DR. WEBSTER'S

COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND IMPROVED,

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PREFACE.

SINCE the publication of the REVISED EDITION OF WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY in 1847, the purpose has been kept steadily in view to prepare another edition embracing all the alterations and improvements which the progress of the language and the additional facilities for improving its Lexicography might seem to require. The late Professor GOODRICH had, from the first, directed his attention to the collection of words not inserted in the previous edition, and to the preparation of definitions of meanings which had been overlooked, or were made necessary by new applications of words in the writings of respectable authors, and by the progress of Science and the Arts.

Many of these words and definitions were given to the public in the Pictorial Edition of 1859, together with numerous illustrative wood-cuts. To these was added a large collection of discriminated Synonyms, which had been carefully prepared by Professor Goodrich. This Edition was, however, a provisional one, designed to serve only until the more careful and thorough revision, which had been so long in contemplation, could be perfected.

In preparing for the present revision, the attention of both the Editor and the Publishers was first directed to the Etymology. They were aware that, however admirable the industry and valuable the contributions of Dr. WEBSTER in this department, the science of comparative Philology was by no means perfect in his time, if indeed it could be said to exist at all. It is only within a very few years that the true principles on which this science rests have been suggested and confirmed, and the methods have been determined by which future investigations may be successfully prosecuted. It seemed necessary, first of all, that these new principles and methods should be applied in the entire revision of the Etymologies of Dr. Webster, by a scholar who had made Etymology his special study. In 1854, arrangements were made with Dr. C. A. F. MAHN, of Berlin, Prussia, to undertake this task. Dr. Mahn was recommended by some of the most distinguished scholars of Germany as admirably qualified for the service, and he had been favorably known by special researches in this department. He has employed several years upon the work, and has performed it in a manner worthy of his high reputation. The results are submitted to all persons who are interested in philological studies, with the belief that they will find in them a new and valuable contribution to the stores of linguistic knowledge. This feature of the present edition will, it is thought, be acknowledged by all scholars as one of marked superiority, and will be gratefully welcomed by the now very large number of instructors and studious persons who are interested in acquiring a more thorough knowledge of the English language.

Professor JAMES D. DANA, of Yale College, had been engaged, at an early date, to revise the definitions in Geology, Natural History, etc., and the revision in these and some kindred departments has been completed by him, or has passed under his careful scrutiny.

The work of revising the definitions of the principal words occasioned great and perplexing difficulties to Professor Goodrich and those with whom he conferred. He was well aware of the defective method which had been adopted by Dr. JOHNSON, of defining words by enumerating and explaining their special applications rather than by developing their broadly-distinguished meanings; and he knew that in this Johnson had furnished the model for most, if not all, of the defining dictionaries of the English language which have since been published. Dr. Webster, in his strictures on Johnson's Dictionary, noticed, as one of its defects, that the author had, in many cases, failed to exhibit full and explicated definitions of important significations. This fault Dr. Webster endeavored to avoid, and with manifest success. His own definitions are superior to those of Johnson in fullness and precision, as well as in the greater copiousness and appropriateness of illustrative phrases. But he had not emancipated himself entirely from the influence of Johnson's example in accumulating definitions that are really the same, though at first sight they may appear to be different. Dr. Webster insists, also, with earnestness, that it is the duty of the lexicographer to give first the primitive signification of every word, and to develop and arrange the dependent meanings in the order in which they were derived. But his theory in respect to these and other points was better than his practice. Of these and other imperfections in Dr. Webster's definitions, Professor Goodrich was fully aware. He was also aware that the dictionaries of many other languages, both ancient and modern, had been constructed on a better theory and after better methods. He had formed for himself a conception, more or less distinct, of the proper method of exhibiting and illustrating the definitions of the leading words. But it seemed to him an Herculean task to undertake to revise the work of Dr. Webster, and he was reluctant

to assume the labor and responsibility which it involved. At last, with enfeebled bodily strength, he consented to enter upon a tentative process in connection with able and experienced associates. These associates were, at first, Mr. WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, the Rev. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, and Professor CHESTER S. LYMAN, of Yale College, all of whom had been employed in preparing the Pictorial Edition. Only repeated trials could satisfy so conscientious a lexicographer as Professor Goodrich in respect to the best plan of subjecting to new forms of expression the mass of valuable matter accumulated by Dr Webster, and of re-arranging it according to more approved methods. The undertaking involved so much labor, and required changes so extensive and material, that Professor WILLIAM D. WHITNEY and Professor DANIEL C GILMAN, both of Yale College, were soon added to the corps of associates To these gentlemen was assigned the special duty of suggesting the changes and modifications which seemed to be required in the definitions of the principal words, their suggestions being submitted to Professor Goodrich for his judgment and decision. Under this arrangement, the work of experiment was going on till the death of Professor Goodrich This untoward event occurred, however, before the experiment had been carried so far as to determine how much it was desirable to attempt in the way of recasting the definitions, or how much it was practicable to accomplish.

After the death of Professor Goodrich, in 1860, the direction of the work of revision was committed to Professor NOAH PORTER, who had been intimately acquainted with his views ever since the publication of the Revised Edition of 1847, and had frequently conferred with him in respect to the excellences and the defects of that edition, as well as the methods by which these defects might be remedied Before the present revision was undertaken, Professor Porter had communicated in writing his views of the changes which ought to be made in the matter and form of the Dictionary; and, with a full knowledge of these views, Professor Goodrich had earnestly solicited him to undertake the entire responsibility and direction of the work When the proposal was renewed by the proprietors of the copyright and by the family of Dr Webster, it could not easily be declined, for it was enforced by considerations of affection and of duty both to the living and to the dead. But the service was assumed by him with great reluctance, as being foreign to his special studies, and incompatible with very pressing occupations. At the urgent solicitation of his valued friends the publishers, as well as of the family interested, and of his beloved associate, the late EDWARD C HERRICK, — whose acquaintance with the Dictionary, and whose interest in it, extended back to the publication of the first edition in 1828, — he at first consented to undertake a general superintendence of the revision, but soon, by the force of circumstances, was constrained to bestow upon it a more minute attention The collaborators already named continued their services to the end, and others were from time to time employed for a longer or a shorter period

The following persons have been actively engaged in the preparation of the work. Mr. WILLIAM G WEBSTER, — who has for many years labored in this field, first in connection with his honored father, and subsequently with Professor Goodrich, — has represented the views of his father and of the family, in respect to all questions of doubt or difficulty, and has also attended to the syllabication of the words, the determination of the accents, and the marking of the pronunciation. Professors WILLIAM D WHITNEY and DANIEL C GILMAN have labored at the definitions of the principal words, recasting, re-arranging, and condensing them, introducing citations, &c.; their work, in all cases, having been sanctioned or revised by the Editor. Professor CHESTER S. LYMAN has given his attention chiefly to the terms in Mathematics, Physics, Technology, and Machinery, with the exception of those relating to the Steam-engine and to Railways These last have been carefully defined, and in some cases furnished, by ALEXANDER L HOLLEY, Esq, an eminent Civil Engineer of New York, who has also contributed many original and valuable drawings for the illustrative woodcuts. Captain WILLIAM P CRAIGHILL, of the United States Engineers, recently Assistant Professor of Military and Civil Engineering and the Science of War, in the Military Academy at West Point, has given a like attention to the terms in Military Science, Engineering, and Gunnery, furnishing original drawings when necessary It has already been stated that Professor JAMES D DANA had several years since been employed in the departments of Geology, Natural History, etc, to prepare new definitions, to recast the old, and to select new words. At his suggestion, WILLIAM C. MINOR, M D, was employed to render assistance in these departments, and he has labored with great ability and zeal in connection with Professor Dana, who has, in every instance, carefully reviewed and expressly sanctioned his work The terms pertaining to Musical Science and Art were chiefly prepared or revised by LOWELL MASON, Esq, of New York; but many of the articles were written by JOHN S. DWIGHT, Esq., of Boston. In Physiology and Medical Science, Professor R CRESSON STILES, M D., has furnished many carefully considered definitions and emendations. The Hon. J C. PERKINS, of Salem, Massachusetts, who has had long experience as editor of various law publications, has, with great labor and care, revised the terms of Law and Jurisprudence. He has aimed to phrase these definitions in the more exact language which is required by the advance of Legal Science, and to support them by copious references to legal authorities. E B. O'CALLAGHAN, S. J., of Albany, has revised and rewritten the definitions of such terms as have a special meaning in the Roman Catholic Church. It having been deemed desirable slightly to condense some of the etymological articles furnished by Dr. Mahn, and to translate portions of them into English, this work was committed to the care of Mr. EUGENE SCHUYLER, under the direction of Professor JAMES HADLEY, of Yale College. The derivation of a number of words of Indian origin has been furnished by the Hon.

J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, well known as a learned and accurate student of the aboriginal languages of America.

To the Rev. Chauncey Goodrich was committed the very important duty of receiving the mass of material furnished by the most of the assistants who have been named, verifying its accuracy, and then incorporating it into the final copy for the printer. In this work he was assisted for several months by the Rev. Fisk P. Brewer and the Rev. John M. Morris. Mr. Goodrich has also revised or prepared many of the definitions in Agriculture and Horticulture, in Antiquities and Architecture, in Biblical matters and Ecclesiastical History, in Commerce, Domestic Economy, and the Fine Arts, making use of the best authorities in each of these departments. He has also brought to the service the results of his own experience while laboring under his father's guidance, and the remembrance of his father's views and wishes in respect to many important details.

It was thought desirable, in order to secure the greatest possible accuracy and perfection to the copy, to place it for further revision in the hands of some scholar of critical habits and approved experience, who had not been concerned in its earlier preparation. Accordingly, Mr. William A. Whitte r was employed for this service, and also to correct the proof-sheets; and with him was associated, at a later period, Mr. Arthur W. Wright. Mr. Wheeler was also employed in various other services hereafter to be named; and he has furnished especially valuable contributions from his ample literary stores, and given the work throughout the benefit of his exact learning and his nice discrimination. Mr. William G. Webster shared with Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Wright the responsibility of correcting the proofs. Mr. Samuel Porter, of Hartford, besides reading a portion of the first proofs, has examined with great care the final or plate proofs; and the Dictionary is much the better for his detection of oversights, and for the alterations he has suggested. Valuable assistance has been received from various persons connected with the Boston Stereotype Foundry, especially from Mr. Thomas Holt, the Reader of the establishment, whose taste, experience, conscientious fidelity, and accurate but unpretending scholarship, have materially benefited the work.

The preparation of the Appendix was intrusted almost entirely to the supervision of Mr. Wheeler, who has read every page of it with critical care. The "Pronouncing Vocabulary of Scripture Names" was wholly prepared by him, and he constructed the very interesting and valuable "Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictitious Persons, Places, Etc." The full and accurate "Pronouncing Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names," was prepared with much labor and care by Professor Thomas A. Thacher, of Yale College. The "Pronouncing Vocabularies of Modern Geographical and Biographical Names" are the work of Dr. Joseph Thomas, of Philadelphia, the well-known editor of Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, and his name will be a sufficient guaranty for their trustworthiness and value. The "Etymological Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names" was prepared by the Rev. Charles H. Wheeler, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who also prepared the Explanatory Vocabulary of Christian Names, from materials furnished in part by Charles J. Lukens, Esq., of Philadelphia. The Table of "Arbitrary Signs used in Writing and Printing" was originally prepared by Professor Lyman, and has been revised for this edition by Mr. Wright and Mr. William A. Wheeler. Mr. William G. Webster, with the assistance of several of the other collaborators, has revised and greatly improved the list of "Abbreviations and Contractions used in Writing and Printing," and the list of "Quotations, Words, Phrases, Proverbs, etc., from the Greek, the Latin, and Modern Foreign Languages," which were originally compiled by him. A particular account of the various vocabularies will be found in the general Preface to the Appendix, and in the special Prefaces to the vocabularies themselves.

The elaborate and learned Introduction to the previous editions has been omitted. It is not without regret that this venerable memorial of the enterprise, the sagacity, and the scholarship of Dr. Webster, has been displaced to make room for new matter more in accordance with the advance of Philological Science and the wants of the present generation. To supply its place, Professor James Hadley has contributed "A Brief History of the English Language," designed to show its philological relations, and to trace the progress and influence of the causes which have brought it to its present condition. Professor Hadley has also contributed his advice in respect to numerous questions philological and general, which were constantly arising, and has given his sanction to the principles and aims that have guided the Editor and his collaborators in the changes which have been adopted in this edition.

The Preface of the Editor of the Revised Edition of 1847, the Preface of the Author to the original edition of 1828, and the Memoir of Dr. Webster by Professor Goodrich, are all retained in this edition, as containing some important details of literary history, and as furnishing a concise statement of the principles which were adopted in the preparation of the successive editions of the work.

The "Principles of Pronunciation," originally prepared by Professor Goodrich for the edition of 1859, have been carefully revised and much expanded by Mr. Wheeler, whose attention had been previously directed to this subject in the preparation of "A Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling" (Boston, 1861). Mr. Wheeler has also revised and much enlarged the "Synopsis of Words Differently Pronounced by Different Orthoepists," which was originally prepared by Dr. Joseph E. Worcester, and inserted in the Octavo Abridgment of Webster's "American Dictionary," and which was afterward revised by Professor Goodrich.

Besides the persons already named in connection with the special services which they have rendered, a large number of persons have contributed important materials and suggestions to the principal collaborators. Among these, particular mention should be made of Mr. H. S. DANA, of Woodstock, Vermont, who furnished a large and critically selected list of words and readings from the dramatic and other writers of the age of Queen Elizabeth. For the abundant and varied collection of illustrative passages and citations which were at the service of the Revisers, they are indebted to the zeal and painstaking of many devoted "readers" for the Dictionary, not a few of the most faithful and judicious of whom were ladies.

To the Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, the Editor is under obligations for some valuable suggestions in respect to the principles which should be followed in the preparation of a popular English Dictionary.

It is not practicable to enumerate here the works contained in the library of authorities furnished to the Editor and his associates by the enlightened enterprise of the publishers. As this Dictionary was designed to be not merely a compilation, but a digest of results obtained by independent research, comparatively few references are made to other Dictionaries and Encyclopedias. But the best works of the kind have been freely consulted, and, among them, the well-known Dictionary of Dr. Joseph E. Worcester, which is so honorable to the industry of the author and the scholarship of the country.

The features of the present Edition which deserve to be specially enumerated are the following: —

I. *The Revised Etymology.* This feature has already been noticed. It is believed that critical readers will acknowledge the learning, the brevity, the sound judgment, the self-explaining order, and the minutely-traced ramifications, which characterize these etymologies, and it is hoped that they will attract the attention and stimulate the studies of all who desire to know more of the varied history of their mother-tongue.

II. *The Revised Definitions.* The definitions of the principal words, not scientific or technical, have been carefully elaborated by Professors Whitney and Gilman, each possessing peculiar qualifications, and each performing his work as thoroughly as was possible within the limits prescribed. Their work was carefully reviewed by the Editor before it was admitted into the copy. The rule which he adopted for his own guidance was freely to accept and make any change in the matter and the language of the previous edition which he had reason to suppose would be desired by Dr. Webster himself, were he now living, and fully possessed of the principles which have been universally accepted by modern philologists and lexicographers, or which Professor Goodrich would have sanctioned, had he been able to give to the work of revision the full measure of his well-known energy and sagacious judgment. In accordance with this rule, great pains have been taken, 1. To contract and condense the definitions into as few general heads, or numbered divisions, as was practicable. In this the example of Dr. Goodrich, in his experimental work, was followed, and the Revisers have sought to avoid all redundancy and tautology, to strike out all mere enumerations of particular applications of meanings, and to reduce the number of illustrative phrases to the actual wants of the reader. While they have been thus bold on the one hand, they have been studiously careful, on the other, to retain the exact language of the earlier edition, in every case possible, esteeming very highly Dr. Webster's plain and clearly-expressed definitions for their own sake as well as for that of the author, and preferring to err on the side of cautious reverence rather than on that of thoughtless innovation. In many cases in which the numbered articles under a word have been diminished, it will be found that the number of real definitions has been materially increased, and that the gathering of them into fewer groups has contributed to their more easy comprehension and more ready use. A single article often includes a group of kindred meanings, and thus enables the reader to view at a glance their close relation and similarity, and to trace out the subtle movement of thought by which one was evolved from another. Often, too, a well-chosen citation from a good author has been preferred, as a means of definition, to an explanatory circumlocution. 2. An effort has been constantly made to develop and arrange the several meanings and groups of meanings in the order of their actual growth and history, beginning, if possible, with the primitive signification, as indicated by the etymology. As this, for many reasons, has now become possible in numerous cases in which it was impossible in the time of Dr. Webster, and as, in many instances, Dr. Webster did not perfect this order when the materials were within his reach, it has been often found necessary, in the present edition, to change the arrangement of the definitions. Special consideration has been given to this point in view of the fact that the study, or even the casual notice, of the order of growth in the meanings of single words, is a stimulant of thought, and the habitual attention to it is of itself an education. 3. Many new meanings have been added, either as they have been brought to light by an extended examination of authors in the earlier and later periods of English literature, or as they have occurred to the Revisers in performing their work, or have been suggested by the kindness of critical and thoughtful friends.

III. *The Illustrative Citations.* Special effort has been made to obtain illustrative passages from classical English writers, both old and new. In order to collect such passages, and also to discover words and meanings that had been omitted in other English Dictionaries, a systematized plan was devised by which a large number of works in all departments of literature were carefully read by many competent persons, and a copious collection of illustrative pas-

sages was placed at the disposal of the Revisers. The principal dramatic authors, and various prose writers, of the age of Queen Elizabeth, were read with care by Mr. H. S. Dana. The plays of Shakespeare and the poetry of Milton were carefully studied by the aid of the excellent Concordances of Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke and Mr. Guy Lushington Prendergast, with particular reference to any special usage which these poets have sanctioned. The most prominent in the long series of English writers, down to the latest, have been read for the purpose of selecting illustrations, especially those writers whose use of language is particularly idiomatic or classical. Sir Walter Scott, Southey, Coleridge, Lamb, Byron, Washington Irving, De Quincey, Macaulay, Tennyson, Hawthorne, and many others, have received as much attention as the older writers. A comparatively small portion only of the passages which were marked and copied has been actually used, it being thought undesirable to multiply such passages when they were required for no valuable end. In cases where to cite a passage would serve no purpose in illustrating a meaning or justifying the use of a word, the name only of the author has been given, provided, as in the case of words obsolete or not now approved, the authority of some writer was deemed desirable. The free use of this large and varied collection of citations will, it is thought, add greatly to the value and interest of the present edition. It is believed that no dictionary of the language contains so many apt illustrations from so large a variety of writers. The citations which have been retained from the preceding editions, as well as those introduced for the first time, have, as far as possible, been verified and copied with scrupulous care. Such passages were preferred as would throw additional light upon the definitions, or as possessed any interest of thought or of language.

IV. *The Vocabulary.* No pains have been spared to introduce additional words, provided they were of such a character as to deserve insertion. At the same time, the Revisers have been actuated by no desire to swell the list to the greatest possible number. Words which were the offspring of the individual conceit of a whimsical or lawless writer, which did not conform to the analogies of the language, and which were never accepted or approved by good writers, of their own or a subsequent generation, have not been admitted. On the other hand, new words which have been acknowledged and approved as good have been carefully garnered, whether used by old authors or new. A great number of obsolete or obsolescent words, which were once accepted and freely used, have been recovered by the readings and researches that were directed in part to this end. Self-explaining compounds have been designedly omitted by hundreds, if not by thousands, while care has been taken to introduce and explain all those which need to be defined. It will be observed, however, that this edition differs from the former editions in following a strictly alphabetical arrangement of all such words. The participles, participial adjectives, and verbal nouns in most cases do not appear in the vocabulary as separate words, but are given under the verbs from which they are formed, and which explain their meaning. But the participial adjectives and verbal nouns have a separate place and treatment, in those cases in which they have obtained a meaning different from that which they derive from the verbs to which they belong. The principal parts of the verbs, regular and irregular, are given together, within brackets, under the verb, instead of being entered and defined separately. But the principal parts of the *irregular* verbs are usually inserted in their proper alphabetical places, with a simple cross-reference to the verbs themselves. A similar course has been pursued in regard to the comparative and superlative degrees of many adjectives, and the irregular plurals of nouns. The vocabulary, as a whole, though not constructed for any display of enumerated titles, will be found to be greatly increased and enriched. It comprises an aggregate of upward of 114,000 words.

V. *The Scientific and Technical Definitions* have been carefully revised and elaborated by very able gentlemen, and with the aid of the best authorities. Many of the articles, it is believed, will command confidence and merit commendation for their scientific value, while their brevity and plain language fit them for the use and instruction of all classes.

VI. *The Collection of Synonyms*, so carefully prepared by Professor Goodrich, has, with a few slight changes, been incorporated into the body of the work for greater facility of reference. The number of the words thus defined and distinguished is far greater than the number of separate articles would seem to indicate. The meanings are thoroughly discriminated in every case, the words being traced from their etymology, and explained by formal definitions, as well as illustrated by contrasted examples of their various use. In addition, copious lists of synonymous or interchangeable terms have been attached to most of the important words, for the convenience of teachers and inexperienced writers.

VII. *The Pictorial Illustrations*, more than three thousand in number, have been inserted in the body of the work; in the previous edition they were printed as an appendix to the volume, but it was thought it would be an improvement to place them under the words which they illustrate, so as to avoid the necessity of any further reference, and it is hoped that the advantages of the present arrangement will be appreciated. It will be observed that an entirely new selection of illustrations has been made for this edition, many being taken from original drawings, and the remainder chiefly from works of high authority in their respective departments. For the artistic beauty of these cuts, the work is indebted to Mr. JOHN ANDREW, of Boston, who has a distinguished reputation as an engraver on wood. It will be remembered that only a partial selection could be made of objects to be illustrated. Even in illus-

trated works on Natural History, it is customary to represent only a limited number of objects; and, in a work like the present, a still smaller number of such illustrations could be admitted. The general aim has been to illustrate those objects of which a drawing would convey a better conception than a mere verbal description. Those who use the Dictionary will not fail to observe that, to many words which are not themselves illustrated, there are subjoined references to illustrations given in connection with other words; as, under *Withers*, it is said, "[See *Illust.* of *Horse.*]"

VIII. *The Vocabularies in the Appendix* have been re-edited, or expressly prepared for this edition by able scholars, as will appear from the full account of the Vocabularies themselves, and of the researches and aims of the authors in the special Introductions which accompany them. The first and most prominent, the "Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictitious Persons, Places, Etc.," by Mr Wheeler, is a novel and appropriate accompaniment of an English Dictionary It is the first attempt of the kind, at least in our language, and is valuable for its interesting gleanings from history and biography, as well as for its explanations of many obscure allusions in the best and most popular writers The remaining Vocabularies are all the products of original and laborious research, or are trustworthy compilations from the best sources

IX. *The Pronunciation* of English words has been carefully attended to in this edition. The principles adopted are stated at length and fully illustrated in the article on the Principles of Pronunciation, which was originally prepared by Professor Goodrich, and has been elaborated by Mr Wheeler, with suggestions from able scholars, who, as well as himself, have made a special study of English orthoepy and the science of phonology. A more thoroughly practical and satisfactory treatment of the subject, the Editor confidently believes, can not be found in the language. The "Synopsis of Words Differently Pronounced by Different Orthoepists" will be found to be a comprehensive, practical, and fully trustworthy exhibition of the various modes of pronunciation given in the best English Dictionaries. The pronunciation of each word in the Dictionary is indicated by the marked or figured Key which is to be found at the bottom of the page This Key has been remodeled and arranged with special reference to this edition, and contains some few characters additional to those of the Key previously used. The number of characters now employed is thought to be as large as is desirable To attempt more is to seem to promise more than it is practicable to perform, and is, besides, open to the objection that a complex notation would not be readily understood

X *The Orthography* In this department no change has been made in the principles adopted and clearly set forth in the Revised Edition of 1847, and so generally accepted by the American public In a few classes of words the Dictionary recommends and follows the peculiar modes of spelling which Dr Webster introduced for the sake of carrying out the acknowledged analogies of the language — modes of spelling, which, in every instance, had been previously suggested by distinguished English grammarians and writers on orthography, such as Lowth, Walker, &c., and the propriety of which has been recognized by Smart and other recent English lexicographers But to remove every reasonable ground of complaint against the Dictionary in regard to this matter, an alternative orthography is now given in almost every case, the old style of spelling being subjoined to the reformed or new. In two or three instances it has been found that the forms introduced by Dr Webster, or to which he lent his sanction, were based upon a mistaken etymology; and therefore these forms have been set aside, and the old spelling has been restored. Preceding this account are some Observations on the general subject of Orthography, with copious "Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words," prepared by Mr Wright, followed by "A List of Words Spelled in Two or More Ways," compiled expressly for the present edition. These new features give this edition of the Dictionary a great superiority over the former editions

In conclusion, the Editor desires to express his thanks to all the persons who have assisted in the preparation of the present edition, for the fidelity and perseverance with which they have discharged their duties. It is to their industry, scholarship, and zeal, that the peculiar excellences of this edition are chiefly to be ascribed. Though the Editor is more sensible of its deficiencies than any other person can be, yet he does not hesitate to commend it to the public for the improvements which are due to the thorough research and careful attention which have been bestowed by his associates in preparing it. To them the public owe a debt of grateful appreciation, which, he believes, will be cheerfully discharged.

NOAH PORTER.

NEW HAVEN, *July*, 1864.

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"There is no knowledge of things conveyed by men's words, when their ideas agree not to the reality of things . He that hath names without ideas, wants meaning in his words, and speaks only empty sounds . . The only sure way of making known the signification of the name of any simple idea, is by presenting to his senses that subject which may produce it in his mind, and make him actually have the idea that word stands for . The shape of a horse, or cassowary, will be but rudely and imperfectly imprinted on the mind by words, the sight of the animals doth it a thousand times better It is not unreasonable to propose that words standing for things which are known and distinguished by their outward shapes should be expressed by little draughts and prints made of them . . Naturalists, that treat of plants and animals, have found the benefit of this way, and he that has had occasion to consult them will have reason to confess that he has a clearer idea of apium or ibex, from a little print of that herb or beast, than he could have from a long definition of the names of either of them And so, no doubt, he would have of strigil and sistrum, if, instead of curry-comb and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries render them by, he could see stamped in the margin small pictures of these instruments, as they were in use among the ancients . Such things as these, which the eye distinguishes by their shapes, would be best let into the mind by draughts made of them, and more determine the signification of such words than any other words set for them, or made use of to define them"

Locke on the Human Understanding.

EDITOR'S PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION OF 1847.

THE demand for THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE has increased so rapidly within a few years past, that the publishers have felt the necessity of its being stereotyped, for the greater convenience of the public, in a single quarto volume. In deciding upon this measure, they were desirous that the work should be thoroughly revised anew, and that each department which it embraces should be brought down, as far as possible, to the latest advances of science, literature, and the arts, at the present day. With this view, it was placed in the hands of the Rev. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, Professor in Yale College, as one of the members of Dr. WEBSTER'S family, in the expectation of his obtaining such additional aid as might be necessary for the accomplishment of this design. The Editor has not acted, however, upon his own personal responsibility in executing this trust. He has, from time to time, laid open the sheets to the inspection of the other members of the family, and no important alterations have been made, especially in any of the leading characteristics of the work, except with the concurrence, or at the request, of Dr. Webster's legal representatives. In laying before the public an edition thus prepared, the fruit of nearly three years of care and attention, the Editor will be expected to make some brief statement of the principles on which he has conducted the revision, and the result of his labors, as exhibited in the present volume.

This work was first published, in two quarto volumes, in the year 1828. At the expiration of twelve years, or in the years 1840–1, a second edition was published by the Author, in two royal octavo volumes. Of this he thus speaks in the Advertisement prefixed. "The improvements in this edition of the AMERICAN DICTIONARY consist chiefly in the addition of several thousand words to the vocabulary, the division of words into syllables, and the correction of definitions in several of the sciences, which are made conformable to recent discoveries and classifications. For the latter improvements, the Author is indebted chiefly to Professor TULLY, of the Medical College in New Haven. To these improvements may be added the introduction and explanation of many phrases from foreign languages, frequently used by English authors, and in conversation, and also of many foreign terms used in books of music." In conducting this revision, Dr. Webster was aided in some part of his labors by his son, WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, Esq., of New Haven; who, also, at a subsequent period, prepared the revised Addenda, under the direction of his father. The later improvements of the Author, down to the period of his death, are here inserted under their proper heads, from the manuscripts which he left. By these successive revisions, and the one which has now been made, new matter, to the amount of more than three hundred pages, has been added to the work, all of which, by the use of a smaller type, and by careful compression, is now brought within the compass of this volume. Of the course pursued in the revision it will now be proper briefly to speak.

In respect to the *Etymologies*, the Editor has not considered it as lying within his province to make any material alterations. In a very few cases of obvious necessity, some slight change has been made. But the chief labor, in reference to this part of the work, has been bestowed on the difficult task of giving with accuracy the numerous words from Oriental and foreign languages, which are used in tracing the origin of our own.

The chief value of a dictionary consists in its *Definitions*—in giving a clear, full, and accurate exhibition of all the various shades of meaning which belong, by established usage, to the words of a language. It is in this respect, especially, that Dr. Webster's Dictionary has been generally considered superior to every other, both of this country and of England. To this point, therefore, the labors of the Editor have been mainly directed. No efforts have been spared to obtain the most recent and valuable works, not only in lexicography, but in the various departments of science and the arts embraced in the American Dictionary. As these subjects are in a state of continual progress, every important word, in its various applications, has been diligently examined and compared with the statements made on each topic, by the latest and most approved authorities. Smart's English Dictionary, in the edition of 1846, has been carefully collated with this work, and also the unfinished one [Craig's], in a course of publication by Gilbert, so far as the numbers have appeared. Reference has likewise constantly been made to Richardson's Dictionary,—although this had been previously examined by Dr. Webster,—and also to the Analytical Dictionary of Booth. Each of the articles in Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Literature, and Art, has been collated with the corresponding portions of this Dictionary, as the starting-point, when necessary, of investigation in larger treatises. The Penny Cyclopedia has been consulted at every step, especially in matters of science; and the Encyclopædia Americana (based on the German *Conversations-Lexikon*) has been relied upon, particularly on subjects of continental literature, philosophy, history, art, &c. In order to secure greater accuracy, numerous *special* dictionaries or vocabularies, confined to some single department, have also been collated with this work, and the ablest treatises on important branches of science and art have been diligently examined. In architecture, the chief reliance has been placed on the Oxford Glossary of Architecture (1845), and the Encyclopedia of Architecture (1842), by Gwilt, author of the articles on this subject in Brande's Encyclopedia. In agriculture Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia (1844), and Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary (1846), have been chiefly used. In general antiquities, the large treatise of

Fosbroke has been frequently consulted, while in classical antiquities the principal reliance has been placed on the recent Dictionary of Smith (1846), as a work of the highest authority. In respect to the antiquities of the church, the elaborate work of Coleman (1841) has been frequently consulted, and Hook's Church Dictionary (1844) has been collated throughout, with reference to the rites, ceremonies, vestments, &c., of the church of England, and also of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. In botany, use has principally been made of the writings of Lindley and Loudon. In natural history, Partington's British Cyclopedia of Natural History (1835–7), and Jardine's Naturalist's Library (1834–43), have been much consulted, in connection with the articles on these subjects in the Penny Cyclopedia and similar works. In geology, mineralogy, and some associated branches of natural history, Humble's Dictionary of terms in these departments (1840) has been compared with this work throughout. In respect to mercantile subjects, banking, coins, weights, measures, &c., McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary (1845) has been collated at every step, as the standard work on these subjects. In manufactures and the arts, Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Manufactures, Arts, and Mines, with its Supplement (1845), has been relied upon as of the highest authority. In engineering and mechanical philosophy, Hebert's Engineer's and Mechanic's Cyclopedia (1842) has been carefully collated, with a constant reference to the more popular and recent Dictionaries of Francis, Grier, and Buchanan, in the editions of 1846. In seamanship, the Dictionary of Marine Terms, in Lieutenant Totten's Naval Text-Book (1841), has been taken as a guide. In military affairs, the Dictionary of Campbell (1844) has been followed, in connection with the more extended articles contained in Brande and the Penny Cyclopedia, on the kindred topics. In the fine arts, much use has been made of the Dictionary of Elmes. In domestic economy, the Encyclopedia of Webster and Parkes on this subject, (1841) has furnished many important statements, on a great variety of topics, presented for the first time in a scientific form, and to this has been added Cooley's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts (1846), as exhibiting much collateral information in respect to the arts, manufactures, and trades. Such, in general, are the authorities which have been relied on in this revision.

But it is obviously impossible for any one mind to embrace with accuracy all the various departments of knowledge which are now brought within the compass of a dictionary. Hence arise most of the errors and inconsistencies which abound in works of this kind. To avoid these as far as possible, especially in matters of science, the Editor at first made an arrangement with Dr. JAMES G. PERCIVAL, who had rendered important assistance to Dr. Webster in the edition of 1828, to take the entire charge of revising the scientific articles embraced in this work. This revision, however, owing to causes beyond the control of either party, was extended to but little more than two letters of the alphabet, and the Editor then obtained the assistance of his associates in office, and of other gentlemen in various professional employments. To these he would now return his acknowledgments for the aid they have afforded. The articles on law have been collated with Blackstone, and with Bouvier's Law Dictionary, by the Hon. ELIZUR GOODRICH, formerly Professor of Law in Yale College, and the errors discovered, which were few in number, have been carefully corrected. The departments of ecclesiastical history and ancient philosophy have been thoroughly revised by the Rev. JAMES MURDOCK, D. D., late Professor in the Andover Theological Seminary, who has furnished, in many instances, new and valuable definitions. The terms in chemistry have been submitted to Professor SILLIMAN, of Yale College, and whatever changes were requisite in the explanations have been made under his direction. In the departments of botany, anatomy, physiology, medicine, and some branches of natural history, Dr. Webster received assistance, in the revision of 1840, as mentioned above, from Dr. WILLIAM TULLY, late Professor in the Medical Institution of Yale College. Still further aid has been received from the same source in the present revision, and much of the accuracy of this work, in these branches, will be found owing to the valuable assistance he has thus afforded. On topics connected with Oriental literature, aid has frequently been obtained from Professor GIBBS, of Yale College. A part of the articles on astronomy, meteorology, and natural philosophy, in the edition of 1828, passed under the revision of Professor OLMSTED, of Yale College. This revision has now been extended to all the articles on these subjects throughout the work, and new definitions have been furnished in numerous instances. The definitions in mathematics, after having been compared with those given in the Dictionaries of Hutton and of Barlow, have been submitted to Professor STANLEY, of Yale College, and the alterations have, in all cases, been made under his direction. In the sciences of geology and mineralogy, a thorough revision of the whole volume has been made by JAMES D. DANA, Esq., Geologist and Mineralogist of the United States Exploring Expedition, and associate editor of the American Journal of Science and Arts, to whom the Editor is likewise indebted for assistance on various other subjects, which has greatly enhanced the value of the work. In practical astronomy, and the science of entomology, aid has been frequently received from EDWARD C. HERRICK, Esq., Librarian of Yale College. The articles on painting and the fine arts have, to a great extent, passed under the inspection of NATHANIEL JOCELYN, Esq., Painter, of New Haven, and new definitions have in many cases been furnished.

A correspondence has likewise been carried on with literary friends in England, and especially with one of the contributors to the Penny Cyclopedia, with a view to obtain information on certain points, in respect to which nothing definite could be learned from any books within the reach of the Editor. Extended lists of words have been transmitted for examination, and returned with ample notes and explanations. Much obscurity has thus been removed in respect to the use of terms which have a peculiar sense in England, especially some of frequent occurrence at the universities, in the circles of trade, and in the familiar intercourse of life. To the friends who have given them assistance in these various departments the Editor would return his cordial thanks. Whatever improvement the work may have gained from this revision, in respect to clearness, accuracy, and fullness of definition, will be found owing, in a great degree, to the aid which they have thus afforded.

With regard to the insertion of *new words*, the Editor has felt much hesitation and embarrassment. Some thousands have been added in the course of this revision, and the number might have been swelled to many thousands more, without the slightest difficulty. There is, at the present day, especially in England, a boldness of innovation on this subject which amounts to absolute licentiousness. A hasty introduction into our dictionaries, of new terms, under such circumstances, is greatly to be deprecated. Our vocabulary is already encumbered with a multitude of words which have never formed a permanent part of English literature, and it is a serious evil to add to their number. Nothing, on the contrary, is so much needed as a thorough expurgation of our dictionaries in this respect — the

rejection of many thousands of words, which may properly find a place in the glossaries of antiquarians, as a curious exhibition of what has been *proposed*, but never *adopted*, as a part of our language, but which, for that reason, can have no claim to stand in a dictionary designed for general use. All words, indeed, which are necessary to an understanding of our great writers, such as Bacon, Spenser, Shakespeare, &c., ought, though now obsolete, to be carefully retained; and in the present revision a considerable number of this class have been introduced for the first time. Other words have likewise been admitted, to a limited extent, namely, the familiar terms of common life in England, which have been much used of late by popular writers in Great Britain. Many of these need to be explained for the benefit of readers in this country; and, if marked as "familiar," "colloquial," or "low," according to their true character, they may be safely inserted in our dictionaries, and are entitled to a place there, as forming a constituent part of our written and spoken language. One of the most difficult questions on this subject relates to the introduction of technical and scientific terms. Most of our general dictionaries are, at present, without any plan as to the extent and proportion in which such words should be inserted, nor can they ever be reduced to order until each department is revised by men of science who are intimately acquainted with the subjects, and who are competent to decide what terms ought to be admitted into a general dictionary, and what terms should be reserved for *special* dictionaries devoted to distinct branches of science. Something of this kind, on a limited scale, has been attempted in the progress of this revision. Lists of words have been obtained from the gentlemen mentioned above, which might properly be inserted in this volume; and very few terms of this class have been admitted except under their direction. In accordance with their advice, a small number have been excluded, but in this respect the Editor has not felt at liberty to carry out his views in their full extent.

In respect to *Americanisms*, properly so called, it is known to those who are conversant with the subject, that they are less numerous than has been generally supposed. Most of those familiar words, especially of our older States, which have been considered as peculiar to our country, were brought by our ancestors from Great Britain, and are still in constant use there as local terms. The recent investigations of Forby, Holloway, and Halliwell have thrown much light on this subject, and the names of these authors are, therefore, frequently placed under the words in question, to indicate their origin and their present use in England. Notes have also been added to some words which are peculiar to our country, but their number is comparatively small.

In reference to *Orthography*, some important alterations have been made, but in strict conformity, it is believed, with the Author's principles on this subject. The changes in our orthography recommended by Dr. Webster are of two distinct kinds, and rest on very different grounds. These it may be proper for a moment to consider. His main principle was, that *the tendencies of our language to greater simplicity and broader analogies ought to be watched and cherished with the utmost care*. He felt, therefore, that whenever a movement toward wider analogies and more general rules had advanced so far as to leave but few exceptions to impede its progress, those exceptions ought to be set aside *at once*, and the analogy rendered complete. On this ground, he rejected the *u* from such words as *favour*, *labour*, &c. Of these we have a large number, which came to us, in most cases, from Latin terminations in *or*, through the Norman French, but encumbered with the silent *u*, as in *emperour*, *authour*, *odour*, &c. From this entire class, except about twenty words, the *u* has been gradually dropped, and in respect to these, scarcely any two persons can be found, however strenuous for retaining it, who are in *practice* consistent with each other, or with themselves, as to the words in which this letter is used. In fact, we have reached a point where, unless we take Webster and the dictionaries which agree with him as our guide, we have *no standard on the subject*; for Johnson, Walker, and others retain the *u* in numerous words into which no one would think of introducing it at the present day. Public convenience, therefore, demands that we do at once what must ultimately be done. No one can believe that the progress of our language will be arrested on this subject. The *u* will speedily be omitted in all words of this class, unless, from the sacredness of its associations, it be retained in *Saviour*, which may stand for a time as a solitary exception. Nor is it Dr. Webster who is the innovator in this case, but the English mind, which has for two centuries been throwing off a useless encumbrance, and moving steadily on toward greater simplicity in the structure of our language. Such, too, is the case with certain terminations in *re*, pronounced like *er*; as, *centre*, *metre*, &c. We have numerous words of this class, derived from the French, all of which originally ended in *re*; as, *cedre* (*cedre*), *chambre* (*chambre*), &c. These have been gradually conformed to the English spelling and pronunciation, till the number in *re* is reduced to not far from twenty words, with their derivatives, and in respect to them also the process is still going on. *Center* is, to a considerable extent, the spelling of the best mathematical writers. *Meter* is the word given by Walker in his Rhyming Dictionary, from a sense of the gross inconsistency of attaching to this word and its derivative, *diameter*, a different termination. Others are gradually undergoing the same change. Dr. Webster proposes, therefore, to complete the analogy at once, and conform the spelling of the few that remain to the general principles of our language. *Mire*, *lucre*, and *massacre* present the only difficulty, from their liability, if changed, to be mispronounced, and may therefore be suffered to stand as *necessary* exceptions. Another departure from the principles of English orthography which Dr. Webster has endeavored to correct, is one that was pointed out by Walker, in very emphatic terms, nearly fifty years ago. The principle in question is this,—that, in adding to a word the formatives *ing*, *ed*, *er*, &c., a single consonant (if one precedes) is doubled when the accent falls on the *last* syllable, as in *forgetting*, *beginning*, &c., but is *not doubled when the accent falls on any of the preceding syllables*, as in *benefiting*, *gardening*, &c. Walker, in his fifth Aphorism, says, "Dr. Lowth justly remarks that an error frequently takes place in the words *worshipping*, *counselling*, &c., which, having the accent on the first syllable ought to be written *worshiping*, *counseling*. An ignorance of this rule has led many to write *big ted*, for *bigoted*, and from this spelling has frequently arisen a false pronunciation. But no letter seems to be more frequently doubled improperly than *l*. Why we should write *libelling*, *levelling*, *revelling*, and yet *offering*, *suffering*, *reasoning*, I am totally at a loss to determine, and unless *l* can give a better plea than any other letter of the alphabet for being doubled in this situation, I must, in the style of Lucian, in his trial of the letter *T*, declare for an expulsion." These were the deliberate and latest opinions of Walker. If he had taken the trouble to carry them into his vocabulary, instead of relying on a mere remark of this kind for the correction of the error,—if he had simply stated, under about forty verbs, how

the participle should be spelt (for he did not give participles in his Dictionary), and had altered six or eight words, as *worshipper* into *worshiper*, *traveller* into *traveler*, &c., the error would probably, by this time, have been wholly eradicated from our orthography, and Dr. Webster would have escaped much ignorant vituperation for following in the footsteps of Walker and of Lowth. Walker also says in his Aphorisms, "Why should we not write *dullness*, *fullness*, *skillful*, *willful*, as well as *stiffness* and *gruffness*?" The principles of our language plainly require us to do so; and Dr. Webster felt that the change might easily be made. The words which need to be reduced to this analogy are only about eight in number, including *installment* and *inthrallment*, which, if spelt with a single *l*, are liable to be mispronounced *instălment*, &c Again, the words *expense*, *license*, *recompense*, which formerly had a *c* in the last syllable, have now taken an *s*, because the latter consonant is the only one used in the derivatives; as, *expensive*, &c. A similar change is needed in only three words more to complete the analogy, namely, *defense*, *offense*, and *pretense*, and these Dr Webster has changed. It is sometimes asked, "Why not change *fence* also?" For the simple reason, that its derivatives are spelt with a *c* as *fenced*, *fencing*, and the word, therefore, stands regularly with others of its own class. Finally, Dr Webster proposes to drop the *u* in *mould* and *moult*, because it has been dropped from *gold*, and all other words of the same ending. Such are the principal changes, under this head, introduced by Dr Webster into his Dictionary In the present edition, the words are spelt in both ways, for the convenience of the public, except in cases where this seemed to be unnecessary, or was found to be inconvenient. These changes, considering the difficulty that always belongs to such a subject, have met with far more favor from the public than was reasonably to be expected. Most of them have been extensively adopted in our country. They are gaining ground daily, as the reasons by which they are supported are more generally understood; and it is confidently believed that, being founded in established analogies, and intended merely to repress irregularities and remove petty exceptions, they must ultimately prevail.

The other class of changes mentioned above rests on a different basis — that of *Etymology*. These will be estimated very differently, according to the acquaintance of different persons with the languages from which the words are derived. When Dr. Webster substituted *bridegoom* for *bridegroom*, *fether* for *feather*, &c., the German critics highly applauded the change They predicted its speedy and universal reception, because similar improvements, on a much broader scale, had been easily made in their language. But Dr. Webster found the case to be widely different among us. After an experiment of twelve years, he restored the old orthography to a considerable number of such words In the present edition, it is restored in respect to nearly all that remain, from the full conviction, that, however desirable these changes may be, in themselves considered, as they do not relate to the general analogies of the language, and can not be duly appreciated by the body of the people, they will never be generally received.

On the subject of *Pronunciation*, much labor has been bestowed in the progress of this revision. A careful comparison has been made with the latest authorities, and wherever changes seemed desirable, and could be made in consistency with the Author's principles, they have been here introduced. The Key to Pronunciation has been somewhat enlarged, and placed at the bottom of each page, for greater ease of reference, and the pointed letters have been used to a still greater extent Many thousand words have been re-spelled, and no efforts have been spared to render the work, in all respects, a complete *Pronouncing Dictionary*. In the progress of these labors, the Editor has been frequently struck with the wisdom of Dr. Webster, in not attempting too much as to marking the pronunciation Most of the later orthoepists, as Knowles, Smart, &c., have made their system of notation so extensive and complicated, and have aimed to exhibit so many nice shades of distinction, as in many cases to perplex, rather than aid.

The Publishers, being desirous to make this, in all respects, a complete work of reference, have introduced, at the close of the volume, a list of Greek and Latin Proper Names, with their pronunciation, prepared by Professor THACHER, of Yale College, a list of Scripture Proper Names, prepared by Professor PORTER, of Yale College; and a Pronouncing Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names, prepared also under the superintendence of Professor PORTER. Of these a full account will be found in the several prefaces by which they are accompanied.

In conclusion, the Editor would acknowledge his obligations to the gentlemen who have aided him for more than two years in these labors — Mr. SAMUEL W BARNUM, M. A., of Yale College, and WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, Esq, of New Haven. The intimate acquaintance of the latter with his father's views has made his counsel and co-operation of great value in the progress of this revision

To the overseers of the mechanical execution of this work, at the BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, the Editor would likewise make his acknowledgments, for many valuable suggestions, during the progress of the revision, and for the watchful care and assiduity with which they have performed the difficult task of giving accuracy to the details of this volume.

NEW HAVEN, *September*, 1847.

NOTE — Among the sources from which words not in former editions have been derived, mention should be made of a catalogue of between five and six thousand, furnished by President ALLEN, late of Bowdoin College, which were collected by him in the course of his reading, during a period of forty years, from several hundred volumes of general literature, and given for the most part with authorities annexed This catalogue, added to a similar list formerly furnished to Dr Webster, makes an aggregate of some thousands of new words placed in the hands of the Author and Proprietors of this Dictionary, thus contributing materials for its improvement.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1828.

In the year 1783, just at the close of the Revolution, I published an elementary book for facilitating the acquisition of our vernacular tongue, and for correcting a vicious pronunciation which prevailed extensively among the common people of this country. Soon after the publication of that work, — I believe in the following year, — that learned and respectable scholar, the Rev. Dr. Goodrich, of Durham, one of the trustees of Yale College, suggested to me the propriety and expediency of my compiling a Dictionary which should complete a system for the instruction of the citizens of this country in the language. At that time, I could not indulge the thought, much less the hope, of undertaking such a work, as I was neither qualified by research, nor had I the means of support, during the execution of the work, had I been disposed to undertake it. For many years, therefore, though I considered such a work as very desirable, yet it appeared to me impracticable, as I was under the necessity of devoting my time to other occupations for obtaining subsistence.

About thirty-five years ago, I began to think of attempting the compilation of a Dictionary I was induced to this undertaking, not more by the suggestion of friends, than by my own experience of the want of such a work while reading modern books of science. In this pursuit I found almost insuperable difficulties, from the want of a dictionary for explaining many new words which recent discoveries in the physical sciences had introduced into use To remedy this defect in part, I published my *Compendious Dictionary* in 1806, and soon after made preparations for undertaking a larger work.

My original design did not extend to an investigation of the origin and progress of our language, much less of other languages I limited my views to the correcting of certain errors in the best English dictionaries, and to the supplying of words in which they are deficient. But after writing through two letters of the alphabet, I determined to change my plan. I found myself embarrassed, at every step, for want of a knowledge of the origin of words, which Johnson, Bailey, Junius, Skinner, and some other authors, do not afford the means of obtaining Then, laying aside my manuscripts, and all books treating of language, except lexicons and dictionaries, I endeavored, by a diligent comparison of words having the same or cognate radical letters, in about twenty languages, to obtain a more correct knowledge of the primary sense of original words, of the affinities between the English and many other languages, and thus to enable myself to trace words to their source.

I had not pursued this course more than three or four years before I discovered that I had to unlearn a great deal that I had spent years in learning, and that it was necessary for me to go back to the first rudiments of a branch of erudition which I had before cultivated, as I had supposed, with success

I spent ten years in this comparison of radical words, and in forming a *Synopsis of the principal Words in twenty Languages, arranged in Classes under their primary Elements or Letters* The result has been to open what are to me new views of language, and to unfold what appear to be the genuine principles on which these languages are constructed.

After completing this *Synopsis*, I proceeded to correct what I had written of the Dictionary, and to complete the remaining part of the work. But before I had finished it, I determined on a voyage to Europe, with the view of obtaining some books and some assistance which I wanted, of learning the real state of the pronunciation of our language in England, as well as the general state of philology in that country, and of attempting to bring about some agreement or coincidence of opinions in regard to unsettled points in pronunciation and grammatical construction In some of these objects, I failed; in others, my designs were answered

It is not only important, but in a degree necessary, that the people of this country should have an *American Dictionary of the English Language*; for, although the body of the language is the same as in England, and it is desirable to perpetuate that sameness, yet some differences must exist. Language is the expression of ideas, and if the people of one country can not preserve an identity of ideas, they can not retain an identity of language Now, an identity of ideas depends materially upon a sameness of things or objects with which the people of the two countries are conversant. But in no two portions of the earth, remote from each other, can such identity be found Even physical objects must be different. But the principal differences between the people of this country and of all others arise from different forms of government, different laws, institutions, and customs Thus the practice of *hawking* and *hunting*, the institution of *heraldry*, and the *feudal system* of England, originated terms which formed, and some of which now form, a necessary part of the language of that country; but, in the United States, many of these terms are no part of our present language, and they can not be, for the things which they express do not exist in this country. They can be known to us only as obsolete or as foreign words. On the other hand, the institutions in this country which are new and peculiar give rise to new terms, or to new applications of old terms, unknown to the people of England, which can not be explained by them, and which will not be inserted in their dictionaries, unless copied from ours. Thus the terms *land-office*, *land-warrant*, *location of land*, *consociation* of churches, *regent* of a university, *intendant* of a city, *plantation*, *selectmen*, *senate*, *congress*, *court*, *assembly*, *escheat*, &c, are either words not belonging to the language of England, or they are applied to things in this country which do not exist in that No person in this country will be satisfied with the English definitions of the words *congress*, *senate*, and *assembly*, *court*, &c.; for although these are words used in England, yet they are applied in this country to express ideas which they do not express in that country. With our present constitutions of government, *escheat* can never have its feudal sense in the United States

But this is not all. In many cases, the nature of our governments and of our civil institutions requires an appropriate language in the definition of words, even when the words express the same thing as in England. Thus the

English dictionaries inform us that a *justice* is one deputed by the *king* to do right by way of judgment; he is a *lord* by his office; justices of the peace are appointed by the *king's commission* — language which is inaccurate in respect to this officer in the United States. So *constitutionally* is defined, by CHALMERS, *legally*; but in this country the distinction between *constitution* and *law* requires a different definition. In the United States, a *plantation* is a very different thing from what it is in England. The word *marshal*, in this country, has one important application unknown in England, or in Europe

A great number of words in our language require to be defined in a phraseology accommodated to the condition and institutions of the people in these States, and the people of England must look to an *American Dictionary* for a correct understanding of such terms

The necessity, therefore, of a dictionary suited to the people of the United States is obvious; and I should suppose that, this fact being admitted, there could be no difference of opinion as to the *time* when such a work ought to be substituted for English dictionaries.

There are many other considerations of a public nature which serve to justify this attempt to furnish an American work which shall be a guide to the youth of the United States Most of these are too obvious to require illustration.

One consideration, however, which is dictated by my own feelings, but which, I trust, will meet with approbation in correspondent feelings in my fellow-citizens, ought not to be passed in silence. It is this. "The chief glory of a nation," says DR JOHNSON, "arises from its authors" With this opinion deeply impressed on my mind, I have the same ambition which actuated that great man when he expressed a wish to give celebrity to BACON, to HOOKER, to MILTON, and to BOYLE

I do not, indeed, expect to add celebrity to the names of FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON, ADAMS, JAY, MADISON, MARSHALL, RAMSAY, DWIGHT, SMITH, TRUMBULL, HAMILTON, BELKNAP, AMES, MASON, KENT, HARE, SILLIMAN, CLEAVELAND, WALSH, IRVING, and many other Americans distinguished by their writings or by their science; but it is with pride and satisfaction that I can place them, as authorities, on the same page with those of BOYLE, HOOKER, MILTON, DRYDEN, ADDISON, RAY, MILNER, COWPER, DAVY, THOMSON, and JAMESON

A life devoted to reading and to an investigation of the origin and principles of our vernacular language, and especially a particular examination of the best English writers, with a view to a comparison of their style and phraseology with those of the best American writers, and with our colloquial usage, enables me to affirm, with confidence, that the genuine English idiom is as well preserved by the unmixed English of this country as it is by the best *English* writers . . . It is true that many of our writers have neglected to cultivate taste and the embellishments of style; but even these have written the language in its genuine *idiom* In this respect, FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON, whose language is their hereditary mother-tongue, unsophisticated by modern grammar, present as pure models of genuine English as ADDISON or SWIFT But I may go further, and affirm, with truth, that our country has produced some of the best models of composition The style of President SMITH, of the authors of the FEDERALIST, of MR. AMES; of DR MASON, of MR HAMILTON, of Chancellor KENT, [the prose] of MR. BARLOW, of DR CHANNING, of WASHINGTON IRVING, of the legal decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the reports of legal decisions in some of the particular States, and many other writings, — in purity, in elegance, and in technical precision, is equaled only by that of the best British authors, and surpassed by that of no English compositions of a similar kind.

The United States commenced their existence under circumstances wholly novel and unexampled in the history of nations They commenced with civilization, with learning, with science, with constitutions of free government, and with that best gift of God to man, the Christian religion Their population is now equal to that of England; in arts and sciences, our citizens are very little behind the most enlightened people on earth — in some respects they have no superiors, and our language, within two centuries, will be spoken by more people in this country than any other language on earth, except the Chinese, in Asia — and even that may not be an exception

It has been my aim in this work, now offered to my fellow-citizens, to ascertain the true principles of the language, in its orthography and structure, to purify it from some palpable errors, and reduce the number of its anomalies, thus giving it more regularity and consistency in its forms, both of words and sentences, and in this manner to furnish a standard of our vernacular tongue, which we shall not be ashamed to bequeath to *five hundred millions of people*, who are destined to occupy, and I hope to adorn, the vast territory within our jurisdiction

If the language can be improved in regularity, so as to be more easily acquired by our own citizens and by foreigners, and thus be rendered a more useful instrument for the propagation of science, arts, civilization, and Christianity, if it can be rescued from the mischievous influence of sciolists, and that dabbling spirit of innovation which is perpetually disturbing its settled usages and filling it with anomalies, if, in short, our vernacular language can be redeemed from corruptions, and our philology and literature from degradation, — it would be a source of great satisfaction to me to be one among the instruments of promoting these valuable objects If this object can not be effected, and my wishes and hopes are to be frustrated, my labor will be lost, and this work must sink into oblivion

This Dictionary, like all others of the kind, must be left, in some degree, imperfect; for what individual is competent to trace to their source, and define in all their various applications, popular, scientific, and technical, *seventy* or *eighty thousand* words! It satisfies my mind that I have done all that my health, my talents, and my pecuniary means would enable me to accomplish I present it to my fellow-citizens, not with frigid indifference, but with my ardent wishes for their improvement and their happiness, and for the continued increase of the wealth, the learning, the moral and religious elevation of character, and the glory, of my country.

To that great and benevolent Being, who, during the preparation of this work, has sustained a feeble constitution, amidst obstacles and toils, disappointments, infirmities, and depression, — who has borne me and my manuscripts in safety across the Atlantic, and given me strength and resolution to bring the work to a close, — I would present the tribute of my most grateful acknowledgments. And if the talent which he intrusted to my care has not been put to the most profitable use in his service, I hope it has not been "kept laid up in a napkin," and that any misapplication of it may be graciously forgiven.

NEW HAVEN, 1828

NOAH WEBSTER.

MEMOIR OF NOAH WEBSTER.

BY CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, LL. D.

It is natural for those who make frequent use of a work like this, to desire some knowledge of the author's life, and especially of that long course of intellectual labor by which he contributed so largely to the literary treasures of our language. To gratify this desire is the object of the present Memoir. A brief outline will be given of the leading occurrences of his life, with particular reference to the occasions which called forth the principal productions of his pen. The materials of this sketch were obtained from Dr. Webster himself, about ten years before his death, and were first used in the preparation of a memoir inserted in the "National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans," in the year 1833. That memoir has been re-written, with large additions, and is now brought down to the period of the author's death.

Noah Webster was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about three miles from the center of the city, on the 16th of October, 1758. His father was a respectable farmer and justice of the peace, and was a descendant, in the fourth generation, of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford, who was a magistrate, or member of the colonial council from its first formation, and, at a subsequent period, governor of Connecticut. His mother was a descendant of William Bradford, the second governor of the Plymouth colony. The family was remarkable for longevity. His father died at the advanced age of nearly ninety two. He had one of his brothers lived considerably beyond the age of eighty. His remaining brother died in his eightieth year, and of his two sisters, one was advanced beyond seventy, and the other had nearly reached the same age, at the period of their death.

Mr. Webster commenced the study of the classics, in the year 1772, under the instruction of the clergyman of the parish, the Rev. Nathan Perkins, D. D., and in 1774 was admitted a member of Yale College. The war of the revolution, commencing the next year, interrupted the regular attendance of the students on their usual exercises, and deprived them of no small part of the advantages of a collegiate course of instruction. In his Junior year, when the western part of New England was thrown into confusion by General Burgoyne's expedition from Canada, Mr. Webster volunteered his services under the command of his father, who was captain in the *alarm list*, a body comprising those of the militia who were above forty-five years of age, and who were called into the field only on pressing emergencies. In that campaign, all the males of the family, four in number, were in the army at the same time. Notwithstanding the interruption of his studies by these causes, Mr. Webster graduated with reputation in 1778.

The class to which he belonged produced an unusual number of men who were afterward distinguished in public life. Among these may be mentioned Joel Barlow, author of the Columbiad, and minister of the United States to the court of France, Oliver Wolcott, secretary of the treasury of the United States under the administration of Washington, and subsequently governor of the State of Connecticut, Uriah Tracy, a distinguished member of the Senate of the United States, Stephen Jacob, chief justice, and Noah Smith, associate judge, of the Supreme Court of Vermont, Zephaniah Swift, chief justice, and Ashur Miller, associate judge, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, besides a number of others, who were either members of Congress or among the leaders of our great political parties at the commencement of the present century.

The period at which Mr. Webster entered upon life was an unpropitious one for a young man to be cast upon the world without property. The country was impoverished by the war to a degree of which it is difficult, at the present day, to form any just conception; there was no prospect of peace, the issue of the contest was felt, by the most sanguine, to be extremely doubtful, and the practice of the law, which Mr. Webster intended to pursue, was in a great measure set aside by the general calamity. It was under these circumstances that, on his return from the Commencement when he graduated, his father gave him an eight dollar bill of the Continental currency (then worth about four dollars in silver), and told him that he must thenceforth rely on his own exertions for support. As a means of immediate subsistence, he resorted to the instruction of a school; and, during the summer of 1779, resided at Hartford, Connecticut, in the family of Mr., afterwards Chief Justice, Ellsworth. An intimate friendship was thus formed between these two gentlemen, which was interrupted only by the death of the chief justice.

Not having the means of obtaining a regular education for the bar, Mr. Webster, at the suggestion of a distinguished counselor of his acquaintance, determined to pursue the study of the law in the intervals of his regular employment, without the aid of an instructor, and, having presented himself for examination, at the expiration of two years, was admitted to practice in the year 1781. As he had no encouragement to open an office, in the existing state of the country, he resumed the business of instruction, and taught a classical school, in 1782, at Goshen, in Orange county, New York. Here, in a desponding state of mind, created by the unsettled condition of things at the close of the war, and the gloomy prospects for business, he undertook an employment which gave a complexion to his whole future life. This was the compilation of books for the instruction of youth in schools. Having prepared the first draught of an elementary treatise of this kind, he made a journey to Philadelphia in the autumn of the same year, and, after exhibiting a specimen of the work to several members of Congress, among whom was Mr. Madison, and to the Rev. S. S. Smith, D. D., at that time a professor, and afterward president, of the college at Princeton, he was encouraged by their approbation to prosecute his design. Accordingly, in the winter following, he revised what he had written, and, leaving Goshen in 1783, he returned to Hartford, where he published his "*First Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language*." The second and third parts were published in the years immediately following. These works, comprising a Spelling Book, an English Grammar, and a compilation for reading, were the first books of the kind published in the United States. They were gradually introduced into most of the schools of our country, and to so great an extent has the Spelling Book been used, that, during the twenty years in which he was employed in compiling his American Dictionary, the entire support of his family was derived from the profit of this work, at a premium for copyright of less than a cent a copy. About twenty-four millions of this book have been published, down to the present year, 1847, in the different forms which it assumed under the revision of the author, and its popularity has gone on continually increasing. The demand for some years past has averaged about one million copies a year. To its influence, probably, more than to any other cause, are we indebted for that remarkable uniformity of pronunciation in our country, which is so often spoken of with surprise by English travelers.

In entering thus early on his literary career, Mr. Webster did not confine himself to the publication of his own works. At a period when nothing had as yet been done to perpetuate the memorials of our early history, he led the way, in this important branch of literary effort, by the publication of that highly valuable and characteristic work, Governor Winthrop's Journal. Having learnt that a manuscript copy was in possession of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, he caused it to be transcribed at his own expense, by the governor's private secretary, and risked more than the amount of his whole property in its publication. The sale never remunerated him for the expenses thus incurred.

At the period of Mr. Webster's return to Hartford, in 1783, the state was agitated by violent dissensions on the subject of a grant, made by Congress to the army, of half pay for life, which was afterward commuted for a grant of full pay for five years beyond their term of service. To this grant it was strongly objected, that, if the army had suffered by the reduced value of the

bills in which they were paid, the country at large had sustained an equal loss by the depreciation of the currency, and by other causes So strong was the excitement on this subject, that public meetings were held throughout the state, to prevent the laws of Congress from being carried into effect, and at length a convention met at Middletown with the same design, at which two thirds of the towns in Connecticut were represented In this state of things, Mr Webster, though only twenty-five years of age, came forward to vindicate the measures of Congress, and wrote a series of papers on the subject, under the signature of HONORIUS, which were published in the Connecticut Courant, and read extensively throughout the state The effect was great At the next election, in April, 1784, a large majority of the legislature were supporters of Congress in their measures So highly were Mr Webster's services appreciated on this occasion, that he received the thanks of Governor Trumbull in person, and was publicly declared by a member of the council, to have "done more to allay popular discontent, and support the authority of Congress at this crisis, than any other man"

These occurrences in his native state, together with the distress and stagnation of business in the whole country, resulting from the want of power in Congress to carry its measures into effect, and to secure to the people the benefits of a stable government, convinced Mr Webster that the old Confederation, after the dangers of the war were past, was utterly inadequate to the necessities of the people He therefore published a pamphlet, in the winter of 1784–5, entitled "*Sketches of American Policy*," in which, after treating of the general principles of government, he endeavored to prove that it was absolutely necessary, for the welfare and safety of the United States, to establish a new system of government, *which should act not on the states, but directly on individuals, and vest in Congress full power to carry its laws into effect* Being on a journey to the Southern States, in May, 1785, he went to Mount Vernon, and presented a copy of this pamphlet to General Washington It contained, the writer believes, the first distinct proposal, made through the medium of the press, for a new constitution of the United States

One object of Mr Webster's journey to the south was, to petition the state legislatures for the enactment of a law securing to authors an exclusive right to the publication of their writings In this he succeeded to a considerable extent, and the public attention was thus called to a provision for the support of American literature, which was rendered more effectual by a general copyright law, enacted by Congress soon after the formation of our government At a much later period (in the years 1830–31), Mr Webster passed a winter at Washington, with the single view of endeavoring to procure an alteration of the existing law, which should *extend* the term of copyright, and thus give a more ample reward to the labors of our artists and literary men In this design he succeeded, and an act was passed more liberal in its provisions than the former law, though less so than the laws of some European governments on this subject

On his return from the south, Mr Webster spent the summer of 1785 at Baltimore, and employed his time in preparing a course of lectures on the English language, which were delivered, during the year 1786, in the principal Atlantic cities, and were published in 1789, in an octavo volume, with the title of "*Dissertations on the English Language*"

The year 1787 was spent by Mr Webster at Philadelphia, as superintendent of an Episcopal academy The convention which framed the present constitution of the United States were in session at Philadelphia during a part of this year, and when their labors were closed, Mr Webster was solicited by Mr Fitzsimmons, one of the members, to give the aid of his pen in recommending the new system of government to the people He accordingly wrote a pamphlet on this subject, entitled an "*Examination of the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution*"

In 1788, Mr Webster attempted to establish a periodical in New York, and for one year published the "*American Magazine*," which, however, failed of success, as did also an attempt to combine the efforts of other gentlemen in a similar undertaking The country was not yet prepared for such a work.

In 1789, when the prospects of business became more encouraging, after the adoption of the new constitution, Mr Webster settled himself at Hartford in the practice of the law Here he formed or renewed an acquaintance with a number of young men just entering upon life, who were ardently devoted, like himself, to literary pursuits Among these may be mentioned his two classmates, Barlow and Wolcott, Trumbull, author of McFingal, Richard Alsop, Dr Lemuel Hopkins, and, though somewhat older, the Rev. Nathan Strong, pastor of the First Congregational Church, who, in common with the three last mentioned, was highly distinguished for the penetration of his intellect and the keenness of his wit The incessant contact of such minds at the forming period of their progress, had great influence on the literary habits of them all in after life It gave them a solid and manly cast of thought, a simplicity of taste, a directness of statement, a freedom from all affectation and exuberance of imagery or diction, which are often best acquired by the salutary use of ridicule, in the action and re-action on each other of keen and penetrating minds. It had, likewise, a powerful influence on the social circles in which they moved, and the biographer of Governor Wolcott has justly remarked, that at this time "few cities in the Union could boast of a more cultivated or intelligent society than Hartford, whether men or women."

In the autumn of the same year, encouraged by the prospect of increasing business, Mr Webster married the daughter of William Greenleaf, Esq, of Boston, a lady of a highly cultivated intellect, and of great elegance and grace of manners. His friend Trumbull speaks of this event in one of his letters to Wolcott, who was then at New York, in his characteristic vein of humor "Webster has returned, and brought with him a very pretty wife I wish him success, but I doubt, in the present decay of business in our profession, whether his profits will enable him to keep up the style he sets out with I fear he will breakfast upon Institutes, dine upon Dissertations, and go to bed supperless" The result, however, was more favorable than it appeared in the sportive anticipations of Trumbull. Mr. Webster found his business profitable, and continually increasing, during his residence of some years in the practice of the law at Hartford

This employment he was induced to relinquish, in 1793, by an interesting crisis in public affairs General Washington's celebrated *proclamation of neutrality*, rendered necessary by the efforts of the French minister, Genet, to raise troops in our country for the invasion of Louisiana, and to fit out privateers against nations at peace with the United States, had called forth the most bitter reproaches of the partisans of France, and it was even doubtful, for a time, whether the unbounded popularity of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY could repress the public effervescence in favor of embarking in the wars of the French revolution In this state of things, Mr. Webster was strongly solicited to give the support of his pen to the measures of the administration, by establishing a daily paper in the city of New York Though conscious of the sacrifice of personal ease which he was called upon to make, he was so strongly impressed with the dangers of the crisis, and so entirely devoted to the principles of Washington, that he did not hesitate to accede to the proposal Removing his family to New York, in November, 1793, he commenced a daily paper, under the title of the *Minerva*, and afterward a semi-weekly paper, with that of the *Herald*—names which were subsequently changed to those of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and *New York Spectator* This was the first example of a paper for the country, composed of the columns of a daily paper, without recomposition —a practice which has now become very common In addition to his labors as sole editor of these papers, Mr Webster published, in the year 1794, a pamphlet which had a very extensive circulation, entitled "*The Revolution in France*"

The publication of the treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Mr Jay, in 1795, aroused an opposition to its ratification of so violent a nature as to stagger for a time the firmness of Washington, and to threaten civil commotions Mr Webster, in common with General Hamilton and some of the ablest men of the country, came out in vindication of the treaty Under the signature of CURTIUS, he published a series of papers, which were very extensively reprinted throughout the country, and afterward collected by a bookseller of Philadelphia in a pamphlet form Of these, ten were contributed by himself, and two by Mr, afterward Chancellor, Kent As an evidence of their effect, it may not be improper to state, that Mr Rufus King expressed his opinion to Mr Jay, that the essays of CURTIUS had contributed more than any other papers of the same kind to allay the discontent and opposition to the treaty, assigning as a reason, that they were peculiarly well adapted to the understanding of the people at large

When Mr Webster resided in New York, the yellow fever prevailed at different times in most of our large Atlantic cities, and a controversy arose, among the physicians of Philadelphia and New York, on the question whether it was introduced by infection, or generated on the spot The subject interested Mr Webster deeply, and led him into a laborious investigation of the history of pestilential diseases at every period of the world The facts which he collected, with the inferences to which he was led, were embodied in a work of two volumes, octavo, which, in 1799, was published both in this country and in England This work has always been considered as a valuable repository of facts, and during the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera in the year 1832, the theories of the author seemed to receive so much confirmation, as to excite a more than ordinary interest in the work, both in Europe and America

During the wars which were excited by the French revolution, the power assumed by the belligerents to blockade their enemies' ports by proclamation, and the multiplied seizures of American vessels bound to such ports, produced various discussions respecting the rights of neutral nations in

time of war. These discussions induced Mr. Webster to examine the subject historically; and, in 1802, he published a treatise full of minute information and able reasoning on the subject. A gentleman of competent abilities, who said he had read all that he could find on that subject in the English, French, German, and Italian languages, declared that he considered this treatise as the best he had seen. The same year, he also published "*Historical Notices of the Origin and State of Banking Institutions and Insurance Offices*," which was republished in Philadelphia by one Humphrey, without giving credit to the author, and a part of which, taken from this reprint, was incorporated into the Philadelphia edition of Rees's Cyclopedia.

At this time, Mr Webster resided at New Haven, to which place he had removed in the spring of 1798 For a short period after his departure from New York, he wrote for the papers mentioned above, which, although placed under the care of another editor, continued for a time to be his property. He very soon succeeded, however, in disposing of his interest in them, and from that time devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits

In the year 1807, Mr Webster published "*A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language.*" This was a highly original work, the result of many years of diligent investigation. The author's views may be gathered from the motto on the title page, taken from Lord Bacon's Aphorisms — "Antisthenes, being asked what learning was most necessary, replied, 'To unlearn that which is *naught*'" He considered our English Grammars as objectionable in one important respect, namely, that of being too much conformed to those of the Latin and Greek languages in their nomenclature and classification True philosophy, he maintained, requires us to arrange things, and give them names, according to their real nature But our language is rude and irregular, in comparison with those of the ancients. It can not be reduced to the same orderly system The several parts of it can not be brought under the same names and classifications We need, therefore, a nomenclature of our own in some important particulars Thus the word *pronoun* properly denotes a *substitute* for a *noun* But, in many cases, words of this class are substitutes for clauses, or parts of sentences, and not for single nouns There are also other words, not ordinarily ranged among pronouns, which act equally as substitutes, that is, perform the office of pronouns Mr Webster, therefore, proposed to lay aside the word *pronoun*, and apply the term *substitute* to this whole class, as describing their true office Other changes were proposed, of the same nature, and for the same reasons No one, who examines the subject with attention, can doubt the advantages of Mr Webster's nomenclature, in itself considered It enabled him to give an analysis of sentences, and to explain constructions, in a manner incomparably superior to that of the ordinary systems His intimate acquaintance with the sources of our language prepared him to account, in the most satisfactory manner, for many puzzling forms of expression Still, the prejudice against a change of nomenclature is so great, that this work has been far less known than it ought to be It contains much valuable matter found in no other work, and is believed to be the most truly philosophical Grammar which we have of the English language

After publishing his Grammar, Mr Webster entered, in the same year (1807), on the great work of his life, which he had contemplated for a long period — that of preparing a new and complete Dictionary of the English language As preliminary to this, he had published, in 1806, a dictionary in the octavo form, containing a large number of words not to be found in any similar work, with the definitions corrected throughout, though necessarily expressed in very brief terms. From this time, his reading was turned more or less directly to this object A number of years were spent in collecting words which had not been introduced into the English dictionaries, in discriminating with exactness the various senses of all the words in our language, and adding those significations which they had recently received. Some estimate may be formed of the labor bestowed on this part of the work, from the fact that "*The American Dictionary of the English Language*" contained, in the first edition, twelve thousand words, and between thirty and forty thousand definitions, which are not to be found in any preceding work The number has been swelled, by subsequent additions, to about thirty thousand new words Seventy years had elapsed since the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary, and scarcely a single improvement had been attempted in the various editions through which it had passed, or the numerous compilations to which it had given rise, except by the addition of a few words to the vocabulary Yet in this period the English mind was putting itself forth in every direction, with an accuracy of research and a fertility of invention which are without a parallel in any other stage of its history A complete revolution had taken place in almost every branch of physical science; new departments had been created, new principles developed, new modes of classification and description adopted. The political changes which so signally marked that period, the excitement of feeling and conflict of opinion resulting from the American and French revolutions, and the numerous modifications which followed in the institutions of society, had also left a deep impress on the language of politics, law, and general literature. Under these circumstances, to make a defining dictionary adapted to the present state of our language, was to produce an entirely *new work*, and how well Mr. Webster executed the task, will appear from the decision of men best qualified to judge, both in this country and in Europe, who have declared that his improvements upon Johnson are even greater than Johnson himself made on those who preceded him. Still more labor, however, was bestowed on another part of the work, viz, the etymology of our leading terms. In this subject, Mr Webster had always felt a lively interest, as presenting one of the most curious exhibitions of the progress of the human mind But it was not till he had advanced considerably in the work as originally commenced, that he found how indispensable a knowledge of the true derivation of words is to an exact development of their various meanings At this point, therefore, he suspended his labors on the defining part of the Dictionary, and devoted a number of years to an inquiry into the origin of our language, and its connection with those of other countries In the course of these researches, he examined the vocabularies of twenty of the principal languages of the world, and made a synopsis of the most important words in each, arranging them under the same radical letters, with a translation of their significations, and references from one to another, when the senses are the same or similar He was thus enabled to discover the real or probable affinities between the different languages, and, in many instances, to discover the primary, physical idea of an original word, from which the secondary senses have branched forth Being thus furnished with a clew to guide him among the numerous, and often apparently inconsistent, significations of our most important words, he resumed his labors on the defining part of the Dictionary, and was able to give order and consistency to much that had before appeared confused and contradictory The results of his inquiries into the origin and filiation of languages were embodied in a work, about half the size of the American Dictionary, entitled "*A Synopsis of Words in Twenty Languages.*" This, owing to the expense of the undertaking, has not yet been published, though its principal results, so far as our language is concerned, are briefly given in tracing the etymology of our leading terms

During the progress of these labors, Mr Webster, finding his resources inadequate to the support of his family at New Haven, removed, in 1812, to Amherst, a pleasant country town within eight miles of Northampton, Massachusetts Here he entered, with his characteristic ardor, into the literary and social interests of the people among whom he was placed His extensive library, which was open to all, and his elevated tone of thought and conversation, had naturally a powerful influence on the habits and feelings of a small and secluded population It was owing, in part, probably, to his removal to this town, that an academy was there established, which is now among the most flourishing seminaries of our land A question having soon after arisen respecting the removal of Williams College from a remote part of the state to some more central position, Mr Webster entered warmly into the design of procuring its establishment at Amherst, as one of the most beautiful and appropriate locations in New England Though the removal did not take place, so strong an interest on the subject was awakened in Amherst and the neighboring towns, that a new college was soon after founded there, in the establishment of which Mr Webster, as president of its first board of trustees, had great influence, both by his direct exertions to secure it patronage, and by the impulse which he had given to the cause of education in that part of the state

In 1822, Mr Webster returned with his family to New Haven, and, in 1823, received the degree of LL D from Yale College Having nearly completed his Dictionary, he resolved on a voyage to Europe, with a view to perfect the work by consulting literary men abroad, and by examining some standard authors, to which he could not gain access in this country. He accordingly sailed for France in June, 1824, and spent two months at Paris in consulting several rare works in the *Bibliotheque du Roi*, and then went to England, where he remained till May, 1825 He spent about eight months at the University of Cambridge, where he had free access to the public libraries, and there he finished "THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY" He afterward visited London, Oxford, and some of the other principal cities of England, and in June returned to this country This visit to England gave him an opportunity to become acquainted with literary men and literary institutions in that country, and to learn the real state of the English language there

Soon after Dr Webster returned to this country, the necessary arrangements were made for the publication of the work An edition of twenty-five hundred copies was printed in this country, at the close of 1828, which was followed by an edition of three thousand in England, under the superin-

tendence of E H. Barker, Esq , editor of the *Thesaurus Græcæ Linguæ* of Henry Stephens With the publication of the American Dictionary, at the age of seventy, Dr Webster considered the labors of his literary life as brought, in a great measure, to a close He revised a few of his earlier works for publication, and particularly his "*History of the United States*," a book designed for the higher classes of schools, for youth who are acquiring a taste for history, and for men of business who have not time to peruse larger treatises

In 1840–1, Dr Webster published a second edition of the American Dictionary, consisting of three thousand copies, in two volumes, royal octavo The improvements consisted chiefly in the addition of a number of thousand words to the vocabulary, the correction of definitions in several of the sciences, in conformity with later discoveries and classifications, and the introduction and explanation of many phrases from foreign languages, and of foreign terms used in books of music

In 1843, he published "*A Collection of Papers on Political, Literary, and Moral Subjects*," in one volume, octavo This was composed chiefly of tracts and disquisitions, which had been published at an earlier period of his life, either in the form of pamphlets, or of papers read before literary and philosophical societies, and printed among their Transactions It contains his "*Observations on the French Revolution*," his "*Essay on the Rights of Neutral Nations*," and the papers signed CURTIUS, in vindication of Mr Jay's treaty with Great Britain To these is added an elaborate dissertation "*On the supposed Change in the Temperature of Winter*," which was read before the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, in the year 1799 In this he controverts the opinion which has generally prevailed, that the temperature of the winter season, in northern latitudes, has suffered a material change, and become warmer in modern than it was in ancient times The subject was one which required very great minuteness and extent of historical research, and this paper contains the result of a series of investigations, which had been carried on, in conjunction with the author's other pursuits, for a period of more than ten years Many of the facts which it presents are of a very curious and striking nature There is, probably, no other treatise which exhibits the historical evidence on this subject with so much fullness and accuracy In addition to this, the volume contains a number of other papers of an interesting character, and the whole collection forms a truly valuable record of the author's earlier labors

In thus tracing the principal events of Dr Webster's life, we have reached the commencement of the year in which he died, and it may here be proper to pause for a moment, and consider some of those qualities and habits of mind which prepared him for this long course of public service and literary labor The leading traits in the character of Dr Webster were enterprise, self-reliance, and indomitable perseverance He was naturally of a sanguine temperament, and the circumstances under which he entered on the active duties of life were eminently suited to strengthen the original tendencies of his nature Our country was just struggling into national existence The public mind was full of ardor, energy, and expectation His early associates were men of powerful intellect, who were engaged, to a great extent, in laying the foundations of our government, and who have stamped the impress of their genius on the institutions of their country As the advocate of the Federal Constitution, and a strenuous supporter of Washington's administration, he was brought into habits of the closest intimacy with Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Oliver Wolcott, Timothy Pickering, and the other great men on whom Washington relied for counsel and aid in organizing the new government The journal which he established at New York was their organ of communication with the public, in the great commercial emporium of the United States He was thus placed on terms of constant and confidential intercourse with the leading members of the cabinet, and the prominent supporters of Washington throughout the country While he had their respect as a ready and energetic writer, he enjoyed their counsel, imparted with the utmost freedom, as to the manner in which he might best conduct the defense of their common principles The natural result, especially on a mind constituted like his, was the formation of all his habits of thought and action into a resemblance to theirs Energy, self-reliance, fearlessness, the resolute defense of whatever he thought right and useful, the strong hope of ultimate success,—these became the great elements of his intellectual character He carried them with him, at a subsequent period, into all his literary pursuits, and they sustained him under the pressure of difficulties which would have crushed the spirit of almost any other man

One of the habits which Dr Webster formed in this early course of training, was that of arranging all his acquired knowledge in the most exact order, and keeping the elements of progressive thought continually within his reach Although his memory was uncommonly quick and tenacious, he saw, as the editor of a daily journal, how idle and unsafe it is to rely on mere recollection for the immense mass of materials which a public writer must have ever at command. He learnt, therefore, to preserve *documents* of all kinds with the utmost care. All that he had ever written, all that had been written against him, every thing that he met with in newspapers or periodicals which seemed likely to be of use at any future period, was carefully laid aside in its appropriate place, and was ready at a moment's warning He had also a particular mark by which he denoted, in every work he read, all the new words, or new senses of words, which came under his observation He filled the margin of his books with notes and comments containing corrections of errors, a comparison of dates, or references to corresponding passages in other works, until his whole library became a kind of *Index Rerum*, to which he could refer at once for every thing he had read

Another habit, which resulted in part from his early pursuits, was that of carrying on numerous and diversified employments at the same time To men of the present generation, Dr Webster is known chiefly as a learned philologist, and the natural inference would be, that he spent his whole life among his books, and chiefly in devotion to a single class of studies The fact, however, was far otherwise Though he was always a close student,—reading, thinking, and writing at every period of his life,—he never withdrew himself from the active employments of society After his first removal to New Haven, he was for a number of years one of the aldermen of the city, and judge of one of the state courts He also frequently represented that town in the legislature of the state During his residence at Amherst, he was called, in repeated instances, to discharge similar duties, and spent a part of several winters at Boston as a member of the General Court He entered with zeal into all the interests of the town and county where he lived, its schools and academies, its agriculture and mechanic arts, its advance in taste and refinement He gave freely of his time, his counsel, and the efforts of his pen, when requested, in public addresses, or through the medium of the press, for the promotion of every kind of social improvement Equally large and diversified was the range of his intellectual pursuits There was hardly any department of literature which he had not explored with lively interest, at some period of his life He wrote on a greater variety of topics than perhaps any other author of the United States,—on the foundations of government, the laws of nations, the rights of neutrals, the science of banking, the history of his country, the progress of diseases, and the variations of climate, on agriculture, commerce, education, morals, religion, and the great means of national advancement, in addition to the principal theme of his life, philology and grammar Such was the activity of his mind, and the delight he found in new acquisitions, that a *change* of employment was all the relief he needed from the weariness of protracted study The refreshment which others seek in journeys, or the entire suspension of intellectual effort, he found, during most of his life, in the stimulus afforded by some new and exciting object of pursuit Mental exertion was the native element of his soul, and it is not too much to say, that another instance of such long-continued literary toil, such steady, unfaltering industry, can hardly be found in the annals of our country

The last of those mental habits which will now be traced was that of original investigation, of thorough and penetrating research The period at which Dr Webster came forward in public life was one, to an uncommon extent, in which every important subject was discussed in its *principles* It was a period when the foundations of our civil polity were laid, and when such men as Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, became "the expounders of the constitution," and the advocates of the new government All things conspired to make the discussions of that day masterly exhibitions of reasoning and profound investigation,—the character of the men engaged, the conflict of great principles, and the weighty interests suspended on the issue Dr Webster for some years took a large share in these discussions, both in pamphlets and through the journal which he conducted The habits which he thus formed went with him into all the literary pursuits of his subsequent life They made him a bold, original thinker,—thorough in all his investigations, and fearless in proclaiming the results He had no deference for authority, except as sustained by argument He was no copyist, no mere compiler Every thing he wrote, from a chapter in "The Prompter," to his "Introduction to the American Dictionary," bore the same impress of original thought, personal observation, and independent inquiry

It is unnecessary to say how perfectly these habits were adapted to prepare Dr Webster for the leading employment of his life, the production of the American Dictionary Nothing but his eager pursuit of every kind of knowledge, and his exact system in bringing all that he had ever read completely under his command, could have enabled him to give in his first edition more than twelve thousand words and forty thousand definitions, which could then be found in no other similar work. Nothing but his passion for original investigation prevented him from building, like Todd, on

the foundation of Johnson, or arranging Horne Tooke's etymologies, like Richardson, with some additions and improvements, under their proper heads in a dictionary. But, commencing with the Diversions of Purley as the starting-point of his researches, he was led by the character of his mind to widen continually the field of his inquiries. He passed from the western languages to the eastern, in tracing the affinities of his native tongue. He established some of those great principles which have made etymology a science, and led the way in that brilliant career of investigation by which the German philologists are throwing so clear a light on the origin and filiation of the principal languages of the globe. But into these studies he would never have entered, nor even thought of attempting such a work as an original dictionary of the English language, except under the impulse of those other traits, — that sanguine temperament, that spirit of self-reliance, that fearless determination to carry out every thing that he thought useful and true, to its utmost limits, — which were spoken of above, as forming the master principle of his character. It is difficult to conceive, at the present day, how rash and hopeless such an undertaking then appeared on the part of any citizen of the United States. It was much as though we should now hear of a similar design by one of the settlers of New Holland. He was assailed with a storm of ridicule at home and abroad, and even his best friends, while they admired his constancy, and were fully convinced of his erudition, had strong fears that he was engaged in a fruitless effort, — that he would never have justice done him, in bringing his work before the world under such adverse circumstances. Nothing, plainly, but uncommon ardor, boldness, and self-confidence, could have sustained him under the pressure of these difficulties. But such qualities, it must be confessed, notwithstanding all the support they afford, are not without their disadvantages. They often lead to the adoption of hasty opinions, especially in new and intricate inquiries. Of this Dr Webster was aware. He saw reason to change his views on many points, as he widened the sphere of his knowledge. In such cases, he retracted his former statements with the utmost frankness, for he had not a particle of that pride of opinion which makes men so often ashamed to confess an error, even when they have seen and abandoned it. This ardor of mind is apt, also, to lead men into a strength and confidence of statement which may wear at times the aspect of dogmatism. If Dr Webster should be thought by any one to have erred in this respect, the error, it should be remembered, was one of temperament — the almost necessary result of that bold, self-relying spirit, without which no man could have undertaken, much less have carried through, the Herculean task of preparing the American Dictionary. Those, however, who knew him best, can testify that his strength of statement, however great it might be, was never the result of arrogance or presumption. He spoke from the mere frankness of his nature, he practiced no reserve, he used none of that cautious phraseology with which most men conceal their feelings, or guard against misconstruction. He was an ardent lover of truth, and he spoke of the discoveries which he believed himself to have made, much as he would have spoken of the same discoveries when made by others. He was aware that there must be many things in a book like this, especially on a science so imperfect in its development as etymology, which would not stand the test of time. But he never doubted, even in the darkest seasons of discouragement and obloquy, that he could at last produce such a work, that the world "should not willingly let it die." The decision of the public verified his anticipations, and freed him from the charge of presumption. Three very large editions, at a high price, have already been exhausted in this country and England. The demand is still increasing on both sides of the Atlantic, and the author might well be gratified to learn, that a gentleman who asked, some years since, at one of the principal bookselling establishments of London, for the best English dictionary on their shelves, had this work handed to him with the remark, "That, sir, is the only *real* dictionary which we have of our language, though it was prepared by an American."

In his social habits, Dr Webster was distinguished by dignified ease, affability, and politeness. He was punctilious in his observance of all the mere proprieties of life. There was nothing that annoyed him more, or on which he remarked with greater keenness, than any violation of the established rules of decorum, any disposition to meddle with the concerns of others, or to encroach on the sanctity of those rights and feelings, which, as they cannot be protected by law, must owe their security to delicacy of sentiment in an enlightened community. He had an uncommon degree of refinement in all his thoughts and feelings. Never, in his most sportive or unguarded moments, did any sentiment escape him which was coarse or vulgar. He had, in this respect, almost a feminine purity of mind. It might be truly said of him, as was remarked concerning one of his distinguished cotemporaries in public life, that he was never known to utter an expression which might not have been used with entire freedom in the most refined female society. In his pecuniary transactions, he was acknowledged by all to be not only just, but liberal. It was a principle with him, for life, never to be in debt. Every thing was paid for at the time of purchase. In all his dealings and social intercourse, he was remarkably direct, frank, and open. He had but one character, and that was "known and read of all men." Whatever faults might be imputed to him, no one ever suspected him of double-dealing, no one ever thought he was capable of a mean or dishonorable action.

In the discharge of his domestic duties, Dr Webster was watchful, consistent, and firm. Though immersed in study, he kept in his hands the entire control of his family arrangements, down to the minutest particulars. Every thing was reduced to exact system, all moved on with perfect regularity and order, for *method* was the presiding principle of his life. In the government of his children there was but one rule, and that was instantaneous and entire obedience. This was insisted upon as *right*, — as, in the nature of things, due by a child to a parent. He did not rest his claim on any explanations, or on showing that the thing required was reasonable or beneficial. While he endeavored to make it clear to his children that he sought their happiness in whatever he required, he commanded as one having *authority*, and he enforced his commands to the utmost, as a duty which he owed equally to his children and to God, who had placed them under his control. He felt that on this subject there had been a gradual letting down of the tone of public sentiment, which was much to be deplored. Many, in breaking away from the sternness of Puritan discipline, have gone to the opposite extreme. They have virtually abandoned the exercise of parental authority, and endeavored to regulate the conduct of their children by reasoning and persuasion, — by the mere presentation of motives, and not by the enforcement of commands. If such persons succeed, as they rarely do, in preserving any thing like a comfortable state of subordination in their families, they fail at least in the accomplishment of one great end for which their offspring were committed to their care. They send forth their children into life without any of those habits of submission to lawful authority which are essential to the character of a good citizen and a useful member of society. In the intellectual training of his children, on the other hand, Dr Webster had much less of system and complicated machinery than many are disposed to adopt. His great principle was not to overdo, — to let nature have free scope, and to leave the development of the mind, within certain limits, to the operation of awakened curiosity directed to its proper objects. He therefore threw open his extensive library to his children at an early period of their lives, and said, in the words of Cotton Mather, 'Read, and you will know.' He felt that children should learn to acquire knowledge by severe effort, that the prevailing disposition to make every thing easy is unphilosophical and wrong, that the great object of early training is to form the mind into a capacity of surmounting intellectual difficulties of any and every kind. In his view, also, the young have much to learn in early life, the use of which they can not then comprehend. They must learn it by rote, particularly the spelling of so complicated a language as ours, and all those systems which lead forward children no faster than they can understand and apply every word they spell, he considered as ridiculously erroneous. He wished, on the contrary, at this early period of ready memory and limited comprehension, to store the mind with many things which would afterward be found of indispensible use, things which are learnt with the utmost reluctance, or rather in most cases, are not learnt at all, in the more advanced stages of intellectual progress. He felt that there must necessarily be much of drudgery in the formation of a thoroughly educated mind. He thought it wise, therefore, to commence these tasks which it involves, from the earliest period at which the youthful intellect can ordain them. Upon these principles he constructed his Spelling Book, and other works for the use of children. He designed to make them instructive, and not mere books of amusement. Whether his views were incorrect or philosophical, the public will judge.

In respect to religion, Dr Webster was a firm believer during a large part of his life in the great distinctive doctrines of our Puritan ancestors, whose character he always regarded with the highest veneration. There was a period, however, from the time of his leaving college to the age of forty, when he had doubts as to some of those doctrines, and rested in a different system. Soon after he graduated, being uncertain what business to attempt, or by what means he could obtain subsistence, he felt his mind greatly perplexed, and almost overwhelmed with gloomy apprehensions. In this state, as he afterward informed a friend, he read Johnson's Rambler with unusual interest, and, in closing the last volume, he made a firm resolution to pursue a course of virtue through life, and to perform every moral and social duty with scrupulous exactness. To this he added a settled belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures and the governing providence of God, connected with highly reverential views of the divine character and perfections. Here he rested, placing his chief reliance for salvation on a

faithful discharge of all the relative duties of life, though not to the entire exclusion of dependence on the merits of the Redeemer In this state of mind he remained, though with some misgiving and frequent fluctuations of feeling, to the winter of 1807–8. At that time, there was a season of general religious interest at New Haven, under the ministry of the Rev Moses Stuart, now a professor in the Andover Theological Seminary To this Dr Webster's attention was first directed by observing an unusual degree of tenderness and solemnity of feeling in all the adult members of his family He was thus led to reconsider his former views, and inquire, with an earnestness which he had never felt before, into the nature of personal religion, and the true ground of man's acceptance with God. He had now to decide not for himself only, but, to a certain extent, for others, whose spiritual interests were committed to his charge. Under a sense of this responsibility, he took up the study of the Bible with painful solicitude As he advanced, the objections which he had formerly entertained against the humbling doctrines of the gospel were wholly removed He felt their truth in his own experience He felt that salvation *must* be wholly of grace He felt constrained, as he afterward told a friend, to cast himself down before God, confess his sins, implore pardon through the merits of the Redeemer, and there to make his vows of entire obedience to the commands and devotion to the service of his Maker With his characteristic promptitude, he instantly made known to his family the feelings which he entertained He called them together the next morning, and told them, with deep emotion, that, while he had aimed at the faithful discharge of all his duties as their parent and head, he had neglected one of the most important — that of family prayer After reading the Scriptures, he led them, with deep solemnity, to the throne of grace, and from that time continued the practice, with the liveliest interest, to the period of his death He made a public profession of religion in April, 1808 His two oldest daughters united with him in the act, and another, only twelve years of age, was soon added to the number

In his religious feelings, Dr Webster was remarkably equable and cheerful He had a very strong sense of the providence of God, as extending to the minutest concerns of life In this he found a source of continual support and consolation, under the severe labors and numerous trials which he had to endure To the same divine hand he habitually referred all his enjoyments, and it was known to his family that he rarely, if ever, took the slightest refreshment, of any kind, even between meals, without a momentary pause, and a silent tribute to God as the giver He made the Scriptures his daily study After the completion of his Dictionary, especially, they were always lying on his table, and he probably read them more than all other books He felt, from that time, that the labors of his life were ended, and that little else remained but to prepare for death With a grateful sense of past mercies, a cheering consciousness of present support, and an animating hope of future blessedness, he waited with patience until his appointed change should come

During the spring of 1843, Dr Webster revised the Appendix of his Dictionary, and added some hundreds of words He completed the printing of it about the middle of May It was the closing act of his life His hand rested, in its last labors, on the volume which he had commenced thirty-six years before Within a few days, in calling on a number of friends in different parts of the town, he walked, during one afternoon, between two and three miles The day was chilly, and immediately after his return, he was seized with faintness and a severe oppression on his lungs. An attack of peripneumony followed, which, though not alarming at first, took a sudden turn after four or five days, with fearful indications of a fatal result. It soon became necessary to inform him that he was in imminent danger. He received the communication with surprise, but with entire composure. His health had been so good, and every bodily function so perfect in its exercise, that he undoubtedly expected to live some years longer. But though suddenly called, he was completely ready. He gave some characteristic directions as to the disposal of his body after death. He spoke of his long life as one of uniform enjoyment, because filled up at every stage with active labors for some valuable end. He expressed his entire resignation to the will of God, and his unshaken trust in the atoning blood of the Redeemer It was an interesting coincidence, that his former pastor, the Rev Mr Stuart, who received him to the church thirty-five years before, had just arrived at New Haven on a visit to his friends He called immediately, and the interview brought into affecting comparison the beginning and the end of that long period of consecration to the service of Christ The same hopes which had cheered the vigor of manhood were now shedding a softened light over the decay and sufferings of age "I know in whom I have believed," — such was the solemn and affecting testimony which he gave to his friend, while the hand of death was upon him, — "I *know* in whom I have believed, and that he is able to keep that which I have committed to him against that day." Thus, without one doubt, one fear, he resigned his soul into the hands of his Maker, and died on the 28th day of May, 1843, in the eighty-fifth year of his age

In his person, Dr Webster was tall, and somewhat slender, remarkably erect throughout life, and moving, even in his advanced years, with a light and elastic step

Dr Webster's widow survived him more than four years, and died on the 25th day of June, 1847, in the eighty-second year of her age. He had seven children who arrived at maturity, — one son, William G Webster, Esq, who resides at New Haven, and six daughters Of these, the oldest is married to the Hon. William W Ellsworth, of Hartford, late governor, and now judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; the second to the author of this sketch, the third, now deceased, was first married to Edward Cobb, Esq, of Portland, Maine, and afterward to the Rev Professor Fowler, of Amherst, Mass, the fourth, also deceased, was married to Horatio Southgate, Esq, of Portland, Maine, and left at her death a daughter, who was adopted by Dr Webster, and is now married to Henry Trowbridge, Jun, Esq, of New Haven, the fifth is married to the Rev Henry Jones, of Bridgeport, Conn and the sixth remains unmarried, in the family of her brother

In conclusion, it may be said that the name of NOAH WEBSTER, from the wide circulation of some of his works, is known familiarly to a greater number of the inhabitants of the United States, than the name, probably, of any other individual except the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. Whatever influence he thus acquired was used at all times to promote the best interests of his fellow-men His books, though read by millions, have made no man worse To multitudes they have been of lasting benefit, not only by the course of early training they have furnished, but by those precepts of wisdom and virtue with which almost every page is stored

August, 1847

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

By JAMES HADLEY, M. A.,

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LANGUAGES KINDRED TO THE ENGLISH.

§ 1. Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Indo-European. The English language is the descendant and representative of the Anglo Saxon. It has lost very much of the inflection, and very many of the words, which belonged to the parent language; and, on the other hand, it has borrowed words very largely, to the extent even of half its vocabulary, from other languages, especially the French and the Latin. Yet all the inflections that remain in it, and most of its formative endings, the pronouns and particles, and, in general, the words which are in most frequent and familiar use, have come to it from the Anglo-Saxon. With all its mixture of foreign elements, it is still a Teutonic language, like the German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and others. These again make one branch in that great family of languages, which, as it extends from India westward, and covers nearly the entire area of Europe, is called Indo-European. Among all families of kindred tongues, the Indo European is pre-eminent, both for the perfection of its organic structure, and for the value of its literary monuments. The parent of the whole family, the one primitive Indo-European language, has left no such monument of itself, but its forms and roots may be made out, to a great extent, by the scientific comparison of the languages which are descended from it. The main branches of the Indo European family are the following: —

§ 2. I. The INDIAN. The *Sanskrit* of the four Vedas, the sacred books of the Brahman religion, is more ancient than the common or classical Sanskrit. Even the latter had ceased to be the language of common life as early as the third century before Christ. It was succeeded by the *Prakrit* dialects, one of which, the *Pali*, is the sacred language of the Buddhists in Ceylon and Further India. These, in their turn, were succeeded by the modern idioms of Northern Hindustan, the *Bengali*, *Marathi*, *Guzerathi*, and others. The *Hindustani* (or *Urdu*), formed in the camps and courts of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, is largely intermixed with Persian and Arabic. The widely scattered *Gypsies* speak, with great diversity of dialect, a language which is clearly of Indian stock.

§ 3. II. The IRANIAN. To this branch belong, 1. The *Zend*, which is believed to have been the language of ancient Bactria, and is preserved in the Avesta, or sacred writings of the Parsis. 2. The *Old Persian*, which is seen in the cuneiform (or arrow headed) inscriptions of Darius and Xerxes. The modern Persian has lost nearly all the ancient inflection, and with the Mohammedan religion has adopted a multitude of words from the Arabic. Other languages belonging to this branch are those of the *Kurds*, the *Afghans*, the *Ossetes* (in the Caucasus), and the *ancient* and *modern Armenians*. The Indian and Iranian are often classed together as forming the Indo Persian or Aryan branch of our family.

§ 4. III. The GREEK. Of its numerous dialects, the first to receive literary culture was the *Old Ionic* or *Epic*, followed by the *Aolic*, the *Doric*, the *New Ionic*, and finally the *Attic*, which became, at length, though with some change of form, the common language of literature and society. It is represented now by the *Romaic*, or *Modern Greek*. The *Albanian*, spoken in a large part of modern Greece, is supposed to be a descendant of the ancient Illyrian.

§ 5. IV. The LATIN. This is often joined with the preceding, as the Greco-Latin, or Classical branch. Closely akin to Latin were the other Italican languages — the *Oscan*, *Umbrian*, etc. — in Central Italy. The modern descendants of the Latin are called the *Romance* languages. They are the *Italian*, the *Spanish*, the *Portuguese*, the *Provençal* (of Southern France, used in the middle ages as a literary language), and the *French* (originally the popular dialect of Northern France). All these contain a small proportion of Teutonic words, brought in by the barbarian conquerors of the Western Roman Empire. But another Romance language — that of the *Wallachians*, the descendants of the Romanized Dacians — is largely intermixed with borrowed words, taken chiefly from the neighboring Slavonic tribes.

§ 6. V. The CELTIC. This branch is divided by strongly-marked differences into two sections: 1. The *Gaelic*, including the *Irish* (or native language of Ireland), the *Erse* (or Highland Scotch), and the *Manx* (the corrupt idiom of the Isle of Man). The last two are little more than dialects of the Irish. 2. The *Cymric*, including the *Welsh* (or native language of Wales), the *Cornish* (which was spoken in Cornwall, but went out of use in the last century), and the *Armorican* (spoken in the French province of Brittany, the ancient Armorica). The oldest manuscript specimens of the Gaelic belong to the close of the eighth century; for the Cymric, the oldest which are at all copious, are three or four centuries later.

§ 7. VI. The SLAVONIC. The earliest monument is the version of the Bible, made in the ninth century, by the Greek missionaries Cyril and Methodius, into the *Old Slavonic*, the idiom spoken by the Bulgarians of that time. This widely-diffused class of languages divides itself into two principal sections. 1. The *eastern* and *southern* Slavonic, including the *Russian*, the *Bulgarian*, and the three *Illyrian* idioms, *Servian*, *Croatian*, and *Slovenic*. 2. The *western* Slavonic, including the *Polish*, the *Bohemian* (with the *Moravian* and *Slovack* dialects), the *Lusatian* or *Wendish*, and the extinct *Polabian*.

§ 8. VII. The LITHUANIAN. The language of Lithuania has no monuments older than the middle of the sixteenth century, but it has preserved in a surprising degree the ancient inflection and structure. To the same stock belong the *Lettish* of Courland and Livonia, which is much less ancient in its form, and the *Old Prussian*, which was once spoken on the coast of the Baltic east of the Vistula, but became extinct in the seventeenth century. The connection between this and the preceding branch is such that they are often classed together as the Letto Slavic languages.

§ 9. VIII. The TEUTONIC. Here again the earliest monument is a version of the Bible, made by Ulfilas, an Arian bishop of the fourth century, into his native *Gothic* (or *Mœso Gothic*), the language spoken at that time by the Goths on the Lower Danube. This work is preserved only in fragments, but these are of considerable extent, and are of inestimable value to the philologist. Among the Teutonic languages we distinguish, —

§ 10. 1. The *High German*, in Upper or Southern Germany. The *Old High German* is seen in Otfrid's Krist, Notker's Translation of the Psalms, and other monuments, most of them in verse, from the eighth century to the end of the eleventh. The *Middle High German*, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, has a rich poetical literature, including the Nibelungen Not with its attendant epics, and the lyric poetry of the Minnesinger. The *New High German* is the language of Luther's Bible-version and of all German literature since the Reformation.

§ 11. 2. The *Low German*, in Northern Germany and the Netherlands. Here belong, (*a*) The *Frisic*, which was once spoken along the whole northern coast of Germany, from the Elbe westward. Its early monuments consist almost wholly of laws, beginning with the fourteenth century. For a long time it has existed only as a popular idiom, and is now confined to a few small and scattered localities. (*b*) The *Anglo-Saxon*, sometimes called simply *Saxon*, which in the fifth and sixth centuries was transplanted from North-eastern Germany to Britain, and has had its subsequent development and history in that Island. (*c*) The *Old Saxon*, which was spoken in Northern Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe, south of the narrow sea-coast region, which was occupied by the Frisic. It is known almost solely from the Heliand, or Savior, a metrical narration of the gospel history, preserved in manuscripts of the ninth century. The language of the Netherlands in the same period can not have differed much from the Old Saxon which may be regarded as the common parent of the two following idioms. (*d*) The *Dutch*, or *Low Dutch* spoken in Holland, and used in literature since the last part of the thirteenth century. The *Flemish*, spoken in Flanders, is a dialect of the Dutch. (*e*) The *Low German* strictly so called (or *Plattdeutsch*), the idiom of the common people in Northern Germany. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it was used as a literary language, but political circumstances, giving ascendency to the High German, have reduced it to the inferior position of a popular dialect.

§ 12. 3. The *Norse*, or *Scandinavian*. The *Old Norse* is also called *Old Icelandic*, as most of its abundant literature (Eddas, Sagas, etc.) was composed in Iceland. The oldest manuscripts in which it is preserved are of the thirteenth century, but many of its productions are of earlier origin, going back even to the heathen times of Scandinavia. The modern Icelandic has adhered with remarkable fidelity to the forms of the ancient language. But the modern idioms of the Scandinavian mainland, the *Swedish*, and, still more, the *Danish* (of which the *Norwegian* is only a dialect), have undergone extensive change.

§ 13. Languages not kindred to the English. The Indo European family has no isolated domain, but comes in contact with various other families of languages. It is bounded along its whole northern frontier by the *Tartaric* (or *Tataric*) family (called also the *Turanian*, or the *Altaic*), which includes the numerous and widely different languages of the *Manchoos*, the *Mongols*, the *Turks* (in Asia and Europe), the *Magyars* (in Hungary), the *Finns*, and a multitude of other tribes. To the south-east, it touches on the so-called *Dravidian* family, the *Tamil* and its sister idioms in Ceylon and Southern India. In South western Asia it is in contact with a more remarkable family, — the *Semitic*, — including the

Hebrew, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, and *Ethiopic*, with their ancient and important literatures. Even in South-western Europe, it is doubtful whether the ancient *Etruscan* belonged to our family It is perfectly clear that the ancient *Iberian* did not belong to it, which was once the prevailing language of the Spanish peninsula, and which still lives, on the two sides of the Pyrenees, in the strange language called *Basque* (*Biscayan*, or *Euscarra*) Whether the Indo-European has a primitive connection with any of the adjacent families, is a question which has not been, and perhaps never will be, decided by philological evidence At all events, it is certain that between Welsh and Sanskrit, distant as they are in space and time, there is an infinitely closer connection than between the neighboring paths of Russian and Finnish, German and Hungarian, or Greek and Hebrew It is true that some languages of our family have borrowed particular words from languages of other families The English, for example, has taken from the Hebrew such words as *shekel*, *cherub*, *seraph*, *jubilee*, *pharisee*, *cabala*, etc, and from some of them has formed derivatives, such as *seraphic*, *jubilant*, *pharisaical*, *pharisaism*, *cabalist*, *cabalistical*, etc But this borrowing can only occur where there are historical conditions that favor it even then it has its limits and its distinctive marks, and must not be confounded with a radical affinity between two languages All etymologizing which assumes or implies a radical affinity between English and Hebrew, English and Finnish, or the like, is, in the present state of philology, unscientific and illusory

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE TEUTONIC LANGUAGES, PARTICULARLY THE ANGLO-SAXON

§ 14 Progression of Mutes In examining the sounds of the Teutonic languages we find that the primitive Indo European mutes have undergone a remarkable series of changes Thus, the rough mutes of the primitive language, *bh*, *dh*, *gh* (Greek φ, θ, χ), have in the Gothic passed into the middle mutes, *b*, *d*, *g* the primitive middle mutes, *b*, *d*, *g*, into the smooth, *p*, *t*, *k*, and the primitive smooth mutes, *p*, *t*, *k*, into the rough, *f*, *th* (þ), *h* The other Teutonic languages agree in this respect with the Gothic But the High German has gone one step further It has changed the Gothic *b*, *d*, *g*, into *p*, *t*, *k*, the Gothic *p*, *t*, *k*, into *f*, *z* (for *th*), *ch*, and the Gothic *th* (þ) into *d* But the Middle and New High German (as, in part, also the Old High German) have the Gothic *b* and *g*, without change To these rules the exceptions are somewhat numerous in part, they depend on special laws, — thus, after *s*, the primitive smooth mutes remain unchanged, — but other cases still appear as anomalous Yet the general validity of the rules admits of no doubt The following examples will serve as illustrations —

Greek	Latin	Gothic	Eng	O H Ger	N H Ger
φρατηρ	*frater*	*brôthar*	*brother*	*pruodar*	*bruder*
θυρα	*fores*	*daur*	*door*	*tôr*	*thor* (=*tôr*)
χην (for χανς)	*anser* (for *hanser*)		*goose*		*gans*
δυο	*duo*	*twai*	*two*	*zuô*	*zwo*
γενος	*genus*	*kuni*	*kin*	*chunni*	(*land*)
πους (for ποδς)	*pes* (for *ped*)	*fotus*	*foot*	*fuo*	*fuss*
τρεῖς	*tres*	*threis*	*three*	*dri*	*drei*
καρδια	*cor* (*d*)	*hairtô*	*heart*	*herza*	*herz*
κανναβις	*cannabis*		*hemp*	*hanaf*	*hanf*
στῆναι	*sta-re*	*standan*	*stand*	*stantan*	*steh-en*

§ 15 Variation of Vowels It is a thing of familiar occurrence in all the Teutonic languages, that the same root appears with a variety of vowel sounds, as in *sing sang, sung, song bind, bound, band, bond* Similar variations of vowel-sound are met with in other languages What is peculiar to the Teutonic is the frequency and regularity with which they are used as a means for the inflection and formation of words They appear thus most frequently and regularly in the earliest Teutonic idioms, many words which had them in the Anglo Saxon have lost them in the English Different from these variations of vowel is that attenuation, or change from a more open vowel sound to a closer, which we see in *man, men, foot, feet, mouse, mice* This change, which is unknown to the Gothic, has arisen from the influence of a close vowel, *i* or *e*, belonging to an inflection ending, which has dropped off from the English *men, feet, mice*, but which is still heard in the German plurals, *männer, fässer, mäuse*

§ 16 Numbers The Indo European inflection distinguished three numbers, *singular*, *plural*, and *dual* In the Teutonic languages, the dual form of the noun has wholly disappeared that of the verb appears only in the Gothic, and there only in the first and second persons The pronouns of the same persons show a dual form, not only in the Gothic, but also in the Anglo-Saxon thus A-S *wit*, we two, *unc*, us two, *git*, ye two, *inc*, you two, but in the plural *we*, *us*, *ge* (ye) *eow* (you), as in English

§ 17 Genders The Indo European system of gender seems to have commenced with some differences of inflection between the names of personal and those of impersonal objects Among the first, certain forms of inflection were afterward appropriated to the names of female persons The result was a threefold system of gender, corresponding to the real distinctions of sex But its character was modified, almost from the outset, in two different ways First, many objects which are without sex were thought of as having in their attributes an analogy to male or female persons, and accordingly received masculine or feminine inflection, and second, in some cases, objects which have sex were thought of without special reference to sex, and accordingly received neuter inflection Thus, the system of grammatical gender assumed to a great extent a fictitious, and even an arbitrary, character This system had become fully developed before the separation of the Indo-European family, and it is found, essentially unchanged, not only in the Gothic and the Anglo-Saxon, but even in the modern German In the English, on the contrary, it has almost entirely disappeared the same forms of the article, the adjective, and even of the pronoun, are used for all kinds of objects The only distinction is in the personal pronoun of the third person, where in the singular we use special forms (*he*, *she*, *his*, *her* *him*, *her*) in reference to male and female objects But in the Anglo Saxon, *he* is used in referring to *se mona*, the moon, *se stân*, the stone, as well as *se cyning*, the king, *heo* (she), in referring to *seo sunne*, the sun, *seo spræc*, the speech, as well as *seo swuster*, the sister, *hit* (it), in referring to *that heafod*, the head, but also to *thät bearn*, the child, and even *thät wif*, the woman, wife

§ 18 Cases The Indo European had eight cases, the *nominative*, for the subject of a sentence, the *accusative*, for the direct object, the *dative*, for the indirect object (*to* or *for* which something is done), the *genitive*, or *of* case, the *ablative*, or *from* case, the *instrumental*, or *with*-case (denoting either association or instrument), the *locative*, or *in* case, and, finally, the *vocative*, or interjectional case, which does not enter into the construction of the sentence Of these, the ablative and locative are nowhere found in the Teutonic languages The vocative, which is not wanting in the Gothic, is scarcely known to the Anglo Saxon The instrumental, which has nearly disappeared in the Gothic, is seen in the inflection of Anglo Saxon adjectives and demonstratives The remaining four cases, the nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive, are common to all the older Teutonic languages, and are still distinguished in the modern German The English distinguishes nominative and accusative only in the personal pronouns in substantives, it has the genitive (though in the plural commonly without a distinct form), but confines it almost wholly to the possessive relation

§ 19 Declensions The Anglo Saxon like the other Teutonic languages, has two schemes of noun inflection which may be termed the *Vowel Declension*, and the *N Declension* they are often called *strong* and *weak* declensions The few Anglo Saxon substantives which do not agree with either of these schemes may be treated as anomalous But different from both is the *Pronominal Declension*, seen in the demonstrative and most other pronouns One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the Teutonic is the fact that every adjective is inflected in two ways it follows the pronominal declension when its substantive is *indefinite* but if the substantive is *definite*, as when it is connected with the definite article, or with a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, the adjective follows the N-declension Thus the Anglo Saxon has *wis cyning*, a wise king, genitive *wises cyninges*, dative *wisum cyninge gôd nama*, a good name, genitive *gôdes naman*, dative *gôdum naman*, but *se wisa cyning*, the wise king, genitive *thas wisan cyninges*, dative *tham wisan cyninge*, *se gôda nama*, the good name, genitive *thas gôdan naman*, dative *tham gôdan naman* This distinction of the definite and indefinite adjective is preserved in modern German, but is wholly lost in modern English In substantives, the English still shows a trace of the N-declension, in a few plurals like *oxen children, brethren, kine* though all of these, except *oxen*, are Old English blunders, the *n* being misapplied to words that did not have it in the Anglo Saxon

§ 20 Voices. The Teutonic verb, when compared with the Indo European, shows extensive losses It has but one voice, the *active*, having given up the *middle* (or reflexive) voice, and the *passive* In the Gothic, indeed we still find the ancient middle, formed as in the Greek, and used generally in a passive sense it is continued, however, to the present tense, and shows by other signs that it was beginning to disappear from the language In the past tense of the Gothic, and in both tenses of the other old Germanic idioms, the place of a passive verb was supplied by using the passive participle, sometimes with the verb which means *to be* (Goth *wisan*, A S *wesan* or *beon*, etc), and sometimes with the verb which means *to become* (Goth *vairthan*, A S *weordhan*, Old Eng *worth* in *woe worth the day*) In all the modern Germanic idioms, except the English, only the latter verb (Ger *werden*, Dutch *worden*, etc) is used to make up the passive The English alone, doubtless under French influence, has fixed upon the verb *to be* for this purpose The Danish and Swedish have a passive made by adding *s* to the forms of the active But for this *s* the Old Icelandic has *sk*, and in the earliest manuscripts *sk*, which is plainly the reflexive pronoun *sik* (self, selves) shortened and added to the active verb Here, as in many other languages, the passive was originally reflexive

§ 21 Modes and Tenses The Teutonic verb has three finite modes, the *indicative*, the *subjunctive* (Greek *optative*, Sanskrit *potential*), and the *imperative* the second of these has, to a great extent, disappeared in modern English It has also an infinitive, and a participle active and passive, which are essentially verbal nouns Of the primitive modes, it wants only the one which is represented by the Greek *subjunctive* Of tenses, it has lost the primitive *imperfect*, *future*, and *aorist*, retaining only the *present* and the *perfect* The *reduplication* of the perfect (seen in Greek λε λυ-κα, Latin *tu tud-i*) is preserved by the Gothic in a few verbs, as *haitan haihait*, hold, in the other idioms we find little more than traces of its former existence

§ 22 Persons and Numbers There is good reason to believe that the personal endings were in their origin pronouns, appended to the verb, and denoting its subject The Gothic, in general, distinguishes the three persons of the singular and those of the plural by as many different endings The Anglo-Saxon confounds the three persons in the plural of the indicative, and in both numbers of the subjunctive, but still distinguishes between the singular and the

plural Even this last distinction is, to a great extent, lost in modern English. The Teutonic imperative has only a second person.

§ 23. Verbs of Primary and Secondary Inflection. The Teutonic verbs divide themselves into two well-marked classes, which may be called verbs of *primary*, and verbs of *secondary*, inflection they are often called verbs of *strong* and of *weak* inflection To the first class belong words like *fall, fell, know, knew, swear, swore, drive, drove, choose, chose, lie, lay, come, came, sing, sang*, etc In these, the past tense adds nothing, except personal endings, after the root or stem of the verb They are further characterized by that variation of the radical vowel (*internal inflection*), which has been already noticed as a striking peculiarity of the Teutonic To the second class belong words like *kill, killed, lie, lied, lay, laid, lead, led* (for *leaded*), *leave, left* (for *leaved*), *have, had* (for *haved*), *make, made* (for *maked*), etc In these, the past tense adds *d* (in High German, *t*) to the root or stem Only a few of them have also the change of radical vowel, as *sell, sold, bring, brought*, etc In most forms of the Gothic perfect, this *d* is doubled, as in *lag ɔ-dedum*, we laid, *lag ɔ deduth*, ye laid, etc apparently it is the reduplicated perfect of a verb corresponding to our *do*, thus *lag ɔ dedum* = lay-did we, we made a laying In Gothic, this class embraces the derivative words, while nearly all primitive verbs have the inflection of the first class But the tendency in all Teutonic languages has been to increase the second class at the expense of the first Many Anglo Saxon verbs of the first class belong in Old English to the second thus, A-S *wealdan*, to wield, pf *weold*, but O Eng *welded lifan*, to leave, *laf*, O Eng *left*, *leosan*, to lose, *leas*, O Eng *lost* And many Old English verbs of the first class belong in modern English to the second thus, O Eng *shope* (pf of *shape*), now *shaped*, O Eng *glode* (pf of *glide*), now *glided*, O Eng *gnon* (pf of *gnaw*), now *gnawed* The result of these changes is, that in modern English, the verbs of the first class, when compared with those of the second, have the appearance of anomalous and capricious exceptions to a general law of inflection

THE ANGLO-SAXON AS A LITERARY LANGUAGE

§ 24 Name The emigrants from Germany, who invaded Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries, and after long struggles conquered most of the island, appear to have come in great part from the districts now called Sleswick and Holstein, on the eastern shores of the North Sea The Angles, who seem to have been the most numerous portion, established themselves in the east and north of Britain, but left the Scottish Highlands to their Gaelic population The Saxons occupied the south and west, but left Wales and Cornwall to their Cymric population A third fraction, of far inferior numbers, the Jutes, had possession of Kent in the south east of England There is reason to believe that there was a difference of dialect among these settlers, and, particularly, that the idiom of the Angles varied in some degree from that of the Saxons but it can not well be doubted that they all spoke substantially the same language This common language bears a close resemblance to the Frisic and to the Old Saxon, holding in some respects an intermediate position between them In its literary monuments, it is sometimes designated as the Saxon, sometimes as the English (*Anglisc*, belonging to the Angles), but the latter became at length the established name for the language, as England (*Engla land*, land of the Angles) for the country The name Anglo-Saxon, which recognizes the claims of both parties, is of later introduction

§ 25 Alliterative Verse There was no written Anglo-Saxon literature until after the conversion of the people to Christianity The earliest productions were poetical, and, like all Anglo Saxon poetry, indeed like all early Teutonic poetry, they are alliterative The verses are not confined to a uniform number of syllables or succession of accents, nor do they have final rhyme But in each couplet of two short lines, several prominent words, two, three, or four, either all begin with the same consonant, or all begin with vowels, which are not required to be the same In the most common arrangement, there are three alliterative words in the couplet, two in the first line, and one in the second A word which has an unaccented prefix is treated as if the prefix were no part of it To illustrate the description, we subjoin what is perhaps the earliest specimen of Anglo Saxon verse, the opening lines of Cædmon's Scripture paraphrase, as they are quoted by Bede We mark the initial letter of the alliterative words In the annexed translation, other objects are sacrificed in order to represent the alliteration

Nû we scealon *h*êrian,	Now must we *g*lorify
*h*eofon-rices weard,	the *g*uardian of heaven's kingdom,
*m*etodes *m*ihte,	the *m*aker's *m*ight,
and his *m*ôd gethanc,	and his *m*ind's thought,
*w*eorc *w*uldor fæder,	the *w*ork of the *w*orshiped father,
swâ he *w*undra gehwæs	when of his *w*onders, each one,
êce dryhten	the ever living lord
ord *o*nstealde	ordered the *o*rigin
He ærest gesceâp	He *e*rst created
*e*ordhan bearnum	for *e*arth's children
*h*eofon to hrôfe,	*h*eaven as a *h*igh roof,
hâlig scyppend	the *h*oly creator
thâ *m*iddangeard	then this *m*id world
*m*oncynnes weard	did *m*an's great guardian
êce dryhten	the ever living lord
æfter teôde,	*a*fterward prepare,
*f*irum *f*oldan,	for *m*en a *m*ansion,
*f*reâ ælmihtig	the *m*aster almighty

§ 26. Works of Poetry and Prose. Among the longer Anglo Saxon poems, the most remarkable is the epic called Beowulf, from the name of its Danish hero It is preserved in a manuscript of the tenth century, but is certainly much more ancient in its origin In substance, it must have come down from heathen times, though the form in which we have it shows the work of Christian hands We have also a long series of Scripture narratives in Anglo Saxon verse these, too, are found in a manuscript of the tenth century, but they have been generally regarded as productions of Cædmôn, a monk who lived in the last half of the seventh A manuscript of the eighth century contains the last two thirds of a metrical version of the Psalms, which may perhaps be the work of Aldhelm of Malmesbury, a contemporary of Cædmon Of shorter poems, the most interesting are the Traveler's Song, the Death of Byrhtnoth, Athelstan's Victory at Brunanburh, the very peculiar and artificial Rhyming Song, and a collection of metrical enigmas most of these poems are preserved in the famous Exeter manuscript of the eleventh century In prose, besides versions of different parts of the Bible, the most important works are the translations made from the Latin by King Alfred in the ninth century (including the History of Orosius, the Ecclesiastical History of Bede, and Boethius on the Consolations of Philosophy), the Homilies of Alfric, who was Archbishop of Canterbury in the earlier part of the eleventh century, and the Saxon Chronicle, in which the principal events of Anglo Saxon times are recorded in the form of dry and meagre annals, apparently by several successive writers, the last of whom wrote about a century after the Norman conquest.

INFLUENCE OF OTHER LANGUAGES ON THE ANGLO-SAXON

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Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and *Ethiopic,* with their ancient and important literatures Even in South-western Europe, it is doubtful whether the ancient *Etruscan* belonged to our family It is perfectly clear that the ancient *Iberian* did not belong to it, which was once the prevailing language of the Spanish peninsula, and which still lives, on the two sides of the Pyrenees, in the strange language called *Basque* (*Biscayan,* or *Euscarra*) Whether the Indo-European has a primitive connection with any of the adjacent families, is a question which has not been, and perhaps never will be, decided by philological evidence At all events, it is certain that between Welsh and Sanskrit, distant as they are in space and time, there is an infinitely closer connection than between the neighboring pairs of Russian and Finnish, German and Hungarian, or Greek and Hebrew It is true that some languages of our family have borrowed particular words from languages of other families The English, for example, has taken from the Hebrew such words as *shekel, cherub, seraph, jubilee, pharisee, cabala,* etc , and from some of them has formed derivatives, such as *seraphic, jubilant, pharisaical, pharisaism, cabalist, cabalistical,* etc But this borrowing can only occur where there are historical conditions that favor it even then it has its limits and its distinctive marks, and must not be confounded with a radical affinity between two languages All etymologizing which assumes or implies a radical affinity between English and Hebrew, English and Finnish, or the like, is, in the present state of philology, unscientific and illusory.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE TEUTONIC LANGUAGES, PARTICULARLY THE ANGLO-SAXON

§ 14 Progression of Mutes In examining the sounds of the Teutonic languages we find that the primitive Indo European mutes have undergone a remarkable series of changes Thus, the rough mutes of the primitive language, *bh, dh, gh* (Greek φ, θ, χ), have in the Gothic passed into the middle mutes, *b, d, g* the primitive middle mutes, *b, d, g,* into the smooth, *p, t, k,* and the primitive smooth mutes, *p, t, k,* into the rough, *f, th* (þ), *h* The other Teutonic languages agree in this respect with the Gothic But the High German has gone one step further It has changed the Gothic *b, d, g,* into *p, t, k* the Gothic *p, t, k,* into *f, z* (for *th*), *ch*, and the Gothic *th* (þ) into *d*. But the Middle and New High German (as, in part, also the Old High German) have the Gothic *b* and *g,* without change To these rules the exceptions are somewhat numerous in part they depend on special laws, — thus, after *s,* the primitive smooth mutes remain unchanged, — but other cases still appear as anomalous Yet the general validity of the rules admits of no doubt The following examples will serve as illustrations —

Greek	Latin	Gothic	A Sax	O H Ger	N H Ger
φραηρ	*frater*	*brôthar*	*brother*	*pruodar*	*bruder*
θυρα	*foris*	*daur*	*dor*	*tôr*	*thor* (=*tôr*)
χην (for χανς)	*anser* (for *hanser*)		*gos*		*gans*
δυο	*duo*	*twa*	*two*	*zuô*	*zwo*
γενος	*genus*	*kuni*	*kin*	*chunni*	(*kind*)
ποδς (for ποδ-ς)	*pes* (for *ped-s*)	*fotus*	*fot*	*fuoz*	*fuss*
τρεῖς	*tres*	*threis*	*thre*	*drî*	*drei*
καρδια	*cor* (*d*)	*hairto*	*heort*	*herza*	*herz*
κανναβις	*cannabis*		*hænep*	*hanaf*	*hanf*
σ-ῆ μι	*sta-re*	*ta-ndan*	*stande*	*stantan*	*stehen*

§ 15 Variation of Vowels It is a thing of familiar occurrence in all the Teutonic languages, that the same root appears with a variety of vowel-sounds, as in *sing, sang, sung, song, bind, bound, band, bond* Similar variations of vowel sound are met with in other languages What is peculiar to the Teutonic is the frequency and regularity with which they are used as a means for the inflection and formation of words They appear thus most frequently and regularly in the earliest Teutonic idioms, many words which had them in the Anglo Saxon have lost them in the English Different from these variations of vowel is that after-mutation, or change from a more open vowel-sound to a closer, which we see in *man, men, foot, feet, mouse, mice* This change, which is unknown to the Gothic, has arisen from the influence of a close vowel, *i* or *e*, belonging to an inflection ending, which has dropped off from the English *men, feet, mice,* but which is still heard in the German plurals, *männer, füsse, mäuse*

§ 16 Numbers The Indo European inflection distinguished three numbers, *singular, plural,* and *dual* In the Teutonic languages, the dual form of the noun has wholly disappeared that of the verb appears only in the Gothic, and there only in the first and second persons The pronouns of the same persons show a dual form, not only in the Gothic, but also in the Anglo Saxon thus A-S *wit,* we two, *unc,* us two, *git,* ye two, *inc,* you two, but in the plural *we, ûs, ge* (ye) *eow* (you), as in English

§ 17 Genders The Indo European system of gender seems to have commenced with some differences of inflection between the names of personal and those of impersonal objects Among the first, certain forms of inflection were afterward appropriated to the names of female persons The result was a three fold system of gender, corresponding to the real distinctions of sex But its character was modified, almost from the outset, in two different ways first, many objects which are without sex were thought of as having in their attributes an analogy to male or female persons, and accordingly received masculine or feminine inflection, and second, in some cases, objects which have sex were thought of without special reference to sex, and accordingly received neuter inflection Thus, the system of grammatical gender assumed to a great extent a fictitious, and even an arbitrary, character This system had become fully developed before the separation of the Indo-European family, and it is found, essentially unchanged, not only in the Gothic and the Anglo Saxon, but even in the modern German In the English, on the contrary, it has almost entirely disappeared the same forms of the article, the adjective, and even of the pronoun, are used for all kinds of objects The only distinction is in the personal pronoun of the third person, where in the singular we use special forms (*he, she, his, her, him, her*) in reference to male and female objects But in the Anglo Saxon, *he* is used in referring to *se mona,* the moon, *se stân,* the stone, as well as *se cyning,* the king, *heo* (she), in referring to *seo sunne,* the sun, *seo sprǽc,* the speech, as well as *seo sweostor,* the sister, *hit* (it), in referring to *thät heafod,* the head, but also to *thät bearn,* the child, and even *thät wif,* the woman, wife

§ 18 Cases The Indo European had eight cases, the *nominative,* for the subject of a sentence, the *accusative,* for the direct object, the *dative,* for the indirect object (*to* or *for* which something is done), the *genitive,* or *of* case, the *ablative,* or *from* case, the *instrumental,* or *with* case (denoting either association or instrument), the *locative,* or *in* case, and, finally, the *vocative,* or interjectional case, which does not enter into the construction of the sentence Of these, the ablative and locative are nowhere found in the Teutonic languages The vocative, which is not wanting in the Gothic, is scarcely known to the Anglo-Saxon The instrumental, which has nearly disappeared in the Gothic, is seen in the inflection of Anglo Saxon adjectives and demonstratives The remaining four cases, the nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive, are common to all the older Teutonic languages, and are still distinguished in the modern German The English distinguishes nominative and accusative only in the personal pronouns in substantives, it has the genitive (though in the plural commonly without a distinct form), but confines it almost wholly to the possessive relation

§ 19 Declensions The Anglo Saxon like the other Teutonic languages, has two schemes of noun inflection, which may be termed the *Vocal Declension,* and the *N Declension* they are often called *strong* and *weak* declensions The few Anglo Saxon substantives which do not agree with either of these schemes may be treated as anomalous But different from both is the *Pronominal Declension,* seen in the demonstrative and most other pronouns One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the Teutonic is the fact that every adjective is inflected in two ways it follows the pronominal declension when its substantive is *indefinite* but if the substantive is *definite,* as when it is connected with the definite article, or with a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, the adjective follows the N declension Thus the Anglo Saxon has *wes cyning,* a wise king, genitive *wises cyninges,* dative *wisum cyninge gód nama* a good name, genitive *gódes naman,* dative *gódum naman*, but *se wisa cyning,* the wise king, genitive *thäs wisan cyninges,* dative *thæm wisan cyninge, se góda nama,* the good name, genitive *thæs gódan naman,* dative *thæm gódan naman* This distinction of the definite and indefinite adjective is preserved in modern German, but is wholly lost in modern English In substantives, the English still shows a trace of the N declension, in a few plurals like *oxen, children, brethren, kine* though all of these, except *oxen,* are Old English blunders, the *n* being misapplied to words that did not have it in the Anglo Saxon

§ 20 Voices. The Teutonic verb, when compared with the Indo European, shows extensive losses It has but one voice the *active* having given up the *middle* (or reflexive) voice and the *passive* In the Gothic indeed, we still find the ancient middle, formed as in the Greck, and used generally in a passive sense it is confined, however, to the present tense, and shows by other signs that it was beginning to disappear from the language In the past tense of the Gothic, and in both tenses of the other old Germanic idioms, the place of a passive verb was supplied by using the passive participle, sometimes with the verb which means *to be* (Goth *wisan,* A S *wesan,* or *beon,* etc), and sometimes with the verb which means *to become* (Goth *vairthan,* A S *weordhan,* Old Eng *worth* in *woe worth the day*) In all the modern Germanic idioms, except the English, only the latter verb (Ger *werden* Dutch *worden,* etc) is used to make up the passive The English alone doubtless under French influence, has fixed upon the verb *to be* for this purpose The Danish and Swedish have a passive made by adding *s* to the forms of the active But for this s the Old Icelandic has *st* and in the earliest manuscripts *sk* which is plainly the reflexive pronoun *sik* (self, selves) shortened and added to the active verb Here, as in many other languages, the passive was originally reflexive

§ 21 Modes and Tenses The Teutonic verb has three finite modes, the *indicative,* the *subjunctive* (Greek *optative,* Sanskrit *potential*), and the *imperative* the second of these has, to a great extent, disappeared in modern English It has also an infinitive, and a participle active and passive, which are essentially verbal nouns Of the primitive modes, it wants only the one which is represented by the Greek *subjunctive* Of tenses, it has lost the primitive *imperfect, future,* and *aorist,* retaining only the *present* and the *perfect* The *reduplication* of the perfect (seen in Greek λε λυ κα, Latin *te tud i*) is preserved by the Gothic in a few verbs, as *hai hald,* held, in the other idioms we find little more than traces of its former existence

§ 22 Persons and Numbers There is good reason to believe that the personal endings were in their origin pronouns, appended to the verb, and denoting its subject The Gothic, in general, distinguishes the three persons of the singular and those of the plural by as many different endings. The Anglo-Saxon confounds the three persons in the plural of the indicative, and in both numbers of the subjunctive, but still distinguishes between the singular and the

plural. Even this last distinction is, to a great extent, lost in modern English. The Teutonic imperative has only a second person.

§ 23. Verbs of Primary and Secondary Inflection. The Teutonic verbs divide themselves into two well-marked classes, which may be called verbs of *primary*, and verbs of *secondary*, inflection they are often called verbs of *strong* and of *weak* inflection To the first class belong words like *full, fell, know, knew, swear, swore, drive, drove, choose, chose, lie, lay, come, came, sing, sang*, etc In these, the past tense adds nothing, except personal endings, after the root or stem of the verb They are further characterized by that variation of the radical vowel (*internal inflection*), which has been already noticed as a striking peculiarity of the Teutonic To the second class belong words like *kill, killed, lie, lied, lay, laid, lead, led* (for *leaded*), *leave, left* (for *leaved*), *have, had* (for *haved*), *make, made* (for *maked*), etc In these, the past tense adds *d* (in High German, *t*) to the root or stem Only a few of them have also the change of radical vowel, as *sell, sold, bring, brought*, etc In most forms of the Gothic perfect, this *d* is doubled, as in *lag i dedum*, we laid, *lag-i deduth*, ye laid, etc apparently it is the reduplicated perfect of a verb corresponding to our *do*, thus *lag i dedum* = lay-did-we, we made a laying In Gothic, this class embraces the derivative words, while nearly all primitive verbs have the inflection of the first class But the tendency in all Teutonic languages has been to increase the second class at the expense of the first Many Anglo Saxon verbs of the first class belong in Old English to the second thus, A-S *wealdan*, to wield, pf *weold*, but O Eng *welded lifan*, to leave, *lâf*, O Eng *left*, *leosan*, to lose, *leas*, O Eng *lost* And many Old English verbs of the first class belong in modern English to the second thus, O Eng *shope* (pf of *shape*), now *shaped*, O Eng *glode* (pf of *glide*), now *glided*, O Eng *gnow* (pf of *gnaw*), now *gnawed* The result of these changes is, that in modern English, the verbs of the first class, when compared with those of the second, have the appearance of anomalous and capricious exceptions to a general law of inflection.

THE ANGLO-SAXON AS A LITERARY LANGUAGE

§ 24 Name The emigrants from Germany, who invaded Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries, and after long struggles conquered most of the island appear to have come in great part from the districts now called Sleswick and Holstein, on the eastern shores of the North Sea The Angles, who seem to have been the most numerous portion, established themselves in the east and north of Britain, but left the Scottish Highlands to their Gaelic population The Saxons occupied the south and west, but left Wales and Cornwall to their Cymric population A third fraction, of far inferior numbers, the Jutes, had possession of Kent in the south east of England There is reason to believe that there was a difference of dialect among these settlers, and particularly, that the idiom of the Angles varied in some degree from that of the Saxons but it can not well be doubted that they all spoke substantially the same language Thus common language bears a close resemblance to the Friesic and to the Old Saxon, holding in some respects an intermediate position between them In its literary monuments, it is sometimes designated as the Saxon, sometimes as the English (*Englisc*, belonging to the Angles), but the latter became at length the established name for the language, as England (*Engla land*, land of the Angles) for the country The name Anglo-Saxon, which recognizes the claims of both parties, is of later introduction

§ 25. Alliterative Verse. There was no written Anglo Saxon literature until after the conversion of the people to Christianity The earliest productions were poetical, and, like all Anglo Saxon poetry, indeed like all early Teutonic poetry, they are alliterative The verses are not confined to a uniform number of syllables or succession of accents, nor do they have final rhyme But in each couplet of two short lines, several prominent words two, three, or four, either all begin with the same consonant, or all begin with vowels, which are not required to be the same In the most common arrangement, there are three alliterative words in the couplet, two in the first line and one in the second A word which has an unaccented prefix is treated as if the prefix were no part of it To illustrate the description, we subjoin what is perhaps the earliest specimen of Anglo Saxon verse, the opening lines of Cædmon's Scripture paraphrase, as they are quoted by Bede We mark the initial letter of the alliterative words In the annexed translation, other objects are sacrificed in order to represent the alliteration

Nû we sceolon *h*êrian,	Now must we *g*lorify
*h*eofon-rices weard,	the *g*uardian of heaven's kingdom,
*m*etodes *m*ihte,	the *m*aker's *m*ight,
and his *m*ôd gethanc,	and his *m*ind's thought,
weore *w*uldor fäder,	the *w*ork of the worshiped father,
swâ he *w*undra gehwâs	when of his *w*onders, each one,
êce dryhten	the ever living lord
ord onstealde	ordered the origin
He ærest gesceôp	He erst created
*e*ordhan bearnum	for *e*arth's children
*h*eofon to hrôfe,	*h*eaven as a high roof,
hâlig scyppend	the *h*oly creator
thâ *m*iddangeard	then this *m*id world
*m*oncynnes weard	did *m*an's great guardian
êce dryhten	the ever living lord
æfter teóde,	*a*fterward prepare,
*f*irum *f*oldan,	for *m*en a *m*ansion,
*f*rea ælmihtig	the *m*aster almighty

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Lat.	diabolus	*A-S.* deófol	*Eng.* devil
	presbyter	preóst	priest
	episcopus	biscop	bishop
	monasterium	mynster	minster
	clericus	cleric	clerk
	prædicare	predician	preach
Gr.	κυριακή, or κυριακόν	cyrice	church (kirk, *Scotch*)
	ελεημοσυνη	almesse	alms
Lat.	pondo	pund	pound
	moneta	mynet	mint

and several others. The names of months were also borrowed from the Latin It is worthy of notice that, while *munster* and *mint* have come to us through the Anglo Saxon, we have the same Latin words by more recent importation in the forms *monastery* and *money*, which come through the French *monastère* and *monnaie*

§ 29 The Scandinavian In the year 827, Egbert, king of the West Saxons, became the acknowledged lord of all the separate fractions into which Anglo-Saxon England had before been divided But the united kingdom was destined to suffer severely from a cause which had begun its work with the opening of that century Piratical rovers from the regions about the Baltic were at this period the scourge and terror of Europe These Scandinavians — or Danes, as the Saxons named them all, whether coming from Denmark or not — infested the whole eastern coast of England, not only making occasional descents, but conquering large districts, and forming permanent settlements Alfred the Great, though he succeeded in checking their progress and in forcing them to acknowledge his authority, allowed them to remain under their own laws in this part of England, which was thence called Danelagh (Dane law) Under his weak successors, the Danes resumed their conquering progress, and at last became masters of the whole country The Danish kings, Sweyn, Canute, and Hardicanute, held the English throne from 1013 to 1042 Yet the Danes do not appear to have settled in large numbers, except in the eastern part of the island A trace of their existence here is still seen in Ashby, Rugby, Whitby, and many other names of places with the same ending, for *-by* is the Icelandic *by-r*, Swedish *by*, Danish *bye*, a town, village There is no evidence that the Danes of England sought to perpetuate or to extend the use of their own language Even under Danish kings, the Anglo Saxon continued to be used in public acts and laws The truth appears to be, that in England, as well as in Normandy, the Scandinavian settlers did not long retain their mother-tongue, but gave it up for the more cultivated idiom of the people among whom they settled At the same time they did not fail to communicate some of their own words to the new speech of their adoption The extent of the influence thus exerted by the Danes upon our language, is very difficult to determine Anglish words which are found in the Scandinavian idioms, and are not found in the earlier Anglo-Saxon or other Low Germanic idioms, we may naturally suspect to have come in by this channel But the inquiry is subject to great uncertainties The existing monuments of the early Anglo-Saxon are evidently far from showing its complete stock of words, and the other old monuments of Low Germanic idioms are by no means copious enough to supply the deficiency It is certain, however, that the Danish influence has been greatly overrated by those who have ascribed to it any considerable fraction of the English vocabulary To this influence we may trace the plural *are* of the verb *to be*, Icelandic *erum*, we are, *eruth*, ye are, *eru*, they are, for which the Anglo-Saxon always uses *sindon* or *synd*, and the adjective *same*, for though the Anglo-Saxon has the word as an adverb, it always uses *gelc* for the adjective (compare Scotch *of that ilk*, i. e., of the same of a place bearing the same name)

§ 30. The Norman-French The Normans (or North men) were a body of Scandinavian adventurers, who, while their countrymen, the Danes, were making conquests in England, succeeded in establishing themselves on the opposite coast of France In 912, King Charles the Simple ceded to Duke Rollo and his Norman followers the province which took from them its name of Normandy Here they soon ceased to speak their own language, adopting that which was spoken by the native population If in this they took the same course with their Danish kinsmen in England, the change was a much greater one in the case of the Normans, for the Scandinavian differed far less from the Anglo Saxon, another member of the same Teutonic family, than from the French, which was a daughter of the Latin The influence of the Norman French began to be felt in England even before the Norman conquest of the country It seems to have been much used at the court of Edward the Confessor, who followed the Danish dynasty, and reigned from 1042 to 1066 This prince, though of Saxon birth, had spent his youth in Normandy When he became king of England, he surrounded himself with Normans, exciting thus the jealousy of his native subjects, who in 1052 constrained him to banish the obnoxious foreigners After his death, Duke William of Normandy had claim to the English crown, and the hard-fought battle of Hastings, in 1066, in which Harold, the Saxon king, was slain, and his army totally defeated, established the claim of the Conqueror This event, which has affected the whole subsequent history of England, has had the most important influence on its language. It was not, indeed, the intention of William *to suppress* the language of his new subjects He is said to have made an attempt, though an unsuccessful one, to acquire it himself But the political and social conditions which followed the conquest were extremely unfavorable to the language of the conquered people. Their obstinate resistance and repeated insurrections led the Conqueror to treat them with the utmost severity They were shut out from offices of state, they were removed from ecclesiastical positions, they were deprived of lands and reduced to poverty and wretchedness. The court, the nobility, the landed gentry, the clergy, the army, were all Norman. The Anglo-Saxon language was banished from these circles, and the French took its place. The instruction of the schools was given in French alone. There was nothing to stimulate, there was every thing to discourage, the cultivation of the native language.

TRANSITION FROM ANGLO-SAXON TO MODERN ENGLISH.

§ 31 Periods. For five centuries after the Norman conquest, the language of England was in a constant and rapid process of change. During the first of these centuries, we may believe that it had not yet departed very widely from the earlier type The last monument of the old language is the concluding part of the Saxon Chronicle, in which the history is brought down to the death of King Stephen in 1154 We can not, however, suppose that the writer of that part has used the idiom which was spoken by the people in his own time The change by which, in grammatical endings, the older vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, have all passed into *e*, as found in High German from the beginning of the twelfth century it probably took place even earlier in our language In the second century after the conquest, the old inflection, with the change just described, is still for the most part retained, but in a state of much confusion and corruption this is called the Semi Saxon period In the third century, a large part of the old inflection has disappeared, while no great proportion of French words has yet come into the language this is called the Old English period In the fourth and fifth centuries, we find a vast body of French words mixed with those of native stock, while the old inflection is brought down to that minimum which remains in the language at this day this is called the Middle English period It must be remembered that the process of change was gradual and incessant the language did not remain fixed for a time, and then on a sudden leap to a new position Hence the periods here distinguished are in some degree arbitrary, at least as regards their boundaries, and writers may be found of the same period who are separated from each other by marked differences of language.

§ 32 Changes It is implied in the foregoing statements that the changes in our language, consequent on the Norman occupation of England, were mainly of two kinds 1 The loss of the Anglo Saxon inflection, and, 2 The introduction of new words from the French The latter change did not go on to any great extent until more than two centuries after the conquest, yet no one can doubt that it was caused by that event But in regard to the earlier change, — the loss of the ancient inflection, — it is maintained by some writers that this was in no degree occasioned by the coming of the Normans A similar change in the modern languages of Latin origin is often explained from the difficulty which the barbarian conquerors of the Roman empire must have found in mastering the complex system of Latin inflection The explanation, whether satisfactory or not for the Romance languages, can not be applied to ours, for the change in question had nearly run its course before any large part of the Normans had begun to speak English It is true also that changes of the same nature have been made, and not very far from the same time, in the other Germanic idioms in each of them, the one vowel *e* has taken the place of other vowels in grammatical endings, and in each, a part of the endings have been confounded with one another, or have disappeared altogether What is peculiar to the English is the rapidity of this movement and the extent to which it was carried No written language of Germanic stock, no unwritten dialect of any province or people, shows, even at the present day, a loss of inflection equal to what appears in the English of five hundred years ago This striking peculiarity in the effect compels us to seek for a peculiar cause, and no cause can be found so likely to produce it, as the long subjection of the English speaking people to a people of different race and language The tendencies and influences which would in any case have given a new form to the English, as they have to its sister idioms, derived additional force and greater quickness of operation from the depressed circumstances of the English people The language shared in the suffering and degradation which fell on those who spoke it Used only by the lower classes, and regarded with contempt by the higher, shut out from the schools, from cultivated society, and, with few exceptions, from works of literature, it was left without standards of correctness, it was deprived of those conservative influences which might otherwise have retarded the progress of change and disintegration

§ 33. Semi-Saxon Period, 1150-1250. The Anglo-Saxon inflection is still in a great measure retained, but with *e* instead of other vowels in the endings, and with much confusion and irregularity of use This period is represented chiefly by three works 1 The Brut of Layamon, a long, narrative poem, which recites the early fabulous history of Britain It is a free translation, or, more truly, a working over, of the Roman de Brut, composed in French by Wace, and finished in 1155 Layamon was a priest, who lived at Ernley, in Northworcestershire, near the close of the twelfth century His work consists of 32,250 short lines, partly alliterative, like the Anglo Saxon verse, partly rhymed, like the French original, both kinds being very loosely constructed and irregularly mixed together A second manuscript of the poem affords an instructive example of the way in which older writings were wont to be modernized in successive transcriptions, it is, perhaps, half a century later than the first, and shows a text which is much altered, and decidedly more modern. 2. The Ormulum, as it is called by its author, an Augustinian monk, from his own name, Ormin, or Orm The poem — or what remains of it — contains nearly 20,000 short lines, and consists of thirty-two parts, founded on successive gospel selections in the daily church service, the narrative being first set forth in a loose paraphrase, and then followed by homiletic comments The verses are arranged in couplets, with a line of eight syllables followed by one of seven, they are con

structed with much regularity of accent, though without either alliteration or rhyme. As regards its language, the poem is evidently more modern than that of Layamon Its appearance, however, is rendered uncouth by a peculiarity of spelling, which is not without interest and value to the philologist · it carries out consistently the tendency of English orthography to double the consonant which follows a short vowel thus, *and*, *this*, *after*, *under*, are spelt *annd*, *thiss*, *affterr*, *unnderr* 3. The Ancren Riwle, or rule of female anchorites, a prose work by an unknown author, containing a code of monastic regulations for a household of religious ladies. Owing, perhaps, to the nature of its subject, it shows quite a number of words borrowed from the French and Latin, while in the works before named such words are altogether rare.

§ 34. **Old English Period, 1250-1350.** Here the Anglo Saxon inflection is to a great extent discarded, but only a moderate proportion of words is yet adopted from the French The principal monuments are, 1 A proclamation of King Henry III , issued in 1258, a short but highly important document 2 A series of metrical romances, entitled Kyng Alisaunder, The Owl and Nightingale, The Geste of Kyng Horn, Havelok the Dane, and others, which belong to the latter part of the thirteenth century They are composed in rhymed verses, and are most of them founded on French originals 3 The long rhymed chronicle by Robert of Gloucester, who flourished about 1300, and the still longer one by Robert Manning, or Robert de Brunne, who wrote some years later Both these writers traverse the whole field of English history, mythical and veritable, from Brut and his Trojans down to Henry III. and Edward I There is also a collection of lives and legends of the saints, which is ascribed to Robert of Gloucester.

§ 35. **Introduction of French Words.** In a vocabulary of the words used by English writers during the last half of the thirteenth century, only about twelve per cent of the whole number are foreign to the Anglo Saxon If we take the words of any writer as they stand in his pages, the proportion will be much smaller For Robert of Gloucester, it does not exceed four or five per cent But from the middle of the fourteenth century, English literature presents in this respect a different appearance A multitude of Romance words is every where seen, mixed with those of Teutonic origin Even works which, like the Vision of Piers Ploughman, were intended for the people, abound in words taken from the French The difference between the English of 1400 and that of 1350 marks this as the time when the higher classes in England became generally acquainted with the English language Up to this time the inhabitants of the country had been divided into two bodies, having each a language of its own The nobility and gentry of Norman origin retained their French, and only in occasional instances acquired the Saxon, which they looked on with contempt, as rude in itself and spoken by an inferior race They had a copious literature, consisting chiefly of poetry and romance, composed in French, but written, much of it, on English soil On the other hand, the mass of the people spoke only English Of course there must have been many individuals who knew both languages, and could act as necessary mediators between the great parties that knew but one These, however, formed only a small fraction of the whole people In those times, a work composed in English could not admit French words to any great extent, for such a work would not be read by the higher classes, and to the lower classes French was generally unintelligible But the events of the thirteenth century had been gradually filling up the chasm which before separated the two races When the French possessions of the English crown were wrested from the feeble hands of John, the political ties were severed which had long connected the Normans of England with their brethren across the Channel Henceforth England, not France, was their country the English people, not the French, were their countrymen They fought with Saxon fellow-soldiers against French enemies they struggled against royal prerogative with sympathy and aid from Saxon fellow subjects At the same time, social barriers were giving way Marriage ties were connecting the two races Saxons were acquiring wealth, passing into the ranks of the aristocracy, or rising to high positions in the church The feeling of a common nationality was coming to prevail over the alienating memories of race and conquest Under such influences, it was natural that the French-speaking aristocracy should begin to learn English. They did this as a matter of convenience, to carry on the necessary intercourse of business and society, without designing to give up the French, which in many instances continued to be spoken in their families for two or three generations longer The change, we may presume, commenced with that lower, but more numerous part of the Norman aristocracy, who resided constantly on their estates, surrounded by a Saxon population Once fairly initiated, the movement must have gone forward with rapidity The court was the last place to be reached by its influence It is believed that none of the three Edwards was accustomed to speak English In the schools, it is stated that, during the first half of the fourteenth century, French was still used as the language of instruction and the medium for learning Latin, but that during the last half of the same century the English gradually took its place Now, English, as spoken by the higher classes who learned it, would naturally be intermixed with French expressions. It would have been otherwise, if they had regarded the English as a superior language, as having a finer nature or a higher cultivation than their own But they doubtless felt that by an intermixture of French they were enriching and ennobling an unrefined and meagre idiom Whenever the French word which rose to their mind bore a shade of meaning for which they found no equivalent in English, they did not content themselves with a loose expression, nor did they endeavor to form by English analogy one that should be exact. they employed the French word itself They did this even when the English offered an equivalent expression, if the French word was particularly recommended by interesting or agreeable associations. For words of a technical character they would scarcely think of seeking equivalents in English. The body of the English people were now for the first time brought into oral communication with their rulers Hearing the French words with the Saxon, they were able to understand their meanings. Hearing them from the lips of their superiors, they naturally imitated and adopted them Thus the new importations, bearing the stamp of elegance and fashion, passed from the circles of polite society into the language of the vulgar. They found free entrance into works of literature, not only because they supplied real deficiencies in the English vocabulary, but also because they were especially familiar and acceptable to those classes whom the author would most wish to interest and please.

§ 36 **Middle English Period, 1350-1550** The old inflection undergoes some further losses, the unaccented final *e* (as in *love*, *fame*, etc) begins to disappear in pronunciation, but the great characteristic of this period is the immense accession of words taken from the French. It will be enough to name here a few of the most important works and authors In the poems of Laurence Minot, written about 1350, we find for the first time a large proportion of French words These were followed (between 1360 and 1370) by the popular poem entitled The Vision of Piers Ploughman, a satirical allegory ascribed to Robert Langlande It is written in alliterative verse of very regular construction The same species of verse is found in some poems of a similar character which followed the Vision, but it was not used by Chaucer and Gower in the same age, nor has it been used by any poet since the end of that century The great name of early English literature is Geoffrey Chaucer, who died in 1400, and the Canterbury Tales is the most perfect, as it is probably the latest, of his productions The charge often brought against him, of having corrupted the simplicity of the native popular English by large importation of French words, only shows a want of acquaintance with the literature of that time His contemporary John Gower, whose chief English work is the Confessio Amantis, though far inferior in genius to Chaucer, was for a long time held in equal or even greater, estimation To the first half of the fifteenth century belongs John Lydgate, a copious writer and fluent versifier, but of little poetic talent Among the prose writings of this period, the earliest is the Travels of Sir John Mandeville, composed about 1356 But more important in their influence on the language were the Wycliffite Versions of the Bible The Old Testament is supposed to have been translated by Hereford, the New Testament by Wycliffe himself, the whole being finished about 1380 To Purvey is ascribed a revision of the whole work, made some eight or ten years later, with many alterations and corrections

§ 37 The century from 1450 to 1550 might be regarded as a distinct period The unaccented final *e* was now generally neglected, and at length wholly lost in pronunciation, and in many ways the language assumed a more modern aspect Literature received a new impulse from the art of printing. Among the most important of the numerous books which issued from the celebrated Caxton press (1470 to 1490) was the Morte d'Arthur by Sir Thomas Malory a prose compendium of the poetical legends concerning King Arthur and his knights of the Round Table The translation of Froissart's Chronicle by Lord Berners, which appeared in 1523-25, was not unworthy of the rich and glowing original We may mention also as excellent specimens of the language at that time, the writings of Sir Thomas More, and the New Testament translation of William Tyndale, which was printed in 1526 As for the poets of that most unpoetic age it is enough to name the rude but vigorous Skelton The poems of Surrey and Wyatt, though written before 1550 belong more in language and character to the following period

§ 38 **Commencement of the Modern Period** With the middle of the sixteenth century, the English enters on a new stage of its history It did not cease to change , for then it would have ceased to be a living language But its later changes have not had the rapid progress and the radical character which belonged to those of the preceding centuries Many words which were in use three hundred years ago, have since become obsolete A much larger number have been added to the language, including not only technical and scientific terms by the thousand, but a multitude of words which belong to the common stock of literature and society Words which have been retained have often lost their old meanings and taken on new ones In the combination and construction of words, in phrase and idiom, the changes have been yet more numerous, and the general color and flavor of English style are quite different now from what they were in the last half of the sixteenth century But these differences are mainly lexical and rhetorical, rather than grammatical As to inflection, the little which remained at that time has come down to us with hardly any change Yet the ending *th* in the third person singular of verbs (as *cometh*, *doeth* or *doth*) has all but disappeared from the common language, and remains chiefly as an archaism of the solemn or religious style, being kept in memory by the usage of the English Bible The subjunctive, as distinct from the indicative in the third person singular (as *if he come*, *if he do it*, *if it be so*), is also growing obsolete Still we never feel that the language of Shakspeare and Bacon is widely different from our own Even Spenser, notwithstanding the archaisms with which he loved to garnish his style, appears to us much less strange and remote than Lord Berners and Sir Thomas More The great writers of the Elizabethan age have done much to perpetuate and keep alive the form of English which is seen in their works The authorized version of the Bible has exerted a conservative influence of the same kind, and one even more powerful It must be observed, however, that this version as printed now has not in all respects its original appearance · the spelling has been modernized, and a number of obsolete forms have given place to those in present use Thus *moe* is changed to *more*, *sith* to *since*, *fet* to *fetched*, *owneth* to *owneth*, *unpossi-*

ble to *impossible*, etc. A judicious revision, with further alterations of antiquated phraseology, seems desirable at this time If works printed in Shakspeare's day appear strange, at first view, to the modern reader, it is chiefly owing to changes since made in the spelling, which did not become fixed until a century later. Unfortunately, these changes are far from having made the orthography of the language simple and consistent The defects of English spelling have to a great extent arisen from the mixture of different elements in the language Neither the Anglo-Saxon orthography nor the Norman-French was distinguished for its regularity But when the two were thrown together, the result was a mass of confusion and anomaly hardly to be paralleled, except, perhaps, in the spelling of the native Irish The present system retains much of this chaotic character It is, perhaps, too firmly fixed for extensive changes, such as could alone effect a material improvement But it is not creditable to the English name, nor accordant with the practical spirit of the English people With a multitude of signs for the same sound, and a multitude of sounds for the same sign, it poorly fulfills the original and proper office of orthography, to indicate pronunciation, nor does it better fulfill the improper office, which some would assert for it, of a guide to etymology It imposes a needless burden on the native learner To a foreigner it seriously aggravates the difficulty of acquiring the language, and thus restricts the influence of English literature on the mind of the world

§ 39. Introduction of Latin and Greek words We have already seen that a number of words passed from the Latin into the Anglo Saxon The same process has gone on in the subsequent stages of the language With the inception of the Middle English period, it received a new impulse The admission of foreign words in great numbers from the French, a daughter of the Latin, made it natural and easy to admit them also from the mother language In many instances it is difficult to determine whether a word of Latin origin has come to us through the French, or has been taken directly from the Latin But while the importation of French words ceased, after a time, to be an active and prominent agency in the growth of the language, it has been otherwise with the tendency to borrow from the Latin This became even stronger with the increasing attention to classical studies The fondness for Latin phraseology is noticed with censure by Thomas Wilson in his System of Rhetoric and of Logic, published in 1551 "The unlearned or foolish fantastical, that smells but of learning (such fellows as have seen learned men in their days), will so Latin their tongues, that the simple can not but wonder at their talk, and think surely they speak by some revelation" In like manner an author of the next century, Sir Thomas Browne, whose own style is in a large measure Latin, remarks, "If elegancy still proceedeth, and English pens maintain that stream we have of late observed to flow from many, we shall within a few years be fain to learn Latin to understand English, and a work will prove of equal facility in either" The practice of adding to the English vocabulary words adopted from the Latin and the Greek is still carried on with activity, and there is little prospect of its ceasing It is almost necessary as a means of denoting those new objects, ideas, and relations, which are continually appearing and demanding expression The resources of the English for the formation of new words from elements already existing in it are so limited that aid from other languages is indispensable The new terms which are required by the progress of science, are almost wholly drawn from these sources, especially from the inexhaustible storehouse of Greek expression.

THE ENGLISH A COMPOSITE LANGUAGE

§ 40 Proportion of the Elements There is no language, probably, in which all the words are formed by its own processes from roots that originally belonged to it What is peculiar to the English is not that it has words borrowed from other languages, but that it has so many of them, that a large part of its vocabulary is of foreign origin. In this respect it may be compared to the modern Persian and the Wallachian The French words which have been ingrafted on the native English stock are, with few exceptions, derived from the Latin, and when added to the almost equal number which have come directly from that language, they make, perhaps, four fifths of all our borrowed words Much smaller, though still considerable, especially in scientific use, is the number of words taken from the Greek The remainder of our foreign words can hardly exceed a twentieth part of the whole vocabulary, and are drawn from a great variety of sources — Celtic, Danish, Dutch, Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish, etc If all the words in a large English dictionary were classed according to their origin, it would appear that the foreign or non-Saxon words make a decided majority of the whole number It must be remarked, however, that in such a dictionary there are many words which, though perhaps put forward by distinguished writers, have never established themselves in general use, and also many words which belong, indeed, to the established phraseology of particular sciences and arts, but are unknown to the great majority even of educated people In both classes the number of foreign words is disproportionately large Hence, if we take all the distinct words used by particular writers, we shall find a different ratio between the Saxon and foreign elements. Of those used by Shakspeare, it is said that sixty per cent are of Saxon origin, and the ratio is about the same for the common version of the Bible But in most literary works of the last two centuries, the foreign element is certainly larger in general, doubtless, it would be found, if reckoned in this way, to equal or exceed the Saxon But if, instead of counting only distinct words as they would be given in a vocabulary, we count all the words of a writer as they stand on his pages, we shall obtain very different ratios. The Saxon words will now be found in a large majority, varying from sixty to more than ninety per cent. of the whole number The style of Johnson abounds in words of Latin origin, but in the Preface to his Dictionary there are seventy-two per cent. of Saxon words In Milton's poetical works about two thirds of the vocabulary are foreign, but in the sixth book of Paradise Lost, four fifths of all the words are Saxon. The explanation of these appearances lies in two facts: 1 The words which belong more to the grammar than to the lexicon — which express not so much conceptions of the mind as the relations between its conceptions — are almost wholly Saxon To this class belong articles, pronouns, adverbs from pronominal roots, nearly all prepositions and conjunctions (only *save, except, during, concerning, because*, and a few more, are French). These are words which occur in every sentence In a language, like ours, of scanty inflection, it is hardly possible to form two consecutive sentences without them. The substantial elements of the proposition, nouns, adjectives, verbs, may all be obtained from abroad; but the connecting links, which must unite them in the framework of sentences, can only be found at home 2 If we turn to these substantial elements, and fix upon the objects, qualities, states, and actions which most frequently present themselves to the mind, and thus call for the most frequent expression, it will be found that a large majority of them are denoted by words of Saxon origin We refer to objects, such as *man, horse, bird, body, flesh, blood, head, hand, heart, soul, mind, heaven, wind, rain, day, summer, water, stone, gold, field, tree, apple*, etc, to qualities, such as *good, bad, high, low, long, short, cold, hot, hard, soft, white, black*, etc, to actions, such as to *lie, sit, stand, walk, run, do, say, take, have, break, think, feel, love, fear, find*, etc There are borrowed words of similar meaning, as *beast, eagle, vein, face, spirit, air, hour, autumn, river, gem, fruit, flower*, etc, *large, false, tender, pure, purple*, etc., to *rest, move, enter, touch, please, enjoy*, etc, but they are altogether fewer, and generally of less frequent occurrence The words for numbers lower than a *million* are all Saxon among the ordinals only *second* has come in from the French.

§ 41. Fusion of the Elements The foreign words that have come into our language do not stand by themselves as a distinct and independent class they are Anglicized, subjected to English laws and analogies, and thus assimilated to the older denizens of the language This has taken place chiefly in three ways 1 They are in most cases accented according to English analogy. This assumption of a new accent has been a gradual process. In early English poetry we find *cẽntre* (country), *colour, comaundément, messangere, benysoun* (benison), *castẽll* (castle), etc, accented as in French on the vowel here marked. The usage of Chaucer is quite variable Such words as *honour, difficultie, penance, vanquésh, manere* (manner), *peraventure, conseil* (counsel), *viage* (voyage), etc, he often gives, as here marked, with the French accent, yet not unfrequently he shifts their accent, according to English tendencies, toward the beginning of the word In the next century the French accent is still to be seen, but with a greater prevalence of the English And the latter had established itself in Shakspeare's time nearly as at the present day A number of words which as verbs retain the French accent, when used as nouns, exchange it for an English one thus *accent* and *to accent, concert* and *to concért, insult* and *to insult*, etc 2. The borrowed words are declined according to English analogy It is true that *radius, nucleus, momentum, criterion, phenomenon*, and some other words, retain their Latin and Greek plurals, *radii, nuclei, momenta, criteria, phenomena*, etc But these are rare exceptions In general, the few inflections left in English are applied as readily to a French or Latin word as to a Saxon one As the Saxon verb *love* makes *lovest, loves, loved, lovedst, loving*, so the French verb *move* makes *movest, moves, moved, movedst, moving* 3 The borrowed words are often made to receive prefixes which come from the Saxon, as in *be-siege, un-pretending, mis-conceive, under-value, over-turn, after piece, out line*, etc, or formative suffixes which come from the Saxon, as in *largeness, dukedom, false hood, apprentice-ship, use-less, grate ful, quarrel-some, fool-ish*, etc It affords a still more striking evidence of the fusion which has taken place among the elements of our language, that the process here described is in many cases reversed, that particular endings which were found in the foreign words, have become so familiar to the English ear and mind, as to be disjoined from their connections, and applied with more or less frequency to words of native stock Thus, we find Saxon words with French prefixes, as in *en-dear, dis belief, re light, inter-mingle, trans-ship*, etc, and Saxon words with French formative suffixes, as in *forbear-ance, bond age, atone ment, robbery, odd-ity, stream-let, hunt-ess, eat-able, burn-al, right eous, talk ative*, etc.

§ 42 Different Character of the Elements. It must be admitted that the fusion of which we have spoken is not a complete one The borrowed words, taken as a class, have a peculiar character, which separates them, even to the feeling of uneducated persons, from those of native stock There are, indeed, particular cases in which the ordinary relation does not hold, there are some in which it is actually inverted, as in *sign* and *token, color* and *hue, power* and *might* Here the familiar *sign, color, power*, are from the French, and the more poetical *token, hue, might*, are from the Saxon. But in general the Saxon words are simple, homely, and substantial, fitted for every-day events and natural feelings, while the French and Latin words are elegant, dignified, and artificial, fitted for the pomp of rhetoric, the subtlety of disputation, or the courtly reserve of diplomacy The difference arises partly from the fact already noticed, that the most familiar objects, qualities, and actions have generally retained their primitive Saxon designations. The foreign words bear an impress derived from the courtiers and scholars who introduced them To a great extent they stand for conceptions which belong especially to disciplined thought and cultivated feeling But the difference, no doubt, depends also on the impression which the two classes of words make upon the ear. The Saxon are shorter, in

great part monosyllabic, and often full of consonants, while the French and Latin words are longer, smoother, and have greater breadth of vowel-sounds. It can not well be denied that this marked diversity of character between native and foreign words gives to our language a somewhat heterogeneous and incongruous aspect. Yet it furnishes means for great variety in the expression of the same thoughts, and serves to distinguish and individualize the styles of different authors. Among writers who in this respect occupy an extreme position, may be named, on the one side, Bunyan, De Foe, Franklin, and Cobbett, on the other, Hooker, Milton, Johnson, and Chalmers

§ 43. It has been observed that in the Liturgy of the church of England there is a marked tendency to couple French and Saxon expressions of the same, or nearly the same, meaning, as if in this way to address the taste and understanding of all classes thus, "to *acknowledge* and *confess*," "by his infinite *goodness* and *mercy*;" "when we *assemble* and *meet together*" A similar tendency has been pointed out elsewhere, as in the writings of Hooker

§ 44. It was natural that when a multitude of foreign words were brought into our language, many should coincide in meaning with words that already belonged to it In some cases, as in *will* and *testament*, *yearly* and *annual*, *begin* and *commence*, etc, the two words have continued to be used with scarcely any difference of meaning But the tendency has been to turn the new material to good account by giving to the words of each pair senses more or less clearly distinguished from each other In *body* and *corpse*, *love* and *amour*, *work* and *travel*, *sheep* and *mutton*, etc, the distinction is a broad one in *bloom* and *flower*, *luck* and *fortune*, *mild* and *gentle*, *win* and *gain*, etc, it is slighter and more subtile The discrimmations thus established have added much to the resources of the language, giving it a peculiar richness and delicacy of expression.

THE ENGLISH POOR IN FORMATION AND INFLECTION.

§ 45 **Power of Self-development lost.** The English has lost a large part of the formative endings which belonged to the Anglo Saxon. Many which still appear in English are confined to the particular words that now have them, and can no longer be used in the formation of new words Only a very few (as *er*, *ing*, *-ness*, for substantives, *-y*, *-ish*, for adjectives, *-en* for verbs, *-ly* for adverbs) continue to be used with much freedom for this purpose. So, too, many prepositions and particles which were once freely employed as prefixes in the formation of compound verbs, are no longer used in this way From the simple verb to *stand* the English makes *understand* and *withstand* the Anglo-Saxon had *ðtstandan*, *bestandan*, *bigstandan*, *forstandan*, *forestandan*, *gestandan*, *ðdhstandan*, *understandan*, *withstandan*, *ymbstandan* This deficiency in English is made up in a measure by the use of separate particles, as, to *stand up*, to *stand off*, to *stand by*, to *stand to*, etc Still the formative system of the language has become greatly restricted It no longer possesses the unlimited power of development from its own resources which we see in the Anglo Saxon and in the modern German If a new word is wanted, instead of producing it from elements already existing in English, we must often go to the Latin or the Greek, and find or fashion there something that will answer the purpose By this process our language is placed in a dependent position, being reduced to supply its needs by constant borrowing But it is a more serious disadvantage that in order to express our ideas we are obliged to translate them into dead languages The expressiveness of the new term, that which fits it for its purpose, is hidden from those who are unacquainted with the classic tongues, that is, in many cases, from the great body of those who are to use it To them it is a group of arbitrary syllables, and nothing more The term thus loses its suggestiveness, and the language suffers greatly in its power of quickening and aiding thought

§ 46. **Freedom of Position restricted** It is one disadvantage arising from the loss of inflection that our language is much restricted in the position and arrangement of words The result is unfortunate, not only as it tends to monotonous uniformity of expression, but still more as it takes away the best means of representing emphasis, or the superior importance of a particular word in the sentence The simple Latin sentence, "*dux regem decepit*," may be arranged in six different orders without doing violence to Latin idiom the choice of one order rather than another, if partly regulated by euphony or by love of variety, is also much influenced by the relative importance of the terms But the corresponding English sentence has its fixed, invariable order, "the general deceived the king" transposition would give it a wholly different meaning It is true that we are able by a change from active to passive, as well as by other devices, to secure variety of expression, and to satisfy the demands of emphasis thus "the king was deceived by the general," "it was the general who deceived the king," "it was the king who was deceived by the general," "a deception was practised by the general on the king," etc Still, with all such helps, we are often obliged to indicate by the clumsy device of Italic letters what a more highly inflected language could have shown in the position of the words It should be said, however, in justice to the English, that it uses nearly all the freedom of arrangement, which, scantily inflected as it is, would be consistent with perspicuity It is therefore superior in actual variety of arrangement to the French, and perhaps not inferior to the more highly inflected German, which in the ordinary prose style has limited its natural freedom by inconvenient and cumbrous restrictions

§ 47. **Monosyllabism and Want of Euphony.** The loss of inflection has reduced a multitude of English words to the form of monosyllables. It is not uncommon to find whole sentences which contain no word of greater length This peculiarity helps us to understand, better than most other nations are able to do, that primitive monosyllabic condition which must have preceded all inflected language — a condition which has remained unchanged to this day in languages like the Chinese, where every syllable is a separate word, with its own accent and its own distinctly apprehended meaning. If this monosyllabic character gives a certain plain directness and pithy force to English expression, it can hardly be doubted that it is a disadvantage to euphony and rhythm Pope complains that "ten low words oft creep in one dull line" And no one can read Chaucer's poetry, pronouncing the unaccented *e* as the verse requires, and as it was actually pronounced in the poet's time, without regretting that a hurried and slurring pronunciation of our fathers should have destroyed this pleasing feature of the old language The suppression of this *e* has also been unfavorable to euphony by producing, in a multitude of cases, the harshest combinations of consonants, as in *hosts*, *breadths*, *texts*, *shifts*, *thirsts*, *bulg(e)d*, *starch(e)d*, *task(e)d* In these words, which can not be properly pronounced without a strong effort of will and of vocal organs, the earlier dissyllabic forms, *host es*, *breadth es*, *starch ed*, *task-ed*, etc, presented little or no difficulty of utterance In most of these cases, as in many others, the harshness has been aggravated by that extended use of the final *s*, which has given a peculiar sibilating character to the pronunciation of our language In Anglo Saxon, only a part of the nouns took *s* in the plural, and those only in two out of the four cases in English, the *s* has been applied to nearly all plural nouns, and for all cases of the plural In Anglo Saxon, the verb in the third person singular of the present has *th*, never *s* in the English of our day, this *th* is still occasionally employed as an archaic form, but in all ordinary use *s* has taken its place.

DIALECTS

§ 48 The English language is not spoken with uniformity by all who use it. Nearly every county in Britain has its local dialect, its peculiar words and forms, which are used by the common people of the lower classes This diversity is, in part, of long standing, in some points, doubtless, it goes back even to Anglo Saxon times The great variety of local idioms is said to divide itself naturally into two main classes, the one belonging to the east and north of the island, the other to the west and south For most of the dialects, glossaries have been published, often with specimen-compositions of greater or less extent, but only the Scotch can be said to have a literature Scottish literature, which is almost wholly poetical, begins in the fourteenth century, with John Barbour, a contemporary of Chaucer His long historical poem, entitled The Bruce, was followed in the early part of the next century by the Originale Chronykil of Andrew of Wyntoun, and in its latter part by the Wallace of Henry the Minstrel, often called Blind Harry But the king's Quair, by the unfortunate James I of Scotland, is not written in the Scottish dialect In the sixteenth century we find, first, Gawin Douglas, the translator of the Æneid and author of the Palace of Honour, and then two poets of higher genius, William Dunbar and Sir David Lyndsay In more recent times, the most eminent writers of this dialect are Allan Ramsay, the author of the Gentle Shepherd, and, greatest of all, Robert Burns

§ 49 In every dialect, apparently, there are preserved a certain number of old words and forms, which have passed out of use, or have suffered alteration in the common language, but it is equally true that every dialect has lost or altered some which remain unchanged in the common language Thus, if the Scotch *kye* for *cows*, *brak* for *broke*, etc, are closer to the Anglo-Saxon than are the corresponding English words, the contrary is true of *gae* for *gave*, *ja'* for *full*, *hood* for *hold*, *wunna* for *will not*, etc It is believed that, on the whole, the common English stands nearer than any of the dialects to the early form of the language

§ 50 The English is spoken by the common people of Ireland, has many peculiarities, both of sound and of idiom, borrowed from the Gaelic, which was once the language of the whole island

§ 51 In America, settlers from different parts of the mother country were brought together in the same colonies, so that no dialect of England or Scotland has been preserved in its distinctness on the new continent At the same time, the migratory habits of the people have had the effect of securing a general uniformity of language in all parts of the country With the exception of the negro dialect in the Southern States, it can hardly be said that there are local dialects in America The forms of speech which are noticed as Americanisms, are not, in general, confined to a particular state or district Under this name are included expressions which are widely different in their character. Some are confined wholly to uncultivated people, others to those who are not only uncultivated, but vulgar, while a large part are constantly, and indeed necessarily, used by persons of the highest education They also differ widely in their origin Some are derived from the native Indian languages, as *wigwam*, *squaw*, *hominy*, etc, some from the French, as *levee*, *creasse*, *bayou*, etc, some from the Spanish, as *rancho*, *canyon*, *stampede*, etc, yet more from the Dutch, as *patroon*, *boss* (master workman), *stoop* (porch), *cooky* (small cake), etc. Most of the foregoing words relate to things that are specially American to express other objects or relations of this kind, new formations have been made from English words, as *congressional*, *federalist*, *mileage*, *nullification*, etc, or English words have been used in new meanings, as *eagle* (coin), *corduroy* road, to *locate* land, etc. There are other cases of new formation, which have no such reason, as *outsider*, *talented*, to *eventuate*, etc, or of new senses for old words,

as to *fix* (put in order), to *guess* (think, believe), *creek* (small river), etc. Some words which once belonged to the common language, but have become obsolete in England, are still heard in America, as *fall* (autumn), *gully* (channel worn by water), *peek* (peep), *rare* (underdone), etc A larger number of Americanisms have come from the English dialects, as *basl* (handle of pail), *shack* (worthless fellow), *spry* (nimble), to *lam* (beat), to *stump* (break through snow or bog), etc. And beside these, there are words and uses of words which are mere vulgarisms, the language of cant or slang, as to *absquatulate* (abscond), *splurge* (pompous display), to *fork over* or *shell out* money, etc. A number of words will always be wanted to express what is peculiar to America in nature, society, and institutions But apart from these, it is not probable that Americanisms will ever be multiplied to any great extent. For, besides the active and increasing intercourse with the other side of the Atlantic, the almost universal habit of reading, which finds exercise both in English and American authors, will have a powerful tendency to keep the language, even of the poorer classes, in substantial agreement with the common language of literature.

The following brief sketch of Anglo Saxon inflection is founded on Moritz Heyne's *Kurze Laut und Flexionslehre der altgermanischen Sprachstämme*, Paderborn, 1862 The outlines of early English inflection are founded on Eduard Fiedler's *Wissenschaftliche Grammatik der englischen Sprache*, Leipzig, 1861, with much help from Prof. F J Child's *Observations on the Language of Chaucer* (in Memoirs of the American Academy, New Series, Vol. VIII.)

ANGLO-SAXON INFLECTION.

§ 52. The Anglo-Saxon had seven long vowels, *â, ê, î, ô, û, æ, ŷ* The first five appear to have been sounded as in Eng *par, prey, caprice, prone, prune* *æ* was probably sounded much like Eng *a* in *fair* The sound of *ŷ* apparently, like that of French *u* and German *ü*, was intermediate between *ê* and *î* To these correspond seven short vowels, *a, e, i, o, u, ă, y*, which were less prolonged in utterance The short *i* and *y* are often confounded in writing, as *hyrde*, shepherd, *cining*, king, but more correctly *hirde, cyning* So, too, though less often, the short *e* and *ă*, as *deg*, day, *ăft*, again, more correctly *dăg, eft*

§ 53. The combinations *ea* and *eo* are often used for original short vowels, *ea* for *a*, *eo* for *i*, as *beald* for *bald*, bold, *seolfor* for *silfor*, silver When they have the character of genuine diphthongs, they are written *ea, eo*, which stand for primitive Teutonic *au, iu*, respectively

§ 54 The two sounds of the English *th* are represented in Anglo-Saxon by distinct letters, *þ* for the whispered sound in Eng *thin, breath*, *ð* for the vocal sound in Eng *thus, breathe* By a general rule — which some editors make invariable — *þ* is used when the aspirate begins a word, *ð* when it has any other position In giving Anglo-Saxon words, we shall write *th* for *þ* and *dh* for *ð*

§ 55 The Anglo-Saxon never uses *y* as a consonant, but, apparently, *ge*, and even *g* alone, were sometimes used to express that sound, as in *geoc*, yoke, *git*, you two The letter *h* before a consonant, or at the end of a word, must have had a stronger sound than in English, and *w* in the same position must have approached somewhat toward the sound of English *r*

§ 56 It is a general rule that a consonant can not be doubled either at the end of a word or before or after another consonant, as *swam* (for *swamm*), he swam, *swimdh* (for *swimmdh*), he swims, *sende* (for *sendde*), he sent, *ehte* (for *ehtte*), he persecuted

SUBSTANTIVES

VOWEL-DECLENSION

§ 57. **Masculines.** Paradigms *fisc* (stem *fisca*), fish, *hirde* (stem *hirdra*), shepherd

	Sing.	Plur	Sing.	Plur
Nom	*fisc*	*fiscas*	*hirde*	*hirdas*
Gen	*fisces*	*fisca*	*hirdes*	*hirda*
Dat.	*fisce*	*fiscum*	*hirde*	*hirdum*
Acc	*fisc*	*fiscas*	*hirde*	*hirdas*

§ 58. **Feminines.** Paradigms *gyfu* (stem *gyfu*), gift, *dæd* (stem *dædi*), deed.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom	*gyfu*	*gyfu*	*dæd*	*dæda*
Gen	*gyfe*	*gyfena*	*dæde*	*dæda*
Dat	*gyfe*	*gyfum*	*dæde*	*dædum*
Acc	*gyfe*	*gyfa*	*dæde*, or *dæd*	*dæda*

§ 59 **Neuters.** Paradigms *scip* (stem *scipa*), ship, *rice* (stem *ricu*), kingdom

	Sing	Plur	Sing	Plur.
Nom	*scip*	*scipu*	*rice*	*ricu*
Gen.	*scipes*	*scipa*	*rices*	*rica*
Dat	*scipe*	*scipum*	*rice*	*ricum*
Acc.	*scip*	*scipu*	*rice*	*ricu*

§ 60 Words of more than one syllable which end in *el, en, er, or*, are often syncopated before a case-ending, as *caldor*, masc., elder, gen. *caldres*, *tâcen*, neut., token, plur. *tâcnu*; so, also, some others, as *heafod*, neut., head, plur. *heafdu*.

§ 61. Masculines and neuters of one syllable which have the vowel *ă*, take *a* instead of *ă* in the plural, as *dăg*, masc., day, plur. *dagas*; *făt*, neut., vessel, plur *fatu*.

§ 62. Masculines sometimes have *ena* or *ana*, instead of *a*, in the gen. plur. A few masculines — as *leode*, men, *Dene*, Danes — have *e* in the nom acc. plur. The masculines *fôt*, foot, *tôdh*, tooth, *man* (gen. *mannes*), man, and the feminines (nom and acc) *bôc*, book, *brôc*, breeches, *gôs*, goose, *cû*, cow, *lûs*, louse, *mûs*, mouse, *burh* (gen *burge*, also *byrg, byrig*), town, fort, *turf*, turf, make in the dat sing and nom acc plur *fêt, têdh, men, bêc, brêc, gês, oj, lŷs, mŷs, byrg, tyrf*. *Sunu*, son, nom acc sing, makes *suna* in the gen. dat. sing and nom. gen acc. plur, *sunum*, dat. plur *Wudu*, masc., wood, is declined in the same way, but also with gen sing *wudes*, nom acc plur. *wudas*. The dat sing in *a* is seen also in masc *winter*, winter, *sumer*, summer, *feld*, field, *ford*, ford, and fem *hand*, hand, *duru*, door

§ 63 Neuters of one syllable which have a long vowel or end in two consonants, drop *u* in the nom acc. plur, as *leaf*, leaf and leaves, *pund*, pound and pounds. In the same cases, the neuters *âg*, egg, *cealf*, calf, *cild*, child, *lamb*, lamb, make *âgru, cealfru, cildru, lambru*, with inserted *r*.

N-DECLENSION.

§ 64. Paradigms masc *oxa* (stem *oxan*), ox, fem. *tunge* (stem *tungan*), tongue, neut. *eage* (stem *eagan*), eye,

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut
Sing.	Nom	*oxa*	*tunge*	*eage*
	Gen	*oxan*	*tungan*	*eagan*
	Dat	*oxan*	*tungan*	*eagan*
	Acc.	*oxan*	*tungan*	*eage*
Plur	Nom	*oxan*	*tungan*	*eagan*
	Gen	*oxena*	*tungena*	*eagena*
	Dat	*oxum*	*tungum*	*eagum*
	Acc	*oxan*	*tungan*	*eagan*

§ 65 Of consonant-stems ending in other letters than *n*, the language has only traces Thus substantives in *nd* from present participles are declined like *fisc*, but some of them make the nom acc plur like the nom. sing, so *helmberend*, helm-bearer and helm-bearers, but *wealdend*, ruler, *wealdendas*, rulers *Freond*, friend, and *feond*, foe, make nom acc plur. *freond, feónd*, or *frŷnd, fŷnd*, or *freondas, feondas*

§ 66 *Fäder*, father, is indeclinable in the sing (gen sing. rarely *fäderes*). In the plur it is declined like *fisc* *Brôdhor*, brother, nom gen acc sing, makes dat *brêdhr*, plur nom. acc. *brôdhru* or *brôdhor*, gen. *brôdhra*, dat. *brôdhrum*, and in the same way are declined *môdor*, mother, *dôhtor*, daughter, *sweostor*, (dat sing *swyster*), sister

§ 67 The fem. *niht*, night, and *wiht* or *wuht*, creature, thing, make the acc sing and nom acc. plur. like the nom sing Feminine abstracts in *o* or *u* — as *yldo*, old age — are indeclinable in the sing. and so are fem. *sæ*, sea, *æ*, law, *ea*, water (gen. sometimes *sæs, eas*), nom acc plur *sæs, eâs*, dat. *sæm, eâm*.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 68. **Indefinite Declension.** Paradigm *blind*, blind.

Sing	Masc	Fem	Neut	Plur.
Nom.	*blind*	*blind*	*blind*	*blinde*
Gen.	*blindes*	*blindre*	*blindes*	*blindra*
Dat	*blindum*	*blindre*	*blindum*	*blindum*
Acc	*blindne*	*blinde*	*blind*	*blinde*
Ins	*blinde*	*blindre*	*blinde*	*blindum*

§ 69. The instrumental case is like the dative, except in the sing masc. and neut. In the plural, the three genders are alike, except that the neuter has *u*, instead of *e*, in the nom and acc thus, masc fem *blinde*, neut. *blindu* Adjectives of one syllable, unless they have a long vowel or end in two consonants, add *u* in the nom sing. fem, as *smalu*, from *small*, small so, also, many adjectives of more than one syllable, which, however, sometimes take *e*, instead of *u*, in this place

§ 70. The following peculiarities extend also to the definite declension. Adjectives of one syllable, which end in a single consonant preceded by *ă*, take *a*,

instead of *ă*, when a vowel follows in the inflection; as, *smăll*, small, *smălne*, *smălra*, but *smalu*, *smales*, *smalum*, etc., and def. *smala*, *smalan*, etc. Adjectives of more than one syllable which end in *el*, *en*, *er*, *ig*, are often syncopated when a vowel follows in the inflection; as, *fĭlger*, fair, *fĭlgerne*, *fĭlgerra*, but *fĭlgru*, *fĭlgres*, *fĭlgrum*, def. *fĭlgra*, *fĭlgran*. Adjectives of more than one syllable which end in *e*, lose this *e* before all endings, as, *blīdhe*, blithe, *blīdh-es*, *blīdhre*, *blīdhum*, *blīdhne*, def. *blīdha*, *blīdhan* This last remark applies to all present participles.

§ 71. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding *e*, as, *swīdhe*, strongly, very, from *swīdh*, strong, *hradhe*, soon, from *hrădh*, quick. Adverbs in *lice* (Eng *ly*) were first made by adding *e* to compound adjectives in *lic*, as, *healice*, highly, from *healic*, a compound of *heăh*, high, and *lic* (*gelic*), like but the adverb is often found where there is no adjective in *lic*, as *sōdhlice*, truly, from *sōdh*, sooth, true.

§ 72. **Definite Declension.** When the substantive to which the adjective belongs is definite, — as when it is connected with the definite article, or with a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, or with a genitive case, and when it stands in the vocative, — the adjective is inflected according to the N-declension.

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plur
Nom.	*blinda*	*blinde*	*blinde*	*blindan*
Gen.	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindena*
Dat.	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blindum*
Acc.	*blindan*	*blindan*	*blinde*	*blindan*

§ 73. **Comparative and Superlative.** The comparative takes *r*, and follows the definite declension, as, *leofra*, dearer, from *leōf*, dear The superlative takes *ost* (or *est*), and is declined both definitely and indefinitely, as, *leofost* (or *leofest*), dearest. Some adjectives suffer a change of vowel, in which case the superlative can not have *ost*: *lang*, long, *strang*, strong, take *e*, as, *lengra*, *strengest*: *cald*, old, *geong*, young, *feor* (adv.), far, take *y*, as, *yldra*, *fyrrest* *heăh*, high, *nēăh*, nigh, make *hỹrra*, *hỹhst* (*hēhst*), *nearra*, *nỹhst* (*nēhst*) Several superlatives, most of them from adverbs, take *mest*, as, *formest* or *fyrmest*, foremost, *æftermest*, aftermost, *lăttemest*, last, *sidhemest*, latest, *nidhemest*, lowermost, *ufemest* (*ufemest*), uppermost, *ūtemest* (*ūtemest*), outmost, *innemest*, inmost, *midmest*, midmost, *hindemest*, hindmost these are really superlatives from forms in *ma* with the definite declension, as, *forma*, *nidhema*, *innema*, etc., in which *ma* is a superlative ending. Yet more irregular are

gōd, good	*betera*, *betra*	*betost*, *betst*
yfel, evil	*wyrsa*	*wyrst*
lytel, little	*lǽssa*	*læst*
mycel, much	*mara*	*mæst*

§ 74. Comparative and superlative adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives by the endings *or* and *ost*, as, *hradhor*, *hradhost*, from *hrădh*, quick.

PRONOUNS

§ 75. The **Personal Pronouns** are declined as follows —

	First Person			Second Person		
	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing	Dual.	Plur
Nom	*ic*	*wit*	*we*	*thu*	*git*	*ge*
Gen	*min*	*uncer*	*user*	*thin*	*incer*	*eower*
Dat	*me*	*unc*	*us*	*the*	*inc*	*eow*
Acc.	*me*, *mec*	*unc*	*us*	*the*, *thec*	*inc*	*eow*

	Third Person.			
Sing.	Masc	Fem.	Neut.	Plur
Nom	*he*	*heó*	*hit*	*hi*, neut *heó*
Gen	*his*	*hire*	*his*	*hira*
Dat	*him*	*hire*	*him*	*him*
Acc.	*hine*	*hi*	*hit*	*hi*, neut *heo*

Other forms are *uncit* (= *unc*), *incit* (= *inc*), in the acc dual, *usic* (= *us*), *eówic* (= *eów*), in the acc plur, *ure* (= *user*) in the gen plur, *hig* (= *hi*) in the acc. sing and nom acc plur., *heom* (= *him*) in the dat. sing and plur, *heora* (= *hira*) in the gen plur

§ 76. The **Possessive Pronouns** of the first and second persons are made by giving to the genitives of the personal pronouns the inflection of the indefinite adjective, as, nom. *min*, *min*, *min*, my, mine, gen. *mines*, *minre*, *mines*, dat *minum*, *minre*, *minum*, etc. *User*, before all endings but *ne*, becomes *uss*, which absorbs a following *r*: thus, gen *usses*, *ússe*, *usses* The possessive of the third person is simply the uninflected genitive of the personal pronoun, *his*, *hire*, *his*, plur *hira* But *sin* is sometimes used in the reflexive sense, *his own*, *her own*, *its own*, *their own*.

§ 77. The **Demonstrative Pronouns** are declined as follows: —

1. *se*, *seó*, *thæt*, used also as a definite article, and as a relative pronoun.

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plur
Nom.	*se*	*seó*	*thæt*	*tha*
Gen.	*thæs*	*thǽre*	*thæs*	*thara* (*thāra*)
Dat.	*tham*	*thǽre*	*tham*	*thām* (*thæm*)
Acc.	*thone*	*tha*	*thæt*	*tha*
Ins.			*thỹ*, *thē*	

2. *thes*, *theós*, *this*

Sing	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plur.
Nom.	*thes*	*theos*	*this*	*thās*
Gen	*thises*	*thisse*	*thises*	*thissa*
Dat.	*thisum*	*thisse*	*thisum*	*thisum*
Acc	*thisne*	*thas*	*this*	*thās*
Ins.			*theos*	

Varying forms are *thissere* (= *thisse*), *thissera* (= *thissa*), and *thæs* (= *thās*).

§ 78. Other demonstratives are *swilc* or *swylc*, such, *thylic* and *thustlic*, such, *ylc*, the same, with definite declension, *self* or *sylf*, the same, with definite declension *self*, *sylf*, with indefinite declension, is emphatic, as, *ic self*, I myself, *me sylfum*, to me myself

§ 79. The **Interrogative Pronouns** are *hwa*, masc and fem, who? *hwæt*, neut., what? — *hwæðer*, which of two? — *hwilc* or *hwylc*, of what sort? The last two are regularly declined as indefinite adjectives The first is declined as follows. —

	Masc Fem	Neut
Nom	*hwa*	*hwæt*
Gen	*hwæs*	*hwæs*
Dat	*hwam*	*hwam*
Acc	*hwone*	*hwæt*
Ins		*hwỹ*

§ 80 The interrogatives are changed to indefinites by various additions *æghwa*, *æghwæt*, *gehwa*, *gehwæt*, whoever, whatever, each one, *swā hwa swā*, *swā hwæt swā*, whosoever, whatsoever, *hwæt hwugu* or *hwæt-hwegu*, somewhat, a little, *æghwæðer* or *ægðer*, *gehwæðer*, whichever, each, of two, *āhwæðer*, *āwðer*, *āðor*, either of two, *nāhwæðer*, *nawðer*, *nāðor*, neither, *æghwilc*, *gehwilc*, whichever, etc Other indefinites are *ælc*, each, *eall*, all, *sum*, some, *ōðer*, other, *manig*, many, *ænig*, any, *ān*, one, a, *nān*, none, *nænig*, not any, *wiht*, thing, *āwiht*, *awiht*, *āht*, aught, *náwiht*, *náwiht*, *náht*, naught, etc

§ 81. As a **Relative Pronoun**, the Anglo-Saxon either uses the demonstrative *se*, *seo*, *thæt*, or employs the indeclinable *the*, and sometimes adds the latter to the former, as, *se the*, *seo the*, etc.

VERBS

§ 82. **Verbs of Primary Inflection** (*Strong Verbs*) These form the perfect without any addition, except the personal endings, after the root or stem Those which have the vowels *ĕ* or *eo* in the perfect, show traces of a primitive reduplication and are divided into several classes according to the vowels — *æ* (*ea*), *æ*, *ă*, *ea* *ō* (*ĕ*) — which they have in other parts of the verb In the examples, we give, 1 The infinitive, 2 The singular of the perfect, 3 The plural of the perfect, and, 4 The passive participle.

I *healdan*, *hēold*, *heoldon*, *healden*, hold
spannan, *spēn*, *spēnnon*, *spannen*, stretch.
II. *lūtan*, *lēt*, *lēton*, *lūten*, let
slæpan, *slēp*, *slepon*, *slæpen*, sleep.
III. *lācan*, *lēc* *lēcon*, *lācen*, play
thrāwan, *threów*, *threówon*, *thrāwen*, throw.
IV *hēawan*, *hēow*, *hēowon*, *hēawen*, hew.
bēatan, *bēot*, *bēoton*, *bēaten*, beat.
V. *rōwan*, *rēow*, *reówon*, *rōwen*, row
hrēpan, *hrēop*, *hrēopon*, *hrēpen*, call.

Those which do not have *ĕ* or *eo* in the perfect are likewise divided into several classes, according to the vowels — *a* (*ă*, *ea*) before two consonants, *a* (*ă*, *ea*) before one consonant *ă*, *ea*, *ō* — which they have in the singular of the perfect indicative.

VI *findan*, *fand*, *fundon*, *funden*, find
delfan, *dealf*, *dulfon*, *dolfen*, delve
meornan, *mearn*, *murnon*, *mornen*, mourn.
irnan, *arn*, *urnon*, *urnen*, run.
VII *niman*, *nam*, *nāmon*, *numen*, take
gifan, *geaf*, *geāfon*, *giten*, give
cnedan, *cnēad*, *cnēdon*, *cneden*, knead
cuman { *com*, *cwōm* } (for *cwam*), *cōmon*, *cumen*, come.
VIII *scrīfan*, *scrāf*, *scrifon*, *scrifen*, shrive
scīnan, *scān*, *scīnon*, *scīnen*, shine
IX *brēowan*, *brēaw*, *brūwon*, *brōwen*, brew.
sūcan, *seāc*, *sucon*, *socen*, suck
X. *galan*, *gōl*, *gōlon*, *galen*, sing
weaxan, *weōx*, *wōxon*, *waxen*, wax.

§ 83. In verbs of primary inflection, the vowel which appears in the infinitive belongs also to the present indicative and subjunctive, the imperative, and the active participle. The vowel which appears in the plural of the perfect indicative belongs also to the second person singular, and to the whole perfect subjunctive. But in the second and third person singular of the present indicative, *a* is changed to *e*, *ă* to *æ*, *ō* to *ē*, *eó*, *eá*, *ū*, to *ỹ*; and *e*, *eo*, to *i*. It will be enough to give a single

Paradigm · *helpan* (6th class), to help.

		Pres.		Perf.	
		Ind.	Subj	Ind	Subj.
Sing.	1.	*help*	*helpe*	*healp*	*hulpe*
	2.	*hilpest*	*helpe*	*hulpe*	*hulpe*
	3	*hilpedh*	*helpe*	*healp*	*hulpe*
Plur	1	*helpadh*	*helpen*	*hulpon*	*hulpen*
	2	*helpadh*	*helpen*	*hulpon*	*hulpen*
	3	*helpadh*	*helpen*	*hulpon*	*hulpen*

		Imp	Inf	Part.
Sing	2	*help*	*helpan*	Act. *helpende*
Plur	2	*helpadh*	*helpanne*	Pass *holpen*

§ 84. The form *helpanne* is a dative of the infinitive, and is used with the preposition *tō*

§ 85 When the plur of the pres ind and of the imper. is followed immediately by the subject pronoun (*we*, *ge*, etc), the ending *adh* is often dropped, the pronoun with a connective *e* taking its place, as, *helpe we*, *helpe ge*, etc, for *helpadh we*, etc The same change sometimes appears in the perf, as *hulpe ge*, for *hulpon ge*.

§ 86. In the pres ind, 2d and 3d sing, the vowel *e* is generally omitted from the ending, as, *hilpst*, *hilpth* This often causes euphonic changes, as, *cwist*, *cwith*, for *cwedh st*, *cwedh dh*, from *cwedhan*, to say, *hlest*, *hlet*, for *hled-st*, *hled dh*, from *hladan*, to load, *blet*, for *blēt-dh*, from *blōtan*, to sacrifice, *cyst*, *cyst*, for *cȳs st*, *cȳs-dh*, from *ceosan*, to choose

§ 87 The letter *g* at the end of a root generally becomes *h*, unless it is followed by a vowel, as, *stihdh*, *stīh*, from *stigan*, to mount In the dissyllabic forms of the perfect and in the passive participle, a final *h* of the root passes into *g*, a final *dh* into *d*, and in some verbs a final *s* into *r*, as, *slagen*, *cweden*, *coren*, passive participles of *sleahan*, to strike, *cwedhan*, to say, *ceosan*, to choose Final *h* of the stem is often syncopated in the present and infinitive, as, *slean*, *seon*, for *sleahan*, to strike, *seohan*, to see From *seon*, to see, come pres *seo*, *syhst*, *syhth*, plur *seodh*, perf *sāh*, *sāwe*, *seah*, plur. *sāwon*, pass part *gesewen*

§ 88 **Verbs of Secondary Inflection** (*Weak Verbs*) These form the perfect by adding *de* to the root of the verb They are divided into two classes according as *de* alone, or *o de*, is added to the root The passive participle is formed by adding *d* and *od* in the two classes, and often with *ge* prefixed, as, *geheġd*, hid, *geerod*, plowed from *lecgan*, *erian* *ge* is also used, but not so frequently, in the passive participle of primary verbs

§ 89 In the first of these two classes, *de* after *c*, *t*, *h*, *s*, becomes *te*, and *c* is then generally changed to *h* Several verbs show a change of radical vowel in the perfect, from *e* to *ea*, and from *ē* to *ō*

Paradigm *sēcan*, to seek

		Pres		Perf.	
		Ind	Subj	Ind	Subj.
Sing	1	*sēce*	*sēce*	*sōhte*	*sōhte*
	2	*sēcest*	*sēce*	*sōhtest*	*sōhte*
	3	*sēcedh*	*sēce*	*sōhte*	*sōhte*
Plur		*sēcadh*	*sēcen*	*sōhton*	*sōhten*

		Imp	Inf	Part
Sing	2	*sēc*	*sēcan*	Act *sēcende*
Plur	2	*sēcadh*	*sēcanne*	Pass *sōht*

§ 90 In the pres ind, 2d and 3d sing, *e* is often omitted from the ending, with euphonic changes, as in verbs of primary inflection The verb *ner-ian*, to preserve, has *ner-e st*, *ner e dh*: it takes *e* also in the sing of the imper, *ner e*, in the whole perf, as *ner-e de*, and in the pass part, as *ner-e-d*, but in all other forms has *i* before *a* or *e* (as, *neriadh*, *neriende*, etc) like verbs of the following second class. And the same is true of a few other verbs in which the stem is a short syllable, as, *cnys-ian* (or *cnyssan*), to beat, *tel ian*, to tell (but *tellan* makes perf. *tealde*)

Instead of *sēcadh* before a subject pronoun, we have also *sēce*.

§ 91. For the second class, we give as

Paradigm *lufian*, to love

		Pres.		Perf	
		Ind	Subj.	Ind.	Subj
Sing	1.	*lufie*	*lufie*	*lufode*	*lufode*
	2.	*lufast*	*lufie*	*lufodest*	*lufode*
	3	*lufadh*	*lufie*	*lufode*	*lufode*
Plur		*lufiadh*	*lufien*	*lufodon*	*lufoden*

		Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing	2	*lufa*	*lufian*	Act *lufiende*
Plur	2	*lufiadh*	*lufianne*	Pass. *lufod*

Instead of *lufiadh* before a subject pronoun, we have also *lufie*.

§ 92 In these verbs, *ie* is often written as *ige*, and *ia* as *iga* or *igea*, where *g* has the sound of a consonant *y*, thus, *lufige*, *lufigeadh*. Before *d* of the perf, *a* is sometimes written in the sing, and *e* in the plur., instead of the regular *o*

§ 93 The verb *leofian*, to live, belongs to this class, but generally takes *libb* in place of *leof*, as, inf *libban*, part *libbende*: pres. 1. *libbe*, 2. *leofast*, 3. *leo fadh*, pl. *libbadh*, imp. *leofa*, pl *libbadh*; perf. *leofode*; pass. part. *leofod*. The verb *habban* or *hābban*, to have, is still more irregular: it makes pres 1 *habbe*, 2 *hafast*, *hifst*, 3. *hafadh*, *hifdh*, pl. *habbadh*; imp. *hafa*, pl. *habbadh*; perf *hāfde*, pass. part. *hāfed* or *hāfd*.

§ 94 **Anomalous Verbs** A There are twelve preteritive verbs, in which an old perfect of primary formation came to be used in the sense of a present, after which a new perfect was added with secondary formation. These are *unnan*, to grant, *cunnan*, to know, *thurfan*, to need, *durran*, to dare; *gemunan*, to remember, *sculan*, shall, should, *māgan*, may, might, *āgan*, to own, *witan*, to know, *dugan*, to avail, *nugan*, to suffice, *mōtan*, must. We give, in four columns, the pres. 1, 3 sing, the 2 sing, the plur., and the perf.: the VI., VII., etc, refer to the corresponding classes of primary verbs.

		Pres. 1, 3.	2 Sing	Plur.	Perf.
VI	(a)	*an*	*unne*	*unnon*	*udhe*
	(b)	*can*	*cunne*	*cunnon*	*cudhe*
	(c)	*tharf*, *thearf*	*thurfe*, *thearft*	*thurfon*	*thorfte*
	(d)	*dar*	*durre*	*durron*	*dorste*
VII.	(e)	*geman*	*gemanst*	*gemunon*	*gemunde*
	(f)	*sceal*	*scealt*	*sculon*	*sceolde*
	(g)	*māg*	*miht*	*māgon*	*meahte*
VIII.	(h)	*āh*	*āge*, *āhst*	*āgon*	*āhte*
	(i)	*wāt*	*waast*	*witon*	*wiste*, *wisse*
IX	(j)	*deah*	*duge*	*dugon*	*duhte*
	(k)	*neah*	*neaht*	*nugon*	*nohte*
X	(l)	*mōt*	*mōst*	*mōton*	*mōste*

With 2 sing *cunne*, there is also a *canst*, *const*, with *durre*, a *dearst*.

Somewhat similar to these is (m) the verb *willan*, to will, which makes pres. 1 *wille*, 2 *wilt*, 3 *wille*, pl *willadh*, perf *wolde* So, too, *nyllan* (= *ne willan*), to be unwilling, pres. *nylle*, *nylt*, *nylle*, *nylladh*, perf. *nolde*.

§ 95 B. (a) *Wesan*, to be, is thus declined.—

		Pres.		Perf.	
		Ind.	Subj	Ind.	Subj.
Sing	1	*com*	*sī*	*wās*	*wære*
	2	*cart*	*sī*	*wære*	*wære*
	3	*is*	*sī*	*wās*	*wære*
Plur		*sind*, or *sindon*	*sīn*	*wæron*	*wæren*

		Imp	Inf	Part
Sing	2	*wes*	*wesan*	Act *wesende*
Plur	2	*wesadh*	*wesanne*	Pass *gewesen*

For *sī*, in the subj, are also used *sig*, *seo*, and *sȳ* There is also a defective *beon*, to be, the present of which is generally used in a future sense

		Pres.			
		Ind	Subj	Imp	Inf.
Sing	1	*beom*, *beo*	*beo*		*beón*
	2	*bist*	*beo*	*beo*	
	3	*bith*	*beó*		
Plur		*beódh*	*beón*	*beódh*	

(b) *Gān*, to go, defective, found in pres. 1 *gā*, 2 *gæst*, 3 *gæth*, subj. *gā*; imp *gā*, pl *gādh* From the same root, with added nasal, come pres *gange*, perf. *geng*, *geong*, *gēng*, and *gengde* The defective perf *code*, went, comes from a root *s*

(c) *Dōn*, to do, makes pres 1 *dō*, 2 *dest*, 3 *dēth*, pl *dōdh*, subj *dō*, pl. *dōn*, perf *dude* (or *dyde*), imp *dō*, pl *dōdh*, part act *dōnde*, pass. *dōn*

§ 96 C. Several verbs which have the primary inflection in the perfect and the passive participle, appear in their other forms as verbs of secondary inflection Thus, *biddan*, *bād*, *bædon*, *beden*, ask, bid, *sittan*, *sāt*, *sæton*, *seten*, sit, *licgan*, *lāg*, *lægon*, *legen*, lie, *thicgan*, *thah*, *thægon*, *thegen*, touch, taste, *hebban*, *hōf*, *hōfon*, *hafen*, heave, lift, *swerian*, *swōr*, *swōron*, *sworen*, swear. All but *swerian* connect themselves with the first class of secondary verbs.

From *fahan*, *hahan*, contracted *fon*, to take, *hon*, to hang, come pres 1 *fō*, *hō*, 2. *fēhst*, *fæst*, *fæhst*, *hest*, *hehst*, *hæst*; 3 *fedh*, *fædh*, *fæhdh*, *hedh*, *hēhdh*, *hædh*, pl *fodh*, *hodh*. From the same roots, with added nasal, come *fangan*, *hangan*, perf. *fēng*, *heng*

The verb *bringan*, to bring, has two formations in the perf. and the pass. part *brang*, *brungon*, *brungen*, and *brohte*, *brohton*, *broht*, *standan*, to stand, drops *n* in the perf *stōd*, *stōdon*, *standen*: *bregdan*, to braid, *brāgd*, *brugdon*, *brogden*, often drops the *g*, and passes from the 6th class to the 7th, *bredan*, *brād*, *brædon*, *broden*: *thihan*, to thrive, *thāh*, *thigon*, *thigen*, of the 8th class, has passed into the form of the 9th, *theón* (for *theóhan*), *thēah*, *thugon*, *thogen*; and the same is true of *sīhan* (*seón*), to strain, *tihan* (*teón*), to convict, *wrihan* (*wreón*), to cover.

§ 97 D. The following verbs of secondary inflection are irregular: *thencan*, to think, perf. *thohte*; *thyncan*, to seem, perf *thūhte*; *weorcan*, *wircan*, *wyrcan*, to work, perf *worhte*, *weorhte*; *bycgan*, to buy, perf. *bohte*; *gearwan*, *gyrwan*, to prepare, *searwan*, *syrwan*, to equip, perf. *gyrede*, *syrede*, but pass. part., *gegyrwed*, *gesyrwed*. *Būan*, to inhabit, perf *būde*, but pass. part. *gebūn*: from the same root come *būian* (*būgan*, *būgian*), *wīwian*, of the second class.

§ 98. **Missing Forms.** The Anglo-Saxon has no future tense, but uses the present tense both as a present and as a future. The verbs *wille* and *sceal* are sometimes used, as in English, to express the future, but generally not without the idea of volition or of necessity, which properly belongs to those verbs.

The perfect definite and the pluperfect are supplied, as in English, by using forms of *habban*, to have, with the passive participle of the verb.

The passive is supplied by using the auxiliary verbs *wesan*, to be, or *weordhan*, to become, with the passive participle Thus *eom* and *weordhe* are used for the present passive, *was* and *wearth* for the perfect, *beó* or *sceal beón* for the future, *eom — worden* for the perfect definite, and *was — worden* for the pluperfect.

PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 99. Prepositions are used with the accusative, dative, and genitive we give the simple prepositions, and some of the more important compound ones

With the accusative *geond*, beyond, through; *thurh*, through, by, *ymb* (*ymbe*), round, about, *agen*, *ongeán*, against, toward, *abûtan*, about, *ymbûtan*, round about, *widhûtan*, without, *widhinnan*, within.

With the dative. *ûfter*, after, *ær*, ere, *æt*, at, *be*, *bi*, by, concerning, *fram*, from, *nedh*, near; *of*, of, *tô*, to, *intô*, into; *tôweard*, toward, *beâften* (*bâften*), behind, *beheonan*, on this side of, *betweox*, betwixt, *betwŷnan*, between. *bufan*, above, *bûtan*, without, except.

With the genitive · *andlang*, along.

With the accusative and dative *for*, for; *ofer*, over; *on*, *an*, *in*, in, on, to, *ûth*, unto, *under*, under, *beforan*, before, *gemang*, among, *tô geánes*, toward, against, *innan*, within, *uppan*, upon, *útan*, without. These take the accusative when motion *to* a place, the dative when rest *in* a place, is either expressed or implied *Mid*, with, takes the accusative, and also the instrumental, which generally coincides with the dative

With the accusative, dative, and genitive · *widh*, with

§ 100. The most important conjunctions are *ac*, but, *and*, and, *bûtan*, unless; *eác*, also, *elles*, else, *ge*, and, *gea*, *gese*, yea, yes, *gif*, if, *hûru*, at least, yet, *hwilt*, lo, truly, *hwâdher*, whether, *ne*, not, *nâ*, *nô*, *nese*, not, nay, no, *nu*, now, *odhdhe*, or, *swâ*, so, as, *swilce*, as if, *thât*, that, *theah*, though, *thonne*, then, than, *utan* (with infin), let us, — *for tham the*, because, *for thy*, therefore, *mid thy*, since, seeing, *tô tham thât*, in order that, *thy lês the*, lest, — *ge . ge*, both . and, *ægdher ge . ge*, both . and, *hwâdher the . . the*, whether . . . or, *nâdher ne . . ne*, neither . . nor, *odhdhe . . . odhdhe*, either . . . or, *sam . . . sam*, whether . . . or, *swâ . . . swâ*, so as, as.

SEMI-SAXON INFLECTION.

§ 101. For the sake of convenience, A. will be used for the earlier text of Layamon, B for the later, and O for the Ormulum. It is proposed to represent chiefly the inflection of A in its characteristic features, adding at the same time the principal variations of B. and O.

§ 102 The Semi-Saxon retains in A. the Anglo-Saxon characters for the two sounds of English *th* we represent them, as before, by *th* and *dh*. B. and O. have only the character for *th* For the consonant *y* sound, the Semi-Saxon uses a peculiar character, ȝ this we represent by *ȝ*, while the *y* of the Semi-Saxon MSS will be given (as in A and B) by *y* Instead of this consonant *y*, a *w* is often used, especially in B, as *Laweman* for *Layamon*. In Semi-Saxon, as in English, the Anglo-Saxon *hw* is written *wh* (yet in B. simply *w*), and in like manner, O uses *yh* for *hy*, to denote the combination of *h* with a following consonant sound of *y* It must also be remembered in regard to the Ormulum, that by a uniform peculiarfty of orthography, a consonant is doubled where the vowel before it in the same word is short

§ 103 If we compare the Semi-Saxon inflection with the Anglo Saxon, we find, as the most striking difference, that the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, in the old grammatical endings, are all changed to *e* Thus, the A S *fiscas*, fishes, *fiscum*, to fishes, *caru*, care, *oxan*, oxen, *lufodon*, they loved, become in Semi Saxon *fisces*, *fiscen*, *care*, *oxen*, *lufeden*. In A the vowel *a* is occasionally found in grammatical endings, but irregularly and capriciously used Next to this substitution of *e* for *a*, *o*, *u*, the most important differences are caused by the frequent loss of a final *n* thus, *mid greatere heorte* (A-S *mid greatre heortan*), with great heart, *tha heye men* (A-S *tha heahan men*), the high men The commencement of this change is seen in A, where the final *n* is occasionally dropped from many forms, yet not wholly discarded from any, and, as a natural consequence, it is sometimes added to forms that have no right to it thus, in the dat sing of the vowel-decl, *than kingen* (A-S *tham cyninge*), to the king, in feminines of the vowel-decl through most of the cases, as, *layen* (A-S *lagu*, *lage*, *laga*), law, laws, in the nom sing of adjectives in *e*, as, *he wes bludhen* (A S *he was bludhe*), he was blithe, and in the singular of verbs after *e*, as, *ic habben* (A-S *ic hibbe*), I have, *he senden* (A-S *he sende*), he sent In B and O, where the omission of a final *n* has become more fixed and regular, that letter is hardly ever misapplied in this way.

SUBSTANTIVES

§ 104 It is sometimes the case, even in A, that the accusative, both singular and plural, is used in place of the dative, as, *than king* (for *than kinge*), to the king, *of kinges* (for *of kingen*), of kings In B this is much more frequent, for the plural, at least, it is the prevailing usage. In O it has become the general rule · though the *e* of the dat. sing after a preposition is sometimes retained where the verse favors it (as *to kinge*), yet it is oftener omitted, and the inflection, sing nom dat acc *king*, *name*, gen *kingess*, *namess*, pl nom. gen dat acc *kingess*, *namess*, is the usual one for substantives of all classes and genders

§ 105. **Vowel-Declension.** The normal forms for the **Masculine** are, —

	Sing	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom	*king*	*kinges*	*mete*	*metes*
Gen	*kinges*	*kinge*	*metes*	*mete*
Dat	*kinge*	*kingen*	*mete*	*meten*
Acc.	*king*	*kinges*	*mete*	*metes*

But in the gen. pl., the more common ending is *ene* (or *en*), as, *kingene* (or *kingen*), for *kinge* (Compare A-S *dagena*, for *daga*, of days) For dat pl *kingen*, occurs also *kinge*, with omitted *n*, and in A for dat sing *kinge*, occurs also *kingen*, with *n* irregularly added A few words show in the nom. acc. pl the ending *en* (or *e*) irregularly brought in from the N-declension

For the use of the acc in place of the dat., which is common in B. and O., and for the gen pl. in *ess* which is common in O, see § 104.

§ 106 *Sune*, son, has in A. gen. sing. *sune*; *wude* (B. *wode*), wood, has nom. acc plur *wudes* or *wude*, but otherwise they are regular *Man* (or *mon*), gen *mannes*, makes *men* in the nom acc (and sometimes the dat) pl, but not in the dat sing, the gen pl is *manne* and *mannen(e)*. O makes sing nom dat acc *mann*, gen *manness*, pl nom dat acc. *menn*, gen. *menness*

§ 107. The **Neuters**, as in A-S, are declined like the masculines, except in the nom acc pl here they are either without ending, as, *wif*, wife, wives, *lond*, land, lands, or they take *en* (rarely *e*), as in the N decl, as, *wifen*, *londe* But sometimes the ending *es* of the masc is applied to the neut, as, *wifes*, *londes* In B this is more common, and in O it is the general rule, yet even O makes *shep*, sheep, in the pl as in the sing, while from *deor*, animal, it makes pl *deor*, *der*, and *deoress* From *child* come nom acc pl. *children* (also *childre* in A, *childres* in B), gen *childrene*, dat. *children* O. makes *childre* as pl, of *child*, and *lambre* of *lamb*

§ 108. For **Feminines** the normal forms are —

	Sing	Plur	Sing	Plur.
Nom	*laye*	*laye*	*dede*	*dede*
Gen	*laye*	*layen(e)*	*dede*	*dede*
Dat.	*laye*	*layen*	*dede*	*deden*
Acc	*laye*	*laye*	*dede*	*dede*

For *n* added in A. after final *e*, see § 103. Where the nom sing ended originally in a consonant, *e* is generally added to it, as, *deale*, for A-S *dæd*, and the suffixes *-inge*, *nesse*, for A-S. *-ing*, *-nes* The nom acc pl have also the masc. ending *es* this is rare in A., but common in B, and nearly universal in O thus, B *lawes*, *dedes*, O *layhess*, *dedess* (rarely *dede*) *Boc*, book, makes *boc* in dat acc sing and nom acc pl, but *bæc* also occurs in nom acc pl B has *bole* in dat sing, and *bokes* in nom acc pl *Burh*, town, castle, makes gen dat acc. sing *burh* or *burye* (*burhye*), nom dat acc pl *buryes* or *buryen*, gen *burye*: but in B the gen dat sing is *borewe*, and the whole plural *borewes*. *Weorld*, world, sometimes makes the gen in *es*

§ 109. **N-Declension.** The normal forms would be —

	Sing	Plur	Sing	Plur.
Nom	*stede*	*steden*	*heorte*	*heorten*
Gen.	*steden*	*steden*	*heorten*	*heorten*
Dat	*steden*	*steden*	*heorten*	*heorten*
Acc.	*steden*	*steden*	*heorten*	*heorten*

§ 110 But this declension is much disfigured by the omission of the final *n*, which is frequent in A, and nearly universal in B For *n* sometimes added in A to the nom sing, see § 103 In B the nom acc pl are commonly made in *es*, the masculine ending of the vowel-decl, as *stedes*, steeds, *heortes*, hearts In O the peculiarity of this declension is wholly lost, as we see in *name*, gen *namess*, dat acc *name*, pl *namess* in all cases Yet from the neut *eyhe*, eye, gen *eyhess*, O makes the irreg pl. *ehne* A. and B have *eye*, gen. dat. *eye(n)*, pl. irreg *eyene(n)*

§ 111. *Feond* and *freond* make in nom acc pl *feond*, *freond*, or *feondes*, *freondes*, or *feonde(n)*, *freonde(n)*

§ 112 *Fader*, *moder*, *brodher*, *suster*, *dohter*, have the same form through the sing, and in the gen pl, but the gen pl sometimes takes *ene* or *en*. The other plural cases have *en* (*es* in B, *ess* in O) But for *brodh(e)ren*, we find also *bredh(e)ren*, and in O *brethre* is the only plural form of *brotherr* The *e* in *brodher*, *suster*, *dohter*, is often lost before a case-ending.

§ 113 The fem. nom acc *niht*, night, has *nihtes* in the gen. sing, *nihte* in the dat the pl is regular in A, but in B. is sometimes indeclinable, *niht* or *nithi* The fem. *æ*, running water, and *sæ* (B. *sée*), sea, are indeclinable in the singular

§ 114 In proper names of men, the genitive *Caper hes*, for *Caperes*, is sometimes found in A, oftener in B. that *hes* here is no real pronoun, is evident from the want of any genitive feminine similarly formed with *hire*.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 115. For the **Indefinite Declension** the normal forms would be —

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut	Plur
Nom	*god*	*god*	*god*	*gode*
Gen	*godes*	*god(e)re*	*godes*	*godre*
Dat	*goden*	*god(e)re*	*goden*	*goden*
Acc.	*godne*	*gode*	*god*	*gode*

116. For the **Definite Declension** they would be :—

Nom	*gode*	*gode*	*gode*	*goden*
Gen.	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*	*goden(e)*
Dat.	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*	*goden*
Acc.	*goden*	*goden*	*gode*	*goden*

§ 117 For *n* sometimes added in A to forms with final *e*, see § 103 On the other hand, *n* is often omitted in A from forms with final *en*, as *gode* for *goden*, and this is uniformly the case in B The endings *es* and *re* in the gen sing and pl are little used in B, the forms *gode* and *god* being used instead. By these changes, the difference between the definite and indefinite declensions became much less distinct, and it is not therefore surprising that, even in A, the one is sometimes used instead of the other with the definite article the definite forms are almost always used, but with other adjective pronouns and with the possessive genitive, it is quite common to find the indefinite

§ 118 In O the indefinite adjective has only the forms *god* for the sing. and *gode* for the pl, the definite only the form *gode*. Adjectives in *e*, as *clene*, clean, are therefore without inflection But the gen pl *allre*, of all, is still found with the superlative, as, *allre firrst*, first of all

§ 119 The comparative ends in *re*, and has only definite inflection The superlative ends in *est*, and is inflected both ways, but the indefinite superlative is undeclined in the sing, and takes only *e* (in A also *en*) in the pl

§ 120 Adverbs are formed from adjectives as in Anglo-Saxon thus, *swidhe*, strongly, very, from *swidh*, *hæhliche* (O *hehlike*), highly, *radher*, sooner

PRONOUNS.

§ 121 The personal pronouns of the first and second persons are declined in sing, dual, and pl. as in Anglo-Saxon The genitives are nearly confined to the possessive use The dual forms, though found in O, are unused in B. We have in B *you*, *ou*, and in O *ywe*, for *eowe*, *eou*; in O *yunne* for *unc*.

§ 122 The pronoun of the third person is thus declined —

Sing	Masc	Fem	Neut.	Plur
Nom	*he*	*heo* (*yeo*, *ye*)	*hit*	*heo* (*hi*, *hii*)
Gen	*his*	*hire*	*his*	*heore* (*hire*)
Dat.	*him*	*hire*	*him*	*heom* (*ham*, *yam*)
Acc.	*hine*	*heo* (*hire*)	*hit*	*heom* (*ham*, *yam*)

The forms in ( ) are those used in B, which also often uses *him* for *hine* Rare forms for the nom acc pl are *theo* in A, *thare* in B O has in the nom. sing fem *yho* (i e *hyo*), neut *itt*, in the acc sing masc *himm*, fem *hire*, neut *itt*, in the pl nom *theyy*, gen *theyyre* (and *heore*), dat acc *theyym* (and *hemm*)

§ 123 The possessive pronouns *min*, my, *thin*, thy, are declined as indefinite adjectives. Before a consonant *min*, *thin*, sometimes become *mi*, *thi*: *mire*, *thire*, take the place of *minre*, *thinre* But for all the forms with case-endings, B has only *mine*, *thine* The other possessives, *unker*(*e*), our (of two), *unker*(*e*) (O. *yunnkerr*), your (of two), *ure* or *oure*, our, *cower* or *eow*(*e*)*re* (B *youre*, *yure*, O *yure*), your, are undeclined. In O. *hiss*, his, is treated as an adjective, with pl *hise*.

§ 124 The indefinite article *an* — which is only the numeral "one" applied to this use — is declined, both in A and B, with the same peculiarities as *min* B often uses *on*, *one*, for *an*, *ane*, but, when *n* is dropped, it has *a*, never *o* A genitive *ones* is also found in B, and a gen. *anes* and dat *ænne* are met with in O

§ 125 The definite article is thus declined the forms in commas are found only in A

Sing	Masc	Fem	Neut	Plur
Nom.	*the*	'*tha*,' *the*	*that*	'*tha*,' *the*
Gen	*thes*	'*there*,' *thare*	*thes*	'*there*,' *thare*
Dat.	*than*	'*there*,' *thare*	*than*	'*than*'
Acc.	*thene*	'*tha*,' *the*	*that*	'*tha*,' *the*

The variations, most of them orthographical, are quite numerous: thus, in A, *tha* for *tha* *thæt*, *thet*, for *that*, *thas*, *thas*, for *thes*, *thære* for *there*, etc in B, *this* for *thes* in both, *thon* for *than*, *thane* for *than* and *thene* Add *theo* for sing *tha*, and *thase* for pl *tha*

The form *the* is sometimes used in B as an indeclinable article for all cases and numbers Traces of this use are found even in A In O it has become general, though the antecedent of a relative pronoun takes, instead of *the*, a demonstrative, *thatt*, *tha*, or *thise*, *thise*

§ 126. The demonstrative *thes* is thus declined —

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plur
Nom.	*thes*	'*thas*,' *theos*	*this*	'*thas*,' *theos*
Gen.	*thisse*(*s*)	*thisse*(*re*)	*thisse*(*s*)	*thisse*(*re*)
Dat.	*thisse*(*n*)	*thisse*(*re*)	*thisse*(*n*)	*thisse*(*n*)
Acc.	*thisne*	'*thas*,' *theos*	*this*	'*thas*,' *theos*

For *thas*, which is confined to A., we find *theos* and *thes* in both A. and B. For *thisses*, *thissere*, *thissen*, B has almost always *thisse*. For most of the forms B. has also *this* used as an indeclinable demonstrative, and traces of this use are found even in A.

O. has sing. *thiss*, this, pl *thisse*, these; while it makes also sing. *thatt*, that, pl *tha*, those, approaching nearly to the later English usage.

§ 127 *Swile* or *swulc* (B. *sock*), such, is declined as an indefinite adjective. *Ilk*, declined with the definite article, is used for "the same"

§ 128 The interrogative pronoun *wha*, who? makes gen *whes* (only in A.) dat and acc. *wham*, *whan*, neut nom. acc *what*. These in B are spelled *wa*, *wam*, *wan*, *wat* The use of this pronoun as a proper relative begins to appear in B and O *Whadher* (B *wather*) is undeclined *Whilc* or *whulc* is declined as an indefinite adjective in B it is written *wo(h)e*, and begins to be used as a relative

§ 129. The relative pronouns in A are *the* and *that*, for all genders and numbers, the latter being especially used in reference to an indefinite or an omitted antecedent, also *tha* (more rarely *theo*), in reference chiefly to a feminine or a plural. In B and O, *that* has taken the place of all the rest, and become the general relative.

VERBS

§ 130. **General Remarks** In the inflection of the verb, the final *en* of the infinitive, the plural forms, and the passive participle, often loses the *n* in A, generally so in B., but rarely in O For *n* added in A to forms that end in *e*, see § 103

§ 131 The plural of the present indicative ends in *edh* (B. *eth*, A-S *adh*) But in O it has the ending *enn*, which came in, probably, from the subjunctive and the perfect, as, *we hellpenn* (A *we helpedh*, B *we helpeth*), we help. Some traces of this *en*, used in the pres ind, appear to be found even in A and B. The Anglo-Saxon use of *e* instead of *adh*, when the verb is followed by a subject pronoun, — as, *helpe we*, — appears also in the Semi-Saxon

§ 132 The dative of the infinitive in *enne* (or *ene*), with the preposition *to*, — as, *to helpenne*, — is occasionally found in A and B, rarely in O It is sometimes written with *ende* for *enne*, by a confusion with the active participle. But commonly the preposition *to* is prefixed to the infinitive in *en*, as, *to helpen*

§ 133 The active participle is singularly infrequent in the Semi-Saxon, and, partly perhaps on this account, became confounded with the verbal substantive in *inge* In A. the old termination *ende* (or *inde*) is still the prevailing one for the participle, but in B *inge* occurs about as many times as *ende*

§ 134 The passive participle very frequently takes the prefix *i* (A-S *ge*), which, however, is not confined to the participle thus, *iboren* (A-S *geboren*) = *boren*, born But this prefix is scarcely at all used in O.

§ 135. **Verbs of Primary Inflection** (*Strong Verbs*) The ten classes of the Anglo-Saxon are more or less confounded, as will appear from the following specimens We give the infinitive, the singular of the perfect, the plural of the perfect, and the passive participle. The vowels are given according to O., where they are written more consistently than in A and B

I. *halden*, *held*, *helden*, *halden*, hold.
fallen, *fell*, *fellen*, *fallen*, fall.
II. *lēten*, *let*, *leten*, *lēten*, let
slæpen, *slep* or *slepte*, —, —, sleep.
III *haten*, *het* or *hehte*, *hehten*, *haten*, bid
cnawen, *cne*(*o*)*w*, *cne*(*o*)*wen*, *cnawen*, know
IV *hæwen*, *he*(*o*)*w*, *he*(*o*)*wen*, *hæwen*, hew.
V *wepen*, *weop* (O *wēpte*), —, —, weep
VI. *finden*, *fand*, *funden*, *funden*, find.
delfen, *dalf*, *dulfen*, *dolfen*, delve.
biginnen, *-gan*, *-gunnen*, *-gunnen*, begin.
VII *nimen*, *nām*, *nomen*, *numen*, take
yifen, *yāf*, *yafen*, *yifen*, give.
beren, *bār*, *bæren*, *boren*, bear.
cumen, *cōm*, *comen*, *cumen*, come.
VIII. *drifen*, *draf*, *drifen*, *drifen*, drive
writen, *wrat*, *writen*, *writen*, write.
IX *buyen*, *bæh*, *buyen*, *boyen*, bow.
luken, *læc*, *luken*, *loken*, lock.
X *faren*, *for*, *foren*, *faren*, fare.
waxen, *wex*, *wexen*, *waxen*, wax
drayen, *droh*, *droyen*, *drayen*, draw.

Most of these forms appear also in A and B, but accompanied often by other modes of spelling Thus, in some cases, *o* is used for *a*, and *eo* for *e*, as *fond*, *bigon*, *nom*, *drof*, *wrot*, for *fand*, etc, *weox*, *weopen*, for *wex*, *wepen*; *holde*, *cnowe*, B, for *halden*, *cnawen* In B., *e* is used for *æ*, and sometimes *ea* for *a*; as, *hewe*, *yeaf*, for *hæwen*, *yaf* In A, *a*, *æ*, *e*, are much confounded, as, *halden*, *hælden*, *helden*.

§ 136. **Paradigm** *helpen*, to help.

		Pres.		Perf	
		Ind.	Subj.	Ind	Subj.
Sing.	1.	*helpe*	*helpe*	*halp*	*hulpe*
	2	*helpest*	*helpe*	*hulpe*	*hulpe*
	3.	*helpedh*	*helpe*	*halp*	*hulpe*
Plur.		*helpedh*	*helpen*	*hulpen*	*hulpen*

	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
Sing 2.	*help*	*helpen*	Act. *helpende*
Plur. 2.	*helpedh*	*helpenne*	Pass. *holpen*

The omission of *e* in the 2d and 3d sing of the pres. ind is much less common than in A-S., as, *halt* for *haldedh*.

§ 137. In O. the 2d sing. of the perf ind. is sometimes the same as the 1st and 3d sing , as, *badd*, badest, *barr*, borest, for *bædde*, *bære*

§ 138. The changes mentioned in § 87 are found also in the Semi-Saxon , as, *droh*, drew, from *drayen* (A-S *dragan*), to draw , *sloyen*, they slew, from *slan* (for *slahan*), to slay , *coren* (also *chosen*), from *chesen*, to choose From *seon*, *sen*, to see, come pres. 1 *seo*, *se*, 2 *sehst* (O *seost*, *sest*), 3 *siht*, *seodh* (O *seth*), pl. *seodh* (O *sen*), subj *seo*, *se* , perf *sah*, pl *sæwen* , pass. part *seyen*, *sen*

§ 139 **Verbs of Secondary Inflection** (*Weak Verbs*) The first class form the perfect by adding *dē* (or *te*, after a surd) directly to the root , before this *te*, a *k* or *ch* is sometimes changed to *h*, and the vowel *e* in the root to *o* , thus, *sechen* (O. *sekenn*), to seek,

	Pres		Perf.	
	Ind.	Subj	Ind	Subj
Sing. 1	*seche*	*seche*	*sohte*	*sohte*
2	*sechest*	*seche*	*sohtest*	*sohte*
3	*sechedh*	*seche*	*sohte*	*sohte*
Plur	*sechedh*	*sechen*	*sohten*	*sohten*

	Imp	Inf	Part
Sing. 2	*sech*	*sechen*	Act *sechende*
Plur 2	*sechedh*	*sechenne*	Pass *soht*

§ 140 The second class form the perfect by adding *e de* to the root , as, *maken*, to make.

	Pres		Perf	
	Ind	Subj	Ind	Subj
Sing 1	*make*	*make*	*makede*	*makede*
2	*makest*	*make*	*makedest*	*makede*
3.	*makedh*	*make*	*makede*	*makede*
Plur.	*makiedh*	*maken*	*makeden*	*makeden*

	Imp	Inf	Part.
Sing 2.	*make*	*maken*	Act *makende*
Plur 2	*makiedh*	*makenne*	Pass *maked*

§ 141. The *e* of these verbs is lost in O , thus, *malenn*, subj *make*, for *maken*, *mēke* *lufenn* (A *luuien*), to love , *oppnenn* (A *openien*), to open , *spellenn* (A *spelien*), to declare In the sing of the imp , *e* is sometimes omitted , as, *mace*, in O , for *make*, *loc*, O , *lok*, B , though both have also *loke*, from *loken* (O *lokenn*), to look.

§ 142. From *leousen* (pronounced *leowen*), or *libben*, to live, A makes pres 1 *leoure*, *libbe*, 2 *leouest* (O *lifesst*), 3 *leoueth* (O *liefth*) perf *leoued*. From *habben*, to have, come pres 1 *habbe*, 2 *hauest*, *hafest*, 3 *haueth*, *hafedh*, pl *habbedh*, subj *habbe* , perf *hafde* (also *hauede* in A , *hadde* in B.) , pass. part *haued*.

§ 143 **Anomalous Verbs.** A. The Preterito-Presentives (§ 94) are

	Pres 1, 3	2 Sing	Plur	Perf	
(a)	*an*, *on*		*unnen*	*udhe*	grant
(b)	*can*	*canst*	*cunnen*	*cudhe*	know
(c)	*tharf*	*thrœ(f)t*	*thurfen*	*thor(f)te*	need
(d)	*dar*	*darst*	*durren*	*durste*	dare
(e)	*scal*	*scalt*	*sculen*	*scolde*	shall
(f)	*may*	*miht*	*mayen*	*mihte*	may
(g)	*ah*		*ayen*	*ahte*	own
(h)	*wat*, *wot*	*wast*	*witen*	*wiste*	know
(i)	*dæh*				avail
(j)	*mot*	*mote*	*moten*	*moste*	must

The verb (k) *wullen*, to will, makes pres 1 *wulle*, *nulle* (= *ne wulle*, will not), 2 *wult*, *nult*, 3 *wulle*, *nulle*, pl. *wulledh*, *nulledh*, perf *wolde*, *nolde* In the pres B has *wolle*, *nolle*, *wolt*, *nolt*, etc., and O. *wile*, *nule*, *willt*, *nillt*, pl. *ullenn*, *nilenn*

§ 144. B. (a) The verb of existence is thus declined :—

	Pres		Perf	
	Ind.	Subj	Ind.	Subj.
Sing. 1.	*am*		*was*	*were*
2.	*art*		[*were*]	*were*
3	*is*		*was*	*were*
Plur	*sunden*		*weren*	*weren*

Sing. 1	*beon*, *beo*	*beo*
2	*beost*, *bist*	*beo*
3.	*beodh*, *bidh*	*beo*
Plur	*beodh*, *beo(n)*	*beon*

	Imp.	Inf	Part
Sing 2	*beo*	*beon*	Pass. *beon*, *beo*
Plur 2	*beodh*		

In B and O , *eo* is often contracted to *e*, thus, O has *best* for *beost*, and *be*, *ben*, *beth*, as well as *beo*, *beon*, *beoth* In the perf O writes *were*, *we ren*, instead of *were*, *weren* , but, in the ind , 2d sing it has *wass*, wert The plural, *sunden*, is not found in B , which uses *beoth*, *both*, instead O has *sinndenn*, but uses also *arrn* (Eng *are*) The subj *wæ* is still found in O

(b) *gan*, d inf *ganne* pres (1 *ga*), 2 *gæst* (O *gast*), 3 *gedh* (O *gath*), pl *gadh*, *ga* (O *gan*) , imp *ga*, pl *gadh* , p act *gannınde* (B *gonde*, *gonge*,, pass *gan* In all these forms, B has *o* for *a* A verb *yeongen* (B *yongen*, O *gann genn*) is also used in the present, and A and B have a perf *gengae* or *geinde* The common perf is *eode* (B *yede*, O *yede*). In frequent use, also, is the perf *wende*, went, from the regular verb *wenden*

(c) *don*, d inf *donne* pres (1 *do*), 2 *dest* (B O *dost*, 3 *dodh* *dodh*, pl *dodh* (O *don*), imp *do*, pl *dodh* perf *dede*, *dude* (O *dide*) , p act *donde*, pass *don*

§ 145 C Several verbs vacillate between primary and secondary inflection , as, perf *bēh* or *boyede* from *buyen*, to bow, perf *for* or *ferde*, from *faren*, to fare , perf pl *heo clumben*, B *hii clomden*, from *climben*, to climb

The verbs *fon*, to take, *hon*, to hang, make present forms from these roots , as, *underfodh*, they undertake , but from *fangen* and *hangen*, the perfects *feng*, *heng* The verb *standen* (O *stanndenn*) makes perf *stod*, pl. *stoden*, part *stonden* (O *stanndenn*)

§ 146 D The following verbs of secondary inflection are irregular *thenchen* (O *thennkenn*), to think, perf *thohte*, part *theht* *thunchedh* (O *thinn kethth*), seemeth, perf *thuhte* *wurchen* (O *wirkenn*,, to work, perf *wrohte*, part *wroht* (in A also *worhte*, *worht*) , *buggen* (O *buggenn*), to buy, perf *bohte*, part *boht* , *bringen*, to bring, perf *brohte*, part *broht*.

EARLY ENGLISH INFLECTION.

§ 147 The periods in the history of our language which are known as the Old English and the Middle English, differ chiefly in the vocabulary in grammatical points they are not so far unlike as to require a separate treatment One can be briefer here, as the inflectional system is now reduced more nearly to its modern proportions , and in the Ormulum, which stands at the close of the Semi-Saxon period, we have already seen much of what is most striking in early English inflection. The object will be to represent especially the language of Chaucer in its characteristic features

§ 148 It must be observed at the outset, that the unaccented final *e*, which is silent in modern English, was generally pronounced by Chaucer A multitude of apparent exceptions are accounted for by noticing these two peculiarities in the poet's verse 1 The unaccented final *e* generally unites in one syllable with a vowel at the beginning of the next word , and this union takes place, even when the next word is a pronoun or adverb with initial *h*, or a form of the verb *to have*. 2 An unaccented final *er* is often treated as a part of the preceding syllable, its *e* being suppressed, especially where a vowel or *h* follows in the next word , and sometimes an unaccented final *en* or *eth* is treated in the same way. Many of the exceptional cases are undoubtedly attributable to variations and corruptions introduced by the transcribers.

SUBSTANTIVES.

§ 149. **Nominative Singular** Where the Anglo Saxon had a final vowel (*a*, *e*, *o*, *u*) in the nom. sing., the early English (like the Semi-Saxon) has *e* , as, *ore*, *herte*, *eere*, *herde*, *lawe*, *elde* (A-S *ora*, ox, *heorte*, heart, *earc*, ear, *hirde*, (shep)herd, *lagu*, law, *yldo*, age) Even where the Anglo-Saxon had a final consonant, most monosyllabic words have an added *e* as *dede*, *sonne*, *youthe* (A-S *dæd*, deed, *sorh*, sorrow *geoguth* youth), but the verbals in *ung* do not generally add *e* as, *conning*, less often *conninge*, cunning In Chaucer this final *e* is not unfrequently suppressed in pronunciation, and occasionally, after two consonants, in writing thus, *herte* is sometimes treated as one syllable, and sometimes written *hert*

§ 150 **Genitive Singular** The gen sing ends in *es* as, *kinges names*, from *king*, *name* In Chaucer the *es* is almost always a separate syllable Genitives without *es* are sometimes found, in accordance with earlier modes of inflection, as, *myn herte blood*, *his lady grace*, *hir fader lond* but *heven king*, A-S. *heofon cyning*, is properly a compound word

§ 151 **Dative and Accusative Singular** The acc sing is always like the nom the dat sing is usually so But where the nom ends in a consonant, a dative in *e* is often found with prepositions especially at the end of a line in verse, as, *to bedde*, *with golde*, *in house*, *out of his slepe*, from *bed*, *gold*, *hous*, *sleep* By a confusion of forms, this dat in *e* is occasionally used instead of the regular nom or acc , as *child*, but also *childe*, in nom and acc

§ 152 **Plural** The plur has *es* in all the cases, as nom gen. dat acc *kinges*, *dedes*, *shippes*, *wyfes*, *names*, *hertes* (A-S nom pl *cyningas*, *dæda*, *scipu*, *wif*, *naman*, *heortan*) In Chaucer the plural often ends in *s* alone (or *es* pronounced as *s*), especially where two or more syllables precede, as, *shoos*, *pilgryms*, *lovers*, *frankeleyns*, *servantes* (pronounced *servants*) Some words still retain the plural of the old N-declension , as, *oxen*, *eyen* (eyes), *ashen* (also *asshes*), *shoon* (also *shoos*), etc., while some others take *n* by mistaken analogy,

as *bretheren, sistren* (also *sustres*), *children* (also *childre* or *childer*), *kyn* (kine), etc Some words, which were of neuter gender in the A-S., make the plur like the sing., as, pl *deer, good, sheep, swin* (swine), *folk* (or *folkes*), *hors* (or *horses*), *thing* (or *thinges*), *yer* (or *yeres*) The plurals with change of vowel are *feet, gees, men, teeth*, etc., as in modern English

§ 153. If the ending *es* (or *s*) is not used in the nom pl , it is added to form the gen. pl , as, *folkes wyves, mennes soules, wymmens counseles*

ADJECTIVES.

§ 154. Adjectives are inflected as in the Ormulum the pl of the indefinite adjective and both numbers of the definite end in *e*, as, *yong man, yonge men, the yonge man, the yonge men* In Chaucer this inflection is confined to monosyllables, all adjectives of two or more syllables, and of course all adjectives that end in *e*, are uninflected In occasional instances the indefinite adjective takes *e* in the sing , especially after prepositions or before names of persons On the other hand, *e* of the indefinite plural is sometimes omitted, when the adjective is a predicate, as, *they were glad* the predicate participle is almost always undeclined

§ 155 Chaucer has a remnant of the old gen pl indef in *aller* or *alther*, of all , as, *at your alther-cost, alther best*

§ 156 The comparative and superlative are formed as in modern English Superlatives of one syllable are inflected , as, *the beste man, his laste word* Change of vowel is seen in *lenger*, from *long* , *strenger, strengest*, from *strong* , *elder, eldest*, from *old*

§ 157 Adverbs are formed from adjectives as in the earlier language , either with the ending *e* , as, *bright, faire, harde, longe*, from *bright, fair*, etc , or with the ending *ly* (A-S *lice*, Semi Saxon *liche, like*), as, *shortly, sothely, sikurly, specially*, from *short, soth*, etc

PRONOUNS

§ 158 In the first person, Chaucer has *I* rarely *yl* and *ich* (for A-S *ic*, which is still found in Old Eng) In the second person, he has *thou, ye, you* (which are found also in Old Eng), for A S *thu, ge, eow* The dual forms are no longer met with In the third person, he has

Sing	Masc.	Fem	Neut	Plur.
Nom	*he*	*she*	*yt*	*they*
Gen	*his*	*hire*	*his*	*here*
Dat	*him*	*hire*	*him*	*hem*
Acc	*him*	*hire*	*it*	*hem*

The forms *hire* and *here* were pronounced *hir, her*, and were sometimes written so In the Old Eng we still find *heo* in the nom sing fem , and *heo* or *hi, hii*, in the nom plur

§ 159 Reflexives are made in Chaucer by adding *self*, or *selve*, or *selven*, to *my, thy, him, hir, our, your, hem* , as, *myself, myselve, myselven*, etc

§ 160 The possessives *myn, thyn*, in Chaucer, retain *n* before a vowel or *h*, seldom before other consonants they retain it also when used absolutely, i e , after the substantive, or without a substantive, or as predicates, in which cases, too, they admit of inflection , as, *children myne, than be the glorie, neghebour of myne* The possessives *oure, youre*, are pronounced *our, your*, and are sometimes written so when used absolutely, they usually take *s* *oures, youres* (in two syllables) *Hire*, her, and *here*, their, have the same absolute form (*heres*)

§ 161 Among the forms of the definite article which we have seen in the Semi Saxon, there are some that appear occasionally and irregularly in Old English , but the one form *the* is generally, and at length constantly, used for all genders and numbers The indefinite article *an* gives up its *n*, except before a vowel or *h*

§ 162 The demonstratives in Chaucer are sing *that*, pl *tho*, and sing *this*, pl *these* (pronounced as one syllable, and sometimes written *thes, this*) *That* in *that oon, that other*, sinks from a demonstrative to a mere article

§ 163 The interrogatives are *who, what, whos, whom, which, whether*, used as in modern English

§ 164 The common relative in Chaucer, as in the Ormulum, is *that* for all numbers and genders Instead of *that*, we sometimes find *which that*, as, *Creon, which that was of Thebes king* *Which* itself, or *the whiche*, is used as a relative, but chiefly after prepositions or in agreement with a substantive following We find also *who, whos, whom*, used as relatives , but they are comparatively rare.

VERBS

§ 165. The verbs of primary inflection (strong verbs) are now greatly reduced in number, many which once belonged to this order having taken up the secondary (weak) inflection In those which remain, the classes have become much obscured and confounded, as will be evident from the following examples, in which are given, as before, the infinitive, the singular of the perfect, the plural of the perfect, and the passive participle —

I *holden, held, helden, holden.*
fallen, fel, fellen, fallen.
II *leten, let, leten, let*
slepen, slep slepen, slept.
III. *knowen, knew, knewen, knowen.*
IV *beten, beet, beeten, beten.*
V *wepen, weep, weepen, wept.*
VI *finden, fand, fonden, fonden.*
helpen, halp, holpen, holpen.
kerven, carf, corven, corven
bi ginnen, -gan, -gonnen, -gonnen.
VII. *given, gaf, gaven, given.*
beren, bar, beren, boren.
speken, spak, speeken, spoken.
comen, cam, comen, comen.
VIII. *risen, roos, risen, risen.*
driven, drof, driven, driven
writen, wrot, writen, writen
IX. *chesen, chees, chosen, chosen.*
crepen, creep, cropen, cropen
X *shapen, shoop, shapen, shapen.*
weaven, wex, wexen, waxen
drawen, drough, drowen, drawen.

We also find *slepte, wepte, crepte*, secondary perfects for *sleep, weep, creep*; also *fond, bigon*, for *fand, bigan*, and *founden* for *fonden* In the forms of *waxen, a* and *e* are much confounded, and a participle *woxen* is met with Chaucer and others often use *y* for *i*, as, *fynden, bygynnen, dryven*, or *e* for *i*, as, *geven*.

§ 166 **Final n.** In the inflection of the verb, the final *n* of the infinitive, the plural forms, and the passive participle, is omitted with great freedom thus, *to maken* or *to make, we knowen* or *we knowe, they sayden* or *they sayde, founden* or *founde* An unaccented *e*, before the omitted *n*, is generally sounded in Chaucer, but was sometimes dropped in pronunciation, and occasionally so in writing , as, *to let, they sayd*

§ 167 **Present Indicative.** The first person singular still ends in *e*, which in Chaucer is generally sounded , as, *I saye, I knowe* The *est* (or *st*) of the second person singular occasionally drops the *t* , as, *thou ne has* (for *hast*) The third person singular ends in *eth*, from which *e* is sometimes omitted , as, *telleth, cometh* The 3d sing in *es* or *s* is not frequent in Chaucer Where the root ends in *t* or *d*, contraction generally occurs , as, *sit* for *sitteth, byt* for *byddeth, stant* for *standeth* , and in like manner *rist* for *riseth* In the plural the old ending *eth* is still found in Chaucer , as, *we loveth* , but the common termination is *en* (or *e*) , *we loven* (or *love*)

§ 168 **Perfect Indicative** Verbs of primary inflection make the second person singular like the first and third , as, *thou ber, thou spak, thou sor* but a few instances show the old ending *e* , as, *thou were, thou gave* , and a few others show the secondary *est*, as, *thou lowest* The plural has *en* (or *e*).

§ 169 Verbs of secondary inflection, add *de* to the root, either immediately, as, *sayde, answerde*, or with a connecting *e*, as, *worshipede, servede* In the former case, *de* after *p, f, t, s*, or *gh*, becomes *te* as, *lepte, mette, kaste alighte* *de* is changed to *alighte, fast de* to *faste, send de* to *sende* or *sente, wend-de* to *wente*, and the like I or other changes, see § 181 The final *e* of the 1st and 3d sing is often dropped , as, *seyd, loved, went* The 2d sing has *est*, the plural *en* (or *e*)

§ 170 **Subjunctive** The subjunctive in both tenses has *e* in the three persons of the singular, and *en* (or *e*) in the plural

§ 171 **Imperative** The singular of the imperative is the same as the root of the verb, as, *spek* (speak), *ber* (bear), *com* (come), *yef* (give) But verbs which have *de* in the perfect take *e* in the imperative , as, *love, aske* , and this is true of some others also , as, *bygynne, telle* The plural ends in *eth* (or *th*) , as, *cometh, draweth, saith, goth, beth* but in Chaucer this ending is occasionally reduced to *e*, as, *holde* (for *holdeth*) , and is frequently omitted altogether , as, *tel* (for *telleth*), *tak* (for *taketh*), *let* (always for *letteth*)

§ 172 **Infinitive** The infinitive ends in *en* (or *n*), but often drops the final *n* as, *helpen, given, don, ben* , or *help, yive, do, be* A few forms in Chaucer, like *to doone, to sayne*, appear to come from the old dative case of the infinitive

§ 173 **Participles** The old ending for the active participle, A S *ende*, Semi Saxon *inde*, is still found in the Old English , as, *wepinde*, weeping even Chaucer has it in a few instances under the form *and* , as, *lepand*, leaping But it has to yield more and more to the termination *inge* or *ing* (Chaucer *ynge* or *ynge*), which, in the Anglo-Saxon and other Teutonic languages, belongs solely to the abstract nouns of action

§ 174 The passive participle of primary inflection freely gives up the final *n* , as, *comen* or *come, songen* or *songe* It is thus often omitted in Chaucer from participles that always have it in modern English , as, *given* and *yive, gon* and *go, ben* and *be* The prefix *i* or *y* (A S *ge*) is often used by Chaucer before this participle , as, *i maked* or *i maad, y brent* (burnt), *i-writen, y-corve* (carved), *i-be* (been) , seldom before other forms of the verb.

§ 175 Primary Inflection *helpen*, to help

	Pres		Perf.	
	Ind	Subj	Ind	Subj.
Sing 1.	*helpe*	*helpe*	*halp*	*holpe*
2.	*helpest*	*helpe*	*halp*	*holpe*
3	*helpeth*	*helpe*	*halp*	*holpe*
Plur.	*helpe(n)*	*helpe(n)*	*holpe(n)*	*holpe(n)*

	Imp	Inf	Part	
Sing 2	*help*	*helpe(n)*	Act	*helping(e)*
Plur. 2.	*helpeth*		Pass.	*holpe(n)*

§ 176. Secondary Inflection: *sekan (sechen)*, to seek.

		Pres		Perf	
		Ind	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
Sing	1	*seke*	*seke*	*sought(e)*	*soughte*
	2	*sekest*	*seke*	*soughtest*	*soughte*
	3	*seketh*	*sele*	*sought(e)*	*soughte*
Plur.		*seke(n)*	*seke(n)*	*soughte(n)*	*soughte(n)*

		Imp	Inf	Part	
Sing	2.	*sek*	*seke(n)*	Act	*seking(e)*
Plur.	2.	*seketh*		Pass.	*sought*

§ 177. Secondary Inflection *loven*, to love.

		Pres		Perf	
		Ind	Subj.	Ind	Subj.
Sing	1	*love*	*love*	*loved(e)*	*lovede*
	2	*lovest*	*love*	*lovedest*	*lovede*
	3.	*loveth*	*love*	*loved(e)*	*lovede*
Plur		*love(n)*	*love(n)*	*lovede(n)*	*lovede(n)*

		Imp	Inf	Part	
Sing	2	*love*	*love(n)*	Act	*loving(e)*
Plur	2	*loveth*		Pass	*loved*

§ 178 The verb *haven* loses its *v* in several forms thus, inf *have(n)* or *han*, pres 1 *have*, 2 *hast*, 3 *hath*, pl *have(n)*, pf *hadde*, pass. part *had*. The verb *maken* loses its *k* in certain forms thus, perf. *makede* or *made*, pass part *maked* or *maad, made*

§ 179 **Anomalous Verbs** A The Preterítives (§ 94) are as follows in all of them, the form of the pres 1, 3 sing is also used as a plural.

	Pr 1, 3	2 Sing	Plur	Perf
(a)	*can*	*canst*	*conne(n)*	*couthe, cowde*
(b)	*dar*	*darst*	*dar, dor*	*dorste, durste*
(c)	*shal*	*shalt*	*shul(le)n*	*sholde, shulde*
(d)	*may*	*myght*	*mowe(n)*	*myght(e)*
		mayst	*may*	

	Pr 1, 3	2 Sing	Plur.	Perf
(e)	*owe, oweth*	*owest*	*owe(n)*	*ought(e), aught(e)*
(f)	*wot*	*wost*	*wite(n)*	*wiste*
(g)	*mot*	*most*	*mote(n)*	*moste*
(h)	*wil*	*wilt*	*wil(n)*	*wolde*
	wol	*wolt*	*wol(n)*	
(i)	*nyl*	*nylt*	*nyl*	*nolde*

The A-S and S S *tharf*, needs, is represented by the defective *thar*, used only in the pres ind

§ 180 B. (a) The verb of existence is thus declined —

		Pres		Perf.	
		Ind	Subj	Ind	Subj
Sing	1	*am*	*be*	*was*	*were*
	2.	*art*	*be*	*were*	*were*
	3	*is*	*be*	*was*	*were*
Plur		*be(n)* or *are(n)*	*be(n)*	*were(n)*	*were(n)*

		Imp	Inf	Part	
Sing	2	*be*	*be(n)*	Act	*being(e)*
Plur	2	*beth*		Pass	*be(n)*

(b) Inf *go(n)*, pres 1 *go*, 2 *gost*, 3. *goth*, pl *go(n)*, perf *went(e)*, pass part *go(n)*

(c) Inf *do(n)*, pres. 1 *do*, 2 *dost*, 3 *doth*, pl *do(n)*, perf *dide*, pass part *do(n)*

§ 181 C Several verbs of secondary inflection have peculiar vowel changes in the perfect and the passive participle thus, *sellen* makes *solde, sold tellen, tolde, told, cacchen, caughte, caught techen, taughte, taught, rechen* (reach), *raughte, raught, recchen* or *rekken* (reck), *roughte, rought, strecchen, straughte, straught, sechen* or *seken, soughte, sought beyen, boughte, bought, bringen, broughte, brought, thinken, thoughte, thought werken, wroughte, wrought.* From *fecchen* (fetch) comes an irregular pass. part *fet.*

SPECIMENS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN ITS EARLIER STAGES.

§ 182 *From the Anglo Saxon version of Matthew, eighth chapter, verses 1-10*

Sôdhlice thâ se Hælend of thâm munte nydher astâh, thâ fylgdon him mycele menio Thâ genealahte ân hreofla tô him and hine tô him ge-eadhmêdde, and thus cwæth Drihten, gif thu wylt, thu miht me geclænsian Thâ âstrehte se Hælend hys hand, and hrepode hyne, and thus cwæth Ic wylle, beo geclænsod And hys hreofla wâs hrædlice geclænsod Thâ cwæth se Hælend tô him Warna the that thu hyt nænegum menn ne secge, ac gang, aetcow the tham sacerde, and bring hym tha lâc the Mosses bebead, on hyra gecydnesse Sôdhlice tha se Hælend inneode on Capharnaum, tha genealæhte hym ân hundredes ealdor, hyne biddende and thus cwedhende Drihten, min cnapa lidh on minum hûse lama, and mid yfle gethread Tha cwæth se Hælend tô him Ic cume and hine gehæle Tha andswarode se hundredes ealdor and thus cwæth Drihten, ne eom ic wyrdhe that thu ingange under mine thecene, ac cwedh thus âne word, and min cnapa bidh gehæled Sôdhlice ic eom man under anwealde gesett, and ic habbe thegnas under me, and ic cwedhe tô thysum, Gang, and he gæth, and ic cwedhe tô ôdhrum, Cum, and he cymth, to minum thêowe, Wyrc this, and he wyrcth Witodhlice thâ se Hælend this gehyrde tha wundrode he, and cwæth tô tham the him fylgdon Sôdh ic secge eow, ne gemêtte ic swâ myceline geleafan on Israhel

Translation [Words wanting in the original are introduced in Italics explanations or kindred words are inserted in brackets] Soothly when the Savior from the mountain came down, there followed him *a* great multitude [muckle many] Then came near a leper to him, and him(self) to him humbled, and thus said [quoth] Lord, if thou wilt, thou mayst me cleanse Then stretched out the Savior his hand, and touched him, and thus said I will, be cleansed And his leprosy was quickly cleansed Then said the Savior to him Beware [warn thee] that thou it to no man say, but go, show thee to-the priest [Lat sacerdos], and bring them the gift that Moses bade, for their information Soothly when the Savior went in to Capernaum, there came near him an hundred's chief [elder], him begging [bidding], and thus saying Lord, my boy [knave] lieth in my house lame [paralytic], and with evil afflicted Then said the Savior to him I *will* come and him heal Then answered the hundred's chief and thus said Lord, I am not worthy that thou go in under my roof [thatch], but say thy one word, and my boy will be healed Soothly I am a man under authority set, and I have servants [thanes] under me, and I say to this, Go, and he goeth, and I say to *an* other, Come, and he cometh, to my servant, Work this, and he worketh *it* Indeed when the Savior this heard, then wondered he, and said to those that followed him Sooth I say to-you, I have not met [ne met I] so much faith [belief] in Israel

§ 183 *From the beginning of King Alfred's Translation of Boethius*

On thâre tide the Gotan of Scedhdhiu mægdhe wadh Rômana rice gewin upfâhôfon, and mid heora cyningum, Rædgota and Ealleric a waron hâtne, Rômana-burh âbræcon, and call Italia rice, thât is betwux thâm muntum and Sicilia tham cælonde, in anwald gerehton, and thâ after thâm forespreccnan cyningum Theódric fêng tô tham ilcan rice, (se Theódric was Amulinga, he was cristen, theah he on tham arrianiscan gedwolan thurhwunode,) he gehêt Rômanum his freóndscipe, swâ that hi môstan heora caldrihta wyrdhe bedn, se he tha gehât swidhe yfele gelæste, and swidhe wradhe geendode mid manegum mâne (thât wæs tô eácan ôdhrum unârimedum yflum, thât he Johannes thone papan hêt ofslean) thâ was sum consul, that we heretoha hâtadh, Boetius was hâten, se wâs in bôc-crâftum and on woruld-theáwum se rihtwisesta.

Translation — In the time that *the* Goths from Scythia-country against *the* Roman empire commenced war [war upheaved], and with their kings, *who* Rhadagast and Alaric were called [hight], *the* Roman city sacked [broke] and all Italy-realm, that is betwixt the mountains and Sicily the island, into *their* dominion reduced, and when after the aforesaid [forespoken] kings Theodoric obtained [it took to] the same kingdom, — this Theodoric was *an* Amalung [of the royal race of the Amali] he was *a* Christian, though he in the Arian error persisted [through wont] — he promised to the Romans his friendship, so that they must enjoy their old rights [of their old rights worthy be], but he the promises very evilly fulfilled, and very quickly ended with many *a* crime — that was in addition [to eke] to-other unnumbered evils, that he John the pope bade *men* slay — there was [some] a certain consul, that we Heretoha [general, duke] call, *who* Boethius was called, who was in book-craft and in worldly affairs the most perfect [right wise, righteous]

§ 184 *From the latter part of the Saxon Chronicle*

An MLXXVII — Thissum thus gedone, se cyng Willelm eeardc ongean tô Normandige Reowhe thing he dyde and reowhcor him gelamp Hû reowhcor? Him gevfelode, odh that him stranghce eglade Hwat mag it tellan? Se scearpa deadh, the ne forlæt ne rice menn ne beane, se hine genam He swealt on Normandige on thone nehstan dag after nativitas Sce Marie, and man bebyrgde hine on Cathum at Sct Stephanes mynstre ærur he hit arærde, and sidhdhan mânfaldlice gegôdode Eala, hû leas and hû unwrest is thisses middan eardes wela Se the was ærur rice cyng and manges landes hlaford, he nâfde thâ calles landes bûton seofon fot mal, and se the was hwilon gewrid mid golde and mid gimmum, he læg thâ oferwrogen mid moldan Se hefde after him three sunan Rodbeard hêt se yldesta se was eorl on Normandige after him se ôdher hêt Willelm, the bat after him on Englaland thone cyne helm se thridda hêt Heanric, tham se fæder bequæth gersumam unate illendlice

Translation — A D 1087 — This *being* thus done, the king William returned again to Normandy A rueful thing he did and a ruefuller befell him How ruefuller? He [it, to him] grew ill, till that it strongly oled him What may I tell? The sharp death, that *does* not let pass neither rich men nor poor, this took him He died in Normandy on the next day after the nativity of St Mary, and men [man] buried him in Caen at St Stephen's minster earlier he up reared it, and afterward [sithence] manifoldly enriched [conferred *goods*-on] *it* Alas! how loose and how unstable is this mid world's weal! He that was earlier *a* realm king and many *a* land's lord he had-not than of all land but seven feet measure, and he that was whilom clothed [shrouded] with gold and with gems, he lay then covered over with mould He left after him three sons Robert was-named [hight] the eldest, who was earl in Normandy after him, the other [second] was named William, that bore after him in England the crown [regal helm] the third was named Henry, to-whom the father bequeathed treasures innumerable [un *tell* able]

§ 185 *From Beowulf* (710-722) [The two short lines of the couplet are printed as one]

Thâ com of môre under mist-hleodhum
Grendel gongan, godes yrre bar
Mynte se manscadha manna cynnes
sumne besyrwan in sele tham hean,
wod under wolcnum tô thâs the he winreced

goldsele gumena gearwost wisse
fættum fâhne: ne wâs thât forma sidh
thæt he Hrôdhgâres hâm gesôhte.
Næfre he on aldordagum ær ne siodhdan
heardran hale healthegnas fand'
Com thâ tô recede rinc sidhian
dreamum bedæled duru sôna onarn
fyrbendum fast, sidhdhan he hire folmum hrân.

Translation.—Then came from *the* moor under mist-hills Grendel to-go, God's ire *he* bare *He* meant, the wicked-destroyer [scather], of men's kin some *one* to ensnare in the high hall, raging under welkin, seeing that *the* friend-mansion, *the* gold hall of men, he most readily knew, with-jewels bedecked nor was that *the* first [foremost] time that Hrothgar's home he visited [sought] Never in *his* life-days, ere *this* nor since, hardier heroes *as* hall servants [hall-thanes] he found' Came *then to the mansion the* martial-one to journey, from joys divided, *the* door soon fell in [in ran], *though* with-fire bands fast, since he it [her] with-*his* palms touched

§ 186. *From Cædmon's Genesis* (1296-1305)

Ic wille mid flôde folc âcwellan,
and cynna gehwilc cuera wuhta,
thâra the lyft and flôd lædadh and fêdadh,
feoh and fuglas thu scealt fridh habban
mid sunum thinum, thonne sweart water
wonne walstrœmas werodum swelgadh
sceadhum scyldfullum Ongyn the scip wyrcan,
merehûs micel, on tham thu monegum scealt
reste gerýman, and rihte scil
scleum, after âgenum, corâhan tudre'

Translation—I will with *a* flood *the* folk destroy [quell, kill], and each of *the* kindreds of living creatures [quick wights], of those that air and flood *do* lead and feed, cattle and fowls thou shalt have peace, with the sons, when *the* swart water, wan death-streams, with multitudes swell, wretches guilt-full Begin thee *a* ship to work, *a* great sea house [meer house mickle], on which thou for-many shalt *a* resting place make roomy, and arrange [make-right] *a* seat for-each *one*, after *its* own *kind*, of earth's races

§ 187 *From Layamon's Brut* (1-22).

A Earlier Text	B Later Text
An preost wes on leoden,	A prest was in londe,
Layamon wes ihoten	Lawemon was [i]hote
he wes Leouenadhes sone,	he wes Iecais sone,
lidhe him beo drihten	le him beo drihte
he wonede at Ernleye,	he wonede at Ernleie,
at æthelen are chirechen,	wid than gode cnihte,
uppen Seuarne stathe	uppen Seuarne
sel thar him thuhte	mere thar him thohte
on feat Radestone,	fastebi Radestone,
ther he bock radde	ther he bokes radde
Hit com him on mode,	Hit cóm him on mode,
and on his mern thonke,	and on his thonke,
thet he wolde of Engle	that he wolde of Engelond
tha æthelæn tellen,	the rihtnesse telle,
wat heo ihoten weoren,	was the men hi hote weren,
and wonene heo comen,	and wanene hi comen,
tha Englene loude	the Englene lond
ærest ahten	ærest alden
æfter than flode	after than flode
the from drihtene com,	that fram god com,
the al her a-quelde	that al ere newelde
quic that he funde	ewic that hit funde

Translation [by Sir F Madden The inverted commas show what belongs only to A, the brackets what belongs only to B]—*There* was a priest on earth (*or* in *the* land), *who* was named Layamon, he was son of 'Leovenath' [Leuca],—may *the* Lord be gracious to him'—he dwelt at Ernley, 'at a noble church' [with the good knight] upon 'Severn's bank' [Severn],—'good' [pleasant] *it* there seemed to him—near Radestone, where he books read It came to him in mind, and in his 'chief' thought, that he would tell the 'noble deeds' [history] of '*the* English' [England], what 'they' [the men] were named, and whence they came, who first 'possessed' [had] *the* English land, after the flood that came from '*the* Lord' [God], that destroyed here all that it found alive

§ 188. *From the same* (25725-25744)

A	B.
To there midnihte,	To thare mid nihte,
tha men weoren aslepe,	tho men were a sleape,
Ardhur fordh him wende,	Arthur forth him wende
adhelest alre kinge	baldest alre kinge
Biforen rad heore lod cniht,	Bi vore yeode hire lod-cnihte,
that hit was dæilliht	forte hit was day-lihte
heo lihten of heore steden,	hi lihte of hire stedes,
and rihten heore iweden	and rihte hire wedes
Tha seyen heo nawiht feorren	Tho hii schyen noht vorre,
a muchel fur smokien,	on mochel fur smokie,
uppen ane hulle,	uppen one hulle,
mid sæ ulode bi uallen,	mid seé flode bi-falle,
and an odher hul ther wes swidhe heh,	an other hulle was thar heh,
thæ sæ hine bifæhde ful neh,	the sée hine bifoyede swithe neh,
ther uuen on heo iseyen a fur,	thar upon he isch a fur,
that wes muchel and swidhe stor	that was mochel and swithe stor
Thæ cnihtes tha tweoneden,	The cnihtes tho nuste,
to whathere heo faren mihten,	to wather hii wende mihte,
thet the cotend war neore	that the catant war neore
of theos kinges fore	of this kinges fore

Translation—At the midnight, when men were asleep, Arthur forth him went, 'noblest' [boldest] of all kings Before 'rode' [proceeded] their guide, until it was day-light, they alighted from their steeds, and righted their weeds. Then saw they not far, a great fire smoke, upon a hill, surrounded by the sea-flood, 'and' another hill there was 'most' high, the sea by it flowed 'full' [very] nigh, thereupon 'they' [he] saw a fire, that was mickle and most strong The knights then 'doubted' [knew not], to whether *of the two* they might go, that the giant were not aware of the king's movement.

§ 189. *From the beginning of the Ormulum* (1-16)

Nu, brotherr Wallterr, brotherr min
affterr the flæshess kinde,
annd brotherr min i Crisstenndom
thurrh fulluhht annd thurrh trowwthe;
annd brotherr min i Godess hus,
yet o the thride wise,
thurrh thatt witt hafenn takenn ba
an reyhellboc to follyhenn,
unnderr kanunnkess had annd lif,
swa summ Saunt Awwstin setto;
ice hafe don swa summ thu badd,
annd forthedd te thin wille,
ice hafe wennd inntill Eunglisshe
Goddspelless halyhe lare,
afterr thatt little witt tatt me
min Drihhtin hafeth lenedd.

Translation—Now, brother Walter, brother mine after the flesh's kindred; and brother mine in Christendom through baptism and through truth; and brother mine in God's house, yet on the third wise, seeing [through] that we two have taken both one rule-book to follow, under *a* canonic's hood and life, so as Saint Austin set, I have done so as thou badest, and furthered thee thy will. I have turned into English *the* Gospel's holy teaching [lore], after the little wit that *to* me my Lord hath lent

§ 190 *From the same* (95-110).

Annd whase wilenn shall thiss boc
efft other sithe writenn,
himm bidde ice thatt het write rihht,
swa summ thiss boc himm tæchethth,
all thwerrt ut afterr thatt itt iss
uppo thiss firrste bisne,
withth all swille rime alls her iss sett,
withth all se fele wordess,
annd tatt he loke wel thatt he
an bocstaff write twiyyess,
eyywhær thær itt uppo thiss boc
iss writenn o thatt wise
loke he well thatt het write swa,
forr he ne mayy nohht elless
onn Eunglisshe writenn rihht te word,
thatt wite he wel to sothe

Translation—And whoso shall wish this book again *a*nother time to write, him bid I that he it write right, so as this book him teacheth, all throughout after that [i e, according as] it is upon this first exemplar, with all such metre [rhyme] as here is set, with all so many words, and that he look well that he a letter write twice, everywhere where it upon this book is written on that wise, look he well that he it write so, for he may not else in English write right the word, that wit he well to sooth [i e, let him know that well for truth].

§ 191 *From the Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester*

Thus com lo' Engelond into Normannes honde,
and the Normans ne couthe spoke tho bote her owe speche,
and speke French as dude atom, and here chyldren dude al so teche,
so that heymen of thys lond, that of her blod come,
holdeth all thulke speche that hii of hem nome,
vor bote a man couthe French, me tolth of hym wel lute,
ac lowe men holdeth to Englyss and to her kunde speche yute
Ich wene ther ne be men in world contreyes none
that ne holdeth to her kunde speche, bote Engelond one.
Ac wel me wot vor to conne both wel yt ys,
vor the more that a man con, the more worth he ys.

Translation—Thus came, lo' England into *the* Normans hand, and the Normans knew not *how to* speak then but their own speech, and spoke French as *they* did at-home, and their children did all so teach, so that *the* high-men of this land, that of their blood came, hold all the same [the ilk] speech that they of them took, for unless [but] a man should-know French, men reckon [tell] of him very [well] little, but *the* low men hold to English, and to their kindred speech yet I ween there be not men in world-countries none, that hold not to their kindred speech, but England alone [one] But, well men wot, for to know both well it is, for the more that a man knows, the more worth he is.

§ 192. *From the Travels of Sir John Manderville, commencement of the seventh chapter*

After for to speke of Jerusalem the holy cytee, yee schull undirstonde that it stont[1] full faire betwene hilles, and there be no ryveres ne welles, but water cometh by condyte from Ebron And yee schulle understonde that Jerusalem of olde tyme, unto the tyme of Melchisedech, was cleped[2] Jebus, and after it was clept Salem, unto the tyme of Kyng David, that put these two names to gider, and cleped it Jerosolomye And after that men cleped it Jerusalem, and so it is cleped yit And aboute Jerusalem is the kyngdom of Surrye [*Syria*]. And there besyde is the lond of Palcatyne And besyde it is Ascolon. And besyde that is the lond of Maritanie But Jerusalem is in the lond of Judee, and it is clept Jude for that Judas Machabeus was kyng of that contree And it marcheth[3] estward to the kyngdom of Araby; on the south syde to the lond of Egipt, and on the west syde to the Grete See. On the north syde toward the kyngdom of Surrye, and to the see of Cypre.

[1] *stont*, standeth [2] *cleped, clept*, called [3] *marcheth*, extends.

§ 193 *From the beginning of the Vision of Piers Ploughman.* [The two short lines of the couplet are printed as one]

In a somer seson when softe was the sonne,
I shoop me into shroudes[1] as I a sheep[2] were,
In habit as an heremite unholy of werkes,
wente wide in this world wondres to here
Ac[3] on a May morweninge on Malverne hilles
me bifel a ferly[4] of fairye me thoghte
I was wery for wandred and wente me to reste
under a brood bank by a bournes syde,
and as I lay and lenede and loked on the watres,
I slombred into a slepyng, it sweyed so murye.[5]
Thanne gan I meten a merveillous swevene,[6]
that I was in a wildernesse, wiste I nevere where;
and as I biheeld into the east on heigh to the sonne,
I seigh[7] a tour on a toft[8] frielich y-maked,[9]
a deep dale bynethe, a dongeon therinne,

[1] *shoop me into shroudes*, put me into clothes [2] *sheep*, shepherd.
[3] *ac*, but [4] *ferly*, strange thing [5] *sweyed so murye*, sounded so pleasant.
[6] *swevene*, dream. [7] *seigh*, saw. [8] *toft*, hill [9] *frielich y-maked*, grandly made.

with depe diches and derke and dredfulle of sighte
A fair feeld ful of folk fond I ther bitwene,
of alle manere of men, the meone and the riche,
werchynge[1] and wandrynge as the world asketh.

[1] *werchynge* working

§ 194. *From Wycliffe's Translation of the Bible, the first ten verses of the eighth chapter of Matthew.*

Forsothe when Jhesus hadde comen doun fro the hil, many cumpanyes folewiden hym. And loo! a leprouse man cummynge worshipide hym, sayinge: Lord, yif thou wolt, thou maist make me clene. And Jhesus holdynge forthe the hond, touchide hym, sayinge: I wole, be thou maad clene. And anoon the lepre of hym was clensid And Jhesus saith to hym See, say thou to no man, but go, shewe thee to prestis, and offre that yifte that Moyses comaundide, into witnessing to hem. Sothely when he hadde entrid in to Capharnaum, centurio neiyide to hym, preyinge hym, and said: Lord, my child lyeth in the hous sike on the palsie, and is yuel tourmentid. And Jhesus saith to hym I shal cume, and shal hele hym. And centurio answeryngе saith to him Lord, I am not worthi that thou entre vndir my roof, but oonly say bi word, and my child shall be helid. For whi and I am a man ordeynd vnder power, hauynge vnder me knyytis; and I say to this, Go, and he goth, and to an other, Come thou, and he cometh, and to my seruaunt, Do thou this thing, and he doth. Sothely Jhesus, heerynge these thingis, wondride, and saide to men suynge him Trewly I saye to you, I fond nat so grete feith in Israel.

§ 195. *The same, from Purvey's Recension of Wycliffe's Translation*

But whanne Jhesus was come doun fro the hil, mych puple suede hym. And loo! a leprouse man cam and worschipide hym, and seide Lord, if thou wolt, thou maist make me clene And Jhesus helde forth the hoond, and touchide hym, and seide Y wole, be thou maad clene. And anoon the lepre of him was clensid And Jhesus seide to hym: Se, seie thou to no man, but go, shewe thee to the prestis, and offre the yift that Moyses comaundide, in witnessyng to hem And whanne he hadde entrid in to Cafarnaum, the centurien neiyede to him, and preiede him, and seide Lord, my childe lijth in the hous sijk on the palesie, and is yuel turmentid And Jhesus seide to him Y schal come, and schal hele him And the centurien answeride, and seide to hym Lord, Y am not worthi, that thou entre vndur my roof, but oonli seie thou bi word, and my childe shal be heelid. For whi Y am a man ordeyned vndur power, and hane knyytis vndir me, and Y seie to this, Go, and he goith, and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my seruaunt, Do this, and he doith it And Jhesus herde these thingis, and wondride, and seide to men that sueden him Treuli I seie to you, Y foond not so greete feith in Israel.

§ 196. *From the Prologue to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.*

Whan that Aprille with his schowres swoote[1]
the drought of Marche hath perced to the roote,
and bathud every veyne in swich licour,
of which vertue engendred is the flour,—
whan Zephirus eke with his swete breeth
enspirud hath in every holte and heeth
the tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
hath in the Ram his halfe cours i ronne,[2]
and smale fowles maken melodie,
that sleepen al the night with open yhe,[3]
so priketh hem nature in here corages —[4]
than longen folk to gon on pilgrimages,

[1] *swoote*, sweet [2] *i-ronne*, run [3] *yhe*, eye [4] *corages*, hearts.

and palmers for to seeken straunge strondes,
to ferne halwes, kouthe[1] in sondry londes,
and specially, from every schires ende
of Engeloud, to Canturbury they wende,
the holy blisful martir for to seeke,
that hem hath holpen whan that they were seeke.[2]

§ 197. *From the Tale of Melibeus, in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.*

A yong man called Melibeus, mighty and riche, bygat upon his wif, that called was Prudens, a doughter which that called was Sophie Upon a day byfel, that for his desport he is went into the feldes him to play His wif and his doughter eek hath he laft within his hous, of which the dores were fast i-schitte. Thre of his olde foos han it espyed, and setten laddres to the walles of his hous, and by the wyndowes ben entred, and betyn his wyf, and woundid his doughter with fyve mortal woundes, in fyve sondry places, that is to sayn, in here feet, in here hondes, in here eeres, in here nose, and in here mouth, and lafte her for deed, and went away

§ 198. *From Caxton's Prologue to Malory's Morte d'Arthur.*

For it is notoyrly knowen thorugh the unyversal world that there been ix. worthy and the best that ever were, that is to wete, thre paynyms, thre Jewes, and thre crysten men As for the paynyms, they were tofore the incarnacyon of Cryst, whiche were named, the fyrst Hector of Troye, of whome thystorye is comen bothe in balade and in prose, the second Alysaunder the grete, and the thyrd Julyus Cezar, emperour of Rome, of whome thystoryes ben wel kno and had And as for the thre Jewes, whyche also were tofore thyncarnacyon of our Lord, of whome the fyrst was due Josue, whyche brought the chyldren of Israhel into the londe of byheste, the second Dauyd kyng of Jherusalem, and the thyrd Judas Machabeus, of these thre the Byble rehereeth al theyr noble hystoryes and actes. And sythe the sayd incarnacyon have ben thre noble crysten men stalled and admytted thorugh the unyversal world into the nombre of the ix beste and worthy, of whome was fyrst the noble Arthur, whos noble actes I purpose to wryte in thys present book here folowyng the seconde was Charlemayn, or Charles the grete, of whome thystorye is had in many places bothe in Frensshe and Englysshe, and the thyrd and last was Godefray of Boloyn, of whos actes and lyf I made a book unto the excellent prynce and kyng of noble memorye kyng Edward the fourth

§ 199 *From Tyndale's New Testament, the first ten verses of the eighth chapter of Matthew*

When he was come downe from the mountayne, moch people folowed him And lo, ther came a lepre and worsheped him sayinge Master, if thou wylt, thou canst make me clene And Jesus put forthe his hond and touched hym, sayinge I wyll, be thou clene, and immediatly hys leprosie was clensed And Jesus sayde vnto him Se thou tell no man, but go and shewe thy selfe to the preste, and offer the gyfte that Moses commaunded, in witnes to them When Jesus was entred into Capernaum ther came vnto him a certayne Centurion, and besought hym sayinge Master, my seruaunt lyeth sicke at home of the palsye, and ys greuously payned And Jesus sayd vnto hym I will come and heale him The Centurion answered and sayde Syr I am not worthy that thou shuldest come vnder my rofe, but speake the worde only and my servaunt shalbe healed For I also myselfe am a man vndre power, and have sowdiers vndre me, and I saye to one, go, and he goeth, and to another, come, and he cometh and to my seruaunt, do this, and he doeth it When Jesus hearde that, he marueled and sayd to them that folowed hym, Verely I say vnto you, I have not founde so great fayth no, not in Israel

[1] *ferne halwes, kouthe*, distant saints known [2] *seeke*, sick.

KEY

TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

Ā, ā, *long*, as in	**Āle, Fāte, Chāmber, Grāy**
Ă, ă, *short*, as in	**Ădd, Făt, Hăve, Răndom**
Ē, ē, *long*, as in	**Ēve, Mēte, Pēace, Sēizure**
Ĕ, ĕ, *short*, as in	**Ĕnd, Mĕt, Chĕck, Lĕopard**
Ī, ī, *long*, as in	**Īce, Fīne, Mīre, Thrīve**
Ĭ, ĭ, *short*, as in	**Ĭll, Flĭn, Admĭt, Trĭbute**
Ō, ō, *long*, as in	**Ōld, Nōte, Lōaf, Depōse.**
Ŏ, ŏ, *short*, as in	**Ŏdd, Nŏt, Tŏrrid, Resŏlve**
Ū, ū, *long*, as in	**Ūse, Tūbe, Lūte, Feūdal**
Ŭ, ŭ, *short*, as in	**Ŭs, Tŭb, Bŭt, Stŭdy**
Ÿ, ÿ, *long*, as in	**Flÿ, Stÿle, Skÿ, Edifÿ**
Y̆, y̆, *short*, as in	**Cy̆st, Ny̆mph, Ly̆ric, Aby̆ss.**

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

Â, â, as in	**Âir, Shâre, Pâir, Beâr**
À, à, *Italian*, as in	**Arm, Father, Fàr, Pàlm**
Á, á, as in	**Ásk, Gráss, Dánce, Bránch**
Ą, ą, *broad*, as in	**All, Tąlk, Hąul, Swąrm**
Ą̆, ą̆ *like short o, as in* . . .	**Whăt, Wą̆nder, Wą̆llow**
Ê, ê, like *ā*, as in . . .	**Êre, Thêre, Hêir, Whêre**
Ę, ę, like long *a*, as in . . .	**Ęight, Prę, Obęy**
Ë, ë, as in	**Ermine, Vërge, Prefër**
Ï, ï, like long *e*, as in . .	**Pïque, Machïne, Policë**
Ĭ, ĭ, like *ĕ*, as in . . .	**Irksome, Virgin, Thirsty**
Ô, ô, like short *u*, as in	**Ôther, Dône, Sôn, Wôn**
Ǫ, ǫ, like long *oo*, as in . . .	**Pǫve, Dǫ, Mǫve, Tǫmb**
Ǫ, ǫ, like short *oo*, as in .	**Bǫsom, Wǫlf, Wǫman**
Ô, ô, like broad *a*, as in	**Ôrder, Fôrm, Stôrk**
ŌŌ, ōō, as in . .	**Mōōn, Fōōd, Bōōty.**
ŎŎ, ŏŏ, as in . . .	**Wŏŏl, Fŏŏt, Gŏŏd**
Ų, ų, preceded by ʏ, as in . . .	**Ryde, Rymor, Ryral**
Ų, ų, like short *oo*, as in . . .	**Bull, Pųt, Pųsh, Pųll**
Û, û, as in . . .	**Ûrge, Bûrn, Fûrl, Conc̆ûr**
e, i, o, (Italic) mark a letter as silent . .	**Fall*e*n, Toke*n*, Cousi*n*, Maso*n*.**

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

Oi, oi, or **Oy, oy** (unmarked), as in . .	**Oil, Join, Moist, Oyster, Toy.**
Ou, ou, or **Ow, ow** (unmarked), as in .	**Out, Hound, Owl, Vowel.**

CONSONANTS.

Ç, ç, *soft*, like *s sharp*, as in . . .	**Çede, Çite, Merçy, Accept**
C, c, *hard*, like *k*, as in .	**Call, Concur, Success**
Ch, ch (unmarked), as in	**Child, Much, Touching**
Çh, çh, *soft*, like *sh*, as in .	**Çhaise, Marçhioness, Machine**
Ch, ch, *hard*, like *k*, as in	**Chorus, Epoch, Distich**
G, g, *hard*, as in	**Get, Tiger, Begin, Foggy**
Ġ, ġ, *soft*, like *j*, as in	**Ġem, Ġngine, Lġgy, Suġġest**
S, s, *sharp* (unmarked), as in	**Same, Yes, Dense, Rest**
Ş, ş, *soft* or *vocal*, like *z*, as in . .	**Has, Amuse, Paşm, Reşide**
Th, th, *sharp* (unmarked), as in . . .	**Thing, Breath, Sympathy**
Th, th, *flat* or *vocal*, as in . . .	**Thine, Smooth, Wither**
Ng, ng (unmarked), as in .	**Sing, Singer, Single**
N̤, n̤ (see § 82), as in	**Linger, Link, Uncle**
X, x, like *gz*, as in	**Exist, Example, Auxiliary**
Ph, ph, like *f* (unmarked), as in	**Phantom, Sylph, Philosophy**
Qu, qu, like *kw* (unmarked), as in	**Queen, Conquest, Inquiry**
Wh, wh, like *hw* (unmarked), as in . .	**What, When, Awhile**

*** When one letter of an improper diphthong, or of a triphthong, is marked, it is to be taken as representing the sound of the combination, and the letter or letters which are not marked are to be regarded as silent, as in *āim, clāan, cōil, pēople, rąute, sōul, jōurnal, tōn*, &c. The combined letters *ce, ci, sci, se, si, ti*, occurring before a vowel in a syllable immediately preceded by an accented syllable, are generally equivalent to *sh*, as in o'cean, ceta'ceous, so'cial, logi'cian, suspi'cion, suspi'cious, con'science, nau'seous, controver'sial, dissen'sion, mil'ital, ora'tion, fictitious, &c. Such syllables are not always respelled, as, in general, they will naturally be pronounced correctly by an English speaker. But in all exceptional, doubtful, or difficult cases, the appropriate respelling is used.

RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION.—(1.) In respelling the French *am, em, im*, &c., the letters *mq* are not to be pronounced themselves, being designed simply to mark the vowel as *nasal*, that is, as pronounced through both the nose and the mouth at the same time.—(2.) The respelling of a word, when a number of related words follow, applies to all of them down to some other word which is respelled.

REFERENCES.—The figures which immediately follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding sections in the Principles of Pronunciation.

ACCENT.—The principal accent is denoted by a heavy mark, the secondary, by a lighter mark, as in **Su'perintend'ent**. In the division of words into syllables, these marks, besides performing their proper office, supply the place of the hyphen, except in some compound and derivative words.

PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION,

WITH EXPLANATIONS OF THE KEY.

VOWELS.

§ 1. The vowel sounds in monosyllables and accented syllables are marked in the Dictionary by pointing the letters according to the Key. Each of the vowels will now be considered under three heads, viz, its *regular long*, and *short*, and its *occasional* sounds, as heard in monosyllables and in accented and unaccented syllables

I. VOWELS IN MONOSYLLABLES AND ACCENTED SYLLABLES

A.

§ 2 Regular long sound, marked Ā, ā, as in *āle*, heard also in *pāin*, *dāy*, *gāol*, *gāuge*, *āye*, *brēāk*, *veil*, *whey*, &c.

NOTE.—This sound of *a* is in most cases a diphthongal, having a slight "vanish" in ē annexed to its "radical" or initial sound, as in *pay*, where the *y* may be regarded as representing the vanish Writers are not agreed as to the nature of the radical part, some considering it to be the sound of short *e*, while others assert that it is a distinct, though very similar, element, being, like the other long vowels as compared with their true corresponding short sounds, of a slightly less open quality —See §11, and §8, NOTE

§ 3. Regular short sound, marked Ă, ă, as in *ădd*, heard also in *plăid*, *băde*, &c

NOTE —This is a distinct element from the *long a* Like the other shut or stopped vowels (ĕ, ĭ, o, u, ŭ), its sound is exceedingly short, and has a certain abrupt, explosive character, which is hardly found in any language but our own With respect to its position in the scale of sounds, it is a palatal vowel, intermediate between ă and ĕ, the tongue being raised higher than for *a*, and not so high as for *e*

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF A.

§ 4 Sound of *a* before *r*, in such words as *air*, *care*, *fare*, *bear*, *prayer*, *parent*, marked Ā, ā The letter e has the same sound in a few words, such as *there*, *where*, *their*, *heir*, &c

Two errors in opposite extremes are here to be avoided 1 That of the vulgar, who pronounce *where*, whar, *bear*, bar, *careful*, car'ful, &c , 2 That of some among the educated classes, who pronounce *pair*, *parent* &c , as if spelt pay'er, pay'rent, &c As to the latter error, Mr Smart remarks in a private letter, "*This is not English pronunciation* it is a peculiarity of the Scotch," and, we may add, of the Irish and many Americans also

Some have considered the *a* in *care* as a distinct element, thus, however, is not admitted by Smart, who maintains that it is our long *a* in *fate*, and owes all its peculiarity to the subsequent *r* Such, also, is the statement of Dr Webster and most English orthoepists The sound of *r* in these words is what Smart calls a "guttural vibration,"—a sound which he represents by *ur*, and Dr Webster by *er* In *care* we touch lightly on the ā sound (*the radical alone, without the vanish*, see § 2), and then pass fully and strongly into the guttural vibration (cā'ur or cā'er), drawing the two as closely as possible into the same syllable—so closely that Smart (not aiming at philosophical exactness) speaks of the *r* as actually *blending* with the previous vowel In like manner, *parent* is sounded *pā'ur-ent* or *pā'er-ent*, and *fairy* has the sound of *fā'er-y*, as the word was actually spelt by Spenser in his "Faery Queen" Smart refers, also, with approbation to another mode of identifying the sound in question, viz, that of prolonging our short *e* before *r* Thus, *their* (with the *e* as in *thĕn*), drawn out into long quantity, gives us *there* (thar), and *er* (the first syllable in *ĕrror*) gives us *ere* or *e'er* (ār) Thus, in the view here presented, the *initial* sound should always be that of *a* in *fate* (the *radical* without the vanish, see § 2), though the final impression upon the ear is that of an open or broad sound, in consequence of the "opening power" of the *r*. In primitive words like *flare*, *lair*, *pair*, and the others mentioned above, it is very important not to dwell so long on the *a* as to make it diphthongal, for, if the close vanishing element of the vowel is retained, it is impossible for the open *r* to blend with it in the same syllable But in derivative words like *flayer*, *layer*, *payer*, it is essential to preserve the terminational sound of the *a*, in order to keep up a distinction between the two classes.*

Some, however, especially in New England, give these words a slightly different sound, viz., that of our *short a* before the *r*, in *air*, pronounced *ăer*, with a somewhat lengthened sound of the ă So *hărry*, with the first syllable protracted, gives us *harry* This sound is rather more open than the one mentioned above, and is apt, in the mouths of our common people, to become too broad and coarse If well executed, however, it is scarcely at all inferior to the other in smoothness and grace It is frequently heard among the well educated in England, there is a tendency in many to intermingle the two, and it often requires a nice ear to determine which is used Dr Webster, who adopted the former in his own practice, once remarked to the writer, that he regarded the difference as unimportant, provided the New-England sound be given without coarseness or undue breadth Those who attempt to unlearn it, and adopt the other sound, need one caution they almost uniformly go too far, and fall into the peculiarity of the Scotch, so pointedly condemned by Smart

§ 5 Sound of the Italian *a*, marked Ä, ä, as in *arm*, *father*, *fär*, heard also in *ah*, *hearth*, *aunt*, *guard*, *ăre*, &c

NOTE —This sound occurs, in monosyllables and in accented syllables before *r* final or *r* followed by another consonant (as in *scar*, *tar*, *tart*, *yard*, *de bar'*, *de part'*), and in the derivatives of such words (as in *scarred tarry*, of, or resembling tar, *debarring*) But when *a* occurs, in an accented syllable, before *r* followed by a vowel or by another *r*, in a word *not* a derivative, it has its regular short sound, as in *ărable*, *bărrow*, *tărry*, to delay

The Italian *a* is the most open of all the vowel sounds, and is one of the extremes of the vowel scale, the other extremes being ē and ōo In its formation the mouth and throat are opened widely and the tongue is left in its natural position of rest It was formerly much more common in English than it is at the present day The loss of it to so great an extent has been an injury to our language, and any further exclusion of it is therefore undesirable Hence the tendency to pronounce the word *health*, hurth ought to be repressed

§ 6 Sound of *a* in certain words (chiefly monosyllables) ending in *ff*, *ft*, *ss*, *st*, *sl*, *sp*, with a few in *nce* and *nt*, marked Ă, ă, as in *staff*, *graft*, *pass*, *last*, *ask*, *grasp chance*, *chant*, &c

NOTE —Down to the close of the last century, words of this class were universally pronounced with the full Italian *a* Some especially among the vulgar, gave this too broadly, or with a kind of drawl (as *pass* like *paase*, *fast* like *faast*, —without sounding the *s*) so that Walker disgusted by this abuse, and having a prejudice against intermediate sounds marked all such words in his Dictionary with the sound of short *a* giving the vowel in *past staff*, &c the sound of that in *păt* *stăff* (the last) &c It will not be surprising—if we bear in mind the remark in § 4 on the extreme shortness and abruptness of this sound—that this change was strongly condemned by the orthoepists Jones declared it to be "a mincing affectation" and Mitford said, "No English tongue fails to express no English ear to perceive the difference between the sound of *a* in *passing* and in *passive*" No colloquial familiarity will substitute the one for the other Still the high character of Walker, and the increasing disgust for every thing like a drawl in speaking, gave currency to the change It prevailed in London, and in some of the larger cities of America, until there sprung up on both sides of the Atlantic what Smart has called a "new school" and an "old school" on this subject The extreme shortness of the *a*, as marked by Walker was still objected to and Smart, in his Dictionary, first published in 1836 censured Walker on this account saying "He allows no compromise between the broad Italian *a* with which a vulgar mouth pronounces *ass* and the sound narrower (if possible) than the *a* in *at*, with which an affected speaker minces the same word He therefore spoke of a "medium sound" of the *a* in words of this class saying 'We are apt, even in London to give a slight *prolongation* to the vowel (a) which would, in other cases be quite rustic This prolongation has passed into America, and is now heard extensively among the followers of Walker in this country It is a kind of drawl on the *a* in such words as *last past fast* &c Smart states, however, in a recent letter, that in England this prolongation is now wholly laid aside "Custom with us" he remarks, "is much changed It is no longer affectation to say *ăss* and *grănt graft*, &c, at present indicate the pronunciation of well educated London people under sixty five or sixty years of age" In other words, Walker's extreme short sound of *stăff* like staffs, and *păss*, like passive, is now adopted by many Londoners as the true and only proper sound †

The change introduced by Walker never had any great currency in this country, except in a few large cities, and in places immediately affected by their influence Our leading lexicographers, Webster and Worcester, declared against it Many who were taught it in childhood have since laid it aside, and there is an increasing disposition among our teachers and literary men to unite on some *intermediate* sound between the extreme broadness, or length, of the *a* in *father*, and the extreme narrowness, or shortness, of the *a* in *fat* That of Smart (mentioned above as now disused) was intermediate in *quantity*, and so also is another, which Fulton and Knight have introduced into their Dictionary, viz, a *shortened* sound of the Italian *a* They give the word "*land*" as an example of the long Italian sound (as in *father*, &c), and "*last*" of their short Italian sound, and mark with the latter the entire class of words now under

* Many accurate speakers protract the initial element of the ā sound in *parent* somewhat more than they do in *care*, *pair*, &c, while, at the same time, they are careful not to let it glide into the vanishing ē. So also in *apparent*, *transparent*, *there*, and some other words.

† It also appears from Mr Smart's letter that when he spoke of the above mentioned prolongation as a "medium sound" between the broad Italian *a* and the short *a* in *at*, he referred simply to its *quantity*, the sound being the same in *quality* with that of short *a*, and simply a "prolongation" thereof.

consideration, such as *staff, graft, pass, last, ask, gasp,* and a few words in *nce* and *nt*, as *dance* and *chant* In this way, they guard against that undue prolongation of the *ä* which offended Walker, and still retain in use one of the finest sounds of our language This is the sound recommended in this volume, and marked Ą, ą. Some might possibly prefer one a little less open, verging slightly more toward that of *a* in *an*, and there is certainly room here for a diversity of taste and practice among those who agree in the main point of rejecting the extreme shortness of Walker's sound If it be proposed, however, to give these words a sound intermediate in *quality* between the Italian *a* and our short *a*, one thing is important to be considered Mr Smart states, in answer to an inquiry on the subject, that, although he can exemplify such a sound, he is not aware that any thing of the kind is used among the educated classes in England The only alternative *there* seems to be between the Italian *a* and the extreme short sound of Walker, and it is natural and desirable that those among *us* who reject the latter should adopt the same sound with those who led the way in that rejection upon the other side of the Atlantic Any one who heard the lectures of Mr Thackeray during his visit to this country in 1855–6, and noticed his pronunciation, with reference to this subject, must have been struck with the definite sound of the Italian *a* which he gave to all words of this class He even gave that sound in the word *answer*, which, though common in England, is comparatively rare in America A gentleman who held for many years a high diplomatic station at the court of St James, told the writer that, except among Londoners, he almost uniformly heard the Italian *a* in such cases, especially among the officers of government, and the nobility and gentry with whom he was led to associate Such, also, is said by members of Oxford and Cambridge to be the case now at those universities, and some of the most eminent preachers of the kingdom, such as the Bishop of Oxford (Wilberforce), have been mentioned in confirmation of this remark It is for such reasons that the words in question are here marked with *a shortened or brief sound* of the Italian *a*, in accordance with the views and practice of Dr. Webster.

§ 7 Sound of broad *a*, marked Ą, ą, as in *gll, tgll, hąul, sącąm* heard also in *sąuce, gąe, geȯrgie, fȯrk, grȯgt, bȯught*, &c

Note —This has sometimes been called the German *a*, but is a broader and more guttural sound, being formed by a depression of the larynx, and a consequent retraction of the tongue, which enlarges the cavity of the mouth posteriorly

§ 8 Short sound of broad *a*, marked Ą, ą, as in *what, wąnder, wąllow*, &c , heard also in *knowledge*

Note —This is the extreme short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the sound of *o* in *not* It differs, however, in quality as well as quantity from broad *a*, being a more open sound, that is to say, the aperture of the lips and the internal cavity of the mouth, though of the same shape in both cases, are somewhat larger for the former (*a*) than for the latter (*ą*), while the position of the tongue remains unaltered throughout Nor is this difference peculiar to ą and ą it also exists between the other pairs of vowel sounds that have essentially the same organic formation, but differ in length or duration in each case, that which is the briefer in quantity is the more open in quality of the two

There is a sound of *a*, as heard in *salt, although*, &c , which is intermediate between that in *awe* and that in *what* No distinctive mark is used to indicate this intermediate sound, but the inquirer is referred to this section from all words in the vocabulary in which the sound occurs —See § 21, Note

§ 9. An exceptional sound of *a* occurs in the words *any, many* It is as if they were spelled *ĕn'y, mĕn'y*, being the regular short sound of *e*.

E.

§ 10. Regular long sound, marked Ē, ē, as in *ēve, mēte*, &c , heard also in *Cæsar, bēard, fiet, lēisure, pēople, key, machine, field, œsophagus, quay*, &c

Note —In the formation of this element, the tongue is raised convexly within the dome of the palate, pressing against its sides, and leaving only the smallest possible passage through which a vowel sound can be uttered Ē is therefore the closest lingual or palatal vowel, and is one of the extremes of the natural vowel scale, *ä* and *ȯȯ* being the other extremes.

§ 11. Regular short sound, marked Ĕ, ĕ, as in *ĕnd, mĕt*, heard also in *many, aphæresis, said, says, fĕather, hĕifer, lĕopard, frĕend, assafœtida, bury, guĕss*

Note —This is not a short sound of the long e It has usually been considered as the *shut* or extreme short sound of the *a* in *fate*, but most orthoepists at the present day, while allowing it to be a nearly related sound, regard it as distinct, being slightly more open than the radical part of *ā*, and lacking the vanish both are intermediate between *ä* and *ē*, the tongue not being so much depressed as for the former, nor raised so high toward the palate as for the latter. —See § 2, and § 3, Note.

Occasional Sounds of E

§ 12. Sound of *e* like ā (as in *care, fair, bear*, &c), marked Ē, ē, as in *ēre, thēre, hēir, ē'er*, &c This, as is stated in § 4, is the same sound with that of *a* in *care*. —See § 4

§ 13 Sound of *e* like ī, marked Ē, ę, as in *eh, eight, prey, vein*, &c —See § 2

Note —This is essentially the sound which this letter generally has in the leading modern languages of Continental Europe.

§ 14 Sound of *e* before *r*, verging toward the sound of *u* in *urge*, marked Ē, ĕ, as in *ĕrmine, vĕrge, prefĕr*, heard also in *ĕarnest, mĕrth, myrtle*, &c.

Note —The case here contemplated is that of *e* before *r*, in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable in which the *r* is not followed by a vowel or by another *r*, or in derivatives of such words, when the syllable retains its accent, as in *herd, defer, deferring, err, erring, term, mercy, maternal*. When *e* occurs before *r* followed by a vowel or by another *r*, in a word not derived as above, it either has the short sound, as in *ferry, peril, perilous, heritage, ferule*, or the long sound, as in *period, hero, material*.

The vulgar universally, and many cultivated speakers both in England and America, give the *e* in such words the full sound of *u* in *urge*, as, murcy for *mĕrcy*, turm for *tĕrm*, &c But, in the most approved style of pronunciation, the organs are placed in a position intermediate between that requisite for sounding ē and that for sounding ĕ, thus making (as Smart observes) "a *compromise* between the two" In other words, this element is radically distinct from both ē and ĕ, being less guttural than the former and less palatal than the latter, from which it was doubtless originally evolved.

It is a vulgarism among old people in New England, and also the error of some fashionable speakers, to change the ē into ĕ, or into a prolonged sound of ä, as, ärth or äärth for *ĕarth*, tärm or täärm for *tĕrm*. This can not be too carefully avoided.

I.

§ 15 Regular long sound, marked Ī, ī, as in *īce*; heard also in *aisle, height, ęying, ęye, vīe, guīle, buy, thy, rye*, &c ; in *pīnt*, in *child, mild, wild*; and in monosyllables ending with *nd*, as *bind, find, kind*, &c , except *wind*, meaning air in motion, and *wĭnd*, to scent, to cause to lose or to recover wind or breath.

Note —This sound, though represented by a single character, is not a simple element, but a diphthong It is composed of *ä* and ē as extremes, with the *ä* accented, but made so very brief that the ear with difficulty recognizes the precise character of the sound.

§ 16 Regular short sound, marked Ĭ, ĭ, as in *ĭll*, heard also in *English, beau fin, been, sīeve, women, busy, guĭnea, nymph*, &c.

Note —This is not a short sound of long ī Many have considered it as the *shut* or extreme short sound of long *e*, but it is really a distinct, though closely allied, element, and is so regarded by the best orthoepists at the present time. In its formation, the tongue is slightly relaxed from the position assumed for producing ē: this is the only difference between the two sounds. —See § 3, Note, and § 8, Note.

Occasional Sounds of I

§ 17 Sound of ī like that of long e, marked Ī, ĭ, as in *pique, machine, caprice*, &c —See § 10

Note —This is appropriately the sound of ī in all foreign languages. Most of the English words in which this sound is represented by this letter are from the French

§ 18 Sound of ĭ before *r*, verging toward *u* in *urge*, marked Ī, ĭ, as in *ĭrksome, vĭrgin, thĭrsty*, &c , identical with that of *e* in *ermine*.

Note —*I*, in this case, is sounded by many speakers like *u* in *urge*, as vurgin for *vĭrgin* The observations made under § 14 as to short *e* in words like *ermine, verdure*, &c , apply fully to this sound of the *i*.

O

§ 19. Regular long sound, marked Ō, ō, as in *ōld*, heard also in *hautboy, beau, yeȯman, sew, roam, hōe, dōor, shōulder, grōw, ōwe*, &c

Note —This sound of *o* is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight "vanish" in *oo* annexed to the "radical" or initial sound, as in *below*, where the *w* may be regarded as representing the vanish The radical part of the sound is a simple element, intermediate, with respect to the mode of its formation, between *g* and *ōo*, the tongue being less depressed than for *g*, and the labial aperture greater than for *ōo* It is essentially the same element as that described in the next section, but of a slightly less open quality The vanish of the *o* is omitted in unaccented syllables, as in *o* pinion, to-bacco, &c , but *ought not to be omitted elsewhere* This remark is important as bearing on a very prevalent error, which will be mentioned in the next section.

§ 20 It is exceedingly common, in some parts of the United States, to shorten the long *o* of certain words, as *bolt, most, only*, &c , by dropping the vanishing element which belongs to the vowel, and giving to the radical portion a somewhat more open quality, but this practice is wholly opposed to English usage The provincialism here pointed out obtains, more or less widely, in respect to the following words, viz *boat, bolster, bolt, bone, both, broke, broken, choke, cloak, close*, n , *coach, coat, coax, colt, colter, comb, dolt, folks, goad, hold, holm, holster, home, homely, hope, jolt, load, molten, most, molt, none, only, open, pole, poll*n, *poultice, poultry, revolt, road, rode, rogue, soap, sloth, smoke, sofa, sol* (the name of the note G of the musical scale), *spoke*, v , *spoken, stone, story, swollen* (or *swoln*), *throat, toad, upholsterer, upholstery, whole, wholly, wholesome, wrote, yoke, yolk*, and possibly a few others Most persons in New England sound the *o* in a part or all of these words without the vanish, while some go farther, and give to a number of them almost the sound of short *u*, as, *hum* for *home*, &c On this subject, Smart speaks strongly in the communication referred to above He insists that all such words should have the full sound of the *o* as heard in accented syllables, though not in all cases with quite the same prolongation of the sound. Thus the full *o* of *dome* should be given to *home*, of *slope* to *hope*, of *pouch* to *coach*, of *moat* to *coat*, of *joke* to *spoke, cloak, smoke*, and *broke*, of *hone* to *bone* and *stone*, and similarly in the other cases He adds, "I indicate *hole* and *whole* as identical in sound. As to *holy* and *wholly*, I prolong the vowel and middle consonant more in the first than in the second" This, in his view, is the only difference between them Still, the theoretic phonologist can not but regard the true short *o* described in this section as an important and legitimate member of the family of vowel sounds, and must look upon its absence in the established orthoepy of our language as a defect and an anomaly To him, therefore, its rise and growth in the popular speech are interesting facts, and its final prevalence and admittance to equal rights with the other vowels is a thing he would rather desire than deprecate

§ 21 Regular short sound, marked Ŏ, ŏ, as in *ŏdd, nŏt*, heard also in *wander, knŏwledge*, &c —See § 3, Note, and § 9.

Note —This is the *shut* or extreme short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the sound of *a* in *what* There is a medium sound of this letter which is neither so short as in *not*, nor so long as in *naught* Smart says that this medium sound is usually given to the short *o* when directly followed by *ss, st*, and *th*, as in *cross, cost, broth*, also in *gone, cough, trough, off*, and some other words To give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation: to give them the full sound of broad *a* is vulgar.

Occasional Sounds of O.

§ 22. Sound of *o* like short *u*, marked **o͝**, **o**, as in *other*, *dove*, &c., heard also in *does*, *gun*, *flood*, *double*, &c. — See § 31.

Note. — The words *combat* and *comrade* are marked with this sound by many orthoëpists, but there is equal or greater authority for the regular sound, cŏmbat and cŏmrade. The *o* in *sovereign* had originally this sound, but (as is stated by Smart) has in England, for the last twenty years, been gradually passing into the short *o* (sŏvereign), until this is now the prevailing sound.

§ 23. Sound of *o* like o͞o long, marked o͞, o͞, as in *prove*, *do*, *move*, *tomb*, &c. — See § 26.

§ 24. Sound of *o* like o͝o short, marked o͝, o͝, as in *bosom*, *wolf*, *woman*, &c — See § 8, Note, and § 27.

Note. — This sound coincides with that of *u* in *bull*, which is also used for o͝o short. — See § 33.

§ 25. Sound of *o* like a (broad *a*), marked o̍, o̍, as in *order*, *form*, *stor'l*, &c — See § 7.

Note. — The letter *o* has this sound when it occurs before *r* in a monosyllable (as in *for*, *form*, *lord*, *north*) or in an accented syllable when *not* followed by a vowel or by another *r*, as in *for'mer*, *or'chard*, *abhor'*, and also in the derivatives of such words, as in *formed*, *north'ern*, *abhor'ring*. But when *o* occurs, in an accented syllable, before *r* followed by a vowel or by another *r* in a word *not* a derivative, it has its regular short sound, as in *for'ci-yn*, *or'ange*, *tor'rid*. These two sounds of *o*, viz, the broad, like that of *a* in *call*, and the short, like that of *a* in *what*, have been confounded by some orthoepists, but there is an obvious difference between them, not only in quantity, but also in quality, the short vowel being more open than the broad. — See § 8, Note.

OO.

§ 26. Regular long or open sound, marked o͞o, o͞o, as in *moon*, *food*, heard also in *rhythm*, *drew*, *to*, *canoe*, *manœuvre*, *group*, *ruby*, *rue*, *recruit*, &c.

Note. — This sound is the same element with the *u* of the Germans, Spaniards, and Italians, and coincides with the French *ou* in *route*. It is the closest labial vowel, that is to say, in forming it, the lips are more nearly closed than for any other vowel, the sides being brought into contact with each other so as to leave only a small central aperture for the escape of the voice.

§ 27. Regular short sound of *oo*, marked o͝o, o͝o, as in *wood*, *foot*, heard also in *wolf*, *should*, *bull*, &c. — See § 8, Note.

Note. — Walker and a few other orthoepists mark the words *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *hook*, and others ending in *-ook*, to be pronounced with the long sound of the o͞o, as in *food*, but the best authorities at the present day, and the best and almost universal usage, are decidedly in favor of the regular short sound of the vowel.

§ 28. The following words, *room*, *root*, *roof*, *rood*, *broom*, and *soon*, have properly the long sound of *oo*, as in *food* (see § 26), but many pronounce them with the short sound, as in *foot* (see § 27). New Englanders especially are often recognized abroad by their habit of pronouncing *room*, rōom, *root*, rōot, *roof*, rōof, *rood*, rood, *broom*, brōom, and *soon*, sōon. Smart properly insists that the quality of the sound in *soon* should be the same as in *moon*, though the vowel is hardly so much prolonged in *quantity*, except in dignified utterance.

U.

§ 29. Regular long sound, marked u͝, u͝, as in *mute*, *dust*, &c, heard also in *beauty*, *feudal*, *food*, *pew*, *ewe*, *lieu*, *view*, *clue*, *suit*, *you*, *youth*, *yule*, &c.

Note. — This is a compound sound, formed of the vowel *oo*, with a slight sound of the consonant *y* or of the vowel *e* or *i* before it. When the *u* begins a syllable, or is preceded by any one of the palatal or labial sounds *k*, *g*, *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, *m*, the sound of *y* is clearly perceived, as in the words *usage*, *cube*, *yules*, *puny*, *burn*, *future*, *mule*.

§ 30. When the long *u* is preceded, in the same syllable, by any one of the consonants *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, *s*, and *th*, it is peculiarly difficult to introduce the sound of *y*, and hence negligent speakers omit it entirely, pronouncing *duty*, dooty, *tune*, toon, *lute*, loot, *nuisance*, noosance, *suit*, soot, *thurible*, thoorible, &c. The reason is, that in forming these consonants the organs are in a position to pass with perfect ease to the sound of *oo*, while it is very difficult in doing so to touch the intermediate *y*, hence the *y* in such cases is very apt to be dropped. On this point Smart remarks, "To say *tube* (tyoob), *lucid* (lyoocid), with the *u* as perfect [i e, with a distinct sound of *y* prefixed to *oo*] as in *cube*, *cubic*, *mute*, &c, is either northern or laboriously pedantic," — a description which applies to the vulgar in our Eastern States, and to those who are over-nice at the South. The practice of good society is to let the *y* sink into a *very brief* sound of long *e* or of short *i*, both of which have a very close organic relationship to consonant *y*. Special care must be taken not only to make this sound as brief as possible, but to pronounce it in the same syllable with the *oo*. We thus avoid the two extremes, of overdoing, on the one hand, by making too much of the *y*, and, on the other hand, of sounding only the *oo* after the manner of careless speakers.

It ought to be added that wherever the sound of *sh* or of *zh* precedes the *u*, the *y* is omitted, as in *sure*, sounded shoor, *sugar*, shoogar, *azure*, azh'oor, &c.

§ 31. Regular short sound, marked u̍, u̍, as in *but*, heard also in *sun*, *does*, *blood*, *touch*, &c.

Note. — This is not the short sound of long *u*. It is a distinct and simple element, and derives its peculiar guttural character from the influence of the pharynx and back part of the mouth. In its organic formation, it is essentially the same sound as *u* in *urge*, but is shorter in quantity, and of a rather more open quality. — See § 3, Note, and § 8, Note.

Occasional Sounds of U.

§ 32. Sound of *u* when preceded by *r* in the same syllable, marked u̐, u̐, as in *rude*, *rumor*, *rural*, &c.

Note. — All the English orthoëpists agree that the *u* in this case drops the *y* or *i* which is generally an element of its compound sound when preceded, in the same syllable, by any other consonant than *r*, and becomes simply o͞o, so that *rue* is pronounced rōo, *rule*, rōol, *ruby*, rōoby, &c. On this subject, Dr Webster's views have been greatly misunderstood. Many suppose that he wished to insert a distinct sound of *y* in such cases, pronouncing *rule*, ryool, and *ruby*, ryooby, &c. Nothing could be further from his views or practice. No one had a greater disgust for such a prolongation of the sound. The whole question here turns on the analysis of our long *u*. Dr. Webster did not regard it as diphthongal, except at the commencement of a syllable, as in *unite*. In all other cases he looked upon our long *u* as a distinct and peculiar vowel, nearly resembling ē and o͞o, but so much closer as to be properly considered an elementary sound, and he therefore marked it (as he ought to do on that supposition) in one and the same manner in all such cases. This has given rise to the supposition that he favored the insertion of *y* in such words as *rule*, &c. The fact is, on the contrary, that, according to his scheme, there is no *y* in the case to be inserted.

In this volume, the ordinary view has been adopted; viz., that the *u* is, in most cases, diphthongal, as described in § 30, but that, when preceded by *r*, it is equivalent to o͞o merely. This has been done in conformity to the general understanding of orthoepists, without undertaking to decide the abstract question whether *u* following *r* in the same syllable is diphthongal or not. Some may think, in substantial agreement with the views of Dr Webster, that in graceful pronunciation there is a very slight softening sound like that of ē or ĭ between the *r* and the vowel in such words as *rue*, *rule*, *rude*, &c. (Compare § 30.) Others may consider this as a mere provincialism, but the great body of speakers do undoubtedly pronounce this class of words with no other vowel sound than o͞o, as marked by Smart and other English orthoepists.

§ 33. Sound of *u* like that of short *oo* (o͝o), marked u̯, u̯, as in *bull*, *put*, *push*, *pull*, &c. — See § 8, Note, and § 27.

§ 34. Sound of *u* before *r* in such words as *urge*, *burn*, *furl*, *concur*, &c., marked u̐, u̐, heard also in *worm*, *journey*, &c.

Note. — This is often called *the natural vowel*, because it requires almost no effort to utter it, the mouth being slightly opened in the easiest or most natural and unconstrained manner for the passage of voice in a nearly unmodified form. But the name is scarcely appropriate, for the sound is altogether wanting in many languages, and — with the single exception of the English — it occupies a comparatively subordinate place in the vowel systems of the principal tongues in which it occurs. It has been more aptly termed *the neutral vowel*, with reference to its want of any strongly marked distinctive character, and this name is here adopted as, on the whole, preferable to any other. The sound differs from that of short *u* (with which it has often been identified) in length, and in a somewhat greater degree of closeness (See § 8, Note.) It occurs, in monosyllables, before *r* not followed by a vowel (as in *cur*, *fur*, *furl*, *hurt*, *burst*, *purr*), in accented syllables, before *r* final or *r* followed by one or more consonants different from itself (as in *recur'*, *cur'few*, *fur'long*, *disbursed'*), and in derivatives from any such words (as *currish*, *furry*, *purring*, *recurring*). Except in the cases here specified, the letter *u* before *r* has its short sound, as in *cŭr'ry*, *hŭr'ry*.

Y.

§ 35. Regular long sound, marked ӯ, ӯ, as in *fly*, *style*, *sky*, *edify*, &c.

Note. — This is the same sound as long *i*. — See § 15.

The word *my*, when used without emphasis, takes its regular short sound in England and to some extent in this country as, "I took down mў hat." This sound, however, should not be given in serious or solemn discourse, nor should the *y* ever be turned into long *e*, after the Irish fashion, 'I took down *mee* hat." According to Walker, Smart, Worcester, and Cooley, the word *by* is, in like manner, colloquially pronounced *bў*, when not emphatic, but this pronunciation is very rarely heard in the United States.

§ 36. Regular short sound, marked y̆, y̆, as in *cyst*, *nymph*, *lyric*, *abyss*, coinciding with the sound of short *i*. — See § 16.

Occasional Sound of Y.

§ 37. This only one occasional sound, viz, in such words as *myrrh*, *myrtle*, in which it has, like the *e* and *i* in similar circumstances (see § 14 and § 18), very nearly the sound of *u* in *urge*. This is indicated in the Dictionary by respelling, the words in which *y* has this sound being very few in number.

II. REGULAR OR PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

OI or OY.

§ 38. The sound of oi or *oy* (unmarked), as heard in *oil*, *join*, *oyster*, &c.

Note. — The elements of this diphthong are *o* as in *cord* (the same as broad *a*), and ĭ as in *fin* (short *i*), with the accent on the former. *Oy* is always regular in English words, and *oi* is regular also except in the following cases, viz, avoirdupois (av-*er*-du poiz'), connoisseur (kon-*is*-soor'), shamois (sham'*my*), choir (*kwire*), tortoise (tor'*tis*), turquois (sometimes pronounced tur-*keez'*).

Until near the beginning of the present century, *oi* was extensively pronounced like long *i*, as *jine* for *join*, *rile* for *roil*, &c., but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes.

OW.

§ 39. The sound of *ow* (unmarked), as heard in *owl*, *vowel*, *flower*, &c.

Note. — This diphthong is compounded of the elements ă and o͝o, the former of which is accented, but made extremely brief. In a considerable number of words, *ow* represents the sound of long *o* in the single word *knowledge* and in its derivatives, it has the sound of short *o*. These are accordingly distinguished by the proper mark, as, *blŏw*, *slŏw*, *knŏw*, *knŏwledge*, &c.

OU.

§ 40. This diphthong has two leading sounds.

(1.) That of *ow* in words derived from the Anglo-Saxon, as in *out*, *hound*, &c.

(2.) That of o͞o in words derived from the French, as in *soup*, *group*, &c.

Note. — The word *route*, being directly from the French, is perhaps more commonly pronounced by careful speakers with the French sound (*roōt*), while

rout has the Anglo-Saxon sound of *ow*. The word *wound*, which, from its Anglo-Saxon origin, ought to have the sound of *ow*, has, to a great extent, taken the French sound (*woond*), notwithstanding the remonstrances of Walker and other orthoëpists against the irregularity.

§ 41. The diphthong *ou* has also, in a number of words, the sound of long *o*, as in *sōul*, in a few cases, the sound of the broad *a*, as in *bought* (bawt), sometimes that of short *u*, as in *coūple*, sometimes that of *ŭ* in *urge*, as in *adjŏŭrn* (adjurn), and, in the three words *could*, *would*, *should*, that of *o͝o* as in *foot*. These peculiarities are indicated in this Dictionary by the appropriate mark over the significant or sounded vowel, or by respelling

III VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

§ 42 When an unaccented syllable ends in a consonant, its vowel, if single, has, in strict theory, its regular short or shut sound, though uttered somewhat more faintly, or with a less proportionate force, than in an accented syllable, as in *ăs-sign'*, *con'dŭct*, *con'flict*, &c In many words of this class, however, the vowel is apt to suffer a change or corruption of its distinctive quality, passing over into some sound of easier utterance Thus the vowel sounds in the unaccented syllables *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, *yr* (as in *altar*, *ofēr*, *tapir*, *mirror*, *zephyr*), are coincident with that of the second *u* in *sulphur* As a general rule, *a* and *o*, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, verge toward, or fall into, the sound of short *u*, particularly in colloquial discourse, as in *bal'lad*, *bar'rack*, *ver'bal*, *bed'lam*, *cap'stan*, *jal'up*, *bi'as*, *bal'last*, *hav'oc*, *meth'od*, *pis'tol*, *ven'om*, *compel'*, *flag'on*, *bish'op*, *pi'lot*, *prov'ost* In such words, it would ordinarily be the merest pedantry or affectation to give the vowel its regular short sound

The vowel *e*, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, is, in some words, liable to be sounded like short *i* (as in *barrel*), and, in others, like short *u* (as in *silent*), but these changes are usually avoided by good speakers.

It may here be remarked, that some of the diphthongs are similarly affected by the absence of accent Thus *ai*, which, in an accented syllable, is usually sounded like long *a* (as in *com plāin'*), sinks into *ĭ* or *ŷ* in an unaccented syllable, as in *mountain*, pronounced moun'tĭn or moun'tin So *ei*, *ey*, and *ie* become changed in pronunciation into *ĭ* (as in *sur'fĭt*, *hon'ĕy*, *car'rĭed*), and *ou* is sounded as *ŭ* (as in *gran'dŭur*)

It is also to be observed, that, in the unaccented syllables of some words from the Latin, the vowel is long, though followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as in *cantharidēs*, but, in such cases, the long mark is, in the Dictionary, placed over the vowel

§ 43 When the unaccented syllable does not end in a consonant, two cases arise, viz,—

(1) The syllable may consist of, or may end in, a *vowel*, as in the words *a-bound'*, *di rect'*, *e-vent'*, *mo-lest'*, &c

(2) The syllable may end in a consonant, with final *e* mute at the close of words, as in ul'ti-*mate*, fi'*nite*, rep'*tile*, &c

The former of these will, for the sake of brevity, be called No. 1, the latter No 2 These will now be considered under each of the vowels

A.

§ 44 (No 1 See § 43) Here the *a* has properly a brief sound of the Italian *a*, as in Cu'*ba*, *a*-muse', *A*-mer'i-*ca* but, in familiar speech, it is almost always so slighted and obscured as to be indistinguishable from the neutral vowel, or *u* in *urge*, *murmur*, &c In some words, like *ā-e'ri-al*, *chā otic*, &c, the *a* has its regular long or name sound, somewhat shortened by the omission of the "vanish" This is due to the influence of the subsequent vowel, which, in fluent utterance, refuses to take the Italian *a* before it without the intervention of one or more consonants Some speakers in this country give the same brief sound of long *a* to this letter when it occurs in an initial unaccented syllable followed by a consonant in an accented syllable, as in *a* bound', *fa* tal'i ty, but this practice is not sanctioned by the best orthoëpists Formerly, *a* final had the same sound, especially in proper names, as, I de'*a*, A'*sa*, so'*fa*, Vir-gin'*a*, Sen'e-*ca* but this easily slid into *ĕ* or *ŷ*, and by careless speakers was omitted after *e* and *i*, as, I-de', A'sy, so'fy, Vir-giu'y, &c,—pronunciations still heard among illiterate people In the terminations *-acy* and *-a-ry*, the *a* has usually the same sound as short *e* unaccented, as in mis'ted*le*-ny, mo'ment*a* ry, &c

§ 45. (No 2 See § 43) Here the *a* has sometimes its long sound, particularly in verbs ending in *ate*, as, ded'i-*cāte*, cd'u-*cāte*, &c In other parts of speech, the sound of the *a* is more obscure, verging toward short *e*, as in ul'ti-*mate*, night'in-*gale*, pref'*ace*, &c In some instances it is apt to verge toward short *i*, as in vil'*lage*

E

§ 46 (No 1 See § 43) Here the *e* has its long sound, slightly obscure or abridged, as in e-vent', e-mo'tion, so ci'e ty, &c Care should be taken not to sink the *e* into an indefinite sound of short *u*, as, soci'ŭty for society, &c

§ 47. (No 2 See § 43.) Here, also, the *e* has usually its long sound a little shortened and slighted, as in ob'so-*lete* In a few instances, it verges toward short *e*, as in coll*e*ge

I.

There is great diversity in the case of this letter Hence it is difficult to lay down general rules, and Smart remarks, "The inquirer must be sent to the Dictionary to learn, in each particular case, the true pronunciation"

§ 48 (No 1 See § 43) *I*, when final in a syllable, has more commonly its short sound, as in phi-los'o-phy, di rect', &c But the *i* is usually long in the *initial* syllables *i*, *bi*, *chi*, *cli*, *cri*, *pri*, *tri*, as in ī-de'a, bī-ol'o-gy, crī-te'ri-on, prī me'val, &c.

§ 49. (No 2. See § 43.) In these terminations, usage is greatly divided. On the whole, the *i* is more generally short, as in ac-com'plice, in'fi-nite, fer'tile, mar'i-time, ad-a-man'tine, an'tse, pos'i-tive, &c.; but there are some important exceptions, as, cock'a-trice, ex'ile, gen'tile, con'cu-bine, ar'chive, &c.; also all names of minerals ending in *lite* or *ite*; as, chrys'o-lite, ste'a-tite, &c. Here the Dictionary must be consulted for the several words. According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms ending in *ide* (as *bromide*, *chloride*, &c.) should be pronounced with the *i* long, but all other orthoëpists are unanimous in making the vowel short, and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e*, thus, *bromid*, *chlorid*

O.

§ 50 (No 1 See § 43) Here the *o* has usually its long sound slightly abbreviated, and without its "vanish" (see § 19), as in *o*-pin'ion, croc*o*-dile, to bac*co*, &c Care should here be taken not to sink the *o* into short *u*, as careless speakers often do, pronouncing *o*-pin'ion, *up* pin'ion, &c. An exception, however, is perhaps to be made in the case of the terminations *-o-ny* and *-o-ry*, in which, according to universal usage in England, the *o* is sounded like short *u* unaccented, as in mat'ri-mo-ny, prom'is-so-ry, &c. Yet most speakers in this country give the *o* in such words its long sound, slightly abbreviated, as in other unaccented syllables. The practice—too common among us—of laying a secondary accent on the *o* is a fault which should be sedulously avoided. —See § 110

§ 51 (No 2 See § 43) The *o* in these terminations has usually its regular long sound, as in tel'e-sc*ō*pe, ep'*ō*de, &c Sometimes it has the sound of short *o*, as in di'a l*ŏ*gue In other cases, it verges toward short *u*, as in pur'pose.

U.

§ 52 (No 1 See § 43) Here the *u* generally has its long sound slightly abridged, as in ac'*cu* rate, e-mol'*u*-ment, man-*u*-mit', an'nu-al, dep'*u*-tize, *u*-til'i ty. But when the *u* is preceded by *d*, *t*, or *s*, these combinations, *du*, *tu*, and *su*, are by the great majority of speakers changed into *joo*, *choo*, and *shoo* or *zhoo*, respectively, as in ed'*u*-cate (ĕj'oo kate), ha-bit'*u*-al (ha bich'oo-al), sen'*su* ous (sĕn'shoo-us), vis'*u* al (vĭzh'oo-al). (See §§ 66, 77, 92, 93, 95, and 107.) In the notation of words of this class in the Dictionary, the regular pronunciation is generally given instead of the irregular, in conformity with the views of Dr Webster, but, in many instances, reference is made to the remarks contained in the present section When the *u* is preceded by *r*, it simply drops the *y* sound, and is pronounced *oo*, as in *e'ad'tion* (er-*oo*-dish'un) (See § 32) Care should be taken never to sink the *u* into the sound of short *y* or *i*, as, *eddycate* for educate, or into any indefinite sound

§ 53 (No 2 See § 43) The *u* in these terminations should generally retain its regular long sound (see §§ 29, 30) slightly abridged, as in grat'i-*tūde*, in'sti*tūte*, rid'i*cūle*, trib'*ūte*, im post'*hūme*, sub'ter-*fūge*, &c There are a few exceptions, as min'*ute* (min'it), *u*, and lef'*tuce* (lef'tis) If the letter *r* precedes the *u*, the initial element of the vowel is dropped, as in ce'*rule* (se'rool), per'*uke* (pĕr'ook), &c (See § 32) On the other hand, when the *u* is immediately preceded by the letter *t*, it should never be changed into mere *oo*, as grat'i-*tood* for grat'i*tūde*, in'sti toot for in'sti*tūte*,—a practice which prevails among the vulgar

The terminations *dure*, *ture*, and *sure*, though sometimes pronounced with the regular sounds of the letters, are more commonly pronounced *joor*, *choor*, and *shoor* or *zhoor*, respectively, as in the words tem'per-a-*ture* (tem'per-a choor), ver'*dure* (ver'joor), cy'no*sure* (sī'no shoor), ex po'*sure* (eks-po'zhur). (See §§ 66, 77, 92, 93, 95, and 107.) When these terminations are immediately preceded by an accented syllable, many speakers change them still further into *chur*, *jur*, and *shur* or *zhur*, as in na'*ture* (na'chur), ver'*dure* (ver'jur), cen'*sure* (sen'shur), ex po'*sure* (eks po'zhur) The Dictionary follows the practice of Dr Webster in giving to *dure* and *ture* the regular sounds of *d*, *t*, and *u* (pronouncing *verdure*, vĕrd'yoor, *creature*, kreet'yoor, &c), while *sure* is respelt shoor or zhoor, as in the examples given above This, it is true, is an inconsistency, but it is one of little moment, inasmuch as general usage is so fluctuating and as reference is in most cases made to the present section.

There is a vicious pronunciation of *ture* like *tur*, as na'tur for *nature*, which is heard, at the present day, only among the most illiterate speakers, but which, as shown by White (Shakespeare, vol xii, p. 117) and others, was formerly in general use among the politest and best educated classes of society.

Y.

§ 54 (No 1 See § 43) Here *y* has usually its short sound, as in hȳ-poc'ri-*sȳ*, mȳ thol'o *gȳ*, vau'i-*tȳ*, mer'ri *lȳ*, proph'e-*cȳ*, &c., but verbs ending in *fy* have the *y* long, as in jus'ti *fȳ*, mag'ni *fȳ*, &c, also the three following verbs, oc'cu-*pȳ*, mul'ti-*plȳ*, proph'e-*sȳ*

§ 55 (No 2 See § 43) The *y* in these terminations (which are few in number) is generally long, as in an'o *dȳne*, per'i *ōȳle*, ne'o-phȳte, pros'e *lȳte*, &c

IV SILENT VOWELS.

§ 56. Vowels which are printed in Italics are not to be sounded, as the *e* in used, burden, the *i* in cousin, &c Some of these cases require a more particular consideration, and will now be mentioned.

E *final.*

§ 57 The letter *e* is always mute when final, except in monosyllables con

taining no other vowel, in classical words, and in some words from modern foreign languages; but, in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable of a word, though silent, it generally serves the purpose of indicating that a preceding single vowel followed by a single consonant, a consonant digraph, or the combined letters *st* or *ng*, has its regular long sound, as in *pane, hope, cube, inscribe, paste, change.* When a silent *e* follows *c* or *g* at the end of a word, it serves also to show that the consonant is to have its soft, and not its hard, sound, as in *ace, nice, age, huge, oblige.* In a number of monosyllables (as *bāde, cōme, gīve, wēre, dōne,* &c.) and in the accented syllables of a few words derived from them (as *forbāde', becōme', forgīve'*), the *e* does not have its usual effect of lengthening the sound of the preceding vowel In unaccented syllables, it sometimes keeps the vowel in its long sound, as in *gen'tīle, su'pīne, fi'nīte, ar'chīve*, but in a great many instances it exercises no such influence, as in *jus'tice, hos'tile, mar'i-time, doc'trine, an'ise, gran'ite, plain'tive.*

EN with E *silent.*

§ 58 Most words ending in *en* drop the *e* in pronunciation, as, *often* (of'n), *heaven* (heav'n), *even* (ev'n), &c. One of the most prevalent errors of the present day, especially among our clergy (for the laity have fallen into it much less), is that of pronouncing the words *even* (ev'n) evun, *heaven* (heav'n) heavun or heaven, *often* (of'n) often, &c Walker remarks with great keenness on this error, declaring it to be a "*puerile* and false pronunciation" If the writer is correctly informed, it is never heard among good speakers in England The following are all or nearly all the words in which the *e* should be sounded *aspen, chicken, hyphen, kitchen, jerken, latten, lichen, marten, mynchen, paten, patten, platen, rowen, wicken,* and *yewen.* The *e* is also sounded when preceded by the liquids *l, m, n, r*, as in *woolen, omen, linen, siren*, &c , though *fallen, stolen,* and *swollen* omit the *e* in pronunciation With regard to *Eden, bounden, heathen, mitten, sudden,* and *sloven*, there is a diversity of usage among good speakers in this country, some suppressing, and some sounding, the *e.*

ON with O *silent*

§ 59. Many words ending in *on* preceded by *c, ck, s,* and *t*, omit the *o* in pronunciation, as in *reckon* (reck'n), *bacon* (bak'n), *treason* (treas'n), *mutton* (mutt'n), &c

ED with E *silent*

§ 60. The termination *ed* is usually shortened in pronunciation by dropping the sound of the *e* (as in *loved* (lov'd), *aimed* (aim'd), *diffused* (diffus'd), &c), unless this letter is preceded by *d* or *t* (as in *amended, contented*, &c), when its omission is organically impossible But in adverbs formed by adding *ly*, and in nouns formed by adding *ness*, to words ending in *ed*, the *e* of this termination is uniformly sounded, as in *assuredly, confusedly, reputedly, amazedness, composedness*, &c There are also some participial adjectives, and some adjectives not derived from verbs, in which the *e* is commonly sounded, as, *aged, beloved, blessed, crabbed, cragged, crooked, crutched, cursed, cusped, dentced, dogged, hooked, jagged, learned, legged, naked, peaked, picked* (sharp), *ragged, rugged, stubbed, wicked, winged, wretched* The *e* is also pronounced in the derivatives formed from such adjectives, as, *learnedly, blessedness*, but is generally omitted in the compounds, as, *full-aged* (-ājd), *sheath-winged* (-wingd) In poetry, the meter often requires us to pronounce *ed* as a distinct syllable, when it would not be so pronounced in prose In all cases where it should properly be sounded, its omission is a mark of great vulgarity

Note —In reading the Scriptures and Prayer book, some persons, chiefly among the clergy, make it a practice to pronounce the participial termination *ed*, in most cases in which it is not preceded by a vowel (as in *believed, revealed*), as a distinct syllable Thus, "Whom he did predestinate, them he also call *ed*, and whom he call-*ed*, them he also justifi*ed*, and whom he justifi*ed*, them he also glorifi*ed*" This usage was formerly a very prevalent one, but, at the present time, it is much more limited, and is commonly regarded as savoring of affectation or of an old-school education.

EL with E *silent.*

§ 61. As a general rule, the *e* is sounded in these terminations, as in *gravel, level, vessel, chapel*, &c. To omit the *e* in such cases, pronouncing *level* lev'l, *chapel* chap'l, &c., is generally regarded as a vulgarism The following are nearly or quite all the words of this kind in which the *e* is properly omitted, viz, barbel, betel, chattel, drazel, drivel, easel, grovel, hazel, mangel wurzel, mantel, mispickel, mussel, navel, ousel, ravel, rivel, scovel, shekel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, swingel, swivel, teasel, toggel, towsel, weasel, and, according to a few orthoepists, model.

CONSONANTS.

B.

§ 62. The sound represented by this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in the words *barn, rob, labor, table*, &c

Note —This sound is formed by the compression of vocalized breath, or voice, within the mouth, while the lips are shut and the back nostrils are closed by covering them with the soft palate When preceded by *m*, or followed by *t*, in the same syllable, *b* is generally silent, as in *bomb, climb, tomb, debt, doubt, subtle*, &c. *Accumb, dithyramb, iambb, succumb, rhomb, rhumb*, are said to be exceptions, yet, in this country, the first and the fourth of these words are commonly pronounced without sounding the *b*. B is also silent in *bdellium.*

C.

§ 63 *C* marked thus, Ç, ç (soft *c*), has the sound of *s*, as in *cede, trace, acid, cypress*, &c.

Note —It takes this sound whenever it occurs before *e* (even if silent), *i*, or *y* —See S, § 90

When the letters *ce* or *ci* are immediately preceded by an accented syllable, and are followed by a vowel in the next syllable, the *c* combines in pronunciation with the *e* or *i* to form the sound *sh*, as in *ocean, social, saponaceous*, &c. In some words, *c* alone has this sound, or, rather, the *e* or *i* is used twice, first combining with the *c* to represent the sound of *sh*, and then, in the same syllable, taking on its customary vowel sound, as in *so-ci-al'-ty* — See SH, § 95.

§ 64 *C* marked thus, €, ¢ (hard *c*), has the sound of *k* when it comes before *a, o, u, l*, or *r*, before *k, s*, or *t* final, and when it ends a word or a syllable, as in *call, cot, cut, clot, crown, black, act, zinc, traffic, picture, flaccid, ethics* —See K, § 78

§ 65. *C* has the sound of *z* in the words *sacrifice, sice, suffice*, and *discern*, and in their derivatives It is silent in the words *czar, victuals, indict*, and their derivatives, and also in the termination *scle*, as in *muscle, corpuscle, &c*

CH

§ 66 *Ch* unmarked (English *ch*) has very nearly the sound of *tsh*, as in *chalk, much, richer, speechless*, &c

Note —The compound sound signified by this digraph is not precisely equivalent to that represented by *tsh* The ordinary sound of *t* is uttered with the tip of the tongue pressed against the gum of the upper front teeth The first element of *ch* is uttered with the upper flat surface of the tongue, near the tip, applied to the gum at a point higher up, just where a relaxation of the contact produces the configuration requisite for sounding *sh*, the second constituent of the compound The two elements are so closely blended in pronunciation that, like a diphthong, or compound vowel, they have the effect of only a single sound or beat upon the ear

When the letter *t* comes before *u* (=yoo) in an unaccented syllable, and is at the same time preceded by an accented syllable (as in *nature*), or when it is preceded by *s* or *x* in an accented syllable and is immediately followed by *ia* (=ya) or *io* (=yo) in an unaccented syllable (as in *Christian, question, admixtion*), both this letter and the *y* virtually following it are, by some speakers, preserved in their usual and appropriate sounds, thus, *nature* (nat'yoor), *Christian* (krist'-y an), *question* (kwest'yun), *admixtion* (ad mikst'yun), &c But by others they are suffered to sink into the easier and closely allied sound of *ch* in *church*, thus, *nature* (nā'choor), *Christian*, (kris'chan), *question* (kwes'chun), *admixtion* (ad miks'chun), &c In regard to the pronunciation of words ending in *teous*, when this termination is not under, but is immediately preceded by, the accent (as in *bounteous*), usage is far from being uniform, some calling it *t-yus* (as *bount'yus*), others reducing it to *chus* (as *boun'chus*), while others corrupt it into *che us* (as *boun'che-us*) but that mode which keeps both the *t* and the *e* in their customary sounds (as *boun'te-us*) is the most common, except in the single word *righteous*, which is properly pronounced *rī'tyus*, or *rī'chus*

Walker marked *ch*, when preceded by *l* or *n*, with the sound of simple *sh*, respelling filch *filsh* bench *bensh*, &c This is treated as an error by Smart and other leading orthoepists, who give to *ch* its ordinary compound sound in all words of this class

§ 67 *Ch* marked thus, Ch ch (French *ch*), has the sound of *sh*, as in *chaise, marchioness, machine*, &c —See SH, § 95

Note —Most words of this kind are derived from the French According to the same analogy, *chivalry* which comes from that language, would be pronounced *shivalry*, and not *chivalry*, and it is so marked by able orthoepists

§ 68 *Ch* marked thus, Ch, ch (Latin *ch*), has the sound of *k*, as in *chorus, epoch, distich*, &c This is the usual sound in words derived from the ancient languages, but *cherub* and *charity*, with their derivatives, are exceptions. *Ch* is always hard (like *k*) before *l* and *r*, as in *chlorine, chrism*

Note —The prefix *arch*, denoting *chief*, is pronounced *ark* in *archangel* and its derivatives, and in words from foreign languages in which the other component part is not separately current in English, as, *architecture, archipelago, architrave*, &c In all other cases, it is pronounced *artch*, as in *archbishop, arch enemy, arch fiend*, &c.

§ 69 *Ch* is silent in the word *drachm* (though not in *drachma*, drak'ma), and also in *schism, yacht* (yot), and their derivatives.

D

§ 70 The sound of *d* (unmarked), as in *dale, sad, ride, tradesman* &c

Note —The sound of this letter is formed by pressing the end of the tongue against the upper gums, and then forcing up vocalized breath, or voice, into the mouth, the soft palate being raised to prevent its escape through the nose

This is the regular and usual sound of *d* but when this letter follows a whispered or non-vocal consonant in the same syllable it uniformly takes the sound of *t*, as in *hissed* (hist). (See § 108) *D* is silent only in the words *Wednesday* and *handkerchief*

F

§ 71 The sound of *f* (unmarked), as in *fame, leaf, definite, softly*, &c

Note — This letter, which is never silent is uttered by applying the lower lip to the upper front teeth, and emitting the breath *F* has only this one sound, except in the single word *of*, in which it has the power of *v*. In the compounds *hereof, thereof*, and *whereof*, many speakers preserve the customary and regular sound of the *f*, but good usage allows it to be sounded as in the simple word.

G.

§ 72. *G* marked thus, G, g (*g* hard), has the sound of that letter in the word *go*, as in *get, gave, give, begun, keg, sluggish, smuggle, &c.*

NOTE.—This sound is produced by a compression of intonated breath, or voice, confined within the mouth by a contact of the root of the tongue with the posterior part of the palate, which is at the same time raised sufficiently to cover the back nostrils, or openings from the pharynx into the nose.

G is hard before *a* (except in the single word *gaol* and its derivatives), *o*, *u*, *h*, *l*, and *r*, as in *gate, gore, gum, ghastly, glad, grain.* It is sometimes, though not usually, hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *get, give, gibbous, muggy* This occurs chiefly in words from the Anglo Saxon, and in a very few from the Greek It is also, and always, hard at the end of words, and in the derivatives of such words, even when the *g* is doubled and followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, as in *crag, drug, fog, cragged, druggist, foggy*

When *a* or *i* is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g* or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of *e*, as in *card, kind, garden, guard, girl, guile, guise, sky* Some persons affect the introduction of a full and distinct sound of long *e*, or of consonant *y*, in such cases, saying, *kee-ard* or *k-yard, kee-ind* or *k-yind, skee ĭ* or *sk-yĭl*, &c The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority, of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *a* or *i*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them.

§ 73. *G* marked thus, Ġ, & (*g* soft), has the compound sound of *j*, as in *gem, rage, engine, caged*, &c.—See § 77.

NOTE.—The letter *g* generally takes this sound when it comes before *e*, *i*, or *y*, but there are some exceptions (See the preceding section) G has also its soft sound before *a* in the single word *gaol* (now commonly spelt *jail*), and in its derivatives and compounds

§ 74. In a few words from the French, *g* retains the sound of *zh*, which it has before *e* and *i* in that language, as in *rouge* (roozh), *mirage* (mi-razh'), &c

G is silent before *m* and *n* final, and also when initial before *n*, as in *phlegm, sign, gnat.*

For the office which *g* performs in such words as *longer, stronger*, &c., see § 82

GH.

§ 75. This digraph (which is unmarked) is sounded, at the beginning of a word, like *g* hard, as in *ghastly, ghost, gherkin*, &c It is silent after the vowel *i*, as in *high, sigh, weigh*, and it is generally silent before *t*, as in *bought, fraught, taught*, &c. The words *draught* and *laughter*, where it has the sound of *f*, are exceptions In other cases, *gh* is generally pronounced like *f*, as in *chough, cough, rough, tough, trough, enough*, &c, but it sometimes has the sound of *k*, as in *hough, lough, slough* In the word *hiccough*, it is usually pronounced like *p*

Formerly this digraph had the sound of *f* much more frequently than it has at the present day *Daughter*, for instance, was often pronounced and sometimes spelt *dafter*, the *gh* having the Italian *f* sound On the other hand, *rafter* has been found with the spelling *raughter* Smollett gives *thof* for *though*, in representing the speech of the vulgar, and the poets of the Elizabethan period frequently used such rhymes as *naught* and *oft, taught* and *aloft*, &c.

H.

§ 76. This letter (which is unmarked) is a mere aspiration, or breathing, and represents no fixed configuration of the vocal organs.

NOTE.—It is an emission of unvocalized breath through whatever position of the mouth-organs is required by the succeeding element, the organs being always placed to form the next following letter before the *h* is pronounced Thus, in *he*, the tongue is put in a position to sound the *e* before the *h* is uttered, and similarly in *hall, home*, &c *H* differs, however, from a mere whispered vowel, in being an expiration of breath through the open glottis, whereas in whispering a vowel the glottis is almost closed by the approximation of the vocal chords

In the following words, *heir, heiress, herb, herbage, honest, honor, honorable, hour*, with their derivatives, and also in *hostler* (more properly spelt *ostler*), *h* is silent It is also marked as silent by most orthoepists in *hospital, humor*, and *humble*, with their derivatives There is, however, an increasing tendency to sound the *h* in these words *H* is silent after *q* initial, as in *ghost, gherkin*, &c, after *r*, as in *rhyme, myrrh*, &c., and when preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, as in *ah, eh, oh, buhl*, &c In many parts of England, the sound of this letter is almost always omitted where it ought to be uttered, and uttered where it ought to be omitted, as, *'ouse* for *house, happle* for *apple*, &c This very gross and vulgar error is rarely, if ever, heard among natives of the United States.

J.

§ 77. This letter (which is unmarked) has very nearly the sound of *dzh*, being precisely the same as that of *g* soft, as in *jar, jeer, joke*, &c.—See § 73

NOTE.—The sound of *j*, though almost identical with that of *dzh*, differs from it as the sound of *ch* in *chin* differs from that of *tsh* (See § 66, NOTE) *J* is never silent In the word *halleluyah*, it has the sound of consonant *y*

In words in which *d* precedes a letter having regularly the sound of *y*, and occurring in an unaccented syllable, as in *modulate* (mod'u-late), *soldier* (sōld'-yer), the sound of *j* is very often substituted for the combined sounds of the *d* and *y* (thus, möj'oo-late, sōl'jer),—just as the sound of *ch* is substituted for the combined sounds of *t* and *y* in *nature, question, righteous*, &c (See § 66, NOTE) Smart remarks, "It is possible to preserve the pure sound of the *t* and *d* in *nature* and *verdure*, yet nothing is more certain than that they are not preserved pure by the best and most careful speakers."

K.

§ 78. This letter (which is unmarked) has one uniform sound, as heard in *keep, king, kitchen*, &c, and is precisely equivalent to *c* hard.—See § 64

NOTE.—The sound represented by this letter differs from that of *g* in *go* (hard *g*) only in being a whispered and not a vocal utterance, the organs are placed in the same position for forming both sounds Before *n*, in the same syllable, *k* is silent, as in *knack, knell, knit, know*, &c. It is also silent after *c*, as in *back, barrack*, &c. In regard to the pronunciation sometimes given to such words as *kind, sky*, &c., see § 72, NOTE.

L.

§ 79. The sound of *l* (unmarked), as heard in *left, bell, chalice, melting*, &c.

NOTE.—This letter has only one sound, which consists of an efflux of vocalised breath, or voice, over the sides of the tongue, while its tip is pressed against the gums of the upper front teeth. *L* is silent in many words, especially before a final consonant, as in *almond, malmsey, palmer, alms, calm, walk, half, could, would, should*, &c.

M.

§ 80. The sound of *m* (unmarked), as heard in *make, aim, clamor, armed*, &c.

NOTE.—This letter has one uniform sound, produced by closing the lips, and letting the voice issue through the nose. It is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable, as in *mnemonics.*

N.

§ 81. The sound of *n* (unmarked), as heard in *nail, ten, panel, entry*, &c.

NOTE.—In the production of this sound, the tip of the tongue is pressed against the upper gums, as for *d*, but the voice, instead of being confined within the mouth, is suffered to escape uninterruptedly through the nose, the nasal passages being uncovered for that purpose

When final after *l* or *m*, *n* is uniformly silent, as in *kiln, condemn, solemn, hymn, hmn*, &c, but it is generally sounded in the derivatives formed from such words by adding to them a termination beginning with a vowel, as in condemnatory, solemnize, hymnic, limner, &c. In the present participles of verbs ending in *mn*, as *contemn, hymn*, &c., the *n*, though often unpronounced, is more properly sounded, as, *contemning, hymning*, &c.

§ 82. The sound of *n* as heard in *linger, link, uncle*, &c. (marked N, ŋ).

NOTE.—This is essentially the same sound as that represented by *ng*, but its length varies greatly according as it is followed by a whispered or a vocal consonant When it is followed in the same syllable by the sound of *k*, as in *link*, it is cut so short by the instantaneous and perfect closure of the organs which form this pure mute as to add almost nothing to the length of the syllable. It is therefore undesirable to respell words ending in *nk* by the use of *ng*, and, in this volume, this is not done, a diacritical mark being placed below the *n* instead, as a sufficient indication of the true quality and quantity of the sound But when this sound of *n* is followed by that of *g* in a separate syllable, as in the primitive words *anger, finger, conger, hunger*, it is long and sonorous, and increases the duration of the syllable utterance very perceptibly As a general rule, the change of *n* into *ŋ* takes place only before *g* and *k* (or before the equivalents of *k*,—*c*, *q*, and *x* = *ks*) It takes place before *k* or its equivalents when any one of these letters follows *n* in an accented or unaccented syllable, as in *link, cinque, minx, bethink', adunque', pharynx*, and before *g* or *k*, or an equivalent of *k*, when any one of these letters begins an unaccented syllable, and the *n* ends a preceding accented one, as in *con'cord, con'gress, un'cle*, &c Penguin and a few other words are exceptions, also words beginning with the prefixes *in, non, quinque*, and *un*, as, *in'come, non'conformity, quin'quevalve, un'compound'ed*, &c. It is to be observed that, if the *n* ends an *unaccented* syllable, and the *g* or *k* begins an *accented* one, the *n* invariably retains its regular sound as in *con cord'ant, con gres'sional*, &c

It is also to be observed that in most derivative words, like *hanger, singer, wronger* (from *hang, sung*, and *wrong*), the *g* is not sounded, but unites with the *n* to represent the sound which in the primitives just cited is represented by *n* alone But in the comparative and superlative degrees of the three following words, viz, *long, strong*, and *young*, and also in the words *diphthongal* and *triphthongal* (from *diphthong* and *triphthong*), the *g* is always, though very irregularly, pronounced, taking its hard sound, as in *go*, thus, *long'ger, strong'ger*, &c. It is further to be observed that there is a small class of words in which the *n* has its ordinary sound, as in *nail*, and the *g* its soft sound, as in *gem*. Of this class, the words *danger, stranger, ginger*, and *plunger* are examples.

§ 83 The sound of *ng* (unmarked), as in *sing, singer, singly*, &c.

NOTE.—This is a simple, elementary sound, and is not (as might be supposed) a compound sound made up of the sound of *n* in conjunction with that of *g*. In forming *ng*, the tongue is placed in the same position as for forming *g*, the nostrils, however, are not completely closed, but yet so much so as to produce a marked resonance (somewhat similar to the sound of *n*), which may be continued to any length, as in *sing, bring*, &c.—See § 82.

P.

§ 84. The sound of *p* (unmarked), as heard in *pay, ape, paper, aptly*, &c

NOTE.—The position of the organs necessary for forming this sound is the same as for *b*, but the sound itself differs from that of *b* in being an utterance of the breath instead of the voice

P has but one sound, it is silent when initial before *n*, *s*, and *t*, as in *pneumatics, psalm, phaw, ptarmigan* It is also silent or very indistinct when it occurs between *m* and *t* in the same syllable, as in *tempt, exempt*, &c, but when preceded by *m* in the same syllable and followed by *t* or by *l* in the next syllable, it is more properly sounded, as in *temp-tation, exemption, redemption, consumptive, sumptuous, bumpkin, pumpkin*, &c., though, in colloquial utterance, it is very often suppressed in words of this class. It is also mute in the following words, and in their derivatives, viz., *raspberry, receipt, sempstress, accompt*, and *corps.*

PH

§ 85 This digraph (which is unmarked) occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation, and has usually the sound of *f*, as in *phantom, sylph, philosophy*, &c In *Stephen* it has the sound of *v* and, according to most orthoepists, it has the same sound in *nephew* (nev'ew), though in this country it has commonly its regular sound of *f* in that word

Before *th* initial, *ph* is silent, as in *phthisis*, it is also silent in apophthegm In *diphthong, triphthong, ophthalmy, naphtha*, and other allied words, together with their derivatives, the *ph* is often sounded as *p*, or the *h* may be regarded as silent

Q.

§ 86. *Q* is followed in all cases by *u*, and these two letters, taken together, have usually the sound of *kw*, as in *queen* (kween), *conquest* (kongk'west), &c.

In a few words derived from the French, *qu* is sounded like *k*, as in *coquette, quadrille*, &c. It has the same sound in the common termination *que*, as in *antique, oblique, burlesque*, &c.

R.

§ 87. This letter (which is unmarked) may be viewed under three aspects: —

(1.) *R* as in *rip, trip, carol*, &c. (sometimes called *rough, trilled, dental*, or *initial r*).

In forming this sound, the tongue assumes nearly the same position as for *d*, but the voice, instead of being confined within the mouth, is suffered to flow freely over the tip of the tongue, producing a very slightly trilled and peculiarly liquid sound, closely resembling that of *z* in the mode of its formation, but not partaking of its harsh, buzzing quality, the difference between the two sounds, in this respect, resulting from the fact that the tip of the tongue is approximated more closely to the upper gum for *z* than for *r*. *R* is sometimes strongly trilled or rolled by a forcible expulsion of the voice, but in customary speech, it is very gently pronounced, and any marked vibration of the tongue should be carefully avoided as a pedantic affectation. The sound here described is heard in English in the two following cases. 1. When *r* is not preceded by a vowel, as in *ream, dream, prompt, spring*. 2. When it stands between two vowels of which the first is short, as in *baron, merit, spirit, florid*. Often the *r* is doubled in the written word, as in *barren, merry, torrid*, but, in these cases, only one *r* is heard in the pronunciation, provided the preceding vowel is short. — See § 109.

(2.) *R* as in *far, form, terse, surge*, &c. (sometimes called *smooth, palatal, guttural, obscure*, or *final r*).

By most orthoepists at the present day, the letter *r*, when it occurs before any consonant, or when final, is regarded as a distinct element from the last, and as formed by a slight vibration of the back part, or root, of the tongue against the extremity of the soft palate. Many writers, however, do not admit any such distinction in the sound of *r*, maintaining that the value of the letter (apart from the obscure vowel element described in No. 3) is uniform in all situations.

(3.) *R*, connected with a guttural vowel sound, as heard in such words as *fare, mere, ire, ore, cure, poor, our*, &c. Here the character *r* represents two sounds, viz., an obscure vowel sound resembling that of *u* in *urge*, and a smooth or palatal *r*, so that the above words are pronounced fâur (see § 4), mēur, iur, &c.

§ 88. In the pronunciation of accurate speakers, *r* is never silent, but when it occurs after a long vowel or a diphthong in the same syllable, as in *here, fur, murmur, our, mire*, &c., it is commonly and entirely suppressed, both in the United States and the south of England. In the northern counties of England, and in Scotland and Ireland, with equal impropriety, it is, when so situated, always strongly trilled.

§ 89. In English usage, when the letter *r* is preceded in an accented syllable by a long vowel or a diphthong, and is followed by a vowel in the next syllable, it uniformly represents both the palatal, or smooth, and the dental, or trilled, sound of this letter, as in *hero, iris, glory, lurid*, pronounced hē'ro, ir'ris, glōr'ry, lur'rid. In the United States, this double power of the letter *r* is chiefly, though not invariably, restricted to the *derivatives* of words *ending* in *r* or *re* preceded by a long vowel or a diphthong, as in *poorer* (poor'rer), from *poor*, *boring* (bōr'ring), from *bore*, *airy* (âr'ry), from *air*, *peerage* (peer'rage), from *peer*, *wiry* (wīr'ry), from *wire*, *securing* (secūr'ring), from *secure*, but, on the other hand, we say *he'ro, i'ris, glo'ry, lu'rid*, &c., because these words are not derived from any other words in the language. In Scotland, however, the universal practice is to join the *r* in *all cases* to the following vowel, or, in other words, to give it only its dental or trilled sound, thus, *pee'rage* and *he'ro, wi'ry* and *i'ris, bō'ring* and *glō'ry, secū'ring* and *lū'rid*, &c.

It is to be observed that those orthoepists who maintain that *r* has one invariable sound, assert that the only peculiarity in the English pronunciation of such words as *hero, iris*, &c., and in the English and American pronunciation of such words as *poorer, boring*, &c., consists in the interposition between the *r* and the preceding vowel of an obscure vowel sound like that of *u* in *urge*, which obscure sound is omitted by the Scotch.

S.

§ 90. *S* unmarked has its regular sharp or hissing sound, as in *same, yes, massy, resting*, &c.

Note. — This sound is an utterance of unvocal breath forced between the tip of the tongue and the upper gum, the tongue being placed in the proper position for sounding *t* and *d*. *S* always has this sound at the beginning, and frequently in the middle and at the end, of words. — See § 108.

§ 91. *S*, when marked thus, S̈, s̈, has the buzzing sound of *z* in *zeal*, as in *has, amuse, rosy*, &c. — See § 108.

Note. — There has been much diversity among orthoepists as to the sound of *s* in words commencing in *dis*, as *disarm, disburse*, &c. Walker laid down this rule: "It [*s*] ought always to be pronounced like *z* when unaccented, and followed by an accented flat mute [*b, d, g* hard, *v*], a liquid [*l, m, n, r*], or a vowel." Hence he gave pronunciations like the following: *disbud, dizbud; disedify, dizedify; disjoin, dizjoin; dislike, dizlike; dislodge, dizlodge*, &c. Scarcely any subsequent orthoëpist has gone so far. Webster's Dictionary gives *s* the sound of *z* in the following words only, viz., *disarm, disaster, discern, disease, disheir, dishonest, dishonor, dismal, disown, dissolve*. Perry and Knowles give the *z* sound even in fewer words. Ogilvie, Craig, and Wright agree almost to a word with Webster. Jameson, Smart, Worcester, Bong, and Cooley go much further, but, with one or two exceptions, the orthoëpists, as a body, have condemned the extent to which Walker has gone in this respect.

In regard to the pronunciation of gentile nouns and adjectives ending in *ese*, as *Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese*, &c., the orthoëpists are not agreed, and common usage is not settled. Many speakers, especially in this country, give the *s* in this termination its hissing sound, as in *yes*, while others — including most of the orthoëpists — give it the buzzing sound of *z* in *zeal*.

There are a few verbs ending in *se*, which are also used as nouns or adjectives. To distinguish between them, the *s* is vocalized in the verb, and whispered in the noun or adjective, as *close*, a., and *cloze*, v., *house*, n., and *houze*, v., *use*, n., and *uze*, v., *diffuse*, a., and *diffuze*, v.

§ 92. When the letter *s*, having regularly its sharp or hissing sound, follows a liquid or another *s*, and precedes a letter having the sound of consonant *y*, as *i* in *reversion, mansion, passion*, and, in a few cases, when it precedes ū (=yoo), as in *sure, sugar, censure, sensual*, the sounds represented by these letters are exchanged for that of the simple but very similar element represented by *sh*. Thus the examples just given are actually pronounced *re-ver'shun, man'shun, pash'un, shoor, shōog'ar, cen'shoor, sen'shoo-al*, though the theoretical pronunciation would be *re-vers'yun, mans'yun, pāss'yun, s-yoor, s-yōog'ar, cens'yoor, sens'yoo-al*. Sheridan gave the same sound to the *sy* implied in *su*, in all cases in which this combination occurs, even when under the accent, saying *shoo preme'* for *sū preme', shoo'i-cide* for *sū'i-cide*, &c., and for this he has been strongly condemned by subsequent orthoepists. But although this pronunciation is now very rarely heard, and that only among provincial, affected, or illiterate speakers, it was formerly in vogue among many of the most cultivated and fashionable people in England from the time of the Elizabethan writers down to that of Garrick.

In a few words, *s* alone takes the sound of *sh*, as in *nausea, Asiatic*, or rather the *e* or *z*, in such cases, does double duty, uniting with the *s* to signify the sound of *sh*, and, at the same time, retaining its usual vowel character.

§ 93. When *s* is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable, and is followed by a vowel having regularly or theoretically the sound of consonant *y*, these two letters are commonly pronounced like *zh*, as in *adhesion, revision, explosion, confusion, pleasure, visual, usury*, &c. (See § 107.) So also in *scission, abscission, rescission*, though the *s* is not preceded by a vowel in the accented syllable.

§ 94. *S* is silent in the words *aisle, isle, island, demesne, puisne, viscount*, and generally at the end of French words adopted into English, as *chamois, corps, vis-a-vis*, &c.

SH.

§ 95. This digraph (which is unmarked) represents the simple sound heard in *shelf, flesh, usher*, &c.

Note. — This element is formed by a partial contact of the upper surface of the tongue, near the tip, with that side of the arch or dome of the palate which is just above the gums of the front teeth, and by an effusion of unvocal breath through the narrow aperture left for its escape. Organically considered, the sound is intermediate between those of *s* and consonant *y*; genetically considered, it has been evolved from the combination of these two sounds, which, in rapid utterance, do not easily maintain their distinct character. Thus, if we pronounce the word *special* in three syllables, *spes'y-al*, and then try to reduce it to two, we shall find that it is difficult to articulate the *c* (=*s*) and the *i* (=*y*) by one continuous effort of the organs, and that the intermediate *sh* is naturally substituted as an easier and a closely allied sound. So with *version, mission, sure*, &c. In *motion*, and other words ending in *tion* not preceded by *s* or by *x*, we may suppose the *t* to have been originally sounded like *s*, as in words of the same class in French, or the process of development may have been, first, *mō'ti-on* (with the *t* kept pure), then *mōt'yun*, next *mōt'shun* or *mo'chun* (see § 68), and finally, by sinking the *t*, *mo'shun*.

Sh is never silent. It is expressed by, 1. *C*, as in o-ce-an'ic, e-ma-ci-a'tion. 2. By *s*, as in nau'se-ate, A-si-at'ic. 3. By *t*, as in ne-go-ti-a'tion. 4. By *cc*, as in o'cean. 5. By *ci*, as in *so'cial*. 6. By *se*, as in *nau'seous*. 7. By *si*, as in ten'sion. 8. By *ti* as in *cap'tious*. 9. By the *si* implied in *xi* (=ksi), as in noxious. 10. By the *sy* implied in *su* (=*sy*oo), as in men-*su*-ra'tion (men-*shoo*-ra'shun). 11. By the *sy* implied in *xu* (=ksyoo), as in lux'u-ry (luk'shoo-ry). 12. By *ch*, as in *chaise, char'la-tan, ma-chine'*. 13. By *chs*, as in fu'chsia. 14. By *sc*, as in con-sci-en'tious. 15. By *sch*, as in *schism*. 16. By *sci*, as in *sci'ence*. — See §§ 63, 92, 97, 104.

In some words, particularly those ending in *ciate* and *tiate*, some orthoëpists and speakers pronounce the vowel distinctly after the *c* or *t* sounded as *sh*: as, *enunciate* (e-nūn'shi-ate), *expatiate* (eks-pā'shi-ate), &c.; others pronounce it with a slight sound, as of a very brief or half suppressed *e*, represented in the Dictionaries of Smart and Cooley by an apostrophe, thus *enunciate* (e-nūn'sh'ate), *expatiate* (eks-pā'sh'ate), &c.; others again, as Sheridan, Perry, and Dr. Webster, considering it an error to use the vowel twice, pronounce these terminations, and others like them, in one syllable: as, *enunciate* (e-nūn'shate), *expatiate* (eks-pā'shate), &c. In this Dictionary, however, these terminations are given in two syllables (-shi-ate), in accordance with what is believed to be the best and most general usage; but a reference to the present section is generally appended to words of this class, that the inquirer may not be left in ignorance of the fact that there is a want of uniformity in their pronunciation.

T.

§ 96. The sound of *t* (unmarked) as heard in *tone, note, noted, assets*, &c.

Note. — This sound differs from that of *d* (see § 70) only in being a whispered and not a vocal utterance, that is to say, the position or configuration of the articulating organs is the same in both cases, but for *d* the breath confined within the mouth by a close contact of the fore part of the tongue with the upper gum, is vocalized and rendered audible in a sort of murmur heard before the organs separate, while for *t* it is kept pure or unvocal, and can not therefore be heard till the contact is forcibly broken.

T is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tle* after *s*, as in *fasten, listen, often, castle, grastle, thrastle*, &c. It is also silent in the words *chestnut, Christmas, hostler* or *ostler, mistletoe*, and *mortgage*.

§ 97. When *t* precedes any one of the diphthongs *ia, ie*, and *io*, and, at the same time, follows an accented syllable not ending in *s* or *x*, it assumes, in some words, the sound of *sh*, as in *negotiation*, but, in most cases, the compound sound resulting from the coalescence of *t* and *i* is exchanged for that of *sh*, as in *patient, station, partial*, &c. When *s* or *x* precedes the *t*, this letter

and the *i* following it either preserve their own sounds pure, or exchange them for the sound of *ch* in *chin*, as in *question* (kwest'yun or kwes'chun), *mixtion* (mikst'yun or miks'chun), &c. — See § 66, NOTE, and § 95.

TH

§ 98 *Th* unmarked has its sharp or whispered sound, as in *thing, breath, author, athlete*, &c.

NOTE — This is the sound made in lisping It is produced by putting the point of the tongue between the teeth, or by placing it against the back of the upper front teeth, and forcing out unintonated breath

Th has this sound generally at the beginning, and at the end, of words, but there are some exceptions

§ 99 *Th* marked thus, **Th**, **th**, has its soft, flat, or vocal sound, as in *thine, then, with, mother, writhed*, &c.

NOTE — This sound differs from the foregoing only in being an utterance of voice instead of simple breath It occurs chiefly between two vowels in words purely English, as in *feather, whither, heathen*, also at the end of the verbs *mouth, bequeath*, and *smooth*, and when followed by a final *e* mute, as in *breathe, clothe*, &c

Nouns which, in the singular, end in *th* sharp, usually preserve the same sound in the plural, as *death, deaths sabbath, sabbaths*, &c , but in the plurals of the following seven words the *th* is vocal, viz , *bath, cloth, lath, mouth, oath, path*, and *wreath*, as baths, cloths, laths, paths &c Some pronounce *truths*, in the plural, with the vocal sound (truths), but this is sanctioned by no orthoepist

Although *th* in *with* has its vocal sound, yet in the compounds *herewith, therewith*, and *wherewith*, it is, according to the orthoepists, pronounced with its sharp or whispered sound Good usage, however, allows it to retain in the compound the same sound that it has in the simple word

§ 100 *Th* has the sound of *t* in *phthisic* (tiz'ik), *thyme* (tim), and their derivatives, and also in the proper names *Thomas* (tom'as) and *Thames* (temz). This is also its sound in all modern European languages except the Greek In *asthma* and *isthmus*, it is said by the orthoepists to have the same sound, but the great majority of speakers, in the United States at least, entirely suppress the *th*, pronouncing the former word ăz'ma or ăs'ma, and the latter Is'mus or Iz'mus. — See § 108

V.

§ 101. The sound of *v* (unmarked), as in *vane, leave, civil*, &c

NOTE — This sound differs from that of *f* only in being an utterance of the voice instead of the breath, the organs assuming precisely the same position for both sounds

I is never silent, except in *sennight* (sen'nit), which is also written *sennight*, and, according to some orthoepists, in the word *fuchsemonth*, colloquially pronounced *fuel'muth*.

W.

§ 102 At the beginning of a word or of a syllable, as *wet, worse, inward*, this letter (which is unmarked) is a consonant, formed from, and nearly resembling, the vowel *o͞o*, but requiring for its utterance a closer position, or greater contraction, of the labial aperture, and this compression of the lips changes the quality of the sound, giving it a buzzing and articulative, instead of a smooth and purely vocal, character.

NOTE — Some writers, however, maintain that the sound is merely that of a brief *oo*, in other words, that it is no consonant at all, but a simple experiment will serve to show the incorrectness of this view If *w* is the same as *oo*, the word *wo͞o* must be equivalent to *oo* pronounced twice in succession, but *o͞o o͞o* is evidently a word of two syllables, and *wo͞o*, as universally pronounced, is confessedly a monosyllable Another consideration will help to establish the consonantal nature of *w* Like the other consonants, it is capable of stopping or shutting a vowel, that is, of causing it to assume its regular short sound, as in the cockney pronunciation of *very* as vĕ'wy, of *horrid* as hŏ'wid, &c

After a vowel in the same syllable, *w* is generally silent, as in *glo͞w, thro͞wn*, &c , though sometimes significant, as in *figure* With *e* it unites to form a diphthong, which is generally sounded like long *u*, as in *dew, few, new*, but it is sounded like *o͞o*, or like *u* in *rude*, if the letter *r* stands before it, as in *crew, shrew*, &c It is often joined with a preceding *o* to represent the diphthongal sound otherwise expressed by *ou*, as in *brow, cow, town*, &c — See § 69

W is always silent before *r* in the same syllable, as in *wring* (ring), *wrote* (rōt), also in the words *answer* (an'ser), *sword* (sōrd), *toward* (to'ard), and *two* (too)

It is often represented by *u* occurring before another vowel in the same syllable, as in *quail, query, languid, assuage*, &c.

WH.

§ 103 The true sound of these letters is in the reverse order, viz , *hw*, as they were written by the Anglo-Saxons, e g , *whet* is pronounced *hwet* The *h* is here a free emission of breath through the position taken by the lips in the formation of *w* (See § 76) Many recent phonologists, however, contend that the combination *wh* represents a simple whisper of the ordinary *w*, to which it stands in the same relation as any surd consonant does to its corresponding sonant. Those who hold this opinion not only wrongly apprehend and describe their own pronunciation, but they overlook the fact that as a closer approximation of the lips in pronouncing *oo-et* changes the sound to *wet*, so *hoo-et* in like manner gives rise to *whet*, and they forget that all words of this class originally began with an aspiration, as their etymological history clearly shows. Thus *what* is from the A-S *hwæt*, O Sax *huat*, Icel *hvattr*, &c Compare also Scot. *quhite* and Eng *white*, Lat *quid* and Eng. *what*. In *who, whole, whoop, whore*, and their derivatives, the *w* is silent.

X.

§ 104. This letter has two sounds, viz , its regular sharp sound (unmarked) like *ks*, as in *expect*, and its soft or flat sound (marked **X**, x) like *gz*, as in *exist*.

NOTE — This latter sound usually occurs when the syllable which immediately follows the *x* begins with an accented vowel, as in *auxiliary, exert, exalt, luxurious*, and sometimes also in the derivatives of such words, even though the *x* is under the accent, as in *exemplary, exhalation*, &c.

In *anxious, noxious, luxury*, and a few other words, the *s* which is the second element of the *x*, and the following *i* or the first element of the following *u*, instead of retaining their usual sound of *y*, are generally exchanged for the sound of *sh*, thus *ank'shus, nok'shus, luk'shoo-ry*, &c

At the beginning of words, *x* has the sound of *z*, as in *xanthic* (zan'-), *xebec* (ze'-), *xylography* (zī-), &c.

Y.

§ 105 The sound of *y* (unmarked), as in *yawn, year, young, beyond*, &c.

NOTE — This sound — which is heard in English only at the beginning of a word or a syllable — is formed from the vowel *e* by a closer approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, which destroys the pure vocality of the *e*. As *w* is often confounded with *oo*, so *y* is often confounded with *ē*, but it may be proved to be a distinct sound by an experiment on the word *ye* similar to that by which *w* was shown to be distinct from *oo* — See § 102

In the middle or at the end of a syllable, *y* is a vowel, and has precisely the sound that *i* would have in the same situation — See §§ 15, 16, 35, 48, 54, &c

I is often represented by *i*, when this letter occurs in an unaccented syllable before another vowel, and, at the same time, follows an accented syllable, as in *familiar, minion, pontiard*, &c.

Z.

§ 106. The regular and leading sound of this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in *zone, maze, hazy, frozen*, &c It is the vocal or sonant form of *s* (See § 90) In a few words it takes the sound of *zh*, as in *seizure* (sē'zhoor) &c, (See § 107) In *rendezvous* it is silent

ZH.

§ 107. This sound is the vocal correspondent of *sh*, and is uttered with the organs in precisely the same position.

NOTE — It has arisen, in all English words, from an attempt to pronounce the sound of *z* in *maze* (see § 106) and that of consonant *y* (see § 105) in immediate succession On account of the vicinity of the contacts represented by *zh* and *y*, the effort to do so causes the tongue to assume the position requisite for sounding *zh*, or nearly so, and hence *zh* was naturally substituted as being a very similar sound of easier utterance Thus, *fusion* may be supposed to have been originally pronounced *fūz'yun*, and then *fu'zhun*, *grazier*, originally *grā'zyer*, and then *grā'zher* — See § 95

The combination *zh* is used in works on pronunciation to indicate the sound here described, on account of the relationship of this sound to that commonly expressed by the digraph *sh* But the two letters *zh* never come together in the proper orthography of any English word The sound for which they stand is represented by *z* (when the *z* occurs in, or is immediately preceded by, an accented syllable, and the *z* is followed by another vowel, and occurs in an unaccented syllable, as in *glazier*), by the *zy* implied in *zu* (=*zyoo*), as in *azure* by *s* in *symposium*, &c , by *s* in certain situations (see § 93), by *sti* in the single word *transition*, as sometimes pronounced, and by *g* in one or two words adopted from the French, as *rouge*.

ASSIMILATION OF CONSONANTS

§ 108. When a whispered and a vocal consonant come together in the same syllable, it is generally very difficult, in fluent pronunciation, to preserve each in its regular and appropriate sound Hence it frequently becomes necessary to change the character of the one or of the other, in order to make the combination readily pronounceable. This is generally done, in English, by assimilating the sound of the second consonant, whether whispered or vocal, to that of the first Thus, in *chimney*, the vocal consonant *z* assumes the sound of its whispered correspondent *s*, in order to unite with the whispered *t* On the other hand, the *s* in *sends* is vocalized, or assumes the sound of *z*, for the sake of corresponding with the vocal *d* Sometimes, though rarely, the sound of the first consonant is assimilated to that of the second, as in *spasm* (spazm)

This affinity between these two classes of consonants is an important fact, and one which needs to be familiarly known For there are four very common inflectional terminations which invariably come under its influence, viz., 1 Possessive forms in *s*, as *maid's* (maidz), 2 Plurals in *s*, as *tubs* (tubz), *groves* (grōvz), 3 *S* in the third person singular of verbs, as *loads* (loadz), *smooths* (smoothz), 4 Preterits and participles in *d* preceded by *e* mute, as in *dashed* (dasht), *engulfed* (ingulft)

It is necessary to observe that there are a few words ending in *dth*, as *breadth, hundredth*, &c , where the aspirate *th* is not assimilated to the vocal *d*; and also that, after *ng*, and the liquids *l, m, n, r*, — all of which are vocal consonants, — a whispered consonant can be pronounced without difficulty, and actually is pronounced, as in *melt, terse, tempt* (temt), *fence, strength*, &c.

DUPLICATION OF CONSONANTS

§ 109 In many words, a consonant is doubled between two vowels, yet, in such cases, no more than one articulation is ever used in speaking. In *banner*, for example, we close the organs but once between the first and second syllables, nor is it possible to use both of the letters *n* without pronouncing *ban*, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs, and closing them a second time Hence, in all cases, when the same consonant is written twice between vowels, as in *banner, robbing, madden, letter, horrid*, one of them only is represented by an articulation of the organs, and the only reason for repeating the consonant is to indicate the fact that the preceding vowel has its short sound.

But although only one articulation is ever used, or, in fluent speech, possibly can be used, where a consonant is written twice, yet in some words the articulation is dwelt upon for an appreciable space of time, producing an *apparent*

duplication of the *sound*. This effect takes place in many derived words in which the primitive ends or begins with the same letter as that with which a superadded suffix or prefix of English origin respectively begins or ends, as in *soulless, foully, keenness, misstep, outtravel, unnatural*. The same effect takes place in most compound words, in which the second part begins with the same sound as that with which the first part ends, as in *post-town, head-dress, half-filled*. -- See § 127.

ACCENT.

§ 110. Accent is a particular stress or effort of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronunciation Accent is of two kinds, *primary*, as in in-tend', where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable, and *secondary*, as in su'per-in-tend', where the first syllable is distinguished by a stress greater than that laid on the second and third syllables, though less than that laid on the last In some words there are two secondary or subordinate accents, as in in-com'pre hen'si bil'i-ty

NOTE — (1) The general tendency of accent, whether primary or secondary, is to shorten all vowels but *u*, when further back than the penultimate syllable, as in *ten'ement, nec'essariness, an'atom'ical, person'ific'ation*, &c , but we say *in'bricate*, and not *inb'ricate*, *truculency*, and not *truc'ulency su'perabun'dant*, and not *sup'erabun'dant*, &c This tendency generally fails, if the accented syllable is followed by two unaccented vowels, as in *pe'ri-od, ma'm-ac* or by two vowels of which the former only is unaccented, as in *de'ri-a'tion, o'ri en'tal*

(2) The primary and secondary accents are, in certain cases, so nearly equal that we interchange them freely, "making," as Walker remarks, "the secondary principal and the principal secondary" He specifies *violin, reprieve, privateer, artisan, courtesan, charlatan*, and might have added *ambuscade, cavalcade, caricature, etiquette, reverie, confidante, governante, invalid*, n , *parachute*, and others Nearly all of these, except the first three, have now (according to able orthoepists) transferred the primary accent from the last to the first syllable, as in *artisan*, &c , under the operation of a principle which is stated in § 117

(3) Many in this country give a marked secondary accent in certain words which properly have but one accent, and that on a pre antepenultimate syllable, as in *ter'ri tō'ry, diffi cŭl'ty, cir'cum stăn'ces, in'ter ĕst'ing*, &c This droning fault may be corrected by giving the accented syllable a sharp percussion, which carries the voice lightly through the rest of the word It is also a vulgar American custom, in many words having an unaccented initial syllable followed by an accented one, to lay a nearly equal stress of voice on both as in *ĕx'act'ly, ĕl'egant'ic, ĭn'ĭt'ial, pŏl'ĭt'ical, prĕ'cĭs'ely, sĭt'u'ation, stŭp'endous* These absurd and glaring errors are always extremely offensive to Englishmen Dickens, in his "Martin Chuzzlewit," ridicules them repeatedly "Perhaps," — he makes one of his characters say, — "perhaps there ain't no such *loc'a'tion* in the *ter'ri-to'ry* of the great *U'nited States*" It should be added, however, that, on their part, many English people go to the opposite extreme of so hurrying or slurring over unaccented syllables as often to rob them of much of the very small proportionate force which properly belongs to them

DIVIDED USAGE

§ 111 In quite a large number of words, there is a diversity of practice among good speakers as to the place of the primary accent This arises mainly from a *conflict* between certain great principles which affect the seat of the accent A few of these will now be mentioned, with a view to account for this diversity It is all that can be done in a brief sketch like this

§ 112 FIRST PRINCIPLE — *Derivatives* take for a time, if not permanently, the accent of the original words from which they are formed, as *resolv'e*, from *resol'vo, aspect'* (Shakespeare, Milton), from *aspectus, Hindostan'ee*, from *Hindostan'*, &c. So also words derived from other English words by adding one or more syllables to their beginning or end, as *within'*, from *in, improp'er*, from *prop'er, pol'iteness*, from *pol'ite, pleas'antly*, from *pleas'ant, serv'iceable*, from *serv'ice, re adjust'ment*, from *adjust'*, &c.

§ 113 SECOND PRINCIPLE — *Ease of utterance* has some influence in deciding the place of the accent *Ac'ceptable, rec'eptacle*, and *u'tensil*, fashionable in the days of Walker, have now taken the easier accentuation of *accept'able, recept'acle*, and *uten'sil* *Dis'crepant* and *dis'crepancy* are marked *discrep'ant* and *discrep'ancy* by Richardson, Boag, Craig, Wright, Clarke, and others *Sub'altern* (instead of Walker's *sub'altern*) is the accentuation of Richardson, Knowles, Barclay, Craig, Clarke, and many more *Dyspep'sy* has taken the place of *dys'pepsy* in the marking of Webster, Smart, Cull, Wright, Clarke, Cooley, &c , and is now the prevailing accentuation On the same ground, *ances'tral* is preferred to *an'cestral* by Jameson, Webster, Boag, Clarke, and Cull, in conformity with *campes'tral* and other similar words *Confes'sor*, like *profes'sor*, has superseded *con'fessor* in this country, and has the support of Perry, Ash, Rees, Barclay, Boag, Clarke, Cull, Webster, and Worcester *Rem'edīless*, from the difficulty of the sound, has been changed in this country into *remed'iless*, as sanctioned by Perry, Ash, Rees, Fulton and Knight, and Webster *Con'sistory* has given way to *consist'ory* in the marking of Knowles, Barclay, Reid, Brande, Craig, Boag, Clarke, Cooley, and others In like manner, *ac'cessary* and *ac'cessory* (as marked in most English Dictionaries) are commonly pronounced in this country *acces'sary* and *acces'sory*, as recommended by Bailey and Ash These may serve as instances of the application of this principle It is an important one in its place, and, though it may give rise for a time to a diversity of pronunciation (since some will cling to that which is older and harder), changes of this kind, which promote ease of utterance, will finally prevail.

DISSYLLABLES.

§ 114. THIRD PRINCIPLE. — In words of two syllables, there is a tendency (though with numerous exceptions) to accent the former or *penultimate* syllable, as in *a'gue, bar'on, com'mon, dis'cord*, &c.

NOTE — (1) This tendency meets with a powerful counteraction in Principle No 1, viz , that of *derivatives* retaining the accent of their primitives, as in *amuse'*, *deter'*, *offend'*, &c It is natural, in such formatives, to place the accent on the radical part of the word, and hence some hundreds of our dissyllables, especially verbs and adverbs, have their accent on the last syllable

(2) Still, there is a constant struggle (especially among the common people, who are unacquainted with the derivation of words) to draw back the accent to the first syllable Here arises another conflict, which produces a diversity of accent, and the common people, being a majority, are, on the whole, slowly gaining upon those who are tenacious of Principle No 1. Hence *con'nate* and *in'nate* (instead of *connate'* and *innate'*) are generally prevalent in this country, and are now sanctioned by Reid, Boag, Craig, and others *Al'cove* (for *alcove'*) is more common among us, and it is so marked by recent English orthoepists, Boag, Craig, Cull, and others *Con'tents* (for *contents'*) has become the general usage of this country, as sanctioned by Cull, Clarke, Webster, and Worcester *Re'tail* (for *retail'*) is now the marking of a majority of the orthoepists *De'tail* (for *detail'*) is less prevalent, but is sanctioned by Smart, Clarke, Cull, Cooley, &c *Pro'lix* and *pre'text* (for *prolix'* and *pretext'*) are widely prevalent (especially the former), and are authorized by some recent lexicographers *Bom'bast* (for *bombast'*) is the accentuation of Walker, Barclay, Richardson, Cull, and Webster, it is admitted by Worcester, and is extensively used in this country *Bu'reau* (for *bureau'*) was admitted by Dr Webster, and is very generally applied to the article of furniture, while *bureau'* is sometimes used in reference to a department of the government *Ac'cess* (for *access'*) is authorized by a number of orthoepists, and especially, among the later ones, by Knowles, Boag, Wright, Clarke, and Cull * *

(3) No orthoepist has given any sanction, it is believed, to *ro'mance* and *fi'nance* (for *romance'* and *finance'*), or to *re'search* and *re'source* (for *research'* and *resource'*), though these pronunciations are not infrequently heard in America The two last ought especially to be discountenanced, for *search* and *source* are English words, and should therefore remain (as they were from the first) the chief objects of thought.

§ 115 We have about eighty cases among our dissyllables in which the same word is used for a verb on the one hand, and a noun or an adjective on the other To distinguish between them, we accent the nouns and the adjectives on the *first* syllable, and the verbs on the *last*, as, a *con'vert*, to *convert'* a *con'tract*, to *contract'*, &c It is unnecessary to give the list in full, since the accent of nearly all these words has been long settled by general usage

NOTE — There are a few cases of divided use in nouns, which will sooner or later be made to conform to the general rule For example, usage will probably soon fix permanently on *per'fect* for the adjective, and *perfect'* for the verb *per'mit* for the noun, and *permit'* for the verb *pro'duct* for the noun, and *product'* for the verb *per'fume* for the noun and *perfume'* for the verb, *pro'ceeds* for the noun, and *proceed'* for the verb, *de'tail* for the noun, and *detail'* for the verb, *in'crease* for the noun, and *increase'* for the verb *re'tail* for the noun, and *retail'* for the verb, *sur'vey* for the noun, and *survey'* for the verb

There is a tendency among many to accent the *first* syllable of the noun *ally, allies*, and although without sanction as yet from a single orthoepist it would not be surprising if this tendency should prevail on the ground stated above, making the noun *al'ly, al'lies*, and the verb *ally'* The noun *cement* has been extensively pronounced *cem'ent*, as distinguished from the verb to *cement'* but Smart thinks this will not finally prevail, and the tendency does certainly now seem to be toward *cement'* for the noun as well as the verb

§ 116 We have a few dissyllables which are at once nouns and adjectives These are distinguished by accenting the nouns on the *first* syllable, and the adjectives on the *last*

NOUNS	ADJECTIVES.
Au'gust, the month	August', noble
Com'pact, an engagement.	Compact', close
Ex'ile banishment	Exile', small, slender
In'stinct, an impulse	Instinct', animated.
Min'ute of time	Minute', very small
Su'pine, in grammar.	Supine', indolent.

The word *gallant* departs from the above rule When it denotes a suitor, or "attentive to ladies," it is accented *gallant'*, and is changed into *gal'lant* when it means high spirited or daring

TRISYLLABLES AND POLYSYLLABLES

§ 117 FOURTH PRINCIPLE — In words of three or more syllables there is a strong tendency to accent the *antepenult* or third syllable from the end, as in *el'oquent, ac'cident, opportu'nity*.

NOTE — This tendency is counteracted by that of *derivation* (Principle No 1, See § 112), and here arises another "conflict," which, to some extent, arrays our scholars on the one side, and the body of the people on the other Many scholars, for example, are strongly inclined to say *contem'plate, dem'onstrate, confis'cate, obdu'rate*, &c (forgetting that they come from participles, *contempla'tus, demonstra'tus*, &c), because by Latin rules their second syllable is long, while the mass of the people, who know nothing of Latin, and are governed by English analogies, are equally bent on saying *con'template, dem'onstrate, ob'durate*, &c. The latter pronunciation is now very extensively heard, and thus we have a "divided usage" in respect to these and similar words. There is a class of botanical and mineralogical terms ending in *phyllous* and *phyllite* (from Gr.

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* Smart, speaking on the subject considered above, says, "There is a sort of *repugnance* to an ultimate accent unless on a verb, hence the uninitiated talk of selling *con'sols*, till they learn on the stock exchange that the technical pronunciation is *consols'*," i e , consolidated stocks A number of English orthoepists, being among the uninitiated, have accented this word on the first syllable, as every one pronounces it who has not taken his cue from the stock-brokers.

φύλλον, a leaf), as *quadriphyllous, anthophyllite*, &c , in which the same struggle is going on. Words having these terminations are differently accented by different authorities, and sometimes even by the same authority. Knowles, Gray, and Worcester are the only authorities who are self consistent in their pronunciation of such words,—Knowles accenting them all on the antepenult, Gray as uniformly on the penult, and Worcester giving an alternative in every case, the penultimate accentuation being his preference. There can be no doubt that that mode of pronunciation which places the accent on the antepenult is most in accordance with the genius of our language, and, in all probability, it will ultimately prevail over the learning or the pedantry of those who contend for the penultimate accentuation In like manner, *bal'cony* (for *balco'ny*) has now, according to Smart, become the true English pronunciation, and is so marked by Knowles, Webster, Cull, Wright, Cooley, and many more.

Ele'giac (for *elegi'ac*) is the general pronunciation of this country (in accordance with *maniac* and most other words in *-ac*), and has the sanction of Perry, Knowles, Wright, Clarke, Cull, Cooley, and Webster *Quan'dary* (for *quanda'ry*), in accordance with *boundary* and nearly every other word of three syllables in *-ary*, is our prevailing pronunciation, and is sanctioned by Maunder, Cull, Craig, Clarke, Cooley, Worcester, and Webster Many are disposed to reduce *vaga'ry* to the same accentuation (*va'gary*)

§ 118 It is a just principle, laid down by Walker, that "when words come to us *whole* from the Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original" Hence the following words ought to be accented as here marked, viz, *Abdo'men, horı'zon, deco'rum, diplo'ma, muse'um, sono'rous, acu'men, bitu'men*, and, on like grounds, *fara'go*, and others Yet the strong tendency of our language to accent the antepenultimate in all words of three or more syllables has caused this principle to be violated in some cases, as in *am'azon, cic'atrix, min'ister, or'ator, pleth'ora, &c*

§ 119 Words of more than two syllables having the same orthography are generally distinguished by a difference of accent, as *at'tribute*, n , and *attrib'ute*, v., *miscon'duct*, n , and *misconduct'*, v , *o'verthrow*, n , and *overthrow'*, v In such cases, the nouns have the accent further from the end

§ 120. With a very few exceptions, words of more than two syllables having the following terminations take the accent on the antepenult, or last syllable but two —

-cracy,	as, *democ'racy, theoc'racy*
-ferous,	as, *somnif'erous, umbellif'erous.*
-fluent,	as, *af'fluent, circum'fluent*
-fluous,	as, *mellif'luous, superf'luous.*
-gonal,	as, *diag'onal, hexag'onal*
-gony,	as, *cosmog'ony, theog'ony*
-grapher,	as, *lexicog'rapher, stenog'rapher.*
-graphy,	as, *photog'raphy, typog'raphy*
-loger,	as, *philol'oger, astrol'oger*
-logist,	as, *entomol'ogist, physiol'ogist*
-logy,	as, *chronol'ogy, mythol'ogy*
-loquy,	as, *col'loquy, soli'loquy*
-machy,	as, *logom'achy, theom'achy*
-mathy,	as, *chrestom'athy, polym'athy*
-meter,	as, *barom'eter, hygrom'eter.*
-metry,	as, *altim'etry, geom'etry*
nomy,	as, *astron'omy, econ'omy*
-parous,	as, *ovip'arous, vivip'arous*
-pathy,	as, *ap'athy, antip'athy*
-phony,	as, *antiph'ony, coloph'ony*
scopy,	as, *acros'copy, deuteros'copy*
-strophe,	as, *apos'trophe, catas'trophe.*
-tomy,	as, *anat'omy, lithot'omy.*
-trophy,	as, *at'rophy, hyper'trophy*
-vomous,	as, *flammiv'omous, igniv'omous*
-vorous,	as, *carniv'orous, graminiv'orous.*

§ 121. Words of more than two syllables, ending in *-cate, -date, -gate, -fy, -tude*, and *-ty*, preceded by a vowel, have, for the most part, the accent on the antepenult, as, *dep'recate, rus'ticate, recip'rocate, an'tedate, elu'cidate, ac com'modate, prop'agate, del'egate, fu'migate, rar'efy, sanc'tify, qua'etude, lat'itude, soci'ety, acid'ity, dep'uty*

§ 122. The penultimate syllable is to be accented in almost all words having the sound of *sh*, of *zh*, or of consonant *y* immediately before their last vowel or diphthong, except those words in which *ch* is sounded like *sh* (as *capuchin*, kap-yu-sheen'), e g., *dona'tion, conces'sion, illu'sion, controver'sial, vermil'ion, opin'ion.*

The Terminations IC and ICS

§ 123. Words ending in *ic* and *ics* (derivatives from words in *ικος* or *icus*, in Greek or Latin, or formed after the same analogy) have their accent on the penult, as, *epidem'ic, scientif'ic*, &c The following words are exceptions, having the accent on the antepenult, viz, *ag'aric, Ar'abic, arith'metic, ar'senic*, n., *cath'olic, chol'eric, ephem'eric, her'etic, lu'natic, pleth'oric, pol'itic, rhet'oric*, and *tur'meric. Climacteric* has usually the antepenultimate accent, though some pronounce it *climacter'ic*. In like manner, the nouns *empiric* and *schismatic*, and the noun and adjective *splenetic*, are sometimes accented on the penult, and sometimes on the antepenult.

The Terminations E-AL, E-AN, and E-UM.

§ 124. A part of the words having these terminations follow the English analogy, and take the antepenultimate accent, as, *ceru'lean, hyperbo'rean, Hercu'lean, Mediterra'nean, subterra'nean, Tarta'rean, marmo'rean; petro'leum, perios'teum, succeda'neum.* A part accent the penult; as, *adamante'an, Atlante'an, colosse'an, empyre'an, Epicure'an, Europe'an, pygme'an; mausole'um, muse'um. Orphean*, being derived from *Or'pheus*, is more properly accented *Or'phean*. Most words ending in *eal* accent the antepenult; as, *lin'eal, ethe'real, fune'real*; but *hymene'al* and *tide'al* take the accent upon the penult.

The Termination OSE.

§ 125 There is a considerable number of adjectives ending in *ose*, as *animose, comatose, operose*, &c , in the accentuation of which the dictionaries are at variance with each other, and many of them inconsistent with themselves. But all words of this class, as Walker remarks, ought, from their form and derivation, to be pronounced alike Walker himself accents them all upon the last syllable, and in this he is followed by Worcester and Cooley; but, in trisyllables having this termination, most recent authorities, following the natural tendency of the language, as well as the prevailing usage, give only a secondary accent to the last syllable, placing the principal accent on the antepenult. (See § 110, Note, second paragraph) As to dissyllable adjectives ending in *ose*, as *jocose, morose, verbose*, &c., they take the accent on the last syllable, with a few exceptions.

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§ 126 In poetry, words are frequently used with an accentuation different from that adopted in ordinary speech, as in the following examples:—

'Twixt that and reason what a nice *barrier'*
Forever separate, yet forever near. *Pope.*

Ye ice-falls! ye that from the mountain's brow
Adown enormous *ravines* slope amain. *Coleridge.*

§ 127. When two words of similar formation and the same accentuation are contrasted with each other, the accent is transferred to the *syllable of difference* (unless this is already accented, as in *em'inent, im'minent*), and the regularly accented syllable takes a secondary accent, thus, *undo'* is pronounced *un'do'* when opposed to *do* or to *out'do'*, and *interrene'* is pronounced *in'terrene'* when used antithetically to *superene'* So also with *am'putation* and *im'putation, bi'en'nial* and *tri'en'nial, op'pose'* and *sup'pose', ex'er'cise* and *ex'or'cise, al le'gation* and *al li'gation, proph'et'* and *prof'it', do'nor'* and *do'nee', guar'antor'* and *guar'antee'*

§ 128 When separately pronounced, all monosyllable words have their vowel as distinctly sounded as if under accent But in connected discourse, certain classes of monosyllables, such as articles, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, and auxiliary verbs, are usually unemphasized, and their vowel is liable to the same corruption of quality as that in an unaccented syllable of a word But when used antithetically to other words, they are emphasized, receiving a full and distinct stress of voice Thus, the possessive pronoun *their*, when emphatic, should take the full sound of *ā*, as, "*Their* (thār) interests, and not *yours*, are to be consulted" But when unemphatic, the sound becomes more obscure, verging toward, or falling into, that of the neutral vowel (*u* in *urge*), as, "They will not neglect *their* (thur) interests" So, also, *there*, when used as an adverb of place, is distinctly pronounced with the appropriate sound of the vowel, as, "I shall be *there* (thār)" When, however, it serves merely to introduce a verb or a sentence, it takes the obscurer sound, as, "*There* (thur) is no difficulty in the case" In like manner, we say *ā, your, that, the, from, for*, &c , when we pronounce the words by themselves, but in actual use they become nearly or quite *ā, yur, thăt, thē, frŭm, fur*, &c. The following passage from the Spectator, No 80, well illustrates this tendency to a corruption of the vowel sound in unemphasized monosyllables —"My lords, with humble submission that that I say is this, that thăt that thăt gentleman has advanced is not that that he should have proved to your lordships."

SYLLABICATION.

§ 129 Words are sometimes divided into syllables for the sole purpose of showing their proper pronunciation (as, *a-dorn, o roid*), and sometimes in order to exhibit their etymological composition merely, without the least regard to their pronunciation (as, *ad-orn, or-oid*). In ordinary cases,—as where a word requires to be divided at the end of a line,—these modes of syllabication are to a certain extent combined. In the United States, the etymological principle is allowed to operate only in separating prefixes, suffixes, and grammatical terminations from the radical part of the word, where this can be done without misrepresenting the pronunciation. In English practice, however, words are usually divided in such a manner as to show their constituent parts independently of the pronunciation (as, *hypo-thesis, philo-sophy, belligerent*, &c), and a single consonant or a consonant digraph between two vowels goes to the latter (as, *a ma-to-my, de-li-cate, ma-the-ma tics*, &c.). In this Dictionary, words are uniformly divided so as to represent their pronunciation in the most accurate manner, but very frequently the root of a word may be exhibited to the eye without violating the orthoëpical principle of syllabication, and, where this is possible, it has generally been done, more particularly in the case of accented syllables.

§130. SYNOPSIS OF WORDS DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT ORTHOËPISTS.

NOTE.—The following Table contains a very careful selection of words of disputed pronunciation, being about 1350 in number. It would have been an easy task to make the list much larger; but it was deemed worse than useless to record all the modes of pronunciation which have at any time been in vogue, or to report the opinions or decisions of orthoëpists in those cases in which they have either been clearly ignorant of usage, or have sought to impose upon the public some private fancy or local practice. It would, for example, be of no practical utility whatever to quote Walker as authorizing *ma-rō'der*, instead of *ma-rood'er*, or Perry as saying *pūl'pit* for *pul'pit*, when these modes had only a temporary or local currency, or to cite Knowles and Jameson as sanctioning such barbarisms as *tīr'jet* and *ur-bāne'*, when every body else says *tēr'jet* and *ur bāne'*. The exhibition of pronunciations like these might indeed gratify the curiosity of some, but is precluded by the very plan of the Synopsis, which is mainly designed to take note of words whose *present* pronunciation is a matter of doubt or controversy.

Of the orthoëpists here cited, six—viz., Perry, Walker, Knowles, Smart, Cooley, and Cull—are Englishmen, and two—Webster and Worcester—are Americans. Many other orthoëpists are quoted by Walker, Worcester, and Cooley, but these are the only ones whose opinions are now entitled to much consideration. They are arranged, as will be seen, in chronological order, and the latest edition published in the lifetime of their authors is that which is referred to. For obvious reasons, however, the first column contains the pronunciations given in the present revision of Webster's Dictionary, and not those contained in the edition of 1841, published shortly before Dr Webster's death.

The authorities brought forward in this Synopsis are by no means deserving of equal respect. *Perry*, the earliest in point of time, claims some attention as presenting the general usage of educated Englishmen of his own day, and also because his Dictionary—in an earlier and smaller form—was extensively circulated in this country during the latter part of the last century, and had a considerable influence upon the pronunciation of those who used it, and through them upon that of others.

Walker, who was a contemporary of Perry, possessed superior qualifications for editing a pronouncing dictionary. In early life, he was an actor, and familiarly acquainted with Garrick and other theatrical celebrities who trod the stage at a time when it was universally considered the model of correct speech. Subsequently, he established himself as a teacher of elocution, and becoming highly distinguished in that capacity, was patronized by many of the English nobility and gentry. In 1791, he published the first edition of his "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language." This work, which embodied the results of much careful observation and long-continued study of "the analogies of the language," became at once the popular manual of pronunciation, and ran through many editions both in England and America. And even now, after the lapse of more than half a century since the issue of the last edition revised by Walker himself, though custom has much changed in regard to many words, and though more recent and very meritorious works have taken its place, Walker's opinion and authority are too important to justify us in rejecting them altogether.

In 1835 appeared the "Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary" of *James Knowles*, a native of Ireland, a lecturer on elocution, and a nephew and pupil of Thomas Sheridan, the orthoëpist and lexicographer. Knowles's Dictionary was intended as a sort of revision of Sheridan's, but can hardly be regarded as an improvement upon the original. Although the author resided for many years in London, his style of pronunciation is, in a multitude of cases, decidedly provincial. In quite a number of instances, he seems to have put forward some favorite peculiarity of his own, in total disregard of actual usage. Comparatively little weight, therefore, is due to his decisions. Yet it should be said that occasionally the pronunciations which he advocates, though they may be opposed to the best English practice, accord with that which generally obtains in the United States.

In the following year, 1836, appeared a most excellent and elaborate Pronouncing Dictionary by *R. H. Smart*, who, in an "epitomized" edition published a few years later, says of himself, "I pretend to reflect the oral usage of English such as it is at present among the sensible and well-educated in the British metropolis, and I am now to state what my opportunities have been of learning that usage. I am a Londoner, the son of a Londoner, and have lived nearly all my life in London. My early days were spent in preparing for a literary profession, and a 'Practical Grammar of English Pronunciation,' which I published thirty years ago, is an evidence of the length of time during which my attention has been fixed on the subject in view. It has been said that the example of pronunciation should be taken not exclusively from those who move only in the highest circles, nor yet from those who devote all their time to learning. I have been able to observe the usage of all classes. As a teacher of the English language and literature, I have been admitted into some of the first families in the kingdom, as one partial to books, I have come much into contact with bookish men, while, as a public reader and lecturer, I have been obliged to fashion my own pronunciation to the taste of the day. Thus prepared, I may not unwarrantably believe that my opinion may have some value with those who seek the opinion of another to regulate their pronunciation."

The Pronouncing Dictionaries of *Dr Joseph L. Worcester* give evidence of protracted and conscientious attention to the subject of pronunciation, and display both soundness of judgment and refinement of taste.

The small but comprehensive Dictionary edited by *Arnold J. Cooley* affords a faithful view of the prevailing style of pronunciation characterizing the general body of cultivated speakers in Great Britain and Ireland. It is a production of considerable merit and authority.

The work cited under the name of *Cull* is the "Comprehensive English Dictionary" of Dr John Ogilvie, in which the pronunciation is professedly "adapted to the best modern usage," by Richard Cull, Esq., of London, one of the contributors to the Penny Cyclopedia, and well known as an enthusiastic and learned phonologist. "The best modern usage," however, is assumed to be that of educated society in the city of London, and the assertion is made that "no system of pronunciation can be regarded as correct unless it be in strict conformity" with this standard—an assertion which most persons in the United States would be apt to regard as involving a sophistical inference from an invalid assumption. It must be added, that though both Smart and Cull claim to exhibit the most approved London usage, they differ widely and often as to what that usage is. One reason for this difference probably is, that Cull pays less attention to analogy, in doubtful cases, than Smart does, and another is, that he sometimes apparently mistakes his individual practice for that of the best London society. Yet his opinions are, for the most part, worthy of attentive consideration, as being those of an independent, scholarly, and judicious observer, who has for many years made the subject of pronunciation a special study.

The diverse systems of notation employed by the orthoëpists whose modes of pronunciation are here reported are of necessity represented by that which is used in this Dictionary; and although, as a consequence, the precise shade of sound intended may not in all cases be expressed with minute accuracy, yet it is believed that very few, if any, important discrepancies will be found to exist. The chief instance of want of correspondence is the absence of any sign answering to the apostrophe used by Smart and Cooley, in certain classes of words, to mark "the sound as of a partially suppressed *e*," and that sign is therefore made use of in noting the pronunciation of these authorities in the Synopsis.

WEBSTER. 1864.	*PERRY* 1805.	*WALKER* 1806.	*KNOWLES* 1835.	*SMART* 1837.	*WORCESTER.* 1860.	*COOLEY.* 1863.	*CULL.* 1864.
ĂB'A TĪS	. .	. .	ăb'a tĭs	a bŭt ē'	ăb a tĭs *or* ăb a tē'	ăb'a-tĭs, *or* a-băt-ē'	ăb'a tē
AB-BRĔ'VI-Ā'TOR	ab-brĕv'I-ā tur	ab brē vI ā'tur	ab-bre'vI ā tur	ab brē ve ā tur	ab brē'vI-ā-tur	ab-brē've ā tur	ab-brē'vI-ā-tur
AB-DO'MEN	ab dō'men, *or* ăb'do men	ab dō'men	ab-dō'men	ab dō men	ab dō'men	ab dō'men	ab-dō'men
AB-LĂ'QUE-Ā'TION	. .	ab lā kwe ā'shun	ab-lā kwe-ā'shun	ab lā-kwe-ā'shun	ab lā-kwe-ā'shun	. . .	ab-lā'kwe ā'shon
ĂB'STRACT, *a.*	ăb'strakt	ab străkt'	ăbs trakt	ab străkt	ăb strakt	ăb'strakt	ăb strakt
ĂB'STRACT-LY	ab străkt'ly	ab străkt le	abs trăkt'le	ab străkt le	ăb strakt le	ăb'străkt-le	ab străkt'lĭ
AC-ÇĔSS', *or* ĂC'CESS	ak sĕs'	ak sĕs'	ăk'ses	ak sĕs'	ak sĕs', *or* ăk'ses	ak-sĕs'	ăk'ses
AC-CLĪV'OUS	ak klīv'us	ak klī'vus	ak klī'vus	ak klī'vus	ak klī'vus	ak klī'vus	ak klīv'us
AC-COUCH-ĔUR'	. . . .	. .	ăk koo shār'	ăk kōōsh ûr	ăk kōō-shûr'	ăk kōō shār'	ăk kōō-shûr'
AÇ'ER ŌSE'	. . . .	. .	.	ăs e rōs'	ăs e rōs'	as-er-ōs'	ăs'er-ōs
A-ÇĔT'IC, *or* A-ÇĒ'TIC	. . . .		a sĕt ik	a sĕt'ik	a sĕt'ik	a sĕt'ik, *or* a sēt'ik	a sĕt'ik
ĂCH'RO-MĂT'IC	. . . .	. . . .	ăk ro măt'ik	ă kro măt'ik	ăk-ro-măt'ik	ăk ro măt ik	ăk ro măt'ik
Ă'COT-Y-LĒD'O-NOŬS	. . . .	. . . .	.	ă'kot e lē'do-nus	ă kŏt-e lē'do-nus	ă ko-te-lē'do nus	a-ko tē lē'don us
AD'E-NŌSE'	. . . .	. . .	ăd en-ōs	ăd e nōs'	ăd e nōs'	ăd e nos'	ăd ēn-ōs
AD'I-PŌSE'	. . . .	. . . .	. .	ăd'e pōs'	ăd e pōs'	ăd e pōs	ăd'I pōs
A-DŬL'TER-INE (*or* -In)	a dŭl'ter-In	a dŭl'ter In	a dŭl'tur-In	a dŭl ter īn	a dŭl'ter-in	a dŭl'ter In	a-dŭl'ter in
AD'VERSE-LY	ăd'vers ly	ăd'vers le	ăd vers le	ăd vers-le	ăd vĕrs lo	ăd'vers le	ad vûrs lĭ
AD'VER-TĪSE'	ăd ver tīz'	ăd ver tīz'	ăd'ver tīz'	ăd'ver tīz	ăd-ver tīz', *or* ăd'-	ăd ver tīz	ăd'vur tīz'
AD-VĔR'TĪSE-MENT, *or* AD'VER-TĪSE'MENT	ad vĕr'tĭz ment	ad vĕr'tĭz ment *or* ăd'ver tīz'-	ad vĕr tĭz ment *or* ad ver tĭz'	ad vĕr tĭz ment	ad vĕr'tĭz mĕnt, *or* ăd ver tīz'ment	ad-vĕr tĭz mĕnt	ad vûr tĭz ment
ÆGO'I-LŌPS (ēj'-)	. . . .	. . . .	ē'je lops, *or* ēj'il-ops	ē je lops	ē je lops	.	ē jĭl lops
ÆNE'ID	. . . .	. . .	e nē id	e nē id	e nē id *or* ē ne id	. .	e-nē id
ÆRIE (ā'rĭ, *or* ă'rĭ)	. . . .	ē're	ē're, *or* ă'ro	ē're	ē re, *or* ă e re	ē're *or* ă re	ē re
Ă'ER I FORM	. . . .	. . . .	ă'e fŏrm	ăr'e fŏrm	ă'e-re fŏrm	ă'e e-fŏrm	ă ur-I-fŏrm
Ă'ER-ŏG'RA-PHY	. . . .	. . . .	ăr'o grăf e, *or* ăr-ŏg'ra fe	ăr ŏg'ra fe	ă-e-rŏg'ra fe	.	ā ur-ŏg'ra-fy
ÆS-THĔT'ICS (ĕs)	. . . .	. . . .	. .	ēz-thĕt'iks	ĕs thĕt iks	ēz thĕt iks	ēs-thĕt'iks
ĂF'FA BROŬS	. . . .	ăf'fa-brŭs	ăf'a-brŭs	af-fā'brus	ăf'fa brŭs	. . .	ăf'fa-brus
A-GAIN' (a-gĕn')	a-gĕn'	a-gĕn'	a gĕn'	a gĕn'	a-gĕn'	a gen	a-gĕn'
A-GAINST' (a gĕnst')	a-gănst'	a-gĕnst'	a gĕnst'	a-gĕnst'	a-gĕnst'	a gĕnst'	a-gĕnst'
AG-GRĂN'DIZE MENT, *or* ĂG'GRAN-DIZE'-	ăg'gran dīz-ment, *or* ag-grăn'dīz-	ăg-gran-dīz'ment	ăg'ran-dīz'ment	ăg'gran-dīz'ment	ăg'gran-dīz-ment, *or* ag-grăn'dīz	ăg'gran-dīz-ment	ăg'gran-dīz-ment
Ă'GI O	ă'jI-o	. . .	ă'je-o, *or* ăj'yo	ăd'je o	ă'je-o, *or* ăd je-o	ă'je-o, *or* ăj'y'o	ă'jI-o
Ă'GI-O-TAGE	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. .	ăj e-o tĭj	ăj'y'o tĭj	ăj'I ot ăj
AID'-DE-CAMP (-kong)	. . . .	ăd-de kawng'	ăd'e kŏng, *or* ŏd'ă-	ăd'da kŏng'	ăd'e-kawng	ăd'ĕ-kŏng	ăd'de kŏng'
A-LĂR'UM	a-lā'rum	. . . .	a-lā'rum	a lăr'um	a lā rum	a-lār'um	a-lār'um
ĂL'BI-NĪSM	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	al bin izm, *or* ăl'bin-izm	ăl'bin-izm	ăl'bin-izm
AL-BĪ'NO	. . . .	. . . .	al-bī'no, *or* al-bē'no	al-bī'no	al bi nō, *or* al-bē'nō	al-bī'no	al bī'no
ĂL'CO-RĂN	ăl'ko-rān	ăl'ko-rān	al-kō'ran	ăl'ko ran	ăl'ko răn	ăl'ko-răn	ăl'kō-ran
AL'CÔVE, *or* AL-CŌVE'	ăl-kōv'	al-kōv'	al-kōv'	al-kōv'	al kōv'	al-kōv'	ăl'kōv
AL-DEB'A-RAN	. . . .	. . . .	al-de-bā'ran	. . . .	al-dĕb'a-răn	. . . .	al dĕb'ar-an
AL'DINE	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	ăl'dĭn	ăl'dĭn	ăl'dĭn	ăl'dĭn

WEBSTER. 1864.	*PERRY.* 1805.	*WALKER.* 1806.	*KNOWLES.* 1835.	*SMART.* 1857.	*WORCESTER.* 1860.	*COOLEY.* 1860.	*CULL.* 1864.
ĂN'THEL-MĬN'TIC,	ăn thel-mĭn'tĭk,	ăn-thel-mĭn'tĭk,	ăn thel-mĭn'tik,	ăn'thel-mĭn'tik,	ănt-hel mĭn'tĭk,	ăn-thel mĭn'tik,	ăn-thel-mĭn'tik.
ĂN'THO-RĬSM, [-pŏm'),	. . . .	. . . .	ăn'tho-rĭzm,	ăn'tho rĭzm,	ănt-ho-rĭzm,	. . . .	ăn'thor-izm.
ĂN'THRO-PO-MĂN'ÇY (*or*	. . . .	. . . .	ăn'thro pŏm'an-se,	. . . .	ăn-thro-pŏm'an-so	. . . .	ăn-thro-pŏm'an-.
ĂN'TI-BAC-CHI'US,	. . . .	. . . .	ăn-te-băk'yus,	ăn'te-băk'e-us,	ăn-te-bak-kĭ'us,	. . . .	ăn-ti-băk'kĭ-us.
ĂN'TO-NO-MĀ'SI-A,	. . . .	ăn to no-mā'zhe a,	ăn'to-no mā'sya,	ăn'to no mā'zhe-a,	ăn-to-no-mā'zhe a,	. . . .	an-tŏn-o mā'zĭ-a.
ĂP'A-RĬTH'ME-SIS,	. . . .	. . . .	a păr ith-mē'sis,	ăp'a-rĭth'me-sis,	ăp-a-rĭth'me-sis,	. . . .	ăp-a-rĭth'me-sis.
A-PĔP'SY,	ăp'op-se,	ăp'op se,	ăp'ep se,	a-pĕp'se,	ăp'ep-se,	. . . .	a-pĕp'sĭ.
A-PHÆR'E-SIS (-fĕr'e),	a fĕr'e-sis,	a fĕr'e-sis,	a fĕ're-sis,	a-fĕ're-sis,	a-fĕr'e-sis,	. . . .	a-fĕ're-sis.
A-PHĔL'ION (yun),	a fĕl'on,	a-fē'le-on,	a fĕl'yun,	a-fĕ'le-on,	a-fĕ'le-on,	. . . .	a-fĕ'll-on.
ĂPH'THONG (*or* ăp'-),	. . . .	. . . .	ăf'thong,	ăp'thŏng,	ăp'thong,	ăf'thong,	ăf'thong.
ĂP'LŌME,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	a plōm',	. . . .	ap lōm'.
ĂP'O PHLEG-MĂT'IC,	ăp o flĕm'at-ik,	ăp o flĕg-măt'ik,	ăp o flĕm'a-tik,	ăp'o fleg măt'ik,	-ma-tik, *or* -măt'ik,	ăp o thē'o sis,	ăp o-flĕg măt'ik.
ĂP'O-THĔ'O-SIS,	ăp o thē'o sis,	ăp o thē'o-sis,	-ō'sis, *or* thē'o-sis,	ăp o thē'o sis,	ăp o thē'o-sis,	ăp'pro hā tĭv,	ăp o-thē'o-sis.
ĂP'PRO-BĂ'TIVE,	. . . .	. . . .	ăp'pro-bā't ĭv,	ăp'pro bā'tiv,	ăp'pro-ba-tĭv,	. . . .	ăp'pro-bāt-ĭv.
ĂP-PRŌ'PRI A TA RY,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	ăp-pro prĭ'e ta-re,	. . . .	ap-prō'prĭ e ta.
ĂP'PULSE, *or* AP-PUL'SE',	ap pŭls',	ăp'puls,	ap pŭls',	ap pŭls',	ăp'puls, *or* pŭls',	ap pŭls',	ap-pŭls'. [ɣĭ.
Ă'PRON (-purn, *or* prun),	ā'purn,	. . . .	ā'prun,	ā'pron, *coll* ā'purn	ā'purn, *or* ā'prun,	ap'er-us,	ā'prun.
A-PŸ'ROUS (*or* ăp'I rus),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	ā'pĭr us,	ăp'e rus,	ăk'we-dŭkt,	a-pī'rus.
ĂQ'UE-DUCT (we),	ā'kwe dŭkt,	ăk'we dŭkt,	ăk'wel ĭn, *or* -ĭn,	ăk'we-dŭkt,	ăk'we-dŭkt,	ăk'we lĭn,	ăk'we dŭkt.
ĂQ'UI LINE (*or* lin),	ăk'wil-ĭn,	ăk'we-lĭn,	ā'rab,	ăk'we lĭn,	ăk'we-lĭn, *or* -lĭn,	ār'ab,	ăk'wil-ĭn.
ĂR'AB,	. . . .	. . . .	ăach'il, *or* ărk'il,	. . . .	ār'ab, *or* ā'rab,	ār'chil, *or* ărk'il,	ār'ab.
ĂR'CHIL,	. . . .	. . . .	ar kĭ'val,	ărch'il,	ār'chil, *or* ărk'il,	ărk'chil ;*vulg.*ăr'kil,	ār'kĭl
ĂR'CHI-VAL,	. . . .	. . . .	ăr e ŏm'e ter,	. . . .	ar kĭ'val,	ărk'e val.	ăr'kĭv-al.
ĂR'E ŎM'E-TER,	. . . .	. . . .	ār'jen-tĭn,	ăr'en-ter,	ā re-ŏm'e-ter,	ăr e-ŏm'e-ter,	ăr-e-ŏm'e ter.
ĂR'GEN-TĪNE,	. . . .	. . . .	ar jĭl'us,	ăr'jen-tĭn,	ār'jen tĭn,	ār'jen-tĭn,	ār'jent-ĭn.
AR-GIL'LOUS,	ar jĭl'lus,	ar jĭl'lus,	ār'ye tĭt,	ăr'jil-lus,	ar jĭl'lus,	ar jĭl'lus,	ar jĭl'lus.
AR'I-E-TĀ'TE,	ăr'ĭ e tat,	a rĭ'e tĭl,	-to-krāt', *or* a rĭs'-,	ăr'jil e-tĭt,	ār'ĭ e tĭt,	ār'ĭ e tĭt,	ă'rĭ et-ĭt.
A-RĬS'TO-CRAT (*or* ar'ĭs),	ăr-is'to krăt',	ăr is to krāt',	ăr is to tē'l'yan,	ăr'is-to krāt',	a rĭs'to-, *or* ār'is to-	ār-is-to-krē'yan,	ăr'is to krāt.
ĂR'IS-TO TĔ'LI-AN,	. . . .	. . . .	ăr'ĭth-măn'se,	ăr'is-to tē'l'yan,	ăr is to tē'le an,	ăr'ĭth-măn-se,	ăr is to tē'll-an.
ĂR'ITH-MĂN'ÇY (*or* rĭth'),	. . . .	a rĭth'man-se,	ăr'o ma tĭz,	ăr'ĭth'man se,	ăr'ĭth-măn-se,	a rō'ma tĭz,	a rĭth'man-se.
A-RŌ'MA-TĪZE (*or* ăr'o),	a rōm'a tīz,	ăr'ro ma tĭz,	ăr'o ma tĭz,	a rō'ma tĭz,	ăr'o-ma tĭz,*or*-rō' ,	ār'kwe bŭs,	a rō'mat ĭz.
ĂR'QUE BUSE,	ār'kwe bŭs,	ār'kwe bŭs,	ār'kwe bŭs,	ār'ke bŏoz,	ār'kwe bŭs,	ār'rak,	ār'kwe-bus.
AR-RACK',	ar răk',	ar răk',	ăr'rak,	ăr'rak,	ar răk',	. . . .	ār'ak.
AR-RĒT' (*or* ar-rā'),	ar-rĭt',	. . . .	ar-rĕt', *or* ar rā',	ar-rĕt',	ar-rĕt', *or* ar-rā ,	ār'se-, *vulg* ārs'nik	a rĭt'.
ĂR'SE-NIC,	ār'sen ĭk,	ārs'nik,	ārs'nik,	ār'se nik,	ār'se-, *or* ārs'nik,	ārt e-zān,	ār'sen ik
ĂR'TI-ZĂN,	ār'tĭ zăn,	ār te zăn',	ārt'iz-an,	ăr'te zăn,	ār'te-, *or* -te-zān',	as plr'ant,	ārt'ĭ zān.
AS-PĬR'ANT,	. . . .	. . . .	as-pī'rant,	as pī'raut,	as plr'-, *or* ās'pe ,	as sĕrt'o re,	as pīr'ant.
AS-SĔRT'O RY, [ig năt),	. . . .	. . . .	as sĕrt'ur e,	as'cer-tĭn-e,	ās'ser to-re,	as sĕrt'o re,	as-sĕrt'o rĭ.
ASSIGNAT (ăs'ĭg-năt, *or* ăs'-	. . . .	. . . .	ăs'sin yă,	ăs'seen-yă,	ās in-yā', *or* ās ig	as sin-yā ,	ăs'sig nāt.
ĂS'YMP-TOTE (-im-),	. . . .	ăs'im tōt,	a-simp'tōt,	ăs'im-tōt,	ăs'im-tōt, [năt',	ăs'im , *or* as-ĭm'-,	ăs'im-tōt.
ĀTE,	āt,	. . . .	ăt,	ăt, *or* ēt,	ăt, *or* ēt,	. . . .	ăt
ĂTH'A-NĂ'SIAN (-zhan),	. . . .	. . . .	-nā'shan, *or* -nā'sh-	ăth'an-ăzh'e-an,	ăth-a nā'zhan,	ăth'let,	ăth-a-nā'zĭ-an.
ĂTH'LETE,	. . . .	. . . .	ath lē'te, [ɣan,	ath-lē't',	ăth'lēt,	-e ens, *or* -y'ens,	ath-lēt'.
AU'DI-ENCE,	aw'dĭ ens,	awd'yens,	ăv a lawnsh',	aw'de ens,	aw'de-ens,	ăv'a-lōnsh,	aw'dĭ ens.
AV'A-LĂNCHE',	. .	. .	a-vong kŏor yā',	ăv'a lŏngsh',	ăv-a-lānsh',	a vŭng'kŏo rĭr.	ăv'a-lānsh.
A-VANT'-GUARD,	a vănt'gärd,	a vănt'gärd,	a vŏng'gärd,	ăv'ŏng kŏor'e er,	a-vănt' , *or* a vän'-g	a vŭng'gärd.	a vŭng'gärd.
AV'A-TAR',	. . . .	. . . .	a vā'tar,	a vŏng'gärd,	ăv'a tär',	. . . .	ă-vă'tar.
A-VŎ'CA-TĪVE,	. . . .	. . . .	a vŏk'-, *or* a vŏk' ,	ăv'a tär',	a-vŏk'a-tĭv,	a vŭk'a tĭv,	a-vŏk'a tĭv.
A-VOW FE',	. . . .	. . . .	a vow'e,	ăv'o kā'tĭv,	ăv-ow ee',	. . . .	ăv-ow ee'.
AX'IL-LA-RY,	ag zĭl'la ry,	ăks'sil la re,	ăks'il la-re,	a vow et',	ăks'il la-re,	a vŭk'a tĭv,	ăks'il-la rĭ.
AX'I-OM,	ăk'sĭ ŭm,	ăk'shum,	ăks'yum,	ăks'il lăr e,	ăks'yum,	ăv-ow ee',	ăks'ĭ um.
A'I'I-MUTH AI,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	ăk'se um,	ăz e mŭ'thal,	ăk'se-um,	ăz'i mŭth al.
A ZŌTI',	. . . .	. . . .	a zōt',	. . . .	ā'zŏt,	. . . .	ăz'ōt.
AZURE (ăzh'ur, *or* ā'zhur),	ā'zyur,	ā'zhūr,	ā'zhŏor, *or* ā'zhur,	ā'zŏt,	ā'zhur, *or* ăzh'ur,	ā'zot, *or* āz'ot,	ā'zhŭr.
BĂCK-SLIDE',	băk'slīd,	băk'slīd',	băk'slīd,	ā'zh'oor,	bak slīd',	ăzh'ūr,	Lak slīd'.
BĂI'CO NY,	bal kō'nĭ,	bal kō'ne,	băl'ko ne,	bak-slīd',	băl'ko , *or* bal kō'-,	băk'slīd,	băl'ko nĭ.
BĂL'LET,	băl'let,	băl'let,	bal-ĭ', *or* băl'let,	băl'kō ne,	bal-lā', *or* băl'let,	băl'ko ne,	băl'lĭt.
BĂL'LIS-TI R (*or* lĭs'),	. . . .	. . . .	băl'is-ter,	băl'lā,	băl'lis ter,	băl'ā, *or* băl'let,	bal lĭs'ter.
BĂI'LO TADE,	. . . .	. . . .	băl'o tād,	bal lĭs'ter,	băl'lo tād.	. . . .	. . . .
BA-NA'NA,	ba nă'na,	ba nā'nă,	ba nā'nă,	băl'o-tād,	ba nă' , *or* ba-nă'-,	ba nă'nă,	ba-nă'nă.
BĂN'IAN (*or* -yăn'),	băn'yan,	băn'yan,	băn'yan,	ba nă'nă,	ban-yăn',	băn'yan,	băn'ĭ an
BA-SALT',	. . . .	. . . .	bā sŭlt',	ban-yăn',	ba sawlt',	ba sŏlt',	ba-zawlt'.
BĂS'A-NĪTE,	. . . .	. . . .	băs'a nĭt,	ba sawlt',	băs'a nĭt,	. . . .	băz'an īt.
BAS TILE', *or* BĂS'TILE,	. . . .	. . . .	bas teel',	băz'a-nĭt,	bas teel',	băs teel',	bas teel'.
BATON (bă-tŏng'),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	bas teel',	bă tŏng',	ba tŏng',	bă-tong'.
BEAU-I-DĒ'AL (bo),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	bă'tŏng,	bŏ'e-dā'al,	bŏ-e-dē'al,	bō i-dē'al.
BE DĬ'ZEN (*or* -dĭz'n),	be dĭ'zn,	be dĭ'zn,	be dĭ'zn,	bŏ'e-dā'al,	be dĭ'zn,	be-dĭ'zn,	be dĭ'zn.
BEEN (bĭn),	bēn,	bēn,	bĭn,	be dĭ'zn,	bĭn,	bĭn,	bĭn.
BELLES LET TRES (bel lĭt'-	bĕl lēt'tr,	bĕl lā'tr,	bĕl lā'ter,	bĭn,	bĕl-lēt'tr,	bēl-lēt'tr,	bel-lēt'ter.
BĔR'LIN (*or* -lĭn'), [ter),	bĕr'lin,	bĕr-lĭn',	bĕr'lin,	bĕl lēt'ter,	ber-lĭn', *or* bĕr'lin,	bĕr'lin,	bĕr'lin.
BĔSTIAL, (-yal),	bĕs'tĭ al,	bĕs'che-al,	bĕst'yal,	bĕr'lĭn,	bĕst'yal,	bĕst-y'al,	bĕs'tĭ al.
BEST-IAL'I-TY (-yăl'-),	bĕs te ăl'e te,	bĕs-che-ăl'e-te,	bĕst yăl'ĭt e,	bĕst e-ăl'e-te,	bĕst ye ăl'e te,	bĕst-ye-ăl'e te,	bes tĭ ăl'ĭ-tĭ.
BĔV'EL,	bĕv'el,	bĕv'il,	bĕv'zl,	bĕv'vl,	bĕv'vi,	bĕv'el,	bĕv'el.
BĔZ'EL,	bĕz'el,	. . . .	bĕz'zl,	bĕ'zzl,	bĕz'el, *or* bĕz'zl,	bĕz'el, *or* bĕz'zl,	bĕz'el.
BIS'LI-O THĔ'ÇAL,	. . . .	bĭb-le ŏth'e-kal,	bĭb'le-o thĭ'kal,	bĭb'le-ŏth'e kal,	-ŏth'e-, *or* o-thĭ' ,	bĭb'le o thĭ'kal,	bĭb ll-ŏth'ĭ-kal.
BI-DĔT' (*or* be dā'),	. . . .	. . . .	bĭd'ĕt, *or* bĭd'ā',	be-dā',	be-dĕt', *or* be dā',	bĭd-ĕt', *or* be dā',	bĭ dĕt'.
BI-LŌ'RATE,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	bi fō'rāt,	. . . .	bĭ fō'rāt.
BLU'U-GOŬS, *or* BI-JŪ'GOŬS,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	bi jū'gus,	. . . .	bĭ-jū'gus.
BI-LŌ'BATE,	. . . .	. . . .	bĭ lō'bĭt,	bĭ'lō-bĭt,	bĭ lō'bāt,	bĭ-lō'bāt,	bĭ-lō'bat.
BI-PAR'TILE,	. . . .	. . . .	bĭ pärt'il,	. . . .	bĭ pär'tĭl,	bĭp'ar tĭl,	bĭ pärt'ĭl.
BI PLI'CATE,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	bĭ'ple-kāt.	. . . .	. . . .
BI'SON,	. . . .	. . . .	bĭ'sŭn,	bĭz'un,	bĭ'sun, *or* bīz'un,	bĭ'sŏn,	bīz'on.
BIV'I-OŬS *or* BI'VI-OŬS,	. . . .	. . . .	bĭv'yŭs,	bī've ŭs,	bĭ've us,	bĭv'y'us,	bī-vī'us.
BIV'OUAC (-wak),	. . . .	. . . .	nĭ'vŏo-ăk,	bĭv'oo-ăk,	bĭv'wăk,	bĭv'wak,	bĭv'ŏo-ak.
BLANC-MANGE (blo-mŏnj'),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	blŏng mŏngzh',	blo mawngzh',	blŭm băst',	bla-mănj'.
BŎM'BAST,	bŏm'băst',	bŭm'bast,*n.*,-băst',	bŏm'băst,	bŭm'băst',	bŭm băst',*or*bŭm'-	bŏn'ze,	bŭm'băst.
BŎN'ZE,	. . . .	[*a* ,	bŏn'ze,	bŏnz,	bŏn'ze,	bō'rĭj; *coll.* bŭr'ĭj,	bŏn'ze.
BŎR'AGE,	bō'rĭj,	bŭr'ĭj,	bŏr'ĭj,	bŏr'ĭj,	bŏz'um, *or* bŏb'-	bŏbz'um,	bŏr'ĭj.
BŎS'OM,	bŏb'zum,	bŏ'zum, *or* bŏb'-,	bŏz'ŭm,	bŏb'kŭ,	bŏb-kĕ', *or* bŏb'kă,	bŏb-kĕ',	bŏb'zum.
BOUQUET (bō-kĕ', *or* bō'-	. . . .	bŏb kā',	bŏrn,	bŏrn,	bŏrn, *or* bōrn,	bŏrn,	bŏb-kā'.
BŎUKNE, [kĕ'),	bŏŭrn,	bŏrn,	bōl,	bōl,	bōl,	bōl,	bŏrn.
BOWL,	boul,	bōl,	bŏ'lin,	bŏ'lin,	bŏ'lin, *or* bou'lin,	bŏ'lin,	bō'lin.
BŎW'LINE,	. . . .	bou'lin,	brăk'yal,	brăk'yăl,	brăk'yal, *or* brā'-,	brā'ke al,	brā'ke al.
BRĂCH'I-AL (*or* brā'kĭ-al),	brāk'ĭ-al,	brāk'yal,	brā'vo,	brā'vo,	brā'vo, *or* brā'vo,	brā'vo,	brā'o.
BRĀ'VO,	brā'vo,	brā'vo,	brē-vēt',	brē-vēt',	bre-vēt', *or* brēv'et,	brēv'el, *or* brēv'ĕl,	bre-vēt'.
BRE-VĒT',	. . . .	. . . .	brŏnz, *or* brŏnz,	brŏnz,	brŏnz, *or* brŏnz,	brŏnz,	brŏnz.
BRONZE (brŏnz, *or* brŏnz),	brŏnz,	brŏnz,	brŏoch,	brŏch,	brŏch,	brŏch,	brŏch.
BRŎOCH (brŏch),	brŏoch,	brŏch,	bu-bŏn'ŏ seel,	bū'bo-no seel',	bu bŏn'o-seel,	bu bŏn'o-seel,	bu bŏn'o seel.
BU-BŎN'O-CĒLE,	. . . .	bu-bŏn'ŏ seel,	. . . .	bū'nen tŏr,	bu sĕn'-,*or*bū'sen ,	. . . .	bu sĕn'tŏr.
BU-ÇĔN'TAUR,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	bŏd'dizm,	bŏd'dizm,	bŏbz'um, [tăng,	bŏd'dizm.
BUD'DHISM (bŏŏd'lzm),	. . . .	. . . .	bŏŏl'le-tĭn, *or* bŭl'-	bŏbl'e-tĭn,	bŏbl'le tĭn, *or* -tĭn,	bŏbl'e tŏn,*or* bŏbl'-	bŏbl'le tin.
BŬL'LE-TĬN,	bŏŏl'tĭn,	. . . .	klb'a-ret,	kăb'a-rā,	kăb'a rĭ, *or* -rĕt,	kăb'a-rā,	kăb'a-ret.
ÇAB'A-RET,	. . . .	. . . .	kŏ'kŏ,	. . . .	kā'ko,	ka-kĭ'o, [a-lŏt,	ka-kĭ'o.
ÇA-CĬ'O (ka-kĭ'o),	kā'ko,	. . . .	. . . .	kăd-u sē'an,	kăsh'a-lŏt,	kăsh'a-lo, *or* kăch'-	kăch'a-lot.
ÇĂCH'A-LŌT,	. . . .	. . . .	kă dŭs'yăn,	. . . .	kăd-u sē'an,	ka-dū'sh'an,	ka-dū'se-an.
ÇA-DŪ'ÇE-AN, (*or* -sē'an),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .

WEBSTER. 1864.	PERRY. 1805.	WALKER. 1806.	KNOWLES. 1835.	SMART. 1857.	WORCESTER. 1860.	COOLEY. 1863.	CULL. 1864.
ĈĂS/SON,	kăs-soon′,	. . . .	kăs′sŏn,	kăs′son,	kă-soon′,	kăs′ŏn,	kăs-sŏn′,
ĈĂL/A-MĪNE,	kăl′a-mĭn,	kăl′a-mĭn,	kăl′a-mĭn,	kăl′a-mĭn,	kăl′a-mĭn, *or* -mīn,	kăl′a-mĭn,	kăl′a mĭn.
ĈĂL/ĈĒ-Ā/TED,	. . . .	kăl′she ā-ted,	kăl′se-ā-tĕd,	kăl′se-ā ted,	kăl′se-āt-ed,	kal-sĭ′-, *or* kăl′se-,	kăl′se-ā-ted,	kăl′se-āt-ed.
ĈAL-ĈĪN′A BLE,	. . . .	. . . .	kawl′sĭn-a bl,	kal-sĭ′na-bl,	kal-sĭ′-, *or* kăl′se-,	kal sĭn′a-bl,	kal-sin′a-bl.
ĈĂL/ĈI-UM,	. . . .	. . . .	kăl′se-ŭm,	kăl′se-um,	kăl′she-um,	kăl′se um, *or* kăl′sh′um,	kăl′sĭ-um.
ĈĂLK′IN (*or* kaw′kin),	. . . .	. . . .	kawl′kin,	kăl′kin, *vulg.* kaw′-,	kăl′kin, *or* kaw′-	kăl′kin, *coll.* kawk′-,	kawk′in.
ĈA-LĔĈ′I-NAL,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	kăl e sĭ′nal,	ka-lĭs′in-al,	ka lis′in al.
ĈĂL/Y-ĈĪNE,	. . . .	. . . .	kăl′e-sĭn,	kăl′e sĭn,	kăl′e-sĭn,	kăl′e-sĭn,	kăl′ĭ sin.
ĈĂ′LYX,	. . . .	. . . .	kă′liks,	kăl′iks,	kă′liks,	kăl′iks,	kă′liks.
ĈA-MĔL′O-PARD, *or* ĈĂM′-EL-O-PĂRD′,	ka-mĕl′o-pärd,	ka-mĕl′o-pärd,	kăm′el o pärd,	kăm′el o pärd,	ka mĕl′o pärd, *or* kăm′e-lo pärd,	ka-mĕl′o-pärd,	kam-ĕl′o-pärd.
ĈĂM′I-SĂ′DO,	kăm-ĭ-să′do,	kăm-e-să′do,	kăm-e-să′do,	kăm′e-să′do,	kăm-e-sā′do,	. . . .	kam-ĕ-să′do.
ĈAN-TĂ′TA, *or* ĈAN-TĂ′TA,	kan tă′ta,	kan-tă′ta,	kăn-tă′ta,	kăn tă′ta,	kan tă′ta, *or* -tä′ta,	kăn-tă′ta,	kan tă′ta.
ĈAN′TA-LĬV′ER,	. . . .	. . . .	kăn′ta-lĭv er,	kăn′te-le′ver,	kăn-ta lĭv′er,	. . . .	kăn-ta-lē′ver.
ĈAP′IL-LA-RY (*or* ka-pĭl′-),	ka-pĭl′la-re,	kăp′il-la-re,	kăp′il-lăr-e,	kăp′il-lăr-e,	kăp′il-, *or* ka pĭl′-,	kăp′il la-re,	kăp′il-la-rĭ.
ĈĂPON (kā′pn, *or* kā′pun),	kā′pn,	kā′pn,	kā′pun,	kā′pn,	kā′pn,	kāp′n,	kā′pn.
ĈAP′RE-O-LATE,	. . . .	. . . .	kăp′re-o-lāt,	kā′pre o lāt,	ka-prē′o-lāt,	kăp′re o-lāt,	kăp′re-ol-āt.
ĈAP′RINE,	. . . .	. . . .	ka-preen′,	kā′prĭn,	kăp′rĭn, *or* kā′prĭn,	kā′prĭn,	kăp′rin.
ĈAP′RI-ŎLE,	. . . .	kăp-re-ōl′,	kăp′re-ōl,	kā′pre ōl,	kăp′re ōl,	kăp′re ōl,	kăp′rĭ-ōl.
ĈAR′A-BĪNE,	kăr-a-bĭn′,	kăr-a-bĭn,	kăr′a-bĭn,	kăr′a-bĭn,	kăr′a-bĭn,	kăr′a bĭn,	kăr′a-bin.
ĈAR′A-VĂN′ (*or* kăr′a văn′),	kăr-a-văn′,	kăr a-văn′,	kăr′a văn,	kăr′a-văn′,	kăr′a văn,	kăr′a văn,	kăr′a-van.
ĈAR′BINE,	kăr bĭn′,	kăr-bĭn′,	kăr′bĭn,	kăr′bĭn,	kăr′bĭn, *or* kar-bĭn′	kăr′bĭn,	kăr′bin.
ĈAR′MINE,	kăr-mĭn′,	kar mĭn′,	kăr′mĭn,	kăr-mĭn′,	kăr′mĭn, *or* -mīn′,	kăr′mĭn,	kăr′min.
ĈAR-TĔL′, *or* ĈĂR′TEL,	kăr′tel,	kar tĕl′,	kăr-tĕl′, *or* -teel′,	kar tĕl′,	kar-tĕl′,	kăr-tĕl′,	kăr′tel.
ĈĂSE′MENT,	kās′mĕnt,	kāz′mĕnt,	kāz′mĕnt,	kāz′mĕnt,	kāz′ment,	kāz′mĕnt,	kāz′ment.
ĈĂ′SE-OŬS,	. . . .	. . . .	kā′shus,	kā′sh′us,	kā′se us, *or* kā′she-,	kā′se us, *or* -sh′us,	kā′se-us.
ĈA-SHEW′ (ka shōō′),	. . . .	ka shōō′,	ka-shōō′,	ka shōō′,	ka-shōō′, *or* kăsh′-,	ka-sh′ōō′,	kăsh′ū
ĈĂS/SA-DA,	. . . .	kăs′sa dă,	kas să′dă,	kăs′sa-dă,	kas să′dă, *or* kăs′,	. . . .	kăs′sa-dă.
ĈĂS/SA-VA,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	kas să′vă, *or* kăs′-,	kăs′sa vă,	kăs′sa-vă.
ĈĒ′ĈI-TY,	sēs′ĭ-tĭ,	sē′se-te,	sē′se-te,	sē′se-te,	sē′se te, *or* sē′se te,	sē′sĭt-e,	sē′sĭ tĭ.
ĈĒ/DRĪNE,	sē′drĭn,	sē′drĭn,	sē′drĭn,	sē′drĭn,	sē′drĭn,	sē′drĭn,	sē′drin.
ĈEI′LES-TĪNE,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	se lĕs′tĭn,	sel′es tĭn,	se-lĕs′teen,	sĕl′es tin.
ĈEM′ENT, *or* ĈE-MENT′,	sĕm′ent,	sĕm′ent,	sĕm′ent,	se-mĕnt′,	sĕm′ent,	se mĕnt′,	se mĕnt′.
ĈĒ′NO-BY,	. . . .	. . . .	sē′no-be,	sē′no be,	sē′no be, *or* sēn′o,	. . . .	sēn′o bĭ.
ĈER/VĪNE,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	ser-vīn′,	sĕr′vĭn,	sĕr′vĭn,	sĕr′vin.
ĈHĂB′A-SIE,	. . . .	. . . .	chăb′a-se,	shăb′a se,	kăb′a se, *or* shăb′-,	. . . .	shăb a se.
ĈHĂB′A-SĪTE,	. . . .	. . . .	chăb′a-sīt,	shăb′a sīt,	kăb′a sīt, *or* shăb′-,	. . . .	kăb′a sīt.
ĈHA-GRĪN′ (sha grĭn′),	sha green′,	sha green′,	sha-green′,	sha-green′,	sha green′,	sha green′,	sha green′.
ĈHAL-ĈĔD′ON-Y (*or* kăl′-),	. . . .	. . . .	kăl′se-dŭn-e,	kăl-sĕd′o ne,	kal sĕd′-, *or* kăl′se ,	kăl sĕd′o ne,	kal sĕd′on ĭ.
ĈHĂL′DRON,	. . . .	chăl′drun,	chawl′drun,	chawl′drun,	chawl′ , *or* chăl′ ,	chawl′drŭn,	chal′drun.
ĈHĂM′OIS (-mĭ, *or* -moi′),	shăm′ĭ,	sha moi′,	shăm′oi,	shăm′wŏ,	shăm′me, *or* -moi′,	shăm′wŏ, shăm′e,	shăm′waw.
ĈHAM-PĂIGN′ (păn′),	shăm-pān′,	chăm′pān,	shăm′pān,	shăm pān′,	shăm pān′,	shăm-pĭn′,	shăm′pān
ĈHĂM′PER-TOR,	. . . .	. . . .	shăm′per ter,	sham pĕr′tur,	shăm′per tur,	shăm′pĕr ter,	shăm′pĕr-ter.
ĈHAP (*the jaw*),	chawp,	chŏp,	chăp, *or* chŏp,	chŏp,	chŏp,	chŏp,	chĭp
ĈHAP′LER-ŎN (shăp′er-ŏn),	shăp′e rŏn,	shăp er ŏn′,	shăp′ĕr-ŏn, *or* ŏng,	shăp′er ŏng,	shăp′ĕr-ŏn,	shăp′ĕr ŏn,	shăp e rŏn
ĈHĂT′EL-LA-NY (shăt′),	chăt′el la-nĭ,	chăt′tel lŏn e,	shăt′el-, *or* chăt′el-	shăt′el-lăn e,	chăt′tl, *or* chat′el,	chăt′el,	shăt′tel la nĭ.
ĈHĂT′TEL (chăt′tl),	chăt′tel,	chăt′tl,	chăt′ĕl,	chăt′tl,	kĭm′is tre, *or* kĭm′ ,	kĭm′is tre,	chăt′tel.
ĈHĔM′IS-TRY (kĕm′is),	kĭm′is-tre,	kĭm′is tre,	chim-păn′ze,	chĭm′pan-ze′,	che rōōt′,	shĕ rōōt′,	kĭm′ist-rĭ.
ĈHE-RŌŌT′ (che-rōōt′),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	chĭm pĭn′ze,	chĭm-pĭn′ze,	shĕ rōōt′
ĈHIM-PĂN′ZEE,	. . . .	. . . .	chĭm-păn′ze,	kĭ′ro măn se,	kĭ′ro , *or* kĭr′o-	kĭ′ro măn se,	chĭm′pan-zē.
ĈHĪ′RO-MĂN′ĈY,	kī rŏm′ăn sĭ,	kīr′o măn se,	kĭ′ro măn-se,	. . . .	she văl′rik, *or* che ,	she văl′rik,	kĭr′o-măn sĭ.
ĈHĪV′AL-RIC (shīv′-),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	shīv′al-rus,	shĭv′al ,*or* chĭv′al-,	shĭv′al-rŭs,	shĭv′al rĭk
ĈHĪV′AL-ROŬS (shīv′),	. . . .	chĭv′al-rus,	shīv′al rus,	shĭv′al re,	shĭv′al-, *or* chĭv′al ,	shĭv′al re,	shĭv′al rus.
ĈHĪV′AL-RY (shīv′-),	shĭv′al rĭ,	chĭv′al re,	shĭv′al re,	shā′păng,	chŏp′in, *or* -peen′,	chŏp′in,	shĭv′al-rĭ.
ĈHŎP′IN,	chŏp′in,	cho-peen′,	shā′păng,	kŏr′is-, *or* kwĕr′is-,	kŏr′is ter,	kŏr′is ter,	chŏp′ĭn.
ĈHŌR′IS-TER,	kŏr′is tur,	kwĭr′ist er,	kŏr′is-, *or* kwĕr′is-,	kŏr′is ter,	kris te ăn′e-te,	kris te ăn′ĭt e,	kŏr′ist-er.
ĈHRĬST-IAN′I-TY (-yăn′-),	krĭs-tĭ ăn′ĭ-tĭ,	krĭs che ăn′e te,	krĭst yăn′ĭt e,	krĭs te ăn′e-te,	krŏn o lŏj′e kal,	kro no lŏj′ĭk al	krĭs tĭ-ăn′ĭ-tĭ.
ĈHRŌN′O-LŎĞ′IC-AL,	krō-no lŏj′ĭ-kal,	krŏn o lŏj′ik-al,	krō no lŏj′ĭk al,	krō′no lŏj′e-kal,	kĭ , *or* kll e făk′tĭv,	kĭ le făk′tĭv,	krō no-lŏj′ĭk al
ĈHŬ′I FAĈ′TIVE,	kĭ ĭ făk′tĭv,	kll e-făk′tĭv,	kĭ′le făk′tĭv,	kĭ′le făk′tĭv,	klĕf, *or* klĭf,	klĭf,	kĭl ĭ-făk′tĭv.
ĈLĔF,	klĕf,	klĭf,	klĕf,	klĭf,	klĭm′a tĭs,	klĭm′a tĭs,	klĭf
ĈLĔM′A-TIS,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	klĭm′en tĭn,	klĭm′en tĭn,	. . . .	klĕ mā′tis.
ĈLĔM′ENT-INE,	. . . .	. . . .	klĕm′en-tĭn,	klĕm′en tĭn,	klep sĭ′dra,	klĭp′se-, *or* -sĭ′dra,	klĕm′ent ĭn.
ĈLĔP′SY-DRA (*or* -sĭ′),	. . . .	. . . .	klep sĭ′drä,	klĭp′se drä,	klĭrk, *or* klĕrk,	-tĕr′ik, *or* măk′ter	klĭp′sĭ-drä
ĈLĔRK (*in Eng.* klärk),	klärk,	klĭrk,	klärk,	klärk,	klĭm-ak tĕr′ik,	klĭm-ak tĕr′ik,	klärk
ĈLI-MĂX′TER-IC (*or* -tĕr′-),	klī-măk-tĕr′ik,	klĭm-ak tĕr′ik,	klī mak tĕr′ik,	klĭm′ak tĕr′ik	klōthz, *or* klōz,	klōthz,	klĭm-ak-tĕr′ik.
ĈLŌTHS (*coll.* klōz),	klōthz,	klōz,	. . . .	klōthz,	klŭf, *or* klŏf,	klŭf,	klōthz
ĈLŎUGH (klŭf),	klŏf,	klow,	klŭf,	klŭf,	kō′bawlt,	kō′bŏlt,	klŭf.
ĈŌ′BALT, (-bôlt),	kōb′ălt,	kōb′ălt,	kō′bălt,	kō′bawlt,	kŏch′e-neel, [alt,	kŭch′ĭn-eel,	kō′bawlt
ĈOCH′I-NEAL,	kŭch′ĭ-neel,	kŭch′e-neel,	kŭch′in-eel,	kŏch-e neel′,	kŏk′a tris,	kŭk′a tris,	kŏch′ĭ neel.
ĈOCK′A-TRIĈE,	kŏk′a trĭs,	kŏk′a tris,	kŏk′a trĭs,	kŏk′a tris,	kŏg′ne-, *or* kŏn′e ,	kŏg′ne , *or* kŏn′e ,	kŏk′a tris.
ĈOG′NI-ZANĈE (*or* kŏn′ĭ-),	kŏn′ĭ-zăns,	kŏg′ne-, *or* kŏn′e-,	kŏn′iz-ăns,	kŏn′e zăns,	kŏl ur lĭ′ik,	kŭl ur lĭ′ik,	kŏg′niz ans.
ĈOL/OR-IF′IC (kŭl′),	kŭl-o rĭf′ĭk,	kŏl or lĭ′ik,	kŏl o rĭf′ĭk,	kŭl′ur lĭ′ik,	kol pōrt′ur,	kŏl′pōrt er,	kŭl ur lĭ′ik.
ĈŌL′PŌRT ER,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	kŏl′um , *or* -lŭm′ ,	kŏl′ŭm bŭr e,	kŏl pōr-tur.
ĈŌL′UM-BA-RY,	ko-lŭm′ba rĭ,	ko lŭm′ba re,	kŏl′um bĕr e,	kŏl′um bŭr e,	kŏm′ăt,	kŏ′măt,	kŏl′um ba rĭ.
ĈŌ′MATE, *a* ;	. . . .	. . . .	kŏ′mā′tĕ,	kŏm′ăt,	kŏm a tōs′,	kŏ-ma tōs′,	kŏ′măt
ĈŌ′MA-TŌSE′,	kō′ma tōs,	kōm a tōs′,	kō-ma tōs,	kō ma-tōs,	kŏm′a tŭs,	kŏ ma-tus,	kŏ′ma tōs.
ĈŌ′MA-TOŬS,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	kŭm′bat, *or* kŏm′-,	kŏm′băt,	kŏ′ma tŭs.
ĈŌM′BAT,	kŏm′băt,	kŭm′băt,	kŏm′bat,	kŭm′bat,	kŏm′ *or* -ment′,	kŏm′ĕnt,	kŏm′bat
ĈŌM′MENT, *v. t.*,	kom mĕnt′,	kŏm′mĕnt,	kom mĕnt′,	kŏm′ment,	kŏm mis sār′e at, *or* kŏm mis sā′re at,	kŏm mis sĭr′e ăt,	kom mĕnt′
ĈŌM/MIS-SA′RI-AT,	. . . .	. . . .	kŏm′is sār yat,	kŏm′mis sār′e ă,	kom-mŏd′,	kŏm mŏd′, [kŏm′ ,	kom-mis sĭ′rĭ a.
ĈOM-MŌDE′,	kŭm-mōd′,	kom-mŏd′,	kŭm-mōd′,	kŏm′mud,	kŏm′rĭd, *or* kŭm′-,	kŏm′răd,	kom mŏd′.
ĈŌM′PEN-SĀTE (*or* pĕn′-)	kŭm pĕn′sāt,	kom pĕn′sāt,	kŏm′pen-, *or* pĕns′-	kum pĕn′sāt,	kon sĭl′e-ā-te re,	-sĭl′e , *coll.* -sĭl′ya ,	kŏm′rad.
ĈŌM′PLOT, *n.*,	kŭm plŏt′,	kŏm plŏt′,	kŭm′plŏt,	kŏm′plŏt,	kŏn′-, *or* -kreet′,	kon kreet′,	kon sĭl′ĭ-ā-tŏ rĭ.
ĈŌM′RADE,	kŭm′răd,	kŭm′răd,	kŭn sĭl′yăt, *or* e-āt,	sĭl′e āt, *or* sĭl′yāt,	kŏn′fus-, *or* -fūs′-,	kŏn fes ŏr	kŏn′kreet.
ĈON-ĈIL/I-ĀTE,	kŭn-sĭl′ĭ a to-rĭ,	kon-sĭl′e a-tŭr e,	kŭn sĭl′e a-tŭr e,	kŏng′kreet,	kŏn fe-dānt′,	kŏn-fe dānt′,	kŏn′fĭ-dant.
ĈŌN′ĈRĒTE, *a.*,	kŏn-kreet′,	kon-kreet′,	kon-kret′,	kŏn′fes-sor,	kon-fīn′,	kŏn′fin.	kon-fin′.
ĈON-FESS/OR,	kŏn-fĕs′ser,	kŏn′fes-ser,	kon-fĕs′ur, *or* kŏn′-,	kŏn′fe-dānt′,	kŏn fe-dĭnt′,	kŏn-fe dānt′,	kŏn′fĭ-dant.
ĈŌN′FI-DĀNT′,	kŏn′fĭ-dānt,	kŏn fe-dānt′,	kŏn fe-dānt′,	kŏn′fin,	kon-fīn′, *or* kŏn′-	kŏn′fin.	kon-fin′.
ĈŌN′FINE, (*or* -fīn′), *v. t.*,	kŭn-fīn′,	kon-fīn′,	kŭn-fīn′,	kŏn-fis′kāt,	kŏn fis′kāt,	kon fis′kāt,	kon-fis′kāt.
ĈŌN′FIS-ĈATE (*or* -fĭs′-),	kŭn-fis′kāt,	kon-fis′kāt,	-fīs′ , *or* kŏn′fis-,	kŏn-frŭnt′,	-frŭnt′, *or* -frŏnt′,	kŏn frŭnt′,	kon frŭnt′.
ĈON-FRŎNT′ (frŭnt′),	kŏn′je,	kon frŏnt′,	kŭn-frŏnt′,	kŏng zhā′	kŏn′je,	kŏn′je,	kŏn′je.
ĈŌN′GE,	kŏn jee′,	kon-jē′ner,	kŏng zhā′	kŏn′je,	kŏn′je ner, *or* -jĕ′ ,	kŏn′je nĕr,	kon-jeen′er.
ĈŌN′GE-NER,	kŏn jē′ner,	kon-glō′bāt,	kŏn jē′ner,	kŏn′je-ner,	kon glō′bāt,	kŏn glō′bāt,	kon-glōb′āt.
ĈON-GLŌ′BATE,	kŏn-glo bāt,	kŏn-nāt′,	kou glō′bĭt,	kŏng′glo-bāt,	kon nāt′, [sūr′,	kon-nāt′,	kŏn-nāt′.
ĈŌN′NATE (*or* kon-nāt′),	kŏn-nāt′,	kŏn nis sūr′,	kon-nāt′,	kŏn-nāt′,	kŏn nis sūr′, *or*	kŏn′nās-sūr′,	kŏn′nā-sūr.
ĈŌN′NOIS-SEUR′ (*or* -sūr′)	kŏn nis sūr′,	kŏn′sis to-rĭ,	kŏn′sis-tŭr e,	kŏn′nās-sūr′,	kŏn′-, *or* kon sis′-,	kon-sist′ŏr-e,	kŏn′sis tō-rĭ.
ĈON-SIS′TO-RY,	kŏn′sis to-rĭ,	kŏn′sis-tŭr e,	kŏn′sis thi e,	kŏn′sis thi e,	kon-sŏlz′, *or* kŏn′-,	kŏn′sŏlz,	kŏn′sŏlz
ĈON-SŎLS′, *or* ĈŌN′SOLS,	. . . .	. . . .	kŏn-stēl′lāt,	kon-sŏlz′,	kon stēl′lāt,	kŏn′stēl-lāt,	kon-stēl′lāt.
ĈŌN′STEL-LATE (*or* -stĕl′-),	kŭn-stēl′lāt,	kŏn′sult, *or* -sŭlt′,	kŏn′sult,	kŏn-stel′lāt,	kŏn′sult, *or* -sŭlt′,	kŏn-sŭlt′,	kŏn′sult.
ĈON-SŬLT′ (*or* kŏn′-),	kŏn′sult, *or* -sŭlt′,	kon-sŭm′māt,	kŏn′sum-māt,	kŏn-sŭlt′,	kon-sŭm′māt,	kŏn-sŭm′māt,	kŏn′sum-māt.
ĈŌN′SUM-MATE (*or* -sŭm′-),	kŭn-sŭm′māt,	kŏn-tĕm′plāt,	kŏn′tem , *or* tĕm′-,	kŏn-sŭm′māt,	kon-tĕm′plāt,	kon-tĕm′plāt,	kon-tĕm′plāt.
ĈŌN′TEM-PLATE (*or* -tĕm′),	kŭn-tĕm′plāt,	kŏn-tĕm′plāt-ur,	kŭn-tĕm′plāt-ur,	kŏn′tem plā′tur,	kon tĕnts′, *or* kŏn′-,	kŏn tĕnts′,	kon-tĕm′plāt-or
ĈŌN′TENTS (*or* -tĕnts′),	kŭn-tĕnts′,	kŏn tĕnts′,	kŏn tĕnts′,	kŏn-tĕnts′,	kon tĕnts′, *or* kŏn′-,	kŏn tĕnts′,	kŏn′tents.

WEBSTER. 1864.	PERRY. 1805.	WALKER. 1806.	KNOWLES. 1835.	SMART. 1857.	WORCESTER. 1860.	COOLEY. 1863.	CULL. 1864.
ĢON-TĪN′Ū-Ā′TOR,	kŭn-tĭn′u-ā tur,	kŏn-tĭn-ū ā′tor,	kŏn-tĭn′ū-āt-ur,	kŏn-tĭn′ū-ā′tur,	kon-tĭn-u-ā′tor,	kŏn-tĭn′u-ā-tur,	kon-tĭn′u-āt-ur.
ĢŎN′TRĪST,	kŭn-trĭ′,	kŏn′trĭst,	kŏn′trĭst,	kŏn′trĭst,	kŏn′trĭst,	kŏn′trĭst,	kŏn′trĭst.
ĢON-VĔN′TĪENT, (yent),	kŭn-vē′nĭ-ĕnt,	kŏn vē′ne-ĕnt,	kŏn-vēn′yĕnt,	kŏn-vēn′yĕnt,	kon-veon′yent,	kŏn′vens-ĭ, or -vĭv′e-, or -vĭv′yal,	kŏn-vēn′yent,	kŏn′vēns-ĭf.
ĢŎN′VERSE-LY,	kŭn-vĕrs′lĭ,	kŏn vĕrs′le,	kŭn-vĕrs′le,	kŭn-vĕrs′le,	kŏn′vĕrs-le, or kŏn′ne,	kŏn′vĕrs-le,	kon vĭv′ĭ-al.	kon vĭv′ĭ-al.
ĢON-VĬV′Ĭ-AL,	kŭn-vĭv′ĭ ăl,	kon vlv′yal,	kŭn vĭv′yal,	kŭn vĭv′yal,	kŏn′ne, or kŏ′ne,	kŏ′ne,	kŏ′nĭ.	kŏ′nĭ.
ĢŎ′NY, or ĢŎN′Ĭ,	kŭn′Ĭ,	kŏn′e,	kŭn′e,	kŭn′e,	kŏdp′er, or kŏdp′-,	kŏdp′er,	kŏd′per.	kŏd′per.
ĢOÐP′ER,	kŏdp′ĕr,	kŏdp′er,	kŏdp′er,	ko-pa′bă,	ko pee′bă,	ko-pā′bă,	ko pă′bă.	ko pă′bă.
ĢO-PĀI′BĂ,	. .	. .	ko pa′bă,	kŏrd′yăl,	kŏrd′yal,	kŏrd′y′al,	kŏr′dĭ-al.	kŏr′dĭ-al.
ĢÔR′DI-AL, or ĢÔRD′IAL,	kŏr′dĭ ăl,	kŏr′ol la re,	kŏrd′yăl,	kŏr′ŏl lĭr-e,	kŏr′ol-, or ko-rŏl′-,	kŏr′ŏl-lĭr-e,	kŏr′rol-la rĭ	kŏr′rol-la rĭ
ĢÔR′OL-LA-RY,	kŏr′ol la rĭ,	kŏr ŏ′nal,	kŏr′ŏl lĭr-e,	kŏr′o-nal,	ko rō′nal, or kŏr′-,	kŏr′o-nāl,	ko-rō′nal.	ko-rō′nal.
ĢÔR′O-NAL,	kŏr′o năl,	kŏrs,	kŏr′o-năl,	kôrs,	kŏrs, or kôrs,	kŏrs,	kôrs.	kôrs.
ĢÔRSE, or ĢÔRSE,	kōrs,	kō′tĕr ee′,	kôrs,	kŏt′ĕr-ae′,	kō-te-ree′,	kō-tĕr-ē′,	kŏ te rē′.	kŏ te rē′.
ĢŌ′TE-RIĔ′,	kŏt′e ree,	ko-tĭl′yŭng,or-yōng,	kō′tĕr-ee,	ko tĭl′yun,	ko tĭl′yun,	ko tĭl′yŭn,	ko teel′yong.	ko teel′yong.
ĢO-TĬL′ION (-tĭl′yun),	ko tĭl′yon,	. .	ko-tĭl′yŭn,or-yōng,	kŏt-e-lĕd′o nŭs,	kŏt e lĕ′don-ŭs,	kŏt e lĕ′don-ŭs,	kŏt-ĭl-ĕ′don-ŭs.	kŏt-ĭl-ĕ′don-ŭs.
ĢŎVT′Y-LĔD′O-NOŬS,	. .	. .	. .	kŏd pā′,	kŏd pā′,	kŏd pē′,	kŏd′pă.	kŏd′pă.
ĢQU-PEE′, (kŭb-pee′),	koo-pee′,	kŏd pee′,	kŏd pā′,	kŏdr′e-er,	kŏdr′e-er,	kŏdr′e-ĕr,	kŏd′re-er.	kŏd′re-er.
ĢQU′RI-ER,	kŏd′rĭ er,	kŏd reer′,	kŏdr′yĕr,	kŏrt′yŭs,	kŏrt′yŭs,	kŏrt′yŭs,	kŏrt′e-us.	kŏrt′e-us.
ĢOURT′E-OŬS,	kûr′che-us,	kûr′che us,	kŏrt′yŭs,	kûr te zăn′,	kûr′te zăn,	kûr′te zăn,	kŏrt′e-zan.	kŏrt′e-zan.
ĢOURT′E ZĂN,	kûr′te zăn,	kûr-te zăn′,	kŏrt′e zăn,	krŏk′o dĭl,	krŏk′o dĭl,	krŏk′o dĭl,	krŏk′o-dĭl.	krŏk′o-dĭl.
ĢRŌC′O-DILE,	krŏk′o dĭl,	krŏk′o dĭl,	krŏk′o-dĭl,	krĭs′tal-lĭn,	krĭs′tal-lĭn,	krĭs′tal-lĭn,	krĭs′tal-lĭn.	krĭs′tal-lĭn.
ĢRYS′TAL-LĪNE,	krĭs′tal-lĭn,	krĭs′tal lĭn, or -lĭn,	krĭs′tal-lĭn, or -lĭn,	kwĕ′rŭs,	kwe rās′, or kwĕ′-,	kwe rās′,	kwĭ-rās′.	kwĭ-rās′.
ĢU′I-RĂSS (kwĕ′-, or -răs),	kwĕ′rŭs,	kwe rās′,	kûr′ŭs,	kûr′vet,	kûr′vet, or kur-vĕt′,	kûr′vĕt,	kur-vĕt′.	kur-vĕt′.
ĢUR′VIL, n.	kŭr vĕt′,	kur vĕt′,	kûl′vet,	.	.	.	.	.
(Ģ′Y-MŌŞE,	. .	.	sĭ′mōs,	da gwĕr′o-tĭp,	da-gĕr′o tĭp,	da gĕr′o tĭp,	da gŭr′o tĭp.	da gŭr′o tĭp.
DA GUERRE/O-TYPE (-gĕr′-),	. .	.	.	dă′le-a,	dă′le-ă,	dă′le-ă,	dăl′ĭ ă.	dăl′ĭ ă.
DAH′LIA (dăl′yă, or dāl′ya),	.	.	.	.	da mās′sin,	dăm′as-sĭn,	dăm′as-sĭn.	dăm′as-sĭn.
DAM′AS-SIN,	.	.	.	d tnt,	dänt,	dänt,	dawnt	dawnt
DAUNT,	dawnt, or dänt,	dänt,	dawnt,	dĕk a nal,	dĕk′a-, or dc kĭ′-,	dĕk′a nal,	dĕ′kan-al.	dĕ′kan-al.
DĔ¢′A-NAL,	.	.	dĕ kăn tĭ′shun,	dĕ kăn tĭ′shun,	dĕk an tā′shun,	dĕ kăn tĭ′shun.	dē kant ā′shon.	dē kant ā′shon.
DĔ′¢AN-TĀ′TION,	dĕ kăn tĭ′shŭn,	dĕs′ĕp tŭr e,	dĕ kăn tĭ′shun,	de-sĕp′tŭr-e,	de-sĕp′-, or dĕs′ĕp ,	de sĕp′tŭr-e.	de-sĕp′to rĭ.	de-sĕp′to rĭ.
DE-¢ĔP′TO-RY,	de sĕp′to rĭ,	de kō′rŭs,	de sĕp′tŭr e,	de kō′rus,	dc kō′-, or dĕk′o ,	de kō′rus,	de kō′rus.	de kō′rus.
DE-¢Ō′ROĐS (or dĕk′o rus),	dĕk′o rŭs,	de krĭ′-tăl,	de kō′rus,	de krĭ′tal,	de krĭ′tal,	de krĭ′tal,	dĕk′re tal.	dĕk′re tal.
DE CRĔ′TAL,	de krĭ′tăl,	de krĭ′-, or dĕk re ,	de krĭ′tăl,	dĕ fĭll′,	de fĭl′,	de fĭl′,	de fĭl′	de fĭl′
DE-I ILE′, or DĔ′I Ĭ L, a ,	de fil′,	de fil′,	de feel′, or de fll′,	dĕ′fla gra bl,	de fl ĭ′-, or dĕ′fla ,	de fl ĭ′gr ĭbl,	de fl ĭ′gra-bl.	de fl ĭ′gra-bl.
DE-FLA′GRA BLE (or dĕf′),	de flĭg′ra bl,	de fl ĭ′gra bl,	de f l ĭ′grăbl,	dĕ′le bl,	dĕ′le bl,	dĕl′ĕ-bl	dĕ′le-bl	dĕ′le-bl
DĔL′E-BLE,	.	.	dĕl ĕk tā′shun,	dĕ′lĕk-tā′shun,	dĕ′lĕk-tā′shun,	dĕ lĕk tā′shun,	dē lĕk tā′shon.	dē lĕk tā′shon.
DĔ′LEC-TĀ′TION,	dĕ lĕk tĭ′shun,	dĕ meen′,	dĕ mān′,	de meen′,	de meen′,	de mee n′,	de meen′	de meen′
DE-MĒSNE′ (-meen′),	de-meen′,	dĕm o nŏl o je,	dĕ mun ŏl′o je,	dĕm′on-ŏl′o je ,	dĕ mon-, or dĕm ,	dĕ mŭn ŏl′o je,	dē mon-ŏl′o jĭ.	dē mon-ŏl′o jĭ.
DĔ′MON-ŌL′O-GY,	dĕ mo-nŏl′o jĭ,	de mŏn′strāt,	de mŏns′trāt,	de mŏn′strāt,	de mŏn′strāt,	-mŏn′-, coll dĕm′-,	de mŏn′strāt.	de mŏn′strāt.
DĔM′ON-STRĀTE (or mŏn′),	de mŏn′strāt,	str a′tur,or -mŏn′ ,	dĕm-un strĭ′tur,	dĕm′on strĭ′tur,	-strā′,-or de mŏn′-	dĕm′on strā tŏr,	dĕm′on-strāt-ur.	dĕm′on-strāt-ur.
DĔM′ON-STRĀ′TOR,	dĕm ŭn strā′tur,	dĕn ū-dĭ′shun,	dĕn-ū dā′shun,	dĕn′u dā′shun,	dĕn u dĭ′shun,	dĕ nū-dā′shun,	dē nūd-a′shon.	dē-ŭeg-mā′shon.
DĔN′U DĂ′TION,	dĕ nū dĭ′shun,	dĕ fiem ,ordc fleg ,	dĕ flĕg-mā′shun,	dĕ′flĕg ma′tĭ un,	dĕ′flĕg mā′shun,	dĕ flĕg mā′shun	dĕp-o-zĭsh′ŭn,	dē po zish′on.
DĔ′PHLEG MĂ′TION,	dĕ′fle ma′sl un,	dĕ′p o zĭsh′un,	dĕ′pō zĭsh′un,	dĕ′po zĭsh′ur	dĕp-o zĭsh′un,	dĕp-o-zĭsh′ŭn,	dĕ pō′	dĕ pō′
DĔP′O ŞI′TION (zĭsh′un),	dĕp o zĭsh′un,	.	dō pō′,	dĭ pō′,	de pō′,	dĭ pō′, or dc pō′,	de sĭk′kăt,	de sĭk′ăt.
DI POT (de-pō′, or dĕ′po),	.	.	de sĭk′kăt,	de sĭk′kĭt,	de sĭk′kăt,	de sĭk′kăt,	de-sĭn′,	de sĭn′.
DĔS′IC CATE (or sĭk′-),	de sĭk′kāt,	de sĭn′,	de-zĭn′,	de-sĭn′,	de sĭn′, or de zĭn′,	de-sĭn′,	dĕs pe rĭ′do,	dĕs pe-rĭ′do.
DI-SIGN′ (-sin′, or zīn′),	de sin′,	.	-′do, or -ĭ′do,	dĕs′per-ĭ′do,	dĕs pe rĭ′do,	dĕ′tăl	dĕ′tăl	dĕ′tăl
DĔS′PER A′DO,	dĕs pe rĭ′do,	de tăl′,	de tăl′,	dĕ′tĭl,	de tĭl′, or dĕ′tĭl,	dĕt′e nū,	dĕt′e-nū.	dĕt′e-nū.
DĔ′TAIL, or DE-TAIL′, n	de tăl′,	de tĭn′ŭ,	dĕt′in ū,	dĕt′e nū,	dĕt e , or de tĭn′ū,	dĕv′as tat,	dĕv′as tăt.	dĕv′as tăt.
DĔT′I-NŪ,	.	dĕv′as tăt,	dĕv′ĭast ăt,	de văs′tat,	de văs′tat,or dĕv′ ,	dĭ al′la je,	dĭ′al-ăj.	dĭ′al-ăj.
DEV′AS-TATE (or de văs′),	de-vas′tāt,	dĭ al′a je,	dĭ Ml′la je,	dĭ al′la je,	dĭ ăl′la je,	dĭ′a mŭnd,	dĭ′a mond.	dĭ′a mond.
DI′AL-LAĢE (Min),	.	dĭ′a mond,	dĭ′a mond, ,coll dĭ′mund,	dĭ′a trĭ′be,	dĭ a trĭb, or dĭ ăt	dĭ′a trĭb,	dĭ′a trĭb	dĭ′a trĭb
DI′A-MOND (or dĭ′mund),	dĭ′a mŭnd,	dĭ′a trĭb,	dĭ′a trĭb,	dĭp′thŏng,	dĭp′thŏng, [re be,	dĭp thŏng,	dĭf′thŏng.	dĭf′thŏng.
DI′A TRIBE,	dĭ′a trĭb,	dĭp′thŏng,	dĭf′thŏng,	dĭs′krĕp′ans,	dĭs′krĕ pans,	dĭs′krĕ pans,	dĭs′krep-ans.	dĭs′krep-ans.
DIPH′THONG(dĭf′ ,ordĭp′),	dĭp′thŏng,	dĭs′krĕ pans,	dĭs krĕp′ăns,	dĭs′krĕ pănt,	dĭs′krĕ pănt,	dĭs′krĕ pănt,	dĭs′krep-ant.	dĭs′krep-ant.
DIS-CRĔP′ANĢE,	dĭs′krĕ pănt,	dĭs′krĕ pănt,	dĭs krĕp′ănt,	dĭs′pu ta bl,	dĭs pu′-,or dĭs pū′-,	dĭs pu ta bl,	dĭs pŭt′a-bl.	dĭs pŭt′a-bl.
DIS-CRĔP′ANT,	dĭs′krĕ pănt,	dĭs′pu-,or dĭs pū′-,	dĭs pū′ ,or dĭs′pū-,	dĭs sĭll′a bl,	dĭs sĭl′la bl,	dĭs sĭl′ăbl,	dĭs sĭl′ăbl.	dĭs sĭl′ăbl.
DIS′PU TA-BLE,	dis pū′ta bl,	dĭs sĭll abl,	dĭs sĭl′la bl,	drăm′a,	drăm′a,	dr ĭm′a,	drăm′a	drăm′a
DIS SĬL′LA-BI E (or dĭs′),	dis sĭl′la bl,	drĭ′mă, or drăm′ă,	drăm′ă′,	dĭn′as te,	dĭn′as te,	dĭn′ăs te,	dĭn′as tĭ	dĭn′as tĭ
DRA′MA, or DRĂ′MA,	drā′mă,	dr ăm′a,	dĭn′ăst-e,	dis pĕp′se,	dis′pep , or pĕp′ ,	dis pĕp′se,	dis pĕp′se.	dis pĕp′se.
DĬ′NAS TY,	dĭ′na′sa tĭ,	dĭs′pĕp se,	dis′pĕp se,	ck klc zc ăs′tik,	ck klc zc ăs′tik,	ck klc zc ăs′tik,	ck klc zĭ-ăs′tik.	ck klc zĭ-ăs′tik.
DYS PĔP′SY,	.	ĕk klc zhe-ăs′tĭk,	ĕk klc-ze ăs′tik,	ĕ klă′,	ă klă′,	ă klă′,	ĕ klĭ′	ĕ klĭ′
Ec cLĔ′gi-Ă′TIC,	ĕk klĕ zĭ ăs′tĭk,	ĕ klaw′,	ĕ klă′,	ĕ lo′in,	ĕ lo′in,	ĕ lo′in,	ĕ kon ŏm′ĭk al.	ĕ kon ŏm′ĭk al.
ĕ-cLAT′ (e-klăt′),	ă klăt′,	ĕ ko nŏm′ĭk al,	ĕ ko nŏm′ĭk-ăl,	ĕ lo′in, or ĕ ko	ĕ lo′in, or ĕ lĭ′in,	ĕ lo′in,	ĕ lŏ′je ăk,	ĕ lŏ′je ăk,
Ē′CO NŌM′IC AL,	ē ko nŏm′ĭ kăl,	ĕ o-nŏm′ĭk al,	ĕ ko nŏm′ĭk-ăl,	ĕ lŏ′je jĭ′ak,	ĕ lŏ′je jĭ′ak,	ĕ lĕngk′,	ĕ lĕngk′,	ĕ lĕngk′,
ĔC′LAN-FĬNL (or -flĭn),	ĕg′lan flĭn,	ĕg′lan tĭn,	ĕg′lan tĭn,	e-lĕngk′, or lĕntsh′,	ĕ lĕngk′, or lĕntsh′,	ĕ lŏng gā′shun,	ĕ long gā′shon.	ĕ long gā′shon.
E′GO TĪSM,	ē′go tĭzm,	ē′go tĭzm,	ē′go tĭzm,	ĕ lŏng g ĭ′shun,	ĕ lŏng g ĭ′shun,	ĕ lĭ′trŭm,	ĕ lĭ′e-trŭm.	ĕ lĭ′trum.
E GRĔ′GIOŬS (jus),	e grē′jĭ-us,	e grĭ′je us,	e grĭ′jus,	ĕ l ĭ′in,	ĕ l ĭ′in,	em brā′zhŭr.	em brā′zhŭr.	em brā′zhŭr.
E LĂ′INE,	.	.	e lă′in,	ĕl′e jĭ′ak,	ĕl e jĭ′ak,	ĕ lĕngk′, or lĕntsh′,	ĕ lŏng gā′shŭn.	ĕ lĭ′trum.
E LĔ′GI-AC (or ĕl′e jĭ′ak),	e-lē′jĭ , or ĕl e jĭ′ ,	ĕl e jĭ′ak,	ĕl e jĭ′ăk,	e-lĕngk′,	e-lĕngk′,	ĕ lŏng g ĭ′shun,	ĕ lĭ′e-trŭm.	em brā′zhŭr.
E-LĔNCH′ (e lĕnk′),	.	e lŏntsh′,	e-lĕngk′,	ĕl′e trum, or e lĭ′ ,	ĕl ong gĭ′shun,	ĕ lŏng gā′shŭn.	em brā′zhŭr.	ĕ lĭ′e-trŭm.
E ION GA′TION,	ē lŏn gā′shun,	ĕl-ong g ĭ′shun,	ē-lŏng′g ĭ′shun,	ĕ lĭ′trŭm,	ĕl′e trum, or e lĭ′ ,	em brā′zhŭr,	em brā′zhŭr.	em-pĭ-rĭ′an.
ĔM-BRĀ′ŞURI (brā′zhyr),	ĕm-bra zūr′,	ĕm brĭ′zhŭr,	ĕm-bra zhūr′,	em brā′zhŭr,	em brā′zhŭr,	em brā′zhŭr,	em-pĭ-rĭ′an.	em-pĭ-rĭ′an.
E-MŌL′LI-ĂTE,	.	.	e mĕl′ĕ-āt, or ĕ lĭt,	e mŏl′y ĭt,	e mŏl′y ĭt,	e mŏl′y ĭt, [zhur,	e mŏl′y ĭt,	e mŏl′ĭ ăt
E MŌL′LIENT (-mōl′y ent),	e mŏl′lĭ-ĕnt,	e mŏl′yĕnt,	e mŏl′yĕnt,	e mŏl′y ĭnt,	e mŏl′y ĭnt,	e mŏl′y ĕnt,	e mŏl′y ĕnt,	e mŏl′ĭ ent.
ĔM-PĬR′IC, orĔM′PĬR IC, a ,	ĕm′pĭr , or -pĭr ,	ĕm′pĭr , or -pĭr′ ,	ĕm pĭr′ĭk,	em pĭr′ĭk,	em pĭr′-, or ĕm′pe ,	ĕm′pĭr ĭk,	em pĭr′ĭk.	em pĭr′ĭk.
ĔM′PI-RĒ′AN,	-pĭr′e , or -pĭ-rē′ ,	pe-rĭ′ , or pĭr′e ,	ĕm pe rĭ′an,	ĕm′pe rĭ′an,	-pe-re′an,or pĭr′e ,	ĕm pe rĭ′an,	em-pĭ-rĭ′an.	em-pĭ-rĭ′an.
ĔN-ĖOFF′ (en-fŏf′),	ĕn fĭt′,	ĕn fĭf′,	ĕn fcef′, or ĕn fĭf′,	en fĭf′,	en fĭf′,	ĕn fĕf′,	ĕn fef′,	en-fĭ lad′
ĔN′FI-LĂDE′,	ĕn fe lăd′,	ĕn fe-lăd′,	ĕn fĭl ăd′, or ŏng′ ,	ŏng′fe lăd′,	ĕ nig măt′e kal,	ĕn fe-lăd′,	ĕ nig-măt′ĭk-al.	ĕ nig-măt′ĭk-al.
E/NIG-MĂT′IC-AL,	ĕ nĭg măt′ĭ-kăl,	ĕn-ĭg măt′e kal,	ĕ nĭg măt′ĭk ăl,	ĕ′nĭg-măt′ĭ kal,	en ne′a gon,	ĕ nig măt′ĭk al,	ĕn′ne-a gŏn.	ĕn′ne-a gŏn.
ĔN′NE-A-GŌN,	.	.	ĕn nĕ′a gŏn,	en ne′a gon,	ŏng′vĕl ŏp,	ĕn′ne a gon,	ĕn′vel-ŏp.	ĕn′vel-ŏp.
ĔN′VEL-ŌPL, ĔN-VĔL′OP,	ĕn′ve lŏp,	ŏn-ve-lōp′,	ĕn-vĕl′up,	ŏng-ve rŏnz′, or	ĕn′ve rŭnz,	ĕn′ve rŭnz,	ĕn′vĕ rŏnz.	ĕn′vĕ rŏnz.
EN VI′RONG (or ĕn′vĭ-),	ĕn-vī′rŭnz,	ŏn′ve-rŏnz, or	ĕn vī′runz,	ĕn vī′rŭnz,	ĕn′ve-rŏnz,	ĕp-e ku rē′an,	ĕp-ĭ ku-rē′an.	ĕp-ĭ ku-rē′an.
ĔP′I-cū′RE AN(or-ku rē′),	ĕp-ĭ ku re-ăn,	-ku rē′-	ĕp e ku rē′ăn,	ĕp′ok,	ĕp′ok, or ĕ′pŏk,	ĕp′ŏk,	ĕ′pok.	ĕ′pok.
ĔP′OCH,	ĕ′pŏk,	ĕp′ŏk, or ĕ′pŏk,	ĕp′ŏk, [or e-kĕr′e,	ĕk′wĕr e,	ĕk′wĕr-e, or e	ĕk′wĕr-e,	ĕk′wĕ rĭ.	ĕk′wĕ rĭ.
E-QUĔR′RY or ĔQ′UE-RĬ,	ĕk′wĕr-rĭ,	e-kwĕr′e,	e-kwĕr′e,	.	ĕr′e ŏm′e ter,	ĕr e ŏm′e ter,	ĕr ĭ-ŏm′e ter.	ĕr ĭ-ŏm′e ter.
F′RI-ŎM′E-TER,	.	.	.	ăi′rand,	ĕr′ănd,	ĕr′rand,	ĕr′rand.	ĕr′rand.
ĔR RAND,	ĕr′rănd,	ăi′rand,	ĕr′ănd,	ĕr′ring,	ĕr′ring,	ĕr′ring,	ĕr′ring	ĕr′ring
ĔRR′ING,	ĕr′ring,	.	ĕr′ring,	.	.	.	.	.
ĔS-cAl′OI (es kŏl′up),	ĕs kŭl′ŭp,	skŏl′ŭp,	ĕs kŏl′up,or skŏl′ ,	sha-lŏt′,	shă-lŏt′,	ĕsh′a lŏt′,	ĕs-kŏl′lop.	ĕs-kŏl′lop.
ĔŞ¢HI′Λ-LŎT′ (ĕsh′),	shăl-lŏt′,	shă-lŏt′,	sha-lŏt′,	.	.	.	.	.
ĔS′¢RI-TOIRL′ (twŏr′ ,	.	ĕs krū-tŏr′,	ĕs krŏ-twŏr′,	ĕs pĕ′o năzh,	ĕs′pe o năzh,	ĕs′kre twăr′,	ĕs′kre twăr′	ĕs′kre twăr′
ĔS′PI-ON-ĂGE′ (or -ăzh′),	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ĔS′SAY-IST (or es-sā′ist, ,	ĕs′sā-ĭst,	ĕs-sā′ist,	ĕs′ā-ĭst,	ĕs′ā ĭst,	ĕs′a ĭst, or es-sā′ ,	ĕs′a ĭst,	ĕs′sa-ist.	ĕs′sa-ist.
ĔS′TRI-PUS,	.	ŭ rĭ′pus,	ŭ′rĭp ŭs,	ŭ′re pŭs,	ŭ rĭ′pus, or ŭ′re ,	.	ŭ′rĭ-pus.	ŭ-ri-pŭs.
ĔS′TRO PĔ′AN,	ŭ ro-pē′ăn,orŭ-rō′- ,	ŭ ro-pē′an,	ŭ ro-pē′ăn,	ŭ-ro pē′an,	ŭ ro-pē′ăn,	ŭ ro-pē′ăn,	ŭ′rith me.	ŭ-ro-pē′an.
ĔS′RYTH-MY,	.	ŭ′rĭth me,	ŭ′rĭth me,	ŭ′rĭth′me,	ŭ′rith me, [tha ,	.	.	.
ĔS′THIA-NĂ′SY (orŭ thăn′),	.	ŭ thăn′a se,	ŭ thăn′a se,	ŭ′than-ĭ′ze,	ŭ thăn′a se, or ŭ′-	ŭ thăn′a se,	ŭ-thăn′a-sĭ.	ŭ-thăn′a-sĭ.
Ē′VAN-ĢĔL′IC-AL,	ē văn jĕl′ĭ kăl,	ĕv-ăn jĕl′e-kal,	ĕ-văn-jĕl′ĭk-ăl,	ĕv-an jĕl′e kal,	ē van-jĕl′ , or ĕv ,	ĕv-an jĕl′ĭk al,	ē van jĕl′ĭk-al.	ē van jĕl′ĭk-al.
ĘX-ĂM′PI F,	ĕgz ăm′pl,	ĕgz-ăm′pl,	ĕgz-ămp′l,	ĕgz ăm′pl,	egz ăm′pl,	ĕgz ăm′pl,	egz-ăm′pl.	egz-ăm′pl.
ĘX′CA-VĀTE,	eks-kā′vat,	ĕks-kā′vāt,	ĕks-kāv′ăt,	ĕks′ka-vat,	ĕks′ka ,or ĕks kā′- ,	ĕks′ka-vāt,	ĕks′ka-vāt.	ĕks′ka-vāt.
EN-CRĬT′,	.	.	ĕk-sĕrpt′,	ĕk-sĕrpt′,	eks sĕrpt′, or ĕks′- ,	ĕks sĕrpt′,	ek-sĕrpt′.	ek-sĕrpt′.
ĘN-CŬI′ANT,	.	.	ĕk-sĭt′ănt,	ĕks′se tant,	eks-s ′ , or ĕk′se- ,	ĕks-sĭt′ănt,	ek-sĭt′ant.	ek-sĭt′ant.
ĘN′CRE-TĬVE,	ĕks′kre-tĭv,	ĕks′kre-tĭv,	ĕks-krē′tĭv,	ĕks-krū′tĭv,	ĕks′kre , or -krū′- ,	ĕks-krū′tĭv,	eks-krē′tĭv.	eks-krē′tĭv.

WEBSTER. 1864.	PERRY. 1805.	WALKER. 1806.	KNOWLES. 1835.	SMART. 1857.	WORCESTER. 1860.	COOLEY. 1863.	CULL. 1864.
EX'ERE-TO-RY,	ĕks'kre-to-rĭ,	ĕks'kre-tŭr-e,	ĕks-krē'tŭr e,	ĕks-krē'tŭr-e,	ĕks'kre-, *or* -krē'-,	ĕks-krē'tŏr-e,	ĕks'kre-to-ri.
EX'E-CRA-TO-RY,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ĕks'e-krāt'ŭr e,	ĕks'e-krā'tŭr-e,	ĕks'e-krā-to re,	ĕks'e-krā-tŏr-e,	ĕk'se-krē-to ri.
EX'EM-PLA-RY,	ĕgz'ĕm-pla-rĭ,	ĕgz'em-pla re,	ĕks ĕmp'lŏr-e,	ĕgz'ĕm-plăr-e,	ĕgz'em-pla re,	ĕgz'em-plŭr-e,	ĕgz-ĕm-pla-ri.
EXILE, *s.*,	. . . . .	ĕg zīl',	ĕks'll,	ĕgz'll,	egz-īl', *or* ĕks'll,	ĕks'll,	ĕgz-īl'
EX'PI-A-TO-RY,	ĕks'pĭ-a-to rĭ,	ĕks'pe a-tŭr e,	ĕks'pe-āt-ŭr-e,	ĕks'pe-ā'tŭr-e,	ĕks'pe-a-to re,	ĕks'pe-ā-tŏr-e,	ĕks'pĭ-a-tō rĭ.
EX'PLI-CA'TO-RY,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ĕks'ple-kāt ŭr e,	ĕks'ple-kā'tŭr e,	ĕks'ple kā-to-re,	ĕks'ple-kā tŏr-e,	ĕks'plĭ-kā-to rĭ.
EX-PLŌR'A-TO-RY,	. . . . .	ĕks-plōr'a tŭr e,	ĕks-plōr'a tŭr-e,	ĕks-plōr'a-tŭr e,	eks plōr'a-tor-e,	ĕks-plōr'a-tŏr-e,	eks plōr'a to rĭ.
EX-PÖST'U-LA-TO-RY,	eks-pŏs'tu-la to rĭ,	ĕks pŏs'tu-la tŭr-e,	ĕks-pŏs'tu-lāt ŭr e,	ĕks-pŏs'tu lā'tur e,	eks pŏst'u-la to re,	ĕks pŏs'tu lā-tŏr-e,	eks-pŏs'tu-lā tō-rĭ.
EX'PRO-BRĀTE,	ĕks'pro-brāt,	ĕks prō'brāt,	ĕks'pro-brāt,	ĕks'pro-brā't,	-prō'brāt,*or* ĕks'-,	ĕks'pro brāt,	ĕks-pro-brāt
EX'PUR-GĀTE (*or* -pûr'-),	. . . . .	. . . . .	eks-pûr'gāt,	eks-pûr'gāt,	eks pûr'gāt,	eks-pûr-'-, *or* ĕks' ,	eks-pûr'gāt.
EX'PUR-GA'TOR (*or* pûr'-),	ĕks-pur-gā'tur,	. . . . .	eks pûr'gāt-ur,	eks pûr'ga tur,	eks pûr'-, *or* ĕks'-,	eks-pûr'ga tor,	eks pûr'gāt-u.
EX'SIC-CĀTE (*or* sĭk'-),	eks-sĭk'kāt,	ĕks sĭk'kāt,	ĕks-sĭk'āt,	eks sĭk'kāt,	eks sĭk'kāt,	eks sĭk'kāt,	ek-sĭk'kāt.
EX-TĔR'MI-NA-TO-RY,	eks-tĕr'mĭ na ,	ĕks tĕr'me na ,	ĕks-tĕr'mĭn a ,	eks-tĕr'me nā'-,	eks tĕr'mĭ-na-,	eks-tĕrm'in-ā-,	eks-tĕr'mĭ-nā-.
EX'TIR-PĀTE (*or* -tĕr'-),	eks-tûr'pāt,	ĕks tûr'pāt,	eks-tĕr'pāt,	eks-tĕr'pā tur,	eks tĕr'-, *or* ĕks'-,	eks-tĕr'pāt,	ek-stĕrp'āt.
EX'TIR-PA'TOR (*or* -tĕr'-),	-tŭr'-, *or* -tor-pā',	ĕks-tĕr'pa tur,	ĕks'tĕrp ā'tur,	eks tĕr'pa tur,	-trŏr'-, *or* tra-ŏr',	eks-tĕr'pa tor,	ek-stĕrp'āt-u.
EX-TRĂD'I-NATE,[-tra ŏr	eks-trŏr'dĭ-na rĭ,	ĕks trŏr'de-na-re,	ĕks-trŏr din-ĕr'e,	eks trŏr'de nĕr e,	eks-trŏr'de-nāt,	eks-trŏr'de-nār-e,	ĕks tra-vē'nāt.
EY'RY (ā'rĭ),	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . .
FAB'RIC,	ā'rĭ,	ā'r e,	ā're, *or* ĕ'r e,	ĕ'ra, *or* ā'r e,	ĕ'r-e,	ē're, *or* ēr'e,	ē're, *or* ēr'e,	ī'rĭ.
FAC'TION (fawk'chun),	făb'rĭk,	făb'rĭk, *or* fă'brĭk,	făb'rik,	făb'rik,	făb'rik,	făb'rik,	făb'rik,	făb'rik.
FAL'CON-NĔT,	fawk'chŭn,	fawk'shun,	fawk'shun,	fawk'chun,	fawk'chun,*or* shun,	fawk'shun,	fawk'shun.
FA-MIL-IAR'I-TY,	. . . . .	fawk'ko nĕt,	fawk'ko nĕt,	făl'ko nĕt,	făl'-, *or* fawl'-,	făl'ko nĕt,	făl'kon et.
FF'BRILL, *or* FEB'RILL,	fa mĭl'-yăr'ĭ tĭ,	fa-mĭl ye-ăr'e te,	fa mĭl-yăr'ĭt e,	fa mĭl'e ăr'e tu,	fa mĭl'ya ăr'e te,	fa mĭl-yă'rĭt e,	fa mĭl'ĭ ăr'ĭt-ē.
FE'CUN-DĀTE,	fē'brĭl,	fē'brĭl,	fē'brĭl,	fĕ'brĭl,	fē'brĭl, *or* fĭb'rĭl,	fĭb'rĭl,	fē'brĭl
FE'I-ĀL,	fe kŭn'dāt,	fe kŭnd'āt,	fe kŭnd'āt,	fe kŭn'-dāt,	fē'cŭn-dāt,	fĭ'cŭn-dāt,	fĭ'kund-āt.
FEMF-CÔV'ERT (kŭv'),	fē'lĭn,	fē'lĭn,	fe lĭn',	fe lĭn',	fē'lĭn,	fĭ'lĭn,	fĭ'lĭn
FEMF-SŌLE',	fĭm'-,	. .	. .	fawm'kŏv vĕr',	fem-ko vert', *or*	fem kŭv'ert,	fĕm kŭv'ert.
FEOLF,	fām-sōl',	fawm'sŏl,	fawm'sŏl,	fawm'-sŏl, *or* fĭm',	fĭm ko vert', *or*	fĭm sōl',	fĭm-sōl'.
FEOF-FEE',	fĕf,	. .	. .	fcem-sŏl',	fĭm sōl',	fĭm sōl',	fĕf
FEOF-FEE',	fĕf fee',	fef,	fef,	fĕf,	fĕf,	fĕf,	fĕf fee',
FER'RULE (-rŭl, *or* -rūl),	fĕr'rĭl,	fĕf'fee',	fĕf-ee',	fĕf fee',	fĕf'fee, *or* fĭf-fee',	fĕf fee',	fĕf-fee'.
FĔV'ER-FOUS,	fes tū'kus,	fĕr'rĭl,	fĕr'ryl,	fĕr'ryl,	fĕr'ril, *or* fĕr'ryl,	fĕr'ryl,	fĕr'ūl
FIELD'FÄRE,	feeld'fär,	fĕs tū'kus,	fĕs'tu kŭs,	fĕs'tu kŭs,	fes tū'kus,	fĕs'tu kŭs,	fĕs'tu kŭs.
FI-NŌ'CHI-O,	flawnt,	feeld'fär,	feeld'fär,	feeld'fär, *coll* fēld',	feeld'fär,	fĭ'ld fär,	fĭ'ld fär
FLÄUNT,	flänt,	fe nō'she o,	fe nō'she o,	fe nō'she o,	fe nō'she o,	fĭn ŏtsh'ŷo,	fĭ nō'ke-o.
FÖ'LI O (*or* lō'yo),	fō'lĭ-o,	flänt,	flawnt, *or* flänt,	flänt,	flänt,	flänt,	flawnt.
FORL'FA-MILIE,	fōr fă'mĭ-lē,	fō'le-o,	fō'le-o,	fō'le ŏ, *or* fōl'ŷo,	fō'le-o,	fō'le-o,	fō'lĭ-o
FÖRE-IN'TO,	fōr fă'ther,	fōr fa'ther,	fōr'fa ther,	fōr'fa ther,	fōr' , *or* fōr-fă' ,	fōr'fa ther, [ĕd,	fōr'fă ther.
FÖRE'AL-ĪGH',	fōr'hĕd,	fōr'hĕd,	fōr'hĕd,	fōr'hĕd, *coll* fōr'ed,	fōr'ed, *or* fōr'hĕd,	fōr'hĕd, *coll* fōr'-	fōr'hed
FÖRT'AL-IĢH',	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	fōrt ăl'ĭs,	fōr'ta lis,	fōrt'al ls,	fōrt'al-ĭs.
FORT'NIGHT (-nĭt),	fōrt'nĭt,	fōrt'nĭt, *or* -nĭt,	fōrt'nĭt, *or* -nĭt,	fōrt'nĭt,	fōrt'nĭt, *or* nĭt,	fōrt'nĭt,	fōrt'nit.
FRĂ'CAS,	. . . . .	frā kă',	frā kă'	frā kă'	frā'kas, *or*frā kă',	fra k',	fra kă'
FRE NĔT'IC,	frĕn'e tĭk,*or* -nĕt',	fre nĕt'ik,*or* frĕn' ,	frĕn'et ĭk,	fre nĕt'ik,	fre-nĕt'ik,	fre nĕt'ik,	fre nĕt'ik.
FRÖNT (frŭnt),	frŭnt,	frŭnt, *or* frönt,	frönt,	frŭnt,	frŭnt,	frŭnt,	frŭnt.
FRÖN'TĔER,	frŭn'teer,	frön'cheer,*or*frönt'-	frön'teer,	frŭn'teer,	frŭn'teer,	frön'teer,	frön'teer
FÖL'MI-NA-TO-RY,	fŭl'mĭ-na to rĭ,	fŭl'me na , [yeer,	fŭl'mĭn ăt ŭr e,	fŭl'me nā'tŭr e,	fŭl'me-na to re,	fŭl mi nā tŏr e,	fŭl'mĭn-ā tō rĭ.
FU NĂM'BU-LA-TO RY,	. . . . .	fu nŭm'bu lāt ŭr e,	fu-nŭm'bu-lā'tŭr e,	fu-nŭm'bu-la to re,	fu nŭm'bu la to re,	. .	-năm'bu lā tō rĭ.
FŪ'ZIL, *n.*,	fū'zĭl,	fū zee',	fu zĭl',	fu zee',	fū zil,	fūz'll,	fū'zĭl
GĀ'DOID,	. .	. .	. .	gĭd oid,	gī doid,	. .	gī'doid.
GĂL'LIC,	. .	. .	gĭl'ĭk,	gĭ el ĭk,	gĭ lik,	gī'lĭk,	gĭl'ĭk
GĂL'LE-AS,	. .	gal yas,	gal e ăs,	gal e as,	gal'ŷ as,*or* gal e as,	găl'ŷ as,	gĭ'le as.
GAL'I-OT,	găl'ĭ-ŏt,	gal'ŷ ot,	gal e ot,	gal e ot,	gal'ŷ ut,	găl'ŷ ŭt,	gal'ĭ-ŏt
GAL'LANT', *n.*,	gal lănt',	gal lănt',	gal'lĭnt',	gal lănt',	gal lant',	gal lănt',	găl'lant.
GĂL'LATE,	. .	. .	gawl'ăt,	gawl'ăt,	gal'lĭ tĭt,	gal'lăt,	găl'lĭt
GĂL'LIC (*Chem.*),	. . . .	. .	. .	gawl'ĭk,	gawl ik,	. .	gawl'ĭk
GAL'LI-MĂ'FRI-A (-mā'shĭ),	găl lĭ măf'rĭ a,	găl e mā'sha,	găl e măt'e aw,	gal le mā'she-a,	gal le-mā'sh'ă,	gal le-mā'sh'ă,	găl-lĭ mā'shĭ a.
GA-LŌ'SHE',	. .	ga lōsh',	ga lōsh',	ga lōsh',	ga lōsh',	ga lōsh',	ga lōsh'
GĂN'OID,	. .	. .	. .	gĭn'oid,	găn oid,	. . .	găn'oid.
GAP',	găp,	găp,	gap,	gap, *or* gāp,	gap, or gāp,	găp,	găp
GAR'DEN,	gär'den,	gär'du,	gär'dn,	gär'dn,	gär'dn, *or* gär den,	gär'da, *or* g'är'dn,	gär'dn.
GĂ'ROUS,	gă'rus,	gā'rus,	gā'rus,	gā'rus,	gā'r e us,	gār'us,	gā ze-us.
GAS'I-OUS,	. . . .	. .	gā'shus,	gāz e ŭs,	gāz e us, *or* gā'ze-,	gāz'e ŭs,	gāz'e ŭs.
GĂV'E-LOCK,	. . . .	. .	gĭv'lŏk,	găv'e lok,	gĭv lŏk,	. . .	găv'e lŏk.
GĂV'OT,	găv'ut,	. .	gă vŏt',	ga vŏt',	gĭ vot,	gĭv'ut,	ga vŏt'
GA-ZON',	. . . .	gĭ' ŭn',	ga zŏng',	ga zŏng',	ga zŏn',	ga zŏn',*or* -zŏng',	ga zŏn'
GĔN'E-A-LŎ'IC-AL,	jē ne-a lŏj'ĭ kal,	jē-ne a lŏj'e-kal,	jĕn e a lŏj'ĭ k al,	jĕ'ne a lŏj'e kal,	jĕn e-a-lŏj'e kal,	jē-ne ăl'o je [ĭls,	jē-ne a lŏj'ĭk-al,
GĔN'E-AL'O-GY,	jē ne ăl'o jĭ,	jē-ne-ăl'o je,	jĕn e ăl'o je,	jĕ'ne ăl'o je,	jĕn e ăl'o je [ĭls,	jē-ne ăl'o je	jē ne-ăl'o je.
GĔN'IUS (jēn'yus),	jē'nĭ-ŭs,	jēn'yus,	jēn'yus,	jē'nĭ us,	jēn'yus, *or* jē'ne	jeen'y us,	jē'nĭ us.
GĔN'TILE,	jĕn'tĭl,	jēn'tĭl, *or* -tĭl,	jĕn til,	jĕn til,	jēn tĭl,	jē'n'tĭl,	jēn'tĭl
GE-ŌID'E-SY,	. . . .	. .	je ŏd'e se,	je ŏd'e se,	je-ŏd'e se,	je ŏd'e-e,	je ŏd'e sĭ
GES-TIC'U-LA-TO-RY,	. . . .	. .	jes tĭk'u lāt ŭr e	jes tĭk'u lāt ur e,	jes tĭk u la to re,	jes tĭk'u lā tŏr e,	jes tĭk'u lā-tō-rĭ
GĬ'SER,	. . . .	. .	. .	gē'sur,	gī'zer,	gī'zer,	gī'zer
GĬB'STĂFF,	. . . .	. .	. .	gĭb'stăf,	jĭb stăf,	jĭb stăf,	jĭb'stăf.
GI-RĂFFE',	. . . .	. .	zhē răf, *or* je rĭf',	zhe răf',	je răf ,	zhe răf',	jĭ răf'
GIR'KIN-DŎLE,	jĕ'ran-dōl,	jĕr un dōl,	jĕr un dōl,	zhē ran dōl,	jĭr an dōl,	jĭr'an dŏl,	jĭr'an dōl.
GLĂ'CIAL (-shal),	glĭ'shĭ al,	glā'she al,	glā'se al, *or* shal,	glā'shc al,	glī'shc al,	gla sh'al,	glĭ'shĭ al.
GLE'NE,	. . . .	. .	gleen,	gleen,	glē ne,	glĭ ne,	gleen.
GOUGE (gowj),	gowj,	gōōj,	gōōj,	gōōj,	gowj, *or* gōōj,	gōōj,	gowj.
GOURD,	gōōrd,	gōrd, *or* gōōrd,	gōōrd,	gōrd,	gōrd, *or* gōōrd,	gōrd,	goord
GRĂF'Ū-LA-TO-RY,	grăf'u la to-rĭ,	grătsh'ū la tŭr-e,	grā'tĭ u lāt ŭr e,	grā'tĭ-u lā'tŭr-e,	grā't/u-la to re,	grăt'u la tŏr e,	grăt'u lā tō rĭ.
GUA'VA (gwä'-),	gwä'vă,	. . .	gwaw'va,	gwā vu,	gwä'v a,	gwä'vă,	gwa'v a
GUIN'EA-FOWL (gĭn'),	gĭn-lo teen',	. . .	gĭl o teen',	gĭl'ŷo teen',	gĭl lo teen ,	gĭl lo teen,	gĭl lo teen'
GYM-NĂ'SI-ŬM,	. . . .	. .	jim năz'ĭ um,	jim năz'e ŭm, *coll.* jim năzh'ŷ ŭm,	jim nā'zhe-ŭm,	jim năz'e ŭm,	nm nā zĭ ŭm.
HA-BĔR'ĢL-ON,	ha-bĕr'je un,	hăb ĕr'je ŏn,	ha bĕr'jun,	hab'er jun,	ha bĕr'je ŭn,	hăb er j'un,	ha bĕr'je on.
HAL'BERD (hŏl'-),	hawl'berd,	hawl'berd,	hawl'burd, [shum,	hăl'berd,	hawl'berd,or hŏl' ,	hăl'berd,	hawl berd
HĂL'ÇY-ON,	hŏl'shĭ un,	hăl'she un,	hals'ŷ un, *or* hŏl'-	hŏl se un,	hăl'she , *or* hŏl se ,	hăl se un,	hŏl'sĭ on.
HĂLE, *or* HĄLE, *v.*,	hawl,	hăl, *or* hawl,	hăl,	hăl,	hal, *or* hawl	hăl, *coll* hrawl,	hăl
HALF'-PĔN-NY (hăf'-, hăp'-, *or* hă'-),	hā'pĕn nĭ,	hā'pĕn ne,	hĭ'pĕn-e,	hĭ'pĕn e,	hĭ'pĕn ne, hĭp en-ne,or hĭf'pĕn ne,	hĭ'pĕn ne,	hĭf'pĕn-nĭ.
HAL'I BŪT (hŏl'ĭ-),	hăl'ĭ-bŭt,	hŏl'e bŭt,	hawl'e-bŭt,	hŏl'e bŭt,	hŏl e bŭt,	hŏl'e bŭt,	hăl'ĭ-bŭt.
HĂM'-MĂS,	hŏl'ĭ măs,	hŏl'e măs,	hăl'e măs,	hăl'e mas,	hŏl'e măs	. . . .	. . . .
HĂ'REM,	. .	. .	hĭ'rem,	hăr'em,	hĭ rem, *or* hī rem,	hăr em,	hĭ'rem
HĂS'LET,	hăs'let,	hăs'let,	hĭs'let,	hĭs'let,	hăs'let, *or* hās'let,	hĭ'z let, [hĕtch'el,	hās'let.
HATCH'EL,	hătch'el,	hăk'kl,	hĭk'el,	hătch'el,	hĭtch'el, *or* hăk kl,	hĭtch'el, *colloq.*	hătch'el.
HAWSE,	. . . .	hawz,	hawz,	hawz,	hawz,	hawz,	haws
HEATH'ER (hĕth'or),	. . . .	. . . .	hĕth'ur,	heeth'er,	heeth'er,	hĕth er,	hĕth'er.
HE'BRA-ĪSM,	hē'bra-ĭzm,	hĕb'ra-ĭzm,	hē'brā ĭzm,	hē'brā ĭzm,	hē'bra , *or* hĕb ra ,	hē'bra izm,	hē'bra ĭzm.
HEC'A-TOMBE (-tōōm),	hĕk'a-tōōm,	hĕk'a-tōōm,	hĕk'a tōōm,	hĕk'a tōm,	hĕk'a tŏom	hĕk'a tŏom,	hăk'a-tōōm.
HE-GĪ'RA, *or* HEJ'I-RA,	he jĭ'rā,	he jĭ'rā,	he jĭ'rā,	hĕd'je-ra,	he jĭ'rā, *or* hĕj'e ,	hĕj'e rā,	hĕj'e-rā.
HE'LIX,	hē'lĭks,	hē'lĭks,	hē'lĭks,	hēl'ĭks,	hē'lĭks,	hē'lĭka,	hē'lĭka.
HEL-LĒN'IC (*or* hel-lĭ'nik),	. . . .	. . . .	hĕl'en-ĭk,	hel-lĭ'nik,	hĕl'le nik,*or* lĭn' ,	hel-lēn'ĭk,	hel lēn'ĭk.
HE'LOT, *or* HEL'OT,	. . . .	. . . .	hĕl'ot,	hēl'ut,	hĕl'ut,	hē'lŏt,	hē'lot.
HĒM'I-STĬCH,	hĕm'is-tĭk,	he mis'tik,	he mĭs'tik,	hĕm'e stĭk,	hĕm'e , *or* he mĭs'-,	hĕm'e-stĭk,	hĕm'ĭ-stĭk.
HERB (ĕrb),	ĕrb,	hĕrb,	hĕrb,	hĕr,	ĕrb,	hŭrb,	ĕrb
HERB'AGE (ĕrb'- *or* hĕrb'-),	ĕrb'ĭj,	ĕrb'ĭj,	hĕrb'ĭj,	hĕr'bĭj,	ĕrb'aj, *or* hĕrb'aj,	hŭrb'ĭj, *or* ĕrb'ĭj,	ĕrb'ĭj.
HĔR-IN'TO,	heer-in-tōō',	heer'in-tōō,	heer-in tōō',	heer-in'tōō,	heer in'-, *or* -in	heer-in'tōō	. . . .
HĔR'Ă-SI-ĂRCH (*or* -rŭ'sĭ-),	he-rŭ'shĭ-ärk,	he ree'she-ärk,	he-re'se-ärk,	hĕr'e-se-ärk',	he-rē'ze-ärk, [tōō',	he-rē'ze-ärk,	he-rē'sĭ-ärk.
HĔR'IS-SON,	. . . .	. . . .	hĕr'is-sŭn,	. . . .	he rĭs'sun,	hĕr'is-sŭn,	hĕr'is-son.
HER'O-ĪNE,	hĕ'ro-ĭn,	hĕr'o-ĭn,	hĕr'o-ĭn, *or* hē'ro-,	hĕr'o-ĭn,	hĕr'o-ĭn, *or* hē'ro-,	hĕr'o-ĭn,	hĕr'o-in.

WEBSTER. 1864.	PERRY. 1805.	WALKER. 1806.	KNOWLES. 1835.	SMART. 1857.	WORCESTER. 1860.	COOLEY. 1863.	CULL. 1864.
HĔR'O-ĬSM,	hĕ'ro-ĭzm,	hĕr'o-ĭzm,	hĕ'ro ĭzm, *or* hĕr'-,	hĕr'o ĭzm,	hĕr'o ĭzm, *or* hĕ'-,	hĕr'o-ĭzm,	hĕr'o-ĭzm.
HĔTER-ŎGĔN'RO-MOŬS,	. . .	. . .	. . .	hĕt'er-o-krŏ'mus,	hĕt-er-o-krŏ'mus.	hĕt-er-o-krŏ'mus.	. . . .
HIC'COUGH (-kŭp),	hĭk'kof,	hĭk'kup, *or* -kof,	hĭk'up,	hĭk'kŏf,	hĭk'kup, *or* -kŏf,	hĭk'ŭp,	hĭk'up.
HĪ-ĔR'O-PHANT (*or* hĪ'-),	. . . .	. . . .	hĪ'er o-fănt,	hĪ-er-o-făn',	hĪ-ĕr'o-făn', *or* hĪ'-	hĪ'er-o-fănt,	hĪ-ĕr'o-fant.
HĬ-LĂR'I-TY (*or* hĪ-),	hĭ lăr'ĭ tĭ,	hĭl ăr'ĭt e,	hil ăr'it e,	hil ăr'ĭt e,	hĭ-lăr'e-te,	he-lăr'ĭ-te,	hĭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ.
HIN'DOO,	. .	. .	hin-dōō',	hĭn-dōō',	hĭn-dōō',	hĭn-dōō',	hĭn-dōō'.
HŌL'LA,	hōl lō',	hōl-lō',	hōl'lā,	hōl'lā,	hōl-lā',	hōl-lō',	hōl'lo.
HŌL'LO,	hōl lō',	. .	. .	hōl-lō',	hōl-lō',	hōl-lō',	hōl'lo.
HŌL'LOW,	. .	hōl'lo,	hōl'o,	. . . .	hōl'lo, *or* hōl lō',	hōl'lo,	hōl'lo.
HŌLM (hōm),	hōlm,	. .	hōm,	hōlm,	hōlm,	hōm-o krō'mus.	hōlm.
HO-MŌGH'RO-MOŬS,	. . .	. . .	. . . .	ho mŏk'ro mŭs,	-mōk'ro-, *or* -krō'-,	ho mo jē'ne ŭs,	. . . .
HŌ'MO GĔ'NE-OŬS,	ho mo jē'ne ŭs,	ho-mo jē'ne ŭs,	ho-mo-jeen'yus,	hō'mo jē'ne ŭs,	ho-mo-jē'ne us,	ho mo jē'ne ŭs,	hū-mo-jē'ne ŭs.
HŌ'MOI-OU'SI-AN,	. . .	. . .	. . .	hō'moi ow'zĭ an,	ho moi-ow'shan,	. . . .	ho moi-ow'sĭ an.
HŌ'MO-OU'SI-AN,	. . .	. . .	. . .	hō'mo ow'zĭ an,	hō mo ow'shan,	. . . .	hō-mo-ow'sĭ an.
HOOP, *or* HOOP,	hoop,	hoop,	hoop,	hoop,	hoop, *or* hŏop,	hoop,	hoop.
HŌ'RA RY,	hō'ra rĭ,	hōr'a re,	hō'rār-e,	hōr'o lō,	hō'ra-re,	hōr'a re,	hōr'a-rĭ.
HŌR'O-LŎGE,	hŏr'o-lōj,	hōr'o lŏj,	hō'ro-lōj,	hōs'pe tal,	hŏr'o lō,	hōr'o-lŏj,	hōr'o-lŏj.
HŌS'PI TAL,	hŏs'pĭ-tal,	ŏs'pe tal,	ŏs'plt-al,	hŏst'el-re,	hŏs'pe tal,	hŏs'pe tăl,	hŏs'plt al.
HŌS'TEL RY,	. . .	hō'tel-re,	hŏs'tel re,	ŏs'ler,	hō'tel-, *or* hŏs'tel-,	hŏs'tel-re,	hŏs'tel-rĭ.
HŌS'TI ER (hŏs'ler, *or* ŏs'-),	ŏst'ler,	ŏs'ler,	hŏs'ler,	hŭz'wĭf,	ŏs'ler, [wĭf,	ŏs'ler,	ŏs'ler.
HOUSE'WIFE (*or* hŭz'wif),	hous'wĭf, *or* hŭz'lf,	hŭz'wĭf,	hŭz'wĭf,	hŭm'bl,	hŭz'wĭf, *or* hous'-	howz'wĭf,	howz'wĭf.
HŬM'BLE,	ŭm'ble,	ŭm'bl,	ŭm'bl,	hū'mur,	hŭm'bl, *or* ŭm'bl,	tŭm'bl, *or* hŭm'bl,	tŭm'bl.
HŪ'MOR (*or* yu'mur),	ŭm'ur,	yū'mur,	ū'mur,	hŏoz zĭ',	yū'mur, *or* hū'mur,	yū'mur,	hū'mur.
HUZ-ZÁ',	hŏŏz-zĭ',	hŏoz-zā',	hŭz zā',	hĭ'da tĭd,	hŏŏz-zĭ',	hŏŏz zĭ',	hŏŏz zā'.
HŬD'A-TĬD,	. . .	. . .	. .	hĭ ĕ'-,	hĭ'da-, *or* hĭd'a-,	hĭd'a tĭd,	hĭ dăt'id.
HŸ-Ē'MAL,	. . .	hī-ē'mal,	hī ē'mal,	hĭ'je-een, *or* hī'jeen,	hĭ ē'-, *or* hĭ'e,	hī-ē'mal,	hī-eem'al.
HĪ'GI-ĔNE',	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	hĭ'je-een, *or* hī'jeen,	hī-je een',	hĭ'jĭ een.
HĪ'GI-ĔNIC',	. . .	. . .	. . .	hĭ'lo thĭ'zĭm,	lōth'-, *or* lo thĭ'-,	hī'gi-e-nĭk',	hī lo thĕ'izm.
HĬP'O-CHŎN'DRES (-dorz),	hĭp-o kŏn'derz,	hĭp o-kŏn'derz,	hĭp o-kŏn'drees,	hĭp-po-kŏn'dri ez,	hĭp-o kŏn'dr ez,	hĭp'o-kŏn'drees.	. . . .
HĬS'SOP (hĭs'sup, *or* hĭ'),	hĭs'sup,	hĭz'zup, *or* hĭ'sup,	hĭs'up,	hĭs'sup,	hĭz'zup, *or* hĭs'sup,	hĭs'up,	hĭs'sop
HĪ'DO-CRĂSE,	. . .	. . .	. .	ĭ'do-krās,	ĭd'o krāz,	ĭd'o krās,	ĭ'do krās.
HĬG'NO-MĬN'Ĭ-ŬS,	hg-no-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs,	hg no-mĭn'yus,	hg no-mĭn'yus,	hg'no-mĭn'yus,	hg no mĭn'e us,	hg no mĭn'e us,	hg-no-mĭn'ĭ-us.
Ĭ-GUA'NÁ (-gwä'),	. . . .	. . .	hg u-ăn'a,	hg'u ă'nă,	e gwä'nä,	ig wä'nä,	I gwä'nä
Ĭ-GUÁ'NO-DŎN (gwä'-),	. . . .	. . .	. .	hg'u ăn'o don,	e gwăn'o dŏn,	ig wä'no dŏn,	I-gwä'no don.
HĬM'AGE-RY,	hm'a je-rĭ,	hm'mĭj-ĕr e,	hm'ĭj re,	hm'a jer-e,	hm'aj-jer e, *or* hm'aj-	hm'ĭj re,	hm'ĭj e rĭ.
HĬM'BE-CĪLE (*or* -seel'),	-bĕs'ĭl, *or* -be sĭl',	-bĕs'il, *or* -be seel',	hm be seel',	hm'be-seel',	bĕs'il, *or* be seel',	hm-be seel',	hm'be seel.
HĬN-ĂM'O RĂ'TO,	hn-ăm-o-rā'to,	. .	hn'ă mo-rā'to,	in ăm'o ra'to,	in-ăm o rā'to,	in ăm o rā'to,	in-ă'mo rä'to.
HĬN ÇĔN'DI-A-RY,	in sĭn'dĭ-a rĭ,	-sĭn'de, *or* sĭn'je-	in-sĕnd'yĕr e,	in-sĕnd y ĕr e,	in sĕn'de a re,	in sĕn'de ĕr e,	in-sĕn'dĭ a rĭ
HĬNCFNSE (*to perfume*),	hn'sĕns,	hn'sens,	in sĕns',	hn'sens,	hn'sens, *or* in sĕns',	hn'sens,	hn'sens.
HĬN-ÇĔN'SO RY,	. .	hn'sen sŭr e,	in sĕns'ŭr e,	hn'sen sŭr e,	hn'sen , *or* in sĕn'-,	hn'sens-ŏr-e.	. . . .
HĬN-CHŎ'A TĬVE,	in-kō'a-tĭv,	in kō'a tĭv,	in ko'a tĭv,	in kō'a tĭv,	in kō'a tĭv,	in kŏn'da tŏr e.	. . . .
HĬN-CI HĬN'A-TO-RY,	in klĭ'na to rĭ,	in-klĭn'a tŭr e,	in klĭn'a tŭr e,	in klĭ'na tŭr e,	-klĭn'a tŭr e, [-dĭt,	in kŏn'dĭt	. . . .
HĬN-CŎN'DĬT,	in kŏn'dĭt,	hn'kon dĭt,	in kun dĭt',	in kŏn'dĭt,	hn'kon-dĭt, *or* kŏn'-	in kŏn-vĕn'yens,	in kon-vē'nĭ ens.
HĬN'CON-VĔN'IENCE (-yens),	hn kon-vē'ne-ĕns,	hng'krees,	hn kun vĕn'yĕns,	hn'krees,	-vĕn'yens, *or* -vē'n	hn'krees,	hn'krees.
HĬN-CRĔASE' (*or* hn'-),	hn'krees,	-de kō'-, *or* dĭ'k'o ,	dĭ'k'o ,*or* -de kō'-,	hn'de kō'rus,	hn'-, *or* krees' [e-a-es,	hn'krees,	in-de kō'rus
HĬN'DE CA-TO-RY, [an),	in dĕk'o rŭs,	ĭnd'e-an, -je an, *or*	ĭnd'yan,	ĭnd'van,	de-kō' , *or* dĕk'o ,	In dc kō'rus, [yan,	hn'dĭ an
HĬN'DI A-NA,	. . . .	[ĭnd'yan,	hn'de kăt-o rc,	hn'de-ka to re,	ĭnd'van,	In'de-an, *coll* ĭnd'	hn'dĭ-an, *coll* ĭnd'
HĬN'DI-PLU-RA-BLE,	-dlŭ'pu ,*or* dlŭ pŭ' ,	-dlŭ'pu , *or* dlŭ	dlŭ'pu ,*or* pŭt' ,	in dlŭ pu ta bl,	in dlŭ'pu ta-bl,	in'de-ka tŏr e,	hn'dĭ-ka to rĭ
HĬN'FAN-TĬLE (*or* -tĭl),	hn'fan tĭl,	hn'fan tĭl, [pŭ'-,	hn-fănt'il,	hn'fan tĭl,	hn'fan tĭl, *or* tĭl,	in dlŭ'pu ta bl,	in dlŭ'pŭt-a bl.
HĬN'FAN TĪNE (*or* tĭn),	hn'fan-tĭn,	hn'fan tĭn,	hn fănt'ĭn,	hn'fan tĭn,	hn'fant ĭl, *or* -tĭn,	in'fant ĭl,	hn'fant ĭl.
HĬN-GĔN'IOUS (yus),	in jĕ'nĭ ŭs,	in jĕ'ne us,	in jeen'yus	in jĕ'ne-us,	-jeen'yus, *or* jĕ'ne ,	in'fant-ĭn,	hn fant-ĭn.
HĬN-GĔN'ITE,	in jĕn'ĭt,	hn'jen ĭt,	in jeen'ĭt,	hn'jen ĭt,	jĕn'ĭt, *or* hn'jen ĭt,	in jen'ĭt,	in jĕ'nĭ us.
HĬN'GRĀTE,	in grĭt',	in grāt',	in grĭt',	hn'grĭt,	in grĭt', *or* hn'grāt,	in'grāt,	in-jĕn'ĭt.
HĬN-HĬ'I CAL,	in hĭ'kal,	in hĭ'-, *or* -e mĭ ,	in hĭ', *or* hn hn ĭ' ,	hn'e-mĭ'kal,	in-hĭ'-, *or* In e mĭ' ,	in'grāt,	hn'grāt.
HĬN'NATL, *or* HĬN-NĀTE',	in-nāt',	in n ăt',	in nĭt',	in-nāt',	in-nāt',	In'āt,	in fm'ĭk-al.
HĬN-NĬ'TION (-nĭsh'-, *or* -sĭ'h'-	in-nĭsh'un,	in-nĭsh'un,	in sĭz'h'n,	in nĭsh'un	in-nāt',	In'ăt,	in nāt'.
HĬN TĔR'CA-LA-RY, [un),	in tĕr'ka la rĭ,	in ter kăl'a re,	in tĕr'kal ăr e,	in tĕr'ka lā n e	in-tĕr'ka la re,	in'sĭsh'un	. . . .
HĬN'TER-LOC'Ū-TOR,	in ter lŏk'u-tur,	in ter lŏk'u tur,	. .	hn'ter lŏk'u tur	lŏk' , *or* -lo kū' ,	in tĕr'ka lār e,	in ter lŏk'u tur.
HĬN'TER STĬCE (*or* in-tĕr'),	in'ter stĭs,	in'ter , *or* in-tĕr' ,	in tĕrs'tis,	in tĕr'sta	in'ter-stĭs, *or* tĕr'-	in ter-lŏk'u tur,	in tĕrs'tis
HĬ'VA LID, a & e ,	in va lĭd',	in va lĭd',	hn-vŏl u sĭ' ,	hn va lĭd',	in va lĭd',	in'ter-stĭs,	hn'va leed.
HĬN'VO LŪ'CRE (*or* -lū'sel),	. . .	. . .	hn'vo lū'ker,	hn'vo lū'ker	hn'vo lū sel,	in va lĭd', *or* In'va	hn-vō'lu sel
HĬN'VO-LŪ'CRE (*or* -ker),	. . . .	. . . .	hp c-kăk u ăn'a,	hp'c kăk'u hn'a,	hn'vo lū'ker,	hn'va lĭd, [lĭd,	in vo lū'ker.
HĬ'E-CAC'Ū-ĂN'HA,	hp c-kăk-u ăn'ha,	hp c kăk u n'a,	ir rĭd'ĭs ĕnt,	ir-re dĕs'ent,	hp'c kăk'u hn'a,	in vo lū'ker,	ip-e kăk u ăn'hă.
HĬ'I-DĔ'ÇENT,	. . . .	. . . .	ir rĭ'ĭ'n tĭbl,	re fūt' , *or* rĭ'f u ,	ir-re dĕs'ent,	hp-c kak u ăn'ha,	I rid-ĕs'ent
HĬ-RĔ'Ū-TA-BLE (*or*-fūt'),	hr re-fū'ta bl,	hr re fūt'a bl,	hăk'awl,	hăk'awl,	re fūt' , *or* rĭ'f u ,	Ir re-fūt'a bl,	hr-re fūt'a bl
JĂCK'AL,	jak-awl',	jak awl',	jăk'u lĭ'tŭr e,	hk'awl,	hăk'awl,	jăk'awl	jăk'awl
JE-JŪNE',	jĕ jūn',	je jūn',	zhă zhoon',	jăk'u lĭ'tŭr e,	hk'u-la to re,	jăk'u la tŭr e,	jăk'u la-to rĭ.
JŌN'QUIL,	jun kwĭl',	jŭn'kwil,	jŏn keel', *or* zhŏn-	jŭng'kwĭl,	je joon',	je j'oon',	je jŭn'
JŌWL'ER, *or* JOWL'ER,	. .	jōl'er,	joul'er,	joul'er,	jŏn'kwil,	jŏn'kwil,	jŏn'kwil.
JŪ'DI-CA-TO RY,	jū'dĭ ka to rĭ,	jū'de-ka-tŭr e,	pū'de , *or* ju dĭ' ,	jŭn'yur,	jōl'er, *or* joul'er,	joul'er,	jōl'er
JŪN'IOR (-yur),	jū'nĭ-ur,	jū'ne-ur,	jŏo'pŏn,	jup pŏn',	jū'de ka to re,	jū'de-ka tŏr e,	jū'dik ă-to rĭ
JUP-I-TŎN',	. . .	. . .	jŭst-ĭf ĭk-ā't'ĭn,	jŭs'te fi kā'tĭn,	jun'yur, *or* jū'ne ,	j'oon'yun,	jū'nĭ ur
JŪS'TI FI-CA TĬVE,	jus-tĭf'ĭ-ka to-rĭ',	. .	. .	jŭs'te fi kā'tŭr-e,	jup pŏn',	jūp'un,	jup pŏn'
JŪS'TI-FI CĂ'TO-RY,	kecl'sun, *or* kĭl' ,	keel'sun,	kecl'sun,	kĭl'sun,	jŭs'tc fi kā'tĭv,	jūs'te fi ka-tŭr e,	just lf'i kā tĭv
KĔL'SON (kĕl'-),	. . .	. .	. .	kawn,	jŭs'tc fi kā'tŭr-e,	kĕl'sun,	just lf'i kāt o rĭ.
KHAN (kawn, *or* kän),	. . .	. .	lĭ'brŭs,	. .	kĭl'sun,	kawn,	kĭl'son.
LA BRŌSE',	. . .	. .	. .	lĭ'kus trĭn,	kawn,	la-brōs',	kawn.
LA CŪS'TRINE,	. . .	. .	lan-daw',	lĭn'daw,	lĭ'kus trĭn,	la kūs'tĭla,	lĭ'bros
LĂN'DAU,	lan-daw',	lan-daw',	lĭn'yŭr e,	lăn'yŭr e,	lĭn'daw,	lăn'daw,	la kūs'trĭn.
LĂ'NI-A-RY,	. . .	lĭn'yăr-e,	lăn'e-ăt,	lăr'um,	lăn'yŭr e,	lĭ'ne ŭr e,	lan daw',
LĂ'NI-ĀTE,	lĭ'nĭ-ăt,	lăn'yāt, *or* lā'ne ăt,	lăr'um,	lăr'inghs,	lĭ'ne a , *or* lăn'ya ,	lĭ'ne ăt.	lĭ'nĭ a rĭ
LĂR'UM,	lĭ'rum,	lĭ'rum,	lăr'inks,	lăr'inks,	lă'ne-ăt, *or* lăn'e ăt,	lăr'um,	. . . .
LĂR'YNX,	lăr'ingks,	lĭ'ringks,	lĭt-ĭr-ō'trus,	lăr'ĭnks,	lăr'um, *or* lĭ'rum,	lăr'ingks,	lăr'um.
LĂ'TRI Á, *or* LA TRĬ'Á,	lā'trĭ ă,	lĭ'te-rō'trus,	lăt'ĕr ă,	lăt'e rō'trus,	lăr'inks, *or* lĭ'rinks,	lăt e rō'trus,	lăr'ingks
LAU'DA-NŬM	law'da nŭm,	lā'tre-ă,	lŏd'a nŭm,	la trĭ'a,	lăt e rō'trus,	la trĭ'ă, *or* lā'tre ă,	lăt ĭ rō'strus.
LAU'REL,	law'rel,	lŏd'a-nŭm,	law'rel,	lŏd'a nŭm,	lā'tre-ă,	lŏd'a nŭm,	lā'trĭ ă.
LĂ'VÀ, *or* LÄ'VÄ,	. . . .	lōr'ĭl,	lĭ'va, *or* lä'va,	lŏr'el,	law'da , *or* lŏd'a ,	lŏr'el,	law'rel.
LĒAL.	. . . .	lā'vă,	. . . .	lĭ'va,	lŏr'el, *or* law'rel	lā'va,	lĭ'vă.
LĒAPED (leept),	. . . .	. . . .	lcept,	lĭ'al,	la'vă, *or* lĭ'va,	leel,	leel.
LĒAV'EN,	lĕv'n,	lĕv'ĕn,	lĕ'vn,	lept,	. . . .	leept, *coll.* lĕpt,	leept.
LĒ'GEND, *or* LEG'END,	lĕ'jend,	lĕ'jend,	lĕj'end,	lĕv'en,	lcept, *or* lĕp'end,	lĕv'en,	lĕv'n.
LEG'END-A-RY,	lĕj'en-da-rĭ,	lĕj'en-da re,	lĕj'end-ĕr e,	lĕj'en dŭr e,	lĕ'gend,	lĕj'end,	lĕj'cend.
LEG'IS-LĀ'TOR,	lĕj-is-la'tur,	lĕj'is-lā'tur,	lĕj'is lāt ur,	lĕj'is lā'tur,	lĕj'is-la re,	lĕj'en-da ŭr e,	lĕj'end a rĭ.
LEG'IS LĀ'TURE (lat'yur),	lĕj is-lā'tŭr,	lĕj'is-lā-chŭr,	lĕj'is lāt yŭr,	lĕj'is lā'tŭr,	lĕ'is la tur,	lĕj'is lā tur,	lĕj'is lāt-ur.
LĒ'MAN, *or* LEM'AN,	lĕ'man,	. . .	lē'man,	lĕm'an,	lĕg'is lat-ur,	lĕj'is lāt-ŭr,	lĕj'is lāt-ŭr.
LE-PID'O-LITE,	. . .	. . .	le pld'o lit,	le-pld'o lit,	lē'man,	. . . .	lĕ'man.
LĒ'VANT, *a.*,	lĕ'vant,	lĕ'vant,	le-vănt',	lĕv'ant,	lĕp'e do-, *or* le-pl'-	lĕp'e-do lit,	lĕp'id o ĭt.
LE-VĂNT'INE, *or* LEV'- ANT-ĪNE, *a* ,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	le văn'tĭn,	lĕ'vant, *or* le vănt',	lĕ'v'ant,	le-vănt'.
LEV'DEN-JAR (*or* lĕ'-),	. . . .	. . . .	lĕ'dn-,	. .	le-vănt'ĭn, *or* lĕ'v- an-tĭn,	le-vănt'ĭn,	le-vănt'ĭn.
LĬ'EN (lē'en, *or* lĬ'en),	. . . .	. . . .	lĭ'en,	lĭ'en,	lĭ'dn ,	lĕ'dn ,	lĭ'dn.
LIEU-TĔN'ANT (*or* lef),	llv-tĕn'ant,	lev tĕn'ant,	lef-tĕn'ant,	lev tĕn'ant,	lĕ'en, *or* lĭ'en,	lĕ'en, [lŭb-,	lĭ'en.
LĬN'SEY-WOOL'SEY,	llŋ'se-wŭl'se,	llŋ'se wŭl'se,	llŋ'ze-wŭl'ze,	llŋ'ze-wŭl'ze,	lev-tĕn'ant, *or* lū-,	lev-; *orig & prop.*	lef-tĭn'ant.
LĬP'O-GRĂM,	. . . .	. . . .	llp'o grăm,	llp'po grăm,	llŋ'se wŭl'se,	llp'o-grăm,	llŋ'se-wŭl'se.
LĬ-PŎTH'Y-MY,	. . . .	. . . .	ll pŏth'e me,	ll pŏth'e me,	llp'o grăm,	ll pŏth'e-me,	l./po-grăm.
					le pŏth'e me,		ll pŏth'e-mĭ.

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LĬTHE'SŌME,	lĭth'sum,	lĭth'sum,	. . .	lĭth'sum,	lĭth'sum,	lĭth'sum,	lĭth'sum.
LĪ THŌ'RI-TY,	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	lĭth'o-trĭ'te,	le-thŏ'r , *or* lĭth'o-,	le-thŏt'rĭ-ty,	lĭ-thŏt'rĭ-ty.
LITRE (lē'ter, *or* lē'tr),	. . . .	. . .	. . .	lĭ'ter,	lē'tur,	lĭ'tr, lē'tr, *or* lĭt'r,	lē'ter.
LIVRE (lĭ'ver, *or* lē'vr),	lĭ'ver,	lĭ'ver,	lē'vr,	lĭ'ver,	lĭ'vur, *or* lē'vur,	lĭ'ver,	lē'vr.
LŎM'BARD (*or* lŭm'-),	. . . .	. . .	. . .	lŭm'bard,	lŏm'bärd,	lŏm'burd,	lŏm'bärd.
LŌOF (*or* lūf),	lūf,	lōōf,	lōōf,	lōōf,	lōōf, *or* lōōf,	lōōf,	lōōf
LŪ'MA-CHEL,	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	l'ōō'ma-kĕl,	lū'ma chēl, [string,	l'ōō'ma-kĕl,	lū'ma-kĕl
LŪS'TRING,	. . .	lŭs'tring,	lū'string,	lŭs'tring,	lŭs'tring, *or* lūt'-	lŭs'tring,	lŭs'tring
MĂCH'I-CO-LĀ'TION,	. . . .	. . . .	măk Yk o-lā'shun,	măsh'e-ko lā'shun,	măch e-ko-lā'shun,	match e-ko lā'-,	ma chĭk'o-lā'.
MĂCH'I-NAL,	măsh' , *or* măk'-,	măk'e nal,	măk'in al,	ma shē'nal,	măk'e-, *or* ma-shē'-	ma sheen'al,	ma sheen'al
MA-DĒ'RĀ (*or* -dā'-),	. . . .	. . .	ma dē'rā,	ma deer'ā,	ma dē'rā,	-deer'ā, *or* dā'e-rā,	ma-dē'rā.
MA-DRĬER' (*or* măd'rĭ-er),	. . . .	. . .	măd're ur,	măd're er,	măd'-, *or* ma dreer'	măd're er,	mad reer'.
MĂG'EL-LĂN'IC,	. . .	. .	.	măg el-lăn'ĭk,	măj el-lăn'ĭk,	măj el lăn'ĭk,	măj el lăn'ĭk.
MAG-NĒ'SI-Ă (zhĭ-ă, *or*	. .	. .	mag nees'yă,	-se-ă, *coll* she ă,	mag nē'she-ă,	mag-nē'sh'a,	mag nē'sĭ-ă.
MĂ'HA-BĂ'RA-TĂ, [zhă),	. .	. .	. .	ma-hăb'a-rī'ta,	mă ha bă'ra tă	. . .	. . . .
MĂIN'TE-NANÇE,	măn'te năns,	măn'te năns,	mĕn'-, *or* măn' ,	măn'te-năns,	m'in'ten ans,	măn'ten ăns,	măn'ten-ăns.
MA-LĂ'RI-Ă,	. . . .	. . . .	ma-lăr'yă,	măl ā're-ă,	mal ā're ă,	ma lăr'e-ă,	mal-ā'rĭ-ă.
MĂL'E-FĂC'TOR,	mal-e-făk'tur,	măl-e făk'tur,	măl'e-făkt'ur,	măl'e făk'tur,	măl e-făk'tur,	măl e făk'tur,	măl e-făk'tur.
MAL-FEA'SANÇE,	. .	. .	. .	mal-fē'zans,	mal fē'zans,	mal fē'zans,	mal fe'zans.
MA-LĬN'GER,	. . .	. .	.	ma lĭng'gur,	ma lĭn'jer,	ma lĭng'gur,	ma lĭng'gur.
MĄLL (*a hammer*),	mawl,	măl,	măl, *or* mawl,	măl,	mawl,	mawl, [m'in'e], *colloq*	mawl
MA-NĒGE' (-nazh'),	. . .	. . .	m'in-ăzh',	măn-ăzh',	ma nāzh',	man ĭzh', *colloq*	m'in'ej
MĂN'GROVE,	. . . .	. . .	măn'grōv,	măn'grōv,	măng'grōv,	măng'grōv,	m'in'grōv.
MĂN'TEL-ET,	m'ănt'lĕt,	măn te lĕt',	măn'tel ĕt,	măn'tl ĕt,	măn'te gur, [tu ,	măn'te gur,	măn'tel et
MĂN'TĪ-GER,	. . .	măn tĭ'ger,	măn'tij er,	măn'tĭ gur,	m'in'tēō,	măn'te ă, *or* m'in'-	măn'tĭ gur.
MAN'TU-A (*or* măn'tj),	măn'tu,	măn'chu ă,	măn'tōō,	măn'te ă, *or* m'in'-	măn'tu ă, *or* m'in'-	măn'tu ă,	m'in'tu a
MĂR'A NĂTH'Ă (*or* -na'tha),	. . . .	măr a năth'a,	măr a nă'thă,	măr'an ăth'a,	măr a năth'a,	măr a năth'a,	măr a nă'thă
MAR'ISH, *or* MĂR'ISH,	măr'ish,	măr'ish,	ma'rish,	măr'ish,	măr'ish,	măr'ish	. .
MĂR'I-TAL,	măr'ĭ tal,	măr'e tal,	ma rĭ'tal, *or* mar'e ,	ma rĭ'tal,	măr'e tăl,	măr'e tăl,	măr'ĭ tal
MĂR'MO SĒT,	mar mo zĕt',	măr mo zĕt',	măr mo zĕt',	măr'mo zĕt ,	măr mo zĕt',	măr'mo zĕt,	măr'mo zĕt
MAR'MOT,	mar mŏt',	măr'mŏt,	măr'mot,	mar mŏt',	mar'mot, *or* -mŏt',	măr'mot,	măr'mot
MAR'TIN ET,	mar'tĭ nĕt,	măr tin-ĕt',	măr'tin ĕt,	măr'tin ĕt,	măr te-nĕt',	m'ir'tin ĕt,	măr'tĭ nĕt
MĂS'LIN,	. .	. .	mĕs'lin,	măz'lin,	măz'lin,	măz'lin,	măz'lin
MĂS'TO-DON,	. .	. .	.	măst ō'dun,	măs'to dŏn,	măs'to dŏn,	măs'to don
MĂT'A ÇHIN (sheen'),	. .	. . . .	.	măt'a sheen,	măt'a sheen',	m'it'a sheen,	măt'a sheen,	măt'a sheen.
MAT'RON-AL (*or* ma'),	mā'trun , *or* măt' ,	măt'run , *or* -trŏ' ,	mā'trun al,	mā'trun-al,	măt'run-, *or* mā' ,	mā'trun al,	ma'trun-al
MĂN'IL-LAR,	măks'ĭl-lar,	maks ĭl'lar,	măks'il lar,	m'iks'il lar,	măks'il , *or* -ĭl' ,	măks'ĭl lar,	maks ĭl'lăr
ME-CHŌ'A-CAN (*or* kō'),	. . .	. . .	.	me-kō'a kăn,	me kō'a kan,	me chō'a kan,	me-kū'a-kan
MĒ'DI Æ'VAL,	. . . .	. . .	.	me dē č'val,	mē'de č'val,	mē de č'val,	me dē č'val
ME-DIÇ'I NAL,	me dĭs'ĭ nal,	mĕd e sĭ'nal,	me dĭs'e nal,	me-dĭs'e nal,	mē dis'e nal,	me dis'in al,	me dĭs'in-al
MĒD'UL-LA RY,	me dŭl'la rĭ,	mĕd'ul la re,	me dŭl'ŭr e,	me dŭl'lŭr e,	mĕd'ul la re,	me dŭl'ŭr e,	me d'ul la-ri
MLER'SÇHAUM (shawm),	. .	. .	.	meer'shown,	meer'shown,	meer'shown,	meer'shown
MEI-Ō'SIS,	. . .	. . .	mī ō'sis,	mī-o'sis,	mī ō'sis,	mī ō'sis	mī ō'sis
MĒL'IOR ĀTE,	mē'lĭ o rāt,	mē'le o rāt,	meel'yo rāt,	meel'yo rāt,	mēl'yo rĭt,	meel'yo rĭt,	mel'ĭ o-rāt
MĒL'O CO-TON',	. .	. .	mĕl o kō'tun,	mĕl'o kō'tun,	mē'l o-ko tŭn ,	.	mĕl'o ko-tŭn'
ME LŌ'DE ON,	. .	.	.	.	me lō' , *or* lo dē -	.	.
MĒL'O-DRĀME, [mĕm'),	. . . . [mŏlr',	. . . .	mē'lo-drĭm,	mē'lo drām,	mēl'o dram, [wŏr,	mĕl'o drĭm,	mĕl'o drām
MĒM'OIR (mĕm'wŏr, *or* me	mĕm'ŏĭr, *or* me	mĕm'wŏr,	mĕm'wŏr,	mĕm'wŏr,	mĕm'wŏr, *or* mem -	mĕm wŏr,	mē'mwaw
MEN-ĂG'E RIE (-ăzh'),	me nă'zhe re,	men ăzh er ē',	me năzh'ŭr e,	men ĭzh ĕr e,	me nĭ'zhe rē,	mĕn ăzh ĕr e,	men ăzh'ă re.
MĒN'I-ĀFR,	.	.	mĕn'e vur,	mē'ne vur,	mĕn'e ver,	mĕn e ver,	mĕn'ĭ ver
MI PHĬ'TIS,	.	.	mĕf'it le,	mĕf'e tĭs,	me fī'tis,	me fī'tis,	me fī'tis.
MER'CAN-TILE,		mĕr'kan tĭl,	mĕr'kan tĭl,	mĕr'kan tĭl,	mĕr'kan tĭl,	mĕr'kan tĭl,	mĕr'kan tĭl
MER GĀN'SER,			mer g'in'sur	mĕr'gĭn ser,	mer gĭn'ser,	mĕr'kan tĭl,	mer gĭn'ser
MI -RIDI ON-AL,	me rĭd I o nal,	me rĭd'e-o nal,	me rĭd'yun al,	me rĭd'yun al,	me rĭd'e-o nal,	me rĭd'e un ĭl,	me rĭd'ĭ on al.
MĬ'SIAL (zhal),	. .	. .	.	mĕz e , *or* mezh e ,	mĕz e al, [yur,	mĕz'zh'al,	mĕ'zĭ al
MLS'SIEURS (mĕsh'yerz),	mĕs'seurz,	mĕsh'shŏorz, *or*	mĕs'sieurz,	mes'yĕrz,	mĕsh'urz, *or* mĕs -	mĕsh'yĕrz, mĕs'yĕ,	mĕs'yerz
MĒ'TAL (*or* mĕt'l),	mĕt'l,	mĕt'al, [shŏorz',	mĕt al,	mĕt'al,	mĕt'tl, *or* mĕt al,	mĕt'al, [*or* mĕs'ye,	mĕt'al
MĒ'TI -ŎR'O LITE,	.	.	mē'te ur o lĭt,	mē'te ŏr'o lĭt,	me te ŏr'o lit,	mē te ŏr'o lit,	mē'te ur-ol ĭt
MĒ'TE ŎR'O SCOPE,		me tē'o rŏs kōp,	.	mē'te ŏr'o skop',	me te or' , *or* me	mē'te ur o skōp,	mē'te ur os kop.
MEI'IC, *or* MĒ'LIC,	.	.	mē'tik,	mĕt ik,	mē'tik, [tĭ c ,	mĕt'ik	.
MĒ-TŌN'I-MY (*or* mĕt'),	me tŏn'ĭ mĭ,	mĕt o-nĭm'e,	mĕt'o nĭm e,	mĕt'o nĭm'e,	me ton' , *or* mĕt o ,	mĕt o nĭm'e,	me tŏn'ĭ mĭ
MEI'RO PŌL'I-TAN,	mĕ tro pŏl'ĭ tan,	mĕt-ro pŏl'e-tan,	mĕ tro pŏl it an,	mĕ'tro pol'e tan,	mĕt ro pŏl'e tan,	mĕt ro pŏl'it an,	met ro pŏl'ĭ tan
MEZ'ZA-NINE,				mĕz'za neen,	mĕz'za nin,		mĕt'za neen
MID'WIFE-RY, *or* MĬD'	mĭd'wĭf rĭ,	mĭd'wĭf re,	mĭd'wĭf re,	mĭd'wĭf er e,	mĭd wif re,	mĭd'wĭf re,	mĭd'wĭf rĭ
MI-MĒ'TIC, [WĬF RY,	.	me mĕt'ik,	mim ĕt ik,	mĭ mĕt'ik, [wĭf re,	me mĕt'ik,	mĭ mĕt ik,	mĭ mĕt'ik.
MĬ-MŌ'SA, *or* MĬ MŌ'SA,			mim ō'sa,	me-mō'zā,	me mō'sa,		mĭ mō'sa
MIN'I-A-TURE, (I at yur, *or*	mĭn'ĭ a tūr,	mĭn'e tūr,	mĭn'ya tyŭr,	mĭn'e tūr,	mĭn'e a , *or* mĭn'e a ,	mĭn'e a tūr,	mĭn'ĭ a tūr
MIN'I-ŪM, [it yur),	mĭn'ĭ ŭm,	mĭn'yum,	mĭn'ŭm,	mĭn'e ŭm,	mĭn'e ŭm, *or* yum,	mĭn'e um,	mĭn'ĭ um
MIN'UTE, (mĭn'ĭt),	mĭn'ŭt,	mĭn'ŭt, *coll.* ĭt,	mĭn'ĭt,	mĭn'ŭt, *coll* ĭt,	mĭn'ut, *or* mĭn'it,	mĭn'ŭt, *coll.* ĭt,	mĭn'ŭt
MŎ'BILE, (mŏb'ĭl),	mo bēl',	mo bĕl',	mo bĕl ,	mŏb'ĭl,	mo bĭl', *or* mob il,	mo bĭl'	.
MŌB'LE (mŏb'l),	. .	mō bl,	mō'bl,	mŏb'bl,	mob'bl, *or* mō'bl,	mŏb'l,	mō'bl
MŌ'DI-O-LAR (*or* -dĭ'-),	.	.	.	mo'de-o lar,	mo dī'o lar,	mŏd'e o lar,	mō'dĭ o-lar.
MOI'DORE,	moi'dōr,	moi dōr',	moi dōr ,	maw'e dor,	moi'dōr,	moi'dōr,	moi dōr
MŌL'LI-ENT (*or* mŏl'yent),	mŏl'lĭ ent,	mŏl'vent,	mŏl'yent,	mŏl yent,	mŏl'yent, *or* mŏl'	mŏl yent,	mŏl lĭ ent
MŌN'AD,	mōn'ad,	mŏn'ad, *or* mō'nad,	mō'nad,	mon'ad,	mon'ad, [le ent,	mŏn'ad,	mŏn'ad
MŌN'E-TA RY (mŭn'),	. .	. .	mŏn'e tar e,	mŭn'e tŭr e,	mŏn'e , *or* mŭn e ,	mŭn'e tŭr e,	mŏn'e ta rĭ
MŌN'O OUS'I-AN,	. .	. .	.	.	mon o ow sh an,	.	m'in-o ow'sĭ an
MŌN'OPH-THŌNG (*or* nŏp'),	. .	. .	mŏn of thŏng,	mo nŏp'thŏng,	mo nŏt , *or* mo n'	mŏn'op thŏng,	m'in'of thŏng
MŌN'OP-TŌTE (*or* nŏp'),	mŏn'op , *or* -nŭp' ,	mŏn'op , *or* nŏp' ,	mo nŏp'tot,	mŏn'op tŏt,	mŏn op tŏt, [of ,	mŏn'op tŏt,	mon-ŏp'tŏt
MŌG'LEM,	. .	. .	.	mog'lĕm,	măs'kem,	mŏg'lem,	mŏg'lem
MŬL'TI-FI Ō'ROUS (*or* -tĭf'-),	. . . .	. . . .	mŭl te flō'rus,	mŭl'te flo rus,	mŭl te flō rus,	'mŭl te flō rus,	mŭl tĭ flō'rus
MŬL'TI JŪ'GOUS (*or* -tĭj'),	. . . .	. . . .	mŭl te jū'gus,	mul tij'u gus,	mul tij'u gus,	mŭl te jū gus,	mŭl tĭ jūg u-
MŬL'TI-PLI CA'TE (*or* -tĭp'),	mul tĭp'lĭ kāt,	mul-tĭp'le kāt,	mŭl'tip le kāt,	mŭl'te-ple kat ,	mul tip' , *or* mŭl ,	mŭl'te ple kat,	mŭl tĭ plĭ kat
MŬS'CA-DINE (*or* -dīn),	mŭs'ka-din,	mŭs'ka din,	mŭs'ka din,	mŭs'ka dĭn,	mŭs ka dĭn, *or* -dīn,	mŭs'ka deen	mŭs ka din
MŬS'ROLL,	mŭz'rol,	.	mŭz'rōl,	mŭs'rōl,	mŭz'rōl,	mŭz'rōl	mŭz rōl
MUS-TĂCHE',	mus tăsh',	mus tăsh',	mus-tăsh',	mŭs-tăsh',	mus tăsh', *or* -tăsh',	mŭs tăsh',	mŭs-tash .
NĂ'IAD (yad),	. .	. .	nī'yad,	nā'yad,	n'yad,	nā'yad	nā yad
NAR-RĂ'TE (*or* năr'rāt),	năr rāt',	năr'rāt,	năr rat',	năr'rat, *or* nar rāt',	năr rat',	nă'rat,	nă rat'
NĒG'A-TIVE, v.,	. .	. .	nĕg'a tĭv ,	nĕg'a tĭv ,	nĕg a tĭv,	nĕg a tĭv,	nĕg ă-tĭv.
NĒPH'E LINE,	. . .	. . .	.	nĕf'e lin,	nĕf'e lin,	nĕf'e lin,	nĕf'e lin.
NĒPH'EW,	nĕv'vu,	nĕv'vū,	nĕv u,	nĕv'u,	nĕv'vu, *or* nĕf u,	nĕv'u,	nĕf'e lin.
NĒPH'RITI (*or* nē'frīt),	. .	. .	nĕf rit,	nĕf'rit,	nĕf'rit,	nĕf rit,	nĕf'rit.
NĒR'O LI,	. . .	. . .	.	ne rō le,	nĕ'ro le,	nĕr o le,	nĕr'o-lĭ.
NI'QENE, *or* NĪ ÇENE',	nī-seen',	.	nī seen',	ni seen',	nī'seen,	nī'seen,	nī seen'.
NIC'RI-FI-CA'TION,	nĭg re fe kā'shun,	nĭg re fe kā'shun,	nī grĭf ĭk-ā'shun,	nĭ'gre fe kā'shan,	nĭg-re fe-kā shun,	nĭg re fe-kā'shun,	nĭg'rĭ-fĭ kā'sh.
NO-Ă'CHI-AN,	. .	. .	.	.	no āk'e-an,	nō ā'ke an,	no-a'kĭ an.
NO BLESS', *or* NŌ'BI LESS,	nō'bles,	no blĕs',	no blĕs',	nō'bles,	no blĕs',	nō'blĕs,	no blĕs'.
NŌ'MEN-CLA'TURE,	no men-klā'tur,	nōm'en-kla-tūr,	nō men klāt'yur,	nō'men-klā tūr,	nō'men klĭt yur,	nō'men-klĭ-tūr,	nō'men klĭ tūr.
NŌOSE (*or* nōōs), *n.*,	nōōs,	nōōs,	nōōz,	nōōz,	nōōz, *or* nūus,	nōōz, *rarely* nūus,	nōōs
NO-SŎL'O-GY,	no zŏl'o-jĭ,	no zŏl'o je,	no sŏl'o je,	no-sŏl'o je,	no sŏl' , *or* no zol ,	no-sŏl'o je,	no sŏl'o jĭ.
NŌTH'ING (*or* nŏth'ing),	nŭth'ing,	nŭth'ing,	nŭth'ing,	nŭth'ing,	no vĭk'u lĭt,	nŭth'ing,	nŭth'ing
NO-VĂG'U-LITE,	. . . .	. . . .	no vāk'u lit,	no-vă'ku-lit,	nun kū'pa tĭv,	no vāk'u lĭt	no-vāk'u lĭt
NUN-CU'PA-TIVE (*or* nŭn'-)	nun-kū'pa tĭv,	nun-kū'pa-tĭv,	nil gaw',	nŭn'ku pā'tĭv,	nil gaw',	nun-kū'pa-tĭv,	nun-kū'pāt-ĭv
NYL'GHAU,	. . .	. . .	.	nĭl'gaw',	ŏb'du , *or* ob-dū' ,	nĭl'gaw,	nĭl'gaw
ŎB'DU RA ÇY (*or* ob-dū'-),	ob dū'ra-sĭ,	ŏb'ju-, *or* ob dū'-,	ob-dū'ros-e,	ŏb'du ra se,	o ba'-, *or* o-bū'-,	[se,	ŏb'du-rās-e, *or* -ra-
O-BĒI'SANÇE (*or* o-bā'-),	o-bē'sans,	o-bā'sans,	o-bē'sans,	o bā'sans,	ob-leek', *or* ob-lĭk',	o-bā'sans,	o bā'sans
OB-LIQUE' (-leek', *or* -lĭk'),	ob-leek',	ob lĭk',	ob-lĭk', *or* ob-leek',	ob-leek',	-tŏj'-, *or* ŏk'to je-,	ob leek',	ob-leek'.
OC-TOG'E-NA-RY (*or* ŏk'-),	ok-tŏj'e-na-rĭ,	ok-tŏj'e-na re,	ok-tŏj'en-ĕr-e,	ok-tŏj'e-nŭr-e,	ok-tŏj'e-na re,	ok-toj'en a rĭ	

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Œ-ĪL/IAD (e-īl′yad),	ēl′yad,	e īl′yad,	ē-eel′yad,	īl′yad,	e-īl′yad, *or* īl′yad,	e-īl′yad.	. . . .
Ō′ēIVE,	. . . .	. . . .	o-ēiv′,	o-jīv′,	o-jīv′,	ō′jīv	ō′jīv
Ō′LE-FĪ′ANT,	. . . .	. . . .	ō′le-fī′ant,	ō′le-fī′ant,	o-lēf′e-, *or* ō′le-fī-,	ō′le ft ant,	o-lē′fī-ant.
O-LĪB′A-NŪM,	. . . .	. . . .	ōl′e-bā′num,	ōl′o-bā′num,	o līb′a-nūm,	o līb′an-ūm.	o līb′an-ūm.
ŌM′BER,	ōm′ber,	ōm′ber,	ōm′ber,	ōm′bur,	ōm′bur, [-nīsh′ens,	ōm′ber,	ōm′ber.
OM-NĪS′CIENÇE (-nīsh′ens),	om-nīs′shens,	om-nīsh′e-ens,	om nīsh′e-ens,	om nīsh′e-ens, *or*	-nīsh′e-ens, *or*	om nish′ens,	om-nīsh′i-er.s.
O-RĂNG′-OU-TĂNG′,	. . . .	. . . .	ōr′rang-ōō′tang,	o răng′ōō-tăng′,	o-răng′-, *or* ō′rang	o-răng′ōō tăng′,	o-răng′ōō-tăng′.
ŌR′DON-NĀNÇE,	or-dŏn′ans,	ōr′don ans,	ōr′don ans,	or-dŏn′nans,	ōr′don-nāns, [ōō′-,	ōr′dun-āns,	ōr′don-āns.
Ō′RYX,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	ōr′iks,	. . . .	ō′riks.
Ōs′SE-OŪS (*coll.* ŏsh′us),	. . . .	. . . .	ŏsh′us,	ŏs′se us, *coll.* ŏsh′-	ŏs′se-us, *or* ŏsh′e-,	ŏsh′ŭs, *or* -yŭs,	ŏs′se-us.
Ōs′TE-O-CŌPE,	. . . .	os-tē′o-kōp,	ŏs te ō′ko pe,	ŏs′te o-kŏp, [us,	os-tē′o-, *or* ŏs′te-o-,	ŏs′te-o-kŏp,	ŏs′te-o-kōp.
Ōs′TI-A-RY,	ŏs′tĭ a-rĭ,	. . . .	ŭst/yēr e,	ŏst′yēr-e,	ŏs′te-a-re, *or* ŏst′-	ŏs′te ēr e,	ŏs′tĭ-a-rĭ.
O-TĂL′GY,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	ō′tal-je,	o tăl′je, [yar e,	o tăl′je,	ō′tal-jĭ.
OUT′RAGE, *v.*	owt′rāj,	owt′rāj,	owt-rāj′,	owt′rāj,	owt′rāj,	owt′rāj,	owt′rāj.
OWL′ER,	oul′er,	oul′er,	oul′er,	oul′er,	oul′er,	oul′er,	owl′er
Ō′YĒZ (ō′yēs),	o yēs′,	o yīs′,	wī-yās′, *or* ō′yīs′,	o yēs′,	o yēs′,	o-yēs′,	ō′yes
Ō′ZO NĪZE,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	ōz′o-nīz,	o-rōn′īz	. . . .
PĂD′Ū-A-SOY′ (*or* -u-soi′),	. . . .	. . . .	pād′u-swā,	pād′u-a sol′,	pād u-sol′,	pād-u a sol′,	pād′du a sol
PAG′EANT (*or* pā′jant),	pāj′ant,	pāj′ent,	pāj′ent,	pāj′ant,	pāj′ent, *or* pā′jent,	pāj′ant,	pāj′ent.
PĂI′ĂÇE,	pāl′as,	pāl′ĭs,	pāl′ĕs,	pāl′as,	pāl′as,	pāl′ăs,	pāl′ăs.
PA-LĂT′IC,	pal ăt′ĭk,	pa lăt′ĭk,	pāl′a-tĭk,	pāl′a tĭk,	pa lăt′ĭk,	pa lăt′ĭk.	. . . .
PAL′PRFY,	păl′frĭ,	pawl′fre, *or* pāl′-,	pŏl′fre,	pāl′fre,	pawl′fre, *or* pāl′-,	pāl′fre,	pawl′fre
PĂI′MA RY,	. . . .	. .	pl′ma re,	pām′ur-e,	pāl′ma re,	pāl′mŭr-e,	pām′a-rĭ.
PĂN′DOUR,	. . . .	. .	. .	pān′dŏor,	pan-dōor′,	pan dōor′,	pān′dōor
PĂN′E-JĒR′IC,	păn-e-jĭr′ĭk,	păn e-jĕr′ĭk,	păn e-jĕr′ĭk,	pān′e jĕr′ĭk,	pān e jĭr′ĭk,	pān o jĭr′ĭk,	pān-e jĭr′ĭk.
PĂN′NIER (păn′yer, *or* pĭn′-	păn′nĭ-er,	păn′yer,	pĭn′yur,	pa pĭl′ĭer-e,	pān′ne er,	pān′yer,	pān′ĭ-er
PĂP′IL-LA-RY, [nĭ er),	pa pĭl′la-rĭ,	păp′ĭl la-re,	pa pĭl′ĕr-e,	păp′ĭl lăr-e,	păp′ĭl la-re, [il lŭs,	păp′ĭl lăr-e,	păp′ĭl la-rĭ.
PAP′IL-LOŪS (*or* pa pĭl′),	pa pĭl′lus,	pa-pĭl′lus,	pa pĭl′lus,	păp′ĭl-lŭs,	pa pĭl′lus, *or* păp′-	păp′ĭl-lŭs,	păp′ĭl lŭs.
PĂR′AF-FĪNE,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	păr′af fĭn,	păr′af fĭn,	păr′af fĭn,	păr′a-fĭn.
PĂR′AL-LĒL′O PĬ′PI D,	. . . .	. . . .	pĭ′ped,	-pĭp′ed,	pī′ped,	-pĭp′ed,	-pĭp′ed
PĂR′A-SŌL′,	păr a sōl′,	păr′a-sōl,	păr′a sōl, *or* -sōl,	păr a-sōl′,	păr′a sōl, *or* sōl,	păr′a sōl,	păr′a sōl.
PĂR′ENT-AGE,	păr′ent-aj,	păr′en tĕj,	pā′rent ĕj,	păr′ent ăj,	păr′ent , *or* păr′-,	păr′ent aj,	păr′ent ĭj
PA-RĪS′IAN (-rĭz′yan),	pa rĭzh′ĭ-un,	.	pa reez′yan,	-rĭz′yan , *coll.*	pa rĭzh′e an,	pa rĭz′ĭ an,	pa rĭz′ĭ an.
PA-RŌL′ (*Law*),	. . . .	. .	pār′ōl,	păr′ul, [rĭzh′an,	păr′ol,	pa rōl′,	pa rōl′.
PAR′TI ÇĬP′I-AL,	păr-tĭ-sĭp′ĭ al,	păr-te-sĭp′e al,	păr tĭa-lp′yal,	păr′te-sĭp′yal,	pŭr te-sĭp′e al,	-sĭp′e al, *coll* sĭp′-	păr tĭ-sĭp′ĭ al.
PĂS′TY,	păs′tĭ,	păs′te,	păs′te,	pī′ste,	pas′te, *or* pas′te,	păs′te, [yal,	păs′tĭ.
PĂ′TER-NŌS′TI R,	pā′ter-nōs′ter	.	păt′er-nōs′ter,	păt′er-nōs′ter,	pā′ter-nōs′ter,	păt-er-nōs′ter,	pā′ter-nos ter.
PĂ′TRI-OT,	pā′trĭ ut,	pā′tre ut,	pā′tre ut,	pā′tre ut,	pā′trut al,	pā′tre-ut	pā′trĭ ot
PĂT′RON-ĂL,	păt′run-al,	păt′run-al,	pā′trun al,	pā′trun al,	păt′run-al,	pā′trun al,	pā′trun al.
PĂT′RON ĬZE,	păt′run-īz,	pā′tro-nīz,	pāt′ro-nīz,	pā′trun īz,	păt′run-īz,	pā′tron-īz,	pā′tron-īz.
PAUNCH, *or* PĂUNCH,	pănch,	pănsh,	pănch,	pinch,	pinch, *or* pawnch,	pănch,	pănsh
PEAS′ĕOD,	pez′kŏd,	pēs′kŏd,	peez′kŏd,	peez kŏd,	pez′kŏd, *or* pēs′ ,	peez′kŏd,	pez′kod.
PE-CA′NA,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	pe kăn′a,	. . . .	pe kā′nā.
PĔc′UL,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	pĕk′ul,	. . . .	pĕk′ul
PE-CŪL′IAR (-yar),	pe-kū′lĭ-ar,	pe-kū′le-ar,	pe kūl′yur,	pe kū′le ar,	-yār′e , *or* -e-ār′ ,	pe-kūl′yar,	pe-kū′lĭ-ar.
PE-CŪL-IĂR′I-TY (-yăr′ĭ-),	pe-kū le ăr′ĭ-tĭ,	pe-kū-le ăr′e te,	pe kū′le ăr′e te,	pe kū′ne-ăr e,	-kūn′ya re, *or* kū′-	pe kū′le ăr′ĭt e,	pe-kū′lĭ-ar′ĭt e.
PE CŪN′IA-RY (-kūn′ya),	pe-kū′nĭ-a-rĭ,	pe kū′ne-ar e,	pe kūn′yĕr e,	pēd′a gŏg ĭzm,	-go-jĭzm, [ne a re,	pe kū′ne ŭr e,	pe-kū′ni-a-rĭ
PED′A GŎG-IGM,	. . . .	. . . .	pēd′al,	pēd′al,	pē′dal,	. . . .	pēd′a gŏg izm.
PĒ′DAL, *a.*,	pē′dal,	pē′dal,	pēd′al,	pēd′al,	pēd′al,	pē′dal,	pē′dal
PED′AL, *n.*,	pĕ′dal,	pēd′al, *or* pĕ′d al,	pēd′al,	pēd′al,	pē′dal,	pĕd′al,	pĕd′al
PF′DO BAP′TĬSM,	pē do-băp′tĭzm,	pēd-o bāp′tĭzm,	pē-do băp′tĭzm,	pēd′o-băp′tĭzm,	pē do băp′tĭz,	pē do băp′tĭzm,	pē do-băp′tizm.
I'EN'TE-CŌST,	pēn′te kōst,	pēn′te-kōst,	pēn′te-kōst,	pēn′te kōst,	pēn′te kōst,	pēn′te kōst,	pēn′te-kōst.
PĒ′NU LT, *or* PE-NŪL′,	. . . .	. . . .	pe nūlt′,	pē′nŭl,	pē′nult,	pe nūlt′,	pē′nult
PFR-DUR′A-BLE,	. . . [emp-,	pēr′du-ra bl	pēr′du-răbl,	pēr′du-ra bl,	pēr′du ra bl,	pēr′du ra bl,	per dūr′a-bl
PĒR′EMP-TO-RI,	per ĕmp′-, *or* pĕr′-	pēr′em , *or* pe	pēr′emp tŭr e,	pēr′emp tŭr e,	pēr′em tŭr e,	pĕr′em-tŭr e,	pēr′emp-to rĭ.
PER′I ŪME (*or* -fūm′), *n* ,	per-fūm′, *or* pĕr′-,	pēr′fūm, [fŭng′-,	pēr′fūn,,	pēr′dn-răbl,	per fūm′,	per fūm′,	pēr′fūm.
PER-I UNG′TO RI,	per-fŭng′to re,	per fŭngk′to-re,	pēr′fungk-tŭr e,	pēr′fungk tŏ′re,	-fŭngk′ , *or* pēr′-	per-fŭngk′tŏr e,	per fŭngk′to rĭ.
PĒR′MIT, *or* PER-MĬT′, *n* ,	per-mĭt′,	pēr′mit,	per tŭr′bāt,	pēr′mit,	pēr′mit, *or* per	pēr′mit, *or* per-	pēr′mit.
PĒR′TURB ĀTE (*or* -tŭrb′-),	pēr tŭr′bĭt,	per tŭr′bāt,	pēs′tĭl,	pēr′tal,	per tŭr′bāt, [mĭt′,	per tŭr′bāt. [mĭt′,	. . . .
PĒS′TLE (pĕs′l),	pĕs′tl,	pĕs′tl,	pĕt′al,	. .	pĕs′al, *or* pĕs′tl,	pĕs′tl,	pĕs′l.
PĒT′AL, *or* PĔ′TAL,	pet′al,	pĕt′al, *or* pĕt′ al,	. .	. .	pĕt′al, *or* pĕ′tal,	pĕt′al,	pĕt′al
PE-TAU′RIST,	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. .	pe taw′rist,	. . . .	pe taw′rist.
PĒT′REL,	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. .	pĕt′rel,	pĕt′rel,	pēt′rel.
PF-TRŌĬ′,	. . . .	pĕ′trol,	pĕ′trōl,	pe trōl′,	pĕ′trol, *or* pe trol′,	pĕ′trol.	. . . .
PĒ′WIT,	pē′et, [lanks,	pē′wit,	pē′ĭt,	pĕ′wet,	pē′wit,	pē′wit,	pē′wit.
PHĂ′LANX, *or* PHĂL′ĀNX,	făl′anks, *or* fā′-	fā′langks, *or* făl′ ,	fī′langks,	fāl′angks,	fāl′angks,	făl′angks,	făl′angks.
PHĂR′YNX,	făr′inks,	făr′ingks,	. .	făr′ingks,	făr′ingks,	făr′ingks,	fī′ringks.
PHĬL/O SŎPH′IC,	fĭl o sŏf′ĭk,	fĭl o-zŏf′ĭk,	fĭl o zŏf′ĭk,	fĭl′o-zŏf′ĭk,	-sŏf′ĭk, *or* -zŏf′ĭk,	fĭl o zŏf′ĭk,	fĭl lo-sŏf′ĭk.
PHLEG-MĂT′IC,	fleg măt′ĭk,	flĕg′ma tĭk,	flĕg măt′ĭk,	fleg măt′ĭk,	-măt′ , *or* flĕg′ma ,	fleg măt′ĭk,	fleg măt′ĭk.
PHILO-GĪS′TON (-jĭs′)	-jĭs′-, *or* -gĭs′ ,	-jĭs′ , *or* -gĭs′-,	flo jĭs′tun,	flo jĭs′tun,	flo jĭs′tun,	flo jĭs′tŏn,	flŏ′jis ton.
PHŎN′ICS,	fŏn′ĭks,	.	fŏn′nĭks,	fŏn′iks,	fŏn′iks,	fŏn′iks,	fŏn′ĭks
PHĪHĬ′SIS (thĭ′sis),	thĭs′is,	thĭ′sis,	thĭ′sis,	tĭ′sis,	thi′sis, *or* tĭ′sis,	thĭ′sis,	fthĭ′sis
PĬ′BROCH,	. . .	.	pĭ′brŏk,	pĭ′brok,	pi′brŏk,	pĭ′brŏk,	pĭ′brok.
PĬN-NĂ′TĬ FĬD (*or* pĭn′na),	. . .	.	.	pĭn′na te fĭd ,	pĭn′na te pĕd ,	pin năt′e fĭd,	pin-năt′ĭ fĭd
PIN-NĂT′I-PĔD(*or* pĭn′na-),	. . .	.	.	pĭ′kant,	pe răg′u a, [kant,	pin năt′e-pĕd,	pĭn-năt′ĭ pĕd.
PIQU′ANT (pĭk′-),	pĭk′ant,	pĭk′kant,	pe-kawng′, *or* pĕ′	pe răg′u a,	pe rā′gwā	pĭk′ant,	pĭ′kant.
PI-RA′GUA (gwa),	.	.	pe răg′u a,	pĭs′ĭn,	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Pĭs′ÇINE,	. . . .	. . . .	pĭs′mĭr,	pĭs′mĭr,	pĭs′mĭr,	pĭs′ĭn,	pĭs′ĭn.
PĬS′MIRE,	pĭs′mĭr,	pĭs tă′sho,	pĭs tă′sho,	pĭs tă′ch′o,	pĭz′mĭr, *or* pĭs′mĭr,	pĭz′mĭr,	pĭs′mĭr.
PĬS-TĂ′ÇHIO (-sho),	. . .	plā′ja re,	plā′jĕ-e,	plā′j′a re,	pĭs-tā′sho,	pia tă′sh′o,	pis-tā′shi-o.
PLĂ′ĜIA-RY (-je-),	plā′jĭ-a rĭ,	pla tū′rā,	plāt′ĭn-ā	plāt′e nā,	plī′je a re, *or* j-a ,	pla′j′a-re,	plāj′ĭ a rĭ.
PLĂT′I-NÄ (*or* pla tē′na),	. . .	plāt′o-nĭst,	pla′to-nĭst,	plā′to nĭst,	plāt′e-na,	plāt′ĭn ā,	plāt′ĭ-nā.
PLĂ′TO-NĬST,	plāt′o-nĭst,	plĕn′a-, *or* plē′n a ,	plĕn′a rĭ,	plĕn′a re, *or* plē′n a ,	pla′to nĭst,	plā′to-nĭst,	plā′ton ĭst.
PLĔ′NA-RY,	plĕn′a rĭ,	plĕn′che-us,	plĕn′tŭ us,	plĕn′te us,	plĕn′a re, *or* plē′n a ,	plĕn′a re,	plĕ′nar rĭ.
PLEN′TE-OŪS,	plĕn′te-ŭs,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	plĕ′n te ŭs,	plĕn′te us,	plĕn′te-us.
PO-I Ō′NY,	. . . .	. . . .	pōl′ip-e,	pŏl′e pe,	pŏl′o ne	. . . .	. . . .
PŌL′ĬPE,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	po lĭz′o-on,	pŏl′e pe, *or* pŏl′ip,	pŏl′ip,	pōl′ip.
PŌL′Y-ZŌ′ON,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	po-măn′der,	pŏl e-zō′on,	pŏl-e zō′on,	pōl ĭ zō′on.
PO MĂN′DER (*or* pō′),	pō′man-der,	po măn′der,	pō′man-der,	pōrs′lĭn,	po-măn′der,	po măn′der,	po măn′der.
PŌR′CE LAIN,	pōr′se-lān,	pōr′se-lān,	pōrs′lĭn,	pōr′te ko,	pŏr′se-lān, *or* pōr′ ,	pōrs′lān,	pūr′se lĭn.
POR′TI CO,	pōr′tĭ-ko,	pōr′te-ko,	pōr′te ko,	poz zēs′,	pōr′te ko,	pōrt′e ko,	pōr′tĭ ko,
POS-SĒSS′ (*or* poz-zēs′),	pŏz zēs′,	poz-zēs′,	puz zēs′,	pōst′hu mŭs,	poz-zēs′,	pŏz zēs′,	poz-zēs′.
PŌST′HU-MOŪS,	pōst′hu-mus,	pōst′hu mŭs,	pōst′hu mŭs,	pōst ĭl′yun,	pōst′hu mŭs,	pōst ĭl′yun,	pōst′hūm-us.
PŌS-TĬL′ION,	pŏs tĭl′yun,	pōs-tĭl′yun,	pōst ĭl′yun,	po-tăs′se um,	pŏs tĭl′ yun,	po-tăs′se-um ,	pōs-tĭl′ĭl on
PO-TĂS′SI-ŬM,	. . . .	. . . .	po-tăs′yum,	pŏth′er,	po tăsh′e ŭm,	pŏth′er,	po tās′sĭ-um.
PŎTH′ER,	pŭth′er,	pŭth′er,	pŏth′er,	powlp,	pŏth′er,	pŏth′er,	pŏth′er.
POULP (pōōlp),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	prēs′ep tŭr e,	powlp,	pōōlp,	pōōlp.
PRE-CĒP′TO-RĬ,	. . . .	prēs′ep tŭr e,	pre-sĕp′tŭr e,	prē′singkt,	prēs′ep to-re,	pre-sēp′tŏr e,	pre sēp′to rĭ.
PRĔ′ÇINCT,	prē′sinkt,	pre-singkt′,	prē′singkt,	prē′fekt-ŭr,	prē′singkt,	prē′singkt,	prē′singt.
PRĔ′FECT-ŪRE,	pre-fĕk′tŭr,	prēf′ekt-yŏr,	prē′fekt-yŭr,	prēf′ek-tŭr,	prēf′ek-tŭr,	prē′fekt-yŭr,	prē′fekt-ūr.
PRE LŪD′ER (*or* prēl′),	. . . .	. . . .	prēl′ŭd-er,	pre-lūd′ , *or* prēl′ ,	pre lūd′-, *or* prēl′-,	pre lūd′er,	pre-lūd′er.
PRĔS′CI-ENÇE (prē′shĭ),	prĕsh′ens,	prē′she-ens,	prē′shens,	prē′she-ens,	prē′sh′ens,	prē′sh′ens,	prē′shĭ-ens.
PRĔS′TIGE,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	pres-tēj′, or -tĭj,	prēs′tĭj, *or* -teezh,	prēs′tĭj,	prēs′tĭj.
PRĔ′FER-IT (*or* prē′ter ĭt),	prĕ′ter-ĭt,	prē′ter-ĭt,	prēt′ur-ĭt,	prēt′er-, *or* prē′ter-,	prēt′er-ĭt,	prē′ter-ĭt,	prēt′er ĭt.
PRE-TĔR′I-TIVE,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	prēt′er-e tĭv,	pre-tĕr′ĭ-tĭv,	pre-tĕr′ĭ-tĭv,	pre-tĕr′ĭ-tĭv.
PRE-TEXT′, *or* PRĔ′TEXT,	pre tĕkst′,	pre-tĕkst′,	prē′tekst,	pre-tĕkst′, *or* prē′-,	pre-tĕkst′,	pre-tĕkst′,	prē′tekst.
PRĬG′ON (prĭz′n),	prĭz′n,	prĭz′zn,	prĭz′un,	prĭz′un ; *coll.* -zn,	prĭz′zn,	prĭz′n,	prĭz′on.
PRĬ′VA-CY,	prĭ′va sĭ,	brĭ′va-, *or* prĭv′a-,	prĭv′a se,	prĭ′va so,	prĭ′va-se,	prĭ′va se,	prĭ′va-sĭ.

WEBSTER. 1864.	PERRY. 1805.	WALKER. 1806.	KNOWLES. 1835.	SMART. 1857.	WORCESTER. 1860.	COOLEY. 1863	CULL. 1864
RŌ'SEEDE,	pro-seedz',	pro-seedz',	pro seedz',	prōs'eedz,	prō'seedz, *or* pro-	prōs'eedz,	prō'seedz.
RŌS'ESS,	prōs'es,	prōs'es,	prō'sses, *or* prōs'es,	prōs'es,	prōs'es, [seedz',	prōs'es,	prō'ses
RŌD'UCT,	prōd'ukt,	prōd'ukt,	prō'dukt,	prōd'ukt,	prōd'ukt,	prōd'ukt,	prōd'ukt.
RŌ'FILE (-fīl, *or* -feel),	pro-feel',	pro-feel',	pro-feel',	prō'feel,	prō'feel, -feel', *or*	prō'fīl,	prō'fīl.
RŌG'RESS, n.,	prōg'res,	prōg'res,	prōg'res,	prōg'res,	prōg'res, [prō'fīl,	prōg'res,	prō'gres.
RŌ'LĀTE,	. . . .	prōl'āt,	prō'lāt,	pro lāt',	prō'lāt,	pro lāt',	prō'lāt.
RO-LĪK',	pro līke',	pro līke',	pro līke',	pro līke',	prō'līks,	pro-līke', *coll* prō'-	prō'līks.
RŌ'LŌGUE,	prōl'og,	prōl'ŏg,	prō'lŏg,	prōl'ŏg,	prom e nād', *or*	prōl'ŏg, [līks,	prō'lŏg.
RŌM'E-NĀDE' (*or* -nād'),	. . . .	. . . .	prom-nād', *or* e-	prōm'en-ād',	prōm'is, [-nād',	prōm-e nād',	prōm-e-nād .
'RŌM'ISE, n.,	prōm'is,	prōm'iz,	prōm'is, [nād',	prōm'is,	prōm'is,	prōm'is,	prōm'is.
'RŌM'ISE, v.,	prōm'is,	prōm'iz,	prōm'is,	prōm'iz,	prōm'is,	prōm'is,	prōm'is.
'RŌM'IS-EE',	. . . .	. . . .	prōm-is-ē',	prōm'e-zee',	prōm is ee',	prōm-is-ē',	prōm-is-ē'.
'RO-NŪN'CI-Ā'TION (-shī-),	pro-nūn-sī-ā'shun,	pro nūn-she-ā'-	pro-nūn-se-ā'shun,	pro nūn'se ā'shun,	pro-nūn she ā'-	pro-nūn-se-ā'shun,	pro-nūn se ā'shon
'RŌ'GA-IST,	. . . .	. . . . [shun,	pro-zā'ist,	pro zā'ist,	pro zā'ist, [shun,	prō'zā ist,	prō'z'a ist.
'RŌ'TE-AN,	. . . .	. . . .	prō'te an,	pro tē'an,	prō'te an,	prō'te-an,	pro-tē'an.
'RŌ'TEST,	pro-tēst',	pro tēst', *or* prōt'-,	prō'test,	prō'test,	prō'test, *or* prōt'est,	prōt'est,	prō'test
'RO-VŌ'CA-TĪVE,	pro-vō'ka tīv,	pro vō'ka tīv,	pro vōk'a tīv,	pro vōk'a tīv,	pro vō'ka tīv,	pro-vōk'a-tīv,	pro-vōk'a-tīv.
'RŌV'OST,	prōv'ust,	prōv'ust, *and* pro-	prōv'ust,	prōv'ust,	prōv'ust, *and* pro-	prōv'ust,	prōv'ōst.
'ROW (prou),	prou,	prou, *or* prō, [vō',	prō, *or* prou,	prō,	prou, *or* prō, [vū',	prou,	prou.
'ROW'ESS (prou'es),	prou'es,	prou'es, *or* prō'is,	prō'es, *or* prou'es,	prou'es,	prou'es,	prou'es,	prou'es.
'ROWL (proul),	prōl,	proul, *or* nrōl,	proul,	proul,	proul,	prou'l,	proul
'RUS'SIAN(prŭsh', *or* prŏv'-)	. . . .	. . . .	prŏush'an,	prŭsh''an,	prŭsh' , *or* prŏush'-	prŭsh''an,	prŭsh'an.
'RŭS'SIC (*or* prŏv'sik),	. . . .	. . . .	prŏus'ik,	prŭs'sik,	prŭs'sik, *or* prŏv'-,	prŭs'ik,	prŭs'ik
'SALM'IST (sām'-),	sām'ist,	sāl'mist,	sām'ist,	sām'ist,	sāl'mist, *or* sām'ist,	sām'ist,	sām'ist
'SĀL'MO DY (sāl'-),	sāl'mo dī,	sāl'mo-de,	sāl'mo de,	sāl'mo-de,	sāl'mo de,	sāl'mo de,	sām'od i.
'SAL'TER (sawl'-),	sawl'ter,	te zān',	tiz-ān',	tiz'an,	sawl'ter,	sawl'ter, *coll* sōl'-,	sawl'ter.
'TIZ'AN (tiz'an),	tiz'an,	te zān',	tiz-ān',	tiz'an,	tiz zān', *or* tiz'an,	tiz'ān,	tī'san
'PU'IS-SANÇE,	pu īs'sans,	pū'is-, *or* pu īs',	pū'is sāns,	pū'is-sāns,	pū'is sāns,	pū'is sāns,	pū'is-āns.
PŪM'IÇE,	pūm'is,	pū'mis,	pūm'is,	pū'mis,	pū'mis, *or* pūm'is,	pū'mis, *or* pūm'is,	pū'mis.
PUT (*action of distress*),	pŭt,	pŭt,	pŭt,	pŭt,	pŭt,	pŏŏt,	pŏŏt
PUT'LŌG,	pŭt'log,	pŭt'lŏg,	pŭt'log,	pŭt'lŏg,	pŭt'lŏg,	pŏŏt'lŏg,	pŭt'log.
PŸR'O-MĀN'ÇY,	pī'rom'-, *or* pīr'o-,	pīr'o mān se,	pīr'o mān-se,	pīr'o mān'se,	pīr'o mān se,	pīr'o mān-se,	pī'ro mān sī.
PŸR'O-TĒCH'NY,	pīr-o-tēk'nī,	pīr'o tĕk ne,	pī'ro tĕk ne,	pīr'o tĕk'ne,	pīr'o tĕk ne,	pīr'o tĕk-ne,	pī-ro tĕk'nī
QUĂCK'SĂL-VER,	kwăk'săl ver,	kwăk'sal ver,	kwăk'sal ver,	kwăk'săv er,	kwăk'săl ver,	kwăk'săl-vĕr,	kwăk'sal ver.
QUAD'RANT,	kwawd'rant,	kwaw'drant,	kwawd'rant,	kwŏd'rant,	kwŏd'rant,	kwŏd'rant,	kwŏd'rant.
QUA-DRILLE'(kwa , *or* ka),	ka drīl',	ka drīl',	kwaw drīl',	ka drīl',	ka drīl',	ka-drīl',	ka drīl'.
QUAD-RU'PE-DAL,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	kwŏd'rŏo pē'dal,	-pē'dal, *or* rŏo'pe-,	.	kwŏd ru pēd al.
QUALM (kwām),	kwām,	kwawm,	kwawm, *or* kwām,	kwām,	kwām, *or* kwawm,	kwām,	kwām
QUAN'DA RY (*or* -dā'rī),	kwon dā're,	kwawn dā're,	kwawn dā're,	kwŏn-dār'e,	kwon dā're,	kwŏn'dār e,	kwŏn'da rī.
QUĂS'I-MŌ'DO,	. . .	. . .	. . .	kwă sīm'o do,	kwăs-I mō'do,	kwăs e-mō'do,	kwăs I-mō'do.
QUASSIA (kwŏsh'ī-ă, *or*	. . .	. . .	kwawsh'ya,	kwŏzh'e ă,	kwŏsh'ē ă,	kwăsh'ă,	kwăs'ī-ă
QUAY (kē, [kwăsh'ī ă),	kī,	kī,	kī, *or* kē,	kē,	kē,	kē,	kē
QUĒR'ÇIT-RON,	. . .	. . .	. . .	kwēr'se trŭn,	kwēr'sit run, [in,	kwēr'sit run,	kwēr'sit ron.
QUI'NĪNE, *or* QUĪ-NĪNE',	. . . .	. . .	kwin'In,	kwe nīn',	kwe nīn', *or* kwīn'-	kwī'nĭn, kwīn'īn, *or*	kwin-in'
QUINT (kwint),	kwĭnt,	kĭnt,	kwint,	kwint,	kwint,	kīngt, [kwe nīn',	kwint
QUIN TĒS'SENÇE,	kwĭnt'es-sĕns,	kwin-tĕs'sens,	kwin tĕs'sens,	kwint tĕs'sens,	-tĕs', *or* kwīn'tĕs-,	-tĕs'sens,	kwint tĕs'sens.
QUOIN (kwoin, *or* koin),	kwoin,	. . . .	kwoin,	koin,	kwoin, *or* koin,	kwoin, *coll* koin,	koin
RĂB'BĪ (*or* răb'bī),	răb'bī,	rĭb'be, *or* bī,	răb'ī, *or* răb'e,	răb'bī,	rīb'be, *or* răb'bī,	răb'ī,	răb'be
RA ÇĒME',	. . . .	. .	.	rīs'eem,	ra seem',	ra seem',	rās'eem
RAÇ'E-MŌSE',	. . . .	. .	. .	. . .	rās-e mōs',	.	rās'eem ōe.
RAÇ'E-MOUS(*or* ra sē'mus),	.	.	rās'e mus,	rīs'e mus,	rās'e mus, *or* ra-	ra seem'us,	rās'eem us.
RAR'E FY,	rār'e fī,	rār'e-fī,	rār'e fī,	rār'e fī,	rār'e fī, [sē',	rār'e fī,	rā're fī
RAR'I TY,	rār'ī-tī,	rār'e te, *and* rār'e ,	rar'e te,	rar'e te,	rār'e te, *and* rār e ,	rār lt e,	rā're tī
RASE,	rāz,	rāz, *or* rās	rīz, *or* rīs,	rāz	rāz, *or* rās,	rāz,	rāz
RA SŌ'RI-AL,	. . .	. . .	. . .	ra zō're al,	ra sō're al,	ra zōr'e al,	ra sō'rī al.
RASP'BĔR-RY (răz' ,	răsp'bĕr-re,	rās'bĕr re,	răz'bĕr e,	rās'bĕr re,	răz bĕr re, *or* rās' ,	rāz'bĕr e,	răz'be-rī
RAT'A-PI'Ā,	rāt a pī'ā,	rāt a pī'ā,	rāt a pī'ā,	-pī'a, *coll* tē',	-tē'a, *or* tē',	pī'ā, *coll* -pī',	rāt a pī'ā
RĂTH'ER,	răth'er,	răth'er, *or* rī'thur,	rī'thur,	rīth'er,	rīth'er.	răth'er,	răth'er
RA'TI-ŌÇ'I-NA'TION(răsh')	răsh-I ōs I nā'-,	răsh-e ōs e nā' ,	rā-se o se nā' ,	răsh'e ōs'e nā' ,	rīsh e ōs-e-nā' ,	răsh-e-ōs in ā'-,	răt I ōs'I nā'.
RA'TION AL (răsh'un),	răsh'un al,	răsh'un al,	răsh'un-al,	răsh'un al,	răsh'u al,	răsh'un al,	răsh'on al
RA'TION-Ă'LI TY (răsh'un-),	răsh-I o nal',	răsh e-o nal'e te,	răsh un-al'e te,	răsh'un al'e te,	răsh e o nal'e te,	răsh un-al'e te,	răsh on ăl'ī tī.
RAVE'LIN,	răv'lin,	răv'lin,	răv'lin,	răv'e- *coll* răv lin,	răv lin,	riv'lin,	răv'lin
RE ÇĒP'TO-RY,	re sēp'to rī,	rēs'ep tūr e,	re sēp tūr e,	re sīp tūr e,	rēs'ep , *or* re sēp' ,	re sēp'tōr-e	.
RE-ÇIP'I-ENT,	re-sip'ī ent,	re sip'e-ent,	re sip yent,	re sip'yent,	re sip'e-ent,	-e-ent, *coll* vent,	re-sip'ī ent
RĔC'OG-NIZ'A-BLE (*or* re-kŏg'nī za-bl),	. . . .	. .	re kŏn'iz ăbl,	rĕk'og-nī'za bl,	rĕk og-nī' , *or* re-kŏg'nī-,	ic kŏg ne zăbl,	rĕk'og-nīz a bl.
RĔC'ON-DITE, *or* RE-CŌN'-DITE,	re kŏn'dīt,	rēk'on-dīt,	rī kun dīt',	re kŏn'dīt,	rēk'on dīt, *or* re-kŏn'dīt,	re kŏn'dīt,	rēk'on dīt
RE-CŪ'RANT,	re kū'zant,	re kū'-, *or* rēk'u ,	rēk'u zănt,	rēk'u zănt,	re kū' , *or* rēk'u ,	re-kū'zant,	rēk'u-zant.
RE-DĂN',	.	.	.	re dăn',	re dăn', *or* rē'dan,	rē'dăn,	re dăn'
RĔI'RA-GA-BLE,	re frăg'a-, *or* rēf'ra	rēf'ra ga bl,	rēf'ra gībl,	rēf ra ga bl,	rēf'ra ga bl,	rēf ra găbl,	rēf ra ga bl.
RE-FŪSE, n ,	rēf'ūz,	rēf'ūs,	rēf'ūs,	rēf'ūs,	rēf'ūs,	rēf'ūz,	rēf'ūz
RĔ'LAX-Ā'TION,	rē laks ā'shun,	rēl aks ā'shun,	rē laks ā'shun,	rēl'aks ā'shun,	rēl aks ā'shun,	re lāks ā'shun,	rē laks-ā'shon.
RE MĒD'I-LESS (*or* rēm'e-),	re-mēd'i les,	rēm'e de les,	rēm'id e les,	rēm'e de les,	rēm'e , *or* re mēd' ,	rēm e de lĕs,	rēm'e dī lĕs
RĒM'I-GRĀTE (*or* -mī'-),	rēm'ī grīt,	rem'e grāt,	rēm'e grāt	rēm'e grāt,	rēm'e , *or* re-mī' ,	re mi'grāt,	re mi'grāt
REN COUN'TER,	ren-kown'ter,	ren kown'ter,	ren kown'ter *or* rawng kōntr',	rĕn'kown ter,	ren kown'ter,	ren kown'er,	ren kown'ter
RĒN'DEZ-VOUS (de vŏo) n	rĕn'de-vŏoz,	rĕn de-vŏoz',	rŏn'de vŏo,	rŭn'de vŏo	de vŏo, *or* vŏoz,	rĕn'de vŏo,	rĕn'dā vŏo
RĒN'DEZ-VOUS (de vŏo) :	rĕn'de vŏoz,	rĕn de vŏoz',	rŏn'de vŏo,	rĕn'de-vŏo',	de vŏo', *or* vŏoz',	rĕn de vŏo,	rĕn'dā vŏo
RE-NĒGE',	re-neeg',	re neeg',	re-neeg',	re neeg',	ra ueeg', *or* re-neej',	re neej',	re neej'
RĒN'I-FORM,	. . . .	. . . .	rēn'e form,	rē'ne-form,	rēn'e fōrm,	rēn'e fōrm	rī nī form
RE NŪN'CI-Ā'TION (-shī),	re nŭn-shī ā'shun,	re nŭn she ā'shun,	re nūn se ā'shun,	re nūn'se a'shun,	re nūn she ī'-,	re nūn se a shun,	re nūn'sī ā shon.
RE'QUI-EM,	rī'kwī-ĕm,	rī'kwe em,	rī'kwe ŭm,	rī'k'we ĕm,	rī'kwe-, *or* rēk'we-,	rī'kwe em,	rī'kwī em
RES-CŪS'SOR,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	rēs'kus sor,	-kūs'sŏr, *or* -sōr	.	res kūs sor
RĒG'I-DĒN'TIA-RI (-sha),	rēz I-dĕn'sha rī,	rēz e dĕn'shĕr e,	rēz'id ĕn'shĕr e,	rēz'e dĕn'sh'a re,	rēz e dĕn'she a re,	rēz e dĕn'sh ŭr e	. .
RE-TĀIL'ER (*or* rē'tāl-er),	re-tāl'er,	re tāl'er,	re tāl'er,	re tāl'er,	re tāl' , *or* rē'tal ,	re tāl'er,	re tāl'er
RĒ'TAR-DĀ'TION,	rē tär dā'shun,	rēt-ar-dā'shun,	rē tär dā'shun,	rī'tär-dā'shun	rēt ar dā'shun,	re tär dā'shun,	rī tard ā'shon.
RĒTCH,	rĕch,	reech, *or* rĕch,	reech,	reech,	reech, *or* rĕch	rĕtch,	rĕch
RĒT'IN-AS-PHĂLT',	. . .	. . .	. . .	rēt'in ăs'fălt,	rēt'i nas fălt,	rēt in as fălt',	rē tin ăs falt.
RĒT'I NŪE,	rēt'ī-nū,	rēt'e-, *or* re tin' ,	rēt'in ū,	rēt'e-nū,	rēt'e nū,	rēt'e-nū,	rēt'ī nū
RĒ'TRO ÇĒDE (*or* rēt'ro-),	rēt'ro-seed,	. . . .	rē-tro seed',	rī'tro seed',	rēt'ro-, *or* rēt'ro-,	rēt'ro se ed,	rē tro seed'.
RĒ'TRO-GRĀDE (*or* rēt'ro-),	rēt'ro-grād,	rēt'ro-grād,	rēt'ro-grād,	rī'tro grīd,	rēt'ro gr id,	rēt'ro gr id,	rē'tro grād.
RĒ'TRO-SPĒKT (*or* rēt'ro),	rēt'ro spēkt,	rēt'ro-spēkt,	rī'tro spēkt,	rī'tro spēkt,	rēt'ro-spēkt,	rēt'ro spēkt,	rē'tro spēkt.
RĒ'TRO-VĒRT (*or* rēt'ro-),	. . . .	. . . .	rē tro vērt',	rī'tro vērt',	rēt'ro vērt,	rēt'ro vērt,	rē'tro vērt.
RE-VEIL'LE (-vāl'yā),	. . . .	. . . .	re-vēl', *or* re-vāl'yĭ,	rē vāl', *or* -vāl'yĭ,	re-vīl', *or* re vīl'yā,	re vēl'yā,	re-vāl'yā.
RĒV'E-NŪE,	rēv'e-nū,	rēv'e-, *or* re-vēn'-,	rēv'e-, *or* re-vēn'-,	rēv'en ū,	rēv'e nū,	rēv'e nū,	rēv'e-nū.
RĒV'ER-IE',	rēv e-rē',	rēv'er-ē',	rēv'er-ē'	rēv'er ē',	rēv e rē',	rēv'er e,	rēv'e rī.
RE-VOLT', *or* RE-VŌLT',	re-vōlt',	re-vōlt', or vōlt',	re vōlt',	re vōlt',	re-vōlt', *or* re vōlt,	re vōlt',	re-volt'.
REY'NARD (*or* rēn'ard),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	rēn'ard *or* rī'nard,	rī'nurd,	rēn'ard.
RHOMB (rŏmb),	rŭmb,	rumb,	rŏmb,	rŏmb,	rumb, *or* romb,	rŏmb,	rŏm.
RHŪB (rūmb),	. . . .	. . . .	rūm b,	rūmb,	rūmb,	rūmb,	rūm.
RHYTHM (*or* rĭthm),	. . . .	. . . .	rĭthm,	rĭthm,	rĭthm, *or* rĭdhm,	rĭthm,	rĭthm.
RICOCHET (rĭk'o-shā', *or* rĭk'o-shēt'),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	rĭk'o shā', *or* rĭk'o-shēt.	rĭk'o shā,	rĭk'o-shēt.
RIC'O-ÇHĒT' (-shēt'), v.,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	rĭk'o shēt',	rĭk o-shēt'.
RIGHT'FOUS (rī'chus)	rī'che us,	rī'che-us	rīt'yus; *coll* rī'chus	rīt'yus,	rī'chus,	rīt'yus,	rīt'e us.
RING, n.,	rĭg,	r g	rĭn,	rĭn,	rĭng,	rĭng,	rĭng

WEBSTER. 1864.	PERRY. 1805.	WALKER. 1806.	KNOWLES. 183	SMART. 1857.	WORCESTER. 1860.	COOLEY. 1863.	CULL. 1864.
RÖB/O-RANT,	. . .	. .	röb/o-rănt,	rō/bo ant,	röb/o rănt,	röb/o-rănt,	röb/o rănt.
RÖCH/ET,	röch/et,	. .	röch/et,	rök/et,	röch/et, *or* rök/et,	röch/et,	röch/et.
RÖQ/UÉ-LAURE (rök/e lōr),	rök/e-lo,	rŏk e-lōr′,	rök/lōr,	rō/ze- ,*coll.*rō/zhe-,	rök-e-lōr′, [at,	rök/lōr,	rök/e-lō.
RÖ/ßE-ATE,	rō/zhe-ăt,	rō/zhe-ăt,	rō/ze-ăt,	röth/er nāl,	rō/zhe-at, *or* rō/ze-	rō/ze-ăt,	rōz/e-ăt.
RÖTH/ER-NAIL,	. .	. . . .	röth/ur-nāl,	rō/to-fūr,	röth/er nāl,	röth/er-nāl,	röth/er-nāl.
RÖ/TI-FER,	. .	. . . .	.	röt,	röt/e fer,	rō/tĭf-er,	rō/tĭ-fer.
RQUTE (*or* rowt),	rowt,	rowt, *or* rōōt,	rōōt,	rŭsh/un,	röt, *or* rowt,	röt,	röt.
RÜS/SIAN (rŭsh/an, *or* rōō/-	. . .	. .	rōōth,	rōōth,	rŭsh/an,orry/shan,	rŭsh/un,	rŭsh/ĭ-an.
RUTH, [shan),	rūth,	rōōth,	sāk/re-fĭz,	sāk/re-fĭs,	rōōth,	rōōth,	rōōth.
SÄC/RI-FICE, *n* ,	săk/rĭ fĭz,	sāk/re fĭz,	sa-bā/ōth,	sa-bā/ōth,	sāk/re fĭz, [ōth,	sāk/re-fĭs,	sāk/rĭ-fĭs.
SÄB/A-ÖTH, *or* SA-BÄ/OTH,	sa bĭ/ŏth,	sa-bī/ŏth,	sălf/run,	sălf/run,	sa bĭ/oth, *or* sāb/a-	sa bā/ŏth,	sa-bā/oth.
SĂF/FRON,	săf/furn,	săf/run,	sān/foin,	sān/foin,	săf/frun, *or* -furn,	săf/run,	săf/fron.
SĂIN/FOIN,	sĭn/foin,	sān/foin,	sāk/er-ĕt,	sāk/ur et,	sĭn/foin, *or* săn/-	săn/foin,	săn/foin.
SĂ/KER ĔT,	sāk/er ĭt,	sā/kur et,	săl/ep,	. . . .	sāk/er-ĕt, [foin,	să/ker-et,	să/ker-et.
SĂL/EP,	.	.	sa lĭn′,	sa lĭn′,	sa-lēp′,	săl/op,	săl/ep
SA-LĪNE′, *or* SĂ′LINE,	sa-līn′,	sa lĭn′, *or* să′līn,	sa-lĭv′al,	sa lĭ′val,	sa-lĭn′,	sa lĭn′,	sa lĭn′,
SA-LĪ′VAL,	săl/ĭ- , *or* sa-lī/-,	să′lĭ/e , *or* sa lī/-,	sa-lĭ/vus,	sa-lĭ/vus,	sa lī′val,	sa lī′val,	sa-lī′val.
SA-LĪ/VOŬS,	săl/ĭ-, *or* sa lī/-,	sa lī′ , *or* să′lĭ/e-,	. .	. .	sa lī′vus,	sa lī′vus,	. . . .
SĂL/OP,	. . .	. .	sal-pē′kun,	săl/pe kun,	sălup,	săl/up,	săl/op
SĂL/PI-CON,	. .	. .	săl/sif-ĭ,	săl/se fĭ,	săl/pe-, *or* sal-pē′ ,	săl/pe kŭn.	. . . .
SĂL/SI-FY,	. .	. .	săv,	săv,	săl/se fe,	săl/se-fe,	săl/sĭ fī.
SĂLVE, (săv),	săv,	sălv,	sa mā′roid,	sa mā′roid,	săv, *or* săl/v,	săv, *or* sălv,	săv.
SĂM/A-ROID,	.	.	sīm/y el,	sīm/fer,	săm/a-roid,	. .	săm/a-roid.
SĂ/MI-ĔL,	.	.	săm/fer,	sănd/wĭj,	să/me-ĕl,	să/me-ĕl,	să/mĭ-lĭ.
SĂM/PHIRE (*or* săm/fur),	săm/fĭr,	sălm/fĭ,	sănd/wich,	sanz kū/lot ,	săm/fĭr,	săm/fĭr,	săm/fĭr.
SĂND/WICH,	. . .	. .	.	săp/a zhŏn,	sănd/wĭj,	sănd/witch,	sănd/witch.
SĂNG/GU-LŎT′TĭgM,	. .	. .	săf/ĕr,	săf/ĕr,	sanz kū/lot ,	sanz-kū/lot,	săng kŏŏ-lŏŏ.
SĂP/A-JOU,	. .	. .	săf/er ln,	săf/er ln,	săp a jōō′,	săp/a jōō,	săp′a jōō.
SĂP/PHIRE (săf/ĭr, *or* ur),	săf/fĭr,	săf/ĭr,	sa ir/dln,	sa ir/dln,	săf/fĭr,	săf/er,	săf/fĭr
SĂP/PHIR ĪNE (săf/ur-),	săf/fĭr-ĭn,	saf/ĭr ĭn,	sār/dĭn,	sār/dĭn,	săf/fĭr-ĭn,	săf/er-ĭn,	săf/fĭr-in.
SAR/DINE (*Ich th*),	.	.	.	.	sār/dln, *or* -dcen,	sār/dĭn,	sār/dln.
SAR/DĪNE (*Mus*),	sār/dīn,	sir/dīn,	sāt/an,	sā/tan,	sār/din, *or* dĭn,	sār/dĭn,	sār/dĭn.
SA-RIGUE′ (-reeg′),	.	.	sī′tur,sāt/ur,sa/tĭr,	sāt/er,	sa reeg′,	sār/e gu.	. . . .
SĂ/TAN,	sī/tan,	sī′tan, *or* sāt/an,	sī′trap, [sāt/ur,	sāt/trăp,	sā/tan,	sā/tan,	sā/tan
SĂT/IRE (*in Eng* săt/ur),	sĭ/tĕi,	sī′tur,sāt/ur,sa/tĭr,	sa/tra pal,	sa/tra pal,	sā/tur, sāt/ĭr, *or*	sāt/er,	sāt/er
SĂ/TRAP, *or* SĂT/RAP,	.	sī′trap, [sāt/ur,	sāt/ra pe,	sāt/ra pe,	sī′trap, [sāt/ur,	sā/trăp,	sā/trap.
SĂT/RA-PAL,	.	.	sī′tur, *or* sāt/ur,	sī′tur, *or* sā/ tur,	sāt/ra pal,	sāt/ra pe,	sā/trap al.
SĂT/RA-PY,	.	.	sā/tur, *or* săt/ur,	sā/tur,	sāt/ra pe,	sī′ter,	sā/trap I.
SĂ/TYR,	sī′ter,	sī′tur, *or* sāt/ur,	sā/tur,	sā/tur,	sī′tur, *or* sā/t ir,	sā/trăr e	săt/er
ScĂ/LA-RY,	skā/la-rĭ,	skāl/a re,	skā/lār e,	skā/lār e,	skā/la re,	skā/lār e	. . . .
ScĂLD (*bard*),	.	.	skawld,	skawld,	skawld, *or* skāld,	skāld,	skawld
ScAL/LOP (skŏl′-),	skawl′lup,	skŏl′lup,	skŏl/up,	skāl/fit,	skŏl/lup,	skŏl/up,	skāl/lop
ScĂPH/ĪTE,	.	.	skā/fit,	skā/fold,	skāf/ĭt	.	skāf/ĭt
ScĂPH/OID,	.	.	.	.	skā/fold,	skā/fold,	skāf/oid.
ScĂ/PI-FORM,	.	.	skīth,	.	skā/pe fōrm.	. .	. . . .
ScAPHE,	.	.	.	.	skĭth	. .	. . .
ScĔN/IC, *or* ScĒN/IC,	sĕn/ĭk,	sen/ik,	sen ik,	sĕ′nik,	sĕn/ĭk, [sĕd′-,	sĕn/ĭk,	seen/ĭk.
ScHĔD/ŪLE (skĕd′),	shĕd/ūl, *or* sĕd′-,	sĕd′jul, *or* skĕd jūl,	shĕd/ūl,	shĕd/ul,	skĕd′ , shĕd′ , *or*	sĕd/ul,	sĕd/ūl
SCHIS-MĂT/IC (siz-), *n* ,	siz-măt/ĭk,	sĭz′ma-tik,	sĭz/mĭt ik	sĭz′ma tik,	sĭz′ma , *or* -mĭt′ ,	sĭz′ma tĭk,	siz măt/ik
ScHĪ′/O PŎD,	.	.	.	.	skĭz/o pŏd,	.	shī′zo-pŏd.
ScĭS/SĭL,	.	.	.	.	sĭs/sĭl,	. . . .	sĭs/ĭl,
ScĬT/A-MĬN′E-OŬS,	.	.	.	.	sĭt a mĭn′e ŭs,	sĭt a mĭn′e us,	sĭ ta mĭn′e us.
ScĬ/Ū-RINE,	.	.	.	.	sĭ ū′rĭn,	sĭ/u rĭn,	sĭ ū′rin.
Sci ĔR/O-DĔRM,	.	.	.	.	skĭr′o dĕrm,	skĭr′o dĕrm,	skĭr′ro dĕrm.
ScŌ/PI-PĔD,	.	.	.	.	skō′pe pĕd,	skō′pe pĕd,	skōp′ĭ pĕd
SĔAM/STRESS (*or* sĕm′-),	seem′-tres,	sĕm′stres,	seem/stres,	seem/stres,	skō′pe pĕd,	sĕm′stres,	see m′stres
SE-cĂ′LE,	.	.	.	.	sĕm′stres,	se ka′le,	sĕ′k al
SĔ′CRE-TĬ′TIOUS (-tĭsh/us),	sēk rĭ tĭsh/us,	sĕk re tĭsh′ us,	sĕk re tĭsh/us,	sĕ′kre tĭsh/us,	se ka′le,	sēk re tĭsh/us,	sĕk re tĭsh/ĭ us.
SĔ/CRE-TO-RY, (*or* se crĕ′-	sĕ′kre to rĭ,	sc kreet/ŭr e,	sc krē′tŭr e,	se krē′tŭr e,	sĕk re tĭsh/us,	se krē′tŏr e,	se krē′to rĭ
SĔ′CUND, [o rv),	.	.	.	sĕk′und,	se krē′ , *or* sc kre ,	sc kund,	sĕ′kund
SĔc/UN-DĬNE,	sĕk/un dĭn,	sĕk/un-dĭn,	sĕk/un dĭn,	sĕk/un dĭn,	sc kund,	sĕk/un-dĭn,	sĕk/un dĭn
SĔID,	.	.	.	sĕ′id,	sĕk/un-dĭn,	seed,	.
Se-JŪ′GOUS,	.	.	.	se j ōō′gus,	seed,	se jū′gus, *or* sĕ j u ,	se jū′gus
Se-MĬP′E-DAL,	sĕm-ĭ pē′dal,	se mĭp/e dal,	sĕm/e-pē′d al,	sĕm/e pĕd′al,	se jū′gus, *or* sĕ j u ,	sc mĭp/e dal,	sĕm I pe d′al.
SĔN′A-RY,	sĕn′a-rĭ,	sĕn′a re, [vur,	sĕn/ĭr e,	sĕ′nĭr e,	sĕm e pē′ , *or* sc	sĕn/ĭr e,	sĕn′a rĭ
SĔN′IOR (seen′yur),	sē′nĭ ur,	sē′nc ur, *or* seen′-	seen/yur,	sĕ/ne ur,	sĕn′a re, [mĭp ,	seen′yur,	sē′nĭ or
SĔN′TI-ENT (sĕn′shĭ)	sĕn/shent,	sĕn/she ent,	sĕn/sh ent,	sĕn/sh ent,	seen′yur,	sĕn/sh ent,	sĕn/shĭ ent
SEP-TĬF′RA-GAL,	.	.	.	sep′te frā′g al,	sĕn/she ent,	sep tĭf′ra , [krī′,	sep tĭf′ra-gal,
SE-RĂS′KIER,	.	.	se ras kcr′,	se răs′ke er,	sep tĭf′ra , [krī′,	se răs′-, *or* sĕ ras	sĕr′as kē er,
SĔR′GEANT (sär′-, *or* sĕr′-),	sär′jent,	sir′jant,	sĕr jant,or sär′jant,	sär′jant,	se răs′-, *or* sĕ ras	sär′jent,	sär′jent,
SĔ′RIĔS (*or* sē′rĭ-ēz),	sē′rĭ-ēz,	sē′re-eez,	seer′yeez,	seer/e eez,	sur′jent,*or* sĕr′jent,	sĕr′re eez,	seer/e eez,
SE-RON′,	.	.	.	.	sĕ′re eez,	se rŏn′,	se rŏŏn′
SER-PĬ′GO,	sĕr′pĭ go,	ser pĭ′ ,*or* ser pē′-	ser pē go,	ser pē go,	se rŏn′,	ser pĭ′/e, ser-pī′ ,	ser pē′go.
SĔRV/ĬLE,	sĕr′vĭl,	sĕr′vĭl,	sĕr′vĭl,	sĕr′vĭl,	ser pĭ′ ,*or* ser-pī′ ,	sĕr′vĭl,	sĕr′vĭl
SES-QUĬ′E-DAL,	.	ses kwĭp/ĭ dal,	ses kwe pē′dal,	sĕs′kwe pē′d al,	sĕr′vĭl,	ses kwĭp/e-dal,	ses kwĭp/e dal.
SES-QUĬ′LI-CATL,	ses kwĭp′lĭ kăt,	ses-kwĭp/le-kăt,	sea kwĭp le kăt′,	sea kwĭp le ph k it,	ses kwĭp/le kăt,	ses-kwĭp′le kăt,	see kwĭp/ĭl k at
SĔ′TI-RĔME (*or* sēt/ĭ-rēm),	.	.	.	sĕ′te reem,	sĕt/e reem,	sĕ′te reem,	sĕ′tĭ reem.
SEW′ER (sū′-),	shōr,	shōr,	sŏŏ′ur,	sŏŏr,	sŏŏ′er, *or* shōr,	sŏŏr,	sŭ′er
SHA′MAN,	.	.	shā′man,	shŭ m an,	sha′man,	shām′an,	sha-măn′.
SHĔK′EL (shĕk′ĭ),	shĕ′kel,	shĕk′ĭ,	shĕk′ĭ,	shĕ′k/ki	shĕk′ki,	shĕk′ĭ,	shĕk′el.
SHE-KĪ′NAH,	.	shĕk′e nā,	shĕ′k/e nā,	shĕ′k/e nā,	shĕk′e , *or* she kī′ ,	she kī′nā,	she kī′nā.
SHĔR′BET,	sher-bĕt′,	sher bĕt′,	shĕr′bet,	shĕr′bĕt,	shĕr′- *or* sher bĕt′,	shĕr′bet,	sher bĕt′.
SHĪ′AH,	.	.	.	shī′ă,	shĕ′ă,	shī′ă,	. . . .
SHĪRE, *or* SHĪ′RE,	sheer,	sheer,	shīr,	sheer,	sheer, *or* shur,	shĭr,	shĭr.
SHŌNE, *or* SHŌNE,	shōn, *or* shŭn,	shōn,	shōn, *or* shŏn,	shŏn,	shŏn, *or* shōn,	shōn,	shōn
SI-BĔ′RITE,	.	.	sĭb/ur ĭt,	. . .	se-bĕ′ , *or* sĭb′e ,	sĭ beer′ĭt,	sĭb/ĭl lin.
SIB′YL-LĬNE,	.	.	sĭb/ĭl-ĭn,	sĭb/ĭl lĭn,	sĭb/ĭl lĭn,	sĭb/ĭl lĭn,	sĭ/de ral.
SID′ER-AL,	sĭd′er-al,	sĭd′er-al,	sĭd/or al,	sĭ′der al,	sĭd/er al,	sĭd/or al,	sĭ/de rĭt
SID′ER-ĪTE,	. . . .	. . . .	sĭd/er ĭt,	sĭ/der ĭt,	sĭd/er-ĭt,	sĭd/er ĭt,	sĭ/de ro skŏp.
SID′ER-O-SCŌ′PE,	. . . .	. . . .	sĭd ur ŏs′kŏp,	se-dĭ′ro skŏp,	sĕd/e ro-,*or*sē dĭ′-	sĭ/de ro skŏp,	se lls′e kal kă′ ,
Si LĬC′I-CAI cĂ′RE-OŬs,	. . . .	. . . .	.	. . .	sĭl e se kal kă′ ,	se lls′e käls.	. . . .
Sĭ LĬC′I-CALCF,	. . . .	. . . .	.	. . .	sĭl e-se kăla′,	se llsh′um,	sĭ-lls′ĭ um.
SI-LI/CI-ŬM (llsh′ĭ-ŭm),	. . . .	. . . .	.	se lls′e um,	se llsh′um,	sĭ]′ĭk,	sĭ/lik.
SIL/IQUE (-ik, *or* sĭ-leek′),	. . . .	. . . .	.	se leek′,	se leek′,	se l′ŏŏr-e an,	sĭ-lū′rĭ an
SĬ LŪ′RI-AN,	. . . .	. . . .	.	se lū′rc-an,	se lū′rc-an,	sĭ-mōn′yan,	sĭ-mō′nĭ an.
SĬ MŌ′NI-AN,	. . . .	. . . .	.	si mōn′e an,	si mō′ne-an,	sĭm-ul-tā′ne-us,	sĭm-ul tā′ne us
SĬ′MUL-TĀ′NE-OŬS,	sĭ-mul tā′ne-us,	sĭ mul tā′ne-us,	sĭ mul tān′yus,	se nls′ter,*and* sĭn′	sĭ mul tā′ne-us,	sĭn′ĭs-, *or* se nls′-,	sĭn′ĭs ter
SĬN′IS-TER,	sĭn′is-ter,	sĭn′is-ter,	sĭn′is-tur,	sēr′rā, [is ,	sĭn′is ter,	sēr′rā, *or* sĭr′rā,	sēr′rā.
SĬR′RAH,	sär′rā,	sär′rā,	sär′ă,	sĭr′up ,*coll.*sür′up,	sēr′rā.	sĭr′up, *or* sür′rup,	sĭr′up.
SĬR′UP,	sĭr′up,	sür′rup,	sür′up,	skĕr′ret,	sĭr′up, *or* sür′rup,	skĭr′ret,	skĭr′et
SKIR′RET,	.	skĕr′ret,	skĭr′et,	slŏb′ber,	skĭr′ret,	slăb′ , *coll.* slŏb′-,	slăb/er.
SLĂB′BER (*coll* slŏb′ber),	slawb′ber,	slăb′ber, *or* slŏb′-,	slŏb′ur,	smawl′pŏks,	slăb′ber, [pŏks,	smawl′pŏks,	smawl′poks.
SMALL/PŌX,	smawl′pŏks,	smawl-pŏks′,	sŏ′she-a-bl,	sŏ′she-a bl,	pŏks′, *or* smawl′-	nŏ′sh′ăbl,	sŏ′shĭ a bl.
SŌ/CIA-BLE (sō′sha-bl),	sŏ′shĭ a bl,	sŏ′she-a-bl,	sŏ′kl,	sŏk′l,	sō′she-a bl,	sŏk′l,	sō′kl.
SŌ′CLE,	. . .	sŏ′kl,	so jūrn′,	sō′jurn,	sŏk′l, *or* sŏ′kl,	sō′jurn,	sō′jurn.
SŌJOURN, *v.*,	sŏ′jurn,*or* so-jūrn′,	sŏ′jurn,	sŏl.	. . . .	sō′jurn,	. . . .	sōl.
SŌL (*Mus.*),	. .	. . . .	saw′dur,	saw′der,	sōl′der,*or*saw′der,	saw′der,	sōl′der.
SŌL′DER,	sŏl′der,	sŏl′der,					

WEBSTER. 1864.	PERRY. 1805.	WALKER. 1806.	KNOWLES. 1835.	SMART. 1857	WORCESTER. 1860.	COOLEY. 1863.	CULL. 1864
)L/E-NĀ'CEOŬS (-shus),	. . . .	. . .	. .	sō̆l-ē-nā'shus,	sōl-ē-nā'shus,	. . . .	sō-len-ā'she us.
)L-FĀ',	. . . .	. . .	sōl'fā,	sol-fā',	sōl-fā',	sōl-fā'.	sōl-fā'.
)M'BER,	. . . .	. .	sŏm'bur,	sŏm'bur,	sŏm'ber, [brus,	sŏm'ber,	sŏm'ber.
)M'BROŬS,	. . . .	. . .	sŏm'brus, *or* sŏm'-,	sŏm'brus,	sŏm'brus, *or* sŏm'-	sŏm'brus,	sŏm'brus.
)ŎT (*or* sŏ̄t),	sŭt,	sŏ̄t,	sŏ̄t,	sŏ̄t,	sŏ̄t, *or* sŏ̄t,	sŏ̄t,	sŏ̄t.
)R/DINE,	sor-deen',	sor deen',	sor-deen',	sôr'din,	sor deen',	sôr'din,	sôr'din.
)R/EL,	sŏr'el,	sŏ'ril,	sŏr'ol,	sŏr'el,	sŏr'el,	sŏr'el,	sŏr'el
)-RŌR'I-ÇĪDE,	so-rōr'i sīd,	so rōr'e-sīd,	so rō'ris īd,	so rōr'e sīd,	so-rōr'e-sīd,	so rōr'e-sīd,	so-rō'rĭ sīd.
)R/TIE,	. . .	. . .	sôr'te,	sôr-tē',	sôr'te,	sôr'te,	sôr'tĭ-ā.
)ŬGH (sŭf),	sŏf,	. . .	sŭf,	sŏf,	sŭf,	sŭf,	sŭf
)ŬTH'ER-LY,	sŭth'er lĭ,	sŭth'er, *or* sowth',	sŭth'er le,	sowth'-, *coll* sŭth'-,	sŭth'er-le,	sowth'-, *coll* sŭth',	sowth'er lĭ.
)ŬTH'ERN,	sŭth'ern,	sowth'ern, *or* sŭth'-	sŭth'ern,	sowth', *coll* sŭth'-,	sŭth'ern,	sowth'-, *coll.* sŭth.	sowth'ern.
)UVE'NĪR' (sōōv'),	. . . .	. . . .	sōōv'nēr',	sōōv'nēr,	sōōv'nēr,	sōōv'nēr,	sōō've-neer.
)V'ER-EIGN (sŭv'-),	sŭv'er ĭn,	sŭv'er-ĭn,	sŭv'er-ĭn,	sŏv'er ĭn,	sŭv'er-, *or* sŏv'er ,	sŏv'er ĭn,	sŏv'e rĭn.
PÁ,	. . .	. . .	. .	spaw,	spä,	spaw, *or* spä,	spaw
PĂN'IEL (-yel),	spăn'el,	spăn'yel,	spăn'yel,	spăn'yel,	spăn'yel,	spăn'yel,	spăn'yel.
PĂ'ROID,	. . .	. . .	. .	spăr'oid,	spă'roid,	spă'roid,	spă'roid.
PER-MĂT'O ÇĒTI,	. .	sper-măt'o-seel,	sper măt'o seel,	sper măt'o seel,	sper măt'o seel,	sper măt'o seel,	spēr'ma to-seel.
PHĒ'ROID,	sfē'roid,	sfē'roid,	sfe roid',	. .	sfē'roid,	sfē'roid,	sfē'roid
PI-CŪ'LI-FŌRM,	. .	. . . .	. .	spe kū'le-fôrm,	spĭk'u le-fôrm,	spĭk ūl'ĭ fôrm.	spĭk ūl'ĭ fôrm.
PĬN'ACH,	. .	. .	spĭn'etsh,	spĭn'ăj,	spĭn'ăch,	spĭn'ĭj,	spĭn'ăj.
PĬ'NEL, *or* SPĬ-NĒ'L,	spĭ'nel,	spĭ'nel,	spĭn'el,	spĭn'el,	spĭ'nel,	spe-nĕl',	spĭ'nel.
PĬN'ET, *or* SPĬ-NĒ'T,	spin-nēt',	spĭn'net,	spin ĕt',	spe-nēt',	spĭn'et, *or* spe nĕt'	spin ĕt',	spĭn'et
PĬR'A-CLE (*or* spī'ra),	spī'ra-kl,	spīr'a-kl,	spī'răkl,	spī'ra kl,	spīr'a , *or* spī'ra ,	spīr'ăkl,	spī'ra-kl
PLĒN'E-TIC, *a.*,	splēn'e tĭk,	splēn'e-tĭk,	sple nĕt'ĭk,	splēn'e tĭk,	splēn'e tĭk,	splēn'e tĭk,	sple nēt'ĭk
PŎN'GI-ŌLE (spŭn'),	. . . .	. . . .	. .	spŭn'je ōl,	spŏn'je ōl,	spŭn'je ōl,	spŭnj'i-ōl
PŪR'RI-ER,	spŭr'rĭ-er,	spŭr're er,	spŭr're ur,	spŭr're ur,	spŭr're-er,	spŭr're ur,	spŭr'rĭ-er.
QUĪR'REL (*or* skwĭr'rel),	skwĕr'rĭl,	skwĕr'rel,	skwĕr'll,	skwĕr'rĕl,	skwĭr'-, skwĕr'-, *or*	skwĕr'rĕl,	skwĭr'el
RÄC'TE,	. . .	stäkt,	stäk'te,	stäk'te,	stäk'te, [skwŭr'-,	stäk'te,	stäk'te
RÄ'DI-ŬM,	. . .	. .	stīd'yum,	städ'e um,	stī'de um,	stē'de um,	stä'dĭ um.
RÄN'ÇHION (shun),	stăn'shun,	stăn'shun,	stăn'shun,	stăn'chun,	stăn'shun,	stăn'shun,	stăn'shĭ on.
TĀVFS (*or* stāvz),	stāvz,	stīvz,	stāvz,	stīvz,	stāvz, *or* stīvz,	stī'z,	stāvz
TE ĂT'O-ÇĒLE,	. . . .	. . .	ste ăt'o seel,	stĭ'a to-seel',	ste-ăt'o seel,	stē'a-to-seel',	stē ăt'o seel.
TEEL'YARD (*coll* stĭl'),	steel'yard,	steel'yard,	stee l'yard,	steel' , *coll* stĭl' ,	steel'-, *coll* stĭl'-	steel'-, *coll* stĭl'-,	steel'yard
TĔLL'ION,	stĕl'yun,	. . .	stĭl'yun,	stĭl'ĭle un,	stĭl'yun,	stĕl'yun,	stĕl'ĭl on
TĒ'RE-ŌG'RA-PHY,	stĭ re-ŏg'ra phĭ,	ste re ŏg'ra fe,	ste re-ŏg'raf e,	steer'e ŏg'ra fe,	stēr-e ŏg'ra fe,	stēr e-ŏg'ra fe,	stē re ŏg'ra fy.
TĒ'RE-O TŸPE,	stēr'e o tīp,	stĭ're-o tīp,	steer'yo-tīp,	stĭ're-o tīp',	stēr'e-ō tīp,	steer'e-o , *or* stĭr' ,	stĭ're o tīp
TĬLP'NO SĬD'ER ĬT,	. . .	. . .	. .	stĭlp no sīd'er ĭt,	stĭlp no sīd'er ĭt,	stĭlp no-sīd'er ĭt,	stĭlp no sīd'er ĭt.
TIR'RUP (stĭr'-, *or* stĭr'-),	stĭr'rup,	stĭr'rup,	stĭr'up,	stĭr'up,	stĭr'up, *or* stĭr'up,	stĭr'rup,	stĭr'up
TŌL'O NĬK'KER-ŌŬS,	.	.	stō-lo nĭf'er us,	stŏ'lon ĭf'er us,	stōl o nĭf'er us,	stō-lo nĭf'er us,	stō-lon ĭf'er us
TŌ'MA-PŌD,	.	.	.	stŏm'a pŏd,	stŏm'a pŏd,	stō'ma pŏd,	stō'ma pŏd
TŌR'ĢE,	.	.	stôrj,	stôr'je,	stor'je, *or* stôrj,	stôr'je,	stôr'ĝe
TRA-BĬG'MI S,	.	.	.	.	stra bĭz'mus,	stra bĭz'mus,	stra bĭs'mus.
TRA-TĒ'Ç E,	.	.	stra tĭj'ik,	.	stra tĭj'ik,	stra tĭ'ik,	stra tĭ'jik.
TREW (strŭ, *or* stro),	strū,	strō	strōō,	strōō,	strōō, *or* strō,	strōō,	strū
TRŌ'PHE,	strō'fe,	strō'fe,	strō'fe,	strŏf'e,	strō'fe,	strō'fe,	strō'fe.
TRŌPH'IC,	.	.	.	.	strŏf'ik,	strŏf'ik,	strō'fik
TRŌ'PHI-O-LĂTI ,	.	.	.	strō'fe-o lĭt	strŏf'e o-lĭt,	strō'fe o lĭt,	strō'fĭ o lĭt
TŸ'LA-GAL MĂ'IC,	.	.	.	stĭ la gal măi'k,	stĭl a gal ma ik,	stī la gal mī'ik,	stī la gal mī'ik.
UB-SŬL'TO RY,	sub sŭl'to-rĭ,	sŭb'sul tŭr e,	sub-sŭl'tŭr e,	sub sŭl'tŭr e,	sŭb'sul , *or* sub-	sŭb sul tŭr e	.
lt e ÇĒS'SOR,	suk sēs'sor,	sŭk'ses , *or* suk	suk sĕs'ur,	suk sĕs'sur,	suk sĕs'sur [sŭl'-,	guk sĕs sur,	suk-sĕs'ur.
lt G ĜEST' (sug-, *or* sud),	sug jĕst',	sug jĕst', [sĕs' ,	suj jĕst',	sŭd jĕst',	sug jĕst', *or* sud	sud jĕst',	suj ĕst'.
lŬG'GĬL-LĀTION (sŭg' , *or*	.	.	sŭ̄ jil lā'shun,	sŭl'fur ĭt,	sŭg jil la'shun,	sŭd-jil lī'shun	.
lŬL/PHU-RATE, [sŭd'),	.	.	sŭl'fur-āt,	sul fūr ik,	sul'fu rĭt,	sul'fur ĭt,	sŭl'fu-rāt
lUL PHŪ'RIC,	.	.	sul fūr ik,	sul tā'n ,	sul fū rik,	sul fūr'ik,	sul fū'rik
lUL-TĀ'NÄ, *or* SUL TA'NÄ,	sul tā'na,	sul tā'na,	sul tā'n ,	sŭ'mak,	sul tā'n , *or* sul tī'-	sul tā'na,	sul tā'nä
lU'MAC H (*coll* shu'mak),	.	.	sŭ'mak,	sŭ'per ĭl'ĭs us,	shōō'mĭk, *or* sū' ,	sū' , *coll* shōō ,	sū'mak
lŪ'PER ÇĬ'LIOŬS,	sū'per-sĭl'ĭ us,	sū per sĭl'yus,	sū'per sĭl'yus,	sŭ'per ĭl'ĭs us,	-e us, *or* -yus,	sū per sĭl'yus,	sū per sĭl'ĭ us
lŪ'PER-I I'ÇIĔS (lĭsh'ēz),	sū'per flsh'ĭz,	sū per flsh'ēz,	sū'per ĭs'ĕ ēz,	sŭ'per flsh'ē ēz,	flsh'ē ēz -flsh'-	sū-per flsh'e ēz,	sū per flsh'ēz.
lŪR'ÇIN-GLE,	sūr'sin-gl,	sūr'sing gl,	sur sing gl,	sŭr'sing gl,	sūr'sing gl, [ēz,	sūr'sing gl,	sūr'sing-gl
lUR-VEIL/LANÇI (yans),	.	.	.	.	qūr v il yăns',	sur vēl'yăns,	sur val'yans.
lŪR'VEY, *n.*,	sūr'vĭ,	sur vĭ', *or* sūr'vĭ,	sur vĭ',	sŭr'vĭ,	sūr'vĭ, *or* sur vĭ',	sūr'vā,	sūr'vā
lWATH,	swawth,	.	swŏth,	swŏth,	swŏth,	swawth, *or* swŏth,	swawth
lWIN'GĒL (-gl),	.	.	.	.	swĭn'jel,	swĭng'gl	.
lYM-PŌ'GI-AE,	.	sim pō'zhe-ăk,	sim pō ze ĭk,	pō'ze, *or* pō'zhe ,	pō'ze ,*or* -pō'zhe ,	pō'ze ăk,	sim pō'zĭ ak.
lYN-CRĒT'IC,	.	.	.	sin krēt'ik,	sin kre tĭk,	sin krēt'ik	.
lŸN'DAC-TŸL'IC,	.	.	.	.	sin dăk'te lĭk,	sin dak tĭl'ik,	sin-dak-tĭl'ik
lŸN'ER-ĜIST,	.	.	.	sin ĕr'jist,	sin ĕr'jist,	sin'er jist, [s'us,	sin ĕr'jist
lŸN'ĜE-NĒ'SIOŬS (zhus),	.	.	.	sin je nē'zhus,	sin je nē'shus,	nē'zh'us, *or* nē'z'-	sin-je nē'sĭ-us
lŸR'IN-GŎT'O-MY,	.	sĭr ing gŏt'o me,	sĭr in gŏt o me,	sĭr'ing ŏt'o me ,	sĭr in gŏt'o me ,	sĭr ing gŏt o me,	sĭ ring gŏt o me.
lŸS'TEM-A-TĪZE,	sis'te ma-tīz,	sis-tĕm'a tiz,	sis'tem a tiz,	sis'tem a tiz',	sis'tem-a tiz,	sis'tem a tiz,	sis tem at iz.
lŸS-TĒM'IC,	.	.	.	.	sis'tem-ĭk,	sis tĕm'ik	sis tĕm'ik
TAB'ER-NA-CLE,	tĭb'er-na kl,	tĭb'er nă kl,	tĭb'ur-năkl,	tĭb'er-năk'l,	tĭb'er na-kl,	tĭb'er năkl,	tăb'er-nā kl
TAB-LEAU' (-lō'),	. .	. .	.	tăb'lō,	tăb lō',	tăb'lō,	tă'blo
TĂ'BOR-ĬTE,	. .	. .	.	tăb'o rīt,	tā'bor īt,	tā bor ĭt,	tā bor ĭt
TĂB'QU-RĒT,	tĭ'bur ĕt,	tĭb'ur-ĕt,	tĭ'bur ĕt,	tăb'ur ĕt,	tăb ōō rā',	tĭb'ōō rĕt, *or* -rī,	tĭ'bor et.
TĂF'I-A,	.	.	.	.	tă'fe a,	tĭf'y'a,	tă fĭ a
TAGI/IA-CŌ'TIAN (tăl'ya),	. . .	. . .	tăl'yi a kō'shan,	tăl'ya kō'shan,	tăl ye a kō'shun,	tăl y'a kō'sh an,	tăl ĭ a kō'shĭ an
TAL/IG-MAN,	tăl'is man,	tăl'iz-man,	tăl'iz m an,	tăl'is man,	tăl'iz măn,	tăl'iz măn,	tăl'is man
TAL-MŪD'IC,	.	. . .	tăl'mud ĭk,	tal mūd'ik,	tal mūd'ik, *or* tăl'-,	tal mūd'ik,	tal mūd'ik.
TĂM'BOUR,	tăm'bōōr,	.	tĭm'bōōr,	tăm'bur,	tăm'bōōr,	tăm'bōōr,	tăm'bōōr
TAN-TĬV'Y, *or* TĂN'TI-VY,	. .	. .	tan tĭv'e,	tan tĭv'e,	tĭv'y, *or* tăn'te-ve,	tan-tĭv'e,	tan-tĭv' ĭ
TĂP'ES-TRY,	tăp'es-trĭ,	tăps'tre, *or* tăp'es ,	tăp'es tre,	tăp'es tre,	tĭp'es tre,	tăp'es tre,	tĭp'es tĭ
TĂ'PIS (*or* tā-pē'),	.	. . . .	tĭ pē',	tăp'e,	tăp'e, *or* tā'pis,	tăp'e, *or* tĭ'pis,	tā'pis
TAR-TUFFE',	.	. . .	tär'tŭf,	tŭr't'ŭf,	tar tŭf',	tär't'ŭf,	tär ōōf'.
TĂS'SEL,	tăs'sĕl,	tăs'sel,	tăs'l,	tăs sĕl,	tăs'sel, *or* tŏs'sl,	tăs'cel,	tăs'sel
TAUNT,	tawnt,	t'int, *or* tawnt,	tawnt,	tänt,	tänt, *or* tawnt,	tänt,	tawnt
TAU'RINE, *a.*,	.	.	.	.	taw'rĭn,	taw'rĭn,	taw rin.
TĒA'ZEL (-zl),	tē'zl,	.	tē'zl,	tē zl,	tē'zl,	tē'zl,	tē'zel
TĒI/A-RY,	tē'la rĭ,	.	tĕl'ĕr e,	tē'lĭr e,	tē'la re,	tĕl'ur e	.
TE-LĒG'RA-PHIST,	.	.	.	.	tĕl a grăf'ist,	te lĕg'ra-fist,	tĕl'e grăf'ist.
TĒ/LE-ŌL'O GY,	. .	. .	tĕl o ŏl o je,	tē'le ŏl'o je,	tē-le ŏl'o-je,	tĕl e ŏl o je,	tĕl e-ŏl'o-jĭ.
TĒ'LE-O-SAUR',	.	.	.	tē'le o sŏr',	tē'le o-sŏr,	tĕl'e-o sŏr.	. . . .
TE LĒS'TIGH,	. .	. . .	te lĕs'tik,	tĕl'e stĭk,	te lĕs'tik,	tĕl'e-stĭk,	te-lĕs'tik.
TĒN'ET,	tēn'et,	tēn'et,	tē'net.	tēn'et,	tēn'et,	tēn'et,	tēn'et.
TĒN'ŪRE,	tēn'ūr,	tē'nūr,	tēn'ūr,	tēn'ur,	tēn'yur, *or* tē'nūr,	tēn'ūr,	tēn'ūr.
TĒ'POR,	tē'por,	tē'pur,	tē'pōr,	tēp'ōr,	tē'pur,	tēp'ōr	. . . .
TER'GI-VER-SĀTE,	ter jĭv'er sāt,	. . . .	tĕr'je ver sāt,	tĕr'je-vĕr'sāt,	ter'je ver-sĭt,	tĕr'je ver sāt.	tĕr-ĭ'kwe us.
TER-RĀ'QUE-OŬS,	ter rā'kwe-us,	tĕr rā'kwo us,	tĕr ā'kwo us,	te rāk'we us,	ter rī'kwe-us,	tĕr rā'kwe-us,	tĕt'rap-tōt.
TĒT'RAP TŌTE (*or* te-	. . .	. . .	te trăp'tōt,	te-trăp'tōt,	tĕt'rap tōt,	tĕt'rap tōt,	tĕt'rark.
TE'TRARCH, [trăp'),	tē'trärk,	tē'trärk, *or* tĕt'-,	tē'trärk,	tĕt'rärk,	tĕt'trärk,	tĕt'rärk,	tet rärk'ĭt.
TE TRÄRCH'ATE,	tē trärk'ĭt,	te trärk'ät,	te trär'kät,	tĕt'rär kät,	te trärk'ät,	tĕt'rär-kĕt,	tĕt'rärk-I.
TĒT'RARCH-Y,	tē'trärk-I,	tĕt'rar ke,	tē'trär ke,	tĕt'rär ke,	tĕt'rar ke,	tĕt'rär-ke,	tĕ'ler.
THĂ'LER (tā'-),	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	tĕ'ler,	thā'ler,	thēr'fōr.
THĒRE'FŌRE (*or* thĕr'-),	thēr'fōr,	thēr'fōr,	thēr'fōr, *or* thĕr'-,	thēr'fōr,	thēr'fōr, *or* thēr'-,	thēr'fōr,	thēr'fōr.
THO-MĂ'AN (tho-),	.	.	.	tho mē'an,	to mē'an,	tho mā'an,	to-mē'an.
THŌ'MIST (thō'-),	. . . .	. . . .	. .	thō'mist,	tō'mist,	thō'mist,	tōm'ist.
THREE'PENÇE (thrĭp'-),	thrēp'ens,	thrēp'ens,	thrē'pens,	thrē' , *coll.* thrĭp'-,	thrē'-, *coll.* thrĭp'-,	thrē'-, *coll.* thrĭp'-,	thrē'pens.

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THRĒE/FEN-NY (thrĭf′-),	thrēp′en-nĭ,	thrēp′en-ne,	thrē′pēn-ne,	thrē′-; *coll.* thrĭf′-,	thrĭf′-, *or* thrē′-,	thrĭf′en-ne,	thrē′pen-nĭ.
THŪG,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	thūg,	thūg, *or* tūg,	thūg,	thūg.
TIĒRCE (*or* tĕrs),	teers,	tĕrs,	teers,	teers,	teers, *or* tĕrs,	teers,	teers.
TIĒR/ÇET (*or* tēr′set),	teer′set,	. . . .	teers′et,	teer′set,	teer′set, *or* tēr′set,	teer′set,	teer′set.
TĪM′O-NEER′,	. . . .	. . . .	tīm-o neer′,	tī′mo-neer′,	tīm-o-neer′,	tīm-o-neer′,	tī mon-eer′.
TI-RĀDE′,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	te-rād′,	te-rād′,	te-rād′,	tī-rād′.
TĪR/WIT,	tĭr′wĭt,	. . . .	tĭr′wĭt,	tēr′wit,	tēr′wĭt,	tēr′wit, *coll.* tĕr′-,	tēr′wit.
TMĒ/SIS (mē′sis),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	tmē′sis,	mē′sis,	mē′sis,	tmē′sis.
TŌLL (*Law*),	. . . .	tōl,	tōl,	tōl,	tōl, *or* tōl,	tōl,	tōl.
TO-LŪ′,	. . . .	. . . .	tō′lōo,	to-lū′,	to lū′,	to-lū′ōō,	to-lū′.
TO-MĀ′TO (*or* -mā′-),	. . . .	. . . .	to-mā′to,	to-mā′to,	to-mā′to, *or* -mä′-,	to-mä′to,	to-mä′to.
TŌ/PARCH,	tō′pärk,	tō′pärk,	tō′pärk,	tōp′ärk,	tō′pärk,	tō′pärk,	tōp′ark.
TŌR/MEN-TĬL,	tōr′men-tĭl,	tor mēn′tĭl,	tōr′men tĭl,	tōr′men-tĭl,	tōr′men-tĭl,	tōr′men-tĭl,	tōr′men-tĭl.
TŌRQUED (tōrkt),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	tōr′kwod,	tōrkt,	tōrk′ed.	. . . .
TŌR/TOISE (-tĭz),	tōr′tĭs,	tōr′tĭz,	tōr′tĭs,	tōr′tĭz,	tōr′tĭz, *or* -tis,	tōr′tis,	tōr′tois.
TOU/ÇAN (tōō′kan),	. . . .	. . . .	tōō′kan,	tow′kan,	tow′kan,	tōō′kăn,	tou′kan.
TOU-PET′, (tōō-pā′),	tōō-pē′,	tōō-pēt′,	tōō-pā′,	tō pā′,	-pā′, -pē′, *or* -pēt′,	tŏō pā′,	too-pā′.
TOŪR/NA-MENT,	tōōr′na-mĕnt,	tōōr′-, *or* tūr′-,	tōōr′na-mēnt,	tō′ur-na ment,	tōōr′na mĕnt,	tūrn′a-mĕnt,	tōōr′na-ment.
TOŪR/NEY,	. . . .	tōōr′ne, *or* tūr′ne-,	tōōr′nĭ,	tūr′ne-nē,	tōōr′ne, *or* tūr′ne,	tūrn′e,	tōōr′nĭ-ket.
TOŪR/NI-QUĒT,	tūr′nĭ-kĕt,	tūr-ne kwēt′,	tūr′ne-, *or* tōōr′ne-,	tūr′ne-ket,	tūr′ne-kĕt,	tūrn′e-kĕt,	tō′urd
TŌ′WARD, *a.*,	tō′ard,	tō′ward,	tō′ard,	tō′urd,	tō′ard, *or* tō′ward,	tō′ward,	tra kē′ā.
TRĀ/CHE-Ā,	. . . .	. . . .	trā-kē′ā,	trā′ke-ā,	trā′ke-ā, *or* tra-kē′-,	tra kē′ā,	trāt.
TRĀIT, [on),	trā,	trā, *or* trāt, [mŏn′-,	trā, [mŏn′-,	trām′on-tān,	trāt, *or* trā, [on-,	trā,	tra-mŏn′tān.
TRA-MŌN′TANE (*or* trăm′-	. . . .	[fer-a-,	trā′mŏn′-, *or* tra-	trans fēr′a bl,	tra mŏn′-, *or* trăm′-	trām′on-tān,	trans-fēr′a-bl.
TRANS-FĒR′A-BLE,	trans-fēr′ra bl,	-fēr′a-, *or* trănz′-	trans fēr′ābl,	tran sĭl′yens,	trans fēr′a bl,	trans-fēr′a bl,	. . . .
TRAN-SĬL′I-ENÇE,	tran sĭl′ĭ-ens,	tran sĭl′yens,	tran-sĭl′yens,	tran sĭzh′un,	tran-sĭl′yens,	tran sĭl′yens.	tran-sizh′on.
TRAN-SĬ′TION (-zĭsh′un),	tran-sĭsh′un,	-sĭzh′un, *or* -sĭsh′-,	tran-sĭzh′un,	tra pē′ze-tĭm,	tran sĭzh′un,	tran sĭzh′un,	tra-pē′zĭ-um.
TRA-PĒ′ZI-ŪM,	tra pē′zĭ-um,	tra pē′zhe-um,	tra-peez′yum,	träp′e zoid′,	-pē′zhe-, *or* pē′ze-,	tra pē′zh′um,	träp′e-zoid.
TRĀP′E-ZOID,	tra-pē′zoid,	tra-pē′zoid,	träp′ez-oid,	träv′ers,	-zoid′, *or* tra pē′-,	träp′e zoid,	träv′ers.
TRĀV′ERSE, *adv.*,	träv′ers,	tra-vērs′,	träv′ers,	treet′ĭz,	träv′ers,	träv′ers,	trē′tiz.
TRĒA/TISE,	trē′tĭz,	treet′ĭz,	treet′ĭs,	trē′mur,	trē′mur,	treet′ĭz,	trē′mor.
TRĒ/MOR, *or* TRĒM′OR,	trē′mur,	trē′mui,	trē′mur,	tră′mur,	tră′mur,	trĕm′or,	tre-fĭn′.
TRE-PHĪNE′ (*or* -feen′),	tre-fĭn′,	. .	tre-feen′, *or* -fīn′,	tre fe.en′,	tre-feen′, *or* -fīn′,	tre-fĭn′,	trĭ′bŭn.
TRĪB′UNE,	trĭ′bŭn,	trĭb′ŭn,	trĭb′ŭn,	trĭb′ŭn,	trĭb′ŭn,	trĭb′ŭn,	trĭj′ū-gus.
TRĬJ′U-GOŬS (*or* trĭ jū′-),	. . . .	. .	. .	trĭ-jōō′gus,	trĭ jū′gus,	trĭj′ū-gus,	trĭ lōb′ăt.
TRI-LŌ′BATE (*or* trĭ′lō-),	. . . .	. .	trĭ-lō′bāt,	trĭ′lo-bāt,	trĭ′lo-bāt,	trĭ-lō′bat,	trĭ′o.
TRĬ′O, *or* TRĪ′O,	trĭ′o,	. .	trĭ′o,	trĭ′o,	trĭ′o,	trĭ′o, *or* trī′o,	trĭ-pĕd′al.
TRĬP′E-DAL,	trĭp′e-dal,	trĭp′e-dal,	trĭ-pē′dal,	trĭp′e dal,	trĭp′e dal,	trĭp′e-dal,	trĭf′thong.
TRĬPH′THŎNG, (*or* trĭp′-),	trĭp′thŏng,	trĭp′thŏng,	trĭf′thŏng,	trĭp′thŏng,	trĭp′thŏng,	trĭp′-, *or* trĭf′,	trĭ′pod
TRĪ′PŎD,	trĭp′ud,	trĭ′pŏd, *or* trĭp′od,	trĭ′pŏd,	trĭ′pŏd,	trĭ′pŏd,	trĭ′pŏd,	trĭs-sĭl′la-bl.
TRI-SĬL′LA-BLE,	tris-ĭl′la-bl,	trĭs′ĭl-la-bl,	tris-sĭl′ăbl,	tre-sĭl′la-bl,	trĭs′ĭl-la-bl,	trĭs′ĭl-la-bl,	trĭ′thing
TRĬ′WHING,	. . . .	. . . .	trĭ′thing,	trĭ′thing,	trĭ′thing,	trĭ′thing,	trĭt′u-rāt.
TRĬT′Ū-RĀTE,	trĭt′u-rāt,	. . . .	trĭt′ū-rāt,	trĭt′u-rāt,	trĭt′u-rāt,	trĭt′ū rāt,	trĭ′ŭn.
TRI′ŪNE,	trĭ′ŭn,	trĭ-ūn′,	trĭ′ŭn,	trĭ′ŭn,	trī′ūn,	trĭ′ŭn,	trĭv′ĭ-al.
TRĪV′I-AL,	trĭv′ĭ-al,	trĭv′yal,	trĭv′yal,	trĭv′e-al,	trĭv′e-al, *or* trĭv′-	trĭv′e-al,	trō′glod-ĭt.
TRŌG′LO DĪTE,	trōg′lo dĭt,	trōg′lo dīt,	trōg′lo-dīt,	trō′glo-dīt,	trōg′lo dīt, [yal,	trōg′lo-dīt,	trōm′bŏn.
TRŌM′BONE,	. . . .	. . . .	trōm bōn′,	trōm bō′nā,	bō′ne, *or* -bōn′,	trōm′bŏn,	trŭf′l
TRU′FLE,	trŭf′fl,	trōōf′l,	trōō′fl,	trŭf′fl,	trōō′fl,	trōōf′l,	trŭn′shon.
TRŬN′ÇHEON (shun),	trŭn′chun,	trŭn′shun,	trŭnch′un,	trŭn′chun,	trŭn′shun,	trŭnch′un,	trŭn′nĭ-on.
TRŬNN′ION, [ŏŏk, *n* ,	trŭn′yun,	trŭn′yun,	trŭn′yun,	trŭn′ne-un,	trŭn′yun, [ōz,	trŭn′yun,	tū′ber ōs.
TŪBE/RŌSE, *or* TŪ′BLR-	. . . .	tūb′rōz,	tūb′rōz′,	tū′ber ōs,	tūb′rōz, *or* tū′ber-	tū′ber-ōs,	tūr′koiz.
TUR-KOIS′ (*or* -keez′),	tur keez′,	tur-keez′,	tūr′koiz, *or* -kūz,	tur-keez′,	tur-keez′, *or* -koiz′,	tur-kois′,	tūr′moil
TŪR/MOIL, *n* ,	tur moil′,	tūr′moil,	tūr′moil,	tūr′moil,	tūr′moil,	tūr′moil,	tōō′pens
TWQ′PĚNÇE (tŏō′),	tŭp′pens,	tŭp′ens,	tŏō′pens,	tŏō′pens,*coll* tŭp′ ,	tŏō′pens, *or* tŭp′-,	tŏō′-, *coll.* tŭp′ ,	tim păn′ik
TYM-PĂN′IÇ,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	tĭm′pan ĭk,	. . . .	tĭ-po grăf′ik-al
TY′PO-GRĂF′I-KAL,	tĭp-o-grăf′ĭ-kal,	tĭp-o grăf′e-kal,	tĭ-po-grăf′ĭk-al,	tĭp-o-grăf′e-kal,	tī-po , *or* tĭp-o-	tĭp-o grăf′ik-al,	tĭ-răn′ik
TĬ-RĂN′NIÇ,	tĭ răn′nĭk,	tĭ răn′nĭk,	tĭ-răn′ĭk,	te-răn′nĭk,	tĭ răn′nĭk,	tĭ-răn′ĭk,	um-brā′je us
UM-BRĀ′ĢEOŬS,	um brā′je us,	um-brā′je us,	um brā′jyus,	um brā′je-us,	um brā′je-us,	um brā′j′us,	ŭn′du-la-tōr-e,
ŬN′DU-LA-TO-RY,	ŭn′du-la to-rĭ,	ŭn′du-la tō-rc,	un du-lā′tŭr-e,	ŭn′du lā′tŭr-e,	ŭn′du-la to-re,	ŭn′du-la-tōr-e,	ŭng′went.
ŬŊ′GUENT,	ŭn′gwent,	. . . .	ŭn′gwent,	ŭng′went,	ŭng′gwent,	ŭng′gwent,	ŭn′yun,
ŬN′ION,	ŭ′nĭ-un,	ŭ′ne-un,	ŭn′yun,	ŭ′ne-un,*or* ŭn′yun,	yŭn′yun,	ŭn′yun,	ŭ′nĭ-on
Ŭ′NI-Ō′VU-LATE,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	ŭ ne ōv′ū-lāt.	. . . .	. . . .
Ŭ′NI-SŌN,	ŭ′nĭ-sŭn,	ŭ′ne-sŭn,	ŭ′nis-un,	ŭ′ne zun,	ŭ′ne-sun,	ŭ′ne-sun,	ŭ′nĭ son.
ŬP′HER,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	ŭp′per,	ŭ′fer,	ŭp′her,	ŭp′her.
Ŭ′PHROE (yŏŏv′ro),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	ŭf′ro,	. . . .	ŭf′ro
Ŭ′PU-PĀ,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	ŭp′u-pā,	ŭ′pu-pā,	. . . .	ŭ′pŏŏ-pā.
Ŭ-RĒ′TER,	ŭ′re-ter,	ŭ′re ter,	ŭ′re ter,	ŭ′re-ter,	ŭ′re ter,	ŭr′e ter,	ŭ rĭ′ter
Ŭ′ZU-ĢĂP′TION,	. . . .	. . . .	ŭ-su-kăp′shun,	ŭ′zu kăp′shun,	ŭ zu kăp′shun,	ŭ-zh′ōō kăp′shun,	ŭ-zu kăp′shon.
Ŭ′ZU-FRŪĢT,	ŭ′zu frŭkt,	. . . .	ŭ′su-frŭkt,	ŭ′zu-frŭkt,	ŭ′zu-frŭkt,	ŭ′zh′ōō-frŭkt,	ŭ′zu-frŭkt.
U-ZŪ′RI-OŬS (-zhu′-),	ŭ-zū′rĭ us,	u zū′re-us,	u-zhūr′e-us,	u-zūr′e-us,	yū zhū′re-us,	u zūr′e us,	ŭ zhū′rĭ-us.
Ŭ-TĒN′SIL,	ŭ-tēn′sĭl,	ŭ′ten-sĭl,	ŭ′ten-sĭl,	u-tēn′sĭl,	ŭ-tēn′-, *or* ŭ′ten-,	ŭ tēn′sĭl,	ŭ tēn′sil.
Ŭ′TER-ĪNE,	ŭ′ter-ĭn,	ŭ′ter-in,	ŭ′ter-in,	ŭ′ter-in,	yū′ter-in, *or* -in,	ŭ′ter-ĭn,	ŭ′ter in.
VAÇ′ÇĪNE (*or* -sĭn),	văk′sĭn,	văk′sĭn,	văk′seen,	văk′sĭn,	văk′sĭn, *or* -sĭn,	văk′sĭn,	văk′sin.
VĂĢ′I-NAL,	. . . .	. . . .	văj′ĭn al,	va-jī′nal,	văj′e-nal, *or* va-jī′-,	văj′e-nal,	va-jī′nal.
VĂL/EN-TĪNE,	văl′en-tīn,	văl′en-tĭn,	văl′en-tĭn,	văl′en tĭn,	văl′en-tĭn,	văl′en-tĭn,	văl′en-tĭn.
VĂL/ET (*or* văl′ĭt),	văl′et,	văl′et, *or* val′ĭt,	văl′et, *or* val′ĭt,	văl′et,	văl′et,	văl′et,	văl′et
VA-LĪSE′,	. . . .	va-lēes′,	va-leez′,	va-leez′,	va-leez′, *or* va-lees′,	va-lees′,	va-lees′
VĂN-ĢQU′RI-ER,	văn-kōō′rĭ er,	văn-kaor-yeer′,	vawng-kōōr′yur,	van-kōōr′e-er,	văn-kōō′re er,	văn-kōōr′e-er,	văn-kōō′rĭ er.
VĂR′I-ĢOŬS,	văr′ĭ-kus,	. .	văr′e-kŭs,	vā′re-kus,	văr′e-kus,	văr′e-kus.	. . . .
VĀ′RI-O-LOID,	. . . .	. . . .	văr′e-o-loid,	ṿa rĭ′o-loid,	vā′re o-loid,	va rĭ′o-loid,	vā′rĭ-o-loid.
VĀSE,	vāz,	ṿāz,	vaws,	vāz,	vāz, *or* vās,	vāz,	vās
VAU-DOIS′ (vo-dwä′),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	vo dwaw′,	vō-dwä′,	vō′dā.	. . . .
VÂUNT,	vawnt,	vawnt,	vawnt,	ṿawnt,	vawnt, *or* vänt,	vawnt,	vawnt.
VĒ′DÄ, *or* VĀ′DÄ,	. . . .	. . . .	ṿē′daw,	ve daw′,	vē′dä, *or* ve-daw′,	vē′dä,	vē′daw.
VĒH′MIC, *or* VĒH′MIÇ,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	vĭ′mik,	vē′mik,	vē′mik,	vĭ′mik.
VĒN′EY,	. . . .	vē′ne,	vŏn′e,	vŏn′e,	vŏn′e, *or* vē′ne,	vĕn′e, [vŏn′zn,	vĕn′e.
VĒN′I-ŞON (*or* vĕn′sn),	vĕn′zn,	vĕn′zn, *or* vĕn′e-,	vŏn′ĭz-un, *or* vŏn′-	vĕn′e-zn, *coll.*vĕn′-	vĕn′zn,*or* vĕn′e-zn,	vĕn′e-zn, -i-zn, or	vĕn′zon.
VE-RĀ′TRINE,	. . . .	. . . .	[zn,	. . . . [zn,	ve-rā′trĭn, *or* vĕr′-,	ve rā′trĭn,	ve-rā′trĭn.
VER-TĬÇ′IL-LATE,	vĕr-tĭ-sĭl′lāt,	∫te-,	ver-tĭs′ĭl-lāt,	vĕr′te-sĭl′lāt,	-tĭs′-,*or* vĕr-te-sĭl′-,	ver tĭs′ĭl-lāt,	ver tĭs′ĭl-lāt.
VĒR′TI-GO,	vĕr′tĭ-go,	ver-tĭ′-, -tē′-,*or* vŭr′-	ver-tē′go,	ver tē′go,	vēr′-, -tĭ′-, *or* -tō′-,	ver-tĭ′go,	ver tĭ′go
VĒs′I-ĊA-TO-RY,	ve-sĭk′a-to rĭ,	ve-sĭk′a-tŭr e,	vēs′ĭk-ā-tŭr-e,	ve-sĭk′a-tŭr-e,	ve sĭk′a-to-re,	vēs′e-ka-tōr-e,	vēs′ĭ kā tō-rĭ.
VĒT′ER-I-NA-RY,	vĕt′er-, *or* ve-tĕr′-,	vĕt′er-e-na-re,	ve-tĕr′ĭn-ĕr-e,	vĕt′er-e-nŭr-e,	vĕt′er-e-na re,	vĕt′er-e-nār e,	vĕt′er-ĭ na-rĭ.
VIÇ′E-NA-RY,	. . . .	. . . .	vĭs′on-ĕr-e,	vĭ′se-nŭr-e,	vĭs′e-na-re,	vĭs′en-ĕr e,	vĭs′e-na-rĭ.
VIÇ′I-NAL,	vĭs′ĭn-al,	vĭs′e-nal,	vĭs′ĭn-al,	ve sĭ′nal,	vĭs′e-, *or* ve-sī′-,	vĭs′ĭn al,	. . . .
VIÇ′INE,	vĭs′ĭn,	. . . .	vĭs-ĭn′,	ve-sĭn′,	ve-sīn′, *or* vĭs′ĭn,	vĭs′ĭn.	. . . .
VI ÇĪN′I-TY,	vĭ-sĭn′ĭ-tĭ,	ve-sĭn′-, *or* vi-sĭn′-,	vis ĭn′ĭt-e,	ve-sĭn′e-te,	ve-sĭn′e-te,	ve-sĭn′ĭt-e,	vĭ-sĭn′ĭ-tĭ.
VĬN′I-NAL,	. . . .	. . . .	vĭm′ĭn-al,	vĭ′mĭn-al,	vĭm′e-nal,	vĭ′min-al,	vĭm′ĭn-al.
VI-MĬN′E-OŬS,	vĭ-mĭn′e-us,	ve-mĭn′-, *or* vi-	vim-ĭn′yus,	vĭ-mĭn′e-us,	ve-mĭn′e-ŭs,	ve-mĭn′e-us.	. . . .
VI-NĀ′CEOŬS,	. . . .	. . . . [mĭn′-,	vĭ nā′shus,	vĭ-nā′sh′us,	ve-nā′shus,	vĭ-nā′sh′us,	vĭn-ā′she-us.
VĬN′DI-CĀ′TIVE,	vin-dĭk′a-tĭv,	vĭn′de-ka-tĭv,	vĭn′dĭk-āt-ĭv,	vĭn′de-kā′tĭv,	vĭn′de-ka-tĭv,	vĕ-o-lōn-chĕl′lo,	. . . .
VĬ′O-LON-CĔL′LO (-sĕl′-, *or*	vĭ o lon sĕl′lo,	ve-o-lon-chĕl′lo,	ve-o lōn-chĕl′o,	veer-kā′tĭv,	-chĕl′lo, *or* -sĕl′lo,	vĭ′per-ĭn,	vĭ′o-lon-sĕl′lo.
VĬ′PER-INE, [-chĕl′-),	vĭ′per-ĭn,	vĭ′per-ĭn,	vĭ′per-ĭn,	ve-o-lōn-chĕl′lo,	vĭ′per-ĭn,	vĭ′per-ĭn,	vĭ′per-ĭn.
VI-RĀ′GO,	vĭ-rī′go,	ve-rā′go, *or* vĭ-rā′-,	vĭ-rī′go,	vĭ′per-ĭn,	vī rā′-, *or* ve-rā′-,	ve rā′go,	vĭ-rī′go.
VĬ′RILE, *or* VIR′ĬLE,	vĭ′rĭl,	vĭ′rĭl,	vīr′ĭl,	ve-rā′go,	vī′rĭl, *or* wĭr′ĭl	vīr′ĭl,	vīr′ĭl.
VIR-TU′,	. . . .	vĕr-tūō′, *or* vĕr′tū,	vēr′tūō′, *or* vĕr′tū,	vīr′ĭl,	ver tōō′,	veer′tōō,	ver-tū′,
VĪSNE (veen, *or* vē′ne),	. . . .	. . . .	vĭs′ne, *or* veen,	veer-tōō′,	vē′ne,	vē′ne,	veen.
VĬ-TĂL′I-TY,	vī-tăl′ĭ-tĭ,	vī-tăl′e-te,	vī-tăl′ĭt-e,	vē′ne,	ve-tăl′e-te,	vī-tăl′ĭt-e,	vī-tăl′ĭ-tĭ.
VĬV′EL-LA-RY,	vĭ′tel-la-rĭ,	. . . .	vī′tel-lār-e,	vī-tăl′e-te,	vī′tel-la-re,	vīt′el-lŭr-e,	. . . .

WEBSTER. 1864.	PERRY. 1805.	WALKER. 1806.	KNOWLES. 1835.	SMART. 1857.	WORCESTER. 1860.	COOLEY. 1863.	CULL. 1864.
VIT'Ū-LINE,	vĭt'u-līn,	vĭt'ū-līn,	vĭt'u-līn,	vĭt'ū-līn,	vĭt'ū-līn,	vĭt'u-līn,	vĭt'u līn.
VI-TŪ'PER-ĀTE,	vī-tū'per-āt,	ve-tū'per-āt, *or* vī-,	vit-ū'per āt,	ve-tū'per-āt,	ve-tū'-, *or* vī-tū'-,	ve-tū'per-āt,	vī-tū'pe-rāt.
VI-VĀ'CIOŬS,	vī-vā'-, *or* vī-vā'-,	vīv-ā'shus,	vīv-ā'shus,	vī vā'sh'us,	ve-vā'shus, *or* vī-	vī-vā'sh'us,	vī-vā'shī-us.
VŌ'LANT,	vō'lant,	vō'lant,	vō'lant,	vō'lant,	vō'lant, [vā'-,	vō'lant,	vō'lant.
VŪL'PĪNE,	vul'pīn,	vŭl'pīn, *or* -pīn,	vŭl'pīn,	vŭl'pīn, [rīn,	vŭl'pīn,	vŭl'pīn,	vŭl'pīn
VULT'ŪR-INE,	vŭl'tur-īn,	vŭl'tshu rīn,	vŭlt'yur-īn,	vŭl'tū-, *or* -ch'ū-	vŭlt'u-rīn,	vŭlt'yur-īn,	vŭl'tūr-īn.
WĂCK'E,	. . . .	. . . .	wawk,	wăk'e,	wăk'e, *or* wăk,	wăk'e,	wăk'e.
WĂIN'SCOT,	wān'skot,	wĕn'skut,	wĕn'skut, *or* wĭn',	wĕn'skut, [wĕs'-,	wān'skot,	wān'skōt,	wān'skot.
WAIST'COAT,	wāst'kot,	wĕs'kot,	wāst'kōt, *or* -kŭt,	wāst'kōt, *coll.*	wās'kōt, *or* wĕs'-kot,	wāst'kōt ; *coll* wĕs'kut, *or* -kŭt,	wāst'kōt.
WAL-DĒN'SĒG,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	wŏl'den-sĭz,	wawl-dĕn'seez,	wol-dĕn'seez,	wawl'den sĭz.
WAL-HĂL'LĀ,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	wol hăl'lā,	wal hăl'lā,	wol-hăl'lā.	. . . .
WAL'NUT (wŏl'nut),	wawl'nut,	wawl'nut,	wawl'nut,	wawl'nut,	wawl'nŭt,	wawl'nut,	wawl'nut.
WAL'RUS (wŏl'rus),	. . . .	. . . .	wawl'rus,	wawl'rus,	wawl'rus,	wŏl'rus,	wŏl'rus.
WAM'PUM (wŏm'pum),	. . . .	. . . .	wăm'pum,	wŏm'pum,	wawm'pum,	wŏm'pum,	wŏm'pum.
WANT,	wawn ,	wŏnt,	wawnt,	wawnt,	wawnt, *or* wŏnt,	wŏnt,	wŏnt.
WĂP'EN-TĀKE,	. . . .	. . . .	wăp'en-tāk,	wă'pn-tāk,	wăp' , *or* wă'pen-,	wăp'en-tāk,	wă'pen-tāk.
WARRIOR (wŏr'yur, *or* WĀY'LĀY, [wŏr'rĭ ur),	wŏr'yur, wā-lā',	wŏr'yur, wa la',	wŏr'yur, wā'lā,	wŏr're-ur, wā'lā,	wŏr'yur, wā'lā, *or* wā-lā',	wŏr're-ur, wa'lā,	waw'rĭ-or. wā-lā'.
WĒALD'EN,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	weel'den,	weel'den,	weeld'n,	weeld'en.
WĒAP'ON (wĕp'un),	wĕp'n,	wĕp'pn,	wĕp'un,	wĕp'un,	wĕp'pn,	wĕp'un,	wĕp'on.
WĒAR, *n.*,	wār,	wār,	wār,	weer,	wār, *or* weer,	weer,	wār.
WĒA'SAND,	wē'zand,	wē'zn,	wē'zund,	wē'zand,	wē'znd,	wē'zand,	wē'zand.
WEECH'-ĒLM,	. . . .	weech'elm,	wĭch'ĕlm,	wĭch'ĕlm,	weech'ĕlm,	wĭch'ĕlm.	. . . .
WHĒAT'-ĒAR,	hweet'eer,	hwīt'yeer,	hweet'eer,	hweet'eer,	hwēt'eer,	hweet'eer,	hweet'eer.
WHĒRE'FŌRE,	hwēr'fōr,	hwēr'fōr,	hwēr'-, *or* hwĕr' ,	hwēr'fōr,	hwēr'for,	hwēr'fōr, *rarely*	hwēr'for.
WHORL (hwûrl, *or* hwŏrl),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	hwŏrl,	hwŏrl,	hwŭrl, [hwēr'-,	hwŏrl.
WHORT'LE-BĔR'RY	hûr'tl-bĕr-rĭ,	hûr'tl bĕr-re,	hwûr'tl,-*or* hûr'tl ,	hûr'tl-bĕr'rĭ,	hwûr'tl bĕr-re,	hwûrt'l-bĕr-re,	hwŏr'tl-
WĬG'WAM, [(hwûrt'l),	. . . .	. . . .	wĭg'wăm,	wĭg'wam,	wĭg'wawm,	wĭg'wăm,	wĭg'wăm.
WIND, *n.*,	wĭnd,	wĭnd, *or* wind,	wind, *or* wind,	wind,	wind,	wind, *pedantically*	wind.
WIND'PIPE,	wind'pīp,	wind'pīp, *or* wind',	wind'pīp,	wind'pīp,	wind'-, *or* wind'-,	wind'pīp, [wind,	wind'pīp
WIT'E-NA-GE-MŌTE',	. . .	. . . .	wĭt-en a jĕm'ŏt,	wĭt-en-ā'e mōt,	wĭt-e-na-ge-mōt',	wĭt'e-na-ge mōt,	wĭt'en a-ge mōt'
WITHE, *n.*,	wĭth,	with (th *sharp*),	wĭth (th *sharp*),	wĭth,	wĭth (th *sharp*),	wĭth (th *sharp*),	wĭth (th *sharp*).
WŌL'FRAM,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	wŏlf'ram,	wōl'fram,	wōl'frăm,	wōl'fram.
WŌM'BAT,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	wŏm'at,	wōm'bat,	wōm'băt,	wŏm'băt.
WORST'ED (wŭs'ted),	wûr'sted,	wŏrs'tid,	wŏrs'ted,	wŏr'stĕd,	wŏrs'ted,	wŭr'stĕd,	wŏst'ed.
WOUND (*or* wownd),	wŏnd, *or* wownd,	wŏnd, *or* wownd,	wŏnd,	wŏnd,	wŏnd, *or* wound,	wŏnd, *orig* ſ *an-*	wŏnd.
WRĂTH, *n.*,	rawth,	rŏth, *or* răth,	rawth, *or* răth,	rawth,	răth, *or* rawth,	răth, [*alog* wownd,	rawth.
WRĒATH, *n.*,	reeth,	reeth, *or* reeth,	reeth,	reeth,	reeth,	reeth,	reeth
XĔ'RO-MĬ'RUM (zē'-),	. . .	zĕr-o mĭ'rum,	zĕr o-mĭ'rum,	zē'ro mĭ'rum,	zĕr-o-mĭ'rum,	zē-ro mĭ'rum,	ze-rŏm'ĭ-rum.
XE-RŌPH'THAL MY (*or*	. . . .	ze-rŏp'thal me,	ze rŏf'thal me	ze rŏp'thal me,	ze rŏp'thal me,	ze-rŏf'thal-me,	ze-rŏf'thal mĭ.
XĬPH'OID (zĭf'-), [-rŏp'),	. . . .	. . . .	zĭf'oid,	zĭf'oid,	zĭf'oid, *or* zĭ'foid,	zĭf'oid,	zĭf'oid.
YĂ'PON (*or* yaw'pun),	. . . .	. . . .	yā'pon,	. . . .	yăp'on,	yā'pun, *or* yă'pun,	yā'pon.
YEĂ (*or* yē),	ye,	yē,	yē,	yā,	yā, *or* yē,	yā,	yā.
YĒAST,	yeest,	yēst,	yēst,	yŭst,	yeest,	yeest,	yēst.
YĒS,	yĕs,	yis,	yĕs, *or* yĭs,	yĕs,	yĕs,	yĕs,	yĕs.
YĒZ'DE GĒR'DI-AN,	. . . .	. .	. . . .	yĕz'de-jĕr'de an,	yĕz de jĕr'de-an.	. . . .	. . . .
YŌLK (yōlk, *or* yŏk),	yōk,	yōk,	yōk,	yōk,	yōk,	yŏk,	yōlk.
ZĂ'NY,	zā'nĭ,	zā'ne,	zān'e,	zā'ne,	zā'ne,	zā'ne,	zā'nĭ.
ZĒAL'ŎŬS,	zĕl'us,	zĕl'us, *or* zē'lus,	zĕl'us,	zĕl'us,	zĕl'us,	zĕl'us,	zĕl'us.
ZĒ'CHIN,	zē'kin,	che keen',	chē'keen,	zū'kin,	zĕn'ith, [keen',	zē'nith,	zē'kin
ZĒ'NITH,	zē'nith,	zē'nith,	zē'nith,	zĕk'l,	zō'kl.	zŏk'l	zē'nith
ZŌ'ĒLE,	. . .	. . .	zō'kl,	zŏch,	zowch	. . . .	. . .
ZOUTCH (zowch),	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	zŭf'o-lo,	zŭf'o-lo,	zŭf'o lo,	zŭf'fo lo.
ZUF'FO-LO,	. . . .	. . . .	zŭf'o-lo,	. . .	zĭ-go-dăk'te-līk,	zĭg-o dak-tĭl'ık,	zĭ'go dak tĭl ık.
ZĬG'O-DAC-TĬL'IC,	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .				

ORTHOGRAPHY.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE English language, as being the offspring of two parent languages very different in form and spirit, and having been, in no inconsiderable degree, modified in its growth by influences from various other tongues, contains, as was inevitable, very many anomalies, and in no particular are these anomalies more numerous and striking than in its orthography, with the single exception, perhaps, of its orthoepy Neither the Anglo-Saxon nor the Norman-French could boast of any great regularity in orthography, though the spelling of words in these two languages was far less arbitrary than it is in the modern English When, therefore, the vocabularies of these two languages, widely different both in their orthographical structure and their phonological character, were combined, the result was a language in which the orthography has almost reached the extreme of irregularity To such an extent, in fact, have the signs representing sounds been multiplied, that many of the letters are pronounced in several different ways, while the letters, or combinations of letters, for a single sound amount, in some cases, to scores Indeed, it is computed that many words of no more than two syllables may be spelled in several thousand different modes, by the use of combinations actually employed in other words in the language. The word *scissors*, for instance, may be thus written, as is computed by Ellis, in nearly six thousand different ways Of course, comparatively very few of these possible forms of spelling are ever employed in the case of any one word, yet the causes of disorder mentioned above have operated so effectually, that the words in respect to which even the most careful writers are at variance are numbered by thousands, while those in which an orthography contrary to analogy has been universally adopted are equally numerous

Bad as is the orthography of the present day, however, it is order itself compared with that of a few centuries ago It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect that there should be any general correspondence of orthographical forms in the works of different authors before the types of the printer gave prominence to certain forms, which finally became recognized as standards, and manuscripts conclusively prove that the wildest license prevailed in spelling words Even proper names, which would naturally receive more attention, and be written with more care than any other class of words, are found recorded in great multitudes of forms, several variations being sometimes found in the same manuscript or work Disraeli states that "Leicester has subscribed his own name eight different ways,' and that "the name *Fillers* is spelled fourteen different ways in the deeds of that family" A still more remarkable instance is stated by Lower, namely, that the family of *Mainwaring* has the extraordinary number of one hundred and thirty-one variations of that single name, all drawn from authorized documents But there is evidence that, in the midst of all this confusion, there were some writers who were attentive to the proper forms of words, and who were notable exceptions to the general rule The spelling of the Ormulum, which was written in the thirteenth century, though strange and cumbrous, is very remarkable for its regularity, and the author strenuously urges his copyists to follow his orthography with the utmost exactness. (See page xlii) So also Chaucer, more than a century later, carefully revised and corrected his own works, and he enjoined upon his scribe to "write more trew" that which was intrusted to him, saying that he was obliged "it to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape," because of the negligence and haste with which it had been copied

The invention of printing commenced a new era, though for a long time even this had little effect to fix the exterior form of the language Indeed, much of the perverse orthography of books printed two or three centuries ago is to be attributed to the printer, who often inserted or expunged letters, as the length of the lines or convenience of spacing required It is no uncommon thing to find, in the works of Chaucer, Spenser, and other early writers, or in books printed two or three centuries ago, the same words occurring in several different forms upon the same page Even as late as the time of Shakespeare, orthography was very unsettled, and, as Halliwell states, the name of the great bard himself was written in more than thirty different ways The printers, however, were not solely, nor even chiefly, responsible for this confusion, for it is certain that their arbitrary changes and deviations from uniformity would not have been tolerated had they been made in defiance of established usage, and there is abundant evidence to prove that writers themselves were careless in the extreme The fact must not be overlooked that in the writings of Wycliffe, Chaucer, and other early authors, there were still many remnants of the Semi-Saxon inflection, which have since utterly disappeared, and which gave to some words a variety of form to be attributed neither to the carelessness of the writer, nor to an unsettled orthography. For copious examples, see pages xxxix–xli.

The irregularities found in early books, though continuing for so long a time, were neither unnoticed nor looked upon with indifference On the contrary, not only have numerous complete systems for the reformation of orthography been proposed, but various scholars have advocated, with more or less acuteness and learning, changes in regard to a great number of particular points. Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, was the first who endeavored to introduce a regular system of orthography, after him, William Bullokar brought forward another system, a few years after this, Dr Gill, Master of St Paul's School, in London, a teacher of considerable eminence, proposed another scheme, and, still later, Charles Butler devised a new method of spelling, and printed a book in which it was employed These writers agreed essentially as to the manner in which they sought to attain the end proposed, their plan being to reduce the spelling of words to uniform principles and make it practically phonetic, by the use of new characters, by applying various diacritical marks to the old letters, and by making the letters or their combinations, represent certain definite sounds It is needless to say that these projects were never carried into practice

In the time of Charles I, many changes were introduced, and it was very common, even among eminent scholars, to spell words according to their pronunciation, omitting such letters as were deemed superfluous These attempts at improvement, being made upon no settled or uniform principles, had little or no permanent effect upon the language Another elaborate plan was proposed, in the seventeenth century, by Bishop Wilkins, similar in its general character to those of Smith, Bullokar, Gill, and Butler, and equally unsuccessful

The celebrated Dictionary of Dr Samuel Johnson, first published in 1755, has contributed more than any work written either before or since, to fix the external form of the language and to diminish the number of irregularities, for though numerous inconsistencies are to be found in it, and many oversights, the learning of the author, and the sound judgment and practical wisdom which he displayed, gave it at once an authority which it has not even yet entirely lost, and the orthography of the present day, though it has received some important modifications since his time, is substantially the same as that exhibited in his dictionary The changes in the spelling of words, introduced by Dr. Johnson, were generally made in order to restore the ancient orthography, or to remove some anomaly, and perhaps the most important office performed by his work was its having settled usage definitely in favor of some one of the numerous forms in which many words were written, thus removing the cause of much confusion Among the most prominent alterations made by him were the restoration of *k* to many words which had long been written without it, as in *musick*, *rhetorick*, and the like, and the insertion of *u* in the termination of many words which previously ended in *or*, as in *ancestour*, *authour*, *errour*, and others The former of these changes, a revival of the "ancient practice," was not received with favor, nor was this spelling adopted by subsequent writers, the latter, as it was thought to be justified by the analogy of the corresponding termination *eur* in the French, through which language many, perhaps a majority, of the words affected by it were derived from the Latin, was generally followed Johnson's practice in this respect, however, was not in harmony with his theory, for he wrote only about half the words of this class with the ending *our*, leaving the rest in *or*, though for no reason that would not equally apply to them all Yet this notable inconsistency was not only overlooked, but was perpetuated, and still exists in the orthography of English writers In the United States a different practice prevails, as will presently be mentioned.

The scheme of Pinkerton, who, in 1785, under the name of Robert Heron, proposed to render the language more euphonious by adding vowels to words ending in consonants, and by pronouncing the silent final vowels of others, in a manner perfectly arbitrary, is too ridiculous to deserve further mention About twenty years later another absurd plan was published by Elphinstone, who printed a book in order to introduce it, but without success During the last century, several English divines, as Lardner, Benson, and others, employed in many words methods of spelling peculiar to themselves, chiefly such as had long been abandoned, as in writing *ie* for final *y*, in adding *e* to words ending in *ss*, and in the use of such forms as *præface*, *persue*, *procede*, *sais* (for *says*), and the like So also Mitford used many singular forms, such as *iland*, *intire*, *endeavor*, *meer* (for *mere*), *tho* (for though), *spred*, &c It is proper to mention here also the innovations of Archdeacon Hare, in the present century, who, on the ground of pronunciation, etymology, and analogy, employed in his works such forms as *atchieve*, *compell*, *enure*, *firy* (for *fiery*), *forein*, *inuey* (for *inveigh*), *highth*, *ploukman*, *smugler*, and the like. He also omitted the hyphen in many compound words where it is usually inserted, and advocated the omission of the apostrophe in the possessive case, and the substitution of *t* for *ed* in those preterits in which the latter termination is pronounced like *t*, as in *exprest*, *fixt*, *publisht*, &c, for *expressed*, *fixed*, *published*, &c. This substitution of *t* for *ed*, however, is not peculiar to Hare, since it is merely a return to the usage of the early writers This spelling of the preterit is also not unfrequently found in modern poetry.

Besides the imperfect attempts mentioned above, many plans have been devised at different times, for reducing the spelling of words to absolute uniformity and the greatest simplicity, by a complete reform in the method of representing the sounds of words by written characters, that is, by employing a new alphabet in which each sign stands for one and only one definite sound, and

each sound is represented by one and only one character. Such a method of spelling was invented by Dr Franklin, in the last century, though he never brought it to perfection, and scarcely used it, except in a brief correspondence with a friend. The most recent, and in every respect the most comprehensive and philosophical scheme of this kind, is that of which Mr A J. Ellis, of Cambridge, England, has been the most prominent advocate and representative, and to a large extent the inventor The alphabet in this system contains about forty characters, each of which represents but a single sound, so that a word written according to this method could be pronounced in only one way Although this system has received great publicity, and has had many earnest supporters, it has gained no ground in the public favor, and has finally been abandoned by its author as a means of reforming orthography. The schemes of Lepsius, Müller, and others who have endeavored to form philosophical alphabets of universal application, are hardly to be mentioned here, as they are but indirectly related to English orthography.

In 1828, Dr. Webster published his dictionary of the English language, and the changes in spelling advocated by him have had no inconsiderable influence upon orthography, especially in the United States These alterations were proposed by him chiefly on the ground of etymology and of analogy, from a desire, on the one hand, to make the words correspond, as far as practicable, with their primitive forms, so as to reveal more clearly their etymological affinities, and on the other to reduce as much as possible the number of anomalies and exceptional cases. Of the words whose orthography had been changed for the former reason, many were restored to their ordinary forms by Dr. Webster himself in the second edition of his work published in 1840, and others still were restored in subsequent editions. The alterations of the second class have been received with favor and adopted by a large portion of the writers in the United States, and by some authors also in England.

It is to be observed that many of Dr. Webster's deviations from the usage of his time were not innovations, but restorations of older forms which were once very generally employed. The most important points in which his orthography differs from that of most other modern lexicographers, and in reference to which there is still difference of usage among scholars, are stated in the following list, in which the numbers refer to the sections of the Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words (see below), where the cases are mentioned particularly These are, the not doubling the final consonant in derivatives of words like *travel*, *worship*, &c. (§ 8), doubling the *l* in *installment*, *enrollment*, &c (§ 9), doubling the final letter in such words as *fulfill*, *instill*, &c (§ 10), retaining the *i* in derivatives of *villain* (§ 27), writing *defense*, *offense*, &c., for *defence*, *offence*, &c, and *practice* for *practise* (§ 27), writing the termination *er* for *re* in words like *center*, *meter*, &c (§ 31), writing *mold* and *molt* without *u* (§ 34)

With respect to certain cases, it seems proper to add a few words. Dr Webster wrote the chemical terms ending in *ide* and *ine*, as *chloride*, *chlorine*, &c (§ 32), without the final *e* in most cases, deeming the letter superfluous, and not demanded by usage, which was variable This letter is retained in this volume, in accordance with the almost universal practice of the present day The word written by Dr Webster *oxyd* is now spelled *oxide*, for reasons stated in section 32 and under the word itself in the Dictionary. It may be remarked further with regard to words often written with the termination *re*, but which in this book are spelled with the ending *er*, that this orthography is but a restoration of the older spelling, and the same is true of the substitution of the termination *or* for *our*.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS,

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

§ 1. The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*, *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null* The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, *pal*, and *sol*, are exceptions

§ 2. The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when it is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss* The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *has was*, *yes*, *gris*, *his*, *is*, *thus*, and *us*

§ 3 Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *z* The following list contains all, or nearly all, the words in which these letters are doubled namely, *abb*, *ebb add*, *odd*, *rudd*; *bigg*, *egg*, *snigg*, *lamm*, *scomm*, *mumm* (to mask), *inn*, *bunn wapp*, *gnarr*, *parr*, *err*, *birr*, *shirr*, *skirr*, *burr*, *hurr*, *murr*, *purr*, *mutt*, *plutt*, *smutt*, *butt*, *fizz*, *fuzz*, *buzz*, *huzz*, *muzz*

NOTE.—The words *let*, *net*, and *set* are sometimes incorrectly spelled *lett*, *nett*, and *sett*, and some other words which should have the final letter single are spelled, by some writers, with it doubled

§ 4 A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled The words *ail*, *peat*, *haul*, *door*, and *mourn*, are examples The word *guess* is only an apparent exception, as the *u* does not strictly form a diphthong with the *e*, but serves merely to render the *g* hard

§ 5. Monosyllables ending, as pronounced, with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c*, as in *black*, *fleck*, *clack*, *knock*, and *buck* The words *lac*, *sac*, *talc*, *zinc*, *ploc*, *roc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *orc*, and *disc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *ac*, which formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek languages or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*, as, *maniac*, *elegiac*, *cubic*, *music*, *public* The word *derrick* is an exception Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *a*, commonly end in *ck*; as, *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *wedlock* The words *almanac*, *sandarac*, *lumbec*, *mamoc*, *rebec*, *havoc*, are exceptions. *Almanac*, *lumbec*, and *havoc*, however, are sometimes written with *k* after the *c*, especially in England

§ 6. In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel as, *colic*, *colicky*, *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*, *talc*, *talcky*; *zinc*, *zincky*.

§ 7. In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *h* and *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled: as, *clan*, *clannish*, *plan*, *planned*, *planning*, *planner*, *bag*, *baggage*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hottest*, *wit*, *witty*, *cabal'*, *cabal'ler*, *abet'*, *abet'ted*, *abet'ting*, *abet'tor*; *begin'*, *begin'ning*, *begin'ner*; *infer'*, *inferred'*, *infer'ring*. The consonant is doubled in these words in order to preserve the short sound of the vowel, as otherwise the latter would be liable to be pronounced long. Thus, *plănned*, *hŏttest*, and *abĕtted*, would naturally be pronounced *plānēd*, *hōtest*, and *abētted*, if the consonant were not doubled. Words of this class, in which the final consonant is preceded by *qu*, followed by a single vowel, form no exception to the rule, since the *u* performs the office of the consonant *w* as, *squab*, *squabbish*, *squabby*, *squat*, *squatting*, *squatter*, *quit*, *quitted*, *quitting*, *acquit'*, *acquit'ted*, *acquit'ting*

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gassing* and *gassy*) are written with but one *s*, as, *gaseous*, *gaseity*, *gasify* *Excellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel'* Besides these, the only exceptions to the rule are those derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable as, *cabal'*, *cabalism*, *cabalist*, *prefer'*, *preference*, *refer'*, *reference*, *defer'*, *deference* It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek κρυσταλλος So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l*, as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l*'s, are more properly written with only one, as *tranquilize*, *tranquilizer*, and the like.

§ 8 When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel as, *daub*, *daubed*, *daubed*, *daubing*, *needy*, *brief*, *briefer*, *briefest*, *revel*, *reveled*, *reveling*, *traveled*, *traveling*, *traveler*, *profit*, *profited*, *act*, *acted*, *actor*, *perform*, *performer*, *stand*, *standing*

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g*, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *e* or *i* as *humbug*, *humbugged*, *humbugging*; *perwig*, *perwigged* The word *woolen* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l* but in England it is written *woollen*

NOTE.—There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy This practice appears to have arisen from a desire to prevent the vowel of the final syllable of the primitive from being inaccurately pronounced long in the derivatives These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies namely, *apparel*, *barrel*, *bevel*, *bias*, *bowel* and its compounds, *cancel*, *carburet* and all similar words ending in *uret*, *carol*, *carol*, *channel*, *chisel*, *compromit*, *counsel*, *cudgel*, *dial*, *disherel*, *dowel*, *drivel*, *duel*, *empanel*, *enamel*, *equal*, *funnel*, *gambol*, *gravel*, *grovel*, *handsel*, *hatchel*, *imperil*, *jewel*, *kennel*, *kidnap*, *label*, *laurel*, *level*, *libel*, *marshal*, *marvel*, *metal*, *medal*, *model*, *panel*, *parallel*, *parcel*, *pencil*, *peril*, *pistol*, *pommel*, *quarrel*, *ravel*, *revel*, *rivel*, *rowel*, *shovel*, *shrivel*, *snivel*, *tassel*, *tinsel*, *trammel*, *travel*, *tunnel*, *unravel*, *vial*, *victual*, *worship* Worcester doubles the final letters of all these words, except *parallel*, in forming derivatives by the addition of terminations beginning with vowels, though he remarks, with respect to those ending in *l*, that "it better accords with the analogy of the language" to spell their derivatives with but one *l* Smart retains the double consonant in this class of words solely on

ORTHOGRAPHY.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE English language, as being the offspring of two parent languages very different in form and spirit, and having been, in no inconsiderable degree, modified in its growth by influences from various other tongues, contains, as was inevitable, very many anomalies, and in no particular are these anomalies more numerous and striking than in its orthography, with the single exception, perhaps, of its orthoepy Neither the Anglo-Saxon nor the Norman French could boast of any great regularity in orthography, though the spelling of words in these two languages was far less arbitrary than it is in the modern English When, therefore, the vocabularies of these two languages, widely different both in their orthographical structure and their phonological character, were combined, the result was a language in which the orthography has almost reached the extreme of irregularity To such an extent, in fact, have the signs representing sounds been multiplied, that many of the letters are pronounced in several different ways, while the letters, or combinations of letters, for a single sound amount, in some cases, to scores Indeed, it is computed that many words of no more than two syllables may be spelled in several thousand different modes, by the use of combinations actually employed in other words in the language The word *scissors*, for instance, may be thus written, as is computed by Ellis, in nearly six thousand different ways Of course, comparatively very few of these possible forms of spelling are ever employed in the case of any one word, yet the causes of disorder mentioned above have operated so effectually, that the words in respect to which even the most careful writers are at variance are numbered by thousands, while those in which an orthography contrary to analogy has been universally adopted are equally numerous

Bad as is the orthography of the present day, however, it is order itself compared with that of a few centuries ago It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect that there should be any general correspondence of orthographical forms in the works of different authors before the types of the printer gave prominence to certain forms, which finally became recognized as standards, and manuscripts conclusively prove that the wildest license prevailed in spelling words Even proper names, which would naturally receive more attention, and be written with more care than any other class of words, are found recorded in great multitudes of forms, several variations being sometimes found in the same manuscript or work Disraeli states that "Leicester has subscribed his own name eight different ways," and that "the name *Villiers* is spelled fourteen different ways in the deeds of that family" A still more remarkable instance is stated by Lower, namely, that the family of *Mainwaring* has the extraordinary number of one hundred and thirty one variations of that single name, all drawn from authorized documents But there is evidence that, in the midst of all this confusion, there were some writers who were attentive to the proper forms of words, and who were notable exceptions to the general rule The spelling of the Ormulum, which was written in the thirteenth century, though strange and cumbrous, is very remarkable for its regularity, and the author strenuously urges his copyists to follow his orthography with the utmost exactness (See page xlii) So also Chaucer, more than a century later, carefully revised and corrected his own works, and he enjoined upon his scribe to "write more trew" that which was intrusted to him, saying that he was obliged "it to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape," because of the negligence and haste with which it had been copied

The invention of printing commenced a new era, though for a long time even this had little effect to fix the external form of the language Indeed, much of the perverse orthography of books printed two or three centuries ago is to be attributed to the printer, who often inserted or expunged letters, as the length of the lines or convenience of spacing required It is no uncommon thing to find, in the works of Chaucer, Spenser, and other early writers, or in books printed two or three centuries ago, the same words occurring in several different forms upon the same page Even as late as the time of Shakespeare, orthography was very unsettled, and, as Halliwell states, the name of the great bard himself was written in more than thirty different ways The printers, however, were not solely, nor even chiefly, responsible for this confusion, for it is certain that their arbitrary changes and deviations from uniformity would not have been tolerated had they been made in defiance of established usage, and there is abundant evidence to prove that writers themselves were careless in the extreme. The fact must not be overlooked that in the writings of Wycliffe, Chaucer, and other early authors, there were still many remnants of the Semi Saxon inflection, which have since utterly disappeared, and which gave to some words a variety of form to be attributed neither to the carelessness of the writer, nor to an unsettled orthography. For copious examples, see pages xxxix-xli.

The irregularities found in early books, though continuing for so long a time, were neither unnoticed nor looked upon with indifference On the contrary, not only have numerous complete systems for the reformation of orthography been proposed, but various scholars have advocated, with more or less acuteness and learning, changes in regard to a great number of particular points. Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, was the first who endeavored to introduce a regular system of orthography, after him, William Bullokar brought forward another system, a few years after this, Dr Gill, Master of St Paul's School, in London, a teacher of considerable eminence, proposed another scheme, and, still later, Charles Butler devised a new method of spelling, and printed a book in which it was employed These writers agreed essentially as to the manner in which they sought to attain the end proposed, their plan being to reduce the spelling of words to uniform principles and make it practically phonetic, by the use of new characters, by applying various diacritical marks to the old letters, and by making the letters or their combinations, represent certain definite sounds It is needless to say that these projects were never carried into practice

In the time of Charles I, many changes were introduced, and it was very common, even among eminent scholars, to spell words according to their pronunciation, omitting such letters as were deemed superfluous These attempts at improvement, being made upon no settled or uniform principles, had little or no permanent effect upon the language Another elaborate plan was proposed, in the seventeenth century, by Bishop Wilkins, similar in its general character to those of Smith, Bullokar, Gill, and Butler, and equally unsuccessful

The celebrated Dictionary of Dr Samuel Johnson, first published in 1755, has contributed more than any work written either before or since, to fix the external form of the language and to diminish the number of irregularities, for though numerous inconsistencies are to be found in it, and many oversights, the learning of the author, and the sound judgment and practical wisdom which he displayed, gave it at once an authority which it has not even yet entirely lost, and the orthography of the present day, though it has received some important modifications since his time, is substantially the same as that exhibited in his dictionary The changes in the spelling of words, introduced by Dr Johnson, were generally made in order to restore the ancient orthography, or to remove some anomaly, and perhaps the most important office performed by his work was its having settled usage definitely in favor of some one of the numerous forms in which many words were written, thus removing the cause of much confusion Among the most prominent alterations made by him were the restoration of *k* to many words which had long been written without it, as in *musick*, *rhetorick*, and the like, and the insertion of *u* in the termination of many words which previously ended in *or*, as in *ancestour*, *authour*, *errour*, and others The former of these changes, a revival of the "ancient practice," was not received with favor, nor was this spelling adopted by subsequent writers, the latter, as it was thought to be justified by the analogy of the corresponding termination *eur* in the French through which language many, perhaps a majority, of the words affected by it were derived from the Latin, was generally followed Johnson's practice in this respect, however, was not in harmony with his theory, for he wrote only about half the words of this class with the ending *our*, leaving the rest in *or*, though for no reason that would not equally apply to them all Yet this notable inconsistency was not only overlooked, but was perpetuated, and still exists in the orthography of English writers In the United States a different practice prevails, as will presently be mentioned

The scheme of Pinkerton, who, in 1785, under the name of Robert Heron, proposed to render the language more euphonious by adding vowels to words ending in consonants, and by pronouncing the silent final vowels of others, in a manner perfectly arbitrary, is too ridiculous to deserve further mention About twenty years later another absurd plan was published by Lilphinstone, who printed a book in order to introduce it, but without success During the last century, several English divines, as Lardner, Benson, and others, employed in many words methods of spelling peculiar to themselves, chiefly such as had long been abandoned, as in writing *se* for final *y*, in adding *e* to words ending in *ss*, and in the use of such forms as *præface*, *persue*, *procede*, *saus* (for *says*), and the like So also Mitford used many singular forms, such as *aland*, *intire*, *endeavor*, *mer* (for *mere*), *tho* (for though), *spred*, &c It is proper to mention here also the innovations of Archdeacon Hare, in the present century, who, on the ground of pronunciation, etymology, and analogy, employed in his works such forms as *atchieve*, *compell*, *enure*, *fry* (for *fiery*), *forein*, *inuy* (for *inveigh*), *highth*, *ploughman*, *smuggler*, and the like He also omitted the hyphen in many compound words where it is usually inserted, and advocated the omission of the apostrophe in the possessive case, and the substitution of *t* for *ed* in those preterits in which the latter termination is pronounced like *t*, as in *exprest*, *past*, *publisht*, &c, for *expressed*, *fixed*, *published*, &c This substitution of *t* for *ed*, however, is not peculiar to Hare, since it is merely a return to the usage of the early writers This spelling of the preterit is also not unfrequently found in modern poetry

Besides the imperfect attempts mentioned above, many plans have been devised at different times, for reducing the spelling of words to absolute uniformity and the greatest simplicity, by a complete reform in the method of representing the sounds of words by written characters, that is, by employing a new alphabet in which each sign stands for one and only one definite sound, and

each sound is represented by one and only one character Such a method of spelling was invented by Dr Franklin, in the last century, though he never brought it to perfection, and scarcely used it, except in a brief correspondence with a friend. The most recent, and in every respect the most comprehensive and philosophical scheme of this kind, is that of which Mr A J Ellis, of Cambridge, England, has been the most prominent advocate and representative, and to a large extent the inventor The alphabet in this system contains about forty characters, each of which represents but a single sound, so that a word written according to this method could be pronounced in only one way Although this system has received great publicity, and has had many earnest supporters, it has gained no ground in the public favor, and has finally been abandoned by its author as a means of reforming orthography The schemes of Lepsius, Müller, and others who have endeavored to form philosophical alphabets of universal application, are hardly to be mentioned here, as they are but indirectly related to English orthography

In 1828, Dr Webster published his dictionary of the **English language**, and the changes in spelling advocated by him have had no inconsiderable influence upon orthography, especially in the United States These alterations were proposed by him chiefly on the ground of etymology and of analogy, from a desire, on the one hand, to make the words correspond, as far as practicable, with their primitive forms, so as to reveal more clearly their etymological affinities, and on the other to reduce as much as possible the number of anomalies and exceptional cases. Of the words whose orthography had been changed for the former reason, many were restored to their ordinary forms by Dr. Webster himself in the second edition of his work published in 1840, and others still were restored in subsequent editions. The alterations of the second class have been received with favor and adopted by a large portion of the writers in the United States, and by some authors also in England.

It is to be observed that many of Dr Webster's deviations from the usage of his time were not innovations, but restorations of older forms which were once very generally employed The most important points in which his orthography differs from that of most other modern lexicographers, and in reference to which there is still difference of usage among scholars, are stated in the following list, in which the numbers refer to the sections of the Rules for Spelling, Certain Classes of Words (see below), where the cases are mentioned particularly These are, the not doubling the final consonant in derivatives of words like *travel*, *worship*, &c (§ 8), doubling the *l* in *installment*, *enrollment*, &c (§ 9), doubling the final letter in such words as *fulfill*, *instill*, &c (§ 16), retaining the *i* in derivatives of *villain* (§ 27), writing *defense*, *offense*, &c, for *defence*, *offence*, &c, and *practice* for *practise* (§ 27), writing the termination *er* for *re* in words like *center*, *meter*, &c (§ 31), writing *mold* and *molt* without *u* (§ 31)

With respect to certain cases, it seems proper to add a few words. Dr Webster wrote the chemical terms ending in *ide* and *ine*, as *chloride*, *chlorine*, &c (§ 32), without the final *e* in most cases, deeming the letter superfluous, and not demanded by usage, which was variable This letter is retained in this volume, in accordance with the almost universal practice of the present day The word written by Dr Webster *oxyd* is now spelled *oxide*, for reasons stated in section 32 and under the word itself in the Dictionary It may be remarked further with regard to words often written with the termination *re*, but which in this book are spelled with the ending *er*, that this orthography is but a restoration of the older spelling, and the same is true of the substitution of the termination *or* for *our*.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS,

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

§ 1 The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*, *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null* The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, *pal*, and *sol*, are exceptions

§ 2 The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when it is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or the third person singular of verbs as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss* The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *has was*, *yes*, *gris*, *his*, *is*, *thus*, and *us*

§ 3 Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and The following list contains all or nearly all, the words in which these letters are doubled namely *abb*, *ebb*, *add*, *odd*, *rudd*, *bigg*, *egg*, *snigg*, *lamm*, *scomm*, *mumm* (to mask) *inn*, *bunn*, *napp*, *gnarr*, *parr*, *err*, *birr*, *shirr*, *skirr*, *burr*, *hurr*, *marr*, *purr*, *mutt*, *platt*, *smitt*, *butt*, *fizz*, *fuzz*, *buzz*, *huzz*, *muzz*

NOTE — The words *let*, *net*, and *set* are sometimes incorrectly spelled *lett*, *nett*, and *sett*, and some other words which should have the final letter single are spelled, by some writers, with it doubled

§ 4 A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled The words *ail*, *peat*, *haul*, *door* and *mourn* are examples The word *guess* is only an apparent exception, as the *u* does not strictly form a diphthong with the *e*, but serves merely to render the *g* hard

§ 5 Monosyllables ending, as pronounced with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c*, as in *black*, *fleck*, *clock*, *knock*, and *buck* The words *lac*, *sac*, *talc*, *zinc*, *ploc*, *roc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *orc*, and *zinc*, are exceptions

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *c* or *ac*, which formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek languages or from other sources, and similar to these or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*, as, *maniac*, *elegiac*, *cubic*, *music*, *public* The word *derrick* is an exception Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *u*, commonly end in *ck*, as, *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *wedlock* The words *almanac*, *sandarac*, *lumbec*, *mamoc*, *tobac*, *havoc*, are exceptions *Almanac*, *limbec*, and *havoc*, however, are sometimes written with *k* after the *c*, especially in England

§ 6 In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel as, *colic*, *colicky*, *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*, *talc*, *talcky*, *zinc*, *zincky*.

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The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gassing* and *gassy*) are written with but one *s*, as, *gaseous*, *gasety*, *gasify* *Excellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *cel* Besides these, the only exceptions to the rule are those derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable as, *cabal'*, *cabalism*, *cabalist* *prefer'*, *preference* *refer'*, *reference*, *defer'*, *deference* It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek κρύσταλλος So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l*, as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l*'s, are more properly written with only one, as *tranquilize*, *tranquilizer*, and the like

§ 8 When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel as, *daub*, *daubed*, *dauber* *need*, *needy*, *brief*, *briefer*, *briefest*, *revel*, *reveled*, *reveling* *travel*, *traveling*, *traveler*, *profit*, *profited*, *act*, *acted*, *actor* *perform*, *performer*, *stand*, *standing*

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g*, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *e* or *i* as *humbug*, *humbugged*, *humbugging* *periwig*, *periwigged* The word *woolen* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l* but in England it is written *woollen*

NOTE — There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy This practice appears to have arisen from a desire to prevent the vowel of the final syllable of the primitive from being inaccurately pronounced long in the derivatives These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies namely, *apparel*, *barrel*, *bevel*, *bias*, *bowel* and its compounds, *cancel*, *carburet* and all similar words ending in *uret*, *carol*, *channel*, *chisel*, *compromit*, *counsel*, *cudgel*, *dial*, *dishevel*, *dowel*, *drivel*, *duel*, *empanel*, *enamel*, *equal*, *fannel*, *gambol*, *gravel*, *grovel*, *handsel*, *hatchel*, *impanel*, *jewel*, *kennel*, *kidnap*, *label*, *laurel*, *level*, *libel*, *marshal*, *marvel*, *metal*, *medal*, *model*, *panel*, *parallel*, *parcel*, *pencil*, *peril*, *pistol*, *pommel*, *quarrel*, *rancl*, *revel*, *rivel*, *rowel*, *shovel*, *shrivel* *snivel*, *tassel*, *tinsel*, *trammel*, *travel*, *tunnel*, *unravel*, *vial*, *victual*, *worship* Worcester doubles the final letters of all these words, except *parallel*, in forming derivatives by the addition of terminations beginning with vowels, though he remarks, with respect to those ending in *l*, that "it better accords with the analogy of the language" to spell their derivatives with but one *l* Smart retains the double consonant in this class of words solely on

the ground that usage favors it, but remarks that "the double *p* in *worshipped, worshipper*, &c., the second *l* in *travelling, traveller*, &c, are quite unnecessary on any other score than to satisfy the prejudices of the eye." Cooley doubles the consonant in a majority of the derivatives of words of this class, but writes a single consonant in many, as in those of *apparel, barrel, bevel, channel, drivel, gambol*, &c Perry wrote the derivatives of these words with but one *l*, according to the rule, and the same practice was advocated by Walker Conformity to the regular rule has been advocated also by other eminent scholars

§ 9. Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants as, *ebb, ebbing, odd, oddly; stiff, stiffness, fell, fellable, skill, skillful, skillfulness, will, willful, willfulness, dull, dullness; full, fullness* So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment, enthrallment, thralldom*, and *enrollment* (from *install, enthrall, thrall*, and *enroll*), in order to prevent a false pronunciation if spelled with one *l* Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill, will, dull*, and *full*, formed by adding the syllables *ly* and *ness*

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*, as, *pontific, pontifical, pontificial*, and the like One *l* is also dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l*'s: as, *ill, illy, dull, dully, full, fully* Words similarly formed by adding the termination *less*, however, are written either with the three *l*'s, a hyphen being inserted before the termination, or with two *l*'s, and without the hyphen, as, *bell-less* or *belless, skill-less* or *skilless, smell-less* or *smelless*

§ 10 In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant as, *pale, paleness, hate, hateful, incite, incitement, chaste, chastely, chasteness, move, movement* When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative as, *due, duly, argue, argument, true, truly, awe, awful*, and the derivatives and compounds of these words

The words *wholly, nursling, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment*, and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions The last four, however, are written, by many authors, *abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement*

§ 11 In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph as, *brute, brutal, guide, guidance, plume, plumage, use, usage, grieve, grievance, come, coming, shape, shaping, move, movable, sale, salable, fleece, fleecy, force, forcible, true, truism*

The *e* is retained in the words *hoeing, shoeing*, and *toeing* (from *hoe, shoe*, and *toe*), in order to prevent a doubt, as to the pronunciation, that might arise in case it were omitted It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing, singeing, springeing, swingeing, tingeing* (from *dye, singe, springe, swinge, tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging* (from *die, sing, spring, swing, ting*) The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*, though it is sometimes, and more correctly, spelled *milage* The words *lineage, lineal*, and *pineal*, though apparently exceptions, are not really such, since they are derived not directly from *line* and *pine*, but from the Latin *linea* (through the French), *lineatis*, and *pinea* The *e*, standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to prevent the pronunciation of these consonants with the hard sound, as, *peace, peaceable, notice, noticeable, manage, manageable, change, changeable, advantage, advantageous, outrage, outrageous, mortgage, mortgageor* The latter word is sometimes very improperly written *mortgagor*, and pronounced *mor'ga-jor*.

§ 12 In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *ing*, the *e* is dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i*'s from coming together as, *die, dying lie, lying, tie, tying, vie, vying*

§ 13. In derivatives of words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i* as, *icy, iciest, icily, mercy, merciless, tidy, tidiness, modify, modifies, foggy, fogginess, earthy, earthiness, pity, pitiful*

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*: as, *shy, shyness; sly, slyest, dry, dryly; spry, spryer, spryest, wry, wryness* But the adjectives *drier*, and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y* Derivatives formed by adding the termination *ship*, as *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship*, and the like, also retain the *y*, though some authors write them with *i*, according to the rule. The words *babyhood* and *ladykin* are likewise exceptions The *y* is also retained in the possessive case singular of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe, as, *country's, everybody's*

§ 14 Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged as, *gay, gayety, gayly, play, player, plays, sway, swayed, obey obeying, joy, joyful, enjoy, enjoyed, buy, buying, gluey, glueyness*

The words *daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain*, and *staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay*, and *stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed* Derivatives from words ending in *uy*, as *colloquies*, from *colloquy*, are not exceptions to the rule, as *u*, in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant *w*

§ 15 Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound as, *huzza, huzzaed; agree, agreeable, agreeing, weigh, weighing; dough, doughy; echo, echoed, woo, wooes; bow, bowed; beau, beauish*

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e*, as also those formed from words ending in double *e* by adding a termination beginning with *e*, drop the final *e*: as, *hoe, hoed; sue, sued; owe, owed; free, freer, freest; agree, agreed*. The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions,

§ 16 Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants: as, *tipstaff, rebuff, befall, enthrall, distinthrall, foretell, undersell, fulfill, enroll, emboss* (from *staff, buff, full, thrall, tell, sell, fill, roll, boss*).

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l*. Those words of this class which end in *ll* are written by some authors, especially in England, with one *l*, as, *befal, enthral, foretel, fulfil, enrol*. The words *distill* and *instill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil*, with only one *l*.

§ 17 Compound words formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all the letters of the simple words; as, *stiff-necked, well-bred, dull-eyed, save-all, wide-mouthed*.

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following: namely, some compounds of *all* and *well*; as, *almighty, almost, alone, already, also, although, altogether, always, withal, therewithal, wherewithal, welcome, welfare*,—compound of *mass*, as, *Candlemas, Christmas, Lammas, Michaelmas*, &c,—words of which the second part is the adjective *full*; as, *artful, hateful, rueful, woeful*; also, the words *chiblain, fulfill, namesake, neckerchief, nunskull, pastime, standish*, and *wherever*.

§ 18 The plural of nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es*

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it, and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *sea, seas, tree, trees, woe, woes, canto, cantos, virtue, virtues, purlieu, purlieus, claw, claws, cab, cabs, panic, panics, bead, beads, chief, chiefs, bag, bags, path, paths, lock, locks, bell, bells, gem, gems, fan, fans, cup, cups, ear, ears, act, acts*. A few plurals from nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, end in *es*: as, *echo, echoes, cargo, cargoes, embargo, embargoes, motto, mottoes, potato, potatoes* Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly. The plural of *alkali* is written *alkalis* or *alkalies*, that of *rabbi*, either *rabbis* or *rabbies* With regard to other nouns ending in *i* usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *is*

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch, sh, j, s, x*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s*: as, *church, churches, rush, rushes, age, ages, lace, laces, gas, gases, case, cases, loss, losses, box, boxes, maze, mazes*

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *i*'s in *all*," "The two 0's in 400," "Two *s*'s in Orion," "The *why's* and *wherefore's* of the question" Some writers, however, omit the apostrophe in such cases, joining the *s* immediately to the letter, character, or word, as in the phrases "The two *ls* in all," "Two *s*s in Orion," "The *pros* and *cons*" Others still write the names of the letters with their proper plural endings, instead of the letters themselves, as, the two *ees, ejs, ells, esses*, and the like. The plurals of letters are also rarely expressed by simply doubling them, without adding any plural sign, as, the two *ee* in *bee*, the two *ll* in *all*, but this practice is not to be commended, as *ee, ll*, &c, are properly read *double e, double l*, and the like.

§ 19. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*: as, *mercy, mercies, lady, ladies, sky, skies, army, armies, pity, pities* This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant, as, *colloquy, colloquies* The plural of proper nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, is formed by changing *y* into *ies*, according to the rule, as, "The three *Maries*." Many writers, however, form the plural of such words by simply adding *s*, as, "The three *Marys*," but for this practice there seems to be no good reason.

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only as, *day, days; key, keys, money, moneys, attorney, attorneys, alloy, alloys, guy, guys* Some plurals of the latter class are often inaccurately written with the termination *ies*, as, *monies, attornies*, and the like.

NOTE.—Nouns now ending in *y* formerly ended in *ie*, and formed their plurals regularly by adding *s*, as, *memorie, memories, mercie, mercies*. I was finally substituted for *ie* in the singular, but the plural was not changed, and still retains its old form.

§ 20. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves* The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples: namely, *life, lives, knife, knives, wife, wives; leaf, leaves, sheaf, sheaves, loaf, loaves; beef, beeves, thief, thieves; calf, calves, half, halves, elf, elves; shelf, shelves, self, selves, wolf, wolves*. The plural of *staff* is sometimes written *staffs*, but more commonly *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs* The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England, in the United States it is more commonly, but improperly, written *wharves*, as it is also by some recent English writers. The plurals of *hoof* and *turf*, formerly written *hooves* and *turves*, are now written *hoofs* and *turfs*. The plurals of other nouns ending in *f, fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ 21. In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel sound of the word: namely, *man*,

men; woman, women; goose, geese; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; brother, brethren; louse, lice; mouse, mice. Compounds ending with these words form their plurals in the same manner: as, *foeman, foemen; dormouse, dormice.* Words which end in the syllable *man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only: as, *cayman, caymans; desman, desmans; firman, firmans; talisman, talismans; German, Germans; Mussulman, Mussulmans.* The plurals of *talisman* and *Mussulman* are sometimes, by a gross blunder, written *talismen*, and *Mussulmen.*

§ 22. A few plurals end in *en*; namely, *brother, brethren, child, children, ox, oxen.* To these may be added the obsolete forms *eyne, kine, shoon, hosen* *housen* (from *eye, cow, shoe, hose, house*), the first three of which, though they have received a slightly different form, end, as pronounced, with the sound of *n*

§ 23. The words *brother, die, pea*, and *penny*, have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations as, *brothers*, male children of the same parent, also, members of the same society, association, class, or profession; *brethren*, members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely used except in religious writings, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that *brother* has in ordinary language, *dies*, implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedestals. *dice*, the cubical blocks used in games of chance, *peas*, seeds of the pea-plant, when a definite number is mentioned, *pease*, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively, *pennies*, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned, *pence*, the amount reckoned by these coins. See also these words in the Dictionary The word *acquaintance* is written, in the plural, either *acquaintance* (supposed to be a corruption of *acquaintants*) or *acquaintances*, the two forms having little or no difference of meaning.

§ 24 A few words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular, as, *deer, sheep, trout*, and the like.

§ 25. Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals as, *datum, data; criterion, criteria, genus, genera, larva, larvæ* *crisis, crises; matrix, matrices; focus, foci, monsieur, messieurs.*

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination as, *formula, formulæ* or *formulas, beau, beaux* or *beaus, index, indices*, or *indexes, stratum, strata* or *stratums, bandit, banditti* or *bandits, cherub, cherubim* or *cherubs, seraph, seraphim* or *seraphs.* The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations, from ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that in Hebrew words *im* is a plural ending

§ 26 In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone as, *court-martial, courts-martial, cousin german, cousins-german, son-in law, sons in law* When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination as, *cupful, cupfuls, handful, handfuls.*

§ 27 There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which usage, even that of the best authors, is variable The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections

The derivatives of the word *villain*, as *villainous, villainy*, &c., though often written *villanous, villany*, &c., properly retain the *i*, according to the practice of many writers, like those of other words similarly ending in *ain*: as, *mountainous*, from *mountain*, *captaincy*, from *captain*; and the like

The words *connection, deflection, inflection*, and *reflection*, follow the spelling of the words *connect, deflect, inflect*, and *reflect*, though often written, especially in England, *connexion, deflexion, inflexion*, and *reflexion* See Note under CONNECTION, in the Dictionary.

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form, as, *doe, floe, foe, hoe, sloe, toe*, and the like Monosyllables other than nouns, and words of more than one syllable, having a similar termination, omit the *e* as, *do, go, no, so, canto, motto, potato*

The words *defense, expense, offense*, and *pretense* are properly written thus, though often spelled with *c* instead of *s*, for the *s* belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives See Note under OFFENSE, in the Dictionary.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight*, and are still very often thus written in America

The verb *practice* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device, devise* See Note under PRACTISE, in the Dictionary.

Derivatives of the Greek ἕδρα (seat, base, side, pronounced *hĕd'ra*), as *polyhedron, tetrahedron, octahedral*, and the like, are properly thus written with *h* before the *e* of the termination, but are sometimes written *polyedron, tetraëdron, octaëdral*, &c., without the *h*

§ 28. There is a class of adjectives ending either in *able* or in *ible*, of which a large majority have the termination *able*, as, *blamable, laudable, legible, mutable, navigable, vendible.* Many of them are from Latin words ending in *abilis* or *ibilis*; some are from the French; and not a few are formed by adding the termination to English words. Those from Latin words end respectively in *able* or *ible*, according as they are derived from words ending in *abilis* or *ibilis*: as, *mutable* (Lat *mutabilis*); *potable* (Lat. *potabilis*); *credible* (Lat. *credibilis*), *vendible* (Lat. *vendibilis*). Those formed from English words generally end in *able*: as, *avoidable, eatable, fordable, laughable, likable, salable, serviceable.* There are a few words respecting which usage is variable. as, *addible* or *addable; conversable* or *conversible; inferable* or *inferrible; referable* or *referrible.*

§ 29. There is a class of words beginning with *en* or *in*, as *enclose* or *inclose, enquire* or *inquire, ensure* or *insure*, and the like, many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in* belonging to the former language, and *en* to the latter. In some of these words, *en* is to be preferred, in others, *in*; in many of them, either may be used indifferently See the List of Words Spelled in Two or More Ways, and the different words of this class in the Dictionary

§ 30 There was formerly considerable diversity of usage in respect to the terminations *ant* and *ent*, both of which were, in certain cases, used almost indifferently, as in the words *confidant* or *confident, dependant* or *dependent*, and the like. Present usage, however, is definitely settled in favor of one or the other form, in nearly or quite every word of this class, though not always upon uniform principles In the few words in which both these terminations are retained, it is the more general practice to write the adjective with *ent*, and the common noun with *ant*, while the corresponding abstract noun ends in *ence*, as in the adjectives *confident* and *dependent*, the common nouns *confidant* and *dependant*, and the abstract nouns *confidence* and *dependence* In the case of very many words, however, the adjective ends in *ant*, as also the common noun, while the abstract noun ends in *ance*, as in the adjectives *attendant* and *repentant*, the common nouns *attendant* and *repentant*, and the abstract nouns *attendance* and *repentance* It may be remarked that the terminations *ant* and *ance* belong properly to words derived from the French or from Latin verbs of the first conjugation, *ent* and *ence* to words derived from Latin verbs of the other three conjugations. *Ance* and *ance* were also formerly confounded in some words, the one or the other being used indifferently.

§ 31. There is a class of words ending in *er*, some of which are written by most authors with the termination *re*, as, *center, meter, theater*, &c, which are often written *centre, metre, theatre*, &c *Acre, chancre, lucre, nacre, massacre*, and *ogre*, retain the termination *re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*.

§ 32 There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively, as more commonly written, in *ide* and *ine*, in regard to which usage has been variable Most of them were formerly written without the final *e*, but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it as, *bromide, chloride, iodide, sulphide, chlorine, fluorine, saleine, stearine*; and the like The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e* *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *ide*, though formerly by many written *oxyd*, from the supposition that the *y* of the last syllable represented the *υ* of the Greek ὀξύς, from which the word is derived, whereas the last syllable is simply the same as the termination of the words *bromide, sulphide*, and the like See Note under OXIDE, in the Dictionary

§ 33 There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *ise* or *ize* to represent this sound as, *criticise* or *criticize, civilise* or *civilize, naturalise* or *naturalize, patronise* or *patronize* These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in *ίζω*, or from French words ending in *iser* or *ise* There are a few from other sources, but formed in analogy with those derived from these languages Those formed from Greek words have the termination *ize*, as, *anathematize, characterize, dramatize, tantalize* The words *catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *ize*, as, *albumenize, bastardize, memorize, sensitize* Those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*) end in *ise*, as, *apprise, comprise, emprise, enterprise, surprise.* Of those formed from French words other than *prendre*, or which have corresponding forms in the French, a majority end in *ize*, though in respect to some of them usage is variable, as, *civilize, formalize, organize, satirize* The following are the principal English verbs ending in *ise*, namely, *advertise, advise, affranchise, apprise, catechise, chastise, circumcise, comprise, compromise, criticise, demise, despise, devise, disenfranchise, disfranchise, disguise, divertise, emprise, enfranchise, enterprise, exercise, exorcise, franchise, manumise, misprise, premise, reprise, revise, supervise, surmise, surprise* It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the termination *ise*, and in the United States with the termination *ize*

§ 34 The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold, bolt, colt, gold*, &c, from which the *u* has been dropped Most authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner.

§ 35 There is a numerous class of words almost universally written, in the United States, with the termination *or*, many of which are written, in England, with the termination *our*; as, *candor, favor, honor, labor, rumor, vigor* English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *or* in English books See the Observations on Orthography, prefixed to these rules

§ 36 There is a small class of words ending with the syllable *pea* (from Lat. *pes, pedis*, foot), the termination of some of which was formerly, and is still frequently, written *pede*, as, *biped, centiped, millped, palmiped, quadruped, soliped*, and the like The words *biped* and *quadruped* are universally written without the final *e*, and the others, according to the best usage, should be written in the same manner.

A LIST OF WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

The design of the following List is, in the first place, to present those words in reference to which *present* usage, in the United States or in England, sanctions more than one method of spelling the same word; and, secondly, a considerable number of words, which, though not differently spelled by living reputable writers, yet are to be found in the orthography of the second column in the works of respectable authors of the last century, or the early part of the present century, and are, therefore, often presented to the eye of the modern reader. Such a list, it is thought, will be found very convenient for consultation. For any thing more full, a Glossary would be the appropriate resort. The first column, in the following List, presents the orthography recognized in the body of this Dictionary as the preferable one, or that in general use; the second column, one less desirable, or the usage of former times. Those forms in the second column which a good writer at the present day would not probably employ, but which are found only in writings of the past, have a dagger prefixed. One class of words which might properly have been added, is, from their great number, omitted. It is that of words of more than one syllable ending in *ic* or *ick*; as, *music*, *musick*, *public*, *publick*, &c. It is deemed sufficient to mention the class, and to state that the termination in *ick* is wholly disused. A similar remark is applicable to a portion of the words terminating formerly in *our*, now in *or*. Those of this class in the following List, in which both forms are given, are still sometimes used in both forms, the termination in *or* being that most favored in the United States, while *our* is the form generally preferred in England. Words of this class not given in the List are used only in *or* by living writers. Subject to a like remark is a class of words terminating in *ise* or *ize*, as, *systematise* or *systematize*, &c.,—the latter being the mode in which such words are spelled in America, and the former that affected by English printers. When in this List the word in the first column is followed by *or*, as, "Abatis, *or* Abattis," it is implied that the second form is nearly, often quite, in as good use as the first.

A.

Abatis, *or*	Abattis.
Abettor,	Abetter
Abreuvoir,	Abbreuvoir.
Abridgment,	Abridgement
Accessory,	Accessary
Account, -ant, &c.,	†Accompt, -ant, &c
Accouter, &c., *or*	Accoutre, &c.
Acotimeter, *or*	Acetometer.
Ache,	†Ake
Achieve,	†Atchieve.
Acknowledgment,	Acknowledgement.
Addible,	Addable
Adipocere,	Adipocire.
Admittable,	Admittible
Adopter (*Chem.*),	Adapter
Adulterer, -ess,	†Adultrer, -ess.
Adz, *or*	Adze
Ædile,	Edile.
Ægis,	Egis
Æolian, *or*	Eolian.
Æric, *or* Eyric,	Eyry
Æsthetic, -s, *or*	Esthetic, -s
Aghast,	†Agast
Agriculturist,	Agriculturalist
Aid de-camp,	Aide-de camp.
Ajutage, *or*	Adutage
Alcaid,	Alcaide
Alchemy,	†Alchymy.
Alcoran *or* Koran,	Alkoran
Alkahest, *or*	Alcahest.
Allege,	†Alledge
Alleluia, *or* Allelujah,	Allelujah
Allelujah,	Hallelujah.
Alloy,	†Allay
Alum,	Allum.
Almanac,	Almanack.
Ambassador, *or* Embassador,	Ambassadour, Embassadour
Ambergris,	†Ambergrease, Ambergrise
Ambs-ace,	Ambes ace, Ames-ace
Amend, -ment,	†Emend, -ment
Amice,	†Amess
Ammoniuret,	Ammoniaret
Amortize, -ment,	Amortise, ment
Amphitheater,	Amphitheatre
Anapest,	Anapæst
Ancient, -ly,	†Antient, -ly.
Andiron,	†Handiron
Angiotomy,	Angeiotomy
Ankle,	Ancle.
Annotto,	Anotta, Annatto, Anota, Annotta, Arnotta, Arnotto
Antechamber,	Antichamber
Anterior,	†Anterieur
Anti-emetic,	Antemetic
Antihypnotic,	Anthypnotic
Apostasy,	Apostacy
Aposteme, *or*	Imposthume
Apothegm, *or*	Apophthegm
Appall,	Appal
Appallment,	Appalement
Appareled, -ing,	Apparelled, ling
Appraise, -ed, &c. *or*	Apprize, -ed, &c
Apprise (*to notify*),	Apprize.
Apricot,	†Apricock.
Arbitrament,	†Arbitrement.
Arbor,	Arbour.
Archæology,	Archæology.
Ardor,	Ardour.
Argol, *or*	Argal.
Armor, -er, &c.,	Armour, -er, &c
Arquebuse,	Arquebus, †Harquebuse
Arrack,	†Arack
Artisan,	Artizan
Asafetida, Assafœtida,	Assafœtida
Asbestus, *or*	Asbestos
Ascendant,	Ascendent
Ascendency,	Ascendancy
Askance,	Askaunce
Askant,	Askaunt
Assuage,	†Asswage.
Atheneum, *or*	Athenæum.
Attar, *or*	Otto
Aught,	Ought
Author, &c.,	Authour, &c.
Autocracy,	Autocrasy
Autoptical,	Autopsaical
Awkward,	†Aukward
Awm, *or*	Aum.
Ax, *or*	Axe
Ay, *or*	Aye

B.

Backshish,	Bakshish, Buk
Bade (*r.*),	†Bad
Baldric,	Baldrick, Bawdrick
Balk,	Baulk
Balister, *or*	Ballister
Balustre,	Banister
Bandana, *or*	Bandanna
Bandoleer,	Bandelier
Banerole,	Bunnerol, Bandrol
Banyan (*Bot.*),	Banian
Bans,	Banns
Barbacan,	Barbican
Barbecue,	Barbacue
Barberry,	Berberry
Bark, *or*	Barque
Barouche,	Barouch
Barytone,	Baritone
Basin,	Bason
Bass, *or*	Base
Bass-viol, *or*	Base viol
Bas relief,	Bass relief
Bastinade, *or*	Bastinado
Baton, *or* Batoon,	Baston
Bateau,	Batteau
Battledoor, *or*	Battledore
Bauble,	Bawble
Bazaar, *or*	Bazar.
Befall,	Befal
Behavior,	Behaviour
Behoove,	Behove
Beldam, *or*	Beldame
Belligerent,	Belligerant.
Benedict, *or*	Benedick
Benumb,	†Benum
Bellfounder, and similar compounds	†Belfounder,
Bequeath,	Bequeathe
Bergamot,	†Burgamot
Berth (*Nav.*),	Birth
Betel,	Betle
Beveled, -ing,	Bevelled, ling
Bevile (*Her.*),	Bevil, *or* Bevel
Bezant,	Byzant [&c.
Biasing, -ed, es, &c.,	Blassing, sed, ses,
Bigoted,	Blgotted
Bilge,	Bulge [lliards
Billiards,	†Balyards, Ba
Billingsgate,	Billingsgate
Bin,	Binn
Binnacle,	†Binnack, Bittacle
Bister, *or*	Bistre
Blende (*Min.*),	Blend, Blinde
Blessed (*a.*), *or*	Blest
Blithesome, -ly, &c.	Blithsome, -ly, &c.
Blomary,	Bloomary
Blouse, *or*	Blowse
Bodice,	Boddice
Boil, *n.*	Bile
Bombazet, *or*	Bombazette
Bombazine, *or*	Bombasine
Bonnyclabber,	Bonnyclapper
Bourgeois, *or*	Burgeois
Bourse,	Burse
Bouse, *or*	Boose
Bousy, *or*	Boozy
Boweled, -ing, &c.,	Bowelled, -ling, &c
Bowlder,	Boulder
Bowsprit,	†Boltsprit
Brahman, Brahmin,	Brachman, Bramin.
Brake (*Railways*),	Break
Brazen,	†Brasen
Brazier,	†Brasier.
Brier,	Briar
Brooch,	Brosch, Brocho.
Bryony,	Briony.
Buccaneer, *or*	Bucanier
Buddhism, *or*	Boodhism
Buffet, *or*	Beaufet
Buhrstone,	Burrstone.
Bun, *or*	Bunn
Buncombe,	Bankum
Bur, *or*	Burr
Burden, -some,	†Burthen, -some,
Burin,	Burine.
Burned (*imp.*),	Burnt
Burganet, *or*	Burgonet
But end, *or*	Butt-end.
Butt, *or*	But
Byzantine,	Bizantine.

C.

Caboose,	Camboose, Coboose
Cacique,	Cazique
Caddice, *or*	Caddis
Cæsura,	Cesura
Cag, *or*	Keg
Calque, *or*	Calc
Caisson, *or*	Caissoon
Calash,	Caleche
Caldron,	Cauldron
Calendar,	†Kalendar
Calends,	†Kalends
Caliber, *or*	Calibre
Calipash,	Callipash
Calipee,	Callipee
Calipers,	Callipers
Caliph,	Calif, Kalif
Calk, *or*	Caulk, Calque
Calligraphy,	Caligraphy
Caloyer, *or*	Kaloyer
Caltrap, *or*	Caltrop
Calyx,	Calix
Camlet,	Cumblet, Chamlet
Camomile,	Chamomile
Camphene,	Camphine, Camphogen
Camphor,	Camphire
Candor,	Candour
Canceled, -ing, &c.,	Cancelled, -ling, &c.
Cannel coal,	Canal-coal
Cannoneer, *or*	Cannonier
Canny,	Cannie
Cañon (*Sp.*),	Canyon
Cantaloup, *or*	Cantaloupe
Cantalever, *or*	Cantilever
Carbine,	Carabine
Carbineer,	Carbinier, Carabinier, Carabineer.
Carapace,	Carapax
Carat,	Caract, Carrat
Caravansary, *or*	Caravanserai.
Carcass,	Carcase
Carnelian,	Cornelian
Caroled, -ing, &c.,	Carolled, -ling, &c
Cartography,	Chartography
Cask (*a vessel*),	Casque.
Casque (*helmet*),	Cask
Cassava,	Cassada, Cassado.
Cassimere, *or*	Kerseymere.
Caster,	Castor
Catchup, *or* Ketchup,	Catsup.
Catechise, -er, *or*	Catechize, -er, &c.
Cauliflower,	Colliflower.
Causeway,	Causey
Caviare, *or*	Caviar
Caviler, -ed, &c.,	Caviller, -led, &c.
Cayman,	Caiman
Cell, -ing, -ed,	†Clel, -ing, -ed
Center,	Centre
Centered,	Centred
Centimeter, *or*	Centimetre.
Centiped,	Centipede.
Ceroon, *or*	Seroon
Cess pool, *or*	Sess pool.
Chalcedony,	Calcedony.
Chameleon,	Cameleon
Chamois,	Shamois, Shammy.
Champaign,	Champain.
Champagne,	†Champane.
Champerty, [&c.,	Champertry. [&c.
Channeled, -ing,	Channelled, -ling,
Chant, -er, -ed, &c.,	Chaunt, -er, -ed, &c.
Chap,	Chop
Chase,	Chace.
Check (*n.*),	Cheque
Checker, -ed, &c.,	Chequer, -ed, &c
Chemist,	Chymist, Chimist.
Chemistry,	Chymistry, Chimistry.
Cherif, *or* Scherif,	Sheriffe, Schereef.
Chestnut,	Chesnut.
Chevron, *or*	Cheveron.
Chilliolter,	Kiloliter,
Chilliometer,	Kilometer.
Chine,	Chime, Chimb.
Chintz,	Chints
Chiseled, -ing,	Chiselled, -ling
Chock-full,	Chuck full
Choir,	†Quire
Chorister,	†Quirister.
Choke,	†Choak
Choose,	†Chuse.
Chore,	Char
Cigar,	Segar.
Cimeter, Scimiter,	Scimetar Scymetar
Cipher,	Cypher
Clamor, -ous, &c.	Clamour, ous, &c.
Clangor,	Clangour
Clarionet, *or*	Clarinet
Clew, *or*	Clue
Clinch,	†Clench.
Clinique,	Clinic.
Clinometer,	Klinometer.
Cloak,	†Cloke
Clodpoll,	Clodpole
Clothe, -ed, &c.,	†Cloathe, -ed, &c.
Clough,	Cloff
Clyster,	Glyster
Cockswain, *or*	Coxswain.
Cœliac, *or*	Celiac
Cognizor, *ree*,	Cognisor, -see.
Coif,	Quoif
Coiffure,	†Quoiffure
Colander,	Cullender
Comb, Combe, *or*	Coombe
Comfrey,	Comfry, Cumfrey.
Complete,	†Compleat
Complexion,	†Complection
Confectionery,	†Confectionary
Connection,	Connexion
Contemporary, *or*	Cotemporary
Contra dance,	Country dance
Controller, ship,	Comptroller, ship
Control,	†Comptrol, Controul.
Cony,	Coney
Cooly,	Coolie.
Coomb, *or*	Comb
Copaiva, *or*	Copaiba.
Copier,	Copyer
Copse,	Coppice.
Coquette, *n.*,	Coquet
Coranach,	Coronach.
Corbel,	Corbeil
Corselet,	Crosslet.
Cosy,	Cosey.
Cot, *or*	Cote, *a hut*
Cot, *or*	Cott, *a bed.*
Cotillon, *or*	Cotillion.
Councilor, *or*	Councillor.
Counselor, *or*	Counsellor.
Count,	†Compt
Courtesan,	Courtezan
Courtesy (*Law*),	Curtesy, Curtsy.
Cozen, -age,	Cosen, age.
Craunch,	Cranch
Cray fish, *or*	Craw-fish.
Creak (*r.*),	Creek.
Creosote, Creasote,	Kreosote, Kreasote.
Critique,	Critic (*a criticism*)
Cruet,	Crewet.
Croup (*buttocks.*),	Crup
Crupper,	Crouper.
Cruse (*bottle*),	†Cruise.
Cucurbit, *or*	Cucurbite.
Cudgeled, -er, -ing,	Cudgelled, ler, ling
Cue (*def. 1*),	Queue.

Cuerpo,	†Querpo.
Cuneiform, *or*	Cuniform.
Curb (*def.* 8),	†Kerb, Kirb.
Cursed (*imp.*),	Curst. [lasse.
Curtal-ax,	Curtle-axe, Curte-
Cutlass, *or*	Cutlas.
Cyclopedia, *or*	Cyclopædia.
Cymar,	Chimere, Simar.
Cyst,	Cist.
Czar, -ina,	Tzar, -ina.

D.

Dactyl,	Dactyle.
Damasken,	Damaskeen.
Damson,	Damascene.
Dandruff,	Dandriff.
Danegelt, *or*	Danegeld.
Debarkation,	Debarcation.
Debonair, -ly, -ness,	Debonnaire, -ly, &c.
Decrepit,	Decrepid
Defense, -less, &c.	Defence, -less, &c.
Deflection,	Deflexion.
Deflour,	Deflower.
Delf,	Delft, Delph.
Delphin, *or*	Delphine.
Deltoid,	†Deltoide
Demeanor,	Demeanour.
Demesne (*Law*),	Demain
Dentiroster,	Dentirostre
Dependent,	Dependant
Dependence,	Dependance
Deposit,	†Deposite.
Desert (*n*),	†Desart
Deshabille,	Dishabille.
Dessert,	†Desert
Detecter,	Detector.
Detortion,	Detorsion
Douce,	Douse, Duse
Develop, -ment,	Develope, -ment
Dexterous,	Dextrous.
Diæresis, *or*	Dieresis.
Diarrhœa, *or*	Diarrhœa.
Diarrhetic, *or*	Diarrhœtic.
Dike,	Dyke
Diocese,	Diocess
Disheveled, ing, &c.	Dishevelled, -ling
Disk, *or*	Disc
Dispatch, -ed, -ing,	Despatch, -ed, ing
Disseize, in, -or,	Disseise, -in, -or
Distention, *or*	Distension
Distill, *or*	Distil
Distrainor,	Distrainer.
Diversely,	Diversly
Divest, -ed, &c,	Devest, ed.
Docket, [(*Law*)	†Doquet
Doctress, *or*	Doctoress
Dolor, -ous,	Dolour, ous.
Domicile,	Domicil
Doomsday book,	Domesday book
Dory, *or*	Doree, Dorey
Dormer-window,	Dormar-window.
Dote,	Doat
Dotage,	†Doatage.
Doubloon,	†Doublon
Dowry,	†Dowery.
Downfall,	†Downfal
Dram, *and*	Drachm.
Draff,	Draugh
Draft, *and*	Draught
Dragoman,	Drogoman.
Dribblet, *or*	Driblet
Drier,	Dryer
Driveler, -ing, &c,	Driveller, ling, &c.
Drought,	Drouth.
Dryly,	Drily
Duchy,	Dutchy
Duchess,	Dutchess
Dueler, -ing, ist,	Dueller, -ling, -list
Dullness,	Dulness
Dungeon,	Donjon, †Dongeon
Dunghill,	†Dunghil
Duress,	†Duresse (*Fr*).
Dye, &c (*color*),	Die, &c.
Dyke. *See*	Dike.

E.

Eavesdropper,	†Evesdropper
Eccentric, -al, &c	†Excentric, -al, &c
Economy,	Œconomy
Ecstasy,	Ecstacy, †Extasy
Ecstatic,	†Extatic
Ecumenic, -al,	Œcumenic, -al.
Edematous, *or*	Œdematous
Edile, -ship,	Ædile, -ship.
Eloign, -ment,	Eloin, -ment.
Emarginate,	Imarginate
Embalm, ed, &c.,	†Imbalm, -ed, &c.
Embalmer, ment,	†Imbalmer, -ment
Embank, -ed, &c,	Imbank, -ed, &c.
Embargo,	†Imbargo
Embark, -ed, &c,	†Imbark, -ed, &c.
Embarkation,	Embarcation.
Embassador, *or*	Embassadour,
Ambassador,	Ambassadour.
Embassy,	Ambassy.
Embassage,	Ambassage.
Embed, -ded, &c.,	Imbed, -ded, &c.
Embezzle, &c.,	†Imbezzle, &c.
Emblaze,	†Imblaze.
Emblazon, -ed, &c.,	†Imblazon, -ed, &c.
Embody, -ied, &c,	Imbody, -ied, &c.
Embolden, -ed, &c.,	Imbolden, -ed, &c.
Emborder, &c.,	†Imborder, &c.
Embosom, *or*	Imbosom.
Emboss, ed, &c.,	†Imboss, -ed, &c.
Embowel, -ed, -ing,	†Embowell, -ed, &c, †Imbowel, -ed, &c.
Emboweler, -ment,	Emboweller, &c, †Imboweller, &c
Embower, -ed, &c,	†Imbower, -ed, &c.
Embrace, -ed, &c,	†Imbrace, -ed, &c.
Embracer, -ment,	†Imbracer, -ment.
Embrasure,	†Embrazure.
Embrocation,	Imbrocation
Embroil, -ed, &c,	†Imbroil, -ed, &c.
Emerods, *or* Emeroids,	Emrods.
Emir, *or*	Emeer.
Empale, -ed, &c,	Impale, -ed, &c
Empaneled, -ing, &c,	Empanelled, &c, †Impanel, -led, &c, †Impannel, -led, &c.
Emperor,	Emperour.
Empoison,	Impoison
Empower, -ed, &c,	†Impower, -ed, &c.
Emprise,	Emprize
Empurple,	†Impurple.
Emu,	Emeu
Enameled, -ing, &c,	Enamelled, ling, &c.
Enamor, -ed, -ing,	Enamour, -ed, -ing.
Encage, -ed, &c,	Incage, -ed, &c
Encamp, -ed, &c,	†Incamp, ed, &c.
Enchant,	†Inchant
Enchisled, -ing,	Enchiselled, -ling
Encloister,	Incloister
Encounter, &c,	†Incounter, &c
Encroach, &c,	†Incroach, &c
Encumber, -ed, &c,	†Incumber, ed, &c
Encyclopedia, *or*	Encyclopædia
Endear,	†Indear
Endeavor, -ed, &c	Endeavour, -ed, &c
Endow, &c,	†Indow, &c.
Endue, *or*	†Indue
Endure, ance,	†Indure, ance
Enforce, -ed, &c,	†Inforce, -ed &c
Engage, -ed, &c,	†Ingage, -ed, &c
Engender,	Ingender
Engorge, ed, &c,	†Ingorge, -ed, &c.
Engross,	†Ingross
Enhance,	†Inhance
Enigma,	† Enigma
Enjoin, &c,	†Injoin, &c
Enkindle, ed, &c,	†Inkindle, -ed, &c
Enlarge, &c,	†Inlarge, &c
Enlist,	†Inlist
Enroll,	Enrol, *or* Inroll
Enrollment,	†Enrolment, Inrol
Enshrine,	Inshrine [ment
Enshroud,	Inshroud.
Ensphere,	Insphere
Enstamp,	Instamp.
Entail (*Arch*),	Entaile.
Entangle, &c,	†Intangle, &c.
Enterprise,	Enterprize
Enthrone, ed, &c,	†Inthrone, -ed, &c
Entire, ly, &c,	Intire, -ly, &c
Entitle, -ed, &c,	†Intitle, -ed, &c
Entrance, ed, &c,	†Intrance, -ed, &c
Entrap, -ed, &c,	Intrap, -ped, &c
Entreat, ed, &c,	Intreat, -ed, &c
Entreaty,	Intreaty
Entresol,	Entresole
Entwine, ed, &c,	Intwine, -ed, &c
Envelop (*v*),	Envelope
Envelope (*n*), *or*	Envelop
Envelopment,	Envelopement
Envenom,	†Invenom
Eolipile,	Æolipile
Epaulet, *or*	Epaulette (*Fr*)
Epauleted, ing,	Epauletted, ling
Equaled, ing,	Equalled, -ling
Equiangular,	†Equiangular
Equivoque, *or*	Equivoke.
Era,	Æra
Error, &c,	Errour, &c.
Escalade,	†Scalade,
Escapement, *or*	Scapement.
Escarp (*Fort*), *or*	Scarp
Eschalot,	Shallot, *or* Shalote
Escheat,	†Excheat
Escritoire,	Escritoir, Scrutoir.
Escutcheon,	Escocheon, Scutcheon.
Estafet, *or*	Estafette
Esthetics, *or*	Æsthetics
Estoppel,	†Estopel, Estopple.
Estrich,	Estridge
Etiology, *or*	Ætiology.
Etui, *or*	Ktwee
Exactor,	Exactr.
Expense, [&c,	†Expence. [&c
Exsiccate, -ed, ing,	Exicate, -ed, ing,
Exsiccation,	Exiccation
Exuccous,	Exuccous.
Exudation,	Exsudation
Exude, &c.,	†Exsude, &c.
Eyrie, *or* Eyry,	Aerie.

F.

Fæces,	Feces.
Fagot, -ed, -ing,	Faggot, -ted, -ting.
Fairy,	†Faerie, Faery.
Fakir, *or*	Faquir.
Falchion,	†Fauchion.
Falcon, -er, -ry,	†Faulcon, -er, -ry.
Fantasy,	†Phantasy
Fantastic,	†Phantastic.
Farthingale,	Fardingale.
Fattener,	†Fatner
Favor, -er, -ed, &c.	Favour, -er, -ed, &c.
Fecal,	Fæcal
Fecula,	Fæcula.
Feldspar, Feldspath,	Felspar, Felspath.
Felly,	Felloe
Feoffor, *or*	Feoffer.
Fervor,	Fervour.
Fetal,	Fœtal.
Feticide,	Fœticide.
Fetus,	Fœtus
Fetor,	Fœtor
Feud, -al, -atory,	†Feod, -al, -atory
Feudalize, -ism,	†Feodalize, ism.
Fie,	Fy
Filbert,	Filberd
Filibuster,	Fillibuster, Filbus-
Filigree, Fillagree,	Filigrane, [ter Filigrain.
Fillibeg, *or*	Phillibeg.
Finery (*a forge*),	Finary
Firman,	Firmaun.
Fishgig, *or*	Fizgig
Fives, *or*	Vives
Flageolet,	Flagelet
Flavor, ed, &c,	Flavour, -ed, &c.
Flier,	Flyer
Flotage (*Law*),	Flotage.
Flotsam, *or*	Flotson.
Flour (*of grain*),	†Flower
Flower-de luce,	Fleur de lis, Flow
Fluke (*Naut*),	Flook [er-de-lis
Fluke (*Zool*),	Flowk, Floo
Fogy,	Fogie, Fogey.
Font (*Typog*),	†Fount
Forbade,	†Forbad.
Foray, *or*	Forray.
Fosse,	Foss
Foundery, *or*	Foundry.
Franc (*coin*),	Frank
Frantic,	Frenetic, Phrenetic.
Frenzy,	†Phrenzy
Frieze (*Arch*),	Frize, Freese
Frouzy,	Frowzy [ty
Frumenty,	Furmenty, Fiume
Frustum,	Frustrum
Fucled, ing,	Fuclled, ling
Fulfil, -ment,	Fulfill, -ment
Fullness,	Fulness.
Further, *and*	Farther
Furtherance,	Farthrance
Furthermore,	Farthermore.
Furthest, *and*	Farthest.
Fuse (*n*),	Fuze
Fusil (*Gun*),	Fusee
Fusileer, *or*	Fusilier.

G.

Gabardine, *or*	Garberdine.
Gallot,	Galliot
Garish, *or*	Gerish,
Gallias, *or*	Galleas
Gambolled, ing,	Gambolled, -ling
Gamut,	†Gammut
Gang (*Min*),	Gangue
Gantlet, *or* Gantlope,	†Gauntlet.
Gasteropod,	Gastropod
Gargoyle (*Arch*),	Gargoil, Gargle
Gauge,	Gage
Gault, *or*	Galt
Gauntlet (*Her*), *or*	Gantlet.
Gayety,	Gaiety.
Gayly,	Gaily
Gazelle,	Gazel
Genet, *or*	Jennet.
Gerfalcon,	Gyrfalcon
Germane,	Germain, German.
Germ,	Germe
Ghibelline,	Gibeline.
Gibe,	†Jibe
Gimbals,	Gimbols.
Gimlet,	†Gimblet.
Girasole, *or*	Girasol.
Girt, *or*	Girth
Glair,	Glare
Glamour,	Glamer.
Glave,	Glaive.
Gloze,	Glose
Gnarled,	†Knarled, Knurled.
Gore,	†Goar
Good by, *or*	Good bye
Good-humor,	Good-humour.
Gormand, *or*	Gourmand
Governor,	Governour.
Graft, -ed,	†Graff, -ed.
Grandam,	Grandame,
Granddaughter,	†Grandaughter
Granite,	†Granit
Graveled, -ling,	Gravelled, -ling.
Gray, -ish, &c,	Grey, -ish, &c
Grenade,	Grenado, Granade
Grenadier,	†Granadier
Greyhound, *or*	Grayhound.
Grewsome, *or*	Gruesome.
Griffin, *or*	Griffon.
Grisly, *or*	Grizzly.
Groats,	Grits, Grouts.
Grogram,	Grogran.
Grommet,	Gromet
Grotesque, -ly, &c.	†Grotesk -ly, &c.
Groundsel, *or*	Groundsill
Groveler, -ing,	Groveller, -ling.
Group, *v.*	†Groupe
Guaranty, *or*	Guarantee
Guelder rose,	Gelder-rose.
Guelf, *or*	Guelph.
Guerrilla,	Guerilla.
Guilder (*coin*),	Gilder.
Guillotine,	Guillotin.
Gulf,	†Gulph
Gunwale, *or*	†Gunnel.
Gurnard, *or* Gurnet,	Gournet
Gypsy,	Gipsy, Gypsey.
Gyrfalcon,	Gerfalcon.
Gyves,	Gives.

H.

Hackle, Hatchel, *or*	Heckle, Hetchel
Hagbut,	Hackbut.
Haggard,	†Hagard
Haggess,	Haggis, Haggiss.
Ha-ha,	Haw haw.
Halk,	Hyke
Hake,	Hake
Halberd,	Halbert.
Halibut,	Holibut.
Hallelujah	Hallelujah, lujah
Halloo, Hallo, *or*	Hollo, Hollow.
Halidom,	Hallidome.
Halyard,	Halliard
Handicraft,	†Handcraft
Handiwork,	†Handwork.
Handsome,	†Handsom.
Handsel,	Hansel
Handselled,	Handselled
Harbor, -ed, &c	Harbour, -ed, &c.
Harebell,	Hairbell
Harebrained,	Hairbrained.
Harem,	Haram
Haricot,	Harricot
Harrier,	Harier
Harry,	Harrow (*def* 4).
Hasidt,	Hasisct
Hasheesh, *or*	Hashish
Hatti sherif,	Hatti scherif
Haulm, Halm,	Haum, Hawm.
Haul,	†Hale
Haunch,	Hanch.
Hautboy,	†Hoboy.
Hawser,	Halser
Headache,	†Headach.
Hearse,	Herse
Hectolitre, *or*	Hectolitre
Hectometer, *or*	Hectometre.
Hegira,	Hejira
Height, en, &c, *or*	Hight, en, &c
Heinous, ly, ness,	†Hainous ly, ness
Hematite,	Hæmatite
Hematology,	Hæmatology
Hemistich,	†Hemistick
Hemorrhoids,	†Emerods.
Heretoch, *or*	Heretog.
Hermit, -age,	†Eremite, -age
Herpetology,	Erpetology
Hexahedron,	†Hexaedron
Hibernate,	Hybernate
Hiccough,	Hiccup, Hickup
Hinderance, *or*	Hindrance
Hindoo, ism, *or*	Hindu, -ism
Hip (*Pom*), *or*	Hep
Hipped-roof,	Hip roof
Hippogriff,	Hippogryph
Hippocras,	Hippocrass
Ho,	†Hoa
Hoarhound,	Horehound.
Hockey	Hookey
Hodge podge *or*	Hotch potch
Hogden -ish	Hoyden, -ish.
Holiday, *and*	Holyday.
Hollo, Holloa, *or*	Hollow.
Holster,	Holdster. [ny.
Homing,	Homony, Hommo
Homeopathy,	Homœopathy.
Homonym,	Homonyme.
Honeyed,	Honied
Honor, ed, &c.,	Honour, -ed, &c.
Hoop (*v*), *or*	Whoop.
Hooping-cough, *or*	Whooping cough.
Hoopoe, *or*	Hoopoo.
Hornblende,	Hornblend.
Horror,	Horrour.
Hostelry,	Ostelry.
Hostler,	Ostler.
Hough,	Hock.

Housewife,	†Huswife.
Howdah,	Houdah.
Howlet,	Houlet.
Hummock, *or* Humor (*def.* 1),	Hommock, Hom- [moc. Humour
Hurra, *or*	Hurrah.
Hydrangea,	Hydrangia
Hypæthral, *or*	Hypethral.
Hyperstone, *or*	Hyperesthone
Hypotenuse,	Hypothenuse.
Hyssop,	Hysop.

I.

Icicle,	†Isicle
Illness,	†Ilness
Imbibe,	†Embibe.
Imbitter,	Embitter.
Imbosom,	Embosom.
Imbrue,	Embrue.
Imbue, -ed, -ing,	Embue, -ed, -ing.
Immarginate, *or*	Emarginate
Impanel, -ed, -ing,	Impannel, -led, &c., Empannel, -led, &c.
Imparlance,	Emparlance.
Impassion,	Empassion.
Impeach,	Empeach
Imperiled,	Imperilled.
Implead,	†Emplead
Impposthume,	Imposture.
Impoverish,	Empoverish.
Imprint,	†Emprint.
Incase,	Encase
Inclasp,	Enclasp.
Inclose, -ure, &c.,	Enclose, -ure, &c.
Increase,	†Encrease.
Incrust,	Encrust
Incumbrance,	Encumbrance.
Indefeasible,	†Indefeisible
Indelible,	Indeleble
Indict (*Law*),	†Endict, †Endite.
Indictment,	†Endictment, †Enditement.
Indite, er,	†Endite, -er.
Indocile,	†Indocil
Indoctrinate,	†Endoctrinate.
Indorse, -ed, -ing,	Endorse, -ed, ing
Indorser, -ment,	Endorser, -ment
Induce, -ment,	†Enduce, -ment
Inferior,	Inferiour.
Inferable, *or*	Inferrible.
Inflection,	Inflexion.
Infold,	Enfold
Infoliate,	Enfoliate
Ingraft, -er, ment,	Engraft, -er, -ment
Ingrain,	Engrain
Ingulf,	Engulf.
Inkle,	Incle
Innuendo,	Inuendo
Inquire, -er, -y, &c.,	Enquire, -er, -y, &c.
Inscribe,	†Enscribe.
Inscroll,	Enscroll.
Insnare,	Ensnare.
Install,	†Instal
Installment,	Instalment.
Instate,	†Enstate
Instill,	Instil
Instructor,	Instructer
Insure, -ed, -ing,	Ensure, -ed, -ing
Insurer, -ance,	Ensurer, -ance
Intenable,	Intemble
Intercessor,	†Intercessour.
Interior,	†Interiour
Inthrall,	Inthral, Enthral
Intrench,	Entrench.
Intrust,	Entrust
Inure,	Enure
Inurement,	Enurement.
Inveigle,	†Enveigle.
Inventor,	Inventer.
Inwheel,	†Enwheel.
Inwrap,	Enwrap
Inwreathe,	Enwreathe.
Isochelmal, *or*	Isochimal.
Ixolite, *or*	Ixolyte.

J.

Jacobin, *and*	Jacobine.
Jaconet,	Jacconet
Jail, -er, &c.	Gaol, -er, &c.
Jalap,	Jalop.
Jam (*Min*),	Jamb.
Janizary,	Janissary.
Jasmine,	Jasmin
Jaunt, -y, ily,	Jant, -y, -ily.
Jean.	Jane
Jeuneting,	†Juneting, Juneating
Jeremiad, *or*	Jeremiade.
Jetsam, *or* Jetson,	Jettison.
Jettee, *or* Jetty,	Jutty
Jeweled,	Jewelled.
Jewelry,	Jewellery.
Jointress,	Jointuress.
Jonquil, *or*	Jonquille
Jostle, *or*	Justle
Jowl,	Jole, Choule.
Judgment,	Judgement.
Jupon, *or*	Juppon.
Just,	Joust.

Kaffer,	Kaffre, *or* Kafir.
Kale,	Kayle
Kayle,	Keel, Keil.
Keelhaul,	Keelhale.
Keelson,	Kelson.
Keg, *or*	Cag
Kennneled, -ing,	Kennelled, -ling
Khan,	Kaun, Kan.
Kiln (*n*),	Kill
Kilogram, *or*	Kilogramme, Chilo-
Kiloliter, *or*	Kilolitre. [gram.
Kilometer, *or*	Kilometre.
Knob,	†Knap (*n*, *def.* 2).
Koran, *or* Alcoran,	Alkoran.
Kyanite,	Cyanite.

L.

Labeled, -ing,	Labelled, -ling
Labor, ed, -ing, &c.,	Labour, ed, -ing, &c.
Lachrymal,	Lacrymal.
Lac (*com*),	Lack.
Lackey,	Lacquey
Lacquer (*n*),	Lacker.
Lacquer, -ed, -ing,	Lacker, -ed, -ing
Lagoon,	Lagune
Lambdoidal, *or*	Lambdoidal.
Landau,	Landaw
Landscape,	†Landskip.
Lantern,	†Lanthorn.
Lanyard,	Laniard
Lapsided,	Lobsided.
Larum, *or*	Alarum
Launch,	Lanch
Laven,	†Leven
Lecher, y, ous,	†Letcher, -y, -ous.
Lectern,	Lectern, Lettern
Ledgement,	Ledgment, Legement, Ligement.
Ledger,	Leger
Ledger line,	Ledger-line.
Leggin, *or*	Legging
Lemming,	Leming
Lettuce,	Lettice
Leveled, -ing, -er,	Levelled, -ling, -ler
Libeled, -ing, &c.,	Libelled, -ling, &c.
License,	Licence
Lickerish,	Lickerous
Licorice,	Liquorice.
Lief,	Lieve
Lilac,	Lilach
Linguiform,	Linguaform.
Linnæan, *or*	Linnean
Linseed,	†Linseed
Linstock, *or*	Lintstock.
Liter, *or*	Litre
Lithontriptic,	Lithontriptic, Lith-
Llama (*Zool*),	Lama [onthryptic.
Loadstar, -stone,	Lodestar, -stone
Loath (*a*),	Loth
Lode (*Min*),	Load
Lodgment,	Lodgement
Logogriph,	Logogryph
Longiroster,	Longirostre
Louver, *or*	Louvre, Loover.
Lower,	Lour
Luff,	†Loof
Lunet, *and*	Lunette
Lunge,	Lonce
Lustring, *or*	Lutestring.
Lye,	Ley

M.

Macaw,	Macao
Maccaboy,	Maccoboy
Maggoty,	Maggotty.
Maim, *and*	Mayhem (*Law*).
Mal,	Male (*prefix*).
Mall, *or*	Maul
Malkin,	Maukin
Mamaluke, *or*	Mameluke.
Mamma,	Mama
Mandatary (*n*),	Mandatory.
Mamkin,	Mannikin
Manœuver, *or*	Manœuvre
Mantel (*Arch*),	Mantle
Mantel piece,	Mantle-piece.
Marc (*coin*),	Mark
Margaron, *or*	Margarone
Marquee,	Markee
Marque (*letter of*),	Mark
Marquess, *or*	Marquis [chal.
Marshal,	†Marischal, Mares
Marshaled, -ing,	Marshalled, -ling.
Martin (*Ornith*),	Marten
Martinet (*Naut*),	Martnet.
Martingale,	†Martingal
Marveled, -ing, &c.,	Marvelled, ling, &c
Mark,	Marque (*Fr*)
Maslin,	Meslin, Mislin, Mastlin.
Mastic,	Mastich.
Matrice, *or*	Matrix.
Mattress,	Mattrass, Matress.
Mauger, *or*	Maugre.
Maul'n (*mallet*), & v.	Mall.
Mayhem, *or*	Maim.
Meager, -ly, &c., *or*	Meagre, -ly, &c.
Merchandise,	†Merchandize.
Meter, *and*	Metre.
Mileage,	Milage.
Milleped,	Millepede.
Milligram, *or*	Milligramme (*Fr.*).
Milliliter, *or*	Millilitre.
Millimeter, *or*	Millimetre.
Milrea, Millreu, Millreis,	Milrei.
Misbehavior,	Misbehaviour.
Miscall,	†Miscal.
Misdemeanor,	Misdemeanour.
Misspell,	†Misspel, †Mispel.
Misspend,	†Mispend.
Misspent,	†Mispent.
Misstate,	†Mistate.
Mistletoe,	Missoltoe, Misletoe.
Miter, -ed, *or*	Mitre, -d.
Mizzen,	Mizen
Mizzle,	Misle, Mistle. [son.
Moccasin,	Moccason, Mogga-
Mode (*Gram*),	Mood
Mocha stone,	Mocho stone
Modeled, -ing,	Modelled, -ling.
Modillion,	†Modilion
Mohammedan,	Mahomedan, Ma
Mohawk, *or*	Mohock [hometan
Molasses,	Molasses, †Molosses
Mold, *or*	Mould
Molt, *or*	Moult,
Moncyed,	Monied.
Mongrel,	†Mungrel.
Moresque,	†Moresk
Morris,	Morrice.
Mortgagee, *or* Mortgager,	Mortgagor.
Mosque,	†Mosk.
Mosquito,	Musketo, Musquito, Musketoe.
Mustache,	Moustache.
Mullein,	Mullen
Multiped,	Multipede
Mummery,	Mommery
Murder, &c.,	Murther, &c.
Murky,	Mirky
Murrhine,	Myrrhine.
Muscadel,	Muscatel.
Muscle (*a shell fish*),	Mussel
Musket,	Musquet.

N.

Nankeen,	Nankin
Narwal, *or* Narwhal,	Narwhale.
Naught,	Nought
Negotiate, -or, &c	Negociate, or, &c
Neighbor, -ing, &c	Neighbour, ing, &c.
Net (*a*),	Nett, Neat
Nib (*Orn*), *or*	Nib
Niter, *or*	Nitre
Nobless, *or*	Noblesse.
Nomads, *or*	Nomades.
Nombles,	Numbles
Nonesuch,	Nonsuch
Novitiate,	Noviciate.
Nylghau,	Nylgau, Neelghau.

O.

Oaf,	Auf, Ouph.
Ocher, *or* Ochre,	†Oker
Octahedron,	Octaedron
Octostyle,	Octastyle
Odalisque,	Odalisk.
Odor,	Odour,
Offense, *or*	Offence.
Ollo,	†Ogho
Omber, *or*	Ombre
Omer,	Homer
Oolong,	Oulong.
Opaque,	Opake
Opobalsam,	Opobalsamum.
Orach, *or*	Orache
Orang-outang,	Orang utan, Ourang-outang
Orchestra,	Orchestre.
Oriel,	Oriol
Oriflamb, *or*	Oriflamme.
Orison,	†Oraison.
Osier,	Ozier
Osprey, *or*	Ospray
Otolite, *or* Otolith,	Otolitte.
Ottar (*of roses*),	Otto, Attar
Outrageous,	†Outragious
Oxide,	Oxid, Oxyd, Oxyde.
Oyes,	Oyez.

P.

Packet,	†Pacquet.
Painim,	Paynim.
Palanquin, *or*	Palankeen.
Palestra,	Palæstra.
Palet, Palette,	Pallet.
Palmiped,	Palmipede.
Panada, Panade,	Panado.
Pander,	†Pandar.
Pandore,	Bandore.
Pandour,	Pandoor.
Panel (*Law.*),	Paunel.
Paneled, -ing,	Pannelled, -ling.
Pantograph,	Pantagraph, Penta
Papoose, *or*	Pappoose. [graph.
Paralyze,	Paralyse.
Parceled, -ing,	Parcelled, -ling.
Parcenary,	Parcenery.
Parlor,	Parlour.
Parol (*a*), *or*	Parole.
Parquet, *or*	Parquette.
Parsnip, *or*	Parsnep. [to
Parrakeet,	Paraquet, Paraqui-
Partible,	Partable.
Partisan,	†Partizan.
Pasha, Pacha,	Pashaw, Bashaw.
Pashalic,	Pachalic.
Pask, *or*	Pasque.
Patrol (*n*),	Patrole.
Paver, Pavior,	Paviour, Pavier.
Pawl,	Paul
Pean,	Pæan.
Peart,	Peert.
Pedicel,	Pedicle.
Peddler,	Pedler, Pedlar.
Pedobaptist,	Pædobaptist.
Pemmican,	Pemican.
Pencilled, ing,	Pencelled, -ling
Pennant,	Pennon.
Pentahedral,	Pentaedral.
Peony,	Pæony, Piony.
Perilled, -ing,	Perilled, -ling
Peroxide,	Peroxid, -yd, -yde.
Persimmon,	Persimon
Persistence,	Persistance.
Pewit (*Orn*),	Pewet.
Phantasm,	†Fantasm.
Phantom,	†Fantom
Phenomenon,	Phænomenon.
Phenix,	Phœnix.
Phial, *or*	Vial
Philter, -ed, *or*	Philtre, -d
Phthisic,	†Tisic.
Piaster, *or*	Plastre.
Picked, *or*	Peaked, Piked.
Picket,	Piquet
Pie,	†Pye
Piebald,	Pyebald
Piepoudre, *or*	Piepowder.
Pimento,	Pimenta.
Pimpernel,	Pimpinel.
Pinchers, *or*	Pincers.
Pistoled, -ing,	Pistolled, -ling
Placard,	†Placart
Plaice (*Ichth*),	Plaise [senses.
Plain,	Plane, in some
Plane sailing,	Plain sailing.
Plaster,	†Plaister.
Plait (*v*),	Plat
Plat (*n*), *or*	Plot.
Plethron, *or*	Plethrum.
Pliers,	†Plyers.
Plow, *or*	Plough.
Plumber,	†Plummer
Plumiped,	Plumipede.
Pluviometer,	Pluviameter.
Point-device, *or*	Point devise.
Poise,	†Poize
Polacca,	Polacre.
Pole ax, *or*	Pole axe.
Poltroon,	†Poltron.
Polyhedron, -drous,	Polyedron, -drous.
Polyglot (*n*),	Polyglott
Polyp,	Polype
Pommel,	Pummel
Pommeled, -ing,	Pomelled, -ling
Ponton, *or*	Pontoon.
Pony,	Poney
Poniard,	Poignard.
Porgee, Porgy (*fish*),	Paugie, [Porpesse
Porpoise,	Porpus, Porpess,
Portray,	†Pourtray
Portress, *or*	Portress
Possessor,	†Possessour.
Postilion,	Postillion.
Potato,	†Potatoe.
Potsherd,	Potshard, Potsharo
Powter (*Orn*),	Pouter
Pozzolana, *or*	Pozzuolana.
Practice (*v*), *or*	Practise.
Præmunire,	Premunire.
Prænomen,	Prenomen.
Prædial,	Prædial.
Premise,	Premiss.
Pretense, *or*	Pretence.
Pretermit, *or*	Prætermit.
Prætor,	Prætor.
Prophane,	†Prophane.
Protecter,	Protecter.
Program,	Program.
Protoxide,	Protoxid, -yd -yde.
Prunella, *or*	Prunello
Pumpkin,	Pompion, Pumpion
Puppet,	†Poppet.
Purblind, *or*	Poreblind.
Purr,	Pur
Purslane,	Purslain.
Putrefy,	†Putrify.
Pygmy,	Pigmy,
Pyx,	Pix.

Q.

Quadroon,	Quateron.
Quarantine,	Quarantain, Quarantaine.
Quarrel, *or*	Carrel (*an arrow*).
Quarreled, -ing,	Quarrelled, -ling.
Quartet, Quartette,	Quartett.
Quaterfoil, Quaterfeuille,	Quatrefoil.
Quay, -age,	Key, -age.
Questor,	Questor
Quinsy,	Quinzy, Quinsey.
Quintain,	Quintin.
Quintette, Quintet,	Quintett, Quintetto.
Quoin,	Coin.

R.

Rabbet (*Carp*), *or*	Rebate, &c.
Rabbi,	Rabbin.
Raccoon, *or* Racoon,	Rackoon.
Raddock (*Orn*), *or*	Ruddock.
Ramadan,	Ramazan, Rhamadan.
Rancor, ous, -ly,	Rancour, -ous, -ly.
Ransom,	†Ransome.
Rare (*adj*),	†Rear.
Rarefy,	Rarify.
Raspberry,	†Rasberry.
Rattan,	Ratan
Raveled, -ing,	Ravelled, -ling
Raven (*plunder*),	Ravin.
Raze, -ed, -ing,	Rase, -ed, -ing.
Razure,	Razure.
Real (*coin*),	Rial, Ryal.
Rearward,	†Rereward.
Recall,	Recal
Recompense,	Recompence.
Reconnoiter, *or*	Reconnoitre.
Redoubt,	†Redout
Referable, *or*	Referrible
Reflection,	Reflexion
Reglet, *or*	Riglet [deer
Reindeer,	Raindeer, Rane
Re enforce,	Re inforce
Re-install, -ment,	Re instal, ment
Relic,	†Relique
Remiped,	Remipede.
Renard, *or*	Reynard
Rencounter, *or*	Rencontre.
Rennet, *or*	Runnet.
Replier,	Replyer
Reposit,	Reposite.
Resin, *and*	Rosin
Resistance, &c	†Resistence
Restive, -ly, ness,	†Restiff, Restv, &c
Retch (*to vomit*),	Reach
Reveled, -ing, -er,	Revelled, -ling, -ler
Reverie, *or*	Revery
Ribbon,	Riband, Ribband
Reversible,	Reversable
Rigor, -ous, &c,	Rigour, -ous, &c
Risk,	†Risque
Rivaled, -ing,	Rivalled, -ling
Riveted, ing,	Rivetted, -ting.
Roc (*Orn*),	Rock, Rukh
Rodomontade,	†Rhodomontade
Rondeau,	Rondo
Ronyon,	Runnion [lo
Roquelaure, *or*	Roquelaur, Roque-
Rotunda,	Rotundo.
Route,	Rout
Ruble (*coin*), *or*	Rouble.
Ruche, *or*	Rouche.
Rummage,	†Romage.
Rumor, &c,	Rumour, &c.
Rye,	†Rie.

S.

Sabian,	Sabean, Sabæan
Saber, ed, &c., *or*	Sabre, -d, &c.
Sackbut,	Sacbut
Sainfoin,	Saintfoin.
Salam,	Salaam
Salep, Saleb,	Salop, Saloop
Salic,	Salique
Saltpeter, *or*	Saltpetre.
Samester,	Samestre.
Sandaled,	Sandalled.
Sandarac, *or*	Sandarach.
Sandever, *or*	Sandiver.
Sanskrit, *or*	Sanscrit.
Sapajo,	Sapajou [dilla
Sapodilla,	Sapadillo, Sappo
Sarcenet, *or*	Sarsenet.
Sat,	Sate.
Satchel,	Sachel.
Satinet,	Satinett. [krout
Sauer-kraut, *or*	Sour crout, Sour-
Savanna,	Savannah.
Savior, *or*	Saviour.
Savor,	Savour.
Scallop, -ed, -ing,	Scollop, -ed, -ing.
Scath, *or*	Scathe.
Scepter, -ed, *or*	Sceptre, -tred.
Scherif, Cherif,	Shereef, Sherif.
Schist,	Shist.
Schorl, *or*	Sherl.
Sciagraphy, *or*	Sciography.
Scion, *or*	Cion
Scirrhosity,	Skirrosity.
Scirrhus,	Skirrhus
Scissors,	†Scissars.
Sconce,	†Skonce.
Scot-free,	Shot-free.
Scow,	Skow.
Scrawny,	Scrauny
Scythe,	†Sithe, Sythe, Seyth.
Seamstress,	†Semstress, Semp-
Sear,	Sere [stress.
Sedlitz,	Seidlitz.
Seine,	†Sean
Secretaryship,	Secretariship.
Seethe,	†Seeth.
Seignior,	Signior, Signor
Seigniorage, -ory,	Seignorage, -ory.
Seizin,	Seisin
Selenuret,	Selenuret
Sellender,	Sellander.
Selvage, *or*	Selvedge.
Sentinel,	†Centinel
Sentry,	†Centry, Sentery
Sepawn, *or* Supawn,	Sepon
Sepulcher, *or*	Sepulchre
Sequin,	Chequin, Zechin.
Sergeant, *or*	Serjeant.
Set (*n*),	Sett
Sevennight, *or*	Se'nnight.
Shad,	Chad
Shah,	Schah.
Shawm, *or*	Shalm
Shaupoo,	Champoo.
Shard (*def* 1),	Sherd
Sheathe (*v*),	†Sheath [Sheikh.
Sheik,	Shaik, Scheik,
Sherbet,	Scherbet, Sarbot.
Sherry,	†Sherris
Shill-I-Shall I, *or*	Shilly shally
Shore (*n*),	Shoar
Shori, *or*	Schorl
Shoveled, er, ing,	Shovelled, ler, -ling
Show,	†Shew
Shrillness,	†Shrilness
Shriveled, ing,	Shrivelled, -ling
Shuttlecock,	Shittlecock
Shyly, -ness,	Shily, -ness.
Sibyl,	Sybil
Sidewise,	Sideways
Silicious, *or*	Siliceous.
Sillabub, *or*	Syllabub.
Simoom, *or*	Simoon
Siphon,	Syphon.
Siren,	†Syren
Sirloin, *or*	Surloin.
Sirup, *or* Syrup,	Sirop
Sizar,	Sizer
Skean,	†Skun, Skean
Skeptic,	Sceptic
Skillful, -ly, -ness,	Skilful, -ly, -ness.
Skill less,	Skilless
Skull (*cranium*),	†Scull
Slabber,	Slobber
Sleight,	Slight (*def* 2)
Slyly, -ness,	Slily, -ness
Smallness,	†Smalness
Smolder, *or*	Smoulder.
Smooth,	†Smoothe
Snapped, (*imp*.),	Snapt
Sniveler, -ing,	Sniveller, -lling
Socage,	Soccage
Socle,	Zocle
Solan goose (*n*),	Soland-goose, *and* Solund-goose
Solder, &c, *or*	Sodei, &c
Soliped,	Solipede
Solvable,	Solvible
Somber, *or*	Sombre
Somersault, Somerset,	Summersault, Summerset
Sonneteer,	Sonnetteer
Soothe (*v*),	†Sooth
Sorrel, *and*	Sorel
Souchong,	Soochong
Spa,	†Spaw, †Spaa
Spelt,	Spalt
Specter, *or*	Spectre
Spew,	Spue
Spinach, *or*	Spinage.
Spinel,	Spinelle
Spiritous, *or*	Spirituous
Spite,	†Spight
Splendor,	Splendour.
Sponge,	†Spunge.
Sprite,	Spright,
Spirt, *or*	Spurt.
Spunk,	Sponk.
Saddle,	Stadle
Stanch, *or*	Staunch
Stationery,	†Stationary.
Steadfast,	†Stedfast
Steelyard,	†Stilyard.
Stillness,	†Stilness.
Stockade,	Stoccade.
Story (*a floor*),	Storey
Strait (*n., def* 2),	Straight
Strengthener,	Strengthner.
Strew,	†Straw.
Strop, *n.*	Strap
Stupefy,	Stupify.
Sty,	Stye.
Style,	†Stile.
Styptic,	Stiptic.
Subpœna,	Subpena.
Subtile (*thin*),	Subtle.
Subtile (*artful*),	Subtile.
Successor,	†Successour.
Succor,	Succour.
Suite,	Suit (*n*),
Suitor,	†Suiter
Sulphureted,	Sulphuretted.
Sumac, *or* Sumach,	Shumac.
Superior,	†Superiour.
Suretyship,	Suretiship.
Surname,	Sirname.
Surprise, &c,	Surprize, &c
Survivor, -ship,	Surviver, -ship
Swainmote,	Sweinmote, Swain-
Swale (*v*), *or*	Sweal. [mote.
Swap,	Swop
Swart (*adj*), *or*	Swarth.
Swathe (*band-age*), *or*	Swath
Swiple,	Swipel, Swipple
Swob, -ber, &c, *or*	Swab, -ber, &c
Swollen,	Swoln.
Syenite,	Sienite.
Sylvan,	Silvan
Symploce,	Simploce
Synonym,	Synonyme.
Syphilis,	Siphilis

T.

Tabard, Tabert,	Taberd
Tabbinet,	Tabinet
Tabor, &c,	Tabour, &c
Taffeta, *or*	Taffety
Taffrail,	Tafferel
Tailage, Taillage,	Taillage, Tallage
Talc,	Talk, Talck.
Talness,	†Talness
Tambour,	Tambor
Tambourine,	Tambourin, Tam borine, Tambarine.
Tarantula,	Tarentula
Tarpaulin,	Tarpauling, Tarpawling
Tasseled, -ing,	Tasselled, -ling
Tasses, Tassets,	Tasces
Taut (*Nat*.),	Taught
Tawny,	Tawney.
Tease,	Teaze
Teasel,	Teasle, Teazle
Teetotal,	Teatotal
Tenable,	Tenible
Tenor,	Tenour
Tenirosters,	Tenurostres
Terror,	†Terrour
Tetrahedron,	Tetraedron
Tetrastich	Tetrastic.
Theater, *or*	Theatre
Thole,	Thowl, Thowle
Thorp,	Thorpe
Thralldom,	Thraldom
Thrush, *or*	Throsh
Threshold,	Threshhold
Throe (*n*),	Throw (*def* 6),
Ticking (*n*),	Ticken
Tidbit,	Titbit
Tie (*n* & *v*),	†Tye
Tier,	Tire (*n*, *def* 1)
Tierce,	Terce
Tiger,	†Tyger
Tinal,	Tinkal.
Tithe,	Tythe
Toll (*v t*, *def* 2),	Tole
Tollbooth,	Tolbooth.
Ton, *and*	Tun
Tonnage, *and*	Tunnage
Tormentor,	Tormenter. [line
Tourmaline,	Tourmalin, Turma-
Toweling,	Towelling
Trunceled, ing,	Trunelled, ling
Tranquilize, *or*	Tranquillize
Transferable,	Transferrible.
Transference,	Transferrence
Transship, -ment,	Transhipment
Trapan (*a snare*),	Trepan
Traveler, -ed, -ing,	Traveller, led, ling.
Traverse,	Travers
Travesty,	Travestie
Treadle,	Treddle
Trebuchet, *or*	Trebucket
Trenail,	Trenail, Trennel
Trestle, Tressel,	Trussel.
Trigger,	Tricker.
Trevet, *or*	Trivet
Tricolor,	Tricolour.
Trihedral,	Triedral.
Trod,	Trode
Trousers, *or*	Trowsers.
Troweled,	Trowelled.
Truckle-bed,	Trundle bed.
Tryst,	Trist
Tumbrel, *or*	Tumbril
Tumor,	Tumour.
Tunneled, -ing,	Tunnelled, -ling.
Turquois,	Turkois, Turcois.
Turnip,	Turnep.
Turnsole,	Turnsol.
Tutenag,	Tutenague.
Tweedle,	Twiddle.
Twibil,	Twibill
Tymbal,	Timbal.
Tyro,	†Tiro.

U.

Umber,	Umbre.
Unbiased,	Unbiassed.
Unboweled,	Unbowelled,
and others of the same class.	
Unroll,	Unrol
Until,	Untill.

V.

Vaivode, *or*	Waiwode.
Valise,	Vallise.
Valor, -ous, -ously,	Valour.-ous,-ously
Vantbrace,	Vantbrass, Vam
Vapor,	Vapour. [brace.
Vat,	†Fat
Veil,	Vail
Vedette,	Vidette
Vender, *or*	Vendor
Venomous,	†Venemous.
Veranda,	Verandah
Verderer, *or*	Verderor
Verdigris,	Verdegris.
Vermin,	†Vermine.
Verst,	Werst
Vertebra, Vertebr,	Vertebre.
Vervain,	Vervine.
Vial,	Phial.
Vicious, -ly, ness,	†Vitious, -ly, -ness
Victualed, -er, -ing,	Victualled, ler, ling
Vigor, ous, &c,	Vigour, -ous, &c
Villain (*def* 1),	Villein
Villainy, -ous,	Villany, -ous.
Vise,	Vice
Visitor,	Visiter
Visor,	Vizor
Vitiate,	Viciate
Vizier,	Visier, Vizir.
Volcano,	†Vulcano.

W.

Wadsett,	Wadset
Wagon,	Waggon.
Waive,	Wave (*v t*)
Wale (*n*, *def* 2),	Weal
Walrus,	Walruss
Warranter, *and*	Warrantor (*Law*.
Warrior,	†Warriour.
Warwhoop,	†Warhoop.
Waucht,	Waught
Waywode,	Waiwode.
Waul (*as a cat*),	Wawl
Wear (*v*, *Naut*., 7),	Ware, Veer.
Wear, (*n*),	Weir, Wier.
Weasand,	Wezand
Welsh,	Welch
Whang,	Wang
Whelk (*n*),	Welk, Weal.
Whippletree	Whiffletree.
Whippoorwill,	Whippowill, Whipperwill.
Whisky, *or*	Whiskey.
Whoop,	†Hoop
Whooping cough,	†Hooping cough.
Whortleberry,	Huckleberry.
Widgeon,	Wigeon
Wilful, ly, ness,	Wilful, -ly, -ness
Windlass,	Windlas, Windle.
Wintery,	Wintry
Wiry,	†Wiery
Witch elm	Wych-elm,
Witch-hazel,	Wych hazel.
Withe,	With (*n*)
Wivern, *or*	Wyvern
Wizard,	†Wisard
Wizen,	Wizzen, Weazen
Woe,	Wo
Woful, *or*	Woeful
Wondrous,	†Wonderous.
Woodbine,	†Woodbind
Woolen, ette,	Woollen, -ette.
Worshiper, ed, &c,	Worshipper, -ped.
Wreck,	Wreck (*def*. 4).
Wye, *or*	Y

Y.

Yataghan,	Ataghan.
Yaup,	Yaulp.
Yawl (*n*),	†Yaul.
Yelk, *or*	Yolk.
Yttria, -um,	Ittria, -um.

Z.

Zaffer, Zaffar,	Zaffir, Zaffa.
Zinc,	Zinck
Zinciferous *or*	Zinkiferous.
Zonnar,	Zonar.
Zymometer,	Zumometer.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

a . stands for .	adjective
abbrev . . .	abbreviated
abl	ablative
acc . . .	accusative
act .	active
adv	adverb
Agric	Agriculture
Alban .	Albanian
Alg	Algebra
Am , *Amer*	America, American
Anat	Anatomy
Anc	Ancient, anciently
Antiq . .	Antiquities.
aor .	aorist
Ar . .	Arabic
Arch	Architecture
Arith.	Arithmetic
Arm , *Armor*	Armorican
A-S .	Anglo Saxon
Astrol .	Astrology
Astron .	Astronomy
aug. .	augmentative
Bank	Banking
Beau & Fl } *B & Fl* }	Beaumont & Fletcher
Bib . .	Biblical
Bisc	Biscayan
B Jon .	Ben Jonson
Bohem .	Bohemian
Bot . .	Botany
Braz	Brazilian
Burl . .	Burlesque
Carp	Carpentry
Catal	Catalan
Celt	Celtic
Cf	*Confer* (compare)
Chald	Chaldee
Chem .	Chemistry
Chin	Chinese
Chron	Chronology
Civ	Civil
Colloq , *coll*	Colloquial, colloquially.
Com	Commerce, Common
comp .	compound, compounded
compar	comparative
Conch	Conchology
conj	conjunction
Con Sect	Conic Sections
contr.	contracted, contraction
Corn .	Cornish
corrupt	corrupted, corruption
Cotgr	Cotgrave
Copt	Coptic
Crystallog	Crystallography
Cyc .	Cyclopedia
D .	Dutch
Dan	Danish
dat	dative
def	definition
dim	diminutive
Dioscor	Dioscorides
Disus	Disused
Dom Econ	Domestic Economy
Dyn .	Dynamics
Eccl . . .	Ecclesiastical
Eccl Hist	Ecclesiastical History
e g . . .	*exempli gratia* (for example)
Egypt .	Egyptian
Elec	Electricity
Encyc	Encyclopedia
Encyc Amer	Encyclopædia Americana
Encyc. Brit	Encyclopædia Britannica
Eng	England, English
Eng Cyc	English Cyclopedia
Engin	Engineering
Entom . .	Entomology
equiv	equivalent
esp	especially
etym .	etymology
f	feminine.
Farr	Farriery.
Feud	Feudal
Fig . .	Figurative, figuratively.
Finn	Finnish
Fort . .	Fortification.
fr . . .	from
Fr . .	French
freq	frequentative.
Frics	Friesic
fut	future
Gael.	Gaelic
Gal	Galen.
Galv stands for	Galvanism
gen	generally, genitive
Geog . . .	Geography
Geol . . .	Geology
Geom	Geometry
Ger	German
Goth	Gothic
Gov of Tongue	Government of the Tongue
Gr	Greek
Gram	Grammar.
Gris	Grisons
Gun	Gunnery
H	High
Heb	Hebrew
Her	Heraldry
Herp	Herpetology
Hind	Hindostanee
Hipp	Hippocrates
Hist	History
Hort	Horticulture
Hung	Hungarian
Hydraul	Hydraulics
Hydros	Hydrostatics
hypoth	hypothetical
Ichth	Ichthyology
Icel	Icelandic
Icon Encyc	Iconographic Encyclopedia
i e	*id est* (that is)
imp	imperfect
inf	infinitive
intens	intensive
interj	interjection
Ion	Ionic
i q	*idem quod* (the same as)
Ir	Irish
It	Italian.
Jav	Javanese
Join	Joinery.
L .	Low
Lapp	Lappish
Lat	Latin
Lett	Lettish
Linn	Linnæus
Lit , *lit*	Literally, literally
Lit	Literature
Lith	Lithuanian
M	Middle
m	masculine
Maced	Macedonian
Mach	Machinery
Malay	Malayan
Man	Manege
Manuf	Manufacturing
Mar	Maritime
Math	Mathematics
Mech	Mechanics
Med	Medicine
Metal	Metallurgy
Metaph	Metaphysics
Meteor	Meteorology
Mil	Military
Min	Mineralogy
Mir for Mag	Mirror for Magistrates
Mus	Music
Myth	Mythology
N	New
n	noun
Nat Hist	Natural History
Nat ord	Natural order.
Naut	Nautical
neut	neuter
New Am Cyc .	New American Cyclopedia.
Norm Fr	Norman French
Norw	Norwegian
Numis .	Numismatics
O . .	Old
Obs	Obsolete.
Opt .	Optics
orig	original, originally
Ornith .	Ornithology
Oxf. Gloss .	Oxford Glossary of Architecture
p	participle
p a	participial adjective
Paint . . .	Painting
Paleon . . .	Paleontology
pass	passive
Pathol	Pathology
P. Cyc .	Penny Cyclopedia.
Per	Persian
perh.	perhaps
pers . stands for	person
Persp . .	Perspective.
Peruv . . .	Peruvian
Pg . .	Portuguese.
Philos . .	Philosophy
Photog	Photography.
Phren	Phrenology.
Physiol . .	Physiology
pl .	plural
Poet . .	Poetry, poetical.
Pol	Polish
Polit Econ	Political Economy.
p p .	participle past
p pr	participle present.
Pr	Provençal.
pref .	prefix
prep	preposition
pret	preterit
prin	principally
Print	Printing
priv	privative
Prob , *prob*	probably
Pron , *pron*	Pronunciation, pronounced,
prop	properly [pronoun.
Pros	Prosody
Prov	Provincial
q v .	*quod vide* (which see)
Rev	Review
Rhet	Rhetoric
R of Gl	Robert of Gloucester.
Rom	Roman
Rom Cath	Roman Catholic.
Russ	Russian
Sam	Samaritan
Sax	Saxon
s	*scilicet* (being understood)
Scot	Scotland, Scottish
Script .	Scripture, scriptural.
Sculp	Sculpture
Serb	Serbian
Shak	Shakespeare
sing	singular
Skr	Sanskrit
Slav	Slavonic
Sp	Spanish
Stat	Statuary
superl	superlative
Surg	Surgery
Surv	Surveying
Sw	Swedish
Syn	Synonyms
Synop	Synopsis.
Syr	Syriac
Tart	Tartaric
term	termination
Theol	Theology
Trans	Translation
Turk	Turkish
Typog	Typography
Up	Upper
U S	United States
usu	usually
v	verb
v b n	verbal noun
v i	verb intransitive.
Vitr	Vitruvius
v t	verb transitive.
W	Welsh
Wall .	Wallachian
Zoöl	Zoology

*** In this Dictionary, words from foreign languages, both ancient and modern, are usually printed in Italics though many of them are not ordinarily so printed in other works, as, *Landrark*, *Abaculus*, *Abandon*

*** Compound words, which, in ordinary writing and printing, have their constituent parts separated by a hyphen, are here distinguished from those which are usually and properly written and printed without one, by the use of a heavier hyphen than that employed for the mere division of words into syllables, as, Able-bodied Words having prefixes or initial syllables which are commonly separated from the other syllables by a hyphen, are distinguished in the same way, as, Re-enforce, Medico-legal.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A. 1. The first letter of the alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth It is naturally the first letter, because it represents the first vocal sound naturally formed by the organs of speech, viz , that heard in *far, mart*, &c , being the sound uttered with a mere opening of the mouth without constraint, and without any effort to alter the natural position or configuration of the lips

A has, in English, two regular sounds, the "long," as in *place, fate*, and the "short," as in *fat*. Its occasional sounds are the "broad," as in *wall, fall*, the "Italian," as in *father*, and four others, as in *fast, fare, what, many* As the name of a letter of the alphabet, and when used emphatically as a noun or an article, it is always pronounced ā, but whenever it occurs as an unemphasized word in a purely English phrase, or forms or ends an unaccented syllable, its regular sound is that of *a* in *far*, somewhat shortened, but it is apt to lose this distinctive character, and to fall into a faint and obscure sound, like that of *u* in *tub* See *Prin of Pron.*, §§ 2–8, 44, 45

2. An adjective, commonly called the indefinite article, and signifying *one* or *any*, but less emphatically. It is placed before nouns of the singular number denoting an individual object, before collective nouns, and also before plural nouns when the adjective *few* or the phrase *great many* is interposed, as, *a* dog, *a* house, *a* man, *a* hundred, *a* fleet, *a* regiment, *a few* persons, *a great many* days It is a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon *an* or *ane*, one, and is substituted for *an*, for the sake of euphony, before all words beginning with a consonant sound, except words beginning with the sound of *h* and having the accent on any other syllable than the first, as, *a* table, *a* woman, *a* year, *a* unit, *a* eulogy, *a* oneness, &c Formerly *an* was used both before vowels and consonants

In such expressions as "twenty leagues *a* day," "a hundred pounds *a* year," "a dollar *a* yard," &c , it denotes *each, every* See AN.

3. An obsolete and barbarous corruption of *have*, of *he*, and sometimes of *I*.

4 (*Mus.*) The nominal of the sixth tone in the model major scale (that in C), or of the first tone of the minor scale, which is named after it the scale in A minor. It is the sound of the second open string of the violin — *A sharp* (A ♯) is the name of a musical tone intermediate between A and B. — *A flat* (A ♭) is the name of a tone intermediate between A and G.

5. This letter serves as a prefix to many English words, as in *asleep, afoot, afar, aground, a-going, a-saying, awake, a-c-knowledge* In some cases, it is a contraction of the prepositions *on, in, at, of, to, for*; as in *asleep* for *in sleep* or *on sleep, ablaze* for *in a blaze, aboard* for *on board, afoot* for *on foot, aground* for *on the ground, adays* for *on days, ado* for *to do, await* for *wait for*. When used before participles or participial nouns, it admits of a similar explanation, as, *a*-hunting, *in* the act of hunting, *a*-going, *in* going, &c It was formerly placed before nouns without being joined to them as a prefix, as, "The world runs *a* wheels" [i e., *on* wheels]. *B. Jonson* — In other cases, it is contracted from the A-S. inseparable particle *ge-*, in O. H. German *ga-, gi-, ka-*, in Gothic *ga-*, which forms verbs from verbs, substantives, adjectives, and as a sort of augment to the past participle. In some cases, it only increases the force of the word, without any essential addition of meaning, as in *afar*. The original signification of this prefix is *with, together*, corresponding to the Latin *com-, con-, co-*; as in *aware* (Ger. *gewahr*, O. H. Ger. *gewaro*), *acold, abide, abode*, &c In some words of Greek origin, *a* is privative, giving to them a negative sense, as in *abaptiston*, q v before a vowel it becomes *an*, as in *anonymous*, from ἄνομα, name

In the Julian calendar, *A* is the first of the seven dominical letters

Aam (awm), *n* [D *aam*, pl *amen*, Ger. *ahm*, and more generally *ohm*, M H Ger *âme, âme*, O H Ger *âma, ôma*, Icel. *âma*, L. Lat. *ama* See AWM, AUME] A measure of liquids among the Dutch, varying in different cities, being at Amsterdam about 41 wine gallons, at Antwerp 36½

Aard'-värk, *n.* [D , earth pig] (*Zool*) An edentate plantigrade mammal, of the genus *Orycteropus*, allied to the armadillo, and somewhat resembling in appearance a small, short legged pig, common in some parts of Southern Africa It burrows in the ground, and feeds entirely on ants, which it catches by means of its long, slimy tongue. *Eng Cyc*

Aard-vark (*Orycteropus capensis*)

Aa rŏn'ic, Aa-rŏn'ic al, *a.* Pertaining to Aaron, the Jewish high priest, or to the priesthood of which he was the head *Doddridge*

Aa'ron's-rŏd, *n.* (*Arch*) A rod with one serpent twined around it, thus differing from that of Mercury, which has two *Weale*

Ab, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, as in *abduct*, is the same as the Greek ἀπό, Skt *apa*, Lith. *ap, apu*, O H Ger. *apa, aba*, M H Ger *abe*, Ger *ab*, Goth , O Sax , Icel , D , Sw , Dan , *af*, A-S and Eng *of* It denotes *from, separating*, or *departure* Before *c* and *t*, it is generally changed into *abs*, as in *abscess, abscond, abstain, abstemious*

Ab, *n* [Of Syriac origin] The eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of July and a part of August. *Kitto.*

Ab'a-cä, *n.* [The native name] Manilla hemp

Ab'a-çĭs'cus, *n* [Dim of *abacus*] 1 (*Arch*) One of the checkers or squares of a tessellated pavement *Hodgson*

2 An abacus. [*Rare*] *Gwilt*

Ab'a-cist, *n* [L Lat *abacista*, It *abbachista, ab bachiere*. from *abacus*, q v] One who uses an abacus in casting accounts, a calculator *Todd.*

A-back', *adv.* [From *a* and *back* A-S. *on bæc*, at, on, or toward the back See BACK]

1 Toward the back or rear, backward, back "Therewith *aback* she started" *Chaucer*

2 (*Naut*) Backward against the mast, — said of the sails when pressed by the wind *Totten*

Hence, *taken aback* or *all aback* denotes suddenly checked or disappointed, unexpectedly baffled

Ab'acle, *n.* An abacus. [*Obs*] *B. Jonson*

Ab'a-cot, *n.* The cap of state formerly used by English kings, wrought into the figure of two crowns. *Brande*

A-bac'tor, *n.* [Lat. *abactor*, from *abigere*, to drive away, *ab* and *agere*, to drive] (*Law*) One who steals and drives away cattle or beasts by herds or in great numbers at once, in distinction from one who steals a single beast only. *Jacobs.*

A băc'a lĭte, *n* [Lat , dim of *abacus* See *infra*] A small tile of glass, marble, or other substance, of various colors, used in making ornamental patterns in mosaic pavements *Fairholt*

Ab'a-cŭs, *n* [Lat *abacus*, and *abax* Gr ἄβαξ, from the names of the first letters of the Greek alphabet. By some it is derived less probably from Gr βαστάζειν, to bear, to carry, by others *a* is supposed to be a prefix, and *βαx* is compared with the Ger. *bank*, bench, Pr *abac*, It *abbaco*]

1 A drawing-board, a tray strewn with dust or sand, anciently used for drawing, calculating, &c

2 A calculating-table, an instrument for performing arithmetical calculations by balls sliding on wires, or counters in grooves, the lowest line representing units, the second tens, &c , — also called *abacus Pythagoricus*.

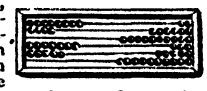

3 A board, tray, or table, divided into perforated compartments, for holding cups, bottles, or the like, a cupboard, a buffet, a sideboard.

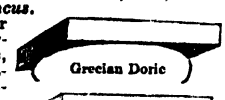

Grecian Doric

4 (*Arch*) (*a*) A tablet, panel, or compartment in ornamented or mosaic work (*b*) The upper plate upon the capital of a column, supporting the architrave

Roman Doric

Corinthian Doric

5 An ancient game played on a board

Abacus harmonicus (*Mus*), an ancient instrument for dividing the intervals of the scale

A băd'don, *n* [Heb *abaddôn*, destruction, abyss, fr Heb , Ch , Syr , Sam *âbad*, to be lost, to perish]

1 The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit, — the same as Apollyon and Asmodeus *Rev* ix 11

2. The bottomless pit, the abyss of hell. [*Rare*]

In all her gates, *Abaddon* rues
Thy bold attempt *Milton*

A bâft' (6), *prep* [Pref *a* and A-S *bæftan, be-æftan*, after, behind, from *be*, by, and *æftan*, after *Æftan, æfter, æft*, after, behind, again, are all formed from the prep *af, eof* See AFTER] (*Naut*) Toward the stern, back

A-bâft', *adv* (*Naut*) Toward the stern, back

A-bā'sance, *n.* [Corrupted from *obeisance*, and made similar to *abase*, as if derived from it] Same as OBEISANCE. *Johnson.*

A-bā'ser, *n* Ivory black or animal charcoal *Weale.*

Ab-ā'lien-āte (-ā'yen), *v t* [*imp & p. p* ABALIENATED, *p pr & vb n* ABALIENATING.] [Lat. *abalienare*, *ab* and *alienus*, foreign, alien. See ALIENATE, ALIEN]

1. (*Law*) To transfer the title of from one to another, — a term of the civil law, rarely or never used in common law proceedings.

2 To estrange or wholly withdraw from. [*Obs.*]

Ab-ā'lien-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *abalienatio*, Fr *abalienation*] (*Civ. Law*) The act of transferring or making over the title of property from one to another, act of abalienating, transfer; estrangement. See ALIENATION.

A-bănd', *v. t.* 1. To abandon. [*Obs.*]

Enforced the kingdom to *aband*. *Spenser*

2. To banish. [*Obs.*]

'Tis better far the enemies to *aband*
Quite from thy borders *Mir for Mag*

A băn'don, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* ABANDONED, *p. pr. & vb. n* ABANDONING] [Fr. *abandonner*, Pr, Sp., & Pg *abandonar*, It *abbandonare*, n Fr, Pr *abandon*, It. *abbandono*, from O. Fr., Pr *bandon*, arbitrariness, mercy, giving over, with the prep *a*, Lat *ad* *Bandon* is from the Fr, Pr. *ban*, It, Sp, & Pg *bando*, L. Lat *bandum*, *bannum*, a public proclamation, interdiction, Sp, Pr. *bandir*, Pg *bandir*, *banir*, It. *bandire*, Fr *bannir*, to proclaim publicly, L Lat *bannire*, to proclaim, to proscribe, — from the Goth *bandvjan*, *banyan*, to show by signs, to designate, *bandva*, *bandvo*, sign, Russ *bindan*, to bind See BAN]

1. To outlaw, to banish, to exile, to drive out or away [*Obs*]

That he might *abandon* them from him *Udal*
Being all this time *abandoned* from your bed *Shak*

2 To give up absolutely, to forsake entirely, to renounce utterly, to relinquish all connection with, concern in, interest for, control of, or the like, to desert, to quit, to relinquish, to leave

Hope was overthrown, and yet could not be *abandoned*
J Taylor

3 *Reflexively*, to give one's self up without attempt at self control, to yield one's self unrestrainedly, — generally in a bad sense

4 (*Mar Law*) To relinquish to underwriters all claim to, — used of an insured person who gives up all claim to the property covered by the policy which may remain after loss or damage by a peril insured against.

Syn — To give up, yield, forego, cede, surrender, resign, abdicate, quit, relinquish renounce, desert, forsake, leave, retire, withdraw from — To ABANDON, DESERT, FORSAKE These words agree in representing a person as *giving up* or *leaving* some object, but differ as to the mode of doing it The distinctive sense of *abandon* is that of giving up a thing absolutely and finally, as if placed under a *ban*, as, to *abandon* one s friends or profession Crabb is wrong in saying that it is always used in a bad sense, since we speak of *abandoning* a hopeless enterprise, or *abandoning* a shipwrecked vessel The Latin original of *desert* was primarily applied to the case of deserters from military service Hence, the verb, when applied to *persons* in the active voice, has usually or always a bad sense, implying some breach of fidelity, honor, &c, as to *desert* one s colors, to *desert* one s post, to *desert* one s principles or duty When used in the passive, the sense is not necessarily bad, as, the fields were *deserted*, a *deserted* village, *deserted* halls *Forsake* is literally to seek *forth* and away from It therefore, as its distinctive sense, supposes previous union, as, the blood *forsook* his cheeks, or that the thing left had been familiar or frequented as, to *forsake* old friends, to *forsake* the paths of rectitude, &c It may be used either in a good or a bad sense

A băn'don, *n* **1** The act of abandoning or deserting, relinquishment [*Obs*]

2 One who abandons, or who is abandoned, one forsaken [*Obs*]

A bau don' (a ban dong'), *n* [Fr See *supra*] A complete giving up, hence, an utter disregard of self, arising from absorption in some favorite object or emotion, and sometimes a disregard of appearances, producing either careless negligence or unstudied ease of manner

A-băn'doned, *p a* Given up, as to a vice, hence, extremely wicked, or sinning without restraint, irreclaimably wicked, as, an *abandoned* youth, an *abandoned* villain

Syn — Forsaken, deserted, destitute abject, forlorn, profligate, corrupt vicious, depraved reprobate, wicked, heinous, criminal, vile, odious, detestable — ABANDONED, PROFLIGATE, REPROBATE These adjectives agree in expressing the idea of great personal depravity *Profligate* has reference to open and shameless immoralities, either in private life or political conduct, as, a *profligate* court, a *profligate* ministry

You are so witty *profligate* and thin,
At once we think thee Milton s Death and Sin
Epigram on Voltaire

Abandoned is stronger, and has reference to the searing of conscience and hardening of heart produced by a man s giving himself wholly up to iniquity as, an *abandoned* villain, a man of *abandoned* character *Reprobate* is still stronger, and describes the condition of one who is so entirely abandoned as to leave no hope of his recovery Thus, we speak of a person as "given over to a *reprobate* mind

A-băn'don ee', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom any thing is abandoned

A-băn'don-er, *n* One who abandons

A băn'don-ment, *n.* [Fr. *abandonnement*. See ABANDON]

1 The act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned, total desertion, absolute relinquishment

The *abandonment* of the independence of Europe *Burke*

2 (*Mar Law*) The relinquishment by the insured to the underwriters of what may remain of the property insured after a loss or damage by a peril insured against

3 (*Com Law*) (*a*) The relinquishment of a claim or privilege, as to a mill site, &c (*b*) The voluntary leaving of a person to whom one is bound by a particular relation, as a wife, husband, or child, desertion

A băn'dum, *n.* [L Lat *abandum*, *abandonum*. — See ABANDON] (*Law.*) Any thing forfeited or confiscated *Jacobs.*

Ăb'a-net, *n.* See ABNET.

A-băn'gă, *n.* The fruit of a kind of palm-tree whose seeds have been thought useful in diseases of the chest, — so named by the inhabitants of St Thomas *Dunglison.*

Ăb'an-nā'tion, } *n* [L. Lat *abannatio*, from *ab*
Ăb'an nī'tion, } and *annus*, year] A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter [*Rare.*] *Bailey*

Ăb'ap-tis'tă, } *n* [Gr *ἀβαπτιστον* (sc. *τρυπανον*)
Ăb'ap-tis'ton, } from *a* priv and *βαπτίζειν*, to dip into, L Lat *abaptistum*] (*Surg*) The old trephine or trepan, a saw whose conical shape prevented it from plunging into the brain *Dunglison*

A-bāre' (ə), *v t* [A-S *abaran* See BARE] To make bare, to uncover. [*Obs*]

Ăb'ar-tic'ū-lā'tion, *n* [N Lat *abarticulatio*, *ab* and *articulus*, joint, Fr *abarticulation*] (*Anat*) That species of articulation or structure of joints which admits of free motion, diarthrosis, dearticulation *Coxe*

A-bās', *n* [Ar *abbās* See ABASSI] A weight in Persia used in weighing pearls, one eighth less than the European carat, or three grains and a half Troy *Hoyle*

A-bāse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ABASED, *p pr* & *vb n* ABASING] [Fr *abaisser*, Pr *abaissar*, It *abassare*, Sp *abajar*, Pg *abaixar*, *abaixar*, L Lat *abassare* and *abbassare*, Fr *baisser*, Pr *baissar*, It *bassare*, Sp *bajar*, Pg *baixar*, *baixar* Fr, Pr *bas*, It *basso*, Sp *bajo*, Pg *baixo*, *baixo*, L Lat *bassus*, — from Lat and Gr *basis*, base Cf. Gr *βασσων*, deeper, and W *bas*, shallow See BASE, *a*]

1 To lower or depress, to throw or cast down "To *abase* the eye" *Bacon* [*Rare.*]

His spear he 'gan *abase* *Spenser*

2 To cast down, to reduce low, to depress, to humble, to degrade, — applied chiefly to the passions, rank, office, and condition in life

Whosoever exalteth himself shall be *abased* *Matt* xxii 12

Syn — To depress, humble, degrade, bring low, debase, cast down — To ABASE, DEBASE, DEGRADE These words agree in the idea of *bringing down* from a higher to a lower state *Abase* has reference to a bringing down in condition or feelings, as, to *abase* the proud to *abase* one s self before God *Debase* has reference to the bringing down of a thing in purity, or *making* it base It is, therefore, always used in a bad sense, as, to *debase* the coin of the kingdom, to *debase* the mind by vicious indulgence, to *debase* one s style by coarse or vulgar expressions *Degrade* has reference to a bringing down from some higher *grade* or degree of elevation Thus, a priest is *degraded* from the clerical office When used in a moral sense, it denotes a bringing down in character and just estimation, as *degraded* by intemperance, a *degrading* employment, &c In geology, *degrade* has the sense of bringing down physically, as, the rocks were *degraded* by the action of the elements — The nouns *abasement* *debasement*, *degradation*, follow the distinctions of their verbs as given above

A-bāsed' (bāst'), *p a* (*Her*) Turned downward, — used of certain armorial bearings, when turned downward toward the point of the shield *Chambers*

A-bāse'ment, *n* [Fr *abaissement*, Pr *abaissament*] The act of abasing, humbling, or bringing low, the state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

A-bāsh', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* ABASHED, *p pr* & *vb n* ABASHING] [Formed like *to base*, from the Fr *abaisser*, and like *to bash*, from *baisser* Anciently it was written *abais*, *abaish*, *abaysch*, *p abaist*, *abaishshed*, *abayschid*] To destroy the self possession of, to cast down the countenance of to make ashamed, to confuse or confound as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, and the like

Abashed the devil stood,
And felt how awful goodness is *Milton*

Syn. — To confuse, confound, disconcert shame — To ABASH, CONFUSE CONFOUND *Abash* is a stronger word than *confuse* but not so strong as *confound* We are *abashed* when struck either with sudden shame or with a humbling sense of inferiority as, Peter was *abashed* by the look of his Master So a modest youth is *abashed* in the presence of those who are greatly his superiors We are *confused* when, from some unexpected or startling occurrence, we lose clearness of thought and self-possession Thus, a witness is often *confused* by a severe cross-examination, a timid person is apt to be *confused* in entering a room full of strangers We are *confounded* when our minds are overwhelmed, as it were, by something wholly unexpected, amazing, dreadful &c, so as to have nothing to say Thus, a criminal is usually *confounded* at the discovery of his guilt

Satan stood
Awhile as mute, *confounded* what to say *Milton*

A-bāsh'ment, *n.* Confusion from shame

Which manner of *abashment* became her not ill *Skelton*

A-bās'si, } *n.* [Ar & Per *ab-*
A-bās'sis, } *bāsī*, belonging to *Abbas*, the ancestor of the Abbāsi caliphs, who reigned from A D 749 till the extinction of the caliphate in 1258 See ABAS] A silver coin of Persia, of the value of twenty cents.

A bāt'a ble, *a* Capable of being abated, as, *abatable* writ or nuisance

A-bāte', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p* ABATED, *p pr.* & *vb* ABATING] [Fr *abattre* (for *abbattre*), Pr. *abatre* It. *abbattere*, Sp *abatir*, Pg *abater*, L Lat *atere*, *abatare*, from Lat *ab* and *batuere*, *battuere* beat, strike. See BATE]

1. To beat or batter down [*Obs*]

The King of Scots sore *abated* the walls [of the Ca
of Norham] *Fl*

2 To bring down or reduce from a higher to lower state, number, degree, &c, to lessen, to diminish, to remit, to deduct, as, to *abate* a demand, to *abate* pride, zeal, hope, &c

Nine thousand parishes, *abating* the odd hundreds *Ful*

3 To lessen the dignity or consequence of deprivation, to deprive [*Obs*]

She hath *abated* me of half my train *Sh*

4 (*Law*) (*a*) To bring entirely down or put end to, as, to *abate* a nuisance, to *abate* a writ (*b*) (*Eng Law*) To diminish, to reduce Legacies are liable to be *abated* entirely or in proportion, upon a deficiency of assets

To *abate a tax*, to remit it either wholly or in part

A-bāte', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ABATED, *p pr* & *vb.* ABATING]

1 To decrease, or become less in strength or violence, as, pain *abates*, a storm *abates*

2 To be defeated, or come to naught, to fail, as a writ *abates*

3 (*Man*) To perform well a downward motion A horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvet when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness at all times *White*

4 (*Law*) To enter into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir or devisee takes possession. *Blackstone*

Syn — To subside, decrease, intermit, decline diminish, lessen — To ABATE, SUBSIDE These words, when compared, imply a coming down from some previously raised or excited state *Abate* expresses this in respect to degrees, and implies a diminution of *force* or *intensity*, as, the storm *abates*, the cold *abates*, the force of the wind *abates*, or, the wind *abates*, a fever *abates* *Subside* (to settle down) has reference to a previous state of agitation or commotion as, the waves *subside* after a storm, the sea *subsides* into a calm When the words are used figuratively, the same distinction should be observed If we conceive of a thing as having different degrees of intensity or strength the word to be used is *abate* Thus we say a man s anger *abates*, the ardor of one s love *abates*, "Winters rage *abates* But if the image be that of a sinking down into quiet from preceding excitement or commotion, the word to be used is *subside* as, the tumult of the people *subsides* the public mind *subsided* into a calm The same is the case with those emotions which are tumultuous in their nature as, his passion *subsides*, his joy quickly *subsided* his grief *subsided* into a pleasing melancholy Yet, in such cases we were thinking of the emotion as *intense*, we might use *abate* as, his joy will *abate* in the progress of time, and so in other instances

A-bāte', *n* Abatement [*Obs*] *Browne*

A bāte'ment, *n* [Fr *abattement*, Pr *abatament*, *abatement*]

1 The act of abating or the state of being abated, removal, diminution reduction

2 The sum, quantity, or amount by which any thing is abated, that which is taken away by way of reduction, deduction, decrease

3 (*Her*) A mark of dishonor in a coat of arms, by which its dignity is debased for some stain on the character of the wearer The only *abatement* now used is the *baston*, or *batton*, indicating bastardy See BASTON *Ogilvie.*

4 (*Law*) The entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee *Blackstone*

A-bāt'er, *n* One who, or that which, abates, destroys, or diminishes

A-bāt'or, *n* A person who, without right, enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee, one who prostrates or removes a nuisance *Blackstone*

Ăb'a tīs, } (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *abatis*, *abattis*,
Ăb'at tīs, } from *abattre* See ABATE] (*Fort*) A row of the large branches of trees, sharpened and laid with the points outward, in front of a fortification or any other position, to obstruct the approach of assailants The larger ends of the branches are secured to the ground by forked pickets.

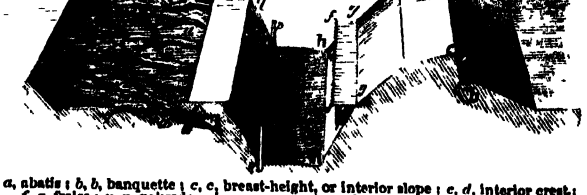

a, a, abatis; *b, b*, banquette; *c, c*, breast-height, or interior slope; *c, d*, interior crest; *f, g*, fraise; *p, p*, palisade; *d g, g c*, parapet; *g, h*, scarp; *q, q*, counterscarp

Ab'a-tised, *a.* Provided with an abatis.

Ab'at-jour' (-a-zhoor'), *n* [Fr, from *abattre* and *jour*, day, light See ABATE.] (*Arch*) A skylight

A bat-toir' (a-bat-wor'), *n.* [Fr, from *abattre*. See ABATE] A public slaughter-house in a city

Ab'a-tude (53), *n* [From *abate*] Any thing abated or diminished *Bailey*

Ab'a-ture (53), *n* [Fr *abatture*, from *abattre*. See ABATE] Grass beaten or trampled down by a stag in passing *Bailey*

Ab awed', *p* & *a.* [O Fr *esbahir*, p of *esbahir*, N Fr *ébahir*, Pr *esbahir*, It *sbaire*, from Latin prep and pref *ex*, O Fr *es*, It *s* and *baire*, to be astonished] Abashed [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Abb, *n* [A-S *ab*, *ob*] Among weavers, yarn for the warp Hence, *abb-wool* is wool for the *abb*

Ab'bā, *n* [See AB] Father, religious superior,—in the Syriac, Coptic, and Ethiopic churches, a title given to the bishops, and by the bishops to the bishop of Alexandria

Ab'ba-cy, *n.* [Lat. *abbatia*, Pr *abadia*, from *abba* See ABBOT] The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot *A. Smith*

Ab bā'tial (-bā'shal), *a.* [Lat *abbatialis*, Fr *abbatial*] Belonging to an abbey, as, *abbatial* rights

Ab bāt'ic al, *a.* Pertaining to an abbey, abbatial [*Rare*]

Ab'be, *n* [Fr *abbe*, from *abba*] An abbot, but more generally one of a class of persons, especially in France and Italy, who had studied divinity to some extent, and who hoped for preferment to abbeys *Brande*

Ab'bess, *n* [Fr *abbesse*, from Fr *abbe*, Lat *abbatissa*, Pr *abbadessa*] A female superior or governess of a nunnery, or convent of nuns, having the same authority over the nuns which the abbots have over the monks See ABBEY.

Ab'bey, *n*, *pl* ABBEYS [Fr *abbaye*, *abbaie*, *abbie*, Lat *abbatia* See ABBACY]

1. A monastery or society of persons of either sex, secluded from the world and devoted to religion and celibacy

☞ The males are called *monks*, and governed by an abbot, the females are called *nuns*, and governed by an abbess

Dunfermline Abbey
P porch

2. The church of a monastery, as, Westminster *Abbey*

3 A house near a monastery for the residence of the abbot or abbess *Gayle*

4 A dwelling house formerly used as an abbey, but afterward confiscated for private use, as, Newstead *Abbey*, the residence of Lord Byron

Syn —Cloister, monastery, convent nunnery priory See CLOISTER

Ab'bot, *n* [Lat *abbas*, gen *abbatis*, Pr *abbat*, *abat*, Fr *abbe* See ABBA]

1 The superior or governor of an abbey

☞ Abbots are *regular*, or such as take the vow and wear the habit of the order, and *commendatory*, such as are seculars, but obliged, when of sufficient age to take orders

2 One of a class of bishops whose sees were formerly abbeys *Encyc Brit*

3 One of a certain class of magistrates or rulers, especially the chief magistrate of Genoa

4 A leader of certain jovial festivities, as, the *abbot* of unreason *Joshua le*

Ab'bot-ship, *n* The state or office of an abbot

Ab-brē'vi āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ABBREVIATED *p pr* & *vb n* ABBREVIATING] [L Lat *abbreviare*, from Lat *ab* and *brevare*, to shorten, from *brevis*, short, It *abbreviare*, Pr, Sp *abreviar*, Pg *abbreviar* Cf ABRIDGE]

1 To make briefer, to shorten, to abridge, to reduce by contraction or omission

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off *Lawson*

2. (*Math*) To reduce to lower terms, as a fraction

Ab brē'vi ate, *n* [N Lat *abbreviatum* See *supra*] An abridgment [*Obs*] *Elyot*

Ab brē'vi-ate, *a* (*Bot*) Having one part relatively shorter than another. *Loudon*

Ab brē-vi-ā'tion, *n* [L. Lat *abbreviatio*, Fr *abreviation*, Pr *abreviação*]

1. The act of abbreviating, shortening, or reducing

2 The form to which a word or phrase is reduced by contraction and omission, a letter or a combination of letters, standing for a word or phrase of which they are a part, as, Gen. for *Genesis*, U. S A for *United States of America*

3. (*Math.*) The reduction of fractions to lower terms. *Hutton*

4. (*Mus.*) One dash, or more, through the stem of a note, dividing it respectively into quavers, semiquavers, or demisemiquavers *Moore*

Ab brē'vi-ā'tor (Synop, § 130), *n.* [L. Lat. *abbreviator*, Fr *abréviateur*]

1 One who abbreviates or reduces to a smaller compass. *Grafton.*

2. One of a college of seventy two persons in the chancery of Rome, whose duty is to draw up the pope's briefs, and reduce petitions, when granted, to a due form for bulls.

Ab-brē'vi-a-to-ry, *a.* Abbreviating; shortening, contracting *Todd.*

Ab brē'vi-a-tūre (53), *n.* [L Lat *abbreviatura*]

1 An abbreviation [*Obs*]

Written with characters and *abbreviatures* *By Taylor*

2 An abridgment or compend.

An excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian *By Taylor*

Abb'-wōol, *n* Wool for the *abb* or warp,—a term in use among weavers and clothiers

A, B, C The first three letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet

A-B-C book, a little book for teaching the elements of reading *Shak*

Ab'dal, *n* [Ar *badil*, pl *abdāl*, a substitute, a good, religious man, saint, from *badata*, to change, substitute] One of a class of religious devotees in Persia, corresponding to a dervise in Turkey

Ab dē'ri an, *a* [From *Abdera*, in Thrace, of which place Democritus, characterized as the laughing philosopher, was a native] Given to laughter, inclined to foolish or incessant merriment

Ab'de rite, *n* [Lat *Abderita* and *Abderites*, Gr Ἀβδηρίτης] An inhabitant of Abdera, a maritime town in Thrace

The Abderite, Democritus, the laughing philosopher, a native of Abdera

Ab'dest, *n* [Per *âbdast*, from *âb*, water, and *dast*, hand] Purification by washing,—a Mohammedan rite *Hope*

Ab'di-cant, *n* [Lat *abdicans*, p pr of *abdicare*] One who abdicates *Smart*

Ab'di cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ABDICATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ABDICATING] [Lat *abdicare* *ab* and *dicare*, intens of *ducere*, to say, Fr *abdiquer*, Pr *ab dicar*]

1 To give up right or claim to, to forfeit by voluntary act, to withdraw definitively from filling or exercising, as an office or trust, to surrender formally, as a crown to renounce, to relinquish

He *abdicated* all right to be his own governor *Burke*

2 To abandon, as an office or trust, before the term of service has expired, without a formal resignation to those who conferred it, or without their consent also to abandon, as a throne, without a formal surrender of the crown *Blackstone*

3 (*Eng Law*) To disclaim and expel from the family, as a father his child, to disinherit

Syn —To give up quit vacate relinquish forsake, abandon resign renounce desert —To ABDICATE RESIGN *Abdicate* expresses the act of a monarch in yielding up sovereign authority as to *abdicate* the crown to *abdicate* one's throne to *abdicate* the government King James II of England was held to have *abdicated* (and not merely *deserted*) his post, when he fled from the country and thus ceased to administer the government *Resign* is applied to the act of any person high or low who gives back an office or trust into the hands of him who conferred it Thus a minister *resigns* a military officer *resigns* a clerk *resigns* The expression The king *resigned* his crown sometimes occurs in our later literature implying that he held it for his people — There are other senses of *resign* which are not here brought into view

Ab'di cāte, *v t* To relinquish a right power, or trust, and the like, to renounce, to cast off

Though a king may *abdicate* for his own person, he can not *abdicate* for the monarchy *Burke*

Ab'di-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *abdicatio* Fr *abdication*] The act of abdicating the abandoning of an office, right or trust without a formal surrender, or before the usual or stated time of expiration, renunciation, relinquishment

The consequences drawn from these facts [were], that they amounted to an *abdication* of the government which *abdication* did not only affect the person of the king himself but also of all his heirs *Blackstone*

Ab'di cā tive, *a* [Lat *abdicativus*] Causing or implying, abdication *Bailey*

Ab'di tive, *a* [Lat *abditivus*, from *abdere* to hide, *ab* and *dare*, to give Skr *dâ*] Having the power or quality of hiding [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Ab'di to ry, *n* [L Lat *abditorium* See *supra*] A place for secreting or preserving goods *Cowell*

Ab dō'men (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *abdomen*, prob from *abdere*, to hide, and *omentum*, entrails, or a contraction and transposition of *adipomen*, from *adeps*, fat, grease]

1 (*Anat*) The belly, or that part of the body between the diaphragm and the inner surface of the pelvis it contains the stomach and other viscera Also, often restricted to the part between the diaphragm and the commencement of the pelvis, the remainder being called the pelvic cavity *Dunglison*

2 (*Entom*) That part of the body posterior to the corselet, forming the most posterior of the sections into which the body is divided *Brande*

Ab dŏm'i-nal, *a* Pertaining to the abdomen

Ab-dŏm'i nal, *n*, *pl* ABDOMINALS [Fr *abdominal*, N Lat *abdominales*] (*Ichth*) One of a group of malacopterygious fishes, having the ventral fins under the abdomen behind the pectorals, as the parr. They comprehend the greater part of fresh water fishes

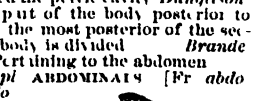

The Parr

Ab dŏm'i-nŏs'co-py, *n* [Lat *abdomen* and Gr *σκοπεῖν*, to examine] (*Med*) Examination of the abdomen in order to detect disease *Dunglison*

Ab-dŏm'i nous, *a.* Having a large belly, pursy

Gargonius sits *abdominous* and wan,
Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan *Cowper*

Ab-dūce', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ABDUCED, *p pr* & *vb n* ABDUCING] [Lat *abducere*, to lead away, from *ab* and *ducere*, to lead, Goth *tiuhan*, Ger *ziehen*] To draw or conduct away, to withdraw, to draw to a different part

If we *abduce* the eye into either corner, the object will not duplicate *Browne*

Ab-dū'cent, *a* [Lat *abducens*, p pr of *abducere*] (*Anat*) Drawing away or out, as, the *abducent* muscles, or *abductors*, which are opposed to the *adducent* muscles, called *adductors*

Ab dŭct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ABDUCTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ABDUCTING] [Lat *abductus*, p p of *abducere* See ABDUCE] To take away surreptitiously or by force, to withdraw illegally, as, the child was secretly *abducted*

Ab-dŭc'tion, *n* [Lat *abductio*, Fr *abduction*]

1 The act of abducing or abducting, a drawing apart, or carrying away *Roget*

2 (*Surg*) (*a*) The movement which separates a limb or other part from the axis of the body (*b*) A transverse fracture, in which the broken parts recede from each other *Dunglison*

3 (*Log*) A kind of argumentation, in which the major is evident, but the minor is not so clear as not to require further proof as in this syllogism "All whom God absolves are free from sin God absolves all who are in Christ, therefore, all who are in Christ are free from sin" It is so called because it withdraws us from the conclusion to the proof that is concealed or not expressed

4 (*Law*) The taking and carrying away of a child, a ward, a wife, &c, either by fraud, persuasion, or open violence *Blackstone*

Ab-dŭc'tor, *n* [N Lat *abductor*, Fr *abducteur*]

1 A person guilty of abduction

2 (*Anat*) A muscle which serves to draw a part out or from the median line of the body as, the *abductor oculi*, which draws the eye outward

A bēam', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *beam*] (*Naut*) On the beam, i e, at right angles to the ship's keel

A-bĕar', *v t* [A-S *abæran*, *aberan*, pref *a* and *beran*, to bear] To bear, to behave [*Obs*]

So did the faery knight himself *abear* *Spenser*

A bĕar'ance, *n* [From *bear*, q v] Behavior, demeanor *Blackstone*

A'be çe dā'ri an, *n* [A word formed from the first four letters of the alphabet] One who teaches or learns the letters of the alphabet *Cockeram*

A'be-çĕ'da-ry, } *a* Pertaining to, or formed by,
A'be-çe dā'ri an, } the letters of the alphabet

Abecedarian psalms hymns &c compositions in which (like the 119th psalm) distinct portions have the verses commence with successive letters of the alphabet *Hook*

A bĕd', *adv* [Prefix *a*, for *at*, *on*, or *in*, and *bed*] On, or in, bed *Spenser*

A bĕle', *n* [D *ab-eel*, *abeel boom*, Ger *albe*, **A'bel-tree**, } *albe*, *alber*, *albel* O H Ger *alpa ri*, *albari* from Lat *albus*, white] The white poplar (*Populus alba*) *Loudon*

A bĭl'i an, } *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a reputed
A'bel ite, } temporary sect in Africa, mentioned only by Augustine, who states that they married but lived in continence, after the manner, as they pretended of Abel, and attempted to maintain the sect by adopting the children of others

A'bel mŏsk, *n* [Ar *abu l misk*, father of musk In Arabic a great many words are thus compounded with *abu*, father, which takes the sense of *having endowed with, possessed of* See MUSK] (*Bot*) The musk mallow (*Ibelmoschus moschatus*), or Syrian mallow, which produces seeds of a musky odor, often used in the East for giving flavor to coffee, and also in perfumery *Loudon*

A-bĕr'de-vine, *n* (*Ornith*) The European siskin (*Carduelis spinus*), a small green and yellow finch, belonging to the same subspecies as the goldfinch of England *Brande*

Ab ĕrr', *v i* To wander to stray to err [*Obs*]

Aberring several ways from the true and just compute *Browne*

Ab ĕr'rance, } *n* [Lat *aberrare*, from *ab* and *errare*, to wander] A deviation
Ab ĕr'ran-çy, } from truth or from rectitude *Browne.*

Ab ĕr'rant, *a* [Lat *aberrans*, p pr from *aberrare* See *supra*]

1 Wandering, straying from the right way.

2 Deviating widely from the type of a natural group exceptional abnormal, as, an *aberrant* animal plant, and the like *Carpenter*

Ab'er-rāte, *v i* [Lat *aberratus*, p p from *aberrare* See ABERRANCE] To wander, to deviate from the right way. [*Rare*]

The product of their own defective and *aberrating* vision *De Quincey*

Ab'er-rā'tion (-rā'shun), *n.* [Lat. *aberratio*, Fr *aberration* See ABERRANCE]

1 The act of wandering, deviation, especially from truth or moral rectitude, or from the natural

state. "The *aberrations* of youth" *Hall.* "*Aberrations* from theory." *Burke*

Whims, which at first are the *aberrations* of a single brain, pass with heat into the epidemic form *J Taylor*

2 (*Astron*) A small periodical change of position in the stars and other heavenly bodies, due to the combined effect of the motion of light and the motion of the observer, called *annual aberration*, when the observer's motion is that of the earth in its orbit, and *daily* or *diurnal aberration*, when of the earth on its axis, amounting when greatest, in the former case, to 20″ 4, and in the latter, to 0″ 3 *Planetary aberration* is that due to the motion of light and the apparent geocentric motion of the planet

3 (*Opt*) The convergence to different foci, by a lens or mirror, of rays of light emanating from one and the same point, or the deviation of such rays from a single focus, called *spherical aberration*, when due to the spherical form of the lens or mirror, such form giving different foci for central and marginal rays, and *chromatic aberration*, when due to the different refrangibilities of the colored rays of the spectrum, those of each color having a distinct focus

4 (*Med*) A partial alienation of mind *Dunglison*

5 (*Physiol*) The passage of a fluid into parts not appropriate for it *Dunglison*

Syn.—Insanity, lunacy, madness, derangement, alienation, mania dementia See INSANITY

Ăb'e-rŭn'cāte (82), *v t* [Lat *ab* and *eruncare*, from *e*, or *ex*, out, and *runcare*, to weed See AVERRUNCATE] To pull up by the roots, to extirpate utterly [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ăb'e rŭn'ca-tor, *n* A weeding machine

A-bĕt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ABETTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ABETTING] [O Fr *abeter*, Pr, O Sp *abetar*, to deceive, O Fr & Pr *abet*, deceit, cunning, Norm Fr *abeter*, to bait, lure, *abet*, bait, lure, L Lat *abettum*, incitement, a compound of A-S *bætan*, to bridle, rein in, M D *beeten*, M H Ger and H Ger *beizen*, to cause to bite (into the rein), to incite, set on, to take wild fowls by means of hawks See BAIT]

1 To encourage by aid or countenance,—formerly used in a good, but now chiefly in a bad sense "The whole tribe *abets* the villainy" *South.*

Would not the fool *abet* the stealth,
Who rashly thus exposed his wealth? *Gay*

Our duty is urged, and our confidence *abetted* *By Taylor*

2 To maintain, to support [*Obs*] "His challenge to *abet*" *Spenser*

3. (*Law*) To encourage, counsel, incite, or instigate to commit a crime, or assist in a criminal act *Bouvier*

Syn.—To aid, assist, support, encourage, sustain, back, connive at

A bĕt', *n* Act of abetting or aiding [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

A-bĕt'ment, *n* The act of abetting, as, the *abetment* of friends

A bĕt'tal, *n* The act of abetting or encouraging [*Rare*] *Bailey*

A bĕt'tor, *n* One who abets, instigates, or incites, aids, or encourages another to commit a crime See ACCESSORY *Bouvier*

Syn.—ABETTOR, ACCESSORY, ACCOMPLICE These words denote different degrees of complicity in some deed or crime An *abettor* is one who incites or encourages to the act, without sharing in its performance An *accessory* is one who is neither present nor takes part in the act, but *accedes* to or becomes involved in its guilt, either by some previous or subsequent act, as of aiding, concealing &c An *accomplice* is one who is directly engaged in doing the deed, or is held, by construction of law, to have been so engaged Thus in treason, there are no *abettors* or *accessories*, but all are held to be principals or *accomplices* *Abettors* propose, incite, instigate, or promote, *accessories* assist, and, help forward, *accomplices* carry into effect, execute, or complete

Ăb'e-văc'ū-ā'tion, *n* [N Lat *abevacuatio*, from *ab* and *evacuare*, to empty out, evacuate, q v] (*Med*) (*a*) An imperfect evacuation (*b*) An immoderate evacuation *Dunglison*

A bey'ançe (bā'ans), *n* [Norm Fr *abbeyance*, *abaiance*, *boyance*, expectation, from O Fr *baer*, *bcer*, N Fr *bayer*, Pr *badar*, It *badare*, to gape, to look with the mouth open, to tarry, abide See BAY, *n*]

1 Expectation or contemplation of law

☞ When there is no person in existence in whom an inheritance can vest, it is said to be in *abeyance* that is, in expectation the law always considering it potentially existing, and ready to vest whenever a proper owner appears *Blackstone*

2 Suspension or temporary extinction

But his principles respecting hereditary right were fallen into a sort of *abeyance* *W Scott*

There is such a thing as keeping the sympathies of love and admiration in a dormant state, or state of *abeyance* *De Quincey*

A-bey'ant, *a* In a state of abeyance or suspension

Ăb'gre gāte, *v t* [Lat *abgregare*, fr *ab* and *grex*, herd, flock] To separate from a herd [*Obs*] *Ash*

Ăb'gre gā'tion, *n* [N Lat *abgregatio*] Separation from a herd or flock [*Obs*] *Smart*

Ăb'hăl, *n* An East Indian fruit obtained from a species of cypress *Dunglison*

Ab hŏm'i-na-ble, *a* Abominable,—a false and affected orthography of *abominable*, founded upon the mistaken notion that the word was derived from *ab homine* instead of *abominare* The error was not uncommon among writers of the Elizabethan period "Thine *abhominable* sins" *Decker* "[She] does love you *abhominable*" *Field* Shakespeare has ridiculed the affectation in the character of the pedant Holofernes See ABOMINABLE.

This is *abhominable*, which he [Don Armado] would call *abominable* *Love's Labor's Lost*

Ab-hôr' (25), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ABHORRED, *p pr* & *vb n* ABHORRING] [Lat *abhorrere*, from *ab* and *horrere*, to stand on end, to bristle, to shiver, to look terrible, Fr *abhorrer*, Pr *aborrir*] To shrink back with shuddering from, to regard with horror or detestation, to feel excessive repugnance toward, to hate extremely

Syn.—To hate, detest, loathe, abominate See HATE

Ab-hôr', *v i* **1** To shrink back with fear or shuddering [*Rare*]

2 To be contrary or averse,—with *from* "Which is utterly *abhorring* from the end of all law" *Milton*

Ab hôr'rençe, *n* Extreme hatred or detestation

Ab-hôr'ren cy, *n* Abhorrence [*Obs*] *Locke*

Ab hôr'rent, *a* **1** Abhorring, detesting, abominating, struck with abhorrence, hating

The arts of pleasure in despotic courts
I spurn *abhorrent* *Glover*

2 Contrary or repugnant, discordant, inconsistent "Injudicious profanation so *abhorrent* to our stricter principles" *Gibbon.*

[Formerly followed by *from*, now by *to*]

Ab-hôr'rent-ly, *adv* With abhorrence

Ab-hôr'rer, *n* One who abhors *Hume*

Ab-hôr'ri ble, *a* Worthy of being abhorred, abominable, detestable *T Scott*

Ab hôr'ring, *n* The object of abhorrence "They shall be an *abhorring* to all flesh" *Isa* lxvi 24

Ă'bĭb, *n* [Heb *ābīb*, an ear of corn, from *ābab*, to produce the first and early fruit] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, usually called *Nisan*, answering to the latter part of March and beginning of April It was so called from barley being at that time in the ear *Kitto*

A-bĭd'ançe, *n* The act of abiding [*Rare*]

The Christians had no longer *abidance* in the holy hill of Palestine *Fuller*

A-bīde', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ABODE, formerly ABID, *p pr* & *vb n* ABIDING] [A S *abidan*, *bidan*, O Sax *bidan*, O H Ger *bitan*, Goth *beidan*, D *beiden*, Sw *bida*, Dan *bie*, for *bide* See BIDE and ABY]

1 To stay or continue in a place, to take up one's abode, to dwell

Let the damsel *abide* with us a few days *Gen* xxiv 55

2 To remain stable or fixed in some state or condition, as, to *abide* by a contract

Let every man *abide* in the same calling *1 Cor* vii 20

A-bĭde', *v t* **1** To wait for, to be prepared for, to await, as, I *abide* my time

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me *Acts* xxiv 23

2 To bear or endure, to, to remain firm under

Who can *abide* the fierceness of his anger? *Nahum* i 6

3 To bear patiently, to tolerate "She could not *abide* Master Shallow" *Shak*

4 To endure in its consequences

Dearly I *abide* that boast so vain *Milton*

A bĭd'er, *n* One who abides or dwells

A-bĭd'ing-ly, *adv* In an abiding manner, permanently *Hawes*

Ăb'i ĕt'ic, *a* [Lat *abies*, the fir tree] Belonging to the fir tree or its products as, *abietic* acid

Ăb'i gail (42), *n* A lady's waiting maid *H Irving*

Her *abigail* reported that Mrs Gutheridge had a set of night curls for sleeping in *Locke*

A bĭl'i ment, *n* Capacity, ability [*Obs*] "*Ibil iment* to steer a kingdom" *Lord*

A bĭl'i ty, *n* *pl* ABILITIES [Lat *habilitas*, ableness, fitness, *habilis*, able, fit, from *habere*, to have or hold Fr *habileté*, Pr *habilitat*, Sp *habilidad*, It *abilità*] The quality, state, or condition of being able, power, whether physical, moral, intellectual, or conventional or legal, capacity competence, sufficiency of strength, skill, resources, or the like,—in the *plural*, faculty, talent

Then the disciples every man according to his *ability*, determined to send relief unto the brethren *Acts* xi 29

Natural *abilities* are like natural plants, that need pruning by study *Bacon*

Syn.—Capacity, talent, faculty capability efficiency aptitude aptness, address dexterity skill—ABILITY, CAPACITY These words come into comparison when applied to the higher intellectual powers *Ability* has reference to the *active* exercise of our faculties It implies not only native vigor of mind but that ease and promptitude of execution which arise from superior mental training Thus we speak of the *ability* with which a book is written, an argument maintained, a negotiation carried on, &c It always supposes something to be *done*, and the power of *doing* it *Capacity* has reference to the *receptive* powers In its highest exercises it supposes great quickness of apprehension and breadth of intellect, with an uncommon aptitude for acquiring and retaining knowledge Hence it carries with it the idea of *resources* and undeveloped power Thus we speak of the extraordinary *capacity* of such men as Lord Bacon, Blaise Pascal, and Edmund Burke "*Capacity*, says H Taylor, "is requisite to devise, and *ability* to execute, a great enterprise" The word *abilities*, in the plural, embraces both these qualities, and denotes high mental endowments

Ăb'in-tĕs'tate, *a* [L Lat *abintestatus*, from L *ab* and *intestatus*, having made no last will, fr *testatus*, p p of *testari*, to bear witness, to make one's last will, *testa*, witness See TEST and TESTIFY] (*Law*) Inheriting the estate of one dying without a will

Ăb'ir-ri-tā'tion, *n* [From *ab* and *irritatio* (*Med*) A pathological condition opposite to that irritation, debility, want of strength *Dunglison*

Ab jĕct', *v t* [L Lat *abjectare*, from Lat *abject* p p of *abjicere*, to throw away, from *ab* and *jacere* to throw] To throw away, to cast down [*Ob*

Ăb'ject, *a* [Lat *abjectus*, Fr *abject* See *supra*] Sunk to a low condition, hence, low in estimation without hope or regard, worthless, mean, despicable, vile, base

And banish hence these *abject*, lowly dreams *Sh*

Ăb'ject, *n* A person in the lowest and most despicable condition

Servants and *abjects* flout me *Herr*

Shall these *abjects*, those victims, these outcasts know thing of pleasure? *J Tay*

Ab jĕct'ed-ness, *n* A very abject or low condition [*Rare*]

Ab jĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *abjectio*, Fr *abjection*]

1 The act of bringing down or humbling "*abjection* of the king and his realm" *Je*

2 The state of being rejected or cast away

An *abjection* from the beatific regions where God, and angels and saints, dwell forever *By Tay*

3 A low state, meanness of spirit, baseness

The first medium lies betwixt pride and *abjection* *J Beau*

Ăb'ject-ly, *adv* In an abject or contemptible manner, meanly, servilely

Ăb'ject ness, *n* The state of being abject, meanness, servility *Ge*

Ab jŭ'di cāte, *v t* [Lat *abjudicare*, from *ab judicare* See JUDICATE] To give away in judgment *A*

Ab-jŭ'di cā'tion, *n* Rejection *Knox*

Ăb'ju-gāte, *v t* [Lat *abjugare*, from *ab* and *jugare*, from *jugum*, yoke] To loose from the yoke, to unyoke, to uncouple [*Obs*] *Bai*

Ab jŭnc'tive, *a* [Lat *abjungere*, *abjunctum* unyoke] Isolated, exceptional [*Rare*]

It is this power which leads on from the accidental *abjunctive* to the universal *J Tay*

Ăb'ju-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *abjuratio*, Fr *abjuration*]

1 The act of abjuring, a renunciation upon oath, as, in *abjuration* of the realm, by which a person swears to leave the country, and never to return

2 A rejection, denial, or recantation with solemnity, a solemn renunciation, as, an *abjuration* of heresy

Oath of abjuration, an oath asserting the right of present royal family to the crown of England, and expressly disclaiming such right in the descendants of Pretender *Encyc*

Ab jŭ'ra-to ry, *a* Containing abjuration

Ab jūre', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ABJURED, *p pr* & *vb n* ABJURING] [Lat *abjurare*, to deny upon oath, from *ab* and *jurare*, to swear, *jus*, right, law, Fr *abjurer*, Sp *abjurar*, It *abjurare*]

1 To renounce upon oath, to forswear, as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince *Sh*

2 To renounce or reject with solemnity to addon, to reject, as, to *abjure* errors "Magn I *abjure*" *Sh*

Ab jūre', *v i* To renounce one's country upon oath *Burr*

Ab jūre'ment *n* Renunciation [*Obs*] *J. I*

Ab-jūr'er *n* One who abjures

Ab lăc'tāte, *v t* [Lat *ablactare*, from *ab* and *lac*, to suckle, *lac*, milk] To wean from the breast [*Rare*] *Bai*

Ăb'lac tā'tion, *n* [Lat *ablactatio*]

1 The weaning of a child from the breast, or young beasts from their dam *Bla*

2 (*Hort*) The process of grafting now called *inarching* *Sh*

Ab lā'que āte, *v t* To lay bare or expose, as roots of a tree

Ab lā'que ā'tion (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *ablaqueo*, from *ablaqueare*, to turn up the earth around foot of a tree, from *ab* and *laqueus*, fretted ceiling roof, covering, from *laqueus*, noose, rope, Fr *laquation*] The act or process of laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water *Encyc*

Ab lā'tion, *n* [Lat *ablatio*, from *ab* and *latus* carrying, from *latus*, p p of *ferre*, to carry, *latus*, p p of *auferre*, to carry away, compounded of *ab* and *ferre* Fr *ablation*]

1 The act or process of taking away *By Tay*

2 (*Med*) An evacuation *Dunglison*

Ăb'la tīve, *a* [Lat *ablativus*, Fr *ablatif*, It & *ablativo*, Pr *ablativ* See ABLATION]

1 Taking away or removing [*Obs.*]

When the heart is forestalled with misopinion, *ablative* reasons are first necessary to untrench error, ere we can truth

2 (*Gram*) Applied to the sixth case of nouns the Latin language, in which case are used words when the notions of *carrying away* or *taking* are signified

Ăb'la tīve, *n* (*Gram*) The sixth case of Latin nouns, used to express the relations denoted English by the words *from*, *with*, *in*, or *by*.

Ablatives absolute, a peculiar construction in Latin grammar, in which a noun in the ablative case has a participle, either expressed or implied, agreeing with it in gender, number, and case, both words being used in a clause by themselves, independently of the rest of the sentence

A-blāze', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *blaze*]
1 On fire, in a blaze *Milman*
2 Hence, in a state of eagerness or ardent desire
The young Cambridge democrats were all *ablaze* to assist Torrijos *Carlyle*

Ā'ble (ā'bl), *a* [O Fr *able, abel*, Norm Fr *able*, *hable*, N Fr *habile*, Pr. *abilh, habil*, from Lat *habilis*, that may be easily held or managed, apt, skillful, from *habere*, to have, hold] Having ability or competency of any and every kind, possessing sufficient physical or mental power for the accomplishment of some object, having property, means, skill, dexterity, influence, opportunity, or legal qualifications rendering competent for some end, as, a man *able* to work, a mind *able* to reason, a person *able* to be generous, *able* to endure pain, *able* to play on a musical instrument, *able* to inherit or to devise property, &c
Able for, is a Scottishm "His [Charles the Fifth's] soldiers, worn out with fatigue, were hardly *able for* such a march *Robertson*

Ā'ble, *v t* [Fr *habler* See ABLE, *a*]
1 To enable [*Obs*] *Chaucer*
2 To uphold or back up "I'll *able* them" *Shak*

Ā'ble-bŏd'ied (bŏd'id), *a* Having a sound, strong body, robust

Āb'le gāte, *v t* [Lat *ablegare*, from *ab* and *legare*, to send away, *lex*, gen *legis*, law] To send abroad [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Āb'le gā'tion, *n* [Lat *ablegatio*, Fr *ablegation*] The act of sending abroad [*Obs*] *H More*

Āb'len, *n* [Fr *ablette*, *able*, from Lat *albus*, white] A small fresh-water fish, the bleak, *Leuciscus alburnus*

Ā'ble ness (ā'bl nes), *n* [from *able*, *a*, q v] Ability of body or mind, force, vigor [*Rare*]

Āb'lep sy, *n* [Gr *ἀβλεψία* *a* priv and *βλέπειν*, to see, Fr *ablepsie*] Want of sight, blindness

Ā'bler, *a*, *comp* of *able*

Ā'blest, *a*, *superl* of *able*

Āb'li gāte, *v t* [Lat *ab* and *ligare*, to tie] To tie up so as to hinder from [*Obs*]

Āb'li gā'tion, *n* A tying up from *Smart*

Ab lig'ū rī'tion (rish'un), *n* [Lat *abligurition*, from *abligurire*, from *ab* and *ligurire*, *lingere*, to lick] Prodigal expense for food *Johnson*

Āb'lo cāte, *v t* [Lat *ablocare*, from *ab* and *locare*, to let out, from *locus*, place] To let out to hire, to lease *Cowel's Inter Jur*

Āb'lo cā'tion, *n* The act of leasing or letting out to hire *Bailey*

A blōom', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *bloom*] In a blooming state *Masson*

Ab-lūde', *v t* [Lat *abludere*, from *ab* and *ludere*, to play] To be unlike, to differ from [*Obs*] *Hall*

Āb'lu ent, *a* Washing clean, cleansing by water or other liquid

Āb'lu ent, *n* [Lat *abluens* p pr of *abluere* to wash away, from *ab* and *luere* (*lavere*, *lavare* Gr *λαύειν*, to wash] (*Med*) Something reputed to have the power of purifying the blood a detergent

Ab lū'tion (lū'shun), *n* [Lat *ablutio*, from *abluere*, Fr *ablution* See ABLUENT]
1 The act of washing, *specifically*, the washing of the body as a preparation for religious duties, practiced in many countries
2 The water used in cleansing "Cast the *ablutions* in the main" *Pope*
3 (*Rom Cath Church*) A small quantity of wine and water, which is used to wash the chalice and the priest's fingers after the communion, and which then, as containing portions of the consecrated elements, is drunk by the priest *Ed. patrol*

Ab lū'tion a ry, *a* Pertaining to ablution

Ab lū'vi on, *n* [L Lat *abluvio*, from *abluere* See ABLUENT] That which is washed off *Dwight*

Ā'bly, *adv* In an able manner, with great ability

Āb'ne gāte, *v t* [Lat *abnegare*, from *ab* and *negare*, to deny, Sw *neka*, to deny] To deny and reject *Wm H Seward*

Āb'ne gā'tion, *n* [Lat *abnegatio*, Fr *abnegation*] A denial, a renunciation
With *abnegation* of God, of his honor, and of religion they may retain the friendship of the court *Anon*

Āb'ne-gā'tive, *a* Denying, renouncing, negative [*Rare*] *Clarke*

Āb'ne-gā'tor, *n* One who abnegates, denies, or rejects any thing *Sandys*

Āb'net, *n* [Heb *abnēt*, from the radical *bānat*, to bind, with Aleph prosthetic Cf Per & Get *band*, Skt *bandha*, band, belt] The girdle of a Jewish priest *Kitto*

Āb'no-dāte, *v t* [Lat *abnodare*, from *ab* and *nodus*, knot] To cut knots from *Blount*

Āb'no-dā'tion, *n* The act of cutting away the knots of trees *Bailey*

Ab-nôr'mal, *a* [Lat *abnormis*, irregular, from *ab* and *norma*, rule] Not conformed to rule, contrary to any law or system, irregular. *Dwight*

Ab nôr'mi ty, *n* [L Lat *abnormitas*. See *infra*] The state or quality of being abnormal, irregularity, deformity *Bailey*

Ab nôr'mous, *a* Abnormal, irregular. [*Obs*]
A character of a more *abnormous* cast than his equally suspected coadjutor *State Trials*

A bōard', *adv* [Prefix *a*, for *on*, and *board*] Within a ship, vessel, or boat.
To fall aboard (*Naut*), to strike a ship's side — *Aboard main tack*, an order to draw a corner of the mainsail down to the chess-tree *Totten*

A bōard', *prep* 1 On board of, as, to go *aboard* a ship
2 Across, athwart [*Obs and rare*]
Nor iron bands *aboard*
The Pontic Sea by their huge navy cast *Spenser*

A bōd'ance, *n* [From *bode*] An omen [*Obs*]

A bōde', *pret* of *abide*

A-bōde', *n* [From *abide*, pret *abode*]
1 Stay or continuance in a place for a longer or shorter time
And with her fled away without *abode* *Spenser*
2 A place of continuance, a dwelling, a habitation
We will come and make our *abode* with him *John* xiv 23
3 An omen, a prognostication [*Obs*]
High-thundering Juno's husband stirs my spirit with true *abodes* *Chapman*

A bōde', *v t* [See BODE] To foreshow *Shak*

A bōde', *v i* To be an omen *Dryden*

A bōde'ment, *n* [From *bode*] An ominous presentiment "*Abodements* must not now affright us" *Shak*

A-bōd'ing, *n* Presentiment, prognostication

Ab'o lēte, *a* Old, out of use [*Obs*]

A bŏl'ish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ABOLISHED, *p pr* & *vb n* ABOLISHING] [Fr & Pr. *abolir*, Lat *abolescere*, *abolere*, from *ab* and *olescere*, *olere*, to grow] To put an end to, to terminate, to do away with, hence, to annul or destroy, to make void to annihilate, as, to *abolish* laws, contracts, rites, and the like, to *abolish* slavery
His quick instinctive hand
Caught at the hilt, as to *abolish* him *Tennyson*
Syn — To abrogate, annul, do away with, set aside revoke repeal cancel annihilate nullify — To ABOLISH, REPEAL ABROGATE, REVOKE ANNUL NULLIFY These words have in common the idea of setting aside by some overruling act *Abolish* applies particularly to things of a permanent nature such as institutions usages customs &c as, to *abolish* monopolies serfdom slavery, &c *Repeal* describes the act by which the legislature of a state sets aside a law which it had previously enacted *Abrogate* was originally applied to the repeal of a law by the Roman people and hence when the power of making laws was usurped by the emperors, the term was applied to *their* act of setting aside the laws Thus it came to express that act by which a sovereign or an executive government sets aside laws ordinances regulations treaties conventions &c *Revoke* denotes the act of recalling some previous grant which conferred power privilege &c as, to *revoke* a decree to *revoke* a power of attorney &c Thus, also we speak of the *revocation* of the Edict of Nantes *Annul* is used in a more general sense denoting simply to take void as to *annul* a contract, to *annul* an agreement &c *Nullify* is an old word recently revived in this country and applied to the setting of things aside either by force or by total disregard as to *nullify* an act of Congress

A bŏl'ish a ble, *a* [Fr *abolissable*] Capable of being abolished

A bŏl'ish er, *n* One who abolishes

A bŏl'ish-ment *n* [Fr *abolissement*] The act of abolishing abrogation, destruction *Hooker*

Āb'o lī'tion (lish'un), *n* [Lat *abolitio*, Fr *abolition*] The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished an annulling abrogation utter destruction as the *abolition* of the slave trade, the *abolition* of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, &c

☞ The application of this word to persons is now unusual or obsolete

Āb'o lī'tion ism (lish'un izm), *n* The principles or measures of abolitionists *Wilberforce*

Āb'o lī'tion ist *n* A person who favors the abolition of any institution especially slavery

Āb'o lī'tion ize, *v t* To imbue with the principles of abolitionism *Bartlett*

Ā bŏl'lā, *n* [Lat *abolla*, Gr *ἀβόλλα*, *ἄβολος*, from *a* intens and *βάλλειν*, to throw] A military robe of thick woolen stuff in use among the ancient Greeks and Romans *Wm Smith*

A bō'mā, *n* A large serpent in the marshes of South America *Craig*

Ab o mā'sum, *n* [N Lat *abomasum*, *abomasus*, from *ab* and *omasum*, bullock's tripe] (*Anat*) The fourth stomach of a ruminant animal

A-bŏm'i na ble, *a* [Lat *abominabilis*, Fr *abominable* See ABOMINATE]
1 Worthy of, or causing, imprecation or abhorrence, very hateful, detestable, loathsome, execrable, odious
All monstrous, all prodigious things, *abominable* *Milton*
2 Excellent, superior, excessive [*Obs*]
Farel by Sesu [Jesu]! O, there is the most *abominable* seer [cheer] *Webster* 1807
☞ Juliana Berners, lady prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, informs us that, in her time, "a *bomynable* syght of monkes" was elegant English for "a large company of friars" *G P Marsh*

A-bŏm'i-na-ble-ness, *n* The quality or state of being abominable, hatefulness

A-bŏm'i na bly, *adv* In an abominable manner, very odiously, detestably.

A-bŏm'i-nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ABOMINATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ABOMINATING] [Lat *abominare*, *abominari*, to deprecate as ominous, abhor, curse, from *ab* and *omen*, foreboding, O Fr *abominer*, Pr *abominar*] To turn from as ill omened, to hate in the highest degree, as if with religious dread, to abhor, to detest, as, to *abominate* all impiety.
Syn — To hate, abhor, loathe, detest See HATE

A bŏm'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *abominatio*, Fr *abomination*]
1 The act of abominating, extreme hatred, abhorrence, detestation
His new subjects have nothing in so great *abomination* as those whom they hold for heretics *Swift*
2 That which is abominable or detestable, any thing hateful, wicked, or shamefully vile "Antony, most large in his *abominations*" *Shak*
3 That which causes pollution or wickedness of any kind "Ashtaroth, the *abomination* of the Sidonians" 2 *Kings* xxiii 13
Syn — Detestation loathing, disgust, aversion, loathsomeness, odiousness

A bŏn', *adv* Above [*Scot and Prov Eng*]
The lift *abon* was still as death *P J Bailey*
The ecling fair that rose *abon* *J R Drake*

A-bōrd', *n* [Fr *abord* See *infra*] Manner of accosting, address *Chesterfield*

A-bōrd', *v t* [Fr *aborder*, from *bord*, It, Sp, Pg *bordo*, O Sax *bord*, O H Ger *bort*, rim, brim, or side of a vessel] To approach, to come to, to accost [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Āb'o rĭg'i nal, *a* [Lat *ab* and *origo* origin, q v] First original, primitive, as, the *aboriginal* tribes of America
Their [the Biscayners'] language is accounted *aboriginal* *Swinburne*

Āb'o rĭg'i nal, *n* An original inhabitant, one of the aborigines

Āb'o rĭg'i nēs, *n pl* [Lat *Aborigines*, from *ab* and *origo*, especially the first inhabitants of Latium, those who originally (*ab origine*) inhabited Latium or Italy] The first inhabitants of a country

A bōrt'ment, *n* [See ABORT] Abortion [*Obs*]

A bōr'sive *a* Same as ABORTIVE [*Obs*]

A bōrt' (2), *v i* To miscarry in birth *Herbert*

A bōrt', *n* [Lat *abortare*, from *abortus*, p p of *aboriri*, from *ab* and *oriri*, to rise, to be born] An abortion [*Obs*] *Burton*

A bōr'tient, *a* [Lat *abortiens*, p pr of *aborire* See ABORT] (*Bot*) Sterile, barren *Ogilvie*

A-bor'tion (bōr'shun) *n* [Lat *abortio*]
1 The act of miscarrying the expulsion of an immature product of conception, miscarriage
2 The immature product of an untimely birth
3 (*Bot*) An imperfect formation, or the non formation of an organ *Loudon*
4 Any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity, or any thing which fails in its progress, before it is matured or perfect, as, his attempt proved an *abortion*

A bōr'tive, *a* [Lat *abortivus* See ABORT]
1 Brought forth in an immature state imperfectly formed or developed rudimentary, hence failing or coming to naught, before it is complete fruitless producing nothing "Thou dash marked, *abortive*, rooting hog *Shak* "An *abortive* enterprise" *Prescott*
Abortive as the first-born bloom of spring
Nipped with the lagging rear of winter's frost *Milton*
2 Pertaining to abortion as, *abortive* vellum, made of the skin of an abortive calf
3 (*Med*) Procuring or causing abortion, as, *abortive* medicines *Parr*

A bōr'tive, *n* 1 That which is brought forth or born prematurely an abortion *Shak*
2 (*Med*) That which is thought to produce abortion *Dunglison*

A bōr'tive ly *adv* In an abortive or untimely manner, immaturely

A bōr'tive ness, *n* The state of being abortive, a failing in the progress to perfection or maturity *Ogilvie*

A-bōrt'ment, *n* An untimely birth [*Obs*]
Those deserted mineral riches must ever be buried as lost *abortments* *Bacon*

A bound', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ABOUNDED, *p pr* & *vb n* ABOUNDING] [Lat *abundare*, to overflow, abound, from *ab* and *unda* wave, stream, crowd, Fr *abonder*, It *abondar*, *abundar*, Sp *abundar*, It *abbondare*]
1 To be in great plenty, to be very prevalent.
Where sin *abound'd* grace did much more *abound* *Rom* v 20
2 To be copiously supplied, — followed by *with* or *in* as, to *abound with* provisions, to *abound in* good things

A bout', *prep* [A S *abutan*, *abuton*, *onbutan*, *onbuton*, *ymbutan*, *ymbeutan*, about, around, from *butan*, *buton*, *butun*, *buta*, *bute*, without, on the outside compounded of prefix *be* and *utan*, *uton*, outward, the latter is to be deduced from *ut*, *ute*, out, without, abroad. Cf BUT]

1. On the exterior part or surface of; on every side of, all over or around, in a circle surrounding; round

Bind them *about* thy neck *Prov* iii 3

2. Over or upon different parts of, through or over in various directions, here and there in.

Roving still *about* the world *Milton*

3. In contiguity or proximity to, not far from, in connection with, nigh, near, in place, time, quantity, or the like, — hence, much used in inexact or approximative statements

He went out *about* the third hour *Matt* xxi 3
There fell *about* three thousand *Lu* xxxii 28.

4 In concern with, engaged in, dealing with, occupied upon, hence, before a verbal noun or an infinitive, ready to, on the point or verge of, in act of.

I must be *about* my Father's business *Luke* ii 49
Paul was now *about* to open his mouth *Acts* xviii 14

5 Relating to, concerning, with reference to, touching "To treat *about* thy ransom." *Milton.*

A bout', *adv* **1** On all sides, around.

And all *about* found desolate *Milton*

2 In circuit, around the outside, following or measuring the exterior surface or edge, as, a mile *about*, and a third of a mile across.

3 Here and there, around, in one place and another, in movement

Wandering *about* from house to house 1 *Tim* v 13

4 Nearly, approximately, with close correspondence, in manner, degree, &c, as, *about* as cold, *about* as high

5 To a reversed position, in the opposite direction, around, as, to face *about*, to turn one's self *about*

To come about, to occur in the order of things, to take place — *To bring about*, to cause to take place to accomplish — *To go about*, to undertake, to prepare one's self, to endeavor

A bout'-slĕdge, *n.* The largest hammer used by smiths *Weale*

A bŏve' (a bŭv'), *prep* [A S *abufan*, above, from *bufan*, *bufon*, above, compounded of prefix *be* and *ufan*, *ufon*, *uta*, above, Ger *oben*]

1. Higher in place

The fowls that fly *above* the earth *Gen* i 20

2 Superior to in any respect, surpassing, beyond, as, things *above* comprehension, *above* mean actions.

I saw in the way a light from heaven *above* the brightness of the sun *Acts* xxvi 13

3 More in number, quantity, or degree than.

Hananiah feared God *above* many *Neh* vii 2
He was seen by *above* five hundred brethren 1 *Cor* xv 6

A bŏve', *adv* **1** In a higher place, overhead, in or from heaven, as, the clouds *above*

Every good gift is from *above* *Jas* i 17

2 Before in rank or order. "That was said *above*." *Dryden*

3 Higher in rank or power, as, he appealed to the court *above*.

Above all, before every other consideration, chiefly, in preference to other things — *Above* is often used elliptically as an adjective by omitting the word *mentioned*, *quoted*, or the like, as, the *above* observations, the *above* reference, the *above* articles

A bŏve'-bōard, *adv* Above the board or table, hence, in open sight, without trick, concealment, or deception.

☞ This expression is said by Johnson to be borrowed from gamesters, who, when they change their cards, put them hands under the table

A bŏve'-çīt'ed, *a* Cited before, in the preceding part of a book or writing

A-bŏve'-dĕck, *a* On deck, and hence, without artifice *Smart*

A bŏve'-mĕn'tioned, *a* Mentioned before

A-bŏve'-said, *a* Mentioned or recited before

A bŏve'-stāirs, *adv* On the floor above

Ăb'ra-ca dăb'rā, *n.* A cabalistic word among the ancients It was written in successive lines in the form of an inverted triangle, each line being shorter by a letter than the one above, till the last letter A formed the apex of the triangle at the bottom. It was supposed to have power to cure certain diseases At present the word is used chiefly in jest to denote something without meaning

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

A brāde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* ABRADED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* ABRADING] [Lat *abrudere*, to scrape off, from *ab* and *radere*, to scrape, shave.] To rub or wear off, to waste by friction. *Hale.*

A brāde', *v t* Same as ABRAID *Spenser*

Ā'bra hăm'ic, *a* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch, as, the *Abrahamic* covenant. *Mason*

Ā'bra ham-it'ic al, *a.* Relating to Abraham *Ogilvie*

Ā'bra-ham-măn, *n* One of a set of impostors who wandered over England, after the dissolution of the religious houses, feigning lunacy for the sake of obtaining alms *Nares.*

To sham Abraham to feign sickness *Goldsmith*

A brāid', *v t* [A-S. *abreduan*] To awake, to arouse [*Obs*]

For fear lest her unwares she should *abraid* *Spenser*

A brăy'chi-an, *n* [Gr. *a* priv. and *βράγχος*, *βόγχος*, *βραγχιον*, *βρόγχιον*, pl. *βραγχια*, *βρόγχια*, branchiæ, the gills of fishes] (*Zool*) One of an order of annelids, so called because the species composing it, including worms and leeches, have no external organs of respiration. *Brande*

A-brăy'chi ate, *a* (*Zool*) Having no gills *Owen*

A brāge', *a* [See ABRADE] Made clean by rubbing [*Obs*] "An *abrase* table" *B Jonson*

Ab ra'zion (ab rā'zhun), *n.* [Lat *abrasio*, Fr *abrasion* See ABRADE]

1 The act of abrading, wearing, or rubbing off

2 The substance rubbed off *Berkley*

3 (*Med*) A superficial excoriation, with loss of substance under the form of small shreds *Dunglison*

A brăum', *n* [Ger , from *abräumen*, to take away, remove.] A red ochre used to darken mahogany *Simmonds*

A brăx'as, *n* [A name devised by the heretic Basilides, containing those Greek letters which, according to the numeral system then in use, stood for 365, and expressing the all pervading spirits of the universe]

1 A mystical word engraved on gems among the ancients

2 A gem or stone thus engraved

A brāy', *v t.* To start up, to awaken [*Obs*] "He out of sleep *abrayed*" *Spenser*

Ăb'ra-zīt'ic, *a* (*Min*) Not effervescing when melted before a blowpipe *Ogilvie*

A brĕast' (a brĕst'), *adv* [Prefix *a* and *breast*]

1 Side by side, with breasts in a line, as, two men rode *abreast*

2 (*Naut*) Opposite to, off, over against, — with *of*, as *abreast* of Mont uk Point

3 At the same time, simultaneously [*Obs*]

Abreast there with began a convocation *Fuller*

Ăb're nounçe', *v t* To renounce, to reject [*Obs*]

They *abrenounce* and cast them off as though they hated them *Latimer*

Ăb're-nūn'çi ā'tion (shĭ ā'shun), *n* [L Lat *abrenuntiatio*, from *abrenuntiare*, compounded of *ab* and *renuntiare* See RENOUNCE] Absolute renunciation or denial [*Obs*]

An *abrenunciation* of that truth which he so long had professed, and still believed *Fuller*

A brĕp'tion *n* [Lat. *abreptus*, to snatch away, from *ab* and *rapere*, to snatch] A carrying away, the state of being seized and carried away

A brey roir' (ā-broo-ywŏr'), *n* [Fr *abreuvoir*, a watering place, from *abreuver*, to water, for *abuver*, Pr *abeurar*, Sp *abevrar*, It *abbeverare*, from Lat *ad* and *bibere*, to drink]

1. A receptacle for water *Jodrell*

2 (*Masonry*) The joint between stones, to be filled with mortar *Gwilt*

Ā'bri cock, *n* See APRICOT

A bridge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ABRIDGED, *p pr* & *vb n* ABRIDGING] [Fr *abreger*, Pr *abrenqar*, *abrocar*, *abriar* See ABBREVIATE]

1 To make shorter, to shorten

To what purpose serve these *abridged* cloaks? *W Scott*

2 To shorten or contract by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense in substance, to epitomize, as, Justin *abridged* the history of Trogus Pompeius

3 To lessen, to diminish, as, to *abridge* labor, to *abridge* power or rights

4 To deprive, to cut off, — followed by *of*, and formerly by *from*, as, to *abridge* one of his rights

5 (*Math*) To reduce to a more simple expression, as a compound quantity or equation.

A bridg'er, *n* One who abridges

A bridg'ment, *n* **1** That which abridges or cuts short [*Obs*] "Look where my *abridgment* comes" [i e, that which cuts short my speech] *Shak*

2 That which diminishes, a reduction or deprivation, as, an *abridgment* of expenses, an *abridgment* of pleasures

3 An epitome or compend of a book, as, an *abridgment* of some history

4 A dramatic performance which crowds the events of years into a few hours

What *abridgment* have you for this evening? What mask? What music? *Shak*

Syn. — ABRIDGMENT, COMPENDIUM, EPITOME, ABSTRACT, SYNOPSIS An *abridgment* is made by omitting the less important parts of some larger work, as, an *abridgment* of a dictionary A *compendium* is a brief exhibition of a subject, or science, for common use, as, a *Compendium* of American Literature An *epitome* corresponds to a *compendium*, and gives briefly the most material points of a subject as, an *epitome* of history An *abstract* is a brief statement of a thing in its main points A *synopsis* is a bird's-eye view of a subject, or work in its several parts

A-brōach', *v. t* [See *infra*] To let out, as liquor from a cask, to broach, to tap [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

A-brōach', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *broach*, q v]

1 Broached, letting out or yielding liquor, or in a condition for letting out, as, a cask is *abroach*

Hogsheads of ale were set *abroach* *W Scott*

2. Hence, in a state to be diffused or propagated. "Set mischief *abroach*" *Shak.*

A-brōad' (a brawd'), *adv.* [Pref. *a* and *broad*, q v.

1 At large, widely, without confinement within narrow limits, over a wide space, as, a tree spread its branches *abroad*. "The fox roams far *abroad*." *Prior.* Hence,

2 Beyond or out of a house, camp, or other inclosure, as, to walk *abroad*.

I went to St James', where another was preaching in the court *abroad* *Evelyn*

3 Beyond the bounds of a country, in foreign countries, as, to go *abroad* for an education, we have broils at home and enemies *abroad*.

4 Before the public at large, extensively.

He began to blare *abroad* the matter *Mark* i 45.

Ăb'ro-ga-ble, *a* Capable of being abrogated.

Ăb'ro-gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ABROGATED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* ABROGATING] [Lat *abrogare*, to abolish repeal, from *ab* and *rogare*, to ask, require, propose, Fr *abroger*] To annul by an authoritative act, to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor, — applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs, &c.

Let us see whether the New Testament *abrogates* what we so frequently see in the Old *South*

Whose laws like those of the Medes and Persians, they can not alter or *abrogate* *Burke*

Syn. — To abolish, annul do away, set aside, revoke, repeal, cancel, annihilate See ABOLISH

Ăb'ro gate, *a* Abrogated or annulled. [*Obs*]

Ăb'ro gā'tion, *n* [Lat *abrogatio*, Fr *abrogation*] The act of abrogating, repeal by authority *Hume.*

A brōod', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *brood*, q v] In the act of brooding [*Obs*] *Sancroft*

A brōok' (27), *v t* [Prefix *a* and *brook*, q v] To brook, to endure [*Obs*] *Shak.*

•Ab ro-tō'na nŭm, *n* [Gr *ἀβρότονον* and *ἄβροτονον*] Lat *abrotonum*, N Lat *abrotanum*, Fr *abrotone*] (*Bot*) A species of artemisia (*A abrotanum*), commonly called *southernwood* *Loudon*

Ab rŭpt', *a* [Lat *abruptus*, p p of *abrumpere*, to break off, fr *ab* and *rumpere*, to break, Fr *abrupt*]

1 Broken, steep, craggy, as rocks, precipices, and the like, precipitous "Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*" *Thomson*

2 Without notice to prepare the mind for the event sudden "Your *abrupt* departure" *Shak*

3 Having sudden transitions from one subject to another, unconnected

The *abrupt* style, which hath many breaches *L Jonson*

4 (*Bot*) Suddenly terminating *Gray*

Syn. — Sudden, unexpected, hasty, rough, blunt; disconnected, broken

Ab rŭpt', *n* [Lat *abruptum*] An abrupt place, [*Rare*] "Over the vast *abrupt*" *Milton.*

Ab rŭpt', *v t* To tear off or asunder [*Obs*] "Till death *abrupts* them" *Browne.*

Ab rŭp'tion (rŭp'shun), *n* [Lat *abruptio*, Fr *abruption*] A sudden breaking off, a violent separation of bodies *Woodward.*

Ab-rŭpt'ly, *adv* In an abrupt manner, without giving notice, or without the usual forms, suddenly.

Abruptly pinnate (*Bot*), pinnate without an odd leaflet at the end *Gray*

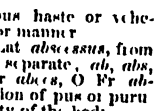

Ab-rŭpt'ness, *n* **1** The state of being abrupt or broken, craggedness, steepness

2 Suddenness unceremonious haste or vehemence, as, *abruptness* of style or manner

Ăb'sçess, *n* , *pl* ABSCESSES [Lat *abscessus*, from *abscedere*, to go away, depart, separate, *ab*, *abs*, and *cedere*, to go off, retire, Fr *abcès*, O Fr *absces*, *absce*] (*Med*) A collection of pus or purulent matter in an accidental cavity of the body.

Ab-sçĕs'sion (sĕsh'un), *n.* [See ABSCESS] An abscess [*Obs*] *Burrough.*

Ab sçind', *v t* [Lat. *abscindere*, from *ab* and *scindere*, to rend, cut] To cut off [*Rare*] "Two syllables . . . *abscinded* from the rest" *Johnson.*

Ăb'sçiss, *n* , *pl* ABSCISSES See ABSCISSA.

Ab sçis'sa, *n* , *pl* Lat ABSCISSÆ, Eng ABSCISSAS, [Lat *abscissus*, p p of *abscindere*, Fr *abscisse*. See ABSCIND] (*Geom*) One of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilineal coordinate *axes* When referred to two intersecting axes, one of them called the axis of abscissas, or of X, and the other the axis of ordinates, or of Y, the *abscissa* of the point is the distance cut off from the axis of X by a line drawn through it and parallel to the axis of Y When a point in space is referred to three axes having a common intersection, the *abscissa* may be the distance measured parallel to either of two of them, X or Y, the distance on a parallel to the third, Z, being called the ordinate *Abscissas* and ordinates taken together are called coordinates *Diagram & Prel* — O X or P Y is the *abscissa* of the point P of the curve, O Y or P X its ordinate, the intersecting lines O X and O Y being the axes of abscissas and ordinates respectively, and the point O their origin.

Ab sçis'sion (-sĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat *abscissio*, Fr *abscission* See ABSCIND]

1 The act or process of cutting off "Not to be cured without the *abscission* of a member." *Taylor.*

2. The state of being cut off. *Browne*

3 (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech, when, having begun to say a thing, a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood Thus, "He is a man of so much honor and candor, and such generosity — but I need say no more"

Ab scond', *v. i* [*imp & pp* ABSCONDED, *p pr. & vb. n.* ABSCONDING] [Lat *abscondere*, to hide, from *ab, abs*, and *condere*, to lay up, O Fr *absconder*]

1. To retire from public view, to secrete one's self, — used especially of persons who withdraw to avoid a legal process, as, an *absconding* debtor.

2. To hide, withdraw, or be concealed.

The Armot *absconds* in winter *Ray*

Ab-scond', *v. t.* To hide or conceal [*Rare*] *Bentley*

Ab scond'ance, *n* Concealment *Phillips*

Ab scond'er, *n* One who absconds

Ab'sence, *n* [Lat *absentia*, Fr *absence*, Pr. *ab sencia, absensa*. See ABSENT]

1 A state of being absent or withdrawn from a place or from companionship

The advantage of his *absence* took the king *Shak.*

2 Want, destitution "In the *absence* of conventional law" *Kent*

3 Inattention to things present heedlessness "Reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind" *Addison*

To conquer that abstraction which is called *absence* *Landor*

Ab'sent, *a* [Fr & Pr *absent*, Lat *absens*, p pr of *absum, abesse*, to be away from, from *ab* and *sum, esse*, to be]

1 Withdrawn from, or not present in, a place "Expecting *absent* friends" *Shak.*

2 Inattentive to what is passing, heedless.

What is commonly called an *absent* man is commonly either a very weak or a very affected man *Chesterfield*

Syn. — ABSENT, ABSTRACTED These words both imply a want of attention to surrounding objects, but for different causes We speak of a man as *absent* when his thoughts wander from present scenes or topics of discourse, we speak of him as *abstracted* when his mind (usually for a brief period) is strongly drawn off to some remote object or train of thought, and is thus prevented from giving attention to what is going on around him *Absence* of mind is usually the result of loose habits of thought, *abstraction* commonly arises either from engrossing interests and cares, or unfortunate habits of association

Ab sĕnt', *v. t* [*imp & p p.* ABSENTED, *p pr & vb n* ABSENTING]

1 To take or withdraw to such a distance as to prevent intercourse, — used with the reciprocal pronoun

If after due summons any member *absents* himself, he is to be fined *Addison*

2 To cause the absence of [*Rare*] "Go — for thy stay not free, *absents* thee more" *Milton*

Ab'sen tā'ne ous, *a* [Low L *absentaneus* See ABSENT] Pertaining to absence, habitually absent *Bailey*

Ab'sen tā'tion (tā'shun), *n* The act of absenting one's self *Warfield*

Ab'sen tee', *n* One who absents himself from his country, office, post, or duty, and the like, *especially* a landholder who lives at a distance from his estate, as, an Irish *absentee* *Edgeworth*

Ab'sen tee'ism, *n* The state or habit of an absentee, absence from duty or station, the practice of living at a distance from one's estate

Ab sĕnt'er, *n* One who absents himself

Ab sĕnt'ment, *n* A state of being absent *Barrow*

Ab sinthe', *n* [Fr] A cordial of brandy flavored with wormwood *Beschrelle*

Ab sin'thi an, *a* [From *absinthium*] Of the nature of wormwood *Randolph*

Ab sin'thi āte, *v. t* To impregnate with wormwood *Ogilvie*

Ab sin'thi-ā'ted, *p a* [Lat *absinthiatus* See *infra*] Impregnated with wormwood

Ab sinth'ine, *n* (*Chem*) The bitter principle of wormwood, or *Artemisia absinthium* *Gregory*

Ab sin'thi-ous, *n* [Lat *absinthium*, Gr ἀψίνθιον, ἄψινθος, Fr *absinthe*, Pr *absenti*] (*Bot*) The common wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*), a bitter plant, used as a tonic

Ab'sis, *n.* See APSIS

Ab sist', *v i* [Lat *absistere*, to withdraw *ab* and *sistere*, to stand] To stand or leave off, to relinquish [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ab sist'ence, *n.* [Lat *absistens*] A standing off

Ab'so lūte (30), *a* [Lat *absolutus*, p p of *absolvere*, Fr *absolu*, Pr *absolut* See ABSOLVE]

1. Completed, or regarded as complete, finished, perfect, total, as, *absolute* perfection, *absolute* beauty.

So *absolute* she seems,
And in herself complete *Milton*

2. Freed or loosed from any limitation or condition, uncontrolled, unconditional, as, *absolute* authority, and *absolute* monarchy, an *absolute* promise or command.

3. Positive, clear, certain. [*Rare*]

The color of my hair he can not tell,
Or answers, dark at random, white, be sure,
He's *absolute* on the figure, five or ten,
Of my last subscription *Mrs Browning*

4. Authoritative, peremptory. [*Rare*]

The peddler stopped, and tapped her on the head,
With *absolute* forefinger, brown and ringed *Mrs Browning*

5. Loosed from, or unconnected by, dependence on any other being, self existent, self sufficing

☞ In this sense God is called *the Absolute* by the Theist The term is also applied by the Pantheist to the universe, or the total of all existence, as only capable of relations in its parts to each other and to the whole, and as dependent for its existence and its phenomena on its mutually depending forces and their laws

6 Capable of being thought or conceived by itself alone, unconditioned, unrelated

☞ It is in dispute among philosophers whether the term, in this sense, is not applied to a mere logical fiction or abstraction, or whether *the Absolute*, as thus defined, can be known or apprehended by the human intellect — "To Cusa we can indeed articulately trace, word and thing, the recent philosophy of the *Absolute*" *Sir Wm Hamilton*

7 (*Chem*) Pure, unmixed, as, *absolute* alcohol

8 (*Gram*) Not immediately dependent on the other parts of the sentence in government, as, the case *absolute*.

Absolute equation (*Astron*), the sum of the optic and eccentric equations — *Absolute terms* (*Alg*), such as are known or which do not contain the unknown quantity *Davies & Peck* — *Absolute space* (*Physics*) space considered without relation to material objects or limits *Davies & Peck*

Syn — Positive, peremptory, certain, unconditional, arbitrary despotic

Ab'so lūte ly, *adv* In an absolute, independent, or unconditional manner, wholly, positively

Ab'so lūte-ness, *n* The quality of being absolute, independence of every thing extraneous, complete ness, positiveness *Wright*

Ab'so lū'tion (lū'shun), *n.* [Fr *absolution*, Lat *absolutio* See ABSOLVE]

1 (*Civ Law*) An acquittal, or sentence of a judge declaring an accused person innocent

2 (*Rom Cath Church*) A remission of sin pronounced in favor of one who makes due confession thereof *Hook*

☞ In the English and other Protestant churches this act is regarded as simply declaratory

3 (*Scot Church*) A declaration of some judicatory, that a person is released from his liability to ecclesiastical punishment *P Lyc*

4 The freedom with which words fall or are delivered in speech [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Ab'so lū'tism, *n* 1 State of being absolute, or principles of absolute government

The element of *absolutism* and prelacy was controlling *Palfrey*

2 Doctrine of absolute decrees *Ash*

Ab'so-lū'tist, *n* One who is in favo of an absolute government

Ab'so-lū-tist'ic, *a* Pertaining to absolutism

Ab sŏl'u to ry, *a* [Lat *absolutorius*, Fr *absolutoire*] Absolving, that absolves "An *absolutory* sentence" *Ayliffe*

Ab sŏlv'a ble, *a* That may be absolved

Ab sŏlv'a-to ry, *a* [From *absolve*] Containing absolution, pardon, or release, having power to absolve *Coty n*

Ab sŏlve' (ab sŏlv'), *v t* [*imp & p p* ABSOLVED *p pr & vb n* ABSOLVING] [Lat *absolvere*, from *ab* and *solvere*, to loose, Pr *absolver, absolvre*, Fr *absoudre* See SOLVE]

1 To set free or release from, as from some obligation, debt, or responsibility, or from that which subjects a person to a burden or penalty, as, to *absolve* a person from a promise, to *absolve* an offender which amounts to an acquittal and remission of his punishment

2 To finish, to accomplish [*Obs*]

The work begun, how soon
Absolved *Milton*

3 To resolve or explain [*Rare*] "We shall not *absolve* the doubt" *Browne* "*Absolve* we this" *Young*

Syn — To ABSOLVE, EXONERATE ACQUIT We speak of a man as *absolved* from something that binds his conscience or involves the charge of wrong doing, as to *absolve* from allegiance or from the obligation of an oath, to *absolve* from the imputation of criminal conduct We speak of a person as *exonerated* when he is released from some burden which had rested upon him, as to *exonerate* from suspicion, to *exonerate* from blame or odium We speak of a person as *acquitted*, when a decision has been made in his favor, either by a jury or by disinterested persons, as, *acquitted* of all participation in the crime

Ab-sŏlv'er, *n* One who absolves

Ab'so nant, *a* [Lat *ab* and *sonans*, p pr of *sonare*, to sound] Discordant, contrary, opposed to *consonant* "*Absonant* to nature" *Quarles*

Ab'so-nāte, *v t* To avoid [*Obs*] *Ash*

Ab'so nous, *a* [Lat. *absonus*, from *ab* and *sonus*, sound]

1 Untunable, unmusical *Fotherby*

2 Opposed, contrary "*Absonous* to our reason" *Glanville*

Ab-sŏrb' (25), *v t* [*imp & p p.* ABSORBED, *p pr & vb n* ABSORBING] [Lat *absorbere*, from *ab* and *sorbere*, to suck in, draw in, Fr *absorber*]

1 To drink in, to suck up, to imbibe, as a sponge, or as the lacteals of the body *Bacon*

2 Hence, to swallow up, or overwhelm, to engross or engage wholly, as, *absorbed* in study or the pursuit of wealth

3 To take up by cohesive, chemical, or any molecular action, as when charcoal *absorbs* gases So heat, light, and electricity are *absorbed* or taken up in the substances into which they pass *Nichol.*

Syn. — To ABSORB, ENGROSS, SWALLOW UP, ENGULF These words agree in one general idea, that of *completely taking up* They are chiefly used in a figurative sense, and may be distinguished by a reference to their etymology We speak of a person as *absorbed* (*lit*, drawn in as by a whirlpool) in study or some other employment of the highest interest We speak of a person as *engrossed* (*lit*, seized upon in the *gross*, or wholly) by something which occupies his whole time and thoughts, as the acquisition of wealth, or the attainment of honor We speak of a person (under a stronger image) as *swallowed up* and lost in that which completely occupies his thoughts and feelings, as in grief at the death of a friend or in the multiplied cares of life We speak of a person as *engulfed* in that which (like a gulf) takes in all his hopes and interests, as, *engulfed* in misery, *engulfed* in ruin

Lethean gulfs receive them as they fall,
And dark oblivion soon *absorbs* them all *Cowper.*

Too long hath love *engrossed* Britannia's stage,
And sunk to softness all our tragic rage *Tickell.*

Should not the sad occasion *swallow up*
All other cares! *Addison*

And in destruction's river
Engulf and *swallow up* *Sir J Sidney*

Ab-sŏrb'a bil'i-ty, *n* A state or quality of being absorbable

Ab sŏrb'a ble, *a* [Fr *absorbable*] Capable of being imbibed or swallowed *Kerr*

Ab sŏrb'ent, *a* [Lat *absorbens*, p pr of *absorbere*, Fr *absorbant*] Imbibing, swallowing

Absorbent ground (*Paint*), a ground prepared for a picture, chiefly with distemper or water colors by which the oil is immediately absorbed, and thus the work hastened *Brande*

Ab-sŏrb'ent, *n* **1** (*Med*) Any substance which absorbs liquids as sponge, &c, or which absorbs the acidity of the stomach, as magnesia, chalk, &c, or which serves to dry up humors, &c *Dunglison*

2 (*Physiol*) One of certain agents or vessels through which the processes of absorption go on, as the lacteals and other kindred parts in the animal system, the extremities of the roots of plants, &c *Carpenter*

Ab'sor bi'tion (bish'un), *n* Absorption [*Obs*] *Ogilvie*

Ab sôrpt', *p p* [L *absorptus*] Same as ABSORBED "*Absorpt* in care" *Pope*

Ab sôrp'tion (sôrp shun) *n* [Lat *absorptio*, Fr *absorption* See ABSORB]

1 The act or process of being absorbed and made to disappear by mechanical means, as, the *absorption* of bodies in a whirlpool *Nichol*

2 The process or act of being made passively to disappear in some other substance, through molecular or other invisible means as the *absorption* of light heat, electricity, &c Also, in living organisms through the vital processes of nutrition and growth specifically, (*a*) The imbibition by the tissues of nutritive material, (*b*) the removal from them of excrementitious substances by the blood vessels and lymphatics, (*c*) the passage from without into the blood vessels or lymphatics of any liquid whatever

3 Intire engrossment or occupation of mind, as, *absorption* in some employment

Ab sôrpt'ive, *a* [Fr *absorptif*] Having power to absorb or imbibe *Darwin*

Ab sorp tiv'i ty, *n* The power or capacity of absorption, as, the *absorptivity* inherent in organic beings *Dana*

Ab'sque hōc [Lat, without this, that, &c] (*Law*) The technical words of denial used in traversing what has been alleged, and is repeated

Ab stāin', *v i* [*imp & pp* ABSTAINED, *p pr & vb n* ABSTAINING] Norm Fr *abstenir*, Fr *abstenir*, *abstenir*, Sp *abstener* Lat *abstinere* to keep from, from *ab, abs* and *tenere*, to hold] To forbear, or refrain, voluntarily and especially from an indulgence of the passions or appetites

Who *abstains* from meat that is not gaunt? *Shak*

Syn — To refrain forbear, withhold, deny one's self give up, relinquish

Ab-stāin'er, *n* One who abstains

Ab stĕ'mi-oŭs, *a* [Lat *abstemius*, from *ab, abs*, and *temetum*, strong wine, made a protracted form for *temum*, equiv to *μέθυ*, Skr root *tim*, and *tim*, to be wet]

1 Sparing in diet, refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks, temperate abstinent.

Instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious* *Arbuthnot.*

2 Sparingly used, or used with temperance, as, an *abstemious* diet

3 Devoted to, or spent in, abstinence "One *abstemious* day" *Pope.*

4 Promotive of abstemiousness. [*Rare*]

Such is the virtue of the *abstemious* well *Dryden.*

☞ In early English this word denoted merely abstaining from wine, as it does in French

Under his special eye
Abstemious I grew up and thrived amain *Milton*

Ab-stē'mi ŏŭs-ly, *adv.* In an abstemious manner, temperately.

Ab-stē'mi-ŏŭs-ness, *n* The quality of being abstemious, temperate, or sparing in the use of food and strong drinks.

☞ This word expresses a greater degree of abstinence than *temperance* It differs from *abstinence* because the latter may be temporary

Ab-stĕn'tion, *n* [Fr *abstention* See ABSTAIN] The act of holding off or restraining *Bp Taylor*

Ab-stērge' (14), *v t.* [Fr & Pr *abstergier*, Lat *abstergere*, from *ab*, *abs*, and *tergere*, to wipe *Tergere* may have a common origin with the A-S *drigan*, *dryggan*, *drugan*, to dry, to rub dry, to wipe, O. Sax *druknan*, O H Ger *trukanjan*, *truckanôn*, H. Ger *trocknen*, Icel *thurka*, Sw *torka*, Gr τρυγεῖν, A-S *drig*, *dryg*, Eng *dry*, O H Ger *trukan*, H. Ger *trocken*] To make clean by wiping, to cleanse by lotions or similar applications [*Rare*] *Johnson*

Ab-stēr'gent, *a* [Lat *abstergens*, p pr of *abstergere*, Fr *abstergent.*] Serving to cleanse, detergent

Ab-stērse', *v t* To cleanse by wiping, to wipe clean, to absterge *Browne*

Ab-stēr'sion, *n.* [N Lat *abstersio*, Fr *abstersion* See ABSTERGE] The act of wiping clean, or a cleansing by lotions or similar applications.

The task of ablution and *abstersion* having been performed *W Scott*

Ab-stēr'sive, *a* [Fr *abstersif*, Pr. *abstersiu*] Having the quality of cleansing *Bacon*

Ab-stēr'sive, *n.* Something cleansing. [*Rare*]

The strong *abstersive* of some heroic magistrate *Milton*

Ăb'sti-nençe, *n* [Lat *abstinentia*, Fr *abstinence*, Pr. *abstinencia*, *abstinensa*] The act or practice of abstaining, voluntary forbearance of any action, *especially* the refraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal propensities

The *abstinence* from a present pleasure that offers itself is a pain, nay, oftentimes, a very great one *Locke*

Penance, fasts, and *abstinence*,
To punish bodies for the soul's offense *Dryden.*

Total abstinence, an entire refraining from intoxicating liquors

Ăb'sti-nen cy, *n* Same as ABSTINENCE [*Rare*]

Ăb'sti nent, *a.* [Lat *abstinens*, p pr of *abstinere*, Fr. and Pr *abstinent* See ABSTAIN] Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink *Bean & Fl*

Ăb'sti-nent, *n* (*Eccl. Hist*) One of a sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century, and which opposed marriage, condemned the use of flesh meat, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings

Ăb'sti nent ly, *adv* With abstinence

Ab-stôrt'ed, *a* [Lat *ab*, *abs*, and *tortus*, p p of *torquere*, to twist] Forced away

Ab străct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ABSTRACTED *p pr* & *vb n* ABSTRACTING. [Lat *abstractus*, p p of *abstrahere*, to draw from or separate, from *ab*, *abs*, and *trahere*, which is the English *draw*, q v., Fr *abstraire*]

1 To draw from or separate, as, to *abstract* an action from its evil effects

He was incapable of forming any opinion or resolution *abstracted* from his own prejudices *W Scott*

2 To draw off in respect to interest or attention, as, his mind was wholly *abstracted* by other objects

3 To separate, as ideas, by the operation of the mind, to consider by itself, to contemplate separately, as a quality or attribute. *Whately*

4 To epitomize or reduce *Watts*

5 To take secretly for one's own use from the property of another, to purloin, as, to *abstract* goods from a parcel, or money from a bank *Hornlt.*

6 (*Chem*) To separate, as the more volatile parts of a substance, by distillation

☞ In this sense *extract* is now more generally used

Ab străct', *v i* To perform the process of abstraction. [*Rare*]

I own myself able to *abstract* in one sense *Berkeley*

Ăb'stract (8) nop , § 130), *a* [Lat *abstractus*, Fr *abstrait*, Pr *abstrait* See *supra*]

1. Distinct from something else, separate

2 Withdrawn from the concrete, or from particulars, separate, as, an *abstract* subject, hence, difficult, abstruse, refined. *Locke*

A concrete name is a name which stands for a thing; an *abstract* name is a name which stands for an attribute of a thing A practice has grown up in more modern times, which, it not introduced by Locke, has gained currency from his example, of applying the expression "*abstract name*" to all names which are the result of abstraction and generalization, and consequently to all general names, instead of confining it to the names of attributes *J S Mill*

An abstract idea (*Metaph*), an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it, as the solidity of marble when contemplated apart from its color or figure — *Abstract terms*, those which express abstract ideas, as beauty, whiteness, roundness, without regarding any subject in which they exist, or *abstract terms* are the names of orders, genera, or species of things, in which there is a combination of similar qualities — *Abstract numbers* (*Math*), numbers used without application to things, as 8, 8, 10, but when applied to any thing, as 6 feet 10 men, they become concrete — *Abstract* or *pure mathematics*, that branch of mathematics which treats of magnitude or quantity, without restriction to any particular species of magnitude, as arithmetic and geometry,—opposed to *mixed mathematics*, which treats of ample properties, and the relations of quantity, as applied to sensible objects, as hydrostatics, navigation, optics, &c

Ăb'stract, *n.* 1. That which comprises or concentrates in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing, or of several things, *specifically*, an inventory, summary, or epitome, as of a treatise, book. "An *abstract* of every treatise he had read " *Watts.*

Man the *abstract*
Of all perfection which the workmanship
Of Heaven hath modeled *Ford*

2 A state of separation from other things, as, to consider a subject in the *abstract*, or apart from other associated things *Wotton.*

Abstract of title (*Law*), an epitome of the evidences of ownership

Syn.—Abridgment, compendium, epitome, synopsis See ABRIDGMENT

Ab străct'ed, *p. a* 1. Separate or disconnected, apart

The evil one *abstracted* stood from his own evil *Milton*

2 Refined or purified "*Abstracted* spiritual love" *Donne*

3 Abstruse, difficult, abstract *Johnson*

4 Inattentive to surrounding objects, absent in mind "An *abstracted* scholar" *Johnson*

Ab-străct'ed-ly, *adv* In an abstracted manner

Ab străct'ed ness, *n* The state of being abstracted *Baxter*

Ab străct'er, *n* One who abstracts, or makes an abstract

Ab străc'tion (-străk'shun), *n* [N. Lat *abstractio*, Fr *abstraction*]

1 The act of abstracting or separating, or the state of being separated

2 (*Metaph*) The act or process of leaving out of consideration one or more properties of a complex object, so as to attend to others, analysis Thus, when the mind considers the form of a tree by itself, or the color of the leaves as separate from their size or figure, the act is called *abstraction*. So, also, when it considers *whiteness*, *softness*, *virtue*, *existence*, as separate from any particular objects.

☞ *Abstraction* is necessary to classification, by which things are arranged in genera and species We separate in idea the qualities of certain objects, which are of the same kind, from others which are different in each, and arrange the objects having the same properties in a class, or collected body

Abstraction is no positive act it is simply the negative of attention *Sir Wm Hamilton*

3 An idea or notion of an abstract, or theoretical nature, as, to fight for mere *abstractions*

4 A separation from worldly objects, a recluse life, as, a hermit's *abstraction*

5 Absence of mind, inattention to present objects, heedlessness

6 The taking surreptitiously for one's own use part of the property of another [*Recent usage*]

7 A separation of volatile parts by the act of distillation *Nicholson*

Ăb'strac-tl'tious (-tish'us), *a* Abstracted or drawn from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation [*Obs*]

Ab-străct'ive, *a* [Fr *abstractif*, Pr *abstractiu*] Having the power of abstracting. "The *abstractive* faculty " *I Taylor*

Ab străct'ive ly, *adv.* In an abstract manner, separately

Ăb'stract ly (8) nop , § 130), *adv* In an abstract state or manner, separately, absolutely, by itself, as, matter *abstractly* considered.

Regularity requires the accent on the first syllable as in *abstract* Yet most orthoepists give it on the second syllable, *abstractly*, which is perhaps more common

Ăb'stract ness, *n.* The state or quality of being abstract See ABSTRACTLY *Johnson*

Ab-strict'ed, *a.* [Lat. *abstrictus.*] Unbound [*Obs*] *Ogilvie*

Ab-strînge', *v t* [Lat *ab* and *stringere*, to strain, bind together, Pr *abstrenher*] To unbind

Ab-strude', *v t* [Lat *abstrudere* See *infra*] To thrust away [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Ab-strūse' (32), *a* [Lat *abstrusus*, p p of *abstrudere*, to thrust away, conceal, from *ab*, *abs*, and *trudere*, to thrust, Fr *abstrus.*]

1. Concealed or hidden.

The eternal eye whose sight discerns
Abstrusest thoughts *Milton*

2 Remote from apprehension, difficult to be comprehended or understood. "*Abstruse* points in philosophy " *Locke.*

Ab strūse'ly, *adv.* In an abstruse manner, obscurely

Ab-strūse'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being abstruse. *Boyle*

Ab-strū'sion, *n* [Lat *abstrudere*, *abstrusus*] The act of thrusting away *Ogilvie.*

Ab-strū'si ty, *n* Abstruseness, that which is abstruse. [*Rare.*] *Browne*

Ab-sūme', *v t.* [Lat *absumere*, from *ab* and *sumere*, to take] To bring to an end by a gradual waste, to consume *Boyle.*

Ab-sümp'tion (-sümp'shun), *n.* Waste, destruction [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Ab-sürd' (36), *a.* [Lat. *absurdus*, preceding f one that is deaf, or from that which is dull-sou ing, consequently giving an empty or harsh sou offending the ear, incongruous; *ab* and *surd* deaf, not listening, dull sounding ; Fr. *absur* Opposed to manifest truth, inconsistent with son, or the plain dictates of common sense; log ly contradictory.

'Tis phrase *absurd* to call a villain great.
This proffer is *absurd* and reasonless.

Syn.—Foolish; irrational, ridiculous; preposter inconsistent, incongruous —ABSURD, IRRATIONAL, F ISH, PREPOSTEROUS Of these terms, *irrational* is weakest, denoting that which is plainly inconsistent the dictates of sound reason, as, an *irrational* co of life *Foolish* rises higher, and implies either a per sion of that faculty, or an absolute weakness or fa of mind, as, *foolish* enterprises *Absurd* rises higher, representing a person as deaf to the voice of son, and his opinion or conduct as opposed to the dict of common sense, as, an *absurd* scheme, an *absurd* pothesis, an *absurd* argument, &c *Preposterous* still higher, and supposes an absolute *inversion* in order of things, or, in plain terms, a "putting of cart before the horse," as, a *preposterous* suggest *preposterous* conduct, a *preposterous* regulation or l

Ab-sürd', *n* An act of absurdity. [*Rare.*]

This arch *absurd* that wit and fool delights

Ab sürd'i ty, *n* [Fr *absurdité.*] 1 The qua of being absurd or inconsistent with obvious tr reason, or sound judgment "The *absurdity* of actual idea of an infinite number." *Lo*

2. That which is absurd

His travels were full of *absurdities* *John*

☞ In this sense it has a plural

Ab sürd'ly, *adv.* In an absurd manner.

Ab-sürd'ness, *n* The same as ABSURDITY.

A-bŏ'ssa, *n* The head of the Abyssinian chur

A-bŭn'dançe, *n* [Lat *abundantia*, Fr *abondance* Pr *abondantia*, *abondancia*, *abundansa.*] An ov flowing fullness, ample sufficiency, great plen — strictly applicable to quantity only, but so times used of number

It is lamentable to remember what *abundance* of noble bl hath been shed with small benefit to the Christian state *Rale*

Syn.—Exuberance, plenteousness, plenty, copio ness, overflow, riches, affluence, wealth — AB DANCE, PLENTY, EXUBERANCE These words rise u each other in expressing the idea of fullness *Ple* denotes a sufficiency to supply every want, as, *ple* of food, *plenty* of money, &c *Abundance* expres more, and gives the idea of superfluity or excess, *abundance* of riches, an *abundance* of wit and hum Often, however, it only denotes plenty in a high deg *Exuberance* rises still higher, and implies a burst forth on every side, producing great superfluity or dundance, as, an *exuberance* of mirth, an *exuberanc* animal spirits, &c

Whose grievance is satiety of ease,
Freedom their pain, and *plenty* their disease *Ha*
At the whisper of thy word,
Crowned *abundance* spreads my board *Crash*

A-bŭn'dant, *a* [Lat. *abundans*, p pr of *abunda* Fr *abondant*. See ABOUND] Fully sufficie plentiful

Thy *abundant* goodness shall excuse
This deadly blot in thy digressing son *Sh*

Syn.—Ample, plentiful, copious, plenteous, e berant, overflowing, rich See AMPLE

Abundant number (*Math*), one, the sum of wh aliquot parts exceeds the number itself Thus, 1, 2 4, 6, the aliquot parts of 12 make the number of 16 T is opposed to a *deficient* number, as 14, whose aliq parts are 1, 2, 7, the sum of which is 10, and to a *perf* number, which is equal to the sum of its aliquot par as 6, whose aliquot parts are 1, 2, 3

A bŭn'dant ly, *adv* In a sufficient degree, full amply, plentifully

A bŭs'a ble, *a* That may be abused.

A bŭ'sage, *n* Abuse [*Obs*] *Whate*

A bŭse' (bŭz'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* ABUSED, *p pr vb n.* ABUSING] [Fr *abuser*, Pr & Sp *abusar*, *abusare*, from Lat *abusus*, p p of *abuti*, from and *uti*, to use q. v]

1 To make an ill or improper use of, to use i to misuse, to use with bad motives, to wrong pu poses, or in a wrong way, as, to *abuse* one's rig or privileges, to *abuse* words

They that use this world as not *abusing* it 1 *Cor.* vii

2 To treat rudely, or with reproachful languag to maltreat, to revile.

3 To deceive or impose on

Their eyes red and staring, cozened with a moist cloud, a *abused* by a double object *Bp Taylo*

Syn —To maltreat, injure, deceive, cheat, revil reproach, vilify

A bŭse', *n* [Lat. *abusus*, Fr. & Pr. *abus*, Sp., Pg., It *abuso*. See *supra*]

1 Ill use, improper treatment or employmen application to a wrong purpose, as, an *abuse* of o natural powers, an *abuse* of civil rights, or of re gious privileges, *abuse* of advantages, an *abuse* words

Liberty may be endangered by the *abuses* of liberty, as w as by the *abuses* of power *Madiso*

2 A corrupt practice or custom, as, the *abus* of government

3. Rude speech, reproachful language addresse to a person; contumely, reviling words. *Milto*

4. Violation of a female. [*Obs*]

After the *abuse* he forsook me *Sidney*

5 Deceitful practice; deception. [*Obs*]

Though such a person may have the good fortune to admire a good man and a wise, yet it is an ill disposition, and makes him liable to every man's *abuse*. *By Taylor*

Syn.—Invective; contumely, reproach; scurrility, insult, opprobrium.—ABUSE, INVECTIVE These words, as here compared, are applied to the language of insult uttered under different circumstances of excitement *Abuse* is generally prompted by anger, and vented in words; *invective* is more frequently used in writing, or in public debate *Abuse* generally takes place in private quarrels; *invective* in discussions before the public *Abuse* is the weapon of the vulgar, *invective* is the instrument of the higher orders

I, dark in light, exposed
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong *Milton*
And more to make him publicly despised,
Libels, *invectives*, railing rhymes were sowed
Among the vulgar to prepare his fall *Daniel*

A būse′fŭl, *a.* Using or practicing abuse, abusive [*Rare*] *Bp Barlow*

A bū′ser, *n* One who abuses in speech or behavior

A bū′sion (a bū′zhun), *n* [Lat *abusio*, O Fr *abusion*, Pr, *abuzio*, It. *abusione*] Evil or corrupt usage, reproach, deception, abuse [*Obs*] *Spenser*

A-bū′sive, *a.* [N Lat *abusivus*, Fr *abusif*]

1. Practicing abuse, offering harsh words or ill treatment, as, an *abusive* author, an *abusive* fellow

2 Containing abuse, or being the instrument of abuse, rude, reproachful, scurrilous "An *abusive* lampoon" *Johnson*

3 Tending to deceive [*Rare*] "An *abusive* treaty" *Bacon*

4 Perverted, misapplied, improper

I am necessitated to use the word Parliament improperly, according to the *abusive* acceptation thereof for these latter years *Fuller*

Syn.—Reproachful, scurrilous, opprobrious, insolent, insulting, injurious, offensive, revilin.

A bū′sive-ly, *adv* In an abusive manner, rudely, reproachfully

A bū′sive ness, *n* The quality of being abusive, rudeness of language, or violence to the person

Pick out of mirth, like stones out of thy ground,
Profaneness, filthiness, *abusiveness* *Herbert*

A būt′, *v. i.* [*imp & p p* ABUTTED, *p pr & vb n* ABUTTING.] [Fr *aboutir*, O Fr *abouter*, from *bout*, end, extremity, from A S *butan*, without, on the outside, L Lat *abuttare* See ABOUT and BUT, *n*] To terminate or border, to be contiguous, to meet

A būt′ment, *n* That on which a thing abuts, or that which meets or abuts on any thing Hence, the solid part of a pier or wall, &c, which receives the thrust or lateral pressure of an arch, or from which it immediately springs *Gwilt*

A-būt′tal, *n* The butting or boundary of land, particularly at the end, a head land *Spelman*

A-būt′ter, *n.* One who, or that which, abuts, as, the *abutters* on a street

Ăb′vo lāte, *v t* [Lat *ab* and *volare*, to fly] To fly from [*Obs*] *Ash*

Ăb′vo lā′tion, *n* The act of flying away

A bȳ′, *v t & i* [A-S *abycgan*] To pay, to atone to give satisfaction [*Obs*]

His life for due revenge should dear *aby* *Spenser*

A-bȳ̆sm′ (a bĭzm′), *n* [O Fr *abysme*, N Fr *abîme*, Pr *abisme*, Sp & Pg *abismo*, a superl of the Lat. n *abyssus*, Gr ἄβυσσος See ABYSS] A gulf, an abyss "Into the *abysm* of hell" *Shak*

A bȳ̆s′mal, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, an abyss, bottomless, unending

Geology gives one the same *abysmal* extent of time that astronomy does of space *Carlyle*

A-bȳ̆ss′, *n* [Lat *abyssus*, ἄβυσσος, prop adj, bottomless, from *a* priv and *βυσσός*, depth, bottom, Ionic for *βυθός*]

1. A bottomless depth a gulf, hence, any deep, immeasurable space, and, *specifically*, hell, or the bottomless pit "Ye powers and spirits of this nethermost *abyss*" *Milton*

Thy throne is darkness, in the *abyss* of light. *Milton*

2 (*Her*) The center of an escutcheon.

He bears azure a fleur de lis, in *abyss* *Encyc*

☞ This word, in its leading uses, is associated with the cosmological notions of the Hebrews, having reference to a supposed illimitable mass of waters from which our earth sprung, and beneath whose profound depths the wicked were punished *Encyc Brit*

A-bȳ̆s′mal, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, an abyss

☞ The *abyssal zone* (*Physical Geog*), one of the belts or zones into which Sir E Forbes divides the bottom of the sea in describing its plants animals, &c It is the one furthest from the shore, embracing all beyond one hundred fathoms deep

Ăb′ys-sĭn′i an, *a.* [N. Lat. *Abyssinia*, *Abassinia*, Ar. *habashun*, pl. *habshānun*, Abyssinians, Ethiopians, Abyssinia, Ethiopia,—from *habasha*, to collect or congregate.] Belonging to Abyssinia, or its inhabitants.

Ăb′ys-sĭn′i an, *n* A native or an inhabitant of Abyssinia,—*specifically*, a member of the Abyssinian church.

A-cā′ci-ă (a-kā′shĭ-ă), *n.* [Lat. *acacia*, Gr *ακακία*, from *ἀκή*, point, originally the name of a thorny tree, found in Egypt, Fr *acacia*, Pr *acassia*]

1 (*Bot*) A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, usually with thorns and pinnate leaves, and of an airy, elegant appearance.

☞ The *Acacia* grows in all the tropical parts of both the old world and the new, and also in Australia and Polynesia A few species only are found in temperate climates

2 (*Med*) The inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *Mimosa Nilotica*

A-cā′ci an (a kā′shĭ an), *n.* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect in the early church, so called from their leaders, Acacius, bishop of Cæsarea, and Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople Some of them maintained that the Son was only a similar, not the same, substance with the Father others, that he was not only a distinct but a dissimilar substance

Ăc′a-dēme′, *n* An academy [*Obs*] "Our court shall be a little *academe*" *Shak* See ACADEMY

Ăc′a dē′mi-al, *a.* Pertaining to an academy [*Obs*]

Ăc′a dĕ′mi-an, *n* A member of an academy, university, or college *Marston*

Ăc′a-dĕm′ic, } *a.* [Lat *academicus*, Fr *aca-*
Ăc′a-dĕm′ic al, } *demique* See ACADEMY]

1 Belonging to the school or philosophy of Plato, as, the *Academic* sect

2 Belonging to an academy or other institution of learning "*Academic* courses" *Warburton* "*Academical* study" *Berkeley*

Ăc′a dĕm′ic, *n* **1** One holding the philosophy of Socrates and Plato *Hume*

2 A student in a college or university *Wells*

Ăc′a-dĕm′ic-al-ly, *adv* In an academical manner

Ăc′a dĕm′ic-als, *n pl* The articles of dress prescribed or usually worn in an academy or other institution of learning

Ăc′a-de mī′cian (mĭsh′un), *n* [Fr *academicien*] A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences, particularly, a member of the French Academy

A-căd′e mĭsm, *n* The doctrine of the academic philosophy *Barter*

A căd′e-mĭst, *n* [Fr *academiste*] A member of an academy for promoting arts and sciences, also, an academic philosopher

A-căd′e my, *n* [Fr *academie*, Lat *academia*, Gr *ακαδημεια*]

1 A garden or grove near Athens, belonging to a person named Academus, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences hence, the school of philosophy of which Plato was head

2 A school, or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a university, or college, and a common school

3 A place of education of high rank, a college or university

4 A society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences in general, or of some particular art or science, as, the French *Academy*

5 An institution for the cultivation and promotion of the fine arts, or some branch of science, as, an *academy* of arts, &c

Academy figure (*Paint*) a drawing usually made with black and white chalk on tinted paper, after the living model *Brande*

A cā′di an, *a* Pertaining to Acadia, or Nova Scotia

A′ca jŏu, *n* [Fr See CASHEW] The Cashew nut tree *Simmonds*

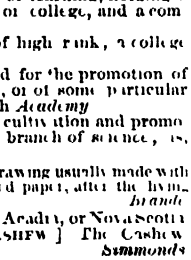

Medusa

Ăc′a leph, } *n pl* ACALEPHS, ACALEPHÆ, and
Ăc′a lē′phæ, } ACALEPHANS [Gr *ακαλήφη*, a nettle] (*Zoöl*) A radiate animal of the class Medusæ, or jelly fishes,—so called from the stinging or nettling power they possess and exercise Sometimes called *sea nettles*

Ăc′a lē′phoid, *a* [Gr *ακαλήφη*, the nettle jelly fish, and *εἶδος*, form] Resembling the Medusæ, or jelly fishes *Dana*

A căl′y çine, } *a* [Gr *a* priv and *καλυξ*, calyx]
Ăc′a lȳç′i noŭs, } (*Bot*) Without a calyx or flower cup *Gray*

A-căm″p′to-sō̆me, *n* [Gr *a* priv., *κάμπτειν*, to bend, and *σῶμα*, body] One of an order of cirrhipeds, in which the body is enveloped in a shell, and so attached that it can not be unfolded and protruded *Brande*

A-căn′thă, *n.* [Gr *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, from *ακη*, point, and *ἀνθος* shoot, flower]

1. (*Bot*) A prickle.

2 (*Zoöl*) A spine or prickly fin *Pycroft Brit*

3 (*Anat*) The vertebral column, the spinous process of a vertebra *Dunglison*

Ăc′an thā′ceoŭs (thā′shus), *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant

A-căn′thine, *n* [Gr *ακανθινός*, thorny, *ακανθίνη μαστιχη*, the juice of a thorny plant, that furnished a sort of mastic] The sweet juice of ivy buds

A-căn′thine, *a.* [Lat. *acanthinus*, Gr *ακανθινος*, thorny, from *acanthus*, *ἄκανθος*. See ACANTHUS] Pertaining to the plant *Acanthus* The *acanthine* garments of the ancients were made of the down of thistles, or embroidered in imitation of the *acanthus*.

A-căn′thi on, *n.* [Gr] A genus of rodent animals *Ogilvie*

A-can thŏph′er-oŭs, *a* [Gr *ἄκανθα*, spine, and *φέρειν*, to bear] Having, or producing, spines or prickles

Perch

Ăc′an-thŏp′te rўg′i-an, *n* One of an order of fishes having thorny fins

Ăc′an thŏp′te-rўg′i-oŭs, *a.* [Gr *ἄκανθα*, thorn, and *πτερυγιον*, diminutive from *πτέρυξ*, *πτερόν*, wing, feather] (*Zoöl*) Having fins in which the rays are hard and spine like,—a term used to describe an order of fishes *Dana*

A căn′thus, *n*, *pl* Eng ACANTHUSES, Lat ACANTHI [Lat *acanthus*, Gr *ἄκανθος*. Cf ACANTHA]

Acanthus

1 (*Arch*) An ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus,—used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders

2 (*Bot*) A genus of herbaceous prickly plants, found in the south of Europe, Asia Minor, and India

A ca pĕl′la [It] (*Mus*) In church or chapel style,—said of compositions sung in the old church style, without instrumental accompaniment, as, a mass *a capella*, i e, a mass purely vocal

A-căr′i dan, *n* One of a group of small spiders, including the mite and the tick

A căr′poŭs, *a* [Gr *a* priv and *κάρπος*, fruit] (*Bot*) Not producing fruit, unfruitful.

Ăc′a-rūs, *n* [N Lat *acarus*, Gr *τὸ ἄκαρι*, from *ακαρης*, small, indivisible, *a* priv and *κειρειν*, to cut short, shear] A genus of small spiders, embracing the mites and ticks *Baird*

A-căt′a lĕc′tic, *n* [Lat *acatalecticus*, Gr *ακατα ληκτος*, not defective at the end, from *a* priv and *καταληγειν*, to cease] (*Pros*) A verse which has the complete number of syllables without defect or superfluity *Johnson*

A căt′a-lĕc′tic, *a* (*Pros*) Not defective, complete as, an *acatalectic* verse

A căt′a-lep sy, *n* [Gr *ακαταληψια*, from *a* priv and *καταλαμβανειν*, to seize, comprehend] The doctrine held by the ancient Academics and Sceptics that human knowledge never amounts to certainty, but only to probability [*Rare*] *Bacon*

A căt′a-lĕp′tic, *a* [Gr *ακαταληπτος*] Incapable of being certainly comprehended or discovered

A cā′ter, *n* [See CATERER] A caterer [*Obs*]

A cā̆tes′ *n pl* [See CATES] Food, viands [*Obs*]

Ăc′a thĭs′tus, *n* [Lat] A hymn of the ancient Greek church in honor of the Virgin

A çaŭ′lĭne, } *a* [Gr *ἀκαυλος*, from *a* priv and
A çaŭ′line, } *καυλος*, stalk, Lat *caulis*, Ger
A çaŭ′lōse, } *kohl*, Lng *cole*, *cauls flower*.
A çaŭ′loŭs, } See COLE] (*Bot*) Having no stem or caulis, or only a very short one concealed under ground, as the Carline thistle *Gray*

Ac çĕde′, *v i* [*imp & p p* ACCEDED, *p pr & vb n* ACCEDING] [Lat *accedere*, from *ad* and *cedere*, to move, to yield, Fr *accéder*] To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another Hence, to become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty or convention

Another power has *acceded* to the treaty *Johnson*

Syn —To agree, assent, consent, comply, acquiesce

Ac çĕl e rā̆n′do *a* [It] (*Mus*) Gradually increasing in quickness

Ac çĕl′er āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* ACCELERATED, *p pr & vb n* ACCELERATING] [Lat *accelerare*, from *ad* and *celerare*, to hasten, *celer*, quick, Gr *κελλειν* to drive move Fr *accelerer*]

1 To cause to move faster to hasten to quicken the motion or action of to add to the velocity of

2 To add to the natural or ordinary progression of, as, to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, or the progress of knowledge

Syn —To hasten, expedite, quicken, dispatch, forward, advance, further

Accelerated motion (*Mech*) motion with a continually increasing velocity —*Accelerating force*, the force which causes accelerated motion *Nichol.*

Ac çĕl′er ā′tion, *n* [Lat *acceleratio*, Fr *accélération*] The act of accelerating, or the state of being accelerated, increase of motion or action, as, a falling body moves toward the earth with an *acceleration* of velocity

A period of social improvement, or of intellectual advancement, contains within itself a principle of *acceleration* *By Taylor*

Acceleration of the moon (*Astron*), the increase of the moon's mean motion in its orbit, in consequence of which its period of revolution is now shorter than in ancient times *Diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars*, the amount by which their apparent diurnal motion exceeds that of the sun in consequence of which they daily come to the meridian of any place about three minutes fifty-six seconds of solar time earlier than on the day preceding *Acceleration of the planets*, the increasing velocity of their motion, in proceeding from the apogee to the perigee of their orbits *Brande.*

Ac-çĕl'er-a-tive, *a.* Adding to velocity; quickening progression. *Reid.*

Ac-çĕl'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, accelerates, *specifically*, in English usage, a light van for carrying mails between the post-office and railway stations, &c

Ac-çĕl'er-a-to-ry, *a.* Serving to accelerate, or quicken motion, accelerative.

Ac-çĕnd', *v t* [Pr *accendre, acendre,* Lat *accendere,* to kindle, from *ad* and *candere,* to be white, from *ca nere,* to be gray, *canus,* gray, hoary, *candidus,* white, bright, W. *can,* white, bright, Icel *kuda,* Eng to *kindle,* W. *cynnau*] To set on fire, to kindle [*Obs*]

Ac-çĕnd'i-bil'i-ty, *n* Capacity of being kindled, or of becoming inflamed

Ac-çĕnd'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being inflamed or kindled. *Ure.*

Ac-çĕn'sion, *n.* The act of kindling or setting on fire, or the state of being kindled *Locke.*

Ăc'çent, *n* [Lat *accentus,* from *ad* and *cantus,* song, *canere,* to sing, Fr *accent*]

1. A superior force of voice or of articulative effort upon some particular syllable of a word, distinguishing it from the others

☞ Many English words have two accents, the primary and the secondary, differing only in degree, the primary being uttered with a greater stress of voice than the secondary, as in as'pi-ra'tion, where the chief stress is on the third syllable, and a slighter stress on the first, while the second and fourth syllables are wholly unaccented Some words, as an'ti-pes'ti-len'tial, in-com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty, have two secondary or subordinate accents See § 110–126.

2. A mark or character used in writing to regulate the pronunciation

☞ Our ancestors borrowed from the Greek language three of these characters, the acute (´), the grave (`), and the circumflex (~, or ^) In works on elocution, the first is often used to denote the rising inflection, or movement of the voice, the second, the falling inflection, and the third, the compound or waving inflection In dictionaries, spelling-books, and the like the acute accent is used to designate the syllable which receives the chief stress of voice

3 A peculiar or characteristic modulation or modification of the voice, manner of speaking or pronouncing, as, a foreign *accent* "A man of plain *accent*" *Shak* "A perfect *accent*." *Thackeray*

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry *Prior*

4. Words, language, or expressions in general.

Winds! on your wings to Heaven her *accents* bear,
Such words as Heaven alone is fit to hear *Dryden*

5 (*Mus*) A slight stress upon a tone to mark its position in the measure

☞ This is called its *grammatical accent* there is also the *rhythmical accent* serving to mark phrases and sections and the *oratorical,* giving to music the expression called out by feeling

6 (*Math*) (*a*) A mark placed at the right hand of a letter, and a little above it, to distinguish magnitudes of a similar kind expressed by the same letter, but differing in value, as *A', y''* (*b*) (*Trigon*) A mark at the right hand of a number, indicating minutes of a degree, seconds, &c , as, 12′ 27″, i e , twelve minutes twenty seven seconds (*c*) (*Engin*) A mark used to denote feet and inches, as, 6′ 10″ is six feet ten inches

Ac-çĕnt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ACCENTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ACCENTING] To express or note the accent of, to pronounce, utter, or mark with accent.

Accented parts of a measure (*Mus*), those parts of the measure on which the stress falls, as the first and third in quadruple time

Ac çĕnt'or, *n* [Lat. *ad* and *cantor,* singer, from *canere,* to sing]

1 (*Mus.*) One that sings the leading part [*Obs*]

2 (*Zool.*) A genus of birds (so named from their sweet notes), including the hedge sparrow. *Baird.*

Ac-çĕnt'ĭ-al, *a* Pertaining to accent

Ac çĕnt'ĭ-āte (-sĕnt'yĭ āte), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ACCENTUATED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* ACCENTUATING] [L Lat. *accentuare,* Pr *accentuar,* Fr *accentuer.*] To mark or pronounce with an accent or accents.

Ac-çĕnt'ĭ-ā'tion, *n* [L Lat *accentuatio,* Fr *accentuation*] The act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking

Ac-çĕpt', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* ACCEPTED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* ACCEPTING.] [Lat *acceptare,* freq of *accipere,* from *ad* and *capere,* to take, Pr. *acceptar,* Fr. *accepter,* Sp. *aceptar,* Pg *aceitar,* It. *accettare*]

1 To take or receive with a consenting mind, as an offer or present.

If you *accept* them, then their worth is great *Shak*

2. To receive with favor or approbation.

The Lord *accept* thy burnt sacrifices *Ps.* xx 3.

3 To receive or admit and agree to, as, I *accept* your proposal, amendment, excuse,—often followed by *of*]

4. (*Com*) To receive as obligatory and promise to pay, as, to *accept* a bill of exchange. *Bouvier.*

5 In a deliberative body, to receive in acquittance of a duty imposed, as, to *accept* the report of a committee [This makes it the property of the body, and the question is then on its adoption]

To accept service (*Law*), to agree that a writ or process shall be considered as regularly served, when it has not been

Syn.—To receive, take, admit See RECEIVE

Ac-çĕpt'a-ble, *a.* [L. Lat. *acceptabilis,* Fr. *acceptable*] Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure, hence, pleasing to a receiver, gratifying, agreeable; welcome, as, an *acceptable* present.

☞ Formerly, and for a long time, this word and its derivatives, *acceptable* and *acceptableness,* were pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, but the difficulty of the sound and the violation of analogy caused it to be transferred to the second See § 113, and Pron Synop , § 130

Ac-çĕpt'a ble-ness, } *n.* The quality of being ac-
Ac çĕpt'a-bil'i-ty, } ceptable or agreeable to a receiver, or to a person with whom one has intercourse

Ac çĕpt'a-bly, *adv.* In an acceptable manner, in a manner to please or give satisfaction

Ac-çĕpt'ance, *n* 1 The act of accepting, a receiving with approbation or satisfaction, favorable reception, as, work done to *acceptance.*

They shall come up with *acceptance* on my altar *Isa* lx 7

2. (*Com.*) (*a*) An assent and engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay it when due according to the terms of the acceptance (*b*) The bill itself when accepted

3 An agreeing to terms or proposals by which a bargain is concluded and the parties bound, the receipt or taking of a thing bought as that for which it was purchased, or as that agreed to be sent or delivered, or as owner

4 (*Law*) An agreeing to the act or contract of another, by some act which binds the person in law, as, a bishop's taking rent reserved on a lease, made by his predecessor, is an *acceptance* of the terms of the lease, and binds the party

5 The sense in which a word or expression is understood, signification, meaning, acceptation. [*Obs*] See ACCEPTATION

Ac çĕpt'an çy, *n* [See *supra*] Same as ACCEPTANCE [*Rare*]

Here's a proof of gift,
But here's no proof, sir, of *acceptancy F B Browning*

Ac'çep-tā'tion, *n* 1 A receiving with favor or approbation, a state of being acceptable, favorable regard, kind reception [*Obs*]

This is a saying worthy of all *acceptation* 1 *Tim* i 15
Some things are of great dignity and *acceptation* with God *Hooker*

2 The meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received, as, a term is to be used according to its usual *acceptation.*

My words, in common *acceptation,*
Could never give this provocation *Gay*

Ac çĕpt'er, *n* A person who accepts, *specifically,* who accepts or receives a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay it. See ACCEPTANCE

Ac çĕp'tĭ-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *acceptilatio* , also written separatly, *accepti latio,* from *acceptus,* n *acceptum,* p p of *accipere* (cf ACCEPT), and *latio,* a carrying, from *latus,* p. p of *ferre,* to carry, Fr. *acceptilation*]

1 (*Civil Law*) The verbal release of a debt by a creditor without receiving payment *Bouvier*

2 (*Theol*) Acceptance without payment of full equivalent *Bp. Taylor.*

Ac-çĕp'tion (-sĕp'shun), *n* [Lat *acceptio,* Fr *acception*] Acceptation, the received sense of a word [*Obs*]

Here the word "baron" is not to be taken in that restrictive sense to which the modern *acception* hath confined it *Fuller*

Ac-çĕpt'ive, *a.* Ready to accept [*Obs*]

Ac-çĕpt'or, *n.* One who accepts, *specifically,* in law, one who accepts an order or bill of exchange, an accepter

Ac çĕss', or **Ăc'çess** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat *accessus,* Fr *acces,* Pr *accesso* See ACCEDE]

1 A coming to, or near approach, admittance, admission, as, to gain *access* to a prince.

I did repel his letters, and denied
His *access* to me *Shak*

2 The means or way by which a thing may be approached, as, the *access* is by a neck of land "All *access* was thronged" *Milton.*

3 Admission to sexual intercourse.

During coverture, *access* of the husband shall be presumed, unless the contrary be shown *Blackstone*

4 Increase by something added, addition, as, an *access* of territory [In this sense *accession* is more generally used]

I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue *Milton*

5 A fit of disease, a paroxysm. [In this sense *accession* is generally used]

The first *access* looked like an apoplexy *Burnet*

Ac-çĕs'sa-rĭ-ly, *ad.* In the manner of an accessary

Ac-çĕs'sa-rĭ ness, *n.* The state of being accessary

Ac-çĕs'sa ry, *a.* 1. Additional, accessory.

Amongst many secondary and *accessary* causes that support monarchy, these are not of least reckoning *Milton*

2 (*Law.*) Uniting in, or contributing to, a crime, as, he was *accessary* to rebellion.

☞ Ash accents the antepenult, and this is preferable, from the difficulty of accenting the *first* syllable, as marked by most orthoëpists

Ac çĕs'sa-ry, *n* [See *supra*] (*Law.*) He who is not the chief actor in the perpetration of an offense, nor present at its performance, but in some way *accedes* to or becomes concerned therein, either before or after the deed is committed *Bouvier.*

☞ This word, as used in law, is spelt *accessory* by Blackstone and many others, but in this sense is spelt *accessary* by Bouvier, Burrill, Burns, Whishaw, Dane, and the Penny Cyclopedia, while in its other senses it is spelt *accessory* This distinction is a convenient one, and is here introduced

Ac-çĕss'i-bĭl'i ty, *n.* [Lat. *accessibilitas,* Fr. *accessibilité*] The quality of being accessible, or of admitting approach. *Longhorne.*

Ac-çĕss'i ble, *a* [Lat *accessibilis,* Fr. *accessible.* See ACCEDE] Easy of access or approach; approachable, as, an *accessible* town or mountain.

Their numbers must be few, and it is five to one that they may be *accessible* by a bold and sudden attack *W Scott.*

Ac-çĕs'sĭ-bly, *adv.* In an accessible manner.

Ac çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat *accessio,* Fr. *accession* See ACCEDE]

1 The act of acceding and becoming joined; as, a king's *accession* to a confederacy

2 Increase by something added, that which is added, augmentation, as, an *accession* of wealth or territory

The only *accession* which the Roman empire received was the province of Britain *Gibbon*

3 (*Law.*) A mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance, which receives an addition by growth, or by labor, has a right to the part or thing added, or the improvement, provided the thing is not changed into a different species Thus, the owner of a cow becomes the owner of her calf, but the owner of grapes does not become the owner of the wine made out of them by another *Kent.*

4 The act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity, as, the *accession* of the house of Stuart,—in reference to governments, applied rather to the epoch of a new dynasty, than to individual kings, who are said to *succeed* to a throne

5 (*Med*) The invasion, approach, or commencement of a disease

Syn —Increase, addition, augmentation, enlargement

Ac-çĕs'sion-al (-sĕsh'un-al), *a.* Additional [*Rare.*]

The specific and *accessional* perfections which the human understanding derives from it. *Coleridge*

Ăc'çes sō'rĭ al, *a* Pertaining to an accessory, as, *accessorial* agency, *accessorial* guilt

Ac çĕs'so-rĭ ly, *adv* [See ACCESSORY] In the manner of an accessory, by subordinate means, or in a secondary character

Ac-çĭs'so rĭ-ness, *n* The state of being accessory, or of being or acting in a secondary character

Ac çĕs'so-ry, *a* [Lat *accessorius,* p p. *accessus,* Fr *accessoire*]

1 Aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent, acceding, contributing,—used in a bad sense, as, *accessory* to a riot

2 Additional, accompanying *Hooker.*

☞ Ash and Gray accent the antepenult; and this is not only more regular, but preferable, from the difficulty of accenting the *first* syllable, as marked by most orthoëpists

Ac çĕs'so-ry, *n* [See ACCESSARY] 1 (*Law*) One who is guilty of a felonious offense, though not present at its perpetration, not principally, or as chief actor, but by participation, as by command, advice, or concealment, &c

2 That which belongs to something else as its principal, an accompaniment "The aspect and *accessories* of a den of banditti" *Carlyle*

3 (*Paint*) Any thing that enters into a work of art without being indispensably necessary, as mere ornamental parts *Elmes.*

Syn —Abettor, accomplice, ally, coadjutor See ABETTOR

☞ An accessory *before the fact* is one, who though absent, yet procures, counsels, or commands another to commit a felony, *after the fact,* when one knowing of the felony assists, comforts, or conceals the felon

Ac cĭă'ca-tu-ra (ăt-chak'kă-tōō'rä), *n* [It., from *acciaccare,* to crush, from *acciare,* to hash] (*Mus*) A grace note, one semitone below the note to which it is prefixed *Brande.*

Ăc'çi-dençe, *n* [A corruption of Eng *accidents,* pl of *accident.* See ACCIDENT, No. 2] A small book containing the accidents or rudiments of grammar *Milton.*

Ăc'çi-dent, *n.* [Lat *accidens,* p pr of *accidere,* to happen, from *ad* and *cadere,* to fall, Fr. *accident.* See CASE and CADENCE]

1 An event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation, an event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected, chance; casualty, contingency.

Of moving *accidents* by flood and field *Shak*
Thou can'st not to thy place by *accident*
It is the very place God meant for thee. *Trench*

2 *pl.* (*Gram.*) The properties and qualities of the parts of speech, as gender, number, and case.

3. (*Her*) A point or mark which may be retained or omitted in a coat of arms.

4. (*Log.*) A property or quality of a thing which is not essential to it, as *whiteness* in paper. This word is also applied to all qualities in distinction from *substances*, as *sweetness* and *softness*.

Ac'çi-dĕnt'al, *a.* [Pr. *accidental*, Fr. *accidentel*] **1.** Happening by chance, or unexpectedly; taking place not according to the usual course of things, casual, fortuitous, as, an *accidental* visit.

2. Non-essential, not necessarily belonging, as, songs are *accidental* to a play.

Accidental chords (*Mus*), those which contain one or more tones foreign to their proper harmony — *Accidental colors* (*Opt.*), those which depend upon the affections of the eye, in distinction from those which belong to the light itself They are purely subjective sensations of color which often result from the contemplation of actually colored bodies *Nichol* — *Accidental point* (*Persp*), the point in which a right line, drawn from the eye, parallel to a given right line, cuts the perspective plane, as the point F, where the line E F, parallel to a given line A B, cuts the plane C E D, so called to distinguish it from the principal point, or point of view, where a line drawn from the eye perpendicular to the perspective plane, meets this plane — *Accidental lights* (*Paint*), secondary lights, effects of light other than ordinary daylight, such as the rays of the sun darting through a cloud, or between the leaves of trees, the effect of moonlight, candle-light, or burning bodies *Fairholt*

Syn. — Casual, fortuitous, incidental, contingent, occasional, uncertain — Accidental, Incidental, Casual Fortuitous, Contingent We speak of a thing as *accidental* when it falls to us as by chance, and not in the regular course of things, as, an *accidental* meeting an *accidental* advantage, &c We call a thing *incidental* when it falls, as it were, *into* some regular course of things, but is secondary, and forms no essential part thereof, as, an *incidental* remark, an *incidental* evil, an *incidental* benefit We speak of a thing as *casual*, or *fortuitous*, when it falls out or happens, as it were, by mere chance, without being prearranged or premeditated, as, a *casual* remark or encounter, a "*fortuitous* concourse of atoms" *Ray* We call a thing *contingent* when it is such that, considered in itself, it may or may not happen, but is dependent for its existence on something else, as, the time of my coming will be *contingent* on intelligence yet to be received

Ac'çi-dĕnt'al, *n* **1** Any thing happening accidentally, a casualty.

He conceived it just that *accidentals* . should sink with the substance of the accusation *Fuller*

2 *pl* (*Paint*) Those unusual effects of strong light and shade in a picture produced by the introduction of the representations of artificial light, such as those proceeding from a fire, candle, or the like *Fairholt*

3 (*Mus*) A sharp, flat, or natural, occurring not at the commencement of a piece of music as the signature, but before a particular note

Ac'çi-dĕnt'al-işm, *n* (*Paint*) The effects produced by accidental lights

Ac'çi-den-tăl'i-ty, *n* Same as Accidentalness

Ac'çi-dĕnt'al-ly, *adv* In an accidental manner, unexpectedly, by chance, casually, fortuitously, not essentially

Ac'çi-dĕnt'al-ness, *n.* The quality of being accidental [*Rare*]

Ac'çi-dĕn'ti a-ry (-sĭ-dĕn'shĭ-a-ry), *a* Pertaining to an accidence [*Obs.*] *Morton*

Ac'çi-pĕn'ser, *n.* See Acipenser

Ac çip'i-ent, *n.* [Lat *accipiens*, p pr of *accipere* See Accept] A receiver *Bailey*

Ac çip'i-ter, *n* [Lat *accipiter*, from *accipere*, to receive, take, seize. See Accept.]

1. (*Ornith*) One of an order of rapacious birds.

☞ The *Accipiters* have a hooked bill, and sharp, strongly hooked talons There are three families, represented by the vultures, the falcons or hawks, and the owls *Baird*

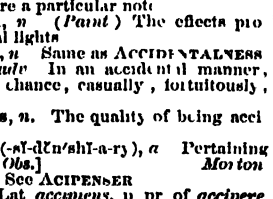
Gyrfalcon

2. (*Surg.*) A bandage applied over the nose, so called from its likeness to the claw of a hawk *Dunglison*

Ac-çip'i trine, *a.* [See *supra.*] Pertaining to or resembling the accipitres.

Ac-çīte', *v. t.* [Lat. *accire*, *accere*, to call for, from *ad* and *ciere*, *citum*, to cite] To call, to cite, to summon. [*Obs.*]

Our heralds now *accited* all that were Endamaged by the Elians. *Chapman*

Ac-clăim', *v. t* [Lat. *acclamare*, from *ad* and *clamare*, to cry aloud, Fr. *acclamer*, Sp. *aclamar*, It. *acclamare*. See Claim, Clamor] [*Rare.*]

1. To honor or meet with applause.

How gladly did they spend their breath in *acclaiming* thee! *Bp Hall*

2. To declare by acclamation, to salute.

While the shouting crowd *Acclaims* thee king of traitors *Smollett*

Ac-clăim', *n.* A shout of applause; acclamation. *Milton.*

Ac'cla-mā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *acclamatio*, Fr. *acclamation.*]

1. A shout, expressive of assent, choice, or approbation.

On such a day, a holiday having been voted by *acclamation*, an ordinary walk would not satisfy the children *Southey.*

2. (*Antiq.*) A representation, in sculpture or on medals, of people expressing joy.

Acclamation medals are those on which laudatory acclamations are recorded *Elmes*

Ac-clăm'a to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or expressing acclamation.

Ac clī'mate, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Acclimated, *p pr* & *vb. n* Acclamating] [Lat *ac*, for *ad*, and *climate*, q v, Fr. *acclimater*] To habituate to a climate not native, as, to *acclimate* settlers, or cattle, or plants.

Ac clī'mate-ment, *n.* Acclimation

Ac'cli-mā'tion, *n.* The process of becoming, or the state of being, acclimated, or habituated to a foreign climate

Ac-clī'ma-tī-zā'tion, *n.* The act of acclimatizing, or inuring to a climate. *Speke*

Ac-clī'ma tize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Acclimatized, *p. pr* & *vb n* Acclimatizing] To inure or accustom to a climate different from that which is natural *Baird*

Ac-clī'ma-tĭze (53), *n* Act of acclimating, or state of being acclimated *Caldwell*

Ac-cliv'i ty, *n* [Lat. *acclivitas*, from *acclivis*, *acclivus*, ascending, *ad* and *clivus*, ascent, Gr κλίτος, from the root *clinare*, Gr κλίνω, to incline] A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending*, in opposition to *declivity*, or a side *descending*, rising ground, ascent

Ac-cliv'ous (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat. *acclivus*] Rising, as a hill with a slope

Ac-cloy', *v t* To fill to satiety, to choke, to fill up See Cloy *Spenser*

Ac-cōast', *v t* [See Coast] To fly along near the earth. [*Obs*]

Whether high towering or *accoasting* low *Spenser*

Ac-coll', *v. t* [O Fr *accoillir*, N Fr *accueillir*, Pr *acolhir*, *acuelhir*, *aculhir*, It *accogliere*, from Lat *ad* and *colligere*, to collect. See Coil] To gather around, to encircle *Spenser.*

Ac'co lāde', *n* [Fr *accolade*, *accoler*, to embrace, O Eng *accol*, from Lat *ad* and *collum*, neck]

1 A ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood, consisting of an embrace and a blow on both shoulders, with a form of words

2 (*Mus*) A brace used to join several parts.

Ac'co lent, *n* [Lat *accolens*, p pr of *accolere*, from *ad* and *colere*, to dwell] A borderer, one who dwells on a border of a country, or near *Ash*

Ac-cŏm'bi-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *ad*, to, and *combinatio*, a combining] The act of combining together

Ac-cŏm'mo-da-ble, *a* [Fr *accommodable*] That may be accommodated, fitted, or made to agree [*Rare*] *Watts*

Ac-cŏm'mo-da ble ness, *n* The condition of being accommodable

Ac-cŏm'mo-dāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Accommodated, *p pr* & *vb n* Accommodating] [Lat. *accommodare*, to adapt, fit, from *ad* and *commodare*, to make fit, to help, *com*, *cum*, with, and *modus*, measure, proportion, Fr *accommoder*]

1 To render fit, suitable, or correspondent, to adapt, to conform, as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances

2 To furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient, as, to *accommodate* a friend with a loan or with lodgings

3 To bring into agreement or harmony, to reconcile, to compose, to adjust, as, to *accommodate* differences

4 To show to be coincident, correspondent or analogous, to apply by way of analogy, as, to *accommodate* prophecy to events

Syn. — To suit, adapt, conform, adjust, reconcile, serve, oblige, assist, aid

Ac cŏm'mo-dāte, *v. i.* To be conformable or adapted [*Rare*] *Boyle*

Ac-cŏm'mo-date, *a.* [Lat *accommodatus*, p p of *accommodare*] Suitable, fit, adapted, as, means *accommodate* to the end *Tillotson*

Ac-cŏm'mo-date ly, *adv.* Suitably, fitly [*Rare*]

Ac-cŏm'mo-date ness, *n* Fitness [*R*] *Hallywell.*

Ac-cŏm'mo-dā'ting, *a* Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation, obliging, as an *accommodating* man

Ac-cŏm'mo-dā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *accommodation*, Lat. *accommodatio.*]

1. The act of fitting or adapting, or the state of being fitted or adapted, — followed by *to* "The organization of the body with *accommodation* to its functions" *Hale*

2 Whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience, any thing furnished for use, — chiefly in the plural, as, the *accommodations* at a public house.

A volume of Shakespeare in each pocket, a small bundle with a change of linen slung across his shoulders an oaken cudgel in his hand, complete our pedestrian's *accommodations.* *W Scott*

3. An adjustment of differences, state of agreement, reconciliation "To come to terms of *accommodation*" *Macaulay*

4. The application of a writer's language, on the ground of analogy, to something not originally referred to or intended.

Many of those quotations from the Old Testament were probably intended as nothing more than *accommodations* *Paley*

5. (*Com*) (*a*) A loan of money, which is often a great convenience. (*b*) A note or a fictitious bill drawn and accepted to raise money on, not *bona fide* given in payment of a debt, but lent merely to accommodate the borrower. *Simmonds. Wharton.*

An *accommodation coach*, or *train*, one running at such times, and making such stoppages, as best to accommodate passengers — An *accommodation ladder*, a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway — An *accommodation bill*, or *note*, one to which a party has put his name without consideration, for the purpose of benefiting or accommodating some other person who is to provide for the bill or note when due *Byles.*

Ac-cŏm'mo-dā'tive, *a.* Furnishing accommodation

Ac-cŏm'mo-dā'tor, *n.* One who accommodates.

Ac-cŏm'pa na ble, *a* [See Accompany] Sociable. [*Obs*] *Sidney.*

Ac-cŏm'pa-ni ment, *n* [Fr *accompagnement*. See Accompany] That which accompanies, something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry, *specifically* (*Mus*), a part performed by instruments, accompanying another part or parts performed by voices, the subordinate part, or parts, accompanying the voice, or a principal instrument, also, the harmony of a figured bass *P Cyc.*

Ac-cŏm'pa nist, *n* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part *Busby*

Ac-cŏm'pa-ny (-kŭm'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Accompanied, *p pr* & *vb n* Accompanying] [Fr *accompagner*, Pr *acompanhar*, Sp *acompañar*, Pg *accompanhar*, It *accompagnare* and *compagnare* See Company] To go with or attend as a companion or associate, to keep company with

The Persian dames,
In sumptuous cars, *accompanied* his march *Glover*

They are never alone that are *accompanied* with noble thoughts *Sidney*

Syn. — To attend, escort, go with — To Accompany, Attend, Escort We *accompany* those with whom we go as companions We *attend* those whom we wait upon or follow We *escort* those whom we attend with a view to guard and protect A gentleman *accompanies* a friend to some public place, he *attends* or *escorts* a lady The disciples at Miletus *accompanied* Paul to the ship, one of the clergy in that quarter at the proper day would expect to be *attended*, at least, if not *escorted*

Ac cŏm'pa-ny (kŭm'-), *v. i.* **1** To be an associate, to keep company *Bacon*

Men say that they will drive away one another, and not *accompany* together *Holland*

2 To cohabit [*Rare*] *Milton.*

3 (*Mus*) To perform the accompanying part in a composition *Moore*

Ac-cŏm'plĭçe (-plĭs), *n* [Lat *ad* and *complex*, Fr. *complice* See Complice and Complex]

1 A co operator or associate in general.

2 (*Law*) An associate in a crime, a partner or partaker in guilt "And thou, the cursed *accomplice* of his treason" *Johnson* It is followed by *with* before a person as, A was an *accomplice with* B in the murder of C Dryden uses it with *to* before a thing "Suspected for *accomplice to* the fire" *Dryden.*

Syn — Abettor, accessory, assistant, associate, confederate, coadjutor See Abettor

Ac-cŏm'plĭçe ship, *n.* The state of being an accomplice *H Taylor.*

Ac'com plĭç'i ty, *n.* The act or state of being an accomplice

Ac-cŏm'plish, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* Accomplished, *p pr.* & *vb n* Accomplishing] [Fr *accomplir*, from Lat. *ad* and *complere*, to fill up, to complete, q v]

1. To fill up entirely, as time; to complete

That He would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolation of Jerusalem *Dan* ix 2

2 To bring to pass, to effect, to perform, to execute fully, to fulfill, as, to *accomplish* a prophecy, a purpose, or a vow

This that is written must yet be *accomplished* in me *Luke* xxii 37

3. To furnish with whatever may serve to render a person or thing complete, &c

The armorers *accomplishing* the knights *Shak.*

It [the moon] is fully *accomplished* for all those ends to which Providence did appoint it *Wilkins*

Syn. — To perform, fulfill realize, effect; effectuate, obtain, complete execute achieve, perfect, equip, furnish — To Accomplish, Effect, Execute, Achieve, Perform These words agree in the general idea of carrying out to some end proposed Their differences will be sufficiently seen from the following examples We *accomplish* an end or object, &c, we *effect* a purpose, we *execute* a design project, plan, &c, we *perform* a work or task, &c, we *achieve* some enterprise or undertaking of importance

Ac-cŏm'plish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being accomplished *Smart*

Ac-cŏm'plished (kŏm'plisht), *p. a.* Complete and perfected, *specifically*, complete in acquirements

as the result usually of training, as, an *accomplished* scholar, an *accomplished* villain.

Then they break forth all together, and show themselves *accomplished* bees *Holland*

Daughter of God and man, *accomplished* Eve *Milton*

Ac cŏm'plish-er, *n* One who accomplishes

Ac-cŏm'plish ment, *n* [Fr *accomplissement*]

1. The act of accomplishing, or carrying into effect, or obtaining a desired object, entire performance, completion, fulfillment, as, the *accomplishment* of an enterprise, the *accomplishment* of a prophecy

2 That which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education, acquirement, attainment "My new *accomplishment* of dancing" *Churchill* "*Accomplishments* befitting a station" *Thackeray*

Ac-compt' (-kownt'), *n* [*Obs*] See ACCOUNT

Ac-compt'a ble, *a* See ACCOUNTABLE

Ac-compt'ant, *n* [*Obs*] See ACCOUNTANT

Ac cŏrd', *n* [Fr *accord*, Pr *acort*, It *accordo*, Pg *acordo*, Sp *acuerdo*, agreement, consent, v Fr *accorder*, Pr *acordar*, from Lat *cor, cordis*, heart, after the analogy of *concors, concordia, discordia*, &c Though in some of its applications it seems to agree in sense with the Lat *chorda*, It *corda*, the string of a musical instrument, it is not to be deduced from it]

1. Agreement or concurrence of opinion, will, or action, consent "A mediator of an *accord* and peace between them" *Bacon*

These all continued with one *accord* in prayer *Acts* i 14

Broken by the *accord* Of rounded-up millions *Byron*

2 Harmony of sounds, the union of different sounds, which is agreeable to the ear, agreement in pitch and tone, as, the *accord* of tones [In this sense it is more usual to employ *concord* or *chord*]

3 Agreement, harmony, or just correspondence of things, as, the *accord* of light and shade in painting *Dryden*

4 Voluntary or spontaneous motion, — preceded by *own* *Macaulay*

That which groweth of its own *accord* thou shalt not reap *Lev* xxv 5

Being more forward of his own *accord* 2 *Cor* viii 17

5 (*Law*) An agreement between parties in controversy, by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit *Blackstone*

Ac cŏrd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ACCORDED, *p pr* & *vb n* ACCORDING]

1 To make to agree or correspond, to suit one thing to another, — followed by *to*

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice *Sidney*

2 To bring to an agreement, as persons, or to settle, adjust, harmonize, or compose, as things, as, to *accord* suits or controversies

All which particulars being confessedly knotty and difficult, can never be *accorded* but by a competent stock of critical learning *South*

When they were *accorded* from the fray *Spenser*

3 To grant as suitable or proper, to concede, as, to *accord* to one due praise "According his desire" *Spenser*

Ac cŏrd', *v i* 1 To agree, to be in correspondence

My heart *accords* with my tongue *Shak*

But proceed as we *accorded* before dinner *W Scott*

2 To agree in pitch and tone

Ac cŏrd'a ble, *a* [Fr] Agreeable, consonant *Gower*

Ac-cŏrd'ance, *n* [O Fr *acordance*, Pr *acordansa*] Agreement with a person, conformity with a thing *Shak*

Syn — Harmony, unison, coincidence

Ac-cŏrd'an cy, *n* The same as ACCORDANCE

Ac-cŏrd'ant, *a* [Fr] Corresponding, consonant, agreeing, agreeable *Shak*

Ac-cŏrd'ant ly, *adv* In accordance or agreement

Ac-cŏrd'er, *n* One that accords, aids, or favors, a helper [*Rare*]

Ac-cŏrd'ing, *p a* In accordance or harmony, agreeable, suitable "The *according* music of a well-mixed state" *Pope*

According to has been called a prepositional phrase, and signifies, in accordance with or, in a manner *according* with, but seems rather to have the participial sense of *agreeing*, followed by *to*, as in the line, 'Hath honored me *according* to his will' — *According as* is an adverbial phrase, of which the propriety has been doubted, but good usage sanctions it

According as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state *Swift*

The land which the Lord will give you *according as* he has promised *Ex* xii 25

Ac-cŏrd'ing ly, *adv* Agreeably, suitably, in a manner conformable.

Behold, and so proceed *accordingly* *Shak*

Syn — Consequently — ACCORDINGLY, CONSEQUENTLY These words indicate a connection between two things, the latter of which is done on account of the former *Accordingly* marks the connection as one of simple accordance or congruity, leading naturally to the result which followed as, he was absent when I called, and I *accordingly* left my card, our preparations were all finished, and we *accordingly* set sail *Consequently* marks a closer connection, that of logical or causal sequence, as, the papers were not ready, and *consequently* could not be signed "Reputation is power, *consequently* to despise is to weaken" *South*

Ac-cŏr'dl-on, *n* [From *accord*.] (*Mus*) A small keyed wind instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds

Ac-cŏr'dl on ist, *n* A player on an accordion *Ogilvie*

Ac-cŏr'po rāte, *v t* [Lat *accorporare, adcorporare*, from *ad* and *corpus*, body] To unite [*Obs*] See INCORPORATE. *Milton*

Ac-cōst' (21), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ACCOSTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ACCOSTING] [Fr *accoster*, Pr & Sp *acostar*, It *accostare*, L Lat *accostare, acostare*, from Lat *ad* and *costa*, rib, side, It, Pg, & Pr, *costa*, Sp *cuesta*, Fr *côte*, rib, side, coast, It *costato*, Sp *costado*, Fr *côte*]

1 To come to the side of, to approach, to draw near to, hence, to speak to, to address

With taunts the distant giant I *accost* *Pope*

2 To border on, to adjoin [*Obs*] "So much [of Lapland] as *accosts* the sea" *Fuller*

Ac-cōst', *v i* To adjoin [*Obs*] "The shores which to the sea *accost*" *Spenser*

Ac cōst'a ble, *a* [Fr *accostable* See ACCOST] Easy of access, affable *Howell*

Ac-cōst'ed, *p a* (*Her*) Side by side, — a term applied to bends, fesses, and the like, when borne between two cottises, cottised

•Ac-couche'ment (a koosh'mŏng), *n* [Fr, from *accoucher*, to deliver a woman, O Fr *acoucer, acolcher, aculcher*, compounded of Lat *ac, ad*, and Fr *coucher*, to lay down, from Lat *collocare*, to lay, put, place, It *colcare*, Pr *colgar*, O Fr *coucer, cucher, couchier, colchar* See COUCH] Delivery in child bed

•Ac-couch eur' (a koosh-ŭr', Sy nop, § 130), *n* [Fr See *supra*] A man who assists women in child birth, a man midwife

•Ac-cou chouse' (a koo shūz'), *n* [Fr] A midwife *Dunglison*

Ac count', *n* [O Eng *accompt*, O Fr *accompt, acompt*, v *acomter, aconter*, Pr *acomtar, acontar*, from Lat *ac, ad*, and *computare*, to sum up, reckon See COUNT]

1 A reckoning, enumeration, or record of some reckoning, as, the Julian *account* of time *Hutton*

A beggarly *account* of empty boxes *Shak*

2 A detached written or printed statement of debts and credits in pecuniary transactions, and also of other things subjected to a reckoning or review, as, to keep one's *account* at the bank

3 A statement in general of reasons, causes, grounds, &c, explanatory of some event, as, no satisfactory *account* has been given of these phenomena Hence, the word is often used simply for *reason, ground, consideration*, &c, as, on no *account*, on every *account*, on all *accounts*

4 A statement of facts or transactions, a relation, narrative, or description, as, an *account* of a battle "A laudable *account* of the city of London" *Howell*

5 A statement and explanation or vindication of one's conduct with reference to judgment thereon

Give an *account* of thy stewardship *Luke* xvi 2

6 An estimate or estimation, as, they are nothing in his *account*

7 Importance, value, advantage, profit, that is, a result worthy of estimation "Men of *account*" *Pope* "To turn to *account*" *Shak*

Account current, a running or continued account between two or more parties, or a statement of the particulars of such an account — *To make account*, to have an opinion or expectation, is a sense now obsolete

This other part *makes account* to find no slender arguments for this assertion out of those very scriptures which are commonly urged against it *Milton*

— *A writ of account* (*Law*) a writ which the plaintiff brings, demanding that the defendant should render his just account or show good cause to the contrary, called also an *action of account* *Cowell*

Syn — Narrative, narration, relation, detail, recital, description, explanation, computation, bill, reckoning, sake, end, reason, advantage, consideration, value, importance — ACCOUNT, NARRATIVE, NARRATION, RECITAL These words are applied to different modes of rehearsing a series of events *Account* turns attention not so much to the speaker as to the fact related, and more properly applies to the report of some single event, or a group of incidents taken as a whole, as an *account* of a battle, of a shipwreck, &c A *narrative* is a continuous story of connected incidents, such as one friend might tell to another, as, a *narrative* of the events of a siege, a *narrative* of one's life, &c *Narration* is usually the same as *narrative*, but is sometimes used to describe the *mode* of relating events, as, his powers of *narration* are uncommonly great In oratory, the word is applied to the narrative part of an oration *Recital* denotes a series of events drawn out into minute particulars, usually expressing something which peculiarly interests the feelings of the speaker, as, the *recital* of one's wrongs, disappointments, sufferings, &c

Ac-count', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ACCOUNTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ACCOUNTING]

1. To reckon, set, or compute. "It was *accounted* to him for righteousness." *Gal.* iii. 6

2. To estimate or hold in opinion, to judge or consider.

Accounting that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead *Heb* xi 19

Ac-count', *v i* 1 To render an account or relation of particulars An officer must *account with* or *to* the treasurer *for* money received

2 To give reasons, to assign the causes; to explain, — with *for*, as, idleness *accounts* for poverty.

3. To render reasons or answer for in a reckoning or judgment, as, we must *account* for the use of our opportunities

To account of, to esteem, to have a regard or affection for, to prize, to value [*Obs*] "He will dearly *account of* all his relations" *Bp Taylor*

Ac count', *a* Accounted [*Obs*] "Was with long use *account* no sin" *Shak.*

Ac-count'a bil'i ty, *n* The state of being accountable, or liable to give account, and to suffer punishment or pay damages for wrong or injury done "The awful idea of *accountability*" *R Hall.*

Ac-count'a-ble, *a* Liable to be called to account, and to suffer punishment or pay damages for wrong or injury done, as, every man is *accountable* to God for his conduct

Syn. — Amenable, responsible

Ac-count'a-ble-ness, *n* The quality or state of being accountable, accountability

Ac-count'a-bly, *adv.* In an accountable manner

Ac-count'ant, *n* A person who is skilled in, or who keeps, accounts, an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts *Bouvier*

Accountant-general the head or superintending accountant in certain public offices Also, an officer in the British court of chancery who receives the money paid into the court, and deposits it in the Bank of England

Ac-count'ant, *a* Accountable [*Obs*] *Shak*

Ac count'ant ship, *n* The office or employment of an accountant

Ac count'-book, *n* A book in which accounts are kept *Swift*

Ac-cŏŭp'le (-kŭp'pl), *v t* [Fr *accopler* See COUPLE] To join together, to unite

The Englishmen *accopled* themselves with the Frenchmen *Hall*

Ac-cŏŭp'le-ment, *n* [Fr *accouplement*] The act of accoupling or connecting in pairs, or that which serves to connect in pairs, junction [*Rare*]

Ac-cou'rage (kŭr'ĭj), *v t* [O. Fr *accoragier*, Cotgrave, *acorager, acoragier*, Roquefort, from Lat *ac, ad*, and Fr *courage* See COURAGE] To encourage [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ac cōurt', *v t* [From *ac, ad*, and *court*, q v] To entertain with courtesy [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ac cous'tre ments, *n pl* Same as ACCOUTREMENTS [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ac cou'ter, } (ak kōō'ter), *v t* [Fr *accoutrer*, O
Ac cou'tre, } Fr *acoutrer*, Pr *acoutrar, acotar*, from Lat *ac, ad*, and Fr *couture, couture*, It *costura* (for *consutura*), seam, sewing, needle work, Fr *coudre*, p p *cousu*, Pr *cozer*, *cusir*, Sp *coser*, *cusir*, Pg *coser*, It *cucire*, to sew, from Lat *consuere*, to sew together, from *con, cum*, with, together, and *suere*, to sew] To furnish with dress, equipage, or equipments to equip, to dress, to array "Both *accoutered* like young men" *Shak.*

In rags *accoutered* are they seen *Dryden*

Upon the word, *accoutered* as I was I plunged in *Shak*

Ac cou'ter-ments, } (kōō'ter-), *n pl* [Fr *accou-*
Ac cou'tre-ments, } *trement*, O Fr & O Eng *accoustrement* See *supra*] Dress, equipage, trappings, *specifically*, the implements of a soldier, except arms and dress

How gay with all the *accouterments* of war! *Philips*

Ac coy', *v t* [O Fr *accoyer, acoiser, acoiser, aquoiser*, from Lat *quietus* See COY]

1 To render quiet, to soothe [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

2 To dishearten or subdue [*Obs*]

Then is your careless courage *accoyed* *Spenser*

Ac crĕd'it, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ACCREDITED, *p pr* & *vb n* ACCREDITING] [Fr *accréditer*, Sp *acreditar*, It *accreditare*, from Lat *accredītus*, p p of *accredere*, to assent to, compounded of *ad* and *credere*, to believe See CREDIT]

1 To give trust or confidence to

His party will protect and *accredit* him, in spite of conduct the most contradictory to their own principles *W Scott.*

2 To receive, as an envoy, in his public character, and give him credit and rank accordingly *Burke.*

3 To send with credentials, as an envoy

They returned to court with no further pretension to power or influence than an ambassador in our days when he returns from the country to which he is *accredited* *J White*

Ac-crĕd'i-tā'tion, *n* That which gives title to credit. [*Rare.*] *R Cumberland.*

Ac crĕs'cence, *n* Gradual growth or increase, accretion [*Rare*]

The silent *accrescence* of belief from the unwatched depositions of a general, never contradicted hearsay *Coleridge*

Ac-crĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *accrescens*, p pr of *accrescere* See *infra*]

1 Growing, increasing *Shuckford*

2 (*Bot*) Growing larger after flowering *Gray.*

Ac-crē'tion (-krē'shun), *n* [Lat *accretio*, Fr *accretion*, from Lat *accrescere*, to increase (Eng *ac-*

crue), from *ad* and *crescere*, to grow. See ACCRUE, INCREASE, and GROW]

1. An increase by natural growth, *especially* the increase of organic bodies by the internal accession of parts *Arbuthnot.*

2 An increase by an accession of parts externally, as, an *accretion* of earth

3 A growing together of parts naturally separate, as of the fingers or toes *Dana*

4 (*Law*) (*a*) The adhering of property to something else, by which the owner of one thing becomes possessed of a right to another, generally, gain of land by the washing up of sand or soil from the sea or a river, or by a gradual recession of the water from the usual water mark (*b*) Gain to an heir or legatee, by failure of a co-heir to the same succession, or a co legatee of the same thing, to take his share *Wharton. Kent*

Ac-crēte', *a* (*Bot*) Grown together

Ac-crē'tive, *a* Increasing by growth, growing, adding to by growth "Their [plants'] *accretive* motion" *Glanville*

Ac-crim'i-nā'tion, *n* [Lat. *ad* and *criminatio*, accusation, from *criminari*, to accuse, *crimen*, accusation, imputation, crime, q v] Accusation [*Rare*]

Ac crōach', *v t* [Fr *accrocher*, from *croc*, *crochet*, hook, Eng *crook*, q v, W *crog*, Ivel *croter*]

1 To hook, or draw to one's self as with a hook

2 (*Law*) To assume the exercise of royal prerogatives [*Obs*] *Blackstone*

Ac-crōach'ment, *n* An encroachment, or attempt to exercise royal power [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ac-crūe' (ak-krōō', 32), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ACCRUED, *p pr* & *vb n* ACCRUING] [Fr *accrue*, s, increase, *accrû*, p p of *accroître*, to increase, from the Lat *accrescere*, It *accrescere*, Pr *acresser*, Pg *accrescer*, Sp *acrecer*, O Fr *acroistre*, *acroistre*, *acreacre*, *acresser* See ACCRETION] To increase, to augment, to arise, proceed, or spring, to be added, as increase, profit, or damage

The great and essential advantages *accruing* to society from the freedom of the press *Junius*

And though power failed, her courage did *accrue* *Spenser*

Ac-crūe', (ak krōō'), *n* Something that accedes to or follows the property of another [*Obs*]

Ac-crū'ment (krōō'), *n* Addition, increase [*Rare*] *Bp Taylor*

Ac'cu bā'tion, *n* [Lat *accubatio*, reclining, from *accubare*, *ad* and *cubare*, to lie down] A lying or reclining on a couch, as practiced by the ancients at their meals, with the head resting on a pillow on the elbow, and the feet of one extended behind the back of another *Browne*

Ac cū'bi tūs, *n* [Lat See ACCUMB] (*Arch*) A room annexed to large churches as a place of repose for the clergy *Weale*

Ac cūmb', *v i* [Lat *accumbere*, from *ad* and the root *cumbere*, for *cubare*, to lie down] To recline, as at table [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ac cūm'ben-cy, *n* The state of being accumbent or reclining [*Rare*]

Ac-cūm'bent, *a* [Lat *accumbens*, p pr of *accumbere*]

1 Leaning or reclining, as the ancients did at their meals

The Roman *accumbent* posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war *Arbuthnot*

2 (*Bot*) Lying against, as one part of a leaf against another leaf *Gray*

Ac cūm'bent, *n* One who reclines, as at meals [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

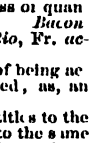

Accumbent Cotyledons

Ac cū'mu-lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ACCUMULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ACCUMULATING] [Lat *accumulatus*, p p of *accumulare*, from *ad* and *cumulare*, to heap, from *cumulus*, heap, Fr *accumuler*, It *accumulare*, Pg *accumular*, Sp *acumular*, Pr *acomolar*.] To heap up in a mass, to pile, to collect or bring together, as, to *accumulate* a sum of money

Syn. — To collect, pile up, amass, gather, aggregate, heap together

Ac cū'mu lāte, *v i* To grow to a great size, number, or quantity, to increase greatly

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth *accumulates* and men decay *Goldsmith*

Ac-cū'mu lāte, *a* Collected into a mass or quantity *Bacon*

Ac-cū'mu lā'tion, *n.* [Lat *accumulatio*, Fr. *accumulation*]

1 The act of accumulating, the state of being accumulated, or that which is accumulated, as, an *accumulation* of earth or of evils

2. (*Law*) The concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof. *Encyc Brit*

3. (*Mech*) The increased amount of power in a machine at the end of an interval during which it has been moving with accelerated velocity

An accumulation of degrees (*Eng Univ*), the taking of several together, or at smaller intervals than usual, or than is allowed by the rules

Ac-cū'mu-lā'tive, *a* Causing accumulation, accumulating, cumulative

Ac-cū'mu-la-tive-ly, *adv.* In an accumulative manner.

Ac-cū'mu-lā'tor, *n.* [Lat. *accumulator*] One who accumulates, gathers, or amasses

Ac'cu ra cy, *n.* [From *accurate* The Lat *accuratio*, which has the same sense, did not supply the word in this form] The state of being accurate, precision which results from care, exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model, freedom from mistake, exactness, nicety, correctness, as, the value of testimony depends on its *accuracy*

[The] professed end [of logic] is to teach men to think to judge, and to reason, with precision and *accuracy* *Locke*

Ac'cu rate, *a* [Lat *accuratus*, p p and adj , from *accurare*, from *ad* and *curare*, to take care, from *cura*, care]

1 In exact or careful conformity to truth, or to a standard, rule, or model, free from failure, error, or defect, as, an *accurate* calculator, an *accurate* measure, an *accurate* expression

2 Precisely fixed, determinate [*Obs*]

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon these things below *Bacon*

Syn. — Correct, exact precise, just nice — ACCURATE CORRECT, EXACT, PRECISE We speak of a thing as *correct* with reference to some rule or standard comparison, as, a *correct* account, a *correct* likeness, a man of *correct* deportment We speak of a thing as *accurate* with reference to the care bestowed upon its execution, and the increased correctness to be expected therefrom, as, an *accurate* statement, an *accurate* detail of particulars We speak of a thing as *exact* with reference to that perfected state of a thing in which there is no defect and no redundance, as, an *exact* coincidence, the *exact* truth, an *exact* likeness We speak of a thing as *precise* when we think of it as strictly conformed to some rule or model, as if *cut down* thereto, as, a *precise* conformity to instructions *precisely* right, he was very *precise* in giving his directions

Ac'cu rate ly, *adv* In an accurate manner, with precision, without error or defect

Ac'cu rate ness, *n* The state or quality of being accurate, accuracy, exactness, nicety, precision

Ac cūrse' (34), *v t* [Prefix *ac*, for *ad*, and *curse*] To devote to destruction, to imprecate misery or evil upon

Hildebrand *accursed* and cast down from his throne Henry IV *Raleigh*

Ac cūrs'ed (*p p* pron ak-kūrst', *a* ak kūrs'ed, 60), *p a* 1 Doomed to destruction or misery "An *accursed* city" *Josh* v 17

2 Worthy of the curse, detestable, execrable, hateful. "Deeds *accursed*" *Collins*

Keep from the *accursed* thing *Josh* vi 18

Ac cūs'a-ble, *a* [Lat *accusabilis*, Fr *accusable*] Liable to be accused or censured chargeable with a crime or fault, blamable, — followed by *of* *Browne*

Ac-cūs'al, *n* Accusation [*Rare*]

Ac-cūs'ant, *n* [Lat *accusans*, p pr of *accusare*] One who accuses, an accuser *Hall*

Ac'cu sā'tion, *n* [Lat *accusatio*, Fr *accusation*]

1 The act of accusing or charging with a crime or offense.

We come not by way of *accusation*
To taint that honor every good tongue blesses *Shak*

2 That of which one is accused, the charge of an offense or crime, or the declaration containing the charge

They set over his head his *accusation* *Matt* xv 26

Syn. — Impeachment, crimination censure, charge

Ac-cūs'a tive, *a* [Lat *accusativus*, Fr *accusatif*]

1 Producing accusations, accusatory "This hath been a very *accusative* age" *Sir P. Hering*

2 (*Gram*) Applied to the fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns, being that on which the action of a verb terminates or falls

Ac-cūs'a tive, *n* (*Gram*) The fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns, corresponding to the *objective* case in English

Ac-cūs'a tive ly, *adv* 1 In an accusative manner.

2 In relation to the accusative case in grammar

Ac-cūs'a tō'ri al, *a* Accusatory *Ogilvie*

Ac cūs'a to ry, *a* [Lat *accusatorius*, Fr *accusatoire*] Pertaining to, or containing, an accusation as, an *accusatory* libel *Ayliffe*

Ac cūse', *n* Accusation [*Obs*] "By false *accuse* doth level at my life" *Shak*

Ac cūse' (29), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ACCUSED, *p pr* & *vb n* ACCUSING] [Lat *accusare*, from *ad* and *causa*, cause, lawsuit, *causari*, to conduct a cause in law, to plead, Fr *accuser*, Pr & Sp *acusar*, Pr & Pg *accusar*, It *accusare*]

1 To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime or offense, in law, to charge with an offense, judicially or by a public process, as, to *accuse* one of a high crime or misdemeanor

Nor can they prove the things whereof they *accuse* me *Acts* xxiv 13

2 To charge with a fault, to blame, to censure Their thoughts in the meanwhile *accusing* or else excusing one another *Rom* ii 15

Syn. — To charge, blame, censure, indict, impeach, arraign — To ACCUSE, CHARGE, IMPEACH, ARRAIGN These words agree in bringing home to a person the imputation of wrong-doing To *accuse* is a somewhat formal act, and is applied usually (though not exclusively) to crimes, as, to *accuse* of treason *Charge* is informal, referring more commonly to moral delinquencies as, to *charge* with dishonesty or falsehood *Arraign* is the bringing of a person before a tribunal for trial, as to *arraign* one before a court or at the bar of public opinion *Impeach* is simply a word of more dignity than *arraign*, as, to *impeach* a minister of high crimes, to *impeach* one's motives It shows the curious changes which take place in language, that *peach*, which was originally the same as *impeach*, is now one of our lowest words for *accuse*, and is used only among thieves, &c

Ac-cūse'ment, *n* [See ACCUSE] Accusation [*Obs*]

Ac-cūs'er, *n* One who accuses or blames, *specifically*, an officer who prefers an accusation against another for some offense, in the name of the government, before a tribunal having cognizance of the offense

Ac-cūs'tom, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ACCUSTOMED, *p pr* & *vb n* ACCUSTOMING] [Fr *accoutumer*, O Fr *acoustumer*, *acostumer*, from *ac*, for *ad*, and *coutume*, *coustume*, *costume*, *custume*, *custome*, *custom*, Pr & Pg *acostumar*, It *accostumare*, Sp *acostumbrar* See CUSTOM] To make familiar by use, to habituate or inure

I shall always fear that he who *accustoms* himself to fraud in little things, wants only opportunity to practice it in greater *Adventurer*

Syn — To habituate, inure, exercise, train, familiarize

Ac-cūs'tom, *v i* To cohabit, to have sexual commerce [*Obs and rare*]

The British woman boldly thus answered We with the best men *accustom* openly, you with the basest commit private adulteries *Milton*

Ac-cūs'tom, *n* Custom [*Obs*] *Milton*

Ac cūs'tom a-ble, *a* Of long custom habitual, customary [*Rare*] "*Accustomable* residence in one climate" *Hale*

Ac cūs'tom-a-bly, *adv* According to custom or habit [*Rare*] *Latimer*

Ac-cūs'tom-ance, *n* [Fr *accoutumance*, *accoutumance*] Custom, habitual use or practice [*Obs*]

Ac-cūs'tom a-ri ly, *adv* According to custom or common practice, customarily [*Rare*] *Cleaveland*

Ac-cūs'tom-a ry, *a* Usual, customary [See CUSTOMARY] [*Rare*] "The ordinary and *accustomary* swearing then in use" *Fuller*

Ac-cūs'tomed (kūs'tumd), *a* Familiar through frequent use, usual, customary "An *accustomed* action" *Shal*

Ac cūs'tom ed ness, *n* Habituation [*Rare*]

Accustomedness to sin hardens the heart *Pearce*

Āce, *n* [Lat *as*, unity, unit, pound, Fr *as*, Pr & Sp *as*, Pg *az*, It *asso*, Ger *ass*, Gr Dor ἄς, as, equiv to εἷς, one]

1 A unit, a single point on a card or die, or the card or die so marked as, the *ace* of diamonds

2 Hence a very small quantity or degree, a particle, an atom

I'll not wag an *ace* further *Dryden*

To bate an ace to hesitate to show reluctance [*Obs*]

A-çĕl'da mā, *n* [Child *Hakel* Heb *Helel* field, and Chald & Heb *dam*, blood] A field said to have lain south of Jerusalem, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the *field of blood*, — sometimes used in a figurative sense

The system of warfare which had already converted immense tracts into one universal *aceldama*. *De Quincey*

A çĕn'tric *a* [Gr *a* priv and κεντρον, a point, a center] Not centered *Buchanan*

Ā'çe phal, *n* (Gr ακεφαλος, *a* priv , without, and κεφαλη, head] (*Zool*) An animal of the sub kingdom *Mollusca* See MOLLUSK

A çĕph'a-lan,

A-çĕph'a lī, *n pl* [See *supra*] (*Ecc Hist*) (*a*) A faction among the Eutychians (a Christian sect in the fifth century), when deprived of their head or bishop (*b*) Bishops and certain clergymen not under regular control (*c*) A class of levelers in the time of Henry I

A-çĕph'a-list, *n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior

A çĕph'a loŭs, *a* [Gr ακεφαλος See *supra*]

1 Without a head, headless as certain fetuses — applied specifically to animals of the class or division *Acephala*

2 (*Bot*) Having the style spring from the base, instead of the apex as is the case in certain ovaries

3 Without a leader or chief *Chambers*

4 Wanting something pre eminently essential to completeness

A false or *acephalous* structure of sentence *De Quincey*

5 (*Pros*) Deficient at the beginning as a line of poetry *Brande*

Āçe'-point, *n* The side of a card or die that has but one spot

Ā'çer, *n* [Lat *acer*] (*Bot*) A genus of trees, including the several species of maple *Bacon*

A çĕrb' (14), *a* [Lat *acerbus*, from *acer*, sharp, eager, Ger *herb*, *herbe* harsh, sour bitter, rough] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste, as unripe fruit, sour, with astringency or roughness *Quincy*

A çĕrb'ate, *v t* [Lat *acerbare*] To make sour, bitter, or harsh to the taste

A-çĕrb'i tūde *n* Lat *acerbitudo*. See ACERB] Sourness and harshness [*Obs*] *Bailey*

A çĕrb'i ty, *n* [Lat *acerbitas* See ACERB]

1 Sourness of taste, with bitterness and astringency, like that of unripe fruit

2 Hence harshness, bitterness, or severity, — applied to persons or things, as, *acerbity* of temper, *acerbity* of pain *Barrow*

A çĕr'ic, *a* [Lat *acer*, a maple-tree] Pertaining to, or obtained from, the maple, as, *aceric* acid *Ure.*

Ăç'er-ōse' (Synop , § 130), *a.* [Lat. *acerosus*, chaffy, from *acus*, gen. *aceris*, f., chaff, and N. Lat. *acerosus*, from *acus*, gen. *acus*, m., point, needle; Fr. *acéreux.*] (*Bot*) (*a.*) Having the nature of chaff; chaffy. (*b.*) Having the shape of a needle, as the leaf of the pine. *Gray*

Ăç'er-oŭs, *a* Same as ACEROSE

A-çĕr'val (14), *a* [Lat *acervalis*, from *acervus*, heap] Pertaining to a heap. [*Rare*]

A-çĕr'vāte, *v t* To heap up [*Obs*]

A-çĕr'vate, *a* [Lat *acervatus*, p p of *acervare*, to heap up, from *acervus*, heap] Heaped, or growing in heaps, or in closely compacted clusters

Acerose Leaves

Ăç'er-vā'tion, *n* A heaping up [*Obs*] *Johnson*

A çĕr'vōse, *a* Full of heaps [*Obs*] *Bailey*

A-çĕs'çence, } *n.* [Fr *acescence* See *infra.*] The
A-çĕs'çen çy, } sourness created by spontaneous decomposition, hence, a moderate degree of sourness, or a tendency to sourness.

A çĕs'çent, *a* [Lat *acescens*, p pr. of *acescere*, to turn sour, inchoative of *acere*, to be sour, Fr *acescent* See ACID] Turning sour, readily becoming tart or acid. *Nicholson*

A-çŭt'a ble, *n* [See ACETABULUM] An acetabulum, a measure of about one eighth of a pint [*Obs*] *Holland*

Ăç'e-tăb'ū lĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *acetabulum*, a little cup, and *ferre*, to bear] Furnished with fleshy cups for adhering to bodies, as cuttle fish, &c *Dana*

Ăç'e-ta bŭ'li fôrm, *a* [Lat *acetabulum*, a cup, and *forma*, form] (*Bot*) Shaped like a cup or saucer *Gray*

Ăç'e tăb'ū lŭm, *n* [Fr *acetabule*, Lat *acetabulum*, a little saucer used for holding vinegar, from *acetum*, vinegar]

1 (*Rom Antiq*) A vessel of porcelain, silver, bronze, or gold, in the form of a goblet or teacup, in which vinegar was brought to the table, a vinegar cruse, a measure of about one eighth of a pint among the ancients. The cut is of an original, of fine red clay, in the Museum of Naples

2 (*Bot*) (*a*) A species of fungi, genus *Peziza*, so called from its cup-like shape *Loudon* (*b*) A genus of *Algæ*, including species having the form of a slightly concave disk on a short stem

3 (*Zool*) (*a*) The bony cup which receives the head of the thigh-bone (*b*) The cavity in which the leg of an insect is inserted at its articulation with the body (*c*) A sucker of the sepia or cuttle-fish and related animals

4 One of the lobes or cotyledons of the placenta in ruminating animals

A-çĕ'tal, *n* [See ACETIC] (*Chem*) A limpid, colorless, inflammable liquid produced by the slow oxidation of alcohol under the influence of platinum black *Eng Cyc*

Ăç'e tā'ri-oŭs, *a* [Lat *acetarius*, from *acetum*, vinegar] Used in salads, as, *acetarious* plants *Brande*

Ăç'e ta ry, *n* [Lat *acetarium* See *supra*] An acid pulp in certain fruits, as the pear *Grew*

Ăç'e-tāte, *n* [N Lat *acetatum*, from *acere*, to be sour] (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base *Gregory*

Ăç'e-tā'ted, *a* Combined with acetic acid

A-çĕt'ic, or **A-çē'tic** (Synop , § 130), *a* [Fr *acétique*, N Lat *aceticus*, from *acetum*, vinegar, from *acere*, to be sour] (*Chem*) (*a*) Composed, as a certain acid, of four parts each of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (*b*) Relating to such an acid, as, *acetic* ether *Acetic* acid exists in vinegar in a dilute and impure state *Gregory*

A-çĕt'i fi-cā'tion, *n* The act of making acetous or sour, or the operation of making vinegar

A-çĕt'i-fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ACETIFIED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* ACETIFYING] [Lat *acetum*, vinegar, and *facere*, to make] To convert into acid or vinegar

A-çĕt'i-fy, *v i* To turn acid *Encyc. Dom Econ*

Ăç'e tĭm'e-ter, } *n.* [Lat *acetum*, vinegar, and
Ăç'e-tŏm'e-ter, } *metrum*, Gr. *μετρον*, measure, Fr. *acétimètre*] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar or other acids. *Ure.*

Ăç'e tĭm'e-try, *n* The act or method of ascertaining the strength of vinegar, or the proportion of acetic acid contained in it. *Ure*

Ăç'e tōne, *n.* (*Chem*) A liquid consisting of three parts of carbon, three of hydrogen, and one of oxygen, pyro acetic spirit *Gregory*

Ăç'e-tŏs'i ty, *n* [See ACETOUS.] The quality of being acetous, sourness, sharpness , tartness *Bailey.*

A-çē'tŏŭs, } *a* [N. Lat *acetosus*, for Lat *acetus*,
Ăç'e tōse', } from *acetum*, vinegar, Fr. *acéteux.* See ACETIC]

1. Having a sour taste. "An *acetous* spirit" *Boyle*

2. Causing acetification, as, *acetous* fermentation.

Ăç'e tŷle, *n.* [Lat *acetum*, vinegar, and Gr. *ὕλη*, substance or base] (*Chem*) A complex, hypothetical radical, composed of four parts of carbon to three of hydrogen. *Gregory*

Ăch, } (ătch), *n.* [Fr. *ache*, from Lat. *apium*, pars-
Ache, } ley, from *apis*, bee, because loved by bees] A kind of parsley. [*Obs.*] *Holland*

A-chā'ian (-yan), *n.* [Lat. *Achaius*] A native of Achæia; a Greek. *Campbell.*

Ach'ate, *n.* An agate. See AGATE [*Obs.*] *Evelyn*

A-chătes', *n pl.* Same as CATES. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Ache (āk), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ACHED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* ACHING] [A-S *acan*, Gr *ἀχεῖν*, to ache or be in pain See *infra*] To suffer pain, to have, or be in pain, or in continued pain, to be distressed "I can go no further, sir, my old bones *ache.*" *Shak.*

Visions of glory, spare my *aching* sight. *Gray*

Ache (āk), *n* [A S *ace*, *æce*, *ece*, Gr. *ἄχος*, pain, Skr *aka*, pain, affliction] Continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain. "Such an *ache* in my bones" *Shak.*

☞ This word was formerly pronounced *ake*, as now This is proved by the spelling *ake*, which is of frequent occurrence in old books But the *ch* often had its common English sound, as in the following couplet —

Or Gellia wore a velvet mastic patch
Upon her temples when no tooth did *ache* *Bp Hall*

In the plural, the word was used as a dissyllable, and that too as recently as the time of Butler and Swift The examples are very numerous —

Sharp *ach-es* in thick troops it sends,
And pain, which like a rack the nerves extends *Oldham*
Can by their pains and *ach-es* find
All turns and changes of the wind *Hudibras*

The final *e* is sometimes improperly omitted in the spelling

A-chē'an (a kē'an), *a* [Lat *Achæus*, *Achaicus*, *Achaius*] Pertaining to Achaia in Greece, and to a celebrated league or confederacy established there, — written also *Achæan*

Ach'æ-nĭge (91), *n sing* & *pl* A native or an inhabitant of Acheen, a town of Sumatra

Ach'æ-nĭge, *a* Pertaining to Acheen, or to its inhabitants

A-chē'si-ness, *n* [From Gr *ἀχής*, poor, defective] (*Bot*) A small, dry, indehiscent pericarp, containing a simple free seed, as in the buttercup, —called a *naked seed* by the earlier botanists *Gray*

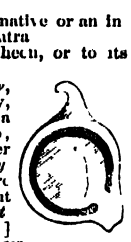

Ăch'er sĕt, *n* An ancient measure of corn, supposed to be about eight bushels *Encyc Brit*

A chĭev'a-ble, *a* [See ACHIEVE] Capable of being performed *Barrow*

A-chĭev'ance, *n* Achievement, performance *Flyot*

A-chēve', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ACHIEVED, *p pr* & *vb n* ACHIEVING] [Fr *achever*, O Fr *achiever*, to finish or accomplish, Pr , Sp , & Pg *acabar*, from Lat *caput*, It *capo*, Pr & Pg *cabo*, Pr. *cap*, Fr *chef*, head, end See CHIEF]

1 To carry on to a final close, to bring out into a perfected state, to accomplish "Thou hast *achieved* our liberty" *Milton*

Supposing faculties and powers to be the same, far more may be *achieved* in any line by the aid of a capital, invigorating motive than without it *I Taylor*

2 To obtain, as the result of exertion, to bring about or gain by effort [*Obs*]

Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achieved* *Prior*
He hath *achieved* a maid
That paragons description *Shak*

Syn.—To accomplish, effect, fulfill, complete, execute, perform, realize, obtain See ACCOMPLISH

A chĭēve'ment, *n* [Fr *achevement*, O Fr. *achievement*]

1 The act of achieving or performing, an obtaining by exertion, accomplishment, as, the *achievement* of his object

2 A great or heroic deed, something accomplished by valor or boldness

[The exploits] of the ancient saints do far surpass the most famous *achievements* of pagan heroes *Barrow*

3 (*Her*) An escutcheon or ensign armorial, granted for the performance of a great or honorable action.

Syn —Accomplishment, performance, completion, exploit, feat, deed

A-chĭēv'er, *n* One who achieves.

Ăch'i-ōte, *n* [Sp *achiote*, from *achiolt*, the original Indian name of the tree] See ANOTTO

Ach'la mȳd'e-oŭs (110), *a* [Gr *a* priv and *χλαμυς*, garment] (*Bot.*) Naked, having no floral envelope *Lindley*

A-chŏl'i-a, *n* [Gr *αχολια*, from *a* priv and *χόλη*, bile.] (*Med.*) Deficiency, or want of, bile *Dunglison*

A'chor, *n* [Lat. *achor*, Gr *αχωρ*, dandruff] (*Med*) The scald head, a disease forming scaly eruptions on the hairy scalp, mostly of young children *Hooper*

Ach'ro-măt'ic (Synop , § 130), *a* [N. Lat. *achromaticus*, Gr. *αχρωματος*, from *a* priv and *χρῶμα*, color, Fr *achromatique.*] (*Opt*) Free from color, not showing color from the decomposition of light, as, an *achromatic* lens or telescope.

Achromatic lens, a lens composed usually of two separate lenses, a convex and a concave, of substances having different refractive and dispersive powers, as crown and flint glass, with the curvatures so adjusted that the chromatic aberration produced by the one is corrected by the other, and light emerges from the compound lens undecomposed.—An *achromatic telescope*, or *microscope*, one in which the chromatic aberration is corrected, usually by means of a compound or achromatic objectglass.

Ăch'ro-ma-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* Same as ACHROMATISM.

A-chrō'ma-tĭsm, *n.* [Fr. *achromatisme.*] The state of being achromatic, as, the *achromatism* of a lens. *Nichol.*

A-chrō'ma-tīze, *v t.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *χρωματίζειν*, to color.] To deprive of color.

A-chrŏn'ic-al, *a.* See ACRONICAL.

A-çĭc'u-la, *n.*, *pl. ACICULÆ.* [Lat. *acicula*, a small needle, from *acus*, needle, Lat *acies*, Gr. *ἀκίς*, *ἀκή*, point] (*Nat Hist*) One of the spines or prickles of some animals and plants.

A-çĭc'u-lar, *a.* [N. Lat *acicularis*, from *acicula*, a small needle, Fr. *aciculaire*] Needle-shaped; slender like a needle or bristle, as some leaves or crystals, having sharp points like needles. *Loudon.*

A-çĭc'u-lar ly, *adv.* In an acicular manner; in the manner of needles, or prickles.

A-çĭc'u-late, } *a* [See ACICULA] In the form
A-çĭc'u lā'ted, } of a needle, aciculat *Lindley.*

A-çĭc'u-li-fôrm, *a* [Lat *acicula*, needle, and *forma*, shape] Having the form of needles

Ăç'id (ăs'id), *a* [Lat. *acidus*, from *acere*, to be sour, Fr. *acide*] Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tart, having the taste of vinegar, as, *acid* fruits or liquors.

Ăç'id, *n* 1 A sour substance

2. (*Chem.*) (*a*) An electro negative substance having the properties of combining with alkalies and alkaline oxyds, of reddening most blue vegetable colors, and usually with a strong, sharp taste. (*b.*) That substance which in the decomposition of a given compound is relatively electro-negative, is borne to the positive pole, and in its compounds exchanges hydrogen for a metal "An hydrogenized body which can readily exchange its hydrogen for a metal" *Adling.*

Ăç'id-lĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *acidus* and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *acidifere*] Containing acids, or an acid

A çĭd'i fi'a-ble, *a* [From *acidify.*] Capable of being acidified, or converted into an acid

A çĭd'i fi cā'tion, *n* [Fr *acidification*] The act or process of acidifying, or changing into an acid.

A-çĭd'i fī'er, *n* (*Chem*) A simple or compound principle, whose presence is necessary to produce acidity, as oxygen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, &c.

A çĭd'i-fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ACIDIFIED, *p pr.* & *vb n* ACIDIFYING] [Lat *acidus* and *facere*, to make, Fr *acidifier*] To make acid, *specifically*, to convert into an acid, chemically so called, by combination with any substance

Ăç'id-im'e-ter, *n* [Lat *acidum*, acid, and *metrum*, Gr *μετρον*, measure] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids, or the quantity of real acid contained in a free state in liquids *Ure.*

Ăç'id im'e-try, *n* The measurement of the strength of acids, especially by a chemical process based on the law of chemical combinations, or the fact, that, to produce a complete reaction, a certain definite weight of reagent is required *Ure.*

A çĭd'i ty, *n* [Lat *aciditas*, Fr *acidité*] The quality of being sour, sourness, tartness, sharpness to the taste, as, the *acidity* of lemon juice

Ăç'id ness, *n* The quality of being sour, acidity

A-çĭd'u lāte, *v t* [Fr. *aciduler.*] To make acid in a moderate degree *Arbuthnot.*

A çĭd'u lā'ted, *p a* Tinged with an acid

A-çĭd'u loŭs, *a* [Lat *acidulus*, dim of *acidus*, Fr *acidule*] Slightly sour, sub-acid, sourish, as, *acidulous* sulphate

Acidulous mineral waters, such as contain carbonic acid *Brande*

Ăç'i-fôrm (25), *a* [Lat. *acus*, needle, and *forma*, shape] Shaped like a needle

Ăç'i-nā'ceoŭs, *a* [Lat *acinus*, *acinum*, grape, grape-stone] Full of kernels.

A çĭn'a-çēs, *n* [Lat , Gr *ακινακης*] A short, straight dagger, worn on the right side by the Medes, Persians, &c *Wm Smith.*

Ăç'i năç'i fôrm, *a* [N Lat. *acinaciformis*, from *acinaces*, a short sword, and Lat *forma*, shape, Fr *acinaciforme*] (*Bot*) Formed like, or resembling, a scimeter *Loudon.*

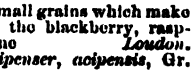

A çĭn'i fôrm, *a* [N Lat *acinuformis*, from *acinus*, grape, grape stone, and *forma*, shape, Fr. *acinif forme*] Having the form of a cluster of grapes or of a grape-stone, full of small kernels *Parr.*

Ăç'i nōse, } *a* [Lat *acinosus*, from *acinus*, grape-
Ăç'i noŭs, } stone.] Consisting of minute granular concretions *Kirwan.*

Ăç'i-nŭs, *n* , *pl ACINI.* [Lat. *acinus*, *acinum*, grape, grape stone]

1 (*Anat*) One of the granular masses, which, by their reunion, constitute certain glands, as the pancreas and the liver.

2 (*Bot*) (*a*) One of the small grains which make up some kinds of fruit, as the blackberry, raspberry, &c (*b.*) A grape stone *Loudon.*

Ăç'i-pĕn'ser, *n* [Lat. *acipenser*, *acipensis*, Gr. *ἀκιπήσιος.*] (*Ichth*) A genus of cartilaginous fishes having the body armed with bony scales, and the mouth on the under surface. It includes the sturgeon. *Dana.*

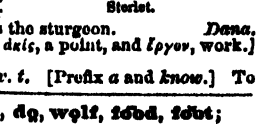
Sturiet.

Ăç'ŏr-dȳ, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκις*, a point, and *ἔργον*, work.] Operative surgery.

Ac-knōw' (ak-nō'), *v. t.* [Prefix *a* and *know.*] To

know; to recognize. [*Obs.*] "You will not be *acknown*, sir." *B. Jonson.*

To be acknown of, or *on*, to acknowledge [*Obs*] *Shak*

We say of a stubborn body that standeth still in the denying of his fault. This man will not acknowledge his fault, or, He will not be *acknown of* his fault. *Sir T More.*

Ac-knŏwl'edġe (ak-nŏl'lej), *v. t.* [*imp. & pp.* ACKNOWLEDGED; *p. pr. & vb. n* ACKNOWLEDGING] [O. Eng. *aknowledge*, from prefix *a* and *knowledge*.]

1. To own, avow, admit, or confess a knowledge of, to recognize as a fact or truth, as, to *acknowledge* the being of a God.

I *acknowledge* my transgressions, and my sin is ever before me. *Ps* li 3

2. To own or recognize with particular regard or in a particular character.

In all thy ways *acknowledge* Him. *Prov* iii 6

He that *acknowledgeth* the Son hath the Father also 1 *John* ii 23.

By my soul, I'll ne'er *acknowledge* thee *Shak.*

3. To own with gratitude, to own as a benefit, as, to *acknowledge* a favor, or the receipt of a gift

They his gifts *acknowledged* not *Milton*

4 To own, avow, or assent to in a legal form, to give it validity, as, to *acknowledge* a deed before competent authority.

Syn.—To avow, proclaim, recognize, own, admit, allow, concede, confess — ACKNOWLEDGE, RECOGNIZE *Acknowledge* is opposed to *keep back*, or *conceal*, and supposes that something had been previously known to us (though perhaps not to others) which we now feel bound to lay open or make public Thus, a man *acknowledges* a secret marriage, one who has done wrong *acknowledges* his fault, an author *acknowledges* his obligations to those who have aided him *Recognize* supposes that we have either forgotten or not had the evidence of a thing distinctly before our minds, but that now we know it (as it were) anew, or receive and admit it on the ground of the evidence it brings Thus, we *recognize* a friend after a long absence We *recognize* facts, principles, truths, &c, when their evidence is brought up fresh to the mind, as, "bad men usually *recognize* the providence of God in seasons of danger" A foreign minister consul, or agent of any kind, is *recognized* on the ground of his producing satisfactory credentials

Ac knŏwl'edġ-er, *n* One who acknowledges

Ac knŏwl'edġ-ment, *n* 1 The act of acknowledging, avowal, owning, confession, as, the *acknowledgment* of a fault

2 The act of owning or recognizing with particular regard, or in a particular character.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the Christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip *Hooker*

3 The owning of a benefit received, accompanied with gratitude, expression of thanks

4 Hence, something given or done in return for a favor *Smollett*

5 A declaration or avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity, as, the *acknowledgment* of a deed before a proper officer.

Acknowledgment-money in some parts of England, a sum paid by copyhold tenants, on the death of their landlords, as an acknowledgment of their new lords *Cowell*

Syn —Confession, concession, recognition, admission, avowal, recognizance

A-clĭn'ic, *a* [Gr *a* priv. and κλίνειν, to incline] Without inclination,—said of the magnetic equator, or the line near the earth's equator on which the magnetic needle is exactly horizontal, and has no dip *August*

Ac'me, *n.* [N. Lat *acme*, Gr. ἀκμη, point, edge, top]

1. The top or highest point, the summit.

The very *acme* and pitch of life for epic poetry *Pope*

The moment when a certain power reaches the *acme* of its supremacy *I Taylor*

2 (*Med*) The crisis of a disease, or its utmost violence *Dunglison*

3. People of mature years [*Obs and rare*]

He must be one that can instruct your youth, And keep your *acme* in the state of truth *B Jonson*

Ac'mite, *n* [From Gr. ακμη, point] A mineral of the augite family, occurring in long, pointed crystals, of a dark brownish color, and a bright and somewhat resinous luster *Dana*

Ac'ne, *n* [N. Lat *acne*, Gr ἀκνη, most prob a corruption of ακμή,] A pustular affection of the skin

A-cock'bill, *adv.* (*Naut*) Hanging at the cat head ready for letting go, as an anchor. *Totten*

A-cōld', *adv* [Orig p p of the verb *cool*, O Eng *kele*, *keel*, A S. *cælan*, with the pref *a*, for A S *ge*] Cold "Poor Tom's *a-cold*" [*Obs*] *Shak*

A-cōl'o ġy, *n* [Gr ἀκος, remedy, and λόγος, discourse] The doctrine of remedies, or the materia medica

Ac'o lyte, } *n.* [Gr ακόλουθος, following, attending,
Ac'o-lyth, } from ἀκολουθεῖν, to follow, Fr. *acolyte.*]

1. One who attends or accompanies; a companion, an associate. "With such chiefs, and with James and John as *acolytes*" *Motley.*

2. (*Astron.*) An attendant or companion star

3. (*Eccl. Hist*) An inferior church servant who waited on the priests and deacons, and performed the meaner offices of lighting the candles, carrying the bread and wine, &c. *Hook*

A-cōl'y thist, *n.* [See *supra.*] An acolyte. [*Obs*]

Ac'o nite, *n.* [Lat. *aconitum*, Gr. ἀκοντον, because it grows on steep rocks, ἐν ἀκόναις] Fr. *aconit.* Cf. Ov Metam 7, 418.] (*Bot.*) The herb wolf's bane, or monk's-hood, a plant of the genus *Aconitum*, all the species of which are poisonous. It belongs to the Hellebore tribe. *Shak.*

A-cŏn'i-tine, *n* (*Chem.*) A poisonous vegetable principle or alkaloid, extracted from the aconite,—called also *aconita.* *Brande.*

A-cŏn'ti-as, *n.* [Gr. ακοντίας, equiv. to Lat. *jaculus*, from ἄκων, dim ακόντιον, dart] Anciently, a snake, called *dart-snake*, which was said to coil itself on trees and dart down on persons passing by, now, a genus of reptiles closely allied to the lizards, one species of which (*A meleagris*) is a native of South Africa

Acontias meleagris

A-cŏp', *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *cop*, q v] At the top [*Obs*] *Johnson*

A-cŏp'ic, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv and κόπος, striking, weariness, from κόπτειν, to strike.] (*Med*) Remedying weariness *Buchanan*

A'corn, *n.* [A-S *æcern*, *æceren*, from *æc*, or *ac*, oak, and *corn*, corn, grain, Icel *akarn*, Dan *agern*, D *akel*, L. Ger *ecker*, Goth *akarn*, fruit, orig. the grain or fruit of the oak, Goth. *kaurn*, corn]

1 The seed or fruit of the oak, being an oval nut growing in a rough cup

2 (*Naut*) A small ornamental piece of wood, of a conical shape, fixed on the point of the spindle above the vane, on the mast head, to keep the vane from being blown off *Mar Dict*

3 (*Zoöl*) The *Lepas*, a tribe of animals related to the barnacle, growing on a fixed stem, and having a multivalvular shell See CIRRIPED *Dana*

A'corned, *a* Furnished or loaded with acorns, fed with acorns "He beareth *argent* an oak *acorned* proper" *Shak*

A-cŏs'migm, *n* [Gr *a* priv and κόσμος, world] A denial of the existence of the world *Mansel*

A-cŏs'mist, *n* [See *supra*] One who denies the existence of the world *Lewes*

A-cŏt'y-lĕ'don, *n* [N Lat *acotyledo*, se *planta* from Gr *a* priv and κοτυλήδων, a hollow knob or button, from κοτυλη, any thing hollow, Fr *acotyledone*] (*Bot*) A plant in which the seed-lobes, or cotyledons, are not present *Gray*

A-cŏt'y lĕd'o nous (-nus) [Synop, § 130), *a* Having either no seed lobes, or such as are indistinct, like the ferns, lichens, &c

A-cqu'chy, *n* [Fr *acouchi*, *agouchi* the name of the animal in Guiana] (*Zoöl*) A species of agouti of somewhat smaller size

A-cou'me ter, *n* [From Gr ακουειν, to hear, and μετρον, measure] An instrument for measuring the degree or extent of hearing *Bard*

A-cous'tic (kow'stik), *a* [N Lat *acusticus*, Fr *acoustique*, Gr ακουστικός, from ακουειν, to hear] Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds

Acoustic vessels, brazen tubes or vessels shaped like a bell used in ancient theaters to project the voice of the actors, so as to render them audible to a great distance

A cous'tics, *n sing* [Fr *acoustique* See *supra*] The science of sounds, teaching their nature, phenomena, and laws

☞ This science is, by some writers divided into *diacoustics*, which explains the properties of sounds, considered from the sonorous body to the ear, and *catacoustics*, which treats of reflected sounds

Ac quāint', *v t* [*imp & p p* ACQUAINTED, *p pr & vb n* ACQUAINTING] [O Fr *acointer*, Pr *acondar*, L Lat *accognitare*, *adcognitare*, to make known, It *accontarsi*, to have a parley with one, Pr *coindar*, to give to understand, O Fr *conti*, *cuinte*, It *conto*, one who knows, Pr *conte*, *comte*, *conde*, *cuinde*, polite, amiable, graceful,—from Lat *cognitus*, known, experienced, in L Lat equiv to *scius*, p pr of *cognoscere*, to come to know, to learn]

1 To make fully or intimately known, to make familiar

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be *acquainted* with it *Locke*

2 To communicate notice to, to inform *With* is used before the object *of* was formerly used, but this is now considered improper

A man of sorrows and *acquainted* with grief *Isa* liii 3

Syn.—To inform, apprise, disclose, communicate, make known, advise

Ac-quāint'a ble, *a.* Easy to be acquainted with [*Obs and rare*] *Chaucer*

Ac-quāint'ançe, *n* [Fr *accointance*, Pr *acondansa* See ACQUAINT]

1. A state of being acquainted, or of having intimate or more than slight or superficial knowledge, familiar knowledge, as, I know the man, but have no *acquaintance* with him.

Contract no friendship, or even *acquaintance*, with a guileful man *Sir W Jones*

2. A person or persons well known.

Lover and friend hast thou put far from me, and my *acquaintance* into darkness. *Ps* lxxxviii 18

My *acquaintance* are estranged from me *Job* xix 13

☞ In this sense the word admits a plural *acquaintance* and *acquaintances* are both in use

To be of acquaintance, to be intimate [*Obs*]

Syn.—Familiarity, intimacy, fellowship, knowledge —ACQUAINTANCE, FAMILIARITY, INTIMACY These words mark different degrees of closeness in social intercourse *Acquaintance* arises from occasional intercourse, as, our *acquaintance* has been a brief one *Familiarity* springs from persons being frequently together, so as to wear off all restraint and reserve, as the *familiarity* of old companions *Intimacy* is the result of close connection, and the freest interchange of thought, as, the *intimacy* of established friendship

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer *acquaintance* with him *Addison*

We contract at last such a *familiarity* with them as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our minds *Atterbury*

It is in our power to confine our friendships and *intimacies* to men of virtue *Rogers.*

Ac-quāint'ançe-ship, *n.* A state of being acquainted, acquaintance *Chalmers.*

Ac-quāint'ant, *n* An acquaintance. [*Rare*]

By the time that an author hath written out a book, he and his readers are become old *acquaintants* *Swift*

Ac quāint'ed-ness, *n* State of being acquainted, acquaintance *Boyle*

Ac-quēst', *n* [Fr *acquit*, O Fr *acquest*, *aquest*, It *acquisto*, from Lat *acquisitus*, *acquisitum*, p p of *acquirere* See ACQUIRE]

1 Acquisition, the thing gained *Bacon.*

2 *pl* (*Law*) Property acquired by purchase, gift, or otherwise than by inheritance *Bouvier*

Ac'qui ĕsçe' (ak kwe-ĕs'), *v i* [*imp & p p* ACQUIESCED, *p pr & vb n* ACQUIESCING] [Lat *acquiescere*, from *ad* and *quiescere*, to be quiet, *quies*, rest, Fr *acquiescer*, It *acquiescere*]

1 To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent, usually implying previous opposition, uneasiness, or dislike, but ultimate compliance or submission

They were compelled to *acquiesce* in a government which they did not regard as just. *De Quincey*

2 To concur upon conviction, as, to *acquiesce* in an opinion, that is, to rest satisfied of its correctness or propriety.

Acquiesced in, in a passive sense complied with, submitted to without opposition, as, a measure has been *acquiesced in*

Syn —To repose, rest submit, comply, yield, assent, agree consent accede

Ac'qui-ĕs'çençe, *n* [Lat *acquiescens*, p pr of *acquiescere*] A silent assent or submission, or a submission with apparent content,—distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and on the other, from opposition or open discontent "Certain indistinct murmurs of *acquiescence*" *W Scott*

Ac qui-ĕs'çen çy, *n* Same as ACQUIESCENCE.

Ac-qui-ĕs'çent, *a* Resting satisfied, easy, submitting, disposed to submit *H More*

Ac-qui ĕs'çent ly, *ad* In an acquiescent manner

Ac-quī'et, *v t* [L Lat *acquietare*] To quiet [*Obs*]

Acquiet his mind from stirring you against your own peace *Sir A Shirley*

Ac quis'a bil'i-ty, *n* State or quality of being acquirable *Paley.*

Ac-quis'a-ble, *a* Capable of being acquired.

Ac-quīre', *v t* [*imp & p p* ACQUIRED, *p pr & vb n* ACQUIRING] [Lat *acquirere*, from *ad* and *quærere*, to seek for, Fr *acquerir*, O Fr *acquerre*, *aquerre*, Pr *acquirir*] To gain, usually by one's own labor or exertions

No virtue is *acquired* in an instant, but step by step *Barrow*

Descent is the title when by a man on the death of his ancestor, *acquires* his estate, by right of representation, as his heir at law *Blackstone*

Syn.—To obtain gain, attain procure, win, earn, secure See OBTAIN

Ac quīre'ment, *n* The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired, attainment [It is used in opposition to natural gifts, as, eloquence, and skill in music and painting, are *acquirements*, genius the gift of nature It denotes especially *personal* attainments, in opposition to material or external things gained, which are more usually called *acquisitions*, but this distinction is not always observed]

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of a taste the faculty must, in some measure, be born with us *Addison.*

Ac-quīr'er, *n* A person who acquires

Ac quīr'y, *n* Acquirement [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Ac'qui sīte, *a* [Lat *acquisitus* p p of *acquirere*, to acquire, q v] Acquired gained [*Obs*] *Burton.*

Ac'qui-sī'tion (ak kwĭ zish un), *n.* [Lat *acquisitio*, Fr *acquisition*]

1 The act of acquiring "The *acquisition* or loss of a province" *Macaulay*

2 The thing acquired or gained, acquirement, attainment, as, learning is an *acquisition.*

To make great *acquisitions* can happen to very few *Adventurer*

Ac-quīs'i tive, *a* 1 Acquired. [*Rare.*]

He did not in his *acquisitive*, but in his native soil *Watton*

2 Disposed to make acquisitions; as, an *acquisitive* person or disposition

Ac quīs'i-tive ly, *adv* In the way of acquisition

Ac-quīs'i tive ness, *n.* 1 The state or quality of being acquisitive, desire of possession, propensity to acquire property.

2 (*Phren*) The organ which is supposed to give rise to this desire. *Combe.*

Ac-quis'i tor, *n.* One who acquires, or makes acquisitions. *C Richardson*

Ac-quist', *n.* Acquisition [*Obs*] "The *acquist* of virtues." *Bp Taylor*

Ac-quit', *v t* [*imp & pp.* ACQUITTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACQUITTING] [Fr *acquitter*, O Fr. *acquiter, aquiter, aquitier*, from *ac*, for *ad*, and *quitter*, to forsake, from Lat *quietus*, quiet, Pr *aquitar* See QUIT]

1 To set free, to release or discharge, especially from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty, as, the jury *acquitted* the prisoner, we *acquit* a man of evil intentions It is followed by *of* before the object, to acquit *from* is obsolete

By the suffrage of the most and best, he is already *acquitted* *Dryden*

2 *Reflexively*, to bear or conduct one's self, as, the soldier *acquitted himself* well in battle, the orator *acquitted himself* very poorly

Syn —To absolve, to clear, to pardon, to forgive See ABSOLVE

Ac-quit'ment, *n* The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted, acquittal [*Obs*] *Milton*

Ac-quit'tal, *n* (*Law*) A setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offense, by verdict of a jury or sentence of a court *Bouvier*

Ac quit'tance, *n* [O Fr *aquitance*] 1 The act of acquitting or discharging from a debt, or other engagement or obligation *Milton*

2 A writing, which is evidence of a discharge, a receipt in full, which bars further demand

You can produce *acquittances*
For such a sum, from special officers *Shak*

3 Acquaintance [*Obs*] *Sir T Elyot*

Ac quit'tance, *v t* To acquit [*Obs*] *Shak*

A-crāge', } *v t* [Fr *ecraser*, Icel *krassa*, to grind

A-crāze', } Sw *krara, krossa*, to break, dash See CRASE and CRASH] To crase [*Obs*] *Grafton*

A'cre (ā'kĕr), *n* [A S *acer, æcer, æcer*, Goth *akrs*, Icel *akr*, O Sax *accar*, O H Ger *achar*, N H Ger *acker*, D *akker*, Sw *aker*, Dan *ager*, Lat *ager*, Gr *ἀγρός*, L Lat *acra*, Fr *acre*, It *acra*, W *eg* In these languages, the word retains its primitive sense,—an open, plowed, or sowed field In English, it retained its original signification, that of any open field, until it was limited to a definite quantity by statutes 31 Ed III 5 Ed I 24 H VIII *Cowell*] A piece of land, containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet This is the English statute acre That of the United States is the same The acre of Scotland contains 6104 128 square yards

Acre fight, a sort of duel in the open field formerly fought by English and Scotch combatants on their frontiers

A'cre age (ā'kĕr), *n* Acres taken collectively, or amount of acres, as, the *acreage* of Great Britain *Wade*

A'cred (ā'kĕrd), *a* Possessing acres or landed property,—*used in composition*, as, large *acred* men

A'cre dāle, *n* Land in a common field, in which different proprietors hold portions of greater or less quantities [*Prior, Ing*] *Halliwell*

Ac'rid, *a* [Fr *âcre*, Lat *acer*] Sharp and harsh, or biting, to the taste, pungent, corroding, acrimonious, as, *acrid* salts, an *acrid* temper

A crid'i ty, *n* The quality of being acrid, or of leaving a painful heat upon the organs of taste pungency, acrimony *Lindley*

Ac'rid ness, *n* A sharp, bitter, pungent quality

Ac'ri mō'ni oŭs, *a* [L Lat *acrimoniosus*, Fr *acrimonieux*]

1 Abounding with acrimony, sharp, bitter, corrosive *Harvey*

2 Severe, caustic, sarcastic "*Acrimonious* contempt" *Johnson*

Ac'ri mō'ni oŭs-ly, *adv* In an acrimonious manner

Ac'ri mō'ni oŭs ness, *n* The state or quality of being acrimonious, acridness, asperity, tartness

Ac'ri-mo-ny (50), *n* [Lat *acrimonia*, from *acer*, sharp, Fr *acrimonie*]

1 A quality of bodies which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others, a harsh or biting sharpness, as, the *acrimony* of the juices of certain plants *Bacon*

2 Sharpness or severity, as of language or temper *South*

John the Baptist set himself with much *acrimony* and indignation to baffle this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs *Swift*

Syn —Asperity harshness, severity, bitterness — ACRIMONY, ASPERITY, HARSHNESS, TARTNESS These words express different degrees of angry feeling or language *Tartness* springs from an irritable temper, united to quickness of intellect *Asperity* and *harshness* arise from angry feelings, connected with a disregard for the feelings of others *Acrimony* is a biting sharpness, produced by an embittered spirit *Tartness* of reply, *harshness* of accusation, *acrimony* of invective

No order of men have an enmity of more *acrimony* or longer continuance *Rambler*

It is no very cynical *asperity* not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received *Johnson*

A just reverence of mankind prevents the growth of *harshness* and brutality *Shaftesbury*

The grand debate,
The popular harangue, the *tart* reply,
The logic, and the wisdom and the wit,
And the loud laugh,—I long to know them all *Cowper*

Ac'ri sy, *n* [N Lat *acrisia*, Fr *acrisie*, Gr *ἀκρισία*, from *a* priv and *κρινειν*, to separate, to decide, *κρισις*, separation, determination] A state or condition of which no right judgment can be formed, that of which no choice is made, matter in dispute, injudiciousness [*Obs*]

A'cri tă, } *n* [Gr *ἄκριτος*, undistinguished, indis-

A'cri tan, } cernible, from *a* priv and *κρινειν*, to distinguish] (*Zool*) That division of radiate animals and the Protozoa, in which there is no distinct nervous system, as the sponges, polyps, &c *Dana*

A crit'ic-al, *a* [Gr *a* priv and *κριτικος*, critical] Having no crisis giving no indications of a crisis, as, *acritical* symptoms an *acritical* abscess

Ac'ri-tūde (53), *n* [Lat *acritudo*, from *acer*, sharp] An acrid quality, bitterness to the taste, biting heat, acrimony *Grew*

Ac'ri ty, *n* [Lat *acritas*, from *acer*, sharp] Sharpness, eagerness [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ac'ro a măt'ic, } *a* [Gr *ακροαματικός*, from

Ac'ro a măt'ic-al, } *ακροᾶσθαι*, to hear] Designed only to be heard, oral,—applied to the *esoteric* teachings of Aristotle, which were confined to his immediate hearers or disciples, in distinction from his *exoteric* doctrines, which were taught by means of books

Ac'ro-ăt'ic, *a* [Lat *acroaticus*, Gr *ακροατικος*, Fr *acroatique* See *supra*] The same as ACROAMATIC

Ac'ro-băt, *n* [Gr *ἄκρος*, on high, and *βαινειν*, to go] One who practices rope-dancing, high vaulting, &c *Mayhew*

Ac'ro băt'ic, *a* Pertaining to an acrobat or rope dancer

Ac'ro ce rau'ni an, *a* [Lat *acroceraunius*, from Gr *ἄκρα*, summit, and *κεραυνος*, thunderbolt] An epithet applied to certain mountains between Epirus and Macedonia They project into the Ionian Sea, and are so termed from being often struck with lightning *Shelley*

Ac'ro chŏrd, } *n* [Fr *acrochorde*, from Lat

Ac'ro chôr'dus, } *acrochordon*, Gr *ακροχορδων*, a sort of wart, *ἄκρος*, extreme, highest, and *χορδη*, a string of gut] A genus of serpents, found in Java covered entirely with small scales, which resemble granulated warts when the body is inflated *P Cyc*

Ac'ro-gen, *n* [Gr *ἄκρος*, extreme, highest, and *γενεσθαι*, to be born] (*Bot*) A plant of the highest tribe of Cryptogams, including the ferns, &c See CRYPTOGAMA

The age of acrogens (*Geol*), the age of coal plants or the carboniferous era when the Sigillaria Lepidodendra Calamites Ferns, &c, were the characteristic vegetation of the globe *Dana*

A crŏg'e noŭs, *a* (*Bot*) Increasing in growth from the extremity as, an *acrogenous* plant *Gray*

A-crŏ'lic ine, *n* [Gr *ἄκρος*, extreme, on the top, and Lat *oleum*, oil] (*Chem*) A limpid, colorless liquid, obtained by the dehydration of glycerine Its vapors are intolerably hot and suffocating

Ac'ro lith, *n* [Lat *acrolithus*, Gr *ακρολιθος*, *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *λιθος*, stone, Fr *acrolithe*] (*Arch & Sculp*) A statue whose extremities only were of stone, the remainder being of wood *Elmes*

A-crŏl'i than, *a* Pertaining to, or formed like, an acrolith, as, in *acrolithan* statue *Brande*

A-crō'mi al, *a* (*Anat*) Pertaining to the acromion *Dunglison*

A-crō'mi-on, *n* [N Lat *acromium*, Gr *ακρωμιον*, from *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *ὠμος*, shoulder] (*Anat*) The outer extremity of the shoulder blade

A crŏn'ye, } *a* [Gr *ακρονυκτος*, *ακρονυκτιος*,

A crŏn'ye al, } from *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *νυξ*, night] (*Astron*) Rising at sunset and setting at sunrise, as a star,—opposed to *cosmical* *Hutton*

☞ The words sometimes incorrectly written *acron ychal achronycal*, and *acronichal*

A-crŏn'ye-al-ly, *adv* In an acronycal manner, as rising at the setting of the sun, and *vice versâ*

A crŏp'o lis, *n* [Gr *ακρόπολις*, from *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *πόλις*, city, Fr *acropole*] The upper or higher part of a Grecian city, hence, the citadel or castle, and especially the citadel of Athens

Ac'ro spīre, *n* [Gr *ἄκρος* and *σπειρα*, spire, or spiral line] (*Bot*) The sprout at the end of seeds when they begin to germinate the plume, or plumule,—so called from its spiral form *Mortimer*

Ac'ro spīred (spīrd), *a* Having a sprout, or having sprouted at both ends *Mortimer*

A crŏss' (21), *prep* [Pref *a*, for *at*, and *cross*, q v] From side to side, athwart quite over, crosswise, or in a direction opposed to the length, as, a bridge is laid *across* a river *Dryden*

A-crŏss', *adv* From side to side, crosswise "With folded arms across" *Shak*

☞ The word was formerly used as a kind of exclamation when a sally of wit had miscarried "Good faith *across*!" (i e, athwart the purpose) *Shak* See BRING ACROSS

A crŏs'tic, *n* [Gr *ακροστιχον*, from *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *στιχος*, order, line, verse]

1 A composition, usually in verse, in which the first or the last letters of the lines, in their order, or of words, one in each line, form a name or sentence

2 (*Poetry*) A Hebrew poem in which the lines or stanzas begin with the letters of the alphabet in regular order, as psalm 119 See ABECEDARIAN

A-crŏs'tic al ly, *adv* In the manner of an acrostic

Ac'ro te-leū'tic, *n* [From Gr *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *τελευτή*, end.] (*Eccl*) Added to the end of a psalm or hymn, as a doxology.

Ac'ro ter, *n.* (*Arch*) Same as ACROTERIUM.

Ac'ro-tĕ'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the acroter; as, *acroterial* ornaments. *P. Cyc.*

Ac'ro te'ri-um, *n*, *pl* ACROTERIA [Gr. *ακρωτηριον*, extremity, from *ἄκρος*, extremo, Lat. *acroterium*, Fr. *acrotere.*]

Acroteria.

1 (*Arch*) (*a*) A small pedestal, usually without a base, anciently placed at the two extremes, or in the middle of pediments or frontispieces, serving to support the statues, &c (*b*) A figure placed as an ornament on the top of churches (*c*) One of a range of pinnacles on flat buildings, with rails and balusters *Gwilt.*

2 One of the extremities of the body, as the head, hand, or foot

A-crŏt'ic, *a* [Gr *ἄκρος*, extreme, outermost] Pertaining to, or affecting, the surface, as, *acrotic* diseases *Wright*

A-crŏt'o moŭs, *a* [Gr. *ακρότομος*, *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *τεμνειν*, to cut] (*Min.*) Having a cleavage parallel with the base *Dana.*

Act, *v t* [Lat *actus*, p p of *agere*, to drive, lead, do, Gr *ἄγειν*, Icel *aka*, Fr *agir*, It *agire*]

1 To exert power, as, the stomach *acts* upon food

2 To be in action or motion, to perform an action or actions, to carry into effect a determination of the will

He hangs between, in doubt to *act* or rest *Pope*

3 To behave or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices, to bear or demean one's self, as, we know not why he has *acted* so

To act up to, to equal in action to fulfill, as, he has *acted up to* his engagement or his advantages

Act, *v t* [*imp & p p* ACTED, *p pr & vb n* ACTING]

1 To perform, especially upon the stage

Act well your part there all the honor lies *Pope*

That we *act* our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity *Bp Taylor*

Industry doth beget ease by procuring good habits, and facility of *acting* things expedient for us to do *Barrow*

2 Hence, to feign or counterfeit

With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued *Dryden*

3 To perform the part of, to assume the office or character of, to play, as, to *act* the hero

4 To put in motion, to move to action, to actuate [*Obs*]

Self-love, the spring of motion, *acts* the soul *Pope*

Act *n* [Lat *actus*, s, fr *agere*, Fr *acte* See *supra*]

1 That which is done or doing, the exercise of power, or the effect, of which power exerted is the cause, performance, deed

That best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered *acts*
Of kindness and of love *Wordsworth*

This woman was taken in the very *act* *John* viii 4

Hence, in specific uses, (*a*) The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award, determination, as, an *act* of parliament, or of congress (*b*) A book, record, or writing, containing laws and determinations any instrument in writing to verify facts (*c*) One of the larger or principal divisions of a play or other theatrical performance, in which a certain definite part of the action is completed (*d*) A thesis maintained in public, in some English universities, by a candidate for a degree, or to show the proficiency of a student (*e*) The time when masters and doctors complete their degrees, at the university of Oxford, Eng

2 A state of reality, or real existence, as opposed to a possibility, or possible existence

The seeds of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility, what they afterward grow to be *Hooker*

3 A state of preparation, readiness, or incipient action "In *act* to strike" *Dryden*

Act of faith See AUTO DA FÉ —*Act of God* (*Law*) any unavoidable accident or event which takes place without human intervention or which can not be referred to any specific cause —*Act in pais*, a thing done out of court and not a matter of record —*Acts of sederunt* (*Scots Law*), statutes made by the lords of session, *sitting* in judgment, by virtue of a Scottish act of parliament (1540), empowering them to make such constitutions or regulations as they may think expedient for ordering the procedure and forms of administering justice *Brande*

Syn —See ACTION

Ac'ti an (ăk'shi-an), *a* [Lat *Actiacus*, *Actius*] Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus, as, *Actian* games, which were instituted by Augustus, to celebrate his naval victory over Antony, near that town, and were celebrated every five years Hence, *Actian* years, reckoned from that era.

Ac tin'i-d, *n* [N Lat, from Gr *ακτις*, gen. *ακτινος*, ray] (*Zoöl*) (*a*) An animal of the class of Polypa, and family Actinida From a resemblance to flowers in form and appearance, they are often called *animal-flowers* and *sea-anemones* [See POLYP.] (*b*) A genus in the family *Actinida* *Dana.*

Ac-tin'ic, *a* Pertaining to actinism

Ac-tin'i-fōrm, *a* [Gr. *ακτις*, ray, and Lat *forma*, shape] Having a radiated form

Ac'tin Ism, *n* [Gr *aκτίς*, gen *aκτῖνος*, ray] (*Opt*) That power in the sun's rays by which chemical changes are produced, as in photography

Ac tĭ'no-chĕm'ĭs try, *n* Chemistry in its relations to actinism *Draper*

Ac tin'o grăph, *n* [Gr *aκτίς*, ray, and *γράφειν*, to describe] (*Opt*) An instrument for measuring and recording the variations in the *actinic* or chemical force of the solar rays *Nichol*

Ac'tin oid, *a* [Gr *aκτίς*, ray, and *εἶδος*, form] Having the form of rays, radiated

Ac tin'o lite, *n* [Gr *aκτίς*, ray, and *λίθος*, stone] (*Min*) The bright green variety of hornblende, occurring usually in glassy prismatic crystals, and also fibrous *Dana*

Ac tin'o lĭt'ic, *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, actinolite *Dana*

Ac'tĭ nŏm'e ter, *n* [Gr *aκτίς*, ray, and *μέτρον*, measure] (*Opt*) An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays *Nichol*

Ac tin'o-mĕt'rĭc, *a* Belonging to the measurement of actinic force or influence

Ac'tĭ nŏph'o rous, *a* [Gr *aκτίς*, ray, and *φέρειν*, to bear] Having straight projecting spines *Dana*

Ac'tion (ăk'shun), *n* [Fr *action*, Lat *actio*, from *agere*, to do, act]

1 A process or condition of acting or moving, as opposed to rest, exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another, or the effect of power exerted on one body by another, motion produced, agency, as, the *action* of heat, &c

2 An act or thing done, a deed, *especially*, the result of an exercise of volition, hence, conduct, behavior, demeanor

The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him *actions* are weighed 1 Sam ii 3

3 The event or series of events, either real or imaginary, forming the subject of a play, narrative, poem, or other composition

4 (*Oral*) Gesture or gesticulation the external deportment of the speaker, or the accommodation of his attitude, voice gestures, and countenance, to the subject, or to the thoughts and feelings of the mind

5 (*Law*) (*a*) A suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right in a court of justice, a claim made before a tribunal (*b*) A right of action, as, the law gives an *action* for every claim

6 (*Com*) A share in the capital stock of a joint stock company, or in the public funds —equivalent to our term *share* and consequently, in a more general sense, in the plural, to stocks [*A Gallicism*]

The Europus of funds and *actions* *Burke*

The French took our castle of Gambioo, in Guinea so that the Africa *actions* fell to thirty pounds, and the India to eighty *Evelyn*

7 (*Paint & Sculp*) The attitude or position of the several parts of the body as expressive of the sentiments, emotions, or passions actuating the subject *Buchanan*

8 An engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water, a battle, a fight "A decisive *action*" *Macaulay*

Quantity of action (*Physics*) the product of the mass of a body by the space it runs through, and its velocity

Syn —In many cases *action* and *act* are synonymous but some distinction between them is observable *Action* seems to have more relation to the *power* that acts, and its operation and process of acting and *act* more relation to the *effect* or operation complete *Action* is also more generally used for ordinary transactions and *act*, for such as are remarkable or dignified as all our *actions* should be regulated by prudence a prince is distinguished by *acts* of heroism or humanity

Ac'tion a ble, *a* [Lat *actionabilis* See *supra*] Admitting a suit, or the bringing of an action at law which will lie, as, to call a man a thief is *actionable*

Ac'tion a bly, *adv* In an actionable manner, in a manner that may subject to legal process

Ac'tion a ry, } *n* [Fr *actionnaire*, L Lat *actionar-*
Ac'tion-ist, } *ius* (*Com*) A proprietor of stock in a joint stock company, one who owns *actions* or shares of stock

Ac'tion-sĕr'mon, *n* (*Eccl*) A sermon preached immediately before the communion service in Scotland *M'Cheyne*

Ac'tion-tăk'ing, *a* Bringing lawsuits *Shak*

Ac'tĭ tā'tion, *n* [Lat *actitare*, freq, from *agere*, to act] Quick and frequent action [*Obs*] *Wright*

Ac'tĭ vāte, *v t* To make active [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Act'ive, *a* [Lat *activus*, Fr *actif*]

1 Having the power or quality of acting, causing change, communicating action or motion, —opposed to *passive*, that receives action, as, the *active* powers of the mind

2 Constantly engaged in action, nimble, lively, agile, hence, energetic, diligent, busy, as, an *active* officer *Shak*

3 Requiring or implying action or exertion, practical, operative, producing real effects, —opposed to *speculative*, as, an *active* life, the *active* duties of life "*Active* hostilities" *Motley*

4 (*Gram*) Expressing the transition or passing of an action from an agent to an object, as certain verbs do, transitive.

Active capital, or *wealth*, money, or property that may readily be converted into money, and used in commerce or other employment for profit —*Active commerce*, the commerce which a nation carries on in its own ships

It may be the interest of foreign nations to deprive us, as far as possible, of an *active* commerce in our own bottoms *Hamilton*

Syn.—Agile, alert, brisk, vigorous, nimble, lively, quick, sprightly, prompt, industrious, operative, laborious

Act'ive-ly, *adv* 1 In an active manner, by action, nimbly, briskly

2 (*Gram*) In an active signification, as, a word is used *actively*

Act'ive-ness, *n* The quality or state of being active, nimbleness, quickness of motions, activity

Ac-tĭv'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *activité*, L Lat *activitas*] The state or quality of being active, the active faculty, nimbleness, agility "The *activity* of toil" *Palfrey*

Syn —Agility, nimbleness, liveliness, briskness, quickness

Act'less, *a* Without action or spirit *Southerne*

Ac'ton, *n* [Fr *acoton*] A quilted leather jacket often worn under a coat of mail [Spelled, also, *Hacketon* and *Hacqueton*] *Hallwell*

Act'or, *n* [Lat *actor*, from *agere*, to act]

1 One who acts or performs, an agent, a doer, *specifically*, a theatrical performer, a stage player

2 (*Law*) (*a*) An advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes *Jacobs* (*b*) One who institutes a suit, a plaintiff or complainant

Act'ress, *n* [Fr *actrice*, Lat *actrix*, from *actor*, q v] A female who acts or performs, and especially on the stage, a female actor *Dryden*

Act'ū al (ăk'shū al), *a* [Fr *actuel*, Pr *actual*, Lat *actualis*]

1 Existing in act, and truly and absolutely so, really acted or acting, carried out, —opposed to *potential*, *possible*, *virtual*, or *theoretical*

If e'er my will did trespass gainst his love
Either in discourse of thought or *actual* deed,
Comfort forswear me *Shak*

Let your holy and pious intention be *actual* that is by a special prayer or action, given to God *Bp Taylor*

2 Existing at the present time, present, as, the *actual* situation of the country

3 Including, implying, or requiring action [*Obs*] "Besides her walking and other *actual* performances" *Shak*

Syn —Real, genuine, positive certain See REAL

Act'ū ăl'ĭ-ty, *n* [Fr *actualité*, Pr *actualitat*] The state of being actual, as, the *actuality* of God's existence *South*

Act'ū al i-zā'tion, *n* A making actual or really existent "He seeks the idea only in its *actualization*" *Schwegler*

Act'ū al ize, *v t* [Fr *actualiser*] To make actual *Coleridge*

Act'ū al ly, *adv* 1 In act or in fact, really, in truth positively

2 Actively [*Obs*] "Neither *actually* nor passively" *Fuller*

Act'ū al ness, *n* The state or quality of being actual, actuality

Act'ū a ry (ăk'shū-ā rĭ), *n* [Lat *actuarius*]

1 (*Law*) A registrar or clerk, —a term of the civil law, and used originally in courts of civil law jurisdiction, but in Europe used for a clerk or registrar generally

2 The manager of a joint stock company, particularly of an insurance company —in America chiefly applied to the manager of a life insurance company

Act'ū ate, *a* [L Lat *actuatus*, pp of *actuare*] Put in action [*Obs*] *South*

Act'ū āte, *v t* [*imp* & *pp* ACTUATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ACTUATING]

1 To put into action, to move or incite to action to influence actively —used of persons, but for merly sometimes of things

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition and on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it *Addison*

2 To carry out, to perform [*Obs*] "To *actuate* what you command" *Bp Taylor*

Syn —To move, impel, incite, rouse, instigate, animate

Act'ū ā'tion, *n* [L Lat *actuatio*] The state of being actuated, a being put in action, effectual operation

So you must be positively and by *actuation* *Coleridge*

Act'ū ā'tor, *n* One who actuates, or puts in action *Melville*

Act'ū ōse, *a* Having strong powers of action [*Obs*]

Act'ū ŏs'ĭ ty *n* Power of action [*Obs*] *H More*

Act'ūre, *n* [See ACT] Action [*Obs*] *Shak*

Ac'ū āte (52), *v t* [Lat *acuere*, to sharpen] To sharpen, to make pungent or corrosive "[To] *acuate* the blood" [*Rare*] *Harvey*

Ac'ū ate, *a* Sharp, sharpened [*Obs*] "*Acuate* iron or steel" *Ashmole*

Ac'ū ā'tion (ăsh'un), *n* [From Lat *acuere*, to sharpen] The sharpening of medicines to increase their effect

A cū'ĭ-ty, *n* Sharpness [*Obs*]

A-cū'le āte (45), *a* [Lat *aculeatus*, from *aculeus*, a diminutive of *acus*, needle]

1 (*Bot*) Having prickles, or sharp points, pointed, —used chiefly to denote prickles fixed in the bark, in distinction from thorns, which grow from the wood

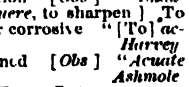

Aculeate Stem

2. (*Zoöl*) Having a sting or prickles

3 Severe or stinging [*Obs.*] "Especially if they [words] be *aculeate*" *Bacon*

A-cū'le-ā'ted, *a* Having a sharp point, prickly, aculeate *Hill.*

A-cū'le-o-late, *a* (*Bot*) Having small prickles or sharp points *Gray*

A-cū'le-ous, *a* Having prickles, aculeate *Browne*

A-cū'le-ŭs, *n pl* ACULEI [Lat dim of *acus*, needle] (*Bot. & Zoöl*) A prickle growing on the bark or skin *Buchanan.*

A-cū'men, *n* [Lat *acumen*, from *acuere*, to sharpen, *acus*, needle] Quickness of perception or discernment, penetration of mind, the faculty of nice discrimination *Selden.*

Syn —Sagacity, keenness, sharpness

A cū'mi nāte, *v t* To render sharp or keen. [*Rare*] "To *acuminate* despair" *Cowper*

A-cū'mi-nāte, *v i* To end in, or come to, a sharp point "*Acuminating* in a cone of prolacy" *Milton.*

A cū'mi nate, *a* [Lat *acuminatus*, p p of *acuminare*, from *acumen*, q v] (*Bot*) Having a long, projecting, and highly tapering point *Gray*

Acuminate Leaves

A cū'mi nā'tion, *n* A sharpening, termination in a sharp point *Pearson*

A-cū'mi nōse, } *a* Ter
A-cū'mi nous, } minating in a flat, narrow end, sharp pointed *Dudley*

Ac'ū pŭnct'ū-rā'tion, *n* See ACUPUNCTURE

Ac'ū-pŭnct'ūre, *n* [N Lat *acupunctura acus*, needle, and *punctura*, a pricking, from *pungere*, to prick, Fr *acupuncture*] (*Med*) The introduction of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes

A cūte ăn'gu-lar, *a* Having acute angles *Warburton*

A-cūte', *a* [Lat *acutus*, sharp pointed, p p of *acuere*, to sharpen]

1 Sharp at the end, ending in a sharp point, pointed, —opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*, as, an *acute* angle, an *acute* leaf

Acute Leaves

2 Having nice discernment perceiving or using minute distinctions, penetrating shrewd —opposed to *dull* or *stupid* as, an *acute* observer

3 Having nice or quick sensibility, susceptible to slight impressions, as, a man of *acute* eyesight, hearing or feeling

4 High, or shrill in respect to some other sound, —opposed to *grave* or *low*, as, an *acute* tone or accent

5 (*Med*) Attended with symptoms of some degree of severity and coming speedily to a crisis, —opposed to *chronic*, as, an *acute* disease.

Acute angle (*Geom*), an angle less than 90° or less than a right angle — *Acute-angled triangle* a triangle with all its angles acute, or less than 90°

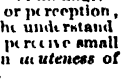

Acute Angle

Syn —Subtile ingenious, keen, penetrating See SUBTILE

A cūte', *v t* To give an acute sound to, as, he *acutes* his rising inflection too much *Walker*

A cūte'ly, *adv* In an acute manner, sharply, keenly with nice discrimination

A cūte'ness *n* 1 The quality of being acute or pointed sharpness as, the *acuteness* of an angle

2 The faculty of nice discernment or perception, acumen —applied to the senses or the understanding By an *acuteness* of feeling we perceive small objects or slight impressions by an *acuteness* of intellect, we discern nice distinctions

Perhaps also he felt his professional *acuteness* interested in bringing it to a successful close. *W Scott*

3 Sharpness, or elevation of sound, in rhetoric or music *Boyle*

4 (*Med*) Violence of a disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis

Syn —Penetration, sagacity, keenness ingenuity, shrewdness

A cū'tĭ ā'tor (shĭ'-), *n* [Lat *acutiator*, from *acutiare*, for L Lat *acutare* equivalent to *acuere*, to sharpen] A person whose office it was to sharpen instruments (*Obs*)

A cū'ti fō'li-ate, *a* [Lat *acutus*, sharp, from *acuere*, to sharpen and *folium*, leaf] (*Bot*) Having sharp pointed leaves *Gray*

A cū'ti-lō'bate *a* [Lat *acutus*, sharp, and *lobus*, lobe See *supra*] (*Bot*) Having acute lobes like some leaves *Gray*

Ad [Cf W *at*, to toward, Goth, O Sax, Icel **Dan**, and Eng *at*, Sw *åt*, Dan *ad*, A-S *æt*, O H Ger *az*] A Latin preposition, signifying *to*

In *composition* the last letter is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed Thus for *adclamo* the Romans wrote *acclamo*, for *adgradior*, *aggredior* for *adfirmo*, *affirmo*, for *adlego*, *allego*, for *adpono appono*, for *adripio*, *arripio*, for *adscribo*, *ascribo*, for *adtuneo*, *attuneo* The reason of this change is found in the ease of pronunciation, and agreeableness of the sounds

Ad damnum. [Lat , to the damage] (*Law*) The conclusion of the declaration of a writ, in which the plaintiff states the amount of damage he claims to have been done him, sometimes used for the amount of damages claimed in a writ —*Ad filum aquæ*, or *ad medium filum aquæ* [Lat] A phrase of frequent occurrence in modern law, meaning to the thread of the water, to the central one or middle of the stream —*Ad hominem* [Lat , to the man] (*Logic*) An argument that is based on the principles of the person addressed —*Ad inquirendum* [Lat , for inquiring] (*Law*) A judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made —*Ad valorem* [Lat according to the value] (*Com*) A term used to denote a duty or charge laid upon goods, at a certain rate per cent upon their value, as stated in their invoice, in opposition to a specific sum upon a given quantity or number

Ad ăct', *v t* [Lat *adigere, adactus*, to drive] To compel, to drive [*Obs*] *Fotherby*

A dăc'tyl, *a* [Gr *a* priv and *δακτυλος*, finger] (*Zool*) Having no toes or fingers. [Written also *adactyle*] *Dana*

Ad'ăge, *n* [Fr *adage*, It *adagio*, Lat *adagium* and *adagio*, from *adigere*, to adduce , *ad* and *agere*, to lead, do] An old saying, which has obtained credit by long use, a wise observation handed down from antiquity

Letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would,"
Like the poor cat i the *adage* *Shak*

Syn.— Axiom, maxim, aphorism , proverb, saying, saw See AXIOM

A-dă-ġi-al, *a* Pertaining to the adage, proverbial [*Rare*] "*Adagial* verse" *Burrow*

Ad dă'ġio (jo), *a* [It *adagio*, comp of *ad* and *agio*, convenience, leisure, O It *asio*, Pg *azo*, Pr *ais, aise*, Fr *aise*, Eng *ease*] (*Mus*) Slow, moving slowly, leisurely, and gracefully When repeated, *adagio, adagio*, it directs the movement to be very slow

A dă'ġio, *n* A piece of music in *adagio* time, a slow movement, as, an *adagio* of Haydn

Ad'a lan tă'do, *n* See ADELANTADO *B Jonson*

Ad'a mant, *n* [Lat *adamas*, gen *adamantis*, Gr *ἀδαμας, -αντος*, the hardest iron, steel, diamond, prop untamable, infrangible, from *a* priv and *δαμαω*, to tame, subdue Chaucer uses adamant for the lode stone *Romaunt of the Rose*, l 1182 Pr *adiman, aziman, arman, aman*, O Fr *aimant*, N Fr *aimant*, Sp & Pg *iman*, L Lat *adamas*, denote also the lode stone Cf DIAMOND]

1 A stone imagined by some to be of impenetrable hardness, a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness but in modern mineralogy it has no technical signification

Opposed the rocky orb
Of tenfold *adamant*, his ample shield *Milton*

2 Lode stone "A great *adamant* of acquaintance" *Bacon*

As true to thee as steel to *adamant* *Green*

Ad'a man tē'an, *a* [Lat *adamanteus*] Hard as adamant *Milton*

Ad'a măn'tine, *a* [Lat *adamantinus*] Made of, or having the qualities of, adamant incapable of being broken, dissolved, or penetrated, as, *adamantine* bonds or chains

Adamantine spar (*Min*), a variety of corundum, with gray, brown, or greenish shades

Ad'a măn'toid, *n* [Gr *ἀδαμας*, diamond, and *εἰδος*, form] (*Crystallog*) A form of crystal bounded by forty eight equal triangles occurring in the diamond, a hexoctahedron *Dana*

A-dăm'ic, *a* Pertaining to Adam

Adamic earth a name given to common red clay, from a notion that *Adam* means *red earth*

Ad'am-ite, *n* [Fr *Adamites*, L Lat *Adamitæ* and *Adamani*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of visionaries, who pretended to establish a state of innocence, and, like Adam, went naked They abhorred marriage, holding it to be the effect of sin

Ad'am ĭt'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or in any respect resembling, the sect of Adamites "*Adamitic* impudence" *Bp Taylor*

Ad'am's-ăp'ple, *n.* 1 A species of citron [See CITRON]

2 The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck It is particularly prominent in males, and is so called from a notion that it was caused by the apple sticking in the throat of our first parent *Dunglison*

Ad'am's-nee'dle, *n* (*Bot*) The *Yucca gloriosa*, the roots of which are thick and tuber like, and were used by the Indians to make coarse meal and bread See YUCCA

Ad'an-sō'ni à, *n* [From *Adanson*, a celebrated traveler of the 17th century] (*Bot*) The famous African tree, called the Baobab, or Monkey's Bread, or African Calabash It attains a height of seventy or eighty feet, with twice that diameter of shade The fruit resembles a gourd, and is about ten inches long the bark and leaves are used for many purposes by the negroes *Loudon*

A dăpt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADAPTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADAPTING] [Lat *adaptare*, from *ad* and *aptare*, to fit, Fr *adapter*, Pr & Sp *adaptar*, It *adattare*] To make suitable, to fit, or suit

For nature always in the right,
To your decays *adapts* my sight. *Swift*

A dăpt'a-bĭl'ĭ-ty, } *n* The quality of being adapt-
A-dăpt'a-ble-ness, } able, suitableness
A dăpt'a-ble, *a* Capable of being adapted.

Ad'ap-tā'tion, *n.* [L Lat. *adaptatio*, Fr *adaptation*] The act of making, adapting, or fitting, or the state of being adapted or fitted, fitness "A perfect *adaptation* of the means to the end" *Erskine*

A dăpt'ed ness, } *n* State of being adapted, suit
A dăpt'ive ness, } ableness

A-dăpt'er, *n* 1 One who adapts

2 (*Chem*) A glass tube open at both ends, placed between a retort and receiver to give more space to elastic vapors, an adopter

A-dăp'tion, *n* Adaptation , the act of fitting [*Obs and rare*] *Cheyne*

A dăpt'ive, *a* Suited or tending to adaptation

A-dăpt'ly, *adv* In a suitable manner [*Rare*]

For active horsemanship *adaptly* fit *Pran*

A-dăpt'ness, *n* A state of being adapted, or fitted [*Rare*] *Jip Newton*

Ad'ap tō'ri al, *a* Same as ADAPTIVE [*Rare*]

Ad'ăr, *n* [Heb , perhaps from *adar*, splendor] A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March, the 12th of the sacred, and 6th of the civil, year

Ad-dăr'ce, *n* [Lat *adarce* and *adarca*, Gr *ἀδαρκη*] A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia It is soft and porous, and was formerly used for cleansing the skin from freckles and tetters, and also in leprosy *Dana*

Ad'a ŭs, *n* A fine cotton cloth of India *Buchanan*

A dāunt', *v t* [Prefix *a* and *daunt*] To daunt or subdue [*Rare*] *Skelton*

Ad-aw', *v t* [Prefix *a* and *awe*, the *d* being inserted for the sake of euphony, to prevent the concurrence of the two vowels *a* See AWE]

1 To fill with awe, to daunt, to subject [*Obs*]

The sight whereof did greatly him *adaw* *Spenser*

2 [Fr *adoucir*, to soften] To moderate [*Obs*]

'Gins to abate the brightness of his beam,
And fervor of his flames somewhat *adaw* *Spenser*

3 [Prefix *a* and *dawn*, q v] To awake, to arouse [*Obs*]

A man that waketh of his slepe
He may not sodenly well taken kepe
Upon a thing, ne seen it parfitly
Till that he be *adawed* verily *Chaucer*

A-dāys', *adv* [Prefix *a*, for *on*, and *days*, pl of *day*] By day, or every day [*Obs* , except in the compound *now a days*] *Spenser Fielding*

Ad cŏr'po rāte, *v t* [See ACCORPORATE] To unite with another body, to accorporate [*Obs*]

Add, *v t* [Lat *addere*, to give or put to, *ad* and *dare*, to give] To join or unite, as one thing or sum to another, so as to increase the number, augment the quantity, enlarge the magnitude, or so as to form into one aggregate "As easily as he can *add* together the ideas of two days or two years" *Locke*

Back to thy punishment,
False fugitive, and to thy speed *add* wings *Milton*

Syn —To ADD, JOIN, ANNEX, UNITE, COALESCE We *add* by bringing things together so as to form a whole We *join* by putting one thing to another in close or continuous connection We *annex* by attaching, some adjunct to a larger body We *unite* by bringing things to cling so that their parts adhere or intermingle Things *coalesce* by coming into an entire cohesion of all their parts To *add* quantities, to *join* houses, to *annex* territory, to *unite* kingdoms, to make parties *coalesce*

Ădd, *v t* To augment, by joining one thing to another, to increase, —followed by *to* or *unto* "I will *add* to your yoke" 1 *Kings* xii 14

Ad'da ble, *a* See ADDIBLE

Ad dĕç'i māte, *v t* [Lat *addecimare*, Bib , *ad* and *decimus*, tenth] To take or ascertain the tenth part of, to tithe, to decimate *Bailey*

Ad deem', *v t* [Pref *a* and *deem*] To award, to sentence [*Rare*] "Unto him they did *addeem* the prize" *Spenser*

Ad dĕn'dum, *n* , *pl* ADDENDA [Lat] A thing to be added, an appendix

Addendum circle (*Mech*), the distance or space between the pitch line of a gear and the circle touching the ends of the teeth *Rankine*

Ad'der, *n* [A S *ætter, attor, atter, attor*, serpent, poison, O H Ger *eitar*, L Ger *etter*, N H Ger *eiter*, poison, matter, D *adder*, Ger *otter*, serpent, A S *nædre, naddre*, serpent, Goth *nadrs*, O Sax *nadra*, Icel *naadr*, m , *nadra* f , O H Ger *natra, natara*, N H Ger *natter*, W *neuh*, Corn *naddyr*, Ir *nathair*, Lat *natrix*, from *nare*, to swim]

1 (*Zool*) A venomous serpent of the genus *Vipera* The common adder is the *Vipera berus* *Baird*

2 A serpent in general *Milton*

3 (*Ichth*) The same as SEA ADDER.

Ad'der-fly, *n* The dragon fly

Ad'der's-grăss, *n* A plant about which serpents lurk

Ad'der's-tŏngue (-tŭng), *n* A genus of ferns, whose seeds are produced on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue, *Ophioglossum* *Loudon*

Ad'der's-wŏrt, *n* Snakeweed (*Polygonum bistorta*), —so named from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of serpents

Ad'di bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* State or quality of being addible, possibility of being added *Locke*

Ad'di ble, *a* [See ADD] Capable of being added "*Addible* numbers" *Locke*

Ad'dĭçe, *n* [*Obs*] See ADZE.

Ad dĭct', *a.* Addicted [*Obs*] *Shak*

Ad-dĭct', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p.* ADDICTED; *p pr* & *vb n.* ADDICTING] [L Lat *addictare*, from *addictus*, p p of *addicere*, to adjudge, devote, from *ad* and *dicere*, to say]

1 To apply habitually, to devote, to accustom; to habituate "*Addicted* to commerce" "They *addict* themselves to the civil law" *Evelyn.*

He is *addicted* to his study. *Beau & Fl.*

That part of mankind that *addict* their minds to speculation *Adventurer.*

2 To adapt, to make suitable, to fit [*Obs*]

The land about is exceedingly *addicted* to wood, but the coldness of the place hinders the growth *Evelyn.*

Syn —ADDICT, DEVOTE, CONSECRATE, DEDICATE *Addict* was formerly used in a good or in an indifferent sense, as, *addicted* to letters, but is now employed only in a bad one, as, "*addicted* to vice" *Devote* is always taken in a good sense, expressing an habitual earnestness in the pursuit of some favorite object, as, "*devoted* to science" *Consecrate* and *dedicate* express devotion of a higher kind, involving religious sentiment, as, "*consecrated* to the service of the church," "*dedicated* to God

Ad dĭct'ed ness, *n* The quality or state of being addicted "*Addictedness* . to the study of Scripture" *Boyle*

Ad dĭc'tion, *n* [Lat *addictio*] The state of being addicted [*Obs*] "His *addiction* was to courses vain" *Shak.*

Ad dĭt'a ment, *n* [Lat *additamentum*, from *addere, additum*, to add, Pr *additament*, It *additamento*] An addition, or thing added [*Rare*]

My persuasion that the latter verses of the chapter were an *additament* of a later age *Coleridge*

Ad dĭ'tion (dĭsh'un), *n* [Fr *addition*, Lat *additio*, from *addere*, to add]

1 The act of adding two or more things together, —opposed to *subtraction* or *diminution* "This endless *addition* or addibility of numbers" *Locke*

2 Any thing added, increase "Unworthy of such *addition*" *W Scott*

3 (*Math*) That part of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers

4 (*Mus*) A dot at the right side of a note as an indication that its sound is to be lengthened one half *Moore*

5 (*Law*) A title annexed to a man's name, to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence, as, John Doe, *Esq* , Richard Roe, *Gent* , Robert Dale, *Mason*, Thomas Way, *of New York*

6 (*Her*) Something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honor , —opposed to *abatement*

Syn —Increase, accession , augmentation , appendage, adjunct

Ad dĭ'tion al (-dĭsh'un), *a* [Fr *additionnel*] Added, adscititious

Ad dĭ'tion al, *n* Something added, an addition, or additament [*Obs*] *Howell*

Ad dĭ'tion al ly, *adv* By way of addition

Ad dĭ'tion a-ry, *a* Additional [*Rare*] *Herbert*

Ad'di tĭ'tĭous (-tĭsh'us), *a* Added without good authority *Knowles*

Ad'di tive, *a.* [Lat *additivus*] Capable of being added, or to be added *Davies*

Ad'di to-ry (50), *a* Adding, or capable of adding. [*Obs or rare*] *Ashmolean*

Ad'dle, *a* [A S *adl*, sick, diseased, *adlian, eadlian*, to be sick, W *hadl, hadyl* decayed, corrupt, *hadlu*, to decay] Having lost the power of development, by becoming diseased as eggs, putrid, corrupt Hence, producing nothing, unfruitful or barren, as brains *Dryden*

Ad'dle, *v t* To make addle, to make corrupt or morbid "Themselves were chilled, their eggs were *addled*" *Cowper*

Ad'dle, *v t* [A S *ædlian, edlian*, to gain reward, *ed*, again, and *lean*, loan, reward]

1 To earn by labor, as, to *addle* up a little money *Forby*

2 To thrive or grow, as, a tree will not *addle* when enabled by ivy *Tusser.*

Ad'dle, *n* [See *supra*] 1 Laborers' wages *Halliwell.*

2 The lees of wine *Ash.*

Ad dōōm', *v t* [Prefix *a* and *doom*] To adjudge. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Ad dōrsed' (ad dōrst', 25), *a* [Lat *ad* and *dorsum*, back, Fr *adosse*] (*Her*) Having the backs turned to each other, as any two animals, or other bearings, on coats of arms

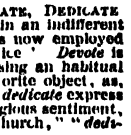

Ad drĕss', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADDRESSED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADDRESSING] [Fr *adresser*, Pr *adressar*, It *addirizzare, addrizzare*, from *ad* and Fr *dresser*, Pr *dressar*, It *dirizzare, drizzare*, from Lat *directus*, p p of *dirigere*, to direct, It. *rizzare*, to raise, from Lat *rectus*, p p of *regere*, to lead straight]

1 To prepare or make ready

His foe was soon *addressed* *Spenser.*

Turnus *addressed* his men to single fight. *Dryden*

The five foolish virgins *addressed* themselves at the noise of the bridegroom's coming *Bp Taylor*

2 To direct or aim, either in a literal [*Obs*] or a figurative sense "*Address* thy gait to her" *Shak.*

The young hero had *addressed* his prayers to him for his assistance *Dryden*

3 To direct words or discourse to; to apply to by words, as by a speech, address, petition, or the like

Are not your orders to *address* the senate? *Addison*

The representatives of the nation *addressed* the king *Swift*

4 To direct in writing, as a letter, to superscribe, or to direct and transmit, as, he *addressed* a letter

5 To make suit to as a lover, to court, to woo

6 (*Com*) To consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor as, the ship was *addressed* to a merchant in Baltimore

7 To clothe or array, to dress [*Obs*]

Tecla *addressed* herself in man's apparel *Jewel*

To address one's self to, to direct one's speech or discourse to In old writers, the reflexive pronoun is sometimes omitted, as, "Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *addressed*" *Dryden*

Ad drĕss', *n* [Fr *adresse* See *supra*]

1 A formal application or discourse, either written or verbal

2 A speech, message of respect, congratulation, thanks, petition, and the like, as, an *address* of thanks, an officer is removable upon the *address* of both houses of assembly *Bouvier*

3 Manner of speaking to another, as, a man of pleasing or insinuating *address*

4 Attention in the way of courtship, — usually in the plural

Tell me whose *address* thou favorest most *Addison*

5 Skill, dexterity, adroitness, as, *address* in managing a horse *W Scott*

6 Direction or superscription of a letter, or the name, title, and place of residence of the person addressed

Syn — Dexterity, tact, management, adroitness, skill readiness

Ad drĕss'er, *n* One who addresses or petitions

Ad drĕs'sion, *n* The act of addressing or directing one's course, and hence, haste, speed [*Obs*]

To Pyrrhus first he thy *addression* then *Chapman*

Ad dūçe' (-dūs'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADDUCED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADDUCING] [Lat *adducere*, to lead or bring to, *ad* and *ducere*, to lead, Fr *adurre*, Pr *aducer*, *aduire*] To bring forward, present, or offer, to introduce, to advance, to cite

Enough could not be *adduced* to satisfy the purpose of illustration *De Quincey*

Syn — To offer, present, allege, advance, cite name, mention, quote

Ad dū'cent, *a* [Lat *adducens*, p pr of *adducere*] Bringing forward or together — a word applied to those muscles of the body which pull one part towards another See ADDUCTOR

Ad dū'cer, *n* One who adduces

Ad dū'ci ble, *a* Capable of being adduced

Proofs innumerable, and in every imaginable manner diversified are *adducible* *I Taylor*

Ad dūc'tion, *n* [L Lat *adductio*, Fr *adduction*]

1 The act of adducing or bringing forward

An *adduction* of facts gathered from various quarters *I Taylor*

2 (*Anat*) The action by which the parts of the body are drawn toward its axis *Dunglison*

Ad-dūc'tive, *a* Adducing, or bringing forward

Ad-dūc'tor, *n* [Lat *adductor*, N Lat *adductor musculus*, Fr *muscle adducteur*] (*Anat*) A muscle which draws one part of the body toward another, as, the *adductor oculi*, which turns the eye toward the nose, the *adductor pollicis manûs*, which draws the thumb toward the fingers

Ad dūlçe', *v t* [Fr *adoucer*, O Fr *adulcar*, *adolcir*, *adolcer*, Pr *adolcir*, *adolzar*, from Lat *ad* and *dulcis*, sweet] To sweeten [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ad'eb, *n* [Ar *adeb*, rule, law] An Egyptian weight of about two drams less than the English pound

Ad'e lan tā'do, *n* [Sp *adelantado*, prop p of *adelantar*, to advance, to promote Fr *adelantade*] A governor of a province, a commander *Prescott*

Ad'el ing, *n* [A S *adheling*, *adelyng*, O H Ger *adaline*, *edilinc*, L Lat *adalingus*, *adelingus*, Pr *adelenc*, O Fr *elin*, comp of O H Ger *adal*, *edil*, A S *æthel*, *ethel*, Ger *edel*, *adel-ig*, noble, and the suffix *ling* (as in *hireling*, &c), which orig is the same as *ing*, O H Ger *inc* We observe the term *æthel*, *ethel*, *adel*, in many A S names of princes, as *Ethel wolf*, noble wolf, *Ethelbald*, noble bold, *Ethelbert*, noble bright] A title of honor, given by the Anglo Saxons to the children of princes, and to young nobles

Ad'e lite, *n* One of a class of Moorish conjurers who predicted the fortunes of individuals by the flight and singing of birds, and other accidental circumstances *Ed Encyc*

A dĕl'phi a, *n* [Gr ἀδελφός, brother] (*Bot*) A collection of stamens into a bundle *Wright*.

A dĕl'phous, *a* [Gr ἀδελφός, brother] (*Bot*) United in pairs or bundles by filaments, as, *adelphous* stamens *Gray*

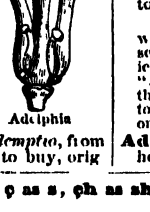

Adelphia

A dĕmpt' (a dĕmt', 84), *a* Taken away [*Obs*]

Without any sinister suspicion of any thing being added or *adempt* *Latimer*.

A-dĕmp'tion (a dĕm'shun), *n* [Lat *ademptio*, from *adimere*, to take away, *ad* and *emere*, to buy, orig to take, akin to Ger *nehmen*, Fr *ademption*] (*Law*) The revocation or taking away of a grant, donation, legacy, or the like *Bouvier*

Ad'en [Gr ἀδήν, gland] A prefix to words relating to the structure, diseases, &c, of the glands, as, *adenalgia*, pain seated in a gland, *adenitis*, glandular inflammation, &c *Dunglison*

A-dĕn'i-fôrm, *a* Resembling a gland, gland like, adenoid *Dunglison*

Ad'en ŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr ἀδήν, acorn, gland, and γράφειν, to write] That part of anatomy which treats of the glands

Ad'en-oid, *a* [Gr ἀδενοειδής, from ἀδήν, gland, and εἶδος, form] Resembling a gland, glandiform

Ad'en o lŏg'ic al, *a* Pertaining to adenology, or the doctrine of the glands

Ad'en ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr ἀδήν, gland, and λόγος, discourse] (*Anat*) The doctrine of the glands, their nature and their uses

Ad'en ŏph'yl lous, } (117), *a* [Gr ἀδήν, gland, and
Ad'en o phyl'lous, } φύλλον, leaf] (*Bot*) Having glands on the margin of the leaves *Henslow*

Ad'e nōse' (Synop, § 130), *a* Resembling or shaped like a gland *Buchanan*

Ad'en ŏt'o my, *n* [Gr ἀδήν, gland, and τομή, a cutting, τέμνειν, to cut] (*Anat*) A cutting or incision of a gland

Ad'e nous, *a* Same as ADENOSE

Ad'eps, *n* [Lat] Animal fat lard *Dunglison*

A dept', *n* One fully skilled or well versed in any art, as, *adepts* in philosophy

A-dept', *a* [Lat *adeptus*, obtained (se *artem*), he who has obtained an art, p p of *adipisci*, to arrive at, to obtain, from *ad* and *apisci*, to pursue, strive *ăp*] Well skilled, completely versed or acquainted with "*Adept* in every thing profound" *Cowper*

A dĕp'tion, *n* [Lat *adeptio* See *supra*] An obtaining, acquirement [*Obs*]

In the wit and policy of the captain consisteth the chief *adeption* of the victory *Grafton*

A dĕp'tist, *n* An adept

Ad'e qua cy, *n* [From *adequate*] The state or quality of being adequate, proportionate, or sufficient, a sufficiency for a particular purpose, as, the *adequacy* of supply to the expenditure

Ad'e quāte, *a* [Lat *adæquatus*, p p of *adæquare*, to make equal to, from *ad* and *æquare*, to make equal, *æquus*, even, equal] Equal proportionate, or correspondent, fully sufficient, as,

In those days Ireland had no *adequate* champion *De Quincey*

Syn — Equal, proportionate, sufficient, enough, commensurate

Ad'e quāte, *v t* To resemble exactly [*Obs*]

It [is] an impossibility for any creature to *adequate* God in his eternity *Shelford*

Ad'e quāte-ly, *adv* In an adequate manner

Ad'e quāte ness, *n* The state of being adequate, sufficiency adequacy

Ad'e quā'tion *n* [Lat *adæquatio*] Adequateness adequacy [*Obs*] *Sir Barlow*

Ad'ess se nā'ri an *n* [N Lat *idessenarii* form I from *adesse*, to be present from *ad* and *esse* to be Fr *idessenaires*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect who hold the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation

Ad fĕct'ed, *a* [Lt *affect* equation *affected* Lat *affectus*, endowed, disposed] (*Bot*) Compounded consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity, as, *affected* equations See AFFECTED, No 4

Ad fil'i ā'ted, *a* Adopted as a son affiliated

Ad fil'i ā'tion, *n* [See AFFILIATION] Same as AFFILIATION

Ad flŭx'ion (-flŭk'shun), *n* [Lat *ad*, to, and *fluere*, to flow] A flow, as of sap, from a drawing, not a propelling force *Dana*

Ad hēre', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ADHERED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADHERING] [Fr *adherer*, Lat *adhærere*, from *ad* and *hærere*, to stick]

1 To stick fast or cleave, as a glutinous substance does, to become joined or united as, wax *adheres* to the finger, the lungs sometimes *adhere* to the pleura

2 To hold, be attached, or devoted to remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, or opinion, as men *adhere* to a party, a leader, a church, or creed

3 To be consistent or coherent, to concur "Nor time nor place did then *adhere*" *Shak* "Every thing *adheres* together" *Shak*

Syn — To attach stick cling hold, cleave fix

Ad hēr'ençe (89), *n* [Fr *adherence*, L Lat *adhærentia*]

1 The quality or state of adhering

2 The state of being fixed in attachment, fidelity, steady attachment, adhesion as, an *adherence* to a party or opinions

Syn — ADHERENCE, ADHESION These words, which were once freely interchanged are now almost entirely separated *Adherence* is no longer used to denote physical union, but is applied to mental states or habits as "a strict *adherence* to one's duty, close *adherence* to the argument, &c *Adhesion* is now confined chiefly to the physical sense, except in the phrase "to give in one's *adhesion* to a cause or party

Ad hēr'en çy, *n* 1 The state or quality of adhering, adherence [*Rare*]

2 That which adheres [*Obs*] "Vexed with its [sin's] *adherencies* and evil consequences"

3 Steady attachment

Ad hēr'ent, *a* [Lat *adhærens*, p pr of *adhærere*]

1 Sticking, clinging, adhering *Pope*

2 United with, as, "an *adherent* mode," that is, a mode accidentally joined with an object, as *wetness* in a cloth *Watts*

Ad hēr'ent, *n* 1 One who adheres, one who follows a leader, party, or profession, a follower, or partisan, a believer in a particular faith or church

2 An appendage [*Obs*] *Gov of the Tongue*

Syn — Follower, partisan, upholder, disciple, supporter, dependent

Ad hēr'ent ly, *adv* In an adherent manner

Ad hēr'er, *n* One who adheres, an adherent *Atterbury*.

Ad-hē'sion (ad hē'zhun), *n* [Fr *adhesion*, N Lat *adhæsio*, from *adhærere* See ADHERE]

1 The act or state of sticking, or being attached, the force with which distinct bodies adhere when their surfaces are brought in contact as, the *adhesion* of glue, or of parts united by growth, cement, and the like, or of parts pressed together, as a locomotive driving wheel and the rail *Nichol*

2 Adherence, union, or steady attachment, firmness in opinion, as, in *adhesion* to vice

His *adhesion* to the Tories was bounded by his approbation of their foreign policy *De Quincey*

3 (*Bot*) The union of parts which are separate in other plants, or in younger states of the same plant *Eng Cyc*.

Syn — Adherence union See ADHERENCE

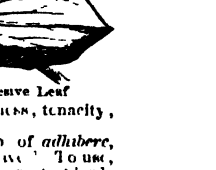

Adhesive Leaf

Ad hē'sive, *a* [Fr *adhesif*]

1 Sticky, tenacious, as glutinous substances

2 Apt or tending to adhere, clinging *Thomson*

Ad hē'sive ly, *adv* In an adhesive manner

Ad hē'sive ness, *n* The quality of sticking or adhering, stickiness, tenacity, viscosity

Ad hib'it *v t* [Lat *adhibitus* p p of *adhibere*, to hold to, from *ad* and *habere* to have] To use, apply admit, or give [*Obs*] The greatest lords *adhibited* faith to his words *Hall*

Ad'hi bī'tion (-bish'un), *n* [Lat *adhibitio*] Application use *Whitaker*

Ad hŏm'i nem [Lat, to the man] A phrase applied to an appeal or argument addressed to the principles interests, or passions of a man

Ad hor tā'tion, *n* [Lat *adhortatio* from *adhortari* to advise, *ad* and *hortari*, to exhort] Advice, exhortation [*Rare*]

Ad hor'ta-to ry, *a* Containing counsel or warning advisory *Potter*

Ad'di ăph'o rist, *n* [See ADIAPHOROUS] (*Eccl Hist*) One of the moderate Lutherans who held some opinions and ceremonies to be indifferent, which Luther condemned as sinful or heretical *Murdock*

Ā di ăph'o rite *n* See ADIAPHORIST

Ā'di ăph'o rous, *a* [Gr ἀδιάφορος, not different, indifferent, from *a* priv and διάφορος, different, διαφέρειν, to carry through to differ, *dia*, through, and φέρειν, to bear or carry]

1 Indifferent or neutral

2 (*Med*) Incapable of doing either harm or good *Dunglison*

Ā'di a thēr'mic, *a* [Gr *a* priv, *dia*, through and θερμαίνειν to heat] Not pervious to heat *Mellons*

A dieū' (a dū' 89), *adv* (More completely in O Fr *a Dieu soyez* Pr *a Dieu siatz* Sp *a Dios*, It *addio*) Good by farewell an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends

A dieū' *n* A farewell or commendation to the care of God "Hastening the moment of our last *adieu*" *Eclectic*

A dip'ic, *a* [Lat *adeps* gen *adipis* fat] (*Chem*) Obtained from oils and oily acids by the application of nitric acid *Cooper*

Ad'i pŏç'e rāte *v t* To convert into adipocere

Ad'i pŏç e rā'tion *n* The act or process of being changed into adipocere

Ad'i po çēre *n* [Lt *adipocere* N Lat *adipocera*, from *adeps* gen *adipis* soft fat and *cera* Fr *cire*, wax] A soft unctuous or waxy substance, of a light brown color into which the fat and muscular fiber of dead animal bodies is converted, by long immersion in water or spirit or by burial in moist places under peculiar circumstances This substance was first discovered by Fourcroy, in the *Cimetiere des Innocents*, when it was removed in 1787

Ad'i pŏç'e rous *a* Belonging to adipocere

Ad'i pōse' (-pōs', Synop, § 130), *a* [N Lat *adiposus*, from *adeps* Lt *adipem*] Pertaining to, or consisting of, animal fat, fatty

Adipose tissue an assemblage of minute round vesicles containing the fat, closely agglomerated, and imbedded in the interstices of the common cellular tissue

Ad'i pous, *a* Of the nature of fat, fat fatty *Boots*.

Ad'ip sy, *n* [Gr *a* priv and δίψα, thirst] (*Med*) Absence of thirst *Dunglison*.

Ăd'ĭt, *n.* [Lat *aditus*, entrance, from *aditus*, p p of *adire*, to go to, *ad* and *ire*, to go]
1. An entrance or passage, *specifically*, the horizontal opening by which a mine is entered, or by which water and ores are carried away, — called also *drift*
2. Admission; approach, access. [*Rare*]
Yourself and yours
Shall have free *adit* *Tennyson*

A dĭ'tion (dĭsh'un), *n* [See *supra*] The act of going to, or approaching [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ad jā'cence, } *n* [L Lat *adjacentia*, from *adja-*
Ad jā'cen cy, } *cens*, p pr of *adjacere*, to lie near, *ad* and *jacere*, to lie]
1 The state of being adjacent or contiguous, contiguity, as, the *adjacency* of lands or buildings
2 That which is adjacent [*Obs*] *Browne*

Ad-jā'cent, *a* [Lat *adjacens*, Fr *adjacent*] Lying near, close, or contiguous, but not actually touching, as, a field *adjacent* to the highway "The *adjacent* forest" *B. Jonson*

Syn. — Adjoining, contiguous, near — ADJACENT, ADJOINING, CONTIGUOUS Things are *adjacent* when they lie near to each other without actually touching, as, *adjacent* fields, *adjacent* villages, &c Things are *adjoining* when they meet at some line or point of junction, as, *adjoining* farms, an *adjoining* highway What is spoken of as *contiguous* should properly touch on the whole of one side, as, a row of *contiguous* buildings, a wood *contiguous* to a plain In some cases, however, especially among the poets, *contiguous* is applied to things that are very near, but not in absolute contact, as,
Where, then, ah! where shall Poverty reside,
To 'scape the pressure of *contiguous* Pride? *Anon*

Ad-jā'cent, *n* That which adjoins or is next to another [*Rare*] *Locke*

Ad jā'cent ly, *adv* So as to be adjacent

Ad jĕct', *v t* [Lat *adjectare*, to add to, frequentative of *adjicere*, to throw to, to add to, from *ad* and *jacere*, to throw] To add or put, as one thing to another [*Obs*] *Leland*

Ad jĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *adjectio*, Fr *adjection*] The act of adding, or the thing added [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Ăd'jec tĭ'tious (-tĭsh'us), *a* Added *Parkhurst*

Ăd'jec tĭ'val, or **Ăd'jec-tĭv al**, *a* Belonging to the adjective [*Rare*] *Latham*

Ăd'jec-tĭve, *n* [Lat *adjectivum* (*nomen*), from *adjectivus*, that is added] (*Gram*) A word used with a noun, or substantive, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else Thus, in the phrase, a *wise ruler*, *wise* is the adjective, expressing a particular property of *ruler*
Adjective color, one which requires to be fixed by some mordant or base to give it permanency *Ure*

Ăd'jec-tĭve, *v t* To make an adjective of, to form or change into an adjective [*Rare*]
Language has as much occasion to *adjective* the distinct signification of the verb, and to *adjective* also the mood, as it has to *adjective* time It has *adjectived* all three *Tooke*

Ăd'jec-tĭve ly, *adv* In the manner of an adjective, as, a word is used *adjectively*

Ad-joĭn', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADJOINED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADJOINING] [Fr *adjoindre*, Lat *adjungere*, from *ad* and *jungere*, to join] To join or unite to, to put to by placing in contact See JOIN
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoined *Milton.*

Ad joĭn', *v t* 1 To lie or be next to, or in contact, to be contiguous, as, a farm *adjoining* to the highway *Blackstone*
2 To join one's self [*Obs*]
She lightly unto him *adjoined* side to side *Spenser*

Ad joĭn'ant, *a* [Fr *adjoignant*, p pr of *adjoindre*] Contiguous [*Obs*] *Carew*

Ad joĭn'ing, *p a* Joining to, adjacent, contiguous "The *adjoining* fane" *Dryden*

Syn — Adjacent, contiguous, near See ADJACENT

Ad-joûrn' (34), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADJOURNED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADJOURNING] [Fr *ajourner*, O Fr *ajorner*, *ajurner*, *adjourner*, from *jour*, *jor*, Pr *jorn*, It *giorno*, L Lat *jornus*, day, from Lat *diurnus*, belonging to the day Cf JOURNAL and JOURNEY] To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely, to postpone
It is a common practice to *adjourn* the reformation of their lives to a further time *Barrow*
'Tis needful fitness
That we *adjourn* this court till further day *Shak*
☞ The word is used to denote a formal intermission of business, a putting off to any future meeting of the same body, and appropriately used of public bodies or private commissioners intrusted with business

Syn — To delay, defer, postpone, put off, prorogue — To ADJOURN, PROROGUE These words are used in respect to public bodies when they lay aside business and separate *Adjourn*, both in Great Britain and this country, is applied to all cases in which such bodies separate for a brief period, with a view to meet again *Prorogue* is applied in Great Britain to that act of the executive government which brings a session of parliament to a close The word is not used in this country, but a legislative body is said, in such a case, to adjourn *sine die* "A *prorogation* is the continuance of parliament from one session to another" *Blackstone*

Ad-joûrn', *v t* To suspend business for a time, as from one day to another, or for a longer period, or indefinitely, usually, to suspend public business as of legislatures and courts, for repose or refresh ment; as, congress *adjourned* at four o'clock; the court *adjourned* without day.

Ad-joûrn'ment, *n.* [Fr *ajournement*, *adjournement*]
1 The act of adjourning, the putting off till another day or time specified, or without day
2 The time or interval during which a public body defers business, as, during an *adjournment.*

Ad judge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADJUDGED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADJUDGING] [Fr *adjuger*, Lat *adjudicare*, from *ad* and *judicare*, to judge]
1 To award judicially in the case of a controverted question, as, the prize was *adjudged* to the victor
2 To decree by a judicial opinion or sentence, to decide, to determine, to settle, as, the case was *adjudged* in Hilary term
3 To sentence, to condemn
Without reprieve *adjudged* to death
For want of well pronouncing Shibboleth *Milton.*
4 To regard or hold, to judge. [*Obs*]
He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship *Knolles.*
Syn — To decree, award, determine, adjudicate

Ad judg'ment, *n* The act of adjudging, sentence

Ad jū'di-cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADJUDICATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADJUDICATING] [Lat *adjudicare*] To judicially, to try and determine, as a court

Ad jū'di cāte, *v i* To try and determine upon judicially, as, the court *adjudicated* upon the case

Ad jū'di cā'tion, *n* [Lat *adjudicatio*, Fr *adjudication*]
1 The act of adjudicating or adjudging, the act or process of trying and determining judicially, as, a ship was taken and sent into port for *adjudication*
2 A judicial sentence, a judgment or decision of a court "An *adjudication* in favor of natural rights" *Burke*
3 (*Scots Law*) A process by which land or other heritable estate is attached as security or in satisfaction of a debt *Craig*

Ad-jū'di cā'tor, *n* One who adjudicates *Ogilvie*

Ăd'ju ment, *n* [Lat *adjumentum*, for *adjumentum*, from *adjuvare*, to stand by one as aid, to help, *ad* and *juvare*, to help] Help, support [*Obs*]

Ăd'junct, *n* [See *infra*] 1 Something added to another thing, but not essentially a part of it "The properties and *adjuncts* of God's law" *Barrow*
2 A person joined to another in some duty or service, a colleague, as, an able *adjunct*
☞ In the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris the *adjuncts* were a class of members attached to the pursuit of particular sciences They were twelve in number, created in 1716 *Encyc*
3 (*Gram*) A word added to illustrate or amplify the force of other words, as, the History *of the American Revolution*, where the words in Italics are the *adjuncts* of *History*
4 (*Metaph*) A quality of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired, as *color*, in the body, *thinking*, in the mind
5 (*Mus*) A key or scale closely related to another as principal, a relative or attendant key [*Rare*]
See ATTENDANT

Ăd'junct, *a* [Lat *adjunctus*, p p of *adjungere* See ADJOIN]
1 Added or united "Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act" *Shak*
2 (*Mus*) Not forming any essential part of the harmony, as certain notes *Moore*

Ad jŭnc'tion, *n* [Lat *adjunctio*, Fr *adjonction*] The act of joining, the thing joined

Ad-jŭnct'ive, *a* [Lat *adjunctivus*] Joining, having the quality of joining

Ad-junct'ive, *n* One who, or that which, is joined

Ad junct'ive ly, *adv* In an adjunctive manner

Ad jŭnct'ly, *adv* In an adjunctive manner, in connection with, consequently

Ăd'ju-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *adjuratio*, Fr *adjuration*]
1 The act of adjuring, a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse
What an accusation could not effect, an *adjuration* shall *Bp Hall*
2 The form of oath "Persons who made use of prayer and *adjurations*" *Addison.*

Ad jū'ra to ry, *a* Containing an adjuration

Ad jūre', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADJURED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADJURING] [Lat *adjurare*, to swear to, *ad* and *jurare*, to swear, Fr *adjurer*] To charge, bind, command, beg, or entreat solemnly and earnestly, as if under oath, or under the penalty of a curse
Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying Cursed be the man before the Lord that riseth up and buildeth this city of Jericho *Josh* vi 26
The commissioners *adjured* them not to let pass so favorable an opportunity of securing their liberties *Marshall.*

Ad-jūr'er, *n* One who adjures

Ad-jŭst', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADJUSTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADJUSTING] [Fr *ajuster*, O Fr *adjuster*, Pr *ajustar*, *ajostar*, It. *aggiustare*, L. Lat *adjustare*, from *ad* and *justus*, just, right]
1 To make exact, to fit, to make correspondent, or conformable, as, to *adjust* a garment to the body, an event to the prediction, or things to a standard
2 To put in order, to regulate or reduce to system
In *adjusting* the orthography, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our language, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. *Johnson.*
3. To settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result, as, to *adjust* accounts, the differences are *adjusted*
4. To bring to a true relative position, as the parts of an instrument, as, to *adjust* a telescope or microscope.

Syn. — To adapt; suit, arrange, regulate; accommodate, set right, rectify, settle

Ad jŭst'a-ble, *a* Capable of being adjusted

Ad-jŭst'age, *n* Same as ADJUSTMENT *Sylvester.*

Ad jŭst'er, *n* One who, or that which, adjusts.

Ad jŭst'ment, *n* [Fr *ajustement*, O. Fr. *adjustement*]
1 The act of adjusting or settling, the state or condition of being adjusted or settled, regulation; settlement
Success depends on the nicest and minutest *adjustment* of the parts concerned *Paley.*
2 (*Com*) The calculation and statement of the amount of indemnity which a party insured is entitled to receive under his policy *Arnould.*
3 In the use of an instrument, as a microscope or telescope, the operation of bringing all its parts into their proper relative position for use, the condition of being thus adjusted, as, to get a good *adjustment*, to be *in* or *out of adjustment*

Syn. — Suiting, fitting, arrangement, regulation, settlement

Ăd'ju tage, *n* See AJUTAGE

Ăd'ju tan cy, *n* [See ADJUTANT] 1. The office of an adjutant
2 Skillful arrangement in aid
It was no doubt, disposed with all the *adjutancy* of definition and division *Burke*

Ăd'ju tant, *n* [Lat *adjutans*, p pr of *adjutare*. See *infra*]
1 (*Mil*) A regimental staff officer, with the rank of first lieutenant, appointed by the colonel, to assist him in the details of regimental and garrison duty
Adjutant-general (*Mil*) the principal staff officer of the United States army — *Adjutant-general*, among the *Jesuits*, one of a select number of fathers, who resided with the general of the order, each of whom had a province or country assigned to his care

Adjutant.

2 (*Ornith*) A very large species of stork (*Ciconia argala*), a native of India, — called also the *gigantic crane*, *Bard*
3 A helper, an assistant [*Rare*]

Ăd-jūte', *v t.* [Lat *adjutare*, freq of *adjuvare*, to assist, from *ad* and *juvare*, *jutum*, to help] To help [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Ad jū'tor, *n* [Lat *adjutor*] A helper [*Rare*] *Drayton*

Ad jū'to-ry, *a* Serving to help or assist [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ad jū'trix, *n* [Lat *adjutrix*] A female assistant [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ad jū'vant, *a* [Lat *adjuvans*, p pr of *adjuvare*; Fr *adjuvant* See ADJUTI] Helping, helpful, assisting "*Adjuvant* causes" *Howell.*

Ad jū'vant, *n* 1 An assistant "A careful *adjuvant*" *Helvetius.*
2 Assistance, help, aid *Bp Wilkins.*
3 (*Med*) A substance added to a prescription, to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis *Cyc Med.*

Ăd'le gā'tion, *n* [Lat *adlegatio*, *allegatio*, a sending away, *adlegare*, *allegare*, to send away with a commission, *ad* and *legare*, to send as embassador, *legatio*, the sending of an embassador] A right claimed by the states of the German Empire of joining their own ministers with those of the emperor in public treaties and negotiations relating to the common interest of the empire *Encyc. Brit.*

Ăd'lo-cū'tion, *n* See ALLOCUTION

Ad-mär'gĭn āte, *v t* To write or place in the margin [*Rare*]
Receive candidly the few hints which I have *admarginated* for your assistance *Coleridge*

Ad-mĕas'ure (ad mĕzh'ur), *v t* [Lat *ad* and Eng. *measure*, q v]
1 To measure, to ascertain the dimensions, size, or capacity of, to measure
2 To apportion, to assign to each claimant his right in, as, to *admeasure* dower or common of pasture *Blackstone.*

Ad-mĕas'ure ment, *n* 1 The act or process of ascertaining the dimensions of any thing, mensuration, measurement, as, the *admeasurement* of a ship, or a cask
2 The measure of a thing, or the dimensions as certained
3 (*Law.*) The adjustment of proportion, or ascertainment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common This is done by writ of *admeasurement*, directed to the sheriff *Blackstone.*

Ad-mĕas'ur-er, *n* One who admeasures

Ad-mĕn'su-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *ad* and *mensurare*, to measure, *mensuratio*, a measuring, *mensura* measure. See MENSURATION] Same as ADMEASUREMENT, but not much used *Burrows.*

Ad-mĭn'i-cle, *n* [Lat *adminiculum*, that on which a thing is supported, as upon a hand, prop, support; Fr *adminicule*, from Lat *ad* and *manus*, hand]

1. Help or support. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*
2. (*Law.*) Imperfect proof In Scotch and French law, any writing or deed referred to by a party as evidence. *Bouvier*

Ad'mi-nik'ū-lar, *a.* Supplying help, helpful "*Adminicular* assistance" *Trans of Rabelais*

Ad min'is-ter, *v t.* [*imp & p p* ADMINISTERED, *p pr & vb. n* ADMINISTERING] [Fr *administrer*, Lat *administrare*, from *ad* and *ministrare*, to attend upon, serve; *minister*, servant, from *manus*, hand]

1. To manage or conduct, as public affairs, to direct or superintend the execution or application of, as, to *administer* the government.

For forms of government let fools contest:
Whate'er is best *administered* is best *Pope*

2 To afford, to give, to supply, to furnish, to dispense, as, to *administer* relief, to *administer* medicine

Let zephyrs bland *administer* their genial airs *Phillips*
Justice was *administered* with an exactness and purity not before known *Macaulay*

3 To give or tender, as an oath "Persons having authority to *administer* an oath" *Jacobs*

4. (*Law*) To settle, as the estate of one who dies without a will, or whose will fails of an executor

Syn.—To manage, conduct, minister, supply, dispense, contribute

Ad min'is ter, *v i* 1 To contribute, to bring aid or supplies, to add something "A fountain which *administers* to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place" *Spectator*

2 (*Law*) To perform the office of administrator, as, A *administers* upon the estate of B

Ad-min'is tē'ri al, *a* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government

Ad-min'is-tra ble, *a* Capable of being administered, as, an *administrable* law

Ad-min'is-trāte, *v t* To administer [*Obs*]

Ad'min-is trā'tion, *n* [Fr *administration*, Lat. *administratio*]

1 The act of administering, government of public affairs, the conducting of any office or employment, direction, management

The energy of the Protector's *administration* in no wise relaxed *Macaulay*

2 The executive part of government, the persons collectively who are intrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs, the chief magistrate and his cabinet or council, or the council alone, as in Great Britain "A mild and popular *administration*" *Macaulay*

The *administration* has been opposed in parliament *Johnson*

3 Dispensation, distribution, exhibition, as, the *administration* of justice, of the sacrament, or of grace

4 (*Law*) (*a*) The management and disposal, under legal authority, of the estate of an intestate, or of a testator having no competent executor (*b*) The management of an estate of a deceased person by an executor, the strictly corresponding term *execution* not being in use *Williams Burrill*

Administration with the will annexed administration granted where the testator has appointed no executor or where his appointment of an executor for any cause has failed, as by death, incompetency, refusal to act, &c

Syn —Conduct, management, direction, regulation, execution, dispensation, distribution

Ad min'is trā'tive, *a* [Lat *administrativus*, Fr *administratif*] Administering, administrating "*Administrative* energy"

Ad'min is-trā'tor, *n* [Lat.] 1 One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses laws and rites, either in civil, judicial, political, or ecclesiastical affairs

2 (*Law*) A man who manages or settles the estate of an intestate, or of a testator when there is no competent executor, one to whom the right of administration has been committed by competent authority.

3 (*Scots Law.*) A tutor, curator, or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself

☞ The term, in this sense, is usually applied to a father who has power over his children and their estate, during their minority *Encyc Brit*

Ad'min is trā'tor ship, *n* The office of an administrator

Ad'min is trā'trix, *n* A woman who administers, especially one who administers the estate of an intestate, or to whom letters of administration have been granted

Ad'mi ra bil'i ty, } *n* [Lat *admirabilitas.*] The
Ad'mi ra ble ness, } quality of being admirable, the power of exciting admiration [*Rare*]

Ad'mi ra ble, *a* [Fr *admirable*, Lat *admirabilis*] Worthy of admiration, having qualities to excite wonder, particularly wonder united with approbation, esteem, or reverence, —used of persons or things "An *admirable* machine" *Macaulay*

It seemeth equally *admirable* to me that holy King Henry the Sixth should do any wrong, or harsh Edward the Fourth do any right to the Muses. *Fuller*

Syn.—Wonderful, excellent; surprising, astonishing

Ad'mi ra bly, *adv* In an admirable manner

Ad'mi ral, *n* [In the Latin of the middle ages, *admirallus*, *admiraldus*, *admiratus*, *admirabilis*, Fr. *amiral*, O Fr *amiral*, *amirail*, *amirans*, *amirant*, *amire*, Pr *amirath*, *amiran*, *amiratz*, It. *ammiraglio*, *almiraglio*, *almirante*, Sp & Pg *almirante*, from Ar *amir-al-bahr*, commander of the sea, the terminating syllable or word having been omitted, Ar *amir*, from *amara*, to command This word is said to have been introduced into Europe by the Genoese or Venetians, in the 12th or 13th century]

1 A naval officer of the highest rank, the commander in chief of a fleet or navy *Johnson*

☞ In Great Britain, there are three classes of *admirals*, called, from the colors of the flags they bear, *admirals* of the *red*, *white*, and *blue*, with *vice* and *rear admirals* of each flag In the United States there are two classes of admirals, called, respectively, *vice-admiral* and *rear-admiral*

2 The ship which carries the admiral, also the most considerable ship of a fleet

Like some mighty *admiral*, dark and terrible, bearing down upon his antagonist with all his canvas straining to the wind, and all his thunders roaring from his broadsides *E Everett*

3 (*Conch*) A species of *Conus* (*C admiralis*, Linn), and also applied to some other species *Dana*

Ad'mi-ral ship, *n* The office or power of an admiral

Ad'mi ral ty (112), *n* [Fr *amiraute*, O Fr *amiraulte*, L Lat *admiralitas*]

1 The power, or officers, appointed for the management of naval affairs

2 The building where the lords of the admiralty transact business

Courts of admiralty, courts having cognizance of questions arising out of maritime affairs, and of crimes committed on the high seas In England these courts are held before the Lord High Admiral or his deputy, styled the Judge of the Admiralty In America, there is no admiralty court distinct from others, but the cognizance of all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction is vested in the district courts of the United States
Craig Wharton Kent Bouvier

Ad-mi'rance, *n* Admiration [*Obs*]

With great *admirance* inwardly was moved *Spenser*

Ad'mi-rā'tion, *n* [Fr *admiration*, Lat *admiratio*] Wonder, especially, in present usage, wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love, or veneration, a compound emotion excited by something novel, rare, great, or excellent "Richly entitled to high *admiration*" *Macaulay*

Your boldness I with *admiration* see *Dryden*

Syn.—Wonder, astonishment, amazement, surprise

Ad mire', *v t* [*imp & p p* ADMIRED, *p pr*, & *vb n* ADMIRING] [Fr *admirer*, Lat *admirari*, from *ad* and *mirari*, to wonder, Sp & Pg *admirar*, It *ammirare*]

1 To regard with wonder or surprise especially wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection

The undaunted fiend what this might be *admired* *Milton*
When he shall come to be glorified in his saints and be *admired* in all them that love him *2 Th* as 1 10

2 To estimate or prize highly, as, to *admire* one's talents

☞ It is an error to follow this verb with an infinitive, as I *admire* to see a man consistent in his conduct

Syn.—To esteem, approve, delight in

Ad mire', *v i* To wonder, to marvel, to be affected with surprise, —sometimes with *at*

To wonder at Pharaoh, and even *admire* at myself *Fuller*

Ad-mir'er (89), *n* One who admires, one who esteems or loves greatly

Ad mi'ring ly, *adv* With admiration, in the manner of an admirer

Ad mis'si bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *admissibilité*] The quality of being admissible, as, the *admissibility* of evidence

Ad mis'si ble, *a* [Fr *admissible*, L Lat *admissibilis*] Capable or worthy of being admitted, allowed, or conceded, as, the supposition is hardly *admissible* *Hale.*

Ad mis'si bly, *adv* In an admissible manner, so as to be admitted

Ad-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n* [Fr *admission*, Lat *admissio* See ADMIT]

1 The act or practice of admitting

2 Power or permission to enter, admittance, entrance, access, power to approach

What numbers groan for sad *admission* there! *Young*

3 The granting of an argument or position not fully proved, allowance, "The too easy *admission* of doctrines borrowed from ancient schools"
Macaulay

Syn —Admittance, access, entrance, initiation, concession See ADMITTANCE

Ad mis'so-ry, *a* Gaining or granting admission.

Ad-mit', *v t* [*imp & p p* ADMITTED, *p pr & vb n.* ADMITTING] [Lat *admittere*, *admissum*, from *ad* and *mittere*, to send, Fr & Pr *admettre*]

1 To suffer to enter, to grant entrance to, whether into a place, or an office, or into the mind, or consideration, as, to *admit* a student into college, to *admit* a serious thought into the mind

2 To give evidence of a right of entrance, as, a ticket *admits* one into a play house

3 To receive as true, to allow, as, the argument or fact is *admitted*

4 To be capable of, to allow, as, the words do not *admit* of such a construction In this sense, *of* may be used after the verb, or omitted

Ad-mit'ta ble, *a.* Capable of being admitted or allowed *Browne.*

Ad-mit'tance, *n* 1 The act of admitting, allowance or permission to enter. *Hooker.*

2 Permission to enter, the power or right of entrance, and hence, actual entrance, as, "Ambassadors do crave *admittance* to your majesty" *Shak*

3 Concession, admission, allowance, as, the *admittance* of an argument [*Obs*] *Browne.*

4 The custom or prerogative of being admitted [*Obs*] "Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*" *Shak.*

5 (*Law*) The act of giving possession of a copyhold estate *Bouvier.*

Syn.—Admission, access; entrance, initiation —ADMITTANCE, ADMISSION These words are, to some extent, in a state of transition and change *Admittance* is now chiefly confined to its primary sense of access into some locality or building Thus we see on the doors of factories, &c, "No *admittance*" Its secondary or moral sense, as "*admittance* to the church," is almost entirely laid aside *Admission* has taken to itself the secondary or figurative senses, as, *admission* to the rights of citizenship *admission* to the church, the *admissions* made by one of the parties in a dispute And even when used in its primary sense, it is not identical with *admittance* Thus, we speak of *admission* into a country, territory, and other larger localities, &c, where *admittance* could not be used So, when we speak of *admission* to a concert or other public assembly, the meaning is not perhaps exactly that of *admittance*, viz, access within the walls of the building, but rather a reception into the audience or access to the performances But the lines of distinction on this subject are not fully drawn

Ad-mit-tā'tur, *n* [Lat, let him be admitted See ADMIT] In the older American colleges, the certificate given to a student upon entering, —so called from the word with which it began *Hall.*

Ad mit'ter, *n* One who admits

Ad mix', *v t* [Lat *admiscere*, *admixtum*, from *ad* and *miscere*, to mix, q v] To mingle with something else, to mix

Ad mix'tion (mikst'yun, 97), *n* [Lat *admixtio*] A mingling of bodies, a union by mixing different substances together It differs from *composition*, since it does not alter the nature of the substances mixed *Glanville.*

Ad mixt'ure (mikst'yur, 53), *n* [From *admix*]

1 The act of mixing, mixture *Ray.*

2 The compound formed by mixing different substances together

Ad mŏn'ish, *v t* [*imp & p p* ADMONISHED, *p pr. & vb n* ADMONISHING] [Lat *admonere*, *admonitum*, from *ad* and *monere*, to remind, warn, Fr *admoneter*, O Fr *amonester*, O Eng *amoneste*, Sp & Pr *amonestar*, from Lat *monitare*, intens of *monere*, Ger *mahnen*]

1 To warn or notify of a fault, to reprove gently, or with mildness

Count him not as an enemy, but *admonish* him as a brother *2 Thess* iii 15

2 To counsel against wrong practices, to caution or advise

Admonish one another in psalms and hymns *Col* iii 16.
I *admonished* thee, foretold the danger, and the lurking enemy *Milton*

3 To instruct or direct, to inform

Moses was *admonished* of God, when he was about to make the tabernacle *Heb* viii 5

Ad mŏn'ish-er, *n* One who admonishes, reproves, or counsels

Ad mŏn'ish-ment, *n* Admonition [*Rare*] *Shak*

Ad'mo-ni'tion (-nish'un), *n* [Fr *admonition*, Lat. *admonitio*] Gentle or friendly reproof, counseling against a fault or error, instruction in duties, caution, direction. "*Admonition* given in a perfunctory manner" *Macaulay*

Syn.—Reprehension, reproof, caution —ADMONITION REPREHENSION REPROOF *Admonition* is prospective, and relates to moral delinquencies its object is to prevent further transgression *Reprehension* and *reproof* are retrospective, the former being milder than the latter, and involving less that affects personal independence A person of any age or station may be liable to *reprehension* in case of wrong conduct, but *reproof* is confined to children or inferiors "The master of a school may be exposed to the *reprehension* of the parents for any supposed impropriety his scholars are subject to his frequent *reproof*" *Crabb* "When a man feels the *reprehension* of a friend seconded by his own heart, he is easily heated into resentment *Johnson* "There is an oblique way of *reproof* which takes off from the sharpness of it" *Steele*

Ad'mo-ni'tion-er, *n* A dispenser of admonitions *Hales.*

Ad-mŏn'i tive, *a* Containing admonition. *Barrow.*

Ad mŏn'i tive ly, *adv* By admonition

Ad mŏn'i-tor, *n* [Lat *admonitor*, Fr *admoniteur*] An admonisher, a monitor

Conscience is at most times a very faithful and prudent admonitor *Shenstone*

Ad mŏn'i-to ry, *a* [L Lat *admonitorius*] Containing admonition, admonishing *Hooker*

Ad mŏr'ti zā'tion, *n* [L Lat *admortizatio*] (*Law*) The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain See MORTMAIN

Ad mŏve', *v t* [Lat *admovere*, from *ad* and *movere*, to move] To move to, to bring to another [*Rare*] *Browne*

Ad-nās'cent, *a* [Lat *adnascens*, p pr of *adnasci*,

adnatus, to grow to or on, from *ad* and *nasci*, to be born, grow.] Growing to or on something else *Evelyn*

Ăd'năte, *a.* [Lat. *adnatus*] (*Bot*) Growing close to a stem. "An anther is *adnate* when fixed by its whole length to the filament" *Gray*

Ad nōm'i-nal, *a.* [Lat *ad*, to, and *nomen*, noun] (*Gram*) Pertaining to an adnoun, adjectival *Gibbs*

Ăd'noun, *n* [From *ad* and *noun*, Lat *adnomen*, surname] (*Gram*) An adjective, or attribute [*Rare*]

Ad-nū'bi lā'ted, *a.* [Lat *adnubilare*, to obscure, from *ad* and *nubes*, cloud, *nubilus*, cloudy] Clouded, obscured

A-dō' (23), *n* [Prefix *a*, for *to*, and *do* *Chaucer*, Romaunt of the Rose, v 5080 "And don all that they have *ado* (for *to do*)"] Bustle, trouble, labor, difficulty, as to make a great *ado* about trifles, to persuade one with much *ado*

Let's follow to see the end of this *ado* *Shak*

A dŭ'be (a dō'bi), *n* [Sp, from *adobar*, to dress, prepare, It *addobbare*, Pr *adobar*, O Fr. *adouber*] An unburnt brick dried in the sun

Ăd'o lĕs'çençe, } *n* [Fr *adolescence*, Lat *ado*
Ăd'o lĕs'çen-cy, } *lescentia*] The state of growing, applied to the young of the human race, youth, or the period of life between puberty and that at which the body acquires its full development, including the years between the years of 14 and 25 in man, and of 12 and 21 in woman *Dunglison*

Ăd'o lĕs'çent, *a* [Fr *adolescent*, Lat *adolescens*, p pr of *adolescere*, to grow up to, from *ab* and *olescere*, inchoative of the root *olere*, to grow] Growing, advancing from childhood to manhood

Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong,
Detain their *adolescent* charge too long *Cowper*

Ăd'o nē'an, *a.* [Lat *Adoneus*] Pertaining to Adonis, Adonic "Fair *Adonean* Venus" *Usher*

A-dŏn'ic, *a* [Fr *Adonique*, Lat *Adonius*] Of, or relating to, Adonis, famed for his beauty

Adonic verse, a short verse, in which the death of Adonis was bewailed It consists of a dactyl and spondee

A dŏn'ic, *n* An Adonic verse Among *the Anglo-Saxons*, a poetic verse consisting of one long, two short, and two long syllables *Henry's Brit*

Ad-dŏ'nis, *n.* (*Bot*) A genus of plants of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, containing the bird's eye, or pheasant's eye (*Adonis autumnalis*) *Baird*

Ăd'o nīze, *v t* [Fr *adoniser*, from *Adonis*] To make beautiful, to beautify [*Obs*]

I employ'd three good hours at least in adjusting and *adonizing* myself *Smollett*

A dōorş' (a dōrz'), *adv* [Prefix *a*, for *at*, and *door*] At or by the door

I took him in *adoors*,
A straggling beggar outcast from his shores
Trans Virgil 1630

A dŏpt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADOPTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADOPTING] [Lat *adoptare*, from *ad* and *optare*, to choose, desire, Fr *adopter*, Sp *adoptar* See OPTION]

1 To take into one's family, as son and heir, to take and treat as a child, giving a title to the privileges and rights of a child

2 To take or receive as one's own, to select and take, as, to *adopt* the opinions of another, to *adopt* a particular mode of husbandry

We are seldom at ease from the solicitations of our natural or *adopted* desires *Locke*

A dŏpt'ed ly, *adv* In the manner of something adopted

A-dŏpt'er, *n* 1 One who adopts

2 (*Chem*) A receiver, with two necks, opposite to each other, one of which admits the neck of a retort, and the other is joined to another receiver It is used in distillations, to give more space to elastic vapors, or to increase the length of the neck of a retort [Spelled also *adapter*]

A-dŏp'tion, *n* [Fr *adoption*, Lat *adoptio*]

1 The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted, the taking and treating of a stranger as one's own child "*Adoption* strives with nature" *Shak*

2 Admission to a more intimate relation, reception, as, the *adoption* of persons into hospitals or monasteries, or of one society into another

3 The receiving as one's own what is new or not natural "The *adoption* of opinions" *Bp Taylor*

A dŏp'tion-ist, *n* One who maintains that Christ was the Son of God by adoption only *Murdock*

A dŏp'tious, *a* Adopted

A dŏpt'ive, *a* [Lat *adoptivus*, Fr *adoptif*] Adopting, as, an *adoptive* father, or adopted, as, an *adoptive* son

A dōr'a bĭl'i-ty, *n* The quality of being adorable, adorableness [*Rare*]

A dōr'a ble, *a* [Fr *adorable*, Lat. *adorabilis*]

1 Deserving to be adored, worthy of divine honors "The *adorable* Author of Christianity" *Cheyne*

2 Worthy of the utmost love or respect

A dōr'a ble ness, *n* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration

A dōr'a bly, *adv* In an adorable manner

Ăd'o-rā'tion, *n* [Fr *adoration*, Lat *adoratio*]

1 The act of paying honors to a divine being, the worship paid to God, the act of addressing as a god

The more immediate objects of popular *adoration* amongst the heathens were deified human beings *Farmer*

2 Homage paid to one in high esteem; profound reverence.

A dōre', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* ADORED, *p pr* & *vb n.* ADORING.] [Lat *adorare*, to speak to, pray, adore, from *ad* and *orare*, to speak, pray, from *os*, gen *oris*, the mouth, Fr *adorer*, Pr & Sp *adorar*, It. *adorare*]

1 To worship with profound reverence, to address with exalted thoughts, by prayer and thanksgiving, to pay divine honors to, to honor as a god, or as divine

He [James II] was met at the castle gate by a procession of popish bishops and priests, bearing the host, which he publicly *adored* *Smollett*

2 To love in the highest degree, to regard with the utmost esteem, affection, and respect "The people appear *adoring* their prince" *Tatler.*

A dōre', *v t* To gild or adorn [*Obs*]

Congealed little drops which do the morn *adore* *Spenser*

A-dōre'ment, *n* Adoration [*Obs*] *Browne*

A-dōr'er, *n* One who adores, one who worships or honors as divine, one who admires or loves greatly "An *adorer* of truth" *Clarendon*

I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend *Shak*

A-dōr'ing-ly, *adv* With adoration

A dōrn', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADORNED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADORNING] [Lat *adornare*, from *ad* and *ornare*, to furnish, embellish, Fr *adorner*, Sp *adornar*, It *adornare*] To deck or dress with ornaments, to embellish, to set off to advantage, to render pleasing or attractive

As a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels *Isa* lxi 10
At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks *adorned* the venerable place *Goldsmith*

Syn — To deck, decorate, embellish, ornament, beautify, grace, garnish, dignify, exalt, honor —To ADORN, ORNAMENT, DECORATE, EMBELLISH We *decorate* and *ornament* by putting on some *adjunct* which is attractive or beautiful, and which serves to heighten the general effect Thus, a lady's head-dress may be *ornamented* or *decorated* with flowers or jewelry, a hall may be *decorated* with carving or gilding, and *ornamented* with wreaths of flowers We *embellish* not so much by mere adjuncts, as by so modifying the thing itself in its constituent parts, as to render it more beautiful and attractive Thus a book may be *embellished* with rich engravings, which are not strictly adjuncts, but an integral part of the volume itself So, the grounds around a house may be *embellished* with flower-beds and shrubbery, which form a constituent part of the scene *Adorn* is sometimes identical with *decorate*, as when we say, a lady was *adorned* with jewels In other cases, it seems to imply something more Thus, we speak of a gallery of paintings as *adorned* with the works of some of the great masters, or *adorned* with noble statuary and columns Here *decorated* and *ornamented* would hardly be appropriate There is a value in these works of genius beyond mere show and ornament All these words, except *decorate* are used in a secondary and figurative sense as, a character *adorned* with every Christian grace, a style *embellished* with rich and beautiful imagery Still, there is at times a certain degree of vagueness in their use, and these remarks are only designed to show what is believed to be a well-founded difference between them

A dōrn', *n* [Sp *adorno*] Ornament, decoration [*Obs*] *Spenser*

A dorn', *a* [Pr *adorn*, It *adorno*, for *adornato*] Adorned, decorated [*Obs*] *Milton*

A dōrn'er, *n* One who adorns or embellishes

A-dōrn'ing ly, *adv* By adorning

A dōrn'ment, *n* [O Fr *adornement*, *aornement*, *aournement*] An adorning, ornament *Lord*

Ad ŏs'cŭ lā'tion, *n* [From Lat *adosculari*, to kiss, from *ad* and *osculari*, to kiss, *osculatio*, *osculum*, kiss, a little mouth, *os*, mouth]

1 (*Bot*) The inserting of one part of a plant into another *Crabb*

2 (*Physiol*) An impregnation by mere external contact, without intromission, as in fishes *Dana*

A down', *adv* From a higher to a lower situation, downward, down, to or on the ground. "Thrice did she sink *adown*" *Spenser*

A down', *prep* [Prefix *a* and *down*. O Eng *adown*, A S *adûne*, of *dûne*, from *dûn*, hill] Down

Her hair *adown* her shoulders loosely lay displayed *Prior*

Ăd'pŭ essed (prĕst), *a* [Lat *ad* and *pressere*, *pressum*, to press] (*Bot*) Pressed close, as leaves to a stem, &c *Gray*

Ad quŏd dămn'num [Lat] (*Law*) A writ directing the sheriff to inquire what damage may accrue from the grant of certain liberties or franchises *Brande*

A-drĕad', *a.* [O Eng *adrad*, *adradde*, A S *drædan*, *adrædan*, *ondrædan*, *ondrædan*, to fear See DREAD] Affected by dread [*Obs*]

A drĕam', *v t* To make to dream, —used only in the phrase *was adreamed*, i e, I dreamed [*Obs*]

A dri-ăt'ic, *a* [Lat *Adriaticus*, *Hadriaticus*, from *Adria* or *Hadria*, a city in the country of the Veneti, on the coast of the Gulf of Venice] Pertaining to the Gulf of Venice

A drift', *adv* [Either from *drift*, q v, and the pref *a*, or less prob from the A S *adrifed*, equiv to *adrifen*, driven, p p of *adrifan*, to drive away, *drifan*, to drive] Floating at random. "So on the sea she shall be set *adrift*" *Dryden*

Ăd'ro gā'tion, *n* [Lat *adrogatio*, *arrogatio*, from *ad* and *rogare*, to ask, *rogatio*, an asking] A species of adoption in ancient Rome, by which a person capable of choosing for himself was admitted into the relation of a son; —so called from the questions put to the parties. *Bouvier.*

A-droit', *a.* [Fr. *adroit*, Pr. *adreit*, *adret*, *adreig*, *adreg*, *adrech*, It *addritto*, *addirittо* Fr *droit*, straight, right, Pr *dreit*, It *dritto*, *diritto*, Pg, *direito*, Sp *derecho*, from Lat *directus*, p. p of *dirigere*, to direct, from *dis* and *regere*, to lead straight] Possessing or exercising skill or dexterity, dextrous, ingenious, ready in invention or execution. "Equally *adroit* in the application of the telescope and quadrant" *Horsley* "*Adroit* at a present answer to a serious query" *Aubrey.*

Syn. — Dextrous, skillful, ingenious, expert, ready.

A-droit'ly, *adv* In an adroit manner

A-droit'ness, *n* The quality of being adroit; skill and readiness in the use of the limbs, or of the mental faculties, dexterity

Adroitness was as requisite as courage *Motley*

A drȳ', *a* [Prefix *a* and *dry*] Thirsty; in want of drink "A man that is *adry*" *Burton.*

☞ This adjective always follows the noun

Ăd'sçĭ-tĭ'tious (sĭ tĭsh'us), *a* [From Lat *adsciscere*, *asciscere*, to take knowingly, from *ad* and *sciscere*, to seek to know, *scire*, to know] Added or assumed, taken as supplemental, additional "*Adscititious* advantages" *Wollaston.*

Ăd'sçĭ-tĭ'tious ly, *adv* In an adscititious manner.

Ăd'script, *n* [Lat *adscriptus*, *-um*, p p of *adscribere*, to ascribe, from *ad* and *scribere*, to write] One who is held to service as attached to some object or place, as when a slave is made an *adscript* of the soil *Bancroft.*

Ad sig'ni fi cā'tion, *n* A modification of meaning by means of an added prefix or affix *Tooke.*

Ad sig'ni fȳ, *v t* [See AD and SIGNIFY] To add a signification or meaning to, by means of a prefix or affix *Tooke.*

Ad strĭc'tion, *n* [Fr *adstriction*, Lat *adstrictio*, *astrictio*, from *adstringere*, to draw close, from *ad* and *stringere*, to strain]

1 The act of binding fast or together

2 (*Med*) The effect of an astringent substance on the animal economy, constipation *Dunglison*

Ad-strĭc'to ry, } *a* [Lat *adstrictorius*] See AS-
Ad-strĭn'gent, } TRICTORY, ASTRINGENT

Ad'u-lā'rĭ a, *n* [Fr *adulaire*, from *Adula*, a mountain in Switzerland, now St Gothard] (*Min*) A transparent or translucent variety of feldspar, found in granitic rocks Among its varieties are *moonstone* and *sunstone* *Dana*

Ăd'ū lā'tion, *n* [Fr *adulation*, Lat *adulatio*, from *adulari*, to flatter] Servile flattery, praise in excess, or beyond what is merited

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from *adulation*? *Shak*

Syn — Flattery compliment obsequiousness — ADULATION, FLATTERY, COMPLIMENT Mental in *compliments* from a desire to please they use *flattery* either from undue admiration, or a wish to gratify vanity, they practice *adulation* from sordid motives, and with a mingled spirit of falsehood and hypocrisy *Compliments* are often unmeaning *flattery* is apt to become gross, *adulation* is always servile, and usually fulsome *Adulation* is practiced by courtiers *flattery* by lovers, *compliments* are used by the fashionable

Ăd'ū lā'tor, *n* [Lat *adulator*, Fr *adulateur*] One who offers praise servilely, a flatterer

Ăd'ū lā'to ry, *a* [Lat *adulatorius*, O Fr *adulatoire*] Containing excessive praise or compliments, servilely praising, flattering, as, an *adulatory* address "A mere tissue of *adulatory* freedom" *Burke*

Ăd'ū lā'tress, *n* [Lat *adulatrix*, Fr *adulatrice*] A woman who flatters with servility

A dŭlt', *a* [Fr *adulte*, Lat *adultus*, p p of *adolescere* See ADOLESCENT] Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength, as, an *adult* person or plant

A-dŭlt', *n* A person or thing grown to full size and strength, one who has reached the years of manhood

☞ In the *common law* this term is applied to a person of full age, in the *civil law*, to males after the age of fourteen, and to females after twelve *Bouvier Burrill*

A-dŭlt'ed, *a* Grown up to maturity. [*Rare*]
"*Idulted* Christians" *Howell*

A dŭl'ter, *v t* To practice adultery [*Obs*] *B. Jon*

A-dŭl'ter ant, *n* [Lat *adulterans*, p pr of *adulterare*] A person or thing that adulterates

A dŭl'ter āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ADULTERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ADULTERATING] [Lat *adulterare*, from *adulter*, adulterer, unchaste, *ad* and *alter*, other, properly one who approaches another on account of unlawful love] To corrupt, debase, or make impure by an admixture of baser materials; as, to *adulterate* liquors or the coin of a country.

The present war has *adulterated* our tongue with strange words. *Spectator.*

Syn — To corrupt, defile, debase; contaminate, vitiate, sophisticate

A-dŭl'ter āte, *v t* To commit adultery [*Obs*]

A dŭl'ter ate, *a* 1 Tainted with adultery

2 Debased by foreign mixtures "*Adulterate* incense" *Massinger.*

A dŭl'ter ate-ly, *adv* In an adulterate manner.

A dŭl'ter ate ness, *n* The quality or state of being adulterated, debased, or corrupted.

A-dŭl'ter-ā'tion, *n.* [Fr *adultération*, Lat. *adulteratio.*] The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated; corruption, or debasement by foreign mixture. "The shameless *adulteration* of the coin." *Prescott.*

A-dŭl'ter-er, *n.* [Lat. *adulter*, with an additional Eng. nominal termination.]

1. A man guilty of adultery, a man who has sexual commerce with any married woman not his wife

2 (*Script.*) A man who violates his religious covenant. *Jer* ix 2

A-dŭl'ter-ess, *n.* [Fr. *adultéresse*, L. Lat *adulteratrix*.]

1. A married woman guilty of incontinence.

2. (*Script.*) A woman who violates her religious engagements *James* iv 4

A dŭl'ter Ine *or* **A dŭl'ter Ine** (Synop., § 130), *a* [Fr *adultérin*, Lat *adulterinus*.] Proceeding from adulterous commerce, hence, spurious, without the support of law, illegal.

When any particular class of artificers or traders thought proper to act as a corporation without a charter, such were called *adulterine* guilds *Adam Smith*

A-dŭl'ter-Ine, *or* **A-dŭl'ter-Ine**, *n.* (*Civ Law*) A child issuing from an adulterous connection *Bouvier*

A dŭl'ter-Ize, *v. i* To be guilty of adultery [*Obs.*] *Milton*

A dŭl'ter-ous, *a.* Guilty of adultery, pertaining to adultery. *Dryden*

A dŭl'ter ous-ly, *adv.* In an adulterous manner

A-dŭl'ter y, *n.* [Lat *adulterium* Fr *adultere*.]

1 Violation of the marriage bed, the unfaithfulness of any married person to the marriage bed, the voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with one of the opposite sex

☞ It may be committed between two married persons, or between two persons, only one of whom is married, in the latter case it would be single adultery, in the former, double

2 Adulteration, corruption [*Obs.*]

3. (*Script.*) Lewdness or unchastity of thought as well as act, as forbidden in the seventh commandment

4 (*Old Law*) The fine and penalty imposed for the offense of adultery

5 (*Eccl*) The intrusion of a person into a bishopric during the life of a bishop *Encyc Brit*

6 Injury, degradation, ruin [*Obs.*]

You might wrest the caduceus out of my hand to the *adultery* and spoil of nature *B Jonson*

A dŭlt'ness, *n* The state of being adult

Ad ŭm'brant, *a* [Lat *adumbrans*, p pr of *ad umbrare* See ADUMBRATE] Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance

Ad ŭm'brāte, *v t* [Lat *adumbrare*, from *ad* and *umbrare*, to shade, *umbra*, shade, Fr *ombre*, Pr *umbra* and *ombra*, It *ombra*] To give a faint shadow or slight representation of, to shadow forth

Both in the vastness and the richness of the visible universe the invisible God is *adumbrated* *I Taylor*

Ăd'um brā'tion, *n* [Lat *adumbratio*]

1 The act of adumbrating, or making a shadow or faint resemblance

2 A faint sketch, an imperfect portrayal or representation of a thing "Elegant *adumbrations* of sacred truth" *Bp Horsley*

3 (*Rhe*) The shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a color darker than the field

Ăd'ū nā'tion, *n* [Lat *adunatio*, from *adunare*, to make one, unite, *ad* and *unus*, one] The state of being united, union [*Obs.*] *Bp Taylor*

A-dŭn'ci-ty, *n* [Lat *aduncitas* See *infra*] Hookedness, or a bending in form of a hook "The *aduncity* of the beaks of hawks" *Pope*

☞ According to the natural powers of the letters, this word is *a-dun'ci-ty*, but unless pronounced *a dunk'ci ty* as if the *c* were double, its relationship to *adunc*ous and *adunque*, and its consequent meaning, will scarcely be understood *Smart*

A dŭn'cous, *a* [Lat *aduncus*, from *ad* and *uncus*, hooked, hook] Bent or made in the form of a hook

A dŭnque' (a dŭnk'), *a* [Lat *aduncus*] Formed like a hook, hooked, aduncous [*Obs.*] "An *adunque* bill" *Bacon*

A-dūre', *v t* [Fr *aduer*, Lat *adurere*, from *ad* and *urere*, to burn] To burn up [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

A-dūst', *a* [Lat *adustus*, p p of *adurere*, Fr *aduste*, Pr *adust*]

1 Burnt or scorched, become dry by heat, hot and fiery "The Libyan air *adust*" *Milton*

2 Looking as if burnt or scorched.

He was a tall, thin man, of an *adust* complexion *W Scott*

3 (*Med*) Having much heat in the constitution and little serum in the blood [*Obs.*] *Dunglison*

A dūst'ed, *a* Become hot and dry, burnt, or looking as if burnt *Howell*

A-dūst'i ble, *a* That may be scorched or burnt up

A dūs'tion (-dŭst'yun, 97), *n.* [Lat *adustio*, from *adurere*, Fr *adustion*]

1. The act of burning, or heating to dryness, a state of being thus heated or dried. *Harvey*

2. (*Surg*) Cauterization. *Buchanan.*

Ad va-lō'rem See AD

Ad-vânce' (6), *v t* [*imp & p p* ADVANCED, *p pr & vb. n.* ADVANCING] [O Fr *advancer*, N Fr *avancer*, Pr & Sp. *avansar*, It. *avanzare*, from Fr *avant*, Pr. *avant*, *abans*, It *avanti*, far, forward, before, Lat. *ab ante*, lit *from before*, which is found on a Roman inscription, O. Fr *advance*, N. Fr. *avance*]

1 To bring forward, to move farther in front.

Advance your standards, draw your willing swords *Shak*

2 Hence, to promote, or to raise to a higher rank.

Ahasuerus *advanced* him above all the princes *Esther* iii 1

3 To accelerate the growth or progress of, to further, to forward, to help on, to aid, as, to *advance* the ripening of fruit, to *advance* one's true interests

4 To offer or propose, to bring to view or notice, as, to *advance* an opinion or an argument

Some nicer *advance* a judgment of their own *Pope*

5 To supply beforehand, to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered, or work is done, or to furnish as a part of a stock or fund, as, to *advance* money on loan or contract, or toward a purchase or establishment

6 To furnish for others, to supply or pay for others, in expectation of reimbursement

They *advanced* the money out of their own funds. *Kent*

7 To raise to a higher point, to enhance, as, to *advance* the price of goods [*Obs.*]

8. To extol, to laud, to commend.

Greatly *advancing* his gay chevalry *Spenser*

Syn.—To bring forward, allege, adduce, assign, raise, promote, elevate, exalt, aggrandize, improve, heighten, accelerate

Ad vânce', *v i* 1 To move or go forward, to proceed

The youth *advanced*—in open sight *Parnell*

2 To increase or make progress in any respect, as, to *advance* in knowledge, in stature, in wisdom, or in years

3 To rise in rank, office, or consequence, to be preferred or promoted "*Advanced* to a level with ancient peers" *Prescott*

Ad vânce' (6), *n* 1 The act of advancing or moving forward, progress, approach "The indecent *advances* she made" *Pope*

2 Improvement or progression, physically, mentally, morally, or socially, as, an *advance* in health, knowledge, or religion, an *advance* in rank or office

3 (*Com*) Additional price or profit, as, an *advance* on the prime cost of goods

4 A giving beforehand, a tender, an offer, a gift,—*specifically*, a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received (as money or goods), toward a capital or stock, or on loan, hence, the money or goods thus furnished, as, A made large *advances* to B

I shall with pleasure, make the necessary *advances* *Jay*

The account was made up with intent to show what *advances* had been made *Arnt*

In advance, in front, before, also, beforehand, before an equivalent is received, or when one partner in trade has furnished more than his proportion as A is *in advance* to B a thousand dollars or pounds.—*Annular advance* (*Steam Engines*), the angle which the eccentric forms with its position at half-stroke, when the piston is at the commencement of its stroke.—*Linear advance* the amount by which the valve has travelled

Ad vânce', *a* Before in place or beforehand in time,—used for *advanced* as, an *advance*-guard, or that before the main guard or body of an army, *advance* payment, or that made before it is due

Ad vânce'ment, *n* [O Fr *advancement*, N Fr *avancement*]

1 The act of advancing or the state of being advanced, progression, improvement, furtherance, preferment, promotion

In heaven, every one rejoiceth in each other's *advancement* *Sir T More*

True religion proposes for its end the joint *advancement* of the virtue and happiness of the people *Horsley*

2 Settlement on a wife, or jointure [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

3 That which a person has received from a parent living, in anticipation of what he might receive by inheritance

4 The payment of money in advance, money paid in advance

Ad vân'cer, *n* 1 One who advances, a promoter

2 Among *sportsmen*, the second branch of a buck's horn *Howell*

Ad vân'cive, *a* Tending to advance [*Rare.*]

Ad vân'tage (6, 45), *n* [O Fr *advantage*, N Fr *avantage*, Pr *avantatge*, It *vantaggio*, for *avantaggio*, Sp *ventaja*, Pg *ventagem*, from Fr *avant*, &c See ADVANCE]

1 Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means, particularly favorable to success, prosperity, interest, or reputation, or to any desired end, as, the enemy had the *advantage* of a more elevated position. "The *advantages* of a close alliance" *Macaulay*

Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse *Shak*

The stars

Watch an *advantage* to appear *Herbert*

2 Superiority or prevalence,—with *of* or *over* "Lest Satan should get an *advantage of* us" i e, *over* us] 2 Cor ii 11

3 Superiority of state, or that which gives it, benefit, gain, profit, as, the *advantage* of a good constitution

4 Increase or overplus [*Obs.*]

And with *advantage* means to pay thy love *Shak*

Syn.—ADVANTAGE, ADVANTAGEOUS, BENEFIT, BENEFICIAL We speak of a thing as a *benefit*, or *beneficial*, when it is simply productive of good, as, the *benefits* of early discipline, the *beneficial* effects of adversity We speak of a thing as an *advantage*, or as *advantageous* when it affords us the means of getting forward and places us on a "vantage ground" for further effort Hence, there is a difference between the *benefits* and the *advantages* of early education, between a *beneficial* and an *advantageous* investment of money

Offered life

Neglect not and the *benefit* embrace

By faith, not void of works *Milton.*

Count all the *advantage* prosperous vice attains,

'Tis but what virtue flies from and disdains *Pope.*

Ad-vân'tāge (6), *v t* [*imp & p p* ADVANTAGED, *p pr & vb n* ADVANTAGING] To give an advantage to, hence, to benefit, to profit

The truth is, the archbishop's own stiffness and averseness to comply with the court designs, *advantaged* his adversaries against him *Fuller*

What is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? *Luke* ix 25

Ad vân'tāge-a ble, *a.* Profitable; convenient, gainful *Haywood.*

Ad vân'tage-ground, *n* Ground that gives advantage or superiority, vantage ground *Clarendon.*

Ăd'van tā'geŏŭs (-tā'jus), *a* [Fr *advantageux*, *avantageux*] Being of advantage, furnishing advantage, convenience, or opportunity to gain benefit, gainful, profitable, useful, beneficial, as, an *advantageous* position of troops, trade is *advantageous* to a nation "*Advantageous* comparison with any other country" *Prescott.*

You see of what use a good reputation is, and how swift and *advantageous* a harbinger it is, wherever one goes *Chesterfield*

Syn—Beneficial, opportune, convenient, profitable, useful, gainful

Ăd'van tā'geŏŭs ly, *adv* In an advantageous manner, profitably, conveniently

Ăd'van tā'geŏŭs ness, *n* The quality or state of being advantageous, profitableness, usefulness

Ăd'vec tī'tiŏŭs (-tish'us), *a* [Lat *advectitius*, from *advehere*, to conduct, *ad* and *vehere*, to bear, convey] Brought from another place, foreign [*Obs.*]

Ad-vēne', *v i* [Lat *advenire*, from *ad* and *venire*, to come, O Fr *advenir*, *avenir*] To accede, or come to, to be added to, or become a part of, though not essential [*Rare.*]

Even where no act of the will *advenes* as a co-efficient *Coleridge*

Ad vē'nient (vē'nyent), *a* [Lat *advenions*, p pr of *advenire*] Coming from outward causes, superadded [*Obs.*] *Glanville*

Ăd'vent, *n* [Lat *adventus*, Fr *avent*, O Fr *advent*, *avent* See ADVENE.]

1 A coming, approach, visitation "Death's dreadful *advent*" *Young* Specifically, the first or the second coming of Christ

2 A season of devotion including four Sundays before Christmas *Hook*

Ad vĕnt'ine, *a* Adventitious [*Obs.*] "*Adventine* heat" *Bacon*

Ăd'ven tī'tiŏŭs (-tish'us), *a* 1 Added extrinsically not essentially inherent, accidental, casual, additional, supervenient, foreign

To things of great dimensions if we annex an *adventitious* idea of terror, they become without comparison greater *Burke*

2 (*Bot*) Out of the proper or usual place, as, *adventitious* buds *Gray*

3 (*Med*) Not hereditary or congenital, but acquired, as certain diseases

Ăd'ven tī'tiŏŭs ly, *adv* Accidentally

Ăd'ven tī'tiŏŭs ness, *n* The state of being adventitious, or not essentially inherent

Ad vĕnt'ive, *a* Accidental adventitious —little used in a general sense, but applied in botany to foreign plants accidentally or sparingly spontaneous in a country, yet hardly to be called native *Gray*

Ad-vĕnt'ive, *n* A thing or person coming from without [*Rare.*] *Bacon*

Ad vĕnt'ŭ al, *a* [L Lat *adventualis*] Relating to the season of advent *Saunderson.*

Ad vĕnt'ure (vĕnt'yur, 53), *n* [O Fr *adventure*, *aventure*, N Fr *aventure*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *aventura*, It *avventura*, L Lat *adventura*, *aventura*, M H. Ger *aventure*, Ger *abenteuer*, from Lat *advenire*, supine *adventum*, future p *adventurus*, to arrive, which in the Romance languages took the sense of to happen, to befall]

1 That of which one has no direction, hazard; risk, chance, venture

Nay, a far less good to man it will be found, if she must, at all *adventures*, be fastened upon him individually *Milton.*

2 An enterprise of hazard, a bold undertaking, in which hazards are to be encountered, and the issue is staked upon unforeseen events "Thine is the *adventure*, thine the victory" *Dryden.*

3 A remarkable occurrence, a striking event, more or less important, as, the *adventures* of one's life *Bacon*

4 A thing sent to sea at the risk of the person sending it

5 A dangerous condition, danger; peril. [*Obs.*]

He was in great *adventure* of his life *Barnes*

A bill of adventure (*Com*) a writing signed by a person who takes goods on board of his ship wholly at the risk of the owner

Syn—Incident, occurrence, event, contingency

Ad-vĕnt'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVENTURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVENTURING]
1. To risk, or hazard, to jeopard, to venture.
Certain of . . . his friends sent unto him, desiring him that he would not *adventure* himself into the theater *Acts* xix 31
2. To venture upon, to run the risk of attempting
Them to disable from revenge *adventuring* *Spenser*
Discriminations might be *adventured* *I Taylor*

Ad-vĕnt'ūre (53), *v. i* To dare, to try the chance.
I would *adventure* for such merchandise *Shak*

Ad-vĕnt'ūre-fŭl, *a.* Given to adventure, full of enterprise *Bentham*

Ad vĕnt'ūr er, *n* One who adventures, one who seeks occasions of chance, or attempts bold, novel, or extraordinary enterprises, one who puts some thing at risk

Ad vĕnt'ūre-sŏme, *a.* Bold, daring, incurring hazard, venturesome

Ad vĕnt'ūre-sŏme ness, *n.* The quality of being bold and venturesome

Ad vĕnt'ūr ess, *n* A female adventurer. *Bulwer*

Ad vĕnt'ūr oŭs, *a* [Fr *adventureux, aventureux*]
1 Inclined or willing to adventure or incur haz ard, bold to encounter danger, daring, courageous, enterprising, — applied to persons
Bold deed thou hast presumed, *adventurous* Eve *Milton*
2 Full of hazard, attended with risk, exposing to danger, requiring courage, — applied to things, as, an *adventurous* undertaking
Syn. — Rash; foolhardy, enterprising, daring, courageous See RASH

Ad vĕnt'ūr oŭs ly, *adv* In an adventurous manner, boldly, daringly

Ad vĕnt'ūr oŭs ness, *n* The act or quality of being adventurous

Ăd'vĕrb (14), *n* [Lat *adverbium*, from *ad* and *verbum*, word, verb, Fr *adverbe*] (*Gram*) A word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb, and usually placed near it, as, he writes *well* paper *extremely* white

Ad vĕr bi al, *a* [N Lat *adverbialis*, Fr *adverbial*] Pertaining to an adverb

Ad vĕrb'i al ly, *adv* In the manner of an adverb

Ăd'ver să'ri ă, *n pl* [Lat *adversaria* (sc *scripta*), pl of *adversarius* See *infra*]
1 Books in which all matters are temporarily entered as they occur *Andrews*
2 (*1st*) (*a*) A miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, or selections, hence, a common place book (*b*) A title for books or papers of such character
These parchments are supposed to have been St Paul's *adversaria* *By Bull*

Ăd'ver să'ri oŭs, *a* Adversary [*Rare*] *Southey*

Ăd'ver sa ry (44), *n* [Lat *adversarius*, turned toward or lying before the eyes, fronting, opposite, antagonist, adversary See ADVERSE] One who is turned against another or others with a design to oppose or resist them, a member of an opposing or hostile party, an opponent, an antagonist, an enemy, a foe "His ancient knot of dangerous *adversaries*" *Shak* "Agree with thine *adversary* quickly" *Matt* v 25
It may be thought that to vindicate the permanency of truth is to dispute without an *adversary* *Beattie*
The adversary, Satan, or the devil, — so called by way of eminence *Beattie*
Syn — ADVERSARY, ENEMY, OPPONENT, ANTAGONIST *Enemy* is the only one of these words which necessarily implies a state of personal hostility Men may be *adversaries*, *antagonists*, or *opponents* to each other in certain respects, and yet have no feelings of general animosity An *adversary* may be simply one who is placed for a time in a hostile position, as in argument or in chess-playing An *opponent* is one who is ranged against another (perhaps passively) on the opposing side An *antagonist* is one who struggles against another with active effort, either in a literal fight or in verbal debate

Ăd'ver sa-ry, *a.* 1. Opposed, opposite, adverse, antagonistic
2 (*Law*) Having an opposing party, in distinction from an application, in law or equity, to which no opposition is made, as, an *adversary* suit

Ăd'ver-sĕ'tion, *n* The state of being adverse, opposition. [*Rare*] *Hardying*

Ad vĕr'sa tĭve, *a* [Lat *adversativus*, from *adversari*, to oppose] Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis between two connected propositions, — applied to the conjunctions *but*, *however*, *yet*, &c; as, John is an honest man, *but* not wise

Ad-vĕr'sa tĭve, *n.* A word denoting contrariety or opposition, an adversative word *Harris*

Ăd'vĕrse, *a* [Lat *adversus*, p p of *advertere*, to turn to, from *ad* and *vertere*, to turn, used in Latin also as adv and prep See ADVERT]
1 Acting against or in a contrary direction; conflicting, counteracting, as, *adverse* winds, an *adverse* party
2 Opposing desire, contrary to the wishes, or to supposed good, hence, unfortunate, calamitous, afflictive, pernicious
Happy were it for us all if we bore prosperity as well and wisely as we endure an *adverse* fortune *Southey*
To be adverse in religion, — a phrase used by Ben Jonson, — is to turn attention to religion
I do not deny
But such as are not graced in a state
May for their ends be *adverse* in religion,
And get a tune to call the flock together. *Anon.*
Adverse possession (*Law*), that kind of continued occupation and enjoyment of real estate which indicates an assertion of right on the part of the person maintaining it
☞ This word was formerly accented, by some authors, on the last syllable, but the accent is now settled on the first
Syn. — Averse, reluctant, unwilling See AVERSE

Ad vĕrse' (14), *v t* [Lat. *adversari.*] To oppose, to resist [*Obs*] *Gower*

Ăd'vĕrse-ly (Synop, § 130), *adv* In an adverse manner, unfortunately.

Ad-vĕr'si fō'li ate, } *a* [Lat. *adversus*, against,
Ad vĕr'si fō'li-oŭs, } and *folium*, leaf] (*Bot*) Having opposite leaves, as plants, where the leaves are so arranged on the stem

Ăd'vĕrse-ness, *n* State or quality of being adverse, opposition

Ad-vĕr'si ty, *n* [Lat *adversitas*, Fr *adversité*]
1 That which is contrary or opposed, contrariety [*Obs*] "Well said, *adversity*" *Shak.*
2 That which opposes success or desire, an event or series of events attended with severe trials or misfortunes, calamity, affliction, distress
Adversity is not without comfort and hopes *Bacon*
Syn. — Calamity, misfortune, affliction, distress, misery

Ad-vĕrt' (14), *v i* [*imp & p p* ADVERTED, *p pr & vb n* ADVERTING] [Lat *advertere*, from *ad* and *vertere*, to turn] To turn the mind or attention, to regard, observe, or notice, — with *to*, as, he *adverted to* what was said, or *to* a circumstance that occurred
Now to the universal whole *advert* *Blackmore*
Syn — To refer, allude, regard, attend See REFER

Ad vĕrt'ence, } *n* [L Lat *advertentia*, Fr *ad-*
Ad vĕrt'en cy, } *vertance*] A direction of the mind, attention, notice, regard
To this difference it is right that *advertence* should be had in regulating taxation *J S Mill*

Ad vĕrt'ent, *a* [Lat *advertens*, p pr of *advertere*] Attentive, heedful. "An *advertent* connexing of consequences" *Hale*

Ad vĕrt'ent ly, *adv* In an advertent manner

Ăd'ver tĭse' (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp & p p* ADVERTISED, *p pr & vb n* ADVERTISING] [Fr *advertir, avertir*, from Lat *advertere* See ADVERT]
1 To give notice, advice, or intelligence to, to inform or apprise, — followed by *of* before the object of information, as, to *advertise* a man of his loss
I will *advertise* thee what this people will do *Numbers* xxiv 14
2 To give public notice of, or to describe with a view to sale or recovery and the like, as, to *advertise* goods, to *advertise* a runaway
Syn. — To apprise, inform, make known, announce, proclaim, promulgate, publish

Ad vĕr'tĭse-ment, or **Ăd'ver tĭse'ment** (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *advertissement avertissement*]
1 The act of informing or notifying, or making known "An *advertisement* of danger" *Bp Burnet*
2 Moral admonition [*Rare*] "My griefs cry louder than *advertisement*," [i e, than to admit of being admonished] *Shak.*
3 A publication intended to give notice, especially a paid notice in some public print, as, a newspaper containing many *advertisements*

Ăd'ver-tĭs'er, *n* One who advertises

Ad vĕs'per-ăte, *v i* [Lat *advesperascit*, it is getting to be evening, from *ad*, to, and *vesper*, the evening See VESPER] To grow or draw toward evening [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ad vĭce', *n* [Fr *advis, avis*, Pr *aris*, Sp *aviso*, It *avviso*, L Lat *advisum, avisum*, from *ad* and *visus, visum*, p p of *videre*, to see]
1 An opinion recommended or offered, as worthy to be followed, counsel, suggestion
We may give *advice*, but we can not give conduct *Franklin*
2 Deliberate consideration, knowledge [*Obs*]
How shall I dote on her with more *advice*,
That thus without *advice* begin to love her? *Shak*
3 Information as to the state of an affair or affairs, notice, intelligence, as, we have late *advices* from France, — commonly in the plural
To take advice, to consult with others
Syn. — Counsel, admonition, deliberation, consultation, information, notice

Ad vĭce'-bōat, *n* A vessel employed to carry dispatches or information

Ad-vĭg'i ātе, *v. t.* [Lat *advigilare*, from *ad* and *vigilare*, to watch, *vigil*, watching] To watch with diligence *Todd*

Ad vĭs'a bĭl'i ty, *n.* Quality of being advisable, advisableness

Ad vĭs'a ble, *a* [See ADVISE]
1 Proper to be advised, prudent, expedient, proper to be done or practiced
It is not *advisable* to reward where men have the tenderness not to punish, *L Estrange*
2 Ready to receive advice [*Obs.*] *South*
Syn. — Prudent, expedient, proper, desirable

Ad vĭs'a ble ness, *n* The quality of being advisable or expedient, advisability.

Ad vĭs'a bly, *adv* With advice, wisely

Ad-vīse', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVISING] [Fr. *adviser, aviser*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *avisar*, It. *avvisare*, L. Lat. *advisare, avisare*. See ADVICE]
1. To give advice to, to offer an opinion, as worthy or expedient to be followed, to counsel. "I shall no more *advise* thee" *Milton.*
2 To give information to, to communicate notice to, to make acquainted with, to apprise, to inform, — followed by *of* before the thing communicated, as, the merchants were *advised of* the risk
Syn. — To counsel, admonish, inform, apprise, acquaint, make known

Ad vīse', *v i* To weigh well or consider, to deliberate "*Advise* if this be worth attempting" *Milton.*
To advise with, to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others

Ad-vīs'ed ly, *adv* With deliberation or advice; heedfully, purposely, by design. "*Advisedly* undertaken" *Suckling.*

Ad-vīs'ed-ness, *n.* Deliberate consideration, prudent procedure

Ad vīse'ment, *n* [Fr *advisement, avisement*, Pr. *avisament*, Sp *avisamiento*, It *avvisamento*, L. Lat. *advisamentum, avisamentum, avisamentum*]
1 Counsel, information [*Antiquated*]
Waking *advisement* takes
Of what had passed in sleep. *Daniel.*
2 Consultation, deliberation.
Tempering the passion with *advisement* slow *Spenser*

Ad vīs'er, *n* One who advises, one who gives advice or admonition, also, in a bad sense, one who instigates or persuades

Ad-vī'so, *n* [See ADVICE] Same as ADVICE [*Obs*] *Browne*

Ad vī'so ry, *a* 1 Having power to advise, as, an *advisory* council
The general association has a general *advisory* superintendence over all the ministers and churches *Trumbull*
2 Containing advice, as, their opinion is merely *advisory*

Ăd'vo-ca cy, *n* [L Lat *advocatus, advocacia*, O. Fr *advocatie, avocassie*]
1 The act of pleading for or supporting, vindication, defense, intercession
They shall not want herein the applause or *advocacy* of Satan *Browne*
2 Judicial pleading, lawsuit [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Ăd'vo cate, *n* [Lat *advocatus*, from *advocare*, to call to, call to one's aid, *ad* and *vocare*, to call, Fr. & Pr *advocat, avocat*, It *avvocato* See VOCAL]
1 One who pleads the cause of another, hence, *specifically*, one who pleads the cause of another before any tribunal or judicial court, a counselor
☞ In the *English and American Law*, advocates are the same as counsel, and so styled In the civil and ecclesiastical courts the term signifies the same as *counsel* in the common law
2 One who defends, vindicates, or espouses any cause by argument a public act, as an *advocate* for peace, or for the oppressed
3 Christ, considered as an intercessor
We have an *Advocate* with the Father 1 *John* ii 2
Faculty of advocates (*Scot*) a society of eminent lawyers who practice in the highest courts the bar of Scotland in Edinburgh *Burrill Wharton — Lord advocate* (*Scot*) the public prosecutor of crimes, and principal crown lawyer — *Judge advocate*, in *courts martial*, a person who manages the prosecution

Ăd'vo cāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* ADVOCATED, *p pr & vb n* ADVOCATING] To plead in favor of, to defend by argument, before a tribunal or the public, to support or vindicate
This is the only thing distinct and sensible, that has been *advocated* *Burke*
The most eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* his cause *Mitford*
☞ The verb to *advocate* was formerly considered as an Americanism but is now in good use in Great Britain

Ăd'vo-cate-shĭp, *n* The office or duty of an advocate

Ăd'vo cā'tess, *n* A female advocate *Bp Taylor*

Ăd'vo cā'tion, *n* [Lat *advocatio*] The act or state of advocating or pleading, plea.
The holy Jesus sits in heaven in a perpetual *advocation* for us *Bp Taylor*
A bill of advocation (*Scots Law*), a written application to a superior court to call an action before them from an inferior court The order of the superior court for this purpose is called *letters of advocation* The proceeding is similar to a *certiorari* issuing out of the supreme court for the removal of a cause from an inferior tribunal *Bouvier*

Ad-vōke', *v t* [Lat *advocare*, to call to. See AD VOCATE] To summon [*Obs*]
[He] had privately prevailed with the pope to *advoke* the cause to Rome *Fuller*

Ăd'vo lā'tion, *n* [Lat *ad* and *volare*, to fly] The act of flying toward something [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Ăd'vo lū'tion, *n* [From Lat *advolvere, advolutum*, to roll to or toward, *ad* and *volvere*, to roll] A rolling toward something

Ad vou'trer (vow'), *n* [O Fr *advoutre, advoutre, avoutre, avoltre*, Lat *adulter*. See ADULTERER] An adulterer [*Obs*]

Ad vou'tress, *n* An adulteress [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ad vou'try, *n* [O Fr *advoutere, avoutere, avou-*

tire, avoltere, avultere, avoltire, avoltierge, Lat *adulterium*] Adultery [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ad vow ee', *n* [Fr *advoué, avoué,* from Lat *advocatus.* See ADVOCATE] One who has the right of advowson *Cowell*

Ad vow'son (-vow'zun), *n.* [Norm Fr *avoeson* See *supra*] (*Eng Law*) Properly, the relation in which a patron (*advocatus*) stands toward the living which he presents, i e, the patronage of a church, the right of presenting or nominating to a vacant benefice or living in the church The presentation is by letter to the bishop *Brande Wharton*

☞ The name is derived from *advocatio* (a calling to), because the right was first obtained by such as were founders, benefactors, or strenuous defenders, advocates, of the church Those who have this right are styled *patrons* In legal phraseology, *advowsons* are either *appendant,* where immemorially annexed to a manor, or *in gross,* where they form separate subjects of property

Ad-voy'er, *n.* See AVOYER

Ad ward', *n.* Same as AWARD [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ad̆y nām'ie, *a* [Fr *adynamique,* N Lat *adynamicus* See *infra*] (*Med*) Pertaining to debility of the vital powers, weak, feeble

Adynamic fevers, malignant or putrid fevers attended with great muscular debility *Cyc Med*

A dȳn'a-my, *n* [Fr *adynamie,* N Lat *adynamia,* Gr *ἀδυναμία,* want of strength, *ἀδύναμος,* without strength, from *a* priv and *δυναῶαι, δυναμαι,* to be able, *δυναμις,* power, strength] (*Med*) Want of strength occasioned by disease, weakness *Morin*

Ad'y tŭm, *n*, *pl* ADYTA [Lat *adytum,* Gr *ἄδυτον,* n, *ἄδυτος,* a, not to be entered, *a* priv and *δυειν,* to get into] (*Arch*) A secret apartment, especially a secret place in ancient temples from whence oracles were given

Ad̆z, } *n* [Contr from O
Ad̆ze, } Eng *addice,* A S *adese*] A carpenter's tool for chipping, formed with a thin arching blade, and its edge at right angles to the handle The edge is bevelled only on the inside, and the handle is easily removed when the tool is to be ground

Æ A diphthong in the Latin language, used also by the Saxon writers It answers to the Gr *αι* The Sax *æ* has been changed into *e* or *ea* In derivatives from the learned languages, it is mostly superseded by *e* For most words found with this initial combination, the reader will therefore search under the letter E

Æ'dile, *n* [Lat *ædilis,* from *ædes,* temple, public building] (*Rom Antiq*) An officer or magistrate who had the care of the public buildings, streets, highways, public spectacles, &c

Æg'i lōps (ĕj'i lŏps) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *ægilops,* Gr *αιγίλωψ,* properly goat's eye, from *αἴξ,* gen *αιγός,* goat, and *ὤψ,* eye]

1 (*Med*) An ulcer or fistula in the inner corner of the eye *Dunglison*

2 (*Bot*) A genus of plants, having the common name of hard grass believed by the ancients to have the power of curing the disease of the eye called *ægilops*

Æ'gis (ē'jis), *n* [Lat *ægis,* Gr *αιγις,* a goat skin, shield from *αἴξ,* goat]

1 A shield, or defensive armor, —originally applied to the shield given by Jupiter to Minerva Hence,

2 Any thing which protects "Under the imperial *ægis*" *Carlton*

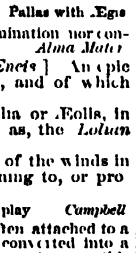

Pallas with Ægis

Æ-gŏph'o ny, *n* See EGOPHONY

Æ grō'tat, *n* [Lat, he is sick] (*Eng Univ*) A certificate from a doctor or a surgeon to the effect that a student has been prevented by illness from attending to his college duties *Hall*

Ægrotat degree, a degree taken by one who is sick or so indisposed that he can not attend the senate house examination nor consequently acquire any honor *Alma Mater*

Æ nē'id (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *Æneis*] An epic or heroic poem, written by Virgil, and of which Æneas is the hero

Æ ō'li an, *a* 1 Pertaining to Æolus or Æolis, in Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants, as, the *Lolian* dialect

2 Pertaining to Æolus, the deity of the winds in heathen mythology, hence, pertaining to, or produced by, the wind

Viewless hands the *æolian* organ play *Campbell*

Æolian attachment, a contrivance often attached to a piano-forte by means of which it is converted into a wind-instrument at the pleasure of the performer this is accomplished by means of a bellows moved by a pedal *Moore — Æolian harp,* or *lyre* a musical instrument consisting of a box, on or within which are stretched strings, on which the wind acts to produce the notes, — usually placed at an open window *Moore*

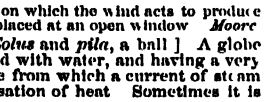

Æ-ōl'i-pile, *n* [*Æolus* and *pila,* a ball] A globe of metal partly filled with water, and having a very small tubular orifice from which a current of steam issues on the application of heat Sometimes it is made with two orifices turned in opposite directions, so that the tube which they terminate, or the globe itself, is caused to revolve on an axis by the re-action of the steam on the atmosphere It was invented by Hero of Alexandria, and is chiefly interesting as the first recorded instrument for showing the power of steam

Æ'o list, *n* [Lat *Æolus*] A pretender to inspiration *Swift*

Æ'on, *n* See EON

Æ quim'o lite, *n* See PITCHSTONE

A'er-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* AERATED, *p pr & vb n* AERATING] [See AIR]

1 To combine with carbonic acid, formerly called *fixed air* [*Rare*]

His sparkling sallies bubbled up as from *aerated* natural fountains *Carlyle*

2 To supply with common air, as, to *aerate* water that has lost its air by boiling *Carpenter*

3 (*Zool*) To subject to the influence of the air by the natural action of the organs of respiration, to arterialize, — especially used of animals not having lungs *Dana*

A'er-ā'tion, *n* 1 (*Chem*) The act or operation of combining with carbonic acid [*Obs*]

2 (*Zoöl*) A change produced in the blood or circulating fluid of animals, by exposure to the air in respiration, arterialization

3 (*Agric*) The exposure of soil to the free action of the air, as essential to the growth of plants

A ē'ri al, *a* [Lat *aerius* See AIR]

1 Belonging or pertaining to the air, or atmosphere, as, *aerial* regions

2 Consisting of air, or partaking of the nature of air, as, *aerial* particles

3 Produced by air "*Aerial* honey and ambrosial dew" *Dryden*

4 Inhabiting or frequenting the air "*Aerial* spirits" *Milton*

5 Having its place in the air, high, lofty, elevated, as, *aerial* spires, *aerial* flight *Phillips*

6 Growing, forming, or existing in the air, as opposed to growing or existing in water, as, *aerial* rootlets *Gray*

Aerial acid carbonic acid [*Obs*] *Lee — Aerial perspective* See PERSPECTIVE

A ē'ri an, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a branch of Arians, so called from Aetius, who maintained that there is no difference between bishops and priests *Murdock*

Aē'ric (ē'rĭk *or* ĕ'rĭk) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *aire,* f, *aire,* m, Cotgr Norm Fr *aery, aire* L Lat *area, aerea, aria,* Pr *aire,* equiv to *demeure,* fr Lat *area,* upon inscriptions often *ara* an open space, a flowing floor, for birds of prey like to build their nests on flat and open spaces on the top of high rocks The derivations of this word from the Teutonic *ey,* an egg, and from the Celtic *eryr, er,* an eagle, are both erroneous Cf Ducange Unusquisque liber homo habeat in boscis suis *ayrios* accipitrum, sperv iorum, falconum, aquilarum, et heronum] The nest of a bird of prey, as of an eagle or hawk, a brood of such birds eyry *Shak*

A'er i fĕr'ous, *a* [Lat *aer,* air and *ferre,* to carry] (*Physiol*) Conveying or containing air as, *aeriferous* tubes *Carpenter*

A'er i fi cā'tion, *n* [Fr *aerification,* N Lat *aerificatio*]

1 The act of combining air with any thing, or the state of being filled with air

2 The act of becoming air, or of changing into an aeriform state, as substances which are converted from a liquid or solid form into gas or an elastic vapor, the state of being aeriform

A'er i fŏrm (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *aeriforme,* from Lat *aer,* air, and *forma,* form] Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic fluid

A'er i fy, *v t* [Lat *aer,* air, and *facere,* to make] To infuse air into, to fill or combine with air, to change into an aeriform state

A'er-o-dȳ-nām'ics, *n sing* [Gr *ἀήρ,* air, and *δυναμικός,* powerful, *δυναμις,* power] The science which treats of the motion of the air, and of the mechanical effects of air in motion [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *Brande*

A'er ŏg'ra phy (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr *ἀήρ,* air and *γραφειν,* to write Fr *aerographie*] A description of the air or atmosphere, aerology

A'er o lite, *n* [Gr *ἀήρ* and *λιθος,* stone, Fr *aerolithe,* N Lat *aerolithes*] (*Meteor*) A stone or other body which has fallen from the air, or, more correctly, has come to the earth from distant space, a meteoric stone *Dana*

A'er o-lith, *n* Same as AEROLITE

A'er o-li thŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ἀήρ,* air, *λίθος,* stone, and *λογος,* discourse] The science of aerolites, or meteoric stones *Dana*

A'er o-lit'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, aerolites as, *aerolitic* iron *Booth*

A'er-o-lŏg'i-cal, *a* Pertaining to aerology

A'er ŏl'o gist, *n* One who is versed in aerology

A'er ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ἀήρ,* air, and *λόγος,* discourse, Fr *aerologie,* N Lat *aerologia*] That part of physics which treats of the air, its qualities, uses, and action on the animal economy *Dunglison*

A'er o-măn'cy, *n* [Gr. *ἀήρ,* air, and *μαντεια,* prophesying, *μαντευεσθαι,* to divine, Fr. *aeromancie,* N Lat *aeromantia*] Divination by means of the air and winds, or of substances found in the atmosphere

A'er ŏm'e ter, *n* [Gr *ἀήρ,* air, and *μετρον,* measure, Fr *aerometre,* N Lat *aërometrum*] An instrument for ascertaining the weight or density of air and gases *Brande*

A'er o mĕt'ric, *a* Of, or pertaining to, aerometry

A'er ŏm'e try, *n* [Fr *aerometrie,* N Lat *aerometria*]

1 The science of measuring the air, including the doctrine of its pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation [*Obs*]

2 The art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of gases *Lee*

A'er o naut', *n* [Gr *ἀήρ,* air, and *ναυτης,* sailor, Lat *nauta,* from Gr *ναυς,* ship, Fr *aeronaute*] An aerial navigator, a balloonist

A'er-o naut'ic, *a.* Pertaining to aeronautics, or aerial sailing

A'er-o naut'ics, *n sing* The doctrine, science, or art of sailing in the air by means of a balloon

A'er o naut'ism, *n* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere in balloons.

A'er o phyte', *n* [Gr *ἀηρ,* air and *φυτόν,* plant, from *φυειν,* to grow] (*Bot*) A plant that lives in the air without connection with soil, an aerial or air plant, as lichens, many mosses, &c *Brande*

A'er o scĕp'sy (-sĕp'sy), *n* [Gr *ἀήρ,* air, and *σκεψις,* perception, *σκεπτεσθαι,* to view] Same as AEROSCOPY [*Obs*]

A'er-ŏs'co py, *n* [Gr *ἀήρ,* air, and *σκοπια,* a looking out, *σκοπειν,* to look out, spy, *αερομαντεια,* divination by observing the heavens] The observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere [*Rare*]

A'er o-sīte', *n* Dark red silver ore [*Rare*] *Dana*

A'er o stāt', *n.* [Gr *ανω,* air, and *στατός,* placed, standing, from *ἱστανα,* to stand, Fr *aerostat*] A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air, — a name given to air balloons

A'er-o stăt'ic, *a* [Gr, *ανω,* air, and *στατικός,* causing to stand, skilled in weighing from *ἱστανα,* to stand, Fr *aerostatique*] Pertaining to aerostatics, or the art of aerial navigation

A'er o-stăt'ics, *n sing* [See *supra*] The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or that of bodies sustained in them, hence the science of aerial navigation [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

A'er os tā'tion, *n* [Formed from *aerostat,* but in an improper way]

1 Aerial navigation the science of raising and guiding machines in the air, or of ascending in air balloons

2 The science of weighing air [*Rare*] *Adams*

Æ ru'gi nous, *a* [Lat *æruginosus,* from *æruago,* rust of copper, Fr *eruginieux*]

1 Pertaining to, or partaking of, verdigris, or the rust of copper

2 (*Med*) Resembling verdigris in color, as the bile in certain states of the stomach *Dunglison*

Æ'ru'go, *n* [Lat, from *æ,* brass, copper] The rust of any metal, properly that of brass or copper, verdigris *Dunglison*

A'er y-light, *a* Light as air, — used for *airy light* [*Rare*] *Milton*

Æs'chy nite (ĕs'kĭ), *n* [So named by Berzelius, from Gr *αισχυνη,* shame, on account of the inability of chemical science, at that time, to distinguish between titanic acid and zirconia] (*Min*) A black or dark brownish-yellow ore, from the Ural Mountains, containing titanium, zirconium, and cerium *Dana*

Æs thĕt'ic, } *a* Of, or pertaining to, æsthetics,
Es thĕt'ic-al, } as, *æsthetic* studies *Hallam*

Æs thĕt'ic al ly, *adv* In an æsthetical manner

Æs thĕt'ics, } (Synop, § 130), *n sing* [Gr *αισθητικος,*
Es thĕt'ics, } *κος,* fitted for perception, perceptive, esp by feeling, from *αισθανεσθαι,* to perceive, apprehend by the senses, Fr *esthetique,* Ger *ästhetik*] The theory or philosophy of taste, the science of the beautiful in nature and art, or that which treats of the principles of the belles lettres and fine arts [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Es ti'val, } *a* [Lat *æstivalis, æstivus,* from *æstus,*
Es ti'val, } summer] Of, or belonging to, the summer us, the *æstival* solstice, *æstival* diseases

Æs ti vā'tion, *n* [See *supra*] (*Bot*) The process of flowering, with special reference to the arrangement of parts in a flower bud prefloration *Gray*

Æ'the ōg'a mous, *a* [Gr *ανδης,* unusual, and *γαμος,* marriage] (*Bot*) Propagated in an unusual way, — a term applied to cryptogamic plants *Brande*

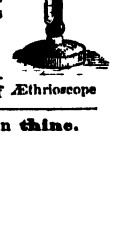

Æthrioscope

Æ'ther, *n* See ETHER

Æ'thi-ops-mīn'er al *n* (*Chem*) Mercury triturated with sulphur till it assumes a black color, whence the name

Æ'thi-o-scōpe, *n* [Gr *αἰθριος,* clear, and *σκοπειν,* to observe] An instrument resembling the differential thermometer and used for measuring changes of temperature produced by exposure to different conditions of the sky as when clear or clouded It is of extreme delicacy in noting changes *Francis*

Æ'ti-ŏl'o gy, *n.* [Lat *ætiologia,* Gr *αιτιολογια,* from *αἰτια,* cause, and *λόγος,* description] The science of

causes; that department of philosophy, or of any branch of science, which is concerned with the causes or reasons of phenomena

Æ'e-tĭt'ēs, *n.* [Gr αετιτης (sc λιθος), stone, from *αετός*, eagle.] Eagle-stone See EAGLE-STONE

A-fär', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *far*, q v] At, to, or from, a distance,—used with *from* preceding, or *off* following, as, he was seen *from afar*, I saw him *afar off*.

Ah, who can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep where Fame's proud temple shines *afar*? *Beattie*

A-fēard', *a* [A-S *afæred*, *afered*, p p of *afæran* (*gefæran*), *færan*, to frighten See FEAR] Afraid, affected with fear or apprehension, in a more moderate degree than is expressed by *terrified*. [*Obs* or *provincial*]

Be not *afeard*, the isle is full of noises. *Shak*

Af'fer, *n.* [Lat] The south west wind, as, "*Afer* black with thunderous clouds" *Milton*

Af'fĭ, *n* [The native name] A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to an ounce Troy *Simmonds*

Af-fa-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n* [Lat *affabilitas*, Fr *affabilité*] The quality of being affable, readiness to converse, civility and courteousness in receiving others, and in conversation

Affability is of a wonderful efficacy or power in procuring love *Elyot*

Af'fa-ble, *a* [Lat *affabilis*, from *affari*, to speak to, *ad* and *fari*, to speak, Fr *affable*] Easy of conversation, admitting or inviting others to free conversation without reserve, courteous, complaisant, of easy manners, condescending, benign,—usually applied to superiors "An *affable* and courteous gentleman" *Shak*

Looking round him with a serene and *affable* countenance *Tatler*

Syn.—Courteous, civil, complaisant, accessible, mild, benign, condescending

Af'fa-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being affable, affability.

Af'fa-bly, *adv* In an affable manner, courteously

Af'fa broûs (Synop , § 140), *a* [Lat *affaber*, from *ad* and *faber*, workmanlike] Executed in a workmanlike manner, ingeniously made [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Af-făb'ū-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *affabulation*, from Lat *ad* and *fabula*, fable, *fabulari*, to speak] The moral of a fable [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Af făir' (4), *n* [Fr *affaire*, f, O Fr m, Pr *afar*, *afaire*, m, It *affare*, m, from *ad*, *a*, and Fr *faire*, Pr *far*, *faire*, It *fare*, Lat *facere*, to make, do See ADO]

1. That which is done or is to be done, as, a difficult *affair* to manage, hence, business of any kind, especially public business "At the head of *affairs*" *Junius* "A talent for affairs" *Prescott*

2 (*Mil*) An engagement of troops, usually partial or of minor importance "The disgraceful *affair* at Seron" *Spenser*

3 Action, endeavor [*Obs*]

And with his best *affair*
Obeyed the pleasure of the sun *Chapman*

An affair of honor, a duel

Af făm'ish, *v t* [O Fr *afamer*, *afamer*, N Fr *affamer*, It *affamare*, *affamare*, Pr *famar*, from Lat *ad* and *fames*, hunger See FAMISH] To perish from hunger [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Af făm'ish ment, *n* A starving *Bp Hall*

Af-făt'ū-āte, *v t* [Lat *ad* and *fatuus*, foolish] To infatuate See INFATUATE [*Obs*] *Milton*

Af-fēar', *v t* [A S *afæran*, *gefæran*] To frighten, to terrify [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Af fĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AFFECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* AFFECTING] [Fr *affecter*, Lat *affectare*, to strive after, freq of *afficere*, *affectum*, to affect one by active agency, from *ad* and *facere*, to make]

1 To act upon, to produce an effect or change upon

As might *affect* the earth with cold and heat *Milton*

2 To influence or move, as the feelings or passions, to touch.

A consideration of the rationale of our passions seems to me very necessary for all who would *affect* them upon solid and pure principles. *Burke*

3. To love or regard with affection

As for Queen Katharine he rather respected than *affected*, rather honored than loved, her *Fuller*

4. To dispose or incline "Men whom they thought best *affected* to religion and their country's liberty" *Milton*

5 To aim at, to aspire to, to seek, to desire, to covet "But this proud man *affects* imperial sway." *Dryden*

Do not *affect* the society of your inferiors in rank, nor court that of the great. *Hazlitt*

6 To tend to by affinity or disposition.

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure. *Newton*

7 To make a show of, to attempt to imitate in a manner not natural, to put on a pretense of, as, to *affect* ignorance

Careless she is with artful care,
Affecting to seem unaffected *Congreve*

Syn.—To influence, operate, act on, concern, move, melt, soften, subdue, overcome, pretend, assume, put on

Af-fĕct', *n.* Affection, passion, feeling [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Af'fec-tā'tion, *n* [Fr *affectation*, Lat *affectatio*]

1 An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false pretense; artificial appearance or show. "An *affectation* of contempt" *Macaulay.*

Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy, wanting the beauty that accompanies what is natural *Locke*

2 Fondness, affection [*Obs*] *Hooker. Hall*

Af fĕct'ed, *p a* 1 Regarded with affection, beloved [*Obs*] "This *affected* Hercules" *Chapman*

2 Given to false show, assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real "Too *affected*, too odd" *Shak.*

3 Assumed artificially, not natural "*Affected* coldness and indifference" *Addison.*

4 (*Alg*) Same as ADFECTED

Af-fĕct'ed-ly, *adv* In an affected manner; hypocritically, with more show than reality

Af fĕct'ed-ness, *n.* The quality of being affected, affectation.

Af-fĕct'er, *n* One who affects, assumes, or imitates "An *affecter* of thy faith" *Beau & Fl*

Af-fĕct'i bĭl'i ty, *n* The state of being affectible

Af-fĕct'i-ble, *a* That may be affected [*Rare*]

Lay aside the absolute, and, by union with the creaturely, become *affectible* *Coleridge*

Af-fĕct'ing, *p a* Having power to excite, or move the passions, tending to move the affections, pathetic, as, an *affecting* address

The most *affecting* music is generally the most simple *Mitford*

Af fĕct'ing-ly, *adv* In an affecting manner, in a manner to excite emotions

Af fĕc'tion (af-fĕk'shun), *n* [Fr *affection*, Lat *affectio*]

1 The state of being affected [*Obs*] *Shak*

2 Violent mental excitement, passion [*Obs*]

Most wretched man
That to *affections* does the bridle lend *Spenser*

3 An attribute, quality, or property, which is inseparable from its subject, as, love, fear, and hope are *affections* of the mind, figure, weight, &c, are *affections* of bodies

4 A state of the mind in which it is bent toward a particular object, differing from *disposition*, which is natural, and from *passion*, which is excited by the presence of its object, inclination, propensity

Affection is applicable to an unpleasant as well as a pleasant state of the mind, when impressed by any object or quality *Cogan*

5 A settled good will, love, zealous or tender attachment,—formerly followed by *to* or *toward*, but now more generally followed by *for* "Indissoluble ties of *affection*" *Macaulay*

Conjugal *affection*
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt. *Milton*

6 (*Med*) Disease, as, a pulmonary *affection*, a calculous *affectum* *Dunglison*

7 (*Paint*) A lively representation of passion [*Obs and rare*] *Wotton*

8 Affectation [*Obs*] "Mocked in these monstrous *affections*" *B Jonson*

Syn —Attachment, passion, tenderness, fondness, kindness, love, good will See ATTACHMENT

Af fĕc'tion al, *a* Of or pertaining to the affections, as, *affectional* impulses

Af fĕc'tion-ate, *a* [Fr *affectionné*]

1 Having great love or affection, fond, zealous, as, an *affectionate* brother

Man in his love to God, and desire to please him, can never be too *affectionate* *Spratt*

2 Proceeding from affection, indicating love, benevolent, tender, as, the *affectionate* care of a parent, an *affectionate* countenance

3 Strongly inclined to [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Syn —Tender, attached, loving, devoted, warm, fond, earnest

Af fĕc'tion ā'ted, *a* Disposed or inclined [*Obs*] "*Affectionated* to the people of those provinces" *Holinshed*

Af-fĕc'tion ate-ly, *adv* With affection, fondly, tenderly, kindly

Af fĕc'tion ate-ness, *n* The quality of being affectionate, fondness, good will, affection

Af fĕc'tioned, *a* 1 Disposed, having an affection of heart "Be kindly *affectioned* one to another" *Rom* xii 10

2 Affected, conceited [*Obs*] *Shak*

Af fĕct'ive, *a* [L Lat *affectivus*, Fr *affectif*] That affects, or excites emotion, suited to affect [*Rare*]

Af fĕct'ive ly, *adv* In an affective or impressive manner, impressively

Af fĕct'or, *n* See AFFECTER

Af fĕcts', *n pl* Affections [*Obs*] "The purity of our *affects*" *B Jonson*

Af fĕct'ū-ous (-fĕk'tyy us, 52), *a* [Fr *affectueux*, Lat *affectuosus*, from *affectus*, affection, good will, from *afficere* See AFFECT] Full of passion or emotion [*Obs*] *Leland*

Af feer', *v t* [O Fr *afferer*, *affeurer*, *afeurer*, *aforer*, *aforer*, to tax, appraise, assess, Pr , Sp , & Pg *aforar*, from Lat *forum*, market, court of justice, O Fr *feur*, *feor*, *fuor*, *fuer*, law, assize, tax, Pr *for*, It & Pg *foro*, Sp *fuero*]

1 To confirm, to assure. [*Obs*] "Thy title is *affeered*" *Shak*

2 (*Law*) To assess or reduce, as an arbitrary penalty or amercement, to a precise sum, to reduce to a sum certain, according to the circumstances of the case *Blackstone*

Af-feer'er, } *n.* One who affeers; a person sworn
Af feer'or, } to assess a penalty. *Cowell.*

Af-feer'ment, *n.* The act of affeering, the assessment, liquidation, moderation, or mitigation of an amercement *Blackstone.*

Af'fe-rent, *a* [Lat *afferens*, p pr of *afferre*; *ad* and *ferre*, to bear] (*Anat*) Bearing or conducting; as, *afferent* vessels, *afferent* nerves *Dunglison.*

Af-fī'ance, *n* [O Fr *affiance*, *affiaunce*, It *affidanza*, promise, confidence, O Fr *affiancer*, Pr *afiansar*, Sp *afianzar*, to confirm by a promise, to give faith, warrant, Pr *fizansa*, *fiansa*, It *fidanza*, Sp *fianza*, confidence, faith, homage, security in bail, Fr *fiancer*, It *fidanzare*, to betroth, Pr *fiansar*, to promise, from Lat *fides*, trust, faith, confidence, *fidere*, to trust, confide, *fidentia*, confidence]

1 Plighted faith, the marriage contract or promise

2 Trust, reliance, confidence

Lancelot, my Lancelot thou in whom I have
Most love and most *affiance* *Tennyson.*

Such feelings promptly yielded to his habitual *affiance* in the divine love *Sir J Stephen.*

Af-fī'ance, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* AFFIANCED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* AFFIANCING]

1 To betroth, to pledge one's faith or fidelity in marriage, or to promise marriage to

To me, sad maid, he was *affianced* *Spenser.*

2 To give confidence to, to trust "*Affianced* in my faith" *Pope.*

Af fī'an cer, *n* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties

Af-fī'ant, *n* [*p pr* of O Fr *affier* See AFFIDAVIT] (*Law*) One who makes an affidavit *Burrill.*

Syn —Deponent See DEPONENT

Af'fi dā'vit, *n* [Lat *affidavit*, he made oath, perfect tense of *affidare*, equiv to *fidem dare*, Fr *affider*, *afizar*, *afiar*, It *affidare*, O Sp *afiar*, O Fr *affier*, *afier*, from Lat *ad* and *fides*, faith] (*Law*) A sworn statement in writing, a declaration or statement in writing, signed and made upon oath before an authorized magistrate *Bouvier Burrill*

☞ It is always made *ex parte*, and without cross-examination, and in this differs from a *deposition* The term is also applied to statements made on affirmation

Syn —Deposition See DEPOSITION

Af fi'e r t See AFFY *Bouvier.*

Af flĕ', *v t* [Fr *affiler*, Pr & Sp *afilar*, It *affilare*, to sharpen, from Fr *fil*, thread, edge, Lat *filum*, thread] To polish [*Obs*] *Gower.*

Af fĭl'ĭ āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AFFILIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* AFFILIATING] [L Lat *adfiliare*, *affiliare*, to adopt as son, from Lat *ad* and *filius*, son, Pr *afiliar*, Fr *affilier*, O Sp *afijar*, N Sp *ahijar*]

1 To adopt, to receive into a family as a son, hence, to receive into fellowship, to ally

Is the soul *affiliated* to God, or is it estranged and in rebellion? *I Taylor*

2 To receive into a society as a member, and initiate into its mysteries, plans, &c.

Affiliated societies, local auxiliary societies, connected with a central society, or with each other

Af fĭl'ĭ-ā'tion, *n* [L Lat *adfiliatio*, *affiliatio*, Fr *affiliation*]

1 Adoption, association in the same family or society

2 (*Law*) The assignment, by law, of a child, as a bastard, to its father *Brande*

Af'fĭ nage, *n* [Fr *affinage*, from *affiner*, to refine, *fin*, Eng *fine*, q v] The art of refining metals by the cupel *Bailey*

Af fīne', *v t* [Fr *affiner* See *supra*] To refine [*Obs*] "Very proper is it to *affine* gold" *Holland*

Af fīned', *a* [L Lat *affinare se*, O Fr *affiner*, to unite, join, *affin*, Lat *affinis*, neighboring, related to, *ad* and *finis*, boundary, limit] Joined in affinity [*Obs*] "All *affined* and kin" *Shak*

Af fĭn'ĭ ty, *n* [Lat *affinitas*, Fr *affinité*, Pr *afinitat*, It *affinità*, Sp *afinidad*, from Lat *affinis* See *supra*]

1 Relationship by marriage, in contradistinction from *consanguinity*, or relationship by blood *Wharton Burrill*

Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh 1 *Kings* iii 1

2 Close agreement, relation, conformity, resemblance, connection, as, the *affinity* of sounds, or colors, or of languages

3 Intercourse, acquaintance [*Obs*]

About forty years past, I began a happy *affinity* with William Cranmer *Burton.*

4 (*Chem*) That attraction which takes place, at an insensible distance, between the heterogeneous particles of bodies, and forms compounds

5 (*Nat Hist*) A relation dependent on resemblance in the whole plan of structure, and making a kinship of species or group, thus distinct from *analogy*, which is functional correspondence in species, however distinct in affinity, and *homology*, which is structural correspondence in general features merely *Dana.*

Af firm' (18), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AFFIRMED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* AFFIRMING] [Lat *affirmare*, from *ad* and *firmare*, to make firm, *firmus*, firm, steadfast, Fr *affirmer*, Pr *affermar*, It *affermare*, Sp *afirmar*. See FIRM]

1 To make firm, to establish, confirm, or ratify; as, the supreme court *affirmed* the judgment

2. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver, to maintain as true; — opposed to *deny*.

Of one Jesus, . . . whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive *Acts* xxv 19

Syn. — To assert; aver, declare, asseverate, assume, pronounce; protest, avouch, confirm, establish, ratify — To AFFIRM, ASSEVERATE, AVER, PROTEST We *affirm* when we declare a thing to be certain, and such as ought to be received on our credit We *asseverate* it with increased positiveness as what can not be disputed We *aver* it with solemnity, as if speaking in behalf of Truth herself We *protest* it as what others around us can verify by their testimony People *asseverate* in order to produce a conviction of their veracity, they *aver* when they are peculiarly desirous to be believed, they *protest* when they wish to free themselves from imputations, or to produce a conviction of their innocence

Af-firm', *v i* **1** To declare or assert positively.

Not that I so *affirm*, though so it seem
To thee, who hast thy dwelling here on earth *Milton*

2 (*Law*) To make affirmation, to make a solemn promise, before an authorized magistrate or tribunal, to tell the truth, under the pains and penalties of perjury, to testify under affirmation *Burrill Bouvier*

Af firm'a ble, *a* Capable of being affirmed, asserted, or declared, — followed by *of*, as, an attribute *affirmable of* every just man

Af firm'a bly, *adv* In a way capable of affirmation [*Rare*]

Af firm'ance, *n* **1** Confirmation, ratification, as, the *affirmance* of a judgment, a statute in *affirmance* of common law

2 Declaration, affirmation [*Rare*] *Selden*

3 (*Law*) Confirmation of a voidable act *Wharton*

Af firm'ant, *n* [Lat *affirmans*, p pr of *affirmare* See AFFIRM]

1. One who affirms or asserts

2 (*Law*) One who solemnly affirms, instead of taking an oath *Bouvier*

Af'fir-mā'tion, *n* [Fr *affirmation*, Lat *affirmatio*]

1 The act of affirming or asserting as true, — opposed to *negation* or *denial*

2 That which is asserted, assertion, statement, representation, averment, as, an *affirmation*, by the vender, of title to property sold, or of its quality

3 Confirmation, ratification, an establishment of what had been before done or decreed *Hooker*

4 (*Law*) A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath, which declaration is in law equivalent to an oath *Bouvier*

Af firm'a-tive, *a.* [L Lat *affirmativus*, Fr *affirmatif*]

1 Affirming or asserting, declaratory of what exists, — opposed to *negative*, as, an *affirmative* proposition *Watts*

2 Confirmative, ratifying, as, an act *affirmative* of common law

3 Positive, dogmatic [*Obs*]

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter *Jer Taylor*

I vncles was a little disconcerted by the *affirmative* air of Cato *Berkeley*

4 (*Alg*) Positive, — a term applied to quantities which are to be added, and opposed to *negative*, or such as are to be subtracted *Davies & Peck*

Af firm'a tive (18), *n* **1** A word expressing affirmation or assent, as *yes*

2 An affirmation, or affirmative proposition

Your four negatives make you two *affirmatives* *Shak*

3 That side of a question which affirms or maintains, — opposed to *negative*, as, there were seventy votes in the *affirmative*, and thirty five in the *negative* *Howell*

Af-firm'a tive ly, *adv* In an affirmative manner, on the affirmative side of a question, — opposed to *negatively*

Af firm'er, *n* One who affirms *Watts*

Af fix', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AFFIXED (af-fikst'), *p pr* & *vb n* AFFIXING] [L Lat *affixare*, from Lat *affixus*, a & p p from *affigere*, to fasten to, *ad* and *figere*, to fix, q v]

1 To subjoin, annex, or add at the close or end, to unite, to fasten, as, to *affix* a syllable to a word, to *affix* a seal to an instrument

2. To attach, unite, or connect with, as, names *affixed* to ideas, or ideas *affixed* to things *Locke*

3 To fix or fasten in any manner "Should they [caterpillars] *affix* them to the leaves of a plant improper for their food" *Ray*

Syn. — To attach, subjoin, connect, annex, unite

Af'fix, *n* [Lat *affixus*, *affixum* See *supra*] A syllable or letter added at the end of a word, a suffix, a postfix

Af fix'ion (-fik'shun), *n* [Lat *affixio*] The act of affixing, or state of being affixed [*Obs*] *Hall*

Af fixt'ure, *n* That which is affixed *Drake*

Af flā'tion, *n* [From Lat *afflare*, to blow or breathe to, *ad* and *flare*, to blow or breathe] A blowing or breathing on

Af flā'tus, *n.* [Lat *afflatus*] **1.** A breath or blast of wind

2 Communication of divine knowledge, or the power of prophecy. "The prophetic *afflatus*" *Barnes.*

3 The inspiration of a poet

4 (*Med*) A term applied to a current of air which strikes the body and produces disease. *Dunglison*

Af flict', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* AFFLICTED; *p pr* & *vb n* AFFLICTING] [Lat *afflictare*, to disquiet, trouble, *afflictus*, p p of *affligere*, to cast down, deject, *ad* and *figere*, to strike, Fr *affliger* Cf Eng FLOG]

1 To strike down, to overwhelm, to overthrow "Reassembling our *afflicted* powers" *Milton*

2 To give pain which is continued or of some permanence, to cause to suffer dejection, grief, or distress

That which was the worst now least *afflicts* me *Milton*

3 To make low or humble [*Obs*] "The argument of mine *afflicted* style" *Spenser*

Men are apt to prefer a prosperous error before an *afflicted* truth *Jer Taylor*

Syn — To trouble, grieve, pain, distress, harass, torment, wound, hurt

Af flict'ed-ness, *n* The state of being afflicted, affliction [*Obs*]

Af flict'er, *n* One who afflicts, or causes pain of body or of mind

Af flict'ing, *a* Grievous, distressing, as, an *afflicting* event

Af flic'tion, *n* [Lat *afflictio*, Fr & Pr *affliction*]

1 The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, &c "A biting *affliction*" *Shak*

2 The state of being afflicted, a state of pain, distress, or grief "Some virtues are seen only in *affliction*" *Addison*

My enemies, who come to stare
At my *affliction*, and perhaps to insult. *Milton*

Syn. — Calamity, sorrow distress, grief, pain, adversity, misery, wretchedness, misfortune — AFFLICTION, SORROW, GRIEF DISTRESS *Affliction* and *sorrow* are terms of wide and general application, *grief* and *distress* have reference to particular cases *Affliction* is the stronger term The suffering lies deeper in the soul, and arises from some powerful cause, such as the loss of what is most dear — friends, health, property, &c We do not speak of mere sickness or pain as "afflictions" though a person who suffers from them is said to be *afflicted*, but deprivations of every kind such as deafness, blindness, loss of limbs, &c, are called *afflictions* showing that the term applies particularly to prolonged sources of suffering *Sorrow* and *grief* always imply mental suffering *Grief* is the stronger term of the two, usually denoting sorrow from some definite cause, and that always in the past Thus, we feel *grief* for the death of a friend, and *sorrow* during his illness the past delinquencies of a child are remembered with *grief* his present misconduct is looked upon with *sorrow* *Distress* implies extreme suffering, either bodily or mental In its higher stages it denotes pain of a restless agitating kind and almost always supposes some struggle of mind or body *Affliction* is allayed *grief* subsides *sorrow* is soothed *distress* is mitigated

Af flict'ive, *a* [L Lat *afflictivus*, Fr *afflictif*] Giving pain, causing continued or repeated pain or grief, painful, distressing

Spreads slow disease, and darts *afflictive* pain *Prior*

Af flict'ive ly, *adv* In an afflictive manner

Af'flu ence, *n* [Fr *affluence*, Pr *affluencia* Lat *affluentia*, from *affluens*, p pr of *affluere*, to flow to, *ad* and *fluere*, to flow]

1 A flowing to, a concourse an influx [*Rare*] "The press and *affluence* of dependents and suitors" *Wotton*

There is an unusual *affluence* of strangers this car *Carlisle*

2 An abundant supply, as of thought, words, &c, specifically, abundance of property

Syn — Abundance, exuberance, plenty, wealth, opulence

Af'flu en cy, *n* Same as AFFLUENCE

Af'flu ent, *a* [Fr *affluent*, Lat *affluens*]

1 Flowing to "*affluent* blood" *Harvey*

2 Wealthy, abounding in goods or riches abundant *Junius*

Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store,
Which human vows at smoking shrines implore *Prior*

Af'flu ent *n* A stream flowing into a river or lake, and the like *McCulloch*

Af'flu ent ly, *adv* In abundance abundantly

Af'flu ent-ness, *n* The quality of being affluent

Af'flux, *n* [Lat *affluere affluxum*, Fr *afflux* See AFFLUENCE] The act of flowing to a flowing to, or that which flows to, as, an *afflux* of blood to the head

Af flux'ion (-fluk'shun), *n* The act of flowing to, that which flows to See AFFLUX *Bronne*

Af'fo-age, *n* [Fr *affurage*, *affeurage*, *affeurer*, to tax See AFFEER] A duty paid, in France, to the lord of a district for permission to sell wine or other liquors within his seigniory

Af fōrce'ment, } *n* [O Fr *afforcement affoercer*,
Af fōr'ci a ment, } to force, to fortify, L Lat *affortiare*, *ad* and *fortiare*, *fortiare*, Fr *forcer*, Pr *afortar* See FORCE] A fortress, a fortification for defense [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Af-fōrd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AFFORDED *p pr* & *vb n* AFFORDING] [Originally the Eng p p of Fr *afforer*, *affeurer*, Pr *aforar*, L Lat *aforare*, *aforare*, to estimate, value, to make laws, judge, *ad* and *forum*, court Cf AFFEER]

1 To yield or produce as the natural result, fruit, or issue, as, grapes *afford* wine, olives *afford* oil, the earth *affords* fruit, the sea *affords* an abundant supply of fish

2 To give, grant, or confer, with a remoter reference to its being the natural result, as, a good life *affords* consolation in old age.

His tuneful Muse *affords* the sweetest numbers. *Addison.*

The quiet lanes of Surry . . *afford* calmer retreat on every side *Gilpin*

3 To grant, sell, or expend, with profit or without loss, owing to one's circumstances, as, A can *afford* wine at a less price than B, a man can *afford* a sum yearly in charity, he can *afford* his son a liberal allowance, one man can *afford* to buy a farm which another can not

The merchant can *afford* to trade for smaller profits. *Hamilton.*

Syn — To give, impart, yield, produce

Af-fōr'est, *v t* [L Lat *afforestare*; *ad* and *forestis*, *foreste*, or *foresta*, Pr *aforestar*, *forestar*, to afforest See FOREST] To convert into forest, as was done by the first Norman kings in England, for the purpose of affording them the pleasures of the chase *Davies*

Af fōr'es-tā'tion, *n* The act of turning ground into forest or wood land *Blackstone.*

Af fōr'est ed, *a* Converted into forest.

Af frăn'chise (frăn'chiz), *v t* [Fr *affranchir*, to make free, from *franc*, free, Pr *afranquezir*, *afranquir* Cf FRANC and FRANCHISE] To make free, to enfranchise *Johnson*

Af frăn'chise ment, *n* [Fr *affranchissement*] The act of making free, or liberating from dependence or servitude, enfranchisement [*Rare*]

Af frāp', *v t* or *v i* [Fr *frapper*, Pr *frapar*, to strike, hit, It *affrappare*, *frappare*, to cut, mince, Prov Eng to *frape*, to scold, Icel *hrappa*, to scold Cf Eng FLAP, v] To strike, or strike down [*Obs*] "To *affrap* the warlike rider" "Both ready to *affrap*" *Spenser*

Af frāy', *v t* [O Fr *affrayer*, *affreer*, N Fr *effrayer*, Pr *esfreyar*, *esfredar*, to frighten, from Lat *frigidus*, cold, frosty, *frigus*, n, cold, a cold shudder produced by fear] To frighten

The kettle-drum and far-heard clarionet
Affray his ears *Keats.*

Af frāy', *n* [O Fr *affrai*, *esfroi*, N Fr *effroi*, Pr *esfrei*, terror, Fr *frayeur*, O Fr *freor*, Pr *freor* See *supra*]

1 Fear or terror fright [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

2 (*Law*) The fighting of two or more persons, in a public place, to the terror of others *Blackstone*

☞ A fighting in private is not in a legal sense, an *affray*

3 A tumultuous assault or quarrel a brawl, a fray "In the very midst of the *affray*" *Motley*

Syn — Quarrel brawl, scuffle, encounter, fight, contest feud tumult disturbance

Af frāy'er, *n* One engaged in an affray *H Mann*

Af frāy'ment, *n* [O Fr *affrayement*, L Lat *affrayamentum*, *affroiamentum*, terror See *supra*] Same as AFFRAY [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Af freight' (af frīt', 13), *v t* [From *ad* and *freight*, q v, Fr *affreter* Pr *afretar*] To hire, as ship for the transportation of goods or freight

Af freight'er (-frī'ter), *n* One who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods *Walsh*

Af freight'ment (-frīt'ment), *n* [Fr *affretement* See *supra*] The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods *Kent.*

Af frĕt', *n* [It *affettare*, to hasten, *affettamento*, haste, hurry *fretta*, haste, hurry, *frettare*, to sweep, Pr *fretar*, to rub, from Lat *fricare*, *fric tum* to rub Prov Ger *fretten*, Eng *fret* q v] A furious onset, or attack [*Obs*] "The terror of their fierce *affret*" *Spenser*

Af fric'tion, *n* [Lat *ad* and *fricare*, to rub See FRICTION] The act of rubbing [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Af friĕnd'ed (af frĕnd'ed) *a* Made friends, reconciled [*Obs*] "Deadly foes faithfully *affriended*" *Spenser*

Af fright' (af frīt'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AFFRIGHTED, *p pr* & *vb n* AFFRIGHTING] [A S *afyrhtan*, *aforhtan*, *fyrhtan*, *forhtan*, to frighten *fyrhtan*, *forhtyan*, to fear See FRIGHT] To impress with sudden fear, to frighten, to alarm "Dreams *affright* our souls" *Shak*

A drear and dying sound
Affrights the flamens at their service quaint *Milton*

Syn — To terrify frighten alarm, dismay, daunt, intimidate, appall shock, confound, disheaten, dispirit

Af fright' (af frīt'), *n* **1** Sudden and great fear, terror "He looks behind him with *affright*, and forward with despair" *Goldsmith.*

☞ It expresses a stronger impression than *fear*, or *apprehension* perhaps less than *terror*

2 The cause of terror, a frightful object "By sending these *affrights*" *B Jonson.*

Af fright'ed ly, *adv* With fright *Drayton.*

Af fright'er, *n* One who frightens

Af fright'ful (frīt'), *a* Terrifying terrible, that may excite great fear, dreadful "An *affrightful* bugbear" *Cudworth.*

Af fright'ful ly, *adv* Frightfully

Af fright'ment, *n* Affright, terror; the state of being frightened [*Rare*]

Passionate words or blows fill the child's mind with terror and *affrightment* *Locke*

Af frŏnt' (af frŭnt'), *v t* [*imp* & *pp* AFFRONTED, *p pr* & *vb n* AFFRONTING] [Fr *affronter*, Pr *afrontar*, Sp *afrontar*, *afrentar*, It *affrontare*, to attack, insult, from Lat. *ad* and *frons*, forehead, front]

1. To front; to face, or to meet or encounter face to face. [*Obs*]

As the sea-coasts do *affront* the Levant. *Holland*

That he, as 'twere by accident, might here
Affront Ophelia. *Shak.*

The seditious *affronted* the king's forces *Hayward*

2 To offend by some manifestation of disrespect, as would be done by crossing a person's path in front, or seeking to oppose his progress

How can any one imagine that the Fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius? *Addison*

☞ This manifestation of disrespect may be a serious one, and then the person is greatly *affronted* or it may be of a lighter character, and then he is but slightly angry This latter sense is now the prevalent one in familiar speech

Syn.—To insult, abuse, outrage, brave, dare, defy, offend, provoke, pique, nettle, displease

Af-frŏnt', *n* [Fr *affront*, It *affronto*, Sp *afrenta*. See *supra*] Any reproachful or contemptuous action or conduct that excites or justifies resentment, ill treatment It usually expresses a less degree of abuse than *insult* [*Rare*]

Upon the sense of which *affront* he died with grief *Arbuthnot*

Syn.—Affront, Insult, Outrage An *affront* is a designed mark of disrespect, usually in the presence of others An *insult* is a personal attack either by words or actions, designed to humiliate or degrade An *outrage* is an act of extreme and violent insult or abuse An *affront* piques and mortifies, an *insult* irritates and provokes, an *outrage* wounds and injures

Captious persons construe every innocent freedom into an *affront* When people are in a state of animosity, they seek opportunities of offering each other *insults* Intoxication or violent passion impels men to the commission of *outrages* *Heath*

Af frŏnt'ed-ee', *a* [Fr *affronté* See *supra*] (*Her*) Face to face, or front to front *Burke*

Af frŏnt'er, *n* [Cf O Fr *affronteur*, Pr *afrontier*] One that affronts

Af frŏnt'ing-ly, *adv.* In an affronting manner

Af frŏnt'ive, *a* Tending to affront or offend, abusive "How *affrontive* it is to despise mercy!" *South*

Af frŏnt'ive ness, *n* The quality that gives an affront or offense [*Rare*]

Af-fūse' (29), *v t* [Lat *affundere, affusum*, to pour to, from *ad* and *fundere*, to pour See Fuse] To pour out, to sprinkle, as with a liquid

I first *affused* water upon the compressed beans *Boyle*

Af-fū'zion (af-fū'zhun), *n* [Fr *affusion*] The act of pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid substance, as upon a child in baptism, specifically (*Med*), the act of pouring water on the whole or part of the body, as a remedy in disease *Dunglison*

Af fỹ', *v t* [Fr *affier*, Pr *afiar, afidar*, It *affidare*, L Lat *affidare*, from Lat *ad* and *fides*, trust, faith] To betroth [*Obs*] "We be *affied*" *Shak.*

Af fỹ', *v i* To trust or confide [*Obs*] *Shak*

Af'ghan, *n* (*Geog*) 1 A native or an inhabitant of Afghanistan

2 A kind of carriage blanket

Af'ghan, *a* Pertaining to Afghanistan

A-fīēld' (-fēēld'), *adv* [Prefix *a* and *field*] To, in, or on, the field "We drove *afield*" *Milton*

What keeps Gurth so long *afield*? *W Scott*

A fire', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *fire*] On fire *Gower*

A flăt', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *flat*] Level with the ground, flat [*Obs*]

A flōat', *adv* or *a* [Prefix *a* and *float*]

1 Borne on the water, floating, swimming "On such a full sea are we now *afloat*" *Shak.*

2 Moving, passing from place to place, as, a runner is *afloat*

3 Unfixed, moving without guide or control, as, our affairs are all *afloat*

☞ As an adjective, this word always follows the noun

A-fōam', *adv* In a foaming state, as, the sea is all *afoam*

A foot' (27), *adv* [Prefix *a* and *foot*]

1 On foot "We'll walk *afoot* a while" *Shak.*

He distinguished himself as a sick-nurse till his poor comrade got *afoot* again *Carlyle*

2 In action, in a condition for action, or in a state of being planned for execution, as, a design is *afoot* "The tyrant's power *afoot*" *Shak.*

A-fōre', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *fore*, A-S *ătforan*] Before [*Obs*] "Look out *afore*" *Falconer*

A fōre', *prep* 1 Before

2 (*Naut*) Toward the head of, farther forward than, or nearer the stem than, as, *afore* the windlass

Afore the mast, a phrase applied to a common sailor who holds no office on board the ship *Totten*

A fōre'gō ing, *a* [From *afore* and *going*, p pr of *to go*] Going before, foregoing [*Obs*]

A fōre'hănd, *adv* [From *afore* and *hand*] In advance, in time previous, beforehand

She is come *aforecha. d* to anoint my body *Mark* xiv 8

A fōre'hănd, *a* Prepared, previously provided, —opposed to *behandhand* "*Aforehand* in all matters of power" *Bacon.*

A fōre'mĕn-tioned, *a* [From *afore* and *mentioned*] Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse. *Addison*

A-fōre'nāmed (-nāmd), *a.* [From *afore* and *name*] Named before *Peacham.*

A-fōre'said (a-fōr'sĕd), *a.* [From *afore* and *said*, p p of *to say*] Said or recited before, or in a preceding part

A-fōre'thŏught (-thawt), *a* [From *afore* and *thought*] Premeditated, prepense, as, malice *aforethought*, which is required to constitute murder *Bouvier*

A-fōre'time, *adv* [From *afore* and *time*] In time past, in a former time "He prayed as he did *aforetime*" *Dan* vi 10

A fōr'ti-ō'rī (-shĭ ō'rī) [Lat] With stronger reasons

A-foul', *adv* or *a* [Prefix *a* and *foul*] In collision, entangled "A vessel ran *afoul* of us" *Totten*

A frāid', *a* [O Eng *afrayed, affraide, afraide*, the p p of *affray*, q v Cf Aflard] Impressed with fear or apprehension, fearful "Back they recoiled, *afraid*" *Milton*

☞ This word expresses a less degree of fear than *terrified* or *frightened* It is followed by *of* before the object of fear, as, to be *afraid of* death

Syn.—Fearful, timid, timorous

Af freet', *n* See Afrit

A-frĕsh', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *fresh*] After intermission, anew, again, recently

They crucify the Son of God *afresh* *Heb* vi 6

Ăf'ric, } *a* [Lat *Africus, Africanus*, from *Afer*,
Af'ric an, } African] (*Geog*) Pertaining to Africa

Af'ric-an, *n* 1 A native or an inhabitant of Africa

2 The African marigold (*Tagetes erecta*) [*Rare*] *Tate's Cowley*

Ăf'rĭc an ĭsm, *n* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Africa "The knotty *Africanisms* of the fathers" *Milton*

Af'ric an ĭ zā'tion, *n* A placing under the domination of Africans [*Amer*] *Bartlett*

Af'ric an ize, *v t* To place under the domination of Africans [*Amer*] *Bartlett*

A frīt', } *n* An evil genius in the Mohammedan
A-frīte', } mythology See Jinnie *Ogilvie*

A frŏnt' (a frŭnt'), *adv* [Prefix *a* and *front*] In front *Shak.*

Aft (6), *a* or *adv* [A S *æft, eft*, after, behind, again, Goth *afta*, from A S *æt, æf, of*, Eng *of*, Goth *af*, Lat *ab*, Gr *ἀπο*, Skr *apa*] (*Naut*) Near the stern of a vessel, astern, abaft

Fore and aft, from one end of the vessel to the other *Totten*

Aft'er (6), *a* [A S *æfter*, O Sax *after*, O H Ger *aftar, aran*, Goth *aftaro, aftra*, and *afar*, Sw & Dan *efter*, D & L Ger *achter* It seems to be the comparative degree of *af* or *aft* See *supra*]

1 Later in time, subsequent, succeeding, as, an *after* period of life *Marshall*

☞ In this sense the word is often combined with the following noun as in *after ages*

2 (*Naut*) More aft, or toward the stern of the ship, as, the *after* sails, *after* hatchway

Aft'er, *prep* 1 Behind in place, as, men placed in a line one *after* another

2 Later in time, as, *after* supper

☞ This word often precedes a sentence, as a governing preposition

After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee *Matt* xxvi 32

3 Moving toward from behind, following, in search of, in pursuit of

Ye shall not go *after* other gods *Deut* vi 14

After whom is the king of Israel come out? 1 *Sam* xxiv 14

4 In imitation of, as, to make a thing *after* a model

5 According to [*Obs*] "He takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinsic value" *Bacon*

6 According to the direction and influence of, in proportion to [*Antiquated*]

To judge *after* the sight of his eyes *Isa* xi 3.

They that are *after* the flesh do mind the things of the flesh *Rom* viii 5

7 Concerning, in relation to, as, to inquire *after* a friend

Aft'er, *adv* Subsequently in time or place, afterward "It was about the space of three hours *after*" *Acts* v 9

☞ *After* is prefixed to many words forming compounds, but retaining its genuine signification Some of the following words are of this kind, but in some of them *after* seems rather to be a separate word

Aft'er-birth, *n* (*Med*) The placenta in which the fœtus is involved, and which comes away after delivery

Aft'er-clăp, *n* An unexpected subsequent event, something disagreeable happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end *Spenser*

Aft'er-crŏp, *n* The second crop or harvest in the same year *Mortimer*

Aft'er-ĕat'age, *n* Second part of the increase of the same year [*Local*] See Eatage *Burn*

Aft'er-gāme, *n.* A subsequent scheme or expedient *Wotton*

After-game at Irish, an ancient game very nearly resembling backgammon *Beau & Fl*

Aft'er guārd (72), *n* (*Naut*) The seaman stationed on the poop or after-part of the ship, to attend the aftersails *Totten*

Aft'er-hourg, *n. pl.* The hours that usually succeed those devoted to business. *Shak.*

Aft'er-ings, *n. pl.* The last milk drawn in milking, strokings. *Grose.*

Aft'er-măth, *n* [From *after* and *math*. See Mow.] A second crop of grass mown in the same season; rowen *Holland.*

Aft'er mŏst, *a*, *superl* Hindmost, nearest the stern, —opposed to *foremost*

Aft'er-nōon', *n* The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening *Dryden.*

Aft'er-pāins, *n pl* The pains which succeed childbirth, on the delivery of the secundine

Aft'er-pārt, *n* The latter part, specifically (*Naut*), the part of a ship toward the stern

Aft'er piēce, *n* 1 A piece performed after a play; a farce or other small entertainment *Cumberland.*

2 (*Naut*) The heel of a rudder

Aft'er sāils, *n pl* (*Naut*) The sails on the mizzen mast and on the stays between the main and mizzen masts *Totten*

Aft'er-thŏught (thawt), *n* [See Thought] Reflection after an act, later or subsequent thought or expedient *Dryden.*

Aft'er-ward, } *adv* [A S *afterweard* See Ward]
Aft'er wards, } In later or succeeding time, subsequently

Aft'ward, *adv* (*Naut*) Toward the stern or hinder part of a vessel

Ā'gă, *n* [Turk *aghā*, a great lord, chief master, commander, Tart *aka*, Per *ak, aka*, but this is derived from the Turk Tart] A commander or chief officer, in the Turkish empire The title is given to various chief officers, whether civil or military It is also given by courtesy to any distinguished individual *Brande*

A-gain' (a gĕn') (Synop, § 130), *adv* [O Eng *agen*, A-S *ăgen, ongĕn, ongeán, ongeġn*, again, *gĕn, geán, geón, geġn, ghġn*, against, O H Ger *gagan, gagen, gegen, gegan, gein*, Ger *gegen, gen, dagegen*, Sw *igen*, Dan *igien*]

1 Another time, once more "Ready *again* to take the field" *Prescott.*

2 In return, back, as, bring us word *again*

Again and again, often, with frequent repetition — *To and again*, to and fro [*Obs*] *D Ferns* —In old writers *again* is sometimes use for *against* "A candle *again* you rise" *Massinger*

A gainst' (a gĕnst') (Synop, § 130), *prep* [O Eng *agens, ageins*, A S *ăgĕn, ăgean, ongĕn, ongean, ongeġn*, prep, M H Ger *engegene* Ger *entgegen*, A S *to gemes, to genes*, toward, to, against See Again]

1 Abreast of opposite to, facing, as, *against* the mouth of a river, —in this sense often preceded by *over*

Jacob saw the angels of God come *against* him *Tyndale*

2 In opposition to, whether the opposition is of sentiment or action as, *against* reason, *against* law, *against* the wind

3 In provision for in preparation for

Uryah made it, *against* King Ahaz came from Damascus 2 *Kings* xvi 11

Ag'a lăx'y, *n* [Gr *ἀγαλαξία* (and *ἀγαλακτία*), *a* priv and *γάλα*, gen *γάλακτος*, milk, Fr *agalactie*] (*Med*) Destitution of milk in the breasts of a mother after child birth

Ag'al loch, } *n* [N Lat *agallochum*, Gr *ἀγάλ-*
A găl'lo-chŭm, } *λοχον*, Diosc, Heb *ahâlim, ahâlôth*, Skr *agaru, aguru* Skr *a* priv and *guru*, heavy] A soft, resinous wood (*Lxcæcaria agallocha*), of a highly aromatic smell, brought from the East Indies, and burnt as a perfume, &c It has sometimes been called aloes wood, but it has no connection with the common aloe *Dunglison*

Ag'al măt'o lite, *n* [Gr *ἄγαλμα*, image, statue, and *λίθος*, stone, Fr *agalmatolithe*] A soft stone, carved into images, in China, and hence called *figure-stone* and *pagodite* It appears like soapstone but contains alumina instead of magnesia *Dana*

Ăg'a-mă, *n* [The native name of a species of lizard in Guinea] (*Zool*) A genus of reptiles, one of the very few species of the Saurians which feed upon vegetable substances. *Ency Cyc*

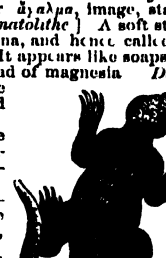

Agama aculeata.

A-găm'ic, *a* [See Agamous] Produced by the female without the male, as, *agamic* eggs *Dana*

Ag'a mist, *n* [See *infra*] An unmarried person *Fox*

Ag'a-mo-gĕn'e sis See Parthenogenesis

Ag'a mous, *a* [Lat *agamus*, Gr *ἄγαμος*, unmarried, from *a* priv and *γαμος*, marriage] (*Bot*) Having no visible organs of fructification,—a term applied to cryptogamic plants, because they have no distinct sexual organs, especially to the inferior groups of the fungus, lichens, and sea weeds *Brande.*

A-gāpe', *adv* or *a* [Prefix *a* and *gape*] Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention, having the mouth wide open

The Jews sat *agape* *W Scott.*

Ag'a pæ, *n pl* [Gr *ἀγαπη*, brotherly love, *ἀγαπᾶν*, to love] Love feasts, or feasts of charity, among

the early Christians, held at the time of the communion, when contributions were made for the poor

Ag'a-phite, *n.* Turquoise, — so named from *Agaphi*, the only naturalist who ever visited the locality where it is found *Dana*

Ag'a-rĭc, *n.* [Lat *agaricus*, N Lat *agaricon*, Gr *dyarikόν*, from *Agara*, a town in Sarmatia, Diosc] (*Bot*) (*a.*) The name of a large family of fungi, including the common mushrooms *Loudon* (*b*) An excrescence which grows upon the trunks of trees, used for tinder, and in dyeing, and in medicine as a cathartic and a styptic, touchwood, *Boletus*

Agaric mineral, a light chalky deposit of carbonate of lime rubbing to a powder between the fingers, sometimes called *rock-milk*, formed in caverns or fissures of limestone *Dana* — *Male agaric*, a white variety of agaric (*Boletus laricis*), growing upon the European larch — *Female agaric*, the brown variety (*Boletus igniarius*), growing on the oak

A gāst', *a.* See AGHAST

A-gās'tric, *a* [Gr *a* priv and *γαστήρ*, stomach] (*Physiol*) Having no stomach, as is the case with the tape worm *Carpenter*

A-gāte', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *gate* or *gait*] On the way, going, as, to be *a-gate*, to set the bells *a gate* [*Obs*] *Colgrave*

Ag'ate, *n.* [Fr *agate*, Pr *agathes*, *achates*, Sp , Pg , It *agata*, Lat *achates*, Gr *ἀχάτης*, so called, says Pliny, 37, 10, because it was first found near the river *Achates*, in Sicily]

1 (*Min*) A semi pellucid, unerystallized variety of quartz, presenting various tints in the same specimen Its colors are delicately arranged in stripes or bands, or are blended in clouds *Dana*

2 (*Print*) A kind of type, larger than pearl and smaller than nonpareil, in England called *ruby*

☞ This line is printed in the type called *agate*

3 A very diminutive person, so called in allusion to the small figures formerly cut in agate for rings, &c [*Obs*] *Shak*

4 An instrument used by gold wire drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it *Encyc Brit*

Ag'a tĭf'er ous, *a* [From *agate* and Lat *ferre*, to bear] Containing or producing agates *Craig*

Ag'a tine, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, agate

Ag'a tize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AGATIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* AGATIZING] To convert into agate, as, *agatized* wood *Dana*

Ag'a ty, *a* Of the nature of agate "An *agaty* flint"

A-gā've, *n* [Gr *dyavή*, f of *dyavός*, illustrious, noble] (*Bot*) A genus of plants of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, the American aloe, or century plant It is from ten to seventy years, according to climate, in attaining maturity, when it produces a gigantic flower stem, forty feet in height, and perishes *Eng Cyc*

Agave, or American Aloe

A-gāze', *v t.* [Prefix *a* and *gaze*, v t] To strike with amazement or terror [*Obs*] "The whole army stood *agazed*" *Spenser*

Āge, *n* [Fr *age*, O Fr *aage*, *eage*, *edage*, Pr *atge*, from Lat *ætas*, the lifetime of man, age, contracted from *ævitas*, from *ævum*, lifetime, age]

1 The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind

Mine *age* is as nothing before thee *Ps* xxxix 5

2 That part of the duration of a being which is between its beginning and any given time, as, what is the present *age* of a man, or of the earth *t*

Jesus began to be about thirty years of *age* *Luke* iii 23

3 The latter part of life, or long continued duration, seniority. "Nor wrong my *age* with this indignity" *Shak*

4 A certain period of human life, marked by a difference of state "His acts being seven *ages*" *Shak*

5 Mature years, the period when a person is enabled by law to do certain acts for himself, or when he ceases to be controlled by parents or guardians, as, in the United States, both males and females are of *age* at twenty-one years old

Age of consent to marriage is fourteen in males, and twelve in females — *Age of discretion* is fourteen in both sexes, at which they may choose their guardians *Bouvier*

6 The time of life for conceiving children, or perhaps the usual time of such an event

Sarah was delivered of a child when she was past *age* *Heb.* xi 11

7 A particular period of time in history, as distinguished from others, as, the golden *age* "The spirit of the *age*." *Prescott*

Truth, in some *age* or other, will find her witness, and shall be justified at last by her own children *Milton*

8 The people who live at a particular period, hence, a generation, and a succession of generations "*Ages* yet unborn" *Pope*

Lo! where the stage, the poor, degraded stage,
Holds its warped mirror to a gaping *age* *Sprague*

9. A century; the period of one hundred years

Henry . . justly and candidly apologises for these five *ages*. *Hallam*

In *Geol* there are said to be seven ages 1 The Azoic *age*, when there was no animal life 2 The *age* of mollusks, or the Silurian, when the highest form of life on the globe was that of mollusks or shell-fish 3 The *age* of Fishes, or the Devonian, when fishes were the highest race 4 The *age* of Coal Plants, or Acrogens 5 The *age* of Reptiles, when reptiles prevailed in great numbers and of vast size 6 The *age* of Mammals, when the mammalia, or quadrupeds, abounded, and were the dominant race 7 The *age* of man, or the modern era *Dana*

Syn. — Time, period, generation, date, era, epoch, maturity, ripeness

Āge, *v i* To grow old, to become aged

They live one hundred and thirty years, and never *age* for all that *Holland*

I am *aging* that is, I have a whitish, or rather a light-colored, hair here and there *Landor*

Āged (āj'ed), *a* 1 Old, having lived long, having lived almost the usual time allotted to that species of being, applied to animals or plants, as, an *aged* man, or an *aged* oak

2 Having a certain age, having lived, as, a man *aged* forty years

Ā'ged ly, *adv* In the manner of an aged person

Ā'ged ness, *n* The state or condition of being aged, or old

Custom without truth is but *agedness* of error *Milton*

Āge'less, *a* Without age or marked limits of duration

A gĕn', *adv* Same as AGAIN [*Obs*]

Ā'gen cy, *n* [Fr *agence*, L Lat *agentia*, power of acting, from Lat *agens* See AGENT]

1 The quality of acting or of exerting power, the state of being in action, action, instrumentality "The superintendence and *agency* of Providence in the natural world" *Woodward*

2 The office of an agent, or factor, business of one intrusted with the concerns of another "Rather than be at the charge of *agencies*" *Swift*

Syn — Action, operation, efficiency, management, performance

A gĕn'dum, *n* , pl AGENDA [Lat *agendum*, *agendus*, fut p p of *agere*, to act] Something to be done in the plural, a memorandum book, a ritual or liturgy

Ā'gent, *a* [Lat *agens*, p pr of *agere*, to act] Acting, — opposed to *patient*, or sustaining action [*Rare*] "The body *agent*" *Bacon*

Ā'gent, *n* [Fr *agent* See *supra*]

1 One who exerts power, or has the power to act, an actor

Heaven made us *agents*, free to good or ill *Dryden*

2 One intrusted with the business of another, an attorney, a minister, a substitute, a deputy, a factor "Trust no *agents*" *Shak*

3 An active power or cause, that which has the power to produce an effect, as, heat is a powerful *agent*

Ā'gent ship, *n* The office of an agent, agency [*Obs*] *Bean & Fl*

Ag'ge lā'tion (ăj'e-lā'shun), *n* [L Lat *aggelatio*, from Lat *gelare*, to freeze, *gelatus*, *gelu*, frost, cold] Congelation of a fluid into ice [*Obs*] *Bromerie*

Ag ger-ā'tion (ad jĕr'), *n* [From Lat *aggenerare*, to beget in addition to, *ad* and *generare*, to generate, q v] The state of growing to another body [*Obs*]

Ag'ger (ăj'jer), *n* [Lat *agger*, every thing which is gathered together in order to form an elevation above a surface, from *aggerere*, to bear to a place, to heap up, *ad* and *gerere*, to bear] A fortress or mound [*Obs*] *Hearne*

Ag'ger āte (ăj'jer), *v t* [Lat *aggerare* See *supra*] To heap up [*Obs*]

Ag'ger-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *aggeratio*] A heaping up, accumulation as, *aggerations* of sand *Ray*

Ag'ger ōse', *a* In heaps or formed in heaps *Dana*

Ag gĕst' (ad jĕst'), *v t* [Lat *aggerere*, *aggeratum*, to heap up, from *agger*, a heap] To heap up [*Obs*]

The violence of the waters *aggested* the earth *Fuller*

Ag glŏm'er āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AGGLOMERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* AGGLOMERATING] [Lat *agglomerare*, from *ad* and *glomerare*, to wind up or form into a *glomus*, a ball or clew of yarn thread, Fr *agglomérer*] To wind, or collect into a ball, hence, to gather into a mass "Hard, *agglomerating* salts" *Thomson*

Where he builds the *agglomerated* pile *Cowper*

Ag-glŏm'er āte, *v i* To gather or collect into a ball or mass

Ag glŏm'er-ate, } (45), *a* (*Bot*) Collected into a
Ag glŏm'er ā'ted, } heap or head *Loudon*

Ag glŏm'er ā'tion, *n* [Fr *agglomeration*] The act of winding into a ball, the state of being gathered into a mass a close collection "An excessive *agglomeration* of turrets" *Warton*

Ag glŏm'er a tĭve, *a* Having a tendency to gather together, to make collections

Taylor is eminently discursive, accumulative, and (to use one of his own words) *agglomerative* *Coleridge*

Ag glū'ti nant, *a* Uniting, as glue causing, or tending to cause, adhesion

Ag glū'ti nant, *n* [Fr *agglutinant*, Lat *agglutinans* See AGGLUTINATE] Any viscous substance which unites other substances by causing an adhesion, any application which tends to unite parts which have too little adhesion. *Coxe*

Ag-glū'ti-nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AGGLUTINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb n* AGGLUTINATING] [Lat *agglutinare*, to glue or cement to a thing, from *ad* and *glutinare*, to glue, *gluten*, glue, Fr *agglutiner*] To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance, to unite by causing an adhesion of substances *Browne.*

Ag glū'ti-nā'tion, *n* [Fr *agglutination*]

1 The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance, the state of being thus united, adhesion of parts

2 The union of several words in one compound vocable, as in the aboriginal languages of America.

Ag-glū'ti na-tĭve, *a* [Fr *agglutinatif*]

1 Tending to unite, or having power to cause adhesion

2 Formative by agglutination, as a language

Ag grāce', *v t* [L Lat *aggratiare*, *ad* and *gratia*, grace, favor] To favor, to grace [*Obs*] "That knight so much *aggraced*" *Spenser*

Ag grāce', *n* Kindness, favor [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ag'gran diz'a ble, *a* Capable of being aggrandized

Ag grăn'di zā'tion, *n* The act of aggrandizing.

Ag'gran dize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AGGRANDIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* AGGRANDIZING] [Lat *ad* and *grandis*, large, great, Fr *agrandir* See GRAND]

1 To enlarge, — applied to things, as, to *aggrandize* our conceptions

2 To make great or greater in power, rank, or honor, to exalt "His scheme for *aggrandizing* his son" *Prescott*

Syn — To augment exalt, promote, prefer, advance, enlarge increase

Ag'gran dize *v i* To increase or become greater "Follies continued till old age do *aggrandize* " *Hall*

Ag grăn'dize ment, or **Ag'gran dize'ment,** (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *agrandissement*] The act of aggrandizing, or the state of being aggrandized, exalted in power, rank or honor exaltation, enlargement as, the emperor seeks only the *aggrandizement* of his own family

Syn — Augmentation exaltation, enlargement, advancement promotion preferment

Ag'gran-diz'er, *n* One who aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank, or honor

Ag grāppes', *n pl* [O Fr *agrapper agraphiner*, to seize, to fasten, Fr *agraffe*, hook, clasp, from O H Ger *krapfo*, clasp] Hooks and eyes for armor, &c [*Obs*] *Turbervile*

Ag grāve', *v t* [It *aggravare*, *aggradare*, Pr *agradar*, It *grado*, Pr *grat*, will, pleasure, from Lat *ad* and *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable] To please [*Obs*] "Each sought his lady to *aggrate*" *Spenser*

Ag'gra vāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AGGRAVATED, *p pr* & *vb n* AGGRAVATING] [Lat *aggravare*, from *ad* and *gravare*, to load, from *gravis*, heavy, Fr. *aggraver*, It *aggravare*, *aggrevare*, Sp *aggravar*, O Fr *agrever*, Pr *agreujar* See GRAVE, GRAVITY, and AGGRIEVE]

1 To make heavy, and hence, to add to "I will *aggravate* his style," [i e , add to his titles] *Shak*

2 To make worse, more severe, more enormous, less tolerable, or less excusable to enhance "The offense was *aggravated* by the motive" *Bacon* "To *aggravate* the horrors of the scene" *Prescott*

These proofs rather *aggravate* than dispel the infatuation *I Taylor*

3 To give coloring to in description, to give an exaggerated representation, to heighten, as, to *aggravate* circumstances *Paley*

4 To provoke or irritate, to tease "Which makes it only the more *aggravating*" *Thackeray*

I was so *aggravated* that I almost doubt if I did know *Dickens*

☞ This last sense has been recently introduced, and though not uncommon, is of questionable propriety

Syn. — To heighten, raise, make worse increase, magnify exaggerate

Ag'gra-vā'tion, *n* [L Lat *aggravatio*]

1 The act of aggravating or making worse, — used of evils, natural or moral, the act of increasing in severity or heinousness addition to that which is wrong "The . . *aggravation* of sin" *Barrow*

2 Exaggerated representation or heightened description of any thing wrong improper or unnatural "By a little *aggravation* of the features, changed it into the Saracen's head" *Addison.*

3 Provocation, irritation (Modern, and not legitimate] *Dickens.*

Ag'gre gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AGGREGATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* AGGREGATING] [Lat *aggregare*, to lead to a herd or flock, from *ad* and *gregare*, to collect into a flock, from *grex*, flock, herd, Fr *agreger*, Pr. *agreguar*, Sp *agregar*, Pg *aggregar*, It *aggregare* See GREGARIOUS] To bring together, to collect into a sum or mass. "The *aggregated* soil" *Milton.*

Syn — To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect

Ag'gre gate (45), *a* [Lat *aggregatus*, p p of *aggregare*]

1 Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum "The *aggregate* testimony of many hundreds" *Bromerie.*

2 (*Anat*) Formed into clusters, as, *aggregate* glands

3. (*Bot.*) Composed of florets united with a common receptacle or calyx. *Henslow.*

4 (*Geol*) Combined into one rock, as the different minerals that compose granite. *Dana.*

5 (*Law*) United in one body corporate, with a capacity of succession and perpetuity, as, an *aggregate* corporation *Kent*

Aggregate Flower.

6 (*Zoöl*) United into a common organized mass *Brande*

Ag'gre gate (45), *n* 1 A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars, as, a house is an *aggregate* of stone, brick, timber, &c It differs from a *compound* in this, that the particulars of an *aggregate* are less intimately mixed than in a *compound*

2 (*Physics*) A mass formed by the union of homogeneous particles, — in distinction from a *compound*, formed by the union of heterogeneous particles *Ure*

Ag'gre-gate ly, *adv* Collectively, taken in a sum or mass

Ag'gre gā'tion, *n.* [L Lat *aggregatio*, Fr *agrégation*, Pr *agregacio*, *agregancio*, Sp *agregacion*, It *aggregazione*] The act of aggregating, or the state of being aggregated, collection into a sum or mass, a collection of particulars, an aggregate "Each genus is made up by the *aggregation* of species" *Carpenter*

A nation is not an idea only of local extent and individual momentary *aggregation*, but of continuity, which extends in time as well as in numbers, and in space. *Burke*

Ag'gre gā'tive, *a* [Fr *agrégatif*] Taken together, collective

Ag'gre gā'tor, *n* [L Lat *aggregator*] One who aggregates or collects into a whole or mass *Burton*

Ag gress', *v i* [*imp* & *pp* AGGRESSED, *p pr* & *vb n* AGGRESSING] [Lat *aggressus*, p p of *aggredi*, to go to or approach, *ad* and *gradi*, to step or go, *gradus*, step See GRADE] To make a first attack, to commit the first act of hostility or offense, to begin a quarrel or controversy, to assault or invade first *Pryor*

Ag-grĕss', *n.* Attack or aggression "Military *aggresses*" *Howell*

Ag-grĕs'sion (grĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *aggressio*, Fr *agression*] The first attack, or act of hostility, the first act of injury, or first act leading to a war or controversy "Aggressions of power" *Hallam*

Syn. — Attack, invasion, assault, encroachment, injury, offense

Ag grĕs'sive, *a* [Fr *agressif*] Tending to aggress, making the first attack *Clarkson*

Ag grĕs'sive ness, *n* The quality or state of being aggressive

Ag grĕs'sor, *n* [Lat *aggressor*, Fr *agresseur*] The person who first attacks or makes an aggression, he who first commences hostility or a quarrel, an assaulter, an invader

The insolence of the *aggressor* is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer *Ames*

Ag griēv'ance, *n* [O Fr *agrevance* See *infra*] Oppression, hardship, injury, grievance [*Rare*]

Ag griēve', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AGGRIEVED, *p pr* & *vb n* AGGRIEVING] [O Fr *agrever*, *aggrever*, Pr *agreujar*, Sp *agraviar*, Fr *grief*, a, O Fr *grief*, a, Pr *greu*, It *greve*, heavy, from Lat *gravis*, heavy See GRIEVE, GRIEF, GRAVE, and AGGRAVATE] To give pain or sorrow to, to afflict, hence, to oppress or injure, to vex, to harass "*Aggrieved* by oppression and extortion" *Macaulay*

Ag-griēve', *v t* To mourn, to lament [*Obs*]

Ag group' (grōōp'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AGGROUPED, *p pr* & *vb n* AGGROUPING] [It *aggruppare*, *aggroppare*, Fr *agrouper*, Sp *agrupar* See GROUP] To bring together, to group, to collect in a crowd, or into a whole, either in statuary, painting, or description *Dryden*

A ghast', *a* or *adv* [A contraction of *agazed* (q v), the p p of *agaze*, O Eng also *agasted*] Struck with amazement, stupefied with sudden fright or horror

Aghast he waked: and starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread *Dryden*

☞ Spenser uses the word as the past tense of the verb *agaze*

That seemed from some feared foe to fly
Or other grisly thing that him *aghast* *Faery Qu* I 184

Ag'ĭ ble, *a* [L Lat *agibilis*, from *agere*, to move, to perform] Possible to be done [*Obs*] "When they were fit for *agible* things" *Sir A Shirley*

Ag'ile (ăj'ĭl), *a* [Fr *agile*, It *agile*, Lat *agilis*, from *agere*, to act] Having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs, apt or ready to move, active "With *agile* hand" *Cowper*

And bending forward struck his *agile* heels *Shak*

Syn — Active, alert, nimble, brisk, lively, quick, sprightly, prompt, ready

Ag'ile-ly (109), *adv* In an agile manner

Ag'ile ness, *n* The faculty of moving the limbs quickly, agility, nimbleness, activity

A-gĭl'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *agilité*, Pr *agilitat*, Lat *agilitas*,]

1. The quality of being agile, the power of moving the limbs quickly nimbleness, briskness, activity, quickness of motion

Turning and wheeling with the *agility* of a hawk upon the wing *W Scott*

2. Strength; power, powerful agency. [*Obs.*]

No wonder it is that about the coasts thereof there be found both men and beasts of strange and monstrous shapes, considering the *agility* of the sun's fiery heat *Holland*

A gĭl'lo chŏchus, *n* See AGALLOCHUM

A'gĭ-o (Synop, § 130), *n* [It *aggio*, *agio*, exchange, discount, the same word as *agia*, ease, comfort, Fr. *agio*]

1 (*Com*) The difference in value between metallic and paper money, or between one sort of metallic money and another *McCulloch*

2 Premium, sum given above the nominal value, as, the *agio* of exchange *Lunier*

A'gĭ-o tāge (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *agiotage*, It *aggiotaggio* See *supra*] Stock jobbing, the manœuvers of speculators to raise or lower the price of stocks or public funds *Brande*

Vanity and *agiotage* are to a Parisian the oxygen and hydrogen of life *Landor*

A gĭst', *v t* [L Lat *agistare*, *adgistare*, O Fr *gister*, to assign a lodging, from *giste*, abode, lodging, N Fr *gite*, L Lat *gistum* (equiv to Lat *jacitum*), O Fr *gest*, *gis* (equiv to Lat *jactus*), p p of *gesir*, Pr *jazer*, Lat *jacere*, to lie] (*Law*) To take to graze or pasture, at a certain sum, — used originally of the feeding of cattle in the king's forests, and collecting the money for the same *Blackstone*

A gĭst'a tor, **A gĭst'er**, **A gĭst'or**, } [L Lat *agistator*] (*Law*) (*a*) An officer of the king's forest, who has the care of cattle agisted, and collects the money for the same, — hence called *gest-taker*, which in England is corrupted into *guest taker* (*b*) One who agists or takes in cattle and horses to pasture at a certain rate *Story Bouvier Blount*

A gĭst'ment, *n* [L Lat *agistamentum*, *adgistamentum*, Fr *agistement*] (*Law*) (*a*) The taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land, at a certain rate (*b*) The price paid for such feeding (*c*) A burden, charge, or tax *Jacobs Cowell Blackstone Encyc*

Ăg'ĭ ta ble, *a* [Lat *agitabilis* See *infra*] Capable of being agitated, shaken, or discussed

Ăg'ĭ tāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AGITATED, *p pr* & *vb n* AGITATING] [Lat *agitare*, to put in motion, to drive, v intens of *agere*, Fr *agiter* See ACT]

1 To move with a violent, irregular action, as, the wind *agitates* the sea, to *agitate* water in a vessel

2 To disturb or excite, to perturb "An *agitated* countenance" *Thackeray*

The mind of man is *agitated* by various passions *Johnson*

3 To discuss with great earnestness, to debate "A controversy hotly *agitated*" *Boyle*

4 To consider on all sides, to revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects, to contrive by mental deliberation, as, politicians *agitate* desperate designs

Syn — To move, shake, excite, rouse, disturb, distract, revolve, consider, deliberate, discuss, debate, canvass, controvert, examine

Ăg'ĭ tā'tion, *n.* [Lat *agitatio*, Fr *agitation*, Pr *agitacio*]

1 The act of agitating, or the state of being agitated, the state of being moved with violence, or with irregular action, commotion, as, the sea after a storm is in *agitation*

2 Disturbance of tranquillity in the mind perturbation, excitement of passion "Religious *agitations*" *Prescott*

3 Examination or consideration of a subject in controversy, or of a plan proposed for adoption, deliberation, discussion "A logical *agitation* of the matter" *L'Estrange* "The project now in *agitation*" *Swift*

Syn — Emotion, commotion excitement, trepidation, tremor, disturbance See EMOTION

Ăg'ĭ tā'tive, *a* [Pr *agitatu*, Fr *agitatif*] Having a tendency to agitate

Ăg'ĭ tā'to, *a* [It *agitato*, equiv to Lat *agitatus* agitated] (*Mus*) Hurried, broken, perturbed, and startling in style

Ăg'ĭ tā'tor, *n* [Lat *agitator*, Fr *agitateur*]

1 One who agitates *specifically* (*Eng Hist*), one of a body of men appointed by the army, in Cromwell's time, to look after their interests, — called also *adjutators* *Clarendon*

2 A contrivance for shaking or shifting, as in a furnace *Appleton's Mech Dict*

Ag'let, } *n* [Fr *aiguillette*, point, tagged point, dim
Aig'let, } of *aiguille*, needle, from Lat *acucula*, for *acicula*, dim of *acus*, needle, pin]

1 A tag of a lace or of the points formerly used in dress They were sometimes formed into small figures *Fosbroke*

2 (*Bot*) A pendant at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in the tulip, an anther [*Obs*] *Kersey*

Ag'let-bā'by, *n* A small image on the top of a lace [*Obs and very rare*] *Shak*

Ag'let-hĕad'ed, *a* Having an aglet or tag at the head [*Obs.*] *Pilkinton.*

A-glōw', *a.* [Prefix *a* and *glow*] Very warm, hot, as, cheeks all *aglow*

Ag'mi-nal, *a* [Lat *agminalis*, from *agmen*, a troop or body of men arrayed, from *agere* See ACT] Pertaining to an army or troop [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ag'nāll, *n.* [A S. *angnægl*, either from *ange*, vexation, trouble, or *ang*, *ong*, serpent, and *nægel*, nail; O. H. Ger. *nagnagel*, Frics. *oignell*, *ognell*]

1. A whitlow, an inflammation round the nail; a hangnail *Dunglison.*

2 A corn [*Obs*] *Rider's Dict.* 1640.

Ag'nāte, *a.* [Lat *agnatus*, p. p. of *agnasci*, to be born in addition to, from *ad* and *nasci*, to be born]

1. (*Law*) Related or akin by the father's side.

2 Allied [*Rare.*] "*Agnate* words." *Pownall.*

Assume more or less of a fictitious character, but congenial and *agnate* with the former *Landor.*

Ag'nāte, *n* [Fr *agnat* See *supra*.] Any male relation by the father's side *Bouvier.*

Ag nāt'ic, *a* [Fr *agnatique*, Lat. *agnaticus*.] Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors. "The *agnatic* succession" *Blackstone.*

Ag nā'tion, *n* [Lat *agnatio*, Fr. *agnation*.] Relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line, as distinguished from *cognation*, which includes descent in both the male and female lines. *Bouvier.*

Ag nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *agnitio*, from *agnoscere*, to know, acknowledge, from *ad* and *gnoscere*, *noscere*, to learn to know] Acknowledgment. [*Obs*] *Grafton.*

Ag nīze', *v t* [Norm Fr *agniser*, Lat *agnoscere*. Cf RECOGNIZE, Fr Lat *recognoscere*] To acknowledge, to confess [*Obs*] "I do *agnize* a natural and prompt alacrity" *Shak.*

Ag'noi ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *agnoia*, ignorance, and λόγος, discourse] (*Phil*) The doctrine concerning those things of which we are necessarily ignorant.

Ag nō'men, *n* [Lat *agnomen*, surname, from *ad* and *nomen*, name, for *gnomen*, Pr *agnom*] Among the Romans, a fourth name, on account of some remarkable exploit or event, as, Publius Caius Scipio *Africanus*

Ag nŏm'ĭ nāte, *v t* To name [*Obs*] "*Agnominated* by our name" *Locrine*

Ag nŏm'ĭ nā'tion, *n* [Lat *agnominatio*, the contrasting of two words different in meaning, but similar in sound, Fr *agnomination*, Pr *agnominatio*]

1 A name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, &c, a surname *B Jonson*

2 Allusion of one word to another by resemblance of sound *Camden.*

Ag'nus Cās'tus, *n* [Gr ἄγνος, a willow like tree, associated with the notion of chastity from the similarity of its name to the Gr ἁγνός, chaste] (*Bot*) A species of *Vitex* (*Vitex agnus castus*), the chaste tree *London* "And wreaths of *agnus castus* others bore" *Dryden.*

Ag'nus Dĕ'ī, *n* [Lat, lamb of God]

Agnus Dei

1 (*Rom Cath Church*) A cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb, supporting the banner of the cross It is consecrated by the pope, and is supposed to possess great virtues

2 A prayer in the office of the mass, beginning with these words

A gō', *adv* or *a* [O Eng and Prov Eng *agone*, *agon*, *ago*, *ygo*, p p of *go*, A S *agan*, or *geond*, p p. of *gan*, to go] Past, gone, as, five and twenty years *ago*

A gŏg', *a* or *adv* [Corrupt and cont from *a-going*, q v] Highly excited by eagerness after an object. "All *agog* to dash through thick and thin" *Cowper.*

A gō'ing [Prefix *a* and p pr of *go*] In motion, in the act of going, as, to set a mill *agoing* "To set them first *agoing*" *Tatler.*

Ăg'on, *n* [Gr ἀγών, a gathering, place of contest, the contest for a prize, from ἄγειν, to lead] The contest for the prize [*Obs*] *Sancroft.*

A-gŏne' (21), *p p* Ago, past, since [*Obs*]

A'gŏne, *n* [Gr *a* priv and γωνία, an angle] The agonic line See AGONIC

A gŏn'ĭc, *a* Not forming an angle

Agonic line a line on the earth's surface on which the magnetic needle points to the true north, and thus the magnetic meridian coincides with the geographical There is one such line in the Western hemisphere, and another in the Eastern hemisphere

Ăg'o-nĭsm, *n* [Gr ἀγωνισμός, from ἀγωνίζεσθαι, to contend for a prize, from ἀγών See AGON.] Contention for a prize *Blount.*

Ăg'o-nĭst, *n* [Gr ἀγωνιστής, Lat *agonista*]

1 One who contends for the prize in public games.

☞ Milton has used *Agonistes* in this sense and so called his tragedy, from the similitude of Samson's exertions in slaying the Philistines to prize-fighting

2 (*Eccl Hist*) A disciple of Donatus.

Ăg'o nĭs'tarch, *n* [Gr ἀγωνιστής, a combatant, and ἀρχός, ruler] One who exercised combatants for the games [*Obs*]

Ăg'o nĭst'ic, **Ăg'o nĭst'ic-al**, } *a* [Gr ἀγωνιστικός, Lat *agonisticus*] Pertaining to violent bodily or mental struggles, or to any violent contest.

As a scholar, he [Dr Parr] was brilliant, but he consumed his power in *agonistic* displays *De Quincey*

Ag'o-mist'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an agonistic manner; like prize-fighting.

Ag'o-mist'ics, *n sing* The science of games or prize fighting [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Ag'o-mize, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGONIZED, *p. pr. & vb. n* AGONIZING.] [Fr *agoniser*, L Lat *agonizare*; Gr. *ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ἀγωνιζειν.* See AGONY] To writhe with agony, to feel extreme pain, to suffer violent anguish.

To smart and *agonize* at every pore *Pope*

Ag'o-mize, *v. t.* To cause to suffer agony, to distress with extreme pain, to torture

He *agonized* his mother by his behavior *Thackeray*

Ag'o-miz-ing ly, *adv* With extreme anguish

Ag'o-mo thĕte', *n* [Gr. *ἀγωνοθέτης*, from *ἀγων*, and *τιθεναι*, to set, appoint] (*Antiq*) An officer who presided over the games in Greece.

Ag'o mo-thĕt'ic, *a* [Gr. *ἀγωνοθετικος*] Pertaining to the officer who presided over the Grecian games

Ag'o ny, *n* [Gr *ἀγωνία*, contest, struggle for victory, struggle of the mind, anguish, Fr *agonie*, L Lat *agonia* See AGON and AGONIZE]

1 Violent contest or striving "*Agony* of love till now not felt" *Milton*

2 Pain so extreme as to cause writhing or contortions of the body, similar to those made in the athletic contests in Greece, and hence, extreme pain of body or mind, anguish, specifically, the sufferings of our Saviour in the garden of Gethsemane

Being in an *agony*, he prayed more earnestly *Luke* xxii 44

Syn.—Anguish, torment, throe, distress, pangs, suffering—AGONY, ANGUISH, PANG These words agree in expressing extreme pain of body or mind *Agony* denotes acute and permanent pain, usually of the whole system, and often producing contortions *Anguish* denotes severe pressure, and, considered as bodily suffering, is more commonly local (as the *anguish* of a wound) thus differing from *agony* A *pang* is a paroxysm of excruciating pain The *agonies* of death, the *anguish* of a diseased limb, the *pangs* of dissolution The *agonies* or *pangs* of remorse, the *anguish* of a wounded conscience.

A good', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *good*] In earnest, in reality "I made her weep *agood*" *Shak.*

A gou'ti, } (a-gōō'tĭ), *n.*
A-gou'ty, } [Fr *agouti*, *acouti*, Sp *aguti*, N Lat *cavia aguti*, *mus aguti*, *cuniculus aguti* *Aguti* or *acuti* is the indigenous American name] (*Zool*) A genus of rodents about the size and shape of a large hare, peculiar to South America and the West Indies The most common species is the *Dasyprocta aguti*

Agouti

A-grāce', *n & v* See AGRACE

A grăffe', *n* [Fr *agraffe* See AGGRAPPES] A kind of clasp

The feather of an ostrich, fastened in her turban by an *agraffe* set with brilliants *Sir W Scott*

A-grăm'ma tist, *n* [From Lat *agrammatus*, Gr *ἀγραμματος*, without learning, unlettered, from *a* priv and *γραμμα*, letter, pl *γραμματα*, letters, alphabet, learning] An illiterate person [*Obs*] *Bailey*

A-grā'ri an (89), *a* [Lat *agrarius*, from *ager*, field, Fr *agraire*]

1 Denoting or pertaining to an equal division of lands, as, the *agrarian* laws of Rome, which distributed the conquered and other public lands equally among all the citizens, limiting the quantity which each might enjoy

His Grace's landed possessions are irresistibly inviting to an *agrarian* experiment *Burke*

2 Pertaining to agrarianism

A grā'ri an, *n* 1 One in favor of an equal division of property among the inhabitants of a country

2 An agrarian law "An equal *agrarian* is a perpetual law" *Harrington*

A-grā'ri-an ism, *n* An equal division of lands or property, or the principles of those who favor such a division.

A grā'ri an ize, *v t* To distribute on the principles of agrarianism

A grē', } *adv* [Fr *à gre*. See AGREE] In good
A-gree', } part, kindly. [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

A gree', *v i* [*imp & p p* AGREED, *p pr & vb n* AGREEING] [Fr *agréer*, to accept or receive kindly, Pr *agradar*, *agreuar*, Sp *agradar*, It *aggradare*, *aggradire*, Fr *gré*, good will, consent, liking, Pr *grat*, It, Sp, Pg, *grado*, from Lat *ad* and *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable]

1 To harmonize in opinion, statement, or action, to be in unison or concord, to be or become united or consistent, to concur, as, all parties *agree* in the expediency of the law "Men who *agreed* in nothing else" *Clarendon*

Their witness *agreed* not together *Mark* xiv 56

The more you *agree* together, the less hurt can your enemies do you *Bourne*

2 To yield assent,—followed by *to*, as, to *agree to* an offer, or *to* an opinion

3 To make a stipulation by way of settling differences or determining a price, to come to terms "*Agree* with thine adversary quickly" *Matt.* v 25

Didst thou not *agree* with me for a penny? *Matt.* xx. 13.

4. To be conformable, to resemble, as, the picture does not *agree* with the original

5. To suit or be adapted in its effects; as, the same food does not *agree* with every constitution

6 (*Gram*) To correspond in gender, number, case, or person.

Syn.—To assent, agree, concur, consent, acquiesce, comply, correspond, answer, harmonize, quadrate, tally, coincide, comport

A-gree', *v t* 1. To admit, or come to one mind concerning, as, to *agree* the fact

2 To reconcile or make friends, to put an end to variance between [*Obs*] *Spenser*

A gree'a bil'i ty, *n* [O Fr *agréableté*, Pr *agradabletat*] Quality of being agreeable, easiness of disposition [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

A gree'a-ble, *a* [Fr *agreable*, Pr & Sp *agradable*, It *agradevole*]

1 Agreeing or suitable, conformable, consistent, concordant, adapted

That which is *agreeable* to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another *L'Estrange*

Conceiving Satan *agreeable* to the intimations of the word of God, to be the chief or head *R Ball*

2 In pursuance, conformity, or accordance, as, *agreeable* to the order of the day, the house took up the report of the committee

☞ This was once a very common usage, and is in itself correct, for the word *agreeable* is properly an adjective, in agreement with the last clause of the sentence The house took up the report of the committee (which taking up was) *agreeable* to the order of the day The use of *agreeably*, however, in this case, is now so fully established that it can not be set aside

3 Pleasing, either to the mind or senses, pleasant, grateful, welcome, as, *agreeable* manners, fruit *agreeable* to the taste. "A train of *agreeable* reveries" *Goldsmith*

4 Willing or ready to agree or consent [*Colloq*]

These Frenchmen give unto the said captain of Calais a great sum of money, so that he will be but content and *agreeable* that they may enter into the said town *Latimer*

Syn—Pleasant, pleasing See PLEASANT

A-gree'a ble ness, *n* 1 The quality of being agreeable or suitable, suitableness or conformity, consistency "The *agreeableness* of virtuous actions to human nature" *Pearce*

2 The quality of pleasing, that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses "That author has an *agreeable ness* that charms us" *Pope*

3 Resemblance, likeness, similarity,—with *to* or *between* [*Obs*]

The *agreeableness between* man and other parts of creation *Grew*

A gree'a bly, *adv* 1 In an agreeable manner, in a manner to give pleasure, pleasingly "*Agreeably* entertained" *Goldsmith*

2 In accordance, suitably consistently, conformably See AGREEABLE, def 2

The effect of which is that marriages grow less frequent, *agreeably* to the maxim above laid down *Paley*

3 Alike, in the same manner [*Obs*]

Both clad in shepherds' weeds *agreeably* *Spenser*

A gree'ing ly, *adv* In conformity to *Sherwood*

A gree'ment, *n* [Fr *agrement*, L Lat *agreamentum*]

1 State of agreeing harmony of opinion, statement, action, or character, unison, concurrence concord conformity, as a good *agreement* subsists among the members of the council

What *agreement* hath the temple of God with idols? 2 *Cor* vi 16.

Expansion and duration have this further *agreement* *Locke*

2 (*Gram*) Concord or correspondence of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person

3 (*Law*) The union of two or more minds in a thing done or to be done a coupling or knitting together of minds,—20 Am Jur, hence, a bargain, compact or contract

A-gres'tic, } *a* [From Lat *agrestis*, *ager*, field]
A gres'tic-al } Pertaining to fields or the country, in opposition to the city, rural, rustic, unpolished "*Agrestic* behavior" *Gregory*

A-gric'o lā'tion, *n* [Lat *agricolatio*, equiv to *agricultura*, from *agricolari*, to cultivate land, *agricola*, a cultivator of land, *ager*, field, and *colere*, to cultivate] Cultivation of the soil [*Obs*] *Bailey*

A gric'o list, *n* A cultivator of the soil "Let the young *agriculist* be taught" *Dodsley*

Ag'ri cŭlt'or, *n* [Lat *agricultor*, *ager*, field, and *cultor*, cultivator, Fr *agriculteur*] One whose occupation is to till the ground, one skilled in husbandry, a farmer, a husbandman

Ag'ri cŭlt'ŭr al, *a* Pertaining to husbandry, tillage, or the culture of the earth "The *agricultural* class" *Macaulay*

Ag'ri cŭlt'ŭr al ist, *n* An agriculturist [*Improper and unusual*] *A J Ellis*

Ag'ri cŭlt'ŭre (kŭlt'yŭr, 53), *n* [Lat *agricultura*, *ager*, field, and *cultura*, cultivation Fr *agriculture*, Pr *agricultura* See *supra* and CULTURE] The art or science of cultivating the ground, especially in fields or in large quantities, including the preparation of the soil, the planting of seeds, the raising and harvesting of crops, and the rearing, feeding, and management of live stock, tillage, husbandry, farming

Syn—Husbandry, tillage culture

Ag'ri-cŭlt'ŭr ism, *n.* The art or science of agriculture [*Rare*]

Ag'ri-cŭlt'ŭr ist, *n.* One skilled in the art of cultivating the ground, a husbandman

The farmer is always a practitioner, the *agriculturist* may be a mere theorist. *Crabb.*

A-grief' (grecf'), *adv.* [See A and GRIEF] In grief [*Obs*] "Take it not *agrief*" *Chaucer*

Ag'ri-mo-ny (50), *n* [Lat *agrimonia*, *argemonia*, Gr *ἀργεμώνη*, Diosc Said to be from Gr *ἀργεμα*, the web or pearl of the eye, from *αργός*, white, which this plant was supposed to cure Theoph 887] (*Bot*) A genus of plants of the Rose group (sub order *Rosaceæ*) *Loudon.*

☞ The *Agrimonia eupatoria*, or common agrimony, and the *A odorata*, are the most important of the species The former was once highly esteemed as a medical remedy but is now seldom used

A grize' (a-grīz'), *v i* [A S *agrisan*, to dread, *grisean*, to creak, O H Ger *grusôn*, Ger *grausen*, *grauen*] To shiver [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

A grize', *v t* 1 To terrify, to affright. [*Obs*]

His manly face that did his foes *agrize* *Spenser.*

2 To make frightful, to disfigure [*Obs*]

Like ghosts late risen from his grave *agrized* *Spenser.*

A'grom, *n* (*Med*) A disease frequent in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies, in which the tongue chaps and cleaves, becomes rough, and is sometimes covered with white spots

Ag'ro-nŏm'ic, } *a* Pertaining to agronomy or
Ag'ro nŏm'ic al, } agriculture

A grŏn'o my, *n* [Fr *agronomie*, *agronome*, agriculturist, Gr *αγρόνομος*, haunting the country, rural, overseer of the public lands, from *αγρος*, field, and *νεμειν*, to deal out, to assign, *νόμος*, usage, law] The art of cultivating the ground, agriculture *Brande*

A-gros'tis, *n* [Lat *agrostis*, Gr *ἄγρωστις*, Fr. *agrostide*] A genus of grasses including species called in common language *bent grass*, *red top*, or *herds-grass* (*A. stricta*), which grow chiefly in wet places *Gardner*

Ag'ros-tŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *ἄγρωστις* and *γράφειν*, to write, Fr *agrostographie*] A description of the grasses

Ag'ros-tŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ἄγρωστις* and *λόγος*, discourse, Fr *agrostologie*] That part of botany relating to the grasses *Brande*

A ground', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *ground*] On the ground stranded,—a nautical term applied to a ship when its bottom rests on the ground for want of sufficient depth of water *Totten*

A group'ment (grōōp'), *n* [From Fr *agrouper* See GROUP] (*Fine Arts*) The arrangement of a group in a picture or in statuary grouping

A'gŭe (ā'gu), *n* [From the O Fr *ague*, f of *aqu*, N Fr *aigu aigue*, pointed, sharp e g, maladie, fievre aigue, Lat *acutus*, p p of *acuere*, to make sharp or pointed, L Lat *acuta*, *acuta febris*, violent fever]

1 Chilliness, a chill or state of shaking with cold, though in ordinary health *Dryden.*

2 (*Med*) An intermittent fever, attended by alternate cold and hot fits

A'gŭe, *v t* To strike with an ague, or as with an ague *Haywood.*

A'gŭe-cāke, *n* An enlargement of the spleen produced by ague "A mere *ague-cake*" *Milton.*

A'gŭe-drŏp, *n* A solution of the arsenite of potassa *Dunglison.*

A guĕr'ry, *v t* [Fr *aguerrir*, from *guerre*, war, *guerre*, from O H Ger *werra*, O Eng *werre*, v O H Ger *werran*, to entangle, embroil] To inure to the hardships of war, to instruct in the art of war [*Obs*] *Lyttleton*

A'gŭe-spĕll, *n* A charm or spell to cure or prevent ague *Cay*

A'gŭe-tree, *n* The sassafras—sometimes so called on account of its febrifuge qualities

A guise', *v t* [From *ad* and *guise*] To dress, to adorn [*Obs*]

Where with above all knights we goodly seem *aguised* *Spenser*

A guise', *n* Dress "Their brave *aguise*" *More.*

A'gu ish, *a* Having the qualities of an ague, somewhat cold or shivering, chilly

Her *agnish* love now grows and burns *Granville.*

A'gu ish ness, *n* The quality of being aguish, chilliness

A'gul, *n* [Ar *aahul*, *alqul* Ir *agul*] (*Bot*) A thorny shrub of Persia and Mesopotamia (the *Hedysarum alhagi*) which affords a kind of manna

Ah, *interj* [Fr *ah*, Lat *ah*, Ger *ach*, Skr *ā*, *āh*] An exclamation expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c, according to the manner of utterance

A hă', *interj* [Ger *aha* and *haha*, Skr *hā*, *ahā*, *ahaha*]

1 An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise, but the senses are distinguished by very different modes of utterance, and different modifications of features

2 A sunk fence, not visible without near approach [Spelt more commonly *hah-hah*] *Mason.*

A-hăd' (a hăd'), *adv* [Prefix *a* and *head*]

1 Farther forward, farther in front or in advance, onward. "The island bore but a little *ahead* of us" *Pickering*

2. Headlong, without restraint; precipitantly.

They suffer them [children] to run *ahead* *L'Estrange*

A-height' (a hīt'), *adv* [Prefix *a* and *height*] Aloft, on high [*Obs*] "Look up *aheight*" *Shak*

A-high' (-hī'), *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *high*] On high [*Obs.*]

A-hŏld', *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *hold*] Near the wind, as, to lay a ship *ahold* [*Obs*] *Shak*

A-hgu'al (a hōō'ăl), *n* [The indigenous Brazilian name, Fr *ahouai*] (*Bot*) A species of *Cerbera*, a tree found in Brazil, having thick leaves, full of milky juice Its fruit is a drupe, or nut, whose kernels are a deadly poison *Loudon*

A-hoy', *interj* [Prefix *a* and *hoy*, q v] (*Naut*) A term used in hailing, as, "Ship *ahoy*"

Ah'rĭ-mănn, *n* [Per *ahriman*, Skt *ari*, foe] The evil genius or demon of the Persians, — opposed to Oromasdes, or Ormuzd, the good demon *Gibbon*

A hūll', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *hull*] (*Naut*) With the sails furled, and the helm lashed, — applied to ships in a storm *Totten*

Ai'y, *n* [Braz *ai*, *hai*, from the cry the animal utters, Fr *ai*, *hay*] (*Zool*) The common three-toed sloth, a species of *Bradypus* *Baird*

Aid, *v t* [*imp & p p* AIDED, *p pr & vb n* AIDING] [Fr *aider*, Pr *aidar*, It *aitare*, contracted from O Fr *ayuder*, *ayuer*, *aiuer*, Pr *ajudar*, Sp *ayudar*, It *ajutare*, from Lat *adjutare*, to help, v freq fr *adjuvare*, to help, *ad* and *juvare*, to help] To support, either by furnishing strength or means to effect a purpose, or to prevent or remove evil, to help, to assist, as, Heaven *aids* those who *aid* themselves

Syn. — To help, assist, support, sustain, succor, relieve

Aid, *n* [Fr *aide*, O Fr *aide*, *aie*, Pr *ayda*, *ahra*, It *aita*, O Fr *ajude*, *ajue*, *aiue*, *aue*, Pr *ayuda*, Sp *ayuda*, It *ajuto*, from Lat *adjutus*, a, p of *adjuvare*, to help The A S *eade* is taken from the O or Norm Fr See *supra*]

1 Help, succor, support, assistance, relief "An unconstitutional mode of obtaining *aid*" *Hallam*

2 The person or thing that aids or yields support, a helper, an auxiliary *Dryden*

Let us make unto him [man] an *aid* like unto himself *Treat* vii 6

3 (*Eng Law*) An extraordinary grant of a subsidy or tax to the king by parliament

4 (*Feudal Law*) A pecuniary tribute (originally voluntary, afterward compulsory) paid by a vassal to his lord on certain occasions of peculiar emergency *Blackstone*

5 An aid de camp, so called by abbreviation, as, a general's *aid*

To pray in aid (*Law*), to call in a person interested in a title, to assist in defending it The petition for this purpose is called *aid-prayer* *Cowell Blackstone*

Aid'ance, *n* [O Fr *aidance*.] Aid [*Rare*]

The means and *aidances* supplied by the Supreme Reason *Coleridge*

Aid'ant, *a* [Fr *aidant*, p pr of *aider*, to help] Helping, helpful, supplying aid [*Rare*] *Shak*

Aid'-de-camp (ād'dĕ kŏng) (Synop, §130), *n*, *pl* AIDS DE CAMP [Fr *aide de camp*, from *aide*, assistant, and *camp*, camp] (*Mil*) An officer selected by a general to carry orders, also to represent him in correspondence and in directing movements

Aid'er, *n* One who helps, an assistant or auxiliary

Aid'less, *a* Helpless, without aid *Tennyson*

Aid'-mā'jor, *n* The adjutant of a regiment [*Obs*]

Ai'gre, *n* See EAGRE

Ai'gret, } *n* [Fr *aigrette*, a sort of white heron,
Ai-grĕtte', } with a long and slender tuft of feathers on its head, a tuft or bunch of feathers, dim of *heron* (with the aspiration cut off), Fr Prov *égron*, Pr *aigron*, Sp *airon*, O Fr *hairon*, It *aghirone*, from O H Ger. *heigir*, *heigro*, *hergero*, Icel *hegri*, A S *higere*]

1 (*Ornith*) The small white heron, — commonly called *egret*

2 (*Bot*) A feathery crown of seed See EGRET

3 A plume or an ornament for the head composed of feathers, or of precious stones, in the form of a heron's crest

Ai'guil lĕtte' (ā'gil lĕt'), *n* [Fr See AGLET]

1 A point or tag at the end of a fringe or lace

2 (*Mil*) (*a*) A tagged point hanging from the shoulder upon the breast, in some military uniforms in Europe (*b*) A braid or cord worn from one shoulder across the breast, formerly used in the uniform of certain portions of the U S army

Ai'gu-let, } *n* [Fr See AGLET] A tag or point
Aig'let, } "Golden *aiguelets*" *Spenser*

Aik'rŏw, *n* A species of lichen, or moss

Ail, *v t* [*imp & p p* AILED, *p. pr & vb. n* AILING] [A S *eglan*, *eglyan*, *elan*, *aglyan*, to feel pain, to trouble, *me egleth*, it grieves me, *egle*, sharp, troublesome, Goth *agls*, troublesome, irksome, *aglo*, *aglitha*, pain, trouble] To affect with pain or uneasiness, either physical or mental, to trouble, to be the matter with to affect in any way, — used to express some uneasiness or affection, whose cause is unknown, as, what *ails* the man? I know not what *ails* him

What *aileth* thee, Hagar? *Gen.* xxi. 17

☞ It is never used to express a specific disease We never say, a fever *ails* him, but something *ails* him

Ail, *v i.* To be affected with pain or uneasiness of any sort; to be indisposed or in trouble, as, a person is *ailing*.

Ail, *n* Indisposition or morbid affection. *Pope*

Ai lăn'tus, *n.* [From *ailanto*, the tree of heaven, the name of the tree in the Moluccas] (*Bot*) A genus of beautiful trees, natives of the East There are two kinds, one having an offensive odor, the other not *Loudon*

☞ Commonly, but improperly, spelt *ailanthus*

Ail-lĕtte', *n* [Fr, dim of *aille*, Lat *ala*, wing] A small square shield on the shoulders of knights, being the prototype of the modern epaulet *Fairholt*

Ailettes

Ail'ment, *n* Indisposition, morbid affection of the body, — not applied ordinarily to acute diseases "Little *ailments*" *Lansdowne*

Aim, *v t* [Fr Prov Pic *amer*, O Fr *asmer*, *aasmer*, *esmer*, Pr *esmar*, *aymar*, *ymar*, O Sp *asmar*, to estimate, calculate, adjust, fit, to make an offer to strike, level, aim, Lat *æstimare*, to estimate, value, Ger *ahmen*, M H Ger *æmen*, *aemen*, to gauge a cask, Ger *nachahmen*, to imitate]

1 To point with a missive weapon, as, to *aim* at an enemy

2 To direct the intention or purpose, to attempt the accomplishment of a purpose, — followed by *at*, as, to *aim at* distinction "*Aim'st* thou *at* princes?" *Pope*

3 To guess or conjecture [*Obs*] *Shak*

Aim, *v t* [*imp & p p* AIMED, *p pr & vb n* AIMING] To direct or point, as a weapon, to direct to a particular object, as, to *aim* a musket or an arrow, the fist or a blow, to *aim* a satire or a reflection at some person or vice

Aim, *n* [O Fr & Pr *esme*, Catalan *esma*, estimation, appreciation See *supra*]

1 The pointing or direction of a missile weapon, the direction of any thing to a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it, as of a spear, a blow, a discourse, or remark "Each at the head leveled his deadly *aim*" *Milton*

2 The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected "To be the *aim* of every dangerous shot" *Shak*

3 Purpose, intention, scheme "How oft ambitious *aims* are crossed" *Pope*

4 Conjecture [*Obs*] "What you would work me to, I have some *aim*" *Shak*

To cry aim, to encourage [*Obs*] *Shak*

Syn — End, object, scope, drift, design, purpose, intention, scheme

Aim'er, *n* One who aims, directs, or points

Aim'less, *a* Without aim, as, an *aimless* life

Aim'less ly, *adv* Without aim, or purpose

Air (4), *n* [Fr *air* Pr *aire*, *aire*, Sp *aire*, Pg *ar*, It *aria*, air and tune, Lat *aer*, Gr *aηρ*, *aηρος*, air]

1 The fluid which we breathe, and which surrounds the earth, the atmosphere It is invisible, inodorous, insipid, transparent, compressible, elastic, and ponderable

☞ By the ancient philosophers, *air* was regarded as an element, but modern science has shown that it consists essentially of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen, in the proportion of 20 81 parts of the former to 76 99 of the latter, or, by weight, of 23 01 oxygen, and 79 19 nitrogen, according to Dumas The oxygen is the vital portion, but the nitrogen is necessary to dilute it

2 A particular state of the atmosphere, as respects heat, cold, moisture, and the like, or as affecting the sensations, as, a smoky *air*, a damp *air*, the morning *air*, &c

3 Any uniform body, a gas, as, oxygen was formerly called *vital air*

4 Air in motion, a light breeze, a gentle wind

Let vernal *airs* through trembling osiers play *Pope*

5 Utterance abroad, publicity, as, a story has taken *air* "You gave it *air* before me" *Dryden*

6 Hence, intelligence, advice, information [*Obs*] *Bacon*

7 (*Mus*) A musical thought expressed in a pleasing and symmetrical succession of single tones, a melody, a tune, an aria

8 The peculiar look, appearance, manner, mien or carriage of a person, as, the *air* of a youth, a heavy *air*, a lofty *air* "His very *air*" *Shak*

9 *pl* An artificial or affected manner, show of pride, haughtiness, as, it is said of a person, he puts on *airs*

10 (*Paint*) The representation or reproduction of the effect of the atmospheric medium through which every object in nature is viewed *New Am Cyc*

To take air, to be divulged, to be made public — *To take the air*, to go abroad, to walk or ride out

Air, *v t* [*imp & p p* AIRED, *p pr & vb n* AIRING]

1 To expose to the air for the purpose of cooling, refreshing, exhibiting, or purifying, to ventilate, as, to *air* a room. "It were good wisdom .. that the jail were *aired*" *Bacon*

Were you but riding forth to *air* yourself. *Shak*

Airing a snowy hand and signet ring *Tennyson*

2. To expose to heat, for the purpose of expelling dampness, or of warming; as, to *air* linen, to *air* liquors.

Air'a, *n* [N Lat. *aira*, Gr *αἶρα*, darnel, It., Sp. *aira*] (*Bot*) A genus of grasses; hair-grass.

Air'-bal-lōōn', *n.* See BALLOON

Air'-bath, *n* An arrangement for drying substances in air of any desired temperature

Air'-bĕd, *n* A case of india rubber cloth, or other material, made air tight, and inflated through tubes closed by stop-cocks *Simmonds.*

Air'-blăd'der, *n* A peculiar organ in some kinds of fishes, containing air, by which they are enabled to maintain their equilibrium in the water *Baird.*

Air'-built (-bilt), *a* Erected in the air, having no solid foundation, chimerical, as, an *air-built* castle.

Air'-cās'ing, *n* An air tight casing around a pipe, &c, at a little distance from it, intended to secure the interposition of air as a non conductor of heat or cold

Air'-cĕll, *n* **1** A cavity containing air

2 (*Bot*) A cavity in the cellular tissue of plants, containing air only

3 (*Physiol*) A receptacle of air in various parts of the system, as a cavity in the cellular tissue of the human lungs, the air-sac of birds, the dilatation of air-vessels in insects *Carpenter*

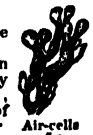

Air-cells of a sea-weed.

Air'-chām'ber, *n* A cavity containing air to act as a spring for equalizing the flow of a liquid in hydraulic machines

The cut is a section of a locomotive pump The water is drawn by the action of the plunger in the barrel B, through the feed-pipe C and the valves D (resting on the seats E, and held in place by the cages F), to the air-chamber A, in the top of which the air is compressed forcing the water out of the delivery pipe G beyond its middle position when the piston is at the end of its stroke *Clark*

Air'-cush'ion, *n* An air tight cushion which can be inflated *Francis*

Air'-dăm, *n* (*Arch*) A cavity between the external walls of a building, to prevent dampness *Weale*

Air'-drawn, *a* Drawn or painted in air, imaginary "This is the *air-drawn* dagger" *Shak.*

Air'-ĕn'gine, *n* An engine put in motion by hot air instead of steam, a caloric engine *Nichol*

Air'er, *n* **1** One who exposes to the air

2 A frame on which clothes are aired or dried

Air'-es cāpe', *n* A contrivance for letting off air from water pipes *Francis*

Air'-foun'tain, *n* A contrivance for producing a jet of water by means of compressed air

Air'-gŭn, *n* An instrument resembling a musket, to discharge bullets by the elastic force of the air, compressed into a metallic globe by means of a condenser

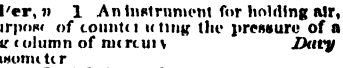

Air-gun

Air'-hōld'er, *n* **1** An instrument for holding air, for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a descending column of mercury *Davy*

2 A gasometer

Air'-hōle, *n* **1** A hole to admit or discharge air

2 (*Founding*) A hole or cavity in a casting, produced by bubbles of air in the liquid metal

Air'i ly, *adv* In an airy manner

Air'i ness, *n* **1** The state or quality of being airy, openness or exposure to the air, as, the *airiness* of a country seat

2 Lightness of spirits, gayety, levity, as, the *airiness* of young persons

Air'ing, *n* **1** A walk or ride in the open air, a short excursion

2 An exposure to air, or to a fire, for warming or drying, &c, as, the *airing* of linen, or of a room

Air'-jăck'et, *n* A jacket having air tight cells, or cavities which can be filled with air, to render persons buoyant in swimming

Air'less, *a* Not open to a free current of air, wanting fresh air, or communication with open air

Air'ling, *n* A thoughtless, gay person [*Obs ana rare*] "Slight *airlings*" *B Jonson*

Air'-ma chīne' (-ma shēen'), *n* An apparatus for ventilating mines

Air'-pipe, *n* A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold, mines, and other close places *Grier*

Air'-plānt, *n* (*Bot*) A plant which lives and grows for a considerable time without being rooted in earth, or in any other substance

Air'-poise, *n* [From *air* and *poise*] An instrument to measure the weight of the air

Air'-pump, *n* **1** A pump or machine, variously constructed, for exhausting the air from a closed vessel

2. (*Steam engines*) A pump used to ex-

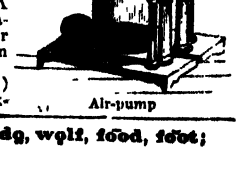

Air-pump

haust from a condenser the condensed steam, the water used for condensing, and the air that has come out of this water when warmed by the condensation of steam.

Air'-sāc, *n.* A receptacle or vesicle of air in birds. *Carpenter.*

Air'-shāft, *n.* A passage for air into a mine, usually opened in a perpendicular direction, and meeting the adits or horizontal passages, to cause a free circulation of fresh air through the mine

Air'-slācked (-slākt), *a* Slacked or pulverized by exposure to the air, as, *air slacked* lime.

Air'-ther-mŏm'e-ter, *n* A form of thermometer in which air is employed in the place of mercury or spirits of wine, to mark changes of temperature A useful form of it is seen in the *Differential* Thermometer, q v

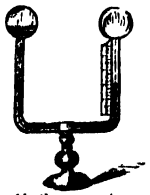

Air-thermometer

Air'-thrēad (-thrēd), *n* A long filament often seen floating in the air, gossamer

Air'-tight (-tīt), *a* [*air* and *tight*] So tight as to be impermeable to air

Air'-trăp, *n* A contrivance for the escape of foul air from drains, sewers, &c

Air'-vĕs'sel, *n* A vessel, cell, or duct, and the like, containing or conducting air, as the *air-vessels* of insects, birds, plants, &c , the *air-vessel* of a pump, engine, &c For the latter, see AIR CHAMBER

Air'-wāy, *n* A tubular passage for air flowing in pipes, as, the *air-way* of an air pump

Air'y, *a* 1 Consisting of air, as, an *airy* substance

2 Relating or belonging to air, high in air, as, an *airy* flight "The *airy* region thrilling" *Milton*

3 Open to a free current of air, exposed to the air, as, an *airy* situation

4 Resembling air, thin, unsubstantial, without solidity "An *airy* spirit" *Shak*

5 Without reality, having no solid foundation, vain, trifling "*Airy* fame" *Shak* "Empty sound, and *airy* notions" *Roscommon*

6 Full of vivacity and levity, light of heart, lively "Merry and *airy*" *Bp Taylor*

7 (*Paint*) Having the light and aerial tints true to nature *Elmes*

Air'y, *n* [See APRIE] The nest of the hawk or eagle, an aery

Aisle (īl), *n* [Fr *aile*, O Fr *aisle*, Cotgr, wing, L Lat *ala*, *alula*, Lat *ala*, wing, wing of a building] (*Arch*) (*a*) The wing of a building (*b*) In Gothic cathedrals and churches, one of the lateral divisions of a building separated from the middle of the nave by two rows of piers (*c*) Any one of the passages in a church into which the pews or seats open

☞ Mr E J Willson, in his glossary attached to Pugin's Specimens, observes, that "*middle aisle* seems improper, though commonly used, *side aisle* sounds like tautology" Yet this usage is common both in England and America

Aisled (īld), *a* Furnished with aisles *Byron*

Ait, *n* [Corrupted from *islet*] An islet, or little isle, in a river or lake, usually planted with osiers

Fog up the river, where it flows among green *aits* and meadows *Dickens.*

Aitch'bōne, *n* See EDGEBONE

Ai-i zō'ŏn, *n* [A S *aizon, aizoon*, from Lat *aizoon*, Gr *αεί̃ζωον*, ever-living, everlasting, an evergreen plant, equiv to Lat. *sempervivum*] (*Bot*) A genus of plants of the order *Ficoideæ*, having entire fleshy leaves. *London*

A jăr', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *jar* Cf D *akerre* Partly open, as a door

A jē'gŏk, *n* [Lat *ajuga*, equiv to *abiga*, a plant which has the power of producing abortion, from *abigere*, to drive away, to procure abortion, *ad* and *agere*, to lead, drive] (*Bot*) A genus of labiate handsome flowering plants, bugle *London*

Ăj'ū tage (45), *n* [Fr *ajoutage*, a thing added, from *ajouter*, to add, join, Pr *ajostar*, L Lat *adjutare*, Lat *ad* and *juxta*, near to, nigh] A tube, through which water is discharged, as the *ajutage* of a fountain *Appleton's Dict Mech*

Āke, *n* & *v* See ACHE

A-kĭm'bo, *a* [See KIMBO] With a crook, with the hand on the hip, and the elbow turned outward "With one arm *akimbo*" *Irving*

A kin', *a.* [Prefix *a* and *kin*]

1 Related by blood, — used of persons, as, the two families are near *akin*

2 Allied by nature, partaking of the same properties. "A joy *akin* to rapture" *Cowper*

The literary character of the work is *akin* to its moral character *Jeffrey*

☞ This adjective is used only after the noun

A-knee' (-nē'), *adv.* On the knee. "*Aknee* they fell before the prince." *Southey*

Ak nōw'en, *p. p.* An old form of *acknown*. See ACKNOW. *Tyndale*

Al 1. In Arabic, an article or inseparable prefix, answering to the Italian *il*, and the Sp *el* and *la*. Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English *the*, as, *Alkoran*, the Koran, or the Book, by eminence, *alcove, alchemy, alembic, almanac*, &c

2. In English, sometimes a contraction of the A-S *æthel*, noble or illustrious, but more generally, a contracion of *ald* or *alt*, old (A-S. *eald*, Ger *alt*, old); prefixed to many names, as *Alburg.*

3. A form of the Latin prefix *ad*, used in composition before *l*, for ease of pronunciation, as, *allude* from *alludere*, for *adludere*

Al'a băs'tēr, *n.* [Lat. *alabaster, alabastrum*, Gr. *ἀλάβαστρος, ἀλάβαστρον*, Fr. *albâtre*, O Fr *al bastre*]

1 (*Min*) (*a*) A compact variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, of fine texture, and usually white and semi-pellucid, but sometimes yellow, red, or gray It is carved into vases, mantel ornaments, &c (*b*) A hard, compact variety of carbonate of lime, somewhat translucent, or of banded shades of color, stalagmite The name is used in this sense by Pliny This kind is sometimes distinguished as *oriental alabaster* *Dana*

2 A box or vessel for holding odoriferous liquors and ointments, — so called from the stone of which it was made *Foxbroke*

Al'a băs'tri an, *a* Pertaining to, or like, alabaster

Al'a-băs'trīte, *n* [Lat *alabastrites*, Gr *ἀλαβαστρίτης* See ALABASTER] (*Antiq*) A vase, box, or other vessel of alabaster, used by the Greeks and Romans for holding perfumes *Elmes*

Al'a-băs'trum, *n*, *pl* ALABASTRA. [L Lat See *supra*] (*Bot*) A flower-bud *Gray*

A-lăck', *interj* [Corrupted from *alas*, q. v] An exclamation expressive of sorrow *Shak*

A-lăck'a dāy, *interj* [For *alas the day*] An exclamation uttered to express sorrow *Baillie*

A lăc'ri-fȳ, *v t* [Lat *alacer*, lively, and *facere*, to make] To rouse to action, to excite, to inspirit

A lăc'ri-oŭs, *a* [Lat *alacris, alacer*] Having or showing alacrity, lively "A little more *alacrious*" *Hammond*

A lăc'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv* With alacrity, cheerfully

A lăc'ri oŭs ness, *n* Briskness [*Obs*] *Hammond*

A lăc'ri-ty, *n* [Lat *alacritas*, from *alacer*, or *alacris*, lively, eager] A cheerful readiness, willingness, or promptitude, cheerfulness, gayety, sprightliness, as, the soldiers advanced with *alacrity* to meet the enemy "*Alacrity* to undertake the commission" *Macaulay*

Syn — Cheerfulness, gayety, sprightliness

A lăd'in-ist, *n* [From *Aladin*, for Ala Eddin, i e, height of religion, a learned divine under Mahomet II and Bajazid II] One of a sect of free thinkers among the Mohammedans

A-la mī're (ā lā-mē'rā), *n* [Compounded of *a la mi re*, names of notes in the musical scale See ARE] The lowest tone but one in Guido Aretine's scale of music *Johnson*

Al a mōde', *adv* & *a* [Fr *à la mode* after the fashion] According to the fashion or prevailing mode "*Hamode* beef chops" *Macaulay*

Al a mōde', *n* A thin, glossy, black silk for hoods, scarfs, &c , — often called simply *mode* *Buchanan*

A la mōrt', *a* See AMORT

A lănd', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *land*] At or on land "He only with the prince, his cousin, were cast *aland*" *Sidney*

A lăn'tine, *n* [Ger *alant*, checumpane, the *Inula Helenium* of Linnæus] An amylaceous or starchy substance extracted from the root of the *Angelica archangelica*, inuline *Gregory*

A'lar, *a* [Lat *alaris*, *alarius*, from *ala*, wing Fr *alaire*]

1 Pertaining to, or having, wings

2 (*Bot*) Placed in the forks of a stem *Gray*

A lārm', *n* [Fr *alarme*, Pr & Sp *alarma*, It *allarme*, from It *all' arme*, to arms! The Ger *lärm*, *larmen*, is derived from the same source]

1 A summons to arms "Arming to answer in a night *alarm*" *Shak*

2 Any sound or information intended to give notice of approaching danger "Sound an *alarm* in my holy mountain" *Joel* n 1

3 Sudden surprise with fear or terror, excited by apprehension of danger "*Alarm* and resentment spread throughout the camp" *Macaulay*

4 A mechanical contrivance for awaking persons from sleep, or rousing their attention

Syn — Fright affright terror consternation, dismay, agitation, disquiet, disquietude — ALARM, FRIGHT, TERROR CONSTERNATION These words express different degrees of fear at the approach of danger *Fright* is the least vivid emotion, and chiefly affects the nerves and senses *Alarm* is the hurried agitation of feeling which springs from a sense of immediate and extreme exposure *Terror* is agitating and excessive fear which usually benumbs the faculties *Consternation* is overwhelming terror, which usually overpowers the mind *Alarm* agitates the feelings, *terror* disorders the understanding, *fright* seizes on the senses, *consternation* takes possession of the whole soul, and subdues its faculties

A lārm', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ALARMED, *p pr* & *vb n* ALARMING] [Fr *alarmer*, Sp *alarmar*, It. *allarmare* See *supra*]

1 To call to arms for defense, to rouse to vigilance and action

2 To surprise with apprehension of danger, to disturb with terror, to fill with anxiety "*Alarmed* by rumors of military preparation" *Macaulay*

A-lārm'-bĕll, *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger

A-lārm'-clŏck, *n.* A clock which can be so set as to ring loudly at a particular hour, to wake from sleep, or excite attention

A-lārm'-gāuge, *n* A contrivance in a steam engine for showing when the pressure of steam is too high, or the water in the boiler too low

A lārm'-gŭn, *n* A gun fired to give an alarm.

A-lārm'ing ly, *adv* With alarm, in a manner to excite apprehension

A lārm'ist, *n* [Fr *alarmiste*] One who intentionally excites alarm

A lārm'-pōst, *n* A place to which troops are to repair in cases of an alarm *Irving*

A-lārm'-wȧtch, *n* A watch that can be so set as to strike rapidly at a particular hour, to awaken attention

A-lār'um (Synop, § 130), *n.* & *v t* The same as ALARM [*Rare*] *Shak*

Al'a ry, *a* [L *ala*, a wing] Of the nature of a wing, wing shaped *Craig*

A-lās', *interj* [O Fr *halas, halas, ha las, alas*, N Fr *helas*, Pr *atlas*, f *ai lassa*, It *ahi lasso*, from *ahi lassa*, from Fr & Pr *las*, Sp *laso*, It *lasso*, weary, unfortunate, from Lat *lassus*, weary, languid] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil, — in old writers, sometimes followed by *day* or *while*, *alas the day*, like *alack a day*, or *alas the while* [*Obs*]

A-lāte', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *late*] Lately [*Obs*]

There hath been *alate* such talks spread abroad *Latimer*

A'lāte, } *a* [Lat *alatus*, *ala* wing] (*Anat* &
A'la ted, } *Bot*) Winged, bordered by a membranous or leafy expansion *Brande Gray*

A lăt'er-e [Lat, from the side] Applied to the highest class of envoys from the pope, who are sent, as it were, directly from his side *Encyc Am.*

Alb', *n* [L Lat *alba*, from Lat *albus*, white] An ecclesiastical tunic or vestment of white linen, reaching to the feet, and enveloping the entire person — worn by the Roman Catholic clergy

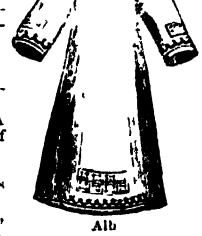

Alb

Al'ba, *n* Same as ALB

Al'ba cūte, *n* See ALBICORE

Al-bā'ni an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Albania

Al bā'ni-an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Albania or its inhabitants

Al-bā'tĕd, *a* [Lat *albatus*, p p of *albare*, to make white *albus*, white] German silver, — so called in England *Simmonds*

Al'ba-trŏss, *n* [Fr *albatros*, It *al'batro* corrupted from Fr *alcatras, alcatrace, alcantraze, alcatraz*, Sp & Pg *alcatraz*, a large sea bird, probably from the Ar] (*Ornith*) A web footed sea bird, of the genus *Diomedea* It is of great size, being the largest of sea-birds, and is found chiefly in the Southern Ocean It is capable of long continued flight and is often seen at great distances from the land *Baird*

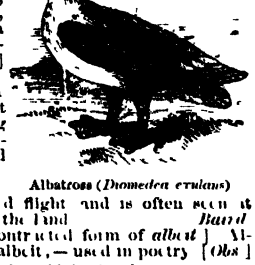

Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*)

Al bē', } *adv* [A contracted form of *albeit*] Al-
Al bee', } though, albeit, — used in poetry [*Obs*]

Alb. Clarissa were their chiefest founderess *Spenser*

Al bē'it, *adv* [This is supposed to be a compound of *all, be*, and *it* and is equivalent to *be it so, admit* or *grant it all*] Although, notwithstanding "*Albeit* so masked, I speak the truth" *Tennyson*

Yea say, The Lord saith it, *albeit* I have not spoken *I* xiii 7

Al bĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *albescens* p pr of *albescere*, to grow white *albus* white] Becoming white or whitish, moderately white

Al'bi-cōre, *n* [Fr *albacore*, Sp *albacora* Pg *albacor, albacora, albacora* from Ar *bakr bekr*, a young camel, a young cow, heifer and the article *al*, q v, Pg *bacoro*, a little pig] (*Ichth*) A large fish of the mackerel family common in the Mediterranean, and known in New England as the *horse mackerel*, the bonito

Al'bi fi cā'tion, *n* [Fr *albification*, L Lat *albificatio*, Pr *albificar*, to make white, Lat *albus*, white, and *facere*, to make] The act of making white

Al'bi gĕn'sĕs, } *n pl* (*Eccl Hist*) A party of re-
Al'bi geois', } formers, who separated from the church of Rome in the 12th century, — so called from Albi, in Languedoc

☞ They are sometimes confounded with the *Waldenses* but they were prior to them in time, differed from them in some of their tenets, and resided in a different part of France *Mosheim*

Al'bi nism (Synop, § 130), *n.* The state or condition of an albino

Al-bī'no (Synop., § 130); *pl.* **ALBINOS**, *n.* [It. *albino*, whitish, from *albo*, Lat *albus*, white] Any person of a preternatural whiteness of the skin and hair, and a peculiar redness of the iris and pupil of the eye.

☞ The term was originally applied by the Portuguese to the white negroes they met with on the coast of Africa

Al-bī'no-ĭsm, *n* The state of an albino, albinism
Al'bi-on, *n* An ancient name of England
Al'bīte, *n* [Lat *albus*, white] A species of mineral, of the feldspar family, usually of a white color, differing from the common feldspar in containing soda instead of potash, and in the angle of its crystals It is a constituent of many varieties of granite and other rocks *Dana.*
Al'bo rā, *n* A sort of itch, or complicated leprosy *Dunglison*
Al bŏr'ak, *n* [Ar *al burāk*, from *baraka*, to flash, shine, *barkun* lightning, splendor, so called from its whiteness and splendor] The white mule on which Mohammed is said to have journeyed from the temple of Jerusalem to heaven
Al bu gĭn'e a, *n* [See *infra*] (*Anat*) The dense, white, fibrous tunic of the eye and of the testicle
Al'bu-gĭn'e-oŭs, *a* [Fr *albugineux*, from *albugo*, q v] Resembling the white of the eye, or of an egg,—a term applied to textures, humors, &c , which are perfectly white
Al bū'gō, *n*, *pl* **ALBUGINES** [Lat *albugo*, whiteness, from *albus*, white] (*Med*) A disease of the eye in which a white opaque spot grows on the transparent cornea
Al'bum, *n* [Lat *albus*, white]
1 (*Roman Antiq*) A white table or register, on which any thing was inscribed *Andrews*
2 A blank book in which to insert autographs of celebrated persons, or in which friends insert pieces as memorials for each other *Wotton*
3 A book at public places, in which visitors enter their names
Al-bū'men, *n* [Lat *albumen*, from *albus*, white]
1 (*Bot*) Nourishing matter stored up between the embryo and integuments of the seed in many plants It is the floury part in corn, wheat, and like grains, the oily part in poppy seeds, the fleshy part in the cocoa nut, &c *Gray*
2 (*Physiol*) A thick, viscous substance, which forms a constituent part of both animal fluids and solids, and which exists nearly pure in the white of an egg *Carpenter*
Al-bū'men ĭze, *v t* (*Photog*) To cover or impregnate with albumen *R Hunt*
Al'bum Græ'cum The white feces of dogs, consisting chiefly of bone earth, formerly used in medicine, and now by tanners for some secondary purposes *Dunglison*
Al bū'mi-noid, *a* [Lat *albumen* and Gr *εἶδος*, form] Resembling albumen
Al bū'mi nōse, *n* (*Physiol*) Albuminoid matter prepared for absorption by the process of digestion
Al bū'mi-nōse, *a* Same as ALBUMINOUS
Al bū'mi-noŭs, *a* [Fr *albumineux*] Pertaining to or containing albumen, having the properties of albumen *Carpenter*
Al-bū'mi noŭs ness, *n* The state of being albuminous
Al bū'mi-nū'ri-a, *n* (*Med*) A disease of the kidneys, so called from being attended with the presence of albumen in the urine
Al'burn, *a* [L Lat *alburnus*, whitish, Lat *albus*, white] (*Ichth*) The bleak, a small fish having scales of a peculiarly silvery color
Al-bŭr'noŭs, *a* Of or pertaining to alburnum
Al bŭr'num (94), *n* [Lat, from *albus*, white] (*Bot*) The white and softer part of wood, between the inner bark and the hard wood or duramen, sap wood
Al-cāde', *n* See ALCAID
Al'ca-hest, *n* [See ALKAHEST] A pretended universal solvent, or menstruum
Al cā'ĭc, *a* [Lat *Alcaicus*] Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who flourished about the forty-fourth Olympiad, or to other poets of the same name
Al cā'ĭc, *n* (*Pros*) A kind of verse, so called from Alcæus, the inventor, and consisting of five feet, a spondee or iambic, an iambic, a long syllable, and two dactyls.
Al cāid', *n* [Sp & Pg *alcaide*, Pr *alcaïd*, Ar *al qāid*, governor, prefect, from *qāda*, to lead, govern]
1 A governor, as of a castle, fort, &c , or the like
2 A jailer or warden *Velasquez*
Al cāl'de, *n* [Sp *alcalde*, Ar *al-cādi*, judge, from *qada*, to decide, judge Hence, the *cadi* of the Turks] A magistrate or judge among the Spaniards *Prescott.*

☞ This word has been sometimes improperly confounded with *alcaid*

Al'ca-lĭm'e-ter, *n* See ALKALIMETER.
Al-cān'nā, *n* [Sp *alcana*, *alcaña*, *alheña*, from Ar *al hinnā*, cyprus] See HENNA
Al'car-rā'zā, *n* [Sp, from *al karrāz*, an earthen vessel without a handle] A vessel of porous, unglazed earthenware, used for cooling liquors by evaporation. [*Rare*]
Al cē'de, *n.* [Lat *alcedo*, equiv to *alcyon*, Gr. *ἀλκυών*. See HALCYON.] (*Ornith*) A genus of perching birds, including the kingfisher. They usually live about rivers, feeding on fish. See HALCYON

Kingfisher

Al-chĕm'ic, } *a*
Al-chĕm'ic al, } Relating to alchemy, or produced by it *Camden.*
Al-chĕm'ic al-ly, *adv* In the manner of alchemy.
Al'che-mist, *n.* One who practices alchemy "You are an *alchemist*, make gold" *Shak.*
Al'che mist'ic, } *a* Practicing alchemy, or re-
Al'che mist'ic al, } lating to it. "Metaphysical and *alchemistical* legislators" *Burke.*
Al'che-mīze, *v t* To change by alchemy, to transmute [*Rare*] *Lovelace*
Al'che my, } *n* [Fr *alchimie*, Pr *alkimia*, Sp &
Al'chy my, } Pg *alquimia*, It *alchimia*, from Ar *al-kimīā*, which is, however, no indigenous Arabic word, but taken from the Gr *χημεία* The Greek word is either derived from Χημία, Egypt, as this country, according to Plutarch, was called on account of the black color of its soil, or more probably *χημεία* stands for *χυμεία*, from *χυμός*, juice, liquid, especially as extracted from plants, for chemistry was originally the art of extracting juices from plants for medical purposes See CHEMISTRY]
1 An ancient science which aimed to transmute metals into gold, to find the panacea, or universal remedy, &c It led the way to modern chemistry
2 A mixed metal formerly used for various utensils, hence, a trumpet "Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy*" *Milton*
3 Show or resemblance not borne out by reality [*Obs*] *Trench*

☞ This word and its derivatives are often written with *y* instead of *i* in the second syllable

Al-mā'ni an, *a* [Lat *Alemannus* metrum, Fr *Alemanun*] Pertaining to Alcman, a lyric poet of the twenty-seventh Olympiad, celebrated for his amorous verses
Alemanian verse (*inc Pros*), a kind of verse consisting of two dactyls and two trochees
Al'co, *n* A quadruped of America, nearly resembling a dog, kept by the aborigines in the West Indies *Ogilvie*
Al'co-hate, *n* See ALCOHOLATE
Al'co hol, *n* [Ar *al kohl*, a powder of antimony to paint the eyebrows with The name was afterward applied, on account of the fineness of this powder, to highly rectified spirits, a signification unknown in Arabic, Fr *alcohol* and *alcool*] Pure or highly rectified spirit, extracted by simple distillation from various vegetable juices and infusions of a saccharine nature, which have undergone vinous fermentation, the spirituous or intoxicating element of fermented liquors *Ure*
Al'co-hol-ate, *n* [Fr *alcoholate*] (*Chem*) A salt in which alcohol appears to take the place of the water of crystallization *Brande*
Al'co-hŏl'ic, *a.* [Fr *alcoholique*, *alcoolique*] Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities, as, *alcoholic* mixtures
Al'co-hŏl-ī-zā'tion, *n* [Fr *alcoholisation*]
1 The act of rectifying spirit
2 The act of reducing to a fine or impalpable powder [*Obs*] *Johnson*
Al'co hol ĭze, *v t* [Fr *alcoholiser*, *alcooliser*]
1 To convert into alcohol, to rectify, as spirit, till it is wholly purified from water
2 To reduce to a fine powder [*Obs*] *Johnson*
Al'co hŏl'me-ter, *n* [Fr *alcoholometre*, from *alcohol* and Lat *metrum* Gr *μετρον*, measure] An instrument for determining the strength of spirits, with a scale graduated so as to indicate the percentage of pure alcohol, either by weight or volume It is usually some form of the hydrometer with a special scale *Ure*
Al'co hol mĕt'ric-al, *a* Relating to the alcohol meter, as, *alcoholmetrical* tables *Ure*
Al'co ho-lŏm'e ter, *n* Same as ALCOHOLMETER
Al'co ho-lŏm'e-try, } *n* The act or method of de-
Al'co ŏm'e-try, } termining the strength of mixtures of alcohol and water *Ure*
Al'co ŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Fr *alcoometre*] Same as ALCOHOLMETER
Al'co-o mĕt'ric-al, *a* Relating to the alcoometer, as, *alcoömetrical* tables *Ure*
Al'co-rān (Synop , § 130), *n* [Ar *al qorān*, the reading, the book, from *qara'a*, to read Cf KORAN] The sacred book of the Mohammedans, composed by Mohammed.

☞ Orientalists, in general, pronounce this word *al-ko-rawn' Smart*

Al'co-rān'ic, *a* Of or belonging to the Alcoran, or to Mohammedanism
Al'co-rān'ish, *a.* Relating to the Alcoran or to Mohammedanism; Alcoranic. "The *Alcoranish* Arabic" *Parkhurst.*
Al'co rān'ist, *n.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Alcoran *Craig.*
Al'cōve, or **Al-cōve'** (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Fr. *alcove*, It *alcova*, Sp. *alcoba*, Pg. *alcova*, *alcoba*, Ar *al-gubbah*, arch, vault, tent, from *gabba*, to arch]
1 A recess, or part of a room, separated by a partition of columns, or by other corresponding ornaments, and containing a bed of state, or seats for company
2 A recess for books, as in a library.
3 A covered building, or recess, in a garden, pleasure ground, grove, &c. [*Rare.*]
The youthful wanderers found a wild *alcove* *Falconer*
4 A recess or niche for a statue.
Al'cy-on, *n* See HALCYON
Al'cy o nā'ri-a, *n pl* (*Zool*) The higher order of polyps
Al'cy-ŏn'ic, *a* Pertaining to the *Alcyoneæ*, a group or family of zoophytes, allied to the sponges.
Al'cy-on ite, *n* [See *supra*] A fossil zoophyte, somewhat resembling a fungus *Jour of Science*
Al'cy o'ni-ŭm, *n* [Lat *alcyonium*, or *alcyonēum*, sea foam, Gr *ἀλκυόνιον*, *ἀλκυόνειον*, bastard sponge, a zoophyte, so called from being like the halcyon's nest Dioscl] (*Zool*) A family of fleshy or semi calcareous zoophytes, the polyps of which are like a flower of eight fringed rays The term has also been used for species of sponge. See POLYP. *Dana.*
Al'cy-o-noid, *n* [Gr *ἀλκυόνιον* and *εἶδος*, form. See *supra*] (*Zool*) One of the grand divisions of the class of polyps See POLYP *Dana.*
Al-dĕb'a-ran (Synop , § 130), *n* [Ar. *al-dabarān*, the following, from *dabara*, to follow, succeed, so called because this star follows upon the Pleiades] (*Astron*) A star of the first magnitude, situated in the eye of Taurus It is the bright star in the group of five, called the *Hyades.* *P. Cyc.*

Now when *Aldebaran* was mounted high
Above the shining Cassiopeia's chair *Spenser*

Al'de hȳde, *n* [Contracted from *alcohol dehydrogenatus*, alcohol deprived of its hydrogen] (*Chem*) A liquid of an ethereal odor, obtained by passing ether or alcohol through a red hot tube, and in other ways *Gregory.*
Al'de-hȳd'ic, *a* (*Chem*) Of or pertaining to aldehyde as, *aldehydic* acid *Miller.*
Al'der, *n* [A S *alor*, *alor*, *alr*, O H Ger *elra* and *erla*, Ger *eller*, *erle*, Icel *elr*, *elri*, *olr*, *olrn*, Lat *alnus*] (*Bot*) A tree, usually growing in moist land, and belonging to the genus *Alnus* The timber is used by turners, &c , the bark by dyers and tanners *Loudon.*
Al'der-lĭef'est, *a* [A S *alder-liefest*, Ger *allerliebst*, best-beloved] Most beloved [*Obs*] "With you, my *alder liefest* sovereign" *Shak*
Al'der-man, *n* *pl* **ALDERMEN** [A S *ealdorman*, *aldorman*, *ealdelman*, from *ealdor*, *eoldor*, *aldor*, *alder*, compounded of *eald*, *ald*, old, and *man*]
1 A senior or superior [*Obs.*]

☞ The title was applied among the Anglo-Saxons, to princes dukes earls senators and presiding magistrates also to archbishops and bishops implying superior wisdom or authority Thus Athelstan duke of the East-Anglians was called *Aldermon* of all England, and there were *aldermen* of cities counties, and castles, who had jurisdiction within their respective districts

2 A magistrate or officer of a city or town corporation, next in rank below the mayor, in some cases having authority to act as a civil magistrate or justice of the peace, and sometimes as a judge *Spelman Cowell Burrill.*
Al'der-man cy, *n* The office of an alderman
Al'der măn'ic, *a* Relating to or becoming an alderman
Al'der măn'ly, *n* The body of aldermen. [*Obs and rare*] "The battles of thy *aldermanly*" *B. Jonson*
Al'der man ly, *a* Pertaining to, or like, an alderman *Swift*
Al'der man ry, *n* The quality or office of an alderman, aldermancy *Ogilvie.*
Al'der man-ship, *n* The condition of an alderman *Fabyan.*
Al'dern, *a* Made of alder "*Aldern* boats" *May.*
Al'dine (Synop , § 130), *a* (*Bibliography*) An epithet applied to editions (chiefly of the classics) which proceeded from the press of Aldus Manutius, of Venice, for the most part in the sixteenth century and known by the sign of the anchor and the dolphin The term has been recently applied to certain elegant editions of English works *Brande.*
Ale, *n.* [A S *cale*, *ealu*, *ealu*, *eals*, *ealoth*, *ealath*, *alath*, from *alan*, to nourish, Lat *alere*, Icel , Sw , & Dan. *öl* Cf Ir *ol*, drink, drinking, from *olaim*, drink]
1 A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation It differs from beer in having a smaller proportion of hops, and hence being sweeter, and of a lighter color
2 A festival in English country places, so called from the liquor drank "At wakes and *ales*." *B. Jonson.* "At ember eves and holy *ales*." *Shak.*
A lēak', *adv* In a leaking condition.
A'le-a to ry (50), *a* [Lat. *alea*, chance.] (*Law.*) Depending on some contingent event, as, an *aleatory* contract, the completion of which depends on the occurrence of some uncertain event *Bouvier.*

Ale'-bŏr-ry, *n.* A beverage, made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread. *Johnson*

Ale'-cŏn'ner, *n.* [From *ale* and *con*, to know or see.] An officer in former times to inspect the measures used in public houses, to prevent frauds in selling liquors.

Ale'-cōst, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant sometimes put into ale to improve its taste, costmary, *Balsamita vul garis.* *London*

A lĕc'to rŏm'a-chy, *n* [Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, cock, and *μαχη*, fight.] Cock fighting

A-lĕc'to-ro măn'cy, *n.* See ALECTRYOMANCY

A lĕc'try-ŏm'a-chy, *n.* [Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών*, cock, and *μαχη*, fight.] Cock fighting, alectoromachy [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

A-lĕc'try-o-măn'cy, *n* [Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών*, cock, and *μαντεία*, divination.] An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock The letters of the alphabet were traced on the ground, and a grain of corn laid on each, a cock was then permitted to pick up the grains, and the letters under the grains selected, being formed into words, were supposed to foretell the event desired *Encyc Brit*

A lee', *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *lee*, q v.] (*Naut.*) On the side opposite to the wind, that is, opposite to the side on which it strikes The helm of a ship is *alee* when pressed close to the lee side.

Hard alee, or *luff alee*, an order to put the helm to the lee side

A lĕft', *adv.* On the left [*Rare.*] *Southey*

Al'e gar, *n* [From *ale* and *eager*, sour, Fr *aigre*] Sour ale, vinegar made of ale *Cecil*

Al'e-ger, *a* [Fr *alegre*, Pr & Sp. *alegre*, It *allegro*, O Fr *halangre*, Lat *alacer* Cf ALLEGRO] Gay, cheerful, sprightly. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

A lĕgge', *v. t* [Fr *alleger*, O Fr *alegre*, to ease, alleviate, It *alleggiare*, Pr *aleujar, aleviar*, Sp *aliviar*, L Lat *alleviare, levare*, for *levare*, Pr *leujar*, from Lat *levis*, light in weight, Sp & Pg *leve*, It *lieve*, Pr *leu*, Fr *lege, leger* Cf ALLEVIATE] To lighten, to lessen, to assuage [*Obs.*] "That shall *alegge* this bitter blast" *Spenser*

Ale'hoof (*-hōf*), *n* [From *ale* and *hoof*, corrupt from A S *heafd, heafod*, head] Ground ivy, — so called as being once a chief ingredient in making ale

Ale'-house, *n.* A house where ale is retailed, and hence, a tippling house *Macaulay*

Ale'-knight (*-nit*), *n* A pot companion *Camden*

Al'e măn'nic, *a* Belonging to the Alemanni, an ancient people of Germany

Al'e măn'nic, *n* The language of the Alemanni, or ancient Germans *P Cyc*

A-lĕm'bic, *n* [Fr *alambic*, Pr *elambic*, Sp *alambique*, Pg *lambique*, It *lambicco, limbicco*, L Lat *alembicum*, from Ar *al-anbiq*, but which was introduced into Arabic from Gr *ἄμβιξ*, cup, the cup of a still, Diosc] A chemical vessel used in distillation, usually made of glass or metal.

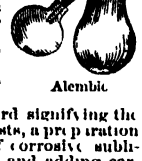

Alembic

☞ The bottom part, containing the liquor to be distilled, is called the *cucurbit* the upper part, which receives and condenses the steam, is called the *head*, the beak of which is fitted to the neck of a receiver The head is more properly the *alembic* This vessel is not now used, having been superseded by the worm still and retort

A-lĕm'broth, *n* [A Chaldaic word signifying the *key of art*] Among the old chemists, a preparation made by dissolving equal parts of corrosive sublimate and sal-ammoniac in water, and adding carbonate of soda as long as any precipitate was formed, — formerly, but not now, used as a stimulant

A lĕngth', *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *length*] At full length, along, stretched at full length *Chaucer*

A lep-pine', *n* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Aleppo, a city of Asiatic Turkey

A lep-pine', *a.* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Aleppo, or to its inhabitants

A-lĕrt' (14), *a* [Fr *alerte*, Sp *alerto*, from It *all' erta*, upon one's guard, on the watch, prop (standing) upon a declivity, where one is looking around, *erta*, declivity, steep, slope, *erto*, steep, p p of *ergere, ergere*, to erect, raise, Lat *erigere, ex, e*, from, out of, and *regere*, to lead straight]

1. Watchful, vigilant, active in vigilance Hence the military phrase, *upon the alert*, upon the watch, guarding against surprise or danger

2 Brisk, nimble, moving with celerity "An *alert* young fellow." *Addison*

Syn. — Brisk, nimble, active, agile, lively, quick, prompt, sprightly, assiduous

A-lĕrt'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being alert, briskness, nimbleness, sprightliness, levity

Ale'-sil'ver, *n* A duty paid to the lord mayor of London by the sellers of ale within the city

Ale'-stăke, *n.* A stake set as a sign before an ale house *Chaucer*

Ale'-tăst'er, *n.* An officer, in former times, appointed in every court leet, and sworn, to inspect ale, beer, and bread, and examine the quality and quantity within the precincts of the lordship *Cowell.*

A lĕtte', *n.* [It. *aletta*] The face of the pier of an arch, extending from the arris of the reveal, especially that portion betwixt the arris of the reveal and the pillar or pilaster which is used to decorate the arch.

A-leu'ro-măn'cy, *n.* [Gr. *ἄλευρον*, wheaten flour, and *μαντεία*, divination, *ἀλευρομαντεῖον*, divination from flour.] A kind of divination by meal, used by the ancients. *Encyc Brit*

Al'eu rŏm'e-ter, *n* [Gr *ἄλευρον*, flour, and *μετρον*, measure] An instrument invented for determining the quantity of gluten in flour *Eng Cyc*

A leu'tian, } *a.* [Said to be from the Russ *aleut*,
A-leu'tic, } a bold rock] (*Geog*) Designating certain Isles in the Pacific Ocean, eastward of Kamtschatka, extending north-eastward toward America. *Tooke*

A-lew', *n.* Shouting See HALLOO [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Ale'wife, *n*, *pl* ALEWIVES A woman who keeps an ale house. *Gay*

Ale'wife, *n*, *pl* ALEWIVES [This word is properly *aloof*, the Indian name of a fish See Winthrop on the culture of maize in America, Phil Trans No 142, p 1065, and Baddam's Memoirs, vol ii 131] (*Ichth*) An American fish, resembling the herring, *Clupea serrata*

Al'ex ăn'der, *n* [Lat. *Alexander*, Gr *ἀλεξανδρος*, defending men, from *ἀλέξω*, to defend, and *ανηρ*, gen. *ανδρός*, man — A corruption of *Olusatrum*] (*Bot*) A name given to two species of the genus *Smyrnium*, formerly cultivated and used as celery now is

Al'ex ăn'dri an, *a.* Belonging to Alexandria or to Alexander, as, the *Alexandrian* library

Al'ex ăn'drine, *n* A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables, — so called from a poem written in French on the life of Alexander

A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song
That like a wounded snake drags its slow length along *Pope*

A-lĕx'i-phăr'mic, } *a* [Gr *αλεξιφαρμακος*, keep
A-lĕx'i phăr'mic-al, } ing off poison, *αλεξειν*, to keep off, and *φαρμακον*, drug, poison, Fr *alexipharmaque*] (*Med*) Expelling or resisting poison, an tidotal.

A-lĕx'i phăr'mic, *n* [Gr *αλεξιφαρμακον*, antidote, Fr *alexipharmaque* See *supra*] A medicine that is intended to obviate the effects of poison or infection.

☞ This would more properly be written *Alexipharmic* in accordance with its etymology

A lĕx'i tĕr'ic, } *a* [Gr *αλεξητηριος*, fit to keep
A lĕx'i tĕr'ic al, } off or help, from *αλεξητηρ*, one who keeps off, helper *αλεξειν*, to keep off, Fr *alexitère*] Resisting poison, obviating the effects of venom

A-lĕx'i tĕr'ic, *n* [Gr *τὸ αλεξητηριον*, sc *φαρμακον*, medicine, remedy, an amulet, L Lat *alexiterium*, Fr *alexitère* See *supra*] A medicine to resist the effects of poison, or the bite of venomous animals, — nearly synonymous with *alexipharmic*

Al'fet, *n* [L Lat *alfetum* A S *alfat*, a pot to boil in] A vessel of boiling water into which an accused person plunged his arm by way of trial or purgation *Ducange*

Al'gă, *n pl* ALGÆ [Lat *alga*] (*Bot*) The grand division of cryptogamic plants, embracing sea-weeds or water plants, as the *Fucus, Ulva*, and *Conferva* *London*

Al'gal, *a* Belonging to the Algæ

Al'ga rot, } *n* [From the name of the inventor,
Al'ga roth, } Victor *Algarotti*, a renowned physician of Verona] (*Med*) A powder obtained from the terchloride of antimony, formerly much used in medicine as an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic *Dunglison*

Al'gătes, *adv* [A S *algeats*, *all*, *eall*, all, and *geat*, door, gait, way Cf GATE, GAIT and ALWAYS]

1 Always, forever, entirely "Una now he *al gates* must forego" *Spenser*

☞ Still used in the north of England

2. By all means, at all events [*Obs.*]

And therefore would I should be *algates* slain,
For while I live his right is in suspense *Fairfax*

3. Nevertheless, notwithstanding [*Obs.*]

Which when sir Guyon saw, all were he wroth,
Yet *algates* mote he soft himself appease *Spenser*

Al'ge brā, *n* [It Sp *algebra*, Fr *algèbre*, from Ar *al-qabr*, *al-jabr*, reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, from *gabara* or *jabara*, to bind together, to consolidate, Heb *gābar* to be strong, to make strong] (*Math*) That branch of analysis whose object is to investigate the relations and properties of numbers by means of letters and other symbols *Davies & Peck*

Al'ge brĕ'ic, } *a* Pertaining to algebra, con-
Al'ge brĕ'ic al, } taining an operation of algebra, or deduced from such operation, as, *algebraic* solutions, *algebraic* characters

Algebraic curve, a curve such that the relation between the co-ordinates of all its points can be expressed by the ordinary operations of algebra *Davies & Peck*

Al'ge-brĕ'ic-al ly, *adv* By algebraic process.

Al'ge brā'ist, *n.* One who is versed in the science of algebra.

Al'ge brā-ize, *v. t* To perform by algebra, or reduce to algebraic form

Al-gē'ri-an, *n.* (*Geog.*) An inhabitant of the French colonial province of Algeria

Al-gē'ri-an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Algeria, or to its inhabitants

Al'ge-rine' (al-je-reen'), *n* [From *Algiers*]

1. (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Algiers.

2 (*Mg.*) A pirate

Al'ge-rine', *a.* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Algiers, or to its inhabitants

Al'gid (*al'jid*), *a* [Lat *algidus*, cold, *algere*, to be cold, Fr *algide*] Very cold [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Al-gid'i ty, } *n* Chilliness, coldness. [*Obs.*]
Al-gid'ness, }

Al-gĭf'ic, *a* [Lat *algificus*, from *algus*, cold, and *facere*, to make See ALGID] Producing cold

Al'gol, *n* [Ar *al ghūl*, destruction, calamity, fr. *ghāla*, to take suddenly, destroy, Gr *των εν τω Γοργονιω, ὁ λαμπρός*, Ptolem] (*Astron*) A fixed star, in Medusa's head, in the constellation Perseus, remarkable for its periodic variation in bright ness

Al gŏl'o gy, *n* [Lat. *alga*, sea weed, and Gr *λογος*, discourse. (*Bot*) An account of *Algæ*, or sea weeds

Al'gor, *n* [Lat *algor*, cold, coldness See ALGID] (*Med*) A chilled or cold state of the human system, rigor *Dunglinson*

Al'go-rism, } *n* [L Lat *algorithmus, algoris-*
Al'go rithm, } *mus*, Fr *algorithme*, O Fr & Pr *algorisme*, It *algorismo*, Sp *algoritmo*, O Sp *alguarismo*, Pg *algarismo*, taken by the Arabs from Gr *ἀριθμός*, number, and transformed by the Spaniards by inserting the letter *g* between the article *al* and the vowel *a*] (*Math*) The art of computing in any particular way, as, the *algorithm* of numbers, surds, &c *Davies & Peck*

Al'gŏse, *a* [Lat *algosus*, cold, from *algus*, cold Cold in a high degree [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Al'gous, *a* [Lat *algosus alga*, sea-weed] Pertaining to the algæ, or sea-weeds, abounding with, or like, sea weed

Al'gua zĭl' (*Al'ga-zeel'*), *n* [Sp *alguacil*, O Sp *alvacil*, Pg *alguazil, alvazil, alvacil*, an officer of justice, Pg *guazil*, minister, governor, from Ar *al-wa zir*, councilor, administrator, viceroy, vizier, from *wazara*, to carry, sustain a load] An inferior officer of justice in Spain, constable *Prescott*

Al hăm'bresque (*-brĕsk*), *a* [Fr *Alhambra*, the red (*sc* house), from *al*, the, and *ahmar*, f *hamrā*, red] After the fanciful manner of the ornaments in the Alhambra, a palace of the Moorish kings at Granada, affording an unusually fine exhibition of Saracenic architecture *Art Journal*

Al-hĕn'nă, *n* See HENNA

Al'i-as, *adv* [Lat] (*Law*) Otherwise, otherwise called, — a term used in legal proceedings to connect the different names of a party who has gone by two or several and whose true name is for any cause doubtful as Smith, *alias* Simpson

Al'i as, *n* [Lat] (*Law*) (*a*) A second or further writ which is issued after a first writ has expired without effect (*b*) Another name, an assumed name

Al'i bī *n* [Lat, elsewhere, in another place] (*Law*) When a person, on trial for a crime, shows that he was in another place at the time when the act was committed, he is said to prove an *alibi* hence, the plea, allegation, or defense under which this proof is made

Al'i ble, *a* [Lat *alibilis* from *alere*, to nourish, Fr *alible*] Nutritive, or that may be nourished [*Obs.*]

Al'i cant, *n* A kind of mulberry wine, formerly much esteemed, — said to have been made near Alicant, in Spain *Beau & Fl*

Al'i dāde, *n* [Ar *al hadāt*, a sort of rule from *hadaj*, to guide on the right way L Lat *alidada, alhidada*] The index of a graduated instrument, as a quadrant or astrolabe, carrying the sights or telescope, and showing the degrees cut off on the arc of the instrument *Whewell*

Alidade level, the spirit level attached to the alidade of an astronomical instrument (as a meridian circle) for adjusting its zero with reference to the horizon

Al'ien (*āl'yen*) *a* [Lat *alienus*, from *alius*, another, properly, therefore, belonging to another]

1 Not belonging to the same country land or government, or to the citizens or subjects thereof, foreign, as, *alien* subjects, *alien* enemies, *alien* property

2 Wholly different in nature foreign adverse, as, principles *alien* from our religion "An *alien* sound of melancholy" *Wordsworth*

Al'ien (*āl'yen*), *n* 1 A foreigner one born in, or belonging to, another country a foreign born resident of a country, in which he does not possess the privileges of a citizen In *American Law*, one born out of the jurisdiction of the United States, and not naturalized In *English Law*, one born out of the allegiance of the king *Kent Wharton. Burrill*

2 A stranger [*Rare.*]

Who can not have been altogether an *alien* from the researches of your lordship into the history of the two late reigns *Landor*

Al'ien a bĭl'i ty, *n* The quality of being alienable, the state or capacity of being alienated or transferred "The *alienability* of the domain" *Burke*

Al'ien a ble, *a* [Fr *aliénable*] Capable of being alienated, sold, or transferred to another, as, land is *alienable* according to the laws of the state

Al'ien āge (45), *n.* The state of being an alien

Why restore estates forfeitable on account of *alienage*? *Story.*

Āl'ien-āte (āl'yen-āt), *v t* [*smp. & p. p* ALIENATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALIENATING] [Lat. *alienare*, Fr. *aliéner*, Pr. *alienar*. See ALIEN]

1. To convey or transfer to another, as title, property, or right

2. To withdraw, as the affections, to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted, to estrange, to wean, — with *from*, as, to *alienate* a loyal gentry.

The recollection of his former life is a dream that only the more *alienates* him *from* the realities of the present *I Taylor*

Āl'ien ate (45), *a* [Lat *alienatus*, p p of *alienare*] Estranged, withdrawn, weaned, — with *from* "O *alienate from* God, O spirit accursed" *Milton.*

Āl'ien-ate, *n* A stranger, an alien. "He is an *alienate*" [*Obs*] *Stapleton.*

Āl'ien-ā'tion (āl'yen-ā'shun), *n* [Lat *alienatio*, Fr *aliénation*, Pr *alienatio*, *alienation*. See ALIENATE]

1 (*Law*) A transfer of title, or a legal conveyance of property to another. "The power of *alienation*" *Hallam*

2 The state of being alienated or transferred

3 A withdrawing or estrangement, as of the affections "*Alienation* of heart from the king" *Bacon*

4 Derangement, as of the mental faculties, insanity, delirium, as, *alienation* of mind

Alienation office, in Great Britain, a place to which all writs of covenants and entries were carried for the recovery of fines levied thereon *Wharton*

Syn. — Insanity, lunacy, madness, derangement, aberration, mania, delirium, frenzy, dementia, monomania See INSANITY

Āl'ien ā'to ry, *n* [Fr *alienateur*] One who alienates or transfers property *Warton*

Āl-iēne' (āl yeen'), *v t.* [Fr *aliener*, Lat. *alienare*. See ALIENATE]

1 To convey or transfer, as title or property, to another, to sell.

Nor could he *alienc* the estate even with the consent of the lord *Blackstone*

2. To make averse or indifferent, to turn the affections of, to estrange

The prince was *alienated* from all thoughts of the marriage *Clarendon*

☞ In this sense it is more common to use *alienate*

Āl-ien-ee', *n* [Fr *liené'*, from Lat *alienatus*] (*Law*) One to whom the title of property is transferred, a purchaser. "If the *alienee* enters and keeps possession" *Blackstone*

Āl'ien-ism (āl'yen-izm), *n.* The state of being an alien, alienage

The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of *alienism* *Kent*

Āl'ien-ist, *n* [Fr *aliéniste* See ALIEN] One who treats diseases of the mind [*Rare*] *Ed Rev.*

Āl'ien ōr', *n* One who transfers property to another

A-līfe', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *life*] As one's life, exceedingly [*Obs*] "I love that sport *alife*" *B & Fl*

A-līf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *alifer*, *ala*, wing, and *ferre*, to bear] Having wings, aligerous [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Āl'i fōrm, *a* [Lat *ala*, wing, and *forma*, shape] Wing-shaped, wing like [*Rare*]

A-līg'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat *aliger*, *ala*, wing, and *gerere*, to carry] Having wings [*Obs*] *Barley*

A līght' (a līt'), *v i* [*smp & p p* ALIGHTED, *p. pr & vb n.* ALIGHTING] [A S *ālihtan*, *gelihtan*. See LIGHT, *v. i*]

1. To get down or descend, as from on horseback or from a carriage, to dismount

2. To fall, or descend and settle, or lodge, as, a flying bird *alights* on a tree, snow *alights* on a roof

A līght', *a* [Prefix *a* and *light*, q v] Lighted up "The lamps were *alight*" *Dickens.*

A līgn' (a-līn'), *v t* [Fr *aligner*, Pr *alinhar*, from Lat *ad* and *linea*, line, Fr *ligne* See LINE] To adjust or form by a line, as troops

A līgn' (a-līn'), *v i* 1 To form in line, as troops

2 (*Engineering*) To lay out the ground plan, as of a road

A līgn'ment (a līn'ment), *n.* [Fr *alignement*]

1 The act of adjusting to a line, the state of being so adjusted, the line of adjustment, the line on which troops are formed in battle order

2 (*Engin*) The ground plan of a railway or other road, in distinction from the grades or profile

A like', *a* [Prefix *a* and *like*, q v, A S *gelīc*] Having resemblance or similitude, similar, without difference

The darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee *Ps* cxxxix 12

A like', *adv* [A-S *gelīce*. See *supra*] In the same manner, form, or degree, as, we are all *alike* concerned in religion.

A like'-mInd'ed, *a.* Having the same mind, like-minded [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Āl'i ment, *n* [Lat *alimentum*, from *alere*, to feed, nourish, Fr & Pr *aliment*.] That which nourishes, food, nutriment, any thing which feeds or adds to a substance in natural growth. *Carpenter.*

Āl'i mēnt'al, *a* Supplying food, having the quality of nourishing, furnishing the materials for natural growth, as, *alimental* sap

Āl'i-mēnt'al ly, *adv* So as to serve for nourishment or food

Āl'i-mēnt'a-ri-ness, *n* The quality of being alimentary or of supplying nutriment [*Rare*]

Āl'i mēnt'a-ry, *a* [Lat. *alimentarius*, Fr *alimentaire*] Pertaining to aliment or food, having the quality of nourishing, as, *alimentary* substances.

Alimentary canal, the great duct or intestine by which aliments are conveyed through the body, and the useless parts evacuated

Āl'i-men-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *alimentatio*, Fr. *alimentation*]

1. The act or power of affording nutriment

2. The state of being nourished *Bacon.*

Āl'i-mēnt'Ive-ness, *n.* (*Phren.*) The organ which communicates the pleasure that arises from eating and drinking *Combe*

Āl'i-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Affording food, nourishing [*Rare*] "*Alimentous* humors" *Harvey*

Āl'i-mo-ny (50), *n.* [Lat *alimonia*, *alimonium*, from *alere*, to feed] An allowance made to a wife out of her husband's estate or income for her support, upon her divorce or separation from him, or during a suit for the same *Wharton Burrill*

Āl'i-oth, or **Āl'i-oth**, *n.* [Ar *aljāt*, the tail of a fat sheep] A star in the tail of the Great Bear

Āl'i ped, *a* [Lat. *alipes*, *ala*, wing, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot, Fr *alipede*.] Wing footed; having the toes connected by a membrane which serves as a wing

Long-eared Bat

Āl'i ped, *n.* [See *supra*] (*Zool*) An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, which thus serves the purpose of a wing, a cheiropter, as the bat *Dumeril*

Āl'i quănt, *a.* [Lat *aliquantus*, some, moderate; *alius*, other, and *quantus*, how great, Fr *aliquante*] (*Math*) An *aliquant* number, or part, is one which does not divide another number without a remainder Thus, 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16, for 3 times 5 are 15, leaving a remainder 1

Āl'i-quot, *a* [Fr *aliquote*, from Lat *aliquot*, some, several, *aliquoties*, several times] (*Math*) An *aliquot* part of a number or quantity is one which will divide it without a remainder Thus, 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15

Āl'ish, *a* [From *ale*] Like ale, having the qualities of ale *Mortimer*

Āl'i trŭnk, *n* [Lat *ala*, wing, and Eng *trunk*] (*Entom*) The segment of the body of an insect to which the wings are attached *Kirby*

A-līve', *a* [Prefix *a* and *live* See LIVE]

1 Having life, in opposition to *dead*, living, being in a state in which the organs perform their functions "He came *alive* to land" *Shak.*

2 In a state of action, in force or operation, unextinguished, unexpired, as, to keep the process *alive*, to keep the affections *alive*

3 Full of alacrity, cheerful, sprightly, lively. "The city was all *alive*" *Dickens*

4 Having susceptibility easily impressed, having lively feelings, as opposed to apathy "Tremblingly *alive* to nature's laws" *Falconer*

5 Of all living, by way of emphasis, in all the world "The earl of Northumberland was the proudest man *alive*" *Clarendon*

☞ This adjective always follows the noun which it qualifies

A-līz'a-rīne (reen), *n* [Fr *alizarine*, from *alizari*, the commercial name of madder in the Levant, Fr *alizari*, Sp *alizari*, *lizari*, from the same Arabic root as *azure*, with the article *al* See AZURE] (*Chem*) A peculiar coloring principle, obtained from madder *Brande*

Āl'ka-hest, *n* [L Lat *alchahest*, Fr *alcahest*, a word that has an Arabic appearance, but was probably arbitrarily formed by Paracelsus] The fabled universal solvent, a menstruum capable of dissolving all bodies, which ancient alchemists pretended they possessed

Āl'ka hĕst'ic, *a* Pertaining to the alkahest

Āl'ka-lēs'cen cy, *n* [Fr *alcalescence* See ALKALI] A tendency to become alkaline, or a tendency to the properties of an alkali, or the state of a substance in which alkaline properties begin to be developed, or to be predominant *Ure*

Āl'ka-lēs'cent, *a.* [Fr *alcalescent*] Tending to the properties of an alkali, beginning to be alkaline, slightly alkaline.

Āl'ka-lī, or **Āl'ka lī**, *n*, *pl* ALKALIES (līz *or* līz) [Fr, Pr, & Sp. *alcali*, from Ar *al-qali*, the ashes of the plant called *glass wort*, from its use in the manufacture of glass, soda, from *qalay*, to roast in a pan, fry] (*Chem*) One of a class of caustic bases, soda, potash, ammonia, and lithia, whose distinguishing peculiarities are solubility in alcohol and water, uniting with oils and fats to form soap, neutralizing and forming salts with acids, reddening several vegetable yellows, and changing reddened litmus to blue. *New Am. Cyc.*

Fixed alkalies, potash and soda — *Vegetable alkalies* Same as ALKALOIDS, q v — *Volatile alkali*, ammonia, so called in distinction from the fixed alkalies

Āl'ka-li-fī'a-ble, *a.* [Fr *alcalifiable*] Capable of being alkalified, or converted into an alkali.

Al-kăl'i-fy, or **Āl'ka-li-fy**, *v t.* [*imp. & p. p* ALKALIFIED, *p pr. & vb n.* ALKALIFYING] [Fr *alcalifier*.] To form or convert into an alkali.

Al-kăl'i-fy, or **Āl'ka-li-fy**, *v. i.* To become changed into an alkali.

Āl'ka-lĭg'e-nous, *a* [Fr *alcaligène*, from *alkali*, and Lat *genere*, *gignere*, to bring forth.] Producing or generating alkali [*Obs*]

Āl'ka-lim'e-ter, *n* [Fr. *alcalimètre*, *alcali* and Lat. *metrum*, Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength or purity of alkalies *Ure.*

Āl'ka lim'e-try, *n* The art of ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity present in any mixture. *Ure.*

Āl'ka-line (Āl'ka līn *or* Āl'ka lin), *a* [Fr. *alcalin*] Pertaining to, or having the properties of, alkali.

Alkaline earths, certain substances, as lime, baryta, strontia, and magnesia, possessing some of the qualities of alkalies

Āl'ka-lĭn'i-ty, *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali *Thomson.*

Al kăl'i-oŭs, *a* Having the properties of alkali

Al kăl'i-zāte, *v. t* To render alkaline, to alkalify; to alkalize [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Al-kăl'i zate, *a.* Impregnated with alkali, alkaline [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

Āl'ka li zā'tion, *n* [Fr *alcalisation*] The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali

Āl'ka-līze, *v t* [Fr *alcaliser*] To make alkaline, to communicate the properties of an alkali to.

Āl'ka-loid, *n* [From *alkali* and Gr *εἶδος*, form] (*Chem*) A salifiable base existing in some vegetables as a proximate principle, and belonging to different series *Gregory.*

☞ *Alkaloids* all contain nitrogen, and, with this, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen are often, but not always, present They include many of the active principles in plants, thus, morphine and narcotine are *alkaloids* of opium

Āl'ka-loid, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, alkali.

Āl'ka-net, *n* [Sp *alcaneta*, *arcaneta*, dim of *alcana*, *alcatia* See ALCANNA and HENNA] A fine red coloring matter, obtained from the roots of the *Anchusa tinctoria*, and used to color ointments, lip-salve, &c *Tomlinson.*

Āl'ke kĕn'ji, *n.* [Ar *al-kākanj*, a kind of resin from Herat, Fr *alkekengi*, Sp *alquequenje*, Pg *alquequenge*, *alquequenque*, It *alcachenga*] (*Bot*) A species of *Physalis*, or winter-cherry, the berries of which are acidulous and slightly bitter. *Loudon*

Al-kĕr'mĕs, *n* [Ar *al-qirmiz*, *al-qermez*, the coccus insect The Arabic word is, however, not indigenous, but derived from Skr *krimidja*, engendered by a worm, *krimidjā*, f, the red color, produced by an insect, *krimi*, worm, insect, and *dja*, born, sprung, from *djan*, to be born or produced, Sp *alkermes* See KERMES] (*Pharmacy*) A compound cordial, in the form of a confection, deriving its name from the kermes berries, its principal ingredient

Āl'ko-ran, *n* See ALCORAN

All, *a* [A-S *eall*, *al*, O S *al*, *all*, Goth *alls*, Icel *allr*, O H Ger *al*, Dan *al*, Sw. & H Ger. *all*] Every one, or the whole number of, the whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of, as, *all* the wheat, *all* the land, *all* the year, *all* the strength

All things work together for good to them that love God. *Rom.* viii 28.

Prove *all* things hold fast that which is good. 1 *Thess.* v 21

It always *precedes* the article *the*, and the definitive adjectives *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, *your*, *their*, as, *all* the cattle, *all* my labor, *all* thy goods, *all* his wealth, *all* our families, *all* your citizens, *all* their property.

☞ This word, not only in popular language, but in the Scriptures, often signifies, indefinitely, a large portion or number, or a great part Thus, *all* the cattle in Egypt died, *all* Judea and *all* the region round about Jordan, *all* men held John as a prophet, are not to be understood in a literal sense, but as including a large part, or very great numbers

All, *adv.* 1. Wholly, completely, altogether, entirely, quite, very, as, *all* along, *all* bedewed, *all* over, my friend is *all* for amusement.

And cheeks *all* pale *Byron*

☞ In the ancient phrases, *all* too dear, *all* so long, this word retains its appropriate sense, as, "He thought them sixpence *all* too dear," that is, he thought them too dear by the sum of sixpence

2 Although, as [*Obs.*] "*All* [i. e, although] they were wondrous loth" *Spenser.*

3 At the moment, just [*Obs or poet.*]

All as his straying flock he fed *Spenser.*

All to or *All-to* In such phrases as "*all to* rent," "*all-to* frozen," "*all to* break," &c, which are of frequent occurrence in our old authors, the *all* and the *to* have commonly been regarded as forming a compound adverb, equivalent in meaning to *entirely*, *completely*, *altogether* But the sense of entireness lies wholly in the word *all* (as it does in "*all*-forlorn," and similar expressions), and the *to* properly belongs to the following word, being a kind of intensive prefix, answering to the German *zu*- It is frequently to be met with in old books used without the *all* Thus Wycliffe says, "The vail of the temple was *to rent*," and of Judas, "He was hanged and *to-burst* the middle," i e, burst in two, or asunder — *All one*, the same thing in effect, that is, wholly the same thing — *All the better*, wholly the better; that is, better by the whole difference — *All along* See ALONG — *All*

and some, one and all [*Obs.*] "Displeased *all and some*" *Fairfax* — *All hollow*, entirely, completely, as, to beat any one *all hollow* [*Colloq*]

All, *n.* The whole number, quantity, or amount, the entire thing, every thing included or concerned, the aggregate; the whole, the total, totality, as, our *all* is at stake.

And Laban said, *All* that thou seest is mine. *Gen* xxxi. 43

All in all, a phrase which signifies *all* things to a person, or every thing desired

Thou shalt be *all in all*, and I in thee,
Forever. *Milton*

— *At all*, a phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences and signifying *in the least degree* or *to the least extent*, *in the least*, *under any circumstances*, as, he has no ambition *at all*, has he any property *at all*? — *All in the wind* (*Naut*), a phrase denoting that the sails are parallel with the course of the wind, so as to shake *Mar Dict*

☞ *All* is much used in composition to enlarge the meaning, or add force to a word In some instances, it is completely incorporated into words, and its final consonant is dropped, as in *almighty*, *already*, *always*, but, in most instances, it is an adverb prefixed to other words, but separated by a hyphen, as, *all-bountiful*, *all-glorious*, *all-important*, *all-surrounding*, &c Anciently many words were compounded with *all* which are now written separately, as, *aloud*, *alaround*, &c

Al'lah, *n* [Ar., contracted from the article *al*, the, and *ilah*, God, so that it signifies *the true God*, *the only God*, from *alaha*, to adore.] The Arabic name of the Supreme Being

All-a-mort', *a.* See AMORT.

Al'lan tō'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the allantois

Allantoic acid, a supposed acid, formerly thought to exist in the liquor of the allantois of the fetal calf

Al lăn'toin, or **Al'lan toin**, } *n* [Gr *αλλαντοειδής*,
Al lăn'toid, or **Al'lan-toid**, } shaped like an *αλλᾶς*, Galen, *αλλᾶς*, gen *αλλάντος*, forced meat, sausage, gut, and *εἶδος*, shape] (*Anat*) A thin membrane, situated between the chorion and amnion, and forming one of the membranes which invest the fœtus (*Carpenter*

Al'la-trāte, *v. i* [Lat *allatrare*, to bark at, *ad* and *latrare*, to bark] To bark as a dog [*Obs*] *Stubbes*

Al-lāy', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p* ALLAYED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* ALLAYING] [Partly from A S *alecgan*, to lay down, confine, diminish, depress, from prefix *ā* and *lecgan*, to lay, put down, Ger *legen*, partly from Fr *allier*, to ally, to mix, as metals, Lat *alligare*, to bind to something *Allay* and *alloy*, which is of a different origin, have been confounded, when applied to metals See ALLOY]

1 To make quiet or put at rest, to pacify or appease, as, to *allay* popular excitement, to *allay* the tumult of the passions

2 To abate, mitigate, repress, or subdue, as, to *allay* the severity of affliction, to *allay* the bitterness of adversity.

I would *allay* the burning quality of that foul poison *Shak*

3 To reduce the purity of, to debase, to alloy, as, to *allay* metals [*Obs*]

Syn.—To alleviate, check, repress, assuage, appease, abate, subdue, destroy, compose, soothe, calm, quiet See ALLEVIATE

Al-lāy', *v. i.* To diminish in strength; to abate, to subside "When the rage *allays*" *Shak*

Al-lāy', *n* The same as ALLOY

Al lāy'er, *n* One who, or that which, allays

Al-lāy'ment, *n* A state of being allayed rest after disturbance, that which allays, a palliative, abatement, ease

The like *allayment* would I give my grief. *Shak*

Al'le cret, *n* [O.Fr *alecret*, *halecret*, *hallecret*, *halcret*, prob from Ger *halb*, half, and *kraft*, strength] Light armor used both by cavalry and infantry in the sixteenth century, especially by the Swiss It consisted of a breastplate and gussets, often reaching to the middle of the thigh, and sometimes below the knees *Fairholt*.

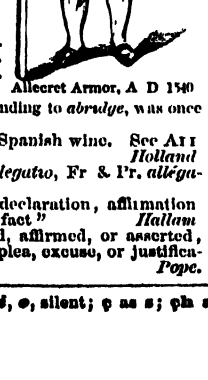

Allecret Armor, A D 1540

Al'lec-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *allectatio*, *allectare*, verb frequentative of *allicere*, to allure, from *ad* and *lacere*, to entice] Enticement, allurement [*Obs*] *Coles*

Al lĕc'tive, *a.* Alluring [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*.

Al-lĕc'tive, *n.* Allurement. [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor*.

Al-lĕdge'. See ALLEGE.

☞ This spelling, corresponding to *abridge*, was once the prevailing one

Al'le-gant, *n* A kind of Spanish wine. See ALICANT [*Obs*] *Holland*

Al'le-gā'tion, *n* [Lat. *allegatio*, Fr & Pr. *allégation*. See *infra*]

1. Positive assertion or declaration, affirmation "Erroneous *allegations* of fact" *Hallam*

2. That which is alleged, affirmed, or asserted, that which is offered as a plea, excuse, or justification. *Pope.*

3. (*Common Law.*) The statement of a party of what he can prove. *Bouvier.*

4 (*Eccl Law*) A formal complaint, or declaration of charges The defendant's statement of circumstances in his defense is called his *defensive allegation*

Al-lĕge' (al lĕj'), *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p* ALLEGED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* ALLEGING] [Lat. *allegare*, *ad* and *legare*, to send, dispatch, Fr *alléguer*, Pr. & Pg *allegar*, Sp *alegar*, It *allegare*]

1 To bring forward with positiveness, to declare, to affirm, to assert, as, to *allege* a fact.

2 To produce, as an argument, plea, or excuse, to cite or quote, as, to *allege* the authority of a judge

Syn — To bring forward, adduce, advance, assign, produce, cite, quote, declare, affirm, assert

Al lĕge'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being alleged or affirmed "The most authentic examples *allegeable* in the case" *South*

Al-lĕge'ment, *n* Allegation [*Obs*]

Al-lĕg'er, *n* One who affirms or declares.

Al lĕgge', *v t.* See ALFGGE

Al-lē'giance (-janse), *n* [Fr *allegeance*, L Lat. *allegantia*, *alligantui*, *allegantiæ*, from Lat *alligare*, to bind to, *ad* and *ligare*, to bind, L Lat. *allegare*, *alligare*, *allegiare*, *allegare*, so that even Lat *lex*, law, could claim its share of influence upon the origin of the word] The tie or obligation, implied or expressed, which a subject owes to his prince or government, the duty of fidelity to a king, government, or state.

Syn. — Loyalty, fealty — ALLEGIANCE, LOYALTY These words agree in expressing the general idea of fidelity and attachment to the "powers that be" *Allegiance* is a principle *Loyalty* is a feeling or sentiment *Allegiance* may exist under any form of government and, in a republic, we generally speak of *allegiance* to the government, to the state, &c In well-conducted monarchies, this sentiment takes the form of *loyalty*, and is a warm-hearted feeling of fidelity and obedience to the sovereign It is personal in its nature, and hence we speak of the *loyalty* of a wife to her husband, not of her *allegiance* In cases where we personify, *loyalty* is more commonly the word used as, *loyalty* to the constitution, *loyalty* to the cause of virtue, *loyalty* to truth and religion, &c

Hear me, recreant, on thine *allegiance* hear me! *Shak*
Abdiel faithful found
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
His *loyalty* he kept *Milton*

Al lē'giant (-jant), *a* [L Lat *allegians*, p pr of *allegiare* See *supra*] Loyal [*Obs*] *Shak*

Al'le gŏr'ic, } *a* [Lat *allegoricus*, Fr *allé-*
Al'le gŏr'ic al, } *gorique*] In the manner of allegory, figurative, describing by resemblances "An *allegoric* tale" *Falconer* "An *allegorical* application" *Pope*

Al'le gŏr'ic-al ly, *adv.* In an allegorical manner, by way of allegory *Warton*

Al'le-gŏr'ic al-ness, *n* The quality of being allegorical

Al'le go rist, *n* [Fr *allegoriste* See *infra*] One who allegorizes, a writer of allegory, as Bunyan or Spenser *Hurd*

Al'le go rize, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* ALLEGORIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* ALLEGORIZING] [Lat *allegorizare*, Fr *allegoriser*]

1 To form or turn into allegory, as, to *allegorize* the history of a people (*Campbell*

2 To understand in an allegorical sense, as, when a passage in a writer may be understood literally or figuratively, he who gives it a figurative sense is said to *allegorize* it

Al'le go rize, *v i* To use allegory *Holland*

Al'le go riz'er, *n* One who allegorizes, or turns things into allegory, an allegorist "Homer's *allegorizers*" *Warburton*

Al'le go ry (50), *n* [Lat *allegoria*, Gr *αλληγορια*, description of one thing under the image of another, *ἄλλος*, other, and *ἀγορεύειν*, to speak in the assembly, harangue, from *ἀγορα*, assembly, Fr *allegorie*, Pr *allegoria*] A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances The principal subject is thus kept out of view, and we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject

☞ The distinction in Scripture between a parable and an allegory is said to be, that a parable is a *supposed* history, and an allegory a figurative application of *real* facts An allegory is called a continued metaphor Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and Spenser's "Faery Queen" are celebrated examples of the allegory

Al'le-go-ry, *v. t.* To write allegorically, to allegorize. [*Obs*]

I am not ignorant that some do *allegory* upon this place *Whitgift.*

Al'le gret'to, *a* [It, dim of *allegro*] (*Mus.*) Quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*

Al-lē'gro, *a* [It *allegro*, merry, gay In this sense it is used in the poem of Milton entitled *L'Allegro*. See ALEGER, *a*] (*Mus.*) Quick, brisk, lively — As a *noun*, an *allegro* movement, a quick, sprightly strain or piece.

Al'le lū'iah, } *n.* [Heb *halelû yâh*, praise (you)
Al'le lū'iah, } Jehovah, from *halal*, Pi, to praise, and *yâh*, an abbrev. form for *yehôwah*, Jehovah, God. See JEHOVAH and HALLELUJAH] Praise Jehovah, — hence, a song or ascription of praise to God.

I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying, *Alleluia* *Rev* xix 1

Al'le-mānde', *n.* [Fr *allemande* stands for danse ou pièce de musique Allemande, from *Allemand*, f. *Allemande*, a and n, German] A German waltz, formerly a German dance in $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$ measure, of a moderate movement.

Al'le-măn'nic, *a.* See ALEMANNIC.

Al-lē'ri-on, *n* [Fr *alerion*, L Lat. *alario*, from Lat *ala*, wing] (*Her*) An eagle without beak or feet, with expanded wings. *Burke.*

Al lē'vi-āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ALLEVIATED, *p pr* & *vb. n* ALLEVIATING] [L Lat *alleriare*, for Lat *allevare*, Pr *alenar*, from Lat. *levis*, light See ALEGGE]

1 To make light or easy to be borne, in a literal sense [*Rare*]

2 To make light, in a figurative sense, hence, to remove in part, to lessen, to mitigate, or make easier to be endured, as, to *alleviate* sorrow, pain, care, punishment, &c

Should no others join capable to *alleviate* the expense *Evelyn*

The calamity of the want of the sense of hearing is much *alleviated* by giving the use of letters and of speech *Bp Horsley*

3 To make less by representation, to lessen in respect to magnitude or criminality, to extenuate, applied to moral conduct [*Rare*] "He *alleviates* his fault by an excuse" *Johnson.*

Syn.—To lessen, diminish, soften, mitigate, assuage, abate relieve, nullify, allay — To ALLEVIATE, MITIGATE, ASSUAGE, ALLAY These words have in common the idea of relief from some painful state, and being all figurative, they differ in their application, according to the image under which this idea is presented *Alleviate* supposes a load which is lightened or taken off as, to *alleviate* one's cares *Mitigate* supposes something fierce which is made mild, as, to *mitigate* one's anguish *Assuage* supposes something violent which is quieted as to *assuage* one's sorrow *Allay* supposes something previously excited, but now brought down as, to *allay* one's suffering To *alleviate* the distresses of life, to *mitigate* the fierceness of passion, to *assuage* angry feeling, to *allay* wounded sensibilities

Al lē'vi-ā'tion, *n* [L Lat *alleviatio*, for Lat. *allevatio* Pr *alleviacio*, *allevacio*]

1 The act of alleviating, lightening, allaying, or extenuating, a lessening or mitigation

2 That which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable *Jip Hall*

I have not wanted such *alleviations* of life as friendship could supply *Johnson*

3 Act of extenuating, extenuation "*Alleviations* of faults" *South*

Al lē'vi-a-tive, *n* [Pr *alleviatiu*] That which alleviates or mitigates [*Obs*] *Corah's Doom*, 1672.

Al'ley (Al'lĭ), *n*, *pl* ALLEYS [Fr *allée*, from *aller*, to go]

1 A walk in a garden "Yonder *alleys* green" *Milton*

2 A narrow passage or way in a city, as distinct from a public street *Gay.*

Al'ley, *n* [A contraction of *alabaster*, of which it was originally made] A choice taw or large marble *Dickens*

All-fōurs', *n pl* [From *all* and *four*] A game at cards, which derives its name from the four chances of which it consists, for each of which a point is scored, they are *High*, or the ace of trumps, or next best trump out, *Low*, the deuce of trumps, or next lowest out, *Jack*, or the knave of trumps, *Game*, the majority of pips collected from the tricks taken by the respective players The player who has all these is said to have *all-fours* *Hoyle*

To go *on all fours* (*Lat*) to move on four legs, or on two legs and two arms or hands Hence, to go *on all fours* (*Fig*), to be exactly similar in the minutest points

This example is *on all fours* with the other No simile can go *on all fours* *Macaulay*

All-hāil', *interj* [See HAIL an exclamation] All health, — a phrase of salutation, expressing a wish of perfect health, or safety to the person addressed

All-hāl'lōw, } *n* All Saints day, the first of No
All-hāl'lōws, } vember, a feast dedicated to all the saints in general [*Colloquial*]

All-hāl'lōw-tide, *n* [A S *tid*, time] The time near All Saints, or November first

Al'li ā'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a* [Lat *allium*, *alium*, garlic] Pertaining to *allium*, or garlic, having the smell or properties of garlic *Barton.*

Al lī'ance, *n* [Fr *alliance*, from *allier*, to unite, Lat *alligare*, to bind to something, *ad* and *ligare*, to bind, Pr *aliansa*, Sp *alianza*, It. *alleanza*]

1 The state of being allied, a union or connection of interests between families, states, parties, &c, especially between families by marriage and states by compact, treaty, or league, as, matrimonial *alliances*, an *alliance* between church and state an *alliance* between France and England

2 The compact or treaty which is the instrument of allying or confederating. *Hallam.*

Adrastus soon, with gods averse, shall join
In dire *alliance* with the Theban line *Pope*

3 The persons or parties allied.

I would not boast the greatness of my father,
But point out new *alliances* to Cato *Addison*

Syn.—Connection, affinity, union, confederacy, league, coalition

Al-lī'ant, *n* [Fr *alliant*, p pr of *allier*. See *supra*] An ally, a confederate. [*Obs*] *Wotton*

Al lī'cien cy (lish'en-sy), *n* [From Lat *allicuns*, p. pr. of *allicere*, to allure, *ad* and *lacere*, to entice] The power of attracting any thing, attraction [*Rare*] "The magnetical *alliciency* of the earth" *Browne*

Al-lī'cient (lish'ent), *n* [Lat *allicions* See *supra*] That which attracts [*Obs*] *Robinson.*

Al'li-gant, *n.* A kind of Spanish wine See ALICANT

Al'li gāte, *v t.* [Lat *alligare*, to bind to, *ad* and *ligare*, to bind See ALLIANCE and ALLEGIANCE] To tie together, to unite by some tie. "Instincts *alligated* to their nature" *Hale*

Al'li gā'tion, *n* [Lat *alligatio*]

1 The act of tying together, or the state of being tied [*Rare*]

2 (*Arith*) A rule relating to the solution of questions concerning the compounding or mixing together of different ingredients, or ingredients of different qualities or values. *Davies & Peck*

☞ The rule is named from the method of connecting together the terms by certain ligature-like signs *Alligation* is of two kinds, *medial* and *alternate*, *medial*, teaching the method of finding the gricon quality of a mixture of several simple ingredients whose prices and qualities are known, *alternate*, teaching the amount of each of several simple ingredients whose prices or qualities are known, for a mixture of given price or quality

Al'li gā'tor, *n* [Fr. *alligator*, It. *alligatore*, corrupted from the Sp *el lagarto*, Pg *o lagarto*, the lizard, Sp *el lagarto de Indias*, the cayman or American crocodile, from Lat *lacertus*, equiv to *lacerta*, lizard] (*Zool*) A large carnivorous amphibious reptile of the Saurian family, peculiar to America.

Crocodilus lucius

☞ "The name was first given to this animal by the English colonists of the southern portion of what are now the United States, but has been gradually extended to all the varieties of the family called caymans, crocodiles, jacarés, &c by the Spaniards Portuguese and Indians of the southern continent The *alligator* was formerly believed to be identical with the crocodile of the old world, but there have subsequently been found to exist distinctions which are, however, merely specific, and not generic, differences" *New Am Cyc*

Al'li-gā'tor-ăp'ple, *n* (*Bot*) The fruit of the *Annona palustris*, a West Indian tree It is said to be narcotic in its properties *Loudon*

Al'li-gā'tor-pĕ'ar, *n* (*Bot*) A fruit obtained from a West Indian tree, the *Laurus Persea* of Linn It resembles a pear in shape, and is from one to two pounds in weight It contains within its rind a yellow pulp of a delicate taste which, when the fruit is perfectly ripe, constitutes agreeable food *Loudon*

Al lig'a tūre (53), *n* [Lat *alligatura* See ALLIGATE] See LIGATURE, which is the word in use

Al'li-ga-zăn', *n* A kind of rosewood *Simmonds*

Al lign'ment (lin'), *n* See ALIGNMENT

Al lī'gion (al llzh'un), *n* [Lat *allisio*, from *allidere*, to strike or dash against, *ad* and *lædere*, to dash against, to hurt by striking] The act of striking or dashing "Islands severed from it [the continent] by the boisterous *allision* of the sea" *Woodward*

Al-lit'er ā'tion, *n* [Fr *alliteration*, from Lat *ad* and *litera*, letter] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals "Apt *alliteration's* artful aid" *Churchill*

Al lit'er ā'tive, *a* Pertaining to, or consisting in, alliteration. "*Alliterative* versification" *Warton*

Al lit'er ā'tor, *n.* One who makes use of alliteration *Connoisseur*

All'-lōves, *n* Every conceivable love or sake,—used in adjuration. [*Obs*] "Speak, of *all loves*" *Shak*

All'ness, *n* Totality, entirety, hence, complete ness of attributes. [*Rare*]

The *allness* of God, including his absolute spirituality, supremacy, and eternity *R Turnbull*

Al'lo cāte, *v t* [Lat. *allocare*] To distribute or assign [*Rare*] *Burke*

Al'lo cā'tion, *n* [Fr *allocation*, L Lat. *allocatio*, from *allocare* Lat *ad* and *locare*, to place, *locatio*, a placing, from *locus*, place] The act of putting one thing to another hence, the admission of an article of account, or an allowance made upon an account,—a term used in the English exchequer. See ALLOW

Al'lo cā'tur, *n* [L Lat, it is allowed, from *allocare*, to allow] (*Law*) The allowance of a thing or proceeding, by a court, judge, or judicial officer. *Bouvier. Burrill.*

Al'lo-cū'tion, *n.* [Lat. *allocutio*, from *alloqui*, to speak to, *ad* and *loqui*, to speak, Fr. *allocution.*]

1 The act or manner of speaking to, or of addressing in words.

2 An address, a formal address, as of a general to his troops, or of the pope to his clergy *Addison*

Al lō'di-al, *a* [Fr *allodial*, L Lat *allodialis*] (*Law*) Pertaining to allodium, freehold, free of rent or service, held independent of a lord paramount,—opposed to *feudal* *Blackstone.*

Al-lō'di-al-ly, *adv* In an allodial manner.

Al lō'di an, *a* Same as ALLODIAL.

Al-lō'di ŭm, *n* [L Lat *allodium*, *alodium*, *alo dis*, *alaudis*, It. *allodio*, Sp *alodio*, Pr *alodi*, *aloe*, *alo*, Fr *alleu*. It is composed of O Ger *al*, *all*, all, and *ôd*, *ôt*, A-S *ead*, possession, property, and means, therefore, all property, or whole estate The root of this word appears also in Ger *klenod*, jewel, prop a small possession or property] (*Law*) Free hold estate, land which is the absolute property of the owner, real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior It is thus opposed to *feud* *Blackstone Bouvier*

Al-lŏnge' (lŭnj'), *n.* [Fr *allonge*, *alonge*, from *al longer*, to lengthen, stretch out, strike, Fr *long*, Lat *longus*, long]

1 A pass with a sword or rapier, a thrust made by stepping forward and extending the arm,—a term used in fencing, often contracted into *lunge*

2 A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand *Johnson*

3 A paper attached to a bill of exchange for receiving indorsements too numerous to be written on the bill itself *Ogilvie*

Al lŏnge' (lŭnj'), *v t* [Fr *allonger*] To thrust with a sword, to lunge *Smart*

Al lōō', *v t* or *i* To incite dogs by a call, to hallo "*Alloo* thy furious mastiff" *Phillips*

Al'lo păth'ic, *a* Pertaining to allopathy, or the ordinary mode of medical practice

Al'lo păth'ic al ly, *adv.* In a manner conformable to allopathy

Al lŏp'a thist, *n* One who practices medicine according to the principles and rules of allopathy

Al lŏp'a thy, *n.* [Gr ἄλλος, other, and πάθος, suffering, from πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer] The employment of medicines in order to produce effects different from those resulting from disease,—a term invented by Hahnemann to designate the ordinary practice, as opposed to homœopathy

Al'lo phāne, *n* [Gr ἀλλοφανης, appearing other wise, from ἄλλος, other, and *φαινειν*, to appear] A mineral, of a pale blue color, and sometimes greenish, brownish, or colorless, occurring massive or in thin reniform incrustations It loses its color before the blow pipe, whence its name It consists chiefly of silica, alumina, and water *Dana*

Al'lo-quy, *n* [Lat *alloquium*, from *alloqui*, to speak to, *ad* and *loqui*, to speak Cf ALLOCUTION] A speaking to another, an address [*Obs*]

Al lŏt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ALLOTTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ALLOTTING] [O Fr *allotir*, *alloter*, to divide, allot, *lotir*, to share, Pr *lotar*, to fix the number or sort, tax, appraise, from Fr *lot*, share, Pg *lote*, sort, number, It *lotto*, lottery, lot, Fr *loterie*, lottery, Goth *hlauts*, Icel *hlautr*, O H Ger *hlôz*, A S *hlot*, *hlet*, O S *hlot*, Ger *loos*, share, lot]

1 To divide or distribute, as by lot

2 To distribute, or parcel out in parts or portions, or to distribute to each individual concerned, hence, to grant, as a portion, to give, assign, or appoint in general, as, let every man be contented with that which Providence *allots* to him

Al-lŏt'ment, *n* 1 The act of allotting

2 That which is allotted, a share, part, or portion granted or distributed, that which is assigned by lot, or by the act of God. "The *allotments* of God and nature" *L'Estrange*

☞ *Allotment system* (*Ing*), a system of assigning small portions of land (from the eighth of an acre to four or five acres), to be cultivated by day laborers after their ordinary day's work *Brande*

Al'lo-trŏp'ic, *a.* Pertaining to allotropism

Allotropic state, the several conditions which occur in in a case of allotropism

Al lŏt'ro pism, } *n.* [Gr ἄλλος, other, and τροπος,
Al lŏt'ro py, } direction, way, τρεπειν, to turn] (*Chem*) The property of existing in two or more conditions which are distinct in their physical or chemical relations Thus, carbon occurs crystallized in octahedrons and other related forms, in a state of extreme hardness, in the diamond, it occurs in hexagonal forms, and of little hardness, in black lead, and again occurs in a third form, with entire softness, in lampblack and charcoal. In some cases, one of these is peculiarly an active state, and the other a passive one Thus ozone is an active state of oxygen, and is distinct from ordinary oxygen, which is the element in its passive state *Dana.*

Al-lŏt'tee, *n.* One to whom any thing is allotted, or divided out, as in the case of newly created shares in a joint stock company, &c *Simmonds.*

Al-lŏt'ter y, *n* Allotment [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Al-low' (39), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p* ALLOWED; *p pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOWING] [Fr *allouer*, Pr. *alogar*, It. *allogare*, L Lat. *allocare*, Lat *ad* and *locare*, to place. See ALLOCATION.]

1. To grant, give, admit, afford, or yield; as, to *allow* a servant his liberty, to *allow* a free passage. "He was *allowed* about three hundred pounds a year" *Macaulay.*

2 To own or acknowledge, as, to *allow* a right, to *allow* a claim, to *allow* the truth of a proposition *Goldsmith.*

3 To confirm or establish. [*Obs.*] "Thou shalt be *allowed* with absolute authority" *Shak.*

4 To approve, justify, or sanction. [*Obs.*]

Ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers *Luke xi. 48.*

We commend his pains, condemn his pride, *allow* his life,
approve his learning *Fuller*

5. To like, to be suited or pleased with. [*Obs*]

How *allow* you the model of these clothes? *Massinger*

6 To abate or deduct, as, to *allow* a sum for tare or leakage

7 To grant license to, to permit, as, to *allow* a son to be absent

Syn.—To permit, suffer See PERMIT

Al low', *v t* To admit, concede, or make abatement "*Allowing* still for the different ways of making it" *Addison.*

Al low'a-ble, *a* [Fr *allouable*] Proper to be, or capable of being, allowed or permitted as lawful, or admitted as true and proper, not forbidden, not unlawful or improper, as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends. *Boyle*

Al low'a ble ness, *n* The quality of being allowable, lawfulness, exemption from prohibition or impropriety *South.*

Al low'a-bly, *adv* In an allowable manner.

Al low'ance, *n* [Fr *allowance*]

1 The act of allowing, granting, or admitting, admission, acknowledgment

2 Permission or license, approbation, usually slight approbation

Without the king's will or the state's *allowance* *Shak*

3 Freedom from restraint, indulgence. *Locke*

4 That which is allowed, a portion appointed, a stated quantity, as of food or drink, hence (*Naut*), a limited quantity of meat and drink, when provisions fall short

5 Abatement, deduction, as, to make *allowance* for the inexperience of youth

6 Established character, reputation. [*Obs*] "A pilot of approved *allowance*" *Shak*

7 (*Com*) A customary deduction from the gross weight of goods, different in different countries, such as *tare* and *tret*

Al low'ance, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ALLOWANCED, *p pr* & *vb n* ALLOWANCING] To put upon allowance, to restrain or limit to a certain quantity of provisions or drink, as, distress compelled the captain of the ship to *allowance* his crew

Al low'er, *n* One who allows, permits, grants, or authorizes

Al loy', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ALLOYED, *p pr* & *vb n* ALLOYING] [Fr *aloi*, *loi*, good allay, the goodness of metal that is to be coined into money, a fixed standard of gold and silver, Sp *ley*, It *lega* v Fr *aloyer*, Sp *alear*, It *allegare*, from Lat *lex*, law, *ad legem*, according to law This word has been confounded with *allay*, q v, and the signification of the latter attributed to it]

1 To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable substance, as, to *alloy* gold with silver, or silver with copper

2 To abate, impair, or corrupt, as, to *alloy* pleasure with misfortunes

Al loy', *n* [See *supra*] 1 Any compound of two or more metals, as of copper and zinc to form brass When mercury is one of the metals, the compound is called an *amalgam*

2 A baser metal mixed with a finer.

Fine silver is silver without the mixture of any baser metal
Alloy is baser metal mixed with it *Locke*

3 Evil mixed with good, as, no happiness is without *alloy*. *Attterbury.*

Al loy'age, *n.* [See *supra*] 1 The act of alloying metals, or the mixture of a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity, the act of mixing metals.

2 A mixture of different metals, alloy

All-sāints'-dāy, *n* The first day of November, called, also, *All hallows*, a feast in honor of all the saints

All-sōuls'-dāy, *n* The second day of November, a feast or solemnity held by the Roman Catholic church, to supplicate for the souls of the faithful dead

All'spīce, *n* The berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies, a spice of a mildly pungent taste, and agreeably aromatic. It has been supposed to combine the flavor of cinnamon, nutmegs, and cloves, and hence the name *Encye of Dom Econ.*

Al-lūde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ALLUDED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* ALLUDING] [Lat *alludere*, to play with, to allude, from *ad* and *ludere*, to play, It *alludere*, Sp & Pg *aludir*] To refer to something not directly mentioned, to have reference, to hint by remote suggestions, as, the story *alludes* to a recent transaction.

These speeches do seem to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Burket.*

Syn.—To refer, hint, suggest, intimate, glance at See REFER

Al'lu-mette', *n.* [Fr., from *allumer*, to light.] A match for lighting lamps, &c. *Bescherelle.*

Al-lū'mi-nor, *n* [Fr. *enluminеur*, Lat *illuminator*, from *illuminare*, to illuminate, Pr *alumenar*, Lat *luminare*, to light, *lumen*, light. See LIMNER.] One who colors or paints upon paper or parchment, giving light and ornament to letters and figures, a limner [*Obs.*] *Cowell*

Al lūre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLURED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLURING.] [From *ad* and *lure*, q. v.] To attempt to draw to, to tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent, to invite by something flattering or acceptable, to decoy or entice. "With promised joys *allured* them on." *Falconer.*

Syn.—To attract, entice, tempt, decoy, seduce — TO ALLURE, ENTICE, DECOY, SEDUCE. These words agree in the idea of acting upon the mind by some strong controlling influence, and differ according to the image under which this is presented. They are all used in a bad sense, except *allure*, which has sometimes (though rarely) a good one. We are *allured* by the prospect or offer (usually deceptive) of some future good. We are commonly *enticed* into evil by appeals to our passions. We are *decoyed* into danger by false appearances or representations. We are *seduced* when drawn aside from the path of rectitude. What *allures* draws by gentle means, what *entices* leads us by promises and persuasions, what *decoys* betrays us, as it were, into a snare or net, what *seduces* deceives us by artful appeals to the passions.

Al-lūre', *n.* Something set up to entice, allurement, lure [*Obs.*] *Hayward*

Al lūre'ment, *n* That which allures, any real or apparent good held forth, or operating, as a motive to action, temptation, enticement, as, the *allurements* of pleasure, or of honor. "*Allurements* of eloquence." *Hume*

Though Adam by his wife's *allurement* fell *Milton*

Al-lūr'er, *n* One who, or that which, allures.

Al-lūr'ing-ly, *adv* In an alluring manner.

Al lūr'ing ness, *n* The quality of alluring [*Rare.*]

Al lū'sion (al lū'zhun), *n* [Fr. *allusion*, Lat. *allusio*. See ALLUDE.] A reference to something supposed to be known, but not explicitly mentioned, a hint, as, a classical *allusion*. "*Allusions* to customs lost to us." *Locke*

Al lū'sive, *a* Having reference to something not fully expressed *South*

Al lū'sive-ly, *adv* By way of allusion, by implication, suggestion, or insinuation *Hammond*

Al-lū'sive ness, *n* The quality of being allusive [*Rare.*] *More*

Al-lū'so ry, *a* Allusive [*Rare.*] *Heath*

Al lū'vi-al, *a* [See ALLUVION.]

1 Pertaining to, contained in, or composed of, alluvium, of river origin or formation, relating to the deposits of sand, clay, or gravel, made by river action

2 Washed ashore or down a stream, of fresh-water origin, whether on the borders of rivers or lakes, though sometimes extended to marine action along the borders of the sea, or to that resulting from the sweep of waves over the land *Dana.*

Al lū'vi on, *n* [Lat. *alluvio*, from *alluere*, to wash against, from *ad* and *luere*, equiv. to *lavare*, to wash, Fr. *alluvion*, Pr. *alluvio*. Cf. LAVE, *v. t.*]

1 Same as ALLUVIUM

The golden *alluvions* are there [in California and Australia] spread over a far wider space they are found not only on the banks of rivers, and in their beds, but are scattered over the surface of vast plains *R. Cobden*

2 (*Law.*) The gradual increase of earth on a shore, or bank of a river, by the force of water, as by a current or by waves. The owner of the land thus augmented has a right to the alluvial earth. See ACCRETION. *Bouvier.*

Al lū'vi-ŏns, *a* [Lat. *alluvies*, *n.*, added by the wash of water. See *supra*.] The same as ALLUVIAL [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Al lū'vi-ŭm, *n.*, *pl.* ALLUVIA. [Lat. *alluvium*, *n.*, from *alluvius*. See *supra*.] (*Geol.*) Deposits of earth, sand, gravel, and other transported matter, made by rivers, floods, or other causes, upon land not permanently submerged beneath the waters of lakes or seas *Lyell*

In this *alluvium* was found the entire skeleton of a whale. *Buckland*

Al ly', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLYING.] [Fr. *allier*, to join, unite, Pr. & Sp. *aliar*, It. *allegare*, from Lat. *alligare*, *ad* and *ligare*, to bind.]

1 To unite, or form a connection between, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league, or confederacy, as, *allied* powers.

2 To connect or form a relation between by similitude, resemblance, or friendship

Wants, frailties, passions, closer still *ally*
The common interest or endear the tie *Pope*

Al ly' (115), *n.*, *pl.* ALLIES. [Fr. *allié*, p. p. of *allier*. See *supra*.]

1. A prince or state united to another by treaty or league, a confederate. "The English soldiers and their French *allies*." *Macaulay*

2 One related to another by any tie.

You must talk much of your kindred and *allies* [i. e., acquaintance.] *B. Jonson*

Al'ma cān'tar. See ALMUCANTAR.

Al'ma-die, *n.* [Fr. *almadie*, Sp. & Pg. *almadia*, from Ar. *al-ma'diyat*, a raft, float.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A bark canoe used by the Africans. (*b*) A long boat used at Calicut, in India, eighty feet long, and six or seven broad, — called also *cathurs*. *Encyc. Brit.*

Al'ma ġest, *n* [From Gr. μεγιστος, greatest, largest, superl. of μεγας, great, large, and the Ar. article *al*, the, so called by the Arabs, because this book of Ptolemy was considered as the greatest or largest on that subject (μεγαλη συνταξις), Fr. *almageste*, L. Lat. *almagesta*.] A collection of problems drawn up by Ptolemy, containing a complete exposition of the state of geometry and astronomy as they existed in his time *Whewell*

Al mā'grā, *n* [Sp. *almagra*, *almagre*, Pg. *almagre*, from Ar. *almaghrat*, red clay or earth, a dark, reddish color.] A fine, deep red ocher, somewhat purplish, used in India for painting the face or person. It is the *sil atticum* of the ancients. Under the name of *Indian red* it is used for polishing glass and silver *Dana*

Al'mah Mā'ter [Lat., fostering mother.] A college or seminary where one is educated.

Al'man, } *n* [Fr. *Allemand*, from Lat. *Allemanni*,
Al'māin, } an ancient German tribe.] An inhabitant of Germany [*Obs.*] *Holland. Shak.*

Al'ma-nāc, *n* [Fr. *almanach*, It. *almanacco*, Sp. *almanaque*, Ar. *manakh* (Pedro de Alcala), Ar. *manaka*, to give as a present, Heb. *manah*, to allot, assign, count, Ar. *manay*, to define, determine, *mana*, measure, time, fate, *manayat*, pl. *manayat*, any thing definite in time and manner, fate. The origin of this word was certainly with the Arabs, in Spain, as appears from the form *menakh*, mentioned by Pedro de Alcala.] A book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added, such as the times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches, stated terms of courts, &c *Whewell*

Al'man dine, *n* [Fr. *almandine*, It. *almandina*, Sp. *almandina*, *alabandina*, L. Lat. *almandina*, *alamandina*, *alavandina*, Lat. *alabandina*, a precious stone, named after *Alabanda*, a town in Caria, where it was first and chiefly found.] (*Min.*) The red variety of garnet, translucent or transparent, occurring crystallized in the rhombic dodecahedron *Dana*

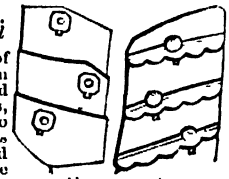

Almayne-rivets

Al'man-rīv'ets, } *n.*
Al'māin-rīv'ets, } *pl.*
Al'māyne-rīv'ets, } [See *supra*.] A sort of light armor derived from Germany, characterized by overlapping plates, which were arranged to slide on rivets by means of which flexibility and ease of movement were promoted *Stow*

Al'me, *n* [Ar. *'alimeh*, f. of *'alim*, learned, from
Al'meh, } *'alima*, to know.] An Egyptian girl trained in singing and dancing. "The *almehs* lift their arms in dance." *Bayard Taylor*

Al mūd'na, *n* [Ar. *mudd*, *mena*, a measure, a weight of two pounds. See ALMANAC.] A weight of two pounds, formerly used in India *Simmonds*

Al'messe *n* [A. S. *almes*, *almesse*. See ALMS.] Alms [*Obs.*] *R. of Gloucester*

Al might'i ly (mīt'), *adv.* With almighty power *H. Taylor*

Al might'i ness, *n* Omnipotence, infinite or boundless power, unlimited might. "The force of his *almightiness*." *Bp. Taylor*

Al might'y (mīt'-), *a.* [From *all* and *mighty*. See MIGHT.]

1 Possessing all power, omnipotent. "I am the *Almighty* God." *Gen. xvii. 1*

2. Great, extreme [*Vulgar.*]

Poor Arcite can not live, and can not die, — so that he is in an *almighty* fix *De Quincey*

Al might'y, *n* The omnipotent God

Alm'ner (am'), *n* [See ALMONER.] An almoner [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Al'mond (ä'mund), *n* [Fr. *amande*, Pr. *amandola*, Pg. *amendoa*, Sp. *almendra*, It. *amandola*, *mandola*, *amandorla*, *mandorla*, Ger. *mandel*, D. *amandel*, L. Lat. *amandola*, corrupted from Lat. *amygdala*, Gr. αμυγδαλη.]

1 The fruit of the almond tree. There are two kinds, the sweet and the bitter, being the product of two species of *Amygdalus* (*A. communis* and *A. amara*), found in the south of Europe *London*

2 (*Anat.*) One of the tonsils, two glands near the base of the throat *Dunglison*

Al'mond-fūr'nace *n* [Prob. a corruption of *Alman furnace*, i. e., German furnace. See ALMAN.] A kind of furnace used in the refining process, to separate the metal from cinders and other foreign matter. *Chambers*

Al'mond-tree, *n* (*Bot.*) The tree bearing the almond, being of the genus *Amygdalus*, and much resembling the peach. *London*

Al'mond-wil'lŏw, *n* (*Bot.*) A willow which has leaves that are of a light green on both sides, *Salix amygdalina* *Sheuston*

Al'mon er, *n.* [O. Fr. *almosnier*, *aumosnier*, N. Fr. *aumônier*, Pr. *almosnier*, *almornier*, *almoynier*, *almonier*, L. Lat. *almonarius*, *eleemosynarius*. See ALMS.]

1 An officer in religious houses to whom belonged the distribution of the alms of the house [*Obs.*]

2 One who distributes alms in behalf of another as, the *almoner* of a prince

Al'mon ry, *n* [Fr. *almonaria*, Fr. *aumônerie*, L. Lat. *almonaria*, *almonarium*, *eleemosynaria*, *eleemosynarium*. Corrupted into *ambry*, *aumbry*, or *awmery*. See ALMS.]

1 The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed, or stored for distribution *Wharton*

2 A closet or cupboard to keep choice articles in

Al'mo ry, *n* Same as ALMONRY [*Obs.*] *Fuller*

Al'mōst, *adv* [From *all* and *most*. The Saxon order of writing was thus "*all most* who were present." Sax. Chron. p. 225. We now use a duplication, *almost all* who were present.] Nearly, well nigh, for the greatest part

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian *Acts xxvi. 28.*

Alm'ry (am'ry), *n* See ALMONRY

Alms (amz), *n. pl* [A. S. *almes*, *ælmes*, *ælmesse*, O. Eng. *almesse*, O. Fr. *almosne*, *aumosne*, *almoigne*, *almoignes*, N. Fr. *aumône*, Pr. *almosna*, Ger. *almosen*, from Lat. *eleemosyna*, Gr. ελεημοσυνη, pity, mercy, charity, alms, ελεειν, to have pity or mercy.] Any thing given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing, charity

Cornelius gave much *alms* to the people *Acts x. 2*

Tenure by free alms or frank-almoign, in England, is that by which the possessor is bound to pray for the soul of the donor, whether dead or alive *Blackstone*

☞ This word is singular in its form (*almesse*) and was formerly so used as, "to ask an *alms*." It is now commonly used as a plural noun

Alms'-deed, *n.* An act of charity, a charitable deed *Acts ix. 36*

Alms'-drink, *n* That liquor of another's share which one's companion drinks to excuse him [*Obs. and rare.*] *Shak.*

Alms'-fōlk (amz'fōk), *n* Persons supported by alms [*Obs.*]

Alms'house, *n* A house appropriated for the use of the poor, a poorhouse

Alms'-măn *n* 1 A man who lives by alms *Shak.*

2 A charitable person [*Rare.*] *Hallywell*

Al'mu ĝăn'tar, *n* [Ar. *al muqantarat* solar quadrant, clock, *muqantarat*, circles parallel to the horizon, from *qantara*, to bend, Fr. *almucantarat*, *almucantarat*, Sp. *almucantarat* and *almicanto radas*.] (*Astron.*) A small circle of the sphere parallel to the horizon, a circle or parallel of altitude. Two stars which have the same *almucantar* have the same altitude [*Obs.*]

Almucantar staff an ancient instrument having an arc of fifteen degrees, formerly used to take observations of the sun's amplitude at the time of its rising or setting, to find the variation of the compass *Hutton*

Al'mūce, } *n* [O. Fr. *almuce*, *aumuce*, Pr. *almussa*,
Au'mūce, } Sp. *almucio*, Pg. *murça*, L. Lat. *almucium*, *almucia*, *aumucia*, from Ger. *mutze*, D. *mutse*, cap.] A furred tippet worn by the clergy in the middle ages *Fairholt*

Al-mūde', *n* [Pg. *almude*, Sp. *almud*, a measure of grain or dry fruit. Ar. *al mudd*, a dry measure. Heb. *mad*, a measure from Ar. *madda* to extend by stretching.] A variable measure for liquids and grain in Spain and Portugal, ranging for liquids from three gallons and a half to five and a half, English measure and for grain from three pints and a half to eleven pints *Simmonds*

Al'mug, *n* [Heb. *almugim*, *algûmmim*, Ar. *el bea*
Al'gum } *gum* Brazil wood.] (*Script.*) A tree or wood about which the learned are not agreed

☞ Most writers at the present day follow Celsius who takes it to be the red sandal-wood of China and the Indian archipelago. *Ha. South*

Al'na gar, } *n* [See *supra*.] A measure by the
Al'na ger, } ell, formerly a sworn officer in England, whose duty was to inspect and measure woolen cloth, and fix upon it a seal

☞ This office was abolished by statute 11 and 12 Will. III.

Al'nage (45) *n* [O. Fr. *elnage*, *eulnage*. N. Fr. *aunage*, from O. Fr. *alne*, N. Fr. *aune*, L. Lat. *alna*, Goth. *alcina*, O. H. Ger. *elina*, from Lat. *ulna*, elbow, ell, Gr. ωλενη, elbow, armful. See ELL and ELBOW.] A measuring by the ell *Blount.*

Al'night, *n* A cake of wax with the wick in the midst to burn all night [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Al'ŏe (al'o), *n. pl.* ALOES. [Lat. *aloe*, Gr. αλοη, Heb. *ahâlim*, pl. of *ahal*, Ar. *alloe*, O. Fr. *aloe*, It., Sp., & Pg. *aloe*, O. Sp. *aloes*, Pr. *aloa*, *aloe*, *aloes*, *aloen*. See ACTALOCHUM.]

1 (*Bot.*) A genus of succulent plants, some classed as trees, others as shrubs, but the greater number having the habit and appearance of evergreen herbaceous plants, from some of which are prepared articles for medicine and the arts. It is a native of warm countries *London*

2 *pl* (*Med.*) The inspissated juice of several species of aloe, used as a purgative

American or *Century aloe*, the agave. See AGAVE.

Al'ŏes-wood, *n.* See AGALLOCHUM.

Ăl'o-ĕt'ic, Ăl'o-ĕt'ic-al, } *a.* [N. Lat. *aloëticus*, Fr. *aloétique*] 1 Pertaining to, or obtained from, the aloe or aloes.

2. Consisting chiefly of aloes, having aloes as a principal ingredient, as, an *aloetic* preparation

Ăl'o ĕt'ic, *n* A medicine containing aloes

A-lŏft' (21), *adv* [Prefix *a* and *loft*]

1 On high, in the air, high above the ground "He steers his flight *aloft*" *Milton*

2 (*Naut*) In the top, at the mast head, or on the higher yards or rigging, above the deck

A lŏft', *prep* On the top or surface of [*Obs*]

Fresh waters run *aloft* the sea. *Holland*

A-lō'gĭ-an, *n* [L Lat *Alogiani*, *Alogi*, and *Alogi*, Fr. *Alogiens*, *Aloges*, from Gr ἄλογος, *a* priv and λόγος, word, speech, reason] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of ancient heretics, who denied Jesus Christ to be the *Logos*, and consequently rejected the Gospel of St John *Buck*

Ăl'o gŏt'ro-phy, *n* [Fr *alogotrophie*, from Gr ἄλογος, unreasonable, and τροφή, nourishment, τρέφειν, to nourish] (*Med*) A disproportionate nutrition of the parts of the body, especially in the case of rickety individuals *Dunglison*

Ăl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *alogie*, Lat *alogia*, Gr ἀλογία, from ἄλογος, unreasonable, *a* priv and λόγος, word, reason] Unreasonableness, absurdity [*Obs*] *Browne*

Ăl'o măn'cy, *n* [Fr *alomancie*, *halomancie*, from Gr ἅλς, salt, and μαντεία, divination] Divination by means of salt *Mozin*

A-lōne', *a* [From *all* and *one*, Ger *allein*, D *alleen*, Sw *allena*, Dan *allene*]

1 Apart from, or exclusive of, others, single, solitary, — applied to a person or thing

Alone, alone, all, all *alone*,
Alone on a wide, wide sea *Coleridge*

It is not good that man should be *alone* *Gen* ii 18

2 Sole, only [*Rare*]

God, by whose *alone* power and conversation we all live, and move and have our being *Bentley*

3. Singular, rare, excellent [*Obs*]

Here's sport *alone*
For him, in faith *Marston*

This adjective properly follows its noun

To let alone, to suffer to rest, to forbear molesting or meddling with, to suffer to remain in its present state

A lōne', *adv* Separately, by itself

A lōne'ly, *adv* Only, merely, singly [*Obs*]

This said spirit was not given *alonely* unto him, but unto all his heirs and posterity *Latimer*

A-lōne'ly, *a* Exclusive [*Obs*]

The *alonely* rule of the land rested in the queen and Sir Roger [Mortimer] *Fabyan*

A lōne'ness, *n* A state of being alone, or without company [*Obs*] *Montague*

A lŏng' (21), *adv* [A-S *andlang*, *ondlong*, O Eng *endelong*, *endelonge*, Ger *entlang*, from the A S prefix *and*, *ond*, against, toward, Goth *and*, *anda*, O H Ger *ant*, *ent*, *int*, Ger *ent*, *ant*, Gr *αντι*, Skr *ati* and *lang*, *long*, a, long]

1 By the length, in a line with the length, lengthwise

Some laid *along*, on spokes of wheels are hung *Dryden*

2 In a line, or with a progressive motion, onward, forward

He struck with his o'ertaking wings,
And chased us south *along* *Coleridge*

3 In company, together "He shall to England *along* with you" *Shak*

Along of, denotes owing to, or on account of, as in Shakspeare, when the mayor was willing to have the troops come in, "so were not *long* of him," i e, not owing to his leave So too in the London Punch, This increase of price is all *along* of the foreigners *All along*, the whole way, distance, or length, — prostrate — *Along-side* (*Naut*) side by side — *Along shore*, by the shore or coast, lengthwise and near the shore *Totten*

A lŏng' (21), *prep* By the length of, as distinguished from *across* "The line went *along* the high way" 1 *Sam* vi 36 "*Along* the lowlands" *Dryden*

A lŏngst', *prep* [O Eng *alongest*, with the term of a superl, as in *amongst* See ALONG] Along, through or by the length of [*Obs*] *Knolles*

A lōof', *n* See ALEWIFE

A lōof' (28), *adv* [Either for *all off*, that is, *quite off*, or of the same origin with *aloft*, q v] At or from a distance, but within view, or at a small distance, apart. "Our palace stood *aloof* from streets" *Dryden*

Love kept *aloof*, albeit not far remote *Byron*

To take the Bible as from the hand of God, and then to look at it *aloof* and with caution, is the worst of all implicities *J Taylor*

A lōof', *prep* At or to a distance from, away from

Rivetus would fain work himself *aloof* these rocks and quicksands *Milton*

A lōof'ness, *n* The keeping at a distance. *Coleridge*

Ăl'o pē'cy, *n* [Lat *alopecia*, Gr. ἀλωπεκία, from ἀλώπηξ, fox, because this disease is common among foxes, Fr *alopecie*] (*Med*) A disease, called also the *fox evil* or *scurf*, causing a falling off of the hair from any part of the body

A-loud', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *loud*] With a loud voice, or great noise, loudly

Cry *aloud*, spare not, lift up thy voice *Isa* lviii 1

A-lōw', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *low*] In a low place, or a lower part "Aloft, and then *alow*" *Dryden.*

Ălp, *n.* [Of Celtic origin; Serv Virg. Æ. 10, 1: "Omnes altitudines montium a Gallis *Alpes* vocantur" Fr and Gael *alp*, *ailp*, a height or eminence, any huge mass or lump] A very high mountain, — specifically, in the plural, the elevated mountain ranges of Switzerland

Nor breath of vernal air from snowy *alp* *Milton*
Hills peep o'er hills, and *alps* on *alps* arise. *Pope*

Alpaca.

Al-păc'a, *n* [Sp *alpaca*, *paco*, *paco*, llama, Fr *alpaga*, *alpagne*, the original Peruvian name of the animal]

1. (*Zool*) An animal of Peru, the *Camelus paco* of Linnæus, having long, fine, woolly hair, exceeding in length that of the cashmere goat, and equally fine, a species of the llama

2 A thin kind of cloth made of the wool of the alpaca, mixed with silk or with cotton *Simmonds*

Ăl'pen, *a* Of or pertaining to the Alps [*Rare*]

"The *Alpen* snow" *J Fletcher*

Ăl'pen-stŏck, *n* [Ger *alp*, gen pl *Alpen*, and *stock*, stick] A long staff, pointed with iron, used in traveling among the Alps *Cheever*

Al pĕs'trine, *a* [Lat *Alpestris*] Pertaining to the Alps, or to any mountain elevation, as, *Alpes trine* diseases, &c. *Dana*

Ălph, *n.* [Lat *alpha*, Gr ἄλφα, Heb *aleph*, from *aleph*, *eleph*, ox, either because the figure of this letter in the Phœnician alphabet resembled the head of an ox, or, more probably, because the name of the animal commenced with this letter, Ar *alif*, *elif*] The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, and hence used to denote first or beginning "I am *Alpha* and Omega" *Rev* i 8

☞ It was formerly used also to denote *chief*, as, Plato was the *Alpha* of the wits

Ăl'pha bet, *n* [Lat *alphabetum*, Gr αλφάβητος, from ἄλφα and βητα, the first two Greek letters, Fr & Pr *alphabet*] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order, the series of letters which form the elements of written language

Ăl'pha bet, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ALPHABETED, *p pr* & *vb n* ALPHABETING] To arrange in the order of an alphabet, to designate by the letters of the alphabet

Ăl'pha bet ā'rĭ an, *n* A learner of the alphabet, an abecedarian *Bp Sancroft*

Ăl'pha-bĕt'ic, } *a.* 1 Pertaining to, furnished
Ăl'pha-bĕt'ic al, } with, expressed by, or in the order of, the letters of the alphabet, as, *alphabetical* characters, *alphabetical* writing, an *alphabetical* language or arrangement

2 Literal [*Rare*] "If an *alphabetical* servility must still be urged" *Milton*

Ăl'pha-bĕt'ic al ly, *adv* In an alphabetical manner, in the customary order of the letters

Ăl'pha-bet ize, *v t* To arrange alphabetically

Al-phĕn'ic, *n* [Fr *alfenic*, *alphenic*, *alphenar*, Sp *alfeñique*, Pg *alfenim*, Ar *al-fanid*, sweetness, sugar, Per *fanid* and *phanid*, sugar, cheese preserved in sugar, *fanid* and *phanid*, sugar candy, a kind of sweetmeat, Fr *penide*, N Lat *penidium*, Ger *penid-zucker*, *pansazucker*] (*Med*) The crystallized juice of the sugar cane, sugar-candy

Al phĭt'o măn'cy, *n* [Gr ἄλφιτον, barley meal, and μαντεία, divination, Fr *alphitomancie* Cf ALEUROMANCY] Divination by means of barley meal *Knowles*

Al phŏn'sĭn, *n* (*Surg*) A kind of bullet forceps or instrument for extracting bullets from wounds, so called from its inventor, Alphonsus Ferrier, of Naples *Dunglison*

Al-phŏn'sĭne Tā'bles, *n* Astronomical tables which were published in 1488 and succeeding years, under the patronage of Alphonso X, king of Castile and Leon *Whewell*

Ăl'phos, *n* [Lat *alphus*, Gr ἀλφός, a dull-white leprosy, akin to Lat *albus*, white] (*Med*) That species of leprosy which is characterized by white patches, with a rose-colored areola *Dunglison*

Ăl'pi-gĕne, *a* [Lat *Alpes*, Alps, and *genere*, *gignere*, to bring forth] Produced or growing in Alpine regions

Ăl'pine (-pīn *or* -pīne), *a* [Lat *Alpinus*, from *Alpes*, the Alps, Fr *Alpin*] Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain, very high, elevated, as, *Alpine* plants. *Baird.*

Ăl'pist, } *n* [Fr, Sp, & Pg *alpiste*] The seed of
Ăl'pi a, } a species of canary grass (*Phalaris canariensis*), used for feeding birds

Ăl'qui er, *n* [Pg *alquiere*, Ar *al-kayl*, a measure of grain, also of other dry goods and liquids, from *kâla*, to measure grain, Fr *alquier*] (*Com*) A measure in Portugal containing half an almude, or about two gallons *Homans*

Ăl'qui fou (ăl'ke-foo), *n* [Equiv to *arquifoux*, Fr *alquifoux*, Sp *alquifol*, Pg *alquifolho*] A sort of lead ore found in Cornwall, England, used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares, and called *potter's ore*

Al-rĕad'y, *adv.* [From *all* and *ready*. See READY.]

Prior to some specified time, either future, present, or past. "Joseph was in Egypt *already*." *Exod.* i. 5. "Elias is come *already*" *Matt.* xvii. 12.

☞ It has reference to past time, but may be used for a future past, as, when you shall arrive, the business will be *already* completed, or will have been completed *already*

Als, *adv* 1 Also. [*Obs. and poet*] *Spenser.*

2 At the same time [*Obs and poet*] *Spenser.*

Al-sā'cian, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Alsace.

Al segʹno (al sānʹyō), *n.* [It, to the mark or sign.] (*Mus*) A notice for a musical performer to return and recommence a strain *Moore.*

Al'so, *adv* or *conj* [From *all* and *so*, O Eng *al so*, A-S *ealswa*, *alswa*, *alsua*, from *eal*, *al*, *æl*, all, and *swa*, so] In like manner, likewise, too, further, in addition to "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be *also*" *Matt.* xvi. 21.

Syn. — ALSO, LIKEWISE, TOO These words are used by way of *transition*, in leaving one thought and passing to another *Also* is the widest term It denotes that what follows is *all so*, or entirely like that which preceded, or may be affirmed with the same truth, as, "If you were there, I was there *also*," "If our situation has some discomforts, it has *also* many sources of enjoyment" *Too* is simply less formal and pointed than *also*, it marks the transition with a lighter touch, as, "I was there *too*," "a courtier and a patriot *too*" *Pope* *Likewise* denotes literally "in like manner," and hence has been thought by some to be more specific than *also* "It implies," says Whately, "some connection or agreement between the words it unites We may say, 'He is a poet, and *likewise* a musician,' but we should not say, 'He is a *prince*, and *likewise* a musician,' because there is no natural connection between these qualities" This distinction, however, is hardly sustained by general usage, and *likewise* is very nearly or exactly identical with *also*

Ălt, *a.* or *n* [Fr *alto*, a & n, Pr *alt*, n., from Lat. *altus*, high, lit grown great by nourishing, p p of *alere*, to nourish, Ger *alt*, *altstimme*] (*Mus*) The higher part of the scale See ALTO *Moore.*

Al tā'ian, } *a* [From Tart *altyn*, gold] Pertain-
Al-tā'ic, } ing to the Altai, a mountain chain which forms a boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions *Pinkerton.*

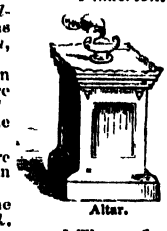

Altar.

Al'tar, *n* [Lat *altare*, altar, *altarium*, from the same root as *altus*, high, O H Ger *altari*, N H Ger *altar* Pr *altar*]

1 A table or elevated place on which gifts and sacrifices are offered to some deity *Hool*

"Noah builded an *altar* to the Lord" *Gen* viii 20

☞ The cut represents a square altar, and is copied from a Roman original

2 In Christian churches, the communion table *Hook.*

Al'tar age (45), *n* [L Lat *altaragium*] The profits arising to priests from oblations, or on account of the altar *Jacobs*

Al'tar ist, } *n* [L Lat *altarista*] (*Old Law*)
Al'tar-thāne, } (*a*) The priest to whom the altarage belonged (*b*) A chaplain *Encyc. Brit.*

Al'tar piĕce, *n* 1 A painting placed over or behind the altar in a church *Warton*

2 The entire decorations of an altar, taken collectively *Gault*

Al'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ALTERED, *p pr.* & *vb n* ALTERING] [Fr *alterer*, Pr & Sp *alterar*, It. & L Lat *alterare*, from Lat *alter*, another, from *alius*, other, with the compar suffix *ter*, Gr. *τερος*, Goth *thar*, Skr *tara*, Goth *anthar*, Skr. *antara*, equiv to Lat *alter*]

1 To make some change in, to make different in some particular, to vary in some degree, without an entire change

My covenant will I not break, nor *alter* the thing that has gone out of my lips *Ps* lxxxix 34

2 To change entirely or materially, as, to *alter* an opinion *Dryden.*

3. To agitate [*Obs*]

I suppose them, as at the beginning of no mean endeavor, not a little *altered* and moved inwardly in their minds. *Milton*

☞ In general to *alter* is to change partially, to *change* is more generally to substitute one thing for another, or to make a material difference in a thing

Al'ter, *v i* To become, in some respects, different, to vary, as, the weather *alters* almost daily, rocks or minerals *alter* by exposure. "The law which *altereth* not" *Dan* vi 8.

Al'ter a-bĭl'i-ty, *n* The quality of being alterable, or susceptible of alteration

Al'ter a ble, *a* [Fr *alterable*, Pr *alterable*] Capable of being altered or varied "An *alterable* succession" *Swift.*

Al'ter-a-ble ness, *n* The quality of being alterable, or admitting alteration, variableness

Al'ter a bly, *adv.* In a manner that may be altered or varied

Al'ter-ăge, *n.* [Lat *alere*, to nourish or feed] The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child. [*Obsolete.*] *Sir J. Davies.*

Al'ter ant, *a.* [L Lat. *alterans*, p. pr. of *alterare*, Fr. *altérant*] Altering, gradually changing. *Bacon.*

Al'ter ant, *n.* Same as ALTERATIVE

Al'ter ā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *altération*, Pr. *alteracio.*]

1. The act of altering, making different, or varying in some particular. "*Alteration* hath in it an convenience" *Hooker*

2. The state of being altered; the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing.

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body *Swift*

Al'ter-a-tive, *a.* [Lat *alteratus*, Fr *alteratif*, Pr. *alteratiu.*] (*Med*) Causing alteration, having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body without sensible evacuations *Burton*

Al'ter-a-tive, *n.* A medicine which gradually induces a change in the habit or constitution, and restores healthy functions without sensible evacuations.

Al'ter-cāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALTERCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALTERCATING] [Lat. *altercare, altercatus*, from *alter*, another, Pr *altercar* See ALTER.] To contend in words, to dispute with zeal, heat, or anger, to wrangle.

Al'ter-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. & Pr *altercatio*, Fr *altercation*] Warm contention in words, dispute carried on with heat or anger, controversy, wrangle, contest.

As if the constitution of our country were to be always a subject rather of *altercation* than enjoyment. *Burke*

Syn.—Dispute, contest, wrangle—ALTERCATION, DISPUTE, WRANGLE. The term *dispute* is in most cases, but not necessarily, applied to a verbal contest, as, a *dispute* on the lawfulness of war. An *altercation* is an angry dispute between two parties, involving an interchange of severe language. A *wrangle* is a confused and noisy altercation.

Dispute it like a man
I shall do so,
But I must also feel it as a man *Shak.*

Their whole life was little else than a perpetual *wrangling* and *altercation* *Hakewill*

Al tĕr'i ty, *n.* [Lat *alter*, the other] The state or quality of being another, and not the same [*R.*]

For outness is but the feeling of otherness (*alterity*) rendered intuitive, or *alterity* visually represented *Coleridge*

Al'tern, *a.* [Lat. *alternus*, contracted from *alternus*, from *alter*, another, Fr *alterne*]

1. Acting by turns, one succeeding another alternate. [*Obs.*] *Milton*

2. (*Crystallog.*) Exhibiting, on two parts, an upper and a lower part, faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other. *Cleaveland*

Altern base (*Trig*), a term used in distinction from the true base *Lacroix*

Al tĕr'na-cy, *n.* [From *alternate*] Performance or actions by turns [*Rare*]

Al-tĕr'nal, *a.* [See ALTERN.] Alternative [*Rare*]

Al-tĕr'nal-ly, *adv.* By turns [*Rare*] *May*

Al tĕr'nant, *a.* [Lat *alternans*, p. pr. of *alternare*] (*Geol.*) Composed of alternate layers, as some rocks

Al tĕr'nate (14), *a.* [Lat. *alternatus*, p. p. of *alternare*]

Alternate Leaves

1 Being by turns, one following the other in succession of time or place, hence, reciprocal

And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise *Pope*

2 (*Bot.*) Arising, as leaves, and other parts of a plant, at nearly regular distances from each other, around an axis, and not from the same plane *Lindley*

3 (*Her.*) Succeeding one another by turns, as, *alternate* quarters *Burke's Her.*

Alternate allegation. See ALLEGATION.—*Alternate angles* (*Geom.*), the internal angles made by two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it. If the parallels A B, C D are cut by the line E F, the angles A G H, G H D, as also the angles B G H and G H C, are called *alternate angles*

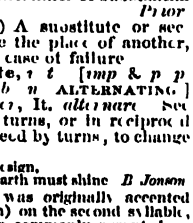

Alternate Angles.

Al tĕr'nate, *n.* **1.** That which happens by turns with something else, vicissitude [*Rare*] "Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace" *Prior*

2 (*Presbyterian Church*) A substitute or second, one designated to take the place of another, in performing some duty, in case of failure

Al'ter-nāte, or **Al-tĕr'nāte,** *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALTERNATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALTERNATING] [Lat *alternare*, Fr *alterner*, It. *alternare* See ALTERN.] To perform by turns, or in reciprocal succession, to cause to succeed by turns, to change reciprocally.

But fate does so *alternate* the design,
Whilst that in heaven this on earth must shine *B Jonson*

☞ This word, as a verb, was originally accented (like the adjective and the noun) on the second syllable, as *alter'nate*, but is now more commonly accented on the first, as *al'ternate* [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.]

Al'ter-nāte, or **Al tĕr'nāte,** *v. i.*

1. To happen or to act by turns, as, the flood and ebb tides *alternate* with each other

2. To follow reciprocally in place,—followed by *with*.

Rage, shame, and grief *alternate* in his breast *Phillips*
Different species *alternating* with each other. *Kirwan*

Al tĕr'nate-ly, *adv.* In reciprocal succession, by turns

Al tĕr'nate ness, *n.* The quality of being alternate, or of following in succession

Al'ter-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *alternatio*, Fr *alternation*]

1 The reciprocal succession of things in time or place, the act of following and being followed by turns, alternate action or performance, as, the *alternation* of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter

2 (*Math.*) The different changes or alternations of orders in numbers,—called also *permutation*. *Davies & Peck*

3 The response of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister *Mason*

Al tĕr'na tive, *a.* [Fr *alternatif*]

1 Offering a choice of two things

2 Alternate, reciprocal [*Obs.*] "An *alternative* motion" *Holland*

Al-tĕr'na tive, *n.* [L. Lat *alternativa*, Fr *alternative*] That which may be chosen or omitted, a choice between two things, so that if one is taken, the other must be left. Thus, when *two* things offer a choice of *one* only, the two things are called *alternatives*

There is something else than the mere *alternative* of absolute destruction or unreformed existence *Burke*

Between those *alternatives* there is no middle ground *Cranch*

☞ In strictness, the word can not be applied to more than *two* things, and when one thing only is offered for choice, it is said there is *no alternative*

Al-tĕr'na-tive ly, *adv.* In the manner of alternatives, in a manner that admits the choice of one out of two things *Aytliffe*

Al tĕr'na tive ness, *n.* The quality or state of being alternative

Al tĕr'ni ty, *n.* [L. Lat. *alternitas*] Succession by turns, alternation *Browne*

Al-thē'a, *n.* [Lat *althæa*, Gr ἀλθαία, from ἀλθαίνειν, ἀλθαίνειν, to make to grow, to heal, Fr *althée*, Pr *altea*] (*Bot.*) A genus of the Mallow family. It includes the common Marshmallow, and the garden Hollyhocks *London*

Al thōugh' (ąl-thō'), *conj.* [From *all* and *though*, q. v.] Grant all this, be it so, allow all, suppose that, admit all that, notwithstanding

Although all shall be offended, yet will not I *Mark* xiv. 29.

Syn.—ALTHOUGH, THOUGH. These words differ only in one respect: *although* is the stronger and more emphatic of the two, and is therefore usually chosen to begin a sentence; as, 'Although I have many competitors, I still hope to succeed.' See WHITE.

Even the favored isles
So lately found *although* the constant sun
Cheer all their seasons with a grateful smile,
Can boast but little virtue *Cowper*

Al tĭl'o quence, *n.* [Lat *altus*, adv *alte*, high, and *loqui*, to speak *loquentia*, a speaking] Lofty speech, pompous language [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Al tĭl'o quent, *a.* [See *supra*] High-sounding, pompous [*Obs.*] *Ash*

Al tĭm'e ter, *n.* [L. Lat *altimeter*, from *altus*, high, and *metrum*, Gr μέτρον, measure, Fr *altimètre*] An instrument for taking altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, or theodolite

Al tĭm'e try, *n.* [Fr *altimétrie*] The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of an altimeter, and the application of geometrical principles

Al'tin, *n.* [Russ *altyn* from Tart *altyn*, gold, a gold coin originally this coin was of gold and greater value, as it is still so in Turkey. Cf. ALTAIC.] A money of account in Russia, of the value of three kopecks, or about three cents. *Simmonds*

Al tip'e tal, *n.* See TINCAL

Al tis'o nant, *a.* [Lat *altus*, adv *alte*, high, and *sonans*, sounding, p. pr. of *sonare*, Lat *altisonus*, from *altus*, high, and *sonus*, sound] High-sounding, lofty or pompous *Skelton*

Al'ti tude (53), *n.* [Lat *altitudo altus*, high and a common termination, denoting state, condition, or manner]

1 Space extended upward, height the perpendicular elevation of an object above the ground, or above a given level, or of one object above another, as, the *altitude* of a mountain, or of a cloud, or of a bird above the top of a tree *Gilpin*

2 (*Astron.*) The elevation of a point, or star, or other celestial object, above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between such point and the horizon. It is either *true* or *apparent*, *true* when measured from the rational or real horizon, *apparent* when from the sensible or apparent horizon *Hutton*

3 Height of degree, highest point

He is proud to the *altitude* of his virtue *Shak.*

4 Elevation of spirits, especially by liquor [*Rare.*]

The man of law began to get into his *altitudes* *W Scott*

Meridian altitude, an arc of the meridian between the horizon and any point, or the center of any object on the meridian

Al'ti tū'di nā'ri an, *a.* Pertaining to, or having, altitude [*Rare*]

Al tĭv'o lant, *a.* [Lat *altivolans*, from *altus*, adv *alte*, high, and *volans*, p. pr. of *volare*, to fly] Flying high [*Obs.*] *Blount*

Al'to, *n.* [See ALT.] (*Vocal Mus.*) Formerly the highest part sung by male voices, now the part sung by the lowest female voices, between the tenor and soprano

☞ In *instrumental* music it now signifies the tenor

Al'to-clĕf, *n.* (*Mus.*) The counter tenor clef, or the C clef, placed so that the two strokes include the middle line of the staff *Moore*

Al'to et bās'so [L. Lat., high and low] (*Old Law*) Terms used to signify a submission of all differences of every kind to arbitration *Bouvier*

Al'to-gĕth'er, *adv.* [From *all* and *together*, A. S. *eal gador* See TOGETHER.]

1 With united action, conjointly [See ALL] "*Altogether* they went at once" *Chaucer*

2 Without exception, wholly, completely

Man at his best estate is *altogether* vanity *Ps.* xxxix. 5

Al'to-ot tā've, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) An octave higher

Al'to-re lĭe'vo, *n.* High relief. Same as ALTO RILIEVO *Smollett*

Al'to-rĭl lē'vo, *n.* [It.] (*Sculp.*) High relief, the projection of a figure, half or more, without being entirely detached

Al'to-ta'pi ē'no, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The tenor of the great chorus, which sings and plays only in particular places *Moore*

Al'to-vĭ'o la, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A small tenor viol *Moore*

Al'to-vĭ'o lĭ'no, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A small tenor violin *Moore*

Al'tru-ist'ic, *a.* [From Lat *alter*, other] Regardful of others, proud of, or devoted to, others,—opposed to *egoistic* [*Rare.*] *Eclectic Rev.*

Al'ū del, *n.* [Fr & Sp *aludel*, probably of Arabic origin] (*Chem.*) A pear shaped earthen vessel, open at both ends,—formerly used for the sublimation of mercury *Ure*

Al'um, *n.* [O Fr & Pr *alum*, N Fr *alun*, I at *allumen*, It *allume*, Sp *alumbre*, Ger *alaun*] A double sulphate of alumina and potassa, containing, one part by weight of sulphate of potash, one of ter-sulphate of alumina, and twenty four of water. It is white, transparent, very astringent, and crystallizes easily in octahedrons *Ure*

Al'um, *v. t.* (*Dyeing.*) To impregnate or steep in a solution of alum *Ure*

Al'um-ĕarth (ĕrth), *n.* (*Min.*) An earthy or clayey material affording alum *Dana*

Al lŭ'mers, *n.* [Lat.] Same as ALUM. See ALUM.

A-lū'mi na, *n.* [Fr *alumine*, Sp *alumina*, N. Lat.

Al'ū mine, } *alumina*] (*Min.*) One of the earths, consisting of two parts of aluminum and three of oxygen *Dana*

☞ It is the oxide of the metal aluminum the base of aluminous salts a constituent of a large part of the earthy silicious minerals as the feldspars micas scapolites, &c and the characterizing ingredient of common clay in which it exists as an impure silicate with water resulting from the decomposition of other aluminous minerals. In a pure, natural state, it is the mineral sapphire

A lū'mi nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Fr *aluminifère*] Containing or affording alum

A-lū'mi-ni-fōrm (25), *a.* Having the form of alumina *Chaptal.*

A lū'mi nite, *n.* [Fr *alumiate*] (*Min.*) Sub sulphate of alumina, a mineral that occurs in small roundish or reniform masses. Its color is snow white or yellowish white *Dana*

Al'ū min'i-ŭm, } *n.* [N Lat *aluminium, aluminum*

A lū'mi nŭm } See ALUM.] The metallic base of alumina. This metal is white, but with a bluish tinge, and is remarkable for its resistance to oxidation, and for its lightness, having a specific gravity of only about 2.6 *Ure*

A-lū'mi noŭs, *a.* [Lat *aluminosus*] Pertaining to or containing alum, or alumina, as, *aluminous* minerals

Al'um ish, *a.* Having the nature of alum, somewhat resembling alum

Al lŭm'nus, *n. pl.* ALUMNI [Lat *alumnus*, from *alere*, to feed to nourish] A pupil the graduate of a college or other seminary of learning

Al'um-slāte, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of slate or clay slate, containing iron pyrites, the decomposition of which leads to the formation of alum, which often effloresces on the surface of the rock. *Dana*

Al'um-stōne, *n.* A subsulphate of alumina and potash *Dana*

Al'ure, *n.* [Fr *allure*, walk gait from *aller*, to go] An alley, a walk, a foot pavement [*Obs.*]

The sides of every street were covered with fresh *alures* of marble *T Warton*

Al'vā-tā'ceous (tā'shus), *a.* [Lat *alutaceus*, from *aluta*, leather tanned by means of an infusion of *alum*, Pr *aluda*, Fr *alude*] Of a pale brown color *Brande*

Al'vā tā'tion *n.* [From *aluta* See *supra.*] The tanning or dressing of leather [*Obs.*] *Blount*

Al'va ma rī'na, *n.* [Corrupted from *alga marina*, sea-weed] (*Com.*) Dried sea-weed used for stuffing mattresses, &c *Simmonds*

Al've a ry, *n.* [Lat. *alvearium, alvearc*, bee hive, from *alveus*, a hollow vessel, a bee hive, from *alvus*, belly, bee hive]

1 A bee hive, or something resembling a bee hive *Barret.*

2 (*Anat.*) The hollow of the external ear, or bottom of the concha *Quincy*

Al've-ā'ted, *a.* Having a prismatic cellular structure, like a honey comb *Blount*

Al've-o-lar, } *a.* [Lat *alveolus*, a small hollow
Al've-o-la-ry, } or cavity, Fr *alvéolaire* See ALVEOLE.] Pertaining to or resembling *alveoli*, or the sockets of teeth *Owen*

Alveolar processes, the processes of the maxillary bones, containing the sockets of the teeth

Al've-o late, *a.* [Lat *alveolatus*, Fr *alveolé* See *infra*] (*Bot*) Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honey-comb. *Gray*

Al've-ōle, *n.* Same as ALVFOLUS

Al've-o-lite, or **Al-vē'o lite**, *n* [Fr *alvéolithe*, from Lat. *alveus*, *alveolus*, and Gr λίθος, stone See *supra*] (*Zool*) A genus of coral zoophytes, formed by numerous concentric layers of a hemispherical figure, each composed of little cells,—sometimes called *alveolus* *Dana.*

Al've-ōlus, *n*, *pl* ALVFOLI [Lat *alveolus*, a small hollow or cavity, dim of *alveus*, a hollow, deep vessel, from *alvus*, belly, Fr. *alvéole*]

1 A cell in a honey comb.

2 The socket in the jaw, in which a tooth is fixed

Al've-us, *n* [Lat] 1 (*Anat*) A canal or duct through which some fluid passes.

2 The bed of a river *Ogilvie*

Al'vine, *a.* [From Lat *alvus*, belly, Fr *alvin*] Pertaining to the lower belly or intestines, as, *alvine* discharges

Al-wegr'grim, *n* [The indigenous name in the island of Oland, belonging to Sweden] (*Ornith*) The spotted plover, *Charadrius apricarius*

Al'wāy, } *adv.* [From *all* and *way*, pl *ways*, A-S
Al'wāyz, } *ealle wega*, prop all ways, hence, at all times Cf ALGATES]

1 Perpetually, throughout all time, continually, as, God is *always* the same.

Even in heaven his [Mammon's] looks and thoughts
Were *alu ays* downward bent. *Milton*

2 Constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals, invariably "Mephibosheth shall eat bread *always* at my table"

2 *Sam* ix 10

Rejoice in the Lord *always* *Phil* iv 4

☞ *Always* is seldom used, except in poetry

Am [A S *eom*, Goth *im*, Per *am*, Gr *εμ μι*, *εἰ μι*, Lith *es-mi*, Skr *as mi*, from *as*, to be] The first person singular of the verb *to be*, in the indicative mode, present tense. See BE

Am'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* See AMIABILITY

Am'a-crăt'ic, *a* [Gr ἀμα, together, and κρατος, power] Uniting the chemical rays of light into one focus, as a certain kind of lens *Sir J Herschel*

Am'a dine, *n* A substance produced from wheat and potato starch *Ogilvie*

Am'a-dou, *n* [Fr *amadou*, tinder, prop lure, bait, se of the fire, from *amadouer*, to lure, allure, caress] A spongy, combustible substance, prepared from a species of agaric (*Boletus ignarius*) which grows on old trees It has been employed as a stiptic by surgeons, but its common use is as tinder, for which purpose it is prepared by soaking it in a strong solution of niter *Ure*

A-main', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *main*, q v]

1 With sudden force, strength, or violence, violently and suddenly

They on the hill, which were not yet come to blows, perceiving the fewness of their enemies, came down *amain* *Milton*

That stripling giant, ill-bred and scoffing, shouts *amain* *T Parker*

2 (*Naut*) Suddenly, or at once, as, "Let go *amain*" *Totten*

A-măl'gam, *n* [Fr *amalgame*, N Lat *amalgama*, from Lat *malagma*, Gr. μαλαγμα, any emollient, plaster, poultice, μαλασσειν, to make soft]

1 A compound of mercury, or quicksilver, with another metal, as, an *amalgam* of tin, bismuth, &c

2. A mixture or compound of different things

3 (*Min*) A native compound of mercury and silver, which crystallizes in dodecahedrons and other forms. *Dana*

A-măl'gam, *v. t* To form an amalgam. "Quicksilver easily *amalgams* with metals" *Boyle*

A măl'ga-mă, *n* The same as AMALGAM *B Jon*

They divided this their *amalgama* into a number of incoherent republics. *Burke*

A măl'gam-āte, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* AMALGAMATED, *p pr* & *vb. n* AMALGAMATING.] [It. *amalgamare*, Fr *amalgamer*]

1 To compound or mix, as quicksilver with another metal.

2 To mix, so as to make a compound, to unite

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one. *Burke*

A măl'gam āte, *v i* 1 To unite in an amalgam, to blend with another metal, as quicksilver.

2 To coalesce, as a result of growth, as, two organs or parts *amalgamate*

A măl'ga mā'tion, *n* [Fr. *amalgamation.*]

1 The act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal,—applied particularly to the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by mixing them with mercury *Ure.*

2. The mixing or blending of different things or races

A măl'gam ize, *v. t.* To amalgamate [*R*] *Gregory.*

Am'an-dine, *n.* [Fr from *amande*, almond, q v.] A kind of cold cream prepared from almonds, for chapped hands, &c.

A mănd'a-tā, *n.* [It, prop It. & Pr, an almond, q v] (*Min*) A green marble, with white spots, having the appearance of honey-comb *Dana*

A măn'i-tine, *n* [Gr. αμανιτης.] The poisonous principle of some fungi *Ogilvie.*

A-măn'u ĕn'sis, *n*, *pl* AMANUENSES [Lat, from prefix *ab*, and *manus*, hand] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written, a copyist.

Am'a-ranth, *n* [Fr *amaranthe*, Lat *amarantus*, Gr *αμαραντος*, unfading, amaranth, from *a* priv and *μαραινω*, to wither, decay, so called because its flowers, when cropped, do not soon wither]

1 (*Bot*) A genus of ornamental annual plants (*Amarantus*) of many species, with green, purplish, or crimson flowers in large spiked clusters *Loudon*

2 (*Poet*) An imaginary flower that never fades or perishes *Milton*

3 A color inclining to purple

Am'a-răn'thine, *a* 1 Belonging to, consisting of, containing, or resembling, amaranth

2 Not fading or decaying, like the fabled amaranth of the poets

The only *amaranthine* flower on earth
Is virtue *Cowper*

The *amaranthine* flower of Faith *Wordsworth*

3 Of a purplish color. *Buchanan*

Am'a răn'thus, *n* Same as AMARANTH

A măr'i tūde (53), *n* [Lat *amaritudo*, from *amarus*, bitter, O Fr *amaritude*] Bitterness [*Rare*]

"*Amaritude* or acrimony in choler" *Harvey*

A măr'u lence, *n* [Lat *amarus*, bitter] Bitterness [*Obs*] *Bailey*

A măr'u lent, *a* Bitter [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Am'a ryl'lis, *n* [The name of a country girl in Theocritus and Virgil] (*Bot*) A family of plants much esteemed for their beauty, including the narcissus, jonquil, daffodil, and others *Loudon*

A-mass' (6), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* AMASSED (a mast'), *p pr* & *vb n* AMASSING] [Fr *amasser*, Pr *ammassar*, It *amassare*, L Lat *amassare*, *amassire*, from Lat *massa*, lump, mass, heap] To collect into a mass or heap, to gather a great quantity of, to accumulate, as, to *amass* a treasure, to *amass* words or phrases

The life of Homer has been written by *amassing* all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with *Pope*

Syn — To accumulate, heap up, pile

A mass', *n* An assemblage, heap, or accumulation, a mass [*Obs*] *Wotton*

A mas-sā'ter, *n* [Fr See AMASS] An instrument of horn used for collecting painters' colors on the stone, &c *Ogilvie*

A mass'ment, *n* A heap collected, a large quantity or number brought together, an accumulation

An *amassment* of imaginary conceptions *Glanville*

Am'as thĕr'ic, *a* [Gr ἀμα, together, and σθενος, force] Uniting the chemical rays of light into one focus, as a certain kind of lens, amacrine *Sir J. Herschel*

A-māte', *v t* [Prefix *a* and *mate*, q v]

1 To accompany [*Obs*] *Spenser*

For never knight that dared warlike deed
More luckless disadventures did *amate* *Spenser*

2 To terrify, to astonish, to daunt, to dishearten [*Obs*]

The Silures, to *amate* the new general, rumored the overthrow greater than was true *Milton*

Am'a-teur' (ăm'a tŭr'), *n* [Fr, from Lat *amator*, lover, *amare*, to love] A person attached to a particular pursuit, study, or science, as to music or painting, one who has a taste for the arts, especially, one who cultivates any study or art, from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally *Burke*

Am'a teur'ship, *n* The quality or character of an amateur

Am'a-tive, *a.* [See *infra*] Full of love, amorous, amatory

Am'a tive-ness, *n* [Lat *amare*, to love, as if from *amativus*, Pr *amativ*, It *amativo*] (*Phren*) An organ which is supposed to influence sexual desire, propensity to love *Combe*

Am'a-tō'ri-al, *a.* [Lat. *amatorius*, from *amare*, to love]

1 Relating to love, as, *amatorial* verses *Wotton*

2. Produced by illicit sexual intercourse, as, *amatorial* progeny *Darwin.*

3 (*Anat*) A term applied to the oblique muscles of the eye *Hooper.*

Am'a tō'ri al-ly, *adv* In an amatorial manner.

Am'a tō'ri an, *a* Pertaining to love, amatory. "*Amatorian* odes" *Johnson*

Am'a tō'ri ous, *a.* [Lat *amatorius*] Pertaining to love. "The vain, *amatorious* poem of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia" *Milton*

Am'a to ry, *a* Pertaining to, or producing, love, as, *amatory* potions *Bramhall.*

Am'au rō'sis, *n.* [N Lat. *amaurosis*, Fr. *amaurose*, Gr. αμαυρωσις, from αμαυρός, dark, dim; μαύρος, dark, with *a* intens] (*Med.*) A loss or decay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye, usually from loss of power in the optic nerve,—called also *gutta serena*, the "*drop serene*," of Milton.

A-māze', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* AMAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* AMAZING] [Prefix *a* and *maze*, q. v] To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to confuse with terror and astonishment, to astonish.

Till the great plover's human whistle *amazed*
Her heart, and glancing round the waste, she feared
In every waving brake an ambuscade. *Tennyson.*

Syn.—To astonish, confound, perplex —To AMAZE, ASTONISH We are *amazed* at what is incomprehensible, we are *astonished* at what is great or striking in a high degree Both words express surprise and wonder, each, however, under its peculiar relations Both may be used in a good sense, as applied to what gives us a high degree of pleasure, or in a bad sense, when applied to persons or things which we regard with strong disgust or reprobation In deciding which to use, we are to be governed by the etymology, and there are cases in which either word may be employed, though of course in a different sense Thus we may speak of being *amazed*, and of being *astonished*, at the bounties of Providence, or the rich provisions of divine grace, according to the emotion which we wish to indicate as awakened by these objects. We may be *amazed* at a man's folly when we can not account for his being betrayed into it, we may be *astonished* at it when struck with wonder at its enormity When the Duke of Bedford reproached Lord Thurlow in the House of Lords, as a mere *lawyer* who had recently been elevated to the peerage, the Lord Chancellor exclaimed, "I am *amazed*, my lords, I am *amazed* at his Grace's speech He can not look before him, or behind him, or on either side of him, without seeing some noble peer who owes his seat in this house to his successful exertions in the profession to which I belong" When Lord Suffolk, in the same body, proposed to employ American savages to carry on the war against the colonies, Lord Chatham broke forth "I am *astonished* to hear such principles expressed, I am shocked to hear them avowed in this house or in this country" In each case, the word chosen exactly represented the emotions awakened in the speaker's mind

A māze', *n* Perplexity, arising from fear, surprise, or wonder, astonishment, confusion

The wild bewildered gaze
Of one to stone converted by *amaze* *Byron*

☞ It is chiefly used in poetry, and is synonymous with *amazement*

A-māz'ed ly (60), *adv* With amazement, in a manner to confound [*Rare*] *Shak*

A māz'ed ness, *n* The state of being amazed, or confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder *Bp Hall*

A māze'ful, *a.* Full of amazement, carrying amazement *Marston*

A māze'ment, *n* 1 The state or condition of being amazed astonishment extreme wonder, confusion, or perplexity, from a sudden impression of fear, surprise, or wonder

His words impression left
Of much *amazement* *Milton*

2 Infatuation, madness [*Obs*] *Webster*, 1661.

A-māz'ing ly, *adv* In an amazing degree

Am'a-zon, *n* [Lat *amazon*, Gr. αμαζων, usually in pl, derived from *a* priv and μαζος, the breast, from the fable that the Amazons cut off their right breast, that it might not incommode them in shooting and hurling the javelin In works of art, the right breast is, therefore, usually hidden] One of a fabulous race of female warriors, who founded an empire on the coast of the Euxine,—hence, a warlike or masculine woman, a virago.

Amazon ant (*Entom*), a species of ants (*Formica rufescens*), whose neuters capture the larvæ and nymphs of other species in order to obtain workers for their own uses *Energ Am*

Am'a zō'ni an, *a* 1 Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon, bold, of masculine manners, warlike

When with his *Amazonian* [i e, beardless] chin he drove
The bristled lips before him *Shak*

2 (*Geog*) Belonging to the River Maranon in South America, or to the country lying on that river

Am̆b [Lat *ambi*, *amb*, *am*, *an* (as in ambidens, ambages, amicire, ambulare), Gr *αμφι*, Æol *αμβι*, A S. *emb*, *ymb*, O H Ger *umpi*, N H Ger *um*, D, Dan, Sw *om*] About, around,—a prefix used in composition in words derived from the Latin

Am̆ bāj'ĕs, *n* [Lat *ambages*, n (usually in the pl), from the prefix *ambi*, *amb*, and *agere*, to drive] A winding or turning,—hence, a circuit of words to express ideas which may be expressed in fewer words, a circumlocution, a periphrasis

After many *ambages*, perspicuously define what this melancholy is *Burton*

Am̆ bāj'i nous, } *a* [Lat *ambagiosus*. See *su*
Am̆ bāj'i ŏŭs, } *pra*] Circumlocutory [*Rare*]
Am̆ bāj'i to-ry, *a.* Circumlocutory, ambagious, indirect [*Rare*]

Partaking of what scholars call the periphrastic and *ambagitory* *W. Scott*

Am-băs'sa dor, *n.* A minister of the highest rank employed by a government to represent it and manage its interests at the court or seat of government of some other power.

☞ This is the more common orthography; but good authors write also *embassador*, and as the orthography of *embassy* is established, it would be better to write *embassador*, as it is written by Blackstone See EMBASSADOR

Am-băs'sa-dō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an ambassador.

Am-băs'sa-dress, *n.* A female ambassador, the wife of an ambassador. *Prescott.*

Am'be, } *n.* [Gr. *ἄμβη*, a projecting lip or edge,
Am'bé, } brim (Hippocrates); Fr. *ambi*, N Lat *amba, ambe, ambo*, the mango-tree; Ar. *amb.*] (*Med.*) (*a*) A superficial eminence on a bone. (*b.*) A surgical instrument formerly used for reducing dislocations of the shoulder. *Dunglison.*

Am'ber, *n.* [Sp. *ámbar*, and with the Ar article *alámbar*, Pg. *ambar, alambre*, Pr *ambra, ambre*, It *ambra*, Fr. *ambre*, L. Lat *ambra, ambre*, amber, *ambar, ambare, ambra*, excrement of fish, N. Lat. *ambarum*, M. H. Ger *amber, âmer*, N H Ger *ambra, amber*, from Ar. *'anbar, anbarum*, a kind of perfume; orig. the name of a fish, from which, it was believed, the gray amber, or ambergris, came afterward the word was principally applied to the yellow amber]

1. (*Min*) A yellowish resin resembling copal, found as a fossil in alluvial soils, with beds of lignite, or on the sea shore in many places It takes a fine polish, and is used for ornamental purposes, and as a basis for a fine varnish. By friction, it readily becomes electric *Dana*

2. Ambergris. [*Obs*]

You that smell of *amber* at my charge *Beau & Fl*

Am'ber, *a* 1 Consisting of amber, made of amber "*Amber* bracelets" *Shak*

2. Resembling amber, especially in color "The *amber* moon" *Tennyson*

Am'ber, *v. t* To scent or flavor with amber "*Ambered* wine" *Beau & Fl*

Am'ber-drĭnk, *n.* A drink resembling amber in color *Bacon*

Am'ber-grĭs (grees), *n* [Fr *ambre gris*, i. e, gray amber, Fr *gris*, gray See AMBER] A substance of the consistence of wax, found floating in the Indian Ocean and other parts of the tropics, and also as a morbid secretion in the intestines of the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), which is believed in all cases to be its true origin In color it is white, ash gray, yellow, or black, and often variegated like marble The floating masses are sometimes from sixty to two hundred and twenty-five pounds in weight It is wholly volatilized as a white vapor at 212° Fahrenheit, and is highly valued in perfumery *Dana*

Am'ber-seed, *n.* Musk seed, from the *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, a seed somewhat resembling millet, brought from Egypt and the West Indies, and having a flavor like that of musk *Chambers*

Am'ber-tree, *n.* A species of *Anthospermum*, a shrub, with evergreen leaves, which, when bruised, emit a fragrant odor

Am'ber-weep'ing, *a* Distilling amber *Crashaw*

Ambeş'ăs (ămz'ăs), *n* [Fr *ambesas* See AMBSACE] Two aces, the lowest throw on the dice [*Obs*] *Life of Beket*

Am'bi dĕx'ter, *n* [L Lat, from Lat *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, right, *dextra* (sc *manus*), the right hand, Fr & Pr *ambidextre*]

1 A person who uses both hands with equal facility *Browne*

2 Hence, a double dealer, one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes

The rest are hypocrites, *ambidexters*, so many turning pictures — a lion on one side, a lamb on the other *Barton*

3 (*Law*) A juror who takes money from both parties for giving his verdict. *Cowell*

Am'bi dex tĕr'i ty, } *n.* 1 The quality of be-
Am'bi dĕx'trous ness, } ing ambidextrous, the faculty of using both hands with equal facility

Ignorant I was of the human frame, and of its latent powers, as regarded speed, force and *ambidexterity* *De Quincey*

2 Double dealing, the taking of money from both parties for a verdict

Am'bi-dĕx'trous, *a* 1 Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease *Browne.*

2 Practicing or siding with both parties

Æsop condemns all false, shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings *L'Estrange*

Am'bi ent, *a.* [Lat *ambiens*, p pr of *ambire*, to go around, from *amb*, q v, and *ire*, to go] Floating or encompassing on all sides, investing, surrounding

A glorious pile
Whose towering summit *ambient* clouds concealed *Pope*

Am'bi ent, *n* Something that surrounds or invests [*Rare*] "Air being a perpetual *ambient*" *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*

Am big'e nal (-bĭj'), *a.* [Lat. *ambo*, both, and *genu*, knee.]

☞ A word used only in the phrase *ambigenal hyperbola*, an hyperbola of the third order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without

Am'bi-gu, *n.* [Fr *ambigu*, n, a meal of meats and fruits, from *ambigu*, doubtful, Lat *ambiguus.*] A medley of dishes set on at the same time *Ainsworth*

Am'bi gŭ'i ty, *n.* [Lat *ambiguitas*, Fr *ambiguité*, from Lat. *ambiguus*] The quality or state of being ambiguous, doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification.

The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity.* *South*

No shadow of *ambiguity* can rest upon the course to be pursued. *I Taylor*

Am-big'u-ous, *a.* [Lat. *ambiguus*, from *ambigere*, to wander about with irresolute mind, from *amb*, q. v., and *agere*, to drive, Fr. *ambigu.*] Doubtful or uncertain, particularly in respect to signification, equivocal, as, an *ambiguous* course, an *ambiguous* expression

What have been thy answers, what but dark, *Ambiguous*, and with double sense deluding *Milton*

Syn. — Indeterminate, indefinite, doubtful, uncertain, unsettled, indistinct, equivocal

Am-big'u-ous-ly, *adv* In an ambiguous manner, with doubtful meaning

Am-big'u-ous ness, *n* The quality of being ambiguous, ambiguity, obscurity.

Am bĭl'e-vous, *a* [Lat *ambo*, both, and *lævus*, left] Left handed on both sides [*Obs*] *Browne*

Am-bil'o-gy, *n* [Lat. *ambo*, both, and Gr. λόγος, speech] Ambiguous discourse [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Am bĭl'o-quous, *a* [L Lat *ambiloquus*, from Lat *ambo*, both, and *loqui*, to speak] Using ambiguous expressions [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Am-bil'o-quy, *n.* Doubtful or ambiguous language [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Am'bit, *n* [Lat *ambitus*, circuit, from *ambire*, to go around See AMBIENT] Circuit or compass.

His great parts did not live within a small *ambit* *Milward*

Am bĭ'tion (bĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *ambitio*, a going around, especially of candidates for office in Rome, to solicit votes, hence, desire for office or honor, from *ambire*, to go around, Fr. *ambition*, Pr *ambitio* See AMBIENT]

1 The act of going about to solicit or obtain an office, or any other object of desire [*Rare*] "[I] used no *ambition* to commend my deeds" *Milton*

2 An eager and sometimes an inordinate desire of preferment, honor, superiority, or power *Pope*

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away *ambition*
By that sin fell the angels *Shak*

Am-bĭ'tion, *v. t* [Fr. *ambitionner*] Ambitiously to seek after [*Obs*] *Amy*

Pausanias, *ambitioning* the sovereignty of Greece bargains with Xerxes for his daughter in marriage *Trumbull*

Am-bĭ'tion less, *a* Devoid of ambition *Pollok*

Am bĭ'tious (bĭsh'us), *a* [Lat *ambitiosus*, Fr *ambitieux*]

1 Possessing, or controlled by, ambition, greatly or inordinately desirous of power, honor, office, superiority, or distinction

Yet Brutus says he was *ambitious*
And Brutus is an honorable man *Shak*

2 Strongly desirous, — followed by *of* before a noun [*Rare*]

I was not *ambitious of* seeing this ceremony *Irelun*

3 Springing from, characterized by, or indicating ambition, as, an *ambitious* style

A giant statue
Pushed by a wild and artless race,
From off its wide *ambitious* base *Collins*

Am bĭ'tious ly, *adv* In an ambitious manner

Am bĭ'tious ness, *n.* The quality of being ambitious ambition

Am'bi tūde, *n* [L Lat *ambitudo* See AMBIT] Circuit, ambit [*Obs*] *Blount*

Am'bi tūs, *n* [Lat *ambitus* See AMBIT and AMBITION]

1 The circumference or exterior edge or border of a thing, as the border of a leaf, or the outline of a bivalve shell

2 (*Arch*) The open space surrounding a building or tomb *Gwilt*

3 (*Rom Hist*) A canvassing for votes by candidates for office

Am'ble, *v. i* [Fr *ambler*, Pr & Sp *amblar*, from Lat *ambulare*, to walk, in L Lat to amble]

1 To move, as a horse, by lifting together the two legs on one side, to pace

2 In a ludicrous sense, to move affectedly "A wanton, *ambling* nymph" *Shak*

Frequent in park, with lady at his side,
Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes *Cowper*

Am'ble, *n* [Fr *amble*, Pr *ambladura, amblanza*] A peculiar gait of a horse, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time

A mule well broken to a pleasant and accommodating *amble* *W Scott*

Am'bler, *n* A horse which ambles, a pacer.

Am'bling ly, *adv* With an ambling gait

Am'bly gon, *n* [Gr *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, obtuse, and γωνία, angle, Fr *amblygone*] (*Geom*) An obtuse angled triangle, a triangle with one angle of more than ninety degrees *Encyc Brit*

Am bly'o-nal, *a* Having an obtuse angle *Hutton*

Am'bly-o py, *n.* [N Lat *amblyopia*, Fr *amblyopie*, Gr *ἀμβλυωπία*, from *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dull, dim, and *ὤψ*, eye] (*Med*) Weakness of sight, without any opacity of the cornea, or of the interior of the eye, the first degree of amaurosis *Dunglison*

Am'bo, } *n* [Gr *ἄμβων*, any rising, a raised stage,
Am'bon, } pulpit, L Lat *ambo*, Fr *ambon*, akin to Lat *umbo*, boss] An oblong pulpit, in the early Christian churches, but disused after the fourteenth century *Gwilt*

Am'bo dĕx'ter, *n* One who keeps fair with both parties See AMBIDEXTER

Am boy'nà Wood A beautiful mottled and curled wood, varying in color from orange to chestnut brown, — said to be obtained from the *Pterospermum Indicum*

Am'boy nēse', (91), *n sing. & pl.* (*Geog*) A native of the natives of Amboyna.

Am'boy nēse', *a.* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Amboyna, or to its inhabitants

Am'bre ā'dā, *n.* [Fr *ambre gade* See AMBER] A kind of factitious amber, sold by Europeans to the Africans. *Encyc*

Am'bre-ate, *n.* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of ambreic acid with a base *Ogilvie*

Am brē'ic, *a* (*Chem*) Formed, as a certain acid, by digesting ambrcine in nitric acid *Gregory*

Am'bre-ine, *n* [Fr *ambreine* See AMBER] (*Chem*) A fatty substance which is the chief constituent of ambergris. *Gregory*

Am brō'zĭà (brō'zha), *n.* [Lat *ambrosia*, Gr *ἀμβροσία*, properly fem. of *ἀμβρόσιος*, lengthened form of *ἄμβροτος*, immortal, divine, from *a* privative, and *βροτός*, mortal, because it was supposed to confer immortality on those who partook of it *Βροτος* stands for *μροτος*, Skr *mrita*, for *marta*, dead, Lat *mortuus*, Skr. *mṛ*, to die, Lat. *mors*, *ἀμβροσια* for *ἀμροσια.*]

1 (*Myth*) The food of the gods, which conferred upon those who partook of it eternal youth It was also used by the gods to anoint their body and hair

Ambrosia his dewy locks distilled *Milton*

2 (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including some coarse and worthless weeds, called *rag weed, hog weed*, &c

Am brō'zĭ-ac, *a* Having the qualities of ambrosia [*Obs*] "*Ambrosiac* odors" *B Jonson*

Am brō'zĭal (-brō'zhal), *a* Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia, delighting the taste or smell delicious "*Ambrosial* fragrance" *Milton*

Am-brō'zĭal ize, *v t* To render ambrosial [*Rare*]

Am brō'zĭal ly, *adv* In an ambrosial manner

Am brō'zĭan, *a.* [L Lat *ambrosianus*, Fr *ambrosien*]

1 Relating to, or resembling, ambrosia, ambrosial [*Rare*] "*Ambrosian* hands" *B Jonson*

2 Pertaining to St Ambrose, as, the *Ambrosian* office, or ritual, a formula of worship in the church of Milan, instituted by St Ambrose

Ambrosian chant, the mode of singing or chanting introduced by St Ambrose in the 4th century

Am'bro sĭn *n* [L Lat *Ambrosinus nummus*] (*Numis*) An early coin struck by the dukes of Milan, and bearing the figure of St Ambrose on horseback, with a whip in his right hand

Am'bro tȳpe, *n* [Gr *ἄμβροτος* immortal, and *τυπος*, impression] (*Photog*) A picture taken on a plate of prepared glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the shades are produced by a dark background visible through the unsilvered portions of the glass

Am'bry, *n* [Contracted and corrupted from *almonry*, q v]

1 An almonry, a place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor, an office, in ancient abbeys and priories, in which the almoner lived

2 In ancient churches, a kind of closet for utensils, and other purposes

3 A place for housekeeping utensils, also, a cupboard for cold victuals

Ămbş'ăce (ămz'ās), *n* [O Fr *ambes*, *ambs*, Pr *ambs, ams*, Lat *ambo*, both, and *as*, q v] A double ace, two aces turned up at the same time by two dice *Shak*

Am'bu lā'cra, *n pl* [Lat *ambulacrum*, an alley] (*Nat Hist*) Prominences or perforations in the shell of the *Echinus*, or sea urchin, from which extend the tentacles or spines used for prehension or locomotion *Dana*

Am'bu lā'cral, *a* Pertaining to ambulacra *Dana*

Am'bu lance, *n* [Fr *ambulance*, hôpital *ambulant* See infra] (*Mil*) (*a*) A flying hospital, so organized as to follow an army in its movements, and intended to succor the wounded as soon as possible *H L Scott* (*b*) A two or four wheeled vehicle for conveying the wounded from the field, — called also *ambulance cart*

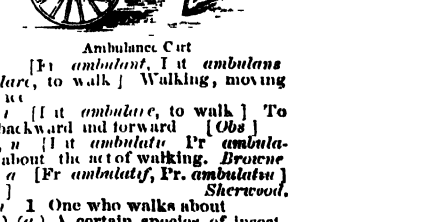

Ambulance Cart

Am'bu lant, *a* [Fr *ambulant*, Lat *ambulans* p pr of *ambulare*, to walk] Walking, moving from place to place

Am'bu-lāte, *v i* [Lat *ambulare*, to walk] To walk, to move backward and forward [*Obs*]

Am'bu lā'tion, *n* [Lat *ambulatio* Pr *ambulacio*] A walking about the act of walking. *Browne*

Am'bu lā'tive *a* [Fr *ambulatif*, Pr. *ambulatiu*] Walking [*Obs*] *Sherwood.*

Am'bu lā'tor, *n* 1 One who walks about

2 (*Nat Hist*) (*a*) A certain species of insect, *Lamia* (*b*) A certain genus of birds

3 (*Surv*) An instrument for measuring distances called also *perambulator.* *Ogilvie*

Am'bu la to-ry (50), *a.* [Lat. *ambulatorius*, Fr. *ambulatoire*]

1 Having the power or faculty of walking, as, an *ambulatory* animal.

2 Accustomed to move from place to place, not

stationary, as, an *ambulatory* court, which exercises its jurisdiction in different places *Robertson*

The priesthood before was very *ambulatory*, and dispersed into all families *Bp Taylor*

3. Happening or obtained during a walk or journey. [*Rare*]

The princess of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels *Wotton*

4 (*Ornith*) Formed for walking, as the feet of certain birds which have three toes before and one behind *Brande*

5 (*Law*) Not fixed in its legal character, but capable of being altered, as a will may be said to be *ambulatory* until the death of the testator, so of the return of a sheriff until it is filed

Am'bu-la-to-ry, *n* [L Lat *ambulatorium*] Any part of a building intended for walking in, as the aisles of a church, — specifically, a place inclosed by a colonnade or arcade, as a portico or corridor

Am'bûle, *v i* To remove from place to place [*Obs*]

The indecency of *ambuling* communions is very offensive *Ld Burleigh*

Am'bu ry, } *n.* [A-S *ampre, ompre*, a crooked
Am'bu-ry, } swelling vein, Prov Eng *amper*, a tumor with inflammation] (*Farr*) A tumor or swelling on a horse, full of blood, and soft to the touch *White*

Am'bus-cāde', *n* [Fr *embuscade*, Sp & Pg *embos cada*, It *imboscata*, \ Fr *embusquer*, O Fr *em buscher, embussiner*, Pr & Sp *emboscar*, Pg *embuscar*, It *imboscar*, to set in bushes, to place in an bush, from the prefix *in, im*, and Pr *bosc*, O Fl *bos*, N Fr *bois*, Sp & Pg *bosque*, It *bosco*, L Lat *boscus, buscus*, a wood, Eng *bush*, Ger *busch* Cf AMBUSH]

1 (*Lit*) \ lying in a wood, concealed, for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise, hence, a lying in wait, and concealed in any situation, for a like purpose *Addison*

2 A concealed place in which troops lie hid, to attack an enemy unexpectedly, ambush [*Rare*]

3 (*Mil*) A body of troops lying in ambush

Am'bus-cāde', *v t* [*imp & p p* AMBUSCADED, *p pr & vb n* AMBUSCADING] To lie in wait for, or to attack from a concealed position

Am'bus-cā'do, *n* Same as AMBUSCADE *Shak*

Am'bus-cā'dōed, *a* Placed in ambush, privately posted [*Obs*] *Sir T Herbert*

Am'bush, *n* [Fr *embûche*, O Fr *embusche, embosche* See AMBUSCADE]

1 The act of attacking an enemy unexpectedly from a concealed station [*Poet*]

Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault or siege
Or *ambush* from the deep *Milton*

2 A concealed station, where troops or enemies lie in wait to attack by surprise, an ambuscade

Bold in close *ambush*, base in open field *Dryden*

3 The troops posted in a concealed place, for attacking by surprise [*Obs. or rare*]

Lay thee an *ambush* for the city *Josh* viii 2

Am'bush, *v t* [*imp & p p* AMBUSHED, *p pr & vb n* AMBUSHING] To station in ambush with a view to surprise an enemy

By *ambushed* men behind their temple laid,
We have the king of Mexico betrayed *Dryden*

Am'bush, *v i* To lie in wait, for the purpose of attacking by surprise

Nor saw the snake that *ambushed* for his prey *Trumbull*

Am'bush-ment, *n* [Fr *embûchement*, O Fr *embuschement*] An ambush [*Obs*]

Am bŭs'tion (bŭst'yun), *n* [Lat *ambustio*, from *amburere*, from *amb*, about, q v, and *urere*, to burn] A burn or scald [*Obs*] *Blount*

Am'e bē'an, *a* See AMŒBEAN

A meer', *n* The same as EMIR See EMIR.

Am'el, *n* The same as ENAMEL *Boyle.*

Am'el, *v.* To enamel [*Obs*]

Enlightened all with stars,
And richly *ameled* *Chapman*

Am'el-cōrn, *n.* A species of grain from which starch was produced [*Obs*] *Wright*

A mēl'io-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being ameliorated

A mēl'io-rāte, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* AMELIORATED, *p pr & vb. n.* AMELIORATING] [Lat *ad* and *melio rare*, to make better, *melior*, better, Fr *ameliorer*, Pr *amiorar*. See MELIORATE] To make better, to raise into an improved condition, to meliorate, as, to *ameliorate* the condition of the poor

A mēl'io-rāte, *v i.* To grow better, to meliorate, as, wine *ameliorates* by age

A mēl'io-rā'tion, *n* [Fr *amelioration*] The act of ameliorating, or the state of being ameliorated, a making or becoming better, improvement, melioration, as, an *amelioration* of land

A-mēl'io-ra tive, *a.* Producing amelioration or improvement, as, *ameliorative* remedies

A mēl'io rā'tor *n* One who ameliorates

A'mĕn' (In singing, always pronounced A'mēn', and sometimes so pronounced when spoken, especially in the service of the Episcopal Church.) [Heb, from *amen*, firm, true, Fr, Sp, & Lat *amen*, It *ammen, ammene, amme*, Gr *αμην.*] An expression used at the end of prayers, and meaning, *So be it* At the end of a creed, it is a solemn asseveration of belief When it introduces a declaration, it has the force of an adverb, and is equivalent to *truly, verily.* It is used also as a noun, to denote Christ as being one who is true and faithful; and as an adjective, to signify *made true, verified*, or *fulfilled.*

And let all the people say, *Amen.* *Ps.* cvi. 48
Write these things, saith the *Amen.* *Rev* iii 14

Amen, amen, I say to thee, except a man be born again, he can not see the kingdom of God *John* iii 3, *Rhemish Trans*

A-mē'na-bil'i-ty, } *n* The state of being ame-
A-mē'na-ble ness, } nable, liability to answer, answerableness *Story.*

A-mē'na-ble, *a* [O Eng *amesnable*, from Fr *amener*, Norm Fr *amesner*, to bring, esp to bring to account, from *a*, for *ad*, and *mener*, to lead; Pr & O Sp *menar*, It *menare*, from Lat *minare*, to drive animals (properly by threatening cries), *minari*, to threaten, *minæ*, threats]

1 (*Old Law*) Easy to be led, governable, as a woman by her husband *Jacobs*

2 Liable to be brought to account or punishment, answerable, responsible.

Nor is man too diminutive to be *amenable* to the divine government *I Taylor*

3 Willing to yield or submit, submissive

Sterling always was *amenable* enough to counsel *Carlyle*

Syn. — Accountable, answerable, responsible

A-mē'na bly, *adv* In an amenable manner

Am'e nāge, *v t* [Prefix *a*, for *ad*, and O Eng *menage*, \ (Spenser) for *manage*, q v, O Fr *amesnager*] To manage [*Obs*]

With her, whose will raging Furor tame,
Must first begin, and her well *amenage* *Spenser*

Am'e nance, *n* [Norm Fr *amesnaunce, amesgnaunce*, a bringing in, from *amesner*, to bring See AMENABLE] Conduct, behavior [*Obs*] *Spenser*

A mĕnd', *v t* [*imp & p p* AMENDED, *p pr & vb n* AMENDING] [Fr *amender*, for *emender*, It *ammendare*, Sp & Pg *emendar*, Pr *emendar, esmendar*, from Lat *emendare*, from *e*, ex, and *mendum, menda*, fault See MEND] To change in any way for the better, as, (*a*) By simply removing what is erroneous, corrupt, superfluous, faulty, and the like, (*b*) By supplying deficiencies, (*c*) By substituting something else in the place of what is removed

Mar not the thing that can not be *amended* *Shak*

An instant emergency granting no possibility for revision, or opening for *amended* thought *De Quincey*

We shall cheer her sorrows, and *amend* her blood, by wedding her to a Norman *W Scott*

Syn. — To AMEND, EMEND, CORRECT, REFORM, RECTIFY These words agree in the idea of bringing things into a more perfect state We *correct* (literally, make straight) when we conform things to some standard or rule, as, to *correct* proof-sheets We *amend* by removing blemishes or faults, and thus rendering a thing more perfect, as, to *amend* our ways *Emend* is only another form of *amend* and is applied chiefly to editions of books, &c To *reform* is literally to form over again or put into a new and better form, as, to *reform* one's life To *rectify* is to make right as, to *rectify* a mistake We speak of *correcting* what is erroneous of *amending* the moral conduct, of *emending* the edition of some book, of *reforming* what is faulty in ourselves or others, of *rectifying* (applied chiefly to things past) abuses, inadvertences, &c

A-mĕnd', *v i* To grow or become better by reformation, or rectifying something wrong in manners or morals "My fortune *amends*" *Sidney*

A mĕnd'a ble, *a* Capable of being amended, as, an *amendable* writ or error

A-mĕnd'a-to-ry, *a* Supplying amendment, corrective *Hale*

A-mende' (a mŏngd'), *n* [Fr *amende*, L Lat *amenda* See AMEND] A pecuniary punishment or fine, a reparation or recantation

Amende honorable, formerly an infamous punishment in France, in which the offender, being led into court with a rope about his neck, and a lighted torch in his hand begged pardon of his God, the court, &c In popular language, the phrase now denotes a public recantation and reparation to an injured party for improper language or treatment

A mĕnd'er, *n* One who amends

A-mĕnd'ful, *a* Full of improvement *Beau & Fl*

A mĕnd'ment, *n* [Fr *amendement*, L Lat *amendamentum*]

1 An alteration or change for the better, correction of a fault or faults, reformation of life by quitting vices *Hammond*

2 In public bodies, any alteration in a bill or motion by adding, changing, or omitting

3 (*Law*) The correction of an error in a writ or process

Syn. — Correction, improvement, reformation, emendation

A mĕnds', *n sing & pl* [Cf AMENDE] Compensation for a loss or injury, recompense, satisfaction, equivalent

Yet thus far fortune maketh us *amends* *Shak*

A-mĕnds'ful, *a.* Making amends. [*Obs*]

A-mĕn'i-ty, *n* [Fr *amenité*, Pr *amenitat*, Lat. *amenitas*, from *amœnus*, pleasant] The quality of being pleasant or agreeable, whether in respect to situation, climate, manners, or disposition

The country's *amenity* brings no serenity *H Smith*
This climate has not seduced by its *amenities* *W Howitt*

A Mĕn'sā Et Thō'ro [Lat, from board and bed] (*Law*) A kind of divorce which does not dissolve the marriage bond, — now superseded in England by a decree of judicial separation, having the like effect *Wharton.*

Ăm'ent, *n.* [Lat. *amentum*, thong or strap.] (*Bot.*) A species of inflorescence, consisting of a scaly sort of spike, as in the alder, birch, &c., a catkin. *Gray.*

Ament.

Ăm'en-tā'ceous (-shŭs), *a* [L. Lat *amentaceus.*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Resembling, or consisting of, an ament or aments, as, the chestnut has an *amentaceous* inflorescence. (*b*) Furnished with aments, having flowers arranged in aments, as, *amentaceous* plants. *Martyn. Brande.*

A-mĕn'tum, *n.*, *pl* AMENTA Same as AMENT, q v.

A-mērge' (14), *v t* [*imp & p p.* AMERCED; *p pr. & vb n* AMERCING] [O Fr. *amercier*, to require amends, impose a fine, L Lat *amerciare*, from Lat. *merces*, wages, penalty]

1 To punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is not fixed by law, but left to the discretion of the court, as, the court *amerced* the criminal in the sum of one hundred dollars

2 To punish, in general

Millions of spirits for his fault *amerced*
Of Heaven *Milton.*
Shall by him be *amerced* with penance due *Spenser*

A mērce'ment, *n* [L Lat *amerciamentum*, O Fr. *amerciment, amerciament*] (*Law*) A pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court It differs from a *fine*, in that the latter is, or was originally, a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offense, but an amercement is arbitrary Hence the practice of *affeering* [See AFFEER] *Blackstone.*

☞ This word, in old books, is written *amerciament*

Amercement royal, a penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanor in his office *Jacobs*

A mēr'cer, *n* One who amerces

A mēr'cia-ment (-sha), *n.* [See *supra*] Same as AMERCEMENT *Sir John Cohe.*

A-mĕr'i-can, *a* Pertaining to America, — in a restricted sense, pertaining to the United States "A young officer of the *American* navy" *Tyrell*

A-mĕr'i can, *n* A native of America, — originally applied to the aboriginal inhabitants, but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America, and in a restricted sense to the inhabitants of the United States

The name *American* must always exalt the pride of patriotism *Washington*

A mĕr'i-can-ism, *n* 1 A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America

2 The love which American citizens have to their own country, or the preference of its interests

A-mĕr'i-can ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* AMERICANIZED, *p pr & vb n* AMERICANIZING.] To render American, to naturalize in America *Bartlett.*

Ăm'e-ṙē-ăçe, *n* Same as AMBS ACE

Ăm'ess, *n* Same as AMICE

A mĕt'a bō'li-a, *n pl* (*Zool*) \ division of insects which do not undergo any metamorphosis

A mĕt'a bō'li an, *n* [Gr *αμεταβολος*, unchangeable, from *a* priv and *μεταβαλλειν*, to change] (*Zool*) An insect that does not undergo any metamorphosis

Ăm'e thŏd'ic al, *a* [From Gr *a* priv and Eng *methodical*, Gr *αμεθοδος*, without plan or order, Fr *amethodique* See METHOD] Without method, irregular [*Obs*] *Bailey*

A mĭth'o dist, *n* [See *supra*] A quack [*Obs*]

Ăm'e-thȳst, *n* [Lat *amethystus*, Gr *αμεθυστος*, a, without drunkenness, as a remedy for drunkenness, also the precious stone amethyst, supposed to have this power]

1 (*Min*) A sub species of quartz, of a bluish violet color, of different degrees of intensity It generally occurs crystallized in hexahedral prisms terminated by corresponding pyramids, also in rolled fragments, composed of imperfect prismatic crystals Its fracture is conchoidal or splintery It is wrought into various articles of jewelry *Dana*

2 (*Her*) A purple color in a nobleman's escutcheon, or coat of arms It is the same as *purpure* in a gentleman's, and *mercury* in that of a sovereign prince *Encyc Brit*

Oriental amethyst, the violet-blue variety of transparent crystallized corundum

Ăm'e-thȳst'ine, *a* [Lat *amethystinus*]

1 Pertaining to, or resembling amethyst, — anciently applied to a garment of the color of amethyst, as distinguished from the Tyrian and hyacinthine purple.

2 Composed of the amethyst, as, an *amethystine* cup *Brande.*

Am'h ar'ic, *n* [From *Amhara*, a province in Abyssinia] The language spoken in Abyssinia.

Ăm'i-a, *n.* [Lat *amia*, Gr. *αμια*, a kind of tunny.] (*Ichth*) A genus of abdominal fishes, exclusively confined to North America, where they are found in fresh water streams, and sometimes in lakes. They are called *bow-fin* in Lake Champlain, *dog-fish* in Lake Erie, and *mud-fish* in South Carolina. *Storer.*

A'mi a bil'i ty, *n.* The quality of being amiable; amiableness

Every excellency is a degree of *amiability* *Bp. Taylor.*

Ā'mi-a ble, *a.* [O. Fr. *amiable*, friendly, lovely, from Lat. *amicabilis*, friendly, with a mixture of the

sense of *amabilis*, lovely, Fr. *aimable*. Cf. AMABILITY and AMICABLE]

1. Worthy of love, deserving of affection, lovely, lovable, — applied usually to persons.

With a look full of *amiable* fierceness, as in whom choler could not take away the sweetness *Sidney*

2. Pretending or showing love [*Obs*]

Lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife *Shak*

Syn. — Lovely, charming, delightful, pleasing

A'mi-a-ble ness, *n.* The quality of being amiable, amiability

A'mi-a-bly, *adv.* In an amiable manner.

Am'i-An'thi-form, *a* [From *amianthus* and *form*] Resembling amianthus, amianthoid. "*Amianthi form* arseniate of copper" *Phillips*

Am'i An'thi nite, *n* (*Min*) A species of amorphous mineral, a variety of actinolite, its color ash, greenish, or yellowish gray, often mixed with yellow or red, its fracture confusedly foliated and fibrous. *Kirwan*

Am'i An'thoid, *n* [Fr. *amiantoide*, from *amiantus*, Gr ἀμίαντος and εἶδος, form] (*Min*) A variety of asbestus, composed of long capillary filaments, having some degree of elasticity. The color is olive green or greenish white. *Dana*

Am'i An'thoid, *a.* Resembling amianthus, amianthiform

Am'i An'thus, *n* [Lat. *amiantus*, Gr. ἀμίαντος λίθος (lit unsoiled stone), a greenish stone, like asbestus, from ἀ priv and μιαίνειν, to stain, to defile, so called, according to Pliny (36, 19), from its incombustibility] (*Min*) Earth flax, or mountain flax, a mineral substance somewhat resembling flax, belonging either to the species pyroxene or hornblende, usually grayish, or of a greenish white, sometimes of a yellowish or silvery white, olive or mountain green, of a pale flesh red or ocher color It is composed of delicate filaments, very flexible, and somewhat elastic, often long, and resembling threads of silk It is incombustible, and has sometimes been wrought into cloth and paper *Dana*

Am'i-ca bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being amicable, friendliness, amicableness *Ash*

Am'i ca ble, *a* [Lat *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, friend, from *amare*, to love, Pr *amicable*, *amigable*, O Fr *amiable* See AMIABLE] Friendly, peaceable, harmonious in social or mutual transactions

That which was most remarkable in this contest was the *amicable* manner in which it was managed *Procter*

Amicable action (*Law*) an action commenced and prosecuted according to a mutual understanding for the purpose of obtaining a decision of the courts on some matter of law involved in it *Bouvier Bartill* — *Amicable numbers* (*Math*) pairs of numbers each of which is equal to the sum of all the aliquot parts of the other

Syn. — Friendly, peaceable, kind, harmonious — AMICABLE, FRIENDLY Neither of these words denotes any great warmth of affection, since *friendly* has by no means the same strength as its noun *friendship* It does, however, imply something of real cordiality, while *amicable* supposes very little more than that the parties referred to are not disposed to quarrel Hence we speak of *amicable* relations between two countries an *amicable* adjustment of difficulties "Those who entertain *friendly* feelings toward each other can live *amicably* together"

From side to side with *amicable* aim
Each to the other darts the nimble bolt *Dyer*

If he be *friendly* he comes well, if not,
Defence is a good cause, and Heaven be for us *Milton*

Am'i-ca ble ness, *n* The quality of being amicable, a disposition to preserve peace and friendship, friendliness, good will, amicability

Am'i ca bly, *adv.* In an amicable or friendly manner

A mi'cal, *a* Amicable [*Rare*] *Watson*

Am'ice (ăm'is), *n* [O Fr *amis*, *amit*, *amict*, Lat *amictus*, from *amicire*, to throw around, to wrap about, from *am* for *amb*, q v , and *jacere*, to throw, Sp *amito*, Pg *amicto*]

1 A loose flowing garment like a cloak, especially such a garment worn by priests and pilgrims as an official or characteristic dress [*Obs*]

A priest succinct in *amice* white *Pope*

A palmer's *amice* wrapped him round,
With a wrought Spanish baldric bound,
Like a pilgrim from beyond the seas *W Scott*

2 (*Eccl*) An oblong piece of linen with an ornament of embroidery on one edge, formerly worn by the superior clergy. It was made to wear on the head,

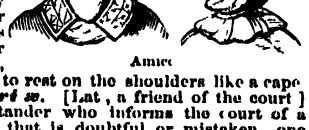

Amice

like a hood, or to rest on the shoulders like a cape

A mi'cus Cu'ri æ. [Lat , a friend of the court] (*Law*) A bystander who informs the court of a matter of law that is doubtful or mistaken, one who, not being retained in a cause, volunteers to express his views, or to make suggestions for the information of the court *Bouvier*

A-mid', } *prep.* [Prefix *a* and *mid*, *midst*, O. Eng
A-midst', } *a midde*, *amiddes*, A-S *to middes* See MID, MIDST, MIDDLE] In the midst or middle, surrounded or encompassed by, among. "Unseen *amid* the throng." "*Amidst* the garden" *Milton*

Syn. — AMIDST, AMONG These words differ to some extent from each other, as will be seen from their etymology *Amidst* denotes in the *midst* or middle of, and hence surrounded by, as, this work was written *amidst* many interruptions *Among* denotes a mingling or intermixture, as, "He fell *among* thieves," "Blessed art thou *among* women" Hence, we say, *among* the moderns, *among* the ancients, *among* the thickest of the trees, *among* these considerations, *among* the reasons I have to offer, in none of which cases could *amidst* be used So, also, we say, they kept on *amidst* the storm, he was sinking *amidst* the waves, he persevered *amidst* many difficulties, in none of which cases could *among* be used In like manner, it is said by Milton of the seraph Abdiel, that he was

Faithful found
Among the faithless, faithful only he,

because he was then in the mingled mass of the fallen angels, and had been one of their number But when he decides to leave them, and thus ceases to be of their number, the poet adds, —

From *amidst* them forth he passed

Am'ide, } *n* [From *ammonia* by contr , and
A-mid'o gen, } Gr γενᾶν, to produce] (*Chem*) A compound radical not yet obtained in a separate state It consists of one part of nitrogen and two of hydrogen Ammonia differs from it in containing three parts of hydrogen, and hence has been called *hydramide*, that is, a compound of amide and hydrogen *Gregory*

Am'i dine, *n* [Fr *amidine*, N Lat *amulum*, from Fr *amidon*, N Lat *amidum*, for Lat *amylum*, Gr ἄμυλον, fine meal, starch, neut of ἄμυλος, not ground at the mill, hence of the finest meal, from *a* priv and μύλος, μύλη, mill] Starch modified by heat so as to become a transparent mass, like horn It is soluble in cold water

A-mid'-ships, *adv* (*Naut*) In the middle of a ship, with regard to her length and breadth, half way between the stem and the stern *Totten*

Am'i lot, *n* (*Ichth*) A white fish in the Mexican lakes, more than a foot in length *Cuvier*

•A mir', *n.* Same as EMIR See EMIR

A-miss', *a.* [Prefix *a* and *miss*] Wrong, faulty, out of order, improper, as, it may not be *amiss* to ask advice *Dryden*

His wisdom and virtue can not always rectify that which is *amiss* in himself or his circumstances *Wollaston*

☞ This adjective always follows its noun

A-miss', *adv* In a manner contrary to propriety, truth, law, or morality, faultily, improperly

Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask *amiss* *James* iv 3

A miss', *n* A fault or wrong [*Obs*] "Some great *amiss*" *Shak*

A mis'si bil'i ty, *n* Possibility or chance of being lost [*Rare*]

Notions of popular rights and the *amissibility* of sovereign power for misconduct were alternately broached by the two great religious parties of Europe *Hallam*

A mis'sion (-mish'un), *n* Deprivation, loss [*Obs*] "Acquisition and *amission*" *Bi mond*

A-mit', *v t.* [Lat *amittere*, to lose, from *a*, or *ab*, from, and *mittere*, to send] To lose [*Obs*]

A lode-stone fired doth presently *amit* its proper virtue *Lowe*

Am'i ty, *n* [Fr *amitie*, O Fr *amistie*, *amistied*, *amistiet*, Pr *amistat*, from Fr *ami*, Pr *amic*, nom *amics*, Lat *amicus* the Fr and Eng are equiv to Lat *amicitia*, but not derived from it in a direct way See AMICABLE] Friendship in a general sense, between individuals, societies, or nations, harmony, good understanding, as, a treaty of *amity* and commerce.

Its hostile *amity* can be obtained on no terms that do not imply an inability hereafter to resist its designs *Burke*

Syn — Harmony, kindness, affection, friendship good will

•Am'mo, *n* [Ger *amme* O H Ger *amma*, Sp *ama*, nurse, Bisc & O H Ger *ama*, mother, Heb *em*, Ar *ummun*, *umman*, mother] An abbess or spiritual mother

•Am'mo, *n* [N Lat *amma*, Gr ἄμμα, tie, knot, from ἅπτειν, to tie] A girdle or truss used in ruptures

Am'man, } *n* [Prov Ger *ammann*, Ger *amt-*
Am'mann, } *mann*, from *amt*, office, and *mann*, man See AMBASSADOR] In some European nations, an officer who has cognizance of civil causes Among the French, a notary public or officer who draws up deeds and other instruments

Am'me line, *n* [From *ammonia* and *mellone*] (*Organic Chem*) A base corresponding in composition to one part of ammonia, one of mellone, and two of water *Gregory*

Am'mi-ral, *n* An obsolete form of *admiral* "The mast Of some great *ammiral*" *Milton*

Am'mite, *n* [Gr ἄμμιτης, ἀμμῖτις, sandstone, from ἄμμος, sand] (*Geol*) A rock consisting of small concretions like grains of sand or roe of fish in size It is the *roe stone* or *oolite* of recent authors, — written also *hammite* *Dana*

Am'mo-chry'se (ăm'mo krīz), *n* [Gr ἄμμος, sand, and χρυσος, gold, Fr *ammochryse*] A yellow, soft stone, consisting of glossy yellow particles When rubbed or ground, it is sometimes used to strew over writing, like black sand

Am'mo dyte, *n* [Lat *ammodytes*, Gr ἀμμοδύτης, sand burrower, a kind of serpent, from ἄμμος, sand, and δύτης, diver, δύειν, to dive] (*Nat Hist*) (*a.*) One of a genus of apodal fishes, the sand eel (*b.*) A kind of viper. (*c*) Any plant that grows in the sand. *Dana*

Am mō'ni-ā, *n.* [From *sal ammoniac*, which was first obtained near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, by burning camels' dung See AMMONITE] (*Chem*) An alkali, which is gaseous or auriform in its uncombined state It has a pungent smell and taste, and consists of three equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen It is now considered an amide of hydrogen — often called *volatile alkali*, and *spirits of hartshorn* See AMIDE

Am mō'ni ac, } *a* Pertaining to ammonia, or
Am'mo ni'ac al, } possessing its properties, as, *ammoniacal* salts

Am mō'ni-ac, or **Gŭm-am-mō'ni-ac,** *n.* [Lat. *Ammoniacum*, Gr ἀμμωνιακόν, a resinous gum, said to distill from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, Plin , Dioscor See AMMONITE] (*Med.*) The concrete juice of an umbelliferous plant, the *Dorema ammoniacum*, brought from Persia in large masses, composed of tears, internally white, and externally yellow It has a peculiar smell, and a nauseous, sweet taste, followed by a bitter one It is inflammable, soluble in water and spirit of wine, and is used in medicine as an expectorant and resolvent, and for the formation of certain plasters.

Sal ammoniac [Lat *sal ammoniacus* Gr αμμωνιακόν, rock salt], the salt usually called *muriate of ammonia*, or *chloride of ammonium*

Am mō'ni an, *a* Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, who flourished at the end of the second century, and who completed the establishment of the eclectic sect of philosophers, which originated with Potamo *Enfield*

Am'mon ite, *n* [Lat *cornu Ammonis*, horn of Ammon, Lat *Ammon*, Gr Ἄμμων, an appellation of Jupiter, as represented with the horns of a ram It was originally the name of an Egyptian god, *Amun*, i e , the unknown] (*Geol*) A fossil shell related to the nautilus, and belonging to the tribe of cephalopods, or cuttle fish There are many species, and all are extinct, having existed only in the secondary period, or age of reptiles, in geology, when they were exceedingly numerous They differ from the nautilus in having the margins of the septer very much plaited, and the siphuncle dorsal Also called *serpent-stone* and *cornu-Ammonis* *Dana*

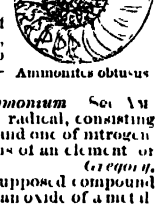

Ammonites obtusus

Am mō'ni ăn, *n* [N Lat *ammonium* See AMMONIA] (*Chem*) A compound radical, consisting of four equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen and having the chemical relations of an element or of a compound metal *Gregory*.

Am'mo ni'fi ca ble, *a* Certain supposed compound of ammonia and a pure metal, or an oxide of a metal [*Obs*]

Am'mu ni'tion (-nish'un), *n.* [L Lat *admunitio*, from *ad* and *munitio*, a defending, or means of defense, *munire*, to defend, fortify] Military stores, or provisions for attack or defense In modern usage, the signification is confined to the articles which are used in charging fire arms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, &c

Ammunition bread shoe *stockings* &c such as are contracted for by government, and distributed to the private soldiers *Encyc Am*

•Am nē'si-ă, *n* [Gr α priv and μνῆσις, memory] (*Med*) Loss of memory *Dunglison*

Am'nes ty, *n* [Lat *amnestia*, Gr ἀμνηστία, a forgetting from ἀμνηστεῖν forgotten forgetful, from *a* priv and μιμνήσκειν, root μνα, to remember Fr *amnistie*] An act of oblivion, a general pardon of the offenses committed in time of war, or the proclamation of such pardon

Am ni'co list, *n* [Lat *amnicola*, from *amnis* a river, and *colere*, to dwell] One who lives near a river [*Obs*] *Lailer*

Am nig'e nous, *a* [Lat *amnigenus*, from *amnis*, a river, and *nancisci*, to beget] Born or bred in, of, or near, a river [*Obs*] *Bailey*

•Am'ni on, *n* [Gr ἀμνίον, ἀμνίος, the membrane,
•Am'ni os } fetus, dim of ἀμνος, lamb] (*Anat*) The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus in the womb

Am'ni ŏt'ic, *a* 1 Pertaining to, or contained in, the amnios as, the *amniotic* fluid

2 Relating to the liquor of the amnios

Amniotic acid, an acid found in the amniotic fluid of the cow, considered the same as the allantoic acid

•A mœ'bă (mē'), *n pl* AMŒBÆ [From Gr ἀμοιβή change] (*Zool*) An animalcule capable of undergoing many changes of form at will *Dana*

Am'œ bœ'an, *a* Alternately answering *Warton*

•Am'œ bœ'um, *n* [Lat *amœbœus*, Gr ἀμοιβαῖος, alternate, Lat *amœbæum carmen*, Gr ἆσμα ἀμοιβαῖον, a responsive song, from ἀμοιβή, change, alteration, ἀμείβειν, to change] A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as the third and seventh eclogues of Virgil *Encyc Brit*

A mœ'bŏus (mē'), *a.* Like an *amœba* in structure *Dana*

Am'o li'tion (-lish'un), *n.* [Lat *amolitio*, from

amoturi, to remove, from *a*, from, and *moliri*, to put in motion.] Removal, a putting away. [*Obs*]

A-mō'mum, *n.* [Lat. *amomum*, Gr. ἄμωμον, Ar *hamōmāh*, from *hamma*, to warm or heat, the heating plant] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, all natives of warm climates, and remarkable for their pungency and aromatic properties It includes the *Grana Paradisi*, or grains of paradise.

A-mōng', } *prep.* [O. Eng *among*e, *amonges*,
A-mōngst', } *amongest*, A S *amang*, *onmang*, *ongemang*, *gemang*, *gemong*, from *gemang*, mixture, *mengan*, *menogan*, *gemengan*, Ger. *mengen*, to mix Of ALONGST]

1. Mixed or mingled with

They heard,
And from his presence hid themselves *among*
The thickest trees *Milton*

2 Conjoined, or associated with, or making part of the number of "Blessed art thou *among* women" *Luke* i 28

Syn.—Between, amidst See AMIDST, BETWEEN

A-mōn'tĭl lō'do, *n* [Sp] A dry kind of sherry, of a light color, much used to reduce the color of other sherries when too high *Sammonds*

Ăm'o ret, *n.* [O Eng *amorette*, and Ital *amoretto*, properly a little love affair] A lover "When *amorets* no more can shine" *J Warton*

Ăm'o rĕtte', *n* [Fr *amourette*, O Fr *amorette*, from *amour*, *amor*, love]

1 An amorous woman [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

2 A love-knot, or love-token [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

3. A petty love affair or amour [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Ăm'o rist, *n* [Lat *amor*, love, *amare*, to love] A lover, a gallant, an inamorato [*Rare*]

It was the custom for an *amorist* to impress the name of his mistress in the dust, or upon the damp earth, with letters fixed upon his shoe *Southey*

A-mōrn'ings, *adv* In the mornings "To give her music *a-mornings*" *Shak*

Ăm'o rō'sa, *n* [It *amorosa*, f *amoroso*] A woman too woman, a courtesan

Ăm'o-rō'so, *n* [It *amoroso*, L Lat *amorosus*] A lover, a man enamored *Bailey*

Ăm'o-rō'so, *adv* [It] (*Mus*) In a tender, slow manner

Ăm'o-rous, *a* [L Lat *amorosus*, from L at *amor*, love, It. *amoroso*, O Fr & Pr *amoros*, N Fr *amoureux*]

1 Inclined to love, having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment loving, as, an *amorous* disposition

2. In love, enamored —usually with *of*. "Princes *amorous of* their chief" *Chapman*

Sure my brother is *amorous* on Hero *Shak*

3 Relating to, or produced by, love "*Amorous* delight" *Milton* "*Amorous* airs" *Waller*

Syn —Loving, fond tender, passionate

Ăm'o rous ly, *adv* In an amorous manner, fondly, lovingly

Ăm'o-rous ness, *n* The quality of being amorous, or inclined to sexual love, fondness, lovingness

A mŏr'phism, *n* [Gr *a* priv and *μορφη*, form] A state of being without crystallization even in the minutest particles, as in glass, opal, &c There are stony substances which, when fused, may cool as glass or as stone, the glass state is sometimes spoken of as a state of *amorphism* *Dana*

A mŏr'phous, *a* [Gr ἄμορφος, from *a* priv and *μορφη*, form]

1 Having no determinate form, of irregular shape, not of any regular figure *Kirwan*

2 Without crystallization in the ultimate texture of a solid substance *Dana*

3 Of no particular kind or character, anomalous

Scientific treatises are not seldom rude and *amorphous* in style *Hare*

Ăm'or-phō'tæ, *n pl.* [Gr ἀμόρφωτος, not formed, from *a* priv and *μορφόειν*, to form, *μορφη*, form] (*Astron*) Stars not formed into any constellation

A-mŏr'pho zō'a, *n pl* [Gr. ἄμορφος, shapeless, from *a* priv, *μορφη*, form, and ζῶον, animal] (*Zool*) Living substances without a mouth or regular internal structure, as the sponges. *Blainville*

A-mŏr'phy, *n* [Gr *αμορφια*. See *supra*] Irregularity of form [*Obs.*] *Swift*

A-mŏrt', *a.* [Prefix *a* and Fr *mort*, death, dead, Lat *mors*, *mortuus*, Norm Fr *amort*, dead] Lifeless, spiritless, dejected, depressed, inanimate. "What, sweeting! all *amort*!" *Shak*

A mŏr'ti zā'tion, } *n* [L Lat *amortizatio*, *ad-*
A mŏr'tize-ment, } *mortizatio*, *amortisamentum*, Fr *amortissement*, Pr. *amortissament*, *amortesmen*. See *infra*.]

1 (*Law*) The act or right of alienating lands to a corporation, which was considered formerly as transferring them to *dead hands*, or in mortmain

2 The extinction of debt, particularly by means of a sinking fund *Simmonds*

A-mŏr'tize, *v t* [L Lat *amortisare*, *admortizare*, *amortire*, *admortire*, *admortare*, Norm Fr. *amortizer*, *amortyser*, *amortir*, Fr *amortir*, Sp. *amortizar*, to sell in mortmain, Pr *amortezir*, *amortir*, *amortar*, Fr *amorto*, It *ammortire*, to extinguish, from Lat *mors*, death See MORTMAIN] (*Law*) To alienate in mortmain, that is, to convey to a corporation See MORTMAIN

A-mō'tion, *n.* [Lat *amotio*, from *amovere*, to remove See AMOVE]

1. Removal; ouster. *Warton.*

2. (*Law.*) Deprivation of possession; the removal of an officer or member of a corporation, properly the former. *Kent. Burrill*

A-mount', *v. i* [*imp & p. p.* AMOUNTED; *p. pr. & vb n.* AMOUNTING] [O. Fr *amonter*, *amunter*, to increase, advance, ascend; L Lat. *admontare*, from *ad* and L Lat *montare*, Fr *monter*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *montar*, It. *montare*, to ascend, from Lat *mons*, mountain, Norm Fr *amont* (equiv to Lat. *ad montem*), upward, Fr *amont*, up the river]

1 To go up, to ascend, hence, to depart.

So up he rose, and thence *amounted* straight *Spenser*

2 To rise or reach by an accumulation of particular sums or quantities, to come in the aggregate or whole

Thy substance, valued at the highest rate,
Can not *amount* unto a hundred marks *Shak.*

3 To rise, reach, or extend in effect, substance, or influence, to be equivalent, as, the testimony of these witnesses *amounts* to very little

A-mount', *v t.* To increase, to augment [*Rare*] "Whose number was now *amounted* to 300" *Swift*

A mount', *n* 1 The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities, as, the *amount* of 7 and 9 is 16

2. The effect, substance, or result, the sum, as, the *amount* of the testimony is this

A mqur' (a mör'), *n* [Fr, from Lat *amor*, love] An unlawful connection in love, a love intrigue, an affair of gallantry

A mqv'al, *n.* [From *amove*, q v] Total removal [*Obs*] *Joslyn*

A mqve', *v t.* [Lat *amovere*, from *a*, for *ab*, q v, and *movere*, to move]

1 To remove [*Obs*] *Speed*

2 To move, to touch, to excite [*Obs*]

At her so piteous cry was much *amoved*
Her champion stout *Spenser*

3 (*Law*) To remove from a post or station *Hale*

Ăm'pe-līte, *n* [Lat *ampelitis*, Gr αμπελιτις, from ἄμπελος, vine] (*Min*) An earth abounding in pyrites, used by the ancients to kill insects, &c, on vines The term has been applied by Brongniart to a carbonaceous alum schist *Dana*

Ăm'per-sănd, *n* A corruption of *and*, per se *and*, i e, *and*, by itself *and*] A word used to describe the character & *Halliwell*

Ăm'phĭ, *n* [Gr] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *about*, *around*, on *both* sides, &c

Am phĭb'i-a, *n pl* [N Lat *amphibium*, Gr *αμφιβιος*, living a double life, i e, both on land and in water, from Gr *αμφι*, on both sides, around, and βιος, life, Fr *amphibie*] (*Zool*) Same as *Reptilia*, or the class of reptiles which includes the saurians, crocodiles, lizards, serpents, frogs or batrachians, turtles, and salamanders

☞ More correctly the term is restricted to the batrachians and salamanders, the others being *true reptiles* The amphibia, thus restricted, are distinguished by having, no scales, and by undergoing a complete metamorphosis, the young having gills and they have other close relations to fishes, on account of which they are sometimes made a distinct class of vertebrates The amphibia include four divisions (1) The tailless, as the frogs (*Anoura*), (2) The tailed (*Urodela*), as the salamanders (3) The siren group (*Sirenoidea*) or those which retain the gills of the young state (hence called *Perennibranchiate*) through the adult state among which are the siren, proteus, &c, (4) The cecilioids, or serpent like amphibia *Dana*

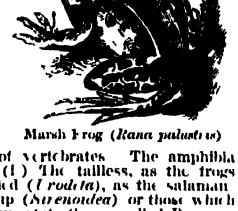

Marsh Frog (*Rana palustris*)

Am phĭb'i al, *n* Same as AMPHIBIAN [*Rare*]

Am phĭb'i an, *n* One of the *Amphibia*

Am phĭb'i o-lŏg'ic al, *a* [See *infra*] Pertaining to amphibiology

Am-phĭb'i-ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *αμφιβιος*, amphibious, and *λογος*, discourse, Fr *amphibiologie*] A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals, or the history and description of such animals

Am-phĭb'i-oŭs (-fĭb'i-us), *a* [See AMPHIBIAL]

1 Having the power of living in the two elements, air and water, as frogs, crocodiles, beavers, and some plants

2 Adapted for living on land or water

The *amphibious* character of the Greeks was already determined they were to be lords of land and sea *Hare.*

3 Of a mixed nature, partaking of two natures

Not in free and common socage, but in this *amphibious* subordinate class of villein socage *Blackstone*

Am-phĭb'i-oŭs-ness, *n* The quality of being amphibious, ability to live in two elements

Am-phĭb'i-ous, *n. pl* AMPHIBIA [N Lat *amphibium* See AMPHIBIAL] An amphibious animal

Ăm'phi-bŏle, *n* [Gr *αμφιβολος*, doubtful, equivocal, from *αμφιβαλλειν*, to throw round, to doubt, from *αμφι*, on both sides, about, and *βαλλειν*, to throw, Fr. *amphibole*] (*Min.*) Hornblende. See HORNBLENDE *Dana.*

Ăm'phi bŏl'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling amphibole, or partaking of its nature and characters *Cooper.*

Am-phĭb'o-līte, *n.* [N Lat. *amphibolithes*, from *αμφιβολος*, doubtful, and *λιθος*, stone. See AMPHIBOLE.] (*Min*) Trap, or greenstone; a rock with a base of amphibole or hornblende.

Am-phĭb'o-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Of doubtful meaning; ambiguous. "Of great use in all doubtful or *amphibological* expressions" *Bp. Taylor.*

Am-phĭb'o-lŏg'ic-al ly, *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.

Ăm'phi bŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Lat *amphibologia*, Gr. *αμφιβολογια*, from *αμφιβολος*, ambiguous, and *λογος*, speech. See AMPHIBOLE] A phrase, discourse, or proposition, susceptible of two interpretations, and hence, of uncertain meaning It differs from *equivocation*, which arises from the twofold sense of a single term *Browne.*

Am-phĭb'o lous, *a.* [Gr. *αμφιβολος*, thrown about, doubtful, Lat *amphibolus*. See AMPHIBOLE]

1. Tossed from one to another, striking each way, with mutual blows. [*Obs*]

Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel — both parties declaring themselves for the king *Howell.*

2 Capable of two meanings

An *amphibolous sentence*, one that is capable of two meanings, not from the double sense of any of the words, but from its admitting of a double construction, e g, "The duke yet lives that Harry will *depose*" *Whately*

Am phĭb'o-ly, *n* [Lat *amphibolia*, Gr *αμφιβολις*, from *αμφιβολος* See *supra*] Ambiguous discourse, amphibology [*Rare*] *Spelman.*

Ăm'phi-brăch, *n* [Lat *amphibrachys*, Gr *αμφιβραχυς*, short at both ends, from *αμφι*, on both sides, and *βραχυς*, short] (*Anc Pros*) A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short, as, *hŏnōre*

Ăm'phi căr'pic, *a* [Gr *αμφι*, both ways, and *καρπος*, fruit] (*Bot*) Producing fruit of two kinds either as to form or time of ripening

Ăm'phi cœl'ian (-sēl'yan), *a* [Gr *αμφικοιλος*, hollowed all round] (*Zool*) Having both the fore and hinder ends concave, as the vertebræ of Tellosaurs and Ichthyosaurs, extinct Saurians *Dana*

Ăm'phi cō'mic, *n* [Gr *αμφικομος*, with hair all round, from *αμφι*, about, and *κομη*, hair] A kind of figured stone, rugged and beset with eminences, anciently used in divination *Encyc Brit*

Am phĭc'ty ŏn'ic, *a* [Gr 'Αμφικτυονικός, Fr *Amphictyonique*] Pertaining to the council of Amphictyons *Wm Smith*

Am phĭc'ty-ons, *n pl* [Lat *Amphictyones*, Gr *Αμφικτυονες* Prob the word was orig *αμφικτιονες*, dwellers around, neighbors] (*Grecian Hist*) An assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece

☞ Ten or twelve states were represented in this assembly, which sat alternately at Thermopylæ and at Delphi Each city sent two deputies one of whom inspected the sacrifices and ceremonies of religion, the other had the charge of deciding causes and differences between private persons

Am phĭc'ty o ny, *n* [See *supra*] (*Gr Hist*) An association of several neighboring states for the promotion of common interests *Encyc Brit*

Ăm'phĭde (48), *n* [Fr *amphide*, Gr ἄμφω, both, and *εἶδος*, form, shape] (*Chem*) A compound consisting of an acid and a base, as distinguished from a *haloid* compound *Brit Review*

Ăm'phi-drŏm'ic al, *a* [Gr *αμφι*, around, and *δρομικός*, good at running, *δρόμος*, course, race, *δραμειν*, to run] Pertaining to the ancient Amphidromia, an Attic festival at the naming of a child, so called because the friends of the parents carried the child round the hearth, and then named it

The *amphidromical* feasts on the fifth day after the child was born *Browne*

Am phĭg'a-mous, *a* [Gr *αμφι*, about, on both sides, and *γαμος*, marriage] (*Bot*) Having a structure entirely cellular, and no distinct sexual organs, —a term applied by De Candolle to the lowest order of plants

Am phĭg'e-an (-fĭj'e-), *a* [Gr *αμφι*, around, and *γη*, the earth] (*Geog*) Extending over all the zones from the tropics to either polar zone *Dana*

Ăm'phi-gēne, *n* [Gr *αμφι*, on both sides, about, and *γινειν*, *γεινεσθαι*, to bring forth, *γενος*, race] (*Min*) Leucite See LEUCITE

Am phĭl'o gy, *n* [Gr *αμφι*, on both sides, and *λογος*, a discourse] Equivocation, amphibology, ambiguity *Smart*

Am phĭm'a cer, *n* [Lat *amphimacrus*, Gr *αμφιμακρος*, long on both sides, from *αμφι*, on both sides, and *μακρος*, long.] (*Anc Pros*) A foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in *dīvīna* *Andrews*

Am-phĭp'neŭst, *n* [Gr *αμφι*, on both sides, about, and *πνευστης*, one who breathes, from *πνειν*, to breathe] (*Zool*) One of a tribe of reptiles, which have both lungs and gills at the same time, as the proteus and siren *Brande.*

Ăm'phi pod, *n* [Gr *αμφι*, on both sides, about and *πους*, gen *ποδος*, foot] (*Zoöl*) One of a tribe of small, slender, fourteen-footed crustaceans, of the general character of the sand flea. They seldom exceed an inch in length

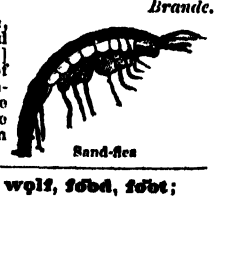

Sand-flea

Am-phip'o-dă, n. pl. (*Zoöl.*) A certain tribe of crustaceans. See AMPHIPOD.

Am-phip'o-dous, a. Belonging to the amphipoda.

Am-phip'ro-stўle, n. [Lat *amphiprostylos*, Gr. *ἀμφιπρόστυλος*, having a double prostyle, from *ἀμφί*, on both sides, and *πρόστυλος*, with pillars in front, from *πρό*, before, and *στῦλος*, column.] (*Arch.*) A double prostyle, or an edifice with columns in front and behind, but not on the sides. *Morris*

Amphiprostyle

Am'phis-bæ'na, n. [Lat. *amphisbæna*, Gr *ἀμφίσβαινα*, a serpent that can go either forward or backward, from *ἀμφίς*, adv., for *ἀμφί*, on both sides, and *βαίνειν*, to go.] (*Herp.*) A genus of serpents without scales, having the two extremities so much alike that they appear to have a head at each end and ability to move either way They are often found in the nests of the termites, where they feed upon the young ants.

☞ The *Gordius aquaticus*, or *hair-worm*, has been called an *amphisbæna*, but it belongs among the worms *Dana*

Am-phis'ci-ĭ (-fish'i-ĭ), Am-phis'ci-ans (-fish'i-anz), n. pl [Gr *ἀμφίσκιος*, throwing a shadow both ways, from *ἀμφί*, on both sides, and *σκιά*, shadow] (*Geog*) The inhabitants between the tropics, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other to the south, according as the sun is south or north of their zenith

Am'phi-thē'a-ter, Am'phi thē'a tre, n [Fr *amphithéâtre*, Lat. *amphitheatrum*, Gr *ἀμφιθέατρον*, from *ἀμφί*, about, and *θέατρον*, a place for seeing, theater, from *θᾶσθαι*, to see]

1. An oval or circular edifice having rows of seats one above another, around an open space, called the arena, and used for combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other public sports

Amphitheater

2 Hence, any thing resembling an amphitheater in form

Am'phi-thē'a-tral, a [Lat *amphitheatralis*] Resembling an amphitheater *Todd*

Am'phi the ăt'ric, Am'phi-the ăt'ric al, } *a* [Lat *amphitheatricus*] Pertaining to, or exhibited in, an amphitheater *Warton*

Am'phi the ăt'ric al ly, adv. In the form or manner of an amphitheater

Am phit'ro pal, Am phit'ro pous, } *a* [Gr *ἀμφί*, around, about, and *τρέπειν*, to turn] (*Bot*) Having the ovule inverted, but with the attachment near the middle of one side, half anatropous. *Gray*

Am'pho ra, n [Lat *amphora*, Gr *ἀμφορεύς*, shortened from *ἀμφιφορεύς*, a jar with two handles, from *ἀμφί*, on both sides, and *φορεύς*, bearer, *φορεῖν*, *φερειν*, to bear] Among the ancients, a two handled vessel, tapering at the bottom, used for holding wine, oil, &c

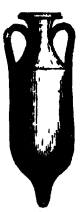

Amphora

Am'pho ral, a [Lat *amphoralis*] Pertaining to, or resembling, an amphora

Am phŏr'ic, a (*Auscultation*) Emitted from a cavity in the lungs, not filled with fluid, and giving a sound like that produced by blowing into an empty decanter, as, *amphoric* respiration

Am'pho thĕr'ic, a [Gr *ἀμφότερος*, both] Partly one and partly the other. *Smart*

Am'ple, a [Fr & Pr *ample*, Lat *amplus*]

1 Of large dimensions, great in size, extent, capacity, or bulk, wide, spacious, extended

All the people in that *ample* house
Did to that image bow their humble knees *Spenser*

2. Fully sufficient, abundant, liberal, copious, as, *ample* provision, *ample* justice

3 Not contracted or brief, extended, diffusive, as, an *ample* narrative, i e, not an epitome *Johnson*

Syn. — Full, spacious; extensive, wide, capacious, abundant, plentiful, plenteous, copious, rich, liberal, munificent. — AMPLE, COPIOUS ABUNDANT, PLENTEOUS. These words agree in representing a thing as *large*, but under different relations, according to the image which is used *Ample* implies largeness, producing a sufficiency or fullness of supply for every want, as, *ample* stores or resources, *ample* provision *Copious* carries with it the idea of *flow*, or of collection at a single point, as, a *copious* fountain, a *copious* supply of materials "*Copious* matter for song" *Milton* *Abundant* and *plenteous* refer to largeness of quantity, as, *abundant* stores, *plenteous* harvests

Am plĕc'tant, a. [Lat *amplecti*, to embrace.] (*Bot.*) Clasping the stem of a plant, as, *amplectant* tendrils. *Gray*

Am'ple ness, n. The state of being ample, largeness; capacity.

Am'plex ĭ'cion, n. [Lat. *amplexari*, to embrace] An embrace. [*Obs.*] "An humble *amplexation* of those sacred feet." *Bp. Hall.*

Am-plĕx'i-caul, a. [N. Lat *amplexicaulis*, Fr. *amplexicaule*, from Lat. *amplexare*, *amplexari*, v intens of *amplecti*, to encircle, to embrace, from *amb*, *am*, about, q. v., *plectere*, to twist, and *caulis*, stem, Gr. *καυλός*] (*Bot*) Nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf *Gray*.

Amplexicaul Leaf

Am'pli-āte, v. t [Lat *ampliare*, from *amplus*. See AMPLE] To make greater, to enlarge. [*Rare*]

To maintain and *ampliate* the external possessions of your empire *Udal*

Am'pli ā'tion, n. [Lat *ampliatio*, Fr *ampliation*]

1 Enlargement, amplification [*Rare*] *Burnet*

2 (*Rom Antiq*) A deferring to pass sentence, a postponement of a decision in order to obtain further evidence. *Encyc Brit*

Am'pli ā'tĭve, a Adding to that which is already known or received, synthetic

"All bodies possess power of attraction" is an *ampliative* judgment because we can think of bodies without thinking of attraction as one of their immediate primary attributes *Thomson*

Am plĭf'i-kāte (121), v. t [Lat *amplificare*, from *amplus* and *facere*, to make See AMPLE] To enlarge, to amplify [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Am'pli fi kā'tion, n [Lat *amplificatio*]

1 The act of amplifying or enlarging in dimensions, enlargement

2 (*Rhet*) Diffusive description or discussion, intended to present the subject in every view, or in the strongest light, diffuse narrative, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject

I shall summarily without any *amplification* at all, show in what manner defects have been supplied *Davies*

Am'pli fi kā'tĭve, a Serving or tending to amplify, amplific story

Am'pli fi-kā'to ry, a Serving to amplify or enlarge, amplificative *Morell*

Am'pli fi'er, n One who amplifies or enlarges

Am'pli fy, v. t [*imp & p p* AMPLIFIED, *p pr & vb n* AMPLIFYING] [Fr *amplifier*, Pr *amplificar*, Lat *amplificare* See AMPLIFICATE]

1 To render larger, more extended, or more intense, and the like "All concaves do *amplify* the sound at the coming out" *Bacon*

2 (*Rhet*) To enlarge by addition or discussion to treat copiously, so as to present the subject in every view, and in the strongest lights

Troilus and Cressida was written by a Lombard author but much *amplified* by our English translator *Dryden*

Am'pli fy, v. i 1 To grow or become large

Strait was the way at first withouten light,
But further in did further *amplify* *Fairfax*

2 To speak largely or copiously, to be diffuse in argument or description, to dilate, — often with *on* or *upon* *Watts*

He must often enlarge and *amplify upon* the subject he handles *South*

Am'pli tūde (53), n [Fr *amplitude*, Pr *amplitut*, Lat *amplitudo*, from *amplus* See AMPLE]

1 State of being ample extent of surface or space, largeness of dimensions

The cathedral of Lincoln is a magnificent structure proportionable to the *amplitude* of the diocese *Fuller*

2 Largeness, in a figurative sense (*a*) Extent of capacity or intellectual powers "*Amplitude* of mind" *Milton* (*b*) Extent of means or resources

It is in the power of princes and estates to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms *Bacon*

3 (*Astron*) An arc of the horizon intercepted between the true east or west point and the center of the sun or a star at its rising or setting At the rising of a star the amplitude is eastern or active at the setting, it is western, occiduous or occasive It is also northern or southern, when north or south of the equator

4 (*Gun*) The horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved, the range

5 (*Magnetism*) The arch of the horizon between the sun or a star, at its rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon, by the compass The difference between this and the true amplitude is the variation of the compass

Am'ply, adv In an ample manner.

Syn — Largely, liberally, fully, sufficiently, copiously, abundantly

Am'pul, n [Lat *ampulla*, a flask or bottle with two handles and swelling in the middle, from *olla*, pot or jar, and *amp*, for *amb*, *ἀμφι*, on both sides, about] A vessel for holding consecrated oil, used in baptism, consecration, &c *Fairholt*

Am-pŭl'la, n [L.] 1 A narrow-necked vessel, bellying out like a jug, used by the ancient Romans for conveying liquids or unguents

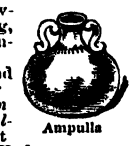

Ampulla

2 (*Anat*) A dilatation at one end of the semicircular canals of the ear *Dunglison*

Am'pul-lā'ceous, a. [Lat *ampullaceus*, from *ampulla*.] Like a bottle or inflated bladder, swelling *Kirby*

Am'pu-tāte, v. t. [*imp & p p.* AMPUTATED, *p pr & vb. n.* AMPUTATING.] [Lat. *amputare*, from *amb*, about, q. v., and *putare*, to prune]

1. To prune, to cut off [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*

2. To cut off, as a limb or other part of an animal body. *Wiseman*

Am'pu-tā'tion, n. [Lat *amputatio*, Fr *amputation*] The act or operation of amputating, or cutting off a limb or other projecting part of the body

Am'pyx, n. [Gr *ἄμπυξ*.] Among the ancient Greeks, a broad band or plate of metal worn upon the forehead as a part of the head-dress of ladies of rank *Fairholt.*

Ampyx

A-mŭck', n [Malay] Act of killing, slaughter

To run amuck, to rush through the streets frantically attacking all that come in the way *Johnston*

Am'u let, n [Lat *amuletum*, Fr *amulette*, Sp *amuleto*, Ar *hamâlat*, *himâlat*, any thing worn, c g, a sword belt &c, from *hamala*, to bear, to wear] An ornament, gem, scroll, or the like, worn as a remedy or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft, and generally inscribed with mystic forms or characters

Am'u lĕt'ic, a Pertaining to an amulet

A'mur-cŏs'i ty, n [See *infra*] The quality of lees or dregs [*Obs*] *Bailey*

A mûr'cous, a [Lat *amurca*, Gr *ἀμόργη*, the dregs or lees of olives, from *ἀμέργειν*, Pr *amurca*, Fr *amurque*, I Lat *amurcosus*, full of dregs] Full of dregs, foul [*Rare*] *Knowles*

A mŭs'a ble, a Capable of being amused

A mŭse', v. t [*imp & p p* AMUSED *p pr & vb n* AMUSING] [Fr *amuser*, to make stay, to detain, to amuse, from O Fr *muser*, Pr & O Sp *musar*, It *musare*, Lng *muse*, to stand idle, to look, act, or think, in a leisurely way, O H Ger *mo-on*, *muozon*, to be at leisure, *mo a*, *muoza*, N H Ger *muse*, idle or vacant time, leisure]

1 To occupy or engage wholly, to lose in deep thought, to absorb [*Obs*]

Why art thou *amused* upon the course of the stars and searchest into heaven? *Holland*

Being *amused* with grief, fear, and fright he could not find the house *Fuller*

People stood *amused* betwixt these two forms of service *Fuller*

2 To entertain agreeably, to occupy in a pleasant manner

A group of children *amusing* themselves with pushing stones from the top [of the cliff] and watching as they plunged into the lake *Colton*

3 To keep in expectation, to deceive, to delude

He *amused* his followers with idle promises *Johnson*

Syn — To entertain gratify please divert beguile, deceive occupy — To AMUSE, DIVERT ENTERTAIN We are *amused* by that which occupies us lightly and pleasantly We are *entertained* by that which brings our minds into agreeable contact with others as conversation or a book We are *diverted* by that which turns off our thoughts to something of livelier interest especially of a sportive nature as a humorous story, or a laughable incident

Whatever *amuses* serves to kill time to lull the faculties and to banish reflection Whatever *entertains* usually awakens the understanding or gratifies the taste Whatever *diverts* is lively in its nature and sometimes tumultuous in its effects *Crabb*

A mŭse', v. i To muse, to meditate [*Obs*] *Ive*

A mŭse'ment, n [Fr *amusement*]

1 Deep thought muse [*Obs*]

Here I fell into a strong and deep *amusement* at revolving in my mind with great perplexity, the amazing change of our affairs *Fleetwood*

2 That which amuses or pleasurably engages the mind

Syn — Diversion, entertainment recreation, pastime sport

A mŭs'er, n One who amuses

Am'ŭ sĕtte', n [Fr] A light field cannon, invented by Marshal Saxe, but no longer used *Jacobs*

A-mŭs'ing, p a Giving moderate pleasure to the mind, so as to engage it, pleasing, as, in *amusing* story

A mŭs'ing ly, adv In an amusing manner

A mŭs'ive, a Having power to amuse or entertain the mind *Whitehead*

A mŭs'ive ly, adv In an amusive manner

A-mȳg'da late, a [Lat *amygdala amygdalum*, almond, Gr, *ἀμυγδαλη*, *ἀμυγδαλον*] Pertaining to, resembling, or made of, almonds *Johnson*

A mȳg'da late, n (*Med*) An emulsion made of almonds milk of almonds *Bailey Coxe.*

Am'y g dăl'ic a (*Chem*) Obtained, as a certain acid from the bitter almond

A-mȳg'da line, a [Lat *amygdalinus*] Pertaining to, or resembling, the almond

A mȳg'da line, n (*Chem*) A crystalline substance obtained from the kernel of the bitter almond

A mȳg'da loid, n [Gr *ἀμυγδαλον*, almond, and *εἶδος*, form Ger *mandelstein*, almond-stone] (*Min*) A variety of trap or basaltic rock, containing small cavities, occupied, wholly or in part, by nodules or geodes of different minerals, particularly agates, quartz, calcareous spar, and the zeolites When the imbedded minerals are detached, it is porous, like lava *Dana*

A-myg'da-loid'al, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or having the nature of, an amygdaloid *Dana.*

Am'y-lā'ceous, *a* [Lat *amylum*, starch, Gr ἄμυλον. See AMIDINE] Pertaining to starch, resembling starch.

Am'yle, *n.* [See AMIDINE] (*Chem*) A radical consisting of ten parts of carbon and eleven of hydrogen With one part of oxygen added, it forms amylic ether, and with a further addition of one part of water, amylic alcohol, or fusel oil *Gregory*

A-myl'ic, *a.* Pertaining to amyle, as, *amylic* ether

Amylic fermentation, a process of fermentation in starch or sugar in which amylic alcohol is produced *Gregory*

Am'y-loid, *a* Being of the nature of amyle

Am'y-nal'dism, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) The doctrine of universal grace, as explained by Amyraldus, or Amyrault, of France, in the 17th century *Encyc Brit*

An [A-S *an*, *ane*, one, Goth *ains*, Ger *ein*, D *een*, Sw & Dan *en*, Lat *unus*] This word is properly an *adjective*, but is commonly called the *indefinite article* It is used before nouns of the singular number only, and signifies *one*, or *any*, but somewhat less emphatically In such expressions as "twice *an* hour," "once *an* age," "a shilling *an* ounce," it has a distributive force, and is equivalent to *each*, *every*

☞ *An* is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound, as, *an* enemy, *an* hour It is also used before *h sounded*, when the accent of the word falls on any syllable except the first, as, *an* historian, *an* horticulturist, *an* humanitarian It was anciently used before all consonants

An, *conj* [The imperative of the A S verb *unnan*, root *ann*, to grant, to give Cf It] If,—a word used by old English authors

Nay, *an* thou dallest, then I am thy foe. *B Jonson*
Fool, fool, fool! catch me *an* thou canst *Ford*

An if, for *if*, or for *as if*, though an incorrect expression, sometimes occurs

An'ā. 1 A prefix in words from the Greek, denoting on, upon, upward, up to, throughout, backward, back to, again, previously, or against

2 (*Med*) An equal quantity, as, wine and honey, *ana*, ℥ij, that is, of wine and honey, each, two ounces.

A'nā [The term in the neut pl of Lat nouns in *-anus*] A suffix to names of persons or places, used to denote a collection of memorable sayings Thus, *Scaligerana* is a book containing the sayings of Scaliger. The termination is sometimes used alone, as a noun

It has been said that the Table-talk of Selden is worth all the *ana* of the Continent. *Hallam*

An'a băp'tism, *n* [Lat *anabaptismus*, Gr ἀναβαπτισμός. See ANABAPTIST] The doctrine of the Anabaptists

An'a băp'tist, *n* [L Lat *anabaptista*, Gr as if ἀναβαπτιστής] (*Eccl Hist*) One who denies the validity of infant baptism, and who of course maintains that those who have been baptized in their infancy ought to be baptized again With these sentiments is generally united the belief that baptism ought always to be performed by immersion

An'a bap tist'ic, An'a bap-tist'ic al, *a* Relating to the Anabaptists, or to their doctrines *Milton Bp Bull*

An'a-băp'tist ry, *n* The sect, doctrine, or practice of Anabaptists [*Obs*]

Thus died this imaginary king, and *Anabaptistry* was suppressed in Munster *Paget*

An'a bap tize', *v t* [Gr ἀναβαπτιζειν, from *ana*, again, and βαπτιζειν, to baptize] To rebaptize [*Obs.*] *H Whitlock*

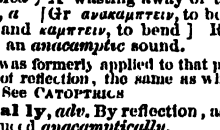

Anabas.

An'a bas, *n* [Gr. ἀναβας, p p from ἀναβαίνειν, to advance] (*Ichth*) A genus of acanthopterygious, bony fishes, remarkable for their power of living long out of water, and of making their way on land for considerable distances,—so called by Cuvier *Baird*

An'a bā'sis, *n* [Gr ἀναβασις, ἀναβαινειν, to go up, or cause to go up, *ana*, up, and βαίνειν, to go] A journey or expedition up from the coast, like that of the younger Cyrus into Central Asia. "The *anabasis* of Napoleon" *De Quincey*

An'a-brō'sis, *n* [Gr. ἀνάβρωσις, an eating up, from ἀναβιβρώσκειν, to eat up, from *ἀνα*, up, and βιβρώσκειν, to eat] (*Med*) A wasting away of the body

An'a-cămp'tic, *a* [Gr ἀνακαμπτειν, to bend back, from *ἀνά*, back, and *καμπτειν*, to bend] Reflecting or reflected, as, an *anacamptic* sound.

☞ The word was formerly applied to that part of optics which treats of reflection, the same as what is now called *catoptrics* See CATOPTRICS

An'a-cămp'tic al ly, *adv.* By reflection, as, echoes are sounds produced *anacamptically*. *Hutton*

An'a cămp'tics, *n sing* The doctrine of reflected light or sound, catoptrics. *Hutton*

An'a-cär'dic, *a* Pertaining to, or contained in, the shell of the acajou nut, as, *anacardic* acid.

Eng. Cyc

An'a-car'di um, *n* [N Lat *anacardium*, Gr. ἀνακάρδιον, or ἀνακαρδος, from *ανά*, in composition, similar to, and *καρδία*, heart, the fruit of this plant was thought to resemble the heart of a bird] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, a species of which produces the cashew-nut. See CASHEW

An'a-ca-thär'tic, *a.* [N Lat. *anacatharticus*, Gr ἀνακαθαρτικός, from ἀνακαθαίρειν, to cleanse upward, i e., by vomiting, from *ανά*, upward, and *καθαίρειν*, to cleanse, purge See CATHARTIC] Cleansing by exciting discharges from the mouth or nostrils

An'a-ca-thär'tic, *n* A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth, or nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, and masticatories

An'a-cĕph'a-læ'o-sis, *n* [Gr. ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, from ἀνακεφαλαιοῦν, to sum up, as at the close of a speech, from *ανά*, again, and κεφαλαιοῦν, to bring under heads, to sum up, from κεφαλή, head] (*Rhet*) A recapitulation of the heads of a discourse.

An-ăch'o-ret, *n.* See ANCHORET.

An'a-chrŏn'ic, An'a-chrŏn'ic al, *a* Same as ANACHRONISTIC

An-ăch'ro-nism, *n* [Gr ἀναχρονισμός, from ἀναχρονίζειν, to refer to a wrong time, to confound times, from *ἀνα*, up, against, and χρονος, time, Fr *anachronisme*] An error in computing time, any error in chronology, by which events are misplaced in regard to each other

An ăch'ro nis'tic, *a.* Erroneous in date, containing an anachronism "The *anachronistic* improprieties which this poem contains" *Barton*

An'a-clăs'tic, *a* [Gr ἀνακλᾶν, to bend back and break, of light, to reflect, from *ἀνα*, back, and κλᾶν, to break, κλασις, a breaking]

1 (*Opt*) Produced by the refraction of light, as seen through water, as, *anaclastic* curves *Hutton*

2 Flexible, as certain glasses or phials, with flat bellies, like inverted tunnels, and with very thin, convex bottoms By drawing out a little air, the bottom springs into a concave form with a smart crack, and by breathing or blowing into them, the bottom, with a like noise, springs into its former convex form *Encyc. Brit*

An'a-clăs'tics, *n pl* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light,—commonly called *dioptrics* *Encyc Brit*

An'a ca cū'sis, *n* [Gr ἀνακοίνωσις, fr ἀνακοινοῦν, to communicate, from *ανά*, up, and κοινοῦν, to make common, κοινός, common] (*Rhet*) A figure by which a speaker appeals to his opponents for their opinion on the point in debate, as having a common interest in the right decision of the case, as, were the case yours, how would you act? *Walker*

An'a-co-lū'thic, *a* Lacking sequence.

An'a co lu'thon, *n* [Gr ἀνακολουθος, *-ον*, not following, wanting sequence, from *αν* priv and ακόλουθος, following] (*Gram*) The want of sequence or connection existing in a sentence, when the latter part does not correspond in construction with the first part *Brande*

An'a-cŏn'dă, *n* (*Herp*) A large snake of the Boa family, called *Lunetes murinus*, which lives in South America *Dana*

A năc're-ŏn'tic, *a* [Lat *Anacreonticus*] Pertaining to, or after the manner of, the Greek poet Anacreon, amatory, convivial

A năc're ŏn'tic, *n* A poem by Anacreon, or composed in the manner of Anacreon, a little poem in praise of love and wine

An'a-dem, *n* [Lat *anadema*, Gr. ἀνάδημα, from *ανα δεῖν*, to tie up, to wreathe, from *ανά*, up, and δεῖν, to bind, Fr *anadème*] A garland or fillet a chaplet or wreath "Sweet *anadems* to gird thy brow" *W Browne* "Wreaths and *anadems*" *Tennyson* [Written also *anademe*]

An'a di plō'sis, *n* [Lat *anadiplosis*, Gr ἀναδίπλωσις, from *ανα*, again, and διπλοῦν, to double, διπλόος, διπλοῦς, twofold, double] (*Rhet*) A repetition of the last word or words in a sentence or clause, at the beginning of the next, with an adjunct idea, as, "He retained his virtues amidst all his *misfortunes*—*misfortunes* which no prudence could foresee or prevent"

An'a drom, *n* [See *infra*] A fish that ascends rivers [*Rare*] *Morton*

A năd'ro-mŏus, *a.* [Gr, as if ἀνάδρομος, running upward, from δρόμος, a running, δραμεῖν, inf aorist of τρεχειν, to run] Relating to such fish as pass from the sea into fresh waters, at stated seasons

A-næ'mi-a, *n* [N Lat, from Gr *a* priv and *αἷμα*, blood] (*Med*) A morbid diminution of the amount of blood in the body, bloodlessness

A-næm'ic (-nĕm'-), *a* Bloodless, exsanguious

An'æs thē'sis, *n* [Gr *αν* priv and *αἰσθησις*, feeling, sensation, from *αισθανομαι*, to feel] (*Med*) A state of insensibility produced by the inhalation of chloroform and other agents *Dunglison*

An'æs-thĕt'ic, *a* (*Med*) (*a*) Capable of rendering insensible by being inhaled, as, *anæsthetic* agents. (*b*) Characterized by insensibility, as *anæsthetic* effects. *Dunglison*

An'æs-thĕt'ic, *n.* (*Med*) That which produces insensibility, as chloroform, &c *Dunglison*

An-æs'the tize (an-ēs'), *v t* (*Med*) To render insensible by means of an anæsthetic, as chloroform, sulphuric ether, &c. *Encyc. Brit.*

An'a-glȳph, *n* [Gr ἀναγλυφος, wrought in low relief, ἀναγλυφαν, work in low relief, embossed work, from *ανά*, up, and γλύφειν, to hollow out, to engrave] An embossed or chased ornament, usually of metal and worked in relief, as a cameo. *Buchanan.*

An'a glȳph'ic, An'a-glyph'ic al, *a.* Pertaining to the art of chasing or embossing in relief,—opposed to *diaglyphic*. *Francis.*

An'a-glyph'ics, *n. pl.* (*Sculp.*) Chased or embossed work in relief. *Brande.*

An'a glȳp'tic, *a.* [Lat. *anaglypticus*, from Gr. ἀναγλυπτος, ἀναγλυφος. See ANAGLYPH.] Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enchasing, or embossing plate. *Evelyn.*

An'a glyp'to-graph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to anaglyptography

An'a-glyp-tŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr. ἀνάγλυπτος, embossed, from *ανά*, up, γλυφειν, to engrave, and γράφειν, to write] The art of so engraving as to give the subject an embossed appearance as if raised from the surface of the paper —used in representing coins, bass reliefs, and the like. *Art Journal.*

An'ag nō'ri sis, *n* [Gr. ἀναγνωρισις, from ἀναγνωρίζειν, to recognize, from *ανά*, again, and γνωρίζειν, to make known, to recognize.] Recognition; the unraveling of a plot in dramatic action. *Blair.*

An'a gō'gē, *n.* [Gr ἀναγωγή, a leading up, from *ανά*, up, and ἀγωγή, a leading, from ἄγειν, to lead.]

1 An elevation of mind to things celestial *Bailey.*

2 The spiritual meaning or application of words, especially the application of the types and allegories of the Old Testament to subjects of the New.

An'a go gĕt'ic-al, *a* Contributing or relating to spiritual elevation, mysterious *Bailey*

An'a gŏg'ic-al, *a* Mysterious, elevated, spiritual, as, the rest of the Sabbath, in an *anagogical* sense, signifies the repose of the saints in heaven.

An'a gŏg'ic-al ly, *adv.* In a mysterious sense, with religious elevation

An'a gŏg'ics, *n pl* Mystical interpretations, especially of the Scriptures *L. Addison.*

An'a gō'gy, *n.* Anagoge [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

An'a grăm, *n.* [Gr ἀναγραμμα, from *ανά*, back, again, and γραμμα, letter, something written, from γράφειν, to write, Fr *anagramme*] A transposition of the letters of a name, by which a new word is formed Thus *Galenus* becomes *angelus*, *William Noy* (attorney general to Charles I, and a laborious man) may be turned into *I many in law*

An'a-gram, *v. t.* To form into an anagram. [*Obs*]

Some of these *anagramed* his name, Benlowes, into Benevolus *Warburton*

An'a-gram-măt'ic, An'a-gram măt'ic al, *a* Pertaining to, or making anagrams *Camden.*

An'a-gram-măt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an anagram

An'a-grăm'ma tism, *n* [Gr ἀναγραμματισμός, Fr. *anagrammatisme*] The act or practice of making anagrams *Camden.*

An'a grăm'ma tist, *n.* [Fr *anagrammatiste.*] A maker of anagrams

An'a grăm'ma tize, *v t* To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram. *Cudworth.*

An'a-grăm'ma-tize, *v t* [Gr. ἀναγραμματιζειν, Fr. *anagrammatiser*] To make anagrams *Herbert.*

An'a-grăph, *n* [Gr ἀναγραφη, a writing out, from ἀναγραφειν, to write up or out, to record, from *ανα*, up, and γραφειν, to write] An inventory, a commentary *Knowles.*

An'a gre os, *n* A measure of grain in Spain, containing somewhat less than two bushels *Encyc. Brit*

A'nal, *a* [Lat *anus*] Pertaining to, or situated near, the anus, as, the *anal* fin *Pennant.*

A năl'çime, *n* [Fr *analcime*, N Lat *analcimus*, from Gr *a* priv and ἄλκιμος, strong, from ἀλκή, strength] (*Min*) A white or flesh red mineral, of the zeolite family, occurring in twenty four-sided crystals, and sometimes in cubes By friction, it acquires a weak electricity, hence its name *Dana.*

An'a lĕc'tic, An'a lĕc'ta, *a.* Collecting or selecting, made up of selections, as, an *analectic* magazine

An'a-lĕc'ta, An'a lĕc'tos, *n pl.* [Gr ἀναλεκτα, from ἀνάλεγειν, to collect, from *ανα*, up, and λέγειν, to gather.] A collection of literary fragments

An'a lem'ma, *n.* [Lat *analemma*, a sun-dial on a pedestal, showing the latitude and meridian of a place, Gr. ἀναλημμα, a support, or thing supported, from ἀναλαμβανειν, to take up, from *ανα*, up, and λαμβανειν, to take]

1 (*Geom*) A projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon

2 An instrument of wood or brass, on which this projection of the sphere is made, and having a horizon fitted to it,—formerly much used in solving astronomical problems, such as finding the time of the sun's rising and setting, the length and hour of the day, &c

3 A tabular mark, usually in the shape of the figure 8, depicted across the torrid zone on an artificial terrestrial globe, to notify the sun's declination on any day in the year. *Francis.*

An'a-lĕp'sis, *n.* [Gr. ἀνάληψις, a taking up, or again, recovery, from ἀναλαμβάνειν, to take up. See *supra.*] (*Med*) Recovery of strength after a disease. *Quincy.*

An'a-lĕp'sy, *n.* A species of epileptic attack, of sudden occurrence, but not regarded as dangerous.

An'a-lĕp'tic, *a.* [Gr ἀναληπτικός, restorative. See *supra*] Corroborating, invigorating; giving strength after disease, as, *analeptic* medicines. *Quincy.*

An'a-lĕp'tic, *n.* A medicine which gives strength, and aids in restoring the body to health after sickness, a restorative

A-năl'o-gal, *a.* Analogous. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

An'a-lŏj'ic-al, *a.* [See ANALOGOUS.]

1. Founded on, or directed by, analogy.

We have words which are proper and not *analogical* *Reid*

2 Having analogy, analogous. [*Obs.*] "Something *analogical* to either" *Hale*

An'a-lŏj'ic-al-ly, *adv* In an analogical or analogous manner, by way of similitude, relation, or agreement.

A prince is *analogically* styled a pilot, being to the state as a pilot is to the vessel *Berkeley*

An'a-lŏj'ic al-ness, *n.* The quality of being analogical *Johnson*

A-năl'o-gism, *n* [Gr. *ἀναλογισμός*, course of reasoning, from *ἀναλογίζεσθαι*, to think over, to calculate]

1 (*Logic*) An argument from the cause to the effect, an *a priori* argument *Johnson*

2 Investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other *Crabb*

A năl'o gist, *n* One who adheres to analogy

A năl'o gize, *v. t* [Gr *ἀναλογίζεσθαι*] To explain by analogy, to form some resemblance between, to consider with regard to its analogy to something else *Cheyne*

•A năl'o gous [Gr *ἀνάλογον*] See ANALOGUE

A năl'o gous, *a* [Lat *analogus*, Gr *ἀνάλογος*, according to a due ratio, proportionate, from *ἀνα*, according to, and *λόγος*, ratio, proportion]

1 Having analogy, corresponding to something else, bearing some resemblance or proportion,—followed by *to*

Analogous tendencies in arts and manners *De Quincey*

2 (*Chem*) Closely similar, but differing in some approximate degree as to each of the more prominent characters *Dana*

Syn.—Correspondent, similar like

A năl'o gous-ly, *adv* In an analogous manner.

An'a-lŏgue (ăn'a lŏg), *n* [Fr, from Gr *ἀνάλογος*]

1 An analogous word or thing *Pritchard*

Look out among these four visages for the nearest *analogue* you can find for each *I Taylor*

The vexatious tyranny of the individual despot meets its *analogue* in the insolent tyranny of the many *I Taylor*

2 Specifically, (*Nat Hist*) (*a*) An organ which is equivalent in its functions to a different organ in another species or group, or even in the same group as, the gill of a fish is the *analogue* of a lung in a quadruped, although the two are not of like structural relations (*b*) A species in one genus or group having its characters parallel, one by one, with those of another group that is, the two approximate in the special generic or group distinctions (*c*) A species or genus in one country closely related to a species of the same genus, or a genus of the same group, in another such species are often called *representative species*, and such genera, *representative genera* *Dana*

A năl'o gy, *n* [Lat *analogia*, Gr *ἀναλογία*, from *ἀνάλογος* See ANALOGOUS]

1 An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different Thus, learning *enlightens* the mind, because it is to the mind what *light* is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden.

☞ When both the things which have an analogy follow a preposition that preposition must be *between* or *betwixt*, as, there is an analogy *between* plants and animals, or *between* customs When one of the things precedes a verb, and the other follows, the preposition used must be *to* or *with* as a plant has some analogy *to* or *with* an animal Analogy is not unfrequently used to denote mere *similarity* But its specific meaning is a similarity of *relations* and in this consists the difference between the argument from *example* and that from *analogy* In the former we argue from the mere similarity of two things, in the latter, from the similarity of their *relations* *Karslake*

2. (*Geom*) Equality, proportion, or similarity of ratios *Hutton*

3 (*Gram*) Conformity of words to the genius, structure, or general rules of a language, similarity of origin, inflection, or principle of pronunciation, and the like, as opposed to *anomaly* *Johnson*

A năl'y sis, *n*, *pl* ANALYSES [Gr *ἀνάλυσις*, from *ἀναλύειν*, to unloose, to dissolve, to resolve into its elements, from *ἀνα*, again, and *λύειν*, to loose]

1 A resolution of any thing, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into its constituent or original elements, an examination of the component parts of a subject, each separately, as the words which compose a sentence, the tones of a tune, or the simple propositions which enter into an argument It is opposed to *synthesis*.

2 Hence, (*a*) A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order (*b*) A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science. In this sense it is nearly synonymous with *synopsis*. (*c*) (*Chem*) The separation of a compound by chemical processes into its constituents, as, an *analysis* of water, of air, &c. (*d*) (*Logic*) The tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles. (*e*) (*Math*) The resolving of problems by reducing them to equations

Ultimate analysis (*Chem*), a resolution of a compound substance into its elements — *Proximate analysis*, a determination of the proximate principles, or compounds, in a compound,—used especially with reference to organic substances — *Qualitative analysis*, a determination simply of the ingredients present — *Quantitative analysis*, a determination of the proportions of the ingredients or constituents — *Volumetric analysis*, a method of quantitative analysis, in which re-agents of a standard strength are employed *Dana*

An'a lyst, *n* [Fr *analyste* See *supra*] One who analyzes, or is versed in analysis *Kirwan*

An'a lyt'ic, } *a* [Gr *ἀναλυτικός*. See ANALYSIS [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

An'a-lyt'ic-al, }

An'a lyt'ic-al ly, *adv* In an analytical manner

An'a-lyt'ics, *n sing* The science of analysis See ANALYSIS [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

An'a lyz'a ble, *a* Capable of being analyzed

An'a lyz'a-ble-ness, *n* The state of being analyzable

An'a ly-zā'tion, *n* The act of analyzing, or separating into constituent parts *Dana*

An'a lyze, *v. t* [Fr *analyser*. See ANALYSIS] [*imp* & *p p* ANALYZED, *p pr* & *vb n* ANALYZING.] To resolve into its elements, to separate into its component parts or propositions, for the purpose of an examination of each separately, as, to *analyze* a fossil substance, to *analyze* an action to ascertain its morality

An'a lyz'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, analyzes or has the power to analyze

2 (*Opt*) The part of a polariscope which receives the light after polarization and exhibits its properties, usually something corresponding to the polarizer, as a movable reflecting plate, a tourmaline, or a doubly refracting crystal, something with which to analyze and examine polarized light

An'a-mē'se' (91), *n sing* & *pl* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of the empire of Anam

An'a mēse', *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Anam, or to its inhabitants

•An'am nē'sis, *n* [Gr *ἀναμνησις*, from *ἀναμιμνησκειν*, to remind, to recall to memory, from *ἀνα*, again, *μιμνησκειν*, to put in mind] (*Rhet*) A figure which calls to remembrance something omitted *Knowles*

An'am nēs'tic, *a* [Gr *ἀναμνηστικός*] Aiding the memory

An-a-mŏr'pho sis, or **An' a-mor phō'sis,** *n* [Gr *ἀνα μόρφωσις*, from *ἀναμορφοῦν*, to form anew, from *ἀνα*, again, and *μορφοῦν*, to form, *μορφη*, form.]

1 (*Persp.*) A distorted or monstrous projection, or representation of an image on a plane or curved surface, which, viewed from a certain point or by reflection from a plane or curved mirror, appears regular and in proportion

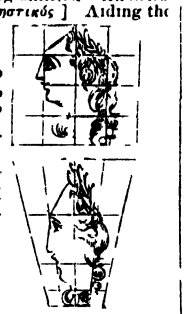

Anamorphosis

2 (*Bot*) A morbid or monstrous development, or change of form or degeneration owing to a change in the conditions accompanying growth, applied especially in the case of cryptogams (as lichens) the changes in which are sometimes so great in a single species from mere change of circumstances of climate or soil, as to lead to the varieties being placed in three or four different genera *Dana*

•A nā'nas, *n* [Malayan *nânas*, *ananas*] (*Bot*) The name of species of *Bromelia* the pine apple

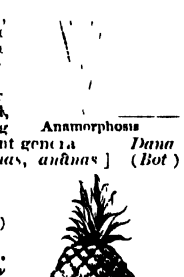

Pine-apple

An ăn'dri ous, *a* [Gr *av* priv for *a*, and *ανηρ*, a man] (*Bot*) Destitute of stamens, as certain female flowers *Lyande.*

An ăn'gu lar (82), *a* [Gr *av* priv and Lat *angularis*, angular] Containing no angle [*Rare*]

An ăn'ther ous, *a* [Lat *a* priv and *anther*] (*Bot*) Destitute of anthers *Gray*

An ăn'thous, *a* [Gr *av* priv and *ἄνθος*, a flower] (*Bot*) Destitute of flowers.

An'a-pest, *n* [Lat *anapæstus*, Gr *ἀνάπαιστος*, struck back, as n, an anapest, i e, a dactyl reversed, or as it were *struck back*, from *ἀναπαίειν*, *ανα*, back, and *παιειν*, to strike] (*Pros*) In Greek and Latin versification, a foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short the last long, as, *dē'lĭ tūs* In English versification, a foot containing two unaccented syllables, followed by an accented one, as, *in ter-cept'*, the reverse of the *dactyl* [Written also *anapæst*]

An'a pĕst'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *anapæstus*, Gr *ανα*

An'a pĕst'ic al, } *παιστικός*] Pertaining to an anapest, consisting of anapestic feet.

An'a pĕst'ic, *n* The anapestic measure. *Bentley*

•A-năph'o rā, *n* [Lat *anaphora*, Gr. *ἀναφορα*, from *ἀναφερειν*, to carry up or back, from *ἀνα*, up, back, and *φέρειν*, to carry] (*Rhet.*) A repetition of a word or of words at the beginning of two or more successive clauses of a sentence, as, "*Where* is the wise? *Where* is the scribe? *Where* is the disputer of this world?" *Johnson.*

An-ăph'ro-dĭs'i ac, *n.* [Gr. *αν* priv and *ἀφροδισιακός*, pertaining to venery See APHRODISIAC] (*Med.*) A substance capable of blunting the venereal appetite, an antaphrodisiac *Dunglison*

An'a-ple-rŏt'ic, *a* [Lat *anapleroticus*, from Gr *ἀναπληροῦν*, to fill up, from *ἀνα*, up, and *πληροῦν*, to fill] (*Med*) Filling up, promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers [*Obs*] *Bailey*

An'a ple rŏt'ic, *n* (*Med*) A remedy which promotes the granulation or incarnation of wounds or ulcers *Parr*

An'arch, *n* [Gr *ἄναρχος*, without head or chief, from *αν* priv and *ἀρχή*, beginning, the first place, magistracy, government] The author of anarchy, one who excites revolt *Milton*

Imperial *anarchs*, doubling human woes *Byron*

A nărch'al, *a* Ungoverned, anarchical [*Rare*]

We are in the habit of calling those bodies of men *anarchal* which are in a state of effervescence *Landor*

A nărch'ic, } *a* [Fr *anarchique*] Without rule

A nărch'ic al, } or government, in a state of confusion, as a state or society, as, *anarchic* despotism, an *anarchical* state

An'arch ism, *n* [Fr *anarchisme*] Confusion, anarchy "Absolute *anarchism*" *Sir F. Doring*

An'arch-ist, *n* [Fr *anarchiste*] An anarch, one who excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a state

An'arch-ize, *v. t* To bring into a state of anarchy *Clarke*

An'arch-y, *n* [Gr *ἀναρχια*, Fr *anarchie*. See AN ARCHI]

1 Want of government, the state of society where there is no law or supreme power or where the laws are not efficient, and individuals do what they please with impunity, political confusion

Spread *anarchy* and terror all around *Cowper*

2 Hence, confusion in general

There being then an *anarchy*, as I may term it, in authors and their reckoning of years *Fuller*

•A năr'thri-cha, *n* [Gr *ἀναρθριχᾶσθαι*, to clamber up from *ἀνα*, up, and *ἀρθριχᾶσθαι*, to clamber This name, as well as the Latin *scansor*, was given to this fish by Gesner] (*Ichth*) A genus of ravenous fish, found in the northern seas Its jaws are armed with stout grinding teeth, its dorsal fin is composed of simple rays, and extends from the nape to the tail, the anal likewise reaches to the tail —called also *wolf fish* and *sea cat* *Icon Encyc*

An ăr'throus, *a* [Gr *αναρθρος*, without joints, without the article, from *αν* priv and *ἄρθρον*, joint, the article]

1 (*Gram*) Without the article *Bloomfield*

2 (*Entom*) Having neither legs nor wings, as some insects *Ogilvie*

•Ā'nas, *n* [Lat *anas* duck] (*Ornith*) A genus of water fowls, of the order *Insores*, including the various species of ducks The species are very numerous

•An'a sär'ca, *n* [N Lat *anasarca*, from Gr *ἀνα*, throughout, and *σαρξ*, gen *σαρκός* flesh] (*Med*) Dropsy of the cellular tissue, an effusion of serum into the cellular substance, occasioning a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin

An'a sär'cous, *a* Belonging to or affected by anasarca, or dropsy, dropsical

An'a-stăl'tic, *a* [Gr *αναστελτικος*, fitted for checking, from *ανιστελλειν*, to send up, or back to check, from *ανα*, up, back, and *στελλειν*, to send] (*Med*) Astringent styptic *Coxe*

An'a-stăt'ic, *a* [Gr *αναστατικος*, from *ανιστανα*, to raise up, from *ανα*, up, and *ἱστανα*, to make to stand, *στῆναι*, to stand, *στατικος*, causing to stand]

1 Furnished with raised characters,—applied to a certain kind of plates for printing

2 Produced by means of such characters as, *an astatic* printing, which is a method of transferring letter press, engravings, or designs of any kind to a plate of zinc, and then subjecting the plate to the action of an acid which etches or eats away the metal in the parts not covered with the ink leaving these parts in relief, so that they can readily be printed from

A năs'to mōse *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* ANASTOMOSED, *p pr* & *vb n* ANASTOMOSING] [L *anastomoseo*, from *anastomosis*, n, the same as *anastomosis*, q v] (*Anat.* & *Bot*) To inosculate to communicate with each other, as the arteries and veins

The ribbing of the leaf, and the *anastomosing* network of its vessels *I Taylor*

•A năs'to mō'sis, *n.*, *pl* ANASTOMOSES [Gr. *αναστομωσις*, from *αναστομοῦν*, to furnish with a mouth or opening, to open, from *ανα*, denoting increase or strengthening and *στομοῦν*, to furnish with a mouth, *στόμα*, mouth Fr *anastomose*] (*Anat.* & *Bot*) The inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another, as an artery into another artery, or a vein into a vein

A năs'to-mŏt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to anastomosis

A năs'to-mŏt'ic, *n* A medicine supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of vessels, and removing obstructions, such as cathartics, deobstruents, and sudorifics.

A-năs'tro-phe, *n.* [Gr. *ἀναστροφή*, a turning back, from *ἀναστρέφειν*, to turn up or back, from *ἀνά*, up, back, and *στρέφειν*, to turn.] (*Rhet. & Gram.*) An inversion of the natural order of words, as, echoed the hills, for *the hills echoed*.

An'a-tase, *n* [Gr. *ἀνάτασις*, extension, so named from the length of its crystals, from *ἀνατείνειν*, to stretch up, from *ἀνα*, up, and *τείνειν*, to stretch] (*Min.*) A native oxide of titanium (also called *octahedrite*), occurring in brilliant octahedral crystals, of a brown or somewhat bluish color *Dana*

A-năth'e-mă, *n*, *pl* ANATHEMAS [Lat. *anathēma* and *anathēma*, Gr *ἀνάθεμα*, any thing devoted, esp to evil, *ἀνάθημα*, a votive offering set up in temples, from *ἀνατίθεναι*, to set up as a votive gift, to dedicate, from *ἀνά*, up, and *τίθεναι*, to set]

1 (*Antiq*) An offering or present made to some deity, and hung up in a temple *Wm Smith*

2. A ban or curse pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication.

Though eighty thousand college councils
Thunder *anathema*, friend, at you *Tennyson*

3 Any person or thing anathematized, or cursed by ecclesiastical authority.

The Jewish nation were an *anathema* destined to destruction St Paul says he could wish, to save them from it, to become an *anathema*, and be destroyed himself *Locke*

A-năth'e-măt'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an anathema. *Johnson*

A-năth'e-măt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of anathema

A-năth'e-ma-tĭzm, *n* [Gr *ἀναθεματισμός*, a cursing.] The act of anathematizing, or ecclesiastically cursing, anathematization

We find a law of Justinian forbidding *anathematisms* to be pronounced against the Jewish Hellenists *By Taylor*

A-năth'e-ma-tĭ zā'tion, *n* The act of anathematizing, anathematism "*Anathematization* of persons deceased in the peace of the church" *Barrow*

A-năth'e-ma-tĭze, *v t* [*imp & p p* ANATHEMATIZED, *p pr & vb n* ANATHEMATIZING] [Gr *ἀναθεματίζειν*, to devote, to make accursed, Fr *anathématiser*, l'r *anathematizar*] To pronounce an anathema against *Hammond.*

A-năth'e-ma-tĭz'er, *n.* One who pronounces an anathema. *Hammond*

An-ăt'i-fă, *n.*, *pl.* ANATIFÆ [Contr from *anatifera*, Lat *anas*, a duck, and *ferre* to bear] (*Nat Hist*) An animal of the same tribe with the barnacle, but differing in having a fleshy stem or peduncle, and also in some other respects, the lepas

☞ The term *anatifa*, in the plural, is often used for the whole group of the pedunculated cirripeds

An-ăt'i-fer, *n* The barnacle

An'a-tĭf'er-ous, *a* [Lat *anas*, gen *anatis*, a duck, and *ferre*, to bear, produce] Producing ducks, — applied to *anatiferæ*, under the absurd notion of their giving birth to ducks. *Brown*

A-năt'o-cĭsm, *n.* [Lat. *anatocismus*, Gr *ἀνατοκισμός*, from *ἀνατοκίζειν*, to take interest upon interest, from *ἀνα*, again, and *τοκίζειν*, to lend on interest, *τοκός*, a bringing forth, the produce of money lent, interest, *τίκτειν*, to bring forth] (*Law*) Interest upon interest, the taking of compound interest, or the contract by which such interest is secured. [*Rare*] *Bouvier.*

An'a-tŏm'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *anatomicus*, Gr *ἀνατομικός*, belonging to anatomy. See ANATOMY] Belonging, or relating, to anatomy or dissection, as, the *anatomic* art, *anatomical* observations *Hume*

An'a-tŏm'ic-al-ly, *adv* In an anatomical manner, by means of dissection

A-năt'o mĭst, *n* [Fr *anatomiste*] One who is skilled in the art of anatomy, or dissection

The *anatomist* presents to the eye the most hideous and disagreeable objects but his science is useful to the painter in delineating even a Venus or a Helen *Hume*

A-năt'o-mi-zā'tion, *n* The act of anatomizing

A-năt'o-mize, *v t* [*imp & p p* ANATOMIZED, *p pr & vb n* ANATOMIZING] [Fr *anatomiser*]

1. To dissect, to cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable body, for the purpose of displaying or examining the structure and use of the several parts Hence,

2. (*Fig.*) To lay open minutely, to analyze

If we *anatomize* all other reasonings of this nature, we shall find that they are founded on the relation of cause and effect. *Hume*

A năt'o my, *n.* [Fr *anatomie*, Lat *anatomia*, Gr *ἀνατομή*, dissection, from *ἀνατέμνειν*, to cut up, from *ἀνα*, up, and *τέμνειν*, to cut]

1 The art of dissecting, or artificially separating the different parts of any organized body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy.

2 The doctrine of the structure of an organized substance, learned by dissection.

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy* *Dryden*

3 (*Fig*) The act of dividing any thing, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts, as, the *anatomy* of a discourse.

4. Any thing anatomized or dissected, or which has the appearance of being so, the body stripped of its integuments and muscles, a skeleton.

The *anatomy* of a little child, representing all parts thereof, is accounted a greater rarity than the skeleton of a man in full stature. *Fuller.*

They brought one Pinch, a hungry, lean-faced villain,
A mere *anatomy*. *Shak.*

An'a-trŏp'tic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνατρεπτικός*, overturning, from *ἀνατρέπειν*, to turn up or over, from *ἀνα*, up, and *τρέπειν*, to turn] Overthrowing; defeating; prostrating: — a word applied to those Dialogues of Plato which represent a complete defeat in the gymnastic exercises *Enfield*

An'a-trip-sŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνατριψις*, friction, from *ἀνατρίβειν*, to rub, and *λόγος*, a discourse] (*Med*) A treatise on friction as a remedy *Dunglison.*

An'a-tron, *n* [Fr *anatron*, *natron*, Sp *anatron*, *natron*, Ar *al-natrūn*, *al-nitrūn*, from Gr *νιτρον*, natron, a mineral alkali, our potassa, or soda, or both (not our niter, i e, saltpeter), Lat. *nitrum*, N. Lat *natrum*. This word, though of Greek origin, was introduced in this form into Europe by the Arabs, the *l* of the article *al* being assimilated by them before *n*, as before all letters called *solar*]

1 Spume, or glass gall, a scum which rises upon melted glass, in the furnace, and, when taken off, becomes liquid in the air, and then hardens into common salt

2 The salt which collects on the walls of vaults, saltpeter. *Coxe. Johnson*

A-năt'ro-pal, } *a.* [Gr *ἀνά*, up, and *τρέπειν*, to
A-năt'ro-pous, } turn] (*Bot*) Having the ovule inverted at an early period in its development, so that the chalaza is at the apparent apex *Gray*

An'bu-ry, *n* [See AMBURY]

1 (*Far*) A soft tumor on horses and cows, containing blood *White*

2 A swelling produced by insects on the roots of turnips, cabbages, &c *Gardner.*

An'ces-tor, *n* [O Fr *ancestre*, *ancessor*, *ancestor*, N Fr *ancêtres*, pl, l'r *ancessor*, from Lat *antecessor*, one who goes before, from *antecedere*, to go before, from *ante*, before, and *cedere*, to go]

1 One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time, a progenitor, a forefather

2. (*Law*) One who has preceded another in the possession of real estate, one from whom an inheritance is derived, — the correlative of *heir* *Burrill*

An'ces-tō'ri-al, *a* Ancestral *Pollok*

An ces'tral, or **An'ces-tral** (Synop, § 130), *a* Pertaining to, or descending from, ancestors, as, an *ancestral* estate. "*Ancestral* trees" *Hemans*

An-ces'tress, or **An'ces tress**, *n* A female ancestor

An'ces-try, *n* [O Fr *ancesserie*, *ancessorie* See ANCESTOR]

1 A series of ancestors or progenitors, lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent

2 Hence, birth or honorable descent *Addison*

Our *ancestry*, a gallant, Christian race,
Patterns of every virtue, every grace *Cowper*

Anch'i lops, *n* [N Lat *anchilops*, Gr *ἀγχιλωψ*, Galen, corrupt for *αιγιλωψ*.] See ÆGILOPS

Anch'or (82), *n* [Lat *anchora*, *ancora*, Gr *ἄγκυρα*, Pr *ancora*, Fr *ancre*, A S *ancor*, *ancer*, Ger., D, & Dan *anker*]

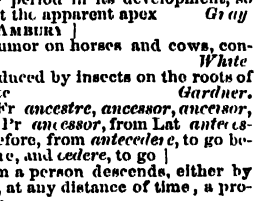

a a, stock, *b*, shank, *c c*, flukes, *d d*, arms

1 An iron instrument for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in water It consists of a straight bar called a *shank*, having at one end a transverse bar called a *stock*, above which is a ring for the cable, and at the other end two or more arms with flukes forming a suitable angle with the shank to enter the ground *Brande*

☞ *Anchors* are of different sizes The largest and strongest and that on which most dependence is placed, is the *sheet anchor* Then come the *best bower*, the *small bower* (so called from being carried on the bows), the *spare anchor*, the *stream anchor*, and the *kedge anchor* which is the smallest *Totten*

2 Hence, any contrivance or instrument designed to hold fast, as an arrangement of timber to hold a dam fast, a contrivance to hold the end of a bridge cable, or other similar part, a contrivance used by founders to hold the cone of a mold in place

3 (*Fig*) That which gives stability or security, that on which we place dependence for safety "Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and steadfast" *Heb* vi 19

4. (*Arch*) Carved work, somewhat resembling an anchor, — commonly a part of the ornaments of the boultins of capitals in the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders, and on the moldings of cornices.

5 (*Her*) An emblem of hope

The *anchor comes home*, when it is dislodged from its bed, so as to drag from the violence of the wind, sea, or current — *Foul anchor*, when the anchor hooks, or is entangled with another anchor, or with a wreck or cable, or when the slack cable is entangled — The anchor is *a-cockbill*, when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go — The anchor is *a-peak*, when it is drawn in so tight as to bring the ship directly over it. — The anchor is *a-trip*, or *a-weigh*, when it is just drawn out of the ground, in a perpendicular direction, either by the cable or the buoy-rope — *To back an anchor*, to lay down a small anchor ahead of that by which the ship rides, with the cable fastened to the crown of the latter to prevent its coming home. — *At anchor*, when a ship rides by her anchor. — *To cast anchor*, or *to anchor*, to let go an anchor to keep a ship at rest. — *To weigh anchor*, to heave or raise the anchor out of the ground.

Anch'or, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANCHORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANCHORING.]

1. (*Naut*) To place at anchor, as, to *anchor* a ship.

2. (*Fig*) To fix or fasten; to fix in a stable condition, as, to *anchor* the cables of a suspension bridge.

Till that my nails were *anchored* in thine eyes *Shak.*

Anch'or, *v. i* 1. To cast anchor, to come to anchor, as, our ship *anchored* in the Downs.

2 (*Fig*) To stop, to fix or rest. "My intention *anchors* on Isabel" *Shak.*

Anch'or, *n* An anchorite; a hermit [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Anch'or-a ble, *a* Fit for anchorage. *Herbert.*

Anch'or-age (45), *n* [L Lat. *anchoragium*, Fr. *ancrage*]

1 A place where a ship can anchor. *Totten.*

2 The anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring

3 A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor *Johnson.*

Anch'ored (ăŋk'urd), *p a* (*Her*) Having the extremities turned back, like the flukes of an anchor, as, an *anchored* cross [Sometimes spelt *ancred.*]

Anch'o-ress, *n* A female anchoret *Fairfax.*

And there, a saintly *anchoress*, she dwelt. *Wordsworth.*

Anch'o-ret, } *n* [Lat. *anachoreta*, Gr. *ἀναχωρητής*,
Anch'o-rĭte, } from *ἀναχωρεῖν*, to go back, retire, from *ἀνα*, up, back, and *χωρεῖν*, to give place, to retire, *χώρος*, place Fr *anachorète*, Pr. *anachorita*. Written by some authors *anachoret*.] One who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world, and devote himself to religious duties, a hermit, a recluse.

Our Savior himself did not choose an *anchorite's* or a monastic life, but a social and affable way of conversing with mortals *Boyle*

Anch'o rĕt'ic, } *a* [Gr *ἀναχωρητικος*] Pertain-
Anch'o rĕt'ic-al, } ing to an anchoret or hermit, or to his mode of life

Anch'or-hōld, *n* The hold or gripe of an anchor; security

Anch'or-īce, *n* Ice formed at the bottom of running streams, and thus attached or *anchored* to the ground, ground ice *Dewey.*

Anch'or-it'ess, *n* A female anchorite. [*Obs*]

Pega, his sister, an *anchoritess*, led a solitary life not far from him *Fuller.*

An chō'vy, *n* [Sp. *anchoa* and *ancho va*, Pg *anchova*, Fr *anchois*, It *acciuga*, Ger *anschove*, a word of Iberian origin, lit a dried or pickled fish, from Bisc. *antzua*, *anchua*, *anchura*, dry] A small fish, about three inches in length, of the Herring family (species *Engraulis encrasicolus*), caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation.

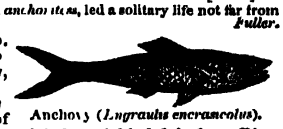
Anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*).

An-chō'vy-pēar, *n* (*Bot*) A plant and its fruit found in the West Indies, the *Grias cauliflora*. The fruit resembles the mango in taste, and, like it, is sometimes pickled when green *Encyc of Dom. Econ.*

An'chu sine, *n.* [Gr *ἄγκουσα*, alkanet] (*Chem.*) A resinoid coloring matter obtained from alkanet root

An'chy-lōse, *v t* [*imp & p p.* ANCHYLOSED, *p pr & vb n* ANCHYLOSING] To unite or fix immovably to stiffen, to make fast. *Owen.*

An-chy'lō'sis, *n* [Gr *ἀγκυλωσις*, from *ἀγκυλοῦν*, to crook, to stiffen, from *ἀγκύλος*, crooked] (*Med.*) Stiffness of a joint, immobility of a joint naturally movable *Dunglison.*

An-chy'lŏt'ic, *a* Pertaining to anchylosis

An'cient (ān'shent), *a* [Fr *ancien*, Pr *ancian*, Sp. *anciano*, It *anziano*, L Lat *antianus*, *anteanus*, from Lat *antea*, *ante*, before]

1 Old, that happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time, as, *ancient* authors, *ancient* days

Witness those *ancient* empires of the earth *Milton.*
Gildas Albanius much *ancienter* than his namesake surnamed the Wise *Fuller*

2 Old, that has been of long duration; of great age, advanced in years, as, an *ancient* forest, an *ancient* city

An *ancient* man, strangely habited, asked for quarters. *Scott*

3 Known for a long time, or from early times, as, the *ancient* continent, opposed to the new continent.

A friend, perhaps, or an *ancient* acquaintance *Barrow*

4 Dignified, like an aged man, stately, magisterial, venerable [*Obs*]

He wrought but some few hours of the day, and then would he seem very grave and *ancient* *Holland.*

5. Experienced, versed. [*Obs.*]

Though [he] was the youngest brother, yet he was the most *ancient* in the business of the realm. *Barnes.*

Ancient lights (*Law*), window lights, which have been opened and enjoyed without molestation, and have become established by the legal time of prescription *Kent.*

Syn. — Old, primitive; pristine, antique, antiquated; old-fashioned; obsolete — ANCIENT, ANTIQUATED, OBSOLETE, ANTIQUE, ANTIC, OLD *Ancient* is opposed to *modern*, and has reference to antiquity; as, an *ancient* family, *ancient* landmarks, *ancient* institutions, systems of

thought, &c. *Antiquated* describes that which has gone out of use or fashion; as, *antiquated* furniture, *antiquated* laws, rules, &c. *Obsolete* is commonly used, instead of *antiquated*, in reference to language, customs, &c., as, an *obsolete* word or phrase, an *obsolete* expression *Antique* is applied, in present usage, either to that which has come down from the ancients, as, an *antique* cameo, bust, &c.; or to that which is made to imitate some ancient work of art, as, an *antique* temple In the days of Shakespeare, *antique* was often used for *ancient*, as, "an *antique* song," "an *antique* Roman," and hence, from the singularity often attached to what is ancient, it was used in the sense of grotesque, as "an oak whose *antique* root peeps out," and hence came our present word *antic*, denoting grotesque or ridiculous We usually apply both *ancient* and *old* to things subject to gradual decay We say, an *old* man, an *ancient* record, but never, the *old* sun, *old* stars, an *old* river or mountain In general, however, *ancient* is opposed to *modern*, and *old* to *new*, *fresh*, or *recent* When we speak of a thing that existed formerly, which has ceased to exist, we commonly use *ancient*, as, *ancient* republics, *ancient* heroes, and not, *old* republics, *old* heroes But when the thing which began or existed in former times is still in existence, we use either *ancient* or *old*, as, *ancient* statues or paintings, or *old* statues or paintings, *ancient* authors, or *old* authors, meaning books

An'cient, *n* 1 *pl* Those who lived in former ages, as opposed to the *moderns*

2. *pl.* Very old men Hence, (*a*) Governors, rulers "The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people" *Isa* iii 13 (*b*) (*Eng Law*) The oldest barristers of Gray's Inn, and those lawyers who are past their readings, in the Middle Temple The Inns of Chancery consist of *ancients* and students or clerks *Wharton. Tomlins*

3 A senior, an elder [*Obs*]

Junius and Andronicus in Christianity were his *ancients* *Hooker*

4 [Corrupted from *ensign*, q v] A flag [*Obs*]

More dishonorably ragged than an old-faced *ancient*. *Shak*

5. The bearer of a flag, — now called an *ensign*

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it *Shak*

Ancients, Council of (*French Hist*), one of the two assemblies composing the legislative bodies in 1795 *Brande — Ancient demesne* (*Eng Law*), a tenure by which all manors belonging to the crown in the reign of William the Conqueror, were held The numbers, names, &c, of these were all entered in a book called *Domesday Book* *Cowell Blackstone*

An'cient-ly, *adv.* In ancient times, in times long since past

An'cient-ness, *n.* The state of being ancient, antiquity, existence from old times

An'cient-ry, *n.* Dignity of birth, the honor of an ancient lineage "His father being a gentleman of more *ancientry* than estate" *Fuller*

An'cient-y, *n* [Fr *ancienneté*, Pr. *ancianetat*, L Lat *antianitas* See ANCIENT]

1 Age, antiquity [*Obs*] *Martin.*

2. In some old English statutes and authors, eldership or seniority 14 Henry III

An-cile, *n* [Lat] (*Rom. Antiq*) The sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa *Adams*

An'cil-la-ry (45), *a* [Lat *ancillaris*, from *ancilla*, a female servant] Subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid

The Convocation of York seems to have been always considered as inferior, and even *ancillary*, to the greater province *Hallam*

Ancillary administration (*Law*), one subordinate to the original administration, taken out in the country where assets are locally situate *Story*

An-cip'i-tal, *a* [Lat *anceps*, gen. *ancipitis*, two-headed, double, from *am*, for *amb*, on both sides, and *caput*, head] (*Bot*) Two edged, compressed, and forming two opposite angles, as a stem of blue grass *Gray*

An-cip'i-tous, *a* See ANCIPITAL

An'cle, *n* See ANKLE

An'cŏme, *n* [A-S *an* or *on cuman*, to come] A small ulcerous swelling, coming suddenly *Bouchet*

An'con, *n.* [Lat *ancon*, Gr. *ἀγκων*, the bent arm, elbow, any hook or bend] (*Anat*) The olecranon, or elbow, the larger posterior process at the upper end of the ulna

An'con, } *n* [Lat *ancon* See *supra*] (*Arch*)
An'cŏne, } (*a*) An elbow, or angle, or corner stone, one of the corners or quoins of walls, cross-beams, or rafters *Gwilt* (*b*) A bracket supporting a cornice, as of doorways, frequently used merely as an ornament, as on the keystone of an arch, — called also *console*, or *truss*. See CONSOLE *Gwilt*

An'con-æ'us, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγκων*] (*Anat*) A muscle which assists in extending the arm *Ogilvie*

An'co-noid, *a.* [Gr. *ἀγκων*, elbow, and *εἶδος*, form] Elbow-like, — applied to a process of the cubit *Ogilvie.*

An'co-ny, *n.* [Prob. from *ἀγκών*, from its resemblance to the arm. W. L. Lat *angones*, spears] (*Iron Works.*) A piece of half wrought iron, in the shape of a bar in the middle, but rude and unwrought at the ends.

and, *conj.* [A-S. *and*, *ant*, O. Sax. *endi*, Icel *enda*, D. & Ger. *ende*, *und*, L. H. Ger. *unde*, *und*, *unt*, H. Ger. *und*, D *en*, O D. *ende*.] A particle which expresses the relation of addition. It may connect words merely, as, *three and four* are seven; or full sentences, as, the sun shines, *and* the air is mild.

An'da-ba-tism, *n.* [Lat. *andabata*, a kind of Roman gladiator, whose helmet was without openings for the eyes.] Doubt, uncertainty [*Obs*] *Shelford.*

An'da-lū'site, *n* (*Min.*) A mineral, occurring usually in thick rhombic prisms, nearly square, of a grayish or pale-reddish tint, composed of silica and alumina Its name is derived from Andalusia, in Spain, where it was first discovered

An-dăn'te, *a.* [It *andante*, p pr of *andare*, to go *Andare* is derived from Lat *ambulare*, but under the influence of Ger *wenden*, *wandern*, Eng to *wend*, to *wander*, A S *wendan*, *wandrian*, Goth *wandjan*] (*Mus.*) Moving with a moderate, even, onward pace, rather slow, less slow than *largo*, more slow than *allegretto*.

An-dăn'te, *n.* (*Mus*) A movement or piece in *andante* time, as, the *andante* in Beethoven's fifth symphony

An'dan-ti'no (tē'no), *adv* (*Mus*) Less slow than *andante*, between that and *allegretto*

An'da-rac, *n.* [A corruption of *sandarac*, q v] Red orpiment *Coxe*

An dē'an (124), *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to the Andes.

And'i ron (ŭrn), *n* [A corrupt of *brand iron*, or of *hand-iron*, or of *end iron*]

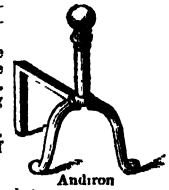
Andiron

1 In England, an iron at the end of a fire grate in which the spit turns *Johnson.*

2 A utensil for supporting wood in a fireplace, a fire dog

An'dor-rē'se (91), *n sing & pl.* (*Geog*) A native inhabitant of the valley of Andorra

An'dor-rē'se, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Andorra, or to its inhabitants

An'dra-năt'o my, *n* [Fr. *andranatomie*, from Gr *ανηρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man, and *ανατομή* See ANATOMY] The dissection of a human body, especially of a male, androtomy *Coxe*

An drŏg'y nal, } *a* [Lat. *androgynus*, Gr *ανδρογυνος*, from *ανήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man, and *γυνή*, woman]
An drŏg'y-nous, }

1 Having two sexes, being male and female, her maphroditical *Browne*

2 Hence, having the mental characteristics of both sexes

The truth is, a great mind must be *androgynous* *Coleridge*

3 (*Bot*) Bearing both staminiferous and pistiliferous flowers on the same root *Milne*

An drŏg'y nal ly, *adv* With the parts of both sexes *Browne*

An drŏg'y nŭs, } *n* [See *supra*] An hermaph-
An drŏg'y nus, } rodite [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

An'droid, } *n* [From Gr *ανηρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man, and
An droi'dĕs, } *εἶδος*, form, Gr *ανδρωδης*, like a man] A machine or automaton in the human form, which, by certain contrivances, as springs, weights, &c, performs some of the natural motions of a living man

An-drŏm'e-da, *n* [Gr 'Ανδρομέδα, daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and Cassiopeia, and afterward wife of Perseus, placed after her death as a constellation in the heavens]

1 (*Astron*) A northern constellation, behind Pegasus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus, representing the figure of a woman chained

2 (*Bot*) A genus of ericaceous or heath plants.

An'dros, *n* [Lat *andron*, Gr *ανδωνα*, from *ανηρ*, gen. *ανδρος*, man] (*Gr & Rom Arch*) The apartment appropriated for the males This was in the lower part of the house *Brande*

An'dro pĕt'al ous, *a* [Gr *ανηρ*, *ἀνδρος*, man, and *πεταλον*, leaf] (*Bot*) Produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals, as double flowers, like the garden ranunculus *Brande*

An-drŏph'a gĭ, *n. pl* [Gr *ανδροφαγος*, from *ανηρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man, and *φαγειν*, to eat] Man eaters, anthropophagi [*Rare*] *Bebo*

An drŏph'a gous, *a.* [See *supra*] Inclined to cannibalism

An'dro-phōre, *n* [From Gr *ανήρ*, man, and *φορειν*, to bear] (*Bot*) The stalk or united stalks of a stamen *Gray*

An'dro-sphinx, *n pl* [Gr *ανηρ*, *ἀνδρος*, man, and *σφιγξ*, sphinx (*Egypt Art*) A lion with a human head

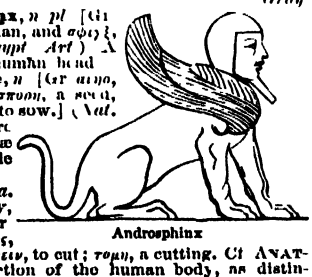
Androsphinx

An'dro spōre, *n* [Gr *ανηρ*, a man, and *σπορος*, a seed, from *σπειρειν*, to sow.] (*Nat. Hist*) A spore of the algæ which has male functions *Dana.*

An-drŏt'o my, *n.* [From Gr *ανήρ*, *ἀνδρος*, man, and *τεμνειν*, to cut; *τομη*, a cutting. Cf ANATOMY] Dissection of the human body, as distinguished from *zootomy*

An'drous, *a* [Gr *ἀνηρ*, gen *ἀνδρός*, a man] (*Bot*) Producing stamens only, without pistils, staminate, male. *Ogilvie*

A-năar', *prep.* [Prefix *a* and *near*] Near. [*Rare.*]

Much more is needed, so that at last the measure of misery *anear* us may be correctly taken *I. Taylor*

An'ec-dō'tage (45), *n.* Communication by means of anecdotes, or a collection of anecdotes [*Rare.*]

All history, therefore, being built partly, and some of it altogether, upon *anecdotage*, must be a tissue of lies. *De Quincey.*

An'ec-dō'tal, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes. "Conversation, argumentative or declamatory, narrative or *anecdotal*." *Prof. Wilson.*

An'ec-dōte, *n* [Fr. *anecdote*, from Gr. *ανεκδοτος*, not published, from *αν* priv and *ἐκδοτος*, given out, from *ἐκδιδοναι*, to give out, to publish, from *ἐκ*, away, out, and *διδοναι*, to give] A particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature, a biographical incident or fragment, a single passage of private life

An'ec-dŏt'ic al, *a* Pertaining to anecdotes. "*Anecdotical* traditions." *Bolingbroke.*

An'ec-dō'tist, *n* One who deals in, or relates, anecdotes *Ogilvie.*

An'e-lāçe, *n* [L Lat *anelacius*, either from Lat. *anellus*, or *annulus*, a ring, from one fastened to the hilt, by which it was carried, or from O H. Ger *laz*, Lat *latus*, side] A kind of knife or dagger worn at the girdle by civilians till about the end of the fifteenth century See ANLACE *Fosbroke.*

A-nēle', *v t* [A-S *onelan*, from *ele*, *ele*, *æl*, oil] To administer extreme unction to [*Obs*] *Shak*

An'e lĕc'tric, *a* or *n.* [*an* priv and *electric*, q v] Non electric *Faraday*

An'e lĕc'trōde, *n* (*Elec*) The positive pole of a galvanic battery *Faraday*

An nĕl'i dă, *n pl* See ANNELIDA

An'e mŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr *ἀνεμος*, wind, and *γραφειν*, to write, *γραφή*, description] A description of the winds *Johnson*

An'e mŏl'o gy, *n.* [Gr *ἀνεμος*, wind, and *λεγειν*, to say, speak, *λόγος*, discourse] The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject.

An'e-mŏm'e ter, *n* [Gr. *ἀνεμος*, wind, and *μετρον*, measure] An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind

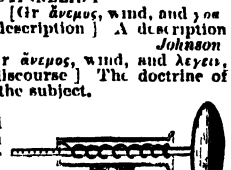
Anemometer

☞ *Anemometers* are of various forms, and indicate the force directly, as against a plate compressing a spring, or the velocity, as by the revolution of a wheel, carrying vanes or hemispherical cups They are often self-registering

An'e mŏm'e try, *n* The measurement of the force and velocity of wind, by means of an anemometer *Beil*

A-nĕm'o ne, *n* [Lat *anemone*, Gr *ανεμώνη*, from *ἄνεμος*, wind, so named because easily stripped of its leaves by the wind] (*Bot*) A genus of plants of the *Ranunculus* or crowfoot family, wind flower Some of the species are cultivated in gardens *Baird.*

Sea-anemone See ACTINIA

A nĭm'o nine, *n* (*Chem*) An acrid, crystallizable substance, obtained from some species of anemone *Brande.*

A-nĭm'o ny, *n* Same as ANEMONE [*Obs*] *Sandys*

A nĕm'o scōpe, *n* [From Gr *ἄνεμος*, wind, and *σκοπειν*, to view, Fr *anemoscope*] An instrument which shows the course or direction of the wind, a wind vane, a weathercock, — usually applied to contrivances for bringing down the indications of a wind vane to a dial below, for accuracy and ease of inspection

A nĕnst', *prep* Over against, opposite to, against. [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

A nĕnt', *prep* [O Eng *anen*, *anent*, *auentis*, *anenn tis*, *anenst* It is probably derived from the prefix *a* and A S *neah*, near, nigh In some of its applications it seems to be put for A S *ongean*, *ongen*, *agen*, Eng *against* Cf Gr *ἐναντι*, *ἐναντα*, opposite, over against] [*Scottish and Prov Eng*]

1 About concerning, as, he said nothing *anent* this particular

2 Over against, as, he lives *anent* the church

An ĕn'ter-ŏus, *a* [Gr *αν* priv and *ἐντερον* intestine, from *ἐντος*, within, *ἐν*, in] Destitute of intestines *Owen*

An'e roid, *a* [Gr *a* priv, *νηρος* wet moist, and *εἰδος*, form] Dispensing with the use of quicksilver, as a certain kind of barometer, the action of which depends on the varying pressure of the atmosphere upon the elastic top of a metallic box (shaped like a watch) from which the air has been exhausted An index shows the variation of pressure

Anes, *n pl* [A Scottish word] See AWNS

An'ĕu rism, *n* [N L at *aneurisma*, Gr *ανεύρυσμα*, and *ανευρυσμός*, a widening, an opening, from *ἀνευρυνειν*, to widen, from *ανά*, throughout, and *εὐρύνειν*, to make wide, from *ευρυς*, wide.] (*Anat.*) A soft, pulsating tumor, arising from the preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery.

An'eū rĭs'mal, *a* Pertaining to an aneurism, as, an *aneurismal* tumor

A new' (a nū'), *adv* [Prefix *a* and *new*] Over again, another time, in a new form, as, to arm *anew*, to create *anew*. *Dryden.*

An frăct'ū ŏse, *a* (*Bot.*) Winding or turning about, as, *anfractuose* anthers *Gray*

An-frăct'ū ŏs'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *anfractuosite*. See *infra*]

1. A state of being anfractuous, or full of wind

ings and turnings. "The *anfractuosities* of his intellect and temper" *Macaulay*

2 (*Anat.*) A sinuous depression like those separating the convolutions of the brain. *Dunglison.*

An-frăct'ū-ōŭs, *a* [Fr *anfractueux*, from Lat *anfractus*, a turning, a winding, from the unused *anfringere*, to wind, bend, from *an*, for *amb*, q v, and *frangere*, to break, p p *fractus*, broken.] Winding, full of windings and turnings, as, the *anfractuous* spires of a horn

An-frăct'ū-ōŭs ness, *n* The state of being anfractuous, anfractuosity *Bailey*

An-frăct'ūre, *n* [Fr *anfracture* See *supra*] A mazy winding

An-gā'ri-ā'tion, *n* [L Lat *angariatio*, from Lat *angariare*, to demand something as *angaria*, service to a lord, villenage, from *angarius*, a mounted courier, Gr ἄγγαρος, a Persian word These couriers were kept ready at regular stages throughout Persia for carrying the royal dispatches.] Compulsion, exertion [*Obs*] *Speed*

An'gel ŏt'o my, *n* See ANGIOTOMY

An'gel, *n* [Lat *angelus*, Gr ἄγγελος, messenger, a messenger of God, an angel, from ἀγγέλλειν, to bear a message, to announce, A-S *angel*, *ængel*, *engel*, Ger, D, Dan, Sw *engel*, Pr & Sp. *angel*, It *angelo*, Fr *ange*, Pg *anjo*]

1. A messenger [*Rare*]

The dear good *angel* of the Spring,
The nightingale *B Jonson*

2 A spirit, or a spiritual being, employed by God to communicate his will to man, a ministering spirit

Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell *Shak*

3 An evil spirit "The *angel* of the bottomless pit" *Rev* ix 11

4 (*Numis*) An ancient gold coin of England, worth about ten shillings, and bearing the figure of an angel *Brande*

An'gel-age, *n.* Existence or state of angels *B & Fl*

An'gel-bĕd, *n* A bed without posts *Knowles*

An'gel-et, *n.* A small gold coin formerly current in England, a half angel, an angelot *Ing Cyc*

An'gel-fish, *n* A species of shark, from six to eight feet long, the *Squatina lævis* of the Mediterranean. It takes its name from its pectoral fins, which are very large, and extend horizontally, like wings when spread

An'gel-gōld, *n* Gold coin on which is stamped the figure of an angel [*Obs*]

Having *angel-gold* strung on white ribbon on his arm *Fuller*

An ġĕl'ic, } *a* [Lat *angelicus*, Gr ἀγγελικος
An ġĕl'ic-al, } See ANGEL] Resembling, or belonging to, angels, or partaking of their nature or dignity "*Angelic* harps" *Thomson* "*Angelical* actions" *Hooker*

An-ġĕl'i-ca, *n* [N Lat *angelica* See ANGELIC] (*Bot*) A genus of umbelliferous plants, so called from their supposed virtues *Baird*

An ġĕl'ic al-ly, *adv* Like an angel

An-ġĕl'ic-al-ness, *n* The state or quality of being angelic, the nature or character of an angel, excellence more than human

An'ġel-īte, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of heretics, near the close of the fifth century, who held the persons of the Trinity not to be the same, nor to exist by their own nature, but each to be a God, existing by participating of a deity common to them all They are so called from *Angelum*, in Alexandria, where they held their first meetings *Encyc*

An'ġel ŏl'o ġy, *n* [Lat *angelus*, Gr ἄγγελος and λεγειν, to say, speak, λόγος, discourse] A discourse on angels, or the doctrine of angelic beings

The same mythology commanded the general consent, the same *angelology*, demonology *Milman*

An'ġe-lot, *n* [Fr *angelot*, L Lat *angelotus*, *angelottus*, dim of *angelus* See ANGEL]

1 An instrument of music, somewhat resembling a lute *Johnson*

2 An ancient English coin, struck at Paris while under the dominion of England, — so called from the figure of an angel supporting the escutcheon of the arms of England and France *Rescherelle*

3 A small, rich sort of cheese, made in Normandy *Joshrole*

An'ġel-shŏt, *n* [Fr *ange*, angel, is also equiv to chain shot] (*Mil*) A projectile composed of two hollow half-balls connected by a chain which is inclosed in their cavity when they are brought together, a kind of chain shot See CHAIN SHOT

An'ġe lūs, *n* [Lat] A prayer to the Virgin, used by Roman Catholics *Wright*

An'ġel-wa'ter, *n* A perfume, composed of ambergris, rose, myrtle, and orange flower water [*Obs*] *Wright*

An'ġer (8ᵒ), *n.* [From Lat *angor*, compression of the neck, strangling, tropically, anguish, torment, vexation, as a momentary feeling, from *angere*, to press together, to choke, esp of the mind, to torture, to vex It is impossible to derive this word, with Skinner, in a direct way, from A-S. *ange*, vexed, vexation, though it is akin to it.]

1 Pain or smart of a sore or swelling. [*Obs.*]

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where . . the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued *Temple*

2 A strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury to, or intent to injure, one's self or others *Tillotson.*

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who being allowed his way,
Self-mettle tires him *Shak*
Though inly strong with *anger* and disdain. *Milton*

Syn. — Resentment, wrath; rage, fury, passion, ire; gall, choler, indignation; displeasure, vexation, grudge, spleen — ANGER, INDIGNATION, RESENTMENT, WRATH, IRE, RAGE, FURY *Anger* is a feeling of keen displeasure (usually with a desire to punish) for what we regard as wrong toward ourselves or others It may be excessive or misplaced, but is not necessarily criminal *Indignation* is a generous outburst of anger in view of things which are *indigna*, or unworthy to be done, involving what is mean, cruel, flagitious, &c, in character or conduct *Resentment* (from *re* and *sentment*, reaction of feeling) is anger inflamed by a sense of personal injury or insult (see RESENTMENT), and hence is too often a moody feeling, leading one to brood over his supposed wrongs with a deep and lasting hatred *Wrath* and *ire* (the last poetical) express the feelings of one who is bitterly provoked *Rage* is a vehement ebullition of anger, and *fury* is an excess of rage, amounting almost to madness Warmth of constitution often gives rise to *anger*, a high sense of honor creates *indignation* at crime, a man of quick sensibilities is apt to cherish *resentment*, the *wrath* and *ire* of men are usually connected with a haughty and vindictive spirit, *rage* and *fury* are distempers of the soul to be regarded only with abhorrence

An'ġer, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* ANGERED, *p pr* & *vb n* ANGERING]

1 To make painful, to cause to smart, to inflame [*Obs*] "He *angereth* malign ulcers" *Bacon*

2 To excite to anger, to provoke, to rouse to resentment "Taxes and impositions which rather *angered* than grieved the people" *Clarendon*

An'ġer-ly, *adv* [From *anger*] In an angry manner, angrily [*Obs*]

How now, Hecate! you look *angerly* *Shak*

An-ġī'nă, *n* [Lat *angina*, from *angere*, to strangle, to choke See ANGER] (*Med*) Any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as the quinsy, malignant sore throat, croup, mumps, &c, — so called from the accompanying difficulty of breathing *Cullen*

Angina pectoris, a peculiarly painful, nervous affection of the chest, attended with great danger to life *Dunglison*

An'ġi o- [Gr ἀγγεῖον, vessel or receptacle] A prefix to numerous words, referring to *vessels*, as, *angiopathy*, disease of the vessels *Dana*

An'ġi-o-căr'pous, *a* [From Gr ἀγγεῖον, receptacle, and καρπος, fruit] (*Bot*) Having the seeds or spores covered, as in certain lichens *Gray*

An'ġi ŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Fr *angiographie*, fr Gr ἀγγεῖον, vessel, a blood vessel of the human body, and γραφειν, to write, to describe] (*Med*) A description of the vessels in the human body *Dunglison*

An'ġi-ŏl'o ġy, *n* [Gr ἀγγεῖον and λέγειν, to say, speak, λόγος, discourse] (*Med*) A treatise or discourse on the vessels of the human body, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, &c *Dunglison*

An'ġi-o-mŏn'o spĕr'mous, *a* [Gr ἀγγεῖον, vessel, a capsule of plants, μόνος, alone, and σπερμα, seed] (*Bot*) Producing one seed only in a seed-pod *Johnson*

An'ġi-o-scōpe, *n* [Gr ἀγγεῖον, vessel, and σκοπεῖν, to view] An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of a body *Morin*

An'ġi-o-spĕrm (14), *n* [Gr ἀγγεῖον, vessel, and σπερμα, seed, σπείρειν, to sow] (*Bot*) A plant which has its seeds inclosed in a pericarp *Baird*

☞ The term is restricted to exogenous plants, and applied to one of the two grand divisions of these species, the other including gymnosperms, or those which have naked seeds The oak apple beech, and all more common trees are *angiosperms* while the pines, spruce, hemlock, and the allied varieties, are *gymnosperms*

Pod of an Angiospermous Plant

An'ġi o spĕrm'oŭs, *a* (*Bot*) Having seeds inclosed in a pod or other pericarp

An'ġi-ŏs'po-roŭs, *a* [Gr ἀγγεῖον, vessel, and σπορα, seed] (*Bot*) Having seeds contained in cells or theca, as in the case of some fungi

An'ġi ŏt'o my, *n* [Gr ἀγγεῖον, vessel, and τεμνειν, to cut, τομη, cutting] (*Anat*) A dissection of the vessels of the body *Dunglison*

An'ġle (ang'gl, 82), *n* [Fr & Pr *angle*, Lat *angulus*, angle, corner, from Gr ἀγκύλος, bent, crooked, angular, ἄγκος, a bend or hollow, A S *angel*, *angl*, hook, fish-hook, Ger id, also hinge, Sp, Pg *angulo*, It *angolo*]

1 A point where two lines meet, a corner

Into the utmost *angle* of the world *Spenser*
To search the tenderest *angles* of the heart. *Milton*

2 (*Geom*) The difference of direction of two lines in the same plane that meet in a point, or that would meet if sufficiently extended, or the difference of direction of two planes intersecting, or tending to intersect, each other. The point of meeting is the vertex of the angle

Angle

3 A sharp, pointed piece. [*Rare*]

Though but an *angle* reached him of the stone *Dryden*

4 Fishing tackle; apparatus for catching fish, consisting of a line, hook, and bait, with or without a rod.

Give me mine *angle*, we'll to the river there *Shak*
A fisher next his trembling *angle* bears *Pope*

5. One who may be easily enticed; a gull. *Shak.*

Angle of incidence (*Opt*), the angle which a ray of light makes with a perpendicular to that point of the surface of any medium on which it falls. — *Angle of refraction*, the angle which a ray of light refracted makes with a perpendicular to that point of the surface of the refracting medium on which it falls — *Angle of repose*, that angle at which one body will just rest upon another without slipping — *Angle of traction*, the angle which the direction of the power makes with the inclined plane. — A *right angle*, one formed by a right line falling on another perpendicular y, or an angle of 90°, marked by a quarter circle — An *obtuse angle*, one greater than a right angle, or more than 90° -An *acute angle*, one less than a right angle, or less than 90° — A *rectilineal* or *right-lined angle*, one formed by two right lines — A *curvilineal angle*, one formed by two curved lines — A *mixed angle*, one formed by a right line with a curved line — *Adjacent* or *contiguous angles*, such as have one leg common to both angles, both together being equal to two right angles — *External angles*, angles of any right-lined figure without it, when the sides are produced or lengthened — *Internal angles*, those which are within any right-lined figure — *Oblique angles* are either acute or obtuse, in opposition to right angles — A *solid angle*, the meeting of three or more plane angles at one point — A *spherical angle*, one made by the meeting of two arcs of great circles, which mutually cut one another on the surface of the globe or sphere — *Plane angle*, the angle formed by two rays of light, or two straight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the center of the eye

An'gle (82), *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* ANGLED, *p pr.* & *vb n* ANGLING]

1 To fish with an angle, or with line and hook

2 Hence, to use some bait or artifice, to intrigue, to scheme, — with *for*

The hearts of all that he did *angle for* *Shak*

An'gle, *v t* To try to gain by some insinuating artifice "He *angled* the people's hearts" *Sidney.*

An'gle-bār, }
An'gle-I'ron, } *n* A rolled bar of iron of an angular shape, for forming the edges of iron safes, bridges, and ships, or to be riveted to the corners of iron boilers, tanks, &c, to connect the side-plates

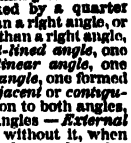

Angle-bar.

An'gle mē'ter, *n* An instrument, among geologists, for measuring the dip of strata

An'gler, *n* **1** One who fishes with an angle.

2 (*Ichth*) A fish (*Lophius piscatorius*) having a large, broad, and depressed head, with a mouth nearly as wide as the head Its body is narrow as compared with the head, tapering gradually to the tail It lives at the bottom of the water, burying itself in the mud, — called also *fishing frog* *Yarrell*

Sea-devil (*Lophius piscatorius*)

An'gles (glz), *n pl* [Lat *Angli* See ANGLICAN] (*Geog*) (*a*) An ancient German nation, which, after various migrations, passed over from Denmark to England, to which they gave their name (*b*) The inhabitants of Angeln, a district in Schleswig

An'gle-site, *n* (*Min*) Native sulphate of lead. It occurs in white or yellowish prismatic crystals. The name is from Anglesea, a British locality of the mineral

An'gli-can, *a* [N Lat *Anglicus*, and *Anglicanus*, from Lat *Angli*, the Angles, a Germanic tribe in Lower Germany See Tacit, Germ 40] English, pertaining to England or the English nation, as, the *Anglican* church *Pinkerton*

An'gli-can, *n.* A member of the church of England *Burke*

An' ġli can ism, *n* **1** Attachment to England or English institutions, *especially*, strong partiality to the principles and rites of the English church

2 The principles of the established church in England

An'gli ċe, [Lat] In English, in the English manner, as, Livorno, *Anglice* Leghorn

An ġlĭ'i fȳ, *v t* [Lat *Anglicus*, English, and *facere*, to make] To render English, to English, to anglicize [*Rare*]

An'gli-ċism, *n* [Fr *anglicisme* See ANGLICAN] An English idiom, a phrase or form of language peculiar to the English "False grammar and nonsense couched beneath that specious name of *anglicism*" *Dryden*

An'gli-ċize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* ANGLICIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* ANGLICIZING] To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom, or to English analogies

An'gling, *n* The act of one who angles, the art of fishing with an angle *Walton*

An'glo- [From N Lat. *Anglus*, English. See ANGLICAN] A prefix meaning the same as *English* — often used in composition.

Anglo-American, a descendant from English ancestors, born in America, or the United States; or pertaining to the descendants of Englishmen in America — *Anglo Danish*, pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England — *Anglo-mania*, an excessive or undue attachment to, or reverence for, England or English institutions. — *Anglo-Norman*, pertaining to the English Normans, or an English Norman. — *Anglo-Saxon*

pertaining to the Saxons who settled in England, also an English Saxon; or the language of the English Saxons

An-gō'rā, *n.* A light and fashionable cloth, made from the wool of the Angora goat. *Simmonds.*

An'gor, *n.* [Lat. See ANGER.] (*Med.*) Great anxiety accompanied by painful constriction at the belly, often with palpitation and oppression *Dunglison*

An-gō'rā Wool. The long white hair of the Angora goat (*Capra angorensis*), which is highly prized in manufactures, having a silky appearance, which fits it for lace, shawls, braids, and other decorative purposes *Simmonds*

An'gri-ly, *adv* In an angry manner, peevishly.

An'gry, *a* [See ANGER.]

1. Inflamed, as a sore, manifesting inflammation

This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry* *Wiseman*

2 Touched with anger, feeling resentment, provoked, — followed generally by *with* before a person, and *at* before a thing.

Be not grieved, nor *angry with* yourselves, that ye sold me hither *Gen* xlv 5

Wherefore should God be *angry at* thy voice? *Eccles* v 6

3. Showing anger, wearing the marks of anger "An *angry* countenance" *Prov* xxv 23

4 Hence, red. "Sweet rose, whose hue, *angry* and brave." *Herbert*

5 Exciting, trying [*Obs.*]

God had provided a severe and *angry* education to chastise the forwardness of a young spirit *Bp Taylor*

6 Stimulated, roused, vigorous

I never ate with *angrier* appetite *Tennyson*

Syn. — Passionate, resentful, irritated, indignant, provoked, hot, raging, furious, tumultuous, wrathful, choleric, inflamed, infuriated

Ang-sā'vā, } *n* A red gum of the East Indies, like
Ang-sā'vā, } that of dragon's blood *Ure*

An guil'li form, *a* [Lat *anguilla*, eel, and *forma*, *anguilla*, dim of *anguis*, serpent, Lith *angis*, Skr *ahi*, from *angh*, to go, suffix *i*] In the form of an eel, resembling an eel

The *anguiliformes* of Cuvier are species of fishes related to the eel They are the *Muraenida* of some authors *Dana*

An-guin'e al, *a* [Lat *anguineus*, snaky, serpent-like, from *anguis* See ANGUILLIFORM] Resembling or pertaining to a snake

An'guish (Ang'gwish, 82), *n* [O Eng *anguysse*, *angwyssh*e, Fr *angoisse*, *engoisse*, O Sp *angoxa*, It *angoscia*, from Lat *angustia*, narrowness, difficulty, distress, from *angustus*, narrow, difficult, from *angere*, to press together See ANGER] Extreme pain, either of body or mind

And they hearkened not to him, for *anguish* of spirit, and of cruel bondage *Ex* iv 9

Syn. — Agony; distress, pang, torture, torment See PAIN, GRIEF

An'guish, *v t* [Fr *angoisser*, Pr *angoissar*, *angoyssare* See *supra*] To distress with extreme pain or grief [*Rare*] *Temple*

An'gu-lar, *a.* [Lat *angularis*, from *angulus*, angle, corner See ANGLE]

1. Having an angle or angles, pointed, as, an *angular* figure

2 Consisting of an angle, forming an angle, as, an *angular* point

3 (*Fig.*) Sharp and stiff in character, as, remarkably *angular* in his habits and appearance

Angular motion the motion of a body moving circularly about a fixed point, as of a planet or pendulum *Hutton* — *Angular sections*, that part of mathematics which treats of the division of angles into equal parts *Davies & Peck* — *Angular velocity*, the rate at which a body revolves around a fixed axis

An'gu-lär'i-ty, *n* The quality of being angular, angularness, angulosity

An'gu lar-ly, *adv* In an angular manner, with angles or corners *B Jonson*

An'gu lar ness, *n* The quality of being angular.

An'gu lā'ted, *a* [Lat *angulatus*, p p of *angulare*, to make angular] Formed with angles or corners "*Angulated* figures" *Woodward*

An'gu lo-dēn'tate, *a* (*Bot.*) Angularly toothed, as certain leaves *Loudon*

An'gu lōm'e-ter, *n* [Gr *ἀγκύλη*, that which is bent, and *μέτρον*, a measure] An instrument for measuring external angles *Francis*

An'gu lōs'i-ty, *n* A state of being angular

An'gu lous, *a* [Lat *angulosus*, Fr *anguleux*, Pr *angulos.*] Angular, having corners, hooked [*Obs.*]

Held together by hooks and *angulous* involutions *Glanville*

An-gust', *a* [Lat *angustus*, from *angere*, to press together. See ANGER.] Narrow, strait [*Obs.*]

An gus'tate, *a* [Lat. *angustatus*, p p of *angustare*, to make narrow] Narrow, diminishing rapidly in breadth.

An'gus-tā'tion, *n* The act of making narrow, a straitening, or being made narrow *Wiseman*

An-gus'ti clāve, *n* [Lat. *angusticlavius*, wearing a narrow stripe, from *angustus*, narrow, and *clavus*, nail, knob, a purple stripe on the tunica] A robe or tunic embroidered with purple studs or knobs, or by purple stripes, worn by Roman knights

An-gus'ti-fō'li-ate, } *a.* [Lat *angustus*, narrow,
An-gus'ti-fō'li-ous, } from *angere*, to press together, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having narrow leaves *Wright.*

An'he-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *anhelatio*, from *anhelare*, to draw the breath from around the whole body, i. e., with great difficulty, to pant, from *an*, for *amb*, q. v., and *halare*, to breathe] Shortness of breath; a panting, difficult respiration. *Coxe*

An-hēlē', *v i.* [See *supra.*] To pant, to be breathlessly anxious. [*Obs.*] "They *anhele* for the finish of our convocation" *Latimer*

An'he-lōse', *a.* Out of breath, panting. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

An'hy-drīte, *n* [N Lat *anhydrites*, from Gr *ἄνυδρος*, waterless, from *αν* priv and *ὕδωρ*, water] (*Min.*) Anhydrous gypsum, differing from gypsum in not containing water.

An-hȳ'drous, *a* [Gr *ἄνυδρος*, wanting water See *supra*] Destitute of water, as, *anhydrous* salts or acids *Ure*

An-id'i-o mät'ic-al, *a* [Gr *αν* priv and Eng *idiomatical*] Not idiomatical, opposed to the idiom, genius, or analogies of a language

You would not say "two times," it is *anidiomatical* *Landor*

An'ient, } *v t.* To frustrate, to bring to naught
An'ient ize, } [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

A-night' (-nīt'), } *adv* [Pref *a* and *night*] In the
A nights' (-nīts'), } night time, at night *Shak*

Does he hawk *anights* still? *Marston*

An'il, *n* [Pg & Fr *anil*, Sp *anil*, Ar *an nil*, for *al nil*, the indigo plant, from Skr *nila*, dark-blue, indigo, *nili*, indigo plant Cf ANALROS] (*Bot.*) A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made, a species of *Indigofera*, or indigo plant *Brande*

An'ile, *a* [Lat *anilis*, pertaining to an old woman, from *anus*, old woman] Pertaining to, or resembling, an old woman, old womanish imbecile "Puerile or *anile* ideas" *Walpole*

A childish or *anile* overacting of human testimony *Coleridge*

An'il line, *n* [From *anil*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) A base analogous to ammonia, and consisting of twelve parts of carbon, seven of hydrogen, and one of nitrogen It is yielded by indigo and some other substances on distillation, and affords a deep violet blue color with chloride of lime *Gregory*

A nil'i ty, } *n* [Lat *anilitas*] The state of being
An'ile ness, } an old woman, the old age of a woman, dotage "Marks of *anility*" *Sterne*

An'i ma ble, *a* [Lat *animabilis* from *animare*, to animate See ANIMATE] Susceptible of animation [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

An'i mad vēr'sal, *n* [See ANIMADVERT] That which has the power of perceiving and judging, a perciplent [*Obs.*] *More*

An'i mad-vēr'sion, *n* [Lat *animadversio*, from *animadvertere* See ANIMADVERT]

1 The act or power of perceiving or taking notice, perception [*Obs.*]

The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense *Glanville*

2 Remarks by way of censure or criticism, reproof, blame

He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversion* *Clarendon*

Syn. — Strictures criticism, censure remark, reproof, blame comment

An'i mad vēr'sive, *a* Having the power of perceiving, percipient *Glanville*

I do not mean there is a certain number of ideas glaring and shining to the *animadversive* faculty *Coleridge*

An'i mad-vēr'sive ness, *n* The power of animadverting *Bailey*

An'i mad-vērt' (14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ANIMADVERTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ANIMADVERTING] [Lat *animadvertere*, from *animus*, mind, and *advertere*, to turn to, from *ad*, to, and *vertere*, to turn]

1 To turn the mind with intent to notice "I can not conceive the body doth *animadvert*" *More*

2 To consider or remark by way of criticism or censure

I should not *animadvert* on him, if he had not used extreme severity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakspeare *Dryden*

3 To inflict punishment [*Obs.*] *Grew*

Syn. — To remark, criticise, blame, censure comment

An'i mad vērt'er, *n* One who animadverts or makes remarks by way of censure

An'i mal, *n* [Lat *animal*, from *anima*, breath, soul, akin to *animus*, soul, mind, Gr *ἄνεμος*, wind, Skr *an*, to breathe, live, *ani'a*, wind]

1 An organized living being endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion, and also characterized by taking its food into an internal cavity or stomach for digestion, by giving carbonic acid to the air and taking oxygen in the process of respiration, by increasing in motive power or active aggressive force with the progress to maturity

☞ In these points animals differ from plants Only a very few of the lowest animals fail of a stomach and only the spores of some sea weeds and certain infusorial plants (see under ANIMALCULE) have locomotion Plants *use up* carbonic acid, and *give out* oxygen in the process of nutrition and thus the vegetable and animal kingdoms are counterparts in the great system of nature Plants have no stomach, but receive nutrition through the external surface, they make no increase in motile force as the embryo develops, but on the contrary, when the spores are motile, they lose the power immediately when development begins *Dana*

2. In a more limited sense, an irrational being as distinguished from man, as, men and *animals*

An'i-mal, *a* 1. Belonging, or relating to, animals; as, *animal* functions

2 Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part, as, the *animal* passions or appetites

3 Consisting of the flesh of animals, as, *animal* food.

Animal magnetism See MAGNETISM and MESMERISM — *Animal spirits*, denotes the nervous fluid, and, in popular language, life, vigor, energy — *Animal kingdom*, the whole class of beings endowed with animal life It embraces five sub-kingdoms, of as many grades of structure, each independent of the others in its type or plan of organization, and under these there are Classes Orders, Families Genera, Species and sometimes intermediate groupings, all in regular subordination The sub-kingdoms, and the names of the classes they comprise, are as follows —

Sub-kingdoms	*Classes*
I VERTEBRATES having an internal jointed bony skeleton, a brain, and a spinal cord along the back	1 MAMMALS; as Man, Quadrupeds 2 BIRDS 3 REPTILES; as Lizards, Turtles Snakes, Frogs 4 FISHES
II ARTICULATES, having the body and members articulated, but no internal jointed bony skeleton (hence *invertebrates*), and the main nervous cord ventral	1 INSECTS as Beetles, Butterflies, &c 2 SPIDERS 3 MYRIAPODS as Centipeds. 4 CRUSTACEANS; as Crabs, Lobsters 5 WORMS; as Earth Worm, Leech, Intestinal Worms
III MOLLUSKS Invertebrates having a soft body without articulations, and having the main nervous cord ventral	1 CEPHALOPODS as the Cuttle-fish or Sepia 2 CEPHALATES as Snails and other Univalves 3 ACEPHALS, as Oysters and other Bivalves 4 ASCIDIANS species having often a leathery exterior 5 BRACHIOPODS, as Lingulas, Spirifers 6 BRYOZOANS as the Flustra and Retepore
IV RADIATES Invertebrates, having the organs within the animal as well as without radiately arranged, much like the parts of a flower	1 ECHINODERMS as the Echini or Sea-Urchins, Star-Fishes, &c 2 MEDUSÆ or Jelly-Fishes 3 POLYPS as the Coral animals, Actinia, &c

V PROTOZOANS Sponges Rhizopods and some Animalcules are here included With few exceptions, they have no proper mouth, and no members *Dana*

An'i mäl'eu lar, } *a* Pertaining to, or resembling,
An'i mäl'eu line, } animalcules *Lond Rev*

An'i mäl'cūle *n* [Lat, as if *animalculum*, animalculum, dim of *animal*] A little animal, especially one that is invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye

☞ Many of the so-called *animalcules* have been shown to be plants having locomotive powers something like that of animals the motion however, is not supposed to be voluntary They are spoken of as *motile* plants Among these are the *Volvox* the *Desmidiaceæ* and the silicious *Diatomaceæ* *Animalcules* are also called *infusoria* as they often make their appearance in vegetable infusions

Spermatic animalcules See SPERMATOZOA

An'i mäl'eu list, *n* [Fr *animalculiste*] One versed in the knowledge of animalcules *Keith*

An'i mäl'eu-lum, *n pl* ANIMALCULA [See ANIMALCULE] An animalcule

☞ *Animalculs* as it from a Latin singular *animalculs*, is a gross barbarism

An'i mal-flow'er, *n* (*Zool.*) (*a*) Any species of the genus *actinia* (*b*) Any species of the class Polypa (*c*) A species of the other classes of Radiata, as the star fish, crinoids medusa (*d*) One of the sponges, which are Protozoa, not Radiates *Dana*

An'i mal-ish, *a* Like an animal *Cudworth*

An'i mal ism *n* [Fr *animalisme*] The state of mere animals actuated by sensual appetites only, without intellectual or moral qualities, sensuality *Beecher*

An'i mäl'i ty, *n* [Fr *animalité*] Animal existence or nature *Locke*

An'i mal i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *animalisation*]

1 The act of giving animal life, or endowing with the properties of an animal *Med Repos*

2 Conversion into animal matter by the process of assimilation

An'i mal ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ANIMALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* ANIMALIZING] [Fr *animaliser*]

1 To give animal life to to endow with the properties of an animal *Warburton.*

2 To convert into animal matter by the processes of assimilation

3 To render or regard as merely animal or sentient

The unconscious irony of the Epicurean poet on the *animalizing* tendency of his own philosophy *Coleridge*

An'i mal ness, *n* The state of animal existence

An'i mate, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ANIMATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ANIMATING] [Lat *animare*, from *anima*, breath, soul See ANIMAL]

1 To give natural life to; to make alive, to quicken, as, the soul *animates* the body

2 To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of, as, to *animate* a lyre *Dryden.*

3. To give spirit or vigor to, to stimulate or incite; to enliven.

The more to *animate* the people, he stood on high, and cried unto them with a loud voice. *Knolles*

Syn.—To enliven; inspirit, stimulate, exhilarate, inspire; instigate; rouse, urge; cheer, prompt, incite, quicken; gladden

An'i-mate, *a* Alive; possessing animal life. "The admirable structure of *animate* bodies" *Bentley*

An'i-mā'ted, *p. a.* Full of life or spirit, indicating animation; lively, vigorous. "*Animated* sounds." *Pope.* "*Animated* bust" *Gray*

An'i-mā'ter, *n.* One who animates *De Quincey*

An'i-mā'tion, *n.* [Lat *animatio*, from *animare*]

1. The act of animating, or the state of being animated "The *animation* of the . . . soul quickening the whole frame" *Bp. Hall.*

Perhaps an inanimate thing supplies me, while I am speaking, with whatever I possess of *animation* *Landor.*

2 The state of being lively, brisk, or full of spirit and vigor, as, he recited the story with great *animation.*

Syn.—Liveliness, vivacity, spirit, buoyancy, airiness, sprightliness, promptitude See Liveliness

An'i-mā'tive, *a.* Having the power of giving life or spirit. *Johnson.*

An'i-mā'tor, *n.* [Lat. *animator*, from *animare*] One who, or that which, animates or gives life; an animator. *Browne.*

An'i-me, *a* [Fr] (*Her*) Of a different tincture from the animal itself,—said of the eyes of a rapacious animal.

An'i-me, *n* [Sp. *anime*, Fr *animé* The native American name] A resin exuding from the stem of a large American tree (*Hymenæa courbaril*), and much used by varnish-makers. It contains numerous insects that are entrapped in it

An'i-mism, *n.* [Fr *animisme*, from Lat *anima* See Animal] (*Philos*) The doctrine, taught by Stahl, that the soul is the proper principle of life and development in the body

An'i-mist, *n.* [Fr *animiste*] One who maintains the doctrine of animism

An'i-mōse', *a* [Lat *animosus*, from *animus*, soul, spirit, courage, Pr *animos* See Animal] Full of spirit, hot, vehement, resolute *Ash*

An'i-mōse'ness, *n.* Vehemence of temper [*Obs*]

An'i-mŏs'i-ty, *n.* [Lat *animositas*, Fr *animosité*, Pr *animositat* See Animose]

1 Mere spiritedness or courage. [*Obs*] *Skelton*

Such as give some proof of *animosity*, audacity, and execution, those she [the crocodile] loveth *Holland*

2. Violent hatred leading to active opposition, active enmity.

Syn.—Enmity, hatred, opposition—Animosity, Enmity *Enmity* may be dormant or concealed, *animosity* is active enmity, inflamed by collision and mutual injury between opposing parties The *animosities* which were continually springing up among the clans in Scotland, kept that kingdom in a state of turmoil and bloodshed for successive ages The *animosities* which have been engendered among Christian sects, have always been the reproach of the church

Such conduct naturally conduces to inflame hatreds and make *animosities* irreconcilable *Spectator*

[These] factions never suspended their *animosities* till they ruined that unhappy government. *Hume*

An'i-mŭs, *n, pl* Ani-mi [L, mind] Intention, purpose, spirit, temper

An'i-on, *n.* [Gr ἀνιών, neut ἀνιών, *p pr* of ἀνίημι, to go up, from ἀνά, up, and ἴημι, to go] (*Chem*) An electro negative element, or the element which, in electro chemical decompositions, is evolved at the anode,—opposed to *cation Faraday.*

An'ise, *n.* [Lat *anisum*, Gr ἄνισον, equiv to *anethum*, ἄνηθον, Fr & Pr *anis*, Ar *anisūn*, *yānisun.* (*Bot*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Pimpinella.*

☞ It grows naturally in Egypt, and is cultivated in Spain and Malta, whence the seeds are imported The flowers are small, and of a yellowish white, the seeds oblong and swelling Anise-seeds have an aromatic smell, and a pleasant, warm taste *Lindley*

An'ise-seed, *n.* [A-S *onīsæ*] The seed of anise, also a cordial prepared from it.

Encyc of Dom Econ

An'i-sĕtte', *n.* [Fr. *anisette*] A cordial flavored with the essence of anise seed.

An'i-so mĕr'ic, *a.* [Gr ἀν priv., ἴσος, equal, and μέρος, part] Not consisting of similar or symmetrical parts. *Dana*

Ank'er (82), *n.* [Ger. & D. *anker*, L. Lat *ancheria*, *ancheria*, O. Fr *ancere*, *anche.*] A Dutch liquid measure, formerly used in England, and containing ten wine gallons *P Cyc*

Ank'er-ite, *n* [Fr *ankérite*, Ger. *ankerit*, so called from Prof *Anker*, of Austria] A mineral consisting of the carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron It resembles carbonate of lime in color and crystalline structure, but turns brown on exposure, owing to the iron it contains

Ank'le (ăng'kl), *n* [A S. *ancleow*, D. & Ger *enkel*, dim. of *anke*, bent, neck.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg

Ank'le-bōne, *n.* The bone of the ankle; the astragalus.

Ank'led, *a.* Having, or pertaining to, ankles;—used in composition; as, *well ankled. Beau. & Fl.*

Ank'let, *n.* An ornament for the ankle. *Southey.*

Ank'y-lō'sis, *n.* See Anchylosis.

An'lace (46), *n.*

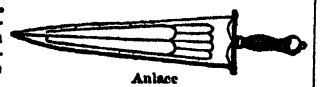

Anlace

A short dagger worn in the 14th century. See Anelace.

Ann, } *n.* [Lat *annus*, year, L Lat *annata*, in-
An'nat, } come of a year, also, of half a year.] (*Scots Law*) A half year's stipend, over and above what is owing for the incumbency, due to a minister's relict, child, or nearest of kin after his decease. *Wharton*

An'as, *n.* [Hind.] In the *East Indies*, the sixteenth part of a rupee, worth 1½*d.* sterling, or about 3 cents in American currency. *Malcom.*

An'nal-ist, *n.* [Fr *annaliste*] A writer of annals.

The monks . were the only *annalists* in those ages *Hume*

An'nal-ize, *v. t.* To record in annals *Sheldon*

An'nals, *n pl* [Lat *annalis* (sc *liber*), and more frequently in the pl. *annales* (sc *libri*), chronicles, *annus*, year]

1 A history or relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened, also the title of such a history. "The *annals* of our religion" *Rogers* "*Annals* of the revolution" *Macaulay*

2 A series of historical events

It was one of the most critical periods in our *annals* *Burke*

3 A periodic publication, containing records of discoveries, transactions of societies, &c, as, "*Annals* of Science"

☞ This word was formerly sometimes used in the singular, as, "In deathless *annal*" *Young*

Syn.—History See History

An'nats, *n. pl* [See Ann, Annat] (*Eng Eccl Law*) The first year's whole profits of a spiritual preferment, anciently paid by the clergy to the pope, but in the reign of Henry VIII transferred to the crown, first fruits *Burrill*

An nēal', *v t* [A S *anælan*, *onælan*, to kindle, to inflame, from the pref *an*, *on*, and *ælan*, to kindle, to bake, *āl*, *æl*, flame, *æled*, fire] [*imp & p p* Annealed, *p pr & vb n* Annealing]

1 To heat nearly to fluidity, and then cool slowly, as glass, cast iron, or other metals, for the purpose of rendering them less brittle, to temper by subjecting to great heat, and afterward gradually cooling

2 To heat, as glass or tiles, in order to fix colors

An-nēal'ing, *n* **1** The art or process of heating and then gradually cooling glass or metals, for the purpose of removing brittleness or increasing ductility *Tomlinson*

2 The process of heating glass, or tiles, in order to fix colors *Fuller*

An nĕc'tant, *a* [Lat *annectere*, to tie or bind to See *infra*] Connecting, annexing

An'nec lid, } *n* [Lat *annellus*, dim of *annulus*,
An nĕl'i-dan, } ring, and Gr εἶδος, form] One of the annelides

An nĕl'i dă, } *n pl* [Lat as if *annellatus*, fur-
An-nĕl'i dēs, } nished with a little ring Cf *annulatus*, with a ring] (*Zool*) A division of the *Articulata*, or articulate animals, characterized by an elongated body, formed of numerous rings or annular segments It includes the common earth-worms, the leech, intestinal worms, and other worm like species See Worm

An nĕx', *v t.* [*imp & p p* Annexed (an nĕkst'), *p pr & vb n* Annexing] [Lat *annectere*, *annexum*, to tie or bind to, from *ad*, to, and *nectere*, to tie, to fasten together, Fr *annexer*]

1 To unite at the end, to subjoin, to affix "He *annexed* a codicil to a will" *Johnson*

2 To add, as a smaller thing to a greater "He *annexed* a province to his kingdom" *Johnson*

3 To connect, especially as a consequence, as, to *annex* a penalty to a prohibition, or punishment to guilt

Syn.—To add, join, unite, coalesce See Add

An-nĕx', *v t* To join, to be united. *Tooke*

An-nĕx', *n* [Lat *annexus*, neut *annexum*, p p of *annectere*] Something annexed. "The *annexes* of divinity" *Browne*

An-nex ā'tion, *n* [See Annex, *v*]

1 The act of annexing, or uniting, conjunction, addition, the act of connecting, union, as, the *annexation* of Texas to the United States, of chattels to the freehold

2 (*a*) (*Law*) The union of property with a freehold so as to become a fixture *Bouvier.* (*b*) (*Scots Law*) The uniting of lands or rents to the crown. *Bell. Wharton*

An-nĕx'ion (-nĕk'shun), *n* [Lat *annexio*, from *annectere.*] The act of annexing, annexation, addition [*Rare*] *Shak*

An-nĕx'ment, *n.* The act of annexing, or the thing annexed [*Rare*] *Shak.*

An nĭ'hi la-ble, *a.* [Fr. *annihilable.*] Capable of being annihilated *Clarke*

An-nĭ'hi-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p p.* Annihilated, *p pr & vb. n.* Annihilating] [Lat *annihilare*, Hieron., from *ad* and *nihilum*, *nihil*, nothing, Fr. *anéantir.*]

1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of, to cause to cease to be.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated.* *Bacon.*

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to *annihilate* a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees, though the timber may still exist; also, to destroy or eradicate, as a property or attribute of a thing.

An-nĭ'hi-late, *a* Annihilated. [*Rare.*]

An-nĭ'hi-lā'tion, *n* [Fr. *annihilation.*]

1. The act of reducing to nothing, or non-existence, or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it; as, the *annihilation* of a corporation.

2 The state of being annihilated. *Hooker.*

An-nĭ'hi-lā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, annihilates

An-nĭ'hi-la-to-ry, *a.* Tending or serving to annihilate, destructive

An'ni-vĕr'sa ri ly, *adv.* Annually. *Bp. Hall.*

An'ni-vĕr'sa-ry (82), *a* [Lat *anniversarius*, from *annus*, year, and *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, Fr. *anniversaire*] Returning with the year, at a stated time, annual, yearly, as, an *anniversary* feast.

Anniversary days (*Rom Cath Church*), the days in which an office is yearly performed for the souls of the deceased, or in which the martyrdom of the saints is yearly celebrated *P Cyc*

An'ni-vĕr'sa-ry, *n.* [Lat. *anniversarium*, Fr. *anniversaire*]

1. A day celebrated as it returns each year.

2 The act of celebration, performance in honor of an event *Dryden.*

An'ni vĕrse, *n* Anniversary [*Obs*] *Dryden.*

An-nŏm'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *annominatio*, *agnominatio*, from *ad* and *nominatio*, from *nominare*, to name, *nomen*, a name]

1 A pun, the use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings, a paronomasia *Encyc.*

2 The use of two or more words successively beginning with the same letter, or in which the same letter recurs, alliteration *Tyrwhitt.*

An-nō'nă, *n* [Lat, from *annus*, year]

1 A year's production or increase, hence, provisions for a year's subsistence

2 (*Rom Hist*) A contribution or tax, payable in corn, imposed on some of the more fertile provinces *Brande.*

An'no-tāte, *v t* [Lat *annotare*, from *ad* and *notare*, to mark, *nota*, mark, from *noscere*, *notum*, to learn to know, Fr *annoter*] To make annotations, comments, or remarks *Tatler.*

An'no-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *annotatio*, Fr. & Pr. *annotation*]

1 A remark, note, or commentary on some passage of a book, intended to illustrate its meaning;—generally used in the plural, as, *annotations* on ancient authors

2 (*Med*) The prelude or first symptoms of an intermittent fever *Coxe.*

An'no tā'tion ist, *n* One who makes annotations, an annotator [*Rare*]

An'no tā'tor, *n* [Lat *annotator*, Fr *annotateur.*] A writer of annotations or comments, a commentator, a scholiast *Felton.*

An nō'to ry (50), *a* Containing annotations

An nō'ti-nŭs, *a* [Lat *annotinus*, from *annus*, year] (*Bot*) A year old *Eng Cyc.*

An nŏt'to, *n* [Cf Arnot] A species of red or yellowish red dyeing material, prepared from the seeds of a tree (*Bixa orellana*) belonging to the tropical regions of America It is used for coloring cheese, butter, &c. *McCulloch. Loudon.*

☞ This word is variously spelled

An-nounce', *v t* [*imp & p p* Announced; *p. pr. & vb n* Announcing] [Fr *annoncer*, O. Fr. *annoncier*, *annuncier*, *anoncier*, Pr. *annunciar*, It. *annunzare*, Lat *annunciare*, from *ad* and *nunciare*, to report, to relate, from *nuncius*, messenger, bearer of news]

1 To give public notice, or first notice of; to make known, to publish, to proclaim.

Her [Q. Elizabeth's] arrival was *announced* through the country by a peal of cannon from the ramparts *Gilpin*

2. To pronounce, to declare by judicial sentence.

Publish laws, *announce*
Or life or death *Prior*

Syn.—To proclaim, publish, make known, promulgate—To Publish Announce, Proclaim, Promulgate We *publish* what we give openly to the world, either by oral communication or by means of the press, as, to *publish* abroad the faults of our neighbors. We *announce* what we declare by anticipation, or make known for the first time, as, to *announce* the speedy publication of a book, to *announce* the approach or arrival of a distinguished personage We *proclaim* any thing to which we give the widest publicity, as, to *proclaim* the news or victory We *promulgate* when we proclaim abroad what has hitherto been known to only a few; as, to *promulgate* the gospel

An nounce'ment, *n* The act of announcing, or giving public notice, proclamation; publication.

An-noun'cer, *n.* One who announces.

An-noy', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Annoyed; *p. pr. & vb. n* Annoying.] [Fr. *ennuyer*; O. Fr. *enuier*, *anuier*, *anoier*; Pr. *enuiar*, *enuejar*, *enjar*; It. *annojare.*

See *infra.*] To injure or disturb by continued or repeated acts; to tease, vex, incommode, or molest; as, to *annoy* an army by impeding their march, or by a continued cannonade.

Say, what can more our tortured souls *annoy*
Than to behold, admire, and lose our joy? *Prior.*

Syn.—To molest; vex, trouble; pester, embarrass, perplex; tease

An-noy', *n.* [Fr *ennui*; O. Fr *enui, anui, anoi*. Pr *enuoi, enuey, enueg, enuii, ennuei, enuesti, enui, enoc*, Sp. *enojo*, Pg. *nojo*, It. *noja*, O It *nojo*, from Lat *in odio*, in hatred (esse alicui *in odio*, Cic)] Injury or molestation from continued acts or inconvenience

"Worse than Tantalus' is her *annoy*" *Shak*

High Heaven, in mercy to your sad *annoy*,
Still greets you with glad tidings of immortal joy *Keble*

An-noy'ance, *n* [O Fr *anoiance, anuiance*]

1. The act of annoying, or the state of being annoyed. "To the *annoyance* of others" *Hooker.*

For the further *annoyance* and terror of any besieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies *Wilkins*

2. That which annoys

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious sense *Shak*

An-noy'er, *n.* One who annoys

An-noy'ful, *a* Giving annoyance or trouble, annoying [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

An-noy'ing, *p. a.* Incommoding, hurting, molesting

An-noy'oŭs, *a* [O Fr *enuius, anieus, anoious, anoros*, Pr *enuios, enueyos, enoios.*] Troublesome, annoying [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

An'nu-al (29), *a* [Lat *annualis*, from *annus*, year, Pr. *annual*, Fr. *annuel*, It *annuale*]

1 Returning every year, yearly, coming or happening yearly. "The *annual* overflowing of the river [Nile]" *Ray*

2. Performed in a year, reckoned by the year, as, the *annual* motion of the earth

A thousand pounds a year *annual* support *Shak*

3 Lasting or continuing only one year or season, requiring to be renewed every year, as, an *annual* plant. *Bacon*

An'nu-al, *n* 1 A thing happening or returning yearly, — *especially*, a literary work published once a year

2 A thing, especially a plant, that lasts or lives but one year or season

Oaths are in some sense almost *annuals*, and I myself can remember about forty different sets *Swift*

An'nu-al-ist, *n* One who writes for, or who edits, an annual [*Rare*]

An'nu al-ly, *adv.* Yearly, returning every year, year by year

An'nu-a ry, *a* Annual [*Obs*] *I Hall*

An'nu-ent, *a* [Lat *annuens*, p pr *annuere*, to nod, from *ad* and *nuere*, to nod] Serving to throw the head forward, as the muscles used in nodding

An nŭ'i-tant, *n* [See ANNUITY] One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity *Lamb*

An nŭ'i ty, *n* [L Lat *annuitas*, Fr *annuité*, from Lat *annus*, year] A sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, for life, or forever, an annual allowance Governments often borrow money upon annuities, that is, for a certain sum advanced on loan, the government contracts to pay the lender a specific sum for life, or for a term of years *P Cyc*

An nŭl', *v t* [*imp & p p* ANNULLED, *p pr & vb n.* ANNULLING] [L Lat *annullare, annullare*, Fr *annuler*, Pr *annullar*, from Lat. *ad*, to, and *nullus*, none, *nullum*, neut , nothing]

1 To reduce to nothing, to obliterate [*Obs*]

Light, the prime work of God, to me's extinct,
And all her various objects of delight
Annulled, which might in part my grief have eased *Milton*

2 To make void or of no effect to nullify, to abrogate, to abolish, — used appropriately of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, and the like, which are made void by competent authority

Do they mean to *annul* laws of inestimable value to our liberties? *Burke*

Syn.—To abolish nullify, abrogate, repeal cancel, reverse, rescind, revoke, destroy, set aside, obliterate See ABOLISH

An'nu-lar, *a* [Lat *annularis*, from *annulus*, ring]

1 Pertaining to, or having the form of, a ring, as, *annular* fibers *Ray*

2. Banded or marked with circles, dots, &c *Dana*

Annular space, the space between an inner and outer ring or cylinder —*Annular eclipse* (*Astron*), an eclipse of the sun in which the moon conceals the whole of the sun s disk, except a bright ring around the border *Brande*

An'nu lar-ly, *adv* In an annular manner

An'nu-la-ry, *a* [Lat *annularius* See ANNULAR] Having the form of a ring, annular. *Ray*

An'nu-lā'ta, *n pl* [Lat *annulus*] (*Zoöl*) A class of articulate animals whose bodies are composed of ring-like portions, as the earth-worm, &c

An'nu-late, } *a.* [Lat *annulatus*] Furnished
An'nu-lā'ted, } with rings, or circles like rings, having belts surrounded by rings *Gray*

An'nu-lā'tion, *n* [Lat. *annulatus*] A circular or ring like formation, a ring or belt

An'nu-let, *n.* [From Lat. *annulus*, ring, with a dim. termination, as in *rivulet*, from Lat *rivulus*]

1. A little ring.

Annulet.

2 (*Arch.*) A small, flat fillet, encircling a column, &c , used by itself, or with other moldings, it is used, several times repeated, under the Doric capital, as, in the fig., called also a *listel*, or *cincture*, or a *list, eyebrow*, or *square rabbet*. *Gwilt*

3 (*Her*) A little circle borne as a charge in coats of arms, formerly reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction It is also a mark of distinction, borne by the fifth brother of a family in his coat of arms *Encyc Brit*

An-nŭl'ment, *n.* The act of annulling

An'nu lō'san, *n* One of the Annellata, or Annelides

An'nu lōse, *a* [Lat *annulus*, ring] Furnished with, or composed of, rings

The *annulose* animals are the same as the articulate animals, or *articulata* *Partington*

An'nu lus lĭs, *n* [Lat] A ring, an encircling ridge, or a series of prominences, &c , the space or ring inclosed between the circumferences of two concentric circles

An-nŭ'mer āte (30), *v t* [Lat *annumerare*, from *ad* and *numerare*, to number, from *numerus*, number, q v] To add, to unite to something before mentioned

There are omissions of other kinds which will deserve to be *annumerated* to these *Wollaston*

An-nŭ'mer ā'tion, *n* [Lat *annumeratio*] Addition to a former number *Bronne*

An nŭn'ci āte (shĭ ăt), *v t* [*imp & p p* ANNUNCIATED, *p pr & vb n* ANNUNCIATING] [Lat *annunciare* See ANNOUNCE] To bring tidings of, to announce [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

An-nŭn'ci-ā'tion (shĭ ā'shun), *n* [Lat *annunciatio*]

1 The act of announcing or proclaiming, as, the *annunciation* of peace

2 The name of a festival celebrated by the church (March 25th), in memory of the angel's announcement, on that day, to the Virgin Mary, that she should bear the Messiah *Bp Taylor*

An nŭn'ci-ā'tor (shĭ ā'tur), *n* [Lat *annunciator*]

1 One who announces, specifically, an officer in the church of Constantinople, whose business was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated

2 A machine connected by wires with the rooms in a hotel to ring a gong or bell and designate the number of the room from which it was rung

An-nŭn'ci a to ry (shĭ a), *a* Announcing or making publicly known *Ogilvie*

A nŏ'a, *n* (*Zool*) A species of ruminating animal, about which so little is known that zoologists are undetermined whether to consider it as an antelope or a species of buffalo *Eng Cyc*

An'ŏde, *n* [Gr *ana*, up, and ὁδός, way] (*Elec*) The positive pole of an electric battery, or more strictly the *path* by which the current passes out and enters the electrolyte on its way to the other pole, — opposed to *cathode* *Faraday*

An'o don, *n* [Gr *av* priv and ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth] (*Conch*) A genus of lamellibranchiate bivalves, as the fresh-water muscle, having no posterior teeth at the hinge *Owen.*

An'o-dyne, *n* [Lat *anodynum* (sc *medicamentum*), Gr ἀνώδυνον (sc *φαρμακον*) Sec ANODYNE, *a*] Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate or narcotic

An'o dyne, *a* [Lat *anodynus*, Gr ἀνωδυνος, free from pain stilling pain from *av* priv and ὀδυνη, pain] Serving to assuage pain. "The *anodyne* draught of oblivion" *Burke.*

☞ The word is chiefly applied to the different preparations of opium belladonna, hyoscyamus and lettuce *New Am Cyc*

An'o dy'noŭs, *a* Having the qualities of an anodyne *Coles*

A noil', *v.t.* To anoint with oil [*Obs*] *Tyndale*

A noint', *v t* [*imp & p p* ANOINTED, *p pr & vb n* ANOINTING] [O Fr *enoindre*, p *enoint*, Lat *inungere*, to anoint, Fr *oindre*, p *oint*, Pr *enger, enker*, from Lat *in* and *ungere, unguere*, to smear, anoint]

1 To pour oil upon, to smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances, also to spread over, as oil.

When thou fastest, *anoint* thy head *Matt* vi 17
And fragrant oils the stiffened limbs *anoint* *Dryden*

2 To consecrate, especially a king, priest, or prophet, by unction, or the use of oil

Our blessed Lord himself, who united in his own person the threefold character of king, priest, and prophet, was distinguished by the name of the Messiah, which, in the Hebrew language, signifies *the anointed* *Porteus*

3 To smear or daub

He *anointed* the eyes of the blind man with clay *John* ix 6

A-noint'er, *n* One who anoints.

A-noint'ment, *n* The act of anointing, or state of being anointed *Milton*

A-nō'lis, *n* [In the Antilles, *anoli, anoalli*, a lizard.] A genus of reptiles which belong to the family *Iguanidæ*. They appear to take the place in the New World of the chameleon in the Old *Baird.*

An'o-mal, *n.* (*Gram.*) An anomalous word. [*R.*]

A-nŏm'a-lĭgm, *n* [See ANOMALOUS] An anomaly, a deviation from rule *Wilkins*

A-nŏm'a-list'ic, } *a.* 1. Irregular, departing
A-nŏm'a-list'ic-al, } from common or established rules.

2 (*Astron.*) Pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.

Anomalistic revolution, the period in which a planet or satellite goes through the complete cycles of its changes of anomaly, or from any point in its elliptic orbit to the same again —*Anomalistic* or *periodical year*, the time in which the earth makes its anomalistic revolution, which is longer than the tropical year on account of the precession of the equinoxes

A-nŏm'a-list'ic-al-ly, *ad* With irregularity.

A-nŏm'a lite, *n* An irregular mineral.

A-nŏm'a loŭs, *a* [Lat *anomalus*, Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, uneven, irregular, from *av* priv. and *ὁμαλός*, even, from *ὁμός*, same] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy, abnormal, irregular.

The afflicting and *anomalous* illness which brought him to his grave *De Quincey.*

Anomalous chords (*Mus*), such as contain extreme sharp or extreme flat intervals

A-nŏm'a-loŭs-ly, *adv* In an anomalous manner.

A nŏm'a-ly, *n* [Lat *anomalia*, Gr *ανωμαλια*, Fr. *anomalie* See *supra*]

1 Deviation from the common rule, irregularity, thus *oxen*, the plural of *ox*, is an *anomaly* in grammar, as the regular plural would be *oxes*

We are enabled to unite into a consistent whole the various *anomalies* and contending principles that are found in the minds and affairs of men *Burke*

2 (*Astron*) (*a*) The angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun either true, mean, or eccentric (*b*) The angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet *Nichol*

3 (*Mus*) A small deviation from a perfect interval, in tuning instruments with fixed notes, a temperament *Ld Encyc*

4 (*Nat Hist*) Any deviation from the essential characteristics of a specific type

A-nŏm'i-a, *n* [Gr *ανομια*, lawlessness from *ἄνομος*, lawless, from *a* priv and *νόμος*, law, rule] (*Conch*) A genus of bivalve shells so called from their unequal valves, the beaked cockle *Owen*

An'o-mœ'an, *n* [Gr *ανόμοιος*, unlike, from *av* priv and *ομοιος*, like, from *ὁμός*, same Fr *Anoméen*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of the pure Arians, as distinguished from the Semi Arians They held the Son to be unlike the Father in his essential nature *Encyc Brit*

A-nŏm'o rhŏm'boid (-rŏm'), *n* [Gr *ἄνομος*, lawless, and Eng *rhomboid*] (*Min*) An irregular crystal of spar

An'o-mou'ral (mow'ral), *a* [Gr *ανόμοιος*, unlike (from *av* priv and *ὁμος*, one and the same), and *ουρα*, tail] Irregular in the character of the tail or abdomen as, the *anomoural* crustaceans, a group between the crabs and the shrimps *Dana*

An'o-my, *n* [Gr *ανομια*. See *supra*] A violation of law [*Obs*] *Bramhall*

A nŏn', *adv* [O Eng *anoon, anon, onane*, lit , in one (moment), from A-S *an*, equiv to *on*, in, and *on*, equiv to *an, æen, ain*, one]

1 Quickly in a short time, soon, immediately

The same is he that heareth the word, and *anon* with joy receiveth it *Matt* xiii 20

2 At another time, again *Shak.*

And then *anon* drums in his ear *Shak*

Ever and anon now and then, frequently, often

A pouncet box which ever *and anon*
He gave his nose *Shak*

A nŏn'a, *n* [From the Malay name *manoa* and *menona*] (*Bot*) A genus of tropical or subtropical plants of the natural order *Anonaceæ*, including the sour sop *Eng Cyc*

Sour-sop (*Anona muricata*)

An'on ym'i-ty, *n* [See ANONYMOUS] The quality or state of being anonymous, anonymous ness [*Rare*] "He rigorously insisted upon the rights of *anonymity*" *Carlyle*

A nŏn'y-moŭs *a* [N Lat *anonymus*, Gr. *ανώνυμος*, without name, from *av* priv and *ὄνυμα*, Eol. for *ὄνομα*, name, Fr *anonyme*] Wanting a name, without the real name of the author, nameless, as, an *anonymous* pamphlet

A nŏn'y moŭs ness, *n* The state or quality of being anonymous *Coleridge.*

A-nŏn'y moŭs-ly, *adv.* In an anonymous manner, without a name

An'o phyte, *n* [Gr *ἄνω*, upward, from *ἀνά*, up, and *φυτόν*, a plant, from *φυειν*, to grow.] (*Bot*) A moss Sec CRYPTOGAM *Gray.*

An'op-lo-thē'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνοπλος*, unarmed, from *av* priv and *ὁπλον*, implement, weapon, and *θηριον*, in form dim from *θήρ*, beast, but in use equiv to it] (*Paleon*) A genus of extinct quadrupeds of the order *Pachydermata*, whose bones were first found in the gypsum quarries near Paris, character

ised by the shortness and feebleness of their canine teeth, whence the name. *Cuvier*

An-ŏp-sī'ā, An'op-sy, n. [Gr. *av* priv. and *ὄψις*, sight, from the root *οπ*, to see.] (*Anat.*) Want of sight; a case of monstrosity in which the eye and orbit are wanting. *Dunglison*

An'o-rĕx'y, n. [N. Lat *anorexia*, Gr *ανορεξια*, from *αν* priv and *ὄρεξις*, desire, appetite, from *ὀρέγειν*, to reach after, desire] (*Med.*) Want of appetite, without a loathing of food. *Coxe*

A-nôr'mal, *a* [Gr. *a* priv and Lat *normalis*, normal, q. v., from *norma*, square, rule, Fr & Pr. *anormal.*] Not according to rule, abnormal

A-nôr'thic, *a* [See ANORTHITE.] (*Min.*) Having unequal oblique axes, as, *anorthic* or triclinic crystals.

A-nôr'thīte, *n* [Gr *αν* priv and *ορθός*, straight, *ὀρθή*, sc *γωνία*, right angle; not in a right angle] A species of mineral of the feldspar family, occurring in small glassy crystals.

A-nôr'tho-scōpe, *n* [Gr. *αν* priv., *ορθός*, straight, and *σκοπέιν*, to see] An instrument for producing a peculiar kind of optical illusion by means of two disks rotating rapidly opposite to each other The posterior one is transparent, and has certain distorted figures painted upon it the first is opaque, but pierced with a number of narrow slits through which the figures on the posterior disk are viewed

An-ōs'mī-ă, *n* [Gr *αν* priv and *ὀσμη*, smell] (*Med.*) A loss of the sense of smell *Dunglison.*

An-ŏth'er, *a.* [From *an*, a, one, and *other*, q. v.]

1. Not the same, different

He winked, and turned his lips *another* way *Shak.*

2. One more, in addition to a former number

Another yet?—a seventh? I'll see no more *Shak*

3. Any other, any different person, indefinitely, any one else

Let *another* praise thee, and not thy own mouth *Prov* xxvii 2

☞ This word is often used without a noun, becoming a substitute for the name of a person or thing, as in the last example It is also much used in opposition to *one*, as in the first and second passages cited It is also frequently used with *one*, in a reciprocal sense, as, "love *one another*," that is let one love another

An-ŏth'er-gĕnes, *a* [Corrupted from *another-gates*, q v] Of another kind [*Obs*] *Sidney*

An-ŏth'er-gătes, *a* [From *another* and *gate*, or *gast*, way, q v Cf ALGATES] Of another sort [*Obs*] "*Another-gates* adventure" *Hudibras*

An-ŏth'er-guĕss, *a* [From *another* and *guise*, way, or manner, q v] Of a different kind, different

It used to go in *another-guess* manner *Arbuthnot*

☞ "Burke uses the word *another-guess*, in which expression are both vulgarity and ignorance The real term is *another-guise*, there is nothing of guessing" *Landor*

A-nŏt'tă, *n* See ANNOTTO

An-ou'rŏŭs, *a* [Gr *αν* priv and *ουρα*, a tail] (*Zoöl*) Destitute of a tail, as the frogs among Batrachians *Carpenter*

An'sā-ted, *a* [Lat *ansatus*, from *ansa*, a handle, Fr *anse*] Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of handles. *Johnson*

Ans'ser, *n*, *pl* ANSERES [Lat] (*Ornith.*) A Linnæan order of natatorial birds swimming by means of web-feet, as the duck, or of lobe-feet, as the grebe. In this order are included the families *Alcidæ*, *Anatidæ*, *Colymbidæ*, *Laridæ*, *Pelicanidæ*, and *Procellaridæ*.

a, Anser erythropus; *b*, Anas anser

An'ser-ā'ted, *a* (*Her.*) Having the extremities terminate in the heads of eagles, lions, &c., as, an *anserated* cross

An'ser-ine, *a.* [Lat *anserinus*, from *anser*, a goose.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a goose, or the skin of a goose, as, an *anserine* skin

An'slĭght (-slīt), *n.* [See OVERSLAUGHT] An attack; an affray. [*Obs.*]

I do remember yet that *anslaught*, thou wast beaten, And fled'st before the butler *Beau. & Fl*

An'swer (ăn'ser), *v. t* [*imp & p. p* ANSWERED, *p pr & vb. n.* ANSWERING.] [A-S *andswarjan*, *anwarjan*, *onswarjan*, *geandswarjan*, to answer, from *and*, against, and *swarjan*, to affirm, *swerjan*, to swear; Goth *swaran*, to swear Cf A-S *andwyrd*, Goth *andawaurd*, *andawaurdi*, Ger. *antwort*, answer]

1 To speak or write in return to, as in return to a call or question, or to a speech, declaration, argument, or the like, to respond to.

She *answers* him as if she knew his mind. *Shak*

So spake the apostate angel, though in pain; And him thus *answered* soon his bold compeer *Milton*

2 In an intensive use, to respond to satisfactorily, to meet successfully by way of explanation, argument, or justification, and the like, to refute.

No man was able to *answer* him a word. *Matt* xxii. 46.

These shifts refuted, *answer* thine appellant. *Milton.*

3. To be or act in return to. Hence, (*a.*) To be or act in compliance with, in fulfillment or satisfaction of, as an order, obligation, demand, and the like; as, he *answered* my claim upon him, the servant *answered* the bell; this does not *answer* the purpose.

This proud king studies day and night To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you. *Shak.*

(*b.*) To atone for, to be punished for.

And grievously hath Cæsar *answered* it. *Shak.*

(*c*) To be opposite to; to face.

The windows *answering* each other, we could just discern the glowing horizon through them *Gilpin*

(*d*) To be or act as an equivalent to, or as adequate or sufficient for [*Obs or rare.*]

Money *answereth* all things *Eccles.* x 19

(*e*) To be or act in accommodation, conformity, relation, or proportion to, to correspond to, to suit

Weapons must needs be dangerous things, if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person *Swift*

(*f.*) To render account to or for

I will send him to *answer* thee *Shak*

An'swer (ăn'ser), *v i* 1 To speak or write by way of return, or in reply, to make response

There was no voice, nor any that *answered* 1 *Kings* xviii 26

2 To make a satisfactory response or return hence, to render account, or to be responsible, as, the man must *answer* to his employer for the money intrusted to his care

Let his neck *answer* for it, if there be any martial law *Shak*

3 To be or act in return Hence, (*a*) To be or act by way of compliance, fulfillment, reciprocation, or satisfaction, as, gypsum *answers* as a manure on some soils

Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryden*

(*b*) To be opposite, or to act in opposition (*c*) To be or act as an equivalent, or as adequate or sufficient, as, a very few will *answer* (*d*) To be or act in conformity, or by way of accommodation, correspondence, relation, or proportion, to conform, to suit

That the time may have all shadow and silence in it, and the place *answer* to convenience *Shak.*

If this but *answers* to my just belief, I'll well remember you *Shak*

As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man to man *Prov* xxvii 19

An'swer (ăn'ser), *n.* [A-S *andswara*, answer See *supra*]

1 Something said or written in return to a call, a question, an argument, an allegation, an address, or the like

A soft *answer* turneth away wrath *Prov* xv 1

I called him, but he gave me no *answer* *Cant* v 6

2 Something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else

Great the slaughter is Here made by the Roman, great the *answer* be Britons must take *Shak.*

3 A solution, the result of a mathematical operation, as, the *answer* to a problem

4 (*Law.*) A counter statement of facts in a course of pleadings, a confutation of what the other party has alleged, a responsive declaration by a witness in reply to a question put to him In *Equity*, it is the most usual form of defense to the complainant's charges in his bill *Bouvier*

Syn.—Reply, rejoinder, response See REPLY

An'swer a ble (ăn'ser a bl), *a* 1 Capable of being answered, admitting an answer,—usually implying that the answer may be satisfactory

The argument, though subtle, is yet *answerable* *Johnson*

2 Obliged to answer, liable to be called to account, liable to pay, indemnify, or make good amenable, responsible, as, an agent is *answerable* to his principal, to be *answerable* for a debt, or for damages

Will any man argue that he can not be justly punished, but is *answerable* only to God? *Swift*

3 Correspondent, conformable Hence, comparable

What wit and policy of man is *answerable* to their discreet and orderly course? *Holland*

This revelation was *answerable* to that of the apostle to the Thessalonians *Milton*

4 Suitable, suited, proportionate, as, an achievement *answerable* to the preparation for it

5 Equal, correspondent, equivalent, as, the success is *answerable* to my desires

Had the valor of his soldiers been *answerable*, he had reached that year, as was thought, the utmost bounds of Britain *Milton*

An'swer-a-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being answerable, liable, responsible, or correspondent

An'swer-a-bly, *adv* In an answerable manner, in due proportion, correspondence, or conformity, suitably

An'swer-er (ăn'ser er), *n.* One who answers

An'swer less (ăn'ser les), *a* Having no answer, or impossible to be answered *Byron*

An't A contraction of *an it*, that is, *if it* See AN. [*Obs.*]

An't A colloquial contraction of *am not* or *are not*, as in the phrases *I ān't*, *we ān't*, *you ān't*, &c *He ān't* follows either the analogy of the others, or is a corruption of *he is not*

Ant-, **An'ti-.** [Gr. *αντι*, against.] A prefix in many words, meaning *against*, or *opposed to.*

Ant, *n.* [Standing for *amt*, and a contr. of Eng. *emmet*, A-S. *æmet*, *æmette*, *ameta*, Ger. *ameise.*] (*Entom.*) An emmet; a pismire; a species of hymenopterous insects of the Linnæan genus *Formica*, which is now made a family of several genera.

☞ Among *ants*, as among bees, there are neuter or working *ants*, besides the males and females; the former only are without wings They live together in swarms, usually raising hillocks of earth, variously chambered within, where they maintain a perfect system of order, store their provisions, and nurture their young.

Ăn'tă, *n.*, *pl* ANTÆ. [Lat] (*Arch*) A species of pilaster used by the Greeks and Romans to terminate the side walls of temples *Ox Gloss*

In antis, having columns between antæ, as in certain portices

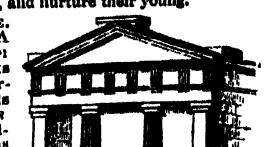

A, A, Antæ

Ant-ăc'id (ăs'id), *n.* [N L *antacidum*, Fr *antacide*, from Gr *αντι*, against, and Lat *acidus*, acid] (*Med*) A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent

Ant ăc'id, *a* Counteractive of acidity.

Ant-ăc'rid, *n* [From *anti* and *acrid*, q. v] That which corrects acrimony

An tăg'o nĭsm, *n* [Fr *antagonisme*, N. Lat. *antagonismus*, from Gr *αντα γωνιζεσθαι*, to struggle against, from *αντι*, against, and *αγωνιζεσθαι*, to contend or struggle, from *αγων*, contest See AGON] Opposition of action counteraction or contrariety of things or principles *Good*

An tăg'o nĭst, *n* [Fr *antagoniste*, Lat *antagonista*, Gr *αντα γωνιστης*, from *αντι*, against, and *αγωνιστης*, combatant, champion, from *αγωνιζεσθαι*. See *supra*]

1 One who contends with another, especially in combat, an adversary, an opponent, a competitor "Our *antagonists* in these controversies" *Hooker*

Antagonist of heaven's Almighty King *Milton*

2 (*Anat*) A muscle which acts in opposition to another, as a *flexor*, which bends a part, is the *antagonist* of an *extensor*, which extends it

Syn.—Adversary, enemy, opponent See ADVERSARY

An tăg'o nĭst, *a* Counteracting, opposing, combating, as, an *antagonist* muscle

An tăg'o nĭst'ic, } *a* Opposing in combat, con-
An-tăg o nĭst'ic-al, } tending or acting against, as, *antagonistic* forces, an *antagonistic* screw in a threadolite

They were distinct, adverse, even *antagonistic* *Milman.*

An-tăg'o nīze, *v. t* [Gr *αντα γωνιζεσθαι* See ANTAGONISM] To contend, to act in opposition.

An-tăg'o ny, *n* [Fr *antagonie*, Gr *αντα γωνια*, from *αντι*, against, and *αγωνια*, contest See *supra* and AGONY] Contest, opposition [*Obs*]

The incommunicable *antagony* that is between Christ and Belial *Milton*

An tăl'gic, *a* [Fr *antalgique*, from Gr *αντι*, against, and *αλγος*, pain] Alleviating pain, anodyne [*Rare*] *Johnson*

Ant ăl'ka lī (-lĭn or -lin), *n* [From *anti*, q v, and *alkali*, q v] (*Med*) A remedy for the purpose of neutralizing alkali, or of counteracting an alkaline tendency in the system *Hooper*

Ant ăl'ka line (-lĭn or -lin), *a.* Of power to counteract alkalis

Ant'an a-clā'sis, *n* [Gr *αντανακλασις*, from *αντι* and *ανακλασις*, a bending back and breaking See ANACLASTIC] (*Rhet*) (*a*) A figure which consists in the designed use of one and the same word in two different senses in the same connection, so as to produce a pleasant effect upon the mind, a play upon words, as, whilst we *live*, let us *live* Learn some *craft* when young, that when old you may live without *craft* *Gibbs* (*b*) A repetition of words, beginning a sentence, after a parenthesis as, Shall that heart (which not only feels them, but which has all motions of life placed in them), *shall that heart*, &c

Ant'an a-gō'gē, *n* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *αναγωγη*, a leading up See ANAGOGE] (*Rhet*) A figure which consists in replying to an adversary, by way of recrimination, as, when the accusation of one party is unanswerable, the accused person charges him with the same or other crime. *Bailey.*

Ant'aph ro-dĭz'i ac, *a* [Fr. *antaphrodisiaque*, from Gr *αντι*, against, and *αφροδισιακός*, belonging to venery, from Ἀφροδιτη, the goddess of love, Venus] (*Med*) Having the quality of extinguishing or lessoning venereal desire, antivenereal.

Ant'aph ro dĭz'i ac, *n* A medicine that lessens or extinguishes the venereal appetite.

Ant'aph-ro-dĭt'ic, *a.* [Fr *antaphroditique*, from Gr *αντι* and Ἀφροδιτη] Abating the venereal appetite, or efficacious against the venereal disease, antivenereal.

Ant'aph-ro-dĭt'ic, *n* A medicine which abates the venereal appetite, or is good against the venereal disease. *Quincy*

Ant ărc'tic, *a.* [Lat *antarcticus*, Gr. *ανταρκτικός*, from *αντι*, against, opposite, and *αρκτος*, bear. See ARCTIC] Opposite to the northern or arctic pole,

relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, and applied especially to a circle, distant from the pole 23° 28′. Thus we say the *antarctic* pole, *antarctic* circle, or *antarctic* ocean.

Ant-tăr'ēs, *n.* [Gr. *'Αντάρης*, Ptol., because this star was considered as resembling Ares or Mars in color, from *ἀντί*, in comp., similar to, and *Ἄρης*, Mars] A double star in Scorpio, — called also the *Scorpion's Heart.*

Ant'ar-thrĭt'ĭc, *a.* [N. Lat. *antarthriticus*, from Gr *ἀντί*, against, and *ἀρθρῖτις* (sc *νόσος*), gout, as if f. of *ἀρθρῖτης*, belonging to the joints, from *ἄρθρον*, joint.] Counteracting the gout.

Ant'ar-thrĭt'ĭc, *n* [N Lat. *antarthriticum.*] A remedy against the gout

Ant'asth-măt'ĭc (-ast), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *ἀσθμα*, short-drawn breath, asthma.] Opposing or counteracting the asthma.

Ant'asth-măt'ĭc, *n* A remedy for the asthma.

Ant'a-trŏph'ĭe, *n.* [Gr *ἀντί*, against, and *ατροφία*, a wasting away See ATROPHY.] A medicine to cure atrophy or consumption *Dunglison.*

Ant'-bĕăr, }
Ant'-ēat'er, } *n.*
(*Zoöl*) An edentate animal of tropical America, living on ants. It belongs to the genus *Myrmecophaga*

☞ The name *ant-bear* is applied to the larger species of the genus, that of *ant-eater* is common to all the species

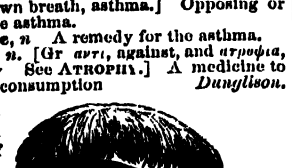
Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*)

Ant'-cătch'er, *n* A kind of bird which lives mainly on ants *Ogilvie*

Ante A Latin preposition, the Gr *ἀντι*, A S & Goth *and* (cf ANSWER), much used in the composition of English words, especially in words from the Latin and Greek languages It signifies *before in place*, in front, hence, opposite, contrary, and figuratively, *before in time* The Latin *ante* is generally used in the sense of *before*, and the Greck *ἀντι* in that of *opposite*, or in the place of

Ant'te-ăct, *n* [From *ante* and *act*] A preceding act

Ăn'te al, *a* [Lat *antea*, *ante*, before Cf ANCIENT] Being before or in front *Fleming*

Ăn'te-çe-dā'ne-oŭs, *a* [See *infra*] Antecedent, preceding in time. [*Obs*] "Capable of *antecedaneous* proof." *Barrow*

Ăn'te çēde', *v t* [Lat *antecedere*, from *ante*, before, and *cedere*, to go] To go before in time, to precede [*Obs*] *Hale*

Ăn'te-çēd'ençe, *n* [Fr *antecedence*]
1 The act or state of going before in time, precedence *Hale*
2 (*Astron*) An apparent motion of a planet toward the west, or contrary to the order of the signs

Ăn'te çēd'en çy, *n* The act or state of going before, antecedence *Hotherby*

Ăn'te-çēd'ent, *a.* [Fr *antecedent*, Lat *antecedens*, p pr of *antecedere*] Going before in time, prior, anterior, preceding, as, an event *antecedent* to the deluge

Syn. — Prior, anterior, preceding, previous, foregoing

Ăn'te-çēd'ent, *n* 1 That which goes before in time, that which precedes *South*
2 *pl* The earlier events of one's life, previous principles, conduct, course, history *Thackeray*

If the troops prove worthy of their *antecedents*, the victory is surely ours *Gen G B McClellan*

3 (*Gram*) The noun to which a relative refers, as, Solomon was the *prince* who built the temple
4 (*Logic*) (*a*) The first of two propositions in an enthymeme, or argument of two propositions, as, Every man is mortal, therefore every king is mortal Here, the first proposition (every man is mortal) is the *antecedent*, the second, the *consequent* (*b*) The first and conditional part of a conditional or hypothetical proposition, as, If the sun is fixed the earth must move Here also the second part is called the *consequent* *Watts*
5 (*Math*) The first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other *Hutton*

Ăn'te çēd'ent-ly, *adv* Previously, at a time preceding, as, *antecedently* to conversion *Barrow*

Ăn'te çēs'sor, *n.* [Lat, from *antecedere*, *anteces sum.* See ANTECEDE and ANCESTOR]
1. One who goes before, a leader, a predecessor.

A venerable regard not inferior to any of his *antecessors* *Wood*

Much higher than any of its *antecessors.* *Carlyle*

☞ It was formerly a title given to those who excelled in any science, and to professors of civil law
2. (*Law*) One who possessed land before the present possessor, an ancestor. *Brady*

Ăn'te-chăm'ber, *n.* [From *ante*, before, and *chamber*,] A chamber or apartment before the chief apartment and leading into it, and in which persons wait for audience, an outer chamber.

Ăn'te-chăp'el, *n.* [From *ante*, before, and *chapel*] The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it. *Warton.*

An-tē'cian (an tē'shan), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντοικος*, living in an opposite latitude; from *ἀντι*, opposite, and *οἶκος*, house, dwelling; N. Lat. *antœci*, Fr. *antéciens.*] See ANTISCIAN.

Ăn'te-cŏur, *n.* [*Obs*] See AVANT-COURIER.

Ăn'te-cŭr'sor, *n.* [Lat, from *antecurrere*, to run before, from *ante*, before, and *currere*, to run, *cursor*, runner See COURSE.] One who runs before, a forerunner, a precursor.

Ăn'te dāte, *n* [From *ante*, before, and *date*, n]
1 Prior date, a date antecedent to another *Good*
2 Anticipation *Donne*

Ăn'te-dāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ANTEDATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ANTEDATING] [From *ante*, before, and *date*, v]
1 To date before the true time, thus, to *antedate* a deed or a bond, is to give it a date anterior to the true time of its execution
2 To anticipate, to take before the true time "And *antedate* the bliss above" *Pope*

Who rather rose the day to *antedate* *Wordsworth*

Ăn'te-dĭ-lū'vi al, } *a*
Ăn'te dĭ-lū'vi an, } [Lat *ante*, before, and *diluvialis*, from *diluvium*, deluge or flood, from *diluere*, to wash to pieces, to wash away, Fr *antediluvien* Cf ALLUVION] Before the flood, or deluge, in Noah's time, existing, happening, or relating to what happened, before the deluge, as, the *antediluvian* world

Ăn'te-dĭ-lū'vi an, *n* One who lived before the deluge, or flood

Ăn'te făct, *n* [Lat *ante* and *fact*] That which resembles the fact before it occurs [*Obs*]

Ant'-ĕgg, *n* One of a quantity of little white balls found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but really their larvæ or young

Ăn'te fix'æ, } *n pl* [Lat *ante*, before, and
Ăn'te fix'eş, } *fixus*, fixed] (*Arch*) (*a*) Ornaments made to resemble the heads of lions or other animals, placed below the eaves of a temple, and perforated for escape of water (*b*) Upright ornaments above the eaves to cover the heads of the joint tiles

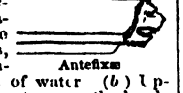
Antefixæ

Ăn'te lōpe, *n* [Awkwardly modernized from Gr *ἀνθόλοψ*, gen *-οπος*, Eustathius, Hexaem, p 36 It occurs in Spenser's Faery Queen] (*Zoöl*) One of a group of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and goat The horns of the antelope are almost always round, and annulated, or ringed

☞ The prong-horn antelope (*Antilocapra Americana*) is found across the western part of North America, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast The common antelope of the eastern continent is the *Acronotapra* The eyes of some species as the gazelle are large, black and of exquisite beauty and vivacity and are therefore a favorite image with the Eastern poets *P Cyc*

Antilocapra cervicapra

Ăn'te-lū'can, *a* [Lat *antelucanus*, of *ante*, before, and *lux*, light] Being before light — a word applied to assemblies of Christians, in ancient times of persecution, held before light in the morning

This practice of *antelucan* worship possibly having reference to the ineffable mystery of the resurrection (all the evangelists agreeing in the awful circumstance that it was very early in the morning, and one saying, "whilst it was yet dark") it happens remarkably enough that we find confirmed and countersigned by the first open antagonist to our Christian faith *De Quincey*

Ăn'te me rĭd'i an, *a* [Lat *antemeridianus* from *ante*, before, and *meridianus*, belonging to midday or noon See MERIDIAN] Being before noon, pertaining to the forenoon

Ant'e-mĕt'ĭc, *a* & *n* See ANTIMETIC

Ăn'te mo sā'ĭc, *a* [From *ante*, before, and *Mosaic*, a] Being before the time of Moses

Ăn'te mŭn'dāne, *a* [Lat *ante*, before, and *mundanus*, belonging to the world *mundus*, q v] Being before the creation of the world

Ăn'te mū'ral *n* [Lat *antemurale*, from *ante*, before, and *murus*, wall *muralis*, belonging to a wall See MURAL and MURE] An outwork, consisting of a strong, high wall, with turrets, in front of a gate, for defending the entrance

Ăn'te nī'çēne, *a* [Lat *ante*, before, and *Nicænus*, *Nicene*, from *Nicæa*, Nice, a city in Bithynia, where a general council was held, by which the Christian confession of faith was finally established] Anterior to the first council of Nice, as, *antenicene* faith

Ăn tĕn'næ, *n*, *pl AN TĔN'NÆ* [Lat *antenna*, sail yard, N Lat, a feeler, horn of an insect] (*Zoöl*) A movable, articulated organ of sensation, attached to the heads of insects and crustacea There are two in the former, and usually four in the latter They are used as organs of touch, and in some species the cavity of the ear is situated near the basal joint In insects, they are vulgarly called *horns*, and also *feelers*, but this latter term is more properly applied to the *palpi* *P. Cyc.*

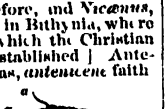
Firefly *a.a*, antennæ

Ăn tĕn'nal, *a* Belonging to the antennæ.

Ăn'ten-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *antenna* and *ferre*, to bear] Bearing or having antennæ

An tĕn'ni-fōrm, *a* [Lat. *antenna* and *forma.*] Shaped like antennæ.

Ăn'te-nūm'ber, *n.* [From *ante* and *number*] A number that precedes another *Bacon*

Ăn'te-nūp'tĭal (-nŭp'shal), *a* [From *ante* and *nuptial*] Being before marriage, as, an *antenuptial* agreement, *antenuptial* children. *Kent.*

Ăn'te păg'ment, *n* [Lat *antepagmentum*, from *ante* and *pango*, to fix] (*Arch*) The molding or architrave of a doorway, also, the jambs. *Buchanan.*

Ăn'te-pās'chal (-pās'kal), *a* [From *ante* and *paschal*] Pertaining to the time before Easter *Nelson.*

Ăn'te-pāst, *n* [Lat *ante*, before, and *pastus*, pasture, food, from *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, feed] A foretaste, something taken before the proper time "*Antepasts* of joy and comforts" *Bp Taylor.*

Ăn'te-pe-nūlt', } *n* [Lat *antepænultimus*,
Ăn'te pe-nūl'ti mate, } from Lat, *ante*, before, *pæne*, almost, and *ultimus*, last, *pænultimus*, the last but one, *antepænultima* (sc *syllaba*), the third syllable from the end] (*Pros*) The last syllable of a word except two, as *syl* in *monosyllable*

Ăn'te pe-nūlt'i mate, *a* Pertaining to the last syllable but two

Ăn'te-pe nūlt'i mate, *n* The third syllable from the end of a word, the antepenult

Ănt'ep i lĕp'tĭc, *a* [Gr *ἀντι*, against, and *ἐπιληπτικός*, from *ἐπιλαμβανειν*, to lay hold of, to attack, as a disease, from *ἐπι*, toward, against, and *λαμβανειν*, to take] Resisting or curing epilepsy

Ănt'ep-i lĕp'tĭc, *n* A remedy for the epilepsy

Ăn'te-pōne, *v t* [Lat *anteponere ante*, before, and *ponere*, to place] To put or set before, to prefer [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Ăn'te pōrt, *n* An outer port, gate, or door

Ăn'te pōr'tĭ co, *n* An outer porch or vestibule

Ăn'te po sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un) *n* [Lat *ante*, before, and *positio*, a putting or placing, from *ponere*, *positum*, to put, to place] (*Gram*) The placing of a word before another, which, by ordinary rules, ought to follow it

Ăn'te pre-dĭc'a ment, *n* [From *ante* and *predicament*] (*Logic*) A pre requisite to a clear understanding of the predicaments and categories, such as definitions of common terms *Chambers*

Ăn tĭ'-dĭg, *n pl* [Lat] (*Arch*) Buttresses for strengthening walls

An tē'ri or (89), *a* [Lat *anterior*, comparative of *ante*, before]
1 Before in time, prior, antecedent, preceding in time
2 Before, or in front, in place, as, the *anterior* part of the mouth

Syn — Antecedent, previous, precedent preceding, former foregoing

An tē'ri ŏr'i ty, *n* [L Lat *anteriorita*] The state of being anterior, preceding or in front, a state of being before in situation or time

An-tē'ri or ly, *adv* In an anterior manner, before

Ăn'te room, *n* [From *ante* and *room*] A room before or in front of another *Darwin*

An tē'ro-pos tē'ri or (89), *a* [Lat *anterior*, from *ante* before and *posterior*, from *post*, behind] In a direction from behind forward, as, an *antero posterior* compression of the skull *Owen.*

Ăn'thĕ, *n pl* See ANTA

Ăn'te so-lā'rĭ um, *n* [Lat *ante* and *solarium*] A balcony facing the sun *Ogilvie*

Ăn'te-stăt'ūre, *n* [From *ante* and *statura*] (*Fort*) A small intrenchment or work formed of palisades, or sacks of earth [*Obs*]

Ăn'te stŏm'ach, *n* [From *ante* and *stomach*] A cavity which leads into the stomach, as in birds *Ray*

Ăn'te tĕm'ple, *n* [From *ante* and *temple*] The nave in a church [*Obs*]

An te vĕrt', *v t* [Lat *anteverter*, from *ante*, before, and *vertere*, to turn] To prevent [*Obs*] *Hale*

Ant hĕl'ion (-hēl'yun), *n pl* ANT-HĔ LI-A [Gr *ἀντι*, over against, and *ἡλιος*, sun] (*Meteor*) A luminous appearance upon a cloud, over against or opposite to the sun It consists of a circular ring or rings around the shadow of the spectator's own head, as projected on a cloud or on some opposite fog bank *Nichol.*

Ănt'he-lix, *n* [Gr *ἀντι*, over against, and *ἕλιξ*, the helix] (*Anat*) An eminence on the cartilage of the ear, in front of the helix

Ăn'thel mĭn'tĭc (Synop, § 130), *a* [N Lat *anthelminticum*, from Gr *ἀντι*, against, and *ἕλμινς*, *-ινθος*, worm, esp a tape worm, or maw-worm] (*Med*) Destroying or expelling worms. [Written also *anthelmintic*]

Ăn'thel mĭn'tĭc, *n* A medicine which destroys or expels worms a vermifuge

Ăn'them *n* [O Eng *antheme*, *antetheme*, *anteteme*, *antem*, O Fr *antheine*, *anteine*, *antienne*, *antevene*, Pr *antifena*, *antifona*, It & Sp. *antifona*, A S *antefen*, L Lat *antiphona*, from Gr. *ἀντιφωνα*, pl neut of *ἀντιφωνος*, antiphon, or anthem, n. neut, from *ἀντιφωνος*, sounding contrary, returning a sound, from *ἀντί*, against, and *φωνή*, sound, voice wrongly derived by others from an imaginary Gr

ἄνθεμος. In accordance with this false derivation, Barrow writes the word *anthym.*] Formerly, a hymn sung in alternate parts, but, in present usage, any church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures, a motet.

An'the-mis, *n* [Gr *ἀνθεμίς*, equiv to *ἄνθος*, flower; an herb like our chamomile, Dioscorides] Chamomile, a genus of composite, herbaceous plants. *Lindley.*

An'ther, *n.* [Lat *anthera*, a medicine composed of flowers, Gr. *ἀνθηρός*, *-ά*, flowery, from *ἀνθεῖν*, to bloom, *ἄνθος*, flower] (*Bot*) That part of the stamen containing the pollen, or fertilizing dust, which, when mature, is emitted for the impregnation of the ovary

Anther *a*, ovary; *b*, style; *c*, stigma; *d d*, filaments; *e e*, anthers

An'ther-al, *a* Pertaining to anthers

An'ther Ed'i-tum, *n* [Lat *anthera*, an anther, and Gr *εἶδος*, form, shape] (*Bot*) The organ in mosses, &c, which answers to the anther of flowering plants *Gray.*

An'ther-if'er-oŭs, *a.* [From *anther* and *ferre*, to bear] (*Bot*) (*a*) Producing anthers, as plants. (*b.*) Supporting anthers, as a part of a flower *Gray*

An ther'i-form, *a* [Lat *anthera* and *forma*, form] Having the form of an anther

An'ther-oid, *a.* [Eng *anther* and Gr. *εἶδος*, form See ANTHER] Resembling an anther *Brande*

An-thē'sis, *n.* [Gr *ἄνθησις*, bloom, *ἀνθεῖν*, to bloom, *ἄνθος*, flower] (*Bot*) The period or state of full expansion in a flower. *Gray*

An'thes te'ri on, *n* [Gr] The eighth month of the Athenian year, consisting of 29 days, and answering to the close of February and a part of March, — supposed to be so called from the *Anthesteria*, a festival in honor of Bacchus, celebrated in that month, and so named from *ἄνθος*, a flower, garlands of flowers being offered to Bacchus at that festival

Ant'-hill, *n.* A hillock, formed by ants, for their habitation

An thō'bi an, *n* [Gr *ἄνθος*, flower, and *βιος*, life] (*Entom*) A kind of beetle which feeds on flowers

An'tho-cär'pous, *a* [From Gr. *ἄνθος*, flower, and *καρπος*, fruit (*Bot*) Formed, as a certain class of fruits, from a number of blossoms united into one body, as the pine-apple, &c Such are also called *multiple* fruits *Gray*

An'tho cy'a nine, *n* [From Gr *ἄνθος*, flower, and *κύανος*, blue] (*Chem*) The blue coloring matter of certain plants *Ogilvie*

An-thō'di-ous, *a* [Gr *ἀνθώδης*, like flowers, flowery, from *ἄνθος*, flower, and *εἶδος*, form] (*Bot*) The inflorescence of a compound flower, or the common calyx of a compound flower *Lindley*

An'tho-līte, *n* [From Gr *ἄνθος*, flower, and *λίθος*, a stone] (*Paleon*) A fossil or petrified flower

An-thō-lō'gic-al, *a* Pertaining to anthology, consisting of beautiful extracts from different authors, especially the poets

He published a geographical and *anthological* description of all empires and kingdoms in this terrestrial globe *Wood*

An-thōl'o-gy, *n* [Gr. *ἀνθολογία*, from *ἀνθολόγος*, flower-gathering, from *ἄνθος*, flower, and *λεγειν*, to gather.]

1 A discourse on flowers *Encyc Brit*

2 A collection of flowers, a garland *Johnson*

3 A collection of beautiful passages from authors, a collection of poems or epigrams, particularly applied to a collection of ancient Greek epigrams *Browne*

4 (*Greek Church*) A collection of devotions, or a book of offices *Johnson*

An thŏl'y-sis, *n* [Gr *ἄνθος*, flower, and *λύσις*, a loosing, from *λύειν*, to loose] (*Bot*) The change of flowers from their usual to some other state as to leaves, branches, &c. *Brande*

An-thŏph'yl-lite, or **An'tho phyl'lite** (117), *n* [Fr *anthophyllite*, N Lat *anthophyllus*, mother-clove, from *ἄνθος*, flower, and *φύλλον*, leaf] A mineral of the hornblende family, occurring in brittle fibers, or fibrous or bladed masses, of different shades of dark brown, and sometimes with a semi-metallic luster It consists chiefly of silica, magnesia, and oxide of iron, and is found abundantly in some crystalline rocks

An'tho-phyl lit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to anthophyllite, or containing it *Hitchcock.*

An'tho-rism (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr. *ἀνθορισμός*, from *ἀνθορίζειν*, to make a counter-definition, from *ἀντι*, against, and *ὁρίζειν*, to bound, to define, *ὅρος*, boundary] (*Rhet.*) A description or definition contrary to that which is given by the adverse party.

An'tho zō'a, *n pl* [Gr *ἄνθος*, flower, and *ζῶον*, animal.] Polyps, coral animals, zoöphytes, &c. *Agassiz*

An'tho-zō'ic, *a* Of, or belonging to, the anthozoa. *Dana.*

An'thra-cif'er-oŭs, *a* [Gr *ἄνθραξ*, coal, and Lat. *ferre*, to produce] Yielding anthracite; as, *anthraciferous* strata

An'thra-cīte, *n.* [Lat *anthracites*, a kind of bloodstone; *antikrikitis*, a kind of carbuncle, the coal-carbuncle; Gr. *ἀνθρακίτης*, fem. *ἀνθρακῖτις*, like coals, from *ἄνθραξ*, gen. *-ακος*, coal or charcoal. [See ANTHRAX.] A hard, compact variety of mineral coal, of high luster, differing from bituminous coal in containing little or no bitumen, in consequence of which it burns without flame. The purer specimens consist wholly of carbon. It is also called *glance coal* and *blind coal*

An'thra-cit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite; as, *anthracitic* formations

An'thra-cŏm'e-ter, *n.* [From Gr *ἄνθραξ*, carbon, and *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring the amount of carbonic acid in a given case. *Brit.*

An'thra-co-thē'ri-um, *n.* [Gr, *ἄνθραξ*, gen *ακος*, coal, and *θηριον*, equiv to *θήρ*, beast] (*Paleon.*) A genus of extinct pachydermatous quadrupeds, the remains of which were first found at Cadibona, in Italy, in tertiary lignite or brown coal, whence the name

An'thrax, *n* [Gr *ἄνθραξ*, coal, charcoal, carbuncle, ruby, carbuncle, a kind of tumor, Pr *antrac*]

1 (*Med*) A carbuncle, a malignant boil, accompanied with gangrene of the cellular tissue

2 Lithanthrax or pit-coal *Encyc Brit*

An-thrŏp'o-glŏt, *n* [Gr *ἄνθρωπος* *λωττος*, from *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *γλωττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue] An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, as the parrot [*Obs*]

An'thro pŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *γραφειν*, to write, *γραφη*, description] That branch of physical geography which treats of the actual distribution of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs, in contradistinction to *ethnography*, which treats historically of the origin and filiation of races and nations *P. Cyc.*

An'thro-poid, *a* [Gr *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *εἶδος*, appearance] Resembling man, as, the monkeys are in *anthropoid* race *Westminster Rev*

An thrŏp'o lite, *n* [Gr *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *λίθος*, a stone] (*Paleon*) A fossil human remain *Dana*

An'thro po-lŏg'ic, } *a* Pertaining to anthro-
An'thro po-lŏg'ic al } pology, according to human manner of speaking "*Inthropologu* wisdom" *Kingsley*

An'thro pŏl'o-gist, *n* One who is versed in the physical history of man or of the human body

An'thro pŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *λεγειν* to say, to speak, *λόγος*, discourse]

1 The doctrine of the structure of the human body, the natural history of the human species

2 The science of man, considered in his entire nature, as composed of body and soul, and as subject to various modifications from sex, temperament, race, civilization, &c It is distinguished from *psychology*, which is the science of the phenomena of the soul

3 That manner of expression by which the inspired writers attribute human parts and passions to God *Chambers*

An'thro po măn'cy, or **An'thro pŏm'an cy** (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr *ἀνθρωπος*, man, and *μαντεια*, divination] Divination by inspecting the entrails of a dead human being

An'thro pŏm'e try, *n* [Gr *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *μετρον*, a measure] The measurement of the dimensions or proportions in man *Dunglison*

An'thro po-mŏr'phic, *a* Pertaining to anthropomorphism *Hadley*

An'thro po mŏr'phism, *n* [Gr *ἀνθρωπομορφος*, of human form, from *ἀνθρωπος* and *μορφη*, form] The representation of the Deity under a human form, or with human attributes and affections

An'thro po-mŏr'phist, *n* One who represents the Deity under a human form, or with human attributes

An'thro-po-mŏr'phīte, *n* One who believes that the supreme Being exists in a human form, — applied to a sect of ancient heretics *Tillotson*

An'thro-po mor phīt'ic, *a* Pertaining to anthropomorphism *Kitto*

An'thro-po-mŏr'phi thē'ism *n* The doctrines or belief of the Anthropomorphites "The *anthropomorphism* of the pagan religion" *Wordsworth*

An'thro po mŏr'phous, *a* Having the figure of, or resemblance to, a man, as, an *anthropomorphous* plant

An'thro-po păth'ic al, *a.* Subject to human passions

An'thro-po păth'ic al ly, *adv* In an anthropopathical manner

An'thro-pŏp'a-thism, } *n* [Gr *ἀνθρωποπαθεια*,
An'thro pŏp'a-thy, } from *ἀνθρωπος*, man, and *παθος*, suffering, affection, passion, from *παθειν*, *πασχειν*, to suffer] The ascription of human passions to the Supreme Being

In its recoil from the gross *anthropopathy* of the vulgar notions, it falls into the vacuum of absolute apathy *Hare*

An'thro pŏph'a gĭ, *n pl.* [Gr *ἀνθρωποφαγος*, eating men, from *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat] Man-eaters, cannibals, men that eat human flesh. *C Lamb*

An'thro-po-phăg'ic-al, *a.* Relating to cannibalism *H. M Williams.*

An'thro-pŏph'a gĭm'i-an, *n.* One who eats human flesh [*Ludicrous and Obs.*] *Shak*

An'thro-pŏph'a-gous, *a.* Feeding on human flesh.

An'thro-pŏph'a-gy, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωποφαγία*, an eating of men.] The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it "The *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horses." *Browne.*

An'thro-pŏs'co-py, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view, inquire.] The art of discovering or judging of a man's character, passions, and inclinations from the lineaments of his body.

An'thro-pŏs'o-phy, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *σοφια*, wisdom, knowledge] Knowledge of the nature of man; the science which teaches of man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology.

An'thro-po-tŏm'ic-al, *a* Pertaining to anthropotomy, or the dissection of human bodies

An'thro-pŏt'o mist, *n.* One who dissects human bodies, an anatomist

An'thro-pŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *τέμνειν*, to cut, *τομή*, a cutting] The anatomy or dissection of the human body

An't'hyp-nŏt'ic, *a* See ANTIHYPNOTIC.

An't'hyp-o-chŏn'dri-ac, *a & n.* See ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC

An-thy'phy pŏph'o rŏ, *n* See ANTIPHYPOPHORA.

An't'ĭ [Gr See ANTE] A preposition signifying *against, opposite, contrary*, or *in place of*, — used in composition in many English words

An't'ĭ-A-mĕr'i-can, *a* Opposed to America, or to the government or true interests of the United States, specifically, opposed to the revolution in America *Marshall.*

An't'i ar, *n* [Jav *antjar*] A poison prepared in Java from the juice of the upas tree *Brande.*

An tī'a-line, *n* A poisonous principle obtained from antiar, or the milky juice of the upas tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*). *Encyc Brit*

An't'ĭ at tĭ'tion (trish'un), *n* A compound applied to machinery to prevent the effects of friction, often consisting of plumbago, with some oily substance *Brande.*

An't'ĭ bac-chī'us (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *antibacchius*, Gr. *αντιβακχειος*, from *αντι*, against, and *βακχειος* (*sc ποὺς*), the Bacchic (metrical) foot] (*Pros*) A foot of three syllables, the first two long, and the last short, as, *amābĭ* — opposed to the *bacchius*, in which the first syllable is short and the two last long

An't'ĭ ba sĭl'ic an, *a* [Gr *αντι*, against, and *βασιλικος*, Lat *basilicus*, royal, princely, from *βασιλεύς*, king] Opposed to royal state and magnificence *Bowden.*

An't'ĭ brăch'i al, *a* Pertaining to the fore arm

☞ This would more properly be written *antebrachial* See ANTE

An' burgh'er, *n* [From *anti*, against, and *Burgher*, one of a class of dissenters in Scotland] (*Ecc Hist*) One who seceded from the Scottish Burghers, deeming it improper to take the Burgess oath

An'tic, *a* [Fr *antique*, Lat *antiquus*, It *antico*, a sense derived from the grotesque figures of *antiques*]

1 Old [*Obs*] "Lords of *antic* fame" *Phaer*

2 Odd, fantastic "*Intic* postures" *Addison*

The Saxons worshiped many idols, barbarous in name, some monstrous, all *antic* for shape. *Fuller*

Syn — Ancient See ANCIENT

An'tic, *n* 1 A buffoon or merry andrew, one that practices odd gesticulations, the fool of the old play *Shak.*

2 Odd appearance or device, fantastic figure

Woven with *antics* and wild imagery *Spenser*

3 (*Arch*) A fanciful figure or grotesque ornament, as a sphinx, centaur, or the like.

4. An antimask [*Obs and rare*]

Performed by knights and ladies of his court In nature of an *antic* *Ford*

An'tic, *v t* To make antic [*Obs*] *Shak*

An'tĭ ĕth'i dĭ tum, *n* [Lat] The pit of the stomach.

An'tĭ-ĕpu sōd'ic, } *n* (*Med*) A remedy for a burn
An'tĭ ĕpu sōt'ic, } ing fever *Coxe.*

An'tĭ ĕpu sōt'ic, *a.* [Gr *αντι*, against, and *καῦσος*, burning heat, fever, from *καῦειν*, to burn.] (*Med.*) Good against a burning fever

An'tĭ chām'ber, *n* See ANTECHAMBER

An'tĭ-chrīst, *n* [Lat *Antichristus*, Gr *Ἀντίχριστος*, from *αντι*, against, and *χριστός*] A great adversary of Christ, the man of sin, described 1 John ii 18, 2 Thess ii

An'tĭ-chrīs'tian, *a* Pertaining to Antichrist, opposed to or opposing the Christian religion.

An'tĭ chrīs'tian ĭsm, *n* Opposition or contrariety to the Christian religion

An'tĭ chrŏn'ic al, *a.* [See ANTI and CHRONICAL] Deviating from the proper order of time, falsely or erroneously dated

An tĭch'ro nĭsm (tĭk'ro nizm), *n.* [Gr. *αντιχρονισμός*, from *αντι*, against, and *χρόνος*, time.] Deviation from the true order of time. *Selden.*

An-tĭch'thon (tĭk'-) *n.*, *pl.* **AN-TĬCH'THO-NĔS.** [Gr. *αντιχθων*, from *αντι*, against, and *χθων*, the earth] (*Geog*) One of the inhabitants of opposite hemispheres *Whewell.*

An tĭc'i pant, *a.* [Lat. *anticipans*, p. pr. of *anticipare*] Anticipating, anticipative; — with *of* "Wakening gulli, *anticipant of* hell." *Southey*

An-tĭc'i-pāte, *v t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ANTICIPATED**; *p pr. & vb. n.* ANTICIPATING] [Lat. *anticipare*,

from *ante*, before, and *capere*, to take; Fr. *anticiper*, Pr. *anticipar*.]

1. To be before in doing; to do or take before another; to preclude by prior action. "To *anticipate* and prevent the duke's purpose." *Hall.*

Time, thou *anticipatest* my dread exploits. *Shak.*

2. To take up beforehand, or before the proper time; as, the advocate has *anticipated* a part of his argument.

3. To forotaste or foresee; to have a previous view or impression of; as, to *anticipate* the pleasures of a visit; to *anticipate* the evils of life.

Syn.—To preoccupy, precede, outgo, forestall, foresee; expect—To ANTICIPATE, EXPECT These words, as here compared, agree in regarding some future event as about to take place *Expect* is the stronger It supposes some ground or reason in the mind for considering the event as likely to happen *Anticipate* is, litorally, to *take beforehand*, and here denotes simply to take into the mind as a conception of the future Hence, to say, "I did not *anticipate* a refusal," expresses something less definite and strong than to say, "I did not *expect* it" Still, *anticipate* is a convenient word to be interchanged with *expect* in cases where the thought will allow

Good with bad
Expect to hear; supernal grace contending
With sinfulness of man *Milton*

I would not *anticipate* the relish of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery, before it actually arrives *Spectator*

An-tĭç'i-pā'tion, *n* [Lat *anticipatio*, Fr. *anticipation*, Pr. *anticipacio*]

1. The act of anticipating, taking up, placing, or considering something beforehand, or before the proper time in natural order

So shall my *anticipation* prevent your discovery *Shak.*

2 Previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward, foretaste, antepast, as, the *antici pation* of the joys of heaven

The happy *anticipation* of a renewed existence in company with the spirits of the just. *Thodey*

3. Hasty notion, preconceived opinion, produced in the mind before the truth is known, slight previous impression.

Many men give themselves up to the first *anticipations* of their minds *Locke*

4. (*Phil*) A notion *a priori* a conception generalized from experience and used to suggest the future, a prolepsis

5 (*Mus*) The commencing of one or more tones of a chord with or during the chord preceding, forming a momentary discord

Syn.—Preoccupation, preclusion foretaste prelibation, antepast, pregustation, preconception, expectation, foresight, forethought

An-tĭç'i-pa-tĭve, *a.* Anticipating, or containing anticipation,—with *of* [*Rare*]

Anticipative of the feast to come *Cary*

An tĭç'i pa-tĭve-ly, *adv* In an anticipative manner *Browne*

An-tĭç'i-pā'tor, *n* One who anticipates

An tĭç'i-pa-to-ry (50), *a* Anticipating *More*

An'tĭ cli'max, *n* [See ANTI and CLIMAX] (*Rhet*) A sentence in which the ideas fall or become less important and striking at the close,—opposed to *climax* For example,

And thou, Dalhousie, thou great god of war,
Lieutenant-colonel to the Earl of Mar *Waller*

An'tĭ-clĭ'nal, *a* [Gr *αντι*, against, opposite, and *κλίνειν*, to incline.] Marking inclination in opposite directions

Anticlinal line, or *axis* (*Geol*), a line from which strata dip in opposite directions

An'tĭ-clĭ'nal, *n.* (*Geol*) The crest or line in which strata dip in opposite directions *Dana*

An'tĭc-ly, *adv.* In an antic manner

An'tĭc-mask, *n.* A mask of antics *B Jonson*

An'tĭc ness, *n* The quality or condition of being antic. *Ford*

An'tĭ-con-tā'gious, *a* [Gr. *αντι* and *contagious*] (*Med*) Opposing or destroying contagion

An'tĭ-con-vŭl'sĭve, *a* [See ANTI and CONVULSIVE.] (*Med.*) Good against convulsions *Floyer*

An'tĭ-cor, *n* [From *anti*, q v, and Lat *cor*, heart, Fr *anticœur*.] (*Far*) A swelling of the breast, just opposite the heart, sometimes extending under the belly to the sheath or udder It is a dangerous inflammatory disease *White.*

An'tĭ-cōurt, *a* Opposed to the court [*Obs*] "The *anticourt* party." *Heresby*

An'tĭ-cōurt'ĭer (-kōrt'yer), *n* [See ANTI and COURTIER] One who opposes the court, or the measures of administration. *Johnson*

An'tĭ-cous, *a.* [Lat *anticus*, in front, foremost, from *ante*, before] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Turned inward toward the axis (*b*) Turned toward the pistil, as the line of dehiscence of anthers

An'tĭ-dăc'tyl, *n* [Gr. *αντι*, against, opposite to, and *δάκτυλος*, a dactyl.] (*Pros.*) A dactyl reversed, an anapest. *Craig*

An'tĭ-dō'tal, *a.* Having the quality of preventing the ill effects of poison, or of any thing noxious or mischievous. *Fuller.*

An'tĭ-dō'tal-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote. *Browne.*

An'tĭ-dō'ta-ry, *a.* Same as ANTIDOTAL.

An'tĭ-dōte, *n.* [Lat. *antidotum*, Gr. *αντίδοτον* (sc. *φάρμακον*), from *αντίδοτος*, given against, from *αντί*, against, and *δίδόναι*, to give.]

1. A remedy to counteract the effects of poison, or of any thing noxious taken into the stomach.

2. Whatever tends to prevent mischievous effects, or to counteract the evil which something else might produce.

Some sweet oblivious *antidote* to cleanse the bosom *Shak.*

Syn.—Remedy, counteraction, preventive

An'tĭ-dōte, *v. t.* To give or take as a preventive or remedy [*Obs.*]

Nor could Alexander himself *antidote* . the poisonous draught, when it had once got into his veins *South*

An'tĭ-dō'tĭ al, *a.* Serving as an antidote.

An'tĭ-dō'tĭc-al ly, *adv* By way of antidote.

An'tĭ-e mĕt'ĭc, *a* [See ANTI and EMETIC] Having the quality of allaying vomiting

An'tĭ-e mĕt'ĭc, *n* (*Med*) A remedy to check or allay vomiting

An'tĭ-ĕn'ne-a-hĕ'dral, *a* [Gr *αντι*, opposite to, *ννεα*, nine, and *ἑδρα*, side] (*Crystallog*) Having nine faces on two opposite parts of the crystal

An'tient ry (silent), *n* See ANCIENTRY

An'tĭ-fĕb'rĭle, or **An'tĭ fē'brĭle**, *a* [See ANTI and FEBRILE] Having the quality of abating fever, opposing or tending to cure fever

An'tĭ fĕb'rĭle, or **An'tĭ fē'brĭle**, *n* (*Med*) That which cures, abates, or tends to allay fever

An'tĭ-fĕd'ĕr al ĭst, *n* One of a party opposed to a federative government—applied particularly to a party which opposed the constitution of the United States *Pickering*

An'tĭ grăph, *n* [Gr *αντιγραφή*, a transcribing, from *αντιγράφειν*, to write against, back, instead, from *αντί* and *γραφειν*, to write] A copy or transcript

An'tĭ gŭg'gler, *n* [See ANTI and GUGGLE] A crooked tube of metal, so bent as to be introduced into the neck of a bottle for drawing out the liquor without disturbing the sediment

An'tĭ-hē'lĭx, *n* [See ANTI and HELIX] (*Anat*) The semicircular prominence of the external ear, situated before and within the helix, anthelix

An'tĭ hyp nŏt'ĭc, *n* [Gr *αντι* and *ὕπνος*] A medicine that prevents, or tends to prevent, sleep

An'tĭ hȳp'o chŏn'dri-ac, *n* (*Med*) A remedy for hypochondriac affections and low spirits

An'tĭ-hy pŏph'o-rā, *n* [Gr *αντι*, against, and *ὑποφορα*, that which is held forth, an objection, from *ὑποφερειν*, to bring under, to hold out, from *ὑπο*, under, and *φερειν*, to bring] (*Rhet*) A figure which consists in refuting an objection by the opposition of a contrary sentence

An'tĭ-ic-tĕ'rĭc, *n* (*Med*) A remedy for jaundice *Dunglison*

An'tĭ le gŏm'e nă, *n pl* [Gr *αντι*, against, and *λεγειν*, to speak, part *λεγομενα*] (*Bib*) Certain books of the New Testament which were for a time denied to be canonical, though now generally received These are the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Epistles of James and Jude, the second Epistle of Peter, the second and third Epistles of John, and the Revelation

An'tĭ-lĭ brā'tion, *n* The act of counterbalancing or the state of being counterbalanced, equipoise

Having enjoyed his artful antithesis, and sobered in *antilibration* of cadences *De Quincey*

An'tĭ-lĭth'ĭc, *a* [See ANTI and LITHIC] (*Med*) Tending to prevent the formation of urinary calculi, or to destroy them when formed

An'tĭ lĭth'ĭc, *n* A medicine that tends to prevent the formation of urinary calculi, or to destroy them when formed.

An'tĭ lŏg'a rĭthm, *n* [See ANTI and LOGARITHM] (*Math*) (*a*) The complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant [*Rare*] *Hutton* (*b*) The number corresponding to a logarithm *P Cyc*

An tĭl'o gy, *n* [Gr *αντιλογια*, from *αντιλογος*, contradictory, *αντιλεγειν*, to speak against, from *αντι*, against, and *λεγειν*, to speak] A contradiction between any words or passages in an author [*Obs*]

An'tĭ lot'mĭc, *n* [See ANTI and LOIMIC] (*Med*) A remedy against the plague *Brande*

An tĭl'o-quĭst, *n* A contradicter [*Obs*]

An tĭl'o quy, *n* [From *anti*, q v, and Lat *loqui*, to speak] Premace proem [*Obs*]

An'tĭ ma-gĭs'tĭ al, *a* [From *anti* and Lat as if *magistralis*, for *magistratualis*, L Lat *magistratus*, from Lat *magistratus* See MAGISTRATE] Opposed to the office of magistrate [*Obs*] *South*

An'tĭ mask, *n* A secondary or opposing mask, being a ridiculous interlude, dividing the parts of the more serious mask *Bacon.*

An'tĭ-mā'son *n* One opposed to freemasonry.

An'tĭ-ma-sŏn'ĭc, *a* Opposing freemasonry

An'tĭ-mā'son ry, *n* Opposition to freemasonry

An'tĭ-me-tăb'o-lē, *n* [Lat *antimetabole*, Gr *αντιμεταβολη*, change, from *μεταβαλλειν*, to transpose, to change, from *μετα*, reversely, and *βαλλειν*, to throw] (*Rhet*) A setting of two things in opposition to each other, as, "An honorable action may be attended with labor, but the *labor* is soon past, and the *honor* is immortal."

An'tĭ me-tăth'e-sĭs, *n* [See ANTI and METATHESIS] (*Rhet*) An inversion of the parts or members of an antithesis, as, "Compare the arrival of this governor with the victory of that general" "Compare this peace with that war."

An-tĭm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *μέτρον*, measure.] A modification of Hadley's quadrant for measuring angles less than 10°, called also the *reflecting sector*,—an old invention, probably never in use.

An'tĭ mō'nĭ-al, *a* [From *antimony*] Pertaining to antimony, or partaking of its qualities, composed of antimony, or containing antimony as the principal ingredient.

An'tĭ-mō'nĭ-al, *n.* (*Med.*) A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is the principal ingredient

An'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ate (45), *n* (*Chem*) A compound or salt composed of antimonic acid and a base. *Henry*

An'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ĕ-ted, *a.* Partaking of antimony, mixed or prepared with antimony, as, *antimoniated* tartar *Nicholson*

An'tĭ mŏn'ĭc, *a* Composed, as a certain acid, of two equivalents of antimony and five of oxygen, pertaining to antimony *Henry.*

An'tĭ mō'nĭ-oŭs, *a* (*Chem*) Consisting of two equivalents of antimony and four of oxygen; as, *antimonious* acid

An'tĭ-mo nīte', *n* (*Chem*) A compound of antimonious acid and a base *Henry.*

An'tĭ mo-ny (50), *n* [L Lat *antimonium*, Fr *antimoine*, It & Sp *antimonio*, most prob corrupt from the Ar *al uthmudun*, or *al-uthmudun*, antimony. The derivation from *anti* and Fr *moine*, monk, as if monk's bane, and that from Gr *αντι*, against, and *μόνος*, alone, as never found alone, are both improbable] A metal, formerly called *regulus of antimony*

☞ It is of tin white color brittle, laminated or crystalline, fusible, and vaporizable at a rather low temperature It is used in some metallic alloys, as type-metal and bell-metal, and also for medical preparations, which are in general emetics or cathartics By ancient writers, and some moderns the term is applied to native *gray ore of antimony* consisting of sulphur and antimony, the *stibium* of the Romans and the *στιμμι* of the Greeks It is an iron gray ore occurring often in fibrous masses, or interlacing needle shaped crystals

An'tĭ ne phrĭt'ĭc, *a* [From *anti* and *nephritic*] Counteracting diseases of the kidneys *Coxe*

An'tĭ ne phrĭt'ĭc, *n* (*Med*) A medicine that tends to remove diseases of the kidneys

An'tĭ-nō'mĭ an, *n* [Lat *Antinomi*, pl] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect who were charged with maintaining that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation This sect originated with John Agricola, about the year 1538 *Mosheim*

An'tĭ nō'mĭ an, *a* [See ANTINOMY] Pertaining to the Antinomians

An'tĭ nō'mĭ an-ĭsm, *n* The tenets of the Antinomians *Hall*

An'tĭ nō'mĭst, or **An tĭn'o mĭst**, *n* One who pays no regard to the law, or to good works [*Obs*] *Sanderson.*

An'tĭ no my, or **An tĭn'o-my** (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Lat *antinomia*, Gr *αντινομια*, from *αντι*, against, and *νομος*, law]

1 The opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule

Different commentators have deduced from it the very opposite doctrines In some instances this apparent *antinomy* is doubtful *De Quincey*

2 A law or other thing opposite or contrary "As it were by his own *antinomy*, or counterstatute" *Milton.*

3 (*Metaph*) According to Kant, that natural contradiction which results from the law of reason, when, passing the limits of experience, we seek to know the absolute *Fleming*

An'tĭ ŏ'chĭ-an, *a* Pertaining to Antiochus, a contemporary with Cicero, and the founder of a sect of philosophers This sect was a branch of the Academics, though Antiochus was a Stoic He attempted to reconcile the doctrines of the different schools, and was the last preceptor of the Platonic school

Antiochian epoch (*Chron*) a method of computing time from the proclamation of liberty granted to the city of Antioch about the time of the battle of Philippi

An'tĭ-păr'al-lel, *a.* Running in a contrary direction *Hammond*

An'tĭ-păr'al lel, *n* (*Geom*) One of two or more lines which make equal angles with two other lines, but contrary ways *Hutton.*

An'tĭ păr'a lȳt'ĭc, } *a* [See ANTI and PARA-
An'tĭ păr'a-lȳt'ĭc al, } LYTIC] (*Med*) Good against paralysis, or the palsy

An'tĭ păr'a lȳt'ĭc, *n* (*Med*) A remedy for the palsy *Coxe.*

An'tĭ pa-thĕt'ĭc, } *a* [See ANTI and PATHETIC,
An'tĭ-pa thĕt'ĭc al, } and ANTIPATHY] Having a natural contrariety, or constitutional aversion to a thing *Fuller.*

An'tĭ păth'ĭc, *a* [N Lat *antipathicus*, Gr *αντιπαθης*, of opposite feelings] (*Med*) Belonging to antipathy, opposite, contrary; as, *antipathic* humors, or humors opposed to each other. *Dunglison.*

An tĭp'a-thoŭs, *a* Having a natural contrariety; adverse, antipathetic *Bacon & Ft.*

An tĭp'a thĭst, *n.* One who has an antipathy. [*Rare*] "*Antipathist* of light" *Coleridge.*

An-tĭp'a-thy, *n.* [Fr. *antipathie*, Lat. *antipathia*, Gr. *αντιπάθεια*, from *αντί*, against, and *πάθος*, suffer-

ing, passion, affection, from παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer.]

1. Contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object, distaste, disgust, repugnance

Inveterate *antipathies* against particular nations, and passionate attachments to others, are to be avoided *Washington*

A habit is generated of thinking that a natural *antipathy* exists between hope and reason *I Taylor*

2 (*Nat. Phil*) A contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as oil and water, which will not mix *Bacon*

☞ *Antipathy* is opposed to *sympathy* It is regularly followed by *to*, sometimes by *against*

Syn.—Aversion, dislike, disgust, distaste, repugnance, contrariety, opposition See AVERSION

An'tĭ-pe ri ŏd'ĭc, *a* (*Med*) A remedy possessing the property of preventing the return of periodic diseases, as intermittents

An'tĭ-pĕr'ĭ stăl'tic, *a* [See ANTI and PERISTALTIC] (*Med*) Opposed to, or checking, peristaltic motion, acting upward

An'tĭ-pe rĭs'ta-sĭs, *n.* [Gr ἀντιπερίστασις, from ἀντι, against, and περίστασις, a standing around, from περιστάναι, to stand around, from περι, around, and ἵστημι, to stand] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength, or the intension of the activity of one quality by the opposition of another Thus quick lime is set on fire, or sensible heat is excited in it, by mixture with water, and cold applied to the human body may increase its heat *Quincy*

An'tĭ-pĕr'ĭ stăl'tic, *a* Pertaining to antiperistasis

An'tĭ-phlo gĭs'tian (-jĭs'chan), *n* [See ANTI and PHLOGISTIAN] An opposer of the theory of phlogiston.

An'tĭ phlo-gĭs'tic, *a* 1 (*Chem*) Opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston, as, the *antiphlogistic* system.

2 (*Med*) Counteracting inflammation

An'tĭ-phlo-gĭs'tic, *n* Any medicine or diet which tends to check inflammation *Coxe*

An'tĭ-phon, *n* See ANTIPHONY

An-tĭph'o nal, } *a* [See ANTIPHONY] Pertain
An'tĭ phōn'ic, } ing to antiphony, or alternate
An'tĭ-phōn'ic al, } singing *Wheatly*

An-tĭph'o-nal, *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems

An-tĭph'o nar, *n* Same as ANTIPHONARY [*Obs*]

An-tĭph'o-na-ry (44), *n* [L Lat *antiphonarium* See ANTIPHONY] A service-book, in the Roman Catholic church, containing all the antiphons, invitatories, responsories, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the choir, except the lessons,—compiled by Gregory the Great

An'tĭ-phōne, *n* (*Mus*) The response which one side of the choir makes to the other in a chant

An-tĭph'o-ner, *n* [See ANTIPHONARY] A book of anthems or antiphons *Chaucer*

An-tĭph'o-ny, *n* [Gr, as if ἀντιφωνία, from ἀντίφωνος. See ANTHEM] (*Mus*) An anthem or psalm sung alternately by a choir or congregation divided into two parts, a response,—the most ancient form of church music *Hook*

An-tĭph'ra sĭs, *n* [Gr ἀντιφράσις, from ἀντιφράζειν, to express by antithesis or negation, from ἀντι, against, and φράζειν, to speak, φρασις, way of speaking] (*Rhet*) The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning, as when a court of justice is called a *court of vengeance*

An'tĭ-phrăs'tic, } *a* [Gr ἀντιφραστικος] Per-
An'tĭ phrăs'tic al, } taining to antiphrasis
An'tĭ-phrăs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of antiphrasis

An-tĭp'o-dal, *a* Pertaining to the antipodes, or those who have their feet directly opposite *Browne*

An'tĭ-pōde, *n*, *pl* AN'TI-PODES or AN-TIP'O-DĒS [Gr ἀντίπους, with the feet opposite, pl οἱ ἀντίποδες, from ἀντι, against, opposite, and πούς, ποδός, foot] One of those who live on the opposite side of the globe, and whose feet are, of course, directly opposite to the feet of those who live on this side. *C Lamb*

☞ The question has been raised, both in England and America, whether the plural of this word should be pronounced in four syllables, *an-tip'o-dēs*, or in three syllables, *an'ti-podes*,—the last syllable rhyming with *abodes* As this plural was originally a pure Latin word (without any singular), it is regularly pronounced *an-tip'o-dēs* But as *an'ti-pode* is now very generally adopted as its singular, there is a tendency to make the plural correspond (after the English usage), and to say *an'ti-podes* To this tendency Dr Webster yielded, and this pronunciation may perhaps ultimately prevail At present, however, most scholars pronounce the word in four syllables, *an-tip'o-dēs*

An'tĭ pō'de-an, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes, antipodal

An'tĭ pōpe, *n* [From *anti* and *pope*] One who usurps the papal power in opposition to the pope

An'tip-sōr'ĭc, *a* [See ANTI and PSORIC.] (*Med.*) Efficacious in curing the itch

An'tĭp tō'sis, *n* [Lat *antiptosis*, Gr. ἀντίπτωσις, from ἀντι, against, instead, and πτῶσις, a falling, a grammatical inflection, a case, from πίπτειν, to fall.] (*Gram*) The putting of one case for another.

An'tĭ-pŭ-tre-făc'tĭve, } *a* Counteracting or pre-
An'tĭ-pū-trĕs'cent, } serving from putrefaction, antiseptic

An'tĭ-py-rĕt'ĭc, *n* [Gr ἀντι, against, and πυρετός, fever, from πῦρ, fire.] (*Med*) A remedy efficacious in curing fever. *Dunglison.*

An'tĭ-py-rŏt'ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί and πῦρ, fire.] (*Med.*) Opposed to burns. *Dunglison.*

An'tĭ-quā'ri-an (89), *a.* 1. Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity; as, *antiquarian* literature

2. Having a very large size, as drawing paper measuring 53 by 38 inches. *Simmonds.*

An'tĭ-quā'ri-an, *n.* One devoted to the study of ancient things, an antiquary *Scott.*

An'tĭ-quā'ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* Character of an antiquary, love of antiquities *Warburton*

An'tĭ qua-ry (44), *n* [Lat *antiquarius*, from *antiquus*, old, ancient See ANTIQUE.] One who studies into the history of ancient things, as statues, coins, medals, paintings, inscriptions, books, and manuscripts, or searches for them, and explains their origin and purport, one versed in antiquity.

An'tĭ-qua-ry, *a* Pertaining to ancient things [*Obs*] "Instructed by the *antiquary* times" *Shak*

An'tĭ-quāte, *v t.* [Lat *antiquare*, from *antiquus*] To make old, or obsolete, to make old in such a degree as to put out of use, hence, to make void, or abrogate

Christianity might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate old ones *Hale*

An'tĭ quāt'ed, *p a* Grown old, hence, obsolete, out of use, having lost its binding force by non-observance, as, an *antiquated* law "*Antiquated* words" *Dryden*

Old Janet, for so he understood his *antiquated* attendant was denominated *W Scott*

Syn —Ancient, old, antique, obsolete See ANCIENT

An'tĭ-quate-ness, *n* The state of being antiquated, or disused [*Obs*]

An'tĭ-quā'tion, *n* [Lat *antiquatio*, fr *antiquare*] The state of being antiquated *Beaumont*

An tique' (an teck'), *a* [Fr, Lat *antiquus*, old, ancient, equivalent to *anticus*, from *ante*, before, Pr *antic*]

1 Old ancient, of genuine antiquity, as, an *antique* statue [In this sense it usually refers to the flourishing ages of Greece and Rome]

For the *antique* world excess and pride did hate *Spenser*

2 Old, as respects the present age, or a modern period of time, of old fashion, as, an *antique* robe "*Antique* words" *Spenser*

3 Made in imitation of antiquity, as, the *antique* style of Thomson's "Castle of Indolence"

4 Odd, wild, fantastic [In this sense, more generally written *antic*]

Syn —Ancient, antiquated, obsolete, antic, old See ANCIENT

An tique', *n* [Fr *antique* See *supra*] In general, any thing very old, but in a more limited sense, the remains of ancient artists, as busts, statues, paintings, and vases

An-tique'ly, *adv* In an antique manner

An-tique'ness, *n* The quality of being antique, an appearance of ancient origin and workmanship "Venerable in the *antiqueness* of the works" *Dryden*

An'tĭ-quist, *n* An antiquary "Theoretic *antiquists*" *Pinkerton*

An-tĭq'ui-tā'ri an, *n* One who is addicted to the study of antiquities, an admirer of antiquity [*Obs*]

I shall distinguish such as I esteem to be the hinderers of reformation into three sorts 1 *Antiquitarians* (for so I had rather call them than antiquaries whose labors are useful and laudable) 2 Libertines, 3 Politicians *Milton*

An tĭq'ui tȳ (tĭk'wĭ-), *n* [Lat *antiquitas*, from *antiquus*, Fr *antiquité*, Pr *antiquitat* See ANTIQUE]

1 Ancient times, former ages, times long since past, as, Cicero was one of the most eloquent orators of *antiquity*

2 The ancients, the people of ancient times

Do we believe me yet, or shall I call
Antiquity from the old schools of Greece? *Milton*

3 Ancientness, great age, the quality of being ancient, as, a statue of remarkable *antiquity*, a family of great *antiquity*

4 Old age [A ludicrous sense]

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single? and every part about you blasted with *antiquity*? *Shak*

5 An old gentleman. [*Obs*]

You are a shrewd *antiquity*, neighbor Clench *B Jonson*

6 Any or all of the remains of ancient times, ancient institutions and customs [In this sense, usu pl]

An'tĭ re mŏn'strant, *n* One who is opposed to a remonstrance or a remonstrant,—specifically applied to those opposed to the Remonstrants after the Synod of Dort *Fuller*

An'tĭ rĕnt'er, *n* One who claims that rent is no longer due on the land of certain entailed estates in the state of New York

An'tĭ-săb'ba tā'ri-an, *n* [See ANTI and SABBATARIAN] One of a sect who oppose the observance of the Christian Sabbath

An'tĭ-sā'bĭ-an, *a* [See ANTI and SABIAN] Opposed or contrary to Sabianism, or the worship of the celestial orbs *Faber*

An-tĭs'ci-anz (an-tĭsh'ĭ-anz), } *n pl* [Lat. *antiscii*,
An-tĭs'ci-ĭ (an-tĭsh'ĭ-ĭ), } Gr as if *ἀντίσκιον*, from *ἀντι*, against, opposite, and *σκιά*, shadow] (*Geog.*) The inhabitants of the earth, living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions. Those who live north of the equator are *antiscians* to those on the south, and *vice versâ*, the shadows on one side being cast toward the north, those on the other toward the south.

An'tĭ-scor-bū'tĭc, } *a.* [From *anti* and *scor-*
An'tĭ-scor-bū'tĭc-al, } *butic*, q. v.] (*Med.*) Counteracting the scurvy.

An'tĭ-scor-bū'tĭc, *n.* A remedy for the scurvy.

An'tĭ-sĕp'tĭc, *a.* [See ANTI and SEPTIC.] Opposed to, or counteracting, putrefaction, or a putrescent tendency in the system

An'tĭ-sĕp'tĭc, *n.* 1. A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction, as acids and saline substances.

2 (*Med*) A remedy which counteracts a putrescent tendency in the system, as cinchona.

An'tĭ slāv'er-y, *n.* Opposition to slavery.

An'tĭ-slāv'er-y, *a* Opposed to slavery.

An'tĭ sō'cial, *a* [See SOCIAL] Tending to interrupt or destroy social intercourse, averse to society, or hostile to its existence, as, *antisocial* principles.

An tĭs'pa-sĭs, *n.* [Gr. ἀντισπασις, a drawing back, esp of the humors of the body, from ἀντισπᾶν, to draw the contrary way, from ἀντι, against, and σπᾶν, to draw] (*Med*) A revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to another *Quincy.*

An'tĭ-spaş mŏd'ĭc, *a* [See ANTI and SPASMODIC] (*Med*) Opposing spasm, resisting convulsions, as anodynes *Coxe.*

An'tĭ-spaş mŏd'ĭc, *n* (*Med*) A remedy for spasm or convulsions, as opium, balsam of Peru, and the essential oils of vegetables *Coxe.*

An'tĭ spăst, } *n* [Lat. *antispastus*, Gr. ἀντί-
An'tĭ-spăs'tus, } σπαστος, drawn in the contrary direction, n, in prosody, an antispast,—from ἀντισπᾶν See ANTISPASIS] (*Pros*) A tetrasyllable foot consisting of two opposite halves, the first a short syllable and a long one, with accent on the latter, the second a long syllable and a short one, with accent on the former

An'tĭ spăs'tĭc, *a* [Gr ἀντισπαστικός See ANTISPASIS] (*Med*) (*a*) Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors (*b*) Counteracting spasm, antispasmodic

An'tĭ spăs'tĭc, *n* (*Med*) (*a*) A remedy supposed to act by causing a revulsion of the humors (*b*) A remedy that counteracts spasm, an antispasmodic.

An'tĭ-splĕn'e-tĭc, *a* [See ANTI and SPLENETIC] Good as a remedy against the spleen *Johnson.*

☞ *Anti-splenetic*, like *emetic*, *pathetic*, *mimetic*, &c is more regular, and is the pronunciation of many

An-tĭs'ta sĭs, *n* [Gr ἀντιστασις, opposition, from ἀντιστῆναι, to withstand, from ἀντι, against, and στῆναι, to stand] (*Rhet*) The defense of an action from the consideration that if it had been omitted, something worse would have happened

An-tĭs'tāte, *n* [Lat *antistes*, from *antistare*, equiv. to *antestare*, to stand before, from *ante*, before, and *stare*, to stand] The chief priest or prelate *Milton*

An-tĭs'tro-phe, *n* [Lat *antistrophe*, Gr ἀντιστροφη, from ἀντιστρέφειν, to turn against, from ἀντι and στρέφειν, to turn, στροφη, a turning, especially the turning of the chorus]

1 (*Rhet*) (*a*) The repetition of words in an inverse order, as, the master of the servant, the servant of the master (*b*) The turning of an adversary's plea against him as, had I killed him, as you report, I had not staid to bury him

2 (*Anc Lyric Poetry*) That part of a song or dance, around the altar, which was performed by turning from the left to the right, in opposition to the *strophe*, which was performed by turning from the right to the left

It was customary, on some occasions, to dance round the altars whilst they sang the sacred hymns, which consisted of three stanzas or parts the first of which, called strophe, was sung in turning from east to west; the other, named *antistrophe*, in returning from west to east; then they stood before the altar, and sang the epode, which was the last part of the song *Potter*

An'tĭ strŏph'ĭc, *a* [Gr. ἀντιστροφικός.] Belonging to the antistrophe

An tĭs'to phous, *n* [Gr ἀντίστροφος, turned opposite ways, corresponding See *supra.*] (*Rhet*) A figure which repeats a word often. *Milton.*

An'tĭ-strŭ-măt'ĭc, } *a* [See ANTI and STRUMA,
An'tĭ-strŭ'mous, } STRUMOUS] (*Med*) Good against scrofulous disorders *Johnson Wiseman.*

An'tĭ sўph'i-lĭt'ĭc, *a* (*Med*) Efficacious against syphilis, or the venereal disease, antivenereal

An'tĭ thē'ism, *n* [See ANTI and THEISM] Opposition to the belief of a God. *Chalmers.*

An'tĭ thē'ist, *n* [See ANTI and THEIST.] One opposed to the belief of a God

An-tĭth'e-sĭs, *n.*, *pl* AN-TITH'E-SĒS [Lat *antithesis*, Gr ἀντίθεσις, from ἀντιτίθημι, to set against, to oppose, from ἀντι, against, and τιθέναι, to set; θέσις, a setting] (*Rhet*) An opposition of words or sentiments occurring in the same sentence, contrast, as, "When our vices *leave us*, we flatter ourselves we *leave them*" "The prodigal *robs his heir*, the miser *robs himself*" "Excess of ceremony shows *want* of breeding" "Liberty *with laws*, and government *without oppression*"

An'tĭ-thĕt'ĭc, } *a.* [Gr ἀντιθετικός. See *supra.*]
An'tĭ-thĕt'ĭc-al, } Pertaining to antithesis, or opposition of words and sentiments, containing or abounding with antithesis *Enfield.*

An'tĭ-thĕt'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* By way of antithesis.

An-tĭt'ra-gŭs, *n.* (*Anat.*) A prominence on the lower posterior portion of the external ear, opposite the tragus.

An-tit'ro-pal, } *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *τρέπειν*,
An-tit'ro-pous, } to turn; *τρόπος*, turn.] (*Bot.*) At the extremity most remote from the hilum, as the embryo, or inverted with respect to the seed, as the radicle. *Lindley*

An-tit-type, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίτυπος*, of corresponding form, from *ἀντί*, against, corresponding, and *τύπος*, type, figure. See TYPE.] That which is shadowed out by the type, and so is correlative to it Thus the paschal lamb, in Scripture, is the type of which Christ is the *antitype*

An-ti-typ'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to an antitype, explaining the type.

An'ti-typ'ous, *a.* Pertaining to a type, antitypical [*Obs.*] *Cudworth*

An'ti-văc'ci-nist, *n* [See ANTI and VACCINIST] One who is opposed to vaccination

An'ti-va-ri'o-lous, *a* [From *anti* and *variolous*, q v.] Preventing the contagion of the small pox.

An'ti-ve-nē're-al, *a* [From *anti* and *venereal*, q v] Resisting venereal poison

An'ti-zȳm'ic, *a* [Gr *ἀντί*, against, and *ζύμη*, leaven] Preventing fermentation *Craig*

Ant'ler, *n* [O Fr *antoillier*, *andoiller*, *endouiller*, N Fr *andouiller*] A start or branch of a horn of a cervine animal, as of the stag or moose The branch next to the head is called the *brow antler*, and the branch next above, the *bes-antler*

Antlers of Fossil Elk (*Cervus giganteus*)

Ant'lered, *a* Furnished with antlers "The *antlered* stag" *Cowper*

Ant'-lī'on, *n* (*Entom.*) An insect or fly (*Myrmeleon formicarius*), which prepares a kind of pitfall for ants, &c, *McMurtrie*

Ăn te'çĕ, *n pl* See ANTISCII

An'to no-mā'si a (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Lat *antonomasia*, Gr *ἀντονομασία*, from *ἀντονομάζειν*, to name instead, from *ἀντί*, instead, and *ὀνομάζειν*, to name, *ὄνομα*, name] (*Rhet*) The use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, science, or trade, instead of the proper name of the person, as when *his majesty* is used for a king, or *his lordship* for a nobleman, or when, instead of Aristotle, we say, *the philosopher*, or, conversely, the use of a proper name instead of an appellative, as when a wise man is called a *Cato*, or an eminent orator a *Cicero*, the application being supported by a resemblance in character

An'to-no-mās'tic-al-ly, *adv* By means, or in the manner, of the figure antonomasia

Ant-ŏr'bit al, *a* [Lat *ante*, before, and *orbitus*, an orbit] Anterior to the orbit.

An'tre (ăn'ter), *n* [Fr & Pr *antre*, Lat *antrum*, Gr *ἄντρον*] A cavern [*Obs*] *Shak*

An-trōrse', *a* [Lat , as if *antrorsum*, forward, for *anterorsum*, from *anti*, before, and *versum*, turned] (*Bot*) Forward or upward in direction *Gray*

A nŭ'bis, *n* An Egyptian deity, the conductor of departed spirits, and represented by a human figure with the head of a dog or fox

Anubis (from an Egyptian painting)

Ā'nus, *n* [Lat *anus*, gen *ani*] (*Anat*) The circular opening at the lower extremity of the alimentary canal, through which the excrements are expelled *Dunglison*

An'vil, *n* [O. Eng *anvelt*, *anvild*, *andvele*, A S *anfilt*, *ænfilt*, *onfilt*, O H Ger *anafalz*, D *aanbeld*]

1. An iron block, usually with a steel face, upon which metals are hammered and shaped

Anvil

2 (*Fig*) Anything on which blows are laid

To be on the anvil, to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation, as when a scheme or measure is forming, but not matured

An'vil, *v. t* To form or shape on an anvil, as, *an anviled* armor. [*Rare*] *Beau & Fl*

Anx-ī'e-tūde, *n* Anxiety. [*Rare*]

Anx-ī'e-ty (ang zī'e-tȳ), *n* [Fr *anxiété*, Pr. *anxietat*, Lat *anxietas*, from *anxius* See ANXIOUS.] Concern or solicitude respecting some event, future or uncertain, which disturbs the mind, and keeps it in a state of painful uneasiness.

Syn.—Care, solicitude, foreboding, uneasiness, perplexity, disquietude, disquiet, watchfulness, restlessness See CARE

Anx'ious (ăngk'shus, 82), *a.* [Lat. *anxius*, from *angere*, to cause pain, to torture. See ANGER]

1. Full of anxiety or disquietude, greatly concerned or solicitous, especially respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense;—applied to persons, as, *anxious* to please; *anxious* for the issue of a battle

2. Accompanied with anxiety, — applied to things; as, *anxious* labor

The sweat of life, from which
God hath bid dwell far off all *anxious* cares *Milton*

☞ It is followed by *for* or *about* before the object

Syn.—Solicitous; careful, uneasy, unquiet, restless, concerned, disturbed, watchful

Anx'ious-ly, *adv* In an anxious manner, solicitously, with painful uncertainty

Anx'ious-ness, *n* The quality of being anxious, great solicitude, anxiety "She returns [to her cards] with no little *anxiousness*" *Steele*

A'ny (ĕn'nȳ), *a.* [A-S *ænig*, *ænig*, O Sax *enig*, O H Ger *einic*, Ger *einig*, D *eenig* This word is derived from *an*, *en*, one, and the termination *ig*, *ic*, which in the Teutonic dialects corresponds to the Latin *ic*, in mus *ic*-us, un *ic* us]

1 One out of many, indefinitely

Nor knoweth *any* man the Father, save the Son *Matt* xi 27

If a soul shall sin through ignorance against *any* of the commandments of the Lord *Lev* iv 2

2 Some, an indefinite number or quantity, as, are there *any* witnesses present?

Who will show us *any* good? *Ps* iv 6

☞ This word was originally pronounced *a'ny*, which differs but little from the present pronunciation (See §§ 2, 11) It is often used as a pronoun, the person or thing being understood

If *any* of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, and it shall be given him *Jas* i 5

A'ny, *adv* To any extent, at all, as, are you *any* better? [*Colloq*] *Ld Nelson*

A'ny-how, *adv* In any way, at any rate, in any event [*Colloq*] *Ld Nelson*

A'ny-whēre (ĕn'nȳ-), *adv* In any place *Udal*

A'ny-whĭth'er, *adv* To any place

A'ny wīse, *adv* In any way "*Anywise* a good relative" *Barrow*

Ā ŏ'ni an, *a* [From *Aonia*, a part of Bœotia, in Greece] Pertaining to Aonia, in Bœotia, or to the Muses who were supposed to dwell there

Aonian fount the fountain of Aganippe, at the foot of Mount Helicon, not far from Thebes and sacred to the muses

A'o rist, *n* [Gr *ἀορίστος*, without boundaries, indefinite, from *a* priv and *ὁρίζειν*, to mark out boundaries, *ὅρος*, boundary, limit] (*Gram*) A tense in the Greek language, which expresses an action as completed in past time, but leaves it, in other respects, wholly indeterminate

A'o rist, *a* Indefinite or indeterminate as to past time *Harris*

A'o rist'ic, *a* [Gr *ἀοριστικός*] Pertaining to an aorist, or indefinite tense, indefinite

A ôr'tă, *n* [N Lat *aorta*, Gr *ἀορτή* from *ἀείρειν*, to lift, heave] (*Anat*) The great artery, or trunk of the arterial system, proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to all the arteries, except the pulmonary arteries

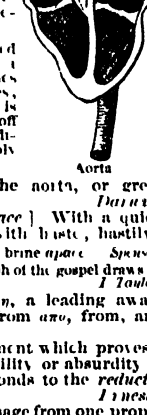
Aorta

☞ It first rises, when it is called the *ascending aorta* then makes a great curve, when it gives off branches to the head and upper extremities, then proceeds downward, and is called the *descending aorta* giving off branches to the trunk It finally divides into the two iliacs, which supply the pelvis and lower extremities

A ôr'tal, } *a* Pertaining to the aorta, or great
A ôr'tic, } artery *Darwin*

A-păce', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *pace*] With a quick pace, quick, fast, speedily, with haste, hastily

His dewy locks did drop with brine *apace* *Spenser*

A wide diffusion and visible triumph of the gospel drawn on *apace* *I Taylor*

Ap'a gō'ge, *n* [Gr *ἀπαγωγή*, a leading away, from *ἀπάγειν*, to lead away, from *ἀπό*, from, and *ἄγειν*, to lead, drive]

1 (*Logic*) An indirect argument which proves a thing by showing the impossibility or absurdity of the contrary thing It corresponds to the *reductio ad absurdum* *Tennesti*

2 (*Math*) A progress or passage from one proposition to another, when the first, having been demonstrated, is employed in proving others

Ap'a-gō'ic al, *a* Proving indirectly, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary, as, an *apagogical* demonstration

A-păg'y-nous, *a.* [Gr *ἄπαξ*, once, and *γυνή*, a female] (*Bot*) Fructifying at once, perishing immediately after flowering, monocarpous. *Brande*

A-pāid', *a* Appaid, satisfied [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Ap'a lā'chi an, *a* See APPALACHIAN

Ap'an-age, *n.* See APPANAGE.

A-păn'thro-py, *n.* [Gr *ἀνα* and *ἄνθρωπος*, from *ἀπό*, from, away from, and *ἄνθρωπος*, man] An aversion to the company of men, a love of solitude.

Ap'a-rĭth'mĕs-ĭs (Synop , § 130), *n* [Gr *ἀπαριθμήσις*, from *ἀπαριθμεῖν*, to count off or over, from *ἀπό*, from, and *ἀριθμεῖν*, to count, *ἀριθμός*, number] (*Rhet*) Enumeration of parts, or particulars

A-pārt', *adv.* [Either from prefix *a* and *part*, or from Fr. *a part*, Pr *a part*, Sp *aparte*]

1 Separately, in regard to space or company, in a state of separation as to place, aside.

Jesus departed thence into a desert place *apart* *Matt* xiv 13

Others *apart* sat on a hill retired *Milton*

2. In a state of separation, exclusion, or of distinction, as to purpose, use, or character, or as a matter of thought, as, consider the two propositions *apart*

Know that the Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself *Ps* iv 3

Wherefore lay *apart* all filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness *Jas* i 21

3 In two or more parts, asunder, to pieces, as, to take a piece of machinery *apart*

A-pārt'ment, *n* [Fr *appartement*, or *appartement*, from *ab*, or *a*, from, and *partir*, to part or divide, Lat *partire*, *partiri*, from *pars*, *partis*, part, q v]

1 A room in a building, a division in a house, separated from others by partitions

2 A set or suite of rooms [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Ap-ăs'tron, *n* [Gr *ἀπο*, from, and *ἄστρον*, a star] (*Astron*) That point in the orbit of a double star where it is farthest from its primary

A-păt'e-lite, *n* [Gr *ἀπατᾶν*, to deceive, and *λίθος*, stone] (*Min*) A hydrous sulphate of the peroxide of iron, peculiar in containing but little water *Dana*

Ăp'a-thĕt'ic, } *a* [See APATHY] Void of feel-
Ap'a thĕt'ic-al, } ing, free from passion, insensible, passionless *Harris*

Ăp'a thist, *n* [Fr *apathiste* See APATHY] One who is destitute of feeling

Ăp'a-thist'ic-al, *a* Apathetic [*Rare*] *Seward*

Ăp'a-thy, *n* [Fr *apathie*, Lat *apathia*, Gr *ἀπαθεία*, from *a* priv and *πάθος*, from *πάσχειν*, *παθεῖν*, to suffer] Want, or a low degree, of feeling, privation of passion, or insensibility to pain, —applied either to the body or the mind As applied to the mind, it is stoicism, a calmness of mind incapable of being ruffled by pleasure, pain, or passion

According to the Stoics, *apathy* meant the extinction of the passions by the ascendency of reason *Fleming*

☞ In the first ages of the church, the Christians adopted the term to express a contempt of earthly concerns

Syn.—Insensibility unfeelingness, indifference, unconcern

Ăp'a tite, *n* [From Gr *ἀπάτη*, deceit, *ἀπατᾶν*, to deceive it having been often mistaken for other minerals] (*Min*) Native phosphate of lime, occurring usually in six sided prisms, of a green or greenish color, and resembling beryl, but much softer *Dana.*

A-pŋu'mee, *n* See APPALMEE

Ape, *n* [A S *apa*, Icel *api*, Sw *apa*, Dan *abe*, D *aap*, Fr *ape*, W *epa*, O H Ger *affo* M H Ger & N H. Ger *affe*, Skr *kapi* Gr *κῆπος*, *κέπος*]

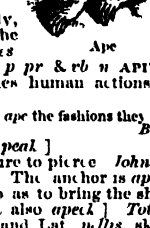
Ape

1 (*Zool*) A quadrumanous mammal of the genus *Pithecus*, having teeth of the same number and form as in man, and possessing neither a tail nor cheek pouches

2 One who imitates servilely, in allusion to the manners of the ape, a silly fellow *Nabbes*

Ape, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* APED, *p pr* & *vb n* APING] To mimic, as an ape imitates human actions, to imitate servilely

The people of England will not *ape* the fashions they have never tried *Burke*

A pēak', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *peak*]

1 On the point, in a posture to pierce *Johnson*

2 (*Naut*) Perpendicular The anchor is *apeak*, when the cable is drawn so as to bring the ship's bowl directly over it [Spelt also *apeck*] *Totten*

A-pĕl'lous, *a* [Gr *a* priv and Lat *pellis*, skin] Destitute of skin *Brande*

Ap'en-nine, *a* [Lat *Apenninus* *ad* and *penninus*, an epithet applied to a peak or ridge of the Alps *Ital* Celtic *pen*, or *ben*, the peak of a mountain, or, in general, a mountain] Pertaining to, or designating, a chain of mountains extending from the Alps south of the plains of Piedmont, and around the Gulf of Genoa, to the center of Italy, and thence south east to the extremity, —used in the *pl* as a *n*

A pĕp'sy (Synop , § 130), *n* [N Lat *apepsia*, Gr. *ἀπεψία*, from *ἄ-πεπτος* uncooked, undigested, from *a* priv and *πεπτός*, cooked *πέπτειν*, to cook, to digest.] (*Med*) Defective digestion indigestion *Coxe.*

Ăp'er, *n* [From *ape*] One who apes

A pĕr'i-ent (89), *a* [Lat *aperiens*, p pr of *aperire*, to uncover, open, from *ab* and *parire*, *parere*, to bring forth, produce] (*Med.*) Having the quality of opening, laxative *Arbuthnot.*

A-pĕr'i ent, *n* (*Med*) A remedy that promotes excretion, a laxative

A pĕr'i tive, *a* [Fr. *apéritif*, from Lat. *aperire.*] Serving to open, deobstruent, aperient. *Harvey.*

A-pērt' (14), *a.* [Lat. *apertus*, p p. of *aperire*] Open, evident, undisguised. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

A-pēr'tion, *n.* [Lat. *apertio*, from *aperire.*] The act of opening, or the state of being opened; an opening, a gap, aperture, or passage. [*Rare*] *Wiseman.*

A-pērt'ly, *adv.* Openly. [*Rare*]
A-pērt'ness, *n.* Openness [*Rare*] *Holder.*
A-pēr'tor, *n.* [Lat *apertor*, one who opens, from *aperire*] (*Anat*) A muscle that raises the upper eyelid. *Quincy*
Ăp'er-tūre (53), *n.* [Lat *apertura*, from *aperire* See APERIENT]
1 The act of opening [*Obs*] *Holder.*
2 An opening, an open space, a gap, cleft, or chasm, a passage perforated, a hole, as, an *aperture* in a wall "An *aperture* between the mountains" *Gilpin*
3 The diameter of the exposed part of the object glass of a telescope or other optical instrument, as, a telescope of four inch *aperture*

☞ The *aperture* of microscopes is often expressed in degrees, called also the *angular aperture*, which signifies the angular breadth of the pencil of light which the instrument transmits from the object on point viewed as, a microscope of 100° *aperture*

Ăp'er-y, *n* The practice of aping *Coleridge*
A-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a* [N Lat *apetalus*, Gr *ἀπέταλος*, *ἀπετηλος*, from *a* priv and *πεταλον*, leaf] (*Bot*) Having no petals, or flower leaves, having no corol
A-pĕt'al-oŭs-ness, *n* A state of being apetalous, or without petals
Ā'pex, *n* *pl* Eng Ā'PĔX-ĔS Lat ĀP'I-CĒS
1 The tip, point, or summit of any thing, specifically, (*a*) The cap of an ancient flamen or priest (*b*) The crest of an ancient helmet
2 The mark of a long syllable
A-phæ're sĭs } (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat. *aphæresis*,
A phĕ're-sis } Gr *ἀφαιρεσις*, from *ἀφαιρεῖν*, to take away, from Gr *ἀπό*, from, and *αἱρεῖν*, to take]
1 (*Gram*) The taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word Thus, by aphæresis, *omittere* is written *mittere*
2 (*Surg*) The removal of any part diseased, amputation *Parr*
Ăph'a nip'ter-oŭs, *a* Pertaining to the *Aphaniptera*, an order of apterous hemitalic insects, of which the common flea is a type *Brande*
Ăph'a nīte, *n* [Gr *ἀφανης*, invisible, from *a* priv and *φαινεσθαι*, to appear] (*Min*) A very compact, dark-colored rock, consisting of pyroxene with some feldspar, but neither of them in perceptible grains
A phĕl'ion (a-fĕl'yun) (Synop, § 130), *n* *pl.* A PHĔ'LI-A [N Lat *aphelium*, from Gr *ἀπό*, from, and *ἡλιος*, sun] (*Astron*) That point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun, the opposite point being called the *perihelion*
A-phid'i an, *n* (*Entom*) One of the genus *Aphis*
A-phid'i an, *a* Pertaining to the aphis
Aph'i-dīv'o roŭs, *a* [From *aphis*, q v, and *vorare*, to devour] Devouring, or subsisting on, the aphis, or plant louse *Darwin*
Ăph'i lăn'thro py (110), *n* [Gr *ἀφιλανθρωπος*, not loving man, from *a* priv, *φιλειν*, to love, and *ἀνθρωπος*, man] Want of love to mankind, specifically (*Med*), the first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society *Core*
Ā'phis, *n*, *pl* ĀPH'I DĒS [N Lat *aphis*] (*Entom*) The puceron, vine fretter, or plant louse, a genus of insects belonging to the order *Hemiptera*

☞ The *aphis* has a short body transparent wings and jointed antennæ Some — usually females — are without wings The abdomen usually ends in two projections from which exudes the substance called *honeydew* The species are very numerous

Ăph'lo gĭs'tic, *a* [Gr *ἀφλογιστος*, not inflammable, from *a* priv and *φλογιστος*, set on fire, *φλογιζειν*, to set on fire, *φλοξ*, flame] Flameless, as, an *aphlogistic* lamp, in which a coil of wire is kept in a state of continued ignition by alcohol, without flame
Ăph'o noŭs, *a* [Gr *a* priv and *φωνη*, voice.]
A-phōn'ic, } Without voice, voiceless
Aph'o-ny, *n.* [Fr *aphonie*, N Lat *aphonia*, Gr *ἀφωνια*, from *ἀφωνος*, voiceless, from *a* priv and *φωνη*, voice] (*Med*) A loss of voice *Core*
Aph'o-rism, *n* [Fr *aphorisme*, N Lat *aphorismus*, Gr *ἀφορισμος*, definition, a short, pithy sentence, from *ἀφορίζειν*, to mark off by boundaries, to define, from *ἀπό*, from, and *ὁρίζειν*] [See AORIST] A precept or principle expressed in a few words, a short sentence containing some important truth as, the *aphorisms* of Hippocrates, or of the civil law.

☞ The three ancient commentators on Hippocrates have given the same definition of an *aphorism* i e a succinct saying comprehending a complete statement, or a saying poor in expression but rich in sentiment

Syn. — Axiom, maxim, adage, proverb, apothegm, saying See AXIOM

Ăph'o-ris măt'ic, } *a* Pertaining to, or containing,
Aph'o-ris'mic, } aphorisms.
Aph'o ris'mer, *n* A dealer in aphorisms *Milton.*
Aph'o rist, *n* A writer of aphorisms. *Nelson.*
Aph'o-rist'ic, } *a* [Gr *ἀφοριστικός* See APH-
Aph'o-rist'ic al, } ORISM] In the form of an aphorism, in the form of short, unconnected sentences, as, an *aphoristic* style

The method of the book is *aphoristic* *De Quincey*

Ăph'o-rist'ic al ly, *adv* In the form or manner of aphorisms
Aph'o rize, *v i* To make aphorisms *Coleridge.*
Aph'ro-dĭg'i-ac, } *a* [Gr *ἀφροδισιακός*, pertain-
Aph'ro-di-gĭ'ac al, } ing to venery, from *ἀφροδισιάζειν*, to enjoy sexual intercourse, from *Ἀφροδίτη*, the goddess of love, Venus] (*Med.*) Exciting venereal desire, increasing the appetite for sexual connection
Aph'ro-dĭg'i-ac (af-ro-dĭzh'i ak), *n* (*Med.*) Food or medicine believed to excite desire for sexual connection *Dunglison.*
Aph'thong (ăf'-or ăp'-85) (Sy nop, § 130), *n.* [Gr *ἀφθογγος*, from *a* priv and *φθογγος*, voice, sound, from *φθέγγομαι*, to sound] A letter, or a combination of letters, which, in the customary pronunciation of a word, have no sound
Vocalism, or Diet of the Hiberno-Celtic Language
Aph'thoŭs (ăf'thus), *a* [Fr *aphtheux*, from Gr *ἀφθα* (mostly in pl, *ἀφθαι*, Hipp), an erysipelatous eruption in the mouth, from *απτειν*, to set on fire, to inflame] Pertaining to the thrush (*aphthæ*), of the nature of the thrush, or ulcerous affection of the mouth *Bigelow*
Aph'yl-loŭs, or **A-phȳ'lloŭs** (117), *a* [Gr *αφυλλος*, from *a* priv and *φυλλον*, leaf] (*Bot*) Destitute of leaves, as the rush, mushrooms, garlic, some sea weeds, &c *Milne*
A pi a-cĕ're (pē a chä'rā) [It] (*Mus*) At pleasure, *ad libitum*
Ā'pi-ā'ri an, *a* Of, or relating to, bees
Ā'pi a rist, *n* One who keeps an apiary *Kirby*
Ā'pi a ry, *n* [Lat *apiarium*, fr *apis*, a bee] The place where bees are kept, a stand or shed for bees
Ā'pi-al, *a* [Lat *apex*, a tip or summit] At, or belonging to, an apex, tip, or summit *Gray*
Ā'pi ĕs, *n pl* See APEX and ANTHER
A pi'i an (pĭsh'an), *a* Belonging to Apicius, a celebrated epicure of antiquity, hence applied to whatever is peculiarly refined or dainty and expensive in cookery *H Rogers*
Ăp'i cŭl'la-ry, *a* [Lat *apex*, gen *apicis*] Situated at or near the apex *Henslow*
A-pĭc'ū late, } *a* [Lat, as if *apiculus*, dim of
A pĭc'ū lā'ted, } *apex*, q v] (*Bot*) Terminated abruptly by a small distinct point, as a leaf
A pĭ'çĕs, *adv* [Prob *a* and *piece*]
1 To each, to the share of each

They were condemned to be fined a thousand pounds *apiece* *Hume*

2 Each by itself, by the single one, as, they cost a shilling *apiece*
A-pĭt'ç̆es, *adv* In pieces [*Obs*] "Being torn *apieces*" *Shak.*
Ā'pis, *n* [Lat *apis*, bee] (*Entom*) The bee, a genus of insects of the order *Hymenoptera*

☞ The common bee is the species *Apis mellifica* See BEE *Baird*

Ā'pish, *a* [See APE] Having the qualities of an ape inclined to imitate in a servile manner, hence, foolish, foppish, affected trifling, insignificant "Nothing more serious than the *apish* gallantry of a fantastic boy" *W Scott*
Ā'pish ly, *adv* In an apish manner, with servile imitation, foppishly
Ap'ish ness, *n* The quality of being apish, mimicry foppery
A plī'pāt, *adv* [Formed from the sound *pit* and *pat*, or from *beat*] With quick beating or palpitation *Congreve*
Ăp'la-năt'ic, *a* [Gr *a* priv and (*πλανᾶν*) *πλανασθαι*, to wander, *πλανητικος*, disposed to wander, wandering] (*Opt*) Having two or more lenses of different curvatures, so combined that their respective aberrations compensate or neutralize each other, and the resulting compound lens is free from spherical aberration, — said of the object glass of a telescope or microscope

Aplanatic focus of a lens (*Opt*), the point or focus from which rays diverging pass the lens without spherical aberration In certain forms of lenses there are two such foci, and it is by taking advantage of this fact that the best aplanatic object glasses of microscopes are constructed

A plăn'a tĭsm, *n* The state of being aplanatic, freedom from spherical aberration
A plăs'tic (-tĭc), *a* [Gr *a* priv and *-λαστικος* See PLASTIC] Not plastic or easily molded
Ăp'lŏme (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *aplome*, Gr *απλωμα*, from *απλουν*, to make single or simple, *απλοῦς*, *απλους*, single, simple] (*Min*) A variety of garnet having the faces of the dodecahedrons striated parallel to the shorter diagonal *Dana*
A plūs'tre (-tur), *n* [Lat *aplustre*, Gr *αφλαστον*] (*Rom Antiq*) The carved stern of a ship with certain ornaments, as ribbons, streamers, and little flags attached *Andrews.*
A plȳ'si-a, *n* [Gr *απλυσια*, a dirty sponge, from *ἄπλυτος* *a* priv and *πλύνειν*, to wash] The sea-hare, a genus of mollusks of the order *Tectibranchiata* Some of the species have the power of throwing out a deep purple liquor, with which the animal colors the water around to a considerable distance, when it perceives any danger *Carpenter*

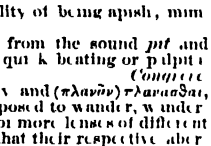
Sea-hare
(*Aplysia depilans*)

A pŏc'a-lȳpse, *n.* [Fr *apocalypse*, Lat. *apocalypsis*, Gr *αποκαλυψις*, from *αποκαλυπτειν*, to uncover, to disclose, from *ἀπό*, from, and *καλύπτειν*, to cover, conceal] Revelation, discovery, disclosure, — specifically, applied as the name of the last book in the New Testament, containing the revelation delivered to St. John, in Patmos, near the close of the first century.
A-pŏc'a-lȳp'tic, } *a* [Gr *αποκαλυπτικός*. See
A-pŏc'a-lȳp'tic al, } *supra*]
1. Containing or pertaining to revelation, or, specifically, to the Revelation of St. John.
2 Undertaking to explain the Revelation. [*Rare.*]
"Some *apocalyptic* ignoramus." *South.*

Apocalyptic number, the number 666, mentioned in Rev xiii 18 It has been variously interpreted

A-pŏc'a lȳp'tic, } *n* A writer on the Revelation,
A-pŏc'a lȳp'tist, } or Apocalypse *Lightfoot*
A pŏc'a-lȳp'tic al-ly, *adv* By revelation, in an apocalyptic manner, or in relation to the Apocalypse
Ăp'o-cär'poŭs, *a* [Gr *ἀπό*, from, and *καρπός*, fruit] (*Bot*) Either entirely or partially separate, as the carpels of a compound pistil *Lindley.*
A pŏc'o-pāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* APOCOPATED, *p pr* & *vb n* APOCOPATING] [L Lat *apocopare*, from *apocopa*, q v] (*Gram*) To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of
A pŏc'o pe, *n* [Lat *apocope*, Gr *αποκοπή*, a cutting off, from *αποκοπτειν*, to cut off, from *ἀπό*, from, and *κοπτειν*, to cut]
1 The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word, as *di* for *dii*, *yond* for *yonder*
2 (*Surg*) The abscission or amputation of a part of the body *Dunglison*
Ăp'o-crĭs'i a ry, } *n* [Fr *apocrisiaire*, Lat
A pŏ'o crĭs'i ā'ri ŭs, } *apocrisiarius*, *apocrisiarius*, from *ἀποκρισις*, answer, *ἀποκρινεσθαι*, to answer, *ἀκρινειν*, to distinguish, from *ἀπό*, from, and *κρινειν*, to separate] One who resided at the imperial city Constantinople, in the name of a foreign church or bishop (including the pope's legate or nuncio), and whose office was to negotiate at the emperor's court, in all ecclesiastical causes in which their principals were concerned
Ăp'o crŭs'tic, *a* [Gr *αποκρουστικός*, able to drive off, Dioscor, from *απωκρουειν*, to drive off, from *από* and *κρουειν*, to strike, to drive] (*Med*) Serving as an astringent and repellent *Coxe.*
Ăp'o crŭs'tic, *n* An astringent and repellent medicine *Coxe.*
A pŏc'ry phā, *n pl* [Lat *apocryphus*, Gr *απόκρυφος*, hidden, spurious, from *αποκρυπτειν*, to hide, from *απο*, from, and *κρυπτειν*, to hide] Books whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, and which are therefore not considered a part of the sacred canon of the Scripture

☞ In Matthew's translation of the Bible, published in 1537, the deutero-canonical books were separated from the others, and prefaced with the words "The volume of the books called *Hagiographa*" In Cranmer's Bible, published in 1539 the same words were continued but in the edition of 1549 the word *Hagiographa* was changed into *Apocrypha* which passed through the succeeding editions into King James's Bible *Kitto* — The Jewish apocryphal books are received as canonical by the Roman Catholic church but not by Protestants

A pŏc'ry phal, *a* 1 Pertaining to the Apocrypha
2 Not canonical of uncertain authority or credit, false, fictitious spurious
A pŏc'ry phal ist, *n* One who is an advocate for the Apocrypha *Ing Cyc*
A-pŏc'ry phal ly, *adv* In an apocryphal manner, uncertainly, not indisputably
A pŏc'ry-phal-ness, *n* Uncertainty as to authenticity, doubtfulness of credit or genuineness
Ăp'o-crўph'ic al, *a* Apocryphal [*Obs*] "Certain *apocryphical* and ridiculous stories" *Bp. Bull*
Ā'pod, } *a*
Ăp'od-oŭs, } Without feet *Swainson*
Ăp'o dal, *a* [See APOD] Without feet (*Ichth*) Destitute of ventral fins, as the swordfish

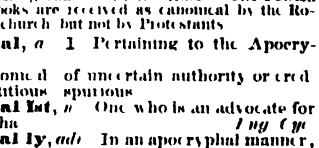
Swordfish

Ăp'ŏde (-ōd), *n* [Gr *απους*, gen *ἀποδος*, from *a* priv. and *πους*, foot]
1 One of certain animals that have no feet, especially one of certain fabulous birds which were said to have no feet

☞ The Bird of Paradise formerly had the name *Paradisea apoda*, being supposed to have no feet, as these were wanting in the specimens obtained from the East Indies

2 (*Ichth*) Fishes which have no ventral fins; — a term restricted by Cuvier to the *Anguilliforms*, or eel family
Ăp'o dĕic'tic, } *a* Demonstrative, evident be-
Ăp'o dĕic'tic al, } yond contradiction. *Brougham.*

☞ This spelling is better than *apodictic*

Ăp'o-dĕic'tic al ly, } *adv.* So as to be evident be-
Ăp'o-dĭc'tic al-ly, } yond contradiction
Ăp'o-dĭc'tic, } *a.* [Lat *apodicticus*, Gr. *αποδεικτικος*, from *αποδεικνυναι*, to point
Ăp'o-dĭc'tic al, } out, to show forth by argument, from *ἀπό*, from, and *δεικνύναι*, to show] Evident beyond contradiction.

The argumentation is from a similitude, therefore not *apodictic* *Robinson.*

Ăp-o-dĭx'ĭs, *n.* [Lat. *apodixis*, Gr. *ἀπόδειξις*, from *ἀποδεικνύναι*.] Full demonstration. *Buck.*

Ă-pŏd'o-sĭs, *n* [Lat *apodosis*, Gr. *ἀπόδοσις*, from *ἀποδιδόναι*, to give back, from *ἀπό*, from, back again, and *διδόναι*, to give.] (*Gram.*) The consequent clause or conclusion in a conditional sentence, expressing the *result*, and thus distinguished from the *protasis* or clause, which expresses a *condition*. Thus, in the sentence, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him," the former clause is the *protasis*, and the latter the *apodosis*.

☞ By some respectable grammarians, this distinction is not confined to conditional sentences, but is extended to others similarly constructed

Ă-pŏd'y-tē'rĭ-ŭm, *n* [Lat., from Gr *ἀποδυτήριον*, *ἀποδύσασθαι*, to strip one's self.] (*Anc. Arch.*) The apartment at the entrance of the baths, or in the Palæstra where a person took off his dress. *Gault*

Ăp'o-gē'an, *a.* Connected with the apogee; as, *apogean* (neap) tides, which occur when the moon has passed her apogee. *Bowles*

Ăp'o-gē, *n* [Fr. *apogée*, Lat. *apogæus*, Gr. *ἀπογαιος*, from the earth, from *ἀπο* and *γαια*, *γη*, earth.] (*Astron.*) That point in the orbit of the moon which is at the greatest distance from the earth.

☞ *Formerly*, on the hypothesis that the earth is in the center of the system, this name was given to that point in the orbit of the sun, or of a planet, which is at the greatest distance from the earth.

Ăp'o-grăph, *n.* [Fr. *apographe*, Gr. *ἀπόγραφον*, from *ἀπογράφειν*, to write off, to copy, from *ἀπο*, from, off, and *γραφειν*, to write.] An exemplar, a copy or transcript. *Blount*

Ăp'o-lĕp'sy, *n* [Gr. *ἀπολῆψις*, a stopping.] (*Med.*) Suppression; retention. *Bailey*

A-pŏl'lĭ-nā'rĭ-an, *a* [Lat. *Apollinaris*, from *Apollo*.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) Pertaining to certain scenical games in honor of Apollo, instituted A. R. 542 after the battle of Cannæ.

A-pŏl'lĭ-nā'rĭ-an, *n* [L. Lat. *Apollinarianus*, *Apollinaristæ*, Fr. *Apollinaristes*.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect deriving their name from Apollinaris, Bishop of Laodicea, in the fourth century, who denied the proper humanity of Christ, maintaining that his body was endowed with a sensitive, but not with a rational soul, and that the divine nature supplied the place of the intellectual principle in man.

A-pŏl'lo, *n* [Gr. *Ἀπόλλων*.] A deity among the Greeks and Romans, and worshiped under the various names of Pean, Nemius, Hemus, Pythius, Phœbus, &c. He was the presiding deity of archery, prophecy, music, and medicine, and president and protector of the muses.

Apollo

Crais

A-pŏl'lo Bĕl've-dēre' [It. *bel vedere*, beautiful sight.] A celebrated statue of Apollo in the Belvedere gallery of the Vatican palace at Rome, esteemed one of the noblest representations of the human frame. *Brande*

A-pŏl'ly-on, or **A-pŏl'lyon**, *n* [Gr. *ἀπολλυων*, destroying, from *ἀπολλευειν*, *ἀπολλυναι*, to destroy utterly, from *ἀπό*, from, entirely, and *ὀλλυναι*, to destroy.] The destroyer,—a name used, Rev. ix. 11, for the angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew *Abaddon*.

A-pŏl'o-gĕt'ĭc, } *a.* [Gr. *ἀπολογητικος*, from
A-pŏl'o-gĕt'ĭc al, } *ἀπολογεῖσθαι*, to speak in defense of, from *ἀπο*, from, and *λογος*, speech, *λεγειν*, to say, to speak.] Defending by words or arguments; said or written in defense; or by way of apology; excusing; as, an *apologetic* essay.

A-pŏl'o-gĕt'ĭc al-ly, *adv.* By way of apology or excuse.

A-pŏl'o-gĕt'ĭcs, *n. pl.* That branch of theology which defends the Holy Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their divine authority.

A-pŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* [See APOLOGY.] One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defense of another.

A-pŏl'o-gīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APOLOGIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APOLOGIZING.] [Fr. *apologiser*. See APOLOGY.] To make an apology; to write or speak in favor, or to make excuse; to plead in defense,—followed by *for*; as, my correspondent *apologized for* not answering my letter.

A-pŏl'o-gīz'er, *n.* One who makes an apology; an apologist.

Ăp'o lŏgue (ăp'o log), *n* [Fr. *apologue*, Lat. *apologus*, Gr. *ἀπόλογος*, story, tale, fable, from *ἀπο*, from, and *λόγος*, speech, *λεγειν*, to speak.] A story or relation of fictitious events, intended to convey useful truths, a moral fable.

☞ An *apologue* differs from a *parable* in this: the parable is drawn from events which take place among mankind, and therefore requires probability in the narrative, the *apologue* is founded on supposed actions of brutes or inanimate things, and therefore is not limited by strict rules of probability. *Æsop's fables* are good examples of *apologues*.

A-pŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr. *apologie*, Lat. *apologia*, Gr. *ἀπολογία*, from *ἀπό* and *λόγος*. See APOLOGETIC.]

1. Something said or written in defense or justification of what appears to others wrong or unjustifiable, or of what may be liable to disapprobation, as, Tertullian's *Apology* for Christianity.

2. An acknowledgment intended as an extenuation of some improper or injurious remark or act, an excuse.

It is not my intention to make an *apology* for my poem: some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none. *Dryden*

Syn.—EXCUSE. An *apology*, in the original sense of the word, was a *pleading off* from some charge or imputation, by explaining and defending one's principles or conduct. It therefore amounted to a vindication. One who now offers an *apology*, admits himself to have been, at least apparently, in the wrong; but brings forward some palliating circumstance or tenders a frank acknowledgment, by way of reparation. We make an *apology* for some breach of propriety or decorum (like rude expressions, unbecoming conduct, &c.) or some deficiency in what might be reasonably expected. We offer an *excuse* when we have been guilty of some breach or neglect of duty, and we do it by way of extenuating our fault and with a view to be forgiven. When an *excuse* has been accepted, an *apology* may still in some cases be necessary or appropriate. An *excuse* is not grounded on the claim of innocence, but is rather an appeal for favor resting on some collateral circumstance. An *apology* mostly respects the conduct of individuals toward each other; it is equitable; it is a voluntary act produced by feelings of decorum or a desire for the good opinion of others. *Crabb.*

A-pŏl'o-gy, *v. i.* To offer an apology or excuse; to account. [*Obs.*]

For which he can not well *apology*. *J. Webster.*

Ăp-o-me-cŏm'e-ty, *n* [Gr. *ἀ-priv.* from, *μῆκος*, length, and *μετρον*, measure.] The art of measuring things distant.

Ăp o neū'rŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr. *ἀ-priv.* *ἀνευρυσις*, the end of a muscle, and *γραφειν*, to describe.] A description of aponeuroses. *Dunglison*

Ăp'o neū'rŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr. *ἀ-priv.* *ἀνευρυσις*, the end of a muscle, and *λογος*, discourse.] The anatomy of aponeuroses. *Dunglison*

Ăp'o neū'rō'sĭs, *n*, *pl.* APONEUROSES [Gr. *ἀ-priv.* *ἀνευρυσις*, from *ἀ-priv.* *ἐν*, in, and *τειρειν*, to strain the sinews, *τειρων*, sinew, tendon, nerve.] (*Anat.*) A white shining membrane, composed of interlacing fibers, sometimes continuous with the muscular fiber and differing from a tendon only in having a flat form.

☞ The *aponeuroses* serve several purposes: sometimes attaching the muscles to the bones, sometimes surrounding the muscle and preventing its displacement, sometimes intersecting a muscle and being continuous with its fibers on both sides. *Dunglison*

Ăp'o neū'rŏt'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to aponeurosis.

Ăp'o neū'rŏt'o-my, *n* [From *aponeurosis* and Gr. *τομη*, a cutting.] Dissections of aponeuroses or tendinous expansions.

Ăp o pĕmp'tĭc, *a* [Gr. *ἀποπεμπτικός*, valedictory, from *ἀποπεμπειν*, to send off or away from *ἀ-o*, and *πεμπειν*, to send.] Sung or addressed to a stranger on his departure from a place to his own country,—applied to a kind of song or hymn among the ancients.

A-pŏph'a-sĭs, *n* [Gr. *ἀποφασις* denial, negation, from *ἀ-ομαι*, to speak out, also to deny, from *ἀπο* from and *φαναι* to say.] (*Rhet.*) A waiving or omission of what one would plainly insinuate; as, "I will not mention another argument which however, if I should, you could not refute."

Ăp'o phleg măt'ĭc (Synop. § 130), *a* [N. Lat. *apophlegmaticus*, from Gr. *ἀ-ο*, from, and *φλεγματικος*, full of phlegm, *φλεγμα*, flame, phlegm, *φλεγειν*, to burn. See PHLEGMATIC and PHLEGM.] (*Med.*) Having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils.

Ăp'o phleg măt'ĭc, *n.* (*Med.*) Something which excites discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils. *Coxe*

Ăp'o-phlĕg'ma tĭsm, *n* [Gr. *ἀ-ος, ἀποφλεγματισμος*, Galen.] (*Med.*) Something which excites discharges of phlegm; an apophlegmatic. *Lucas*

Ăp o phleg măt'ĭ zant, *n.* An apophlegmatic.

Ăp'oph thegm (ăp o them), *n.* See APOTHEM.

Ăp'oph-thĕg măt'ĭc al, *a.* Same as APOTHEGMATICAL.

A-pŏph'y-gē, *n* [Fr. *apophyge*, Lat. *apophygis*, Vitr. Gr. *ἀ-ος*, escape in arch the curve with which the shaft escapes into its base or capital from *ἀποφευγειν*, to flee away, from *ἀπο*, from and *φευγειν*, to flee, *φυγη*, flight.] (*Arch.*) That part of a column where it springs out of its base, usually shaped into a hollow,—called also the scape or spring of the column. *Gault*

A pŏph'yl lĭte, or **Ăp'o phyl'lĭte** (117) *n* [Gr. *ἀπο*, from, off and *φυλλον*, leaf; so called from its foliated structure or easy cleavage.] (*Min.*) A zeolitic mineral, occurring in pearly, laminated masses, or glassy, square prisms or octahedrons, which break very readily across, and afford a surface with a pearly luster. It consists of silica, lime, potash, and water. *Dana*

A-pŏph'y-sĭs, *n* [Gr. *ἀπόφυσις*, offshoot, esp. in anat., the process of a bone, from *ἀποφυεσθαι*, to grow from, from *ἀπό*, from, and *φυειν*, *φυεσθαι*, to grow, *φυσις*, growth.]

1 (*Anat.*) A process or regular prominence or swelling, a prominent part of a bone, forming a continuous part of the body of the bone, in distinction from *epiphysis*.

2 (*Bot.*) The enlargement at the base of the spore-case in some of the mosses. *Gray*

Ăp'o-plĕc'tĭc, } *a* [Lat. *apoplecticus*, Gr. *ἀπο-*
Ăp'o-plĕc'tĭc al, } *πληκτικός* and *ἀποπληκτος*, from *ἀποπλήσσειν*, to disable by a stroke, from *ἀπό*, from, away, and *πλησσειν*, to strike.]

1. Pertaining to, or consisting in, apoplexy; as, an *apoplectic* fit.

2. Predisposed to apoplexy; as, an *apoplectic* habit of body.

Ăp'o-plĕc'tĭc, *n* A person affected with apoplexy.

Ăp'o plex, *n* Same as APOPLEXY. [*Poet. and very rare.*] *Dryden*

Ăp'o plexed (ăp'o-plekst), *a.* Affected with apoplexy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ăp'o-plĕx'y, *n* [Gr. *ἀποπληξία*, from *ἀποπλησσειν*. See APOPLECTIC.] (*Med.*) A form of disease characterized by the sudden diminution or loss of sensation and voluntary motion, usually caused by pressure on the brain. *Dunglison.*

Ăp'o-sĭt'ĭ al, *a* [Gr. *ἀποσητικός*, inclined to doubt. See *infra*.] Doubting; skeptical. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

A pō'rĭ-a, *n* [Gr. *ἀπορια* from *ἀ-priv.* *πορος*, passage, at a loss, from *πορος*, passage.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which the speaker professes to be at a loss what course to pursue, as in the following example: "What shall I do? for my lord taketh from me the stewardship. I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed." *Luke xvi.*

A pō'rĭ-o-pē'sis, *n* [Lat. *aposiopesis*, Gr. *ἀποσιωπησις*, from *ἀποσιωπᾶν*, to be quite silent, from *ἀπό*, from, and *σιωπᾶν* to be silent.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which the speaker breaks off suddenly as if unwilling or unable to state what was in his mind; as, "I declare to you that his conduct—but we must not now lose time in words."

A-pŏs'ta sy, *n* [Lat. *apostasia*, Gr. *ἀποστασια*, a standing off from, a defection, from *ἀποστηναι*, to stand off, to revolt, from *ἀ-o*, from and *στηναι*, to stand.] An abandonment of what one has voluntarily professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith, principles or party.

A pŏs'ta tă, *n* An apostate. [*Obs.*]

To punish this *apo tata* with death. *Massinger*

A-pŏs'tāte, *n* [Lat. *apostata*, Gr. *ἀποστατης*, from *ἀποστῆναι*. See APOSTASY.]

1. One who has forsaken the faith, principles, or party to which he before adhered.

2. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One who, without a legal dispensation forsakes a religious order, of which he has made profession.

A pŏs'tāte, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, apostasy or defection from one's original principles. So spake the *apostate* angel. *Milton.* "A wretch called and *apostate* still." *Steele.*

A pŏs'tāte, *v. i.* To apostatize. [*Obs.*]

Had Peter been truly inspired by God and moved by his spirit to begin this war, he would not have *apostated* from his purpose. *Fuller*

Ăp'o stăt'ĭc al, *a* [Lat. *apostaticus*, Gr. *ἀποστατικος*.] After the manner of an apostate. "An heretical and *apostatical* church." *Bp. Hall.*

A pŏs'ta tīze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APOSTATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APOSTATIZING.] [L. Lat. *apostatizare*.] To abandon one's profession or church, to forsake principles or faith which one has professed, or the party to which one has been attached.

A pŏs'te māte, *n.* [See APOSTEMATE.] To form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus. *Wiseman.*

A pŏs te mā'tion, *n* [Fr. *apostemation*, Pr. *apostemacio*, L. Lat. *apostematio*.] The formation of an apostem; the process of gathering into an abscess. [Written corruptly *imposthumation*.] *Wiseman.*

Ăp os tĕm'a tous, *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of an apostem.

Ăp'os tēme, *n* [Fr. *apostème*, Lat. *apostema*, Gr. *ἀ-ος-ημα*, the separation of corrupt matter into an ulcer from *ἀ-ος-ημι*, to stand off, to be separate.] See APOSTASY.] An abscess; a welling filled with purulent matter. [Written corruptly *imposthume*.] *Wiseman.*

A pŏs'tĭl, *n* [Fr. *apostille*. See POSTIL.] A marginal note on a letter or other paper. *Motley.*

A pŏs'tle, *n* [Lat. *apostolus*, Gr. *ἀποστολος*, one sent forth or away, from *ἀ-ος* and *στελλειν*, to send akin to Gr. *στελλω*, to set.] Properly, *apostol*; Fr. *apostol*; Gr. *ἀποστολος*, *apostele*, *apostle*, *apostre*; Sp. *apostol*.]

1. A person sent forth or deputed to execute some important business; specifically, one of the twelve disciples of Christ sent forth to preach the gospel.

☞ The title of *apostle* is also applied to others, who, though not of the number of the twelve, were equal with them in office and authority; as Paul, the *apostle* of the Gentiles, and Barnabas his fellow-laborer. In Heb. iii. 1 the name is given to Christ himself, as having been sent from heaven to publish the gospel. In the primitive ages of the church other ministers were called *apostles* (1 Cor. xvi. 7) as were persons sent to carry alms from one church to another (Philip. ii. 25). This title has also been given to persons who first planted the Christian faith in different parts of the world, and to those who have initiated any great moral reform, or first advocated any important belief. Thus Dionysius of Corinth is called the *apostle* of France, and John Eliot the *apostle* to the Indians and Theobald Matthew the *apostle* of Temperance. The Jesuit missionaries are called *apostles*.

Apostles' creed, a creed ascribed to the apostles, and certainly of great antiquity, being found in the writings of Ambrose in the fourth century

2. (*Civ. & Admiralty Law*) A brief letter dismissory sent by a court appealed from to the superior court, stating the case, &c., a paper sent up on appeals in the admiralty courts *Wharton Burrill*

A-pŏs'tle-ship, *n* The office or dignity of an apostle

A-pŏs'tle-spoon, *n.* (*Antiq*) A spoon of silver-gilt, with the handle terminating in the figure of an apostle *B Jonson*

A-pŏs'to-late, *n* [Lat *apostolatus*, from *apostolus* See APOSTLE] A mission, the dignity or office of an apostle "When Judas had miscarried, and lost his *apostolate*" *Jer Taylor*

Ăp'os-tŏl'ic, } *a* [Lat *apostolicus*, Gr *αποστολικος*,
Ăp'os-tŏl'ic-al, } from, Pl *apostolical*, **L. Lat.** *apostolicalis* See APOSTLE]

1 Pertaining or relating to an apostle, or to the apostles, their times, or their peculiar spirit, as, an *apostolical* mission, the *apostolic* age

2 According to the doctrines of the apostles delivered or taught by the apostles, as, *apostolic* faith or practice

Apostolic constitutions and canons, a collection of ecclesiastical regulations attributed to the apostles, but generally supposed to be spurious They appeared in the fourth century, and consist of rules and precepts relating to the duty of Christians, and particularly to the ceremonies and discipline of the church —*Apostolic church*, the Christian church, so called on account of its apostolic foundation, doctrine, and order —*Apostolic fathers* early Christian writers, who were born in the first century and thus touched on the age of the apostles They were Polycarp, Clement, Ignatius, and Hermas, to these Barnabas has sometimes been added —*Apostolic king*, a title granted by the holy see to the kings of Hungary on account of the extensive propagation of Christianity by St Stephen, the founder of the royal line —*Apostolic see* a see founded and governed by an apostle specifically, the church of Rome,—so called because in the Roman Catholic belief, the pope is the successor of St Peter, the prince of the apostles, and the only apostle who has successors in the apostolic office —*Apostolical succession* See SUCCESSION

Ăp'os tŏl'ic, *n* [Lat *apostolicus*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of certain sects, who pretended to imitate the practice of the apostles, by abstaining from marriage, from wine, flesh, pecuniary reward, &c., and by wandering about clothed in white, with long beards and bare heads *Mosheim*

Ăp'os-tŏl'ic al-ly, *adv* In an apostolic manner

Ăp'os-tŏl'ic al-ness, *n* The quality of being apostolical, or accordant with the doctrines of the apostles

Ăp'os tŏl'i cism, } *n* The state or quality of be
A-pŏs'to lĭc'i ty, } ing apostolical

A-pŏs'tro phe, *n* [Lat *apostrophe*, Gr *αποστροφη*, a turning away, from *αποστρεφειν*, to turn away, from *απο*, and *στρεφειν*, to turn, *στροφη*, a turning]

1 (*Gram*) (*a*) The contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is marked by a comma placed above the line, as, *call'd* for *called* (*b*) The mark used to denote that a word is contracted

2 (*Rhet*) A turning away from the real auditors, and addressing an absent or imaginary one

Ăp'os trŏph'ic, *a* Pertaining to an apostrophe noting the contraction of a word *Murray*

A-pŏs'tro phize, *v t* [*imp & p p* APOSTROPHIZED, *p pr & vb n* APOSTROPHIZING.] [From L Lat *apostrophare*, Fr *apostropher*]

1 To address by apostrophe

2 To contract by omitting a letter or letters

3. To mark with an apostrophe, indicating the omission of a letter

A-pŏs'tro-phize, *v i* To make an apostrophe, or short, detached address in speaking

Ăp'os tūme, *n* Same as APOSTEME *Holland*

Ăp'o-tăc'tite, *n* [L Lat pl *apotactitæ*, Gr *αποτακτιται*, from *αποτακτος*, set apart, from *αποτασσειν*, to set apart, to renounce, from *απο*, from, and *τασσειν*, to arrange, ordain] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of ancient Christians, who, in supposed imitation of the first believers, renounced all their effects and possessions

A-pŏt'e-lesm, *n.* [See *infra*]

1 (*Med*) The result or event of a disease [*Obs*]

2 (*Astrol*) The calculation and explanation of a nativity. [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ăp'o-tĕl'es-măt'ic, *a* [Gr *αποτελεσματικος*, from *αποτελεσμα*, effect, the effect of the stars on human destiny, from *αποτελειν*, to complete, from *απο*, from, quite, and *τελειν*, to end, *τελος*, end] Relating to apotelesm, teaching by the science of the stars "*Apotelesmatic* or judicial astrology"

A pŏth'e-ca ry, *n* [L. Lat *apothecarius*, L Gr *αποθηκαριος*, Fr *apothicaire*, from Gr *αποτιθηναι*, repository, from *αποτιθεναι*, to put away, from *απο*, from, and *τιθεναι*, to put, *θηκη*, case to put any thing in, box, chest] One who prepares and sells drugs for medicinal purposes In England, apothecaries also prescribe for diseases, acting as sub physicians *Dunglison*

Ăp'o-thē'ci um, *n*, *pl* **ĂP'O-THE'CI-A** [Lat] (*Bot*) A cluster or case of spore-cells in lichens *Lindley.*

Ăp'o-thegm } (Ăp'o-them), *n* [Gr. *αποφθεγμα*,
Ăp'oph-thegm } thing uttered, esp. a concise, epigrammatic saying, from *αποφθεγγεσθαι*, to speak out, from *από*, from, and *φθεγγεσθαι*, to utter a sound; *φθεγμα*, saying, word.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying, a terse remark, conveying some important truth; a sententious precept or maxim. [*Apothegm* is now the prevalent spelling] *Walton.*

Ăp'o-theg-măt'ic, } *a.* [Gr *αποφθεγματικος*.]
Ăp'o-theg-măt'ic-al, } Pertaining to, or in the manner of, an apothegm. *Warton*

Ăp'o-thĕg'ma-tĭst, *n* A collector or maker of apothegms *Pope*

Ăp'o-thĕg'ma-tize, *v i.* To utter apothegms, or short, instructive sentences

Ăp'o-thē'o-sis (Synop., § 130), *n* [Lat *apotheosis*, Gr *αποθεωσις*, from *αποθεουν*, to deify, from *από*, from, *θεον*, to deify, *θεός*, god] The act of elevating a mortal to the rank, and placing him among the number, of the gods, deification, consecration

Allots the prince of his celestial line
An *apotheosis* and rights divine *Garth*

Ăp'o-thē'o-size, *v t* To consecrate, or exalt to the dignity of a deity, to deify *Bacon*

A pŏth'e-sis, *n* [Lat *apothesis*, Gr *απόθεσις*, a putting back or away, from *αποτιθεναι*. See APOTHECARY]

1 (*Arch*) A place on the south side of the chancel in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves, for books, vestments, &c *Weale*

2 (*Surg*) The reduction of a dislocated bone

A pŏth'o-me, *n* [Gr *αποτομη*, a cutting off, from *αποτεμνειν*, to cut off, from *από* and *τεμνειν*, to cut]

1. (*Math*) The difference between two quantities commensurable only in power, as between $\sqrt{2}$ and 1, or between the diagonal and side of a square

2 (*Mus*) The remaining part of a whole tone after a major semitone has been deducted from it [*Obs*] *Brande*

Ăp'o trĭp'sis, *n*, [Gr *απότρεψις*, a turning away, aversion, from *αποτρεπειν*, to turn away, from *απο* and *τρεπειν*, to turn] (*Med*) The resolution of a suppurating tumor *Coxe*

Ăp'o zem, *n* [Lat *apozema*, Gr *απόζεμα*, from *αποζειν*, to extract by boiling, from *απο*, from, and *ζειν*, to boil] (*Med*) A decoction *Wiseman*

Ăp'o zĭm'ic al, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, a decoction *Whitaker*

Ap-păr', *v. t* [O Eng *apaire*, *apeire*, *appeir*, Norm Fr, *appeirer*, from Lat *ad* and *pejorare*, to render worse, to grow worse, from *pejor*, worse, compar of *malus*, bad Fr *pire*, Pr *peire*, A-S *apæran*, to pervert See IMPAIR] To impair [*Obs*]

Ap păir', *v i* To degenerate [*Obs*]

Ăp'pa-lā'chi-an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to a chain of mountains in the United States, commonly called the *Alleghany* mountains

☞ The name *Appalachian* was given to the mountains by the Spaniards under De Soto, who derived it from the neighboring Indians *New Am Cyc*

Ap pall', *v t* [*imp & p p* APPALLED, *p pr & vb n* APPALLING] [Fr *appalir* from *ad* and *pâlir*, to grow pale, to make pale, *pâle*, pale Lat *pallidus*, pale, from *pallere*, to be or look pale]

1 To make pale, to blanch [*Obs*]

The answer that ye made to me my dear,
Hath so *appalled* my countenance *Wyatt*

2 To depress or discourage with fear, to impress with fear in such a manner that the mind shrinks, or loses its firmness, as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart

The house of peers was somewhat *appalled* at this alarum *Clarendon*

3 To reduce, weaken, or allay, as, to *appall* thirst [*Obs*] *Thomson*

Wine of its own nature, will not congeal and freeze, only it will lose the *strength*, and become *appalled* in extremity of cold *Holland*

Syn.—To dismay, terrify, daunt, frighten, scare See DISMAY

Ap-pall', *v i* **1** To occasion fear or dismay "The *appalling* catastrophe of suicide" *De Quincey*

2 To grow faint to be dismayed *Ludgate*

Ap pall', *n* Terror, dismay [*Poet*] *Cowper*

Ap-pall'ing ly, *adv* In a manner to appall

Ap pall'ment, *n* Depression occasioned by fear, discouragement [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ăp'pan-age, *n* [Fr *appanage*, *apanage*, *appennage*, It *appannaggio*, Sp *apanage*, L Lat *appanagium*, *apanagium*, *apanamentum*, from *apanare*, to furnish with bread, to provision, from Lat *ad* and *panis*, bread]

1 The portion of land assigned by a sovereign prince for the subsistence of his younger sons

2 Means of nourishing, sustenance "Wealth . . the *appanage* of wit" *Swift*

Ap-păn'a-gĭst, *n* [Fr *apanagiste*] A prince to whom an appanage has been granted. *P Cyc*

Ăp'pa-rā'tus, *n* *pl* ĂP'PA-RĀ'TUS or ĂP'PA-RĀ'TUS Es [Lat *apparatus*, from *apparare*, to prepare, from *ad* and *parare*, to make ready, O Eng *apparate*, Fr. *apparat*, Pr. *aparat*]

1 Things provided as means to some end, especially a full collection or set of implements, or utensils, for performing scientific experiments or operations.

2. (*Physiol*) A collection of organs all of which concur in a common function, as, the respiratory *apparatus*. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Surg*) The different modes of operating for the stone in the bladder *Dunglison.*

Ap-păr'el, *n.* [Fr. *appareil*, preparation, provision, furniture, Pr. *aparelh*, Pg *aparelho*, Sp. *aparejo*, It. *apparecchio*, Fr. *appareiller*, to sort or match, Pr. & Pg. *aparelhar*, Sp. *aparejar*, It. *apparecchiare*; Fr. *pareil*, Pr. *pareh*, Sp. *parejo*, It. *parecchio*, like, equal, match, from L. Lat. *pariculus*, dim. of Lat. *par*, equal, a pair.]

1 External clothing, vesture, garments; dress.

Fresh in his new *apparel*, proud and young *Denham.*

2 An ornamental piece worked in silk and gold, with various imagery, and used as an attachment to albs and other ecclesiastical vestments in the middle ages [*Obs*]

3 (*Naut*) The furniture of a ship, as sails, rigging, anchors, &c [*Obs*]

Syn.—DRESS, clothing, vesture, garments.

Ap-păr'el, *v t* [*imp & p p* APPARELED, or APPARELLED, *p pr. & vb. n.* APPARELING, or APPARELLING]

1 To dress or clothe, to attire.

They which are gorgeously *appareled*, and live delicately, are in kings' courts *Luke* vii. 25

2 To dress with external ornaments, to cover with something ornamental, to cover, as with garments, to adorn, to embellish, as, trees *appareled* with flowers, or a garden with verdure

Appareled in celestial light *Wordsworth.*

3 To furnish with external apparatus. [*Obs*]

"Ships . . *appareled* to fight" *Hayward.*

Ap-păr'ence, } *n* [See APPEARANCE] Appear-
Ap-păr'en cy, } ance [*Obs*] *Chaucer. Gower.*

Ap-păr'ent (4), *a* [Fr *apparent*, Lat *apparens*, p pr of *apparere* See APPEAR]

1 Capable of being seen, or easily seen, visible to the eye, within sight or view "The moon . . *apparent* queen" *Milton*

2 Hence, beyond question or doubt, plain, evident, indubitable

It is *apparent* foul play *Shak*

3 Appearing to the eye, but not true or real, as the *apparent* motion or diameter of the sun.

Apparent horizon, the circle which bounds our view, and is formed by the apparent meeting of the earth and heavens, as distinguished from the *rational* horizon —*Apparent time* See TIME —*Heir apparent* (*Law*), one whose right to an estate is indefeasible if he survives the ancestor, in distinction from *presumptive heir* See PRESUMPTIVE

Syn.—Visible, distinct, plain obvious, clear, certain evident manifest, indubitable, notorious

Ap-păr'ent, *n* Heir apparent [*Obs*]

I'll draw it [the sword] as *apparent* to the crown,
And on that quarrel use it to the death *Shak*

Ap păr'ent ly, *adv* **1** Plainly, clearly, with certainty evidently "If he should scorn me so *apparently*" *Shak*

2 Seemingly, in appearance, as, a man may be *apparently* friendly, yet malicious in heart

Ap păr'ent-ness, *n* Plainness to the eye or the mind, visibleness, obviousness *Sherwood*

Ăp'pa rĭ'tion (rĭsh'un), *n* [Fr *apparition*, Pr *aparicio*, Lat *apparitio*, from *apparere*. See APPEAR]

1 Appearance, visibility "The sudden *apparition* of the Spaniards" *Prescott.*

The *apparition* of Lawyer Clippurse occasioned much speculation in that portion of the world *W Scott*

2 The thing appearing, a visible object, a form

Which *apparition*, it seems, was you *Tatler*

3 Specifically, a preternatural appearance, a ghost, a spectre, a visible spirit

I think it is the weakness of mine eyes
That shapes this monstrous *apparition* *Shak.*

4 (*Astron*) The first appearance of a star or other luminary after having been obscured,—opposed to *occultation* *Hutton*

Ăp'pa rĭ'tion al (rĭsh'un), *a* Pertaining to an apparition or to apparitions

And *apparitional* equal care for each *E B Browning*

Ap-păr'i tor, *n* [Fr *appariteur*, I at *apparitor*, from *apparere* See APPEAR]

1 Formerly, an officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders

Before any of his *apparitors* could execute the sentence, he was himself summoned away by a sterner *apparitor* to the other world *De Quincey*

2 (*Law*) A messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court *Bouvier*

Ap pŭm'me, *n* [Fr *appaume*, from *a* and *paume*, the palm, Lat *palma*, Gr *παλαμη*] (*Her*) A hand open and extended so as to show the palm *Burke*

Ap pūy', *v t* [O Fr *appuyer*, *apuier*, Pr. *apugar*, L. Lat. *appacare*, *appagare*, from Lat. *ad* and *pacare*, to pacify, from *pax*, peace. See PAY] To satisfy or appease [*Obs*] *Sidney*

Ap-pēach', *v t* [Norm. Fr *apescher*, Lat as if *appactare*, v freq of *appingere*, from *ad* and *pangere*, *pactum*, to fasten, fix. See IMPEACH and PEACH] To accuse, to censure or reproach.

And oft of error did himself *appeach* *Spenser*

Ap-pēach'ment, *n.* Accusation. [*Obs*] *Wotton.*

Ap-pēal', *v. t.* [Fr. *appeler*, Pr *appellar*, Lat. *appellare*, to approach, to address, to invoke, to summon, to call, to name, a secondary form of *appellere*, to drive to, from *ad* and *pellere*, to drive.]

1 (*Law.*) To remove a cause from an inferior to

a superior judge or court for the purpose of re-examination or for decision. *Blount. Tomlins.*

I *appeal* to Cesar *Acts* xxv 11

2. To refer to another for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts, as, I *appeal* to all mankind for the truth of what is alleged; hence, to call on one for aid.

I *appeal* to the Scriptures in the original *Horsley*

Ap pēal', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPEALED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPEALING.]

1. To summon; to challenge [*Rare.*] "Man to man will I *appeal* the Norman to the lists." *W. Scott*

2. (*Law.*) (*a*) To remove, as a cause, from an inferior to a superior judge or court. We say, the cause *was appealed* from an inferior court. (*b*) To charge with a crime, to accuse, to institute a private criminal prosecution against for some heinous offense, as, to *appeal* a person of felony

Ap-pēal', *n.* [Fr *appel*, Pr *apel.* See *supra.*]

1. (*Law.*) (*a*) The removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior judge or court for re-examination or review. (*b*) The mode of proceeding by which such removal is effected. (*c*) The right of appeal. (*d*) An accusation, a process which formerly might be instituted by one private person against another for some heinous crime demanding punishment for the particular injury suffered, rather than for the offense against the public. (*e*) An accusation of a felon at common law by one of his accomplices, which accomplice was then called an *approver.* See APPROVEMENT. *Tomlins. Bouvier.*

2. A summons to answer to a charge. *Dryden.*

3. A call upon a person for proof or decision, or to grant a favor, reference to another as witness. "A kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders." *Bacon*

4. Resort, recourse

Every milder method is to be tried, before a nation makes an *appeal* to arms *Kent*

Ap pēal'a-ble, *a.* **1.** Capable of being appealed, that may be removed to a higher tribunal for decision, as, the cause is *appealable.*

2. That may be accused or called to answer by appeal, — applied to persons, as, a criminal is *appealable* for manslaughter

Ap-pēal'ant, *n.* One who appeals. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ap pēal'er, *n.* One who appeals.

Ap-pēar', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPEARED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPEARING.] [Fr *apparoir*, O Fr *apperer*, Pr *apparer*, It *apparere* and *apparire*, Lat *apparere*, to appear, from *ad* and *parere*, to come forth, to be visible.]

1. To come or be in sight, to be in view, to be visible

And God said, Let the dry land *appear.* *Gen.* i. 9.

2. To stand in presence of some superior, as parties or advocates before a court, or as persons to be tried. The defendant, being called, did not *appear.*

We must all *appear* before the judgment-seat of Christ *2 Cor.* v. 10.

3. To become visible to the apprehension of the mind, to be known as a subject of observation or comprehension, or as a thing proved, to be obvious or manifest.

It doth not yet *appear* what we shall be *1 John* iii. 2.

Of their vain contest *appeared* no end *Milton.*

4. To seem, in opposition to reality.

They disfigure their faces that they may *appear* to men to fast *Matt.* vi. 16.

Syn. — To seem. See SEEM.

Ap pēar', *n.* Appearance. [*Obs.*] *Fletcher.*

Ap-pēar'ance, *n.* [Fr *apparence*, Pr *apparencia*, Lat *apparentia*, from *apparere.* See APPEAR.]

1. The act of coming into sight, the act of becoming visible to the eye, as, his sudden *appearance* surprised me.

2. A thing seen, a phenomenon, as, an *appearance* in the sky.

3. Semblance, or apparent likeness, external show. "To save *appearances*." *Milton.*

There was upon the tabernacle, as it were, the *appearance* of fire *Num.* ix. 15.

For man looketh on the outward *appearance.* *1 Sam.* xvi. 7.

Judge not according to the *appearance.* *John* vii. 24.

4. Personal presence, exhibition of the person, mien, air, demeanor

And now am come to see
If thy *appearance* answer loud report *Milton.*

5. Exhibition of the character, introduction of a person to the public in a particular character, as, a person makes his *appearance* as an historian, an artist, or an orator.

Will he now retire,
After *appearance*, and again prolong
Our expectation? *Milton.*

6. Probability, likelihood. [*Obs.*] "There is that which hath no *appearance*." *Bacon.*

7. (*Law.*) The coming into court of either of the parties, the being present in court, the coming into court of a party summoned in an action, either by himself or by his attorney, expressed by a formal entry by the proper officer to that effect, the act of proceeding by which a party proceeded against places himself before the court, and submits to its jurisdiction. *Burrill. Bouvier. Daniell.*

Syn. — Coming; arrival, presence, semblance; pretence, air, look, manner, mien, figure, aspect.

Ap-pēar'er, *n.* One who appears.

Ap-pēar'ing-ly, *adv.* Apparently. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ap-pēas'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified.

Ap pēas'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being appeasable.

Ap pēase', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPEASED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPEASING.] [Fr *apaiser*, *apaiser*, O Fr *apaisier*, *apaisner*, Pr *apaisar*, from *ad* and Fr *paix*, O Fr *pais*, *paiz*, *pes*, Pr. *patz*, Lat *pax*, gen *pacis*, peace.] To make quiet, to calm, to reduce to a state of peace, to still, to pacify, as, to *appease* the tumult of the ocean, or of the passions, to *appease* hunger or thirst.

Syn. — To pacify, quiet, conciliate, propitiate, assuage, compose, calm, allay, hush, cool, soothe, tranquillize.

Ap-pēase'ment, *n.* The act of appeasing, the state of being appeased or in peace. *Hayward.*

Ap pēas'er, *n.* One who appeases or pacifies.

Ap pēas'ive, *a.* Having the power to appease, mitigating, quieting.

Ap pēl'lan-cy, *n.* Appeal, capability of appeal.

Ap pēl'lant, *n.* [Fr *appelant*, Lat *appellans*, p. pr. of *appellare.* See APPEAL.]

1. (*Law.*) One who appeals, or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who appeals from the Constitution Unigenitus to a general council. *Hook.*

☞ *Party appellant* (*Law*), the party who appeals, — opposed to *respondent*, or *appellee.* *Cowell. Tomlins.*

Ap pēl'late, *n.* [See *infra.*] A person appealed or prosecuted for a crime. [*Obs.*] See APPELLEE.

Ap-pēl'late, *a.* [Lat *appellatus*, p. p. of *appellare.*] Pertaining to, or having cognizance of, appeals. "*Appellate* jurisdiction." *Blackstone.* "*Appellate* judges." *Burke.*

Appellate court, a court having cognizance of appeals.

Ap'pel lā'tion, *n.* [Fr & Pr *appellation*, Lat *appellatio*, from *appellare.* See APPEAL.]

1. The word by which a thing is called and known, name, title.

They must institute some persons under the *appellation* of magistrates *Hume.*

2. Act of appealing, appeal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Syn. — Name, title, denomination, description. See NAME.

Ap-pēl'la tive, *a.* [Fr *appellatif*, Lat *appellativus*, from *appellare*, to name, to call.] Pertaining to a common name, being the common name of a species. *Cudworth.*

Ap pēl'la tive, *n.* [Lat *appellativum*, sc. *nomen.*]

1. A common name, in distinction from a proper name. A common name, or *appellative*, stands for a whole class, genus, or species of beings, or for universal ideas. Thus, *tree* is the name of all plants of a particular class, *plant* and *vegetable* are names of things that grow out of the earth. A proper name, on the other hand, stands for a single thing, as, *London*, *Philadelphia*, *Washington*, *Boston.*

2. An appellation or title. [*Obs.*]

God has chosen it for one of his *appellatives* to be the Defender of them. *Bp. Taylor.*

Ap pēl'la tive-ly, *adv.* According to the manner of nouns appellative, in a manner to express whole classes or species; as, Hercules is sometimes used *appellatively*, that is, as a common name, to signify a strong man. *Johnson.*

Ap pēl'la-tive ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being appellative. *Fuller.*

Ap pēl'la to ry, *a.* [Lat *appellatorius*, from *appellare.*] Containing an appeal.

An *appellatory* libel ought to contain the name of the party *appellant.* *Ayliffe.*

Ap'pel lee' *n.* [Fr *appelé*, p. p. of *appeler*, Lat *appellare.*] (*Law.*) (*a*) The defendant in an appeal. (*b*) The person who is appealed, or prosecuted, by a private man for a crime. *Blackstone.*

Ap'pel lōr', *n.* [O Fr *appelour.*] *Law.* (*a*) The person who institutes an appeal or prosecutes another for a crime. *Blackstone.* (*b*) One who confesses a felony committed and accuses his accomplices. *Blount. Burrill.*

☞ This word is rarely or never used for the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court who is called the *appellant.* *Appellee* is opposed both to *appellant* and *appellor.*

Ap'pen age, *n.* See APPANAGE.

Ap pend', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPENDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPENDING.] [Lat *appendere*, to weigh to and *appendere*, to hang to, from *ad* and *pendere*, *pendere*, to weigh, to hang, Fr *appendre*, Pr *apendre.*]

1. To hang or attach to, as by a string so that the thing is suspended, as, a seal *appended* to a record, the inscription was *appended* to the column.

2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing to annex.

There is a further purpose *appended* to the primary one *I. Taylor.*

Ap-pend'age (45), *n.* [See APPEND.] Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house. "Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety." *Bp. Taylor.*

Syn. — Addition, adjunct, concomitant.

Ap-pend'ance, *n.* [Fr. *appendance.*] Something appendant. *Spelman.*

Ap-pend'ant, *a.* [Fr. *appendant*, p. pr. of *appendre.* See *supra.*]

1. Hanging, annexed; attached, concomitant, as, a seal *appendant* to a paper.

As they have transmitted the benefit to us, it is but reasonable we should suffer the *appendant* calamity. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. (*Law.*) Appended by prescription, — said of a thing of inheritance belonging to another inheritance which is superior or more worthy, as, an advowson, common, &c., which may be *appendant* to a manor, common of fishing to a freehold, a seat in church to a house, &c. *Wharton. Cole.*

Ap pend'ant, *n.* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it.

Ap pend'en-cy, *n.* The state or condition of being appendant. [*Obs.*] *Spelman.*

Ap pend'i cāte, *v. t.* [Lat *appendix*, q. v.] To append, to add to. [*Obs.*] *Hall.*

Ap-pend'i cā'tion, *n.* An appendage or adjunct. [*Obs.*] "Integrals and *appendications* to the visible world." *Hale.*

Ap pend'i-cle, *n.* [Lat *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*, q. v.] A small appendage.

Ap'pen dic'u late, *a.* [Lat *appendicula.* See *supra.*] (*Bot.*) Having an appendage, as a leaf with lobes attached to the petiole, a calyx with expansions, or a corolla with a nectary.

Appendiculate leaf, a small appended leaf. *Withering.*

Ap pēn'dix, *n. pl.* Eng. APPENDIXES, Lat. APPENDICES. [Lat *appendix*, from *appendere.* See APPEND.]

1. Something appended or added, an appendage, adjunct, or concomitant.

Normandy became an *appendix* to England. *Hale.*

2. Specifically, any literary matter added to a book, but not necessarily essential to its completeness and thus distinguished from *supplement*, which is intended to supply deficiencies, and correct inaccuracies.

Ap pēnse', *a.* [Lat *appendere*, p. p. *appensum*, to hang as if for weighing. See APPEND.] (*Bot.*) Hung up to something above. *Loudon.*

Ap'per cēive', *v. t.* [Fr *apercevoir*, *apercevon*, O Fr *apercoure*, *aparzoure*, Pr *apercebre*, from Lat *ad* and *percipere*, O Fr *percevoir*, *perzoure*, *pan ouire.* See PERCEIVE.] To comprehend, to perceive. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ap'per cĕp'tion, *n.* [From *ad* and *perception*, Fr *apperception.* See *supra.*] (*Metaph.*) The mind's additional or *ad* perception of itself as the subject or actor in its own states, perception that reflects upon itself self-consciousness. *Leibnitz. Reid.*

This feeling has been called by philosophers the *apperception* or consciousness of our own existence. *Hamilton.*

Ap pēr'il, *n.* [Lat *ad* and *periculum*, Fr *peril.* See PERIL.] Peril, danger. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ap'per tāin' *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPERTAINED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPERTAINING.] [Fr *appartenir*, Pr *apertenir*, It *appartenere*, Lat *appertinere*, from *ad* and *pertinere*, to reach to, to belong. See PERTAIN.] To belong or relate, whether by right, nature, appointment, or custom. "Things *appertaining* to this life." *Hooker.*

Give it to him to whom it *appertaineth* *Lev.* vi. 5.

Ap'per tāin'ment *n.* That which appertains to something else *specifically*, an appendage of rank or dignity. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ap pēr'te nance, } *n.* See APPURTENANCE.
Ap pēr'te nence }

Ap-pēr'ti nent, *a.* Belonging. [Now written *appurtenant.*]

Ap-pēr'ti nent, *n.* That which belongs to something else. [*Obs.*] See APPURTENANCE. *Shak.*

Ap-pēte', *v. t.* [Lat *appetere*, from *ad* and *petere*, to seek.] To seek for, to desire. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Ap'pe-tence, *n.* [Lat *appetentia*, Lat *appetentia*, from *appetere*, to strive after, to long for, from *ad* and *petere*, to fall upon, to aim at, to seek.]

1. Fixed and strong natural desire, eager appetite as *appetence* for food for rest. Special *affinity*, an inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions as in the young to suck in aquatic fowls to enter into water and to swim.

2. The tendency of organized bodies to select and imbibe such portions of matter as serve to support and nourish them or such particles as are designed, through their agency, to carry on the animal or vegetable economy.

These lacteals have mouths and by animal selection or *appetency* they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their palate. *Darwin.*

Ap'pe-tent, *a.* [Lat *appetens*, p. pr. of *appetere.*] Desiring, very desirous. "*Appetent* after glory and renown." *Sir G. Buck.*

Ap'pe-ti bil'i ty *n.* [Fr *appetibilité.*] The quality of being desirable for gratification. *Bramhall.*

Ap'pe-ti ble *a.* [Fr *appetible*, Lat *appetibilis*, from *appetere.*] Desirable, capable or worthy of being the object of sensual desire. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Ap'pe ti-ble, *n.* Object of desire. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Ap'pe tite, *n.* [Fr *appetit*, Pr *appetit*, Lat. *appetitus*, from *appetere.* See APPETENCE.]

1. The desire of some personal gratification, either of the body or of the mind.

The object of *appetite* is whatever sensible good may be wished for. *Hooker.*

2. Specifically, a desire of food or drink.

3. Any strong desire; eagerness or longing.

If God had given to eagles an *appetite* to swim *Bp Taylor*

4. The thing desired. "Power being the natural *appetite* of princes" *Swift*

☞ In old authors, *appetite* is followed by *to* or *of*, but regularly it should be followed by *for* before the object, as, an *appetite* for pleasure

Syn.—Craving, longing, desire, appetency passion —APPETITE, PASSION *Appetites* are passions directed to general objects as the *appetite* for fame, glory, or riches, in distinction from passions directed to some particular objects, which retain their proper name, as the *passion* of love, envy, or gratitude *Passion* does not exist without an object natural *appetites* exist first, and are then directed to objects

Ăp'pe tĭ'tion (tish'un), *n* [Fr *appetition*, Lat *appetitio*, from *appetere*] Desire, instinct, appetite [*Rare*] *Holland*

Ăp'pe tĭ'tĭve, *a* [Fr *appetitif*, Pr *appetitiu*] Having appetite, having the quality of desiring gratification as, *appetitive* power or faculty, *Hale*

Ăp'pe-tīze, *v t* [Cf Fr *appetissant*] To create an appetite, to increase or whet the appetite.

The appearance of the wild ducks is very *appetizing* *W Scott*

Ăp'pe-tīz'er, *n* Something which creates or whets an appetite

Ăp'pĭ an, *a* [Lat *Appianus*] Pertaining to Appius, — used to designate a way from ancient Rome through Capua to Brundusium, constructed partly by Appius Claudius, 313 B C

Ap-plaud', *v t* [*imp* & *pp* APPLAUDED *pp* & *vb n* APPLAUDING] [Lat *applaudere*, from *ad* and *plaudere*, to clash, to clap the hands, Fr *applaudir*, It *applaudire*, Sp *aplaudir*]

1 To praise by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That should *applaud* again *Shak*

2. To praise by words, to express approbation of, to commend

By the gods, I do *applaud* his courage *Shak*

Syn —To praise, extol, commend, cry up magnify See PRAISE

Ap-plaud'er, *n.* One who applauds, praises, or commends

Ap plause', *n* [Lat *applaudere*, p p *applausus plausus*, applause See APPLAUD] The act of applauding approbation and praise publicly expressed by clapping the hands, beating with the feet, acclamation, huzzas, or other means, commendation

The brave man seeks not popular *applause* *Dryden*

Syn.— Acclaim, acclamation plaudit, commendation

Ap plau'sĭve, *a* [L Lat *applausivus*, from *ap plaudere* See *supra*] Applauding, containing applause, plausive *Chapman*

Ăp'ple (57) *n* [A S *æppel*, *apl*, Frs & D *ap pel*, O H Ger *aphul*, *aphal*, Ger *apfel*, Icel *epli*, Sw *apple*, Dan *æble*, Fr *ubhal*, *abhal*, Gael *ubhall*, W *afal*, Arm *aval*, O Slav *yabl lo*, Russ *yabloko*, Pol *jabłko*, Bohem *gabl o*, *gablo*]

1 A well known fruit tree of the genus *Pyrus* the apple tree, *Pyrus malus* of Linnæus

☞ The European crab-apple is supposed to be the original kind, from which all others have sprung

2 The fruit of the apple tree

Apple of the eye, the pupil —*Apple of discord* a subject of contention and envy, so called from the golden apple on which was written "For the fairest" and which was thrown into an assembly of the gods by Ate the goddess of discord It was contended for by Juno, Minerva and Venus, and was adjudged to the latter —*Apple of love*, or *love-apple*, the tomato or *Solanum lycopersicum* —*Apples of Sodom* a fruit described by ancient writers as externally of fair appearance, but dissolving into smoke and ashes when packed, probably the fruit of the *Asclepias gigantea*, or *procera* which resembles an orange in size and color but explodes like a bladder on being touched however carefully, leaving in the hand only a rind and a few filaments by which the interior is traversed

Ăp'ple, *v t* To form like an apple *Marshall*

Ăp'ple-blight, *n* The aphis or plant-louse, which injures apple-trees

Ăp'ple-brăn'dy, } *n.* Brandy made from apples
Ăp'ple-jăck, } [*Amer*] *Bartlett*

Ăp'ple-bŭt'ter, *n* A sauce made of apples stewed down in cider [*Amer*] *Bartlett*

Ăp'ple-dŭmp'ling, *n.* A dumpling containing an apple

Ăp'ple-fāced, *a* Having a round, broad face, like an apple "*Apple-faced* children" *Dulcus*

Ăp'ple-jŏhn (ăp'pl jŏn), *n* A kind of apple which is not ripe till late in the season, and is considered in perfection when shrivelled and withered *Shak*

Ăp'ple-pī, *n* A pie made of apples inclosed in paste, or covered with paste

Apple pie order perfect order or arrangement *Halliwell* —*Apple pie bed* a bed made up somewhat in the fashion of an apple-turnover the sheets being so doubled as to prevent any one from getting at his length between them *Halliwell Compare*

Ăp'ple-squire, *n* **1** A kept gallant. [*Obs*] *Hall*
2 A page [*Obs*] *Marston.*
3 A pimp, a pander [*Obs*] *Beau. & Fl.*
4 A wittol. [*Obs*] *Nomenclator*, 1685

Ăp'ple-tree, *n* The tree which bears apples a species of the genus *Pyrus* (*P. malus*); its varieties are very numerous. *Loudon.*

Ap-plī'a-ble, *a.* [See APPLY] Capable of being applied, applicable. *Howell.*

Ap-plī'ance, *n.* **1.** The act of applying.

2 The thing applied or used, as, to use various *appliances*, a machine with its *appliances*. [A sense much used of late]

Ăp'plĭ-ca-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied

Ăp'plĭ ca ble, *a* [Fr *applicable*, from Lat *applicare* See APPLY] Capable of being applied, fit to be applied, as related to a thing, that may have relation, as to something, as, this observation is *applicable* to the case under consideration.

Ăp'plĭ-ca ble ness, *n* The quality of being applicable, fitness to be applied *Boyle*

Ăp'plĭ ca-bly, *adv* In such a manner that it may be applied fitly

Ăp'plĭ-can ĭ, *n* [Lat *applicans* See *infra*] The state of being applicable

Ăp'plĭ cant, *n* [Lat *applicans*, p pr of *applicare* See APPLY] One who applies, one who makes request, a petitioner

The *applicant* for a cup of water declares himself to be the Messias *Plumtree*

The court require the *applicant* to appear in person *Scott*

Ăp'plĭ cate, *n* [Lat *applicata* (sc *linea*), from *ap plicare* p p, *applicatus* Fr *appliquer*] (*Math*) A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by the diameter, an ordinate

Ăp'plĭ-cate, *a* Applied or put to some use

Those *applicate* sciences which extend the power of man over the elements *I Taylor*

Applicate ordinate a right line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section and bounded by the curve —*Applicate number* (*Math*) one which is applied to some concrete case *Hutton*

Ăp'plĭ-cāte, *v t* To apply [*Obs*] "The act of faith is *applicated* to the object" *Pearson*

Ăp'plĭ-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *applicatio*, from *applicare* Fr *application* See APPLY]

1 The act of applying or laying on in a literal sense, as, the *application* of emollients to a diseased limb

2 The thing applied, as, the pain was removed by this *application*

He invented a new *application* by which blood might be stanched *Johnson*

3 The act of making request or soliciting, as he made *application* to a court of chancery

4 The act of applying as a means, the employment of means

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments *Locke*

5 The act of fixing the mind intenseness of thought close attention, assiduity, as, to injure the health by *application* to study

Had his *application* been equal to his talents, his progress might have been greater *J Ivey*

6 The act of directing or referring something to a particular case, to discover or illustrate agreement or disagreement, fitness, or correspondence, as, I make the remark, and leave you to make the *application*

7 Hence, in specific uses, (*a*) The act by which the merits of Christ are transferred to man for his justification "The righteousness whereby we stand just before God is by *application* ours" *Pp Hall* (*b*) That part of a sermon or discourse in which the principles before laid down and illustrated, are applied to practical uses (*c*) The use of the principles of one science for the purpose of enlarging or perfecting another, as, the *application* of algebra to geometry

Ăp'plĭ ca tĭve, *a* [Fr *applicatif*, Pr *applicatiu*, from Lat *applicare* See APPLY] Applying, applicatory *Bramhall*

Ăp'plĭ-ca to rĭ ly, *adv* By way of application

Ăp'plĭ ca-to ry, *a* Including the act of applying

Ăp'plĭ-ca-to-ry, *n* That which applies *Taylor*

Ap-plī'd-ly (60), *adv* In a manner which may be applied [*Obs*] *Montagu*

Ap plī'er, *n* One who applies

Ap plī'ment, *n* Application [*Obs*] *Marston*

Ap plique' (ap plēk'), *a* [Fr *appliquer*, to put on] Having a pattern which has been cut out and transferred from another foundation, as a kind of lace

Ap plĭm'ba tūre, *n* [Lat *ad* and *plumbum*, lead] A soldering with lead *Ogilvie*

Ap-plȳ', *v t* [*imp* & *pp* p APPLIED *pp* & *vb n* APPLYING] [O Fr *applier*, N Fr *appliquer*, Pr & Sp *aplicar*, from Lat *applicare*, to join, fix, or attach to, from *ad* and *plicare*, to fold, to twist together Cf PLY, DISPLAY, and EMPLOY]

1. To lay or place, to put, bring, or carry, — with *to*, as, to *apply* the hand to the breast, to *apply* medicaments to a diseased part of the body

He said, and to the sword his throat *applied* *Dryden*

2 To use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case, to appropriate, to devote, as, to *apply* a sum of money to the payment of a debt

3. To make use of, declare, or pronounce, as suitable, fitting, or relative, as, to *apply* the testimony to the case, to *apply* an epithet to a person

Yet God at last
To Satan, first in sin, his doom *applied* *Milton*

4. To fix closely; to engage and employ diligently, or with attention, to incline.

Apply thy heart unto instruction. *Prov.* xxiii. 12.

5. To direct or address "Sacred vows . . . *applied* to grisly Pluto." [*Rare.*] *Pope*

6. To betake; to address; to refer; — used reflexively. [*Rare.*]

I *applied* myself to him for help *Johnson.*

7. To busy, to keep at work, to ply. [*Obs*]

She was skillful in *applying* his "humors" *Sidney*

8 To visit. [*Obs.*] "And he *applied* each place so fast" *Chapman.*

Ap plȳ', *v. i.* **1.** To suit, to agree, to have some connection, agreement, or analogy, as, this argument *applies* well to the case

2 To make request, to have recourse with a view to gain something, to solicit, as, to *apply* to a friend for information

3 To ply, to move [*Rare*]

I heard the sound of an oar *applying* swiftly through the water *T Moore*

Ap pŏg'gĭa-tu'rà (pŏd'jĭ), *n* [It. from *appoggiare*, to lean, to rest, Fr. *appuyer*, Sp *apoyar*, from *ad* and It *poggiare*, O Fr *puier*, Pr *pojar*, to mount, ascend, It *poggio*, O Fr *pui*, Pr *puey*, *puoi*, hill, ascent, from Lat *podium*, an elevated place, a height] (*Mus*) A passing tone preceding an essential tone or an accented part of a measure, — generally indicated by a note of small size It forms no essential part of the harmony

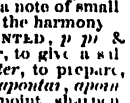

Ap-point' *v t* [*imp* & *p p* APPOINTED, *p pr* & *vb n* POINTING] [Fr *appointer*, to give a sentence, to refer a cause, O Fr *apointer*, to prepare, arrange, lean, place, Pr *apuntar*, *apontar*, *apontar*, Sp *apuntar*, It *appuntare*, to point, sharpen, fix, Lat *appunctare*, to bring back to the point, restore, to fix the point in a controversy, or the points in an agreement, from Lat *ad* and *punctum*, a point See POINT]

1 To fix with power or firmness, to establish, to make fast

Which he *appointed* the foundations of the earth *Prov* viii 29

2 To fix by a decree, order, command, resolve, decision or mutual agreement, to constitute to ordain to prescribe

Thy servants are ready to do whatever my lord the king shall *appoint* *2 Sam* xv 15

He hath *appointed* a day in the which he will judge the world in righteousness *Acts* xvii 31

3 To assign, designate, or set apart, by authority

Aaron and his sons shall go in, and *appoint* every one to his service *Num* iv 19

These were the cities *appointed* for all the children of Israel *Josh* xx 9

4 To furnish in all points, to provide with every necessary, to equip

The English being well *appointed* did so entertain them that their ships departed terribly torn *Hayward*

5 To point it by way or for the purpose, of censure or condemnation to arraign [*Rare*]

Appoint not heavenly disposition father *Milton*

6 (*Law*) To direct, designate, or limit, to make or direct a new disposition of by virtue of a power contained in a conveyance, — said of an estate already conveyed *Burrill Kent*

Ap point', *v t* To ordain, to determine

For the Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel 2 *Sam* xvii 14

Ap point'a ble, *a* Capable of being appointed or constituted, as, officers are *appointable* by the executive

Ap point ee', *n* [Fr *appointé*, p p of *appointer*. See *supra*]

1 A person appointed "The commission authorizes them to make appointments and pay the *appointees*" *Circular of Mass Representatives*, 1768

2 A foot soldier, who, for long or special service and bravery, receives more pay than other privates

3 (*Law*) A person in whose favor a power of appointment is executed *Kent Wharton*

Ap point'er, *n* One who appoints or executes a power of appointment *Kent*

Ap point'ment, *n* [Fr *appointement*, Pr *apontamen*, Sp *apuntamento*, It. *appuntamento*, L Lat *appunctamentum*, *appunctamentum*]

1 The act of appointing, designation to office as he erred by the *appointment* of unsuitable men

2 State of being appointed to some service, office, &c station position, as, he received the *appointment* of an embassador

3 Act of preparing, preparation [*Obs*]

Therefore your best *appointment* make with speed *Shak*

4 Stipulation, arrangement, the act of fixing by mutual agreement, as, they made an *appointment* to meet at six o'clock

5 Decree, established order or constitution, as, it is our duty to submit to the divine *appointments*

According to the *appointment* of the priests *Luke* i

6 Equipment, furniture, as for a ship or an army, whatever is appointed for use and management, the accouterments of military officers, as belts, sashes, gorgets, &c, — used in the plural "The cavaliers emulated their chief in the richness of their *appointments*" *Prescott.*

I'll prove it in my shackles, with these hands
Void of *appointment*, that thou liest. *Beau. & Fl*

7. An allowance to a person; a salary or pension, as to a public officer, — properly used only in the plural.

An expense proportioned to his *appointments* and fortune is necessary. *Chesterfield*

☞ *Appointments* differ from wages in being a special grant, or gratification, not fixed, whereas wages are fixed and ordinary.

8. An honorary part or exercise, as an oration, &c, at a public exhibition of a college, as, to have a high *appointment*. [*An Americanism.*]

9. (*Law.*) (*a.*) A devise or grant to a charitable use. *Blackstone.* (*b*) A deed or instrument executed in pursuance of a power contained in some preceding deed (called a power of appointment), and which operates as a conveyance, by limiting a use, or by substituting a new use in place of a former one. *Burrill. Kent.*

Syn.—Designation; command, order, direction, establishment, equipment

Ap-pōr'ter, *n.* [Fr *apporter*, to bring in, Lat *apportare*, from *ad* and *portare*, to bear, Fr *aportar*.] A bringer in, one that brings into the realm [*Obs.*]

Ap pōr'tion, *v. t* [*imp & p p* APPORTIONED, *p pr. & vb. n.* APPORTIONING.] [O. Fr *apportionner*, L Lat *apportionare*, from Lat. *ad* and *portio* See PORTION.] To divide and assign in just proportion, to distribute among two or more persons or things, as, to *apportion* undivided rights, to *apportion* time among various employments

Ap pōr'tion-ate ness, *n* The state or quality of being adapted [*Rare*] "The *apportionateness* of it [the English Liturgy] to the end for which it was designed" *Hammond*

Ap pōr'tion-er, *n* One who apportions

Ap pōr'tion-ment, *n* [Fr *apportionnement*, L Lat *apportionamentum*.] The act of apportioning, a dividing into just proportions or shares, a division and assignment to each proprietor of his just portion of an undivided right or property *Hamilton*

Ap-pōse', *v. t* [Fr *apposer*, to set to, O Fr to question, from Lat *ad* and *ponere*, *positum*, to put, place Fr *aposar* Cf DEPOSE and POSE.]

1. To place opposite or before. [*Obs.*]

The nymph herself did then *appose*,
For food and beverage, to him all best meat *Chapman*

2. To put questions to, to examine, to try [*Obs.*] See POSE

To *appose* him without any accuser, and that secretly *Lindale*

Ap pōs'er, *n* An examiner, one whose business is to put questions In the English Court of Exchequer an officer called the foreign *apposer*

Ap'po-site (-zit), *a* [Lat *appositus*, p p of *apponere*, to set or put to, from *ad* and *ponere* to put, place] Very applicable, well adapted, suitable or fit, relevant, pat, — followed by *to* as, this argument is very *apposite to* the case

Ap'po-site ly, *adv* In an apposite manner, suitably, fitly, properly

Ap'po-site-ness, *n* The quality of being apposite fitness, propriety suitableness

Ap'po-si'tion (-zish'un), *n* [Fr *apposition* Pr & Lat *appositio*, from *apponere* See APPOSITE.]

1. The act of adding, accretion

It grows by the *apposition* of new matter *Arbuthnot*

2 (*Gram*) The state of two nouns put in the same case, without a connecting word between them, as, I admire Cicero, the orator Here the second noun explains or characterizes the first

Ap'po-si'tion-al, *a* Pertaining to apposition, put in the same case, as two nouns which mean the same thing *Talcott*

Ap pōz'i tive, *a* In apposition "*Appositive* to the words going immediately before" *Knatchbull*

Ap prāis'al, *n* [See APPRAISE.] A valuation by authority, an appraisement

Ap prāize', *v. t* [*imp & p p* APPRAISED, *p pr & vb. n.* APPRAISING] [O Fr *apreiser*, *apresier*, *aprueer*, *aproiser*, Lat *appretiare*, to value at a price, to appraise, from *ad* and *pretium*, to prize *pretium*, value, price, O Fr *preiser*, *preisier*, *prisier*, *proisier*, equiv to Lat *pretiare*, O Fr *preis*, *preix*, *pris*, N Fr *prix*, equiv to Lat *pretium* The Fr *apprecier* and Eng *appreciate* are more modern forms of the same word] To set a value on, to estimate the worth of, particularly by persons appointed for the purpose, as, to *appraise* goods and chattels

☞ In America, this word is often pronounced, and sometimes written, *apprize*

Ap prāize', *v. t* [See PRAISE.] To praise to commend [*Rare*] *Browning.* "*Appraised* the Lycian custom" *Tennyson*

Ap-prāize'ment, *n* [See APPRAISE.] The act of setting the value, a valuation

Ap-prāis'er, *n* [See APPRAISE] One who appraises, specifically, a person appointed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estate

Ap'pre cā'tion, *n* [Lat. *apprecari*, to pray to, from *ad* and *precari*, to pray, *prex*, gen *precis*, prayer.] Earnest prayer. [*Obs.*] "A solemn *appprecation* of good success." *Bp. Hall.*

Ap'pre-ca-to ry, *a.* Praying or wishing good, "Not so much *apprecatory* as declaratory benedictions" *Bp. Hall*

Ap-prē'ci-a-ble (-prē'shi-), *a.* [Fr. *appréciable*] Capable of being appreciated or duly estimated, valuable.

Ap-prē'ci-a-bly (-prē'shi-), *adv.* In the way of estimating.

Ap-prē'ci-ant (-shi-ant), *a.* Appreciative. [*Rare.*]

Ap-prē'ciāte (ap prē'shi-āt), *v. t* [*imp & p p* APPRECIATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPRECIATING] [Lat *appretiare*, Fr *apprécier*, Pr. & Sp *apreciar*, It *apprezzare*. See APPRAISE.]

1 To set a price or value on, to estimate justly or truly, to value, as, we seldom sufficiently *appreciate* the advantages we enjoy.

2 To raise the value of. [*An Americanism.*]

Lest a sudden peace should *appreciate* the money *Ramsay*

Syn.—To APPRECIATE, ESTIMATE, ESTEEM *Estimate* is an act of judgment, *esteem* is an act of valuing or prizing, and when applied to individuals, denotes a sentiment of moral approbation See ESTIMATE. *Appreciate* lies between the two As compared with *estimate*, it supposes a union of sensibility with judgment, producing a nice and delicate perception As compared with *esteem*, it denotes a valuation of things according to their appropriate and distinctive excellence, and not simply their moral worth Thus, with reference to the former of these (delicate perception) an able writer says, "Women have a truer *appreciation* of character than men, and another remarks, 'It is difficult to *appreciate* the true force and distinctive sense of terms which we are every day using So, also, we speak of the difference between two things, as sometimes hardly *appreciable* With reference to the latter of these senses (that of valuation as the result of a nice perception) we say 'It requires a peculiar cast of character to *appreciate* the poetry of Wordsworth "He who has no delicacy himself, can not *appreciate* it in others,' "The thought of death is salutary because it leads us to *appreciate* worldly things aright' *Appreciate* is much used in cases where something is in danger of being overlooked or undervalued, as when we speak of *appreciating* the difficulties of a subject, or the risk of an undertaking So Lord Plunket referring to an 'ominous silence' which prevailed among the Irish peasantry says, 'If you know how to *appreciate* that silence it is more formidable than the most clamorous opposition In like manner a person who asks some favor of another is apt to say 'I trust you will *appreciate* my motives in this request Here we have the key to a very frequent use of the word It is hardly necessary to say that *appreciate* looks on the favorable side of things We never speak of *appreciating* a man's faults but his merits This idea of rending things favorably appears more fully in the word *appreciative* as when we speak of an *appreciative* audience or an *appreciative* review meaning one that manifests a quick perception and a ready valuation of excellence

Ap prē'ci āte, *v. t* To rise in value to become of more value as, the coin of the country *appreciates* public securities *appreciated* when the debt was funded [*In Americanism.*]

Ap prē'ci ā'tion (-prē'shi ā'), *n.* [Fr *appreciation* See *supra*]

1 A just valuation or estimate of merit, weight, or any moral consideration *Washington*

2 A rising in value, increase of worth or value

Ap prē'ci a tive (-shi a tiv) *a* Having or implying

Ap prē'ci a to ry (-shi a-), *a* Containing just appreciation, as, an *appreciative* audience, *appreciatory* commendation

Ap pre hĕnd', *v. t* [*imp & p p* APPREHENDED, *p pr & vb n* APPREHENDING] [Lt *apprehender* Pr *aprehendre*, *aprendre* Lat *apprendere* from *ad* and *prehendere*, to lay hold of to seize, from *prae*, before and root *hend* A S *hentan* *gehentan*, to lay hold of Icel *henda*]

1 (*Lat*) To take or seize to take hold of as "We have two hands to *apprehend* it" *Jer Taylor*

☞ In this sense it is applied chiefly to taking or arresting persons by legal process or with a view to trial as to *apprehend* a criminal

2 To take hold of with the understanding that is to conceive in the mind, to understand to be true

This suspicion of Earl Reimund, though at first but a buzz, soon got a sting in the king's head and he violently *apprehended* it *Fuller*

3 To know or learn with certainty. [*Obs.*]

C You are too much distrustful of my truth
I Then you must give me leave to *apprehend*
The means and manner how *Ben Jonson*

4 To take, to entertain suspicion of for of, as, we justly *apprehend* calamities from a feeble or wicked administration.

Syn — To catch seize arrest detain capture, conceive, understand, imagine, believe fear dread — To APPREHEND COMPREHEND These words come into comparison as describing acts of the mind *Apprehend* denotes the *laying hold* of a thing mentally so as to understand it clearly at least in part *Comprehend* denotes the embracing or understanding it in all its compass and extent We may *apprehend* many truths which we do not *comprehend* The very idea of God supposes that he may be *apprehended* though not *comprehended* by rational beings "We may *apprehend* much of Shakspeare's aim and intention in the character of Hamlet or King Lear, but few will claim that they have *comprehended* all that is embraced in these characters" *French*

Ap pre hĕnd', *v. t* To think, believe, or be of opinion, to understand, to suppose.

Ap pre-hĕnd'er, *n.* One who apprehends

Ap-pre hĕn'si-ble, *a.* [Lat. *apprehensibilis* See APPREHEND.] Capable of being apprehended or conceived. "*Apprehensible* by faith" *Bp Hall*

Ap-pre hĕn'sion, *n.* [Lat. *apprehensio*, Fr *appréhension*. See *supra*]

1. (*Lat*) The act of seizing or taking hold of, as, the hand is an organ of *apprehension* Hence,

2. The act of arresting or taking by legal process, as, the felon, after his *apprehension*, escaped

3. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment, the operation of the mind in contemplating ideas, without comparing them with others, or referring them to external objects "Simple *apprehension* denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object" *Glanville*

4 Opinion; conception; sentiment, idea

☞ In this sense, the word often denotes a belief, founded on sufficient evidence to give preponderation to the mind, but insufficient to induce certainty, as, in our *apprehension*, the facts prove the issue

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men, who act not according to truth, but *apprehension* *South*

5 The faculty by which ideas are conceived, as, a man of dull *apprehension*

6 Distrust or fear at the prospect of future evil, accompanied with uneasiness of mind

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life *Addison*

Syn — APPREHENSION ALARM *Apprehension* springs from a sense of danger when somewhat remote but approaching, *alarm* arises from danger when announced as near at hand *Apprehension* is calmer and more permanent, *alarm* is more agitating and transient *Apprehension* may be felt by a single individual when alone, *alarm* is ordinarily social spreading by contagion among all around

And he the future evil shall no less
In *apprehension* than in substance feel *Milton*
Taught by this stroke renounce the war's *alarms*,
And learn to tremble at the name of arms *Pope*

Ap pre hĕn'sive, *a* [Fr *apprehensif*, Pr *appreheusiu* See *supra*]

1 Capable of apprehending or quick to do so apt [*Rare*] "*Apprehensive* scholars" *Holder*

2 Knowing conscious, cognizant [*Obs*]

A man that has spent his younger years in vanity and folly and is by the grace of God, *apprehensive* of it *Jer Taylor*

3 Fearful, in expectation of evil

They are not at all *apprehensive* of evils at a distance *Tillot n*

4 Suspicious, inclined to believe, as, I am *apprehensive* he does not understand me

5 Sensible, feeling perceptive [*Rare*]

Thoughts, my tormentors armed with deadly stings
Mangle my *apprehensive* tenderest parts *Milton*

Ap pre hĕn'sive ly, *adv* In an apprehensive manner fearfully

Ap pre-hĕn'sive ness, *n* The quality or state of being apprehensive

Ap-prĕn'tice, *n* [O Eng *aprentys* O Fr & Pr *apprentis*, *apprentiz* I Lat *apprendentus* from I at *apprendere* equiv to *apprehendere* to take hold of by the mind, to comprehend Fr *apprendre*, Pr *aprendre* Sp *aprender*, It *apprendere*, to learn Cf APPREHEND]

1 One who is bound by indentures to serve a mechanic or other person for a certain time, with a view to learn his art, mystery, or occupation, in which his master is bound to instruct him *Cowell*

2 (*Old Law*) A barrister considered a learner of law till sixteen years standing, when he might be called to the degree of *serjeant* *Blackstone*

Ap prĕn'tice *v. t* To bind to, or put under the care of a master for the purpose of instruction in the knowledge of a trade or business

Ap prĕn'tice-hood, *n* Condition of an apprentice apprenticeship [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Ap prĕn'tice ship *n* The service or condition of an apprentice state in which a person is gaining instruction under a master

Ap prĕn'ti sage, *n* [Fr *apprentissage*, *apprentissage*] Apprenticeship [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Ap prēssed' (-prēst') *a* [*p p* of *appress*, which is not in use from Lt *appressus*, *appressum*, to press to, from *ad* and *premere*, *pressum*, freq *pressare*] Pressed close, lying near the stem, or applying its upper surface to the stem *Gray*

Ap prīse', *v. t* [*imp & p p* APPRISED *p pr & vb n* APPRISING] [O Eng *apprise* notice information Fr *apprise* the sentence of a superior judge is declined to an inferior from *apris* I *appris* p p of *apprendre*, to learn to teach to inform From this noun is formed the Eng verb of APPREHEND and APPRENTICE] To give notice verbal or written, to inform — followed by *of* as we will *apprise* the general of your intended attack he *apprised* the commander of what he had done

Ap prīse' *n* Notice information [*Obs.*]

Ap prīs'al *n* The act of setting a value by authority, appraisement

Ap prīze', *v. t* Same as APPRAISE, q v, only more accommodated to the English form of the Lat. *pretiare*] To value to set a value in pursuance of authority, to appraise See APPRAISE

Ap-prize'ment, *n* Same as APPRAISEMENT.

Ap prīz'er, *n.* An appraiser. See APPRAISER.

Ap-prōach', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* APPROACHED, *p pr & vb n.* APPROACHING] [Fr. *approcher*, Pr. *apropchar*, O It. *approcciare*, L. Lat. *appropriare*, from Lat *ad* and *propiare*, to draw near, from *propius*, comp. of *prope*, near, Fr. *proche*, Pr *props.*]

1. To come or go near, in place or time; to draw near; to advance nearer

Wherefore *approached* ye so nigh the city? *2 Sam.* xi 20.
Wherefore exhorting each other; and so much the more as ye see the day *approaching* *Heb* x 25

2. To draw near, in a figurative sense, to make advances, to approximate, as, he *approaches* to the character of the ablest statesman

Ap-prōach', *v t* 1 To bring near, to cause to draw near, to advance [*Rare*] *Boyle*
Even as a resolved general *approaches* his camp as nearly as he can to the besieged city *W Scott.*
2 To come near to, to approximate.
He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer *Temple*
☞ This use of the word is elliptical, *to* being omitted, so that the verb can hardly be said to be transitive

Ap prōach', *n* [Fr *approche* See *supra*]
1 The act of drawing near, a coming or advancing near "The *approach* of summer" *Horsley.*
2 Access, or opportunity of drawing near "The *approach* to kings" *Bacon*
3 A passage or avenue by which buildings are approached
4 *pl* (*Fort*) The works thrown up by besiegers, to protect them in their advances toward a fortress

Ap-prōach'a-ble, *a* Capable of being approached, accessible, as, *approachable* virtue *Johnson*

Ap-prōach'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being approachable

Ap-prōach'er, *n* One who approaches

Ap-prōach'ing, *n* (*Hort*) The act of ingrafting a sprig or shoot of one tree into another, without cutting it from the parent stock, — called, also, *in arching* and *grafting by approach*

Ap-prōach'less, *a* Impossible to be approached

Ap-prōach'ment, *n* The act of approaching, approach [*Obs*] *Holland*

Ăp'pro bate, *a* [Lat *approbatus*, p p of *approbare*, to approve, q v] Approved [*Obs*] *Hyot*

Ăp'pro bāte, *v t* [See APPROVE] To express approbation of, to manifest a liking, or degree of satisfaction [*Rare*]
I *approbate* the one, I reprobate the other *Sir Wm Hamilton*
☞ This word, though rarely employed by English writers, is occasionally used in America but chiefly in a technical sense for *license*, as, a person is *approbated* to preach, *approbated* to keep a public house *Pickering*

Ăp'pro bā'tion, *n* [Fr *approbation*, Lat *approbatio* See APPROVE]
1 The act of approving, an assenting to the propriety of a thing with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction, approval, support as, the laws of God require our *approbation* "The silent *approbation* of one's own breast" *Melmoth*
2 Proof, indubitable evidence [*Obs*] *Shak.*
3 Probation or novitiate [*Obs*]
This day my sister should the cloister enter,
And there receive her *approbation* *Shak*

Syn. — Approval, liking, sanction, consent concurrence — ATTROBATION APPROVAL *Approbation* is a state, *approval* is an act The former denotes the feeling awakened in the mind as, the *approbation* of one's conscience, the *approbation* of the wise The latter denotes the sentence or decision by which the mind approves, as, the plan received the *approval* of the committee, his conduct merits the *approval* of the world at large "We may be anxious for the *approbation* of our friends, but we should be still more anxious for the *approval* of our own consciences "He who is desirous to obtain universal *approbation* will learn a good lesson from the fable of the old man and his ass " The work has been examined by several excellent judges, who have expressed their unqualified *approval* of its plan and execution "

Ăp'pro bā'tive (Synop , § 130), *a* [Fr *approbatif*] Approving, or implying approbation *Milner*

Ăp'pro bā'tor, *n* One who approves [*Rare*]

Ăp'pro bā'to ry, *a* Containing or expressing approbation "Letters *approbatory*" *J Hall*

Ap-prŏmpt' (prŏmt'), *v t* [From *ad* and *prompt*, q v] To quicken. [*Obs.*] "To *apprompt* our invention" *Bacon*

Ap-prōof', *n.* [See APPROVE and PROOF] Approval, commendation [*Obs*] *Shak*

Ap-prŏp'er āte, *v t* [Lat *approperare*, from *ad* and *properare*, to hasten, from *properus*, quick, speedy.] To hasten, to speed [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ăp'pro pĭn'quāte, *v t* [Lat *appropinquare*, from *ad* and *propinquare*, to bring near, from *propinquus*, near, from *prope*, near] To draw near [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ăp'pro pin-quā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *appropinquatio*] A drawing nigh [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Ap pro-pinque', *v t* [A burlesque word for *appropinquate*, q v] To approach *Hudibras.*

Ap prō'pre (per), *v t.* [See *infra*] To appropriate [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Ap-prō'pri a-ble, *a.* [From Lat *appropriare* See *infra*] Capable of being appropriated, set apart, sequestered, or assigned exclusively to a particular use *Browne.*

Ap-prō'pri a-ments, *n pl* Parts properly or peculiarly one's own, peculiar qualifications. [*Obs.*]
If you can neglect
Your own *appropriaments*, but praising that
In others wherein you excel yourself,
You shall be much beloved here *Ford*

Ap-prō'pri-āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* APPROPRIATED; *p pr*, & *vb. n.* APPROPRIATING.] [Lat. *appropriare*, *appropriatum*, from *ad* and *propriare*, to appropriate, from *proprius*, one's own, proper; Fr. *approprier*, Pr. *apropriar*. See PROPER.]
1. To take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use as by an exclusive right; as, let no man *appropriate* the use of a common benefit.
2. To set apart for, or assign to, a particular person or use, in exclusion of all others, as, a spot of ground is *appropriated* for a garden, to *appropriate* money for the increase of the navy.
3 (*Law*) To alienate, as an ecclesiastical benefice, and annex it to a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living. *Blackstone*

Ap-prō'pri-ate (45), *a.* [Lat. *appropriatus*, p p of *appropriare*] Set apart for a particular use or person, hence, belonging peculiarly, peculiar, suitable, fit, proper "In its strict and *appropriate* meaning" *Porteus* "*Appropriate* acts of divine worship" *Stillingfleet.*

Ap-prō'pri-ate, *n* An appurtenance, something belonging to another. [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Ap-prō'pri-ate-ly, *adv.* In an appropriate or proper manner

Ap prō'pri-ate-ness, *n* The quality of being appropriate, or peculiarly suitable

Ap-prō'pri-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *appropriatio*, Fr *appropriation*]
1 The act of setting apart or assigning to a particular use or person, in exclusion of all others, application to a special use or purpose, as of a piece of ground, for a park, of a right to one's self, of words to ideas, or of money to carry out some public object
2 Any thing, especially money, thus set apart.
The Commons watched carefully over the *appropriation* *Macaulay*
3 (*Law*) (*a*) The severing or sequestering of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living *Blackstone* (*b*) The application of the payment of a sum of money, by a debtor to his creditor, to one of several debts which are due from the former to the latter *Chitty*

Ap-prō'pri a tīve, *a* Appropriating, making appropriation, as, an *appropriative* act *Mc Culloch*

Ap-prō'pri-ā'tor, *n* 1 One who appropriates
2 (*Law*) One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice *Blackstone*

Ap prō'pri e-ta ry (44) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Cf PROPRIETARY] (*Law*) A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice *Spelman*

Ap prqv'a ble, *a* [See APPROVE] Worthy of being approved, meriting approbation, meritorious

Ap prqv'a ble ness, *n* The quality of being approvable

Ap-prqv'al, *n* [See APPROVE] Approbation
A censor without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed *Temple*

Ap prqv'ance, *n* [See APPROVE] Approbation, approval [*Rare*] *Thomson*

Ap prqve' (prŏv'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* APPROVED, *p pr* & *vb n* APPROVING] [Fr *approuver*, Pr *aprobar*, *aprovar*, Lat *approbare*, from *ad* and *probare*, to esteem as good, to approve, to prove, from *probus*, good, excellent]
1. To be pleased with, to think well of, to admit the propriety or excellence of, as, we *approve* the measures of administration, an *approved* writer
2 To prove, to confirm [*Obs or rare*]
Wouldst thou *approve* thy constancy *Approve*
First thy obedience *Milton*
'Tis an old lesson; Time *approves* it true *Byron*
3 To prove by trial to convict by proof "He that *is approved* in this offence" [*Obs*] *Shak*
4 To make or show to be worthy of approbation or acceptance, to commend
The first care and concern must be to *approve* himself to God *Rogers*
5 (*Law*) To improve by increasing the value or profits of *Blackstone*
6 To sanction officially, as, to *approve* the decision of a court martial
☞ This word, when it signifies *to be pleased*, is often followed by *of*, in which use it is intransitive, as, I *approve of* the measure But the tendency of modern usage is to omit *of*, as, I *approve* the measure

Ap-prqv'ed ly, *adv* So as to secure approbation

Ap prqve'ment, *n* 1. Approbation, liking [*Obs*]
I did nothing without your *approvement* *Hayward*
2 (*Law*) (*a*) A confession of guilt by prisoners charged with crime, together with an accusation of their accomplices and a giving evidence against them, for the purpose of obtaining their own pardon The term, in this sense, is no longer in use, it corresponds to what is now known as *turning king's evidence* in England, and *state's evidence* in the United States *Burrill Bouvier* (*b*) Improvement of common lands, by inclosing and converting them to the uses of husbandry *Blackstone.*

Ap-prqv'er, *n.* 1. One who approves. Formerly, one who made proof or trial.
2. (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) One who confesses a crime and accuses another. See APPROVEMENT. (*b.*) A bailiff or steward of a manor. *Jacobs*

Ap-prqv'ing-ly, *adv.* In an approving manner.

Ap-prŏx'i-mant, *a.* [Lat. *approximans*, p pr of *approximare*] Approaching. [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Dering.*

Ap-prŏx'i-mate (45), *a* [Lat. *approximatus*, p. p. of *approximare*. See *infra.*]
1. Near, next, proximate. [*Obs.*]
2. (*Chem.* & *Math*) Nearly approaching correctness, not carried out to perfect accuracy; as, *approximate* results, *approximate* values
3 (*Zoöl*) Arranged in the jaws so that one passes on the side of the next, with no intervening vacancy, — said of the teeth. *Brande.*
Approximate quantities (*Math*), those which are nearly, but not absolutely, equal *Brande.*

Ap-prŏx'i-māte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* APPROXIMATED, *p pr* & *vb n* APPROXIMATING] [Lat *approximare*, from *ad* and *proximare*, to come near from *proximus*, superl of *propior*, nearer, compar of adv *prope*, near, Fr *approximer*, Pr *aprosmar* It *approssimare*] To carry or advance near, to cause to approach *Atkin*
To *approximate* the inequality of riches to the level of nature *Burke*

Ap-prŏx'i-māte, *v. i* To come or draw near, to approach *Burke*

Ap prŏx'i-mate-ly, *adv.* With near approximation

Ap prŏx'i mā'tion, *n* [Fr. *approximation*, L. Lat *approximatio*]
1 Act of approximating, a drawing, moving, or advancing or being near, approach.
The largest capacity and the most noble dispositions are but an *approximation* to the proper standard and true symmetry of human nature. *J Taylor*
2 (*Math*) A continual approach or coming nearer and nearer to a result, without being able perhaps ever to arrive at it *Hutton*

Ap prŏx'i-mā'tive, *a* [Fr. *approximatif.*] Approaching, approximate

Ăp-pŭl' (ap pŭl'), *n* [Fr , from Lat *podium*, a foothold, from Gr πούς, *podos*, foot] A support or supporter, a prop [*Obs*]
If a vine be to climb trees that are of any great height, there would be stays and *appules* set to it *Holland*

Ăp'pulse, or **Ap pŭlse'** (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *appulse*, Lat *appulsus*, from *appellere*, *appulsum*, to drive to, from *ad* and *pellere*, to drive]
1 The act of striking against "In all consonants there is an *appulse* of the organs" *Holder*
2 Arrival, landing [*Rare*] *Bryant*
3 (*Astron*) The near approach of two heavenly bodies so that both are seen at once in the field of the telescope, as when the moon passes very near a star *Nichol.*

Ap pŭl'sion, *n* The act of striking against

Ap pŭl'sive, *a* Striking against, impinging; as, the *appulsive* influence of the planets *P. Cyc.*

Ap pŭl'sive ly, *adv* By appulsion

Ap-pûr'te nance, *n* [So written for *appertenence*] [O Fr *apurtenaunce*, *apartenance*, N Fr. *appartenance*, L Lat *appertinentia* See APPERTAIN] (*Law*) That which belongs to something else, an adjunct, an appendage, something annexed to another thing more worthy, in common parlance and legal acceptation, something belonging to another thing as principal, and which passes as incident to it, as a right of way, or other easement to land, a right of common to pasture, an outhouse, barn, garden, or orchard, to a house or messuage In a strict legal sense, land can never pass as an appurtenance to land *Tomlins Bouvier Burrill*

Ap pûr'te nant, *a* [Fr *appartenent*, p pr of *apartenir* See *supra*] Belonging, pertaining, incident, as, a right of way *appurtenant* to land or buildings. *Blackstone*
Common appurtenant (*Law*), that which is annexed to land, and is claimed by grant, or prescription which supposes a grant *Blackstone*

Ăp'ri cāte, *v t* [Lat *apricatum*, from *apricare*, and *apricari*, from *apricus*, lying open, exposed to the sun, contracted from *apericus*, from *aperire*, to uncover, open] To bask in the sun, to sun one's self. [*Obs*] *Boyle*

A pric'i ty, *n* [Lat. *apricitas*, from *apricus*] Sunshine [*Obs*] *Blount.*

Ăp'ri cŏt, *n.* [O Eng *aprycock*, O Eng & Fr *abricot*, Sp *albaricoque*, *albarcoque*, *albercoque*, *alvarcoque*, It *albercocca*, *albicocca*, Ger *aprucose*, Ar *al barqûq*, and *al barqûq* Though the Eng and Fr form *abricot* is derived from the Ar through the Sp , yet the Ar word itself was formed from the Lat *præcoquus* or *præcox*, early ripe, as peaches and apricots were occasionally called (Dioscor I, 165) πραικόκια Though Dioscorides the word was probably introduced into Arabic, for his work was early translated into that language, and used as a text-book, from which the Arabs learned medicine and botany] (*Bot*) The fruit of the *Prunus Armeniaca* of Linnæus, allied to the plum, and of an oval figure and delicious taste.

Ă'pril, *n.* [Lat. *Aprilis*, contr of *Aperilis*, from *aperire*, to open, as the month in which the earth opens for new fruit, Fr. *Avril*, O. Fr. *Abreen*, Pr , Sp , & Pg. *Abril*, It. *Aprile.*] The fourth month of the year.

Ă'pril-fŏol, *n.* One who is sportively imposed upon by others on the first of April.

A pri-ŏ'ri. [Lat. *prior*, former, compar., superl. *primus*]

1. (*Logic.*) Reasoning *a priori* is that which deduces consequences from definitions formed, or principles assumed, or which infers effects from causes previously known. This is the reverse of *a posteriori*.

2. (*Philos*) Knowledge and conceptions *a priori* are assumed, or pre-supposed, as prior to experience, in order to make experience rational or possible.

A priori, that is, from these necessities of the mind or forms of thinking, which, though first revealed to us by experience, must yet have pre-existed in order to make experience possible. *Coleridge*

A′pron (ā′purn *or* ā′prun) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Prov. Eng *nappern*, Fr *naperon*, a large cloth, augm of *nappe*, cloth, table cloth, from Lat *nap pa*, napkin, table-napkin, L Lat *napa*, O Fr *ap pronaire*, a woman's apron, *appronier*, a black smith's apron The Ir *aprun* and Gael *aparan*, *aparran*, are taken from the Eng]

1. A cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or defend them from injury

2 The fat skin covering the belly of a goose or duck [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

3 A piece of leather, or other thing, to be spread before a person riding in a gig, chaise, or sulky, to defend him from the rain, snow, or dust, a boot "The weather being too hot for the *apron*" *Hughes*

4 (*Gun*) A flat piece of lead that covers the vent of a cannon *Campbell*

5 (*Naval Arch*) A piece of carved timber, just above the foremost end of the keel *Totten*

6 A platform, or flooring of plank, at the entrance of a dock, against which the dock-gates are shut, and also forming part of a dam

7 (*Mech*) The piece that holds the cutting tool of a planer

A′proned (ā′purnd), *a* Wearing an apron.

A cobbler *aproned*, and a parson gowned *Pope*

A′pron-măn, *n* A man who wears an apron, a laboring man, a mechanic *Shak*

Ap′ro-pōs′ (ăp′ro pō′), *adv* [Fr *a propos*, from *a*, to, and *propos*, purpose, from Lat *propositum*, plan, purpose, from *proponere*, to propose, from *pro*, before, and *ponere*, to put, place]

1 Opportunely, seasonably *Warburton*

2. By the way, to the purpose, —a word used to introduce an incidental observation, suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration

Apse, *n* , *pl* APʹSĒS [See *infra*] (*Arch*) An apsis See APSIS

The mosaic pavement in the *apse*, begun by Nicholas V was completed by Paul II *Milman*

Ap′si dal, *a* 1 (*Astron*) Pertaining to the apsides

2 (*Arch*) Pertaining to the apsis of a church as, the *apsidal* termination of the chancel

Ap′sis, *n* , *pl.* APʹSI DĒS See APSE [Lat *apsis*, *absis*, Gr *ἁψίς*, gen *ἁψῖδος*, a tying, fastening, the hoop of a wheel, the wheel, a bow, arch, vault, from *ἅπτειν*, to fasten]

1 (*Astron*) One of the two points of an orbit, as of a planet or satellite, which are at the greatest and least distance from the central body, corresponding to the aphelion and perihelion of a planet, and to the apogee and perigee of the moon The most distant is called the *higher apsis* the other, the *lower apsis*, and the line joining them, the *line of apsides*

Apsides

2 (*Arch*) (*a*) The arched roof of a house, room, or oven. (*b*) An inner part of a church, being a domed semicircular or polygonal termination of the choir or aisles, where the altar was placed, and where the clergy sat (*c*) The bishop's seat or throne, in ancient churches *Gwilt*

3 A reliquary, or case in which the relics of saints were kept

Ăpt, *a* [Fr & Pr *apte*, Lat *aptus*, from obsolete *apere*, to fasten, to join, to fit, Gr *ἅπτειν*. See *supra*]

1 Fit, suitable. "They have not always *apt* instruments." *Burke*

A river, *apt* to be forded by a lamb *Bp Taylor*

2. Having a tendency, liable, —used of things as, wheat on moist land is *apt* to blast, or be winter killed.

My vines and peaches were *apt* to have a soot or smuttiness upon their leaves and fruit *Temple*

3 Inclined, disposed customarily, ready, —used of persons, as, men are too *apt* to slander others

Apter to give than thou wilt be to ask *Beau & Fl*

4. Ready, quick, prompt; as, a pupil *apt* to learn "An *apt* wit" *Johnson*

I find thee *apt*,
And duller shouldst thou be than the fat wood
That rots itself in ease, on Lethe wharf *Shak*

Syn.—Fit, meet, suitable, qualified, inclined, disposed, liable, ready, quick, prompt

Ăpt, *v t.* To fit; to suit [*Obs*] "That our speech be *apted* to necessary edification" *Bp. Taylor*

Ăpt′a-ble, *a.* [L Lat *aptabilis*, from *aptare*] Capable of being adapted. [*Obs*] *Sherwood.*

Ăp′tāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *aptare*, Pr. *aptar*. See APT.] To make fit. [*Obs.*] *Batley.*

Ăp′ter-a, } *n. pl.* [N. Lat. *aptera*, Gr. ἄπτερος,
Ăp′ter-ang, } without wings, from *a* priv. and *πτερόν*, wing, from *πτέσθαι*, to fly] (*Entom*) Insects without wings, constituting the seventh order of insects in Linnæus's system, and including also crustacea, spiders, centipeds, and even worms But later zoologists have made a different distribution of these animals, some restricting the name to the tribe of insects which includes the flea *Dana*

Ăp′ter-al, *a* [See *supra.*] 1 Destitute of wings

2 (*Arch*) Without lateral columns, —applied to buildings which have no series of columns along their sides, but are either prostyle or amphiprostyle, and opposed to *peripteral* *P Cyc*

Ăp′ter-an, *n* (*Entom*) One of the *Aptera*, an order of wingless insects

Ăp′ter-oŭs, *a* 1 (*Entom*) Destitute of wings, apteral, —applied to insects of the order *Aptera*

2 (*Bot*) Destitute of membranous expansions, as a stem or petiole, —opposed to *alate*. *Brande*

Ăp′ter-yx, *n* [Gr *a* priv and *πτερύξ*, wing (*f* APTERA] (*Ornith*) A bird of New Zealand of the ostrich or brevipennate family, with only short rudiments of wings, armed with a claw, and without a tail *Baird*

Apteryx (*A. Mantelli*)

Ăpt′i-tūde (53), *n* [Fr *aptitude*, L Lat *aptitudo* See APT]

1 A natural or acquired disposition for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect, as, oil has an *aptitude* to burn, men acquire an *aptitude* to particular vices

2 A general fitness or suitableness

That sociable and helpful *aptitude* which God implanted between man and woman *Milton*

3 Readiness in learning, docility, aptness "He was a boy of remarkable *aptitude*" *Macaulay*

Ăpt′i-tūd′i nal, *a* Containing aptitude [*Obs*]

Ăpt′i-tūd′i-nal ly, *adv* In an aptitudinal manner

Ăpt′ly, *adv* In an apt or suitable manner, fitly, properly, justly, pertinently, readily

Ăpt′ness, *n* 1 Fitness, suitableness, as, the *aptness* of things to their end

2 Disposition of the mind, propensity, as, the *aptness* of men to follow example

3 Quickness of apprehension readiness in learning docility, as, an *aptness* to learn is more observable in some children than in others

4 Tendency, —used of things, as, the *aptness* of iron to rust

Ăp′tōte, *n* [Lat *aptotum*, Gr *ἄπτωτος*, from *a* priv and *πτωτός*, fallen, declined, from *πίπτειν*, to fall] (*Gram*) A noun which has no variation of termination or distinction of cases, an indeclinable noun

Ăp′y rĕt′ic, *a* [Gr *a* priv and *πυρετός*, fever from *πῦρ*, fire] (*Med*) Without fever, —applied to days when there is an intermission of fever *Dunglison*

Ăp′y rĕx′y, *n* [Fr *apyrexie*, N Lat *apyrexia*, Gr *ἀπυρεξία*, from *a* priv and *πυρέσσειν*, to be feverish from *πυρετός*, burning heat, fever, from *πῦρ*, fire] (*Med*) The absence or intermission of fever

A-pȳ′roŭs, or **Ăp′y roŭs** (Synop , § 130) *a* [Gr *ἄπυρος*, from *a* priv and *πῦρ*, fire] Incombustible, or sustaining a strong heat without alteration of form or properties

☞ *Apyrous* bodies differ from those simply refractory Refractory bodies may be altered but not fused by heat *Apyrous* bodies can not be altered

•Ā′qua, *n* [Lat , akin to Skr *ap*, f , water, Goth *ahua*, river, O H Ger *aha*, M H Ger *ahi*, A S *ea*] Water, —a word much used in pharmacy and the old chemistry, in various significations, determined by the word or words annexed

Aqua fortis (*Chem*), same as *nitric acid* —*Aqua marine*, or *aqua marina* a fine variety of beryl —formerly so called by jewelers on account of its color resembling the green of sea-water —*Aqua regia* (*Chem*) the same as *nitro-chloro-hydric acid*

A quā′ri an, *n.* [Fr *Aquarien*, Lat as if *Aquarianus*, from *aqua* See *supra*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of Christians in the primitive church who consecrated water in the eucharist instead of wine, either under a pretense of abstinence, or because they thought it was unlawful to drink wine

•Ā-quā′ri-ă, *n pl* AQUÆ′RI-Æ [Lat *aquarium* See *infra*]

1 An artificial pond for rearing aquatic plants

2 A globe or tank of glass for keeping alive aquatic animals, usually in connection with aquatic plants, rock work, and shells *Gosse*

•Ā-quā′ri-ŭs, *n* [Lat *aquarius*, relating to water, a water carrier, from *aqua*, q v Fr *Aquaire*] (*Astron*) The Water bearer, a sign in the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of January, — so called from the rains which prevail at that season in Italy and the East

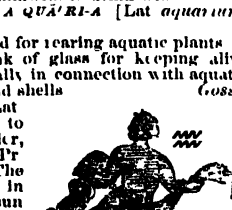

Aquarius

A-quăt′ic, } *a.* [Lat. *aquaticus*, Fr *aquatique*,
A-quăt′ic-al, } Pr. *aquatic* See AQUA]

1. Pertaining to or inhabiting water, as, *aquatic* animals and plants

2. Frequenting water, as, *aquatic* fowls.

☞ *Aquatical* is rarely used

A-quăt′ic, *n.* A plant which grows in water, as the flag

Ăq′ua tile (ăk′wa-til), *a* [Fr *aquatile*, Lat *aquatilis*] Inhabiting the water [*Rare*] *Browne*

Ā′qua-tint, } *n* [It *acqua tinta*, dyed water,
Ā′qua-tin′tă, } from *acqua*, equiv to Lat *aqua*, q v, and *tinto*, f *tinta*, dyed, tinged, p p of *tingere*, *tingere*, to dye] A method of engraving by the use of aqua fortis, by which an effect is produced resembling a drawing in water colors or Indian ink

•Ā′qua To fŏr′tis, *n* A fluid containing arsenic, and used for secret poisoning, made by a woman named *Toffana*, who lived at Palermo in the middle of the 17th century, and is said to have poisoned more than 600 persons *Francis.*

Aq′ue-dŭct (ăk′we-dŭkt) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *aqueduc*, O Fr *aquiduc* (Cotgr), Lat *aquæductus*, from *aqua*, gen of *aqua*, q v, and *ductus*, a leading, from *ducere*, to lead See DUKE]

1 A conductor, conduit, or artificial channel for conveying water, especially one for supplying large cities with water

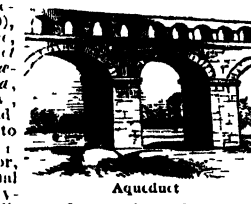

Aqueduct

☞ The term is also applied to a structure similar to the ancient aqueducts for conveying a canal over a river or hollow, more properly called an *aqueduct-bridge*

2 (*Anat*) A canal or passage in parts of the body *Dunglison*

A-quĕ′i ty, *n* The quality of being watery Watery ness, aqueosity [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Ā′que-oŭs, *a* [Fr *aqueux* Lat *aquosus*, from *aqua*, q v]

1 Partaking of the nature of water or abounding with it watery "*Aqueous* moisture" *Ray*

2 Made by means of water "An *aqueous* deposit" *Dana*

Aqueous humor (*anat*) one of the humors of the eye a limpid fluid occupying the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea and divided into two chambers by the iris —*Aqueous rocks* (*Geol*) those which are deposited from water and lie in strata as opposed to *volcanic* rocks which are of igneous origin

Ā′que-oŭs ness, *n* The quality of being watery, watérishness, wateriness

A quif′er oŭs, *a* [Lat *aqua*, water, and *ferre*, to bear] Conducting water or a watery fluid, as, *aquiferous* vessels the *aquiferous* system

Ā′qui-fōrm, *a* [Lat *aqua*, water and *forma*] Having the form of water

•Aq′ui lă, *n pl* AQUILÆ [Lat *aquila*]

1 (*Ornith*) The eagle, a genus of birds of prey

2 (*Astron*) A northern constellation above Capricornus and Aquarius *P Cyc*

Aq′ui line (-lin *or* lin) (Synop , § 130), *a* [Lat *aquilinus*, from *aquila*, q v]

1 Belonging to the eagle

2 Curving, hooked, prominent, like the beak of an eagle, — applied particularly to the nose

Terribly arched and *aquiline* his nose *Couper*

Aq′ui lon, *n* [Fr *aquilon*, Lat *aquilo*, gen *onis*] The north wind, so called from its swiftness *Shak*

Aq′ui-tā′ni-an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul, which according to Cæsar, lay between the Garonne the Pyrenees, and the ocean, and which is now called *Gascony*

A quōse′ *a* [Lat *aquosus* watery from *aqua*, q v] Having the qualities of water, watery aqueous [*Rare*] *Bailey*

A quŏs′i ty, *n* The condition of being wet or watery wateriness *Tollius on Bodamt*

Very little water or *aquosity* is found in their belly

•Ā′ra, *n* [Lat] (*Astron*) The Altar, a southern constellation, containing nine stars *Ogilvie.*

Ăr′ab (Synop , § 130), *n* [Prob from *arabah*, a desert, the name employed, in several passages of the Old Testament, to denote the region east of the Jordan and Dead Sea Ar *Arab*, Heb *arabi*, *arbi*, *arbim*] (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Arabia

Ăr′a bĕsque (ăr′a bĕsk), *n* [Fr *arabesque*, from Lat *Arabicus* Arabian] A species of ornament used for enriching flat surfaces, either painted, inlaid in mosaic, or carved in low relief It consists of a fanciful and ideal mixture of all sorts of figures of men and animals, real and imaginary, often truncated and growing out of plants, also all sorts of plants, fruits, and foliage, involved and twisted, and upon which the animals and other objects rest. In the purest style of Arabesque, figures of animals were excluded, as forbidden by the Koran *Oxf Gloss.*

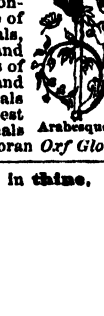

Arabesque

Ăr'a-bĕsque, *a.* In the manner of the Arabians, relating to, or exhibiting, the style of ornament called *arabesque*, as, *arabesque* ornament

Ăr'a-bĕsqued (ăr'a-bĕskt), *a.* Ornamented in the style of arabesques.

A-rā'bi-an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Arabia, or to its inhabitants. *Herbert.*

Arabian bird, the phenix *Shak*

A-rā'bi-an, *n* (*Geog*) A native of Arabia, an Arab

Ăr'a-blĕ (123), *a* [Lat *Arabicus*, from *Arabia*] Belonging to Arabia, or to the language of its inhabitants *Worthington.*

Ăr'a-blĕ, *n* The language of the Arabians

A-răb'ic-al, *a* Relating to Arabia, Arabic.

A-răb'ic-al-ly, *adv* In the Arabian manner.

Ăr'a-bĭne, *n* (*Chem*) Any gum which is easily dissolved in water, as gum-arabic *Brande*

Ăr'a-bĭsm, *n* [Fr *Arabisme.*] An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language. *Stuart*

Ăr'a-bĭst, *n* One well versed in the Arabic language or literature

Ăr'a-blĕ, *a* [Fr. *arable*, Lat *arabilis*, from *arare*, to plow, Gr ἀροῦν,] Fit for plowing or tillage, hence, often applied to land which has been plowed or tilled.

Ăr'a-bo Te-dĕs'co, *n* [It] A style of art combining the Moorish, Roman, and German-Gothic *Gwilt*

Ăr'a-ca-nēse' (91), *n. sing & pl* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Aracan, or Arracan, a British province of Farther India

Ăr'a-ca-nēse', *a* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Aracan, or to its inhabitants

A-răçe', *v. t.* [Fr *arracher*, to pull up, Lat *abradecare*, to uproot, from *radix*, a root, Fr *racke*] To tear up by the roots, to draw away [*Obs*] *Wyatt*

A-rā'ceous (a-rā'shus), *a* [Lat *arum*, a genus of plants Pertaining to plants of the genus *Arum*

Ăr'a-chĭs, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Leguminosæ*, and producing the nuts or seeds called *peanuts* *Eng Cyc*

A-răch'ni-dă, *n pl* (*Zool*) The class of spiders. See ANIMAL KINGDOM.

☞ Like the insects, and unlike the crustaceæ, they are air-breathing, but like the crustaceæ, and unlike the insects, they have no distinction of head and thorax the two being united into what is called a cephalo-thorax They undergo no metamorphosis and have no antennæ, and no wings The order includes, with spiders, the scorpions, and mites, or acari *Dana*

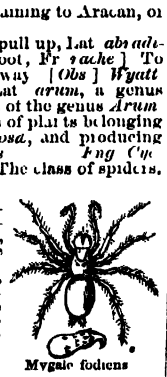

Mygale fodiens

A răch'ni dan, *n* [Gr. ἀραχνη, spider] (*Zoöl*) One of the *Arachnida*

A-răch'noid, *a* [Gr ἀραχνοειδης, like a cobweb, from ἀραχνη, spider, spider's web, and εἶδος, form] 1 Resembling a spider's web

2 (*Anat*) Pertaining to a thin, semi transparent membrane of the brain, between the dura mater and pia mater *Dunglison*

☞ The same term was applied by Celsius and Galen to the membrane of the vitreous humor of the eye

3 (*Bot*) Covered with, or composed of, soft, loose hairs or fibers, so as to resemble a cobweb, cobwebby *Gray*

Ăr'ach-nŏl'o gĭst, *n* One versed in arachnology

Ăr'ach nŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr αραχνη, spider, and λογος, discourse, λεγειν, to speak] The science or history of spiders and other *Arachnida*

A-ræ'o-stўle, *n* [Lat *æræostylos*, Gr αραιόστυλος, from ἀραιός, thin, rare, with intervals, and στῦλος, a pillar, a column] (*Arch*) That style of the Grecian temple in which the columns are placed four, and occasionally five, diameters apart

A-ræ'o stўle, *a* Pertaining to a kind of intercolumniation in which the columns are four or five diameters apart *Gwilt*

Ă'ræ-o-sўs'tўle, *n* [Gr. ἀραιός, and σύστυλος, with columns standing close, συν, with, and στῦλος See *supra*] (*Arch*) The method of proportioning the distance between pairs of columns *Gwilt*

Ă'ra-go-nēse' (91), *n sing & pl.* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Aragon, or Arragon

Ăr'a-go-nēse', *a.* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Aragon, or to its inhabitants

Ăr'a-go-nĭte, *n* [From *Aragon*, in Spain] A mineral identical in composition with calcite or carbonate of lime, but harder, and crystallizing in prismatic forms In pearly shells, the pearly part consists of aragonite, and the rest usually of calcite. *Dana*

Ar-ăign'ee (ar rān'yē), } *n.* [Fr. *araignée*, Prov
Ar-răign' (ar rān'), } Eng *arain*, *arrain*, spider, from Lat *aranea*, Gr ἀράχνη.] (*Fort*) The branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Bailey*

A-răign', *v t* [A-S *arayan.* See RAISE.] To raise [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Ăr'a-mā'ĭc, *a* [Lat, as if *Aramæus*, from *Aramæa*, Heb *Arâm*, i e, Highland, Syria and Mesopotamia, Gr Ἀραμαῖος, Ἄραμος, the inhabitants of this country] Pertaining to Aram, or to the inhabitants, language, or literature of Syria and Mesopotamia, Aramean.

Ăr'a-mē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Syrians and Chaldeans, who were descended from Aram, son of Shem, or to their language. [Written also *Aramæan.*]

Ăr'a-mē'an-ĭgm, *n.* An idiom of the Aramean language.

Ăr'a-nē'i-dang, *n* } [Fr. *aranéides*, from Lat. *ara-*
Ăr'a-nē'i-dēs, *n pl.* } *nea*, spider] A family, or one of a family, of *Arachnida*, including the proper spiders *Wilson.*

Ăr'a-nē'i-fŏrm, *a.* [Lat. *aranea*, spider, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spider *Kirby.*

A-rā'ne-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat *araneosus*, from *aranea*, spider, spider's web, Fr *araigneux.*]

1 Resembling a cobweb *Bailey*

2 Extremely thin and delicate, like a cobweb, as, the *araneous* membrane of the eye. See ARACHNOID *Derham*

A răg'gŏ, *n , pl* A-RĂN'GŌES [The native name] A bead of rough carnelian Arangoes are used in the African slave trade, and imported from Bombay *Simmonds*

A-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *aratio*, from *arare*, to plow] Plowing "Prepared for a second *aration*" *Johnson.*

Lands are said to be in a state of *aration* when they are under tillage *Brande*

Ăr'a-to-ry (80), *a* [Fr. *aratoire.* See *supra*] Contributing to tillage

Ăr'qu-cā'rĭ-a, *n* [Named from *Araucania*, south of Chili] (*Bot*) A genus of conifers of the Pine family The species are confined mostly to South America and Australia The woody fiber differs from that of other conifers in having the dots in the inner surfaces in two or three rows, and the dots of contiguous rows alternating *Dana*

Ă'rau cā'rĭ-an, *a* Relating to, or of the nature of, the araucaria The earliest conifers in geological history were mostly araucarian. *Dana.*

Ăr'bal ist, } *n*
Ăr'bal lst, }

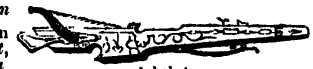

Arbalist

[Abbreviation of *arcubalist*, q v., Fr *arbalète*, O Fr *arbaleste*, Pr *arbalesta*] (*Antiq*) A cross bow, consisting of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood, furnished with a string and a trigger, and bent with a piece of iron It served to throw bullets, darts, arrows, &c [Written also *arbulet* and *arblast*] *Foxbroke*

Ăr'bal-ĭst'er, *n* [From *arcubalister*, q v, Fr *arbalétrier*, O. Fr. *arbalestier*] A cross-bowman [*Obs*] *Speed*

Ăr'bi-tẽr, *n* [Lat *arbiter*, Fr & Pr *arbitre*]

1 (*Law*) A person appointed, or chosen, by parties in controversy, to decide their differences

☞ In modern usage, *arbitrator* is the technical word

2 Any person who has the power of judging and determining, without control, one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited *Cowper*

For Jove is *arbiter* of both to man *Cowper*

Syn.—Arbitrator, umpire, controller, ruler, governor

Ăr'bi tẽr, *v. t.* To act as arbiter between, to judge [*Obs*] *Hall*

Ar'bi tra-ble, *a* [Fr *arbitrable*, from Lat *arbitrari*, to hear, to decide, from *arbiter*, q v]

1 Arbitrary, depending on the will *Spelman*

2 Determinable *Bp Hall*

Ar blt'ra ment, *n* [L Lat *arbitramentum*, Pr *arbitramen*, Catalan *arbitrament*, Sp *arbitramento*, *arbitramento*]

1 Will, determination, decision. "The *arbitrament* of time" *E Everet.*

Gladly at this moment would MacIvor have put their quarrel to personal *arbitrament* *W Scott*

2 The award of arbitrators *Cowell*

Ăr'bi-tra-rĭ-ly, *adv* In an arbitrary manner, by will only, despotically, absolutely "To govern *arbitrarily*" *Dryden*

Ăr'bi-tra-rĭ-ness, *n* The quality of being arbitrary, despoticalness, tyranny, as, more *arbitrariness* in the communicators *Bp Hall*

Ăr'bi trā'ri-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *arbitrarius*] Arbitrary, despotic [*Obs*] "*Arbitrarious* dependence on any will or understanding" *Norris*

Ă'rbi trā'ri ŏŭs ly, *adv.* In an arbitrary manner, arbitrarily [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Ăr'bi tra-ry (44), *a* [Fr *arbitraire*, Pr *arbitrari*, Lat *arbitrarius*, from *arbitrari*, to hear, to decide, from *arbiter*, q v]

1 Depending on will or discretion, not governed by any fixed rules, as, an *arbitrary* decision, an *arbitrary* punishment

It was wholly *arbitrary* in them to do so or otherwise *Bp Taylor*

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness *Washington*

2 Founded not on the nature of things, but on mere will or choice

Rank pretends to fix the value of every one, and is the most *arbitrary* of all things *Landor*

3 Despotic, absolute in power, having no external control; bound by no law, as, an *arbitrary* prince, or government. *Dryden.*

Ăr'bi-trāte, *v. t* [Lat. *arbitrari*, to be a hearer or beholder of something, to make a decision, to give judgment, from *arbiter*, q. v., Fr. *arbitrer*, Pr. *arbitrar.*]

1. To hear and decide, as arbitrators; as, to choose men to *arbitrate* a disputed case.

2. To decide, or determine generally. *South.*

Ăr'bi-trāte, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARBITRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARBITRATING.]

1. To decide; to determine.

In this contest strokes must *arbitrate.* *Shak.*

2. To judge of or act as arbitrator, as, to *arbitrate* upon several reports

Ăr'bi-trā'tion, *n* [Fr. *arbitration*, Pr. *arbitracio*, Lat. *arbitratio*, from *arbitrari*] The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties.

☞ This may be done by one person; but it is usual to choose two or three, or for each party to choose one, and these to name a third, who is called the *umpire* Their determination is called an *award* *Bouvier.*

Arbitration bond, a bond which obliges one to abide by the award of an arbitration —*Arbitration of exchange*, the operation of converting the currency of one country into that of another, through the medium of one or more intervening currencies *Davies & Peck*

Ăr'bi trā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *arbitrari*, Fr. *arbitrateur*, Pr *arbitrador*]

1 A person chosen by parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences *Jacobs.*

2 The person chosen as umpire, by two arbitrators, when the parties do not agree *Milton.*

3 One who has the power of deciding or prescribing without control "Masters of their own terms and *arbitrators* of a peace." *Addison.*

Syr —Judge, umpire, referee, arbiter See JUDGE

Ar'bi trā'trix, *n* [Lat. *arbitratrix*, from *arbitrator*, *a. attrari*] A female who arbitrates or judges.

Ar blt're-ment, *n* Same as ARBITRAMENT.

Ăr'bi tress, *n* [From *arbiter*, q. v, Lat. *arbitra.*] A female arbiter, an arbitratrix

Ăr'blăst, *n* A cross-bow See ARBALIST.

Here be two *arblasts*, comrade, with windlaces and quarrels. *W. Scott*

Ăr'bor, *n* [Lat *arbor*, tree, a thing made of wood. In its first sense it has been changed from *harbor*, q v In Chaucer *herber*, *herbere*, is equivalent to *arbor*, a bower]

1 A kind of lattice-work formed of, or covered with, vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade, a bower *Sidney.*

2 (*Bot*) A tree, as distinguished from a shrub

3 (*Mech*) An axle or spindle on which a wheel turns *Francis.*

Ăr'bo-ra-ry, *a* [Lat. *arborarius*, from *arbor*, q v] Belonging to a tree [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ăr'bo-rā'tor, *n* [Lat *arborator*, from *arbor.*] One who plants or who prunes trees. [*Obs*] *Evelyn.*

Ăr'bor Dĭ-ā'næ [Lat, the tree of Diana, or silver] (*Chem*) A precipitation of silver in a beautiful arborescent form, made by putting mercury into a solution of nitrate of silver *Turner.*

Ăr-bō're-al, *a* Pertaining to, or found frequenting, woods or trees, as, *arboreal* animals *R Owen*

Ăr'bored *a* Furnished with an arbor. "An *arbored* walk" *Pollok.*

Ăr-bō're-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *arboreus*, from *arbor*]

1 Having the form, constitution, or habits, of a proper tree, in distinction from a shrub *Loudon*

2 Pertaining to, or growing on, trees, as, *arboreous* moss *Quincy*

Ăr'bo rĕs'cençe, *n.* [Lat *arborescens*, p. pr of *arborescere*, to become a tree, from *arbor*, tree] The figure of a tree, the resemblance of a tree in minerals, or crystallizations, or groups of crystals in that form, as, the *arborescence* produced by precipitating silver.

Ăr'bo-rĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *arborescens*] Resembling, or having a tendency to resemble, a tree, becoming woody in stalk, dendritic. "*Arborescent* hollyhocks" *Loudon*

Ăr'bo-ret, *n* [O Fr *arboret*, Lat *arboretum*, equiv to *arbustum*, a place where trees are planted, a single tree, from *arbor*, tree.] A small tree or shrub [*Obs*]

Among thick-woven *arborets*, and flowers
Embroidered on each bank *Milton.*

Ăr'bo-rē'tum, *n , pl* AR BO RĒ'TĂ. [See ARBORET] A place in a park, nursery, &c, in which a collection of trees, consisting of one of each kind is cultivated *Brande*

Ăr bŏr'ic-al, *a* Relating to trees [*Obs.*] *Smart*

Ăr'bor-i-cŭlt'ŭr al (-kŭlt'yur), *a.* Pertaining to arboriculture *Ogilvie.*

Ăr'bor i-cŭlt'ŭre (-kŭlt'yur), *n.* [Lat *arbor*, tree, and *cultura* See CULTURE] The art of cultivating trees and shrubs, chiefly for timber or ornamental purposes

Ăr'bor i-cŭlt'ŭr-ist, *n.* One who devotes himself to arboriculture

Ar-bŏr'i-fŏrm, *a.* [Lat *arbor*, tree, and *forma.*] Having the form of a tree.

Ăr'bor-ist, *n* [Fr *arboriste*, from Lat. *arbor*, tree.] One who makes trees his study, or who is versed in the knowledge of trees *Howell*

Ăr'bor-i-zā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *arborisation*, from *arboriser*, Lat *arbor*, tree.]

1. The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals or fossils, a dendrite. *Dana*

2. (*Anat.*) A tree-like appearance produced by the injection of capillary vessels. *Dunglison.*

See HERBORIZATION.

Ar-bor-ized, *a.* Having a tree-like appearance. "An *arborized* or moss agate" *Wright.*

Ar'bor-ous, *a.* Formed by trees. "From under shady, *arborous* roof." *Milton*

Ar'bor Sa-tûr'nĭ. [Lat., tree of Saturn, or lead.] (*Chem.*) An arborescent precipitation of lead, made by suspending a piece of zinc in a solution of acetate of lead. *Turner.*

Ar'bor-vine, *n.* A species of bind weed.

Ar'bor Vī'tæ. [Lat., tree of life.]

1. (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree of the cypress tribe, genus *Thuja*. The American species is the *T. occidentalis.* *Baird*

2. (*Anat.*) An arborescent appearance observed on cutting the cerebellum in a longitudinal direction. *Dunglison*

Ar'bŭs-cle (ăr'bŭs-sl, 65), *n.* [Lat. *arbuscula*, small tree, shrub, dim. of *arbor*, tree.] A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree *Bradley*

Ar bŭs'cu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *arbuscula*.] Resembling a shrub, having the figure of small trees *Da Costa*

Ar-bŭs'tive, *a.* [Lat. *arbustivus*, from *arbustum*, q. v.] Containing copses of trees or shrubs, covered with shrubs *Barham*

Ar-bŭs'tum, *n.* [Lat. *arbustum*, contracted from *arboretum*, from *arbos*, equiv. to *arbor*, tree, Fr *arbuste*.] A copse of shrubs or trees, an orchard

Ar'bŭte, } *n.* [Lat. *arbutus*, akin to *arbor*, tree.]
Ar'bu-tus, } The strawberry-tree, a genus of evergreen shrubs, of the heath family. It has a berry resembling the strawberry

Ar-bū'te an, *a.* [Lat. *arbuteus*, from *arbutus*.] Pertaining to, or made of, the strawberry-tree. *Evelyn.*

Arc, *n.* [Fr & Pr *arc*, Lat. *arcus*, bow, arch, arc.]

1. (*Geom.*) Any part of the circumference of a circle or other curve, a segment of a circle *Hutton.*

Arc

2. An arch. [*Rare.*] "*Arcs* of triumph" *Pope.*

Ar-cāde', *n.* [Fr *arcade*, Sp *arcada*, It. Lat *arcata*, from Lat. *arcus*, bow, arch.]

(*Arch.*) (*a*) A series of arches supported by columns or piers, either open or backed by masonry *Ord. Gloss.* (*b*) A long, arched building or gallery, lined on each side with shops. *P. Cyc.* (*c*) A single arched aperture or inclosure, — more properly called a *vault* *Gwilt*

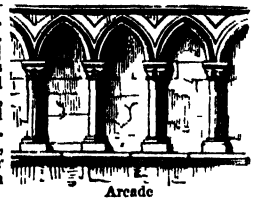
Arcade

Ar-cād'ed, *a.* Furnished with an arcade

Ar cā'di-an, } *a.* [Fr *Arcadien*, *Arcadique*, Lat
Ar-cā'dic, } *Arcadius*, *Arcadicus*, fr *Arcadia*.]

(*Geog.*) Pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district in the heart of the Peloponnesus

Ar-cā'di an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Arcadia

Ar-cāne', *a.* [Lat. *arcanus*.] Hidden, secret. [*Obs.*] "The *arcane* part of divine wisdom" *Bellenden*

Ar-cā'num, *n.*; *pl.* **AR-CĀ'NA.** [Lat. *arcanum*, from *arcanus*, closed, secret, from *arca*, chest, box, from *arcere*, to inclose. See ARK.]

1. A secret, a mystery, — generally used in the plural. "Inquiries into the *arcana* of the God head" *Warburton*

2. (*Med.*) A secret remedy reputed to be very efficacious *Dunglison*

Arc'boût tănt' (boo ting'), *n.* [Fr *arc-boutant*, fr *arc*, bow, arch, and O. Fr *boutant*, p. p. of *bouter*, equiv. to *buter*, to push, to prop.] (*Arch.*) A flying buttress. *Gwilt*

Arch, *n.* [Fr. *arche*, fr. L. Lat. *arca*, for *arcus*. See ARC.]

1. (*Geom.*) Any part of a circle or other curve, an arc *Hutton*

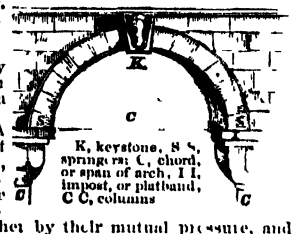
K, keystone, S S, springers; C, chord, or span of arch; I I, impost, or platband; C C, columns

2. (*Arch.*) A construction of blocks of wood, stone, &c., disposed in the line of a curve, supporting each other by their mutual pressure, and supported at the two ends, as, the *arch* of a bridge

3. Any place covered by an arch, as, to pass into the *arch* of a bridge.

4. Any curvature in the form of an arch, as, the *arch* of the aorta *Dunglison*

A sapphire throne, inlaid with pure
Amber, and colors of the flowery *arch* *Milton*

Triumphal arches, magnificent structures erected to adorn a triumph, and perpetuate the memory of the event

Arch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARCHED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARCHING.]

1. To cover with an arch, as, to *arch* a gate.

2. To form or bend into the shape of an arch "The horse *arched* his neck" *Charlesworth*

Arch, *a.* [Properly *chief*, *eminent*, viz., in art and roguery; from the following.] Cunning or sly, shrewd; waggish; mischievous in sport, roguish, as, an *arch* look, an *arch* lad. *Johnson.*

[He] spoke his request with so *arch* a leer *Tatler*

Arch (68), *a.* [From Gr. prefix ἀρχι-, which is from the same root as ἄρχειν, to be first, to begin, ἀρχή, the first place, beginning, ἄρχος, chief, Lat. *archi-*, L. Lat. *arci-*, A-S. *arce*, *arce*, O. H. Ger. *erzi*, M. H. Ger. *erze*, *erz*, H. Ger. *erz*.] Chief, of the first class; principal. "An *arch* deed of piteous massacre" *Shak.*

☞ Much used as a prefix in many compounded words, most of which are self-explaining, as, *arch-apostle*, *arch-builder*, *arch-conspirator*, &c.

Arch, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχός.] A chief. [*Obs.*] "My worthy *arch* and patron" *Shak.*

Pook, that *arch* for truth and honesty *Heywood*

Ar'chæ-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, and γραφειν, to describe.] A description of, or a treatise on, antiquity *Ogilvie*

Ar'chæ o lŏ'gĭ an, *n.* [See ARCHÆOLOGY.] One skilled in archæology, an archæologist, an antiquary

Ar'chæ-o lŏg'ic al, *a.* [Gr. αρχαιολογικός.] Relating to archæology, or antiquities, as, *archæological* researches *Craig*

Ar'chæ o lŏg'ic-al ly, *adv.* In an archæological manner

Ar'chæ ŏl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in antiquity, or ancient learning, an antiquary *Wright*

Ar'chæ ŏl'o gy, *n.* [Gr. αρχαιολογια, fr. αρχαιος, ancient, αρχη, beginning, and λόγος, discourse, λεγειν, to speak.] A discourse on antiquity, learning pertaining to antiquity, the science of antiquities

Ar-chāĭc, } *a.* [Gr. αρχαικος, old fashioned, fr
Ar-chā'ic-al, } αρχαιος, ancient.] Characterized by antiquity or obsoleteness, ancient, antiquated

Ar'chāi ŏl'o-gy, *n.* See ARCHÆOLOGY.

Ar'cha-ism, *n.* [Fr *archaisme*, from Gr. αρχαιος, ancient, αρχη, beginning. See ARCH, *a.*]

1. An ancient or obsolete word, expression, or idiom *Watts*

2. Antiquity of style or use

A select vocabulary corresponding (in point of *archaism* and remoteness from ordinary use) to our scriptural vocabulary *De Quincey*

Arch ăn'gel, *n.* [Lat. *archangelus*, Gr. αρχαγγελος. See ARCH, *a.*, and ANGEL.]

1. An angel of the highest order *Milton*

2. (*Bot.*) One of several different species of plants of the genus *Lamium* *Withering*

Arch'an gĕl'ic, *a.* [Fr *archangelique*.] Belonging to archangels

Arch-bish'op, *n.* [A. S. *arcebiscop*, *archiescop*. See BISHOP.] A chief bishop, a church dignitary of the first class; a metropolitan bishop who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese *Clarendon*

Arch bish'op ric, *n.* [See *supra* and *ric*.] The jurisdiction or place of an archbishop the province over which an archbishop exercises authority

Arch bŭt'ler, *n.* The chief butler formerly an officer of the German empire, who presented the cup to the emperor on solemn occasions, also called *archcupbearer*, or *archsalter* (Ger. *erzschenke*)

Arch bŭt'tress, *n.* (*Arch.*) A flying buttress *Ord. Gloss.*

Arch chăm'ber lain, *n.* [Ger. *erz-kämmerer*. See ARCH, *a.*] The chief chamberlain, — formerly an officer of the German empire whose office was similar to that of the great chamberlain in England

Arch-chăn'cel lor, *n.* [Ger. *erz-kanzler*. See ARCH, *a.*] A chief chancellor, — formerly an officer in the German empire, who presided over the secretaries of the court

Arch chĕm'ic (kĕm'ik), *a.* Of supreme chemical powers "The *arch chemic* sun" *Milton*

Arch count', *n.* A chief count, — a title formerly given to the earl of Flanders, on account of his great riches and power

Arch dēa'con (dē'kn), *n.* [A. S. *arcediacon*, *archidiacon*. See ARCH, *a.*, and DEACON.] In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, by whom he is appointed, though with independent authority. He has a court, the most inferior of ecclesiastical courts, for hearing ecclesiastical causes, and the punishment of offenders by spiritual censures *Blackstone*

Arch dēa'con ry (dē'kn-rĭ), *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon

☞ In England every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, of which there are sixty, and each archdeaconry into rural deaneries, and each deanery into parishes *Blackstone*

Arch dī'o-cēse, *n.* The diocese of an archbishop

Arch dū'cal, *a.* [See ARCHDUKE.] Pertaining to an archduke

Arch dŭch'ess, *n.* [See ARCH and DUCHESS.] The consort of an archduke, or the daughter of the emperor of Austria. See ARCHDUKE

Arch dŭch'y, *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess *Ash*

Arch dūke', *n.* [See ARCH and DUKE.] A prince of the house of Austria.

☞ Formerly the title existed in Lorraine and Brabant. It was, however, especially assumed by the house of Austria, all the sons of the emperor being called *archdukes*, and all the daughters *archduchesses*

Arch-dūke'dŏm, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess, archduchy.

Arched (ärcht, 60), *p. a.* Made with an arch or curve, covered with an arch, in the form of an arch. "The swan with *arched* neck." *Milton.*

Ar-chĕl'o-gy (-kĕl'o-jy), *n.* [Gr. αρχή, an element or first principle, and λόγος, a discourse.] An account or treatise on first principles *Fleming*

Arch-ĕn'e-my, *n.* A principal enemy, *specifically*, Satan, the grand adversary of mankind. *Milton*

Arch'er, *n.* [Fr. *archer*, Sp. *archero*, It. *arciere*, Pr *arquser*, from Fr *arc*, *arche*, Lat *arcus*, bow. See ARC and ARCH.] A bowman, one who uses a bow in battle, one who is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow

The rival *archers* in a line advance *Dryden*

Arch'er-ess, *n.* A female archer *Markham*

Arch'er-ship, *n.* The skill of an archer. *Cowper.*

Arch'er y, *n.* 1. The use of the bow and arrow, the practice, art, or skill of archers, the art of shooting with a bow and arrow.

2. Archers collectively.

Let all our *archery* fall off
In wings of shot-a-both sides of the van *Webster*, 1607

Arch'es-cŏurt, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) An ecclesiastical court of appeal, — so called from the church of St. Mary-*le bow* (*de arcubus*), whose top is raised on stone pillars built archwise, where it was anciently held. The judge is called the *dean of the arches*. This and all the principal spiritual courts are now held at Doctors' Commons *Blackstone*

Ar'che-tȳp'al, *a.* Constituting or pertaining to a model or pattern, original. "One *archetypal* mind" *Cudworth*

☞ Among Platonists, the *archetypal world* is the world as it existed in the idea of God before the creation

Ar'che tȳp'al ly, *adv.* With reference to an archetype. "Parts *archetypally* distinct" *Dana.*

Ar'che tȳpe, *n.* [Fr. *archetype*, Lat *archetypum*, Gr. αρχετυπον, from αοχετυπος, stamped first and as a model, from αοχη, beginning, and τυπος, stamp, figure, pattern, from τυπτειν, to strike. See ARCH, *a.*]

1. The original pattern or model of a work, or the model from which a thing is made. "The House of Commons, the *archetype* of all representative bodies that now meet" *Macaulay*

Types and shadows of that glorious *archetype* that was to come into the world *South*

2. (*Coinage.*) The standard weight by which coins are adjusted

3. (*Comparat.*) The plan or fundamental structure at the basis of each of the kingdoms of life, or the sub-kingdoms in either; as, the vertebrate *archetype* *Dana.*

Ar'che tȳp'ic-al, *a.* Relating to an archetype; archetypal *Ogilvie.*

Ar-chē'us, *n.* [Lat. *archæus*, Gr. αοχαιος, ancient, primeval, from αοχη, beginning. See ARCH, *a.*] The internal efficient cause of all things, the *anima mundi*, or plastic power of the old philosophers; the active principle of the material world and the power that presides over the animal economy, the *vis medicatrix*. [*Obs.*] *Johnson. Coxe.*

Ar'chi ā'ter, *n.* [Lat. *archiatrus*, Gr. αοχιατρος, from αοχι, prefix, and ιατρος, physician, from ιᾶσθαι, to heal.] Chief physician, — a term applied, on the continent of Europe, to the first or body physician of princes and to the first physician of some cities *P. Cyc.*

Ar'chic al, *a.* [Gr. αοχικος, able to govern, from αοχη, beginning, government. See ARCH, *a.*] Chief, primary. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

Ar chi dăp'i fer, *n.* The guard master of the hotel in the court of the emperor of Germany

Ar chi-dĭ ăc'o nal, *a.* [From Lat. *archidiaconus*, Gr. αοχιαιακονος, equiv. to *archidiacon*, q. v.] Pertaining to an archdeacon

This offense is liable to be censured in an *archidiaconal* visitation *Johnson*

Ar chi e pis'co pa cy, *n.* [See *infra*.] The state or dignity of an archbishop

Ar'chi e pis'co pal, *a.* [Gr. & Lat. prefix *archi* and *episcopal*.] Belonging to an archbishop, as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see

Ar chi e pis'co pāl'i ty, *n.* The station or dignity of an archbishop, archiepiscopacy *Fuller*

Ar'chi e pis'co pate (-pĭt), *n.* The office of an archbishop, archiepiscopacy

Ar chi'e rey, *n.* [Russ. *archierei*, Gr. αοχιεοευς, from Gr. prefix αοχι and ιεοευς, priest. Russ. *tsar*.] The higher order of clergy in Russia, including metropolitans, archbishops and bishops *Pinkerton.*

Ar-chig'ra-pher, *n.* [Gr. αοχος, chief, and γραφειν, to write.] A chief secretary *Ogilvie.*

Ar'chil (ăr kil) (synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr *orchel*, *orchel*, *orcelle*, *orseille*, *orseille*, *urseil*, *roccelle*, Sp. *orchilla*, Pg. *orchilla*, It. *orcello*, *orcella*, *roccella*, *roccello*, N. Lat. (lichen) *roccella*, from Fr *roc*, m., *roche*, f., Pr. & Pg. *roca*, *rocha*, Sp. *roca*, It. *rocca*, *roccia*, rock, because it grows on rocks. See ROCK.] A violet dye obtained from several species of lichen (*Roccella tinctoria*, &c.), which grow on the rocks in the Canary and Cape Verd Islands. It is used in dyeing to modify or brighten other colors, and is called also *orchil* and *cudbear.* *Tomlinson.*

Ar'chi lŏ'chi-an, *a.* [Lat. *Archilochius.*] Pertaining to the Greek poet Archilochus.

☞ In ancient prosody, the term is used to denote the four metrical combinations which he invented. There

are three dactylic Archilochian distichs, and one iambic Archilochian distich The third verse of the Horatian stanza is also sometimes called *Archilochian*

Är'chi-măj'gus, *n.* [Gr. & Lat prefix *archi*, equiv to Eng. *arch*, q v, and Lat *magus*, Gr μάγος, a Magian, q.v.] The high priest of the Persian Magi, or worshipers of fire

Är'chi-măn'drīte, *n* [Lat *archimandrita*, L Gr ἀρχιμανδρίτης, from prefix *archi*, equiv to Eng *arch*, q. v, and μανδρα, an inclosed space, esp for cattle, a fold, a monastery] (*Gr Church*) (*a*) A chief of a monastery, corresponding to *abbot* in the Romish church (*b*) A superintendent of several monasteries, corresponding to *superior abbot*, or *father provincial*, in the Roman Catholic church

Är'chi me-dē'an, *a* [Lat *Archimedeus*] Pertaining to Archimedes, a celebrated Greek philosopher, or to the screw invented by him, as used for raising water, or for the propulsion of vessels, as, an *archimedean* propeller

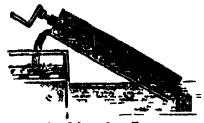

Archimedes Screw

Archimedean screw, or *Archimedes screw*, an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw When the screw is placed in an inclined position, and the lower end immersed in water, by causing the screw to revolve, the water is raised to the upper end *Francis*

Är'chi-pe-lăg'ic, *a* Pertaining to an archipelago

Är'chi-pĕl'a-go, *n* [It *arcipelago*, properly chief sea, from Gr prefix ἀρχι, equiv to Eng *arch*, q v, and πέλαγος, sea] Specifically, and originally, the sea which separates Greece from Asia Minor, otherwise called the *Egean Sea*, which is studded with a vast number of small islands, — in a general sense, any body of water interspersed with many isles, or a group of isles

Är'chi-tĕct, *n* [Fr *architecte*,] at *architectus*, and *architecton*, Gr ἀρχιτεκτων, chief artificer, master builder, from prefix ἀρχι, equiv to Eng *arch*, q v, and τεκτων, workman]

1 A person skilled in the art of building one who understands architecture, or makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintends the artificers employed

2 A contriver, a former or maker

They in whomsoever these virtues dwell eminently need not kings to make them happy, but are the *architects* of their own happiness *Milton*

Är'chi tĕct'ive, *a* Used in building, proper for building *Derham*

Är'chi-tec-tŏn'ic, } *a* [Lat *architectonicus*,
Är'chi tec-tŏn'ic al, } Gr ἀρχιτεκτονικός See *supra*] Pertaining to, or skilled in, architecture, evincing skill in designing or construction "*Architectonic* wisdom" *Boyle* "*Architectonical* draughts" *Browne*

Är'chi-tec-tŏn'ic, *n* The art or capacity to organize knowledge, or arrange it in a system

Är'chi-tec tŏn'ics, *n sing* The science of architecture [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Ar'chi-tĕct'or, *n* One who builds, an architect [*Obs*] "He was an excellent *architector*" *North*

Är'chi-tĕct'ress, *n* A female architect *Wotton*

Är'chi-tĕct'ūr-al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the art of building, conformed to the rules of architecture

Är'chi tĕct'ūre (-tĕk'tyr, 53), *n* [Fr *architecture*, Lat *architectura*, from *architectus* See ARCHITECT]

1. The art or science of building, especially, the art of constructing houses, bridges, and other buildings, for the purpose of civil life, — often called *civil architecture*

2. Frame or structure, workmanship

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine *architecture* *Burnet*

Military architecture the art of fortification — *Naval architecture*, the art of building ships

Är'chi-trāve, *n* [Fr & It *architrave*, from Gr & Lat prefix *archi*, equiv to Eng *arch*, q v, and It *trave*, Lat *trabs*, beam] (*Arch*) (*a*) The lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column (*b*) The ornamental molding running round the exterior curve of an arch (*c*) A molding above a door, or window, and the like. *Orf Gloss*

Är'chi-val (-kī-val) (Synop, § 130), *a* Pertaining to, or contained in, archives or records *Tooke*

Är'chīve, *n.*, *pl* ÄR'CHĪVES (kīvz) [Fr *archives*, pl, It *archivio*, Lat *archivum*, *archium*, Gr δοχειον, government-house, from ἀρχή, the first place, government See ARCH]

1 The place in which public records are kept.

Our words become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives* as witnesses either for or against us *Gov of Tongue*

2. Public records and papers which are preserved as evidence of facts

☞ This word is used in the singular by Warburton and others, but most commonly the plural alone is used

Syn — Registers records, chronicles

Är'chi-vĭst, *n.* [Fr *archiviste*, It *archivista* See *supra*] The keeper of archives or records

Är'chi-vŏlt, *n* [Fr *archivolte*, It *archivolto*, from Gr. & Lat prefix *archi*, equiv to Eng *arch*, q. v, and It. *volto*, vault, arch, *volto*, p p of *volvere*, *volgere*, equiv. to Lat. *volvere*, to roll, to turn round.] (*Arch*) The inner contour of an arch, or a band adorned with moldings running over the faces of the arch-stones, and bearing upon the imposts. *Gwilt*

Ärch'i-lūte, } *n.* [Fr *archiluth*, It. *arciliuto*. See
Ärch'lūte, } ARCH and LUTE.] (*Mus*) A theorbo, or large lute, formerly in use, having the bass-strings doubled with an octave, and the higher strings with a unison

Ärch'ly, *adv* In an arch manner, shrewdly, slily, wittily, jestingly

Arch mär'shal, *n* [Ger *erz-marschall*] The grand marshal of the German empire, a dignity that belonged to the elector of Saxony

Ärch'ness, *n.* Cunning, shrewdness, sly humor destitute of malice, waggishness *Goldsmith*

Är'chon, *n.* [Lat *archon*, Gr ἄρχων, ruler, chief magistrate, p pr of ἄρχειν, to be first, to rule] (*Antiq*) One of the chief magistrates, nine in number, who had charge of civil and religious concerns in ancient Athens.

☞ The first was properly the *archon*, the second was called *king*, the third, *polemarch*, or general of the forces The other six were called *thesmothetæ*, or legislators, not because they enacted laws, but because they declared and explained them *Wm Smith*

Är'chon-ship, *n* The office of an archon, or the term of his office *Mitford*

Är-chŏn'tic, *n* [Lat *archonticus*, from Lat *archon*, pl *archontes*, Gr ἄρχων, pl ἄρχοντες See ARCHON] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a branch of the Valentinians, who held that the world was not created by God, but by angels called *archontes*

Arch-prēs'by-ter y, *n* The absolute dominion of presbyters, or the chief presbytery *Milton*

Arch pri'mate, *n* The chief primate, an archbishop over other archbishops *Milton*

Arch'-stōne, *n* One of the stones of an arch

Arch-trēas'ūr er, *n* A chief treasurer, — specifically, the great treasurer of the German empire

Arch'wāy, *n* A way or passage under an arch

Arch'wāy ed (-wād), *a* Having a way by an arch

Arch-wīfe', *n* A woman in the higher ranks of society [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Arch'wīse, *adv* [*Arch*, n, and *wise*, q v] In the form of an arch

Arch'y, *a* Having or resembling arches, arching

Ar çĭt'e-nent, *a* [Lat *arcitenens*, from *arcus*, a bow, and *tenens*, holding, from *tenere*, to hold] Carrying a bow [*Obs*] *Blount*

Arc'o grăph, *n* [Lat *arcus*, equivalent to Eng *arc*, q v, and Gr γραφειν, to write] An instrument for drawing a circular arc without the use of a central point, a cycleograph *Hebert*

Arcograph

Arc tā'tion, } *n* [Fr *arctation*, *arctitude*, from
Arc'ti tūde, } Lat *arctus*, shut in, close, narrow, p p of *arcere*, to shut in] (*Med*) Preternatural straitness, or contraction of some natural passage, as in constipation from inflammation or spasm *Coxe*

Arc'tic, *a* [Lat *arcticus*, Gr ἀρκτικός, from ἄρκτος, a bear, and a northern constellation so called] Pertaining to, or situated under, the northern constellation called the *Bear*, as, the *arctic* pole, circle, region, or ocean

☞ The *arctic* circle is a lesser circle parallel to the equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole This, and the *antarctic* circle, are called the *polar circles*, and within these lie the frigid zones

Arc tū'rus, *n* [Lat *arcturus*, Gr ἀρκτοῦρος, bearward, equiv to Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, from ἄρκτος and οὐρος, guard See ARCTIC] (*Astron*) A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Bootes

Arc'ū ate, } *a* [Lat *arcuatus*, p p of *arcuare*,
Arc'ū ā'ted, } to make in the form of a bow, from *arcus*, bow See ARC] Bent or curved in the form of a bow "*Arcuate* stalks" *Gray*

Arc'ū a-tīle, *a* [Lat *arcuatilis*, from *arcuare*] Bent curved, curvate [*Obs*]

Arc'ū ā'tion, *n* [Lat *arcuatio*, from *arcuare*]

1. The act of bending, incurvation, the state of being bent, crookedness *Cotgr*

2 A method of raising trees by layers, that is, by bending branches to the ground, and covering the small shoots with earth *Chambers*

Arc'ū a-tūre (53), *n* The curvature of an arch [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Är'cu ba-lĭst, *n* [Lat *arcuballista*, from *arcus*, bow, and *ballista*, *balista*, a military engine for projectiles, from Gr βαλλειν, to throw Cf ARBALIST] A cross-bow It was of different kinds, and sometimes discharged stones or bullets See ARBALIST *Fosbroke*

Är'cu-băl'ist er, or **Är'cu ba lĭst'er**, *n* [Lat *arcuballistarius*] A cross-bowman, one who used the arcuballist *Holinshed*

Är'cu bŭs, *n* See ARQUEBUSE

Ard, the termination of many English words, is taken from the Ger a *hart*, Goth *hardus*, A S *heard*, O Sax, Icel, & Eng *hard*, and appears in O. H. Ger in proper names, as *Reginhart*, *Reinhart*, strong in counsel, Fr *Regnard*, *Renard*, Fr *Rainart*, *Gothart*, strong in, or through, God, Fr *Godard*, Eng. *Goddard*; *Berinhart*, *Bernhart*, strong like a bear, Fr & Eng *Bernard*; *Gebahart*, *Gebhart*, strong in giving, bountiful, Eng. *Gifford*. In M. H. Ger. & D, we observe it in appellatives, usually with a bad signification, as, M. H. Ger. *liegehart*, strong in lying, a liar, *withart*, an envious person, N. H. Ger. *weidhart*, D *dronkaard*, Eng. *drunkard*; Eng. *dotard*, *bastard*, &c.

Är-dăs'sine, *n.* [Fr *ardassine*, pl *ardassines*, Sp. *ardacina*, Fr *ardasse*, Ar & Per *ardas*, a kind of raw silk] A very fine sort of Persian silk; the finest used in the looms of France

Ar'deb, *n* [Ar *irdab*, or *ardab*] A measure for grain, containing about eight bushels, used extensively in Africa

Är'den cy, *n* [From Lat *ardens* See *infra*.] Warmth of passion or affection, ardor, eagerness; as, the *ardency* of love or zeal

Är'dent, *a.* [Lat *ardens*, p pr of *ardere*, to burn.]

1 Hot or burning, causing a sensation of burning, as, *ardent* spirits, that is, distilled liquors, an *ardent* fever.

2 Having the appearance or quality of fire; fierce, as, *ardent* eyes

3 Warm, much engaged, passionate, affectionate, zealous, as, *ardent* love or vows, *ardent* zeal. "An *ardent* and impetuous race" *Macaulay.*

Syn — Burning, hot, fiery, intense, fierce, vehement, eager, zealous, keen, torrid, tervent, passionate, affectionate

Ar'dent-ly, *adv* In an ardent manner, with warmth, affectionately, passionately

Är'dent ness, *n* Ardency [*Rare*]

Är'dor, *n* [Lat *ardor*, from *ardere*, to burn, Pt. *ardor*, F *ardeur*]

1 Heat, in a literal sense, as, the *ardor* of the sun rays

2 Warmth, or heat of passion or affection, eagerness, as, he pursues study with *ardor*, they fought with *ardor*.

☞ Milton uses the word for person or spirit, bright and effulgent (" celestial *ardors* "), but by an unusual license

Syn — Fervor warmth, eagerness See FERVOR

Ar-dŭ'i-ty, *n.* Height, difficulty, arduousness [*Obs*] *Blount*

Är'd'ŭ-ous (29 52), *a* [Lat *arduus*, steep, high, akin to Ir *ard*, high, height]

1 High or lofty, in a literal sense. "*Arduous* paths" *Pope*

2 Attended with great labor, like the ascending of acclivities, difficult, as, an *arduous* employment, task, or enterprise

Syn — Difficult, trying laborious, painful, exhausting — ARDUOUS, HARD DIFFICULT We call a thing *difficult* when it requires more or less of exertion to perform it as, a *difficult* problem to solve We call it *hard* when the effort required is decidedly greater, as, a *hard* task a *hard* duty to be performed We call it *arduous* when it requires strenuous and persevering exertion like that of one who is climbing a precipice as an *arduous* task an *arduous* duty 'It is often *difficult* to control our feelings, it is still *harder* to subdue our will, but it is an *arduous* undertaking to control the unruly and contending will of others

Ärd'ŭ-ous-ly, *adv* In an arduous manner, with difficulty or laboriousness

Ärd'ŭ-ous ness, *n* The state or quality of being arduous, difficulty of execution

Ärd'ŭ-rous, *a* Burning [*Rare*]

I o' further on,
Where flames the *ardurous* Spirit of Indore *Cary*

Are (ār) The present indicative plural of the substantive verb but etymologically a different word from *be*, *am*, or *was* It is from the Sw *vara*, Dan *være*, to be, to exist, I or *we* being lost We *are*, ye or you *are* they *are*, past tense plural, *were*

Āre, *n* [Cf Lat *area* See *infra*] The unit of surface, in the French system of measures, containing a hundred square metres, or about 119 66 square yards *Davies & Peck*

Ā're-ā, *n*, *pl* Ā'RE-Æ [Lat *area*, a broad piece of level ground]

1 Any plane surface, as the floor of a room, of a church or other building, or of the ground

2 The inclosed space or site on which a building stands, a sunken space around the basement of a building *Gwilt*

3 (*Geom*) The superficial contents of any figure, the surface included within any given lines as, the *area* of a square or a triangle

4 (*Med*) A disease of the hair, in which it changes color, but does not fall off, also, a form of disease in which the hair falls off in patches, without change in the surrounding hair. *Dunglison.*

A rēad', } *v t* [A S *rædan*, *arædan*, to guess
A reed', } Goth *rēdan*, to counsel, O H Ger *rātan*, Ger *rathen*] [*Obs*]

1. To read [*Obs*] "Some romant unto us *areed*" *Drayton.*

2 To declare, to explain [*Obs*]

Therefore more plain *areed* this doubtful case. *Spenser.*

3 To counsel, advise, or direct [*Obs*]

But mark what I *areed* thee now Avaunt! *Milton.*

4 To detect. [*Obs*] "So hard this idol was to be *ared*" *Spenser*

Ā're al, *a.* [Lat *arealis*, from *area*, q. v] Pertaining to an area, as, *areal* interstices (the areas or spaces inclosed by the reticulate vessels of leaves). *Barton.*

A-rēar', *adv.* Backward; to the rear. [*Obs.*] "He lightly leaped *arear*." *Spenser.*

A-rēar', *a.* Retrograde. [*Obs.*] "His pace gan wex *arear*." *Spenser.*

A-rē'ca, *n.* [Pg. & Sp. *areca*, Malabar *areel.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of palms, one species of which produces the areca nut, or betel nut, which is chewed in India, with the leaf of the *Piper betel* and lime.

A-reek', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *reek.*] In a reeking condition. *Swift*

Ar'e fāc'tion, *n.* [Fr *aréfaction*, from Lat *arefacere*, to make dry, from *arere*, to be dry, and *facere*, to make] The act of drying, or the state of growing dry "The *arefaction* of the earth" *Hale*

Ar'e-fȳ, *v t* [Lat *arefacere* See *supra*] To dry, or make dry *Bacon*

A-rē'nā, *n*, *pl* ARĒ'NÆ, Lat *pl* ARĒ'NÆ [Lat *arena*, sand, a sandy place]

1 (*Rom Antiq*) The area in the central part of an amphitheater, in which the gladiators fought and other shows were exhibited, — so called because it was covered with sand Hence,

2 (*Fig*) Any place of public contest or exertion, as, the *arena* of debate, the *arena* of life

3 (*Med*) Sand or gravel in the kidneys

4 The middle of a temple or other inclosed place. *Elmes*

Ar'e nā'ceous (nā'shus), *a* [Lat *arenaceus*, from *arena*, sand] Having the properties of sand, sandy, easily disintegrating into sand, friable, as, *arenaceous* limestone *Kirwan*

Ar'e nā'ri-oŭs, *a* [Lat *arenarius*, from *arena*, sand] Sandy, composed wholly, or in part, of sand, as, *arenarious* soil *Brande*

Ar'e nā'tion, *n* [Lat *arenatio*, from *arenare*, to sprinkle with sand, from *arena*, sand] (*Med*) A sand-bath, a sprinkling of hot sand upon a diseased person *Coxe*

A-rēn-dā'tor, *n* [L Lat *arendator*, *arrendator*, from *arendare*, *arrendare*, to pay rent, from *arenda*, yearly rent, from *ad* and *renda*, Pr *renda* and *renta*, Fr *rente*, Sp *renta*, It *rendita*, from Lat *reddita*, pl of *redditum*, *redditus*, p p of *reddere*, to give back, render, yield, produce, from *re*, back, and *dare*, to give The insertion of an *n* in this word is very old Sw *arrende*, Russ *arenda*, equiv to L Lat *arranda* Cf ARRENTATION] A farmer of the farms or rents in some parts of Russia, one who contracts with the crown for the rents of the farms

☞ A person who rents an estate belonging to the crown is called *crown-arendator* *Brande* is a term used both for the estate let to farm and the sum for which it is rented *Tooke*

Ar'e nic'o-lite, *n* [Lat *arena*, sand, and *colere*, to cherish or live] An ancient worm hole in sand, preserved in the rocks *Dana*

A-rē'nī-lit'ic, *a* [Lat *arena*, sand, and Gr λίθος stone] Pertaining to, or consisting of, sandstone, as, *arenilitic* mountains *Kirwan*

Ar'e nōse', *a* [Lat *arenosus*, from *arena*, sand] Sandy, full of sand *Johnson*

A rē'nū loŭs, *a* [From Lat *arenula*, fine sand, dim of *arena*] Full of small sand [*Obs*]

A-rē'o lā, *n*, *pl* ARĒ'O LÆ [Fr *areole*, Lat *areola*, dim of *area*, q v]

1 An interstice or small space, as between the cracks of the surface in certain crustaceous lichens, or as between the fibers composing organs or vessels that interlace, or as between the divisions of an insect's wing

2 The colored ring around the nipple, and also around certain vesicles, pustules, &c, as of smallpox and cow pox *Dunglison.*

A-rē'o-lar, *a* [From Lat *areola*, q v] Pertaining to, or like, an areola, filled with interstices or areolæ *Lawrence*

Areolar tissue (*Anat*), a loose mixture of the white, fibrous, and yellow elastic tissues, as the loose texture which connects the skin with subjacent parts, — so called from its interspaces

A rē'o late, *a* [From Lat *areola*, q v, Fr *areolé*] Divided into small spaces or areolations, as the wings of insects, the leaves of plants, or the receptacle of compound flowers *Brande*

Ar'e o lā'tion, *n* Any small space, bounded by some part differing in color or structure, as the spaces bounded by the nervures of the wings of insects, or those by the veins of leaves *Brande*

Ā're-ōle, *n* See ARFOLA

Ar'e ŏm'e-ter (110) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *areometre*, from Gr ἀραιός, thin, rare, and μέτρον, a measure] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of fluids, a hydrometer *Nichol*

Ar'e-o mĕt'ric, } *a.* Pertaining to an areom
Ar'e-o-mĕt'ric al, } eter

Ar'e-ŏm'e try, *n* The measuring, or act of measuring, the specific gravity of fluids

Ar'e ŏp'a gist, } *n* [Lat *Areopagites*, Gr Ἀρειο-
Ar'e-ŏp'a-gīte, } παγίτης.] A member of the Areopagus. *Acts* xvii 34.

Ar'e-ŏp-a-gĭt'ic, *a* [Lat *Areopagiticus*, Gr Ἀρειοπαγιτικός] Pertaining to the Areopagus *Mitford.*

Ar'e-ŏp'a-gŭs, *n* [Lat *Areopagus*, Gr Ἀρειόπαγος, and Ἄρειος πάγος, hill of Ares, from Ἄρειος, devoted to Ares, Ἄρης, the god of war, and πάγος, rocky hill] A sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions, so called from having been originally held on a hill named in honor of Ares, or Mars. This court took cognizance of high crimes, impiety, and immorality, and watched over the laws and the public treasury.

Ar'e-ŏp'a-gy, *n.* An Areopagus, or court. [*Obs*]
"The . . . *Areopagy* of hell." *Browne*

Ā're-o-stȳle, *n.* See ARÆOSTYLE

Ā're-o-sȳ'stȳle, *n.* See ARÆOSTYLE.

Ar'e ŏt'ic, *a* [Fr *areotique*, Gr. ἀραιωτικός, from ἀραιόω, to make rare, from ἀραιός, thin, rare] (*Med*) Attenuating the humors, good for opening the pores [*Obs*] *Bailey*

A rēre' (a rēr'), *v t* [A S *arǽran*. See REAR] To raise up [*Obs*] *Ellis*

Ar'e tŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *aretologie*, Gr ἀρεταλογία, from ἀρετή, virtue, and λόγος, discourse, λέγειν, to speak] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of attaining to it [*Obs*]

A rew' (a rōō'), *adv* In a row [*Obs*] "All her teeth *arew*" *Spenser*

Ar'gal, *n* Crude tartar, or tartar of wine See ARGOL.

☞ Shakespeare uses *argal* ludicrously for *ergo*, therefore

Ar'gand Lămp [From the name of the inventor] A lamp invented by Aimé Argand, of France, in 1789, and in which, by means of a hollow wick and a glass chimney, a strong and clear light is produced by placing the flame between two currents of air *Brande*

Argand burner, a gas burner in the form of a ring or hollow cylinder, admitting a current of air through the center to facilitate combustion

Ar gĭ'an, *a* Pertaining to Argo or the Ark *Faber*

Ar'gent, *n* [Fr & Pr *argent*, silver money, Lat *argentum*, silver, Gr ἄργυρος, from ἀργός, ἀργής, white, bright, It *argo*, white, milk, *argiod*, silver, money]

1 Silver, or money [*Obs*] *Taylor*

2 (*Her*) The white color in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, or, figuratively, purity, innocence, beauty, or gentleness — represented in engraving by a plain white surface *Wade*

Argent

Ar'gent, *a* Made of, or in any respect resembling, silver. "Yonder *argent* fields above" *Pope.*

Ar gĕnt'al, } *a* Pertaining to, con
Ar gĕnt'ic, } sisting of, resembling, containing, or combined with, silver

Argental mercury (*Min*), the native amalgam of silver *Cleveland*

Ar'gen tan *n* An alloy of nickel with copper and zinc, German silver

Ar'gen tā'tion, *n* [Lat *argentare*, to plate with silver, from *argentum*, silver See ARGENT] An overlaying with silver [*Rare*] *Johnson*

Ar'gen tif'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *argentum*, silver, and *ferre*, to bear Fr *argentifère*] Containing, or affording silver specifically, containing silver as an accidental ingredient as, *argentiferous* lead ore

Ar'gen tine (Synop, § 130), *a* Pertaining to, or resembling silver, or sounding like it, silvery "Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine*" *Shak*

Ar'gen tine, *n* [Fr *argentin*, from Lat *argentum*, silver]

1 (*Min*) A silicious variety of carbonate of lime, having a silvery-white pearly luster, and waving or curved lamellar structure *Dana*

2 White metal coated with silver *Sammonds*

Ar'gent ry, *n* [Fr *argenterie*, from *argent*, Lat *argentum*, silver] Silver plate [*Obs*] "Bowls of frosted *argentry*" *Howell*

Ar'gil, *n* [Fr *argile* Lat *argilla*, white clay, Gr ἀργίλλη or ἄργιλλος, from ἀργός, ἀργής, white] (*Min*) Clay or potter's earth, sometimes pure clay, or alumina See CLAY

Ar gil lā'ceoŭs, *a* [Lat *argillaceus*, from *argilla*] Partaking of the nature of clay, consisting of clay

Argillaceous sandstone (*Geol*) a sandstone containing much clay — *Argillaceous iron ore* the clay iron stone

Ar'gil lif'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *argilla* white clay, and *ferre*, to bear] Producing clay, — applied to such earths as abound with argil *Kirwan*

Ar'gil līte, *n* [Gr ἄργιλλος, clay, and λίθος, stone] (*Min*) Argillaceous schist or slate clay-slate Its usual color is bluish or blackish gray, more rarely greenish gray *Dana*

Ar'gil līt'ic, *a* Pertaining to argillite

Ar gil'lo-ăr'e nā'ceoŭs, *a* Consisting of clay and sand, as soil

Ar gil'lo-cal-cā're oŭs, *a* Consisting of clay and calcareous earth

Ar-gil'lo-fer ru'gi-noŭs, *a* Consisting of clay and iron

Ar gil'loŭs (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat. *argillosus*, from *argilla* See ARGIL] Consisting, or partaking, of clay, or belonging to clay, clayey *Browne*

Ar'give (Ar'jīv), *a.* [Lat *Argivus*, from *Argos*, *Argi*] Pertaining to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, or to its inhabitants

☞ The *Argive* tribe, during the Trojan war, was the most powerful of any in Greece, and hence *Argive* is often used as a generic term, equivalent to *Grecian* or *Greek*

Ar'go, *n.* [Lat. *Argo*, Gr Ἀργώ]

1 (*Myth*) The name of the ship which carried Jason and his fifty-four companions to Colchis, in quest of the golden fleece

2. (*Astron*) A constellation in the southern hemisphere, called also *Argo Navis*, whose stars in the Britannic catalogue are sixty-four *Flamsteed.*

Ar-gō'an, *a* Pertaining to the ship Argo. *Faber.*

Ar'gŏl, *n* [Cf ARGIL and ORGAL]

1 Crude tartar, an acidulous salt from which cream of tartar is prepared, it exists in the juice of grapes, and is deposited from wines on the sides of the casks *Ure.*

2 The dried dung of cattle used for fuel in Tartary and elsewhere *Hue*

Ar gŏl'ic, *a* [Lat *Argolicus*, Gr Ἀργολικός, from Lat & Gr *Argolis*] Pertaining to Argolis, a territory or district of Peloponnesus, between Arcadia and the Egean Sea, as, the *Argolic* Gulf *D'Anville.*

Ar'go naut, *n* [Lat *Argonauta*, Gr Ἀργοναύτης, from Ἀργώ and ναύτης, Lat *nauta*, for *navita*, a seaman, sailor, from *navis*, Lat *naris*, ship. See ARGO]

1 One of the persons who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the Argo, in quest of the golden fleece.

2 (*Zool*) The nautilus See ARGONAUTA.

Ar'go naŭt'id, *n* (*Zool*) A genus of mollusks of the class *Cephalopoda* The shell goes by the name of the *paper nautilus* The animal has some resemblance to a cuttle-fish, and has eight arms *Dana*

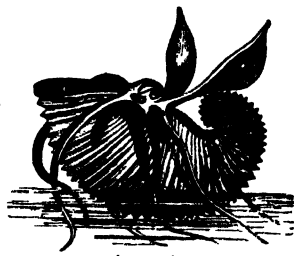
Argonauta

Ar'go naŭt'ic, *a* [Lat *Argonauticus*] Pertaining to the Argonauts, or to their voyage to Colchis, as, the *Argonautic* story *Sir W Jones*

Ar'go-sy, *n* [Lat *argus*, a ship, so called from *Argo*, q v Cf Fr *argousin argousin*, It *argosino*, an inferior officer in the galleys] A large ship, either for merchandise or war *Shak.*

Ar'gu-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being argued, admitting argument

Ar'gūe, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* ARGUED *p pr* & *vb n*, ARGUING] [Lat *arguere*, Fr *arguer*, Pr & Sp *argüir*, It *arguire*]

1 To invent and offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion, or measure, to use arguments, to reason

I argue not
Against Heaven's hand or will *Milton.*

2 To contend in argument to dispute, to reason — followed by *with* as you may *argue with* your friend without convincing him

Ar'gūe, *v t* 1 To debate or discuss, to treat by reasoning, as, the counsel *argued* the cause before a full court the cause was well *argued*

2 To prove or evince, to manifest by inference or deduction, or to show reasons for

So many laws *argue* so many sins *Milton.*

3 To persuade by reasons, as, to *argue* a man into a different opinion

4 To accuse or charge with [A Latinism, now obsolete]

Thoughts and expressions which can be truly *argued* of obscenity, profaneness, or immorality *Dryden*

Syn — To reason convince, discuss debate expostulate, remonstrate — To ARGUE DISPUTE DEBATE These words as here compared suppose a contest between two parties in respect to some point at issue To *argue* is to adduce arguments or reasons in support of one's cause or position To *dispute* is to call in question or deny the statements or arguments of the opposing party To *debate* is to contend for and against or to interchange arguments in a somewhat formal manner

Men of many words sometimes *argue* for the sake of talking men of ready tongues frequently *dispute* for the sake of victory men in public life often *debate* for the sake of opposing the ruling party, or from any other motive than the love of truth *Crabb*

Unskilled to *argue* in *dispute* yet loud
Bold without caution, without honors proud *Falconer.*
Betwixt the dearest friends to raise *debate* *Dryden*

Ar'gu er, *n.* One who argues a reasoner, a disputer

Ar'gu ĭfy, *v i* 1 To argue [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

2 To signify [*Prov Eng*]

Ar'gu ment, *n* [Fr *argument*, Pr *argument*, *argumen* Lat *argumentum*, from *arguere*, to argue]

1 A proof or means of proving, a reason offered in proof, to induce belief, or convince the mind. "*Arguments* of a vile mind" *Spenser.*

There is no more palpable and convincing *argument* of the existence of a Deity *Ray*

Why, then, is it made a badge of wit and an *argument* of parts for a man to commence atheist, and to cast off all belief of providence all awe and reverence for religion? *South*

2 A process of reasoning or a controversy made up of such proofs

The *argument* is not about things, but names. *Locke.*

3. The subject-matter, or an abstract of the sub-

ject-matter, of a discourse, writing, picture, or the like. "The *argument* of his own scorn." *Shak.*
[Shields] with boastful *argument* portrayed. *Milton*
The abstract or *argument* of the piece is shortly as follows *Jeffrey*

4. (*Astron.*) The quantity on which another quantity in a table depends, as, the altitude is the *argument* of the refraction. *Brande.*

Ar'gu-ment, *v. t.* To argue. [*Obs.*] *Gower*

Ar'gu-ment'a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *argumentari*, to adduce as proof, from *argumentum*.] Admitting of argument, capable of being argued. *Chalmers*

Ar'gu-ment'al, *a.* [Lat. *argumentalis*, from *argumentum*.] Belonging to, or consisting in, argument. "I am at length recovered from my *argumental* delirium." *Johnson*

Ar'gu-men-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *argumentatio*, from *argumentari*.] The act of inventing or forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion; the operation of inferring propositions, not known or admitted as true, from facts or principles known, admitted, or proved to be true.
Which manner of *argumentation*, how false and naught it is, every man that hath wit perceiveth. *Tyndale*
Syn. — Reasoning, discussion, controversy. See REASONING.

Ar'gu-ment'a-tive, *a.* 1. Consisting of argument, containing a process of reasoning, as, an *argumentative* discourse.
2. Showing reasons for, as, the adaptation of things to their uses is *argumentative* of infinite wisdom in the Creator.
3. Given to argument, fond of arguing, as, an *argumentative* writer.

Ar'gu-ment'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In an argumentative manner.

Ar'gu-ment'a-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being argumentative.

Ar'gu-men-tize, *v. i.* To argue or discuss. [*Obs.*]

Ar'gus, *n.* [Lat. *Argus*, Gr. Ἄργος.]
1. (*Myth.*) A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes, who was placed by Juno to guard Io.
2. A genus of pheasants, one variety of which (*A. giganteus*) is remarkable for its beauty, and for the great length of its wing and tail feathers. *Baird*

Ar'gus-shell, *n.* (*Conch.*) A species of shell, beautifully variegated with spots, resembling, in some measure, those in a peacock's tail. *Encyc. Brit.*

Ar'gu-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *argutatio*. See ARGUE.] Act of arguing, argumentation. [*Obs.*]

Ar-gūte', *a.* [Lat. *argutus*, p. p. of *arguere*. See ARGUE.] Sharp, shrill, subtle, witty. [*Obs.*]

Ar-gūte'ly, *adv.* In a sharp or subtle manner. *Sterne*

Ar-gūte'ness, *n.* Acuteness or wittiness, subtlety. [*Obs.*] *Dryden*

Ā'ri-ă, *n.* [It. *aria*, poet. *aere*, Sp. & Pr. *aire*, Fr. *air*, air, breath, tune, from Lat. *acr*, the *air*, q. v.] (*Mus.*) An air or song, a tune.

Ā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria, in the fourth century, or to his doctrines.

Ā'ri-an, *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius, who held Christ to be a created being, inferior to God the Father in nature and dignity, though the first and noblest of all created beings. *Mosheim*

Ā'ri-an-ism, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

Ā'ri-an-ize, *v. i.* To admit or accept the tenets of the Arians, to become an Arian.

Ā'ri-an-ize, *v. t.* To convert to the views of the Arians.

Ar'id, *a.* [Lat. *aridus*, from *arere*, to be dry, Fr. *aride*.] Exhausted of moisture, parched with heat, dry. "An *arid* waste." *Thomson*

A-rid'i-ty, } *n.* [Lat. *ariditas*, from *aridus*.]
Ar'id-ness, } 1. A state of being without moisture; dryness. *Arbuthnot*
2. Insensibility or want of unction in devotion. [*Obs.*] *Norris.*

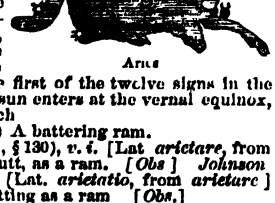
Aries

Ā'ri-ēs (-eez), *n.* [Lat. *aries*, O. Lat. *ares*, Bisc. *aria*, ram, *ardia*, sheep, Ir. *reithe*, ram.]
1. (*Astron.*) The Ram; a constellation of the zodiac, drawn on the globe in the figure of a ram. It is the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, on the 21st of March.
2. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A battering ram.

Ar'i-e-tāte (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* [Lat. *arietare*, from *aries*, q. v.] To butt, as a ram. [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Ar'i-e-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *arietatio*, from *arietare*.]
1. The act of butting as a ram. [*Obs.*]
2. The act of battering with a battering ram, the act of using a battering ram. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*
3. Act of striking or conflicting. [*Obs.*] *Glanville*

Ar'i-ĕt'ta, } *n.* [It. *arietta*, dim. of *aria*, q. v.]
Ar'i-ĕt'te, } (*Mus.*) A little *aria*, or air.
She hastened to beseech their attention unto a military *ariette*. *W. Scott.*

A-right' (-rīt'), *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *right*; A-S. *ariht*.] Rightly; in a right form; without mistake or crime, as, to worship God *aright*.

A-right', *n.* Justice, or an act of justice. [*Obs.*]
When they had seen and heard her doom *aright* Against Duessa. *Spenser*

Ar'il, } *n.* [N. Lat. *arillus*, Fr. *arille*, Sp. *arillo*;
Ar'il-lus, } of L. Lat. *arilli*, dry grapes, from *aridus*, dry.] (*Bot.*) An exterior covering, forming a false coat or appendage to a seed, as the loose, transparent bag inclosing the seed of the white waterlily; the mace of the nutmeg is also an *aril*. *Gray.*

Ar'il-lāte, } *a.* [N. Lat. *arillatus*, Fr. *arillé*.] Having
Ar'il-lā'ted, } an exterior covering or aril.

Ar'i-mă, } *n.* (*Myth.*) See AHRIMAN.
Ar'i-man, }

Ar'i-o-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ariolatio*, *hariolatio*, from *hariolari*, to prophesy, from *hariolus*, soothsayer.] A soothsaying, a foretelling. *Browne*

Ar'i-ōse, *a.* [It. *arioso*, from *aria*, q. v.] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from harmony.
Mendelssohn wants the *ariose* beauty of Handel's vocal melody is not his forte, the interest of his airs is harmonic. *Foreign Quart. Rev.*

A-rīse', *v. i.* [*imp.* AROSE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARISING; *p. p.* ARISEN.] A-S. *arisan*, Goth. *reisan*, *urreisan*, Icel. *risa*, D. *rijzen*. Cf. Ger. *reisen*, to start, to travel; Icel. *reisa*. See RISE.]
1. To come up from a lower to a higher position, to come above the horizon, to come up from one's bed or place of repose, to mount, to ascend, to rise, as, to *arise* from a kneeling posture, a cloud *arose*, the sun *ariseth*, he *arose* early in the morning.
2. To come into action, being, or notice, to become operative, sensible, or visible, as, the waves of the sea *arose*; a persecution *arose*, the wrath of the king shall *arise*.
There *arose* a new king, which knew not Joseph. *Ex.* i. 8
The doubts that in his heart *arose*. *Milton*
3. To proceed, to issue, to spring.
Whence haply mention may *arise*
Of something not unseasonable to ask. *Milton*

A-rīse', *n.* The act of rising, or getting up. [*Obs.* or *poet.*] *Drayton*

Ā-rīs'tă, *n.* [Lat. *arista*.] (*Bot.*) The awn, the pointed beard which issues from the husk or scaly flower-cup of the grasses, called the *glume*. *Lindley*

Ar'is-tärch, *n.* [From *Aristarchus*, a Greek grammarian of Alexandria, who flourished about 200 B. C. He arranged the text of Homer with rigorous criticism, marking many lines as spurious.] A severe critic. *Knowles*

Ar'is-tärch'i an, *a.* Severely critical, like the ancient critic Aristarchus.

Ar'is-tär'chy, *n.* [From Gr. ἀριστοτάρχης, best ruling, from ἄριστος, best, and ἄρχειν, to rule. See ARCH.] A body of good men in power, or government by excellent men. [*Obs.*]

A-ris'tate, *a.* [Lat. *aristatus*, p. p. of *aristare*, from *arista*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Having a pointed, beard like process, as the glumes of wheat. *Gray*

Ar'is-tŏc'ra-cy, *n.* [Gr. ἀριστοκρατία, from ἄριστος, best, and κρατεῖν, to be strong, to rule, from κράτος, strength.]
1. A governing body composed of the best men in the state. [*Obs. and very rare.*]
If the Senate
Right not our quest in this, I will protest them
To all the world, no *aristocracy*. *B. Jonson*
2. A form of government, in which the supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state, or in a privileged order.
The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted so many abuses, through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach. *Swift*
3. The nobility or chief persons in a state.

A-ris'to-crăt, or **Ar'is-to-crăt** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *aristocrate*. See *supra*.]
1. One who favors an aristocracy in principle or practice. *Burke*
His whole family are accused of being *aristocrats*. *Homily*, 1792
A born *aristocrat*, bred radical. *F. B. Brownson*
2. One who is overbearing in his temper or habits, a proud or haughty person.

Ar'is-to-crăt'ic, } *a.* [Gr. ἀριστοκρατικός, Fr.
Ar'is-to-crăt'ic al, } *aristocratique*. See *supra*.]
1. Pertaining to aristocracy, consisting in a government of nobles, or principal men, as, an *aristocratic* constitution.
2. Partaking of aristocracy, as, an *aristocratic* measure, *aristocratic* pride or manners. *Coleridge.*

Ar'is-to-crăt'ic al-ly, *adv.* In an aristocratical manner.

Ar'is-to-crăt'ic al-ness, *n.* The quality of being aristocratical.

A-ris'to-crăt-ism, or **Ar'is-to-crăt'ism**, *n.* The principles of aristocrats. *Romilly.*

Ar'is-tŏc'ra-cy, *n.* Same as ARISTOCRACY. [*Obs.*]

Ar'is-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἄριστον, dinner, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of dinners. *Quart. Rev.*

Ar'is-to-phăn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to Aristophanes.

Ar'is-to-tē'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle, a celebrated philosopher, who was born at Stagira, in Macedon, about 384 years before Christ, as, the *Aristotelian* philosophy.

Ar'is-to-tē'li-an, (Synop., § 130), *n.* A follower of Aristotle, who was a disciple of Plato, and founded the sect of Peripatetics. See PERIPATETIC.

Ar'is-to-tē'li-an-ism, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle.

Ar'is-to-tē'lic, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy. "*Aristotelic* usage." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

A-ris'tu-late (-rist/yu-, 52), *a.* [Dim. from *arista*.] (*Bot.*) Having a short beard or awn. *Gray.*

Ar'ith-măn'cy, or **A-rith'man-cy** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμός, number, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination, or the foretelling of future events, by the use or observation of numbers.

A-rith'me-tic (123), *n.* [Lat. *arithmetica*, Gr. ἀριθμητική (sc. τεχνή), from ἀριθμητικός. See *infra*.] (*Math.*) The science of numbers, or the art of computation by figures.

Ar'ith-mĕt'ic al, *a.* [Lat. *arithmeticus*, Gr. ἀριθμητικός, from ἀριθμεῖν, to number, from ἀριθμός, number.] Pertaining to arithmetic, according to the rules or method of arithmetic.
Arithmetical complement of a logarithm. See LOGARITHM. — *Arithmetical mean*. See MEAN. — *Arithmetical progression*. See PROGRESSION.

Ar'ith mĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an arithmetical manner, conformably to the rules, principles, or method of arithmetic.

A-rith'me-tĭ'cian (-tish'an), *n.* [Fr. *arithméticien*.] One skilled in arithmetic, or versed in the science of numbers.

Ark of the Covenant

Ark, *n.* [Lat., Sp., Pg., & It. *arca*, Pr. *archa*, Fr. *arche*, A-S. *ark*, *earc*, *erc*, Goth. *arka*, D. *ark*, Ger. *arche*. See ARCANUM.]
1. A small, close vessel, chest, or coffer, such as that which was the repository of the tables of the covenant among the Jews.
2. The large, floating vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge. *Gen.* vi.
3. A large boat used on American rivers to transport produce to market.

Ark'ite, *a.* Belonging to the ark. [*Rare.*] *Faber*

Ar'leg, *n. pl.* [A N. *earles*, *yearles*, Scotch *arles*.] Money paid to bind a bargain, an earnest.
Arles-penny earnest money given to servants. *Kelsey*

Arm, *n.* [A. S. *arm*, *earm*, Goth. *arms*, Icel. *armr*, O. A. Ger. *aram*, Ger., D., Dan., & Sw. *arm*, Lat. *armus*, arm, shoulder, Gr. ἀρμός, joining, joint, shoulder, from the root *ar*, to join, to fit together. Cf. Skr. *ramo*, shoulder, Lat. *ramus*, branch.]
1. The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand.
2. Any thing resembling an arm, as, (*a*) The branch of a tree. (*b*) A slender part of an instrument or machine, projecting from a trunk, or axis, or fulcrum, as, the *arm* of a steelyard. (*c*) (*Naut.*) The end of a yard. Also, the part of an anchor which ends in the fluke. (*d*) An inlet of water from the sea.
3. (*Fig.*) Power, might, strength, puissance, as, the secular *arm*.
To whom is the *arm* of the Lord revealed? *Isa.* liii. 1.
4. (*Mil.*) (*a*) A branch of the military service, as, the cavalry *arm*. (*b*) A weapon of offense or defense, an instrument of warfare, — commonly in the pl. See ARMS.
To work at arms' length, to work awkwardly or disadvantageously. — *Stabbing or dagger'ng of arms*, a practice of early gallants, who thus obtained blood which they mingled with wine, and then drank to their mistresses. *Nares*

Arm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARMED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARMING.] [Lat. & It. *armare*, Fr. *armer*, Pr. & Sp. *armar*, from Lat. *arma*, pl., *arms*, q. v.]
1. To furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense.
Abraham *armed* his trained servants. *Gen.* xiv. 14.
2. To cover or furnish with a plate, or with whatever will add strength, force, security, or efficiency, as, to *arm* the hilt of a sword, to *arm* a hook in angling, — hence, specifically, to fit with an armature, as a loadstone.
3. (*Fig.*) To furnish with means of defense, to prepare for resistance, to fortify, in a moral sense.
Arm yourselves with the same mind. *1 Pet.* iv. 1.
4. To take by the arm, or to take up in one's arms. [*Obs.*]
And make him with our pikes and partisans
A grave Come, *arm* him. *Shak.*
Arm your prize;
I know you will not lose him. *Beau. & Fl.*
His shoulders broad and strong,
Armed long and round. *Beau. & Fl.*
5. To furnish with arms or limbs. [*Very rare.*]

Arm, *v. i.* To be provided with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance, to take arms. "'Tis time to *arm*." *Shak.*

Ar mā'dă, *n.* [Sp. *armada*, Lat. as if *armata* (sc. *classis*, fleet), from Lat. *armatus*, p. p. of *armare*. See ARM, *v. t.*] A fleet of armed ships; a squadron; *specifically*, the Spanish fleet intended to act against England, A. D. 1588.

Ar'ma-dil'lo, *n.* ; *pl.* AR-MA-DIL'LŌS. [Sp. *armadillo*, dim. of *armado*, armed, p. p. of *armar*, to arm. So called from being armed with a bony shell] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An edentate animal of the genus *Dasypus*, peculiar to South America, and having the body encased in an armor composed of small bony plates. It burrows in the earth, where it lies during the daytime, seldom going abroad except at night It subsists chiefly on fruits, roots, and insects, sometimes on flesh When attacked, it rolls itself into a ball, presenting its armor on all sides to any assailant. Its flesh is esteemed good food (*b*) A genus of small isapod crustacea, that can roll themselves into a ball *Dana*

Armadillo (*Dasypus sexcinctus*)

Ar mĕ'do, *n* Same as ARMADA

Ar'ma ment, *n* [Lat *armamenta*, pl , utensils, esp the tackle of a ship, from *armare*, to *arm*, q v , L Lat. *armamentum*, Fr *armement.*]

1 A body of forces equipped for war, — used of a land or naval force. "The whole united *armament* of Greece" *Glover*

2 (*Mil*) All arrangements made for the defense of a fortification with musketry and artillery

3 (*Naut*) The guns and other munitions of war with which a ship is armed

Ar'ma-mĕnt'a ry, *n* [Lat *armamentarium*, from *armamentum*, Fr *armamentaire.*] An armory, a magazine or arsenal. [*Rare*]

Ar'ma-tūre (53), *n* [Lat *armatura*, from *armare*, to arm; Fr. *armature*, Pr. *armadura.* See ARM, *v. t*]

1. Armor, whatever is worn or used for the protection and defense of the body *Ray*

2 (*Magnetism*) A piece of iron used to connect the two poles of a magnet, or electro magnet, in order to complete the circuit, and receive the magnetic force In the ordinary horse shoe magnet, it serves to prevent the dissipation of the magnetic force

3 (*Arch*) Iron bars or framing employed for the consolidation of a building, as in sustaining slender columns, holding up canopies, for tracery, &c *Orf Gloss*

Arm'-chair, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

Armed (ārmd), *p a* 1 Furnished with weapons of offense or defense, furnished with the means of security or protection "An *armed* host" *Dryden*

2 Furnished with whatever serves to add strength, force, or efficiency

3 (*Her*) Of a different color from the rest of the body, as the beaks, talons, horns, or feet of birds and beasts of prey *Burke*

Armed in flute (*Naut*) A ship is armed *in flute*, i e , after the manner of a transport, when part of her guns have been taken out for the sake of making room and her effective armament is thus reduced below that at which she rates — *Armed neutrality*, the condition of affairs when a nation assumes a threatening position, and maintains an armed force to repel any aggression on the part of belligerent nations between which it is neutral Such an *armed neutrality* existed in the case of several European nations in 1780, during the war between the United States and England *Lncyc Amer*

Ar-mĕ'ni-an, *n* 1 (*Geog*) A native of Armenia, or the language of the country

2. (*Eccl Hist*) One of the followers of Eutyches, who maintained that the human nature of Christ was swallowed up in the divine *Hook*

Ar mĕ'ni-an, *a* [Fr *Armenien*, Lat. *Armenius*, from *Armenia*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Armenia

Armenian bole, a species of clay from Armenia See BOLE — *Armenian stone*, a variety of the blue carbonate of copper, brought from Armenia, once esteemed as a cordial and as a purgative *Dana Hooper*

Ar-mĕn'tal, } *a.* [Lat *armentalis*, from *armen*
Ar-mĕn'tine, } *tum*, cattle, herd of cattle] Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle. [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ar'men-tōse', *a.* [Lat *armentosus*, from *armentum*] Abounding in herds of cattle. [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Arm'et, *n.* [Fr] A helmet or headpiece much in use in the 16th century, and worn with or without the beaver. *Southey*

Arm'ful, *n.*, *pl.* ARM'FULS As much as the arms can hold

Arm'gaunt, *a.* [From *arm* and *gaunt*, q v] Worn by military service "An *armgaunt* steed" *Shak.*

☞ This word is peculiar to Shakespeare Some have supposed the meaning to be *lean with poverty*, some *lean-shouldered*, others, *slender as one's arm* It has also been regarded as a misprint for *arm-girt*, or for *arrogant*

Arm'-grĕt, *a.* Great as a man's arm. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Arm'hōle, *n.* [From *arm* and *hole*, q v]

1. The cavity under the shoulder, armpit. *Bacon*

2. A hole for the arm in a garment

Ar-mif'er ous, *a.* [Lat *arma*, arms, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing arms, armigerous.

Ar'mi-ger, *n.* [Lat. *armiger*, armor-bearer, from *arma*, arms, and *gerere*, to bear.] Formerly, an armor-bearer, as of a knight; an esquire who bore his shield and rendered other services. In later use, one next in degree to a knight, and entitled to a coat of arms. The term is now superseded by *esquire.* *Jacobs.*

Ar-mig'er-ous, *a.* [Lat. *armigerus*, equiv. to *armiger*, q. v] Bearing arms, armiferous.

They belonged to the *armigerous* part of the population *De Quincey*

Ar'mil, *n* [Lat *armilla*, a bracelet, from *armus*, arm] An ancient astronomical instrument, which composed of one ring placed in the plane of the equator for determining the time of the equinoxes, called an *equinoctial armil*, when of two or more rings, one in the plane of the meridian, for observing the solstices, called a *solstitial armil* *Whewell.*

Ar'mil-la-ry, *a* [L Lat *armillaris*, from Lat *armilla*, arm ring, bracelet, from *armus*, arm, Fr *armillaire* See ARM, *n*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a bracelet or ring, consisting of rings or circles

Armillary Sphere

Armillary sphere, an instrument consisting of several brass rings, all circles of the same sphere, designed to represent the position which belongs to the important circles of the celestial sphere *Nichol*

Ar'mil-lāte, } *a.* [Lat *armillatus*, p p of *armil*
Ar'mil lā'ted, } *lare* from *armilla.* See *supra*] Furnished with bracelets

Ar'mil-let, *n* [Lat *armilla*] A little bracelet

Ar'min, *n* [D *arm*, poor] A beggar, a mendicant [*Obs*] *London Prodigal*

Ar'ming, *n* 1 The act of arming, as, an extensive *arming* of the people

2 A piece of tallow placed in a cavity at the lower end of a sounding lead, to bring up the sand, mud, &c , of the sea bottom *Totten*

3 (*pl*) (*Naut*) Clothes hung about the outside of a ship's upper works *Chambers*

Ar'ming-prĕss, *n* A bookbinder's tool

Ar min'ian (-yan), *a* Pertaining to Arminius, or designating his principles

Ar min'ian, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect or party of Christians, so called from Arminius, or Harmansen, of Holland, who flourished at the close of the 16th century, and beginning of the 17th The Arminian doctrines are, 1 Conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to absolute predestination 2 Universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of the benefit 3 That man, in order to exercise true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God 4 That the grace which confers this is not irresistible 5 That men may relapse from a state of grace, and die in their sins

☞ This last doctrine was stated cautiously and doubtfully by Arminius, but has been fully adopted by his followers *Mosheim*

Ar-min'ian-ism, *n* The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians *Dwight*

Ar mip'o-tençe, *n* [Lat *armipotentia*, from *armipotens*] Power in arms *Johnson*

Ar mip'o tent, *a* [Lat *armipotens*, from *arma*, arms, and *potens*, powerful, p pr of *posse*, to be able] Powerful in arms, mighty in battle "*Armipotent* Mars" *Dryden*

Ar mis'o nous, *a* [Lat *armisonus*, from *arma*, arms, and *sonare*, to sound] Rustling in arms, resounding with arms *Bailey*

Ar'mis tice, *n* [Fr *armistice*, Sp *armisticio*, It *armistizio*, Lat as if *armistitium*, from *arma*, arms, and *stare*, *statum*, to stand still] A cessation of arms for a short time, by convention, a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties a truce

Arm'less, *a* Without an arm, or without arms or armor

Arm'let, *n* [Dim of *arm*, q v]

1 A small arm, as, an *armlet* of the sea *Johnson*

2 A protection or ornament for the arm *Crabb*

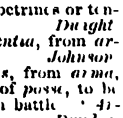

Armlet.

Ar moire (ārm wŏr'), *n* [See ARMORY] A cabinet or bullet, a closet *Beschereller*

Ar'mor, *n* [O Eng *armure*, Fr *armure*, O Fr *armeure*, from Lat *armatura* See ARMATURE]

1 Defensive arms for the body, any clothing or covering worn to protect one's person in battle

☞ In English statutes, *armor* is used for the whole apparatus of war, including offensive as well as defensive arms The *statutes of armor* directed what arms every man should provide

2. The steel or iron covering of ships of war

Coat armor, the escutcheon of a person or family, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling crest, supporters, motto, &c — *Sub-marine armor*, a water-tight covering fitting the person, for one who descends into the water to seek for lost articles, &c

Ar'mor-bēar'er, *n.* One who carries the armor of another; an armiger; an esquire.

Ar'mo-rer, *n.* [O. Eng. *armurer*, *armorer*, Fr. *armurier*]

1. A maker of armor or arms, a manufacturer of instruments of war.

2. One who has care of the arms and armor of another, and who dresses him in armor.

The *armorers* accomplishing the knights *Shak*

Ar-mō'ri-al (89), *a.* [Fr. *armorial*, from *armoiries* arms, coats of arms, from Lat *armarium*, chest, orig for arms, in L Lat an *armory*, q v] Belonging to armor, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family.

Figures with *armorial* signs of race and birth *Wordsworth*

Ar-mŏr'ic, } *a.* [Lat *Armoricus*, from Celtic *ar*,
Ar-mŏr'ic-an, } on, at, and *mor*, sea, maritime, sea land, coast-land] Designating the north-west ern part of France, formerly called *Armorica*, now Bretagne, or Brittany.

Ar-mŏr'ic, *n* The language of the Armoricans, one of the Celtic dialects which have remained to the present times

Ar mŏr'ic an, *n* A native of Armorica, or Bretagne

Ar'mor-ist, *n* [Fr. *armoriste*] One skilled in heraldry [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ar'mor-plāt'ed, *a* Covered with defensive plates of metal, as a ship of war

This day will be launched the first *armor-plated* steam frigate in the possession of Great Britain *London Times, Dec 29, 1859*

Ar'mo-ry, *n* [O Fr. *armarie*, *armarie*, *armoirie*, Pr *armari*, Lat *armarium* See ARMORIAL]

1 A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited for safe keeping

2 Armor, defensive and offensive arms

Celestial *armory* shields, helms, and spears *Milton*

3 Ensigns armorial [*Obs*] *Spenser*

4 A description of coat armor that branch of heraldry which treats of coat armor "The general *armory* of England" *Burke.*

5 A place or building in which arms are manufactured [*Amer*]

Ar'mo-zeen', } *n* [Fr *armosin*, *armasin.*] A
Ar'mo-zine', } thick plain silk, generally black, and used for clerical robes *Simmonds*

Arm'pit, *n* [*arm* and *pit*] The hollow place or cavity under the shoulder the axilla

Arms, *n pl* [Fr *arme*, pl *armes*, Pr. *armas*, pl , Sp & It *arma*, Lat *arma*, pl]

1 Instruments or weapons of offense or defense.

He lays down his *arms*, but not his wiles *Milton*

2 The deeds or exploits of war, acts of hostility "*Arms* and the man I sing" *Dryden*

3 (*Law*) Any thing which a man takes in his hand in anger, to strike or assault another with *Cowell Blackstone*

4 (*Her*) The ensigns armorial of a family, consisting of figures and colors borne in shields, banners, &c , as marks of dignity and distinction, and descending from father to son *Burke*

5 (*Falconry*) The legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot *Halliwell.*

To be in arms to be in a state of hostility, or of preparation for war — *To be under arms*, to be armed and in readiness for fighting — *To arms!* a summons to war or battle — *A stand of arms*, a complete set for one soldier as a musket, bayonet cartridge-box and belt, frequently the musket and bayonet alone — *Small arms*, those not requiring carriages for their transportation in service

Arms'-ĕnd, *n.* At the end of the arms, at a good distance *Dryden.*

Arms'-lĕngth, *n* The length of the arm

To keep at arms-length (*Fig*) to keep at a distance, not to allow to come into close contact or familiar intercourse

Arm's'-rēach, *n* Reach of the arm

Arm'strong Gŭn (*Mil*) A breech-loading, wrought iron, rifled cannon, named from its inventor

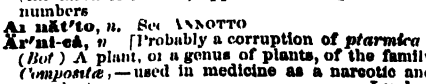

A, Re-enforce. B, Trunnions

Ar'my, *n* [Fr *armee*, Pr & Sp *armada*, It *armata*, from Lat *armatus*, f *armata*, p p of *armare*, to arm]

1 A collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in companies battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, under proper officers

2 A great number a vast multitude, a host.

The locust the canker-worm and the caterpillar, and the palmer-worm, my great *army*, which I sent among you *Joel* ii 25.

Ar'my-wŏrm (-wŭrm) *n* A voracious caterpillar (the larva of a moth) appearing in large hosts or numbers

Ar nŏt'to, *n.* See ANNOTTO

Ar'nī-cā, *n* [Probably a corruption of *ptarmica*] (*Bot*) A plant, or a genus of plants, of the family *Compositæ*, — used in medicine as a narcotic and stimulant *Loudon.*

Ar'not, } *n* [D *aardnoot*, A-S. *eorthnot*, Eng *earth*
Ar'nut, } *nut*, Ger *erdnuss*, North Eng *yurnut*, Sw *jordnos*] (*Bot.*) The earthnut, or sweet farinaceous tuber of *Bunium bulbocastanum*, an umbelliferous plant. *Loudon.*

Ar nŏt'to, *n.* See ANNOTTO.

A-roint', *interj.* See AROYNT.

A-roint', *v. t.* [See AROYNT.] To drive or scare off by some exclamation [*Rare.*]

Whiskered cats *arounted* flee *E. B. Browning*

A-rō'mā, *n.* [Lat. *aroma*, Gr. ἄρωμα.]

1. The quality or principle of plants or other substances which constitutes their fragrance, an agreeable odor, as, the fine *aroma* of coffee

2. (*Fig.*) The fine diffusive quality of intellectual power, as, the subtile *aroma* of genius

Ar'o-măt'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *aromaticus*, Gr. ἀρωματικός. See *supra.*]
Ar'o-măt'ic-al, }

1. Pertaining to, or containing, aroma, fragrant, spicy, strong-scented, odoriferous, as, *aromatic* balsam *Glover*

Ar'o-măt'ic, *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine, characterized by a fragrant smell, and usually by a warm, pungent taste

Ar'o-măt'i-zā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *aromatisation.*] The act of impregnating or scenting with aroma, or rendering aromatic

A-rō'ma-tīze, or **Ar'o-ma-tīze** (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AROMATIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AROMATIZING.] [Lat. *aromatizare*, Gr. ἀρωματίζειν, Fr. *aromatiser.*] To impregnate with aroma, to infuse an aromatic odor into, to give a spicy scent or taste to, to perfume *Bacon*

A-rō'ma-tīz'er, or **Ar'o-ma-tīz'er,** *n.* That which communicates an aromatic quality *Evelyn*

A-rō'ma-tous, *a.* Containing aroma, or the principle of fragrance

Ar'oph, *n.* [A contraction of *aroma philosophorum.*] A barbarous word which had various significations among the ancients. [*Obs.*]

Aroph Paracelsi, a chemical preparation of Paracelsus formed by sublimation from equal quantities of hematite and sal ammoniac, also a mixture of saffron bread, and wine, kept for some days in horse-dung and then distilled, also a solvent for the stone, a lithontriptic *Encyc. Cor.*

A-rōge' The past or preterit tense of the verb *arise*, q. v.

A-round', *prep.* [Prefix *a* and *round*, q. v.]

1. On all sides of, about, encircling, encompassing.

A lambent flame *around* his brows *Dryden*

2. From one part to another of, as, to travel *around* the country

A-round', *adv.* 1. In a circle, on every side

2. At random, without any fixed place or direction, here and there, as, to travel *around* from town to town See ROUND

I was standing *around* when the fight took place *N. Y. Police Gazette*

A-rous'al, *n.* The act of arousing, or the state of being aroused [*Rare.*]

Whatever has associated itself with the *arousal* and activity of our better nature *Hare*

A-rouse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AROUSED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AROUSING.] [Prefix *a* and *rouse*, a secondary form of *raise.*] To excite to action from a state of rest, to stir, or put in motion or exertion, as, to *arouse* one from sleep, to *arouse* the dormant faculties

Grasping his spear, forth issued to *arouse*
His brother, mighty sovereign of the host *Cowper*

A-rōw', *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *row*, q. v.] In a row or rank, successively, in order

And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow* *Dryden*

A-roynt', *interj.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *rynt*, *rynt* thee, *roynt*, or *runt*, terms used by milkmaids to a cow that has been milked, in order to drive her away, to make room for others, A-S. *rynan*, p. *rynde*, to make room or way.] Be gone, away [*Obs.*]

Aroynt thee, witch! the rump-fed ronyon cries *Shak.*

Ar-pĕg'gio (ar-pĕd'jo), *n.* [It. *arpeggio*, *arpeggiamento*, harping, *arpeggiare*, to play on the harp, from *arpa*, harp.] (*Mus.*) The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, and not simultaneously.

Ar'pent, *n.* [Fr. *arpent*, Pr. *arpen*, *arpin*, O. Sp. *arapende*, Lat. *arepennis*, *arapennis*, a Gallic word, according to Columella, 5, 1, 6, equiv. to half a Roman *jugerum.*] Formerly, a portion of land in France, ordinarily containing one hundred square rods or perches, each of 18 feet, or 900 square toises, equal to 4088 square yards, or nearly five sixths of an English acre. This is the *arpent* of Paris. The *woodland arpent* contains 6108 square yards, or about 1 acre, 1 rood, 1 perch, English. [Written also *arpen.*] *Davies & Peck.*

Ar'pen-tā'tor, *n.* [From *arpent.*] A measurer or surveyor of land. *Bouvier.*

Ar'pine, *n.* [See ARPENT.] A certain portion of land, an arpent. "Master Of poor ten *arpines* of land" *Webster*, 1623

Ar'quā-ted, *a.* Shaped like a bow, arcuate [*Rare.*]

Ar'que bus-ād', *n.* [Fr. *arquebusade*, shot of an arquebuse, eau d'*arquebusade*, a vulnerary for gun shot wounds.]

1. A distilled water from a variety of aromatic plants, as rosemary, millefoil, &c., applied to a bruise or wound,—so called because it was originally used as a vulnerary in gunshot wounds. *Parr.*

2. The shot of an arquebuse. *Ash.*

Ar'que-būse (lir'kwe-būs) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *arquebuse*, O. Fr. *harquebuse*, Sp. *arcabuz*, It. *archibuso*, *arcobugio*, fr. D. *haak-bus*, Ger. *hakenbüchse*, a gun with a hook, the hook being the forked rest on which it is supported.] A sort of hand-gun; an old species of fire arm, resembling a musket, and supported upon a forked rest when in use. *Bardin. James*

Arquebuse

Ar'que-bus-ĭer', *n.* [Fr. *arquebusier.*] A soldier armed with an arquebuse

Soldiers armed with guns, of whatsoever sort or denomination, appear to have been called *arquebusiers* *Lodge*

Ar'qui fqux (lir'kī-foo), *n.* [The same as *alquifoux*, q. v.] A kind of lead ore used by potters to give their wares a green varnish *McCulloch.*

Ar'rach, *n.* [Fr. *arroche*, corrupted fr. Lat. *atriplex*, It. *atrepice* See ORRACH.] A plant, orrach

Ar'răck (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Ar. *araq*, sweat, juice, spirituous liquor, from *araqa*, to sweat. Sometimes contracted into *rack.*] A spirituous liquor manufactured in the East Indies from a great variety of substances, specifically, a spirituous liquor distilled from fermented rice, and from the sap of the cocoa palm

Ar'a-go nīte, *n.* See ARAGONITE, which is the true spelling

Ar-rāign' (ar-rān'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARRAIGNED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARRAIGNING.] [O. Fr. *aragnier*, *aranier*, *areisner*, *arasnier*, *arcisoner*, *arraisoner*, *arrasonner*, Pr. *arrazonar*, L. Lat. *arrationare*, *arrazonare*, *arrationari*, to address, to call before court, from Lat. *ad* and L. Lat. *rationare*, to speak, O. Fr. *raisner*, from Lat. *ratio*, reason, reasoning, L. Lat. cause, judgment.]

1. (*Law.*) (*a*) To call or set as a prisoner at the bar of a court to answer to the matter charged in an indictment or complaint *Blackstone* (*b.*) (*O. Eng. Law.*) To set in order, to fit for trial, as, to *arraign* a writ of novel disseizin

2. To call in question, or accuse, before the bar of reason, taste, or any other tribunal

They will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge *Dryden*

It is not arrogance, but timidity, of which the Christian body should now be *arraigned* by the world *I. Taylor*

To arraign the assize to cause the demandant to be called to make the plaint, and set the cause in order that the tenant may be brought to answer *Cowell*

Syn.—To accuse, impeach, charge, censure See ACCUSE

Ar rāign' (ar-rān'), *n.* Arraignment, as, clerk of the *arraigns* *Blackstone*

Ar-rāign'er, *n.* One who arraigns *Coleridge*

Ar-rāign'ment (ar rān'ment), *n.* [O. Fr. *arraigne ment*, *aresnement.*]

1. (*Law.*) The act of arraigning, or the state of being arraigned, the act of calling and setting a prisoner before a court to answer to an indictment or complaint

2. A calling in question for faults, accusation

The sixth satire seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex. *Dryden*

Ar rā'ment, *n.* [From *array*, v. t., q. v.] Clothes, garments, raiment [*Obs.*] *Beaumont*

Ar rānge', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARRANGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARRANGING.] [Fr. *arranger*, from *ad* and *ranger*, Pr. *arrengar*, *rengar*, from Fr. *rang*, Pr. *reng*, *arrenc*, row, Eng. *rank*, from O. H. Ger. *hring*, N. H. Ger. *ring*, circle, circular row.]

1. To put in proper order, to dispose the parts of in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose, as, troops *arranged* for battle

So [they] came to the market-place, and there he *arranged* his men in the streets *Berners*

2. To adjust or settle, to prepare, to determine, as, to *arrange* the preliminaries of an undertaking

Ar-rānge'ment, *n.* [Fr. *arrangement.*]

1. The act of arranging or putting in proper order, the state of being put in order, disposition in suitable form

2. The result of arranging, system of parts disposed in due order, regular and systematic classification, as, *arrangement* of one's dress, the Linnean *arrangement* of plants

3. Preparatory measure, preparations, as, we have made *arrangements* for receiving company

4. Settlement, adjustment by agreement, as, the parties have made an *arrangement* between themselves concerning their disputes, a satisfactory *arrangement*

5. (*Mus.*) (*a*) The adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments for which it was not originally written (*b*) A piece so adapted, a transcription, as, a piano forte *arrangement* of Beethoven's symphonies, an orchestral *arrangement* of a song, an opera, and the like

Ar-rān'ger, *n.* One who arranges

Ar'rant, *a.* [O. Eng. *errannt*, *errant*, *errand*, equiv. to Eng. *errant*, wandering, which was first applied to vagabonds, as an *errant rogue*, an *errant thief*, and hence passed gradually into its present and worse sense.]

1. In right earnest. [*Obs.*] "An *arrant* honest woman" *Burton*

2. Notorious, in an ill sense, infamous, mere, vile; as, an *arrant* rogue or coward.

I discover an *arrant* laziness in my soul *Fuller*

Ar'rant-ly, *adv.* Notoriously, in an ill sense; infamously; impudently, shamefully. *L'Estrange.*

Ar'ras, *n.* [It. *arazzo*, *razzo*, Pg. *raz*, from *Arras*, the capital of Artois, in the French Netherlands, where this article was manufactured.] Tapestry; hangings woven with figures.

Behind the *arras* I'll convey myself *Shak.*

Ar'ras, *v. t.* To furnish with an arras, or tapestry. [*Obs.*] "Curtained and *arrased.*" *Chapman.*

Ar'ras, *n.* Same as ORRIS. *Webster*, 1721.

Ar'ras-wīse, *adv.* [Prob. a corruption of *arris-wise.* See ARRIS.] Placed in such a position as to exhibit its top and two of its sides,—said of any object of a square form. *Encyc. Brit.*

Ar-raught' (-rawt'), *a.* [Properly p. p. of *arreach*, of which no other tense or form occurs. Cf. REACH, p. p. *raught.*] Seized by violence. *Spenser.*

Ar-rāy', *n.* [O. Fr. *arrai*, *arrei*, *arroi*, order, arrangement, dress, Pr. *arrei*, Sp. *arreo*, Pg. *arreio*, It. *arredo*, from *ad* and O. Fr. *rai*, *rei*, *roi*, order, arrangement, from Goth. *raidjan*, *garaidjan*, to arrange, prepare, A. S. *geræddan*, M. H. Ger. *gereiten*, A. S. *gerædc*, trappings.]

1. Order, disposition in regular lines; hence, a posture for fighting, as, drawn up in battle *array.* "Wedged together in the closest *array*" *Gibbon.*

2. The whole body of persons thus placed in order, an orderly collection

A gallant *array* of nobles and cavaliers *Prescott*

3. Dress, garments disposed in order upon the person, raiment *Dryden.*

4. (*Law.*) (*a*) A ranking or setting forth in order, by the proper officer, of a jury as impaneled in a cause (*b*) The panel itself (*c*) The whole body of jurors summoned to attend the court.

To *challenge the array* (*Law*), to except to the whole panel. (*c*) *At Tomlins' Blount.*—*Commission of array* (*Eng. l.*), a commission given by the prince to officers in every county, to muster and *array* the inhabitants, or see them in a condition for war *Blackstone*

Ar-rāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARRAYED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARRAYING.] [O. Fr. *arraier*, *arreier*, *arreer*, *arroer*, Sp. *arrear*, Pg. *arrear*, Pr. *arredar*, *arredar*, It. *arredare* See *supra.*]

1. To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle.

By torch and trumpet fast *arrayed*,
Each horseman drew his battle-blade *Campbell*

2. To deck or dress, to adorn with dress, to clothe, to envelop,—applied especially to dress of a splendid kind

Pharaoh *arrayed* him in fine linen *Gen.* xli. 42

In gelid caves with horrid gloom *arrayed* *Trumbull*

3. (*Law.*) To set in order, as a jury, for the trial of a cause, that is, to call them man by man *Blackstone. Cowell*

To array a panel, to set forth the men impaneled, one by another *Cowell. Tomlins*

Syn.—To draw up, arrange, dispose, set in order

Ar rāy', *v. t.* [Cf. HARRY.] To harass, to frighten, to terrify [*Very rare.*]

I would gladly know who has dared to *array* the poor knave thus *W. Scott*

Ar rāy'er, *n.* One who arrays In some early English statutes, an officer who had care of the soldiers' armor, and who saw them duly accoutered

Ar-rĕar', *adv.* [Fr. *arrière* Pr. *arere*, from Lat. *ad* and *retro*, backward, behind See ARRIERE.] Behind, at the hinder part [*Obs.*]

To leave with speed Atlanta swift *arrear* *Spenser*

Ar-rĕar', *n.* That which is behind in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due

For much I dread due payment by the Greeks
Of yesterday's *arrear* *Cowper*

☞ It is generally used in the plural, as, the *arrears* of rent, wages, and taxes, and supposes a part of the money already paid

Ar rĕar'age, *n.* [Fr. *arrerage*, O. Fr. *arrierage*, L. Lat. *arreragium*, *arreragium*, *arreragium* See *supra.*] Any sum of money remaining unpaid, after previous payment of a part, arrears "The old *arrearages* being defrayed" *Howell*

☞ A person may be *in arrear* for the whole amount of a debt, but *arrears* and *arrearage* imply that a part has been paid

Ar-rĕar'ance, *n.* The same as ARREAR [*Obs.*]

Ar rĕct', } *a.* [Lat. *arrectus*, p. p. of *arrigere*, to
Ar-rĕct'ed, } raise, erect, from *ad* and *regere*, to lead straight, to direct]

1. Lifted up, raised, erect

2. Attentive, as a person listening [*Obs.*]

God speaks not to the idle and unconcerned hearer, but to the vigilant and *arrect* *Smalridge*

Ar-rĕct'a ry, *n.* [Lat. *arrectarius*, from *arrigere*, to set up.] An upright beam or post, as opposed to one that is transverse [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*

Ar'ren tā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *arrenter*, to give or take as rent, Pr. & Sp. *arrendar* See ARRENDATOR.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A licensing the owner of land in a forest to inclose it under a yearly rent *Cowell.*

Ar-rĕp'tion, *n.* The act of taking away. [*Obs.*]
"This *arreption* was sudden" *Bp. Hall*

Ar'rep-tĭ'tious (-tish'us), *a.* [Lat. *arreptitius*, from *arreptus*, p. p. of *arripere*, to seize, snatch, from *ad* and *rapere*, to snatch See RAPACIOUS.]

1. Snatched away, seized or possessed,—applied to a demoniac, and hence, irrational, insane. [*Obs.*]
"Odd, *arreptitious*, frantic extravagances" *Howell.*

2. [Lat. *ad* and *repere*, to creep, q. v.] Crept in privily. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ar-rĕst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARRESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARRESTING.] [Fr. *arrêter*, O. Fr. *arrester*, *arester*,

arestier, arestein, Pr. & Sp. *arrestar*, It. & L. Lat *arrestare*, from Lat. *ad* and *restare*, to stay back, to remain. See REST.]

1. To obstruct, to stop; to check or hinder the motion or action of; as, to *arrest* the current of a river; to *arrest* the senses.

Nor could her virtues the relentless hand
Of Death *arrest*. *Philips*

2. (*Law*) To take, seize, or apprehend by authority of law; as, to *arrest* one for debt, or for a crime.

☞ After this word Shakespeare uses *of* ("I *arrest* thee *of* high treason"), the modern usage is *for*

3. To seize on and fix, to engage, to catch, as, to *arrest* the eyes, or attention. *Buckminster*

☞ Shakespeare says, "We *arrest* your word," i. e., seize on and hold you to it

4. To rest or fasten [*Obs.*] "We may *arrest* our thoughts upon the divine mercies." *Bp. Taylor*

Syn.—To obstruct, delay, detain, check, hinder, stop, apprehend, seize, lay hold of

Ar-rĕst', *v. i.* To tarry, to rest. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Ar rĕst', *n.* [Fr *arrêt*, O. Fr. & Pr. *arrest*, O. Sp. & It. *arresto*, L. Lat. *arrestum, arresta*. See *supra*.]

1. A stop, hinderance, or restraint. [*Obs.*] "As the *arrest* of the air showeth." *Bacon*

2. (*Law*) The taking or apprehending of a person by authority of law

☞ An arrest may be made by seizing or touching the body, but it is sufficient if the party be within the power of the officer and submit to the arrest. In Admiralty law, and in old English practice, the term is applied to the seizure of property.

3. Any taking by power, physical or moral

The sad stories of fire from heaven, the burning of his sheep, &c., were sad *arrests* to his troubled spirit. *Bp. Taylor*

4. (*Far.*) A scurfiness of the back part of the hind leg of a horse,—also named *rat tails*. *White*

Arrest of judgment (*Law*), the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict for legal cause. The motion for this purpose is called a motion in *arrest* of judgment.

Ar'res tā'tion, *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *arrestation*, L. Lat. *arrestatio*.] The act of arresting, an arrest or seizure. [*Rare.*]

The *arrestation* of the English residing in France was decreed by the National Convention. *H. M. Williams*

Ar'res-tee', *n.* (*Scots Law*) The person in whose hands the movables of another, or a debt due to another, are arrested by the creditor of the latter by the process of arrestment. *Burrill*

Ar-rĕst'er, } *n.* [Equiv. to L. Lat. *arrestator*.]
Ar-rĕst'or, } 1. One who arrests

2. (*Scots Law*) The person at whose suit an arrestment is made

Ar-rĕst'ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *arrestement*, Pr. *arrestamment*.] (*Scots Law*) (*a*) The securing of a criminal until he undergoes trial, or finds caution or bail, or the securing of a debtor until he gives security. (*b*) The attachment, by a creditor, of the movable estate of a debtor, or the order of a judge, by which a person owing the arrestee's debtor is prohibited to make payment or deliver till the debt due to the arrester is paid or secured. *Ed. Encyc.*

Ar rĕt', (ar rĕt' or ar rē') (Synop., § 130), *n.* [See ARREST.] (*Fr. Law*) (*a*) A judgment, decision, or decree of a court or of parliament,—applied more particularly to the judgments and decisions of the higher courts and tribunals, as the imperial courts, and the court of cassation. (*b*) An edict of a sovereign prince, a royal ordinance or decree. (*c*) An arrest or seizure of persons, or a seizure or attachment of goods, corresponding to the Scotch law term *arrestment*.

Ar rĕt', *v. t.* [Fr. *arrêter*, L. Lat. *arrectare*, for *arrestare*. See ARREST, *v.*] To assign, to allot, to decree, to appoint. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Ar'rha-phŏs'tic, *a.* [Gr. ἄῤῥαφος, seamless, from *a* priv. and βαπτειν, to sew together.] Made of leather without a seam. [*Rare.*] *Clarke*

Ar'rhyth-my (ăr'rith mĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀῤῥυθμια, from *a* priv. and ῥυθμος, rhythm.] A want or deficiency of rhythm. *Hyde*

Ar-rīde', *v. t.* [Lat. *arridere*, from *ad* and *ridere*, to laugh.]

1. To laugh at or with, to smile at or upon

2. To please well, to gratify. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Above all thy rarities, old Oxenford, what do most *arride* and solace me are thy repositories of moldering learning. *Charles Lamb*

Ar-rīĕre' (ar reer'), *n.* [Fr. *arrière*. See ARREAR.] The last body of an army, now called *rear*

Ar-rīĕre'-bān, *n.* [O. Fr. *arban, heriban, herisban*, Pr. *ariban*, L. Lat. *arbannum, arribannum, herebannum, heribannum*, O. H. Ger. *haribau, heribau*, N. H. Ger *heerbann*, the calling together of an army, from O. H. Ger *heri*, an army, and *ban*, a public call or order. The French have misunderstood their old word, and have changed it into *arrière-ban*, though *arrière* has no connection with its proper meaning. See BAN and ABANDON.]

1. A proclamation of the French kings, calling not only their immediate feudatories, but the vassals of these feudatories, to take the field for war.

2. The assembly of such vassals.

Arrière-fee, or *fief*, a fee or fief dependent on a superior fee, or a fee held of a feudatory.—*Arrière vassal*, the vassal of a vassal.

Ar'ris, *n.* [O. Fr. *areste*, N. Fr. *arête*, from Lat. *arista*, the top or beard of an ear of grain, the bone of a fish.] (*Arch.*) The edge formed by two surfaces meeting each other, whether plane or curved,—applied particularly to the edges in moldings, and to the raised edges which separate the flutings in a Doric column. *P. Cyc.*

Arris-fillet, a triangular piece of wood used to raise the slates of a roof against a chimney or wall, to throw off the rain. *Gwilt.*—*Arris-gutter*, a gutter of a V form fixed to the eaves of a building. *Gwilt*

Ar-rĭs'ion (ar rĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *arrisio*, from *arridere*. See ARRIDE.] Act of smiling. [*Obs.*] *Blount*

Ar rīv'al, *n.* [From *arrive*, *q. v.*] 1. The act of arriving, or coming, the act of reaching a place, from a distance, whether by water (as in its original sense) or by land

Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift *arrival*. *Dryden*

2. The attainment or gaining of any object, by effort, agreement, practice, or study; as, our *arrival* at this conclusion was wholly unexpected

3. The person or thing arriving, as, news brought by the last *arrival*

The next *arrivals* here will gladlier build their nests
Warner

Ar rīv'ance, *n.* [From *arrive*, *q. v.*]

1. Company arrived. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Arrival, a reaching in progress. [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Ar rīve', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *pp.* ARRIVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARRIVING.] [Fr. *arriver*, Pr. *ariba*, Sp. & Pg. *arribar*, It. *arrivare*, L. Lat. *arrivare, arripare, adripare*, to come to shore, from Lat. *ad* and *ripa*, the shore or sloping bank of a river.]

1. (*Lit.*) To come to the shore, or bank, but, in present usage, to come in progress by water, or by traveling on land,—followed by *at*, but formerly sometimes by *to*

[Aeneas] sailing with a fleet from Sicily, *arrived* at length, and landed in the country of Laurentum. *Holland*
Full soon among them he *arrived*. *Milton*

2. To reach a point by progressive motion, to gain or compass an object by effort, practice, study, inquiry, reasoning, or experiment, as, to *arrive* at a conclusion

If at great things thou wouldst *arrive*. *Milton*

3. To happen or occur. [*Obs.*]

Happy, to whom this glorious death *arrives*. *Waller*

Ar rīve', *v. t.* [L. Lat. *arrivare*. See *supra*.] To reach. [*Obs.*] "Ere we could *arrive* the point proposed." *Shak.* "Ere he *arrive* the happy isle." *Milton.* "The calamity which lately *arrived* you." *Locke*

Ar rīve', *n.* Arrival. [*Obs.* or *poet.*] "Little joy in his *arrive*." *Chapman*

How should I joy of thy *arrive* to hear! *Drayton*

Ar rŏb', *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *ar rub* or *ar rubu*, a fourth part.]

1. A Spanish weight of twenty five pounds and a half

2. A Spanish measure containing about three gallons and a half

3. A wine measure, for oil, containing about two gallons and three fourths

4. A Portuguese weight of about thirty two pounds. *Simmonds*

Ar rōde', *v. t.* [Lat. *arrodere*, from *ad* and *rodere* to gnaw.] To gnaw, to nibble. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Ar'ro gance, *n.* [Fr. *arrogance*, Lat. *arrogantia*, from *arrogans*, p. pr. of *arrogare*, to claim as one's own, from *ad* and *rogare*, to ask, request.] The act or quality of taking much upon one's self, that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation, or power, or which exalts the worth or importance of the person to an undue degree; proud contempt of others, conceitedness, presumption

I hate not you for her proud *arrogance*. *Shak.*

Syn.—Haughtiness, assumption, lordliness, presumption, pride, disdain, overbearing, conceit, conceitedness. See HAUGHTINESS.

Ar'ro gan-cy, *n.* Arrogance. [*Rare.*]

Ar'ro gant, *a.* [Fr. *arrogant*, Pr. *arrogan*, Lat. *arrogans*. See *supra*.]

1. Making, or having the disposition to make, exorbitant claims of rank or estimation, giving one's self an undue degree of importance, assuming, haughty, conceited,—applied to persons

Arrogant Winchester, that haughty prelate. *Shak.*

2. Containing arrogance, marked with arrogance, proceeding from undue claims or self importance,—applied to things, as, *arrogant* pretensions, or behavior.

Syn.—Magisterial, lordly, proud, assuming, overbearing, presumptuous, haughty. See MAGISTERIAL.

Ar'ro gant-ly, *adv.* In an arrogant manner, with undue pride or self importance

Ar'ro gant-ness, *n.* Arrogance. [*Rare.*]

Ar'ro gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARROGATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARROGATING.] [Lat. *arrogare*, Fr. *arroger*. See ARROGANCE.] To assume, demand, or challenge proudly and unreasonably, to make undue claims to, from vanity or false pretensions to right or merit, as, the pope *arrogated* dominion over kings. "To *arrogate* the right of deciding dogmatically." *Macaulay*

Ar'ro gā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *arrogatio*, from *arrogare*.]

1. The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims, the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to. *Hall.*

2. (*Civ. Law*) Adoption. *Bouvier.*

Ar'ro gā'tive, *a.* Making undue claims and pretension, arrogant. *H. More*

Ar-rŏn'dĭs-sĕ-mĕnt' (mong'), *n.* [Fr., from *arrondir*, to make round, from *ad* and *rond*, Lat. *rotundus*, round.] A subdivision of a departament

☞ The territory of France, since the revolution, has been divided into *departments*, those into *arrondissements*, those into *cantons*, and the latter into *communes*

Ar-rōse', *v. t.* [Fr. *arroser*.] To drench, to wet. [*Obs. and rare.*]

The blissful dew of heaven does *arrose* you. *Beau. & Fl.*

Ar rō'sion (ar rō'zhun), *n.* [Fr. *arrosion*, from Lat. *arrodere*, to gnaw at, from *ad* and *rodere*, to gnaw.] A gnawing. *Obs.* *Bailey.*

Ar'rōw, *n.* [O. Eng. *arwe*, A. S. *arewe, arewa*, of Celtic origin, from Welsh *arf, arv*, weapon, Arm., Fr., & Gael. *arm*, equiv. to Lat. *arma*, pl.] A missive weapon of offense, straight, slender, pointed, and barbed, to be shot with a bow

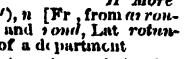
Arrow.

Ar'rōw grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of several different kinds of plants, species of the genus *Triglochin*.

Ar'rōw hĕad, *n.* 1. The head of an arrow

2. (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Sagittaria*,—so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow

Ar'rōw hĕad'ed, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow

Arrow-headed characters, characters the elements of which consist of strokes resembling arrow-heads, nail heads, or wedges,—hence called also *nail-headed, wedge-formed, cuneiform*, or *cuneate* characters. The oldest written characters used in the country about the Tigris and Euphrates, and subsequently in Persia and Abounding among the ruins of Persepolis, Nineveh, and Babylon. See CUNEIFORM

Ar'rōw rōot, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Maranta*. The Indians are said to employ the roots of the *M. Galanga* in extracting the poison of arrows, whence the name

2. A nutritive starch, obtained from the root of the *Maranta arundinacea*, and from the roots and grains of several other plants,—used as medicinal food

Ar'rōw-wōod, *n.* A species of *Viburnum* from the long, straight stems of which the Indians dwelling between the Mississippi and the Pacific make their arrows. *Bartlett*

Ar'rōw-y, *a.* 1. Consisting of arrows

"How quick they wheeled and flying, behind them shot
Sharp sheet of *arrowy* showers. *Milton*

2. Formed like, or in any respect resembling, an arrow. "His *arrowy* tongue." *Cowper.*

By the blue rushing of the *arrowy* Rhone. *Byron*

Radiant with *arrowy* vitalities, vivacities, and ingenuities. *Carlyle*

Ar roy'o, *n.* [Sp., O. Sp. *arrogio*, Pg. *arroio*, L. Lat. *arrogium*, Prov. It. *rogia*, L. Lat. *rogium*, allied to Gr. ῥοη, river, stream, from ῥειν, to flow.] A watercourse, a rivulet, a small river. *Bartlett*

Ar'shĭn (ăr'shĭn), *n.* See ARSHINE.

Arse, *n.* [A-S. *ears, ærs*, O. H. Ger. *ars*, N. H. Ger. *arsch*, D. *aars*, Sw. *ars*, Dan. *ars*.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal, the posteriors

Ar'se nal, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *arsenal*. It. *arsenale, arzanale, arzana*, arsenal, dock yard, L. Lat. *arsena*, armory. It. *darsena*, wet dock, from Ar. *dâr-sinâh*, house of industry or fabrication, from *dâr*, house, and *sinâat* (*sinâah*) art, industry.] A public establishment for the storage, or for the manufacture and storage, of arms and all military equipments, whether for land or naval service

Ar sĕ'ni ate, *n.* [Fr. *arseniate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt

Ar'se nate, } formed by arsenic acid combined with any base

Ar'se nic (125) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *arsenic*, Pr. *arsenic*, Lat. *arsenicum*, Gr. ἀρσενικον, ἀρρενικον, yellow orpiment, arsenic, from ἀρρενικός, masculine, ἄρρην, male, on account of its strength.]

1. (*Min.*) A metal of a steel gray color and brilliant luster, though usually dull from tarnish. It is very brittle, and sublimes at a low heat without fusion. Specific gravity from 5.7 to 5.9. It is sometimes found native, but usually combined with silver, cobalt, nickel, iron, antimony, and sulphur. Orpiment and realgar are two of its sulphur compounds. Orpiment is the true *arsenicum* of the ancients. Plin. 34, 18

2. (*Com.*) Arsenious acid,—called also *oxide of arsenic*, *white arsenic*, and *ratsbane*. *Dana.*

Ar sĕn'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *arsenical*.] Belonging to arsenic, composed of arsenic, consisting of, or containing, arsenic; as, *arsenical* vapor.

Ar sĕn'ic al, }

Arsenic acid (*Chem.*) an acid composed of two equivalents of arsenic and five of oxygen.—*Arsenical silver*, an ore of silver containing arsenic

Ar-sĕn'i-cāte, *v. t.* To combine with arsenic.

Ar'sen-ide, } *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of arsenic with a metal or any elementary substance. *Brande.*

Ar'se-nī'ū-ret, }

Ar-sĕ'ni-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *arsénieux*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing arsenic,

as, arsenious powder or glass. *Ure.* (*b.*) Composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of oxygen; as, *arsenious* acid.

Ar'sen-ite, *n.* [Fr. *arsénite*] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the arsenious acid with a base. *Ure*

Ar'se-ni'ū-ret-ed, *a.* (*Chem*) Combined with arsenic, — said of some elementary substance; as, *arseniuretted* hydrogen. *Brande.*

Ar'se-smart, *n.* A species of Polygonum, or knotgrass; called also *smartweed* [*Vulgar*]

Arsh'line, *n.* [Russ. *arschin*, of Turkish-Tartar origin, Turk. *arshin, arshún*, ell, yard] A Russian measure of two feet four inches and 242 decimals

Ar'sis, *n.* [Lat *arsis*, Gr ἄρσις, a raising or lifting, an elevation of the voice, from αἴρειν, to raise or lift up. Its ordinary use is the result of an early misapprehension, originally and properly it denotes the *lifting* of the hand in beating time, and hence the unaccented part of the rhythm]

1 (*Pros*) (*a*) That part of a foot where the *ictus* is put, or which is distinguished from the rest of the foot by a greater stress of voice *Hermann* (*b*) That elevation of voice now called *metrical accentuation*, or the rhythmic accent It is uncertain whether the *arsis* consisted in a higher musical tone, greater volume, or longer duration of sound, or in all combined *P Cyc*

2 (*Mus*) (*a*) The rising of the hand in beating time (*b*) That part of the measure in which the hand rises *P Cyc*

Ar'son (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Fr *arson, arsion, arsun*, Pr *arsum, arcio*, from Lat *ardere, arsum*, to burn, O Fr *ardoir, ardeir, ardez, ardre*] (*Law*) The malicious burning of a dwelling house or outhouse of another man, which by the common law is felony, the malicious and voluntary firing of buildings and ships *Wharton*

☞ The definition of this crime is somewhat varied by statutes in different countries and states

Art. The second person, indicative mode, present tense, of the substantive verb *to be*, but from *were*, Sw *wara*, Dan *vare* See ARE

Art, *n* [Fr & Pr *art*, Lat *ars, artis*, orig skill in joining or fitting, from Gr ἄρειν, to join, to fit together, ἁρτάω, to arrange, prepare]

1 The employment of means to accomplish some desired end, the adaptation of things in the natural world to the uses of life, the application of knowledge or power to practical purposes

Blest with each grace of nature and of *art* *Pope*

2. A system of rules serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions, — opposed to *science*, or to speculative principles, as, the *art* of building or engraving.

☞ Arts are divided into *useful, mechanic*, or *industrial*, and *liberal, polite*, or *fine* The *mechanic arts* are those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind, as in making clothes and utensils These arts are called *trades* The liberal or polite arts are those in which the mind or imagination is chiefly concerned, as poetry, music and painting Formerly the term *liberal arts* was used to denote the sciences and philosophy or the circle of academic education hence, degrees in the *arts*, master and bachelor of *arts*

In America, literature and the elegant *arts* must grow up side by side with the coarser plants of daily necessity *Irving*

3 Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study, or observation, as, a man has the *art* of managing his business to advantage "I have as much of this in *art* as you" *Shak*

4 Cunning, artifice. "Madam, I swear, I use no *art* at all" *Shak*

Animals practice *art* when opposed to their superiors in strength *Crabb*

Art and part (*Scots Law*) (*a*) An accessory before and after the fact (*b*) A participation in the perpetration of the criminal act, — said to be an abbreviation of the Latin *artifex et particeps*

Syn. — Science, literature, aptitude, readiness, skill, dexterity, adroitness, contrivance, profession business; trade, calling, cunning, artifice, deceit, duplicity. See SCIENCE

Ar'te-mis'i-ȧ, *n.* [Lat. *Artemisia*, Gr 'Αρτεμισία, Pr. *artemezun, arsemsa, arcemiza*, Fr. *armoise*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the plants called mugwort, southernwood, and wormwood. Of these the *A. absinthium*, or common wormwood, is well known. *Loudon*

Ar-tē'ri-ac, *a.* [Gr. ἀρτηριακός. See *infra*.] Same as ARTERIAL.

Ar-tē'ri-ac, *n.* (*Med*) A medicine used in diseases of the windpipe. *Dunglison*

Ar-tē'ri-al, *a* [Fr *artériel*] 1. Pertaining to an artery, or the arteries, as, *arterial* action.

2. Contained in an artery, as, *arterial* blood.

3 Pertaining to important streams and water courses, as having a resemblance to arteries. "*Arterial* navigation" *Ogilvie*

Ar-tē'ri-al-i-zā'tion, *n.* The process of communicating to venous blood the qualities of arterial blood during its passage through the lungs; called also *aëration* and *hematosis* *Carpenter.*

Ar-tē'ri-al-ize, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* ARTERIALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb n* ARTERIALIZING.] To communicate the qualities of arterial blood to, to make arterial.

Ar-tē'ri-ŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr. *ἀρτηρία* and *γράφειν*, to describe] Same as ARTERIOLOGY.

Ar-tē'ri-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτηρία* and λόγος, discourse; λέγειν, to speak.] A treatise or discourse on the arteries.

Ar-tē'ri-ŏt'o-my, *n.* [Lat. *arteriotomia*, Gr. *ἀρτηριοτομία*, from *ἀρτηρία* and τέμνειν, to cut; τομή, a cutting.] (*Anat.*) (*a.*) The opening of an artery by a lancet, or other instrument, for the purpose of letting blood. (*b.*) That part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the arteries

Ar'te-rī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of an artery or arteries. *Dunglison*

Ar'ter-y, *n.* [Lat. *arteria*, Gr. *ἀορτηία*, windpipe, artery, from *αἴρειν*, to raise, to lift. Cf. AORTA.]

1. The trachea or windpipe. [*Obs*]

Under the *artery*, or windpipe, is the mouth of the stomach *Holland*

2 One of the vessels or tubes which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

3. Hence, any continuous or ramified channel of communication, as, *arteries* of trade or commerce

Ar-tē'zian (-tē'zhan), *a.* [Fr. *Artesien*, from *Artois*, in France, where many such wells have been made since the middle of the last century] Pertaining to Artois (anciently called *Artesium*), in France.

Artesian wells, wells made by boring into the earth till the instrument reaches water which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously like a fountain They are usually of small diameter and of great depth *Brande*

Art'ful, *a* [See ART] 1 Made, performed with, or characterized by, art or skill "*Artful* strains" "*Artful* terms" *Milton*

2 Using or exhibiting art or skill "Too *artful* a writer" *Dryden*

3 Cunning practicing art or stratagem, crafty, as, an *artful* boy [This is the most usual sense]

Artful in speech, in action, and in mind *Pope*

Syn. — Cunning skillful, adroit, dextrous, crafty, deceitful See CUNNING

Art'ful-ly, *adv* In an artful manner, with art or cunning, skillfully, dextrously, craftily

Art'ful-ness, *n* Art, craft, cunning, address.

Ar'then, *a* Same as EARTHEN [*Obs*] "An *arthen* pot" *Holland*

Ar-thrit'ic, } *a.* [Lat *arthriticus*, Gr *ἀρθριτικός*
Ar thrit'ic-al, } See *infra*]

1. Pertaining to the joints, affecting the joints.

2 Pertaining to the gout, gouty "Pangs *arthritic*" *Cowper*

Ar-thri'tis, *n* [Lat *arthritis*, Gr *ἀρθρῖτις* (as if from *δοῦναι*, belonging to the joints, sc *νόσος*, disease), gout, from *ἄρθρον*, a joint, from *ἄειν*, to join, to fit together] (*Med*) Any inflammation of the joints, particularly the gout, an hereditary, intermitting disease, usually affecting the small joints, sometimes the stomach

Ar-thrō'di-ȧ, *n* [N Lat *arthrodia*, Gr *ἀρθρωδία*, from *ἀρθρώδης*, well articulated, from *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *εἶδος*, shape See *supra*] (*Anat*) A species of articulation in which the head of one bone is received into the shallow socket of another, as that of the humerus into the glenoid cavity of the scapula See ARTICULATION

Ar thrō'dal, *a* (*Osteology*) Having reference to a joint made of a ball at the extremity of a bone, acting in a hollow cup

Ar thrō'dic, *a* Relating to arthrodia

Ar'thro-dȳn'i-ȧ, *n* [Gr *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *ὀδύνη*, pain] (*Med*) Pain in the joints, chronic rheumatism *Dunglison*

Ar'thro-dȳn'ic, *a* Pertaining to arthrodynia, or pain in the joints, rheumatic *Brande*

Ar-thrŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and λόγος, discourse] A description of the joints *Dunglison*

Ar-thrŏp'o-dȧ, *n pl* [Gr *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *πούς*, *ποδός*, a foot] (*Zool*) Animals having jointed bodies and appendages, the same as the *Articulata* *Dana*

Ar-thrō'pȳ-ȧ, *n* [Gr *ἀρθροῦν*, to articulate] (*Med*) Severely painful inflammation, mostly confined to the joints, as rheumatism and gout *Dunglison*

Ar-thrō'sis, *n.* (*Anat*) Articulation *Dunglison*

Ar'ti chōke, *n* [It *articiocco*, Fr *artichaut*, Ger *artischocke, artischocke*, from Ar *ardi schauk*, i e, earth-thorn. Cf. It. *carcofo*, Sp *alcarchofa, alcachofa*, Pg *alcachofra*, from Ar *al-harschaf*] (*Bot*) The *Cynara scolymus*, a plant somewhat resembling a thistle, with a dilated, imbricated, and prickly calyx The head is composed of numerous oval scales, inclosing the florets, sitting on a broad receptacle, which, with the fleshy base of the scales, is much esteemed as an article of food

Jerusalem artichoke, a species of sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*), bearing a tuber like that of the potato The term *Jerusalem* is a corruption of the It *girasole*, sunflower

Ar'ti-cle (är'tĭ-kl), *n.* [Fr & Pr *article*, Lat *articulus*, dim. of *artus*, a joint, Gr. *ἄρθρον*, from *ἄειν*, to join, to fit]

1. A distinct portion of an instrument, discourse, literary work, or any other writing, consisting of two or more particulars, or treating of various topics hence, a clause in a contract, account, system of regulations, treaty, or the like; a particular charge or item in an account; a term, condition, or stipulation in a contract; a concise statement, as, *articles of agreement*, an account consisting of many *articles*; an *article* in a magazine or cyclopedia.

2. A distinct part. "Upon each *article* of human duty." *Paley.* "Each *article* of time." *Habington.*

The *articles* which compose the blood. *Darwin.*

3. A particular one of various things; as, an *article* of merchandise, salt is a necessary *article*.

They would fight not for articles of faith, but for *articles* of food *Landor.*

4. Precise point of time, moment; as, in the *article* of death [Lat. *in articulo mortis*]. *Clarendon.*

This fatal news coming to Hick's Hall upon the *article* of my Lord Russell's trial, was said to have had no little influence on the jury and all the bench to his prejudice *Evelyn*

5 (*Gram*) A certain part of speech; one of the three words, *a, an, the*, used before nouns to limit or define their application. *A* (or *an*) is called the indefinite article, *the* the definite article

6 Comprehension. [*Obs. and rare.*] "A soul of great *article*." *Shak.*

Articles of confederation, the compact which was first made by the original thirteen states of the United States. They were adopted March 1, 1781, and remained the supreme law until March, 1789 — *Articles of impeachment*, an instrument which, in cases of impeachment, performs the same office which an indictment does in a common criminal case — *Articles of war*, the code or regulations for the government of the army in Great Britain, and of the army and navy in the United States — *Articles of the navy*, the code or regulations for the government of the navy in Great Britain — *Lords of articles* (*Scot Hist*), a committee of the parliament, whose business was to prepare and digest all matters that were to be laid before it, including the preparation of all bills for laws; — called also *lords articulars* *Robertson* — *The thirty-nine articles*, statements of the tenets (thirty-nine in number) held by the church of England, assent to which is the condition of church-fellowship

Ar't cle, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* ARTICLED; *p pr.* & *vb n* ARTICLING] [Fr *articuler*, Pr. *articular*, Lat *articulare*, from *articulus* See *supra*]

1 To draw up in articles, to set forth in distinct particulars "If all his errors and follies were *articled* against him" *Bp Taylor.*

2 To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles He shall be *articled* against in the high court of admiralty *Stat 35 Geo III*

3 To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation, as, to *article* an apprentice to a mechanic

Ar'ti-cle, *v i* To agree by articles, to stipulate, to bargain "Then he *articled* with her that he should go away when he pleased" *Selden*

Ar-tic'ū lar, *a* [Fr *articulaire*, Fr *articulare*, Lat. *articularis* See ARTICLE, *n*]

1 Belonging to the joints, as, the gout is an *articular* disease

2 Serving for a joint, as, an *articular* process.

Ar-tic'ū-lar-ly, *adv* In an articular or an articulate manner [*Obs*]

Ar-tic'u-lā'tȧ, *n pl.* [Lat *articulatum*, from *articulatus*, furnished with joints, distinct, p p of *articulare* See ARTICLE, *v*] See ARTICULATE, *a*

Ar-tic'ū late, *a* [Lat *articulatus* See *supra*]

1 Expressed in articles, or in separate items or particulars [*Obs or rare*]

Total changes of party and *articulate* opinion *Carlyle*

2 (*Nat Hist*) Jointed, formed with joints, as, an *articulate* animal

3 Distinctly uttered, clear, especially, formed, characterized, or modified, by a jointing or articulation of the organs of speech, with proper inflection and accent, as, *articulate* pronunciation, *articulate* sounds

Ar-tic'ū late, *n* (*Zool*) An animal of the second subkingdom, which includes invertebrates, having the body and members jointed See ANIMAL KINGDOM

☞ There are five classes of articulates, belonging to two divisions, a land and a water division, as follows —

Divisions	*Classes*
A The LAND DIVISION Respiration by means of air-vessels called *trachee* ramifying through the body, the openings to which are named *spiracles*	1 INSECTS Body consisting of three parts, the head and thorax being separate segments, and distinct from the abdomen; legs six; usually two or four wings
	2 SPIDERS Body consisting of two parts, the head and thorax being united in one segment, and distinct from the abdomen; legs eight
	3 MYRIAPODS Thorax not distinct from the abdomen; feet many; form worm-like. Includes Centipeds.
B The WATER DIVISION Respiration by means of bronchia gills; or, in small species, the surface of the body, or of some part of it, acting as a bronchia.	4. CRUSTACEA Body consisting of two parts, the head and thorax being united in one segment and distinct from the abdomen; legs mostly ten or fourteen, sometimes more, rarely less Includes Crabs, Lobsters, &c.
	5. WORMS Thorax not distinct from the abdomen; feet wanting, their place sometimes supplied by bristled tubercles. Includes the Earth-worm, Leech, Annelids, Intestinal Worms.

Ar tic'ū-lāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *articulare, articulatum*] To utter articulate sounds, to utter the elementary sounds of a language, to enunciate; as, to *articulate* distinctly.

Ar-tic'u-late, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARTICULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARTICULATING.]

1. To joint; to unite by means of a joint.

2. To draw up or write in separate particulars. [*Obs.*] "These things, indeed, you have *articulated*." *Shak.*

3. To express plainly or distinctly. [*Rare.*]

Luther *articulated* himself upon a process that had already begun in the Christian church. *Bibliotheca Sacra*

4. (*v. i.*) To treat or make terms. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5 To form, as elementary sounds; to utter in distinct syllables or words; as, to *articulate* letters or language.

Ar-tic'u-late ly, *adv.* 1. Article by article, in distinct particulars, in detail. *Paley*

I had *articulately* set down in writing our points *Fuller*

2 With distinct utterance of syllables or words

Ar-tic'u-late ness, *n* The quality of being articulate

Ar-tic'u-lā'tion, *n* [Fr. *articulation*, Lat *articulatio*]

1 (*Anat.*) The joining or juncture of the bones of a skeleton.

☞ This is of three kinds 1st, *diarthrosis*, or a movable connection, including enarthrosis, or the ball-and-socket joint, arthrodia, which is the same, but more superficial, ginglymus, or hinge-like joint, and trochoid, or the wheel and axle 2d, *synarthrosis*, immovable connection, as by suture, or junction by serrated margins, harmony or union by straight margins, and gomphosis, like a nail driven in a board, as the teeth in their sockets 3d, *symphysis*, or union by means of another substance, as synchondrosis, union by a cartilage, syssarcosis, union by muscular fibers, synmeiosis, union by tendons, syndesmosis, union by ligaments, and synostosis, union by a bony substance *Coxe*

2 (*Bot*) (*a*) The connection of the parts of a plant by joints, as in pods (*b*) One of the nodes or joints, as in cane and maize (*c*) One of the parts intercepted between the joints, also, a subdivision into parts at regular or irregular intervals as a result of serial intermission in growth, as in the cane, grasses, &c. *Lindley*

Articulate Root and Stem

3. The utterance of the elementary sounds of a language by the appropriate movements of the organs, as, a distinct *articulation*

4. A consonant, a letter representing a sound which requires a jointing or closing of the organs for its utterance

5 The state of being jointed, distinct connection of parts [*Rare*] "That definiteness and *articulation* of imagery" *Coleridge.*

Ar-tic'u-la-tive, *a.* Pertaining to articulation *Rush*

Ar-tic'u-lā'tor, *n* One who articulates, as, he is a good *articulator*

Ar'ti-fice, *n* [Fr *artifice*, Pr *artifici*, Lat *artificium*, from *artifex*, artificer, from *ars, artis*, art, and *facere*, to make]

1 Artful or skillful contrivance an artful or ingenious device, in a good or a bad sense In a bad sense, it corresponds with *trick* or *fraud* "The skill of *artifice* or office men" *Milton*

The material universe is the *artifice* of God, the *artifice* of the best Mechanist *Cudworth*

2 Art, trade, skill acquired by science or practice. [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Ar-tif'i-cer, *n* [From the preceding, L Lat. *artificarius*]

1 An artist, a mechanic or manufacturer, one whose occupation requires skill or knowledge of a particular kind, as a silversmith or saddler

2 One who makes or contrives, an inventor "*Artificer* of fraud" *Milton*

The great *Artificer* of all that moves *Cowper*

3. A cunning or artful fellow [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

4. (*Mil.*) A soldier mechanic attached to the ordnance, artillery, and engineer service, designed to be employed in the construction and repair of military materials.

Syn.—Artisan, artist See ARTISAN

Ar-ti-fi'cial (-fish'al), *a* [Fr *artificial*, Fr *artificiel*, Lat. *artificialis*, from *artificium*. See ARTIFICE]

1 Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labor, in opposition to *natural*, as, *artificial* heat or light, an *artificial* magnet, *artificial* gems, salts, or minerals

Artificial strife
Lives in these touches, livelier than life *Shak.*

2. Hence, feigned, fictitious, not genuine. "*Artificial* tears." *Shak.* "Too obviously *artificial*" *Macaulay.*

3. Artful, cunning, crafty. [*Obs.*]

4. Cultivated, not indigenous, not being of spontaneous growth, as, *artificial* grasses. *Gibbon.*

Artificial arguments (*Rhet.*), arguments invented by the speaker, in distinction from laws, authorities, and the like, which are called *inartificial* arguments or proofs *Johnson.*—*Artificial lines*, lines on a sector or scale, so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c.—*Artificial numbers*, logarithms.—*Artificial sines, tangents*, &c, the same as logarithms of the natural sines, tangents, &c. *Hutton.*—*Artificial classification* (*Science*), an arrangement based on characteristics of superficial importance, and not expressing the true natural relations of the species, as, "the *artificial* system" in *botany*, which is the same as the Linnæan system. *Loudon Dana*

Ar'ti-fi-ci-āl'i-ty (-fish-i-), *n.* The quality of being artificial, appearance of art. *Shenstone.*

Ar'ti-fi'cial-ly, *adv.* In an artificial manner, by art, or skill and contrivance; hence, with good contrivance, with art or ingenuity, artfully "The spider's web, finely and *artificially* wrought." *Tillotson.*

Sharp dissembled so *artificially* *Burnet*

Ar'ti-fi'cial ness, *n* The quality of being artificial

Ar'ti-fi'cious (-fish'us), *a.* Same as ARTIFICIAL. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Ar'ti-lize, *v. t* To give an appearance of art to, to make to seem artificial. [*Rare*]

If I was a philosopher, says Montaigne, I would naturalize art instead of *artilizing* nature *Bolingbroke*

Ar-till'er-ist, *n* [Fr *artilleur*] A person skilled in gunnery, one of the men in an army who manage the artillery

Ar-till'er-y, *n* [O Fr *artillerie, artillerie*, Pr *artilharia, artilheria*, L Lat *artillaria, artilleria*, machines and apparatus of all kinds used in war, vans laden with arms of any kind which follow camps, N Fr *artillerie*, Sp *artilleria*, It *artiglieria*, great guns, ordnance, Pr *artilha, artenalh*, fortification, fort, citadel, O Fr *artiller, artillier*, to work with artifice, to fortify, to arm, from Lat *ars, artis*, skill in joining something, art See ART This word has no plural]

1 Offensive weapons of war, missiles used in warfare, as bows and arrows

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* to his lad 1 *Sam* xx. 40

2 Cannon, great guns, ordnance, including guns, mortars, howitzers, &c, with their furniture of carriages, balls, bombs, and shot of all kinds, and also rockets and grenades

☞ The word is sometimes used in a more extended sense including the powder, cartridges, matches, utensils, machines of all kinds, and horses, that belong to a train of artillery

3 The men who manage cannon and mortars, including matrosses, gunners, bombardiers, cannoneers, or by whatever name they are called, with the officers and engineers, and the persons who supply the others with implements and materials.

Encyc Brit

4 The science of artillery and gunnery *Campbell*

Artillery-park or *park of artillery* (*a*) The camp of one or more field batteries (*b*) The inclosure where, during a siege, the general camp of foot artillery and depots of guns *material*, &c are collected.—*Artillery train* a number of pieces of ordnance mounted on carriages with all their furniture, fit for marching

Ar till'le ry-măn, *n* A man who manages, or assists in managing, large guns in firing

Ar'ti san (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *artisan*, Sp. *artesano*, It *artigiano*, from Lat *artitus*, skilled in arts, from *ars, artis*, art See ART]

1 One who professes and practices some liberal art, an artist [*Obs.*]

Contrive me *artisan*, a bowl
Of silver, ample as my soul *Fanckes*

2 One trained to manual dexterity in some mechanic art, mystery, or trade, a handicraftsman, a mechanic

This is willingly submitted to by the *artisan*, who can compensate his additional toil and fatigue *Hume*

Syn.—Artificer, artist—ARTISAN, ARTIST, ARTIFICER An *artist* is one who is skilled in some one of the fine arts, an *artisan* is one who exercises any mechanical employment A portrait-painter is an *artist* a sign painter is an *artisan* The occupation of the former requires a fine taste and delicate manipulation, that of the latter demands only an ordinary degree of contrivance and imitative power The word *artificer* neither suggests the idea of vulgarity which attaches to the term *artisan*, nor the ideas of refinement and peculiar skill which belong to the term *artist* *H Taylor*

Ar'tist, *n* [Fr *artiste*, It *artista*, L Lat. *artista*, from Lat *ars* See *supra*]

1 One who is skilled in the practice of some mechanic art or craft, an artisan [*Obs.*]

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast,
Instruct the *artists* and reward their haste *Waller*

2 One who professes and practices one of the liberal arts, in which science and taste preside over the manual execution.

☞ The term is particularly applied to painters sculptors, musicians, engravers, and architects *Elmes*

Syn — Artisan See ARTISAN

Ar tiste' (ar teest'), *n* [Fr *artiste*] One who is peculiarly dextrous and tasteful in almost any art, as an opera dancer, and even a hair-dresser or a cook.

☞ This term should not be confounded with the English word *artist*, which is used in a more restricted sense

Ar-tist'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *artistique*, from *artiste*]
Ar tist'ic-al, } Pertaining to art or to artists, made in the manner of an artist, conformable to art; characterized by art

Ar-tist'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an artistic manner.

Art'ist-ry, *n.* Works of art collectively. [*Rare*]

Art'ize, *v. t* To make by art [*Obs.*] *Florio*

Art'less, *a* 1 Wanting art, knowledge, or skill

2. Free from guile, art, craft, or stratagem, in genuous, honest, as, an *artless* mind

They were plain, *artless* men, without the least appearance of enthusiasm or credulity about them

3. Contrived without skill or art, inartificial, as, an *artless* tale.

Syn.—Simple; unaffected, sincere, undesigning, guileless, open, frank, candid

Art'less-ly, *adv.* In an artless manner; without art, skill, or guile. *Pope*

Art'less-ness, *n.* The quality of being artless, or void of art or guile, simplicity, sincerity, unaffectedness, ingenuousness.

Art'ly, *a.* Characterized by, or performed with, art or skill, artful. [*Obs.*] "Their *artly* and pleasing relation" *Chapman*

Ar'to-căr'pe-ous, } *a.* Pertaining to the bread
Ar'to-căr'pous, } fruit, or bread fruit tree.

Ar'to căr'pus, *n* [Gr ἄρτος, bread, and καρπός fruit] (*Bot*) The bread fruit tree, a genus of plants belonging to the nat ord *Urticaceæ*, sub-order *Artocarpeæ* Many species, some of which yield valuable timber, are found in the forests of Bengal and Malabar, but the most important species are the *A. incisa*, or true bread fruit, and *A integrifolia*, or jack fruit

Ar'to tў'rite, *n* [L Lat *Artotyritæ*, pl, from Gr. ἄρτος, bread, and τυρός, cheese] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of heretics, in the primitive church, who celebrated the eucharist with bread and cheese, alleging that the first oblations of men were not only of the fruit of the earth, but of their flocks

Arts'-măn, *n.* A man skilled in an art or in arts. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Art-fin'ion, *n* An association for encouraging artists by the purchase of their works, which are usually distributed by lot to the members *Fairholt*

A'rum, *n.* [Lat *arum, aros*, Gr ἄαρον] A name applied to certain plants growing in damp places, including the Calla, Taro, Indian turnip, &c *Gray.*

Ar'un dē'lian, *a* Pertaining to Arundel as, the *Arundelian* marbles, ancient stones, containing a chronological detail of the principal events of Greece, from Cecrops, who lived about 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diognetus, before Christ 264

☞ These stones are called *Arundelian* from the earl of Arundel who employed William Petty to procure relics of antiquity in the East in 1624 These with other curiosities were purchased, and by the earl's grandson presented to the University of Oxford

Ar'un dif'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *arundo* and *ferre*, to bear] Producing reeds or canes *Blount*

A rŭn'di nā'ceoŭs, *a* [Lat *arundinaceus*, from *arundo*, reed] Pertaining to a reed, resembling the reed or cane

Ar'un din'e-oŭs, *a* [Lat *arundineus*, from *arundo*, reed See *supra*] Abounding with reeds

A-rŭs'pex, *n.* [Lat *aruspex, haruspex*, inspector of entrails, interpreter of sacrifices among the Etruscans, and from them introduced among the Romans, prob from *haruga, harriga, harrix* or *arrix*, a ram for offering, and *spicere, specere*, to look] A soothsayer, an aruspice *Dryden.*

A rŭs'pice, *n* [Fr & It *aruspice*, Lat *aruspex* See *supra*] [Written also *haruspice*] A priest, in ancient Rome, whose business it was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events or interpret the will of the gods

A rŭs'pi cy, *n* [Lat *aruspicium, haruspicium*, It *aruspicio*, Prov *aruspecia*] Prognostication or divination by inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.

The roguery
Of old *aruspicy* and augury *Hudibras*

Ar'vel, *n* [W *arwyl*, funeral, from *ieyllo*, to weep, and *ar*, over] A funeral. *Grose*

A-ryt'e noid, *a* [Gr ἀρύταινα, a ladle, from ἀρύω, to draw off, and εἶδος, form] Shaped like a funnel or a ladle,—applied in anatomy to two small cartilages at the top of the larynx, and also to the glands, muscles, &c, connected with them *Dunglison*

As (ăz), *con* [A-S *ealsw*, L S *as*, M H Ger *alsô*, N H. Ger. *als*, O H Ger *alsô*, from *al*, all, and *sô*, so]

1 Like, similar to, of the same kind or in the same manner, with, in the manner in which, as, ye shall be *as* gods, knowing good and evil, you will reap *as* you sow, do *as* you are bidden

2 That, introducing or expressing a result or consequence [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

The relations are so uncertain *as* they require a great deal of examination *Bacon.*

3. As if [*Obs.*]

He lies, *as* he his bliss did know. *Waller.*

4 While, during or at the same time that, as, he trembled *as* he spoke

5 In the idea, character, or condition of,—the adverb limiting the view to certain attributes or relations as, virtue considered *as* virtue.

The beggar is greater *as* a man, than is the man merely *as* a king *Dewey*

6 Than. [*Obs. and rare.*]

The king was not more forward to bestow favors on them *as* they free to deal affronts to others their superiors. *Fuller.*

7. Because. [*Obs.*]

There I brought her,
As pitying her hard usage *Massinger.*

8. Even. [*Obs. and very rare.*]

There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with cheerfulness,—which in a thousand outward and intermitting crosses may yet be done well, *as* in this vale of tears. *Milton*

9. For instance; by way of example, thus,—used to introduce illustrative phrases, sentences, or citations.

☞ *As* seems, in some cases, to imply the sense of proportion "In general, men are more happy *as* they are less involved in public concerns"—*As*, in a subsequent part of a sentence, answers to *such*, to *so*, or to *as*, give us *such* things *as* you please, and *so* long *as* you please, or *as* long *as* you please, and, in a preceding part of a sentence, has *such* or *so* to answer to it, *as* with the people, *so* with the priest

As if, or *as though*, of the same kind, or in the same manner, that it would be it —*As for*, or *as to*, in regard to, with respect to —*As it were*, a qualifying phrase used to apologize for or to relieve some expression which might be regarded as inappropriate or incongruous —*As well*, also, too besides,—a phrase which has of late ears come much into use —*As yet*, until now, up to the present time

Syn —Because See BECAUSE

◆As, *n.* [Lat *as.* See ACE]

1 A Roman weight of twelve ounces, answering to the libra or pound, equivalent to about 5204 grains Troy. *Anthon*

2. A Roman coin, originally of a pound weight, but reduced, after the first Punic war, to two ounces, in the second Punic war, to one ounce, and by the Papirian law, to half an ounce

◆As'a, *n* [N Lat *asa*, of oriental origin Cf Per *aza*, mastic, Ar *asâ*, healing, *isâ*, remedy] An ancient name of a gum *Encyc*

◆As'a-dŭl'cis, *n* Benzoin

As'a fĕt'i-dă, } *n* [N Lat *asa*, q v, and Lat *fœtidus*, fetid] A fetid inspissated sap,
As'a fœt'i dă, } from Persia and the East Indies It is the concrete juice of a large umbelliferous plant, the *Ferula asafœtida*, and is much used in medicine as an antispasmodic

As'ar a-băc'ĕă, *n* [Lat *asarum* and *bacca*, a berry] (*Bot*) The *Asarum Europæum*, the leaves and roots of which are emetic, and used in farriery The powdered leaves form the basis of most cephalic snuffs *London*

As'a rōne, *n* [From Lat *asarum*, Gr ἄσαρον, hazel wort, wild spikenard] (*Chem*) A crystallized substance, resembling camphor obtained from the *Asarum Europæum*,—now called *camphor of asarum*

As-bĕs'tic, *a* Of, or belonging to, asbestus, inconsumable, asbestine

As bĕs'ti fôrm, *a* Having the structure of asbestus

As bĕs'tine, *a* [See ASBESTUS] Pertaining to asbestus, or partaking of its nature and qualities, incombustible, asbestic

As-bĕs'tin ite, *n* [See ASBESTUS] (*Min*) The actinolite or strahlstein *Kirwan*

As bĕs'tŏŭs, *a* Same as ASBESTIC.

As-bĕs'tus, } *n* [Lat *asbestus*, Gr ἄσβεστος, a
As bĕs'tos, } mineral unaffected by fire, as an a, inextinguishable, from a priv and σβεννυναι, to extinguish] (*Min*) A variety of hornblende and pyroxene, occurring in long, delicate fibers, or fibrous masses or seams, usually of a white or gray color, but sometimes greenish or reddish

☞ The finer varieties have been wrought into gloves and cloth which are incombustible The cloth was formerly used as a shroud for dead bodies, and has been recommended for firemen's clothes Asbestus is also employed in the manufacture of iron safes, and for lamp-wicks *Dana*

As'bo line, *n* [Gr ἄσβολος, soot] (*Chem*) A peculiar acrid and bitter principle obtained from wood soot *Eng Cyc*

◆As'ca rĭs, *n.*; *pl* AS CĂR'I-DĒS [Gr ασκαρις] (*Zoöl*) A genus of intestinal worms, having a cylindrical body tapering at the ends

As-cĕnd', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ASCENDED, *p pr* & *vb n.* ASCENDING] [Lat *ascendere*, from *ad* and *scandere*, to climb, mount]

1. To move upward, to mount, to go up, to rise

Higher yet that star *ascends* *Bowring*

2. To rise, in a figurative sense, to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, from modern to ancient times, from one tone to another more acute, &c, as, our inquiries *ascend* to the remotest antiquity, to *ascend* to our first progenitor

Syn.—To rise, arise, mount, climb, scale, soar, tower

As-cĕnd', *v t* To go or move upward upon, to climb, as, to *ascend* a hill or ladder, to *ascend* a tree "*Ascend* the rampart" *Cowper*

As-cĕnd'an cy, *n* Same as ASCENDENCY, but a less common orthography

As-cĕnd'ant, *n* [Fr *ascendant*, n. & p. pr of O. Fr *ascendre*, Pr *ascendre*, Lat. *ascendere* See *supra*]

1. Superiority, or commanding influence, as, one man has the *ascendant* over another.

Chievres had acquired over the mind of the young monarch the *ascendant* not only of a tutor, but of a parent. *Robertson.*

2. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred, a progenitor,—opposed to *descendent*; an heir in the ascending line. *Ayliffe.*

3. Height; elevation. [*Rare.*] "Sciences that were then in their highest *ascendant*." *Temple.*

4. (*Astrol.*) The horoscope, or that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth, supposed to have a commanding influence on a person's life and fortune

☞ Hence the phrases *to be in the ascendant*, denoting, to have commanding power or influence, and *lord of the ascendant*, denoting one who has possession of such power or influence, as, to rule, for a while, *lord of the ascendant* *Burke*

As-cĕnd'ant, *a.* 1 Above the horizon

The constellation is about that time *ascendant* *Browne*

2 Superior, predominant, surpassing "An *ascendant* spirit over him" *South*

As-cĕnd'en cy, *n* [Fr *ascendance* See *supra*] Governing or controlling influence, power "An undisputed *ascendency*" *Macaulay*

Custom has an *ascendency* over the understanding *Watts*

Syn.—Control, authority, influence, sway, dominion, prevalence, domination

As cĕnd'i-ble, *a.* [Lat *ascendibilis*] Capable of being ascended

As-cĕnd'ing, *p. a.* Rising, moving upward

Ascending latitude (*Astron*), the increasing latitude of a planet *Ferguson* —*Ascending node* (*Astron*) that point of a planet's orbit wherein it passes the ecliptic to proceed northward It is also called the *northern node* *Herschel* —*Ascending series* (*Math*), a series in which each term is greater than the preceding *Davies & Peck*

As-cĕn'sion (as sĕn'shun), *n.* [Fr *ascension*, Pr *ascension*, *ascensio*, Lat *ascensio*, from *ascendere* See ASCEND]

1 The act of ascending, a rising —specifically, the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven

2 The thing rising or ascending "Vaporous *ascensions*" *Browne*

Right ascension (*Astron*) that degree of the equinoctial counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with a star or other celestial body, in a right sphere or the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator that comes to the meridian with the star, expressed either in degrees or in time —*Oblique ascension* (*Astron*), an arc of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere, or the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator that comes to the horizon with a star —little used in modern astronomy

As cĕn'sion-al, *a* Relating to ascension, belonging to, or connected with, ascent, ascensive, as, the *ascensional* power of a balloon.

Ascensional difference (*Astron*), the difference between oblique and right ascension,—used chiefly as expressing the difference between the time of the rising or setting of a body and six o'clock, or six hours from its meridian passage *Brande*

As cĕn'sion-dāy, *n* The Thursday but one before Whitsuntide, the anniversary of our Saviour's ascension into heaven after his resurrection,—called also *Holy Thursday*

As cĕn'sive, *a* [See ASCEND]

1 Rising, tending to rise, or causing to rise

2 (*Gram*) Increasing the force, augmentative, intensive *Hadley*

As cĕnt', *n* [O Fr as if *ascente*, from *ascendre* Cf DESCENT, Fr *descente*, from *descendre* See ASCEND]

1 The act of rising, motion upward rise, mounting upward, as, the *ascent* of vapors from the earth

To him with swift *ascent* he up returned *Milton*

2 The way by which one ascends, the means of ascending

3 An eminence, hill, or high place *Addison*

4 The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line, inclination, as, a road has an *ascent* of five degrees

As cer-tāin', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* ASCERTAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* ASCERTAINING] [O Fr *ascertener*, *acertainer*, *acertener*, *acertenir*, *acerter*, from *certain*, *cert* See CERTAIN]

1 To make certain, to establish with certainty or precision, to free from obscurity, doubt, or change, to make sure of, to fix

The divine law *ascertains* the truth *Hooker*

The very deferring [of his execution] shall increase and *ascertain* the condemnation *Bp Taylor*

The ministry, in order to *ascertain* a majority in the House of Lords, persuaded the queen to create twelve new peers *Smollett*

The mildness and precision of their laws *ascertained* the rule and measure of taxation *Gibbon*

2 To find out or learn for a certainty, by trial, examination, or experiment, as, to *ascertain* the weight of a commodity, or the purity of a metal

3 To cause to feel certain, to make confident, to assure "When the blessed Virgin was so *ascertained*." *Bp Taylor*

Muncer assured them that the design was approved of by Heaven, and that the Almighty had in a dream *ascertained* him of its effects *Robertson*

As-cer-tāin'a-ble, *a* Capable of being ascertained; capable of being made certain in fact, or certain to the mind, that may be certainly known, or reduced to a certainty. *Kerr.*

As-cer-tāin'er, *n.* One who ascertains or makes certain.

As-cer-tāin'ment, *n.* The act of ascertaining; a reducing to certainty; certainty, fixed rule. "The positive *ascertainment* of its limits." *Burke.*

As-cĕs'san-cy, *n.* } See ACESCENCY, ACESCENT.
As-cĕs'sant, *a.* }

As-cĕt'ic, *a* [Gr ασκητικός, from ασκεῖν, to exercise, to practice gymnastics] Unduly rigid in devotions and mortifications, austere

The stern *ascetic* rigor of the Temple discipline *W Scott.*

As-cĕt'ic, *n* In the early church, one who retired from the customary business of life, and devoted himself to the duties of piety and devotion, a hermit, a recluse, hence, one who practices undue rigor and self-denial in religious things.

I am far from commending those *ascetics* that take up their quarters in deserts *Norris.*

Ascetic theology, the science which treats of the practice of the theological and moral virtues, and the counsels of perfection *New Am Cyc.*

As cĕt'i-çĭsm, *n* The state or practice of ascetics. "Such are those which teach the sanctity of celibacy and *asceticism*" *Warburton*

◆As'çĭ, *n pl* [Gr ασκός, a bladder] (*Bot*) Small membranous bladders or tubes in which are inclosed the seed like reproductive particles, or spores of cryptogamous plants *London*

◆As çĭd'i-ă, } *n pl* [Gr ασκος, a bottle or pouch]
As çĭd'i-æ, }

(*Bot*) A class of acephalous mollusks, having often a leathery exterior See ANIMALS

As çĭd'i fôrm, *a* [Gr ασκος, a pouch, and Lat. *forma* hape] Bottle shaped, ascidia like *Dana.*

As çĭf er-ŏŭs, *a* [Gr ασκος, a bladder, and Lat *gero*, to bear] (*Bot*) Having asci *London*

◆As'ci (ăsh'ī), } *n. pl* [Lat *asci*, pl of
As'ci anş (ăsh'yanz), } *ascius*, Gr ἄσκιος, without shadow, from *a* priv and σκια, shadow] Persons who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon Such only are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have, twice a year, a vertical sun.

As'çi tan, *n* [L Lat *Ascitæ*, from Gr ασκός, leathern bag, wine skin] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect or branch of Montanists, who appeared in the second century They introduced into their assemblies certain bacchanals, who danced around a bag or skin distended with air, in allusion to the bottles filled with new wine Matt ix *Encyc*

◆As çĭt'ēş, *n* [Lat *ascites*, Gr ασκίτης (sc νόσος, disease), from ασκος, leathern bag, bladder, belly] (*Med*) A collection of serious fluid in the abdomen, dropsy of the peritoneum *Dunglison*

As çĭt'ic, } *a* Belonging to ascites, dropsical,
As çĭt'ic al, } hydropical

As'çi ti'tĭoŭs (ăsh'us), *a* [From Lat *ascisco*, *ascitum*, to receive with approval, to unite to one's self, from *ad* and *scisco*, to inquire, to approve, from *scire*, to know] Additional, added, supplemental, not inherent or original, adscititious.

Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name *Pope*

As clē'pi ad, *n* [Lat metrum *Asclepiadeum*, from *Asclepiades*, a Greek poet, inventor of this meter] (*Anc Pros*) A verse of four feet, a spondee, two choriambi, and an iambus, or a spondee, a dactyl, a long syllable followed by a cæsura, after which are two dactyls, thus,

Mæce | nas, ătăvis || rĕdĭtē rēg | ibus
Mæcē | nās ătă | vīs || rĕdĭtē | rēgĭbus.

◆As clē'pi as, *n* [Named from *Asclepias* or *Esculapius*] (*Bot*) A genus of plants including the milk weed, swallow wort, and some other species having medicinal properties

As crĭb'a-ble, *a* [See ASCRIBE] Capable of being ascribed or attributed

As crībe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ASCRIBED, *p pr* & *vb n* ASCRIBING] [Lat *ascribere*, to ascribe, from *ad* and *scribere*, to write Cf ADSCRIPT]

1 To attribute, impute, or refer, as to a cause.

Three different motions
Which else to several spheres thou must *ascribe* *Milton*

2 To attribute, as a quality, or an appurtenance, to consider or allege to belong, as, to *ascribe* perfection to God.

Syn —To ASCRIBE ATTRIBUTE, IMPUTE. *Attribute* denotes, 1 To refer some quality or attribute to a being, as to *attribute* power to God 2 To refer something to its cause or source, as, to *attribute* a backward spring to icebergs off the coast *Ascribe* is used equally in both these senses, and its chief peculiarity seems to lie in the image which it involves It comes from *ad* and *scribere*, to write or put on paper It is, therefore the stronger word and emphasizes the thought more fully Hence it is now the word more commonly used To *impute* usually denotes to ascribe something doubtful or wrong, and hence, in general literature, has commonly a bad sense, as, to *impute* unworthy motives The theological sense of *imputo* is not here taken into view

More than good-will to me *attribute* naught. *Spenser.*
Ascribes his gettings to his parts and merit. *Pope*
And fairly quit him of the *imputed* blame. *Spenser*

As-crĭp'tion, *n* [Lat *ascriptio*, from *ascribere*. See ASCRIBE.] The act of ascribing, imputing, or affirming to belong

As'crip-tĭ'tĭoŭs (-tish'us), *a.* [Lat. *ascriptitius*, from *ascribere*]

1 That is ascribed.

2. Added; enrolled. [*Obs.*] "An *ascriptitious* and supernumerary God." *Farindon.*

☞ This word was applied to villains under the feudal system, who were annexed to the freehold and transferable with it. *Spelman.*

A-sĕp'tĭc, *n. pl.* [Lat. See *infra.*] Substances not liable to putrefaction.

A-sĕp'tĭc, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and *σήπομαι*, to decay.] Not liable to putrefaction.

A-sĕx'ū-al, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv. and Lat *sexualis*, sexual, q. v.] Having no distinct sex

Ash, *n* [A-S *æsc*, O H Ger *asc*, Sw & Dan *ask*, Icel. *askr*, D *esch*, Gor *esche*]

1. (*Bot*) A genus of forest trees, *Fraxinus*. The common European ash is the *F excelsior*

2 The wood of the ash tree.

Ash, *v t.* To strow or sprinkle with ashes *Howell*

A-shāmed', *v. t.* [Prefix *a* and *shame*, q v; A S *ascamian*, to be ashamed, *gescamian*, *gescamian*, to shame] To shame [*Rare*] *Barrow*

A-shāmed', *a* [Orig a p of the preceding v] Affected by shame, abashed or confused by guilt, or a conviction or consciousness of some wrong action or impropriety, — followed by *of* "Enough to make us *ashamed of* our species" *Macaulay*

☞ *Ashamed* never precedes the noun or pronoun it qualifies By a Hebraism, it is sometimes used in the Bible to mean *disappointed*, or *defeated*

A-shām'ed ly, *adv* Bashfully [*Rare*]

Ash'an tee', *n. pl* ASH'AN TEE'Z' (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Ashantee

Ash'an tee', *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Ashantee or to its inhabitants

Ash'-bĭ'dle, *n* A chemical production of copper and lime water *Simmonds*

Ash'en, *a* [See ASH] Pertaining to, or made of, ash "*Ashen* poles" *Cowper*

Ash'er-y, *n* 1 A place where ashes are deposited.

2 A place where potash is made

Ash'eg, *n pl* [A S *ascu*, *asce*, *axe*, *ahsa*, *arsa*, Goth *azgo*, O H Ger. *asca*, Icel & Sw. *aska*, Dan *aske*, D *asch*, Ger *asche*]

1 The earthy or mineral particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion, as of wood or coal

2 Specifically, the remains of the human body when burnt

Their martyred blood and *ashes* sow *Milton*

☞ In composition, and among chemists, it is used in the singular, as *bone-ash*, *pearlash*

Bone-ash, burnt bone powdered, or bone-earth copper-ashes, copper scales thrown off in forging — *Pearl-ash soda-ash*, *potash* See these words — *Volcanic ashes* the loose, earthy matter or small fragments of stone or lava, ejected by volcanoes

Ash'-fire, *n* A low fire used in chemical operations

Ash'-fûr'nace, } *n.* A furnace or oven used in
Ash'-ôv'en, } glass making

Ash'lar, } *n* [Scot *aislar*, *easlar*]
Ash'ler, }

1 (*Arch*) A facing made of squared stones, or a facing made of thin slabs, used to cover walls of brick or rubble

2 Common freestones as they are brought from the quarry [*England*] *Gwilt*

Ash'ler ing, *n* 1 (*Arch*) Short upright pieces of wood for lathing to, placed between the floor and rafters in a garret to make more convenient rooms by cutting off the acute angles at the bottom.

2 The act of bedding ashlar in mortar

A-shōre', *adv* [Pref *a* and *shore*, q v] On, or to, shore, on the land adjacent to water, to the shore, — sometimes opposed to *aboard* or *afloat* "Here shall I die *ashore*" *Shak*

I must fetch his necessaries *ashore* *Shak*

Ash-Wĕd'nes'day (wĕnz'dȳ), *n* The first day of Lent, — so called from a custom in the Roman Catholic church of sprinkling ashes, that day, on the heads of penitents, then admitted to penance

Ash'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) The small wild angelica, goutwort, goats foot, or herb gerard, a species of the genus *Ægopodium*

Ash'y, *a* 1 Pertaining to, composed of, or filled or strowed with, ashes

2 Ash colored, inclining to a whitish gray *Shak*

Ash'y-pāle, *a* Pale as ashes *Shak*

A'sian, *a* [Lat *Asianus*, Gr 'Ασιανός, from 'Ασία, Lat *Asia*, which perhaps meant, eastern (land) Cf Gr. *ἀώς* (for *ἀϝως*), *ηως*, *εως*, Skr *ushas*, aurora] Pertaining to Asia; Asiatic "The effeminacy of *Asian* princes" *Bp Taylor*

A'si-ärch (ā'shĭ-ärk), *n* [Lat. *Asiarcha*, Gr 'Ασιάρχης, from Lat. *Asia*, Gr 'Ασία, and *ἀρχός*, ruler] One of the chiefs or pontiffs of Proconsular Asia, who had the superintendence of the public games *Milner*

A'si ăt'ic (ā shĭ ăt'ĭk), *a* [Lat *Asiaticus*, Gr 'Ασιατικός] Belonging to Asia or to its inhabitants

A'si-ăt'ic, *n.* A native of Asia

A'si-ăt'i-cism, *n.* Imitation of the Asiatic manner

A-side', *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *side*, q v] On, or to, one side, out of a straight line, course, or direction; out of the way, away, off, apart.

Thou shalt set *aside* that which is full. 2 *Kings* iv. 4.
But soft! *aside*; here comes the king *Shak.*
The flames were blown *aside.* *Dryden*

To set aside (*Law*), to annul or defeat the effect or operation of, by a subsequent decision of the same or of a superior tribunal, as, to *set aside* a verdict or a judgment

Ăs'i na-ry, *a.* [See ASININE.] Asinine; assish.

Ăs'i-nē'go, *n.* [Pg. *asinego*, Sp. *asnico*, a little ass. Cf ASSINEGO.] A foolish, stupid fellow. *Mason.*

Ăs'i-nine, *a.* [Lat. *asininus*, *asinarius*, from *asinus*, ass.] Belonging to, or having the qualities of, the ass, as stupidity and obstinacy "*Asinine* nature" *B. Jonson.* "*Asinine* feast" *Milton.*

A sĭ'tĭ-ă (ash'ĭ-ă), *n.* [*ἀσιτία*, fr. *ἀ* priv and *σῖτος*, food.] (*Med.*) Want of appetite, loathing of food *Dunglison*

Ask, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* ASKED, *p pr* & *vb n* ASKING] [O Eng *asche*, *axe*, A S. *ascian*, *acsian*, *acsigan*, *axian*, *axigean*, L Sax *esken*, O H Ger *eiscon*, Icel *æskja*, Sw *æska*, Dan *ønske*, D. *eischen*, Ger *heischen*, Skr *ish*, to desire.]

1 To request, to seek to obtain by words, to petition, — with *of*, in the sense of *from*, before the person addressed, or *for* before the thing desired

Ask counsel *of* God *Judg* xviii 5

2 To require, demand, expect, or claim, whether by way of remuneration or return, or as a matter of necessity, as, what price do you *ask*?

To whom men have committed much, *of* him they will *ask* the more *Luke* xii 48.

An exigence of state *asks* a much longer time to conduct a design to maturity *Addison*

3 To interrogate or inquire of or concerning, to put a question to or about

He is of age; *ask* him *John* ix 21
He *asked* the way to Chester *Shak*

4 To require or make claim of

Ask me never so much dowry *Gen* xxxiv 12

Syn. — To beg, request, seek, petition, solicit, entreat, require, demand, claim, exhibit, inquire, interrogate See BEG

Ask, *v i* 1 To request or petition, — usually followed by *for*, as, *ask for* bread

Ask, and it shall be given you *Matt* vii 7

2 To inquire, or seek by request, — sometimes followed by *after*

Wherefore dost thou *ask after* my name? *Gen* xxxii 12

A skănce', } *adv* [D *schuin*, *schuins*, sideways,
A skānt', } obliquely, slopingly, from *schuinen*, to shove, *schunst*, slope] Sideways, obliquely "They dart away, they wheel *askance*" *Beattie*

My palfrey eyed them *askance* *Landor*

Ask'er, *n* 1 [From *ask*] One who asks, a petitioner, an inquirer

2 [A corruption of A S *athexe*, lizard, newt] A water newt [Also written *esil*] *Johnson*

A skew' (a skū'), *adv* [Pref *a* and *skew*, q v] With a wry look, aside, askant, sometimes indicating scorn, or contempt, or envy *Spenser*

A skile', *adv* Same as ASKEW [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

A slāke', *v t* [A S *aslacian*, *slacian*, to slacken Cf SLAKE, SLACK] To slacken, to mitigate [*Obs*] *Spenser*

As ĕs'ŭl, *n* [Prop and lit a lion dollar, Turk *goorooch arslani*, from *arslan*, *aslan*, lion] A Turkish silver coin worth from 115 to 120 aspers

☞ The name is given to the Dutch dollar in some parts of the Levant *Buchanan*

A-slănt', *a* or *adv* [Pref *a* and *slant*, q v] Toward one side, in a slanting direction, obliquely

The shaft drove through his neck *aslant* *Dryden*

A sleep', *a* [Prefix *a* and *sleep* q v]

1 In a state of sleep at rest "Least *asleep* the giant lay supine" *Dryden* Hence,

2 (*Fig*) In the sleep of the grave, in a state of death

Concerning them which are *asleep* sorrow not, even as others which have no hope 1 *Thes* iv 13

A-sleep', *adv* Into a state of sleep, or of death

By whispering winds soon lulled *asleep* *Milton*

For since the fathers fell *asleep*, all things continue as they were from the beginning 2 *Pet* iii 4

A-slōpe', *adv* [Pref *a* and *slope* q v] With leaning or inclination, obliquely, with declivity or descent, as a hill declining from an upright direction

Set them not upright but *aslope* *Lucon*

A-slŭg', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *slug*, to move slowly, q v] In a sluggish manner [*Obs*] *Fotherby*

Ăs'ma tŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr *ἄσμα*, song, and *γράφειν*, to write] The art of writing songs, composition of lyric poems [*Rare*]

Ăs'mo-nē'an, *a* Pertaining to Asmoneus, the father of Simon, and chief of the Asmoneans, a family that reigned over the Jews 128 years, as, the *Asmonean* dynasty [Written also *Asmonæan*]

Ăs'mo-nē'an, *n* One of the family of Asmoneus

A sō'ma tous, *a* [Lat *asomatus*, Gr *ἀσώματος*, from *a* priv and *σῶμα*, body] Without a material body, incorporeal *Todd*

A-sōak', *a* [Prefix *a* and *soak*, q v] In a state of soaking in water

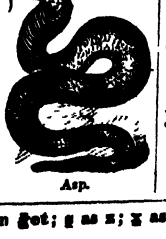

Asp.

Asp, *n* [Fr *aspic*, Pr. *aspic*, *aspis*, Catalan *aspit*, Sp & Pg *aspid*, It. *aspide*, Lat. *aspis*, Gr *ἀσπίς*]

(*Zoöl*) A small, hooded, and poisonous serpent of Egypt and Libya, whose bite is fatal It is the *Coluber haje*, first figured by Savigne in his work on Egypt.

As păl'a-thus, *n.* [Lat *aspalathus*, Gr. *ἀσπάλαθος*.] (*Bot*) A genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*. The species are chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

As-păr'a-gine, *n.* [N. Lat. *asparagine*, Fr *asparagine*.] (*Chem.*) A crystallized substance, first discovered in the juice of asparagus, and identical with *Malamide*

As'pa-rāg'i-nous, *a* Pertaining or allied to, or resembling, the asparagus *Brande.*

As-păr'a-gus, *n.* [Lat *asparagus*, Gr. *ἀσπάραγος*, *ἀσφάραγος*, from *a* (equiv to *αν* for *ανά*, up) and *σπαράγειν*, to swell with sap or juice] (*Bot*) A genus of perennial plants belonging to the nat ord *Liliaceæ*; *specifically*, the *Asparagus officinalis*, a species cultivated in gardens for the sake of the young and tender shoots, which form a valuable and well known article of food

☞ This word was formerly pronounced *sparrowgrass*, but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to uneducated people

As'pect, *n* [Fr *aspect*, Lat *aspectus*, from *aspicere*, *aspectum*, to look at, from *ad* and *specere*, *specere*, to look]

1 Act of seeing, vision, gaze, glance. [*Obs. or rare*]

His *aspect* was bent on the ground *W Scott.*

2 Look, or particular appearance of the face, countenance, mien, air "To glad your *aspects* once again with the sight of love" *B Jonson.* "Serious in *aspect*" *Dryden*

With *aspect* open shall erect his head *Pope.*

3 Appearance to the eye or the mind, look, view

The true *aspect* of a world lying in its rubbish *Burnet*

4 Position or situation with regard to seeing, or that position which enables one to look in a particular direction, or, in a more general sense, position in relation to the points of the compass, as, a house has a southern *aspect*, that is, a position which faces or looks to the south

5 Opportunity or chance of looking, prospect [*Obs and rare*]

This town affords a good *aspect* toward the hill from whence we descended *Evelyn*

6 (*Astrol*) The situation of one planet or star with respect to another, or the angle formed by the rays of light proceeding from two planets or stars and meeting at the eye

☞ The aspects are five sextile ⚹, when the planets are 60° distant quartile or quadrate □ when their distance is 90°, or the quarter of a circle, trine, △, when the distance is 120°, opposition ☍ when the distance is 180°, or half a circle, and conjunction, ☌, when they are in the same degree *Brande.*

As pĕct', *v t* [Lat *aspectare*, to look at attentively, v intens of *aspicere* See *supra*] To behold, to view [*Obs*] *Temple.*

As pĕct'a ble (112), *a* [Lat *aspectabilis*, from *aspectare*] Capable of being seen or looked at, visible *Ray*

And surging seas, and *aspectable* stars *E B Browning.*

As pĕct'ant, *a* (*Her*) Borne face to face, or opposite to each other, as two beasts or birds *Ogilvie*

As pĕct'ed, *a* Having an aspect [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

As pĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *aspectus*, from *aspicere*, to look at] The act of viewing [*Obs*] *Brown*

Ăsp'en, } *n.* [A S *æspe*, *æps*, *æsp*,
Asp, } *epse*, O H Ger *aspa*, Icel *aspi*, Dan. *æsp*, Sw *asp*, D *esp*, Ger *espe*, *espe*, *aspe*] (*Bot*) One of several species of poplar bearing this name, especially the *Populus tremula*, so called from the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air

Ăsp'en, *a* Pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it, made of aspen wood

Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze *Gay*

Ăs'per, *a* [O Eng *aspre*, Lat *asper* rough] Rough, rugged [*Obs*] "An *aspre* sound" *Bacon*

Ăs'per, *n* [Lat (*spiritus*) *asper*, rough breathing] (*Greek Gram*) The rough breathing, a mark (') placed over an initial vowel sound or over ρ, to show that it is aspirated, i e, pronounced with *h* before it, thus ὡς, pronounced *hos*, ῥᾴστως, pronounced *hrāĭstōr*

Ăs'per, *n* [L Lat *asperus*, *asprus*, *asperum*, *asprum*, M Gr *ἄσπρος*, from *ἄσπρος*, white In Turkish this coin is called *aqtsch*, i e, white. See ATSCHI] A Turkish coin of which three make a medine Its value is a little over one cent

Ăs'per-āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ASPERATED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* ASPERATING] [Lat *asperare*, from *asper*. See *supra*] To make rough or uneven. [*Obs*]

"The *asperated* part of its surface" *Boyle.*

Ăs'per ā'tion, *n* A making rough [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ăs'per geōre' (gwōr'), *n* [From Fr *asperger*, Pr *aspergar*, equiv to Lat *aspergere* e, L Lat *aspergerium*, Fr *aspersoir*, equiv to L Lat *aspergillum* See *supra*] A sprinkling with holy water.

Ăs'per gĭll, } *n* [L
Ăs'per gĭl'lus, } Lat *aspergillum*, from Lat *aspergere*, to sprinkle, from *ad* and *spargere*, to strow, sprinkle]

Aspergill

1. The brush used in the Roman Catholic church for sprinkling holy water on the people

2 (*Bot*) A genus of cryptogamous plants resembling the aspergilli in form *Loudon*

As'per-gĭl'li-fōrm, *a.* [Lat *aspergillum* and *forma*, shape] (*Bot.*) Resembling the aspergillus, a brush used to sprinkle holy water in Roman Catholic churches, as, an *aspergilliform* stigma *Gray.*

As'per-i-fō'li ate, *a* [Lat *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf] (*Bot*) Having rough leaves

☞ The term *asperifoliate* has been applied, by different botanists, to a natural family of plants which now form the natural order *Boraginem*

As'per-i fō'li-ous, *a* (*Bot*) Having leaves rough to the touch, *asperifoliate*

As pĕr'i-ty, *n* [Fr *asperité*, Pr *asperitat*, Lat *asperitas*, from *asper*, q v, rough]

1 Roughness of surface, unevenness, — opposed to *smoothness* "The *asperities* of dry bodies" *Boyle*

2 Roughness or harshness of sound, that quality which grates upon the ear, raucity *Warton*

3 Roughness to the taste, sourness, acrimony

4 Moral roughness or ruggedness, moroseness, crabbedness "*Asperity* of character" *Landor*

It is no very cynical *asperity* not to confuse obligations where no benefit has been received *Johnson*

5 Sharpness, disagreeableness "The acclivities and *asperities* of duty" *Barrow*

Syn. — Acrimony, moroseness, crabbedness, harshness, sourness, tartness See ACRIMONY

A-spĕr'mous, *a* [Gr ἄσπερμος, from *a* priv and σπέρμα, seed] (*Bot*) Destitute of seeds

As'per-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *aspernatio*, from *asper nari*, to disdain, from *abs*, from, and *spernari*, *sper nere*, to scorn] Disregard contempt (*Obs*) *Bailey*

As'per-ous, *a* Rough, uneven [*Obs*]

Black and white are the *most asperous* and unequal of colors *Boyle*

As-pĕrse' (14), *v t* [*imp & p p* ASPERSED, *p pr & vb n* ASPERSING] [Lat *aspergere*, *aspersum*, from *ad* and *spargere*, to strow, scatter]

1 To sprinkle on or over [*Obs*] *Heywood*

2 To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges to tarnish in point of reputation or good name, to slander or calumniate, as, to *asperse* a poet or his writings, to *asperse* a character "With blackest crimes *aspersed*" *Cowper*

Syn — To slander, defame, detract from, calumniate, villify — To ASPERSE, DEFAME, SLANDER, CALUMNIATE These words have in common the idea of falsely assailing the character of another To *asperse* is figuratively to cast upon a character hitherto unsullied the imputation of blemishes or faults which render it offensive or loathsome To *defame* is to detract from a man's honor and reputation by charges calculated to load him with infamy *Slander*, etymologically the same as *scandal*, and *calumniate*, from the Latin, have in common the sense of circulating reports to a man's injury from unworthy or malicious motives Men *asperse* their neighbors by malignant insinuations, they *defame* by advancing charges to sully their fair fame, they *slander* or *calumniate* either by spreading injurious reports of their own invention, or by magnifying slight faults into serious errors or crimes

As pĕrs'er, *n* One who asperses or villifies another

As pĕr'sion, *n* [Fr & Pr *aspersion*, Lat *aspersio*, from *asperyere*]

1 A sprinkling, as of water or dust, in a literal sense

Behold an immersion, not an *aspersion* *Bp Taylor*

2 The spreading of calumnious reports or charges which tarnish reputation, like the bespattering of a body with foul water, calumny, censure

Who would by base *aspersions* blot thy virtue *Dryden*

For ages after it shall be thought sacrilege to breathe an *aspersion* against the throne which he has occupied *W Scott*

As pĕrs'ive, } *a* Tending to asperse, defama-
As pĕr'so ry, } tory

As-pĕrs'ive ly, *adv* By way of aspersion "Detractions which the ignorant may *aspersively* cast thereon" *Drake*

As'per-sō'ri-um, *n* [See ASPERSE] The stoop or basin for holy water in Roman Catholic churches

As phăl', } *n* [Gr ἀσφαλτος, of Phœnician
As-phăl'tum, } origin, N Lat *asphaltus*, Fr *asphalte*, Pr *asphalt*]

1. Mineral pitch, Jew's pitch, or compact native bitumen It is brittle, of a black or brown color and high luster on a surface of fracture, it melts and burns when heated, leaving no residue It occurs on the surface and shores of the Dead Sea, which, from this substance, is called *Asphaltites*, or the Asphaltic Lake It is found also in many parts of Asia, Europe, and America See BITUMEN

2 A composition of bitumen, pitch, and gravel, used for forming pavements, and as a water proof cement for bridges, roofs, &c. *Tomlinson*

As phălt', *v t* To cover with asphalt, as, to *asphalt* a roof

As phălte', *n* [Fr See ASPHALT.] Asphaltic mastic See ASPHALT, def 2

As-phăl'tic, *a* Pertaining to asphaltum, or containing it, bituminous "*Asphaltic* pool" "*Asphaltic* slime" *Milton.*

As-phăl'tite, *a* Pertaining to, or containing, asphaltum *Bryant.*

As-phăl'tus, *n* See ASPHALT, ASPHALTUM

As'pho-del, *n* [Lat *asphodelus*, Gr ασφοδελος Cf Skr *sphut*, to burst asunder, to open, of flowers] (*Bot*) A perennial plant of the genus *Asphodelus*, cultivated for the beauty of its flowers.

Pansies, and violets, and *asphodel* *Milton.*

As phŏx'i-a, *n* [Gr ἀσφυξια, from *a* priv and

As-phŷx'y, } σφύξις, to throb, beat, σφυξις,
As phŷx'y, } throbbing pulse] (*Med.*) Apparent death, or suspended animation, particularly from suffocation or drowning, or the inhalation of irrespirable gases, — recently applied also to the collapsed state in cholera, with want of pulse

As-phŷx'i al, *a.* Relating to asphyxia, as, *asphyxial* phenomena

As phŷx'i ăted, } *a* In a state of asphyxia, ap
As-phŷx'ied, } parently dead *Dunglison*

As phŷx'i ā'tion, *n* A state of asphyxy

Asp'ic, *n* [See ASP] 1 The asp *Shak Tennyson*

2 A piece of ordnance carrying a twelve pound shot [*Obs*]

Asp'ic, *n* [Fr *aspic*, a corrupt of *spic* (O Fr *espic*, equiv to *espi*, *epi*), Lat *spica* (*spicum*, *spicus*), ear, spike, N Lat lavandula *spica*, *spica* nardi, Ger *spicke*, Eng *spike*] A European species of lavender (*Lavandula spica*), the oil of which, called *oil of spike*, or *oil of aspic*, is used by painters and other artificers It is very inflammable, of a white color, and aromatic *Nicholson*

Asp'ic, *n* [Fr, from *aspic*, an asp, q v] A savory meat jelly molded into a regular form, and containing portions of fowl, game, fish, &c, usually with hard boiled eggs and sliced pickles *Thackeray*

As pĭr'ant, *a* [Fr *aspirant*, p pr of *aspirer*, to aspire, Lat *aspirare* See ASPIRE] Aspiring

As-pĭr'ant (89) (Syn op, § 130), *n* [Fr *aspirant*] One who aspires, pants, or seeks with eagerness "Successful *aspirant* after earthly things" *Warburton*

As'pi rāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* ASPIRATED, *p pr & vb n* ASPIRATING] [Lat *aspirare*, to breathe toward or upon, to add the breathing *h*, from *ad* and *spirare*, to breathe, blow] To pronounce with a breathing or forcing out of breath We *aspirate* the words *horse* and *house*

As'pi-rāte, *v t* To give or impart a strong breathing "Our W and H *aspirate*" *Dryden*

As'pi rate (44), *n* [See *supra*] 1 A letter marked with an aspir, or note of breathing

2 A mark of aspiration (') used in Greek, the aspir, or rough breathing *Bentley*

3 An elementary sound produced by the breath alone, without the voice, a whispered, surd, or non vocal consonant

As'pi-rate, *a* [Lat *aspiratus*, p p of *aspirare*] Pronounced with a rough breathing

They are not *aspirate*, i e, with such an aspiration as *h* *Holder*

As'pi-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *aspiratio*, from *aspirare*]

1 The pronunciation of a letter with a full or strong emission of breath

If *aspiration* be defined to be an impetus of breathing *Wilkins*

2 The act of aspiring or of ardently desiring, strong wish or desire "*Aspirations* after virtue" *Johnson* "Vague *aspirations* after military renown" *Prescott*

As'pi rā'tor, *n* (*Chem*) An apparatus for passing air through liquids by means of suction

As pĭr'a to-ry, *a* Perturning to breathing, suited to the inhaling of air

As-pīre', *v i* [*imp & p p* ASPIRED, *p pr & vb n* ASPIRING] [Lat *aspirare*, Fr *aspirer*, Pr *aspirar* See ASPIRATE, *v t*]

1 To desire with eagerness, to pant, to long, — followed by *to* or *after*, as, to aspire *to* a crown, or *after* immortality

Aspiring to be gods if angels fell,
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel *Pope.*

2 To rise, to ascend, to tower, to soar.

My own breath still foments the fire,
Which flames as high as fancy can *aspire* *Waller*

As pīre', *v t* To pant for, to long or try to reach, to aspire to [*Obs*]

That gallant spirit hath *aspired* the clouds *Shak*

As-pīre', *n* Aspiration [*Obs*] "Choke my devout *aspires*" *Browne.*

As pīr'er, *n* One who aspires

As pīr'ing-ly, *adv* In an aspiring manner

As pīr'ing-ness, *n* The state of being aspiring.

As'por tā'tion, *n* [Lat *asportatio*, from *asportare*, to carry away, from *abs*, for *ab*, and *portare*, to bear, carry] (*Law*) The felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited

☞ Adjudged to be larceny, though the goods are not carried from the house or apartment *Blackstone*

Ass

A squint', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *squint*, q v Cf ASKANT] To the corner or angle of the eye, obliquely, toward one side, not in the straight line of vision, as, to look *asquint*.

Ass, *n.* [O. Eng. *asse*, A-S *assa*, O Fr. *ase*, *asen*, *asne*, N Fr. *âne*, Pr *axe*, *asne*, Dan. *asen*, Sw. *åsna*, Icel. *asni*, *esne*, Celt. *asen*, *asan*, *asyn*, Lat *asinus*, dim *asellus*, Goth. *asilus*, A-S *esosl*, *esol*, *æsel*, Dan *æsel*, O. H Ger. *esil*, N. H. Ger. *esel*, Lith. *asilas*, Bohem. *osel*, Pol. *osieł*]

1. (*Zool.*) A quadruped of the genus *Equus* (*E. asinus*), having a peculiarly harsh bray, long, slouching ears, and being usually of an ash color, with a black bar across the shoulders. The tame or domestic ass is patient to stupidity, and slow, but sure footed Hence,

2 A dull, heavy, stupid fellow, a dolt.

As'sa-fē'ti dă, *n* See ASAFETIDA

As'sa gāi, } *n* [Sp *azagaya*, Pg. *zagaya*, It. *zaga-*
As'se-gāi, } *gaia*, Ar *al-khuzeygah*] An instrument of warfare among the Kaffirs

As-sāi' [It. *assai*, enough, much, O Sp *asaz*, Pg. *assaz*, Pr *assatz*, Fr *assez*, from Lat *ad* and *satis*, enough] (*Mus*) A direction equivalent to *very*; as, *adagio assai*, very slow. *Moore.*

As sāil', *v t* [*imp & p p* ASSAILED, *p. pr & vb. n* ASSAILING] [Fr *assaillir*, O Fr *asaillir*, *as sailler*, Pr *assalhir*, from Lat *ad* and *salire*, to leap, spring, L Lat *ausalire*, *assalire*, Lat. *assilire*, to leap or spring upon]

1 To attack with violence, or in a hostile manner, to assault, as, to *assail* a man with blows, to *assail* a city with artillery

A thousand battles have *assailed* thy banks *Byron*

2 To attack morally, or with a view to produce changes in the feelings, character, conduct, existing usages, institutions, &c, as, to *assail* one with appeals, arguments, abuse, ridicule, and the like

The papal authority was steadily, though gradually, *assailed* *Hallam*

no prince next *assailed* the baron on the subject of settling his estate upon his daughter *W Scott*

Syn. — To attack, assault, invade, encounter, fall upon See ATTACK

As-sāil'a-ble, *a* Capable of being assailed, attacked, or invaded

As-sāil'ant, *n* [Fr *assaillant* See *supra*] One who assails, attacks, or assaults. "An *assailant* of the church" *Macaulay.*

As sāil'ant, *a* [Fr *assaillant*, p pr of *assaillir*] Assailing, attacking, assailing *Milton*

As-sāil'er, *n* One who assails

As sāil'ment, *n* Attack, particularly, an attack of disease [*Rare*]

His most frequent *assailment* was the headache *Johnson*

As'sam-ēse' (91), *n sing & pl* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Assam, or Asam.

As'sam ēse', *a* (*Geog*) Pertaluing to Assam, or to its inhabitants

As-sārt', *n* [O Fr *essart*, Pr *essart*, the grubbing up of trees, O Fr *essarter*, Pr *essartar*, to grub up or clear ground of bushes, shrubs, trees, &c, from L Lat *exsartum*, *exsertum*, *ex-sartare*, *exsartare*, from *ex* and *sartare*, *sartare*, from Lat. *sarire*, *sarrire*, to hoe, to weed]

1 (*Old Law*) The offense of grubbing up trees, and thus destroying thickets or coverts of a forest *Spelman Cowell*

2 A tree plucked up by the roots. *Ash.*

3 A piece of land cleared *Ash*

As sārt', *v t* [See *supra*] To grub up, as trees, to commit an assart upon *Ashmole*

As-săs'sin, *n* [Fr & Pr *assassin*, It *assassino*, Sp *asesino*, from Ar *hashshin*, one who has drunk of the *hashish*, an inebriating draught prepared from the powder of the leaves of hemp Under its influence the Assassins of the East, followers of the *shaikh al jabal* (old man of the mountain), were said to commit the murders required by their chief] One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault "The vile *assassin* and adulterous dame" *Pope.*

As-săs'sin, *v t.* To assassinate [*Obs*] *Stillingfleet*

As-săs'sin-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* ASSASSINATED, *p pr & vb n* ASSASSINATING] [L Lat. *assassinare*, It *assassinare*, Fr *assassiner*]

1 To kill, or attempt to kill, by surprise or secret assault, to murder by sudden violence, or to attack with murderous intent

I am ravished, and like to be *assassinated* *Dryden.*

2. To waylay, or take by treachery. [*Rare.*]

Such usage as your honorable lords
Afford me, *assassinated* and betrayed. *Milton.*

Syn. — To kill, murder See KILL

As-săs'sin-ate, *n* [Fr *assassinat*]

1 An assassination, murder, or murderous assault [*Obs*] "If I had made an *assassinate* upon your father" *B Jonson* "*Assassinates* and popular insurrections" *Pope*

2. An assassin, a murderer [*Obs*]

What was the number of the *assassinates*? *Dryden*

As săs'si nā'tion, *n* The act of assassinating, a killing, or murdering, by surprise or secret assault, murder by violence

As-săs'sin-ā'tor, *n* An assassin

As săs'sin-ous, *a.* Murderous [*Obs*] *Milton.*

As-sā'tion, *n* [Fr *assation*, L Lat *assatio*, from Lat *assare*, to roast] A roasting [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

As-sault', *n* [O Fr *assault*, *asalt*, N. Fr. *assaut*, Pr *assalh*, *assaut*, It. & Pg. *assalto*, Sp. *asalto*, L. Lat *assaltus*, from Lat *ad* and *saltus*, a leaping, springing See ASSAIL.]

1. A violent onset or attack with physical means, as blows, weapons, &c , as, to make an *assault* upon a man, a house, or a town.

The Spanish general prepared to renew the *assault* *Prescott*

2. A violent onset or attack with moral means, as words, arguments, appeals, and the like , as, to make an *assault* on the prerogatives of a prince, or on the constitution of a government *Clarendon*

3 (*Law*) An unlawful setting upon one's person, an attempt or offer to beat another, accompanied by a degree of violence, but without touching his person, as by lifting the fist, or a cane, in a threatening manner, or by striking at him, and missing him. If the blow aimed takes effect, it is a *battery* *Blackstone.*

Syn.—Attack, invasion, incursion, descent, onset, onslaught, charge, storm

As ssult', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* ASSAULTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ASSAULTING] [O Fr. *assaulter*, L Lat *assaltare* See *supra*]

1. To make an assault upon; to attack with great physical violence.

Insnared, *assaulted*, overcome, led bound *Milton*

2 To attack with moral means, or with a view of producing moral effects, to attack by words, arguments, or unfriendly measures, as, to *assault* a reputation or an administration

☞ In the latter sense, *assail* is more common

Syn.—To attack, assail, invade, encounter, storm, charge See ATTACK

As ssult'a ble, *a.* Capable of being assaulted, assailable *Williams*

As ssult'er, *n* One who assaults, or violently attacks, an assailant *Bp Hall*

As ssāy', *n* [O Fr *assave, assai*, N Fr *essai*, Pr *essay*, Sp *ensayo*, Pg *ensaio*, It *saggio*, from Lat *exagium*, a weighing, a balance, from *ex* and *agere*, to put in motion, to lead, to drive Cf *examen* for *exagmen*, a means of examining, a weighing, the tongue of a balance, Gr ἐξαγιον, weighing, ἐξαγιαζειν, to examine]

1. Trial, attempt, essay [*Obs*]

I am withal persuaded that it may prove much more easy in the *assay* than it now seems at distance *Milton*

2 An adventure or enterprise, experience [*Obs*]

Through many hard *assays* which did betide *Spenser*

3 Emotion [*Obs*] "Strove to master sorrowful *assay*" *Spenser*

4 (*Chem*) The determination of the quantity of any particular metal in an ore, or other metallic compound alloy, or more especially the determination of the quantity of gold or silver in coin or bullion

5 The substance to be assayed *Ure*

6 Value or purity, as ascertained by the application of some test [*Obs*]

With gold and pearl of rich *assay* *Spenser*

7 Examination and determination.

This can not be by no *assay* of reason *Shak*

8 (*Law*) An examination of weights and measures by the standard *Cowell*

☞ *Assay* and *essay* are radically one word, but modern usage has appropriated *assay* to experiments in metallurgy, and *essay* to intellectual and bodily efforts Cf ESSAY

As sāy', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ASSAYED, *p pr* & *vb n* ASSAYING] [O Fr *asaier, essayer*, N Fr *essayer*, Pr *essaiar*, Sp *ensayar*, It *saggiare, assaggiare*, to try, essay See *supra*]

1 To subject, as an ore, alloy, or other metallic compound, to chemical examination, in order to determine the amount of a particular metal contained in it

2 To apply, to try [*Obs*] "Soft words to his fierce passion she *assayed*" *Milton*

3 To affect [*Obs*] "When the heart is ill *assayed*" *Spenser*

As-sāy', *v i* To attempt, try, or endeavor "She thrice *assayed* to speak" *Dryden.* [In this sense *essay* is now used]

As-sāy'er, *n* One who assays, specifically, one who examines metallic ores or compounds, for the purpose of determining the amount of any particular metal in the same, especially of gold or silver

As sāy'-mās'ter, *n* An assayer, an officer appointed to determine the amount of gold or silver in coin or bullion

As'sec-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *assectatio*, from *assectari*, to attend upon, from *ad* and *sectari*, to follow constantly, v intens of *sequi*, to follow] Attendance or waiting upon [*Obs*] *Bailey*

As'se-cūr'ance, *n* [L Lat *assecurantia*, from L Lat *assecurare*, from Lat *ad* and *securus*, secure, q v.] Assurance [*Obs*] *Sheldon*

As'se-cu-rā'tion, *n.* [L Lat *assecuratio*, from *assecurare*] Assurance, freedom from doubt, certainty [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

As-se cūre', *v. t.* [L Lat *assecurare*] To make sure. [*Obs*] *Bullokar.*

As'se-cū'tion, *n* [Fr *assécution*, from Lat *assequi*, to obtain, from *ad* and *sequi*, to follow] An obtaining or acquiring [*Obs*] *Ayliffe*

As-sĕm'blage, *n.* [Fr *assemblage*. See ASSEMBLE]

1. The act of assembling, or the state of being assembled. [*Rare*] "In sweet *assemblage* every blooming grace." *Fenton*

2. A collection of individuals, or of particular things, as, a political *assemblage*, an *assemblage* of ideas.

Syn —ASSEMBLAGE, ASSEMBLY An *assembly* consists only of persons, an *assemblage* may be composed of things as well as persons, as, an *assemblage* of incoherent objects Nor is every *assemblage* of persons an *assembly*, since the latter term denotes a body who have met, and are acting, in concert for some common end, such as to hear, to deliberate, to unite in music, dancing, &c An *assemblage* of skaters on a lake, or of horse-jockeys at a race-course is not an *assembly*, but might be turned into one by collecting into a body with a view to discuss and decide as to some object of common interest

With innocence and meditation joined
In soft *assemblage*, listen to my song *Thomson*

An *assembly* such as earth
Saw never, such as heaven stoops down to see *Cowper*

As-sĕm'blance, *n* [O Fr *assemblance*]

1 Resemblance, likeness, representation [*Obs*]

Care *I* for the *assemblance* of a man *I* give me the spirit *Shak*

2 An assembling [*Obs*] "To weep the cause of their *assemblance*" *Spenser*

As-sĕm'ble, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ASSEMBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* ASSEMBLING] [Fr *assembler*, Pr *assemblar*, Sp *asemblar*, It *assembrare, assembrare*, L Lat *assimulare*, to bring together, to collect, from Lat *ad* and *simul*, together] To collect into one place or body, to bring or call together, to convene, to congregate

Thither he *assembled* all his train, *Milton*

As-sĕm'ble, *v i* To meet or come together, to convene, as a number of individuals. "The churls *assemble*" *Dryden*

As-sĕm'ble, *v t* To liken, to compare [*Obs*] "Bibles may be *assembled* to pitch" *Latimer*

As sĕm'bler, *n* One who assembles

As sĕm'bly, *n* [Fr *assemblée*, Pr *assemblada*, from Fr *assembler*, Pr *assemblar*, It *assemblea*, Sp *asamblea*, from the Fr *assemblée* See ASSEMBLE]

1 A company of persons collected together in one place, and usually for some common purpose, as, religious, political, and social *assemblies*

2 An assemblage [*Obs*] *Howell*

3 (*Mil*) A beat of the drum or sound of the bugle as a signal to troops to assemble *Scott.*

☞ In some of the United States, the legislature, or the popular branch of it, is called the *Assembly*, or the *General Assembly* In the Presbyterian church, the *General Assembly* is the highest ecclesiastical tribunal composed of ministers and ruling elders delegated from each presbytery, as, the *General Assembly* of the Presbyterian church in the United States, or of Scotland — *Primary assembly*, a meeting of the people or legal voters in a town, city, or other district, who appear and act on public business in person, and a majority of whose votes originate the supreme power in a state

As-sĕm'bly-rōōm, *n* A room in which persons assemble, especially for dancing

As-sĕnt', *n* [O Fr *assent, assens*, Lat *assensus*, from *assentire, assentiri* See *infra*] The act of assenting, the act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to any thing, consent, agreement

It received the *assent*, if not the approbation, of the prince *Prescott*

Faith is the *assent* to any proposition, on the credit of the proposer *Locke*

Royal assent, in England, the assent of the sovereign to a bill which has passed both houses of parliament, given in the House of Lords, either in person or by commissioners *Eng Cyc*

Syn — ASSENT, CONSENT *Assent* is an act of the understanding, *consent* of the will or feelings We *assent* to the views of others when our minds come to the same conclusion with theirs as to what is true, right or admissible We *consent* when there is such a concurrence of our will with their desires and wishes that we decide to comply with their requests The king of England gives his *assent* not his *consent*, to acts of parliament because in theory at least, he is not governed by personal feelings or choice but by a deliberate judgment as to the common good We also use *assent* in cases where a proposal is made which involves but little of interest or feeling A lady may *assent* to a gentleman's opening the window but if he offers himself in marriage he must wait for her *consent* There is an obsolete use of *consent* for *union*, which is not here brought into view

You said the same and are you discontent
With laws to which you gave your own *assent*? *Pope*

When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,
Be wise and free by Heaven's *consent* and mine *Dryden.*

As sĕnt', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ASSENTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ASSENTING] [Fr *assentir*, Lat *assentire, assentiri*, from *ad* and *sentire*, to feel, think] To admit a thing as true, to express an agreement, concurrence, or concession

The Jews also *assented*, saying that these things were so *Acts* xxiv 9

Syn.—To yield, agree concede, concur, approve

As'sen tā'tion, *n* [O Fr *assentation*, Lat *assentatio* from *assentari*, to assent constantly, and thus to flatter, v intens of *assentiri* See ASSENT, *v*] Act of assenting, compliance with the opinion of another, from flattery or dissimulation

Cromwell with all the *assentations* imaginable, seemed to rejoice that they had made so worthy a choice *Life of Col Hutchinson*

As'sen tā'tor, *n* [Lat. *assentator*, from *assentari*, O Fr *assentateur*] An obsequious person, a flatterer *Sir W Scott*

As-sĕnt'a-to-ri ly, *adv* [Lat *assentatorie*] With adulation or obsequiousness [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

As-sĕnt'er, *n* One who assents

As-sĕn'tient (shent), *a* Yielding assent

As-sĕnt'ing ly, *adv* In a manner to express assent, by agreement, as, he nodded *assentingly*

As sĕnt'ive, *a* Giving assent, complying *Savage*

As-sĕnt'ment, *n.* Assent, agreement [*Obs*]

Their argument subsists upon the charity of our *assentments* *Browne*

As sĕrt' (14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ASSERTED, *p pr.* & *vb n* ASSERTING] [Lat *asserere, assertum*, to join or fasten to one's self, to claim, to maintain, from *ad* and *serere*, to join or bind together]

1 To affirm positively, to declare with assurance, to aver, to asseverate

Nothing is more shameful than to *assert* any thing to be done without a cause *Ray.*

2 To maintain or defend by words or measures, to vindicate, as, to *assert* our rights and liberties.

I could and would myself *assert* the British from his scandalous pen *Fuller.*

And will *assert* it from the scandal if it be expedient *Bp Taylor.*

Syn —To affirm aver, asseverate maintain, protest, pronounce, declare vindicate —To ASSERT, MAINTAIN, VINDICATE To *assert* is to fasten to one's self, and hence to *claim* It is the reflexion adversative in its nature We *assert* our rights and privileges, or the cause of free institutions as against opposition or denial So also, in respect to our declarations, if we regard them as mere statements of what is true we use the word *affirm* if we claim them to be undeniable we use the words *assert* or *assertion* To *maintain* is to uphold, and insist upon with earnestness, whatever we have once asserted, as, to *maintain* one's cause, to *maintain* an argument, to *maintain* the ground we have taken To *vindicate* is to use language and measures of the strongest kind in defence of ourselves and those for whom we act We *assert* with boldness and constancy, we *maintain* our assertions by adducing proofs facts, or arguments, we are ready to *vindicate* our rights or interests by the utmost exertion of our powers

As-sĕrt'er, *n* One who asserts, one who avers or maintains, an asserter "The inflexible *asserter* of the rights of the church" *Milman.*

As sĕr'tion, *n* [Lat *assertio*, from *asserere*]

1 The act of asserting, or affirming, or that which is asserted, positive declaration or averment, affirmation, position advanced "There is a difference between *assertion* and demonstration" *Macaulay*

2 Maintenance, vindication, as, the *assertion* of one's rights

As-sĕr'tion al, *a* Containing an assertion *Latham.*

As sĕrt'ive, *a* Positive affirming confidently, peremptory "*Assertive* of tradition" *Bp Taylor*

As sĕrt'ive ly, *adv* Affirmatively *Bp Bedell*

As sĕrt'or, *n* [Lat *asserter*, from *asserere*] One who asserts one who maintains or vindicates a claim an affirmer, supporter, or vindicator, an asserter

Faithful *asserter* of thy country's cause *Prior.*

As sĕrt'o-ry (30) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *assertorius*, from *asserere*] Affirming, maintaining "The *assertory* oath" *Bp Taylor.*

☞ In Logic judgments and propositions are *assertory* i e, declaratory problematic, and apodeictic

As sĕss', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ASSESSED, *p pr* & *vb n.* ASSESSING] [O Fr *assesser*, to regulate, settle, L Lat *assessare*, to value for taxation, from Lat *assidere*, supine as if *assessum*, to sit by, esp of judges in a court, in L Lat to assess, to tax, Fr. *asseoir* Cf ASSIZE, *n*]

1 To set, fix, or charge a certain sum upon, as a tax as, to *assess* each citizen in due proportion

2 To value, to fix the value or profits of, for the purpose of taxation

3 To determine, fix or ascertain, to estimate, to compute, as, to *assess* damages, i e, to ascertain what damages are due to the defendant *Bouvier*

This sum is *assessed* and raised upon individuals by commissioners appointed in the act *Blackstone*

As-sĕss', *n* [From the preceding verb Cf L Lat. *assessio*, assessment] Assessment [*Obs*]

As-sĕss'a ble, *a* Liable to be assessed or taxed, as, *assessable* property

As sĕss'a bly, *adv* By assessment

As sĕs'sion, *n* [Lat *assessio*, from *assidēre*, to sit by or near, from *ad* and *sedere*, to sit] A sitting down by a person [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

As-sĕs'sion a-ry, *a* Of, or pertaining to, assessors. "At the *assessionary* court" *Carew.*

As-sĕss'ment, *n* [L Lat *assessamentum*]

1 The act of assessing the act of determining the amount of damages by a jury "To be subject to no *assessment*" *Howell.*

2 A valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation, or the specific sum charged or levied

☞ An *assessment* is a valuation made by authorized persons according to their discretion, as opposed to a sum certain or determined by law It is a valuation of the property of those who are to pay the tax, for the purpose of fixing the proportion which each man shall pay, on which valuation the law imposes a specific sum upon a given amount *Blackstone Burrill*

As-sĕss'or, *n* [Lat *assessor*, one who sits beside, the assistant of a judge, from *assidēre* See ASSESSION L Lat *assessor*, one who arranges or determines the taxes, from *assidēre*. See ASSESS, *v*]

1 One who sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an assistant and adviser; an associate.

Whence to his Son,
The *assessor* of his throne, he thus began. *Milton.*

To point out the supremacy of conscience as the judge and *assessor* of our moral conduct. *Tatham*

With his ignorance, his inclinations, and his fancy, as his *assessors* in judgment. *J Taylor*

2 One appointed to assess persons or property for the purpose of taxation *Bouvier*

3 (*Rom Antiq*) A lawyer appointed to assist the magistrate with his advice *Bouvier*

☞ A similar system exists in Scotland where municipal magistrates in the larger towns have the aid of professional *assessors*

Minos the strict inquisitor, appears
And lives and crimes with his *assessors* hears *Dryden*

4 (*Eng*) A person chosen to assist the mayor and aldermen of corporations in matters concerning elections *Brande*

As-ses sō'ri al, *a* [Fr *assessoral*, from Lat *assessor*] Pertaining to assessors, or to a court of assessors *Cowe*

As'sets, *n pl* [O Fr *aset, avez, assez, assetz, asez*, N Fr *assez*, from Lat *ad* and *sat* or *satis*, enough See ASSAI]

1 (*Law*) (*a*) Property of a deceased person, subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies,—called *assets* because sufficient to render the executor or administrator liable to the creditors and legatees, so far as such goods or estate may extend *Story Burrill Blackstone.* (*b*) Effects of an insolvent debtor or bankrupt, applicable to the payment of his debts

2 The entire property of all sorts, belonging to a merchant or to a trading association *Mc Culloch*

As-sĕv'er, *v t* [Lat *asseverare*, to assert seriously or earnestly, from *ad* and *severus*, severe, serious, O Fr *asseverer*] Same as ASSEVERATE [*Obs*]

As sĕv'er āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* ASSEVERATED, *p pr & vb n* ASSEVERATING] [See *supra*] To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity

Syn — To affirm, aver, protest, declare See AFFIRM

As sĕv'er-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *asseveratio*, O Fr *asseveration*] Positive affirmation or assertion, solemn declaration

Another abuse of the tongue I might add,—vehement *asseverations* upon slight and trivial occasions *Ray*

As-si dē'an, *n* [From Heb *khâsad*, to be pious] One of a body of zealous and devoted Jews, the adherents of Mattathias, the father of the Maccabees, in defense of the religion and liberties of their country *Kitto*

As'si dent, *a* [Fr *assident*, Lat *assidens*, p pr of *assidēre*, to sit by See ASSESSION.] (*Med*) Usually attending a disease, but not always, as, *assident* signs, which are distinguished from *pathognomic* signs, or those that are inseparable from it

As-sid'ū ate, *a* [Lat *assiduatus*, p p of *assiduare*, to use assiduously] Constant, continual, assiduous [*Obs*] *Fabyan*

As'si dū'i ty, *n* [Lat *assiduitas*, Fr *assiduité*, Pr *assiduitat* See ASSIDUOUS] Constant or close application or attention, particularly to some business or enterprise, diligence

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator *Addison*

☞ *Assiduities*, in the plural, are studied and persevering attentions to persons

As-sid'ū ous, *a* [Lat *assiduus*, from *assidēre*, to sit near or close from *ad* and *sedēre*, to sit, Pr *assiduous*, Fr *assidu*]

1 Constant in application or attention, devoted, attentive, unremitting

She grows more *assiduous* in her attendance *Addison*

2 Performed with constant diligence or attention, as, *assiduous* labor

To weary him with my *assiduous* cries *Milton*

Syn — Diligent, attentive, sedulous, unwearied, unintermitted, persevering, laborious, indefatigable

As-sid'ū ous ly, *adv* In an assiduous manner

As-sid'ū ous ness, *n* The quality of being assiduous, constant or diligent application

As-siĕge', *v t* [Fr *assiéger*, Sp *asediar*, It *assediare*, L Lat *assediare, assidiare*, to besiege, It *assedio, asseggio*, siege See SIEGE] To besiege [*Obs*] "*Assieged* castles" *Spenser*

As'si ĕn'to, *n* [Sp *asiento, asiento*, seat, contract or agreement, from *asentar*, to place on a chair, to adjust, to make an agreement, It *assentare*, O Fr *assenter*, from *ad* and Sp, Pg, & Pr *sentar*, It *sentare*, a participial verb, Lat, as if *sedentare*, to cause to sit, from *sedens, sedentis*, p pr of *sedēre*, to sit] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers for furnishing slaves for the Spanish dominions in America

As'si ĕn'tist, *n* [Fr *assientiste*, Sp *asentista*] A shareholder of the Assiento company, one of the parties to the Assiento contract *Bancroft*

As sign' (-sīn'), *v t* [*imp & p p* ASSIGNED, *p pr & vb n* ASSIGNING] [Lat *assignare*, from *ad* and *signare*, to mark, mark out, designate, from *signum*, mark, sign, Fr *assigner*, Pr *assignar*, Sp *asignar*, Pg *assinar*, It *assegnare*]

1 To appoint, to allot, to mark out, to apportion "In the order I *assign* to them" *Loudon*

The man who could feel thus was worthy of a better station than that in which his lot had been *assigned* *Southey*

2 To fix, specify, select, designate, or point out; as, to *assign* a limit, to *assign* counsel for a prisoner, to *assign* a day for trial and hearing motions to assign errors, &c.

All as the dwarf the way to her *assigned* *Spenser.*

It is not easy to *assign* a period more eventful *De Quincey*

3 (*Law*) (*a*) To transfer, or make over to another (*b*) To transfer to, and vest in, certain persons, called *assignees*, for the benefit of creditors

To assign dower, to set out by metes and bounds the widow's share or portion in an estate *Kent*

As sign' (-sīn'), *n* [From the verb See *supra*.]

1 (*Law*) A person to whom property or an interest is transferred, as, a deed to a man and his heirs and *assigns*

2 A thing pertaining or belonging to something else, an appurtenance [*Obs*]

Six French rapiers and poniards, and their *assigns*, as girdles, hangers, and so *Shak*

As sign'a ble (sīn'a-bl), *a* Capable of being assigned, allotted, specified, or expressed with precision, as, an *assignable* reason, an *assignable* note or bill, an *assignable* quantity

As'sig nat' (As'in yăt', *or* As'ig nät') (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *assignat*, from Lat *assignatus*, p p of *assignare*]

1 (*Fr Law*) The assignment of an annuity (*rente*) on an estate, by which the annuity is based on the security of the latter

2 Paper currency, issued by the revolutionary government of France, based on the security of the lands of the state *Beschervelle*

As'sig nā'tion, *n* [Fr *assignation*, Lat *assignatio*, from *assignare*]

1 The act of assigning or allotting "This order being taken in the senate, as touching the appointment and *assignation* of those provinces" *Holland*

2 An appointment of time and place for meeting,—used chiefly of love meetings

While nymphs take treats or *assignations* give *Pope*

3 A making over by transfer of title [See ASSIGNMENT]

As-sign ee' (-sī nee'), *n* [Fr *assigné*, p p of *assigner*] (*Law*) (*a*) A person to whom an assignment is made, a person appointed or deputed by another to do some act, perform some business, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property, as, an *assignee* of a bankrupt An assignee may be by special appointment or deed, or be created by law, as an **executor** *Cowell Blount* (*b*) (*pl*) In England, the persons appointed, under a commission of bankruptcy, to manage the estate of a bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors

As-sign'er, *n* One who assigns or appoints

As sign'ment (as sīn'ment), *n* [L Lat *assignamentum, assenamentum*, O Fr *assenement*]

1 An allotting or an appointment to a particular person or use, or for a particular time, as of a cause or causes in court

2 (*Law*) (*a*) A transfer of title or interest by writing, as of a lease, bond, note, or bill of exchange, a transfer of the whole of some particular estate or interest in lands (*b*) The writing by which an interest is transferred (*c*) The transfer of the property of a bankrupt to certain persons called *assignees*, in whom it is vested for the benefit of creditors

Assignment of dower, the setting out by metes and bounds of the widow's thirds or portion in the deceased husband's estate, and allotting it to her

As-sign-or' (as-sī nōr'), *n* [Lat *assignator*, Eng *assigner*.] (*Law*) An assigner, a person who assigns or transfers an interest, as, the *assignor* of a debt or other chose in action

As sim'i la-bil'i-ty, *n* The quality of being assimilable [*Rare*]

As-sim'i la-ble, *a* Capable of being assimilated

As-sim'i-la-ble, *n* That which is susceptible of assimilation [*Obs*] "Meeting no *assimilables* wherein to react their natures" *Browne*

As-sim'i lāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* ASSIMILATED, *p pr & vb n* ASSIMILATING] [Lat *assimilare*, from *ad* and *similare*, to make like, *similis*, like, Fr *assimiler*]

1 To bring to a likeness, to cause to resemble

Fast falls a fleecy shower: the downy flakes
Assimilate all objects *Cowper*

2 To convert into a like substance, as, food is *assimilated* by conversion into animal substances, flesh, chyle, blood, &c

As-sim'i lāte, *v i* 1 To become similar

2 To perform the act of converting food to the substance of the body "Birds *assimilate* less than beasts" *Bacon*

3 To be converted into the substance of the body, as, flesh *assimilates* more readily than vegetables

As-sim'i lā'tion, *n* [Lat *assimilatio*, Fr. *assimilation*, Pr *assimilacio*]

1 The act of assimilating or bringing to a resemblance, likeness, or identity, or a state of resemblance or identity

The pleasing illusions which, by a bland *assimilation*, incorporated into politics the sentiments which beautify and soften private society *Burke*

2 (*Physiol*) The conversion of nutriment into the fluid or solid substance of the body, whether in plants or animals.

Not conserving the body, not repairing it by *assimilation* *Browne.*

☞ The term *assimilation* has been limited by some to the final process by which the blood is converted into the substance of the organs

3 (*Pathol*) The supposed conversion of the fluids of the body to the nature of any morbific matter. [*Obs*] *Parr.*

As-sim'i-la-tive, *a* [L Lat *assimilativus*, Pr *assimilatiu*, Fr *assimilatif*] Having power of assimilating, or converting to a likeness, or to a like substance "*Assimilative* virtue" *Hakewill*

As sim'i-la to ry (50), *a* Tending to assimilate, or produce assimilation, as, *assimilatory* organs

As-sim'ū-lāte, *v t* [Lat *assimulare*, equiv to *assimilare* See ASSIMILATE] To feign, to counterfeit, to simulate [*Obs*] *Blount.*

As sim'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *assimulatio*, equiv to *assimilatio*] A counterfeiting, simulation [*Obs*]

As'si nā'go, *n* [Cf ASININGO] An ass *Herbert.*

Ass'ish, *a* Resembling an ass, asinine, stupid. "Such appear to be of the *assish* kind" *Udal.*

"An *assish* phrase" *Mrs Cowden Clarke*

As-sist', *v t* [*imp & p p* ASSISTED, *p. pr & vb n* ASSISTING] [Lat *assistere*, from *ad* and *sistere*, to cause to stand, to stand, Fr *assister*, Pr *assistar, assistir*, Sp *asistir*, It *assistere*] To give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress, to succor

Assist me, knight; I am undone *Shak*

Syn.— To help, aid, second, back, support, further, relieve succor, befriend, sustain, benefit, favor See HELP

As-sist', *v i* 1 To lend aid, to help

With God not parted from him, as was feared,
But favoring and *assisting* to the end *Milton.*

2 To be present, to attend, as, to *assist* at a public meeting [A Gallicism] *Prescott.*

As sist'ance, *n* [Fr *assistance*, L Lat *assistentia* See *supra*]

1 Help, aid, furtherance, succor, a contribution of support in bodily strength or other means. 'Without the *assistance* of a mortal hand" *Shak.*

2 An assistant, a helper [*Obs and rare*]

Wat Tyler [was] killed by valiant Walworth, the lord mayor of London, and his *assistance*, John Cavendish *Fuller*

As sist'ant, *a* [Fr *assistant*, p pr of *assister*] Helping, lending aid or support, auxiliary "Genius and learning are mutually and greatly *assistant* to each other" *Beattie*

As sist'ant, *n* [Fr *assistant*]

1 One who aids, or who contributes his strength or other means to further, the designs or welfare of another, an auxiliary "In one respect I'll thy *assistant* be" *Shak.*

2 An attendant [*Rare*] *Dryden.*

3 The chief officer of justice at Seville [*Obs*]

The *assistant* sits to-morrow *Beau & Fl* (*Spanish Curate*)

As-sist'ant ly, *adv* In a manner to give aid

As sist'er, *n* One that lends aid, a helper

As-sist'less, *a* Without aid or help *Pope.*

As-size', *n* [Fr *assises*, O Fr *asise*, Pr *aiza*, assembly of judges, the decree pronounced by them, tax, impost, from *assis, assise*, p p of O Fr. & Pr *asseir*, Lat *assidēre*, to sit by, from *ad* and *sedēre*, to sit, L Lat *assisa, assisia*]

1 Originally, an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, in a certain place and at a certain time, for public business

2 (*Law*) (*a*) A special kind of jury or inquest. (*b*) A kind of writ or real action (*c*) A verdict or finding of a jury upon such writ (*d*) A statute or ordinance in general, specifically, (1) A statute regulating the weight, measure, and proportions of ingredients and the price of articles sold in the market, as the *assize* of bread and other provisions, (2) A statute fixing the standard of weights and measures (*e*) Any thing fixed or reduced to a certainty in point of time, number, quantity, quality, weight, measure, &c, as, *rent of assize Glanville. Spelman Cowell Blackstone Tomlins Burrill* [This term is not now used in England in the sense of a writ or real action, and seldom of a jury of any kind, but in Scotch practice it is still technically applied to the jury in criminal cases *Stephen Burrill Erskine*] (*f*) A court, the sitting or session of a court, for the trial of processes, whether civil or criminal, by a judge and jury. *Blackstone. Wharton Encyc Brit* (*g*) The periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in the counties of England for the purpose of administering justice in the trial and determination of civil and criminal cases,—usually in the plural. *Brande. Wharton Craig Burrill* (*h*) The time or place of holding the court of assize,—generally in the plural, *assizes*

3 Measure, dimension. [In this sense, now corrupted into *size*, which see]

An hundred cubits high by just *assize.* *Spenser*

☞ This word was formerly written, as in French, *assise.*

As-size', *v t.* [*imp & p. p.* ASSIZED, *p. pr. & vb n* ASSIZING] [L Lat *assisare*, to decree in *assize*, q v Cf ASSESS, *v*]

1. To fix the weight, measure, or price of, by an ordinance or regulation of authority.

2. To fix the rate of, to assess, as taxes. *Berners*

As-size'ment, *n.* A legalized inspection of weights and measures, and affixing of the price of bread, &c., according to its quality and weight *Simmonds*

As-siz'er, *n* An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures *Chambers*

As-siz'or, *n* In Scotland, a juror *Bailey*

As-sō'ber, *v t* [Lat *ad* and Eng *sober*, q v] To make or keep sober [*Obs*] *Gower*

As-sō'cia bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being associable, or capable of association, associableness

As-sō'cia ble (-sō'sha-bl), *a* [See ASSOCIATE]

1 Capable of being associated or joined

2. Sociable, companionable

3 (*Med.*) Liable to be affected by sympathy, or to receive from other parts correspondent feelings and affections. "The stomach, the most *associable* of all the organs of the animal body" *Med Rep*

As-sō'cia ble ness, *n* Associability

As-sō'ci āte (as sō'shĭ āt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ASSOCIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ASSOCIATING] [Lat *associare*, from *ad* and *sociare*, to join or unite, *socius*, companion, partner, ally, Fr *associer*, Fr *associer*]

1 To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate, as, to *associate* others with us in business, or in an enterprise

2 To unite in the same mass, as, particles of matter *associated* with other substances

3 To accompany, to keep company with [*Obs*]

Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe *Shak*

As-sō'ci āte, (-shĭ-āt), *v i* **1** To unite in company, to keep company, implying intimacy, as, congenial minds are disposed to *associate*

2 To unite in action, or to be affected by the action of a different part of the body *Darwin*

As sō'ci ate, *a* [Lat *associatus*, p p of *associare* See *supra*]

1 Closely connected or joined with some other, as in interest, purpose, employment, or office, as, an *associate* judge

While I descend to my *associate* powers *Milton*

2 (*Med*) Connected by habit or sympathy as, *associate* motions, such as occur sympathetically, in consequence of preceding motions *Darwin*

As sō'ci ate, *n* **1** A companion one frequently in company with another, implying intimacy or equality, a mate, a fellow

2 A partner in interest, as in business, or a confederate in a league

3 Any thing closely or usually connected with another

The one [idea] no sooner comes into the understanding than its *associate* appears with it *Locke*

Syn.—Companion, mate, fellow, friend, ally, partner coadjutor

As sō'ci ate ship, *n* The state or office of an associate

As sō'ci ā'tion (-shĭ Ā'), *n* [Fr *association*, L Lat *associatio*, from *associare*]

1 The act of associating, or state of being associated, union, connection, whether of persons or things "Some bond of *association*" *Hooker*

Antiochus being put besides all hope of *association* with Prusias *Holland*

The law of *association* is this — That empirical ideas which often follow each other create a habit in the mind whenever the one is produced for the other always to follow *Kant, Trans*

2 Union of persons in a company or society for some particular purpose, as, the American *Association* for the Advancement of Science, a benevolent *association*, — specifically, in the Congregationalist church, a society of the clergy, consisting of a number of pastors of neighboring churches, united for promoting the interests of religion and the harmony of the churches

As sō'ci ā'tion al (shĭ Ā'), *a* Pertaining to an association [*An American usage*]

As sō'ci-a tive, *a* Having the quality of associating, or of being affected by sympathy, as, the *associative* faculty *Hugh Miller*

As-sō'ci ā'tor (shĭ Ā'), *n* A confederate, a partner, an associate [*Obs*]

How Pennsylvania's air agrees with Quakers,
And Carolina's with *associators* *Dryden*

As-soil', *v t* [O Fr *assoiler*, *absoiler*, *assoldre*, *assaudre*, *assoudre*, *absoudre*, Lat *absolvere* See ABSOLVE]

1 To free from difficulty, from guilt, or from the consequences of guilt, to solve, to absolve, to release, to acquit, to set at liberty [*Obs*]

Any child might soon be able to *assoil* this riddle *Bp Jewel*

Many persons think themselves fairly *assoiled*, because they are not of scandalous lives. *Bp Taylor*

2 To put off [*Obs*]

She soundly slept, and careful thoughts did quite *assoil* *Spenser*

As soil', *v t* [From Lat *ad* and Eng *soil*, q v] To soil, to stain. [*Obs or poet*]

Ne'er *assoil* my cobwebbed shield *Wordsworth*

As-soil'ment, *n* Act of assoiling, absolution *More*

As soil'zie, *v t.* [See ASSOIL] (*Scots Law*) To pronounce innocent of, to acquit, to absolve

God *assoilzie* him for the sin of bloodshed *W Scott*

Às'so-nance, *n.* [Fr *assonance.* See *infra*]

1 Resemblance of sounds "The disagreeable *assonance* of 'sheath' and 'sheathed'" *Steevens.*

2. (*Pros*) A peculiar species of rhyme, consisting in the correspondence of the last accented vowel and of those which follow it with the vowels of another word, while the consonants of the two words have no correspondence, or not a perfect correspondence, with each other, as, *calamo* and *platano*, *tigera* and *tierra*, *baby* and *chary*

The *assonance* is peculiar to the Spaniard *Hallam*

Às'so nant, *a* [Fr *assonant*, from Lat *assonans*, p pr of *assonare*, to sound to, to correspond to in sound, from *ad* and *sonare*, to sound]

1 Having a resemblance of sounds

2 (*Pros*) Pertaining to the peculiar species of rhyme called *assonance*, not consonant

As sôrt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ASSORTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ASSORTING] [Fr *assortir*, Sp *asortir*, It *assortire*, from *ad* and Fr *sortir*, It *sortire*, Lat *sortiri*, to cast or draw lots, to obtain by lot, from *sors*, *sortis*, lot See SORT]

1 To separate and distribute into classes, as things of a like kind, nature, or quality, or which are suited to a like purpose, as, to *assort* goods

☞ It is sometimes, though rarely, applied to persons as well as things

2 To furnish with all sorts, as, to *assort* a cargo

As sôrt', *v i* To agree, to be in accordance, to be adapted, to suit *Milford*

As sôrt'ment, *n* [Fr *assortiment*]

1 The act of distributing into sorts, kinds, or classes, or of selecting and arranging things

2 A mass or quantity distributed into kinds or sorts, or a number of things assorted

3 A variety of sorts or kinds adapted to various wants, demands, or purposes, as, an *assortment* of goods

As-sŏt', *v t* [Fr *assoter*, from *ad* and *sot*, stupid See SOT] To infatuate, to besot to beguile, to bewitch, to delude [*Obs*] "Some ecstasy *assotted* had his sense" *Spenser*

As sŏt', *a* Infatuated, foolish [*Obs*] "Willie, I ween thou be *assot*" *Spenser*

As suāge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ASSUAGED, *p pr* & *vb n* ASSUAGING] [O Fr *assouager*, *asoutmaiger*, *assouager*, *assoagier*, Pr *assuaujar*, *asuauar*, from Lat *ad* and *suavis*, sweet] To soften, in a figurative sense, to allay, mitigate ease, or lessen, as pain or grief, to appease or pacify, as passion or tumult "Refreshing winds the summer's heat *assuage*" *Addison* "To *assuage* the sorrows of a desolate old man" *Burke*

The fount at which the panting mind *assuages*
Her thirst of knowledge *Byron*

Syn.—To alleviate mitigate appease soothe calm tranquilize, pacify relieve See ALLEVIATE, MITIGATE

As-suāge', (-swāj'), *v t* [O Fr *assuagement*, *asouagement*, *asuagement*] To abate or subside "The waters *assuaged*" *Gen* viii 1

As suāge'ment, *n* Mitigation abatement

As suā'ger, *n* One who assuages

As suā'sive, *a* [From *assuage* as if this word were deduced from a supposed Lat *assuadere* to persuade to, which derivation, however, is erroneous See ASSUAGE] Softening, mitigating, tranquilizing, persuasive

Music her soft *assuasive* voice applies *Pope*

As-sŭb'ju gāte, *v t* [Lat *ad* and *subjugare*, to subjugate, q v] To bring into subjection [*Obs*]

Às'sue fāc'tion (às'swe), *n* [O Fr *assuefaction*, from Lat *assuefacere*, to accustom to, from *assuetus*, p p of *assuescere*, to accustom to, and *facere*, to make] The act of accustoming [*Obs*]

Custom and studies efform the soul like wax, and by *assuefaction* introduce a nature *Bp Taylor*

As'sue-tūde (às'swe), *n* [Lat *assuetudo*, from *assuetus* See *supra*] Custom, habit, habitual use

Assuetude of things hurtful doth make them lose their force to hurt *Bacon*

As sūme', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ASSUMED *p pr* & *vb n* ASSUMING] [Lat *assumere*, from *ad* and *sumere*, to take, Fr *assumer*]

1 To receive or adopt [*Rare*]

The sixth was a young knight of lesser renown and lower rank, *assumed* into that honorable company *W Scott*

2 To take, or take upon one's self

The god *assumed* his native form again *Pope.*

3 To take for granted, or without proof, to suppose as a fact "The consequences of *assumed* principles" *Whewell*

4 To pretend to possess to take in appearance "Ambition *assuming* the mark of religion" *Portteus*

Assume a virtue, if you have it not *Shak*

Syn.—To arrogate, usurp, appropriate

As-sūme', *v i* **1** To be arrogant, to claim more than is due *Burnet*

2 (*Law*) To undertake *Burrill*

As-sūm'ent, *n* [Lat *assumentum*, from *assumere*, to sow on, *ad* and *suere*, to sew] A patch an addition, a piece put on [*Obs*] *Lewis*

As sūm'er, *n* One who assumes.

As sump'sit (as sŭm'sĭt), *n* [Pret of Lat *assumere* See ASSUME] (*Law.*) (*a.*) A promise or undertaking, founded on a consideration This promise may be oral or in writing not under seal It may be express or implied. (*b*) An action to recover damages for a breach or non performance of a contract or promise, express or implied, oral or in writing not under seal Common or *indebitatus assumpsit* is brought for the most part on an implied promise Special *assumpsit* is founded on an express promise or undertaking *Wharton.*

As-sumpt' (sŭmt'), *v t* [O Fr *assumpter*, from Lat *assumptus*, p p of *assumere* See ASSUME] To take up, to raise [*Obs and rare*] *Sheldon*

As sumpt', *n* [Lat *assumptus*, p p of *assumere*] That which is assumed, an assumption [*Obs*]

The sum of all your *assumpts* is this *Chillingworth.*

As-sump'tion (-sŭm'shun), *n* [O Fr *assumption*, N Fr *assomption*, Pr *assomptio*, Lat *assumptio*, from *assumere* See ASSUME]

1 The act of assuming, or taking to or upon one's self "The *assumption* of authority" *Whewell*

2 The act of taking for granted, or supposing a thing without proof, supposition

This gives no sanction to the unwarrantable *assumption* that the soul sleeps from the period of death to the resurrection of the body *Thorley.*

3 The thing supposed, a postulate, or proposition assumed

Hold! says the Stoic your *assumption's* wrong *Dryden*

4 (*Logic*) The minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism

5 The taking a person up into heaven Hence (*Rom Cath & Greek Churches*), a festival in honor of the ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven

As sump'tive, *a* [Lat *assumptivus*, from *assumptus*, *assumere*] Assumed, or capable of being assumed, or pertaining to assumption

Assumptive arms (*Her*), such as a person has a right, with the approbation of his sovereign and of the heralds, to assume, in consequence of an exploit

As sump'tive-ly, *adv* By way of assumption

As syr'ance (ash shyr'-), *n* [Fr *assurance*, from *assurer* See ASSURE]

1 The act of assuring, a declaration tending to inspire credit, a pledge furnishing any ground of full confidence

Whereof he hath given *assurance* to all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead *Acts* xvii 31

2 The state of being assured, firm persuasion, full confidence or trust freedom from doubt "*Is surance* of God's favor" *Tillotson*

Let us draw near with a true heart in full *assurance* of faith *Heb* x 2

3 Firmness of mind, undoubting steadiness, intrepidity, courage confidence self reliance

Brave men meet danger with *assurance* *Knolles*

Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and *assurance* *Locke*

4 Excess of boldness, impudence, as, his *assurance* is intolerable

5 Betrothal, affiance [*Obs*] *Sidney*

6 Insurance, a contract for the payment of a sum on occasion of a certain event, as loss or death

☞ Recently *assurance* has been used in England in relation to life contingencies and *insurance* in relation to other contingencies It is called *temporary assurance*, if the time within which the contingent event must happen is limited See INSURANCE

7 (*Law*) Any written or other legal evidence of the conveyance of property

☞ In England the legal evidences of the conveyance of property are called the *common assurances* of the kingdom *Blackstone*

As-syre' (ash shyr'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ASSURED, *p pr* & *vb n* ASSURING] [Fr *assurer*, O Fr *asseurer*, *aseurer*, L Lat *assecurare*, from Lat *ad* and *securus*, secure, sure, certain See SECURE and SURE]

1 To make sure or certain, to render confident by a promise, declaration, or other evidence

His promise that thy seed shall bruise our foe
Assures me that the bitterness of death
Is past *Milton*

2 To confirm, to make certain or secure

And it shall be *assured* to him *Ecclus* xxxvi 19

And hereby we know that we are of the truth and shall *assure* our hearts before him 1 *John* iii 19

3 To affiance, to betroth [*Obs*] *Shak*

4 (*Law*) To insure, to covenant to indemnify for loss See INSURE

Syn.—To declare, aver, avouch vouch, assert, asseverate protest

As-syred' (ash-shyrd'), *a* Certain, indubitable, not doubting, bold to excess inured *Bacon Shak.*

As syr'ed ly (ash shyr', 60), *adv* Certainly, indubitably "The siege *assuredly* I'll raise" *Shak.*

As syr'ed ness (ash shyr'-), *n* The state of being assured, certainty, full confidence,

As syr'er, *n* One who assures, specifically, one who insures against loss an insurer or underwriter.

As sŭr'gen cy, *n* The act of rising upward

The continual *assurgency* of the spirit through the body *Coleridge*

As sŭr'gent, *a* [Fr *assurgent*, Lat *assurgens*, p pr. of *assurgere*, to rise up, from *ad* and *surgere*, to rise] (*Bot*) Rising upward obliquely, ascending *Gray*

As syr'ing ly (-shyr'-), *adv.* So as to create assurance

As-swāge', *v* See ASSUAGE

As syr'i an, *a* [Lat *Assyrius*] (*Geog*) Pertaining to Assyria, or to its inhabitants

As-sȳr'i-an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Assyria.

As-tăc'o-līte, *n.* (*Paleon.*) The fossil remains of a long-tailed or lobster-like crustacean *Eng. Cyc*

As'ta-cŭs, *n.* [Lat *astacus*, Gr. *δστακός*, a crab] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of crustaceans, containing the crayfish or fresh-water lobster.

A-stārt', *v. t.* Same as ASTERT [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

A-stăt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv and *ἱστανα*, to stand] (*Electro-Magnetism*) Having little or no tendency to take a fixed or definite position or direction thus, a suspended magnetic needle, when rendered *astatic*, loses its polarity, or tendency to point in a given direction *Henry*

A-stăt'ic-al-ly, *adv* In an astatic manner

A-stāy', *adv* (*Naut*) An anchor is said to be *astay*, when, in heaving it, an acute angle is formed between the cable and the surface of the water

As'te-ism, *n* [Fr *asteisme*, Gr. *αστειασμός*, refined and witty talk, from *αστειος*, of the town, polite, witty, from *αστυ*, city] (*Rhet.*) Genteel irony, a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another.

As'ter, *n* [Lat *aster*, Gr. *αστηρ*, star] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, with compound flowers, star wort The species are very numerous, and many of them are cultivated for their beauty, particularly the China aster. *Loudon.*

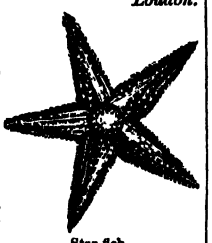

Star-fish

As-tē'ri-ā, *n.* [Lat *asterias*, Gr. *δστερίας*, starred, from *αστήρ*, star] (*Zoöl*) A radiate animal, called *star-fish*, in the form usually of a five rayed star, with a mouth below at the center See ANIMAL KINGDOM and ECHINODERM *Dana*

As-tē'ri-ā'ted, *a* [See *supra*] Radiated, presenting diverging rays, like a star, as, *asteriated* sapphire. *Cleaveland.*

As'ter-id'i-an, *n* (*Zoöl*) An animal of the asterias or star fish tribe. *Dana*

As'ter-isk, *n* [Fr *asterisque*, Lat *asteriscus*, Gr *δστεισκος*, dim of *αστηρ*, star] The figure of a star, thus, *, used in printing and writing as a reference to a passage or note in the margin, or to supply the omission of one or more letters or words

As'ter-ism, *n.* [Fr *astérisme*, Gr. *δστερισμός*, from *αστήρ*, star]

1 (*Antron*) (*a*) A constellation [*Obs*] (*b*) A small cluster of stars, whether included in a constellation or not

2. (*Printing*) (*a*) An asterisk, or mark of reference [*Obs*] (*b*) Three asterisks placed in this manner [⁂] to direct attention to a particular passage

A-stērn' (14), *adv* [Prefix *a* and *stern*, q v] (*Naut*)

1 In or at the hinder part of a ship, or toward the hinder part, or backward, as, to go *astern*

2 Behind a ship, at any indefinite distance "Having left this strait *astern*" *Drake*

To go astern, to go backward, as from the action of currents or winds — *To back astern*, to go stern foremost — *To be astern* of the reckoning, to be behind the position given by the reckoning

As'ter-oid, *n* [Fr *astéroïde*, Gr. *δστεροειδής*, star-like, starry, from *αστηρ*, star, and *εἶδος*, form] (*Astron*) One of the numerous small planets whose orbits are situated between those of Mars and Jupiter, — called also *planetoids*. [For their names and symbols, see p 1255]

As'ter-oid'al, *a* Pertaining to an asteroid, or to the asteroids

As'te-rŏl'e pis, *n.* [Gr *αστήρ*, star, and *λεπίς*, scale] (*Paleon*) A genus of fishes eighteen or twenty feet long, found in a fossil state in the old red sandstone *Hugh Miller*

As'te-rŏph'yl-līte, or **As'te-ro-phyl'līte** (117), *n.* [Gr *αστήρ*, star, *φύλλον*, leaf, and *λίθος*, stone] (*Paleon*) A fossil plant from the coal formations of Europe and America. *Eng Cyc*

A-stĭrt', *v t* [Also *astart* Surrey, Virgil, Æneid B II From prefix *a* and *start*, q v] To startle [*Obs*] *Spenser*

As'the-nē'a, } *n.* [Gr *δσθένεια*, from *a* priv and
As'the-ny, } *σθένος*, strength] (*Med*) Infirmity, debility, or diminution of the vital forces *Dunglison*

As thĕn'ic, *a* [Gr *δσθενικός*, from *a* priv, and *σθένος*, strength] (*Med.*) Characterized by debility, relating to asthenia *Dunglison*

As'then-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *δσθενής*, weak (from *a* priv and *σθένος*, strength), and *λογος*, discourse] (*Med*) The doctrine of diseases connected with debility

Ăsth'mȧ (ăst'mȧ, ăs'mȧ, *or* ăz'mȧ, 100), *n.* [Gr *δσθμα*, short drawn breath, from *ἄειν*, to blow] (*Med*) A disease of respiration, characterized by difficulty of breathing, recurring at intervals, accompanied with a wheezing sound and sense of constriction in the chest, a cough, and expectoration. *Dunglison.*

Asth-măt'ic, } *a.* [Lat *asthmaticus*, Gr. *δσθ-*
Asth-măt'ic-al, } *ματικός*] Pertaining to, or affected by, asthma, as, an *asthmatic* patient.

Asth-măt'ic (ast-, as-, *or* as), *n.* A person troubled or affected with asthma. *Arbuthnot.*

Asth-măt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an asthmatic manner.

As-tĭp'u-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *astipulari*, from *ad* and *stipulari*, to stipulate.] To stipulate; to agree. [*Obs*]

As-tĭp'u-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat *astipulatio*, from *astipulari*] Stipulation, agreement [*Obs.*]

As-tŏn', } *v t* [Spenser uses *astound*, as well as
As-tŏne', } *astoned*, for the p p] [See ASTONISH] To astonish [*Obs*] "*Astoned* he stood" *Spenser*

By the *astonning* terror of swart night. *Marston*

As-tŏn'ied, *p p.* See ASTONY.

As tŏn'ish, *v t.* [O Eng *astone*, *astony*, O. Fr *estonner*, *estoner*, Fr *étonner*, Lat. *attonare*, to thunder at, to stun, to terrify, from *ad* and *tonare*, to thunder. Cf. A-S *stunian*, Eng. *stun*, Ger *staunen*]

1. To stun, to render senseless [*Obs.*] Thus, in Shakespeare's "King Henry V." Gower says to Fluellen, who has struck Pistol, "Enough, captain, you have *astonished* him"

The very cramp-fish (i e, torpedo) knoweth her own force or power, and, being herself not benumbed, is able to *astonish* others *Holland*

2 To strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise, or wonder; to amaze, to confound with some sudden passion "Musidorus . . . had his wits *astonished* with sorrow" *Sidney*

Another set of authors blind, *astonished*, and struck with superstition as with a planet; in one word, monks *Milton*

1, Daniel was *astonished* at the vision *Dan.* viii 27

Syn.—To amaze, astound, overwhelm, surprise

As-tŏn'ish ed ly (60), *adv.* In an astonished manner [*Rare*] *Up Hall*

As tŏn'ish ing, *a* Very wonderful, of a nature to excite astonishment, great admiration or amazement, as, an *astonishing* event

Syn —Amazing, surprising, wonderful, admirable, marvelous

As tŏn'ish ing ly, *adv* In a manner or degree to excite amazement "Something *astonishingly* great and wild" *Spect*

As tŏn'ish-ing ness, *n* The quality of exciting astonishment

As-tŏn'ish ment, *n* [Cf O Fr *estonnement*, Fr *étonnement*]

1 The condition of one who is stunned, hence, numbness [*Obs*]

A coldness and *astonishment* in his loins, as folk say *Holland*

2 Confusion of mind from fear, surprise, or admiration, an extraordinary or unexpected event, amazement

Lest the place,
And my quaint habits breed *astonishment* *Milton*

3 Passion, excitement [*Obs and rare.*]

Famous ever I that knew to be,
Yet never in this strange *astonishment* *Spenser*

Syn —Amazement, wonder, surprise, admiration

As tŏn'y, *v t* [See ASTONISH] To stun, to amaze, to astonish [*Obs or poet*]

The captain of the Helots strake Palladius upon the side of his head, that he reeled *astonied* *Sidney*

And I *astonied* fell and could not pray *Browning*

As-tound', *v t* [*imp & p p* ASTOUNDED, *p pr & vb n* ASTOUNDING] [From O Eng *astonied*, *astound*, *astoned*, p p of *astone*, q v] To astonish, to strike dumb with amazement

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*
The virtuous mind *Milton*

As-tound'ment, *n.* Amazement [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

A-stŏd'dle, *adv* [Prefix *a* and *straddle*, q v] With the legs across a thing, or on different sides of it, as, to sit *astraddle*

Ăs'tra-gal, *n* [Lat *astragalus*, Gr *αστραγαλος*, the ankle bone, a molding in the capital of the Ionic column, a leguminous plant]

1. (*Arch*) A little round molding which surrounds the top or bottom of a column in the form of a ring, representing a ring or band of iron, to prevent the splitting of the column It is often cut into beads or berries, and is used in ornamental entablatures to separate the several faces of the architrave

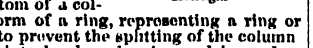

Astragal

2 (*Gun*) A round molding on a cannon near the mouth

As-trăg'a lar, *a.* Pertaining or related to the astragalus

As-trăg'a lo-măn'cy, *n* [Gr *αστράγαλος*, ankle-bone, and *μαντεία*, divination] Divination by means of small bones or dice marked with letters

As trăg'a lŭs, *n* [See *supra*]

1 (*Anat*) The huckle, ankle, or sling bone; the upper bone of that part of the foot called the *tarsus*, supporting the tibia *Coxe*

2 (*Bot.*) A genus of papilionaceous plants, of the tribe *Lotea*, containing numerous species, two of which are called, in English, *milk-vetch* and *liquorice-vetch* Gum tragacanth is obtained from different species, particularly the *A verus*

Ăs'tra-khan-ĭze' (-kăn, 91), *n sing & pl.* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Astrakhan.

Ăs'tra-khan-īze', *a.* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Astrakhan, or to its inhabitants

Ăs'tral, *a.* [Fr *astral*, Lat. *astralis*, from *astrum*, Gr. *ἀστρον*, *αστήρ*, star.] Belonging to, or resembling, the stars; starry. "Shines only with an *astral* luster." *J. Taylor.*

Some *astral* forms I must invoke by prayer. *Dryden.*

Ăs'tral Lămp. An Argand lamp, in which the oil is contained in a flattened ring, surmounted by a ground glass shade, the whole so arranged as to throw a strong and uninterrupted light on the table below

A-strĕy', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *stray*, q. v.] Out of the right way or proper place, both in a literal and a figurative sense.

Like one that had been led *astray*
Through the heaven's wide, pathless way. *Milton.*

Before I was afflicted, I went *astray* *Ps. cxix 67.*

As-trĭct', *v t.* [*imp & p p.* ASTRICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n* ASTRICTING] [Lat. *astrictus*, p. p. of *astringere* See ASTRINGE]

1. To bind fast, to confine. [*Rare*] *Hall.*

2 To constrict, to contract. "The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astricted*" *Arbuthnot.*

3 (*Scots Law.*) To restrict the tenure of, — applied to lands which are said to be *astricted* to a mill, when the possessor is bound to carry the grain of the growth of the land to be ground at such mill. *Burrill.*

As trĭct', *a.* Compendious, contracted. [*Obs.*] *Weever.*

As-trĭc'tion, *n* [Lat. *astrictio*, from *astringere*. Cf ADSTRICTION]

1 The act of binding fast to something else.

Of marriage he is the author and the witness; yet hence will not follow any divine *astriction* more than what is subordinate to the glory of God and the main good of either party. *Milton*

2 (*Med*) (*a*) A contraction of parts by applications, the action of an astringent substance on the animal economy *Dunglison* (*b.*) Constipation. [*Obs*] *Arbuthnot*

3 (*Scots Law*) An obligation to have corn ground at a certain mill, paying a toll called *multure*, thirlage *Sinclair.*

As-trĭct'ive, *a* Binding, constricting, styptic, astringent [*Obs*] *Holland.*

As trĭct'o ry, *a* [Lat *astrictorius.*] Astringent; binding, apt to bind [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

A stride', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *stride*, q v] With one leg on each side, with the legs apart

Placed *astride* upon the bars of the palisade *W. Scott.*

As-trĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *astriferus*, from *astrum*, star, and *ferre*, to bear] Bearing or containing stars, astrigerous [*Rare*] *Blount.*

As trĭg'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *astriger*, from *astrum*, star, and *gerere*, to carry] Bearing stars [*Obs*]

As trĭnge', *v t* [*imp & p p* ASTRINGED, *p pr. & vb n* ASTRINGING] [Lat *astringere*, from *ad* and *stringere*, to draw tight, to strain See STRAIN]

1 To bind fast, to constrict, to contract, to cause parts to draw together, to compress.

Which contraction *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes *Bacon.*

2 To bind by obligation *Wolsey.*

As trĭn'gen-cy, *n* [Lat *astringens* See *infra*] The quality of being astringent, the power of contracting the parts of the body, that quality in medicines which causes vital contraction of the soft solids, as, the *astringency* of opium

As trĭn'gent, *a* [Fr *astringent*, Lat *astringens*, p pr of *astringere* See ASTRINGE] Binding, contracting, strengthening, — opposed to *laxative*, as, *astringent* medicines

As trĭn'gent, *n* A medicine that has the property of causing vital contraction in the organic textures.

As trĭn'gent-ly, *adv* In an astringent manner.

As trĭn'ger, *n* [O Fr *austour*, *ostour*, *ostoir*, *ostor*, N Fr *autour*, Pr *austor*, O Sp *aztor*, It *astore*, goshawk, from Lat *accipiter*, for *acripiter*] A falconer who keeps a goshawk [*Obs*] [Written also *austringer*] *Shak. Cowell.*

Ăs'trite, *n* The star stone [Written also *astrolte* and *asterite*] See STAR STONE

Ăs'tri o fel, or **Ăs'tri o fell,** *n.* A kind of bitter herb; probably the same as the aster, or star-wort *Spenser.*

As trŏg'no sy, *n.* [Gr *ἀστρον*, star, and *γνῶσις*, knowledge, from *γνῶναι*, aorist infinitive, to know.] The science of the stars in respect to their magnitudes, appearance, &c *Bouvier.*

Ăs'tro-lābe, *n* [Fr *astrolabe*, N & L Lat. *astrolabium*, Sp, Pg, & It *astrolabio*, Catalan *astrolabi*, Pr. *astralabi*, Gr. *αστρολάβος*, *αστρολαβικόν*, from *ἀστρον*, star, and *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, to take.]

1 (*Astron*) An instrument for observing the positions of the stars, now disused.

☞ Among the ancients, it was essentially the armillary sphere A graduated ring with sights, for taking altitudes at sea, was formerly so called

2 (*Astrol*) A stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of a great circle, as the equator, or a meridian *Whewell.*

As-trŏl'a try, *n.* [Fr *astrolâtrie*, from Gr. *ἀστρον*, star, and *λατρεία*, service, esp divine worship, from *λατρεύειν*, to work for hire, to serve men or gods, from *λάτρις*, hired workman, servant] The worship of the stars. [*Obs*] *Cudworth.*

Ăs'tro-li-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr *ἀστρον*, star, *λίθος*, stone, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of aërolites. *Dana.*

As-trŏl'o-ger, *n.* [Fr. *astrologue*, Pr. *astrologian*, Lat. *astrologus*, Gr. *ἀστρολόγος*, an astronomer, and later an astrologer, from Gr. *ἀστρον*, constellation, star, and *λόγος*, discourse; *λέγειν*, to speak.] One versed in, or who practices, astrology; one who professes to foretell future events by the aspects and situation of the stars.

Astrologers that future fates foreshow *Pope*

As-tro-lŏj'ic, } *a.* [Gr. *ἀστρολογικός*] Pertain-
As-tro-lŏj'ic-al, } ing to astrology, professing or practicing astrology. "*Astrologic* learning" *Hu dibras* "*Astrological* prognostication" *Cudworth*

As-tro-lŏj'ic al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of astrology.

As-trŏl'o-gize, *v. i.* To practice astrology

As-trŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Fr. *astrologie*, Pr & Lat *astrologia*, Gr. *ἀστρολογια*. See ASTROLOGER.] In its etymological signification, the science of the stars, among the ancients, synonymous with *astronomy*, subsequently, the art of judging of the influences of the stars, and of foretelling future events by their position and aspects

☞ *Astrology* was much in vogue during the middle ages, and became the parent of modern astronomy, as alchemy did of chemistry It was divided into two kinds *judicial astrology*, which pretended to foretell the fate and acts of nations and individuals, and *natural astrology*, which predicted events of brute and inanimate nature, such as changes of the weather, &c

As-trŏm'e-ter, *n* [Gr *ἄστρον*, star, and *μέτρον*, measure] (*Astron*) (*a*) An instrument for comparing the light of stars in respect to intensity (*b*) One who measures the light of the stars

As-trŏm'e-try, *n* (*Astron*) The art of making measurements among the stars, or of determining their relative magnitudes

As-trŏm'o-mer, *n* [Fr *astronome*, Lat *astronomus*, Gr *ἀστρονόμος*, from Gr *ἄστρον*, constellation, star, and *νέμειν*, to distribute, to regulate, *νομος*, law or rule]

1 An astrologer [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

2 One who is versed in astronomy, one who has a knowledge of the laws of the heavenly orbs, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena

An undevout *astronomer* is mad *Young*

As-tro-nŏm'i an, *n.* An astronomer, a magician [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

As-tro nŏm'ic, } *a* [Lat *astronomicus*, Gr *ἀστρονομικός*] Pertaining to astronomy.
As-tro nŏm'ic-al, }

As-tro-nŏm'ic-al ly, *adv* In an astronomical manner, by the principles of astronomy

As-trŏn'o-mize, *v. i* To study astronomy [*Rare*] "They *astronomized* in caves" *Browne*

As-trŏn'o-my, *n* [Fr *astronomie*, Pr & Lat *astronomia*, Gr *ἀστρονομια*. See ASTRONOMER]

1. Formerly, the same as *astrology*

Not from the stars do I my judgments pluck.
And yet methinks I have *astronomy* *Shak*

2 The science which treats of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, eclipses, order, and of the causes of their various phenomena

Physical astronomy See PHYSICAL

As-tro-scōpe, *n* [Gr *ἄστρον*, star, and *σκοπεῖν*, to look at, to view] An astronomical instrument, composed of two cones, on whose surface the constellations, with their stars, are delineated, and by means of which the stars may be known,—an imperfect substitute for the celestial globe

As-trŏs'co py, *n* [See ASTROSCOPE] Observation of the stars [*Obs*]

As-tro-the-ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr *ἄστρον*, Lat *astrum*, star, and Gr. *Θεολογια*, Lat *theologia*, theology, q v] Natural theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies *Derham*

A-strŭct'ive, *a* [From Lat *astruere*, to build up] Building up, erecting,—opposed to *destructive* [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

A-strŭt', *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *strut*, q v.] In a strutting manner

Inflated and *astrut* with self-conceit *Cowper*

A-stŭn', *v t.* [See STUN] To stun [*Obs*] "Breathless and *astunned*" *Somerville*

As-tu'ri-an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Asturias, an ancient division of Spain

As-tu'ri-an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Asturias, or to its inhabitants

As-tūte' (29), *a* [O Fr. *astut*, Lat *astutus*, *astus*, shrewd, *astus*, craft, cunning] Critically examining or discerning, subtle, cunning

Syn.—Shrewd, keen, eagle-eyed, penetrating, cunning, sagacious, subtle, wily, crafty

As-tūte'ly, *adv.* Shrewdly, sharply, subtilely

As-tūte'ness, *n* Shrewdness, cunning

A-stȳ'lar, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* privative and *στυλος*, pillar] (*Arch*) Without columns or pilasters *Weale*

A-stūn'der, *adv* [Prefix *a* and *sunder*, q. v] Apart, into parts, separately

I took my staff, even Beauty, and cut it *asunder* *Zech* xi 10

A-swŏon', *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *swoon*, q v.] In a swoon. [*Obs*] *Gower*

A-sȳ'lum, *n.* *pl.* Eng. **A-sȳ'lums**, Lat **A-sȳ'LA** [Lat. *asylum*, Gr. *ἀσυλον*, from *ἄσυλος*, exempt from spoliation, inviolable, from *ἀ* priv. and *σῦλον*, spoil; *συλᾶν*, to plunder]

1. A sanctuary or place of refuge and protection, where criminals and debtors found shelter, and from which they could not be taken without sacrilege In later times Christian churches were regarded as asylums in the same sense "So sacred was the church to some, that it had the right of an *asylum* or sanctuary" *Ayliffe*

☞ The name was anciently given to temples, altars, statues of the gods, &c

2 Any place of retreat and security

Earth has no other *asylum* for them than its own cold bosom *Southey*

3 *Specifically*, an institution for the protection or relief of the unfortunate, as, an *asylum* for the poor, for the deaf and dumb, or for the insane

A-sȳm'me tral, } *a* [See *infra*] Not having
As'ym mĕt'ric al, } symmetry or commensurability [*Rare*] *Cudworth*

A sȳm'me trous, *a.* Asymmetrical, incommensurable [*Obs.*] *Barrow*

A sȳm'me-try, *n.* [Fr *asymetrie*, Gr *ἀσυμετρια*, from *a* priv. and *συμμετρια*, symmetry, q v]

1 The want of proportion between the parts of a thing

2 (*Math*) Incommensurability, the want of a common measure between two quantities. *Barrow*

As'ymp-tōte (ăs'im tōt, sometimes pron a sȳm'tōt) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr *ασυμπτωτος*, not falling together, from *a* priv and *συμπιπτειν*, to fall together, from *συν*, with, and *πιπτειν*, to fall, *πτωτός*, falling, apt to fall] (*Math*) A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it This may be conceived as a tangent to a curve at an infinite distance

As'ymp tōt'ic, } *a* Pertaining to, or partaking
As'ymp-tōt'ic-al, } of the nature of, an asymptote, as, *asymptotical* lines or surfaces

A sȳn'ar tĕte', *a* [Gr *ασυναρτητος*, not united, disconnected, from *a* priv and *συναρτᾶν*, to hang up with, to join together, from *σύν*, with, and *ἀρτᾶν*, to fasten to, to suspend] Disconnected, not fitted or adjusted

Asynartete sentences, those of which the members are not united by connective particles, as, I came I saw, I conquered *Brande* —*Asynartete verse* (*Pros*), a verse consisting, of two members, having different rhythms as when the first consists of iambuses and the second of trochees, or the first of dactyls and the second of iambuses

As'yn dĕt'ic, *a* [See *infra*] Pertaining to, or distinguished by the use of, asyndeton, or the omission of conjunctions

A sȳn'de ton, *n* [Lat *asyndeton*, Gr *ασύνδετον*, from *ασυνδετος*, unconnected, from *a* priv and *συνδετος*, bound together, from *συνδεῖν*, from *σύν*, with, and *δεῖν*, to bind] (*Rhet*) A figure which omits the connective, as, *veni, vidi, vici* It stands opposed to *polysyndeton*, which is a multiplication of connectives *Campbell*

At, *prep* [A S *æt*, Goth, O S, Icel, & Dan *at*, Sw *åt*, Dan & Lat *ad*, O H Ger *az*] Primarily, this word expresses the relations of *presence*, *nearness in place or time*, or *direction toward*, as, *at* the ninth hour, *at* the house, to aim *at* a mark It is less definite than *in* or *on*, *at* the house may be *in* or *near* the house From this original import are derived all the various uses of *at*, which denotes,—

1 The relation of an external or outward situation, or of attendant circumstances or appendages, as, *at* hand, *at* sea, *at* arms

2 The relation of some state or condition, as, *at* war, *at* peace, *at* ease, *at* play, *at* your service

3 The relation of some employment or action, as, *at* engraving, *at* husbandry

4 A relation of degree, as, *at* least, *at* best, *at* most, *at* all

5 The relations of occasion, reason, consequence, or effect, as, *at* the sight, *at* this news, *at* this declaration, *at* our hands, *at* his command

6 Relation of direction to an object or end, as, look *at* it, to point *at* one, to aim *at* a mark

Syn —AT LEAST, AT LENGTH These phrases both denote that some end or result has been reached *At length* implies that a long period was spent in so doing as, after a voyage of more than three months, we *at length* arrived safe *At last* implies, that something has occurred (as interruptions, disappointments, &c) which leads us to emphasize the idea of having reached the end, as, in spite of every obstacle, we have *at last* arrived But these interruptions, disappointments, &c, need not have occupied any great length of time If a man had called repeatedly at the post-office while the mail was delayed for a single hour, he might say, "*At last* it has arrived, not referring to the delay as a long one, but as having finally come to an end *At last*, therefore, is not necessarily the same as *at length* —AT LEAST See LOWEST.

At'a-bāl, *n* [Sp *atabal*, from Ar *'at tabl*, the drum, *tabala*, to beat the drum] A kettle drum, a kind of tabor, used by the Moors *Cyclo*

A-tăc'a mite, *n* (*Min*) A native oxychloride of copper, originally found, in the form of sand, in the desert of Atacama, between Chili and Peru *Dana*

At'a-ghan, *n* See YATAGHAN.

At'a măn, *n* [Russ *atamanu*, Pol *hetman*, from Ger. *hauptmann*, headman, chieftain.] A hetman, or chief of the Cossacks.

At'a răx'i-a, } *n* [Fr. *ataraxie*, Gr *ἀταραξια*, from
At'a-rax y, } *ἀτάραχος*, not disturbed by passion, from *ἀ* priv and *ταραττός*, disturbed, from *ταράσσειν*, to disturb] Calmness of mind,—a term used by the stoics and skeptics to denote a freedom from the emotions which proceed from vanity and self-conceit [*Obs*] "Their *ataraxia* and freedom from passionate disturbances" *Glanville*

A-taunt', } *adv* [Prefix *a* and *taunt*, q v]
A-taunt'o, } (*Naut*) Fully rigged, as a vessel

At'a vism, *n* [Lat *atavus*, an ancestor, from *avus*, a grandfather]

1 (*Med*) The recurrence of any peculiarity or disease of an ancestor in a subsequent generation, after an intermission for a generation or two

2 The recurrence of the original type of a species in the progeny of its varieties. *Dana.*

A tăx'i-a, } *n* [Fr *ataxie*, Gr *ταξία*, from *ἄταττος*,
At'ax-y, } out of order, from *ἀ* priv and *ταττός*, ordered, arranged, from *τάσσειν*, to put in order.]

1 Want of order, disturbance, irregularity.

Neither is there any *ataxy* to be feared in bringing in this distinction *Bp Hall*

2 (*Med*) (*a*) Irregularity in disease, or in the functions (*b*) The state of disorder that characterizes nervous fevers and the nervous system

☞ *Ataxia* is more generally used by medical writers than *ataxy*

A-tăx'ic, *a* [Fr *ataxique* See *supra*] (*Med*) Irregular, characterized by great irregularity

Ataxic fever, malignant typhous fever, so called by Pinel

Ät'che, *n* [Better *aktsche*, as in Turkish] In Turkey, a small silver coin, value about six or seven mills See ASPER, *n*

Āte (Synop, § 130), the preterit of *eat* See EAT.

Ā'tē, *n* (*Myth*) The goddess of revenge

At'e lĕne, *a* [Gr *ατελης* See *infra*] Destitute of regular forms in the genus, imperfect

Ate'lī er (ăt'le-ā), *n* [Fr] A workshop, a studio

A-tĕl'lan, *a* [Lat *Atellanus*, from *Atella*, an ancient town of the Osci, in Campania] Relating to farcical dramas at Atella, in ancient Italy

A-tĕl'lan, *n* A dramatic representation, satirical or licentious *Shaftesbury*

At'e-le [Gr *ατελης*, imperfect, from *ἀ* priv and *τελος*, end, completion] A prefix to many words, implying imperfection,—as, *atelo-glossia*, malformation of the tongue, *atelo cheilia*, of the lips, *atelo prosopia*, of the face, *atelo stomia*, of the mouth *atelo encephalia*, imperfect development of the brain *atelo gnathia*, malformation of the jaws, *atelo myelia*, imperfect development of the spinal marrow *Dunglison*

A thăl'a-mous, *a* [Gr *a* priv and *θαλαμος*, nuptial bed] (*Bot*) Not furnished with shields or beds for the spores, as the thallus of certain lichens *Brande*

Ăth'a măn'tine, *n* (*Chem*) A crystalline, fatty substance, obtained from the root of *Athamanta oreoselinum* *Eng Cyc*

Ăth'a năs'ian (Synop, § 130), *a* Pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century

Athanasian creed, a formulary, confession, or exposition of faith, formerly supposed to have been drawn up by Athanasius but this opinion is now rejected, and the composition is ascribed by some to Hilary, bishop of Arles It is a summary of what was called the orthodox faith

Ăth'a năr, *n* [Ar *at tannūr*, Heb *tannūr*, an oven or furnace] A digesting furnace, formerly used in chemical operations, so constructed as to maintain a uniform and durable heat *Chambers*

A'the ism, *n* [Fr *atheisme* See *infra*] The disbelief or denial of the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being

Atheism is a ferocious system that leaves nothing above us to excite awe, nor around us to awaken tenderness *R Hall.*

A'the-ist, *n* [Lat as if *atheista*, from Gr *ἄθεος*, without god, from *a* priv and *θεος*, god] One who disbelieves or denies the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being

An *atheist's* laugh 's a poor exchange
For Duty offended *Burns.*

Syn —Infidel, unbeliever See INFIDEL

A'the ist'ic, } *a* 1 Pertaining to, implying, or
A'the ist'ic-al, } containing atheism —applied to things, as, *atheistic* doctrines or opinions "*Atheistical* explications of natural effects" *Barrow.*

2 Disbelieving the existence of a God, impious, —applied to persons, as, an *atheistic* writer.

Men are *atheistical* because they are first vicious *South*

A'the ist'ic al-ly, *adv* In an atheistic manner; impiously

A'the ist'ic al-ness, *n* The quality of being atheistical *Hammond.*

A'the ize, *v i* To discourse or argue as an atheist. [*Obs*] *Cudworth.*

A'the ize, *v t* To render atheistic

They endeavored to *atheize* one another *Berkeley*

Ăth'e-nē'um, } *n.* *pl* Eng ATHE-NE'UMS, Lat
Ath'e næ'um, } *ATHE NÆ'A* [Lat *Athenæum*, Gr *Ἀθηναῖον*, a temple of Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets were accustomed to read their works, from *Ἀθηνᾶ*, contr. from *Ἀθηναια*,

'Αθηναι, in Homer 'Αθήνη, 'Αθηναίη, Athena, called Minerva by the Romans, the tutelary goddess of Athens.]

1. (*Gr. Antiq.*) A gymnasium in ancient Athens, dedicated to Minerva, where poets, philosophers, and rhetoricians were in the habit of assembling to repeat their compositions, and instruct youth

2. An association of persons of literary or scientific tastes, for the purpose of mutual improvement

3. A building or an apartment where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for public use

A-thē'ni-an, *a.* [Lat *Athenensis, Athenæus,* Gr 'Αθηναῖος, Fr *Athenien*] (*Geog*) Pertaining to 'Αθηναι, Athens, the metropolis of Greece

A-thē'ni-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Athens

A'the-o lō'gi-an, *n* [Gr *a* priv and Eng *theologian,* q v] One who is the opposite to a theologian [*Obs*] *Heywood*

A'the ŏl'o gy (110), *n.* [Gr *a* priv. and Eng *theology,* q v] Atheism [*Obs*] *Swift*

A'the ous, *a.* [Gr ἄθεος, without god See ATHEIST] Atheistic, impious. [*Obs*] *Milton*

A ther'ma nous, *a.* [Gr *a* priv and θερμαίνειν, to heat, from θερμα, heat] (*Chem*) Not transmitting heat, — opposed to *diathermanous* *Mellont*

Ath'e rō'ma, *n* [Lat. *atheroma,* Gr ἀθέρωμα, ἀθήρωμα, from ἀθήρα, ἀθηρη, groats, meal] (*Med*) A species of tumor containing matter like pap or plaster *Dunglison*

Ath'e-rō̆m'a tous, *a* [Fr *atheromateux,* N Lat *atheromatosus,*] (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or having the qualities of, an atheroma. *Wiseman*

A-thirst' (18), *a* [Prefix *a* and *thirst,* q v]

1 Wanting drink, thirsty

2 Having a keen appetite or desire "*Athirst* for battle" *Cowper*

Ath'lēte, *n* [Fr *athlète,* Lat *athleta,* Gr ἀθλητης, prize fighter, from ἀθλεῖν, to contend for a prize, ἆθλος, Hom ἄεθλος, contest, ἆθλον, prize]

1. (*Antiq*) One who contended for the prize in the public games Hence,

2 A contender for victory "Until she be an *athlete* bold" *Tennyson*

Ath-lĕt'ic, *a.* [Lat *athleticus,* Gr ἀθλητικος See *supra*]

1 Belonging to wrestling, boxing, running, and other manly exercises and sports, which were practiced by the ancients Hence,

2 Strong, lusty, robust, vigorous "*Athletic* soundness and vigor of constitution" *South*

Ath lĕt'ic al ly, *adv.* In an athletic manner

Ath lĕt'i-çĭsm, *n* Athletism [*Rare*]

Ath'le tĭsm, *n* The act of contending at the public games, muscular strength [*Rare*]

A thwart', *prep* [Prefix *a* and *thwart,* q v] ●

1 Across, from side to side of "*Athwart* the thickest low" *Tennyson*

2 (*Naut.*) Across the line of a ship's course, as, a fleet standing *athwart* our course.

Athwart hawse across the stem of another vessel whether in contact or at a small distance — *Athwart ships* reaching across the ship from side to side or in that direction — *Athwart the fore foot,* a phrase applied to the flight of a cannon ball, fired by one ship across another ship's course, ahead, as a signal for her to bring to *Mar Dict*

A thwart', *adv* **1** Sidewise, obliquely

Sometimes *athwart,* sometimes he strook him straight *Spenser*

2 In a manner to cross and perplex, crossly, wrong, wrongfully.

All *athwart*
There came a post from Wales *Shak*

A tilt', *adv,* [Prefix *a* and *tilt,* q v]

1 In the manner of a tilter, in the position, or with the action, of a man making a thrust "To run *atilt* at men" *Hudibras*

2 In the manner of a cask tilted, or with one end raised.

Abroach, *atilt,*
And run even to the lees *Beau & Fl*

At'i my, *n* [Gr ατιμια, from *a* priv and τιμή, honor] (*Gr Antiq*) Public disgrace, exclusion from office or magistracy, by some disqualifying act or decree *Mitford*

At'lan tē'an, *a* [Lat *Atlantēus, Atlantius*]

1 Pertaining to the isle Atlantis, which the ancients allege was sunk and overwhelmed by the ocean

2 Pertaining to, or resembling, Atlas "*Atlantean* shoulders" *Milton*

At lăn'tes, *n. pl* [Lat *Atlas, -antis,* Gr Ἄτλας, *-αντος,* one of the older family of gods, who bears up the pillars of heaven, the pillar of heaven, Mount Atlas in Western Africa, any prop or supporter, a colossal statue serving for columns] (*Arch*) Figures or half figures of men, used instead of columns or pilasters to support an entablature, — called also *Telamones.* *Oxf Gloss.*

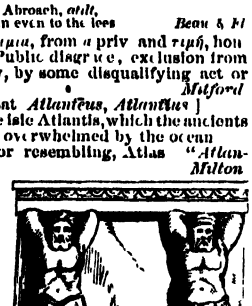

Atlantes.

At-lăn'tic, *a.* [Lat. *Atlanticus,* from *Atlas* or *Atlantis*]

1 (*Geog*) Pertaining to that division of the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west

2 Pertaining to the isle of Atlantis, as, *Atlantic* island.

3. Descended from Atlas. "The seven *Atlantic* sisters" *Milton*

At-lăn'tĭ dēs, *n pl* [See *supra*] The Pleiades or seven stars, which were feigned to have been the daughters of Atlas, a king of Mauritania, or of his brother Hesperus, who were translated to heaven.

☞ This word is sometimes used for *Atlantes,* q v

At'las, *n, pl* AT'LAS ES [Lat *Atlas.* See ATLANTES]

1 A collection of maps in a volume, — supposed to be so called from a picture of Atlas supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collections This name is said to have been first used by Mercator, the celebrated geographer, in the sixteenth century

2 A volume of plates illustrating any subject

3 A work in which subjects are exhibited in a tabular form or arrangement, as, an historical or ethnographical *atlas*

Atlas

4 A large, square folio, resembling a volume of maps, — called also *atlas folio*

5 A silk satin, manufactured in the East with admirable ingenuity *Simmonds*

6 A kind of large drawing paper *Burke*

7 (*Anat*) The first vertebra of the neck, articulating immediately with the occipital bone, and thus sustaining the globe of the head, whence the name

At'mo lŏg'ic al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, atmology "*Atmological* laws of heat" *Whewell*

At mŏl'o gist, *n* One who is versed in atmology

At mŏl'o gy, *n* [From Gr ατμος, vapor, and λόγος, discourse] (*Physics*) That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor *Whewell*

At mŏm'e-ter, *n* [Fr *atmometre,* N Lat *atmometrum,* from Gr ατμός, smoke, vapor, and μετρον, Lat *metrum,* measure] An instrument to measure the quantity of water evaporated in given circumstances, an evaporometer *Nichol*

At'mos phēre, *n.* [Fr *atmosphere,* N Lat *atmosphæra,* of Gr ατμός, vapor, and σφαῖρα, sphere]

1 (*Physics*) (*a*) The whole mass of aeriform fluid surrounding the earth, — applied also to the gaseous envelope of any celestial orb, as, the *atmosphere* of the moon (*b*) Any gaseous medium "An *atmosphere* of cold oxygen" *Miller*

2 (*Elect*) A supposed medium around an electrical body

3 The pressure or weight of the air on a unit of surface, — a term used to indicate the pressure of other aeriform bodies

At'mos-phĕr'ic, } *a* [Fr *atmosphérique*]
At'mos phĕr'ic-al, }

1 Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling, the atmosphere, as, *atmospheric* oscillations, *atmospheric* air

2 Existing in the atmosphere. "*Atmospheric* or meteoric stones" *Dana*

3 Caused, produced, or operated on by the atmosphere, as rust, decomposition, or souring is often an *atmospheric* effect, an *atmospheric* engine

4 Dependent on the atmosphere "I am an *atmospheric* creature" [*Rare*] *Pope*

Atmospheric engine, a steam engine whose piston descends by the pressure of the atmosphere, when the steam which raised it is condensed within the cylinder *Tomlinson* — *Atmospheric line* (*Steam Engin*), the equilibrium line of an indicator-card Steam is expanded "down to the atmospheric when its pressure is equal to that of the atmosphere. (See illust of *Indicator-card*) — *Atmospheric pressure* See PRESSURE — *Atmospheric railway,* a contrivance for propelling railway trains by the pressure of the atmosphere in a tube of iron placed between the rails *Tomlinson* — *Atmospheric tides* See TIDES

At'mos phe-rŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr ατμός, smoke, vapor, σφαῖρα, sphere, and λόγος, discourse] A treatise on the atmosphere

A tōll', *n* [A Maldivan word *ator,* order, rank] A coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral reef surrounding a central lagoon *Lyell*

At'om, *n* [Fr *atome,* Pr *atoms,* Lat *atomus,* Gr ἄτομος, uncut, indivisible, from *a* priv and τομος, verbal n of τέμνειν, to cut]

1 (*Physics*) (*a*) An *ultimate* indivisible particle of matter (*b*) An ultimate particle of matter not necessarily indivisible, a molecule (*c*) A constituent particle of matter, or a molecule supposed to be made up of subordinate particles.

☞ These three definitions correspond to different views of the nature of the ultimate particles of matter In the case of the last two, the particles are more correctly called *molecules* *Dana*

2. (*Chem.*) The smallest particle of matter that can enter into combination.

3. Any thing extremely small.

At'om, *v. t.* To reduce to atoms [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

A-tŏm'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *atomique.*] Pertaining to, or
A-tŏm'ic-al, } consisting of, atoms; extremely minute.

Atomical philosophy, or *doctrine of atoms,* a system which, assuming that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, accounted for the origin and formation of all things This philosophy was first broached by Leucippus, was developed by Democritus, and afterward improved by Epicurus, and hence is sometimes denominated the *Epicurean* philosophy — *Atomic theory,* or the *doctrine of definite proportions* (*Chem*), teaches that chemical combinations take place between the supposed ultimate particles or *atoms* of bodies, in some simple ratio, as of one to one, two to three, or some other, always expressible in whole numbers — *Atomic weight,* the weight of the atom of an element as compounded with that of the atom of another element, ascertained from the proportions by weight, in which they combine; or, leaving out of view the hypothetical idea of an atom, it is the number expressing the proportions by weight in which the elements combine, one of the elements, either hydrogen or oxygen, being assumed as the unit for comparison with the others Oxygen and hydrogen combine to form water in the ratio of 1 of hydrogen to 8 of oxygen, and 1 and 8 are therefore the combining proportions of hydrogen and oxygen, also called, to avoid hypothesis, their *combining equivalents* *Dana*

A tŏm'ic al-ly, *adv* In an atomic manner; in accordance with the atomic philosophy.

At'o-mĭ'cian (-mish'an), *n* An atomist. [*Rare*]

A tŏm'i cism, *n* The doctrine of atoms, the atomical philosophy, atomism [*Obs*] *Cudworth*

At'om ism, *n.* [Fr *atomisme.*] The doctrine of atoms *Cudworth*

At'om ist, *n* [Fr *atomiste*] One who holds to the atomical philosophy *Locke.*

At'om ist'ic, *a* Pertaining to atomism [*Rare*]

It is the object of the mechanical *atomistic* philosophy to confound synthesis with synaxesis *Coleridge*

At'om-ize, *v t* To reduce to atoms *Baxter*

At'om ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr ἄτομος and λόγος, discourse] The doctrine of atoms *Cudworth*

At'om y, *n* **1.** An atom [*Obs*] *Shak*

2 A skeleton [A ludicrous corruption of *anatomy*] *Shak*

At ōne', } *adv* [From *at* and *one*] At one, to
At tōne', } gether, at once [*Obs.*]

All his senses seemed bereft *attone* *Spenser*

A tōne', *v. t* [*imp & p. p* ATONED, *p. pr & vb. n.* ATONING] [From *at one,* i e, to be, or cause to be, at one Of Sp *adunar,* to unite or join, and It. *adunare,* to collect, from Lat *ad* and *unus,* one]

1 To agree, to be in accordance, to accord. [*Obs.*]

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*
Than violentest contrariety *Shak*

2 To stand as an equivalent, to make reparation, compensation, amends, or satisfaction for an offense or a crime

The murderer fell, and blood *atoned* for blood *Pope*

The ministry not *atoning* for their former conduct by any wise or popular measure *Junius*

A tōne', *v t* **1** To reduce to concord, to reconcile, as parties at variance [*Obs*]

Which signifies to reconcile a person offended, to *atone,* or make him *at one* again with the offender *Bp Beveridge*

2 To unite in making [*Obs and rare*]

The four elements have *atoned*
A noble league *Ford*

3 To expiate, to answer or make satisfaction for

Or each *atone* his guilty love with life *Pope*

A tōne'ment, *n* **1** Agreement, concord, reconciliation after enmity or controversy

By whom we have now received the *atonement* *Rom* v 11
He seeks to make *atonement*
Between the Duke of Gloster and your brothers *Shak*

2 Expiation, satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury, or by doing or suffering that which is received in satisfaction for an offense or injury, — with *for* Specifically, in theology, the expiation of sin made by the obedience and personal sufferings of Christ.

When a man has been guilty of any vice, the best *atonement* he can make for it is, to warn others not to fall into the like *Spectator*

The Phocians behaved with so much gallantry, that they were thought to have made a sufficient *atonement* for their former offense *Potter*

A tōn'er, *n* One who makes atonement.

A tŏn'ic, *a.* [Fr *atonique*]

1 (*Med*) Characterized by atony, or want of vital energy, as, an *atonic* disease.

2 (*Gram.*) Unaccented

3 Destitute of vocality, produced by the breath alone, surd, unvocal *Rush.*

A-tŏn'ic, *n* **1** (*Gram*) A word that has no accent.

2 An element of speech entirely destitute of vocality, or produced by the breath alone; a whispered or surd consonant, a breathing. *Rush.*

3 (*Med*) A remedy for organic excitement or irritation. *Dunglison.*

At'o-ny, *n.* [Fr *atonie,* N. Lat. *atonia,* Gr. ἀτονία, slackness, from *a* priv and τόνος, tone, strength, from τεινειν, to stretch] (*Med*) Want of tone, weakness of every organ, particularly such as are contractile *Dunglison.*

A-tŏp′, *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *top*, q. v.] On or at the top. *Milton*

At′ra-bi-lā′ri-an, At′ra-bi-lā′ri-oŭs, } *a.* [L Lat *atrabilarius*, Fr. *atrabile*, Lat *atra bilis*, black bile] Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to the black bile *Arbuthnot.*

At′ra-bi-lā′ri-an, *n.* A person much given to melancholy; a hypochondriac *Disraeli.*

At′ra-bi-lā′ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being melancholy, or affected with disordered bile

At′ra-bil′la ry, *a* [See *supra*] Melancholic or hypochondriacal, — from the supposed predominance of black bile.

Atrabiliary arteries, capsules, and *veins* (*Anat*), those pertaining to the kidney, — called also *renal* arteries, &c

At′ra-bil′lous, *a* Atrabilarious. [*Rare*] *Judd*

At′ra-men tā′ceous, *a* [Lat *atramentum*, Ink, from *ater*, black] Black, like ink, inky, atramental. [*Obs*] *Derham*

At′ra mĕnt′al, } *a* [See *supra*] Inky, black,
At′ra-mĕnt′oŭs, } like ink, as, an *atramentous* quality. *Swift*

At′ra-men-tā′ri-oŭs, *a* [Fr *atramentaire* See *supra*] Like ink, or suitable for making ink The sulphate of iron, or green copperas, is called *atramentarious*, as being the material of ink

A trip′, *adv.* [Pref *a* and *trip*, q v] (*Naut*) (*a*) In a state of being drawn perpendicularly from the ground, as the anchor (*b*) Hoisted to the top of the mast, or as high as possible, as the tops ails *Mar Dict*

A-trō′cioŭs, *a* [Lat *atrox*, cruel, fierce, Fr *atroce*] 1 Extremely heinous, full of enormous wicked ness, as, *atrocious* guilt *Ld. Chatham*

2 Characterized by, or expressing, great atrocity

Revelations so *atrocious* that nothing in history approaches them *De Quincey*

3 Very grievous, violent, as, *atrocious* distem pers [*Obs*] *Cheyne*

Syn. — Atrocious, Flagitious, Flagrant *Flagitious* points to an act as grossly wicked and vile, as a *flagitious* proposal *Flagrant* marks the vivid impression made upon the mind by something strikingly wrong or erroneous, as, a *flagrant* misrepresentation, a *flagrant* violation of duty *Atrocious* represents the act as spring ing from a violent and savage spirit If Lord Chatham instead of saying "the *atrocious* crime of being a young man," had used either of the other two words, his irony would have lost all its point in his celebrated reply to Sir Robert Walpole, as reported by Dr Johnson

A trō′cioŭs-ly, *adv* In an atrocious manner

A trō′cioŭs ness, *n* The quality of being atrocious, or enormously criminal or cruel, as, the *atrociousness* of the murder *Home*

A trŏc′i-ty, *n* [Lat *atrocitas*, from *atrox* Fr *atrocité*] Enormous wickedness, extreme heinousness or cruelty. "The *atrocities* which attend a victory" *Macaulay*

At′ro pal, } *a.* [Gr. ἄτροπος, from *a* priv and
At′ro pous, } τρέπειν, to turn] (*Bot*) Not inverted, — applied to ovules which are not inverted in their early development *Gray*

At′ro-phied (-fid), *a* Affected with atrophy, abortive *Carpenter*

At′ro phy, *n* [Fr *atrophie*, Lat *atrophia*, Gr ἀτροφία, from *a* priv and τρέφειν, to nourish] A wasting away from defect of nourishment "Pining *atrophy*" *Milton*

At′ro pine, *n* [N Lat *atropa*, Linn, Gr ἄτροπος, -ον, inflexible, hence ἡ Ἄτροπος, one of the three Parcæ, from *a* priv and τρέπειν, to turn] (*Chem*) A very poisonous vegetable alkaloid, extracted from the *Atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade It is white, brilliant, and crystallizes in long needles

At′ta-băl, *n* See Atabal

At tăc′ĕd. [It, from *attaccare*, to tie, bind See Attach] (*Mus*) A direction at the end of a movement to show that the next is to follow immediately, without any pause

At tăch′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Attached, *p pr* & *vb n* Attaching] [Fr *attacher*, to tie or fasten, It *attaccare*, Sp & Pg *atacar*, Celt *tac*, *tach*, nail, Eng *tack*, a small nail, to *tack*, to fasten, D *tak*, Ger *zacke*, tine, prong Cf Attack]

1 To bind, fasten, or tie, as, to *attach* one substance to another by a string, or by glue, &c

2 To take by legal authority, to arrest by writ to answer for a debt or demand, — applied to a taking of the person by a *civil* process, being rarely or never used for the arrest of a criminal It is applied also to the taking of goods and real estate by an officer, by virtue of a writ or precept to hold the same to satisfy a judgment to be rendered in the suit

3 To take, seize, and lay hold on, by force, hence, figuratively, to win the heart of, to fasten or bind by moral influence, — with *to*, as, *attached* to a friend, *attaching* others to us by wealth or flattery

Sobrina, almost dead with fear,
She then *attached* *Spenser*

4. To connect, in a figurative sense, — with *to*, as, to *attach* great importance to a particular circumstance.

Syn. — To affix; bind, tie, tack, fasten, connect, subjoin, annex, win, gain over, charm, enamor

At-tăch′, *n* An attachment [*Obs*] *Pope*

At tăch′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being attached, legally or otherwise, liable to be taken by writ or precept.

Attached (ăt-ta-shā′), *n.* [Fr. *attaché*, p p of *attacher*. See Attach] One attached to another, as a part of his suite or attendants, specifically, one attached to the suite of an embassador.

At tăch′ment, *n* [Fr *attachement*]

1 Act of attaching, or state of being attached, especially, close adherence or affection, fidelity, regard, any passion or affection that binds a person, as, an *attachment* to a friend, or to a party

2 That by which one thing is attached to another, as, to cut the *attachments* of a muscle.

The human mind has exhausted its forces in the endeavor to rend the supernatural from its *attachments* to this history *I Taylor*

3. Some adjunct attached to an instrument, machine, or other object, as, the Kohan *attachment* to the piano forte *Moore*

4 (*Civ Law.*) (*a*) A seizure or taking by virtue of a legal process (*b*) The writ or precept commanding such seizure or taking

☞ The term is applied to a seizure or taking both of persons or property In the serving of process in a civil suit, it is most generally applied to the taking of property, either at common law, as a species of distress, to compel defendant's appearance or under local statutes, to satisfy the judgment the plaintiff may recover in the action The terms *attachment* and *arrest* are both applied to the taking or apprehension of a defendant to compel an appearance in a civil action *Attachments* are issued at common law and in chancery, against persons for contempt of court In England, *attachment* is employed in some cases where *capias* is with us, as against a witness who fails to appear on summons In some of the New England States a writ of *attachment* is a species of *mesne process* upon which the property of a defendant may be seized at the commencement of a suit and before summons to him, and may be held to satisfy the judgment the plaintiff may recover In other States this writ can issue only against absconding debtors and those who conceal themselves See Foreign, Garnishment, Trustee process *Bouvier Burrill Blackstone*

Syn — Attachment, Affection The leading idea of *affection* is that of warmth and tenderness, the leading idea of *attachment* is that of being bound to some object by strong and lasting ties There is more of sentiment (and sometimes of romance) in *affection*, and more of principle in persevering *attachment* We speak of the ardor of the one, and the fidelity of the other There is another distinction between the use and the application of these words The term *attachment* is applied to a wider range of objects than *affection* A man may have a strong *attachment* to his country, to his profession, to his principles, and even to favorite places in respect to none of these could we use the word *affection*

At-tăck′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Attacked, *p pr* & *vb n* Attacking] [Fr *attaquer*, It *attaccare*, to fasten, to attack, Sp & Pg *atacar*, to attack, to fasten See Attach]

1 To fall upon with force, to assail, as with force and arms, to assault "*Attack* their lines" *Dryden*

2 To fall upon with unfriendly words or writing, to begin a controversy with, to attempt to overthrow or bring into dispute, by satire, calumny, or criticism, as, to *attack* a man, or his opinions, in a pamphlet

3 (*Chem*) To begin to dissolve, or decompose, by chemical agents

Syn — To Attack Assail, Assault Invade These words all denote a violent onset, *attack* being the generic term and the others specific forms of attack To *attack* is to commence the onset, to *assail* is to make a sudden and violent attack, to *assault* (literally, to leap upon) is to attack with still greater vehemence, to *invade* is to enter by force on what belongs to another Thus a person may *attack* by offering violence of any kind, he may *assail* by means of missile weapons, he may *assault* by direct personal violence, a king may *invade* by marching an army into a country Figuratively we may say men *attack* with argument or satire they *assail* with abuse or reproaches they may be *assaulted* by severe temptations, the rights of the people may be *invaded* by the encroachments of the crown

At-tăck′, *n* [Fr *attaque*] An onset, first invasion, a falling on with force or violence or with calumny, satire, or criticism "A hopeless, ill advised *attack*" *Young*

At tăck′a ble, *a* [Fr *attaquable*] Capable of being attacked, assailable

At tăck′er, *n* One who attacks or assaults

At′ta cŏt′tic, *a* Pertaining to the Attacotti, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots *Pinkerton*

At′ta gas, } *n* [Lat *attagen*, Gr ἀτταγᾶς, ἀτ-
At′ta gen, } γᾶς] (*Ornith*) A variety of the *Tetrao bonasia*, or hazel grouse, found in the south of Europe *Cuvier.*

At′ta ghan See Yataghan

At tăin′, *v t* [According to its form, from Lat *attingere*, to hold to, from *ad* and *tenere*, to hold, but with the sense of Fr *atteindre*, Lat *attingere*, from *ad* and *tangere*, to touch, reach]

1 To come or arrive, by motion, bodily exertion, or efforts to a place or object, to reach

If by any means they might *attain* to Phenice *Acts* xxvii 12

2 To come or arrive, by an effort of mind

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high I can not *attain* to it. *Ps* cxxxix 6

At tăin′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Attained, *p pr* & *vb n* Attaining]

1 To achieve or accomplish, that is, to reach by efforts, to gain, to compass

Is he wise who hopes to *attain* the end without the means? *Tillotson*

2. To reach or come to, by progression or motion. [*Rare*] "Canaan he now *attains*." *Milton.*

But ere such tidings shall his ears *attain*. *Hoole.*

3. To reach in excellence or degree, to equal.

Syn. — Attain, Obtain, Procure *Attain* always implies *an effort toward* an object Hence it is not synonymous with *obtain* and *procure*, which do not necessarily imply such effort We *procure* or *obtain* a thing by *purchase* or *loan*, and we *obtain* by inheritance, but we do not *attain* it by such means An inattention to this distinction has led good authors into great mistakes in the use of this word

At-tăin′, *n.* Attainment [*Obs*]

At-tăin′a-bĭl′i-ty, *n* Attainableness. *Coleridge.*

At-tăin′a-ble, *a* Capable of being attained or reached by efforts of the mind or body, capable of being compassed or accomplished by efforts directed to the object, as, perfection is not *attainable* in this life

☞ From an inattention to the true sense of this word, as explained under Attain authors have very improperly used this word for *obtainable*, *procurable*, as in the following passages —

The kind and quality of food and liquor, the species of habitation furniture and clothing, to which the common people of each country are habituated, must be *attainable* with ease and certainty *Paley*

General Howe would not permit the purchase of those articles [clothes and blankets] in Philadelphia, and they were not *attainable* in the country *Marshall.*

At-tăin′a-ble ness, *n* The quality of being attainable, attainability

At tăin′der, *n* [O Fr *attaindre*, to accuse, to stain, N Fr *atteindre*, to reach or come to, Lat *attingere* See Attain]

1. A staining, corruption, or rendering impure

He lived from all *attainder* of suspect. *Shak.*

2 (*Com Law*) The stain, forfeiture, and corruption of blood which followed on being condemned for certain crimes A bill of *attainder* was a bill brought into parliament for attainting persons condemned for high treason

Upon the thorough demonstration of which guilt by legal *attainder* the feudal covenant is broken *Blackstone*

☞ By the constitution of the United States, no bill of attainder shall be passed and no attainder of treason (in consequence of a judicial sentence) shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted

3 The act of attainting

An act was made for the *attainder* of several persons *Knowe*

At tăin′ment, *n* 1 The act of attaining, the act of arriving at or reaching, hence, the act of obtaining by efforts "The *attainment* of every desired object" *Sir W Jones*

• 2 That which is attained to, or obtained by exertion, acquirement, acquisition "Our *attainments* are mean" *Grew*

At tăint′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Attainted, *p pr* & *vb n* Attainting] [O Fr *attaint*, *attainct*, p p of *attaindre* See Attainder]

1 To stain, to obscure, hence, to disgrace, to cloud with infamy "Lest she with blame her honor should *attaint*" *Spenser.*

For so exceeding shone his glistening ray,
That Phœbus' golden face it did *attaint* *Spenser*

2 To taint or corrupt "*Attaint* with any passion of inflaming love" *Shak*

3 (*Law*) (*a*) To taint or corrupt, as blood, to extinguish the pure or inheritable blood of, when a person is found guilty of treason or felony, by confession, battle, or verdict, and consequent sentence of death, or by special act of parliament "No person shall be *attainted* of high treason where corruption of blood is incurred, but by the oath of two witnesses," &c *Stat* 7 & 8 *Wm III* (*b*) To taint, as the credit of jurors convicted of giving a false verdict This is done by special writ of attaint The conviction of such a crime *attaints* the reputation of jurors, and renders them infamous

At tăint′, *n* [O Fr *attainte* See *supra*]

1 A stain, spot, or taint See Taint *Shak*

2 (*Law*) A writ which lies after judgment, to inquire whether a jury has given a false verdict in any court of record *Bouvier*

3 (*Far*) A blow or wound on the leg of a horse, made by over reaching *White*

At tăint′ment, *n* State of being attainted *Ashmole.*

At tăint′ture, *n* State of being attainted, attainment *Speed.*

At′tal, *n* Same as Attle

At tăm′i-nāte, *v t* [Lat *attaminare*] To corrupt, to defile, to contaminate [*Obs*] *Blount*

At′tar, *n* [Ar *ʼiṭr*, perfume from *a tira*, to smell sweetly] A volatile and highly fragrant essential oil, obtained from the petals of roses [More commonly called *otto*]

At tăsk′, *v t* [Prefix *a* and *task*, q. v.] To task, to tax [*Obs*] *Shak.*

At tăste′, *v t* [Prefix *a* and *taste*, q v] To taste or cause to taste [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

At tĕm′per, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Attempered; *p pr* & *vb n* Attempering] [Lat *attemperare*, of *ad* and *temperare*, to soften, temper; O. Fr. *attemprer* See Temper]

1 To reduce, modify, or moderate, by mixture, as, to *attemper* heat by a cooling mixture, or spirit by diluting it with water.

2 To soften, mollify, or moderate; as, to *attemper* rigid justice with clemency

3 To mix in just proportion, to regulate, as, a mind well *attempered* with kindness and justice

4 To accommodate, to make suitable, to adapt "Arts *attempered* to the lyre" *Pope*

At-tĕm'per-ance, *n* [O Fr. *attemprance*] Temperance [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

At tĕm'per-ate, *a* [Lat *attemperatus*, p p of *attemperare* See *supra*] Tempered, proportioned, suited, adapted

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise *Hammond*

At-tĕm'per-ate, *v t* To attemper, to proportion, to regulate [*Obs*] *Barrow*

At-tĕm'per-ly, *adv* Temperately [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

At tĕm'per ment, *n* [O Fr *attemprement*] A tempering, or mixing in due proportion

At tĕmpt' (tĕmt'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ATTEMPTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ATTEMPTING] [O Fr *attempter*, *attempter*, N Fr *attenter*, Pr *attentar*, Lat *attentare*, to attempt, from *ad* and *tentare*, *temptare*, to touch, try, v intens of *tendere*, to stretch]

1 To make trial or experiment of, to try, to endeavor, to assay, as, to *attempt* to sing, to *attempt* a bold flight

It may with mine
Draw their own ruin who *attempt* the deed *Milton*

2 To attack, to make an effort or attack upon, as, to *attempt* the enemy's camp "Without *attempting* his adversary's life" *Motley*

3 To tempt, to induce [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Since I see you are so fearful, that nothing can with ease *attempt* you *Shak*

4 To move, to test [*Obs and rare*] "Well *attempted* plate" *Lanfax*

At tĕmpt', *v. i* To make an effort or endeavor, or an attack

I have been so hardy to *attempt* upon a name *Glanville*

At-tĕmpt' (-tĕmt'), *n* An essay, trial, or endeavor, an attack, or an effort to gain a point

By his blindness maimed for high *attempts* *Milton*

Syn.—ATTEMPT, ENDEAVOR, EFFORT, EXERTION, TRIAL These words agree in the idea of calling forth our powers into action *Trial* is the generic term, it denotes a putting forth of one's powers with a view to determine what they can accomplish as, to make *trial* of one's strength An *attempt* is always directed to some definite and specific object as, "The *attempt*, and not the deed, Confounds us" *Shak* An *endeavor* is a continued attempt, as "The high *endeavor* and the glad success" *Cowper* *Effort* and *exertion* are a straining of the faculties in order to carry out an attempt, *exertion* being the stronger term, as to make one united *effort*, with the utmost *exertion* of our powers for the attainment of the high object which is set before us See TRY

At tĕmpt'a ble (tĕmt'), *a* Capable of being attempted, tried, or attacked, liable to an attempt or attack *Shak*

At tĕmpt'er (tĕmt'), *n* One who attempts

At tĕmpt'ive (tĕmt'), *a* Disposed or ready to attempt, enterprising, adventurous [*Obs*]

Attempting, able, worthy, generous *Daniel*

At tĕnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ATTENDED *p pr* & *vb n* ATTENDING] [Lat *attendere*, to stretch (se *animum*, to apply the mind to), from Lat *ad* and *tendere*, to stretch, Fr *attendre*, to expect, to wait, Pr *atendre*, Sp *atender*, It *attendere* See TEND]

1 To direct the attention to, to fix the mind upon, to give heed to, to regard, to consider [*Obs*]

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth not *attend* the unskillful words of the passenger *Sidney*

2 To go or stay with, as a companion, minister, or servant, to wait on, to serve

The fifth had charge sick persons to *attend* *Spenser*

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperor *Shak*

3 To be present with, to accompany, to be united or consequent to, as, pain *attended* with fever, a measure *attended* with ill effects

4 To wait for, to await, to remain, abide, or be in store for [*Obs*] "The state that *attends* all men after this" *Jodle*

Three days I promised to *attend* my doom *Dryden*

At-tĕnd', *v i* 1 To apply the mind, or pay attention, with a view to perceive, understand, or comply, to pay regard, to heed,—usually followed by *to*.

Attend to the voice of my supplications *Ps* lxxvi 6.

Man can not at the same time *attend* to two objects *Bp Taylor*

2 To accompany or be present or near at hand, in pursuance of duty, to wait or be in waiting,—with *on* or *upon*.

He was required to *attend upon* the committee *Clarendon*

3. To stay, to delay [*Obs*]

For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she espoused be *Davies*

Syn—To ATTEND, LISTEN, HEARKEN We *attend*, with a view to hear and learn, we *listen* with fixed attention, in order to hear correctly, or to consider what has been said, we *hearken* when we listen with a willing mind, and in reference to obeying It is of great importance for the learner to *attend* to the rules that are laid down It becomes the young to *hearken* to the counsel of their elders, and to *listen* to the admonitions of conscience

But, thy relation now! for I *attend*,
Pleased with thy words *Milton*

Come, *listen*, *listen*, ladies gay;
No haughty feats of arms I tell *Scott*

But *hearken*, lady!
One thing I must entreat, your leave and sufferance. *Beau. & Fl.*

See ACCOMPANY

At-tĕnd'ance, *n.* [O. Fr]

1 The act of attending or being in waiting, service, ministry "I dance *attendance* here" *Shak*

2. The persons attending, a train, a retinue.

If your stray *attendance* be yet lodged *Milton*

3 Attention, regard, careful application of mind "Diligent *attendance* to instruction." *Barrow*

Give *attendance* to reading 1 *Tim* iv 13

4 Expectation, waiting for [*Obs*]

The languishing *attendance* and expectation of death *Hooker*

At tĕnd'an cy, *n* Attendance [*Obs*] *Fuller*

At tĕnd'ant, *a.* [Fr *attendant*, p pr of *attendre* See *supra*]

1 Being present, or in the train. "*Attendant* on their Lord" *Milton*

2 Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential, as, intemperance with all its *attendant* evils

The natural melancholy *attendant* upon his situation added to the gloom of the owner of the mansion *W Scott*

3 (*Law*) Depending on, or owing duty or service to, as, the wife *attendant* to the heir *Cowell*

Attendant keys (*Mus*) the keys or scales on the fifth above, and fifth below (or fourth above), any key-note or tonic considered in relation to the key or scale on that tonic *Callcott*

At tĕnd'ant, *n* 1 One who attends or accompanies in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, servant, agent, or suitor "A train of *attendants*" *Hallam*

2 One who is present, as, an *attendant* at or upon a meeting

3 That which accompanies or is consequent, concomitant

A love of fame, the *attendant* of noble spirits *Pope*

4 (*Law*) One who owes duty or service to, or depends on, another *Cowell*

At tĕnd'er, *n* One who attends, a companion, an associate [*Rare*]

At tĕnd'ment, *n* 1 An attendant circumstance [*Obs*] "The *attendments* of hell" *Browne*

2 Intention [*Obs*] *Spenser*

At-tĕnt', *a* [Lat *attentus*, p p of *attendere* See ATTEND] Attentive, heedful [*Obs*] "Let thine ears be *attent*" 2 *Chron* vi 40

At tĕnt', *n* Attention, heed [*Obs*] "With due *attent*" *Spenser*

At tĕn'tates, } *n pl* [Lat *attentatum*, pl *attentata*, from *attendere*, to attempt, q v] (*Law*) (*a*) Proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition is decreed (*b*) Things wrongly innovated or attempted in a suit by an inferior judge

At tĕn'tion, *n* [Fr *attention*, Lat *attentio*]

1 The act of attending or heeding, the energetic application of the mind to any object, whether sensible or spiritual, exclusive or special consideration earnest consideration, thought, or regard, obedient or affectionate heed, the supposed power or faculty to attend

They say, the tongues of dying men
Enforce *attention* like deep harmony *Shak*

☞ "*Attention* is a voluntary act, it requires an active exertion to begin and continue it and it may be continued as long as we will, but consciousness is involuntary" *Reid*

2 Act of civility, or courtesy, as, *attention* to a stranger

Syn—Care heed study, consideration, application advertence, respect, regard

At-tĕnt'ive, *a* [Fr *attentif*] Heedful, intent observant regarding with care It is applied to the senses of hearing and seeing, as, an *attentive* ear or eye, to the application of the mind, as in contemplation, or to the application of the mind, together with the senses above mentioned, as when a person is *attentive* to the words, and to the manner and matter, of a speaker at the same time

Syn—Heedful, intent, observant mindful, regardful circumspect, watchful See VIGILANT

At-tĕnt'ive ly, *adv* In an attentive manner, with fixed attention, heedfully, carefully

Attentively he heard us while we spoke *Dryden*

At-tĕnt'ive-ness, *n* The state of being attentive, heedfulness, attention

At tĕnt'ly, *adv* Attentively [*Obs*] *Barrow*

At tĕn'ū ant, *a* [Fr *atténuant*, Lat *attenuans*, p pr of *attenuare* See *infra*] Making thin, as fluids, diluting, rendering less dense and viscid, as, an *attenuant* medicine

At tĕn'ū-ant, *n* (*Med*) A medicine that thins or dilutes the fluids, a diluent *Dunglison*

At-tĕn'ū ate, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ATTENUATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ATTENUATING] [Lat *attenuatus*, p p of *attenuare*, from *ad* and *tenuare*, to make thin, *tenuis*, thin, Fr *atténuer*, Pr *atenuar*]

1 To make thin, or less consistent, to render less viscid, *specifically*, to subtilize, as the humors of the body, or to break them into finer parts

2 To break or wear into finer or very minute parts, to comminute

This uninterrupted motion must *attenuate* and wear away the hardest rocks *Chaptal, Trans*

3. To make slender; to reduce in thickness.

4. To draw out or extend in length.

To undersell our rivals . has led the manufacturer to ... *attenuate* his processes, in the allotment of tasks, to an extreme point *J Taylor*

At tĕn'ū ate (45), *v i* To become thin, slender, or fine, to grow less, to lessen

The attention *attenuates* as its sphere contracts *Coleridge*

At tĕn'ū-ate, } *a* [Lat *attenuatus*, p p of *attenuare* See *supra*] Made thin,
At-tĕn'ū-ā'ted, } or less viscid, made slender *Bacon*

At-tĕn'ū-ā'tion, *n* [Fr *attenuation*, Pr. *atenuacio*, Lat *attenuatio*]

1 The act of attenuating, or making thin, as fluids, as, the *attenuation* of the humors

2 The act of making fine by comminution or attrition, pulverization

The action of the air facilitates the *attenuation* of these rocks *Chaptal, Trans.*

3 The act or process of making slender or lean.

At'ter, *n* [A S *ætter*] Poison, corrupt matter from sores [*Obs*] *Holland*

At'ter āte, } *v t* [L Lat *atterare*, *atterrare*, *at-*
At'ter rāte, } *errare*, to carry earth to another place, to carry or add earth to a shore, from Lat. *ad* and *terra*, earth, land]

1 To wear away, as earth by the action of water. Hence,

2 To form by the wearing and transporting action of water

At'ter ā'tion, } *n* The operation of forming land
At'ter rā'tion, } by the action of the sea in wearing away earth in one place and depositing it in another [*Obs*] *Ray*

At tĕst', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ATTESTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ATTESTING] [Fr *attester*, Lat *attestari*, from *ad* and *testari*, to bear witness, from *testis*, witness]

1 To bear witness to, to certify, to affirm to be true or genuine, as, to *attest* the truth of a writing, to *attest* a copy of record

Facts *attested* by particular pagan authors *Addison*.

2 To give proof of, to manifest, as, the ruins of Palmyra *attest* its ancient magnificence

3 To call to witness, to invoke as conscious.

The sacred streams which Heaven's imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate *Dryden*

At tĕst', *n* Witness, testimony, attestation [*Rare*]
"The *attest* of eyes and ears" *Shak*

At'tes-tā'tion, *n* [Fr *attestation*, Lat *attestatio*] Testimony, witness, a solemn or official declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact, evidence The truth appears from the *attestation* of witnesses, or of the proper officer The subscription of a name to a writing as a witness, is an *attestation*

At tĕst'er, *n* One who attests an attestor

At tĕst'ive, *a* Attesting, furnishing evidence [*R*]

At tĕst'or, *n* One who attests

At'tic, *a* [Lat *Atticus*, Gr Ἀττικός] Pertaining to Attica, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens, marked by such qualities as were characteristic of the Athenians Thus, *Attic* wit, *Attic* salt, a pungent, delicate wit, peculiar to the Athenians, an *Attic* style, a style pure, classical, and elegant, *Attic* faith, inviolable faith, *Attic* purity, special purity of language

Attic base (*Arch*) the base of a column, used in the Corinthian and Ionic orders and by some architects in the Doric —*Attic story* See ATTIC, *n*

At'tic, *n* [Fr *attique*] 1 (*Arch*) (*a*) A story in the upper part of a house, with small windows either in or above the cornice, also, frequently applied to the garret (*b*) A low order, commonly used over a principal order, and never ornamented with columns, but usually with antæ or small pilasters *Gwilt*

2 An Athenian, an Athenian author

At'tic al, *a* Pertaining to Athens, pure, classical, refined, Attic [*Obs*] *Hammond*

At'ti cism, *n* [Fr *atticisme*, Gr Ἀττικισμός]

1 The peculiar style and idiom of the Greek language, used by the Athenians, refined and elegant Greek, concise and elegant expression

2 A particular attachment to the Athenians

At'ti cize, *v i* [Gr Ἀττικίζειν, Lat *atticizare*] To conform or make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica, as, adjectives in *os*, when *Atticized*, become *ως*

At'ti cize, *v t* 1 To use Atticisms, or the idiom of the Athenians

2 To side with the Athenians, or to subserve the interests of Athens *Smith's Thucydides*.

At tig'ū-ous, *a* [Lat *attiguus*, from *attingere*, to touch See ATTAIN] Touching, bordering; contiguous [*Obs*]

At tinge', *v t* [Lat *attingere*, to touch. See ATTAIN] To touch lightly [*Obs*] *Coles*

At tire', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ATTIRED, *p pr* & *vb n* ATTIRING] [O Fr *attirer*, *atirer*, to array, dispose, adorn, Pr *atreyrar*, O Fr *tiere*, Pr *tieira*, rank, order, A S *tur*, series, attire, O H Ger *zieri*, N H Ger *zur*, ornament, *zieren*, to adorn, attire See TIRE] To dress, to array, to adorn, especially, to adorn with elegant or splendid garments "Finely *attired* in a robe of white" *Shak*.

With the linen mitre shall he be *attired*. *Lev* xvi 4

At tire', *n* 1 Dress, clothes, habit, but appropri

stely, ornamental dress. "Earth in her rich *attire.*" *Milton*
Can a bride forget her *attire?* *Jer.* ii. 32
2 (*Her.*) The horns of a deer
3 (*Bot.*) The internal parts of a flower, included within the empalement, or calyx, and the foliation, or corolla [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

At-tir'er, *n* One who attires

At tī'tle, *v. t* [Lat *attitulare, attitulare*, from *ad* and *titulare*, to entitle, from *titulus*, title] To entitle [*Obs.*] *Gower*

At'ti-tūde (53), *n* [Fr *attitude*, for *aptitude*, It *attitudine*, Sp *actitud*, L Lat *aptitudo*, from *aptus*, suited, fitted]
1. The posture or position of a person, or the manner in which the parts of his body are disposed, as, a threatening *attitude*, an *attitude* of entreaty
2 Posture or position of things, in a corresponding relation, as, In times of trouble let a nation preserve a firm *attitude.*
3 (*Paint & Sculp.*) The posture or action in which a figure or statue is placed, the gesture of a figure or statue, such a disposition of the parts as serves to express the action and sentiments of the person represented

Syn.—Attitude, Posture These words both describe the visible disposition of the limbs *Posture* relates to their position merely *attitude* refers to their fitness for some specific object The object of an *attitude* is to set forth and exhibit some internal feeling, as, an *attitude* of wonder, of admiration, of grief, &c It is, therefore, essentially and designedly *expressive* Its object is the same with that of gesture, viz, to hold forth and represent emotion *Posture* has no such design If we speak of *posture* in prayer or the *posture* of devotion, it is only the natural disposition of the limbs, without any intention to show forth or exhibit

'Tis the business of a painter in his choice of *attitudes* (*postures*) to foresee the effect and harmony of the lights and shadows *Dryden*
Never to keep the body in the same *posture* half an hour at a time *Bacon*

At'ti tū'di-nal, *a* Pertaining to attitude
At'ti tū'di nā'ri an, *n* One who attitudinizes
At'ti tū'di nīze, *v. i* To assume affected attitudes
Maria, who is the most picturesque figure, was put to *attitudinize* at the harp *Mrs H More*

At'tle, *n* [Of Addle] (*Mining*) Rubbish or refuse consisting of broken rock containing little or no ore *Weale*

At tōl'lent, *a* [Lat *attollens*, p pr of *attollere*, from *ad* and *tollere*, to lift] Lifting up, raising, as, an *attollent* muscle *Derham*

At tōl'lent, *n* (*Anat*) A muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the eyeball, or the upper eyelid,—otherwise called *levator* or *elevator*

At tōnce', *adv* [*At* and *once*] Once for all at once, immediately [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

At tōne', *v & adv* See Atone

At tor n' (tûrn'), *v. t* [O Fr *attorner*, to direct, prepare, dispose, attorn, L Lat *attornare, attunare, atturnare*, to commit business to another, to attorn, Pr *atornar*, to return, It *attornare*, to inclose, from *ad* and O Fr *torner, tourner*, L Lat *tornare*, Pr & Sp *tornar*, to turn, It *tornare*, to return, Lat *tornare*, to turn in lathe, to round off, *tornus*, Gr τόρνος, a turner's wheel, or chisel See Turn]
1 (*Feudal Law*) To turn, or transfer homage and service from one lord to another This is the act of feudatories, vassals, or tenants, upon the alienation of the estate *Blackstone*
2 (*Modern Law*) To agree to become tenant to one to whom reversion has been granted *Burrill*

At-tor'ney (tûr'nȳ), *n*, *pl* **At tor'neys** [O Fr *attorné, atorne, atourne*, p p of *attorner, atorner*, L. Lat *attornatus, attunatus* See Attorn]
1 (*Lit.*) One who takes the turn or place of an other.
And will have no *attorney* but myself *Shak*
2 (*Law*) One who is legally appointed by another to transact any business for him
☞ An attorney is either *public* or *private* A *private attorney*, or an *attorney in fact*, is a person appointed by another, by a letter or power of attorney to transact any business for him out of court, but in a more extended sense, this class includes any agent employed in any business, or to do any act in *pais*, for another A *public attorney*, or *attorney at law* is an officer of a court of law, legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions in such court, on the retainer of clients *Bouvier*—The attorney at law answers to the *procurator* of the civilians, to the *solicitor* in chancery, and to the *proctor* in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, and all of these are comprehended under the more general term *lawyer* In Great Britain and some of the United States, attorneys are distinguished from counselors in that the business of the former is to carry on the practical and formal parts of the suit In many of the United States, however, no such distinction exists

A power, letter, or *warrant of attorney*, a written authority from one person empowering another to transact business for him

At tor'ney (-tûr'-), *v. t* To perform by proxy, to employ as a proxy [*Obs.*] *Shak*

At tor'ney-gĕn'er-al, *n* (*Law*) An officer of the state empowered to act in all cases in which the state is a party *Bouvier*

At-tor'ney-ship (tûr'-), *n.* The office of an attorney; agency for another. *Shak*

At torn'ment (tûrn'), *n* [O Fr *attornement*, L Lat *attornamentum.* See Attorn] (*Law*) The act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service, the agreement of a tenant to acknowledge the purchaser of the estate as his land lord See Attorn *Burrill Blackstone*

At tract', *v. t* [*imp & p p* Attracted, *p pr & vb n* Attracting] [O Fr *attracter*, L Lat *attractare*, from Lat *attractum, attrahere*, from *ad* and *trahere*, to draw]
1 To draw to, or cause to tend to, especially to cause to approach, adhere, or combine, or to cause to resist divulsion, separation, or decomposition
All bodies and all parts of bodies mutually *attract* themselves and one another *Derham*
2 To draw by influence of a moral kind, to invite or allure, as, to *attract* admirers
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze *Milton*

Syn.—To draw, allure, invite, entice

At tract', *n* [O Fr *attract* See *supra*] Attraction [*Obs.*] *Hudibras*

At tract'a-bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being attractable, or of being subject to the law of attraction *Sir W Jones*

At-tract'a ble, *a* Capable of being attracted, subject to attraction *Kerr*

At-tract'ic, } *a* Having power of attraction,
At tract'ic al, } attractive [*Obs.*] *Ray*

At-tract'ile, *a* Having power to attract *Med Rep*

At tract'ing ly, *adv* In an attracting manner

At trac'tion, *n* [Fr *attraction*, Pr *atraccio*, Lat *attractio*]
1 (*Physics*) An invisible power in a body by which it draws any thing to itself, the power in nature acting mutually between bodies or ultimate particles, tending to draw them together, or to produce their cohesion or combination, and conversely resisting separation
☞ *Attraction* is exerted at both *sensible* and *insensible* distances, and is variously denominated according to its qualities or phenomena Under attraction at *sensible* distances there are,—
(1) *Attraction of gravitation*, which acts at all distances throughout the universe, and has a direct relation to *quantity* of matter by weight, and not to quality or condition
(2) *Magnetic diamagnetic*, and *electrical attraction*, each of which is limited in its sensible range and is polar in its action a property dependent on the *quality* or *condition* of matter, and not on its quantity
Under attraction at *insensible* distances there are —
(1) *Adhesive attraction* attraction between surfaces of sensible extent, or by the medium of an intervening substance
(2) *Cohesive attraction* attraction between ultimate particles whether like or unlike and causing, simply an aggregation or a union of those particles as in the absorption of gases by charcoal or of oxygen by spongy platinum, or the process of solidification or crystallization The power in adhesive attraction is strictly that of cohesion although coarse and mechanical in the mode of its application
(3) *Capillary attraction* attraction causing a liquid to rise in capillary tubes or interstices, above its level outside as in very small glass tubes or a sponge or any porous substance when one end is inserted in the liquid it is a condition of cohesive attraction
(4) *Chemical attraction* or *affinity* attraction between ultimate particles of unlike kinds of polarities and resulting in a compound possessing new and specific properties The term *electrical attraction* is often made to comprehend chemical attraction, under the idea that the power is essentially the same
2 The act of attracting, the effect of the principle of attraction
Attraction may be performed by impulse or some other means *Newton*
3 The power or act of alluring, drawing to inviting or engaging, as, the *attraction* of beauty or eloquence

Syn — Allurement, enticement charm

At tract'ive, *a* [Fr *attractif*, Fr *attractif*]
1 Having the power or quality of attracting or drawing as the *attractive* force of bodies *Newton*
2 Attracting or drawing by moral influence alluring, inviting, engaging "*Attractive* graces" *Milton* "*Attractive* eyes" *Thackeray*

At tract'ive, *n* That which attracts or incites "An *attractive* of love" *Barter*
The gospel speaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation *South*

At-tract'ive ly, *adv* In an attractive manner, with the power of attracting

At tract'ive ness, *n* The quality of being attractive or engaging *South*

At tract'or, *n* One who, or that which, attracts

At'tra hent, *a* Attracting, drawing attractive

At'tra hent, *n* [Lat *attrahens*, p pr of *attrahere* See Attract]
1 That which attracts or draws, as a magnet
The motion of the steel to its *attrahent* *Glanvill*
2 (*Med.*) A substance formerly supposed to possess the property of drawing the humors to the part where applied, but which really only excites action in the part, and thus may increase excretion, as an epispastic, sinapism, rubefacient, or suppurative

At trăp', *v. t* [From *ad* and *trap*, q v, L Lat *trapus*, cloth, Sp *trapo*, cloth, Fr *drap*, cloth, L Lat *trappatura*, trappings]
1. To clothe, to adorn with trappings, to array [*Obs.*] *Spenser*
2 [Fr. *attraper*, to catch] To entrap, to ensnare [*Obs.*] *Grafton*

At'tree-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *attrectatio*, from *attrectare*, from *ad* and *tractare*, to handle] Frequent handling, constant performance [*Obs.*] *Bp Taylor*

At trib'ū-ta-ble, *a* Capable of being attributed, ascribed, or imputed, ascribable, imputable, as, the fault is not *attributable* to the author

At trib'ūte, *v. t* [*imp & p p* Attributed, *p pr & vb n* Attributing] [Lat *attribuere, attributum*, from *ad* and *tribuere*, to bestow, Fr *attribuer*, Pr & Sp *atribuir*, It *attribuire*] To attach, in contemplation or as due, to impute, to assign, to ascribe, to consider as belonging
We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it *Tillotson.*

Syn — See Ascribe

At'tri būte (119), *n* [Lat *attributum*]
1 That which is attributed, that which is considered as belonging to, or inherent in, a person or thing an essential or necessary property or characteristic
But mercy is above this sceptered sway;
It is an *attribute* to God himself *Shak*
2 (*Paint & Sculp.*) A symbol of office or character added to any particular figure, as, a club is the *attribute* of Hercules
3 (*Gram.*) Quality, &c, denoted by an attributive

At'tri bū'tion, *n* [Fr *attribution*, Pr *atribuzio*, Lat *attributio*] The act of attributing, or the quality attributed, ascription, commendation

At trib'ū tive, *a* [Fr *attributif*] Attributing, pertaining to, or expressing, an attribute "*Attributive* justice" *Bacon*

At trib'ū tive, *n* (*Gram.*) (*a*) A word significant of an attribute, as an adjective, verb, or participle denoting the attribute of a substance, or an adverb denoting the attribute of an attribute (*b*) A modifying word joined to a noun *Harris*

At trib'ū tive-ly, *adv* (*Gram.*) In an attributive manner

At trite', *a* [Lat *attritus*, p p of *atterere*, from *ad* and *terere*, to rub, Gr τείρειν See Trite]
1 Worn by rubbing or friction *Milton.*
2 (*Theol.*) Repentant only from fear of punishment,—opposed to *contrite*

At trite'ness, *n* State of being worn *Johnson.*

At tri'tion (trish'un), *n* [Fr *attrition*, Lat *attritio*]
1 The act of wearing by friction, or by rubbing substances together, abrasion
The change of aliment is effected by *attrition* of the inward stomach *Arbuthnot*
2 The state of being worn *Johnson*
3 (*Theol.*) Grief for sin arising only from fear of punishment or feelings of shame *Waller*

At tūne', *v. t* [*imp & p p* Attuned *p pr & vb n* Attuning] [From *ad* and *tune* q v]
1 To tune or put in tune, to adjust, as one sound to another, as, to *attune* the voice to a harp
2 To arrange fitly, to make accordant.
Wake to energy each social aim
Attuned spontaneous to the will of Jove *Beattie*

A twāin' *adv* [O Eng *atwæme, atwamne, attwene*, from the prefix *a* and *twain*, q v] In twain asunder [*Obs.*] "Cuts *atwain* the knots" *Tennyson*

A tween', *adv* or *prep* [See *supra* Cf Between] Between [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

A twist', *a* [Prefix *a* and *twist*, q v] Twisted, distorted awry [*Rare.*] *Halliwell*

A twixt', *adv* [See *supra* Cf Betwixt] Betwixt between [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

A two' (a tōō'), *adv* [Prefix *a* and *two*, q v] In two in twain [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

A typ'ic, *a* [Gr *a* priv and τυπος, type] Devoid of typical characters, producing a loss of typical characters *Dana*

Au-bāine' (o bīn'), *n* [Fr *aubaine*, from *aubain*, an alien, from Lat *alibi* and the suffix *anus* Cf Fr *tain* and *lointain proche* and *prochain*] Inheritance of the property of a foreigner
Droit d'aubaine the right formerly possessed by the king of France to all the personal property of which an alien died possessed It was finally abolished in 1819 *Bouvier*

Aube, *n* An alb [*Obs.*] See Alb *Fuller*

Au-bēr gīst' (o bēr'), *n* [Fr] An inn [*Obs.*] *R & Fl*

Au'ber gist, *n* [Fr *auberguiste*] One who keeps an inn or tavern [*Rare.*] "The *aubergist* at Terni" *Smollett.*

Au'bin, *n* [Fr *aubin*, amble equiv to Lat *ambitura*, from *ambulare*, to walk about] A broken kind of gait in a horse, between an amble and a gallop —commonly called a *Canterbury gallop*

Au'burn, *a* [Equiv to *alburn*, q v, from the L. Lat *alburnus*] Reddish brown
His *auburn* locks on either shoulder flowed *Dryden*

Auc'tion *n* [Lat *auctio*, an increasing, a public sale, where the price was called out and the article sold adjudged to the last increaser of the price, or the highest bidder, from Lat *augere, auctum*, to increase]
1 A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and regularly, by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose, a vendue

2. The things sold at auction.

Ask you why Prynne the whole *auction* buys? *Pope*

☞ In America, the more prevalent expression has been "sales *at* auction," as if referring to the place where they are made In England, the form has always been "sales *by* auction," i e, by an *increase* of bids (Lat *auctione*) This latter form is more correct, and is now coming into use in some of our leading newspapers

Dutch auction, the public offer of property at a price beyond its value, then gradually lowering the price till some one accepts it as purchaser *P Cyc*

Auc'tion, *v t* To sell by auction [*Rare*]

Auc'tion a ry, *a* [Lat *auctionarius*] Belonging to an auction [*Rare*]

With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand *Dryden*

Auc'tion-eer', *n* [L Lat *auctionator*] A person who sells by auction, a person who disposes of goods or lands by public sale to the highest bidder

Auc'tion eer', *v t* [From the preceding noun] To sell by auction "Estates Advertised and *auctioneered* away" *Cowper*

Au'cu pā'tion, *n* [Lat *aucupatio*, from *aucupare*, from *auceps*, contr for *avicaps*, from *avis*, bird, and *capere*, to take] The act or practice of taking birds, fowling, bird catching [*Obs*] *Blount*

Au-dā'cious, *a* [Fr *audacieux*, Lat *audax*, from *audere*, to dare]

1 Of a daring, fearless spirit, adventurous, intrepid, bold [*Rare*]

As in a cloudy chair ascending, rides
Audacious *Milton*

2 Contemning the restraints of law, religion, or decorum, presumptuous, impudent, insolent, bold in wickedness "*Audacious* traitor" "Such *audacious* neighborhood" *Milton*

3 Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery or contempt of law "*Audacious* cruelty" "*Audacious* prate" *Shak*

Au-dā'cious ly, *adv* In an audacious manner, with excess of boldness *Shal*

Au dā'cious ness, *n* The quality of being audacious impudence, audacity

Au-dăc'i ty, *n* 1 Daring spirit, resolution, or confidence, venturesomeness

The freedom and *audacity* necessary in the commerce of men *Tatler*

2 Audaciousness, presumptuous impudence, implying a contempt of law or moral restraint "Arrogant *audacity*" *Ivie*

Aud'i-an ism, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) Anthropomorphism, or the doctrine of Audius, a Syrian of the fourth century, who maintained that God has a human shape, from Gen i 26 *Necander*

Au'di bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being audible, power of being heard *I D Forbes*

Au'di ble, *a* [L Lat *audibilis*, from *audire*, to hear, kindred with the Gr *αὐω*, I scold and Cretic for *ὁράω*, and Lat *auris*, ear] Capable of being heard, loud enough to be heard, as, an *audible* voice or whisper

Au'di ble, *n* An object of hearing [*Obs*]

Visibles are swifter carried to the sense than *audibles* *Bacon*

Au'di ble ness, *n* The quality of being audible

Au'di-bly, *adv* In an audible manner, in a manner so as to be heard

Au'di-ence (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *audience*, Pr *audiensa*, Lat *audientia*]

1 The act of hearing, or attending to sounds

Thou therefore give due *audience*, and attend *Milton*

2 Admittance to a hearing, reception to an interview, especially with a sovereign or the head of a government, for conference or the transaction of business

Let me have *audience* I am sent to speak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king *Shak*

3. An auditory, an assembly of hearers

Let *audience* find thou fit *Milton*
He drew his *audience* upward to the sky *Dryden*

Court of audience, or *audience court*, a court held originally before an archbishop in person that of the archbishop of Canterbury is now held by the dean of the arches as his official

Au'di-ent, *a* [Lat *audiens*, gen *audientis*, p pr of *audire*. See AUDIBLE] Listening, paying attention. "*Audient* souls" *I B Browning*

Au'di ent, *n* A hearer [*Obs*] *Shelton*

Au'dit, *n.* [Lat *audit*, he hears, from *audire*. See AUDIBLE]

1 Audience, hearing. [*Obs*]

With his orisons I meddle not, for he appeals to a high *audit* *Milton*

2 An examination in general, but specifically, an examination of an account or of accounts, with the hearing of the parties concerned, by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the balance

You must prepare against to-morrow for your last suffering here, and your great *audit* hereafter *W Scott*

3 The result of such an examination, or an account as adjusted by auditors, a final account

Yet I can make my *audit* up *Shak*

4 A general receptacle or receiver [*Obs*]

It [a little brook] paid to its common *audit* no more than the revenues of a little cloud *Jer Taylor*

Au'dit, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AUDITED, *p pr* & *vb n* AUDITING] [From the preceding noun] To examine and adjust, as an account or accounts; as, to *audit* the accounts of a treasurer, or of parties who have a suit depending in court

Au'dit, *v i* To settle or adjust an account. "Let Hocus *audit*" *Arbuthnot*

Au-dī'ta Quĕ-rē'la [Lat *auditus*, -*a*, -*um*, p p of *audire*, to hear, and *querela*, complaint] (*Law*) A writ which lies for a party against whom judgment is recovered, but to whom good matter of discharge has subsequently accrued which could not have been availed of to prevent such judgment *Wharton.*

Au'dit-house, *n* An appendage to a cathedral, for the transaction of business belonging to it

Au-dī'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n* Hearing, a listening to [*Obs or rare*] *Coleridge*

Au'di tive, *a.* [Fr *auditif*, Fr *auditif*] Having the power of hearing [*Obs*] *Cotgrave*

Au'di-tor, *n.* [Lat *auditor*, from *audire* See AUDIBLE]

1 A hearer or listener

2 A person appointed and authorized to audit or to examine an account or accounts, compare the charges with the vouchers, examine the parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the balance

☞ In England, there are officers who are *auditors* of courts, of the revenue, of corporations &c In the United States government, and the state governments, there are *auditors* of the treasury and of the public accounts

Au'di tō'ri al, *a* Auditory [*Rare*]

Au'di tor-ship, *n* The office of auditor

Au'di to ry (50), *a* [Lat *auditorius*] Having the power of hearing pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing, as, the *auditory* nerve

Au'di to ry, *n* [Lat *auditorium*]

1 An assembly of hearers, as in a church or lecture-room, an audience

2 A place or apartment where discourses are delivered *Udal*

☞ In ancient churches, the nave, where the hearers stood to be instructed, in monasteries, an apartment for the reception of strangers

Au'dit ress, *n* A female hearer *Milton*

Au-dit'u al, *a* Same as AUDITORY [*Rare*]

Auf, *n* [O Eng *auph*, *ault*, *oph*, A S *ælf*, *ælfen*, elf, Fris, Sw *alf*, Dan *elv*, Ger *alp* Cf ELF, OAF, OUPHE] A fool, a simpleton [*Obs*] *Drayton*

An Fail (ō fā) [Fr] (*Lit*) To or up to the accomplishment of any thing, i e, master of it, perfectly able to perform it, expert, skillful

Au ĝē'an, *a* Pertaining to Augeus, a fabulous king of Elis famed for his stable, which, it is said, contained 3000 oxen, and had not been cleaned for 30 years, when Hercules accomplished the seemingly impracticable task in a single day

Au'ger, *n* [D *avegaar*, *eger*, *eggher*, A S *nafegar*, *nafogar*, *nafehore*, O H Ger *nabager*, N H Ger *nabor*, Icel *nafar*, from A S *nafa*, *nafu*, the nave of a wheel, and *gar*, a dart or javelin, properly and originally a nave bore]

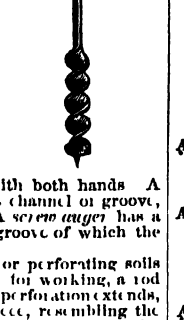

1 A carpenter's instrument for boring holes, chiefly in wood It consists of a long shank or axis having a cutting edge at one end, and usually a handle placed crosswise at the other, by which it is turned with both hands A *pod auger* is one with a straight channel or groove, like the half of a bean pod A *screw auger* has a twisted blade, by the spiral groove of which the chips are discharged

2 An instrument for boring or perforating soils or rocks, consisting of a handle for working, a rod which may be lengthened as the perforation extends, and a bit, mouth, or cutting piece, resembling the bit of a common auger, for soils or soft rocks, and a chisel for harder rocks *Brande & Ure*

Au'ger-bit', *n* A bit with a cutting edge or blade like that of an auger

Au ġet' (aw ġĕt' *or* o zhĕt'), *n* [Fr *auget*, dim of *auge*, trough, from Lat *alveus*, hollow, from *alvus*, belly] A tube filled with powder and extending from the chamber of a mine to the extremity of the gallery, used in exploding mines *Mil Dict*

Aught (awt), *n* [A S *awht*, *aht*, *uht*, *awiht*, *awuht*, *owiht*, *owuht*, *wiht*, *wuht*, O H Ger *wiht*, Goth *vaihts*, a thing, any thing Cf WIGHT, WHIT, and OUGHT] Any thing, any part [Sometimes improperly written *ought*]

There failed not *aught* of any good thing which the Lord had spoken *Josh* xxi 45

But go, my son, and see if *aught* be wanting *Addison*

Au'ġite, *n* [Fr *augite*, Lat *augites*, Gr *αυγίτης*, from *αυγη*, brightness] A mineral, called by Hally *pyroxene*, occurring crystallized in oblique prismatic forms, and also massive, lamellar, granular, and fibrous, and presenting usually some shade of green, but sometimes white or black It consists chiefly of silica, magnesia, lime, often with oxide of iron, and sometimes oxide of manganese It occurs as a constituent of lavas, trap, and basalt, and also of many other crystalline rocks

Au-ġit'ic, *a* 1 Pertaining to, or resembling, augite, or partaking of its nature and characters

2. Composed of, or containing, augite as a principal constituent, as, *augitic* rocks, *augitic* porphyry

Aug-mĕnt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AUGMENTED; *p pr* & *vb n* AUGMENTING] [Fr *augmenter*, Pr *augmentar*, Lat *augmentare*, from *augmentum*, an increase, from *augere*, to increase, kindred with Gr. *αὐξειν*, *αὐξανειν*, root *αυγ*, Eng *wax*, Ger *wachsen*,] To enlarge or increase in size or extent, amount, degree, or magnitude, to swell, to make bigger, as, to *augment* an army by reinforcements, rain *augments* a stream, impatience *augments* an evil.

But their spite still serves
His glory to *augment* *Milton.*

Aug-mĕnt', *v i* To increase, to grow larger, as, a stream *augments* by rain

Aug'ment, *n* [Fr *augment*, Lat *augmentum*.

1 Enlargement by addition, state of increase; increase

2 (*Gr Gram*) A sign of past time it is either a syllable prefixed to a word, or an increase of the quantity of the initial vowel, called, in the former case, the *syllabic augment*, and in the latter, the *temporal augment*

Aug mĕnt'a-ble, *a* Capable of augmentation or increase *Walsh*

Aug'men-tā'tion, *n* [Fr *augmentation*, L Lat *augmentatio*]

1 The act of augmenting, or making larger, by addition, expansion, or dilatation

2 The state of being augmented, increased, or enlarged *Bentley*

3 The thing added by way of enlargement

4 (*Her*) An additional charge to a coat armor, often given as a mark of honor, and generally born on the escutcheon or a canton

5 (*Med*) The stage of a disease in which the symptoms go on increasing *Dunglison*

6 (*Mus*) In counterpoint and fugue, a repetition of the subject in tones of twice their original length

Augmentation court (*Eng Hist*), a court erected by Stat 27 Hen VIII, to *augment* the revenues of the crown by the suppression of monasteries It was long ago dissolved *Encye Brit*

Syn — Increase, enlargement, accession, addition

Aug mĕnt'a tive, *a* [Fr *augmentatif*] Having the quality or power of augmenting

Aug mĕnt'a tive, *n* (*Gram*) A word which augments the properties of the term from which it is derived, — opposed to *diminutive*, as, *dullard*, one very dull *Gibbs*

Aug-mĕnt'er, *n* One who augments

Au'gor, *n* An augur [*Obs*] *Holland*

Au'gur, *n* [L *augur*, most probably a Tuscan word The last part of the word is equiv to the Lat *avis*, bird, the last syllable, *gur*, is equiv to the Celt *gar*, man]

1 (*Rom Antiq*) An officer who pretended to foretell future events by the singing, chattering, flight, and feeding of birds, or by other signs or omens, derived from celestial phenomena, appearances of quadrupeds, or certain accidents, called *dira* *Bacon*

2 One who pretends to foretell future events by omens, a soothsayer

Augur of all whose tongue was never found
Without a priestly curse or boding sound *Dryden*

Au'gur, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* AUGURED, *p pr* & *vb n* AUGURING] To conjecture by signs or omens, to prognosticate, to guess

My *auguring* mind assures the same success *Dryden*

Au'gur, *v t* To predict or foretell, to betoken, as, to *augur* ill success

I *augur* every thing from the approbation the proposal has met with *J F W Herschel*

Syn — To predict, forebode, betoken, portend, presage

Au'gu ral, *a* [Fr *augural*, Lat *auguralis*] Pertaining to augurs or to augury The Romans had their *augural* staff and *augural* books. "Portents *augural*" *Cowper*

Au'gu rāte, *v i* [Lat *augurare*, *augurari*] To judge by augury, to predict [*Rare*] *Middleton*

Au'gu rā'tion, *n* [Lat *auguratio*] The practice of augury or the foretelling of events by observing the actions of birds, or certain other phenomena

Au'gur er, *n* One who augurs, an augur *Shal*

Au gū'ri al, *a* [Lat *auguralis*] Relating to augurs, or to augury *Browne*

Au'gu rist, *n* An augur [*Rare*]

Au'gu ize, *v t* To augur [*Obs*] *Blount.*

Au'gu rous, *a* Predicting, foretelling, foreboding [*Obs*] "*Augurous* hearts" *Chapman.*

Au'gur ship, *n* The office, or period of office, of an augur *Bacon*

Au'gu ry, *n* [Pr *augurs*, Lat *augurium*]

1 The art or practice of foretelling events by observing the actions of birds, or other phenomena augmentation

2 An omen, prediction, prognostication.

There is always an *augury* to be taken of what a peace is likely to be from the preliminary steps that are made to bring it about *Burke*

Au-güst', *a* [Fr. *auguste*, Lat *augustus*, from *augere*, to increase, in the language of religion, to honor by offerings] Creating extraordinary re-

spect, mingled with the veneration inspired by grand and sublime objects, impressing awe, grand, magnificent. "Forms *august*" "*August* in visage" *Pope Dryden* "By shaping some *august* decree" *Tennyson.*

Syn.—Grand, magnificent, majestic, solemn, awful

Au'gust, *n.* [Lat *Augustus.* Cf the preceding word] The eighth month of the year, containing thirty one days

☞ The old Roman name was *Sextilis*, the *sixth* month from March, the month in which the primitive Romans, as well as Jews, began the year The name was changed to *August* in honor of the emperor O Augustus Cæsar, on account of his victories, and his entering on his first consulate in that month

Au gŭs'tan, *a* [Lat *Augustanus*, from *Augustus* See *supra*] Pertaining to Augustus or to his times, as, the *Augustan* age

The *Augustan age* of any national literature is the supposed period of its highest state of purity and refinement Thus the reign of Louis XIV has been called the *Augustan age* of French literature, and that of Queen Anne the *Augustan age* of English literature —*Augustan confession* (*Eccl Hist*) or confession of Augsburg drawn up at *Augusta Vindelicorum* or Augsburg by Luther and Melanchthon, in 1530, contains the principles of the Protestants and their reasons for separating from the Roman Catholic church *P Cyc*

Au gŭst'ine, } *n pl* (*Eccl Hist*) One of an,
Au'gus tĭn'i an, } order of monks, so called from St Augustine,—popularly called *Austin friars*, and also *White friars*

☞ This order was founded in the year 388, and was introduced into the United States from Ireland in 1790

Au'gus tĭn'i an, *n* One of a class of divines, who, following St Augustine maintain that grace is effectual from its nature, absolutely and morally, not relatively and gradually

Au'gus tĭn'i an ism, *n* The system of doctrines peculiar to Augustine or the Augustinians *Emerson*

Au gŭst'ly, *adv* In an august manner

Au gŭst'ness, *n* Dignity of mien, grandeur, magnificence

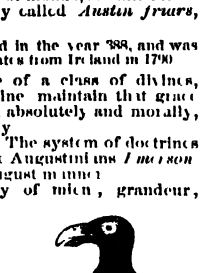

Great Auk (*Alca impennis*)

Auk, *n* [Prov Eng *ak*, Dan *alke*, Icel & Sw *alka*, N Lat *alca*] (*Ornith*) A sea bird of the *Alcæ* family, as, the great *auk*, or northern penguin (*Alca impennis*), the Labrador *auk*, or puffin (*Fratercula Arctica*) *Dana*

Auk'ward, *a* See AWKWARD

Au lā'ri an, *n* [From Lat *aula*, hall] At Oxford, England, the member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian *Chalmers*

Au lā'ri an, *a* Relating to a hall

Auld, *a* [See OLD] Old, as, *auld* cloak [*Scotch*] *Shal*

Auld lang sȳne [Scotch] A phrase expressing recollections of enjoyments in times *long* since past "The days of *auld lang syne*" *Burns*

Au lĕt'ic, *a* [Lat *auleticus*, Gr αὐλητικός, from αὐλός, flute] Pertaining to pipes, or to a pipe [*Rare*] *Ash*

Au'lic, *a* [Lat *aulicus*, Gr αὐλικός, from Lat *aula*, Gr αὐλή, hall, court, royal court] Pertaining to a royal court

Ecclesiatical wealth and *aulic* dignities *Jandon*

Aulic council (*Hist*) a supreme court of the former German empire, properly the supreme court of the emperor It ceased at the death of each emperor and was renewed by his successor It became extinct when the German empire was dissolved, in 1806 The term is now applied to a council of the war department of the Austrian empire, and the members of different provincial chancellors of that empire are called *aulic councilors* *P Cyc*

Au'lic, *n* In some European universities, the ceremony observed in conferring the degree of doctor of divinity It begins by an harangue of the chancellor addressed to the young doctor, after which he receives the cap, and presides at the *Aulic* or disputation.

Aulm (awm), *n* An oil See AUME

Aul'nage, } *n* See ALNAGE and ALNAGER
Aul'na ger, }

Au-māil', *v t* [O Eng for *amel*, *enamel*, q v] To figure or variegate [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Aum'bry, *n* See AMBRY

Ame, *n* [See AAM] A Dutch measure for Rhenish wine, containing forty English gallons.

Au'me-ry, *n* See ALMONRY

Aun'cel-weight (wat), *n*

1 A rude balance for weighing, formerly used in England *Halliwell*

2 Meat sold by the hand without scales

Aune (ōn), *n* [Fr *aune*, O Fr *aulne*, *alne*, Pr, It, & O Sp *alna*, Goth *alesna*, O H Ger *elsna*, from Lat *ulna*, elbow, ell, Gr ὠλένη, elbow, arm ful. See ALNAGE.] A French cloth measure, of different lengths in different parts of the country, at Rouen, the same as an English ell, at Calais, 1 52, at Lyons, 1 061, at Paris, 0 95,—all now superseded by the *metre*

Aunt (ănt), *n.* [O Fr *ante*, Pr *amda*, Lat *amita*, N Fr *tante*, with the addition of a *t* at the beginning]

1 The sister of one's father or mother,—correlative to *nephew* or *niece* *Pope*

2 Any old bad woman [*Obs*] *Shak*

3 A bawd, or a prostitute [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Every one knows what *aunt* stands for in the last translation *Middleton*

Au'ra, *n pl* AU'RÆ [Lat *aura*, Gr ἀΰρα, air] Any subtile, invisible fluid, supposed to flow from a body, an effluvium, emanation, or exhalation, as the aroma of flowers, the odor of the blood, a supposed fertilizing emanation from the pollen of flowers, &c

Electric aura a supposed electric fluid emanating from an electrified body and forming a mass surrounding it called the *electric atmosphere* See ATMOSPHERE, ELECTRIC —*Epileptic aura* (*Med*) a sensation as of a current of air rising from some part to the head preceding an attack of epilepsy *Dunglison* —*Hysteric aura* a like sensation occurring in hysterics *Dunglison*

Au'ral, *a* [From *aura*, q v] Pertaining to the air, or to an aura

Au'ral, *a* [From Lat *auris*, ear] Belonging to the ear, as, *aural* medicine and surgery *Dunglison*

Au'rate, *n* [Lat *auratus*, p p of *aurare*, to gild, from *aurum*, gold, Fr *aurate*, Ger *goldsalz*]

1 A sort of pear *Miller*

2 (*Chem*) A saline combination of auric acid with a base, as, *aurate* of potash

Au'rā ted, *a* [See *supra*]

1 Resembling, or containing, gold, golden colored, gilded

2 (*Chem*) Combined with auric acid

Au're ate, *a* [Lat *aureatus*, from *aureus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold] Golden, gilded *Skelton*

Au-rē'li a, *n* [Lat *aurum*, gold, from its color, Fr *aurelle* See CHRYSALIS]

1 (*Entom*) The nymph, chrysalis, or pupa of an insect,—a term applied to insects in their second stage of transformation, particularly when quiescent, and inclosed in a hardish case, reflecting a brilliant golden color as in some of the Lepidoptera

2 (*Zool*) A genus of phosphorescent marine animals of the class *Acalephæ*

Au rē'li an, *a* Resembling, or pertaining to the aurelia *Humphreys*

Au-rē'li an, *n* An amateur collector and breeder of insects, particularly of the Lepidoptera

Au rĕ'o lĭn, } *n* [Fr *auréol*, from Lat *aureolus*,
Au're ōle, } of gold, a dim of *aureus* See AUREATE] The circle of rays, or halo of light, with which painters surround the body of Christ, saints, and others held in special reverence

☞ When limited to the head only it is usually termed a *nimbus*, when it envelops the whole body, an *aureola* *Fairholt*

Au'ric, *a* [Lat *aurum*, gold] 1 Pertaining to gold

2 (*Chem*) Containing two parts of gold and three of oxygen, as, *auric* acid *Dana*

Au'ri cle (kl), *n* [Lat *auricula*, dim of *auris*, ear]

1 (*Anat*) (*a*) The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head (*b*) One of two muscular sacs situated at the base of the heart, and exterior to the ventricles,—so called from their resemblance to the auricle or external ear of some quadrupeds

2 An instrument applied to the ears to give aid in hearing, a kind of ear trumpet *Mansfield*

Au'ri cled, *a* Having appendages like ears

Au rĭc'ū lā, *n pl* Lat AU-RIC'U LÆ, Eng AURIC'U LAS [Lat *auricula* See AURICLE]

1 (*Bot*) (*a*) A species of *Primula*, or primrose, called also, from the shape of its leaves, bear's ear (*b*) A species of *Peziza* (*P auricula*), a membranaceous fungus, called also *auricula Judæ*, or Jew's ears *P Cyc Dunglison*

2 (*Zool*) A genus of shells related to the snail *Dana*

Au rĭc'ū lar, *a* [L Lat *auricularis*, Fr *auriculaire* See AURICLE]

1 Pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing, as, *auricular* nerves

2 Told in the ear, as, *auricular* confession

This next chapter is a penitent confession of the king and the strangest that ever was *auricular* *Milton*

3 Recognized by the ear known by the sense of hearing, as, *auricular* evidence "*Auricular* assurance" *Shak*

4 Received or traditional, known by report "*Auricular* traditions" *Bacon*

5 (*Med*) Pertaining to the auricles of the heart

Au-rĭc'ū lar, *n* (*Ornith*) A circle of feathers surrounding the opening of the ear of birds

Au rĭc'ū lar ly, *adv* In an auricular manner.

Au rĭc'ū late, *a* [N Lat *auriculatus*]

1 (*Bot*) Having lobes or appendages like the ear, shaped like the ear

2 (*Conch*) Having a projection on one or both sides of the *umbones* or bosses, as in certain bivalves

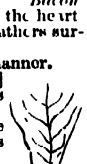

Auriculate Leaf

Auriculate leaf, one having small appended leaves or lobes on each side of its petiole or base

Au-rĭc'ū lā'ted, *a.* Having appendages like the ear, as the *auriculated vulture*, so called because it has a projection of the skin, or fleshy crest, extending from each ear along the side of the neck *Ed Encyc Cuvier.*

Au-rĭf'er ous, *a.* [Lat *aurifer*, from *aurum*, gold, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *aurifère*] Yielding or producing gold

Whence many a bursting stream *auriferous* plays *Thomson*

Auriferous pyrites, iron pyrites (or bisulphuret of iron), containing some gold disseminated through it *Dana.*

Au'ri form, *a* [Lat *auris*, ear, and *forma*, form] Having the form of the human ear, ear shaped

Au rĭg'a, *n* [Lat *auriga*, from *aurea*, bridle, and *rego*, to govern "*Aurigæ* dicebant frenos, quibus equorum *aures* religantur" *Festus*]

1 (*Astron*) The Wagoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated between Perseus and Gemini *Herschel.*

2 (*Med*) (*a*) The fourth lobe of the liver (*b*) A bandage for the sides *Quincy*

Au rĭ'gal, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a chariot

Au'ri gā'tion, *n* [Lat *aurigatio*, from *aurigare*, to be a charioteer, from *auriga* See *supra*] The act or practice of driving horses harnessed to carriages [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Au rig'ra phy, *n* [Lat *aurum*, gold, and Gr γραφειν, to write] The art of writing with gold instead of ink

Au'ri phrȳg'i ate, *a* [Lat *aurum* gold, and L Lat *phrygiare*, to adorn with Phrygian needlework, or with embroidery] Embroidered or decorated with gold [*Rare*]

Nor wore he miter here,
Precious or *auriphrygiate* *Southey*

Au'ri pig mĕn'tum, *n* See ORPIMENT

Au'ri scălp, *n* [N Lat, from Lat *auris*, ear, and *scalpere*, to scrape] An instrument to clean the ears —used also in operations of surgery on the ear

Au'rist, *n* [Lat *auris*, ear] One skilled in disorders of the ear or who professes to cure them

Au'ri tĕd, *a* [Lat *auritus*, from *auris*, ear] (*Nat Hist*) Having lobes or appendages like the ear See AURICULATI *Hill*

Au'ro cĕph'a lous, *a* [Gr αὔρα, gold, and κεφαλη, head] (*Zool*) Having a golden colored head

Au'rochs, *n* [Ger *auerochs*, *aurochs*, O H Ger *ûrohso*, from Ger *ûr*, *ûre*, Lat *urus*, Gr οὖρος, a wild ox, and *ochs*, O H Ger *ohso* ox Cf OWRE] (*Zool*) The *Bos urus*, or bison, of Poland considered by some as the common ox in a wild state, but regarded by Cuvier as a distinct species

Aurochs

Au'ro cȳ'a nīde, *n* [Gr αὔρα, gold, and Eng *cyanide*] (*Chem*) A compound formed of the cyanide of gold and a basic oxide

Au rō'ra, *n pl* Eng AU RŌ'RAS, Lat (rarely used) AU'RORÆ [Lat *aurora*, from *aurea hora*, golden hour, or Gr ἀϋτος ὥρα, morning hour, or from Skr *ushâsâ*, *aurôra*]

1 The rising light of the morning the dawn of day, the redness of the sky just before the sun rises

2 (*Myth*) The goddess of the morning, or daybreak deified The poets represented her as rising out of the ocean, in a chariot, with rosy fingers dropping gentle dew

3 (*Bot*) A species of crowfoot *Johnson*

Aurora borealis the northern daybreak popularly called *northern lights* A luminous meteoric phenomenon witnessed only at night and supposed to be of electrical origin This species of light usually appears in streams, ascending toward the zenith from a dusky line or bank, a few degrees above the northern horizon, when reaching south beyond the zenith it forms what is called the *corona* about a spot in the heavens toward which the dipping needle points Occasionally the aurora appears as an arch of light across the heavens from east to west Sometimes it assumes a wavy appearance and the streams of light are then called *merry dancers* They assume a variety of colors from a pale red or yellow to a deep red or blood color —*aurora australis* a corresponding phenomenon in the southern hemisphere the streams of light ascending in the same manner from near the southern horizon

Au rō'ral, *a* Belonging to, or resembling, the aurora, or the northern lights

Au'ro tĕl'lu rīte, *n* [Gr αὔρα, gold and N Lat. *tellurium*] (*Min*) An ore of tellurium containing gold and silver *Dana.*

Aus'ane, *n* [Lat *aurum*, gold O Lat *ausum*, O Prussian *ausas*, Lith *auksas*, Isac *urrea*] Gold.

Aurum fulminans See FULMINATE —*Aurum mosaicum*, or *musivum* See GOLD

Aus'cul tā'tion, *n* [Lat *auscultatio*, from *auscultare* to listen contr from *auscultitare*, from *auscula*, for *auricula*, dim of *auris* See AURICLE. Cf Gr οὖς, ὠός, ὦός, Lat *aurus*, ear]

1 The act of listening or hearkening to *Hickes.*

2 (*Med*) A method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by observing the sounds in the part, generally by means of a stethoscope

Aus'cul tā-tor, *n* One who practices auscultation

Aus cul'ta-to-ry, *a* Belonging, or having relation, to auscultation *Dunglison.*

Au'spi cal, *a* Pertaining to auspices [*Rare*]

Au'spi-cāte *v t.* [Lat. *auspicare, auspicari*, from *auspex*, a bird seer,, a contraction of *avispex*, from *avis*, bird, and *specere, spicere*, to view]

1. To give a favorable turn to in commencing,—a sense taken from the Roman practice of taking the *auspicium*, or inspection of birds, before they undertook any important business

They *auspicate* all their proceedings *Burke*

2 To foreshow, to forstoken [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Au'spi-cate, *a* Auspicious [*Obs*] *Holland*

Au'spi ca-to ry, *a* Of, or belonging to, auspices

Au'spice, *n* , *pl* AU'SPI CES [Fr *auspice*, *auspices*, Lat *auspicium*, from *auspex* See *supra*]

1 The omens of an undertaking, drawn from birds, augury

2 Protection extended, favor shown, patron age

Which by his *auspice* they will nobler make *Dryden*

☞ In this sense the word is generally plural, *auspices*, as, under the *auspices* of the king

Au spi'cial (spish'al), *a* Pertaining to auspices, as, *auspicial* rites [*Rare*]

Au spi'cious (spish'us), *a* [See AUSPICE]

1 Having omens of success or favorable appear ances, as, an *auspicious* beginning "*Auspicious* union of order and freedom" *Macaulay*

2 Prosperous, fortunate,—applied to persons "*Auspicious* chief" *Dryden*

3 Favorable, propitious,—applied to persons or things "Thy *auspicious* mistress" *Shak* "*Auspicious* gales" *Pope*

Syn —See PROPITIOUS

Au spi'cious-ly, *adv* In an auspicious manner, with favorable omens, happily, prosperously

Au-spi'cious ness, *n* A state of being auspicious, prosperity

Aus'ter, *n.* [Lat *auster*, a dry, hot south wind, the south Cf Gr *αυειν*, to dry, to kindle, Skr *ush*, Lat *urere, ustus*, to burn] The south wind *Pope*

Au stēre', *a* [Fr *austere*, Lat *austerus*, Gr *αὐστηρος*]

1 Sour with astringency, rough to the taste, having acerbity, harsh, as, *austere* fruit or wine "Sloes *austere*" *Cowper*

2 Severe in modes of judging, or living or act ing, rigid, stern, as, an *austere* look, an *austere* life.

From whom the *austere* Etrurian virtue rose. *Dryden*

Syn.—Harsh, sour, rough, rigid, stern, severe, rigorous

Au stēre'ly, *adv.* Rigidly "A doctrine *austerely* logical" *Macaulay*

Au-stēre'ness, *n.* 1 Roughness or harshness in taste, acerbity *Johnson*

2 Severity or sternness in manners, harshness, austerity. *Shak*

Au-stēr'i ty, *n* [Fr *austerite*, Lat *austeritas*] Severity of manners or life, extreme rigor or strictness, harsh discipline "The *austerities* of John the Baptist" *Milton*

Aus'tral, *a* [Fr *austral*, Lat *australis*, from *auster*, q v] Southern, lying or being in the south, as, *austral* land, *austral* ocean.

Austral signs (*Astron*), the last six signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator

Aus'tral ā'sian, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Australasia, as, *Australasian* regions

Aus'tral ā'sian, *n* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Australasia

Aus-trā'li an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Australia, or New Holland

Aus trā'li an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Australia

Aus'tral-ize, *v i* To tend toward the south or south pole, as a magnet [*Obs*]

They [magnets] do septentrionate at one extreme, and *australize* at another *Brown*

Aus'tri an, *a* [From *Austria*, which is formed with the Latin termination *ia*, country, from *Oster reich*, the German name, which is *eastern rick*, east ern kingdom, so called in reference to the western dominions of Charlemagne] (*Geog*) Pertaining to Austria, or its inhabitants.

Aus'tri-an, *n.* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Austria

Aus'trine, *a.* [Lat *australis*, from *auster*, q v] Southern, southerly, austral [*Obs*] *Barly*

Aus'tro-măn'cy, *n* [From Lat *auster*, and Gr *μαντεια*, prophesying, from *μαντεύεσθαι*, to divine, *μαντις*, a diviner] Soothsaying, or prediction of future events from observations of the winds

Au'tăr-chy, *n* [Gr. *αὐταρκεια*, contentedness, independence, from *αὐτός*, self, and *αρχη*, govern ment] Government by a single person, autocra cy [*Obs*] "A certain government, called an *autarchy*, of which he makes God the only judge" *Milton*

Au thĕn'tic, } *a* [Fr. *authentique*, Pr *authen-*
Au-thĕn'tic al, } *tic*, Lat *authenticus*, coming from the author, original, Gr *αὐθεντικός*, from *au-θεντης*, contr for *αυτοθυτης*, suicide, a perpetrator or real author of any act, an absolute master, from *αὐτός*, self, and *θαινω, θανειν*, to strike, to kill]

1 Having a genuine original or authority, in opposition to that which is false, fictitious, or counterfeit, being what it purports to be, genuine, true, —applied to things, as, an *authentic* paper or reg ister.

To be avenged
On him who had stole Jove's *authentic* fire *Milton*

2 Of approved authority, true, reliable, trustworthy, as, an *authentic* writer

His testimony will be *authentical.* *Beau. & Fl*

3 (*Law*) Vested with all due formalities, and legally attested

4 (*Mus*) Having an immediate relation to the tonic, in distinction from *plagal*, having a correspondent relation to the dominant below the tonic

Syn —AUTHENTIC, GENUINE These words, as here compared, have reference to historical documents We call a document *genuine* when it can be traced back ultimately to the author or authors from whom it professes to emanate We call a document *authentic* (in the primary sense of the term) when, on the ground of its being thus traced back, it may be relied on as true and authoritative, and in this sense the term is used in respect to legal instruments But in general literature, it has obtained a wider signification We can often rely upon statements as true, without knowing the name of the person with whom they originated Their claim to be believed may rest on collateral evidence of the most unquestionable nature, and such statements are accordingly spoken of as *authentic* This secondary sense of the term is now the one most in use Thus we speak of an *authentic* report of facts *authentic* history, &c Hence writers on the evidences of our religion speak of the *genuineness* and the *authenticity* of the sacred Scriptures meaning by the former that the books have come down to us uncorrupt from their original sources, and by the latter that they may be relied upon as true and authoritative in all matters of faith and practice Bishop Watson who took the lead in making this distinction, remarks, "A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears, as the author of it An *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened A book may be *genuine* without being *authentic*, and a book may be *authentic* without being *genuine* The 'History of the Island Formosa' is a *genuine* book it was written by Psalmanazar, but it is not an *authentic* book (though it was long esteemed as such, and translated into different languages), for the author, in the latter part of his life, took shame to himself for having imposed upon the world, and confessed that it was a mere romance 'Anson's Voyage' may be considered as an *authentic* book it probably contains a true narrative of the principal events recorded in it, but it is not a *genuine* book not having been written by Walter to whom it is ascribed, but by Robbins

Au-thĕn'tic, *n* A genuine document [*Obs.*] "*Authentics* and transcripts" *Fuller*

Au thĕn'tic al ly, *adv* In an authentic manner, with the requisite or genuine authority

Au-thĕn'tic al ness, *n* The quality of being authentic, authenticity [*Rare*] *Barrow*

Au thĕn'ti cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AUTHENTI CATED, *p pr* & *vb n* AUTHENTICATING] [L Lat *authenticare*, Fr *authentiquer*]

1 To render authentic, to give authority to, by the proof, attestation, or formalities required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit

The king serves only as a notary to *authenticate* the choice of judges *Burke*

2 To prove authentic, to determine as real and true, as, to *authenticate* a portrait *Walpole*

Au thĕn'ti cā'tion, *n* The act of authenticating, the giving of authority by the necessary formalities, confirmation

Those accounts either have or will have, received a much stronger *authentication* than any that I could give to mine *Burke*

Au'then tĭc'i ty, *n.* [Fr *authenticite*]

1 The quality of being authentic, of established authority for truth and correctness

2 Genuineness, the quality of being of genuine original

☞ In later writers, especially those on the evidences of Christianity, this term is restricted in its use to the first of the above meanings and distinguished from *genuineness* See AUTHENTIC

Au thĕn'tic-ly, *adv* Authentically [*Obs*]

Au thĕn'tic ness, *n.* Quality of being authentic, authenticity [*Obs*] *Hammond*

Au thĕn'tics, *n sing* (*Civ Law*) A collection of the Novels or New Constitutions of Justinian, by an anonymous author,—so called on account of its authority *Lawrence*

Au'thor, *n* [Lat *auctor*, sometimes, but erroneously, written *autor* or *author*, from *augere*, to increase, to produce Pr *auctor*, Sp *autor*, Pg *autor*, It *autore*, Fr *auteur*]

1 The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing, hence, the efficient cause of a thing, creator, originator

Eternal King, thee, *Author* of all being *Milton*

2 Specifically, one who composes or writes a book, the composer of a work, as distinguished from a translator or compiler

The chief glory of every people arises from its *authors* *Johnson*

Au'thor, *v t* 1 To occasion, to effect [*Obs*]

"Such an overthrow I have *authored*" *Chapman*

2 To tell, to say, to declare [*Obs*]

More of him I dare not *author* *Massinger*

Au'thor-ess, *n* A female author *Glover*

☞ The word is not very much used, *author* being commonly applied to a female writer as well as to a male

Au-thō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to an author

In a certain sense, the *authorial* "we" will admit of a justification *Hare*

Au'thor-ism, *n* Authorship [*Rare.*] *Seward.*

Au thŏr'i ta tive, *a* 1 Having due authority; so established or expressed as to demand credit or acceptance, determinative, commanding "The sacred functions of *authoritative* teaching." *Barrow*

2 Having an air of authority, positive, dictatorial, peremptory.

The mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the insipid mirth of the other *Swift.*

Au thŏr'i-ta tive-ly, *adv.* In an authoritative manner, with a show of authority, with due authority

Au thŏr'i-ta-tive-ness, *n.* The quality of being authoritative

Au thŏr'i ty, *n* [Lat *auctoritas*, Pr *auctoritat, autoritat*, Sp *autoridad*, Pg *authoridade*, It. *autorita*, Fr *autorite* See AUTHOR]

1 Legal or rightful power, a right to command or to act, dominion, as, the *authority* of a prince over subjects, and of parents over children.

Thus can the demigod, *authority*,
Make us pay down for our offense *Shak.*

By what *authority* doest thou these things? *Matt* xxi 23.

2 Government, the persons or the body exercising power or command as, the local *authorities* of the States,—chiefly in the plural

3 The power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem, influence of character, office, or station, or mental or moral superiority, and the like, as, an historian of no *authority*, a magistrate of great *authority*

4 Testimony, witness, or the person who testifies, as, the Gospels or the evangelists are our *authorities* for the miracles of Christ

And on that high *authority* had believed. *Milton*

5 A precedent, a decision of a court, an official declaration, or an opinion, saying, or statement worthy to be taken as a precedent, also, a book that contains them, or the name of its author.

Au'thor iz-a-ble, *a.* Having warrant or authority *Hammond*

Au'thor-i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *autorisation*] The act of giving authority, or legal power, establishment by authority "The *authorization* of laws" *Motley.*

Au'thor-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* AUTHORIZED, *p pr.* & *vb n* AUTHORIZING] [L Lat *auctorizare*, Pr *auctorisar, authorisar*, Fr *autoriser*, Sp & Pg *autorizar*, It. *autorizzare* See AUTHOR]

1 To clothe with authority, warrant, or legal power, to give a right to act, to empower, as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle the boundary of the state

2 To make legal, to legalize, as, to *authorize* a marriage

3 To establish by authority, as by usage or public opinion, as, idioms *authorized* by usage

4 To give authority, credit, reputation, or support to, as, to *authorize* a report, or an opinion

A woman's story at a winter's fire
Authorized by her grandam *Shak.*

5 To rely for authority [*Obs*]

Authorizing himself, for the most part, upon other histories. *Sidney*

Au'thor less, *a* Without an author or authority. "*Authorless* tongues" *Guardian.*

Au'thor ly, *a* Pertaining to an author [*Rare*] "*Authorly* secrets" *Cowper.*

Au'thor ship, *n* [From *author* and the suffix *ship*, q v] The quality or state of being an author

Au'to bi ŏg'ra pher, *n* One who writes his own life or biography

Au'to-bi'o grăph'ic, } *a* Pertaining to, or con-
Au'to-bi'o grăph'ic al, } taining, autobiography, as an *autobiographical* sketch "Such traits of the *autobiographic* sort" *Carlyle*

Au'to bi'o grăph'ic al ly, *adv* In the way or manner of autobiography

Au'to-bi-ŏg'ra phist, *n* One who writes his own life, an autobiographer [*Rare*]

Au'to bi ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *αυτός*, self, and Eng *biography*] The biography or memoirs of one's life written by one's self *Walsh.*

Au'to-căr'pous, } *a* [From Gr *αυτός*, self, and
Au'to-căr'pi an, } *καρπος*, fruit] (*Bot*) Having the fruit superior, or without any adhesion, to the perianth

Au tŏch'thon (aw tŏk'thon), *n* [Lat *autochthon*, pl *autochthones*, Gr *αυτόχθων*, pl *αυτόχθονες*, from the land itself, from *αυτος*, self, and *χθών*, gen. *χθονός*, earth, land]

1 One who is supposed to rise or spring from the same ground or the soil he inhabits, hence, an aboriginal or native This title was assumed by the ancient Greeks, particularly the Athenians

2 That which is original to a particular country, or which had there its first origin

Au'toch thŏn'ic, } *a* Indigenous, aboriginal;
Au tŏch'tho nous, } native

Au-tŏc'ra cy, *n* [Fr *autocratie*, Gr. *αυτοκρατεια*. See *infra*]

1 Independent or self derived power, self-created supremacy, autonomy

The divine will moves, not by the external impulse or inclination of objects, but determines itself by an absolute *autocracy* *Smith*

2 Supreme, uncontrolled, unlimited authority, or right of governing in a single person, as of an autocrat

3. Sole right of self government in a state. *Burlow.*

4 (*Med.*) The vital principle, the action of the vital principle, or of the instinctive powers toward the preservation of the individual. [In this sense, written also *autocrasy.*] *Dunglison*

Au'to crat, *n.* [Fr. *autocrate, autocrator,* Gr *αὐτοκρατής, αὐτοκράτωρ,* from *αὐτός,* self, and *κρατος,* strength, *κρατεῖν,* to be strong, to govern.]

1 An absolute prince or sovereign, a monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government by absolute right, not subject to restriction, — a title assumed by the emperors of Russia

2 A person invested with absolute, independent power, by which he is rendered unaccountable to his actions. "The *autocrat* of the breakfast table" *Holmes*

Au'to-crăt'ic, } *a* Pertaining to autocracy, ab-
Au'to-crăt'ic-al, } solute, holding independent and unlimited powers of government *Eton*

Au'to-crăt'ic-al-ly, *adv* In an autocratical manner

Au tŏc'ra-tor, *n* An autocrat [*Rare*] *Jeffrey*

Au'to cra-tŏr'ic-al, *a* Pertaining to an autocrator, absolute [*Obs*] *Pearson*

Au tŏc'ra trĭce, } *n* A female sovereign who is
Au tŏc'ra trix, } independent and absolute, — a title given to the empresses of Russia *Tooke*

Au'to-crăt-ship, *n* The office of an autocrat, autocracy *Ogilvie*

***Au'to-dă-fé'** (au to-dă-fā'), *n*, *pl* AU'TOS DA FE' [Pg, act of faith, Sp *auto de fe, auto,* equiv to Lat *actus,* act, and *fi,* equiv to Lat *fides,* faith]

1 (*Eccl*) A judgment of the Inquisition condemning or acquitting persons accused of religious offenses

2 An execution of such judgments, especially of those which condemned persons to the flames It was usually held on Sunday, and was made a great public solemnity by various impressive forms and ceremonies

3 The session of the court of Inquisition

☞ The term has been figuratively applied to the destruction of a thing by fire, especially on religious or conscientious grounds "To hold an *auto-da fé* of parchments" *Prescott*

Au'to gĕ'ne al, } *a* [Gr *αὐτογενής,* from *αὐτός,*
Au tŏg'e nous, } self, and *γενειν,* } *γίγνεσθαι,* Lat *genero, gigno,* to bring forth]

1 Generating itself

2 (*Anat*) Developed from an independent center of ossification

The centrum and several of the apophyses of a vertebra are *autogenous* while other apophyses are exogenous *Owen*

☞ Applied improperly to the process of *soldering* by melting together parts of two metals united

Au'to-grăph, *n.* [Fr *autographe,* Gr *αὐτογράφος, αὐτος,* self, and *γράφειν,* to write] A person's own handwriting, an original manuscript or signature

Au'to grăph, *a* In one's own handwriting, as, an *autograph* letter

Au tŏg'ra-phal, *a* Of the particular handwriting of an individual [*Obs*] *Bonnet*

Au'to-grăph'ic, } *a* **1** Pertaining to an auto
Au'to grăph'ic-al, } graph, or one's own handwriting

2 Pertaining to, or used in, the process of autography

Au-tŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *autographie*]

1 The science of autographs, a person's own handwriting, an autograph

2 A process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone *Ure*

Au tŏm'a-tal, *a* Automatic [*Rare*]

Au'to-math, *n* [Gr *αὐτομαθής,* from *αὐτος,* self, and *μαθεῖν, μανθανειν,* to learn] One who is self-taught [*Rare*] *Young*

Au'to-măt'ic, } *a* [Fr *automatique* See *infra*]
Au'to măt'ic al, }

1 Pertaining to, or performed by, an automaton, self-acting, — especially applied to machinery, in which certain movements commonly made by hand are made by the machine itself, as, *automatic* operations or improvements, the *automatic* feed of a lathe, an *automatic* dividing engine

2 Not voluntary, not depending on the will, — applied to animal motions

Automatic arts, such economic arts or manufactures as are carried on by self-acting machinery *Ure*

Au tŏm'a tism, *n* The power of self moving, automatic action, — a theory as to the activity of matter *Flemming*

Au tŏm'a ton, *n*, *pl* AU-TŎM'A TA, or AU-TŎM'A TONS [Gr. *αὐτόματος,* self moving, from *αὐτός,* self, and *μάειν,* perf *μεμα,* to strive after, to move, n *αὐτόματον,* Lat *automatum,* Fr *automate*] A self moving machine, or one which has its moving power within itself, — applied chiefly to machines which imitate the motions of men or animals *Paley*

☞ The term is sometimes applied to any thing which has the power of spontaneous movement "So great and admirable an *automaton* as the world" *Boyle*

Au-tŏm'a-tous, *a* [Gr *αὐτόματος,* Lat *automatus* See *supra*] Having in itself the power of motion, automatical [*Obs*] "*Automatous* organs" *Browne*

Au tŏm'o-lite, *n* [Gr *αὐτομολος,* going of one's self, as a noun, a deserter, from *αὐτός,* self, and *μολεῖν,* to go, so called from the large portion of oxide of zinc it contains, though it has no resemblance to an ore] (*Min*) A kind of spinel See SPINEL.

Au'to-nŏm'i-an, *a* Pertaining to autonomy [*Obs*]

Au'to nŏm'ic, *a* Having, or pertaining to, autonomy, or the power of governing one's self

Au tŏn'o-mous, *a* [Gr *αὐτόνομος,* from *αὐτός,* self, and *νεμειν,* to hold, sway, *νόμος,* law, Fr *autonome*] Independent in government, having the right or power of self government [*Obs*]

Au tŏn'o-my, *n.* [Gr. *αὐτονομια,* Fr *autonomie* See *supra*]

1 The power or right of self-government, whether in a city which elects its own magistrates, and makes its own laws, or in an individual who lives according to his own will [*Rare*]

2 (*Phil*) The sovereignty of reason in the sphere of morals, or man's power, as possessed of reason, to give law to himself In this, according to Kant, consist the true nature and only possible proof of liberty *Fleming*

Au tŏph'o-by, *n* Fear of one's self, fear of being egotistical [*Rare*] *Hare*

Au tŏp'si cal, *a* See AUTOPTICAL

Au'top sy, *n* [Gr *αὐτοψία,* from *αὐτοπτος,* seen by one's self, from *αὐτος,* self, and *οπτος,* seen, *ὀψις,* sight, from *ὀψομαι* (root *οπτειν*), future of *ὁρᾶω,* to see, Fr *autopsie*]

1 Personal observation or examination, ocular view "By *autopsy* and experiment" *Cudworth*

2 (*Med*) Dissection of a dead body, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, seat, or nature of a disease, a post mortem examination

Au tŏp'tic, } *a* [Fr *autoptique,* Gr *αὐτοπτικός*]
Au tŏp'tic al, } Seen with one's own eyes belonging to, or connected with, personal observation, as, *autoptic* testimony [*Obs*]

Au tŏp'tic-al-ly, *adv* By means of ocular view, or one's own observation [*Obs*] *Browne*

Au'to schĕ'di ăs'tic-al, *a* [Gr *αὐτος,* self, and *σχεδιαστικος,* done hastily See SCHEDIASTIC] Slight, hasty, perfunctory [*Obs*] *Martin*

Au'to-thĕ'ism, *n* The doctrine of God's self existence [*Rare*]

Au'tumn (aw'tum), *n* [Lat *auctumnus, autumnus,* from *auctus,* p p of *augere,* to increase, to furnish abundantly, prop the season of abundance, Fr *automne,* Pr *autom*]

1 The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter Astronomically, it begins in the northern temperate zone at the autumnal equinox, about September 23, and ends at the winter solstice, about December 23, but in popular language, autumn, in America, comprises September, October, and November

☞ In England according to Johnson *autumn* popularly comprises August September and October In the southern hemisphere, the *autumn* corresponds to our spring.

2 Decline, latter half or portion, third stage

Dr Preston was now entering into the *autumn* of the duke's favor *Fuller*

Au tŭm'nal, *a* [Lat *auctumnalis, autumnalis,* Fr & Pr *automnal*]

1 Belonging, or peculiar, to autumn, as, an *autumnal* tint, produced or gathered in autumn, as, *autumnal* fruits, flowering in autumn, as, an *autumnal* plant

Thick as *autumnal* leaves that strow the brooks
In Vallombrosa *Milton*

2 Past the middle of life, in the third stage "An *autumnal* matron" *Hawthorne*

Autumnal equinox the time when the sun crosses the equator as it proceeds southward or when it passes the autumnal point — *Autumnal point* the point of the equator intersected by the ecliptic as the sun proceeds southward, the first point of Libra — *Autumnal signs,* the signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, through which the sun passes between the autumnal equinox and winter solstice

***Aux-ĕ'sis,** *n* [Gr *αὔξησις,* increase, from *αὐξειν, αὐξανειν,* to increase] (*Rhet*) A figure by which any thing is magnified too much, an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put for the proper word

Aux-ĕt'ic, *a* [Gr *αὐξητικος*] Amplifying, increasing *Hatch*

Aux-il'iar, } *a* [Lat *auxiliaris, auxiliarius,* from
Aux il'ia ry, } *auxilium,* help, aid, from *augere,* to increase, Fr *auxiliaire*] Conferring aid or help, helping, aiding, assisting, subsidiary, as, *auxiliary* troops "To seek *auxiliar* force" *Pope.* "An *auxiliary* verb" *Murray*

Auxiliary scale (*Mus*) the six keys or scales, consisting of any key major, with its relative minor, and the relative keys of each

Aux il'iar, *n* An auxiliary [*Obs*] *Glover*

Aux il'iar-ly, *adv* By way of help *Harris*

Aux il'ia-ry (awg zĭl'ya rĭ), *n* [Lat *auxiliarius*]

1 A helper, an assistant, a confederate in some action, enterprise, or undertaking specifically, in the plural, foreign troops in the service of a nation at war

2 (*Gram*) A verb which helps to form the modes and tenses of other verbs, — called, also, an *auxiliary verb*, as, *have, be, may, can, do, must, shall,* and *will,* in English, *être* and *avoir,* in French, *avére* and *essere,* in Italian, *estar* and *haber,* in Spanish

3 (*Math*) A quantity introduced for the purpose of simplifying or facilitating some operation, as in equations or trigonometrical formulæ *Math Dict.*

Aux il'ia to-ry, *a.* Auxiliary, helping [*Obs*]

Ava, *n* [From *ava,* or *kava,* the native name] A fermented drink of the South Sea Islands made from the root of the long pepper (*Macropiper methysticum*) *Johnston.*

A-văil', *v t.* [*imp & p p* AVAILED, *p pr & vb n* AVAILING] [O Fr, from *a* and *valoir, valer, valeir,* Lat *ad* and *valere,* to be strong, to be worth, Pr & Sp *valer,* It *valere* See *infra*]

1 To turn to the advantage of, to profit, to benefit, — used reflexively with *of* before the thing used, as, let him *avail* himself of his license

Then shall they seek to *avail* themselves of names *Milton*

2 To assist or aid, as, what will skill *avail* us against numbers? artifices will not *avail* the sinner in the day of judgment

O what *avails* me now that honor high! *Milton.*

A-văil', *v i* To be of use or advantage, to answer the purpose, to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object, as, the plea in bar must *avail,* that is, be sufficient to defeat the suit, this scheme will not *avail,* medicines will not *avail* to check the disease, suppositions, without proof, will not *avail*

But to convince the proud what signs *avail?* *Milton.*

A văil', *n* [N Fr *avail,* Kelham]

1 Profit, advantage toward success, benefit, as, labor, without economy, is of little *avail*

The *avail* of a death-bed repentance *Bp Taylor*

2 *pl* Profits or proceeds, as, the *avails* of a sale at auction "The *avails* of their own industry" *Stoddard.*

Syn — Use, benefit, utility, profit, service

A-văil', *v i* To become lowered, to avale See AVAIF [*Obs*] *Spenser*

A-văil'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n* Availableness, the state of being available, the state of being suitable for the accomplishment of a given purpose "*Availability,* not merit or qualifications, is the only requisite to secure a nomination" *Bartlett* [Much used in the United States]

A-văil'a ble, *a* [O Fr *available*]

1 Capable of being availed of, or used to advantage, profitable, advantageous having efficacy, as, a measure is more or less *available,* an *available* candidate, *available* funds

Struggling to redeem, as he did the *available* months and days out of so many that were unavailable *Carlyle*

2 Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy, for the object, valid, as, an *available* plea

I was human are *available* by consent *Hooker*

A văil'a ble ness, *n* **1** Quality of being available, power or efficacy in promoting an end in view. *Atterbury*

2 Competent power legal force, validity, as, the *availableness* of a title

A-văil'a bly, *adv* In an available manner, profitably advantageously validly, efficaciously

A văil'ment, *n* Profit, efficacy, successful issue. [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Av'a-lănche' (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *avalanche, avalange, lavanche, lavange* Pr *lavanca,* It *valanga,* from Fr *avaler,* to descend, to let down, from *aval,* down, downward, from *a,* Lat *ad,* and *val,* Lat. *vallis,* valley] A large mass or body of snow, earth, and ice, sliding or rolling down a mountain.

A-văle', *v t* [Fr *avaler,* to let down, L Lat *avalare, avallare* See *supra*]

1 To let down, to lower, to cause to descend [*Obs*]

Phœbus gan *avale* His weary wain *Spenser*

2 To depress, to make abject [*Obs*] *Wotton*

A-văle', *v i* [Fr *avaler,* to descend, L Lat *avalare, avallare* See *supra*] To come from a higher to a lower position, to fall as rain, or the tide, to become lowered or abased to descend [*Obs*] "And from their sweaty courses did *avale*" *Spenser.*

A-vant', *n* [For *avant guard,* q v] The front of an army [*Obs*] See VAN

***Av-ant'-cour'i er** (Ă-vŏng'koor'yer) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr from *avant,* before, and *courir* See *infra,* and COURIER] A person dispatched before another person or company, to give notice of his or their approach

A vant'-gărd (Synop, § 130), *n* [From Fr *avant,* before, from Lat *ab,* from, and *ante,* before, and Eng *guard,* q v, Fr *avant garde*] The van of advanced body of an army See VANGUARD

Av'a rice, *n.* [Fr *avarice,* Lat *avaritia,* fr *avarus,* from *avēre,* to covet] An excessive or inordinate desire of gain, greediness after wealth, covetousness, cupidity

To desire money for its own sake, and in order to hoard it up is *avarice* *Beattie*

Av'a rĭ'cious (rĭsh'us), *a* [Fr *avaricieux*] Actuated by avarice greedy of gain, immoderately desirous of accumulating property

Syn — AVARICIOUS, COVETOUS, PARSIMONIOUS, PENURIOUS, MISERLY, NIGGARDLY The *avaricious* eagerly desire wealth with a view to hoard it The *covetous* grasp after it at the expense of others, though not of necessity with a design to save, since a man may be covetous and yet a spendthrift The *penurious, parsimonious,* and *miserly* save money by disgraceful self-denial, and the *niggardly* by meanness in their dealing with others We

speak of persons as *covetous* in getting, *avaricious* in retaining, *parsimonious* in expending, *penurious* or *miserly* in modes of living, *niggardly* in dispensing

Av'a-rī'cious-ly, *adv* In an avaricious manner, covetously; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth. *Goldsmith.*

Av'a-rī'cious-ness, *n* The quality of being avaricious, an insatiable passion for property

Av'a-rous, *a.* [Lat *avarus*] Covetous, avaricious. [*Obs*] *Gower*

A-vast', *interj* [Corrupted from D *houd vast*, hold fast] (*Naut*) Cease, stop, stay "*Avast* heaving" *Totten*

Av'a-tăr' (Synop , § 130), *n* [Skr *avatāra*, descent, from *ava*, from, and root *tṛ*, to cross, pass over, suffix *a*] The descent of a Hindoo deity in a visible form or incarnation

A-vaunt', *inter)* [Fr *avant*, *en avant*, forward See AVANT-GUARD] Begone, depart,—a word of contempt or abhorrence, equivalent to the phrase "Get thee gone"

A-vaunt', *v t* To advance [*Obs*]

To whom *avaunting* in great bravery *Spenser*

Ā've, *n.* [Lat , hail] An Ave Mary, a hailing

Their loud applause and *aves* vehement. *Shak.*

A vĕl', *v. t* [Lat *avellere*] To pull away [*Obs*] "Yet are not these parts *avelled*" *Browne*

Ā've Mā-rī'ā } [From the first words of the Ro-
Ā've MĀ'ry } man Catholic prayer to the Virgin Mary, Lat *ave*, hail, *Maria*, Mary]

1. An invocation to the Virgin Mary, a form of devotion in the Roman Catholic church "To number *Ave Marias* on his beads" *Shak*

2 A particular time, in Italy about half an hour after sunset, and also at early dawn, when the bells ring, and the people repeat the Ave Mary *P Cyc*

Ave Maria! blessed be the hour! *Byron*

Av'e-nā'ceous, *a* [Lat *avenaceus*, from *avena*, oats] Belonging to, or resembling, oats

Av'e-nage, *n* [Fr *avenage*, L Lat *avenagium*, from Lat *avena*, oats] (*O Law*) A quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent *Jacobs*

Av'e-ner, *n* See AVENOR

A vĕnge', *v t* [*imp & p p* AVENGED, *p pr & vb n* AVENGING] [O Fr *avengier*, *enquer*, *venger*, N Fr *venger*, Pr *vengar*, *vengar*, Sp *vengar*, Pg *vingar*, It *vendicare*, from Lat *vindicare*, to revenge, avenge]

1 To take satisfaction for by punishing the injuring party, to vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong-doer

Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold *Milton*
He will *avenge* the blood of his servants *Deut* xxxii 43.

2 To treat revengefully, to execute vengeance upon [*Obs*]

Thou shalt not *avenge*, nor bear grudge against, the children of thy people *Lev* xix 18.

Syn —To AVENGE, REVENGE To *avenge*, in modern usage, is to inflict just punishment upon evil-doers in behalf of ourselves, or others for whom we act, as, to *avenge* one's wrongs, to *avenge* the injuries of the suffering and innocent To *revenge* is to inflict pain or injury for the simple indulgence of resentful and malicious feelings The former may at times be a duty, the latter is one of the worst exhibitions of human character

But his face
Deep scars of thunder had intrenched, and care
Sat on his faded cheek, but under brows
Of dauntless courage and considerate pride
Waiting *revenge* *Milton*

A-vĕnge', *n.* Punishment, vengeance, revenge [*Obs*] *Spenser*

A-vĕnge'ance, *n* Punishment, vengeance [*Obs*]

A-vĕnge'ful, *a* Full of vengeance [*Obs*] "Jove's *avengeful* threat" *Spenser*

A-vĕnge'ment, *n* Punishment, satisfaction taken [*Rare*] "God's *avengement* of his repulse at Hull" *Milton*

A-vĕn'ger, *n* One who avenges or vindicates

A-vĕn'ger-ess, *n* A female avenger [*Obs*] "That cruel . *avengeress*" *Spenser*

Av'e-nŏr, *n.* [O Fr *avenner*, *avayner*, *avenor*, from O Fr *avene*, *avaine*, *arêne*, L It *avena*, oats] (*Feud Law.*) An officer of the king's stables whose duty it was to provide oats for the horses

Av'eng, *n* [W *afanc*] A plant of the genus *Geum*, especially the *Geum urbanum*, or herb bennet

Av'en-tāile, *n.* [O Fr. *aventail*, N Fr *ventail*, O Fr *ventaille*, Pr. *ventalh*, It *ventaglia*, from Lat *ventus*, wind See VENTAIL] The movable part of a helmet in front, the ventail *Halliwell*

Av'en-tine, *a* Pertaining to *Mons Aventinus*, one of the seven hills on which Rome stood *Bryant*

Av'en-tine, *n* [See *supra*] A post of security or defense [*Obs*]

Into the castle's tower,
The only *Aventine* that now is left him *Beau. & Fl*

A-vĕnt'ūre, *n* [Fr *aventure*, Pr., Sp , & Pg *aventura*, It *avventura* See ADVENTURE.] (*O. Law*) A mischance causing a person's death without felony, as by drowning, or falling from a house. *Cowell*

A-vĕnt'ūre, *v t* To send at a venture, as a spear or any missile weapon [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

A-vĕnt'ū rine, *n* [Fr *aventurine*, It *avventurino*, N Lat *aventurinus* lapis, Ger *aventurinstein*]

1. (*Min*) A variety of translucent quartz, spangled throughout with scales of yellow mica *Dana.*

2 Brownish glass similarly spangled with copper filings

A-vĕnt'ū rine, *a.* Spangled or sparkling with minute yellowish or reddish particles or scales disseminated through a mineral, as, *aventurine* quartz, *aventurine* feldspar *Dana.*

Av'e-nūe, *n* [Fr *avenue*, from *avenir*, Lat. *advenire*, to come to]

1 A way or opening for entrance into a place, any opening or passage by which a place may be entered "The *avenues* of the city" *Clarendon*

2 An alley or walk in a park or garden, usually planted on each side with trees *Burke*

3 A wide street, as, the Fifth *Avenue* in New York [*An Americanism*]

Ā'ver, *n* A work-horse [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

A-vēr', *v t* [*imp & p p* AVERRED, *p pr & vb n* AVERRING] [Fr *averer*, Pr *averar*, *averar*, It *avverare*, L Lat *adverare*, *averare*, from Lat *ad* and *verus*, true Cf VERIFY]

1 To affirm with confidence, to declare in a positive or peremptory manner, as in confidence of asserting the truth

Such things I mean neither to *aver* nor disprove *Holland*

2 (*Law*) To avouch or verify, to offer to verify See AVERMENT *Cowell*

Syn —To declare, assert, affirm, avouch, protest, asseverate

Av'er-āge, *n* [O Fr *average*, L Lat *averagium*, from *avarare*, *adverare*, to prove, estimate, find out See AVER, and cf AVERPENNY]

1 A mean proportion, medial sum or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities Thus, if A loses 5 dollars, B 9, and C 16, the sum is 30, and the *average* 10

2 Any medial estimate or general statement derived from a comparison of diverse specific cases "The *average* of sensations" *Paley*

3 (*pl*) In the English corn trade, the medial amount of prices of the several kinds of grain in the principal corn markets

4 (*Com*) A contribution to a loss suffered by one of several for the general benefit, damage done by sea perils *Arnould Maude Pollock*

General average, a contribution made, by all parties concerned in a sea adventure, toward a loss, by the voluntary sacrifice of the property of some of the parties in interest for the benefit of all It is called *general average* because it falls upon the gross amount of ship, cargo and freight at risk, and saved by the sacrifice *Kent* — *Particular average* signifies the damage or partial loss happening to the ship, or cargo or freight, in consequence of some fortuitous or unavoidable accident, and it is borne by the individual owners of the articles damaged, or by their insurers — *Petty averages* are certain small charges, which occur regularly, and are necessarily defrayed by the master in the usual course of a voyage, such as port charges, common pilotage, and the like, which formerly were, and in some cases still are, borne partly by the ship and partly by the cargo In the clause commonly found in bills of lading "primage and *average* accustomed, *average* means a kind of composition established by usage for such charges, which were formerly assessed by way of average *Arnould Abbott Phillips* —*Upon* or *on an average*, taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities

Av'er-age, *a* 1 Medial, containing a mean proportion, as, an *average* amount of rain "An *average* rate of profit" *Smith* "Beings of the *average* stamp" *I Taylor*

2 According to the laws of average, as, the loss must be made good by *average* contribution

Average bond a deed executed by the parties liable to a general average, empowering an arbiter to ascertain the value of the property lost, and decide what proportion of the loss belongs to each proprietor *Ogilvie*

Av'er age, *v t* [*imp & p p* AVERAGED, *p pr & vb n* AVERAGING]

1 To find the mean when sums or quantities are unequal, to reduce to a mean

2 To divide among a number, according to a given proportion, as, to *average* a loss

Av'er age, *v i* To form, or exist in, a mean or medial sum or quantity, as, the losses of the owners will *average* 25 dollars each Those spars *average* ten feet in length *Bellnap*

Ā'ver-cōrn, *n* (*Law*) A reserved rent in corn, formerly paid to religious houses by their tenants or farmers *Kennett*

☞ According to Skinner, the word means corn drawn to the granary of the lord of the manor by the working cattle, or avers, of the tenants

A-vēr'ment, *n* [O Fr *averement*, L Lat *averamentum* See AVER]

1 The act of averring, affirmation, positive assertion

Signally has this *averment* received illustration in the course of recent events *I Taylor*

2 Verification, establishment by evidence *Bacon*

3 (*Law*) An offer of either party to justify or prove what he alleges

☞ In any stage of pleadings, when either party advances new matter, he *avers* it to be true, by using this form of words "and this he is ready to verify" Thus was formerly called an *averment* In modern pleading, it is termed a *verification* *Blackstone*

A-vēr'mi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Avernus, a lake of Campania, in Italy, famous for its poisonous effluvium, which ancient writers fancied was so malignant as to kill fowls flying over it. Hence, it is said, the name *Aornos* [i e., without birds.

Av'ēr-pĕn-ny, *n* [Cf AVERAGE, and the O Fr *aver*, money, goods, wealth, Pr. *aver*, L. Lat. *avere*, *averum*, *averium*, *averia*, from Lat. *habere*, to have or possess, Chartular Becense 'Averpeny, estre quitte d'avérage *Ducange*] (*O Eng Law.*) Money paid toward the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the boasts in kind, or money paid in lieu of the service of average *Burn Spelman.*

A-vĕr'ro-ist, *n* One of a sect of peripatetic philosophers, who appeared in Italy before the restoration of learning, so denominated from Averroes, a celebrated Arabian philosopher They held the soul to be mortal, though they pretended to submit to the Christian theology

Av'er-rūn'cāte, *v t* [From Lat *ab* and *eruncare*, to weed out, from *e*, ex, out, and *runcare*, to root up, O Fr *averronquer* This word ought to be written *aberuncate*, but it has been confounded with the Lat *averruncare*, which signifies, to avert, hinder, remove] To root up, to tear away by the roots; to eradicate *Hudibras.*

Av'er run-cā'tion, *n* [O Fr *averroncation*] The act of tearing up or raking away the roots, eradication, extirpation *Richardson*

Av'er-run-cā'tor, *n* (*Hort*) An instrument for pruning trees, consisting of two blades fixed on the end of a rod, and so constructed as to operate like a pair of shears, one of the blades being worked by a cord

Av'er-sā'tion, *n* [Lat *aversatio*, from *aversari*, to turn away, v intens of *avertere* See AVERT] A turning from with disgust or dislike, hatred, aversion [*Obs*]

Some men have a natural *aversation* to some vices or virtues, and a natural affection to others *Bp Taylor.*

A vĕrse' (14), *a.* [Lat *aversus*, p p of *avertere*. See AVERT]

1 Turned away or backward [*Obs*]

The tracks *averse* a lying notice gave,
And led the searcher backward from the cave *Dryden*

2 Disliking, unwilling, having a repugnance or opposition of mind

Averse alike to flatter or offend *Pope.*
His temper is *averse* from excess *W Scott.*

☞ This word and its derivatives ought to be followed by *to*, and not, as formerly, by *from* The word includes the idea of *from*, but the literal meaning being lost, the affection of the mind signified by the word is exerted *toward* the object of dislike and, like its kindred terms, *hatred*, *dislike*, *contrary*, *repugnant*, &c , should be followed by *to*

Syn —AVERSE, RELUCTANT, ADVERSE *Averse* expresses an habitual, though not of necessity a very strong, dislike, as *averse* to active pursuits *averse* to study *Reluctant* is stronger, and implies an internal struggle as to making some sacrifice of interest or feeling, as, *reluctant* to yield *reluctant* to make the necessary arrangements, a *reluctant* will or consent *Adverse* denotes active opposition or hostility, as, *adverse* interests, *adverse* feelings, *adverse* plans or movements the *adverse* party

A vĕrse', *v t & i* To turn away [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

A vĕrse'ly, *adv* 1 Backward, in a backward direction, as, omitted *averscly*

2 With repugnance, unwillingly

A-vĕrse'ness, *n* The quality of being averse, opposition of mind

A vĕr'sion, *n* [Fr *aversion*, Lat *aversio* See AVERT]

1 Opposition or repugnance of mind, dislike, disinclination, reluctance, hatred. "Mutual *aversion* of races" *Prescott.*

☞ It ought generally to be followed by *to* before the object [See AVERSE] Sometimes it admits of *for*

A freeholder is bred with an *aversion* to subjection *Addison*
It is not difficult for a man to see that a person has conceived an *aversion* for him *Spectator*

2 Opposition or contrariety of nature,—applied to inanimate substances "Magnesia, notwithstanding this *aversion* to solution, forms a kind of paste with water" *Fourcroy, Trans.*

3 The object of repugnance "Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire" *Pope.*

Syn.—AVERSION, RELUCTANCE, REPUGNANCE, DISGUST, ANTIPATHY *Aversion* denotes a fixed and habitual dislike, though not necessarily a very strong one, as, an *aversion* for business *Reluctance* and *repugnance* are stronger, and denote a mental strife or hostility against something proposed (*repugnance* being the stronger), as, a *reluctance* to make the necessary sacrifices, and a *repugnance* to the submissions required *Disgust* is repugnance either of taste or moral feeling, as, a *disgust* for gross exhibitions of selfishness *Antipathy* is primarily a constitutional disgust or loathing of a thing, such as most persons feel for a snake When used figuratively, it denotes a correspondent dislike for certain persons, modes of acting, &c Men have an *aversion* for what breaks in upon their habits, a *reluctance* and *repugnance* to what crosses their will, a *disgust* for what offends their sensibilities, and are often governed by *antipathies* for which they can give no good reason.

A-vĕr'sive, *a* Averse; reluctant [*Obs.*]

Those strong-bent humors which *aversive* grew. *Daniel.*

A-vĕr'sive-ly, *adv* With aversion; in a reverse or backward direction. *Chapman.*

A-vĕrt', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* AVERTED; *p. pr & vb. n.* AVERTING.] [Lat *avertere*, from *ab*, *a*, from, and *vertere*, to turn] To turn or cause to turn off,

aside, or away; as, to *avert* the eyes from an object. "To *avert* his ire." *Milton.*

When atheists and profane persons do hear of so many discordant and contrary opinions in religion, it doth *avert* them from the church. *Bacon*

A-vĕrt', *v. t.* To turn away. [*Rare.*] "*Averting* from our neighbor's good." *Thomson*

A-vĕrt'er, *n.* One who averts or turns away, that which turns away or averts. *Burton*

A-vĕr'ti-ment, *n.* Advertisement [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Av'er-tin, *n.* [Fr. *avertin*, from Lat. *avertere*, to turn away.]

1. A disease of the mind which renders the patient obstinate and furious

2. A vertiginous disease in sheep in France

Ăv'i-a-ry, *n.* [Lat *aviarium*, from *aviarius*, from *avis*, bird.] A house or inclosure for keeping birds confined, a place to keep birds in.

Lincolnshire may be termed the *aviary* of England *Fuller*

Ā-vi-ĕ'a-tĭ'ri-ă, *n.* [From Lat *avis*, bird.] (*Zool.*) Small prehensile processes on the cells of some *Bryozoa*, having the shape of a bird's bill

Ăv'id, } *a* [Lat *avidus*, from *avēre*, to long,
A-vĭd'i-ŭs, } Fr. *avide*] Eager, greedy *Bale*

Avid of gold, yet greedier of renown *Southey*

A-vĭd'i-ŭs-ly, *adv.* Eagerly *Bale*

A-vĭd'i-ty, *n.* [Lat *aviditas*, Fr *avidite*] Greediness, strong appetite, eagerness, intenseness of desire, as, to eat with *avidity*

His books were received and read with *avidity* *Milward*

A vīe', *adv.* Emulously. [*Obs.*]

They strive *avie* one with another in variety of colors *Holland*

Ăv'i-gā'to, *n* [Corrupted from the Mexican *ahvacaquawhitl*, Sp *aguacate*, Fr *agnacat*, Ger *avogado-* or *avogato-baum*] See ALLIGATOR PEAR.

A-vign'on Bĕr'ry (a-veen'yong) (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Rhamnus Infectorius*, and of other species of the same genus, — so called from the city of Avignon, in France The berry is smaller than a pea, of a yellowish-green color, and bitter, astringent taste It is used by dyers and painters for coloring yellow

A-vīle', *v. t* [O Fr *aviler*, N Fr *avilir*, Pr *avilar*, *avilir* See VILE] To depreciate [*Obs.*]

Want makes us know the price of what we *avile*. *B Jonson*

Ā'vēs, *n*, *pl* Ā'vĒz (*Zool.*) A class of warm blooded vertebrated animals, covered with feathers, birds

A-vīse', } *n* [Fr *avis*, O Fr *advis*, Sp *aviso*, It
A-vī'so, } *aviso.* See ADVISE] Advice, intelligence [*Obs.*] *Howell*

A-vīse', *v. t* [Fr *aviser*, O. Fr. *adviser* See ADVISE]

1. To consider, to observe, to examine [*Obs.*]

2. To recognize [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

3. To advise, to counsel, to observe [*Obs.*]

"Are you *arised* o' that?" *Shak.*

A vīse'ful, *a* Watchful, circumspect [*Obs.*]

"With sharp, *arviseful* eye" *Spenser*

A-vīse'ment, *n* Advisement [*Obs.*]

A-vĭs'ion (a-vĭzh'-), *n* A vision [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Āv'i-tŭs, *a* [Lat *avitus*, from *avus*, grandfather] Pertaining to, or coming from, a grandfather, an ancestral *Bailey*

Āv'o-cāt (ăv'o kă), *n* [Fr] An advocate, — a term applied to the higher class of French lawyers, corresponding to the English counselor at law, and the Scotch advocate

Āv'o-cāte, *v. t.* [Lat *avocare*, from *ab*, *a*, from, and *vocare*, to call. See VOCAL] To call off or away, to withdraw [*Obs. or rare*]

One who . . *avocateth* his mind from other occupations *Barrow*

He, at last, *avocated* the cause to Rome *Robertson*

Āv'o-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat *avocatio*]

1. The act of calling aside, or diverting from some employment "Blessed impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin" *South*

2. The business which calls aside

Visits, business, cards, and I know not how many other *avocations* do succeed one another so thick, that in the day there is no time left for the distracted person to converse with his own thoughts *Boyle*

☞ The word is generally used for the smaller affairs of life, or occasional calls which summon a person to leave his ordinary or principal business The use of this word for *vocation* is very improper

A-vŏ'ca-tive (Synop., § 130), *a.* Calling off [*Obs.*]

A-vŏ'ca-tive, or **Av'o-cā'tive**, *n* That which calls aside, dehortation, dissuasion. *Todd.*

Av'o-cā'to, *n* See ALLIGATOR PEAR.

Av'o-çet, }
Av'o-çette, } *n* [Fr. *avocette*, It. *avosetta*, Sp. *avoceta*, N. Lat. *avocetta.*] An aquatic bird, of the genus *Recurvirostra* and order *Grallæ*, or waders. The bill of these birds is long, slender, flexible, and bent upward toward the tip. They have very long legs and palmated feet, adapted for wading. [Written also *avoset.*] *Baird.*

Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*).

A-void', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AVOIDED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* AVOIDING.] [Prefix *a* and *void*, q.v. It coincides in sense with Fr. *éviter*, Pr *evitar*, Lat *evitare*, to avoid, from *ex*, *e*, from, out of, and *ritare*, to avoid]

1 To shun, to keep at a distance from or away from, as, to *avoid* the company of gamesters.

What need a man forestall his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most *avoid*? *Milton*

2. To quit or evacuate, to shun by leaving or withdrawing [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Six of us only stayed, and the rest *avoided* the room *Bacon*

3 To emit or throw out, to void, as, to *avoid* excretions [*Obs.*] *Browne*

4 To make void, to annul or vacate

How can these grants of the king's be *avoided*? *Spenser*

5 (*Pleading*) To defeat or evade Thus, in a replication, the plaintiff may deny the defendant's plea, or confess it, and *avoid* it by stating new matter *Blackstone*

Syn. — To AVOID, SHUN *Avoid* is literally to leave a *void space* between ourselves and something else It is, in a certain sense, negative, and simply denotes care taken not to come near or in contact, as, to *avoid* certain persons or places *Shun* is positive, and denotes an habitual intention to keep clear of, as, to *shun* evil companions Prudence may lead us to *avoid*, fear or disgust induces us to *shun*

No man can pray from his heart to be kept from temptation, if he take no care of himself to *avoid* it *Mason*

So chanticleer, who never saw a fox,
Yet *shunned* him as a sailor *shuns* the rocks *Dryden*

A void', *v. i* 1 To retire, to withdraw. [*Obs.*]

David *avoided* out of his presence. 1 *Sam* xviii 11

2 (*Law*) To become void, vacant, or empty, as a benefice *Ayliffe*

A-void'a-ble, *a* 1. Capable of being avoided, shunned, or escaped *Boyle*

2 Capable of being vacated, liable to be annulled.

The charters were not *avoidable* for the king's nonage *Hale*

A void'ance, *n* 1 The act of avoiding or shunning "The *avoidance* of pain" *Beattie*

2 The act of becoming vacant, or the state of being vacant, — specifically used for the state of a benefice becoming void by the death, deprivation, or resignation of the incumbent

Wolsey, on every *avoidance* of St Peter's chair, was sitting down therein, when suddenly some one or other clapped in before him *Fuller*

3 The act of annulling

4 The course by which any thing is carried off "*Avoidances* and drainings of water" *Bacon*

A-void'er, *n* 1 One who avoids, shuns, or escapes

2 The person who carries any thing away, or the vessel in which things are carried away *Johnson*

A void'less, *a* Incapable of being avoided, inevitable, unavoidable *Congreve*

Āv'oir-du-poiş' (ăv'er du poiz', 38), *a* [Fr *avoir du pouds*, to have [a fixed or standard] weight from Fr *avoir*, to have, from Lat *habere*, and Fr *pouds*, O Fr *pois*, *pois*, from Lat *pensum*, a portion weighed, from *pensus*, p p of *pendere*, to weigh The *d* in the modern form of the French word has been erroneously added, because the word was thought to be derived from Lat *pondus*, weight] A system of weights by which coarser commodities are weighed, such as hay, grain, &c

☞ The standard avoirdupois pound of the United States is equivalent to the weight of 27 7015 cubic inches of distilled water at 62° Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 inches, and the water weighed with brass weights in the air In this system of weights 16 drams make 1 ounce, 16 ounces 1 pound 25 pounds 1 quarter, 4 quarters 1 hundred weight, and 20 hundred weight 1 ton The pound contains 7000 grains, so that 1 pound avoirdupois is equivalent to 1 31-144 pounds troy Formerly, a hundred weight was reckoned at 112 pounds, but now at 100 *Math Dict*

A vōke', *v. t* [Lat *avocare*, from *a*, or *ab*, from, and *vocare*, to call] To call from or back again [*Obs.*] *Burnet*

Āv'o-lāte, *v. i* [Lat *avolare*, from *ab*, *a*, from, away, and *volare*, to fly See VOLATILE] To fly away, to escape, to exhale. [*Obs.*] *Boyle*

Āv'o-lā'tion, *n* [L Lat *avolatio*] The act of flying away, flight, escape [*Rare.*] *Boyle.*

Āv'o set, *n* See AVOCET

A-vouch', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* AVOUCHED; *p. pr* & *vb. n* AVOUCHING] [Norm Fr *advoucher*, O Fr *avochier*, *avocher*, *advoquer*, *avoquer*, *avouer*, from *a*, for *ad*, and Norm. Fr *voucher*, O Fr *vochier*, *vocher*, to call, vouch, Lat *advocare*, to call to, from *ad* and *vocare*, to call See VOLCH]

1. To declare or assert with positiveness, to affirm in favor of, to maintain or support "As he there . . often *avouches* and professes" *Barrow.*

Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish *Spenser*

2. To sanction, vindicate, or justify. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

A-vouch', *n* Evidence, testimony; declaration. [*Obs.*] "The sensible and true *avouch* Of mine own eyes." *Shak.*

A-vouch'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being avouched.

A-vouch'er, *n.* One who avouches.

A-vouch'ment, *n.* The act of avouching; declaration. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

A-vou'ter-er, *n.* An adulterer. [*Obs.*] *Latimer*

A-vow', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AVOWED; *p. pr* & *vb. n.* AVOWING.] [Fr *avouer*, Pr *avoar*, *a*, for *ad*, and Fr. *vouer*, Pr *vodar*, from Fr. *vœu*, Pr. *voth*, from Lat. *votum*, vow, from *vovere*, to vow]

1 To declare openly, to own, acknowledge, or confess frankly, as, a man *avows* his principles or his crimes.

Which I to be the power of Israel's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test. *Milton.*

2 (*Law*) To acknowledge and justify, as an act done See AVOWRY. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — To acknowledge, own, confess, recognize

A vow', *n* [Fr *aveu* See *supra*]

1 A vow or determination [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

2 Avowal, bold declaration. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

A vow'a ble, *a* Capable of being avowed, or openly acknowledged with confidence. *Donne.*

A vow'a-bly, *adv* In an avowable manner.

A-vow'al *n* An open declaration, frank acknowledgment "The *avowal* of such principles" *Hume.*

A vow'ance, *n.* 1 The act of avowing, avowal.

2 Upholding, defense, vindication [*Obs.*]

Can my *avowance* of king-murdering be collected from any thing here written by me? *Fuller.*

A-vow'ant, *n* (*Law*) The defendant in replevin, who *avows* the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking *Cowell*

A-vow'ed ly, *adv* In an open manner, with frank acknowledgment. *Clarendon*

A-vow-ee' (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr *avoué*] The person who has a right to present to a benefice, the patron, an advowee See ADVOWSON. *Cowell.*

A-vow'er, *n.* One who avows

A-vow'ry, *n* [See AVOW Cf O Fr *avouerie*, *avoerie*, L. Lat *advocaria*]

1 (*Law*) The act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avows and justifies the taking in his own right *Blackstone*

☞ When an action of replevin is brought, the distrainer either makes *avowry*, that is *avows* taking the distress in his own right, or the right of his wife, and states the reason of it, as for arrears of rent, damage done, or the like, or makes *cognizance*, that is, *acknowledges* the taking but justifies it in another's right, as his bailiff or servant

2 Protector, guardian. [*Obs.*]

Let God alone be our *avowry* *Latimer*

A-vow'try, *n* See ADVOWTRY.

A-voy'er, *n* [Fr *ayer*, *advoyer*. See AVOWEE and AVOUCH] The chief magistrate of imperial towns, and of the Swiss cities [*Obs.*]

A vŭlsed' (a-vŭlst'), *a* [Lat *avulsus*, p p of *avellere* to tear off, from *ab*, *a*, from, off, and *vellere*, to pluck] Plucked or pulled off *Shenstone.*

A vŭl'sion (a vŭl'shun), *n* [Lat *avulsio*]

1 A tearing asunder, a forcible separation. "The *avulsion* of two polished superficies." *Locke.*

2 A fragment torn off *Barlow*

3 (*Law*) The sudden removal of lands or soil from the estate of one man to that of another by an inundation or current, or by a sudden change in the course of a river by which a part of the estate of one man is cut off and joined to the estate of another The property in the part thus separated, or cut off, continues in the original owner. *Wharton Burrill.*

A vŭn'cu-lar, *a* [From Lat *avunculus*, uncle] Of or pertaining to an uncle *Thackeray* "In those rare instances, the law of pedigree, whether direct or *avuncular*, gives way" *I. Taylor.*

A-wāit', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* AWAITED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* AWAITING] [Prefix *a* and *wait*, q v]

1 To wait or look out for, to expect.

Betwixt the rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of th' angelic guards, *awaiting* night *Milton.*

2 To be in store for, to attend, to be ready for, as, a glorious reward *awaits* the good

O Eve, some farther change *awaits* us nigh *Milton*

A-wāit', *n* A waiting for, ambush [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

A-wāit', *adv* In wait [*Obs.*] *Tyndale.*

A-wāke', *v. t* [*imp* AWOKE, AWAKED *p p.* AWAKED, *p pr* & *vb n* AWAKING] [Prefix *a* and *wake*, q v A S *awacan*, *awæccan*]

1. To rouse from sleep, to wake, to awaken.

I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep *John* xi 11

2 To arouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupidity, or inaction, to put into action, or new life as, to *awake* the dead, to *awake* the dormant faculties "Reluctant flames, the sign of wrath *awaked*" *Milton.*

It may *awake* my bounty further. *Shak*

A wāke', *v. i* To cease to sleep, to come out of a state of natural sleep, and, figuratively, out of a state resembling sleep, as out of inaction or death.

Awake to righteousness. 1 *Cor.* xv 34.

A-wāke', *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

Before whom *awake* I stood. *Milton.*

A-wāk'en (a-wāk'n), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AWAKENED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* AWAKENING] [This is the word *awake*, with its A-S infinitive.] To rouse from sleep or torpor, to awake, to wake.

[He] is dispatched
Already to *awaken* whom thou nam'st. *Cowper*
Their consciences are thoroughly *awakened* *Tillotson*

Syn.—To arouse, excite, stir up, call forth

A-wāk'en-er, *n.* He who, or that which, awakens

A-wāk'en-ing, *p. a.* Rousing from sleep, in a natural or figurative sense, exciting as, an *awakening* discourse, the *awakening* dawn

A-wāk'en-ing, *n.* The act of awaking, or ceasing to sleep, specifically, a revival of religion, or more general attention to religion than usual. *Tracy.*

A-wāk'en-ing-ly, *adv* In a manner to awaken

A-wāk'en-ment, *n* An awakening [*Rare*]

A-want'ing, *a* Missing, wanting *W. Scott*

A-ward', *v t* [*imp & p p* AWARDED, *p pr & vb n* AWARDING.] [O Fr *awarder*, to pronounce upon the competence of judges, from *a*, equiv to Lat *ad*, and *warder*, *garder*, *guarder*, to observe, take heed, keep, from O H Ger *warten*, to watch, guard, O S *wardon*, A-S *weardian*, Norm Fr *garda*, *garde*, judgment, award, *agarder*, to regard, award, Scot. *warde*, determination See GUARD and REGARD.] To give by sentence or judicial determination, to assign by sentence, to adjudge, as, the arbitrators *awarded* damages to A. B.

To review
The wrongful sentence, and *award* a new *Dryden*

A-ward', *v t* To determine, to make an award

A-ward', *n* [O Fr *award*, *avart* See *supra*]

1 A judgment, sentence, or final decision, specifically, the decision of arbitrators in a case submitted. "Impatient for the *award*" *Cowper*
An *award* had been given against her *Gibbon*

2 The paper containing the decision of arbitrators *Bouvier*

A-ward'er, *n* One who awards, or assigns by sentence or judicial determination, a judge

A-wāre', *a* [Prefix *a* and *ware*, q v, O H Ger *gawar*, O S *giwar*, A S *gewære*, N H Ger *gewahr*] Watchful, vigilant or guarded against danger or difficulty, hence, apprised, informed, cognizant, as, the general was *aware* of the enemy's designs.

Aware of nothing arduous in a task
They never undertook *Cowper*

A-warn', *v t* [Prefix *a* and *warn*, q v, A S *ge warnian*] To warn [*Obs*] *Spenser*

A way', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *way*, q v, A S *aweg*, *anweg*, *onweg*, M H Ger *enwec*, Ger *weg*, Prov Ger *ewey*] Absent, at a distance, as, the master is *away* from home. "Have me *away*, for I am sore wounded" 2 *Chron* xxxv 23

☞ It is much used in phrases signifying moving or going from, as, go *away* send *away*, run *away* &c, all signifying departure or separation to a distance Sometimes without the verb, as whither *away* so fast? "Love hath wings, and will *away* *Waller* As an exclamation, it is a command or invitation to depart, *away*, that is, be gone When joined to verbs, it serves to modify their sense by adding that of *loss*, *distance*, &c, as to throw *away*, to trifle *away*, to drink *away*, to squander *away*, &c —*Away with* has sometimes a peculiar signification in the phrase, "I can not *away with* it" (*Isa* i 13), i e, "I cannot bear or endure it" —*Away with* one signifies, take him *away* "*Away* with him crucify him" *John* xix 15 —*To make away with* to kill or destroy —*Away-going* (*Law*) Sown during the last year of a tenancy, but not ripe until after its expiration,—said of crops *Wharton*

A-wāy'ward, *adv* [A S *aweg weard* See *supra*] Away [*Obs*] *Gower*

Awe, *n* [A S *oga*, *eye*, *auge*, fear, dread, Goth *agis*, Icel *ogn*, Dan *ave*, chastisement, fear, from the Goth *agan*, *ogan*, to fear, *ogjan*, Icel *aegja*, to strike with fear, Dan *ave*, to chastise, correct]

1 Profound fear mingled with admiration or reverence, dread inspired by something great, terrific, or sublime, reverential fear

His frown was full of terror, and his voice
Shook the delinquent with such fits of *awe* *Cowper*

2 Overawing influence [*Obs*] "By my scepter's *awe* I make a vow" *Shak*

Syn.—AWE, REVERENCE, DREAD, VENERATION *Reverence* is a strong sentiment of respect and esteem, sometimes mingled slightly with fear, as, *reverence* for the divine law *Awe* is a mixed feeling of sublimity and dread in view of something great or terrible, but not necessarily implying love, as, *awe* at the divine presence *Dread* is strong personal fear in view of something terrible, as, *dread* of punishment *Veneration* is reverence in its strongest manifestations It is the highest emotion we can exercise toward human beings Exalted and noble objects produce *reverence*, terrific objects awaken *dread*, a sense of the divine presence fills us with *awe*, a union of wisdom and virtue in one who is advanced in years inspires us with *veneration*

Awe, *v t* [*imp & p p* AWED, *p pr & vb n* AWING] To strike with fear and reverence, to influence by reverential fear, to control by inspiring dread

That same eye whose bend doth *awe* the world *Shak*

A-wē'a'ry, *a* [Prefix *a* and *weary*, q. v.] Weary. "I begin to be *awary* of thee" *Shak*

A-wĕath'er, *adv* [Prefix *a* and *weather*, q v] (*Naut*) On the weather side, or toward the wind, in the direction from which the wind blows,—opposed to *alee*, as, helm *aweather!* *Totten*

A-weigh' (-wā'), *adv* [Prefix *a* and *weigh*, q v.] (*Naut*) Just drawn out of the ground, and hanging perpendicularly, strip,—said of the anchor. See ATRIP *Totten.*

Awe'sŏme, *a.* Respectful, fearful or appalling, as, an *awesome* sight. *Wright*

Awe'-strŭck, *a* Struck with awe. *Milton.*

Aw'ful, *a* 1. Striking with awe, filling with profound reverence, or with fear and admiration. "Heaven's *awful* Monarch" *Milton.*

2. Struck or filled with awe. [*Obs*]
A weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity *Watts*

3. Frightful, ugly, detestable, as, an *awful* bonnet, an *awful* nose [*Vulgar.*]

Syn.—See FRIGHTFUL

Aw'ful-ly, *adv* In an awful manner, in a manner to fill with awe, fearfully, apprehensively

Aw'ful ness, *n* 1 The quality of striking with awe, or with reverence, solemnity, as, the *awfulness* of this sacred place. "The *awfulness* of grandeur" *Johnson*

2 The state of being struck with awe, a spirit of solemnity. [*Obs*]
A help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulness* *Taylor*

A whāpe', *v t* [Cf Eng *whap*, blow, *weapon*, an instrument of offense and A S *hwopan*, to whip] To strike, to confound, to terrify [*Obs*] *Spenser*

A while', *adv* [Prefix *a* and *while*, time, interval] A space of time, for some time, for a short time "It walked the town *awhile*" *Milton*

Awk, *a* [Properly equiv to *left*, e g, on the *awke* or left hand, Holland Plut p 717, abbrev from O Lng *gauk*, *gauke*, left, Fr *gauche*, from Ger *welk*, O H Ger *welc*, *welh*, infirm Cf It *mano stanca*, the weary or left hand] [*Obs in all its senses*]

1 Odd, out of order "Professors ringing as *awk* as the bells" *I'll strange*

2 Wrong, or not commonly used, as, the *awk* end of a rod *Golding*

3 Clumsy in performance, or manners, unhandy, not dextrous, awkward [*Vulgar*]

Awk'ward, *a* [From *awk* and *ward*, q v]

1 Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands, or of instruments, unready, not dextrous, without skill, bungling, clumsy "So true that he was *awkward* at a trick" *Dryden*

2 Ungraceful in manner, inelegant, unpolite "An *awkward* courtesy" *Dryden*
And with ridiculous and *awkward* action
He pageants us *Shak*

3 Unfavorable, untoward, adverse, unfortunate [*Obs*] "*Awkward* casualties" *Shak* "*Awkward* winds" *Drayton*
O blind guides, which being of an *awkward* religion do strain out a gnat, and swallow up a camel *Udal*

Syn.—AWKWARD, CLUMSY, UNCOUTH *Clumsy* is connected with *lump* or *lumpish*, and denotes the quality of heaviness, and unseemliness This shows itself in the whole exertion of the thing in question *Awkward* has a special reference to outward deportment A man is *clumsy* in his whole person, he is *awkward* in his gait and the movement of his limbs *Clumsiness* is seen at the first view *Awkwardness* is discovered only when a person begins to move Hence the expressions, *clumsy* appearance, and an *awkward* manner When we speak figuratively of an *awkward* excuse, we think of a want of ease and grace in making it, when we speak of a *clumsy* excuse, we think of the whole thing as coarse and lumpish We apply the term *uncouth* most frequently to that which results from the want of instruction or training, as, *uncouth* manners *uncouth* language

Awk'ward ly, *adv* In an awkward or bungling manner, inelegantly "Bring on your story *awkwardly*, and it offends" *Colman*

Awk'ward ness, *n* The quality of being awkward, clumsiness, ungracefulness in manners, want of dexterity

Awl, *n* [A-S *æl*, *al*, Icel *alr*, O H Ger *ala*, N H Ger *ahle*, Lith *yla*, Fr *aul*, sting, weapon] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes, as in leather or wood, used by shoemakers, saddlers, cabinet makers, &c The blade is differently shaped and pointed for different uses, as in the *bread awl*, *saddler's-awl*, *shoemaker's awl*, &c

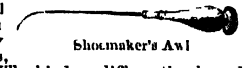
Shoemaker's Awl

Awl'ess, *a* [From *awe* and *less*, q v]

1 Wanting reverence, void of respectful fear "*Awless* insolence" *Dryden*

2 Wanting the power of causing reverence, not exciting awe "The *awless* throne" *Shak*

Awl'-shāped (-shāpt), *a* 1 Having the shape of an awl

2 (*Bot*) Subulate, slender, and tapering toward the extremity from a broadish base, as a leaf *Gray*

Awl'wort (-wûrt), *n* [From *awl* and *wort*, q v] (*Bot*) The *Subularia aquatica*,—so called from its awl shaped leaves *Loudon*

Awn, } *n* (*Com*) A liquid measure in use among
Awm, } the Dutch See AAM

Awn, *n* [Goth *ahana*, O H Ger. *agana*, Icel *agn*, *ögn*, Sw. *agn*, Dan. *avne*, N H Ger *agen*, *ahne*, Gr *ἄχυη*, A-S *egla*] The bristle or beard of barley, oats, grasses, &c, or any similar bristle-like appendage, arista *Gray*

Awned (awnd), *a* (*Bot*) Furnished with an awn, or long, bristle-shaped tip *Gray.*

Awn'ing, *n* [Cf A-S *helan*, *helian*, to cover, Goth *huljan*, O. H Ger *halgan*, *helgan*, *hullan*, Ger. *hüllen*, O. H. Ger. *helina*, veil, covering]

1. A cover of canvas, to shelter from the sun's rays.

2. (*Naut.*) That part of the poop-deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin *Mar. Dict.*

Awn'less, *a.* Without awn or beard.

Awn'y, *a.* Having awns; full of beard.

A-wōke', *imp & p p* of *awake*, q. v.

A-work' (-wûrk'), *adv* [Prefix *a* and *work*, q. v] At work, in, or into, a state of labor or action *Shak*

A-work'ing (-wûrk'-), *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *working*, p pr of to *work*, q v] At work, in, or into, a state of working or action. *Spenser*

A-wrōke', *v t* To avenge [*Obs*] See WREAK

A-wrŏng' (a-rŏng', 21), *adv.* In a wrong manner, wrongfully [*Obs*] *Ford*

A-wry' (a-rī'), *a* or *adv* [Prefix *a* and *wry*, q. v]

1 Turned or twisted toward one side, not in a straight or true direction, or position, asquint, with oblique vision, as, to glance a look *awry*; the lady's cap is *awry*

Blows them transverse ten thousand leagues *awry*
Into the devious air *Milton*

2 Aside from the line of truth, or right reason, unreasonable or unreasonably, perverse or perversely

Or by her charms
Draws him *awry*, enslaved with dotage *Milton*
Nothing more *awry* from the law of God and nature than that a woman should give laws to men *Milton*

Ax, } *n* [O long *æxe*, A-S *eax*, *æx*, *æcas*, Icel *öx*,
Axe, } *öxi*, Sw *yxe*, Dan *okse*, O-S *acus*, O H Ger *acchus*, *akus*, Goth *agizi*, D *akse*, N H. Ger *axt*, Gr *ἀξίνη*, Lat *ascia*] An instrument, usually of iron, with a steel edge or blade, for hewing timber, chopping wood, &c It consists of a head with a arching edge, and a wooden helve or handle The *broad-ax*, or carpenter's ax, is an ax for hewing timber, made heavier than the chopping ax, and with a broader and thinner blade and a shorter handle The ancient *battle ax* had sometimes a double edge

☞ This word was originally spelt with *e*, *axe*, and so also was nearly every corresponding word of one syllable, as, *blaze*, *taxe*, *waxe*, *skye*, *maze*, *pixe*, *oze*, *fluxe* &c This superfluous *e* is now dropped, so that, in more than a hundred words ending in *x*, no one thinks of retaining the *e* except in *axe* Analogy, therefore, requires its exclusion here, and in America *ax* is a very common spelling, though in England *axe* is still used almost exclusively

Ax, *v t & i* To ask, to inquire or inquire of

☞ This word is from the Saxon and as old as the English language It was formerly in good use, but is now regarded as a vulgarism It is still heard among the uneducated, both in England and the United States "And Pilat *axede* him, Art thou kyng of Jewis?" "Or if he *axe* a fish *Wyclife* "The King *axed* after your Graces welfare *Pegge*

Ax'al, *a* [See AXIS] Same as AXIAL [*Rare*]

Axe, *n* An axis. [*Rare*] See AXIS *Eng Cyc*

Ax'-fōrm, } *a* (*Bot*) Having a resem
Ax'-shāped (shāpt), } blance to an ax or hatchet, dolabriform *Lindley*

Ax'il al, *a* Pertaining to an axis, having resemblance to an axis "To take on an *axial*, and not an equatorial, direction" *Nichol*

Ax'il al ly, *adv* In relation to, or in a line with, an axis

Ax il'er ous, *a* [Lat *axis* and *ferre*, to bear See AXIS] (*Bot*) Consisting exclusively of an axis, without leaves or other appendages *Brande*

Ax'il, } *n* [Lat *axilla*, the armpit, in trees and
Ax il'la, } plants, the hollow where the branch unites with the stem]

1 (*Anat*) The armpit

2 (*Bot*) The angle or point of divergence between the upper side of a branch, leaf, or petiole, and a stem or branch *Gray*

Ax'ile, *a* Lying in, or occupying, the axis of anything, as an embryo which lies in the axis of a seed "*Axile* placentæ" *Gray*

Ax'il lar, } (Synop, § 130), *a* [N Lat *axillaris*,
Ax'il la-ry, } from *axilla* See AXIL]

1 (*Anat*) Pertaining to the axilla or armpit "*Axillary* glands" *Dunglison.*

2 (*Bot*) Situated in, or rising from, the axilla formed by a branch with the stem, as a leaf, or by a leaf, or its petiole, with the stem or branch, as a flower "*Axillary* buds" *Gray*

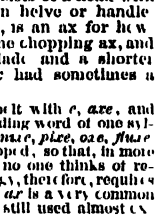
Axillary Buds

Ax'il lite, *n* [Gr *ἀξινη*, ax] (*Min*) A mineral occurring in brilliant glassy crystals, which thin and sharp edges, somewhat resembling an ax It consists chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and peroxide of iron. *Dana.*

Ax-in'o-măn'çy, *n.* [Lat *axinomantia*, Gr. *ἀξινο-μαντεια*, from *ἀξινη*, ax, and *μαντεια*, divination] (*Antiq*) A species of divination, by means of an ax, or hatchet, performed by laying an agate-stone on a red-hot hatchet or by fixing a hatchet on a round stake, so as to be poised, then the names of those suspected were repeated, and he at whose name the hatchet moved was pronounced guilty.

Ax'i-om (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr. *axiome*, Lat. *axioma*, Gr *ἀξιωμα*, that which is thought worthy, that which is assumed, a basis of demonstration, a principle, from *ἀξιοῦν*, to think worthy, *ἀξιος*, worthy.]

1. (*Math.*) A self-evident and necessary truth, or

a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight, that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer, a proposition which it is necessary to take for granted, as, "The whole is greater than a part," "A thing can not, at the same time, be and not be"

2. An established principle in some art or science, which, though not a necessary truth, is universally received, as, the *axioms* of political economy.

Syn.—Axiom, Maxim, Aphorism, Adage An *axiom* is a self-evident truth which is taken for granted as the basis of reasoning A *maxim* is a guiding principle ever to be received and admitted, especially in the practical concerns of life An *aphorism* is a detached sentence expressing some weighty truth or sentiment An *adage* is a saying of long-established authority and of universal application

Ax'i o măt'ic, Ax'i-o-măt'ic al, *a* [Gr *αξιωματικός*. See *supra*] Pertaining to an axiom, having the nature of self evident truths or received principles. "*Axiomatical* truth" *Johnson*. "The stores of *axiomatic* wisdom" *I Taylor*

Ax'i-o-măt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By the use of axioms

Ax'is, *n.*, *pl.* Ax'Es [Lat *axis*, Gr. *ἄξων*, Ger *achse*, A S *æx.*]

1 The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves, or may be supposed to revolve

2. (*Math*) A straight line with respect to which the different parts of a magnitude are symmetrically arranged, as, the *axis* of a cylinder, i e, the straight line joining the centers of the two ends, the *axis* of a cone, that is, the straight line joining the vertex and the center of the base, the *axis* of a circle, any straight line passing through the center

3 (*Bot*) (*a*) The central part or column of a plant, around which the other parts are disposed, corresponding to the vertebral column in the higher orders of animals divided into the *ascending axis*, or stem, and the *descending axis*, or root, which are united by the collet or neck (*b*) The central column in some modes of inflorescence, as in the ament, and the spike of grasses

4. (*Anat*) (*a*) The second vertebra of the neck,—called also *vertebra dentata* (*b*) A tooth like process, on its upper surface, which passes upward through the central foramen of the first vertebra or atlas, thus serving as a pivot on which the latter turns, whence the term

5 (*Crystallog*) An imaginary line connecting the centers of opposite faces or edges, or the apices of opposite solid angles The *axis of symmetry* of a crystal is that axis about which the planes are symmetrically arranged It is the vertical axis in the dimetric and hexagonal forms, and exists only in these *Dana*

Anticlinal axis (*Geol*), a line from which the strata slope downward on the two opposite sides *Synclinal axis*, a line from which the strata slope upward in opposite directions, so as to form a valley —*Axis in peritrochio*, the wheel and axle, one of the mechanical powers —*Axis of a curve* (*Analytical Geom*), a straight line which bisects a system of parallel chords of a curve, called a *principal axis*, when cutting them at right angles, in which case it divides the curve into two symmetrical portions, as in the parabola, which has one such axis, the ellipse, which has two, or the circle, which has an infinite number —*Axis of a lens* the straight line passing through its center and perpendicular to its surfaces —*Axis of a telescope* or *microscope*, the straight line with which coincide the axes of the several lenses which compose it —*Axes of co-ordinates in a plane*, straight lines intersecting each other, to which points are referred for the purpose of determining their relative position they are either rectangular or oblique *Axes of co-ordinates in space*, the straight lines in which the co-ordinate planes intersect each other — *Axis of a balance*, that line about which it turns —*Axis of oscillation*, of a pendulum, a right line passing through the center about which it vibrates, and perpendicular to the plane of vibration —*Axis of polarization*, the central line around which the prismatic rings or curves are arranged *Brewster* —*Axis of revolution* (*Descriptive Geom*), a straight line about which some line or plane is revolved, so that the several points of the line or plane shall describe circles with their centers in the fixed line, and the planes perpendicular to it —*Axis of symmetry* (*Elementary Geom*), any line in a regular polygon bisecting an angle, or bisecting, and perpendicular to, a side —*Axis of the equator, ecliptic, horizon*, or other circle considered with reference to the sphere on which it lies, the diameter of the sphere which is perpendicular to the plane of the circle *Hutton* —*Axis of the Ionic capital*, a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute —*Neutral axis* (*Mech*), the part of a girder which is neither in compression nor tension —*Optic or visual axis* (*Opt*), the straight line passing through the center of the pupil, and perpendicular to the surface of the eye —*Spiral axis* (*Arch*), the axis of a twisted column drawn spirally in order to trace the circumvolutions without

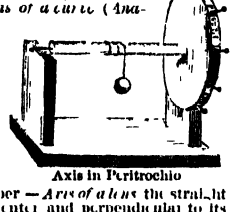
Axis in Peritrochio

Ax'le (ăks'l), *n.* [Dan. *axel*, Sw. *axel*, *axul*, A-S. *æx*, *eax*, O. H. Ger. *ahou*, Ger. *achse* Ct Axis]

1. A transverse bar or shaft connecting the naves of the opposite wheels of a car or carriage; axle tree.

2. An axis; as, the sun's *axle*

Had from her *axle* torn
The steadfast earth *Milton*

☞ Railway axles are called *leading* and *trailing*, from their position in the front or in the rear of a car or truck respectively

Ax'le-box, *n* The journal-box of an axle, especially a railway axle

☞ Section of a journal-box The axle guard, with the superincumbent weight, rests on the top of the box, and holds it in place by the flanges shown by the dotted lines G G, H H When the gib D is drawn out through the opening covered by the cap I, the brass C may be removed A, axle, B, journal I, oil collar filled with cotton waste and oil, and made tight by the leather washer I around the axle

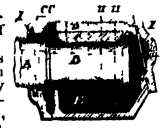
Axle-box

Ax'led, *a* Having an axle,—used in composition "Merlin's agate *axled* car" *Wharton*

Ax'le-guărd, *n* The part of the framing of a railway car or truck, by which an axle box is held laterally, and in which it may move vertically,—also called a *jaw* in the U S and a *housing* in Eng

Ax'le-tree, *n* A fixed transverse bar of wood or iron supporting a carriage, on the rounded ends of which the opposite wheels revolve, an axle

Ax'o lotl, *n.* (*Zool*) A reptile related to the salamanders or called *Batrachia*, but differing from the ordinary species in retaining the gills of the young state through life, like the proteus It belongs to the genus Siredon It is found in the Lake of Mexico, and other lakes in the Mexican Cordilleras

Axolotl

Ax ŏt'o-moŭs, *a.* [Gr *ἄξων*, axis, and *τομός*, cutting, from *τεμνειν*, to cut] (*Min*) Having a cleavage perpendicular to the axis *Dana*

Ax'stŏne, *n* (*Min*) A light green or greenish gray mineral, remarkable for its toughness, a variety of jade or nephrite It is used by some savages, particularly the natives of the South Sea Isles, for making axes or hatchets It occurs amorphous, and in rolled fragments *Dana*

Ax'tree, *n* An axle, or axle tree [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Ay, } (Ai), *adv* [Perhaps a modification of the Eng
Aye, } *yea*, A S *gea*, *ga*, Dan *ja*, Sw *ja*, *jo*, Ger *ja*, Goth *ja*, *jai* but more prob it is the Ger interj used principally as expressive of admiration, astonishment, *ei*, *ey*, why, hey, ay, well, ah, ha, M H Ger *ei*, *ei*, Dan *ey*, L Ger *ih*] Yes, yea — a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question

☞ This word is always written *I* in the early editions of Shakespeare and other old writers

Ay'ah, *n* [Sp *aya*, a governess *ayo*, a tutor It *aja*, *ajo*] (*India*) A native waiting-maid *Malcom*

Aye (Ai), *n* An affirmative vote one who votes in the affirmative as, "To call for the *ayes* and noes," "The *ayes* have it"

Aye (Ā), *adv* [A S *a*, *aa*, *awa*, always, Goth *aivs*, Icel *ævi*, O H Ger, *ewa*, Lat *ævum*, Gr *αιων*, a life time, eternity, Gr *αει*, *αιει*, ever, always] Always, ever, continually, for an indefinite time

For his mercies *aye* endure *Milton*

For aye, always forever, eternally

Aye'-aye, *n* (*Zool*) A singular nocturnal quadruped found in Madagascar (*Chiromys Madagascariensis*), resembling the sloth in its habits, but classed by some naturalists with the monkey tribe, from the hand like structure of its hinder feet It is about the size of a hare, and is called *aye aye* by the natives from its peculiar cry

Aye aye

Aye'green, *n* [Eng *aye*, ever, and *green*] (*Bot*) The house-leek (*Sempervivum tectorum*) *Hallmell*

Ayle (āl), *n* [O Eng *ayel*, *aul*, Norm Fr *ayle*, Fr *aïeul*, *aïeul*, It *avolo*, from L. Lat *aviolus*, dimin of Lat *avus*, grandfather] (*O. Eng. Law*) A grandfather See Besayle

Writ of Ayle one which lay when an abatement happened on the death of the demandant's grandfather

Ay mē, *interj* Used instead of *ah me!*

Ay'ry, *n* A hawk's nest See Aerie

Al-gua-cil' mā-yor', *n* [Sp, from O Sp *ayuntar*, N Sp *juntar*, to join] In Spain and Spanish America, a corporation or body of magistrates in cities and towns, corresponding to mayor and aldermen

A-zā'le ă, *n*, *pl* A-ZĀ'LE-AS [Gr *ἀζαλέος*, dry, so called because growing best in dry ground] (*Bot*) A genus of flowering plants, mostly natives of China or North America Beautiful species of the rhododendron are cultivated under this name

Az'a-rōle, *n* [Fr *azarole*, *azerole*, Sp *acerolo*] (*Bot*) The *Crataegus azarolus*, or Neapolitan medlar, a fruit-bearing shrub, allied to the white thorn

Az'i măth, *n.* [Ar. *as-samt*, pl *as sumût*, a way or path, *semt al ras*, the vertex of the heaven, hence *zenith*, a corruption of *zemt*, or *semt*, and *al-samt*, a point of the horizon, and a circle extending to it from the zenith, commonly called *azimuth*] (*Astron & Geodesy*) An arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the center of any object, as, the *azimuth* of a star, the *azimuth* or bearing of a line in surveying *Hutton*

☞ In trigonometrical surveying, it is customary to reckon the azimuth of a line from the south point of the horizon around by the west from 0° to 360°

Azimuth circles, or *vertical circles*, great circles of the sphere intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles *Hutton* —*Azimuth compass* a compass resembling the mariner's compass but with a more accurate graduation of the card, and vertical sights, used for taking the magnetic azimuth of a heavenly body, in order to find, by comparison with the true azimuth, the variation of the needle —*Azimuth dial*, a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon *Hutton* —*Magnetical azimuth*, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the azimuth or vertical circle passing through any object and the magnetic meridian This is found by observing the object with an azimuth compass

Azimuth Compass
L, *A*, sights A B, gimbal

Az'i măth al (Synop, § 130), *a.* Pertaining to the azimuth *Toomis*

Azimuthal errors of a transit instrument, its deviation in azimuth from the plane of the meridian

A zō'ic, *a* [Gr, *a* priv and *ζωή*, life, from *ζαειν*, *ζῆν*, to live] Destitute of any vestige of organic life, or at least of animal life, anterior to the existence of animal life formed when there was no animal life on the globe, as, the *azoic* rocks *Dana*

Azoic age (*Geol*), the age preceding the existence of animal life, or anterior to the Silurian The term *azoic* is also used as a noun, *age* being understood *Dana*

A-zō'ri an (80), *n* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of the Azores

A-zō'ri an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to the Azores, or to their inhabitants

A zōte' (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *azote*, from Gr *a* priv and *ζωη*, life] (*Chem*) A kind of gas unfit for respiration nitrogen

Az'oth, *n* 1 (*Alchemy*) The first principle of metals, i e, mercury, which was formerly supposed to exist in all metals, and to be capable of being extracted from them

2 The universal remedy of Paracelsus

A zŏt'ic, *a* Pertaining to azote or nitrogen, formed of, or consisting of azote, nitric, as, *azotic* gas, *azotic* acid *Carpenter*

Az'o tīte, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of azotous, or nitrous, acid with a base

Az'o tīze, *v t* [*imp & p p* AZOTIZED, *p pr & vb n* AZOTIZING] To impregnate with azote, or nitrogen to nitrogenize

A zō'tous, *a* Nitrous as, *azotous* acid

Az'tec, *a* Of, or belonging to, the Aztecs, one of the early races in Mexico, inhabiting the great plateau of that country at the time of the Spanish conquest *Prescott*

Az'ure (ăzh'ur *or* ā'zhur) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr, Pr, & O Sp *azur*, It *azzurro*, *azzolo*, Sp & Pg *azul*, contr from Per *lâjuward*, or *lâjuvard*, lapis lazuli a blue color *lâjuvardi*, *lâjuvardi*, azure, cerulean, the initial *l* having been dropped, perhaps by the influence of the Ar *azr aq*, azure, blue Cf Ger *lasur*, *lasursten*, azure color, azure stone, and N I at lapis *lazuli*] Of a sky blue resembling the clear blue color of the sky, cerulean

Az'ure, (ăzh'ur *or* ā'zhur), *n* 1 The fine blue color of the sky "In robes of *azure*" *Wordsworth*

2 The blue vault above, "Not like those steps on heaven's *azure*" *Milton*

3 (*Her*) A blue color in coats, represented in engraving by horizontal lines *Burke*

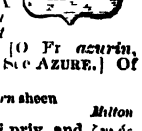

Az'ure, (ăzh'ur *or* ā'zhur), *v t* To color blue

Az'ure-stōne *n* The lapis lazuli, and also the lazulite

Az'ū rine, *a* Azure [*Obs*] "A color which continueth dark *azurine*" *Bacon*

Az'urn (ăzh'urn *or* ā'zhurn) *a* [O Fr *azurin*, *asurin*, It *azzurino*, Pr *azorin*] See Azure.] Of a blue color, azure [*Obs*]

Thick set with agate, and the *azurn* sheen
Of turkis blue *Milton*

Az'y goŭs, *a* [Gr. *ἄζυγος*, from *ἀ* priv and *ζυγόν*, yoke, from *ζευγνυναι*, to join] (*Anat*) Having no fellow, not one of one pair, single, as, the *azygous* muscle of the uvula

Az'yme, *n* [Fr *azyme*.] Unleavened bread [*Obs*]

Az'y mite, *n* [Fr *azymite*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of Christians who administered the Eucharist with unleavened bread *Hook*.

Az'y-moŭs, *a.* [See Azyme.] Unleavened, unfermented. *Dunglison.*

B.

B is the second letter, and the first consonant, in the English language (See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 62) It is etymologically convertible with *m*, *p*, *f*, *v*, and *w*, letters representing sounds having a close organic affinity to its own, as in Welsh *baban* and *maban*, babe, Eng *beak* and *peak*, *bear* and Lat *ferre*, *silver* and Ger *silber*, &c

In *Music*, B is the nominal of the seventh tone in the model major scale (the scale of C major), or of the second tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor). B♭ stands for B flat, the tone or half step, or semitone lower than B

Bā, n. The cry or bleating of sheep

Bā, v. i. [Ger *bl*, ∨ *blēn* Of Norm Fr *bat*, Cat *be*, sheep] To cry or bleat as sheep "He treble *baas* for help" *Sidney*

Bā'al, n [Heb *ba'al*, lord] (*Myth*) The supreme male divinity of the Phœnician and Canaanitish nations

☞ The name of this god occurs in the Old Testament and elsewhere with qualifying epithets subjoined, answering to the different ideas which were formed of his character, as *Baal*-Berith (the Covenant-Baal), *Baal*-zebub (Baal of the fly), &c

Bā'al-ism, n Worship of Baal, or of idols, idolatry. [*Rare*]

His seven thousand whose knees were not supplied with the *Baalism* of that age *Fuller*

Bāb'bitt-mĕt'al, n. A soft alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, used for the bearings of journals, &c , to diminish the friction. It takes its name from the inventor

Bāb'ble, v. i. [*imp.* & *p p* BABBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* BABBLING.] [L Ger *babbeln*, D *babbelen*, H Ger *bappeln*, *bappern*, Fr *babiller*, It *babbolare*]

1 To utter words imperfectly or unintelligibly, as, a child *babbles*

2. To talk thoughtlessly or irrationally, to prate

'A *babbled* of green fields *Shak*

3 To make a constant murmuring noise, as a small stream running over rocks

In every *babbling* brook he finds a friend *Wordsworth*

☞ Hounds are said to *babble*, or to be *babbling*, when they are too noisy after having found a good scent

Syn.—To prate, prattle, chatter

Bāb'ble, v. t. 1. To prate, to utter

These [words] he used to *babble* in all companies. *Arbuthnot*

2 To fill with babbling [*Obs. and rare*] "A *babbled* fool" *Marston*

Bāb'ble, n Idle talk, senseless prattle. "This is mere moral *babble*" *Milton*

Bāb'ble-ment, n Idle talk, senseless prate, unmeaning words [*Rare*] *Carlyle*

Bāb'bler, n 1 An idle talker, an irrational prattler, a teller of secrets

2. (*Ornith*) One of a group of long tailed, thrush-like birds, remarkable for their singular chattering notes, the *Timalinæ* *Baird*

Bāb'blish-ly, adv. In a babbling, prating manner [*Obs*] *Whitgift*

Bābe, n [Ir *bab*, *baban*, W *baban*, *maban* Cf It *bambo*, childish, *bambino*, babe, *bimbo*, baby]

1. An infant, a young child of either sex, a baby

2. A doll for children [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Bābe'hood, n. Same as BABYHOOD [*Obs*] *Udal*

Bā'bel, n [Heb *Bābel*, the capital of Babylonia, confusion, for *balbel*, from *balal*, to mix, confound, according to Scripture, but more probably a contraction from *bēth* (construct form of *bajith*) *-bel*, house of Belus, equiv. to *Baal*]

1. The name of the city in the land of Shinar, where the confusion of languages took place.

Gen xi 9

2. A confused combination of sounds, confusion, disorder. "That *babel* of strange heathen languages" *Hammond.*

Bāb'er-y, n Finery to please a child, any trifling toy for children. [*Obs.*] "Painted *bibery*" *Sidney.*

Bā'bi-an, } **n.** [See *infra.*] A baboon. [*Obs.*]
Bā'bi-on, } *B. Jonson.*

Bāb'i-rŏus'sȧ (rōōs'sȧ), *n.* [F. *babirousse*, *barbirousse*, N Lat *sus babi-russa*, *barbi-russa*, from Malay *bābi*, hog, and *rūsa*, deer] (*Zoöl*) A species of the family *Suidæ*, found in Asia, and called also the Indian or Abyssinian hog Its upper canine teeth are enormously developed, ascending upward and curving back upon themselves. *Baird*

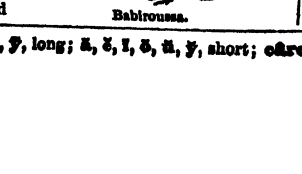

Babirousse.

Bāb'ish, a Like a babe, childish. [*Obs*] "*Babish* imbecility" *Drayton*

Bāb'ish-ly, adv Childishly [*Obs*]

Bāb'ish-ness, n. Childishness [*Obs*]

Bāb'lah, n [Cf Pei. *babūl*, a species of mimosa yielding gum-arabic] The rind or shell of the fruit of the *Mimosa cinerarra*. It contains gallic acid and tannin, and has been used in dyeing drab. *Ure.*

Baboon

Bab ōōn', n. [O Eng *babion*, *babian*, Fr *babouin*, Sp *babuino*, It *babbuino*, D *baviaan*, L Ger *bavian*, H Ger *pavian*, L Lat *baboynus*, *babuynus*, *babornus*, *babewynus*, *babugnia*, *papio*] (*Zoöl*) A division of the monkeys, belonging to the genus *Cynocephalus* They have a long face, a broad, high muzzle, cheek pouches, dog-like tusks, or canine teeth, and naked callosities on the buttocks They are found only on the eastern continent and adjacent islands.

Bā'by, n. [See BABE] 1. An infant or young child of either sex, a babe

2 A small image in form of an infant, for girls to play with, a doll.

Babies in the eyes, the minute reflection which one sees of himself in the eyes of another The old poets make it an employment of lovers to look for them in each other's eyes

She clung about his neck, gave him ten kisses,
Toyed with his locks, *looked babies in his eyes* *Heywood*

Bā'by, a Pertaining to, or resembling, an infant "*Baby* eyes" *Shak*

Bā'by, v t To treat like a young child *Young*

Bā'by-hood, n The state of being a baby *Ash*

Bā'by-house, n A place for children's dolls and doll's furniture *Swift*

Bā'by-ish, a Like a baby, childish. "An affectation of *babyish* interjections" *Jeffrey*

Bā'by ish-ness, n The characteristic quality of a baby, childishness

Bā'by-ism, n The state or quality of a baby, babyhood [*Rare*] *Jeffrey*

Bā'by-jūmp'er, n A suspensory hoop or support for a child, attached to the ceiling of a room by a strap of vulcanized india rubber, and used for exercise *Sammonds*

Bāb'y-lō'ni-an, } *a* Pertaining to Babylon, or the
Bāb'y-lō'nish, } ancient kingdom of Babylonia

Bāb'y-lō'ni-an, n 1 An inhabitant of Babylonia

2 An astrologer, — so called because the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology

Bāb'y-lŏn'ic, } *a* 1 Pertaining to Babylon, or
Bāb'y lŏn'ic-al, } made there, as, *Babylonic* garments, carpets, or hangings.

2 Tumultuous, disorderly *Harrington*

Bāb'y-lon-ite, n. The arrow headed or cuneiform Babylonish character.

Bāb'y-rous'sa (-rōōs'sȧ), *n* See BABIROUSSA.

Bā'by-ship, n. The state or condition of a baby

Bāc, } *n* [Fr *bac*, a ferry-boat, Arm *bag*, *bak*, a
Bāck, } bark, D *bak*, tray, bowl]

1. (*Brewing & Distilling*) A large tub or vessel into which the wort, &c , is drawn for the purpose of cooling, straining, mixing, &c It has different names, according to its position and use, as, *under-back*, *jack-back*, *spirit-back*, *wash-back* *Ure*

2 A broad, flat boat, for carrying carriages, cattle, &c., over ferries, by means of a rope stretched across

Bāc'ca, n [Lat *bacca*, berry] (*Bot*) A berry, a fruit which consists of a succulent pulp containing seeds, as the gooseberry.

Bāc'ca-lau're-ate, n [N Lat *baccalaureatus*, from *baccalaureus*, a bachelor of arts, from Lat *bacca lauri*, bayberry, from the practice of the bachelor's wearing a garland of bayberries. See BACHELOR] The degree of bachelor of arts, the first or lowest academical degree conferred by colleges in the British empire and the United States

Bāc'ca-lau're-ate, a. Pertaining to a bachelor of arts.

Baccalaureate sermon, in some American colleges, a farewell discourse delivered to a graduating class.

Bac-ē'rē, } Stand back! give place! — a cant word
Back-ā'rē } in the Elizabethan writers, probably in ridicule of some person who pretended to a knowledge of Latin which he did not possess.

Let us, that are poor petitioners, speak too:
Bacare! you are marvelous forward! *Shak.*

Bāc'cate, a [L *baccatus*, from Lat. *bacca*, berry] (*Bot*) Having a pulpy nature, like a berry. *Gray*

Bāc'ĕ-ted, a [Lat *baccatus*, from *bacca*, berry.]

1. Having many berries

2 Set or adorned with pearls. [*Obs*]

Bāc'cha nal, } *n* [See *infra.*] A devotee of
Bāc'cha-nā'li-an, } Bacchus, one who indulges in drunken revels, one who is noisy and riotous when intoxicated, a drunkard, a bacchant.

Bāc'cha-nal, } *a* [Lat *Bacchanalis*. See
Bāc'cha nā'li-an, } BACCHANALS] Reveling in intemperate drinking, riotous; noisy, pertaining to reveling and drunkenness

Even *bacchanalian* madness has its charms *Cowper*

Bāc'cha-nā'li-an-ly, adv. In the manner of bacchanals

Bāc'cha-nals, } *n pl* [Lat *Bacchanal*, a place
Bāc'cha nā'li-a, } devoted to Bacchus, in the pl *Bacchanalia*, a feast of Bacchus, from *Bacchus*, Gr Βακχος, the god of wine] (*Myth*) Feasts in honor of Bacchus, hence, drunken feasts, the revels of Bacchanalians

Bac-chānt', n [Lat *bacchans*, p. pr. of *bacchari*, to celebrate the festival of Bacchus]

1 A priest of Bacchus.

2 A bacchanal, a reveler, a drunkard *Croly*

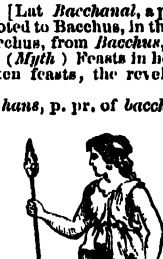

Bacchante.

Bac-chān'tē, n 1. A priestess of Bacchus.

2 A female bacchanal

Bac-chān'tēs, n. pl Priests or devotees of Bacchus.

Bāc'chic } (-kik), *a*
Bāc'chic-al } [Lat *Bacchicus*, Gr Βακχικος] Relating to Bacchus, hence, jovial with intoxication, drunken *Spenser*

Bac chī'us, *n*, *pl* BACCHII [Lat *Bacchius* pes, Gr ὁ Βακχειος (sc ποὺς, foot)] (*Pros*) A foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones, as in *hŭmānī*

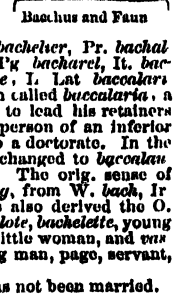

Bacchus and Faun

Bāc'chus, n [Lat *Bacchus*, Gr Βακχος] The god of wine, and son of Jupiter and Semele, daughter of Cadmus

Bac-cĭf'er ous, a [Lat *bacifer*, from *bacca*, berry, and *ferre*, to bear] Producing berries. "*Bacciferous* trees" See BACCA *Ray*

Bac-cĭv'o rous, a. [Lat *bacca*, berry, and *vorare*, to devour] Eating, or subsisting on, berries, as, *baccivorous* birds

Bāçe, n & a. Same as BASE, q v *Spenser.*

Bāch'e-lor, n. [O Fr *bachelier*, *bacheltier*, *bacheltier*, *bachiler*, young man, N Fr. *bachelier*, Pr. *bachallier*, *bacalar*, Sp *bachiller*, P'g *bacharel*, It. *baccalare*, *baccalauro*, *baccelliere*, L Lat *baccalarius*, the tenant of a kind of farm called *baccalaria*, a soldier not old or rich enough to lead his retainers into battle with a banner, a person of an inferior academical degree aspiring to a doctorate. In the latter sense, it was afterward changed to *baccalaureus* See BACCALAUREATE. The orig. sense of the word is *little*, *small*, *young*, from W. *bach*, Ir *beag*, *beg*, from which root is also derived the O. Fr *bacele*, *bacelle*, *bachele*, *bacelote*, *bachelette*, *bachelette*, young girl Cf. W *baches*, a pretty little woman, and *vassal*, from W *gwas*, boy, young man, page, servant, *gwasawl*, serving]

1. A man of any age who has not been married.

As merry and mellow an old *bachelor* as ever followed a hound *Irving*

2 A person who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts, at a college or university; as, *bachelor* of arts, *bachelor* of laws, &c.

3 A knight of the lowest order, or, more correctly, a young knight, styled a *knight bachelor.*

4. In the livery companies of London, a person not yet admitted to the livery.
5. A young woman unmarried. [*Obs.*]
He would keep you
A *bachelor* still,
And keep you not alone without a husband,
But in a sickness *B Jonson.*

Bach'e-lor-hood, } *n.* State or condition of a
Bach'e-lor-ism, } bachelor, bachelorship
Bach'e-lor's-but'ton, *n* (*Bot*) An herbaceous perennial plant, the yellow variety being the double *Ranunculus acris.*

☞ The flowers of the campion, of the common burdock, of the scabious, and of the centaury, are sometimes thus named It is said to have been an ancient custom among country fellows to carry the flower in their pockets to know whether they should succeed with their sweethearts Hence arose the phrase "to wear bachelor's buttons" for to be unmarried *Loudon Wright*

Bach'e-lor-ship, *n.* The state of being a bachelor
Bā'cĭl Bā'rĭ-æ, *n pl.* [Lat. *baculum*, dim. of *bacculum*, stick] Microscopic, silicious organisms, consisting of slender rectangular segments which have the power of moving or sliding on each other. They are now regarded as plants.

Back, *n.* See BAC

Back, *n* [A-S *bæc, bac*, Icel, Sw, & L Ger *bak*, Dan. *bag*, O. H. Ger. *bacho*, back, cheek. Cf Sw *backe*, hill]
1. The upper or hinder part of an animal, from the neck to the loins
2 A broad, high ridge
[The mountains] their broad, bare *backs* upheave
Into the clouds *Milton*
3 The outward or upper part of a thing, as opposed to the inner or lower part, as, the *back* of the hand, the *back* of the foot, the *back* of a hand rail
4 The part opposed to the front, the hinder or rear part of a thing, as, the *back* of a book, the *back* of an army
5 The part opposite to or most remote from that which fronts the speaker or actor, or the part out of sight, as, the *back* of an isle, of a wood, of a village
6 The thick and strong part of a cutting tool, as, the *back* of a knife, or of a saw

Back, *adv.* [From the noun, A S *on bæc*]
1. To the place from which one came, to, in, or toward, the rear, as, to go *back*
2. To a former state, condition, or station, as, to go *back* to poverty
3 Away from contact, by reverse movement.
The angel of the Lord came, and rolled *back* the stone from the door *Matt* xxviii 2
4 Behind, in a state of restraint or hinderance, as, to keep *back* a part
The Lord hath kept thee *back* from honor *Numb* xxiv 11
5 Toward things or times past, away from the present, as, to look *back* on former ages
6 Again, in return, as, to give *back* the money
7. In withdrawal, as from an undertaking

☞ Beaumont and Fletcher use *backer* for the comparative

Back, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* BACKED, *p pr* & *vb. n* BACKING]
1. To get upon the back of, to mount
I will *back* him [a horse] straight *Shak*
2 To place upon the back [*Rare*] *Shak*
3. To support, to maintain, to second or strengthen by aid, as, the court was *backed* by the House of Commons.
Have still found it necessary to *back* and fortify their laws with rewards and punishments *South*
4 To drive or force backward, to cause to retreat or recede, as, to *back* oxen
5. To make a back for, to furnish with a back, as, to *back* books
To back a warrant (*Law*) is for a justice of the peace, in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant, issued in another county to apprehend an offender *Blackstone* — *To back an anchor* (*Naut*), to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one, to prevent its coming home — *To back astern*, in rowing, to manage the oars in a direction contrary to the usual method, so as to move a boat stern foremost — *To back the oars*, to row backward with the oars — *To back the sails*, to arrange them so as to take out the wind, and thus to cause the ship to move astern *Mar Dict* — *To back the field*, in horse-racing, to bet against a particular horse or horses, that some one of all the other horses in the field will beat them — *To back out*, or *back down*, to withdraw from an engagement or a contest — *To back up*, to support, sustain, become responsible for, as, to *back up* one's friends

Back, *v i* To move or go back, as, the horse refuses to *back.*

Back, *a.* In the rear, remote, as, the *back* settlements; backward in direction, as, *back* action

Back'bite, *v t* [*back* and *bite*] To censure, slander, reproach, or speak evil of, in the absence of the person traduced *Spenser*

Back'bite, *v. i.* To censure or revile the absent
They are arrant knaves, and will *backbite* *Shak*

Back'bit'er, *n.* One who backbites, a secret calumniator or detractor.

Back'bit'ing-ly, *adv.* With secret slander. *Barret.*

Back'bōard, *n.* [*back* and *board.*]
1. A board placed across the after part of a boat for the passengers to lean against.
2. A board attached to the rim of a water-wheel to prevent the water from running off the floats or paddles into the interior of the wheel. *Nicholson.*
3. A board worn on the back to give erectness to the figure. *Thackeray*
4 A part of a lathe.

Back'-bond, *n.* (*Scots Law*) An instrument which, in conjunction with another making an absolute disposition, constitutes a trust.

Back'bōne, *n* [*back* and *bone*]
1. The bone of the back, or the spine.
2 Firmness, moral principle, steadfastness, resolution, stability of purpose *C Sumner*

Back'-cā'ry, *n.* (*Forest Law.*) A having on the back, as venison [*Obs*] *Cowell*

Back'dōor, *n* [*back* and *door*] A door on the back part of a building

Backed (bākt), *p a* Having a back, — used in composition, as, *broad-backed, hump-backed*

Back'er, *n* 1 One who backs or supports another in a contest or an undertaking
2 (*Arch*) A small slate laid on the back of a large one at certain points *Brande*

Back'friend, *n* [*back* and *friend*] A secret enemy [*Obs*] "Our Romish *backfriends*" *South*

Back-găm'mon, *n* [O Eng *baggamon*, from W *bach*, little, small, and *cammawn*, *cammon*, combat, fight] A game played by two persons, upon a table, with box and dice The table is in two parts, on which are twenty four black and white spaces, called *points* Each player has fifteen men of different colors for the purpose of distinction

Back'ground, *n* [*back* and *ground*]
1 Ground in the rear or behind, as opposed to the *front*
2 (*Paint*) The space behind the principal figures of a picture, scene, &c *Fairholt*
3 A place of obscurity or shade, a situation little seen or noticed "A husband somewhere in the *background*" *Thackeray*

Back'hănd-ed, *a* [*back* and *hand*]
1 With the hand turned backward, as, a *back handed* blow
2. Indirect, oblique, as, a *backhanded* compliment
3 Turned back, or inclining to the left, as, *back handed* letters

Back'hănd-ed, *adv* With the hand directed backward, as, to strike *backhanded*

Back'house, *n* [*back* and *house*] A building behind the main or front building, *specifically*, a privy or necessary

Back'ing, *n* 1 (*Man*) The operation of breaking a colt for the saddle *Gilbert*
2 (*Bool binding*) The preparation of the back of a book with glue, &c, before putting on the cover

Back'ing-ŭp, *n* In cricket and other games, the act of stopping the ball, and driving it back

Back'lăsh, *n* [*back* and *lash*] (*Mech*) The reaction or striking back on each other of a set of connected wheels, produced by irregularities in their velocity when the moving power is not uniform, or the load is variable

Back'-pāint'ing, *n* [*back* and *paint*] A method of painting mezzotinto prints, pasted on glass of a size to fit the print

Back'-piēce, } *n* [*back* and *piece*,
Back'-plāte, } *plate*] A piece of armor for covering the back

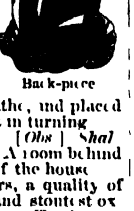
Back-piece

Back'-prĕss'ure (prĕsh'ŷr), *n* [*back* and *pressure*] (*Steam Engineering*) The resistance of the atmosphere or waste steam to the piston

Back'rack, } *n* A kind of wine
Back'ing, } made at Bacharach, in Germany [*Obs*] *Bean & Fl*

Back'-rĕst, *n* [*back* and *rest*] A guide attached to the slide rest of a lathe, and placed in contact with the work to steady it in turning

Back're tūrn', *n* Repeated return [*Obs*] *Shak*

Back'-rōom, *n* [*back* and *room*] A room behind the front room, or in the back part of the house

Backs, *n pl* Among leather dealers, a quality of leather selected from the thickest and stoutest ox hides *Tomlinson*

Back'sĕt, *a* [*back* and *set*] Set upon in the rear "*Backset* with Pharaoh's whole power" *Anderson*

Back'sĕt, *n* A check to the progress of any thing, a relapse [*Scottish*]

Back'shish, } *n* [Pers *bakhshish*, from *bakhsh*
Back'sheesh, } *dan*, to give] In India, a present or gratuity of money *Curtis*

Back'side, *n* [*back* and *side*] The back or hinder part of any thing, the rear, as of a house, a town, a picture, or an animal

Back'sight, *n* [*back* and *sight*] (*Leveling*) The first reading of the leveling staff, taken from any position of the leveling instrument, all other readings being called *foresights* *Davies*

Back-slīde' (Synop., § 130), *v i* [*imp* BACKSLID, *p. p* BACKSLIDDEN, BACKSLID, *p pr* & *vb n* BACKSLIDING] [*back* and *slide*] To fall back or off, to apostatize, to turn gradually from the faith and practice of Christianity

Back slīd'er, *n* One who backslides, or falls from the faith and practice of religion, an apostate, a renegade. *Prov* xiv 14

Back-slīd'ing-ness, *n.* The state of backsliding.

Back'stăff, *n* [*back* and *staff*, so called from its being used with the observer's back toward the sun] An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the heavenly bodies, now superseded by the quadrant and sextant *Math Dict.*

Back'-stāirs, *n. pl.* [*back* and *stairs.*] Stairs in the back part of a house, private stairs

Back'-stāy, *n. pl* [*back* and *stay*] (*Naut*) Long ropes or stays extending from the top-mast heads to both sides of a ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast *Totten.*

Back'-stōne, *n.* The heated stone on which oat-cake is baked. [*Prov. Eng*]

Back'strēam, *n.* A current flowing up stream.

Back'swōrd (-sōrd), *n.* [*back* and *sword.*]
1 A sword with one sharp edge
2 In England, a stick with a basket handle, used in rustic amusements
3 The game in which it is used, — called also *single-stick* *Halliwell.*

Back'ward, } *adv* [*back* and *ward.* See WARD]
Back'wards, } 1 With the back in advance, as, to move *backward*
2 Toward the back, as, to throw the arms *backward* to move *backward* and forward
3 On the back, or with the back downward. "Thou will fall *backward*" *Shak.*
4 Toward or in past time or events. "Some reigns *backward*" *Locke.*
5 By way of reflection, reflexively *Davies.*
6 From a better to a worse state, as from honor to shame, from religion to sin "The work went *backward*" *Dryden*
7 In a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction, contrarily, as, to read *backward* "We beat them *backward* home" *Shak*

Back'ward, *a* 1 Unwilling, averse, reluctant, hesitating, dilatory "*Backward* to be slaves" *Pope* "*Backward* wills" *Wordsworth*
2 Dull, not quick of apprehension, behind in progress, inapt "The *backward* learner" *South*
3 Late or behindhand in time, coming after the usual time, as, a *backward* season.
4 Already past or gone
And flies unconscious o'er each *backward* year *Byron*

Back'ward, *n* The things or state behind or past. [*Obs and very rare*]
In the dark *backward* or abysm of time *Shak.*

Back'ward, *v t* To hold or keep back, to hinder [*Obs*] *Hammond*

Back'ward ly, *adv* In a reluctant or unwilling manner, aversely [*Obs*] *Shak*

Back'ward ness, *n* The state or quality of being backward

Back'wa-ter, *n* [*back* and *water*]
1 Water held back, as in a stream or reservoir, by some obstruction, as a dam
2 Water thrown back by the turning of a water wheel

Back-woods'man, *n* An inhabitant of the forest in the new settlements, especially on the western frontier of the United States *Ames.*

Back'worm (wûrm), *n* [*back* and *worm.*] A disease of hawks See FILANDERS *Wright*

Back'-wound (wōond or wound), *v t.* [*back* and *wound*] To wound secretly behind the back *Shak*

Bā'con (bā'kn), *n* [O Fr & Pr *bacon*, O H Ger. *bacho*, back, O D *baec*, ham, L Lat *baco, bacco, bacho*, ham, salt pork Cf Ger *bache*, a wild sow, and *bacher, becker*, a wild boar] Hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke
To save one's bacon to preserve one's self from harm

Ba-cō'nĭ-an, *a* Pertaining to Lord Bacon, or to his system of philosophy

Băe'fĭle, *n* [Fr *bascule*] (*Fort*) A kind of portcullis or gate, made like a pitfall, with a counterpoise See BASCULE

Băc'ŭ lĭte, *n* [Fr *baculite*, from Lat *baculum bacillus*, stick, staff] (*Conch*) A genus of fossil shells, of a straight form, a little conical, and in their cellular structure resembling the ammonites

Baculite

Băc'ŭ lŏm'e-try, *n* [Lat *baculum, baculus*, staff, and Gr *μετρον*, measure] The act of measuring distance or altitude by a staff or staffs.

Băd, *a* [Cf Per *bad*, bad, wicked, Ger *böse*, O H Ger *bōsi, pōsi*, bad, Goth *bauths*, deaf, dumb, dull] Wanting good qualities, whether physical or moral, injurious, hurtful inconvenient, offensive, painful, unfavorable, or defective, whether physically or morally so, evil, ill, vicious, as, a *bad* man, a *bad* heart, a *bad* design, *bad* air, *bad* water, *bad* books, a *bad* road, *bad* health

Bād } (bād, 57) The past tense of *bid.* See BID.
Bāde }

Băd'dish, *a* Somewhat bad, not very good. [*Rare.*]
He wrote *baddish* verses *Jeffrey.*

Bădge, *n* [L Lat *bagea, bagia*, sign, A S. *beag, beah*, bracelet, collar, crown, Fries *beage*, bandage, from A S *beogan, bugan*, to bow, bend, Ger *biegen*, L Lat *bauga, bauca, boga*, bracelet]
1 A distinctive mark, token, or sign worn on the person, as, the *badge* of a society, the *badge* of a policeman "Tax-gatherers, recognized by their official *badges.*" *Prescott.*

2. Something that gives prominence or distinctiveness.

Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge* *Shak.*

3. A memorial. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bădge, *v. t.* To mark, or distinguish with a badge

Bădge'less, *a* Having no badge. *Bp. Hall*

Băd'ger, *n* A licensed porter or carrier entitled to wear a badge. *Simmonds.*

Bădg'er, *n.* [O. Eng *bagcard*, corrupted from the L. Lat. *bladarius*, *bladerius*, from *bladum*, *bladus*, *blada*, corn, of Celtic origin, the badger was called *bladarius*, because he carried away his store of corn or grain from the cornfields of the peasants Cf Fr. *blaireau*, *blereau*, from *bladarellus*, dim. of *bladarius*.]

Indian Badger (*Meles collaris*)

1. A plantigrade quadruped related to the bear, of the genus *Meles* It is a clumsy animal, with short, thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet One species (*M. vulgaris*) inhabits the north of Europe and Asia, is indolent and sleepy, feeds by night, mostly on vegetables, and is generally very fat. Another species (*M. Labradorica*) inhabits North America, and is also called the *ground hog*

2. A brush made of badger's hair, used by artists. *Fairholt*

3 (*Eng. Law*) A person who is licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another, without incurring the penalties of engrossing, — so called because, by engrossing the corn, he withdraws it from public use, as the badger steals the corn or grain from the peasants *Tomlins*

Bădg'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BADGERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BADGERING] To follow up or pursue with great eagerness, as the badger is hunted, to poster or worry.

Bădg'er-lĕgged (-lĕgd), *a* Having legs of unequal length, as the badger has been vulgarly thought to have. *Shak*

Bad-i-ā'gă, *n.* [Russ *badyaga*] A species of Alga, or sea-weed, common in the north of Europe, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks of bruises.

Bā'di-an, *n* [Fr *badian*, *badiane*, Ger *badian*, prob. from Lat *badius*, brown, It *bajo*, Sp *bayo*, Fr. & Pr. *bai*, because the capsules of this plant are of such a color] (*Bot.*) A tree of the Magnolia family (*Illicium anisatum*), the aromatic seeds of which are much used in China and elsewhere to flavor articles of food *Simmonds*

Ba-dĭg'eon (ba-dĭj'un), *n.* [Fr *badigeon*]

1. A mixture of plaster and freestone, ground together and sifted, used by statuaries to fill the small holes and repair the defects of the stones of which they make their statues

2. A mixture of saw-dust and glue, used by joiners to fill up defects in their work

Bād'i-nāge (bād'in-ĭzh), *n* [Fr *badinage*, from *badiner*, to joke, O Fr to trifle, be silly, from *badin*, silly] Light or playful discourse

He seems most to have indulged himself only in an elegant *badinage* *Warburton*

Bād'ly, *adv* [From *bad*] In a bad manner; not well, unskillfully, grievously, unfortunately, imperfectly.

☞ In some parts of this country, not by the vulgar alone, but by educated persons, the word *badly* is used for *greatly* Instead of saying, "I wish *greatly* to see him," they say, "I wish to see him very *badly*" This is not only an error in language, but often becomes ridiculous, because the words seem to say of a friend, I wish to see him in a very *bad* state of health,' &c

Bād'ness, *n.* The state of being bad, evil, vicious, or depraved, want of good qualities, natural or moral.

Bāel'-fire, *n.* See BALE-FIRE

Bāf'fe-tas, } *n.* [Cf Per *baft*, woven, wrought]
Bāf'tas, } (*Com.*) An India cotton cloth or plain muslin. *Simmonds*

Bāf'fle, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAFFLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAFFLING.] [O. Fr. *beffler*, *befler*, Sp *befar*, O Sp *bafar*, It. *beffare*, to mock, deceive, O Fr *beffe*, Pr *bafa*, mockery, from Prov. Ger. *baffen*, *bäffen*, to bark, chide, M. D. *baffen*]

1. To treat with infamy or mockery, to disgrace, to insult with blows. [*Obs.*]

An I do not, call me villain and *baffle* me. *Shak.*

They know I dare
To spurn or *baffle* them *B Jonson*

2. To check by shifts and turns, to elude, to foil.

The art that *baffles* time's tyrannic claim *Cowper*

3 To check by perplexing, to frustrate or defeat. "A *baffled* purpose." *De Quincey*

A suitable scripture ready to repel and *baffle* them all. *South*

Calculations so difficult as to have *baffled*, until within a comparatively recent period, the most enlightened nations *Prescott*

The mere intricacy of a question should not *baffle* us. *Locke*

Baffling wind (*Naut.*), one that frequently shifts from one point to another

Syn. — To BAFFLE, FRUSTRATE, DEFEAT We speak of a person or thing as *baffled* by any thing that serves to cross or check by interruption or artifice; as, *baffled* in one's attempts, designs, plans, &c We use *frustrated* in such cases when an effectual stop is put, at least for a time, to all further progress, as, he was *frustrated* in all his efforts We use the word *defeat* when the frustration is absolute and final, as, the army was *defeated* in a pitched battle, he was *defeated* in argument.

I could not live
To see your hopes made *frustrate* *Massinger*

His designs were *defeated*, his desires thwarted, his offers refused *Barrow*

Bāf'fle, *v. i.* To practice deceit [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Bāf'fle, *n.* A defeat by artifice, shifts, and turns. [*Rare.*] "A *baffle* to philosophy." *South.*

Bāf'fler, *n* One who baffles.

Bāf'fling-ly, *adv* In a baffling manner.

Bāf'fling-ness, *n.* Quality of baffling

Bāg, *n.* [Norm Fr. *bage*, bag, cofler, L Lat *baga*, cofer, O. Fr *bague*, Pr. *bagua*, bundle, Sp *baga*, a rope for fastening loads on beasts of burden, Gael *bag*, *balg*, *bolg*, *builg*, wallet, belly, W *bach*, burden, *bailey*, purse, A-S *bælg*, *bælig*, bag, budget, belly, Goth. *balgs*, pouch, Ger *balg*, case, skin]

1. A sack or pouch, used to hold, preserve, or convey any thing, as, a *bag* of meal or of money

2. A sac, in animal bodies, containing some fluid or other substance, as, the *bag* of poison in the mouth of some serpents, the *bag* of a cow

3 *Specifically*, a sort of silken purse tied to the hair by way of ornament

4 (*Com.*) A certain quantity of a commodity, such as it is customary to carry to market in a sack, as, a *bag* of pepper or hops, a *bag* of corn.

To give one the bag, to disappoint him [*Obs.*] *Bunyan*

Bāg, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* BAGGED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAGGING]

1 To put into a bag, as, to *bag* hops, to *bag* game

2 To seize, capture, or entrap, as, to *bag* an army

3 To load with bags. "A bee *bagged* with his honeyed venom" *Dryden*

4 To cause to swell like a bag [*Obs.*]

How doth an unwelcome dropsy *bag* up the eyes! *Lp Hall*

Bāg, *v. i* **1** To swell like a full bag, as, the skin *bags* from containing morbid matter *Wiseman*

2 To swell with arrogance [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

3. To become pregnant, to breed [*Obs.*]

Some are of opinion that they will be *bagged* if they taste but of a little salt *Holland*

Ba gasse', *n.* [Fr *bagasse*, *bagace*] The sugar cane, when crushed and dry, — used as fuel *Ure*

Bāg'a-tĕlle' (bag'a-tĕl'), *n* [Fr *bagatelle*, It *bagatella*, Sp *bagatela*, Prov. It *bagata*, trifle, from O Fr *bague*, Pr *bagua*, bundle See BAG]

1 A trifle, a thing of no importance. "Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles*" *Prior*

2 A game played on a board having, at the end, nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a rod held in the hand of the player

Bāg'gāge, *n* [Fr *bagage*, Pr *bagatge*, It *bagaglia*, from O Fr. *bague*, Pr *bagua*, bundle See BAG]

1 The tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessaries of an army

2 The trunks, carpet bags, valises, bandboxes, &c, used to contain the clothing and other necessaries or conveniences which a traveler carries with him on a journey

Mounting the baronet's *baggage* on the roof of the coach *Thackeray*

☞ The English usually call this *luggage*

Syn. — See PLUNDER

Bāg'gāge, *n* [See *supra* Cf Fr *bagasse*, Pr *ba quasse*, Sp *bagasa*, It *bagascia*, prostitute, from *baga*, *bagua*, bundle See BAG]

1 A low, worthless woman, a strumpet

2. A playful, saucy young woman *Goldsmith*

Bāg'gāge-mās'ter, *n* A person employed to take charge of baggage upon a railway train. [*Amer.*]

Bāg'ga ger, *n.* One who takes care of baggage [*Obs.*] *Raleigh*

Bāg'ga lō, *n* (*Naut.*) A two masted Arab boat, used both for commerce and piracy in the Indian Ocean, between the Malabar coast and the Red Sea It is generally of 200 or 250 tuns burden, and sails with great rapidity

Bāg'ging, *n* **1** The cloth or materials for bags.

2 A process in husbandry, consisting in reaping wheat, &c, with a sharp hook *Gardner*

Bāg'gy, *a* Resembling a bag, loose like a bag, as, a *baggy* umbrella

Bāg'man, *n.* A commercial traveler employed to solicit orders for manufacturers, &c *Thackeray*

Bāg'-nĕt, *n* A net for fishes, shaped like a bag

Bāgn'io (bān'yo), *n.* [It. *bagno*, Sp *baño*, Pg. *banho*, Pr. *banh*, Fr. *bain*, from Lat. *balneum*, bath]

1. A bath, a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body *Arbuthnot.*

2. A brothel, a stew, a house of prostitution.

Bag-nŏ'ti-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of heretics in the eighth century who rejected the whole of the Old Testament and part of the New, — so called from *Bagnoles* in Languedoc, where the sect originated.

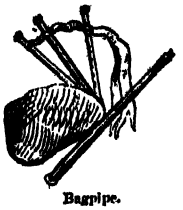

Bagpipe.

Bāg'pipe, *n.* [*bag* and *pipe*.] A musical wind instrument, used chiefly in Scotland and Ireland.

☞ It consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve, and pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer The bass-pipe is called the *drone*, and the tenor or treble is called the *chanter*

Bāg'pip-er, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.

Bāg'reef, *n* [*bag* and *reef*] (*Naut.*) A fourth and lower reef used in the British navy *Mar. Dict.*

Bāg'shŏt sānd (*Geol.*) Sand of the eocene tertiary around Bagshot, in Surrey, and elsewhere in England. *Mantell.*

Ba guĕtte' (ba gĕt'), *n* [Fr *baguette*, wand, Sp. *baqueta*, It *bacchetta*, from Lat *baculum*, *baculus*, stick, staff, with the suffix changed] (*Arch.*) A little round molding, less than an astragal, sometimes carved and enriched. *Gwilt.*

Bāh, *interj* An exclamation expressive of disgust or contempt, pah.

☞ "Twenty-five years ago the vile ejaculation, *Bah!* was utterly unknown to the English public Now, and entirely through the currency given to it by our own novels, it has become the most popular expression for dismissing with contempt any opinion or suggestion of the person with whom you are conversing Any thing more brutal or more insolent, in the way of summary contempt, can not be imagined" *De Quincey*

Ba hār' } *n.* [Ar *bahār*, from *bahara*, to charge
Bār'ra } with a load] A weight used in the East Indies, varying considerably in different localities, the range being from 223 to 625 pounds. *Simmonds.*

Bāign (bān), *v. t* [Fr *baigner*, from L Lat *balneare*, to bathe] To soak or drench [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Bāi kā'le an, *a* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Lake Baikal, or to the range of mountains separating it from the lowlands of Siberia *Eng Cyc.*

Bāil, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* BAILED, *p pr & vb n* BAILING] [Norm & O Fr *bailler*, Pr *bailar*, to give, to deliver, from Lat *bajulare*, to bear a burden, *bajulus*, he who bears burdens]

1 To deliver, to release [*Obs.*]

Ne none there was to rescue her, ne none to *bail*. *Spenser*

2 (*Law*) To set free, liberate, or deliver from arrest, or out of custody, to the keeping of other persons, on their undertaking to be responsible for the appearance at a certain day and place of the person bailed

☞ The word is applied to the magistrate or the surety The magistrate *bails* a man when he liberates him from arrest or imprisonment upon bond given with sureties The surety *bails* a person when he procures his release from arrest by giving bond for his appearance *Blackstone*

3 (*Law*) To deliver, as goods in trust, for some special object or purpose, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee, or person intrusted, as, to *bail* cloth to a tailor to be made into a garment, or to *bail* goods to a carrier *Blackstone Kent.*

4 To free from water, as, to *bail* a boat.

☞ In this sense, sometimes improperly written *bale* The word is probably the same as *bail* in law, to *free* or *liberate*, and signifies to throw out water as with a bucket or shovel

Bāil, *n* [O Fr *bail*, *baile*, guardian, administrator, Pr *baile*, Sp *bayle*, Pg *bailio*, It *balio*, *balio* See *supra*]

1 (*Law*) The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from the custody of the officer arresting him, or from imprisonment, by becoming surety for his appearance in court

The *bail* must be real, substantial bondsmen *Blackstone*

A and B were *bail* to the arrest in a suit at law *Kent*

☞ In this sense, *bail* is not used with a plural termination

2 (*Law*) The security given for the release of a prisoner from custody of the officer, as, the man is out upon *bail*.

Excessive *bail* ought not to be required. *Blackstone.*

3. Custody, keeping [*Obs.*]

Silly Faunus, now within their *bail*. *Spenser.*

4 The handle of a kettle or similar vessel. *Forby.*

5 In England, a certain limit within a forest.

6 A division between the stalls of a stable; as, a swinging *bail*

7 The top or cross-piece of the wicket in the game of cricket.

Bāil'a-ble, *a.* **1** Capable of being admitted to bail, or of being set free from the hands of an officer after arrest, upon bond with sureties, — used of persons. "He's *bailable*, I'm sure." *Ford.*

2 Admitting of bail, as, a *bailable* offense

Bāil'āge, *n* (*Law*) A small duty paid to the city of London by aliens, and even by denizens, for certain commodities exported by them. [Written also *ballinge*]

Bāil'-bŏnd, *n* (*Law*) (*a*) A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's appearance in court, at the return of the writ. (*b.*) Special bail in court to abide the judgment. *Bouvier.*

Bāil-ee', *n.* [O. Fr. *baillé*, p. p. of *bailler*. See BAIL, *v. t.*] (*Law.*) The person to whom goods are committed in trust, and who has a temporary possession and a qualified property in them, for the purposes of the trust. *Blackstone.*

Bāil'er, } (126), *n.* (*Law.*) One who delivers goods
Bāil'or, } to another in trust, for some particular purpose.

Bāil'ey, *n.* [Law Lat. *ballium*] Originally, a court within a fortress; now, a prison or court of justice, as, the *Old Bailey* in London, the *New Bailey* in Manchester. *Oxf Gloss.*

Bāil'ie, *n.* [See *infra*] A municipal officer in Scotland, corresponding to an *alderman* in England. *W Scott.*

Bāil'iff, *n.* [O. Fr. *baillif*, now *bailli*, Pr *bailleu*, It. *balivo*, L. Lat. *ballivus*, *ballurus*, *bajulus*, a porter, tutor, magistrate, O Fr. *baillir*, Pr. *bailir*, It *balire*, to govern, O Fr *baillie*, government, Pr & Sp *bailia*, It. *balia*. See BAIL, *v t*]

1. (*Eng. Law*) A sheriff's deputy, appointed to make arrests, collect fines, summon juries, &c

☞ In American law the term *bailiff* is seldom used except sometimes to signify a sheriff's officer or constable, or a party liable to account to another for the rents and profits of real estate, as in some cases a tenant in common who receives more than his share
Burrill New Am Cyc

2. An overseer or under steward on an estate, appointed to direct husbandry operations, collect rents, &c. [*Eng*]

3 An inferior officer intrusted with the government of a city, &c

Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *bailiff* sent every three years from the senate of Berne
Addison

Bāil'i-wĭck, *n.* [From O Fr *baillie*, jurisdiction of a bailiff, and A-S. *wic*, a termination which signifies *station*, *residence*, from *wic*, n, a dwelling-place] (*Law*) The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority. *Cowell.*

Bāil'ment, *n.* [From *bail*] (*Law*) A delivery of goods in trust, for some special object or purpose, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed *Blackstone*

Bāil'piēce, *n.* (*Law*) A slip of parchment, or paper, containing a recognizance of bail *above*, or bail to *the action* *Blackstone*

Bāil'y, *n* A bailiff, a steward [*Obs*] *Webster*, 1607

Bāin, *n* [Fr *bain*, from Lat *balneum*. See BAIGNI]

1 A bath, a bagnio [*Obs*] *Holland*

2 [See BAN] A ban, a curse. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Bai'rams, *n.* [Turk *bairam*, *beiram*, Pers *bayram*] A Mohammedan festival held at the close of the fast called Ramadan

Bāirn, } *n* [A S *bearn*, Scot *bairn*, Icel, O S, &
Bārn, } Goth *barn*, from Goth *baurau*, A S *beran*, Eng *bear*, p p *born*] A child. [*Scottish & Prov. Eng*] *W Scott*

Bāit, *n.* [Icel. *beita*, food, *beit*, pasture, Sw *bete*, food. See *infra*]

1 Any substance used to catch fish, or other animals, by alluring them to swallow a hook, or to be caught in snares, or in an inclosure or net, a lure

2. Any thing which serves to allure enticement, temptation *Fairfax*

3 A portion of food and drink, or a refreshment taken on a journey.

Bāit, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* BAITED, *p pr & vb n* BAITING] [A-S. *batan*, to bait, Sw *beta*, to feed, Ger *beizen*, to bait, derived from A S *bitan*, Icel & Sw *bita*, Goth. *beitan*, O H Ger *bīzan*, *pizan*, N H Ger *beissen*, Eng *bite*]

1 To put on or in, as on a hook or in an inclosure, to allure fish, fowls, and other animals into human power.

A crooked pin for a hook, *baited* with a vile earth-worm
W Irving

2 To give a portion of food and drink to, upon the road, as, to *bait* horses. *Holland*

Bāit, *v. i.* To stop to take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey

My lord's coach conveyed me to Bury, and thence *baiting* at Newmarket. *Evelyn*

Bāit, *v. t.* [See *supra*. Cf A S *bate*, contention] To provoke and harass, as, to *bait* a bear with dogs

Bāit, *v. i.* [Fr *battre*, O Fr *batre*, to beat or strike, from Lat *batuere*, to strike, beat, Fr *battre de l'aile* or *des ailes*, to flap or flutter] To clap the wings, to flutter as if to fly, or to hover, as a hawk when she stoops to her prey. "Kites that *bait* and hunt." *Shak*

Bāize, *n.* [Perhaps from Eng *base*, of little comparative value, c. g, *base* metals, *base* coin] A coarse woolen stuff, with a long nap.

Ba-jŏc'co (ba-yŏk'ko), *n* [It, from *bajo*, brown, bay, from its color] A small copper coin in the Roman States, worth about three farthings, or a cent and a half *Simmonds.*

Bāke, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* BAKED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAKING.] [A-S. *bacan*, Icel & Sw *baka*, Dan *bage*, D. *bakken*, O H Ger *pachan*, N. H. Ger *backen*, Skr. *patsh*, Slav *peshtshi*, present tense *peku*]

1. To heat, dry, and harden, as in an oven or furnace, or under coals of fire, or by the solar rays, as, to *bake* bricks, the sun *bakes* the ground *Specifically*, to prepare for food, in a close place heated, as, to *bake* bread.

2. To harden by cold. "The earth . . . is *baked* with frost." *Shak.*

They *bake* their sides upon the cold, hard stone. *Spenser*

Bāke, *v. t.* 1. To do the work of baking; as, she brews, washes, and *bakes*.

2 To be baked; to dry and harden in heat, as, the bread *bakes*, the ground *bakes* in the hot sun

Bāke'house, *n.* [*bake* and *house*, A-S. *bæchus*] A house or building for baking.

Bāke'-mēat, } *n* 1 Meat prepared by baking
Bāked'-mēat, } 2. A pie, particularly a meat pie [*Obs*] *Sherwood Shak*

Bāk'en, *p p* The same as BAKED [*Obs*]

Bāk'er, *n* [A-S *bæcere*, Icel *bakari*, Sw. *bagare*, Dan *bager*, D *bakker*, Ger *bäcker*, *becker*]

1 One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c

2 A small portable tin oven in which baking is performed. [*An Americanism*]

Baker's dozen, thirteen in number, was formerly called the *devil's dozen* and was the number of witches supposed to sit down at table together in their great meetings or Sabbaths The baker, who was a very unpopular character in former times, seems to have been substituted on this account for the devil

Bāk'er-foot, *n.* An ill-shaped or distorted foot [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor*

Bāk'er-lĭgged, *a* Having legs like a baker, that is, crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees *Wright.*

Bāk'er-y, *n* 1 The trade of a baker [*Rare*]

2 A place used for the business of baking bread, &c, a bake house *Smollett*

Bāk'ing, *n* The quantity baked at once, as, a *baking* of bread [*Colloq*]

Bāk'shish, *n* See BACKSHISH

Bā'laam, *n.* Paragraphs in a newspaper describing something wonderful, used to fill out the columns, — an allusion to the miracle of Balaam's ass speaking "with man's voice," Numb xxii [*Cant*]

Bāl'a-chong, *n* [Malay *bālachān*] A kind of cake formed of small fishes or shrimps, pounded up with salt and spices, and then dried It is much esteemed in China as a condiment for rice, &c.

Bāl'ance, *n* [Fr *balance*, Pr *balans*, *balansa*, Sp *balanza*, It *bilancia*, from Lat *bilanx*, *bilancis*, having two scales, from *bis*, twice, and *lanx*, plate, scale]

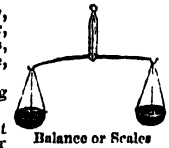
Balance or Scales

1 An apparatus for weighing bodies

☞ In its original and simplest form, it consists of a beam or lever suspended exactly in the middle with a scale or basin of precisely equal weight, hung to each extremity Another form is that of the Roman balance, our steelyard, consisting of a lever or beam, suspended near one of its extremities, on the longer arm of which a counterpoise slides The name is also given to other forms of apparatus for weighing bodies, as to the combination of levers making up platform scales, and to the spring-balance in which the weight is measured by the elasticity of a spring

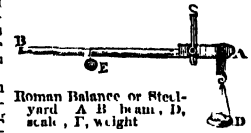

Roman Balance or Steelyard A B beam, D, scale, C, weight

2 Weight, ponderosity [*Obs*] *Holland*

3 The excess on one side, or what added to the other makes equality, as, the *balance* of an account "A *balance* at the banker's" *Thackeray*

4 The act of comparing or weighing, estimate "Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either side" *Atterbury*

5 An equipoise or just proportion, as of authority, power, feelings, and the like, a counterpoise, antithesis, as, the *balance* of power

There is nothing of the artificial Johnsonian *balance* in his style *I Taylor*

6 (*Horology*) The wheel in a watch or chronometer which is kept in vibration by the action of the escapement, and which regulates the motion of the wheel work

Watch Balance

7 (*Astron*) A sign in the zodiac, called *Libra*, which the sun enters at the equinox in September

Balance of torsion See TORSION BALANCE —*Hydrostatic balance* See HYDROSTATIC

Balance thermometer, a contrivance for keeping up in apartments, green-houses, &c, an exact and even temperature

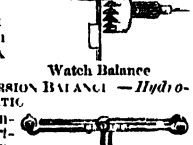
Balance Thermometer

Syn. — BALANCE, REMAINDER It is a peculiarity of many in this country, especially of those who are engaged in trade, to use the word *balance* in certain connections, as having the same sense with *remainder* We may, indeed, properly speak of the *balance* of an account, because it is this which makes the two sides even But to transfer this to the general concerns of life, and speak of "the *balance* of the week," "the *balance* of the evening," "the *balance* of the company," &c, meaning *remainder*, is a gross vulgarism, to be avoided by every one who does not mean to "smell of the shop"

Bāl'ance, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BALANCED; *p pr & vb. n.* BALANCING] [Fr. *balancer*, Pr. *balansar*, *balanzar*. See *supra*]

1. To bring to an equipoise, as the weights in the scales of a balance, to weigh in a balance

2 To equal in number, weight, force, proportion, &c., to counterpoise

One expression in the letter must check and *balance* another *Kent*

3. To compare in relative force, importance, value, &c, to estimate. "*Balance* the good and evil of things" *L'Estrange.*

4 To settle and adjust, as an account, to find the difference of two accounts, and to pay the difference, and make them equal.

5 (*Dancing*) To move toward, and then back from, reciprocally, as, to *balance* partners

Bāl'ance, *v i* 1 To have equal weight on each side, to be in equipoise, as, the scales *balance*.

2 To fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force, to hesitate

He would not *balance* nor err in the determination of his choice *Locke*

3 (*Dancing*) To move toward a person opposite, and then back

Balanced valve, any valve whose surfaces are so arranged that the fluid pressure tending to seat and to unseat the valve are nearly in equilibrium [See *Illust of Puppet Valve*]

Bāl'ance-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) The hammer headed shark (*Cari charias zygæna*)

☞ It is distinguished by the peculiar form of its head, which is flattened in front, and projects laterally, like the head of a hammer

Bāl'ance-knĭfe (-nīf), *n* A table knife, which, when laid on the table, rests wholly on the handle, without the blade touching the cloth, — so called because the weight of the handle counterbalances that of the blade

Bāl'an cer, *n* One who balances, or uses a balance

Bāl'ance-reef, *n* (*Naut*) A reef band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm

Bāl'ance-reef, *v t* To reduce a sail to its last reef *Totten*

Bāl'ance-sheet, *n* (*Book keeping*) A paper giving a summation and balance of accounts

Bāl'a-nīte, *n* [Fr *balanite*, from Lat *balanus*.] (*Falcon*) A fossil shell of the genus *Balanus*

Bāl'a-nŭs, *n* [Lat *balanus*, Gr *βάλανος*] (*Zool*) A genus of the barnacle tribe, a barnacle See CIRRIPED *Dana*

Bāl'ase, *v t* To balance or to ballast, to counterpoise [*Obs*] *Webster*, 1623

Bāl'ah-rў'by, *n* [Fr *balais*, *balach*, Sp. *balax*, *balaxe*, Pg *balaus*, *balache*, It *balascio*, L Lat *balascus*, Ger *ballas*, so called from *Badakshan*, *Balashan*, or *Balaschan*, a place in the neighborhood of Samarcand, where it is found] (*Min*) A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange Its crystals are usually octahedrons See SPINEL *Dana.*

Ba laus'tine, *n* [Lat *balaustium*, Gr *βαλαύστιον*.] The wild pomegranate tree *Coxe.*

Balaustine flowers the dried flowers of the pomegranate which are used in medicine as astringents

Bal-bŭ'tĭ ăte (-shĭ), *v t* [Fr *balbutier*, It *balbettare*, *balbuzzare*, *balbottare*, *balbutire*, L Lat *balbu are*, Lat. *balbutire*, from *balbus*, stammering] To stammer [*Obs*]

Bal-bū'tĭ ēn (-shĭ ĕn), *n* [Lat *balbus*, stammering] (*Med*) The defect of stammering, or a vicious and imperfect pronunciation *Dunglison*

Bāl'con, *n* A balcony or gallery [*Obs.*] *Pepys*

Bāl'co nied, *a* Having balconies

Bāl'co ny (Synop, § 130), *n* [It *balcone*, Fr, Pr, & Sp *balcon*, Pg *balcão*, Catalan *balco*, L Lat *balco*, It *balco*, *palco*, scaffold, from O H Ger *balcho*, *palcho*, N H. German *balken*, Eng *balk*, beam, Icelandic *balkr*, beam] (*Arch*) A platform or projection from the external wall of a house or other building, usually resting on brackets or consoles, and having the sides encompassed with a balustrade.

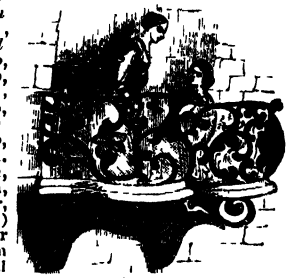
Balcony

☞ "The accent has shifted from the second to the first syllable within these twenty years" *Smart*, 1836

Bald, *a* [O Eng *ballede*, *balled*, *ballid*, perhaps the p p of to *ball*, to reduce to the roundness or smoothness of a ball, by clearing away the hair. But cf also Sp & Pg *baldo*, *baldso*, baro, Sp & Pg *baldar*, to cripple, W *moel*, Arm. *moal*, Gael. & Ir. *maol*, bald]

1. Destitute of the natural or common covering, as of hair, feathers, foliage, trees, &c.; as, a *bald* man, a *bald* eagle, a *bald* oak.

On the *bald* top of an eminence *Wordsworth*

2. Destitute of suitable ornament, unadorned; inelegant, literal. "In the preface to his own *bald* translation." *Dryden.*

[He] narrated the circumstances in the *baldest* manner *Mackay*

3. Destitute of dignity or value; mean, base. [*Obs.*] "They stand *bald* before him" *Shak.*

4. (*Agric.*) Destitute of a beard or awn, as, *bald* wheat. *Gardiner.*

Băl'da-chin (băl'da kin), *n* [It *baldacchino*, Fr & Sp *baldaquin*, L. Lat. *baldachinus*, *baldechinus*, a canopy or rich silk carried over the host, from *Baldach*, for *Bagdad*, It *Baldacco*, a city in Turkish Asia from whence these rich silks came] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A structure in form of a canopy, sometimes supported by columns, and sometimes suspended from the roof or projecting from the wall, generally placed over an altar, as, the *baldachin* in St. Peter's church at Rome. (*b*) A canopy or ornament over doors, thrones, &c. *Gwilt*

Baldachin

Bal'der-dash, *n.* [A case of onomatopœia, according to Malone, it prob signified, in its primary sense, the froth or foam made by barbers in *dashing* their *balls* backward and forward in hot water, and afterward it seemed to denote a mixture of liquors "They would no more live under the yoke of the sea, or have their heads washed with his bubbly spume or *barber's balder dash.*" *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* But compare also W. *baldorduss*, a prattling, *baldordd*, *baldorddi*, to prattle]

1. A worthless mixture, especially bad mixed liquor.

Indeed beer, by a mixture of wine, hath lost both name and nature, and is called *balderdash* *Taylor, Drink and Welcome*

2. A senseless jargon of words, ribaldry, nonsense, trash. *Horne's Trial.*

Bal'der-dash, *v t.* To mix or adulterate, as liquors. [*Obs.*]

The wine-merchants of Nice brew and *balderdash*, and even mix it with pigeon's dung and quicklime *Smollett*

Bald'hĕad, *n* [*bald* and *head*] A man bald on the head, a bald person 2 *Kings* ii 23

Bald'ly, *adv* In a bald, naked manner, inelegantly, openly.

Bald'ness, *n* 1 State of being bald, destitution of the natural covering on the head or top, as, *baldness* of the head, the *baldness* of a hill

2. Destitution of ornament, inelegance, as, *baldness* of style

Bald'pāte, *n.* A pate without hair *Shak.*

Bald'pāte, } *a* [*bald* and *pate*] Destitute of
Bald'pāt-ed, } hair, shorn of hair. *Shak.*

Bal'drie, *n.* [Also spelt *bawdrick* O & M H. Ger *balderich*, L. Lat *baldringus*, *baldrellus*, O Fr. *baudric*, *baudrier*, Pr *baudrat*, A S *belt*, Icel. *belti*, Lat *balteus*, girdle, belt] A girdle, or richly ornamented belt, worn pendent from one shoulder across the breast, and under the opposite arm. "A radiant *baldric* o'er his shoulders tied" *Pope*

Bale, *n.* [O Fr *bale*, N Fr. *balle*, Pr & Sp *bala*, It *balla*, O H Ger *balla*, *palla*, *pallo*, M H Ger *bal*, *balle*, N. H Ger *ball*, *balle*, *ballen*, Icel *balli*, L. Lat *bala*, *balla*, ball, round pack] A bundle or package of goods in a cloth cover, and corded for carriage or transportation.

Bale of dice, a pair of dice [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*

Bale, *v t* 1. To make up in a bale "These goods are *baled* up" *Goldsmith*

2. To free from water by dipping, as, to *bale* a boat. [More properly *bail* See BAIL]

Bāle, *n.* [A S. *bealo*, *bealu*, *balo*, *baleu*, *bealw*, O S *balu*, O H. Ger *balo*, Icel *böl*, Goth. *balos*] Misery; calamity; misfortune, sorrow

Let now your bliss be turned into *bale* *Spenser*

Bāl'e-ăr'ic, *a.* [Lat. *Balearicus*, *Balearis*, Balearic, *Baleares*, *Baleares insulæ*, Gr Βαλιαρεῖς, the Balearic Islands, Majorca, Minorca, &c, whose inhabitants were good slingers, perhaps from Gr βαλλειν, to throw] (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the isles of Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, Formentera, and Cabrera, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Ba-leen', *n.* [Fr. *baleine*, whale and whale bone, from Lat. *balæna*, a whale; Gr. φαλαινα] (*Com.*) Plates of whale-bone. *Tomlinson.*

Bāle'-fīre, *n* [A-S. *bæl-fyr*, the fire of the funeral pile. See BALF] A signal-fire, an alarm-fire.

Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
The gloomy *bale-fires* blaze no more. *W. Scott*

Bāle'ful, *a* [A S *bealoful*. See BALE]

1. Full of bale or misery; calamitous, destructive. "*Baleful* enemies" *Shak.*

2. Full of grief or sorrow; woful; sad. "*Baleful* eyes" *Milton.*

Bāle'ful-ly, *adv.* In a baleful manner; perniciously.

Bāle'ful-ness, *n* The state or quality of being baleful

Băl'ing-prĕss, *n.* A power-press used for compressing cotton, goods, &c., into bales for transportation.

Băl'is-ter, } *n.* [L. Lat. *balistarius arcus*, cross-
Băl'lis-ter, } bow, from *balista*, *ballista*, q. v. See ARCUBALIST. Cf. Pr. *balestier*, *balestrier*.] A cross-bow. *Blount*

Ba-līze' (-lēz'), *n.* [Fr. *balize*, *balise*, Sp. *baliza*, Pr. *paliza*, *palisade*, Fr *palis*, pale, from Lat. *palus*, Fr *pal*, stake, pale.] A sea-mark, a pole raised on a bank.

Bălk (bawk), *n.* [A-S. *balc*, W. *balc*, a balk of land, a ridge between furrows, from W *bulch*, prominent, *bal*, prominence, A S *balc*, Ger. *balken*, beam. See BALCONY and BALK, *v t*]

1 A ridge of land left unplowed between furrows, or at the end of a field.

Bad plowmen made *balks* of such ground *Fuller*

2 A great beam, or rafter, or timber. "Tubs hanging in the *balks*" *Chaucer*

3 (*Mil.*) One of the beams connecting the successive supports of a trestle bridge or bateau bridge [See *Illust.* of *Bateau-bridge*]

4 A hinderance or disappointment "A *balk* to the confidence of the bold undertaker" *South*

Bălk (bawk), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BALKED (bawkt), *p pr* & *vb n* BALKING] [From *balk*, beam, orig to put a balk or beam into one's way, in order to stop or hinder Cf, for No 4, A S *on balcan lecgan*, to lay in heaps]

1 To leave untouched in plowing *Gower.*

2 To omit, miss, or overlook. [*Obs.*]

Nor doth he any creature *balk*,
But lays on all he meets *Drayton.*

3 To disappoint, to frustrate, to baffle, as, to *balk* expectation.

Is there a variance? Enter but his door,
Balked are the courts, and contests are no more *Pope*

4 To leave heaped up, as if untouched by the plow "*Balked* in their own blood" *Shak.*

5 To avoid, to shun [*Obs.*]

By reason of the contagion then in London, we *balked* the inns *Evelyn*

Bălk (bawk), *v i* 1 To deal in cross-purposes [*Obs.*] "In strifeful terms with him to *balk*" *Spenser*

2 To stop abruptly in one's course, as, the horse *balks*, he *balked* in his speech.

☞ This has been regarded as an Americanism, but it occurs in Spenser's Faery Queen, Book V c 10

Bălk'er (bawk'er), *n.* 1 One who balks

2. A person who stands on a rock or eminence to espy the shoals of herring, and to give notice to the men in boats which way they pass *Cowell*

Bălk'ing-ly, *adv* In a manner to balk or frustrate

Bălk'ish, *a* Uneven, ridgy [*Rare.*] *Holinshed*

Bălk'y, *a.* Apt to turn aside or stop abruptly, as, a *balky* horse [*Inus.*]

Ball, *n* [Fr *balle*, Pr & Sp *bala*, It *balla*, *palla*, O H Ger *balla*, *palla*, N H Ger *ball* Cf BALF]

1 Any round body, or one nearly so, as, a *ball* of twine, a *ball* of snow, a *ball* to play with

2 Any part of the body that is round or protuberant, as, the *ball* of the eye, of the thumb, &c

3 (*Print.*) A cushion consisting of hair or wool, covered with leather or skin, and fastened to a stock, called a *ball stock*, — formerly used to put ink on the types in the forms

4 A well known and familiar game

5 [From *bolus*] (*Vet.*) A large pill, a form in which medicine is commonly given to horses *White*

6 (*Pyrotechnics*) A composition of combustible ingredients which serve to burn, smoke, or give light

7. Musket balls, indefinite in quantity

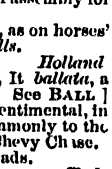
Ball and Socket Joint

Ball-vein (*Mining*), a sort of iron ore, found in loose masses, of a circular form, containing sparkling particles — *Ball and socket joint*, a joint in which a ball moves within a socket, so as to admit of motion in every direction Syn — See GLOBE

Ball, *n* [Fr & Pr *bal*, Sp & Pg *baile*, It *ballo*, Ger *ball*, a dancing, O Fr *baler*, Pr *balar*, *ballar*, Sp & Pg *bailar*, It *ballare*, L Lat *ballare*, to dance, from Gr βαλλειν, to toss or throw, or παλλειν, παλλεσθαι, to leap, bound, βαλλιζειν, to dance, jump about] A social assembly for the purpose of dancing

Ball, *v t* To gather snow into balls, as on horses' hoofs, or on the feet, as, the horse *balls.*

Băl'lace, *v. t.* To ballast [*Obs.*] *Holland*

Băl'lad, *n* [Fr *ballade*, Pr *balluda*, It *ballata*, a dancing song, from *ballare*, to dance See BALL] (*Poet.*) A popular song, narrative or sentimental, in simple, homely verse, each sung commonly to the same tune, as, the ancient *ballad* of Chevy Chase.

Băl'lad, *v i* 1 To make or sing ballads.

2 To make mention of in ballads *Shak.*

Băl'lad-er, *n* A writer of ballads. *Overbury*

Băl'lad-mŏn'ger (-mŭng'ger), *n.* [See MONGER] A dealer in ballads. *Shak.*

Băl'lad-ŏp'e-rā, *n.* An opera in which only ballads are sung. *Johnson*

Băl'lad-ry, *n* The subject or style of ballads. [*Obs.*] "Base *balladry* is so beloved" *Drayton.*

Băl'la-rāg, *v t.* [Corrupted from *bullrag*, q v.] To bully, to threaten. [*Low.*] *Warton.*

Băl'lass, *v t* To ballast [*Obs.*] *Webster*, 1623

Băl'last, *n.* [Either from A-S. *bat*, boat, and *hlæst*, load, O. H. Ger. *hlast*, *last*, O. Fries. *hlest*, Icel. *hlass*, D., Ger., & Dan. *last*; or of Celt. origin, Ir. sand-load, the first part of the word having been taken from Fr. *beal*, sand. Cf. W. *balasarn*, ballast.]

1. (*Naut.*) Any heavy substance, as stone, iron, &c., placed in the hold of a vessel, to sink it in the water to such a depth as to enable it to carry sufficient sail without oversetting.

2. Gravel, broken stone, &c., laid in the bed of a railroad to make it firm and solid

Băl'last, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p.* BALLASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BALLASTING]

1. To steady, as a vessel, by placing heavy substances in the hold.

2 To fill in, as the bed of a railroad, with gravel, stone, &c, in order to make it firm and solid.

Băl'last-age, *n* (*Law.*) A toll paid for the privilege of taking up ballast in a port or harbor. *Bowler.*

Băl'last-ing, *n* That which is used for steadying any thing, ballast

Băl'la-ted, *a* [It *ballata*. See BALLAD] Sung in a ballad [*Obs.*] *Webster*, 1623

Băl'la tōon', *n* A heavy luggage boat employed in the transport of timber in Russia. *Simmonds.*

Băl'la-try, *n* [See *supra*, and cf. BALLADRY.] A song, a jig [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Ball'-cär'tridge, *n* A cartridge containing a ball.

Ball'-cŏck, *n* A contrivance which allows water to enter a cistern, but shuts of itself by means of a floating ball, when the cistern is full

Băl'let (*or* băl'lā), (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr, It *balletto*, fr *bal*, *ballo*. See BALL, dancing party]

1 A theatrical exhibition or pantomime, in which a story is told, or actions, characters, and passions are presented, by gestures accompanied by characteristic or illustrative music, dancing, decorations, &c *Thackeray*

2 (*Her.*) A bearing in coats of arms, denominated, according to their colors, bezants, plates, hurts, &c

Ball'-flow'er, *n* (*Arch.*) An ornament resembling a ball placed in a circular flower, the three petals of which form a cup round it, — usually inserted in a hollow molding *Oxf. Gloss.*

Băl'li-āge, *n* [L Lat *ballagium*, *ballagium*, O Fr *balluage*, from *baller*. See BAIL, *v. t*] Same as BAILAGE

Băl'liards (băl'yardz), *n pl* See BILLIARDS

Băl'li-mong, *n* A dredge [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Bal-lis'ta, *n*, *pl* BAL-LIS'TÆ [Lat *ballista*, *balista*, from Gr βαλλειν, to throw] A machine or engine, in the form of a cross bow, used by the ancients in war for throwing stones, &c

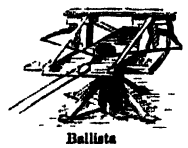
Ballista

Băl'lis-ter, or **Bal-lis'ter** (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *ballista*] A cross bow

Bal-lis'tic, *a* [See *supra*] Pertaining to the ballista, or to the art of shooting darts, and other missive weapons, by means of an engine.

Ballistic pendulum, an instrument consisting of a mass of wood or other material suspended as a pendulum, for measuring the force and velocity of projectiles by means of the arc through which it is impelled by their impact

Bal-lis'tics, *n* [Fr. *balistique* See BALLISTA]

1 The art of throwing missive weapons by the use of an engine

2 The science of projectiles *Wheweil*

Băl'li-tōne, *n.* [L. Lat.] (*Old Fort.*) The same as BAILEY, q. v.

Bal-lōon', *n* [Fr *ballon*, Sp *balon*, It *ballone*, augm of Fr *balle*, Sp *bala*, It *balla* See BALF and BALL]

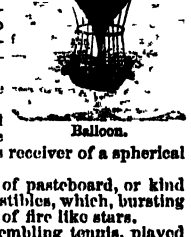
Balloon.

1 A bag or hollow vessel, made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere, — called, for distinction, an *air balloon*

2 (*Arch.*) A ball or globe on the top of a pillar

3 (*Chem.*) A round vessel with a short neck, to receive whatever is distilled, a glass receiver of a spherical form.

4 (*Pyrotechnics*) A ball of pasteboard, or kind of bomb, stuffed with combustibles, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars.

5 A game somewhat resembling tennis, played in an open field, with a large ball of leather, inflated with air [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Bal-lōoned', *a.* Swelled out like a balloon.

Bal-lōon'-fish, *n* (*Ichth.*) A fish of the genus *Diodon*, having the power of inflating its body bladder-like, by swallowing air and making it pass into cavities beneath the skin. *Cuvier.*

Bal-lōon'ist, *n.* One who makes or ascends in a balloon, an aeronaut.

Bal-lōon'ry, *n.* The art or practice of ascending in a balloon, aëronautics. *Quarterly Rev.*

Băl'lot, *n* [Fr *ballote*, *ballotte*, Sp. *balota*, a little ball. See BALL]

1 Originally, a ball used in voting; hence, a piece

of paper, or other thing used for the same purpose; whole amount of votes cast.

2 The act of voting by balls or tickets "The insufficiency of the *ballot*." *Dickens*

Băl'lot, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BALLOTED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* BALLOTING.] [Fr *balloter, ballotter*, to toss, to ballot, Sp. *balotar*. See *supra*.] To vote or decide by ballot.

Băl'lo-tāde (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *balotade, ballottade*, from *balloter*, to toss See BALLOT, *v. i.*] (*Man.*) A leap of a horse, as between two pillars, or upon a straight line, so that when his four feet are in the air, he shows only the shoes of his hind feet, without jerking out

Băl'lo-tănt, *n.* One who votes by ballot; a balloter. [*Obs.*] *Harrington*

Băl'lo-tā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *ballotation.*] A voting by ballot. [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

Băl'lot-bŏx, *n* A box for receiving ballots.

Băl'lot-er, *n.* One who votes by ballot

Băl'lot-in, *n.* [Fr. See *supra.*] One who collects ballots. [*Rare.*] *Harrington*

Băl'lŏw, *n* [Allied to A-S *balca*, O S *balco*, Ger *balke*, a beam, W. *bal*, prominent, Lat *palus*, a pale, Ger *bôle*, a thick plank or board, Eng *bole*, the trunk of a tree.] A club or cudgel [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Băll'-prōōf, *a* Incapable of being penetrated by balls from fire arms

Băll'-rōōm, *n* A room for balls, assemblies, &c

Băll'-vălve, *n* (*Mach.*) A contrivance by which a ball, placed in a circular cup with a hole in its bottom, operates as a valve *Francis*

Băll'-vein (-vān), *n.* (*Mining.*) A sort of iron ore, found in loose masses of a circular form, containing sparkling particles

Bălm (bäm), *n* [Pr *balme*, Fr *baume*, O Fr *bausme, basme*, O Eng *baume, bawme*, from Lat *balsamum*, Gr *βαλσαμον*, balsam, q. v.]

1. (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant of the genus *Melissa*

2. The resinous and odoriferous or aromatic sap or juice of certain trees *Dryden*

3. Any fragrant or valuable ointment *Shak.*

4. Any thing which heals, or which soothes or mitigates pain "*Balm* for each ill" *Hemans*

Balm of Gilead, a plant of the terebinthine family (*Balsamodendron Gileadense.*) Its leaves yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent, and from this plant is obtained the *balm of Gilead* of the shops, or *balsam of Mecca* This has a yellowish or greenish color, a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell It is valued as an unguent and cosmetic by the Turks

Bălm, *v t* **1** To anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal *Shak*

2 To soothe, to mitigate, to assuage *Shak.*

Bălm'i fy, *v t* [Eng *balm* and Lat *facere*, to make.] To render balmy. [*Obs.*] *Cheyne*

Bălm'i-ly, *adv* In a balmy manner *Coleridge.*

Bal mŏr'al, *n* [From *Balmoral* Castle, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.] **1.** A kind of figured petticoat

2. A kind of boot for ladies, made to lace in front

Bălm'y (bäm'ȳ), *a* **1** Having the qualities of balm, odoriferous, aromatic, assuaging, soothing, refreshing, mild "The *balmy* breeze" *Tickell*

Băl'ne-al, *a* [Lat *balneum*, bath.] Pertaining to a bath [*Obs.*] *Howell*

Băl'ne-a ry, *n* [Lat *balneearium*, from *balneum*, bath.] A bathing room [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Băl'ne ā'tion, *n* [From L. Lat *balneare*, to bathe, from Lat *balneum*, bath.] The act of bathing [*Obs.*]

Băl'ne-a-to-ry, *a* [Lat *balneatorius.*] Belonging to a bath or stove [*Obs.*]

Băl'o-tāde, *n* See BALLOTADE

Băl'sa, *n* [Sp & Pg *balsa*, of Iberian origin.] (*Naut.*) A raft or fishing float, used principally on the Pacific coast of South America. [Written also *balza.*] *Simmonds*

Băl'sam, *n.* [Lat. *balsamum*, Gr. *βαλσαμον* Cf BALM.]

1 A resin containing more or less of an essential or volatile oil

☞ The balsams are aromatic resinous substances, flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain plants and a great variety of substances pass under this name Among the true balsams, are the balm of Gilead, and the balsams of copaiva, Peru, and Tolu

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A species of tree, *Abies balsamea* (*b.*) A popular annual garden plant of the genus *Impatiens*, balsamine *Loudon*

3. (*Med.*) A mixture composed of natural balsams and other articles *Dunglison*

Băl'sam, *v t.* To impregnate with balsam, to render balsamic [*Obs.*] *Hacket*

Băl'sa-mā'tion, *n.* The act of rendering balsamic.

Băl-săm'ic, } *a.* Having the qualities of bal-
Băl-săm'ic-al, } sam, containing, or resembling, balsam; soft, mitigatory. "*Balsamic* cups, to wheezing lungs Medicinal" *Philips.*

Băl-săm'ic, *n.* [Fr. *balsamique.*] That which has the properties of a balsam. *Bp Berkeley.*

Băl-săm'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a balsamic manner

Băl'sa-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *balsamum* and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing balsam.

Băl'sa-mīne, *n.* [Fr. *balsamine*, N. Lat. *balsamina*, from Lat. *balsaminus*, Gr. *βαλσάμινος*, of balsam, q. v.] (*Bot.*) The *Balsamina hortensis* (*Impatiens balsamina*, Linn.), or garden balsam.

Băl'sa-mo-dĕn'dron, *n.* [Gr. *βάλσαμον*, balsam, and *δένδρον*, tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of balsamiferous plants, natives of tropical Asia.

Băl'sa-mous, *a.* Having the quality of balsam. "A *balsamous* substance" *Sterne*

Băl'ter, *v. t.* [See BALL.] To stick together. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Băl'tic, *a.* [N Lat mare *Balticum*, from Lat. *balteus*, belt, from certain straits or channels surrounding its isles, called belts. See BELT.] [*Geog.*] Pertaining to the sea of the same name, which separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Holstein, and Germany, situated on the Baltic Sea

Each *Baltic* state to join the righteous cause *Barlow*

Băl'us ter, *n* [Fr *balustre*, Sp *balaustre*, It *balaustro*, from Lat *balaustium*, Gr. *βαλαύστιον*, It *balaustra*, Pr & Sp *balaustra, balaustra*, the flower of the wild pomegranate, on account of the similarity of form It is corrupted into *bannister, bannister.*] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A small column or pillaster, used as a support to the rail of a staircase, &c (*b*) The lateral part of the volute of the Ionic capital *Gwilt*

Băl'us-tered, *a* Having balusters. [*Rare.*] "*Balustered* with gold" *Dryden*

Băl'us trāde, *n* [Fr *balustrade*, Sp *balaustrada, balaustrado*, It *balaustrata*, from Fr *balustre*, &c See BALUSTER.] (*Arch.*) A row of balusters, topped by a rail, serving as a fence or inclosure, for altars, balconies, staircases, terraces, tops of buildings, &c

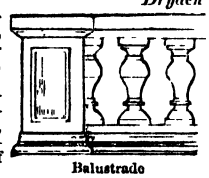

Balustrade

Băl'za-rine', *n* [Fr.] A light mixed material of worsted and cotton, for ladies' dresses *Simmonds*

Băm, *n* [Probably contraction of *bamboozle.*] An imposition, a cheat [*Vulgar.*] *Garrick*

To relieve the tedium, he kept plying them with all manner of *bams* *Prof Wilson*

Băm, *v t* To cheat, to wheedle [*Vulgar.*]

This is some conspiracy, I suppose, to *bam*, to cheat me out of my money *Foote*

Bam-bōō', *n* [Malay *bambû, mambû.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the family of grasses, and genus *Bambusa*, growing in tropical countries

☞ *B. arundinacea* has a woody hollow round, straight, jointed stem It grows to the height of forty feet and upward The flowers grow in large panicles from the joints of the stalk, placed three in a parcel close to their receptacles Old stalks grow to five or six inches in diameter, and are so hard and durable as to be used for building, and for all sorts of furniture for water-pipes and for poles to support palanquins The smaller stalks are used for walking sticks, flutes, &c

Bam-bōō', *v t* To flog with the bamboo *Williams*

Bam-bōō'zle, *v t* [Said to be of Gipsy origin.] To deceive, to play low tricks upon [*Low.*]

Bam-bōō'zler, *n* A cheat, one who plays low tricks *Arbuthnot*

Băn, *n* A kind of fine muslin, brought from the East Indies *Simmonds*

Băn, *n* [Fr & Pr *ban*, It, Sp, & Pg *bando*, L Lat *bannus, bannum bandum* O H Ger *ban*, N H Ger *bann*, a public proclamation as of interdiction or excommunication Cf ABANDON.]

1 A public proclamation or edict a public order or notice, mandatory or prohibitory

2 (*pl*) Notice of a marriage proposed, or of a matrimonial contract, proclaimed in a church, or other place prescribed by law, that any person may object, if he knows of any kindred between the parties, of any pre contract, or other just cause why the marriage should not take place

3 An interdiction, prohibition, or prescription "Under *ban* to touch" *Milton*

4 A curse or anathema "Hecate's *ban*" *Shak.*

5 A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban, or a mulct paid to the bishop by one guilty of sacrilege and other crimes

6 (*Mil.*) A proclamation by beat of drum, or sound of trumpet, requiring a strict observance of discipline, either for declaring a new officer, or for punishing an offender

Băn, *n* [Scrb *ban*, Russ. & Pol *pan*, a master, lord.] An ancient title belonging to the wardens of the eastern marches of Hungary, now given to the viceroy of Croatia He is appointed by the emperor of Austria

The Pitter-*Ban* of Hungary
Came back renowned in arms *Campbell*

Băn, *v t* [A S *bannan, abannan*, to proclaim, command, Dan *bande, forbande*, to curse, Sw *banna*, to revile, *bannas*, to curse. See BAN, *n.*] To curse, to execrate

Bannung his boisterous and unruly beast *Shak*

Băn, *v i.* To curse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Ba-nā'nā (Synop., § 130), *n* [Sp *banana, banano, bananas*, Fr *banane*.] (*Bot.*) A species of the genus *Musa*, and its fruit.

Banana

☞ The banana has a soft, herbaceous stalk, with leaves of great length and breadth The flowers grow in bunches, covered with a sheath of a green or purple color, the fruit is five or six inches long, and over an inch in diameter, the pulp is soft, and of a luscious taste, and is eaten, when ripe, either raw or fried in slices This tree is a native of tropical countries, and furnishes an important article of food *Loudon*

Băng'eo, *n.* [It. *banco.* See BANK.] A bank, especially that of Venice.

☞ This term is used in some parts of Europe to distinguish between the value of money at a bank, and its current value, as, at Hamburg *banco* is worth about 23½ per cent more than currency

Bănd, *n* [A-S *banda*, from *bindan*, to bind, Ger, Sw, & D *band*, O H Ger *bant*, Goth *bandi*, Fr. *bande*, band. See BIND.]

1 Any narrow ligament with which a thing is encircled, or fastened, or by which a number of things are confined together, a fillet, a cord "Bound with leaden *bands*" *Bacon.*

2 (*Arch.*) (*a*) Any flat, low member or molding, broad, but not deep,—called also *fascia, face*, or *plinth* (*b*) Any continuous tablet or series of ornaments, &c, in a wall or on a building, as, a band of foliage, of bricks, &c (*c*) In Gothic architecture, the molding, or suit of moldings, which encircles the pillars and small shafts.

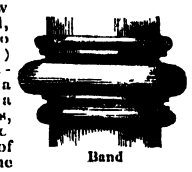

Band

3 Means of union or connection between persons "To join in Hymen's *bands*." *Shak*

4 (*Feel.*) A linen ornament worn about the neck by clergymen *Addison*

5 A company of persons united in any common design, especially a body of armed men

Troops of horsemen, with his *bands* of foot *Shak*

6 (*Bot.*) A space between elevated lines or ribs, as of the fruits of umbelliferous plants *Loudon*

7 (*Mach.*) A belt passing over two pulleys, and communicating motion from one to the other. [See *Illust.* of *Pulley.*]

8 A bond [*Obs.*]

Tell me was he arrested on a *band*?
Not on a *band*, but on a stronger thing *Shak.*

Bănd, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* BANDED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* BANDING.] **1** To bind, tie, or mark with a band

2 To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy "*Banded* against his throne." *Milton.* "*Banded* nations" *Byron*

3 To ban or banish [*Obs. and very rare.*] *Spenser.*

Bănd, *v i* To confederate for some common purpose, to unite, to conspire together "Certain of the Jews *banded* together" *Acts* xxiii. 12.

Bănd, *imp* of *band* [*Obs.*]

And with a belt his gown about him *band* *Spenser*

Bănd'age, *n.* [Fr *bandage*, from *bande.* See BAND.]

1 A fillet, roller, or swath, used in dressing and binding up wounds, &c

2 Something resembling a bandage, that which is bound over another

Bănd'age, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* BANDAGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BANDAGING.] To bind with a bandage, as, to *bandage* the eyes

Ban'da ġist, *n* One who makes bandages, especially for hernia *Dunglison*

Ban dā'lā, *n* The fiber from which Manilla white rope is made It is an outer layer of the abaca (*Musa textilis*), a variety of the plantain *Simmonds*

Ban-dăn'ă, } *n* [Sp *bandaña*, from *bandaño*,
Ban dăn'nă, } a neckerchief made of best.]

1 A species of silk or cotton handkerchief, having a uniformly dyed ground, usually of red or blue, with white figures of a circular or lozenge form, made by discharging the color

2 A style of calico printing, in which white or bright spots are produced on a red or dark ground, by discharging the color *Ure*

Bănd'bŏx, *n* A slight paper box for bands, caps, bonnets, muffs, or other light articles *Gay.*

Băn'dean (băn'dō), *n pl* BĂN'DI-UX (băn'dōz). [Fr.] A narrow band or fillet, a head dress.

Around the edge of this cap was a stiff *bandeau* of leather *W Scott.*

Băn de-lĭer', *n* See BANDOLIER

Bănd'er, *n* One banded with others

Băn'de rōle, *n* [Fr *banderole*, Sp *banderola*, It. *banderuola*, a little banner, from Fr *bandiere*, Sp. *bandera*, It *bandiera*, banner.] A small banner or flag, carried on the masts of vessels, or on military weapons

From the extremity of which fluttered a small *banderole* or streamer bearing a cross *W Scott*

Bănd'-fish, *n* (*Ichth.*) An acanthopterygious fish, of the genus *Cepola*, ribbon-fish.

Băn'di cōōt, *n* [Ger *bandikut*, the native name.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of the rat family (*Mus bandicota* or *giganteus*), in appearance like a large brown rat, found in India and Australia, and very mischiev-

ous in its habits. Its chief food is grain and vegetables, and it does much injury to gardens. *Baird.*

Bănd'ing-plāne, *n.* A plane used for cutting out grooves and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work.

Băn'dĭt, *n.*; *pl.* BĂN'DITS or BAN-DĬT'TI. [It *bandito*, outlaw, p. p. of *bandire*, to proclaim, to banish, proscribe, Pr & Sp *bandir*, Fr *bannir* See BAN and ABANDON] A lawless or desperate fellow, a robber, a brigand. "Hungry *banditti*" *W Scott.*

No savage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer,
Will dare to soil her virgin purity *Milton*

☞ The plural *banditti* is sometimes used as a collective noun

Ban-dĭt'to, *n* [See *supra*] A bandit [*Obs*] *Webster*, 1654

Băn'dle, *n* [Ir *bannlamh*, cubit, from *bann*, a measure, and *lamh*, hand, arm.] An Irish measure of two feet in length

Bănd'let, } *n* [Fr *bandelette*, from *bande* See
Bănd'e-let, } BAND] (*Arch*) Any little band or flat molding, compassing a column, like a ring *Gwilt*

Băn'dŏg, *n* [*band* and *dog*, i e, bound dog] A large, fierce kind of dog, kept chained

The keeper entered leading his *bandog*, a large bloodhound tied in a leam, or band, from which he takes his name *W Scott*

Băn'do-leer', *n* [Fr *bandoulière*, It *bandoliera*, Sp. *bandolera*, from Fr *bande*, Pr , Sp , & It *banda*, band, q. v]

1. A large leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging under the left arm, worn by ancient musketeers for sustaining their fire arms

2. A small leather case, of which every musketeer wore twelve, suspended by a belt

☞ Bandoleers are now superseded by the cartridge-box and shoulder-belt

Băn'do-line, *n* [Allied to *band*] A gummy preparation for the hair, made usually of Iceland moss or linseed, with water, and perfumed

Băn'don, *n* [O Fr & Pr *bandon* See ABANDON] Disposal, license [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Băn'dōre, or **Ban dōre',** *n* [Fr *bandore*, *pandore*, *mandore*, *mandole*, It *pandora*, *pandura*, *mandora*, Sp *pandurria*, *bandurria*, *bandola*, Pg *bandurria*, from Lat *pandura*, *pandurium*, Gr *πανδοῦρα*, a musical instrument of three strings, invented by *Pan*] A musical stringed instrument, very similar in form to a guitar, a pandore

Bănd's ōl, }
Băn'ner ōl, } *n* See BANDEROLE

Băn'dy, *n* [Fr *bandé*, p p of *bander*, to bind, to bend (a bow), to bandy, from *bande* See BAND]

1. A club bent at the lower part for striking a ball at play, *Johnson*

2. The play with such a club *Toone*

Băn'dy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BANDIED, *p pr* & *vb n* BANDYING]

1. To beat to and fro, as a ball in playing at bandy "Like tennis balls *bandied* and struck upon us . . . by rackets from without" *Cudworth*

2. To give and receive reciprocally, to exchange "To *bandy* hasty words" *Shak.*

3. To toss about, as from man to man, to agitate

Let not obvious and known truth be *bandied* about in a disputation *Watts.*

Băn'dy, *v i* To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way "To *bandy* with thy lawless sons" *Shak*

Băn'dy, *a* Limp, flexible, — said of bad cloth [*Obs*]

Băn'dy-lĕg, *n* [*bandy* and *leg* See BANDY and BEND] A crooked leg, a leg bending inward or outward

Băn'dy-lĕgged (-lĕgd), *a* Having crooked legs

Bāne, *n* [A-S *bana*, destruction, *bonn*, wound, Icel *bana*, death, murderer, *ben*, a deadly wound, O. H. Ger. *bana*, murder, *bano*, murderer, Goth *banga*, stroke, wound, Gr *φένω*, to slay, *φονεύς*, murderer, Ir. *bana*, death, *beanam*, I strike]

1. Poison of a deadly quality, hence, any fatal cause of mischief, injury, or destruction

Money, thou *bane* of bliss, and spurce of woe *Herbert*

2. Ruin, destruction

The cup of deception spiced and tempered to their *bane* *Milton*

3. A disease in sheep, more commonly termed the *rot*. *Farm Encyc*

Syn.—Pest, ruin, destruction, injury

Bāne, *v t.* To be the bane of, to poison, to ruin, to destroy [*Obs*]

For minors have not only *baned* families, but ruined realms *Fuller*

Bāne'-bĕr-ry, *n* (*Bot*) A plant (*Actæa spicata*), whose berries are poisonous. *Loudon*

Bāne'fŭl, *a.* Having poisonous qualities, injurious, noxious, pernicious, destructive "*Baneful* hemlock" *Garth* "*Baneful* wrath" *Chapman.*

Bāne'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In a baneful manner

Bāne'fŭl-ness, *n* Quality of being baneful.

Bāne'wort (-wûrt), *n* [See WORT.] A plant, called also *deadly nightshade*

Băng, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BANGED, *p pr* & *vb n* BANGING] [Icel *banga*, Dan *banke*, to beat, Sw. *bångas*, to be impetuous, Ger *bengel*, club, clapper of a bell, Goth. *banja*, stroke]

1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to treat with violence; to handle roughly; to thump.

This desperate tempest hath so *banged* the Turks *Shak.*

2. To surpass or excel. [*Low.*]

Băng, *n.* A blow with a club, a heavy blow. *Swift.*

Băng'ing, *a* Huge, great, — as if beating, or surpassing in size. [*Vulgar.*] *Forby.*

Băn'gle, *v. t* [From *bang*, v. t , q. v.] To waste by little and little [*Obs*] *Whole Duty of Man.*

Băn'gle, *n.* An ornamental ring worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa. *Malcom*

Băn'gle-ēar, *n* A loose hanging ear like that of a dog, an imperfection in a horse. *Wright.*

Băngue, } *n* [Fr *bangue*, *banque*, Sp. *bangue*,
Băng, } *bange*, from Skr *bhangga*, hemp, *bhangā*, flax plant] An astringent and narcotic drug made from the larger leaves and seed capsules of wild hemp (*Cannabis Indica*), which are chewed or smoked in the East as a means of intoxication Haschish is the resinous exudation of this plant *Dunglison Johnston*

Banian (băn'yan *or* ban yăn') (Synop , § 130), *n* [Skr *pan*, to sell, *panya*, salable, *banik*, merchant. Cf *punya*, holy, sacred, the banian tree being considered as sacred, hence N. Lat *ficus religiosa*]

1 A Hindoo merchant, particularly one who visits foreign countries for purposes of business *Malcom*

2 A morning gown, like that worn by the Banians *Craig.*

3. The India fig-tree See BANYAN.

Banian days (*Naut*), days in which the sailors have no flesh meat served out to them This use of the term seems to be borrowed from the Banians, who eat no flesh

Băn'ish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BANISHED, *p. pr* & *vb n* BANISHING] [Fr. *bannir*, p pr *bannissant*, L Lat *bannire*, *bannisare*, *bannizare*, Pr & It *bandire*, Ger *bannen*, *verbannen*, O H Ger *bannan* See BAN]

1 To condemn to exile, or compel to leave one's country, by authority of the ruling power.

We *banish* you our territories *Shak*

2 To drive away, to compel to depart, to dispel "*Banish* all offense" *Shak.*

Syn.—To BANISH, EXILE, EXPEL The idea of a coercive removal from a place is common to these terms A man is *banished* when he is forced by the government of a country (be he a foreigner or a native) to leave its borders A man is *exiled* when he is driven into banishment from his *native* country and home Thus to *exile* is to *banish*, but to *banish* is not always to *exile* the Tarquins were *banished* from Rome, Coriolanus was *exiled* To *expel* is forcibly to eject and usually under circumstances of disgrace, as, to *expel* from a college, *expelled* from decent society

Banished from Rome?
What's *banished* but set free
From daily contact with the things I loathe? *Cooly*
To thee, behold, an *exiled* band we come *Rowe*

Sedition's civil broils
Expelled thee from thy native Crete *West*

Băn'ish er, *n* One who banishes

Băn'ish-ment, *n* [Fr *bannissement*] The act of banishing, or the state of being banished

He secured himself by the *banishment* of his enemies *Johnson*

Round the wide world in *banishment* we roam *Dryden*

Băn'is-ter, *n* [A corruption of *baluster*, q v] A baluster

He struggled to ascend the pulpit stairs, holding hard on the *banisters* *W Scott*

Băn'jo, *n* [Also *banjer*, corrupted from *bandore*, q v Not of negro origin] A stringed musical instrument having a head and neck like the guitar, and its body like a tamborine, it has five strings, and is played with the fingers and hands It is a favorite instrument of the negroes. *Moore*

Bănk (82), *n* [A-S *banc*, *benc*, D & Ger *bank*, Sw & Dan *bank*, *bink*, Fr & Pr *banc*, It *banco*, from Ger See BENCH]

1 A mound, pile, or ridge of earth, raised above the surrounding level

They cast up a *bank* against the city 2 *Sam* xx 15

2 Any steep acclivity, whether rising from a river, a lake, or the sea, or forming the side of a ravine, or the steep side of a hillock on a plain "Tiber trembled underneath his *bank*" *Shak*

3 An elevation, or rising ground, in the sea, a flat, a shoal, a shelf, a shallow, as, the *banks* of Newfoundland

4 A bench, or a bench of rowers, in a galley

Placed on their *banks*, the lusty Trojans sweep
Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep *Waller*

5. (*Com*) An establishment for the custody, or the loaning, exchange, or issue, of money, and for facilitating the transmission of funds by drafts or bills of exchange, a fund from deposits or contributions, the fund of a gaming establishment, as of a faro bank, and the like

6. The office of a banking establishment.

7 A company of persons concerned in a bank, whether a private association or an incorporated company, the stockholders of a bank, or their representatives, the directors, acting in their corporate capacity.

8 (*Law*) (*a*) The bench or seat upon which the judges sat (*b*) The regular term of a court of law, or the full court sitting to hear arguments upon questions of law, as distinguished from a sitting at *Nisi Prius*, or a court held for jury trials.

Burrill. New Amer. Cyc.

9. (*Printing.*) A sort of table used by printers.

10. (*Carp.*) A long piece of timber, about six inches square.

Bănk, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* BANKED (bănkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BANKING.]

1. To raise a mound or dike about, to inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank, to embank. "*Banked* well with earth." *Holland.*

2. To pass by the banks of [*Obs. and rare.*] *Shak.*

3 To lay up or deposit in a bank [*Obs*] *Johnson.*

Bănk, *v i.* To deposit money in a bank; to carry on banking.

Banking house, a banking office or firm

Bănk'a-ble, *a.* Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes.

Bănk'-bill, *n* 1 In America, a promissory note of a bank payable to the bearer on demand, and forming part of the currency, a bank-note.

2 In England, a note, or a bill of exchange, of a bank, payable to order, and usually at some future specified time Such bills are negotiable, but form, in the strict sense of the term, no part of the currency

Bănk'-book, *n* A book in which the officers of a bank enter the debt and credit of a customer. *Bouvier.*

Bănk'-crĕd'it, *n.* A credit by which, on proper security given to a bank, a person has liberty to draw to a certain extent agreed on. *Ogilvie.*

Bănk'er, *n* 1 One who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c *McCulloch.*

2 One who receives money in trust, to be drawn again as the owner has occasion for it

3 A vessel employed in the codfishery on the banks of Newfoundland *J Q Adams.*

4 A stone bench on which masons cut or square their work *Francis*

5 A cushion or covering for a seat. *Weale.*

Bănk'et, *n* (*Bricklaying*) A piece of wood on which to cut bricks *Buchanan.*

Bănk'-fĭnge, *n.* A fence consisting of a bank of earth

Bănk'-hŏok, *n* A large fish-hook baited and attached by a line to the bank [*Prov Eng*] *Wright.*

Bănk'ing, *n* The business or employment of a banker, the business of establishing a common fund for lending money, discounting notes, issuing bills, receiving deposits, collecting the money on notes deposited, negotiating bills of exchange, &c

Bănk'ing, *a* Pertaining to, or conducted by, a bank, as, *banking* operations

Bănk'-nōte, *n* A promissory note issued by a bank or banking company, payable to bearer on demand, and intended to circulate as money. *Byles.*

☞ Such notes, in England and America, form a large part of the currency In America, they are popularly termed *bank-bills* Strictly speaking, a bank-note is not money, but by common usage and general consent it is received and treated as money

Wharton Burrill McCulloch

Bănk'rout, *n.* [*Obs*] See BANKRUPT. *Marston*

Bănk'rupt, *n.* [Fr *banqueroute*, Sp *bancarota*, It *banco rotto*, bankruptcy, from Fr *banque*, Sp *banca*, It *banco*, bank, and Norm Fr *roupt*, *rous*, Sp *roto*, It *rotto*, Lat *ruptus*, broken, p p of *rumpere*, to break, Ger *bankrott*, formerly *bankerot*, bankruptcy and bankrupt, *a*]

1 (*Law Law*) A trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors *Blackstone*

☞ In this sense, a man may be a *bankrupt* and not *insolvent*, or *insolvent* and not a *bankrupt*

2 A trader who breaks or fails, or becomes unable to pay his debts in the ordinary course of trade, an insolvent trader

3 Any individual unable to pay his debts, an insolvent. *McCulloch.*

☞ In strictness, no person but a trader can be a bankrupt *Bankruptcy* is applied to merchants and traders, *insolvency* to other persons This distinction is not preserved in the United States, the tendency being to apply the terms *bankrupt* and *insolvent* to the same description of persons In the United States bankrupt law of 1841, repealed in 1843, the term *bankrupts* was applied to others besides *merchants* and *traders*, and in that law the features of both a *bankrupt* and *insolvent* law were united So the features of both systems are united in many of the State insolvent laws And in England in recent times, the distinction between *bankrupt* and *insolvent* laws is much less positive and exact than it formerly was *New Am Cyc Burrill. Parsons.*

Bankrupt law, a law which, upon a bankrupt's surrendering all his property to commissioners for the benefit of his creditors, discharges him from the payment of his debts, and all liability to arrest or suit for the same, and secures his future acquired property from a liability to the payment of his past debts See INSOLVENT — *Bankrupt system*, a system of laws and legal proceedings in regard to bankrupts and their property

Bănk'rupt, *a* Having committed acts of bankruptcy, unable to pay debts, insolvent. "The king's grown *bankrupt*" *Shak.*

Bănk'rupt, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p.* BANKRUPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BANKRUPTING] To break in trade, to make insolvent.

Bănk'rupt-cy, *n.* 1. The state of being bankrupt or insolvent; the state of a man whose business is stopped and broken up, because he is insolvent, and utterly incapable of carrying it on; inability to pay all debts. *Story. Burrill.*

2. The act of becoming a bankrupt; the act of rendering one's self a bankrupt, as by absconding or otherwise; failure in trade.

Bănk'-stŏck, *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

Băn'li-eue, *n.* [Fr. *banlieue*, L Lat. *bannum leucæ*, *banleuca*, from Fr *ban*, L Lat *bannum*, jurisdiction, and Fr *lieue*, L Lat *leuca*, league, Ger *bannmeile*. See BAN and LEAGUE] The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits, of a town or city. *Brande.*

Băn'ner, *n.* [Fr. *banniere*, *bandiere*, Pr. *banuera*, *banera*, *bandiera*, It. *bandiera*, Sp *bandera*, Ger *banner*, *panier*, from Fr. *bande*, Pr , Sp , & It *banda*, band, fillet. Cf. Goth *bandva*, *bandvo*, a sign, ap Paul. Diacon Histor Longobard 1, 20 vexillum, quod *bandum* appellant See BAND] Originally, a small square flag borne before a banneret, whose arms were embroidered on it, hence, a military ensign, the principal standard of a prince or state, a pennon, a streamer

Hang out our *banners* on the outward wall *Shak.*

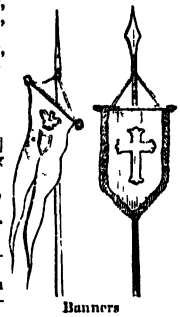

Banners

Băn'nered, *a* Furnished with or bearing banners. "A *bannered* host." *Milton.*

Shield the strong foes, and rake the *bannered* shore *Barlow*

Băn'ner-et, *n* [Fr *banneret*, *banderet*, L Lat *banneretus*. See BANNER]

1. Originally, a military rank conferred only on such as were able to bring a certain number of vassals into the field, hence, a rank corresponding to this, also, a person sustaining the rank.

☞ The usual mode of conferring the promotion was by cutting or tearing off the point of the pennon or pointed flag on the spear of the candidate thereby rendering it square, it was often conferred on the field of battle

2 A small banner [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Băn'ner-ōl, *n* See BANDROL

Ban ni'tion, *n* [L Lat *bannitio* See BANISH] The act of expulsion [*Obs*] *Up Land*

Băn'nock, *n* [Gael *bonnach*, Ir *bonnoeg*] A cake made of oat, rye, pease, or barley meal, baked on an iron plate, over the fire, — used in Scotland and the northern counties of England *W Scott*

Băn'nock-flŭke, *n* A turbot [*Scottish*] *Scott*

Bănns, *n pl* See BAN, No 2

Băn'quet (bănk'wet), *n* [Fr *banquet*, It *banchetto*, Sp *banquete*, feast, a small bench, Fr *banquette*, a little seat, Sp *banqueta*, a stool with three legs *Banquet* is originally a *sitting*, and hence a *feast* See BANK and BANQUETTI]

1. A feast, a rich entertainment

That dares prefer the toils of Hercules
To dalliance, *banquets*, and ignoble ease *Dryden*

2 A dessert, or light entertainment at the end of a feast [*Obs*]

There were all the dainties, not only of the season, but of what art could add, venison, plain solid meat, fowl, baked and boiled meats, *banquet* in exceeding plenty, and exquisitely dressed *Evelyn*

Syn.—Feast, entertainment, treat

Băn'quet, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* BANQUETED, *p pr* & *vb n* BANQUETING] To treat with a feast or rich entertainment.

Just in time to *banquet*
The illustrious company assembled there *Coleridge*

Băn'quet, *v. i* To regale one's self with good eating and drinking, to feast

Were it a draught for Juno when she *banquets*,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer *Milton*

Băn'quet, *n.* [See BANQUETTE] 1 (*Arch*) The footway of a bridge, when raised above the carriage way. *Gwilt*

2. A small rod shaped part of a horse's bridle, under the eye *Bailey*

Băn'quet-er (bănk'wet-er), *n* One who banquets, one who feasts or makes feasts

Băn'quet ing-rŏom, *n* A saloon or spacious hall for public entertainments Formerly, the room where the dessert was placed, to which, after dinner, it was customary to remove. *Coleridge.*

Băn-quĕtte' (ban-kĕt'), *n.* [Fr. *banquette*, a little seat, a long seat covered with any stuff, a raised way, little bank, from *banc*, bench, seat See BANK.] (*Fort.*) A little raised way or foot-bank, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy in the ditch or in front of it. [See *Illust.* of *Abattis*]

Băn'shee, } *n.* [Gael. *bean-shith*, fairy, from Gael.
Bŏn'shiē, } & Ir. *bean*, woman, and Gael *sith*, Ir. *sith*, *sigh*, *sighe*, *sighidh*, fairy] A supernatural being supposed by the Irish and Scotch peasantry to give notice to a family of the speedy death of some of its members, by chanting a mournful ditty under the windows of the house. *Macaulay.*

Băn'stick-le (-stik'kl), *n.* [A-S. *ban*, bone, and O. Eng. *stickle*, prickle, sting ; Ger. *stachelfisch*, *stichling*.] (*Bot*) A small fish, called also *stickleback* ; a species of the genus *Gasterosteus.*

Băn'tam, *n.* 1. A very small variety of fowl, with feathered legs, brought, probably, from the kingdom of Bantam, a district of the island of Java

2. A kind of painted or carved work resembling that of Japan, only more gaudy

Băn'ter, *v t.* [*imp.* & *p p.* BANTERED, *p. pr* & *vb n.* BANTERING.] [Prob. corrupted from the Fr *badiner*, to joke See BADINAGE Cf BARTER, from O Fr. *baratter*] To play upon in words and in good humor, to rally, to joke or jest with. "She could scarcely forbear thinking we *bantered* her" *Locke.*

Syn.—To rally, joke, jest, sport, play, ridicule, deride —To BANTER, RALLY We *banter* in good humor, turning the laugh upon a person for something he has done or neglected to do We *rally* when we attack a person with ridicule, raillery, or sarcasm This is always more pungent, and often ill-natured

If your companions at Cambridge *banter* you on your regularity, order, decency, and love of study, *banter* them in return on their want of these qualities *Lord Chatham*

If you find yourself in a humor rather to *rally* and ridicule than to comfort me, I desire you would throw this letter into the fire *Addison*

Băn'ter, *n* A joking or jesting, humorous raillery, wit or humor, pleasantry. "Part *banter*, part affection" *Tennyson*

Băn'ter-er, *n* One who banters or rallies

Bănt'ling, *n* [Corrupt from the Ger *bankling*, bastard, from *bank*, bench, prop a child begotten on a bench, and not in the marriage bed Cf BASTARD] A young or small child, an infant

In what out-of-the-way corners genius produces her *bantlings* *W Irving*

Băn'yan, or **Ban yăn'**, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of the same genus with the common fig, and called the Indian fig (*Ficus Indica*), whose branches drop shoots to the ground which take root and form new stocks, till they cover a space of many hundred feet in circumference See BANIAN

Banyan Tree

Bā'o bab, *n* [Lthi opic *baobab*, *abaro*, *albaro*] (*Bot*) The *Adansonia digitata*, the largest known tree in the world See ADANSONIA *Brande*

Băph'o-met, *n* [A corruption of *Mahomet* or *Mohammed*, the Arabian prophet, Pr *Bafomet*, O Sp *Mafomat*, O Pg *Mafamede* Cf *Mahound* a contemptuous name for Mohammed and the devil] The imaginary symbol which the Templars were accused of employing in their mysterious rites

Băp'tism, *n* [O Fr & Pr *baptisme*, It Fr *battesimo*, Lat *baptisma*, Gr βαπτισμα, βαπτισμος, from βαπτιζειν, to baptize, from βαπτειν, to dip in water] The act of baptizing, the application of water to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ This is usually performed by sprinkling or immersion

To his great *baptism* flocked,
With awe, the regions round *Milton*

Hypothetical baptism (*Church of England*) baptism when administered to persons in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have or have not been baptized before The formula in this case is, "If thou art not already baptized, I baptize thee, &c *Hook*

Bap tĭs'mal, *a* [Fr *baptismal*] Pertaining to baptism, as, *baptismal* vows

Bap tĭs'mal ly, *adv* In a baptismal manner

Băp'tist, *n* [Lat *baptista*, Gr βαπτιστης]

1 One who administers baptism, specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ "Him the *Baptist* soon descried" *Milton*

2 As a contraction of *Anabaptist*, one who denies the doctrine of infant baptism, and maintains that baptism ought to be administered only to adults or believers by immersing the body in water

Băp'tis-ter y, *n* [Lat *baptisterium*, Gr βαπτιστηριον, Fr *baptistère*] A place where the sacrament of baptism is administered "The *baptistery* and leaning tower [at Pisa] are very well worth seeing" *Addison*

☞ Primitively, baptisteries were in buildings separate from the church, but in the sixth century they were taken into the church-porch, and afterward into the church itself

Bap tĭst'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to baptism. "This
Bap tĭst'ic-al, } *baptistical* profession which he ignorantly laughed at" *Bramhall*

Bap tĭst'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a baptistical manner

Bap-tĭz'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being baptized [*Rare*] *N. E. Elders.*

Băp'ti-zā'tion, *n.* The act of baptizing [*Obs*]

If they had been lay persons, their *baptizations* were null and void *Lp Taylor*

Bap-tīze', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* BAPTIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BAPTIZING] [Lat. *baptizare*, Gr βαπτιζειν, Fr. *baptiser*, *battiser*, It. *battezzare*, Sp *bautizar*, Pg. *bautisar*, *baptizar*, Pr. *bateiar*. See BAPTISM] To administer the sacrament of baptism to, to christen.

Bap-tīze'ment, *n.* The act of baptizing [*Rare*]

Bap-tīz'er, *n.* One who baptizes, or administers baptism.

Bär, *n.* [O. Eng. *barre*, Fr. *barre*, Pr., Sp., & It. *barra*, from W. *bar*, the branch of a tree, bar, bolt, *baren*, branch, Arm. *bar*, branch, *barren*, bar, Gael. & Ir. *barra*, bar.]

1. A piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its diameter or width, used for various purposes, but especially for a hinderance or obstruction, as, the *bars* of a fence or gate, the *bar* of a door or hatchway.

2 Any obstacle which obstructs, hinders, or defends, an obstruction, a barrier.

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create? *Dryden*

3 A bank of sand, gravel, or other matter, forming a shoal at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing entrance, or rendering it difficult

4 (*Law*) (*a*) The railing that incloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. Hence, the phrase *at the bar of the court* signifies in open court (*b*) The place in court where prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence (*c*) The whole body of lawyers licensed in a court, the legal profession (*d*) A special plea constituting a sufficient answer to the plaintiff's action *Burrill.*

5 Any tribunal, as, the *bar* of public opinion, the *bar* of God

6 The inclosed place of a tavern, inn, or coffee house, where the landlord or his servant delivers out liquors, and waits upon customers *Addison*

7 (*Her*) A horizontal mark across the escutcheon, a kind of ordinary containing only one fifth part of the field *Brande*

8 (*Mus*) A line drawn perpendicularly across the staff, dividing it into equal measures of time

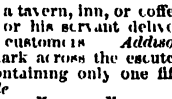

☞ A *double bar* is used to indicate the end of a section or period or the final close of a piece of music, or the end of a line of poetry The term *bar* is very often loosely used for *measure*, i e , for such length of music, or of silence, as is included between one bar and the next, as a passage of eight *bars* two *bars'* rest

9 (*Far*) (*pl*) (*a*) Upper part of the gums of a horse, between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied *Johnson* (*b*) Part of the hoof of a horse

10 (*Com*) An ingot, lump, or wedge, as of gold or silver, from the mines, run in a mold, and unwrought

Trial at bar (*Eng Law*) a trial in the courts of Westminster, opposed to a trial at *Nisi Prius*, in the circuits — *Case at bar* is one presently before the court, a case under argument

Bär, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BARRED (bard), *p pr* & *vb n* BARRING]

1 To fasten with a bar, as, to *bar* a door or gate

2 To hinder, to obstruct, to prevent, to prohibit as, to *bar* the entrance of evil, the distance between us *bars* our intercourse, the statute *bars* my right, the law *bars* the use of poisoned weapons, the right is *barred* by time, a release *bars* the plaintiff's recovery

3 To except to exclude by exception "Of uncircumcised Hebrews, *barring* always the clergy" *De Quincey*

Nay, but I *bar* to-night you shall not gage me
By what I do to-night *Shak*

4 To cross with one or more stripes or lines

I for the sake of distinguishing the feet more clearly I have *barred* them singly *Burnet*

To bar a vein (*Law*), to open the skin above a vein, disengage it and tying it both above and below and striking between the two ligatures,—an operation intended to stop malignant humors *Johnson*

Bär, *v t* [A contraction of *barb*] To adorn with trappings [*Obs*] See BARB *Drayton Heywood*

Barb, *n* [Fr *barbe*, f, Lat *barba*, beard Fr *barbe*, m , a Barbary horse, L Lat *cavallus de barba*]

1 Beard, or that which resembles it, or grows in the place of it

The barbel, so called by reason of his *barbs*, or wattles in his mouth *Walton*

2 The point that stands backward in an arrow, fish hook, &c , to prevent it from being easily extracted "Having two *barbs* or points" *Acham.*

3 A bit for a horse [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

4 (*Bot*) A hair or filament forked at the apex, with both divisions of the fork hooked *Lindley*

5 (*Mil*) (*a*) The defensive armor anciently worn by horses, made of leather, set with iron spikes. (*b*) The ornaments and housings of horses in peace or at tournaments [Also spelt *barbe* or *barde*]

6 A kind of hood or muffler, covering the lower part of the face and shoulders [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

7 A horse of the Barbary stock, noted for speed, as, the fiery *barb* *Lansdown*

8 A pigeon of a black or dun color, from Barbary

Barb, *v t* 1 To shave or dress the beard of [*Obs*]

It was the desire of the penitent to be so *barbed* *Shak.*

2 To mow [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

3 To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, fish hook,

spear, or other instrument. "With hook of *barbed* steel." *Thomson.*

4. To clothe, as a horse, with armor. "A brave courser *barbed* and trapped" *Holland.*

Bär'ba-can, } *n.* [A-S *barbecan, barbycan,* O Eng.
Bär'bi-can, } *barbycan, barbican,* Fr & It. *barbacane,* Pr & Sp. *barbacana,* L. Lat. *barbacana, barbicana,* originally, as in French, an opening in the wall to let water run through, of Arabic origin Vi *barbalhan,* aqueduct, sewer]

Barbacan

1 (*Fort*) An advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city, as at a drawbridge or gate, it was often large and strong, having a ditch and drawbridge of its own

Within the *barbacan* the porter sat *Spenser*

He leads a body of men under the outer barrier of the *barbacan* *W Scott*

2 An opening in the wall of a fortress, through which guns are leveled and fired upon an enemy *Gwilt*

Bär'ba-can-age, *n* [L Lat *barbacanagium* See *supra*] Money paid for the support of a barbacan [*Obs*] *Bouvier*

Bär-bā'di-an, *n* (*Geog*) An inhabitant of Barbadoes.

Bär-bā'dōes Ch'ĕr'ry (*Bot*) A tree of the West Indies, producing a pleasant, tart fruit, *Malpighia glabra* *London*

Bär-bā'dōes Tär (*Min*) Mineral pitch or petroleum, which flows as a thick fluid from the earth or rocks in many places See BITUMEN *Dana*

Bär'ba-rā, *n* (*Logic*) The first words in technical verses intended to represent the various forms of the syllogism It indicates a syllogism whose three propositions are universal affirmatives *Whately*

Bär-bā'ri an (89), *n* [Lat. *barbarus,* Gr. *βαρβαρος,* foreign, barbarous]

1. A foreigner [*Obs*]

Proud Greece all nations else *barbarians* hold *Denham*

2 A man in his rude, savage state, an uncivilized person

Pyrrhus, seeing the Romans marshal their army with some art and skill, said with surprise, these *barbarians* have nothing barbarous in their discipline *Hume*

3 A cruel, savage, brutal man, one destitute of pity or humanity "Thou fell *barbarian*" *Philips*

☞ "In reality, the term *barbarians* seems for many ages, to have implied nothing either hostile or disrespectful By a natural onomatopœia, the Greeks used the iterated syllables *barbar* to denote that a man was unintelligible in his talk and by the word *barbarian* originally, it is probable that no sort of reproach was intended, but simply the fact that the people so called spoke a language not intelligible to Greeks Latterly, the term seems to have been often used as one of mere convenience for classification, indicating the non-Hellenes in opposition to the Hellenes, and it was *not meant to express any qualities whatever of the aliens,*—simply they were described as *being* aliens At this day, it is very probable that the Chinese mean nothing more by the seemingly offensive term *outside barbarians*" *De Quincey*

Bär-bā'ri-an, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, savages, rude, uncivilized, cruel, inhuman, as, *barbarian* governments, *barbarian* treatment

Bär bär'ic, *a* [Lat *barbaricus,* Gr *βαρβαρικός,* foreign, barbaric]

1. Of, or from, the barbarous nations of the east

With diamond flaming, and *barbaric* gold *Pope*

2 Pertaining to, or resembling, an uncivilized person or people, barbarous, barbarian "Wild, *barbaric* music" *W Scott*

Bär'ba rism, *n* [Fr *barbarisme,* Lat *barbarismus,* Gr *βαρβαρισμός*]

1. An uncivilized state or condition, rudeness of manners, and ignorance of arts, learning, and literature, savagism, barbarousness *Prescott*

2. An act of barbarity, cruelty, or brutality, an outrage [*Rare*] "A heinous *barbarism* against the honor of marriage" *Milton.*

3. An offense against purity of style or language, any form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a particular language *Dryden*

Syn.—See SOLECISM

Bar-bär'i-ty, *n* [From *barbarous,* q v]

1 The manners of a barbarian, savageness, cruelty, ferociousness, inhumanity

All the rudeness, reproach, and *barbarity* imaginable *Clarendon*

2 Barbarism, impurity of speech. [*Obs*] *Swift*

Bär'ba rize, *v i* **1** To become barbarous [*Rare.*]

The Roman empire was *barbarizing* rapidly from the time of Trajan *De Quincey*

2. To use or adopt a foreign or barbarous mode of speech

The ill habit which they got of wretched *barbarizing* against the Latin and Greek idiom, with their untutored Anglicisms. *Milton.*

Bär'ba rize, *v t* [Fr *barbariser,* L. Lat. *barbarizare*] To make barbarous

Hideous changes have *barbarized* France *Burke.*

Bär'ba-rous, *a.* [Lat. *barbarus.*]

1 Uncivilized or savage; coarse; rough; as, the conquered became as *barbarous* as the conquerors.

Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous* *Shak*

2. Cruel; ferocious, inhuman, as, *barbarous* treatment.

By their *barbarous* usage he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him *Clarendon*

Syn.—Uncivilized, unlettered, uncultivated, untutored, ignorant, cruel, ferocious, inhuman, brutal See FEROCIOUS

Bär'ba-rous ly, *adv.* In a barbarous manner

Bär'ba-rous-ness, *n* The quality or state of being barbarous, barbarity, barbarism.

Bär'ba-ry, *n.* [Fr *Barbarie,* the northern coast of Africa, N. Lat *Barbaria,* Ger *Berberei,* Ar *Barbariyah,* fr *Barbar,* the people of Barbary, *al-Barbar,* African.] A Barbary horse, a barb. *B & Fl*

Bär'bate, *a.* [Lat. *barbatus,* from *barba,* beard See BARB] (*Bot.*) Bearing lines, spots, or tufts of hair, bearded. *Gray*

Bär'ba-ted, *a.* Having barbed points. "A dart uncommonly *barbated*" *Warton*

Bärbe, *n* See BARB, No 4

Bär'be-cūe, *n* [Supposed by some to be corrupted from the Fr *barbe a queue,* i. e , from snout to tail Cf CAP A PIE]

1 A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted whole

2 A large social entertainment, usually in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole, and other provisions of all kinds are consumed

Bär'be-cūe, *v t* [*imp & p p* BARBECUED, *p pr & vb n* BARBECUING] To dress and roast whole, which is done by splitting the animal to the back bone, and roasting it on a gridiron "Lend me, gods, a whole hog *barbecued*" *Pope*

Bär'bel, *n* [Fr. *barbel, barbeau,* D *barbeel,* Ger. *barbe, barbe,* dim of Lat *barbus,* from *barba,* beard, hence equiv to Lat *mullus barbatus,* or *mullus barbatulus*]

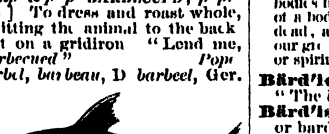
Barbel

1 A small vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, and subservient to the sense of touch *Brande*

2 (*Ichth*) A large fresh-water fish (*Barbus vulgaris*) found in many European rivers It is about three feet long, and has been known to attain the weight of 18 pounds, its upper jaw is furnished with four barbels or beard like appendages *Baird*

3 A knot of superfluous flesh growing in the channels of a horse's mouth

Bär'bel-late, *a* [Lat *barba,* beard.] (*Bot*) Having bearded or barbed bristles *Gray*

Bär-bĕl'lu-late, *a.* (*Bot*) Having small barbed bristles *Gray*

Bär'ber, *n* [Fr *barbier,* from *barbe,* Lat *barba,* beard] One whose occupation is to shave the beard, and to cut and dress the hair, of others

Bär'ber, *v t* To shave and dress the hair of *Shak*

Bär'ber-chi-rûr'geon, *n* A barber who practiced surgery, a barber surgeon, hence, a low practitioner of surgery *Wiseman*

Bär'ber-ess, *n* A female barber. [*Obs*]

Bär'ber-mŏn'ger (-mŭng'gẽr), *n* A man who frequents the barber's shop, or prides himself in being dressed by a barber, a fop [*Obs*] *Shak*

Bär'ber ry, *n.* [Sp & Pg *berberis,* Ar *barbâris,* N Lat *berberis*] (*Bot*) A shrubby plant of the genus *Berberis,* common in hedges *B vulgaris* is the species best known, its berries are used as preserves in sugar, and have been deemed efficacious in fluxes and fevers The bark dyes a fine yellow, especially the bark of the root [Also written *berberry*]

Bär'ber-sûr'geon (-sûr'jun), *n* One who adds the business of a surgeon to that of a barber [Formerly *barber-chirurgeon*] *Thackeray*

Bär'bet, *n* [Fr *barbet,* from *barbe,* beard, long hair of certain animals See BARB]

1 A variety of dog having long curly hair

2 (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Bucco,* characterized by a large, conical, slightly compressed beak, which is swollen at the base, and bearded with five bunches of stiff bristles *Baird*

3 A species of worm that feeds on the aphides See APHIS

Bar-bĕtte', *n* [Fr] (*Fort*) A mound of earth on which guns are mounted to fire over the top of the parapet

☞ Guns are *en barbette* when they are elevated so as to fire over the top of a parapet, and not through embrasures —A *barbette gun,* or *battery,* a single gun, or a number of guns, mounted in *barbette* —*Barbette carriage,* a gun carriage which elevates guns sufficiently to be in *barbette* [See *Illust* of *Gun-carriage,* and *Casemate*]

Bär'bi-can, *n* See BARBACAN

Bär'bi-ton, *n* [Gr *βαρβιτον*] (*Mus.*) An ancient Greek instrument resembling a lyre *Brande*

Bär'ble, *n.* Same as BARBEL See BARBEL, No 2

Bär'ble, *n* [Lat *barbula,* from *barba,* beard] A very minute barb or beard. *Booth.*

Bär'ca-rŏlle, *n* [Fr. *barcarolle,* from It. *barcaruolo,* boatman, from *barca,* bark, barge.]

1. A popular song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers.

2. A piece of instrumental music composed in imitation of such a song.

Bär'coon, *n.* [It *barcone,* from *barca,* a bark, q.v.] A vessel for freight used in the Mediterranean.

Bärd, *n* [W. *bardd,* Arm. *barz,* Ir. & Gael. *bard,* Fr. *barde*]

1. A poet and a singer among the ancient Celts, whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honor of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men "The last of all the *bards* was he." *Scott.*

2. In modern usage, a poet.

Bärd, *n.* [Fr *barde,* It & Sp *barda,* Icel *bardi,* a shield. Cf Ar *bardaat,* a cloth stuffed with wool, placed under the saddle, a pack-saddle. Cf. also HARDLD, *n*] The defensive armor of a horse.

Bär-dāsh', *n* [Fr. *bardache,* Sp *bardaxa,* It *bardascia,* from Ar *bardaj,* slave, captive.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes

☞ *Bardashing* occurs in Hudibras

Bärd'ed, *a* **1** (*Antiq*) Wearing defensive armor. "*Barded* horses" *Holinshed.*

2 (*Her.*) Wearing rich caparisons. "Fifteen hundred men *barded* and richly trapped." *Stowe.*

Bar-dĕs'a nist, *n* [L Lat. *Bardesanista,* Fr. *Bardesanuste*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a branch of the Gnostics of the second century, followers of Bardesanes of Edessa, in Mesopotamia.

☞ They held to two original self-existent beings, one good, the other evil, that human souls had no material bodies before the fall, that Christ had only the semblance of a body, and did not die on the cross, nor rise from the dead, and that redemption consists in being divested of our gross material bodies, and being clothed in ethereal or spiritual bodies *Mosheim*

Bärd'ic, *a* Pertaining to bards, or their poetry "The *bardic* profession" *Warton*

Bärd'ish, *a* Pertaining to, or written by, a bard or bards "*Bardish* impostures" *Selden.*

Bard'ism, *n* The science of bards, the learning and maxims of bards *Owen*

Bärd'ling, *n* A little bard [*Rare*] *Cunningham.*

Bâre, *a* [A-S *bar, bær,* Sw , Dan , & Ger *bar,* D *baar,* O H Ger *par,* Icel *berr,* Goth hypoth *baus, baus, baus us,* Slav *bos,* Lith *basas,* barc, barefoot]

1 Without clothes and covering, naked, as, the arm is *bare*, the trees are *bare*

2 With the head uncovered from respect.

When once thy foot enters the church, be *bare* *Herbert*

3 Plain, simple, unadorned, without polish. [*Obs or rare*] *Spenser.*

4 Destitute, indigent, empty, unfurnished "A *bare* treasury" *Dryden.*

I have made Esau *bare* *Jer* xlix. 10

5 Threadbare, much worn.

It appears by their *bare* liveries that they live by your bare words *Shak.*

6 Mere, alone, unaccompanied

Nor are men prevailed upon by *bare* words *South.*

7 Raw, excoriated, as flesh *Spenser.*

Under bare poles (*Naut*), having no sail set *Mar Dict*

Bâre, *n* Surface, body, substance [*Rare*]

You have touched the very *bare* of truth *Marston*

Bâre, *v t* [*imp & p p* BARED, *p pr & vb n* BARING] [A S *barjan, abarjan,* O H Ger *parôn,* See *supra*] To strip off the covering of, to make naked, as, to *bare* the breast

Bâre The old preterit of *bear,* now *bore.*

Bâre'bōne, *n* [See BONE] A very lean person, one whose bones show through the skin *Shak*

Bâre'bōned, *a.* So lean that the bones show their forms *Shak*

Bâre'bōnes, *n* A canting fanatic [*Colloq*] *Wright.*

Bâre'fāced (-fāst), *a.* [See FACE]

1 With the face uncovered, not masked. "Then you will play *barefaced*" *Shak.*

2 Without concealment, undisguised, hence, shameless, impudent, audacious. "*Barefaced* treason" *J Baillie.*

Bâre'fāced ly, *adv* Without disguise or reserve; openly, impudently. *Locke.*

Bâre'fāced ness, *n* The quality of being barefaced, effrontery, assurance, audaciousness

Bâre'fōot, *a* [See FOOT] With the feet bare, without shoes or stockings

Bâre'fōot, *adv* With the feet bare, as, to dance *barefoot*

Bâre'fōot-ed, *a* Having the feet bare.

Barege (ba rāj'), *n* [Fr *barége,* so called from *Barèges,* a town in the Pyrenees] A gauze-like material for ladies' dresses, veils, &c., of worsted, or silk and worsted *Simmonds.*

Bâre'-gnawn (nawn), *a.* [See GNAW.] Eaten bare *Shak.*

Bâre'-hănd-ed, *a.* Having the hands bare.

Bâre'-hĕad-ed, *a* [See HEAD] Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause.

Bâre'-hĕad ed-ness, *n.* State of being bare-headed.

Bâre'-lĕgged, *a* Having the legs bare.

Bâre'ly, *adv* Without any thing more; only; merely, poorly, nakedly.

His son is duke *barely* in title, not in revenue. *Shak.*

Bâre'-nĕcked (-nĕkt), *a.* Having the neck uncovered; exposed. *Shak.*

Bâre'ness, *n.* The state of being bare; want of

covering, clothing, comforts, &c., nakedness; indigence.

Bāre'-wŏrn, *a.* Worn to a state of baroness.

Bār'-fee, *n.* (*Law.*) A fee of twenty pence paid to the jailer by prisoners acquitted (at the bar) of felony. [*Eng.*] *Buchanan.*

Bār'ful, *a.* Full of obstructions. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bär'gain (42), *n.* [O Fr. *bargaine, bargagne, bargaigne*, Pr. *barganh, barganha*, It. *bargagno*, L. Lat. *bargania*, O. Fr. *bargaigner, bargeigner, bargiuer, barguiner, barguigner*, Pr. *barganhar*, It. *bargagnare*, L Lat. *barcaniare*, from *barca*, a boat which carries merchandise to the shore, hence, to traffic to and fro, to carry on commerce in general. See BARK, *n*, L. Lat *barca*]

1. An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property, or a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration.

2. An agreement or stipulation of any kind.

To solemnize the *bargain* of your faith *Shak*

3. A gainful or satisfactory transaction. "Swears 'tis a *bargain.*" *Cowper*

Bargain and sale (*Law*), a species of conveyance, by which the bargainor contracts to convey the lands to the bargainee, and becomes by such contract a trustee for and seized to the use of the bargainee The statute then completes the purchase, i e, the bargain vests the use, and the statute vests the possession *Blackstone — Into the bargain*, is over and above, besides *Locke — To sell bargains*, to make indelicate repartees [*Obs.*] *Swift — To strike a bargain*, to ratify an agreement, originally by *striking* or shaking hands

Syn. — Contract, stipulation, purchase, engagement

Bär'gain, *v. i* To make a contract or conclusive agreement for the transfer of property, to agree

So worthless peasants *bargain* for their wives *Shak*

Bär'gain, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* BARGAINED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BARGAINING] To transfer for a consideration, as, A *bargained* away his farm, — a popular use of the word

Bär-gain-ee', *n* [O Fr *bargaagné*, p p of *bargaigner*. See *supra*] (*Law*) The party in a contract who receives, or agrees to receive, the property sold. *Blackstone*

Bär'gain-er, *n* The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another

Bär'gain-ŏr (126), *n* (*Law*) One who makes a bargain, or contracts with another *Jacobs*

Bärge, *n* [O. Fr *barge*, now *berge*, Pr *barja*, L Lat *barga, bargia* See BARK]

1. A pleasure boat, a vessel or boat of state, elegantly furnished, and decorated with flags and streamers

2 A large, roomy boat for the conveyance of passengers or goods, as, a ship's *barge*, a charcoal *barge*

3. A double decked passenger and freight vessel, without sails or power, and towed by a steamboat [*Amer*]

Bärge'-bōard, *n* [A corruption of *verge board*] (*Arch*) An inclined projecting board placed at the gable of a building, and hiding the horizontal timbers of the roof *Gwilt*

Bärge'-cōup'le (-kŭp'l), *n* (*Arch*) One of two beams mortised the one into the other, to strengthen the building *Gwilt*

Bärge'-cōurse, *n.* (*Arch*) A part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters, in buildings where there is a gable *Gwilt.*

Bärge'-man, *n* The man who manages a barge

Bärge'-mās'tēr, *n* The proprietor of a barge, conveying goods for hire *Blackstone.*

Bär'ger, *n.* The manager of a barge [*Obs.*]

Bär'-gown, *n* A lawyer's gown in England.

Bä'ri-a, *n.* (*Min*) Baryta See BARYTA

Ba-rĭl'lā, *n.* [Sp *barrilla*]

1 (*Bot*) A sea-shore or maritime plant (*Salsola soda*) from which soda is made, by burning it in heaps and lixiviating the ashes *Loudon*

2 (*Com*) (*a*) The alkali produced from the plant, being an impure carbonate of soda, used for making soap, glass, &c , and for bleaching purposes (*b*) Impure soda obtained from the ashes of any sea-shore plant, or kelp *Ure*

Bär'il-let, *n* [Fr] A little cask, or something resembling one *Smart*

Bär'-I'ron (-Fürn), *n.* Iron in long pieces, hammered or rolled out of puddle balls, which have been made out of pigs in a puddling-furnace or forge.

Bär'i-tōne, *a.* & *n* See BARYTONE

Bä'ri-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy] The metallic basis of baryta or baria, which is an oxide of *barium.* [*Barytum* is the legitimate word]

☞ *Baryta* and the other compounds of this element are remarkable for being much heavier than related earthy salts, hence the name The sulphate of baryta is called *heavy spar* *Dana*

Bärk, *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *bark*, Icel. *börkr*, L & H Ger. *borke.*]

1. The exterior covering of the trunk and branches of a tree; the rind.

2. *Specifically*, Peruvian bark.

Bärk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BARKING.]

1. To strip the bark from; to peel.

2 To cover or inclose with bark; as to *bark* the roof of a hut.

Bärk, *n.* The noise made by a dog.

Bärk, *v. i.* [A-S. *beorcan.* Cf. Icel. *berkr*, throat]

1. To make the explosive noise of dogs and other canines. "The dog loud *barking.*" *Wordsworth.*

2 To pursue or annoy with continued vociferation or importunity, to clamor.

Therefore they *bark*, and say the Scripture maketh heretics *Tyndale*

Where there is the *barking* of the belly, there no other commands will be heard, much less obeyed *Fuller*

Bark

Bärk, } *n* [Fr *barque*,
Bärque, } Wallachian *barce*, Pr , Sp , Pg , & It. *barca*, D & Sw *bark*, Ger & Dan *barke*, L Lat *barca, barcha, barga*, Icel *barkr*, skiff, *barka*, prow, Lat *baris*, Gr *βᾶρις*, a small and flat Egyptian row-boat, Coptic *bari*, a small boat, *barahe*, cart, boat]

1 (*Naut*) A three masted vessel, having her fore and main masts rigged as a ship, and her mizzen as a schooner *Totten*

2. Any small vessel "That fatal and perfidious *bark*" *Milton* "An armed *barque*" *Goldsmith*

Bärk'-bĕd, *n.* A hotbed formed beneath of tan ner's bark. *Booth*

Bärk'-bound, *a* Having the bark too firm or close, as is sometimes the case with trees

Bärk'er, *n.* 1. One who barks or clamors unreasonably *B Jonson*

2. One who strips trees of their bark *Shak*

3 One who stands at the doors of shops to urge passers-by to make purchases [*Eng*] *Ogilvie.*

Bärk'er's Mill. [From the name of the inventor] An early form of vertical recoil water-wheel, in which the water moves the wheel from which it issues by its reaction or counter pressure as it issues from the orifices.

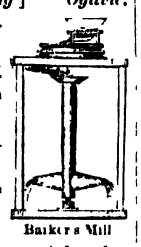

Barker's Mill

Bärk'er-y, *n* A tan-house *Booth*

Bärk'-gālled, *a* Having the bark galled, as with thorns

Bärk'ing-I'rons (Fürnz), *n pl* Instruments used in taking off the bark of trees *Gardner*

Bärk'less, *a.* Destitute of bark *Drayton*

Bärk'-louse, *n* An insect of the genus *Aphis*, that infests the bark of trees *Gardner*

Bärk'-plt, *n* A pit filled with bark and water, in which hides are steeped in tanning *Booth*

Bärk'-stōve, *n* A glazed structure for keeping tropical plants, having a bed of tanner's bark, or other fermentable matter, which produces a moist heat *Brande*

Bärk'y, *a* Consisting of, or containing, bark "The *barky* fingers of the elm" *Shak*

Bär'ley (Bär'li), *n* [A S *bere*, Scot *bere*, Icel *barr*, Goth *baris*, O Eng *barlic*, W *barlys*, Corn *barliz* Cf W *bara*, bread] (*Bot*) A valuable grain, of the family of grasses, genus *Hordeum*, sometimes used for food, but chiefly for making malt, from which are prepared the liquors beer, ale, and porter

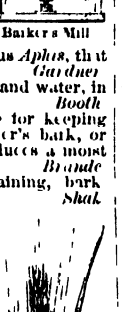

Barley

☞ *French barley* and *pearl barley* are used for making decoctions They are made by separating the grain from its husk The pearl barley is reduced to the size of a small shot

Bär'ley-bird, *n* A bird which makes its appearance at the time of sowing barley [*Eng*] *Forby*

Bär'ley-brāke, } *n.* An ancient ru-
Bär'ley-breāk, } ral game, commonly played round stacks of barley, or other grain, in which some of the party attempt to catch others who run from a goal *Sidney*

Bär'ley-brōth, *n* Strong beer [*Obs*] *Shak*

Bär'ley-cŏrn, *n.* [See CORN] A grain of barley, about the third part of an inch in length, hence its origin as a measure of length. *Tickell*

Bär'ley-sŭg'ar (shŏog'ar), *n* Sugar boiled till it is brittle (formerly with a decoction of barley), and candied *McCulloch*

Bär'ley-wa'ter, *n* A decoction of barley, which is reputed soft and lubricating, and is much used in medicine.

Bärm, *n.* [A-S. *beorma*, Sw *bärma*, Dan *barme*, Ger. *barme, bärme*, from A-S *beoran, beran*, to bear Cf Ger *hefe*, barm, from *heben*, to heave, and Fr *levain*, leaven, from *lever*, to lift, heave]

1 The foam or froth rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread to make it swell, causing it to be softer, lighter, and more delicate, yeast It is used in liquors to make them ferment or work. *Shak*

2. The lap or bosom [*Obs.*] *Wright*

Bär'ma-cide, } *a.* [From a story in the Arabian
Bär'me cide, } Nights, concerning a beggar who asked food of one of the princes of the Barmac family (L *Barmecidæ*), which flourished at Bagdad just before Haroun Al-Raschid. The Barmacide ordered food, and before it could be brought, called on the beggar (naming the dishes) to help himself and eat. The beggar humored the joke, pretending to eat, and praising each imaginary dish, till he ended by declaring that he could eat no more] Imaginary or pretended, — applied to entertainments. "A *Barmacide* feast." *Thackeray.*

Bär'-māid, *n.* A female who attends the bar of a tavern, a beer-shop, or a spirit shop "A bouncing *bar-maid.*" *W Irving.*

Bär'-mās'ter, *n* [Ger *bergmeister*, mountain master] An officer in mining districts [*Eng.*]

Bärm'y, *a.* Containing barm or yeast. "*Barmy* beer" *Dryden*

Barmy froth, a volatile, light-headed youth. [*Obs and rare*] *Marston*

Bärn, *n* [O Eng *barne*, *berne*, A-S. *berern, berern*, contr *bern*, *bern*, from *bere*, barley, and *ern, ærn*, a secret or close place Cf. *berenflor, bereflor*, a floor for barley, a barn floor] A covered building for storing grain, hay, flax, and other productions of the earth, also for stabling cattle and horses

Bärn, *v t* To lay up in a barn [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Men often *barn* up the chaff, and burn up the grain *Fuller.*

Bärn, *n* A child See BAIRN

Bär'na-bee, *n* The lady bird [*Eng*] *Halliwell*

Bär'na-blīte, *n* (*Ecel Hist*) A member of a religious order, named from St Barnabas

Bär'na-cle (bär'na kl), *n* [Fr *bernacle, bernache* or *barnache*, Pg *bernaca, bernacha, bernacha*, Sp *bernacho*, L Lat *bernacula, bernicla, bernecha, bernaca, bernax*, prob for *lepus* or *anas hibernica*, or *hibernicula*, because they were found in Hibernia or Ireland]

1 (*Conch*) Any species of the *Balanidæ*, a family of sessile crustaceans The shells are common along sea shores, where they adhere to rocks, timbers, vessels, &c See CIRRIPED *Dana*

2 (*Ornith*) A species of goose (*Anas leucopsis*), found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter.

☞ Formerly the strange notion prevailed that these birds grew out of the barnacles attached to wood in the sea Hence the name *Pennant*

3 (*pl*) (*Far*) An instrument consisting of two branches, joined at one end with a hinge, to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing [Formerly used in the *stang*]

4 (*pl*) A pair of spectacles, — so called from their resemblance to the barnacles used by farriers [*Cant Eng*] *Mottux, Dickens.*

Bärn'-yārd, *n* A yard near a barn.

Bärn'-yārd, *a* Pertaining to a barn-yard, as fowls

Bär'o grăph, *n* [Gr. *βαρος*, weight, and *γράφειν*, to write] (*Meteor.*) An instrument for recording automatically the variations of atmospheric pressure *M J Johnson*

Ba ro'ko, *n* (*Logic*) A form or mode of syllogism of which the first proposition is a universal affirmative, and the other two particular negatives.

Bär'o-lĭte, *n* [Gr *βαρος*, weight, and *λιθος*, stone] (*Min*) The same as witherite, which see *Dana.*

Ba rŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr *βαρος*, weight, and *λογος*, discourse] The science of weight or gravity. [*Rare*]

Ba rŏm'e ter, *n.* [Fr *barometre*, N Lat *barometrum*, from Gr *βαρος*, weight and *μετρον*, measure] An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence the actual and probable changes of weather, or height of any ascent

Barometer.

☞ The form commonly used, was invented by Torricelli at Florence in 1643 It consists of a glass tube, 31 or 34 inches in length closed at top filled with mercury, except the vacuum at the top, and inverted in an open cup of mercury A graduated scale is attached to the tube to note the variations of the column of mercury The *aneroid* barometer is a form of the instrument in which the atmosphere acts upon the elastic top of a thin metallic box, which has previously been partially exhausted of air, and furnished with levers and an index to note the changes produced by atmospheric pressure The *siphon* barometer is another form of the common one The *sympesometer* is another form See SYMPESOMETER *Nichol*

Marine barometer a barometer with tube contracted at bottom to prevent rapid oscillations of the mercury, and suspended in gimbals from an arm or support on shipboard — *Mountain barometer*, a portable mercurial barometer with tripod support and long scale, for measuring heights — *Wheel barometer*, a barometer with recurved tube, and a float, from which a cord, by passing over a pulley, moves an index

Bär'o mĕt'ric, } *a.* Pertaining or relating to
Bär'o-mĕt'ric-al, } the barometer, made by a barometer, as, *barometric* changes, *barometrical* observations.

Bär'o mĕt'ric-al-ly, *adv.* By means of a barometer

Bă-rŏ-mĕt'ro-grăph, *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, *μετρον*, measure, and *γράφειν*, to write] An instrument for inscribing, of itself, upon paper, the variations of atmospheric pressure

Băr'o-metz (-mets), *n.* [Cf. Per *barak*, lamb, and Russ. *baranez*, club-moss.] (*Bot.*) A singular vegetable production, consisting of the prostrate hairy stem of the fern *Aspidium barometz*, which, when prepared in a particular way, has the appearance of a lamb, whence it is called *Scythian* or *Tartarean lamb.*

Barometz

Băr'on, *n* [Fr *baron*, O Fr *ber*, acc *baron*, *barun*, Pr *bar*, acc. *barō*, Sp *varon*, Pg *varaõ*, It *barone*, L Lat *baro*, *barus*, *varo*, *viro*, originally man, husband, probably of Ger origin, from Goth. *vair*, Icel & A-S. *ver*, O H Ger *wir*, *wer*, Lat. *vir*. Cf. Lat *baro*, a simple, foolish man]

1. In England, a title or degree of nobility; one who holds the rank of nobility between a viscount and baronet, being the lowest grade of rank in the House of Lords

2. (*Law*) A husband, as, *baron* and *feme*, husband and wife. *Cowell.*

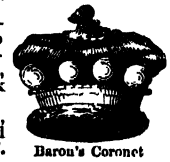

Baron's Coronet

Baron of beef, two surloins not cut asunder *Smart* — *Barons of the Cinque Ports*, formerly members of the House of Commons, elected by the seven Cinque Ports two for each port These ports were Dover, Sandwich Romney, Hastings, Hythe, Winchelsea, and Rye *Blackstone* — *Barons of the exchequer*, the five judges who try cases between the king and his subjects relating to the revenue

Băr'on-age, *n* [Fr *baronnage*, O Fr *barnage*, *barnaige*, Pr *barnatge*]

1 The whole body of barons or peers "The *baronage* of the kingdom" *Bp Burnet*

2. The dignity of a baron

3 The land which gives title to a baron.

Băr'on-ess, *n.* A baron's wife or lady

Băr'on-et, *n* [Dim of *baron*, L Lat *baronettus*] A dignity or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight, having precedency of all orders of knights except those of the garter, and being the only knighthood that is hereditary.

☞ The order was founded by James I in 1611, and is given by patent The word, however, in the sense of a *lesser* baron, was in use long before the time of James I

Dukes, earls, barons, and *baronets* might use livery of our lord the king. *Stat temp Hen VI*

Băr'on-et-age, *n* The collective body of baronets, the state of a baron

Băr'on-et-cy, *n* The rank of a baronet *Parnana*

Ba-rō'ni-al, *a* Pertaining to a baron "*Baronial* tenure" *Hallam*

Băr'o-ny, *n.* [Fr *baronnie*, Pr & L Lat *baronia* See *supra*]

1 The lordship honor, or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal *Johnson*

2 In Ireland, a territorial division, corresponding nearly to the English *hundred*, and supposed to have been originally the district of a native chief There are 252 baronies in all. *Brande*

Băr'o-scŏpe, *n* [Fr *baroscope*, from Gr *βάρος*, weight, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view] Any instrument showing the changes in the weight of the atmosphere, as a deep vial of liquid holding in suspension some substance which rises and falls with changes of atmospheric pressure

Băr'o-scŏp'ic, } *a* Pertaining to, or determined
Băr'o-scŏp'ic-al, } by, the barometer *Boyle*

Ba-rouche' (ba-rōōsh'), *n* [It *baroccio*, *barocco*, wagon, chariot, Ger *barutsche*, L Lat *barrotum*, *barrotus*, *barrota*, *barocia*, from L Lat *birotus*, two wheeled, *birota* (sc *rheda*), cabriolet, from *bis*, twice, and *rota*, wheel]
A four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top, a seat on the outside for the driver, and two seats on the inside arranged for four persons to sit facing each other.

English Barouche

Băr gu chet' (-shā'), *n.* A kind of light barouche

Băr'-pōst, *n.* A post sunk in the ground to receive the bars of a passage into a field.

Băr'ra-can, *n.* [Fr. *barracan*, *baracan*, *bouracan*, Pr. *barracan*, It *baracane*, Sp. *barragan*, Pg *burregana*, L Lat *barracanus*, M. H Ger *barragân*, *barkân*, N H Ger. *barchent*, from Ar. *barrakân*, *barkân*, a kind of black gown. Cf Per. *barak*, a garment made of camel's hair, Ar. *bark*, a troop of camels, *bârik*, camel] A thick, strong stuff, somewhat like camlet, — used for outer garments.

Băr'rack, *n* [Fr *baraque*, It *baracca*, Sp. *barraca*, from *barra*, bar, q v] (*Mil*) A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison.

Băr'rack-mās'ter, *n* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers *Swift.*

Băr'ra-clăde, *n* [From D *baar*, O. D. *baer*, naked, bare, and *kleed*, garment, l e, cloths undressed or without a nap] A home-made woolen blanket without nap [*New York*] *Bartlett.*

Băr'ra-coon, *n.* [From *barrack*, q. v., Sp. *barracon.*] A slave warehouse, or an inclosure where slaves are quartered.

Băr'ra-cū'da, *n.* (*Ichth*) A species of fish of the pike kind (*Sphyræna barracuda*), found in the seas about the Bahamas and West Indies. It is from six to ten feet in length *Baird*

Băr'ras, *n* [Fr] The resin which exudes from wounds made in the bark of pine-trees, as the *Pinus maritima*, — called also *gallipot*

Băr'ra-tor, *n.* [O. Fr *baratereor*, deceiver, from O Fr *barater*, *bareter*, to deceive, cheat, Pr & O Sp *baratar*, It *barattare*, L Lat *baratare*, O Fr *barat*, *barate*, *barete*, fraud, deceit, discord, confusion, Pr *barat*, *barata*, O Sp *barato*, *barata*, It *baratto*, most prob from Gr *πρᾶτειν*, to do, to deal (well or ill), to use practices or tricks, *πρᾶξις*, action, practice, trickery Cf BARTER]

1 One who frequently excites suits at law, a common mover and maintainer of suits and controversies, an encourager of litigation *Blackstone*

2 The master of a ship who commits any fraud in the management of the ship, or in relation to his duties as master, by which the owner or insurers are injured

3 (*Scots Law*) A judge who takes a bribe for giving judgment *Burrill*

Băr'ra-trous, *a* (*Law*) Tainted with barratry

Băr'ra-trous-ly, *adv* (*Law*) In a barratrous manner *Aent*

Băr'ra-try, *n* [Fr *baratterie*, Pr *baratarea*, It *barattaria*, L Lat *baratara* See *supra*]

1 (*Law*) The practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits and quarrels *Coke Blackstone*

2 (*Com*) A fraudulent breach of duty or willful act of known illegality on the part of a master of a ship, in his character of master, or of the mariners, to the injury of the owner of the ship or cargo, and without his consent, and it includes every breach of trust committed with dishonest views, as by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, &c, or by embezzling the cargo *Aent Arnould Park*

3 (*Scots Law*) The crime of a judge who is induced by bribery to pronounce a judgment *Wharton.*

Băr'rel, *n* [O Fr *barel*, *baril*, now *baril*, Pr *baril*, *barrial*, It *barile*, Sp & Pg *barril*, W. *baril*, Gael *baraill*, from *barra*, bar, q v Cf Fr *barrique*, cask, Sp *barrica* See BARRICADE]

1 A round vessel or cask, of more length than breadth, and bulging in the middle, made of staves and headings, and bound with hoops

2 The quantity which such a vessel contains Of wine measure, the English barrel contains 31½ gallons of beer measure, 36 gallons, of ale, 32 gallons, and of beer vinegar, 34 gallons

3 Any hollow cylinder, a tube, as, the *barrel* of a gun, the *barrel* of a watch, within which the spring is coiled, and round which is wound the chain

Barrel of a boiler, the cylindrical part of a boiler containing the flues [See *Blast* of *Boiler*] — *Barrel of the ear* (*Anat*), a cavity of the ear, situated within the membrane of the tympanum, by which it is separated from the external passage, or *meatus*, — more usually called the *cavity of the tympanum*

Băr'rel, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* BARRELED, or BARRELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* BARRELING, or BARRELLING] To put or to pack in a barrel

Băr'rel-bĕl'lied, (-bĕl'lid), *a.* [See BELLY] Having a large belly *Dryden*

Băr'rel-bŭlk, *n.* (*Com*) A measure used in estimating capacity, as of a vessel for freight, equal to five cubic feet *Simmonds*

Băr'rel-ŏr'gan, *n* The common hand-organ, containing a barrel with pins whose revolution opens the key-valves and produces the music

Băr'ren, *a* [O Eng *barrein*, *bareyn*, *barreine*, Norm Fr *barein*, O Fr *baraigne*, *brahaigne*, *brelaigne*, *brehaine*, *brehange*, sterile, Arm *brekhañ*, *marikhañ*, sterile, L Lat *brana*, a sterile mare, principally in Aquitanian and Spanish documents, Bisc *barau*, *baru*, fasting]

1 Incapable of producing offspring, whether animal or vegetable, unprolific, unproductive, unfruitful, sterile "*Barren* mountain tracts" *Macaulay* "She was *barren* of children" *Bp Hall*

2 Producing nothing, without store or supply; empty "Brilliant but *barren* reveries" *Prescott*

Some schemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter. *Swift*

3 Not affected, dull, stupid. "*Barren* spectators" *Shak*

Băr'ren, *n*, *pl* BĂR'RENS Elevated lands or plains on which grow small trees, but not timber, as, pine-*barrens*, oak-*barrens* They are not necessarily sterile, but often very fertile [*Am*] *Pickering.*

Băr'ren-ly, *adv* Unfruitfully

Băr'ren-ness, *n.* 1 The quality of being barren, the quality of not producing, or of not being able to produce, its kind, incapability of having offspring, unproductiveness, sterility, unfruitfulness.

2. Want of matter, resources, supplies, or the like, scantiness, emptiness, destitution, incapacity. "A total *barrenness* of invention." *Bacon.* "The *barrenness* of so poor a cause." *Hooker.*

3. Defect of emotion, sensibility, or fervency. "A *barrenness* of devotion." *Bp. Taylor.*

Băr'ren-spir'it-ed, *a.* Of a poor spirit. *Shak.*

Băr'ren-wort (-wûrt), *n.* [See WORT.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the Barberry family (*Epimedium alpinum*), having leaves that are bitter and said to be diuretic.

Băr'ret-ĕap, *n.* [Fr *barrette*, Pr. *barreta*, *barreta*, *birret*, Sp *birreta*, *barrete*, It. *berretta*, L. Lat. *barretum*, *birretum*, a cap, dim of Lat. *birrus*, *birrum*, a cloak of wool thrown over the other garments to keep off rain] A kind of cap or head piece formerly worn by soldiers. *W. Scott*

Băr'ri-ful, *a* See BARFUL

Băr'ri-cāde', *n.* [Fr *barricade*, Sp *barricada*, It *barricata*, orig a barring up with casks, from Fr. *barrique*, Pr *barrigua*, Sp. & Pg. *barrica*, cask. Cf. BARREL]

1 (*Mil*) A fortification, made in haste, of trees, earth, palisades, wagons, or any thing that will obstruct the progress of an enemy, or serve for defense or security against his shot

2 Any bar, obstruction, or means of defense.

Such a *barricade* as would greatly annoy, or absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere *Derham.*

Băr'ri-cāde', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p.* BARRICADED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* BARRICADING] [Fr *barricader*. See *supra*] To fortify with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy, to stop up, as a passage, to obstruct

The further end whereof [a bridge] was *barricaded* with barrels *Hacklyt*

Băr'ri-cād'er, *n* One who raises barricades.

Băr'ri-cā'do, *n* The same as BARRICADE. [*Obs*]

Băr'ri-er, *n* [Fr *barrière*, Pr & It *barriera*, Sp *barrera*, from *barra*, bar, q v]

1 (*Fo*) A kind of fence made in a passage or retirement, to stop an enemy. It is usually a palisade or a stockade

2 A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country *Swift.*

3 Any obstruction, any thing which confines or which hinders approach or attack "Constitutional *barriers*" *Hopkinson*

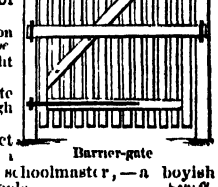

Barrier-gate

4 A bar to mark the limits of a place, any limit or boundary, a line of separation

"I wixt that [instinct] and reason what a nice *barrier*" *Pope*

To fight at barriers, to fight within lists [*Obs*]

Barrier-gate, a heavy gate to close the opening through a barrier

Băr'ring-out, *n* The act of closing the doors of a school room against a schoolmaster, — a boyish mode of rebellion in schools *Swift*

Băr'ris-ter, *n* [From *bar*] A counselor learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to plead at the bar, and to take upon him the defense of clients, answering to the *advocate* or *licentiate* of other countries

☞ Anciently, barristers were called, in England, *apprentices of the law* *Outer barristers* are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from *inner barristers*, *benchers*, or *readers*, who are admitted to plead within the bar, as the king's counsel are

Băr'rōw, *n* [A-S *berewe*, *bær*, from *beran*, *beoran*, to bear Cf BIER]

1 A light, small carriage, borne or moved by hand *Shak.*

2 (*Salt works*) A wicker case, where the salt is put to drain *Kennet.*

Băr'rōw, *n* [A S *beorg*, *bearug*, *bearh*, O H Ger. *barch*, *baruq*, N H Ger *barch*, *borch*, Skr *bartha*, *svarbha*, hog] A hog, especially a male hog castrated *Holland.*

Băr'rōw, *n* [A-S *beorg*, *beorh*, hill, mound, sepulchral mound, from *beorgan*, to protect, shelter, defend] A hillock or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead

Băr'ry-let, *n* (*Her*) The fourth part of a bar.

Băr'ry, } *a.* (*Her*) The division of the field or
Băr'ru-ly, } charge by horizontal lines *Burke.*

Bărse, *n.* [A S *bears*, *baers*, D. *baars*, Ger *bars*, *barsch*, *blirsch*, Lat *perca*, Gr. *πέρκη*, L. Lat. *parca*, *porca*] The common perch. See BASS [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Băr'-shōe (shōō), *n* (*Farr*) A kind of horse-shoe, having a bar across the usual opening at the heel, to protect a tender frog from injury. *Gardner.*

Băr'-shŏt, *n* [See BAR and SHOT] Double headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end, — used for destroying the masts and rigging in naval combat *Mar. Dict.*

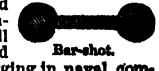

Bar-shot.

Băr'sŏw-ite, *n.* [From *Barsowskoi*, the place where found.] (*Min*) A snow white translucent mineral, of a coarse granular texture, composed of silica, alumina, and magnesia *Dana.*

Băr'ter, *v. i.* [O. Fr *barater*, *bareter*, to exchange. See BARRATOR] To traffic or trade, by exchanging one commodity for another, in distinction from a *sale* and *purchase*, in which money is paid for the commodities transferred.

Băr'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BARTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BARTERING.] To exchange, or give in ex-

change; — sometimes followed by *away*; as, to *barter* away goods or honor.

Bär'ter, *n.* 1. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities.

2. The thing given in exchange.

Syn. — Exchange; dealing; traffic; truck; interchange

Bär'ter-er, *n.* One who barters.

Bär'ter-y, *n.* Exchange of commodities in trade, barter. [*Obs.*] *Camden*

Bärth, *n.* A place of shelter for cattle. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Bär-thŏl'o-mew-tide, *n.* Time of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24th. *Shak.*

Bär'ti-zăn', *n.* A small overhanging turret, which projects from the angles of towers or the parapet and other parts of the building. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Bartizan

Bär'ton, *n.* [A. S. *bere-tun*, court yard, grange, from *bere*, barley, and *tun*, an inclosure.]

1. The demain lands of a manor.

2. The manor itself

3. The out-houses and yards of a house. *Southey*

Bär'tram, *n.* [Corrupted from Lat. *pyrethrum*, Gr. πύρεθρον, a hot, spicy plant, from πῦρ, fire, from its acrid quality. See BERTRAM.] A plant, pellitory. *Bailey. Johnson*

Bär'wood, *n.* A red wood, from Angola and the Gaboon, used as a dye-wood, and also for ramrods, violin bows, and turner's work

Bär'-wāy, *n.* A passage into a field composed of bars made to take out of the posts *Halliwell*

Ba-rȳ'tă, *n.* [N. Lat. *baryta*, æ, from Gr. βαρύς, heavy. Cf. BARIA.] (*Min.*) The heaviest of the earths, the specific gravity being as high as 4. It is an oxide, the basis of which is a metallic substance called *barium* or *barytum*. It is generally found in combination with sulphuric or carbonic acid, forming the sulphate and carbonate of baryta, the former of which is called *heavy-spar*. *Dana*

Ba-rȳ'tēs, *n.* [Fr. *baryte*, from Gr. βαρύς, heavy. Cf. Gr. βαρύτης, heaviness.] (*Min.*) Sulphate of baryta, generally called *heavy spar*

Ba-rȳt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to baryta, or formed of, or containing, it *Kirwan*

Ba-rȳ'to-kăl'cite, *n.* [From *baryta*, q. v., and Gr. *calcit*, lime stone, from Lat. *calx*, lime.] (*Min.*) A compound of carbonate of lime and carbonate of baryta, of a dark or light gray color, occurring massive or crystallized *Dana*

Bär'y-tōne, *a.* [Gr. βαρύτονος, from βαρύς, heavy, and τόνος, tone.] [Sometimes written *baritone*.]

1. (*Mus.*) Grave and deep, as a kind of male voice

2. (*Greek Gram.*) Not marked with an accent on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood

Bär'y-tōne, *n.* [Fr. *baryton*, Pg. *baritom*, It. & Sp. *baritono*.]

1. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A male voice, the compass of which partakes of the common bass and the tenor, but which does not descend as low as the one, nor rise as high as the other. (*b*) The viol de gamba, now entirely disused. *P. Cyc.*

2. (*Greek Gram.*) A word which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

Ba-rȳ'tum, *n.* (*Min.*) A metal, the base of baryta. See BARIUM.

Bā'sal, *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, the base

Basal plane (*Crystallog.*) one parallel to the lateral or horizontal axes. — *Basal cleavage*, cleavage having this direction *Dana*

Ba-sălt' (ba-sawlt') (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *basalte*, Lat. *basaltes*, a dark and very hard species of marble in Ethiopia, an African wood. Plin. Nat. Hist. 36, 7. Cf. Strabo, 17, p. 818.]

1. (*Min.*) A rock of igneous origin, consisting of augite and feldspar, with grains of magnetic or titanic iron, and also bottle-green particles of olivine frequently disseminated

☞ It is usually of a greenish-black color, or of some dull brown shade, or black. It constitutes immense beds in some regions, and also occurs in veins or dikes cutting through other rocks. It has often a prismatic structure, as at the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, where the columns are as regular as if the work of art. It is a very tough and heavy rock, and is one of the best materials for macadamizing roads *Dana*

2. An imitation, in pottery, of natural basalt, a kind of black porcelain

Ba-sălt'ic (-sawlt'ik), *a.* [Fr. *basaltique*. See *supra*.] Pertaining to basalt, or formed of, or containing, basalt. "*Basaltic* lava." *Dana.*

Ba-săl'ti-fōrm, *a.* In the form of basalt, columnar

Ba-sălt'ine, *n.* (*Min.*) 1. A variety of common hornblende, found in basalt and lavas; basaltic hornblende. [*Obs.*] *Cleaveland.*

2. A column of basalt. *Kirwan.*

Basan, *n.* See BASIL.

Bās'a-nite (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *basanite*, Lat. *basanites lapis*, Gr. βάσανος, the touchstone.] (*Min.*) Lydian stone, or black jasper; a variety of siliceous or flinty slate, of a grayish or bluish-black color, often interspersed with veins of quartz, — employed to test the purity of gold

Bās-bleu' (bā-blö'), *n.* [Fr. *bas*, abridged from *bas-de-chausse*, stocking, and *bleu*, blue.] A literary lady; a blue-stocking.

Bās'-chēv'a-lēr' (bā'shev'a-lēr'), *n.* [Fr.] A knight inferior to a knight banneret *Smart*

Bās'ci-net, *n.* [O. Fr. *bassinet*, *bacinet*, dim. of *bassin*, *bacin*, *basin*, helmet in the form of a basin, Pr. *basinet*, *bacinet*, Sp. *bacinejo*, It. *bacinetto*. See BASIN.] A light helmet, generally without a visor, so called from its resemblance to a basin. [Written also *basinet* and *bannet*.]

Bās'cŭle, *n.* [Fr., a swing.] The arrangement of the counterpoise in bascule bridges.

Bās'cŭle Bridge. A kind of drawbridge, with a counterpoise, swinging up and down, and usually a pit behind it, in which the counterpoise falls or rises as the bridge rises or falls. *Simmonds*

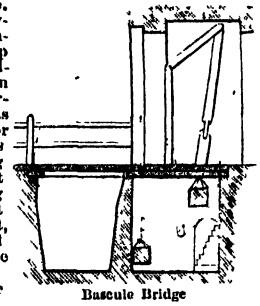

Bascule Bridge

Bāse, *a.* [O. Eng. *baas*, Fr. & Pr. *bas*, It. *basso*, Sp. *bazo*, Pg. *baixo*, low, L. Lat. *bassus*, thick, fat, short, humble. Cf. W. *bas*, shallow. See ABASE.]

1. Low in place [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

2. Of humble birth and low degree, mean, lowly. "The peasants and *baser* people." *Spenser*

3. Illegitimate by birth. "Why bastard? wherefore *base*?" *Shak.*

4. Low in value or estimation, as, alloyed with *baser* metal

5. Morally low, hence, unworthy, without dignity of sentiment, mean, illiberal, disingenuous. "*Base* ingratitude." *Milton*

6. Not classical or refined. "*Base* Latin." *Fuller*

7. Deep or grave in sound, as the *base* tone of a violin. [In this sense, written also *bass*.]

8. (*Law*) Not held by honorable service, as, a *base* estate, one held by services not honorable, or by villenage. Such a tenure is called *base*, or low, and the tenant, a *base* tenant. So writers on the laws of England use the terms a *base* fee, a *base* court.

Syn. — BASE, VILE, MEAN. These words, as expressing moral qualities, are here arranged in the order of their strength, the strongest being placed first. *Base* marks a high degree of moral turpitude. *Vile* and *mean* denote, in different degrees, the want of what is valuable or worthy of esteem. What is *base* excites our abhorrence; what is *vile* provokes our disgust or indignation; what is *mean* awakens contempt. *Base* is opposed to high-minded, *vile*, to noble, *mean* to liberal or generous. Ingratitude is *base*, sycophancy is *vile*, undue complaisance is *mean*.

Bāse, *n.* [Fr. *base*, Pr. *baza*, It. & Sp. *basa*, *base*, Lat. *basis*, Gr. βασις, a stepping, step, a base, pedestal, from βαίνειν, to step.]

1. The bottom of any thing, considered as its support, or the part of a thing on which it stands or rests, as, the *base* of a column. "The *base* of mighty mountains." *Prescott.*

2. (*Arch.*) (*a*) The part of a column between the top of the pedestal and bottom of the shaft, or if there is no pedestal, between the bottom of the column and the plinth. (*b*) The lower projecting part of the wall of a room, consisting of a plinth and its moldings. *Gwilt*

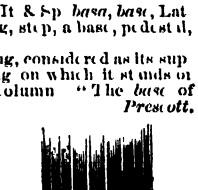

Base

3. (*Bot.*) That extremity of a leaf, fruit, &c., at which it is attached to its support

4. (*Chem.*) The principal element of a compound, usually electro-positive in quality. See RADICAL.

5. (*Dycing.*) A substance used as a mordant. *Ure*

6. (*Fort.*) The exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which connects the salient angle of two adjacent bastions

7. (*Geom.*) The line or surface constituting that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand, the intersection of a cone by a plane

8. [Fr. *basse*, bass, base, f. of *bas*, low. See *supra*.] (*Mus.*) The lowest part, the gravest male voice. [Also written *bass*.]

9. (*Mil.*) (*a*) A tract of country protected by fortifications, or by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed. (*b*) The least sort of ordnance.

10. (*Zool.*) That part or extremity of any thing by which it is attached to another of higher value or signification. *Dana*

11. (*Antiq.*) A kind of embroidered mantle which hung down from the middle to about the knees, or lower, worn by knights on horseback. [*Obs.*] *Sidney*

12. (*Surv.*) A line in a survey which, being accurately determined in length and position, serves as the origin from which to compute the distances and positions of any points or objects connected with it by a system of triangles. *Lyman.*

13. A starting place or goal from which racers or tilters start.

To their appointed *base* they went. *Dryden.*

14. A rustic play, called also *prisoners' base*, or *bars*. "To run the country *base*." *Shak.*

15. An apron. [*Obs.*] "Bakers in their linen *bases*." *Marston.*

Bāse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BASED (bāst), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BASING.] [See BASE, *a.*, and BASE, *n.*, and cf. ABASE.]

1. To put on a base or basis, to found *Bacon*

2. To abase, to let down, to lower. [*Obs.*] "If any *based* his pike." *North.*

This great warrior *based* his arms and ensigns of state. *Holland.*

3. To reduce the value of, to debase. [*Obs.*]

Metals which we can not *base* *Bacon.*

Bāse'-bāll, *n.* A game of ball, so called from the bases or bounds (usually four in number) which designate the circuit which each player must make after striking the ball

Bāse'-bŏrn, *a.* Born of low parentage. *Gay.*

Bāse'-cōurt, *n.* [Fr. *basse cour*. See BASE, *a.*, and COURT.]

1. The back yard, opposed to the chief court in front of a house, the farm yard *Shak.*

2. (*Law.*) An inferior court of law that is not of record *Jacobs.*

Bāsed (bāst), *a.* Wearing, as a garment. [*Obs.*] "*Based* in lawny velvet." *Hall*

Bāse'less, *a.* Without a base, having no foundation or support. "The *baseless* fabric of a vision." *Shak.*

Bāse'-line, *n.* 1. A main line taken as a base of operations, and on the correctness of which the whole depends, as in surveying, in military operations, in perspective, &c.

2. A line traced round a cannon at rear of the vent

Bāse'ly, *adv.* 1. In a base manner, meanly, dishonorably

2. Illegitimately, in bastardy *Knolles.*

Bāse'ment, *n.* [Fr. *soubassement*. See BASE.] (*Arch.*) The lower story of a building, whether above or below the ground *Gwilt.*

Gables projecting over the *basement* *Longfellow.*

Bāse'-mĭnd'ed, *a.* Of a low spirit or mind, mean

Bā'sen (bā'sn), *a.* Extended as with astonishment. [*Obs.*] "With big looks *basen* wide." *Spenser.*

Bāse'ness, *n.* 1. The quality of being base or low. Silliness, meanness. "Your soul's above the *baseness* of distrust." *Dryden.*

2. The quality of being of little comparative value, inferiority. "The *baseness* of his metal." *Swift.*

3. Illegitimacy of birth, bastardy. *Shak.*

4. Deepness or gravity of sound *Bacon*

Bās'e-net, *n.* A helmet. See BASNET. *Spenser.*

Bāse'-plāte, *n.* The foundation plate of heavy machinery, as of the steam engine, the bed plate *Weale*

Bāse'-rĭng, *n.* (*Mil.*) A projecting band of metal adjoining the base of a breech engine. [See *Illust.* of *Cannon*.]

Bāse'-spĭr'it ed, *a.* Low in courage, mean, cowardly, contemptible

Bāse'-string, *n.* The string of an instrument which produces the lowest note *Shak.*

Bāse'-vī'ol, *n.* See BASS VIOL.

Bāsh, *v. i.* [Fr. *baisser*, to lower, to hang one's head. Cf. *baisser l'oreille*, to look abashed. Cf. ABASH.] To be affected with shame, to be ashamed. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ba-shaw', *n.* [Also *bassa*. Per. *bāshā*, *pāshā*, governor of a province, contr. and corrupt of *bād shāh*, *pādshāh*, sovereign, king, great lord, from Per. *pād*, one who preserves, powerful, and *shāh*, king. See PASHAW.] A title of honor in the Turkish dominions, — appropriately, the title of the prime vizier, but given to viceroys or governors of provinces, and to generals and other men of distinction. [Now usually written *pasha*.]

Bāsh'ful, *a.* [From *bash*, q. v.] Having a down cast look, hence, very modest, or modest to excess, sheepish *Shak.*

Bāsh'ful ly, *adv.* In a bashful manner

Bāsh'ful ness, *n.* The quality of being bashful, excessive or extreme modesty

Syn. — BASHFULNESS, MODESTY, DIFFIDENCE, SHYNESS. *Modesty* arises from a low estimate of ourselves, *bashfulness* is an *abashment* or agitation of the spirits at coming into contact with others, *diffidence* is produced by an undue degree of self-distrust, *shyness* usually arises from an excessive self-consciousness, and a painful impression that every one is looking at us. *Modesty* of deportment is becoming in all, *bashfulness* often gives rise to mistakes and blundering, *diffidence* in society frequently makes a man a burden to himself, *shyness* usually produces a reserve or distance which is often mistaken for haughtiness

Bāsh'less, *a.* Shameless; unblushing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bās'hyle, *n.* (*Chem.*) See BASYLE.

Bā'sic, *a.* (*Chem.*) 1. Relating to a base, performing the office of a base in a salt. *Ure*

2. Having the base in excess, or the amount of the base atomically greater than that of the acid,

or exceeding in proportion that of the related neutral salt.

Bā'si-fī'er, *n.* (*Chem.*) That which converts into a salifiable base.

Bā'si-fȳ, *v. t.* [Lat *basis*, base, and *facere*, to make.] (*Chem.*) To convert into a salifiable base

Bā'si-fū'gal-ĭ-ous, *n.* [Gr. *βασις*, base, and *γυνή*, woman.] (*Bot.*) The pedicel on which the ovary of certain flowers, as the passion flower, is seated *Lindley*

Bā'sil, *n.* [Fr. *basile*, from *base*. See BASE, *n.*] The slope or angle to which the cutting edge of a tool, as a plane, is ground *Grier.*

Bā'sil, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BASILED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BASILING] To grind or form the edge of to an angle *Moxon.*

Bā'sil, *n.* [Fr. *basilic*, It *basilico*, N Lat. *basilicum*, from Gr *βασιλικός*, royal, from *βασιλεύς*, king, Ger. *königskraut*, Fr. la plante *royale*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Ocymum*, all the species of which are natives of warm climates They are fragrant aromatic plants, and one species, the sweet basil (*O. basilicum*), is much used in cookery, especially in France. *Loudon.*

Bā'sil, *n.* [Corrupt from Eng *basan*, Fr *basane*, L. Lat. *basanium*, *bazan*, *bazana*, *bazanna*, *bazenna*] The skin of a sheep tanned.

Bā'sil-lar, } *a.* [Fr *basilaire*, N. Lat *basilaris*,
Bā'sil-la-ry, } from Lat. *basis*. See BASE, *n.*]

1. Relating to, or situated at, the base

2. (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, certain parts which seem to serve as bases to others, as the sacrum and sphenoid bones *Dunglison*

Ba-sil'ic, } *a.* [Fr *basilique*, Pr *basilica*, Lat
Ba-sil'ĭ-cal, } *basilica*, Gr *βασιλικη* (sc *οικια*, or *στοά*), from Lat. *basilicus*, Gr. *βασιλικός*, royal, from *βασιλεύς*, king.]

1. Originally, the palace of a king, but afterward an apartment provided in the houses of persons of importance, where assemblies were held for dispensing justice, and hence, any large hall used for this purpose

2. (*Mod Arch.*) A church, chapel, cathedral, or royal palace. *Gwilt*

3. A digest of the laws of Justinian, translated from the original Latin into Greek, by order of Basil I., in the ninth century *P. Cyc.*

Ba-sil'ic, } *a.* [Lat *basilicus*, Gr. *βασιλικός*. See
Ba-sil'ic-al, } *supra*]

1. In the manner of a public edifice or cathedral

2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to certain parts, which the ancients supposed to have an important function in the animal economy, as the middle vein of the right arm. *Dunglison*

Ba-sil'ic an, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a basilica; basilical.

There can be no doubt that the first churches in Constantinople were in the *basilican* form *Milman*

Ba-sil'ĭ-cŏn, *n.* [Fr, Pr, & Lat *basilicon*, from Lat. *basilicus*, Gr. *βασιλικος* See *supra*] (*Med.*) An ointment composed of wax, pitch, resin, and olive-oil *Dunglison*

Bā'sĭ-lisk, *n.* [Lat *basiliscus*, Gr *βασιλίσκος*, a little king, a kind of serpent, dim of *βασιλεύς*, a king, so named from some prominences on the head resembling a crown, Pr *basilisc*, *basilesc*, Fr *basilic*]

1. A fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice, and said to be produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent The ancients alleged that its hissing would drive away all other serpents, and that its breath, and even its look, was fatal

Make me not sighted like the *basilisk* *Shak.*

2. (*Nat Hist.*) A genus of reptiles belonging to the family of *Iguanidæ* or lizards.

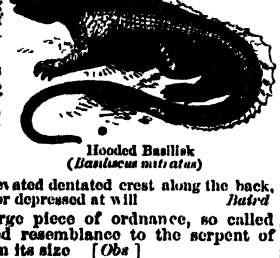

Hooded Basilisk (*Basiliscus mitratus*)

☞ This genus is remarkable for a membranous bag of a triangular shape rising vertically above the occiput, which can be filled with air at pleasure; also for an elevated dentated crest along the back, that can be raised or depressed at will *Baird*

3. (*Mil.*) A large piece of ordnance, so called from its supposed resemblance to the serpent of that name, or from its size [*Obs.*]

Bā'sil-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) Wild basil, a plant of the genus *Clinopodium*. *Muhlenbery*

Bā'sĭn (bā'sn), *n.* [O Fr., O Sp, & Pr *bacin*, N. Fr *bassin*, It. *bacino*, L Lat *bacchinus*, from *bacca*, a water vessel. Cf. D *bak*, trough, bowl, and Ger. *bach*, brook, orig a cavity where the water flows. O Eng *beck*. See BAC.]

1. A hollow vessel or dish, to hold water for washing, and for various other uses

2. Any hollow place containing water, as a pond, a dock for ships, a little bay *Pope*

3. A hollow vessel of different kinds used in the arts or manufactures, as that used by glass-grinders for forming concave glasses, by hatters in molding a hat into shape, &c.

4. (*Geol.*) An isolated or circumscribed formation, particularly where the strata dip inward, on all sides, toward the center; — especially applied to the coal formations, called *coal-basins* or *coal-fields*.

5. (*Physical Geog.*) (*a.*) A circular or oval valley, or depression of the surface, the lowest part of which is generally occupied by a lake, or traversed by a river. (*b.*) The entire tract of country drained by a river, or to a sea or lake

Bā'sĭned (bā'snd), *a.* Inclosed in a basin. "*Basined* rivers." *Young.*

Bā'sĭ-net, *n.* See BASCINET

Bā'sis, *n.*; *pl.* BĀ'SĒS. [Lat. *basis*, Gr. *βασις*. See BASE]

1 The foundation of any thing, that on which a thing rests *Dryden*

2 (*Arch.*) The pedestal of a pillar or shaft "If no *basis* bear my rising name." *Pope.*

3 The groundwork or first principle, that which supports

The *basis* of all excellence is truth *Johnson*
The *basis* of public credit is good faith. *Hamilton*

4 (*Pros.*) The smallest trochaic rhythm

5 The principal component part of a thing

Ba-sis'ĭ-ty, *n.* (*Chem.*) The state or quality of being a base *Jour. of Science*

Ba-sis'o-lĭte, *a.* (*Bot.*) Prolonged at the base, as certain leaves *Wright.*

Bā'sist, *n.* (*Mus.*) A singer of bass

Bāsk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BASKED (bāskt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BASKING] [Cf D *bakeren*, rich in de zon *bakeren*, to bask in the sun, Ger *bächern*, *bächeln*, to revive by warmth, *bähen*, to nourish, O H Ger *pähan*, akin to *bachan*, N H Ger *backen*, Eng *bake*] To lie in warmth, to be exposed to genial heat

Basks in the glare, and stems the tepid wave *Goldsmith*

Bāsk, *v. t.* To warm by continued exposure to heat, to warm with genial heat

Basks at the fire his hairy strength *Milton*

Bās'ket, *n.* [W. *basgawd*, *basged*, *bascod*, Ir *bascaid*, *bascaeid*, *basced*, Corn *basket*, Lat *bascauda*, "barbara de pictis venit *bascauda* Britannis," *Mar tialis*, W *basg*, plaiting, network]

1. A vessel made of twigs, rushes, splinters, or other flexible things, interwoven. "Rude *baskets* . . woven of the flexile willow" *Dyer*

2 The contents of a basket, as much as a basket will contain, as, a *basket* of fish

3 (*Arch.*) The vase of the Corinthian capital *Gwilt*

4 (*Mil.*) A gabion See GABION.

Bās'ket, *v. t.* To put in a basket *Cowper*

Bās'ket-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A star-fish of the genus *Astrophyton* It has five rays issuing from an angular body, and dividing into innumerable curled filaments

Bās'ket-hĭlt, *n.* [See HILT] The hilt of a sword with a covering wrought like basket work, to protect the hand *Hudibras*

Bās'ket-hĭlt'ed, *a.* Having a hilt of basket work

Bās'ket-ry, *n.* Baskets taken collectively, or in general

Bāsk'ing-shārk, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The largest species of shark (*Selache maxima*), so called from its habit of lying much on the surface of the water, basking in the sun. See SHARK

Bās'lard, *n.* A short sword or dagger, worn in the fifteenth century *Mir for Mag*

Bās'net, *n.* See BASCINET

Bā'son (bā'sn), *n.* See BASIN

Bāsque (bask), *a.* Relating to Biscay, or its people, or their language.

Bāsque (bāsk), *n.* [Fr, prob so called because this fashion of dress came from the *Basques*] A part of a lady's dress, resembling a jacket with a short skirt

Basque

Bās'quish (bask'ish), *a.* [Fr *Basque*, Biscayan, Ger *Baskisch*] Pertaining to the country, people, or language of Biscay, Basque. [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Bās-re-lĭef' (bā-re-leef'), *n.* See BASS RELIEF

Bāss, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [A corruption of *barse*, q. v.] (*Ichth.*) A fish of the genus *Labrax*

☞ One species, called also *sea-dace*, or *sea-wolf* (*L. lupus*), is found on the British coast, and is from twelve to eighteen inches in length, dusky blue on the upper parts of the body, and silvery white below Another species occurs in the American rivers (*L. lineatus*), called also *striped bass* or *rock-fish*, marked with seven or eight longitudinal black lines on a silver-colored ground *Baird*

Sea-bass, a striped fish of the Perch family, found in the American seas (*Centropristes nigricanus*), and growing to the weight of two or three pounds *Storer*

Bāss, *n.* [A corruption or modification of *bast*, q. v.]

1 (*Bot.*) The tiel-tree (*Tilia glabra*), or its bark, which is used for making mats, &c See BAST

2. (*Pron.* bās) A hassock or thick mat on which persons kneel at church.

Bāss, *n.* (*Mus.*) The lowest part in a musical composition. [Written also *base*]

Bāss, *v. t.* To sound in a deep tone *Shak.*

Bās'sā, *n.* See BASHAW.

Bās'set, or **Bas-sĕt'**, *n.* [Fr. *bassette*, It *bassetta*, from *bassetto*, somewhat low, dim of *basso*, low See BASE, *n.*] A game at cards, resembling the modern faro, said to have been invented at Venice by a nobleman, who was banished for the invention.

Some dress, some dance, some play, not to forget
Your piquet parties, and your dear *basset*. *Rowe*

Bās'set, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Geol.*) The emergence of strata at the surface; the outcrop. *Lyell.*

Bās'set, *v. i.* [Cf. O. Fr. *basset*, somewhat low, dim. of *bas*, low, and *basil.*] (*Geol.*) To incline upward so as to appear at the surface; to crop out; as, a vein of coal *bassets.*

Bās'set, *a.* Inclined upward; as the *basset* edge of strata. *Lyell.*

Bās'set-hôrn, *n.* [Cf. O. Fr. & Pr. *basset*, somewhat low. See *supra.*] A musical instrument blown with a reed, and resembling a clarionet, but of much greater compass, embracing nearly four octaves *P. Cyc.*

Bās'set ing, *n.* The upward direction of a vein in a mine, or of a stratum in geology *Whewell.*

Bas-sĕt'to, *n.* [It *bassetto*, somewhat low; counter-tenor See BASNET, *n.*] (*Mus.*) A tenor or small bass-viol

Bāss'-hôrn, *n.* (*Mus.*) A wind instrument of low tone, deeper than the bassoon *Moore.*

Bās'si-net, *n.* [Cf Fr *bassinet*, dim. of *bassin.* See BASIN.] A wicker basket with a covering or hood over one end, in which young children are placed as in a cradle *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

Bās'so, *n.* [It See BASE, *a.*] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The bass or lowest part, as, to sing *basso.* (*b.*) One who sings this part

Bās'so-rĭ'lĭ-e'vo. See BASS-RELIEF.

Bās'sock, *n.* The same as BASS, a mat. *Bailey.*

Bas-sōōn', *n.* [Fr *basson*, It. *bassone*, augm. of *basso*, low. See BASE, *a.*] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument of the reed kind, furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped by the fingers, as in flutes

Bassoon

☞ The compass comprehends three octaves For convenience of carriage it is divided into two parts, whence it is also called a *fagot*

Bas-sōōn'ist, *n.* A performer on the bassoon *Busby.*

Bās'so-rĭne, *n.* [Fr *bassorine*] A constituent part of a species of gum from *Bassora*, as also of gum tragacanth, and some gum resins *Ure.*

Bāss'-re-lĭef' (bās're leef'), *n.* [Fr *bas-relief*, It *bassorilievo*, from Fr. *bas*, It. *basso*, low, and Fr *relief*, It *rilievo*, raised work, from *relever*, to raise, Fr *relever* See RELIEFF] Sculpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground or plane on which they are formed See RELIEF.

Bāss'-vĭ'ol, *n.* (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument used for playing the bass or gravest part, the violoncello

Bass-viol

Bāss'-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of tree resembling the lime or linden of Europe (*Tilia Americana*), whitewood See BASS *Bartlett.*

Bāst, *n.* [A-S. *bæst*, Icel, Sw, Dan, D, & Ger *bast*, O. H Ger *bast*, *past*] *Ash.*

1 The inner bark of the lime tree, and hence matting, cordage, &c, made of the bark of the linden or lime tree

2 A thick mat or hassock for persons to kneel on at church See BASS

Bāst'ĭ-ă. [It] (*Mus.*) Enough, or stop, — a term used by the leader of a band to stop a performer. *Moore*

Bās'tard, *n.* [O Fr & Pr *bastard*, *bastart*, N. Fr. *bâtard*, Sp, Pg, & It *bastardo*, L Lat *bastardus*, Ger *bastart*, from O Fr & Pr *bast*, N. Fr. *bât*, a pack saddle used as beds by the muleteers, L Lat. *basta*, *bastum*, and the term *ard*, *art*, which see, O Fr *fils de bast*, son of the pack saddle, as the muleteers were accustomed to use their saddles for beds in the inns See Cervantes, Don Quixote, chap 16, and cf BANTLING]

1 A natural child, a child begotten and born out of wedlock, an illegitimate or spurious child; one born of an illicit union.

☞ By the civil and canon laws, and by the laws of many of the United States, a *bastard* becomes a legitimate child by the intermarriage of the parents at any future time But by those of England, and of some of the States of the Union, a child, to be legitimate, must at least be *born* after the lawful marriage *Kent Blackstone*

Bastard eigne or *bastard elder* (*Law*), the bastard son of a man who afterward marries the mother, and has a legitimate son, who is called *mulier puisne*, or *younger* *Blackstone*

2 (*Sugar Refining.*) (*a.*) An inferior quality of soft brown sugar, obtained from the concentration of sirups that have already given sugar by several boilings (*b.*) A large size of mold, in which sugar is drained *Ure.*

3 A kind of sweet Spanish wine, approaching muscadel in flavor, of which there were two sorts, white and brown.

Brown *bastard* is your only drink. *Shak.*

Bās'tard, *a.* 1 Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony, illegitimate *Shak.*

2 Lacking in genuineness; spurious, false; adulterate, — applied to things which resemble those which are genuine, but are really not so.

That *bastard* self-love which is so vicious in itself, and productive of so many vices. *Bayne.*

3. (*Mil.*) Of an unusual make or proportion, whether longer or shorter; — used of pieces of artillery. [*Obs.*]

4. (*Print.*) Abbreviated, as the half title, on a page preceding the full title-page of a book.

Bastard file, a file intermediate between the coarsest and the second cut.

Bās'tard, *v. t.* To make or determine to be a bastard. *Bacon.*

Bās'tard-īze, *n.* Bastardy. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Bās'tard-īsm, *n.* The state of a bastard [*Obs.*]

Bās'tard-īze, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BASTARDIZED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BASTARDIZING.]

1. To make or prove to be a bastard, to convict of being a bastard; to declare or decide legally to be illegitimate.

The law is so indulgent as not to *bastardize* the child, if born, though not begotten, in lawful wedlock *Blackstone*

2. To beget out of wedlock *Shak.*

Bās'tard-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a bastard, spuriously. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Bās'tard-wing, *n.* (*Ornith.*) Three, four, or five quill-like feathers, placed on a small joint, rising from the middle part of the wing, and corresponding to the thumb in some mammalia

Bās'tar-dy, *n.* A state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock, illegitimacy

They blot my name with hateful *bastardy* *Drayton*

Bāste, *v. t.* [Cf Icel *beysta*, to strike, powder, Sw. *basa*, to beat with a rod]

1. To beat with a stick, to cudgel

One man was *basted* by the keeper for carrying some people over on his back *Pepys*

2. To sprinkle flour and salt and drip butter or fat on, as on meat in roasting

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds will serve to *baste* them *Swift*

Bāste, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BASTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BASTING.] [O Fr *bastir*, now *bâtir*, Sp *bastecar*, It *imbastire*, Sp *embastar*, from O H Ger *bestan*, to sew, M H Ger *besten*, to bind, *buost*, rope, from O H Ger. *bast* See BAST.]

1. To sew slightly, or with long stitches *Shak.*

2. To mark with tar, as sheep [*Prov. Eng.*]

Bas-tīle' (bas-tēl' *or* bās'teel) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [O Fr. *bastille*, fortress, from O Fr *bastir*, now *bâtir*, to build.] Originally, a temporary wooden tower used in warfare, hence, any tower or fortification.

To fight along the high *bastilks* which overtopped the walls *Holland*

☞ The name has been specifically applied to an old fortification in Paris, built in the 14th century, long used as a state prison, but demolished by the populace of the city in 1789

Bās'ti-mēn'to, *n.* [It.] A ship [*Obs.*] *Glover*

Bās'ti-nāde', } *n.* [Fr.
Bās'ti-nā'do, } *bastonnade*, Pr. & Sp *bastonada*, It *bastonata*, from O Fr *baston*, now *bâton*, Pr & Sp *baston*, It. *bastone*, a stick or staff Cf BASTE.] A sound beating with a stick or cudgel, specifically, a form of punishment among the Turks, Chinese, and others, consisting in beating an offender on the soles of his foot

Bastinado

Bās'ti-nāde', } *v. t.* To
Bās'ti-nā'do, } beat with a stick or cudgel, especially on the soles of the feet

Bās'tion (bāst'yun), *n.* [Fr & Sp *bastion*, Pr *bastio*, It *bastione*, from O. Fr, Pr, & Sp. *bastir*, It *bastire*, to build] (*Fort.*) A part of the main inclosure which projects toward the exterior, consisting of the *faces* and the *flanks*. Two adjacent *bastions* are connected by the *curtain*, which joins the flank of one with the adjacent flank of the other The distance between the flanks of a bastion is called the *gorge* A lunette is a detached bastion [See also *Illust.* of *Bastion*]

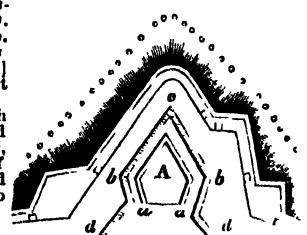

A, bastion, *Barcelona*. *a* curtain angle, *b*, shoulder angle; *c*, salient angle; *c a*, gorge; *a, b*, flank; *a, d*, curtain; *b, c*, face.

Bās'tioned, *a.* Furnished with a bastion *Holmes*

Bās'to, *n.* [It. & Sp. *basto*, Fr *baste*, m.] The ace of clubs at quadrille. *Pope*

Bās'ton, *n.* [O Fr. *baston*, N. Fr *bâton*, L. Lat. *basto*. See BATON.]

1. A staff or cudgel used in tournaments. [*Obs.*] "To fight with blunt *bastons*" *Holland.*

2. (*Her.*) A staff or cudgel generally borne as a mark of bastardy, and properly containing one eighth in breadth of the bend-sinister.

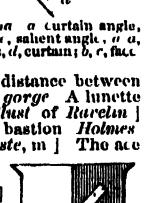

Ogilvie.

Bās'ton, *n.* [O. Fr. *baston*, N. Fr. *bâton*, L. Lat. *basto*. See *supra.*] (*Arch.*) A round molding in the base of a column; — called also a *tore*, or *torus*.

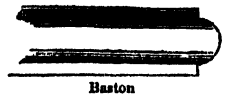

Baston

Bās'yle (bās'il), *n.* [Gr. βάσις, base, and ὕλη, wood, and in a chemical sense, a simple substance, a base See BASE and BASIS.] (*Chem.*) An electro-positive ingredient of a compound, whether elementary, or, if compound, performing the functions of an element

☞ The term *radical* was formerly, and is still, employed to denote the same object See RADICAL *Graham*

Bās'y-lous, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, basyle. *Graham*

Bāt, *n.* [A S *bat*, allied to *beatan*, to beat Cf Fr *batte*, a beater (thing), a wooden sword, from *battre*, to beat, Pr *batre*, It *battere*, Lat *batuere*, to beat, Ir *bat*, *bata*, stick, staff]

1 A heavy stick or club, a piece of wood with one end thicker or broader than the other, used in playing ball

2 (*Mining*) Shale or bituminous shale *Kirwan*

3 A sheet of cotton prepared for filling quilts or comfortables, batting

4. A piece of a brick less than one half of its length *Gwilt*

Bāt, *v. i.* To manage a bat, or play with one *Mason*

Bāt, *n.* [Corrupt from O Eng *back*, *backe*, Scot *back*, *backa* bird, Dan *aften-bakke* (*aften*, evening), Sw *natt backa* (*natt*, night)] (*Nat. Hist.*) A class, or one of a class, of true quadrupeds or mammals having a kind of wings made by the extension of the fingers to support a membranous expansion which stretches from the side of the neck, by the toes, to the tail

Bat

☞ The smaller species have a skin like a mouse which they much resemble but for their wings The bats are called *cheiropters*, there are two groups, the first *Carnivorous*, or *Insectivorous* comprises the vampire and the common bats, including all the American, the second are the *Frugivorous* or fruit-eating, and belong to tropical Asia

Bats, which have something of beasts and birds *Locke*

silent *bats* in drowsy clusters cling *Goldsmith*

Bāt'a-ble, *a.* [Abbrev. from *debatable*, q. v.] Disputable, debatable The land between England and Scotland, when the kingdoms were distinct, was a subject of contention, and hence was called *batable* ground *Cowell*

Bāt'ar-deau' (bat'ar-dō'), *n.* [Fr *batardeau*, perh contr from *bastarne d'eau*, water-ear Cf Eng *coffer-dam* and Ger. *kruppe*, crib]

1 A coffer dam *Brande*

2 (*Mil.*) A wall built across a ditch or fortification, with a sluice gate by which the height of water in the ditch on both sides of the wall may be regulated

Ba tā'tas, *n.* [Sp *batata*, Spanish potato, Fr *batate*, N Lat convolvulus *batatas*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having tuberous roots, belonging to the order *Convolvulaceæ* The *Batatas edulis* (or *Convolvulus batatas* of some botanists) is the sweet potato *Baird*

Ba tā'vi an, *n.* 1 (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Batavia, or Holland

2 A native or inhabitant of Batavia, in Java

Ba tā'vi-an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Batavia or its inhabitants

Bāteh, *n.* [From *bake*, A S *bacan* Cf Ger *gebäck* and D *bakzel*]

1. The quantity of bread baked at one time

2 Any work or business dispatched at once or any quantity of things so united as to have like qualities *B Jonson*

Bāte, *n.* [Either from A S *bate*, contention, or an abbrev from *debate*, q. v.] Strife contention [*Obs.*] "Breeds no *bate* with telling" *Shak.*

Bāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BATING.] [Abbreviated from *abate*, q. v.]

1 To lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing, to abate

He must either *bate* the laborer's wages, or not employ or not pay him *Locke*

2 To allow by way of abatement or deduction

These are the conditions of his treating with God, to whom he *bates* nothing of what he stood upon with the parliament.

3. To leave out, to except

Bate me the king, and, be he flesh and blood
He lies that says it *Lean & Fl*

4 To remove [*Obs.*]

About autumn *bate* the earth from about the roots of olives, and lay them bare *Holland*

5 To deprive of [*Obs. and rare*]

When baseness is exalted, do not *bate*
The place its honor for the person's sake *Herbert*

6. To attack, to molest. [*Obs.*] See BAIT

Barking and biting all that him do *bate.* *Spenser*

Bāte, *v. i.* 1. To remit or retrench a part, — with *of*

Abate thy speed, and I will *bate* of mine *Dryden*

2. To penetrate; to sink in. [*Obs.*]

Yet there the steel staid not, but inly *bate*
Deep in the flesh, and opened wide a red flood gate. *Spenser.*

3. To flutter as a hawk, to bait. *Bacon.*

Bāte, *imp. of bite.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ba teau' (bat ō'), *n.*, *pl* BA-TEAUX' (bat ōz'). [Written also, but less properly, *batteau.*] [Fr. *bateau*, Pr *bateth*, Sp *batel*, It *battello*, L. Lat *batellus*, from It *batto*, rowing-boat, L Lat *battus*, *batus*, which agrees with A S *bât*, Icel *báðr*, W. *bad*, boat] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends

Bateau-bridge, a floating bridge supported by bateaux.

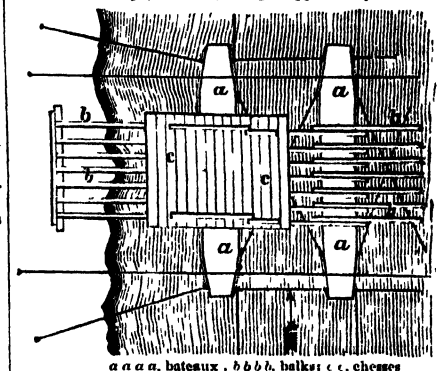

a a a a, bateaux, *b b b b*, balks; *c c*, chesses

Bāte'-breed'ing, *a.* Breeding or causing strife [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bāte'ful, *a.* Exciting contention, contentious [*Obs.*] "It did *bateful* question frame" *Sidney.*

Bāte'less, *a.* Not to be abated [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bāte'ment, *n.* [For *abatement* See BATE] Abatement, deduction, diminution [*Obs.*] *Moxon*

Bāt'-fowl'er, *n.* One who practices or finds sport in bat-fowling *Barrington*

Bāt'-fowl'ing, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bush or perch where they roost The birds, flying to the light, are caught with nets or otherwise

Bāt'ful, *a.* [O Eng *bat*, increase, Icel *bati*, amelioration, *batna*, to grow better, A S *bet*, better, Goth. *ga-batnan*, to profit, Dan *baade*, gain, profit See BATTEL and BATTEN, and cf BETTER.] Rich, fertile [*Obs.*] "*Batful* valleys" *Drayton.*

Bāth, *n.*; *pl* BATHS [A S *bæth*, pl *bathu*, O. Sax. *bath*, Icel, Sw, Dan, D, & Ger. *bad*, O H. Ger. *pad*, Skr *bâd*, *vâd*, to bathe]

1 A receptacle of water for persons to plunge or wash their bodies in

2 A building containing an apartment or series of apartments arranged for bathing

Among the ancients, the public *baths* were of amazing extent and magnificence *Gwilt*

3 The act of exposing the body, for purposes of cleanliness, health, &c, to water or vapor, as, a cold *bath*, a medicated *bath*, a steam *bath*, &c

4 (*Chem.*) A medium, as heated sand, ashes, steam, or the like, through which heat is applied to a body

5 A Hebrew measure containing the tenth of a homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for liquids, and three pecks and three pints, as a dry measure *Calmet.*

Order of the Bath, a high order of British knighthood, composed of three classes, viz, knights grand crosses, knights commanders, and knights companions, abbreviated thus G B C, K C B, K B

Bāth'-brick, *n.* A preparation of calcareous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives

Bāthe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BATHED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BATHING.] [A-S *bathian*, O H Ger *padôn*, N H Ger & D *baden*, Dan *bade*, Icel & Sw *buda* See BATH]

1 To wash by immersion, as in a bath "Chancing to *bathe* herself in the River Cydnus" *South.*

2 To moisten or suffuse with a liquid "Her bosom *bathed* in blood" *Dryden.*

Bāthe, *v. i.* 1 To be, or lie, in a bath, to be in water, or in other liquid "They *bathe* in summer" *Waller.*

2 To immerse or cover one's self, as in a bath. "To *bathe* in fiery floods" *Shak.* "*Bathe* in the dimples of her cheek" *Lloyd.*

Bāthe, *n.* The immersion of the body in water; as, to take one's usual *bathe* *Ed. Rev.*

Bāth'er, *n.* One who bathes

Ba-thĕt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the bathos [*Rare*]

Bāth'ing-ma-chīne', *n.* A small room on wheels, to be driven into the water for the convenience of bathers, who undress and dress therein *Simmonds.*

Bāth'ing-tŭb, *n.* A vessel for bathing, usually made either of wood or tin.

Bāth'-mĕt'al, *n.* An alloy consisting of four and a half ounces of zinc and one pound of copper

Bat'hôrse (baw'hôrs), *n.* [Fr *bât*, pack-saddle, *cheval de bât*, pack-horse. See BASTARD] A

horse belonging to an officer, or to the baggage train. *Macaulay*

Bā'thos, *n.* [Gr. *βάθος*, depth, from *βαθύς*, deep] (*Rhet.*) A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean, in writing or speech. *Arbuthnot.*

Bāth'-rōōm, *n.* An apartment for bathing. *Tooke.*

Bāth'y-mĕt'rĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to bathymetry.

Ba-thȳm'e-try, *n.* [Gr *βαθύς*, depth, and *μετρον*, measure.] The art or science of sounding, or measuring depths in the sea. *Dana.*

Bāt'ing, *prep.*, or, more properly, a *participle*. With the exception of, excepting

We have little reason to think that they [children] bring many ideas with them, *bating* some faint ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke*

Bāt'ist, *n.* [Fr *batiste*, O Fr *baptiste*, tolle *baptiste*, from Lat *baptista*, Gr *βαπτιστής*, a baptizer, either from the pretended inventor, *Baptiste Chambray*, a linen weaver in Flanders, in the thirteenth century, or because this fine linen was used to wipe the heads of the young children that had just received baptism] A fine linen cloth made in certain parts of France. *Simmonds.*

Bāt'let, *n.* [From *bat*] A small bat, or square piece of wood with a handle, for beating linen when taken out of the buck *Shak.*

Bāt'mass, *n.* [Per. *ba'tman*] A weight used in the East, varying according to the locality, in Turkey, the greater *batman* is about 157 pounds, the lesser only a fourth of this, at Aleppo and Smyrna, the *batman* is 17 pounds, in Persia, from 6 to 10 pounds. *Simmonds.*

Bat'man (băt'man or baw'man), *n.* [Fr *bât*, a pack-saddle. See BATHORSE] A person having charge of the bathorse and his load, &c *Macaulay*

Bā-tōōn' (bă-tōng'), } *n* [Fr *bâton* See BASTON
Ba-tōōn' (ba-tōōn'), } and BASTE]

1. A staff or truncheon, used for various purposes, as, the *baton* of a field marshal, the *baton* of a conductor in musical performances, the *baton* of a policeman

He held the *baton* of command *Prescott*

2. (*Her.*) A bar on an escutcheon, usually denoting bastardy. *Burke*

Ba-trā'chĭ-ă (ba trā'ki-ă), *n pl* [Gr *βατραχειος*, from *βατραχος*, frog] (*Zool*) The order of reptiles which includes the frogs and related animals See AMPHIBIA. *Dana*

Ba-trā'chĭ-an, *a.* (*Zool.*) Pertaining to animals of the order *Batrachia.*

Ba-trā'chĭ-an, *n.* (*Zool*) An animal of the order *Batrachia*

Bāt'ra-choid, *a.* [Gr *βατραχος*, frog, and *εἶδος*, shape, Gr *βατραχωδης* frog-like] Having the form of a frog

Bāt'ra-chō-my-ŏm'a-chy, *n.* [Gr *βατραχομυομαχια*, from *βατραχος*, frog, *μυς*, mouse, and *μαχη*, battle] The battle between the frogs and mice,—a parody on the Iliad, of uncertain authorship

Bāt'ra-chŏph'a-gous, *a* [Gr *βατραχος*, frog, and *φαγειν*, to eat] Feeding on frogs *Quart. Rev*

Bāt's'man, *n* The one who wields the bat in cricket, &c , a batster

Bāt's'wing, *n* A form of gas-burner with a slit at the top, so that the gas issuing from this burns in a flame shaped like a *bat's wing* *Francis*

Bāt'tă, *n* [Hind *battah*, extra allowance to troops in the field] An allowance made to military officers in the service of the East India Company, in addition to their pay *P Cyc.*

Bāt'ta-ble, *a* [Cf BATFUL, BATTEN, and BATTEL] Capable of cultivation, fertile, productive, fattening [*Obs*] *Burton*

Bāt'tail-ant, *n* [Fr *bataillant*, p pr of *batailler*, to combat, Pr *batalhar*. See BATTLE] A combatant [*Obs*] *Shelton*

Bāt'tail-ant, *a.* Equipped for battle, warlike, battalious [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Bāt'tail-ous, *a* [O Fr *bataillous*, *batellous*. See *supra*.] Arrayed for battle, or appearing to be so, warlike [*Obs*] "In *battalous* aspect" *Milton*

The French came foremost *battalous* and bold *Fairfax*

Bat-tăl'ĭă (bat-tăl'yă), *n.* [Lat & L Lat *battalia*, *batalla*, Pr *batailla*, *batallu*, battle, combat, corps d'armée, Fr. *bataille*, general combat, O Fr. division, body of troops, Sp *batalla*, It *battaglia*. See BATTLE.]

1. The order of battle, disposition or arrangement of troops, brigades, regiments, battalions, &c , as for action.

A drawing up the armies in *battalia* *Bp Taylor*

2 The main body of an army in array, as distinguished from the wings. [*Obs*] *Johnson.*

Bat tăl'ion (-tăl'yun), *n.* [Fr. *bataillon*, It *battaglione* See BATTALIA]

1 (*Mil*) A body of troops, so called from being originally a body of men arrayed for battle; consisting, in the British army, of about eight hundred men, under the command of a lieutenant-colonel In the United States service, an aggregation of from two to ten companies.

2 An army drawn up for battle [*Obs*] *Shak*

Bat-tăl'ioned, *a* Formed into battalions. *Barlow.*

Bāt'tel (băt'tl), *n* [See BATTLE] (*Law*) A species of trial in which a person accused of felony was allowed to fight with his accuser, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence.

☞ This species of trial was introduced into England by William, the Norman Conqueror The contest was had before the judges, on a piece of ground inclosed, and the combatants were bound to fight till the stars appeared, unless the death of one party or victory sooner decided the contest. It is now abolished *Blackstone.*

Bāt'tel, *v. i.* [Cf. BATFUL and BATTEN.]

1. To grow fat. [*Obs.*]

The well *battelling* of the babe pleads aloud for her care *Fuller.*

2 To stand indebted, at the buttery, at Oxford, England, for provisions and drink

3. To reside or keep terms at the university.

Bāt'tel, *n* [From O. Eng *bat*, increase, and A-S *dæl*, deal, portion.] Provisions taken by Oxford students from the buttery, and also the charges thereon.

Bāt'tel, *a.* [See BATTEL, *v i*] Fertile, fruitful, productive, prolific [*Obs*]

A *battel* soil for grain, for pasture good. *Fanfax*

Bāt'tel-er, } *n.* [See BATTEL, *n*]
Bāt'tler, }

1. A student at Oxford who stands indebted in the college books for provisions and drink at the buttery,—formerly, one who paid for nothing but what he called for, answering nearly to a sizar at Cambridge *Wright*

2. One who keeps terms, or resides at the university

Bāt'te-ment, *n* [Fr *battement*, from *battre*, to beat. See BATTER] A beating, striking, impulse [*Obs*] *Darwin.*

Bāt'tĕn (băt'tn), *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* BATTENED, *p. pr* & *vb n.* BATTENING] [See BATFUL]

1. To make fat by plenteous feeding, to fatten "*Battening* our flocks" *Milton*

2 To fertilize or enrich, as land *Philips*

Bāt'tĕn, *v. i.* To grow or become fat, to live in luxury, or to grow fat in ease and luxury. *Dryden*

The pampered monarch *battening* in ease *Garth*

Bāt'tĕn, *n* [Also written *batton*. From the Fr *bâton*, stick, staff Cf BATON]

1 A piece of board, or scantling, of a few inches in breadth, used for various purposes

2 The movable bar of a loom, which strikes in or closes the threads of a woof *Francis*

Bāt'tĕn, *v. t.* To form or fasten with battens

To batten down, to fasten down with battens, as the hatches of a ship during a storm

Bāt'tĕn-ing (băt'tn-ing), *n.* Battens fixed to walls for nailing laths to

Bāt'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BATTFRED, *p pr*, & *vb n* BATTERING] [Fr *battre*, Pr *batre*, It *battere*, from Lat *baturre*, to strike, beat]

1 To beat with successive blows, to beat repeatedly and with violence, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish, *specifically*, to attack with artillery, as, to *batter* a wall or rampart

2 To wear or impair with beating or by use "A *battered* jade" *Pope*

Bāt'ter, *v i* (*Arch*) To slope gently backward, as a wall from a person standing before it *Gwilt*

Bāt'ter, *n* [Fr *battre*] (*Arch*) A backward slope in the face of a wall, so as to make the plumb line fall within the base *Weale*

Bāt'ter, *n* [From *batter*, *v t*]

1 A mixture of several ingredients, as, flour, eggs, salt, &c , beaten together with some liquid, used in cookery *King*

2 Dirt, loam [*Obs*] *Holland*

Bāt'ter, } *n* One who holds the bat in cricket
Bāt'ta'ter, }

Bāt'ter-er, *n.* One who batters or beats

Bāt'ter-ing-ram, *n.* 1. (*Mil*) An engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places

☞ It was a large beam, with a head of iron which was sometimes made to resemble the head of a ram It was suspended by ropes to a beam supported by posts, and balanced so as to swing backward and forward, and was impelled by men against the wall *Grose*

Battering-ram

2 A blacksmith's hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally

Bāt'ter-rule, *n* (*Arch*) A plumb line so contrived that while the plummet hangs perpendicularly, the building may batter or slope, the edge of the instrument being made to differ from a vertical line in proportion as the wall is to taper *Francis*

Bāt'ter y, *n.* [Fr *batterie*, Pr. *bataria*, from Fr *battre*, Pr. *batre*. See BATTER]

1. The act of battering or beating.

Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery* bend *Spenser*

2. (*Mil.*) (*a*) Any place where cannon or mortars are mounted, for battering a fortification or attacking an enemy. (*b.*) A body of cannon for use, taken collectively, as, to discharge the whole *battery* at once, a ship's *battery*.

3. (*Elec.*) A number of coated jars, so connected that they may be charged and discharged simultaneously.

4. (*Galv.*) An apparatus for generating galvanic electricity.

Electrical Battery.

☞ In the trough battery, copper and zinc plates, connected in pairs, divide the trough into cells, which are filled with an acid or oxidizing liquid, the effect is exhibited when wires connected with the two end-plates are brought together In *Davy's* or *Nicholson's battery*, the couples of plates are attached to a bar and plunged simultaneously into cells containing the acid. *Smee's battery* is formed of plates of zinc and silver, with but one cell and one fluid In *Grove's battery*, platinum is the metal used with zinc, two fluids are used, one of them in a porous cell surrounded by the other. In *Bunsen's* or the *carbon battery*, the carbon of gas coke is substituted for the platinum of Grove's

5 (*Law*) The unlawful beating of another. It includes every angry and violent touching of another's person or clothes, or any thing attached to his person or held by him.

Battery d enfilade, or *enfilading battery*, one which scours or sweeps the whole line or length battered — *Battery en echarpe*, one that plays obliquely — *Battery de revers*, one that plays upon the enemy's back — *Cumade battery*, several guns playing at the same time upon one place [*Obs*] — *Cross batteries*, two batteries which play thwart each other, forming an angle upon the object battered — *In battery*, projecting, as a gun, into an embrasure or over a parapet in readiness for firing — *Out of battery*, or *from battery*, withdrawn, as a gun, to a position for loading —*Battery wagon*, a wagon employed to transport the tools and materials for repair of the carriages, &c , of the battery

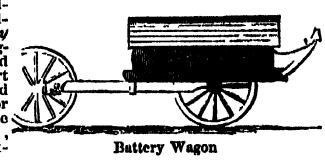

Battery Wagon

Bāt'ting, *n* 1 The management of a bat in playing games of ball *Mason.*

2 Cotton in sheets, prepared for quilts or bed covers, bat

Bāt'tish, *a* [From *bat*, an animal] Resembling a bat [*Rare*] *Vernon.*

Bāt'tle, *a* See BATTFL [*Obs*]

Bāt'tle, *n* [Fr *bataille*, Pr, *batailla*, Sp *batalla*, It *battaglia*, Lat *battalia*, *battualia*, the fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators, from *baturre*, to strike, to beat. See BATTALIA and BATTER, *v t*]

1 A fight or encounter between enemies or opposing forces, an engagement, a combat

2 A body of forces, or division of an army, a battalion. [*Obs*]

The king divided his army into three *battles*. *Bacon*

The cavalry, by way of distinction, was called the *battle*, and on it alone depended the fate of every action *Robertson*

3 The main body, as distinct from the van and rear [*Obs*] *Hayward*

A drawn battle, one in which neither party gains the victory — *A pitched battle*, one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces — *Battle royal* (*a*) A contest with flats or cudgels in which more than two are engaged, a melee *Thackeray* (*b*) A fight of game-cocks, in which more than two are engaged *Grose* — *To give battle* is to attack an enemy, *to join battle* is properly to meet the attack, but perhaps this distinction is not always observed.

Syn — BATTLE, COMBAT, FIGHT, ENGAGEMENT These words agree in denoting a close encounter between contending parties *Fight* is a word of less dignity than the others Except in poetry, it is more naturally applied to the encounter of a few individuals, and more commonly an accidental one, as, a street *fight* A *combat* is a close encounter, whether between few or many, and is usually premeditated A *battle* is commonly more general and prolonged An *engagement* supposes large numbers on each side, *engaged* or intermingled in the conflict

The *battle* proved decisive in favor of the House of York, and nearly forty thousand people were killed in that *engagement* *Fawkes.*

The *combat* deepens, on, ye brave,
Who rush to glory or the grave! *Campbell.*

Bāt'tle, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* BATTLED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* BATTLING] [Fr *batailler*, Pr *batalhar*, Sp *batallar*, to combat See *supra*] To join in battle; to contend in fight

To meet in arms, and *battle* in the plain *Prior.*

Bāt'tle, *v t.* 1 To cover with armed force. *Fairfax.*

2. To strengthen with battlements. *Fletcher.*

Bāt'tle-ar-rāy', *n.* [*battle* and *array*.] Array or order of battle, the disposition of forces preparatory to a battle. *Campbell.*

Bāt'tle-ăx, } *n.*
Bāt'tle-āxe, }
(*Mil.*) A kind of ax formerly used as an offensive weapon. *W. Scott.*

Battle-ax.

Băt'tle-dŏor (băt'l-dōr), *n.* [Corrupt. from the Sp. *batalleador*, a great combatant, he who has fought many battles; Pg. *batalhador*, It. *battagliatore*, Pr. *batallier*, *batalhador*, Fr. *batailleur*, O. Fr. *batailleur*, *batailler*, warrior, soldier, from Fr. *bataille*, Pr. & Pg. *batalha*, Sp. *batalla*, It. *battaglia*, to combat. See BATTLE.]

Battledoor Shuttlecock

1. An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board, or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttlecock, a racket

2. [O. Eng. *battleder.*] A child's horn book. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell*

Băt'tle-ment, *n.* [Either from *battle*, to contend in fight, because the battlement was the wall on which the warriors (O. Fr. *batailliers*, *battilliers*) stood and battled (O. Fr. *bataillier*), or fr. L. Lat. *bastilla*, *bastillus*, tower, fortification, O. Fr. *bastille*, castle, fortress See BASTILE Cf O. Fr *batailler*, *batillier*, to fortify] (*Arch*) A notched or indented parapet, originally used only on fortifications, but afterward employed on ecclesiastical and other edifices. *Oxf. Gloss*

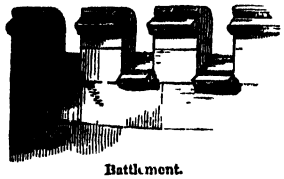

Battlement.

Up to the highest *battlement*, from whence
The Trojans threw their darts *Denham*

Băt'tle-ment-ed, *a* Having battlements.

A *battlemented* portal of Gothic appearance defended the entrance *W Scott*

Bat-tŏl'o-gist, *n* [See BATTOLOGY] One who without reason repeats the same thing in speaking or writing [*Obs*] *Whitlock*

Bat-tŏl'o gize, *v i.* To keep repeating needlessly, to iterate. [*Obs.*] *Herbert*

Bat-tŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *battologie*, Gr *βαττολογία*, fr *βαττος*, a stammerer, and *λόγος*, speech, *λεγειν*, to speak.] A needless repetition of words in speaking or writing [*Obs*] "Heathenish *battology*" *Milton*

Băt'ton, *n.* See BATTEN and BARON

Băt'tue, *n.* [Fr *battue*, from *battre*, to beat See BATTER] (*Hunting*) (*a*) The act of beating the woods, bushes, &c., for game. (*b*) The game itself *Howitt*

Bat-ty'tă, *n* [It *battuta*, from *battere*, to beat See BATTER] The measuring of time by beating

Băt'ty, *a* [From *bat*, an animal] Belonging to, or resembling, a bat [*Obs*] "*Batty* wings" *Shak*

Bătz (bäts), *n.*, *pl* **BĂTZEN** (bät'sn) [Ger *batz*, *batze*, *batzen*, L Lat *bacio*, *bacius*, *baccenus*, a coin of Berne, in Switzerland, bearing the image of a bear, from Ger *bätz*, *betz*, bear] A small copper coin, with a mixture of silver, formerly current in some parts of Germany and Switzerland, worth about four cents

Bau bee', } *n* [Corrupt from Eng *halfpenny*] A
Baw-bee', } halfpenny [*Scot & Prov Eng*] *Knox*

Bau'ble, *n* [O Eng *bable*, Fr. *babiole*, O Fr *blaou bélo* (Roquefort), It *babbola*, a child's plaything, Lat. *babulus*, *baburrus*, foolish Cf L Lat *baubellum*, gem, jewel] A trifling piece of finery, a gewgaw, that which is gay and showy without real value.

The ineffective *bauble* of an Indian pagod *Sheridan*

A fool's *bauble* was a short stick with a head ornamented with ass's ears fantastically carved upon it *Nares*

Bau'dĕ-kin, } *n.* [O Fr *baudequin*, It *baldacchi*
Bau'de-kin, } *no* See BALDACHIN] The richest kind of stuff used for garments in the middle ages, the web being gold, and the woof silk, with embroidery, — made originally at Babylon. *Nares.*

Baud'rĭc, *n* See BALDRIC

Bauge, *n* [Fr *bauge*] A drugget made in France with thread spun upon thick, coarse wool.

Bauk, } *n.* & *v.* See BALK
Baulk, }

Ba-vā'ri an, *n* [Fr *Bavarien*] (*Geog*) An inhabitant of Bavaria

Băv'a-roy, *n.* [Fr. *Bavarois*, Bavarian] A kind of cloak or surtout. *Johnson.*

Let the looped *bavaroy* the *fop* embrace *Gay*

Bā'vi-an, *n.* [See BABOON] A baboon [*Obs*]

Băv'in, *n* [Cf Gael & Ir *babun*, tuft, tassel]
1 A fagot of brush-wood, or other light combustible matter, for kindling fires. "Mounted on a hazel *bavin*" *Hudibras*
2. Impure limestone [*Prov Eng*] *Wright*

Baw'ble, *n.* A trinket, a gewgaw. See BAUBLE

Baw'bling, *a.* Trifling or contemptible. [*Obs*] "A *baubling* vessel" *Shak.*

Baw'cŏck, *n.* [Either from Fr *beau*, fine, beautiful, and *cock*, or more prob from O Fr *baud*, bold, wanton, and *cock*. See BAWD] A fine fellow. [*Obs.*] "How now, my *bawcock*?" *Shak.*

Bawd, *n.* [O. Eng. *baude*, from O Fr. *baud*, f *baude*, bold, wanton, merry, Pr. *baut*, It. *baldo*, from Goth. *balths*, O. H. Ger. *bald*, Eng. *bold*. See BAWDRY, O. Eng. *baldrye*] A person who keeps a house of prostitution, and conducts criminal intrigues; a procurer or procuress; a lewd person; — usually applied to females.

Bawd, *v. t.* To procure women for lewd purposes.
Bawd'i-ly, *adv.* Obscenely, lewdly.
Bawd'i-ness, *n.* Obscenity; lewdness.
Bawd'rick, *n.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt. *Chapman.*
Bawd'ry, *n.* [O. Eng. *bawdery*, *baudrie*, *baldrye*, O. Fr. *bauderie*, *balderie*, boldness, joy. See BAWD]
1 The practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust
2 Obscenity, filthy, unchaste language. "The pert style of the pit *bawdry*" *Steele*
3 Illicit intercourse, fornication. *Shak.*
Bawd'y, *a.* Obscene, filthy, unchaste *Rowe*
Bawd'y-house, *n.* A house of lewdness and prostitution, a house of ill-fame kept for the resort and unlawful commerce of lewd people of both sexes.
Baw'hôrse, *n* Same as BATHORSE.
Bawl, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p* BAWLED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* BAWLING] [Icel *baula*, to low, bellow, a cow, Sw *böla*, A S. *bellan*, Ger *bellen*, to bark, L Lat *baulare*, to bark, Lat *balare*, to bleat]
1 To cry out with a loud, full sound, to cry with vehemence, as in calling or exultation.
2. To cry loud, as a child from pain or vexation
Bawl, *v. t.* To proclaim by outcry, as a common crier. *Swift*
Bawl, *n* A loud, prolonged cry, as, the child set up a loud *bawl*
Bawl'er, *n* One who bawls.
Bawn, *n* [Ir & Gael *babhun*, inclosure, bulwark]
1 An inclosure with mud or stone walls, for keeping cattle, a fortification [*Obs*] *Spenser*
2 A large house [*Obs*] *Swift*
Baw'rel, *n* [Cf It *barletta*, a tree-falcon, or hobby] A kind of hawk. *Halliwell*
Baw'sin, } *n.* [O Eng *bawson*, *bauzon*, *bauzen*,
Baw'son, } *baucyne*, O Fr *bauzan*, *bauçant*, *bauchant*, spotted with white, pied, Pr *bausan*, It *balzano*, N Fr *balzan*, a white-footed horse, It *balzo*, border, trimming, from Lat. *balteus*, belt, border, edge]
1 A badger [*Obs*] *B Jonson*
2 A large, unwieldy person [*Obs*]
Bax-tē'ri-an (89), *a* Pertaining to Baxter, a celebrated English divine
Bāy, *a* [O Fr *bay*, Fr & Pr *bai*, Sp *bayo*, It *bajo*, from Lat *badius*, brown, chestnut colored, used only of horses] Red or reddish, inclining to a chestnut color, — applied to the color of horses
Bāy (bī), *n* [Fr *bai*, Pr & Sp *bahia*, It *baja* L Lat *baia*, Ir & Gael *badh* or *bagh*, bay, harbor, creek, Bisc *bau*, *bauya*, harbor]
1 (*Geog*) An inlet of the sea, usually smaller than a gulf, but of the same general character

☞ The name is not used with much precision, and is often applied to large tracts of water, around which the land forms a curve, as Hudson's *Bay* Nor is the name restricted to tracts of water with a narrow entrance, but it is used for any recess or inlet between capes or head lands, as, the *Bay* of Biscay

2 A pond head, or a pond formed by a dam for the purpose of driving mill wheels *Blount*
3 (*Arch*) A principal compartment or division in the architectural arrangement of a building, marked either by the buttresses or pilasters on the walls, by the disposition of the main ribs of the vaulting in the interior, by the main arches or pillars, or by any other leading features that separate it into corresponding portions *Oxf Gloss*
4 A place in a barn between the floor and the end of the building, or a low inclosed place for depositing hay.

Sick bay, in vessels of war, that part of a deck appropriated to the use of the sick *Totten*

Bāy (bā), *n* [Fr *baie*, Sp *baya*, a berry, the fruit of the laurel and other trees, from L.at *baca*, *bacca*, berry, *bacca lauri*, Virg Georg 1, 306 "The roiall laurell is a very tall and big tree, and the *baies* or berries (*bacæ*) that it beareth are nothing sharp in tast" *Holland, Plinie*, 15, 30]
1. A berry, particularly of the laurel [*Obs*]
2 The laurel-tree, hence, in the plural, an honorary garland or crown bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, anciently made or consisting of branches of the laurel.

The patriot's honors and the poet's *bays* *Trumbull*

3 A tract of land covered with bay-trees [*Local, U. S.*]
Bāy (bā), *n* [Cf Fr *aboi*, barking, pl *abois*, prop the extremity to which the stag is reduced when surrounded by the dogs, barking (*aboyant*), *aux abois*, at bay, *être aux abois*, to be or to stand at bay, *mettre aux abois*, to hold, to keep at bay See *infra*] A state of being obliged to face an antagonist when escape has become impossible

I suppose he may well hold you at the *bay* *Ballou*

The most terrible evils are just kept at *bay* by incessant efforts *J Taylor*

Bāy, *v. i.* [Abbrev. from O Fr *abayer*, N Fr *aboyer*, from Lat *ad* and *baubari*, to bark gently or moderately; It *bajare*, *abbajare*, to bark]
1. To bark, as a dog at his game

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely *bayed* *Dryden*

2 [From *bay*, an inlet of the sea] To encompass or inclose, to embay [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
3. [See BATHE.] To bathe. [*Obs. and very rare*]

He feeds upon the cooling shade, and *lays*
His sweaty forehead in the breathing wind *Spenser*

Bāy, *v. t.* To bark at; to follow with barking; as, to *bay* the boar. *Shak.*
Bā-ya-dēre', *n.* [Fr, from Pg. *balladeira*, a female dancer, *bailar*, to dance.] A female dancer in the East Indies. *Ogilvie.*
Bāy'ard, *n.* 1 [O. Fr *bayard*, bay horse, from *bay* and the termination *ard*, q v, Pr *batart*, L Lat. *batardus*. See BAY, *a.*] Properly, a bay horse, but often any horse.

Blind *bayard* moves the mill *Philips.*

2. [O Fr *bayard*, a gaper, N Fr. *bayeur*, from *bayer*, to gape, Pr *badar*, It. *badare*] An unmannerly, presumptuous fellow. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
Bāy'ard-ly, *a* Blind, stupid. [*Obs.*] "A formal and *bayardly* round of duties." *Goodman.*
Bāy'ber-ry, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) The fruit of the bay-tree, or *Laurus nobilis*. (*b.*) The fruit of *Myrica cerifera* (wax myrtle), and the plant itself.
Bāy'ber ry-tăl'lŏw, *n.* A fragrant green wax obtained from the bayberry, or wax myrtle; — called also *myrtle-wax*
Bāyed, *a* [See BAY] Having bays. "The large *bayed* barn" *Drayton.*
Bāy'o-net, *n* [Fr *bayonnette*, *baionnette*, Sp. *bayoneta*, It *bajonetta*. — so called, it is said, because the first bayonets were made at Bayonne, in the year 1640. Cf O Fr *bayonnier*, a cross bowman.]

1 (*Mil*) A short, pointed instrument of iron, or broad dagger, formerly with a handle fitted to the bore of a gun, where it was inserted for use after the soldier had fired, but now made with a ring, to go over the muzzle of the piece, so that the soldier may fire with his bayonet fixed.

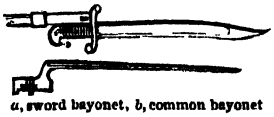

a, sword bayonet, *b*, common bayonet

2 (*Mach*) A pin which plays in and out of holes made to receive it, and which thus serves to engage or disengage parts of the machinery *Nicholson*
Bāy'o-net, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BAYONETED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* BAYONETING]
1 To stab with a bayonet
2 To compel or drive by the bayonet "To *bayonet* us into submission" *Burke*
Baȳ'ou (bī'ōō), *n* [Fr *boyau*, gut, bowel, a long and narrow place, a branch of a trench in fortification, a hose or leathern pipe, O Fr *boel*, Pr & O Sp *budel*, It *budello*, from Lat *botellus*, a small sausage, dim of *botulus*, sausage, L Lat *botelli perforati*, intestine] The outlet of a lake, a channel for water [*Southern States*]
Bāy'-rŭm, *n* A fragrant liquor obtained by distilling the leaves of the bay-tree
Bāys, } *n* A sort of coarse woolen cloth. See
Bāyze, } BAIZE
Bāy'-sălt, *n* Salt which has been obtained from sea water, by evaporation in shallow pits or basins, by the heat of the sun *Bacon.*
Bāy'-tree, *n* A species of laurel, *Laurus nobilis.*
Bāy'-wĭn'dōw, *n* (*Arch*) A window forming a bay or recess in a room, and projecting outward from the wall, either in a rectangular, polygonal, or semicircular form, — often corruptly called a *bow window* *Oxf Gloss*

Bay-window

Bāy'-yărn, *n* The same as woolen yarn *Chambers*
Ba-zaar', } *n* [Per *bā ār*, market]
Ba zār', } 1 In the East, an exchange, marketplace, or assemblage of shops where goods are exposed to sale
2 A spacious hall or suite of rooms fitted up with counters or stands for the sale of goods, a fair.
Bdĕll'ium (dĕl'yum), *n* [Lat *bdellium*, Gr *βδέλλιον*, Heb *b dolah* Bochart and Parkhurst translate it *pearl*, Gen ii 12 But it is doubtful whether the *bdellium* of the Scripture is that now used] A gummy, resinous exudation from an Oriental tree or shrub

☞ It is externally of a dark brown color, internally clear and not unlike glue in appearance, slightly bitterish and pungent in taste, and of an agreeable odor It is used both as a perfume and a medicine Two kinds are common, the *Indian*, a product of *Amyris commiphora* which grows in India and Madagascar and the *African*, produced by *Heudelotia Africana*, which grows in Senegal *Dunglison* The nature of the *bdellium* of the Scriptures (Gen ii 12, and Num xi 7) has been a matter of much discussion By some it is considered a precious stone, by others the resinous gum above mentioned as produced in India *Kitto*

Bdel lŏm'e ter (del lŏm'e-ter), *n* [Gr. *βδέλλα*, leech, and *μετρον*, measure] (*Med*) A cupping glass to which are attached a scarificator and an exhausting syringe *Dunglison.*
Bē, *v i* [*imp* WAS, *p p* BEEN, *p. pr.* & *vb n* BEING] [A-S *beon*, *beonne*, to be, *beom*, *eom*, I am, O. H Ger *bim*, *pim*, Ger *bin*, I am, A-S. *beo*, I shall be, Skr *bhû*, to be, Lith. *bu-ti*, Slav *by-ti*, to be, Lat. *fu-i*, I have been, *fu-turus*, *fo-re* This verb is defective, and its defects are supplied by verbs from other roots, *is*, *was*, which have no radical connec-

tion with *be*. The case is the same with the substantive verb in most languages.]

1. To exist actually, or in the world of fact.

To be contents his natural desire *Pope*

Such givers as give single to take away sixfold, *be to our enemies!* *Milton*

To *be*, or not to *be*, that is the question *Shak.*

2. To exist in a certain manner or relation,—whether as a reality or as a product of thought, to exist as the subject of a certain predicate, that is, as having a certain attribute, *or as* belonging to a certain sort, or as identical with what is specified,—a word or words for the predicate being annexed, as, to *be* happy, to *be* here, to *be* large, or strong, to *be* an animal, to *be* a hero, to *be* a nonentity, three and two *are* five, annihilation *is* the cessation of existence, that *is* the man.

[In] such a proposition as this, "A centaur is a fiction of the poets," it can not possibly be implied that a centaur exists, since the proposition itself expressly asserts that the thing has *no real existence* *Mill*

☞ This verb is an auxiliary in making the passive voice and the progressive form in *ing* of other verbs *Been*, or *ben*, was anciently the plural of the indicative present, afterward *be*, as in our Bible *been* was also the old infinitive *Be*, as the present subjunctive, is now but little used

To let be, to omit, or leave untouched, to let alone

Syn.—To Be, Exist The verb *to be*, except in a few rare cases, like that of Shakespeare's "To *be*, or not to *be*," is used simply as a *copula*, to connect a subject with its predicate, as, man *is* mortal, the soul *is* immortal The verb *to exist* is never properly used as a mere copula, but points to things that *stand forth*, or have a substantive being, as, when the soul is freed from all corporeal alliance, then it truly *exists* It is not, therefore, properly synonymous with *to be* when used as a copula, though occasionally made so by some writers for the sake of variety, as in the phrase "there *exists* [*is*] no reason for laying new taxes" We may, indeed, say, "a friendship has long *existed* between them," instead of saying, "there *has* long been a friendship between them," but in this case, *exist* is not a mere copula It is used in its appropriate sense to mark the friendship as having been long in *existence*

Bē, a prefix, as in *because*, *before*, *beset*, *bedeck*, *become*, is originally the same word as *by*, A-S *be* and *bi* or *big*, O S *be* and *bi*, O H Ger *bi*, *pi*, and *pî*, M. H Ger *be* and *bî*, N H Ger *be* and *bei*, Goth *bi*. It denotes nearness, closeness, about, on, at, and generally has an intensive force, though it is sometimes apparently insignificant

Bēach, *n* [Cf Dan & Sw *bakke*, hill, margin] The shore of the sea, or of a lake, which is washed by the tide and waves, especially a sandy or pebbly shore, the strand

Bēach, *v t* To run upon a beach, as, to *beach* a ship

Bēach'-cōmb'er (kōm'-), *n* A long wave rolling in from the ocean [*Am*]

Bēached (beecht), *a* 1 Having a beach, or bordered by a beach. "The *beached* verge of the salt flood" *Shak.*

2 Driven on a beach, stranded, as, the ship is *beached*

Bēach'y, *a.* Having a beach or beaches *Shak.*

Bēa'con (bē'kn), *n* [A S *beacn*, *becen*, O S *bokan*, Fries. *baken*, *beken*, sign, signal, D. *baak*, Ger. *bake*]

1. A signal-fire to notify the approach of an enemy.

No flaming *beacons* cast their blaze afar *Gay*

2 (*Naut*) A signal or conspicuous mark erected on an eminence near the shore, or moored in shoal water, as a guide to mariners

3 A high hill near the shore [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. That which gives notice of danger.

Modest doubt is called
The *beacon* of the wise *Shak.*

Bēa'con, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BEACONED, *p pr.* & *vb n* BEACONING] To give light to as a beacon, to light up, to illumine "That *beacons* the darkness of heaven" *Campbell*

Bēa'con āge, *n.* Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon. *Blackstone.*

Bēa'con-fīre, *n.* A fire lighted up as a signal, a signal fire *Prescott.*

Bēa'con-less, *a* Having no beacon

Bēad, *n.* [A-S *bead*, prayer, D *bede*, L Ger. *bede*, *bete*, *bethe*, H Ger *bitte*, from A-S *biddan*, Ger *bitten*, *beten*, to pray, to bid Beads are used by the Roman Catholics to count their prayers One bead is dropped down a string every time a prayer is said, and thus marks the number of prayers repeated Cf Sp & Pg *cuenta*, *conta*, bead, from *contar*, to count]

1 A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread, and worn for ornament, or used to count prayers, as by Roman Catholics and the Turks, whence the phrases *to tell beads*, *to bid beads*, &c., meaning to be at prayer

2. Any small globular body; as, (*a*) A bubble on spirit (*b*) A drop of sweat or other liquid. "Cold *beads* of midnight dew" *Wordsworth* (*c*) A small piece of metal on a fire-arm, used for taking aim (whence the expression *to draw a bead*, for to take aim). (*d.*) (*Arch*) A small round molding, sometimes cut into short embossments, like pearls in a necklace; an astragal,—chiefly used in Grecian or Roman architecture. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Bēad, *v t.* To ornament or distinguish with beads or beading.

'Tis *beaded* with bubbles. *H. Smith.*

Bēad'-house, } *n.* [A-S *bead*, prayer, and *house*.]
Bēde'-house, } A dwelling-place for poor religious persons, raised near the church in which the founder was interred, and for whose soul they were required to pray, an alms-house. *Britton*

Bead'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) A molding in imitation of beads *Simmonds.*

Bēa'dle (bē'dl), *n.* [O. Eng. *bedel*, A-S. *bydel*, *bedel*, O. H Ger *butil*, *puttl*, M H Ger. *bitel*, N H. Ger. *büttel*, D *beul*, from A-S *beodan*, to command, bid, Goth. *biudan*, O. H Ger. *biotan*, Ger *bieten* Cf O Fr *budel*, *bedel*, *bedeaux*, N Fr *bedeau*, Pr. & Sp *bedel*, It *bidello*, L. Lat *bedellus*, *pedellus*, Ger. *pedell*]

1. A messenger or crier of a court, a servitor, one who cites persons to appear and answer,—called also an *apparitor* or *summoner*

2 An officer in a university, who precedes public processions of officers and students, a bedel

3 An inferior parish officer having a variety of duties, as the preservation of order in church service, the chastisement of petty offenders, &c

Bēa'dle-ship, *n.* The office of a beadle *A Wood*

Bēad'-mōld, } *n* A species of fungus or mold,
Bēad'-mōuld, } the stems of which consist of single cells loosely jointed together so as to resemble a string of beads

Bēad'-proof, *a.* Of such a degree of strength that, upon being shaken, a crown of bubbles will stand, for some time, on the surface,—said of spirituous liquors

Bēad'-rōll, *n* (*Rom Cath Church*) A catalogue of persons, for the rest of whose souls a certain number of prayers are to be said or counted off on the beads of a chaplet, hence, a catalogue in general "Fame's eternal *bead-roll*" *Spenser*

It is quite startling, on going over the *bead-roll* of English worthies, to find how few are directly represented in the male line *Quart Rev*

Bēads'-măn, *n*, *pl* BEADS'-MĔN A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another

Whereby ye shall bind me to be your poor *beads-man* for ever unto Almighty God *Fuller*

Bēads'-wŏm'an, *n*, *pl* BEADS' WOM'EN A praying woman, a woman who resides in an alms house [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Bēad'-tōol, *n* A cutting tool used in turning, &c, having an edge curved so as to make beads or beading *Ogilvie*

Bēad'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Melia*, the best known species of which (*M azedarach*) has blue flowers which are very fragrant, and berries which are said to be poisonous *Loudon*

Bēa'gle (bē'gl), *n.* [O Eng *bugele*, prob of Celtic origin, and so named from littleness, Ir & Gael *beag*, small, little, W *bach*, id, It *piccolo*, id The Fr *bugle* is taken from English] A small hound, or hunting dog, formerly used in hunting hares

Bēak, *n* [O Eng *becke*, Scot *beik*, Ir & Gael *bec*, point, beak, Arm *bek*, W *pig*, D *bek*, Pr. *bec*, It. *becco*, Pg *bico*, Sp *pico*]

1 (*Nat. Hist*) (*a*) The bill or nib of a bird, consisting of a horny substance, either straight or curving, and ending in a point (*b*) A similar bill in other animals, as the turtles, &c (*c*) The long projecting trunk or sucker mouth of some insects, and other invertebrate species, as in the weevils or curculios (*d*) The upper or projecting part of the shell, near the hinge of a bivalve, as in the clam (*e*) The narrow prolongation of a univalve shell beyond the aperture in the axial line, containing what is usually called the *canal* *Dana*

2 (*Antiq*) A pointed piece of wood, fortified with sharp and pointed irons, and fastened to the prow of ancient galleys, in order to pierce the vessels of an enemy

3 (*Naut*) That part of a ship, before the forecastle, which is fastened to the stem, and supported by the main knee

4 Any thing ending in a point, like a beak, as a promontory of land *Carew*

5 (*Bot*) A process, like the beak of a bird, terminating the fruit in certain plants *Brande*

6 (*Far*) A little shoe, at the toe, about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict*

Bēak, *v t.* (*Cock fighting*) To take hold of with the beak *Wright*

Bēaked (beekt), *a* 1 Having a beak, ending in a point like a beak. "Each *beaked* promontory" *Milton*

2 (*Nat Hist*) (*a*) Furnished with a process like a beak, rostrate (*b*) Having a long beak like mouth, like some insects

Bēak'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng *bicker*, D *beker*, Icel *bikar*, Sw *bägare*, Dan. *bäger*, O H Ger. *bechar*, *pechar*, *pechare*, N. H. Ger *becher*, from Lat. *bacar*, *baccio*, wine-glass.] A large drinking-cup or vessel. *Cowper.*

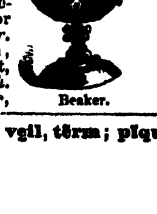

Beaker.

Bēak'i-ron (-I urn), *n* A bickorn, an iron tool, ending in a point, used by blacksmiths *Ash.*

Bēal, *n.* [Cf. A-S. *byle*, *bile*, sore, Freis. *bell*, D. *buil*, Ger *beule*. Cf. also Icel. *bóla*, gibbous. See Bile and Boil.] (*Med.*) A small inflammatory tumor; a pustule.

Bēal, *v. i.* To gather matter; to swell and come to a head, as a pimple

Bēam, *n.* [A-S. *beam*, beam, post, tree, ray of light, Fries. *bâm*, O. S. *bom*, *bam*, Goth. *bagms*, Icel. *badmr*, D. *boom*, O H. Ger. *boum*, *poum*, N. H. Ger *baum*, tree, Dan & Sw. *bom*, bar. Cf. Lat. *radius*, staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, beam or ray, and Ger. *strahl*, arrow, spoke of a wheel, ray or beam, flash of lightning]

1. Any large piece of timber or iron long in proportion to its thickness, and prepared for use.

2 One of the principal horizontal timbers used in buildings, ships, &c.

The *beams* of a vessel are strong pieces of timber stretching across from side to side to support the decks. *Totten.*

3. The width of a vessel. *Brande.*

4 The part of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended "The doubtful *beam* long nods from side to side" *Pope.*

5 The horn of a stag, which bears the antlers, royals, and top *Buchanan.*

6 The pole of a carriage, which runs between the horses *Dryden.*

7 A cylinder of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving, also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, as it is woven, one being called the *fore-beam*, the other the *back-beam*

8 The straight part or shank of an anchor

9 The main part of a plow, to which the handles, colter, &c are secured, and to the end of which are attached the oxen or horses that draw it.

10 (*Steam-engines*) A heavy iron lever having a reciprocating motion on a central axis, one end of which is connected with the piston-rod from which it receives motion, and the other with the crank of the wheel-shaft,—called also *working beam* or *walking-beam*

11 A collection of parallel rays emitted from the sun or other luminous body. "The *beams* of the sinking sun" *W. Scott.*

12 (*Eng*) That which flows forth, as a beam from the sun "*Beams* of majesty" *Tillotson.*

Abaft the beam (*Naut*), in an arc of the horizon between a line that crosses the ship at right angles, or in the direction of her beams, and that point of the compass toward which her stern is directed — *Before the beam*, in an arc of the horizon included between the same line and that point of the compass toward which the ship steers — *Beam compass*, an instrument consisting of a rod or beam, having sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points, used for describing large circles — *Beam ends* A vessel is said to be on her beam ends when she inclines so much on one side that her beams approach a vertical position — *Beam center* (*Steam-engines*), the fulcrum or pin on which the working-beam vibrates — *On the beam* on a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel

Bēam, *v t* [A-S *beaman* See *supra*] To send forth, to emit,—followed ordinarily by *forth*; as, to *beam* forth light

God *beams* this light into man's understanding *South*

Bēam, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* BEAMED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* BEAMING] To emit rays of light, or beams, to shine

He *beamed*, the day-star of the rising age *Trumbull*

Bēam'-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A small European bird, so called because it often builds its nest on the projecting end of a beam or rafter in a building;—also named the *spotted fly-catcher*. It is the *Muscicapa grisola* of naturalists *Ed. Encyc. P Cyc.*

Bēamed (beemd), *a* Having all its antlers put forth, as the head of a stag *Booth*

Bēam'-ĕn'gine, *n* A steam engine having a working-beam to transmit power, in distinction from one which has its piston rod attached directly to the crank of the wheel shaft

Bēam'-fēath'er (fĕth'er), *n.* One of the long feathers in the wing of a hawk *Booth.*

Bēam-fill'ing, *n* The filling in of mason-work between beams or joists *Francis.*

Bēam'less, *a* Emitting no rays of light. "The *beamless* sun" *Mallet.*

Bēam'let, *n* A small beam of light. *Drake.*

Bēam'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A tree (*Pyrus aria*) having very tough wood, used for beams. *Loudon.*

Bēam'y, *a* 1 Emitting rays of light, radiant, shining "*Beamy* gold" *Tickell.*

2 Resembling a beam in size and weight, massy. "His . . *beamy* spear" *Dryden.*

3 Having horns, or antlers. "*Beamy* stags in toils engage" *Dryden.*

Bēan, *n* [A-S *bean*, Icel. *baun*, D. *boon*, Dan. *bönne*, Sw *buna*, O H Ger *pôni*, M. H. Ger. *bône*, N H Ger *bohne* Cf Slav *bob*, Hung *bab*, Bisc. *baba*, Finnish *papu*, Lith & Lett. *puppa*, Lat. *faba*, Gr κύαμος, κύαμος, W *ffuen*, Ir *ponaire*, Gael. *ponair*] (*Bot*) A well-known leguminous plant, and its seed, of many varieties, the principal species being the *Faba vulgaris*.

Bēan'-cā'per, *n.* (*Bot*) A deciduous plant of warm climates, generally with fleshy leaves and flowers of a yellow or whitish-yellow color, of the genus *Zygophyllum*. *Loudon.*

Bēan'-cŏd, *n.* A small vessel used in the rivers of

Portugal. It is sharp forward, having its stem bent above into a great curve. *Encyc. Brit.*

Bēan'-fly, *n.* A beautiful fly, of a pale purple color, found on bean flowers, produced from a maggot called *Mida.* *Encyc. Brit.*

Bēan'-gōōse, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of goose (*Anser segetum*), probably so called from its predilection for beans and other kinds of pulse. *P. Cyc*

Bēan'-trē'foil, *n.* (*Bot*) A small tree of the genus *Anagyris*, which bears a pod curved inward at its extremity. *Loudon.*

Bēar (bār), *v. t.* [*imp.* BORE (formerly BARE), *p. p.* BORN, BORNE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEARING] [A-S. *beran*, *beoran*, *geberan*, to bear, carry, produce, *aberan*, to sustain, O. S. *beran*, *giberan*, Goth. *bairan*, to bear or carry, *gabairan*, to bear, bring forth, Icel *bera*, O. H Ger. *beran*, *peran*, Sw. *bära*, Dan *bære*, Ger *gebären*, to bring forth, D *beuren*, to lift, *baren*, to bring forth, Lat *ferre*, to bear, carry, produce, Gr *φέρειν*, Skr. *bhri*, to bear, Slav *brati*, to take, carry]

1. To support or sustain; to hold up.

2. To support and remove or carry, to convey.

Solomon had threescore and ten thousand that *bare* burdens. *1 Kings* v 15

I'll *bear* your logs the while *Shak.*

3. To possess and use, as power; to exercise, as, to *bear* sway.

4 To possess or carry, as a mark of authority or distinction, to wear, as, to *bear* a sword, badge, or name, to *bear* arms in a coat

5 To possess mentally, to carry in the mind, to entertain, to cherish.

The coward *bore* the man immortal spite *Dryden*

6. To endure, to tolerate, to undergo, to suffer

Should such a man, too fond to rule alone,
Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne *Pope*

7. To gain or win. [*Obs*]

Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word *Bacon*

She was found not guilty, through *bearing* of friends and bribing of the judge *Latimer*

8 To sustain, or be answerable for, as blame, expense, and the like.

Somewhat that will *bear* your charges *Dryden*

9 To show or exhibit, to relate, to bring forward. "Your testimony *bear*" *Dryden*

10. To carry on, or maintain, to have "The credit of *bearing* a part in the conversation" *Locke*

11. To admit or be capable of, that is, to suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change.

In all criminal cases the most favorable interpretation should be put on words that they can possibly *bear* *Swift*

12. To behave, to conduct. "Hath he *borne* himself penitently." *Shak.*

13. To afford; to be to; to supply with.

His faithful dog shall *bear* him company *Pope*

14. To bring forth or produce, to give birth to, as, to *bear* apples, to *bear* children

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore* *Dryden*

☞ In the passive form of this verb, the best modern usage restricts the past participle *born* to the sense of *brought forth*, while *borne* is used in the other senses of the word In the active form, *borne* alone is used as the past participle

To bear a hand (*Naut*), to go to work, to assist — *To bear a body* A color is said to *bear a body* in painting when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixed so entirely with the oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color *Johnson* — *To bear a brain*, to exert attention, ingenuity, or memory [*Obs*] *Shak* — *To bear in hand*, to amuse with false pretenses, to deceive [*Obs*] — *To bear the bell* See BELL — *To bear down*, to overthrow or crush by force, as, to *bear down* an enemy — *To bear hard*, to press or urge "Cesar doth *bear* me *hard*" *Shak* — *To bear off* (*a*) To restrain, to keep from reproach (*b*) (*Naut*) To remove to a distance, to keep clear from rubbing against any thing, as, to *bear off* a blow; to *bear off* a boat — *To bear out*, to maintain and support to the end, to defend to the last "Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing" *South* — *To bear through*, to conduct or manage, as, to *bear through* the consulship *B Jon* — *To bear up*, to support, to keep from falling or sinking "Religious hope *bears up* the mind under sufferings" *Addison* — *To bear date*, to be dated

Bēar (bār), *v. i* 1 To suffer, as with pain [*Rare*]

But man is born to *bear* *Pope*

2 To endure with patience, to be patient [*Rare*]

I can not, can not *bear* *Dryden*

3 To produce, as fruit, to be fruitful, in opposition to barrenness

This age to blossom, and the next to *bear* *Dryden*

4. To press, — with *on* or *upon*.

These men *bear* hard on the suspected party. *Addison*

5. To take effect, to succeed; as, to bring matters to *bear*.

6. To act in any character, to behave. [*Obs*]

Instruct me how I may *bear* like a true friar *Shak.*

7. To be situated, as to the point of compass, with respect to something else, as, the land *bears* N. by E

8. To relate or refer, — with *on* or *upon*, as, how does this *bear* on the question?

9. To convey intelligence. [*Rare*] "The letters *bore* that succor was at hand." *W. Scott*

To bear away, or *up* (*Naut*), to change the course of a ship, when close hauled, or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind — *To bear against*, to approach for attack or seizure, as, a lion *bears against* his prey. — *To bear back*, to retreat. "*Bearing back* from the blows of their sable antagonist." *W Scott.* — *To bear down upon* (*Naut.*), to drive or tend to; to approach with a fair wind; as, the fleet *bore down* upon the enemy. — *To bear in with* (*Naut.*), to run or tend toward; as, a ship *bears in with* the land. — *To bear off* (*Naut*), to steer away from land. — *To bear up*, to be supported; to have fortitude, to be firm; not to sink; as, to *bear up* under afflictions — *To bear upon*, or *against*, to lean upon or against — *To bear upon*, to act upon, as, the artillery *bore upon* the center; or to be pointed or situated so as to affect, as, to bring or plant guns so as to *bear upon* a fort or a ship — *To bear up to*, to tend or move toward, as, to *bear up to* one another — *To bear with*, to endure, to be indulgent to, to forbear to resent, oppose, or punish

Bēar, *n* A bier [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bēar, *n* [A-S *bera*, D *beer*, O H Ger. *bero*, *pero*, M H Ger. *ber*, N H. Ger *bär*, Icel, Sw., & Dan. *björn.*]

1. (*Zoöl*) A wild plantigrade quadruped of the genus *Ursus.*

White Bear (*Ursus maritimus*)

Black Bear (*Ursus Americanus*)

☞ It belongs to the carnivorous order, but lives mostly on plants and fruits Among the species are the brown bear of Europe (*Ursus arctos*), the white polar bear (*U maritimus*), the grisly bear of the Rocky Mountains (*U horribilis*), the black bear of North America (*U Americanus*), besides which there are several species, some of them fossil, as the *U spelæus* of Europe, which exceeded in size any living species

2 (*Astron*) One of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called respectively the *Greater* and *Lesser Bear*, or *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*

Bears and bulls, in cant language, persons engaged in the gambling transactions of the stock exchange A *bear* is one who contracts to deliver, at a specified *future* time, stocks which he does not own, a *bull* is one who contracts to take them Hence, in the intervening time, it is the interest of the former to depress stocks, as the bear pulls down with his strong paws and of the latter to raise stocks, as the bull throws upward with his horns The stock is, in fact, never delivered, and was never meant to be When the time for delivery arrives, the losing party pays the *difference* between the price of the stock *then* and at the time when the contract was made

Bēar, } *n* [A-S *bere* See BARLEY] (*Bot*) A spe-
Bēre, } cies of barley (*Hordeum hexastichon*) having six rows in the ear, cultivated in Scotland and the north of England, — called also *big* *Loudon*

Bēar'a-ble, *a* Capable of being borne or endured, tolerable *Ed Rev*

Bēar'a-bly, *adv* In a bearable manner

Bēar'-bĕr-ry, *n* (*Bot*) A trailing plant of the heath family (*Arbutus uva ursi*), having leaves which are tonic and astringent, — called also *trailing arbutus* *Loudon*

Bēar'-bind, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants of the *Convolvulus* family, allied to the bind weed *Loudon*

Bēar'-clŏth, } *n* A cloth in which a new born
Bēar'ing-clŏth, } child is covered when carried to church to be baptized *Shak*

Bēard (beerd), *n* [A-S *beard*, Fries *berd*, D *baard*, Ger *bart*, Lith *barzda*, Slav *brada*, Pol *broda*, Russ *boroda*, Lat *barba*, W *barf*, Arm *barō*]

1 The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face, chiefly of male adults

2 (*Zool*) (*a*) The long hairs about the lower part of the face or head in animals, as the *beard* of the goat (*b*) The cluster of small feathers at the base of the beak in some birds, as the *Bucco* (*c*) The appendages to the jaw in some cetacea. (*d*) The *byssus* of certain shell fish, as the *Pinna*, consisting of fine threads, by which they fasten themselves to stones &c (*e*) The gills or respiratory organs of some bivalves, as the oyster (*f*) In insects, two small, oblong, fleshy bodies placed just above the trunk, as in the gnats, moths, and butter flies *Dana*

3 (*Bot*) Long or stiff hairs on a plant, the awn, as, the *beard* of grain

4 A barb or sharp point of an arrow, or other instrument, bent backward to prevent its being easily drawn out

5 That part of a horse, underneath the lower jaw and above the chin, which bears the curb of a bridle

6 (*Astron*) The rays of a comet, emitted toward that part of the heaven to which its proper motion seems to direct it

7. (*Print*) That part of a type which is between the shoulder of the shank and the face. *Brande*

Bēard (beerd), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p* BEARDED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* BEARDING]

1. To take by the beard, to seize, pluck, or pull the beard, in contempt or anger

2. To oppose to the face, to set at defiance.

I have been *bearded* by boys *More*

Bēard'ed (beerd'ed), *a.* 1. Having a beard, as a man.

2. Having long, stiff hairs, barbate. "*Bearded* groves of oats." *Milton.*

3. Having sharp jags or barbs. "The *bearded* steel." *Dryden.*

Bēard'-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of different species of the genus *Andropogon.*

Bēard'less (beerd'les), *a.* 1. Without a beard, not having arrived to puberty or manhood.

2. Destitute of an awn, as, *beardless* wheat

Bēard'less-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being destitute of beard.

Bēar'er, *n.* [See BEAR] 1. One who bears, sustains, or carries. "*Bearers* of burdens" 2 *Chron.* ii 18 "A *bearer* of unhappy news." *Dryden.*

2 *Specifically*, one who assists in carrying a body to the grave, a pall-bearer. "The *bearers* have a profitable fee" *Taylor.*

3 (*Arch.*) That which supports any body in its place, as a post, a wall, or a stud. *Gwilt.*

4 (*Com.*) One who holds a check, note, draft, or other order for the payment of a sum of money; as, pay to *bearer*

5 (*Her*) A figure in an achievement, placed by the side of a shield, and seeming to support it; — generally the figure of a beast

6 (*Hort*) A tree or plant yielding fruit, as, a good *bearer*. *Boyle*

Bēar'-fly, *n.* An insect *Bacon.*

Bēar'-gär'den (-gär'dn), *n* 1 A place where bears are kept for diversion or fighting *Stillingfleet.*

2. A rude, turbulent assembly

Bēar'-hērd, *n.* A man that tends bears *Shak*

Bēar'ing, *a* Solid, substantial [*Obs*] "A good *bearing* dinner" *Beau & Fl*

Bēar'ing, *n* 1. The manner in which a person bears or conducts himself, gesture, mien, behavior.

I know him by his *bearing* *Shak*

2 The situation of an object, with respect to another object, by which it is supposed to have a connection with it, or influence upon it, or to be influenced by it, hence, relation

But of this frame, the *bearings* and the ties *Pope*

3 The act of producing or giving birth, as, a tree in full *bearing* "In travail of his *bearing*" *R of Gloucester*

4 (*Arch*) The span of a beam, rafter, or other piece of timber, or the unsupported distance between its points of support *Gwilt*

5 (*Her*) Any single emblem or charge in an escutcheon or coat of arms "A carriage covered with armorial *bearings*" *Thackeray*

6 (*Mach*) (*a*) The part in contact with which a journal moves, as the journal boxes, trusses, &c (*b*) That part of a shaft or axle which is in contact with the supports

7 (*Naut*) The situation of a distant object, with regard to a ship's position, as on the bow, on the lee quarter, &c, the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen, as, the *bearing* of the cape was W N W

Syn — Deportment, gesture, mien, behavior, direction relation, tendency, influence

Bēar'ing-clŏth, *n* A cloth in which a child is borne to its baptism, bear cloth *Shak.*

Bēar'ish, *a* Partaking of the qualities of a bear, resembling a bear in temper or manners *Harris*

Bēarn, *n* [See BAIRN] A child [*Obs*] *Shak*

Bēar's'-breech, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Acanthus*, one species of which (*A mollis*) has been used in medicine, called also *Brank ursine. Loudon*

Bēar's'-ear, *n* (*Bot*) The *Primula auricula*, — popularly so called

Bēar's'-ear săn'i-cle (*Bot*) A species of the Primrose family, *Cortusa Matthioli* *Loudon*

Bēar's'-foot, *n* (*Bot*) A species of hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus* *Loudon.*

Bēar'-skĭn, *n* 1 The skin of a bear

2 A coarse, shaggy, woolen cloth for overcoats

Bēar'-wārd, *n* A keeper of bears *Shak.*

The army is your bear now, and old Noll is your *bear-ward* *W Scott*

Bēast (beest), *n* [O Eng *best*, *beste*, O Fr *beste*, *beste*, now *bête*, Pr & It *bestia*, D, L Ger, & Dan. *best*, Sw *best*, H Ger *bestie*]

1 Any four footed animal, which may be used for labor, food, or sport, as opposed to *man*, any irrational animal

A righteous man regardeth the life of his *beast* *Prov* xii 10.

Bowls that turned enamored youths to *beasts* *Dryden.*

2 A game at cards similar to loo *Wright.*

Syn — Beast, Brute When we use these words in a figurative sense as applicable to human beings, we think of *beasts* as mere animals governed by animal appetite, and of *brutes* as being destitute of reason or moral feeling, and governed by unrestrained passion Hence we speak of *beastly* appetites, *beastly* indulgences, &c, and of *brutal* manners *brutal* inhumanity, *brutal* ferocity So, also we say of a drunkard, that he first made himself *a beast*, and then treated his family like a *brute*

Strange, that a creature rational, and cast
In human mold, should *brutalize* by choice
His nature! *Cowper.*

Bēast, *v. t* To hunt for beasts. [*Obs.*]

Dian *beasts* with Cupid's darts. *Spenser.*

Bēast'ings, *n pl* See BIESTINGS.

Bēast'ish, *a* Like a beast, brutal.

Bēast'li-hĕad, *n.* The quality or character of a beast, beastliness [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Bēast'li-ness, *n.* [From *beastly.*] The state or quality of being beastly; brutality, coarseness, vulgarity; filthiness. *Spenser.*

Bēast'ly, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or having the form and nature of, a beast "*Beastly* divinities." *Prior.*

2. Like a beast; brutal, coarse; filthy, contrary to the nature and dignity of man.

The *beastly* vice of drinking to excess *Swift.*

Syn.—Brutal; bestial, brutish, coarse, filthy

Bēat (beet), *v. t.* [*imp.* BEAT, *p. p* BEAT, BEATEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEATING] [A S *beatan*, O Sw. *beta*, Lat. *batuere*, Serb *batiti*, Russ *bit'*, Pol. *bic*, Fr. *battre*, Pr *batre*, It *battere*, Sp *batir*, Pg *bater.*]

1. To strike repeatedly, to lay repeated blows upon. "He *beat* his breast." *Dryden.* "I'll *beat* the drum" *Shak*

2. To break, bruise, comminute, or pulverize by beating or pounding, as, to *beat* hemp.

Thou shalt *beat* some of it [spices] very small *Ex* xxx 36.

3. To extend by beating, to hammer, to forge.

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates *Ex.* xxxix 3

4. To scour or range over in hunting.

To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey. *Prior*

5. To tread, as a path.

Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way *Blackmore*

6. To force out from the husk by blows, to thrash. *Ruth* ii 17

7. To dash, strike, or brush, as water or wind "*Beat* with perpetual storms" *Milton.*

8. To overcome in a battle, contest, or strife, to vanquish or conquer.

He *beat* them in a bloody battle *Prescott*

9. To exercise severely, to overlabor, to perplex.

Why should any one *beat* his head about the Latin grammar who does not intend to be a critic? *Locke*

To beat back, to compel to retire or return —*To be beat out*, to be extremely fatigued, to have the strength exhausted by labor or exertion —*To beat an alarm* (*Mil*), to give a signal of danger by beat of drum —*To beat to arms*, to give a signal to soldiers to repair to their arms —*To beat a charge*, to give a signal to charge the enemy —*To beat the general*, to give a signal for assembling, whether on the approach of an enemy, or a fire, or revolt, &c —*To beat a parley*, to give a signal for a parley with opposing forces —*To beat the tattoo*, to give a signal for retiring to quarters —*To beat the troop*, to give a signal for going to the flag of the regiment —*To beat down* (*a*) To break, destroy, throw down, by beating or battering, as a wall (*b*) To press down or lay flat, as by treading, by a current of water, by violent wind, &c (*c.*) To depress or crush, as, to *beat down* opposition (*d*) To sink or lessen, as price or value "Usury *beats down* the price of land" *Bacon* —*To beat into*, to teach or instill, by repetition of instruction —*To beat off*, to repel or drive back —*To beat out of a thing*, to cause to relinquish it, or give it up "Nor can any thing *beat* their posterity *out of it* to this day" *South* —*To beat the dust* (*Man*) (*a*) To take in too little ground with his fore legs, as a horse (*b*) To perform his curvets too precipitately or too low —*To beat the hoof*, to walk, to go on foot —*To beat the wing*, to flutter, to move with fluttering agitation —*To beat time*, to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot —*To beat up*, to attack suddenly, to alarm or disturb, as, to *beat up* an enemy s quarters

Syn.—To strike, pound, bang, buffet, maul, drub, thump, baste, thwack, thrash, pommel, break, bruise, bray, conquer, defeat, vanquish, overcome

Bēat, *v i.* 1 To strike repeatedly, to knock

The men of the city *beat* at the door *Judges* xix 22

2. To move with pulsation or throbbing

A thousand hearts *beat* happily *Byron*

3. To come or act with violence, to dash or fall with force.

Seas rolling tempests vainly *beat* below *Dryden*

They [winds] *beat* at the crazy casement *Longfellow*

The sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die *Jonah* iv 8

4 To be in agitation or doubt, to revolve anxiously in the mind, to fluctuate. "To still my *beating* mind" *Shak*

5 (*Naut.*) To make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse. *Mar. Dict.*

To beat about, to try to find to search by various means or ways. *Addison* —*To beat upon*, to enforce by repetition *Hooker* —*To beat up for*, to go about to enlist into the army —*To beat up and down* (*Hunting*), to run first one way and then another,—said of a stag

Bēat, *n.* 1. A stroke, or the manner of giving one, a blow.

He, with a careless *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat *Dryden*

2 A recurring stroke, a pulsation, as, the *beat* of the pulse

3. (*Mus*) (*a.*) The rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating the divisions of time. (*b.*) A transient grace tone, struck immediately before the one it is intended to ornament (*c*) The pulsation produced by the vibrating together of two tones not quite in unison See BEATING

4 A round or course, which is frequently gone over, as, a watchman's *beat.* Hence,

5. A place of habitual or frequent resort

Beat of drum (*Mil*), a succession of strokes varied, in different ways, for particular purposes, as to regulate a march, to call soldiers to their arms or quarters, to direct an attack, or retreat, &c —*Beat of a watch*, or *clock*, the stroke or sound made by the action of the escapement, and a clock is *in beat* or *out of beat*, according as the stroke is at equal or unequal intervals.

Bēat, *a.* Weary, tired; fatigued. [*Modern and low.*]

Quite *beat*, and very much vexed and disappointed. *Dickens.*

Bēat, **Bēat'en**, *p. a.* 1. Made smooth by beating or treading; worn by use. "A broad and *beaten* way" *Milton.* "*Beaten* gold." *Shak.*

2. Become common or trite by frequent use; as, a *beaten* question

3 Tried; practiced. [*Obs*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Bēat'er, *n.* 1. One who beats, or strikes.

2 An instrument for pounding

Bēath, *v t.* To dry by exposure to fire. [*Obs.*]

Bē'a-tĭf'ic, **Bē'a-tĭf'ic-al**, *a.* [Fr *béatifique*, Lat. *beatificus.*] See BEATIFY.] Imparting or completing blissful enjoyment.

The greatness and strangeness of the *beatific* vision *South*

Bē'a-tĭf'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a beatific manner

Bē'a-tĭf'i-cāte, *v. t.* To beatify. [*Obs*] *Fuller.*

Be-ăt'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *béatification.*]

1. The act of beatifying, or of pronouncing or rendering happy, blessedness. "The *beatification* of his spirit." *Bp. Taylor*

2 (*Rom. Cath. Church*) An act of the pope by which he declares a person beatified or blessed after death, the first step toward canonization, or the raising of one to the dignity of a saint *Milman*

Be-ăt'i-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* BEATIFIED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* BEATIFYING] [Fr *béatifier*, Lat *beatificare*, from *beatus*, happy, from *beare*, to bless, and *facere*, to make.]

1 To pronounce or regard as happy, or as conferring happiness.

The common conceits and phrases that *beatify* wealth *Barrow*

2 To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. "*Beatified* spirits" *Dryden.*

3 (*Rom. Cath Church*) To declare, by a decree or public act, that a person is received into heaven, and is to be reverenced as blessed, though not canonized

Bēat'ing, *n* 1 The act of striking or giving blows, punishment or chastisement by blows

2. A regular pulsation or throbbing, as, the *beating* of the heart

3 (*Mus*) The regular pulsative swellings of sound produced by the pipes of an organ, or the strings of a piano, &c, when sounding together nearly, but not exactly, in perfect tune *Moore*

4 (*Naut*) The process of sailing against the wind by tacks in a zigzag direction

Beating time (*Mus*), any motion indicating the division of measures and parts of measures during the performance of a composition

Be ăt'i tūde (53), *n.* [Fr *beatitude*, Lat *beatitudo* See BEATIFY]

1 Felicity of the highest kind, consummate bliss.

2 The declaration of blessedness made by our Savior to particular virtues *Ibid.*

3 (*Rom Cath Church*) Beatification *Milman.*

Syn —Blessedness, felicity, happiness

Beau (bō), *n* , *pl* Fr *BEAUX*, Eng BEAUS (bōz) [Fr *beau*, fine, beautiful, a fop, from Lat *bellus*, pretty, fine, Pr *bel*, Sp & It *bello*] A man of dress, a fine, gay man, one whose great care is to deck his person, a lady's attendant or suitor "Even the *beaux* and coquettes of that age" *Macaulay*

Beau'fet (bō'fet), *n* [See BUFFET] A niche, cupboard, or sideboard for plate, china, glass, &c , a buffet "A spacious *beaufet* . . filled with gold and silver vessels" *Prescott*

Beau'fin (bŭf'fin), *n.* A variety of apple. [*Eng*] [Written also *buffin*] *Wright*

Beau i-dē'al (bo i dē'al), *n* [Fr *beau*, beautiful, and *idéal*, ideal] A conception or image of consummate beauty, formed in the mind, free from all the deformities, defects, and blemishes which nature exhibits

Beau'ish (bō'ish), *a* Like a beau, foppish, fine [*Rare.*] "A *beauish* young spark" *Byron*

Beau Monde (bo mŏnd) [Fr. *beau*, fine, and *monde*, world, Lat *mundus* See *supra*] The fashionable world, people of fashion and gayety *Prior.*

Beau'pēre (bō'-), *n* [Fr *beau*, fair, and A-S.

Beau'phēre *fera*, companion] A fair companion [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Beau'ship (bō'), *n.* 1. The state or character of being a beau.

2. A beau. [*Burlesque*] "What his *beauship* says" *Dryden*

Beaŭ'te-oŭs (bū'te-us), *a* [From *beauty*, q v] Very fair, elegant in form, pleasing to the sight; beautiful, very handsome.

Beaŭ'te-oŭs-ly (bū'te us lȳ), *adv.* In a manner pleasing to the sight, beautifully.

Beaŭ'te-oŭs-ness (bū'te-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being beauteous, beauty

Beaŭ'ti-fī'er (bū'ti-fī-er), *n* One who, or that which, beautifies or makes beautiful

Beaŭ'ti-fŭl (bū'ti-fŭl), *a* [*beauty* and *full*] Having the qualities which constitute beauty, pleasing to the sight or to any of the other senses, or to the mind

A circle is more *beautiful* than a square; a square is more *beautiful* than a parallelogram. *Lord Kames*

Syn.—See FINE

Beaŭ'ti-fŭl-ly (bū'ti-fŭl-lȳ), *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

Beaŭ'ti-fŭl-ness (bū'ti-fŭl-nes), *n.* The quality of being beautiful; beauty.

Beaŭ'ti-fy (bū'ti-fy), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEAUTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEAUTIFYING.] [Eng. *beauty* and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To make or render beautiful, to adorn; to deck, to grace; to add beauty to; to embellish.

The arts that *beautify* and polish life. *Burke.*

Syn.—To adorn, grace; ornament; embellish; deck; decorate

Beaŭ'ti-fy (bū'ti fy), *v. i.* To become beautiful; to advance in beauty *Addison.*

Beaŭ'ti-less, *a.* Destitute of beauty. *Hammond.*

Beaŭ'ty (bū'tȳ), *n.* [O. Eng. *beautee*, Fr. *beauté*, O. Fr. *beaulté*, from *beau.* See BEAU.]

1. An assemblage of graces or of properties which pleases the sight or any of the other senses, or the mind, the qualities of an object which delight the esthetic faculty.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of color and figure, causing delight in the beholder *Locke.*

The production of *beauty* by a multiplicity of symmetrical parts uniting in a consistent whole. *Wordsworth.*

The old definition of *beauty*, in the Roman school, was, "multitude in unity;" and there is no doubt that such is the principle of *beauty* *Coleridge.*

2 A particular grace, feature, ornament, or excellence, any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing, as, the *beauties* of nature, the *beauties* of an author

3 A beautiful person, especially a beautiful woman.

All the admired *beauties* of Verona. *Shak.*

4 Prevailing style or taste, rage, fashion. [*Obs.*]

She stained her hair yellow, which was then the *beauty* *Bp Taylor*

Beaŭ'ty (bū'tȳ), *v t.* To adorn, to beautify or embellish [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Beaŭ'ty-spŏt, *n.* A patch or spot placed on the face to heighten beauty

Bēa'ver (bē'ver), *n* [O Eng. *bever*, A-S. *beofer*, *befer*, *beber*, Icel *bfr*, *bior*, *biur*, Sw. *bäfver*, Dan. *bæver*, D *bever*, O H Ger *bibar*, *pipar*, *pîpr*, *pipur*, N H Ger *biber*, Lith *bebrus*, Russ *bobr*, Gael. *beabhar*, Corn *befer*, Lat *fiber*, Fr *bièvre*, N. Pr. *vibre*, Sp *bibaro*, *bevaro*, *befre*, It *bevaro*, *bevero*]

1 (*Zool*) An amphibious, rodent quadruped, of the genus *Castor.* See MAMMALS.

☞ It differs from other rodents especially by its palmated hind feet, and broad, flat, trowel-like tail, both characteristics fitting it for its burrowing and building habits It is remarkable for its ingenuity in constructing its lodges or habitations It is valued for its fur,

Beaver (*Castor fiber*)

and for the material called *castor*, obtained from two small bags in the groin of the animal Its fur, which is mostly of a chestnut-brown, is the material of the best hats The European species is the *Castor fiber*, and the American is generally considered as a variety of this, although sometimes named the *Castor Americanus*, or *C Canadensis*

2 The fur of the beaver

3. A hat made of the fur of the beaver. "A brown *beaver* slouched over his eyes" *Prescott.*

4 A cloth, sometimes felted, used for making overcoats, hats, &c *Simmonds.*

Bēa'ver, *n* [O Eng *baviere*, *beviere*, Fr *baviere*, It. *baviera*, from Fr *bave*, It *bava*, Sp & Pg. *baba*, slaver, drivel, foam *Baviere*, according to Cotgrave, is the bib, mocket, or mocketer to put before the bosom of a (slavering) child, so that *baviere*, or *beaver*, is that part of the helmet which is let down to enable the wearer to drink, and so catches the drops or dribblings.] Part of a helmet in front, so constructed with joints or otherwise that the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink

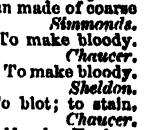

Beaver

Bēa'vered (bē'verd), *a* Covered with or wearing a beaver or hat. "His *beavered* brow." *Pope.*

Bēa'ver-rāt, *n* The musk-rat *Ogilvie.*

Bēa'ver-teen, *n* A kind of fustian made of coarse twilled cotton, shorn after dyeing *Simmonds.*

Be-bleed', *v t.* [*be* and *bleed*] To make bloody. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Be-blŏod', **Be-blŏod'y**, *v t* [*be* and *blood*] To make bloody. [*Obs*] *Sheldon.*

Be-blŏt', *v. t.* [*be* and *blot*] To blot; to stain. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be-blŭb'bered, *a* [*be* and *blubber.*] Foul or swelled with weeping *North.*

Bĕc'a-fī'co (kŏ'ko), *n.*; *pl* BĔC'CA-FĪ'CŌES. [It. *beccafico*, from *beccare*, to peck, and *fico*, a fig; Sp. *becafigo*] (*Ornith.*) A small bird (*Silvia hortensis*) which is highly prized by the Italians for the delicacy of its flesh in the autumn, when it has fed on figs, grapes, &c.

Be-călm' (be-kăm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BECALMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BECALMING.] [*be* and *calm*, q. v.]

1. To render calm or quiet; to appease; to still. "Soft whispering airs . . . becalm the mind." *Philips.*
2. To keep from motion, as a ship by want of wind.

Be-cāme', *imp.* of *become*. See BECOME.

Be-cause', *conj.* [O. Eng. *byeause*, from *by* and *cause*, q. v.] By or for the cause that, on this account that; for the reason that.

Freely we serve, *because* we freely love. *Milton.*

Because of, by reason of, on account of [*prep.*]

The spirit is life, *because of* righteousness *Rom* viii. 10

Because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience. *Eph* v 6

Syn.—BECAUSE, FOR, SINCE, AS, INASMUCH AS These particles are used, in certain connections, to assign the *reason* of a thing, or that "on account of" which it takes place. *Because* (by cause) is the strongest and most emphatic, as, I hid myself *because* I was afraid *For* is not quite so strong, as, in Shakespeare, "I hate him, *for* he is a Christian" *Since* is less formal and more incidental than *because*, as, I will do it *since* you request me It more commonly begins a sentence, as, *Since* your decision is made, I will say no more *As* is still more incidental than *since*, and points to some existing fact by way of assigning a reason Thus we say, *as* I knew him to be out of town, I did not call *Inasmuch as* seems to carry with it a kind of *qualification* which does not belong to the rest Thus, if we say, I am ready to accept your proposal, *inasmuch as* I believe it is the best you can offer, we mean, it is only with this understanding that we can accept it *Because* would take away this qualification, and declare the readiness to be absolute as resting on acknowledged grounds

Bĕc'ca-būn'gā, *n.* [N Lat *beccabunga*, It *beccabunga*, *beccabungia*, Sp *becabunga*, D *beekbunge*, L. Ger. *beckebunge*, H Ger *bachbunge*, and corrupt *bachbohne*, from D *beek*, L. Ger *becke*, H Ger *bach*, brook, and *bunge*, O H. Ger. *bungo*, bulb. See BECK] See BROOKLIME

Bĕch'a-mel (bĕsh'a-mel), *n.* [Fr *bechamelle*, Ger *bechamel*, so named from its inventor, the Marquis de Béchamel, steward of Louis XIV] (*Cookery*) A kind of fine, white broth or sauce, thickened with cream. *Cooley*

Be-chānce', *v. t.* [*be* and *chance.*] To befall, to happen to.

What hath *bechanced* them? *Shak*

Be-chānce', *adv* By chance, by accident *Grafton*

Be-chārm', *v. t.* [*be* and *charm.*] To charm, to captivate *Beau. & Fl*

Beche de Mer (bĕsh'de-mār'), *n* [Fr , lit , a sea-spade] (*Zoöl*) The sea slug or trepang, a species of *Holothuria*, much esteemed as a culinary delicacy among the Chinese *Baird*

Bĕ'chic (bĕ'kik), *n.* [Fr. *béchique*, N Lat. *bechicum*, from Gr *βῆξ*, *βηχός*, cough, *βηχικός*, -*ή*, -*όν*, a] A medicine for relieving coughs. [*Obs.*] *Quincy.*

Bĕck, *n.* See BEAK.

Bĕck, *n.* [A-S *beec*, D. *beek*, Dan *bäk*, Sw *bäck*, Icel. *bekr*, L Ger *becke*, O H. Ger *pah*, Ger. *bach*, brook] A small brook. "The brooks, the *becks*, the rills." *Drayton*

[I have] watched
The *beck* roll glittering to the noon-tide sun *Southey*

Bĕck, *n* [A-S *beacen*, *becen*, sign, *beaculan*, *becnan*, *byenian*, *byenan*, to beckon, Icel *bakna*, to nod, O. H. Ger. *bauhnan*, *pauhnen*, *pauhan*. Cf Sw *peka*, Dan. *pege*, to point with the finger Perhaps *beck* is only a contr of *beckon* See BEACON and BECKON.] A significant nod, or motion of the head or hand, as a call or command

Bĕck, *v. t.* To nod, or make a sign with the head or hand. *Drayton*

Bĕck, *v. t.* To notify or call by a nod, or a motion of the head or hand, to intimate a command to.

Bĕck'et, *n.* 1 (*Naut*) A contrivance to confine loose ropes, tackles, or spars, as a large hook, a rope with an eye at one end, &c. *Totten.*

2. A spade for digging turf [*Prov Eng*] *Wright*

Bĕck-hăr'man, *n.* A constable. [*Obs. and low*] *B. Jonson.*

Bĕck'on (bĕk'n), *v. i.* [See BECK] To make a sign to another, by nodding, or a motion of the hand or finger, &c , intended as a hint or intimation

Stood and *beckoned* at the doorway *Longfellow*

Bĕck'on (bĕk'n), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* BECKONED, *p. pr* & *vb n.* BECKONING] To make a significant sign to, hence, to summon.

His distant friends he *beckons* near *Dryden*

Bĕck'on, *n.* A sign made without words; a beck. [*Rare.*] "At the first *beckon*" *Bolingbroke.*

Be-clĭp', *v. t.* [*be* and *clip*, q v , A-S. *beclyppan*] To embrace, to surround [*Obs*] *Wycklife.*

Be-cloud', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p p.* BECLOUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BECLOUDING.] [Prefix *be* and *cloud*, q v] To cause obscurity or dimness to, to overshadow. "If thou *becloud* the sunshine of thine eye." *Quarles.*

Be-cŏme' (-kŭm'), *v. t* [*imp.* BECAME, *p. p.* BECOME; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BECOMING] [Prefix *be* and *come*, q. v.; A-S. *becuman*, to come to, to happen, D. *bekomen*, Ger. *bekommen*, O. H. Ger. *pigueman*, Goth. *begviman*. Cf. A-S. *cweman*, *gecweman*, to please, satisfy, that is, to suit or be agreeable, A-S. *cuman*, to come, O. H Ger. *queman*, *chuemen*, Goth *qvioan*, to come] To pass from one state to another; to enter into some state or condition, by a change from another state or condition, or by assuming or receiving new properties or qualities, additional matter, or a new character.

The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man *became* a living soul. *Gen.* ii. 7.

I rue that error now which is *become* my crime. *Milton.*

To become of, to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final or subsequent condition.

What is then *become of* so huge a multitude? *Raleigh*

Syn.—To BECOME, GROW To *become* marks progress and transition into some other state Thus, we may say, though formerly rich, he has now *become* poor, i e , has *come* to be so, it is cold, and is *becoming* colder To *grow* is to *become*, by a *gradual* process—an idea not necessarily attached to "become" A man may *become* vile and degraded *at once*, by some single act, or he may *grow*, by vicious indulgence, into a low and degraded character

Be-cŏme' (-kŭm'), *v. t.* To suit or be suitable to, to be congruous with, to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances, to be worthy of, or proper for,—usually said of things, but sometimes of persons.

It *becomes* not a cart as well as another man *Shak.*

It *becomes* me so to speak of an excellent poet *Dryden*

I have known persons so anxious to have their dress *become* them, as to convert it, at length, into their proper self, and thus actually to become the dress *Coleridge*

Be-cŏm'ing, *a* Appropriate or fit, congruous, suitable; graceful, befitting. "A low and *becoming* tone." *Thackeray.*

☞ Formerly sometimes followed by *of*

Such discourses as are *becoming* of them *Dryden*

Be-cŏm'ing, *n.* Something worn as an ornament [*Obs*] *Shak*

Be-cŏm'ing-ly, *adv.* After a becoming or proper manner

Be-cŏm'ing-ness, *n* The state or quality of being becoming, appropriate, or fit, congruity, fitness "The *becomingness* of human nature" *Grew*

Be-crĭp'ple, *v t* [*be* and *cripple*, q v] To make a cripple of, to cripple, to lame [*Rare*]

Be-cŭrl', *v t* [*be* and *curl*, q v] To curl [*Obs*]

Bĕd, *n* [A S *bed*, *bedd*, O S *bed*, gen *beddes*, D *bed*, *bedde*, Icel *bed*, Dan *bed*, Sw *bädd*, Goth *badi*, O H Ger *betti*, *petti*, M H Ger *bette*, N H Ger *bett*, *bette*, bed, and *beet*, with the sense of No 3]

1. An article of furniture to sleep or take rest on, —usually a sack filled with some soft material, in distinction from the bedstead or framework on which it is placed

2 Matrimonial connection, marriage, lawful cohabitation.

George, the eldest son of his second *bed* *Clarendon*

3 A plat or level piece of ground in a garden, usually a little raised above the adjoining ground "*Beds* of hyacinths and roses. *Milton*

4 The bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water.

So sinks the day-star in the ocean *bed* *Milton*

5 (*Geol*) A layer or seam, or a horizontal mass between layers, a stratum, as, a *bed* of coal, iron, &c *Dana*

6 (*Gun*) A frame of timber suitably hollowed and arranged for supporting a gun or a mortar, a gun carriage, a mortar-bed [*Obs*] See GUN-CARRIAGE, and MORTAR-BED

7 (*Masonry*) The horizontal surface on which bricks, stones, &c , lie

8 (*Mach*) The foundation or more solid and fixed part or framing of a machine, as, the *bed* of an engine, a *bed* plate, or *bed* piece

9 The superficial earthwork, or ballast of a rail road. *Gwilt*

Bed of justice (*Fr Hist*), a visit of the king to a refractory parliament for the purpose of causing his decrees to be registered,—so called from his occupying the throne (called *lit*, bed) on such occasions *Brande*—*To be brought to bed*, to be delivered of a child,—often followed by *of*, as, to be *brought to bed* of a son—*To make the bed*, to arrange it, or put it in order—*To put to bed*, to deliver of a child—*To bed and board* (*Law*), a phrase applied to a separation by partial divorce of man and wife, without dissolving the bonds of matrimony In this case the wife has a suitable maintenance out of her husband's estate, called *alimony* *Blackstone*

Bĕd, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* BEDDED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* BEDDING]

1 To place in a bed. [*Obs*] "She was . . solemnly *bedded*" *Bacon*

2 To make partaker of the bed [*Obs*] "I'll . . . never *bed* her" *Shak*

3 To plant and inclose or cover, to set or lay and inclose, as, to *bed* the roots of a plant in soft mold

4 To lay or put in any hollow place, or place of rest and security, surrounded or inclosed, as, to *bed* a stone.

Lamb . immediately *bedded* a thirteen-inch mortar *W Irving*

Among all chains or clusters of mountains where large bodies of still water are *bedded* *Wordsworth*

5 To lay flat; to place in an horizontal or lying position. "*Bedded* hairs" *Shak*

Bĕd, *v. i.* To go to bed, to cohabit.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife *Wiseman*

Be-dăb'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEDABBLED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* BEDABBLING] [*be* and *dabble.*] To sprinkle or wet with moisture. *Shak*

Be-dăff', *v. t.* [*be* and *daff.*] To make a fool of. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Bĕd'a-gāt, *n.* The sacred books of the Boodhists in Burmah. *Malcom*

Be-dăg'gle, *v. t.* [*be* and *daggle.*] To soil, as clothes, by drawing the ends in the mud, or spattering them with dirty water. *Johnson.*

Be-dāre', *v. t.* [*be* and *dare.*] To dare; to defy. [*Obs.*] *Peele.*

Be-dărk', *v. t.* [*be* and *dark.*] To make dark, to darken. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Be-dăsh', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEDASHED; *p pr* & *vb n.* BEDASHING] [*be* and *dash.*] To wet by dashing or throwing water or other liquor upon, to bespatter. "Trees *bedashed* with rain." *Shak.*

Be-daub', *v t.* [*imp.* & *p p.* BEDAUBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEDAUBING] [*be* and *daub*] To daub over, to besmear or soil with any thing thick and dirty. "*Bedaub* fair designs with a foul varnish." *Barrow.*

Be-dăz'zle, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* BEDAZZLED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* BEDAZZLING] [*be* and *dazzle*] To dazzle or make dim by too strong a light. "*Bedazzled* with the sun" *Shak.*

Be dăz'zling-ly, *adv* So as to bedazzle.

Bĕd'-bŭg, *n* An offensive bug (*Cimex lectularius*) which infests beds *Baird.*

Bĕd'-chāir, *n* A chair for the sick, with a movable back, to sustain them while sitting up in bed.

Bĕd'-chām'bĕr, *n* [*bed* and *chamber*] A chamber for a bed *Shak.*

Bĕd'-clŏthes, *n pl* [*bed* and *clothes.*] Blankets, sheets, coverlets, &c , for a bed *Shak.*

Bĕd'der, } *n* [From *bed*] The nether stone of
Be-dĕt'ter, } an oil mill *Chalmers.*

Bĕd'ding, *n.* [From *bed*, A-S *bedding*, *beding*]

1 A bed and its furniture, the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast *Spenser.*

2 (*Geol*) The state or position of beds and layers *Dana.*

Be dĕad' (-dĕd'), *v t* [*be* and *dead*, q. v] To make dead, to kill [*Obs*]

Be dĕck', *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* BEDECKED, *p pr.* & *vb n* BEDECKING] [*be* and *deck*] To deck, ornament, or adorn, to grace. "*Bedecked* with boughs, flowers, and garlands" *Pennant.*

Bĕd'e gŭăr (gar), *n.* [Per *bâd-âward*, or *bâd-âwardah*, prop a kind of white thorn or thistle, of which camels are fond, from *bâd*, wind, and *âward*, battle, or *âwardah*, introduced] A hairy or spongy substance on rose bushes, produced by the puncture of certain insects, and once supposed to have valuable medicinal properties *Booth.*

Bĕde'-house, *n.* See BEAD HOUSE.

Bĕ'del (bĕ'dl), *n* [O Fr , Pr , & Sp *bedel*, L. Lat *bedellus*] Same as BEADLE, q v

Bĕ'del ry (bĕ'dl rỹ), *n* The extent of a bedel's or beadle's office *Blount.*

Be dĕv'il (dĕv'l), *v t* [*be* and *devil.*]

1 To throw into utter disorder and confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits "*Bedeviled* and used worse than St Bartholomew." *Sterne.*

2 To spoil, to corrupt *Wright.*

Be-dew' (dū'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BEDEWED, *p pr.* & *vb n* BEDEWING] [*be* and *dew*] To moisten with dew, or as with dew

Falling tears his face *bedew* *Dryden.*

Be dew'er, *n* One who, or that which, bedews.

Be-dew'y, *a* [*be* and *dewy*] Moist with dew. [*Obs*] "Night with her *bedewy* wings" *Brewer.*

Bĕd'fĕl-lōw, *n* [*bed* and *fellow.*] One who lies with another in the same bed *Shak.*

Bĕd'fĭre, } *n.* [*bed* and A-S *fera*, companion.]
Bĕd'phēre, } A bedfellow [*Obs*] *Chapman.*

Be-dight' (be dīt'), *v t* [*be* and *dight*] To deck with ornaments, to adorn, to dress, to set off [*Rare*] *Milton.*

Be dim', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BEDIMMED, *p pr* & *vb n* BEDIMMING] [*be* and *dim*] To make dim, to obscure or darken.

I have *bedimmed* the noon-tide sun *Shak.*

Be-dĭs'mal, *v t.* [*be* and *dismal*] To make dismal [*Obs*]

Be dĭz'en, or **Be dĭz'en** (Synop , § 130), *v t.* [*be* and *dizen*] To dress or adorn tawdrily or with false taste

Remnants of tapestried hangings, window curtains, and shreds of pictures, with which he had *bedizened* his tatters *W Scott*

Bĕd'lam, *n.* [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, afterward converted into a hospital for lunatics]

1 A place appropriated to the confinement and care of the insane, a mad house *Tillotson.*

2 An insane person, a lunatic, a madman. "Let us get the *bedlam* to lead him" *Shak.*

Bĕd'lam, *a* Belonging to or fit for a mad house. "The *bedlam*, brainsick duchess" *Shak.*

Bĕd'lam-īte, *n* An inhabitant of a mad house, a madman "Raving *bedlamites*" *Beattie.*

Bĕd'-māk'er, *n* [*bed* and *maker*] One who makes beds

Bĕd'-mōld'ing, } *n* [*bed* and *molding*] (*Arch.*)
Bĕd'-mōuld'ing, } The moldings of a cornice immediately below the corona. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Be-dōte', *v. t.* [*be* and *dote*] To cause to dote; to deceive [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Bĕd'ou-in (bĕd'oo-een), *n* [Fr. *bedouin*, Ar. *bedâwi*, rural, living in the desert, from *badw*, desert, from *badâ*, to live in the desert, to lead a nomadic life] One of a tribe of nomadic Arabs who live in tents, and are scattered over Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of Africa.

Bĕd'ou-in, *a.* Pertaining to the Bedouins.

Bĕd'-păn, *n.* **1.** A pan for warming beds, a warming-pan. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

2. A necessary utensil for the use of a person confined to his bed.

Bĕd'-piēce, } *n.* (*Mach.*) The principal or foun-
Bĕd'-plāte, } dation framing or piece, by which the other parts are supported and held in place, the bed,—called also *base-plate* and *sole plate.*

Bĕd'-prĕss'er, *n.* [*bed* and *press.*] A heavy, lazy fellow. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Be-drāg'gle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEDRAGGLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEDRAGGLING.] [*Be* and *draggle.*] To soil, as garments which are suffered, in walking, to drag in dirt, mud, &c. *Swift*

Be-drĕnch', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEDRENCHED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEDRENCHING.] [*Be* and *drench.*] To drench, to saturate with moisture, to soak, to wet through. *Shak.*

Bĕd'rĭd, } *a.* [*bed* and *ride,* p. p. *rid, ridden,*
Bĕd'rĭd-den } A S *bedrida, beddrida, bedreda, beddredda.*] Confined to the bed by age or infirmity *Shak.*

Bĕd'rĭght, } *n.* [*bed* and *right* or *rite.*] The rite
Bĕd'rīte, } or the privilege of the marriage bed. *Shak.*

Bĕd'rōom, *n.* [*bed* and *room.*]

1 A room or apartment intended or used for a bed, a lodging-room.

2. Room in a bed. [*Obs.*]

Then by your side no *bed-room* me deny *Shak.*

Be-drōp', *v. t.* [*be* and *drop.*] To sprinkle, or cover as with drops "Scales *bedropped* with gold." *Pope.*

Bĕd'sīde, *n.* The side of the bed

Bĕd'-sīte, *n.* A recess in a room for a bed.

Of the three bed-rooms, two have fire-places, and all are of fair size, with windows and *bed-site* well placed *Quart. Rev.*

Bĕd'stăff, *n.* [*bed* and *staff.*] A wooden pin anciently inserted on the sides of bedsteads, to keep the clothes from slipping on either side *B. Jonson.*

Bĕd'stĕad (bĕd'stĕd), *n.* [*bed* and *stead.*] A frame for supporting a bed

Bĕd'-stĕps, *n. pl.* Steps for mounting up to a bed of unusual height

Bĕd'-strāw, *n.* [*bed* and *straw.*]

1. Straw put into a bed *Bacon*

2 (*Bot.*) An odoriferous plant, a species of *Galium* (*G. verum*),—so called from a custom formerly practiced of strewing beds with it [See STRAW, *v. t.* To strew or scatter.] *Loudon*

Bĕd'swĕrv-er, *n.* [*bed* and *swerve.*] One who swerves from his bed, that is, one who is false and unfaithful to the marriage vow *Shak.*

Bĕd'-tĭck, *n.* [*bed* and *tick.*] A case of linen or cotton cloth, used for inclosing the feathers or other materials of a bed. *Booth.*

Bĕd'-tīme, *n.* [*bed* and *time.*] The time to go to rest, the usual hour of going to bed *Shak.*

Be-dūck', *v. t.* [*be* and *duck.*] To duck, to put the head under water, to immerse "Deep himself *beducked*" *Spenser*

Be-dŭng', *v. t.* [*be* and *dung.*] To cover with dung *Bp. Hall*

Be-dūst', *v. t.* [*be* and *dust.*] To sprinkle, soil, or cover with dust *Sherwood.*

Bĕd'ward, *adv.* [*bed* and *ward.*] Toward bed

Be-dwārf', *v. t.* [*be* and *dwarf.*] To make a dwarf of, to stunt or hinder the growth of *Donne.*

Bĕd'work, *n.* [*bed* and *work.*] Work done in bed, without toil of the hands, or with ease *Shak.*

Be-dȳe', *v. t.* [*be* and *dye.*] To dye or stain. "With Sarazin blood *bedyed*" *Spenser.*

Bee, *p. p* of *be,* used for *been.* *Spenser*

Bee, *n.* [A S *beo,* D *by* and *bye,* Icel *by,* Sw. *bi,* Dan *bie,* O H Ger *pia, pini,* M H Ger. *bie, bin,* N H. Ger *biene* and *biene,* Ir. *beach,* W *gwenynen,* pl. *gwenyn,* Arm *gwénanen,* pl. *gwénan.*]

1. (*Entom.*) A four-winged insect of the order *Hymenoptera,* and family *Apis*

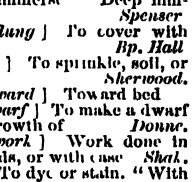

Working Bee

☞ There are many genera and species, the common honey-bee is the *Apis mellifica,* and lives in swarms, each of which has its own queen, its males or drones, and its very numerous neuters or workers Besides the *A mellifica* there are other species of honey-bees, as the *A ligustica* of Spain and Italy; the *A unicolor* of Madagascar and Mauritius, the *A fndica* of India, the *A fasciata* of Egypt, the *A Adansonice* of Senegal, and others The *bumble-bee* is a species of *Bombus*

2. An assemblage of persons who meet to engage in united labor for the benefit of an individual or family, as a *quilting-bee,* a *husking-bee,* a *raising-bee,* &c [*Amer.*] *Bartlett.*

3 (*Mus.*) A combination of reeds connected with the mouth piece of an oboe, and other similar wind-instruments.

4. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of plank bolted to the outer end of the bowsprit, to reeve the fore-topmast stays through. *Totten.*

To have bees in the head (*a*) To be choleric. [*Obs.*] (*b*) To be restless or uneasy *B. Jonson* (*c*) To be a little crazy "She's whiles crack-brained, and *has a bee in her head.*" *W. Scott*

Bee'-brĕad (-brĕd), *n.* [*bee* and *bread.*] A brown, bitter substance, the pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young.

Beech, *n.* [A-S. *bece, boc,* D. *beuk,* Icel. *bøykr,* Dan. *bøg,* Sw. *bok,* O. H. Ger. *puocha,* M. H. Ger. *buoche,* N. H. Ger. *buche,* Russ. *buk,* Lat. *fagus,* Gr. *φηγός,* Arm. *fao, fav,* W. *fawydd.*] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Fagus.*

☞ It grows to a large size, having a smooth bark and thick foliage, and bears a triangular nut, of which swine are fond The *F sylvatica* is the European species, and the *F ferruginea* that of America *Loudon*

Beech'en (bēch'n), *a.* Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech, belonging to the beech. "Plain *beechen* vessels." *Dryden.*

Beech'-măst, *n.* The fruit or nuts of the beech

Beech'-oil, *n.* [*beech* and *oil.*] Oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree.

Beech'-tree, *n* [*beech* and *tree.*] The beech

Bee'-ēat'er, *n* [*bee* and *eater.*] (*Ornith.*) A bird that feeds on bees,—a name given to different species of *Merops,* a genus of fissirostral passerine birds, of which the *M apiaster* of Europe is remarkable for the brilliancy of its plumage. *Baird*

Bee-eater

Beef, *n* [Fr *bœuf,* ox, beef (flesh), from Lat *bos, bovis,* ox, Gr *βους,* gen. *βοός,* Pr *bou,* It *bue,* Sp *buey,* Pg *boy, boi.*]

1 An animal of the genus *Bos,* especially the common species, *B taurus,* including the bull, cow, and ox, in their full-grown state [In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, *beeves.*] "A herd of *beeves,* fair oxen and fair kine" *Milton.*

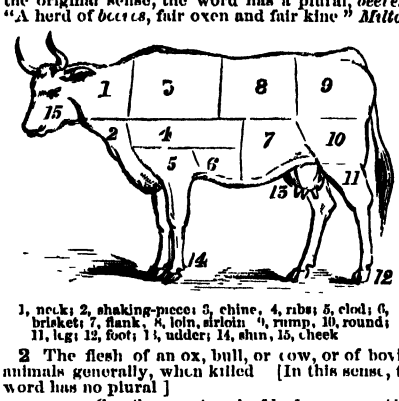

1, neck; 2, shaking-piece; 3, chine, 4, ribs; 5, clod; 6, brisket; 7, flank, 8, loin, sirloin; 9, rump, 10, round; 11, leg; 12, foot; 14, udder; 14, shin, 15, cheek

2 The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, or of bovine animals generally, when killed [In this sense, the word has no plural.]

Give them great meals of *beef* *Shak.*

Beef, *a* Pertaining to, or consisting of the flesh of, the ox, or bovine animals *Swift*

Beef'-ēat'er, *n* [*beef* and *eater* Corrupted, in its second meaning, from *buffetier,* a keeper of the buffet or sideboard, because some of them were originally arranged at side tables, at solemn festivals.]

1 One that eats beef, hence, a large, well fed person

2. One of the yeomen of the guard, in England

3. (*Ornith.*) A South African bird of the genus *Buphaga,* that feeds on the larvæ or maggots hatched under the skin of oxen, antelopes, &c *Baird*

Beef'ing, *n.* A bullock fit for slaughter [*Provincial.*] *Wright*

Bee'-flow'er, *n.* [*bee* and *flower.*] (*Bot.*) An orchidaceous plant of the genus *Ophrys* (*O apifera*), whose flowers have some resemblance to bees, flies, and other insects

Beef'stēăk, *n* [*beef* and *steak.*] A steak or slice of beef broiled, or for broiling

Beef'-wĭt'ted, *a* [*beef* and *witted.*] Dull in intellect, stupid, heavy headed [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Beef'-wood, *n* A red-colored wood from Australia, used for cabinet work *Weale*

Bee'-gär'den (-gär'dn), *n* [*bee* and *garden.*] A garden or inclosure to set bee hives in *Mortimer*

Bee'-glūe, *n* [*bee* and *glue.*] A soft, unctuous matter, with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells,—called also *propolis*

Bee'-hīve, *n.* [*bee* and *hive.*] A case or box intended or used as a habitation for bees

Bee'-house, *n.* A house for bee-hives. *Ogilvie*

Beeld, } *n.* [Prob from the same root as to *build,*
Biēld, } q. v.] A place of shelter, protection, refuge. [*Scottish and Prov. Eng.*]

This bosom soft shall be thy *beeld.* *Fairfax.*
The random *bield* o' clod or stane. *Burns*

Bee'-līne, *n.* The shortest and most direct line from one place to another, like that of a bee through the air. "A *bee line* for the brig" *Kane*

Bee'-mās'ter, *n.* [*bee* and *master.*] One who keeps bees. *Mortimer.*

Bee'mol, *n.* [Fr. *bémol,* a musical sign in the form of a little *b* placed before a note to indicate that it ought to be lowered half a tone, from Fr. *b,* which is pronounced *bé,* and *mol, mou, molle,* soft. See BEMOL.] (*Mus.*) A half note. "Two *beemols* or half notes." *Bacon.*

Bee'-mŏth, *n.* (*Entom.*) A moth of the genus *Galleria,* from whose eggs are produced larvæ which occasion great mischief in bee-hives. *Langstroth.*

Been (bĭn). [A-S. *beon, beonne,* to be, *beo,* I am, *beónde,* being.] The past participle of *be.* In old authors it is also the present tense plural of *be.*

Assembled *been* a senate grave and stout. *Fairfax.*

Beer, *n.* [A-S. *beor, bear,* Fries. *biar,* Icel. *bior,* O. H. Ger *bior, pior,* D. & Ger. *bier;* Fr. *bière,* It. *birra,* Ir & Gael *beoir,* Arm. *biorkh.*]

1 A fermented liquor made from any malted grain, with hops and other bitter flavoring matters.

2. A fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as spruce, ginger, sassafras, &c.

☞ Beer has different names, as *small beer, ale, porter, brown-stout, lager beer,* &c, according to its strength, or other qualities

Beer'-house, *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold, an ale-house

Beer'y, *a.* Of, or resembling, beer, affected by beer.

Beest'ings, *n.* See BIESTINGS.

Bees'-wax, *n.* The wax secreted by bees, and of which their cells are constructed.

Beet, *n.* [A S *beta, bete,* D *beet, biet,* L Gor. *beete,* Lat *beta,* Fr *bette,* It. *bieta, bietola.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the family *Chenopodium,* and genus *Beta,* having a succulent root much used for food, and also for making sugar The two kinds most commonly cultivated in gardens are the red (*B. vulgaris*) and white (*B. cicla*). *Loudon*

Bee'tle (bē'tl), *n.* [A-S *bytl, bitl, biotul,* mallet, hammer, L Ger. *bötel, botel,* M. H Ger *bouzel,* A-S *beatan,* to beat, Ger *bozen,* A-S. *bitel,* the insect beetle, from *bitan,* to bite]

1. A heavy mallet or wooden hammer, used to drive wedges, beat pavements, &c.

2 (*Zool.*) Any insect of the order *Coleoptera,* characterized by having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases for covering the others when they are folded up See INSECT.

Stag-beetle

☞ The term is sometimes restricted to the largest species, as those of the Scarabæus family

3. A machine used to produce figured fabrics by pressure from corrugated or indented rollers.

Bee'tle (bē'tl), *v. t* To produce ornamental figures on, by the use of the instrument called a beetle.

Bee'tle (bē'tl), *v. i.* [Cf A-S *beotan, beotyan, ge beotan, gebeotjan,* to threaten.] To hang or extend out, to be prominent, to jut "The cliff that *beetles* o'er his base" *Shak.*

Each *beetling* rampart, and each tower sublime *Wordsworth*

Bee'tle-brow, *n* [*beetle* and *brow.*] A prominent brow *Shak.*

Bee'tle-browed (-broud), *a.* Having prominent brows *Swift*

Bee'tle-hĕad, *n.* [*beetle* and *head.*] A stupid fellow *Scott.*

Bee'tle-hĕad'ed (bē'tl hĕd'ed), *a* Having a head like a beetle, dull, stupid *Shak.*

Bee'tle-stŏck, *n.* [*beetle* and *stock.*] The handle of a beetle *Spenser.*

Beet'-rād'ish, } *n* The red beet (*Beta vulgaris*)
Beet'-rāve, } *Loudon.*

Beeve, *n* [See BEEF.] Any bovine quadruped, a bull, ox, or cow

They would knock down the first *beeve* they met with. *W. Irving*

☞ Rarely used in the singular See BEEF, *n*, No 1

Be-fāll', *v. t* [*imp.* BEFELL, *p. p.* BEFALLEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEFALLING.] [*Be* and *fall,* A-S *befeallan.*] To happen to, to occur to. "Let me know The worst that may *befall* me" *Shak.*

Be-fāll', *v. i* To come to pass, to happen.

I have revealed this discord which *befell* *Milton.*

☞ *To befall of* is obsolete and not legitimate

Be-fĭt', *v. t* [*be* and *fit.*] To be suitable to, to suit, to become "That name best *befits* thee" *Milton.*

Be-flăt'ter, *v. t* [*be* and *flatter.*] To flatter unduly or offensively

Be-flow'er, *v. t* [*be* and *flower.*] To besprinkle or scatter over with flowers, or with pustules *Hobbes.*

Be-fōam', *v. t* [*be* and *foam.*] To cover with foam. [*Rare.*] *Dryden.*

Be-fōgged' (-fōgd'), *a.* [*be* and *fog.*] Involved in a fog *W. Irving.*

Be-fōol', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEFOOLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEFOOLING.] [*Be* and *fool.*] To fool; to delude or lead into error, to infatuate; to deceive.

This story of Ursula was contrived to *befool* credulous men. *Fuller*

Be-fōre', *prep.* [*be* and *fore.* O. Eng. *before,* A-S. *beforan,* O. S. *beforan,* D *bevoren,* O. H. Ger. *pifora, pifuri,* N. H. Ger. *bevor.*]

1. In front of, preceding in space; as, to stand *before* the fire, *before* the house. "Who shall go *before* them?" *Milton.*

2. Preceding in time; earlier than; previous to; in order.

Before Abraham was, I am. John viii. 58.

Before this treatise can become of use. *Swift*

3. Prior or preceding in dignity, order, rank, right, or worth; rather than.

He that cometh after me is preferred *before* me John i. 15

The eldest son is *before* the younger in succession *Johnson*

4. In presence or sight of, face to face with, facing.

Abraham bowed . . . *before* the people of the land Gen xxiii 12.

Wherewith shall I come *before* the Lord? *Micah* vi 6

5. In the power of, free to.

The world was all *before* them where to choose. *Milton.*

Before the wind (*Naut*), in the direction of the wind and by its impulse

Be-fōre', *adv.* **1.** On the fore part, in front, or in the direction of the front.

The battle was *before* and behind 2 *Chron* xiii 14

2. In time preceding, earlier, hitherto, already

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before* *Dryden*

Be-fōre'-cīt'ed, *a* Cited in a preceding part

Be-fōre'hănd, *adv* [*before* and *hand*]

1. In a state of anticipation or preoccupation, — often followed by *with*.

Agricola . resolves to be *beforehand* with the danger *Milton*

The last-cited author has been *beforehand* with me *Addison*

2. By way of preparation, or preliminary, previously, aforetime "So that they . may be taught *before chand* the skill of speaking" *Hooker*

Be fōre'hănd, *a* In comfortable circumstances as regards property, forehanded "Rich and much *beforehand*." *Bacon*

Be-fōre'-mĕn'tioned, *a* Mentioned before

Be-fōre'time, *adv.* [*before* and *time*] Of old time, formerly, aforetime.

The children of Israel dwelt in their tents, as *beforetime* 1 *Kings* xxi 5

Be fōrt'fāne, *v t* [*be* and *fortune.*] To happen to, to befall

I wish all good *befortune* you *Shak*

Be foul', *v. t* [*be* and *foul*, A-S. *befylan*] To make foul, to soil.

Be frĭĕnd' (be frĕnd'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BEFRIENDED, *p pr.* & *vb n* BEFRIENDING] [*be* and *friend*] To act as a friend to, to favor, to aid, benefit, or countenance. "By the darkness *befriended*" *Longfellow*

Be-frĭĕnd'ment, *n* The act of befriending

Be-fringe', *v. t.* [*be* and *fringe*] To furnish with a fringe, to adorn as with fringe *Fuller*

Be-fūrred', *a* [*be* and *furred*] Covered with fur

Bĕg (*or* bā), *n.* [Turk *beg*, which is pron *bay*] The governor of a town, city, or district in Turkey and some other parts of the East, a bey

Bĕg, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* BEGGED, *p pr* & *vb n* BEGGING] [Cf A-S *biddan*, O S *beddian*, Goth *bidjan*, Icel *bidia*, O H Ger *bitjan*, O Fries *bedia*, *bidda*, Sw *bedja*, to beg, the letter *d* having perhaps been dropped, and *t* or *j* changed into *g* But it is much more probable that *beg* is only a modification of to *beg*, to put into a bag, because mendicants or beggars carry with them bags, into which they put the victuals or provisions that may be given to them. This is also the reason why the word does not occur in an appropriate form in Anglo Saxon The *n* is preceded the *t* *t*]

1. To ask earnestly, to entreat or supplicate for humbly or as charity, to beseech. "Nor his seed *begging* bread." *Ps.* xxxvii 25

I do *beg* your good will *Shak*

He [Joseph] *begged* the body of Jesus *Matt* xxvii 58

2 To take for granted, to assume without proof, as, to *beg* the question in debate *Bp Burnet*

3 To become a supplicant for or in behalf of [*Obs.*] *Marston*

To beg a person for a fool, to apply to be his guardian [*Obs*]

Syn.—To BEG, ASK, REQUEST To *ask* (not in the sense of inquiring) is the generic term which embraces all these words To *request* is only a polite mode of asking To *beg*, in its original sense, was to ask with earnestness, and implied submission, or at least deference At present, however in polite life, *beg* has dropped its original meaning, and has taken the place of both *ask* and *request*, on the ground of its expressing more of deference and respect Thus, we *beg* a person s acceptance of a present, we *beg* him to favor us with his company, a tradesman *begs* to announce the arrival of new goods, &c Crabb remarks that, according to present usage, "we can never talk of *asking* a person s acceptance of a thing, or of *asking* him to do us a favor" This is more true of society in England than in this country

Bĕg, *v. i.* To ask alms or charity, to practice begging, to live by asking alms.

I can not dig to *beg* I am ashamed *Luke* xvi 3

Bĭgʻgā, } *n.* [Hind *bighā.*] In Bengal, a land
Bĭgʻgah, } measure equal to about a third of an acre, 1600 square yards. *Malcom*

Be-gĕm', *v t.* To adorn with gems, or as with gems. "*Begemmed* with dew-drops." *W. Scott*

Those lonely realms bright garden isles *begem.* *Shelley*

Be-gĕt', *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGOT, BEGAT; *p. p.* BEGOT, BEGOTTEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEGETTING.] [*be* and *get*, 3.]

1. To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate; to get.

Yet they a beauteous offspring shall *beget* *Milton.*

2. To produce as an effect, to cause. "Love is *begot* by fancy." *Granville.*

Be-gĕt'ter, *n.* One who begets or procreates, a father.

Bĕg'ga-ble, *a.* Capable of being begged. *Butler*

Bĕg'gar, *n* [O. Eng more prop. *begger*, from *beg*]

1. One who begs or entreats earnestly, or with humility, a petitioner, *specifically*, one who makes it his business to ask alms, a mendicant.

A *beggar* begs that never begged before *Shak.*

2 One who assumes in argument what he does not prove. *Tillotson.*

Bĕg'gar, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* BEGGARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BEGGARING]

1. To reduce to beggary, to impoverish. "He had, by his ill stewardship, . . . *beggared* both himself and the public" *Milton*

2 To deprive, or make destitute, to exhaust "It *beggared* all description" *Shak*

Bĕg'gar li-ness, *n* The state of being beggarly, meanness, extreme poverty *Harrel*

Bĕg'gar-ly, *a.* **1** In, or partaking of, or resembling, the condition of a beggar, extremely indigent, mean, poor, contemptible "A bankrupt, *beggarly* fellow" *South* "A *beggarly* fellowship" *Swift* "*Beggarly* elements" *Gal* iv 9

2 Produced or occasioned by beggary. [*Obs and rare*]

Beggarly sins, that is, those sins which idleness and beggary usually betray men to, such as lying, flattery, stealing, and dissimulation *Bp Taylor*

Bĕg'gar-ly, *adv* In a beggarly, mean, or despicable manner

Bĕg'gar's-lĭce, *n* The prickly fruit or seed of certain plants (as some species of *Echinosperm um* and *Cynoglossum*) which fasten on the clothing of those who pass by them

Bĕg'gar-y, *n* [O Eng *beggery* See BEGGAR, *n*] A state of extreme indigence

The freedom and the *beggary* of the old studio *Thackeray*

Bĕg'gar-y, *a* Beggarly [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Be-gārd', *v n* [Fr *bégard*, *bc guard*, Ger *beghart*,

Be-guārd', } L Lat *Beghardus*, *Begehardus*, *Beghardus*, *Begardus*, from L Lat and Romance *bagu*, Eng *bag*, q v, and the Ger a *hart*, Goth *hardus*, Eng *hard*, used as a termination (see ARD), because mendicants carry bags with them for the purpose of begging or asking alms See BEGUINE] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a class of Franciscan monks who observed the regulations of their founder with peculiar strictness, holding no property and subsisting by begging from day to day They also claimed greater purity of principles, and aimed at a reformation of the church The name was also given to other allied sects They were sometimes called *Beguins* *Mosheim*

Be gĭld', *v t* [*be* and *gild*, q v] To cover or overlay with gold "Bride laces *begilt*" *B Jonson*

Be gĭn', *v i* [*imp* BEGAN, *p p* BEGUN, *p pr* & *vb n* BEGINNING] [A S *beginnan*, *aginnan*, *onginnan*, *onginnan*, *ginnen*, O S *biginnan*, O H Ger *biginnan*, *inginnan*, *pil inman*, Goth *du ginnan*, Sw *begynna*, Dan *begynde*, D & Ger *beginnen* The original sense of *ginnan* is to cut, split Cf Fr *entamer*, to make an incision in, to begin]

1 To have an original or first existence, to take rise, to commence "Tears *began* to flow" *Dryden*

From Nimrod first the savage race *began* *Pope*

2 To do the first act, to enter upon something new, to take the first step "*Begin* every day to repent" *Bp Taylor*

When I *begun*, I will also make an end 1 *Sam* xii 12

Be gĭn', *v t* **1** To enter on, to commence

Ye nymphs of Solyma *begin* the song *Pope*

2 To trace from as the first ground, to lay the foundation of

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God *Locke*

Syn — To commence, originate, enter upon, set about

Be gĭn', *n* Beginning [*Obs and poet*] *Spenser*

Be gĭn'ner *n* One who begins *specifically*, a young or inexperienced practitioner a tyro "A sermon of a new *beginner*" *Swift* "Where are the vile *beginners* of this fray?" *Shak*

Be gĭn'ning, *n* **1** The first cause, origin, source

I am the *beginning* and the ending *Rev* i 8

2 That which is first, the first state, commencement, entrance into being

In the *beginning*, God created the heaven and the earth *Gen* i 1

3. The rudiments, first ground, or materials

Mighty things from small *beginnings* grow *Dryden*

Be-gĭn'ning-less, *a.* Having no beginning

Be-gīrd', *v t.* [*imp.* BEGIRT, BEGIRDED, *p p* BEGIRT, *p pr* & *vb. n* BEGIRDING] [*be* and *gird*, A S *begyrdan*, Goth. *bigaurdan*]

1. To bind with a band or girdle, to gird

2. To surround as with a band, to encompass or inclose "To *begird* the almighty throne" *Milton*

Be girt', *v. t.* Same as BEGIRD. [*Obs. and illegit imate*]

Bĕg'ler-bĕg, *n.* [Turk. *beglerbeg*, from *beg*, pl. *begler*. See BEG.] The governor of a province in the Turkish empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier.

Bĕg'ler-bĕg'lĭc, *n.* [See *supra*] The province ruled over by a beglerbeg.

Be-gloom', *v. t* [*be* and *gloom*, q v] To make gloomy, to darken [*Obs*] *Badcock*

Be-gnaw' (be-naw'), *v t* [*be* and *gnaw*, A-S *begnagan*] To bite or gnaw, to eat away, to corrode, to nibble. *Shak.*

Be gŏd', *v t.* [*be* and *god*, q v] To exalt to the dignity of a god, to deify, to apotheosize. [*Obs*] "*Begodded* saints" *South.*

Be-gōne' (21), *interj.* Go away, depart.

☞ These two words are usually but improperly united *Be* retains the sense of a verb, and *gone* that of a participle

Be-gōred', *a.* [*be* and *gore.*] Besmeared with gore.

Be gŏt', } *p p* of *beget*. See BEGET.
Be-gŏt'ten, }

Be grāve', *v t.* [*be* and *grave*, D *begraven*, Ger. *begraben* The Goth *bigraban* signifies to *dig up.*]

1 To deposit in the grave, to bury [*Obs.*]

2 To engrave [*Obs*] *Gower.*

Be grēase', *or* **Be grēase'**, *v t* [*be* and *grease*] To soil or daub with grease, or other oily matter, to grease

Be grīme', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BEGRIMED, *p pr* & *vb n.* BEGRIMING] [*be* and *grime*] To soil with grime or dirt deep impressed

Books falling to pieces and *begrimed* with dust *Macaulay*

Be grīm'er, *n* One who begrimes.

Be grŭdge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BEGRUDGED, *p pr.* & *vb n* BEGRUDGING] [*be* and *grudge*, q v] To envy the possession of, to grudge

Be-guīle' (gīl'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BEGUILED, *p. pr* & *vb n* BEGUILING] [*be* and *guile*]

1 To delude by artifice or craft, to deceive or impose on

The serpent *beguiled* me, and I did eat. *Gen* iii 13

By expectation, every day *beguiled* *Cowper*

2 To elude or evade by craft

When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage *Shak*

3 To cause to pass without notice, to amuse

I would *beguile* the tedious day with sleep *Shak.*

Syn —To delude, deceive cheat insnare, amuse

Be guile'ment, *n* Act of beguiling or deceiving.

Be guil'er, *n* One who, or that which, beguiles or deceives

Be-guil'ing-ly, *adv* In a manner to deceive

Be-guilt's, *v t* [*be* and *guilty*] To render guilty [*Obs and rare*] *Sanderson.*

Be-guin' (bē ging'), *n* See BEGHARD.

Be-guin-age' (bē geen-azh'), *n.* [Fr] A convent of Beguines *Southey.*

Be guine' (bē geen') *n* [Fr *beguine*, Pr *beguina*, *buchina*, It *beghina* D *begyn*, *begyn*, Ger *beyne*, L Lat *beguina*, *beghina*, from L Lat and Romance *bega*, Eng *beg*, and the suffix *ina*, *-ina* See BEGHARD] One of an order of females in Flanders, who, without having taken monastic vows, are united for the purposes of devotion and charity, and live together in houses called *beguinages*

Bē'gum, } *n* In the East Indies, a princess or
Bē'gumm, } lady of high rank *Malcom*

Be gŭm', *v t* [*be* and *gum*] To cover or daub with gum *Ogilvie.*

Be-gŭn', *p p of begin* See BEGIN

Be-hălf' (hăf'), *n* [This word may be derived from the prefix *be* and *half*, and interpreted for my *half*, that is, for my part, but it is more probably a corruption from the A S *behefe*, profit, benefit, convenience See BEHOOF] Advantage, convenience, benefit, interest, profit support, defense "In *behalf* of his mistress's beauty" *Sidney*

Against whom he had contracted some prejudice in *behalf* of his nation *Clarendon*

Be hăp'pen (hăp'n), *v t.* [*be* and *happen*] To happen to *Spenser*

Be-hāve', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BEHAVED, *p pr.* & *vb n* BEHAVING] [Prefix *be* and *have* A-S *behabban*, to restrain, to detain, Ger *gehaben*, obs, to have, *sich gehaben*, to behave or carry one's self]

1 To manage or govern in point of behavior, to discipline [*Obs*]

He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent *Shak*

2 To carry, to conduct, to manage, to bear,— used reflexively "Those that *behaved* themselves manfully" 2 *Mace* xxi.

Be hāve', *v i* To act, to conduct to bear or carry one's self, as, to *behave* well or ill

Be hāv'ior (hāv'yur), *n* [See BEHAVE]

1 Manner of behaving, whether good or bad, mode of conducting one's self, conduct, deportment

A gentleman that is very singular in his *behavior* *Steele*

2 Acting in a representative character. [*Obs.*]

Thus after greeting speaks the king of France,
In my *behavior* to the majesty,
The borrowed majesty of England here *Shak*

To be, or *to be put*, *upon one s good behavior*, to be in a state of trial, in which something important depends on propriety of conduct —*During good behavior*, during the integrity and fidelity of official conduct.

Syn.—BEHAVIOR, CONDUCT *Behavior* is the mode in which we *have* or *bear* ourselves in the presence of

others or toward them; *conduct* is the mode of our leading ourselves forward in the concerns of life *Behavior* respects our manner of acting in particular cases; *conduct* refers to the general tenor of our actions We may say of soldiers, that their *conduct* had been praiseworthy during the whole campaign, and their *behavior* admirable in every instance when they met the enemy

Lest through thy wild *behavior*
I be misconstrued in the place I go to *Shak.*
What in the *conduct* of our life appears
So well designed *Dryden*

Be-hĕad' (be-hĕd'), *v t* [*imp & p p* BEHEADED, *p. pr & vb n* BEHEADING] [*be* and *head*] To sever the head from, to take off the head of.

Be-hĕld', *imp & p p* of *behold*, q v

Bĕ'he-moth, *n* [Heb *b'hemoth*, beasts, animals, particularly of the larger kind, pl of *b'hēmāh*, beast, Ar *bahimat*, animal, as pl of majesty *b'hēmōth* signified most prob the hippopotamus, or river horse Cf Egypt *p che mōout*, the water-bull] An animal described in the book of Job, xl 15-24.

☞ It has been variously supposed to be the ox, the elephant, the crocodile, the mastodon, and the hippopotamus, or river-horse Some writers consider it as a kind of type or representation of the largest land animals, under the general name of *behemoth*, which is a plural, denoting, literally, *beasts* *Kitto*

Bĕ'hen, } *n.* [Per & Ar *bahman*, *behmen*, an herb,
Bĕk'en, } whose leaves resemble ears of corn, saf
Bĕn, } fron, a medicine of a twofold nature, white and red, *ben* album et rubrum, rosa canina, Per & Ar *bahan*, the flower rosa canina Cf BEN, or BEN-NUT] (*Bot*) (*a*) The *Centaurea behen*, or saw-leaved centaury (*b*) The *Cucubalus behen*, or bladder campion. (*c*) The *Statice limonium*, or sea-lavender *London Dunglison*

Be-hĕst', *n* [*be* and *hest*, A-S *bches*]

1. That which is willed or ordered, command, mandate, injunction

To do his master's high *behest* *W Scott*

2. A vow, a promise [*Obs*]

The time is come that I should send it her, if I keep the *behest* that I have made. *Paston*

Be-hĕst', *v t* To vow [*Obs*] *Paston*

Be-hight' (be hīt'), *v t* [*imp* BIHOT] [A S *behātan*, *behĕtan*, to vow, promise, from the prefix *be* and *hātan*, *hĕtan*, to call, command, O S *hetan*, Goth *haitan*, Icel *heita*, Sw *heta*, Dan *hede*, D *heeten*, O H Ger *haizan*, *hazan*, N H Ger *heissen*]

1. To name or declare in the way of promise.

Behight by vow unto the chaste Minerve *Surrey*

2. To give in trust, to commit, to intrust. "The keys are to thy hand *behight*" *Spenser.*

3. To call by name, to address, to command. *Spenser*

4 To hold, mean, or intend "More than heart *behighteth*" *Mir. for Mag*

5 To consider or esteem to be

All the lookers-on him dead *behight* *Spenser*

[This word is in all its senses obsolete Its orthography is corrupt, it should be *behāte*]

Be hight' (-hīt'), *n* Vow, promise [*Obs*] *Surrey*

Be-hind', *prep* [*be* and *hind*, A-S *behindan*]

1 On the side opposite the front or nearest part, opposite to that side which faces any thing, at the back of, on the other side of, as, *behind* a door, *behind* a hill or rock "A tall Brabantar, *behind* whom I stood" *Bp Hall.*

2 Left after the departure of, whether this be by removing to a distance or by death

A small part of what he left *behind* him *Pope*

3. Left at a distance by, in progress of improvement, hence, inferior to in dignity, rank, or excellence

I was not *behind* the very chiefest apostles *2 Cor* xi 5

Be hind', *adv* [See *supra*] 1 At the back part, in the rear "I shall not lag *behind*" *Milton*

2 Toward the back part or rear, backward, as, to look *behind*

3 Not yet brought forward, produced, or exhibited to view, remaining

We can not be sure that there is no evidence *behind* *Locke*

4 Backward in time or order of succession, past

Forgetting those things which are *behind* *Phil* iii 13

Be-hind'hănd, *a* [*behind* and *hand*]

1 In arrear, in a state where expenditures have exceeded the receipt of funds, or are inadequate to the supply of wants, as, to be *behindhand* in one's circumstances.

2. In a backwardness, in respect to seasonableness or appropriateness, not equally forward with some other person or thing, as, *behindhand* in studies or in work

In this also [dress] the country are very much *behindhand* *Addison*

☞ This word, like *adrift*, *aloft*, *ashamed*, and several other words, never properly precedes the noun Shakespeare's "*Behindhand* slackness" is a poetical exception

Be-hith'er, *prep* On this side of. [*Obs. and rare*]

Two miles *behither* Clifden. *Evelyn*

Be-hōld', *v t* [*imp & p p.* BEHELD (*p. p.* formerly BEHOLDEN, now used only as a *p. a.*), *p. pr. & vb n.* BEHOLDING] [A-S *beheáldan*, to behold, to hold or have in sight, from the prefix *be* and *healdan*, *gehealdan*, to hold, keep, Ger *behalten*, to hold, keep] To fix the eyes upon, to look at; to see with attention; to observe with care.

When he *beheld* the serpent of brass, he lived. *Num.* xxi. 9.

Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. *John* i. 29.

Be-hōld', *v. t.* To direct the eyes to an object, to look.

Behold, I stand at the door and knock. *Rev.* iii. 20.

And I *beheld*, and lo, in the midst of the throne, a lamb as it had been slain. *Rev.* v. 6.

Be-hōld'en (be-hōld'n), *p a.* [The participle of *behold* used in the primitive sense of the simple verb *hold*, Ger *gehalten*, D *gehouden* See BEHOLD.] Obliged, bound in gratitude, indebted.

Little are we *beholden* to your love. *Shak.*

Be hōld'er, *n.* One who beholds, a spectator, one who looks upon or sees.

Be hōld'ing, *a.* Obliged, under obligation. [Improperly used for *beholden*.]

So much hath Oxford been *beholding* to her nephews, or sister's children. *Fuller*

Be hōld'ing, *n.* 1 The act of seeing or contemplating "I am wild in my *beholding*" *Shak.*

2 Obligation [*Obs*] "Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*" *Carew*

Be-hōld'ing-ness, *n* The state of being obliged or beholden [*Obs and illegitimate*] *Sidney*

Be hŏn'ey, *v t* [*be* and *honey*, q v] To sweeten with honey. *Sherwood*

Be-hōof', *n* [A-S *behefe*, *behefenisse*, D. *behoef*, Sw *behof*, Dan *behov*, Ger *behuf*, for *behub*, from M H Ger *behebeu*, O H Ger *pihefian*, O S *bihephan*, to take, contain See BEHOOVE] That which is advantageous, advantage, profit, benefit

No mean recompense it brings to your *behoof* *Milton*

Be hōov'a ble, *a* Supplying need, profitable, advantageous [*Obs*] *Udal*

Be hōove', *v t* [A-S *behofian*, to be fit, to need, to be necessary or expedient, D *behoeren*, Sw *behofva*, Dan *behove*, Ger *behufen*, *behuben*, from the preceding nouns See *supra*] To be necessary for, to be fit for, to be meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience

And thus it *behooved* Christ to suffer *Luke* xxiv 46

Be-hōove', *v. t* To be necessary, fit, or suitable [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Be hōove', *n* Advantage, behoof [*Obs*] "It shall not be to his *behoove*" *Gower*

Be hōove'ful, *a* Advantageous, useful, profitable *Bp Hall*

Be-hōove'ful-ly, *adv* Usefully, profitably [*Obs, or nearly so*] *Spenser*

Be-hōt', *imp* of *behight* [*Obs*]

Be-hōve', and its derivatives See BEHOOVE

Be howl', *v t.* [*be* and *howl*] To howl at [*Obs*] "The wolf *behowls* the moon" *Shak.*

Bē'ing, *p pr* from *be*

Bē'ing, *n* 1 Existence, as opposed to *non-existence*, existence in fact or in thought

In Him we live, and move, and have our *being* *Acts* xvii 28

2 That which exists in any way, whether it be material or spiritual, whether it be actual or ideal, as, human *beings*, spiritual *beings*, the *beings* of the mind

What a sweet *being* is an honest mind! *Bean & Fl*

3 A living existence, as distinguished from a thing without life

4. Lifetime, mortal existence [*Obs*]

Claudius thou
Wast follower of his fortunes in his *being* *Webster*, 1654

☞ This [*being*] applies to every thing which exists in any way, whether as *substance* or *accident*, whether *actually* or *potentially*, whether in the nature of things or only in our notions *Monboddo*

Bē'ing, *adv* Since, inasmuch as [*Obs or vulgar*]

And *being* you have
Declined his means, you have increased his malice *Bean & Fl*

Bĕ it sō. A phrase of supposition, equivalent to *suppose it to be so*, or of permission, signifying *let it be so* *Shak*

Be-jăde', *v t.* [*be* and *jade*] To tire [*Obs*] *Milton*

Be-jāpe', *v t.* [*be* and *jape*] To laugh at, to deceive [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Be jăun'dice, *v t.* [*be* and *jaundice*] To infect with jaundice

Be jĕs'u-it, *v t* [*be* and *Jesuit*] To initiate into Jesuitism *Milton*

Be jŭm'ble, *v t.* [*be* and *jumble*] To throw into confusion.

Bĕk'kah, *n.* [Heb *beka'*, half part, from *bāka'*, to split] (*Bib*) A half-shekel

Be-kiss', *v t.* [*be* and *kiss*] To kiss or salute [*Obs*] *B. Jonson.*

Be-knāve' (-nāv'), *v. t.* [*be* and *knave*] To call knave [*Obs*] *Pope.*

Be-knōw' (-nō'), *v. t* [*be* and *know*] To acknowledge [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Be-lă'bor, *v t* [*be* and *labor*, q v The Ger *bearbeiten* means also to labor, to belabor, to beat soundly]

1. To ply diligently, to work carefully upon.

If the earth is *belabored* with culture, it yieldeth corn *Barrow.*

2. To beat soundly; to cudgel.

Ajax *belabors* there a harmless ox. *Dryden.*

Bĕl'-ac-cŏrd', } *n.* [Fr. *bel* and *accueil.*] A kind
Bĕl'-ac-coyle', } or favorable reception or salutation. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Be-lăce', *v. t.* [*be* and *lace.*]

1. To fasten, as with a lace or cord. [*Obs.*]

2. To cover or adorn with lace. [*Obs.*] *Beaumont.*

3. To beat with a strap, to chastise. *Wright.*

Be-lăm', *v. t.* To beat or bang. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Todd.*

Bĕl'a-mgur' (-ā-mōor'), *n.* 1. A gallant; a coxcomb. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

2. A flower, but of what kind is unknown.

Her snowy brows like budded *belamours.* *Spenser.*

Bĕl'a-my, *n.* A good friend, an intimate. [*Obs.*]

"His dearest *belamy*" *Spenser.*

Be-lāte', *v. t.* [*be* and *late.*] To retard or make too late [*Obs.*] *Davenant.*

Be-lāt'ed-ness, *n.* A being too late. *Milton.*

Be-laud', *v. t.* [*be* and *laud*] To laud or praise greatly

Be-lāve', *v t* [*be* and *lave*] To lave or wash. [*Obs.*]

Be-law'give, *v t* [*be, law*, and *give*] To give to law to [*Barbarous and obs.*] *Milton.*

Be-lāy', *v. t* [*imp & p p.* BELAID, or BELAYED; *p. pr & vb. n.* BELAYING.] [*be* and *lay.*]

1 To lie in wait for with a view to assault; hence, to block up or obstruct [*Obs.*]

The speedy horse all passages *belay.* *Dryden.*

2 To lay on or cover, to adorn [*Obs.*] "*Belayed* with silver lace" *Spenser.*

3 (*Naut*) To fasten or make fast, as a rope, by taking several turns with it round a pin, cleat, or level *Totten.*

Be-lāy'ing-pin, *n* (*Naut*) A strong pin in the side of a vessel, or by the mast, round which ropes are wound when they are fastened or *belayed*

Bĕlch (66), *v. t.* [*imp & p p* BELCHED (bĕlcht); *p pr. & vb n* BELCHING] [O Eng also *belk*, *bolke*, A-S *bealcian* Cf *belcan*, to inflate.]

1 To eject or throw up from the stomach with violence, to eruct

I *belched* a hurricane of wind *Swift.*

2 To eject violently from within; to cast forth.

The gates that now stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame *Milton.*

Bĕlch, *v i* 1 To eject wind from the stomach.

2 To issue out with eructation *Dryden.*

Bĕlch, *n* 1 The act of throwing out from the stomach, or violently from within, eructation.

2 Malt liquor, — vulgarly so called as causing eructation [*Obs*] *Dennis.*

Bĕl'dam, } *n* [Fr *belle dame*, fine or handsome
Bĕl'dame, } lady, — a term of respectful address, therefore used to elderly people, hence the meaning was corrupted]

1 Fair dame or lady [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

2 Grandmother, corresponding to *belsire*, grandfather

To show the *beldame* daughters of her daughter. *Shak*

3 An old woman in general, especially an ugly old woman, a hag

Around the *beldam* all erect they hang *Akenside.*

Be-lĕa'guer (be lē'ger), *v t* [*imp & p. p.* BELEAGUERED, *p pr & vb n* BELEAGUERING.] [*be* and *leaguer*, n, Ger *belagern*, from the pref. *be*, equiv to Eng *bc*, and *lagern*, to lay down, to encamp, D *belegeren*, Sw *belägra*, Dan *belejre.*] To surround with an army so as to preclude escape, to besiege, to blockade.

The wail of famine in *beleaguered* towns *Longfellow.*

Syn —To block up, besiege, environ, invest, encompass

Be lĕa'guer-er, *n.* One who beleaguers. *Sherwood.*

Be lēave', *v t* [*be* and *leave*] To leave [*Obs*] *May.*

Be lĕct'ūre, *v t* [*be* and *lecture*] To vex with lectures, to lecture frequently

Be lee', *v t* [*be* and *lee*] To place on the lee, or in a position not exposed to the wind. *Shak.*

Bĕl'em'nite, *n* [Fr *belemnite*, Gr *βελεμνίτης*, a fossil shell pointed like a dart, from *βέλεμνον*, dart, from *βέλος*, dart, from *βαλλειν*, to throw.] (*Paleon.*) A cylindrical, calcareous fossil, about as large as the finger, tapering to a point at the lower extremity, and hollow, with a conical cavity at the other end, the thunderstone It is the internal bone of an animal related to the sepia, and belonging to an extinct family of cephalopods. The specimens are found in rocks of the Jurassic and Cretaceous ages. *Dana.*

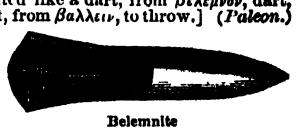

Belemnite

Be lĕp'er, *v t* [*be* and *leper*, q v.] To infect with leprosy [*Obs*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Bĕl'-es prēē' (bĕl'es pree'), *n.*; *pl.* **BEAUX-ESPRITS** (bōz'-es-pree') [Fr. *bel-esprit*, fine wit.] A fine genius, or man of wit.

Men who look up to me as a man of letters and a *bel-esprit.* *W. Irving.*

Bĕl'fry, *n* [O. Fr *belefroi*, *berfroit*, *berfreit*, *berefrei*, *befroi*, *beffroit*, now *beffroi*, It. *battifredo* (alluding to *battere*, beat), L Lat. *belfredus*, *balfredus*, *berfredus*, *verfredus*, from M. H. Ger. *bercvrit*, *bercvrit*, L Ger. *borchvrede*, *barchvrede*, *berchvrede*, Sw. *barfrid*, N H. Ger. *bergfriede*, *bergfriede*, from Ger. *berg*, mountain, or *burg*, castle, citadel, and *friede*, peace, which in compound words is often taken in the sense of security, place of security; N.

H. Ger. *fridde* is M. H. Ger. *vride*, O. H. Ger. *fridu*, A.-S. *friðu*, O. S. *frithu*, *frithu*, Icel. *friðr*.]

1. Among military writers of the middle ages, a movable tower, often several stories high, erected by besiegers for purposes of attack and defense.

2. A bell-tower, usually attached to a church or other building, but sometimes separate; a campanile.

3. A room in a tower in which a bell is or may be hung; or a cupola or turret for the same purpose.

4. The framing on which a bell is suspended. *Eng. Cyc*

Bel-gärd', *n.* [O. Fr., as if *bel gard*, for N. Fr. *beau regard*.] A sweet or beautiful look or appearance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bĕl'gi-an, *a.* [See BELGIC] (*Geog*) Belonging to Belgium, or the Netherlands.

Bĕl'gi-an, *n.* (*Geog*) A native of Belgium, or the Low Countries.

Bĕl'gic, *a.* [Lat. *Belgicus*, from *Belgæ*, the Belgians, prob. so called from L. Ger. *balge*, a low and swampy region]

1. Pertaining to the *Belgæ*, who anciently possessed the country between the Rhine, the Seine, and the ocean.

How unlike their *Belgic* sires of old *Goldsmith*

2. Pertaining to Belgium, or its inhabitants, or their language.

Bel-grĕ'vi-an, *a.* Belonging to Belgravia (a fashionable quarter of London, around Pimlico), or to fashionable life. *Thackeray*

Bĕ'li-al, *n* [Heb *b'liya'al*, from *b'li*, not, and *ya'al*, profit, from *ya'al*, Hiph to be useful, to profit] An evil spirit, a wicked and unprincipled person

Be-lĭ'bel, *v. t.* [*be* and *libel*] To libel or traduce

Be-lie', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* BELIED (be-lid'), *p. pr* & *vb. n.* BELYING] [*be* and *lie*, A S *belecgan*, D *beliegen*, Ger. *belügen*.]

1. To give the lie to, to show to be false, to convict of, or charge with, falsehood.

Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues *Dryden*

2. To give a false representation or account of

Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts *Shak.*

3. To tell lies concerning, to calumniate by false reports, to slander

Thou dost *belie* him, Percy; thou *belie'st* him *Shak.*

4. To feign resemblance of, to mimic, to counterfeit.

With dust, with horses' hoofs that beat the ground,
And martial brass, *belie* the thunder's sound *Dryden*

5. To fill with lies. [*Obs. and rare*]

Slander doth *belie* all corners of the world *Shak.*

Be-lief' (be-leef'), *n.* [From *believe*, q. v.]

1. Assent to a proposition or affirmation, or the acceptance of a fact as real or certain, without immediate personal knowledge, reliance upon word or testimony, partial assurance without positive knowledge or absolute certainty, persuasion, conviction, confidence, as, *belief* of a witness, the *belief* of our senses.

Belief admits of all degrees, from the slightest suspicion to the fullest assurance *Reid*

2. (*Theol*) A firm persuasion of the truths of religion, faith

No man can attain [to] *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth *Hooker*

3. The thing believed, the object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men *Bacon*

4. A tenet, or the body of tenets, held by the advocates of any class of views, doctrine, opinion.

In the heat of persecution to which Christian *belief* was subject upon its first promulgation *Hooker*

5. Persuasion or assurance, on probable and not demonstrative evidence.

Be-lief'ful, *a.* Having or exercising belief or faith. [*Obs.*] *Udal*

Be-lĭev'a-ble, *a.* Capible of being believed, credible *Sherwood*

Be-lieve', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* BELIEVED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* BELIEVING] [Prefix *be* and A S *lēfan*, *lyfan*, to allow, permit, *gelēfan*, *gelyfan*, to believe, *lēafa*, belief, *geleafa*, belief, faith, D *gelooven*, Ger. *glauben*, M. H Ger *gloubn*, *gelouben*, O. H. Ger. *gi louban*, Goth. *laubjan*, *galaubjan*, O S *gilōbian*. See LEAVE.] To credit upon the authority or testimony of another, to be persuaded of the truth of upon the declaration of another, or upon evidence furnished by reasons, arguments, and deductions of the mind, or by other circumstances than personal knowledge, to regard as true, to place confidence in

Whom I now of force *believe* almighty *Milton*
What ardently I wished, I long *believed* *Cowper*
Lord, I *believe*: help thou mine unbelief *Mark* ix 24

Be-lieve', *v. i.* 1. To have a firm persuasion, to have a persuasion approaching to certainty, to exercise belief or faith, — often followed by *in* or *on*.

Ye *believe* in God, *believe* also in me *John* xiv. 1.
With the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness *Rom.* x 10.

2. To think; to suppose.

They are, I *believe*, as high as most steeples *Addison.*

Be-lĭev'er, *n.* 1. One who believes, one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge. "To stagger the faith of the least scrupulous *believer*." *Prescott.*

2. (*Theol.*) One who gives credit to the truth of the Scriptures, as a revelation from God, — in a more restricted sense, a professor of Christianity; one who receives the gospel, as unfolding the true way of salvation, and Christ as his Savior. "The universal body of true *believers*." *Swift.*

3. (*Eccl Hist.*) One who was admitted to all the rites of divine worship and instructed in all the mysteries of the Christian religion, in distinction from a catechumen or one yet under instruction. *Hook.*

Be-lĭev'ing-ly, *adv* In a believing manner.

Be-light' (-lit'), *v. t.* [*be* and *light*] To illuminate. [*Obs*] *Cowley.*

Be-like', *adv.* [*be* and *like.*] It is likely, probably, perhaps.

If he came in for a reckoning, *belike* it was for a better treat than mine. *W Scott*

Be-like'ly, *adv.* Probably [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

Be-lime', *v t* [*be* and *lime*, q v] To besmear or insnare with lime. *Bp Hall*

Be-lit'tle, *v. t.* [*be* and *little*, q v] To make little or less in a moral sense, to lower in character [*Rare* in America. *Not used* in England] *Jefferson*

Be-live', *adv.* [*be* and *live*, q v] Forthwith, speedily, quickly. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Bĕlk, *v. i.* [See BELCH] To throw up, to vomit. [*Obs*] *Marston.*

Bĕll, *n.* [O Eng & A-S. *belle*, L Ger *belle*, D *bel*, A S. *bellan*, to bellow, to make a loud noise, Ger *bellen*, to bark See BAWL]

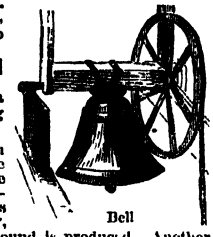
Bell

1. A hollow metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, musical, ringing sound on being struck.

☞ In its most common form, it is expanded at the lower part, is furnished at the top with an ear for the purpose of suspension, and has within it a tongue or clapper, by the blow of which the sound is produced Another form, especially of small bells, is that of a hollow body of metal perforated and containing a loose solid ball, to make a sound when it is shaken

2 Any thing in the form of a bell as the cup or corol of a flower "In a cowslip's *bell* I lie" *Shak*

3 (*Arch*) The naked vase or *corbel* of Corinthian or composite capitals, round which the foliage and volutes are arranged, — called also *drum* *Gwilt*

To bear away the bell, to win the prize at a race where the prize was a bell, hence to be superior in something. *Fuller* — *To bear the bell*, to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove that wears bells on his collar — *To curse by bell, book, and candle*, a solemn form of excommunication used in the Roman Catholic church, the bell being tolled, the book of offices for the purpose being used, and three candles being extinguished with certain ceremonies *Nares* — *To lose the bell*, to be worsted "In single fight he *lost the bell*" *Fairfax* — *To shake the bells*, to move, give notice, or alarm *Shak* — *To bell the cat* to put a bell on, to encounter and cripple one of a greatly superior force, — a phrase derived from the fable of the mice resolving to put a bell on the cat, to guard them against his attack *W Scott.*

Bĕll, *v. i* To bellow

As ravens, screech-owls, bulls, and bears
We'll *bell* and bawl our parts *Webster* 1623

The *belling* of scattered deer, as they go bouncing and mincing daintily across the openings here and there — the old ones hoarse and deep, the young, shrill and plaintive *Howitt*

Bĕll, *v i* 1 To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers *Mortimer*

2 To roll or bellow, as the deer in rutting time

The wild buck *bells* from fern y brake *W Scott*

Bĕl'la-dŏn'nă, *n* [It, prop fine lady, from *bello*, *bella*, beautiful, and *donna*, lady, Lat *domina*] (*Bot*) (*a*) A species of the genus *Atropa*, formerly employed as a cosmetic, deadly night shade (*b*) A species of *Amaryllis* (*A. belladona*), the *belladonna* lily *London*

Bĕll'-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) (*a*) The *Procnias carunculata* of Brazil (*b*) The *Myiantha melanophrys* of Australia The notes of both these birds resemble the sound of bells *Edwards. Baird.*

Bĕll'-crănk, *n* The crank used to ring a bell, a rectangular lever by which the direction of motion is changed through an angle of ninety degrees *Francis.*

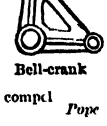
Bell-crank

Bĕlle (bĕl), *n* [Fr *belle*, f. of *bel*, *beau*, beautiful, fine, from Lat *bellus*, Pr *bel*, It & Sp *bello*] A young lady of superior beauty and much admired

Say, what strange motive, goddess, could compel
A well-bred lord to assault a gentle *belle*? *Pope*

Bĕlled (bĕld), *a.* Hung with bells

Belles-lettres (bel lĕt'ter), *n pl* [Fr] Polite or elegant literature, including especially rhetoric, poetry, history, philology, and criticism, with the languages in which the standard works in these departments are written; the humanities.

Bĕll'-flow'er, *n.* [*bell* and *flower*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Campanula*, — so named from the shape of the corol or flower, which resembles a little bell.

Bĕll'-found'er, *n.* [*bell* and *founder.*] A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells

Bĕll'-found'er-y, } *n.* A place where bells are
Bĕll'-found'ry, } founded or cast.

Bĕll'-hăng'er, *n.* A man who hangs or puts up bells.

Bĕl'li-bōne, *n.* [Fr *belle et bonne*, beautiful and good. *Belle*, f. of *bel*, *beau*, and *bonne*, f of *bon*. See BELLE and BON] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Bĕl'lic, } *a.* [Lat. *bellicus*, Fr *bellique.*] Of, or
Bĕl'lic-al, } pertaining to, war, warlike [*Obs*] "*Bellic* Cæsar." *Feltham.*

Bĕl'li-cōse', } *a.* [Lat. *bellicosus*] Disposed to
Bĕl'li-cōus, } contention, pugnacious.

Arnold was, in fact, in a *bellicose* vein *W Irving*

Bĕl'lied (bĕl'lid), *p a.* In composition, having a belly of a certain sort, as, pot-*bellied*, shad *bellied.*

Bel lĭg'er-ăte, *v i* [Lat *belligerare*, from *bellum*, war, and *gerere*, to bear, to wage.] To make or carry on war [*Obs*] *Cockeram.*

Bel-lĭg'er-ence, *n* Quality of being belligerent; act or state of making war, warfare

Bel-lĭg'er-ent, *a* [Lat *bellum*, war, and *gerens*, *gerentis*, waging, p pr of *gerere*, to wage; Fr *belligérant* See *supra*]

1 Waging war, carrying on war. "*Belligerent* powers" *E Everett.*

2 Tending, or pertaining, to war, as, a *belligerent* tone of debate, *belligerent* rights, &c

Bel-lĭg'er ent, *n* A nation, power, or state, carrying on war

Bel-lĭg'er ous, *a.* [Lat *belliger*] The same as BELLIGERENT

Bĕll'ing, *n* [Contr from *bellowing*, p pr of *bellow*, q v] Noise of a roe in rutting time *Johnson.*

Bel-lip'o tent, *a* [Lat *bellipotens*, from *bellum*, war, and *potens*, powerful, p pr of *posse*, to be able] Powerful or mighty in war [*Rare*] *Blount*

Bel lĭque' (bel leek'), *a* [Fr *belligue*, from Lat. *bellicus*, warlike, from *bellum*, war] Warlike. [*Obs*] See BELLIC *Feltham.*

Bĕl'li-tūde (53), *n* [Lat *bellitudo*, from *bellus*, handsome, fine] Beauty of person, elegance, loveliness [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Bĕll'-jăr, *n* A bell shaped jar used by chemists

Bĕll'-less, *a* Having no bell [*Rare*] *Scott*

Bĕll'man, *n* [*bell* and *man*] A man who rings a bell, especially to give notice of any thing in the streets, — formerly a watchman, part of whose office was to bless the sleepers whose door he passed *Milton*

Bĕll'-mĕt'al (mĕt'tl, *or* mĕt al), *n* [*bell* and *metal*] An alloy of copper and tin, in no definite proportion, but varying from 66 to 80 per cent of copper, and the remainder tin, — used for making bells, &c *Encyc Am*

Bĕll'-mouthed, *a* [*bell* and *mouth*] Gradually expanded at the mouth in the form of a bell, as, a *bell mouthed* gun *Marryatt.*

Bĕl'lon, *n* [Probably derived from *belly*, q v] (*Med*) That variety of colic produced by the effect of lead on the system *Dunglison*

Bel-lō'nă, *n* [Lat *Bellona*, from *bellum*, war] (*Myth*) The goddess of war

Bĕl'lōw, *v i* [A S *bellan*, *bylgan*, *bulgan*, D *bulken*, O H Ger *bellan*, *pellan*, N H Ger *bellen*. See BAWL]

1 To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull

2 To bawl, to vociferate to clamor *Dryden*

3 To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent, to make a loud hollow, continued sound "And rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling seas rebound" *Dryden.*

Bĕl'lōw, *n* A loud outcry, roar

Bĕl'lōw er, *n* One who bellows

Bĕl'lōws (bĕl'lus), *n sing* & *pl* [A S *belg*, *balg*, *belg*, *bulg*, *bylg*, *bylg*, bag, belly, bellows, *blast belg*, a blast-bag, bellows, D *blaas balg*, Sw. *blåsbalg*, Dan *blæsebalg*, Ger *blasebalg* Goth *balgs*, a leather bag or bottle, Ger *balg*, case, skin, O H Ger *balch*, *palc*, skin, bellows It is allied to Lat *follis* The root is contained in O H Ger. *belgan*, *pelcan*, M H Ger *bulgen*, to swell, A S *belgan*, to swell with anger Cf BAG] An instrument, utensil, or machine for propelling air through a tube, for various purposes, as blowing fires ventilating mines, filling the pipes of an organ with wind, &c.

Hydrostatic bellows See HYDROSTATIC

Bĕll'lōws-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Centriscus* (*C scolopax*), distinguished by a long, tubular snout, like the pipe of a bellows, — called also *trumpet-fish*

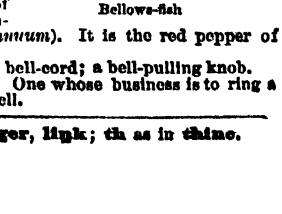
Bellows-fish

Bĕll'-pĕp'per, *n* [*bell* and *pepper*] (*Bot*) A species of *Capsicum*, or Guinea pepper, (*C annuum*). It is the red pepper of the gardens.

Bĕll'-pull, *n.* A bell-cord; a bell-pulling knob.

Bĕll'-ring'er, *n.* One whose business is to ring a church or other bell.

Bĕll'-rŏpe, *n.* A rope used to ring bells.

Bĕll'-shāped (bĕl'shāpt), *a.* [*bell* and *shaped.*] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a bell; widening upward or swelling out from the base, campanulate.

Bell-shaped

Bĕll'ŭ-īne, *a.* [Lat. *bellŭinus*, from *bellua*, beast.] Pertaining to, or like, a beast; brutal. [*Rare.*] "Animal and *belluine* life." *Atterbury*

Bĕll'-wĕth'er, *n.* [*bell* and *wether*] A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck

Bĕll'-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of different species of the genus *Uvularia* *Muhlenberg*

Bĕl'ly, *n.* [A S *balg, bælg*, bag, pouch, belly, Icel *belgr*, Sw & Dan *balg*, D & Ger. *balg* Cf. W. *bol*, the paunch or belly, dim. *boly*, Ir. *bolg*. See BELLOWS.]

1 That part of the human body which extends downward from the breast to the thighs, and contains the bowels, or intestines, the abdomen

☞ Formerly all the splanchnic or visceral cavities were called *bellies*, —the *lower belly* being the abdomen, the *middle belly*, the thorax, and the *upper belly*, the head *Dunglison*

2 The part of a beast corresponding to the human belly

Underneath the *belly* of their steeds *Shak*

3. The womb [*Obs or rare*]

Before I formed thee in the *belly*, I knew thee *Jer* i 5

4. The part of any thing which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity, as, the *belly* of a harp, bottle, tool, muscle, sail, and the like.

Out of the *belly* of hell cried I *Jonah* ii 2

Bĕl'ly, *v. t* To swell out, to fill [*Rare*]

Your breath, with full consent *bellied* his sails *Shak*

Bĕl'ly, *v. i* To swell and become protuberant, like the belly.

The *bellying* canvas strutted with the gale *Dryden*

Bĕl'ly-āche, *n* Pain in the bowels, colic [*Vulgar*]

Bĕl'ly-bănd, *n* 1. A band that encompasses the belly of a horse and fastens the saddle or harness, a girth

2. (*Naut*) A band of canvas, used to strengthen a sail *Ogilvie*

Bĕl'ly-bound, *a.* Costive, constipated. [*Low*]

Bĕl'ly-brāce, *n* A cross brace, stayed to the boiler, between the frames of a locomotive.

Bĕl'ly-chāt, *n.* An apron or covering for the front of the person. [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Bĕl'ly-cheer, *n* [Perhaps from Fr *belle chere*] Good cheer [*Obs*] "*Belly-cheer* and banquets" *Rowlands* "Loaves and *belly-chees*" *Milton*

Bĕl'ly-cheer, *v. i* To revel, to feast [*Obs.*]

A pack of clergymen [assembled] by themselves to *belly-cheer* in their presumptuous Sion *Milton*

Bĕl'ly-doŭb'let, *n.* A doublet hanging down so as to cover the belly "Your arms crossed on your thin *belly-doublet*" *Shak*

Bĕl'ly-frĕt'ting, *n.* 1. The chafing of a horse's belly with a girth *Johnson*

2 A violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms *Bailey*

Bĕl'ly-fŭl, *n* [*belly* and *full*] As much as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite Hence, a great abundance, more than enough [*Vulgar*] *Lloyd*

Bĕl'ly-gŏd, *n* [*belly* and *god*] One who makes a god of his belly, that is, whose great business or pleasure is to gratify his appetite, a glutton, an epicure [*Obs*] *Sterling*

Bĕl'ly-plnched (-plnsht), *a* [*belly* and *pinched*, p. p of *pinch.*] Pinched with hunger, starved [*Obs*] "The *belly-pinched* wolf" *Shak*

Bĕl'ly-rōll, *n.* [See ROLL.] A roller protuberant in the middle, to roll land between ridges, or in hollows *Mortimer.*

Bĕl'ly-tĭm'ber, *n* [See TIMBER] Food, that which supports the belly [*Vulgar*] *Prior*

Bĕl'ly-worm (-wûrm), *n* [See WORM] A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach *Johnson*

Be-lŏck', *v. t.* [*be* and *lock*, A-S. *belucan.*] To lock, or fasten as with a lock *Shak.*

Bĕl'o-măn'cy, *n* [Fr *belomancie*, Gr *βελομαντία*, from *βέλος*, arrow, and *μαντεια*, divination] A kind of divination anciently practiced by means of marked arrows drawn at random from a bag or quiver, the marks on the arrows drawn being supposed to determine the future. *Encye Brit.*

Bĕl'o-nse, *n.* [Fr. *belone*, Lat. *belone*, from Gr. *βελόνη*, needle, garfish] (*Ichth*) A genus of abdominal fishes, of the *Esox* or pike family, including the garfish (*B. vulgaris*). *Baird.*

Be lŏng' (21), *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* BELONGED, *p. pr. & vb. n* BELONGING] [Prefix *be* and O Eng *long*, v i, to belong, q. v., D *belangen*, to concern, *belang*, concern, interest, Ger. *belangen*, to attain to, to concern, to belong to]

1. To be the property of, to be the concern or proper business of, to appertain, as, Jamaica *belongs* to Great Britain

2 To be a part of, or connected with, to be appendent or related. "A desert place *belonging* to . . . Bethsaida" *Luke* ix. 10.

3. To be native to, or to have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy, whether by birth or operation of law, so as to be entitled to maintenance by the parish or town.

Bastards also are settled in the parishes to which the mothers *belong.* *Blackstone.*

Be-lŏng', *v. t.* To be deserved by. [*Obs. and rare.*]

More evils *belong* us than happen to us. *B. Jonson.*

Be-lŏng'ing, *n.* That which pertains to one, as a quality or endowment. "Thyself and thy *belongings.*" *Shak.*

Bĕl'oo-chĕ', } *n.* (*Geog*) A native or an inhab-
Bĕl'oo-chee', } itant of Beloochistan.—*a.* Pertaining to Beloochistan, or to its inhabitants.

Be-lôve', *v. t.* [*be* and *love*, q v] To love. [*Obs.*] *Wodroephe.*

Be-lôved' (be-lŭvd' as a *p*, be-lŭv'ed as an *a*, 60), *p p* or *a* Greatly loved, dear to the heart. "Antony, so well *beloved* of Cesar." *Shak.*

Be-lŏw', *prep.* [*be* and *low*] 1. Under in place, beneath, not so high, as, *below* the moon, *below* the knee. *Shak.*

2 Inferior to in rank, excellence, or dignity. "One degree *below* kings" *Addison.*

3. Unworthy of, unbefitting.

They beheld, with a just loathing and disdain, . . how, *below* all history the persons and their actions were *Milton*

Be-lŏw', *adv.* 1. In a lower place, with respect to any object, beneath

And hear the rattling thunder far *below* *Wordsworth*

2. On the earth, as opposed to the heavens.

The fairest child of Jove *below* *Prior*

3. In hell, or the regions of the dead. "The realms *below*" *Dryden*

4 In a court of inferior jurisdiction, as, at the trial *below.* *Wheaton.*

Syn.—BELOW, BENEATH A thing is *below* us when its position is simply lower than ours, it is *beneath* us when it is very far below, as if it were in the "nether" regions

This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And showed them all the shining fields *below*
Trembling, I view the dread abyss *beneath*

In speaking figuratively, with a view to put a thing very low by way of contempt, we should use *beneath*, not *below*, as, such conduct is *beneath* the dignity of a man, such charges are *beneath* the notice of a gentleman, a man of his character is *beneath* contempt

Be lowt', *v t* [*be* and *lowt*, q v.] To treat with contemptuous language [*Obs*] *Camden*

Bĕl'sire, *n* [Fr, literally beautiful father Cf BEDLAM] A grandfather, or ancestor. "His great *belsire* Brute" *Drayton*

Bĕl'-swăg'ger, *n.* [*bell* and *swagger*, q v] A lewd man, a bully *Dryden*

Bĕlt, *n* [A-S *belt*, Icel *belti*, Sw *bält*, Dan. *belte, bälte*, Lat *balteus*, Ir & Gael. *balt, baltan, bailt*, border, belt]

1 That which engirdles a person or thing, a band or girdle, as, a lady's *belt*, a sword *belt*, a *belt* of trees "The shining *belt* with gold inlaid" *Dryden*

2 That which restrains or confines like a girdle "Within the *belt* of rule" *Shak.*

3 (*Arch*) A course of stone projecting beyond the rest, either plain or figured *Gwilt*

4 (*Astron*) One of certain girdles or zones which surround the planet Jupiter

5 (*Geog*) A narrow passage or strait, as, the Great *Belt* and the Lesser *Belt*, in the Baltic Sea

6 (*Her*) A token or badge of knightly rank

7 (*Mech*) A strap or band of leather, prepared India rubber, or other flexible substance, passing around two wheels, and communicating motion from one to the other [See *Illust of Pulley*]

8 (*Nat Hist*) A band or stripe, as of color, round any organ, or any circular ridge or series of ridges

9 A disease among sheep

Bĕlt, *v t* [Icel *belta* See *supra*] 1 To encircle as with a belt, to encompass "*Belted* with young children" *De Quincey*

2. To shear, as the buttocks and tails of sheep *Halliwell*

Bĕl'tāne, } *n* [Gael *bealltainn, bealltuinn*, May-
Bĕl'tin, } day, prop *Beal's fire*, from *Beal*, the god Bel or Belus, the sun, and *teine*, fire, Ir *beal teine, beltane*, so called from the fires which were kindled on the first of May by the pagan Irish and Gael, in honor of the god Beal] May-day and its attendant ceremonies, among the Scottish Highlanders, as, the *beltane* fire, *beltane* cake, &c *Brande*

Bĕlt'ed, *a* 1 Wearing a belt, as, a *belted* knight

2 Marked or adorned with a band or circle, as, a *belted* stalk, &c

3 Worn in the belt "Three men with *belted* brands" *W Scott*

Bĕlt'ing, *n* The material of which belts are made, belts taken collectively

Be-lŭ'gă, *n* [Russ *bieluga*, a sort of large sturgeon, prop signifying white fish, from *bielyi*, white] (*Ichth*) A fish of the cetaceous order and dolphin family, from 12 to 18 feet in length.

☞ The northern *beluga* (*Beluga catodon*) is the white whale and white fish of the whalers, it inhabits the northern seas, is of a white color, and affords oil of a good quality *Baird*

Be-lŭte', *v t.* To muddle. *Sterne*

Bĕl've dēre' (bĕl've-deer') *n.* [It *belvedere*, lit. a beautiful sight, from *bello, bel*, beautiful, and *vedere*, to see.]

1. (*It. Arch.*) A small building constructed on the top of an edifice, and open to the air on one or more of its sides; as, the *belvedere* of the Vatican.

2. A summer-house on an eminence in a park or garden.

Be-lyĕ', *v. t.* See BELIE.

Bĕm'bex, *n.* [Gr. *βῆμα*, step, from *βαινειν*, to go, walk.]

1. (*Gr. Antiq.*) A stage or kind of pulpit, on which speakers stood when addressing an assembly. *Mitford.*

2. A chancel. [*Obs*] *Beaumont.*

Be-măd', *v. t* [*be* and *mad.*] To make mad. *Fuller.*

Be-măn'gle, *v. t.* [*be* and *mangle*] To mangle; to tear asunder. [*Rare*] *Beaumont.*

Be-măsk', *v. t.* [*be* and *mask.*] To mask, to conceal. *Shelton.*

Be-maul', *v t.* To beat severely; to bruise. "In order to *bemaul* Yorick" *Sterne.*

Be-măze', *v t* [*be* and *maze.*] To bewilder. "Intellects *bemazed* in endless doubt" *Cowper.*

Be-mĕte', *v. t.* [*be* and *mete*] To mete out or measure. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Be mĭn'gle, *v t* [*be* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix [*Rare*] *Mir. for Mag.*

Be-mire', *v t* [*be* and *mire.*] To drag or encumber in the mire, to soil by passing through mud or dirt. "*Bemired* and benighted in the bog" *Burke*

Be mist', *v. t.* [*be* and *mist*] To cover or involve in mist [*Obs.*] *Felton.*

Be mōan', *v t* [*imp. & p p.* BEMOANED; *p. pr. & vb n* BEMOANING] [*be* and *moan*]

1 To express deep grief for by moaning, to express sorrow for, to lament, to bewail.

Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans.* *Dryden*

2 To express pity for or sympathy with [*Rare*]

Bastards, if proving eminent are much *bemoaned*, because merely passive in the blemish of their birth. *Fuller*

Syn.—See DEPLORE

Be mōan'er, *n* One who laments.

Be mŏck', *v t* [*be* and *mock*] To treat with mockery, to ridicule [*Rare*] *Shak*

Be-mŏck', *v i* To laugh mockingly

Be moil', *v t* [*be* and *moil* Fr *mouiller*, to wet] To soil or encumber with mire and dirt [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Be-moist'en (-moi'sn), *v t* [*be* and *moisten*] To moisten, to wet

Bĕ'mol, *n.* [See BEFMOL] (*Mus*) The same as B flat *Moore*

Be mŏn'ster, *v t* [*be* and *monster.*] To make monstrous [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Be-mōurn', *v. t.* [*be* and *mourn*] To weep or mourn over *Wycliffe*

Be-mŭf'fle, *v t* [*be* and *muffle*] To cover as with a muffler, to wrap up "*Bemuffled* with the externals of religion" *Sterne.*

Be-mūsed' (be mūzd'), *a* [*be* and *muse*] Overcome with musing, sunk in reverie "A parson much *bemused* in beer" *Pope*

Bĕn, *or* Bĕn'-nŭt [See BEHEN] (*Bot*) The seed or fruit of a species of *Moringa* (*M pterygosperma*), from which an oil is extracted (called *oil of ben*), much valued by perfumers and watchmakers for its sweetness and fluidity *Baird.*

Bĕnch (66), *n* [O Eng *benche, benk*, A S *benc*, Sw & Dan *bänk, bank*, Icel *bekkr*, O S *bank, benki*, D & Ger *bank*, Corn *benk*, W. *bank*, Ir *bunse*, Gael *bunse* See BANK]

1 A long seat, differing from a stool in its greater length

Rude, mossy *benches* supplied the place of chairs *W Scott*

2 A long table at which mechanics and others work as, a carpenter's *bench*

3 The seat where judges sit in court, the seat of justice

To pluck down justice from your awful *bench* *Shak*

☞ One of the highest courts in England is called the *King's* or *Queen's Bench*, the English court of common pleas was formerly called the *Bench* or the *Common Bench* In this country we speak of going before, or taking the opinion of, the full *bench*

4 The persons who sit as judges, the court See FREE BENCH

Bĕnch, *v t* 1 To furnish with benches. "'Twas *benched* with turf" *Dryden*

Stately theatre *benched* crescent-wise *Tennyson*

2 To place on a bench or seat of honor "Whom I have *benched*" *Shak*

Bĕnch, *v i* To sit on a seat of justice. "*Bench* by his side, you are of the commission" *Shak*

Bĕnch'er, *n* 1. One of the senior members of a society who have the government of one of the inns of court. They have been readers, and, being admitted to plead within the bar, are called *inner barristers* They annually elect a treasurer. *Wood.*

2 An alderman of a corporation. *Ashmole.*

3 A judge [*Obs*] *Shak.*

4 An idler, one who frequents the benches of a tavern. [*Obs*]

Bĕnch'-mărk, *n.* (*Leveling.*) One of a number of marks along a line of survey indicating a series of levels at different elevations. *Francis.*

Bĕnch'-wăr'rant, *n* (*Law.*) A process issued by a court against a person guilty of some contempt, or indicted for some crime *Bouvier.*

Bĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BENDED or BENT; *p. pr. & vb. n* BENDING.] [A-S. *bendan*, to bend, a modification of *bindan*, to bind, primarily used of a bow, as the Fr. *bender*, which is derived from *bande*, string, signifying to bind, to tie, to bend (a bow).]

1. To strain or move out of a straight line; to crook by straining; to crook; to curve. "They *bend* their bows." *Dryden.*

In duty *bend* thy knee to me. *Shak.*

2. To turn out of the direct course to some certain point; to direct. "*Bend* thine ear." *Milton.*

Toward Coventry *bend* we our way *Shak.*

Bending her eyes from time to time upon her parent *W Scott.*

3. Hence, to incline or exercise closely or with interest; to exert, to apply.

To *bend* his mind to any public business *Temple*

But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will *Pope*

4. To cause to yield by straining, to render submissive, to subdue. "Except she *bend* her humor." *Shak.*

That *bends* his rage thy providence to oppose *Milton.*

5. To prepare or put in order by straining. "A fowler was *bending* his bow" *L'Estrange*

He hath *bent* his bow and made it ready *Ps* vii 12

6. (*Naut.*) To fasten, as one rope to another, or to an anchor, or as a sail to its yard or stay, or as a cable to the ring of an anchor *Mar Dict*

To bend the brow, to knit the brow, as in deep thought or in anger, to scowl, to frown *Camden*

Bĕnd, *v. i.* **1** To be moved or strained out of a straight line, to crook or be curving, to bow, to jut or overhang

There is a cliff whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep *Shak*
With fourscore years gray Nature *bends* *Cotton*

2 To be inclined with interest, or closely, to be directed, to purpose "*Bent* on instruction" *Addison* "*Bent* on mischief" *Dryden.*

To whom our vows and wishes *bent* *Milton*

3 To bow in prayer, or in token of submission.

While each to his great Father *bends* *Coleridge*

Bĕnd, *n* [See BENT] **1** A turn or deflection from a straight line or direction, a curve, a crook, a bow, an incurvation, as, a slight *bend* of the body, a *bend* in a road

2 Turn, purpose, ends [*Obs*]

Farewell, poor swain; thou art not for my *bend* *Fletcher*

3. (*Naut*) A knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to an anchor *Totten.*

4 (*Her*) One of the honorable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field It is made by two lines drawn across from the dexter chief to the sinister base point *Burke*

5. (*Leather Business*) A butt

Bends of a ship, the thickest and strongest planks in her sides, more generally called *wales* They have the beams, knees, and foot-hooks bolted to them *Totten*

Bĕnd, *n* [A-S *bend*] A band [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Bĕnd'a ble, *a* Capable of being bent or incurvated *Sherwood*

Bĕnd'er, *n* **1** The person who bends or makes crooked

2 An instrument used for bending

3 A spree or frolic, a jollification [*Amer and vulgar*] *Bartlett*

Bĕnd'-lĕath'er (-lĕth'er), *n* The best quality of sole leather *Halliwell*

Bĕnd'let, *n* [Diminutive of *bend*, A-S *bend*, bond Cf Fr *bandelette*, Eng *bandlet*] (*Her.*) A little bend *Burke*

Bĕn'dy, *a* [Cf A S *bend*, band] (*Her*) Divided by bends into four, six, or more parts, diagonally, —said of an escutcheon *Burke*

Bĕn'e, *n* [Cf Lat *bene*, well, and Sp *alegria*, mirth, paste made of sesamum and honey] (*Bot*) The *Sesamum orientale*, or oil plant,—popularly so called See BENNE *Mease.*

Be nāped' (neept'), *a* (*Naut*) See NEAPED.

Be nēath', or **Be nēath',** *prep* [A S *beneodh*, *beneodhan*, *benydhan*, from the prefix *be* and *neodhan*, *nydhan*, downward, beneath, O H Ger *nidana*, *nidanan*, N H Ger *neden*, Icel *nedhan*, Sw *nedan*, Dan *neden*, D *beneden* See NETHER]

1 Lower in place, with something directly over or on, under

Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies *Pope*

2. (*Fig*) Under, as from the effect of pressure

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke *Shak*

3. Lower in rank, dignity, or excellence than, hence, unworthy of, unbecoming, as, brutes are *beneath* man, man is *beneath* angels in the scale of beings.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station *Atterbury*

Be-nēath', or **Be-nēath',** *adv.* **1** In a lower place "The earth which you take from *beneath* will be barren." *Mortimer.*

2 Below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region, as, in heaven above, or in earth *beneath*

Syn.—See BELOW

Bĕn'e-dict, } *n.* [From *Benedick*, one of the char-
Bĕn'e-dick, } acters in Shakespeare's play of "Much Ado about Nothing."] A married man, or a man newly married.

Bĕn'e-dict, *a.* [Lat. *benedictus*, p. p of *benedicere*, to speak well of any one, to bless, from *bene*, well, and *dicere*, to say] Having mild and salubrious qualities. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Bĕn'e-dict'ine, *a.* Pertaining to the order of monks of St Benedict, or St Benet.

Bĕn'e-dict'ine, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an order of monks, known from the color of their dress as *Black Friars*, established by St. Benedict in the sixth century. This order was introduced into the United States in 1846.

☞ The *Benedictines* devote themselves to intellectual study, education, and manual labor

Bĕn'e-dic'tion, *n.* [Fr. *bénediction*, Lat. *bene dictio*]

1 The act of blessing

2 Blessing, prayer, or kind wishes uttered in favor of any person or thing, a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness, thanks, expression of gratitude, specifically, the short prayer which closes public worship, as, to give the *benediction.*

So saying, he arose; whom Adam thus
Followed with *benediction* *Milton*
Homeward she walked with God's *benediction* upon her *Longfellow*

3 (*Eccl*) The form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop. *Ayliffe*

Bĕn'e-dic'tion-a ry, *n* A collection or series of benedictions [*Obs*] "The *benedictionary* of Bishop Athelwold" *Richardson*

Bĕn'e-dic'tive, *a.* Tending to bless, giving a blessing. *Gauden*

Bĕn'e-dic'to-ry, *a* Expressing wishes for good, as, a *benedictory* prayer *Thackeray*

Bĕn'e-făc'tion, *n* [Lat. *benefactio*, from *benefacere*, to do good to one, from *bene*, well, and *facere*, to do]

1. The act of conferring a benefit *Johnson*

2 A benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation *Atterbury*

Bĕn'e făc'tor, *n.* [Lat *benefactor*] One who confers a benefit, especially one who makes charitable contributions either for public institutions or for private use.

Bĕn'e făc'tress, *n* A woman who confers a benefit

Bĕn'e fice, *n* [Fr *bénéfice*, Pr *benefici*, Lat *beneficium*, from *beneficus*, beneficent, from *bene*, well, and *facere*, to do]

1 *Lit*, a benefit, advantage, or kindness

2 An ecclesiastical living, a church endowed with a revenue for the maintenance of divine service, or the revenue itself.

☞ All church preferments are called *benefices*, except bishoprics, which are called *dignities* But, ordinarily, the term *dignity* is applied to bishoprics, deanries, archdeaconries, and prebendaries, and *benefice* to parsonages, vicarages, and donatives In the middle ages, *benefice* was used for a fee, or an estate in lands, granted at first for life only, and held *ex mero beneficio* of the donor The estate afterward, becoming hereditary, took the appellation of *feud*, and *benefice* became appropriated to church livings *Encyc Brit*

Bĕn'e ficed (fist), *a* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment "*Beneficed* clergymen" *Burke*

Bĕn'e fice less, *a* Having no benefice [*Obs*] "*Beneficeless* precisians" *Sheldon*

Be nĕf'i-çençe, *n* [Fr *bienfaisance*, Lat *beneficentia* See BENEFICE] The practice of doing good, active goodness, kindness, or charity

And whom *beneficence* no charge exhausts *Cowper*

Syn —See BENEVOLENCE

Be nĕf'i çent, *a* Doing good, performing acts of kindness and charity, characterized by beneficence "The *beneficent* fruits of Christianity" *Prescott*

Syn —See BENEVOLENT

Be-nĕf'i-çent ly, *adv* In a beneficent manner

Bĕn'e-fi'cial (-fish'al), *a* [L Lat *beneficialis*, Fr. *bénéficial*, *bénéficiel*]

1 Conferring benefits useful, profitable help ful, contributing to a valuable end —followed by *to* "The war which would have been most *beneficial* to us" *Swift.*

2 (*Law*) Receiving, or entitled to have or receive, advantage, use, or benefit, as, the *beneficial* owner of an estate *Kent*

3 Kind, generous. [*Obs*] "A *beneficial* foe" *B Jonson*

Syn.—Advantageous, useful, profitable helpful

Bĕn'e-fi'cial (-fish'al), *n* A church living a benefice [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Bĕn'e fi'cial ly (fish'al), *adv* In a beneficial or advantageous manner, profitably helpfully

Bĕn'e-fi'cial-ness (fish'al), *n* The quality of being beneficial, usefulness, profitableness *Hale*

Bĕn'e-fi'ci-a-ry (-fish'i a rĕ), *a* [Fr *bénéficiaire*, Lat *beneficiarius*] Holding some office or valuable possession, in subordination to another, having a dependent and secondary possession "*Beneficiary* services" *Spelman.* "A *beneficiary* king" *Bacon*

Bĕn'e-fi'ci-a-ry (-fish'i-), *n* **1** A feudatory or vassal, hence, one who holds a benefice, and uses its proceeds *Ayliffe*

2. One who receives any thing as a gift, or is maintained by charity

The rich men will be offering sacrifice to their Deity whose *beneficiaries* they are *Bp Taylor*

Bĕn'e-fi'cion çy (fish'en-), *n* [O Fr *beneficence*] Kindness or favor bestowed. [*Obs*] *Browne*

Bĕn'e-fi'cient (fish'ent), *a.* [Lat. *beneficiens*] Doing good. [*Rare*] *Adam Smith*

Bĕn'e-fit, *n* [Lat *beneficium*, equiv to *beneficium*, from *benefacere*; Fr. *bienfait*, O. Fr *bienfet*. See BENEFACTION]

1. An act of kindness; a favor conferred.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*. *Ps* ciii. 2.

2. Whatever contributes to promote prosperity and personal happiness, or adds value to property, advantage, profit.

Men have no right to what is not for their *benefit* *Burke.*

3 A performance at a theater or elsewhere, the proceeds of which are given to one of the actors, or to some indigent, deserving person, or some public institution or charity.

4 (*Law*) Benefit of clergy. See CLERGY.

5 Beneficence, liberality, generosity [*Obs. and rare*] *Webster*, 1623.

Syn.—Advantage, profit, service, use, avail

Bĕn'e-fit, *v t* [*imp & p p* BENEFITED, *p. pr. & vb n* BENEFITING] To be beneficial to, to do good to, to advantage, to advance in health or prosperity, to be useful to

What course I mean to hold shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge *Shak.*

Bĕn'e fit, *v i* To gain advantage, to make improvement

To tell you what I have *benefited* herein *Milton.*

Be-nĕ'gro, *v t* To render dark, to blacken. [*Obs. and rare*] "The sun shall be *benegroed* in darkness" *Hewyt.*

Be-nĕme', *v t* [Pref *be* and A S *naman*, *nemnan*, to name, Ger *benamen* See NAME]

1 To name [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

2 To promise, to give [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Be-nĕmp'ne (nĕm'ne), *v t* [Pref *be* and O Eng *nempne*, q v. See BENIME] To name [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Be'ne plăç'i to [It *beneplacito*, pleasure, L Lat *beneplacitum*, of Lat *bene*, well, and *placitum*, pleasing, from *placēre*, to please.] (*Mus*) At pleasure

Bĕn'e-plăç'i-ture, *n* [Lat *bene*, well, and *placiturus*, *-a*, *-um*, future p of *placēre*, to please] Will, choice [*Obs*] *Glanville*

Be-nĕt', *v t* [*be* and *net*] To catch in a net, to insnare [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Be-nĕv'o-lençe, *n* [O Fr *benevolence*, Pr *benvolensa*, Lat *benevolentia*]

1. The disposition to do good good will, kindness, charitableness, love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness "The wakeful *benevolence* of the gospel" *Chalmers.*

2 An act of kindness good done, charity given.

3 A species of contribution or tax, illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England, and falsely represented as a gratuity

Syn —BENEVOLENCE, BENEFICENCE, BENIGNITY, MUNIFICENCE *Benevolence* marks a disposition made up of a choice and desire for the happiness of others *Beneficence* marks the working of this disposition in dispensing good on a somewhat broad scale *Munificence* shows the same disposition, but acting on a still broader scale, in conferring gifts and favors These are not necessarily confined to objects of immediate utility One may show his *munificence* in presents of pictures or jewelry, but this would not be *beneficence* *Benignity* marks the same disposition as shown to dependents or inferiors in station, age &c It is condescending kindness *Benevolence* of heart, *beneficence* of life *munificence* in the encouragement of letters, the *benignity* of divine Providence

Be nĕv'o lent, *a* [Pr *benvolent*, Lat *benevolens*, from *bene*, well, and *volens*, p pr of *volo*, I will, I wish] Having a disposition to do good, possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness, kind

Syn —BENEVOLENT, BENEFICENT Etymologically considered *benevolent* implies merely wishing well to others, and *beneficent* *doing* well But by degrees the word *benevolent* has been widened to include not only feelings, but actions Thus we speak of *benevolent* operations *benevolent* labors for the public good, *benevolent* societies In like manner *beneficent* is now often applied to feelings Thus we speak of the *beneficent* intentions of a donor This extension of the terms enables us to mark nicer shades of meaning Thus, the phrase "*benevolent* labors" turns attention to the *source* of these labors, viz *benevolent* feeling while *beneficent* would simply mark them as productive of good So "*beneficent* intentions" point to the feelings of the donor as bent upon some specific good act while *benevolent* intentions" would only denote a general wish and design to do good

Be nĕv'o lent-ly, *adv* In a benevolent manner, with good will, kindly

Be nĕv'o lous, *a* [Lat *benevolus*, Fr *benevole*] Kind, benevolent [*Obs*] *Fuller.*

Ben-gal', *n* [Skr *banga*, *vanga* Cf Skr *vang*, to go, to limp, *vanka*, bend of a stream, and *vank*, to go crooked to go]

1 A thin stuff, made of silk and hair, originally brought from Bengal

2 An imitation of striped muslin *Simmonds*

Ben gal'-light, *n* A species of fireworks used as signals, by night or otherwise, producing a steady and vivid blue colored fire

Ben-gal'-stripes, *n* A kind of cotton cloth woven with colored stripes. *Ure.*

Ben gal'ee, *n* The language or dialect spoken in Bengal

Ben-gal-ese' (91), *n sing. & pl.* (*Geog*) A native, or the natives, of Bengal. *Am Rev*

Ben-gal-ese', *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Bengal, or its inhabitants

Ben'ishe, *n.* A kind of military fête among the Turks, similar to a tournament, but without the presence of ladies *Ogilvie.*

Be-night' (-nīt'), *v. t.* [*be* and *night.*]

1. To involve in darkness, to shroud with the shades of night.

The clouds *benight* the sky *Garth*

2. To overtake with night.

Some virgin, sure, *benighted* in these woods *Milton*

3 To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance, to debar from intellectual light

Shall we to men *benighted*
The lamp of life deny? *Heber*

Be-nign' (be-nīn'), *a* [O Fr & Pr *benigne*, N Fr *benin*, f. *bénigne*, Lat *benignus*, of a good kind or nature, contracted from *benigenus*, from *bonus*, good, and *genus*, birth, race, kind]

1 Of a kind or gentle disposition, gracious; generous, favorable, benignant.

Creator bounteous and *benign* *Milton*

2. Exhibiting or manifesting kindness, gentleness, favor, &c. "Kind influences and *benign* aspects" *South*

3 Having salutary qualities, not injurious, wholesome; as, a *benign* medicine

Syn.—Kind, propitious, favorable, salutary, gracious, wholesome, liberal, generous

Be-nig'nant, *a.* [L Lat *benignans*, p pr. of *benignare*, from Lat *benignus*] Kind, gracious, favorable. "Your *benignant* sovereign" *Burke*

Be-nig'nant-ly, *adv.* With benignity

Be-nig'ni-ty, *n* [Lat *benignitas*, Fr. *benignité*, O Fr. *benignele*, Pr *benignitat*]

1 Quality of being benign, goodness, kindness, graciousness "*Benignity* of aspect" *W Scott*

2. Salubrity, wholesome quality, or that which tends to promote health *Wiseman*

Syn.—See BENEVOLENCE

Be-nign'ly (-nīn'-), *adv.* Favorably, kindly, graciously

Ben'i-son, *n* Blessing, benediction. "More precious than the *benison* of friends" *Talfourd*

Ben'ja-min, *n* [Corrupted from *benzoin*, q v]

1. (*Bot*) A tree or shrub (*Styrax benzoin*) of North America, the bark of which is aromatic, stimulant, and tonic. *Loudon*

2. A resinous substance obtained from the tree See BENZOIN.

Benjamin-tree, the same as *Styrax benzoin* See BENZOIN

Ben'-kit, *n* A wooden vessel with a cover. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright*

Ben'ne, *n.* [Malay *byen*] (*Bot*) The *Sesamum orientale*, or oil plant, of the West Indies, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed, called *benne-oil*, used in medicine as a laxative. *Dunglison.*

Ben'net, *n* [Fr *benoite*, contr from Lat *benedicta*, f of *benedictus*, blessed, from *benedicere*, Ger *benedictenkraut*, Dan *benedictur* See BENEDICT] (*Bot*) The common avens, or *Geum urbanum.*

Ben'shee, *n.* See BANSHEE.

Bent, *imp.* & *p p* from *bend*

Bent, *n* 1 The state of being curved, crooked, or inclined from a straight line, flexure, curvity, as, the *bent* of a bow *Wilkins*

2. Declivity, slope, as, the *bent* of a hill. [*Rare*] *Dryden*

3. A leaning or bias, propensity, inclination, disposition "The top of his *bent*" *Dickens*

With a native *bent* did good pursue *Dryden*
They fool me to the top of my *bent* *Shak*

4. Particular direction or tendency, flexion. "*Bents* and turns of the matter" *Locke*

5. Close application. [*Rare.*] "A full *bent* of the mind" *Locke.*

Syn.—BENT, BIAS, INCLINATION, PREPOSSESSION These words agree in describing a permanent influence upon the mind which tends to decide its actions *Bent* denotes a fixed tendency of the mind in a given direction It is the widest of these terms, and applies to the will, the intellect, and the affections, taken conjointly, as, the whole *bent* of his character was toward evil practices *Bias* is literally a weight fixed on one side of a ball used in bowling, and causing it to swerve from a straight course Used figuratively, *bias* applies particularly to the judgment, and denotes something which acts with a permanent force on the character through that faculty, as, the *bias* of early education, early habits, &c *Inclination* is an excited state of desire or appetency, as, a strong *inclination* to the study of the law *Prepossession* is a mingled state of feeling and opinion in respect to some person or subject, which has laid hold of and occupied the mind previous to inquiry The word is commonly used in a good sense, an unfavorable impression of this kind being denominated a *prejudice* "Strong minds will be strongly *bent*, and usually labor under a strong *bias*, but there is no mind so weak and powerless as not to have its *inclinations*, and none so guarded as to be without its *prepossessions*" *Crabb*

Bent, } *n* [A-S. *beonet*, O. S. *binet*, Ger.
Bent'-grass, } *binse*, rush, bent-grass.]

1. (*Bot*) A grass of the genus *Agrostis.* *Loudon*

2. A stalk of coarse, withered grass.

His spear a *bent* both stiff and strong. *Dryden.*

Bent'ing-time, *n.* The time when pigeons feed on bents, before peas are ripe. *Dryden.*

Bent'y, *a.* 1. Abounding in bents or stalks of withered grass; as, *benty* fields.

2. Resembling a bent, or stalk of coarse, withered grass. *Holland.*

Be-numb' (-nūm'), *v t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BENUMBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BENUMBING] [Pref. *be* and *numb*, q. v , O. Eng *benome*, *benum*, A-S. *benuman*, *benyman*, p. *benumen*, to take away, to stupefy; Ger. *benehmen*, to take away] To make torpid, to deprive of sensation or sensibility; to stupefy; as, a hand or foot *benumbed* by cold.

The creeping death *benumbed* her senses first. *Dryden.*

Be-numb'ed-ness, *n* Destitution of feeling.

Be-numb'ment, *n.* Act of benumbing, or state of being benumbed *Kirby.*

Ben'zine, *n.* Same as BENZOLE.

Ben'zo ate, *n* [Fr *benzoate* See BENZOIN] (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of the benzoic acid with any salifiable base.

Ben zō'ic, *a.* [Fr. *benzoïque.* See BENZOIN] Pertaining to, or obtained from, benzoin

Benzoic acid, or *flowers of benzoin*, a peculiar vegetable acid, obtained from benzoin, and some other balsams, by sublimation or decoction It is also found in vanilla, canella, and the urine of infants and herbivorous animals In form it consists of crystals of white, satiny flakes, its odor is aromatic, its taste pungent, and somewhat acidulous

Ben-zoin', *n* [Fr *benjoin*, Sp *benjui*, It *belzuino*, Ger *benzoin*, *benzoe* Cf Per *banüst*, *banüsat*, *banüsab*, *banüsib*, terebinth rosin, from *ban*, *wan*, terebinth grain, *banüsib*, id , and *isab*, an excrescence on the body, *wanizad*, turpentine of the pistachio-tree] A resinous substance, dry and brittle, obtained from the *Styrax benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra, Java, &c , having a fragrant odor, and slightly aromatic taste It is used in the preparation of benzoic acid, in medicine, and as a perfume. [Called also *benjamin*]

Ben'zōle, *n* [Eng *benzoin* and Lat. *oleum*, oil] (*Chem*) An oily substance obtained from bituminous coal, consisting of twelve parts of carbon and six of hydrogen.

☞ It has great solvent powers, and is used by manufacturers of india-rubber and gutta percha, also for cleaning soiled kid gloves, and for other purposes *Gregory Simmonds*

Ben'zo-line, *n.* Same as BENZOLE

Ben'zoyl, } *n* [N Lat & Ger *benzoe*, and Gr
Ben'zile, } ὕλη, wood, matter Cf BASYLE]
(*Chem*) A compound radical, consisting of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, the base of benzoic acid, of the oil of bitter almonds, and of an extensive series of compounds

Be pāint', *v t* [*be* and *paint*] To paint, to cover with paint [*Obs*] *Shak*

Be-pāle', *v t* [*be* and *pale*] To make pale, to blanch [*Obs*] *Carew*

Be-pinch', *v t* [*be* and *pinch*] To pinch or mark with pinches *Chapman*

Be-plās'ter, *v t* [*be* and *plaster*] To plaster over, to cover or smear thickly, to bedaub. "*Beplastered* with rouge" *Goldsmith*

Be-pow'der, *v t* [*be* and *powder*] To powder, to sprinkle or cover with powder

Be-prāise', *v t* [*be* and *praise*] To praise greatly or extravagantly *Goldsmith*

Be prōse', *v t* [*be* and *prose*] To reduce to prose [*Rare*] "To *beprose* all rhyme" *Mallet*

Be-pūffed' (be puft'), *a* [*be* and *puff*] Puffed

Be-pūr'ple, *v t* [*be* and *purple*] To tinge or dye with a purple color *Dugdale*

Be-quēath', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* BEQUEATHED, *p pr* & *vb n* BEQUEATHING] [A-S *becvedhan*, from the pref *be* and *cvedhan*, to say, to speak, Goth *qvithan*, O S *quethan*, Icel *qveda*, Sw *qvida*, Dan *qvide*, O H Ger *quethan*, *quedan*, Eng *quoth*]

1 To give or leave by will, to give by testament, — said of personal property

My heritage, which my dead father did *bequeath* to me *Shak*

2 To hand down, to transmit "To *bequeath* posterity somewhat to remember it" *Glanville*

Syn —TO BEQUEATH, DEVISE These words both denote the giving or disposing of property by will *Devise*, in legal usage, is properly used to denote a gift by will of real property, and he to whom it is given is called the *devisee* *Bequeath* is properly applied to a gift by will or legacy, i e of personal property, the gift is called a *legacy*, and he who receives it is called a *legatee* In popular usage the word *bequeath* is sometimes enlarged so as to embrace *devise*, and it is sometimes so construed by courts

Be-quēath'a-ble, *a* Capable of being bequeathed

Be-quēath'al, *n.* A bequest [*Obs*] *Fuller.*

Be-quēath'er, *n.* One who bequeaths.

Be-quēath'ment, *n.* The act of bequeathing, a bequest.

Be-quēst', *v t.* To bequeath or leave [*Obs.*] "All I have to *bequest*" *Gascoigne*

Be-quēst', *n.* [From *bequeath*] (*Law*) Something left by will, appropriately personal property, a legacy.

Be-quōte', *v. t.* [*be* and *quote*, q. v] To quote constantly or with great frequency.

Be-rāft'. Same as BEREFT. [*Obs.*]

Be-rāin', *v. t.* [*be* and *rain*, q. v.] To rain upon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be-rāte', *v. t.* [*be* and *rate.*] To rate, or chide, vehemently; to scold.

Be-rāt'tle, *v. t.* [*be* and *rattle.*] To scold vociferously; to fill with rattling sounds or noise. *Shak.*

Be-rāy' (be-rā'), *v. t.* [*be* and *ray*, v. t., ¾.] To make foul, to soil. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Bēr'ber-ine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow, bitter substance, obtained from the alcoholic solution of the extract of the root of the barberry.

Bēr'ber-ry, *n.* See BARBERRY.

Bēr'dāsh, *n.* A kind of neckcloth formerly used in England. "A treatise against the cravat and *berdash.*" *Steele.*

Bēre, *n.* [See BEAR.] A species of barley. [*Scottish*] *Gray.*

Be-rē'an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an obscure sect of seceders from the Scottish establishment, originating in the exclusion of a John Barclay from a church-living.

☞ They took the name in allusion to the Bereans mentioned in Acts xvii 17

Be-rēave', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* BEREAVED, BEREFT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BEREAVING] [*be* and *reave*, q. v.; A S *bereafian*]

1 To make destitute, to deprive, to strip; — with *of* before the thing taken away.

You have *bereft* me of all words. *Shak.*
The heart *bereft* of the living originals. *E. Everett.*

2. To take away from.

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly *bereft* you *Shak.*

3. To destroy, to take away. [*Obs.*]

Shall move you to *bereave* my life *Marlowe*

Be rēave'me at, *n.* The state of being bereaved, deprivation, as, a severe *bereavement*

Be-rēav'er, *n* One who bereaves, or deprives another of something valued.

Be-rēft', *p p* of *bereave*

Be-rege', *n* See BAREGE

Bĕr'en gā'ri-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist*) One of a sect which followed Berengarius, archdeacon of St Mary at Anjou, who denied the real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist

Bĕrg, *n* [See BURGH and BOROUGH]

1 A burg or borough See BURGH.

2 A large mass or mountain of ice. "Glittering *bergs* of ice" *Tennyson*

Bĕr'ga-mōt, *n.* [Fr *bergamote*, Sp *bergamota*, *bergamoto*, It *bergamotta*, *bergamotto*, from the town of *Bergamo*, in Italy]

1. (*Bot*) A species of the genus *Citrus*, or of the orange-tree family (*C bergamia*), having a pear-shaped fruit of fine taste and odor, from the rind of which an essential oil of delicious odor is extracted, much prized as a perfume *Baird.*

2 The essence or perfume itself

3 A delicious variety of pear *Johnson.*

4 A variety of snuff perfumed with bergamot. "Gives the nose its *bergamot*" *Cowper*

5 A coarse tapestry, manufactured with flocks of wool, silk, cotton, hemp, and ox or goat's hair, said to have been invented at Bergamo, Italy. *Encyc. Brit.*

Bĕr'gan der, *n* [From *berg*, for *burrow*, and *gander*, a male goose, Ger *brandgans*, *erdgans*, *bergente*, Dan *gravgaas*, Sw *brandgås.*] (*Ornith.*) A species of duck (*Anas tadoma*), called also *shelldrake* It is said to burrow and breed in holes under cliffs

Bĕr'ger-ĕt, *n* [Fr *berger*, a shepherd, Pr. *bergier*, from Fr *brebis*, Pr *berbitz*, sheep, N Fr *bergerette*, a shepherd girl] A pastoral song. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Bĕrgh, *n.* [A S. *beorgh*, Ger. *berg*] A hill. [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell*

Bĕrg'mās-ter, *n* [A-S *beorg*, hill, and Eng. *master*, Ger *bergmeister*, a surveyor of the mines, from *berg*, mountain, *bergwerk*, mine, and *meister*, master] The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners. *Johnson.*

Bĕrg'mēal, *n.* [Ger *berg*, mountain, and *mehl*, meal] (*Min*) An earthy substance, occurring in Sweden, and resembling fine flour, it is composed of the shells of infusoria, and sometimes eaten, mixed with flour or ground birch bark, in times of scarcity *Baird.*

Bĕrg'mōte, *n* [A-S *beorg*, hill, *mot*, or *gemot*, assembly, meeting, from *metan*, to meet See BERGMASTER] A court held on a hill in Derbyshire, in England, for deciding controversies between miners. *Blount.*

Be-rhȳme' (-rīm'), *v t* [*be* and *rhyme*] To mention in rhyme or verse, — used in contempt. *Shak.*

Bĕr'lin, or **Ber-lin'** (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Fr *berline*, It *berlina*] A four-wheeled carriage, like a chariot, invented in the 17th century, at Berlin, Prussia. *Swift.*

Berlin.

Bĕr'lin-blūe, *n.* Prussian blue. *Ure.*

Bĕrme, *n.* [Fr. *berme*, Ger. *brame*, *brême*, brim, purlieu, M H. Ger. *brem*, Eng *brim*; M. H. Ger. *brîmen*, N. H. Ger. *verbrämen*, to border, edge.]

1. (*Fort*) A narrow space, two, three, or more feet wide, left at the foot of the exterior slope of the parapet, to retain earth that may slide down the bank. *Campbell.*

2. The bank of a canal opposite the towing-path.

Bĕr'na-cle, *n.* See BARNACLE.

Bĕr'nar-dine, *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard, and the monks of the order.

Bĕr'nar-dine, *n.* One of an order of monks founded by Robert, abbot of Moleme, and reformed by St. Bernard. The order originated about the beginning of the twelfth century.

Ber-mĕg' (91), *n. sing. & pl.* (*Geog.*) A citizen or citizens of Berne.

Ber-mĕg', *a.* Pertaining to Berne, or its inhabitants.

Ber-nouse', See BOURNOUSE.

Be-rŏb', *v. t.* [*be* and *rob.*] To rob. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bĕr'o-e, *n.* [Fr. *béroé*, Lat. *Beroe*, Gr. Βερόη, one of the Oceanides.] (*Zoöl.*) A small marine animal, of the class *Meduse* or *Acalephs*, having an oval or globular body, of a transparent, gelatinous consistence. It is among the animals that produce the phosphorescence of the ocean *Carpenter.*

Bĕr'ried (bĕr'rid), *a.* Furnished with berries "The *berried* bryony." *Tennyson*

Bĕr'ry, *n.* [A-S *beria, berie, berige*, Icel. *ber*, Sw. & Dan. *bär*, O. S. & O H Ger *beri*, M H Ger *ber*, N. H. Ger. *beere*, Goth. *basi*, D. *bes*, dim. *beye, bezie*, L. Ger. *besing*]

1. (*Bot.*) A small fruit that is pulpy or succulent throughout, and contains seeds scattered throughout it, as the strawberry, currant, &c.

2. A mound. [For *barrow*] *W. Browne*

3. One of the ova or eggs of a fish. *Travis*

In berry, impregnated with ova or spawn

Bĕr'ry, *v. i.* To bear or produce berries

Bĕr'ry, *v. t* To impregnate with eggs or spawn "A *berried* hen" *Travis*

Bĕrth (14), *n* [Also written *birth*, from the root of *bear*, like *birth*, nativity See BIRTH]

1 (*Naut.*) The place where a ship lies when she is at anchor, or at a wharf

2. A place in a ship to sleep in, a long box on the side of the cabin for sleeping in

3. Official situation, position, or employment "He has a good *berth.*" *Totten*

☞ To give the land or any object a *wide berth*, is to keep at a distance from it

Bĕrth, *v. t.* 1 To give an anchorage to, or a place to lie at, as, she was *berthed* stem to stern with the Adelaide

2 To allot or furnish berths to, on shipboard, as, to *berth* a ship's company *Totten*

Bĕr'tram, *n.* [See BARTRAM] Bastard pellitory, a plant.

Bĕr'yl, *n* [Fr *béryl*, O Fr *beril*, *bericle*, Pr *beralle, bericle*, L Lat *bericlus*, Lat *beryllus*, Gr βηρύλλος, Ar *ballaur*, or *bilawr*, beryl, crystal, Per *bulūr, bulūr*, crystal] (*Min.*) A mineral of great hardness, and, when transparent, of much beauty It occurs in green, or bluish green, six sided prisms, and consists of silica, alumina, and the rare earth glucina It is identical with the emerald, except in color, the latter being colored by oxide of chrome, and the beryl by oxide of iron The beryl, when transparent, is set as a gem, and called *aqua-marine* *Dana*

Bĕr'yl-line, *a.* Like a beryl, of a light or bluish green

Be-ryl'li-ŭm, *n* Glucinum, which see

Bĕr'yl-loid, *n* [Gr βηρύλλος, beryl, and εἶδος, appearance] (*Crystallog.*) A solid consisting of two twelve-sided pyramids put base to base, as in the beryl. *Dana*

Be-skint', *v. t.* [*be* and *vaunt*] To make a vaunt of [*Obs.*] *Hammond*

Be-săyle', *n.* [Norm Fr *besayle*, O Fr *beseel*, N. Fr *bisayeul, bisaieul*, from Lat *bis*, twice, and L Lat *avolus*, dim. of Lat *avus*, grandfather See AYLE]

1. A great-grandfather

2. (*Law.*) A kind of writ which formerly lay where a great grandfather died seized of lands in fee simple, and on the day of his death a stranger abated or entered and kept the heir out. This is now abolished with other real actions *Blackstone*

Be-scăt'ter, *v. t.* [*be* and *scatter*] To scatter over [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Be-scŏrn', *v. t.* [*be* and *scorn*] To treat with scorn, to mock at [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Be-scrătch', *v. t.* [*be* and *scratch*] To scratch, to tear with the nails [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Be-scrąwl', *v. t.* [*be* and *scrawl*] To scrawl, to scribble over. *Milton*

Be-screen', *v. t.* [*be* and *screen*] To cover with a screen; to shelter, to conceal *Shak.*

Be-scrib'ble, *v. t.* [*be* and *scribble*, q v] To scribble over *Milton*

Be-scŭm'ber, } *v. t* [*be* and *cumber*, with a inor
Be-scŭm'mer, } gratically inserted Cf O Fr *es combrier, encombrier, encombrer*, encumber, q v] To discharge ordure upon, to make filthy [*Obs., and not legitimate.*] *B. Jonson*

Be-see', *v. t.* [*be* and *see*, A-S. *bescon.*] To look, to mind. [*Obs.*] *Wyclife*

Be-seech', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p* BESOUGHT, *p pr. & vb. n.* BESEECHING.] [O. Eng *beseke, biseke, biseche*, from the prefix *be* and *seek*, O Eng. *seke, seche*, A S. *secan*, D. *verzoeken*, Ger. *ersuchen*]

1. To ask or entreat with urgency, to supplicate, to implore.

I beseech you, punish me not with your hard thoughts. *Shak.*

2. To ask earnestly for; to solicit; to beg.

But Eve fell humble, and *besought* his peace. *Milton.*

Syn.—To BESEECH, ENTREAT, SOLICIT, IMPLORE, SUPPLICATE These words agree in marking that sense of want which leads men to beg some favor. To *solicit* is to make a request, with some degree of earnestness and repetition, of one whom we address as a superior To *entreat* implies greater urgency, usually enforced by adducing reasons or arguments To *beseech* is still stronger, and belongs rather to the language of poetry and imagination To *implore* denotes increased fervor of entreaty, as addressed either to equals or superiors To *supplicate* expresses the extreme of entreaty, and usually implies a state of deep humiliation Thus, a captive *supplicates* a conqueror to spare his life Men *solicit* by virtue of their interest with another, they *entreat* in the use of reasoning and strong representations, they *beseech* with importunate earnestness, they *implore* from a sense of overwhelming distress, they *supplicate* with a feeling of the most absolute inferiority and dependence

Be-seech'er, *n* One who beseeches

Be-seech'ing-ly, *adv* In a beseeching manner

Be-seech'ment, *n.* The act of beseeching or entreating earnestly *Goodwin*

Be-seek', *v. t* To beseech [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Be-seem', *v t* [*be* and *seem*, q v., Ger. *ziemen, geziemen*, D *betamen*]

1. To seem fit for [*Obs.*]

But four of them the battle best *beseemed* *Spenser*

2 To be fit for, or worthy of, to become, to befit

What form of speech or behavior *beseemeth* us, in our prayers to God? *Hooker*

Be-seem', *a* Becoming, fit. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Be-seem'ing, *n* Comeliness *Barret*

Be-seem'ing-ly, *adv* In a beseeming manner

Be seem'ing ness, *n* Quality of being beseeming

Be-seem'ly, *a* Fit, suitable, becoming "In *beseemly* order" *Shenstone*

Be seen', *a* [Properly the p p of *besee*, q v] Adapted, adjusted [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Be-sĕt', *v t* [*imp & p p* BESET, *p pr & vb n* BESETTING.] [*be* and *set*, A-S *besettan*, O H Ger *besazzan*, N H Ger *besetzen*, D *bezetten* See SET]

1 To set or place on, in, or round. "A robe of azure *beset* with drops of gold" *Spectator*

The garden is so *beset* with all manner of sweet shrubs that it perfumes the air *Evelyn*

2 To stop up, as a road, to hem in, to waylay, to besiege, to blockade "Let thy troops *beset* our gates" *Addison* "*Beset* with foes" *Milton.*

3 To hem in or press on all sides, so that escape is difficult, to perplex, to harass "Adam, sore *beset*, replied" *Milton* "*Beset* with ills" *Addison* "Incommodities which *beset* old age" *Burke*

We are *beset* with thieves *Shak.*

Syn —To surround inclose environ, hem in beset, encircle, encompass, embarrass, urge, press

Be sĕt'ment, *n* The state of being beset, as in ice [*Rare.*] "Fearing a *besetment*" *Kane*

Be sĕt'ting, *p a* Habitually attending, or pressing, as, a *besetting* sin

Be-shine', *v t* [*be* and *shine*] To shine upon [*Obs.*]

Be shrew' (shrū'), *v t* [*be* and *shrew*]

1 To wish a curse to, to execrate *Dryden*

2 To happen ill to [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Be-shroud'ed, *a* Covered with a shroud

Be shŭt', *v t* [*be* and *shut*] To shut up or out [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Be-side', *prep* [*be* and *side*, by the side]

1 At the side of, on one side of "*beside* him hung his bow" *Milton*

2 Aside from out of the regular course or order of, in a state of deviation from, out of

Enough to put him quite *beside* his patience *Shak*

3 Over and above distinct from [In this use *besides* is now more common]

Wise and learned men *beside* those whose names are in the Christian records *Addison*

To be beside one's self to be out of the wits or senses, out of the order of reason, or of rational beings

Paul, thou art *beside* thyself *Acts* xxvi 24

Syn —BESIDE, BESIDES These words whether used as prepositions or adverbs have been considered strictly synonymous, from an early period of our literature and have been freely interchanged by our best writers There is, however, a tendency, in present usage to make the following distinction between them 1 That *beside* be used only and always as a preposition with the original meaning "by the side of," as, to sit *beside* a fountain, or with the closely allied meaning "aside from" or "out of," as, this is *beside* our present purpose, "Paul, thou art *beside* thyself" The adverbial sense to be wholly transferred to the cognate word 2 That *besides*, as a preposition, take the remaining sense "in addition to" as, *besides* all this, *besides* the considerations here offered "There was a famine in the land *besides* the first famine" *Gen* xxvii And that it also take the adverbial sense of "moreover," "beyond," &c, which had been divided between the words, as *besides*, there are other considerations which belong to this case The following passages may serve to illustrate this use of the words —

Lovely Thais sits *beside* thee *Dryden*

Only be patient till we have appeased
The multitude, *beside* themselves with fear *Shak.*

It is *beside* my present business to enlarge on this speculation *Locke*

Besides this, there are persons in certain situations who are expected to be charitable *Bp Porteus*

And, *besides*, the Moo.
May unfold me to him; there stand I in peril *Shak.*
That man that does not know those things which are of necessity for him to know is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know *besides.* *Tillotson.*

See MOREOVER

Be-sīde', } *adv* More than that; over and above,
Be-sīdes', } not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned, moreover, in addition.

The men said to Lot, Hast thou here any *besides?* *Gen.* xix 12.

To all *beside*, as much an empty shade,
An Eugene living, as a Cæsar dead. *Pope*

☞ These sentences may be considered as elliptical

Be-sīdes', *prep.* Over and above, separate or distinct from, in addition to. See BESIDE, *prep.*

And there was a famine in the land, *besides* the first famine *Gen* xxvi 1.

☞ This word, though radically the same as *beside*, and a corruption of it, ought not to be confounded with it, for it is rarely used in the senses explained under *beside*, except in the third sense

Be-sĭĕġe', *v t* [*imp & p p* BESIEGED; *p. pr. & vb n* BESIEGING.] [*be* and *siege*, Fr *siége* and *assuger*, to besiege See SIEGE] To beset or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender, to beleaguer, to beset.

Till Paris was *besieged*, famished, and lost *Shak*

Syn.—To beleaguer, beset environ, hem in, invest, block up, encompass

Be-sĭĕġe'ment, *n* Act of besieging, state of being besieged *Golding*

Be-sĭĕġ'er, *n* One who lays siege, or is employed in a siege *Swift.*

Be-sĭĕġ'ing-ly, *adv* In a besieging manner

Be-slĭt', *v t* [*be* and *slit*] To slit, to, to become [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Be slăb'ber, *v t* To beslaver

Be slāve', *v t* [*be* and *slave*] To subjugate, to enslave [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall.*

Be slăv'er, *v t* [*be* and *slaver*] To defile with slaver, to beslabber

Be-slīme', *v t* [*be* and *slime*] To daub with slime, to soil [*Obs.*] *B Jonson.*

Be slŏb'ber, } *v t* [*be* and *slobber, slubber*] To
Be slŭb'ber, } soil or smear with spittle running from the mouth [*Vulgar.*] *Shak.*

Be smĭar', *v t* [*imp & p p* BESMEARED, *p pr & vb n* BESMEARING] [*be* and *smear*] To smear or overspread with any viscous, glutinous matter, to bedaub, to make foul, to soil "*Besmeared* with precious balm" *Spenser.*

Be smĭar'er, *n* One who besmears

Be smĭrch', *v t* [*be* and *smirch*] To soil, to discolor, to obscure [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Be-smōke', *v t* [*be* and *smoke*]

1 To foul with smoke

2, To harden or dry in smoke *Johnson.*

Be-smŭt', *v t* [*be* and *smut*, q v, A S *besmytan, besmitan*, O Eng *besmotes*, D as if *be-smoddren*] To blacken with smut, to foul with soot *Chaucer*

Be snōw', *v t* [*be* and *snow*, A-S *besnīwan*]

1 To scatter like snow [*Obs and rare*] *Gower.*

2 To cover with snow, to whiten with snow or as with snow *Carew.*

Be snŭff', *v t* [*be* and *snuff*, q v] To befoul with snuff [*Rare.*] *Young.*

Be-sōgn'io (-sōn'yo), *n* [It *bisogno*] A beggar, a bezonian [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl.*

Bē'som, *n* [A S *besma*, D *be em*, O H Ger *pesamo*, M H Ger *besme, besme*, N H Ger *besem, besen*] A brush of twigs for sweeping, a broom "The housemaid with her *besom*" *W Irving*

Bē'som, *v t* To sweep, as with a besom *Cowper*

Rolls back all Greece, and *besoms* wide the plain *Barlow*

Bē'som er, *n* One who uses a besom

Be-sôrt', *v t* [*be* and *sort*] To sort out or arrange in different classes or kinds, to arrange appropriately or suitably, hence, to suit, fit, or become "Such men as may *besort* your age" *Shak*

Be-sôrt', *n* Something befitting or correspondent, hence, associates, attendants [*Obs.*]

With such accommodation and *besort*
As leads with her breeding *Shak*

Be-sŏt', *v t* [*be* and *sot*]

1 To make sottish by drink, hence to make dull or stupid, to infatuate "Fools *besotted* with their crimes" *Butler.*

2 To make to dote [*Rare.*]

I might thus break off our brother's *besotted* devotion to this Jewess *W Scott*

Be-sŏt'ted-ly, *adv* In a besotted or infatuated manner *Milton.*

Be-sŏt'ted ness, *n* The state of being besotted, infatuation *Milton.*

Be-sŏt'ting ly, *adv* In a besotting manner.

Be-sought' (be sawt'), *p p* of *beseech*

Be-spăn'gle (-spăng'gl), *v t* [*be* and *spangle*] To adorn with spangles to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant "The heavens *bespangling* with dishevelled light" *Pope.*

Be-spăt'ter, *v t* [*imp & p. p.* BESPATTERED; *p pr & vb n* BESPATTERING] [*be* and *spatter*]

1 To soil by spattering, to sprinkle with water, or with dirt and water

2 To asperse with calumny or reproach.

Whom never faction could *bespatter* *Swift*

Be-spąwl', *v t* [*be* and *spawl.*] To daub, soil, or make foul with spittle. *Milton.*

Be spēak', *v. t.* [*imp.* BESPOKE, *p p* BESPOKE,

BESPOKEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BESPEAKING.] [*be* and *speak.*]

1. To speak for beforehand, to order or engage against a future time.

Concluding, naturally, that to gratify his avarice was to be-*speak* his favor. *W Scott*

2. To indicate or show beforehand, to foretell

They .. *bespoke* dangers In order to scare the allies *Swift*

3 To speak to, to address. [*Poet.*] "He thus the queen *bespoke*" *Dryden*

4. To betoken, to show, to indicate by external marks or appearances

When the abbot of St Martin was born, he had so little the figure of a man that it *bespoke* him rather a monster *Locke*

Be-spēak'er, *n* One who bespeaks

Be-spēck'le (-spĕk'l), *v t* [*be* and *speckle*] To mark with speckles or spots *Milton.*

Be-spew' (-spū'), *v. t.* [*be* and *spew.*] To soil or daub with spew. *Ogilvie.*

Be spīce', *v t.* [*be* and *spice*] To season with spices *Shak.*

Be spĭrt', } *v t* [*be* and *spit, spurt*] To spurt
Be spûrt', } out or over, to throw out in a stream or streams. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Be spĭt', *v t.* [*imp* BESPIT, *p p* BESPIT, BESPITTEN, *p pr.* & *vb n* BESPITTING] [*be* and *spit.*] To daub or soil with spittle *Johnson.*

Be-spōke', *imp* & *p. p* of *bespeak*

Be-spŏt', *v. t* [*be* and *spot*] To mark with spots. *Mortimer.*

Be-sprĕad' (be sprĕd'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* BESPREAD, *p pr* & *vb n* BESPREADING.] [*be* and *spread.*] To spread or cover over

The carpet which *bespread* His rich pavilion's floor *Glover*

Be-sprĕnt', *p p* [*be* and *sprent*, q v, O Eng *besprenit, besprengyd*, p p of *besprenge, bisprenge*, to besprinkle, A S *besprengan*, D & Ger *besprengen.*] Sprinkled over.

His face *besprent* with liquid crystal shines *Shenstone*

Be-sprĕnt', *v t.* [See *supra*] To sprinkle over [*Obs.*] *Holland*

Be sprĭnk'le (-sprĭnk'l), *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* BESPRINKLED, *p pr.* & *vb n* BESPRINKLING] [*be* and *sprinkle*, D *besprenkelen*, Ger *besprenkeln*] To sprinkle over, to scatter over

The bed *besprinkles*, and bedews the ground *Dryden*

Be-sprĭnk'ler, *n.* One that sprinkles over

Be sprĭnk'lings, *n pl* Sprinklings

Bĕst, *a superl* [A-S *bestu, best*, contracted from *betest, betst, betsta*, Goth *batists*, O H Ger *pezisto*, Ger. *best, beste*, D *best*, Icel *bestr, bezstr*, Dan *beste*, Sw *bäst* This word has no connection in origin with *good* See BETTER]

1 Having good qualities in the highest degree, most good, as, the *best* man, the *best* road, the *best* cloth, the *best* abilities

When he is *best*, he is little more than a man *Shak*
Heaven's last, *best* gift, my ever-new delight *Milton*

2 Most advanced, most correct or complete, — as, the *best* scholar, the *best* view of a subject

Bĕst, *n* Utmost, highest endeavor, as, to do one's *best*, to the *best* of our ability

At best, in the utmost degree or extent applicable to the case, as, life is *at best* very short — *For best*, finally [*Obs.*] "Those constitutions . are now established *for best*, and not to be mended" *Milton* — *To make the best of* (*a*) To improve to the utmost "Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they can *make the best of* them" *Bacon* (*b*) To reduce to the least possible inconvenience, as, to *make the best of* ill fortune or a bad bargain

Bĕst, *adv* **1** In the highest degree, beyond all other, as, to love one *best*. "That name *best* befits thee" *Milton.*

2 To the most advantage, with the most success, profit, ease, benefit, or propriety. "Had we *best* retire?" *Milton.*

Much solicitous how *best* He may compensate for a day of sloth *Cowper*

3. Most intimately or particularly, most thoroughly, as, what is expedient is *best* known to himself, the *best* abused man

☞ *Best* is sometimes used in composition, as, *best-arranged, best-conceited*, &c, but these and similar compounds explain themselves

Be-stāin', *v. t* [*be* and *stain*] To mark with stains, to discolor, either the whole surface of a thing, or in spots.

And all with blood *bestain* his cheeks *Shak.*

Be-stĕad' (-stĕd'), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* BESTEAD] [*be* and *stead*, a place. See STEAD] To place, or dispose, or circumstance, as to condition, convenience, benefit, and the like, to situate, to assist; to serve

How little you *bestead* Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys *Milton*
Many far worse *bestead* than ourselves *Barrow*
They shall pass through it, hardly *bestead* *Isa.* viii 21

Bĕs'tial (bĕst'yal) (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Fr. & Pr. *bestial*, Lat *bestialis*, from *bestia*, beast]

1 Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts. "Among the *bestial* herds to range" *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of a beast, brutal, below the dignity of reason or humanity, carnal. "A *bestial* appetite" *Shak.*

Syn. — Brutish, beastly, brutal, carnal; vile; low; depraved, sensual.

Bes-tĭal'i-ty (best-yăl'-) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *bestialité*, L. Lat. *bestialitas.*]

1. The quality of a beast; brutism. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Unnatural connection with a beast

Bĕs'tial-ize, *v. t.* To make bestial, or like a beast.

The process of *bestializing* humanity. *Hare*

Bĕs'tial-ly, *adv.* In a manner like that of a beast, or below that of humanity.

Be-stĭck', *v t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* BESTUCK, *p. pr* & *vb n* BESTICKING.] [*be* and *stick.*] To stick over, as with sharp points; to mark by infixing points or spots here and there.

Truth shall retire, *bestuck* with slanderous darts *Milton*

Be-stĭr', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p.* BESTIRRED, *p pr* & *vb n.* BESTIRRING] [*be* and *stir.*] To put into brisk or vigorous action, to move with life and vigor, — usually with the reciprocal pronoun "You have so *bestirred* your valor." *Shak.*

Rouse, and *bestir* themselves ere well awake *Milton*

Bĕst'ness, *n.* The state of being best, or most excellent [*Obs.*] *Morton*

Be-stôrm', *v. t* [*be* and *storm*] To be in violent agitation, to toss, to rage *Young*

Be-stôrm', *v. t.* To overtake with a storm. "Boats *bestormed*" *Davenant*

Be-stōw', *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* BESTOWED, *p pr* & *vb n.* BESTOWING] [*be* and *stow*, a place. See STOW]

1. To lay up in store, to deposit for safe keeping, to stow, to place, to put.

He *bestowed* it in a pouch lined with perfumed leather *W Scott*

2 To make use of, to use, to apply

Thou shalt *bestow* that money for whatsoever thy soul desireth *Deut* xiv 26
Otherwise the whole force of the war would have been infallibly *bestowed* there *Swift*

3 To give, confer, or impart, — with *on* or *upon* "Empire is on us *bestowed*" *Cowper*
Though I *bestow* all my goods to feed the poor 1 *Co* xiii 3.

4 To give in marriage.

I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman *Tatler*

Be-stōw'age, *n* Stowage [*Rare*] *Bp Hall*

Be-stōw'al, *n* Act of bestowing, disposal

Be-stōw'er, *n.* One who bestows, a giver, a disposer

Be-stōw'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of bestowing, bestowal

If we consider this *bestowment* of gifts in this view *Chauncey*
Whatever may be the secret counsel of his will respecting his own *bestowment* of saving grace *Smalley*

2 That which is conferred, or given, donation

They almost refuse to give due praise and credit to God's own *bestowments* *I Taylor*

Be-străd'dle, *v t.* [*be* and *straddle*] To bestride See STRADDLE

Be-strąught' (-strawt'), *a.* [Prefix *be* and *straught*, prop p p of *stretch*, but *straught* is used here for *distraught, distracted*, so that *bestraught* is equiv to *bedistraught, bedistracted* Even *bestract* occurs in the old dictionaries] Out of one's senses, distracted, mad [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Be-strąw', *v a* Same as BESTREW [*Obs.*]

Be strew' (-strū', *or* strō'), *v t* [*imp* BESTREWED, *p p* BESTREWED, BESTROWN, *p pr* & *vb n* BESTREWING] [*be* and *strew.*] To scatter over, to besprinkle, to strow *Milton*

Be-strīde', *v t* [*imp* BESTRODE (BESTRID, *obs* or *rare*), *p p* BESTRIDDEN, BESTRID, *p pr* & *vb n* BESTRIDING] [*be* and *stride*, A-S *bestrĭdan*]

1 To stride over, to stand or sit with any thing between the legs, or with the legs extended across "The horse that thou hast so oft *bestrid*" *Shak.*

Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world Like a colossus. *Shak*

2 To step over, as, to *bestride* a threshold. *Shak.*

Be-strōde', *imp* of *bestride*

Be-strōwn', *p p* of *bestrew*

Be-stŭck', *imp* & *p p* of *bestick*

Be-stŭd', *v t* [*be* and *stud*] To set or adorn with studs or bosses, as, to *bestud* with stars. *Milton*

Be-sure' (shur'), *adv.* Certainly

Be swīke', *v t.* [A-S *beswícan*, from *be* and *swícan*, to deceive, entice, *genwecan*, to leave off, to deceive, O S *swícan*, O H Ger *swíhhan*, Icel *svíkia.*] To allure. [*Obs.*] *Gower*

Bĕt, *n.* [A S *bad*, pledge, stake, *badian*, to pledge, pawn, *wed*, pledge, promise, *weddian*, to promise, make a contract, Goth *vads*, pledge, Ger *wette*, bet, wager, *wetten*, to bet, Goth. *vidan*, to bind] That which is laid, staked, or pledged, as between two parties, upon the event of a contest or any contingent issue, the act of giving such a pledge, a wager. "Having made his *bets.*" *Goldsmith.*

Bĕt, *v t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* BET, or BETTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* BETTING.] To stake or pledge upon the event of a contingent issue; to wager

John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much upon his head *Shak.*

Bĕt, the old participle of *beat*, is obsolete or vulgar The word was also formerly used as a contraction of *better.*

Be-tāke', *v. t.* [*imp.* BETOOK; *p. p.* BETAKEN; *p pr.* & *vb. n.* BETAKING.] [*be* and *take*, A-S. *betæcan*]

1. To have recourse to; to apply; to resort, — with the reciprocal pronoun.

They betook themselves to treaty and submission *Burke*

The rest in imitation, to like arms *Betook* them. *Milton.*

2. To take or seize. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3 To bestow upon. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Be-tāk'en (-tā'kn), *p. p.* of *betake.*

Be-tąught', *imp.* of *betake.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Be-teem', *v t.* [*be* and *teem.*] To bring forth; to produce, to shed, to bestow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Be-teem', *v. t.* To allow, or to permit, to suffer. [*Obs.*]

So loving to my mother,
That he might not *beteem* the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly *Shak.*

Bē'tel (bē'tl), *n* [Fr *bétel*, Sp. *betle, betel, bretle*, Pg *betel, bethel, betelhe, betere*, Malabar *beetla-eodi*, Skr. & Malay *patra*, Malabar leaf, from its growing in the mountainous parts of Malabar, Per. & Hind. *tāmbūl*, Skr *tambūla, tāmbūla*, betel, the areca-nut] (*Bot*) A species of pepper (*Piper betel*), the leaves of which are chewed, with the areca or betel nut and a little shell-lime, by the inhabitants of the East Indies It is a creeping or climbing plant, like the ivy, the leaves somewhat resembling those of the citron

Bē'tel-nŭt (bē'tl-), *n* The nut of the areca palm, chewed in the East with betel leaves (whence its name) and lime *Loudon.*

Bĕth'el, *n.* [Heb *bēth el*, house of God.]

1 A chapel for dissenters [*Eng*]

2 A house of worship for seamen [*Amer.*]

Be thĭnk', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BETHOUGHT, *p. pr* & *vb n.* BETHINKING] [*be* and *think*, A S *bethencan*] To call to mind, to recall or bring to recollection, reflection, or consideration, — generally followed by a reflexive pronoun, with *of* before the subject of thought

I have *bethought* myself of another fault. *Shak*
The rest . may . *bethink* themselves, and recover *Milton*

Syn — To recollect, remember, reflect

Be-thĭnk', *v. t.* To think, to recollect; to consider. *Spenser.*

Bĕth'le hem, *n.* [Heb *bēth-lekhem*, house of food, from *beth*, *bayith*, house, and *lekhem*, food, from *lākham*, to eat Formerly the name of a religious house in London, which was converted into a hospital for the insane] A hospital for lunatics, — corrupted into *bedlam*

Bĕth'le hem-ite, } *n* **1** An insane person, a mad
Bĕth'lem ite, } man, a bedlamite.

2 (*Eccl Hist*) One of an order of monks, in the 13th century, who dressed like the Dominicans, except that they wore a star with five rays, in memory of the comet or star which appeared over Bethlehem at the nativity of our Savior *Encyc Brit*

Be-thŏught' (-thawt'), *imp* & *p p* of *bethink*

Be thrąll', *v t* [*be* and *thrall*] To reduce to bondage, to bring into subjection, to enslave, to inthrall [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Be-thŭmp', *v t.* [*be* and *thump*] To beat soundly [*Rare*] *Shak*

Be-tīde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BETIDED (BETID, *obs*), *p pr* & *vb n* BETIDING] [*be* and *tide*, A-S. *tídan*, to happen] To happen to, to befall, to come to "What will *betide* the few?" *Milton.*

Be tīde', *v. i* To come to pass, to happen.

What news else *betideth* here? *Shak*

☞ Shakespeare has used it with *of* "What would *betide of* thee?" But this is unusual

Be tīme', } *adv* [*be* and *time*, that is, by the proper
Be tīmes', } time]

1 In good season or time, before it is late, seasonably

To measure life learn thou *betimes.* *Milton*
To rise *betimes* is often harder than to do all the day's work *Barrow*

2 In a short time, soon

He tires *betimes* that spurs too fast betimes *Shak*

3. At any time [*Obs and rare*]

He tires betimes that spurs too fast *betimes.* *Shak.*

Be-tō'ken (tō'kn), *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* BETOKENED, *p. pr* & *vb n* BETOKENING] [*be* and *token*]

1 To signify by some visible object, to show by signs.

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow,
Betokening peace from God *Milton*

2 To foreshow by present signs, to indicate something future by that which is seen or known, as, a dark cloud often *betokens* a storm.

Syn — To presage, portend, indicate, mark, note

Be tŏn' (tŏng'), *n* [Fr *beton, bleton, bleiton*, from Sp *betun*, It *bitume*, Lat *bitumen*, Jew's pitch or fossil tar] (*Masonry*) A kind of concrete or hydraulic cement, rendered more compact by being mixed with gravel, pebbles, &c, and used in submarine works as a foundation of masonry. *Simmonds*

Bĕt'o-ny, *n.* [Fr *bétoine*, Lat *betonica, vettonica*,] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Betonica* (Linn.).

☞ The purple or wood betony (*B officinalis*, Linn) grows in shady places, and was formerly used in medicine as a mild corroborant. It is also used to dye wool of a fine dark-yellow color *Loudon*

Be-tōok', *imp* of *betake.*

Be-tōrn', *a.* [*be* and *torn*, p. p. of *tear*, q. v.] Torn in pieces

Be-tōss' (21), *v. t.* [*be* and *toss*] To put in violent motion; to agitate; to disturb; to toss. *Shak.*

Be-trăp', *v t.* [*be* and *trap*; Ger. *betrappen.*]

1. To draw into a trap; to insnare. *Gower.*

2. To put trappings on; to clothe; to deck. [See ATTRAP.]

After them followed two other chariots covered with red cloth, and the horses *betrapped* with the same. *Stow*

Be-trāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BETRAYING.] [O Eng. *betrate, bitrate*, from *be* and the O Fr. *tradir, trahir*, p. p *trait*, Pr. *trayr, tradir, trahir*, p. p *trait*, from Lat *tradere*, to give up, to betray, from *trans*, over, across, and *dare*, to give; It. *tradire*, to betray, Pr *tradar, trachar*, to deliver, betray.]

1. To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust, to give up treacherously or faithlessly; as, an officer *betrayed* the city, to *betray* a trust

Jesus said unto them, the Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. *Matt* xvii 22

If the people of America ever *betray* their trust, their guilt will merit even greater punishment than other nations have suffered, and the indignation of Heaven *J Adams*

2. To violate the confidence of, by disclosing a secret, or that which was intrusted, to injure by treachery "How, wouldst thou again *betray* me?" *Milton*

3 To disclose or discover, as something intended to be kept secret, or which prudence would conceal

Be swift to hear, but cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance *Watts.*

All the names in the country *betray* great antiquity *Bryant*

4 To mislead, or expose to inconvenience not foreseen

Genius often *betrays* itself into great errors of judgment *Watts*

5 To show or to indicate, — said of what is not obvious at first view, or would otherwise be concealed

This river *betrays* its original in its name *Holwell*

6 To fail in respect to reliance placed in or upon, to deceive, as,

But when I rise, I shall find my legs *betraying* me *Johnson*

Be-trāy'al (be-trā'al), *n* Act of betraying

Be-trāy'er, *n* One who betrays, a traitor

Be-trāy'ment, *n* Act of betraying, breach of trust, betrayal *Udal*

Be trim', *v. t* [*be* and *trim*] To set in order, to adorn, to deck, to embellish, to trim *Shak*

Be-tröth', *v. t* [*be* and *troth*, i. e., *truth*, q. v. Cf. D *betrouwen*.]

1 To contract to any one, in order to a future marriage, to promise or pledge to be the future spouse of another, to affiance, — used of either sex "To her, my lord, was I *betrothed*" *Shak.*

2 To contract with for a future spouse, to espouse.

What man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife and hath not taken her? *Deut* xx 7

3 To nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration *Ayliffe*

Be tröth'al, *n* The act of betrothing, betrothment "The feast of *betrothal*" *Longfellow*

Be-tröth'ment, *n* A mutual promise, engagement, or contract between two parties for a future marriage between the persons betrothed, espousals, betrothal *Smollett*

Be trŭst', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* BETRUSTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BETRUSTING] [*be* and *trust*] To commit to another in confidence of fidelity, to confide, to intrust [*Rare*] *Hall*

Be-trŭst'ment, *n* The act of intrusting, or the thing intrusted *Chapman*

Bĕt'so, *n* [It *pezzo*, piece, piece of money Cf L Lat. *petium*, fragment] The smallest Venetian coin *Mason*

Bĕt'ter, *a.*, *comp* of *good* [O Eng *betere, beter, bet, bett*, A S *bett, bet, betera, betra, betere, betre*, Icel *betri, betr*, Goth *batiza*, O H Ger *beziro, pezzro*, M H Ger *bezzer*, N H Ger *besser*, from Goth *bats*, good, akin to Skr *bhadra*, glad, happy, from root *bhand*, to rejoice, with *n* omitted and suffix *ra* See BEST, and cf BATFUL]

1. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another, as, a *better* soil, a *better* physician, a *better* house, a *better* air, a *better* harvest

Could make the worse appear the *better* reason *Milton*

2 Preferable in regard to rank, value, use, fitness, acceptableness, safety, or in any other respect "Our *better* part remains" *Milton* "To obey is *better* than sacrifice" 1 *Sam* xv 22

It is *better* to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes *Ps* cxviii 9

Without all comparison *better* than his subjects *Tyndale*

3 Improved in health, less affected with disease, as, the patient is *better*

To be better off, to be in a better condition *Beddoes*

Bĕt'ter, *n.* 1 Advantage, superiority, or victory, — usually with *of*; as, to get the *better* of an enemy

2 Improvement, greater excellence

If I have altered him any where for the *better* *Dryden*

3. One who has a claim to precedence, a superior, — usually in the plural "Their *betters* would hardly be found" *Hooker.*

Bĕt'ter, *adv.*; *comp.* of *well* 1 In a superior or more excellent manner, with more skill and wisdom, virtue, advantage, or success. "*Better* burn it now, than curse it then." *Shak.*

2. More correctly. "The *better* to understand the extent of our knowledge" *Locke*

3. In a higher or greater degree; more; as, to love one *better* than another.

Never was monarch *better* feared *Shak*

Bĕt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETTERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BETTERING] [A-S *beterian, betrian*, D *beteren*, Icel. *betra*, Sw *bättra*, Dan *bedre*, O. H Ger *bezeren, pezziron*, M. H Ger *bezzern*, N. H Ger *bessern* See *supra*]

1 To improve or meliorate, to increase the good qualities of

Love *betters* what is best *Wordsworth*

He thought to *better* his circumstances *Thackeray*

2 To surpass in excellence, to exceed [*Obs*]

The works of nature do always aim at that which can not be *bettered* *Hooker*

3 To give advantage to, to support [*Obs*]

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to *better* us and worse our foes *Milton*

Syn. — To improve, meliorate, mend, amend, correct, emend, reform, rectify, advance, promote

Bĕt'ter, *n* One who bets, a bettor

Bĕt'ter-ment, *n* 1 A making better, improvement *Montague*

2 (*Law*) An improvement of an estate which renders it better than mere repairing, — generally used in the plural *Bouvier*

Bĕt'ter-ness, *n* The quality of being better or superior *Sulney*

Bĕt'tor, *n* [From *bet*] One who bets, or lays a wager *Addison*

Bĕt'ty, *n.* 1 [Supposed to be a cant word, from *Betty*, for *Elizabeth*, as such an instrument is also called *Bess* (i. e., *Elizabeth*) in the Canting Dictionary of 1725, and *Jenny* (i. e., *Jane*)] A short bar used by thieves to wrench doors open "The powerful *betty*, or the artful picklock" *Arbuthnot* [Written also *bettee*]

2 [From It *boccetta*] A pear shaped bottle covered round with straw, in which olive oil is sometimes brought from Italy, — called by chemists a *Florence flask*

Bĕt'ŭ line, *n* [Lat *betula*, birch tree] (*Chem*) A substance of a resinous nature obtained from the bark of the black birch (*Betula nigra*), — called also *birch camphor*

Be tŭm'bled, *a* [*be* and *tumble*] Thrown into disorder or confusion, tumbled "From her *betumbled* couch she starteth" *Shak.*

Be tū'tored, *a* [*be* and *tutor*] Tutored, instructed *Coleridge*

Be-tween', *prep* [O Eng *bytweene, bytwene, by twyne*, from the prefix *be*, equiv to Eng *by*, and *twain*, two, A S *betuyman, betweonan* See TWAIN, ATWAIN, and ATWEEN]

1 In the intermediate space of, without regard to distance, betwixt, as, New York is *between* Boston and Philadelphia

2 From one to another of "If things should go no *between* them" *Bacon*

3 Belonging in common, or in partnership to two of, shared by two or both of, having mutual relation to two or more of

Castor and Pollux with only one soul *between* them *Lo Le*

4 Belonging to two, as a mutual relation, or an attribute involving mutual relation

An intestine struggle, open or secret, *between* authority and liberty *Hume.*

5 With relation to two, as involved in an act or attribute of which another is the agent or subject, as, to judge *between*, to choose *between*, to distinguish *between*, to mediate *between*

6 In intermediate relation to, in respect to time, quantity, or degree

Syn. — BETWEEN, AMONG *Between* applies properly to only two parties, as, a quarrel *between* two men two nations, to lie *between* two fires, &c *Among* denotes a mass or collection of things and always supposes more than two, as, the prize money was equally divided *among* the ship's crew It is, therefore a gross blunder to speak of dividing a thing *among* two persons

Be-tween'-děcks, *n* (*Naut*) The open space between two decks of a ship *Totten*

Be-twixt', *prep* [O Eng *betwix, betwixt, betuex, bitwixe*, A S *betwirt, betuyx, betwext, betwux, betweox, betweohs, betweoh, betwyh, betwih, betwuh, betwy*, from the pref *be* and *twyg, tuy, tweo, twe*, two See ATWIXT and BETWEEN]

1 In the intermediate space of, between "*Betwixt* two aged oaks" *Milton*

2 From one to another of

There was some speech of marriage *betwixt* myself and her *Shak.*

Bĕv'el (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *beveau, biveau, beuveau, buveau*. Sp *bafivel, bayvel* Cf BEVILF]

1 A slant or inclination of a surface from a right line, or a plane having any other angle than 45° or 90°; as, the proper *bevel* of a piece of timber

2 An instrument consisting of two rules or arms, jointed together at one end, and opening to any angle or bevel, for adjusting the surfaces of work to the same inclination *Gwilt*

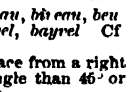

Bevel

Bĕv'el, *a* 1. Having the form of a bevel; slanting.

Their houses are very ill-built; the walls *bevel* *Swift*

2. Hence, morally distorted; not upright. [*Obs.*]

A bevel angle, any angle other than one of 45° or 90°

Bĕv'el, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* BEVELED, or BEVELLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BEVELING, or BEVELLING] To cut to a bevel angle. *Moxon.*

Bĕv'el, *v. i.* To slant or incline off to a bevel angle, or from a direct line

Bĕv'eled, *p. a.* 1 Formed to a bevel angle.

2 (*Mus.*) Replaced by two planes inclining equally upon the adjacent planes, as an edge, having its edges replaced as above, as a cube or other solid. *Dana*

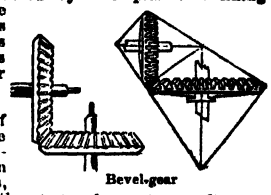

Bevel-gear

Bĕv'el-gēar, *n* (*Mech.*) A kind of gear in which the two wheels working together lie in different planes, and have their teeth cut at right angles to the surfaces of two cones whose apices coincide with the point where the axes of the wheels would meet.

Bĕv'el-ment, *n* (*Mus.*) The replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the including faces or adjacent planes

Bē'ver, *n* [O Fr *bevre, beivre, baivre, boivre*, to drink, Pr *beure*, It *bevere*, Lat *bibere*, O Eng *bever*, a drinking] A collation or small repast between meals [*Obs.*]

Without any prejudice to their *bevers*, drinkings or suppers *Beau & Fl.*

Bē'ver, *v. i* To take a small repast between meals

Bĕv'er-age, *n* [O Fr *bevrage, bovrage*, from *berre*, to drink, now *breuvage*, Pr *beurage, beurragge*, It *beveraggio*, L Lat *beveragium* See BEVER]

1 Liquor for drinking, — usually applied to a pleasant or mixed liquor

2 A mixture of water, cider, and spice, watered cider [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright*

3 A treat, or drink money, given on wearing a new suit of clothes, the forfeit being a button cut off from them, if the wearer is so injudicious as to refuse *Halliwell*

4 A treat, or drink-money, on first coming into prison, garnish *Johnson.*

Bĕv'ile, *n* [See BEVEL] (*Her.*) A chief broken or opening like a carpenter's bevel *Encyc Brit*

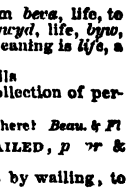

Bĕv'y, *n* [Perhaps orig a drinking company, from It *beva*, a drink, beverage, afterward a company in general, esp of ladies, and last applied by sportsmen to larks, quails, and other birds But it seems much better to derive the word from Arm *beva*, life, to live, to be alive, *bev*, living, W *bywyd*, life, *byw*, to live, alive, so that the original meaning is *life*, a *life, living, lively beings*]

1 A flock of birds, especially quails

2 A company, an assembly or collection of persons, especially ladies

What a *bevy* of beaten slaves have we here! *Beau. & Fl*

Be-wāil', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* BEWAILED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BEWAILING] [*be* and *wail*]

1 To express deep sorrow for, as by wailing, to lament

Hath widowed and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour *bewail* the injury *Shak.*

2 To cause or compass [*Obs and very rare.*]

Syn. — See DEPLORE

Be-wāil', *v. i* To express grief *Shak.*

Be-wāil'a-ble, *a* Capable or worthy of being bewailed

Be-wāil'er, *n* One who bewails or laments

Be-wāil'ing, *n* The act of lamenting *Raleigh.*

Be-wāil'ing-ly, *adv* In a mournful manner

Be wāil'ment, *n* The act of bewailing

Be wāke', *v. t* [*be* and *wake*] To keep awake. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Be wāre', *v. i* [*be* and *ware* A S *bewarian*, D. *bewaren*, Dan *bevare*, Sw *bevara*, Ger *bewahren*. See WARE, WARY]

1 To restrain or guard one's self hence, to be cautious, to take care, to take heed — followed by *of* before the thing that is to be avoided

Beware of all but most *beware* of man *Pope.*

2 To have a special regard [*Rare*]

Behold, I send an angel before thee, *beware* of him, and obey his voice *Ex* xxiii 20, 21.

☞ This word is a compound from *be* and the Old English *ware*, now *wary* which is an adjective It is used like *be* when alone, only in the imperative and infinitive modes, and with such auxiliaries *shall, should, must*, &c, as go with the infinitive Ben Jonson, however uses the word in the indicative present ("*bewares* to act"), and Dryden uses the past participle *bewared* But, in present usage, the word suffers no inflection, and is employed only as stated above "*Be* ye *war* of false prophets" *Wycliffe, Matt.* vii 15 "Every one ought to be very careful *to beware* what he admits for a principle" *Locke* — "Plato told to Dion that of all things in the world he *should beware* of that folly, by which men please themselves and despise a better judgment." *Bp Taylor*

Be-ware', *v. t.* To avoid; to take care of. [*Obs.*]
"To wish them *beware* the son." *Milton.*
Be-wash', *v. t.* [*be* and *wash.*] To drench or souse with water. "Let the maids *bewash* the men" *Herrick.*
Be-weep', *v. t.* [*be* and *weep.* A S *bewepan.*] To weep over; to bedew with tears. [*Obs.*] "His timeless death *beweeping*" *Drayton.*
Be-weep', *v. i.* To make lamentation, to express grief [*Rare.*] *Shak.*
Be-wet', *v. t.* [*be* and *wet*] To wet or moisten [*Obs.*] *Gay*
Be-whōre' (-hōr'), *v. t* [*be* and *whore*]
1 To corrupt with regard to chastity *Beau. & Fl*
2 To pronounce a whore *Shak*
Be-wil'dered, *p. pr & vb. n* BEWILDERING [*be* and *wild* Cf Dan *vilde, forvilde*, to give a wild appearance to a thing, to perplex, D *verwilderen*, Ger *verwildern*, to grow wild or intractable] To lead into perplexity or confusion, to lose in pathless places, to confound for want of a plain road, to perplex with mazes, or in general, to perplex
Lost and *bewildered* in the fruitless search *Addison.*
Syn.—To perplex, puzzle, entangle, confuse, lead astray
Be-wil'dered-ness, *n.* State of being bewildered
Be-wil'der-ing-ly, *adv* So as to be wilder
Be-wil'der-ment, *n* State of being bewildered
Be-win'ter, *v. t* [*be* and *winter*, q v] To make like winter [*Obs.*] *Cowley*
Be witch', *v t* [*imp & p p* BEWITCHED, *p pr & vb n* BEWITCHING] [*be* and *witch*]
1 To charm or fascinate, to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance
The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch* *Dryden*
2. To gain an ascendency over by charms or incantation; to affect by witchcraft or sorcery
Look, how I am *bewitched* behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling withered up *Shak*
Be-witch'ed-ness, *n.* State of being bewitched [*Obs.*] *Gauden*
Be-witch'er, *n* One who bewitches or fascinates
Be-witch'er-y, *n* The resistless power of any thing that pleases, charm, fascination
There is a certain *bewitchery* or fascination in words *South*
Be-witch'ful, *a.* Alluring, fascinating *Milton*
Be-witch'ing ly, *adv* In a manner to bewitch, in a fascinating manner *Halliwell*
Be-witch'ing-ness, *n.* Quality of being bewitching *Browne*
Be-witch'ment, *n.* The power of charming, fascination. *Shak*
Bē'wits, *n pl* Straps of leather by which bells are fastened to a hawk's legs *Booth*
Be-wŏn'dered (-wŭn'derd), *a* [*be* and *wonder*] Filled with wonder [*Obs.*] *Sidney*
Be-wrăp' (-răp'), *v t* [*be* and *wrap*] To wrap up "*Bewrapped* with flowers" *Fairfax*
Be-wrāy' (be rā'), *v. t* See BERAY
Be-wrāy' (-rā'), *v t* [*imp & p p* BEWRAYED, *p. pr. & vb n.* BEWRAYING] [Pref *be* and A S *wregean, wreġan*, to accuse, to betray, O S *wrōg jan*, Fries *wrōgja*, D *wroegen*, Goth *wrōhjan*, Icel *roegja*, O H Ger *ruoggan*, N H Ger *rugen*] To disclose perfidiously, to betray, to show or make visible. [*Obs.*]
Thy speech *bewrayeth* thee *Matt* xxvi 73
Be-wrāy'er, *n* One who bewrays or divulges, a betrayer [*Obs.*] *Addison*
Be-wrāy'ing ly, *adv* In a manner to bewray
Be-wrāy'ment, *n* Act of bewraying [*Obs.*]
Be-wrēck', *v t.* [*be* and *wreck.*] To ruin, to destroy [*Obs.*]
Be-wrēke', *v t* [*be* and *wreak.*] To pursue with a view to punishment or revenge [*Obs.*] *Berners.*
Be-wrōught' (-rawt'), *a* [*be* and *wrought*, p p of *to work*, q v] Worked as with thread, embroidered [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*
Bey (bā), *n.* A governor of a town or particular district of country in the Turkish dominions, also, in some places, a prince,—the same as BEG See BEG
Bgy'lic, *n.* The province which is ruled by a bey *Sir G Temple*
Be-yŏnd', *prep* [A-S *begeond*, from pref *be* and *geond*, yond, yonder, Goth. *jaind*, from *jains*, Ger *jener*, Eng *yon, yonder*]
1. On the further side of, on the most distant side of, and at any indefinite distance from that side. "*Beyond* that flaming hill" *G Fletcher.*
2. At a place or time not yet reached, before.
A thing *beyond* us, even before our death. *Pope*
3 Out of reach of; further than, past "*Beyond* expectation" *Barrow.* "*Beyond* his native valley" *Wordsworth*
4 In a degree exceeding or surpassing, proceeding to a greater degree than, above, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind. "*Beyond* any of the great men of my country." *Sidney*
Beyond one's self, beside one's self, excessively affected with any thing — *To go beyond*, to exceed in ingenuity, in research, or in any thing else, hence, in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent — *Beyond sea.* See SEA.
That no man *go beyond*, and defraud his brother in any matter 1 *Thess.* iv. 6.
Be-yŏnd', *adv.* [A-S. *begeondan*, from prefix *be* and *geondan*, yonder. See *supra.*] At a distance; yonder. *Spenser.*
Bē'an, *n.* [Fr. *besan.*] A cotton cloth from Bengal, white or striped. *Simmonds.*
Be-zănt', *n.* 1. A gold coin of Byzantium. See BYZANT. *Brande.*
2. (*Her.*) A circle in *or*, i. e., gold, representing the gold coin called *bezant.* *Burke.*
Be-zănt'ler, *n* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng. *antler.*] The second antler of a stag *Wright.*
Bēz'el (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Cf Chald *bezal*, limits, confines] The part of a ring which encompasses and fastens the stone. *Bailey*
Bē'zŏar, *n* [Fr *bezoard*, Per *bād-zahr*, the bezoar-stone, from *bād*, wind, and *zahr*, poison, literally the wind of poison, i e, that which, like the wind, disperses or drives away poison] A calculous concretion found in the stomach of certain ruminant animals, formerly regarded as an unfailing antidote to poison, and a certain remedy for eruptive, pestilential, or putrid diseases
☞ Two kinds were particularly esteemed the *Bezoar orientale* from India, and the *Bezoar occidentale* from Peru The name has also been given to some artificial preparations for the same uses *Dunglison*
Bezoar mineral, an oxide of antimony, produced by distilling the nitrous acid several times to dryness from the sublimated muriate of antimony *Nicholson*
Bēz'o ăr'dic, *a* [Fr *bézoardique, bezoartique*, N Lat *bezoardicus*] Pertaining to or compounded of bezoar
Bēz'o ăr'dic, *n* [N Lat *bezoardicum*, sc *medicamen*] A medicine compounded with bezoar
Bezoardics are necessary to promote sweat *Floyer*
Bēz'o-ăr'tic, } *a* [See *supra*] Having the qual-
Bēz'o ăt'ic-al, } ities of an antidote [*Obs.*]
Bē'zŏar-gōat, *n* A species of gazelle,—so called from producing the bezoar
Be zō'ni an, *n* [Fr *besoin*, It *bisogno*, need, want] A low fellow or scoundrel, a beggar
"Men of die by vile *bezonians*" *Shak*
Bēz'zle, *v t* [Norm Fr *besleer, beseler, besiler*, to embezzle, O Fr *besiller*, to torment, vex, mutilate, L Lat *bestiare* Cf O Fr *besles, beslon*, Pr *besles*, unjust law, wrong, injustice, from Celt *bes*, without, and Fr & Pr *les, lei*, Lat *lex*, law] To waste in riot, to drink to excess. [*Obs.*] See EMBEZZLE *Milton.*
Bhăng See BANGUF
Bi [From Lat *bis*, twice, which in composition drops the *s*]
1 In most branches of science, *bi* in composition denotes two, twice, doubly, as, *bidentate*, two-toothed, *biternate*, doubly ternate, &c
2 (*Chem*) *Bi* in composition denotes that the compound contains two parts or equivalents of the first-mentioned ingredient to one of the other, thus, a *bichromate* of potash contains two parts of chromic acid to one of potash
Bī ăc'id, *a* [*bi* and *acid*] Capable of combining with two parts or equivalents of acid
Bī'a-cŭ'mi-nate, *a* [*bi* and *acuminate*] (*Bot*) Having points or extremities in two directions *Henslow*
Bī-ăn'gū-late, } *a* [*bi* and *angulate, angulous*]
Bī-ăn'gū lā'ted, } Having two angles or corners.
Bī ăn'gū lous, } [*Rare*]
Bī-ăn'ther-if'er-ous, *a* [*bi* and *antheriferous*, q v] (*Bot*) Having or producing two anthers.
Bī'ăr tic'ū-late, *a* [*bi* and *articulate*] (*Entom*) Consisting of two joints *Brande*
Bī'as, *n* [Fr & Pr *biais*, N Catalan *biax*, slope Cf Arm *biwas, biwayn, beskel*, oblique line, bi as]
1 A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line
Being ignorant that there is a concealed *bias* within the spheroid, which will in all probability swerve away *W Scott*
2 A leaning of the mind, propensity toward an object, not leaving the mind indifferent, inclination, prepossession, bent
Strong love is a *bias* upon the thoughts *South*
Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions *Locke*
3 A wedge-shaped piece of cloth taken out of the waist of a dress to diminish its circumference.
Syn.—See BENT
Bī'as, *a* Sloping [*Obs.*] *Shak*
Bī'as, *adv* In a slanting manner, crosswise, athwart, diagonally, as, to cut cloth *bias*
Bī'as, *v t.* [*imp & p p* BIASED (bī'ast), *p pr & vb. n* BIASING] To incline to one side, to give a particular direction to, to prejudice, to prepossess
Me it had not *biased* in the one direction, nor should it have *biased* any just critic in the counter direction *De Quincey*
Bī'as-ness, *n* Inclination to some side [*Obs.*]
Bī'au rĭc'ū-late, *a* [*bi* and *auriculate*]
1. (*Compar Anat*) Having two auricles, as the heart of mammalia, birds, and reptiles *Brande*
2. (*Bot*) Having two ear like projections at the base of a leaf *Gray*
Bī-ăx'al, } *a.* [From Lat *bis*, twice, and *axis*]
Bī-ăx'i-al, } (*Opt*) Having two axes, as, *bi-axal* polarization. *Brewster*
Bib, *n* [From Lat *bibere*, to drink, because the *bib* receives the drink that the child slavers from the mouth. See *infra*] A small piece of cloth worn by children over the breast. *Cowper.*
Bĭb, *v. t.* [Lat. *bibere*, to drink.] To drink frequently; to tipple. [*Rare.*] "He was constantly *bibbing.*" *Locke.*
Bī-bā'cious (-bā'shus), *a.* [Lat. *bibax*, from *bibere*, to drink. See BIB.] Addicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe. [*Rare.*]
Bī-bă-cĭ'ty, *n.* The quality of drinking much. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*
Bī bā'sic, *a.* [*bi* and *base.*] (*Chem.*) Capable of combining with two parts or equivalents of a base; or containing two equivalents of a base to one equivalent of acid *Gregory.*
Bĭb'ber, *n* A man given to drinking, a tippler;—chiefly used in composition, as, *wine bibber.*
Bĭb'ble-băb'ble, *n* [A reduplication of *babble*, q v] Idle talk, prating to no purpose. [*Obs. and low*] *Shak*
Bĭ'bĭ-o, *n.* [Lat *bibio*, from *bibere*, to drink.] (*Entom*) A genus of small dipterous insects, of the family *Tipulidæ*, found in damp, marshy places, and of slow flight *Baird.*
Bĭb'i to-ry, *a* Of, or pertaining to, tippling.
Bī'ble (bī'bl), *n* [Fr *bible*, Pr. *biblia*, Lat. *biblia, orum*, Gr *βίβλια*, pl of *βίβλιον*, dimin. of *βίβλος*, book] THE BOOK, by way of eminence, the sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God, the principles of Christian faith, and the rules of practice, the Old and New Testaments; the Scriptures
Bĭb'ler, *n* [See BIB] A great drinker, a tippler.
Bĭb'li cal, *a* Pertaining to the Bible, or to the sacred writings "*Biblical* learning" *Newcomb.*
Bĭb'li-căl'i t, *n* Something relating to the Bible. [*Rare*] *Carlyle.*
Bĭb'li-cal ly, *adv.* According to the Bible
Bĭb'li-cism, *n* [Fr *biblicisme*] Learning or literature relating to the Bible
Bĭb'li cist, *n* One skilled in the knowledge and interpretation of the Bible
Bĭb'li ŏg'ra-pher, *n* [Fr. *bibliographe*, Gr. *βιβλιογράφος*, from Gr *βιβλιον*, book, and *γράφειν*, to write] One who is versed in bibliography, or literary history
Bĭb'li o-grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr *bibliographique*]
Bĭb'li-o-grăph'ic al, } Pertaining to bibliography, or the history of books *Kett.*
Bĭb'li-o-grăph'ic al ly, *adv.* In a bibliographical manner
Bĭb'li-ŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Fr *bibliographie*, Gr *βιβλιογραφια*] A history or description of books and manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, and other information tending to illustrate the history of literature
Bĭb'li ŏl'a-trist, *n* [See *infra.*] A worshiper of books, especially of the Bible, or a believer in its verbal inspiration *De Quincey.*
Bĭb'li ŏl'a try, *n* [Gr *βιβλίον*, and *λατρεία*, service, worship, from *λατρεύειν*, to serve] Worship or homage paid to books *Southey*
Bĭb'li o lĭte, *n* [Fr *bibliolithe*, from Gr. *βιβλίον* and *λίθος*, stone, called also *phytobiblia* and *lithobiblia*] (*Min*) A species of schistous stone, generally calcareous, presenting between the laminæ the figures of leaves,—called also *book-stone* [*Obs.*]
Bĭb'li o lŏg'ic al, *a* Pertaining to bibliology.
Bĭb'li ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr. *βιβλίον* and *λόγος*, discourse]
1 An account of books, bibliography
2 The literature or doctrine of the Bible.
Bĭb'li-o măn'cy, *n* [Fr *bibliomancie*, from Gr. *βιβλίον* and *μαντεία*, divination] A kind of divination, performed by selecting passages of Scripture at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning things future *Southey*
Bĭb'li o mă'ni-ă, *n* [From Gr *βιβλίον* and *μανία*, madness, from *μαίνεσθαι*, to rage, Fr *bibliomanie*] A rage for possessing rare and curious books
Bĭb'li-o-mā'ni ac, *n* [From Gr. *βιβλίον* and Eng *maniac*, Fr *bibliomane*] One who has a rage for books
Bĭb'li o-ma-nī'ac-al, *a.* Pertaining to a passion for books *Quart Rev.*
Bĭb'li-o-pĕg'ic (-pĕj'ik), *a* [From Gr. *βιβλίον* and *πηγνύναι*, to make fast] Relating to the binding of books [*Rare*] *Dibdin*
Bĭb'li ŏp'e-gist'ic, *a* [See *supra.*] Pertaining to the art of binding books [*Rare*] *Dibdin*
Bĭb'li ŏp'e-gy, *n* [See *supra*] The art of binding books [*Rare*]
Bĭb'li-o phile, *n* [From Gr *βιβλίον* and *φιλεῖν*, to love] One who loves books.
Bĭb'li-ŏph'i-lism, *n.* Love of books or of bibliography
Bĭb'li-ŏph'i list, *n.* A lover of books.
Bĭb'li-o-phō'bi-ă, *n* [From Gr. *βιβλίον* and *φοβεῖσθαι*, to fear] A dread of books [*Rare.*]
Bĭb'li-ŏp'o-lar, } *a* [See BIBLIOPOLE] Pertain-
Bĭb'li o pō'lic, } ing to the sale of books. "*Bibliopolic* difficulties." *Carlyle.*
Bĭb'li ŏp'o-lism, *n.* [See *infra.*] The business of selling books
Bĭb'li-ŏp'o list, } *n.* [Fr. *bibliopole*, Lat. *bibliopola*, Gr *βιβλιοπώλης*, from *βιβλίον* and *πωλεῖν*, to sell.] One who sells books.
Bĭb'li-o-pō'lic, }
Bĭb'li-ŏp'o-list'ic, *a.* Pertaining to bibliopolism.
Bĭb'li-o-thē'cal (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat. *bibliotheca*, a library, Gr *βιβλιοθήκη*, from *βιβλίον* and *θήκη*, a repository, from *τίθημι*, to put, place] Pertaining to a library, or to the collection of books in a library *Coleridge.*

thecaulic. See BIBLIOTHECA.] Belonging to a library. *Byron.*

Bib'li-ŏth'e-ca-ry, *n.* [*Fr. bibliothécaire*, Lat. *bibliothecarius.* See *infra.*] A librarian [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Bib'li-ō-thēke, *n.* [Fr. *bibliothèque*, Lat. *bibliotheca*, Gr. *βιβλιοθήκη*, from *βιβλίον* and Lat. *theca*, Gr. *θήκη*, a case, box, from *τίθεναι*, to set, place.] A library. [*Obs.*] *Bale*

Bib'list, *n.* [Fr. *bibliste* See BIBLE]

1. One who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith.

2 One who is conversant with the Bible, a biblical scholar. *I Taylor*

Bī brăc'te-ate, *a.* [*bi* and *bracteate*] (*Bot*) Doubly bracteate *Eaton*

Bib'ū-lous, *a.* [Lat *bibulus*, from *bibere*, to drink] Having the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture, spongy. *Thomson*

Bib'ū-lous-ly, *adv* In a bibulous manner, with profuse imbibition or absorption *De Quincey*

Bī-căl'ca-rate, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *calcarate*, q. v.] Armed with two spurs, as the limb of an animal. *Brande*

Bī-căl'lōse, } *a.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *callose*, q v]
Bī-căl'lous, } (*Bot*) Having two callosities or hard spots *Gray*

Bī căm'er-al, *a* Consisting of, or including, two chambers, or legislative branches *Bentham*

Bī-căp'su lar, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *capsular*, q v ; Fr *bicapsulaire*, N Lat *bicapsularis*] (*Bot.*) Having two capsules, containing seeds, to each flower, as, a *bicapsular* pericarp

Bī-căr'bo-nate, *n* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *carbonate*, q v] (*Chem*) A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of base, one of the supercarbonates

Bī căr'i-nate, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *carina*, keel] (*Bot*) Having two keel-like projections, as the upper palea of grasses *Gray*

Bīce, } *n.* [Fr. & Pr *bis*, It *bigio*, light gray, tawny]
Bise, } (*Paint*) A pale blue color, prepared from the native blue carbonate of copper, or from smalt

☞ *Green bice* is prepared from the blue, by adding yellow orpiment, or by grinding down the green carbonate of copper *Cooley Brande*

Bī-çĕph'a-lous, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, Fr. *bicephale*] Having two heads

Bī'ceps, *n.* (*Anat*) A muscle having two heads or origins

Bī chrō'mate, *a.* [See CHROMATF] (*Chem*) Containing two parts of chromic acid to one of the other ingredients, as, *bichromate* of potash *Gregory*

Bī-çip'i tal, } *a* [Lat *biceps, bicipitis*, *bis*, twice,
Bī-çip'i tous, } and *caput*, head, Fr *bicipital*]

1 Having two heads, double-headed. "*Bicipitous* serpents" *Browne*

2 (*Anat*) Having two heads or origins, as a muscle

3 (*Bot.*) Dividing into two parts at the top or bottom. *Gray*

Bick'er, *v i* [*imp* & *p. p* BICKERED, *p pr* & *vb n.* BICKERING] [Scot *bicker*, *byker*, W *bwca*, to fight, bicker, *bwre*, conflict, skirmish]

1 To skirmish, to fight off and on, to make repeated attacks. [*Obs*]

Two eagles had a conflict, and *bickered* together *Holland*

2 Especially, to quarrel, to contend in words, to scold, to contend in petulant altercation

Those petty things about which men cark and *bicker* *Barrow*

3 To move quickly, to quiver, to be tremulous, like flame or water

Meantime unnumbered glittering streamlets played,

That, as they *bickered* through the sunny shade,
Though restless still themselves, a lulling murmur made *Thomson*

Bick'er, *n.* A small wooden dish made of staves and hoops, like a tub, a beaker. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Bick'er-er, *n.* One who bickers, or engages in a petty quarrel

Bick'er ment, *n* Contention [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Bick'ern, *n.* [Contracted from *beak-iron*, q v] An iron ending in a beak or point

Bī-cŏl'li-gate, *a.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *colligatus*, p. p. of *colligare*, to bind together See COLLIGATE, *v t*] (*Ornith.*) Having the anterior toes connected by a web.

Bī-cŏl'or, } *a.* [Lat *bicolor*, *bis*, twice, and *co-*
Bī-cŏl'ored, } *lor*, color] Of two colors

Bī-cŏn'căve, *a* [Lat *bis* and Eng *concave*] Concave on both sides, as, *biconcave* vertebræ *Carpenter*

Bī-cŏn'ju-gate, *a.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *conjugate*, a , q v] (*Bot*) Twice paired, as when a petiole forks twice. *Gray*

Bī'cŏrn, } *a.* [Lat *bicornis*, from *bis*, twice,
Bī'cŏrned, } and *cornu*, horn , Fr. *bicorne*]
Bī-cŏr'nous, } Having two horns or antlers, crescent-like "The letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras" *Browne.*

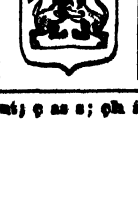

Bī-cŏr'po-ral, *a.* Having two bodies.

Bī-cŏr'po-rate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *corpus*, body.] (*Her.*) Double bodied, as a lion having one head and two bodies. *Ogilvie.*

Bī-cre'mate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *cremate*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Cremate, or toothed, in two respects, as in the case of leaves whose crenatures are themselves crenate.

Bī'cres-çĕn'tic, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *crescent.*] Having the form of a double crescent

Bī-cru'ral, *a.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *crural*, q. v.] Having two legs *Hooker.*

Bī-cŭs'pid, } *a* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *cuspis*,
Bī-cŭs'pid-ate, } point, *cuspidatus*, pointed See CUSPIDATE]

1 (*Bot*) Two-pointed *Loudon*

2 (*Anat*) Having two points or fangs, as the molar teeth *Dunglison*

Bid, *v t* [*imp* BID or BĂDE, *p p* BID, BIDDEN, *p pr* & *vb n* BIDDING] [A-S *biddan*, O S *biddian*, Icel & Sw *bidja*, O H Ger *bitjan*, N H Ger *bitten*, to pray, ask, request, A-S *beodan*, to offer, to command, O S *biodan*, Icel *bioda*, Goth *biudan*, O H Ger *biutan*, *biotan*, N H Ger *bieten*, D *bieden*, to offer, N H Ger *gebeten*, *entbieten*, D *gebieden*, to command, bid]

1 To offer, to propose, to make an offer of, *specifically*, to offer to pay, as for a thing put up at auction

2 To offer in words, to declare, as a wish, a greeting, a threat, or defiance, and the like, as, to *bid* one welcome, to *bid* good morning, farewell, &c , to *bid* defiance

Neither *bid* him God speed 2 *John* 10

He *bids* defiance to the gaping crowd *Granville*

3 To proclaim, to declare publicly, to make known [*Obs or rare*] "Our bands thrice *bid*" *Shak*

4 To lay before, as a command or injunction, to order, to direct, to enjoin, to command "*Bids* him contemplate" *Everett*

Lord, if it be thou, *bid* me come to thee on the water *Matt* XIV 28.

5. To invite, to call in, to request to come

As many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage *Matt* xxii 9

To bid beads, to pray with beads, as the Roman Catholics, to distinguish each bead by a prayer — *To bid fair*, to offer a good prospect, to make fair promise

Bid, } *p p* of *bid.* Invited, offered, com-
Bidd'den, } manded

Bidd, *n* An offer of a price, especially at auctions

Bidd'āle, *n* [*bid* and *ale*] An invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute in charity [*Prov Eng*]

Bidd'der, *n* One who bids or offers a price "*Bidders* at the auction of popularity" *Burke*

Bidd'der y-wâre, *n* A kind of metallic ware made at Biddery in Hindostan, composed of copper, lead, tin, and spelter

Bidd'ding, *n* Command, order, a proclamation or notifying, offer, proposal of a price *Shak*

Bidd'ding-prāy'er, *n* (*Rom Cath Church*) The prayer for the souls of benefactors said before the sermon *Nares*

Bidd'dy, *n* 1 A domestic fowl, a chicken [*Colloq*]

2 A domestic, or servant girl [*Colloq*]

Bide, *v i* [A S & O S *bidan*, O H Ger *bitan*, *beitôn*, Goth *beidan* See ABIDE]

1 To dwell permanently, to inhabit

All knees to thee shall bow of them that *bide*
In heaven or earth, or, under earth in hell *Milton*

2 To remain, to continue or be permanent in a place or state [*Rare*] *Shak*

Bide, *v t* 1 To remain firm under or endure, to suffer

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm *Shak*

2 To wait for, as, I *bide* my time See ABIDE *Shak Swift*

Bī dĕn'tal, *a* Having two teeth

Bī dĕn'tate, *a* 1 (*Bot*) Two-toothed

2 (*Zool*) Having two teeth, or two tooth-like processes

Bī-det' (bĭ dĕt' *or* bĭ-dā') (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *bidet*, It *bidetto* Cf Gael *bideach*, very little, a minutive, *bidein*, a diminutive animal, W *bidan*, a weakly or sorry wretch]

1 A small horse formerly allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage *B Jonson*

2 An article of bedroom furniture, used in washing the body

Bīd'ing, *n* Residence, habitation *Rowe*

Bīd'-stānd, *n* One who bids a traveler stand and deliver, a highwayman, a robber [*Obs*] *B. Jonson*

Bī-ĕn'ni-al, *a* [Lat *biennalis* and *biennis*; *biennium*, a space of two years, *bis*, twice, and *annus*, year]

1 Happening, or taking place, once in two years, as, a *biennial* election

2 (*Bot.*) Continuing for two years, and then perishing, as plants whose roots and leaves are formed the first year, and which produce fruit the second

Bī ĕn'ni al, *n* (*Bot*) A plant that lasts for two years, and then perishes

Bī-ĕn'ni al-ly, *adv.* Once in two years, at the return of two years

Bĭer (beer), *n* [Fr *bière*, Pr *bera*, It. *bara*. A S *baer*, *bêre*, D *berrie* and *baar*, Dan *baare*, O H Ger. *bâra*, N H Ger *bahre*, from the same root as *to bear*, as Lat *feretrum*, from *ferre*, to bear, and Gr *φέρετρον*, from *φέρειν*, to bear. Cf. BARROW]

A carriage or frame of wood for conveying dead human bodies to the grave.

Bĭer'-bāulk (beer'bawk), *n.* The church road for burials. [*Obs.*] *Homilies.*

Bĭest'ings, *n. pl.* [A-S. *beost*, *byst*, or *bysting*, L. Ger. *beest*, D. *biest*, O.H. Ger. *biest*, *biost*, *piost*, N H Ger. *biest*, m., or *biestmilch* Cf Goth *beist*, leaven.] The first milk given by a cow after calving [Written also *beestings.*] *B. Jonson.*

Bī-fā'cial (-fā'shal), *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *facies*, face] Having the opposite surfaces alike. *Dana.*

Bī-fā'ri-oŭs, *a* [Lat *bifarius*, *bis*, twice, and *fari*, to speak or say Cf Gr. *διφάσιος*, twofold, *δίς*, twice, and *φάναι*, to say, *φάσις*, a saying]

1 Twofold, 'n two rows

2 (*Bot*) Pointing two ways, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch

Bī fā'ri-oŭs ly, *adv* In a bifarious manner A stem or branch is *bifariously* hairy when the hairs between any two joints come out on the front and back, and in the two adjoining internodes on the right and left sides

Bī'fer, *n* (*Bot*) A plant producing fruit twice in one year

Bī-fĕr'oŭs, *a* [Lat *bifer*, *bis*, twice, and *ferre*, to bear] Bearing fruit twice a year, as plants do in warm climates

Bīf'fin, *n* 1 A sort of apple peculiar to Norfolk, Eng. [Sometimes called *beaufin*, but properly *beefin* (it is said), from its resemblance to raw beef] *Wright.*

2 A baked apple crushed down into a flat, round cake *Dickens.*

Bī'fid, } *a* [Lat *bifidus*, *bis*, twice, and *findere*,
Bīf'id-ate, } perf tense *fidi*, to cleave or split, Fr *bifide*] (*Bot*) Two cleft, opening with a cleft, divided by a linear sinus, with straight margins

Bīf'i lar, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *filum*, thread] Two threaded, involving the use of two threads, as, *bifilar* suspension, a *bifilar* balance

Bifilar micrometer (often called a *bifilar*), an instrument for measuring minute distances or angles by means of two very minute threads (usually spider-lines), one of which, at least, is movable, — more commonly called a *filar micrometer*

Bī flō'rate, } *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *flos*, flower,
Bī flō'roŭs, } *florere*, to bloom] (*Bot*) Bearing two flowers

Bī'fōld, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *fold*, q v] Twofold, double, of two kinds, degrees, &c "*Bifold* authority" *Shak.*

Bī-fō'li ate, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *foliate*, Lat *foliatus*] (*Bot*) Having two leaves.

Bī-fō'li o late, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *folium*, leaf] (*Bot*) Having two leaflets, as some compound leaves *Gray*

Bī fō'rate (Synop , § 130), *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *foratus*, p p of *forare*, to bore or pierce] (*Bot*) Having two perforations, as the anthers of the *Rhododendron* *Brande.*

Bī-fo'rĭne, *n* [Lat *biforis*, *biforus*, having two doors, *bis*, twice, and *foris*, door] (*Bot*) A minute oval sac found in the green pulpy part of the leaves of some plants, — so called because they discharge their contents by an opening at each extremity *Brande*

Bī'fôrm, } *a* [Lat *biformis* ; *bis*, twice, and
Bī'fôrmed, } *forma*, shape, Fr. *biforme*] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes *Croxall.*

Bī fôrm'i-ty, *n* [O Fr *biformité*] A double form *Henry More.*

Bī frônt'ed (frŭnt'ed), *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *fronted* Lat *bifrons*] Having two fronts. "*Bifronted* Janus" *Massinger.*

Bī fûr'cate, } *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *fur-*
Bī fûr'cā ted, } *cate*, *furcated*] Forked, divided into two branches

Bī'fur cā'tion, *n* [Fr *bifurcation*] A forking, or division into two branches *Browne*

Bī-fûr'coŭs, *a* [Lat *bifurcus*, *bis*, twice, and *furca*, fork Cf BIFURCATE] (*Bot*) Two forked.

Big, *a* [Contracted from W *beichog*, *beichawg*, burdened, loaded, pregnant, with child, from *baich*, burden, Arm *beaich*]

1 (*Lit*) Having largeness of size, bulk, or magnitude, large, great, bulky "He's too *big* to go in there" *Shak.*

2 Great with young, pregnant, ready to give birth, hence, figuratively, pregnant as with something portentous, ready to produce 'Day *big* with the fate of Cato and of Rome" *Addison.*

3 Having greatness, fullness, importance, inflation, distention, &c , whether in a good or bad sense, as, a *big* heart, a *big* voice, *big* looks; *big* words, to look *big* In these latter uses it indicates haughtiness or pride

God hath not in heaven a *bigger* argument. *Bp. Taylor.*

Syn.— Bulky, large, great, proud, arrogant

Big, *n* [Icel *bygg*, Dan *byg*, Sw *bjugg*, **barley.**] A kind of barley See BIGG

Bĭg'gĕ, *n* [Lat] (*Antiq*) A vehicle drawn by two horses abreast

Big'am, *n* [Fr *bigame*, Lat. *bigamus*, twice married, Lat *bis*, twice, and Gr. *γαμεῖν*, to marry, *γάμος*, marriage] A bigamist [*Obs*] *Bp Peacock.*

Big'a-mist, *n* One who has committed bigamy, or has two wives or husbands at once.

Lamech, the prime bigamist and corrupter of marriage *Donne.*

Big'a-my, *n.* [Fr *bigamie*] (*Law*) The crime of having two wives or husbands at once *Blackstone.*

☞ It is not strictly correct to call this offense *bigamy* it is more properly denominated *polygamy*, i e , having a plurality of wives or husbands at once In the canon law, *bigamy* was the marrying of two virgins successively, or one after the death of the other, or once marrying to a widow This disqualified a man for orders, and holding ecclesiastical offices Shakespeare uses the word in the latter sense "Base declension and loathed *bigamy*" *Shak* *Blackstone Bouvier*

Big'a rōōn, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of berry, the large white-heart

Big'-bĕl'lied (-bĕl'lĭd), *a* Having a great belly, advanced in pregnancy

Big'-bōned, *a* Having large bones *Herbert*

Big'-cōrned, *a* Having large grains *Dryden*

Bi gĕm'i nate, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *geminatus*, p p of *geminare*, to double] (*Bot*) Having a forked petiole, and a pair of leaflets at the end of each division, — said of a decompound leaf

Bigg, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of barley (*Hordeum hexastichon*) cultivated in the north of Europe *Loudon*

Big'gĭn, *n* [Fr *béguin*, probably from the cap worn by the nuns called *Beguines* See BEGUINE]

1 A child's cap or hood, or something worn about the head "An old woman's *baggin* for a night cap" *Massinger*

2 [O Eng *biggang*, from *big*, to build, A-S *byggan*] A building [*Obs*] *Shak*

3 [See PIGGIN] A small wooden vessel

4 A contrivance for holding coffee grounds (being a small bag or a metallic vessel minutely perforated at the bottom) through which boiling water is poured *Wright*

Big'gon, } *n* [Fr *bigaun* See BIGGIN] A
Big'gon nĕt, } cap or hood with pieces covering the ears

Bight (bit), *n* [D *bogt*, L Ger , Sw , & Dan *bugt*, bend, bay, from Goth *bugan*, to bend, A S *bugan*, D *buigen*, O H Ger *piokan*, N H Ger *biegen*. Cf A S *byge*, *bug*, a bending, corner, bay]

1 (*Geog*) A bend in the sea coast forming an open bay, as, the *Bight* of Benin

2 (*Naut*) The double part of a rope when folded, in distinction from the ends, that is, a round, bend, or coil not including the ends *Mar Dict*

3 (*Far*) The inward bent of a horse's chambrel, and the bent of the fore knees *Bailey*

Bi-glănd'ū lar, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *glandular*, q v] (*Bot*) Having two glands, as a plant

Big'ly, *adv* [From *big*] In a big, tumid, swelling, blustering manner, haughtily "He brawleth *bigly*" *T More*

Big'-nāmed *a* Having a great and famous name "Some *big-named* composition" *Crashaw*

Big'ness, *n* The quality of being big, especially in the literal sense, largeness of dimensions, implying expansion in breadth, as well as height, and thus distinguished from *tallness* "The *bigness* and uncouth deformity of the camel" *L'Estrange*

Big'ot, *n* [Fr *bigot*, a bigot or hypocrite, a name originally given to the Normans in France "Rollo, the first duke of Normandy, was obliged to kiss the foot of King Charles in return for the Province of Neustria When told by his companions what he must do, he exclaimed, 'Ne *si*, *Bigot*' (Not so, by God) the king and court mockingly called him *Bigoth*, whence the Normans are still called *Bigoths*" Ducange, s v. *Bigothi* Vetus Chronicon 3 Hist France "Mult ont Franceis Normanz lardiz e de mefaiz e de mediz sovent lor dient reproviers et claiment *bigoz* et draschiers" Wace, Rou, 2, 71 Cf Sp *bigote*, a whisker, *hombre de bigote*, a man of spirit and vigor *tener bigotes*, to be firm and undaunted, It *s bigottire*, to terrify, to appall Wedgwood and others maintain that *bigot* is from *Beguine*, *Beghard*, q v]

1 A person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice, or ritual

To doubt, where *bigots* had been content to wonder and believe *Macaulay*

2 A Venetian liquid measure containing the fourth part of the amphor, or half the boot

Big'ot, } *a* Obstinately and blindly attached to
Big'ot ed, } some creed, opinion, practice, or ritual, unreasonably devoted to a system or party, and illiberal *toward the opinions* of others [*Bigot* is *obs*]

In a country more *bigot* than ours *Dryden*
So nursed and *bigoted* to strife *Byron*

Big'ot ed-ly, *adv* In the manner of a bigot, pertinaciously

Big'ot ry, *n* 1 Perverse or blind attachment to a particular creed, or to certain tenets, unreasonable zeal or warmth in favor of a party, sect, or opinion, excessive prejudice "Were it not for a *bigotry* to our own tenets" *Watts*

2 The practice or tenet of a bigot

Big'sound-ing, *a* Having a pompous sound

Big'-swōllen, } *a* [*big* and *swollen* See SWELL]
Big'-swōln, } Swelled to a large size, turgid, greatly swelled, ready to burst "*Big swollen* heart" "*Big-swoln* face" *Shak*

Big'-wig, *n* A person of consequence, as, the *big wigs* of society [*Cant*]

In our youth we have heard him spoken of by the *big-wigs* with extreme condescension *Dickens*

Big'-wigged (-wĭgd), *a.* Distinguished by pomposity of manner [*Eng*]

Bi'hȳ-drŏg'ĕn-ret, *n.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng. *hydroguret*, q v] (*Chem*) A compound of two atoms of hydrogen, as the electro negative ingredient, with one of some other substance, as the electro-positive ingredient

Bi jōu' (be-zhōō'), *n* , *pl* BI-JOUX' (-zhōō') [Fr *bijou*, either from Fr as if *bi-jouer*, Lat *bis-jocare*, *bis*, twice, in two ways, and *jocare*, to jest, Fr *jouer*, to play, so that it properly signifies playing, shining, or glittering on two sides, or more probably from Arm *bizou*, ring, from *biz*, finger] A trinket, or a little box, a jewel

Bi jou'try (be-zhōō'trĭ), *n* [Fr *bijouterie* See *supra*] Small articles of vertu, such as jewelry, trinkets, &c *Simmonds*

Bi jŭ'gate, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *jugatus*, p p of *jugare*, to join, Lat *bijugus*, yoked two together, from *bis*, twice, and *jugum*, yoke, pair] (*Bot*) Having two pairs, as of leaflets *Gray*

Bi'jū gous, or **Bi jū'gous** (Synop , § 130), *a* (*Bot*) Bijugate

Bikh, } *n* (*Bot*) The *Aconitum ferox*, growing in
Bish, } India, and the poison extracted from it

Bi lā'bi ate, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *labiate*, q v] (*Bot*) Having two lips, as the corols of certain flowers

Bilabiate

Bi lā'lo, *n* A two-masted passenger boat or small vessel, of peculiar construction, used only in the bay of Manilla

Bi lăm'el-late, } *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng
Bi lăm'el lā'ted, } *lamellate*, q v] (*Bot*) Formed of two plates, as the stigma of the *Mimulus* *Gray*

Bil'an der, *n* [D *bylander*, from *by*, by, and *land*, land, country, Fr *bélandre*, Ger *binnenländer*, *binnenlander*, from *binnen*, within, inner, inland, and *land*, land, country] (*Naut*) A small merchant vessel, fitted only for coasting, or for use on canals, as in Holland

Why choose we then like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast and land in view to keep? *Dryden*

Bi lăt'er al, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *lateral*, q v , Fr *bilatéral*] Having two sides pertaining to the two sides of a central area or organ, or of a central axis, as, *bilateral* symmetry in animals *Dana*

Bi-lăt'er ăl'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being bilateral

Bil'bĕr ry, *n* [Corrupted from *blueberry*, Ger *blaubeere*, bilberry, *blau*, blue, and *beere*, berry, Dan *blaabar*, Sw *blabär* See BLEAFBERRY] (*Bot*) (*a*) A shrub of the *Vaccinium* or whortleberry family, the species of American bilberry are referred to the subgenus *Euvaccinium* (*b*) The fruit or berry, which has a blue color

There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberry* *Shak*

Bil'bo, *n* *pl* BIL'BOES A rapier a sword, so named, it is said, from *Bilboa*, in Spain, where the best are made *Shak*

Bil'bō, *n* *pl* BĬL'BŌES [From *Bilboa*, in Spain where they were fabricated great quantities of them were found on board of the Spanish Armada] A long bar or bolt of iron with a shackle sliding on it, and a lock at the end, used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders on board of ships *Scott*

Methought I lay
Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes* *Shak*

Bil'bo quet (bĭl'bo kĕt, *or* bĭl'bo kā'), *n* [Fr *bil buquet*, probably from *bille*, ball, and a hypoth O Fr *boquet*, *bochet*, a little mouth or hollow, which caught the ball as in a cup Cf O Fr *boche*, *bouque*, mouth, Prov Eng *bilbocatch*] The toy called *cup and ball*

Bild'stein, *n.* [Ger *bildstein*, *bild*, image, likeness, and *stein*, stone] Same as AGALMATOLITE

Bile, *n* [Fr *bile*, Lat *bilis*]

1 A yellow, greenish, bitter, viscid, nauseous fluid secreted by the liver

2 Bitterness of feeling, ill humor, as, to stir one's *bile*

Bile, *n* [See BOIL and BEAL] An inflamed tumor, a boil

Bile'dŭct, *n* [*bile* and *duct* q v] A vessel or canal to convey bile, — a term applied to the hepatic duct and its branches *Darwin*

Bile'stōne, *n* [*bile* and *stone*] A gall stone, or biliary calculus, which see *Darwin*

Bilge, *n* [A different orthography of *bulge*, q v]

1 The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle

2 (*Naut*) That part of a ship's bottom or floor which is broadest and most nearly flat, and on which she would rest if aground Hence, when this part of a ship is fractured, she is said to be *bilged*

Bilge, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BILGED, *p pr* & *vb n* BILGING] (*Naut*) To suffer a fracture in the bilge, to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge, to let in water *Mar Dict.*

Bilged (bĭljd), *p a* Having a fracture in the bilge, having the bottom stove in

Bilge'-pump, *n* (*Naut*) A pump to draw the bilge water from a ship *Totten*

Bilge'-wa'ter, *n* (*Naut*) Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge or bottom, becoming, ordinarily, very offensive *Totten.*

Bilge'-ways, *n* (*Naut.*) Pieces of timber bolted together and placed under the bilge of a vessel to support her in launching *R H Dana.*

Bil'gy, *a* Having the smell, &c , of bilge-water.

Bil'ia-ry (bĭl'ya rȳ), *a* [Fr *biliaire*, Lat *bilis*.] (*Med*) Pertaining to the bile, conveying the bile, as, a *biliary* duct

Biliary calculus (*Med*), a gall-stone, or a concretion formed in the gall-bladder or its duct — *Biliary duct*, the hepatic duct

Bil ĭf'tion, *n* The excretion of bile *Dunglison.*

Bil'ings-gāte, *n* See BILLINGSGATE

Bi lĭn'gual, } *a* [Lat *bilinguis bis*, twice and
Bi-lĭn'guar, } *lingua*, tongue, language] Containing two languages, as, a *bilingual* inscription; a *bilingual* dictionary

Bi-lĭn'guous, *a* [Lat *bilinguis* See *supra*] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages

Bil'ious (bĭl'yŭs), *a* [Lat *biliosus*, from *bilis*, the bile] Pertaining to the bile, disordered in respect to the bile, as, a *bilious* patient, dependent on an excess of bile as, *bilious* temperament, *bilious* symptoms "A *bilious* old nabob" *Macaulay.*

Bi lĭt'er al, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *litera*, letter] Consisting of two letters, as, a *biliteral* root in language *Sir W Jones.*

Bilk, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BILKED, *p pr* & *vb n.* BILKING] [Cf Goth *bilaikan*, to mock or deride, pref *bi*, equiv to *be*, q v , and *laikan*, to leap or exult *Bilk* in O Eng signifies *nothing*] To frustrate or disappoint, to deceive or defraud, by nonfulfillment of engagement, as, to *bilk* a creditor

Bilk, *n* A cheat a trick [*Rare*] *Hudibras.*

2 Nonsense, vain words *B Jonson*

Bill, *n* [A S *bile*, beak of a bird, proboscis, Ir & Gael *bil*, *bile*, mouth, lip, bird's bill]

1 The beak of a fowl "In his *bill* An olive leaf he brings" *Milton*

2 The note of a bird "The bittern's hollow *bill* was heard" *Wordsworth.*

Bill, *n* [A S *bill*, *bil*, O S *bil*, sword, Dan *bile*, Sw *bil*, *bila*, D *bijl*, O H Ger *billi*, *bil*, *bihal*, M. H Ger *bil*, *bile*, *bihel*, N H Ger *beil*, ax, hatchet, *bille*, pickax, Skr *bhid*, to split, O H Ger *billôn*]

1 A cutting instrument, curved forward, or hook-shaped, toward the point, and fitted with a handle, like a hatchet, — used in pruning, &c , when short called a *hand-bill*, when long a *hedge bill*

2 A weapon much used by infantry, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, for defense against cavalry, consisting of a broad, hook shaped blade, having a short pike at the back and another at the summit, and attached to the end of a long staff "To face the English bows and *bills*" *Macaulay*

3 A pickax, or mattock

4 (*Naut*) The point of the fluke of an anchor

Bill, *n* [Norm Fr *bille*, a label, or note of the value of a thing, L Lat *billa*, a modification of the Lat *bulla*, any thing rounded, L Lat , seal, stamp, letter, edict, roll, It *bulla*, *bolla*, *bolla*, Pr *bulla*, *bolla*, a round piece of metal marked with a seal, Fr *bulle*, the pope's bull, and *bille*, log, a ball made of bone, billiard ball Cf BULL and BILLET]

1 (*Law*) (*a*) A declaration in writing, expressing some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a fault committed by some person against a law (*b*) In England, an obligation or security given for money under the hand, and sometimes the seal, of the debtor, without a condition or forfeiture for non payment

☞ In the United States it is usually called a *note*, a *note of hand* or a *promissory note*

(*c*) A form or draft of a law, presented to a legislature, but not yet enacted, or before it is enacted, a proposed or projected law

☞ In some cases *statutes* are called *bills* but usually they are qualified by some description, as, a *bill of attainder*

2 A paper written or printed, and posted up in some public place, advertising the proposed sale of goods or particular things, an advertisement posted

She put up the *bill* in her parlor window *Dickens*

3 An account of goods sold or delivered, services rendered, or work done, with the price or value annexed to each article, as, a grocer's or tailor's *bill*

4 Any paper, containing a statement of particulars, as, a *bill* of charges or expenditures, a physician's *bill* of prescriptions, a *bill* of fare or provisions, &c

Bill of adventure See ADVENTURE — *Bill of costs*, a statement of the items which form the total amount of the costs of a party to a suit or action — *Bill of credit*, within the constitution of the United States, a paper issued by a state, on the mere faith and credit of the state, and designed to circulate as money Among merchants it is a letter sent by an agent or other person to a merchant, desiring him to give credit to the bearer for goods or money No state shall "emit *bills of credit*" *U S Constitution Peters Wharton Bouvier* — *Bill of divorce*, in the Jewish law, a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved *Jer* iii 8 — *Bill of entry*, a written account of goods entered at the custom-house, whether imported or intended for exportation — *Bill of exceptions* See EXCEPTIONS — *Bill of exchange* (*Com*), a written order or request from one person to another, desiring the latter to pay to some person designated a certain sum of money therein

named It generally is, and, to be negotiable, must be, made payable to order or to bearer So also the order generally expresses a specified time of payment, and that it is drawn for value The person who draws the bill is called the *drawer*, the person on whom it is drawn is, before acceptance, called the *drawee*, – after acceptance, the *acceptor*, the person to whom the money is directed to be paid is called the *payee* The person making the order may himself be the *payee* The bill itself is frequently called a *draft* See EXCHANGE *Chitty* — *Bill of health*, a certificate from the proper authorities as to the state of health of a ship s company at the time of her leaving port — *Bill of lading*, a written account of goods shipped by any person on board of a vessel, signed by the master of the vessel, who acknowledges the receipt of the goods, and promises to deliver them safe at the place directed, dangers of the sea excepted It is usual for the master to sign two, three, or four copies of the bill, one of which he keeps in possession, one is kept by the shipper, and one is sent to the consignee of the goods — *Bill of mortality*, an account of the number of deaths in a place in a given time — *Bill of pains and penalties*, a special act of the legislature which inflicts a punishment less than death upon persons supposed to be guilty of treason or felony, without any conviction in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings *Bouvier Wharton* — *Bill of parcels*, an account given by the seller to the buyer, containing the particulars of all the sorts of the goods bought and their prices — *Bill of particulars* (*Law*), a detailed statement of the items of a plaintiff s demand in an action, or of the defendant s set-off — *Bill of rights*, a summary of rights and privileges claimed by a people Such was the declaration presented by the Lords and Commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange in 1688 In America, a *bill* or *declaration of rights* is prefixed to most of the constitutions of the several states — *Bill of sale*, a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of goods and chattels — *Bill of sight*, a form of entry at the custom-house, by which goods respecting which the importer is not possessed of full information, may be provisionally landed for examination — *Bill of store*, a license granted at the custom-house to merchants to carry such stores and provisions as are necessary for a voyage custom free *Wharton* — *Bill of sufferance* (*Eng Law*), a license granted to a merchant to suffer him to trade from one English port to another without paying customs

Bill, *v i* [From *bill*, a beak] To join bills, as doves, to caress in fondness "As pigeons *bill*" *Shak*

Bill, *v t* [From *bill*, a writing] To advertise by a bill or public notice [*Cant*] *L'Estrange*

Bill'age, *n* (*Naut*) The breadth of a ship's floor when aground

Bill'-bŏards, *n* (*Naut*) Pieces of thick plank, armed with iron plates, and fixed on the fore channels of a ship, for the bill of the anchor to pass over freely *Totten*

Bill'-book (27), *n* (*Com*) A book in which a person keeps an account of his notes, bills, bills of exchange, and the like, thus showing all that he issues and receives *Bouvier*

Bill'-brō'ker, *n* One who negotiates the discount of bills

Billed (bild), *a* (*Ornith*) Furnished with a bill, as a bird, — used in composition

Bil'let, *n* [Fr *billet*, diminutive of Fr & Norm Fr *bille*, It *bolletta*, *bulletta* See BILL, a writing]

1 A small paper or note in writing, or a short letter "I got your melancholy *billet*" *Sterne*

2 A ticket from a public officer directing soldiers at what house to lodge, as, a *billet* of residence

3 (*Her*) A bearing in the form of a long square

Bil'let, *n* [Fr *billot*, block, from *bille*, log, a ball made of bone Cf BILL, a writing]

1 A small stick of wood

They shall beat out my brains with *billets* *Shak*

2 (*Arch*) An ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood

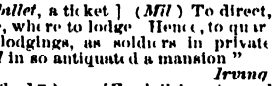

Billet

Bil'let, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BILLETED, *p pr* & *vb n* BILLETING] [From *billet*, a ticket] (*Mil*) To direct, by a ticket or note, where to lodge Hence, to quarter, or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses "*Billeted* in so antiquated a mansion" *Irving*

Bil'let-doux (bil'le doo), *n* [Fr *billet*, note, and *doux*, sweet, Lat *dulcis* See BILLET, a small paper] A love note or letter "A lover chanting out a *billet-doux*" *Spectator*

Bil'let-hĕad, *n* A piece of timber at the bow or stem of a whale boat, around which the harpoon line is run out when the whale darts off

Bill'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the North American coast, the *Belone truncata*

Bill'-hook, *n* [*bill* and *hook*] A small hatchet with curved edge *Campbell*

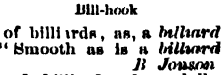

Bill-hook

Bill'iard (bil'yard), *a* Pertaining to the game of billiards, as, a *billiard* room, table, or ball "Smooth as is a *billiard* ball" *B Jonson*

Bill'iards, *n.* [F *billard*, billiards, from *bille*, ball, billiard ball Cf BILL, a writing] A game played on a rectangular table, covered with a cloth, with small ivory balls, which the players aim to drive into hazard-nets or pockets at the sides and corners of the tables, by impelling one ball against another, with maces, or cues, according to certain rules of the game.

Bill'ings-gāte, *n.* [From a market of this name in London celebrated for fish and foul language] Foul or profane language, ribaldry

There, stripped, fair rhetoric languished on the ground,
And shameful *billingsgate* her robes adorn *Pope*

Bill'ion (bil'yun), *n* [Fr *billion*, a word arbitrarily formed from Lat *bis*, twice, and L Lat *millio*, Fr *million*, a million Cf TRILLION, QUADRILLION] According to the French method of numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000, according to the English method, a million of millions, or 1,000,000,000,000 See NUMERATION

Bill'man, *n* , *pl* BILL'MEN One who uses a bill or hooked ax, – applied particularly to soldiers "A *billman* of the guard" *Savile*

Bil'lōn, *n* [Fr] An alloy of gold and silver with a large proportion of copper, used in coinage

Bil'lot, *n* [Fr *billot*, Pr *billo* Cf BILLET, a stick of wood] Gold or silver in the bar or mass

Bil'lōw, *n* [Dan *bolge*, Sw *bölja*, Icel *bylgja*, L Ger *bulge*, Ger *bulge*, from the root *belgen*, to swell] A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by violent wind

Loud *billows* lash the sounding shore *Pope*

Bil'lōw, *v i* To swell, to rise and roll in large waves or surges "The *billowing* snow" *Prior*

Bil'lōw-bēat'en, *a* Tossed by billows

Bil'lōwed, *a* Swelled, like a billow

Bil'lōw y, *a* Swelling, or swelled into large waves, wavy full of billows or surges, turgid "*Billowy* deep" *Warton*

And whitening down the many-tinctured stream
Descends the *billowy* foam *Thomson*

Bill'-stick'er, *n* One who posts up bills in public places

Bil'ly, *n* A watchman's club [*Cant*]

Bi'lōbed, } (Synop , § 130), *a* [Lat *bis*, twice,
Bi lō'bate, } and Eng *lobed*, *lobate*, q v] (*Bot*)
Divided into two lobes, as, a *bilobate* leaf *Gray*

Bi lŏc'ū lar, *a* [Fr *biloculaire*, Lat *bis*, twice, and *loculus*, a little place, cell, dim of *locus*, a place] (*Bot*) Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally, as, a *bilocular* pericarp *Gray*

Bilocular

Bi măc'ū late, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *maculate*, a, q v] Having two spots

Bi măn'ŭsh, *n* [Fr *bimane*, Lat *bis*, twice, and *manus*, hand] (*Zool*) Animals having two hands —a term applied by Cuvier to the highest order of *Mammalia*, of which man is the type and sole species

Bi mā'nŭs, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *manus*, hand] (*Zool*) Having two hands, as man is *bimanous*

Bi mär'gi nate, *a* [Lat, *bis*, twice, and Eng *marginate*, q v] (*Conch*) Having a double margin as far as the tip, as certain shells

Bi-mĕ'di al, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *medial*, q v] (*Geom*) When two lines commensurable only in power (as the side and diagonal of a square) are added together, and the sum is incommensurable in respect to either, the sum is called by Euclid a *bimedial* line

Bi mĕm'bral, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice and *membrum*, member] (*Gram*) Having two members, as a sentence *J B Gibbs*

Bi mĕn'sal, } *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *mensal*, q v] Occurring once in two
Bi mĕs'tri al, } months
Bi mŏnth'ly, }

Bi-mŭs'cu-lar, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *muscular*, q v] (*Compar Anat*) Having two attaching muscles, and two muscular impressions as a bivalve mollusk *Kirby*

Bin, *n* [A S *binn*, manger, crib, D *ben*, *benne*, basket, Lat *benna*, a kind of carriage (a Gallic word), W *benn*, *men*, wain, cart] A box or inclosed place, used as a repository of any commodity, as, a corn *bin*, a wine *bin*, a coal *bin*

Bin An old word for *be* and *been*

Bi'nal, *a* Twofold double [*Obs and rare*] "*Binal* revenge, all this" *Ford*

Bin'ăr sĕ'ni ate, *n* [*bin*, for *bi*, and *arsenate*] (*Chem*) A salt having two equivalents of arsenic acid to one of the base *Graham*

Bi'na-ry, *a* [Fr *binaire*, Lat *binarius*, from *bini*, two by two, two and two.] Compounded of two.

Binary arithmetic, that in which numbers are expressed according to the binary scale or in which two figures only, 0 and 1 are used, in lieu of two the ciphers multiplying every thing by 2 as in common arithmetic by 10 Thus, 1 is one 10 is two 11 is three 100 is four, &c *Davies & Peck* — *Binary compound* (*Chem.*), a compound of two elements or of an element and a compound performing the function of an element or of two compounds performing the function of elements — *Binary logarithms*, a system of logarithms devised by Euler for facilitating musical calculations in which 1 is the logarithm of 2 instead of 10, as in the common logarithms, and the modulus 1 442695 instead of 4 342948 — *Binary measure* (*Mus*) that used in common time, in which the time of rising in beating, is equal to the time of falling *Moore* — *Binary scale* (*Arith*), a uniform scale of notation whose ratio is two — *Binary star* (*Astron*), a double star, whose members have a revolution round their common center of gravity

Bi'na-ry, *n* The constitution of two *Fotherby*

Bi'nate, *a* [N Lat *binatus*, from Lat *bini*, two and two] (*Bot*) Being double or in couples, growing in pairs, as, a *binate* leaf *Gray*

Binate Leaves

Bind, *v t* [*imp* BOUND, *p pr* & *vb n* BINDING] [A S *bindan*, *gebindan*, perfect tense *band*, *bundon*, p p *bunden*, Goth *bindan*, *gabindan*, D & Ger *binden*, Dan *binde*, Sw & Icel *binda* Skr *bandh*]

1 To tie together, or confine with a cord, band, ligature, chain, &c , as, to *bind* grain, to *bind* a captive, — sometimes with *up*, as, to *bind up* a wound

2 In a more general sense, to confine, restrain, or hold by physical force or influence of any kind, as, attraction *binds* the planets to the sun, frost *binds* the earth, or the streams "He *bindeth* the floods from overflowing" *Job* xxviii 11.

Whom Satan hath *bound*, lo, these eighteen years
Luke xiii. 16.

3 To prevent or restrain from customary or natural action, as, certain drugs or articles of food *bind* the bowels

4 To protect or strengthen by a band or border, as the edge of a carpet or garment, or a wheel by a tire

5 To sew or fasten together, and inclose in a cover, as, to *bind* a book

6 (*Fig*) To oblige, restrain, or hold, by authority, law, duty, promise, vow, or other moral tie, as, to *bind* the conscience to *bind* by kindness, *bound* by affection, commerce *binds* nations to each other

Who made our laws to *bind* us not himself *Milton*

7 To place under legal obligation to serve, as, to *bind* an apprentice, — sometimes with *out*, as, *bound* out to service

To bind over to oblige by bond to appear at a court — *To bind to* to contract, as, to *bind* one s self *to* a wife — *To bind up* in to cause to be wholly engrossed with, to connect intimately with to absorb in

Bind, *v i* 1 To contract, to grow hard or stiff, as, clay *binds* by heat

2 To be restrained from motion, or from customary or natural action

3 To be obligatory *Locke*

Bind, *n* 1 A stalk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole or tree, or being bound to it

2 (*Metal*) Indurated clay, when much mixed with the oxide of iron *Kirwan*

3 (*Mus*) A ligature or tie for the purpose of grouping notes together *Moore*

Bind'er, *n* 1 A person who binds, one whose trade is to bind, as books

A man, with a *binder*, may reap an acre of wheat in a day *Mortimer*

2 Any thing that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope, or band, a bandage

Bind'er y, *n* A place where books or other articles are bound [*In America usage*]

Bind'ing *a* Having power to bind or oblige, obligatory as, the *binding* force of a moral duty, or of a command

Binding joists (*Arch*) the joists of a floor into which the trimmers of staircases or well holes of the stairs and chimney-ways, are framed

Bind'ing, *n* 1 The act of fastening with a band

2 Any thing that binds, a bandage, the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work, something that secures the edge of cloth from raveling

3 (*Fencing*) A method of securing or crossing the adversary's sword with a pressure, accompanied with a spring of the wrist

4 (*pl*) (*Naut*) The transoms knees, beams, keelson, and other chief timbers used for connecting and strengthening the parts of a vessel

Bind'ing ly, *adv* So as to bind

Bind'ing ness, *n* The condition or property of being binding or obligatory, as the unconditional *bindingness* of the practical reason *Coleridge*

Bind'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of different species, of the genus *Convolvulus* as the white the blue the Syrian bind weed, &c The black bryony, or *Tamus* is called *black bind weed*, and the smilax is called *rough bind weed* *London*

The fragile *bind-weed* bells and bryony rings *Tennyson*

Bine, *n* [From *bind*] The running or climbing stem of a plant *Gardner*.

Bi nĕrv'ate, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice and *nervus*, sinew, nerve, q v]

1 (*Bot*) Two nerved — applied to leaves which have two longitudinal ribs or nerves

2 (*Entom*) Supported by only two nerves, as the wing of an insect *Brande*

Binnacle

Bing, *n* [Dan & Sw *binge*, Icel *bingr* (Prov Eng *bunk* bench, and *bench coal* the uppermost stratum of coal) (*Manuf*) A heap of alum thrown together in order to drain

Bin'na-cle (bin'na kl), *n* [For *bittacle*, corrupted from Fr *habitacle*, habitation, Lat *habitaculum* dwelling place, *habitare*, to dwell See BITTACLE] (*Naut*) A box containing the compass of a ship, and a light to show it at night *Totten*

Bin'o-cle (bin'o-kl), *n.* [Fr. *binocle*, It. *binocolo*, from Lat. *bini*, two and two, and *oculus*, eye] (*Opt.*) A dioptric telescope, fitted with two tubes joining, so as to enable a person to view an object with both eyes at once.

Bi-nŏc'ŭ-lar, *a* [Fr *binoculaire* See *supra.*]
1. Having two eyes "Most animals are *binocular.*" *Derham*
2. With, or pertaining to, both eyes, as, *binocular* vision *Carpenter*
3. Adapted to the use of both eyes, as, a *binocular* microscope or telescope *Brewster.*

Bi-nŏc'ŭ-late, *a* Having two eyes

Bi-nō'mi-al, *n* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name, Fr. *binome*, L Lat *binomius.*] (*Alg*) An expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus or minus, as, $a+b$, or $7-3$

Bi-nō'mi-al, *a* Consisting of two terms, — pertaining to binomials, as, a *binomial* root.

Binomial theorem, the theorem which demonstrates the law of formation of any power of a binomial *Davies & Peck*

Bi-nō'mi-nal, **Bi nō'mi-nous**, *a.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name, Fr *binome*, L Lat *binominus.*] Having two names *Fuller*

Bi-nŏt', *n.* [Fr. *binoter*, to till a second time] (*Agr.*) A kind of plow having a double moldboard. *Loudon*

Bi-nŏt'o-nous, *a.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *notus*, note] Consisting of two notes, as, a *binotonous* cry

Bi'nous, *a* The same as BINATE

Bi-nŏx'ide (49), *n* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *oxide*, q v] (*Chem*) Same as DEUTOXIDE, q. v

Bin'tu-rong, *n* (*Zool*) An Asiatic animal of the genus *Arctictis. A bintu rong*, or *albifrons*, is about the size of a cat, and inhabits Nepâl *Baird*

Bi-nū'cle-ar, *a.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *nucleus*, kernel] Having two nuclei, or central points

Bi ŏc'el-late, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *ocellatus*, from *ocellus*, a little eye, dim of *oculus*, eye] (*Entom*) Dotted with two eye like spots, as a wing

Bi'o-dy-năm'ics, *n* [Gr *βιος*, life, and *δύναμις*, force] The doctrine of the vital activity or forces *Dunglison*

Bi ŏg'ra pher, *n.* [See BIOGRAPHY] One who writes an account or history of the life and actions of a particular person, a writer of lives, as Plutarch

Bi'o-grăph'ic, **Bi'o-grăph'ic-al**, *a* Pertaining to biography, containing biography "*Biographical* writings" *Watson.*

Bi'o grăph'ic al ly, *adv.* In the manner of a biography

Bi-ŏg'ra phize, *v. a.* To write a history of the life of *Southey*

Bi-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Fr *biographie*, from Gr *βιος*, life, and *γράφειν*, to write]
1 The history of the life and character of a particular person
2 Biographical writings in general

No species of writing seems more worthy of cultivation than *biography* *Langhorne*

Bi'o-lŏg'ic al, *a* Pertaining to biology

Bi ŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *biologie*, from Gr *βιος*, life, and *λόγος*, discourse] The science of life, that part of physiology which treats of life in general, or of the different forces of life

☞ This term is now also applied to a theory based on the assumption that there is a *life-force*, called either *magnetic* or *odylic force* which obeys laws analogous to those of magnetism, and through which one individual may by manipulation, or by a simple action of his will or mind under certain conditions, control the mental states and actions of another individual *Dana*

Bi'o lyt'ic, *a* [Gr *βιος*, life, and *λύειν*, to destroy] Relating to the destruction of life, as, a *biolytic* agent *Dunglison*

Bi'o-tĭ'ně, *n* [From *Biot*, a French naturalist] (*Min*) A variety of anorthite found among the volcanic debris of Vesuvius

Bi-păl'mate, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng. *palmate*, q. v] (*Bot*) Having a palmate arrangement on secondary petioles which are palmately arranged on the primary petiole *Henslow*

Bi-pă'ro-ŭs, or **Bip'a-ro-ŭs**, *a.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *parere*, to bring forth] Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bi-păr'ti-ble, **Bi păr'tile**, (Synop, § 130), *a.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *partibilis*, Eng *partible*, and Lat *partilis*, divisible, Fr *bipartible*] That may be divided into two parts

Bi păr'tient, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *partiens*, p pr. of *partire*, *partiri*, to divide.] Dividing into two parts *Ash*

Bi păr'tite, or **Bip'ar tite**, *a.* [Lat *bipartitus*, p p. of *bipartire*: *bis*, twice, and *partire*, to divide. See PARTITE]
1 In two parts, having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party, as, a *bipartite* treaty. "The divine fate is also *bipartite*" *Cudworth.*
2 Divided into two parts to the base, as a leaf; consisting of two parts or subdivisions. *Gray.*

Bi'păr-tĭ'tion (tĭsh'un), *n* The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts.

Bi-pĕc'ti nate, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng. *pectinate*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Having two margins toothed like a comb.

Bi'ped, *n.* [Fr. *bipède*: Lat. *bipes*: *bis*, twice, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] An animal having two feet, as man.

Bi-pĕ'dal, **Bi'ped**, *a.* [Fr. *bipedal*: Lat. *bipedalis.*] Having two feet, or the length of two feet.

By which the man, when heavenly life was ceased,
Became a helpless, naked, *biped* beast. *Byron.*

Bi-pĕl'tate, *a.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng. *peltate*, q v] Having a defense like a double shield

Bi pĕn'nate, **Bi-pĕn'nā ted**, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng. *pennate*, q v, Lat *bipennis*] Having two wings "*Bipennated* insects" *Derham*

Bi-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *petalous*, q v] (*Bot*) Having two flower-leaves or petals.

Bi-pin'nate, **Bi-pin'nā-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *pinnate*, *pinnated*, q v; Fr *bipinne*] (*Bot.*) Twice pinnate *Gray.*

Bipinnate Leaf

Bi'pin-năt'i-fid, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *pinnatifid*. Fr. *bipinnatifide*] (*Bot.*) Doubly pinnatifid

A bipinnatifid leaf is a pinnatifid leaf having its segments pinnatifid *Gray*

Bi-pĭl'cate (Synop, § 130), *a* [L *bis*, twice, and *plicare*, to fold] Twice folded together *Henslow*

Bi-plĭ'ci-ty, *n* [See BIPLICATE] The state of being twofold, reduplication [*Rare*] *Roget*

Bi pō'lar, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *polar*, q v] Doubly polar, having two poles *Coleridge*

Bi'pont, **Bi pŏnt'ine**, *a* (*Bibliography*) Relating to books printed at Deuxponts, or Bipontium, in Bavaria. *Clarke*

Bi-punct'ate, *a* [L *bis*, twice, and Eng *punctate*, q v] Having two punctures, or spots

Bi-punct'ū al, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *punctual*, q v] Having two points

Bi pū'pil lāte, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye] (*Entom*) Having an eye like spot on the wing, with two dots or pupils within it of a different color, as in some butterflies

Bi pў răm'i dal, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *pyramidal*] Consisting of two pyramids placed base to base, as, a *bipyramidal* dodecahedron, having a pyramid at each of the extremities in a prism, as in quartz crystals *Dana*

Bi-quăd'rate, *n* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *quadrate*, q v] (*Math*) The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself Thus $4\times4=16$, which is the square of 4, and $16\times16=256$, the biquadrate of that number

Bi'quad-rāt'ic, *n* The same as BIQUADRATE

Bi'quad răt'ic, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *quadratic*, Fr *biquadratique*] Pertaining to the biquadratic, or fourth power

Biquadratic equation (*Alg*), an equation of the fourth degree, or one in which the unknown quantity is raised to the fourth power *Davies — Biquadratic parabola* (*Geom*), a curve line of the third order, having two infinite legs tending the same way *Hutton — Biquadratic root of a number*, the square root of the square root of that number Thus the square root of 81 is 9, and the square root of 9 is 3, which is the *biquadratic* root of 81 *Hutton*

Bi-quin'tile, *n* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *quintile*, q v, Fr *biquintile*] (*Astron*) An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other by *twice the fifth* part of a great circle — that is, 144 degrees, or twice 72 degrees

Bi rā'di ăte, **Bi-rā'di ā'ted**, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *radiate*, *radiated*, q v] Having two rays, as, a *biradiate* fin

Birch (18), *n* [A S *bierce*, *beorce*, *beore*, Icel *björk*, Sw *björk*, Dan *birk*, D *berk* O H Ger. *piruha*, M H Ger *birche*, *birke*, N H Ger *birke*, Russ *bereza*, Pol *brzoza*. Serb *breza*. Lith *berzas*] A tree of several species, constituting the genus *Betula*, as the white or common birch (*B alba*), the dwarf birch (*B nana*), the paper or canoe birch (*B papyracea*) The smaller branches of the common European birch (*B alba*), being tough and slender, were formerly much used for rods, especially in schools "The threatening twigs of *birch*" *Shak*

Birch of Jamaica, a species of the Pistacia, or turpentine-tree

Birch, Birch'en, *a* Made of birch, consisting of birch, as, *birchen* scepter "Looks out from Yarrow's *birchen* tower" *W Scott.*

Birch'-wine, *n.* Wine made of the vernal juice of the birch.

Bird

A A, primaries; *B B*, tertials; *C C*, lesser coverts; *D D*, greater coverts; *E E*, bastard wing; *F F*, scapulars; *G*, upper tail coverts; *H*, under tail coverts; *I*, tail feathers.

Bird (18), *n.* [A-S. *bird*, or *brid*, the young of any animal, brood. Cf. Eng. to *breed* and to *brood*] Properly, a chicken, the young of a fowl; and hence (*Modern*), a feathered flying animal. (*Nat. Hist.*) A species of the class *Aves*, the second among the vertebrates, characterized by a double heart, as in quadrupeds, warm blood, oviparous generation, and the anterior pair of membranous organs or wings, intended for flying.

☞ The class has two subdivisions. I. *Flying birds*: embracing, 1 ACCIPITRES, or *Vultures* Order; as the Eagle, Falcon, Hawk, Owl, 2 PASSERES, or *Perchers*, as the Swallow, Humming-bird, Robin, Crow; 3 SCANSORES, or *Climbers*, as the Woodpecker, Parrot, Toucan; 4. GALLINACEÆ, or *Game Birds*, as the Pheasant, Turkey, Hen; 5 GRALLATORES, or *Waders*, as the Heron, Crane. II. *Running Birds*, or *Brevipennate*, the Ostrich, Cassowary, Dodo, &c, in which the wings are imperfectly plumed, and some of the species have the aspect of overgrown, half-fledged chickens *Dana.*

Bird, *v. i.* 1 To catch or shoot birds.
2 Hence, to seek for game or plunder; to thieve. [*Rare*] *B. Jonson.*

Bird'-bŏlt, *n* [*bird* and *bolt*] An arrow, bread at the end, for shooting birds [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Bird'-cāge, *n* [*bird* and *cage*] A box or case of wire, small sticks, or wicker, forming open work, for keeping birds confined

Bird'-call, *n* [*bird* and *call*] 1. A little stick cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf of some plant, for imitating the cry of birds
2 A very short metal cylinder, having a circular plate with a small aperture in the center, fastened to each end, — used to decoy birds

Bird'-cătch'er, *n* [*bird* and *catch*] One whose employment is to catch birds, a fowler.

Bird'-cătch'ing, *n* [*bird* and *catch*] The art of taking bird or wild fowls, either for food, for pleasure, or for their destruction, when pernicious to the husbandman

Bird'-chĕr'ry, *n* [*bird* and *cherry*] (*Bot.*) A species of cherry of the genus *Prunus*, and subgenus *Padus*, having the flowers in racemes.

Bird'er, *n* A bird catcher

Bird'-eȳed (id), *a* Quick sighted, catching a glance as one goes

Bird'-făn'ci er, *n* 1 One who takes pleasure in rearing or collecting birds, especially such as are rare or curious
2 One who keeps for sale the various kinds of birds which are kept in cages

Bird'ing-pīēce, *n* A fowling piece. *Shak.*

Bird'-like, *a* Resembling a bird

Bird'-lime, *n* [*bird* and *lime*] A viscous substance, usually made of the juice of holly bark, extracted by boiling, mixed with a third part of nut oil or thin grease, used to catch birds For this purpose the twigs of a bush are smeared over with this viscid substance

Not *bird-lime* or Idean pitch produces
A more tenacious mass of clammy juice *Dryden.*

Bird'-limed (limd), *a* Smeared with bird lime, spread to insnare, prepared to become attached.

When the heart is thus *bird-limed*, then it cleaves to every thing it meets with *Goodwin*

Bird'man, *n* [*bird* and *man*] A fowler or bird-catcher

Bird-of-păr'a dīse, *n* One of a genus of birds (*Paradisea*), of the order *Passeres*, or Perchers, found in New Guinea The largest species is two feet four inches in length The head and back part of the neck of this species are lemon colored; the neck, of the brightest emerald green; the breast, black, the wings, chestnut The sides and back part of the body are covered with long, straight, narrow feathers, of a pale brown color, similar to the plumes of the ostrich These are spread when the bird flies, for which reason it can keep long on the wing The *P. major* and *P minor* are the species the feathers of which are usually worn as plumes

Bird'-ŏr'gan, *n* A small barrel organ, used in teaching birds to sing

Bird'-pĕp'per, *n* [*bird* and *pepper*] A species of capsicum or Cayenne pepper, the *Capsicum minimum*, a shrubby plant, bearing a small, oval fruit, more biting than the other sorts

Bird's'-eȳe (birdz'-I), *a* [*bird* and *eye*] Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; embraced at a glance, hence, general, not minute, or entering into details, as, a *bird's-eye* view of a subject. *Burke*

Bird's'-eȳe, *n* [*bird* and *eye*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, called also *Pheasant's eye*, known in botany by the generic term *Adonis* There are several species, some of which produce beautiful flowers.

Bird's'-eȳe Mā'ple. Wood of the sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*), that is full of little knotty spots somewhat resembling birds' eyes, and used in cabinet work

Bird's'-fŏot, *n* [*bird* and *foot*] (*Bot*) A papilionaceous plant, the *Ornithopus*, the pod of which is articulated, cylindrical, and bent in the form of a bow.

Bird's'-fŏot Trē'foil. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the *Lotus*, of several species.

Bird's'-mouth, *n* (*Arch*) An interior angle or notch cut across a piece of timber, for its reception on the edge of another, as that on a rafter to be laid on a plate.

Bird's'-nĕst, *n.* [*bird* and *nest.*]
1. The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young.
2 (*Cookery.*) The nest of a small swallow, of

China and the neighboring countries, delicately tasted, and mixed with soups. This nest is found in the rocks on the sea-coast; it is of the size of a goose egg, and in substance resembles isinglass

3. (*Bot.*) (*a.*) An orchideous plant, of the genus *Ophrys* or twyblade. (*b.*) A species of *Orchis*.

Bird's'-tāres, *n.* A plant.

Bird's'-tŏngue, *n.* A species of *Ornithoglossum*

Bird'-wit'ted, *a.* Flighty, passing rapidly from one subject to another, not having the faculty of attention. *Bacon.*

Bi'rec-tăn'gu-lar, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *rectangular*, q v] Containing two right angles, as, a *birectangular* spherical triangle

Bi'rēme, *n.* [Fr *bireme*, Lat *biremis*, *bis*, twice, and *remus*, oar] A vessel with two banks or tiers of oars.

Bir'gan-der, *n* [See BERGANDER] A wild goose

Bi'rhom boid'al, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *rhomboidal*, q v] Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces, which, being taken six and six, and prolonged in idea till they intercept each other, would form two rhombohedrons

Birk'en (bir'kn), *v t* [From Prov Eng *birk*, a birch tree] To beat with a birch or rod [*Obs*]

Birk'en, *a.* Birchen, as, *birken* grove *Burns*

Birl, *v. t* [A-S *byrla*] To pour out, to give to drink. [*Obs*]

Dame Elynour entreat
To *byrle* them of the best *Skelton*

Bir'law, *n* [Ger *bauer*, a countryman, and Eng *law*] (*Law*) A law made by husbandmen respecting rural affairs *Burrill*

Bi rŏs'trate, } *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *ros-*
Bi-rŏs'trā ted, } *trate*, *rostrated*, q v] Having a double beak, or process resembling a beak

The capsule is bilocular and *birostrated* *Ed Encyc*

Birr, *v i.* To make a whirring noise, as of wheels in motion. *Ogilvie*

Birr'us, *n* A coarse kind of thick, woolen cloth, worn by the poor in the middle ages, also, a woolen cap or hood worn over the shoulders or over the head as a cowl *Ogilvie*

Birt, *n* [O Eng *byrte* Of Norm Fr *bertonneau*. Of BRET] A fish, called also *turbot*

Birth (18), *n* [A S *beorth*, *byrd*, from *beran*, *beoran*, to bear, bring forth, Goth *gabaurths*, O H Ger *burt*, *giburt*, N H Ger *geburt*, D *geboorte* Cf Ir & Gael *beirthe*, born, brought forth]

1 The act of coming into life, or of being born Except in poetry, it is generally applied to human beings, as, the *birth* of a son

2 Lineage, extraction, descent, sometimes high birth, noble extraction, as, German *birth*

Elected without reference to *birth*, but solely for qualifications *Prescott*

3 The condition in which a person is born, natural state or position

A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name *Dryden*

4 The act of bringing forth, as, she had two children at a *birth* "At her next *birth*" *Milton*

5. That which is born, that which is produced, whether animal or vegetable

Poets are far rarer *births* than kings *B Jonson*

Others hatch their eggs and tend the *birth* till it is able to shift for itself *Addison*

And wealthy *births* confess the flood's embrace *Blackmore*

6 Origin, beginning, as, the *birth* of an empire

New birth (*Theol*), regeneration, or the commencement of a religious life

Birth, *n* A station in which a ship rides See BERTH

Birth'dāy, *n* [*birth* and *day*] 1 The day in which any person is born, day of origin or commencement.

Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next
The *birthday* of invention *Cowper*

2 The same day of the month, in which a person was born, in every succeeding year, the anniversary of one's birth.

This is my *birthday*, as this very day was Cassius born *Shak*

Birth'dāy, *a* Pertaining to the day of birth, or its anniversary, as, *birthday* ode, *birthday* festivities

Birth'dŏm, *n* [*birth* and *dom*, q v] Privilege of birth. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Birth'ing, *n.* (*Naut*) Any thing added to raise the sides of a ship *Bailey*

Birth'less, *a* Destitute of birth

Birth'-mărk, *n* Some peculiar mark or blemish on the body at birth.

Most part of this noble lineage carried upon their body for a natural *birth-mark*, from their mother's womb, a snake *North*

Birth'night (-nit), *n* [*birth* and *night*] The night in which a person is born, and the anniversary of that night in succeeding years

The angelic song in Bethlehem field,
On thy *birthnight* that sung thee Savior-born *Milton.*

Birth'place, *n.* [*birth* and *place*] The town, city, or country, where a person is born, place of origin or birth, in its more general sense "The *birthplace* of valor" *Burns.*

Birth'right (-rit), *n.* [*birth* and *right*] Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible by law to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution "Esau, who for one morsel of meat sold his *birthright*" *Heb.* xii. 16.

☞ It may be used in the sense of primogeniture, or the privilege of the first-born, but is applicable to any right which results from descent.

Birth'rŏot, *n.* (*Bot*) The *Trillium erectum*.

Birth'sĭn, *n.* [*birth* and *sin*] Original sin.

Birth'sŏng, *n* A song sung at a person's birth

Birth'-străn'gled, *a.* [*birth* and *strangle*] Strangled or suffocated in being born *Shak*

Birth'wort (-wûrt), *n* [*birth* and *wort*] A genus of plants, *Aristolochia*, of many species *Loudon*

Bis, *adv* [Lat *bis*, twice, for *duis*, from *duo*, two, like *bellum* from *duellum*] Twice See BI

Bi'zā, } *n* A coin of Pegu, of the value of half a
Bi'zŏ, } ducat, also, a weight

Bi săc'cate, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *saccus*, bag, sack] (*Bot*) Having two little bags, sacs, or pouches *Loudon*

Bis-cāy'an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Biscay

Bis cāy'an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Biscay or its people

Bis'co tin, *n* [Fr *biscotin*, It *biscottino*, from *bis cotto*, biscuit] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs

Bis'cuit (bis'kit), *n* [Fr *biscuit*, Pr *bescueit*, *bescueg*, It *biscotto*, Sp *bizcocho*, Pg *biscouto*, from Lat *bis*, twice, and *coctus*, p p of *coquere*, to cook, bake, it *cotto*, Fr *cuit*]

1 A kind of unfermented bread, formed into flat cakes, and baked hard

According to military practice, the bread or *biscuit* of the Romans was twice prepared in the oven *Gibbon*

2 A kind of small, baked cake, usually fermented, made of flour, milk, &c

3 Earthen ware or porcelain which has undergone the first baking, before it is subjected to the process of glazing

4 (*Sculp*) A species of unglazed porcelain, in which groups and figures are formed in miniature

Meat biscuit, an alimentary preparation consisting of matters extracted from meat by boiling, combined with flour, so as to form biscuits *Dunglison*

Bi sect'ate, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *scutum*, shield] (*Bot*) Resembling two bucklers placed side by side

Bise (bez), *n* [Fr] A cold north wind which prevails on the northern coasts of the Mediterranean, nearly the same as the *mistral* *Lardner*

Bi sĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BISECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* BISECTING] [Lat *bis*, twice, and *secare*, *sectum*, to cut]

1 To cut or divide into two parts

2 (*Geom*) To divide into two equal parts

Bi sĕc'tion, *n* [Fr *bissection*] The act of cutting into two equal parts, the division of any line or magnitude into two equal parts

Bi sĕc'trix, *n* [From *bisect*] In biaxial polarization, the line bisecting the angle between the two axes of polarization *Dana*

Bi sĕg'ment, *n* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *segment*, q v] One of the parts of a line, or other magnitude, divided into two equal parts

Bi-sē'ri al, } *a* (*Bot*) Occupying two rows, one
Bi sē'ri-ate, } within the other *Gray*

Bi sĕr'rate, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *serrate*] (*Bot*) Doubly serrate, or having the serratures serrate, as in some leaves *Gray*

Bi sē'tōse, } *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *setose*,
Bi sē'toŭs, } *setous*, q v] Having two bristles

Bi sĕx'oŭs, *a.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *sexus*, sex Fr *bisexe*] Consisting of both sexes *Browne*

Bi sĕx'ŭ-al (sĕk'shu al), *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *sexual*, q v] (*Bot*) Being of both sexes as a flower containing both stamens and pistils within the same envelope

Bish'op, *n* [A S *biscop*, *biscop*, Icel *biskup*, Sw *biskop*, Dan *biskop*, *bisp*, D *bisschop*, N H Ger *bischof*, O H Ger *piscof*, Goth. *episkaupus*, Sp *obispo*, Pg *bispo*, It *vescovo*, Pr *evesque*, *vesque*, *bisbe*, Fr *evesque*, from Lat *episcopus*, Gr *επισκοπος*, overseer, superintendent, *επι*, over, and *σκοπος*, in spector, from *σκοπειν*, *σκεπτεσθαι*, to look to, view; whence *επισκοπειν*, *επισκεπτεσθαι*, to look at, inspect]

1 An overseer, a spiritual superintendent, ruler, or director

Ye were as sheep going astray but are now returned unto the Shepherd and *Bishop* of your souls 1 *Pet* ii 25

The same persons are in this chapter called elders or presbyters, and overseers or *bishops* *Scott, Com*, *Acts* xx

Till the churches were multiplied the *bishops* and presbyters were the same. *Scott, Com*, *Phil* i 1 1 *Tim* iii 1; *Tit* i 7

Both the Greek and Latin fathers do, with one consent, declare that *bishops* were called presbyters and presbyters *bishops*, in apostolic times the name being then common *Whitby*

2 In Episcopal usage, the highest of the three orders of the Christian ministry, identical with that which, in the New Testament, bears the style of apostle *Stanton's Eccl Hist*

Bish'op, *n.* 1 A mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar *Swift*

2 An article of a lady's dress, being a pad or cushion worn on the back of the waist, under the skirts, to give prominence to the latter, a bustle, a tournure

If, by her *bishop*, or her "grace" alone,
A genuine lady, or a church, is known *Saxe*

Bish'op, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p.* BISHOPED, *p. pr* & *vb n.* BISHOPING]

1 To confirm, to admit solemnly into the church, hence, to receive formally to favor

And chose to bear
The name of fool confirmed and *bishoped* by the fair. *Dryden.*

They are profane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
Except confirmed and *bishoped* by thee. *Donne.*

2. (*Far*) To use arts to give a young or good appearance to, — said of an old or a bad horse *White.*

Bish'op dŏm, *n* Jurisdiction of a bishop "Divine right of *bishopdom*" *Milton.*

Bish'op-like, } *a* Resembling a bishop, belong
Bish'op-ly, } ing to a bishop *Fuller.* "*Bishoply* office" *Hardinge* [*Bishoply* is *obs.*]

Bish'op-ly, *adv* In the manner of a bishop. [*Obs.*]

Bish'op rĭc, *n* [*bishop* and *ric*, q v., A-S. *biscoprice*]

1 A diocese, the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends "Almost every *bishopric* was spoiled by their ravenous power" *Hallam.*

2 The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns, office of bishop *Acts* i. 20.

Bish'op's-căp, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Mitella*, miter wort

Bish'op's-weed, *n* [*bishop* and *weed*] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant of different species of the genus *Ammi*

Bish'op's-wort (-wûrt), *n* A plant

Bisk, *n* [Fr *bisque*, prob from Lat *bis cocta*, twice cooked Cf BISCUIT]

1 Soup or broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh together *King.*

2 A stroke which is allowed to the weaker party to equalize the players, in the game of tennis

Bis mĭl'lah, } [Arabic, In the name of God!]
Bis mĭl'lah } An adjuration or exclamation common among the Mohammedans

Big'muth, *n* [Ger *bismuth*, *wismuth*, O Ger *wese mot*, N Lat *bismuthum*, *vismuthum*, Fr *bismuth*] A metal of a reddish white color, crystallizing in rhombohedrons which look nearly like cubes It is somewhat harder than lead, and rather brittle, masses show broad cleavage surfaces when broken across Specific gravity, 8 It melts at 476° Fahr, being easily fused in the flame of a candle It is found in a native state, and as a constituent of some minerals.

Big'muth al, *a* Consisting of bismuth, or containing it

Big'muth ic, *a* Pertaining to bismuth

Big'muth ine, *n* A rare mineral, composed of bismuth and sulphur, a native sulphuret of bismuth

Big'muth-ō'chre, } *n* A native oxide of bismuth,
Big'muth-ō'chre, } sometimes containing a small portion of carbonic acid

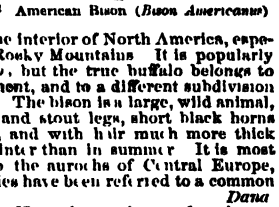

American Bison (*Bison Americanus*)

Bi'son (Sy nop., § 130), *n* [Lat *bison*, Gr *βισων*, Fr *bison*, Pr *bi son*, *bizon*, Sp *bi sonte*, It *bisonte*, *bisonte*, O H Ger *wisunt*, *wisant*, *wisent*, N H. Ger *wisent*, A S *wesend*, Icel *vis-undr*] (*Zool*) A quadruped (*Bison* or *Bos Americanus*) inhabiting the interior of North America, especially about the Rocky Mountains It is popularly called the *buffalo*, but the true buffalo belongs to the eastern continent, and to a different subdivision of the genus *Bos* The bison is a large, wild animal, with thick body and stout legs, short black horns rapidly tapering, and with hair much more thick and shaggy in winter than in summer It is most nearly related to the aurochs of Central Europe, and the two species have been referred to a common genus *Dana*

Bi spī'nōse, *a* [Lat *bis*, twice, and *spina*, a thorn] (*Zoöl*) Having two spines *Ogilvie*

Bisque (bisk), *n* [Fr See BISCUIT] A kind of unglazed white porcelain It is much used for statuettes, &c *Art Journal*

Bis-sĕx'tile (sĕks'til), *n* [Lat *bissextilis*, leap year, from *bissextus* (*bis* and *sextus*), the sixth of the calends of March or twenty fourth day of February which was reckoned twice every fourth year, by the intercalation of a day *tantum orth*] Leap year, every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February on account of the excess of the civil year (365 d 5 h 48 m 49 7 s) above 365 days But one day added every four years is equivalent to six hours each year, which is 11 m. 10 3 s too much, or more than 5 h 48 m 49 7 s., the excess of the real year Hence, at the end of every century divisible by 400, it is necessary to retain the bissextile day, and to suppress it at the end of those centuries which are not divisible by 400.

Bis sĕx'tile, *a* Pertaining to the leap year.

Bis'son, *a* [A S *bisen*, perh contr from *biscónde*, of *bi*, be, by, and *scon*, to see. Cf. D. *bysiende*, near sighted] Blind [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Bis'tel, *n* [Fr *bistre*, perhaps from *bis*, brown,

Bis'tre, } swarthy, L Lat *bisus*, Sp. *baso*, Bisc.
baza, *beza*, *baltza*, *beltza*, black Cf., however, L. Ger *bester*, frowning, dark, ugly. See also BOISTEROUS] (*Paint*) A dark-brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood.

Bi-stip'ūled, *a* [From Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng. *stipuled*, q v.] Having two stipules.

Bis'tŏrt, *n.* [Fr. *bistorte*, It & N Lat. *bistorta*, Lat. *bis*, twice, and *tortus*, p p of *torquere*, to twist.] (*Bot*) A plant, a species of *Polygonum*, in popular language called *snake-weed* *Loudon*

Bis'tŏu-ry (bis'tu rȳ), *n* [Fr *bistouri*, It *bistori*, *bistorino*.] A surgical instrument for making incisions, consisting of a handle with a blade either fixed or movable, the blade being variously formed, as straight, curved, blunt pointed, &c *Dunglison*.

Bi-sŭl'cate, *a.* [From Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng. *sulcate*, q v]
1. Two furrowed
2 (*Zoöl*) Cloven footed, or with two-hoofed digits

Bi-sŭl'cous, *a* [Lat *bisul us*, *bis*, twice, and *sul cus*, furrow] Cloven footed, as swine or oxen, bisulcate *Browne*

Bi-sŭl'phate (45), *n* [Lat *bis* and Eng *sulphate*] (*Chem*) A sulphate having two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base *Turner*

Bi-sŭl'phu ret, *n* [From Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng *sulphuret*, q v] (*Chem*) A sulphuret with two atoms of sulphur, as the electro negative ingredient [An incorrect term for *deuto-sulphuret*]

Bit, *n* [A S *bæte*, *gebæte*, *bitol*, *gebætel*, bit, *bætan*, to bit, curb, bridle, from *bitan*, to bite, D *bit*, *gebit*, Ger *gebiss*, from *beissen*, to bite] The iron part of a bridle, which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened

The needful *bits* and curbs to headstrong steeds *Shak*

Bit, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BITTED, *p pr* & *vb n* BITTING] To put a bridle upon, to put the bit in the mouth of

Bit, *imp* & *p p.* of *bite* Seized or wounded by the teeth

Bit, *n* [A S *bit*, *bite*, bite, morsel, from *bitan*, to bite, D *beet*, Ger *bissen*, bit, morsel, *biss*, biting, bite, from *beissen*, to bite]
1. A part of any thing, such as may be bit off or taken in the mouth, a mouthful, a morsel, a bite, hence, a small piece of any thing, a little, a mite

☞ This word is used, like *jot* and *whit* to express the smallest degree, as he is not a *bit* wiser or better

2 A small coin of the West Indies, a half pistareen, about ten cents, or five pence sterling, also applied in the Southern States to a silver coin, the eighth of a dollar

3 A small instrument, of various forms and sizes, for boring, usually turned by means of a brace

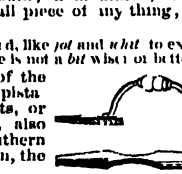

Bits, and Stock or Brace

Bitch, *n* [A S *bicce*, Icel *bikkja*, Ger *bitze*, *betze*, *petze*]
1 The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox
2 A name of reproach for a woman *Pope*

Bite, *v t* [*imp* BIT, *p p* BITTEN, BIT, *p pr* & *vb n* BITING] [A-S *bitan*, Goth *beitan*, Icel & Sw *bita*, Dan *bide*, D *byten*, O H Ger *biuan*, N H Ger *beissen*]
1. To cut, crush, or seize with the teeth.

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats oft *bite* the holy cords atwain *Shak*

2 To cause sharp pain, or smarting to, to hurt or injure, in a literal or a figurative sense, as, pepper *bites* the mouth "Frosts *bite* the meads" *Shak*
3 To cheat, to truck [*Colloq*] "The rogue was *bit*" *Pope*
4 To take hold of, to hold fast, to adhere to, as, the anchor *bites* the ground

The last screw of the rack having been turned so often that its purchase crumbled and it turned and turned with nothing to *bite*, Monsieur Ignéur began to run away from a phenomenon so low and unaccountable *Dickens*

To bite in (*Etching*), to corrode or eat into metallic plates by means of an acid — *To bite the dust* or *the ground*, to fall in the agonies of death as he made his enemy *bite the dust* — *To bite the thumb* at a person, formerly a mark of contempt designed to provoke a quarrel "Do you *bite your thumb* at us?" *Shak*

Bite, *v. i.* 1. To seize or wound with the teeth or mouth
2 To cause hurt, pain, or injury of any sort "*Biting* falchion" *Shak*

One praises; one instructs, another *bites* *Roscommon*

Bite, *n.* 1 The act of seizing with the teeth or mouth, as, the *bite* of a dog "I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*" *Walton*
2 The wound made by the teeth, or by something analogous, as, the *bite* of an asp, or of a mosquito
3 A morsel, as much as is taken at once by biting a mouthful
4 The hold which the short end of a lever has upon the thing to be lifted *Wright*
5 A cheat, a trick, a fraud [*Low*] "The baser methods of getting money by fraud and *bite*, by deceiving and overreaching" *Humorist*
6 A sharper, one who cheats
7. (*Print*) That part of an impression which is imperfectly printed, in consequence of the frisket not being sufficiently cut away

Bit'er, *n.* 1. One who bites; that which bites; a fish apt to take bait "Great barkers are no *biters*" *Camden* "A bold *biter*" *Walton*.
2 One who cheats or defrauds. *Spectator*.

Bi-tĕr'nate, *a* [From Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng. *ternate*, q v] (*Bot*) Doubly ternate, as when a petiole has three ternate leaflets *Gray*.

Bit'ing, *a* Sharp, severe, sarcastic, caustic. "A *biting* affliction" "A *biting* jest" *Shak*

Bit'ing-ly, *adv* In a sarcastic or jeering manner

Bit'less, *a* Not having a bit or bridle

Bit'-mouth *n* [*bit* and *mouth*] The bit, or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth *Bailey*

Bitt, *v t* (*Naut*) To put round the bitts, as, to *bitt* the cable, in order to fasten it or to slacken it out gradually, which is called *veering away* *Totten*

Bit'ta cle (bit'ta kl), *n* [See BINNACLE] The box for the compass on board a ship

Bit'ter, *a* [A S *biter*, O S *bittar*, Goth *baitrs*, Icel *bitr*, Dan, Sw, D, & Ger *bitter*, from *bite*, v t]
1 Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood, as, a *bitter* medicine, *bitter* as aloes
2 Causing pain or smart to the sense of feeling, piercing, painful, as, a *bitter* cold day "*Bitter* blast" *Dryden*
3 Causing, or fitted to cause, pain or distress to the mind, calamitous, poignant "*Bitter* regret" *Macaulay*

It is an evil thing, and *bitter*, that thou hast forsaken the Lord thy God *Jer* ii 19

4 Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty, harsh, stern, as, *bitter* reproach "*Bitterest* enmity" *Shak*

Husbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* against them *Col* iii 19

5 Mournful, distressing, pitiable

The Egyptians made their lives *bitter* with hard bondage *Ex* i 14

Even to-day is my complaint *bitter* *Job* xxiii 2

Make thee mourning, as for an only son, most *bitter* lamentation *Jer* vi 26

Bit'ter, *n* A substance that is bitter. See BITTERS

Bit'ter, *n* [See BITTS] (*Naut*) A turn of the cable which is round the bitts

Bitter end that part of a cable which is abaft the bitts, and therefore within board, when the ship rides at anchor *Totten*

Bit'ter-ăp'ple, } *n* [*bitter* and *apple*, *cucumber*, *gourd*] (*Bot*)
Bit'ter-cū'cum ber, }
Bit'ter-gŏurd, }
A plant, a species of *Cucurbitus*, formerly *Cucumis*, called *Colocynthis*, *Colocynth*, *Coloquintida* The fruit is of the gourd kind, having a shell inclosing a bitter pulp, which is a very drastic purgative It is brought from the Levant *Baird*

Bit'ter-crĕss, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cardamine* *Baird*

Bit'ter ful, *a* Full of bitterness [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Bit'ter ing, *n* A bitter compound used in adulterating beer bittern

Bit'ter ish, *a* Somewhat bitter, bitter in a moderate degree *Goldsmith*

Bit'ter ish-ness, *n* The quality of being moderately bitter

Bit'ter ly, *adv* In a bitter manner, sorrowfully, piteously, as, to censure *bitterly*

And he went out, and wept *bitterly* *Matt* xxvi 75

Syn — Keenly, sharply, severely, cruelly, painfully, poignantly, angrily

Bit'tern, *n* [O & Prov Eng *bittore*, *bittor*, *bittour*, *bittor*, Fr *butor*, Sp *bitor*, *butorio*, D *butoor*, I. Lat *butio*, *butor*, *butorius*, for N Lat *botaurus*, *bostaurus*, Lat *taurus*, Plin 10, 42, 57 Cf BITTOUR] (*Ornith*) A wading bird of Europe, related to the herons, called *Botaurus vulgaris* (*Ardea stellaris* of Linn) It has long legs and neck, and stalks among reeds and sedge, feeding upon fish It makes a singular noise, called by Dryden *bumping*, and by Goldsmith *booming* Other species also of the genus are called *bittern*

Bittern

The *bittern* rising with hollow scream *W Irving*

Bit'tern, *n* [From *bitter*]
1 The brine which remains in salt works after the salt is concreted, having a bitter taste from the muriate of magnesia which it contains *Brande*
2 A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, &c, used by fraudulent brewers in adulterating beer. *Cooley*

Bit'ter-ness, *n.* [From *bitter*.]
1. The state or quality of being bitter, either in a literal or figurative sense, an excessive degree of implacableness of passions or emotions, keenness of reproach or sarcasm, deep distress of mind. "*Bitterness* of anger" *Longfellow*. "The lip that curls with *bitterness*" *Percival*

I will complain in the *bitterness* of my soul. *Job* vii. 11.

2 A state of extreme impiety or enmity to God.

Thou art in the gall of *bitterness*, and in the bond of iniquity. *Acts* viii 23.

3 Dangerous error, or schism, tending to draw persons to apostasy

Looking diligently, lest any root of *bitterness* springing up trouble you *Heb* xii 15.

Bit'ter-nŭt, *n.* (*Bot*) The swamp hickory, *Carya amara*

Bit'ters, *n pl* A liquor, generally spirituous, in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped

Bit'ter-salt, *n* Epsom salt, sulphate of magnesia.

Bit'ter-spar, *n* A sparry mineral, resembling calcareous spar, but consisting of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia It is the crystallized variety of dolomite or magnesian limestone It is itself tasteless, and is called *bitter* spar because it contains magnesia, the soluble salts of which are bitter *Dana*.

Bit'ter-sweet, *n.* [*bitter* and *sweet*] (*Bot*) A species of *Solanum* (*S dulcamara*), a slender, climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste *S. F Baird*

Bit'ter-vētch, *n* [*bitter* and *vetch*] A genus of plants (*Orobus*), remarkable for their beautiful papilionaceous flowers The tubers of one species (*O. tuberosus*) are great esteem among the Highlanders of Scotland, who chew them, when dry, to give a bitter relish to their liquors *Loudon*.

Bit'ter-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, the *Ambrosia artemisiafolia*

Bit'ter-wort (wûrt), *n* [*bitter* and *wort*] (*Bot*) The yellow gentian (*Gentiana lutea*), which has a remarkably bitter taste

Bit'tor } (bit'tur), *n* [See BITTERN] (*Ornith*)
Bit'tour } The bittern *Dryden.*

Bitts, *n pl* [Dan *bitte*, *bidding*, Fr *bitte*, from the same root as *bite* (Cf BIT, *n*)] A frame of two strong pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables. There are also *top sail sheet bitts*, *paul bitts*, *carrel bitts*, &c *Totten*

Bi tūme', *n* Bitumen, — so written for the sake of the rhyme *May*

Bi tūmed', *a* Smeared with bitumen *Shak.*

Bi tū'men, *n* [Lat *bitumen*, Fr & It *bitume*, Pg *betume*, Pr *betum*, Sp *betun*] Mineral pitch, a substance having a pitch like odor, and burning readily with a bright flame, without any residue There are many varieties, from liquid naphtha to the solid asphaltum

☞ *Naphtha* is a clear, yellowish liquid, *petroleum* and *mattha* are more viscid and of a much darker color, *asphaltum* is solid and brittle, having often a bright conchoidal fracture The liquid kinds come out from bituminous rocks or from clay beds containing coal or lignite The liquid pitch often rises to the surface along with the waters of springs The solid kinds proceed from the hardening of the softer by evaporation of volatile parts

Bi tū'mi nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BITUMINATED, *p pr* & *vb n* BITUMINATING] [L Lat *bitumina tus*, p p of *bituminare* See *supra*] To impregnate with bitumen "*Bituminated* walls of Babylon" *Feltham.*

Bi tū'mi nĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *bitumen*, *bituminis*, and *ferre*, to bear] Producing bitumen *Kirwan.*

Bi tū'mi ni zā'tion, *n* [Fr *bituminisation*] The process of forming bitumen *Mantell*

Bi tū'mi nīze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BITUMINIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* BITUMINIZING] [Fr *bituminiser*] To form into or impregnate with bitumen *Ure Mag*

Bi tū'mi noŭs, *a* [Fr *bitumineux*, Pr *bituminos*, Lat *bituminosus*] Having the qualities of bitumen, compounded with bitumen, containing bitumen "Near that *bituminous* lake where Sodom flamed" *Milton.*

Bituminous limestone, a mineral of a brown or black color when rubbed emitting an unpleasant smell That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen that it may be cut like soap *Dana* — *Bituminous shale*, an argillaceous shale impregnated with bitumen, often accompanying coal *Dana*

Bi'vălve, *n* [Fr *bivalve*, from Lat *bis*, twice, and *valva*, valve]
1 (*Zoöl*) A mollusc, animal, having a shell consisting of two parts or valves, joined together by an elastic ligament at the *cardo*, or hinge, or a shell consisting of two parts, which open and shut *Dana*
2 (*Bot*) A pericarp in which the seed case opens or splits into two parts or valves *Dana.*

Bivalve

Bi'vălve, } *a.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng. *valvular*, q v See *supra*] Having two shells or valves which open and shut, as the oyster, or two parts or valves which open at maturity, as the seed vessels of certain plants "A *bivalved* mollusk" *Dana.* "A *bivalvular* or *bivalve* husk." *London*
Bi-vălv'ed,
Bi-vălv'oŭs,
Bi vălv'u lar,

Bī'vaulted, *a.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng. *vaulted*, q. v.] Having two vaults or arches.

Bī'ventral, *a.* [Lat *bis*, twice, and Eng. *ventral*, q. v.] Having two bellies, as, a *biventral* muscle.

The *biventral* lobe of the cerebellum is a wedge-shaped lobe situated behind the amygdala *Dunglison*

Bīv'ious, or **Bī'vi ous** (Synop., §130), *a.* [Lat *bivius*, *bis*, twice, and *via*, way.] Having, or leading, two ways "*Bivious* theorems and Janus-faced doctrines" *Browne*

Bīv'ouac (bīv'wăk) (Synop., §130), *n.* [Fr *bivouac*, *bivac*, *blouac*, *bilouac*, from L. Ger *biwake*, for H. Ger *bewache*, *bewacht*, *bei*, by, near, and *wachen*, to watch, *wache*, watch, guard, Sp. *bivac*, *vivac*, *vivaque*.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) The guard or watch of a whole army, as in cases of great danger of surprise or attack. (*b*) An encampment for the night without tents or covering.

Bīv'ouac (-wăk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BIVOUACKED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BIVOUACKING.] To watch or be on guard, as a whole army, to encamp for the night without tents or covering. "Determined to *bivouac* there for the night" *Irving*

Bī'week'ly, *a.* Occurring once in every two weeks.

Bix'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of South American trees. From the red pulp which covers the seeds of the *B. Orellana* is prepared the drug annotto. *Loudon*

Bix'wort (-wûrt), *n.* [Probably for *buckswort*, *buck*, Scot. for *bitch*.] A plant.

Biz'an tine. See BYZANTINE.

Bi-zārre' (be-zar'), *a.* [Fr. *bizarre*, odd, It. *bizzarro*, irascible, Sp. *bizarro*, gallant, brave, liberal, a word of Basque Iberian origin.] Odd in manner or appearance, fantastical, whimsical, extravagant. *C. Kingsley*

Blăb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLABBED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLABBING.] [Ger. *blappern*, *blappen*, *plappern*, O. Eng. *blabber*, to talk idly.] To utter or tell unnecessarily, or in a thoughtless manner, to publish secrets or trifles without reserve or discretion.

And yonder a vile physician *blabbing*
The case of his patient *Tennyson*

Blăb, *v. i.* To talk thoughtlessly or without discretion, to tattle, to tell tales. "She must burst or *blab*" *Dryden*

Blăb, *n.* One who betrays secrets or tells things which ought to be kept secret, a babbler, a tell tale. "Avoided as a *blab*" *Milton*

For who will open himself to a *blab* or a babbler *Byron*

Blăb'ber, *n.* A tattler, a tell tale.

Blăb'bing, *p. a.* Telling indiscreetly what ought to be concealed, tattling.

That can not hold his peace and *blabbing* tongue. *Spenser*

Blăck, *a.* [A.S. *blæc*, *blac*, *black*, Icel. *blakr*, dark, swarthy, Sw. *black*, Dan. *blak*, blackish, L. Ger. & D. *blaken*, to burn with a black smoke, A.S. *blæcan*, ink, Icel. *blek*, Dan. *blæk*, Sw. *black*, O. H. Ger. *plah*, L. Ger. *blaw*. This word ought not to be confounded with A.S. *blac*, Eng. *bleak*, D. *bleek*. See BLEAK.]

1 Destitute of light, or incapable of reflecting it; of the color of soot or coal, as, *black* cloth. "O night, with hue so *black*" *Shak.*

2 In a less literal sense, very dark or gloomy; as, the heavens *black* with clouds.

I spy a *black* suspicious, threatening cloud *Shak.*

3 (*Fig.*) Dismal, gloomy, or forbidding, like darkness; destitute of moral light or goodness; mournful, calamitous, horrible, wicked. "This day's *black* fate." "*Black* villainy." "Arise, *black* vengeance" *Shak.*

Black and blue, the dark color of a bruise in the flesh which is accompanied with a mixture of blue. "To punch the slatterns *black and blue*" *Hudibras.* — A *black sheep*, one in a family or company who is unlike the rest, and makes trouble.

Blăck, *n.* 1 That which is destitute of light or whiteness, the darkest color, or rather a destitution of all color; as, a cloth has a good *black*.

Black is the badge of hell, the hue of dungeons, and the scowl of night *Shak.*

2 A negro, a person whose skin is *black*.

3 A black dress, or mourning; as, to be clothed in *black*.

That was the full time they used to wear *blacks* for the death of their fathers *North*

Black and white, in writing or print; as, I must have that statement in *black and white*.

Blăck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLACKED (blăkt) *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLACKING.] [A.S. *blacjan*, *ablacjan*. See BLACK, *a.*, and BLACKEN.] To make black to blacken, to soil.

They have their teeth *blacked*, both men and women, for they say a dog hath his teeth white, therefore they will *black* theirs *Hacklyt*

Blăck'-ăct, *n.* [*black* and *act*.] The English statute 9 George I., which makes it a felony to appear armed in any park or warren, &c., or to hunt or steal deer, &c., with the face blacked or disguised. *Blackstone*

Blăck'-ărt, *n.* [*black* and *art*.] Conjuration, magic.

☞ This name was given in the middle ages to necromancy, under the idea that the latter term was derived from *niger*, black, instead of *νεκρός*, a dead person, and *μαντεία*, divination. *Wright*

Blăck'a mŏor, *n.* [*black* and *moor*.] A negro; a black man.

Ethiop, wench, and *blackamoor* *Lamb*

Blăck'bąll, *n.* [*black* and *ball*.]

1 A composition for blacking shoes, boots, &c.

2 A ball of black color, used as a negative in voting.

Blăck'bąll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLACKBALLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLACKBALLING.] To reject or exclude in choosing, by putting black balls into a ballot box.

He was *blackballed* at two clubs in succession *Thackeray*

Blăck'bĕr ry, *n.* [*black* and *berry*, A.S. *blæc-berige*, O. Eng. *bakberye*.] The berry of the bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*, a popular name applied to different species of the genus *Rubus*, and their fruit. The high blackberry of America is the *Rubus villosus*, the low blackberry, the *R. Canadensis*, the low bush blackberry of the south, the *R. trivialis*.

Blăck-blind'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A twining plant of the species *Polygonum convolulus*.

Blăck'bird, *n.* [*black* and *bird*.] (*Ornith.*) In England, a species of thrush, the *Merula nigra*, a singing bird with a fine note, but very loud. In America, this name is given to different birds, as to the *Quiscalus versicolor*, or crow blackbird, and to the *Agelaius phœniceus*, or red-winged blackbird (*Sturnus predatorius*, Wilson).

Blackbird (*Merula nigra*)

Blăck'bōard, *n.* A board used in schools, &c., for writing, drawing lines, and various other purposes of instruction.

Blăck'-bōok (27), *n.* [*black* and *book*.]

1 One of several books of a political character, published at different times and for different purposes — so called either from the color of the binding or from the character of the contents.

2 A book composed in the twelfth century, containing a description of the court of exchequer, its officers their ranks and privileges, wages, perquisites, and jurisdiction, with the revenues of the crown, &c.

3 A book having reference to the English monasteries, containing details of the enormities practiced in religious houses, compiled by order of the visitors under Henry VIII., to blacken them, and hasten their dissolution.

4 An ancient book of admiralty law, compiled in the reign of Edward III. It has always been deemed of the highest authority in matters concerning the admiralty. *Bouvier. Wharton.*

5 A book kept at a university for the purpose of registering crimes and misdemeanors.

6 Any book which treats of necromancy.

Blăck'-browed (-brōud), *a.* [*black* and *brow*.] Having black eyebrows; gloomy, dismal, threatening; as, a *black browed* gust. *Dryden.*

Blăck'-brȳ'o ny, *n.* [*black* and *bryony*.] *Bot.* A plant, the *Tamus communis*. *Loudon.*

Blăck'-cănk'er, *n.* A disease in turnips and other crops, produced by a species of caterpillar.

Blăck'-căp, *n.* [*black* and *cap*.]

1 (*Ornith.*) A bird of the order *Passeres*, or warblers, the *Curruca atricapilla*, or mock nightingale, so called from its black crown. *Lunel.*

2 (*Cookery.*) An apple roasted till black, to be served up in a dish of boiled custard. *Mason.*

Blăck'-căt'tle, *n.* [*black* and *cattle*.] Cattle of the bovine genus reared for slaughter, in distinction from dairy cattle. The term has no reference to the color. [*Eng.*]

Blăck'-chălk, *n.* Chawk, *n.* A mineral of a bluish black color of a slaty texture and soiling the fingers when handled; a variety of argillaceous slate. *Dec.*

Blăck'-cōat, *n.* A clergyman, familiarly so called, as a soldier is sometimes called a *red coat*.

Blăck'cŏck, *n.* [*black* and *cock*.] (*Ornith.*) A fowl, called also *black grouse* and *black-game*, the *Tetrao tetrix* of Linnæus.

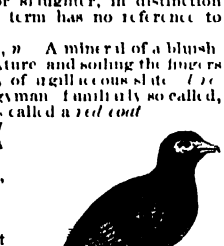

Blackcock (*Tetrao tetrix*)

Blăck'-cŭr'rant, *n.* (*Bot.*) A garden fruit (*Ribes nigrum*), used for jellies, jams, &c., of a black color. *Loudon.*

Blăck'-dĕath, *n.* [*black* and *death*.] The black plague of the fourteenth century.

Blăck'-drăught (-drăft), *n.* (*Med.*) A cathartic medicine, composed of senna and magnesia.

Blăck'-drŏp, *n.* [*Guttæ nigræ, Acetum opii*.] A liquid preparation of opium in vinegar. *Dunglison.*

Blăck'-ēa'gle (-ē'gl), *n.* [*black* and *eagle*.] (*Ornith.*) In Scotland, the *Falco fulvus*, the *white-tailed eagle* of Edwards.

Blăck'-ĕarth (-ĕrth), *n.* Mold, earth of a dark color. *Woodward.*

Blăck'en (blăk'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLACKENED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLACKENING.] [See BLACK, *v. t.*]

1 To make or render black.

While the long funerals *blacken* all the way *Pope*

2 To make dark, to darken, to cloud. "*Blackened* the whole heavens" *South.*

3 To sully, as reputation, to make infamous, as, vice *blackens* the character. "To *blacken* and discredit in every way all those who did not hold to their faction" *Burke.*

Blăck'en, *v. i.* To grow black or dark.

Blăck'en er, *n.* One who blackens.

Blăck'-ēyed (-īd), *a.* Having black eyes. *Dryden.*

Blăck'-făced (-fāst), *a.* Having a black face. *Shak.*

Blăck'fish, *n.* [*black* and *fish*.]

1 A fish caught on the rocky shores of New England, the tautog (*Tautoga Americana*).

2 A small kind of whale, about twenty feet long.

Blăck'-flăg, *n.* The flag of a pirate. *W. Scott.*

Blăck'-flŭx, *n.* [*black* and *flux*.] A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, obtained by deflagrating tartar with half its weight of niter. *Brande.*

Blăck'-fŏr'est, *n.* [*black* and *forest*.] A forest in Germany, in Swabia, a part of the ancient Hercynian forest.

Blăck'-fri'ar, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A friar of the Dominican order, called also *Predicants* and *Preaching friars*, in France, *Jacobins*.

Blăck'-grăss, *n.* A coarse grass of the species *Juncus bulbosus*.

Blăck'guărd (blăg'gĕrd), *n.* [It originally meant the guard of the devil, hence, a fit attendant on the devil, and then a dutty fellow of the meanest kind. Stanihurst's Descript. of Ireland. "They are taken for no better than rakehells, or the devil's *blacke guarde*." Fuller's Holy War. "A lamentable case, that the devil's *black guard* should be God's soldiers." Howard's Defens., 1583. "The devil and his *blacke guard*."]

1 Originally, the scullions and lower menials of a court, who, in a removal from one residence to another, had charge of the kitchen utensils, &c., and being smutted by them, were jocularly called the "black guard." "Next unto whom goeth the *black guard* and kitchenry." *Holland.* "A lousy slave that rode with the *black guard* in the duke's carriage 'mongst spits and dripping pans." *Webster.* "One o' the *black guard* had his hand in my vestury." *B. Jonson.*

2 Hence a person of low character, accustomed to use scurrilous language, or to treat others with foul abuse.

Blăck'guard (blăg'gĕrd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLACKGUARDED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLACKGUARDING.] To revile in scurrilous language. [*Low.*]

Blăck'guard, *a.* Scurrilous, abusive; as, *black guard* language.

Thou art some paltry *blackguard* sprite,
Condemned to drudgery in the night *Hudibras*

Blăck'guărd-ism, *n.* The conduct or language of blackguard.

Blăck'guărd ly, *adv.* In the manner of a blackguard, abusively, villainously.

Blăck'-gŭm, *n.* An American tree, of the genus *Nyssa* (*N. multiflora*), growing south of Philadelphia. The wood is solid and not apt to split, and hence is used for the naves or hubs of wheels, and in ship building. *Gardner.*

Blăck'-heart'ed, *a.* Having a black or malignant heart.

Blăck'ing, *n.* A preparation used for blacking shoes, boots, &c., variously made; any factitious matter for making things black.

Blăck'ish, *a.* Somewhat black, moderately black or dark.

Beyond the River Ganges the people are caught with the sun and begin to be *blackish* but yet not all out so sunburnt and black indeed as the Moors and Ethiopians *Holland*

Blăck'-jăck, *n.* 1 A mineral, called also *false galena*. It is an ore of the sulphuret of zinc consisting of sulphur, zinc, and a little iron; zinc blende.

2 A leathern cup or can for beer. [*Obs.*]

There's a Dead sea of drink i' the cellar in which goodly vessels lie wrecked, and in the middle of this deluge appear the tops of flagons and *black-jack* like churches drowned i' th' marshes *Beau. & Fl.*

3 (*Bot.*) The *Quercus nigra* or barren oak.

Blăck-lĕad' (-lĕd'), *n.* A mineral of a dark steel gray color, and of a scaly texture, composed of carbon, with sometimes a small portion of iron, plumbago, graphite.

☞ The name *black lead* is improper, as the mineral contains no lead.

Blăck'lĕg, *n.* A notorious gambler and cheat.

2 A disease among calves and sheep. It is a sort of jelly which settles in the legs, and sometimes in the neck. [*Eng.*]

Blăck'-lĕt'ter, *n.* The old English or modern Gothic letter, in which the early English manuscripts were written, and the first English books were printed.

Blăck'-lĕt'ter, *a.* 1 Written or printed in black letter, as, a *black letter* manuscript or book. "The *black letter* pages of our chronicles." *Hugh Miller.*

2. Studious of books in black-letter; that is, of old books.

Kemble a *black-letter* man! *Bowden.*

Blăck'ly, *adv.* Darkly; atrociously.

Blăck'-măil, *n* 1. A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other thing, anciently paid, in the north of England and south of Scotland, to certain men, who were allied to robbers, to be by them protected from pillage. "To levy *black mail*" *W. Scott.*

2. Extortion of money from a person by threats of accusation or exposure, or of opposition in the public prints [*U S*] *Bartlett*

3. Black rent, or rents paid in corn or flesh

Blăck-măr'tin, *n* A bird (*Cypselus apus*) belonging to a sub family of the swallows *S F Baird*

Blăck'-Mŏn'day (-mŭn'dȳ), *n* [*black* and *Monday*]

1. Easter Monday, so called from the severity of that day in 1360, which was so unusual that many of Edward III's soldiers, then before Paris, died from the cold. *Stow*

Then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a bleeding on *Black-Monday* last *Shak.*

2 The first Monday after the holidays, — so called by English school-boys *Halliwell*

Blăck'-mŏnk (mŭnk), *n.* One of the Benedictine monks

Blăck'mŏor, *n.* See BLACKAMOOR

Blăck'-mŏss, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the pine apple family, the *Tillandsia usneoides* *Baird*

Blăck'-mouthed, *a* Using foul or scurrilous language *Kellyabeck*

Blăck'ness, *n* The quality of being black, black color, darkness, atrociousness or enormity in wickedness. "They're darker now than *blackness*" *Donne*

How many worthy princes' bloods were shed
To keep his bed of *blackness* unlaid ope! *Shak*

Blăck-ŏ'cher, *n* A variety of the mineral black, combined with iron and alluvial clay *Weale*

Blăck ŏat'-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of feather grass, the *Stipa avenacea*

Blăck'-pig'ment, *n* A very fine, light, carbonaceous substance, or lamp black, prepared chiefly for the manufacture of printers' ink By a recent process, it is obtained by burning common coal tar. *Ure*

Blăck'-pud'ding, *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood, suet, &c

And fat *black-puddings*, — proper food
For warriors, who delight in blood *Hudibras*

Blăck'-rŏd, *n* [*black* and *rod*] The usher belonging to the order of the Garter, so called from the black rod which he carries He is of the king's chamber, and usher of parliament [*Law*] *Cowell*

Blăck'rŏot, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of an intense bitter taste, the *Aletris farinosa*

Blăck'rŭst, *n* A disease of wheat, in which a black, moist matter is deposited in the fissure of the grain

Blăcks, *n pl* 1 The name of a kind of ink used in copper plate printing, prepared from the charred husks of the grape, and residue of the wine press *Simmonds*

2 Mourning garments [*Obs*]

Should I not put on *blacks* when each one here
Comes with his cypress, and devotion a tear? *Herrick.*

Blăck'-sil'ver, *n* A mineral, called also *brittle silver ore*, consisting of silver, antimony, and sulphur.

Blăck'smith, *n* [*black* and *smith*] A smith who works in iron, and makes iron utensils, an iron smith

Blăck'-snăke, *n* A serpent of a black color, two species are found in America The *Coluber constrictor* is sometimes six feet long, and the *C Alleghaniensis* seven or eight feet long

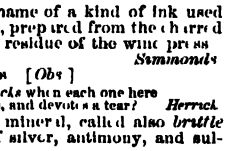

Black-snake (*Coluber constrictor*)

Blăck'-străp, *n* 1 A mixture of spirituous liquor and molasses

Molly, dear, no *blackstrap* to-night; switchel, or ginger-pop *Judd*

2. A name given by the English sailors to the common wines of the Mediterranean *Bartlett*

Blăck'tăil, *n.* [*black* and *tail*] (*Ichth.*) A kind of perch, called also a *ruff* or *pope*, the *Acerina cornua*

Blăck'thŏrn, *n* [*black* and *thorn*] (*Bot*) (*a*) A species of *Prunus*, called *sloe* (*P spinosa*) It grows ten or twelve feet high, very branchy, armed with sharp, strong spines, and bearing small, black cherries. (*b*) A species of *Crataegus* (*C. tomentosa*) Both are used for hedges.

Blăck'tin, *n.* [*black* and *tin*] Tin ore, when dressed, stamped, and washed, ready for melting It is the ore comminuted by beating into a black powder, like fine sand

Blăck'-trĕssed (trĕst), *a.* Having black tresses. *W Scott.*

Blăck'-vĭs'aged (-vĭz'ajd), *a.* Having a dark visage or appearance *Marston.*

Blăck'-vŏm'it, *n* A copious vomiting of dark-colored matter, or the substance so discharged; one of the most fatal symptoms in yellow fever

Blăck'-wŏl'nut, *n.* A well-known American tree (*Juglans nigra*), the wood of which is of a dark color, forming a beautiful material for cabinet-work.

Blăck'-wash, *n.* 1. A lotion made by mingling calomel and lime-water.

2 Any thing that blackens, as opposed to *whitewash.*

To remove as far as he can the modern layers of *black-wash*, and let the man himself, fair or foul, be seen *C. Kingsley.*

Blăck'wa'ter, *n* A disease of sheep *Farm. Encyc.*

Blăck'witch, *n* (*Bot*) A noxious weed, the marsh couch grass (*Agrostis alba*)

Blăck'-work (wûrk), *n* [*black* and *work*] Iron wrought by blacksmiths, so called in distinction from that wrought by whitesmiths

Blăd'der, *n.* [*A S blædre, blǽdre*, Icel *blaðhra, blethra*, Sw *blädra*, Dan *blære*, D *blaar*, O H Ger *blâtara*, the bladder in the body of animals, N H Ger *blatter*, blister, pustule The root is *A S blawan*, O H Ger *blâhan, blâyan*, to blow, flare Cf Ger *blase*, bladder, from *blasen*, to blow]

1 (*Anat*) A bag or sac in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid, as, the urinary *bladder*, the gall *bladder*, — applied especially to the urinary bladder, either within the animal, or when taken out and inflated with air

2 Any vesicle or blister, especially if filled with air, or a thin, watery liquor

3 (*Bot.*) A distended, membranaceous pericarp

4 (*Fig*) Any thing inflated, empty, or unsound "To swim with *bladders* of philosophy" *Rochester*

Blăd'der, *v t* 1 To swell or puff up, as a bladder with air

A hollow globe of glass that long before
She full of emptiness had *bladdered* *Fletcher*

2 To put up in bladders, as, *bladdered* lard

Blăd'der-nŭt, } *n* [*bladder* and *nut, tree*] (*Bot*)
Blăd'der-tree, }

A genus of plants, with the generic name *Staphylea* *Loudon*

Blăd'der-pŏd, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Vesicaria*

Blăd'der-sĕn'na, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants with membranous, inflated pods, *Colutea*

Blăd'der-wort (wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A family of marshy, herbaceous plants, of the genus *Utricularia* *Baird*

Blăd'der-wrăck (răk), *n* (*Bot*) The common leathery sea weed (*Fucus vesiculosus*) *Wright*

Blăd'der-y, *a* Resembling a bladder, containing bladders

Blăde, *n* [*A S blæd*, that which springs forth, as a shoot, branch, leaf, fruit, O S, D, Dan, & Sw *blad*, Icel *blaðh*, O H Ger *plat*, M H Ger *blat*, N H Ger *blatt*, leaf]

1 Properly, the leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of any plant, especially of gramineous plants, — the term is sometimes applied to the spire of grasses "The crimson dulse with its waving *blade* of green" *Percival*

2 The cutting part of an instrument, as the *blade* of a knife or sword, so named from its thinness and length or breadth

3 The broad part of an oar

4 (*Anat*) The scapula, or scapular bone It is the broad, upper bone of the shoulder and is so called from its resemblance to a blade or leaf

Atrides' lance did gore
Pylemen's shoulder, in the *blade* *Chapman*

5 A bright, sharp witted, dashing fellow, or one who assumes to be such, a rake

He saw a turnkey in a trice
Fetter a troublesome *blade* *Coleridge*

Blăde, *v t* To furnish with a blade

Blăde, *v i* To have a blade

As sweet a plant, as fair a flower, is faded
As ever in the Muse's garden *bladed* *Fletcher*

Blăde'-bōne, *n* The scapula, or upper bone in the shoulder

Blăd'ed, *p p* 1 Having a blade or blades It may be used of *blade* in the sense of a leaf, a spire, or the cutting part of an instrument, as, a two *bladed* knife

Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* grass *Shak*

2 (*Min*) Composed of long and narrow plates, like the blade of a knife

Blăde'smith, *n* A sword cutler [*Obs*]

Blăe (blā), *n* 1 A thin plate or scale [*Scot*]

2 A rough part of wood, &c, left in boring or sawing [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

Blăin, *n* [*A S blegen*, Dan *blegn* D *blein*, Icel *blina*, root *A S blawan*, to blow, flare See BLADDER]

1 An inflammatory swelling or sore, a pustule, a blister

Botches and *blains* must all his flesh imboss *Milton*

2 (*Far*) A bladder growing on the root of the tongue, against the windpipe, which swells so as to stop the breath *White.*

Blăm'a ble, *a.* [Fr *blâmable*] Deserving of censure; faulty, culpable, reprehensible

Blăm'a-ble ness, *n.* The state of being worthy of censure; culpableness, fault *Whitlock*

Blăm'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner deserving of censure, culpably.

Blāme, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* BLAMED; *p. pr. & vb n.* BLAMING.] [Fr. *blâmer*; O. Fr. *blasmer*; Pr. & O. Sp *blasmar*; It. *biasimare*, from Gr. *βλασφημεῖν*, to speak ill, to slander, to blaspheme. See BLASPHEME.]

1. To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with. "We have none to *blame* but ourselves." *Tillotson.*

2. To bring reproach upon, to blemish; to injure. [*Obs*] See BLEMISH

She *blamed* her noble blood. *Spenser.*

Blāme, *n.* [Fr *blâme*, O Fr & Pr. *blasme*; O. Sp. *blasmo*, It *biasmo* See *supra*]

1 An expression of disapprobation for something deemed to be wrong, imputation of fault, censure; reprehension

Let me bear the *blame* forever. *Gen.* xliii 9.

2 That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation, fault, crime, sin.

That we should be holy and without *blame* before him in love *Eph.* i. 4.

3 Hurt, injury [*Obs*]

And, glancing down his shield, from *blame* him fairly blest. *Spenser.*

☞ *Blame*, in the phrase, He is *to blame*, signifies *blamable, to be blamed* *Too blame*, in some old authors, is probably a corruption founded on mistake *Nares.*

You were *to blame*, I must be plain with you. *Shak.*
I were *too blame* if I should not tell thee any thing *Menechmus, O. Pl*

Syn — Censure, reprehension, condemnation, reproach, fault, sin, crime, wrong-doing

Blāme'ful, *a* Faulty, meriting blame, reprehensible *Shak.*

Blāme'ful-ly, *ad* In a blameful manner; faultily, blamably

Blāme'ful ness, *n* State of being blameful

Blāme'less, *a* Without fault, innocent, guiltless; not meriting censure

A bishop then must be *blameless*. 1 *Tim* iii 2.

Sometimes followed by *of* "*Blameless* still of arts that polish to deprave" *Mallet.*

We will be *blameless* of this thine oath *Josh* ii 17

Syn — BLAMELESS, SINLESS, FAULTLESS, STAINLESS We speak of a thing as *blameless* when it is free from *blame*, or the just imputation of fault, as, a *blameless* life or character The others are stronger We speak of a thing as *faultless, stainless*, or *spotless*, only when we mean that it is absolutely *without* fault or blemish, as, a *spotless* or *stainless* reputation, a *faultless* course of conduct The last three words apply only to the general character, while *blameless* may be used in reference to particular points, as, in this transaction he was wholly *blameless* We also apply *faultless* to personal appearance, as, a *faultless* figure which can not be done in respect to any of the other words

Blāme'less ly, *adv* Innocently, without fault or crime

Blāme'less ness, *n* Innocence, freedom from fault or blame

Blām'er, *n* One who blames, finds fault, or censures

Blāme'wor-thi ness (wûr), *n* The quality of deserving censure, fault, blamableness

Blāme'wor thy (wûr-), *a* [*blame* and *worthy*] Deserving blame, censurable, culpable, reprehensible

Blănc'ard, *n* [Fr *blanchard*, from *blanc*, white] A kind of linen cloth manufactured in Normandy, so called because the thread is half blanched before it is woven

Blănch, *v t* [*imp & p p* BLANCHED (blănchd), *p pr & vb n* BLANCHING] [Fr *blanchir*, from *blanc*, white, Pr *blanchar, blanquir* Cf BLANK]

1 To take out the color, and make white, to whiten, to make blank "*Blanched* locks" *W Scott.*

Keep the natural ruby of your cheeks
When mine are *blanched* with fear *Shak.*

2 To make white by stripping off the peel, as, to *blanch* almonds *Wiseman.*

3 (*Gardening*) To whiten by excluding the light, as the stalks of leaves of plants, by earthing them up or tying them together *Brande.*

4 (*Fig*) To whiten, to give a favorable appearance, to slur, to pass over

Blanch over the blackest and most absurd things in the world *Tillotson.*

5 To avoid, as from fear, to evade See BLENCH.

Ills and ands to qualify the words of treason whereby every man might express his malice and *blanch* his danger *Bacon.*

I suppose you will not *blanch* Paris in your way *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

Syn. — To BLANCH, WHITEN To *whiten* is the generic term, denoting, to render white, as, to *whiten* the walls of a room, *whited* sepulchers Usually (though not of necessity) this is supposed to be done by superinducing a white color upon the object in question To *blanch* is to whiten by the removal of coloring matter, as, to *blanch* linen, to *blanch* almonds So the cheek is *blanched* by fear, i e, by the withdrawal of the blood, which leaves it white

And sin's black dye seems *blanched* by age to virtue. *Dryden.*
Striking her cliff, the storm confirms her power;
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant shore *Prior.*

Blănch, *v. i* 1 To grow or become white, as, his cheek *blanched* with fear, the rose *blanches* in the sun.

2 To evade, to shift, to speak softly. [*Obs*]

Books will speak plain, when counselors *blanch*. *Bacon.*

Blăn'chard Lăthe. [From the inventor.] A lathe for turning irregular forms, such as shoe-lasts or gun stocks.

Blănch'er, *n.* 1 One who blanches or whitens.

3. One who conceals and embezzles money.
3. One who hinders or turns aside. [*Obs.*]
And so even now hath he divers *blanchers* belonging to the market, to let and stop the light of the gospel. *Latimer.*
4. Any thing round a wood to keep the deer in it, or a person employed for the same purpose. [*Obs.*]
Kalmana was like one that stood in a tree waiting a good occasion to shoot, and Gynecia a *blancher* which kept the dearest deer from her *Sidney*

Blănch'-hŏld'ing, *n* (*Law*) A tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only an elusory yearly duty, as a penny or some small article, to his superior, as an acknowledgment of his right — a mode not unfrequent in Scotland. *Erskine*

Blănch-im'e-ter, *n* [Eng *blanch*, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of chloride of lime and potash *Ure*

Blănch'ing, *n*. 1 The act of whitening, the operation of giving a peculiar luster and brightness to pieces of silver about to be coined, and not yet stamped, by means of acids, heat, &c
2. The covering of iron plates with a thin coat of tin
3 (*Gardening*) The process of whitening the stalks or leaves of plants, by earthing them up, or tying them together, so as to exclude the light or diminish its intensity, etiolation

Blănch'ing-lĭq'uor (-lĭk'ur), *n* The solution of chloride of lime for bleaching, — called by workmen *chemic* *Porter*

Blanc-mange' } (blo mŏnj') (Synop, § 130), *n*
Blanc-man'ger } [Fr, lit white food, from *blanc*, white, and *manger*, to eat] (*Cookery*) A preparation of dissolved isinglass, or sea moss, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c, boiled into a thick consistence

Blănd, *a* [Lat *blandus*] Mild, soft, gentle, as, *bland* words, *bland* zephyrs, producing a pleasing impression by soft or soothing qualities. "Exhilarating vapor *bland*" *Milton*

Blan-dĭ'tion, *n* [Lat *blanditus*, *blandities*, from *blandus* See *supra*] Gross flattery [*Obs*]

Blan-dĭl'o-quence, *n* [Lat *blandiloquentia* *blandiloquus*, speaking mildly, *blandus*, mild, and *loqui*, to speak] Fair, mild, flattering speech [*Obs*]

Blănd'ish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BLANDISHED, *p pr* & *vb n* BLANDISHING] (O Eng *blandise*, O Fr, Pr, & O Sp *blandir*, It *blandire*, Lat *blandari*, from *blandus*, mild, flattering] To flatter by kind words or affectionate actions, to soften, to caress

Mustering all her wiles,
With *blandishéd* parleys *Milton*

Blănd'ish, *v i* To assume a flattering or courteous manner, to act or speak affectionately, or caressingly *Drayton*

Blănd'ish-er, *n* One who flatters with soft words

Blănd'ish ing, *n* Blandishment *Sir T More*

Blănd'ish ment, *n* Words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart, artful caresses "An accent very low in *blandishment*" *Tennyson* "Cowering low with *blandishment*" *Milton*

Blănd'ness, *n* State or quality of being bland

Blănk, *a* [Fr & Pr *blanc*, Sp *blanco*, Pg *branco*, It *bianco*, from Ger *blank*, shining, bright, white, Icel *blankr*, Dan, Sw, & D *blank*, allied to Ger *blinken*, to shine, glitter]
1 Of a white or pale color "To the *blank* moon Her office they prescribed" *Milton*
2. Hence, pale from fear or terror, confused, confounded, dispirited, dejected

Adam
Astonied stood, and *blank* *Milton*

3. Lacking something usual or essential to completeness, void, empty, as, *blank* paper, a *blank* book, a *blank* wall, a *blank* ballot
4 Without mixture with any thing else, pure, unmingled, mere, as, *blank* uncertainty "*Blank* stupidity" *Percival*

Blank bar (*Law*), a plea put in to oblige the plaintiff in an action of trespass to assign the certain place where the trespass was committed, — the same as *common bar* *Bouvier* — *Blank cartridge*, a cartridge filled with powder, but without ball — *Blank deed*, or *document* of any kind (*Law*), the customary form of such deed or document, generally in print, with vacant spaces for inserting names, dates, boundaries, or other special matters — *Blank door* (*Arch*), a depression in a wall made so as to resemble a door — *Blank indorsement* (*Law*), one which omits the name of the person in whose favor it is made, it is usually made by writing the name of the indorser on the back of the bill *Bouvier* — *Blank tire* (*Mech*), a tire without a flange — *Blank verse*, verse or poetry without rhyme, particularly the heroic verse of five feet without rhyme — *Blank window*, a depression in a wall resembling a window

Blănk, *n* 1. Any void space, a void space on paper, or in any written instrument
I can not write a paper full, as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you *Swift*
2. A lot by which nothing is gained, a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated.

In Fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one small prize *Dryden*

3 A paper unwritten; a paper without marks or characters; a blank ballot.
The freemen signified their approbation by an inscribed vote, and their dissent by a *blank*. *Palfrey*
4. A paper containing the substance of a legal instrument, as a deed, release, writ, or execution, with vacant spaces left to be filled with names, date, descriptions, &c.
5. The point of a target at which aim is taken, marked with a white spot, hence, the object to which any thing is directed.

Let me still remain the true *blank* of thine eye *Shak*

6 Aim, shot [*Obs*] *Shak*
7 A small copper coin formerly current in France, at the rate of 5 deniers Tournois.
8 (*Mech*) A piece of metal prepared to be made into something by a further operation, as a coin, a woodscrew, nuts, &c

Blănk, *v t* 1 To make void, to annul *Spenser*
2 To deprive of color, the index of health and spirits, to damp the spirits, to dispirit or confuse "That *blanks* the face of joy" *Shak*

Blănk'et, *n* [Fr *blanchet*, a woolen waistcoat or shirt, the blanket of a printing press, *blanquette*, a kind of white pear, from *blanc*, white See BLANK]
1 A coarse, loosely woven cover, usually of wool, for beds, horses, &c, to protect from cold, sometimes worn around the shoulders
2 (*Print*) Woolen cloth, or white baize, to lay between the tympans
3 A kind of pear, sometimes called, after the French, *blanquet*

☞ The use of blankets formerly as curtains in theaters explains the following figure of Shakespeare *Nares*

Nor heaven peep through the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry, Hold, hold *Macbeth* I 5

Blănk'et, *v t*. [*imp* & *p p* BLANKETED, *p pr* & *vb n* BLANKETING]
1 To cover with a blanket "I'll . . *blanket* my loins" *Shak*
2 To toss in a blanket by way of punishment

We'll have our men *blanket* 'em i' the hall *B Jonson*

Blănk'et ing, *n* 1 Cloth for blankets
2 The punishment of tossing in a blanket

That affair of the *blanketing* happened to thee for the fault thou wast guilty of *Smollett*

Blănk'ly, *adv* In a blank manner, with paleness or confusion

Blănk'ness, *n* State of being blank, vacancy, confusion

Blan quĕtte' (blang kĕt'), *n* [Fr *blanquette*, from *blanc*, white] (*Cookery*) A white fricassee

Blâre, *v i* [Ger *blarren*, *blarren*, *plärren*, *blören*, D *blaren*, to bleat, to cry, weep] To sound loudly, to roar "The trumpet *blared*" *Tennyson*

Blâre, *n* 1 Roar, noise, loud sound "With *blare* of bugle" *Tennyson*

And sigh for battle's *blare* *Barlow*

And his ears are stunned with the thundering *blare* *Drake*

2 A small copper coin of Berne, nearly of the same value as the batz

Blăr'ney, *n* [Cf Ir *bladar*, *bladarreacht*, flattery] Smooth, deceitful talk, flattery [*Irish*]

Blăr'ney, *v t* To influence by blarney, to deceive or flatter by smooth talk "*Blarneyed* the landlord" *Irving*

Blas phĕme', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BLASPHEMED, *p pr* & *vb n* BLASPHEMING] [Fr *blasphemer*, Pr *blasfemar*, Lat *blasphemare*, Gr βλασφημειν The first syllable, βλαα, stands for βλαψι, from βλάπτω, to damage, injury, from βλαπτειν, to damage, the last syllable is the Gr φημι, I say, I speak]
1 To speak of the Supreme Being in terms of impious irreverence, to revile or speak reproachfully of God, Christ, or the Holy Spirit

So Dagon shall be magnified and God
Besides whom is no God, compared with idols,
Disglorified, *blasphemed*, and had in scorn *Milton*

2 To speak wickedly of, to utter abuse or calumny against, to speak reproachfully of

You do *blaspheme* the good in mocking me *Shak*

Blas phĕme', *v i* To utter blasphemy

Skeptics may wrangle and mockers may *blaspheme* *Beattie*
He that shall *blaspheme* against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness *Mark* iii 29

Blas phĕm'er, *n* One who blasphemes, one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms

Should each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod,
Because the insult's not to man, but God? *Pope*

Blăs'phe-mous, *a* [Gr βλάσφημος, Lat *blasphemus*] Containing blasphemy, wickedly calumnious, impiously irreverent or reproachful toward God "*Blasphemous* publications" *Porteus*

Nor from the holy one of heaven
Refrained his tongue *blasphemous*. *Milton.*

☞ Formerly this word was accented on the second syllable, as in the above example

Blăs'phe mous ly, *adv* With impious irreverence to God, in a blasphemous manner

The Blessed Virgin, whom they *blasphemously* call the Queen of Heaven *Tillotson*

Blăs'phe my, *n* [Gr βλασφημία, Lat *blasphemia*, Fr *blasphème*] An indignity offered to God by words or writing, reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words uttered impiously against God

☞ "*Blasphemy* is to attribute to God that which is contrary to his nature, and does not belong to him, and to deny what does This offense has been enlarged in most of the United States by statutory provision In England all *blasphemies* against God, the Christian religion the Holy Scriptures, and malicious revilings of the established church, are punishable by indictment" *Bouvier* In some Catholic countries the crime of *blasphemy* includes speaking evil of the Virgin Mary and the saints In the middle ages, *blasphemy* was used to denote simply the blaming or condemning of a person or thing Among the Greeks, to *blaspheme* was to use words of ill omen, which they were careful to avoid

Blăst, *n*. [A S. *blæst*, a puff of wind, a blowing, burning, from *blæsan*, to blow, flare, O. H. Ger. *blâst*, a blowing, from *blâsan*, to blow, Goth *blesan*, Icel *blastr*, Dan *blæst*, Sw *blåst*]
1 Literally, a blowing, a violent movement of the air, a destructive or pernicious wind. "The eagle rode the rising *blast*" *Byron.*

And see where surly Winter passes off,
Far to the north, and calls his ruffian *blasts*.
His *blasts* obey, and quit the howling hill. *Thomson.*

2 A forcible stream of air from an orifice, as of bellows, the mouth, &c, and hence, the blowing necessary to melt the supply of ore in a furnace, as, to melt so many tons of iron at a *blast*.

Ere long enforced to breathe his utmost *blast*. *Spenser*

☞ The terms *hot blast* and *cold-blast* are employed to designate whether the current is heated or not heated, before entering the furnace
3 The exhaust steam from an engine, driving a column of air out of a boiler chimney, and creating a partial vacuum in the smoke box, toward which the external air is forced by its own weight, thus creating an intense draught through the fire, also, any draught produced by the blast [See *Illust* of *Boiler*]
4 The sound made by blowing a wind instrument, strictly, the sound produced at one breath "One *blast* upon his bugle horn Were worth a thousand men" *W Scott* "The *blast* of triumph o'er thy grave" *Bryant*
5 The rending of bodies, as rocks, &c, by the explosion of gunpowder, or the charge used for this purpose "Large *blasts* are often used" *Tomlinson*
6 A sudden, pernicious effect, as if by a noxious wind, especially on animals and plants, a blight. "By the *blast* of God they perish" *Job* iv 9 "Destruction's *blast*" *Shak*
7 A flatulent disease of sheep

Blăst, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BLASTED, *p pr* & *vb n* BLASTING] [A S *blæstan*, from *blast* See *supra*]
1 To injure, as by a noxious wind, to cause to wither, to check growth and prevent fruit bearing by some pernicious influence, to blight "Seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind" *Gen* xli 6 "Upon this *blasted* heath" *Shak*
2 Hence, to affect with some sudden violence, plague, calamity, or destructive influence, which destroys or causes to fail, as, to *blast* pride or hopes "I'll cross it, though it *blast* me" *Shak.* "I *blasted* with excess of light" *Gray*
3 To confound, or strike with force, by a loud blast or din

Trumpeters, with brazen din, *blast* you the city's ears *Shak*

4 To rend open by an explosion of gunpowder

The *blasted* quarry thunders heard remote *Wordsworth.*

Blast, *v n* To be blighted or withered.

Blasting in the bud,
Losing his verdure even in the prime *Shak*

Blăst'ed, *a* Confounded, accursed, detestable, — a vulgar term of imprecation "Some of her own *blasted* gipsies" *W Scott.*

Blas tĕ'ma, *n* [Gr βλαστημα, bud, sprout]
1 (*Bot*) The embryo in a seed apart from the cotyledon
2 (*Zool*) The primitive basis of an organ yet unformed, from which it proceeds or grows "The *blastema* of bone is a sub transparent glairy matter, containing a multitude of minute corpuscles" *Owen*

Blas-tĕ'mal, *a* Pertaining to the rudimental mass of an organ in its state of formation, rudimentary

Blăst'er, *n* One who blasts or destroys

Blăst'-fûr'nace, *n* (*Mech*) A furnace for smelting ores, in which the supply of air is furnished by a powerful bellows, or other pneumatic apparatus

Blăst'-hōle, *n* A hole in the bottom of a pump, through which water enters *Mining Journal*

Blăst'ing, *p a* Affecting with injury or blight, destructive "A *blasting* breath" *Shak*

Blăst'ing, *n* A blast destruction by a pernicious cause "I have smitten you with *blasting* and mildew" *Amos* iv 9

Blăst'ment, *n* Blast, sudden stroke of some destructive cause [*Obs*] "Contagious *blastments*" *Shak.*

Blăst'-nōz'zle, } *n* The fixed or variable orifice
Blăst'-ŏr'i fice, } in the delivery end of a blast pipe

Blăs'to cĕr'pous, *a* [From Gr βλαστός, sprout, germ, and καρπός, fruit] (*Bot*) Germinating inside the pericarp, as the mangrove *Brande.*

Blăs'to dĕrm, *n* [Gr βλαστος, germ, and δερμα, skin] The membrane in an ovum inclosing the yolk *Carpenter.*

Blăs'to-dĕrm'ic, *a* Relating to the blastoderm *Carpenter.*

Blăst'-pipe, *n* The exhaust pipe of a steam-engine, or any pipe delivering steam or air, when so constructed as to cause a rapid current in the external atmosphere

Blăst'y, *a*. Causing or indicating blast or injury. [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Blă'tant, *a*. [Prov Eng. *blate*, to bellow] Bellowing, as a calf, noisy, bawling, brawling. "The

blatant beast." *Spenser.* "Harsh and *blatant* tone." *R. H. Dana.*

Glory, that *blatant* word, which haunts some military minds like the bray of the trumpet, formed no part of his aspirations. *W Irving*

Blāte, *a.* [See BLEIT.] Bashful. [*Scot.*]

Blāth'er-skāte, *n.* A blustering, talkative fellow. [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett*

Blāt'ter, *v. i* [Ger *blattern, bladern, blodern, plaudern*, Lat *blaterare*, to babble, prate.] To patter, hence, to make a senseless noise, to rail. "The rain *blattered*." *Jeffrey*

They procured also certain preachers to *blatter* against me, ... so that they had place and time to belie me shamefully. *Latimer*

Blāt'ter-er, *n* One who blatters, a noisy, blustering boaster. [*Obs.*]

Blāt'ter-ā'tion, *n* Senseless noise or babble. [*Obs.*]

Blāt'ter-ing, *n* Senseless blustering

Blāt'ter oon', *n* A senseless babbler. [*Obs.*] "I hate such *blatteroons*." *Howell*

Blāy (blā), *n* [A S *blæge*, from *blæc, blāc*, bleak, white, Icel *bleikja*, O H Ger *bleicha*, M H Ger *bleca*, N H Ger *bleihe, bleu, blicke* See BLEAK, *n & a.*] (*Ichth.*) A small river fish, the bleak

Blāze, *n.* [A S *blæse*, blaze, flame, from *blæsan*, to blow, flare, M H Ger *blās*, taper, candle.]

1 The stream of light and heat from any body when burning, proceeding from the combustion of inflammable gas, flame. "To heaven the *blaze* up rolled." *Croly*

2. Light, as from flame, expanded light

O dark, dark, dark, amid the *blaze* of noon *Milton*

3. A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse

4 A spot made on trees by chipping off a piece of the bark. [*Amer.*]

Three *blazes* in a perpendicular line on the same tree indicating a legislative road, the single *blaze* a settlement or neighborhood road *Carlton*

5 A bursting out, or active display of any quality, wide diffusion and display. "The *blaze* of riot." "The *blaze* of wrath." *Shak.*

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame? *Milton*

Like blazes, furiously. [*Low.*] "The horses did along *like blazes* tear." *Poem in Essex dialect*

☞ In *low* language, in the U S *blazes* is frequently used to express something in extreme, or very bad as blue as *blazes* *Neal*

Syn.—BLAZE, FLAME. A *blaze* and a *flame* are both produced by burning gas. We call it a *blaze* in so far as it gives light, and a *flame* in so far as it gives heat: the one shines, and the other burns. Every house in the street was in a *blaze* on the night of the illumination, every house was in a *flame* on the night of the fire.

What groans of men shall fill the martial field!
How fierce a *blaze* his flaming pile shall yield! *Dryden*

The wild confusion and the swarthy glow
Of *flames* on high, and torches from below *Byron*

Blāze, *v. i* [*imp & p. p.* BLAZED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLAZING.]

1. To shine with flame, as, the fire *blazes*.

2. To send forth or show a bright and expanded light. "And far and wide the icy summit *blazed*." *Wordsworth*

3 To be conspicuous

Blāze, *v. t* 1 To make public far and wide, to render conspicuous. "On charitable lists he *blazed* his name." *Pollok*

To *blaze* those virtues which the good would hide *Pope*

2 To blazon. [*Obs.*] See BLAZON. *Peacham*

3. To mark, as a tree, by chipping off a piece of the bark. "I found my way by the *blazed* trees." *Hoffman*

4. To designate by blazing, to mark out, as, to *blaze* a line or path

Champollion died in 1832, having done little more than *blaze* out the road to be traveled by others *Nott*

Blāz'er, *n* One who publishes and spreads reports. "*Blazers* of crime." *Spenser*

Blāz'ing, *a.* Emitting flame or light, as, *blazing* torches. *W Scott*

Blāz'ing-stār, *n* 1 A comet, a star that is accompanied with a coma, or train of light

2. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the *Colchicum* family, the *Chamælirium luteum*. *Dana* (*b*) A medicinal plant (*Aletris farinosa*), called also *devil's bit*. *Bartlett*

Blā'zon (blā'zn), *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* BLAZONED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLAZONING.] [Pr *blasonner*, It *blasonare*, Sp *blasonar* See *infra*.]

1 To display, to exhibit conspicuously, to make public far and wide. "Thyself thou *blazon'st*." *Shak.* "There pride sits *blazoned* on th' unmeaning brow." *Trumbull.* "To *blazon* his own worthless name." *Cowper.*

2 To deck, to embellish, to adorn

Then *blazons* in dread smile her hideous form *Garth.*

3. To explain in proper terms, as the figures on armorial ensigns

The coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English *Addison.*

Blā'zon, *v. i* To shine, to be brilliant or conspicuous. [*Rare.*]

Blā'zon, *n* [Fr & Sp *blason*, It *blasone*, Pg. *brasão*, Valencian *blasó*, Pr *blezō, blizō*, from A-S. *blæse*, Eng. *blaze*, torch, flame, luster, splendor. See BLAZE.]

1. The art of drawing, describing, or explaining coats of arms. *Peacham.*

2. The representation on coats of arms. "Their *blazon* o'er his towers displayed." *W. Scott*

3. Ostentatious display, either by words or other means, publication, show. "Obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company." *Collier.*

Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, actions, and spirit, do give thee fivefold *blazon* *Shak.*

Blā'zon-er (blā'zn-er), *n*, One who blazons, a herald, a proclaimer or propagator *Burke*

Blā'zon-ry, *n* 1 The art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper terms. "The principles of *blazonry*." *Peacham*

2 The exhibition of coats of arms. "The *blazonry* of Argyle." *Lord Dufferin*

Blēa, *n* The part of a tree which lies immediately under the bark *Chambers*

Blēa'ber-ry, *n.* [Corrupted from *blueberry*, like *bilberry*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit, a species of *Vaccinium* (*V uliginosum*), having small leaves like those of box-wood, and little purple berries

Blēach, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* BLEACHED (bleecht), *p. pr & vb. n* BLEACHING.] [A S *blæcan, blæcean*, to whiten, bleach, Icel *bleikja*, Sw *bleka*, Dan *bleege*, D *bleeken*, Ger *bleichen*, from A S *blican*, to shine, glitter, O H Ger *blichan*, Icel *blika* See BLEAK.] To make white, or whiter, by removing the original color, to blanch, to whiten

The destruction of the coloring matters attached to the bodies to be *bleached* is effected either by the action of the air and light, of chlorine, or of sulphurous acid *Ure*

Immortal liberty, whose look sublime
Hath *bleached* the tyrant's cheek in every varying clime *Smollett*

Blēach, *v. i* To grow white in any manner

Blēached (bleecht), *p. a* Whitened, made white

Let their *bleached* bones, and blood's unblenching stain,
Long mark the battle-field with hideous awe. *Byron.*

Blēach'er, *n* One who whitens, or whose occupation is to whiten, by bleaching

Blēach'er-y, *n* A place or establishment for bleaching

Blēach'-fēld (feeld), *n* A field where any thing is bleached

Blēach'ing, *n* The act or art of whitening, especially the process of whitening fabrics by chemical agents, &c. *Ure*

Blēach'ing-pow'der, *n* A powder for bleaching, consisting of chloride of lime

Blēak, *a* [A S *blāc, blaec*, pale, wan, O S *blēc*, Icel *bleikr*, Sw *blek*, Dan *bleg*, D *bleek*, O H Ger *pleih*, N H Ger *bleich*, from A S *blican*, to shine See BLEACH.]

1 Without color, pale. [*Obs.*]

When she came out she looked as pale and as *bleak* as one that were laid out dead *Love*

2 Desolate and exposed, swept by cold winds

Wastes too *bleak* to rear

The common growth of earth, the foodful ear. *Wordsworth*

3 Cold and sweeping, cheerless. "*Bleak* blows the blast." *Coleridge*

Blēak, *n* [See BLAY.] (*Ichth.*) A small river fish, five or six inches long, so named from its whiteness, called, by contraction, *blay*. It belongs to the family *Cyprinidæ* and genus *Leuciscus* (*L. arburnus*)

☞ The silvery pigment lining the scales of the bleak is used in the manufacture of artificial pearls *Baird*

Blēak'ly, *adv* Openly as to cold and wind, desolately

Blēak'ness, *n* The quality of being bleak, openness of situation, exposure to the wind, hence, coldness. "The *bleakness* of the air." *Addison*

Blēak'y, *a* Bleak, unsheltered, cold. [*Obs.*] "*Bleaky* plains." *Dryden*

Blēar, *a* [See *infra*.] 1 Dim or sore with water or rheum,—applied to the eyes

His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin *Dryden*

2 Causing dimness of sight, obscuring. "To cheat the eye with *blear* illusion." *Milton*

Blēar, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* BLEARED, *p. pr & vb. n* BLEARING.] [Cf Sw *blira, plira*, to twinkle, wink, L. Ger *plyren, pluren, pliern* It may, however, be the same word as *blare*, so that *blear*-eyed originally signifies, having the eyes dimmed with blaring, crying, or shedding tears.]

1 To make sore, to affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery humor. Hence,

2 To make dim, or partially to obscure the sight of

Enticing dames my patience still did prove,
And *bleared* mine eyes *Gascoigne*

Blēared, *p. a* Dimmed by a watery humor, affected with rheum

Dardanian wives,
With *bleared* visages come forth to view
The issue of th' exploit *Shak.*

Blēar'ed-ness, *n* The state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum *Wiseman*

Blēar'-eye, } *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of the
Blēar'-eyed-ness, } eyelids, consisting in chronic inflammation of the margins, with a gummy secretion of the sebaceous humor *Dunglison*

Blēar'-eyed (-īd), *a* 1 Having sore eyes, having the eyes dim with rheum, dim sighted. "The *blear-eyed* Crispin." *Drant.*

2. Lacking in perception or penetration; as, a *blear-eyed* bigot.

Blēar'y, *n.* A kind of porridge made of flour and water.

Boiling a *bleary*, which was no other than flour and water, and that without salt. *Judge Henry.*

Blēat, *v. i.* [A-S *blætan*, L. Ger. *blaten, bleten*, D. *blaten, bleeten*, O H. Ger *blazan, plazan*, N. H. Ger *blöken, blöken*.] To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep

Then suddenly was heard along the main,
To low the ox, to *bleat* the woolly train *Pope.*

Blēat, *n* The cry of a sheep. "The *bleat* of fleecy sheep." *Chapman's Homer.*

Blēat'er, *n* One who bleats, a sheep

In cold, stiff soils the *bleaters* oft complain
Of gouty ails *Dyer.*

Blēat'ing, *p. a* Crying as a sheep.

Then came the shepherd back with his *bleating* flocks from the seaside *Longfellow.*

Blēat'ing, *n* The cry of a sheep *Chapman.*

Blēb, *n* [Prov Eng *blob, bleb, blob*, bubble, blister. This word belongs to the root of *blub, blubber, blabber*, q. v.] A little tumor, vesicle, or blister, a bubble, as in water, glass, &c

Arsenic abounds with air *blebs* *Kirwan.*

Blēb'by, *a* Full of blebs

Blēd, *imp & p. p.* of *bleed*.

Blee, *n* Complexion, color, likeness. [*Eng.*] [*Rare.*] "Bright of *blee*." *Chaucer.* "That boy has a strong *blee* of his father." *Forby*

For white of *blee* with waiting for me *Browning.*

Bleed, *v. i* [*imp & p. p.* BLED, *p. pr & vb. n.* BLEEDING.] [A S *bledan*, Sw *blöda*, Dan *blöde*, D *bloeden*, Ger *bluten*, O H Ger *pluoten* See BLOOD.]

1 To lose blood, to run with blood, by whatever means, as, the arm *bleeds*

2 To die a violent death, or by slaughter.

The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day *Pope*

3 To issue forth, or drop as blood, from an incision, to lose sap, gum, or juice, as, a tree or a vine *bleeds*

For me the balm shall *bleed* *Pope*

4 To pay or lose money, to have money drawn or extorted, as, to *bleed* freely from an object. [*Colloq.*]

The heart bleeds, a phrase used to denote extreme pain from sympathy or pity

Bleed, *v. t* 1 To let blood, to take blood from by opening a vein

2 To lose, as blood, to emit or let drop, as juice, sap, or gum. "A decaying pine of stately size, *bleeding* amber." *Miller.*

3 To draw money from one, to induce to pay, as, they *bled* him freely for this fund. [*Colloq.*]

Bleed'ing, *n* A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose, a hemorrhage, the operation of letting blood, as in surgery, the drawing of sap from a tree or plant

Bleit (blāt), *a* [A S *bleadhe*, O S *blöth*, Icel. **Blāte**} *blauthr* and *blautr*, Sw *blot*, Dan *blöd*, D *bloode, blood*, O H Ger *plöd*, N H Ger *blöde, blod*.] Bashful, diffident, timid. [*Scot and North Eng.*] *Johnson*

Blēm'ish, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* BLEMISHED, *p. pr. & vb. n* BLEMISHING.] [O Fr *blemir, blesmir*, to strike, injure, to soil, *bleme, blesme*, pale, wan, N Fr *blême*, to grow pale, from Icel *blami*, a bluish color, from *blá*, blue, so that O Fr *blemir* properly signifies to beat one (black and) blue, and to render blue or dirty.]

1 To mark with deformity, to injure or impair, as any thing which is well formed, or excellent, to mar, or make defective, either the body or mind.

Sin is a soil which *blemisheth* the beauty of thy soul *Bp Ashwayte.*

His composure must be rare indeed,
Whom these things can not *blemish* *Shak.*

2 To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame

There had nothing passed between us that might *blemish* reputation *Oldys*

Blēm'ish, *n* Any mark of deformity, whether physical or moral, any thing that diminishes beauty, or renders imperfect that which is well formed, that which impairs reputation. "The *blemish* of his prose." *Macaulay.*

The reliefs of an envious man are those little *blemishes* and imperfections that discover themselves in an illustrious character *Spectator*

Syn.—Spot, speck, flaw, deformity, stain, defect, fault, taint, reproach, dishonor, imputation, turpitude; disgrace

Blēm'ish less, *a* Without blemish; spotless. "A life in all so *blemishless*." *Feltham.*

Blēm'ish-ment, *n* The state of being blemished; blemish, disgrace. [*Obs.*]

For dread of blame and honor's *blemishment* *Spenser.*

Blēnch, *v. i* [*imp & p. p.* BLENCHED, *p. pr. & vb. n* BLENCHING.] [See BLANCH.] To shrink, to start back, to give way, to draw back, from lack of courage or resolution; to flinch. "*Blench* not at thy chosen lot." *Bryant.*

This painful, heroic task he undertook, and never *blenched* from its fulfilment. *Jeffrey.*

Blēnch, *v. t.* 1. To baffle; to disconcert; to break

the force of, or render ineffectual. "If ye so should have answered him as I have showed you, though ye should have somewhat *blenched* him therewith, yet he might and would of likelihood have gone further" *Sir T More*

2. To flinch from; to draw back from; to deny from fear [*Obs.*] "He now *blenched* what before he affirmed." *Evelyn.*

Blĕnch, *n.* A start or shrinking back [*Obs.*]

These *blenches* gave my heart another youth *Shak*

Blĕnch'er, *n.* One who frustrates, specifically, a person stationed to prevent the escape of the deer, at a hunt. See BLANCHER *Beau & Fl*

Blĕnch'-hōld'ing, *n.* (*Law*) A tenure of lands upon the payment of a small sum in silver, *blanch*, that is, white money

Blĕnch'ing, *n* Act of one who blenches, a shrinking back, a giving way *Gower*

Blĕnd, *v t* [*imp & p p* BLENDED, *p pr. & vb n* BLENDING] [A S *blandan* and *blendan*, to blend, mix, stain, *blndan, blendjan*, to blind, Goth *blandan*, to mix, *gablindjan*, to blind, O S *blan dan*, Icel *blanda*, Sw *blanda*, Dan *blande*, O H Ger *blantan*, to mix, Ger *blenden*, to blind]

1 To mix or mingle together, hence, to confound, so that the separate things mixed can not be distinguished

Curiosity *blends* itself more or less with all our passions *Burke*

Blending the grand, the beautiful, the gay *Percival*

2 To pollute by mixture, to spoil or corrupt [*Obs*] *Spenser*

3 To blind [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Blĕnd, *v i* To be mixed, to be united

There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that *blends* with our conviviality *Irving*

Blĕnde, *n* [Ger *blende*, because it blinds or dazzles, from *blenden*, to blind, dazzle. See *supra*] (*Min*) An ore of zinc, called also *mock lead, false galena*, and *black jack* It is a sulphuret of zinc, consisting, when pure, of zinc 67 parts and sulphur 33, but often containing some iron Its color is usually yellow, brown, or black, and its luster resinous *Dana*

Blĕnd'er, *n* One who blends, mingles, or confounds

Blĕnd'ing, *n* **1** The act of mingling

2 (*Paint*) The method of laying on different tints so that they may mingle together while wet, and shade into each other insensibly *Weale*

Blĕnd'ous, *a* Pertaining to blende, consisting of blende.

Blĕnd'-wa'ter, *n* A distemper incident to cattle, called also *more hough*

Blen-nŏg'e nous, *a* [Gr βλεννα, mucus, and γενναω, to be produced] Forming or generating mucus *Dunglison*

Blĕn'nor rhē'a, *n* [Gr βλεννα, mucus, and ῥεω, to flow] (*Med*) (*a*) An inordinate secretion and discharge of mucus (*b.*) Gonorrhœa *Dunglison.*

Blĕn'ny, *n* [Lat *blennius, blendius, blendœa*, Gr βλεννος, βελεννος, from βλεννα, slime] (*Ichth*) A fish of different species, usually of small size, of the genus *Blennius*, and family *Blenni dæ*, — so called from the shining mucus with which their skin is clothed *S F Baird*

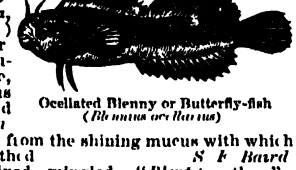

Ocellated Blenny or Butterfly-fish (*Blennius ocellaris*)

Blĕnt, *p. p* Mixed, mingled "*Blent* together" *Shak*

Rider and horse, friend, foe, in one red burial *blent* *Byron*

Blĕss, *v t* [*imp & p p* BLESSED or BLEST, *p pr & vb n* BLESSING] [A S *bletsjan, blessjan, ge blĕtsjan*, to bless, to consecrate, *bludkajan, blessajan, geblidhajan, geblissjan*, to rejoice, to make to rejoice, *blidhs*, bliss, joy, from *blidhe*, blithe, merry See BLITHE]

1 To make happy, blithesome, or joyous, to confer prosperity or happiness upon

Happy the isle with such a hero *blest* *Waller*

Bless to both nations this auspicious hour *Dryden*

2 To pronounce a wish of happiness to, to invoke a blessing upon

Bless them which persecute you: *bless*, and curse not *Rom* xii. 14

3 To consecrate by pronouncing a blessing upon

Then he took the five loaves and the two fishes and looking up to heaven, he *blessed* them *Luke* ix 16

4 (*Bib*) To praise, or glorify, for benefits, to extol for excellences

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me *bless* his holy name *Ps* ciii 1

5. To esteem or account happy

The nations shall *bless* themselves in him *Jer* iv 2

6 To wave, to brandish, — an old sense of the word, supposed by Johnson, Nares, and others, to have been received from the old rite of blessing a field by directing the hands to all parts of it.

And burning blades about their heads do *bless*. *Spenser*

Round his armed head his trenchant blade he *blest* *Fairfax*

In drawing [their bow] some fetch such a compass as though they would turn about and *bless* all the field *Ascham*

To bless from, to secure or preserve from. "*Bless* me *from* marrying a usurer" *Shak*

We met that villain (God *from* him me *bless*!) *Spenser*

The bellman's drowsy charm,
To *bless* the doors *from* nightly harm. *Milton*

Blĕss'ed (60), *a* **1** Enjoying happiness or bliss, favored with blessings, happy, highly favored "All generations shall call me *blessed*" *Luke* i 48 "Toward England's *blessed* shore" *Shak*

2 Imparting happiness or bliss, fraught with happiness "Then was a *blessed* time" "So *blessed* a disposition" *Shak*

3 Enjoying, or pertaining to, spiritual happiness, or heavenly felicity "Reverenced like a *blessed* saint" *Shak* "Cast out from God and *blessed* vision" *Milton*

4 Hallowed by associations, heavenly

O, run, prevent them with thy humble ode,
And lay it lowly at his *blessed* feet *Milton*

Blĕss'ed ly, *adv* Happily, fortunately, joyfully

One day we shall *blessedly* meet again never to depart *Sidney*

Blĕss'ed ness, *n* Happiness, felicity, heavenly joys, the favor of God "The *blessedness* of being little" *Shak* "The assurance of a future *blessedness*" *Tillotson*

Single blessedness the unmarried state, happiness centred in self "Grows, lives, and dies in *single blessedness*" *Shak*

Syn — Happiness, beatitude, felicity, bliss, joy See HAPPINESS

Blĕss'ed This'tle (this'l) (*Bot*) A plant, the *Cnicus* (formerly *Centaurea*) *benedictus* The *Carthamus lanatus* also is sometimes so called *Dana*

Blĕss'er, *n* One who blesses or prospers, one who bestows a blessing

Blĕss'ing, *n* [A S *bletsung* See BLESS]

1 A means of happiness, a gift, benefit, or advantage, that which promotes prosperity and welfare

Nature's full *blessings* would be well dispensed *Milton*

2 A wish of happiness pronounced, a prayer imploring happiness upon another, benediction

Thus is the *blessing* wherewith Moses, the man of God, blessed the children of Israel *Deut* xxxiii 1

3 (*Bib*) A gift, accompanied with the kind wishes of the giver

Take, I pray thee, my *blessing* that is brought to thee *Gen* xxxiii 11

Blĕst, *a* **1** Made happy

In his seed all nations shall be *blest* *Milton*

2 Making happy, cheering

While these *blest* sounds my ravished ear assail *Trumbull*

☞ Rarely used as an adjective See BLESS

Blĕt, *n* [Fr *blette*] A decayed spot on fruit

☞ Lindley proposes the use of this word as a verb as the fruit *blets*, that is, becomes decayed in spots from being over ripe

Blĕ'ton ism, *n* The supposed faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation — so called from one *Bleton*, of France, who was said to possess this faculty

Blĕ'ton ist, *n* One supposed to possess the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation

Blĕt'ting, *n* The spotted appearance of over ripe fruit from incipient decomposition *Lindley*

Blew (blū) *imp* of *blow*

Blĕyme (bleem), *n* [Corrupt for *bleyne* See BLAIN] (*Far*) An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone

Blight (blit), *n* [See *infra*]

1 Mildew, decay, any thing nipping or blasting, — applied as a general name to various injuries or diseases of plants, causing the whole or a part to wither, whether occasioned by insects, fungi, or atmospheric influences *Loudon*

2 (*Ins*) That which frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes, that which impairs or destroys

A *blight* seemed to have fallen over our fortunes *Dunreath*

3 A downy species of the aphis, or plant louse, destructive to fruit trees

4 In America, an eruption on the human skin consisting of minute reddish pimples, appearing in spots, or more generally diffused, a variety of the nettle lichen (*L urticosus*) *Dunglison*

Blight, *v t* [*imp & p p* BLIGHTED *p pr & vb n* BLIGHTING] [Prob contr from a hypoth A S *belihtan*, to alight, to fall upon, blast, wither up, from A S *lihtan, alihtan*, to alight, descend Cf Ang *to light upon*, to fall on, strike] To affect with blight, to blast, to prevent the growth and fertility of, to frustrate "*Blighted* corn" *Locke*

This vapor blasts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit and is sometimes injurious even to man *Woodward*

Blight (blit), *v i* To injure as by blight

But strong to blast and *blight*
By pestilence and thunder storm *Praed*

Blight'ing ly, *adv* By blasting

Blin, *v t* [A S *blinnan, ablinnan, geblinnan*, to cease Cf W *blin*, tired, weary, *blino*, to tire] To stop or cease [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Blin, *n* Cessation, end [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Blind, *a* [A S, O S, D, Sw, & Dan *blind*, Icel *blindr*, O H Ger *plint*, Goth *blinds*, allied to *blend*, to mix, because obscurity arises from mixture. See BLEND]

1. Destitute of the sense of seeing, either by natural defect or by deprivation; not having sight.

He that is stricken *blind* can not forget
The precious treasure of his eye-sight lost. *Shak*

2 Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual light, unable to understand or judge, ignorant, as, authors are *blind* to their own defects.

But hard be hardened, *blind* be blinded more,
That they may stumble on and deeper fall *Milton*

3. Morally depraved. "Thou *blind* Pharisee" *Matt* xxiii 26

4 Having such a state or condition as a thing would have to a person who is blind, not easily discernible, indiscernible, out of public view; private, hidden, unseen, as, a *blind* manuscript "In the *blind* mazes of this tangled wood" *Milton.* "On the *blind* rocks are lost" *Dryden.* "A *blind* corner" *Hooker*

5 Not having openings for light or for seeing; closed "The *blind* walls" *Tennyson.*

6 Undiscerning, undiscriminating, inconsiderate.

This plan is recommended neither to *blind* approbation nor to *blind* reprobation *Jay*

Blind, *v t* [*imp & p p* BLINDED, *p pr & vb. n.* BLINDING]

1 To make blind to deprive of sight or discernment "Salt water *blinds* them not" *Shak.*

A blind guide is certainly a great mischief, but a guide that *blinds* those whom he should lead is undoubtedly a much greater *South.*

2 To darken, to obscure to the eye or understanding, to conceal, to deceive "Such darkness *blinds* the sky" *Dryden.*

The state of the controversy between us he endeavored, with all his art, to *blind* and confound *Stillingfleet*

Blind, } See BLEND
Blinde }

Blind, *n* **1** Something to hinder sight or keep out light, a screen, a cover, as, a *blind* for a window or for a horse "The *blinds* neatly covered up with old newspapers" *Thackeray.*

2 Something to mislead the eye or the understanding, as, one thing serves as a *blind* for another.

3 (*Mil*) A temporary screen used in the attack or defense of fortifications to cover men or material from the sight or fire of the enemy, — called also *blindage*

Blind'age, *n* See BLIND, No 3

Blind'-cōal, *n* Coal that burns without flame, anthracite coal *Simmonds.*

Blind'ed, *p a* Deprived of sight deprived of intellectual discernment made dark or obscure

Blind'er, *n* **1** One who blinds

2 The broad piece of leather on a bridle near the eyes of a horse, to hinder him from seeing on the side

Blind'-fish, *n* A variety of fish (*Amblyopsis spelæus*) destitute of eyes, found in the waters of the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky *Wyman.*

Blind'fōld, *a* [*blind* and *fold*] Having the eyes covered, blinded, having the mental eye darkened

Fate's *blindfold* reign the atheist loudly owns *Dryden*

Blind'fōld, *v t* *imp & pp* BLINDFOLDED, *p pr & vb n* BLINDFOLDING] To cover the eyes of, to hinder from seeing

And when they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face *Luke* xxii 64

Blind'ing, *p a* Making blind depriving of sight or of understanding, obscuring "Glazed with *blinding* tears" *Shak.*

Blind'ly, *adv* **1** Without sight or understanding.

2 Without discernment, implicitly, without examination

By his imperious mistress *blindly* led *Dryden*

Blind'man, *n* **1** A man who is blind

2 A person who deciphers indistinct addresses of letters in a post office [*Eng*]

Blind'-man's-bŭff', *n* A play in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts out the rest of the company

But surely he fancies I play at *blind-man's-buff* with him *Stillingfleet*

Blind'ness *n* State or quality of being blind, want of sight, want of discernment, ignorance

Blind'-side, *n* [*blind* and *side*] The side which is most easily assailed or the side on which the party is least able or disposed to see danger, weakness, foible, weak part *Swift.*

Blind'-worm (wŭrm), *n* [*blind* and *worm*] A small reptile without feet, like a snake It belongs to the family *Scincida*, and is called also *slow-worm.* It is a species of *lizards* (*L reptiles*), and is about a foot long Its eyes being very minute, it has often been supposed to be blind, hence the name *Baird.*

Newts and *blind-worms* do no wrong *Shak.*

Blink, *v i* [Dan *blinke* Sw *blinka*, Ger *blinken*, to shine, glance, wink, twinkle, D *blinken*, to shine, *blikken*, to glance, twinkle, Ger *blicken*, to look, glance, A S *blican*, to shine]

1 To wink, to twinkle with the eye; to see with the eyes half shut, or with frequent winking, as a person with weak eyes

One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame *Pope.*

Show me thy chink to *blink* through with mine eyne. *Shak.*

2 To intermit light, to glimmer, as a lamp

3 To smile [*Obs*] *Halliwell.*

Blĭnk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLINKED (blinkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLINKING.] To shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade; as, to *blink* the question.

Blĭnk, *n.* 1. A glimpse or glance.

Not a *blink* of light was there. *Wordsworth*

2. Glimmering or intermittent light. [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell*

3 (*Naut.*) The dazzling whiteness about the horizon occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea.

4 (*pl.*) (*Sporting.*) Boughs cast where deer are to pass, to turn or check them. [*Prov Eng.*] *Cotgrave*

Blĭnk'ard, *n.* [From *blind* and the termination *ard*, q. v.]

1. One who blinks, or has bad eyes.

Among the blind the one-eyed *blinkard* reigns *Marvell.*

2 That which twinkles or glances, as a dim star, which appears and disappears *Hakewill*

Blĭnk'-beer, *n.* Beer kept unbroached until it is sharp *Crabb*

Blĭnk'er, *n.* 1 One who blinks

2 A blind for horses, an expansion of the bridle to prevent a horse from seeing objects at his sides, hence, whatever checks or obstructs sight or discernment

Nor bigots who but one way see,
Through *blinkers* of authority *Green*

Blĭnk'ing, *p. a.* Winking; twinkling, glimmering

Who by a *blinking* lamp consume the night *Cotton.*

Bliss, *n.* [See BLESS.] The highest degree of happiness, blessedness, exalted felicity, heavenly joy

And then at last our *bliss*
Full and perfect is *Milton*

Syn.—Blessedness, felicity, beatitude, happiness, joy, enjoyment. See HAPPINESS.

Bliss'ful, *a.* Full of joy and felicity, happy in the highest degree

Ever as these *blissful* creatures do I fare *Wordsworth.*

Bliss'ful-ly, *adv.* In a blissful manner, happily, joyously

Bliss'ful ness, *n.* Exalted happiness, felicity, fullness of joy *Barrow*

Bliss'less, *a.* Destitute of bliss [*Obs. or rare*] "My *blissless* lot" *Sidney*

Blis'som, *v. t.* [For *blithesome.*] To be lustful, to be lascivious [*Obs.*]

Blis'ter, *n.* [A corruption and modification of *plaister, plaster*, q. v.]

1. A thin bladder on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, whether occasioned by a burn or other injury, or by a vesicatory

And painful *blisters* swelled my tender hands *Granger*

2 Any tumor made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants, or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel

3 A vesicatory, a plaster of Spanish flies, or other matter, applied to raise a blister *Dunglison*

Blis'ter, *v. i.* To rise in blisters "Let my tongue *blister.*" *Shak.*

Blis'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLISTERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLISTERING.]

1 To raise blisters upon "My hands were *blistered*" *Franklin*

2. To give pain to, as if by a blister

Whose sole name *blisters* our tongue *Shak*

Blis'ter-fly, **Blis'ter-bee'tle**, } *n.* The Spanish fly, *Cantharis* of the druggists, otherwise called *Lytta vesicatoria*, —used in raising blisters

Blis'ter-plās'ter, *n.* A plaster of Spanish flies, designed to raise a blister

Blis'ter-steel, **Blis'tered-steel**, } *n.* Steel covered on the surface, in the process of manufacture, with blisters produced by the formation and bursting of vesicles filled with gaseous carbon *Tomlinson*

Blis'ter-y, *a.* Full of blisters *Hooker*

Blite, *n.* [Lat. *blitum*, Gr. βλίτον, βλῆτον.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, called *Blitum*; *B. capitatum* is the strawberry spinach

Blithe, *a.* [A. S. *blithe*, Goth. *bleths*, Icel. *bliidhr*, Dan. & Sw. *blid*, D. *blyde*, O. H. Ger. *blidi.*] Gay, merry; joyous, sprightly, mirthful "The *blithe* sounds of festal music" *Prescott.*

A daughter fair,
So buxom, *blithe*, and debonair *Milton*

Blithe'ful, *a.* Gay, full of gayety

Blithe'ly, *adv.* In a blithe, or gay, joyful manner

Blithe'ness, *n.* The quality of being blithe, gayety; sprightliness *Chaucer.*

Blithe'sŏme, *a.* Gay, merry, cheerful

The *blithesome* sounds of wassail gay *W. Scott*

Blithe'sŏme-ness, *n.* The quality of being blithesome, gayety

Blōat, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOATING.] [Perhaps from the p. p. of *blow*, to swell, *blowed*, *blowt*, *bloat*. Cf. W. *bloth*, *blwth*, blast, puff, *blyfach*, a bloated person.]

1 To make turgid, as with water, air, or other means, to cause a swelling of the surface of, from the effusion of serum in the cellular membrane, producing a morbid enlargement, often accompanied with softness

2 To inflate, to puff up, to make vain. *Dryden*

Blōat, *v. i.* To grow turgid as by effusion of liquid in the cellular membrane, to puff out, to swell. *Arbuthnot.*

Blōat, *a.* Bloated. [*Obs.*] "The *bloat* king." *Shak.*

Blōat'ed, *p. a.* Swelled; grown turgid; inflated.

A bloated mass of rank, unwieldy woe. *Goldsmith.*

Blōat'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being bloated, inflation, turgidity. *Arbuthnot.*

Blōat'er, **Blōat'-hĕr'ring**, } *n.* A herring dried in smoke. See BLOTE.

So many *bloat-herrings* newly taken out *B. Jonson*

Blōat'ing, *n.* A state of being swelled or bloated, swelling, dilation.

Blŏb, *n.* [See BLEB.] A blunt end, a small drop or lump of something viscid or thick, a drop, a bubble, a blister *Wright*

Blŏb'ber, *n.* [See BLUBBER and BLUB.] A bubble. [*Low.*] *Carew*

Blŏb'ber-lip, *n.* [*blobber* and *lip.*] A thick lip

His *blobber-lips* and beetle-brows commend *Dryden*

Blŏb'ber-lipped (blŏb'ber lipt), *a.* Having thick lips "A *blobber-lipped* shell" *Grew*

Blŏck, *n.* [D. & Dan. *blok*, Sw. & Ger. *block*, O. H. Ger. *block*, Icel. *blökkr*, Fr. *bloc.*]

1 A solid mass of wood, stone, &c., usually with one or more plane, or approximately plane, faces "A shapeless *block*" *Everett*

Now all our neighbors' chimneys smoke,
And Christmas *blocks* are burning *Withers*

2 The mass of wood on which criminals are beheaded

By the noble heads which have been brought to the *block* *Everett*

3 The wooden mold on which hats, bonnets, &c., are shaped, hence, sometimes, the pattern or shape of a hat, or the hat itself

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat, it ever changes with the next *block* *Shak.*

4 A connected mass or row of buildings, as, a *block* of houses or stores [*Amer.*]

5 A square, or portion of a city inclosed by streets, whether occupied by buildings or composed of vacant lots [*Amer.*]

The new city was laid out in rectangular *blocks* each *block* containing 30 building-lots. Such an average *block*, comprising 30 houses and covering nine acres of ground, exists in Oxford Street. It forms a compact, square mass *Lond. Quar. Rev.*

6 A system of one or more pulleys or sheaves, so arranged in a frame or shell, as to multiply the power applied to the rope passing around them, or change the direction of its action, —used in the rigging of ships, and for lifting or moving great weights

7 (*Falconry.*) The perch on which a bird of prey is kept

a, double block, *b*, treble block; *c*, clew-line block; *d*, long tackle block; *e*, snatch block

8 Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction, a stop, hinderance, obstacle

No crime is *block* enough in our way to stop our flight *Decay of Piety*

9 A blockhead, a stupid fellow [*Obs.*]

What a *block* art thou! *Shak.*

Blŏck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOCKED (blŏkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOCKING.] [Fr. *bloquer*, It. *bloccare*, Sp. *bloquear*, Pg. *blocar*, *bloquear.*]

1 To hinder egress or passage from or into, to stop, to obstruct by placing obstacles in the way, —often followed by *up*; as, to *block* up a road or harbor

With moles would *block* the port *Rowe*
A city besieged and *blocked* about *Milton*

2 To secure or support by means of blocks, to secure, as two boards at their angles of intersection, by pieces of wood glued to each

To block out, to begin to reduce to shape, to lay out, as, to *block out* a plan

Block ăde', *n.* [Fr. *blocus*, It. *bloccata* and *bloccatura*, Sp. & Pg. *bloqueo*. See BLOCK.] The shutting up of a place by troops or ships, so as to prevent ingress or egress, or the reception of supplies, with a view to compel a surrender from hunger and want, without regular attacks "To constitute a *blockade*, the investing power must be able to apply its force to every point of practicable access, so as to render it dangerous to attempt to enter, and there is no *blockade* of that port where its force can not be brought to bear" *Kent*

To raise a blockade See RAISE

Block-ăde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOCKADED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOCKADING.] To shut up, as a town or fortress, by troops or ships, so as to compel a surrender from hunger and want, to confine, to shut in. "*Blockaded* the place by sea" *Gilpin*

Till storm and driving ice *blockade* him there *Wordsworth*

Block-ăd'er, *n.* One who blockades

Blŏck'hĕad, *n.* [*block* and *head.*] A stupid fellow, a dolt, a person deficient in understanding.

The bookful *blockhead*, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head. *Pope*

Blŏck'hĕad'ed (-hĕd'ed), *a.* Stupid; dull.

Blŏck'hĕad-işm, *n.* That which characterizes a blockhead.

Reduced to that state of *blockheadism* which is so conspicuous in his master. *Swift.*

Blŏck'hĕad-ly, *a.* Like a blockhead. "Some *blockheadly* hero." *Dryden.*

Blŏck'-house, *n.* [*block* and *house.*] (*Mil.*) An edifice or structure of heavy timber or logs for military defense, having its sides loopholed for musketry, and often an upper story projecting over the lower, or placed upon it diagonally, with projecting corners, to facilitate firing downward, and in all directions, formerly much used in America and Germany. The sides and ends are sometimes much like a stockade, and the top covered with earth, there may also be a ditch around it.

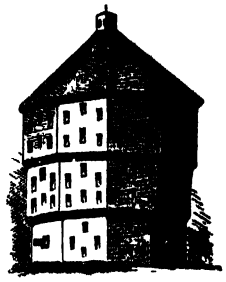

Block-house (U. S., 1780).

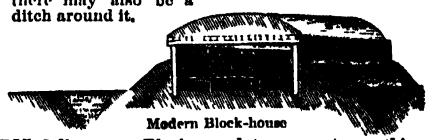

Modern Block-house

Blŏck'ing, *n.* Blocks used to support any thing temporarily, as a building

Blŏck'ing-cŏurse, *n.* (*Arch.*) The finishing course of stones or brick erected on the upper part of a cornice *Ogilvie.*

Blŏck'ish, *a.* Like a block, deficient in understanding, stupid, dull "*Blockish* Ajax" *Shak.*

Blŏck'ish-ly, *adv.* In a stupid manner *Harmar.*

Blŏck'ish-ness, *n.* Stupidity, dullness *Holland.*

Blŏck'-like, *a.* Like a block, stupid

Blŏck'-ma-chine', **Blŏck'-ma-chĭn'er-y**, } *n.* A machine or machinery for manufacturing blocks for ships, &c. *Weale.*

Blŏck'-tĭn, *n.* [*block* and *tin.*] Tin, as it comes in blocks or ingots from the foundry *Brande.*

Blo̅m'a-ry (blō̅m'-), *n.* [See BLOOM, a mass of iron.] (*Manuf.*) The first forge through which iron passes after it is melted from the ore

Blŏnde, *n.* [Fr. *blond*, *blonde*, fair, light (of the complexion and the hair), Pr. *blon*, *blonda*. Cf. A. S. *blonden feax*, fair haired, prop. blended-haired, as a mixture of white and brown or black. See BLEND.] A person of very fair complexion, with light hair and light blue eyes

Blŏnde, **Blŏnd'-lāce**, } *n.* [Fr. *blonde*, from its color. See *supra.*] A fine kind of lace made of silk *Simmonds.*

Blŏnde, *a.* Of a fair color or complexion, fair; flaxen

Blŏnk'et, *a.* [O. Fr. *blanchet*, *blanquet*, Pr. *blanquet*, whitish, dim. of *blanc*, white.] Gray. [*Obs.*] "Our *blonket* liveries been all too sad" *Spenser*

Blōod (blŭd), *n.* [A. S. *blōd*, Goth. *blōth*, Icel. *blōdh*, Sw. & Dan. *blod*, D. *bloed*, O. H. Ger. *pluot*, M. H. Ger. *bluot*, N. H. Ger. *blut.* Cf. Lat. *fluere*, for *fluitare*, to flow.]

1 The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of the human body, and of other animals. This fluid is generally red, but in the molluscous and inferior animals it is white or colorless, tinged with blue, and such animals are called *white-blooded.* It is popularly regarded as the seat of life, and of characteristic qualities transmitted by descent.

2 Hence, relation by natural descent from a common ancestor, kindred, consanguinity "To share the *blood* of Saxon royalty" *W. Scott* "A friend of our own *blood*" *Waller*

3 Descent, lineage, especially honorable birth; the highest royal lineage

Give us a prince of *blood*, a son of Priam *Shak.*
I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding *Shak.*

4 The shedding of blood, the taking of life, murder, destruction

So wills the fierce, avenging sprite,
Till *blood* for *blood* stones *Hood.*

5 A blood-thirsty or murderous disposition. [*R.*]

He was a thing of *blood*, whose every motion
Was timed with dying cries *Shak.*

6 Temper of mind, disposition, state of the passions.

Our *bloods* no more obey the heavens. *Shak.*
Strange, unusual *blood*,
When man's worst sin is, he does too much good. *Shak.*

☞ Often, in this sense, accompanied with *cold* or *warm*, or other qualifying word. Thus, to commit an act in *cold blood*, is to do it deliberately, and without sudden passion. *Warm blood* denotes a temper inflamed or irritated. —*To warm* or *heat the blood*, to excite the passions. —Qualified by *up*, excited feeling or passion is signified; as, my *blood* was *up*

But when the blast of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the actions of the tiger;
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the *blood.* *Shak.*

7. A man of fire or spirit; a rake.

How giddily 'a turns about all the hot bloods between fourteen and five and thirty! *Shak.*

It was the morning costume of a dandy or blood of those days. *Thackeray.*

8. The juice of any thing, especially if red "The *blood* of grapes." *Gen.* xlix. 11.

☞ *Whole blood* (*Law*), relationship through both father and mother; *half blood*, relationship through only one parent. In *American Law*, *blood* includes both half blood and whole blood. *Bouvier Peters*

Blŏod (blŭd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOODED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* BLOODING]

1. To let blood from, to bleed.

2. To stain with blood

Reach out their spears afar,
And *blood* their points to prove their partnership in war *Dryden.*

3. To inure to blood, as a hound

It was important that *his* troops should be *blooded* *Macaulay*

4. To heat the blood of, to exasperate [*Obs*]

The auxiliary forces of the French and English were much *blooded* one against another *Bacon*

Blŏod. *v. i.* To be bled, to bleed "Alack! let it *blood*" *Shak.*

Blŏod'-băp'tism, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) The martyrdom of those who had not been baptized They were considered as baptized in blood, and this was regarded as a full substitute for literal baptism

Blŏod'-be-spŏt'ted, *a.* Spotted with blood *Shak.*

Blŏod'-bŏl'tered, *a* [*blood* and *bolter*] Sprinkled with blood, as from a sieve or bolter [*Obs*] "*Blood-boltered* Banquo smiles" *Shak.*

Blŏod'-bought (-bawt), *a* Bought or obtained at the expense of life, or by the shedding of blood

Blŏod'-brŏth'er, *n* Brother by blood or birth

Blŏod'-dyed (blŭd'dīd), *a* Dyed with blood

Blŏod'-flow'er, *n* [*blood* and *flower*] (*Bot*) A genus of bulbous plants, natives of Southern Africa, named *Hæmanthus*, of the *Amaryllis* family The juice of *H toxicarius* is used by the Hottentots to poison their arrows *Baird*

Blŏod'-frŏz'en (blŭd'frō'zn), *a* Having the blood chilled *Spenser*

Blŏod'-full, *a.* Full of blood, spirit, or ardor [*Obs and rare*] *Marston*

Blŏod'-guilt'i-ness, *n* [*blood* and *guiltiness*] The guilt or crime of shedding blood "Deliver me from *blood guiltiness*" *Ps* li 14

Blŏod'-guilt'y (blŭd'gilt'ȳ), *a* Guilty of murder "A *blood guilty* life" *Fairfax*

Blŏod'-hēat, *n* Heat equal to the temperature of blood, or about 98° Fahr

Blŏod'-hŏrse, *n* A horse whose blood or lineage is derived from the purest and most highly prized origin or stock

Blŏod'-hŏt, *a* [*blood* and *hot*] As warm as blood in its natural temperature.

Blŏod'-hound, *n* [*blood* and *hound.*] A variety of dog, with long, smooth, and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game or prey which has escaped wounded from a hunter, by tracing it by the blood it had spilt

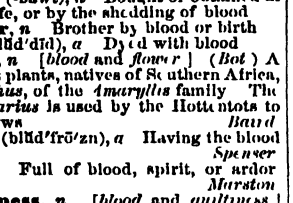

Cuban Blood-hound

Blŏod'i ly, *adv* In a bloody manner, cruelly, with a disposition to shed blood

Blŏod'i-ness, *n* **1** The state of being bloody

2 Disposition to shed blood, blood thirstiness

All that *bloodiness* and savage cruelty which was in our nature *Holland*

Blŏod'less, *a.* **1** Without blood, dead

The *bloodless* carcass of my Hector sold *Dryden*

2 Without shedding of blood, or slaughter, as, a *bloodless* victory

Here may be seen, in *bloodless* pomp arrayed,
The pasteboard triumph, and the cavalcade *Goldsmith*

3. Without spirit or activity

Thou *bloodless* remnant of that royal blood. *Shak.*

Blŏod'less-ly, *adv.* Without bloodshed

Blŏod'lĕt, *v. t* To bleed, to let blood *Arbuthnot*

Blŏod'-lĕt'ter, *n* One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist

Blŏod'-lĕt'ting, *n* [*blood* and *let*] (*Med*) The act of letting blood or bleeding by opening a vein, venesection. When blood is drawn by opening an artery, it is called *arteriotomy* *Dunglison*

Blŏod'-märked (blŭd'märkt), *a.* Marked with blood.

Blŏod'pud-ding, *n* [*blood* and *pudding*] A pudding made with blood and other materials

Blŏod'-rĕd, *a* Red as blood

Blŏod'-re lā'tion, *n.* One connected by blood or descent.

Blŏod'rŏot, *n.* A plant so named from the color of its root; a species of *Sanguinaria* (*S Canadensis*), called also *puccoon*, *turmeric*, *red-root*, and *blood-wort.* *S. F. Baird. Bigelow.*

Blŏod'-shāk'en (-shā'kn), *a.* Having the blood in commotion. *B. Jonson.*

Blŏod'shĕd, *n.* [*blood* and *shed.*] The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter, waste of life, the crime of shedding blood.

Blŏod'-shĕd'der, *n.* One who sheds blood, a murderer.

He that defraudeth the laborer of his hire is a *blood-shedder* *Ecclus* xxxiv 22

Blŏod'-shĕd'ding, *n* The shedding of blood, the crime of shedding blood

These hands are free from guiltless *blood-shedding* *Shak.*

Blŏod'-shŏt, **Blŏod'-shŏt'ten,** } *a* [*blood* and *shoot*] Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood vessels, as in diseases of the eye

His eyes were *blood-shot*, his dress was disordered, and his hair disheveled. *Dickens*

Blŏod'-spăv'in, *n* [*blood* and *spavin*] (*Far*) A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling

Blŏod'-spill'ing, *a* Shedding blood

Blŏod'-stāined, *a* Stained with blood, guilty of murder

Blŏod'-stōne, *n* [*blood* and *stone*] (*Min*) (*a*) A green siliceous stone sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood, hence the name,—called also *heliotrope* (*b*) Hematite, a brown ore of iron *Dana*

Blŏod'-strōke, *n* [Cf Fr *coup de sang*] The loss of sensation and motion from hemorrhage or congestion in the brain *Dunglison*

Blŏod'-sŭck'er, *n* [*blood* and *suck*]

1 Any animal that sucks blood, specifically applied to the leech (*Sanguisuga medicinalis*) *Baird*

2 A cruel man, a murderer

A knot you are of damned *blood-suckers* *Shak.*

Blŏod'-sŭck'ing, *a* That sucks or draws blood "*Blood sucking* sighs" *Shak.*

Blŏod'-swŏlled, *a* Swelled with blood

Blŏod'-thĭrst'i ness, *n* Thirst for shedding blood, a murderous disposition

Blŏod'-thĭrst'y, *a* [*blood* and *thirsty*] Desirous to shed blood, murderous

Blŏod'-vĕs'sel, *n* [*blood* and *vessel*] Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body, an artery or a vein *Dunglison*

Blŏod'-wărm, *a* Warm as blood, lukewarm

Blŏod'wīte, *n* [*blood* and *wite*, blame, reproach] (*Ane Law*) A fine or amercement paid as a composition for the shedding of blood, a riot wherein blood was spilled *Tomlins*

Blŏod'-wŏn, *a* Won by shedding blood *Scott*

Blŏod'-wŏod, *n* [*blood* and *wood*] Logwood,—so called from its color

Blŏod'wort (blŭd'wŭrt), *n* [*blood* and *wort*] A plant, a species of *Rumex* The name is applied also to bloodroot (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*), and to an extensive order of plants (*Hæmodoraceæ*), the roots of many species of which contain a red coloring matter useful in dyeing *Baird*

Blŏod'y (blŭd'ȳ), *a* [A S *blōdig*]

1 Stained with or containing blood "*Bloody* cloths" *E Everett*

2 Given to the shedding of blood, having a cruel, savage disposition, murderous

Some *bloody* passion shakes your very frame *Shak*

3 Attended with bloodshed, marked by cruelty, as, a *bloody* battle

Blŏod'y, *v. t* To stain with blood *Overbury*

Blŏod'y-ēyed (blŭd'ȳ īd), *a* Having bloody or cruel eyes

Blŏod'y-fāced (blŭd'ȳ-fāst), *a* Having a bloody face or appearance *Shak*

Blŏod'y-flŭx, *n* [*bloody* and *flux*] The dysentery, a disease in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood *Arbuthnot*

Blŏod'y-flŭxed (blŭd'ȳ flŭkst), *a* Afflicted with the bloody flux

Blŏod'y-hănd, *n* [*bloody* and *hand*] A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass in the forest against venison *Jacobs*

Blŏod'y-hūnt'ing, *a* Hunting for blood

Herod a *bloody-hunting* slaughtermen *Shak.*

Blŏod'y-mĭnd'ed, *a* [*bloody* and *mind*] Having a cruel, ferocious disposition, barbarous, inclined to shed blood

This *bloody-minded* colonel *Dryden*

Blŏod'y-rĕd, *a* Having the color of blood

Blŏod'y-scĕp'tered (sĕp'terd), *a* Having a scepter obtained by blood or slaughter *Shak.*

Blŏod'y-swĕat (blŭd'ȳ swĕt), *n* [*bloody* and *sweat*] A sweat accompanied by a discharge of blood, a disease, called *sweating sickness*, which formerly prevailed in England and other countries

Blŏom, *n* [O S *blōmo*, Goth *blōma*, Icel *blōm*, *blōmi*, D *bloem*, *bloeme*, Sw *blomma*, O H Ger *pluomo*, *bluomo*, *bluoma* M H Ger *bluome* N H Ger *blume* The root is A S *blōwan*, to blow, blossom Cf BLOSSOM]

1 A blossom the flower of a plant, an expanded bud "The rich *blooms* of the tropics" *Prescott*

2 The opening of flowers in general, flowers open, or in a state of blossoming, as, the trees are clothed with *bloom.*

But not to me returns
Day or the sweet approach of even or morn,
Or sight of vernal *bloom.* *Milton*

3. A state of development into beauty, freshness, and vigor; an opening to higher perfection, analogous to that of buds into blossoms, as, the *bloom* of youth.

A new, fresh, brilliant world, with all the *bloom* upon it. *Thackeray*

4. The delicate, powdery coating upon certain newly gathered fruits, as grapes, plums, &c.

5 [A-S *blōma*, a mass or lump, *isenes blōma*, a lump or wedge of iron] A mass of crude iron from the puddling furnace while undergoing the first hammering, previous to being rolled *Tomlinson.*

Blōom, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* BLOOMED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* BLOOMING]

1 To produce or yield blossoms, to flower.

A flower which once
In Paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to *bloom* *Milton.*

2 To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigor, to show beauty and freshness, as of flowers

A better country *blooms* to view,
Beneath a brighter sky *Logan.*

Blōom, *v. t* To put forth as blossoms [*Obs*]

Charitable affection *bloomed* them *Hooker*

Blōom'a ry, *n* See BLOMARY

Bloom'er, *n* [So called from Mrs *Bloomer*, an American lady, by whom this style of dress was introduced]

1 A costume for ladies, consisting of a very short dress, with long, loose drawers gathered round the ankle, and a broad brimmed hat

2 A woman who wears such a costume

Blōom'ing, *a* **1** Opening in blossoms, flowering.

Here ere one flowery season fades and dies,
Designs the *blooming* wonders of the next *Cowper*

2 Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor, showing the freshness and beauties of youth

His *blooming* face that seems a purple flower *Shenstone.*

Blōom'ing, *n* **1** (*Manuf*) The process of making blooms, as of iron,—also called *shingling*

2 A clouded appearance which varnish sometimes assumes upon the surface of a picture *Ogilvie*

Blōom'ing ly, *adv* In a blooming manner, vigorously, freshly

Blōom'ing-ness, *n* State of being blooming

Blōom'less, *a* Without bloom

Blōom'y, *a* Full of bloom, flowery, flourishing with the vigor of youth, as, a *bloomy* spray

But all the *bloomy* flush of life is fled *Goldsmith.*

Blōre, *n* [Perhaps a modification of *blare*, q v To *blore*, in the north of England, signifies to *bellow*, like *blare* But it may be also of Celtic origin, Gael & Ir *blor*, a loud noise] The act of blowing, a roaring wind, a blast [*Obs*] "A most tempestuous *blore*" *Chapman*

Blōs'som, *n* [A S *blōsma* and *blōstma*, blossom, flower, D *bloesem* Cf BLOOM]

1 The flower of a plant, or the essential organs of reproduction, with their appendages

☞ The term has been applied by some botanists, and is also applied in common usage, to the *corolla* It is more commonly used than *flower* or *bloom*, when we have reference to the fruit which is to succeed Thus we use *flowers* when we speak of shrubs cultivated for ornament and *bloom* in a more general sense as flowers in general, or in reference to the beauty of flowers

Blossoms flaunting in the eye of day *Longfellow*

2 (*Far*) The color of a horse that has white hairs intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs,—otherwise *peach colored*

Blŏs'som, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* BLOSSOMED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BLOSSOMING] [A S *blōsmjan*, *blōstmjan*, *blōtsmjan* See *supra*]

1 To put forth blossoms or flowers, to bloom, to blow, to flower

But when the month of March has *blossomed* *Tennyson.*

2 To flourish and prosper

Israel shall *blossom* and bud, and fill the face of the world with fruit *Isa* xxvii 6

Blŏs'som ing, *n* The blowing or flowering of plants

Blŏs'som y, *a* Full of blossoms

The *blossomy* tree is neither dry nor dead *Chaucer*

Blŏt, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* BLOTTED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* BLOTTING] [Icel *bletta*, to spot, to stain, Dan. *plette*]

1 To spot, stain, or bespatter, as with ink

The brief was writ and *blotted* all with gore *Gascoigne*

2 To stain with infamy to tarnish, to disgrace; to disfigure "*Blot* not thy innocence with guiltless blood" *Rowe* "It *blots* thy beauty" *Shak.*

3 To obliterate so as to render invisible, as writing, or letters, with ink, to obscure,—generally with *out*, as, to *blot* out a word or a sentence.

The sun *blotted* out from the heavens to be again rekindled *Prescott.*

4 To cause to be unseen or forgotten, to efface, to erase, to destroy,—with *out*

One act like this *blots* out a thousand crimes. *Dryden*

Syn — to obliterate, expunge, erase; efface; cancel; tarnish, disgrace

Blŏt, *n* **1.** A spot or stain, as of ink on paper; blur

Distinction lost, and gay variety
One universal *blot.* *Thomson*

2. An obliteration of something written or printed. *Dryden.*

3. A spot in reputation, a stain; a disgrace, a reproach, a blemish

This deadly *blot* in thy digressing son *Shak.*

4 (*Backgammon.*) (*a*) An exposure of a single man to be taken up. [*Obs.*] (*b*) A single man left on a point, exposed to be taken up *Bohn*

He is too great a master of his art to make a *blot* which may be so easily hit. *Dryden*

Blŏtch, *n* [Cf BLOT and BLOAT *Blotch paper*, in various English dialects, is *blotting-paper*.] A pustule upon the skin, an eruption, usually of a large kind

The one might be employed in healing those *blotches* and tumors that break out in the body *Spectator*

The *blotch* of Egypt upon him *Shak.*

Blŏtched (blŏtcht), *a* 1 Affected with blotches

To give their *blotched* and blistered bodies ease *Drayton*

2 (*Bot.*) Having the color in coarse spots or blotches *Henslow*

Blŏtch'y, *a* Having blotches

Blŏt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLOTED. *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOTING.] [Cf. D. *blozen*, to blush, to get red, *blos*, redness, and Eng., a *red* herring, Fr. le hareng *rouge* sale.] To dry and smoke, as, to *blote* herrings.

Blŏt'ter, *n* 1. One who blots, that which blots

2 (*Com.*) A waste book, in which are registered all accounts or transactions in the order in which they take place

Blŏt'ting-pā'per, *n* A kind of paper made without size, serving to imbibe wet ink, and thus prevent blots

Blŏt'ting-ly, *adv.* With blotting

Blouse } (blowz), *n* [Fr. *blouse*,
Blowse } *blaude*, O. Fr. *blaut*, *blïaut*, Pr. *blïaut*, *blizaut*, upper clothing, L. Lat. *blaudus*, *blaldus*, *blïaus*, a kind of dress, — of Oriental origin. Pers. *balâdi*, a garment, or simple cloth.] A light, loose over garment, worn especially by workingmen in France, hence, in the *pl.*, the workingmen in France as a class

Blouse

Blŏw (blō), *n* [O. H. Ger. *pluoh*, M. H. Ger. *bluehe*, N. H. Ger. *blu*, *bluh*, *blüe*, *blühe*, flower.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A blossom, a flower. (*b*) A mass, or bed of flowers. "A *blow* of tulips" *Tatler.*

Blŏw (blō), *n* [Ger. *bleuen*, *bläuen*, to beat, M. H. Ger. *bliuwen*, O. H. Ger. *bliuwan*, *pliuwan*, Goth. *bliggwan*.]

1. The act of striking, more generally, the stroke, a violent application of the hand, fist, or an instrument, to an object

Will struck there was *blow* for *blow* *Shak.*

That but this *blow* might be the be all and the end-all here *Shak.*

2 The infliction of evil, a sudden or severe calamity

A most poor man, made tame by fortune's *blows* *Shak.*

3 An egg deposited by a fly in flesh, or the act of depositing it *Chapman*

4 (*Naut.*) A violent wind, a gale, as, we were scarcely out of port, when there came on a *blow* from the north west

A blow, or *blow-out*, a drunken frolic, or spree, as, to be on a *blow*, to have a *blow-out*. [*Low.*] — *At a blow*, suddenly, at one effort, by a single action. "They lose a province *at a blow*." *Dryden.* — *To come to blows*, to engage in combat

Blōw, *v. i.* [A. S. *blōwan*, to blossom, O. S. *blōian*, *blōan*, D. *bloeyen*, O. H. Ger. *pluohan*, *pluoyan*, *pluon*, M. H. Ger. *bluejen*, *bluen*, *bluom*, N. H. Ger. *blühen*.]

1. To flower, to blossom, to bloom, as plants

How *blows* the citron grove! *Milton*

2 To sustain, produce, or cause to blossom

The odorous banks that *blow*
Flowers of mingled hue *Milton*

Blōw, *v. i.* [*imp.* BLEW, *p. p.* BLOWN, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLOWING.] [A-S. *blāwan*, to blow, as wind, O. H. Ger. *plajan*, *blâhan*, flare, N. H. Ger. *blühen*, to blow up, swell.]

1. To produce a current of air with the mouth, and hence, to move, as air, as, the wind *blows*

2 To breathe hard or quick, to pant, to puff

Here is Mistress Page at the door sweating and *blowing*. *Shak.*

3 To sound on being blown into, as a horn or trumpet, to sound

There let the pealing organ *blow* *Milton*

4 To boast, to brag. [*U. S., Low.*] "You *blow* behind my back, but dare not say any thing to my face." *Bartlett*

To blow out, to talk violently or abusively. [*Low.*] — *To blow over*, to pass away without effect, to cease or be dissipated, as the storm or the clouds have *blown over*. — *To blow up*, to rise in the air, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder. "The enemy's magazines *blew up*." *Tatler*

Blōw (blō), *v. t.* 1. To throw or drive a current of air upon with the mouth, or by other means, as, to *blow* the fire

2 To drive by a current of air, to impel, as, the tempest *blew* the ship ashore

Off at sea north-east winds *blow*
Sabean odors from the spicy shore. *Milton*

3. To sound, as a wind instrument; as, *blow* the trumpet.

Hath she no husband
That will take pains to *blow* a horn before her? *Shak.*

4 To spread by report, to publish, to betray

Through the court his courtesy was *blown* *Dryden*
His language does his knowledge *blow* *Whiting.*

5 To deposit, as eggs by flies

6 To form by inflation, to swell by injecting air, to blow through, as, to *blow* bubbles, to *blow* glass

Boy, *blow* the pipe until the bubble rise,
Then cast it off to float upon the skies *Parnell*

To blow hot and cold, to favor a thing at one time and treat it coldly at another, or to appear to both favor and oppose. — *To blow off*, to let off, to suffer to escape, as steam, as, the steamer is *blowing off*. — *To blow out*, to extinguish by a current of air, as a candle. — *To blow up* (*a*) To fill with air, to swell, as, to *blow up* a bladder or a bubble. (*b*) To inflate, to puff up, as, to *blow up* one with flattery. "*Blown up* with high conceits engendering pride." *Milton.* (*c*) To kindle, as, to *blow up* a contention. (*d*) To burst, to raise into the air or to scatter, by the explosion of gunpowder, as, to *blow up* a fort. (*e*) To scatter or bring to naught suddenly, as, to *blow up* a scheme. (*f*) To abuse or scold violently, as, to *blow up* a person for some offense. [*Colloq.*] — *To blow upon*, to blast, to taint, to bring into disfavor or discredit, to render stale, unsavory, or worthless

How far the very custom of hearing any thing spouted withers and *blows upon* a fine passage, may be seen in those speeches from [Shakespeare's] Henry V. which are current in the mouths of schoolboys *C. Lamb*

Happily for him he was not put to the bar till the first burst of popular rage had spent itself, and till the credit of the false witnesses had been *blown upon* *Macaulay*

Blōw'ball, *n* [*blow* and *ball*.] The downy head of the dandelion, formed by the pappus, after the blossom has fallen *B. Jonson*

Blōw'ess, } *n* A prostitute, a courtesan, a strum
Blōw'ess, } pet. [*Low.*] *Smart*

Blōw'er, *n* 1 One who blows, a smelter

2 (*Mech.*) A contrivance for driving a current of air into something, as in furnaces, cotton spinning, &c.

3 A steam jet to exhaust partially a chimney and create a blast draught, — sometimes called a *blow-pipe*

4 A plate of iron or tin used to increase the current of air in a chimney or through a fire, by closing the upper part of the fireplace in front

5 A blowing out of excessive discharge of gas from a hole or fissure in a mine *Dana*

6 The whale, — so called by seamen, from the circumstance of its spouting up a column of water

Blōw'-fly, *n* A fly of several different species, of the family *Muscidæ*, very troublesome in summer from their depositing eggs on flesh

Blōw'-hōle, *n* 1 A cavern in a cliff, at the water level, opening to the air at its farther extremity, so that the waves rush in with each surge and rise in a lofty jet from the extremity *Dana*

2 One of the nostrils or spiracles on the upper part of a whale's head

3 A hole in the ice to which whales and seals come to breathe

Blōw'ing-ma chīne', *n* (*Mach.*) A machine or engine for forcing a strong and continuous blast of air into a furnace *Tomlinson*

Blōwn (blōn), *p. a.* 1 Swelled, inflated

2 Stale, worthless

3 (*Far.*) Affected with disease of the stomach and bowels, caused by gorging with green food, from which gases are produced in large quantities, blasted

4 Out of breath, tired, exhausted. "Their horses much *blown*." *W. Scott*

Blōw'off-pīpe, *n* A pipe at the foot of a steam-boiler, through which the sediment, &c., is driven out by the passage of steam

Blōw'-pipe, *n* [*blow* and *pipe*.] An instrument by which a blast or current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp or candle, so as to direct the flame and concentrate the heat on some object

☞ It is called a *mouth blow-pipe* when used with the mouth, but for both chemical and industrial purposes it is often worked by a bellows or other contrivance. The common *mouth blow-pipe* is a tapering tube with a very small orifice at the end to be inserted in the flame. The *oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe* invented by Dr. Hare in 1801 is an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen, taken from separate reservoirs in the proportions requisite to form water, are used in place of common air. It gives a heat that will consume the diamond, and dissipate in vapor, or in gaseous forms, most known substances. *Silliman*

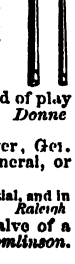

Blōw'-point, *n* [*blow* and *point*.] A kind of play among children *Donne*

Blowze (blouz), *n* See BLOUSE.

Blōwth (blōth), *n* [From *blow*, as a flower, Ger. *bluthe*, *blute*.] Bloom or blossoms in general, or the state of blossoming. [*Obs.*]

The seeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud *Raleigh*

Blōw'-vălve, *n* (*Mach.*) The shifting valve of a condensing steam-engine *Tomlinson.*

Blōw'y, *a.* Windy. [*Rare.*]

Blowze (blouz), *n.* [From the same root as *blush*, which see.] A ruddy, fat faced woman. *Shak.*

Blowzed (blouzd), *a.* Having high color from exposure to the weather; ruddy-faced, blowsy.

Huge women *blowzed* with health and wind and rain. *Tennyson.*

Blow'zy (blou'zy), *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy, high colored

Blŭb, *v. t.* [Cf. BLEB and BLOB.] To swell. [*Obs.*]

Blŭb'ber, *n.* [See BLOBBER, BLOB, and BLEB.]

1. A blobber, or bubble. [*Obs.*]

At his mouth a *blubber* stood of foam. *Chaucer.*

2 The fat of whales and other large sea animals, from which oil is obtained. It lies immediately under the skin and over the muscular flesh. *Baird.*

3 (*Zool.*) The sea nettle, the medusa.

Blŭb'ber, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUBBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLUBBERING.] To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face

She wept, she *blubbered* and she tore her hair *Swift.*

Hector's infant *blubbered* at a plume *E. B. Browning*

Blŭb'ber, *v. t.* To swell or disfigure the face with weeping

Dear Chloe, how *blubbered* is that pretty face! *Prior.*

Blŭb'bered, *p. a.* Swelled, big, turgid, as, a *blubbered* lip

Blŭb'ber ing, *n* The act of one who blubbers; the act of weeping violently

He spake well save that his *blubbering* interrupted him. *Winthrop.*

Blŭd'geon (blŭd'jun), *n* [Cf. BLOW, *n.*] A short stick, with one end loaded, or thicker and heavier than the other, used as an offensive weapon.

Blūe, *n* [S. *bleoh*, *bleow*, *bleo*, blue, Dan. *blaa*, Sw. *blå*, Icel. *blar*, D. *blaauw*, O. H. Ger. *blao*, *plâo*, N. H. Ger. *blau*, L. Lat. *blavus*, *blavius*, O. Sp. *blavo*, O. It. *bavo*, Pr. *blau*, *blava*, Fr. *bleu*.]

1 The color of the clear sky, or a color resembling that in hue, one of the seven colors into which the rays of light divide themselves, when refracted through a glass prism

2 (*pl.*) [Contracted from *blue devils*.] Low spirits, melancholy. [*Colloq.*]

Blūe, *a* 1 Of the color called *blue*. "The *blue* firmament." *Milton.*

2 Low in spirits, melancholy, as, to feel *blue*.

3 Severe or over strict in morals, gloomy, extreme. "For his religion 'twas Presbyterian true *blue*." *Hudibras*

Blūe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUED, *p. pr.* & *vb.* BLUING.] To make blue, to dye of a blue color, to make blue by heating, as metals, &c.

Blūe'bĕll, *n* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Campanula*, especially the *Campanula rotundifolia*, which bears blue bell shaped flowers. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Scilla*, *Scilla nutans* *Baird.*

Feeding each *blue-bell* pale and daisy pied *Mason.*

Blūe'-bĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot.*) A kind of whortleberry (*Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum*) common in America

Blūe'bird, *n* [*blue* and *bird*.] (*Ornith.*) A small bird, very common in the United States, called the *Sialis Wilsonii*. The upper part of the body is blue, and the throat and breast reddish. It has great resemblance to the robin red breast of Britain, and is one of the first harbingers of spring. *Wilson.*

Blūe'-bŏn'net, *n* [*blue* and *bonnet*.]

1 (*Bot.*) A plant, a species of *Centaurea*, blue-bottle

2 (*Ornith.*) The blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*), called also *blue cap*

Blūe'-book, *n* 1 A parliamentary publication, so called from its blue paper covers, — such being commonly used, also, a book containing a list of fashionable addresses. [*Eng.*]

2 In the United States, a book containing the names of all the persons in the employment of the government, with the amount of their pay.

Blūe'-bŏt'tle, *n* [*blue* and *bottle*.]

1 (*Bot.*) A plant (*Centaurea cyanus*) which grows among corn. It receives its name from its blue bottle shaped flowers

2 A fly, with a large blue belly. *Prior.*

Blūe'-breast (blū'brĕst), *n* (*Ornith.*) A small species of European bird, called also *blue-throated warbler*, the *Phænicura suecica* of the *Sylvia* family

Blūe'-cāp, *n* [*blue* and *cap*.]

1 (*Ichth.*) A fish of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head

2 (*Ornith.*) The blue bonnet, or blue titmouse.

Blūe'-cūrls, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A common plant (*Trichostema dichotomum*), resembling pennyroyal, and hence called also *bastard pennyroyal* *Bartlett*

Blūe'-d'ĕv'ls (dĕv'lz), *n* Lowness of spirits, hypochondria. [*Colloq.*] *Gross.*

Blūe'-ēyed (īd), *a* Having blue eyes.

Blūe'-ēyed Grăss (*Bot.*) A blue flowering grass-like plant, *Sisyrinchium anceps*

Blūe'-fish, *n* [*blue* and *fish*.]

1 (*Ichth.*) A fish, a species of *Coryphæna*, often called *dolphin*, found in the Atlantic

2 A fish allied to the mackerel, but larger, common off the shores of New England and the Atlantic States; the *Temnodon saltator*. On the Jersey coast it is called *horse-mackerel*, and in Virginia, *salt-water tailor* *Baird. Bartlett.*

Blūe'-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of grass (*Poa compressa*). *Iconog. Encyc.*

Blūe'-hāired (-hārd), *a.* Having hair of a blue color.

This place . . .
He quarters to his *blue-haired* deities. *Milton.*

Blūe'-jăsper (-jŏs'pẽr), *n.* Fluor spar; — so called by miners.

Blūe'-light (-līt), *n.* A composition, burning with a blue flame, used as a night signal in ships, or for military purposes.

Blūe'ly, *adv.* With a blue color *Swift*

Blūe'ness, *n.* The quality of being blue, a blue color. *Boyle*

Blūe'-ŏint'ment, *n.* (*Med.*) Mercurial ointment

Blūe'-pē'ter, *n.* (*British Marine*) A blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, &c It is a corruption of *blue repeater*, one of the British signal flags

Blūe'-pill, *n.* (*Med.*) A pill of prepared mercury, used as an aperient, &c. *Dunglison.*

Blūe'-spăr, *n.* (*Min.*) Azure spar, lazulite, a species of mineral *Dana.*

Blūe'-stŏck'ing, *n.* 1. A literary lady, a female pedant. [*Colloq.*]

☞ This term is derived from the name given to certain meetings held by ladies, in the days of Dr Johnson, for conversation with distinguished literary men One of the most eminent members was a Mr Stillingfleet, who always wore *blue stockings*, and who was so much distinguished for his conversational powers that his absence at any time was felt to be a great loss, so that the remark became common, "We can do nothing without the *blue stockings*" Hence these meetings were sportively called *blue-stocking clubs*, and the ladies who attended them, *blue-stockings* *Boswell*

2. (*Ornith.*) The American avocet (*Recurvirostra Americana*), a bird of the Northern States. *Bartlett.*

Blūe'-stŏck'ing Işm, *n.* The character or manner of a blue-stocking, female pedantry [*Rare.*]

Blūe'-stōne, *n.* Blue vitriol *Dunglison*

Blūe'-thrōat, *n.* [*blue* and *throat*] (*Ornith.*) A bird with a tawny breast, marked with a sky-blue crescent, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and Asia

Blū'ets, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to several different species of plants having blue flowers, as the *Oldenlandria cærulea*, the *Centaurea cyanus*, or blue-bottle, the *Vaccinium angustifolium*

Blūe'-vęined (-vānd), *a.* Having blue veins or streaks

Blūe'-vĭt'rĭ-ol, *n.* (*Chem.*) Sulphate of copper.

Blūe'y, *a.* Somewhat blue, bluish [*Rare.*]

Bluff, *a.* [Cf O Eng *bloughty*, swelled, puffed.]

1. Rude or coarse in manner or appearance, surly, blustering, pompous "*Bluff* visages" *Irving*

Black-browed and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter *Dryden*

2. Sometimes in a good sense, roughly frank, outspoken, rejecting conventional forms

There is indeed a *bluff* pertinacity which is a proper defense in a moment of surprise *T Taylor*

3 Steep, bold, like a bluff

Its banks, if not really steep, had a *bluff* and precipitous aspect. *Judd*

Bluff, *n.* 1. A high bank, almost perpendicular, projecting into the sea or a river "Beach, *bluff*, and wave, adieu" *Whittier*

2 A high bank presenting a steep or precipitous front, though it be at a distance from the sea or a river. [*U. S.*]

3 A game of cards *Bartlett*

Bluff, *v. t.* To repulse rudely or by gruff answers, to frighten or deter one from accomplishing his ends [*U. S.*] [*Low.*] *Bartlett*

Bluff'-bowed (-boud), *a.* [*bluff* and *bow*] (*Naut.*) Having broad and flat bows.

Bluff'-hĕad'ed (-hĕd'ed), *a.* [*bluff* and *head*] (*Naut.*) Having a full, square stem, bluff bowed

Bluff'ness, *n.* Quality of being bluff, surliness "A remarkable *bluffness* of face" *The World*

Bluff'y, *a.* Having bluffs, or bold projecting points of land.

Blū'ing, *n.* 1 The act of rendering blue, as, the *bluing* of steel *Tomlinson*

2. Something to give a bluish tint, as indigo used by washerwomen

Blū'ish, *a.* Blue in a small degree

Somewhat, methought, did rise like *blush* mists *Dryden*

Blū'ish-ly, *adv.* In a bluish manner

Blū'ish-ness, *n.* A small or slight degree of blue color. *Boyle*

Blŭn'der, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUNDERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLUNDERING] [O Eng *blonder*, allied to *blend*, to mix, to confound by mixture, q. v.] To mistake grossly from confusion of thought or purpose, to err through want of care or deliberation, to do a thing without forethought, or at hap hazard, to flounder, to stumble.

I was never distinguished for address, and have often even *blundered* in making my bow *Goldsmith*

Yet knows not how to find the uncertain place,
And *blunders* on, and staggers every pace *Dryden*

Blŭn'der, *v. t.* 1 To cause to blunder. [*Obs.*]
"To *blunder* an adversary" *Ditton.*

2. To mix in a blundering manner. [*Obs.*]

His *blunders* and confounds all these together *Stillingfleet*

Blŭn'der, *n.* A mistake through ignorance and heedlessness, or without due exercise of judgment, a gross mistake.

O, let him alone
For making a *blunder* or picking a bone! *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — BLUNDER, ERROR, MISTAKE, BULL An *error* is a departure or deviation from that which is right or correct, as, an *error* of the press, an *error* of judgment A *mistake* is the interchange or taking of one thing for another, through haste, inadvertence, &c, as, a careless *mistake* A *blunder* is a mistake or error of the grossest kind It supposes a person to *flounder* on in his course, either from carelessness, ignorance, or stupidity A *bull* is a verbal blunder containing a laughable incongruity of ideas An *error* may be corrected or forgiven, a *mistake* may be rectified or overlooked, a *blunder* is always considered blamable, and usually exposes a person to shame and ridicule

Blŭn'der-bŭss, *n.* [*blunder* and D *bus*, tube, Dan *bösse*, Sw *bossa*, Ger *buchse*, box, gun, but the word is most probably corrupted from D *donderbus*, Ger *donnerbüchse*, gun, musket]

1 A short gun or fire-arm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim.

Blunderbuss

With *blunderbusses*, taught to ride,
Like pocket pistols, by his side,
In girdle stuck, he seemed to be
A little moving armory *Churchill*

2. A stupid, blundering fellow. *Halliwell*

Blŭn'der-er, *n.* One who is apt to blunder, or to make gross mistakes, a careless person, a blunderhead

Blŭn'der-hĕad (-hĕd), *n.* [*blunder* and *head*] A stupid fellow, one who blunders

Blŭn'der-ing, *p. a.* Apt to make blunders, characterized by blunders, mistaking grossly, stumbling "His wild, *blundering* talk" *Macaulay*

Blŭn'der ing ly, *adv.* In a blundering manner

Blŭn'ger, *n.* A wooden blade with a cross handle, used for mixing the clay in potteries, a plunger See PLUNGER *Tomlinson*

Blŭn'ging, *n.* The process of mixing clay in potteries with a blunger, plunging *Tomlinson*

Blŭnt, *a.* [Cf Prov Ger *bludde*, a dull or blunt knife, Dan *blunde*, Sw & Icel *blunda*, to sleep]

1 Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument, dull, not sharp. "The murderous knife was dull and *blunt*" *Shak.*

2 Dull in understanding, slow of discernment "His wits are not so *blunt*" *Shak.*

3 Abrupt in address, plain, unceremonious wanting the forms of civility, rough in manners or speech "Hiding his bitter jests in *blunt* behavior" "A plain, *blunt* man" *Shak.*

4 Hard to penetrate [*Rare.*]

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions *Pope*

Blŭnt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUNTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLUNTING] 1 To dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker "*Blunt* his natural edge" *Shak.*

2 To repress or weaken as any appetite, desire, or power of the mind, to impair the force of, as of any passion which affects the mind, or of any evil or good which affects the body, as, to *blunt* the edge of pain or of suffering.

He marks the bounds, which Winter may not pass
And *blunts* his pointed fury *Cowper*

Blŭnt, *n.* Money [*Cant.*] *Wright*

Blŭnt'ing, *n.* The act of making blunt

Not impediments or *bluntings*, but rather as whetstones, to set an edge on our desires *Bp Taylor*

Blŭnt'ish, *a.* Somewhat blunt

Blŭnt'ish ness, *n.* A slight degree of bluntness "Tempered with an honest *bluntishness*" *Wood*

Blŭnt'ly, *adv.* In a blunt manner, coarsely, plainly, abruptly, without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility

Sometimes after *bluntly* giving his opinions, he would quietly lay himself asleep until the end of their deliberations *Jeffrey*

Blŭnt'ness, *n.* 1 Want of edge or point, dullness, obtuseness, want of sharpness. "*Bluntness* of angles" *Holland*

2 Coarseness of address, roughness of manners rude sincerity or plainness "*Bluntness* of speech" *Boyle* "Honest *bluntness*" *Dryden*

Blŭnt'wit-ted, *a.* [*blunt* and *wit*] Dull, stupid *Blunt-witted* lord, ignoble in demeanor *Shak.*

Blŭr, *n.* [See *supra*] 1 That which obscures without effacing, a stain, a blot, as upon paper, or other substance

As for those who cleanse *blurs* with blotted fingers, they make it worse. *Fuller*

2 A dim, confused appearance, indistinctness of vision, as, to see things with a *blur*, it was all *blur*

3. A blot, stain, or injury, as to character, &c, an obscuring or confusing

Which . . . leaves a deep *blur* upon their evidences for heaven *Hopkins*

Blŭr, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLURRED (blŭrd), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLURRING] [Probably contracted from Scot *bludder*, *bluther*, to blot, disfigure, Sw *plottra*, *plottra*, to scrawl, scribble]

1. To obscure by a dark spot, or in any manner, without quite effacing.

But time hath nothing *blurred* those lines of favor
Which then he wore. *Shak.*

2. To cause imperfection of vision in; to dim; to darken. "Her eyes are *blurred* with the lightning's glare." *Drake.*

3. To sully; to stain; to blemish, as, to *blur* reputation.

Sarcasms may eclipse thine own,
But can not *blur* my lost renown *Huddibras.*

Syn. — To spot, blot, disfigure, disgrace, stain, sully, blemish

Blŭrt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLURTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLURTING] [Scot. *bluiter*, to make a rumbling noise, to blurt] To utter suddenly or unadvisedly, to divulge inconsiderately, — commonly with *out.*

Others can not hold, but *blurt* out, those words which afterward they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*

And yet the truth may lose its grace,
If *blurted* to a person's face *Lloyd*

To blurt at, to speak contemptuously of, to revile, to ridicule

None would look on her,
But cast their gazes on Marina's face;
Whilst ours was *blurted at* *Shak.*

Blŭsh, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUSHED (blŭsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLUSHING] [D *blozen*, to get red, blush, *blos*, redness, blush, Dan *blusse*, to blaze, flash, blush, *blus*, Sw. *blossa*, torch, Icel *blossi*, flame, *blys*, torch, *blyggia*, to blush, Sw *blygas*, Dan. *blues* (*red*), to blush, L Ger *blusen*, to look red with heat, *blase*, light-house, beacon, A-S *ablistian*, to blush, *blysa*, torch, *blysige*, little torch]

1 To grow red, to have a red or rosy color

The sun of heaven, methought, was loth to set,
But staid, and made the western welkin *blush* *Shak.*

2 To redden in the cheeks or face, as from a sense of shame, confusion, or modesty

Amphion *blushed* as red as any glowing flame *Turbervile*

In the presence of the shameless and unblushing, the young offender is ashamed to *blush* *Buckminster*

Blŭsh, *v. t.* To make red, to express by blushing "I'll *blush* you thanks" *Shak.*

Blŭsh, *n.* 1 A red or reddish color, a rosy tint

Light's last *blushes* tinged the distant hills *Lyttleton*

2 A red color suffusing the cheeks or the face, caused by shame, modesty, diffidence, or surprise.

Here's a light crimson, there a deeper one;
A maiden's *blush* here purples, there a white *Peacham.*
The rosy *blush* of love *Trumbull.*

3 Sudden appearance, glance, view

At the first *blush*, we thought they had been ships come from France *Hacklyt*

Blŭsh'et, *n.* A young, modest girl [*Obs.*] *B. Jon.*

Blŭsh'ful, *a.* Full of blushes

While from his ardent look the turning Spring
Averts her *blushful* face *Thomson*

Blŭsh'ful ly, *adv.* In a blushful manner, with many blushes

Blŭsh'ing, *p. a.* Showing blushes, of a bright red dish color, blooming

To the nuptial bower
I led her *blushing* like the morn *Milton.*
The dappled pink and *blushing* rose *Prior.*

Blŭsh'ing, *n.* The act of turning red, the appearance of a reddish color upon the cheeks

Blŭsh'ing ly, *adv.* In a blushing manner

Blŭsh'less, *a.* Unblushing, past blushing, impudent

Vice now, secure, her *blushless* front shall raise *Dodsley*

Blŭsh'y, *a.* Like a blush, having the color of a blush [*Rare.*] "A *blushy* color" *Harvey*

Blŭs'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUSTERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLUSTERING] [Allied to *blast*, q. v.]

1 To blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind, to be windy and boisterous

And ever-threatening storms
Of chaos *blustering* round *Milton*

2 To talk with noisy violence, to swagger, as a turbulent or boasting person, to puff, to bully

Your ministerial directors *blustered* like tragic tyrants here *Burke*

Blŭs'ter, *v. t.* To utter, or effect, with noisy violence

He blaweth and *blustereth* out his abominable blasphemy *Sir T More*

As if therewith he meant to *bluster* all princes into a perfect obedience to his commands *Fuller*

Blŭs'ter, *n.* 1 Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm, violent winds, boisterousness

To the winds they set
Their corners when with *bluster* to confound
Sea, air, and shore *Milton*

2 Noisy and violent or threatening talk, swaggering, tumult.

In town I'll fix my station,
And try to make a *bluster* in the nation *Cradock.*

3 Tumultuous noise "The brazen trumpet's *bluster*" *Swift.*

Syn. — Noise boisterousness, tumult, turbulence, confusion, boasting, swaggering, bullying

Blŭs'ter ā'tion, *n.* Boisterous conduct; empty, noisy boasting, blustering [*Prov. Eng., Colloq. U. S.*] *Halliwell.*

Blŭs'ter-er, *n.* A swaggerer, a bully, a noisy, tumultuous fellow.

Blŭs'ter ing, *n.* A noisy, fitful blowing, as of a tempest, noisy pretension, swaggering.

As our heroes are generally lovers, their swelling and *blustering* upon the stage very much recommend them to the fair part of their audience *Spectator.*

Blŭs'ter-ing, *a.* Exhibiting noisy violence, as of

wind; stormy; tumultuous. "A . . . *blustering* day." *Shak.* "A *blustering* fellow." *L'Estrange.*

Blus'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* In a blustering manner

Blus'ter-ous, } *a.* Noisy, tumultuous, boastful.
Blus'trous, } [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Bō, *interj.* [W. *bw*, an interj. of threatening or frightening, *n.*, terror, fear, dread.] A word uttered to frighten children.

Bō'a, *n.* [Lat. *boa*, *bova*, a kind of water-serpent, which was supposed to suck cows, from *bos*, *bovis*, ox, cow, but probably so called from its size.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of serpents It includes the largest species of serpent, the *B constrictor. Baird.*

2. A round fur tippet, — so called from its resemblance to the *boa constrictor.*

Bō'a-con-stric'tor, *n.* [N Lat. *constrictor*, from Lat *constringere*, to draw or bind together See CONSTRAIN and CONSTRICTOR] (*Zoöl.*) A large and powerful serpent, sometimes 30 or 40 feet long, found in the tropical parts of America. It has a regular succession of spots, alternately black and yellow, extending the whole length of the back, and derives its name from its crushing its prey to death in its coils. The name has also been loosely applied to other large serpents which crush their prey, particularly to those of the genus *Python*, found in Asia and Africa *Baird*

Boa-constrictor

Bō-a-nēr'ġēs, *n. pl* [Heb *bnê hargem*, sons of thunder, *bnê*, pl of *bên*, son, *ha* the, and *ra'am*, thunder.] Sons of thunder, — an appellation given by Jesus Christ to his two disciples James and John

And he surnamed them *Boanerges*, which is, the sons of thunder *Mark* iii 17

Bōar, *n.* [A-S. *bâr*, O H Ger. *pêr*, M H Ger *bêr*, Prov. Ger. *beier*, *beir*, D *beer*, boar, bear] The male of swine not castrated, specifically, the wild hog.

Bōar, *v. i.* (*Man.*) To shoot out the nose, to raise it high in the air, or toss it, — said of a horse

Bōard, *n.* [A-S *bord*, board, table, brim, bank, Icel, Sw, & Dan *bord*, D *boord* and *hoord*, Ger *bord*, *bort*, Goth *baurd* Cf A S *bred*, board, plank, table, from the root of *bræd*, broad, Sw *bräde*, plank, and *brädd*, border, bank, brim, Dan *bræedt*, plank, and *bred*, *bræddle*, edge, brim, border, Ger *bret*, plank, board]

1. A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness, used for building and other purposes

☞ When very thick, as over one and a half or two inches, it is usually called a *plank* In the South-western States, the term *plank* is applied to all sawed stuff, and the term *board* is limited to short strips of wood riven from blocks and differing little, except in size, from shingles *Bartlett*

2. A table to put food upon

☞ The term *board* answers to the modern *table*, but it was often movable, and placed on trestles *Halliwell*

Fruit of all kinds
She gathers, tributs large, and on the *board*
Heaps with unsparing hand *Milton*

3. Hence, what is served on a table or board as food; stated meals, provision, food, entertainment, usually as furnished for pay, as, to work for one's *board*, the price of *board*.

4. A table at which a council or court is held, hence a council, convened for business, or any authorized assembly or meeting, a constituted body of directors, trustees, commissioners, &c

Both better acquainted with affairs than any other who sat then at that *board* *Clarendon*

We may judge from their letters to the *board* *Porteus*

5. (*Naut.*) (*a*) The deck of a vessel, also, the interior of a vessel, as in the phrases *on board*, *aboard*, *on board* a ship, i. e, in the ship (*b.*) The side of a ship. [Fr *bord*, Sp *borda*] "Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row" *Dryden* (*c.*) The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack

6. A table or frame for a game, as, a chess-*board*

7. Pasteboard; paper made thick and stiff like a board, for book-covers, and other uses

8. (*pl*) The stage in a theater, *as*, to *go upon the boards*, to *leave the boards*, to enter upon or leave the theatrical profession.

Board and board (*Naut*), side by side — *By the board*, over the *board*, or *side* "The mast went *by the board*" *Totten* Hence (*Fig*), to go *by the board*, to suffer complete destruction — *Overboard*, over the side, as, to leap *overboard* — *To make a good board*, to sail in a straight line when close-hauled, to lose little to leeward — *To make short boards*, to tack frequently

Bōard, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOARDING]

1. To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards, as, to *board* a house. "The *boarded* hovel." *Cowper.*

2. To go on board of, or enter, as a ship, whether in a hostile or friendly way. "You *board* an enemy to capture her, and a stranger to receive news or make a communication." *Totten.*

3. [Fr. *aborder*.] To attack; to make the first attempt upon, to accost. [*Obs.*]

I will *board* her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn crack. *Shak.*

4. To furnish with food, for compensation; as, a man *boards* ten students.

5. To place at board, for compensation; as, to *board* one's horse at a livery-stable.

Bōard, *v. i.* To obtain food or diet statedly for compensation, as, he *boards* at the price of two dollars a week.

We are, several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house *Spectator.*

Bōard'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being boarded, as a ship

Bōard'er, *n.* 1. One who has food or diet statedly at another's table for pay, or compensation of any kind

2 (*Naut.*) One who boards a ship in action, one whose duty is to board ships *Totten.*

Bōard'ing, *n* 1. (*Naut*) The act of entering a ship, whether in combat or otherwise "Both slain at one time, as they attempted the *boarding* of a frigate" *Sir F. Drake*

2 The act of covering with boards, and also the covering itself

3 Board, food, diet.

Bōard'ing-house, *n* A house in which boarders are kept

Bōard'ing-nĕt'tings, *n pl.* (*Naut*) Strong network of cords to prevent the boarding of a ship in battle *Totten*

Bōard'ing-pīke, *n* (*Naut*) A pike used by sailors in boarding a vessel, or in repelling an attempt to board it *Totten*

Bōard'ing-schōol (-skōol), *n.* A school in which the scholars receive board and lodging as well as instruction

Bōard'-rule, *n* A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board without calculation. *Haldiman.*

Bōard'-wā'ġes, *n pl.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

Not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery *Dryden*

Bōar'ish, *a* [From *boar.*] Swinish, brutal, cruel.

In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* fangs *Shak*

Bōar'-spēar, *n.* A spear used in hunting boars.

Bōast, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p.* BOASTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOASTING.] [O Eng *bost* Cf Ger *bausen*, *bauschen*, *bawsten*, *pausten*, to swell, *pusten*, Dan *puste*, Sw *pusta*, to blow, Sw *posa*, to swell, W *bostio*, *bostiaw*, to boast, *bost*, boast, *bostiad*, a boasting But the W may have been taken from English. Cf BOOST] To brag, or vaunt one's self, to exalt, or extravagantly praise one's self, to glory, — usually followed with *of*.

By grace are ye saved through faith, not of works, lest any man should *boast* *Eph* ii 8, 9

My sentence is for open war, of wiles
More inexpert I *boast* not *Milton*

Syn. — To brag, vaunt, bluster, vapor, crow, crack, talk big

Bōast, *v t* 1 To display in ostentatious language, to speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation, with a view to self commendation

Lest men should *boast* their specious deeds *Milton*

2 Reflexively, to magnify or exalt one's self, to exult in confident expectation.

3 (*Masonry.*) To dress, as a stone, with a broad chisel *Weale*

4 (*Sculp*) To shape roughly, as a block of marble, so as to form a rude statue or ornament *Weale*

Bōast, *n* 1 Expression of ostentation, pride, or vanity, a vaunting or bragging

Reason and morals? and where live they most,
In Christian comfort, or in Stoic *boast*? *Byron*

2 The cause of boasting, occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation. "The *boast* of historians" *Macaulay*

Bōast'er, *n* One who boasts, glories, or vaunts, ostentatiously, a braggart

But did this *boaster* threaten? did he pray,
Or by his own example urge their stay? *Dryden*

Syn. — Braggard, braggart, braggadocio

Bōast'ful, *a* Given to boasting, ostentatious of personal worth or actions

Bōast'ful-ly, *adv.* In a boastful manner

Bōast'ful ness, *n.* State or quality of being boastful, ostentation.

Bōast'ing, *n.* 1. Ostentatious display of personal worth or actions, glorifying, vaunting. "When *boasting* ends, then dignity begins." *Young*

2 (*Masonry*) The paring of a stone with a broad chisel and mallet *Weale*

3 (*Sculp*) The rough cutting of a stone to form the outline of a statue or ornament. *Weale*

Syn. — Vaunting, glorying, ostentation, vain-glory, rhodomontade, swaggering, gasconade, brag, vaunt, bluster, parade; vaporing

Bōast'ing-ly, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner, with boasting. "He *boastingly* tells you." *Burke.*

Bōast'ive, *a.* Presumptuous. [*Rare.*]

Bōast'less, *a.* Without boasting or ostentation:

Boastless, as now descends the silent dew. *Thomson.*

Bōast'ser, *n.* A game at cards.

Bōat (20), *n.* [D. & Ger *boot*, A-S. *bât*, Icel. *bâtr*, *beit*, Sw. *båt*, Dan. *baad*, W. *bâd*, Ir. *bad*, Gael. *bata*, It. *batto*, *battello*, Sp. *batel* and *bote*, Fr. *bateau*, Fr. *bateau*.]

1. A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars, or rowing, but often by a sail,

2. Hence, any vessel, usually with some epithet descriptive of its use or mode of propulsion; as, *pilot-boat*, *packet-boat*, *passage-boat*, *advice-boat*, &c. The term is sometimes applied to steam-vessels, even of the largest class; as, the Collins *boats*.

Bōat, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* BOATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOATING] To transport in a boat; as, to *boat* goods across a lake

Bōat, *v t* To go in a boat. "I *boated* over, ran my craft aground" *Tennyson.*

Bōat'a-ble, *a* Navigable for boats, or small river craft. "The *boatable* waters of the Alleghany." *Horse.*

Bōat'-bill, *n* [*boat* and *bill*] (*Ornith.*) (*a.*) A species of bird, the *Cancroma cochlearia*, of the order of Waders, a native of the tropical parts of South America It has a bill four inches long, not unlike a boat with the keel uppermost, or like the bowls of two spoons placed with the hollow parts toward each other. (*b.*) A species of *Eurylaimus*, of the order of Perchers, natives of India. *Baird.*

Bōat'-fly, } *n.* (*Entom*) An aquatic hemip-
Bōat'-in'sect, } terous insect of different species of the genus *Notonecta*; — so called from swimming on its back, which gives it the appearance of a little boat *Baird.*

Bōat'-hōok, *n* [*boat* and *hook*] (*Naut*) An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat *Totten.*

Bōat'-house, *n.* A house for sheltering boats. "Half the latticed *boat-house* hides" *Wordsworth.*

Bōat'ing, *n.* 1 The act or practice of sailing or transporting in boats.

2 In Persia, a punishment of capital offenders, by laying them on the back in a covered boat, where they perish

Bo a'tion, *n.* [Lat. *boatus*, from *boare*, to roar] A crying out, a roar, noise, reverberation. [*Obs*]

The guns were heard . about a hundred Italian miles, in long *boations* *Derham*

Bōat'man, } *n* [*boat* and *man*] A man who man-
Bōats'man, } ages a boat, a rower of a boat.

As late the *boatman* hies him home *Percival.*

Bōat'-rōpe, *n* [*boat* and *rope*] A rope to fasten a boat, — usually called a *painter*

Bōat'-shāped (bōt'shāpt), *a* (*Bot*) Having the shape of a boat, navicular, cymbiform, hollow like a boat, as the valve of some pericarps *Lindley*

Bōat'shĕll, *n.* (*Conch*) A species of shell, of the genus *Cymba*

Bōat'swain (*colloquially*, bō'sn), *n* [A-S. *bâtswân*, *bât*, boat, and *swân*, swain, servant] (*Naut*) An officer who has charge of the boats, sails, rigging, colors, anchors, cables, cordage, &c, of a ship, and who also summons the crew, and performs various other duties. *Totten.*

Boatswain's mate, a petty officer who is assistant to the boatswain in all his duties *Totten*

Bŏb, *n* [An onomatopoetic word Cf. Icel. *bobbi*, knot, cockle shell, Prov Eng *bob*, n, a ball, an engine beam, bunch, blast, trick, taunt, scoff, to dance, courtesy, to disappoint]

1 Any thing that plays loosely, or with a short, abrupt motion, as at the end of a string; a pendant.

In jewels dressed and at each ear a *bob* *Dryden*

2 A knot of worms, or of rags, on a string, used in angling, as for eels, formerly, a worm suitable for bait

Or yellow *bobs*, turned up before the plow,
Are chefest baits, with cork and lead enow *Lawson*

3 The ball or heavy part of a pendulum, also the ball or weight at the end of a plumb line.

4 A short, jerking action, as, a *bob* of the head.

5 A blow, a shake or jog, a jeer or flout, a trick.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit,
Doth very foolishly, although he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the *bob*. *Shak*

6. The burden of a song.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song. *L'Estrange*

7. A bob wig "A plain brown *bob* he wore" *Shenstone.*

8 A peculiar mode of ringing bells.

Bŏb, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* BOBBED (bŏbd), *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BOBBING]

1 To move in a short, jerking manner; as, to *bob* a courtesy. "He *bobbed* his head" *Irving.*

2 To beat, to strike with a quick, light blow.

If any man happened by long sitting to sleep . he was suddenly *bobbed* on the face by the servants *Elyot*

3 To cheat, to gain by fraud. "Gold and jewels that I *bobbed* from him." *Shak.*

4. To mock or delude.

To play her pranks, and *bob* the fool,
The shrewish wife began. *Turberville.*

5. To cut short; to have the hair cut short; as, you have been *bobbed*; to *bob* a horse's tail.

Bŏb, *v. i.* 1. To have a short, jerking motion; to

play to and fro, or up and down; to play loosely. "*Bobbing* and courtseying." *Thackeray.*

2. To angle with a bob, or with a bobbing motion of the bait.

He ne'er had learned the art to bob
For any thing but eels. *Sayc.*

Bo-bimpe', *n.* [*Fr. bobance*, O. Fr. *bombance*, Pr. *bobansa, bomba*, boasting, pageantry, It. *bombanza*, shouting, exultation, from Lat. *bombus*, a humming, buzzing.] A boasting. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Bŏb'ber-y, *n.* A squabble; a tumult, as, to raise a *bobbery*. [*Low.*] *Halliwell*

Bŏb'bin, *n.* [Fr. *bobine*, from Lat. *bombus*, a humming, because it makes a humming noise.]

1. A small pin, or cylindrical piece of wood, with a head, on which thread is wound for making lace. A similar instrument, bored through to receive an iron pivot, and with a border at one or both ends, is used in spinning, to wind thread or silk on; a spool

Pillow and *bobbin* all her little store *Cowper*

2. Round tape. *Goldsmith*

Bob-bin-ĕt', or **Bŏb'bin-ĕt'**, *n.* [See *supra.*] A kind of lace which is wrought by machines, and not by hand. "The English machine-made net is now confined to point net, warp-net, and *bobbin-net*, so called from the peculiar construction of the machines by which they are produced." *Tomlinson.*

Bŏb'bin-work (-wûrk), *n.* [*bobbin* and *work*] Work woven with bobbins.

Bŏb'-chĕr'ry, *n.* [*bob* and *cherry*] A play among children, in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth, and be caught with the teeth.

Bob-lin'coln (-kun), }
Bŏb'o-link, }
n. (*Ornith.*) The rice-bird, rice-bunting, or reed-bird; the *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, an American singing-bird. *Baird.*

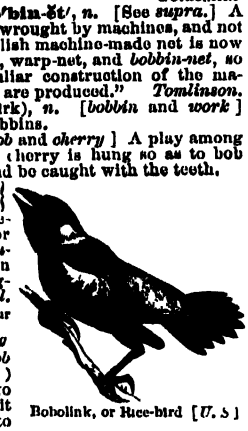

Bobolink, or Rice-bird [*U. S.*]

The happiest bird of our spring is the *bobolink* *W Irving*

Bŏb'stăys, *n. pl.* [*bob* and *stay*] (*Naut.*) Ropes or chains to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem or cutwater. *Totten*

Bŏb'tăil, *n.* [*bob* and *tail.*] 1. A short tail, or a tail cut short.

2. The rabble; used in contempt *Bramston*

Bŏb'tăiled (-tāld), *a.* Having the tail cut short, as a dog, or naturally short and thick *L'Estrange*

Bŏb'-white, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The common partridge of North America (the *Odontophorus Virginianus*), so called from its note. *S. F. Baird.*

Bŏb'-wig, } *n.* [*bob* and *wig*] A short wig.
Bŏb'tăil-wig, } *Spectator.*

Bŏ'cal, *n.* A cylindrical glass vessel, with a large and short neck, — used for preserving solid substances. *Craig*

Bo-căr'do, *n.* (*Logic*) A mood of the syllogism in which the major premise and the conclusion are particular negatives, and the minor premise a universal affirmative.

Bŏc'a-sine (bŏk'a-seen), *n.* [O Fr *boccasin*, N Fr *boucassin*, Sp *bocacin, bocaci*, It *bocassino*] A sort of fine buckram

Bŏc'ca, *n.* [It] The round hole in the furnace of a glass manufactory through which the fused glass is taken out. *Craig*

Bŏçe, *n.* [Lat *box, bocis*, Gr. *βόαξ, βῶξ*, Fr. *bogue*, Pr. *buga*, Sp & Pg *boga*, It. *boca*] (*Ichth.*) The *sparus*, a beautiful fish

Bŏck'e-let, } *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of long-winged
Bŏck'e-ret, } hawk [Written also *bockerel*]

Bŏck'ey, *n.* A bowl or vessel made from a gourd [*New York.*] *Bartlett.*

Bŏck'ing, *n.* A particular sort of cloth, like baize or drugget, — so called from the town of *Bocking*, in England.

Bŏck'land, *n* See BOOKLAND.

Bŏde, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BODING] [A-S. *bodian*, to announce, tell, *bod*, command, order, edict, Icel *boda*, to announce, Sw *båda*, to announce, portend; A S *boda*, messenger, preacher, O. S. *bodo*, D *bode*, Icel. *boði*, Sw. *båd*, O. H. Ger *boto, poto*, N H. Ger *bote*, allied to A-S *beodan* See BID, *v. t.*] To indicate by signs, as future events; to be the omen of, to portend, to presage; to foreshow.

A raven that *bodes* nothing but mischief *Goldsmith*
Good onset *bodes* good end *Spenser*

Bŏde, *v. t.* To foreshow; to presage.

Whatever now
The omen prove, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden*

Bŏde, *n* 1. An omen. [*Obs.*]

The owl, that of death the *bode* bringeth. *Chaucer*

2. A stop; a halting; delay. [*Obs.*] See ABIDE.

Bŏde'ful, *a.* Portentous; ominous, threatening. *Carlyle.*

Bŏde'ment, *n.* An omen; portent; prognostic; a foreshowing. [*Obs.*]

This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl
Makes all these *bodements.* *Shak.*

Bŏdge, *v. t.* [This may be merely a variation of *botch*, so that it properly signifies, to mend or perform clumsily, to make only patchwork or bungling work; hence, to fail in an enterprise.] To boggle, to stop. [*Obs.*]

We charged again; but out, alas!
We *bodged* again. *Shak*

Bŏdge, *n.* A botch; a patch. [*Obs.*] *Whitlock*

Bŏd'ice } (bŏd'is), *n.* [This is properly the plural
Bŏd'dice } of *body*, O. Eng. *bodise*, a pair of bodies, equiv. to a bodice.] Stays; a kind of quilted waistcoat stiffened with whalebone, worn by women, a corset.

Her *bodies* half way she unlaced. *Prior*

Bŏd'ied (bŏd'id), *a.* [From *body*] Having a body, — usually in composition, as, able-*bodied.*

A doe . . not altogether so fat, but very good flesh and good *bodied* *Hartlayt*

Bŏd'i-less, *a* [See BODY] Having no body or material form, incorporeal.

Phantoms *bodiless* and vain *Swift*

Bŏd'i-li-ness, *n.* Corporeality *Minshew*

Bŏd'i-ly, *a.* 1. Having or containing a body or material form, corporeal.

You are a mere spirit, and have no knowledge of the *bodily* part of us *Tatler*

2. Relating or pertaining to the body, in distinction from the mind.

Virtue atones for *bodily* defects. *L'Estrange*

3. Real, actual. [*Obs.*]

Be brought to *bodily* act. *Shak.*

Syn. — See CORPORAL

Bŏd'i-ly, *adv.* 1. Corporeally, united with a body or matter

It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells *bodily* *Watts*

2 In respect to the entire body or mass, entirely, completely, as, to carry away *bodily*. "Leapt *bodily* below." *Lowell*

Bŏd'ing, *p. a.* [From *bode*] Foreshowing, presaging

Bŏd'ing, *n* A prognostic, an omen

Bŏd'ing-ly, *adv.* In a boding manner. "All is so *bodingly* still" *Lowell*

Bŏd'kin, *n* [O Eng *bodekin, boydekin*, from W *bulogyn*, dagger or poniard, which is also the primary signification of the English word The W word is a dim. of *bidog, bidawg*, hanger, short sword, Ir. *bideog*, Gael *biodag.*]

1. A dagger [*Obs.*]

When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare *bodkin* *Shak.*

2 Hence, an instrument of steel, bone, ivory, or the like, with a small blade, and a sharp point, for making holes by piercing

3 (*Print*) A sharp tool, used for picking out letters from a column or page in making corrections *Hansard*

4 An instrument with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or ribbon through a loop "Wedged whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye" *Pope*

5 An instrument used to dress or fasten the hair *Pope*

6 [A corruption of *baudkin*] A species of rich cloth, made of silk and gold thread. "Cloth of *bodkin*" *Shirley*

Bŏ'dle (bŏ'dl), *n* A Scotch penny, a small coin worth about half of an English penny *W Scott*

Bŏd'lĭ an (bŏd'lo-an), *a* Pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, who founded a celebrated library at Oxford, in the sixteenth century, as, the *Bodleian* library

Bŏd'y, *n* [A-S. *bodig*, stature, trunk, body, O. H Ger. *botah, potah*, body]

1. The frame of an animal, the material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead, as distinguished from the spirit, or vital principle "Frail and weary *body*" *Jarrett*

Absent in *body*, but present in spirit. 1 *Cor* v 3
For of the soul the *body* form doth take,
For soul is form, and doth the *body* make *Spenser*

2 The main, central, or principal part, as of an animal, tree, army, country, &c, in distinction from parts subordinate or less important, as the extremities, branches, wings, &c.

Who set the *body* and the limbs
Of this great sport together? *Shak.*

The van of the king's army was led by the general; in the *body* was the king and the prince *Clarendon*

Rivers that run up into the *body* of Italy *Addison*

3. A person, a human being "A dry, shrewd kind of a *body*" *Irving*

4 A mass of individuals spoken of collectively, usually as united by some common tie, or as organized for some purpose, a corporation, as, a legislative *body*, a clerical *body* "That reverend *body*" *Swift*

If neglection
Should make me vile, the common *body*,
By you relieved, would force me to my duty *Shak.*

A numerous *body* led unresistingly to the slaughter *Prescott*

5. A united mass; a number of things or particulars taken together; a general collection, a system, as, a great *body* of facts, a *body* of laws or of divinity

6. Any mass or portion of matter; any substance distinct from others; as, a metallic *body*; a moving *body*, an aëriform *body.*

By collision of two *bodies*, grind
The air strike to fire. *Milton*

7. (*Geom.*) Any solid figure, or figure of three dimensions.

The path of a moving point is a line; that of a geometrical *body* is another *body.* *Whewell, Trans.*

8. (*Paint.*) Consistency, thickness. Colors bear *a body* when they are capable of being ground so fine, and of being mixed so entirely with oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color.

9. Strength, or characteristic quality; as, wine of a good *body.*

Bŏd'y, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BODIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BODYING] To produce in definite shape; to embody.

Imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown. *Shak.*

Bŏd'y-clŏthes, *n. pl.* [*body* and *cloth.*] Clothing or covering for the body, as for a horse.

Bŏd'y-cōat, *n.* A gentleman's dress-coat. *Simmonds.*

Bŏd'y-cŏl'or, *n.* (*Paint*) Color that has consistency, thickness, or body, in distinction from a tint or wash *Ogilvie.*

Bŏd'y-guărd, *n* A guard to protect or defend the person, a life-guard

Bŏd'y-pŏl'i tic, *n* The collective body of a nation or state as politically organized, or as exercising political functions, also, a corporation. *Wharton.*

As to the persons who compose the *body-politic* or associate themselves, they take collectively the name of "people," or "nation" *Bouvier*

Bŏd'y-snătch'er, *n* One who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead in churchyards, for the purposes of dissection

Bŏd'y-snătch'ing, *n* The act of robbing the grave for the purposes of dissection

Bœ-ō'tian (bē-ō'shan), *a* [From Lat. *Bœotia*, Gr. Βοιωτία, noted for its moist, thick atmosphere, and the dullness and stupidity of its inhabitants] (*Geog*) Pertaining to Bœotia, or its inhabitants, hence, stupid, dull, obtuse

Bœ-ō'tian, *n* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Bœotia

Bŏg, *n* [Ir & Gael *bog*, soft, tender, moist, Ir. *bogach* and *boglach*, bog, moor, marsh, Gael *bogan* and *bolach*, quagmire, Fr *bauge*, a muddy, miry place]

1 A quagmire covered with grass or other plants, a marsh, a morass

Appalled with thoughts of *bog*, or caverned pit,
Or treacherous earth, subsiding where they tread *Jago*

2 A little elevated spot or clump of earth, in marshes and swamps, filled with roots and grass. [*Local, U. S.*]

Bŏg, *v. t* To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire

At another time, he was *bogged* up to the middle in the slough of Lochend *W Scott*

Bŏg'-bēan, *n* [*bog* and *bean*, called *buck-bean*] (*Bot*) A plant, the marsh trefoil (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), which grows in moist and marshy places, having beautiful flowers and intensely bitter leaves, sometimes used in medicine. *Loudon.*

Bŏg'-bĕr'ry, *n* [*bog* and *berry*] (*Bot*) The cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccus*), which grows in low lands and marshy places *Baird.*

Bŏg'-ĕarth, *n* (*Min*) A soil composed for the most part of silex and partially decomposed vegetable fiber *P Cyc.*

Bŏ'gey, }
Bŏ'gy, } *n* [Scot and North Eng *bogle, bogill, bugill*, specter, to terrify, Gael. *bogarl*, threatening, fear, *bog, bogan*, specter,
Bŏg'gle, } hobgoblin, from *bogwith*, to threaten, scare] A bugbear, a specter.

I am *Bogey*, and I frighten every body away *Thackeray*

There are plenty of such foolish attempts at playing *bogy* in the history of savages *C Kingsley*

Bŏg'gle, *v. i* [*imp & p p* BOGGLED, *p pr & vb n* BOGGLING] [See BOGLE, *n*] To stop or hesitate as if in doubt, or suddenly frightened, or impeded by unforeseen difficulties, to exhibit hesitancy and indecision.

We start and *boggle* at every unusual appearance *Glanville*

When summoned to his last end, it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world *Howell.*

Boggling at nothing which serveth their purpose *Barrow*

Syn. — To doubt, hesitate, waver shrink

Bŏg'gle, *v. t.* To embarrass with difficulties. [*Local, U. S.*]

Bŏg'gler, *n* One who boggles

Bŏg'glish, *a* Doubtful [*Obs.*] *Bp Taylor*

Bŏg'gy, *a* [From *bog*] Containing bogs, full of bogs, swampy

Bŏg'-house, *n.* [*bog* and *house.*] A house of office, a privy *Johnson.*

Bŏg'-lănd, *a* [*bog* and *land*] Living in, or pertaining to, a boggy or marshy country

Men without hearts and women without hose,
Each bring his *bogland* captive home *Dryden.*

Bŏg'-mŏss, *n* (*Bot*) The *Sphagnum*, a genus of aquatic moss plants, having white leaves slightly tinted with red or green *W. Baird.*

Bŏg'-ōre, *n* (*Min*) (*a*) An ore of iron found in boggy or swampy land, a variety of brown iron ore, or limonite. (*b*) Bog manganese. *Dana.*

Bŏg'-rŭsh, *n* [*bog* and *rush.*] (*Bot.*) A rush that grows in bogs, of several species, constituting the genus *Schœnus.*

Bŏg'-spăv'in, *n* [*bog* and *spavin.*] (*Vet.*) An encysted tumor on the inside of the hough, containing a gelatinous matter. *White.*

Bŏg'-trŏt'ter, *n.* [*bog* and *trot.*] One who lives in a boggy country;—formerly applied in derision to Irish robbers. *Halliwell.*

Bŏg'-trŏt'ting, *a.* Living among bogs, as, a *bog-trotting* Irishman

Bō'gus, *a.* Spurious;—a cant term originally applied to counterfeit coin, and hence denoting anything counterfeit [*Amer.*]

Bō'gus, *n.* A liquor made of rum and molasses. [*Amer.*] *Bartlett.*

Bŏg'-whort (-hwûrt), *n.* [*bog* and *whort*] (*Bot.*) The bilberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), growing in low lands.

Bo-hea' (bo-hē'), *n* [From *Wu-i*, pronounced by the Chinese *bu-i*, the name of the hills where this kind of tea is grown] An inferior kind of black or green tea, especially the former.

☞ The name is applied to other varieties of black tea, or to black tea in general

Bō'hun Ū'pas See UPAS

Boi'ăr, } *n* [Russ *boyarin*, O Slav. *bolj'arin*, *bol-*
Boy'ăr, } *jar*, nobleman, for *bolii*, great, illustrious] A nobleman, a lord, a person of quality, a soldier. [*Russ.*]

☞ This word answers nearly to *baron* in Great Britain, and other countries in the west of Europe *Tooke*

Boi'a-rĭsm, *n.* [See *supra*] A gentleman, a person of distinction, the master of a family. [*Russ.*] *Tooke*

Boil, *v. i.* [Fr *bouillir*, Pr & Sp *bullir*, Pg *bulir*, *bolir*, It *bollire*, from Lat *bullire*, to be in a bubbling motion, allied to A S *weallan*, Goth *vulan*, to ferment, boil]

1. To swell, heave, or be agitated by the action of heat;—used of liquids, to bubble, to rise in bubbles, as, the water *boils* (*Chem.*) To pass from a liquid to an aeriform state or vapor, at the boiling point

2 To be similarly agitated by any other cause than heat, to bubble, to effervesce, as, the *boiling* waves.

He maketh the deep to *boil* like a pot *Job* xli 31

3 To be hot or fervid, to be moved or excited, as, his blood *boils* with anger.

Then *boiled my* breast with flame and burning wrath *Surrey*

4 To be in boiling water, to suffer boiling in water or other liquid

Fillet of a fenny snake
In the caldron *boil* and bake *Shak*

To boil away, to evaporate by boiling — *To boil over*, to run over the top of a vessel, as liquor when thrown into violent agitation by heat or other cause of effervescence

Boil, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* BOILED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BOILING] 1 To cause to bubble or be agitated by the application of heat, as, to *boil* water

2 To form, or separate, by boiling or evaporation, as, to *boil* sugar or salt

3 To subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid, so as to produce some specific effect, as cooking, cleansing, &c, as, to *boil* meat, to *boil* clothes.

The stomach cook is for the hall,
And *boileth* meat for them all *Gower*

4 To steep or soak in warm water [*Obs.*]

To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense can not inform, but if you *boil* them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner *Bacon*

Boil, *n.* [See BEAL and BILF] A hard, painful, inflamed tumor, which, on suppuration, discharges pus, mixed with blood, and discloses a small fibrous mass of dead tissue, called the *core*

A blind boil, one that suppurates imperfectly, or fails to come to a head

[God] bids a plague
Kindle a fiery *boil* upon the skin,
And putrefy the breath of blooming health *Cowper*

Boil'a-ry, *n* [Cf BOILERY] The water which arises from a salt well, belonging to one who has no right in the soil *Bouvier*

Boiled (boild), *p. a* Dressed or cooked by boiling, subjected to the action of a boiling liquid.

Boil'er, *n* 1 One who boils

2. A vessel in which any thing is boiled

3 (*Mech.*) A strong metallic vessel, usually of wrought iron plates riveted together, in which steam is generated for driving engines, or other purposes.

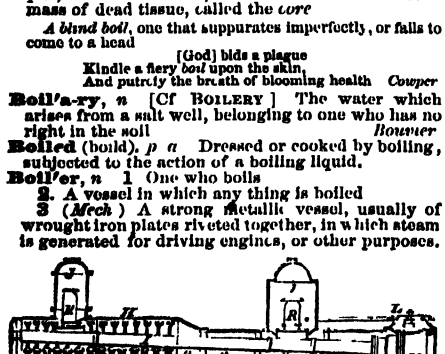

Section of a Locomotive Boiler.

A, fire-box; *B*, combustion chamber; *D*, grate; *C*, ash-pan; *K*, water-legs; *F*, crown sheet; *R*, wagon-top; *L*, steam-pipe; *J*, steam-dome; *G*, gasses; *F*, barrel; *E*, flues; *N*, breeches-pipe; *M*, smoke-box; *L*, saddle; *O*, blast-pipe; *R*, dry-pipe

☞ A *steam boiler* generally consists of a fire-box, where the combustion of fuel occurs, and flues, through which the products of combustion pass into the chimney. These parts are made of thin metal, and surrounded by water, which, together with the steam room, is contained in an outer shell. The principal varieties are, the *cylinder boiler*, which consists of a single iron shell; the *return-flue* and the *drop-flue boilers*, called *flue boilers*, which are single shells containing a small number of large flues, through which the heat either passes from the fire or returns to the chimney, and sometimes containing a fire-box inclosed by water; the *multiflue* or *locomotive boiler*, which consists of an inclosed fire-box and a large number of small flues leading to the chimney, and the *water-tube boiler*, which consists of an inclosed fire-box and a fire-chamber filled with small tubes, through which the water circulates See TUBE and FLUE

Tubular boiler, a multiflue or multitubular boiler, in distinction from a boiler with large flues

Boil'er-plāte, } *n.* Plate iron of about a quarter
Boil'er-i'ron, } to a half inch thickness, whether used for making boilers, or otherwise. See TANK-IRON

Boil'er y, *n* A place and apparatus for boiling, as salt See BOILARY

Boil'ing, *p. a* Bubbling, heaving in bubbles, agitated, as boiling liquor, swelling with heat, ardor, or passion.

The trembling fins the *boiling* waves divide *Gay*

Boiling point, the temperature at which a fluid is converted into vapor, with the phenomena of ebullition This is different for different liquids, and for the same liquid under different pressures For water, at the level of the sea, barometer 30 in, it is 212° Fahrenheit, for alcohol, 175 6°, for sulphuric ether, 100°, for mercury, 662° The boiling point of water is lowered one degree Fahrenheit for every 550 feet of ascent above the level of the sea *Nichol*

Boil'ing, *n* The act or state of bubbling, agitation by heat, ebullition, the act of subjecting to the action of heat, so as to boil, as a liquid, or of preparing by hot water, or of evaporation

Boil'ing ly, *adv* With boiling or ebullition.

And lakes of bitumen rise *boilingly* higher *Byron*

Bois'ter-ous, *a.* [O Eng. *boustous*, D *byster*, Dan. & Sw *buster*, Icel *bistr*, stormy, furious, O & Prov Eng *boist*, a swelling, threat, Scot *boist* and *boast*, to threaten Cf W *buyst*, wild, savage, wildness, ferocity, *buystus*, ferocious. See BOAST and BISTER]

1 Exhibiting tumultuous violence and fury, acting with noisy turbulence, violent, rough

We see the water swell before a *boisterous* storm. *Shak*
The *boisterous* force of violent men *Milton*

2 Involving or threatening violence, associated with violence, indicating or possessing might; strong, powerful [*Obs.*] "*Boisterous* sword" "*Boisterous* hand." *Shak.* "Time makes the tender twig to *boisterous* tree to grow" *Turberville*

3 Noisy, rough, turbulent, as, *boisterous* mirth, *boisterous* behavior.

I like not that loud, *boisterous* man *Addison.*

4 Vehement, excessive. [*Rare*]

The heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them *Woodward*

Syn.—Loud, roaring, violent, stormy, turbulent, furious, tumultuous, noisy, impetuous, vehement

Bois'ter-ous-ly, *adv* Violently, furiously, with loud noise, tumultuously

Bois'ter-ous-ness, *n* The state or quality of being boisterous, turbulence, disorder, tumultuousness

Bō'la-ry, *a* [See BOLE] Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities "Loadstone . chiefly consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance" *Browne.*

Bōld, *a* [A-S *bald*, *beald*, *bold*, Icel *ballr* and *baltr*, Goth *balths*, O H Ger. *bald*, *pald*, M H Ger *balt*, D *bout*, Pr *baut*, *baudos*, O Fr *baud*, It *baldo* In N H. Ger. there remains only *bald*, adv, soon]

1 Forward to meet danger, venturesome, daring, intrepid, courageous, not timorous or shrinking from risk. "Throngs of knights and barons *bold*" *Milton*

2 Exhibiting or requiring spirit and contempt of danger, planned with courage. "The *bold* design pleased highly" *Milton*

3 In a bad sense, too forward, taking undue liberties, over-assuming or confident, lacking proper modesty or restraint, rude, impudent. "Voluble and *bold*" *Milton*

4 Somewhat overstepping usual bounds, as in art, literature, &c, presuming upon sympathy or forbearance, taking liberties in composition or expression, venturesome, daring. "*Bold* tales" *Waller.*

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work *Addison*

5 Standing prominently out to view; striking the eye, markedly conspicuous.

Shadows in painting . make the figure *bolder* *Dryden*

6 Steep, abrupt, prominent.

Where the *bold* cape its warning forehead rears *Trumbull*

To make bold, to take liberties, to use freedom

Syn.—Courageous, daring, brave, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, valiant, manful, audacious, stout-hearted, high-spirited, adventurous, confident, strenuous, forward, impudent

Bōld, *v. t.* To make daring. [*Obs.*] *A. Hall.*

Bōld'en (bōld'n), *v. t.* To make bold; to give confidence to, to embolden.

Ready speakers, being *boldened* with their present abilities to say more, . . . use less help of diligence and study. *Acham.*

Bōld'-façe, *n.* [*bold* and *face.*] Impudence; saucinesss;—a term of reprehension. *L'Estrange.*

Bōld'-façed (-fāst), *a.* Impudent.

I have seen enough to confute all the *bold-faced* atheists of this age. *Bramhall*

Bōld'ly, *adv.* 1. In a bold manner; courageously; intrepidly; without timidity or fear; with confidence.

2. Impudently; insolently.

Bōld'ness, *n.* The quality of being bold.

Syn.—Courage, bravery, intrepidity, dauntlessness; hardihood, assurance

Bōle, *n.* [Sw *bål*, Dan. *bul*, trunk, stem of a tree, Ger *bohle*, a thick plank or board. Cf. L. Ger. *boli*, round]

1. The body or stem of a tree

Enormous elm-tree *boles* did stoop and lean. *Tennyson.*

2 A measure See BOLL. *Mortimer.*

Bōle, *n* [Fr *bol*, Gr *βῶλος*, a clod or lump of earth, N. Lat *bolus*, Linn]

1 A kind of fine, compact, or earthy clay, often highly colored with iron, and varying in shades of color from white to yellowish, reddish, bluish, and brownish See CLAY. *Dana.*

2 A bolus, a dose *Coleridge.*

Bo lĕc'tion-mōld'ings, *n. pl.* (*Joinery.*) Moldings which project beyond the surface of the framing *Ogilvie.*

Bo-lē'ro (bo lā'ro), *n* [Sp *bolero*, *bolera*, from *bola*, ball] A favorite dance in Spain

Bo-lĕt'ic, *a* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the *Boletus.*

Boletic acid, an acid discovered by Braconnot in the juice of the *Boletus fomentarius*, var *pseudo-igniarius*

Bo-lē'tus, *n* [Lat *boletus*, Gr *βωλίτης.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi or mushrooms containing numerous species. *B. esculentus* is the eatable mushroom, *B. igniarius* furnishes what is popularly called *touchwood*, *punk*, &c *Loudon.*

Bō'lĭs, *n* [Lat. *bolis*, from Gr *βολίς*, missile, arrow, from *βάλλειν*, to throw] A fire-ball darting through the air, followed by a train of light or sparks, a meteor

Bōll, *n* [M & N H Ger *bolle*, a seed-vessel of flax The W *bul*, the husk or hull inclosing flax-seed, is certainly taken from English Cf BOWL, *n.*]

1 The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax, a pericarp of a globular form.

2 A Scotch measure, formerly in use for wheat and beans it contained four Winchester bushels, for oats, barley, and potatoes, six bushels. A boll of meal is 140 lbs avoirdupois Also, a measure for salt of two bushels. [Sometimes spelled *bole*] *Ogilvie.*

Bōll, *v. i* To form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.

The barley was in the ear and the flax was *bolled* Ex. ix 31

Bōl'lard, *n* A large post set in the ground on either side of a dock, to which are lashed large blocks, through which are reeved the transporting hawsers for docking and undocking ships.

Bōl'lard Tim'ber [Cf BOLE, the stem of a tree] (*Naut.*) A timber, also called a *knight-head*, rising just within the stem in a ship, on either side of the bowsprit, to secure its end

Bōll'ing, *n* [Cf BOLL, the stem of a tree, and POLL, *v. t.*] A tree from which the branches have been cut, a pollard

Bōll'-worm (wûrm), *n* (*Entom.*) An insect that destroys the cotton boll or pod.

Bōln, *v. i* To swell, to puff *Holland.*

Bōln, } *a* Swollen, puffed out "Thin, and *boln*
Bōllen, } out like a sail" *B. Jonson.*

Bo lōgn'a Sau'sage (bo-lōn'yā). [From *Bologna*, a town in Italy It salsiccia di *Bologna*] A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin

Bo-lōgn'a Stōne (bo lōn'yā) } (*Min.*) Radi-
Bo lōgn'ian Stōne (bo-lōn'yan) } ated sulphate of barytes, found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibers, first discovered near Bologna It is phosphorescent when calcined.

Bo-lōgn-ēse' (bo lōn-yēz'), } *a* (*Geog.*) Pertaining
Bo-lōgn'ian (bo lōn'yan), } to Bologna; belonging to Bologna.

Bolognese school (*Paint.*), a school of painting founded by Caracci, otherwise called the *Lombard* or *Eclectic* school, the object of which was to unite the excellences of the preceding schools

Bo lōgn-ēse' (bo-lōn yēz'), *n.* (*Geog.*) An inhabitant of Bologna.

Bōl'ster (20), *n* [A-S. *bolster*, Icel. *bōlstr*, Sw & Dan *bolster*, O. H. Ger *bolstar*, *polstar*, N. H Ger *polster*. Cf L Ger *boll*, round, A-S. *bolla*, a round vessel In Dutch, *bolster* is a husk or shell.]

1 A long pillow or cushion, used to support the head of persons lying on a bed,—generally laid under the pillows.

And here I'll fling the pillow, there the *bolster*,
This way the coverlets, another way the sheets. *Shak*

2. A pad, or quilt, used to hinder pressure, support any part of the body, or make a bandage sit easy upon a wounded part, a compress.

This arm shall be a *bolster* for thy head. *Gay*

3. (*Saddlery*) A cushioned or padded part of a saddle.

4. (*Naut.*) (*a*) A cushion or bag, filled with tarred canvas, or a piece of wood covered with tarred can-

vas, placed on the trestle-trees and against the mast, for the collars of the shrouds to rest on, to prevent chafing. (*b.*) Any similar thing used to keep ropes from being chafed. *Totten.*

5. The part of a bridge between the truss and the masonry.

6. The cross-beam forming the bearing-piece of a railway-car body, the principal cross-beam of a car-truck.

7. (*Mech.*) A smith's tool, consisting of a perforated piece of iron, used in punching holes and making bolts. *Simmonds*

8. (*Cutlery*) (*a.*) That part of a knife-blade which abuts upon the end of the handle (*b.*) The metallic end of a pocket knife handle. *Francis.*

9. (*Arch*) The rolls forming the ends or sides of the Ionic capital. *Francis*

10. (*Mil.*) A block of wood on the carriage of a siege-gun, upon which the breech of the gun rests when moving it from place to place. [See *Illust of Gun-carriage*]

Bŏl'ster, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* BOLSTERED, *p pr & vb. n.* BOLSTERING] 1 To support with a bolster *Sharp.*

2. To support, to hold up, to maintain. "To *bolster* baseness" *Drayton.*

Bŏl'ster, *v. i* To lie together or on the same bolster.

Mortal eyes do see them *bolster* *Shak.*

Bŏl'stered, *a.* 1 Supported, upheld, maintained.

2. Swelled out

Bŏl'ster er, *n.* A supporter.

Bŏl'ster ing, *n* A propping up or supporting

Bŏlt (20), *n* [A S & Dan. *bolt*, Icel *bolti*, O H Ger *bolz, polz*, M & N. H Ger *bol.*, D. *bout*, W *bollt*, It. *bolzone, bolcione*, a battering ram, catapult, like A S. *bolt* Cf BOLIS]

1. A pointed shaft or missile intended to be shot from a cross-bow or catapult, an arrow, a dart "A fool's *bolt* is soon shot" *Shak.*

2 A strong pin, of iron or other material, used to fasten or hold something in place, as a door, a chain, the planks of a ship, &c

And every *bolt* and bar
Of massy iron or solid rock with ease
Unfastens *Milton*

Carriage Bolt

A, bolt; *B*, head; *C*, nut *D*, check-nut

3. A thunder bolt, a stream of lightning

4 An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner, a shackle.

Away with him to prison, lay *bolts* enough upon him *Shak*

5. The quantity of twenty-eight ells of canvas

Bolt and nut, a metallic pin with a head formed upon one end, and a movable piece (the nut) screwed upon a thread cut upon the other end See Bolt and Nut. TAP-BOLT and SCREW-BOLT

Bŏlt, *v t* 1 To fasten or secure with a bolt or pin, as a door, a plank, fetters, &c

Let tenfold iron *bolt* my door *Langhorn*

2 To fasten, to shackle, to restrain

Which shackles accident and *bolts* up change *Shak*

3 To throw precipitately, to blurt out, to utter or throw out.

I hate when Vice can *bolt* her arguments *Milton*

4 To swallow without chewing, as, to *bolt* food

Bŏlt, *v. t* [*imp & p p* BOLTED; *p pr. & vb n* BOLTING] [O Fr. *bulter, buleter, bluter*, L. Lat *buletare*, M H Ger *biuteln*, N H Ger. *beuteln*, to bolt, sift, Fr. *bluteau, blutoir*, L Lat. *buletellum, buletellus, buttellus*, Ger. *beutel*, a bolter, bolt-bag Cf. BULTEL.]

1. To sift or separate the coarser from the finer particles of, as bran from flour, by means of a bolter, to separate, assort, or purify by other means, as, to *bolt* meal

He now had *bolted* all the flour *Spenser*
The fanned snow
That's *bolted* by the northern blast twice o'er *Shak*

2 To examine as by sifting, to open or separate the parts of, in order to find the truth,—generally followed by *out*. "Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things" *L'Estrange*

3. (*Law.*) To discuss or argue privately, and for practice, as cases *Jacobs*

4 (*Sporting*) To start or cause to spring forth to dislodge, as conies, rabbits, &c

To bolt to the bran, to examine thoroughly, so as to separate or discover every thing important

This *bolts* the matter fairly *to the bran* *Harte*

The report of the committee was examined and sifted and *bolted to the bran* *Burke*

Bŏlt, *v t* 1 To start forth like a bolt, hence, to spring or move abruptly, as, to *bolt* out of the room

This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt,
And oft out of a bush doth *bolt* *Drayton*

2. To strike or fall suddenly like a bolt

His cloudless thunder *bolted* on their heads. *Milton*

3. To spring suddenly aside, or out of the regular path; as, the horse *bolted*.

4. To desert or quit suddenly, as a party or organization. [*U. S.*]

Bŏlt, *adv.* With sudden meeting or collision. "[He] came *bolt* up against the heavy dragoon." *Thackeray.*

Bŏlt'-au'ger, *n.* [*bolt* and *auger.*] A large auger used in ship-building.

Bŏlt'-cŭt'ter, *n.* A machine or tool for cutting the threads on bolts.

Bŏl'tel, *n.* See BOULT.

Bŏlt'er, *n.* 1. One who bolts; a man who breaks away from his party, a horse which starts suddenly aside.

2. An instrument or machine for separating bran from flour, or the coarser part of meal from the finer.

3 A kind of fishing line. *Carew.*

Bŏlt'-hĕad (-hĕd), *n* [*bolt* and *head.*] (*Chem*) A long, straight-necked, glass vessel for chemical distillations,—called also a *matrass* or *receiver*

Bŏlt'ing, *n.* 1. The act of fastening with a bolt or bolts, a sifting, discussion, a starting aside

2 (*Law*) Private arguing of cases for practice by the students and barristers, differing from mooting in being less public and formal *Jacobs*

Bŏlt'ing-clŏth, *n* [*bolt* and *cloth*] A linen or hair cloth of which bolters are made for sifting meal, flour, &c

Bŏlt'ing-house, *n.* [*bolt* and *house*] The house or place where any thing is bolted.

Bŏlt'ing-hŭtch, *n* A tub or receptacle into which any thing is bolted

For as a miller in his *bolting-hutch*,
Drives out the pure meal nearly as he can,
And in his sifter leaves the coarser bran *Browne*

Bŏlt'ing-mĭll, *n.* [*bolt* and *mill*] A machine or engine for sifting meal, flour, &c

Bŏlt'ing-tŭb, *n* A tub to sift any thing in, a bolting-hutch

Bŏl'ton ite, *n* (*Min*) A granular mineral of a grayish or yellowish color, found in Bolton, Massachusetts, chiefly composed of silica and magnesia It has been referred to the species chrysolite *Dana*

Bŏlt'-rōpe, *n* [*bolt* and *rope*] (*Naut*) A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them

Bŏlt'sprĭt, *n* [A corruption of *bowsprit*, q v] (*Naut*) See BOWSPRIT

Bŏlt'-up-right', *a* Perfectly upright, perpendicular

The statue, erecting itself from its leaning posture, stood *bolt-upright* *Spectator*

Bō'lus, *n* [Lat *bolus*, bit, morsel See BOLT, *n*, a kind of clay]

1 (*Med*) A rounded mass of any thing, a large pill

2 A variety of bole *Dunglison*

Bŏm, *n* (*Zool*) A large serpent found in America, so called from the sound uttered by it *Buchanan*

Bŏmb (bŭm), *n* [Fr. *bombe*, It & Sp *bomba*, a bomb shell, Lat *bombus*, Gr *βόμβος*, a humming or buzzing noise, a hollow, deep sound]

1. A great noise, a hollow sound [*Obs*

A pillar of iron which if you had struck, would make a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath *Bacon*

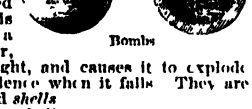
Bombs

2 (*Mil*) A hollow ball or shell of cast iron filled with explosive materials, and furnished with a fuse, which being ignited when the missile is discharged from a mortar or howitzer, burns during its flight, and causes it to explode with destructive violence when it falls They are now commonly called *shells*

3 The stroke upon a bell

Bŏmb (bŭm), *v t* To attack with bombs, to bombard [*Obs*]

Villeroy marches on secure,
To *bomb* the monks, and scare the ladies *Prior*

Bŏmb, *v. i.* To sound [*Obs*]

What overcharged piece of melancholy
Is this, breaks in between my wishes thus,
With *bombing* sighs? *B Jonson*

Bŏm'bard (bŭm'bard), *n* [Fr *bombarde*, It, Sp, & L Lat. *bombarda*, Ger *bombarde*, from *bomb*, Lat. *bombus*, and the termination *ard*, q v]

1 (*Gun*) A piece of heavy ordnance used for throwing stones and other ponderous missiles [*Obs*]

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houses *Knolles*

2 An attack with bombs, bombardment. [*Poet and rare*] *Barlow*

3 A large drinking vessel or can for carrying liquor or beer [*Obs*]

Yond' same black cloud looks like a foul *bombard* that would shed his liquor *Shak*

4 (*Mus*) A wind instrument of music, resembling the bassoon. See BOMBARDO

Bombard phrase, inflated language [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Bŏm-bärd' (bum-bĭrd'), *v t* [*imp & p p* BOMBARDED, *p pr & vb. n* BOMBARDING] To attack with bombs

Next, she means to *bombard* Naples *Burke*

Bŏm'bar-dĭer', *n* [Fr. *bombardier*] (*Mil*) A person employed in throwing bombs or shells, in more general use, an artillery-man. [*Rare*]

Bŏm'bar-dĭer'-bee'tle, *n.* (*Entom*) A kind of beetle, the *Brachinus crepitans*, which, when disturbed, makes an explosive discharge with a sort of smoke or vapor, which is acrid and of a pungent odor; hence the name. The name is applied to other species of the same genus, as the *B. displosor*, which can produce ten or twelve explosions successively. *Baird.*

Bŏm'bard-măn, *n.* One who carried liquor or beer in a can or bombard

They made room for a *bombard-man* that brought bouge for a country lady *B Jonson*

Bŏm-bärd'ment, *n.* [Fr. *bombardement*] An attack with bombs, the act of throwing bombs into a town, fort, or ship.

Bŏm-bär'do, } *n.* [It *bombardo*] A musical
Bŏm-bär'don, } instrument of the wind kind, much like the bassoon, and used as a bass to the hautboy. [Also written *bombard*] *Moore.*

Bŏm'bast (bŭm'bast, 114) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [L. Lat *bombax*, cotton, *bombasium*, a doublet of cotton Cf BOMBAZINE]

1 Originally, cotton. [*Obs.*] "A candle with a wick of *bombast*" *Lupton.*

2 Cotton, or any soft, fibrous material, used as stuffing for garments, stuffing, padding [*Obs.*]

Doublets, stuffed with four, five, or six pounds of *bombast* at least *Stubbs.*

How now, my sweet creature of *bombast* *Shak*

3 (*Fig*) High sounding words, an inflated style, fustian

Yet noisy *bombast* carefully avoid *Dryden*

Bŏm'bast, *a* High sounding, inflated, big without meaning

[He] evades them with a *bombast* circumstance,
Horribly stuffed with epithets of war *Shak.*
Nor a tall metaphor in *bombast* way *Cowley*

Bŏm bast', *v t* To swell or fill out [*Obs*]

Not *bombasted* with words vain ticklish ears to feed *Drayton*

Bŏm bast'ic, *a* Characterized by bombast, high-sounding, inflated "A theatrical, *bombastic*, windy phraseology" *Burke.*

Bŏm-bast'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With inflation of style

Bŏm'bas try, *n* Swelling words without much meaning, bombastic language, fustian

Bombastry and buffoonery, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all *Swift*

Bŏm'bāte, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of bombic acid with a base

Bŏm'bax, *n* [See BOMBAST and BOMBAZINE] (*Bot*) A genus of trees, the capsules of which yield a short, fibrous substance resembling silk or cotton

Bŏm'ba zĕt', } *n* [Cf BOMBAZINE] A sort of
Bŏm'ba-zĕtte', } thin woolen cloth

Bŏm'ba-zine' } (bŭm'ba zeen'), *n* [Fr *bombasin*
Bŏm'ba sĭne' } and *basin*, Sp *bombasi*, It *bambagino*, L Lat *bombacinum, bombacinium*, from Lat *bombycinus*, of silk or cotton, *bombycinum*, a silk or cotton texture, from *bombyx*, Gr *βόμβυξ*, silk, cotton, It *bambagio*] A twilled fabric, of which the warp is silk, and the weft worsted, formerly black, for mourning garments, but now made of various colors [Sometimes spelt *bombazin*] *Tomlinson*

Bŏmb'-chĕst, *n* [*bomb* and *chest*] (*Mil*) A chest filled with bombs, or only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to make destruction by its explosion

Bŏm'bic, *a.* [Fr *bombique*, from Lat *bombyx*, silk worm, silk, cotton] Pertaining to, or obtained from, the silk worm

Bŏm'bi-lāte, *v. n* [From L Lat *bombilare*, for Lat *bombitare*, to buzz or hum like a bee] To make a humming or murmuring sound [*Rare*]

Bŏm'bi lā'tion, *n* Sound, report, noise [*Obs*]

To abate the vigor, or silence the *bombilation*, of guns *Browne*

Bom bĭl'i oŭs, *a* [L Lat *bombilare*] Making, or having, a humming or murmuring sound [*Obs*]

The wheme, or burrel-fly, is vexatious, not by stinging, but by its *bombilious* noise *Derham*

Bŏmb'-kĕtch, } *n* (*Naut*) A small vessel, very
Bŏmb'-vĭ'sel, } strongly built, employed in carrying mortars to be used in bombardments at sea

Bŏmb'-prōof (bŭm'), *a* Secure against the force of bombs

Bŏmb'-shĕll (bŭm'shĕl), *n* A hollow globe of iron, filled with powder, and thrown from a mortar, a bomb See BOMB

Bom bȳc'i-noŭs (bŏs'i nus), *a* [Lat *bombycinus*, from *bombyx*, silk, cotton]

1 Silken, made of silk [*Obs*] *Coles.*

2 Being of the color of the silk worm, transparent with a yellow tint *Darwin*

Bŏm'bȳx, *n* [Lat *bombyx*, silk worm, silk, cotton] (*Entom*) The silk worm.

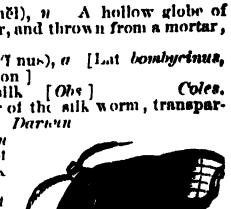
Silk-worm Moth (*Bombyx mori*)

Bŏn, *a.* [Fr, from Lat *bonus*] Good, valid as security for something

Bŏn (bŏng), *n.* [Fr *bon*, good]

1 A good saying, a jest, a tale [*Obs*]

Spenser

2 (*Bot*) The coffee-tree,—so called in Egypt.

Bo-nāir', *a.* [O. Eng., also *bonere*, O. Fr. *bonnaire*, Cotgr, abbrev of *débonnaire*. See DEBONAIR] Complaisant, yielding. [*Obs*]

Bō'na-pär'te-an, *a.* Pertaining to Bonaparte.
Bō'na-pär'tĭşm, *n.* The policy or manners of Bonaparte. *Lamartine.*
Bō'na-pär'tĭst, *n.* One attached to the policy of Bonaparte.
Bō'na Per-i-shā're. [Lat.] (*Law*) Perishable goods. *Bouvier.*
Bō'nē Rē'bŭs. [It, a fine gown] A showy wanton, a courtesan. *Shak.*
Bo-nā'sus, *n.* [Lat *bonasus*, Gr. βόνασος.] (*Zoöl*) A species of *Bos*, or wild ox, with a long mane, inhabiting Central Europe, and called the *Aurochs*. *Dana.*
See AUROCHS
Bŏn'bŏn (bŏng'bŏng), *n.* [Fr *bonbon*, from *bon*, good, *bon bon*, very good, a kind of superlative by reduplication] Sugar confectionery, a sugar-plum.
Bŏn-chrĕ'tĭen (bon-krĕt'yen), *n.* [Fr, good Christian] A kind of pear
Bŏnd, *n.* [A-S *bond*, bound, for *bunden*, p. p of *bindan*, to bind C BAND and BIND.]
1. That which binds, that which fastens or confines, or by which any thing is fastened or confined, as a cord, chain, &c., a band, a ligament

Gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* in sunder,
I gained my freedom *Shak.*

2. (*pl*) The state of being bound, imprisonment; captivity.

This man doeth nothing worthy of death or of *bonds* *Acts* xxvi 31

3. A binding force, or influence, a cause of union, a uniting tie, as, the *bonds* of fellowship

I have struggled through much discouragement for a people with whom I have no tie but the common *bond* of mankind *Burke*

4. An obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow, or promise by law, or other means.

I love your majesty
According to my *bond*, nor more nor less *Shak.*

5. (*Law*) A writing under seal by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed This is a *simple bond* But usually a condition is added, that, if the obligor shall do a certain act, or pay a certain sum of money, on or before a time specified, the obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force If the condition is not performed, the bond becomes forfeited, and the obligor and his heirs are liable to the payment of the whole sum. *Bouvier. Wharton.*

6 (*Arch*) The union or tie of the several stones or bricks forming a wall The bricks may be arranged for this purpose in several different ways, as in *English* or *block bond* (Fig. 1), where one course consists of bricks with their ends toward the face of the wall, called *headers*, and the next course of bricks with their lengths parallel to the face of the wall, called *stretchers*, *Flemish bond* (Fig 2), where each course consists of headers and stretchers alternately, so laid as always to break joints, *Cross bond*, which differs from the English by the change of the second stretcher-line so that its joints come in the middle of the first, and the same position of stretchers comes back every fifth line, *Combined cross and English bond*, where the inner part of the wall is laid in the one method, the outer in the other. *Appleton.*

Fig 1

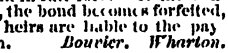

English Bond

Fig 2

Flemish Bond

Bond timbers, timbers placed in the walls of a building to tie them longitudinally, called sometimes *chain bond* The term *bonds*, in the plural, is often used to signify not only these, but other timbers disposed in the wall of a house, as wall plates and lintels *Gwilt*

Syn.—Chains, fetters, captivity, imprisonment

Bŏnd, *a.* [See *supra*] In a state of servitude or slavery; captive.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free 1 *Cor.* xii 13

Bŏnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BONDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BONDING.] To give bond for, as for duties or customs at a custom-house, to secure payment of, by giving a bond. In the United States, it is applied to the goods on which the customs arise, and to the duties secured by bond.

On their reshipment and exportation, official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of *bonded* or debentured goods *War in Disguise*

Bŏnd'ăge, *n.* [L. Lat. *bondagium*. See BOND] 1 The state of being bound, or under restraint, restraint of personal liberty by compulsion, in voluntary servitude, slavery, captivity.

The king, whom he designed you for my guard,
Resolved he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden*

2. Binding power or influence; obligation; tie of duty.

He must resolve not to be brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths. *South*

3. (*Old Eng Law.*) Villenage, tenure of land on condition of doing the meanest services for the owner.

Syn.—Thraldom; captivity; bond-service; imprisonment.

Bŏnd'-ĕx-ĕd'ĭt-or, *n.* (*Law.*) A creditor whose debt is secured by a bond. *Blackstone.*
Bŏnd'-dĕbt, *n.* (*Law.*) A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond. *Burrows.*
Bŏnd'ed, *p. a.* Secured by bond, as duties.

Bonded goods, goods left in charge of the officers of customs, for the duties on which, bonds are given at the custom-house

Bŏnd'ed-wâre'house, *n.* A warehouse in which bonded goods are stored.
Bŏnd'ing, *n.* The depositing of imported goods in government warehouses, where they remain until duties are paid.
Bŏnd'mâid, *n.* [*bond* and *maid*] A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant.
Bŏnd'man, *n.* [*bond* and *man*]
1. A man slave, or one bound to service without wages. "To enfranchise *bondmen*" *Macaulay.*
2. (*Old Eng. Law.*) A villain, or tenant in villenage
Bŏnd'-sẽrv'ant, *n.* [*bond* and *servant.*] A slave; one who is subjected to the authority of another, or whose person and liberty are restrained.

If thy brother be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bond-servant*, but as a hired servant, he shall be with thee *Lev* xxv 39, 40

Bŏnd'-sẽrv'ĭçe, *n* [*bond* and *service*] The condition of a bond-servant, slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bond-service* 1 *Kings* ix 21

Bŏnd'-slāve, *n.* [*bond* and *slave*] A person in a state of slavery, one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master.
Bŏnds'man, *n.* [*bond* and *man*]
1. A slave, a bondman. [*Obs.*]

Carnal, greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondsmen* *Dr. Hamm*

2 (*Law*) A surety, one who is bound, or who gives security, for another.
Bŏnd'-stōne, *n* [*bond* and *stone*] (*Masonry*) A stone running through a wall from one face to another, to bind it together *Brande.*
Bŏnds'wŏm'an, } *n.* [*bond* and *woman.*] A woman
Bŏnd'wŏm'an, } an slave

The senators
Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondwomen* *B Jonson*

Bŏnd'-tĭm'bẽr, *n.* [*bond* and *timber*] Timber worked into a wall to tie or strengthen it longitudinally See BOND
Bŏn'duc, *n.* [Fr *bonduc*, from Ar. *bunduq*, Pers. *bandug*, *bandiq*, hazel nut, filbert nut, prob. from Gr. *Ποντικὸν κάρυον*, the Pontic nut, the filbert, because its fruit resembles a filbert nut] (*Bot.*) A species of *Guilandina*, or *nuckar tree*, particularly the yellow nuckar, common to both the Indies *Buchanan*
Bōne (20), *n.* [A-S. *bān*, O. S. & Sw. *ben*, Dan & D *been*, Icel & Ger *bein*, Goth *bain*, bone and leg]
1. (*Anat.*) A firm, hard substance, of a dull white color, composing the skeleton or firmer part of the body in the higher orders of animals.
2 An integral portion of the skeleton of an animal.

Bones afford, on analysis, much phosphate and carbonate of lime, a little phosphate of magnesia, phosphate of ammonia, oxids of iron and manganese, some traces of alumina and silica, gelatin, fat, and water *Dunglison*

Be glad because his *bones* are laid by thine *Tennyson*

3. Any thing made of bone, as bobbins for weaving bone lace, dice, &c.

☞ Rude castanets are so called from the substance of which they are made, and the term is sometimes applied to the performer on these instruments Stays for ladies' dresses are sometimes called *bones*, from the whalebone of which they are made

A bone of contention, subject of contention or dispute —*A bone to pick*, or *gnaw*, something to occupy or divert *Lyhe* —*To be upon the bones*, to attack —*To make no bones*, to make no scruple, not to hesitate or find difficulty [*Low*]

Bōne, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* BONED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BONING]
1. To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery "To *bone* a turkey." *Soyer*
2 To put whalebone into stays. *Ash*

Bōne'-ăçe, *n.* [*bone* and *ace*] A game at cards, in which he who has the highest card turned up to him wins the *bone*, that is, one half the stake.
Bōne'-ăche (-āk), *n* Pain in the bones. *Shak*
Bōne'-blăck, *n.* (*Chem*) The black, carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in close vessels,—called also *animal charcoal* It is used as a decolorizing material and as a black pigment *Ure.*
Bōned, *a* Having bones;—used in composition, as, high-*boned*, strong-*boned*
Bōne'-dŭst, *n.* Ground or pulverized bones, used as a fertilizer.
Bōne'-ẽarth (ẽrth), *n.* (*Chem*) The earthy residuum after the calcination of bone, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime.
Bōne'-lāçe, *n.* [*bone* and *lace.*] A lace made of linen thread, so called because woven with bobbins of bone. [*Obs.*] *Spectator.*
Bōne'less, *a.* Without bones; wanting bones. "*Boneless* gums." *Shak.*
Bōne'-sĕt, *v. t.* [*bone* and *set.*] To set a dislocated bone; to unite broken bones.
Bōne'sĕt, *n.* (*Bot.*) A medicinal plant, the thoroughwort (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*). Its properties are sudorific and tonic. *Dunglison.*
Bōne'-sĕt'ter, *n.* [*bone* and *set.*] One whose occupation is to set and restore broken and dislocated bones. *Denham.*
Bōne'-sĕt'tĭng, *n.* The art or practice of setting broken or dislocated bones.
Bōne'-spăv'in, *n.* [*bone* and *spavin.*] (*Far.*) A bony excrescence, or hard swelling, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg. *Farm. Encyc.*
Bo-nĕt'ta, *n.* See BONITO. *Herbert.*
Bŏn'fire, *n* [O. Eng *bonefire*, either from Fr. *bon*, good, and *fire*, or, acc. to Wedgwood, related to Dan. *baun*, beacon, a beacon fire. Cf. W. *banfagl*, a lofty blaze, bonfire, W *ban*, high.] A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation, or for amusement.

I will soon by *bonfire* and by bell,
We learnt our liege was passing well. *Gay.*

Bŏn'grāçe, *n.* [Fr *bonne-grace*; *bon*, *bonne*, good, and *grace*, grace, charm.] A projecting bonnet or shade to protect the complexion. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*
Bŏn'i fŏrm, *a* [Lat *bonus*, good, and *forma*, shape] Of a good form or nature. [*Obs.*]

Knowledge and truth may likewise both be said to be *boniform* things *Cudworth.*

Bŏn'i fỹ, *v t* [Fr *bonifier*, of Lat. *bonus*, good, and *facere*, to make] To convert into good. [*Obs.*] "To *bonify* evils" *Cudworth.*
Bŏn'ing, *n* (*masonry* & *Carp*) The art of judging of, or making, a plain surface or a straight line, as by sighting along two straight edges or poles. *Buchanan.*
Bo-nī'tō (bo nē'to), *n.* [Sp & Pg. *bonito*, Fr. *bonite*, Ger. *bonit* or *bonet fisch*, Ar. *bainit* and *bainith* (*th* equiv. to Eng *th* in *both*)] (*Ichth*) A fish of the Tunny kind (*Thynnus pelamys*), growing to the length of three feet, found on the American coast and in the tropical climates It has a greenish back, and a white, silvery belly *Baird*

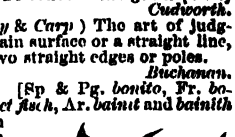

Bonito.

Bŏn'mŏt', (bŏng'mō'), *n.* [Fr *bon*, good, and *mot*, word] A witty repartee, a jest
Bŏnne-bŏuçhe' (bŏn bŏosh'), *n* [Fr *bon*, *bonne*, good, and *bouche*, mouth] A delicious morsel or mouthful
Bŏn'net, *n* [Fr *bonnet*, Pr *boneta*, Sp & Pg *bonete* Originally the name of a stuff. Guil. de Nangiaco (a. 1300) "Nunquam indutus est squarleto vel panno viridi seu *bonneta*" Le Roman de Guillaume au court nez, dans le charroy de Nismes "Un chappelet de *bonnet* en sa teste"]
1. A cap or covering for the head, in common use before the introduction of hats, and still used by the Scotch "And plaids and *bonnets* waving high." *W. Scott.*
2 A covering for the head, worn by females.
3. (*Fort*) A part of a parapet considerably elevated to screen the other part and its terre-pleine, usually from enfilade fire
4 (*Naut.*) An addition to a sail, or an additional part laced to the foot of a sail, in small vessels, and in moderate winds
5 A plate or a dome-shaped casing to cover an opening or an inclosed part.
6 A frame of wire netting over a locomotive chimney, to prevent the escape of sparks.
Bŏn'net ed, *a.* 1. Wearing a bonnet. "*Bonneted* and shawled" *Howitt.*
2 (*Fort.*) Protected by a bonnet. "A *bonneted* embrasure"
Bŏn'ni-bel, *n* [From Fr *bonne et belle*, good and beautiful.] A handsome girl. *Spenser.*
Bŏn'ni lăss, *n* [*bonny* and *lass.*] A beautiful girl. *Spenser.*
Bŏn'ni-ly, *adv.* [See BONNY] Gayly; handsomely, plumply.
Bŏn'ni-ness, *n.* [See BONNY] Gayety, handsomeness, plumpness [*Rare*]
Bŏn'ny, *a.* [It is generally derived from Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good, which supplied also the word *boon*, a. Compare, however, Gael. & Ir. *bain*, *buine*, white, bright, fair, fair-haired]
1. Handsome, beautiful.

Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain. *Gay.*

2 Gay, merry, frolicsome, cheerful; blithe. "Blithe and *bonny*" *Shak.*

Report speaks you a *bonny* monk, that would hear the matin chime ere he quitted his bowl. *W. Scott.*

3 Plump, well-formed.
Bŏn'ny, *n.* (*Mining*) A round and compact bed of ore, or a distinct bed, that communicates with no vein.
Bŏn'ny-clăb'ber, *n* [From Ir *bainne*, *buine*, milk, and *clabar*, mud, mire.] Sour buttermilk. [*Irish.*] *Nares.*

☞ It is used, in America, for any milk that is *turned*, or become thick in the process of souring, and applied only to that part which is thick;—sometimes called simply *clabber*. *Bartlett.*

Bŏn'tŏn, *n.* A narrow woolen stuff.

Bŏn ton (bŏng tŏng). [*Fr. bon ton*, good tone, manner.] The height of the fashion; fashionable society.

Bŏ'nus-mă-jŏr'ĕnus, *n.* [Lat. *bonus*, *-a*, *-um*, good, and *magnus*, *-a*, *-um*, great, large.] A kind of plum.

Bō'nus, *n.* [Lat. *bonus*, good.]

1. (*Law.*) A premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company, as, the bank paid a *bonus* for its charter. *Bouvier.*

2. An extra dividend to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, out of accumulated profits *Gilbert.*

3. A sum of money paid to the agent of a company, or to the master of a vessel, in addition to a share in the profits, or to stated compensation by the month, year, &c.

Bon-vivant (bŏng'vee-vŏng'), *n.* [Fr *bon*, good, and *vivant*, p. pr. of *vivre*, to live.] A good fellow, a jovial companion.

Bŏn'y, *a.* [From *bone*.] 1. Consisting of bone, or of bones, full of bones, pertaining to bones. "The *bony* lungs of death" *Langhorne.*

2. Having large or prominent bones, stout, strong.

Bŏn'ze (bŏn'ze) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Corrupted from Japan *busso*, a pious man, Fr. *bonze*, *bonse*.] A priest of many different Oriental sects.

☞ The name was given by the Portuguese to the priests of Japan, and has since been applied to the priests of China, Cochin China, and the neighboring countries. In China, the *bonzes* are the priests of the Fohists, or sect of Fohi. They are distinguished from the laity by their dress. In Japan, they are gentlemen of family. *Rescherelle*

Bŏŏ'by, *n.* [Fr *boubie*, a water fowl, Sp. *bobo*, booby, pelican, and dunce, idiot, Russ *bába*, Chin *poop* or *boobi*, the lesser gannet. Several fowls of this species are looked upon as very stupid.]

1. (*Ornith.*) (*a*) A fowl allied to the pelican (the *Sula bassana*, the solan goose or gannet), of a brown and white color, much varied in different individuals. It is found among the Bahama Isles, and on various coasts of the Atlantic, feeds upon fish, and lays its eggs on the bare rocks. (*b*) The *Sula fusca*, or brown gannet. *Baird*

2. A dunce, a stupid fellow, a lubber, one void of wisdom or intellect.

Bŏŏ'by, *a.* Having the characteristics of a booby, stupid, dull.

Bŏŏ'by-hŭt, *n.* A kind of sleigh, with a covered top like a chaise or coach. [*Local, U. S.*]

Bŏŏ'by-hŭtch, *n.* A clumsy, ill contrived, covered carriage or seat, used in the east part of England. *Forby*

Bŏŏ'by ĭsh, *a.* Having the characteristics of a booby.

Bŏŏdh (bŏŏd), *n.* See BUDDHA. *Malcom*

Bŏŏdh'ĭzm, *n.* See BUDDHISM.

Bŏŏdh'ĭst, *n.* See BUDDHIST.

Bŏŏk (27), *n.* [A. S. *bôc*, Icel. *bôk*, Sw. *bok*, Dan. *bog*, O. Sax. *buok*, D. *boek*, Goth. *bôka*, O. H. Ger. *puoh*, M. H. Ger. *buoch*, N. H. Ger. *buch*, from A. S. *bôce*, *beoce*, beech, Ger. *buche*, because the ancient Saxons and Germans in general wrote on beechen boards. Cf. BEECH.]

1. A collection of sheets of paper, or similar material, blank, written, or printed, bound together.

☞ When blank, it is commonly called a *blank-book*, of whatever size. When printed, the term signifies a volume of some size, in contradistinction to a pamphlet.

2. A literary composition, written or printed, a treatise.

Books are a sort of dumb teachers. *Watts*

A good book is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life. *Milton*

3. A part or subdivision of a treatise or literary work, as, the fifth *book* of Euclid, the tenth *book* of Paradise Lost.

4. (*Mer.*) A volume or collection of sheets in which accounts are kept, a register of debits and credits, receipts and expenditures, &c.

In the books of, in kind remembrance or favor with.

I was so much in *his books*, that at his decease he left me his lamp. *Addison*

Without book (*a*) By memory, without reading, without notes, as, a sermon was delivered *without book*. (*b*) Without authority, as, a man asserts *without book*.

Bŏŏk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOOKED (bŏŏkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOOKING.] To enter, write, or register in a book. "Let it be *booked* with the rest of this day's deeds." *Shak.*

Bŏŏk'-ac-count', *n.* [*book* and *account*.] An account or register of debt or credit in a book.

Bŏŏk'-bĭnd'er, *n.* [*book* and *bind*.] One whose occupation is to bind books.

Bŏŏk'-bĭnd'er-y, *n.* A place for binding books.

Bŏŏk'-bĭnd'ing, *n.* The art or practice of binding books; or of sewing the sheets and covering them with leather or other material.

Bŏŏk'-căse, *n.* A case with shelves for holding books.

Bŏŏk'-dĕbt, (-dĕt), *n.* A debt for items charged to the debtor by the creditor in his book of accounts.

Bŏŏk'ful, *a.* [*book* and *full*.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested learning. [*Obs.*] "The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read." *Pope.*

Bŏŏk'-hĕld'er, *n.* Prompter at a theater. *B. & Fl.*

Bŏŏk'ish, *a.* Given to reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men; learned from books. "A *bookish* man." *Addison.* "*Bookish* skill." *Bp. Hall.*

Bŏŏk'ish-ly, *adv.* In the way of being addicted to books or much reading. [*Obs.*] *Thurlow.*

Bŏŏk'ish-ness, *n.* Addictedness to books, fondness for study.

Bŏŏk'-keep'er, *n.* [*book* and *keep*.] One who keeps accounts, one who has the charge of keeping the books and accounts in an office.

Bŏŏk'-keep'ing, *n.* [*book* and *keep*.] The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner, so that a man may know the true state of his business and property by an inspection of his books, the art of keeping accounts. The books commonly used are a *day-book* and *ledger*. See DAY-BOOK and LEDGER.

Book-keeping by single entry, the method of keeping books by carrying the record of each transaction to the debit or credit of a single account. — *Book-keeping by double-entry*, the art of keeping accounts by making a separate record of every transaction in a debit and in a credit account, — sometimes called, from the place of its origin, the *Italian method*.

Bŏŏk'-knŏwl'edge (-nŏl'ej), *n.* Knowledge gained by reading books.

Bŏŏk'land, } *n.* [*book* and *land*.] (*Old Eng.*
Bŏck'land, } *Laws*.) Charter land held by deed under certain rents and free services, which differed in nothing from free socage lands. This species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds. *Blackstone*

Bŏŏk'-lĕarned (60), *a.* [*book* and *learn*.] Versed in books, acquainted with books and literature, ignorant of men, or of the common concerns of life.

Whate'er these *book-learned* blockheads say,
Solon's the veriest tool in all the play. *Dryden*

Bŏŏk'-lĕarn'ing, *n.* Learning acquired by reading, acquaintance with books and literature, usually as distinguished from practical knowledge.

Neither does it so much require *book-learning* and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false. *Burnet*

Bŏŏk'less, *a.* [*book* and *less*.] Without books, unlearned. *Shenstone*

Bŏŏk'-mănd'ness, *n.* A rage for possessing books, bibliomania.

Bŏŏk'-măk'er, *n.* One who writes and publishes books, particularly one who gathers his materials from other books, a compiler.

Bŏŏk'-măk'ing, *n.* The practice of writing and publishing books, especially of compiling books from the writings of others, without much original thought or research, compilation. "The art of *book making*." *Irving*

Bŏŏk'-măn, *n.* [*book* and *man*.] One whose chief occupation is the study of books. *Shak.*

Bŏŏk'-mărk, *n.* Something placed in a book to assist in finding a particular page or place.

Bŏŏk'-māte, *n.* [*book* and *mate*.] A school fellow.

Bŏŏk'mĭnd'ed-ness, *n.* Love of books.

Bŏŏk'-mŏn'ger, *n.* A dealer in books.

Bŏŏk'-mŭs'lĭn, *n.* A kind of muslin used for the covers of books.

Bŏŏk'-ŏath, *n.* The oath made on THE BOOK, or Bible. *Shak.*

Bŏŏk'-pŏst, *n.* A department of the British post office, devoted to the transmission of books. *Simmonds*

Bŏŏk'-răck, *n.* A frame for supporting a book and keeping it open.

Bŏŏk'-sĕll'er, *n.* [*book* and *sell*.] One whose occupation is to sell books.

Bŏŏk'-sĕll'ing, *n.* The employment of selling books.

Bŏŏk'-shĕlf, *n.* A shelf to hold books.

Bŏŏk'-shŏp, *n.* A shop or place where books are sold; a bookseller's shop.

Bŏŏk'-stăll, *n.* A stand or stall, often in the open air, for retailing books.

Bŏŏk'stănd, *n.* 1. A place or stand for the sale of books in the streets, a book-stall.

2. A stand or support to hold books for reading or reference.

Bŏŏk'stōne, *n.* (*Min.*) See BIBLIOLITH.

Bŏŏk'stŏre, *n.* In the U. S., a shop where books are kept for sale, — called in England a *bookseller's shop*.

Bŏŏk'-trăde, *n.* The buying and selling of books.

For the *book-trade* is running into a smithery among us. *Sir J. Stephens*

Bŏŏk'worm (-wûrm), *n.* [*book* and *worm*.]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books.

2. A student closely attached to books or addicted to study, a reader without appreciation.

I wanted but a black gown and a salary to be as mere a *book-worm* as any there. *Pope*

Bŏŏ'ley, *n.* [From Ir. *buachail*, Gael. *buachaille*, cowherd, *bo*, cow, and *gille*, *giolla*, boy, W. *bugail*, Arm. *bugel*, *bugul*.] One who has no settled habitation, but wanders from place to place with his flocks and herds, living on their milk, like the Tartars. [*Irish.*] *Spenser.*

Bŏŏm, *n.* [D. *boom*, tree, pole, beam, bar, Dan. & Sw. *bom*, bar, rail, boom, Ger. *baum*, tree, beam, boom. See BEAM.]

1. (*Naut.*) A long pole or spar, run out from various parts of a ship, or other vessel, for the purpose of extending the bottom of particular sails; as, the jib *boom*, studding-sail *boom*, main *boom*, square-sail *boom*, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A strong iron chain cable, or line of spars bound together, extended across a river or the mouth of a harbor, to obstruct navigation or passage. *Totten.*

3. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen how to keep the channel in shallow water.

4. A hollow roar, as of waves or cannon; the hollow cry of the bittern. [See *infra*.] *Crabbe.*

5 (*pl.*) That space on the upper deck of a ship between the fore and main-mast, where the boats, spare spars, &c., are stowed. *Totten.*

Bŏŏm, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOOMING.] [From the preceding noun, Ger. *blumen*, *sich blumen*, *aufblumen*, to erect or be erected, like a tree.]

1. To rush with violence, as a ship under a press of sail. "She comes *booming* down before it." *Totten.*

2. [W. *bwmp*, a hollow sound; *bwmp y gors*, the hollow sound of the bog or fen, and *aderyn y bwmp*, the bird of the hollow sound, is the name of the bittern. Cf. D. *bommen*, to drum, to sound as an empty barrel, *bom*, drum, A.-S. *byme*, *bême*, trumpet, *bymman*, to blow or sound a trumpet. The cry of this bird resembles the bellowing of an ox or the beat of a drum. In this sense the word, according to its Celtic origin, is also written *bump*, q. v.] To cry with a hollow note, to make a hollow sound, as the bittern. "The bittern *booms* it in the reeds." *Cotton.*

At eve the beetle *boometh*
Athwart the thicket lone. *Tennyson.*

3. To make a hollow sound or roar, as of waves or cannon. "Alarm guns *booming* through the night air." *Irving.*

The hoarse waves *booming* to the ocean shore. *Hillhouse*

Bŏŏm'er ang, *n.* A very singular missile weapon used by the natives of Australia. It is made of hard wood, usually from 20 to 30 inches in length, from 2 to 3 inches wide, and half or three quarters of an inch thick. It is curved or bent in the middle at an angle of from 100° to 140°. When thrown from the hand with a quick rotary motion, it describes very remarkable curves, according to the shape of the instrument and the manner of throwing it, often moving nearly horizontally a long distance, then curving upward to a considerable height, and finally taking a retrograde direction, so as to fall near the place from which it was thrown, or even very far in the rear of it.

Bŏŏm'ing, *p. a.* Rushing with violence, roaring like waves.

O'er the sea-beat ships the *booming* waters roar. *Falconer.*

Bŏŏm'ing, *n.* A violent rushing with heavy roar, as, the *booming* of the sea, a deep, hollow sound, as, the *booming* of bitterns. *Howitt.*

Bŏŏm'-I'ron (-ŭrn), *n.* Flat iron rings on the yards through which the studding-sail booms traverse in being rigged out or in. *Totten.*

Bŏŏn, *n.* [O. Eng. *bone*, *boone*, Norm. Fr. *boon*, good, Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, Lat. *bonus*.]

1 That which is asked or granted as a benefit or favor, a gift, a benefaction, a grant, a present.

I begged them as a *boon* to lay
His corse in dust, whereon the day
Might shine. *Byron*

2 [A.-S. *bên*, Icel. *bôn*, *buen*, Dan. & Sw. *bön*, prayer, petition, request.] A prayer or petition.

For which to God he made so many an idle *boon*. *Spenser*

Bŏŏn, *a.* [Fr. *bon*. See *supra*.]

1 Gay, merry, jovial, as, two *boon* companions. *Irving.*

2 Kind, bountiful.

Which nature *boon*
Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain. *Milton*

With as *boon* a grace and as bold a front, look the world in the face, as if they expected thanks for such villainies. *South*

Bŏŏn, *n.* [Scot. *boon*, *bune*, *been*, Gael. & Ir. *bunach*, coarse tow, from *bun*, root, stubble, W. *bôn*.] The refuse or useless vegetable matter from dressed flax.

Bŏŏr, *n.* [A. S. *gebûr*, countryman, farmer, O. H. Ger. *gipûr*, *giphro*, M. H. Ger. *bûwaere*, D. *boer*, L. Ger. *buur*, N. H. Ger. *bauer*; from A.-S. *bûan*, to inhabit, cultivate, D. *bouwen*, Icel. *bûa*, Goth. *bauan*, O. H. Ger. *bûan*, *phan*, *bûwan*, N. H. Ger. *bauen*, Skr. *bhû*, pres. *bhavami*, to be, Gr. φύω, Lat. *fui*.] A countryman, a peasant, a rustic; a plowman, a clown, hence, one who is rude in manners and illiterate. "The habits and the cunning of a *boor*." *Thackeray.*

Bŏŏr'ish, *a.* Like a boor, clownish, rustic; awkward, illiterate.

Which is in truth a gross and *boorish* opinion, how common soever. *Milton.*

Bŏŏr'ish-ly, *adv.* In a boorish or clownish manner, as a boor.

Limbs neither weak nor *boorishly* robust. *Fenton.*

Bŏŏr'ish-ness, *n.* Clownishness, rusticity; coarseness of manners.

Bŏŏse (bŏŏs), *n.* [A.-S. *bôs*, *bôsig*, *bôsh*, Icel. *bûs*, Sw. *bås*, Dan. *baas*, stall, Ger. *banse*, Goth. *banists*, barn.] A stall or inclosure for oxen, cows, or other cattle. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Boose } (bōōz), *v. t.* [D. *buisen*, Ger. *busen*, *bausen*,
Bouse } *büchsen*, from D. *buis*, Ger. *büchse*, box, cup, jar. See Box.] To drink excessively. See Booze. [*Vulgar.*] *Maunder.*

Yet did he truly in a *boosing* bout say of the Duke James. *Landor*

Boos'er, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a tippler.

Boost, *v. t.* [Cf. Boast, *v. t.*] To lift or push from behind one who is endeavoring to climb, to push up. [*Low.*] [*New England.*]

Boos'y } (bōōz'y), *a.* [See Boose, *v. t.*] A little
Bous'y } intoxicated, fuddled, merry with liquor. *C. Kingsley.* [*Colloq.*]

Boot, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOOTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOOTING.] [A-S. *bōt*, compensation, amends, *bētan*, to improve, amend, *bet*, better, Goth. *bōta*, advantage, profit, *bōtan*, *bōtjan*, to profit, help, *bats*, good, useful, O. Sax. *buota*, D. *boete*, Icel. *bót*, Sw. *bot*, Dan. *bod*, O. H. Ger. *puoz*, *puoza*, N. H. Ger. *busz*, *busze*, penalty, remedy, repentance, O. S. *buotlan*, D. *boeten*, Icel. *bœta*, Sw. *bota*, Dan. *bøde*, O. H. Ger. *puozan*, M. H. Ger. *büezen*, N. H. Ger. *büs-en*, to amend, repair, expiate. See Better.]

1. To profit, to advantage, — generally followed by *it*. as, what *boots* it?

What subdued
To change like this a mind so far imbued
With scorn of man, it little *boots* to know *Byron*
What *boots* to us your victories? *Southey*
Nor *boots* it with reluctant feet
To linger on the strand *Southey*

2. To enrich, to benefit. [*Obs.*]

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside
Thy modesty can beg *Shak.*

Boot, *n.* That which is given to make an exchange equal, or to supply the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged, profit, gain, advantage.

I'll give you *boot*, I'll give you three for one *Shak.*
Then talk no more of flight; it is no *boot* *Shak.*
Thou art *boot* for many a bruise,
And healest many a wound *W. Scott*
Next her Son, our soul's best *boot* *Wordsworth*

To boot, in addition, over and above, besides, as a compensation for the difference of value between things bartered

Helen to change would give an eye *to boot* *Shak.*

A man's heaviness is refreshed long before he comes to drunkenness, for when he arrives thither he hath but changed his heaviness, and taken a crime *to boot* *Jer. Taylor*

Boot, *n.* [Fr. *botte*, Pr. & Sp. *bota*, boot, cask, leather bag, Pg. *bota*, boot, It. *botte*, cask, Ger. *bütte*, *büttle*, tub, cask, M. H. Ger. *hutte*, *bute*, *büten*, O. H. Ger. *putin*, *putina*, A. S. *buttle*, *byttr*, *bydeu*, Eng. *butt*, Icel. & Sw. *bytta*, Dan. *bötte*, Gr. *βόστις*, *βυτις*, *βυτινη*, *πυτινη*, flask, L. Lat. *butta*.]

1. A covering for the foot and leg, ordinarily made of leather.

2. An instrument made of iron, formerly used to torture criminals, particularly in Scotland.

So he was put to the torture, which in Scotland they call the *boots*, for they put a pair of iron *boots* close on the leg, and drive wedges between them and the leg *Burnet*

3. A box or receptacle covered with leather at either end of a coach.

4. An apron or leathern cover for a gig or other carriage, to defend from rain and mud.

5. (*pl.*) A servant at hotels who blacks the boots. [*Colloq.*] *Shak.*

Boot, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOOTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOOTING.] To put boots on. "Cased and *booted* for it." *B. Jonson.*

Boot, *n.* Booty. [*Obs. and rare.*] *Chapman*

Boot'-cătch'er, *n.* [*boot* and *catch*.] The person at an inn whose business it is to pull off boots and clean them. [*Obs.*] *Swift*

Boot'-crimp, *n.* A frame or last used by boot makers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

Boot-ee', *n.* A half or short boot.

Bo-ō'tēs, (bo-ō'tēz), *n.* [Lat. *Bootes*, Gr. *Βοώτης*, herdsman, from *βοῦς*, *βοός*, ox, cow.] (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, consisting, according to Flamsteed's catalogue, of fifty four stars.

Bōōth, *n.* [Icel. *búth*, Dan. & Sw. *bod*, M. H. Ger. *buode*, *bûde*, N. H. Ger. *bude*, *baude*, Bohem. *bauda*, *buda*, Pol. *buda*, Russ. *budka*, Lith. *buda*, Lett. *bukda*, W. *both*, pl. *bythoedd*, Gael. & Ir. *both*, *buth*.] A house or shed built of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials, for temporary occupation. *Camden*

Boot'hale, *v. t.* To forage for booty, to plunder. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Boot'hōse, *n.* [*boot* and *hose*.] Stocking-hose, or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots. *Shak.*

Boot'i-kin, *n.* 1. A little boot.

2. A covering for the leg or hand, used as a cure for the gout. "I desire no more of my *bootikins* than to curtail my fits [of the gout]." *H. Walpole.*

Boot'ing, *n.* 1. Advantage, gain, gain by plunder. [*Obs.*] *Harrington*

2. A kind of torture. See Boot, *n.*, 2.

Boot'-jăck, *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots.

Boot'less, *a.* [From *boot*.] Unavailing; unprofitable, useless, without advantage or success.

I'll follow him no more with *bootless* prayers. *Shak.*

Boot'less-ly, *adv.* Without use or profit. *Fanshawe.*

Boot'less-ness, *n.* State of being unavailing.

Boot'-lick, *n.* One who cringes and flatters to obtain favors, a lickspittle, a toady. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Boot'-tŏp'ping, *n.* [*boot* and *top*.] The operation of cleansing a ship's bottom near the surface of the water, by scraping off the grass, slime, shells, &c., and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and resin. *Totten.*

Boot'-tree, } *n.* An instrument to stretch and widen
Boot'-last, } the leg of a boot, consisting of two pieces, shaped like a leg, between which, when put into the boot, a wedge is driven.

The pretty boots trimly stretched on *boot-trees*. *Thackeray*

Boot'y, *n.* [Icel. *byti*, Sw. *byte*, Dan. *bytte*, D. *buit*, Ger. *beute*, Fr. *butin*, Sp. *botin*, It. *bottino*, from Icel. *byta*, Sw. *byta*, Dan. *bytte*, to distribute, exchange, D. *buiten*, L. Ger. *buten*, M. H. Ger. *büten*, *bûten*, N. H. Ger. *beuten*, to barter, capture, *erbeuten*, to make booty.] That which is seized by violence and robbery, especially spoil taken in war, plunder, pillage. *Milton.*

To play booty, to play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. [*Obs.*] *L. Addyngne*

Bo peep, *n.* [*bo* and *peep*.] A play to amuse children, by peeping from behind any object, as a screen, and crying out *bo!*

I for sorrow sung
That such a king should play *bo-peep*,
And go the fools among *Shak.*

Bōr'a-ble, *a.* [See Bore.] Capable of being bored. [*Rare.*]

Bo-răch'io (bo-rät'cho), *n.* [Sp. *borracha*, It. *borraccia*, a leather bag or bottle for wine, of a pig's, goat's, or sheep's skin, Sp. *borracho*, drunk, from Sp. *borra*, a lamb with short wool, goat's hair.]

1. A bottle or cask for wine. [*Obs.*] *Dryden*

2. A drunkard. [*Obs.*] *Congreve*

Bo-răc'ic (-răs'ik), *a.* [Fr. *boracique*. See Borax.] Pertaining to, or produced from, borax.

Boracic acid (*Chem.*), a compound of the element boron with oxygen, generally obtained from borax by adding sulphuric acid. It is also found native, in certain mineral springs in Italy. *Dana*

Bōr'ra-çīte, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of boracic acid and magnesia, a native borate of magnesia. *Dana*

Bō'rax cŏds, *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to, or obtained from, borax.

Boracous acid, a compound of boron and oxygen, containing a less proportion of the latter than *boracic acid*.

Bōr'age (bŭr'rej) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [L. & N. Lat. *borago*, *borrago*, Pr. *borrage*, Fr. *bourrache*, Sp. *borraja*, Pg. *borragem*, It. *borraggine*, M. Gr. *πανδάκιον*, Ger. *boretsch*, *borretsch*, from L. Lat., Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *borra*, Fr. *bourre*, hair of beasts, flock, so called from its hairy leaves.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Borago* (*B. officinalis*), formerly esteemed as a cordial. *London*

Bōr'a-mez, *n.* See Barometz.

Bō'răte, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with a base.

Bō'rax, *n.* [Fr. *borax*, Sp. *borrax*, It. *borrace*, Ar. *bûraq*, niter, saltpeter, from *baraqa*, to shine.] (*Chem.*) Biborate of soda, a salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with soda. It was originally obtained from a lake in Thibet, and was sent to Europe under the name of *tincal*. It is of a white color, or sometimes grayish, or with a shade of blue and green. It is an excellent flux in many metal lurgical operations, and useful in soldering. *Dana*

Bōr'bo-rўgm (bōr'bo-rim), *n.* [Fr. *borborygme*, Gr. *βορβορυγμος*, from *βορβορυζειν*, to have a rumbling in the bowels.] A rumbling noise of wind in the bowels. [*Obs. and rare.*]

Bord, *n.* [See Board.] A feigned story, a jest. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Bord'age, *n.* [L. Lat. *bordagium*.] See Bord-land.

Bōr'del, } *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *bordel*, It. *bordello*, Sp.
Bor-dĕl'lo, } *burdel*, Eng. *brothel*, orig. a little hut, from O. Fr. *borde*, Pr. *borda*, hut, barrack, from Goth. *baurd*, Icel. *bord*, Eng. *board*. See Board and Brothel.] A brothel, a bawdy-house, a house devoted to prostitution. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Bōr'del-ler, *n.* Keeper of a brothel. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Bōr'der, *n.* [A-S. *bord*, board, table, border, Fr. *bord*, It., Sp., & Pg. *bordo*. See Board.] The outer part or edge of any thing, as of a garment, a country, &c., margin, boundary, confine, verge, brink. "Upon the *borders* of these solitudes." *Bentham.* "In the *borders* of death." *Barrow.*

Syn. — Edge, verge, brink, margin, brim, rim, boundary.

Bōr'der, *v. i.* [See *supra*.]

1. To touch at the edge or boundary, to be contiguous or adjacent. — with *on* or *upon*, as, Connecticut, on the north, *borders* upon Massachusetts.

2. To approach, to come near to.

Wit which *borders* upon profaneness deserves to be branded as folly. *Tillotson*

Bōr'der, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BORDERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BORDERING.] [Cf. Fr. *border*, Sp. *bordar*, to edge, border. See *supra*.]

1. To make a border for, to furnish or adorn with a border of ornaments, as, to *border* a garment or a garden.

2. To reach to; to touch at the edge or boundary, to be contiguous to.

The country is *bordered* by a broad tract called the "hot region." *Prescott.*

3. To confine within bounds; to limit. [*Obs.*]

That nature which contemns its origin
Can not be *bordered* certain in itself *Shak.*

Bōr'der-er, *n.* One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region, or tract of land; one who dwells near to a place. "*Borderers* of the Caspian." *Byer.*

Bōrd'-half'pen-ny (bōrd'hăp'pen-ny), *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) Money paid for permission to set up boards or a stall in market. *Burn.*

Bōrd'-lănd, *n.* [O. Eng. *bord*, for *board*, and *land*. See Board.] (*Old Law.*) The demain land which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his *bord*, board, or table. *Spelman.*

Bōrd'lōad, } *n.* [O. Eng. *bord*, for *board*, and *load*,
Bōrd'lōde, } *lode*. See Board.] (*Eng. Law.*) (*a*) The service required of a tenant to carry timber from the woods to the lord's house. (*b*.) The quantity of provision paid by a bordman for bord-land. *Wharton. Tomlins.*

Bōrd'man, *n.* [*bord* and *man*.] A tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with provisions.

Bōrd'-rāj'ing, *n.* [O. Eng. *bord*, for *border*, and *raging*.] An incursion upon the borders of a country. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bōrd'-sĕrv'ĭce, *n.* [O. Eng. *bord*, for *board*, and *service*. See Board.] (*Eng. Law.*) The tenure of bord-lands. *Wharton. Tomlins.*

Bōrd'ūre (bōrd'yūr), *n.* [Fr. *bordure*, from *border*, to border, edge. See Border, *v. t.*] (*Her.*) A border or strip of metal, color, or fur, within the escutcheon and around it.

Bōre, *v.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BORED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BORING.] [A-S. *borian*, Icel. & Sw. *bora*, Dan. *bore*, D. *boren*, O. H. Ger. *poran*, *porôn*, N. H. Ger. *bohren*, allied to Lat. *forare*.]

1. To perforate or penetrate, as a solid body, by turning an auger, gimlet, or other instrument. Hence, to make hollow, to form a round hole in, to pierce, as, to *bore* a cannon. "Earth may be *bored*." *Shak.*

Now the ship *boring* the moon with her mainmast. *Shak.*

2. To weary by tedious iteration or by dullness, to trouble, to vex. "He *bores* me with some trick." *Shak.*

3. To befool, to trick. [*Obs. and rare.*]

I am abused, betrayed, I am laughed at, scorned.
Baffled and *bored*, it seems *Beau. & Fl.*

Bōre, *v. i.* 1. To pierce or enter by boring, as, an auger *bores* well.

2. To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that turns, as, this timber does not *bore* well, or is hard to *bore*.

3. To push forward. [*Obs.*] "*Boring* to the west." *Dryden.*

4. (*Man.*) To carry the nose to the ground, — said of a horse.

Bōre, *n.* 1. The hole made by boring, hence the cavity or hollow of a gun, cannon, pistol, or other firearm, the size of the cavity, the caliber, whether formed by boring or not. "The *bores* of wind instruments." *Bacon.* "An auger's *bore*." *Shak.*

Love's counselor should fill the *bores* of hearing. *Shak.*

2. A person or thing that wearies by ceaseless repetition, dullness, or stupidity.

Bōre, *n.* [M. & N. H. Ger. *bor*, O. H. Ger. *por*, height, top, from O. H. Ger. *buryan*, *puryan*, *poran*, to erect, ascend. Cf. Icel. *byrja*, to begin, A. S. *byrjan*, to touch, *ábyrjan*, to attain, allied to A. S. *beran*, *beo ran*, Eng. to *bear*.] (*Physical Geog.*) (*a*) A tidal flood of great height and force formed at the mouths of some rivers, where, owing to obstructions by bars and the form of the channel, the whole of the flow, after being detained, comes in in one rush of waters, or in two or three successive waves, as at the mouth of the Amazon, in South America, the Hoogly and Indus, in India, and the Tsien-tang, in China. (*b*.) Less properly, a very high and rapid tidal flow, when not so abrupt, such as occurs at the Bay of Fundy and British Channel. *Dana.*

Bōre, *smp.* of *bear*. See Bear.

Bō're al, *a.* [Fr. *boreal*, Pr. *boreal*, Lat. *borealis*, from *boreas*, q. v.] Northern, pertaining to the north, or the north wind. *Gardner.*

So from their own clear north in radiant streams,
Bright over Europe bursts the *boreal* morn *Thomson*

Bō're-as, *n.* [Lat. *boreas*, *borras*, Gr. *Βορέας*, *Βοῤῥᾶς*, Russ. *buryá*, storm, *burun*, a tempest with snow.] The north wind, a cold, northerly wind.

Bōre'-cōle, *n.* A variety of cabbage, whose leaves are not formed into a compact head, but are loose, and are generally curled or wrinkled, kale.

Bo-ree', *n.* [Probably from Fr. *borée*, north wind, from its wild and stormy movement. See Boreas.] A certain dance, or movement in common time, or four crotchets in a bar, always beginning in the last quaver or last crotchet of the measure. *Busby.*

☞ Smart accents the first syllable.

Bōr'el, *n.* 1. A kind of coarse, woolen cloth. [*Obs.*]

2. A kind of light stuff, of which the warp is silk and the woof is wool. *Fleming.*

Bōr'er, *n.* 1. One who bores; an instrument for boring.

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A genus of sea-worms that pierce wood; *Terebella*. (*b*) One of several species of worms, or the insects producing them, which penetrate trees, as the apple, peach, &c.

Bŏr'ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of making a hole with an auger, drill, or other like instrument.

One of the most important applications of *boring* is in the formation of artesian wells. *Tomlinson.*

2. A hole made by boring.

3. (*pl.*) The chips or fragments made by boring.

Bŏr'ing-bär, *n.* (*Mach.*) A revolving or stationary bar, carrying one or more cutting tools for dressing round holes.

Bŏr'ing-ma-chīne', *n.* (*Mach.*) A contrivance for dressing or boring holes, strictly, a machine-tool, having a fixed or stationary cutter head, for dressing holes already made, and sometimes called a *borer*, as a car-wheel borer. See DRILL-PRESS

Bŏr'ing-tōol, *n.* 1 A cutting tool placed in a cutter-head to dress round holes.

2. A drill.

Bŏrn, *p. p* of *bear*. Brought forth, as an animal, brought into life, produced. "No one could be *born* into slavery in Mexico" *Prescott*

Born again (*Theol*), regenerated, renewed, having received spiritual life "Except a man be *born again*, he can not see the kingdom of God" *John* iii 3 —*Born days*, days since one was born, lifetime [*Vulgar*]

Bŏrne, *p. p* of *bear* Carried, conveyed, supported, defrayed See BEAR

Bor-nous', *n* See BOURNOUS.

Bō'ron, *n.* [See BORAX] (*Chem*) An elementary substance, nearly related to carbon, of a deep olive color, infusible, and not a conductor of electricity. At a red heat, it burns, uniting with oxygen, and forming boracic acid It occurs in nature in borax, boracite, datholite, tourmaline, and some other minerals *Dana.*

Bŏr'ŭgh (bŭr'rō), *n* [A-S *buruh, burh, burg*, O Sax *burug, burg*, Icel, Sw, Dan, & D *borg*, O. H Ger *puruc, purc*, M H. Ger *burc*, N H. Ger. *burg*, Lat. *burgus*, Gr. *πύργος, φύρκος*, Maced. *βέργος*, Goth *baurgs*, from *baurgan*, A-S *beorgan*, Ger *bergen*, to hide, save, defend, to be prominent. From the same root is the A-S *beorg*, Ger. *berg*, a mountain.] An incorporated town that is not a city, in England, a town or village that sends members to parliament; in Scotland, a body corporate, consisting of the inhabitants of a certain district, erected by the sovereign, with a certain jurisdiction, in America, an incorporated town or village, as in Pennsylvania and Connecticut. *Burrill Erskine*

Bŏr'ŭgh (bŭr'rō), *n* [A-S *borg, borh*, pledge, surety, from the same root as the preceding word] (*O. Eng Law*) (*a*) An association of men who gave pledges or sureties to the king for the good behavior of each other (*b.*) The pledge or surety thus given. [*Obs*] *Blackstone. Tomlins.*

Bŏr'ŭgh-Eng'lish (bŭr'rō-ĭng'glish), *n* (*Eng Law*) A customary descent of estates to the youngest son, instead of the eldest, or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother *Blackstone.*

Bŏr'ŭgh-hēad The same as HEAD BOROUGH, the chief of a borough, a constable See HEAD BOROUGH

Bŏr'ŭgh-hōld'er, *n* [See BORS HOLDER] A head borough, a bors holder

Bŏr'ŭgh-mās'ter, *n.* The mayor, governor, or bailiff of a borough *Burn*

Bŏr'ŭgh-mŏn'ger (bŭr'rō mŭng'gĕr), *n* One who buys or sells the patronage of a borough.

Bŏr'rel, *a* [O. Eng *borel, burel* Cf O. Fr. *burel*, a kind of coarse woolen cloth, L Lat. *burellus*, id, Pr *burel*, brown, Fr *bure, burat*, drugget, O. Fr. *bure, burre*, Lat *burrus*, Gr. *πυρρός*, flame colored, reddish, red haired, Pr. *borel*, L. Lat. *borellus*, butcher, Fr *bourreau* Rustic and common people were dressed in this coarse cloth, which was probably so called from its color] Rustic, rude, clownish [*Obs*] "How be, I am but rude and *borrell*" *Spenser.*

Bŏr'rel-ist, *n.* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of Christians, in Holland, who reject the sacraments and all external worship, and yet lead an austere life, — so called from *Borrel*, the founder of the sect.

Bŏr'rōw (bŏr'rō), *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BORROWED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* BORROWING.] [A S. *borgan*, from *borg, borh*, pledge, Icel *borga*, Sw. *borgan*, Dan *borge*, D & Ger *borgen*, to borrow, lend, give bail. See BOROUGH, pledge]

1. To take or receive from another on trust, with the intention of returning or giving an equivalent for.

2. To take from another for one's own use, to adopt from a foreign source, to appropriate; to assume. "Hites *borrowed* from the ancients" *Macaulay.*

It is not hard for any man, who hath a Bible in his hands, to *borrow* good words and holy sayings in abundance, but to make them his own is a work of grace only from above *Milton*

Bŏr'rōw, *n.* 1. A borrowing, the act of borrowing. [*Obs.*]

Of your royal presence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shak*

2. A pledge, cost, expense [*Rare*] "With bail nor *borrow*." *Spenser.* "Ye may retain as *borrow* my two priests." *W. Scott.* "That great Pan bought with great *borrow*." *Spenser.*

Bŏr'rōw-er, *n.* 1. One who borrows. "Neither a *borrower* nor a londer be." *Shak.*

2. One who takes what belongs to another to use as his own.

Bŏrs'-hōld'er, *n.* [O. Eng. *borsolder*, Norm. Fr. *borisalder*, corrupted from A-S. *burh-ealdor*, borough's elder, the elder or chief of a borough] (*Law.*) The head or chief of a tithing, or *burg* of ten men; the head-borough. *Lambert. Spelman.*

Bŏrt, *n.* The small fragments removed from diamonds in cutting, when too small for jewelry; — used to make diamond powder for lapidary work *Tomlinson.*

Bō'rŭ-ret, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of boron with a simple body

Bŏs, *n* [Lat *bos*, ox, cow] (*Zoöl*) A genus of ruminant quadrupeds, distinguished from other genera of the same order by a stout body, short, thick limbs, hollow horns, and a large fold of the skin hanging from the neck *Dana.*

Bō'sĕ, *n.* [Pers *bōzh*, or *bōzah*, Turk. also *bōzah*, Fr *bosan*] A drink, used in the East, prepared from fermented millet seed, with the mixture of certain substances to make it astringent [Written also *bouza*]

Bōse'ăge, *n* [O Fr *boscage, boscaige, boschage*, now *bocage*, grove, Sp *boscage*, Pr *boscatge*, from Pr *bosc*, Sp & Pg *bosque*, It. *bosco*, Fr *bois*, L Lat *boscus* and *buscus*, thicket, wood, from Ger *busch, bosch*, D *bosch, bos*, O Eng *busk*, N Eng *bush*, Dan. *busk*, Sw *buske*, Icel *bŭskr, buskr*]

1 Wood, underwood, lands covered with underwood, a thicket, thick foliage. "The somber *boscage* of the wood" *Tennyson*

2 (*Old Law*) Food or sustenance for cattle yielded by bushes and trees *Cowell Burn*

3. (*Paint*) A landscape representing thickets of wood

Bŏsh, *n* [Prov Eng *bosh*, dash, show Cf Ger *bosse*, joke, trifle, It *bozzo*, a rough stone, *bozzetto*, a rough sketch, *a bozzo*, a rough draught, sketch]

1 Mere show, hence, empty talk, nonsense, folly [*Colloq*]

2. Outline, figure *Chalmers*

Bŏsh'bŏk, *n* [D *bosch*, wood, and *bol*, buck] (*Zoöl*) A kind of antelope in South Africa

Bŏsh'ĕg, *n. pl.* [Ger *boschung*, a slope] In a blast furnace, the lower part of the shaft sloping downward from the belly, or widest part, to the hearth *Ure*

Bŏsk, *n.* [See BOSCAGE] A thicket or small forest *Tennyson*

Bŏs'kĕt, } *n* [Fr & Pr *bosquet*, It *boschetto*, a
Bŏs'quet, } little wood, dim of *bosc, bosco* See BOSCAGE] (*Gardening*) A grove, a compartment formed by branches of trees, regularly or irregularly disposed

Bŏsk'y, *a* Woody or bushy, covered with boscage or thickets *Milton*

Bŏ'som (Synop, §130), *n* [A S *bōsm, bōsm*, D *boezem*, Frics *bôsm*, O H Ger *puosum*, M H Ger *buosem*, N H Ger *busen*]

1 The breast of a human being, the part between the arms to which any thing is pressed by them

You must prepare your *bosom* for his knife *Shak*

2 The breast, considered as the seat of the passions, affections, and operations of the mind, consciousness, secret thoughts.

Tut! I am in their *bosoms*, and I know
Wherefore they do it *Shak*

If I covered my transgressions as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my *bosom* *Job* xxxi 33

3. Embrace, loving or affectionate inclosure "In the *bosom* of the church"

4 Any inclosed place, the interior, as, the *bosom* of the earth or of the deep

5. The part of the dress worn upon the breast

He put his hand into his *bosom* and when he took it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snow *Ex* iv 6

6 Inclination, desire [*Obs*] *Shak*

7 In composition, intimate, confidential, familiar, dear, as, *bosom* friend, an intimate or confidential friend, *bosom* lover, *bosom* secret, &c

Bŏ'som, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* BOSOMED, *p pr* & *vb n* BOSOMING]

1 To inclose in the bosom, to keep with care, to take to heart, to cherish intimately.

Bosom up my counsel; you'll find it wholesome *Shak*

2 To conceal, to hide from view, to unbosom

To happy convents *bosomed* deep in vines *Pope*

Bŏ'sŭn, *n* [Corrupted from *boatswain*] See BOATSWAIN

The merry *bosun* from his side
His whistle takes *Dryden*

Bos-pō'ri-an, *a.* [Lat *Bosporus*, Gr *Βόσπορος*, lit *ox-ford*, the ox's or heifer's ford, on account of Io's passage here as a heifer, from *βοῦς*, for *βοϝῦς*, ox, heifer, and *πόρος*, ford, passage, from *περᾶν*, to pass, cross] (*Geog*) Pertaining to a strait or narrow sea between two seas or a sea and a lake, particularly to the Thracian and the Cimmerian Bosporus

The Alans forced the *Bosporian* kings to pay them tribute, and exterminated the Taurians *Tooke*

Bŏss, *n.* [Fr. *bosse*, Pr *bossa*, It *bozza*, from Ger *butz, butzen*, something cloddy or stumpy, point, tip, O. H Ger. *bozo*, tuft, bunch, D. *bos*, bunch, tuft, O H. Ger. *pôzan, pôzam*, M. H. Ger. *bôzen*, N. H. Ger. *bossen*, to beat]

1. A protuberant ornament on any work, either of different material from that of the work or of the same, as upon a bridle, harness, shield, ceiling, groined roof, &c, a stud; a knob.

2. Any protuberant part, a round, swelling body, as, a *boss* of wood.

3. (*Sculp.*) A projecting mass of material to be afterward cut or carved.

4. (*Masonry*) A wooden vessel for the mortar used in tiling, hung by a hook from the laths or the rounds of a ladder. *Gwilt.*

5. (*Mech*) (*a.*) The enlarged part of a shaft, on which a wheel is keyed, or at the end, where it is coupled to another. (*b*) A swage or die used for shaping metals.

6 A head or reservoir of water. [*Obs.*]

7 A wild ox or bison [*Local, U S*] *Bartlett.*

Bŏss, *n.* [D *baas*, master] 1 The master workman or superintendent. [*U S.*]

2 Master, one who can beat and overcome an other [*Prov Eng*] *Wright.*

Bŏss, *v. t.* 1 To cover or ornament with bosses, to stud

2 To hold mastery over, to direct or superintend work, as, to *boss* the house [*Low*] *Bartlett.*

Bŏss, *v i* To be master, to rule. "To *boss* it over the crowd" [*Low*] *Bartlett.*

Bŏss'ăge, *n* [Fr *bossage*, from *bosse*. See BOSS, stud]

1 A stone in a building, having a projection, and laid rough, to be afterward carved into ornamental forms *Gwilt.*

2 Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the level of the building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings *Gwilt*

Bŏs'set, *n.* A rudimental antler of the male of the red deer

Bŏss'ĭve, *a.* Crooked, deformed [*Obs*] *Osborne*

Bŏss'y, *a.* Containing a boss, ornamented with bosses, studded

His head reclining on his *bossy* shield *Pope*

Bŏss'y, *n* [Cf. Lat *bos*, cow] A calf, — familiarly so called *Bartlett.*

Bos wĕll'i an, *a* Relating to, or resembling, Boswell, the biographer of Dr Johnson

Bŏs'well-ism, *n* The manner or style of Boswell.

Bŏt, *n* See BOTS.

Bo-tăn'ic, } *a* [Fr *botanique*] Pertaining to
Bo tăn'ic al, } botany, relating to, or containing, plants

Botanic garden, a garden devoted to the culture of plants collected for the purpose of illustrating the science of botany — *Botanic physician*, a physician whose medicines consist chiefly of herbs and roots

Bo tăn'ic al ly, *adv* In a botanical manner, according to the system of botany

Bŏt'an-ist, *n* [Fr *botaniste*] One skilled in botany, one versed in the knowledge of plants or vegetables

Then spring the living herbs beyond the power
Of *botanists* to number up their tribes *Thomson*

Bŏt'a nīze, *v i* [Fr *botaniser*] To seek for plants for the purpose of botanical investigation

He could not obtain permission to *botanize* upon Mount Sabber *Arbuthnot, Trans.*

Bŏt'a nīz'ing, *n* The seeking of plants for botanical purposes

Bŏt'a nŏl'o ger, *n.* One versed in botany, a botanist [*Obs*] *Sir T Browne.*

Bŏt'a nŏl'o gy, *n.* [Fr *botanologie*, from Gr. *βοτάνη*, herb, and *λόγος*, discourse, *λέγειν*, to speak, *βοτανολογεῖν*, to gather herbs] The science of botany. [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Bŏt'a-no măn'cy, *n.* [Fr *botanomancie*, from Gr *βοτάνη*, herb, and *μαντεία*, divination] An ancient species of divination by means of plants, especially sage and fig leaves

Bŏt'a-ny, *n* [Gr *βοτάνη*, herb, plant, from *βόσκειν*, to feed, graze] The science which treats of the structure of plants, the functions of their parts, their places of growth, their classification, and the terms which are employed in their description and denomination See PLANT

Bŏt'a-ny-Bāy Rĕg'in A resin of reddish yellow color, resembling gamboge, the product of the grass-tree (*Xanthorrhœa pastilis*) of Australia, — so called from the place whence it is brought *Baird.*

Bo tărge', *n* [Sp *botarga*, a kind of large sausages, a sort of wide breeches, contracted from *botalarga*, a large leather bag It *bottarga, bottarica*, Fr *boutargue*] A sort of cake or sausage, made of the roes of the mullet, much used on the coast of the Mediterranean as an incentive to drink. *Rabelais, Trans.*

Bŏtch, *n* [Cf Fr *bosse*, Pr *bossa*, bump, swelling, It *bozza*, a swelling Cf BOSS, BODGE, and PATCH]

1 A swelling on the skin, a large ulcerous affection

Botches and blains must all his flesh emboss. *Milton.*

2 A patch, or part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner

3 Work done in a bungling manner; a clumsy performance, a part imperfectly finished.

Leave no rubs or *botches* in the work. *Shak.*

If those words are not notorious *botches*, I am deceived. *Dryden*

Bŏtch, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* BOTCHED (bŏtcht); *p. pr.* & *vb n* BOTCHING.]

1. To mend or patch with a needle or an awl, in a clumsy manner, as a garment, to mend or repair awkwardly, as a system of government. *Hudibras.*

2. To put together unsuitably or unskillfully; to express or perform in a bungling manner.

For treason botched in rhyme will be thy bane. *Dryden.*

3. To mark with botches.

Young Hylas, *botched* with stains. *Garth.*

Bŏtch'er, *n.* A clumsy workman at mending, a mender of old clothes, whether a tailor or cobbler, a bungler.

Let the *botcher* mend him; any thing that's mended is but patched. *Shak.*

Bŏtch'er-ly, *a.* Bungling, clumsy, awkward, uncouth. [*Obs.*]

Bŏtch'er-y, *n* A botching, or that which is done by botching, clumsy workmanship [*Obs. or rare.*]

Bŏtch'y, *a.* Marked with botches, full of botches "This *botchy* business" *By Watson.*

Bōte, *n* [Old form of *boot*,—used in composition. See BOOT] (*Law*) (*a*) Compensation, amends, satisfaction, as, *man-bote*, a compensation for a man slain (*b*) Payment of any kind *Bouvier.* (*c.*) A privilege or allowance of necessaries.

☞ This word is still used in composition as equivalent to the French *estovers*, supplies, necessaries, as, *house-bote*, a sufficiency of wood to repair a house, or for fuel, sometimes called *fire bote*, so *plow-bote*, *cart-bote*, wood for making or repairing instruments of husbandry, *hay-bote* or *hedge-bote*, wood for hedges or fences, &c These were privileges enjoyed by tenants under the feudal system *Burrill Bouvier Blackstone*

Bōte'less, *a.* In vain See BOOTLESS

Bŏt'-fly, *n* (*Entom*) An insect of the family *Œstridæ*, of many different species, some of which are particularly troublesome to domestic animals, as the horse, ox, and sheep, on which they deposit their eggs The most common species is the bot fly of the horse, *Gasterophilus equi*, the larvæ of which are taken into the stomach of the animal, where they live, producing the disease called *bots Baird.* "His horse hipped with an old motley saddle, besides begnawn with the *bots*" *Shak*

Bŏth (20), *a.* & *pron.* [A S *bā*, *bāth*, *bāthā*, for *bāwā*, both the two, *bā*, both, and *twā*, two, Goth *bai*, neut *ba*, *baiōths*, Icel *bādir*, m, *badar*, f, *bædi*, n, Dan *baade*, Sw *bāda*, O H Ger. *bēdē*, m, f, *beidin*, n, N H Ger & D *beide*, Skr *ubha*, *ubhau*, Gr *ἀμφώ*, Lat *ambo*, Lith *abbu*] The one and the other, the two, the pair or couple, without exception of either

The next day, *both* morning and afternoon, he was kept by our party *Sidney*

☞ It is generally used adjectively with nouns, but with pronouns, and often with nouns, it is treated substantively, and followed by *of*

She alone is heir to *both* of us *Shak*

Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them unto Abimelech; and *both* of them made a covenant *Gen* xxi 27

It frequently stands as a pronoun

He will not bear the loss of his rank, because he can bear the loss of his estate; but he will bear *both*, because he is prepared for *both* *Bolingbroke*

It now always precedes any other attributive words, anciently, it rarely followed "The Locrians put out the adulterer s *both* eyes *Taylor*

Bŏth, *conj* It precedes the first of two co-ordinate words or phrases, and is followed by *and* before the other *both* *and* , as well the one as the other, not only this, but also that, equally the former and the latter

Power to judge *both* quick *and* dead *Milton.*

Bŏth'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BOTHERED, *p. pr* & *vb n* BOTHERING] To tease or perplex. See POTHER.

Bŏth'er, *n.* One who, or that which, bothers, state of perplexity or annoyance, as, to be in a *bother.* (*Colloq*)

Bŏth'er-ā'tion, *n* The act of bothering, or state of being bothered, cause of trouble, perplexity, annoyance. [*Low*]

Bŏth'-hănds, *n* Factotum, indispensable aid. [*Obs. and rare*]

Do not mistake him, he is his master's *both-hands*, I assure you *B Jonson*

Bŏth'ni-an, } *a.* [Sw. *botten*, Icel *botn*, bottom,
Bŏth'nic, } depth of the sea, *Norrbotten*, the northern gulf See BOTTOM] (*Geog*) Pertaining to Bothnia, a territory on the Baltic, or to a gulf of the same name on the same sea *Pinkerton.*

Bŏth'ro-dĕn'dron, *n* [From Gr *βόθρος*, hole, and *δένδρον*, tree] (*Bot*) An extinct genus of plants of the coal era, related to the *Lepidodendron.* *Dana.*

Bŏt'ry-oid, } *a.* [From Gr *βότρυς*, a cluster of
Bŏt'ry-oid'al, } grapes, and *εἶδος*, form] Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like a cluster of grapes, as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small spherical or spheroidal prominences *Dana.*

Bŏts, } *n. pl* [Probably from *bite*, because these
Bŏtts, } grubs bite and gnaw the intestines of horses Cf Prov Eng *he botte*, he bit] (*Entom.*) Small worms found in the intestines of horses.

☞ They are the larvæ of the *bot-fly*, *bresse-fly*, or *gad-fly*, of the family *Œstridæ*, which deposits its eggs upon the hair, generally of the fore legs and mane, whence they are taken into the mouth and swallowed This word is also applied to the larvæ of other species of *Œstrus*, found under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, &c.

Bŏt'tle, *n.* [Fr *bouteille*, Pr *botella*, Sp *botella*, *botilla*, *botija*, It. *bottiglia*, L. Lat. *buticula*, *puticla*, *botilla*, from Fr. *botte*, Pr. & Sp. *bota*, It. *botte*, cask. See BOOT, *n.*, a covering for the leg.]

1. A hollow vessel of glass, earthen-ware, wood, leather, or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors.

2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains.

A bottle of hay, a bundle or package of hay [*Local* or *humorous, and obsolete*] *Shak*

Bŏt'tle, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* BOTTLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BOTTLING] To inclose in bottles; as, to *bottle* wine or porter.

Bŏt'tle-ăle, *n* Bottled ale. *Shak.*

Bŏt'tle-com-păn'ion, } *n.* A friend or compan-
Bŏt'tle-frĭend (-frĕnd), } ion in drinking.

Bŏt'tled (bŏt'tld), *p. a.* **1.** Put into bottles, inclosed in bottles.

2 Having the shape of a bottle, protuberant *Shak.*

Bŏt'tle-flow-er, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, the *Centaurea cyanus*, or blue bottle.

Bŏt'tle-glăss, *n* A coarse, green glass, used in the manufacture of bottles *Ure*

Bŏt'tle-gourd, *n* (*Bot*) The common gourd, *Cucurbita lagenaria*, a plant of the squash family or *Cucurbitaceæ*

Bŏt'tle-grăss, *n* (*Bot.*) A grass, the *Setaria viridis*,—called also *green foxtail*

Bŏt'tle-green, *n.* A dark shade of green, like that of a green glass bottle.

Bŏt'tle-hŏld-er, *n* One who aids a boxer, by giving him attention, as wiping off the blood, &c, between the rounds [*Low*]

Bŏt'tle-nōsed, *a* Having a nose bottle shaped

Bŏt'tle-screw (bŏt'tl skrŭ), *n* A screw to draw corks out of bottles, a cork screw *Swift*

Bŏt'tling, *n* The act of inclosing in bottles

Bŏt'tom, *n* [A S *botm*, O Sax *bodom*, O H Ger. *podam*, *podum*, M H Ger *bodem*, N H Ger *boden*, D *boe'em*, Icel. & Norw *botn*, Sw *botten*, O Dan *bodn*, N Dan *bund* (for *budn*). Cf. Gr. *πυθμήν*, bottom allied to *βαθύς*, deep]

1 The lowest part of any thing, as, the *bottom* of a well, vat, or ship, the *bottom* of a hill or lane "To dive into the *bottom* of the deep" *Shak*

2 That upon which any thing rests or is founded, in a literal or a figurative sense, foundation, base, as, the rocky *bottom* of a stream

He was at the *bottom* of many excellent counsels *Addison*
He was at the *bottom* honest and sincere *Atterbury*

No two chairs were alike; such high backs and low backs, and leather *bottoms* and worsted *bottoms* *Irving*

3 Low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river, a dale, a valley "He stood among the myrtle trees that were in the *bottom*" "A sheep cote down in the neighboring *bottom*" "The *bottoms* and the high grounds" *Stoddard*

4 (*Naut*) The keel of a vessel, and hence, the vessel itself, a ship

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted *Shak*

Not to sell the teas, but to return them to London in the same *bottoms* in which they were shipped *Bancroft*

5 Power of endurance, stamina, as, a horse of good *bottom*

6 Dregs or grounds, lees, sediment. "The *bottom* of beer" *Johnson*

7 A ball or skein of thread.

And beat me to death with a *bottom* of brown thread *Shak*

Bŏt'tom, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOTTOMED, *p pr* & *vb n* BOTTOMING]

1 To found or build upon, to fix upon as a support, followed by *on* or *upon*.

Action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon principle *Atterbury*

Those false and deceiving grounds upon which many *bottom* their eternal state *South*

2 To furnish with a seat or bottom, as, to *bottom* a chair

3 To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.

As you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should ravel and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me *Shak.*

Bŏt'tom, *v i* To rest upon, as its ultimate support, to be based.

Find on what foundation a proposition *bottoms*. *Locke*

Bŏt'tom-glāde, *n.* A low glade or open place, a valley, a dale.

Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly crofts
That brow this *bottom-glade* *Milton*

Bŏt'tom-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) Grass growing on bottom lands. *Shak.*

Bŏt'tom-lănd, *n.* See BOTTOM, No 3

Bŏt'tom less, *a.* Without a bottom, hence, fathomless, whose bottom can not be found by sounding, as, a *bottomless* abyss or ocean. "*Bottomless* speculations" *Burke.*

Bŏt'tom-ry, *n* [From *bottom*] (*Mar. Law.*) A contract by which the owner of a ship, or the master as his agent, hypothecates and binds the ship as security for the repayment of money advanced or lent for the use of the ship, if she terminates her voyage successfully. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money, but if the ship arrives safe, he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The tackle of the ship, also, is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. The name is derived from *bottom*, a term by which the ship itself is designated. See HYPOTHECATION.

Bŏt'tom-y, *a.* [Fr. *botoné*, from *botoner*, to bud.] (*Her.*) Having a bud or button at the end; furnished with knobs or buttons.

Bottony.

Cross bottony (*Her.*), a cross having each arm terminating in three buds, knots, or buttons, resembling, in some measure, the three-leaved grass *Burke*

Bo-tŭ'li-form, *a.* [Lat. *botulus*, sausage, and *forma*, shape.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a sausage. *Henslow.*

Bŏu'doir (bōō'dwŏr), *n* [Fr. *boudoir*, from *bouder*, to pout, to be sulky.] A small room or cabinet, where one may retire to be alone, or to receive intimate friends, a lady's private room. *Beschereller.*

Bouge (bōōj), *v t* [A different spelling of *bulge*, which see Cf BOWGE] To swell out, to bilge. [*Obs.*] "This ship *bouged*" *Hackluyt.*

Bouge, *n.* [In O. Eng. spelt also *boudge* and *bouche*, from Fr *bouche*, mouth, victuals, living, eating.] An allowance of meat and drink for the tables of inferior officers and servants in a palace, or at court; food and drink, provisions. [*Obs.*]

They made room for a bombard-man that brought bouge for a country lady or two, that fainted, he said, with tasting *B. Jonson.*

Bŏu'get (bŏō'jĕt), *n* [Fr.] (*Her.*) The representation of a vessel for carrying water. *Wright.*

Bough (bou), *n.* [A S. *bōga*, bow, arch, branch, arm, from *bēogan*, *būgan*, to bow, bend, Ger. *biegen*; Icel *bogi*, Sw. *båge*, Dan *bov*, *bov*, *bue*, D. *boog*, O H Ger *pogo*, *poko*, M H Ger *boge*, N. H. Ger. *bogen*. Cf Bow] An arm or large branch of a tree

'Twas all her joy the ripened fruits to tend,
And see the *boughs* with happy burdens bend. *Pope.*

Bought (bawt), *imp.* & *p p* of *buy*. See BUY.

Bought } (bowt), *n.* [D *bogt*, L Ger, Sw., & Dan.
Bout } *bugt*, bend, turning, coil. See BIGHT]

1 A twist, a link, a knot, a flexure, or bend. *Milton. Browne.*

2 The part of a sling that contains the stone.

Bŏught'en (bawt'n), *a* Purchased, not obtained or produced at home [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Bŏught'y (bawt'ĭ), *a* Bending [*Obs*] *Sherwood.*

Bŏu-jē' (bōō-zhē'), *n* [Fr. *bougie*, wax-candle, bougie, Pr *bogia*, Sp, Pg, & It *bugia*, from *Bugia*, a town of North Africa, from which these candles were first imported into Europe.] (*Surg.*) A long, flexible instrument, that is introduced into the urethra, œsophagus, &c, to remove obstructions, or for other purposes It was originally made of slips of waxed linen, coiled into a cylindrical or slightly conical form by rolling them on any hard, smooth surface.

Bouillon (bōōl'yong), *n* [Fr, from *bouillir*, to boil. See BOIL]

1 A nutritious liquid food made by boiling beef, mutton, &c in water, broth, soup

2 (*Man*) An excrescence of flesh causing the frush to shoot out, which makes the horse halt. *Buchanan.*

Bōul'der, *n* See BOWLDER.

Bŏu-let' (bōō lĕt'), *n.* [Fr. *boulet* (of cannon), bullet, ball, shot, (of horses), a fetlock-joint, pastern-joint, *bouleté*, having the fetlock or pastern-joint bent forward, *boulet*, from *boule*, ball, Lat. *bulla*, any object swelling up and thus becoming round, from *bullare*, to be in a bubbling motion. Cf. BILL, *n*, a written paper] (*Man*) A horse whose fetlock or pastern-joint bends forward, and out of its natural position.

Bŭn'le-vărd' (bōō'le-vär'), *n.* [Fr. *boulevard*, *boulevart*, from Ger. *bollwerk*, Eng *bulwark*, q. v.] Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town, now applied to the public walks or streets occupying the site of demolished fortifications

Bōult, *n* Corrupted from *bolt*. See BOLT.

Bōul'tel, } *n* [Probably for *bolting*, from *bolt*, to
Bōul'tin, } shoot forth] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A molding, the convexity of which is just one fourth of a circle, being a member just below the plinth in the Tuscan and Doric capital, a torus, an ovolo (*b.*) The shaft of a clustered column or pillar. [Written also *bottel*, *boutel*, *boutell*]

Bounce, *v. i.* (*imp* & *p. p.* BOUNCED (bounst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOUNCING] [D *bonzen*, to strike, throw, bounce, *bons*, blow, shock, bounce, L. Ger. *bunsen*, to knock or fall with a hollow noise, H. Ger. *bumsen*, to thump or fall upon something with a hollow noise, *bums*, interj. bounce! L. Lat. *bombizare*, *bumbisare*, to crackle, from Lat. *bombus*, Gr. *βόμβος*, a hollow, deep sound See BOMB.]

1. To leap or spring suddenly. "Out *bounced* the mastiff." *Swift.* "*Bounced* off his arm-chair." *Thackeray.*

2. To beat or thump, so as to make a sudden noise.

Another *bounced* as hard as he could knock. *Swift.*

3. To boast or bully. [*Colloq.*] *Johnson.*

4. To be bold or strong. *Shak.*

Bounce, *v. t.* To drive against any thing suddenly and violently.

He *bounced* his head at every post. *Swift.*

Bounce, *n.* 1. A sudden leap or bound.
2. A heavy, sudden blow or thump.
The bounce burst open the door. *Dryden.*
This with the loudest bounce me sore amazed. *Gay.*
3. A boast; a threat. [*Low.*] *Johnson.*
4. A bold lie; as, that was a *bounce*. *Goldsmith.*

Boun'cer, *n.* 1. One who bounces; a large, heavy person who makes much noise in moving.
2. A boaster; a bully. [*Colloq.*] *Johnson.*
3. A bold lie; also, a liar. *Marryatt.*
4. Something big; a good stout example of the kind. "The stone must be a *bouncer*." *De Quincey.*

Boun'cing, *a.* Stout, plump and healthy, lusty, buxom. "By the side of many tall and *bouncing* young ladies." *Thackeray.*

Boun'cing-ly, *adv* With a bounce; boastingly

Bound, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *bunde, bonne, bounc*, O. Fr. *bonde, bodne, bone, bonne, bouge, bosne, borne*, L. Lat. *bodina, bodena, bunda, bonna*, probably of Celtic origin. Cf Arm *bonn*, boundary, limit, and *bōden, bōd*, a tuft or cluster of trees, by which a boundary or limit could be well marked, W. *bōn*, stem, stock] The external or limiting line of any object or space; limit, confine, extent, boundary
There's nothing, situate under Heaven's eye, but hath his *bound*. *Shak.*
Illimitable ocean, without *bound*. *Milton*

Syn.—See Boundary

Bound, *n.* [Fr. *bondir*, to spring]
1. A leap, a spring, a jump "A *bound* of graceful hardihood" *Wordsworth.*
2. (*Dancing*) A spring from one foot to the other

Bound, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* BOUNDED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOUNDING.]
1. To limit, to terminate, to fix the furthest point of extension of,—said of natural or moral objects, as of land, or empire, or of passion, desire, indulgence, to restrain, to confine.
Where full measure only *bounds* excess *Milton*
Phlegethon, whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds* *Dryden*
Through circles of the *bounding* sky. *Tennyson*
2. To mention the boundaries of, as, to *bound* France.

Bound, *v. i.* [Fr. *bondir*, to leap, skip, bound, O Fr. *bondir, bundir*, Prov. Fr *bonder*, Fr *bondir*, to resound, from Lat *bombitare*, to buzz, hum, from Lat *bombus*, Gr *βόμβος*, a hollow, deep sound, a humming, buzzing]
1. To move forward by leaps, to leap, to jump, to spring
Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds* *Pope*
And the waves *bound* beneath me as a steed
That knows its rider *Byron*
2. To rebound, as an elastic ball.

Bound, *v. t* To make to bound or leap.
Whose veins *bound* richer blood than Lady Blanch? *Shak.*

Bound, *imp & p. p* of *bind* 1 Made fast by a band, or by chains or fetters, confined, restrained
2. *a.* Destined; tending, going, or intending to go,—with *to* or *for*, as, a ship is *bound to* Cadiz, or *for* Cadiz. Used also in composition, as, *ice-bound, wind-bound*, confined or prevented from sailing by ice or contrary winds, *hide-bound*, &c.

Syn.—Bound, Certain To a limited extent, *bound* has been made in this country synonymous with *certain* or *sure* Thus, it is said of a young man of talent entering on life, "he is *bound* to succeed," of a candidate for political office, "he is *bound* to be elected," of a young and growing village, "it is *bound* to become a large place" This is a revival of an old sense of the term, which has become obsolete or provincial in England, and has no sanction from Johnson, Richardson, or any of our leading lexicographers As *bound* has its established sense, denoting *obligation*, it seems undesirable to bring again into use so very different a meaning of the word Nor is it in favor of this usage that we say, a ship is *bound* to a given place, since there is here reference to the intention on the part of the owners to send it, but this by no means involves the idea of certainty as to its arrival It seems desirable, therefore, in every point of view, to discourage so peculiar and grotesque a use of the word *bound*

Bound'a-ry, *n* [See Boundek and Bound] That which indicates or fixes a limit or extent, as of a territory.
But still his native country lies
Beyond the *boundaries* of the skies *Cotton*
Sensation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts *Locke*

Syn.—Limit, bound, border, term, termination, barrier, verge, confines, precinct *Boundary* is often used as synonymous with *bound* But the real sense is, a visible mark designating a limit *Bound* is the limit itself, or furthest point of extension, and may be an imaginary line; but *boundary* is the object indicating the limit. The two words are in ordinary use confounded

Bound'-bĭl'iff, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) An officer appointed by a sheriff to execute process, so denominated from the *bond* given for the faithful discharge of his trust. *Blackstone.*

Bound'en (bound'n), *a.* [From *bind.*] Made obligatory, imposed as a duty; obligatory; binding.
This holy word, that teacheth us truly our *bounden* duty toward our Lord God in every point. *Fuller.*
It is our *bounden* duty to provide intellectual food suited to each of such classes. *F. W. Robertson.*
I offer this my *bounden* nightly sacrifice. *Coleridge*

Bound'en-ly, *adv.* In a dutiful manner. [*Obs.*]

Bound'er, *n.* One who, or that which, limits, a boundary. *Herbert.*

Bound'ing, *p. a.* Moving with a bound. "The *bounding* pulse, the languid limb." *Montgomery.*

Bound'ing-stŏne, } *n.* A stone to play with.
Bound'-stŏne, } *Dryden.*

Bound'less, *a.* Without bounds or confines, unlimited, unconfined; immeasurable, illimitable.
Guides through the *boundless* sky
Thy certain flight. *Bryant*

Syn.—Unlimited, unconfined, immeasurable, illimitable, infinite

Bound'less ly, *adv.* Without boundless or limit.

Bound'less-ness, *n.* The quality of being without limits. *South.*

Boun'te-oŭs (66), *a.* [O Eng *bounteous*, Norm Fr *bountenouse* See Bounty] Liberal in charity, disposed to give freely, generous, munificent, beneficent, free in bestowing gifts
But O, thou *bounteous* Giver of all good *Cowper*

Boun'te-oŭs ly, *adv.* Liberally, generously, largely, freely.

Boun'te-oŭs-ness, *n.* Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors, munificence, kindness *Boyse*

Boun'ti-fŭl, *a* [*bounty* and *full*] Free in giving, liberal in bestowing gifts and favors, munificent, generous
God, the *bountiful* Author of our being *Locke*

Boun'ti ful ly, *adv.* Liberally, largely, in a bountiful manner.
They are less *bountifully* provided than the rich with the materials of happiness for the present life *Porteus*

Boun'ti-fŭl-ness, *n* The quality of being bountiful, liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favors, kindness. "The goodness and *bountiful ness* of God" *Udall*

Boun'ti hĕad (-hĕd), } *n.* Goodness [*Obs.*]
Boun'ti hĕde (-hĕd), } *Spenser*
Boun'ty-hōōd,

Boun'ty, *n.* [Norm Fr *bountee*, O Fr. *bonteit*, N. Fr. *bonté*, goodness, kindness, Pr *bontat*, Lat *bonitas*, from *bonus*, good]
1. Goodness [*Obs.*]
Nature set in her at once beauty with *bounty* *Gower*
2 Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors, generosity, munificence
My *bounty* is as boundless as the sea *Shak.*
3 That which is given liberally, munificence "Thy morning *bounties*" *Cowper*
4 A premium offered or given to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage any branch of industry, as husbandry, manufactures, or commerce.
Queen Anne's bounty (*Eng Hist*), a provision made in her reign for augmenting poor clerical livings

Syn.—Munificence, generosity, beneficence, liberality, kindness

Bqu-quet' (bōō kĭ' *or* bōō'kĭ), *n* [Fr *bouquet*, bunch, bunch of flowers, trees, feathers, for *bouisquet*, Pr & Fr *bosquet*, thicket, a little wood. See Bosket and Buskft]
1 A nosegay, a bunch of flowers
2 An agreeable perfume
3 An agreeable aromatic odor, which is perceived on drawing the cork of any of the finer wines.

Bqur'bon ism (bōōr'bun), *n* [Fr] The doctrines of those adhering to the house of Bourbon

Bqur'bon ist, *n* One who adheres to the house of Bourbon, a legitimist.

Bqurd (bōōrd), *n.* [Fr. *bourde*, Pr *borda*, fib, lie, O Fr *bourd, bourde*, jest, joke, from O Fr *behourt, behourt, bohort, bohourt, boort*, Pr *beort, biort, bort*, tilt, tournament, O Fr *behourder, behourder, bohorder, bohourder*, to tilt, sport, play, from M H Ger *hurten*, Fr *heurter*, O Fr *hurter*, Pr *urtar*, It *urtare*, to knock, dash, or run against See Hurt] A jest [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Bqurd'er, *n* A jester [*Obs.*]

Bqur'don (bōōr'), *n* [Fr *bourdon*, Pr & Sp *bordon*, It *bordone*, staff, Lat *burdo*, mule, esp used for carrying litters Cf Sp *mulcta*, a young she mule, and crutch, prop, support] A pilgrim's staff

Boŭr geois' (bur jois'), *n* [Fr *bourgeois*, citizen It is probably so called from a type founder of that name, who invented this type, but the French themselves call it *gaillarde*. Ger *bourgeois, borgis, borgis*] (*Print*) A small kind of type, in size between long primer and brevier

☞ This line is printed in *bourgeois* type.

Bqur-geois' (bōōr-zhwau'), *n.* [Fr See Borough, Burgh] A man of middle rank in society, a citizen [*France*] *Bescherelle.*

Bqur-geois'ie (bōōr zhwau'zie), *n.* [Fr] The middle classes of a country, particularly such as are concerned in trade

Boŭr'geon (bŭr'jun), *v. i* [Fr *bourgeonner*, to bud, *bourgeon*, bud, of Celtic origin, from Arm. *brousa, brośna*, to bud, *brous, broś*, bud, *brousen, brośnach*, a single bud] To sprout, to put forth buds, to shoot forth, as a branch. [*Rare.*]
Now *bourgeons* every mass of quick *Tennyson*

Bŏurn } (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Fr *borne*, limit, from
Bŏurne } *bodina*, for *bodina*. See Bound, *n* In the sense of stream, A-S. *burna, brunna*, O S *brunno*, M. H. Ger. *burne, brunne*, N H. Ger. *born, brome, brunne, brunnen*, O.H. Ger. *prunno*, Goth. *brunna*, Icel. *brunnr*, Sw. *brunn*, Dan. *brönd*, D. *bron*. The root is A-S. *beornan, byrnan, brinnan*, to burn, because the source of a stream seems to issue forth bubbling and boiling from the earth (cf A-S. *well*, Eng. *well*, from *veallan*, to boil, A-S *sealh*, well, from *seodhan*, to seethe, and Lat. *torrens*, torrent, from *torrere*, to scorch, burn.]
1. A bound, a limit, hence, point aimed at, goal.
The undiscovered country, from whose *bourn*
No traveler returns *Shak.*
And peeps the far-off spire, his evening *bourn*. *Wordsworth*
Sole *bourn*, sole wish, sole object of my song *Wordsworth.*
2 A stream or rivulet, a burn.
My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bourn*. *Spenser*

Bŏurn'less, *a.* Without limits *Granger.*

Boŭr-nous', *n* [See Burnoose] A cloak or mantle with a hood, worn by Arabs and Moors in the north of Africa *Bescherelle*

Bqurse (bōōrs), *n* [Fr *bourse*, purse, exchange; Pr & It *borsa*, Sp & Pg *bolsa*, from L. Lat. *byrsa, bursa*, Gr *βυρσα*, skin, hide, because a purse was made of skin or leather] An exchange, or place where merchants, bankers, &c , meet for business at certain hours See Burse

Bqūze } (bōōz), *v. i* [See Boose] To drink to excess, to drink greedily or immoderately.
Bōōse } [Written also *booze*] [*Low.*] *Spenser.*

Bou'stro phē'don, *n* [Gr. *βουστροφηδόν*, turning like oxen in plowing, *βούστροφος*, plowed by oxen, from *βοῦς*, ox, and *στρέφειν*, to turn] An ancient Greek mode of writing, in alternate lines, one from right to left, and the next from left to right, as fields are plowed

Bqu'zy (bōō'zy), *a* [See Boosy and Boose] Drunk on, intoxicated [Written also *boosy*] [*Low.*]
With a long legend of romantic things
Which in his cups the *bousy* poet sings *Dryden*

Bout, *n* [The same word as *bought*, bend, of which it is only a different spelling and application]
1. A conflict, contest, attempt, trial, a set to at any thing, as, a drinking-*bout*
The gentleman will, for his honor's sake, have one *bout* with you, he can not by the duello avoid it *Shak.*
2 As much of an action as is performed at one time, a going and returning, as of workmen in reaping, mowing, &c , a turn
In notes with many a winding *bout*
Of linked sweetness long drawn out *Milton*
The prince has taken me in his train, so that I am in no danger of starving for this *bout* *Goldsmith*

Bqu-tāde' (bōō-tad'), *n* [Fr *boutade*, from *bouter*, to push, thrust, put, Pr , Sp , & Pg *botar*, It *buttare*, from Ger *bossen*, to strike] A caprice, whim, fancy [*Obs.*] *Swift*

Bqu tănt', *a* [See Boss, *n* , and cf Arc boutant] See Arc boutant

Bqute'-feu (bōōt'fŭ), *n* [Fr , from *bouter*, to thrust, put, and *feu*, fire See Boutade] An incendiary, an inciter of quarrels [*Obs.*]
Animated by John a Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, . . they entered into open rebellion *Bacon*

Bqu'ti sāle (bōō'ti sāl), *n* [For *booty sale*, from *booty* and *sale*, a sale as booty or plunder is commonly sold] A sale at a cheap rate [*Obs.*] *Hayward*

Bouts-rimés' (bōō re mā'), *n pl* [Fr *bout*, end, and *rime*, rhymed] Words that rhyme given to be formed into verse

Bō'vate, *n* [Law Lat *bovata*, from *bos, bovis*, ox] (*Old Law*) An ox gang, or as much land as an ox can plow in a year, an ancient measure of land, of indefinite quantity, but usually estimated at 15 acres.

Bō'vey-cōal, *n* (*Min.*) A kind of mineral coal, or brown lignite, burning with a weak flame, and generally a disagreeable odor, found at Bovey Hatfield, near Exeter, in England It is of the geological age of the oolite, and not of the true coal era *Dana*

Bō'vid, *a* [Lat *bos, bovis*, ox, cow] (*Zoöl*) Relating to that tribe of ruminant mammals of which the genus *Bos* is the type

Bō'vi fōrm, *a* [Lat *bos, bovis*, ox, and *forma*, shape] Resembling an ox [*Obs.*]

Bō'vine, *a* [L Lat *bovinus*, from Lat *bos, bovis*, ox, cow] Pertaining to oxen and cows, or the quadrupeds of the genus *Bos*
This animal is the strongest and fiercest of the *bovine* genus *Barrow*
The ox-born souls mean nothing more than the eight living souls who issued from their allegorical mother, the *bovine* ark *Faber*

Bow (bou), *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* bowed, *p. pr. & vb. n.* bowing] [A-S *būgan, beogan*, Goth. *biugan*, O. H Ger *piokan*, N H Ger *biegen, beugen*, D *buigen*, Icel *beygja*, Sw *böja*, Dan *böye*, Skr. *bhuj*, to be bent]
1 To cause to deviate from straightness; to bend, to inflect, to make crooked or curved.
We *bow* things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness *Bacon.*
The whole nation *bowed* their necks to the worst kind of tyranny *Prescott*
2 To cause to deviate from a natural condition; to exercise powerful or controlling influence over, to bend, to turn; to incline.
For troubles and adversities do more *bow* men's minds to religion. *Bacon.*
Not to bow and bias their opinions. *Fuller.*

3. To bend or incline, as the head or body, in token of respect, homage, or condescension.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themselves to the ground before him. *2 Kings* ii. 15.

4. To cause to bend down, to prostrate; to depress; to crush, to subdue.

[His] heavy hand hath *bowed* you to the grave. *Shak*

Bow (bou), *v. i.* To bend, in token of reverence, respect, or civility, to bend, to curve, to be inflected, — often with *down*.

Admired, adored by all the circling crowd,
For wheresoe'er she turned her face, they *bowed* *Dryden*

Bow (bou), *n.* [See *supra*.]

1. An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission, as, a *bow* of deep humility

2 (*Naut*) The bending or rounded part of a ship forward, the stem or prow.

On the bow (*Naut*) on that part of the horizon within 45° on either side of the line ahead *Totten*

Bōw (bō), *n* [See *supra*, and cf. Bough. See Bow, to bend]

1 Any thing bent, or in form of a curve, as, the rainbow, the doubling of a string in a knot; the part of a yoke which embraces the neck, &c.

2 A weapon made of a strip of wood, or other elastic material, with a cord connecting the two ends, by means of which, when drawn back and suffered to return, an arrow is propelled.

3. An instrument resembling the archer's bow, consisting of a number of long horse-hairs, stretched from end to end of an elastic rod, and used to produce sound on a musical instrument by being drawn over its strings

4. (*Manuf*) One of several different kinds of instruments having a curved form, or resembling the archer's bow, as, a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws to bend a strip of wood or steel, for describing arches of large radius, a rude sort of quadrant formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea, an instrument resembling the archer's bow, for turning a drill, or other thing, by means of its string passing round a small pulley, a similar instrument used by hatters for breaking fur, wool, &c

5 (*Saddlery*) (*s.* or *pl.*) Two pieces of wood laid archwise to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight

6 (*Arch*) Any part of a building which projects from a straight wall *Gwilt*

7. A flying buttress, or arch buttress *Oxf Gloss*

Bow'a-ble (bou'a-bl), *a* Capable of being bowed or bent, flexible, easily influenced, yielding [*Obs*]

Bōw'-bēăr'er (bō'), *n* [*bow* and *bear*] An under officer of the forest, whose duty was to inform of trespasses *Cowell*

Bōw'-bĕll, *n.* One born within hearing distance of Bow-bells, a cockney *Halliwell*

Bōw'-bĕlls, *n pl* The bells of the Bow Church in London, hence the central part of London, cockneydom. *Knight.*

Bōw'bĕnt, *a* [*bow* and *bent*] Crooked *Milton*

Bow'-chăs'er (bou'-), *n* (*Naut*) A gun fired from the bow of a ship in chasing another *Totten*

Bōw'-cŏm'pass-es (bō'kŭm'pas-ez), *n pl*

1 A pair of compasses, with a bow or arched plate of metal riveted to one of the legs, upon which the other leg slides, to steady the motion.

2 A small pair of compasses furnished with a bow pen for describing circles with ink. *Francis.*

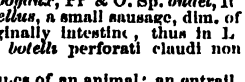

Bow-compasses

Bōw'-drill, *n* A drill worked by a bow and string

Bow'el (bou'el), *n.* [O Fr. *boel, boele, bouele, buele, boiaus*, N. Fr *boyau, boyaux*, Pr & O. Sp. *budel*, It *budello*, from Lat *botellus*, a small sausage, dim. of *botulus*, sausage, originally intestine, thus in L. Lat. "si intestina vel *botelli* perforati claudi non potuerint"]

1. One of the intestines of an animal; an entrail, especially of man, a gut, — chiefly used in the plural.

He burst asunder in the midst, and all his *bowels* gushed out. *Acts* i. 18.

2. Hence, figuratively, the interior part of any thing, as, the *bowels* of the earth

His soldiers cried out amain,
And rushed into the *bowels* of the battle *Shak*

3 The seat of pity or kindness, hence, tenderness, compassion.

Thou thing of no *bowels* *Shak*

Bloody Bonner, that corpulent tyrant, full (as one said) of guts, and empty of *bowels* *Fuller*

Bow'el, *v. t* To take out the bowels of, to eviscerate, to penetrate the bowels of. *Ainsworth*

Bow'eled, *p. a.* [Written also *bowelled*] Having bowels, hollow "The *boweled* cavern." *Thomson*

Bow'el less, *a* Without tenderness. *Browne.*

Bow'er (bou'er), *n* [From *bow.*]

1 One who bows or bends.

2 (*Naut*) An anchor carried at the bow of a ship.

3. (*Anat*) A muscle that bends a limb, especially the arm, an inflexor. [*Obs.*]

Rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned *bowers*
Were wont to rive steel plates *Spenser*

4. [Ger. *bauer*, a peasant, from the figure sometimes used for the knave in cards] One of the two highest cards in the game of euchre.

Right bower, the knave of the trump suit, the highest card in the game — *Left bower*, the knave of the other suit of the same color as the trump, being the next to the highest in value

Bow'er, *n.* [A-S. *bûr*, bower, cottage, O. S & Icel. *bûr*, Sw *bur*, Dan. *buur*, O. H. Ger. *pûr*, M. H Ger *bûr*, N H. Ger. *bauer*, bed, cottage, from Goth *bauan*, to dwell, A-S. *bûan*. See Boor]

1 Anciently, a chamber, a lodging room.

She led him up into a godly *bower* *Spenser*

Give me my lute in bed as now I lie,
And lock the doors of mine unlucky *bower* *Gascoigne*

2. A country-seat, a cottage, a shady recess *Shenstone B Jonson.*

3 A shelter or covered place in a garden, made with boughs of trees bent and twined together, an arbor

In shadier *bower*
More sacred and sequestered, though but feigned,
Pan or Sylvanus never slept. *Milton*

Bow'er, *v t* To embower, to inclose. *Shak*

Bow'er, *v i* To lodge [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Bow'er-ie, *n* A well descended by steps. [*India*] *Weale*

Bow'er y, *a* Covering, shading, as a bower, also, containing bowers

A *bowery* mare that shades the purple streams *Trumbull*

Bow'ess, } *n.* [From A-S *bûan*, to dwell, so called
Bow'et, } as long as it dwells in the nest, before it is a branch her] (*Falconry*) A young hawk, when it begins to get out of the nest [Written also *bower*]

Bowge, *v i* To swell out See Bouge

Bowge, *v t* [Cf Bulge and Bilge] To cause to leak, to bilge [*Obs*] See Bouge.

So offensive and dangerous to *bowge* and pierce any enemie ship which they do encounter *Holland*

Bow'-grāçe (bou'), *n* (*Naut*) A frame of rope or junk, laid out at the sides or bows of a vessel to secure it from injury by ice

Bōw'-hănd (bō'hănd), *n* [*bow* and *hand*]

1 (*Archery*) The hand that holds the bow, i e, the left hand "Surely he shoots wide on the *bow-hand*" *Spenser*

2 (*Mus*) The hand that draws the bow, i e, the right hand

Bōw'ie-knife (bō'e nīf), *n* A knife from ten to fifteen inches long, and about two inches broad, worn as a weapon in the Southern and South-western States, — so named from its inventor, Colonel James *Bowie* *Bartlett*

Bōw'ing, *n* The act or art of managing the bow in playing on stringed instruments "*Bowing* constitutes a principal part of the art of the violinist" *Moore*

Bow'ing ly (bou'ing-lȳ), *adv.* In a bending manner

Bōw'-in'stru ment, *n* (*Mus*) A stringed instrument from which musical tones are produced by means of a bow *Moore*

Bōw'-knŏt (bō'nŏt), *n.* A knot in which a portion of the string is drawn through in the form of a loop or bow, so as to be readily untied

Bōw l (bōl) (Synop, § 130), *n* [A S *bolla*, any round vessel, cup, pot, Icel *bolli*, Dan *bolle*, Sw *bål* Cf W *bol*, paunch, belly, *bwl*, rotundity, a round, hollow body]

1 A concave vessel to hold liquors, in form approximately the segment of a sphere "Give them drink in *bowls* of bass wood" *Longfellow*

2 The hollow part of any thing, as, the *bowl* of a spoon.

Bōwl, *n.* [Fr *boule*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *bola*, Ir & Gael *bulla*, D *bol*, from Lat *bulla*, any thing rounded by art Cf L Ger *boll*, round] A ball of wood or other material used for rolling on a level surface in play, a ball

Like an uninstructed bowler, he thinks to attain the jack by delivering his *bowl* straightforward upon it *W Scott*

Bōwl (bōl), *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOWLED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* BOWLING]

1. To roll, as a bowl.

Break all the spokes and felloes from her wheel,
And *bowl* the round nave down the hill of heaven *Shak*

2. To pelt with any thing rolled

Alas! I had rather be set quick i' th' earth,
And *bowled* to death with turnips *Shak*

To bowl out, in cricket, to knock down one's wicket by bowling

Bōwl, *v i* 1 To play with bowls

2 To roll the ball on a level plane, as at cricket, wicket, or skittles

3 To move rapidly, smoothly, and like a ball, as, the carriage *bowled* along

Bōwl'der (bōl'der), *n* [See Bowl, ball]

1 A large stone, worn smooth or rounded by the action of water, a large pebble

2 (*Geol.*) A mass of any rock, whether rounded or not, that has been transported by natural agencies from its native bed. See Drift. *Dana.*

[Written also *boulder.*]

Bōwl'der, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, bowlders.

Boulder-wall, a wall constructed of large stones or boulders.

Bōw'-lĕgged (bō'lĕgd), *a.* [*bow* and *leg.*] Having crooked legs. *Johnson.*

Bōwl'er (bōl'-), *n.* One who plays at bowls, or who rolls in cricket or any other game.

Bōw'less, *a.* Destitute of a bow.

Bōw'line (Synop., § 130), *n.* [D. *boelijn, boeglijn*, Dan. *bovline, bougline*, Sw. *bogline, bolina*, Ger. *boleine*, Fr. *bouline*, It., Sp., & Pg. *bolina.* Properly, the line of the bow or bend; a slanting sail to receive a side wind] (*Naut.*) A rope fastened near the middle of the leech or perpendicular edge of the square sails, by subordinate parts, called *bridles*, and used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close-hauled.

Bowline-bridles, the ropes by which the bowline is fastened to the leech of the sail — *On a bowline*, said of a ship when close-hauled or sailing close to the wind

Bōwl'ing, *n.* The act of rolling bowls, or the ball at cricket

Bōwl'ing-ăl-ley, *n.* A covered place for playing at bowls

Bōwl'ing-green, *n.* [*bowl* and *green.*]

1 A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling

2. (*Gardening*) A parterre in a grove, laid with fine turf, with compartments of various figures, dwarf trees, and other decorations.

Bōw'man (bō'man), *n* [*bow* and *man.*] A man who uses a bow, an archer.

The whole city shall flee for the noise of the horsemen and *bowmen* *Jer* iv 29

Bow'man (bou'man), *n.* (*Naut*) The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat. *Totten.*

Bōw'man's-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, called also *Indian physic* (*Gillenia trifoliata*)

Bōw'-nĕt, *n* [*bow* and *net*] A contrivance for catching lobsters and crawfish, called also *bow-wheel.* It is made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other, and at the mouth is a little rim bent inward

Bow'-ōar (bou'), *n* 1. The oar used by the bowman in a boat

2 One who rows at the bow of a boat.

Bōw'-pĕn, *n* A metallic ruling-pen, having the part which holds the ink bowed out toward the middle.

Bow-pen

Bow'-piĕçe (bou'pees), *n* [*bow* and *piece.*] A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship

Bōw'-sąw, *n* A saw with a narrow blade set in a strong frame, and used for cutting curved forms from wood *Francis.*

Bowge (bouz), *v. i* 1 To carouse, to bouse, to booze *De Quincey*

2 (*Naut*) To pull or haul hard, as, to *bowse* upon a tack, to *bowse* away, to pull all together.

Bōw'-shŏt, *n* [*bow* and *shot*] The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow

Bow'sprit (bō'sprit, *or* bou'sprit), *n* [*bow* and *sprit*, q. v, D *boegspriet*, from *boeg*, bow of a ship, and *spriet*, equiv to Eng *sprit*, L. Ger *bögsprēt*, Sw *bogsprot*, H Ger *bugspriet, bugspriet*] (*Naut*) A large boom or spar, which projects over the stem of a ship, or other vessel, to carry sail forward.

Bows'en, *v t* [See Bouse] To drink, to drench [*Obs*] [Written also *bouse*] *Carew.*

Bōw'string, *n* 1 The string of a bow.

2 A string used by the Turks for strangling of fenders

Bōw'string, *v t.* To strangle with a bowstring.

Bōw'stringed, *p a* 1 Furnished with bowstrings.

2 Put to death with a bowstring, strangled.

Bōw'tell, *n* (*Arch*) The shaft of a clustered pillar, or any plain round molding *Oxf. Gloss.*

Bōw'-win'dōw, *n* See Bay-window [*Obs.*]

Bōw'yer (bō'yer), *n.* [From *bow*, like *lawyer* from *law*]

1 An archer, one who uses a bow. [*Obs.*]

2 One who makes bows [*Obs*]

Bŏx, *n* [A S *box*, a small case or vessel with a cover, O H Ger *buhsa, puhsa*, M H Ger *bühse*, N. H Ger *büchse*, box, from L Lat. *buxis*, Lat. *pyxis, pyxis*, Gr. πυξίς, a box, esp of box-wood, Lat *buxus*, Gr πύξος, the box tree or box-wood]

1 A case or receptacle of any size, or made of any material.

2 The quantity that a box contains.

3 An inclosed space with seats in a theater, or other place of public amusement.

Thy plays
Are laughed at by the pit, *box*, galleries, nay, stage. *Dorset.*

4 A money-chest

Yet, since his neighbors give, the churl unlocks,
Damning the poor, his triple-bolted *box* *Warton.*

5 A small house "A shooting *box.*" *Wilson.* "Tight *boxes* neatly sashed" *Cowper.*

6 (*Mach*) (*a*) A cylindrical, hollow iron, used in wheels, in which the axle revolves. [See Journal-box.] (*b.*) A hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve, the bucket of a lifting pump.

7. The driver's seat on a carriage.

8. A present. "A Christmas *box.*" *Dickens.*

Box-coat, a heavy overcoat, originally worn by coachmen. — *Box-drain*, an underground drain, having a rectangular section — *In a box*, in a perplexity or embarrassing position; in difficulty.

Box, *n.* [A-S. *box*, Lat. *buxus*, Gr. πύξος.] A tree or shrub flourishing in different parts of the globe. The common box (*Buxus sempervirens*) has two varieties, one of which, the dwarf box (*suffruticosa*), is much used for borders in gardens. The wood of the tree varieties, being very hard and smooth, is extensively used in the arts, as by turners, engravers, mathematical instrument makers, &c

Box, *n.* [Cf. Gr. πύξ, with clinched fist] A blow on the head or ear with the hand. "A good-humored *box* on the ear." *Irving*

Box, *v. i.* To fight with the fist, to combat with the hand or fist

Box, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOXED (bŏkst), *p pr.* & *vb. n.* BOXING]

1. To inclose in a box
2. To furnish with boxes, as a wheel.
3. To strike with the hand or fist, especially to strike the ear or side of the head
4. [Sp. *boxar*] To sail round

To box a tree, to make an incision or hole in a tree for the purpose of procuring the sap — *To box off*, to divide into tight compartments (*Naut.*) To turn the head of a vessel either way by bracing the headyards aback — *To box the compass*, to name the points of the compass in their order

Box'-crăb, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus, or one of a genus, of crustacea named *Calappa C. granulata*, inhabiting the Mediterranean, is also called *cog-de mer* In form, when at rest, and with the feet retracted, it resembles a box, whence the name *Baird*

Box'-el'der, *n* (*Bot.*) The ash leaved maple (*Negundium Americanum*), a native of North America. *Loudon*

Box'en (bŏk'sn), *a* Made of box wood, pertaining to or resembling box [*Rare.*]

The faded hue of sapless *boxen* leaves *Dryden*

Box'er, *n* One who fights with his fist

Box'haul, *v. t* (*Naut.*) To wear, as a ship, in a particular manner, when close hauled, short round on to the other tack, — so called from the circumstance of bracing the headyards aback *Totten*

Box'haul-ing, *n* (*Naut.*) The act or method of going from one tack to another by bracing the yards aback, &c. *Totten.*

Box'ing, *n* The act of fighting with the fist, a combat with the fist. *Blackstone.*

Box'ing-day, } *n* The day and night af-
Box'ing-night (-nit), } ter Christmas, when presents, or *boxes*, are given in England *Wright*

Box'-I'ron (-i'urn), *n* A hollow smoothing iron containing a heater within, thus differing from a flat-iron, which is itself heated *Simmonds.*

Box'-keep'er, *n* An attendant at a theater or any other place of public amusement *Simmonds.*

Box'-lŏb'by, *n* The lobby leading to the boxes in a theater.

Box'-thôrn, *n* [*box* and *thorn*] (*Bot.*) A plant, the *Lycium barbarum*, and other species of the genus. *Loudon*

Box'-tick'et, *n* A ticket for theater-boxes *Clarke*

Box'-tree, *n* The box (*Buxus sempervirens*)

Box'-wood, *n.* The wood of the box-tree (*Buxus sempervirens*)

Boy, *n* [Prov. Ger *bua*, *bue*, M H Ger *buobe*, N H Ger *bube*, M D. *boeve*, N D *boef* Cf Lat *puer*, boy, child, and L Ger *pook*, Dan *pog*, Sw *pojke*, a young boy, Arm *bugul*, *bugul*, child, boy, girl, Ir. & Gael *beag*, little, W *bach*, id, Per *batch*, child, boy, servant, A-S. & Dan. *pige*, Sw. *piga*, Icel. *pika*, a little girl] A male child, from birth to the age of puberty, a lad Sometimes it is used in contempt or familiarity for a man

Boy, *v. t* To act as a boy, in allusion to the practice of employing boys to act women's parts on the early English stage.

Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness. *Shak*

Boy'ar, *n* A nobleman of Russia, Transylvania, &c See BOJAR

Boy'aus (boy'o), *n*, *pl* BOY'AUX or BOY'AUS [Fr. *boyau*, gut, a long and narrow place, and (of trenches) a branch See BOWEL.] (*Fort.*) A small trench, or a branch of a trench, leading to a magazine, or to any particular point They are generally called *boyaus of communication*. *Scott's Mil. Dict*

Boy'-bish'op, *n.* A boy (usually a chorister) elected bishop, in old Christmas sports, and invested with robes and other insignia He practiced a kind of mimicry of the ceremonies in which the bishop usually officiated. *Hone.*

Boy'-blind, *a.* Blind as a boy, undiscerning [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Boy'er, *n* [D *boeyer*, Ger *boyer*, so called because these vessels were employed for laying the *boeyen*, or *buoys*, Fr. *boyer* See BUOY] (*Naut.*) A Flemish sloop with a castle at each end

Boy'hood (27), *n* [*boy* and *hood*] The state of a boy, or of immature age.

Turning to mirth all things of earth,
As only *boyhood* can. *Hood*

Boy'ish, *a.* Resembling a boy in manners or opinions; belonging to a boy, childish, trifling, puerile. "A *boyish*, odd conceit." *Baillie.*

Boy'ish-ly, *adv.* In a boyish manner, like a boy; childishly.

Boy'ish-ness, *n.* The manners or behavior of a boy; childishness.

Boy'ism, *n.* 1. Childishness; puerility. *Dryden.*
2. The state of a boy; boyhood. [*Rare.*] *Warton.*

Boy's'-play, *n.* Childish amusement; any thing trifling.

Bo-yŭ'na, *n.* A large serpent of America, black and slender, having an intolerable smell. Also, a harmless reptile.

Bra-bănt'ine, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Brabant, a province of the Netherlands, or to its inhabitants

Brăb'ble, *n* [See *infra*] A broil; a clamorous contest, a wrangle *Carlyle.*

This petty *brabble* will undo us all *Shak*

Brăb'ble, *v. i* [D. *brabbelen*, to talk confusedly] To clamor, to contest noisily [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl*

Brăb'ble-ment, *n.* Clamorous, contentious language [*Obs.*] *Holland*

Brăb'bler, *n* A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow, a wrangler [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Brăb'bling, *n.* The act of contentious clamoring [*Obs.*] *Sir T More*

Brăc'cate, *a.* [Lat. *braccatus*, wearing breeches, from *braccæ*, breeches, q v] (*Ornith.*) Furnished with feathers which conceal the feet

Brăce, *n* [O Fr *brace*, *bruse*, *brasse*, *brausse*, *brache*, Pr. *brassa*, armful, embrace, fathom, N. Fr *brasse*, Sp & Pg. *braza*, fathom, from Lat *brachia*, the arms (stretched out), pl of *brachium*, arm]

1 A prop or support, especially (*Carp.*) a piece of timber extending like an arm across a corner from one piece of timber to another, which forms an angle with it in the frame of a building to give strength and stiffness to the structure.

☞ In carpentry and engineering, the term strictly applies to something that supports or connects parts in compression, being the opposite of *tie*, and *stay*, but in bridge-work, boiler-work, &c, it is sometimes applied to parts in tension

2 That which holds any thing tightly or firmly, a cincture or bandage

The little bones of the ear drum do in straining and relaxing it as the *braces* of the war drum do in that *Derham*

3 (*Print.*) A vertical curved line connecting two or more words or lines, which are to be taken together, thus, *boil*, *bowl*

4. A pair, a couple, as, a *brace* of ducks

5 A thick strap, which supports a carriage on wheels.

6 (*Naut.*) A rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which it is turned about *Totten*

7 (*pl.*) Straps that sustain pantaloons, &c, suspenders, galluses *Dickens*

I embroidered for you a beautiful pair of *braces* *Thackeray*

8 (*pl.*) Cords on the sides of a drum for tightening the heads

9 A curved instrument of iron or wood, for holding and turning bits, &c, a bit stock

10 State of being braced or tight, position for bracing "The laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its *brace* or tension" *Holder.*

11 Harness, warlike preparation

For that it stands not in such warlike *brace* *Shak.*

12 (*Mining*) The mouth of a shaft

Brăce, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRACED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* BRACING]

1 To furnish with braces, to support, to prop, as, to *brace* a beam on a building

2 To draw tight, to tighten, to bind or tie close, to put in a state of tension, to strengthen, as, to *brace* the nerves

And welcome war to *brace* her drums *Campbell*

3 To place in a position for bracing, to hold firmly, as, he *braced* himself against the crowd

A sturdy lance in his right hand he *braced* *Fairfax*

4 (*Naut.*) To move around by means of braces, as, to *brace* the yards.

To brace about to turn the yards round for the contrary tack — *To brace in*, to haul in the weather braces, so as to bring the yard more athwart ships — *To brace sharp* to cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel — *To brace to*, to check or ease off the lee braces, and round in the weather ones, to assist in tacking — *To brace up*, to haul in the lee braces, bringing the yard nearer the direction of the keel *Totten*

Brăce'let, *n* [Fr *bracelet*, dim of O Fr *brachel*, armor for the arm, armlet, L Lat *bracellus*, armlet, from Lat *brachium*, arm Cf BRACE]

1 An ornament for the wrist, worn mostly by ladies

He had *bracelets* of gold upon his arm *Scott*

Ornamental Bracelet

2 A piece of defensive armor for the arm *Johnson*

Brā'cer, *n.* 1 That which braces, binds, or makes firm, a band or bandage.

2 Armor for the arm *Chaucer*

3 A medicine which gives tension or tone to any part of the body. *Johnson*

Brăch (brăk), *n* [O Eng., a kind of scenting hound or setting dog, Ger *brack*, *bracke*, O H Ger *braccho*, O Fr *brache*, N. Fr. *braque*, Pr *brac*, Sp *braco*, It *bracco*, L. Lat. *bracco*] A bitch of the hound kind. *Shak.*

Brăch'i-al, or **Brā'chi-al** (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Fr. *brachial*, Lat. *brachialis*; *brachium*, arm.]

1. Belonging to the arm; as, the *brachial* artery; the *brachial* nerve. *Hooper.*

2. Of the nature of an arm; resembling an arm.

Brăch'i-ate, *a.* [Lat. *brachiatus*, with boughs or branches like arms, *brachium*, arm] (*Bot.*) Having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next, as in the maple and lilac. *Gray*

Brăch'i-o-pŏd, *n.* [Fr. *brachiopodes*, pl, from Gr. βραχίων, arm, and πούς, ποδός, foot] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the sub kingdom *Mollusca*. See MOLLUSK

Brăch'man, *n.* See BRAHMAN.

Brăch'y-cĕf'a-lĕc'tic, *n.* [Gr. βραχυκατάληκτος, βραχυκαταληκτικός; βραχύς, short, and καταλήκτικός, leaving off, incomplete, from καταλήγειν, to leave off] (*Gr & Lat. Pros.*) A verse wanting two syllables at its termination

Brăch'y-cĕph'a-lous, *a* [Gr. βραχύς, short, and κεφαλή, head] Having skulls whose transverse diameter, or that from parietal bone to parietal bone, exceeds the antero-posterior diameter. *Dana.*

Brăch'y-di ăg'o-nal, *n* [Gr βραχύς, short, and Eng *diagonal*, q v] The shortest of the diagonals in a rhombic prism

Brăch'y-dōme, *n* [Gr βραχύς, short, and δόμος, house, dome, q v] (*Crystallog.*) A dome parallel to the shorter diagonal *Dana.*

Bra-chŷg'ra-pher, *n* A writer in short hand

He asked the *brachygrapher* whether he wrote the notes of that sermon *Clayton*

Bra-chŷg'ra-phy (kĭg'ra fy), *n* [Fr *brachygraphie*, Gr βραχύς, short, and γράφειν, to write] The art or practice of writing in short hand, stenography *B Jonson*

Bra-chŷl'o-gy (kĭl'o jy), *n* [Fr *brachilogie*, Gr βραχύς, short, and λογος, discourse, description, λεγειν, to speak] (*Rhet.*) The expressing of any thing in the most concise manner

Bra-chŷp'ter-ous (kĭp'ter ŭs), *a* [Fr *brachyptère*, Gr. βραχύς, short, and πτερον, feather, wing] (*Ornith.*) Having wings, which, when folded, do not reach to the base of the tail *Brande.*

Bra-chŷst'o-chrōne (-kĭst'o krōn), *n* [Fr *brachystochrone*, incorrectly for *brachistochrone*, Gr. βράχιστος, shortest, superl. of βραχυς, short, and χρόνος, time.] A curve, in which a body, starting from a given point, and descending solely by the force of gravity, will reach another given point in it in a shorter time than it could by any other path. This *curve of quickest descent*, as it is sometimes called, is the same as the *cycloid* *Math. Dict.*

Brăch'y-tȳp'otŭs (brăk'e tĭp'pus), *a* [Gr βραχυς, short, and τύπος, stamp, form, from τύπτειν, to beat] (*Min.*) Of a short form *Mohs*

Brăch'y ū'ral, *a* [Gr βραχύς, short, and οὐρα, tail] (*Zool.*) Short tailed, — a term applied to a tribe of crustacea, comprehending the crabs See CRUSTACEA

Brā'cing, *n* 1 Act of bracing, or state of being braced

2 (*Engin.*) Any system of braces, as the *bracing* of a truss

Brā'cing, *a* Imparting strength or tone, strengthening, stiffening

Brăck, *n* [D *braak*, Dan *brik*, Sw & Icel *brak*, A S *brac* (*brec*), breaking, crackling, *gebrilt*, fracture, from *brecan*, to break, *bracan*, to bruise in a mortar] An opening caused by the parting of any solid body, a breach, a flaw "Stain or *brack* in her sweet reputation" *Beau & Fl.*

Brack'en, *n* Fern See BRAKE

Brăck'et, *n* [O Fr *braquet*, dim of *bracke*, Lat. *brachium*, arm]

Bracket (*Arch.*)

1 (*Arch.* & *Engin.*) A piece, or combination of pieces, of wood, stone, or metal, triangular in general shape, and either plain or ornamented, usually projecting from, or fastened to, a wall, or other surface, to support shelves, statuary, or other objects, and to strengthen angles, — in medieval architecture usually called a *corbel*

2 (*Naut.*) Short, crooked timbers, resembling knees, fixed in the frame of a ship's head to support the gratings

3 (*Mil.*) The cheek of a mortar carriage, made of strong plank

4 (*Print.*) One of two hooks [ ], used to inclose a reference, explanation, or note, or a part to be excluded from a sentence, to indicate an interpolation, to rectify a mistake, or to supply an omission, and for certain other purposes, — called also *crotchets*.

Brăck'et, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRACKETED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* BRACKETING] To place within brackets, to connect by brackets, to furnish with brackets.

Brăck'et ing, *n* (*Arch.*) A series of ribs, or brackets, for supporting cornices, &c *Gwilt*

Brăck'et-light, *n.* A gas-light projecting from a side wall

Brăck'ish, *a* [D. & L. Ger *brak*, brackish, Ger. *brackwasser*, brackish water. Cf. Ger. *brack*, refuse,

trash, *bracken*, to sort, to cast out, D. *wrak*, spoiled.] Salt'sh, or salt in a moderate degree;—applied to water partially saturated with salt, or mixed with sea-water. "Water so salt and *brackish* as no man can drink it." *North.*

Brăck'ish-ness, *n* The quality of being brackish, saltness in a small degree. [*Obs.*]

Brăck'y, *a.* Brackish. [*Obs.*] "The *bracky* fountains." *Drayton.*

Brăct, } *n* [Lat *bractea*, a thin plate of metal
Brăc'te-ă, } or wood, N Lat, bract] (*Bot.*) A small leaf or scale, from the axil of which a flower or its pedicel proceeds Bracts in general are the leaves of an inflorescence, more or less different from ordinary leaves

Brăc'te-al, } *a.* [Lat *bracteatus*, furnished with
Brăc'te-ate, } a bractea. See *supra.*] (*Bot*) Furnished with bracts *Barton.*

Brăct'ed, *a* (*Bot*) Furnished with bracts.

Brăc'te-o late, *a* (*Bot*) Furnished with bracteoles.

Brăc'te-ŏle, *n.* [Lat *bracteola*, dim of *bractea*,

Brăct'let, } q v] (*Bot*) A bract on the stalk of a single flower, which is itself on a main stalk that supports several flowers *Gray*

Brăct'less, *a* (*Bot*) Destitute of bracts

Brăd, *n* [Cf Dan. *braad*, prick, sting, *brod*, prick, sting, *brodde*, ice-spur, frost-nail, Sw. *brodd*, frost-nail, Icel *broddr*, any pointed piece of iron or steel, *brydda*, to prick, Scot *brod*, *brode*, goad, to *brod*, to prick, spur, Arm. *broud*, point, goad, a nail without a head, Ir. & Gael. *bròd* and *braid*, goad, sting, W. *brath*, a stabbing or stinging, *brathu*, to stab, sting] A particular kind of nail, with a slight projection at the top on one side instead of a head

Brăd'-awl, *n* An awl to pierce holes for the insertion of brads *Weale*

Brăd'y-pŭs, *n* [Gr *βραδύπους*, slow of foot, *βραδύς*, slow, and *πούς*, foot] The sloth See SLOTH

Brăe (brā), *n* [See BRAY, *n*] A declivity, broken ground [*Scot*] *Burns*

Brăg, *v i* [*imp & p p.* BRAGGED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRAGGING] [Of Icel *bragga*, to adorn, Dan. *brage*, Sw & Icel *braka*, to crash, crack, Ger *prachen*, to make a show, boast, *pracht*, *bracht*, breaking, show, splendor, Fr. *braguer*, to lead a merry life, flaunt, boast, O Fr *brague*, merriment, L Lat *bragare*, Arm *braga*, to trifle, flaunt, boast, W. *bragiaw*, to swell out, to brag or boast, Ir & Gael *breagh*, fine, splendid, pretty, Ir *braghaim*, I boast, O Eng *brag*, brisk, full of spirits, proud] To praise one's self, or what belongs to one's self, in an ostentatious manner, to boast, to pretend, to vaunt,—followed by *of*

Conceit, more rich in matter than in words,
Brags of his substance *Shak.*

Syn.—To swagger, boast, vapor, bluster, vaunt, flourish, talk big

Brăg, *n.* 1 A boast or boasting, ostentatious praise of one's own deeds or advantages.

But made not here his *brag*
Of "came," and "saw," and "overcame" *Shak*

2 The thing boasted of. "Beauty is Nature's *brag*" *Milton.*

3. A game at cards. *Chesterfield*

Brăg, *a* Brisk, full of spirits. [*Obs*] "A *brag* young fellow" *B Jonson.*

Brăg'ga-dō'ci o (brag ga dō'shĭ o), *n* [From *Bragadocchio*, a boastful character in Spenser's Faery Queen]

1. A braggart, a boaster "A *braggadocio* captain." *Dryden.*

2. Empty boasting, mere brag, pretension

Brăg'gard-ĭşm, *n.* [See *infra* and *supra* Cf O Fr. *bragardise*, flaunting, bragging] Boastfulness, vain ostentation. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Brăg'gart, *n.* [O Fr *bragard*, flaunting, vain, bragging. See *supra*] A boaster, a vain fellow.

O, I could play the woman with mine eyes,
And *braggart* with my tongue *Shak*

Brăg'gart, *a.* Boastful, vainly ostentatious.

The *braggart* shout
For some blind glimpse of freedom *Tennyson*

Brăg'ger, *n.* One who brags, a boaster

Brăg'gĕt, *n.* [O. Eng *braget*, *bragot*, W. *bragawd*, *bragod*, Corn. *bregawd*, W. *bragiaw*, to swell out, to sprout out, *brag*, a sprouting out, malt.] A liquor made of ale and honey fermented, with spices, &c. [*Obs*]

And we have served there, armed all in ale,
With the brown bowl, and charged with
bragget stale *B Jonson*

Brăg'ging-ly, *adv.* Boastingly.

Brăg'less, *a.* Without bragging or ostentation. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Brăg'ly, *adv.* Proudly; grandly. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Brăh'mă, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Myth.*) The first person in the trinity of the Hindoos, the creator.

Brăh'man, } *n.* [Fr *Bracmane*,
Brăh'min, } *Bramin*, *Bramine*, Pg. *Bramăn*, *Bragmăn*, *Brachmăn*, *Bremĭn*, Lat pl. *Brachmanæ*, *Brachmanes*, Gr *βραχμᾶνες*, from Skr *Brahman*, Bramin, and the first deity of the Hindoo triad, the creator of the world, *Brahma.*] A person of the upper or sacerdotal caste among the Hindoos. [Written also *Brachman*, *Bramin.*]

Brahma.

Brăh'man-ee', } *n.* The wife of a Brahman.
Brăh'man-ess, }

Brăh-măn'ic, }
Brăh-măn'ĭc-al, } *a* Pertaining to the Brahmans,
Brăh-mĭn'ic, } or their doctrines and worship.
Brăh-mĭn'ĭc-al, }

Brăh'man-ĭşm, } *n.* The religion or system of
Brăh'min-ĭşm, } doctrines of the Brahmans, the religion of Brahma.

Brăid, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* BRAIDED, *p. pr. & vb. n* BRAIDING] [A-S. *bredan*, *bregdan*, to bend, weave, braid, Icel *bregda*, to twine, to upbraid, Dan. *brägde*, to twist, entwine, D. *breiden*, to knit, O H Ger. *gabretten*, to weave, entwine. Cf. BROID.]

1. To weave or entwine together, to plat "*Braid* your locks with rosy twine." *Milton*

2 (*Dom Econ*) To mingle by rubbing in some fluid or soft substance, as, to *braid* starch. *Forby.*

3. To reproach [*Obs*] See UPBRAID.

4 To break, to tear, to start. [*Obs*]

Brăid, *n.* 1. A string, cord, or other texture, formed by weaving together different strands

A *braid* of hair composed of two different colors twined together *Scott*

2 A quick motion, a start. [*Obs*] *Sackville*

Brăid, *a.* [A S. *brăd*, *bred*, *brăgd*, *bregd*, falsehood, deceit, Icel *bragd*, fraud, deceit, from A-S *bredan*, *bregdan*, to braid, knit, hence to knit a net, to draw into a net, i e., to deceive. Cf. Sw *fiske bragd*, fish-net. See *supra.*] Deceitful. [*Obs*]

Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry that will, I live and die a maid *Shak*

Brăid'ing, *n.* 1 The act of making braids.

2 Braids collectively

A gentleman enveloped in mustachios, whiskers, fur collars, and *braiding* *Thackeray*

Brăil, *n* [O Fr. *brael*, *brasol*, *braoel*, *braueil*, a band placed around the breeches, O Eng *brayle*, q v, from O Fr *braie*, *braye*, breeches, Pr. *brayza*, Sp & Pg. *braga*, It *braca*, from Lat *braca*, *bracæ*, breeches, a Gallic word, Arm *bragez*, Ir. *brog*, Gael *briogas*. See BREECHES]

1 (*Falconry*) A piece of leather to blind up a hawk's wing *Bailey*

2 (*pl*) (*Naut*) (*a*) Ropes passing through pulleys, on the mizzen mast and yard, and fastened to the aftmost leech of the sail in different places, to truss it up close (*b*) All ropes employed to haul up the bottoms, lower corners, and skirts of the other great sails, for the more ready furling of them

Brăil, *v t* (*Naut*) To haul up into the brails, or to truss up with the brails,—used with *up*, as, to *brail* up a sail.

Brăin, *n* [A S *bragen*, *brägen*, *bregen*, I., Ger. *brägen*, *bregen*, D *breïn* Cf Gr. *βρεγμα*, *βρεχμός*, the upper part of the head]

1. (*Anat*) (*a*) The whitish, soft mass which constitutes the anterior or cephalic extremity of the nervous system in man and other vertebrates, occupying the upper cavity of the skull, and considered to be the center of sensation and perception. (*b*) The anterior or cephalic ganglion in insects and other invertebrates

2 The organ or seat of intellect, hence, the understanding "My *brain* is too dull" *Scott.*

☞ In this sense, often used in the plural

3 The affections, fancy, imagination. [*Rare*] *Shak. Sandys*

Brăin, *v. t* 1. To dash out the brains of, to kill by beating out the brains, hence, to destroy, to put an end to "There thou mayst *brain* him." *Shak.*

It was the swift celerity of his death
That *brained* my purpose *Shak*

2 To conceive, to understand [*Obs*]

'Tis still a dream, or else such stuff as madmen
Tongue, and *brain* not. *Shak*

Brăin'-cŏr'al, } *n.* (*Zoöl*) A coral of the genus
Brăin'-stōne, } *Meandrina*, growing in hemispherical forms, the surface of which is covered with meandering furrows somewhat like those of the brain, hence the name *Dana*

Brăined, *p a* Having brains. "If the other two be *brained* like us." *Shak.*

Brăin'-fē'ver, *n.* An inflammation of the brain, phrenitis, *Dunglison.*

Brăin'ish, *a.* Hot headed, furious. *Shak.*

Brăin'less, *a.* Without understanding, silly; thoughtless, witless

Brăin'-păn, *n.* [*brain* and *pan*] The bones which inclose the brain, the skull, the cranium

Brăin'-sick, *a.* [*brain* and *sick*] Disordered in the understanding, giddy, thoughtless

Brăin'-sick'ly, *adv.* Weakly, with a disordered understanding. *Shak.*

Brăin'-sick'ness, *n* Disorder of the understanding; giddiness, indiscretion. *Holland.*

Brăin'-thrŏb, *n* The throbbing of the brain.

Brăit, *n.* [Cf. W. *braith*, variegated, Ir. *breath*, *breagh*, fine, comely.] A rough diamond;—so called by jewelers.

Brāke, *p. p.* of *break.* [*Obs.*] See BREAK.

Brāke, *n.* [L. Ger. *brake*, brushwood, Dan. *brügne*, *bregne*, fern, W. *brwg*, wood, brake, Arm. *brūk*, *brūg*, heath, heather, Ir. & Gael. *fraoch*, heath, heather, Pr. *brus*, heather.]

1. (*Bot.*) A fern of different genera, especially of the genus *Pteris.*

2. A place overgrown with brakes. *Wordsworth.*

3. A thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles.

He staid not for *brake*, and he stopped not for stone. *W. Scott.*

Cane-brake, a thicket of canes [*U. S.*]

Brāke, *n.* [L. Ger. *brake*, an instrument for breaking flax, H. Ger. *breche*, id., from the root of *breal*, Ger. *brechen.*]

1. An instrument or machine to break flax or hemp.

2 The handle by which a pump is worked.

3 A baker's kneading trough *Johnson.*

4 A sharp bit or snaffle. "I pampered jades . . . which need nor *brake* nor bit" *Gascoigne.*

5 A contrivance for confining refractory horses while the smith is shoeing them, also, an inclosure to restrain cattle, horses, &c.

A passing fair horse which Philip had bought . . . and because of his fierceness kept him within a *brake* of iron bars. *Bacon.*

6. (*Mil*) (*a*) That part of the carriage of a movable battery, or engine, which enables it to turn. (*b*) An ancient engine of war analogous to the cross bow and ballista.

7. (*Agric.*) A large, heavy harrow for breaking clods after plowing

8 A piece of mechanism for retarding or stopping motion by friction, as of a carriage or railway car, by the pressure of rubbers against the wheels.

☞ The cut shows the brake generally used in America, and known as "The Stevens Brake" The hand-wheel on the spindle *A*, which is fastened to the platform *P* of the car, winds up the chain *F*, and pulls the lever *B*, which presses the brake-block *K* upon the wheel *X*, and pulls the rod *O*, which presses the brake-block upon the wheel *W*, and pulls the rod *E*, which runs to the other truck, where there is a duplicate of the arrangement shown Thus, turning the brake-wheel at either end of the car brings an equal pressure upon all the wheels

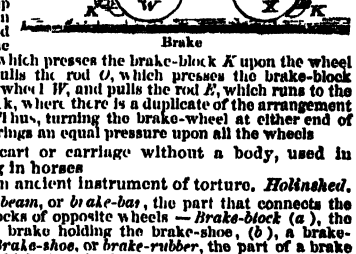

Brake

9 A cart or carriage without a body, used in breaking in horses

10 An ancient instrument of torture. *Holinshed.*

Brake-beam, or *brake-bar*, the part that connects the brake-blocks of opposite wheels — *Brake-block* (*a*), the part of a brake holding the brake-shoe, (*b*), a brake-shoe — *Brake-shoe*, or *brake-rubber*, the part of a brake against which the wheel rubs — *Brake-wheel*, the hand-wheel by which power is applied to a brake

Brāke'man, *n.*, *pl.* BRĀKE'MEN.

1 The man whose business is to manage the brake on railways

2 (*Mining.*) The man in charge of the winding engine

Brāke'wheel, *n.* A wheel to which a brake is applied *Weale*

Brāk'y, *a* Full of brakes, abounding with brambles or shrubs, rough, thorny. "In the woods and *braky* glens" *Browne.*

Brā'ma, *n* See BRAHMA

Brā'mah Lŏck. A lock peculiarly difficult to pick, invented by a Mr. *Bramah* of London *Simmonds.*

Brā'mah-prĕss, *n* A hydrostatic press of immense power, invented by the Messrs. *Bramah* See HYDROSTATIC-PRESS *Weale.*

Brăm'ble, *n* [A S *brēmbel*, *brēmber*, *brēmel*, O. H. Ger. *brāmal*, *brāma*, f, and *brāmō*, m., N. H. Ger *brame*, D *braam*, *brummel*, L Ger. *brummelbeere*, N. H Ger. *brom beere*, Dan *bram-bär*, *brombär*, Sw *brom bär*] (*Bot*) One of several different species of the genus *Rubus*, including the raspberry and blackberry, hence, any rough, prickly shrub *Loudon.*

Brăm'ble, } *n.* [O. Eng. *bramline.* See
Brăm'ble-finch, } *supra*] (*Ornith.*) A bird,
Brăm'bling, } a species of *Fringilla*; the mountain finch (*F. montifringilla*).

Brăm'ble-bush, *n* [*bramble* and *bush.*] (*Bot.*) The bramble, or a collection of brambles growing together "His eyebrows were large and shaggy, and greatly resembled *bramble-bushes.*" *Lytton.*

Brăm'bled (brăm'bld), *a.* Overgrown with brambles

Forlorn she sits upon the *bramble*-floor *Warton.*

Brăm'ble-nĕt, *n* [*bramble* and *net.*] A hallier, or a net to catch birds.

Brăm'bly, *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or full of brambles. "In *brambly* wilderness." *Tennyson.*

Brāme, *n.* Vexation. [*Obs.*] "Hoart burning *brame*" *Spenser.*

Brā'min, *n.* See BRAHMAN.

Brā'min-ee', } *n.* See BRAHMANEE, BRAHMANESS.
Brā'min-ess, }

Bra-mĭn'ĭc-al, *a.* See BRAHMINICAL.

Brā'min-ĭşm, *n.* See BRAHMINISM.

Brăn, *n.* [Fr. *bran*, excrement, dirt, O. Fr., Pr., & O. Sp. *bren*, bran, W. *bran*, *brann*, Armor. *brenn*, Ir. & Gael. *bran*, bran, chaff, L. Lat. *brannus*, *brennium*, *bren.*] The proper coat of the seed of wheat,

rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by bolting.

Brăn'card, *n.* [Fr. *brancard.* See *infra.*] A horse litter. *(Obs.)* *Cotgrave.*

Brănch, *n.* [Fr. *branche*, Pr., O. Sp., O. Pg., It., & L. Lat. *branca*, Fr. also *brano*, m., Ger. *branke*, claw Armor. *brank*, branch, bough, Ir. & Gael. *bruc*, W. *braich*, arm.]

1. *(Bot.)* A shoot of a tree or other plant; a limb, a bough growing from a stem, or from another branch or bough.

2. Any arm or part shooting or extended from the main body of a thing, as a smaller stream running into a larger one, or proceeding from it, a ramification.

Most of the branches, or streams, were dried up. *W Irving*

3. Any member or part of a body or system, a distinct article; a section or subdivision, a department, as of science. "*Branches* of knowledge." *Prescott.*

4. A line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock, any descendant in such a line; as, the English or the Irish *branch* of a family "His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock." *Carew.*

5. *(Law.)* A warrant or commission given to a pilot.

6. A chandelier *Ash.*

Branches of a bridle, two pieces of bent iron, which bear the bit, the cross chains, and the curb — *Branches of ogives (Arch)*, the arches of Gothic vaults, traversing from one angle to another diagonally, and forming a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which these arches are diagonals *Harris*

Brănch, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRANCHED (brănchť), *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRANCHING]

1. To shoot or spread in branches, to ramify

2. To divide into separate parts or subdivisions.

To branch off, to form a branch or a separate part, to diverge — *To branch out*, to speak diffusively, to make many distinctions or divisions in a discourse "*To branch out* into a long discourse " *Spectator*

Brănch, *v t* 1 To divide as into branches; to make subordinate divisions in *Bacon.*

2. To adorn with needle work representing branches, flowers, or twigs *Spenser.*

Brănch'-chŭck, *n* [*branch* and *chuck.*] *(Mech)* A chuck formed of four branches turned up at the ends, and each furnished with a screw.

Brănchĕd'-work (brănchť'wŭrk), *n* *(Sculp)* The carved and sculptured leaves and branches in monuments and friezes

Brănch'er, *n* 1. One that shoots forth branches

2. *(Ornith)* A young hawk when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches

Brănch'er-y, *n* *(Bot)* The ramifications of the vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit

Brăg'chĭ-ær (brăkť'ē), *n pl* [Lat *branchiæ*, pl of *branchia*, Gr. *βράγχια*, pl of *βραγχιον.*] *(Anat)* Gills, a term applied to the organs of respiration in certain animals which live in water, as fishes and crustacea. *Carpenter.*

Brăn'chĭ-al (brăŋkť al), *a* *(Anat)* Pertaining to the branchiæ or gills, performed by means of branchiæ. "*Branchial* respiration" *Carpenter.*

Brănch'i ness, *n* Fullness of branches

Brănch'ing, *a* Furnished with branches, shooting out branches "The *branching* palm" *Milton*

Brănch'ing, *n* The act of branching, division into parts or branches "The sciences, with their numerous *branchings*" *Watts.*

Brăn'chĭ-ŏp'o-dă, } *n. pl.* [Fr *branchiopode*, Gr
Brăn'chĭ-o-pods, } *βράγχιον*, gill, and *ποῦς, ποδός*, foot.] *(Zoöl)* An order of crustacea, generally very small or minute, — so named from their feet, or locomotive extremities, having been supposed to perform the function of gills It includes the genera *Branchippus, Apus, Limnadia*, and a few others, in which the feet are very numerous, and lamellar. The species of *Branchippus* are common in small fresh-water ponds *Dana*

Brăn'chĭ-ŏs'te-gal, } (brăŋkť-), *a* [Fr *branchi-*
Brăn'chĭ-ŏs'te-gous, } *ostège*, Gr. *βραγχιον*, gill, and *στεγειν*, to cover] *(Compar. Anat.)* Pertaining to the branchiostege.

☞ This term was early applied also to a group of fishes having boneless branchiæ But the arrangement was unnatural, and is rejected *Dana*

Brăn'chĭ-ŏs'tĕge, *n.* *(Compar Anat.)* The membrane which covers the gills of fishes, lying beneath the operculum. It is supported by rays, to which the name is also applied

Brănch'less, *a* Destitute of branches or shoots, without any valuable product, barren, naked

Brănch'let, *n* A little branch, a twig, the sub division of a branch.

Brănch'-pĭlot, *n.* A pilot who has a branch or public commission. [*U. S*]

Brănch'y, *a.* Full of branches, having wide-spreading branches.

Beneath thy *branchy* bowers of thickest gloom *Scott*

Brănd, *n.* [Also *brond.* A-S. *brand, brond*, brand, sword, from *brinnan, byrnan, beornan*, to burn, D., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *brand*, brand, Icel. *brandr*, a brand, and the blade of a sword, O. Fr. *brant, brane, bran*, Pr. *bran, brenc*, It. *brando*, the blade of a sword.]

1. A burning piece of wood; or a stick or piece of wood partly burnt, whether burning or after the fire is extinct.

Snatching a live *brand* from a wigwam, Mason threw it on a matted roof. *Palfrey*

2. A sword, so called from its glittering brightness. [*Poet*]

Paradise, so late their happy seat,
Waved over by that flaming *brand* *Milton*

3. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a cask, to designate the quality, manufacturer, &c, of the contents, hence, figuratively, quality, kind, as, a good *brand* of flour, ale of a certain *brand.*

4. A mark put upon criminals with a hot iron, hence, any mark of infamy, a stigma. "The *brand* of private vice." *Channing*

5. A disease in vegetables, by which their leaves and tender bark are partially destroyed, as if burnt, called also *burn*

Brănd, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* BRANDED, *p. pr & vb. n.* BRANDING]

1 To burn or impress a mark with a hot iron, as, to *brand* a criminal, by way of punishment, to *brand* a cask, or any thing else, for the purpose of fixing a mark upon it

2 To fix a mark or character of infamy upon, to stigmatize as infamous "The Inquisition *branded* its victims with infamy " *Prescott*

There were the enormities, *branded* and condemned by the first and most natural verdict of common humanity *South*

Brănd'er, *n* 1. One who brands.

2 A gridiron [*Scot*]

Brănd'-goose, *n* *(Ornith)* A species of wild goose, of the genus *Anas*, usually called, in America, *brant (Anser bernicla)*

Brăn'dĭed (brăn'did), *a* 1 Mingled with brandy, made stronger by the addition of brandy

2 Flavored or treated with brandy, as, *brandied* preserves

Brănd'ing-ĭron (-ĭ'urn), *n* An iron to brand with.

Brănd'-ĭron (ĭ'urn), *n* 1 A branding-iron

2 A trivet to set a pot on *Halloet*

Brăn'dish, *v t* [*imp & p p.* BRANDISHED *p pr & vb n* BRANDISHING] [Fr, Pr, & It *brandir*, It *brandire*, Sp *blandir*, from *brand*, a sword See BRAND, *n*]

1 To move or wave, as a weapon, to raise and move in various directions, to shake or flourish.

The quivering lance which he *brandished* bright *Drake*

2 To play with, to flourish, as, to *brandish* syllogisms *Locke*

Brăn'dish, *n* A flourish, as with a weapon, whip, &c "*Brandishes* of the fan" *Tatler*

Brăn'dish er, *n* One who brandishes

Brăn'dish ing, } *n* *(Arch)* A name given to open
Brăt'tish ing, } carved work, as of a crest, &c

Brănd'ling, *n* [So called from its color See BRAND] *(Zool)* A small red worm, used as bait for small fish *Walton*

Brănd'-new (nū), *a* [See BRAND] Quite new, bright as a brand of fire *Tatler*

Brănd'rith, *n* A fence or inclosure around a well [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Brăn'dy, *n* [Contracted from O. Eng *brandwine*, Ger *brantwein, branteuein*, i e, burned wine, Fr *brandevin*] An ardent spirit distilled from wine The name is also given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the United States particularly to that which is distilled from cider and peaches In the north of Europe, the term is also applied to a spirit obtained from grain

Brăn'dy-fruit, *n* Fruits preserved in brandy and sugar

Brăn'dy-wine, *n* Brandy [*Obs*] *Wiseman*

Brăn'gle (brăng'gl), *n* [Prov Eng *brangled*, confused, entangled, Scot *brangle*, to shake, menace, probably a modification of wrangle, q v Cf Icel *brang*, crowd, tumult, and Fr *brandir*, to swing, shake] A wrangle, a squabble, a noisy contest or dispute [*Rare*] "A *brangle* between him and his neighbor" *Swift*

Brăn'gle, *v i* To wrangle, to dispute contentiously, to squabble [*Rare*]

Here I conceive that flesh and blood will *brangle*,
And murmuring Reason with the Almighty wrangle
Sylvester

Brăn'gle ment, *n* Wrangle brangle [*Obs*]

Brăn'gler, *n* A quarrelsome person

Brăn'gling, *n* A quarrel [*Rare*] *Whitlock*

Brănk, *n.* [Prob of Celtic origin Cf Lat *brance, brace*, the Gallic name of a particularly white kind of corn "Galliæ quoque suum genus farris dedere, quod illic *brance* vocant, apud nos sandalum, nitidissimi grani" *Plin* 18 7]

1 Buckwheat, — a name used in some parts of England *Halliwell*

2 [Cf BRANCH.] In some parts of England and Scotland, a *scolding bridle*, an instrument for correcting scolding women. It consists of a headpiece, which incloses the head of the offender, and of a sharp iron, which enters the mouth and restrains the tongue. *Plott*

Brănk'ur-sine, *n* [Fr *branc-ursine, branque-ursine, branche-ursine*, It *brancorsina, branca orsina*, Sp. & Pg. *branca ursina*, from *branca*, claw, and *ursino, -a*, Lat. *ursinus*, belonging to a bear, Ger. *bärenklau*, i e., bear's claw, because its leaves resemble the claws of a bear. Cf BRANCH.] *(Bot.)* Bear's-breech, or Acanthus, a genus of plants, of several species The leaves of the common sort are said to have furnished the model of the Corinthian capital.

Brăn'lĭn, *n.* [Scot. *branlie, brannock*, from *brand*, q v, probably on account of the dark-colored marks on the sides of this fish, resembling those burned by a *brand*-iron] *(Ichth)* A species of fish of the salmon kind, found in rapid streams, — in some places called the *fingry*, from five or six black lines or marks on each side resembling fingers.

Brăn'-new, *a* See BRAND-NEW

Brăn'ny, *a.* [From *bran.*] Having the appearance of bran, consisting of bran. *Wiseman.*

Brăn'sle, *n* [O. Fr *branle*, for *branle*, from Fr *branler*, to swing, to shake.] A brawl, or dance. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Brănt, *n* [It *branta, brenta*, D. & Ger. *brentgans.* Probably It *branta* is for *branca*, branch, so that it signifies a *branch goose*, same as O & Prov. Eng. *tree goose*, Ger *baumgans*, D *boomgans* Cf Ger. *brante, brankc*, claw] *(Ornith)* A species of wild goose, the *Anser bernicla*, — called also *brent* and *brand goose* See BRAND GOOSE. *Longfellow.*

Brănt, *a* [See BRENT] Steep [*Prov Eng*] *Todd.*

Brănt'-fŏx, *n* [For *brand fox*, Ger *brandfuchs, braunfuchs, rothfuchs*, D *brandvos*, Dan *brandræve*, Sw *brandröf*, so called from its yellowish-brown and somewhat black color] *(Zool)* A kind of fox living in Sweden, the *Vulpes alopex*, smaller than the common fox, *V. vulgaris*, and probably a variety of it

Brăn'ĭ-al, *a* Relating to the brain cerebral [*R*]

Brăs'sen (brăzn), *a.* Made of brass. See BRASS and BRAZEN

Brăsh, *a* [Cf Ger *barsch*, harsh, sharp, tart, impetuous, D *barsch*, Sw & Dan *barsk*, L Ger *bask, basch*]

1 Hasty in temper, impetuous *Grose*

2 [Am *brash, brush*, fragile, frail, brittle] Brittle, as wood or vegetables [*Local, U S*] *Bartlett.*

Brăsh, *n* [See BRASH, *a*, 2] 1 A rash or eruption

2 Refuse boughs of trees, truck *Wright.*

3 *(Geol)* Broken and angular fragments of rocks underlying alluvial deposits *Lyell*

4 Broken fragments of ice *Kane.*

Brăs'ier (brăzhť), *n* [From *brass*]

1 An artificer who works in brass *Franklin*

2 [Fr *brasier, braisar*, from *braise*, embers, live coals, Pr & Sp *brasa*, Pg *braza, brasa*, It *bragia, bracia, brascia* Cf BRAZIER] A pan for holding coals

Bra zĭl', *n* See BRAZIL

Brăss, *n* [A S *bræs* W *prês*, Ir *pras*, Gael *prais*, Corn *bres* Cf Icel *bras* cement, solder, Lith. *varas*, brass]

1 An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow color, usually containing about one third of its weight of zinc, but the proportions are variable *Thomson*

2 *(Mech)* The bearing piece sometimes placed between a journal and a journal box, and forming a part of the latter, on which the journal moves, so called because frequently made of brass A brass is often lined with a softer metal, when the latter is generally called a *white metal lining* [See *Illust* of *Axle-box* See also JOURNAL-BOX and BEARING]

3 Impudence, a brazen face [*Colloq*]

4 *(pl)* *(a)* Utensils, ornaments, or other articles made of brass "The very scullion who cleans the *brasses*" *Hopkinson* *(b)* Monumental engravings on brass plates, let into slabs in the pavements of ancient churches, containing the effigies, coats of arms, &c, of illustrious persons *Oxford Gloss of Arch* *(c)* *(Mining)* Lumps of pyrites or sulphuret of iron, the color of which is near to that of brass *Dana*

Brăss'age, *n* A sum formerly levied to defray the expense of coinage *Brande*

Brăs'sărt, *n* *(Plate Armor)* The piece which protected the upper part of the arm, from the elbow to the shoulder *Brande*

Brăss'-bănd, *n* A company of musicians who perform on instruments of brass, as the trumpet, bugle, &c

Brăsse, *n* [A transposition of *barse*, q v. Cf L Ger *brasse*, H Ger *brassen* the bream] *(Ichth)* The pale, spotted perch, with two long teeth on each side, the *Lucioperca*

Brăss'ĕt, *n* A casque or head piece of armor.

Brăss'-foĭl, *n.* Brass made into very thin sheets by beating, — called also *Dutch gold*

Brăs'sĭ-ca, *n* [Lat *brassica*, W *bresych*, from *bras*, having a bunchy top, allied to *bras*, fat, thick, large] *(Bot)* A genus of plants embracing several species and varieties very different in appearance and qualities from each other, such as the common cabbage (*B oleracea*), with its varieties, broccoli, cauliflowers, &c, the wild turnip (*B. campestris*); the common turnip (*B rapa*), the rape or coleseed (*B napus*), &c *Baird*

Brăss'i-ness, *n.* The quality or appearance of brass

Brăss'-lĭnf, *n* Brass foil. See BRASS-FOIL.

Brăss'-pāved, *a.* Firm as brass. *Spenser.*

Brăss'-vĭz'aged, *a.* Impudent, bold. *Chalmers.*

Brăss'y, *a.* 1. Pertaining to brass, partaking of brass, hard as brass; having the color of brass.

2. Impudent; impudently bold. [*Colloq.*]

Brast, *p. t.* [See BURST.] To burst; to break. [*Obs.*]
That dreadful furies which their chains have *brast* *Spenser.*

Brastle, *n.* Burst. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Brat, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *brat*, a child's bib or apron, scum, *bratty*, mean and dirty, A-S. *bratt*, cloak, rag, W. *brat*, *bratt*, clout, rag, Ir. & Gael *brat*, cloak, veil, apron, rag, *brat speilidh*, or *spaoilidh*, a swaddling cloth. The Ger. *brut*, Eng *brood*, A S. *brōd*, can not be compared, though they have nearly the same meaning.]

1. A child, so called in contempt "This *brat* is none of mine" *Shak.* "Their dirty *brats*." *Thackeray.*

2. Offspring, progeny [*Obs.*]

O Israel! O household of the Lord!
O Abraham's *brats*! O brood of blessed seed! *Gascoigne*

Brat'tice, *n* [See BRETTICE.] A wall of separation in a mining shaft.

Bra-vāde', *n* Bravado. [*Obs.*]
The great Pacheco, like himself, this hot
And fierce *bravade* shall in a trice make vain. *Fanshaw*

Bra-vā'do, *n.* [Sp *bravada*, *bravata*, boast, brag, Fr *bravade*. See BRAVE.] An arrogant menace, intended to intimidate, a boast or brag, boastful or threatening behavior. "In spite of our host's *bravado*." *Irving.*

Brāve, *a.* [Fr *brave*, valiant, good, well dressed, Pr. *brau*, *f brava*, hard, wicked, brave, Sp & Pg *bravo*, valiant, strenuous, fierce, rude, sumptuous, fine, It. *bravo*, courageous, O It, tempestuous, Sp *brava*, a heavy swell of the sea, *braveza*, bravery, valor, fury of the elements, *bravio*, fierce, coarse, O. Sp. *braviar*, to roar. This word seems to be of Celtic origin, though its primitive form is not clearly preserved in the modern Celtic dialects Cf W *braw*, terror, fright, *brau*, frank, ready, Armor *brāō*, *brav*, fine, agreeable, pretty, *braga*, to strut, Ir. & Gael *breo*, fire, flame]

1 Of noble or admirable courage, uniting boldness with generosity and dignity, bold, daring, intrepid, fearless

The star-spangled banner, O, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the *brave* *F S Key*

2 Gallant, lofty, excellent, beautiful, grand, noble, dignified

Iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth *Bacon*
It being a *brave* day, I walked to Whitehall *Pepys*

3. Gaudy, showy in dress [*Obs.*]

For I have gold, and therefore will be *brave*
In silks I'll rattle it of every color *Greene*

Syn.—Courageous, gallant, daring, valiant, valorous; bold, heroic, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, magnanimous, high-spirited See GALLANT

Brāve, *n.* **1** A brave person, one who is bold or daring, specifically, an Indian warrior

2. A hector, a bully, a man daring beyond discretion or decency

Hot *braves* like thee may fight *Dryden*

3. A boast, a challenge, a defiance. [*Obs.*]

Demetrius, thou dost overween in all,
And so in this, to bear me down with *braves* *Shak.*

Brāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BRAVING.]

1 To encounter with courage and fortitude, to set at defiance, to defy, to challenge, to dare

The rock that *braves* the tempest *Dryden*

2. To adorn, to make fine or showy [*Obs.*]

Thou hast *braved* many men [made them fine, being said to a tailor]; *brave* not me: I'll neither be faced nor *braved* *Shak.*

Brāve'ly, *adv.* **1** In a brave manner, courageously; gallantly, splendidly

Who combats *bravely* is not therefore brave *Pope*

2. Finely; gaudily. [*Obs.*]

And [she] decked herself *bravely* to allure the eyes of all men that should see her *Judith* x 4

3. In good health, or much recovered from illness. [*Colloq.*]

Brāve'ness, *n.* The quality of being brave, bravery. *Holland*

Brāv'er-y, *n.* **1.** The quality of being brave, noble courage, fearlessness of danger; undaunted spirit, intrepidity.

Remember, sir, my liege,
The natural *bravery* of your isle *Shak.*

2. Splendor; magnificence, showy appearance, ostentation.

With scarfs, and fans, and double charge of *bravery*. *Shak.*
Like a stately ship
With all her *bravery* on, and tackle trim *Milton*
Another layeth all his living on his back, judging that women are wedded to *bravery*. *Lyly*

3. A conspicuous or showy person; a fine gentleman, a beau. [*Obs.*] "A man that is the *bravery* of his age." *Beau. & Fl.*

4 The act of braving; defiance; bravado. [*Obs.*] "Reform, then, without *bravery* or scandal of former times and persons." *Bacon.*

Syn.—Courage, heroism; intrepidity; gallantry, valor, fearlessness, dauntlessness, hardihood; manfulness See COURAGE

Brāv'ing, *n* A bravado. "With so proud a strain of threats and *bravings*." *Chapman.*

Brāv'ing-ly, *adv* In the manner of defiance.

Brā'vo (Synop., § 130), *n.*, *pl.* BRĀ'VŌES. [It. See BRAVE.] A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; an assassin or murderer.

Safe from detection, robs the unwary prey,
And stalk, like bravoes, all who come that way. *Churchill.*

Brā'vo, *interj.* [It. See BRAVE.] Well done! expressive of applause.

Brā-vū'rā, *n.* [It. *bravura*, bravery, spirit, Fr. *bravoure*. See BRAVE.]

1. (*Mus*) An air characterized by minute divisions, giving several notes to a syllable, and requiring great force and spirit in the performer.

2 The performance of such an air

Brawl, *v. i.* [O. Eng. *braul*, *brall*, Fr. *brailler*, Pr. *brailar*, *braillar*, W. *bragal*, to vociferate, brag, Armor. *bragal*, to romp, to strut, W. *broliaw*, to brag, boast, *brawl*, boast. Cf BROIL]

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently.

Let a man that is a man consider that he is a fool that *brawleth* openly with his wife. *Golden Boke.*

2. To complain loudly; to scold.

3. To roar, as water, to make a noise.

Where the brook *brawls* along the painful road *Wordsworth*

Syn.—To wrangle, squabble, contend

Brawl, *n* [Norm Fr. *braul*. See *supra*]

1. A noisy quarrel, loud, angry contention.

His sports were hindered by thy *brawls* *Shak.*

2. Formerly, a kind of dance, said to resemble the modern cotillion. *Shak. B. Jonson. Gray.*

Syn.—Noise, quarrel, scurrility, uproar

Brawl'er, *n.* A noisy fellow, a wrangler.

Brawl'ing, *n.* The act of quarrelling

Brawl'ing, *a* Quarreling, quarrelsome, noisy "She is an irksome, *brawling* scold" *Shak.* "Like thy own *brawling* springs" *Collins*

Brawl'ing-ly, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner

Brawn, *n.* [O Fr. *braon*, *braion*, the fleshy part of the body, Pr. *braon*, *bradon*, *brazon*, from O. H. Ger. *brāto*, acc *brātun*, *brāton*, fatness, M H. Ger *brāte*, N H Ger *brate*, *braten*, roast meat, Icel *brāð*, fat, food of beasts]

1. The flesh of a boar, also, the salted and prepared flesh of the wild boar

The best age for the boar is from two to five years, at which time it is best to geld him, or sell him for *brawn* *Mortimer*

2. A boar. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl*

3 A protuberant, muscular part of the body, full, strong muscles, muscular strength, hence, the arm, from its muscles or strength. "*Brawn* without brain is thine." *Dryden.*

It was ordained that murtherers should be brent on the *brawn* of the left hand *Hall*
And in my vantbrace put this withered *brawn*. *Shak.*

Brawned (braund), *a.* Brawny, strong, muscular [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Brawn'er, *n* A boar killed for the table. *King*

Brawn'-fallen, *a* Having the brawny or muscular part of the body fallen away, shrunk in the muscles, thin. [*Obs.*]

Thy *brawn-fallen* arms, and thy declining back,
To the sad burden of thy years shall yield *Drayton*

Brawn'i-ness, *n* The quality of being brawny; strength, hardiness. *Locke.*

Brawn'y, *a* Having large, strong muscles; muscular, fleshy, strong "*Brawny* limbs" *Irving*

Syn.—Musculous, muscular, fleshy, strong, bulky

Brāx'y, *n.* An inflammatory disease or scouring among sheep *White*

Brāx'y, *a.* Diseased with the braxy

Bray, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* BRAYED, *p pr* & *vb n* BRAYING] [O Fr *brayer*, *breier*, N Fr *broyer*, to pound, grind, Pr *bregar*, to rub, Icel *brāka*, to break, *braka*, to crack, A S *bracan*, to rub]

1. To pound, beat, or grind small.

Though thou shouldst *bray* a fool in a mortar, yet will not his foolishness depart from him *Prov* xxvii 22

2 [See BRAY, *v i.*] To make or utter with a harsh, grating sound

Arms on armor clashing, *brayed*
Horrible discord *Milton*
And varying notes the war pipes *brayed*. *W. Scott*

Bray, *v i.* [Fr *braire*, to bray, Norm Fr. *brair*, O Fr & Pr. *brasre*, to cry, sing, L Lat *bragire*, to whinny, *bragare*, to squall. Cf BRAG]

1. To utter a harsh cry, as an ass.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can *bray*. *Dryden*

2. To make a harsh, grating noise.

Heard ye the din of battle *bray*? *Gray*

Bray, *n* The harsh sound or roar of an ass, any harsh, grating sound. "The *bray* and roar of multitudinous London" *Jerrold*

Bray, *n* [O Eng *braye*, Scot. *bra*, *brae*, *bray*, the side of a hill, acclivity, bank, hill, cliff, the upper part of a country, Gael *braig*, *braighe*, the upper part of any thing, the top of a mountain, *brigh*, *bri*, *bre*, hill, headland, W. *brig*, top, summit, *brigant*, highlander, depredator, *bre*, hill, mount, peak.]

1. A bank or mound of earth. [*Obs.*] *Herbert.*

2. [Scottish *brae.*] Shelving ground, a declivity or slope of a hill. *Fairfax.*

3. A strong tower or blockhouse in the outworks of a fortification before the port;—called also the *spur*. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Bray'er, *n.* **1.** One that brays like an ass. *Pope.*

2. [From *bray*, to pound, to beat.] A pestle to grind or spread ink in printing offices. *Johnson.*

Bray'ing, *p. a.* Making a harsh, [illegible]
"*Braying* trumpets."

Bray'ing, *n.* **1.** The noise of an ass.

2. Roar; noise; clamor.

Brayle, *n.* See BRAIL. *E. Everett.*

Brāze, *v. t.* [From *brass*, q.v. Cf. Fr. *braser*, Icel. *brasa*, to solder, to braze.]

1. To solder with an alloy of brass and zinc; as, to *braze* the joints of a lock.

2. To cover or ornament with brass. "A tripod richly *brazed*." *Chapman.*

3. To harden to impudence; to harden as with brass. "Now I'm *brazed* to it." *Shak.*

Brā'zen (brā'zn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass, made of brass.

2. Impudent; having a front like brass; as, a *brazen* countenance.

Brazen age (*Myth*), the age which succeeded the *silver age*, when men had degenerated from primitive purity. —*Brazen dish* (*Mining*), the standard by which other dishes are gauged, and kept in the king's hall [*Eng.*]— *Brazen sea* (*Jewish Antiq*), a large vessel of brass, cast on the plain of Jordan, and placed in Solomon's temple.

Brā'zen (brā'zn), *v t.* To be impudent; to bully. "Men would face it and *brazen* it." *Latimer*

Brā'zen-browed (-broud), *a.* Being of shameless impudence. *Browne.*

Brā'zen-fāce, *n.* [*brazen* and *face.*] An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery. "Well said, *brazen-face*, hold it out" *Shak.*

Brā'zen-fā'ced (brā'zn-fāst), *a.* Impudent; bold to excess, shameless. *Shak.*

Brā'zen-ly, *adv* In a bold, impudent manner.

Brā'zen-ness (109), *n.* **1.** Appearance like brass; resemblance to brass, brassiness

2 Impudence, excess of assurance.

Brā'zier, *n.* **1** An artificer who works in brass.

2. A pan to hold coals

Bra-zil', } *n* [Pg *braza*, a live coal, or glow-
Bra zil'-wood, } ing fire. This name was given to the wood from its color; and it is said that King Emanuel, of Portugal, gave this name to the country in America on account of its producing this wood It was first named *Santa Cruz*, by its discoverer, Pedro Alvares Cabral. *Lindley.* Cf. BRAZIER] A very heavy wood, of a red color, growing in Brazil and other tropical countries, and used in manufactures for dyeing red It is the produce of a papilionaceous plant, of the species *Cæsalpinia echinata*

Brāz'i-lĕt'to, *n.* [Pg & Sp. *brasilete.*] A kind of red dyeing wood, inferior to the Brazil wood, brought from Jamaica, the produce of two species of *Cæsalpinia* (*C. brasiliensis* and *C. crista*). See BRAZIL WOOD. *Bancroft.*

Bra zil'ian, *n.* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Brazil

Bra zil'ian (bra-zil'yan), *a.* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Brazil.

Bra-zil'-nŭt, *n.* (*Bot*) An oily, three sided nut, the fruit of the *Bertholletia excelsa*

Brēach, *n* [A S. *brice*, *bryce*, *gebrice*, Icel *brek*, fault, Dan *brik*, Ger *bruch*, Fr. *breche*, break, breach, gap, Ger. *brecke*, gap, breach. See BREAK]

1 The act of breaking, or state of being broken, fracture

2. The gap or opening made by breaking; the space between the parts of a solid body parted by violence, a break, a rupture

Once more unto the *breach*, dear friends, once more;
Or close the wall up with our English dead *Shak*

3 A breaking or infraction, as of a law, or any obligation or tie, violation, non fulfillment, as, a *breach* of contract, a *breach* of promise.

4. A breaking up of amicable relations.

There's fallen between him and my lord
An unkind *breach*. *Shak.*

Syn.—Rent, cleft, chasm, rift, disruption; fracture, aperture, gap, break, infraction, infringement, violation, quarrel, dispute, contention, difference, separation, misunderstanding

Brēach, *v t.* (*Mil*) To make a breach or opening in the walls of, by means of artillery.

Brēach'ful, *a* Full of breaches.

Brēach'y, *a* Apt to break fences;—applied to unruly cattle in the south of England, and in some parts of the United States.

Brēad (brĕd), *n.* [A-S. *bread*, *breod*, Frics. *brād*, Icel *brauðr*, Sw. & Dan. *brød*, O. S. *brōd*, Dan. *brood*, Ger *brod*, *brot*. The root is either A-S. *brevan*, imp. *brew*, Ger. *brauen*, to brew, bake, or, better, A-S *brotan*, imp *breat*, to break, for an older, *breodan*, imp *bread*]

1. An article of food made by moistening and kneading, and usually fermenting, the flour or meal of some species of grain, and baking it.

2 Food, support of life in general.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat *bread*. *Gen.* iii. 19.
Give us this day our daily *bread*. *Matt.* vi. 11.
Is the reward of virtue *bread*? *Pope.*

Brēad, *v. t.* [A-S. *brādan*, to make broad, spread. See BROAD.] To spread. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

Brēad'-chip'per, *n.* One who chips or slices bread; a baker's servant; an under butler. *Shak.*

Brēad'-corn, *n.* Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, &c.

Brēad'ed (brĕd'n), *a.* Made of bread. *Rogers.*

Bread'-fruit (30), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of a tree (*Artocarpus incisa*), found in the isles of the Pacific. It is of a roundish form, from four to six or seven inches in diameter, and, when baked, somewhat resembles bread, and is eaten as food, whence the name The name is also applied to the tree, which is one of considerable size, with large, lobed leaves, and is also called *bread fruit-tree* and *bread tree*

Bread-fruit.

Brēad'less, *a.* Without bread, destitute of food

Plump peers and *breadless* bards alike are dull *Whitehead*

Brēad'-room, *n.* (*Naut*) An apartment in a ship's hold, where the bread is kept

Brēad'-root, *n* (*Bot*) A large vegetable (*Psoralea esculenta*), resembling the beet in form, found near the Rocky Mountains It abounds in farinaceous matter, and is sweet and palatable as food *Baird*

Brēad'stuff, *n* Bread corn, meal flour [U S]

Brēadth (brĕdth, 108), *n* [O Eng *brede, breede, breith, bredthe, bredethe,* A S *brǽdo, braed,* from *brād,* broad See BROAD]

1 Distance from side to side measure across, or at right angles to the length, width

2 (*Paint*) The quality of having the colors and shadows broad and massive, and the arrangement of objects such as to avoid too great multiplicity of details, producing an impression of largeness and simple grandeur, — called also *breadth of effect*

Breadth of coloring is a prominent character in the painting of all great masters *Beale*

Brēadth'less, *a* Having no breadth *More*

Break, *v t* [*imp* BROKE (BRAKE, *obs*), *p p* BROKEN, or BROKE, *p pr & vb n* BREAKING] [A S & O Sax *brecan,* D *breken,* Goth *brikan,* O H Ger *brechan,* N H Ger *brechen,* Icel *braka,* Sw *bryta,* Dan *bryde* allied to Lat *frangere,* for *fragere,* Skr *bhanj,* in which the letter *r* has been dropped, Gr *ῥηγνυμι,* where the initial consonant has been omitted Cf BRAY]

1 (*a*) To strain apart, to sever by fracture, to divide with violence, as, to *break* a rope or chain to *break* a seal, to *break* an axle 'Shall *break* the locks of prison gates" *Shak* Hence, to lay open by breaking, as, to *break* a package of goods And (*Fig*) to lay open, as a purpose to disclose, divulge, or communicate "Katharine *break* thy mind to me" *Shak* (*b*) To infringe or violate, as an obligation, law, or promise

Out, out hyena! these are thy wonted arts
To *break* all faith, all vows deceive betray *Milton*

(*c*) To interrupt, to destroy the continuity of, to dissolve or terminate

Break not your sleeps for that *Shak*
Go release them Ariel
My charms I'll *break* their senses I'll restore *Shak*
Him who disobeys
Me disobeys *breaks* union *Milton*

(*d*) To destroy the completeness of, to remove a part from, as, to *break* a set

2 To dash or shatter to pieces, to reduce to fragments

The victim *broke* in pieces the musical instruments with which he had solaced the hours of captivity *Prescott.*

3 Hence, (*a*) To shatter or crush, without separation of parts, to destroy the strength, firmness, or consistency of, to bruise, as, to *break* flax 'I saw him *break* Skogan's head" *Shak* (*b*) To weaken, impair, or subdue, as health or the faculties "An old man, *broken* with the storms of state" *Shak* (*c*) To diminish the force of to lessen the shock of, as a fall or blow "I'll rather leap down first, and *break* your fall" *Dryden* And (*Fig*) to impart cautiously, so as to avoid shocking or exciting opposition *Bacon* (*d*) To tame, to reduce to subjection, to make tractable to discipline "To *break* a colt" *Spenser* "Why then thou canst not *break* her to the lute" *Shak* "That golden scepter, which thou didst reject, is now an iron rod, to bruise and *break* thy disobedience" *Milton* (*e*) To destroy the financial credit of, to make bankrupt. "With arts like these rich Matho, when he speaks, Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks*" *Dryden.* (*f*) To destroy the official character and standing of, to cashier. "I see a great officer *broken*" *Swift.*

With prepositions or adverbs.

To break across (*Tilting*) to suffer the spear to be turned out of its direction, and be fractured across the body of the opponent, instead of by the thrust with the point *Nares* — *To break down* to crush, to overwhelm — *To break in,* to force in, as, to *break in* a door Also, to train, to discipline, as, a horse well *broken in* — *To break off,* to rid of, to cause to reform or abandon as to *break* one *of* a habit — *To break off,* to separate by breaking, as, to *break off* a twig, to interrupt, to put an end to. "*Break off* thy sins by righteousness" *Dan* iv 27 — *To break open,* to open by breaking. "Open the door, or I will *break* it open." *Shak.* — *To break out,* to take or force out by breaking; as, to *break out* a pane of glass — *To break over,* to transgress, to overleap, to disregard, as, to *break over* a rule. — *To break up,* to separate into parts; to dissolve; to put an end to 'Break up this capon' *Shak* "*Break up* your fallow ground *Jer* iv. 3. "*Break up* the court." *Shak*

With an object.

To break the back neck &c, to dislocate the joints of to disable — *To break bulk,* to destroy the entirety of a load by removing a portion of it to begin to unload also to transfer in detail as from boats to cars — *To break cover* to burst forth from a protecting concealment as game when hunted — *To break fast* to partake of food after abstinence especially in the morning See BREAKFAST — *To break ground* to open the earth as for planting to commence excavation as for building siege operations and the like as to *break ground* for a foundation a canal or railroad Hence (*Fig*) to begin to execute any plan (*Naut*) to release the anchor from the bottom *Totten* — *To break the heart* to crush or overwhelm with grief — *To break a house* (*Law*) to remove any part of the house or of the fastenings provided to secure it with violence and a felonious intent *Bouvier* — *To break the ice* to get through first difficulties to overcome obstacles and make a beginning — *To break jail* to escape from confinement in jail usually by forcible means — *To break a jest* to utter a jest Atrocious the livelong day *breaks* scurril jests *Shak* — *To break joints* to lay bricks shingles &c so that the joints in one course shall not coincide with those in the preceding course — *To break a path road* or the like to open a way through obstacles by force — *To break sheer* (*Naut*) to be forced by wind or current out of a position, to *sheer* clear of her anchor — said of a vessel when she is at anchor *Totten* — *To break upon a wheel* to execute on torture as a criminal by stretching him out upon a cart wheel or wooden frame in form of a St Andrew's cross and breaking his limbs with an iron bar — a mode of punishment formerly used in Germany and France — *To break wind* to give vent to wind from the anus

Syn. — To dispart rend tear crash, shatter batter, violate infringe demolish destroy

Break, *v i* 1 To come apart or to pieces with violence, to burst asunder

Else the bottles *break* and the wine runneth out *Matt* ix 17

2 To open spontaneously or by force from with in, as a bubble a tumor a seed vessel

3 To burst forth to come to view to appear to dawn The day begins to *break* and night is fled" *Shak*

4 To burst forth violently to produce disastrous effects as a storm

The clouds are still above and while I speak
A second deluge o'er our heads may *break* *Dryden*

5. To become weakened in constitution or faculties, to lose health or strength

See how the dean begins to *break*
Poor gentleman! he droops apace *Swift*

6 To fail in business to become bankrupt

He that puts all upon adventures doth oftentimes *break* and come to poverty *Bacon*

7 To change the gait, as, to *break* into a run or gallop

8 To fall out to terminate friendship

To *break* upon the score of danger or expense is to be mean and narrow spirited *Collier*

With prepositions or adverbs

To break away to disengage one's self abruptly to come or get away against resistance als to become dissipated as the clouds Fear me not man I will not *break away* *Shak* — *To break down* to come down by breaking as the coach *broke down* to fail in any undertaking He had *broken down* almost at the outset *Thackeray* — *To break forth* to issue to come out suddenly as sound light &c — with *in* or *into* to give vent to one's feelings Then shall thy light *break forth* as the morning *Isa* lviii 8 *Break forth* into singing ye mountains *Isa* xliv 23 — *To break in* or *in upon* to enter violently or unexpectedly This thing he softly awhile Let us not *break in upon* him *Milton* — *To break loose* to extricate one's self forcibly to shake off restraint I was there who loves his pain Who would not finding way *break loose* from hell *Milton* — *To break off* to become separated by rupture or with suddenness and violence to desist Nay forward old man do not *break off* so For our way pity though not pardon thee *Shak* — *To break out* to burst forth to escape from restraint to appear suddenly as a fire or disease For in the wilderness shall waters *break out* and streams in the desert *Isa* xxxv 6 There are men of concealed fire that doth not *break out* in the ordinary circumstances of life *Addison* Also to show itself in cutaneous eruptions — said of certain diseases to become covered with cutaneous eruptions — said of a patient — *To break up* to become separated into parts or fragments The ice *breaks up* in the rivers The wreck will *break up* in the next storm Hence to be dissolved to disperse The company *breaks up* *Watts* — *To break with* to fall out to part friendship 'It can not be the Volscians dare *break with* us *Shak* Also, to come to an explanation to enter into conference to speak "But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break with* him thereof *Sydney* "I will *break with* her and with her father *Shak*

Break, *n.* [A S *bræc,* fracture See *supra,* and cf BRACK]

1 An opening made by fracture or disruption

2 An interruption, a pause *Johnson.*

3 In writing or printing, a short, horizontal line, noting a pause, or an abrupt change of sense

All modern trash is
Set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes *Swift*

4. The first appearing of light in the morning, the dawn, as, the *break* of day

5. An interruption of continuity, change of direction; as, a *break* in a wall, a *break* in the deck of a ship. *Gwilt.*

6 A large, four-wheel carriage, with a straight body, seats for four, calash top, and driver's and footman's seats

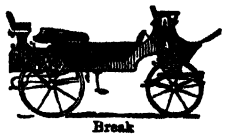

Break

Break'a ble, *a* Capable of being broken

Break'age (4o), *n* 1 A breaking

2 An allowance for things broken, in transportation

Break'down, *n* 1 The act of breaking down, as of a carriage, downfall, destruction *Howitt.*

2 A riotous dance, terminating a ball [*Colloq*]

Don't clear out when the quadrilles are over, for we are going to have a *breakdown* to wind up with *New Eng Tales.*

Break'er, *n* 1 One who breaks, or that which breaks

I'll be no *breaker* of the law *Shak.*

2 (*Naut*) A small flat water cask, used in boats for ballast and for emergencies *Totten.*

3 (*pl*) Waves breaking into foam against the shore, a sand bank, or a rock near the surface

The *breakers* were right beneath her bows *Longfellow.*

Brĕak'fast (brĕk'fast) *n* 1 The first meal in the day, or the thing eaten at the first meal A sorry *breakfast* for my lord' *Shak.*

2 A meal after fasting or food in general

The wolves would get a *breakfast* by my death *Dryden*

Brĕak'fast, *v i* [*imp & p p* BREAKFASTED, *p pr & vb n* BREAKFASTING] To break one's fast in the morning, to eat the first meal in the day

First sir I read and then I *breakfast* *Prior*

Brĕak'fast, *v t* To furnish with the first meal in the morning *Milton*

Brĕak'fast ing *n* 1 A party at breakfast

2 Act of eating breakfast

Brēak'ing-in *n* The act of subduing and training to labor

Brēak'man *n* See BRAKEMAN

Brēak'nĕck *n* 1 A fall that breaks the neck

2 A steep place endangering the neck

Brēak'-nĕck *a* Producing danger of a broken neck as *break neck* speed

Brēak'-prŏm ĭse *n* One who makes a practice of breaking his promise [*Obs*] *Shak*

Brēak'-up *a* Pertaining to or causing a breaking up or termination One *break up* party was held in the junior common room at the end of each term" *Justice Coleridge*

Brēak'-vow *n* One who habitually breaks his vows [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Brēak'wa ter *n* Any structure or contrivance, as a mole mound wall sunken hulk to break the force of waves and protect a harbor, or any thing which is exposed to the force of waves *Weale*

Brēam (brēm) *n* [Fr *breme brame* from O H Ger *brahsem, brahsma, brachse,* M H Ger *brahsem prahsme brasme prahse* O I Ger *brasemo* D *brasem* N H Ger *brassem brassen*] (*Ichth*) A certain fish inhabiting lakes and deep water extremely insipid and little valued There are several species, constituting the genus *Brama* The name is also applied to species of *Cantharus* and *Tomotis*

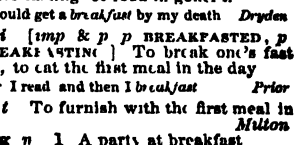

Bream

Bream, *v t* [Cf BROOM and Ger *einschiff brennen,* Fr *chauffer un vaisseau donner le feu*] (*Naut*) To burn filth such as grass seaweed ooze, &c, off from

Bream'ing *n* (*Naut*) The burning off of grass, filth and the like from a ship's bottom *Totten*

Brĕast (brĕst) *n* [A S *breost* & O Sax & Icel *brost,* Sw *brost* Dan *bryst,* Goth *brust* Ger *brust* D *borst* The root is O H Ger & O Sax *breotan* A S *berstan* Ger *bersten* Eng *burst* so that the word properly signifies a thing bursting or swelling beyond the adjacent surface Cf O H Ger *prust,* M H Ger *brust* and *breste* a tearing M H Ger. *wellenbrust* N H Ger *wellenbruch,* burst of a cloud]

1 The fore part of the body between the neck and the belly Whose heads stood in their *breasts*" *Shak.*

2 The protuberant glands situated on the front of the chest or thorax in the female of man and of some other mammalia in which milk is secreted for the nourishment of the young

3 The seat of consciousness, the repository of thought and self consciousness, or of secrets, the seat of the affections and passions; the heart. "He has a loyal *breast*" *Shak* "Hope in the *breasts* of all patriots" *Macaulay*

4 The power of singing, a musical voice; — so called probably from the connection of the voice with the lungs, which lie within the breast [*Obs*]

By my troth, the fool has an excellent *breast.* *Shak.*

b. (*Mining.*) The face of coal workings. *Weale.*

To make a clean breast, to disclose the secrets which weigh upon one; to make full confession

Brĕast (brĕst), *v. t.* To meet with the breast; to oppose manfully. *Goldsmith.*

The court *breasted* the popular current by sustaining the demurrer. *Wirt.*

To breast up a hedge, to cut the face of it on one side so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants

Brĕast'-bănd (brĕst'), *n* (*Naut.*) A band of canvas, or a rope, passed round the body of a man who heaves the lead in sounding, and fastened to the rigging to prevent his falling into the sea. *Totten*

Brĕast'-bēam, } *n* (*Mach.*) The front cross-beam
Bŭffer-bēam, } of a locomotive frame

Brĕast'-bōne, *n* [*breast* and *bone*] The bone of the breast to which most of the ribs are attached, the sternum

Brĕast'-căsk'et, *n* [*breast* and *casket*] One of the largest and longest of the caskets or strings on the middle of the yard of a ship [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Brĕast'-deep, *a* Deep as from the breast to the feet, as high as the breast.

Set him *breast-deep* in earth, and famish him *Shak.*

Brĕast'ed, *a* Having a breast, — used in composition with qualifying words, either in its literal or metaphorical senses "The close minister is buttoned up, and the brave officer open *breasted*, on these occasions." *Spectator*

Brĕast'făst, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or another vessel *Totten*

Brĕast'-height (hīt), *n* (*Fort.*) The interior slope of a parapet [See *Illust.* of *Abattis*]

Brĕast'-high (hī), *a* High as the breast *Sidney*

Brĕast'hŏok, *n* (*Naut.*) A thick piece of timber in the form of a knee, placed across the stem of a ship to strengthen the fore part and unite the bows on each side *Totten*

Brĕast'ing, *n* (*Mach.*) The curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns It is closely adapted to the curve of the wheel through about a quarter of its circumference, and prevents the escape of the water until it has spent its force upon the wheel

Brĕast'knŏt (brĕst'nŏt), *n* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast *Addison*

Brĕast'pĭn, *n* A pin worn for a fastening, or for ornament, on the breast, a brooch

Brĕast'plāte, *n* 1 A plate worn upon the breast as a part of defensive armor "Before his old rusty *breastplate* could be scoured, and his cracked head piece mended" *Swift*

2. A plate or piece which receives the end of a drill, and gives pressure to it by being held against the breast when the tool is in use *Francis*

3 A strap that runs across a horse's breast

4 (*Jewish Antiq.*) A part of the vestment of the high priest, consisting of a folded piece of the rich, embroidered stuff of which the ephod was made It was set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes [See *Illust.* of *Ephod*]

Brĕast'-plow, } *n* A kind of plow, driven by
Brĕast'-plough, } the breast, used to cut or pare turf

Brĕast'rāil, *n.* The upper rail of a balcony or of the breastwork on a quarter deck *Weale*

Brĕast'-rōpe, *n* See BREAST BAND

Brĕast'-wheel, *n.* A water-wheel, on which the stream of water strikes neither so high as in the over-shot wheel, nor so low as in the under shot, but generally at about half the height of the wheel, being kept in contact with it by the breasting, and acting on the float-boards in part by impulse, and in part by its weight

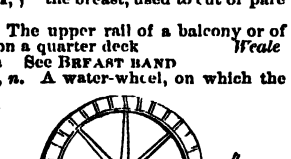

Breast-wheel

Brĕast'work (brĕst'wŭrk), *n* 1 (*Fort.*) A defensive work breast-high, hastily thrown up, of earth or other material

2. (*Naut.*) A railing on the quarter-deck and forecastle

Brĕath (brĕth), *n.* [A S *brǽth*, odor, scent, breath, O H Ger *brādam*, N H Ger. *brudem*, *brodem*, *broden*, steam, vapor, breath]

1. The air inhaled and exhaled in the respiration of animals

My *breath* came gaspingly and thick. *Byron.*

2 The act of breathing naturally or freely; the power or capacity to breathe freely, as, I am out of *breath* "I am scarce in *breath*" *Shak.*

3 The power of respiration, and hence, life

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*. *Dryden.*

4. Time to breathe, respite, pause, as, let me take *breath*. "Give me some *breath*, some little pause" *Shak.*

5 A single respiration, or the time of making it; a single act, an instant

He smiles and he frowns in a *breath*. *Dryden*

6. A very slight breeze; air in gentle motion.

Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison.*

Brĕath'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being breathed.

Brĕath'a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being breathable.

Brĕathe, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BREATHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BREATHING] [From *breath*, q. v.]

1. To respire, to inhale and exhale air; hence, to live. "This day I *breathed* first" *Shak.*

2 To take breath, to rest from action. "*Breathe* from your debauch" *Young.*

3 To pass, as air, to exhale, to emanate.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air *breathes* in *Shak.*
There *breathes* a living fragrance from the shore? *Byron*

Brĕathe, *v t* 1 To inhale and exhale in the process of respiration, to respire

They wish
To view the light of heaven, and *to breathe* the vital air *Dryden*

2 To inject by breathing, to infuse. "Able to *breathe* life into a stone" *Shak*

And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and *breathed* into his nostrils the breath of life *Gen* ii 7

3 To emit or utter by the breath, to utter softly, as, to *breathe* a vow. "He softly *breathed* thy name" *Dryden*

Or let the church, our mother, *breathe* her curse,
A mother's curse, on her revolting son *Shak*
Has durst the traitor *breathe* out so proud words? *Shak.*

4. To exhale, to emit, as breath

Can any mortal mixture of earth's mold
Breathe such divine, enchanting ravishment? *Milton*

5 To act on by the breath, to cause to sound by breathing "To *breathe* the flute" *Prior*

6 To promote free respiration in, to exercise "I am not yet well *breathed*" *Shak.*

And every man should beat thee I think thou wast created for men to *breathe* themselves upon *Shak.*
I lack *breathing* and exercise of late *W Scott*

7 To suffer to take breath, or recover the natural breathing, to rest, as, to *breathe* a horse

A moment *breathed* his panting steed *W Scott*
When shall she *breathe* her from the blushing toil? *Byron*

8 To put out of breath, to exhaust

Mr Tulkinghorn arrives in his turret-room, a little *breathed* by the journey up *Dickens*

9 [W *brathu*, to pierce] To give air or vent to, to open, as, to *breathe* a vein *Dryden*

Brĕath'er, *n* One who breathes or lives, one that utters an inspirer, one who animates or infuses by inspiration *Shak*

Brĕath'ful (brĕth'fŭl), *a.* Full of breath, full of odor [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Brĕath'ing, *n* 1 Respiration, the act of inhaling and exhaling air "Subject to a difficulty of *breathing*" *Melmoth*

2 Air in gentle motion.

Like the tyrannous *breathing* of the north,
Shakes all our buds from growing *Shak*

3 Any gentle influence or operation, inspiration, as, the *breathings* of the spirit

4 Aspiration, secret prayer "Earnest desires and *breathings* after that blessed state" *Tillotson*

5 Exercising, promotion of respiration

Here is a lady that wants *breathing* too;
And I have often heard you knights of Tyre
Are excellent in making ladies trip *Shak*

6 Utterance, communication by words breathed

I am sorry to give *breathing* to my purpose *Shak.*

7 Breathing-place, vent

8 (*a*) (*Gram.*) Aspiration, the sound expressed by the letter *h* (*b*) (*Gr Gram.*) A mark placed over the initial vowel of a word to indicate aspiration — *Rough breathing* (spiritus asper), a mark ( ), signifying that the letter over which it is placed is to be pronounced as if preceded by *h*, as *ἵππος* (hĭ nŏs). *Smooth breathing* (spiritus lenis), a mark (᾽), indicating the absence of the sound of *h*, as *ἵππος* (ĭ nŏs)

Brĕath'ing-plăce, *n.* 1 A pause. *Sidney*

2 A vent

Brĕath'ing-time, *n* Pause, relaxation *Bp Hall*

Brĕath'ing-while, *n* Time sufficient for drawing breath, a short time *Shak.*

Brĕath'less (brĕth'les), *a.* 1. Spent with labor or violent action, out of breath

But *breathless*, as we grow when feeling most. *Byron*

2 Dead, expired; as, a *breathless* body

Brĕath'less-ness, *n* The state of being breathless, or exhausted with exercise *Hall*

Brĕc'cĭ ā'ted (brĕk'shē), *a* Consisting of angular fragments cemented together.

Brĕde, *n* A braid [*Rare*]

Half-lapped in glowing gauze and golden *brede* *Tennyson*

Breech, *n* [See BREECHES]

1. The lower part of the body behind.

2 Breeches [*Obs.*] *Shak*

3 The hinder part of any thing, especially the part of a cannon, or other fire-arm, behind the bottom of the bore.

4. (*Nav Arch.*) The external angle of knee-timber, the inside of which is called the *throat*. *Weale.*

Breech, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BREECHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREECHING.]

1. To put into breeches.

2. To fit or furnish with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.

3. To whip on the breech. [*Obs.*]

Had not a courteous serving-man conveyed me away, whilst he went to fetch whips, I think, in my conscience, he would have *breeched* me. *Old Play.*

4. To fasten with breeching.

Breech'es (brĭch'ĕz), *n pl* [A-S *broc*, pl. *brec*, *brǽc*, breeches, trowsers, girdle; Ir *brog*, Gael. *brìogais*, O Dan *brog*, D *broek*, Prov Fr, *brayes*, Lat *braca*, *bracæ*, *braccæ* See BRAIL and BROGUE] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs, — sometimes, but less properly, used in the sense of trowsers or pantaloons. "His jacket was red, and his *breeches* were blue." *Coleridge.*

To wear the breeches, to usurp the authority of the husband, — said of a wife [*Colloq.*]

Breech'ing (brĭch'ing), *n.* 1. A whipping on the breech

I view the prince with Aristarchus' eyes,
Whose looks were as a *breeching* to a boy. *Marlow.*

2 That part of a harness which comes round the breech of a horse

3 (*Naut.*) A strong rope fastened to the cascabel or pommelion of a cannon by a thimble, and clinched to ring bolts in the ship's side, to prevent it from recoiling too much in battle *Totten.*

Breech'-lŏad'er, *n* (*Mil.*) A fire-arm that receives its loa at the breech

For cavalry, the revolver and *breech-loader* will supersede the saber *Rep Sec War*, 1860.

Breech'-lŏad'ing, *a* (*Mil.*) Receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle.

☞ In *breech-loading arms*, a movable gate or pin is withdrawn for the insertion of the cartridge, and then replaced and held firm by a suitable mechanism, so as to secure convenient and rapid loading

Breech'-pĭn, } *n* A strong plug firmly screwed
Breech'-screw, } in at the breech of a musket or other fire-arm See MUSKET

Breech'-sight, *n* (*Mil.*) An instrument used for pointing a fire arm

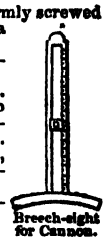

Breech-sight for Cannon.

Breed, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* BREEDING] [A S *brēdan*, to nourish, cherish, keep warm, D. *broeden*, O H Ger *pruotan*, M H Ger. *brueten*, N H Ger *brüten*, to brood, hatch Cf W *brwd*, hot, warm, *brydiaw*, to heat, inflame See BROOD]

1 To procreate, to generate, to engender, to beget, to hatch

Yet every mother *breeds* not sons alike *Shak*

2 To take care of in infancy, and through the age of youth, to bring up, to nurse and foster

To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed* *Dryden.*
Born and *bred* on the verge of the wilderness *Everett.*

3 To educate, to instruct, to form by education. "But no care was taken to *breed* him a Protestant." *Burnet* Sometimes followed by *up*

His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or the trade he *breeds* them up in *Locke.*
O flowers,
which I *bred* up with tender hand
From the first opening bud *Milton.*

4 To cause, to occasion, to produce, to originate.

Lest the place
And my quaint habits *breed* astonishment. *Milton.*

5 To give birth to, to be the native place of, as, a pond *breeds* fish, a northern country *breeds* a race of stout men

Breed, *v i* 1 To produce a fetus, to bear and nourish young, as in pregnancy "That they may *breed* abundantly in the earth" *Gen* viii. 17.

The mother had never *bred* before *Carpenter*

2 To be formed in the parent or dam; to be generated, or to grow, as young before birth, as, children or young *breed* in the matrix

3 To have birth, to be produced, as, fish *breed* in rivers.

Heavens rain grace
On that which *breeds* between them *Shak.*

4 To raise a breed "Choose the kind of animal which you wish to *breed* from" *Gardiner.*

To breed in and in, to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related

Breed, *n* 1 A race or progeny from the same parents or stock, as, a new *breed* of sheep *Carpenter.*

2 A cast, a kind, a race of men or other animals, which have an alliance by nativity, or some distinctive qualities in common. "Greyhounds of the best *breed*" *Carpenter.*

Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *breed.* *Shak.*

3 Progeny, offspring, — applied to other things than animals

4. A number produced at once, a hatch; a brood. [*Obs.*] *Grew.*

Breed'-bāte, *n.* One that breeds or originates quarrels. [*Obs.*] "No tell-tale nor no *breed-bate*" *Shak.*

Breed'er, *n.* One who, or that which, breeds, produces, brings up, &c. "She was a great *breeder*." *Dr. A. Carlyle.*

You love the *breeder* better than the male. *Shak.*
Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* of worthy men. *Ascham.*

Breed'ing, *n.* 1. Nurture; education, instruction; formation of manners.

Why was my *breeding* ordered and prescribed, As of a person separate to God? *Milton.*

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge *Shak.*

2. Deportment or behavior in the external offices and decorums of social life, manners, knowledge of ceremony.

I am a gentleman of blood and *breeding.* *Shak.*

Good breeding, politeness, genteel deportment.

Syn.—Education; instruction, nurture, training, manners.

Breeze, } *n.* [A-S *briosa, brimse*, O H Ger.
Breeze'-fly, } *brimisa*, N H Ger *breme, bremse*, D. *brems.* Cf Ger *brausen*, Icel *brūsa*, Sw *brusa*, Dan *bruse*, to hum, buzz, murmur] (*Entom*) A kind of fly of various species, of the family *Tabanidæ*, noted for buzzing about animals, and tormenting them by sucking their blood They are among the largest of the two-winged, or dipterous insects The name *breeze fly* is also given to different species of the family *Œstridæ*, or bot-flies. [Written also *breese* and *brize*]

Breeze, *n* [Fr *brise*, It *brezza*, breeze, Sp *briza, brisa*, a breeze from north-east, Pg *briza*, north east wind Cf Fr. *bise*, Pr *bisa*, O H Ger *bisa*, north wind, Arm *biz*, north east wind]

1 A light wind, a gentle gale

Into a gradual calm the *breezes* sink *Wordsworth*

2 (*Fig*) An excited state of feeling, a quarrel, a disturbance [*Colloq*]

3 (*Brick-making*) Ashes and cinders used instead of coal in the burning of bricks

Sea breeze, a breeze or wind blowing at stated times, generally in the daytime, from the sea —*Land breeze*, a wind blowing regularly from the land, generally at night

Breeze, *v i* To blow gently

For now the breathing airs from ocean born,
Breeze up the bay, and lead the lively morn *Barlow*

Breeze'less, *a* Motionless, destitute of breezes

A stagnant, *breezeless* air becalms my soul *Shenstone*

Breez'y, *a* Fanning with gentle winds or breezes

'Mid lawns and shades by *breezy* rivulets fanned *Wordsworth*

Brē'hon, *n* [Ir *breathamh, breitheamh, breith, brath, barn*, judge] A judge [*Ireland*]

☞ In ancient times, the general laws of Ireland were called *Brehon* laws, unwritten, like the common law of England These laws were abolished by statute of Edward III *Blackstone Wharton*

Brēme, *a.* [From A-S *bremman*, to rage, roar, D *brommen*, Ger *brummen*, to roar, allied to Lat *fremere*] Fierce, cruel, sharp [*Obs*] [Written also *brimme* and *brim*]

From the septentrion cold in the *breme* freezing air,
Where the bleak north wind keeps still domineering there *Drayton*

Brĕn, *v t* [A S *brennan, bernan*, to burn, from *beornan, byrnan, brinnan*, to glow, Icel *brenna*, Ger *brennen* See BURN] To burn [*Obs*]

Or consuming fire *brent* his shearing-house or stall *Browne*

Brĕn'nage, *n* [O Fr *brenage, brenaige*, L Lat *brennagium, brenagium, branagium*, from *bran*, q v] (*O Eng Law*) A tribute which tenants in the middle ages paid to their lord, in lieu of bran, which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds

Brĕnt, } *a* [Sw *brant*, Dan *brat*, Icel *brattr*, steep
Brănt, } Cf Sw & Dan *bryn*, brim, border, W *bryn*, hill] Steep, high [*Obs*]

Grapes grow on the *brant* rocks so wonderfully that ye will marvel how any man dare climb up to them *Ascham*

Brĕnt, *n* A brant, or brand goose, a kind of fowl with a black neck, and a white collar or line round it See BRANT

Brĕst } (brĕst), *n* (*Arch*) The member of a col
Brĕast } umn, more usually called *torus* or *tore* See TORUS

Brĕst'-sŭm'mer, } *n* (*Arch*) A summer or beam
Brĕast'-sŭm'mer, } placed breast wise to support a superincumbent wall,—used principally over shop windows, to carry the upper part of the front, and supported on posts or columns *Gwilt*

Brĕt, *n* [See BIRT] The turbot,—called also *burt* or *brut* [*Prov Eng*]

Brĕt'ful, *a* [Prov Eng the *breed* of a hat, equiv to the *brim* of a hat Cf Scot *breed, bread*, breadth] Brimful. [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Brĕth'ren, *n i pl of brother* It is used almost exclusively, in solemn and scriptural language, in the place of *brothers* See BROTHER

Bret'on (brĕt'un), *a* (*Geog*) Relating to Brittany, or Bretagne, in France

Athwart the ledges of rock,
Here on the *Breton* strand!
Breton, not Briton. *Tennyson*

Brĕtt, *n.* A long, four-wheel pleasure carriage, with a calash top, and seats for four, besides a driver's seat, a britzska.

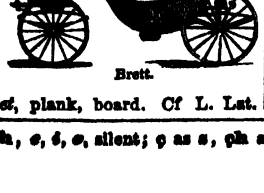

Brett.

Brĕt'ti-pe, *n. pl.* BRĔT'TI-CES [O Eng. *bretisa, bretage*, parapet, from A-S. *bred*, Ger. *brett*, plank, board. Cf L. Lat. *bretescha, britescha, britascha, bretachia*, wooden fort, O. Fr. *bretesche*, Pr *bertresca*, It. *bertesca, baltresca*. See BOARD.] One of the wooden planks used in supporting the roofs of coal mines

Brĕt'zel (-zel), *n.* [Ger.] A kind of hard, brittle cake.

Brēve, *n* [It. & L. Lat. *breve*, from Lat *brevis*, short See BRIEF.]

1 (*Mus*) A note or character of time, equivalent to two semibreves or four minims When dotted, it is equal to three semibreves It was formerly of a square figure, as thus ▭, but now made oval, with a line perpendicular to the staff on each of its sides, formerly much used for choir service *Moore*

2 (*Law*) A writ in which the cause of action is briefly stated, by which a person is summoned or attached to answer to an action, complaint, &c, or whereby any thing is commanded to be done in the king's courts, &c,—usually written *brief Tomlins*

3 (*Print*) A curved mark [˘] used to indicate the short quantity of a vowel, or some particular quality of its sound

Bre-vĕt' (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *brevet*, L Lat *brevetum*, from Lat *brevis*, short See BRIEF]

1 A royal or imperial warrant, granting a favor, privilege, title, or dignity

2 (*Mil*) An honorary rank conferred upon an officer, for meritorious services, above the rank he holds in his own corps

☞ In the United States army, rank by *brevet* is conferred, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for "gallant actions or meritorious services" A *brevet* rank gives no right of command in the particular corps to which the officer brevetted belongs, and can be exercised only by special assignment of the President or on court martial and detachments composed of different corps, with pay of the *brevet* rank when on such duty *Scott*

Bre vĕt', *v t* (*Mil*) To confer rank or title upon by brevet

Bre vĕt', *a* (*Mil*) Taking rank by brevet, as, a *brevet* major *Campbell*

Bre-vĕt'cy, *n* (*Mil*) The rank or condition of a brevet

Brĕv'i-a ry, *n* [Fr *bréviaire*, Pr *breviari*, Lat *breviarium*, summary, abridgment, *breviarius*, abridged, from *brevis*, short See BRIEF]

1 An abridgment, a compend, an epitome, a brief account or summary

A book entitled the abridgment or *breviary* of those roots that are to be cut up or gathered *Holland*

2 A book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic or Greek church It is composed of matins, lauds, first, third, sixth, and ninth vespers, and the compline or post-communio

Brĕv'i ate, *n* [Lat *breviatus, um*, p p of *breviare*, to shorten, *brevis*, short] A short compend, a summary, a brief statement "I omit in this *breviate* to rehearse" *Hackluyt*

The same little *breviates* of infidelity have been published and dispersed with great activity *Portens*

Brĕv'i ăte, *v t* [See *supra*] To abridge [*Obs*] See ABBREVIATE

Brĕv'i a-tūre (53), *n* [See BREVIATE] An abbreviation [*Rare*] *Johnson*

Bre vĭer' (-veer'), *n* [Ger *brevier*, from Lat *breviarium*, Fr *bréviaire*, breviary, probably so called from being originally used in printing a breviary] (*Print*) A small kind of printing type, in size between bourgeois and minion

☞ This line is printed in *brevier* type

Bre-vĭl'o quençe, *n* [Lat *breviloquentia*, from *breviloquens*, speaking briefly, *brevis*, short, and *loqui*, to speak] A brief and pertinent mode of speaking [*Obs*]

Brĕv'i ped, *a* [Lat *brevis*, short, and *pes, pedis*, foot, Fr *brevipède*] (*Ornith*) Having short legs, as certain birds

Brĕv'i-ped, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird having short legs

Brĕv'i pen, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird having short wings, as the ostrich See BREVIPENNATE

Brĕv'i-pĕn'nate, *a* [Lat *brevis*, short, and *penna*, furnished with feathers or wings from *penna*, feather, wing Fr *brevipenne*] (*Ornith*) Short winged, having wings that are half fledged, and therefore short —applied to a division of birds which can not fly, owing to their size and short wings, including the ostrich, cassowary, swan, dodo, &c, in which the plumage is not fully developed, and other marks exist of inferior development corresponding to the chicken state of flying birds See BIRD

Brĕv'i ty, *n* [Lat *brevitas*, from *brevis*, short, Fr *brievetè*, Pr *brevitat* See BRIEF]

1 Shortness of duration, briefness of time, as, the *brevity* of human life

2 Contraction into few words, shortness, conciseness

This argument is stated by St. John with his usual elegant *brevity* and simplicity *Portens*

Brew (bru), *v t* [*imp & p p* BRFWED, *p pr & vb n* BRFWING] [A-S *breowan*, O H Ger *priuwan*, M H Ger *briuwen*, N H. Ger *brauen, brewen, brauen*, D. *brouwen*, Icel *brugga*, Sw. *brygga*, Dan *brygge*, allied to Lat *frugere*, Gr φρύγειν, to roast, fry, broil]

1. To boil or seethe.

2. To prepare, as a liquor, from malt and hops, or from other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation "She *brews* good ale" *Shak.*

3. To prepare by boiling, mingling, &c.

Go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely. *Shak.*

4. To foment or prepare, as by brewing; to contrive; to plot; as, to *brew* mischief.

Hence with thy *brewed* enchantments, foul deceiver! *Milton.*

Brew (bru), *v i.* 1. To perform the business of brewing or making beer.

I.. wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour *Shak.*

2 To be in a state of preparation, to be mixing, forming, or gathering, as, a storm *brews* in the west

There is some ill a *brewing* toward my rest. *Shak*

Brew (bru), *n* The mixture formed by brewing, that which is brewed [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Brew'age (bru'), *n* Malt liquor, drink brewed; mixture "Some well spiced *brewage.*" *Milton.* "A rich *brewage*, made of the best Spanish wine." *Macaulay*

Brew'er (bru'er), *n* One whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors, one who brews

Brew'er y, *n* A brew house, the house and apparatus where brewing is carried on

Brew'-house (bru'-), *n* [*brew* and *house*] A brewery, a house appropriated to brewing

Brew'ing (bru'ing), *n* 1 The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops, &c

2 The quantity brewed at once

A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again " *Bacon.*

3 A mixing together [*Obs*]

I am not able to avouch any thing for certainty such a *brewing* and sophistication of them they make *Holland*

4 (*Naut*) A collection of black clouds portending a storm

Brew'is (bru'is), *n* [O Eng, also *brouwys, brouwesse, brewet*, A S *brīw, es*, broth, frumenty, O H. Ger *prî, priw*, M H Ger *brî, brie*, N H Ger. *brei*, pottage, from A S *breowan*, Eng *brew*]

1 Broth or pottage [*Obs*]

What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in! *Beau. & Fl.*

Let them of their Bonner's "beef" and "broth" make what *brewis* they please for their credulous guests *Bp Hall.*

2 Bread soaked in gravy, or prepared in water and butter

Bre-zil'ine, *n* [Fr See BRAZIL] The coloring matter of Brazil wood *Graham.*

Bri ā're an, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, Briareus, a giant with a hundred hands, hence, hundred handed

Bribe, *n* [Fr *bribe*, Prov Fr *brife*, a hunch of bread, scrap, leavings of meals (that are generally given to a beggar), L Lat *briba*, scrap of bread, O Fr *briber, brifer*, to eat gluttonously, to beg, Cf W *briw*, fragment, *bara briw*, broken bread, Armor *brei'a, brei'i*, to break]

1 A price, reward, gift or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness, or other person

Undue reward for any thing against justice is a *bribe Hobart*

To receive presents, or a *bribe*, was punished in a judge by death *Prescott.*

2 That which seduces, seduction, allurement

Not the *bribes* of sordid wealth can seduce to leave these ever-blooming sweets *Akenside*

Bribe, *v t* [*imp & p p* BRIBED, *p pr & vb n.* BRIBING]

1 To give or promise a reward or consideration to, with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct, to hire for bad purposes, to purchase the decision or testimony of, or the performance of some act by, that is contrary to known truth, justice, or rectitude

Neither is he worthy who *bribes* a man to vote against his conscience *F W Robertson*

2 To gain by a bribe

Bribe, *v t* To give a bribe to a person, to pervert his judgment or corrupt his action by some gift or promise

An attempt to *bribe* though unsuccessful has been holden to be criminal, and the offender may be indicted *Bouvier.*

Bribe'less, *a* Incapable of being bribed, not bribed, free from bribes

From thence to heaven's *bribeless* hall *Raleigh.*

Bribe'-păn'der, *n* [*bribe* and *pander*] One who procures bribes [*Obs*] *Burke.*

Brīb'er, *n* One who bribes, or pays for corrupt practices, that which bribes

His service were a sufficient *briber* for his life *Shak.*

Brīb'er y, *n* The act or practice of bribing, or of giving or taking rewards for corrupt practices.

Brīb'er y-ōath, *n* An oath taken by a person that he has not been bribed as to voting [*Eng*]

Bribe'-wor'thy (wûr'thy), *a.* [*bribe* and *worthy.*] Worth bribing to obtain *Mason.*

Brick, *n* [Fr *brique*, It *bricco*, L Lat. *brica*, either from A S *brice*, a breaking, fragment, Prov. Fr *brique*, piece, *brique de pain*, equiv. to A-S. *hlâfes brice*, or, better, from Armor *prick*, clayey, *pri*, clay, Corn *bri*, clay, W *pridd*, mold, earth, *pridd faen*, brick]

1 A hard body composed chiefly of clay and sand, tempered together with water, molded into regular forms, usually rectangular, dried in the sun,

and burnt in a kiln, or in a heap or stack called a clamp.

The Assyrians appear to have made much less use of bricks baked in the furnace than the Babylonians. *Layard.*

2. Bricks collectively, as designating that kind of material, as, a load of *brick*, a thousand of *brick*.

Some of Palladio's finest examples are of *brick*. *Weale*

3. A good fellow, a merry person, as, you're a *brick*. [*Low*] "He's a dear little *brick*." *Thackeray.*

A brick in his hat, used of a person intoxicated

Brick, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* BRICKED (brikt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRICKING]

1 To lay or pave with bricks

2 To imitate or counterfeit a brick wall on, as on plaster, by smearing it with red ocher, and making the joints with an edge tool, filling them with fine plaster

To brick up, to fill up with brick

Brick'bät, *n* [*brick* and *bat*] A piece or fragment of a brick See BAT, No 4

Every one of these wedges [of silver] were of the fashion and bigness of a *brickbat*. *Blackwyt*

Brick'-clăy, *n* [*brick* and *clay*] Clay suitable for, or used in, making bricks.

Brick'-dŭst, *n.* Dust of pounded bricks.

Brick'-ĕarth (-ŭrth), *n* Clay or earth suitable for, or used in making, bricks

Brick'-kĭln (-kĭl), *n* A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt, or a pile of bricks, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the wood or fuel for burning them

Brick'-lā'er, *n* [*brick* and *lay*] One whose occupation is to build with bricks, a mason

Brick'-lā'ing, *n* The art of building with bricks, or of uniting them by cement or mortar into various forms; the act or occupation of laying bricks

Brick'le (brĭk'l), *a* [Scot *bru kle*, *brukyl*, *brokyll*, *brollie*, Ger *brechlich*, from A S *brecan*, Eng. *break*, Ger *brechen* Cf. BRITTLE] Brittle, easily broken [*Obs*] "*Brickle* earthen pots" *T. More.*

Brick'le-ness, *n* Brittleness [*Obs*]

Brick'-mā'ker, *n* [*brick* and *make*] One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks

Brick'-nŏg'ging, *n* Brick work carried up and filled in between timber framing *Tomlinson*

Brick'-tēa, *n* A preparation of tea leaves made by saturating the fresh leaves with fat, or with an alkaline solution, and pressing them into large cakes like tiles. It is used throughout Thibet and Mongolia. *S W Williams*

Brick'-trĭm'mer, *n* (*Arch*) A brick arch abutting against a wooden trimmer in front of a fire place to guard against accidents by fire

Brick'-trow'el, *n* A mason's tool, with a thin, pointed blade of tempered steel, for taking up and spreading mortar, and also for cutting bricks by a blow with the edge to any required size

Brick'-work (-wûk), *n.* A structure of bricks.

Niches in *brick-work* form the most difficult part of the bricklayer's art. *Tomlinson*

Brick'y, *a* Full of bricks, or formed of bricks. [*Obs. or rare*] *Spenser.*

Brick'-yărd, *n* A place where bricks are made

Bri-cōle', *n* [Fr] (*Mil*) Men's harness for dragging guns where horses can not be used *Scott.*

Brĭd'al, *a.* [From *bride*, q v] Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding, nuptial, connubial

Brĭd'al, *n* The nuptial festival, marriage.

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and sky *Herbert*

Brĭd'al-ty, *n.* Celebration of the nuptial feast. [*Obs.*] *B Jonson.*

Bride, *n.* [A-S. *bryd*, O. Fries. *bread*, O Sax *brûd*, D. *bruid*, Goth. *bruths*, Icel *brûdhr*, Sw & Dan. *brud*, O. H Ger. *prût*, *pront*, *bruot*, M H Ger. *brût*, N. H Ger *braut*; Armor. *pried*, spouse, W. *priawd*, a married person, Skr. *praudhâ*, bride. Cf. Skr. *pri*, to love]

1. A woman recently married

2. A woman espoused, or contracted to be married.

Has by his own experience tried
How much the wife is dearer than the *bride*. *Lyttleton.*

Bride, *v. t.* To make a bride of [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

To bride it, to assume the character of a bride, to play the bride

Bride'-ăle, *n* [*bride* and *ale*] A rustic wedding feast. See ALE

The man that's bid to *bride-ale*, if he ha' cake,
And drink enough, he need not fear his stake. *B Jonson*

Bride'-bĕd, *n.* [*bride* and *bed*] The marriage bed

Bride'-cāke, *n.* [*bride* and *cake*] The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding

Bride'-chăm'ber, *n* The nuptial apartment

Bride'groom, *n* [Originally and properly *bridegoom*, from A-S. *brydgum*, O Sax. *brûdigomo*, D *bruidegom*, *bruigom*, Icel. *brûdgumi*, Sw. *brudgumme*, Dan *brudgom*, O. H Ger *prûtigomo*, M. H. Ger *bruitegome*, *brûtegame*, N H. Ger *brûtigam* The second part of the word is the A-S. & Goth *guma*, Icel *gumi*, O H Ger *gomo* Lat. *homo*, a man, the letter *r* having been inserted into this word, as well as into the simple *groom*, by way of corruption] A man newly married, or about to be married

As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,
That creep in to the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
And summon him to marriage. *Shak.*

Brīde'-knŏt, *n.* A knot of ribbons worn by the friends at a wedding. [*Obs.*]

Brīde'-măid, } *n.* A woman who attends on a
Brīdes'-măid, } bride at her wedding.

Brīde'-man, *n*; *pl.* BRIDE'-MEN. } A man who
Brīdes'-man, *n*; *pl* BRIDES'-MEN } attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage.

"'Mong *brides men* and kinsmen" *W. Scott.*

Brīde'-stāke, *n.* A stake or post set in the ground to dance round

Divide the broad bride-cake
Round about the *bride-stake*. *B Jonson.*

Brīde'well, *n* A house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons, — so called from a hospital built in 1553 near *St Bride's* or *Bridget's well*, in London, which was subsequently turned into a workhouse

Bridge, *n* [A S *brycg*, *bricg*, *bryc*, *bric*, *brig*, Fries. *breygе*, Icel *bryggja*, *brû*, Sw *brygga*, *bro*, Dan *brygge*, *broe*, D *brug*, O H Ger *prucchâ*, M & N H Ger *brucke*]

1 A structure, usually of wood, stone, brick, or iron, erected over a river or other watercourse, or over a ravine, railroad, &c, to make a continuous roadway from one bank to the other

2 (*Mus*) (*a*) The small arch at right angles to the strings of a violin, guitar, and the like, serving to raise them above the body of the instrument (*b*) In a harpsichord, or spinet, the flat ruler which is laid over the jacks, to prevent their leaping out of their sockets when the keys are in action *Moore*

3 (*Gun*) The two pieces of timber which go between the two transoms of a gun-carriage [*Not used in the U. S. service*]

Bridge of a steamer (*Naut*), a narrow platform across the deck, connecting the wheel-houses It serves also to brace the wheel-houses to each other *Opdike* — *Bridge of the nose*, the upper, bony part of the nose — *Bridge-train*, a train of carriages for transporting the materials for a temporary military bridge — *Brambridge*, a bridge so constructed that a part of it may be temporarily removed, or drawn aside, to allow the passage of vessels, called also a *swing-bridge*, or *bascule-bridge*, when the part which opens turns laterally on a center or end pivot — *Flying bridge*, a temporary bridge made of pontoons, boats, casks, or the like, as occasion requires, for the passage of armies, also, a floating structure connected by a cable with an anchor or pier up stream, and made to pass from bank to bank by the action of the current or other means — *Girder-bridge*, or *truss-bridge*, a bridge made of girders, or trusses, in distinction from simple arches and suspension and floating bridges — *Lattice-bridge*, a bridge made of one or more lattice-girders — *Skew bridge*, a bridge built obliquely from bank to bank, as sometimes required in railway engineering. — *Suspension bridge*, a floor or truss suspended from two or more wire-cables, rods, or chains, which are stretched from bank to bank, or between piers, in the form of an inverted arch, and supported at the extremities by towers or obelisks — *Trestle-bridge*, a bridge formed of a series of short simple-girders resting on trestles — *Tubular bridge*, a single large tube or hollow girder, or a series of them, formed of wrought iron plates, and stretching from abutment to abutment, or from pier to pier, with the roadway in the interior — a construction devised by Robert Stephenson in 1845, and since exemplified on a large scale in the Britannia bridge over the Menai Straits, and the Victoria bridge at Montreal, C W

Bridge, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* BRIDGED, *p. pr & vb. n* BRIDGING]

1 To build a bridge or bridges over, as, to *bridge* a river.

Their simple engineering *bridged* with felled trees the streams which could not be forded *Paley*

2 To erect bridges on, to make a passage by a bridge or bridges. *Milton*

Bridge'-bōard, *n.* (*Arch*) A board on which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened

Bridge'-hĕad (-hĕd), *n.* A fortification covering the extremity of a bridge nearest the enemy [Fr *tête du pont*]

Bridge'less, *a* Having no bridge.

Brĭdg'ing-joist, *n* (*Arch*) (*a*) A joist sustained by transverse beams below, — called also a *binding-joist*. (*b*) A joist nailed or fixed to the flooring boards *Weale*

Bridging-joists.

a, flooring *b*, girder, *c*, *c*, bridging-joists; *d*, *d*, ceilings *e*, straps.

Brĭdg'y, *a.* Full of bridges. [*Obs*] *Sherwood.*

Brī'dle, *n* [A S. *bridel*, O H Ger. *britil*, *brittil*, *prudil*, D, *breidel*, O Fr *bridel*, N Fr. *bride*, It *predello*, Pr., Sp, & Pg *brida*]

1 An instrument with which a horse is governed and restrained, consisting of a head-stall, a bit, and reins, with other appendages, according to its particular form and uses

2 A restraint, a curb, a check *Watts*

3 (*Gun*) The piece in the interior of a gun lock, which covers and holds in place the tumbler and sear, being itself held by the screws on which they turn. See LOCK.

4. (*Naut.*) A short piece of cable, attached to a swivel on a chain, laid in a harbor, and the upper end drawn into a ship and secured to the bitts. Its use is to enable a ship, when moored, to veer with the wind and tide.

Bowline bridles, short legs or pieces of rope, reaching through iron thimbles, by which the bowline attaches to different places on the leech or edge of a large sail.

Syn. — A check; restraint.

Brī'dle, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* BRIDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRIDLING]

1. To put a bridle upon; as, to *bridle* a horse.

He *bridled* her mouth with a silk-weed twist. *Drake.*

2 To restrain, guide, or govern, to check, curb, or control, as, to *bridle* the passions. "To *bridle* a muse" *Pope.*

Savoy and Nice, the keys of Italy, and the citadel in her hands to *bridle* Switzerland, are in that consolidation. *Burke.*

Bridle the excursions of youth. *Dwight.*

Syn. — To check, restrain, curb, govern; control, repress, master, subdue

Brī'dle, *v. i* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment, — often with *up*

By her *bridling* up I perceived she expected to be treated hereafter not as Jenny Distaff, but Mrs. Tranquillus. *Tatler.*

Backward flings
His *bridling* neck between his towering wings *Wordsworth.*

Brī'dle-hănd, *n* The hand which holds the bridle in riding on horseback

Brī'dle-păth, } *n* A path for travelers on horse-
Brī'dle-wāy, } back *Bancroft.*

Brī'dle-pōrt, *n* (*Naut.*) A port hole or opening in the forecast part of a ship for getting out hawsers, &c

Brī'dler, *n* One who bridles, one who restrains and governs *Milton.*

Brĭ'dŏon', *n* [Fr *bridon*, from *bride* See BRIDLE] (*Mil*) The snaffle and rein of a military bridle, which acts independently of the bit, at the pleasure of the rider *Campbell.*

Brief (breef), *a* [Fr *brief*, *bref*, Pr. *breu*, It, Sp., & Pg *breve*, Lat *brevis*, short]

1 Short in duration, lasting but little time. "How *brief* the life of man!" *Shak.* "*Brief* respite from the miseries and desolations of war." *Pontoux*

2 Short in expression, using few words; concise "List a *brief* tale" *Shak.* "*Brief*, sententious precepts" *Milton*

3 Rife, common, prevalent. "A thousand businesses are *brief* in hand" *Shak* [A provincialism in England and in some parts of the U S *Bartlett.*]

Brief, *n* 1 An epitome, a short or concise writing; a statement in few words

Bear this sealed *brief*
With winged haste, to the lord marshal *Shak.*
And she told me
In a sweet, verbal *brief* *Shak.*

2 (*Law*) (*a*) An abridgment of a client's case, made out for the instruction of counsel on a trial at law

It was not without some reference to it that I perused many a *brief* *Sir J Stephens.*

☞ In England, this is prepared by the attorney, in the United States, counsel generally make up their own briefs This word is applied to a statement of the heads or points of a law argument

(*b*) A writ summoning a man to answer to any action, or any precept of the king in writing, issuing from any court, whereby he commands a thing to be done (*c*) (*Scots Law*) A writ issuing from the chancery, directed to any judge ordinary, commanding and authorizing that judge to call a jury to inquire into the case, and upon their verdict to pronounce sentence (*d*) A letter patent, from proper authority, authorizing a collection or charitable contribution of money in churches, for any public or private purpose [*Eng*]

Bouvier. Burrill Johnson New Am. Cyc.

Apostolical brief, a letter relating to public affairs dispatched by the pope to a prince or other magistrate, or to a religious community — *Brief of title*, an abridgment of all the deeds and other papers constituting the chain of title to any real estate *Bouvier.*

☞ A *brief* is distinguished from a *bull* in being more concise, written on paper sealed with red wax, and impressed with the seal of the fisherman, or Peter, in a boat A *bull* is more ample, written on parchment, and sealed with lead or green wax

3 (*Mus*) A note or character of time See BREVE.

Brief, *v t* To make an abstract or abridgment of; as, to *brief* pleadings *Richardson.*

Brief'less, *a* Having no brief, without clients; as, a *briefless* barrister

Brief'ly, *adv* Concisely, in few words.

Brief'man, *n* 1 One who makes a brief.

2 A copyer of a manuscript

Brief'ness, *n.* Shortness, conciseness in discourse or writing

Brī'er, *n* [O Eng *brere*, *breere*, A S. *brær*, *brêr*, Ir *briar*, prickle, thorn, brier, pin, Gael. *preas*, bush, brier, W *prys*, *pryswg*] [Written also *briar.*]

1. A prickly plant or shrub.

Save when aloft the subtle sunbeams shine
On withered *briers* that o'er the crag recline. *Wordsworth.*

2 (*Bot*) The sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose.

Brī'ered (brī'erd), *a.* Set with briers.

Brī'er-y, *a.* Full of briers; rough; thorny.

Flies through the thorny brake and *briery* wood. *Fawkes.*

Brī'er-y, *a.* A place where briers grow. [*Obs.*]

Brig, *n.* A bridge; as, Bothwell *brig*. [*Scot.*] *Scott.*

Brig, *n.* [Abbreviation of *brigantine*, q. v.] (*Naut.*) A vessel with two masts, square-rigged, or rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast. The term, however, is variously applied by the mariners of different nations.

Brig

Hermaphrodite brig, a two masted vessel square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft. *Totten*

Bri-gāde', *n.* [Fr. *brigade*, Sp. & Pg *brigada*, It *brigata*, troop, crew, brigade, properly and originally a contending troop, from O Fr *brigue*, It *briga*, trouble, quarrel See BRIGUE] (*Mil*) A body of troops, whether cavalry, artillery, or infantry, or a mixed command, consisting of two or more regiments, under the command of a brigadier general Two or more brigades constitute a division, commanded by a major general, two or more divisions constitute an army corps, or *corps d'armée*, the largest body of troops in the organization of the United States army

Brigade inspector, an officer whose duty it is to inspect troops in companies before they are mustered into service — *Brigade major*, an officer who may be attached to a brigade to assist the brigadier in his duties

Bri-gāde', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRIGADED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRIGADING] (*Mil*) To form into a brigade, or into brigades

Brig'a-dier'-gĕn'er-al, *n.* [Fr, from *brigade*] (*Mil*) An officer in rank next above a colonel, and below a major general He commands a brigade, and this officer is sometimes called simply *brigadier*

Brig'and, *n.* [N Fr *origand*, O Fr *brigand*, *brigant*, L Lat *brigans*, a light armed soldier, N Fr robber, W *brigant*, summit, highlander, plunderer, *brigantiad*, highlander, depredator, from *brig*, top, summit, hill] A lawless fellow who lives by plunder, or who belongs to a band of robbers, a robber, a freebooter

Giving them not a little the air of *brigands* or banditti *Jefferson*

Brig'and-age, *n.* [Fr *brigandage* See *supra*] Theft, robbery, plunder *Warburton*

Brig'an dine, } *n.* [Fr *brigandine*, It *brigantina*,
Brig'an tine, } from O. Fr *brigand*, L Lat *brigans*, a light armed soldier See BRIGAN] A coat of mail, consisting of thin, jointed scales of plate, pliant and easy to the body [*Obs.*]

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet,
And *brigandine* of brass *Milton*

Furbish the spears and put on the *brigandines*. *Jer.* xlvi. 4

Brig'an tine, *n.* [Fr *brigantin*, It *brigantino*, Sp *bergantin*, originally a piratical vessel See BRIGAND]

1 A piratical vessel [*Obs.*]

2 A kind of small brig

The consul obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and restore the ships, reserving only to himself *two brigantines*. *Arbuthnot*

Bright (brīt), *a.* [A-S *beorht*, *bearht*, *berht*, *byrht*, *briht*, *bryht*, O Sax *berht*, Goth *baírhts*, Icel *biartr*, O. H. Ger *berht*, *beraht*, M H Ger *breht*, shining, bright, N. H Ger *pracht*, brightness, splendor, M. H Ger *brehen*, to brighten, shine, Skr *bhrĭdâh*, to shine, Goth *baírhtjan*, *ga baírhtjan* Cf BERT]

1 Shedding much light, shining, luminous, lucid; splendid, — opposed to *dark*

The sun was *bright* o'erhead *Longfellow*

The earth was dark, but the heavens were *bright* *Drake*

2. Transmitting light, clear, transparent.

From the *brightest* wines
He'd turn abhorrent. *Thomson.*

3. Having qualities that render conspicuous or attractive, or that affect the mind as light does the eye; as, *bright* beauty "*Bright* fame" *Shak.*

Pluck *bright* honor from the pale-faced moon *Shak.*

And, partly that *bright* names will hallow song *Byron*

4. Having a clear, quick intellect, sparkling with wit; shedding cheerfulness and joy around

Be *bright* and jovial 'mong your guests *Shak.*

5. Manifest to the mind, as light to the eyes, clear, evident.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, and *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on *Watts*

Syn.—Shining, splendid, luminous, brilliant, resplendent; effulgent, refulgent, radiant, sparkling, glittering; lucid, beamy; clear, transparent, translucent, limpid.

Bright'en (brīt'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRIGHTENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRIGHTENING]

1. To make bright or brighter, to make to shine, to increase the luster of.

The purple morning, rising with the year,
Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To make illustrious, or more distinguished; to add luster to. "To *brighten* a character." *Swift.*

There were two lights lost, yours and your son's;
For yours, — may heavenly glory *brighten* it. *Shak.*

3. To improve or relieve by dispelling gloom or removing that which obscures and darkens; to shed light upon; to make cheerful, as, to *brighten* prospects.

An ecstasy, which mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart and *brightens* all my sorrow. *Philips*

4 To make acute or witty *Johnson*

Bright'en, (brīt'n), *v. i.* To grow bright, or more bright, to become less dark or gloomy, to clear up

And night shall *brighten* into day *Cotton*

And, all his prospects *brightening* to the last,
His heaven commences ere the world be past. *Goldsmith*

Bright'-hăr'nessed (-hăr'nest), *a.* Having glittering armor *Milton*

Bright'-hūed (-hūd), *a.* Having a bright color

Bright'ly, *adv.* Splendidly, with luster

Bright'ness, *n.* [A S *beorhtnes* See BRIGHT]

1 The quality of being bright, splendor, luster, brilliancy

A sudden *brightness* in his face appeared *Crabbe*

2 Acuteness, applied to the faculties, sharpness of wit "The *brightness* of his parts distinguished him" *Prior*

Syn.—Splendor, luster, radiance, resplendence, brilliancy, effulgence, glory, clearness, transparency

Bright's Dis ease' (*Med*) A granular disease of the cortical part of the kidneys, which causes the secretion of urine containing albumen, and of less specific gravity than natural, and which destroys by inducing other diseases, — so called from being first described by Dr *Bright*, of London *Dunglison*

Bright'some, *a.* Brilliant, bright *Marston*

Bri gōse', *a.* [L Lat *brigosus*, It *brigoso* See *infra*] Contentious [*Obs.*] *Puller*

Brigue (breg), *n.* [Fr *brigue*, It & L Lat *briga*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *brega*, trouble, strife, business Cf Ir & Gael *bri*, *brigh*, anger, power, energy, virtue] A cabal, intrigue, faction, contention, strife, quarrel [*Obs.*] *Chaucer Chesterfield*

Brigue (breg), *v. i.* [Fr *briguer*, It *brigare*, Pg *brigar*, Sp *bregar* See *supra*] To canvass, to solicit, to contend [*Obs.*] *Hurd*

Brill, *n.* [Prov Eng *pearl*] (*Ichth*) A fish allied to the turbot (the *Pleuronectes rhombus*), much esteemed in England for food [Written also *pirl*]

Bril liăn'te (bril lĭn'te) [It] (*Mus*) In a gay, showy, and sparkling style *Moore*

Brill'iance, } *n.* [See BRILLIANT] Splendor,
Brill'ian cy, } glitter great brightness, whether in a literal or tropical sense

With many readers *brilliancy* of style passes for affluence of thought *Longfellow*

Brill'iant (brĭl'yant), *a.* [Fr *brillant*, p pr of *briller*, to shine or sparkle, Pr & Sp *brillar*, It *brillare*, from Lat *beryllus*, a precious stone of sea green color, Prov It *brill* See BERYL]

1 Sparkling with luster, glittering, as, a *brilliant* star

2 Distinguished by qualities which excite admiration, splendid, shining, as, *brilliant* talents

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes than to perform *brilliant* exploits *Times*

Syn — See SHINING

Brill'iant, *n.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into facets, so as to reflect and refract the light, by which it is rendered more glittering It has at the middle, or top, a principal face, called the *table*, which is surrounded by a number of sloping facets, below it has a small face parallel to the table, connected by elongated facets with the edge of the upper part It is thus distinguished from the *rose* diamond, which is entirely covered with facets on the surface, and is flat below

This snuff box — on the hinge are *brilliants* shine *Pope*

Brill'iant ly, *adv* Splendidly *Warton*

Brill'iant ness, *n.* Brilliancy, splendor, glitter

Brills, *n. pl* [Cf Ger *brille*, spectacles, D *bril*, from Lat *beryllus* See BRILLIANT] The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

Brim, *n.* [A-S *brymme*, *bremme*, Sw *brädm*, Dan *brädme*, Icel *brim* and *barmr*, Ger *brame*, *bräme* Cf BERME]

1 The rim, or border, of any vessel or other thing, the upper edge

Saw I that insect on this goblet's *brim*,
I would remove it with an anxious pity *Coleridge*

2 The edge or margin, as of a fountain, or of the water contained in it, the brink bordei

The feet of the priests that bare the ark were dipped in the *brim* of the water *Josh* iii 15

Brim, *a* [A S *bryme*, *brĕme*, renowned, famous, *brĕman*, to celebrate] Public, well known, celebrated [*Obs.*] *Warner*

Brim, *a* Severe, horrid, fierce [*Obs.*] See BREME

Baleful shrieks of ghosts are heard most *brim* *Sackville*

Yet *brim* we heard the noise and armor sound *Phaer*

Brim, *v. t.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top

And as I *brimmed* the bowl I thought on thee *Tennyson*

Brim, *v. i.* To be full to the brim

And in the end,
Still as they thirsted, scoop the *brimming* stream *Milton*

Brim'ful, *a* Full to the top, completely full.

Before the world or any part of it had being, God was *brimful* of glory *Bp Beveridge.*

Brim'ful-ness, *n* Fullness to the top [*Obs.*]

Brim'less, *a.* Having no brim, as, *brimless* caps

Brimmed (brĭmd), *p. a* Having a brim, — usually in composition "Broad *brimmed* hat" *Spectator*

Brim'mer, *n.* 1. A bowl full to the top.

2. A hat, from the breadth of its brim. [*Obs.*]

"Now takes his *brimmer* off" *Brome.*

Brim'ming, *a.* Full to the top or brim.

Brim'stōne, *n.* [O Eng *brynston*, *brendston*, from A-S *bryne*, a burning, fire, *brinnan*, *byrnan*, to burn, and *stone* See BRAND and BURN] Sulphur, a hard, brittle substance, of a lemon-yellow color, negatively electric by heat and friction. It is found in the neighborhood of volcanoes, and is an ingredient in a variety of minerals and ores *Dana.*

Brim'stōne, *a.* Made of, or pertaining to, brimstone, as, *brimstone* matches

From his *brimstone* bed at break of day
A-walking the devil has gone. *Coleridge.*

Brim'stōn y, *a* Full of brimstone, or containing it, resembling brimstone, sulphurous *B Jonson.*

Brin'dled, *a* [Equiv to Prov Eng *branded*, a mixture of red and black Cf *brand* and *brenned*, and A S *brinnan*, *byrnan*, *beornan*, to burn.] Having different colors, variegated, streaked.

Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mewed *Shak.*

Brin'dle, *n* [A dim form of *brind*, the root of *brinded*] The state of being brinded, spottedness.

Brin'dled (brĭn'dld), *a* [A dim form of *brinded*. See *supra*] Spotted, variegated with spots of different colors

With the *brindled* lion played *Churchill.*

Brine, *n* [A S *bryne*, a burning, salt liquor, brine, from *brinnan*, *byrnan*, to burn]

1 Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt

2 The ocean or sea

Lashed into foam, the fierce, conflicting *brine*
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn *Thomson.*

3 Tears, so called from their saltness

What a deal of *brine*
Hath washed thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline! *Shak.*

Leach brine, brine which drops from corned salt in drying which is preserved to be boiled again.

Brine, *v. t* 1 To steep in brine

2 To mix salt with, as to *brine* hay

Brine'-păn, *n* A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization

Brine'-pit, *n* A salt spring or well, from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt

Brine'-pūmp, *n* (*Marine Engin*) A pump for changing the water in the boilers, so as to prevent the salt water from reaching an inconvenient degree of saturation

Brine'spring, *n* A spring of salt water.

Bring, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* BROUGHT, *p. pr & vb. n* BRINGING] [A S *bringan*, O H Ger *bringan*, *prinkan*, N H Ger *bringen*, Goth *briggan*, *bringan*, O Sax *brengwan*, D *brengen*, Fries *brenga*, *branga*, *brensa* The Sw *bringa* and Dan *bringe* are new and taken from German]

1 To convey to a person or thing, to bear from a more distant to a nearer place, to fetch

And as she was going to fetch it he called to her, and said, *Bring* me, I pray thee a morsel of bread 1 *Kings* xvii 11.

To France shall we convey you safe,
And *bring* you back. *Shak.*

2 To make to come, to cause the accession or obtaining of, to procure, to draw in

There is nothing will *bring* you more honor . . than to do what right in justice you may *Bacon*

3 To induce, to draw, to lead, to guide, to prevail on, to influence

It seems so preposterous a thing that they do not easily *bring* themselves to it *Locke*

The nature of the things would not suffer him to think otherwise, how, or whensoever, he is *brought* to reflect on them *Locke.*

4 To convey, to move, to carry or conduct

In distillation, the water *brings* over with it some part of the oil of vitriol *Newton.*

To bring about, to bring to pass, to effect, to accomplish — *To bring back* to recall — *To bring down* to cause to come down, to humble or abase, as, to *bring down* high looks — *To bring forth* to produce, as young or fruit, to bring to light to make manifest — *To bring forward* to cause to advance to produce to view — *To bring in* to introduce to cause as things dispersed, to reduce within limits, to give rise as income, to induce to join — *To bring off* to bear or convey away to procure to be acquitted to clear from condemnation to cause to escape — *To bring on* to cause to begin, as to *bring on* an action to originate or cause to exist as to *bring on* a disease — *To bring out* to expose to detect, to bring to light from concealment — *To bring over* to bear across; as to *bring over* dispatches to *bring over* passengers in a boat Also to convert by persuasion or other means; to draw to a new party, to cause to change sides, or an opinion — *To bring to*, to resuscitate, to bring back to consciousness or life as to *bring to* a fainting person.— *To bring under* to subdue to repress, to restrain; to reduce to obedience to bring beneath any thing — *To bring up*, to nurse to educate, to instruct, to rear; to raise — *To bring to (Naut)* to check the course of as a ship by arranging the sails in such a manner that they shall counteract each other, and keep her nearly stationary she is then said to *he to* Used also in applying a rope to the capstan — *To bring by the lee*, to incline so rapidly to leeward of the course, when a ship sails large, as to bring the lee-side suddenly to the windward, and by laying the sails aback, expose her to the danger of oversetting

Bring'er, *n* One who brings or conveys to.

Yet the first *bringer* of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office *Shak.*

Brīne'ish, *a.* [From *brine.*] Like brine; salt; somewhat salt; saltish. "*Brinish* tears." *Shak.*
Brīne'ish-ness, *n.* Saltness, the quality of being saltish.
Brīnk (82), *n.* [Dan & Sw *brink*, declivity, hill, L Ger *brink*, a grassy hill, Icel *bringr*, hillock, W *bryn*, hill, *bryncyn*, hillock.] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice, the bank of a river or pit, verge, border "The plashy *brink* of weedy lake" *Bryant* "The *brink* of vice" *Porteus* "The *brink* of ruin" *Burke.*
Brīne'y, *a.* [From *brine.*] Pertaining to brine, or to the sea, partaking of the nature of brine, salt, as, a *briny* taste, the *briny* flood
Brī'o-ny, *n.* See BRYONY. "*Briony* vine and ivy wreath" *Tennyson.*
Brīsk, *a.* [W *bryg*, from *brys*, haste, quick, hasty, Ir & Gael *briosg*, quick, lively, a start, leap, jerk, *brisg*, *brisc*, nimble, quick.]
1. Full of liveliness and activity, characterized by quickness of motion or action, — applied to any kind of action, as to the sprightliness of animals or men.

Cheerly, boys: be *brisk* awhile *Shak.*
Brisk toil alternating with ready ease. *Wordsworth*

2. Full of spirit or life, effervescing, as liquors
Brisk fire, one burning with a quick, free action — *Brisk fire of infantry*, a quick and rapid discharge of fire-arms
Syn. — Active, lively, agile, alert, nimble, quick, sprightly, prompt, vivacious, gay
Brīsk'ly, *adv.* With life and spirit; actively, vigorously
Brīsk'ness, *n.* Liveliness, vigor in action, quickness, gayety, vivacity, effervescence of liquors
Brīs'tle (brīs'l) *n.* [A S *brīstl* and *byrst*, D *borstel*, Icel *burst*, Sw *borst*, O H Ger *porst*, M H Ger *borst*, N H Ger *borste*.]
1. A short, stiff, coarse hair, as of swine or other animals
2. (*Bot.*) A species of pubescence on plants, in form of a stiff, roundish hair *Gray*
Brīs'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRISTLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRISTLING.]
1. To erect the bristles of, — sometimes with *up*

Now for the bare-picked bone of majesty
Doth dogged war *bristle* his angry crest. *Shak.*
Boy, *bristle* thy courage up *Shak.*

2. To fix a bristle to, as, to *bristle* a thread *Johnson*
Brīs'tle, *v. i.* 1. To rise or stand erect, like bristles

His hair did *bristle* on his head *W. Scott*

2. To present an appearance as of bristles, to have standing thick and erect, like bristles

The hill of La Haye Sainte *bristling* with ten thousand bayonets *Thackeray*

To bristle up, to show anger or defiance
Brīs'tle-beār'ing, *a.* Having bristles
Brīs'tle-point'ed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Terminating gradually in a very fine, sharp point, as the leaves of many mosses *Lindley*
Brīs'tle-shāped (brīs'l shāpt), *a.* Resembling a bristle in form, as a leaf
Brīs'tli-ness, *n.* The state of having bristles
Brīs'tly (brīs'ly), *a.* Thick set with bristles, or with hairs resembling bristles, rough "A *bristly* neck" *Thackeray*
Brīs'tol-bōard, *n.* A kind of fine pasteboard, made with a smooth and sometimes glazed surface
Brīs'tol-brick, *n.* A sort of brick used for cleaning steel, — so called because originally manufactured at *Bristol*, England.
Brīs'tol-dī'a-mond, } *n.* (*Min.*) Rock crystal, or
Brīs'tol-stōne, } crystals of quartz, found in a rock near the city of *Bristol*, in England, and frequently used for ornamental purposes
Brī-sure', *n.* (*Fort.*) Any part of a rampart or parapet which deviates from the general direction
Brit, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish of the herring kind (*Clupea minima*), from one to four inches long, found, at some seasons, in immense numbers, on the eastern coast of New England
Bri-tăn'mi-ă, *n.* A metallic compound or alloy, consisting of 100 parts of block tin, with 8 of antimony, 2 of bismuth, and 2 of copper.
Bri tăn'nic, *a.* [Lat *Britannicus*, from *Britannia*, Great Britain.] Pertaining to Great Britain, British.
Brīte, } *v. i.* To be or become over ripe, as wheat,
Brīght, } barley, or hops [*Prov. Eng.*]
Brīt'ish, *a.* [A S *Brittisc*, *Bryttisc.*] Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants; — sometimes restricted to the original inhabitants
Brīt'ish-gŭm, *n.* A substance of a brownish color, and very soluble in cold water, formed by heating dry starch at a temperature of about 600° Fahr. It corresponds, in its properties, with dextrine, and is used, in solution, as a substitute for gum in stiffening goods.
Brīt'on, *n.* A native of Britain
Brīt'on, *a.* [A-S. *Brytene.*] British. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Brīt'tle (brīt'tl), *a.* [From A S *brytlan*, *breotan*, to break, Icel *briota*, Sw *bryta*, Dan. *bryde.* Cf BRICKLE.] Easily broken; apt to break, fragile; not tough or tenacious

Farewell, thou pretty, *brittle* piece
Of fine-cut crystal *Cotton*

Brīt'tle-ly (109), *adv.* In a brittle manner *Sherwood*
Brīt'tle ness, *n.* Aptness to break, fragility, want of tenacity
Brĭtz'ska (brĭts'kă), *n.* [Russ *britshka*, Pol *bryczka*, dim of *bryka*, freight-wagon.] A long carriage, with a calash top, so constructed as to give space for reclining at night, when used on a journey

Britzska.

Brīze, *n.* The gadfly See BREEZE *Shak.*
Brōach, *n.* [Fr *broche*, spit, iron pin, spigot, Pr, Sp, & Pg *broca*, It & L Lat *brocca*, O & Prov Fr *broc*, It *brocco*, tack, stud, splinter. Cf Lat *brochus*, *brocchus*, a projecting tooth, and W *proc*, thrust, stab. See BROOCH.]
1. A spit [*Obs.*]

And some failed not to take the child and bind it to a *broach*, and lay it to the fire to roast *Sir T. More*

2. An awl, a bodkin [*Prov. Eng.*]
3. (*Mech.*) (*a*) A tool of steel, generally tapering, and of a polygonal form, with from four to eight cutting edges, for smoothing or enlarging holes in metal, sometimes made smooth or without edges, as for burnishing pivot holes in watches. The broach for gun-barrels is commonly square and without taper. (*b*) A straight tool with file teeth, made of steel, to be pressed through irregular holes in metal, that can not be dressed by revolving tools
4. A spire, one of a number of small turrets or spires which surround a larger one [*Obs.*]

And with as high innumerous *broaches* *G. Tooke*

5. A clasp or ornament used to fasten a garment, — so called from the pin by which it is stuck on. See BROOCH
6. A rod of tough, pliant wood, sharpened at each end, used by thatchers to pierce and fix their work, and for other purposes [*Prov. Eng.*] *Forby.*
7. A projection growing sharp, like the end of a spit, on the head of a young stag
8. A candle rod
Brōach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROACHED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROACHING.] [See *supra.* Cf W *procaw*, *procio*, to pierce, thrust, stab.]
1. To spit, to pierce as with a spit

I'll *broach* the tadpole on my rapier's point. *Shak.*

2. To tap, to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor, hence, to let out

He bravely *broached* his boiling, bloody breast
With bloody, blameful blade *Shak.*

3. To open for the first time, as stores

You shall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid, I will open the old armories, I will *broach* my store, and will bring forth my stores *Knolles*

4. To make public, to utter, to give out, to publish first, to put forth, to cause to begin or break out. "To *broach* a quarrel" *Shak.* "Those very opinions themselves had *broached*" *Swift*

To broach to (*Naut.*), to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback, and expose the vessel to the danger of oversetting
Brōach'er, *n.* 1. A spit, a broach

On five sharp *broachers* ranked, the roast they turned *Dryden*

2. One who broaches, opens, or utters, a first publisher or promoter. "Some such *broacher* of heresy" *Afterbury*
Brōad (brawd), *a.* [*compar.* BROADER, *superl.* BROADEST.] [A-S *brād*, O Sax *bred*, D *breed*, Icel *breedhr*, Sw & Dan *bred*, Ger *breit*, Goth *braids*.]
1. Wide; extended in breadth, or from side to side. "A *broad* area" *Prescott* "*Broad*, gnarled arms" *Scott*
2. Extended, in the sense of diffused, spread abroad, open. "*Broad* and open day" *Porteus*
3. (*Fig.*) Extended, having a large measure of any thing or quality, — applied to any subject, and retaining the literal idea more or less clearly, the precise meaning depending largely on the substantive. "A *broad* mixture of falsehood" *Locke.* "In a *broad*, statesman-like, and masterly way" *Everett.*

Broad as long, equal in either of two directions at right angles to each other; hence, the same one way as another. "It is as *broad as long*, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them" *L'Estrange.* — *Broad compliment*, one lacking in delicacy. — *Broad mirth*, coarse mirth. — *Broad nonsense*, obvious or gross nonsense

Syn. — Wide, large, ample, extensive, vast, comprehensive, vulgar, coarse, obscene
Brōad'-āx, } *n.* 1. A military weapon. [*Obs.*]
Brōad'-āxe, } 2. An ax with a broad edge, for hewing timber
Brōad'-bill, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A wild duck (*Anas marila*), which appears in large numbers on the eastern coast of the United States, in October. On the Chesapeake, it is called *black-head*, and in Virginia *raft-duck.* *Bachman.*
Brōad'-blŏwn, *a.* Full blown. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Brōad'-brim, *n.* 1. A particular kind of hat for men, like those worn by the members of the society of Friends. *Simmonds.*
2. A member of the society of Friends; a Quaker [*Colloq.*]
Brōad'-cāst, *n.* (*Agric.*) A casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing.
Brōad'-cāst, *adv.* By scattering or throwing at large from the hand, as, to sow *broadcast.*
Brōad'-cāst, *a.* 1. Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing.
2. Widely spread or diffused.
Brōad Church (*Eccl.*) A portion of the church of England, comprising those who claim to hold a position, in respect to doctrine and fellowship, intermediate between the old High Church party and the modern Low Church or evangelical party; — a term of recent origin, which has been loosely applied to other bodies of men holding liberal or comprehensive views of Christian doctrine and fellowship

☞ "Side by side with these various shades of High and Low Church, another party of a different character has always existed in the church of England. It is called by different names. Moderate, Catholic, or *Broad Church*, by its friends, 'attitudinarian or indifferent, by its enemies. Its distinctive character is the desire of comprehension. Its watchwords are charity and toleration." *Conybeare*

Brōad'-clŏth, *n.* A fine kind of woolen cloth for men's garments, exceeding twenty nine inches in width; all woolens of less width being known as *narrow-cloths* *Simmonds.*
Brōad'en, *v. i.* To grow broad. "The *broadening* sun appears" *Wordsworth.*
Brōad'en, *v. a.* To make broad, to render more broad or comprehensive
Brōad'-eȳed (brawd'īd), *a.* Having a wide view or survey. "*Broad eyed* day" *Shak.*
Brōad'-gāuge, *n.* A wide distance (usually six or seven feet) between the rails on a railway, in contradistinction from the narrow gauge of four feet eight inches and a half *Simmonds.*
Brōad'-hŏrn, *n.* A flat boat on the Mississippi and other Western rivers [*Obs. and local, U. S.*]

At Wheeling I embarked in a flat-bottomed family boat, technically called a *broad-horn* *W. Irving.*

Brōad'-hŏrned (brawd'hôrnd), *a.* Having wide-spread horns *Huloet.*
Brōad'ish, *a.* Rather broad, moderately broad
Brōad'-lēaf, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree found in Jamaica (the *Terminalia latifolia*), the wood of which is used for boards, scantling, shingles, &c., — sometimes called the *almond tree*, from the shape of its fruit
Brōad'-lēafed (brawd'lēft), } *a.* Having broad
Brōad'-lēaved (brawd'lēvd), } leaves *Keats*
Brōad'ly, *adv.* In a broad manner
Brōad'ness, *n.* Quality of being broad, breadth, extent from side to side, coarseness, grossness.
Brōad'-pen'nant, *n.* (*Naut.*) A square piece of bunting carried at the mast head of a commodore's vessel *Simmonds*
Brōad'-piēce, *n.* A piece of gold coin broader than a guinea *Encyc. Brit.*
Brōad'-sēal, *n.* The great seal of England; the public seal of a country or state
Brōad'-sēal, *v. t.* To stamp with the broad seal, to make sure, to guarantee or warrant [*Obs.*]

Thy presence *broad-seals* our delights for pure *B. Jonson.*

Brōad'side, *n.* 1. A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship, above and below, at the same time. "All his thunders roaring from his *broadsides*" *Everett.*
2. (*Naut.*) The side of a ship above the water, from the bow to the quarter *Totten*
3. (*Print.*) A sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only. *Johnson.*
Brōad'-sprĕad (sprĕd), *a.* Wide spread
Brōad'-sprĕad'ing, *a.* Spreading widely.
Brōad'swōrd (brawd'sôrd), *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge

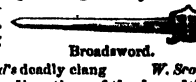
Broadsword.

I heard the *broadsword's* deadly clang *W. Scott*

Brōad'-wīse, *adv.* In the direction of the breadth.
Bro-ĕāde', *n.* [Sp *brocado*, It *broccato*, Fr. *brocart*, from Pr *brocar*, It *broccare*, L Lat *brocare*, Fr. *brocher*, to prick, to figure (textile fabrics), to emboss (linen), to stitch. See BROACH.] Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or raised and enriched with flowers, foliage, and other ornaments, — also applied to other stuffs wrought and enriched in like manner

A gala suit of faded *brocade.* *W. Irving.*

Bro-ĕād'ed, *a.* 1. Woven or worked, as brocade, with gold and silver.

Brocaded flowers o'er the gay mantua shine. *Gay.*

2. Dressed in brocade
Brō'ĕage, } *n.* [See BROKE, BROKEN.]
Brō'kage, } 1. The trade or business of a broker; the transaction of commercial business, as buying and selling, for other men.
2. The premium or commission of a broker; the gain or profit derived from transacting business for other men, as brokers.

Brō'kard, *n.* [Perhaps from *Brocardica, Brocardicorum opus*, a collection of ecclesiastical canons by *Burkhard*, Bishop of Worms, who was called by the Italians and French *Brocard*. *Heyse.*] An elementary principle or maxim, a short, proverbial rule, in law, ethics, or metaphysics; a canon.

The scholastic *brocard*, "Nihil est in intellectu quod non prius fuit in sensu," is the fundamental article in the creed of that school of philosophers who are called sensualists. *Ferrier.*

The legal *brocard*, "Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus," is a rule not more applicable to other witnesses than to conscious-ness. *Sir W Hamilton.*

Brō'cat-ĕll, } *n.* [Sp *brocatel*, Fr. *brocatelle*, It
Brō'cat-ĕll'o, } *brocatello*]

1. A kind of coarse brocade, or figured fabric, commonly made of silk and cotton, or sometimes of cotton only, used chiefly for tapestry, linings for carriages, &c. *Bescherelle.*

2 A marble, clouded and veined with white, gray, yellow, and red colors, in which the yellow usually prevails. It is also called *Sienna marble*, from its locality. *Dana.*

Brŏc'co-lĭ, *n.* [It. *broccoli*, pl of *broccolo*, sprout, cabbage sprout, dim of *brocco*, splinter See BROACH.] (*Bot*) A variety of the common cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*) resembling the cauliflower

Brŏch'an-tīte (49), *n* [From *Brochant* de Villiers, a French mineralogist] (*Min*) A basic sulphate of copper, occurring in emerald-green crystals.

Brŏche, *n.* See BROACH.

Bro-shyre' (bro shur'), *n.* [Fr, from *brocher*, to stitch See BROCADE] A printed and stitched work containing only a few leaves, a pamphlet

Brŏck, *n* [A S *broc*, W, Corn, & Armor. *broch*, Ir. *broc*, *brochd*, *brech*, Gael *broc*]

1. A badger See BADGER

Or with pretense of chasing thence the *brock* *B Jonson*

2. A brocket See BROCKET *Bailey*

Brŏck'ish, *a.* Beastly, brutal "*Brockish* boors" *Bale*

Brŏck'et, *n* [Also *pricket* See BROCK, and cf Fr. *broquart*, fallow deer a year old] A red deer two years old, — sometimes written *brock.*

Brŏde'kin, } *n* [Fr *brodequin*, O Fr *brossequin*,
Brŏde'quin, } Sp *borceguí*, It *borzacchino*, from O D *broseken*, *broseklin*, dim of *broos*, buskin, probably from L Lat *byrsa*, leather, Gr *βύρσα*, skin, hide, like D *leers*, *laars*, boot, from *leer*, *leder*, leather Cf BUSKIN] A buskin or half boot

Brŏg, *n.* A pointed steel instrument, fixed into a handle, used by joiners to make holes for nails in soft wood *Buchanan*

Brŏ'gan, or **Bro găn'**, *n* A stout, coarse shoe

Brŏg'gle, *v i* [Dim of Prov Eng *brog*, to catch eels with *brogs* or small sticks] To fish for eels by troubling the water [*Obs*] [*Prov Eng*] *Wright*

Brōgue (brog), *n* [Ir & Gael *brog*, shoe, hoof Cf BREECHES]

1 A stout, coarse shoe

"*Clouted brogues*, in Shakespeare, signifies shoes whose soles are studded with nails, or clouts In the Highlands of Scotland, the brogue is made of horse-hide with the hair on "The ancient *brogue* was made of raw or half-tanned leather, of one entire piece, and gathered round the foot by a thong" *Fosbroke*

2. A corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation

Or take, Hibernia, thy still ranker *brogue* *Lloyd*

3 (*pl*) A pair of breeches [*Obs*] *Shenstone.*

Broid, *v t* To braid [*Obs*] See BRAID

Broid'er, *v. t* [*imp & p p* BROIDERED, *p pr & vb. n* BROIDERING] Fr *broder*, Catalan *brodar*, Sp & Pg. *bordar*, to embroider, W *brodiaw*, to embroider, *brwyd*, broach, an embroidering frame, Armor, *brouda*, to prick, to embroider, *broud*, Ir & Gael. *brod*, goad, prickle, O Eng *brode*, to sting, a kind of nail] To adorn with figures of needle-work, to embroider [*Obs*]

A robe, and a *broidered* coat, a miter, and a girdle *Ex* xxviii 4

Broid'er-er, *n* One who embroiders [*Obs*]

There mote he likewise see a ribald train
Of dancers, *broiderers*, slaves of luxury *Wert.*

Broid'er-y, *n* Embroidery, ornamental needle-work wrought upon cloth [*Obs*] See EMBROIDER

The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove *Tickell.*

Broil, *n.* [O. Eng *broyle*, *browyl*, to broil, *broylery*, tumult, Fr. *brouiller*, to agitate, Pr & Pg *brolhar*, O. Sp. *brollar*, It *broglíare*, *broglio*, noise, tumult, from O. Fr *broil*, *brull*, *breuil*, *bruelle*, Pr *brueth*, *bruelha*, Pg *brulha*, It *bruolo*, *broglio*, Ger *brul*, *brüel*, *breuel*, *bruwel*, *bruhel bruhl*, thicket, brush-wood, a marshy place overgrown with bushes, L Lat *brogilus*, *brugilus*, *brolus*, *brolium*, *brolius*, *brollium* Capitulare de Villis, cap 46 "*Lucos* nostros, quos vulgus *brogilos* vocat" Of Celtic origin W *brwg*, covering, growth, brake, wood, *broq*, a swelling out, Armor. *brûg*, *brûk*, brake, heath heather. Cf BRAKE] A tumult, a noisy quarrel, contention; discord, either between individuals or in the state

I own that there is a haughtiness and fierceness in human nature which will cause innumerable *broils*, place men in what situation you please. *Burke*

Syn. — Feud; contention; fray, affray, tumult, altercation; dissension; discord

Broil, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROILED; *p pr. & vb. n.* BROILING] [See *supra.*] To dress or cook by direct exposure to heat over coals, but more generally upon a gridiron over coals.

Broil, *v. t.* To be subjected to the action of heat, like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated, or to sweat with heat.

Where have you been *broiling?* *Shak.*

Broil'er, *n.* 1. One who excites broils; one who promotes quarrels.

What doth he but turn *broiler*, . . make new libels against the church? *Hammond.*

2 That which dresses by broiling; a gridiron

Brō'kage, *n* The same as BROCAGE, brokerage

We may not buy our clothes without their *brokage* (*wages*) *Pepper*

Brōke, *v t.* [Cf Fr *brocanter*, to buy, to deal in second hand goods, to be a broker, Norm Fr *broggour*, broker, *broggage*, brokage, L Lat *abbrocamentum*, *abrocamentum*, brokage, negotiation, O. Eng *abbrochment*, L Lat *abrocator*, broker, negotiator, *brocarius*, broker, O Eng *brogger*, a badger, who deals in corn, from *brock*, badger In New English, a badger is also one who buys corn and victuals in one place, and sells them in another, because this animal carried away his store of corn and grain from the cornfields of the peasants, hence its name *badger*, q v, corrupted from L Lat *bladarius*, so that *broker* is probably derived from *brock* in the same manner as *badger*, which means *brock* and *broker*]

1. To transact business for another [*Rare*]

2 To act as go-between or procurer in love matters.

We do want a certain necessary woman to *broke* between them, Cupid said *Fanshaw*

And *broke* with all that can in such a suit
Corrupt the tender honor of a maid *Shak.*

Brōke (20), *imp & p p.* of *break*

Brō'ken (brō'kn, 20), *p. a.* [From *break.*]

1 Parted by violence, made into fragments.

2. Made weak, infirm

The *broken* soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Sat by his fire, and talked the night away *Goldsmith*

3. Subdued, humbled, contrite

The sacrifices of God are a *broken* spirit. *Ps* li 17

Broken number, a fraction

Brō'ken-băcked (brō'kn băkt, 20, 108), *a*

1 Having a broken back

2 (*Naut*) Hogged, so weakened in the frame as to droop at each end, — said of a ship *Totten*

Brō'ken-bĕl'lied (brō'kn-bĕl'lid), *a.* Having a ruptured belly *Sandys*

Brō'ken-heärt'ed, *a* Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair "She left her husband almost *broken-hearted*" *Macaulay*

Brō'ken ly, *adv* In a broken, interrupted manner, without a regular series

The pagans worship God as it were *brokenly* and by piecemeal *Cudworth*

Brō'ken-mĕat, *n* Meat that has been cut up, fragments *Swift*

Brō'ken ness (109), *n.* 1 A state of being broken, unevenness

2 Contrition, as, *brokenness* of heart

Brō'ken-wind, *n* (*Far*) A disease of the organs of respiration in horses, often accompanied with a preternatural enlargement of the lungs and heart, which disables them from bearing fatigue *White*

Brō'ken-wĭnd'ed, *a* Having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse

Brō'ker, *n* [O Eng *brocour*, Norm Fr *broggour*, Fr *brocanteur* See BROKE]

1 One who transacts business for another, an agent

2 (*Law*) An agent employed to effect bargains and contracts, as a middle man or negotiator, between other persons, for a compensation commonly called *brokerage*. He takes no possession, as broker, of the subject matter of the negotiation He generally contracts in the names of those who employ him, and not in his own *Russell Story*

3 A pimp or procurer [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Broker, simply so called, one who sells or appraises household furniture distrained for rent — *Bill broker* one who buys and sells notes and bills of exchange — *Exchange broker*, one who buys and sells uncurrent money, and deals in exchanges relating to money — *Insurance broker*, one who is agent in procuring insurance on vessels, or against fire — *Merchandise broker*, one who buys and sells goods — *Pawnbroker*, one who advances money at interest upon goods taken in pledge — *Real estate broker*, one who buys and sells lands, and obtains loans, &c, upon mortgage — *Ship broker*, one who deals in buying and selling ships, procuring freight, &c — *Stock broker*, one who deals in stocks of moneyed corporations and other securities

McCulloch Wharton Simmonds New Am Cyc

Brō'ker-ăge, *n* 1 The business or employment of a broker, brocage *Burke*

2 The fee, reward, or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker, brocage *Anderson*

Brō'ker-ly, *a.* Mean, servile [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Brō'ker-y, *n* The business of a broker [*Obs*]

And with extorting, cozening forfeiting,
And tricks belonging unto *brokery* *Marlow*

Brō'king, *p. a* Transacting business as a broker, practiced by brokers, relating to brokerage

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemished crown *Shak*

Brō'mă, *n* [Gr. *βρῶμα*, food, *βιβρώσκειν*, to eat]

1 Ailment *Dunglison*

2 A chocolate preparation from the seeds or beans of the cocoa. *Simmonds*

Brō'mal, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oily, colorless fluid, obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

Brō'mate (45), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of bromic acid with a base.

Brōm/a-tŏl'o-gy (110), *n.* [Gr. *βρῶμα*, food, and *λόγος*, discourse] The science of aliments *Dunglison.*

Brō'mee, *n* [Fr] (*Chem.*) The same as BROMINE. See BROMINE

Brōme'-grăss, *n.* [Lat *bromus*, Gr. *βρόμος*, kind of oats] (*Bot.*) A kind of grass, of the genus *Bromus.*

Brō'mic, *a.* (*Chem*) Compounded of bromine and oxygen, as, *bromic* acid.

Brō'mide (49), *n* (*Chem*) A compound of bromine with a metallic or combustible base.

Brō'mine, *n* [N Lat *bromium*, from Gr. *βρῶμος*, bad smell, stink, so called from its odor] (*Chem.*) One of the elements, related in its chemical qualities to chlorine and iodine It is a deep reddish brown liquid of a very disagreeable odor, emitting a brownish vapor at the ordinary temperature It is found in minute quantities in sea-water, and in many saline springs It occurs also in an ore of silver found in Chili *Dana.*

Brō'mize, *v t* (*Photog*) To prepare or treat with bromine, as, to *bromize* a silvered plate

Brōm'ŭ ret, *n* (*Chem*) A basic compound of bromine with another element

Brŏn'chi, } *n pl* [Gr *βρόγχια*, *βρόγχος*, wind-
Brŏn'chi ă, } pipe] (*Anat*) The two tubes, with
Brŏn'chi æ, } their ramifications, which arise from the bifurcation of the trachea, and carry air into the lungs *Dunglison.*

Brŏn'chi al (82), *a* [Fr *bronchial*, N Lat *bronchialis* See *supra*] (*Anat*) Belonging to the bronchiæ, or ramifications of the windpipe in the lungs

Bronchial arteries, branches of the descending aorta, accompanying the bronchia in all their ramifications. — *Bronchial cells*, the air-cells terminating the bronchia — *Bronchial glands*, glands whose functions are unknown, seated along the bronchia *Dunglison* — *Bronchial membrane*, the mucous membrane lining the bronchia

Brŏn-chī'tĭs, *n* [N Lat *bronchitis* See BRONCHUS] (*Med*) An inflammation of any part of the bronchial membrane

Brŏn'cho çēle, *n* [N Lat *bronchocele*, from Gr. *βρόγχος*, windpipe, and *κήλη*, tumor] (*Med*) A morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, a tumor on the fore part of the neck, — called also *goiter.*

Bron chŏph'o my (82), *n* [From Gr *βρόγχος*, windpipe, and *φωνη*, sound] (*Auscultation*) A sound audible in the bronchial tubes, occurring only in certain diseases

Bron chŏt'o my, *n* [From Gr. *βρόγχος*, windpipe, and *τομη*, a cutting, from *τεμνειν*, to cut] (*Surg*) An incision into the windpipe or larynx, between the rings, — called also *tracheotomy*, or *laryngotomy* *Dunglison.*

Brŏn'chus, *n*, *pl* BRŎN'CHĪ [N Lat *bronchus*, Gr *βρόγχος*, windpipe] (*Anat*) One of the subdivisions of the trachea or windpipe

Brŏnd, *n* A sword [*Obs*] See BRAND.

Brŏn'tē rn, *n* [Gr *βροντη*, thunder.] (*Gr. Arch.*) A brazen vessel placed under the floor of a theater, to be used for imitating thunder, by rolling stones in it *Weale.*

Bronze (brŏnz *or* brōnz) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr. *bronze*, Sp *bronce*, It *bronzo*, L Lat *bronzium*, It *bronzino*, bronzed, sun burned, probably from It *bruno*, brown]

1 An alloy of copper with from ten to thirty per cent of tin, to which other metals are sometimes added, especially zinc It is brittle, hard, and sonorous, and is used for statues, bells, cannon, &c, the proportions of the respective ingredients being varied to suit the particular purposes

2 A statue, medal, or other work of art cast in bronze

A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root. *Prior*

3 A brown color, the color of bronze, or a color prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze.

4 Boldness, impudence, brass

Imbrowned with native *bronze*, lo Henley stands,
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands *Pope.*

Bronze, *v t* [*imp & p p* BRONZED, *p pr & vb. n* BRONZING]

1 To give the appearance of bronze to, by a coating of bronze powder, or by other means; to make brown, or of the color of bronze as, to *bronze* plaster casts, to *bronze* coins or medals

2 To make hard or unfeeling, to brazen.

The lawyer who *bronzes* his bosom instead of his forehead. *W Scott.*

Bronze'-pow'der, *n* A metallic powder used for covering tin and iron goods, statues, &c, to give them the appearance of bronze *Francis.*

Bronz'line, *a* Resembling bronze, **bronze-colored.**

Bronz'ing, *n* [Fr *bronzite*, from *bronze*, q. v.] The act or art of communicating to articles in metal, wood, ivory, clay, plaster, &c, the appearance of bronze by means of bronze-powders, or by chemical processes *Tomlinson.*

Bronz'ist, *n* One who makes or imitates bronze.

Bronz'ĭte (49), *n* (*Min.*) A variety of pyroxene having nearly the luster of bronze, and allied to hypersthene. *Dana.*

Bronz'y, *a* Like bronze.

Brōōch (brōch) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [See BROACH.]
1. An ornament, in various forms, sometimes set with jewels, with a tongue, pin, or loop, for attaching it to a garment, usually worn on the breast. It is sometimes mentioned as an ornament worn in the hat.
Honor's a good *brooch* to wear in a man's hat at all times. *B Jonson*
2. (*Paint.*) A painting all of one color, as a sepia painting, or an Indian ink painting.

Brōōch, *v. t.* To adorn as with a brooch.
Not the imperious show
Of the full fortuned Cæsar ever shall
Be *brooched* with me. *Shak.*

Brōōd, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROODED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROODING.] [A.S. *brōd*, D. *broed*, O.H.Ger. *bruot*, *pruot*, Ger. *brut*, brood, the young of all kinds of animals, covey, hatching. See BREED.]
1. To sit on and cover eggs, as a fowl, for the purpose of warming them and hatching the young, or to sit over and cover young, as a hen her chickens, to warm and protect them; hence, to sit quietly.
While birds of calm sit *brooding* on the charmed wave. *Milton*
2. To have the mind uninterruptedly dwell a long time on a subject, to remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought, — followed by *over* or *on*, as, to *brood* over misfortunes. "*Brooding* on unprofitable gold." *Dryden*

Brōōd, *v. t.* 1. To sit over, cover, and cherish, as, a hen *broods* her chickens.
2. To cherish with care. [*Rare.*]
You'll *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden*
He nor heaps his *brooded* stores,
Nor all profusely pours. *Gray*

Brōōd, *n.* [See *supra.*] 1. Offspring, progeny.
The lion roars and gluts his tawny *brood*. *Wordsworth*
Or any other of that heavenly *brood*
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some good. *Milton*
2. That which is bred or produced, species generated, product.
Thou'a's *broods* of poison. *Addison*
3. A hatch; the young birds hatched at once, as, a *brood* of chickens.
4. The act of covering the eggs, or of brooding. [*Rare.*]
There's something in his soul
O'er which his melancholy sits on *brood*. *Shak.*
5. (*Mining.*) Any heterogeneous mixture among tin or copper ore, as mundic, blackjack, &c.

Brōōd'-mārе, *n.* A mare kept for breeding.

Brōōd'y, *a.* In a state of sitting on eggs for hatching, inclined to brood. [*Rare.*] *Ray*

Brōōk (27), *n.* [O.Eng. *broc*, *broke*, *brooke*, A.S. *brōc*, brook, rivulet, spring, D. *broek*, L.Ger. *brōk*, O.H.Ger. *pruoh*, M.H.Ger. *bruoch*, N.H.Ger. *bruch*, marsh. The root is A.S. *bracan* or *brecan*, Eng. to *break*, q. v., Ger. *brechen*, so that it signifies water breaking through the earth, spring, brook, as well as broken, swampy, and spongy ground, marsh.] A small natural stream of water, or a current flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river.
Empties itself as doth an inland *brook*,
Into the main of waters. *Shak.*

Brōōk, *v. t.* [O.Eng. *brouke*, to use, enjoy, *brook*, to digest, A.S. *brūcan*, to eat, enjoy, use, perform, bear, O.H.Ger. *pruhhan*, *prūchan*, M.H.Ger. *brūchen*, N.H.Ger. *brauchen*, *gebrauchen*, D. *bruiken*, *gebruiken*, Goth. *brukjan*, to use, to enjoy, to profit, allied to A.S. *brecan*, Eng. to *break*, q. v.] To bear, to endure, to be contented with, as, young men can not *brook* restraint.
Shall we, who could not *brook* one lord
Crouch to the wicked ten? *Macaulay*

Brōōk'let, *n.* A small brook. *Longfellow*

Brōōk'lime, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, the *Veronica beccabunga*, with blue flowers in loose lateral spikes, and the *V. Americana*, which was formerly referred to the same species.

Brōōk'mint, *n.* (*Bot.*) The water-mint (*Mentha aquatica*).

Brōōk'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small marsh plant, of the genus *Samolus*. *Loudon*

Brōōk'y, *a.* Abounding with brooks. [*Rare.*] *Dyer*

Brōōm (28), *n.* [A.S. *brōm*, L.Ger. *brām*, D. *brēm*. Cf. BRAMBLE.]
1. (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants (the *Cytisus*), especially the *C. scoparius*.
No gipsy cowered o'er fires of firs and *broom*. *Wordsworth*
2. A besom, or brush with a long handle, for sweeping floors, &c., — so called from being originally made of the broom plant.
Dyer's broom, or *dyer's weed*, the *Reseda luteola*, — so called because used in dyeing. — *Spanish broom*, the *Spartium* (*S. junceum*). — *Butcher's broom*, the *Ruscus aculeatus*.

Brōōm, *v. t.* See BREAM.

Brōōm'-cōrn, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Sorghum*, or Guinea corn (*Sorghum vulgare*), having a jointed stem, like a reed, or the stem of maize, rising to the height of eight or ten feet, bearing a head of which brooms are made.

Brōōm'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) See BREAM.

Brōōm'-lānd, *n.* Land producing broom. *Mortimer.*

Brōōm'-rāpe, *n.* (*Bot.*) A British parasitic plant, of the genus *Orobanche*, which is destitute of green foliage, and adheres to the roots of other plants, particularly the broom, furze, clover, and the like.

Brōōm'stāff, } *n.* [See STAFF and STICK.] The
Brōōm'stick, } staff or handle of a broom.

Brōōm'y, *a.* Full of broom; consisting of broom.
"If land grow mossy or *broomy*." *Mortimer*

Brōse, *n.* [Cf. BREWIS and BROTH.] A dish made by pouring some boiling liquid (as beef-broth, water, &c.) on the meal of oats or pease, and stirring it until small lumps are formed. It is called *beef-brose*, *kale-brose*, *water-brose*, &c., according to the nature of the liquor used. [*Scot.*] *W. Scott*

Brō'sēn, *a.* [From *brosten*, for *bursten*. See BURST.] Burst. [*Obs.*]

Brōth (21), *n.* [A.S. *brodh*, from *brēowan*, to brew, O.H.Ger. *brod*, *brot*, L.Lat. *brodium*, It. *brodo*, *broda*, Sp. & Pg. *brodio*, *brodrio*. Pr. *bro*, hence Fr. *brouet*, Ir. *broth*, Gael. *brot*, Ir. *bruithim*, Gael. *bruich*, to boil.] Liquor in which flesh or any thing else is boiled and macerated.
I am sure by your unprejudiced discourses that you love *broth* better than soup. *Addison*

Brōth'el, *n.* [A more Anglicized form of *bordel*, q. v.] A house of lewdness, a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution, a bawdy house.
The libertine retires to the stews and to the *brothel*. *Rogers*

Brōth'el-er, *n.* One that frequents brothels.

Brōth'el-house, *n.* A brothel.

Brōth'el ry, *n.* Lewdness, obscenity. *B. Jonson*

Brōth'er (brŭth'er), *n.*, *pl.* BRŌTH'ERS or BRĔTH'REN. [A.S. *brōthor*, *brōdhur*, *brōdher*, O.Sax. & Goth. *brōthar*, D. *broeder*, Icel. *brōdhir*, Sw. & Dan. *broder*, *bror*, O.H.Ger. *pruodar*, M.H.Ger. *bruoder*, N.H.Ger. *bruder*, Lat. *frater*, It. *fratello*, equiv. to Lat. *fraterculus*, Pr. *frare*, Fr. *frere*, Ir. *brathar*, W. *brawd*, pl. *brodyr*, *brodyr*, Corn. *bredar*, Manks *breear*, Armor. *breŭr*, *breur*, Lith. *broliu*, Lett. *brahlis*, Slav. & Russ. *brat'*, Pol. & Serb. *brat*, Bohem. *bratr*, Skr. *bhrātar*, *bhrātri*, O. Pers. *brata*, N. Pers. *brāder*, Gr. *φρατηρ*, *φρατωρ*, a clansman. The common plural is *brothers*, in the solemn style, *brethren* is used.]
1. He who is born of the same father and mother with another, or of one of them only. In the latter case he is called a *half brother*, or *brother of the half blood*.
Two of us in the churchyard lie,
My sister and my *brother*. *Wordsworth*
2. One related or closely united to another by some common tie or interest, as of rank, profession, membership in a society, toil, suffering, &c., — used among judges, clergymen, monks, professors of religion, &c.
We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*,
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my *brother*. *Shak.*
3. One that resembles another in manners or traits of character.
He also that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster. *Prov. xviii. 9.*
That April morn
Of this the very *brother*. *Wordsworth*
☞ In Scripture, the term *brother* is applied to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents, as in the case of Abraham and Lot, Jacob and Laban. In a more general sense, *brother* or *brethren* is used for fellow-man or fellow-men.
For of whom such massacre
Make they, but of their *brethren* men of men? *Milton*

Brōth'er, *v. t.* To make a brother of, to call or treat as a brother. *W. Scott*

Brōth'er-gĕr'man, *n.* (*Law.*) A brother by the father's and mother's side, in contradistinction to a uterine brother, or by the mother only. *Bouvier*

Brōth'er hood (27), *n.* 1. The state of being a brother.
This deep disgrace of *brotherhood*
Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shak.*
2. An association for any purpose, as a society of monks, a fraternity.
One great *brotherhood* of nations. *Prescott*
3. A class of individuals of the same kind, profession, or occupation.
At other times he became as conspicuous as any of the *brotherhood*. *Addison*
A *brotherhood* of venerable trees. *Wordsworth*

Brōth'er-in-lăw, *n.* The brother of a husband or wife; also, a sister's husband.

Brōth'er less, *a.* Without a brother.

Brōth'er-like, *a.* Becoming a brother. *Shak.*

Brōth'er li ness, *n.* State of being brotherly.

Brōth'er-lōve, *n.* Brotherly affection. *Shak.*

Brōth'er-ly (brŭth'er lĭ), *a.* Pertaining to brothers, such as is natural for brothers, becoming brothers, kind, affectionate, as, *brotherly* love.

Brōth'er ly, *adv.* Like a brother, affectionately, kindly. "I speak but *brotherly*." *Shak.*

Brougham (brōō'am or brōōm), *n.* A kind of two-wheeled or four wheeled carriage, for general use, being either single or double, i. e., for either two or four persons. *Simmonds*

Brow, *n.* [A.S. *brīw*, *brūva*, O.Sax. *brāha*, Goth. *brahv*, O.Fr. *bre*, D. *braauw*, Icel. *brā*, *brūn*, *brym*, pl., O.H.Ger. *prāwa*, *prū*, M.H.Ger. *brāwe*, *brā*, N.H.Ger. *braue*, *braune*, *augen-braune*, O.Slav. *br'v'*, Russ. *brov'*, Pol. *brwi*, Ir. *bra*, *brai*, Ir. & Gael. *abhra*, Armor. *abrañt*, Gr. *ὀφρύς*, Skr. *bhrū*.]
1. The prominent ridge over the eye, with the hair that covers it, forming an arch above the orbit.
And his arched *brow*, pulled o'er his eyes,
With solemn proof proclaims him wise. *Churchill.*
2. The hair that covers the brow, forming an arch, called the *eyebrow*.
'Tis not your inky *brows*, your black silk hair. *Milton.*
3. The forehead, as, a feverish *brow*.
Beads of sweat have stood upon thy *brow*. *Shak.*
4. The general air of the countenance.
To whom thus Satan with contemptuous *brow*. *Milton.*
He told them with a master's *brow*. *Milton.*
5. The edge of a steep place, as the brink of a river or precipice, as, the *brow* of a hill. *Bacon.*
To knit the brows, to frown; to scowl.

Brow, *v. t.* To bound, to limit, to form the edge or border of. *Milton.*

Brow'-ănt'ler, *n.* The first start that grows on a deer's head. *Bailey.*

Brow'bēat, *v. t.* [*imp.* BROWBEAT; *p. p.* BROWBEATEN, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROWBEATING.] To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions, to bear down by impudence, as, to *browbeat* witnesses.
My grandfather was not a man to be *browbeaten*. *W. Irving.*

Brow'bēat'ing, *n.* A bearing down with stern looks, supercilious manners, or confident assertions. "The imperious *browbeatings* and scorn of great men." *L'Estrange.*

Brow'bound, *a.* Crowned, having the head encircled as with a diadem. *Shak.*

Brow'less, *a.* Without shame. *Addison.*

Brown, *n.* A dark color inclining to red or yellow, resulting from the mixture of red, black, and yellow, a tawny, dusky hue.

Brown, *a.* [*compar.* BROWNER, *superl.* BROWNEST.] [A.S. *brūn*, D. *bruin*, Icel. *brūnn*, Sw. *brun*, Dan. *brun*, O.H.Ger. *prūn*, M.H.Ger. *brūn*, N.H.Ger. *braun*, Fr. & Pr. *brun*, It., Sp., & Pg. *bruno*. The root is A.S. *beornan*, *byrnan*, *brinnan*, Eng. *burn*, Ger. *brennen*, *brennen*. Cf. A.S. *brȳne*, Icel. *brunn*, burning.] Dusky, of a dark or dusky color, of various shades, inclining to red or yellow.
"Cheeks *brown* as the oak leaves." *Longfellow.*

Brown, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROWNED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BROWNING.]
1. To make brown or dusky.
A trembling twilight o'er the welkin moves,
Browns the dun void and darkens deep the groves. *Barlow.*
2. To give a bright brown color to, as gun barrels, by forming a thin, uniform coat of oxide on their surface. *Ure.*

Brown'-bill, *n.* [From *brown*, on account of their being rusty, and *bill*, q. v.] A kind of battle-ax or halbert formerly used by the English foot-soldiers.
Many a time, but for a sallet, my brain-pan had been
Cleft with a *brown-bill*. *Shak.*
☞ The *black* or as it is sometimes called, the *brown-bill*, was a kind of halbert, the cutting part hooked like a woodman's bill, from the back of which projected a spike, and another from the head. *Grose*

Brown'-brĕad, *n.* 1. A coarse wheaten bread made of unbolted meal, called in the United States *Graham bread*.
He would mouth with a beggar though she smelt *brown-bread* and garlic. *Shak.*
2. A dark colored bread made of wheat or rye, either bolted or unbolted, mixed with Indian meal, and sometimes sweetened. [*U. S.*]

Brown'-cōal, *n.* Wood coal, or lignite. See LIGNITE.

Brown'ie (brown'ĭ), *n.* [So called from his supposed *tawny* or *swarthy* color.] A good-natured spirit, who was supposed often to perform important services around the house by night, such as thrashing, churning, &c. [*Scot.*]

Brown'ing, *n.* The act or operation of giving a brown color to iron, as gun barrels, &c. "The finest kind of *browning* is the Damascus, in which dark and bright lines run through the brown ground." *Tomlinson*

Brown'ish, *a.* Somewhat brown, inclined to brown.

Brown'ism, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The views or teachings of the Brownists, who held that any body of professing Christians, united under one pastor, or communing together, constitutes a church independent of any other.

Brown'ist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Robert *Brown*, a Puritan, or dissenter from the church of England, in the 16th century. He was the head of a party of Independents in church government.
☞ "The *Brownists* did not differ from the church of England in any article of faith, but were very rigid and narrow in points of discipline. They apprehended, according to Scripture, that every church ought to be confined within the limits of a single congregation, and that the government should be democratical." *Neal*

Brown'ness (109), *n.* The quality of having a brown color.
Now like I brown (O lovely brown thy hair);
Only in *brownness* beauty dwelleth there. *Drayton.*

Brown'-spār, *n.* (*Min.*) A sparry or crystallized variety of dolomite, of a reddish-brown color from the presence of a small portion of oxide of iron and manganese.

Brown'-stout', *n.* A superior kind of porter.

Brown'-stŭd'y, *n.* A state of mental abstraction or serious reverie, thoughtful absent-mindedness.
My companion approached and startled him from his fit of *brown-study*. *W. Irving.*

Brown'-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Scrophularia* (the *S. vernalis*, or yellow figwort), with brown stalks.

Brown'y, *a.* Brown. "*Browny* locks." [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Brow'-post, *n.* (*Carp.*) A beam that goes across a building.

Browse, *v. t.* [O. Eng *brouse*, *brouse*, *broose*. See *infra*.] To eat or nibble off, as the ends of branches of trees, shrubs, &c, by cattle or deer

Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,
The barks of trees thou *browsedst* *Shak.*

Browse, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROWSED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROWSING.] To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs or trees, as cattle, sheep, and goats

Wild beasts there *browse*, and make their food
Her grapes and tender fruits *Milton*

Browse (brows), *n.* [O. Fr. *brost*, *broust*, sprout, shoot, *brouster*, to browse, Sp. *broza*, remains of leaves, *brota*, bud or gem of a vine, Pr. *brot*, Fr. *brout*, browse, browse wood, O. H. Ger. *broz*, N. H. Ger. *brosz*, Prov. Ger. *brosz* and *broszt*, bud, shoot, O. H. Ger. *prozzen*, M. H. Ger. *brozzen*, N. H. Ger. *brossen*, to sprout, Armor. *brous*, *broûs*, sprout, bud, *broust*, *brousta*, to eat, graze, to become bushy, *broustal*, young wood, shoot. See BOURGEON.] The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals

The whiles their *goats* upon the *browses* feed *Spenser*
Sheep, goats, and oxen, and the nobler steed,
On *browse*, and corn, and flowery meadows feed *Dryden*

Brows'er, *n.* An animal that browses

Browse'-wood (27), *n.* Shrubs and bushes upon which animals browse

Brows'ing, *n.* Browse, a place abounding in shrubs where animals may browse "*Browsings* for the deer" *Howell*

Bry'ches, *n.* [Gr. βρύκειν, to bite.] (*Entom.*) A genus of coleopterous insects of the group *Rhynchophora*, the females of which deposit their eggs in the germ of the bean, pea, and other leguminous plants. The seed, becoming matured, is devoured by the larva, and the holes so often observed in peas are those made by the perfect insect to effect its escape. The genus is divided into several sub genera, constituting a family named *Brachidæ*. *Dallas*

Bry-çi'nă, } *n.* [Fr. *brucine*, from N. Lat. *brucea*,
Bry'çine, } from James *Bruce*, a Scottish traveler, who died in 1794.] (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkaloid, extracted from the false *Angustura* (*Brucea antidysenterica*, of Africa), and the bark of the *Strychnos Nux-vomica*

Bry'çite, *n.* (*Min.*) Native hydrate of magnesia, a white, pearly mineral, occurring thin and foliated, like talc, and also fibrous. It takes its name from its discoverer, Dr. A. *Bruce*, of New York. The name *brucite* has also been incorrectly used by American mineralogists for chondrodite. *Dana*

Bry'in, *n.* [D. *bruin*, brown. In the epic poem of Reinecke the Fox, the bear is called, D. *Bruin*, O. H. Ger. *Brûno*, M. H. Ger. *Brûne*, N. H. Ger. *Braun*, from his color. See BROWN.] A bear. [*Colloq.*]

Bruise (bryz, 32), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUISED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUISING.] [O. Fr. *bruiser*, *brusser*, *bruser*, to break, shiver, A. S. *brysan*, to bruise, Ir. & Gael. *brùs*, to break.]

1. To injure or crush, as by collision of, or against, a solid body, as said of animals or vegetables, to injure a part of, as by a blow, without laceration, to contuse, as applied to minerals, drugs, &c, to break, crush, or reduce to fragments, to bray

Nor *bruise* her flowerets with the armed hoofs *Shak.*
It shall *bruise* thy head, and thou shalt *bruise* his heel
Gen. iii. 15

2. To fight with the fists, to box

Bruising was considered a fine, manly, old English custom
Thackeray

Bruise, *n.* An injury to the flesh of animals, to plants, or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy instrument, or by collision with some other body a contusion, as, a *bruise* on the head, *bruises* on fruit

From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it, but wounds, and *bruises*, and putrefying sores *Isa.* i. 6

Bruis'er (bry'zer), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, bruises

2. A boxer. [*Low.*]

Like a new *bruiser* on Broughtonic sand,
Amid the lists our hero takes his stand *Warton*

3. A plant of different kinds, as comfrey, soapwort, &c, supposed to be efficacious in healing bruises

Bruise'wort (bryz'wûrt), *n.* A plant, comfrey. See BRUISER. *Johnson*

Bruit (brut), *n.* [Fr. *bruit*, Pr. *bruit*, *bruida*, It. *bruito*, L. Lat. *brugitus*, Armor. *brûd*, W. *brud*, *broth*, *bwth*, Ir. & Gael. *bruidhean*, *bruidhadh*, Fr. & It. *bruire*, Pr. *brugir*, *bruzir*, L. Lat. *brugire*, to rustle, roar, rattle.] Report, rumor, fame

The *bruit* thereof will bring you many friends *Shak.*

Bruit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUITED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUITING.] To report, to noise abroad

And thy wild name
Was ne'er more *bruited* in men's minds than now
That thou art fallen *Byron*

Bry-maire', *n.* [Fr., from *brume*, fog, Lat. *bruma*, winter.] (*Chron.*) The second month of the calendar adopted by the first French republic. It began on the 25th of October, and ended on the 21st of November. See VENDEMIAIRE

Bry'mal (32), *a.* [*Fr. brumal*, Lat. *brumalis*, *bruma*, winter. See *infra*.] Belonging to the winter. "The *brumal* solstice." *Browne.*

Brume, *n.* [Fr. *brume*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *bruma*, winter season, mist, Lat. *bruma*, winter.] Mist; fog, vapors. "The drifting *brume*" *Longfellow*

Brûn, } *n.* [See BOURN.] A river or small stream,
Bûrn, } a brook. [*Scot.*]

Bry-nëtte', *n.* [Fr. *brunet*, *brunette*, brownish, dim. of *brun*, *brune*, brown, q. v.] A girl or woman with a brown or dark complexion

Brûn'ion (brûn'yun), *n.* [Fr. *brugnon*, It. *brugna*, *prugna*, Pg. *brunho*, *abrunho*, from Lat. *prunum*, plum, *pruna*, plum tree.] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach *Trevoux*

Bry-nō'ni an, *a.* Pertaining to, or invented by, *Brown*, — a term applied to a system of medicine promulgated in the last century by John *Brown*, of Scotland, and extensively propagated in Germany and Italy, the fundamental doctrine of which was, that life is a forced state, sustained by the normal action of external agents upon the body, and that disease is a result of the excessive or deficient action of these agents, alcohol being regarded as the appropriate remedy for one set of diseases, and opium for the opposite set

Brûng'wick-green, *n.* [Ger. *Braunschweiger grun*, first made by Gravenhorst, at Brunswick, in Germany.] A compound of one part chloride of copper, and three parts oxide of copper, used for paper hangings and in oil painting

Brûnt, *n.* [O. Eng. *bront*, *broont*, *brunte*, A. S. *bront*, boiling, foaming, raging. Cf. BURN.]

1. The heat, or utmost violence, of an onset, the strength or violence of any contention, as, the *brunt* of a battle

2. The force of a blow, violence, shock, collision. "And heavy *brunt* of cannon ball." *Hudibras*

3. A sudden effort, contact, or engagement

It is instantly and irrecoverably scattered by our first *brunt* with some real affair of common life *I. Taylor*

Brûsh, *n.* [O. Fr. *brosse*, *broce*, *broche*, brushwood, N. Fr., brush, *brossailles*, *broussailles*, brush wood, Pr. *brossa*, thicket, *brus*, heather, Sp. *broza*, *bruza*, It. *brusca*, brush, O. H. Ger. *brusta*, *bursta*, *burst*, *borst*, bristle, N. H. Ger. *borste*, bristle, *borste*, brush, from O. H. Ger. *burste*, bristle.]

1. An instrument composed of bristles, or other like materials, set in wood or bound together, used for various purposes, as removing dust from clothes, laying on colors, &c, and having a different form and name according to its use, as, clothes *brush*, paint *brush*, &c

2. Branches of trees lopped off. brushwood

3. A thicket of shrubs or small trees, the shrubs and small trees in a wood, called *under brush*

4. A skirmish, a slight encounter, an assault, a shock or collision, as, to have a *brush* with an enemy

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war *Shak.*

5. The bushy tail of a fox

Electrical brush, the brush-like appearance of luminous rays diverging from a pointed electrified body

Brûsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUSHED (brûsht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUSHING.]

1. To apply a brush to, according to its particular use, to rub, clean, paint, &c, with a brush. "He *brushes* his hat o' mornings." *Shak.*

2. To touch in passing, or to pass lightly over, as a brush

Some spread their sails, some with strong oars sweep
The waters smooth, and *brush* the buxom wave *Fairfax*
Brushed with the kiss of rustling wings *Milton*

3. To remove or gather by brushing, or by an act like that of brushing, or by passing lightly over, as wind, — commonly with *off*

As wicked dew as e'er my mother *brushed*
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen *Shak.*
And from the boughs *brush* off the evil dew *Milton*

To brush up, to paint, or make clean or bright with a brush. to cleanse or improve. to renew

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbors *Pope*

Brûsh, *v. i.* 1. To move nimbly in haste, to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived, as, to *brush* by

Snatching his hat, he *brushed* off like the wind *Goldsmith*

2. To move or skim over with a slight contact, or without much impression *Dryden*

Brûsh'er, *n.* One who, or that which, brushes

Brûsh'i ness, *n.* The quality of resembling a brush, shagginess, roughness *H. More*

Brûsh'ing, *a.* 1. Constructed to brush with, as, a *brushing* machine

2. Brisk, light, as, a *brushing* gallop

Brûsh'-tûr'key, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large gregarious bird of Australia (*Talegalla Lathami*). This bird was at one time regarded as a vulture. It collects great quantities of brush wood, with which it raises mounds, in which the female deposits her eggs

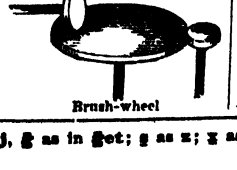

Brush-wheel

Brûsh'-wheel, *n.* 1. A wheel without teeth, sometimes used in light machinery to turn a similar one, by means of bristles, or something brush like, or soft, as cloth or buff-leather, attached to the circumference

2. A circular revolving brush used by turners, lapidaries, silversmiths, &c, for polishing

Brûsh'-wood, *n.* 1. Brush, a thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs

2. Small branches of trees cut off

Brûsh'y, *a.* Resembling a brush, rough, shaggy, having long hair

Brûsk, } *a.* [Fr. *brusque*, Sp., Pg., & It., *brusco*;
Brûsque, } O. H. Ger. *brutisc*, grim, from *brutti*, terror.] Rude, rough, blunt or rough in manner.

Brûsque'ness (brûsk'), *n.* A blunt, rough manner. *Brit. Quar.*

Brûs'sels-sprouts, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A delicate variety of cabbage, popularly so called. They consist of small green heads, each a cabbage in miniature, of about one or two inches in diameter, which sprout forth from an upright stem or stalk

Brûs'tle (brûs'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUSTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUSTLING.] [A. S. *brastlian*, to brustle, crackle, *brast*, a crackling, breaking, from *berstan*, to burst, for *brestan*, Ger. *brasteln*, *brasseln*, *prasseln*, to crackle, *brassel*, *prassel*, breaking.] To crackle, to make a small, crackling noise, to rustle, as a silk garment, to vapor, as a bully. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Brût, *v. t.* [Fr. *brouter*, O. Fr. *brouster*. See BROWSE.] To browse. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Bry'tal (32), *a.* [Fr. *brutal*, from *brut*, *brute*, Lat. *brutus*. See BRUTE.]

1. Pertaining to a brute, as, *brutal* nature. "*Brutal* kind." *Milton.*

2. Like a brute, savage, cruel, inhuman, brutish, unfeeling, merciless, as, *brutal* manners. "*Brutal* intemperance." *Macaulay*

Bry'tal ism, *n.* Brutish quality, brutality

Bry tăl'i ty, *n.* [Fr. *brutalité*.] Quality of being brutal, inhumanity, savageness, churlishness, insensibility to pity or shame

Bry'tal i zā'tion, *n.* Act of making brutal, state of being brutalized *Tuckerman*

Bry'tal ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUTALIZED. *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUTALIZING.] [Fr. *brutaliser*.] To make brutal, churlish, or inhuman

Bry'tal ize, *v. i.* To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly. [*Rare.*]

He *brutalized* with them in their habits and manners
Addison.

Bry'tal-ly, *adv.* In a coarse, churlish, or brutal manner, cruelly, inhumanly

Brute (32), *a.* [Fr. & Pr. *brut*, raw, rough, rude, *brute*, brute, brutish, Lat. *brutus*, stupid, irrational, It. & Sp. *bruto*.]

1. Not having sensation, senseless, unconscious, as, the *brute* earth

2. Not possessing reason, irrational, ferine, as, a *brute* beast

A creature not prone
And *brute* as other creatures, but endued
With sanctity of reason *Milton.*

3. Not connected with intelligence or intellectual effort, unintelligent, animal, as, *brute* force

The influence of capital and mere *brute* labor *Playfair*

4. Characteristic of beasts, in common with beasts, bestial, as, *brute* violence *Macaulay*

5. Destitute of sentiment and sensibility, rough, uncivilized, insensible, as, a *brute* philosopher. "A great *brute* farmer from Liddesdale." *W. Scott*

Brute, *n.* [See *supra*.]

1. A beast, any animal destitute of reason

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious *Locke*

2. A brutal person, a savage in heart or manners, a low bred, unfeeling man. "An ill natured *brute* of a husband." *Franklin*

Brute, *v. t.* [For *bruit*.] To report, to bruit. [*Obs.*]

Brute'ly, *adv.* In a rude manner

Brute'ness, *n.* Brutality. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Bry'ti fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUTIFIED. *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUTIFYING.] [Fr. *brutifier*.] To make a person a brute, to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling, to brutalize. "A man not quite *brutified* and void of sense." *Barrow.*

It has possessed only two secrets for governing, to drain and to *brutify* its subjects *J. Bentham.*

Bry'tish, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a brute or brutes, having some of the qualities or characteristics of brutes, insensible, unfeeling, brutal, bestial, unintelligent

O let all provocation
Take every *brutish* shape it can devise. *Leigh Hunt.*

Man may indeed render himself *brutish*, but it is in vain that he would seek to take the rank and destiny of the brute. *I. Taylor.*

Syn. — Ignorant, untaught, insensible, stupid, unfeeling, savage, cruel, brutal, barbarous; inhuman; ferocious, gross, carnal, sensual, bestial

Bry'tish ly, *adv.* In the manner of a brute, grossly, irrationally, stupidly, savagely

Bry'tish ness, *n.* The quality of being brutish, stupidity, insensibility, brutality

Bry'tism, *n.* The nature or characteristic qualities or actions of a brute, extreme stupidity, or beastly vulgarity

Brût'ting, *n.* Browsing. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Bry-ŏl'o gy, *n.* [Gr. βρύον, moss, and λόγος, dis

course.] That part of the science of botany which relates to mosses. *Gray.*

Bry'o-nine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from the root of the bryony (*B. alba* and *dioica*). It is a yellowish brown, bitter substance, and is emetic and cathartic.

Bry'o-ny, *n* [Lat *bryonia*, Gr βρυωνία, βρυώνη, βρυωνίς, from βρύειν, to swell, of plants, Pr, Sp, & It. *brionia*, Fr *bryone*] (*Bot*) A plant of different species of the genus *Bryonia* The root of the rough or white bryony is a strong, irritating cathartic. *Dunglison.*

Black bryony, a genus of plants called *Tamus*

Bry'o-zō'an, *n.* [Gr βρύον, moss, and ζῶον, animal] (*Zool*) An animal of the sub kingdom *Molluscoidea*. See MOLLUSK

Bry'o-zō'an, *a* Pertaining to the bryozoa

Bry'o-zō'ans, *n* (*Zool*) One of the minute animals of a bryozoan corallino It has a circle of arms around the mouth like a polyp, but differs from polyps in having a regular intestine and anus, and also in other respects *Dana*

Bŭb, *n.* 1 [Prov. Eng *bub*, liquor] Strong malt liquor [*Cant*] *Prior.*

2. A brother [*Colloq or low*] See BUBBY

Bŭb, *v. t.* [Abbreviated from *bubble*] To throw out in bubbles [*Obs*] *Sackville*

Bŭb'ble, *n* [D *bobbel*, Dan *boble*, *buble*, Sw *bubbla*. Cf BULLA]

1. A small bladder or vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air.

And when one *bubble* runs foul of another, the weaker needs must burst. *Coleridge*

2 Any thing that wants firmness or solidity, a vain project, that which is more specious than real, a false show, a cheat or fraud, a delusive scheme, an empty project, a dishonest speculation, as, the South-Sea *bubble*

Then a soldier,
Seeking the *bubble* reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth *Shak*

3 A person deceived by an empty project, a gull [*Obs*] *Prior*

Bŭb'ble, *v. i* [*imp & p. p* BUBBLED, *p. pr & vb n* BUBBLING] [D *bobbelen*, Dan *boble*, *buble*, Ger *bubbeln*, *poppeln*]

1. To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated

2 To run with a gurgling noise, as, a *bubbling* stream. *Pope*

3. To make a bubbling or gurgling sound [*Rare*]

At mine ears
Bubbled the nightingale *Tennyson*

Bŭb'ble, *v. t* To cheat, to deceive, or impose on

The great Locke, who was seldom outwitted by false sounds, was certainly *bubbled* here *Sterne*

Bŭb'bler, *n* 1 One who cheats *Digby*

2 (*Ichth*) A fish found in the waters of the Ohio river, so called from the singular grunting noise which it makes *Bartlett*

Bŭb'bly, *a* Abounding in bubbles, bubbling

Bŭb'by, *n* [Ct Prov Ger *bubi*, It *poppa*, Pr *popa*, O Fr *poupe*, a woman's breast, teat] A woman's breast [*Low*]

Bŭb'by, *n* [A corruption of *brother*] Brother, — a word applied to small boys [*Colloq*] *Bartlett*

Bū'bo, *n*, *pl* BŪ'BOES [L Lat *bubo*, Gr βουβών, the groin, a swelling in the groin, Fr & Sp *bubon*, It *bubbone*]

1. (*Anat*) The groin

2. (*Med*) An inflammation, with enlargement, of a lymphatic gland, particularly in the groin or axilla. *Dunglison*

Bu-bŏn'o-çēle (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *bubonocele*, from Gr βουβων, groin, and κήλη, tumor] (*Med*) A tumor in the groin, formed by a prolapsus of the intestines or omentum, or both, hernia inguinalis, or inguinal rupture

Bū'bu-kle, *n* A red pimple [*Obs*] *Shak*

Bŭc'cal, *a* [Fr *bucal*, Lat *bucca*, cheek] Pertaining to the cheek

Buccal glands, the small salivary glands situated on the inside of the cheeks, between the mucous membrane of the mouth and the muscles

Bŭc'can, *n* A grating or hurdle made of sticks

Bŭc'can, *v. t* To cut into long pieces, salt, and smoke on a *buccan*, as beef *Ogilvie*

Bŭc'ca-neer', } *n* [Fr *boucanier*, from *boucaner*,
Bŭc'a-nēēr', } to smoke or broil meat and fish, to hunt wild beasts for their skins, *boucan*, a smoking place for meat or fish, gridiron for smoking, a word of American origin] A robber upon the sea, a pirate, — a term applied especially to the piratical adventurers, chiefly English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.

☞ Primarily, one who dries and smokes flesh or fish after the manner of the Indians The name was first given to the French settlers in Hayti or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine

No sturdy, desperate *buccaneer*
E'er suffered hardships more severe. *Somerville*

Bŭc'ca neer', *v. i.* To act the part of a pirate or sea robber

Bŭc'cel-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *buccellation*, from Lat. *buccella*, a small mouthful, *buccen*, mouthful, morsel, *bucca*, cheek, mouthful] The act of breaking into large pieces [*Rare*] *Harris.*

Bŭc'ci-nal, *a.* [Lat. *buccina*, a crooked horn or trumpet.] Trumpet shaped.

Bŭc'çi-nā'tor, *n.* [Lat. *buccinator*; *buccinare*, to sound the trumpet. See *supra.*] (*Anat.*) A muscle of the cheek, inserted into the angle of the mouth; — so called from its use in blowing the trumpet.

Bu-çĕn'taur (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Gr. βοῦς, ox, and κένταυρος, centaur, q v]

1. (*Myth*) A fabulous monster, half ox and half man *Brande.*

Bucentaur

2. [Ital. *bucentoro*] The state barge of Venice, used in going to the ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.

Bū'çe-rŏs, *n.* [Gr βούκερως, horned, like an ox; βοῦς, ox, and κέρας, horn] (*Ornith.*) A genus of large birds, of the order of Perchers (*Passeres*), inhabiting the warmer countries of Africa and Asia The name *hornbill* is common to the different species The Rhinoceros-hornbill, or horned Indian raven, is common in the East Indies

Bŭch'ol zīte, *n* [So called from *Bucholz*, a chemist of Erfurt, in Germany] (*Min*) A fibrous mineral of great hardness, and of a grayish or yellowish color, consisting of silex and alumina, — identical with *Sillimanite*

Bū'chu, *n* (*Bot*) A plant (*Diosma crenata*) used for diseases of the bladder *Dunglison*

Bŭck, *n* [L Ger *buke*, probably from *boke*, *book*, beech, because formerly lye was usually made of the ashes of this tree, Dan *bøg*, Sw *bok*, H Ger *bauche*, *bäuche*, *beuche*, It *bucato*, Prov Sp *bugada*, Fr *buée*, Prov Fr *buie*, lye]

1 Lye in which cloth is soaked in the operation of bleaching, the liquor in which clothes are washed

2 The cloth or clothes soaked or washed, a wash of clothes *Shak.*

Bŭck, *v. t* [L Ger *buken*, Dan *bygge*, Sw *byka*, H Ger *bauchen*, *bähuchen*, *beuchen*, O Fr *buer* See *supra*]

1 To soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching, to wash or steep in lye or suds *Shak.*

2. (*Mining*) To break up or pulverize, as ores

Bŭck, *n* [A S *bucca*, *buc*, D *bok*, Icel *bokki*, Sw *bock*, Dan *buk*, O H Ger *pocch*, M H Ger *boc*, N H Ger *bock*, L Lat *buccus*, Fr *bouc*, Pr *boc*, Sp *boque* (It *becco*), Ir *boch*, *poc*, W *bwch*, Corn *byh*, Armor *buch*, *bouch* The root is perhaps contained in Ger *bochen*, to beat.]

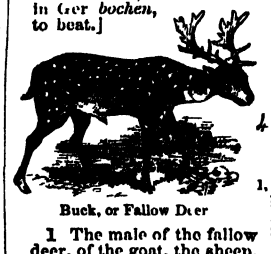

Buck, or Fallow Deer

1, dag of pricket or buck-fawn, of second year; 2, horn of sorel, or of third year 3, horn of sore, or of fourth year, 4, horn of buck or of fifth year and after; *t t*, tines, *s s*, snags

1 The male of the fallow deer, of the goat, the sheep, the rabbit, and hare

2 A gay, dashing young fellow "The leading *bucks* of the day" *Thackeray*

Bŭck, *v. i* To copulate as bucks and does

Bŭck'-bās'ket, *n* A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash *Shak.*

Bŭck'bēan, *n* A plant, the marsh trefoil See BOGBEAN

Bŭck'bōard, } *n* A rude four wheeled vehicle,
Bŭck'wĕg'on, } consisting of a long board resting on the two axletrees, and carrying a seat or seats placed transversely upon it

Bŭck'er, *n.* (*Mining*) One who bucks or bruises ore *Weale*

Bŭck'et, *n.* [Prov Eng *bouke*, pail, A S *buc*, bucket, pitcher Cf Fr *baquet*, tub, bucket, from *bac*, *bak* See BAC, BACK, *n*]

1 A vessel for drawing up water, as from a well, or for carrying water or other liquids

The toil
Of dropping *buckets* into empty wells *Cowper*
The old oaken *bucket* the iron-bound *bucket*,
The moss-covered *bucket*, which hung in the well
Woodworth

2 (*Mach*) One of the cavities on the rim of a water wheel, into which the water rushes, causing it to revolve

3 The float of a paddle wheel

Fire-bucket, a bucket for carrying water to extinguish fires

Bŭck'et y, *n* [A corruption of *buckwheat*] Paste used by weavers to dress their webs *Buchanan*

Bŭck'eye, *n.* 1 (*Bot*) A tree, the *Æsculus flava* (*Pavia flava*, Decand), indigenous in the Western States. *Æsculus glabra* is the fetid or Ohio buckeye, and *Æsculus parvia* the red buckeye

2. An inhabitant of Ohio, — so called in allusion to the abundance of buckeye trees in that State, which is often called the *Buckeye State*. [*Cant, U. S.*]

Bŭck'-eyed (-īd), *a.* Having had or speckled eyes "A *buck-eyed* horse." *Wilkes.*

Bŭck'ie, *n.* A univalve marine shell, particularly the *Purpura antiquus*, the shell of which is the "*whistling buckie*" in which children hear the sound of the sea [*Scot.*]

Devil's buckie, a perverse, refractory youngster; a mischievous madcap. [*Scot*] *Ogilvie.*

Bŭck'ing, *n.* 1 The act or process of soaking cloth in lye for bleaching, also, the lye or liquor, a washing *Tomlinson.*

2 The process of breaking up or pulverizing ores.

Bŭck'ing-I'ron (-I'urn), *n* (*Mining*) A small, flat, iron tool used in bucking or breaking up ores.

Bŭck'ing-kĭēa (-keer), *n* (*Manuf.*) A large circular boiler, or kier, of peculiar construction, used in bleaching *Tomlinson.*

Bŭck'ing-plāte, *n.* (*Mining*) An iron plate on which the ore is placed for being bucked

Bŭck'ing-stool, *n* A washing block.

Bŭck'ish, *a* Pertaining to a buck, or to gay young fellows, foppish

Bŭck'ism, *n.* The quality of a buck; foppery. [*Rare*] *Ogilvie.*

Bŭck'le (bŭk'l), *n* [Fr *boucle*, buckle, ring, O. Fr *bocle*, *boucle*, *bloque*, boss, Pr *bocla*, *blocа*, O. Sp *bloca*, from Lat *buccula*, a little cheek or mouth, dim of *bucca*, cheek, because this boss or knob resembled a cheek]

1 An instrument, usually of metal, consisting of a rim with movable tongue or catch, used for fastening things together, as parts of dress or harness, by means of a strap passing through the rim, and pierced by the tongue

2 A curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair

Earlocks in tight *buckles* on each side of a lantern face. *W Irving.*

3. A contorted expression, as of the face.

'Gainst nature armed by gravity,
His features too in *buckle* see *Churchill.*

Bŭck'le (bŭk'l), *v. t* [*imp & p. p* BUCKLED; *p. pr & vb n* BUCKLING]

1 To fasten with a buckle, or buckles

2 To prepare for action to apply with vigor and earnestness, to set stoutly at work, — generally reflexively

Hereupon Cartwright *buckled* himself to the employment. *Fuller*

3 To join in battle *Hayward.*

Bŭck'le (bŭk'l), *v. i* 1 To bend, to bow "Melted and *buckled* with the heat of the fire like parchment" *Pepys.*

2 To enter upon some labor or contest, to struggle, to contend

The bishop was as able and ready to *buckle* with the Lord Protector as he with him *Latimer.*

In single combat, thou shalt *buckle* with me *Shak.*

To buckle to, to bend to, to apply with vigor, to engage with zeal "To make our sturdy humor *buckle* thereto" *Barrow*

Bŭck'ler, *n* [Fr *boucher*, Pr *bloquier*, It *brocchiere*, O H Ger *buckeler*, a shield with a boss or prominence, from O Fr *bocle*, *boucle*, Pr *boclu*, Lat *buccula* See BUCKLE]

1 A kind of shield, or piece of defensive armor, anciently used in war It was often four feet long, and covered the whole body

Pillowed on *buckler* cold and hard *W Scott.*

2 (*Paleon*) The anterior segment of the carapax or shell in trilobites *Dana.*

3 (*Naut*) A block of wood made to fit in the hawse-holes, to prevent a vessel from taking in water in pitching *Totten.*

Bŭck'ler, *v. t* To shield, to defend. [*Obs*]

Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now *buckler* falsehood with a pedigree? *Shak.*

Bŭck'ler-hĕad'ed (hĕd'ed), *a* Having a head like a buckler

Bŭck'ler-mūs'tard, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of small annual or perennial hispid plants, with small bright yellow flowers, the *Biscutella* (from *bis* and *scutella*, in allusion to the form of its seed-vessels when bursting) *Loudon.*

Bŭck'ler-thôrn, *n* A plant with seed vessels shaped like a buckler See CHRIST'S THORN

Bŭck'-māst, *n* [For *beech mast*, q v, from Scot *buck*, beech, and *mast*, Ger *buchmast*.] The mast or fruit of the beech tree *Johnson.*

Bŭck'ra, *n* [In the language of the Calabar coast, *buckra* means "demon, a powerful and superior being" *J L Wilson*] A white man, — a term used by the blacks of the African coast, the West Indies, and the Southern States

Bŭck'rā, *a* [See *supra*] White; as, *buckra yam*, a white yam. *Bartlett.*

Bŭck'ram, *n* [Fr *bougran*, O. Fr. *boucaran*, Pr. *bocaran*, Sp *bucaran*, It *bucherame*, M. H. Ger. *buckeram*, *buckeran*, *buggeram*, L Lat. *buchiranus*, *boqueranmus*, from Fr *bouracan*, *baracan*, *barracan*, &c, by transposing the letter *r*. See BARRACAN]

1 A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to cover cloths and other merchandise.

2. (*pl*) Wild garlic *Johnson.*

Bŭck'ram, *a.* 1 Made of buckram; as, *buckram* suit.

2. Stiff; precise. "*Buckram* dames" *Brooke.*

Buck'ram, *v. t.* To strengthen with buckram; to make stiff. *Cowper.*

Buck's'-hôrn, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of Lobelia (*Lobelia coronopifolia*).

Buck'skin, *n.* 1. The skin of a buck; a kind of leather.

2. A person clothed in buckskin, particularly an American soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Cornwallis fought as long's he dought,
An' did the *buckskins* claw him *Burns*

3. (*pl.*) Breeches made of buckskin. "I have alluded to his *buckskins*" *Thackeray*

Buck'stall, *n.* A toll or net to take deer

Buck'thôrn, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, called *Rhamnus*, of many species The common purging buckthorn grows to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, and bears a black berry, which, when green, is used to dye yellow, and when ripe, green The bark also dyes yellow

Sea-buckthorn, a genus of plants called *Hippophæ*

Buck'wheat, *n* [From Scot *buck*, beech, and *wheat*, D. *boekweit*, Ger *buchweizen*] (*Bot.*) A plant (the *Fagopyrum esculentum*), of the *Polygonum* family, the seed of which is used as a grain,—called also *brank*.

Bu-cŏl'ic, } *a* [Fr. *bucolique*, Lat. *bucolicus*,
Bu-cŏl'ic-al, } Gr βουκολικός, from βουκόλος, cowherd, herdsman] Relating to the life and occupation of a shepherd, pastoral, rustic

Bu-cŏl'ic, *n* [Lat *Bucolicon* poëma See *supra*] A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, and the life, manners, and occupation of shepherds, as, the *bucolics* of Theocritus and Virgil *Dryden*

Bu-crā'ni-a, *n pl* [L] (*Arch.*) Sculptured ornaments, representing ox skulls adorned with wreaths, &c *Fairholt*

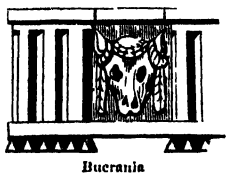
Bucrania

Bŭd, *n.* [D *bot*, H Ger *butze*, *butz*, the core of a fruit, bud, L Ger *butte* in *hagebutte*, *hainbutte*, a hip of the dog rose]

1 A small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves, flowers, or stems, an undeveloped branch or flower

2 A prominence on certain animals of inferior grades, as polyps, which grows into an animal, precisely as a bud in a plant grows into a flower *Dana*

Bŭd, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUDDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUDDING]

1 To put forth or produce buds, to grow as a bud into a flower or shoot

2 To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn

3 To be in bloom, or growing like a young plant "Young *budding* virgin" *Shak.*

Bŭd, *v. t.* To insert the bud of, as a plant, under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising, upon any stock, a species of fruit different from that of the stock, to inoculate, as a plant

The apricot and the nectarine may be, and usually are, *budded* upon the peach; the plum and the peach are *budded* on each other *Farm. Dict.*

Bŭd'dhă (bo͝od'dă), *n* [Skr *buddha*, wise, sage, from *budh*, to know] One of the beings worshiped by the Buddhists, either the historical founder of Buddhism, or one of his fabulous prototypes or successors, of whom there are many, of different classes

Buddha.

Bŭd'dhism (bo͝od'izm) (Synop., §130), *n* The doctrine originally taught by the Hindu sage Gautama, surnamed Buddha, "the awakened or enlightened," in the 6th century B. C., and adopted as a religion by the greater part of Central and Eastern Asia and the Indian Islands at first atheistic, and aiming at release from existence (*nirvâna*) as its greatest good, while yet characterized by admirable humanity and morality, later, mixed with idolatrous worship of its founder and of other supposed kindred beings

Bŭd'dhist, *n.* A votary of Buddhism

Bŭd-dhist'ic, } *a* Relating to, or connected with,
Bŭd-dhist'ic-le, } Buddhism, or its founder.

Bŭd'ding-ness, *n* State of budding

Bŭd'dle, *n* [Prov Eng., to cleanse ore, and a vessel made for this purpose Cf Ger *butteln*, *buttein*, to shake.] (*Mining*) A large, oblong vat, in which ores are washed, also a circular vat with revolving arms, or revolving tables for the same purpose.

Bŭd'dle, *v. t* (*Mining*) To wash ore

Bŭde'-light, *n.* [From *Bude*, the residence of the inventor, G. Gurney] An intense white light, produced by burning a purified coal gas in a compound Argand lamp, of a peculiar construction *Ure*

☞ The present *Bude-light* is a gas flame, with two, three, or more concentric burners, with chimneys supplied with common air, and a reflecting apparatus of a peculiar construction. *Tomlinson.*

Bŭdge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUDGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUDGING.] [Fr. *bouger*, to stir, move, Pr *bojar*, *bolegar*, *boleguar*, to stir, move, It *bulicare*, to boil, bubble, from *bullire*, *bollire*, to boil, bubble up] To move off, to stir, to wag

The mouse ne'er shunned the cat as they did *budge* *Shak.*
From rascals worse than they

Bŭdge, *n* [O. Eng *budge*, bag, sack, lamb-skin, O Fr *boge*, *bouge*, leather sac, It *bolgia*, from Lat *bulga*, a leathern bag or knapsack, a Gallic word, Ir & Gael *bolc*, *bolg*, *balg*] Lamb-skin fur, used formerly as an edging and ornament, especially of scholastic habits

Bŭdge, *a* [From *budge*, n.]

1 Lined with budge, hence, scholastic "*Budge* gowns" *Milton*

2. Austere or stiff, like scholastics

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those *budge* doctors of the stoic fur *Milton*

3 [From *budge*, to move or stir] Brisk, stirring, jocund [*Obs.*] *South*

Bŭdge Bâch'e-lor One of a company of men clothed in long gowns lined with lambs' fur, who accompany the lord mayor of London at his inauguration *Bailey*

Bŭdge'-bär'rel, *n* (*Mil.*) A small barrel with only one head, on the other end a piece of leather is nailed, which is drawn together with strings like a purse It is used for carrying powder from the magazine to the battery, in siege or sea coast service

Bŭdge'ness, *n* Sternness, severity [*Obs.*]

A Sara for goodness, a great Bellona for *budgeness* *Stanyhurst*

Bŭdg'er, *n* One who budges, one who moves or stirs from his place *Shak.*

Bŭd'ge ro, *n* A large Bengal pleasure-boat *Malcom*

Bŭdg'et (bŭj'et), *n* [O Eng *bogett*, *bouget*, Fr *bougette*, bag, wallet, dim of O Fr *boge*, *bouge*, leather bag See BUDGE, *n.*]

1 A bag or sack, with its contents, hence, a stock or store, as, a *budget* of inventions

2 The annual financial statement which the British chancellor of the exchequer, or sometimes the first lord of the treasury, makes in the House of Commons It comprehends a general view of the national debt, income, and expenditure, ways and means, &c., with the proposed plan of taxation for the ensuing year

To open the budget, to lay before a legislative body the financial estimates and plans of the executive government

Bŭdg'y, *a* [See BUDGE] Consisting of fur [*Obs.*]

Bŭd'let, *n* [From *bud*] A little bud springing from a parent bud

We have a criterion to distinguish one bud from another, or the parent bud from the numerous *budlets* which are its offspring *Darwin*

Bŭff, *n* [Fr *bœuf*, beef, O Eng *buff*, *buffe*, *buffalo*] "The third regiment, distinguished by *flesh-colored* facings, from which it derived the name of the *Buffs*, had fought not less bravely" *Macaulay*

1 A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, dressed with oil, like chamois also, the skins of oxen, elks, and other animals, dressed in like manner, buff skin "A suit of *buff*" *Shak.*

2 A military coat, made of buff skin or similar leather *Shak.*

3 A color between light pink and light yellow

A visage rough,
Deformed unfeatured and a skin of *buff* *Dryden*

4 (*Med.*) A grayish, viscid coat or crust, called also *buffy coat*, observed on blood drawn from a vein during the existence of violent inflammation, pregnancy, &c., and particularly in pleurisy

5 (*Mech.*) A wheel covered with buff leather, and used in polishing, as cutlery, &c *Francis*

6 A buffet, a blow a stroke [See *infra.*]

Nathelesse so sore a *buff* to him it lent
That made him reel *Spenser*

7 The bare skin as, to strip to the *buff* "To be in *buff* is equivalent to being naked" *Wright*

Bŭff, *a* 1 Made of buff leather "A *buff* waist coat" *Goldsmith*

2 Of the color of buff leather, intermediate between light pink and light yellow, as, *buff* color, a *buff* vest

3 Firm, sturdy.

And for the good old cause stood *buff*,
'Gainst many a bitter kick and cuff *Hudibras*

Bŭff, *v. t* [O Fr *bufe*, *buffe*, *bouffe*, blow of the fist, cuff, *bufer*, *buffer*, to cuff, buffet, Ger *buffen*, *puffen*, *puffen*, to strike] To strike [*Obs.*] *B. Jon.*

Bŭf'fa-lō, *n.*, *pl* BŬF'FA-LŌES [It & Sp *bufalo*, Fr *buffle*, Ger *buffel*, *buffel-ochs*, Bohem *bawol*, Pol *bawół*, N. Lat *bos bubalus*, Lat *bubalus*, Gr βούβαλος, a kind of African stag or antelope, but it was also used for *urus*, a wild ox, as Pliny mentions]

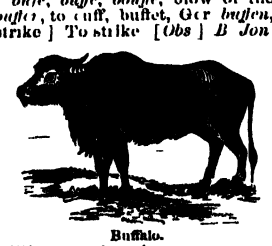
Buffalo.

1. (*Zoöl.*) A species of the genus *Bos* (*Bos bubalus*), originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the eastern continent. It is larger and less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers The name is also applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly, but erroneously, to the bison of North America See BISON *Cuvier.*

2 A buffalo robe

3 (*Ichth.*) A fresh-water fish resembling the sucker *Bartlett.*

Bŭf'fa-lo-bĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Shepherdia argentea*) of the Upper Missouri *Gray.*

Bŭf'fa lo-chips, *n* The dry dung of the buffalo, or bison, used for fuel on the prairies [*U. S.*]

Bŭf'fa lo-clō'ver, *n* (*Bot.*) A species of *Trifolium*, or short clover, common to the prairies where buffaloes or bisons feed [*U. S.*] *Gray.*

Bŭf'fa-lo-fish, *n* (*Ichth.*) A fish of remarkable form, of the genus *Taurichthys* *Baird.*

Bŭf'fa lo-grăss, *n* A species of short grass (*Sesleria dactyloides*), from two to four inches high, covering the prairies on which the buffaloes, or bisons, feed [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Bŭf'fa-lo-nŭt, *n* (*Bot.*) A nut, also called *oil-nut* (*Pyrularia oleifera*) [*U. S.*] *Gray.*

Bŭf'fa lo-rōbe, *n* The skin of the bison of North America, incorrectly called *buffalo*, prepared with the hair on

Not having time to robe myself exactly for a daylight street walk, I donned a *buffalo-robe*, slipped on my boots, and put out *Life on the Prairie*

Bŭff'-cōat, *n* A close, military outer garment, with short sleeves, and laced tightly over the chest, made of buffalo skin, or other thick and elastic material, worn by soldiers in the 17th century as a defensive covering

Bŭff'el-dŭck, *n* [See BUFFALO] (*Ornith.*) A bird (*Anas bucephala*, Linn.) with a short, blue bill, and a head whose apparent size is greatly increased by the fullness of its feathers, found, in winter, in the rivers of North and South Carolina.

Bŭf'fer, *n* (*Mech.*) A cushion, or apparatus with strong springs, to deaden the concussion between a moving body and one on which it strikes, as at the ends of a railway carriage,—sometimes called *buffing apparatus.*

Buffer

Bŭf'fer-hĕad, *n* The head, or part of the buffing apparatus, which receives the concussion, in railroad carriages

Bŭf'fet, *n* [Fr *buffet*, It *buffetto*, Sp *bufete*, L Lat *bufetum* Cf Sp *bufia*, a leather bag to carry wine, wineskin Probably also *buffet*, *bufete*, orig meant a wineskin, and then a board or table where wine in skins was placed and sold] A cupboard, sideboard, or closet, either movable or erected at one side of a room, for the display of plate, china, and other like articles, formerly quite common, but now generally gone out of use

Buffet.

Bŭf'fet, *n* [O Fr *buffet*, a slap in the face, and a pair of bellows, from *buffe*, blow, It *buffetto*, fillip, Sp & Pg *bofetada*, a slap on the cheek, O Fr *buffeter*, to beat, Pr *bufet*, puff of wind See BUFF, *v. t.*]

1 A blow with the hand, a box on the ear or face, a cuff

And on his cheek a *buffet* fell *W. Scott*

2 Violent force or resistance, as of winds and waves

Those planks of tough and hardy oak that used for years to brave the *buffets* of the Bay of Biscay *Burke.*

3 A small stool, a buffet stool "Go fetch us a light *buffet*" *Townley*

Bŭf'fet, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUFFETED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUFFETING]

1 To strike with the hand or fist, to box, to beat, to cuff to slap

Then did they spit in his face and *buffeted* him *Matt.* xxvi. 67

2 To beat in contention, to contend against, as, to *buffet* the billows

The sudden hurricane in thunder roars
Buffets the bark and whirls it from the shores *Broome.*

Bŭf'fet, *v. i* 1 To exercise or play at boxing

If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher *Shak.*

2 To make one's way by buffeting "Strove to *buffet* to land in vain" *Tennyson.*

Bŭf'fet er *n* One who buffets a boxer *Johnson.*

Bŭf'fet ing, *n* 1 A striking with the hand.

2 A succession of blows, contention, attack; opposition

He seems to have been a plant of slow growth, but formed for duration, and fitted to endure the *buffetings* of the rudest storm *Wirt.*

Bŭff'lin, *n* [So called from resembling buff leather. See BUFF, *n.*] A sort of coarse stuff; as, *buffin* gowns [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

Bŭff'ing-ap pa-rā'tus, *n* An apparatus provided with strong springs, attached to railway carriages, to deaden the *buff* or concussion between them when they come in collision, and also to al-

low the engine, in starting a train, to overcome the inertia of the several cars successively.

Buff'-jer'kin, *n* Originally a leathern waistcoat, afterward, one of a buff color, worn as an article of dress by serjeants and catchpoles, used also as a military dress [*Obs*] *Nares*

Buff'fle, *n.* [Fr *buffle* See BUFFALO] The buffalo. [*Obs*] *Sir T Herbert*

Buff'fle, *v t* To puzzle, to be at a loss [*Obs*] *Swift*

Buff'fle-hĕad (hĕd), *n* [*buffle* and *head*] One who has a large head, a heavy, stupid fellow [*Obs*]

What makes you stare so, *buffle-head?* *Plautus, Trans* 1694

Buff'fle-hĕad'ed, *a* Having a large head like a buffalo, dull, stupid, foolish

So fell this *buffle-headed* giant by the hand of Don Quixote *Gayton*

Buff'fo, *n.* [It See *infra*] The comic actor in an opera

Buf foon' *n* [Fr *bouffon*, Sp *bufone*, It *buffone*, *buffo*, either from Fr *bouffer*, to puff out, Pr, Sp, & Pg *bufar*, to blow, to puff, because the buffoons puffed out their cheeks for the amusement of the spectators, or from *buff*, because they amused them by buffing or cuffing each other, or from It *buffa*, Sp *bufa*, joke, trifle, nonsense] A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, antic gestures and postures, jokes, and other vulgar pleasantries, a droll, a mimic, a harlequin, a mountebank, a clown

No prince would think himself greatly honored to have his proclamation canvassed on a public stage, and become the sport of *buffoons* *Watts*

Buf foon', *v i* To act the part of a buffoon [*Rare*]

Buf foon', *v t* To make ridiculous *Glanville*

Buf foon', *a* Characteristic of a buffoon

To divert the audience with *buffoon* postures and antic dances *Melmoth*

Buf foon'er-y, *n* [Fr *bouffonnerie* See *supra*] The arts and practices of a buffoon, low jests, ridiculous pranks, vulgar tricks and postures

Nor that it will ever constitute a wit to conclude a tart piece of *buffoonery* with a "What makes you blush?" *Spectator*

Buf foon'ing, *n* Buffoonery *Dryden.*

Buf foon'ish, *a* Like a buffoon, consisting in low jests or gestures *Blair*

Buf foon'ism, *n* The practices of a buffoon [*Obs*]

Buf foon'ly, *a* Low, vulgar [*Obs*] "Apish tricks and *Buffoonly* discourse" *Goodman*

Buff'-stick, *n.* (*Mech*) A strip of wood covered with buff leather, used in polishing *Francis*

Buff'y, *a* Resembling buff, having the appearance or condition of the blood in color and texture known as the *buff* or *buffy coat*

When the blood presents the above appearance, it is said to be *buffy* *Dunglison*

Buff'y-cōat, *n* See BUFF

Bu'fo, *n* [Lat *bufo*, a toad] (*Zool*) A genus of reptiles called *batrachians*, including the various species of toads *Cuvier*

Bu'fon ite, *n* [Fr *bufonite*, from Lat *bufo*, toad] (*Paleon*) A fossil consisting of the petrified teeth and palatal bones of fishes belonging to the family of *Pycnodonts* (thick teeth), whose remains occur in the oolite and chalk formations, — so named from a notion that it was originally found in the head of a toad, toad stone *Page*

Bŭg, *n.* [Perhaps from W *bwg*, hobgoblin, scarecrow, as it is a nasty and terrifying insect, or allied to Armor *pouch*, dirty, ugly See *infra*]

1. An insect of many species

2 (*Entom*) An insect of the genus, or family, *Cimex*, of which several hundred species are described They belong to the order *Hemiptera*, and have a beaked or sucking mouth

Bŭg, } *n* [W *bwg*, *bwgan*, hobgoblin, scare-
Bŭg'bēar, } crow, bugbear, from *bw*, a threaten-
Bŭg'a-bōo, } ing or terrifying object, terror] Something frightful, as a specter, any thing imaginary that causes needless fright, something used to excite needless fear

Sir, spare your threats;
The *bug* which you would fright me with I seek *Shak*
To the world, no *bugbear* is so great,
As want of figure, and a small estate. *Pope*
Take you abroad! Indeed not I,
For all the *bugaboos* to fright ye *Howel*

Bŭg'bēar, *a* Causing needless fright 'Such *bugbear* thoughts" *Locke*

Bŭg'bēar, *v. t.* To alarm or frighten with idle phantoms *Abp King*

Bŭg'ger, *n.* [Fr *bougre*, from L Lat *Bulgarus*, a Bulgarian, an inhabitant of Bulgaria, and also a heretic, because the inhabitants of that country were infected with heresy They who were guilty of this unnatural crime were called *heretics*, because in the eyes of their adversaries there was nothing more heinous than heresy, and it was therefore thought that the origin of such a vice could only be owing to heretics]

1 One guilty of the unnatural crime of buggery, a sodomite

2 A vile wretch [*Low*]

Bŭg'ger-y, *n* [O Fr *bougrerie*, *bogrerie*, heresy. See *supra*.] The crime of carnal intercourse of man or woman with a beast, or of men unnaturally with each other, sodomy

Bŭg'gi ness, *n* [From *buggy*] The state of being infected with bugs

Bŭg'gy, *a.* [From *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

Bŭg'gy, *n.* 1. A light one-horse chaise. [*Eng.*]

2. A light, one horse, four-wheel vehicle, usually with one seat, and with or without a calash top. [*U. S.*]

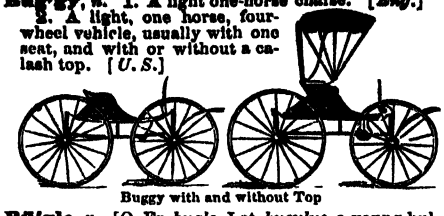

Buggy with and without Top

Bū'gle, *n* [O Fr *bugle*, Lat *buculus*, a young bullock steer, dim of *bos*, ox] A sort of wild ox, a buffalo *Phillips*

Bū'gle, } *n* [From *bugle*, a sort of wild ox,
Bū'gle-hôrn, } q v, W *bwlch*, belonging to a buffalo, bugle horn, *bual*, wild ox, bugle horn]

1 A musical wind instrument used in hunting or for military music

Huntsman's Bugle

Blow, *bugle*, blow; set the wild echoes flying *Tennyson*

One blast upon his *bugle-horn* were worth a thousand men *W Scott*

2 A drinking vessel made of horn

And drinketh of his *bugle-horn* the wine *Chaucer*

Bū'gle (bū'gl), *n* [L Lat *bugulus*, a female ornament, Ger *bugel*, a bent piece of metal or wood] An elongated glass bead, of various colors, though more commonly black

Bū'gle, *a* Jet black "*Bugle* eye balls" *Shak*

Bū'gle, *n* [Fr *bugle*, It *bugola* Lat *bugulo*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Ajuga*, a native of Europe

Yellow bugle, the *Ajuga chamæpithys*

Bū'gler, *n* One who plays on a bugle

Bū'gle-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, the *Lycopus sinuatus* and *Lycopus Virginicus*, sometimes used as remedies for hemoptysis, or spitting of blood

Bū'glōss, *n* [Fr *buglosse*, Lat *buglossa*, *buglossus*, Gr *βούγλωσσος*, ox tongue, *βοῦς*, ox, and *γλῶσσα*, tongue] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Anchusa*, and especially the *A officinalis*, used in dyeing and coloring, ox-tongue

Small wild buglos the *Asperugo procumbens* and the *Lycopsis arvensis* — *Viper's buglos*, a species of *Echium*

Bŭg's'-word } (wŭrd), *n* Swaggering or threat
Bŭg'-word } ening language *Bean & Fl*

Bŭg'-wort (-wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cimicifuga* The species are herbaceous and perennial, and grow in the northern parts of the two hemispheres *Cimex serpentaria* (or *Actea racemosa*) is the snake root or bug wort of North America *Bartd*

Bŭhl (būl), *n* [So called from A Ch *Boule*, a French carver in wood, born 1642, died 1732] A light and complicated figure of brass, unburnished gold, &c, set, as an ornament, into surfaces of ebony or other dark wood, or of tortoise shell

Bŭhl'-work (būl'wŭrk), *n* 1 Work in which wood is inlaid with *buhl* The figures are generally cut in veneers by means of a slender saw, though sometimes produced by stamping

2 The art of inlaying with buhl

Bŭhr'-stōne (bŭr'stōn), *n* [O Eng *bur*, a whet stone for scythes] (*Min*) A variety of flinty quartz, occurring as a rock, and characterized by being very cellular, or irregularly cavernous, in consequence of which it is valuable for mill-stones *Dana*

☞ This word is often written *burr-stone*

Build (bild), *v t* [*imp & p p* BUILT (bilt), *p pr & vb n* BUILDING The regular *imp & p p*, BUILDED, is antiquated] [O Eng *bilde*, *bylde*, *bildе*, A S *byldan*, to build, from *bold*, house, hall, O Eng *bolde*, building]

1 To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice or fabric of any kind, to form by uniting materials into a regular structure, to fabricate, to construct

Nor aught availed him now
To have *built* in heaven high towers *Milton*

2 To raise on a support or foundation, to form, establish, or produce by using appropriate means, as, to *build* a reputation "Who *builds* his hopes on air" *Shak*

3 To increase and strengthen, to settle, or establish, and preserve, — frequently with *up*, as, to *build* up one's constitution

I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to *build* you up *Acts* xx 32

Build (bild), *v i.* 1 To exercise the art, or practice the business, of building

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend *Pope*

2 To construct, rest, or depend, as on a foundation, as, to *build* on the opinions of others

Build, *n* Form or mode of construction, general figure; built, as, the *build* of a ship

Build'er (bild'er), *n* One who builds, one whose occupation is to build, as a carpenter, a shipwright, a mason, &c.

In the practice of civil architecture, the *builder* comes between the architect who designs the work and the artisans who execute it. *Eng Cyc*

Build'ing, *n.* 1. The act of constructing, erecting, or establishing.

Hence it is that the *building* of our Sion rises no faster. *Hall.*

2 The art of constructing edifices, or the practice of civil architecture

The execution of works of architecture necessarily includes *building* but *building* is frequently employed when the result is not architectural *Hosking.*

3 A fabric or edifice constructed; a thing built, as a house, a church, &c

Thy sumptuous *buildings* and thy wife's attire
Have cost a mass of public treasury *Shak.*

Bullt (bilt), *n* 1 Form, shape, general figure of a structure, build [*Obs*]

And as the *built*, so different is the flight:
Their mounting shot is on our sails designed. *Dryden.*

2 Species of building [*Obs*] *Temple.*

Bullt, *a* Formed, shaped "Like the generality of Genoese country women, strongly *built*" *Landor.*

Bullt, *p a* Having the form of, resembling; like; — used in composition and preceded by the word denoting the form, as, *frigate-built*, *clipper-built*, &c.

Built mast, *block*, or *beam*, one made of several pieces.

Bŭk'shĭsh, *n* A present of money, especially money given to a beggar, alms [*India*] [Written also *bakshish* and *buksheesh*] *Chambers.*

Bŭl, *n* The common flounder

Bŭlb, *n.* [Fr *bulbe*, Lat *bulbus*, Gr *βολβός*]

Bulb of Meadow Lily

1 (*Bot*) A spheroidal body growing from a plant either above or below the ground (usually the latter), which is strictly a *bud*, consisting of a cluster of partially developed leaves, and producing, as it grows, a stem above, and roots below, as in the onion, tulip, &c It differs from a *tuber* in not being solid

2 (*Anat*) A name given to certain parts which resemble in shape certain bulbous roots, as the *bulb* of the aorta

Bulb of a tooth, the vascular and nervous papilla contained in the cavity of the tooth — *Bulb of the eye*, the eye-ball — *Bulb*, or *root*, *of a hair*, the part whence the hair originates *Dunglison*

3 An expansion or protuberance on a stem, as the bulb of a thermometer, which may be of any form, as spherical, cylindrical, curved, &c *Tomlinson*

Bŭlb, *v t* [From *bulb*, n] To swell

To bulb out, to project or be protuberant [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

Bul bā'ceŏus, *a* [Lat *bulbaceus*, from *bulbus*. See BULB] Bulbous [*Obs*] *Johnson.*

Bŭlbed (bŭlbd), *a* Having a bulb, round headed.

Bŭlb'el, *n* (*Bot*) A separable bulb formed on some flowering plants

Bul-bĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Fr *bulbifère*, Lat *bulbus* and *ferre*, to bear] (*Bot*) Producing bulbs, as, *bulbiferous* stems *Loudon*

Bŭlb'let, *n* (*Bot*) A small bulb growing above ground on some plants, which never becomes a branch, but drops off, and falling to the ground, takes root and forms a new plant *Gray*

Bul-bōse', } *a* [Lat *bulbosus*, Fr *bulbeux* See
Bŭlb'oŭs } BULB] (*Bot*) Having or containing bulbs, or a bulb, growing from bulbs, bulb like in shape *Gray.*

Bŭl'bo-tŭ'ber, *n* [*bulb* and *tuber*] (*Bot*) A solid bulb or underground stem, clothed with withered leaves, and producing buds on its surface *Ogilvie*

Bul'bul *n* [Per *bulbul*, a bird with a melodious voice, most nearly resembling the European nightingale] The Persian nightingale (*Pycnonotus jocosus*) *Booth.*

Bŭl'bŭle, *n* [Lat *bulbulus*, dim of *bulb*] (*Bot*) (*a*) A little bulb (*b*) One of the little seeds growing along the vines of plants *Henslow*

Bul'chin, *n* [From *bull*, q v] A young male calf, — a diminutive of *bull*. [*Obs*] *Drayton.*

Bŭlge, *n* [Cf A S *bilg*, *bylig*, Eng *belly*, A-S. *belgan*, O Sw *bulga*, to swell, W. *bwlg*, a bulky round body, O Eng *bouge*, cask]

1 The bilge or protuberant part of a cask, protuberance

2 (*Naut*) The bilge of a vessel See BILGE

Bŭlge, *v i* [See *supra* Cf BOUGE, BOWGE, and BILGE]

1 To swell or jut out, to be protuberant, as, the wall *bulges*

2 To bilge, as a ship

And scattered navies *bulge* on distant shores *Broome.*

Bŭlge'-wāys, *n pl* (*Naut*) See BILGE-WAYS.

Bu limi'-a, } *n* [Fr *boulimie*, Lat *bulimus*, Gr
Bū'li-my, } *βουλιμος*, *βουλιμία*, Gr *βοῦς*, in composition, huge, great, from *βοῦς*, ox; and *λιμός*, hunger] (*Med*) A disease in which the patient has a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food, and often faints if not indulged, a voracious appetite. *Dunglison.*

Bŭlk, *n* [Dan *bulk*, a bunch on the back, O. Sw. *bolk*, crowd, mass, Icel *bulka*, to swell, W. *bwlg*, bulk, a bulky round body, *bwl*, a round hollow body, rotundity]

1 Magnitude of material substance; dimensions; size; mass, as, an ox or ship of great *bulk*.

2. The gross; the majority; the main mass or body; the largest or principal portion; as, the *bulk* of a debt.

Nor is it easy for the *bulk* of mankind to distinguish, in a great number of particulars, that common circumstance in which they all agree. *Hume.*

3. (*Naut.*) The whole cargo of a ship when stowed. *Totten.*

4. A projecting part of a shop or building, a stall.

Here, stand behind this *bulk* *Shak.*

He found a country fellow dead drunk, snorting on a *bulk* *Burton*

5. The body [*Obs*]

My liver leaped within my *bulk* *Tuberville*

In bulk, in a mass, or solid state, as, pork *in bulk*, or *bulk pork*, pork not cut up or prepared for packing — *Laden* or *stowed in bulk*, having the cargo loose in the hold or not inclosed in boxes, bales, or casks — *Sale by bulk*, a sale of goods as they are, without weight or measure *Bouvier* — *To break bulk* (*Naut*), to begin to unload *Totten*

Bŭlk'er, *n* (*Naut*) A person employed to ascertain the capacity of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight or shore-dues to which they are liable

Bŭlk'-hĕad (hĕd), *n* (*Naut*) A partition in a ship, made with boards, &c, to form separate apartments *Totten*

Bŭlk'i ness, *n* Greatness in bulk, size, or stature

Bŭlk'y, *a* Of great bulk or dimensions, of great size, large; as, *bulky* volumes

Bull, *n* [L Ger *bulle*, *bolle*, D *bul*, Icel *boli*, *baull*, Lith *bullus*, Lett *bollis*, Slav *vol"*, Bohem *wole*, Pol *wol*, Ir *bolvin*, a full grown cow, *bolog*, heifer The root is in A-S *be lan*, to bellow, roar, bark]

1 (*Zool*) The male of any bovine quadruped, or of the different species of the genus *Bos*, hence, the male of any large quadruped, as the elephant

2 (*Astron*) Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac

At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright *Bull* receives him *Thomson*

3 (*Stock Exchange*) One who operates in expectation of a rise in the price of stocks, and especially one who operates with others in order to effect such a rise See BEAR

Bull, *a* Of large size, — used in composition, as, *bull-head*, *bulrush*, *bull trout*, &c

Bull, *n* [Lat *bulla*, any thing rounded by art, L Lat a seal or stamp, letter, edict, roll, It *bulla*, *bolla*, Fr *bulle*]

1. The seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope See BULL

2 A letter, edict, or rescript of the pope, transmitted to the churches over which he is head, containing some decree, order, or decision

A fresh *bull* of Leo's declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuses *Attebury*

3 A blunder or contradiction, more exactly, an apparent congruity, but real incongruity, of ideas, suddenly discovered, as, an *Irish bull*, — so called, perhaps, from the striking contrast between the humble professions of the pope, as, for example, his styling himself a "servant of servants," and the absolute and despotic nature of the commands, or *bulls*, issued by him

And whereas the Papist boasts himself to be a Roman Catholic, it is a mere contradiction, one of the pope's *bulls*, as if he should say universal particular, a Catholic schismatic *Milton*

The Golden Bull, an edict or imperial constitution made by the emperor Charles IV (1356) containing the fundamental law of the German empire, — so called from its golden seal

Bŭl'lă, *n*, *pl* **BŬL'LÆ** [Lat *bulla*, bubble] (*Med*) A bleb, a vesicle, or an elevation of the cuticle, containing a transparent watery fluid *Dunglison*

Bul'lăce, *n* [Perhaps contracted from *bull-sloes* (Florio has *bulloes*, in the same sense, in v *Bullos*), because its fruit is as large as an sloe] (*Bot*) (*a*) The wild plum, a species of *Prunus* (*P insititia*); — called also *bullace plum*, and *bullace-tree* (*b*) The bully-tree, a species of *Chrysophyllum*, a native of the West Indies

Bul lăn'tic, *a* [Fr *bullatique*, from Lat *bulla*, an edict of the pope See BULL] Pertaining to, or used in, apostolic bulls *Fry*

Bullantic letters, ornamented capitals used in apostolic bulls

Bul'la-ry, *n* [L Lat *bullarium*, Fr *bullaire* See BULL, an edict]

1 A collection of papal bulls

2 A place for boiling or preparing salt, boilary

And certain salt flats or *bullaries*, and divers other lands *Bills in Chancery*

Bŭl'late, *a* [Lat *bullatus*, from *bulla*, bubble] Having elevations like blisters

A bullate leaf (*Bot*), one the membranous part of which rises between the veins in elevations like blisters

Bull'-bāit'ing, *n* The practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs

Bull'-bĕg'gar, *n* Something terrible or frightful, something used or suggested to produce terror, as in children or persons of weak mind, a bugbear

And being an ill-looked fellow, he has a pension from the churchwardens for being *bull-beggar* to all the froward children in the parish. *Mountfort*, 1691

Bull'-brī'er, *n*. (*Bot.*) A large brier growing in the alluvial bottoms of the South west, the root of which contains a farinaceous substance from which the Indians make bread. [Called also *bamboo-brier*.] [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Bull'-călf (-kăf), *n*. A male calf; a stupid fellow.

Bull'-dŏg, *n*. A variety of dog, of remarkable ferocity and courage, — so named, probably, from being employed in baiting bulls, or from the size of the head

Bull dog

Bulled, *a* Swollen *B Jonson*

Bul'len-nāil, *n* [From *bull*, large, having a large head, and *nail*, q v] A nail with a round head and short shank, turned and lackered *Gwilt*

Bul'let, *n* [Fr *boulet*, dim of *boule*, ball See BOULET]

1 A small ball

2 A missile, usually of lead, and round or conical in form, to be discharged from small arms

3 A cannon ball [*Obs*]

One observation was, that the wind of a common *bullet*, though flying never so near, is incapable of doing the least harm *Johnson*

A ship before Greenwich (the court being there) shot off her ordnance, one piece being charged with a *bullet* of stone *Stow*

Bul'le tin (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *bulletin*, It *bul lettino*, *bollettino*, dim of *bulletta*, *bolletta*, dim of *bulla*, *bolla*, an edict of the pope See BULL]

1 A brief statement of facts respecting some passing event, as military operations, the health of some distinguished personage, issued by authority for the information of the public

2 Any public notice or announcement, especially of news recently received

3 A periodical publication containing the proceedings of a society

Bul'le tin-bōard, *n* A board on which announcements of news are put up, particularly at news rooms, printing offices, &c

Bul'let-prōof, *a*. Capable of resisting the force of a bullet

Bul'let-wōod, *n* (*Bot*) A West-Indian wood, close and hard in texture, of a greenish hazel color, resembling *green-heart*

Bull'-făced (fast), *a* Having a large face *Dryden*

Bull'-fēast, *n* See BULL FIGHT

Bull'flŏwer, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Boletus* (Ger *bofist*), of the order of *fungi* *B gigantea*, called also *bull puff ball*, and *frog's cheese*, grows to an immense size, measuring sometimes nine feet in circumference When young it is used for food, and the smoke of it inhaled has the same effect as ether or chloroform *W Baird*

Bull'-fight (fit), *n* A combat with a bull, an ancient popular amusement in many countries, and still practiced among the Spaniards and Portuguese

Bull'-finch (66), *n*

1 (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Pyrrhula* and other related genera, especially the *P vulgaris*, a bird allied to the grosbeak, having the breast, cheeks, and throat of a crimson color

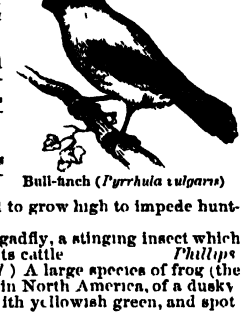

Bull-finch (*Pyrrhula vulgaris*)

Crimson-fronted bull finch, the *Carpodacus frontalis* of North America

2 A hedge allowed to grow high to impede hunters [*Prov Eng*]

Bull'-fly, } *n* The gadfly, a stinging insect which
Bull'-bee, } torments cattle *Phillips*

Bull'-frŏg, *n* (*Zool*) A large species of frog (the *Rana pipiens*), found in North America, of a dusky brown color, mixed with yellowish green, and spotted with black

Bull'-hĕad, *n* **1** (*Ichth*) (*a*) A fish of the genus *Cottus*, especially the *C gobio* (*b*) In America, a species of *Pimelodus*, called likewise *cat fish* and *horned pout*

2 A stupid fellow, a lubber *Johnson*

3 A small, black, water insect *Phillips*

Bull'ion (bul'yun), *n* [O Eng *bullyon*, a hook used for fastening the dress, button, stud, an embossed ornament of various kinds, e g, on the cover of a book, on bridles or poitrels, for purses, for breeches and doublets, L Lat *bullio*, the swelling of boiling water, a mass of gold or silver, Gallic *billon*, *billionium*, a certain weight (1306), *billis*, a brass coin, from Lat *bulla*, any object swelling up and thus becoming round, any thing rounded by art, boss, stud, bubble]

1 Uncoined gold or silver in the mass

☞ Properly, the precious metals are called *bullion*, when smelted and not perfectly refined, or when refined, but in bars, ingots, or in any form uncoined, as in plate But the word is often used to denote gold and silver, both coined and uncoined, when reckoned by weight and in mass, including especially foreign, or uncurrent, coin

2. Base or uncurrent coin. [*Obs*]

And those which old's strict doom did disallow,
And damn for *bullion*, go for current now. *Sylvester.*

3 Showy metallic ornaments, as of copper, on bridles, or copper lace, tassels, buttons, &c, in imitation of gold. [*Obs*]

While you do eat and lie about the town here,
And cozen in your *bullions* *B Jonson.*

Bull'ion-ist, *n*. An advocate for an exclusive metallic currency, or a paper currency always convertible into gold

Bul'li-răg, *v t* [From *bully*, to insult, and *rag*, to scold, rail Cf BALLARAG] To insult in a bullying manner [*Low*] *Todd.*

Bull'ish, *a* Partaking of the nature of a bull, or a blunder [*Rare*]

Let me inform you, a toothless satyr is as improper as a toothless sleek-stone, and as *bullish* *Milton.*

Bull'ist, *n* [Fr *bulliste* See BULL, an edict.] A writer of papal bulls [*Rare*] *Harmar.*

Bul li'tion (-lish'un), *n* [From Lat *bullire* See BOIL] The act or state of boiling [*Obs*] See EBULLITION *Bacon.*

Bull'ock, *n* [A S *bulluca*, a young bull. See BULL]

1 A young bull, or any male of the ox kind.

Take thy father's young *bullock*, even the second *bullock* of seven years old *Judges* vi 25.

2 An ox, or castrated bull

☞ The *ox*, or *steer*, is the castrated male of neat cattle He is called an *ox-calf* or *bull-calf* until he is a twelvemonth old a *steer* until he is four years old, and after that an *ox*, or *bullock* *Youatt*

Bull'ock, *v t* To bully [*Obs*] "She shan't think to *bullock* and domineer over me" *Foote*

Bull'ock's-ēye, *n* (*Naut*) A small, thick glass used as a skylight, in a covering or roof See BULL'S EYE

Bull's'-eye, *n* **1** (*Naut*) An oval wooden block without sheaves, having a groove around it and a hole through it, used for connecting rigging, as the stays

2 A thick piece of glass inserted in a deck, roof, floor, ship's side, &c, to let in light

3 Any circular opening for air or light *Weale.*

4 (*Naut*) A small, obscure cloud, ruddy in the middle, and supposed to portend a storm

Bull s-eye

5 (*Astron*) Aldebaran, a bright star situated in the eye of *Taurus* or the Bull

6 A policeman's lantern with a thick glass reflector on one side *Dickens*

7 (*Archery & Gun*) The center of a target

8 A thick knob or protuberance left on a sheet of plate glass by the end of the pipe through which it was blown

9 A small and thick old fashioned watch [*Amer*]

Bull's'-nōse, *n* (*Arch*) The external angle of a polygon, or of two lines which meet at an obtuse angle *Gwilt.*

Bull'-stăg, *n* A castrated bull See STAG

Bull'-trout, *n* (*Ichth*) A large species of trout, (*Salmo trutta*), stouter than the common kind, and, like the salmon, ascending rivers periodically to spawn Its back is bluish green, and there are several black spots on the side It is called also *salmon trout* and *sea trout*

Bull'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) Knapweed, a species of *Centaurea*

Bull'-wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant, called also *bishopsweed* *Johnson.*

Bull'y, *n* [Perhaps from *bull*, the pope's letter, in which he threatened and blustered, or corrupted from *burly*, boisterous (f O Eng *bully*, to boil] A noisy, blustering fellow more insolent than courageous a quarrelsome person

The blustering *bully* in our neighboring streets,
Scorns to attack the female whom he meets *Prior*

Bul'ly, *a* Jovial, merry [*Low*] "Bless thee, *bully* doctor" *Shak*

Bull'y, *v t* [*imp & p p* BULLIED, *p pr & vb n* BULLYING] To insult with noise and blustering menaces, to act the part of a bully toward

For the last fortnight there have been prodigious shoals of volunteers gone over to *bully* the French, upon hearing the peace was just signing *Tatler*

Syn — To bluster, swagger, vapor, crow, hector; domineer

Bull'y, *v i* To be noisy and quarrelsome *Johnson.*

Bull'y ing, *n* **1** The act or behavior of a bully

Both are as remote from the spirit of true philosophy as *bullying* and cowardice from true valor *Beattie.*

2 State of being bullied

Bul'rush, *n* [From *bull*, in the sense of *large*, and *rush* q v] (*Bot*) A plant, a large kind of rush, growing in wet land or water

☞ The name *bulrush* is applied, in England, to the *Paucillaria spicata* (*Loudon*), the *Scirpus lacustris*, and also to the *Typha latifolia* and *T angustifolia* (*P. Cye*); in America, to the *Juncus effusus*, and also to species of *Scirpus*

Bŭlse, *n* A certain quantity of diamonds [*India.*] *Wraxall.*

Bŭl'tel, *n* [L Lat *bultellus*. See BOLT, *v. t.*] A bolter or boiling cloth, also, bran [*Obs*]

Bul'tōw, *n* [From *bull*, large, and *tow*, q v.] A

modo of fishing practiced on the banks of Newfoundland, by stringing a number of hooks on one line, and thus taking many fish at a haul. *Simmonds.*

Bul'wark, *n.* [O. Eng *bulwerke*, D *bolwerk*, Ger. *bollwerk*, Sw *bolverk*, Dan *bolværk*, *bulværk*, Fr. *boulevard*, *boulevart*, rampart, O. Fr *boulevert*, *boulever*, bulwark, castle (It *bulwardo*, Sp & Pg *baluarte*, are taken from Fr), either from Ger *bohle*, plank, or *bolen*, M H Ger *boln*, O H Ger *polôn*, to roll, hurl, and Ger *werk*, work, defense]

1 (*Fort*) A mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, &c , an outwork for defense, a bastion

2. That which secures against an enemy or external annoyance, any means of defense, a screen or shelter.

Prayers are the *bulwarks* of piety and good conscience. *Barrow*

The royal navy of England hath ever been its greatest defense and ornament, . the floating *bulwark* of our island *Blackstone*

3 (*pl*) (*Naut*) The sides of a ship above the upper deck

Syn.—See RAMPART

Bul'wark, *v t* To fortify with a rampart, to secure by a fortification, to protect

Some proud city, *bulwarked* round and armed with rising towers. *Glover*

Bŭm, *n.* [Contracted from *bottom*, which has the same signification] The buttocks [*Low*]

Bŭm, *v. i* [D & Ger *bommen*, to resound, Ger *bummen*, to hum, O D *bom*, H Ger *bomme*, L Ger *bunge*, drum] To make a murmuring or humming sound *Shak*

Bŭm'bāil'iff, *n* [A corruption of *bound bailiff*] A subordinate civil officer, appointed to serve writs and to make arrests and executions, and bound with sureties for a faithful discharge of his trust, an under bailiff [*Eng Law*] See BOUND BAILIFF

Bŭm'bărd, *n* See BOMBARD

Bŭm'bărge, *n* Same as BUMBOAT, q v. *Carlyle*

Bŭm'bāst, *n* See BOMBAST

Bŭm'be-lo, } *n* A thin, spheroidal glass vessel, or

Bŏm'bo lo, } flask, with a short neck, used in the sublimation of camphor

In a large chemical factory near Birmingham, the camphor-refining room contained about a dozen sand-baths, each containing about ten *bomboloes*. *Tomlinson.*

Bŭm'ble, *n* The bittern [*Local, Eng*] *Ogilvie*

Bŭm'ble, *v. i* To make a hollow or humming noise, like that of a bumble bee, to cry as a bittern.

As when the bittern *bumbleth* in the mire *Chaucer*

Bŭm'ble-bee, *n* [O Eng *bumble*, to make a humming noise, dim of *bum*, q v , and *bee*] A large bee, a species of *Bombus*, sometimes called *humble bee*; so named from its sound

Bŭm'bŏat, *n* [From *bum*, the buttocks, on account of its clumsy form] (*Naut*) A clumsy boat, used for conveying provisions, fruit, &c , for sale, to vessels lying in port or off shore

Bŭm'kin, *n.* [From *boom*, and the dim term *kin*] (*Naut*) (*a*) Pieces of timber projecting from each bow of a vessel, to haul the foretack to, called a *tack-bumkin* , also, from each quarter, for the standing part of the main brace, and called *brace bumkin* (*b*) A small out rigger over the stern of a boat, to extend the mizzen

Bŭm'mer *n* (*U S*) A camp-follower, a lawless vagrant soldier, a forager

Bŭmp, *n* [From *bump*, to strike, thump, it signifies a swelling or tumor, as the effect of a stroke or fall Cf W *pump*, a round mass, *pompiaw*, to form a round mass, to thump, to bang]

1 A thump, a heavy blow

2. A swelling or protuberance

It had upon its brow
A *bump* as big as a young cockerel's stone *Shak*

3. One of the protuberances on the cranium which are associated by phrenologists with distinct faculties or affections of the mind, as, the *bump* of "veneration," the *bump* of "acquisitiveness." [*Colloq*]

Bŭmp, *v t* [*imp & p p* BUMPED (bŭmt) ; *p pr. & vb. n.* BUMPING] [An onomatopœia Cf *bum*, v i , and L. Ger. *bumsen*, *bomsen*, to strike or fall on with a hollow noise] To strike, as with or against any thing large or solid, as, to *bump* the head against a wall, to thump

Bŭmp, *v. i* [See BOOM, *v i* 3] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern

As a bittern *bumps* within a reed. *Dryden.*

Bŭm'per, *n* [A corruption of *bumbard*, *bombard*, a large drinking vessel]

1 A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over, particularly in drinking a health or toast

He frothed his *bumpers* to the brim *Tennyson.*

2 A crowded house at a theater, &c., in honor of some favorite performer

Bŭmp'kin (bŭm'kin), *n* [Either from *bump*, a swelling, W *pwmp*, a round mass, or the same word as *bumkin*, which Cotgrave defines thus · "*Bumkin*, Fr. chicambault, the luffe-block, a long and thick piece of wood, whereunto the fore sayle and spritsayle are fastened, when a ship goes by the winde." Hence, a clumsy man may easily have been compared to such a block of wood. Cf. W. *pump o ddyn*, a large, heavy man.] An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown, or country lout. "Bashful country *bumpkins*." *Irving.*

Bŭmp'kin-ly, *a* Clownish. [*Obs*] *Richardson.*

Bŭmp'tious, (bŭm'shus), *a.* Self-conceited; forward, pushing [*Low*] *Halliwell*

Bŭmp'tious ness, *n.* The quality of being bumptious, conceitedness

Bŭn, } *n* [Scot *bun*, *bunn* Cf O Fr *bune*, *bugne*,

Bŭnn, } *buigne*, *beugne*, tumor, boss, *bigne*, Prov Fr *bugne*, a kind of pancake, N Fr *beignet*, Prov Fr *bignet*, fritter, Sp *buñuelo*, bunn, a sort of sweetbread Cf O H Ger *bungo*, bulb, M H Ger *bunge*, Icel *bûnga*, tumor, Prov Eng *bung*, heap, cluster, *bunny*, a small swelling] A small sweetcake

Bŭnch, *n.* [O Sw & Dan *bunke*, heap, Icel *bûnki*, heap, pile, *bûnga*, tumor, protuberance, W *pwng*, cluster]

1 A protuberance, a hunch, a knob or lump

They will carry . their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels *Isa* xxx 6

2 A collection, cluster, or tuft, properly of things of the same kind, growing or fastened together, as, a *bunch* of grapes, a *bunch* of keys

3 (*Mining*) A small isolated mass of ore, as distinguished from a continuous vein *Page*

Bŭnch, *v t* To swell out, as into a bunch or protuberance, to be protuberant or round

Bunching out into a large round knob at one end *Woodward*

Bŭnch, *v t* To form or tie in a bunch or bunches

Bŭnch'-bäcked (bākt), *a* Having a bunch on the back, crooked "*Bunch backed* toad" *Shak*

Bŭnch'i ness, *n* The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches

Bŭnch'y, *a* 1 Swelling out in bunches or protuberances, massy

An unshapen, *bunchy* spear, with bark unpiled *Phaer*

2 Growing in bunches, or resembling a bunch, having tufts

Distinguished from other birds by his *bunchy* tail *Grew*

3 (*Mining*) Yielding irregularly, sometimes rich, sometimes poor,—said of a mine *Page*

Bŭn'cŏmbe) (bŭnk'um), *n* [*Buncombe*, a county

Bŭn'kum } of North Carolina]

1 A body of constituents

2 Speech making for mere show, or for the gratification of constituents, mere talk [*U S*]

All that flourish about right of search was *bunkum*—all that brag about hanging your Canada sheriff was *bunkum* slavery speeches are all *bunkum* so are reform speeches *Halibuxton*

To speak for Buncombe, to speak for mere show, or for purposes of political intrigue

☞ "The phrase originated near the close of the debate on the famous 'Missouri Question' in the 16th Congress It was then used by Felix Walker—a native old mountaineer, who resided at Waynesville, in Haywood, the most western county of North Carolina near the border of the adjacent county of *Buncombe*, which formed part of his district. The old man rose to speak while the house was impatiently calling for the 'Question,' and several members gathered round him, begging him to desist He persevered however, for a while declaring that the people of his district expected it, and that he was bound to 'make a speech for *Buncombe*' " *W Darlington*

Bŭn'dle, *n* [A-S *byndel*, D *bondel*, *bundel*, Ger *bundel*, dim of *bund*, bundle, from the root of *bind*, A S *bindan*, Ger *binden* See BIND] A number of things bound together, especially things bound together, as by a cord or envelope, into a mass or package convenient for handling or conveyance, a loose package, a roll, as, a *bundle* of straw, a *bundle* of old clothes

Every school-boy can have recourse to the fable of the rods, which, when united in a *bundle*, no strength could bend *Goldsmith*

Bŭn'dle, *v t* [*imp & p p* BUNDLED, *p pr & vb n* BUNDLING] To tie or bind in a bundle or roll

To bundle off, to send off in a hurry, or pet — *To bundle up*, to tie together to wrap up

Bŭn'dle, *v i* 1 To prepare for departure, to set off in a hurry *Halliwell*

2 To sleep on the same bed without undressing,—applied to the custom of a man and woman, especially lovers, thus sleeping

Van Corlear stopped occasionally in the villages to eat pumpkin pies, dance at country frolics, and *bundle* with the Yankee lasses *W Irving*

Bŭn'dle-pil'lar, *n* A column or pier, with others of small dimensions attached to it *Weale*

Bŭng, *n* [Cf Ir & Gael *buine*, *buinne*, tap, spout, torrent, stream, W *bung*, orifice, bung hole, Ger *spund*, bung, hole, aperture, Prov Ger *punt*, *pundt*, *punten*, *bunte*, Armor *bouñt* (Fr *bonde*), spigot, *bouñta*, *buñta*, to push, O Eng *bung*, pocket, purse, A S *pung*, Icel *pungr*, Sw & Dan *pung*, O H Ger *phung*, Goth *pugg*]

1 The stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask

2 The orifice in the bilge of a cask through which it is filled

3 A sharper or pickpocket [*Obs. and low*]

"You filthy *bung*, away" *Shak*

Bŭng, *v. t* To stop, as the orifice in the bilge of a cask, with a bung, to close up

Bŭng'ga-lōw, *n.* [Bengalee *bângla.*] A house or cottage, of a single floor, which is either thatched or tiled. [*India*] *Simmonds*

Bŭng'-hŏle, *n.* The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask through which it is filled. See BUNG.

Bŭn'gle (bŭng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BUNGLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUNGLING.] [*Bungle* may be a diminutive form of Prov. Ger. *bungen*, to beat, bang; O Sw *bunga* Cf Scot *bung*, the instep of a shoe.] To act or work in a clumsy, awkward manner.

Bŭn'gle, *v t* To make or mend clumsily; to manage awkwardly, to botch,—sometimes with up.

Other devils, that suggest by treasons,
Do botch and *bungle* up damnation
With patches, colors, and with forms, being fetched
From glistening semblances of piety *Shak.*
I always had an idea that it [the rising at Ravenna] would be *bungled* *Byron.*

Bŭn'gle, *n* A clumsy performance; a botch; inaccuracy, gross blunder

This opinion is further confuted by those errors and *bungles* which are committed, when the matter is inept and contumacious *Cudworth.*

Bŭn'gler, *n* A clumsy, awkward workman; one who performs without skill

If to be a dunce or a *bungler* in any profession be shameful, how much more ignominious and infamous to a scholar to be such! *Barrow.*

Bŭn'gling, *a* 1 Unskillful, awkward; clumsy; as, a *bungling* workman *Swift.*

2 Clumsily or unskillfully done.

When men want light
They make but *bungling* work. *Dryden.*

Bŭn'gling-ly, *adv* Clumsily, awkwardly.

Bŭn'go, *n* (*Naut*) A kind of canoe used in Central and South America, also, a kind of boat used in the southern States *Bartlett.*

Bŭn'ion (bŭn'yun), *n* (*Med*) An enlargement and inflammation of the joint of the great toe See BUNYON

Bŭnk, *n* [Sw *bunke*, a wooden vessel, tub, coop, O Eng *bunge*, pocket, purse, A S *bune*, a sort of cup See BUNG]

1 A wooden case or box, which serves for a seat in the day time and for a bed at night, one of a series of berths or bed places arranged in vertical tiers [*U S*]

2 A piece of wood placed on a lumberman's sled to sustain the end of heavy timbers [*U S*] *Bartlett.*

Bŭnk, *v t* To retire to bed in a bunk,—sometimes with *in* [*U. S*] *Bartlett.*

Bŭnk'er, *n* [Scot *bunker*, *bunkart*, a bench, or sort of low chest, serving for a seat Cf BUNK, BANK, and BENCH]

1 A large bin or receptacle for various things, as coals, &c

2 A sort of chest or box, as in a window, the lid of which serves for a seat [*Scot*] *Jamieson.*

Bŭnn'ian, *n* See BUNYON

Bŭn'ny, *n* (*Mining*) A great collection of ore without any vein coming into or going out from it *Weale.*

Bŭn'yon, } *n* [Scot *bunyan*, O Eng *bunny*, a

Bŭn'ion, } small swelling Cf BUN] (*Med*) An enlargement and inflammation of the small membranous sac, called *bursa mucosa*, at the inside of the ball of the great toe *Dunglison.*

Bŭnt, *n* [Either from Sw *bunt*, bundle, Dan *bundt*, Ger *bund*, because it is formed into a sort of bag, that it may receive the more wind, or from O Eng *bunt*, the puff ball See BUNDLE and BUNTER] (*Naut*) The middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail *Totten.*

Bŭnt, *v t* [See *supra*] 1 (*Naut*) To swell out, as, the sail *bunts*

2 To push with the horns, to butt See POINT

Bŭnt'er, *n* [Cf O Eng *bunt*, a mushroom, the common puff ball, Scot, the tail or brush of a hare or rabbit, Gael & Ir *bundun*, the fundament] A woman who picks up rags in the streets, hence, a low, vulgar woman [*Cant*]

Her two marriageable daughters like *bunters* in stuff gowns, are now taking sixpenny worth of tea at the White Conduit-house *Goldsmith*

Bŭnt'ing, *n* [Scot *buntlin*, *corn-buntlin*, perhaps from Ger *bunt*, variegated, motley, because it is covered with a great many small black spots, resembling the grains of millet Cf Ger *buntdrossel*, a red wing] (*Ornith*) A bird of different species, of the genus *Emberiza*

☞ The common or corn-bunting is *E miliaria*, the reed-bunting, *E schæniculus*, the snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*, the black-throated bunting of America *E Americana* —*Rice-bunting*, see BOBOLINK

Bŭnt'ing, } *n* [Probably from Ger *bunt*, varie

Bŭnt'line, } gated, streaked, of different colors] A thin woolen stuff, of which the colors or flags and signals of ships are made

Bŭnt'line, *n* (*Naut*) One of the ropes fastened to cringles in the foot rope of a sail, used to haul up the body of the sail when taking it in *Totten.*

Buoy (bwoy, *or* bwŏy), *n* [D *boey*, *boei*, buoy, fetter, L Ger *boie*, *boje*, M H Ger *boje*; O. Fr. *boye*, N Fr *bouee*, a buoy, Sp *boya*; O. Fr *buie*, a fetter, Pr. *boia*, O It *boja*, Lat. *boja* "*Bojæ* genus vinculorum tam ferreæ quam ligneæ" Festus] A float; especially a floating mark to point out the

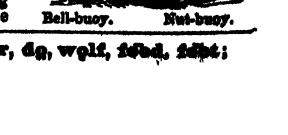

Bell-buoy. Nun-buoy.

position of objects beneath the water, as anchors, shoals, rocks, &c.

☞ Buoys are of various kinds; as, *can-buoys*, in the form of a cone; *nun* or *nun-buoys*, which are large in the middle, and tapering nearly to a point at each end; *cable-buoys*, empty casks employed to buoy up the cable in rocky anchorage; *life-buoy*, a buoy intended to support persons who have fallen into the water, until a boat can be dispatched to save them.

To stream the buoy, to let it fall by the ship s side into the water, before letting go the anchor *Totten*

☞ "On board of ship, where the word *buoy* is always occurring, it is called a *boy*, though the slow, correct pronunciation is *bwoy*." *Smart*

Buoy (bwoy̆, *or* bwŏy̆), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* BUOYED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUOYING.]

1. To bear or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air, to keep afloat, — with *up*.

2. To support or sustain; to keep from sinking into ruin or despondency.

Those old prejudices, which *buoy* up the ponderous mass of his nobility, wealth, and title. *Burke*

3. To fix buoys to, to mark by buoys, as, to *buoy* an anchor, to *buoy* or *buoy off* a channel

Buoy, or **Buoy**, *v. i.* To float, to rise by specific lightness.

Rising merit will *buoy* up at last. *Pope*

Buoy'age, or **Buoy'age**, *n* Buoys taken collectively, a series of buoys, as for the guidance of vessels into or out of port, the providing of buoys

Buoy'ance, *n* Buoyancy [*Rare*]

Buoy'an-cy (bwoy̆'-, *or* bwŏy̆'-), *n* [From *buoyant*.]

1. The quality of floating on the surface of a fluid, or in the atmosphere, specific lightness, which is inversely as the weight compared with that of an equal volume of water

2. (*Physics*) The weight of a floating body, as measured by the volume of fluid displaced

Such are the *buoyancies* or displacements of the different classes of her majesty's ships *Eng Cyc*

3. Cheerfulness, vivacity, as, *buoyancy* of spirits

Buoy'ant, *a* [From *buoy*, v i]

1 Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid, tending to rise or float, as, iron is *buoyant* in mercury "*Buoyant* on the flood" *Pope*

2 Bearing up, as a fluid, sustaining another body by being specifically heavier.

I swam with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant* *Dryden*

3. Vivacious, cheerful, as, a *buoyant* disposition, *buoyant* spirits

Buoy'ant-ly, *adv* In a buoyant manner

Buoy'-rope, *n* (*Naut*) The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor

Bu-prĕs'ti-dan, *n.* [Lat *buprestis*, Gr *βούπρηστις*, a poisonous beetle, which, being eaten by cattle in the grass, caused them to swell up and die, *βους*, ox, cow, and *πρήθειν*, to blow up, swell out] (*Entom*) One of a tribe of coleopterous insects, of brilliant metallic colors *Kirby*

Bûr, } *n* [A S *bûr*, bower, cottage. See BOWER]
Bqur, } A chamber or a cottage
Bŏr, }

Bûr, } *n* [O Eng *borre*, *burre*, burdock, D *burre*,
Bŭrr, } O Sw *borra*, burdock, thistle, Ger *burre*, cud-weed, hair, feathers, straw, Fr *bourre*, hair, wool, stuff, also, according to Cotgrave, "the downe, or hairie coat, wherewith divers herbes, fruits, and flowers, are covered"]

1. Any rough or prickly envelope of the seeds of plants, whether a persistent calyx, pericarp, or proper coat, as of the chestnut and burdock

2 The rough edge or ridge left by a tool in cutting or dressing metal, as in tarning, engraving, &c, also, the rough neck left on a bullet in casting

The graver, in plowing furrows in the surface of the copper, raises corresponding ridges or *burrs*. *Tomlinson*

3 A guttural pronunciation of the letter *r*, produced by trilling the extremity of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue, rotacism, — often called the *Newcastle*, *Northumberland*, or *Tweedside burr*

4. A broad ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a spear used in tilting

5 The lobe or lap of the ear

6 The round knob of a horn next to a deer's head

7. The sweetbread

8. A clinker, a partially vitrified brick.

9 (*Mech*) (*a*) A small circular saw (*b*) A triangular chisel

Bûr'-bŏlt, *n.* A bird-bolt [*Obs*] *Ford.*

Bûr'bot, *n* [Fr. *barbote*, from *barbe*, beard] (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Lota*, shaped like an eel, but shorter and thicker, with a flat head, having on the nose two small beards, and another on the chin.

☞ The fish is sometimes called an *eel-pout* The *Lota vulgaris* is a common European species, and there are several American species, as the *L maculosa* of Lake Erie, and *L. compressa* of Connecticut

Bûr'de-lăis, *n.* [Fr *bourdelais*, *bourdelois*, *bourdelai*, probably from *Bourdelais*, i e, from *Bourdeaux*, *Bordeaux*, Lat. *Burdigala*. Cf. BURLACE] A sort of grape. *Johnson.*

Bûr'den (bur'dn), *n.* [Written also *burthen*] [A-S *byrdhen*, Icel. *byrdhi*, Dan *byrde*, Sw *börda*, M D. *borde*, N. H. Ger. *bürde*, O. H Ger *purdi*, Goth. *baurthei*, from the root of *bear*, A-S. *beran*, Goth *beiran*.]

1. That which is borne or carried; a load. "Plants with goodly *burden* bowing." *Shak.*

2 That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive.

3. The contents of a ship, the quantity or number of tuns a vessel will carry, as, a ship of a hundred tuns *burden*.

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown *Swift*

4 A birth. [*Obs and rare.*]

A wife once called Æmilia,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair sons. *Shak*

5. A fixed quantity of certain commodities; as, a *burden* of gad steel, 120 pounds

Bûr'den, *n* [O Eng *burdoun*, *burdoun*, the burden of a song, the bass in music, Fr *bourdon*, great bell, drone, humble bee, Sp *bordon*, Pg *bordão*, It *bordone*, L Lat *burdo*, drone, Fr *bourdonner*, to hum, buzz, drone]

1 The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each stanza, the chorus, refrain Hence, that which is often repeated, the main topic, as, the *burden* of a prayer

I would sing my song without a *burden*. *Shak*

2 [See BOURDON] A club [*Obs*] *Spenser*

3 (*Mining*) The tops or heads of stream work which lie over the stream of tin, and which must be first cleansed *Weale*

Beast of burden, an animal employed in carrying burdens — *Burden of proof* [Lat *onus probandi*] (*Law*), the necessity or duty of proving a fact or facts in dispute on an issue raised between the parties in a cause *Burrill*

Syn. — BURDEN, LOAD A *burden* is, in the literal sense, a weight to be borne, a *load* is something *laid* upon us to be carried Hence, when used figuratively, there is usually a difference between the two words Our *burdens* may be of such a nature that we feel bound to bear them cheerfully or without complaint They may arise from the nature of our situation, they may be allotments of Providence, they may be the consequence of our errors What is cast upon us as a *load* we commonly carry with greater reluctance or sense of oppression Men often find the charge of their own families to be a *burden*, but if to this be added a *load* of care for others, the pressure is usually severe and irksome

Strive
In offices of love how we may lighten
Each other's *burden*, in our share of woe *Milton*

And all that freedom's highest aim can reach,
Is but to lay proportioned *loads* on each *Goldsmith*

Bûr'den (bûr'dn), *v t* [*imp & p p* BURDENED, *p pr & vb n* BURDENING]

1 To encumber with weight, to lay a heavy load upon, to load

I mean not that other men be eased and *ye burdened* 2 *Cor* viii 13

2 To oppress with any thing grievous or trying, as, to *burden* a nation with taxes

3 To impose, as a load or burden, to lay on, as something heavy [*Rare*]

It is absurd to *burden* this act on Cromwell and his party *Coleridge*

Bûr'den-er, *n* One who loads, an oppressor

Bûr'den ous, *a* Grievous, heavy to be borne, oppressive, burdensome "*Burdenous* taxations" *Shak.* "A *burdenous* drone" *Milton*

Bûr'den sŏme, *a* Grievous to be borne, causing uneasiness or fatigue, oppressive

The debt immense of endless gratitude
So *burdensome* *Milton*

Bûr'den sŏme ly, *adv* In a burdensome manner

Bûr'den-sŏme ness, *n* The quality of being burdensome, heaviness, oppressiveness

Bûr'dŏck, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants called *Lappa* (*Arctium* of Linnæus)

☞ The common *burdock* is the *Lappa major*, the *lesser burdock*, a species of *Xanthium*

Bûr'don, *n* [Fr *bourdon*] A pilgrim's staff, — also written *burden* *Chaucer Spenser*

Bū'reau (bū'ro, 114), *n* [Fr *bureau*, a writing table, desk, office, O Fr equivalent to *bure*, drugget, with which originally a writing table was covered, Sp *bureo*, a court of justice, from the Fr word]

1 Originally, a desk or writing table, with drawers for papers

For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor *bureau* of expense,
Nor standish well japanned, avails
To writing of good sense *Swift*

2 The place where a bureau is used, or the office where business is transacted

3 A department for the transaction of business by a public functionary, the body of subordinate officers in a department who labor under the direction of a chief

☞ On the continent of Europe, the highest departments, in most countries, have the name of *bureau*, as, the *Bureau* of the Minister of Foreign Affairs In England and America, the term is confined to inferior and subordinate departments, as, the "Pension *Bureau*" In Spanish, *bureo* denotes a court of justice for the trial of persons belonging to the king's household

4 A chest of drawers for clothes, &c, especially when made an ornamental piece of furniture This sense comes naturally from the first, the same name being retained for a modified form of the article [*U S*]

Bureau system See BUREAUCRACY

Bu-reau'cra-cy (bu-rō'kra-sy̆), *n.* [Fr *bureaucratie*, from *bureau* and Gr *κρατεῖν*, to be strong, to govern, *κράτος*, strength.] A system in which the business of government is carried on in departments, each under the control of a chief, in contradistinction from a system in which the officers of government have a coördinate authority [*Recent.*]

Bū'reau-crăt'ic, *a.* Relating to, or having the form of, a bureaucracy.

Bu-reau'cra-tist (bu-rō'kra tist), *n.* An advocate for, or supporter of, bureaucracy

Bu-rette', *n.* [Fr *burette*, can, cruet, vase, dim. of *buire*, flagon.] (*Chem*) A graduated glass tube, with a small aperture and stop-cock for delivering measured quantities of liquid

Bûrg, *n* [A-S form of *borough*, q. v]

1 A fortified town [*Obs*]

2 A city or town which sends members to parliament, whether incorporated or not, a borough See BOROUGH

Bûrg'age, *n* [From *burg*, L Lat *burgagium*, O. Fr. *bourgage*] (*Eng Law*) A tenure by which houses or lands are held of the king or other lord of a borough or city, at a certain yearly rent, or by services relating to trade or handicraft *Burrill.*

Bûr'gall, *n* (*Ichth*) A small fish (the *Ctenolabrus cæruleus*) found on the eastern coast of the United States, — called also *nibbler*, *chogset*, *blue perch*, and *conner* *Bartlett.*

Bûr'ga-mŏt', *n* 1 A variety of pear

2 A kind of perfume See BERGAMOT

Bûr'ga nĕt, } *n* [O Fr *bourguignote*, because the
Bûr'go nĕt, } Burgundians (Fr *Bourguignons*) made use of it first] A kind of helmet, the Spanish murrion

This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*
Ev'n to affright thee with the view thereof *Shak.*

Bûr'gee, *n* 1 A kind of small coal suitable for burning in the furnaces of engines

2 A three cornered flag, or distinguishing pennant, used by cutters, yachts, and merchant vessels.

Bur geois' (bŭr-zhwȧ'), *n* [Fr *bourgeois*, from *bourg*, borough] A burgess, a citizen See BOURGEOIS

Bur geois' (bur joiz'), *n* (*Print*) A species of type, or printing letter, smaller than long primer, and larger than brevier See BOURGEOIS]

Bûr'geon, *v n* To bud See BOURGEON

Bûr'gess, *n* [Fr *bourgeois*, from *bourg*, borough, Sp *burgés*, It *borghese* See BOURGEOIS]

1 An inhabitant of a borough or walled town, or one who possesses a tenement therein, a citizen or freeman of a borough *Blackstone.*

☞ "A *burgess* of a borough corresponds with a citizen of a city *Burrill*

2 A representative of a borough or town in parliament *Blackstone.*

3 A magistrate of a borough.

☞ Before the Revolution, the representatives in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia were called *burgesses*, as, the *House of Burgesses* It is now called the *House of Delegates*

Bûr'gess shĭp, *n* The state or privilege of a burgess *South.*

Bûrg'grāve, *n* [Ger *burggraf*, M H Ger *burc grave*, L Lat *burggravius*, from Ger *burg*, for tress, and *graf*, M H Ger *grâve*, O H Ger *grâvo*, count] (*Germany*) Originally, one appointed to the command of a *burg*, but the title afterward became hereditary, with a domain attached

Bûrgh (bûrg), *n* See BURG and BOROUGH.

Bûrgh'al, *a* Belonging to a burgh

Bûrgh'-bōte, *n* (*Old Law*) A contribution toward the building or repairing of castles, or walls, for the defense of a city or town

Bûrgh'-brēch, *n* [Eng *burgh* and Fr *breche*, equivalent to Eng *breach*, *break*] (*A-S Law*) The offense of violating the pledge given by every inhabitant of a tithing to keep the peace, breach of the peace *Burrill*

Bûrgh'er (bûrg'er), *n* [From *burgh*, D *burger*, O H Ger *purgari*, M H Ger *burgære*, N H. Ger *burger*, Dan *borger*, Sw *borgare*]

1 An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a freeman

2 (*Eccl Hist*) A member of that party, among the Scotch seceders, which asserted the lawfulness of the burgess oath, (in which burgesses profess "the true religion professed within the realm,") the opposite party being called *anti burghers*

☞ These parties arose in 1747 and in 1820 reunited under the name of the "United Associate Synod of the Secession Church"

Bûrgh'er más'ter, *n* See BURGOMASTER

Bûrgh'er-shĭp, *n* The state or privilege of a burgher

Bûrgh'-hōld'er, *n* See BORSHOLDER.

Bûrgh'-más'ter, *n* 1 A burgomaster.

2 An officer in the tin mines who directs and lays out the meers for the workmen, — called also *bailiff*, and *bar-master* [*Eng*]

Bûrgh'-mōte, *n* [*burgh* and *mote*, meeting] The court or meeting of a burgh or borough. *Burrill.*

Bûrg'lar, *n* [Written also *burglarer* or *burglerer*, and *burglayer*, from *burgh*, borough, town, and O. Fr *laire*, *lairre*, *leire*, *lere*, *lerre*, *liere*, thief Pr. *laire*, *lairo*, *lairon*, from Lat *latro*] (*Law*) One guilty of the crime of burglary; one who breaks and enters a mansion or dwelling-house, in the night-time, with intent to commit a felony

Bûrg'lar-er, *n* A burglar [*Obs.*]

Sir William Brain was sent to the tower only for procuring the pope's bull against certain *burglarers* that robbed his own house *State Trials*, 1600

Bur-glā'ri-oŭs, *a* Pertaining to burglary, constituting the crime of burglary

To come down a chimney is held a *burglarious* entry *Blackstone*

Bur-glā'ri-oŭs ly, *adv* With an intent to commit burglary, in the manner of a burglar *Blackstone.*

Bûrg'la ry, *n* [From *burglar*] (*Law*) The breaking and entering the dwelling house of another, in the night-time, with intent to commit a felony therein, whether the felonious purpose be accomplished or not *Wharton Burrill Blackstone*

☞ In American law the crime includes offenses committed by *day* as well as by night and in *other* buildings than *dwelling-houses*, and various *degrees* of the crime have been established by statute in several of the States The American usage of the term is much more in accordance with its etymology and with the earlier usage than is the English *Burrill*

Bûrg'o mās'ter, *n* [From Lat *burgus* (equiv to *burg*, *burgh*) and Eng *master*, Ger *burgmeister*, *burgermeister*, M H Ger. *burcmeister*, D *burgemeester*, Dan *borgemester*, Sw *borgmästare*, It *borgomastro*, Fr *bourguemestre*]

1 A burgh-master, a chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, and Germany, corresponding to *mayor* in England and the United States

2 (*Ornith*) An aquatic bird, the glaucous gull (*Larus glaucus*), common in arctic regions

Bûr'go nĕt, *n* See BURGANET

Bûr'gout (bûr'gōō), } *n* [Prov Eng *burgood*,
Bûr'goo, } yeast, perhaps from W *burym*, yeast, and *cawl*, *cawl*, cabbage, gruel] A kind of oat-meal pudding, or thick gruel, used by seamen

Bûr'grăss, *n* (*Bot*) Grass of the genus *Cenchrus*

Bûr'grāve, *n* [Fr *burgrave*] See BURGGRAVE

Bûr'gun-dy, *n* A superior kind of wine, — so called from *Burgundy*, in France, where it is made

Bûr'gun dy-pĭtch, *n* Turpentine from which the essential oil has been distilled off, — so called from *Burgundy*, in France, where it was first prepared from the *Pinus abies*, or spruce fir, also, pitch produced from other species of pine

Bûrh (bûr), *n* [A S *burg*, *burgh*] [*Obs*]

1 A city, castle, house, tower

2 A defense, protection — used in composition, as, *cwenburgh* (*queen burh*), a woman ready to assist *Cuthburh*, eminent for assistances *Gibson*

Bu'ri al (bĕr'ĭ al), *n* [From *burg*, A S *burgels*, *byrgels*, O Sax *burgsli*, sepulcher, O Eng *burgels*, *burial*, a burying place]

1 The act of burying, specifically, depositing a dead body in the earth, in a tomb or vault, or in the water, usually with the attendant ceremonies, funeral solemnity, sepulture, interment "Now to glorious *burial* slowly borne" *Tennyson*

2 A burying place, a grave [*Obs*]

The earth shook, and stones were cloven, and *burials* were opened *Wiclif Matt* xxvii 51, 52

Burial case a form of coffin usually of iron made to close air-tight, for the preservation of a dead body — *Burial service* (*a*) The religious service performed at the interment of the dead (*b*) That portion of a liturgy which is read at an interment, as, the English *burial service*

Bu'ri-er (bĕr'ĭ er), *n.* One who buries a deceased person, that which buries or covers

And darkness be the *burier* of the dead *Shak*

Bû'rin, *n* [Fr *burin*, It *burino*, *borino*, *bulino*, *bolino*, Sp & Pg *buril*, *boril*, probably from O H Ger *bora*, borer, *borôn*, *borjan*, to bore]

1. An engraver's tool, of tempered steel, with one end ground off obliquely so as to produce a sharp cutting point, and the other end inserted in a handle, a graver

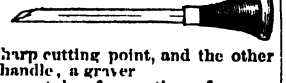

2. The manner or style of execution of an engraver, as, a soft *burin*, a brilliant *burin*

Bûrke, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BURKED (bûrkt), *p pr* & *vb n* BURKING] [From the name of an Irishman who first committed the crime in 1829]

1 To murder, particularly by suffocation, or so as to produce few marks of violence, for the purpose of obtaining a body for dissection [*Rare*]

2 To dispose of quietly or indirectly, to smother, to shelve. "To *burke* a parliamentary question" *Ogilvie.*

Bûrk'er, *n* One who is guilty of burking [*Rare*]

Bûrk'ĭsm, *n* The practice of killing persons for the purpose of selling their bodies for dissection

Bûrl, *v t* [O Eng *burle*, knot, bump, to take away the knots or impure parts from wool or cloth Cf Fr *bourlet*, *bourrelet*, a wreath or a roll of cloth, linen, or leather, stuffed with flocks, hair, &c, pad, diminutive of *bourre*, Sp *borla*, tassel, bunch of silk, gold, or silver See BUR, *n*]

1 (*Manuf*) To dress, as cloth, by fulling *Bailey*

2 To pick knots, loose threads, &c, from, as in finishing cloth

Bûrl, *n* A knot or lump in thread or cloth

Bûrl'iaçe, *n.* [A contraction of *burdelais*] A sort of grape. *Johnson*

Bûrl'er, *n.* A dresser of cloth; one who picks off knots, &c. in finishing cloth

Bur-lĕsque' (-lĕsk'), *a* [Fr *burlesque*, It. *burlesco*, from *burlare*, to ridicule, sneer, mock, Sp & Pg *burlar*, It, Sp, & Pg *burla*, sneer, mockery] Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images, or by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a trifling subject is treated with gravity, jocular, ironical

It is a dispute among the critics, whether *burlesque* poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the Dispensary, or in doggerel, like that of Hudibras *Addison*

Bur-lĕsque' (-lĕsk'), *n* 1 Ludicrous representation, exaggerated parody, satire

Burlesque is therefore of two kinds: the first represents mean persons in the accoutrements of heroes, the other describes great persons acting and speaking like the basest among the people *Addison*

2 An ironical or satirical composition intended to excite laughter, or to ridicule any thing

The dull *burlesque* appeared with impudence,
And pleased by novelty in spite of sense *Dryden*

3 A ludicrous imitation, a caricature, a gross perversion

Who is it that admires and from the heart is attached to, national representative assemblies but must turn with horror and disgust from such a profane *burlesque* and abominable perversion of that sacred institute? *Burke*

Bur lĕsque', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BURLESQUED (bur lĕskt') *p pr* & *vb n* BURLESQUING] To turn into ridicule, or to make ludicrous by representation

They *burlesqued* the prophet Jeremiah's words, and turned the expression he used into ridicule *Stillingfleet*

Bur lĕsqu'er (bur lĕsk'er), *n* One who burlesques or turns to ridicule

Bur-lĕtt'ĭck, *n* [It *burletta*, diminutive of *burla*, mockery See BURLESQUE] (*Mus*) A comic opera, a musical farce

Bûr'lĭ ness, *n* [See BURLY] State or quality of being burly

Bûrl'ing-Yron (-Yurn), *n* An instrument similar to large tweezers, used in burling cloth *Halliwell*

Bûr'ly, *a* [O Eng also *boorly*, equivalent to *boor like*, clownish Cf also O Eng *burle*, a knot or bump (see BURL, *v t*), *burley*, the butt end of the lance, Prov Eng crowd, tumult, L Ger *burrelen*, to bubble, spout (of water)]

1 Of great bulk, especially with the idea of strength and coarseness of appearance, full in figure, stout, lusty

In his latter days, with over-liberal diet, [he was] somewhat corpulent and *burly* *Sir T More*

A priest,
Burly and big, and studious of his ease *Cowper*

2 Coarse and rough, boisterous, tumid

It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonsense *Conley*

Bûr'-mär'ĭ gōld, *n* (*Bot*) Beggar tick, a plant of the genus *Bidens*

Bûrn, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BURNED or BURNT, *p pr* & *vb n* BURNING] [A S *beornan*, *byrnan*, *bernan*, *brinnan*, *brennan*, O Sax *brinnan*, *brennan*, O Frics *barna*, *berna*, Goth *brinnan*, Icel *brenna*, Sw *brinna*, *brunne*, O H Ger *brinnan*, N H Ger *brennen*, O D *bernen*, N D *branden*, Dan *brande*]

1 To consume with fire, to reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire, — frequently with *up*, as, to *burn* up wood

We'll *burn* his body in the holy place *Shak*

2 To injure by fire or heat, to change some property or properties of, by undue or unintentional exposure to fire or heat, as, to *burn* steel in forging, to *burn* one's face in the sun, the sun *burns*, that is, dries up, the grass

3 To affect by, or submit to the action of, fire or heat for some useful or economic purpose, as in the processes of the arts, as, to *burn* charcoal, or to *burn* a kiln of wood, to reduce wood to charcoal, to *burn* bricks, to bake or harden them by fire

4 To produce a sensation or effect akin to that of heat or fire, to excite animal heat in, as, to *burn* the mouth with pepper "This tyrant fever *burns* me up" *Shak*

When the cold north wind bloweth, it devoureth the mountains and *burneth* the wilderness, and consumeth the grass as fire *Jeelus* xlix 20, 21

5 (*Surg*) To apply a cautery to, to cauterize

6 (*Chem*) To combine with oxygen, as, a man *burns* a certain amount of carbon at each respiration *Liebig*

☞ The term is also applied to the energetic combination of any two chemical substances resulting in the formation of a new compound

To burn, or *burn together* as two surfaces of metal (*Engin*) to fuse and unite them by pouring over them a quantity of the same metal in a liquid state — *To burn a bowl* (*Game of Bowls*), to displace it accidentally, the bowl so displaced being said to be *burned* *Ogilvie* — *To burn daylight*, to light candles before it is dark, to waste time, to perform superfluous actions *Wright*

Come, we *burn daylight*, ho!
Rom Nay, that's not so
Mer I mean, sir, in delay,
We waste our lights in vain, like lamps by day *Shak.*

— *To burn one's fingers*, to get one's self into unexpected trouble, as by interfering in the concerns of others, speculation, &c — *To burn out*, to destroy or obliterate by burning "Must you with hot irons *burn out* both mine eyes?" *Shak* — *To be burnt out of house and home*, to be driven out from a dwelling, warehouse, &c, by the burning of it. — *To burn up*, to consume entirely by fire

Bûrn, *v. i.* 1. To be on fire, to flame. "The mount *burned* with fire" *Deut.* ix. 15

2 To suffer from, or be injured by, an excess of heat

Your meat doth *burn*, quoth I. *Shak.*

3 To have the appearance of flame or fire; to shine, to glow, to sparkle

The barge she sat in, like a burnished throne,
Burned on the water *Shak.*

4 To be in a state of lively emotion, or of strong passion or desire

Did not our hearts *burn* within us, while he talked with us by the way? *Luke* xxiv 32.

Burning with high hope *Byron.*
My heart for anger *burns* I can not brook it. *Shak.*

5 To act or rage with destructive violence, to be in commotion

The groan still deepens, and the combat *burns* *Pope.*
With feats of arms
From either end of heaven the welkin *burns.* *Milton.*

6 To be affected with a sensation of heat, to feel excess of heat, as, the face *burns*, a patient *burns* with a fever

7 To be akin to fire in the effect or sensation produced

The parching air
Burns frore, and cold performs the effect of fire *Milton.*

8 In certain games, to approach near to a concealed object which is sought, that is, to be so near to it as to be burned, if it were fire [*Colloq*]

To burn out, to burn till the fuel is exhausted and the fire ceases

Bûrn, *n* 1 A hurt or injury of any thing caused by the action of fire

2 The operation of burning or baking, as in brick making, as, they have a good *burn*

Bûrn, *n* [See BRUN and BOURN] A small stream, a brook [*Scot*]

Bûrn'a ble, *a* Capable of being burnt, combustible [*Rare*] *Cotgrave.*

Bûrn'er, *n* 1 A person who burns or sets fire to any thing

2 An appendage to a lamp designed to promote combustion

3 The jet piece of a gas fixture at which combustion takes place

Bûr'net, *n* [From *burn*, because its root is of an acrid and pungent taste] (*Bot*) A plant, the *Poterium sanguisorba*, common or garden burnet

☞ The *Sanguisorba officinalis* is the wild burnet or great burnet, *S Canadensis*, the Canadian burnet

Bûr'net-săx'ĭ frage, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Pimpinella*, especially the *Pimpinella saxifraga*

Bûr'nett-ĭze, *v t* (*Manuf*) To preserve timber by a solution of chloride of zinc

Bûr'nett ĭz'ing, *n* The process of preserving timber by a solution of chloride of zinc, — so named from the inventor

Bûrn'ing, *n* The act of burning or state of being burned, combustion, fire, inflammation

Syn. — Combustion, fire, conflagration, flame, blaze, inflammation

Bûrn'ing, *a* 1 Much heated very hot, scorching "The *burning* plains of India" *S S Smith.*

2 Powerful, vehement "A *burning* shame" *Shak* "A *burning* accent" *Dryden*

Syn — Ardent, scorching, fiery, hot

Bûrn'ing-bush, *n* (*Bot*) An ornamental shrub (*Euonymus atropurpureus*), bearing a crimson berry *Gray.*

Bûrn'ing-glăss, *n* A convex lens of considerable size, used for producing an intense heat by converging the sun's rays to a focus

Bûrn'ing-house, *n* The furnace in which tin ores are calcined, to sublime the sulphur from the pyrites *Weale.*

Bûrn'ing-mir'ror, *n* A concave mirror, or a combination of plane mirrors, used for concentrating the sun's rays so as to produce intense heat.

Bûr'nish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BURNISHED, *p pr* & *vb n* BURNISHING] [Fr & Pr *brunir*, It *brunire*, Sp *bruñir*, *bruñir*, Pg *brunir* and *bornir*, M H Ger *brunen*, D *bruneren*, to make brown, bright, or glossy, to polish, from Fr & Pr *brun*, It, Sp, & Pg *bruno*, D *bruin*, M H Ger *brûn*. See BROWN]

1 To make smooth and bright, to polish, specifically, to polish by rubbing with something hard and smooth, without scraping or removing any thing from the surface, as, to *burnish* brass or silver.

The flame of *burnished* steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seemed to thaw the freezing air *Dryden.*

2 To render bright or resplendent.

Now the village windows blaze,
Burnished by the setting sun *Cunningham.*

Bûr'nish, *v i* To grow or become smooth, or smooth and glossy, as from swelling or filling out, to grow full and plump

The slender post must have time to grow,
And spread and *burnish* as his brothers do. *Dryden.*
My thoughts began to *burnish*, sprout, and swell *Herbert.*

Bûr'nish, *n.* The effect of burnishing; gloss; brightness, luster *Crashaw.*

Bûr'nish-er, *n* 1 One who burnishes.

2 A tool with a hard, smooth, rounded end or

surface, as of steel, ivory, or agate, used in smoothing or polishing by rubbing, as the edges of books, metallic articles, &c.

3. A tool used by engravers to soften the effect of a harsh line.

Bûr'noose, } *n.* [Fr. *bournous*, from Ar. *burnus*,
Bûr'nous, } a kind of high-crowned cap, Sp *al-bornuz*, Pg. *al bernoz*, a sort of upper garment, with a hood to it, which is worn by the Moors instead of a cloak] An upper cloak or garment, used by the Arabs. *Parkhurst*

Bûrnt'-ŝar, *n.* A disease in grain resembling smut, caused by the *Uredo carbo*, by which the seed is rendered abortive, and its coat covered with a black powder, the interior remaining uninjured

Bûrnt'-öf'fer ing, *n* Something offered and burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin, a sacrifice, called also *burnt sacrifice*

☞ The offerings of the Jews were a clean animal, as an ox, a calf, a goat, or sheep, or some species of vegetable substance, as bread, and ears of wheat or barley

Bûrr, *n.* See Bur

Bûrr, *v. t* To pronounce with a burr, to talk or whisper hoarsely, to murmur. See Bur.

These hideous streets these graves, where men alive,
Packed close with earthworms, *burr* unconsciously
About the plague that slew them *L. B Browning*

Bûr'ras-pipe, *n* [Fr. *bourras*, equiv to *bourat*, *bure*, drugget, L Lat *burra*, *burratum*] (*Navy*) An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in.

Bûr'-reed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Sparganium*, having long, ribbon like leaves *London*

Bûr'rel, *n.* [O Fr & Pr *burel*, Sp *burcel*, reddish, O Lat. *burrus*, red, reddish] A sort of pear, called also the *red butter pear*, from its smooth, delicious, soft pulp *Phillips*

Bûr'rel-fly, *n* [From its reddish color See *sense 2*] The ox-fly, gad bee, or breeze

Bûr'rel-shŏt, *n* [Either from annoying the enemy like a *burrel fly*, or less probably from Fr *bourreler*, to sting, torture] (*Gun*) Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c , put into cases to be discharged among enemies [*Rare*]

Bûrr'-mill'stŏne, *n* See Burr stone

Bûrr'-ŏak, *n* (*Bot*) A useful and ornamental species of oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), occurring in the Middle and Western States, the wood of which is tough, close grained, and durable

Bûr'-stŏne, *n* See Burr stone

Bûr'rock, *n* [A S *burg*, *burh*, hill, and the diminution *ock*, as in *hillock*, from *hill*] A small wier or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching fish *Phillips*

Bûr'rŏw, *n* See Burgh, Borough

Bûr'rōw, *n* [A S *beorg*, *borh*, hill, defense, heap, burrow, barrow, from *beorgan*, to be prominent, to protect, shelter, save Cf Barrow and Bury]

1. A hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, &c , for shelter and habitation

2 (*Mining*) A heap or heaps of rubbish, or earth, void of ore, raised out of a mine and commonly lying around the shafts, any heap of weeds or rubbish *Weale*

Bûr'rōw, *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* burrowed, *p. pr* & *vb n* burrowing]

1. To excavate a hole to lodge in, as in the earth, to lodge in a hole excavated in the earth, as conies or rabbits

2 To lodge, or take refuge, in any deep or concealed place, to hide

Sir, this vermin of court reporters, when they are forced into day upon one point, are sure to *burrow* in another *Burke*

Bûr'ry, *a* Abounding in burs, or resembling burs, as, *burry* wool

Bûr'sar, *n.* [L Lat *bursarius*, from *bursa*, *byrsa* Fr *boursier* See Burse]

1 A treasurer, or cash keeper, as, the *bursar* of a college, or of a monastery, a purser

2 A student to whom a stipend is paid out of a burse or fund appropriated for that purpose, as the exhibitioners sent to the universities in Scotland by each presbytery

Bûr'sar-ship, *n* The office of a bursar *Hale*

Bûr'sa-ry, *n* [L Lat *bursaria* See Bursar]

1 The treasury of a college or monastery

2. A charitable foundation in a university

No woman of rank or fortune but would have a *bursary* in her gift. *Southey*

Bŭrsch (bŏŏrsh), *n* , *pl* **BURSCHEN** [Ger. *bursch*, from L. Lat *bursa*, a leather purse, cofler, an exchange, M H Ger *burs*, *burse*, *bursch*, f , a joint boarding-house of students, and later, *bursch*, m , a room mate, chum See Burse and Bourse] A youth, especially a student in a German university

Bûrse, *n.* [L Lat *bursa*, Fr *bourse*, Ger *borse*, D *beurs*, purse, an exchange. See Bursch and Bourse.]

1. A purse; a vesicle, a pod, a hull. [*Obs*] *Holland*

2. A fund or foundation for the maintenance of poor scholars in their studies. [*France.*]

3. (*Middle Ages.*) A little college, or a hall in a university.

4. A public edifice in the cities of continental Europe, for the meeting of merchants to consult on matters of trade and money, and to negotiate bills of exchange, called in England and America an *exchange*. [Also written *bourse.*]

Trampling the *bourse's* marble twice a day *Bp. Hall*

☞ Applied formerly, in London usage, to the shops over the New Exchange, which were of great resort for female finery, a kind of bazaar

She says she went to the *burse* for patterns *Old Play*

Bûrst, *v. i.* [*imp* & *p p* burst, *p pr* & *vb n* bursting The past participle *burstn* is obsolete] [A-S *berstan* (*bearst*, *burston*, *borsten*), D *barsten*, *bersten*, L & H Ger *bersten*, O H Ger *brestan*, M H Ger *bresten*, O Sax *brestan*, Icel *bresta*, Sw *brista*, Dan *briste*, *brøste* Cf Brast]

1 To fly or break open with force, or with sudden violence, to suffer a violent disruption by pressure from within, as, the boiler *burst*, — often used figuratively, as of the heart, in reference to the violence of passion, grief, desire, &c

The egg that soon,
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclosed
Their callow young *Milton*

No, no, my heart will *burst*, an if I speak;
And I will speak, that so my heart may *burst* *Shak*

2. To exert force or pressure by which something is made suddenly to give way and allow escape, to issue or escape by a sudden or violent rending or removal of obstacles, — usually with some qualifying adverb or preposition, as *forth*, *out*, *away*, *into*, *upon*, *through*, &c

Tears, such as angels weep, *burst* forth *Milton*

You *burst*, ah, cruel! from my arms *Pope*

A resolved villain
Whose bowels suddenly *burst* out. *Shak*

We were the first that ever *burst*
Into that silent sea *Coleridge*

To *burst* upon him like an earthquake *Goldsmith*

Syn.—To crack, break, split, rend, sever

Bûrst, *v. t.* **1** To break or rend by force or violence, as by strain or pressure from within, to open suddenly, as, to *burst* a chain or a door, to *burst* a cannon, to *burst* a blood-vessel

My breast I'll *burst* with straining of my courage *Shak*

2 To break [*Obs*]

You will not pay for the glasses you have *burst* *Shak*

He *burst* his lance against the sand below *Fairf Tasso*

Bûrst, *n* **1** A sudden breaking forth, a disruption, a violent rending a sudden explosion, as, a *burst* of thunder, a *burst* of applause, a *burst* of passion

Bursts of fox hunting melody *Irving*

2 A rupture or hernia

Bûrst'en, *p p.* from *burst* [*Obs*] See Burst, *v t*

Bûrst'en-ness, *n* The state of having a rupture, the hernia [*Obs*]

Bûrst'er, *n* One that bursts

Bûrst'ing-chärge, *n* A small charge of the finest sporting powder, enclosed in a case and placed in the center of the charge of coarse powder, to secure ready ignition in the operation of blasting by voltaic electricity

Bûrst'wort (wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant, the *Herniaria glabra*, supposed to be valuable for the cure of hernia or ruptures

Bût, *n* [See Brit and Birt] (*Ichth*) A flat fish of the turbot kind *Johnson*

Bût'then, *n* & *v* See Burden

Bût'ton, *n* [Cf O & Prov Eng *butt*, to press or indent any thing, *butthen*, to press earnestly] (*Naut*) A small tackle, formed of two or three blocks or pulleys, used to set up or tighten the topmost shrouds, and for various other purposes

Bur'y (bĕr'rĭ), *n* [A S *burh*, *buhr*]

1 A borough, a manor, as, the *Bury* of St Edmond's, — often used as a termination of names of places, as, *Canterbury*, *Shrewsbury*

2 A manor house, a habitation, a castle [*Prov Eng*]

To this very day the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called *bury*, in some parts of England *Bacon*

Bur'y (bĕr'rĭ), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* buried, *p pr* & *vb n* burying] [A S *byrgan*, *byrgean*, *byrigean*, to bury, allied to A S *beorgan*, Goth *bairgan*, Icel *bjarga*, Sw *berga*, Dan *bjerge*, O H Ger *bergan*, N H Ger *bergen*, to keep, cover, hide Cf Burrow]

1 To cover out of sight, as by heaping something over, or by placing within something, as earth &c , to conceal by covering, as, to *bury* a knife-blade in a victim, to *bury* the face in the hands

And all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains *buried* deep *Milton*

2 Specifically, to cover out of sight the body of a deceased person, as in a grave, a tomb, or the ocean, to inter with funeral ceremonies, to inhume

Lord, suffer me first to go and *bury* my father *Matt* viii 21

I'll *bury* thee in a triumphant grave *Shak*

3 To hide in oblivion, to put away finally, to cease from, as, to *bury* strife

Give me a bowl of wine!
In this I *bury* all unkindness, Cassius *Shak*

To bury the hatchet, to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace, — a phrase used in allusion to the custom observed by the American Indians, of burying a tomahawk when they conclude a peace

Syn.—To entomb, inter, cover, conceal, overwhelm, repress, keep down

Bur'y-ing-ground, } *n.* A grave-yard; a place
Bur'y-ing-plăce, } appropriated to the sepulture of the dead, a church-yard.

Bŭs, *n.* [Abbreviated from *omnibus.*] An omnibus [*Low*]

Bŭs'by, *n.* (*Mil*) A military coiffure, or cap, of bear skin, the French *colback* *Duc de l'Acad.*

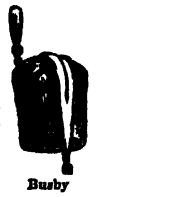
Busby

Bush, *n* [O Eng *bosse*, *buysh*, *boske*, *bosc*, *busk* (q v), D *bosch*, *bos*, O H Ger *busc*, M H Ger *bosche*, *busch*, N H Ger *busch*, Icel *bûskr*, *bûski*, Dan *busk*, Sw *buske*, L Lat. *boscus*, *buscus*, Pr *bosc*, It *bosco*, Sp & Pg. *bosque*, N Fr *bois*, O Fr. *bos*. Cf. Boscage]

1 A thicket, or a place abounding in trees or shrubs

☞ This was the original sense of the word, as in the Dutch *bosch*, a wood and was so used by Chaucer. In this sense it is extensively used in the British colonies, especially at the Cape of Good Hope, and also in Australia and Canada as to live or settle in the *bush*

2 A shrub, particularly a shrub with branches rising from or near the root, a thick shrub, also, a cluster of shrubs

To bind a *bush* of thorns among sweet-smelling flowers,
May make the posy seem the worse, and yet the fault is ours *Gascoigne*

3 A branch of ivy (as sacred to Bacchus) hung out at vintners' doors, or as a tavern sign, hence, a tavern sign, or the tavern itself

If it be true that good wine needs no *bush*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue *Shak*

4 (*Hunting*) The tail or brush of a fox

5 (*Mach*) (*a*) A perforated piece of metal, as hard brass, let into certain parts of machinery, to receive the wear of pivots, journals, and the like, as in the pivot holes of a clock, the hub of a cart wheel, &c. (*b*) Any similar lining of a hole with metal, as the vent of a gun

☞ In the larger machines, such a piece is called a *box*, particularly in the United States

Bush metal (*Mech*), an alloy of copper and tin, used for journals, the lining of pivot-holes &c — *Bush-ranger*, one who roams or hides, among the bushes, especially an escaped criminal living in the woods

Bush, *v i* To grow thick or bushy

The *bushing* alders formed a shady scene *Pope*

Bush, *v t* **1** To set bushes for, to support with bushes, as, to *bush* peas

2 To use a bush harrow on, or for covering, as, to *bush* a piece of land to *bush* in seeds

3 To furnish with a bush, or to line, as a hole, with metal, as, to *bush* a pivot hole

Bush'-bēan, *n* The common, low garden-bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), called in England *kidney bean* and *French bean*

Bush'el, *n* [O Eng *boussel*, Norm Fr *bussel*, O Fr *boissel*, *boisel*, *bussel*, *boistel*, *bousteau*, N Fr *boisseau*, Pr *bossel*, L Lat *boissel*, *bossellus*, *bostellus*, *bussellus*, *bustellus*, from O Fr *boiste*, Pr *bostia*, *bossa*, box, L Lat *bustia*, *bustea*, *buxula*, *bossula*, *buxis*, equiv to Lat *pyxis*, *pyxis*, Gr πυξις, box Cf Box]

1 A dry measure, containing four pecks, eight gallons, or thirty-two quarts

☞ The Winchester bushel, used in England from the time of Henry VII to the year 1826, contains 2150 42 cubic inches In 1826 the imperial bushel was introduced into England, containing 2218 192 cubic inches or 80 pounds of distilled water weighed in air at the temperature of 62° Fahr , and barometer at 30 inches In the United States, the Winchester bushel has been generally adopted, which holds 77 627 13 pounds of distilled water at 39° 8 Fahr , and 10 inches barometric pressure or 2150 42 cubic inches In New York the bushel is declared to contain 80 pounds of distilled water at its maximum density, at the mean pressure of the atmosphere, at the level of the sea *Burrill*

2 A vessel of the capacity of a bushel, used in measuring, a bushel measure

Is a candle brought to be put under a *bushel*, or under a bed and not to be set on a candlestick ? *Mark* iv 21

3 A large quantity

The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold without counting the weight or the number of the pieces *Dryden.*

4 The circle of iron in the nave of a wheel [*Eng*] In America it is called a *box* See Bush

Bush'el-age, *n* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel [*Eng*]

Bush'el-er, } *n* A tailor's assistant for repairs.
Bush'el-măn, } [*Local, U S*]

Bush'et, *n* [See Bosket] A small bush

Bush'-hăr'rōw, *n* (*Agric*) A sort of harrow made of bushes, for harrowing grass lands or covering seeds

Bush'i ness *n* [From *bush*, *bushy*] The quality of being bushy, thick, or intermixed, like the branches of a bush

Bush'ing, *n* **1** (*Mech*) Strictly, a ring, tube, or lining placed in a hole, and sometimes acting as a journal-box

2 A thimble, — sometimes called a *bush*

3 The operation of fitting bushes into holes or places where wear is to be received, or friction diminished, as pivot-holes, &c.

Bush'-man, *n.* [D. *bosch man*, *boschjes-man*. See Bush]

1. A woodsman; a settler in the back woods of Australia.

2. (*Geog.*) One of a tribe of savages near the Cape of Good Hope, — so named by the Dutch.

Bush'ment, *n.* [O Eng. *bushement*, bush, ambush, from *bush*. Cf. AMBUSH.]

1. A thicket, a cluster of bushes. [*Obs.*] "Woods, briers, *bushments*, and waters" *Raleigh.*

2. An ambush, an ambuscade. [*Obs.*]

Environing him with a *bushment* of soldiers, laid before in the mountains for the same purpose *Goldyng*

3. Any concealed body of men [*Obs.*]

In the nether end of the hall, a *bushment* of the Duke's servants, began suddenly at men's backs to cry out, . . . King Richard! *Sir T. More.*

Bush'-whack'er, *n.* 1. One accustomed to beat about, or travel through, bushes, a raw countryman.

They were gallant *bush-whackers*, and hunters of raccoons by moonlight *W Irving*

2 A stout scythe or other instrument for cutting brush or bushes, a bush-scythe

Bush'-whack'ing, *n.* Traveling, or working a way, through bushes, pulling by the bushes, as in hauling a boat along the bushy margin of a stream. [*U. S.*] *Flint.*

Bush'y, *a.* [From *bush.*]

1. Full of branches, thick and spreading, like a bush, as, a *bushy* beard "*Bushy* eyebrows" *Irving.*

2. Full of bushes, overgrown with shrubs. "A *bushy* cliff." *Glover.*

Busi'-less (bĭz'ĭ-lĕs), *a.* [See BUSY.] Without business; at leisure, unemployed [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Busi'-ly (bĭz'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a busy manner.

Busi'-ness (bĭz'nĕs), *n.* 1. That which busies, or that which occupies the time, attention, or labor of one, as his principal concern, whether for a longer or shorter time, employment, occupation

Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's *business*? *Luke* ii 49

2. Any particular occupation or employment for a livelihood or gain, as agriculture, trade, mechanic art, or profession. "The *business* of instruction" *Prescott.*

3. Mercantile transactions, or traffic in general.

It seldom happens that men of a studious turn acquire any degree of reputation for their knowledge of *business* *Portens*

4. Concern, right or occasion of making one's self busy.

What *business* has the tortoise among the clouds? *L'Estrange.*

5. Affair, transaction, — used in an indefinite sense, and modified by the connected words.

It was a gentle *business*, and becoming
The action of good women *Shak.*

Syn. — Affairs, concern, matter, engagement, employment, calling, occupation, trade, profession, office, duty

Busk, *n.* [Fr *busc*, *busque*, from the hypothetical older form of Fr *bois*, *bos*, wood, because the first busks were made of wood See BUSH, and cf O. Fr. *busche*, N Fr. *bûche*, a piece or log of wood, from the same root] A long, thin piece of metal, whalebone, or wood, somewhat elastic, and worn in the front of women's corsets, a corset board.

Her long slit sleeves, stiff *busk*, puff verdingall,
Is all that makes her thus angelical *Marston*

Busk, *n.* [See BUSH] A bush [*Obs.*]

Busk, *v. t.* or *v. i.* [O Fr *busquer*, Sp & Pg *buscar*, to seek, search, It *buscare*, to catch, capture, from *buscus*, *boscus*, originally to go through a bush, hence, to hunt, trace, track See BUSH]

1. To go, to direct one's course [*Obs.*]

Ye might have *busked* you to Huntley banks *Skelton*

2. To prepare, make ready, array

Busk you, *busk* you, my bonny bride *Hamilton*
And *busked* them bold to battle and to fight. *Fairfax*

Busked (bŭskt), *a.* Wearing a busk *Pollok.*

Busk'et, *n.* [See BOSKET and BOUQUET]

1. A small bush. *Spenser*

2. A compartment of shrubs in a garden [*Rare.*]

Busk'in, *n.* [Contracted from O Fr. *brossequin*, or D. *broseklin* See BRODEKIN]

1. A covering for the foot, coming some distance up the leg, fit for a defense against thorns, mud, &c., as in hunting

The hunted red-deer's undressed hide
Their hairy *buskins* well supplied *W Scott*

2. A similar covering for the foot and leg, worn by actors in tragedy, and among the ancients, often made with very thick cork soles, to give an appearance of elevation to the stature.

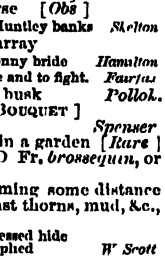

Buskin.

3. Tragedy, or the tragic drama, as distinguished from comedy.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in socks appear *Dryden.*

Busk'ined (bŭsk'ĭnd), *a.*

1. Dressed in buskins.

Her *buskined* virgins traced the dewy lawn. *Pope*

2. Of, or pertaining to, tragedy, tragic. "The *buskined* stage." *Milton.*

Busk'y, *a* Bushy, wooded, shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs, — generally written *bosky*. See BUSH. *Shak.*

Buss, *n.* [O. Eng. *basse*, Ger. *bus* (Luther), Prov. Ger. *bussen*, dim. of *bus*, *bussen*, to kiss, Sw. *puss*, kiss, *pussa*, to kiss, allied to Lat. *basium*, kiss, *basiare*, to kiss, Pol. *busia*, kiss. Cf. Ir. & Gael. *bus*, *pus*, lip, mouth, *busog*, kiss, W. *bus*, lip.]

1. A kiss, a salute with the lips, more strictly, a rude, or playful kiss.

Thou dost give me flattering *busses*. By my troth, I kiss thee with a most constant heart. *Shak.*

2. [O. Fr. *busse*, Pr *bus*, L. Lat. *bussa*, *bussa*, Ger. *büse*, D. *buis*.] (*Naut.*) A small vessel, of from 50 to 70 tuns burden, carrying two masts, and two sheds, or cabins, one at each end, — used in the herring fishery.

Buss, *v. t.* To kiss; to salute with the lips in a rude or playful manner "Nor *bussed* the milking-maid" *Tennyson.*

Kissing and *bussing* differ both in this,
We *buss* our wantons, but our wives we kiss *Herrick.*

Bust, *n.* [Fr. *buste*, Pr, *bust*, It, Sp, & Pg. *busto*, L. Lat. *bustum*, from Ger *brust*, breast, O H. Ger *brust*, *prust*, Goth *brusts*, by dropping the *r*. Cf German *brustbild*, equiv to *bust*]

Bust.

1. A piece of statuary representing the upper part of the human figure, including the head, shoulders, and breast

Ambition sighed; she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling *bust* *Pope*

2 The portion of the human figure included between the head and waist, whether in statuary or in the person, the chest or thorax, the trunk of the body.

Bus'tard, *n.* [O. and Prov Fr. *bistarde*, *bostarde*, *boustarde*, N Fr *outarde*. Prov. *austarda*, Sp. *avutarda*, Pg *abetarda*, *betarda*, It. *ottarda*, from Lat. *avis tarda*. Plr 10, 22 "proximæ his sunt, quas Hispenia *aves tardus* appellat, Græcia *otidas*"](*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Otis*, of the Ostrich family

Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*)

☞ The *great bustard* (*Otis tarda*) is the largest land bird in Europe It inhabits the temperate regions of Europe and parts of Asia and Africa *Baird*

Bus'ter, *n.* Something great, a rolstering blade also, a spree [*Vulgar, U. S.*] *Bartlett*

Bus'tle (bŭs'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *pp.* BUSTLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUSTLING] [O Eng. *buskle*, most probably from A S *busig*, busy, *busg an*, to busy, and the verbal termination *le*] To stir quickly, to be very active, to be very quick in motion, through hurry or excitement, as, to *bustle* through a crowd

And leave the world for me to *bustle* in *Shak*
Whose antique roots its *bustling* course o'erlook *Wordsworth*

Bus'tle, *n* Great stir, quick motion from excitement, hurried activity, tumult from stirring or excitement.

Such a doctrine made a strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world *South*

Bus'tle, *n.* A kind of pad or cushion worn by ladies for the purpose of expanding the skirts behind, — called also a *bishop*

Bus'tler (bŭs'ler), *n.* An active, stirring person.

Bus'to, *n.* [It. See BUST] A bust, a statue See BUST. *Ashmole*

Busy (bĭz'ȳ), *a.* [A-S *bysig*, *busig*, D. *bezig*, L Ger *besig*. Cf Icel *bisa*, to work with great effort, Goth. *ana busns*, precept, order, commission]

1 Engaged for the time in business, full of business, occupied with employment, doing something important, or that can not be omitted, not at leisure.

My mistress sends you word
That she is *busy*, and she can not come *Shak*
To-morrow is a *busy* day *Shak*

2 Occupied without cessation, constantly active or in motion, restless. "*Busy* feet" *Waller* "*Busy* rogue" *Shak.* "*Busy* hammers closing rivets up" *Shak.*

Religious motives and instincts are so *busy* in the heart of every reasonable creature *Addison*

3 Active in what does not concern one, officious, importunate, vexatious, pragmatical

The next thing which she waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape,
She shall pursue it with the soul of love *Shak*

Busy (bĭz'ȳ), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* BUSIED (bĭz'ĭd) *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUSYING] To make or keep busy, to employ, to occupy, as, to *busy* one's self with books.

Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels *Shak*

Busy-bod'y, *n.* One who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others, a meddling person

And not only idle, but tattlers also, and *busybodies*, speaking things which they ought not. 1 Tim. v 13.

But, *prep.* & *conj.* [A-S. *butan*, *buton*, *butum*, *buta*, *bute*, without, on the outside, except, besides, from prefix *be* and *utan*, *uton*, outward, without, from *ût*, *âte*, out, without, abroad, O. Sax., Fries., Icel., Goth., & O. D. *ût*, Sw. *ut*, Dan. *ud*, N. D. *uit*, O. H. Ger. *ûz*, N. H. Ger. *aus*. Primarily, *butan*, as well as *ût*, is an adverb. Cf. ABOUT]

1. Except, besides, unless, save.

Who can it be *but* perjured Lycon? *Smith.*

So insolent that he could not go, *but* either spurning equals or trampling on his inferiors. *Fuller.*

☞ In this sense, *but* is often used with other particles, as, *but for*, without, had it not been for, — *but if* [*Obs.*], unless, &c

But this I read, that, *but* if remedy
Thou her afford, full shortly I her dead shall see. *Spenser.*

2 Excepting or excluding the fact that, save that, were it not that, unless, — elliptical, for *but that*, which is now more usual

And, *but* infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seized
His wished ability, he had himself
The lands and waters measured *Shak.*

And, *but* my noble Moor is true of mind, it were enough to put him to ill thinking *Shak.*

3 Otherwise than that; that not; — having, properly, after a negative, *that*.

It can not be *but* Nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways *Hooker.*

There is no question *but* the king of Spain will reform most of the ousts *Addison.*

It is not impossible *but* I may alter the complexion of my play *Dryden*

4 Only, solely, merely.

Observe *but* how their own principles combat one another *Milton*

If they kill us, we shall *but* die 2 *Kings* vii 4

A formidable man *but* to his friends *Dryden*

☞ This use of *but* is a modern innovation, but perhaps too firmly established to be corrected In all such phrases a negative is omitted He is *not* a formidable man, *but* to his enemies, that is *except* "Our light affliction, which is *but* for a moment 2 *Cor* iv 17 Our affliction is *not*, *except* for a moment

5 On the contrary, on the other hand, only, yet, still, however, nevertheless, more, further, — as connective of sentences or clauses of a sentence, in a sense more or less exceptive or adversative, as, he would have gone with you, *but* he is sick, the House of Representatives were well agreed in passing the bill, *but* the Senate dissented, our wants are many and grievous, *but* quite of another kind

Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; *but* the greatest of these is charity 1 *Cor* xiii 13

When pride cometh, then cometh shame; *but* with the lowly is wisdom *Prov* xi. 2

But and if, but if, an attempt on the part of King James's translators of the Bible to express the conjunctive and adversative force of the Greek δε.

But and if that servant say in his heart, My lord delayeth his coming, the lord of that servant will come in a day when he looketh not for him *Luke* xii 45, 46.

Syn. — BUT, HOWEVER, STILL These words, as here compared, mark *opposition* in passing, from one thought or topic to another *But* marks the opposition with a medium degree of strength, as, this is not winter, *but* it is almost as cold, he requested my assistance, *but* I shall not aid him at present *However* is weaker, and throws the opposition (as it were) into the background; as, this is not winter, it is, *however*, almost as cold, he required my assistance, at present, *however*, I shall not afford him aid The plan, *however*, is still under consideration, and may yet be adopted *Still* is stronger than *but*, and marks the opposition more emphatically, as, your arguments are weighty, *still* they do not convince me See EXCEPT, HOWEVER

But, *n* See BUTT

But, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUTTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUTTING] See BUTT and ABUT

Butch'er, *n* [Fr *boucher*, Pr *bochier*, L. Lat *bocherius*, properly and originally slaughterer or killer of buck goats, from Fr. *bouc*, Pr *boc*, a buck-goat]

1 One who slaughters animals, or dresses their flesh for market, one whose occupation is to kill animals for food.

2. A slaughterer, one who kills in a bloody manner, one given to slaughter. "*Butcher* of an innocent child" *Shak.*

Butch'er, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* BUTCHERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUTCHERING]

1 To kill or slaughter, as animals, for food, or for market.

2. To murder, especially in an unusually bloody or barbarous manner.

Ithocles
Was murdered, rather *butchered*. *Ford*

Butch'er-bird (18), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of different species of the family *Lanius*.

☞ The *Lanius excubitor* is the common butcher-bird of Europe Among the American species there are the *L. septentrionalis*, or *northern butcher-bird*, and *L. Ludovicianus*, that of Louisiana and the other Southern States The name *butcher-bird* is also applied to the king-birds or species of *Tyrannus*, of which the *T. intrepidus* is a common American species The *Lanius excubitor* derives its name of *butcher-bird* from the habit it has of suspending its prey, after it has killed it, impaled upon thorns, hanging it up as a butcher does his meat. *Baird.*

Butch'er-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of slaughtering; the act of killing with cruelty and blood.

That dreadful *butchering* of one another. *Addison.*

2. The business or employment of a butcher.

Butch'er-li-ness, *n.* A cruel, savage, butcherly manner. *Johnson.*

Butch'er-ly, *a.* [From *butcher.*] Grossly cruel and barbarous; bloody; murderous. "The victim of a *butcherly* murder." *D. Webster.*

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shak.*

Butch'er-mēat, } *n.* The flesh of animals slaugh-
Butch'er'g-mēat, } tered for the table, as distin guished from game or other animal food.

Butch'er-rōw, *n.* A row of shambles. *Whitlock.*

Butch'er'g-brōom, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, the *Ruscus aculeatus*, of the *Smilax* family, called also *knee holly*, used by butchers for brooms to sweep their blocks.

Butch'er-y, *n.* **1.** The business of a butcher

2. Murder, especially murder committed with unusual barbarity, great slaughter "The perpetration of human *butchery*." *Prescott*

Can he a son to soft remorse incite,
Whom jails, and blood, and *butchery* delight? *Dryden*

3. The place where animals are killed for market, a shambles, or slaughter-house, also, a place where blood is shed. [*Obs.*]

He was first hanged upon a tree, like as an ox is hanged in the *butchery*, and there dismembered. *Fabyan*

Syn.—Murder, slaughter, carnage, massacre See MASSACRE

Būt'-ĕnd, } *n.* The largest or blunt end of a thing,
Būtt'-ĕnd, } as, the *but-end* of a musket, or of a piece of timber

Būt'ler, *n* [Fr *bouteillier, boutillier*, a bottle bearer, a cup bearer, L Lat *butularius*, from Fr *bouteille*, L Lat *butticula* (A-S *byrel, byrle*, butler). See BOTTLE] A servant or officer in a household, whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c

Fie, daughter! when my old wife lived, upon
This day, she was both pantler, *butler*, cook *Shak.*

Būt'ler-age, *n.* (*Old Eng Law*) A duty of two shillings on every tun of wine imported into king land by foreigners or merchant strangers,—so called because originally paid to the king's butler for the king. *Blackstone.*

Būt'ler-ship, *n.* The office of a butler *Gen* xl 21

Būt'ment, *n* [Abbreviation of *abutment*, q v]

1. (*Arch*) A buttress of an arch, the supporter, or that part which joins it to the upright pier

2. (*Masonry*) (*a*) The mass of stone or solid work at the end of a bridge, by which the extreme arches are sustained (*b*) The mass of stone at the end of a timber bridge, without arches, by which it is supported See ABUTMENT

Būt'ment-check, *n* (*Carp*) One of the two solid parts on each side of a mortise

Būtt, } *n* [Fr *but*, butt, aim, *butte*, knoll, *bout*, o
Bŭt, } Fr, *bot*, end, extremity Cf Gael *buta*, butt mark, *bot*, mound, W, *bot*, any round body, *put*, any short thing]

1 The larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber, or of a fallen tree, an end, a limit, a bound

Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*
And very sea-mark of my utmost sail *Shak.*

☞ As applied to land, the word is nearly synonymous with *mete*, and signifies properly the end line or boundary the abuttal

2 A mark to be shot at, an object of aim.

Base Argives, blush ye not to stand as made for *butts* to darts? *Chapman*

To which is fixed as an aim or *butt*
Obedience. *Shak.*

3. The person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt is directed, as, the *butt* of the company.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart. *Addison*

4. A push or thrust given by the head of an animal, as, the *butt* of a ram.

5. A thrust in fencing

To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John shows the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior*

6 [See BOOT, *n.*] A large cask or vessel, also called a *pipe*.

☞ A wine *butt* contains 126 wine gallons, a beer *butt* 108 ale gallons, a *butt* of sherry 108 imperial gallons

7. (*Ship-building*) (*a.*) The end of a plank or piece of timber that unites with another endwise. (*b*) The joining of two such pieces

8. The thickest and stoutest part of tanned ox-hides, used for soles of boots, harness, trunks, &c

9. (*Mech*) The end of a connecting rod or other like piece, to which the bush bearing is attached by a strap fastened to the *butt* by a cutter and gib

10. (*Carp*) A kind of hinge made of two plates of metal with edges interlocking for a joint, and fastened together by a pin, on which they turn,—used in hanging doors, &c, and so named because screwed on to the edge of the door, or the part which *butts* against the casing, and not, like other hinges, on the face of it

11. A short piece of land left unplowed at the *end* of a field. "The hay was growing upon headlands and *butts* in cornfields." *Burrill.*

12. The metal ring at the ends of the hose of a fire-engine.

A butt's length, the ordinary distance from the place of shooting to the *butt*, or mark, as, not two pair of *butts'* length from the town.—*Butts and bounds* (*Conveyancing*), abuttals and boundaries. In lands of the ordinary rectangular shape, *butts* are the lines at the *ends* (Fr *bouts*), and *bounds* are those on the *sides*, or *sidings*, as they were formerly termed *Burrill*.—*Butt and butt*, joining end to end without overlapping, as planks

Būtt, } *v. t.* [Fr. *bouter*, to push, butt. See BOU-
Bŭt, } TADE]

1. To join at the butt, end, or outward extremity, to terminate, to be bounded, to abut.

And Barnesdale there doth *butt* on Don's well-watered ground *Drayton*

2 To thrust the head forward, to strike by thrusting the head forward, as an ox or a ram [See BUTT, *n*]

A snow-white steer before thine altar led,
Butts with his threatening brows, and bellowing stands *Dryden*

Būtt, *v. t.* To strike by thrusting the head against, as a ram, to strike with the head

Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other *Wotton*

Bŭtte, *n* [Fr] An isolated peak or abrupt elevation of land in the central and western parts of North America, too high to be called a hill or ridge, and not high enough to be called a mountain

The creek passes by two remarkable *buttes* of red conglomerate *Burton*

Būt'ter, *n.* [A S *buter, butor, buttor, butera, butere*, Fries *buterc*, D *boter*, Ger *butter*, Lat *butyrum*, Gr *βούτυρον*, from *βοῦς*, ox, cow, and *τυρός*, cheese]

1. An oily, unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning

2 Any substance resembling butter in degree of consistence, or other qualities, especially, in old chemistry, the chlorides, as *butter of antimony*, sesquichloride of antimony, *butter of zinc*, chloride of zinc, also, in organic chemistry, certain concrete fat oils remaining nearly solid at ordinary temperatures, as *butter of cacao*, &c

Būt'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BUTTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* BUTTERING]

1 To cover or spread with butter

I know what a what I know on which side
My bread is *buttered* *Ford*

2 To increase, as stakes, at every throw or every game. [*Cant*] *Johnson*

Būt'ter-and-ĕggs, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Narcissus* (*N incomparabilis*) *London*

Būt'ter-bird, *n* The rice-bunting or bobolink,—so called in Jamaica

Būt'ter-bŭmp, *n.* The bittern *Johnson*

Būt'ter-bŭr, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Tussilago*, or coltsfoot The common butter-bur is *T petasites*, also the common *Inula* (*I vulgaris*), growing in wet lands, and having the largest leaves of any British plant The white butter bur is *I alba* *Loudon*

Būt'ter cŭp, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*, or crowfoot, particularly *R bulbosa*, with bright yellow flowers,—called also *golden-cup* and *King's cup*, the *cuckoo bud* of Shakespeare *Loudon*

Būt'ter-flow'er, *n* A yellow flower, the buttercup

Būt'ter fly, *n*
[so named from the color of a yellow species A S *buter flege, buttor fleoge*, Ger *butterfliege, buttervogel*, D *botervlieg* See FLY]
(*Entom*) An insect of different species of the order *Lepidoptera*, and especially of the family *Papilio* See LEPIDOPTERA

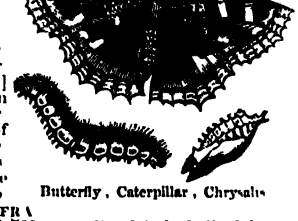

Butterfly, Caterpillar, Chrysalis

Būt'ter-fly-shĕll, *n.* (*Conch*) A shell of the genus *Voluta*

Būt'ter fly-vălve, *n* (*Mech*) A species of double clack valve, consisting of two semicircular clappers or wings hinged to a cross rib cast in the pump bucket, and so named from its resemblance to a butterfly when open

Būt'ter-is, *n* [The same word as *buttress*, n, in a different application, Fr *bouteor*, from *bouter*, to push, to butt See BUTT and BOUTADE] (*Far*) An instrument of steel set in a wooden handle, used for paring the hoof of a horse

Būt'ter-milk, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it

Būt'ter nŭt, *n.* **1** (*Bot*) An American tree (the *Juglans cinerea*) and its fruit, so called from the oil contained in the latter,—sometimes called *oil nut* and *white walnut*

2. The nut of the *Caryocar butyraceum* and *C nuciferum*, a native of South America, called also the *Savouri* nut

Būt'ter-print, } *n* A piece of carved wood used
Būt'ter-stămp, } to mark cakes of butter

Būt'ter-tōoth, *n.* A broad fore-tooth *Johnson*

Būt'ter-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Bassia*, the seeds of which yield a substance very closely resembling butter

☞ The butter-tree of India is the *B butyracea*, that of Africa is the *Shea* tree, described by Park (*B Parkii*)

Būt'ter-wife, } *n.* A woman who makes or
Būt'ter-wŏm'an, } sells butter. *Johnson.*

Būt'ter-wort (-wûrt) *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Pinguicula* (*P. vulgaris*), of the Bladderwort family, growing on bogs or soft grounds, having leaves covered with soft prickles, which secrete a glutinous liquor

Būt'ter-y, *a* [From *butter*] Having the qualities, consistence, or appearance, of butter.

Būt'ter-y, *n.* **1.** An apartment in a house where butter, milk, provisions, and utensils are kept.

All that need a cool and fresh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *butteries*, to the north *Wotton*

2 A room in some colleges where liquors, fruit, and refreshments are kept for sale to the students.

And the major of Oxford kept the *buttery* bar. *Hall*

3 A cellar in which butts of wine are kept. *Weale.*

Būtt'-hinge, *n* See BUTT

Būt'ting, *n* An abuttal, a boundary.

Without *buttings* or boundings on any side *Bp Beveridge.*

Būtt'-joint, } *n.* (*Carp*) A joint between two
Būt'ting-joint, } pieces of timber or wood, at the end of one or both, and either at right angles or oblique to the gram, as the joints which the struts and braces form with the truss posts

Būt'tock, *n* [From *butt*, end, q v]

1 The rump, or protuberant part of the body behind

2 (*Naut*) The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern *Mar Dict*

Būt'ton (būt'n), *n.* [Fr *bouton*, button, bud, Pr & Sp *boton*, It *bottone*, from Fr *bout*, end, extremity, Prov It *butt*, bud Cf W *bot*, any round thing, *botwn*, boss, button]

1 A knob, a small ball, a small, round mass

2 A catch, of various forms and materials, used to fasten together the different parts of dress, by being attached to one part, and passing through a slit or loop, called a *button hole*, in the other,—used also for ornament

3 A bud a gem of a plant *Shal*

4 A flat and elongated piece of wood or metal turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors and the like

5 (*Assaying*) A round mass of metal remaining in the cupel after fusion

To hold by the button, to detain in conversation to weariness to bore, also, to be on terms of familiarity or intimacy with

Būt'ton (būt'n), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* BUTTONED, *p pr* & *vb n* BUTTONING]

1 To fasten with a button or buttons, to inclose or make secure with buttons,—often followed by *up*.

He was a tall fat, long-bodied man, *buttoned* up to the throat in a tight green coat *Dickens*

2 To dress or clothe [*Obs*] *Shak*

Būt'ton, *v i* To be fastened by a button or buttons, as, the coat will not *button*

Būt'ton-bush, *n* (*Bot*) A shrub, the *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, growing by the water-side,—so called from its globular head of flowers

Būt'ton-hōle, *n.* The loop or hole in which a button is caught

Būt'ton-hōle, *v t* To hold by the button or button hole, to detain in conversation to weariness, to bore, as, he *button holed* me a full hour

Būt'ton-mōld, } *n.* A disk of bone, wood, or
Būt'ton-mōuld, } other material, which is made into a button by covering it, as with silk or with cloth of some kind

Fossil button-molds joints of *encrinites* See ENCRINITE

Būt'ton-tree, *n* (*Bot*) The *Conocarpus*, a genus of plants, natives of the West Indies

Būt'ton-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, of different species, of the genera *Spermacoce* and *Diodia*, of the *Cinchona* family

Būt'ton-wood (-), *n* (*Bot*) The *Platanus Occidentalis*, Western plane tree, a large tree growing in North America, producing rough balls, from which it is named,—called also *button ball tree*, *Michaux.*

Būt'tress, *n.* [O Eng *buttresse, butrasse, boterace*, from Fr *bouter*, to push, butt, put See BUTTRIS, BUTT, and BOUTADE] (*Arch*) A projecting support to the exterior of a wall, most commonly applied to churches in the Gothic style, but also to other buildings, and sometimes to mere walls, a prop, a support

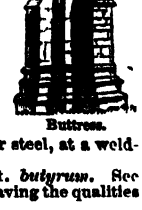

Buttress.

Būt'tress, *v t* To support by a buttress, to prop

To set it upright again and to prop and *buttress* it up for duration *Burke*

Būtt'-shăft, } *n* An arrow to
Būt'-shăft, } shoot at butts with an arrow *Shak.*

Būtt'-wĕld, *n* (*Mech*) A weld formed by forming together the flattened ends of two pieces of iron or steel, at a welding heat,—called also *jump weld.*

Bū'ty rā'ceŏus, } *a* [From Lat. *butyrum*. See
Bū'ty roŭs, } BUTTER] Having the qualities of butter, resembling butter.

Bu tyr'ic, *a.* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, butter.

Butyric acid, an acid found in butter, as also in rancid fluid, having the smell of rancid butter, and a rancid acrid taste, with a sweetish after-taste, like that of ether

Bŭx'e-ous, *a.* [Lat. *buxeus*, from *buxus*, the box-tree.] Belonging to the box tree

Bŭx'i-na, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from the *Buxus sempervirens*, or common box-tree

Bŭx'om, *a.* [O. Eng *boxom*, *boxum*, A-S *bocsum*, flexible, obedient, buxom, Ger *biegsam*, from A-S *bugan*, *bigan*, to bow, bend, yield, and the adjective termination *sum*, equivalent to Eng *some* See Bow, *v. t.*]

1 Yielding, pliable or compliant, ready to obey, obedient, meek [*Obs.*]

So wild a beast, so tame taught to be,
And *buxom* to his bands, is joy to see *Spenser*

I submit myself unto this holy church of Christ, to be ever *buxom* and obedient to the ordinance of it *Love*

2 Having the characteristics of health, vigor, and comeliness, combined with a gay, lively manner, brisk, jolly, frolicsome

A daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonair *Milton*

A parcel of *buxom* bonny dames, that were laughing, singing, dancing, and as merry as the day was long *Latter*

Bŭx'om-ly, *adv* In a buxom manner, briskly

Bŭx'om-ness, *n* The quality of being buxom, brisk, or frolicsome

Buy (bī), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOUGHT (bawt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUYING.] [O. Eng *bygge*, *buggе*, A-S *bycgan*, *bygan*, to buy, O. Sax *buggean*, Goth *bugjan*, to buy, sell.]

1. To acquire the property, right, or title to, by paying a consideration or an equivalent, usually in money, to purchase, to acquire by paying a price to the satisfaction of the seller, — opposed to *sell*

Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou wilt sell thy necessaries *B. Franklin*

2 To procure by a consideration given, or by something that is deemed worth the thing bought to procure at a price, as, to *buy* pleasure with praise, to buy favor with flattery

To buy off (*a*) To influence to compliance, to cause to bend or yield by some consideration, as, *to buy off* conscience (*b*) To detach by a consideration given, as *to buy off* one from a party — *To buy out* (*a*) To buy off, or detach from *Shak* (*b*) To purchase the share or shares of in a stock, fund, or partnership, by which the seller is separated from the company, and the purchaser takes his place, as, A *buys out* B — *To buy in*, to purchase stock in any fund or partnership — *To buy on credit*, to purchase, on a promise in fact or in law, to make payment at a future day — *To buy the refusal* to give money for the right of purchasing, at a fixed price, at a future time

Buy (bī), *v. i* To negotiate or treat about a purchase

I will *buy* with you, sell with you *Shak*

Buy'er, *n* One who buys a purchaser

Bŭzz, *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUZZED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUZZING.] [An onomatopœia O Eng *buz*, a report or rumor. Cf It. *buzzicare*, to buz, to whisper.] To make a low, continuous, humming sound, as bees, hence, to utter a murmuring sound, to speak with a low, humming voice

However these disturbers of our peace
Buzz in the people's ears *Shak*

Bŭzz, *v. t.* 1. To sound forth, or make known by buzzing

How would he [a fly] hang his slender gilded wings
And *buzz* lamenting doings in the air! *Shak*

2. To whisper, to spread, as report, by whispers, or to spread secretly

They, knowing Dame Eleanor's aspiring humor,
Have hired me to render mine the duchess,
And *buzz* these conjurations in her brain *Shak*

Bŭzz, *n.* 1. A continuous, humming noise, as of bees. "The constant *buzz* of a fly." *Macaulay*

2 A whisper, a report spread secretly or cautiously, an active or general expression of opinion

There's a certain *buzz*
Of a stolen marriage *Massinger*

There is a *buzz* all around regarding the sermon *Thackeray*

I found the whole room in a *buzz* of politics *Addison*

Bŭz'zard, *n* [Fr *buzard*, *busard*, *buysart*, *buze*, *buse*, from Lat *buteo*, a kind of falcon or hawk, Pr *buzac*, *buzart*, It. *boz ago*, *bozzagro*, *buzagro*, Ger *buszhart*, *buszaar*, D *buizert*]

1. (*Ornith.*) A bird of prey, of the Falcon family, and genus *Buteo*.

☞ The *B vulgaris* is the common *buzzard* of Europe The American species (of which the most common are *B borealis* and *B lineatus*) are usually called *hen-hawks* The *honey-buzzard* of Europe (*Pennis apivorus*) feeds on bees, insects, and reptiles The *moor-buzzard* of Europe (*Circus æruginosus*) has some of the characters of the owls

2 A blockhead, a dunce.

It is common to a proverb, to call one who can not be taught, or who continues obstinately ignorant, a *buzzard* *Goldsmith*

Bŭz'zard, *a.* Senseless, stupid [*Rare*] *Milton*

Bŭz'zard-et, *n* (*Ornith.*) A species of hawk, resembling the buzzard in most respects, but its legs are, in proportion, rather longer. *Pennant.*

Bŭzz'er, *n* One who buzzes, a whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly. *Shak.*

Bŭzz'ing-ly, *adv* With a low, humming sound.

By (35), *prep* [A S *be*, *bi*, *big*, near to, by, of, from, after, according to, O Sax & O. Fries. *bi*, *be*, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *bi*, N. H Ger *bei*. Cf. Br, a prefix.]

1. In the neighborhood of; near or next to; not far from, close to; along with, at; on; as, sit *by* me.

Long labors both *by* sea and land he bore *Dryden.*

By land, by water, they renew their charge. *Pope*

2 Against. [*Obs.*] "Though I know nothing *by* myself [*οὐδὲν ἐμαυτῷ σύνοιδα*]." 1 *Cor.* iv. 4

3 Near to in motion, without contact or without stopping, hence, from one to the other side of, past, as, to go *by* a church

4. With, as instrument, means, way, and the like, through means of, with aid of, through, with, as, a city is destroyed *by* fire, profit is made *by* commerce, to take *by* force

☞ To the meaning of *by*, as denoting means or instrument, belong, more or less closely, most of the following uses of the word (*a*) It points out the author or producer, as, Waverley, a novel *by* Sir W Scott, a statue *by* Canova, a sonata *by* Beethoven (*b*) In an oath or adjuration, it indicates the being or thing appealed to as sanction, as, I affirm to you *by* all that is sacred, he swears *by* his faith as a Christian, no, *by* Heaven (*c*) According to, by direction, authority, or example of, after, — in such phrases as, it appears *by* his account ten o clock *by* my watch, to live *by* rule, a model to build *by* (*d*) At the rate of, according to the ratio or proportion of, in measure or quantity of, as, to sell cloth *by* the yard, milk *by* the quart, eggs *by* the dozen, meat *by* the pound, to board *by* the year (*e*) In comparison, it denotes the measure of excess or inferiority, in change, the measure of increase or diminution, &c, as, larger *by* a half, older *by* five years, to lessen *by* a third (*f*) It expresses continuance or duration, as in the phrases, *by* day *by* night (*g*) As soon as, not later than, between now and, — used in expressions of time, as, *by* this time the sun had risen, he will be here *by* two o clock

By and by (*a*) Immediately, at once [*Obs.*] "When persecution ariseth because of the word, *by and by* he is offended *Matt* xiii 21 (*b*) Presently, pretty soon, before long In this phrase *by* seems to be used in the sense of *near* as *to time*, and to be repeated for the sake of emphasis, and thus to be equivalent to *soon*, *and soon*," that is, instantly, hence, — less emphatically, — pretty soon, presently — *By one's self*, with only one's self near, alone, solitary — *One by one*, *day by day piece by piece*, &c, each one, day, piece, &c, by itself singly or separately, each severally — *To come by* to get possession of, to obtain — *To do by*, to treat, to behave toward — *To set by*, to value, to esteem — *To stand by*, to aid, to support — *Twenty feet by forty*, &c, measuring twenty feet one way and forty the other, &c — *By the head* (*Naut.*), having the bows lower than the stern, — said of a vessel when her head is lower in the water than her stern, if her stern is lower, she is *by the stern* — *By the lee*, the situation of a vessel, going free, when she has fallen off so much as to bring the wind round her stern, and to take her sails aback on the other side — *By the run*, to let go *by the run*, to let go altogether, instead of slacking off — *North-west by west*, &c, in describing the direction or point of compass toward the west from north west farther west than north-west

☞ The common phrase *good-by* is equivalent to *fare well*, and would be better written *go id-bye*, as it is a corruption of *God be with you* (*b w ye*)

By, *adv* 1 Near, in the neighborhood, present, in presence, as, there was no person *by* at the time

2 Passing near, going or gone past, over, gone, as, the procession has gone *by*, John went *by*.

3 Aside, as, to lay *by*, to put *by*

By, } *n* A thing not directly aimed at, something
Bye, } which is a secondary object of regard, an object by the way, and the like, as in *on* or *upon the bye*, in passing, indirectly, by implication

The Synod of Dort condemneth upon the *bye* even the discipline of the church of England *Fuller*

By the bye, in passing, by way of digression, apropos to the matter in hand

By, *a* Out of the common path, aside, — used in composition, giving the meaning of something aside or incidental, collateral matter, a thing private or avoiding notice

By'ard, *n* A piece of leather crossing the breast, used by the men who drag sledges in coal mines

By'-bĭd'der, *n* One who bids at an auction in behalf of the auctioneer or owner, for the purpose of running up the price of articles

By'-blŏw, *n* 1 A side or incidental blow.

2 An illegitimate child [*Obs.*]

The Ags speedily brought her [his disgraced slave] to court, together with her pretty *by-blow*, the present Padre Ottomano *Evelyn*

By'-bus'i-ness (bĭz'nes), *n* Business aside of the common mode, or the principal business

By'-cŏf'fee-house, *n* A coffee house in an obscure place *Addison*

By'-con cērn'ment, *n.* An affair distinct from the main business *Dryden*

By'-cŏr'ner, *n* A private corner

Britain being a *by-corner*, out of the road of the world *Fuller*

By'-de pĕnd'ence, *n* An appendage, that which depends on something else, or is distinct from the main dependence *Shak*

By'-de-sĭgn' (-sīn', *or* -zīn'), *n* An incidental design or purpose *Hudibras*

Bye, *n* [A-S *by*, *bye*, dwelling, from *byan*, *bhan*, to dwell]

1. A dwelling. *Gibson*

2. In certain games, a station or place of an individual player.

Bye'-ĕnd, *n* Private end or interest, secret purpose or advantage. *Atterbury.*

By'-gōne (21), *a.* Past; gone by. "*By-gone* fooleries." *Shak.*

By'-gōne, *n.* Something gone by or past; a past event. "Let the old *by-gones* be." *Tennyson.*

Let by-gones be by-gones, let the past be forgotten

By'-in'ter-est, *n.* Self-interest, private advantage *Atterbury.*

By'-lāne, *n.* A private lane, or one out of the usual road

By'-lăw, *n.* [A S *bilage*, a private law, from *bi*, by, and *lagu*, law] A law aside from the general or public law, a local or subordinate law, a private law or regulation made by a corporation for its own government

There was likewise a law to restrain the *by-laws*, or ordinances of corporations *Bacon.*

The law or institution; to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law *Addison.*

By'-măt'ter, *n* Something incidental. *Bacon.*

By'-nāme, *n* A nickname *Camden.*

By'name, *v. t* To give a nickname to. *Camden*

By'-pās'sage, *n* A passage different from the usual one, a by-way

By'-pāst, *a* Past, gone by "*By past* perils." *Shak.*

By'-păth, *n* A private path, an obscure way *Shak.*

By'-plāce, *n* A retired or private place

By'-plāy, *n* A scene which is carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds, with a view, ordinarily, to enhance the sport.

By'-pūr'pose, *n* An indirect or concealed purpose, a clandestine design

Byre, *n* A cow-house [*Prov Eng*]

By'-re pŭt', *n* Private end or view. *Dryden.*

By'-rōad *n.* A private or obscure road. "Through slippery *by-roads*" *Swift*

By'-rōom, *n* A private room or apartment "Stand in some *by room*" *Shak.*

By'-speech, *n* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point "To quote *by-speeches*" *Hooker*

By'-spĕll, *n* [A-S *bispell*] A proverb [*Obs.*]

Byss, } *n* [See Byssus] A silk or linen hood
Byss'in, } [*Obs.*] *Gower*

Bys sā'ceous (-sā'shŭs), *a* [See Byssus] (*Bot.*) Byssus-like, consisting of fine fibers or filaments, as the roots of some mushrooms *Henslow*

Bys'sine, *a* [Lat *byssinus*, Gr *βύσσινος*, made of byssus, Lat *byssinum*, a garment of byssus See Byssus.] Made of silk, having a silky or flax like appearance *Coles*

Bys'soid, *a* [From Gr *βύσσος*, and *εἶδος*, form] (*Bot.*) Having the appearance of the fungous plants called *byssus* *Loudon*

Bys'sus, *n* [Lat *byssus*, Gr *βύσσος*, fine flax, fine linen or cotton, Heb *bûts*]

1 A cloth of exceedingly fine texture, used by the ancients It is disputed whether it was of cotton, linen, or silk

2 (*Conch.*) A tuft of long, delicate, lustrous, and silky filaments, which issues from the shell of certain acephalous mollusks, as the *Pinna*, *Mytilus*, &c, and by means of which they are attached to submarine bodies *Baird*

3 (*Bot.*) A filamentous, fungous plant, of different genera, found in cellars and other subterranean places, now ascertained to be a fungaceous plant in an early stage of growth

4 The asbestus, a mineral composed of parallel fibers *Nicholson*

By'-stănd'er, *n* [*by* and *stander*, equivalent to *stander-by*, q v, A-S *big standan*, to stand by or near] One who stands near, a spectator, one who has no concern with the business transacting

He addressed the *by-standers* and scattered pamphlets among them *Palfrey*

By'-street, *n* A separate, private, or obscure street

He seeks *by-streets*, and saves the expensive coach *Gay*

By'-strōke, *n* An incidental or sly stroke.

By'-tūrn'ing, *n* An obscure road *Sidney*

By'-view (vū), *n.* Private view, self interested purpose

No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him *Atterbury*

By'-wălk (wawk), *n* A secluded or private walk

He moves afterward in *by-walks* *Dryden*

By'-wash, *n* The outlet from a dam or reservoir.

By'-wāy, *n* A secluded, private, or obscure way "Take no *by ways*" *Herbert.*

By'-wĕst, *prep* To the west of [*Obs.*] *Davies.*

By'-wīpe, *n* A secret stroke or sarcasm *Milton*

By'-word (bī'wŭrd), *n* [*by* and *word*, A S *big word*] A common saying, a proverb, a saying that has a general currency

I knew a wise man that had it for a *by-word* *Bacon*

Byz'ant, } *n* [Lat *byzantius*, M Gr. *βυζάντιος*, Fr *besant*, Pr *bezan*, Sp *bezante*, It *bisante*, from Lat *Byzantius*, *Byzantinus*, from *Byzantium*] (*Numis.*) A gold coin of the value of fifteen pounds sterling, so called from being coined at Byzantium
Byz'an-tine,

By-zăn'tine, or **Byz'an tine**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or belonging to Byzantium

Byzantine style (*Arch.*), a style of architecture developed in the Byzantine empire, about A. D. 300 its leading forms are the round arch, the dome, the pillar, the circle, and the cross The capitals of the pillars are of endless variety, and full of invention The mosque of St Sophia, Constantinople, and the church of St. Marks, Venice, are prominent examples of Byzantine architecture *Oxf. Gloss*

C.

C, the third letter in the English alphabet, and the second of the consonant letters, has two sounds, which are produced by two very different positions of the organs, one hard, like K, which occurs before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, *s*, *t*, and when final, the other a sibilant, precisely like *s*, which occurs before *e*, *i*, and *y* The former is distinguished in this vocabulary by C, the latter by ¢ The digraph *ch* has three sounds, the first equivalent to *tsh*, as in *church*; the second equivalent to *sh*, as in *chaise*, the third equivalent to *k*, as in *chorus* See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 61-69 In the primitive Roman alphabet, the sound of C (hard) was expressed by K, while C (like the Greek Γ, to which it corresponds in place and form) was sounded as G (hard) But at an early period, the K was abandoned, and C used in its place, while the former sound of C was expressed by G, a slight modification of the same letter —(*Mus*) C after the clef is the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semibreve, corresponding to $\frac{4}{4}$ C is also the name of a note in the scale, the key note major, and the third minor, of the natural scale

Ca-ä'bä, *n.* [Ar *ka'bah*, a square building, hence, the square temple of Mecca, from *ka'b*, cube] The temple at Mecca, and especially a small, cubical oratory within, adored by Mohammedans, as containing the black stone said to have been given by an angel to Abraham

Cäb, *n* [An abbreviation of *cabriolet*, q v] A kind of covered carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse.

A *cab* came clattering up. *Thackeray*

Cäb, *n* [Heb *qab*, from *qabah*, to hollow] A Hebrew dry measure, containing two and five sixths pints English and American corn measure

Ca bäl', *n* [Fr *cabale*, cabala, q v , a cabal, from Heb *gabbalah*, reception, tradition, mysterious doctrine, from *qabal*, to take or receive, in Piel *gibbel*, to adopt (a doctrine)]

1 A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue, a junto

It so happened, by a whimsical coincidence that in 1671 the cabinet consisted of five persons, the initial letters of whose names made up the word *cabal* Clifford, Arlington Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale *Macaulay*

2 The secret artifices of a few persons united in a close design, intrigue "By cursed *cabals* of women" *Dryden.*

Syn.—Junto, intrigue, plot, combination, conspiracy —CABAL, COMBINATION FACTION An *association* to some bad purpose is the idea common to these terms A *combination* is an organized union of individuals for mutual support, in urging their demands or resisting the claims of others, as, a *combination* of workmen to procure higher prices A *cabal* is a secret association of a few individuals who seek by cunning practices to obtain office and power A *faction* is a larger body than a *cabal*, employed for selfish purposes in agitating the community and working up an excitement with a view to change the existing order of things "Selfishness, insubordination, and laxity of morals give rise to *combinations*, which belong particularly to the lower orders of society Restless, jealous, ambitious, and little minds are ever forming *cabals* *Factions* belong especially to free governments, and are raised by busy and turbulent spirits for selfish purposes" *Crabb*

Ca-bäl', } *n* [See *supra*] 1 Tradition, or a mysterious kind of science among Jewish rabbins, pretended to have been delivered to the ancient Jews by revelation, and transmitted by oral tradition, serving for the interpretation of the hidden sense of Scripture This science consists chiefly in understanding the combination of certain letters, words, and numbers, which are alleged to be significant Every letter, word, number, and accent of the law, is supposed to contain a mystery, and the cabalists pretend even to foretell future events by the study of this science

2 Secret science in general, mystery *Bentley*

Ca bäl', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CABALLED, *p pr* & *vb n* CABALLING] To unite in a small party to promote private views by intrigue, to intrigue, to unite in secret artifices to effect some design

Cabalting still against it with the great *Dryden*

Syn.—To plot, intrigue, conspire

Käb'a-lism, *n* The secret science of the cabalists "Vigorous impressions of spirit, ecstasies, *cabalisms*." *Spenser.*

Käb'a-list, *n.* A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala, or the mysteries of Jewish traditions. "Studious *cabalists*." *Swift*

Käb'a-list'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to the cabala, or
Käb'a-list'ic-al, } mysterious science of Jewish traditions; containing an occult meaning "*Cabalistical* theology" *Bp. Bull* "*Cabalistic* depositaries" *Bedford*

Käb'a-list'ic al ly, *adv* In the manner of the cabalists *Herbert*

Käb'a-lize, *v. i* To use the manner or language of the cabalists [*Rare*] *Henry More*

Ca bäl'ler, *n* One who unites with others in close designs to effect an object by intrigue, one who cabals

Cautious in the field, he shunned the sword;
A close *caballer* and tongue-valiant lord *Dryden*

Käb'al-line, *a* [Lat *caballinus*, from *caballus*, nag, Gr. *καβαλλης* Sp *caballo*, It *cavallo*, Pr *caval*, Fr *cheval*, horse, *cavale*, mare] Pertaining to a horse

Caballine spring the fountain of Hippocrene on Mount Helicon —so called from the fable which represented it to have been formed by a blow from the foot of the winged horse *Pegasus*

Käb'al-line, *n* (*Pat*) A coarse variety of aloes, so called because used as a medicine for horses See CABALLINE, *a*

Käb'a ret (synop , §130), *n* [Fr *cabaret*, probably a contraction for *cabanaret*, from *cabane*, hut Cf Lat *taberna*, hut, tavern] A tavern a house where liquors are retailed. "Some *cabaret* or tennis court" *Bramhall*

Ca bäs' (ka bä'), *n* [Fr] A flat basket or frail for figs, &c , hence, a lady's flat work-basket or reticule, —often written *caba* *C Brontë*

Ca bäs'squ, *n* (*Zool*) A large species of armadillo (*Dasypus unicinctus*), a native of South America *S I Baird*

Käb'bage, *n* [O Eng *cabbish*, *cabes*, Fr *cabus*, headed (of cabbages), *chou cabus*, headed cabbage, cabbage head, O Fr lactue *cabuce* ou pommee, lactuca *capitata*, from Lat *capitatus*, having a head, from *caput*, *capitis*, head Cf It *capuccio*, a little head, *cappuccio*, cowl, hood, cabbage, from *capo*, head, D *kabuis kool*, head cole, or headed cole]

1 A genus of plants of different varieties of the species *Brassica oleracea*, common as a garden vegetable

2 Cloth purloined by one who cuts out garments

Sea-cabbage the sea beach kale or sea colewort a genus of plants called *Crambe* They are herbaceous exogenous with perennial roots, producing large leaves, like those of cabbage spreading on the ground

Käb'bage, *v i* To form a head in growing, as, a plant *cabbages* *Johnson*

Käb'bage, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CABBAGED, *p pr* & *vb n* CABBAGING] [From the noun, properly and originally, to cut off the heads of cabbages, and occasionally also such as are not our own, but belong to others, hence, O Fr *cabusser*, *to chant*, D *kabassen*, to purloin] To purloin or embezzle, as pieces of cloth, after cutting out a garment

Your tailor *cabbages* whole yards of cloth *Arbuthnot*

Käb'bage-nĕt, *n* A small net to boil cabbage in

Käb'bage-pälm (palm), *n* See CABBAGE TREE

Käb'bage-rōse, *n* (*Bot*) A species of rose (*Rosa centifolia*), having a thick, compacted form, like a cabbage

Käb'bage-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A species of palm (*Euterpe montana* of some botanists, and *Areca oleracea* of others) found in the West Indies and adjacent parts of South America It grows with a straight stem to a great height the green top of the trunk is formed by the sheaths of the leaves a foot and a half in length The inhabitants cut off this top take out the white heart or terminal bud, consisting of the leaves closely folded together, much like a cabbage, and use it for food, it is of a sweetish taste and nourishing *Baird*

Käb'bage-wood, *n* The wood of the cabbage tree See PARTRIDGE-WOOD

Käb'bage-worm (wŭrm), *n* (*Entom*) One of the larvæ of four different species of moth or butterfly which attack cabbages

Käb'bling, *n* (*Metal*) A process in iron making, it consists in breaking up flat masses of iron to be reheated and then wrought into bar iron *Simmonds*

Ca-bĕçh', *n* [Pg] The finest kind of silk received
Ca-bĕçne', } from India *Simmonds*

Käb'i al, *n.* (*Zool*) An animal of South America (*Hydrochærus capybara*), living on the margins of lakes and rivers It is the largest living species of rodent (or quadruped of the beaver tribe), being about three feet long and half that in height It resembles the Guinea pig somewhat, is of a gentle disposition, shy and timid,—called also *capybara* *Baird*

Käb'in, *n* [O Eng *caban*, W *caban*, booth, cabin, diminutive of *cab*, cot, tent, Ir & Gael *caban*, cabin, cottage, Fr *cabane*, Pr. & Pg *cabana*, Sp *cabaña*, It *capanna*, hut, cottage, Fr *cabine*, cabin]

1. A small room, an inclosed place.

Long in secret *cabin* there he held
Her captive *Spenser*

2 A cottage, a hut or small house. *Swift.*

3 Any covered place for a temporary residence, a tent, a shed "A hunting *cabin* in the west" *E. Everett.*

4 (*Naut*) An apartment in a ship for officers or passengers

Käb'in, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CABINED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* CABINING] To live in a cabin, to lodge. *Shak.*

Käb'in, *v t* To confine in a cabin

I am *cabined* cribbed confined, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears *Shak*

Käb'in-boy, *n* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship

Käb'in-et, *n* [Fr *cabinet*, diminutive of *cabine* or *cabane*, Sp *gabinete*, It *gabinetto* See CABIN]

1 A small room, or retired apartment, a closet

2 A private room in which consultations are held

Philip passed some hours every day in his father's *cabinet* *Prescott*

3 The select or secret council of a prince or executive government,—so called from the apartment in which it was originally held

4 A piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors, a private box

5 Any close place, where things of value are deposited for safe keeping

We can not discourse of the secret, but by describing our duty but so much duty must needs open a *cabinet* of mysteries *Bp Taylor.*

6 A hut, a cottage, a small house [*Obs.*]

Hearken a while, in thy green *cabinet*,
The laurel song of careful Colinet *Spenser*

Cabinet picture, a picture of a cabinet size, that is, of the size suitable for small apartments

Käb'in et, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CABINETED, *p pr* & *vb n* CABINETING] To inclose [*Rare*] *Howell*

Käb'in-et-coun'cil, *n* 1 A council held with privacy, the confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate

2 The members of a privy council, a select number of confidential counselors

Käb'i rĭ'an, *n* [See *infra*] One of the Cabiri. *Faber*

Ca bī'ri, *n pl* [Gr Καβειροι, from Heb & Ar *kabar*, great] (*Myth*) Certain deities greatly venerated by the ancient pagans in Greece and Phenicia The accounts of these deities are confused and contradictory Some authors limit their number to four, some to three, others to two, while Sanchoniathon makes them to be eight They were worshiped with particular honors in the Isle of Samothrace, and their worship and mysteries are said to have been introduced into Greece by the Pelasgians They were supposed to have a particular influence over the sea and maritime affairs *Bryant Faber.*

Ca bīr'i an, } *a* [Fr *Cabirique*] Pertaining to
Ca bīr'ic, } the Cabiri, or to their mystical worship
Käb'i rĭt'ic, }

Cā'ble (kā'bl), *n* [Fr *câble*, Sp & Pg *cable*, cable, It *cappio*, knot, from L Lat *capulum*, *caplum*, a rope, from *capere*, to take, M Gr *καπλον*, D , Dan , Sw , & Ger *kabel*]

1 A large, strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor and for other purposes It is commonly made of hemp or iron, but sometimes of iron or copper wire, as in the case of the *cable* of a suspension bridge, or of a submarine connection in the electric telegraph

2 (*Arch*) A wreathed, circular molding, cut to resemble a rope *Gwilt*

Cable's length the length of a ship's cable usually 120 fathoms, or 720 feet —*Steam cable* a hawser or rope, smaller than the bower cables, to *moor a ship* in a place sheltered from wind and heavy seas — *To pay out*, or *to veer out the cable* to slacken it that it may run out of the ship —*To serve the cable* to bind it round with ropes, canvas, &c to prevent its being worn or galled in the hawse —*To ship the cable* to let it run out

Cā'ble, *v t* 1 To fasten with a cable.

Cast out the *cabled* stone upon the strand. *Dyer.*

2 (*Arch*) To fill, as the lower part of the flutes of columns, with cables or cylindrical ornaments

Cā'ble-läid, *a* Twisted after the manner of a cable, as a gold chain, &c. *Simmonds.*

Cā'ble-mōld'ing, } *n.* (*Arch*) A bead or round
Cā'ble-mōuld'ing, } molding, cut in imitation of a rope,—much used in the later Norman style. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Cā'blet, *n.* [Dim. of *cable*; Fr. *câblot*, *cableau.*] A little cable.

Cā'ble-tīēr, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) That part of a vessel where the cables are stowed. (*b*) The coils of a cable.

Cā'bling, *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The filling of flutes with a round molding like a rope (*b*) A round molding frequently worked in the flutes of columns, pilasters, &c., nearly filling the hollow part *Oxf. Gloss.*

Ca-bŏb', *n.* [Per *colbob*, meat roasted] 1. A small piece of meat roasted on a skewer,—so called in Turkey and Persia *Simmonds.* 2. A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs *Wright*

Ca-bŏb', *v. t.* To roast, as a cabob *Sir T. Herbert*

Ca-bōched' } (ka bŏsht'), *a.* [From
Ca-bōshed' } Fr *caboche*, head, augmentative of O. Fr & Pr. *cap*, Lat. *caput*, head] (*Her.*) Having the head of a beast full-faced, with nothing of the neck seen,—said of armorial bearings

Ca-bōose', *n.* [D *kabuis*, *kombuis*, Dan *kabys*, Sw *kabysa*, *kabyssa*, *kabbysa* a cook's room in a ship, L Ger *kabuse*, *kabuse*, *kabbuse*, a little room or hut The first part of the word seems to be allied to W *cab*, cabin, booth, and the second part to Eng *booth*, or Ger. *büse*, L. Lat *busa*, *busca*, a kind of ship, or Ger. *büchse*, O H. Ger *buhsa*, M H Ger *buhse*, Eng. *box*; or it may be a mere termination Cf CABIN, CABINET, and BOX] [Written also *cam boose.*] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A house on deck, where the cooking is done, commonly called the *galley* *Dana* (*b.*) A box that covers the chimney in a ship

Cā'bŏs, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of eel pout, about two feet long *Wright*

Cā'bŏ-tāge, *n.* [Fr. *cabotage*, from *caboter*, to sail along the coast, from *cabo*, *cap*, cape] (*Naut.*) Navigation along the coast, or from cape to cape, coasting, cruising *Buchanan*

Cāb'ri-ŏle', *n.* [Fr *cabriole*, goat leap, caper See CABRIOLET] A curvet, leap, pranding, a caprioie. See CAPRIOLI

Interrupted only in his meditations by the occasional *cabrioles* which his charger exhibited at the recurrence of those canine Cossacks assaults of *W Scott*

Cāb'ri-o-let' (kāb'rĭ-o lā'), *n.* [Fr *cabriolet*, dim of *cabriole*, a goat leap, caper, from *cabri*, kid, Lat. *caper*, he-goat, *capra*, she-goat, *capreolus*, wild goat, L Lat *capriolus*, domestic goat This carriage is so called from its skipping lightness Cf. CAB] A one-horse pleasure carriage with two seats, having a convex top, and a covering for the legs and lap

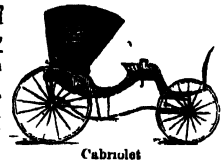

Cabriolet

Cāb'urn, *n* [From *cable*, q v] (*Naut*) A small line made of spun-yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, and the like. *Simmonds*

Ca-cā'o (ka-kā'o, *or* kā'ko) (Synop, §130), *n.* [Mexican *cacauatl*] (*Bot*) The chocolate tree, a species of *Theobroma* (*T cacao*), found in South America and the West Indies, it grows to the height of twenty or thirty feet, with a brownish bark, and bears a pulpy fruit, containing seeds of a flat, oblong shape, from which chocolate is made *Loudon*

Căch'a-lŏt (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *cachalot*, D *kastlot*, Dan *kaskelot*, Sw *kaskelot*, Ger. *kaschalot*, *kaschelot*, Greenland *kigutilik*] (*Zool*) The sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) It has in its head a large cavity, in which is collected an oily fluid, which, after death, concretes into a granulated, yellowish substance called *spermaceti*

Cāche (kāsh), *n* [Fr *cache*, a hiding place, from *cacher*, to conceal, to hide] A hole in the ground, or a hiding place for concealing and preserving provisions which it is inconvenient to carry *Kane*

Ca-chĕc'tic, } *a* [Fr *cachectique*, Lat *cachec*
Ca-chĕc'tic-al, } *ticus*, Gr καχεκτικός] Having, or pertaining to, cachexy, or a bad state of body, as, *cachectical* blood, *cachectic* remedies. *Arbuthnot.*

Cāch'et (kăsh'ĕ), *n.* [Fr *cachet*, from *cache*, *cacher*. See CACHE] A seal, as of a letter

Lettre de cachet, a sealed letter, especially a letter or missive emanating from the sovereign, signed by him and countersigned by a secretary of state, folded in such a manner that the contents could not be read without breaking the seal It was formerly much used as an instrument of imprisoning those who gave offense to the king of France or his chief ministers *Bescherelle*

Ca-chĕx'y (-kĕks'-), *n.* [Fr *cachexie*, Lat. *cachexia*, Gr καχεξία, from κακός, bad, ill, and ἕξις, state, condition, from ἔχειν, to have, to be] A depraved condition of the system, as from cancer or syphilis

Cāch'in-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cachinnatio*, from *cachinnare*, to laugh aloud] Loud or immoderate laughter,—often a symptom of hysterical or maniacal affections

Hideous grimaces attended this unusual *cachinnation* *W Scott.*

Ca-chī'rī, *n* A fermented liquor made in Cayenne from the rasped root of the manioc, and resembling perry. *Dunglison.*

Cāsh'o-lŏng (kăsh'o lŏng), *n.* [Fr *cacholong*, said to be from *Cach*, the name of a river in Bucharia, and *cholon*, a Calmuc word for *stone.*] (*Min.*) An opaque or milk-white chalcedony, a variety of quartz. It often envelops common chalcedony, and is sometimes associated with flint. *Dana.*

Ca-chū'cā, *n.* [Sp] A kind of dance, performed by a man and woman to a lively and graceful air.

Ca-chŭn'dŏ (-chŏn'), *n.* [Sp] A pastile or troche, composed of various aromatic and other ingredients, highly celebrated in India and China as an antidote, and as stomachic and anti spasmodic.

Ca-cĭque' (ka seek'), *n.* [Sp *cacique*] See CAZIQUE *Prescott*

Cāck, *v. i* [Dan. *kakke*, D. *kakken*, Ger *kacken*, Lat *cacare*, Gr. κακᾶν, καχᾶν, A S *ca*, dung, ordure, *cac-hus*, a privy.] To ease the body by stool, to go to stool *Pope*

Cāck'er-el, *n* [O Fr *caquerel*, *caquerel*, *caquerel* (*Cotgr*), from the root of *cack*, q v, because, when eaten, it relaxes the bowels. Cf Ger *laxirfisch*, and D *zeeschyter*] A fish which is said to void excrements when pursued, or which, when eaten, produces laxity of the bowels *Skinner Johnson*

Cāck'le (kăk'l), *v i* [*imp & p. p* CACKLED, *p pr & vb n* CACKLING] [L Ger *kakeln*, Dan *kagle*, D *gagelen*, *gaggelen*, H Ger *gackeln*, *gackern*, from M H Ger *gagen*, *gägen*, to make a noise as a goose, Eng *cake* Cf GAGGLE]

1 To make a sharp, broken sound or noise, as a goose or hen does "When every goose is *cackling*" *Shak*

2 To laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose, to giggle *Arbuthnot*

3 To talk in a silly manner, to prattle *Johnson*

Cāck'le (kăk'l), *n* 1 The broken noise of a goose or hen "By her *cackle* saved the state" *Dryden.*

2 Idle talk, silly prattle

There is a buzz and *cackle* all around regarding the sermon *Thackeray*

Cāck'ler, *n* 1 A fowl that cackles

2 One who prattles, or tells tales, a tattler

Cāck'ling, *n* The broken noise of a goose or hen.

Căc'o-chўm'ic, } *a* [See CACOCHYMY] Having the
Căc'o-chўm'ic al, } ing the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood *Wiseman*

Căc'o-chўm'y, *n* [Fr. *cacochymie*, N Lat *cacochymia*, Gr. κακοχυμία, from κακος, bad, and χυμος, juice] (*Med*) A vitiated state of the humors of the body, especially of the blood. *Dunglison.*

Căc'o-dē'mon, *n.* [Fr *cacodémon*, Gr. κακοδαιμων, from κακός, bad, and δαιμων, demon.]

1 An evil spirit [*Obs*]

2 (*Med*) The nightmare. *Dunglison*

Căc'o dŏx'y, *n* [Gr κακοδοξία, perverted opinion, from κακός, bad, and δοξα, opinion] Deviation from established belief or opinion, especially in religious matters, heresy [*Rare*]

Less anxious to favor or deny orthodoxy, heterodoxy, or what Luther calls *cacodoxy*, than to establish the simple truth *J. Turnbull*

Căc'o dўle, *n* [Gr. κακώδης, ill-smelling, and ὕλη, matter] (*Chem*) A colorless liquid of very offensive smell and highly poisonous vapor, composed of arsenic, carbon, and hydrogen *Gregory.*

Căc'o-ĕ'thĕs, *n.* [Lat. *cacoethes*, from Gr. κακοηθης, of ill habits, τὸ κακόηθες, an ill habit, from κακός, bad, and ἦθος, custom, habit]

1 A bad custom or habit, a bad disposition

2. (*Med*) A bad quality or disposition in disease, an incurable ulcer

Căc'o-grăph'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or characterized by, cacography, badly written or spelled

Ca-cŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Fr *cacographie*, from Gr κακός, bad, and γραφη, writing] Incorrect or bad spelling or writing *Walpole*

Ca-cŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr. *cacologie*, Gr κακολογια, from κακός, bad, and λόγος, speech] Bad speaking, bad choice of words

Căc'o-phŏn'ic, } *a* Sounding harshly, cacophonous.
Căc'o-phŏn'ic al, }
Căc'o-phō'ni oŭs, }
Ca-cŏph'o nous, } *a.* Harsh sounding

Ca-cŏph'o-ny, *n.* [Fr *cacophonie*, N Lat *cacophonia*, Gr κακοφωνία, from κακός, bad, and φωνη, sound]

1 (*Rhet*) An uncouth or disagreeable sound of words, owing to the concurrence of harsh letters or syllables "*Cacophonies* of all kinds" *Pope*

2 (*Med*) A bad voice, an altered state of the voice

3 (*Mus*) A combination of discordant sounds

Căc'o tĕch'ny, *n.* [Gr κακοτεχνια, from κακος, bad, and τεχνη, art] A corruption or corrupt state of art

Ca-cŏt'ro phy, *n* [Fr *cacotrophie*, N. Lat *cacotrophia*, Gr κακοτροφια, from κακός, bad, and τροφη, food, ταιφειν, to nourish] (*Med*) Bad food, or bad nutrition *Coxe*

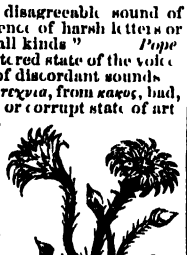

Cactus. Melon-thistle

Cac tā'ceoŭs (-shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or like the cactus, as, *cactaceous* plants

Căc'tus, *n*, *pl.* CĂC'TUS ĔS, or CAC'TI. [Lat *cactus*, Gr. κάκτος, a prickly plant, perhaps the cardoon] (*Bot*) A genus of succulent plants, remarkable for having thick, fleshy stems, generally without leaves, and often armed with spines; for having few, if any, ranches; for being often of grotesque shapes (as *C. melocactus*), and for having flowers often of great beauty and sweetness (as *C. grandiflora*). It is a native of tropical America.

Ca-cū'mi-nāte, *v t.* [Lat. *cacuminare*, from *cacumen*, extreme end or point] To make sharp or pointed.

Cād, *n.* [An abbreviation of *cadet*, q v]

1. A person who stands at the door of an omnibus to open and shut it, and to receive the fares of passengers, &c [*Eng*] *Dickens.*

2 A messenger or errand boy; an idle hanger about *C. Kingsley.*

Ca-dăs'tral, *a.* [Fr *cadastre*] Pertaining to real estate *Murchison.*

Ca-dăs'tre (-tur), *n* [Fr *cadastre.*] (*Law.*) An official estimate of the quantity and value of real property, made for the purpose of justly apportioning taxes,—term used in Louisiana. *Bouvier.*

Ca dā'ver, *n* [Lat *cadaver*, from *cadere*, to fall] A dead human body, a corpse

Ca-dăv'er ic, *a* Pertaining to a corpse, or the changes produced by death, cadaverous, as, *cadaveric* rigidity *Dunglison.*

Ca-dăv'er oŭs, *a* [Lat. *cadaverosus*, from *cadaver*, q v]

1 Having the appearance or color of a dead human body pale, wan, ghastly, as, a *cadaverous* look

2 Pertaining to, or having the qualities of, a dead body "The scent *cadaverous*" *Young*

Ca dăv'er-oŭs ly, *adv* In a cadaverous form or manner

Ca-dăv'er oŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being cadaverous

Cād'-bāit, } *n.* [Prov Eng *caddy*, *cadew*, *cod-bait*,
Cād'dĭ(e, } *caibote fly*, Ger. *lilder*, *kilderie*,
Cād'dis, } allied to Ger *koder*, bait] (*Entom*) The larva of the caddice-fly, a species of trichopterous insect, of the genus *Phryganea*. The larva generally lives in cylindrical cases, open at each end, made by itself, and covered externally with pieces of broken shells, gravel, bits of wood, &c. It is a favorite bait with anglers. *Baird.*

Cād'dĭ(e-flў, *n* (*Entom*) A species of trichopterous insect, frequenting marshy places, their larvæ are the caddice-worm, or cad-bait *Baird.*

Cād'dis, *n.* [O Eng. *caddas*, Scot *caddis*, lint for dressing a wound, *cadiles*, a kind of woolen cloth, Ir & Gael. *cadas*, *cadan*, cotton, fustian, W *cadas*, a kind of stuff or cloth, *cadach*, kerchief, clout, rag, Fr *cadis*, *caddis*] A kind of worsted lace or ribbon "*Caddises*, cambrics, lawns" *Shak*

Cād'dōw, *n* [Gael *cadhuq*, *cathaq*] A chough, a jackdaw. *Ray*

Cād'dy, *n* [Dim of *cade*, cask] A small box for keeping tea

Cāde, *a.* Bred by hand, domesticated [*Obs*]

He brought his *cade* lamb with him *Sheldon.*

Cāde, *v t* [Cf CODDLE] To bring up or nourish by hand, or with tenderness, to tame *Johnson*

Cāde, *n* [Lat *cadus*, Gr. κάδος, jar] A barrel or cask.

Or rather of stealing a *cade* of herring *Shak*

Cā'dence, *n* [Fr *cadence*, Sp & Pg *cadencia*, It. *cadenza*, L Lat *cadentia*, from Lat *cadere*, to fall]

1. The act of declining, sinking, or falling [*Obs*]

The sun in western *cadence* low *Milton*

2 A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence

3 A general modulation of sound or voice in reading or speaking, hence, a regular full or modulation of sound in general

Blustering winds, which all night long
Had roused the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull
Seafaring men o'erwatched *Milton*

Who answered in all sorts of tones and *cadences* *W Irving*

The accents were in passion's tenderest *cadence* *W Scott*

4 (*Her*) The descent, and hence the distinction, of houses and families *Craig*

5 (*Man*) A just proportion observed by a horse in his motions *Buchanan*

6 (*Mil*) A uniform time and pace in marching, indispensable to the correct movements of bodies of troops *Campbell*

7. (*Mus*) (*a*) A pause or suspension at the end of an air, to enable the performer to introduce a graceful extempore close. (*b*) The closing embellishment itself *Moore.*

Cā'dence, *v. t.* To regulate by musical measure.

These parting numbers, *cadenced* by my grief *Philips.*

Cā'den-cy, *n.* The same as CADENCE. [*Obs*]

Ca-dēne', *n* [Fr *cadene*, Sp *cadena*, chain, the warp in weaving, O. Fr *cadene*, equivalent to Lat *catena*, chain, N Fr. *chaine*] A species of inferior carpet imported from the Levant *Simmonds.*

Cā'dent, *a* [Lat *cadens*, *cadentis*, p pr. of *cadere*, to fall] Falling [*Rare*] "*Cadent* tears." *Shak*

Ca-dĭ'u-zĕ, *n* [It See CADENCE.] (*Mus.*) The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.

Cāde'-oil, *n* [Fr *huile de cade*, Ger. *cadeöl*, *cad digol*, from Fr & Pr. *cade*, a kind of gin, Sp. *cada*, L Lat. *cada*, *cades*, Ger. *kaddig*, *kattick.*] An empyreumatic oil, obtained by distillation from the wood of the *Juniperus oxycedrus*;—used in Germany and France for veterinary purposes. *Simmonds*

Ca-dĕt', *n.* [Fr. *cadet*, the younger or youngest son or brother, O. Fr. *capdet*, L. Lat. *cadetus*, It. *cadetto*, N. Lat. as if *capitellum*, diminutive of *caput*, head, top, extremity, beginning or end.]

1. The younger of two brothers; the youngest son. [*Obs.*] "The *cadet* of an ancient and noble family." *Wood.*

2. (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment, as a private man, with a view to acquire military skill, and obtain a commission His service is voluntary, but he receives pay, and thus is distinguished from a volunteer [*Eng.*] (*b*) A young man in a military school, as, a *cadet* at West Point.

Ca-dĕt'ship, *n* The rank or commission of a cadet, as, to get a *cadetship*. *Wright.*

Ca-dew' (ka-dū'), } *n.* See CADDIS.
Cād'dē-worm (wûrm), }

Cādge, *v. t.* [Scot *cache*, *caich*, *cadge*, to toss, drive, O. Eng. *catch*, to drive]

1. To carry a burden [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

2. To intrude or live on another meanly *Wright*

Cād'ger (kăj'er), *n* 1 One who brings butter, eggs, poultry, and the like, to the market from the country, a huckster; a packman [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. One who gets his living out of others by trickery or by begging "The gentleman *cadger*" *Dickens*

Cād'gy (kăj'y), *a* Cheerful or mirthful, as after good eating or drinking [*Vulgar*] *Craig*

Cā'dĭ, *n* [Turk See ALCALDI] A judge in civil affairs, among the Turks, usually the judge of a town or village

Cā'di-lĕs'ker, *n* [Turk *cadi*, judge, and *leskar*, army.] A chief judge in the Turkish empire, so named originally because his jurisdiction extended to the cases of soldiers, who are now tried only by their own officers

Ca-dil'lac, *n* [Probably from *Cadillac*, a French town in the department of Gironde] A sort of pear. *Johnson*

Cād'is, *n.* [Fr] A kind of coarse serge *Simmonds*

Cad mē'an, } *a.* [Lat *Cadmeus*, Gr Καδμεῖος, from
Cād'mi-an, } *Cadmus*, Καδμος, which name most probably denotes a man from the East, from Heb *yedem*, former, front, east. Cf Ar *qudmun*, antiquity, *qudman*, formerly] Relating to Cadmus, a reputed prince of Thebes, who introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet — *a*, *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *ε*, *ι*, *κ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ο*, *π*, *ρ*, *σ*, *τ*, *υ*. These are called *Cadmean* letters *Bryant*

Cād'mi-ă, *n* [Lat *cadmia*, Gr κάδμια, *καδμεία* (sc γῆ), calamine] (*Min*) An oxide of zinc which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc happens to be present in an ore and is sublimed The name was formerly applied to the ore of zinc called *calamine* *Dana*

Cād'mi ŭm, *n* (*Chem*) A metal related to zinc, and often occurring in some zinc ores It is white, and both ductile and malleable *Dana*

Ca-dū'ca ry, *a* (*Law*) Relating to escheat, forfeiture, or confiscation [*Obs*] *Burrill*

Ca-dū'ce-an, or **Cād ū çē'an** (-shan), § 130), *a* Belonging to Mercury's caduceus, or wand.

Ca-dū'çe ŭs, *n.* [Lat *caduceus*, *caduceum*, from Gr κηρυκειον, a herald's wand, Eol. καρύκιον (ρ having been, as it often is, changed into *d*), from κηρυξ, herald] (*Myth*) Mercury's rod, a wand entwined by two serpents, and surmounted by two wings Wonderful powers were attributed to it by the ancient poets

Caduceus

☞ On medals the *caduceus* is a symbol of good conduct, peace, and prosperity The *rod* represents power, the *serpents*, wisdom, and the two *wings*, diligence and activity

Ca-dū'çi-ty, *n* [Fr *caducité*, L. Lat *caducitas*, from Lat *caducus* See *infra*] Tendency to fall, the feebleness of old age, senility [*Rare.*] "A jumble of youth and *caducity*" *Chesterfield*

I long ago determined to keep the archbishop in Gil Blas in my eye, when I should advance to his *caducity* *Walpole*

Ca-dū'cous, *a* [Lat *caducus*, falling, inclined to fall, from *cadere*, to fall Fr & Pr *caduc*] (*Bot*) Falling off quickly, as compared with other parts, as the calyx dropping when the flower opens *Gray*

Ca-dūke', *a* [See CADUCOUS] Perishable, frail, fleeting [*Obs*] "Every thing in this world is *caduke*" *Fisher.*

Cād'y, *n.* [Scot *caddie*] A street porter in Edinburgh. *Simmonds*

Cæ'cal (sē'kal), *a* Having the form of a *cæcum*, or bag with one opening, bag like, as, the *cæcal* extremity of a duct. *Carpenter*

Cæ'çi-as, *n.* [Lat *cæcias*, Gr καικίας, the north east wind.] A wind from the north east

Boreas and Cæcias, and Argestes loud,
And Thrascias, rend the woods *Milton*

Cæ'cum, *n.* [Lat. *cæcus*, blind, invisible, concealed, Gor. *blinddarm*, blind-gut] (*Anat*) The commencement of the large intestine, forming a closed tube before the insertion of the small intestine, — called also *blind gut*. *Dunglison.*

Cæm'o-zō'ic, *a.* See CENOZOIC.

Cē'ment Stone. A cream-colored limestone for building purposes, brought from Caen, France. *Weale.*

Cæ-sā'rĭ an, *a.* See CESARIAN.

Cæ'si-ŭm, *n.* [Fr. Lat. *cæsius*.] (*Min.*) An alkaline metal first discovered in mineral waters, and so called from the blue lines it exhibits in the spectrum analysis.

Cæs'pi-tōse, *a* See CESPITOSE.

Cæ-sū'ra, or **Cæ-sū'ra**, *n.*, Eng. *pl* CÆSŪRAS, Lat *pl* CÆSŪRÆ [Lat *cæsura*, a cutting off, a division, stop, from *cædere*, *cæsum*, to cut off, It & Sp *cesura*, Fr *cesure*] (*Pros.*) A pause or division in a verse, a separation, by the ending of a word, or by a pause in the sense, of syllables rhythmically connected, as in the following line, between the words *numbers* and *cadenced*

These parting num | bers, ca | denced by my grief *Philips*

Cæ-sū'ral, or **Cæ sū'ral**, *a.* Pertaining to the cæsura, as, a *cæsural* pause

Caf fā' (kăf'ā), *n* [Fr *café*. See COFFEE] A coffee-house

Caf'e-nĕt, *n* [Turk *qahveh*, *khaneh*, coffee house, commonly contracted into *qahveneh*, of Ar & Turk *qahveh*, coffee, and Per & Turk *khaneh*, house] A hotel or house of rest for travelers [*Turkey*]

Caf fē'ic, *a* [See COFFEE.] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, coffee

Caffeic acid, an acid obtained from coffee, having some resemblance to tannic acid *Gregory*

Caf fē'ine, *n* [Fr *caféine* See COFFEE] (*Chem*) A white, bitter, crystallizable substance, obtained from coffee *Gregory*

Caf'fi lĭk, } *n* [Ar] A caravan or company of
Caf'i lĭk, } travelers or merchants *Simmonds*

Caf'fre (fer), *n* [Ar *kâfir*, infidel, pagan, from *kafara*, to be skeptical in religious matters See GIAOUR] An inhabitant of Caffraria, in South Africa, — the people were so called by the Mohammedans on account of their refusal to receive the religion of Mohammed, and the country *Caffraria*, land of the Caffres

The *Caffres* are divided by themselves into many subdivisions They consider the name *Caffre* as an insulting epithet *Thomson*

Caf'tan, or **Caf tăn'**, *n* [Turk *qaftân*, Russ *kaftan*, Fr *cafetan*] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment

Caf'tan, *v. t* To clothe with the caftan [*Rare*]

The turbaned and *caftaned* damsel who stood before him *H Scott*

Cāg, *n* [Dan & Sw *kagge*, Icel *kaggi*] A small cask, or barrel, differing from the barrel only in size, and containing a few gallons, but not of any definite capacity It is generally written *keg*

Cāge, *n* [N Fr *cage*, O Fr *caire*, Sp & Pg *gaiola*, It *gabbia*, *gaggia*, from Lat *cavea*, cavity, an inclosure for animals, stall, den, coop, from *cavus*, hollow]

1 A box or inclosure, wholly or partly of open work, in wood or metal, used for confining birds or other animals

In his *cage* like parrot fine and gay *Cowper*

2 A place of confinement for criminals

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a *cage*
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for a hermitage *Lovelace*

3 (*Carp*) An outer work of timber inclosing another within it, as the *cage* of a staircase *Gwilt*

4 (*Mach*) Something placed over a valve to keep it from getting out of place [See *Illust* of *Air chamber*]

Cāge, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* CAGED *p pr* & *vb n* CAGING] To confine in a cage, to shut up or confine. "*Caged* and starved to death" *Cowper*

Cā'gĭt, *n.* (*Ornith*) A kind of parrot, of a beautiful green color, found in the Philippine Islands *Ogilvie*

Cāg'măg, *n* A tough old goose, hence, coarse, bad food of any kind Also, a small, inferior kind of sheep [*Lug*] *Halliwell*

Ca hĭer' (or kā'e yā'), *n* [Fr *cahier*, O Fr *cayer*, *cayer*, *quayer*, Pr *quadern*, *ca ern*, Catalan *quadern*, Sp *cuaderno*, Pg *caderno*, *quaderno* It *quaderno*, L Lat *quaternus*, *quaternum caternum*, *quaternum*, *quaterni*, from L at *quaterni*, four each, four together, because the sheets of manuscripts were folded into four parts]

1 A number of sheets of paper put loosely together, — applied to the successive portions of a work when printed in parts or numbers

2 A memorial of a body, a report of legislative proceedings, &c

Ca hoot', *n* [Perhaps from Fr *cohorte*, a company or band] A company or partnership, as, to go in *cahoot* with a person [*Southern and Western States Vulgar*] *Bartlett*

Cā'ïc, *n* See CAIQUE

Cāi ma cān', *n* [Turk] A lieutenant, or lieutenant governor, in the Turkish service. *Beschreibe*

Cāi'man, *n.* See CAYMAN

Cāique, or **Cā īque'**, *n* [Fr *caïque*, Sp *caique*, It *caicco*, N Gr καϊκι, from Turk *qaiq*, boat]

1 (*Naut*) A skiff belonging to a galley

2 A light skiff, used on the Bosporus, at Constantinople.

Ça ira (sä e rä'). [Fr. *ça ira*, *ça ira*, *les aristocrates a la lanterne*, it shall go on, or it will do, [bang] the aristocrats to the lantern] The beginning of a famous song during the French revolution. *Brande.*

Cāird, *n.* [Ir, *ceard*, a tinker.] A tinker, usually one who travels to find work, hence, a vagrant or tramper. *Halliwell.*

The tribes of gipsies, jockies, or *cairds*, for by all these denominations were these banditti known. *W Scott*

Cairn, *n.* [Ir, Gael, & W *carn*, heap]

1 A heap of stones of a rounded or conical form, erected by the early inhabitants of the British Isles, apparently as a sepulchral monument.

Now here let us place the gray stone of her *cairn* *Campbell*

2. A pile of stones heaped up as a landmark, or to arrest attention, as in surveying, or in leaving traces of a party, &c. *C. Kingsley Kane.*

Cairn'gŏrm-stōne, *n* [Gael *carn*, genitive *cairn*, heap of stones, and *gorm*, azure, blue, green, as grass] (*Min*) A yellow or smoky-brown variety of rock crystal, or crystallized quartz, found in the mountain of Cairngorm, in Scotland. *Brande.*

Cāis'son (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr. *caisson*, from *caisse*, case, chest. See CASE]

1 (*Mil*) (*a*) A chest containing ammunition, also the wagon or tumbril in which military stores are conveyed (*b*) A chest filled with explosive materials to be laid in the way of an enemy, as under some work at the possession of which he is aiming, and to be fired when he is exposed to its effect

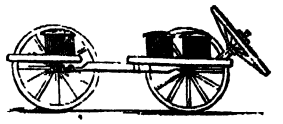
Caisson and Limber.

2 (*Arch*) (*a*) A wooden box or frame of strong timbers, used for laying the foundations of a bridge in situations where the coffer dam can not be employed (*b*) A panel sunk below the surface, in flat or vaulted ceilings, or in soffits generally *Weale.*

Cāi'tiff (kā'tif), *n* [O Fr *caitif*, *chaitif*, *chetif*, captive, unfortunate, N Fr *chetif*, mean, wretched, *captif*, captive, Pr *caitiu*, *captiu*, It *cattivo*, prisoner, miserable, wicked, from Lat *captivus*, captive, from *capere*, to take]

1 A captive a prisoner [*Obs*] "Avarice doth tyrannize over her *caitiff* and slave" *Holland*

2 A mean, despicable person, one in whose character baseness and wickedness meet

The deep-felt conviction of men that slavery breaks down the moral character speaks out with distinctness in the change of meaning, which *caitiff* has undergone, signifying, as it now does, one of a base, abject disposition, while there was a time when it had nothing of this in it. *Trench*

Cāi'tiff, *a* Belonging to a caitiff, base, vile "Arnold had sped his *caitiff* flight" *W Irving.*

Cā'je-put, *n* [Of Malayan origin, from *kâyu*, tree, and *pûtih*, white] An essential oil from the East Indies, obtained from the leaves of two species of *Melaluca*, (*M leucodendron*, and *M cajeputi*) It has a strong, fragrant smell, like camphor, a pungent and aromatic taste, and possesses stimulant properties *Dunglison*

Ca jōle', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CAJOLED, *p pr* & *vb n* CAJOLING] [Fr *cajoler*, to flatter, originally to allure one into a cage like a bird, from O Fr *gaole*, *jaole*, N Fr *geôle*, diminutive of *cage* Cf Fr *enjôler*, to inveigle, Sp *engatar*, to shut up in a cage See CAGE] To deceive or delude by flattery, to flatter, to coax

I am not about to *cajole* or flatter you into a reception of my views *F W Robertson*

Syn — To flatter, wheedle, deceive, delude, coax, soothe, entrap

Ca-jōle'ment *n* Deception by means of coaxing or flattering treatment, cajolery

Ca-jōl'er, *n* A flatterer, a wheedler

Ca jōl'er y, *n* A wheedling to delude, coaxing language, flattery "Infamous *cajoleries*" *Tetyn*

Cāke, *n* [Dan *kage*, Sw & Icel *kaka*, D *koek*, I Ger *kake*, N H Ger *kuchen*, M H Ger, *kuoche*, O H Ger *chuocho*, Prov Fr *couque*, Catalan *coca*, from Lat *coquere*, to cook, bake]

1 A small mass of dough baked, or a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked in a small mass. The name is applied to various compositions, baked or cooked in different shapes

Our *cake* dough, on both sides *Shak.*

2 A mass of matter concreted in a form rather flat than high, as, a *cake* of soap

Cakes of rustling ice come rolling down the flood *Dryden*

Cāke, *v t* To form into a cake, or mass

Cāke, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CAKED (kakt), *p. pr.* & *vb n* CAKING] To concrete or form into a hard mass, as dough in an oven, or as flesh, or any other substance "Clotted blood that *caked* within." *Addison.*

Cāke, *v i* [M H Ger *gagen*, *gägen*, to make a noise as a goose See CACKLE.] To cackle. [*Obs.*] *Ray*

Cāl, *n* (*Cornish Mines.*) Wolfram, an ore of tungsten. *Simmonds.*

Cāl'a bāsh, *n* [Fr *calebasse*, Sp. *calabaza*, Catalan *carabassa*, Sicilian *caravazza*, Pg. *calabaça* and *cabaça*, from Ar. *garah*, f, a kind of *gourd*,

and *albas*, *t albasah*, dry, so that it properly and originally signifies a gourd bottle, i e., a dry gourd scooped out, in which wine is carried, and which in Spanish is called *calabaza* and *calabacino*]

1. The fruit of the calabash-tree, which, when dried and cleansed from the pulp, is used for a variety of domestic purposes, as for holding liquids, &c. *London*

2. A vessel made from the gourd, or the gourd itself.

Căl'a-băsh-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of tropical America, of the genus *Crescentia* (*C cujete*), producing a large melon like fruit, containing a slightly acid pulp, sometimes eaten, its shell is hard, and, after the removal of the pulp, is used for cups, bottles, &c *Baird*

Căl'a-bōōse', *n* [A corruption of Sp *calabozo*, dungeon, probably from Ar *gal'ah*, castle, and *bās*, hidden] A prison, a jail [*Local, U S*]

Ca-lāde', *n* [Fr *calade*, from *caler*, to lower, Pr, Sp, & Pg *calar*, It *calare*, Lat *chalare*, Gr χαλᾶν, to slacken, let down] The slope or declivity of a rising manege-ground

Ca-lī'īte, *n*. [Lat *callais*, Gr καλλαΐς, καλαΐς] (*Min*) A species of mineral, — commonly called *turquois* See TURQUOIS *Dana*

Căl'a-măŋ'eo (82), *n*. [L Lat *calamancus*, *calamacus*, *calamantus*, *calamaucus*, *calamaucum*, *camelaucum*, *camelaucus*, N Gr. καμηλαυκιον, a head covering made of camel's hair, whence the name, a vestment of the pope, Sp *calamaco*, a kind of woolen stuff, Fr *calmande*, Ger *kalmank*, D *kalmink*, *kalamink*, *kallemink*] A woolen stuff, of a fine gloss, and either ribbed or plain "A gay *calamanco* waistcoat" *Tatler*

Căl'a-măn'der-wŏŏd (27), *n* A valuable furniture wood from India and Ceylon, of a hazel-brown color, with black stripes, very hard in texture, — called also *Coromandel wood* *Simmonds*

Căl'a-măr, } *n* [N Lat *calamarius*, Sp *cala*
Căl'a-mar'y, } *mar*, *calamarejo*, Fr *calmar*, *calamar*, Pr *calamar*, inkstand, It *calamajo*, inkstand and inkfish, from Lat *calamus*, a reed pen] (*Zoöl*) An animal of the Cephalopod or Cuttle fish tribe, belonging to the genus *Loligo* (*L vulgaris*) It has two ink-bladders, the fluid of which it emits when pursued, — called also *cuttle fish* and *squid* *Dana*

Căl'am-bāc, *n* [Fr *calambac*, *calambouc*, *calampart*, *calambour*, *calambourg*, *canambourc*, *calamba*, Sp. *calambac*, *calambuco*, Pg *calomba*, *calambuco*, from Per *kalambal*, a fragrant kind of wood] A kind of fragrant wood See AGALLOCHUM

Căl'am-bŏur (bŏŏr), *n* [See *supra*] A species of agallochum, or aloes wood, of a dusky or mottled color, of a light, friable texture, and less fragrant than calambac, — used by cabinet makers

Căl'a-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *calamus*, reed, and *ferre*, to bear] Producing reeds, reedy

Căl'a-mine (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *calamine*, Sp & L Lat. *calamina*, N Lat *lapis calaminaris*, M H Ger. *calmei*, N. H Ger. *galmei*, from Lat *cadmia*, *d* having been, as it often is, changed into *l* See CADMIA] (*Min*) A mineral, the silicate of zinc

☞ The name was formerly applied to both the carbonate and the silicate of zinc, each of which is an earthy-grayish or whitish mineral, and is valuable as an ore, but it is now restricted to the latter *Dana*

Căl'a-mint, *n* [Lat *calamintha*, Gr καλαμίνθη, καλάμινθος, μινθα, μινθη, μινθος, Lat *mintha*, *minthe*, *mentha*, *menta*, Eng *mint*, It *calaminto*, Pg *calaminta*, Sp *calamento*, Pr, Catalan, & Fr *calament*] (*Bot*) A plant of the mint family, and genus *Calamintha* *London*

Căl'a-mist, *n* [Lat *calamus*, a reed] One who plays upon a reed or pipe [*Obs*] *Blount*

Căl'a-mis'trāte, *v t* [Lat *calamistrare*, to curl with the curling iron, *calamister*, or *calamistrum*, a tubular iron for curling the hair, from *calamus*, reed, O. Fr *calamistrer*] To curl or frizzle the hair. [*Obs*] *Cotgrave*

Căl'a-mis trā'tion, *n* The act of curling the hair. [*Obs*] *Burton*

Căl'a-mīte, *n* [Fr *calamite*, from Lat *calamus*, reed.] (*Paleon*) A fossil plant of the ancient coal formation, having the general form of plants of the modern *Equiseta* or rush family, but attaining the height, sometimes, of trees, and having the stem more or less woody within See ACROGEN *Dana*

Ca-lăm'i-toŭs, *a*. [Fr *calamiteux*, Lat. *calamitosus*]

1. Suffering calamity, miserable. "Ten thousands of *calamitous* persons" *South*

2 Producing calamity, making wretched; distressful "His sad and *calamitous* condition" *South* "A *calamitous* prison" *Milton*

Syn — Miserable, deplorable, distressful, afflictive, wretched, grievous, baleful, disastrous, adverse, unhappy, severe, sad

Ca-lăm'i-toŭs ly, *adv* In a calamitous manner, in a manner to bring great distress

Ca-lăm'i-toŭs ness, *n* The quality of producing misery, wretchedness, distress

Ca-lăm'i-ty, *n* [Fr *calamité*, Pr *calamitat*, Lat. *calamitas*, loss, misfortune, injury, originally the injury of crops, from *calamus*, reed, any straw of grain, stalk, blade] Any great misfortune or cause of misery; — generally applied to events or disasters which produce extensive evil.

The deliberations of *calamity* are rarely wise. *Burke*

There are some strokes of *calamity* that scathe and scorch the soul. *W. Irving*

Syn.—Disaster, distress, affliction, adversity, misfortune, unhappiness, infelicity, mishap; mischance, misery, evil, extremity, exigency, downfall —CALAMITY, DISASTER, MISFORTUNE, MISHAP, MISCHANCE Of these words, *calamity* is the strongest It supposes a somewhat continuous state, produced not usually by the direct agency of man, but by natural causes, such as fire, flood, tempest, disease, &c *Disaster* denotes literally *ill-starred*, and is some unforeseen and distressing event which comes suddenly upon us, as if from a hostile planet *Misfortune* is often due to no specific cause, it is simply the bad fortune of an individual, a link in the chain of events, an evil independent of his own conduct, and not to be charged as a fault *Mischance* and *mishap* are misfortunes of a trivial nature, occurring usually to individuals "A *calamity* is either public or private, but more frequently the former, a *disaster* is rather particular than private, it affects things rather than persons, journeys, expeditions, and military movements are commonly attended with *disasters misfortunes* are usually personal, they immediately affect the interests of the individual *Mishaps* and *mischances* are altogether of a domestic nature " *Crabb*

Căl'a-mŭs, *n*, *pl* CĂL'A-MĪ [Lat *calamus*, reed, Gr καλαμος]

1 (*Bot*) The Indian cane, a plant of the palm family It furnishes the common rattan canes, used as walking sticks, and also, when split, for seating chairs

2 (*Bot*) A species of *Acorus* (*A calamus*), commonly called *calamus*, or *sweet flag* The root has a pungent, aromatic taste, and is used in medicine as a stomachic, the leaves have an aromatic odor, and were formerly used instead of rushes to strew on floors *Loudon*

3 Any thing made of the stalk of reeds or reed like plants, as a reed pipe, a reed pen *Andrews*

☞ The resinous matter called in commerce *dragon's-blood* is the produce of the outer skin of the fruit of a species of *Calamus* (*C draco*), a native of Sumatra and Borneo *Baird*

Ca-lăn'dŏr, *n* [It *calandro*, p pr of *calare*, to lower, decrease See CALADE] (*Mus*) Gradually diminishing in rapidity and loudness, growing slower and softer

Ca-lăn'drā, *n* [Pr & It *calandria*, Sp *calandria*, Fr *calandre*, M H Ger *galander* Cf Lat *avis galerita*, the crested lark, and *galeandrum*, a hood, L Lat *calandra*]

1 (*Ornith*) A species of lark (*Melano corypha calandra*) larger than the sky lark, having a more sonorous, but not less pleasant note it imitates readily the notes of other birds, and some animals *Baird*

2 (*Entom*) A genus of coleopterous beetles, one of which is the destructive corn weevil (*C granaria*) *Baird*

Corn Weevil (*Calandra granaria*)

Ca-lăn'dre (-dr), *n* [Fr *calandre*, L Lat *calandra*, *calandrus*, cicada, curculio, Ger *kalander*, *galander*, probably so called from its cylindrical shape See CALENDER, *n*] (*Entom*) The common grain-weevil

Ca-lăŋ'gāy, *n* [Probably of Tagalian origin] A species of white parrot *Ash*

Ca-lāsh', *n* [Fr *calèche*, Sp *calesa*, It *calesse*, *calesso*, of Slavonic origin, most probably from Serbian *kolitsa*, n pl, diminutive of *Iola*, n pl, carriage, properly pl of *kolo*, wheel Cf Russ *kolaska*, calash, *Iolesnitsa*, car, chariot, Slav *kolo*, pl *kolesa*, wheel, Russ *koleso*, wheel]

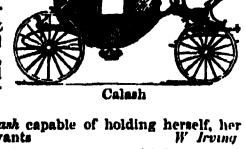

Calash

1 A light carriage with low wheels, having a top or hood that can be raised or lowered, seats for four inside, a separate seat for the driver, and often a movable front, so that it can be used either as an open or close carriage

The baroness in a *calash* capable of holding herself, her two children, and her servants *W Irving*

2 A hood or top of a carriage which can be thrown back at pleasure

3 A covering for the head, in the form of a hood or carriage top, worn by ladies

Cal-cā'ne al, *a* [Lat *calx*, heel] (*Anat*) Pertaining to the calcaneum, or great bone of the heel, as, *calcaneal* arteries *Dunglison*

Căl'car, *n*. [Lat *calcaria*, lime kiln, from *calcarius*, from *calx*, lime. See CALX]

1 (*Glass Manuf*) A kind of oven, or reverberatory furnace, used for the calcination of sand and potash, and converting them into frit. *Ure*

2. (*Bot*) A hollow tube into which a petal is lengthened at the base, a spur *Lindley*

Căl'ca rate, *a*. [L Lat *calcaratus*, from Lat *calcar*, spur, from *calx*, heel] Furnished with a spur, as the flower of the larkspur or violet. *Gray.*

Cal-cĭf're-o-ăr-gĭl-lā'ceoŭs, *a*. Consisting of, or containing, calcareous and argillaceous earth.

Cal-cĭf're-o-bĭ-tū'mi noŭs, *a*. Consisting of, or containing, lime and bitumen. *Lyell.*

Cal-cĭf're-o-si-lĭ'ceoŭs (-lish'us), *a*. Consisting of, or containing, calcareous and siliceous earth.

Cal-cĭf're-oŭs, *a*. [Lat. *calcarius*, pertaining to lime. See CALX] Partaking of the nature of lime stone, or carbonate of lime, consisting of, or containing, carbonate of lime. *Dana.*

Calcareous spar See CALCITE

Cal-cĭf're-oŭs-ness, *n* Quality of being calcareous.

Căl'ca-vĕl'lă, *n*. A kind of sweet wine from Portugal *Mason.*

Căl'ce-ā'ted (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *calceatus*, p.p. of *calceare*, to shoe, from *calceus*, shoe, from *calx*, heel] Fitted with, or wearing, shoes. *Johnson.*

Căl'çe-dŏn'ic, } *a* [See CHALCEDONY] A foul vein,
Căl'çe-dō'ni an, } like chalcedony in some precious stones,—so called by jewelers *Ash.*

Căl'çe dŏn'ic, } *a* [See CHALCEDONIC.] Per-
Căl'çe-dō'ni an, } taining to, or resembling, chalcedony

Cal çĕd'o ny, *n* See CHALCEDONY.

Căl'çe i fôrm (25), *a* [L Lat *calceus*, shoe, and *forma*, shape] (*Bot*) Shaped like a slipper, as one petal of the lady's-slipper, calceolate *Gray*

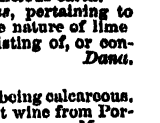

Calceiform.

Căl'çe-o late, *a*. Having the form of a slipper, calceiform

Căl'çēs, *n pl* See CALX

Căl'çĭ, *n* The tenth avatar of Vishnu See CALI.

Cal çĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *calx*, gen *calcis*, lime, and *ferre*, to bear] Containing calcite, or carbonate of lime *Dana*

Căl'çi fi cā'tion, *n* The process of change into a stony substance containing much lime, as in the formation of teeth *R Owen*

Căl'çi fôrm, *a* [From Lat *calx*, *calcis*, lime, and *forma*, form] In the form of chalk or lime.

Căl'çi-fy, *v t* [From Lat *calx*, lime, and *facere*, to make] To change into a stony condition, in which lime is a principal ingredient, as in the formation of teeth *R. Owen*

Căl'çi-fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CALCIFIED, *p pr*, & *vb n* CALCIFYING] To make stony by depositing or secreting a compound of lime *R. Owen*

Căl'çi mine, *n* [From Lat *calx*, lime] A superior kind of white or colored wash for walls *Hart.*

Căl'çi mine, *v t* To wash or cover with calcimine, as, to *calcimine* walls *Hart.*

Cal çĭn'a-ble (Synop, § 130), *a* [From *calcine*, v t, q v] Capable of being calcined, capable of being reduced to a friable state by the action of fire

Căl'çi-nāte, *v t* To calcine [*Rare*] See CALCINE.

Căl'çi nā'tion, *n* [Fr *calcination*]

1 (*Chem*) The operation of expelling from a substance, by heat, some volatile matter with which it is combined, and thus disintegrating it and reducing it to a friable state Thus carbonate of lime is reduced to lime by *calcination*, or the expulsion of carbonic acid

2 The operation of reducing a metal to an oxide or metallic calx, oxidation *Ure.*

Cal çĭn'a to ry, *n* A vessel used in calcination

Cal çīne', or **Căl'çīne**, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CALCINED, *p pr* & *vb n* CALCINING] [Fr *calciner*, Pr & Sp *calcinar*, It *calcinare*, from Lat. *calx*, lime]

1 To reduce to a powder, or to a friable state, by the action of heat, or to expel some volatile matter from, as carbonic acid from limestone

2 To oxidize, as a metal, to reduce to a metallic calx

Cal çīne', or **Căl'çīne**, *v i* To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat "*Calcining* without fusion" *Newton*

Cal çĭn'er, *n* One who or that which, calcines

Căl'çīte, *n* [Lat *calx*, lime] (*Min*) Carbonate of lime, consisting of lime and carbonic acid It is rhombohedral in its crystallization, and thus distinguished from arragonite It includes common limestone, with all the white and most of the colored marbles It is called also *calc-spar*.

Calc-sinter and *calc-tufa*, loose or porous varieties formed in caverns or wet grounds from calcareous deposits *stalactite* and *stalagmite* are varieties formed from the drippings in caverns *Dana*

Căl'çi trāte, *v t* [Lat *calcitrare*, from *calx*, heel, O Fr *calcitrer*] To kick [*Obs*]

Căl'çi trā'tion, *n* The act of kicking *Ross*

Căl'çĭ-ŭm (Synop, § 130), *n* [N Lat & Fr. from Lat *calx*, lime] (*Chem*) The metallic basis of lime.

Calcium light, an intense light produced by the incandescence of a ball of lime in the flame of a combination of oxygen and hydrogen gases

Cal-cŏg'ra-pher, *n*. One who practices calcography.

Căl'co-grăph'ic, } *a* Relating to, or in the style
Căl'co-grăph'ic-al, } of, calcography.

Cal-cŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Lat *calx*, lime, chalk, and Gr γραφειν, to write] The art of drawing with chalk, or of engraving in the style of a chalk drawing

Căle'-sĭn'ter, *n*. [From Ger. *kalk*, lime, and *sinter*, q. v.] See CALCITE.

Cāl'c-spār, *n.* [From Ger. *kalk*, lime, and *spar*, q. v.] See CALCITE.

Cāl'c-tūff, *n.* [From Ger. *kalk*, lime, and *tuff*, q. v.] See CALCITE.

Cāl'cu-la-blē, *a.* [Fr. *calculable*] Capable of being calculated, or ascertained by calculation

Cāl'cu-la-ry, *n.* A congeries of little stony knots found in the pulp of the pear and other fruits

Cāl'cu-la-ry, *a.* [Lat *calcularius*, from *calculus*, pebble, from *calx*, a small stone used in gaming, and lime] Relating to the disease of the stone in the bladder.

Cāl'cu-lāte, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p* CALCULATED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* CALCULATING] [Lat *calculatus*, p p of *calculare*, from *calculus*, pebble, used on the counting board, Fr. *calculer*, Sp. *calcular*, It *calcolare*]

1 To ascertain or determine by mathematical processes, usually by the ordinary rules of arithmetic, to reckon, to compute, as, to *calculate* expenses, to *calculate* the motions of the heavens

A calendar more exactly *calculated* than any other that was before *North*

2 To compute, or ascertain by reckoning, the peculiarities or attendant circumstances of, as, to *calculate* an eclipse, or a nativity

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth *Shak*

3 To adjust by computation, to fit or prepare by the adaptation of the means to the end, as, to *calculate* a system of laws for a free people

Religion is *calculated* for our benefit *Tillotson*

Syn —To compute, reckon, count, estimate, rate — To CALCULATE, COMPUTE, RECKON, COUNT These words indicate the means by which we arrive at a given result in regard to quantity We *calculate* with a view to obtain a certain point of knowledge, as, to *calculate* an eclipse We *compute* by combining given numbers in order to learn the grand result We *reckon* and *count* in carrying out the details of a computation These words are also used in a secondary and figurative sense "*Calculate* is rather a conjectural deduction from what is, as to what may be, *computation* is a rational estimate of what has been, from what is, *reckoning* is a conclusive conviction, a pleasing assurance that a thing will happen *counting* indicates an expectation We *calculate* on a gain, *compute* any loss sustained, or the amount of any mischief done, we *reckon* on a promised pleasure we *count* the hours and minutes until the time of enjoyment arrives" *Crabb*

Cāl'cu-lāte, *v. i* To make a calculation, to estimate "The strong passions, whether good or bad, never *calculate*" *F. W. Robertson*

Calculating machine an engine intended for the mechanical performance of mathematical operations, chiefly invented by Charles Babbage and G and E Schentz It performs all the operations of the four rules of arithmetic and computes logarithmic and other mathematical tables of a high degree of intricacy with great readiness and absolute precision, printing the results upon a leaden plate so as to form a stereotype mold, from which copies can be taken by the usual methods

☞ In the U S, *calculate* is often equivalent to *intend* or *purpose*, i e, to make arrangements, and form a plan, as, a man *calculates* to go a journey This use of the word springs from the practice of *computing* or *estimating* the various circumstances which come to influence the mind in forming its determinations, but it is not sanctioned by the best usage

Cāl'cu-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *calculatio*] The act, act, or result of calculating computation, reckoning "Means employed by the ancients for the *calculation* of eclipses" *Nichol*

The mountain is not so high as his *calculation* makes it *Leigh*

Cāl'cu-lā'tive, *a* Pertaining to calculation, tending to calculate "Long habits of *calculative* dealings" *Burke*

Cāl'cu-lā'tor, *n* [Lat *calculator*] One who computes or reckons, one who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes, with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects "Ambition is no exact *calculator*" *Burke*

Cāl'cu-la-to-ry (50), *a* [Lat *calculatorius*] Belonging to calculation *Sherwood*

Cāl'cule, *n* [Fr *calcul*, Lat *calculus*, a stone for reckoning, hence, by metonymy, a reckoning] Reckoning, computation [*Obs*] *Howell*

Cāl'cu-lous, *a* [Lat *calculosus*]

1. Like stone, hard, gritty, as, a *calculous* concretion *Browne*

2 Affected with the gravel or stone, as, a *calculous* person. *Sharp*

Cāl'cu-lus, *n*, *pl* CĀL'CU-LI [Lat *calculus* See CALCULATE and CALCULE]

1. (*Med*) Any hard, solid concretion, formed in any part of the body, but most frequent in the organs that act as reservoirs, and in the excretory canals, as, biliary *calculi*, urinary *calculi*, &c *Dunglison*

2 (*Math*) A method of computation

Calculus of variations, a method in which the laws of dependence which bind the variable quantities together are themselves subject to change —*Differential calculus*, a method of investigating mathematical questions by measuring the ratio of certain indefinitely small quantities called *differentials* The problems are always of this form, to find how the change in some variable quantity alters at each instant the value of a quantity dependent upon it —*Integral calculus*, a method which is the reverse of the differential, the object of which is to learn from the known ratio of the indefinitely small changes of two or more magnitudes, the relation of the magnitudes themselves, or, in other words, from having the differential of an algebraic expression to find the expression itself —*Imaginary calculus*, a method of investigating the nature of quantities which are required to fulfill apparently impossible conditions, by which it is proved that every absurdity in geometry may be reduced to the attempt to measure a straight line in a direction different from that of its length,—so called because the quantities investigated are usually termed *imaginary quantities* *New Am Cyc*

Cal'dron (kawl'drun), *n* [O Fr *chaudron*, Fr *chaudron*, Sp *caldéron*, It *caldrone*, aug of Fr *chaudiere*, Pr *caudera* Sp *caldera*, It *caldaja*, L Lat *caldaria*, Lat *caldarium*, a vessel containing warm water for bathing, from *caldus*, *caludus*, warm, hot] A large kettle or boiler, of copper or other metal "*Caldrons* of boiling oil" *Prescott*

Cal'e-chē' (kal-lish'), *n* See CALASH

Cāl'e-dō'ni an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Caledonia, now Scotland

Cāl'e-dō'ni-an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Caledonia, or Scotland, Scottish, Scotch

Cāl'e fā'cient (kāl'e fā'shent), *a* [Lat *calefaciens*, p pr of *calefacere*, to make warm or hot, from *calere*, to be warm, and *facere*, to make] Making warm, heating [*Rare*]

Cāl'e fā'cient, *n* (*Med*) A substance that excites warmth in the parts to which it is applied, as mustard, &c *Dunglison*

Cāl'e fāc'tion, *n* [Lat *calefactio*, Fr *calefaction*]

1 The act or operation of warming or heating the production of heat in a body by the action of fire, or by the communication of heat from other bodies

2 The state of being heated

Cāl'e fāc'tive, *a.* Same as CALEFACTORY [*R*]

Cāl'e fāc tor, *n* A small kind of stove *Ye et*

Cāl'e fāc'to ry, *a* [Lat *calefactorius*] Making warm or hot, communicating heat, as, *calefactory* apparatus

Cāl'e fy, *v. t* [Lat *calefieri*, from *calefacere*] To grow hot or warm, to be heated *Browne*

Cāl'e fy, *v. t* To make warm or hot *Johnson*

Cāl'em bour' (bōōr'), *n* [Fr, of disputed derivation Some say from a German Count *Kahlenberg*, noted for his blunders in French] A pun

Cāl'en dar, *n* [Lat *calendarium*, an interest or account book Fr *calendrier*, Pr *calendier*, Sp, Pg, & It *calendario*, calendar See CALENDS]

1 An orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as days, weeks, months, &c, adapted to the purposes of civil life, forming part of an almanac

2 An almanac, an ephemeris

Shepherds of people had best know the *calendars* of tempests of state *Bacon*

3 An orderly list or enumeration of persons or things, as, *calendars* of state papers, *calendars* of bills presented in a legislative assembly, *calendars* of causes arranged for trial in court

Calendar month, a solar month, as it stands in almanacs

Cāl'en dar, *v. t* To enter or write in a calendar, to register

Cāl'en dā'ri al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the calendar

Cāl'e n-der, *n* [Fr *calandre*, L Lat *calendra* a modification of Fr *cylindre*, Lat *cylindrus*, Gr κύλινδρος, cylinder q v]

1 A machine or hot press, used to press cloths, paper, &c, for the purpose of making them smooth, even, and glossy, or for watering them and giving them a wavy appearance It consists of two or more cylinders revolving nearly in contact with the necessary apparatus for moving and regulating *Ure*

2 One who pursues the business of calendering

My good friend the *calender* *Congreve*

3 One of a sect of dervises in the East, so named from the founder of the order *Buchanan*

Cāl'en-der, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* CALENDERED *p pr* & *vb n* CALENDERING] [Fr *calandrer* See *supra*] To press between rollers for the purpose of making smooth, glossy, and wavy, as woolen and silk stuffs, linens, paper, &c *Ure*

Cāl'en dō'gra pher, *n* [Lat *calendarium*, a calendar, and Gr γράφειν, to write] One who makes calendars

Cāl'en drer, *n* A person who calenders cloth a calender

Ca lĕn'da ri al, *a* Pertaining to a calendar

Cāl'ends, *n pl* [Lat *calenda*, from *calare* to call, proclaim Gr καλεῖν, Eng to *call* q v] The first day of each month among the Romans

☞ The origin of this name is differently related Varro supposes it to have originated in the practice of notifying the time of the new moon by a priest, who *called* out or proclaimed the fact to the people and the number of the calends or the day of the nones Others allege that, the people being convened the pontifex proclaimed the several feasts or holy days in the month,—a custom which was discontinued in the year of Rome 450 when the fasti (calendar) were set up in public places, to give notice of the festivals

Ca lĕn'du la, *n* (*Bot*) A plant used for ornamental purposes, the marigold,—so called because it is in flower during the calends of every month, that is, during every month in the year

Ca lĕn'du line, *n* [See *supra*] (*Chem*) A gummy or mucilaginous substance obtained from the marigold *Brande*

Cāl'en-ture (53), *n* [Fr. *calenture*, Sp *calentura*, heat, fever, from *calentar*, to heat, *caliente*, hot, from Lat. *calere*, to be warm] (*Med*) A furious delerium, caused by the heat of the tropical sun at sea, which often leads the affected person to throw himself into the water

'Tis but the raging *calenture* of love
Like a distracted passenger you stand,
And see in seas imaginary land,
Cool groves, and flowery meads, and while you think
To walk, plunge in, and wonder that you sink *Dryden.*

Ca lĕs'cence, *n* [Lat *calescens*, p pr of *calescere* to grow warm, v inchoative of *calere*, to be warm] Growing warmth, increasing heat

Calf (kaf), *n*, *pl* CALVES (kavz) [A S *cealf*, O Sax *calf*, D *kalf*, Icel *kálfr*, Sw *kalf*, Dan *kalv*, Ger *kalb*, calf, Goth *kalbô*, f, heifer, Ir *colpa*, *colpach*, heifer, bullock]

1 The young of the cow, or of the bovine genus of quadrupeds

2 An ignorant, stupid person, a dolt. [*Colloq*] "Some silly, doting, brainless *calf*" *Drayton.*

3 The thick, fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee

4 A small mass of ice set free from the submerged part of a glacier or berg, and rising suddenly to the surface *Kane.*

Calf-skin, *n* The hide or skin of a calf, or leather made of the skin

Căl'i, *n* (*Hindoo Myth*) The tenth avatar or incarnation of the god Vishnu, who is expected by the Hindoos to appear in the form of a horse with a human head [Written also *calci*]

Cāl'i a tqui-wood, *n* A kind of dye wood from India,—sometimes confounded with red sandal wood *Simmonds.*

Cāl'i ber, } *n* [Fr, Sp, & Pg *calibre*, It *calibro*,
Cāl'i bre, } O Fr *qualibre* from Lat *qua libra*, of what pound, of what weight, applied first to the weight, and hence also to the diameter of the bullet, which determined again the diameter of the gun]

1 (*Gunnery*) The weight of a bullet, cannon ball, or other projectile [*Obs*]

2 The diameter of the bore, as of a cannon or other fire arm, or of any tube "The *caliber* of empty tubes" *Reid*

A battery composed of three guns of small *caliber* *Prescott*

3 The diameter of a round body, as of a bullet or column

4 (*Lag*) Capacity or compass of mind *Burke*

Caliber-rule gunner's calipers an instrument having a scale that is so divided, as that the first part represents the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of one pound weight the other parts are to the first as the diameters of balls of two three four &c pounds are to the diameter of a ball of one pound It is used by engineers to determine, from a ball's weight its diameter, and *vice versa*

Căl'i brāte, *v t* To ascertain the caliber of, as of a thermometer tube *Nichol*

Căl'i brā'tion, *n* The process of estimating the caliber of a thermometer tube, in order to graduate it to a scale of degrees *Nichol.*

Căl'ic, *n* See CHALICE

Căl'i-co, *n*, *pl* CĂL'I-COES [Fr *calicot*, so called because it was first imported from *Calicut*, in the East Indies]

1 Plain white cloth made from cotton, but which receives distinctive names according to quality and use, as, super *calicoes*, shirting *calicoes*, &c [*Eng*]

2 Printed cotton cloth, coarser than muslin [*U S*]

Căl'i co-print'er, *n* One whose occupation is to print calicoes

Căl'i co-print'ing, *n* The art or process of printing or impressing figured patterns on calico

Ca lic'u-lar, *a* [Lat *calix*, a cup] Formed like a cup [*Obs*] "*Calicular* leaves" *Browne*

Căl'id, *a* [Lat *calidus*, from *calere*, to be hot] Hot burning ardent [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ca-lid'i ty, *n* A state of warmth, heat *Browne*

Căl'i dūct, *n* [Fr *caliduc*, from Lat *calor*, heat, *calere*, to be hot, and *ductus*, from *ducere*, to lead] A pipe used to convey heat, as by the transmission of hot air or steam [*Obs*]

Subterranean *caliducts* have been introduced *Evelyn*

Căl'if, *n* See CALIPH

Căl i-gā'tion, *n* [Lat *caligatio*, from *caligare*, to emit vapor to be dark, from *caligo* mist, darkness] A state of darkness, dimness, or cloudiness, particularly of the eye [*Rare*] *Browne*

Ca lĭg'i nous, *a* [Lat *caliginosus*, from *caligo*, darkness Fr *caligineux* See *supra*] Affected with darkness or dimness dark obscure [*Rare*]

Their punishment was their dejection and detrusion into the *caliginous* regions of the air *Hallywell.*

Ca lĭg'i nous ly, *adv* In a dark or obscure manner obscurely [*Rare*]

Ca lĭg'i nous ness, *n* The state or quality of being dim or dark, dimness obscurity [*Rare.*]

Căl'i graph'ic, *a* See CALLIGRAPHIC

Ca lig'ra phy, *n* See CALLIGRAPHY

Căl'in, *n* [Fr *calin*] An alloy of lead and tin, used by the Chinese to make tea canisters, &c

Căl'i pāsh', *n* [Fr *carapace*. Cf Sp *galapago*, fresh water tortoise] (*Cookery*) That part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a dull greenish tinge

Căl'i pee', *n* [See CALIPASH.] (*Cookery*) That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shell,

containing a gelatinous substance of a light yellow ish color.

Cal'i-pers (kal'i-perz), **Cal'i-per-com'pass-es**, *n. pl.* Compasses with curved legs, for measuring the caliber, or diameter, of round bodies, — sometimes written *caliber-compasses*

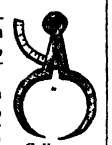
Calipers

Cal'iph, *n.* [Fr *calife*, Sp *califa*, from Ar. *khalifah*, successor, king, prince, from *khalafa*, to succeed] Successor or vicar, — a title given to the acknowledged successors of Mohammed, who were regarded as invested with supreme dignity and power in all matters relating to religion and civil polity [Written also *calif.*]

Cal'iph-ate, **Cal'if-ate**, *n.* The office or dignity of a caliph, or the government of a caliph *Harris.*

Cal'iph-ship, **Cal'if-ship**, *n* The office or government of a caliph, caliphate.

Ca-lip'pic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a period of seventy-six years, proposed by Calippus, an Athenian astronomer, as an improvement on the Metonic cycle, supposed by its author to bring around the new and full moon to the same day and hour *Whewell*

Cal'is-thĕn'ic, *a* Pertaining to calisthenics

Cal'is-thĕn'ics *n* [Gr καλός, beautiful, and σθένος, strength] The art, science, or practice of healthful exercise of the body and limbs, to promote strength and graceful movement

Cal'i-ver, *n* [From *caliber*] A kind of hand gun, musket, or arquebuse [*Obs*] *Shak*

Cal'lix, *n.* A cup See CALYX

Cal'k, **Cal'que**, *v t* [Fr *calquer*, to chalk, to trace, from Lat *calx*, limestone] To copy, as a drawing, by rubbing the back of it with red or black chalk, and then tracing the lines through on paper, &c by means of a blunt style or needle

Calk (kawk), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CALKED, *p pr* & *vb n.* CALKING] [Probably corrupted from Fr *calfater*, *calfeutrer*, Pr *calafatar*, *calcjatar*, O Sp & Pg *calafitar*, It *calafatare*, Sp *calafetear*, Catalan *calafatejar*, N Gr καλαφατεύειν, from Ar *galafa*, to fill up crevices with the fibers of palm-trees or *moss*]

1. To drive oakum into the seams of, as of a ship, or other vessel, to prevent their leaking or admitting water. After the seams are filled, they are covered with hot, melted pitch or resin, to preserve the oakum from decay

2 [See *infra*] To furnish the shoes of with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice — said of a horse or ox *Whale*

Calk (kawk), *n* [Cf A S *calc*, shoe, hoof, Lat *calx*, heel, *calcar*, spur]

1 A sharp pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or an ox, used to prevent the animal from slipping, — it is also written *calker*, *calkin*, *cork White*

2 An instrument with sharp points, worn on the sole of the shoe or boot to prevent slipping on the ice [*U S*]

Calk'er (kawk'er), *n* 1 One who calks

2 A calk or pointed iron on a horse shoe. See CALK

Calk'in (kăl'kin, *or* kaw'kin) (Synop, § 130), *n* [See CALK, *n*] A calk, or sharp point in a horse's shoe, to prevent slipping See CALK

Calk'ing (kălk'ing), *n* [See CALK, CALQUE, **Cal'que'ing**

v t The process of copying or transferring a drawing by covering the back side of a design with black lead, or red chalk, and tracing lines through on a waxed plate, or wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the color on the plate, paper, or wall. *Weale*

Calk'ing-I'ron (kawk'ing-I'urn), *n* An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships

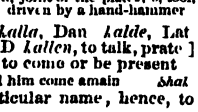
Calking-iron
a, joint of the plates; *b*, tool, driven by a hand-hammer

Their left hand does the calking-iron guide *Dryden*

Call, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* CALLED, *p pr* & *vb n* CALLING.] [Icel. & Sw *kalla*, Dan *kalde*, Lat *calare*, Gr. καλεῖν, κέλεσθαι, D *kallen*, to talk, prate]

1. To invite or command to come or be present

Call hither Clifford, bid him come amain *Shak*

2. To summon by a particular name, hence, to give a name to, or to name.

If you would but *call* me Rosalind. *Shak*

3 To name or designate, as for an office, duty, or employment

Paul, *called* to be an apostle *Rom* i 1

4 To utter in a loud voice, to proclaim.

No parish clerk who *calls* the psalm so clear *Gay*

5 (*Amer Land Law*) To require, as objects, courses, or distances, to answer or correspond with a description in a survey, or grant, of land.

To call a party, to cry aloud his name in open court, and command him to come in and perform some duty requiring his presence at the time on pain of what may befall him — *To call back*, to revoke or retract, to recall, to summon back — *To call for*, to demand or require, as, a crime *calls for* punishment. — *To call forth*, to bring or summon to action as, to *call forth* all the faculties of the mind — *To call in*, to collect, as, to *call in* debts or money, or to withdraw from circulation; as, to *call in* uncurrent coin, to summon together; to invite to come together; as, to *call in* neighbors or friends. — *To call off*, to summon away; to divert; as, to *call off* the attention; to *call off* workmen from their employment — *To call out*, to summon to fight, to challenge, to summon into service, as, to *call out* the militia — *To call over*, to recite separate particulars in order, as a roll of names — *To call up*, to bring into view or recollection, as, to *call up* the image of a deceased friend, to bring into action or discussion, as, to *call up* a bill before a legislative body — *To call to mind*, to recollect, to revive in memory

Syn — To name, denominate, invite, bid, summon, convoke, assemble, collect, exhort, warn, proclaim, invoke, appeal to, appoint, designate — To CALL, CONVOKE, SUMMON *Call* is the generic term, as, to *call* a public meeting To *convoke* is to require the assemblin of some organized body of men by an act of authority, as, the king *convoked* parliament To *summon* is to require attendance by an act of stringent authority, as, to *summon* a witness

Now *call* we our high court of parliament *Shak*
When next the morning warms the purple east,
Convoke the peerage *Pope*
Love, duty, safety *summon* us away;
'Tis nature's voice, and nature we obey *Pope*

Call, *v i* 1 To speak in a loud voice, to cry out, to address by name, — sometimes with *to* "You must *call* to the nurse" *Shak*

The angel of God *called* to Hagar *Gen* xxi 17

2. To make a brief stay or visit

He ordered her to *call* at his house once a week *Tompkins*

To call on, or *upon* to make a short visit to, also, to solicit payment, or make a demand of a debt In a rich glous sense, to invoke or pray to

Call, *n* 1 A vocal address, or summons or invitation "Upon this *call* of the trumpet" *Shak*

I rose as at thy *call*, but found thee not *Milton*

2 A public claim or demand, a requisition, an invitation

Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity *Addison*

3 A divine vocation or summons that is, or seems, supernatural

Remembering Abraham, by some wondrous *call*
May bring them back repentant and sincere *Milton*

St Paul himself believed that he did well, and had a *call* to it when he persecuted the Christians *Locke*

4 Vocation, employment [In this sense, *calling* is generally used]

5 A short visit, as, to make a *call*, to give one a *call*

6 (*Hunting*) A note blown on the horn to encourage the hounds

7 (*Naut*) A whistle or pipe, used by the boatswain and his mate, to summon the sailors to duty

8 (*Fowling*) A noise or cry in imitation of a bird, or a pipe to call birds by imitating their voice

9 (*Amer Land Law*) An object, course, distance, or other matter of description in a survey or grant requiring or calling for a corresponding object, &c, on the land

Call of the house (*Legislative Bodies*) a calling over the names of the members, to discover who is absent, or for other purpose a calling of names with a view to obtain answers from the persons named

Call'-bird (18), *n* A bird taught to allure others into a snare

When the bird-catcher hath laid his nets, he disposes of his *call birds* at proper intervals *Barrington*

Call'-boy, *n* A boy whose business is to call the actors in a theater, or to repeat orders in a steam boat, as of the captain to the engineer *Clarke*

Call'er, *n* One who calls

Cal'let, **Cal'lot**, *n.* [Cf Ir & Gael *cailc*, a country woman, quean, strumpet] A trull, or a scold [*Obs*] "A *callet* of boundless tongue" *Shak*

Cal'let, *v i* To rail or scold [*Obs*] "*Callet* like a butter-queen" *Braithwait*

Cal'lid, *a* [Lat *callidus*, from *callere*, to be thick skinned, to be hardened, to be practiced, from *callum*, *callus*, the hardened, thick skin upon animal bodies, trop hardness, callousness] Characterized by cunningness or shrewdness, crafty cunning [*Rare*]

Cal lid'i ty, *n* [Lat *callidilas*] Acuteness of discernment, cunningness, shrewdness. "Her eagle eyed *callidity*" *C Smart*

Cal-lig'ra-phēr, *n* One skilled in calligraphy

Cal'li-graph'ic, **Cal'li-graph'ic-al**, *a* [Fr. *calligraphique*, Gr καλλιγραφικός, from καλλι-, in composition, for καλο-, from καλός, beautiful, and γράφειν, to write] Of, or pertaining to, calligraphy "Excellence in the *calligraphic* art" *Warton*

Cal lig'ra-phist, *n* [Fr. *calligraphe*] A calligrapher

Cal lig'ra-phy, *n* [Fr *calligraphie*, Gr. καλλιγραφία] Fair or elegant penmanship *Prideaux.*

Cal'li-măn'co, *n* See CALAMANCO

Call'ing, *n* 1 A naming, or inviting, a reading over or reciting in order, or a call of names with a view to obtain an answer, as in legislative bodies

2. The usual occupation, or employment, vocation, business. "The humble *calling* of her female parent" *Thackeray*

3. A class of persons engaged in any profession or employment. "To impose celibacy on whole *callings*" *Hammond.*

4. Divine summons, vocation, or invitation.

Give diligence to make your *calling* and election sure
2 *Pet* i 10

5. A name or character. [*Obs.*]

I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,
His youngest son, and would not change that *calling*. *Shak.*

Syn. — Occupation, employment; business; trade; profession, office; engagement, vocation.

Cal-li'o-pe (kal-li'o-pe), *n.* [Lat. *Calliope*, Gr. Καλλιόπη and Καλλιόπεια, literally having a beautiful voice, from καλλι- and ὄψ, ὀπός, voice]

Calliope (from an ancient statue).

1 (*Myth.*) The muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry, — she was the mother of Orpheus, and chief of the nine muses. The name is sometimes written *Calliopa*

2 A steam organ, or instrument constructed like an organ, in which the tones are produced by steam instead of wind. It is of recent American origin, and an application of the steam-whistle attached to railroad locomotives.

3 One of the asteroids. *Ogilvie.*

Cal'li pash', **Cal'li pee'**, *n* See CALIPASH, CALIPEE.

Cal'li-pers, *n pl* See CALIPERS

Cal'lis thĕn'ics, *n* See CALISTHENICS

Cal'lōse, *a* [See CALLOUS] (*Bot.*) Having hard spots or callosities *Gray.*

Cal lŏs' i ty, *n.* [Fr *callosité*, Lat *callositas*.]

1 Hardness of skin, which assumes a horny consistence in places exposed to constant pressure or friction, the hardness of the cicatrix of ulcers *Dunglison.*

2 (*Bot*) A hard or thickened spot *Gray.*

Cal'lo-tĕch'nics, *n* [Gr καλός, beautiful, and τέχνη, an art] The ornamental or fine arts *R Park.*

Cal'lous, *a* [Fr *calleux*, Lat *callosus*, hard skinned, callous, from *callum*, *callus* See CALLID]

1 Hardened, indurated "A *callous* hand." *Goldsmith* "A *callous* ulcer" *Dunglison.*

2 Hardened in mind insensible, unfeeling. "The *callous* diplomatist" *Macaulay*

Piety is made *callous* and inactive by kneeling too much *Landor*

Syn. — Obdurate, hard hardened indurated, insensible, unfeeling, unsusceptible See OBDURATE

Cal'lous ly, *adv* In a callous, hardened, or unfeeling manner

Cal'lous ness, *n* 1 State or quality of being callous, hardness or induration "A *callousness* of his feet" *Bp Taylor*

2 The state or quality of insensibility "A *callousness* and numbness of soul" *Bentley.*

Cal'lōw, *a* [A S *calo*, *calu*, gen *caluwes*, O H Ger. *chalo*, gen *chalawes*, M H Ger *kal*, gen *kalwes*, N H Ger *kahl*, D *kaal*, allied to Lat *calvus*, bald.] Destitute of feathers, naked, unfledged

Cal'lus, *n.* [Lat *callus*, *callum* See CALLID]

1. (*Med*) (*a*) Any preternatural hardness in the body particularly of the skin, as on the hands or feet, from friction or pressure, the hardened edges of a wound or ulcer, callosity (*b*) The new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them *Dunglison*

2 (*Hort*) The new formation over the end of a cutting, before it puts out rootlets.

Calm (kăm), *a* [*compar.* CALMER, *superl.* CALMEST.] [See *infra*]

1. Not stormy still, quiet, serene, undisturbed "*Calm* was the day" *Spenser* "With *calm* attention" *Pope*

Now all is *calm*, and fresh, and still *Bryant*

2 Undisturbed by passion not agitated or excited "*Calm* and sinless peace" *Milton*

Syn — Still, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, peaceful, serene, composed, unruffled sedate, collected, placid

Calm, *n* [Fr *calme*, It & Sp *calma*, calm, calmness, Pg *calma*, heat, probably from Gr καῦμα, burning heat, from καίειν, to burn, L Lat *cauma*, heat, either because during a great heat there is generally also a calm, or because the hot time of the day obliges us to seek for shade and quiet] Freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance tranquillity, stillness, quiet, serenity, placidity

Every pilot can steer the ship in *calms* *Denham*

A *calm* before a storm is commonly a peace of a man's own making *South*

Calm, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CALMED, *p pr* & *vb n.* CALMING] 1 To render still or quiet, as the elements. "To *calm* the tempest raised by Æolus" *Dryden*

2 To deliver from agitation or excitement; to still, as the mind or passions. "Passions which seemed somewhat *calmed*" *Atterbury*

Syn — To still, quiet, appease, allay, pacify, tranquilize, compose, assuage

Calm'-browed, *a* Wearing the look of calmness.

Calm'er, *n.* One who, or that which, makes calm

Calm'ly (kam'ly), *adv* 1 In a quiet manner; without storms, agitation, tumult, or violence.

The gentle stream which *calmly* flows. *Denham.*

2 Without passion, quietly "*Calmly* fair" *Prior*

Calm'ness (kăm'-), *n.* 1 The state or quality of being calm, quietness; tranquillity, as of the elements. "The gentle *calmness* of the flood." *Denham.*

2. The state or quality of being unruffled or quiet; tranquillity; self-repose.

His calmness was the repose of conscious power. E. Everett.

Syn.—Quietness; quietude; stillness; tranquillity, serenity; repose; composure; sedateness, placidity.

Călm'y (kläm'y), *a.* Tranquil, peaceful, calm. [*Poet.*] "A still and *calmy* bay." *Spenser*

Ca-lŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [From Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Elegant penmanship See CALLIGRAPHY.

Căl'o-mĕl, *n.* [Fr. *calomélas*, N. Lat *calomelas*, from Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, and *μέλας*, black, in allusion to its properties and color. Cf ETHIOPS MINERAL. The latter part of the word was afterward interpreted as being derived from Gr *μέλι*, Lat. *mel*, honey] (*Chem*) A mild chloride of mercury, containing one more equivalent of mercury than corrosive sublimate. It is much used as a medicine.

Ca-lŏr'ic, *n* [Fr *calorique*, from Lat *calor*, heat] (*Physics.*) The principle of heat, or the agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed. *Ure*

Caloric expands all bodies *Ikin*

Ca-lŏr'ic, *a.* Pertaining to caloric, pertaining to heat, or the principle of heat

Căl'or-ĭc'i-ty, *n* A faculty in living beings of developing heat to resist external cold *Dana*

Ca-lŏr'i-dŭct, *n* [Lat *calor*, heat, and *ducere*, to lead] A tube or passage for conducting heat

Căl'o-ri-fĭ'cient, } *a* [See CALORIFIC] Having,
Căl'o-ri-fĭ'ant, } or relating to, the power of producing heat. *Dunglison*

Ca-lŏr'i-fĕre, *n.* [Fr *calorifère*, from Lat *calor*, heat, and *ferre*, to bear] An apparatus for conveying and distributing heat,—a term particularly applied to an apparatus for heating conservatories, &c, by means of hot water circulating in tubes *Ure*

Căl'o-rĭf'ic, *a* [Fr *calorifique*, Lat *calorificus*, from *calor*, heat, and *facere*, to make] Possessing the quality of producing heat, causing heat, heating

Calorific rays, the invisible, heating rays which emanate from the sun, and from burning and heated bodies

Ca-lŏr'i-fi-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *calorification*] The production of heat, especially animal heat

Căl'o-rim'e-ter, *n* [Fr *calorimètre*, N Lat *calorimetrum*, from Lat *calor*, heat, and Gr *μετρον*, measure] An apparatus for measuring the amount of heat contained in bodies It was invented by Lavoisier and Laplace, and usually operates by the melting of ice around the body to be tested *Nichol*

Căl'o-ri-mĕt'ric, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the process of using the calorimeter "Satisfactory *calorimetric* results" *Nichol*

Căl'o-rim'e-try, *n* (*Chem*) The measurement of quantities of heat contained in bodies It is conducted by different processes, but mostly by that of the melting of ice around the bodies to be tested

Ca-lŏr'i-mō'tor, *n* [From Lat *calor*, heat, and *motor*, a mover, from *movere*, to move] A kind of galvanic battery, having a large surface of plate, and producing powerful effects *Hare*

Ca-lŏtte', } *n.* [Fr *calotte*, diminutive of O Fr *cale*,
Ca-lōte', } a sort of flat cap, probably from Lat *galea*, helmet]

1. A cap of hair, satin, &c, without a visor, fitting on the top of the head, a skull cap formerly worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, or by soldiers under their helmets

2. Any thing having the form of a small cap, the cap of a sword hilt *Beaucherelle*

3. (*Arch*) A round cavity or depression, in form of a cup or cap, lathed and plastered, used to increase the elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c, which would otherwise be too low for the width *Harris*

Căl'o tȳpe, *n* [Gr *καλός*, beautiful, and *τυπος*, stamp, type] (*Photog*) A method of taking photographic pictures, in which, through the action of nitrate of silver on prepared paper, the images of the camera-obscura are fixed on the paper, in the same manner as on the silvered plates employed in taking daguerreotype pictures,—also called *Talbotype*, from the inventor, Mr Fox *Talbot* *Nichol*

Ca-loy'er, *n.* [Fr *caloyer*, from N Gr. *καλόγερος*, a monk, *καλός*, beautiful, good, and *γέρος*, equivalent to O Gr. *γέρων*, an old man] One of a sect of monks of the Greek church, who chiefly resided on Mount Athos, and became celebrated for the austerity of their lives.

Temperate as *Caloyers* in their secret cells *Madden*

Călque, *v. t* See CALK

Călqu'ing, *p. a & vb n* See CALKING

Căl'trap, } *n.*. [A-S *coltræppe*, a species of thistle,
Căl'trop, } Fr *chausse trape*, star thistle, trap, It *calcatreppo*, *calcatreppolo*, star-thistle, from *calcare*, to tread, and *tribolo*, star-thistle, steel-trap, from Lat. *tribulus*, caltrop, a kind of thorn or thistle.]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants (*Tribulus*), having a fruit composed of five nuts united in a sub-globular whorl armed with prickles, resembling the military instrument of the same name. It grows in Southern Europe among corn, and is very troublesome, as the prickles run into the feet of cattle. *Loudon.*

2. (*Mil.*) An instrument with four iron points, so disposed that, three of them being on the ground, the other projects upward. They are scattered on the ground where an enemy's cavalry are to pass, to impede their progress by endangering the horses' feet *Holinshed.*

Caltrop

Ca-lŭm'bă, *n* [From *kalumb*, its native name in Mozambique] (*Med*) The root of *Menispermum palmatum*, indigenous in Mozambique, having an unpleasantly bitter taste, and used as a tonic and antiseptic [Called also *colombo* and *columbo*] *Dunglison*

Ca-lŭm'bine, *n* (*Chem*) A bitter extractive substance, obtained from the columba root

Căl'u-mĕt, *n* [Fr *calumet*, from Lat *calamus*, reed Cf Fr *chalumeau*, O Fr *chalemel*, a little reed, from L Lat *calamellus*, diminutive of Lat *calamus*] A kind of pipe, used by the American Indians for smoking tobacco, having the bowl usually of soft red stone, and the tube a long reed ornamented with feathers

☞ The *calumet* is used as a symbol or instrument of peace and war To accept the calumet is to agree to the terms of peace, and to refuse it is to reject them The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, to receive strangers kindly and to travel with safety The calumet of war, differently made, is used to proclaim war

Ca-lŭm'ni-ā'tĕ, *v. t* [*imp & p p* CALUMNIATED, *p pr & vb n* CALUMNIATING] [Lat *calumniari*] To accuse or charge falsely and knowingly with some crime, offense, or something disreputable, to slander "*Calumniated* by apostates" *Macaulay*

Syn.—To asperse, slander, defame, vilify, detract from, accuse falsely, traduce, belie, bespatter, blacken, backbite, libel, lampoon See ASPERSE

Ca lŭm'ni ā'tĕr, *v. t* To propagate evil reports with a design to injure the reputation of another, to make purposely false charges of crime or offense

Ca-lŭm'ni-ā'tion, *n* False accusation of a crime or offense, or a malicious and false representation of the words or actions of another, with a view to injure his good name "The *calumniation* of her principal counselors" *Bacon*

Ca-lŭm'ni-ā tor, *n* [Lat] One who slanders, one who falsely and knowingly accuses another of a crime or offense, or maliciously propagates false accusations or reports

A wicked thing is a *calumniator* *Troughton*

Syn.—Slanderer, defamer, backbiter, libeler, detractor, lampooner

Ca lŭm'ni a-to-ry (50), *a* Slanderous

Ca-lŭm'ni-oŭs, *a* [Lat *calumniosus*] Bearing or implying calumny, injurious to reputation slanderous "*Calumnious* misstatements" *Motley*

Ca lŭm'ni-oŭs ly *adv* In a way to injure by slander slanderously

Ca lŭm'ni-oŭs ness, *n* The quality of being calumnious, slander, defamation

The bitterness of my style was plainness, not *calumniousness* *Up Morton*

Căl'um ny, *n* [Lat *calumnia*, from *calumnari*, N Fr *calomnie*, O Fr *calompnie*, Pr *calumpnia*, It *calunnia*] The false accusation of a crime or offense, knowingly or maliciously made or reported to the injury of another false representation of facts reproachful to another, made by design, and with knowledge of its falsehood, slander, detraction "Infamous *calumnies*" *Motley*

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape *calumny* *Shak*

Căl'va-ry, *n* [Fr *calvaire*, m It, Sp, & Pg *calvario*, Catalan *calvari*, Pr *calvaria*, from Lat *calvaria*, skull, from *calva*, the scalp without hair, *calvus*, bald Cf CALLOW]

1 A place of skulls, particularly the place where Christ was crucified, on a small hill west of Jerusalem

2 (*Rom Cath Countries*) A kind of chapel often on a hill wherein are represented the mysteries of Christ's passion and death *Times*

3 (*Her*) A cross, set upon steps, resembling the cross on which our Savior was crucified,—more properly called *cross calvary*

Călve (kăv), *v. i* [From *calf*, A S *calfian*, *cealfian*, Ger *kalben*]

1 To bring forth a calf

2 To bring forth young, to produce offspring [*Rare.*]

The grassy clods now *calved* *Milton*

Căl'ver, *n.* The fat of fish [*Obs*]

Căl'ver, *v. t* [Applied to salmon or sturgeon, which is fresh, and bears the knife without breaking, the fish showing its *calver* or fat, which no fish will do unless it be perfectly fresh] To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces [*Obs*]

Căl'ver, *v. t* To prepare fish by a delicate method not perfectly understood now, but formerly much used, it can be done only when they are fresh and firm, to crimp [*Obs*] "For a change leave *calvered* salmon and eat sprats." *Massinger*

Calvered salmon, salmon prepared by calvering, it now means, in the fish trade, only crimped salmon *Nares*

Călves'-snout, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant, snap-dragon, *Antirrhinum.*

Căl-ville', *n.* [Fr. *calville*, m., from Lat *calvus* bald, with a smooth skin] A sort of apple

Căl'vin-ism, *n.* [Fr. *Calvinisme.*] The theological tenets or doctrines of John Calvin and his followers.

☞ The distinguishing doctrines of this system, usually termed the *five points of Calvinism*, are, original sin or total depravity, election or predestination, particular redemption, effectual calling, and perseverance of the saints

Căl'vin ist, *n.* [Fr *Calviniste*] A follower of Calvin, one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin

Căl'vin ist'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to Calvin, or to
Căl'vin ist'ic-al, } his opinions in theology.

Căl'vin-ize, *v. t* To convert to Calvinism

Călv'ish (kăv'ish), *a.* [From *calf*] Like a calf *Sheldon.*

Căl'vi ty, *n* [Fr *calvitie*, Lat *calvities*, from *calvus*, bald] Absence of hair, particularly at the top or hind part of the head *Dunglison.*

Călx, *n* Eng *pl* CALXES Lat *pl* CALCES. [Lat *calx*, limestone, A S *calc*, *cealc*, allied to Gr *χάλιξ*, -*ικος*, small stone, gravel See CHALK] (*Chem*) The substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to calcination or combustion by heat, and which is, or may be, reduced to a fine powder

☞ Metallic calxes are now called *oxides*

Ca lȳc'i fōrm, *a* (*Bot*) Having the form or position of a calyx

Ca lȳc'i nal } (Synop, § 130), *a* Pertaining to a
Căl'y cine } calyx, situated on a calyx *Gray.*

Căl'y-cle (kăl'i kl), *n* [Lat *calyculus*, diminutive of *calyx* See CALYX]

1 (*Bot*) (*a*) A row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx, on the outside (*b*) The outer proper covering or crown of the seed adhering to it, to facilitate its dispersion

2 (*Zool*) One of the small cup like prominences, containing each a polyp cell, covering the surface of many corals *Dana.*

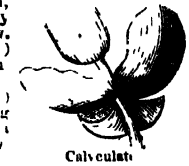

Calyculate

Căl'y-cled (kăl'i kld), *a* (*Bot*) Furnished with bracts resembling a calyx, calyculate.

Ca lȳc'ū late } *a* (*Bot*)
Ca-lȳc'ū lā'ted } Having a set of bracts resembling a calyx *London*

Căl'y son, *n* Flint or pebble stone, used in building walls, &c *Halliwell.*

Ca lȳp'trā, *n* [Lat *calyptra*, *calyptra*, a covering for the head Gr *καλυπτρα*, from *καλυπτειν*, to cover, conceal] (*Bot*) A little hood or veil, resembling in extinguisher in form and position, covering each of the small flask like bodies which comprise the fertile flowers of mosses *Gray*

Calyptra

Ca lȳp'tri form, *a* [Lat *calyptra* and *forma*, form See *supra*] Having the form of a calyptra, or extinguisher *London*

Că'lyx (Synop § 130), *n*, Eng *pl* CALYX-ES, Lat. *pl* CALY-CES [Lat *calyx*, the cup or calyx of a flower, the shell of fruits and animals, Gr *καλυξ*, from *καλυπτειν*, to cover, conceal]

1 (*Bot*) The outer covering, or leaf like envelope of a flower *Gray*

2 (*Anat*) A small, cup-like membranous canal, several of which surround the *papillæ* of the kidney *Dunglison*

cc, calyx

Cal zoŏns', *n pl* [O Fr *calçons*, N Fr *caleçon*, *caleçons*, It *calzoni*, Sp *calzones*, augmentative of It *calzo*, *calza*, Sp *calza*, Pr *caussa*, Fr *chausse*, stocking hose from Lat *calceus*, shoe, from *calx*, heel] Drawers [*Obs*] *Sir T Herbert*

Căm, *n* [W *cam*, crooked, bent, a bend, Ir & Gael. *cam*, crooked, bent]

1 (*Mach*) A projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece, so shaped as to give an alternating or variable motion of any desired velocity, extent, or direction, to another piece pressing against it, by sliding or rolling contact It is much used in machines involving complicated and irregular movements, as in the sewing machine, pin machine, &c.

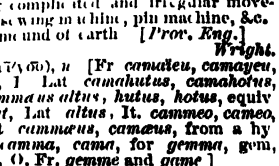

Cams

a cam-wheel *b* heart cam, *c*, cam ring bag

2 A ridge or mound of earth [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright.*

Ca mā'ieū (ka mā'yō), *n* [Fr *camaïeu*, *camayeu*, O Fr *camahieu*, I Lat *camahutus*, *camahotus*, equivalent to *cammaus altus*, *hutus*, *hoc*, equivalent to Fr *haut*, Lat *altus*, It. *cammeo*, *cameo*, Fr *camée*, L Lat *cammæus*, *camæus*, from a hypothetical Lat *camma*, *cama*, for *gemma*, gem, jewel, Fr *gemme*, O. Fr. *gemme* and *game*]

1 A stone, as an onyx, engraved in relief. See CAMEO

2. (*Fine Arts*) A painting in a single color, the effect of a variety of colors being produced by light and shade, by expression, &c, monochrome *Elmes*

Ca-māil', *n* [It *camaglio*] 1 A capuchin or short cloak, sometimes made of fur

2 (*Ancient Armor*) A guard for the throat made of chain-mail coming down from the helmet

Cā'ma-rĭl'lā (ka ma-rĭl'yā), *n*. [Sp *camarilla*, small room]

1. The private room or audience chamber of the king

2. A band or company of secret counselors a secret cabinet a clique *Wright*

Căm'ber, *n* [Fr *cambrer*, to vault, to bend, Lat *camerare*, to vault or arch over, from *camera*, vault, arch See CHAMBER] (*Arch*) An arch or convexity on the top of a beam, or of an aperture, as a window *Gwilt*

Căm'bered (kăm'berd), *a* Having an upward convexity or arching *Totten*

Căm'ber ing, *a* Having a convexity upward, arching, as, a *cambering* deck *Weale*

Căm'bi-al, *a* [L Lat *cambialis*, from *cambium*, Lat *cambire*, to exchange] Belonging to exchanges in commerce

Căm'bist, *n*. [Fr *cambiste*, It & Sp *cambista*, from Lat *cambire*, to exchange] A banker, one who deals in exchange, or is skilled in the science

Căm'bist-ry, *n* The science of exchange, weights, measures, &c

Căm'bi-ŭm, *n* [Fr. & N Lat *cambium*]

1. (*Bot.*) A viscid secretion which intervenes between the last formed layers of wood and bark It was formerly regarded as mere glutinous sap, but is now held to be a mass of young cells filled with protoplasma, or formative matter, the inner part going to form new wood, and the outer new bark

2 (*Med*) A fancied nutritive juice, formerly supposed to originate in the blood, to repair losses of the system, and to promote its increase *Dunglison*

Căm'blet, *n* See CAMLET

Cam-bōōge', *n* See GAMBOGE

Cam boose', *n* (*Naut*) A ship's cook room or kitchen See CABOOSE

Căm'bra-sine, *n* A species of fine linen made in Egypt, and so named from resembling cambric

Căm'brel, *n* A crooked piece of wood, or iron to hang meat on. See GAMBREL *Wright*

Căm'bri an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Cumbria, or Wales

Cambrian system (*Geol*), the lowest subdivision of the rocks of the Silurian or Mollusean age —sometimes described as inferior to the Silurian as found in *Cambria* or Wales *Dana*

Căm'bri-an, *n* (*Geog*) An inhabitant or a native of Cambria, or Wales, a Welshman

Căm'bric, *n* [O Eng *camerike*, Fr *toile de Cambrai*, *cambresine*, from *Cambray* in Flanders, where it was first made Fr *Cambrai*, Ger *Camerie*, Lat *Camaracum*]

1 A fine, thin, and white fabric of flax or linen

2 A fabric made, in imitation of linen cambric, of fine, hard spun cotton yarn, of various colors

Căm'bro-Bri'ton, *n* A Welshman

Căme, *imp* of *come* See COME

Căme, *n* [Of Scot *came*, *caim*, comb, and O Eng *camel*, silver] A slender rod of cast lead, of which glaziers make their turned lead for receiving the glass of casements *Gwilt*

Căm'el, *n* [A S *camell*, O Fr *camel*, *chamel*, *cameau*, N Fr. *chameau*, Pr *camel*, Catalan *camell*, Sp *camello*, Pg *camelo*, It *cammello*, Lat *camelus*, Gr. *καμηλος*, Heb. *gâmâl*, Ar *gamal*, *jamal*, *jemel*]

1. (*Zool*) A large quadruped of the ruminant (or cud-chewing) order, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens and for riding It is without horns, the hoofs are small and situated at the extremities of the toes, and the weight of the animal is made to rest on a callous sole behind it The dromedary (*C dromedarius*), or Arabian camel, has one bunch on the back, while the Bactrian camel (*C Bactrianus*) has two The llama, alpaca, and vicuna of South America, belong to a related genus

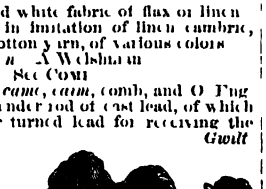

Bactrian Camel

2 (*Naut*) A contrivance for lifting ships over shoals or bars It consists of large boxes or half ships, rendered air-tight, which are arranged on each side of the ship to be lifted, and then filled with water so that they sink to a suitable depth The necessary connections with the ship being made, the water is pumped out from the camels, and they rise by their buoyancy, lifting the ship with them *Buchanan*

Căm'el-bäcked (-bākt), *a* Having a back like a camel, humpbacked *Fuller*.

Ca-mĕl'e-on, *n* See CHAMELEON

Ca-mĕl'lĭ a, *n* [From the name of the Jesuit *Camelli*, who is said to have brought it from the East] (*Bot*) A genus of beautiful plants, of which the species *Japonica* is most cultivated for ornamental purposes. *Loudon.*

Ca-mĕl'o-pard, or **Căm'el-o-pārd** (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *camelopard*, Pr. *camelopart*, It *cammello-pardo*, *cammello pardalo*, L Lat *camelopardus*, Lat. *camelopardalus*, *camelopardalis*, Gr *καμηλοπαρδαλις*, from *κάμηλος*, a camel, and *παρδαλις*, pard, leopard, so named because he has a neck and head like a camel, and is spotted like a pard] (*Zool*) A quadruped of the ruminant (or cud chewing) order, inhabiting the deserts of Africa, called also *giraffe* (*Camelopardalus giraffa*), remarkable for its long neck, its short body having the back very much inclined downward, and short, conical horns It is the tallest of animals, its head being often eighteen feet above the ground It feeds on the leaves and tender branches of trees

Camelopard

Căm'lot (kăm'lot), *n* 1 The cloth usually called *camlet* See CAMLET

2 (*pron* Kăm'e lŏt) A town where King Arthur is supposed to have held his court "Many towered *Camelot*" *Tennyson*

Căm'e-o, *n pl* CĂM'E OS [It *cameo*, *cammeo* See CAMAIEU] A precious stone carved in relief

☞ Originally the onyx, and afterward the agate were used for this purpose In the true cameo, a stone is used having two layers (and sometimes more) of different colors, and the art consists in so cutting as to appropriate these different colors to different parts or elevations of the work Shells are also used for cheaper work of the same kind *Elmes*

Căm'e rā, *n* [Lat] 1 (*Arch*) An arched or vaulted roof, covering, or ceiling, formed of bands or beams of wood, over which a coating of lath and plaster is put *Weale*

2 The form of the *camera obscura* used by photographers

Căm'e rade, *n* [O Eng *camarade*, *camerad*, Fr *camarade*, Ger *cameraad* See COMRADE] One who lodges or resides in the same apartment See COMRADE [*Obs*]

Căm'e ra-lĭs'tic, *a* [See *infra*] Pertaining to finance and public revenue

Căm'e-ra lĭs'tics, *n sing* [Fr *cameralistique*, Ger *cameralistik* from *cameralist*, N Lat *cameralista*, financier, from Lat *camera*, vault, arch, L Lat chamber, conclave, treasury] The science of finance or public revenue, comprehending the means of raising and disposing of it *Grimke*

Căm'e-rȧ Lŭ'cĭ dȧ [Lit, *lucid chamber*, from Lat *camera*, chamber, and *lucidus*, lucid, light] (*Opt*) An instrument which by means of a prism of a peculiar form, or arrangement of mirrors, gives by reflection a picture which may be thrown down on paper or canvas so as to be conveniently traced

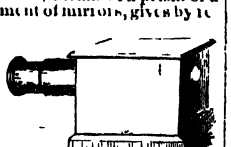

Camera Obscura

Căm'e-rȧ Ŏb-scū'rȧ [Lit, *dark chamber*] (*Optics*) An apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are thrown on a white surface placed on the focus of the glass within a darkened chamber, or box The box form (see fig above) is used in taking pictures by photography, and is commonly called, simply, the *camera*

Căm'e rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CAMERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* CAMERATING] [Lat *camerare*] (*Arch*) To build in the form of a vault, to arch.

Căm'e-rā'ted, *p a* [Lat *cameratus*, from *camera*]

1 (*Arch*) Having the form of an arch or vault, as, a *camerated* roof *Weale*

2 (*Conch*) Chambered or divided by transverse partitions into a series of chambers

Căm'e-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *cameratio*] (*Arch*) The forming of an arch, vaulting "The strongest manner of *cameration*" *Evelyn*

Căm'e-rō'ni an, *n* One of the followers of Richard *Cameron*, in Scotland, who refused to accept the *indulgence* granted to the Presbyterian clergy in the persecuting times of Charles II, lest, by so doing, they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority

Cā'mi-on, *n* [Fr] (*Mil*) A kind of dray or wagon used for the transportation of cannon *Crabb*

Căm'is, *n* [See CHEMISE] A thin dress, —also written *camus*. [*Obs.*] "All in *camus* light of purple silk" *Spenser*

Căm'i-sāde' } (Synop, § 130), *n*. [Fr *camisade*,
Căm'i-sā'do } from O Fr. *camise*, shirt See *supra*] [*Obs*] (*Mil*) (*a*) A shirt worn by soldiers over their uniform, in order to be able to recognize one another in the darkness, in a night attack. (*b*) An attack by surprise at night, or at break of day, when the enemy is supposed to be in bed, by soldiers wearing the camisado. "Give them a *camisado* in the night season." *Holinshed.*

Căm'i sĕ'ted, *a*. Dressed with a shirt outward.

Căm'let, *n* [Sometimes written *camelot*; Fr. *camelot*, Sp *camelote*, *chamelote*, It *cambelotto*, *ciambellotto*, O. It. *camelotto*, from Lat. *camelus*, Eng. *camel*, Gr *καμηλωτή* (sc *δορά*), a camel's skin, or garment of camel's skin See CAMEL] A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now frequently of hair and silk, or of wool and thread "Whether your Brussels *camlet* will resist Irish rain." *Temple.*

Căm'let-ed, *a* Wavy or undulating like camlet; veined *Herbert.*

Căm'mas, *n* (*Bot*) An esculent plant (*Camassia esculenta*) of north western America, the bulbs of which are collected and eaten by the natives when baked they resemble baked pears, and are of an agreeably sweetish taste [Written also *camas* and *quamash*] *Loudon.*

Căm'mock, *n* [A S *cammoc*, *cammuc*, *cammec*, *commuc*] (*Bot*) A plant having long, hard, crooked roots, the *Ononis spinosa*,—called also *rest-harrow* *Nares.*

Căm'o mile, *n*. [L Lat *camomilla*, corrupted from Gr *χαμαι-μηλον*, strictly earth apple, so called from the smell of its flower] (*Bot*) A plant of different species of the genus *Anthemis* The common variety, *A nobilis*, is used as a popular remedy Its flowers have a strong and fragrant smell, and a bitter, aromatic taste they are considered to be tonic, carminative, and slightly anodyne

Cā'mŏu flĕt (kā'mōō flĕt), *n* [Fr] (*Mil*) A small mine containing about ten pounds of powder, sufficient to compress the earth all around it without disturbing the surface of the ground It is sometimes formed in the wall or side of an enemy's gallery, to blow in the earth and cut off the retreat of the miner

Cā'mous, *a* [Fr *camus* (equivalent to *camard*),
Ca moys', } flat nosed, Pr *camus*, *gamus*, silly, foolish, *camusat*, flat nosed, It *camuso*, *camoscio*, flat nosed, from Celtic *cam*, crooked, bent, and the Celtic suffix *ie*, allied to Lat *camus*, *camurus*, crooked, and perhaps also to Lat *simus*, Gr *σιμός*, flat nosed Cf Ir & Gael *cam us*, bay, creek, *i e*, a bent, crooked place] Flat, depressed,—said only of the nose [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Cā'mous ed (kā'must), *a* [From *camous*] Depressed, crooked [*Obs*] "Though my nose be *camoused*" *B Jonson*

Cā'mous ly, *adv* Awry [*Obs*] *Skelton*

Cămp, *n* [Fr, Pr, & A S *camp*, It, Sp, & Pg. *campo*, from Lat *campus*, plain, field]

1 The ground or spot on which tents, huts, &c are erected for shelter, as of an army of lumbermen, &c *Shak.*

2 A collection of tents, huts, &c, for shelter, commonly arranged in an orderly manner

In forming a *camp* in the neighborhood of Boston *W Irving*

3 The whole company or body of persons encamped in the same spot, as of soldiers, of surveyors, of lumbermen, &c

The *camp* broke up with the confusion of a flight *Macaulay*

4 (*Agric*) A mound of earth in which potatoes and other vegetables are stored for protection against frost,—called also *barrow* and *pie*.

5 An ancient game at ball practiced in some parts of England *Halliwell*

Cămp, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CAMPED, *p pr* & *vb n* CAMPING] To afford rest or lodging for, as an army, or travelers "The capacity to *camp* this host" *Shak*

Cămp *v i* **1** To rest or lodge, to pitch tents, &c, to encamp See ENCAMP

They *camped* out at night, under the stars *W Irving*

2 To play at ball [*Prov Eng*] *Tusser*

Cam păg'nol, *n* [Fr *campagnol*, from *campagne*, field, It *campagnuolo*] (*Zool*) A species of mouse (*Arvicola arvalis* or *agrestis*), called also *meadow mouse*, which, though small, commits great destruction in fields, gardens, and woods, by feeding on roots and seeds *Baird*

Cam-pāign' (kam pān'), *n* [O Fr *campaigne*, *champaigne*, *campagne*, N Fr *campagne*, It *campagna*, Sp *campaña*, from Lat *Campania*, a name given by the Romans to the country about Naples, from its being plane and level (*campestris*)]

1 An open field, a large, open plain, an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. See CHAMPAIGN *Garth.*

2 (*Mil*) The time that an army keeps the field, either in action, marches, or in camp "Many sharp *campaigns*" *Macaulay.*

Cam pāign', *v i* To serve in a campaign.

Cam-pāign'er, *n* One who has served in an army several campaigns, an old soldier, a veteran

Cam-pā'nă, *n* [From L Lat *campana*, bell, Pr, Catalan, Sp, & It also *campana*, from the shape of its flowers, in German it is called *die kuchenschelle*, *das waldglocklein*, from the same reason. See CAMPANILE]

1. (*Eccl*) A bell for or of a church.

2 (*Bot*) The pasque-flower. *Drayton.*

Cam-pānĕd', *a* (*Her*) Furnished with, or bearing campanes, or bells.

Cam-pā'neş, *n. pl.* [It. *campana*, a bell.] (*Her.*) Bells [*Rare.*]

Cam-pā'ni-ā, *n.* [See CAMPAIGN.]
1. Open country. *Temple*
2. (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants having a bell formed corolla, whence the name. the flowers are large and showy. *Loudon*

Cam-păn'i-fôrm, *a.* [Fr. *campaniforme*, from Lat *campana*, bell, and Lat *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) In the shape of a bell

Cam-pa-nil'e (kăm-pa-nē'la), *n.* [L. Lat & It *campanile*, bell tower, steeple, from *campana*, bell, from *Campania*, in Italy, where bells were first used in divine service.] (*Arch.*) A tower for the reception of bells, usually separated from the church

Many of the *campaniles* of Italy are lofty and magnificent structures. *Swift*

Cam'pa-nil'i-fôrm, *a.* [It *campanilla*, a small bell, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a bell, campaniform

Cămp'pa nŏl'o-ġist, *n.* [See *infra.*] One skilled in ringing bells, a bell ringer

Cămp'pa nŏl'o ġy, *n.* [From L. Lat *campana*, bell, and Gr. λόγος, discourse.] The art of ringing bells, or a treatise on the art

Cam-păn'u lā, *n.* [From L. Lat *campanula*, a little bell, diminutive of *campana*, bell.] (*Bot.*) A large genus of plants bearing bell shaped flowers, often of great beauty, — also called *bell flower*. *Loudon*

Campanulate

Cam păn'u-late (45), *a.* [N. Lat *campanulatus*. See *supra.*] (*Bot.*) In the form of a bell, bell-shaped

Cămp'-bĕd'stĕad (-bĕd'sted), *n.* A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space, as used in war, a trestle bedstead

Cămp'bell-īte (kăm'el-īt, *or* kăm'bel-īt), *n.* [From Alexander *Campbell*, of Virginia.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of Baptists who consider all other Christians as having departed from the simplicity of the gospel through their formularies and books of discipline. They themselves repudiate the term as a nickname, acknowledging no human leadership, and wishing to be known simply as Disciples of Christ, or Christians

Cămp'-boy, *n.* A boy that serves in a camp

Cămp'-cēil'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind of ceiling often used in attics or garrets, in which the side walls are inclined inward at the top to meet the plane surface of the upper ceiling

Cam-pēach'y-wŏŏd, *n.* [From the Bay of *Campeachy*, in Mexico.] Logwood

Cam pēs'tral, } *a.* [From Lat *campester*, *cam-*
Cam pēs'tri an, } *pestris*, from *campus*, field.] Pertaining to an open field, growing in a field, or open ground *Mortimer*

Cămp'-fight, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) A legal combat between two persons for the purpose of deciding a case in controversy, the trial of a case by a duel

Cām'phēne, *n.* [A contraction of *camphogen.*] (*Chem.*) Pure oil of turpentine, a compound of eight parts of hydrogen, and ten of carbon. It is used for burning in lamps, and is the common solvent in varnishes. [Sometimes written *camphine.*]

Cām'phire, *n.* An old mode of spelling *camphor*

Cām'pho ġen, *n.* [From N. Lat *camphora*, and Gr. γίνεσθαι, γενεσθαι, to bring forth, because formed by combination.] (*Chem.*) A product of the distillation of common camphor with dry phosphoric acid. It is a hydrocarbon, consisting of twenty parts of carbon, and fourteen of hydrogen, — called also *camphene*. *Gregory*

Cām'phor, *n.* [N. Lat. *camphora*, *caphura*, Fr. *camphre*, It. & L. Lat *canfora*, O. It *cafura*, Sp *canfor*, *canfora*, *alcanfor*, Pg. *canfora*, *alcanfor*, Ger. *kampfer*, Gr. καφοῦρα, κασπον, from Ar. & Per. *kāfūr*, Hind. *kāpura*, Malay *kāpŭr*, Skr. *karpūra.*] A solid, concrete juice, from different species of the genus *Camphora*, of the *Laurus* family, especially from *C. officinarum* (the *Laurus camphora* of Linnæus), it is whitish, translucent, somewhat unctuous to the touch, very volatile, and its odor strong and fragrant. It is narcotic, diaphoretic, and sedative in properties. This is the ordinary camphor of the shops. Another kind of camphor is produced from a tree (*Dryobalanops camphora*), growing in Sumatra, Borneo, and the Malayan peninsula, and is commonly known as *Malay camphor*. It is secreted naturally in crystalline masses, and lodged in cavities in the wood, and is in great request among the Chinese *Baird*

Cām'phor, *v. t.* To impregnate or wash with camphor, to camphorate [*Rare.*] *Tuttle*

Cām'pho-rā'ceous, *a.* Of the nature of camphor, partaking of camphor. *Dunglison*

Cām'phor-āte, *v. t.* To impregnate with camphor.

Cām'phor-ate (45), *n.* [Fr. *camphorate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of camphoric acid with a base.

Cām'phor-āte, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or impregnated with it. "*Camphorate* liquors." *Boyle*

Cām'phor-āt'ed, *a.* Impregnated with camphor. "A *camphorated* draught." *Dunglison.*

Cam-phŏr'ic, *a.* [Fr. *camphorique.*] Pertaining to camphor, or partaking of its qualities.

Camphoric acid, a crystallized acid, produced by long digestion or repeated distillation of camphor with nitric acid

Cām'phor-oil, *n.* A fragrant, limpid oil, obtained from the *Dryobalanops aromatica*, or *camphora*. It is regarded as camphor not yet concreted

Cām'phor-tree, *n.* The tree from which camphor is obtained (*Camphora officinarum*, or *Laurus camphora* of Linnæus). It is a tree with lax, smooth branches, and bright green leaves, found in the warm parts of the world. The camphor is obtained by cutting the wood into chips, and boiling them. *Baird*

Cămp'ing, *n.* A game at ball. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Cām'pi-on, *n.* [Probably from Lat *campus*, field.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Cucubalus baccifera*) bearing poisonous berries

Rose-campion (*Agrostemma coronaria*), a handsome garden flower *Loudon*

Cămp'-meet'ing, *n.* A religious meeting, held chiefly by Methodists, in some retired spot, where they encamp for continuous devotion during some days. *Wright*

Cămp'-stōōl, *n.* A seat or stool with cross legs to fold up *Charlesworth*

Cămp'-vĭn'e gar, *n.* A mixture of vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-catchup, anchovies, and garlic

Cām'py-lo spĕrm'oŭs, *a.* [Gr. καμπύλος, curved, and σπερμα, seed.] (*Bot.*) Having the edges of the seeds so curved inward as to form a groove, as in the fruits of some umbelliferous plants, as sweet cicely *Gray*

Cām'py-lŏt'ro-poŭs, *a.* [Gr. καμπύλος, curved, and τροπη, a turning around.] (*Bot.*) Having the ovules and seeds so curved, or bent down upon themselves, that they are brought round close to the base. *Gray*

Cām'us, } *n.* [See CAMIS.] A thin dress. "All in
Cām'is, } a silken *camus*, lily white." *Spenser*

Cām'-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) A wheel or part of a wheel, of irregular outline, employed to produce a variable or alternating motion in machinery. See CAM *Lardner*

Cām'-wŏŏd (27), *n.* [Perhaps an abbreviation of *Campeachy wood*, q. v.] A hard red dye wood, of excellent quality and fine, close grain, the product of the *Baphia nitida*, a native of Sierra Leone. It is used by turners

Căn, *v.* Began, — used rudely for *gan*, *began*, in old poetry

With gentle words he *can* her fairly greet *Spenser*

Căn, *n.* [A.S. *canne*, D. *kan*, O. H. Ger. & Sw. *kanna*, N. H. Ger. *kanne*, from Lat. *canna*, reed, a small vessel, Gr. κάννα, or κάννη reed, and any thing made from it.] A cup or vessel for liquors in modern times made of metal. "Relish a *can* of wine well." *Beau. & Fl.*

Căn, *v. t.* [*imp.* COULD.] [A.S. *cunnan*, pres. tense *ic cann* or *can*, *thu canst* or *cannc*, *he can* or *ann*, pl. *cunnon*, imp. *ic cūthe*, *thu cūthest*, *he cūthe*, pl. *cūthon*, pret. *cūth*, *gecūth*, O. Sax. *cunnan*, Goth. *kunnan*, Icel. *kunna*, pres. *kann*, Sw. *kunna*, Dan. *kunne*, O. Frics. *kanna*, O. H. Ger. *kunnan*, M. H. Ger. *kunnen*, *kunnen*, N. H. Ger. *können*. D. *kunnen* to know, and to be able. Cf. CUNNING.] To be able, to have power either physical or moral. It is an auxiliary verb which modifies the meaning of another. Also, to have knowledge or skill. [*Obs.*]

Syn. — CAN BUT, CANNOT BUT. It is an error of many persons to use the former of these phrases where the sense requires the latter. If we say "I *can but* perish if I go," the phrase *only* and denotes that this is all or the worst that can happen. When the apostle Peter said "We *can not but* speak of the things which we have seen and heard," he referred to a moral constraint or necessity which rested upon him and his associates; and the meaning was, "We *can not* (morally) do anything except thus speak." This idea of a moral necessity or constraint is of frequent occurrence, and is also expressed in the phrase "I *can not* help it." Thus we say "I *can not but* hope," "I *can not but* believe," "I *can not but* think," "I *can not but* remark," &c. &c. In all which cases it would be a gross error to use the phrase *can but*. It is an error, however, into which some of our writers frequently fall, who are otherwise distinguished for their accuracy.

In history we *can but* study character in relation to events to situations and circumstances which disguise and encumber it, we are left to imagine, to infer, what certain people must have been from the manner in which they have acted or suffered. *Mrs. Jameson*

He *could but* write in proportion as he read, and empty his commonplace as fast only as he filled it. *W. Scott*

Yet he *could not but* acknowledge to himself that there was something calculated to impress awe in the sudden appearances and vanishings of the masque. *De Quincey*

Tom felt that this was a rebuff for him, and *could not but* understand it as a left-handed hit at his employer. *Dickens*

Căn, *v. t.* To know. [*Obs.*]

I *can* rimes of Robin Hood and Robin earl of Chester. *Piers Plowman*

Cā'naan īte, *n.* 1. A descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham, and grandson of Noah, or one inhabiting the land of Canaan and adjoining districts.

2. [From an Aramaic word signifying *zeal.*] A zealot. "Simon the *Canaanite*." *Matt. x. 4.*

☞ This was the "Simon called Zelotes" (Luke vi. 15), i. e., Simon the zealot. *Alford*

Cā'naan-īt-ish, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Canaan.

Scattered portions of the *Canaanitish* nations escaped. *J. B. Gough.*

Căn'a-da-bal'sam, *n.* A resin obtained from the American silver-fir. *Simmonds*

Căn'a-da-rice, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gramineous plant (*Zizania aquatica*) which abounds along the streams and ponds of North western America, its seeds furnish support to fowls and the Indian tribes, called also *wild rice*. *Loudon*

Ca năille' (ka-nāl'), *n.* [Fr. *canaille*, O. Fr. *kenaille*, *chienaille*, Sp. *canalla*, Pg. *canalha*, It. *canaglia*, properly and originally a pack of dogs, from Lat. *canis*, dog.] The lowest class of people, the rabble, the vulgar. *Burke.*

Căn'a-kin, *n.* [Diminutive of *can*, q. v.] A little can or cup. *Shak.*

Ca năl', *n.* [Fr., Pr., Sp., & Pg. *canal*, It. *canale*, from Lat. *canalis*, originally adj. from *canna*, reed-pipe. See CAN, CANE, CHANNEL, and KENNEL.]

1. An artificial water course, particularly one constructed for the passage of boats or vessels.

2. (*Anat.*) A duct in the body for the passage of liquids or solids; a channel leading to or from certain organs, as the alimentary *canal*. *Dunglison.*

Ca năl'-bōat, *n.* A boat used on canals

Căn'al-cōal, *n.* See CANNEL COAL

Căn'a lic'u lāte, } *a.* [Lat. *canaliculatus*, chan-
Căn'a lic'u lā'ted, } neled, from *canaliculus*, a small channel or pipe, diminutive of *canalis*. See CANAL.] Having a channel or groove. *London*

Ca năl'i zā'tion, *n.* Construction of canals. [*R.*]

Ca nărd' (ka nar', *or* ka nārd'), *n.* [Fr. *canard*, a duck.] An extravagant and ridiculous fabrication

☞ A French writer in ridicule of the extravagant stories of the day set afloat an absurd story in regard to the extraordinary voracity of ducks, alleging that twenty having been placed together, one of them was killed and cut into small pieces, feathers and all, and thrown to the other nineteen who immediately swallowed it. The same thing was repeated with the same result until at length but one remained, this one having devoured the other nineteen in a very brief time. The story was circulated in nearly all the journals of Europe and after having been forgotten for several years was received with some additions in America. Hence, fabrications of this kind were called *canards*.

Ca nā'ry, *a.* [Fr. *Canarie*, Lat. *Canaria insula*, one of the *Insulæ Fortunatæ* in the Atlantic Ocean, so called from its large dogs from *canis*, dog.]

1. Of, or pertaining to the Canary Islands, as, *canary* wine, *canary* birds.

2. Of a yellowish color, as *canary* stone.

Ca-nā'ry *n.* 1. Wine made in the Canary Isles. "Thou lackest a cup of *canary*." *Shak.*

2. A quick and lively dance. [*Obs.*]

Make you dance *canary*
With sprightly fire and motion. *Shak.*

Ca-nā'ry, *v. i.* To perform the canary dance. [*Obs.*]

Jig off a tune at the tongue's end,
Canary to it with your feet. *Shak.*

Ca nā'ry-bird (18), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small singing bird of the Finch family (*Carduelis canaria*), native in the Canary Islands, from whence it was brought to Europe in the sixteenth century, and made a household pet. It generally has a yellowish body, with the prime feathers of the wings and tail of a greenish hue, but in its wild state it is more frequently of a gray or brown color. It is sometimes called *canary finch*. *Baird*

Canary-bird

Ca nā'ry-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A grass of the genus *Phalaris* (*P. Canariensis*), producing the seed used as food for canary birds *London*

Ca nā'ry-sēed *n.* The seed of the canary grass, used as food for birds. *Simmonds*

Ca nā'ry-stōne (20), *n.* (*Min.*) A yellow species of carnelian, named from resembling in color the plumage of the canary bird. *Simmonds*

Ca nā'ry-wŏŏd *n.* A close grained wood (*Laurus Indica*), of a light orange color, from Brazil

Ca năs'ta, *n.* [Sp. *canasta*, a basket.] A kind of tobacco for smoking, made of the dried leaves, coarsely broken, — so called from the rush basket in which it was originally brought from South America. *Johnston.*

Căn'-buoy (bwŏŏ *or* bwōō), *n.* (*Naut.*) A large, floating buoy, in the form of a cone. *Simmonds.*

Căn'cel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CANCELED, or CANCELLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CANCELING, or CANCELLING.] [Fr. *canceller*, Pr. & Pg. *cancellar*, Sp. *cancelar*, It. *cancellare*, from Lat. *cancellare*, to make like a lattice, to strike or cross out, from *cancelli*, lattice, cross bars, dim. of *cancer*, lattice.]

1. To inclose or surround, as with a railing, or with lattice work. [*Obs.*] "A little obscure place *canceled* in with iron work is the pillar or stump at which our Savior was scourged." *Evelyn*

2. To cross and deface the lines of a writing, to blot out or obliterate. *Blackstone.*

3. To annul, or destroy.

The indentures were *canceled*. *Thackeray.*

He was unwilling to cancel the interest created through former secret services, by being refractory on this occasion. *W Scott.*

4. (*Print.*) To suppress and reprint, for the sake of substituting other matter; as, to *cancel* a page.

Syn.—To blot out, obliterate, deface; erase, efface, expunge; annul; abolish, revoke, abrogate, repeal, destroy; do away, set aside

Căn'cel, *n.* [See CHANCEL.] **1.** An inclosure; a limit. [*Obs.*]

A prison is but a retirement and opportunity of serious thoughts, to a person whose spirit . desires no enlargement beyond the *cancels* of the body *Bp Taylor*

2. (*Print.*) (*a.*) The suppression and reprinting of a page or more of a work (*b.*) The part thus altered

Căn'cel-ĭz', *v. t.* (*Falconry*) To turn in flight,—said of a hawk

He makes his stoop; but wanting breath, is forced To *cancher* *Massinger*

Căn'cel ĭr', } *n.* [Fr *chancelier*, to waver] (*Fal-*
Căn'cel-ler, } *conry.*) The turn of a hawk upon the wing to recover herself, when she misses her aim in the stoop. *Nares.*

The fierce and eager hawks, down thrilling from the skies, Make sundry *cancelliers* ere they the fowl can reach *Drayton*

Căn'cel-lā're-an, *a.* Pertaining to a chancellor, or to his office, cancellarean [*Rare*]

Căn'cel-lā're-ate, *a.* Belonging to a chancellor. [*R.*]

Căn'cel-late, *a.* [Lat *cancellatus*, p. p. of *cancellare*. See *supra.*] (*Bot*) Consisting of a network of veins, without intermediate parenchyma, as the leaves of certain plants, lattice-like. *Loudon*

Căn'cel-lā'ted, *a.* **1.** Cross barred, marked with cross lines *Grew*

2. (*Anat*) Open or cellular, as some porous bones, owing to intersecting plates *Mantell*

Căn'cel-lā'tion, *n.* [Fr *cancellation*, Lat *cancellatio.*]

1. The act of defacing by cross lines, a canceling. *Bouvier.*

2. (*Math.*) The operation of striking out common factors, as in both the dividend and divisor

Căn'cel-lous, *a.* (*Anat*) Having an open or porous structure, cellular, as, the *cancellous* texture of bones. *R Owen.*

Căn'cer, *n.* [Lat. *cancer*, crab, ulcer, a sign of the zodiac, allied to Gr. *καρκινος*, A S *cancer*, *cancere*, *cancre*, Fr. *cancre.* See CANKER]

1. (*Nat. Hist.*) A decapodous animal, of the class *Crustacea*, the crab See CRAB.

Cancer

2. (*Astron.*) One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, somewhat resembling a crab in form, and denoting the northern limit of the sun's course in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice.

3. (*Med*) A malignant growth, which by its uninterrupted progress, or its return after extirpation, destroys life; *especially*, a livid, schirrous tumor, intersected by firm, whitish, divergent bands, usually terminating in an ulcer, attended with acute pain, and very rarely cured. It was so called, perhaps, from the great veins which surround it, compared by the ancients to the claws of a crab *Dunglison*

Cancer-cell, a cell characterized by its large nucleus, bright nucleolus and the irregular form of the cell itself,—found in many malignant tumors

Căn'cer ātе, *v. i* [Lat *cancerare*] To grow into a cancer, to become cancerous *Boyle.*

Căn'cer-ā'tion, *n* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

Căn'cer-ite, *n* [Lat *cancer*, a crab] (*Paleon*) A petrified crab *Buchanan*

Căn'cer-ous, *a.* [Fr. *cancéreux*] Like a cancer, having the qualities of a cancer, affected with cancer.

Căn'cer-ous-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a cancer

Căn'cer-ous-ness, *n.* The state of being cancerous

Căn'cri-form (82), *a* [Fr. *cancriforme*, from Lat *cancer* and *forma*, form] .

1. Having the form of, or resembling, a crab.

2. Like a cancer, cancerous.

Căn'crine, *a.* [From *cancer*, q v] Having the qualities of a crab

Căn'croid, *a.* [From Lat. *cancer*, crab, and Gr. *ειδος*, form.]

1. Resembling a crab, pertaining to the *Cancroidea*, one of the grand divisions of crabs. *Dana.*

2 (*Med*) Like cancer, as, *cancroid* tumors.

Căn'de lā'brum, *n.*. Lat. *pl.* CĂN'DE-LĀ'BRĂ, Eng *pl.* CĂN'DE-LĀ'BRUMS [Lat *candelabrum*, from *candela*, candle; Fr. *candélabre*]

1 (*Antiq*) (*a*) A tall candlestick, often highly ornamented. (*b*) A stand by which lamps were supported, either standing on broad disks, or pendent from branches.

2. A branched, highly ornamented candlestick, a chandelier.

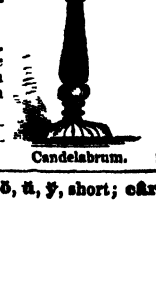

Candelabrum.

Căn'dent, *a.* [Lat. *candens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *candere*, to be of a glittering whiteness.] Heated to white ness; glowing with heat. "A *candent* vessel." *Boyle.*

Căn'de-rōs, *n.* An East Indian resin, of a pellucid white color, from which small ornaments and toys are sometimes made. *Simmonds.*

Can-dĕs'cençe, *n.* Same as INCANDESCENCE.

Căn'di-cant, *a.* [Lat. *candicans*, p. pr. of *candicare*, to be whitish, from *candere*. See *supra*] Growing white [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Căn'did, *a.* [Fr *candide*, Lat. *candidus*, from *candere*, to be of a glowing white.]

1. White. [*Obs*]

The box receives all black; but poured from thence The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden*

2. Free from undue bias, disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice, or without partiality or prejudice, fair, open, frank, ingenuous "*Candid* and dispassionate men." *W Irving*

3. Fair, just, impartial, as, a *candid* view, or construction

Syn.—Fair, open, ingenuous, impartial, just, frank, artless; unbiased, equitable —CANDID, FAIR, OPEN, FRANK, INGENUOUS A man is *fair* when he puts things on a just or equitable footing, he is *candid* when he looks impartially on both sides of a subject, doing justice especially to the motives and conduct of an opponent, he is *open* and *frank* when he declares his sentiments without reserve, he is *ingenuous* when he does this from a noble regard for truth *Fair* dealing *candid* investigation, an *open* temper, a *frank* disposition, an *ingenuous* answer or declaration

Căn'di-da cy, *n.* The position of a candidate, candidateship

Căn'di-date, *n* [Lat *candidatus*, clothed in white, a candidate for office, from *candidus*, glittering, white, because those who sought offices in Rome were obliged to be clothed in a white toga, Fr. *candidat*]

1 One who seeks or aspires to some office or privilege, or who offers himself for the same,—usually followed by *for*, as, a *candidate* for the office of sheriff, a *candidate* for baptism.

2. One who is selected, or thought of, for an office, or for preferment, by those who have power to elect or appoint

3. One who, by his services or actions, will or may justly obtain preferment or reward, or whose conduct tends to secure it, as, a *candidate* for praise

Căn'di date-ship, *n.* The state of being a candidate, candidacy.

Căn'di da tūre (53), *n.* The state of one who offers himself, or is put forward, for office, candidateship

Căn'did-ly, *adv.* Without trick or disguise, in genuously, openly frankly

Căn'did-ness, *n.* Openness of mind, frankness, fairness, ingenuousness "The *candidness* of a man's very principles" *South*

Căn'died (kăn'did), *p a* [From *candy*]

1 Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it, covered with crystals of sugar

2 Converted into sugar, through its gradual formation, as, *candied* preserves, *candied* raisins, *candied* honey

3 Covered or incrusted with that which resembles sugar, or which may be compared to sugar

Căn'di-fy, *v t* or *v i* [Lat. *candefacere*, from *candere*, to be white, and *facere*, to make] To make or become white, or candied [*Rare*]

Căn'di-ot, *n* (*Geog*) An inhabitant of the island of Candia

Căn'dite, *n* (*Min*) A variety of spinel, of a dark color, found at Candy, in Ceylon *Dana*

Căn'di-teer', *n* (*Fort*) A frame on which brush wood and fagots are laid for the purpose of protecting workmen. *Ogilvie*

Căn'dle, *n* [A-S *candel*, O Fr *candelle*, *chandele*, *chandelle*, *chandoile*, N Fr *chandelle*, Pr, Sp, & It *candela*, from Lat *candela*, a (white) light made of wax or tallow, from *candere*, to be white]

1. A cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, or similar substances, formed on a wick composed of linen or cotton threads, twisted loosely, used to furnish light.

Out went the *candle*, and we were left darkling *Shak*

How far that little *candle* throws his beams! So shines a good deed in a naughty world *Shak*

2 That which gives light, a luminary.

By those blessed *candles* of the night *Shak*

Excommunication by inch of candle, a form of excommunication in which the offender is allowed time to repent only while a candle burns —*Sale by inch of candle*, an auction in which persons are allowed to bid only till a small piece of candle burns out —*Rush candle*, a candle made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in grease

Căn'dle-bĕr'ry-tree, *n.* (*Bot*) A shrub (the *Myrica cerifera*, or wax bearing myrtle), common in North America, from the berries of which a kind of wax or oil is procured, of which candles are made It is also called *bayberry-tree*, or simply *bayberry*.

Căn'dle-bŏmb (kăn'dl bŭm), *n.* A small glass bubble, filled with water, which, if placed in the wick of a candle, bursts by the expansion of the steam into which the water is converted.

Căn'dle-cŏal, *n.* See CANNEL-COAL.

Căn'dle-hōld'er, *n.* A person who holds a candle, hence, one who assists another, but is otherwise not of importance. *Shak.*

Căn'dle-light (līt), *n.* **1.** The light of a candle. "Never went by *candle-light* to bed." *Dryden*

2. The quantity of candles necessary to give light for a stated time.

I shall find him coals and *candle-light*. *Molineux.*

Căn'dle-mas, *n.* [*Candle* and *mass*, A-S. *candelmæsse.*] A festival celebrated on the second day of February, in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary,—so called from the great number of lights used on that occasion

Căn'dle-mine, *n.* A mass or mine of tallow or other fatty matter,—a term applied by Shakespeare to Falstaff

Căn'dle stick, *n.* [*Candle* and *stick*, A-S. *candelsticca*] An instrument or utensil to hold a candle, made in different forms and of different materials originally, a stick or piece of wood

Căn'dle-wăst'er, *n* One who wastes or consumes candles by being up late, as for study or dissipation. "A book-worm, a *candle-waster*." *B. Jonson.* "Drunk with *candle-wasters*" *Shak.*

Căn'dock, *n* [Probably from *can* and *dock*. Cf. Gor. *Lamenkraut*, horse tail, marsh horse tail, literally can weed] A plant or weed that grows in rivers. *Walton.*

Căn'dor, *n* [Lat *candor*, from *candere*, to be white] Openness of heart, frankness, ingenuousness of mind, a disposition to treat subjects with fairness, freedom from prejudice or disguise, sincerity

Nor your unquestioned integrity Shall e'er be sullied with one taint or spot That may take from your innocence and *candor* *Massinger.*

Attribute superior sagacity and *candor* to those who held that side of the question *W Howell*

Căn'droy, *n* (*Mach*) A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing *Ogilvie*

Căn'dy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CANDIED (kăn'did), *p. pr* & *vb n* CANDYING] [From *candy*, n, q v., Fr. *candir*, It *candire.*]

1 To conserve or boil in sugar, as, to *candy* fruits, to *candy* ginger

2 To form into congelations or crystals, as, to *candy* sugar. *Shak*

3 To cover or incrust with congelations or crystals, as of ice.

The frosts that winter brings Which *candy* every green *Drayton*

Căn'dy, *v i* **1** To change into sugar, or become impregnated or covered with sugar by a process of change, as, preserves *candy* by long standing

2 To be formed into candy or into congelations or crystals

Căn'dy, *n.* [Fr. *candi*, *sucre candi*, Sp. *candi*, or *azucar candi*, Pg *assucar candi*, *candil*, or *cadel*, It *candi*, or *zucchero candi*, or *zucchero candito*, from Ar & Per *qand*, sugar, sugar candy, from Skt *khanda*, a piece, sugar in pieces or lumps, sugar cane, treacle, from *khand*, *khad*, to break]

1 A preparation of sugar made by boiling and crystallizing sugar or sirup several times, to render it hard and transparent, and often flavored with various substances, a conserve, or confection of sugar

2 A weight, at Madras 500 pounds, at Bombay 560 pounds [*India*]

Căn'dy-tŭft, *n* (*Bot*) An annual plant of the genus *Iberis*, cultivated in gardens The name was originally given to the *I. umbellata*, first discovered in Candia *London.*

Căne, *n* [O Fr *cane*, N Fr *canne*, Pr & Pg. *cana*, Catalan *cana*, *canya*, Sp *caña*, It *canna*, from Lat *canna* See CAN, *n*]

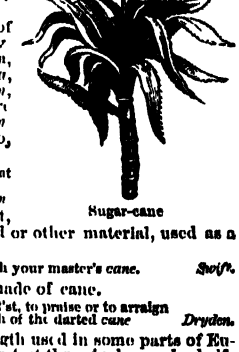

Sugar-cane

1 (*Bot*) A plant of several species belonging to different genera, such as *Arundinaria*, *Calamus*, *Saccharum*, &c. Among these are the reeds, as the *bamboo*, *rattan*, &c, also, the *sugar-cane.*

Like light *canes*, that first rise big and brave *B Jonson*

2. A reed, or light, slender piece of wood or other material, used as a walking stick, a staff

Stir the fire with your master's *cane*. *Swift.*

3. A lance or dart made of cane.

Judge-like thou sitt'st, to praise or to arraign The flying skirmish of the darted *cane* *Dryden.*

4 A measure of length used in some parts of Europe, at Naples, seven feet three inches and a half, at Toulouse, five feet eight inches and a half, at Provence, six feet five inches and a half.

Căne, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *pp.* CANED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CANING.]

1 To beat with a cane or walking-stick. "Was *caned* by a brutal tutor" *Macaulay.*

2. To make or furnish with cane or rattan; as, to *cane* chairs.

Căne'brāke, *n.* **1.** A thicket of canes. *Ellicott.*

2. (*Bot.*) A genus of reeds of large size, *Arundinaria*. *London*

Cāned, *a.* Made white; filled with white matter, mothery, — said of vinegar when containing mother. *Halliwell.*

Cāne'-hōle, *n.* A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane, on sugar plantations.

Cāne'-mill, *n.* A mill for grinding sugar canes, for the manufacture of sugar

Ca-nēs'cent, *a.* [Lat *canescens*, p. pr. of *canescere*, v. inchoative of *canere*, to be white] Growing white, or assuming a color approaching to white

Cāne'-trāsh, *n.* Refuse of canes, or macerated rinds of cane, reserved for fuel to boil the cane juice

Cān'gi-ca-wood, *n* A South American wood of a light and yellow-brown color, used for cabinet work and turnery. *Weale*

Cān'-hook (27), *n.* A rope with flat hooks at each end, for hoisting barrels by the ends of the staves

Ca-nic'u-lā, } *n.* [Lat *canicula*, a little dog, the
Cān'i-cūle, } heat bringing Dog star, diminutive of *canis*, dog, Fr *canicule*, Pr *canicula*] (*Astron*) A star in the constellation of Canis Major, called also the *Dog-star*, or *Sirius*, a star of the first magnitude, and the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars.

Ca-nic'u-lar, *a* [Lat *canicularis*, Fr *caniculaire*, Pr. *canicular*] Pertaining to, or measured by, the rising of the Dog star

Canicular days the *dog-days* See DOG-DAY — *Canicular year*, the Egyptian year, computed from one heliacal rising of the Dog-star to another

Ca-nī'nal, } *a* [Fr & Pr *canin*, Lat *caninus*, from
Ca-nine', } *canis*, dog] Pertaining to dogs, having the properties or qualities of a dog

Too much *canine* anger, vented by snapping and snarling spirits on both sides *Tillo*

Canine appetite, a morbidly voracious appetite, bulimia — *Canine letter*, the letter r See R — *Canine madness*, hydrophobia — *Canine teeth*, the sharp, pointed teeth, on each side, between the incisors and grinders, — so named from their resemblance to a dog's teeth

Cā'nis, *n.* *pl.* CĀNĒS [Lat *canis*, dog] (*Zool*) A tribe, or one of a tribe, of mammals, including the dogs, jackals, foxes, and wolves

Cān'is ter, *n.* [Lat *canistrum*, *canistra*, pl, and *canistri*, pl, a basket woven from reeds, Gr *κανοστρον*, from *κανη*, *καννα*, reed, Fr *canastre* and *canestre*]

1. A small basket of rushes, reeds, or willow twigs, &c

2 A small box or case for holding tea, coffee, &c

Cān'is ter-shŏt, *n* (*Mil*) A kind of case shot in which a number of small iron balls in layers are inclosed in a case fitting the gun

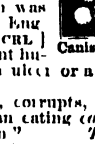

Canister-shot

Cāŋ'ker (82), *n* [A-S *cancer*, *cancre*, *cancre*, D *kanker*, It *canchero*, *cancro*, from Lat *cancer*, which was originally pronounced like the Eng *canker* See CANCER and CHANCRL]

1. An eating, corroding, virulent humor, or ulceration, especially an ulcer or a collection of ulcers in the mouth

2 Any thing which corrodes, corrupts, or destroys. "Sacrilege may prove an eating *canker*" "The *cankers* of envy and faction" *Temple*

3 (*Hort*) A disease incident to trees, causing the bark to rot and fall off

4. (*Vet*) An obstinate and often incurable disease of the horse's foot, generally originating in a diseased thrush. *White*

5. A kind of wild, worthless rose, dog rose

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke *Shak*

6. A caterpillar

In the sweetest bud
The eating *canker* dwells *Shak*

Cāŋ'ker, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* CANKERED, *p pr* & *vb. n* CANKERING]

1. To eat, corrode, corrupt, consume.

A tithe purloined *cankers* the whole estate *Herbert*

2. To infect or pollute. *Addison*

Cāŋ'ker, *v. i* 1 To grow corrupt, to be or become venomous or malignant "Deceit and *cankered* malice." *Dryden.*

2. To waste away, grow rusty, or be oxidized, as a mineral.

Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding *Bacon*

Cāŋ'ker-bīt, *a.* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth.

My name is lost,
By treason's tooth bare-gnawn and *canker-bit* *Shak*

Cāŋ'ker-blōom, } *n* The bloom or blossom of
Cāŋ'ker-blōs'som, } the wild rose, — called also *dog-rose*. *Shak*

Cāŋ'kered, *a.* Having a crabbed, unkind, venomous, or malignant temper. "A *cankered* grandam's will." *Shak.*

Cāŋ'kered-ly, *adv.* Crossly, adversely.

Cāŋ'ker-fly, *n.* A fly that preys on fruit. *Walton.*

Cāŋ'ker-ous, *a.* Corroding like a canker.

Misdeem it not a *cankerous* change *Wordsworth.*

Cāŋ'ker-rāsh, *n.* (*Med*) A variety of the scarlet fever, in which the throat becomes ulcerated.

Cāŋ'ker-worm (-wûrm), *n.* (*Entom.*) A worm destructive to trees or plants; the caterpillar, which is very destructive to the buds and leaves of the apple and other trees. It is the larve of *Geometra brumata*, or the winter moth, — called also *span-worm*, *green looper*, &c.

Cāŋ'ker-y, *a.* 1. Full of canker; rusty, corroded.

2. Surly, unkind, malignant

Cān'nă, *n* [It] A measure of length in Italy, varying from six to seven feet See CANE.

Cān'na-bīne, *a.* [Lat. *cannabinus*, from *cannabis*, hemp, Gr *κανναβινος*. Cf CANVAS] Pertaining to hemp, hempen [*Rare.*] *Bailey*

Cān'na-bis, *n* [Gr *κανναβις*, hemp] (*Bot*) A plant of the order *Urticaceæ*, hemp

Cān'nel-cōal, } *n* [Also *canal coal* Cannel coal
Cān'dle-cōal, } and canal coal are merely corruptions of *candle-coal*] (*Min*) A kind of mineral coal of a black color, sufficiently hard and solid to be cut and polished It burns readily, with a clear, yellow flame, and on this account has been used as a substitute for candles

Cān'ne quin, *n* [Fr *cannequin*, Pg *canequim*, Sp *canequi*] White cotton cloth from the East Indies *Crabb*

Cān'ni-bal, *n.* [Fr *cannibale*, Columbus, in a letter to the Spanish monarchs of Oct, 1498, mentions that the people of Hayti lived in great fear of the *Caribales* (equivalent to Eng *Caribbees*), the inhabitants of the smaller Antilles, which form of the name was afterward changed into N Lat *Canibales*, in order to express more forcibly their character by a word intelligible through a Latin root, "propter rabiem *canninum* anthropophagorum gentis" The Caribbees call themselves, in their own language, *Calinago*, *Carinago*, *Calliponam*, and, abbreviated, *Calina*, signifying a brave and valiant man, from which Columbus formed his *Caribales*] A human being that eats human flesh, a man-eater, or anthropophagite.

That face of his
The hungry *cannibals* would not have touched *Shak*

Cān'ni bal, *a* Of, or relating to, the practices of cannibals "*Cannibal* terror" *Burke*

Cān'ni-bal ism, *n* [Fr *cannibalisme*] The act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind, hence, murderous cruelty, barbarity *Burke*

Cān'ni-bal ly, *adv* In the manner of a cannibal [*Rare.*] "An he had been *cannibally* given" *Shak*

Cān'non, *n* [Fr *canon*, It *cannone*, Sp *cañon*, Pg *canhão*, D *kanon*, Ger *kanone* Pr *canon*, pipe, from Lat *canna*, reed, pipe, tube See CANE and CAN]

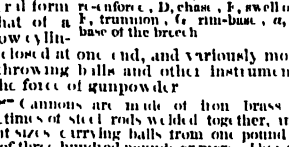

Cannon

A, cascable B, first re-enforce C, second re-enforce, D, chase, E, swell of the muzzle F, trunnion, G, rim-base, *a*, base-ring, *b*, base of the breech

1 A military engine, of which the general form is that of a hollow cylinder closed at one end, and variously mounted, used for throwing balls and other instruments of death by the force of gunpowder

☞ Cannons are made of iron brass bronze and sometimes of steel rods welded together, and are of different sizes carrying balls from one pound in weight to that of three hundred pounds or more They are classified from their nature, as *guns*, *howitzers* and *mortars*, also from their use, as *field*, *mountain*, *prairie*, *sea coast* and *siege*, also, as *rifled* and *smooth-bore*

2 (*Mech*) A hollow cylindrical piece through which a revolving shaft passes, on which it is carried, and on which it may revolve independently, with a greater or less velocity than that of the shaft, as the prolongation of the eye of a wheel

3. (*Typog*) A kind of type See CANON

4 A particular stroke in the game of billiards See CARROM *Thackeray*

Cān'non ād' *n* [Fr *canonnade*, from *canon* See *supra*] The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship, or fort, usually an attack of some continuance

A furious *cannonade* was kept up from the whole circle of batteries on the devoted town *Prescott*

Cān'non ād'ed, *p. t* [*imp* & *p p* CANNONADED, *p pr.* & *vb n* CANNONADING] To attack with heavy artillery, to batter with cannon shot

Cān'non ād'e, *v. t.* To discharge cannon

Cān'non-bŭll, *n* A ball, usually made of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon

Cān'non-bōne, *n* (*Vet*) (*a*) The bone between the knee and fetlock joint of the fore leg, called also the *metacarpal* bone (*b*) The bone between the hock and fetlock joint of the hind leg, called also the *metatarsal* bone. *White*

Cān'non-bŭl'let, *n* A cannon ball.

Cān'non-eer', } *n.* [Fr *canonnier*] A man who
Cān'non-ler', } manages cannon

He was also raising forces in London .. with intent to seize the Tower; into which divers *cannoneers* were by him sent with many fireworks *Milton*

Cān'non-eer'ing, *n* The use of cannons *Burke*

Cān'non-lŏck, *n.* A contrivance, like the lock of a gun, placed over the vent of a cannon to explode the charge *Simmonds.*

Cān'non-mĕt'al, *n.* An alloy of copper with about nine per cent. of tin, — called also *gun-metal*.

Cān'non-prōōf, *a.* Proof against cannon-shot

Cān'non-ry, *n.* Cannon collectively, artillery.

The ringing of bells and roaring of *cannonry* proclaimed his course through the country *W. Irving*

Cān'non-shŏt, *n* 1 A ball for cannon.

2 The range or distance a cannon will throw balls.

Cān'not [*can* and *not*.] These words are usually united, even by good writers, but perhaps without sufficient reason, *canst not* and *couldst not* are never united.

Cān'nu lar, *a* [From Lat *cannula*, diminutive of *canna*, reed, tube] Having the form of a tube, tubular

Cān'ny, } *a.* [Icel *kaenn*, skilled, learned, *kenna*,
Cān'nie, } to know See KEN] Having many pleasing or useful qualities, blameless, good; gentle, neat, pretty [*Scot*]

☞ The meaning of the word *canny* varies in different places In Yorkshire it means sly and knowing with an assumed simplicity of manner, but in Northumberland it means goodness itself, approaching to perfection *S Smiles* The word *canny* is constantly used in England as a Scotch word appropriate to a low prudence or roguish sagacity, which southern people are pleased to attribute to their northern kinsfolk The word, in reality, means gentle innocent, propitious and has no connection whatever with either cunning or prudence *Chambers Journal*

Ca-nŏe' (ka nōō'), *n* [Fr *canot*, Sp, Pg, & It *canoa*, from *canoa*, in the language of the Caribbees. All the Spanish historians of America, when they first mention the word, give an explanation of it "Illa in terra sua lintribus, quas *canoas* vocant, eduxerunt" *P. Martyr*]

Indian Canoe

1 A boat used by rude nations formed of the trunk of a tree, excavated, by cutting or burning, into a suitable shape It is impelled by a paddle, instead of an oar

Others devised the boat of one tree, called the *canoe* *Raleigh*

2 A boat made of bark or skins, used by savages.

A birch *canoe* with paddles, rising, falling, on the water *Longfellow*

Cān'on, *n* [A S *canon*, rule, prebendary, Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *canon*, It *canone*, from Lat *canon*, a measuring line, rule, model, list, roll, Gr. *κανων*]

1. A law or rule

Or that the Everlasting had not fixed
His *canon* 'gainst self-slaughter *Shak*

2 (*Eccl*) A law, or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council and confirmed by the sovereign, a decision of matters in religion, or a regulation of policy or discipline, by a general or provincial council

Various *canons* which were made in councils held in the second century *Hook*

3 The genuine books of the Holy Scriptures called the *sacred canon*, or general rule of moral and religious duty given by inspiration

4 In monasteries, a book containing the rules of a religious order

5 A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized in the Roman Catholic church

6 (*Mus*) A musical composition in which the voices begin one after another, at regular intervals, successively taking up the same subject as each voice finishes, it commences anew, thus forming a continued fugue a round

7 A dignitary of the church a person who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church "Longs to be a *canon* there" *Swift*

8. (*Surg.*) An instrument used in sewing up wounds *Bailey*

9 (*Print*) The largest size of type having a specific name — so called from having been used for printing the canons of the church *Hansard*

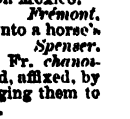

Canon Type

10 (*Billiards*) A carrom. See CARROM

Apostolical canons See APOSTOLICAL — *Canon of the mass*, that part of the mass which intervenes between the preface and the paternoster, in the middle of which the priest consecrates the host It is recited in a low tone

Cañon } (kăn'yun), *n* [Sp *cañon*, a tube or hol
Cān-yŏn' } low] A deep gorge, ravine, or gulch, between high and steep banks, worn by water courses, — a term in common use in the U. S, in the states and territories bordering upon Mexico. *Frémont.*

Cān'on-bīt, *n.* That part of a bit let into a horse's mouth *Spenser.*

Cān'on-ess, *n* [L. Lat. *canonissa*, Fr. *chanoinesse*] A woman who enjoys a prebend, affixed, by the foundation, to maids, without obliging them to make any vows, or renounce the world.

Ca-nŏn'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *canonicus*, and L. Lat.
Ca-nŏn'ic-al, } *canonicalis*, from Lat *canon*: Fr. *canonique* and *canonial*. See CANON] Pertaining to a canon; according to the canon or rule. "The oath of *canonical* obedience" *Hallam*

Canonical books, or *canonical Scriptures*, those books of the Scriptures which are admitted by the canons of the church to be of divine origin The Roman Catholic church admits the apocryphal books to be canonical, the Protestants reject them — *Canonical epistles*, an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called *general* or *catholic* — *Canonical hours*, certain stated times of the day fixed by the ecclesiastical laws, appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion, also, certain portions of the breviary, to be used at stated hours of the day In England, these hours are from eight o clock to twelve in the forenoon, before and after which marriage can not be legally performed in any parish church — *Canonical letters*, letters which formerly passed between the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics — *Canonical life*, the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community, a course of living prescribed for clerks, less rigid than the monastic and more restrained than the secular — *Canonical obedience*, submission to the canons of a church, especially the submission of the inferior clergy to their bishops, and of other religious orders to their superiors — *Canonical punishments*, such as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, &c — *Canonical sins (Anc Church)*, those for which capital punishment was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, &c

Ca-nŏn'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a canonical manner, in a manner agreeable to the canon

Ca-nŏn'ic-al ness, *n* The quality of being canonical, canonicity

The *canonicalness* of the apostolical constitutions *Ld Burnett*

Ca-nŏn'ic-als, *n. pl* The full dress of the clergy, worn when they officiate.

To have grace said every day at his table by an ecclesiastic in full *canonicals* *Macaulay*

Ca nŏn'ic-ate, *n* [L Lat *canonicatus*, Fr *canonicat*] The office of a canon, canonry

Ca'non-ic'i ty, *n* [Fr *canonicité*] The state of belonging to the canon, or genuine books of Scripture

Ca'non-ist, *n.* [Fr *canoniste*] A professor of canon law, one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law *South*

Ca'non-ist'ic, *a* Of, or relating to, a canonist

Apt scholars of this *canonistic* exposition *Milton*

Ca'non-i-zā'tion, *n* [Fr *canonisation*]

1 The ceremony or act of placing the name of a deceased person in the catalogue of saints

Canonization of saints was not known to the Christian church till toward the middle of the tenth century *Hook*

2. The state of being canonized or sainted

Ca'non-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CANONIZED *p pr* & *vb n* CANONIZING] [Fr *canoniser*, L Lat *canonizare*, from Lat *canon*] To declare a saint, to place upon the catalogue of saints

Thomas à Becket was *canonized* within three years of his death *Hook*

Ca'non-law, *n* (*Feel*) The law sanctioned by the church of Rome, and possessing more or less direct influence in all countries which acknowledge the authority of the pope

Ca'non-law'yer, *n* One versed in the canon law

Ca'non-ry, } *n* An ecclesiastical benefice, in a
Ca'non-ship, } cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or stated allowance, out of the revenues of the church commonly annexed to it, and is filled by a canon *Hook.*

Ca'no py, *n* [O Eng *canapie*, O. Fr. *conopée*, *conopeu*, *conopieu*, canopy, vail, pavilion, N Fr *canape*, sofa, It *canopo*, canopy, sofa, from Lat. *conopeum*, *conopium*, Gr κωνωπεῖον, a net of fine gauze spread over a bed to keep off gnats, a bed or couch with mosquito curtains, from κώνωψ, gnat]

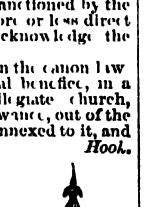
Canopy

1. A covering over a throne, or over a bed, more generally, a covering over the head "Golden *canopies* and beds of state" *Dryden.*

2. (*Arch.*) An ornamental projection, in the Gothic style, over doors, windows, arches, niches, and the like. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Ca'no-py, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p.p* CANOPIED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* CANOPYING] To cover with a canopy "*Canopied* with golden clouds" *Chapman.*

Ca nŏ'rous, *a.* [Lat *canorus*, from *canor*, melody, from *canere*, to sing] Having, or uttering, musical or tuneful sounds, melodious, musical. "Birds that are *canorous*." *Browne.*

He sang out a long, loud, and *canorous* peal of laughter. *De Quincey*

Ca nŏ'rous-ness, *n* The quality of being musical

Cănt, *v. t.* [Cf Ger. *kanten*, *kantern*, to put a thing upon its edge, to tilt, to turn round, to cant. See CANT, *n*]

1. To incline, pitch forward, or place upon the edge, as a cask, to make its contents run more freely.

2 To give a sudden turn or impulse to, as to any thing resting upon its edge, to jerk, to throw, as, to *cant* round a stick of timber, to *cant* a foot-ball.

3. To cut off an angle from, as from a square piece of timber.

Cănt, *n.* [Gr. *kante*, D. *kant*, Icel. *kantr*, O. Fr. *cant*, It. & Sp. *canto*, edge, angle, W. *cant*, circle, the strake or tire of a wheel, the rim of any thing round, Lat. *canthus*, the iron ring round a carriage wheel, a wheel, Gr. κανθός, the corner of the eye, the felly of a wheel]

1 An angle, edge, corner, niche. [*Obs.*]

The principal person in the temple was Irene, or Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant* *B Jonson*

2 An inclination from a horizontal line, as, to be on the *cant*. *Totten.*

3 A thrust, push, or other impulse, with a sudden jerk, as, to give a ball a *cant*

4 (*Naut*) A piece of wood laid upon the deck of a vessel to support the bulkheads

Cant-timbers (*Naut*), timbers at the two ends of a ship, raised obliquely from the keel *Dana*

Cănt, *v. i.* [*imp* & *p p.* CANTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CANTING]

1 To speak in a whining voice, or an affected, singing tone, to use affectation of language or barbarous jargon

That uncouth, affected garb of speech, or *canting* language, if I may so call it *Sanderson*

2. To make whining pretensions to goodness, to practice hypocrisy, as, a *canting* fanatic

3 [See *infra*, No 6] To sell by auction, or bid a price at auction "*Cant* their lands to the highest bidder" *Swift*

Canting arms (*Her*), canting devices in the nature of a rebus alluding to the name of the bearer Thus, the *Castletons* bear three castles, and Pope Adrian IV (Nicholas Breakspeare) bore a broken spear

Cănt, *n.* [Probably from O Fr *cant*, chant, action de chanter, Lat *cantus*, alluding to the singing or whining tone of voice used by beggars]

1 An affected, sing song mode of speaking

2 The idioms and peculiarities of speech in any sect, class, or occupation "The *cant* of any profession" *Dryden.*

3 The phraseology of a sect, used without sincerity, an empty, solemn speech, implying what is not felt, religious hypocrisy.

They shall hear no *cant* from me *I H Robertson*

4 Barbarous, vulgar jargon, slang *Johnson*

5 The secret language spoken by gipsies, thieves, tramps, and beggars *Mayhew*

6. [Probably from O Fr *cant*, equivalent to Lat *quantum* Cf Fr *encan*, Pi *encant*, *enquant*, O Sp *encanto*, It. *incanto*, M H Ger *quant*, auction, from Lat *in quantum*, i e, for how much?] A call for bidders at an auction or public sale "To sell their leases by *cant*" *Swift*

Cănt, *a* Affected, inelegant, or vulgar, — applied to language *B Jonson*

To introduce and multiply *cant* words is the most ruinous corruption in any language *Swift*

Cănt. A colloquial contraction for *can not*.

☞ "The *a* in *cant* and *shan't* is broad [in its Italian sound], in consequence of lengthening the vowel to compensate for the omitted sounds *Smart*

Can tăb', *n.* [Abbreviated from *Cantabrigian*] A Cantabrigian. [*Colloq*] "The rattle pated track of a young *Cantab*" *W Scott*

Can tăb'i le [It, from *cantare*, to sing See CANTATA] (*Mus*) In a melodious, flowing style in a singing style, as opposed to *brauura*

Can tăb'i-le, *n* (*Mus*) A piece or passage, which er vocal or instrumental, peculiarly adapted to singing, — sometimes called *cantilena*

Can tă'bri an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Cantabria, on the Bay of Biscay in Spain

Căn'ta brig'i an (brĭj'ĭ an) *n* A student or graduate of the university of Cambridge, Eng *Smart*

Căn'ta leup, } *n* [Fr *cantaloupe*, It *cantalupo*,
Căn'ta-lqupe, } so called from the castle of *Cantalupo*, in the Marca d'Ancona, in Italy, where they are said to have been imported from Armenia] A small, round, ribbed variety of muskmelon, of a very delicate flavor [Written also *cantaleup*]

An acre well planted will produce 400 bushels of *cantaloupe* *Gardner*

Căn'ta-lĕv'er } (Synop., **Căn'ti lĕv'er** } § 130), *n* [From *cant*, an external angle, and *lever*, a supporter of the roof-timber of a house]

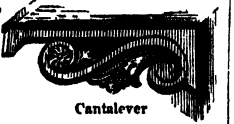
Cantalever

(*Arch*) A projecting block or bracket for supporting a balcony, the upper member of a cornice, the eaves of a house, &c *Gwilt*

Can-tăn'ker-ous, *a* Very vile or bitter, perverse, malicious, contentious [*Colloq*] "A *cantankerous* humor" *Thackeray*

Căn'tăr, } *n.* [Sp & It] 1 A weight in Europe
Can-tā'ro, } and the East, which varies considerably in different localities, thus, at Rome it is nearly 75 pounds, in Sardinia nearly 44 pounds, in Cairo it is 45 pounds, in Syria about 500 pounds. *Simmonds.*

2. A liquid measure in Spain, ranging from two to four gallons *Simmonds.*

Can-tā'ta, or **Can tā'ta** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [It., from *cantare*, to sing, equiv. to Lat. *cantare*, intens. of *canere*, to sing] (*Mus.*) A poem set to music; a musical composition comprising choruses and solos, arranged in a somewhat dramatic manner.

Can-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cantatio.*] A singing. [*Obs.*]

Cănt'a-to-ry (50), *a* Containing cant or affectation; whining, singing. [*Rare.*]

Can-ta-tr'ice (kan ta trō'che), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A female professional singer.

Can-teen', *n.* [Fr *cantine*, bottle-case, canteen, Sp. & It. *cantina*, cellar, bottle-case, either from contr. It. *canovettina*, dim. of *canova*, cellar, or from O. Fr. *cant*, It. & Sp *canto*, corner. See CANT, *n.*]

1 A vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink [Written also *cantine*] *Chambers.*

2 The sutler's shop in a garrison; also a chest containing culinary and other vessels for officers.

Căn'tel, *n.* See CANTLE.

Căn'ter, *v i* [*imp* & *p p.* CANTERED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* CANTERING] [See CANTER, *n.*] To move, as a horse, in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring.

Căn'ter, *v t* To ride upon a canter.

Căn'ter, *n* [An abbreviation of *Canterbury*. See CANTERBURY-GALLOP]

1. A moderate gallop, a Canterbury gallop.

2 A rapid passing over

A rapid *canter* in the Times over all the topics of the day. *Sir J Stephens.*

Căn'ter, *n* 1. One who cants or whines, a beggar.

Gave all th money to the mendicanting *canters*. *Jer. Taylor*

2 One who makes hypocritical pretensions to goodness, one who uses canting language.

The days when he was a *canter* and a rebel *Macaulay*

Căn'ter bur y (kăn'ter ber ry), *n* A receptacle for music, portfolios, loose papers, &c., being a stand with divisions in it *Smart*

Căn'ter bur-y-bĕll, *n* (*Bot*) A species of *Cam panula* See BELL FLOWER

Căn'ter bur-y-găl lop, *n* The moderate gallop of a horse, commonly called a *canter*, — said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury at this pace *Johnson*

Căn'ter bur y-tāle, *n* A fabulous story, — so called from the tales of Chaucer

Can-thăr'i dine, *n* (*Chem*) The active principle of the cantharis, or Spanish fly, a volatile, acrid solid, consisting of ten parts of carbon, six of hydrogen, and four of oxygen *Gregory*

Căn'tha-ris, *n*, *pl* CAN THAR'I-DĒS [Lat *cantharis*, pl *cantharides*, Gr κανθαρίς, a kind of beetle, esp the Spanish or blistering fly] (*Entom*) A coleopterous insect or beetle of the family *Cantharidæ* (*Cantharis vesicatoria*), having an elongated cylindrical body of a brilliant green color, with black antennæ, and a large heart shaped head, and a nauseous odor, the blister fly of the apothecary It is also called *Spanish fly*, as the chief supply is from Spain *Baird.*

Cănt'-hook (27), *n* A wooden lever with an iron hook at the end, for canting or turning over heavy logs. [*Amer*] *Bartlett.*

Căn'thus, *n* [Gr κανθός Cf CANT, *n*] (*Anat*) The corner or angle of the eye *Dunglison.*

Căn'ti cle (kăn'tĭ kl), *n*, *pl* CĂN'TI CLES [Lat. *canticulum*, a little song, sonnet, dim of *canticum*, song, from *cantus* singing, from *canere*, to sing]

1 A little song *Bacon.*

2 (*pl*) The Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament

3 A canto or division of a song [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Căn'tĭle, *v t* [See CANTLE, *n t*] To cut to pieces.

Căn'ti lĕv'er, *n* See CANTALEVER

Căn'til-lāte, *v t* [Lat *cantillare*, dim of *cantare*, intens of *canere*, to sing] To chant, to recite with musical tones *M Stuart*

Căn'til-lā'tion, *n* A chanting, recitation with musical modulations

Can tine', *n* See CANTEEN

Cănt'ing ly, *adv.* With a cant

Can-tin'i ère' (kan-tĭn'e ăr'), *n* [Fr, from *cantine*, a sutler's shop, canteen] (*Mil*) A female sutler to a regiment of soldiers *Simmonds*

Căn'tion, *n* [Lat. *cantio*, from *canere*, to sing] A song or verses. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Căn'tle (kăn'tl), *n* [O. Fr *cantel*, *chantel*, corner, side, piece, N. Fr *chanteau*, a piece cut from a larger piece, Pr *cantel*, corner, piece, Sp *cantillo*, a little stone, L. Lat *cantellus*, dim of O. Fr. *cant*, It & Sp *canto*, edge, corner. See CANT, *n.*]

1. A fragment, corner, or edge of any thing.

Cuts me from the best of all my land
A huge half moon, a monstrous *cantle*, out. *Shak.*

2. The hind bow, or protuberance of a saddle. [Also written *cantel*]

Căn'tle, *v. t.* To cut into pieces, to cut out a piece from [*Obs.*] *Dryden*

Cănt'let, *n.* [Dim. of *cantle*, q v.] A piece; a little corner, a fragment *Dryden.*

Căn'to, *n.*; *pl* CĂN'TŌS. [It *canto*, from Lat. *cantus*, singing, song, from *canere*, to sing]

1. One of the chief divisions of a poem of some length; a book.

2. (*Mus.*) The soprano, or highest part.

Căn'to-fēr'mo, *n* [It] (*Mus.*) The plain ecclesiastical chant used in cathedral service.

Căn'ton, *n.* [Fr., Pr., & Sp. *canton*, It. *cantone*, L. Lat. *cantonus*, corner, corner-stone, district, ang-

of O. Fr. *cant*, It. & Sp. *canto*, edge, corner. See CANT, *n.*]

1. A small portion or division of territory.

That little canton of land called the "English pale." *Davies*

2. A small community or clan. *Bacon.*

3. A small portion or district of territory, constituting a distinct state or government; as, the *cantons* of Switzerland.

4. (*Her.*) A division of a shield in one corner, usually the right, smaller than the quarter, formed by a perpendicular line from the top of the shield, meeting a horizontal line from the side *Burke*

The king gave us the arms of England to be borne in a canton in our arms *Evelyn*

5 A distinct part, or division, as, the *cantons* of a painting or other representation *Burnet*

Can'ton, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANTONED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANTONING.] [Fr *cantonner.* See *supra.*]

1. To divide into small parts or districts, as territory, to divide into distinct portions

They *canton* out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world *Watts*

Cantoned building (*Arch.*), one whose angles are decorated with columns, pilasters, rustic quoins, or any thing projecting from the naked wall *Gwilt*

2. To allot separate quarters to, as to different parts or divisions of an army or body of troops

Can'ton al, *a.* Pertaining to a canton, divided into cantons.

Can'ton-ese' (91), *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Canton, in China.

Can'ton-ese', *n.* A native or inhabitant of Canton

Can'ton-ize, *v. t.* To divide into small districts or cantons "To *cantonize* the provinces." *Camden*

Can'ton-ment, *n.* [Fr *cantonnement.*] A part or division of a town or village, assigned to a particular regiment of troops, separate quarters *Marshall.*

☞ Troops are in *cantonment*, or are cantoned, when distributed at any time among villages, or when placed in huts at the end of a campaign

Can toon', *n.* A strong stuff or fustian with a fine cord visible on one side and a satiny surface of yarns on the other

Cănt'rap, *n.* [Probably from Icel., O. Dan., & O. Sw. *gan*, witchcraft, and Icel. *trapp*, a trampling. Cf. also Eng. *trap.*]

1. An incantation or spell

2. Mischief artfully performed [*Scot.*]

Cănt'red (-tord), } *n.* [W. *cantref*, from *cant*, hun-
Cănt'tref, } dred, and *tref*, dwelling place, village.] A hundred villages, as in Wales. *Davies*

Cănt'y, *a.* Cheerful, sprightly, merry [*Scot. and Prov. Eng.*]

Contented with little, and *canty* with mair *Burns*
Then at her door the *canty* dame
Would sit *Wordsworth*

Cănv'as, *n.* [Fr *canevas*, Pr *canabas*, It *canavaccio*, Sp *cañamazo*, Pg *canhamaço, calhamaço*, from Lat *cannabis, cannabus*, Gr *κάνναβις, κάνναβος*, hemp, Fr *chanvre*, Pr *cambre, cambe, carbi, caney, canebe*, It *canapa, canape*, Sp *cañamo*, Pg *canhamo, canamo, canemo.*]

1. A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting, and other purposes

By glimmering lanes and walls of *canvas* led *Tennyson*

2. A clear, unbleached cloth, wove regularly in little squares, used for working tapestry with the needle

3 The rough draught or model on which an air or piece of music is composed, containing certain notes of the composer, to show the poet who finishes it the measure of the verses he is to make. [*Francis*]

4. (*Naut.*) The sails of a vessel

To suit his *canvas* to the roughness of the sea and the trim of the vessel *Goldsmith*

Cănv'as, *a.* Made of canvas or coarse cloth, as, a *canvas* tent

Cănv'as-back, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of sea-duck, *Fuligula vallisneriana*, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh, found in the rivers of the Chesapeake Bay and adjoining waters, and deriving its name from the color of the plumage on its back *Baird.*

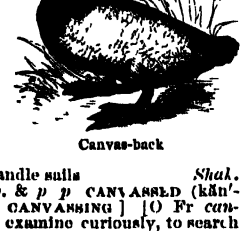

Canvas-back

Cănv'as-climb'er (-klīm'er), *n.* A sailor that goes aloft to handle sails *Shak.*

Cănv'ass, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANVASSED (kănv'vast); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANVASSING.] [O. Fr *canbasser, canabasser*, to examine curiously, to search or sift out, as *canvas* in O. Eng., and probably in O. Fr., signified also a sieve, a straining cloth. See *supra.*]

1. To sift; to strain; to examine thoroughly, to search or scrutinize; as, to *canvass* the votes for senators.

2. To take up for discussion; to debate.

An opinion that we are likely soon to *canvass*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To go through in the way of solicitation, as, to *canvass* a district for votes.

Cănv'ass, *v. i.* To solicit votes or interest, to use efforts to obtain an office or position, to seek, followed by *for*, as, to *canvass* for a seat in parliament, to *canvass* for a friend *Bacon.*

Cănv'ass, *n.* **1** Close inspection to know the state of, as, a *canvass* of votes *Bacon*

2 Examination in the way of discussion or debate, as, a thorough *canvass* of a subject

3 A seeking, solicitation, or effort to obtain something, as votes, or subscribers to a book

No previous *canvass* was made for me *Burke*

Cănv'ass er, *n.* **1** One who solicits votes, or goes about to make interest *Burke*

2 One who examines the returns of votes for a public officer

Cănv'y, *a.* [See CANE.] **1** Consisting of cane, or abounding with canes

2 Made of canes, as, *cany* wagons *Milton.*

Cănyon, *n.* See CANON

Cans zō'ng, *n.* [It., a song, from Lat. *cantio*, from *canere*, to sing, Pr *canson, canso, chanson, chanso*, O. Sp *chançon*, N. Sp *cancion*, Fr *chanson*] (*Mus.*) A song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation [*Rare.*]

Cănzo nĕt', *n.* [It *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*, q. v.] (*Mus.*) A little or short song, in one, two, or three parts

Caqut'chine (kō'chin), *n.* (*Chem.*) A highly inflammable, volatile, oily liquid, obtained by distillation from caoutchouc *Gregory*

Caqut'chuc (kō'chŭk), *n.* [Fr *caoutchouc*, *caoutchou*, a South American word.] A vegetable substance obtained from incisions made in several plants, affording a milky juice, as the *Urceola elastica*, a tree of tropical Asia, the *Ficus elastica*, a species of fig in Nepaul, and especially the *Siphonia elastica* (*Hevea elastica* of some botanists), a euphorbiaceous plant of South America. It is white at first, and assumes the dark shade usually possessed on exposure to smoke. It is impermeable to water, tenacious, elastic, unalterable by exposure to air, fusible at 150°, soluble in ether and the essential oils. It is also called *India rubber* (having been first used to erase pencil marks) and *gum elastic*

Vulcanized caoutchouc, caoutchouc compounded with a small proportion of sulphur, by which it is rendered hard and elastic like horn – so called because subjected to a high degree of heat during the process of manufacture. It is used for a great variety of purposes in the arts

Caqut'chuc, (kō'chŭk), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, caoutchouc

Caqut'chou cine, *n.* See CAOUTCHINE

Cap, *n.* [A. S. *cappe*, cap, cape, hood, D. *kap*, Ger. *kappe*, O. H. Ger. *chappa*, cloak, Icel. *kapa*, toga, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *capa*, It. *cappa*, Fr. *cape, chape*, cloak, L. Lat. *capa, cappa*, Bret. *capa, capaz, capa saya, capsayo*, perhaps of Iberian origin, as Isidorus, of Seville, 19, 31, mentions it first "*Capa*, quia quasi totum capiat hominem. Et capitis ornamentum."]

1 A part of the dress, made to cover the head

2 The mark or ensign of some rank, office, or dignity, as that of a cardinal *Shak.*

3 The top, or the uppermost, the highest

Thou art the *cap* of fools *Shak.*

4 A respectful uncovering of the head

He that will give a *cap* and make a leg in thanks for a favor he never received, deserveth rather to be blamed for want of wit than to be praised for store of manners *Fuller*

5 Any thing resembling a cap in form, position, or use, as, (*a*) (*Arch.*) The uppermost of an assemblage of parts as, the *cap* of a column, door, &c. *Gwilt* (*b*) (*Naut.*) A thick, strong block of wood, holding two masts together when one is erected at the head of another, also a covering of tarred canvas at the end of a rope *Totten*

Cap of a cannon, a piece of lead laid over the vent to keep the priming dry. – now called an *apron.* — *Cap of maintenance*, a cap of state carried before the kings of England at the coronation. It is also carried before the mayors of some cities. — *To set one's cap for*, to take measures to gain the affections or favor of a man with a view to being married to him

Cap, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPPED (kăpt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPPING.]

1 To cover the top or end, to spread over

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a cartilaginous substance *Derham*

2 To deprive of a cap *Spenser*

3 To render complete, to bring to the highest point, to consummate, as, to *cap* the climax of absurdity

4. To provide with a cap, as, to *cap* a rifle.

To cap verses, to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter *Johnson.* — *To cap proverbs*, or *terms*, to name alternately in emulation or contest *Shak.*

Cap, *v. i.* To uncover the head in reverence or civility *Shak.*

Ca'pa bĭl'i ty, *n.* The quality of being capable, capacity, capableness

A *capability* to take a thousand views of a subject is to be reconciled with distinctness of judgment *H. Taylor*

Ca'pa-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Pr. *capable*, from L. Lat. *capabilis*, capacious, capable, from Lat. *capere*, to take, contain.]

1. Possessing ability, qualification, or susceptibility; having capacity, adapted, suited; as, a room *capable* of holding a large number, a man *capable* of lifting heavy weights, a castle *capable* of resisting a long assault.

Conscious of joy and *capable* of pain *Prior.*

2 Possessing intellectual power, qualified, able, as, a *capable* instructor, a *capable* judge, a mind *capable* of nice investigations, a man *capable* of exerting a salutary influence, one *capable* of making a contract, of devising or bequeathing property, &c.

3 Capacious, large [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn — Able, competent, qualified, fitted, efficient, effective, skillful

Ca'pa ble ness, *n.* The state or quality of being capable, capacity, power of understanding; knowledge *Killingbeck.*

Ca păç'i fy, *v. t.* [From Lat. *capax*, that can contain, capable, from *capere* and *facere*, to make.] To qualify [*Rare.*] "The benefits he is *capacified* and designed for." *Barrow.*

Ca păç'ious, *a.* [From Lat. *capax.* See *supra.*]

1 Having capacity, able to contain, large; roomy, spacious, extended, broad, as, a *capacious* vessel, room, &c., a *capacious* bay or harbor.

In the *capacious* recesses of his mind *Bancroft*

2 Having ability or qualification to take large views of things, comprehensive, liberal "A *capacious* mind." *Watts*

Ca păç'ious ly, *adv.* In a capacious manner or degree

Ca păç'ious ness, *n.* The quality of being capacious, as of a vessel, a reservoir, a bay, a mind, &c.

Ca păç'i tāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPACITATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPACITATING.] To render capable, to qualify, to enable, as, to *capacitate* to observe errors, to *capacitate* for usefulness, to *capacitate* for a deanery *Watts Wood.*

Ca-păç'i tā'tion, *n.* Act of making capable [*R.*]

Ca păç'i ty, *n.* [Lat. *capacitas*, from *capax*. Fr. *capacite*, Pr. *capacitat.* See CAPACIFY.]

1 The power of receiving or containing, extent of room or space, passive power, — used in reference to physical things

Had our palace the *capacity*
To camp this host *Shak.*
The *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder *Boyle.*

2 The power of receiving ideas, knowledge, &c., the comprehensiveness of the mind, the receptive faculty

Capacity is now properly limited to these [the mere passive operations of the mind]; its primary signification, which is literally *room for*, as well as its employment, favors this; although it can not be denied that there are examples of its usage in an active sense *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3 Active power, ability, element of power. "The *capacity* of blessing the people." *Alex. Hamilton.*

A cause with such *capacities* endued *Blackmore.*

4 Outward condition or circumstances, occupation, profession, character, as, to work in the *capacity* of masons and carpenters

5 (*Law.*) The aptitude or qualification, as of age, residence, &c., necessary for certain purposes, as for holding office, for making contracts, wills, &c. *Bouvier*

6 (*Geom.*) The solid contents of a body

Capacity for heat the power of absorbing heat. Substances differ in the amount of heat requisite to raise them a given number of thermometric degrees, and this difference is the measure of, or depends upon, what is called their *capacity for heat*

Syn — Ability, faculty, talent, capability, skill, efficiency. See ABILITY

Cāp'-a-pie' (kăp'a pee') [O. Fr. (*de*) *cap-a-pie*, from head to foot, now *de pied en cap*, from foot to head.] From head to foot, all over

He was armed *cap-a-pie*, and wore a suit of burnished steel *Prescott*

Ca-păr'i-son, *n.* [Fr. *caparaçon*, O. Fr *caparasson*, from Sp. *caparazon*, a cover for a saddle, coach, &c., from *capa*, cloak, cover, and *arzon*, fore and hind bow of a saddle or from L. Lat. *caparo*, Pr *caparo, caparon*, Fr *chaperon*, hood, and the Spanish termination *azon*, as in *corazon*, heart, from Lat. *cor.*]

1 A cloth or covering laid over the saddle or harness of a horse, often rich and decorated, trappings

Their horses clothed with rich *caparison*. *Dryden.*

2 Gay or rich clothing

My heart groans beneath the gay *caparison* *Smollett*

Ca păr'i son, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPARISONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPARISONING.] [Fr. *caparaçonner.*]

1 To cover with a caparison or decorated cloth, as a horse

The steeds, *caparisoned* with purple, stand *Dryden.*

2. To adorn with rich dress, to dress.

I am *caparisoned* like a man *Shak.*

Cāp'-cāse, *n.* A small traveling case or band-box.

A *cap-case* for your linen and your plate,
With a strange lock that opens with amen *B. & Fl.*

Cape, *n.* [Fr. *cap*, from Lat. *caput*, head, top, point, end, extremity, Pr. *cap*, head, summit, extremity, It *capo*, Sp. & Pg *cabo*.]

1. A neck of land, extending some distance into the sea, a headland.

2. [Fr. *cape*. See CAP.] The part of a garment hanging from the neck behind and over the shoulders. "With a small compassed *cape*" *Shak.*

3. A kind of wine made at the Cape of Good Hope. *Simmonds*

Cape, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To head or point, as, the ship *capes* southwest by south

Ca'pe, *n.* [Lat *capi*, take, imperative of *capere*, to take.] (*Law.*) A judicial writ touching a plea of land and tenements. It takes its name from its opening word. *Bouvier.*

Cā'pel, *n.* (*Mining.*) A kind of stone composed of quartz, schorl, and hornblende.

Cāp'e-lān, } *n.* [Fr *capelan*, *caplan*, Sp *capelan*.]
Cāp'e-lin, }

1. (*Ichth.*) A small species of fish of the trout family (*Mallotus villosus*) found off the coasts of Greenland, Iceland, and Newfoundland, it is used as a bait for the cod. [Written also *caplin*.] *Pennant*

Cāp'el-lāne, *n.* [See CHAPLAIN.] The curate of a chapel, a chaplain. [*Obs.*]

Inform them of the dignities and duties of the precentor, secrist, sub-secrist, *capellane*, ostiary. *Fuller*

Cāp'el lēt, *n.* [Fr *capelet*.] (*Far.*) A kind of swelling, like a wen, growing on the point of the elbow of a horse, probably occasioned by bruises in lying down. *White*

Cā'per, *v. i.* [Fr *se cabrer*, to rear, to prance, of horses, to leap like a goat, from Lat *caper*, a he goat. Cf. CAPRIOLE.] To leap or jump about in a sprightly manner, to spring; to dance.

He *capers*, he dances, he has eyes of youth. *Shak.*

Cā'per, *n.* 1. A frolicsome leap or spring, a skip, a jump, — as in mirth or dancing. "Though he does not cut *capers*." *Addison*

2. (*Naut.*) A vessel formerly used by the Dutch, principally as a privateer. *Wright*

Cā'per, *n.* [Fr *câpre*, It *cappero*, Sp & Pg *alcaparra*, Sp Prov Arag *caparra*, D *kapper*, Ger *kaper*, Lat *capparis*, *cappari*, Gr. κάππαρις, κάπparι, Ar & Per *al kabar*. The Skr *kapharī* is dried ginger, from *kapha*, phlegm, and *ari*, enemy, a remedy against phlegm.] (*Bot.*) The flower bud or unexpanded flower of the caper bush (*Capparis spinosa*), much used for pickling. *London*

Cā'per-bush, } *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of low shrubs
Cā'per-tree, } (*Capparis*), some of which produce berries, and others pods; most of the species are very showy when in flower. *London*

Cā'per-cāil'zie, *n.* [Scot.] (*Ornith.*) A species of grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*) of large size and delicious flavor, of which the general color is black and green, with white marks on the wing and tail, — called also *cock of the woods*. *Baird*

Cā'per-clāw, *v. t.* To treat with cruel playfulness, as a cat treats a mouse. [*Obs.*]

He *capers claweth* Beza very sore. *Bale*

Cā'per-cŭt'ting, *n.* A leaping or dancing in a frolicsome manner. *Beau. & Fl.*

Cā'per er, *n.* One who capers, leaps, and skips about, or dances.

The nimble *capers* on the cord. *Dryden*

Cā'per-sauce, *n.* Sauce or catchup made of capers.

Cā'per-tēa, *n.* A kind of black tea, of which the caper-congou and scented caper are two varieties. *S. W. Williams*

Cā'pi-as, *n.* [Lat. *capias*, thou mayst take, from *capere*, to take.] (*Law.*) A writ or process commanding the officer to take the body of the person named in it, that is, to arrest him, — also called *writ of capias*.

☞ One principal kind of *capias* is a writ by which actions at law are frequently commenced, another is a writ of execution issued after judgment to satisfy damages recovered; a *capias* in criminal law is the process to take a person charged on an indictment, when he is not in custody. *Burrill. Wharton.*

Ca plb'a-rā, *n.* The cabiai. See CABIAI.

Cāp'il-lā'ceous, *a.* [Lat *capillaceus*, hairy, from *capillus*, hair.] Having long filaments, resembling a hair. See CAPILLARY.

Cāp'il lāire' (4), *n.* [Fr *capillaire*, maiden hair, *sirop de capillaire*, capillaire, from Lat *capillaris*. See CAPILLARY.]

1. A kind of sirup extracted from the maiden hair.

2. Any simple sirup flavored with orange flower water.

Ca-pil'la mĕnt, *n.* [Lat. *capillamentum*, from *capillus*, hair, Fr *capillament*.]

1. (*Bot.*) A filament, or a small, fine thread, like a hair, that grows in the middle of a flower.

2. One of the fine fibers or filaments of which the nerves are composed. *Berkeley*

Cāp'il-lār'i ty, *n.* [Fr *capillarité*.] The state or condition of being capillary.

Cāp'il-la ry, or **Ca pil'la ry** (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat. *capillaris*, from *capillus*, hair, Fr *capillaire*.]

1. Resembling a hair, fine, minute, small in diameter, long and very slender, as, the *capillary* vessels of animals and plants.

2. Pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels; as, *capillary* action.

Capillary attraction and *repulsion*, the cause which determines the ascent or descent of a fluid in a capillary tube above or below the level of the surrounding fluid, when the tube is dipped in that fluid. *P. Cyc.* — *Capillary plants* (*Bot.*), the ferns, or *Filices*. *Milne*

Cāp'il-la-ry (44), *n.* 1. A fine vessel or canal.

2 (*pl.*) (*Anat.*) The minute vessels in the circulating system, which connect the arteries and veins. *Berkeley.*

Cāp'il lā'tion (110), *n.* [Lat. *capillatio*, the hair, from *capillus*, hair.] A blood-vessel like a hair, a capillary. [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Ca pil'la tūre (53), *n.* A bush of hair, frizzling of the hair. *Clarke*

Ca-pil'li-fōrm, *a.* [Lat *capillus*, hair, and *forma*, form.] In the shape or form of a hair, or of hairs.

Cāp'il-lōse', *a.* Having an abundance of hair, hairy. [*Rare.*] *Ogilvie*

Cāp'i tal, *a.* [Lat *capitalis*, from *caput*, head.]

1. Pertaining to, or on, the head. [*Obs.*] "A *capital* bruise." *Milton*

2. Having reference to, or involving, the forfeiture of the head or life, affecting life, as, *capital* trials, *capital* punishment. "Many crimes that are *capital* among us." *Swift.*

He whose conscience thinks it sin to put to death a *capital* offender, will as oft think it meritorious to kill a righteous person. *Milton*

3. First in importance, chief, principal, excellent, as, a *capital* city, a *capital* speech. "A *capital* article in religion." *Atterbury*

It is now that whatever is *capital* and essential in Christianity should be clearly and strenuously affirmed. *I. Taylor*

Capital letter (*Print.*), a letter usually distinguished by its form and greater size from those in which the body of a page is printed, — so called because used at the head of a word or sentence. Capital letters are of two kinds, large and small, the latter being of the same height as the shortest letters of the lower case. — *Capital stock*, the fund of a trading company or corporation.

ABCDEF ABCDEF
Capitals Small Capitals

Syn. — Chief, principal, leading, controlling, prominent.

Cāp'i-tal, *n.* [Cf. Lat *capitellum* and *capitulum*, a small head, the head, top, or capital of a column, dim of *caput*, head, Fr *chapiteau*, O Fr & Pr. *capitel*.]

CAPITALS.

Gothic

Composite

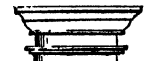
Tuscan

Corinthian

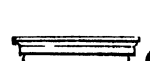
Doric

Ionic

1 (*Arch.*) The head or uppermost part of a column, pilaster, &c.

In classical architecture, the orders have each their respective *capitals*. *Orf. Gloss.*

2 [Fr *capitale*, f, sc *ville*.] (*Geog.*) The chief city or town in a country, a metropolis. "A busy and splendid *capital*." *Macaulay*

3 [Fr *capital*.] A stock employed in trade, manufactures, &c.

With respect to a nation, the destruction of its productive *capital* is impossible. *Bentham*

4 Means of increasing one's power; influence, as, *political* capital.

5 [Fr *lettre capitale*.] (*Print.*) A letter distinguished by its form or greater size from those ordinarily used in the body of the page, a capital letter.

6 (*Fort.*) The line which bisects the salient angle of a ravelin. See RAVELIN.

7 A chapter, or section, of a book. [*Obs.*] "Holy St Bernard hath said in the 59th *capital*." *W. Scott*

Cāp'i-tal-ist, *n.* [Fr. *capitaliste*.] A man who has a capital or stock in trade, usually a man of large property, which is or may be employed in business. "The expenditure of the *capitalist*." *Burke*

Cāp'i tal-i zā'tion, *n.* 1. The act of converting money or stock into capital.

2. The use of capital letters in writing or printing.

Cāp'i tal ize, *v. t.* 1. To convert into capital, as money or stock.

2. To print in capital letters.

Cāp'i tal ly, *adv.* 1. In a way involving the forfeiture of the head or life, as, to punish *capitally*.

2. In the way of preeminence or excellence, chiefly, finely.

Cāp'i tal-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being capital, preeminence. [*Rare.*]

Cāp'i-tăn' Pa-shā', } The chief admiral of the
Cāp'i-tăn' Pa-shā'. } Turkish fleet.

Cāp'i-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *capitatus*, from *caput*, head.] (*Bot.*) Growing in a head, — applied to a flower or stigma. *Loudon*

Cāp'i-tā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *capitation*, Lat. *capitatio*, a poll-tax, from *caput*, head.]

1. Numeration by the head, a numbering of persons. *Browne.*

2. A tax upon each head or person; a poll-tax; — usually called *capitation-tax*.

Cāp'i-tē, *n.* [Lat. *capite*, ablative case of *caput*, head.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A tenure of land.

Tenure in capite, a holding of land directly of the king as sovereign lord. *Wharton. Burrill.*

Ca-pit'el-late, *a.* [From Lat *capitellum*, dim. of *caput*, head.] (*Bot.*) Terminating in very small heads, as some stigmas. *Gray.*

Cāp'i-tol, *n.* [Fr *capitole*, Lat. *capitolium*, from *caput*, head.]

1. The temple of Jupiter, in Rome, on the Mons Capitolinus.

Comes Cæsar to the *Capitol* to-morrow? *Shak.*

2. The edifice occupied by the congress of the United States in their deliberations. Also, in some states, the state house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions.

Cāp'i-tō'li an, } *a.* [Fr *capitolin*, Lat *capitolinus*.]
Cāp'i tol ine, } See CAPITOL.] Pertaining to the Capitol in Rome.

Capitoline games (*Antiq.*), annual games originally instituted by Camillus in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus, and in commemoration of the preservation of the capitol from the Gauls, and re-instituted, after having fallen into disuse, by Domitian, after which they were held every fifth year.

Ca-pit'u lar *a.* [See *infra*.]

1. Belonging to a chapter, capitulary.

The [illegible] aristocracy of the church, from the pope to the members of the *capitular* body. *Milman*

2. (*Bot.*) Growing in small heads, as the dandelion.

Ca-pit'u lar, } *n.* [L Lat *capitulare*, *capitularium*, from Lat *capitulum*, a small head, a chapter, dim of *caput*, head, chapter.]
Ca pit'u la-ry, }

1. An act passed in a chapter, either of knights, canons, or religious.

2. The body of laws or statutes of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council.

3. A collection of laws or statutes, — so called as being in chapters or sections.

Several of Charlemagne's *capitularies* repeat complaints of these exactions. *Hallam.*

4. The member of a chapter.

The chapter itself, and all its members or *capitulars*. *Ayliffe*

Ca pit'u lar-ly, *adv.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter. "*Capitularly* assembled." *Sterne*

Ca pit'u la ry (44), *a.* [L Lat *capitularis*, *capitularius*. See *supra*.] Relating to the chapter of a cathedral. "*Capitulary* acts." *Warton.*

Ca pit'u lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAPITULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAPITULATING.] [L Lat *capitulare*, Fr *capituler*. See CAPITULAR, *n.*]

1. To settle or draw up the heads of an agreement, as in chapters or articles. [*Obs.*]

There *capitulates* with the king, to take to wife his daughter Mary. *Heylin*

There is no reason why the reducing of any agreement to certain heads or capitula should not be called to *capitulate*. *Trench*

2. To surrender on stipulated terms, as an army or garrison.

The Irish, after holding out a week, *capitulated*. *Macaulay.*

Ca pit'u lāte, *v. t.* To surrender or transfer on certain conditions. [*Rare.*]

Ca pit'u-lā'tion, *n.* [L Lat. *capitulatio*, Fr. *capitulation*.]

1. A reducing to heads or articles, formal agreement. "With special *capitulation*." *Bp. Burnet.*

2. The act of capitulating or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms.

3. The instrument containing the terms of an agreement or surrender.

Ca pit'u lā'tor, *n.* [L. Lat. *capitulator*.] One who capitulates.

Cāp'i tŭle (30), *n.* [Lat *capitulum*, small head, chapter.] A summary. [*Obs.*] *Wycliffe.*

Ca pit'u lum, *n.* [Lat., a small head. See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) A thick head or cluster of flowers on a very short axis, as a clover top, or a dandelion. It may be either globular or flat. *Gray*

Capitulum.

Ca pī'vī (pē've), *n.* [See COPAIBA.] A balsam of the Spanish West Indies.

Cā'ple, *n.* See CAPEL.

Cāp'lin, *n.* 1. A species of fish. See CAPELAN.

2. The cap or coupling of a flail, through which the thongs pass which connect the handle and swipple. *Wright*

Cāp'-mŏn'ey (măn'ȳ), *n.* Money gathered for the huntsman at the death of the fox. *Halliwell.*

Cāp'no-măn'cy, *n.* [Fr. *capnomancie*, from Gr. κανός, smoke, and μαντία, power of divination.] Divination by means of the ascent or motion of smoke. *Spenser.*

Cāp'no-mŏr, *n.* [Gr. κανός, smoke, and μόρα, equivalent to μοῖρα, part.] (*Chem.*) A limpid, colorless oil, of a high refracting power, with an aromatic odor of ginger, obtained from the oil of tar. *Gregory.*

Ca-pōc', *n.* A sort of cotton so short and fine that it can not be spun, used in the East Indies to line palanquins, to make mattresses, &c.

Ca-pōch' (ka-pōtsh'), *n.* [Sp. *capucho*, It. *cappuccio*, Fr. *capuce*, *capuchon*, L. Lat. *capucium*, *caputium*, from *capa*, *cappa*, *cape*, cloak See CAP] A monk's hood, also, the hood of a cloak.

Ca-pōch', *v. t.* To cover with a hood, and hence, to hoodwink or blind

Capoched your rabbins of the synod,
And snapped their canons with a why-not. *Hudibras*

Cā'pon (kā'pn, *or* kā'pun) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Lat *capo*, Gr. *κάπων*, Fr & Sp *capon*, Fr *chapon*, It *cappone*, A S. *capun*, D *kapoen*, Dan & Sw *kapun*, Ger. *kapaun.*] A castrated cock, a cock chicken gelded for the purpose of improving his flesh for the table. "The merry thought of a *capon*" *W Irving*

Cā'pon, *v. t.* To castrate, as a cock. *Birch*

Cā'pon et, *n.* A young capon. [*Rare*]

Cāp'o-nière' (kāp'o neer'), *n* [Fr *caponnière*, Sp *caponera*, It. *cappon era*, probably allied to Fr *caponner*, to dissimulate in order to succeed, *capon*, a cunning player Cf Fr *chaponner*, to castrate a cock, and Eng *capon*] (*Fort*) A work placed in a ditch for its defense by fire arms, the defenders being covered on the sides, and sometimes overhead. If on the side only, it is single, if overhead, it is double The work often serves as a covered passage-way across the ditch

Cā'pon ize, *v t* To castrate, as a fowl *Barrington.*

Ca-pōt', *n* [Fr *capot*, *être capot*, to be balked, *faire capot*, to capot, Ger *caput*, ruined, broken, either abbreviated from *caput mortuum*, q v , or contracted from Heb *kappōth*, expiatory sacrifice, atonement, because the Jews, on their day of expiation, wanted to put their sins on a Gentile by saying, Be thou my *kappōth*, i e , die thou for me, for my expiation or reconciliation with God, which gradually became a sort of curse and of a more general application, hence, also, the Ger *caporn*, dead, ruined, broken] A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet by either party of the players it counts for forty points *Hoyle*

Ca-pōt', *v t* To win all the tricks from, in playing at piquet

Ca pōte', *n.* [Fr *capote*, Sp *capote*, from *capa*, cape, cloak See CAP]

1 A long cloak extending from head to feet, worn by women

2 A coat with a hood, worn by soldiers, sailors, and others. *Simmonds.*

Ca pouch', *n.* Same as CAPOCH

Cāp'pa dine, *n* A sort of silk flock or waste obtained from the cocoon after the silk has been reeled off, used for shag in making rugs *Simmonds*

Cāp'pa-nūs, *n* (*Zool*) A kind of worm very pernicious on account of its adhering to, and gnawing, the bottoms of ships *Ogilvie*

Cāp'-pā'per, *n* 1 A coarse brown paper, so called from being used to make caps, to hold commodities

2 A kind of writing paper in large sheets, usually called *foolscap*

Cāp'-pēak, *n* The front piece or visor of a cap, by which it is usually put on and removed from the head. *Simmonds*

Cāp'per, *n* [From *cap*] One whose business is to make or sell caps

Cāp'ping-plāne, *n* (*Join*) A plane used for working the upper surface of staircase rails *Ogilvie*

Cā'prāk, *n.* [Lat *capra*, she goat] (*Zool*) A genus of ruminant quadrupeds, including the common goat

Cāp'rate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of capric acid with a base *Gregory*

Cāp're-o late (Synop , § 130), *a.* [From Lat *caprcolus*, wild goat, tendril, from *capra*, she goat, *caper*, he goat, Fr *capreole*] (*Bot*) Having tendrils, or spiral claspers, by which plants fasten themselves to other bodies *Martyn*

Cāp'ric, *a* [Lat *caper*, he goat] Obtained from butter, especially the butter and fat of the goat, as, *capric* acid *Gregory*

Ca-pric'cio (ka-prē'cho), *n* [It , freak, whim, caprice, q v] (*Mus*) A loose, irregular species of composition in which the composer continually digresses from his subject *Moore*

Ca-pric'ci-ō'so (ka-prē'che ō'so), *a.* [It. See *supra*] (*Mus*) In a free, fantastic style *Moore.*

Ca-price' (ka prees'), *n* [Fr *caprice*, It *capriccio*, Sp & Pg *capricho*, from Lat *caper*, *capra*, goat, originally a fantastical goat leap] An abrupt change in feeling, opinion, or action, proceeding from some whim or fancy, a freak, a notion "*Caprices* of appetite" *W Irving.*

Syn.—Freak, whim, fancy, vagary, humor, whimsey, fickleness

Ca-prich'iō, *n.* [It. *capriccio*, q v] Freak, fancy [*Obs*] *Shak*

Ca-pri'cious (ka prish'us), *a* [Fr. *capricieux*, It *capriccioso.*] Governed by caprice, apt to change suddenly; freakish, whimsical, changeable "*Capricious* humor" *Hugh Miller.*

The king had a *capricious* partiality to the Romish practices. *Hallam.*

Syn.—Arbitrary, freakish; whimsical, unsteady, captious. See ARBITRARY

Ca-pri'cious-ly, *adv.* In a capricious manner, whimsically.

Ca-pri'cious-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being capricious, unsteadiness. "The *capriciousness* of taste." *Pennant.* "The *capriciousness* of a sickly heart." *W. Irving.*

Cāp'ri-cōrn(25), *n* [Lat. *capricornus*, from *caper*, goat, and *cornu*, horn]

Capricornus and Sign

1 (*Astron*) The tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters at the winter solstice, about the 21st of December, — represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore part like a goat, and the hind part like a fish

2 (*Entom*) A beetle of the genus *Cerambyx*

Cāp'rid, *a* [From Lat *caper*, *capra*, goat] Relating to that tribe of ruminant mammals, of which the goat, or genus *Capra*, is the type

Cāp'ri fi-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *caprificatio*, from *caprificare*, to ripen figs by the stinging of the gall insect, from *caprificus*, the wild fig, from *caper*, *capra*, goat, and *ficus*, fig] A process of promoting the production, or accelerating the ripening, of fruit, practiced in the Levant, particularly with the fig It consists in suspending on the cultivated fig, branches of the wild variety that bring with them a small insect, which penetrates the female flowers carrying the pollen of the male flower on its body, or punctures the fruit in order to lay its eggs, which hastens the ripening, and may be the only effect The Egyptians pretend to obtain the same result by puncturing the eye of the fruit with a needle dipped in oil *Dana*

Cāp'ri fōle, *n* [O Fr *caprifole*, N Lat *caprifolium*, from *caper*, *capra*, goat, and *folium*, leaf] The wild climbing vine, called also *woodbine* or *honeysuckle* *Spenser*

Cāp'ri fōrm, *a* [From Lat *caper*, *capra*, goat, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a goat

Ca prig'e nous, *a* [Lat *caprigenus*, from *caper*, *capra*, goat, and *genere*, *gignere*, to produce] Produced by a goat

Cāp'rine (Synop , § 130), *a* Like, or pertaining to, a goat, as, *caprine* symbols

Cāp'ri-ōle (Synop , § 130), *n* [O Fr *capriole*, now *cabriole*, It *capriola*, Sp & Pg *cabriola*, from *capra*, *capra*, goat Cf CAPER, *v i*]

1 (*Man*) A leap that a horse makes in the same place without advancing, in such a manner that when he is at the height of the leap, he jerks out with his hind legs, even and neat

2 A leap or caper, as in dancing "With lofty turns and *capriols*" *Sir J Davies*

3 A kind of head dress worn by ladies

Cāp'ri pēd, *a* [Lat *capripes*, *pedis*, from *caper*, *capra*, goat, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot] Having feet like those of a goat

Cāp'ri zant, *a* [Lat *caper*, goat] (*Med*) Having a leaping or bounding motion, as, a *caprizant* pulse *Dunglison*

Cāp'-shēaf, *n* The top sheaf of a stack of grain, the crowning point or part *Spenser*

Cāp'si cīne, *n* [From *capsicum*] (*Chem*) The active principle found in the capsules of cayenne pepper it has a resinous appearance and a burning taste *Gregory*

Cāp'si cum, *n* [N Lat *capsicum*, from *capsa*, box, chest, chest for fruit, because it is contained in pods] (*Bot*) A genus of plants producing fruit in the form of pods or capsules containing berries both pod and berry having a pungent biting taste, and when ground forming the red or Cayenne pepper of domestic use

☞ The most important varieties are *C baccatum* commonly called *bird-pepper*, *C frutescens* or Cayenne pepper and *C annuum* *Lindley*

Cap-sīze', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CAPSIZED *p pr* & *vb n* CAPSIZING] [Probably from *cap*, top, head, and *seize*, because it is properly to move a boat or other vessel forward by turning it alternately on the heads] To upset or overturn, as a vessel or other body, as, to *capsize* a boat *Totten*

Cāp'sīze, *n* An upset or overturn

Cāp'-square, *n* A strong plate of iron which comes over the trunnion of a cannon, and keeps it to its place *Totten*

Cāp'stan, *n* [Fr *cabestan*, Sp. *cabestrante*, *cabrestante*, from *cabestro*, halter, chain, from Lat. *capistrum*, halter] (*Naut*) A strong, massy column of timber, formed somewhat like a truncated cone, and having its upper extremity pierced to receive bars, or levers, for winding a rope round it, to raise great weights, or to exert great power, principally used in ships for heaving in cables, as when raising an anchor, or warping, — sometimes written *capstern*, but improperly

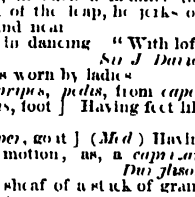

Capstan.

Cāp'-stōne, *n.* (*Falcon*) A fossil echinite of the genus *Conulus*, — so called from its supposed resemblance to a cap.

Cāp'su-lar, } *a.* [Fr. *capsulaire*, N. Lat. *capsu-*
Cāp'su-la-ry, } *laris*, from Lat. *capsula*. See *in fra*] Hollow, like a capsule, having the nature of a capsule; pertaining to a capsule.

Capsular ligament (*Anat*), a membranous, elastic bag or capsule, which surrounds joints in the animal system *Dunglison*

Cāp'su late, } *a.* Inclosed in a capsule, or as in
Cāp'su-lā'ted, } a chest or box *Derham.*

Cāp'sule, *n.* [Fr *capsule*, Lat *capsula*, a little box or chest, from *capsa*, chest, case, from *capere*, to take, contain]

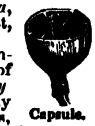

Capsule.

1 (*Bot*) A seed pod or pericarp opening, when mature, by the separation of its valves *Gray*

2 (*Chem*) (*a*) A small saucer of clay for roasting or melting samples of ores, &c (*b*) A small, shallow, evaporating dish, usually of porcelain

3 (*Med*) A gummy envelope or coating for nauseous doses *Dunglison.*

4 (*Physiol*) A small membranous sac, as, the *capsule* of the crystalline lens *Carpenter.*

5 A metallic seal or cover for closing a bottle *Simmonds.*

6 A percussion cap

Cāp'tain (kap'tin, 42), *n* [O Fr *capitain*, now *capitaine*, Pr *capitani*, Sp *capitan*, Pg *capitão*, It *capitano*, L Lat *capitaneus*, *capitanus*, *capitaneus*, from Lat *caput*, the head]

1 A head, or chief officer, the military officer who commands a company or troop, or who has the rank entitling him to do so, though he may be employed on other service, — also, the commander of a ship, the foreman of a body of workmen, and the like "A train band *captain* eke was he" *Cowper*

The Rhodian *captain* relying on his knowledge and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards *Arbuthnot*

2 A man skilled in war or military affairs a military leader, a warrior "Foremost *captain* of his time" *Tennyson*

Captain general the commander in chief of an army or of the militia In the United States the governor of a state is *captain-general* of the militia — *Captain lieutenant* an officer who with the rank of captain, and pay of lieutenant commands a company or troop

Cāp'tain, *a* [L Lat *captaneus*, principal See *supra*] Possessing superiority in rank, courage value, &c "*Captain* jewels in the carcanet" "Captive good attending *captain* ill" *Shak*

Cāp'tain-cy, *n* The rank, post, or commission of a captain *Washington*

Cāp'tain-cy-gĕn'er al, *n* The office, power, territory or jurisdiction of a captain general

Cāp'tain-pa chā', *n* The Turkish high admiral. [Also written *capitan pacha*]

Cāp'tain ry, *n* [Fr *capitainerie*] The power, or command, over a certain district, chieftainship, captainship *Spenser*

Cāp'tain ship, *n* 1 The condition, rank, post, or authority of a captain or chief commander "To take the *captainship*" *Shak.*

2 Skill in military affairs, as, to show good *captainship*

Cap tā'tion, *n* [Fr *captation*, Lat *captatio*, from *captare*, to catch, intensive of *capere*, to take] The act or practice of catching favor, or applause, by flattery or address

I am content my heart should be discovered without any of those dresses or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches *Charles I*

Cāp'tion, *n* [Lat *captio*, from *capere*, to take, seize]

1 (*Law*) That part of a legal instrument, as a commission indictment, &c which shows where, when, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed *Bouvier Wharton*

2 The act of taking or arresting a person by judicial process [*Rare*] *Bouvier.*

3 The heading of a chapter, section, or page

☞ In this sense, the word is an Americanism but is not used by our best writers

Cāp'tious (kāp'shus), *a* [Fr *captieux*, Lat *captiosus* See *supra*]

1 Apt to catch at faults disposed to find fault or to cavil difficult to suit peevish fretful perverse. "A *captious* and suspicious age" *Stillingfleet.*

I am sensible I have not disposed my materials to abide the test of a *captious* controversy *Burke*

2 Fitted to catch, or perplex, or insnare, insidious troublesome "*Captious* restraints on navigation" *Bancroft.*

Syn — Cavilling, caping fault-finding, censorious, critical, peevish insidious insnaring, — CAPTIOUS, CAVILLING PETULANT IRRITABLE One who is *captious* is ready to *catch* at the slightest faults one who is *cavilling* does it on trivial or imaginary grounds, one who is *petulant* is apt from irritability to make hasty but slight attacks. *Irritableness* is complaining, impatience A *captious* disposition a *cavilling* reviewer, *petulant* remarks, a *fretful* temper

Cāp'tious-ly, *adv* In a captious manner, as, to use words *captiously*

Cāp'tious ness, *n* Disposition to find fault, inclination to object, peevishness. *Locke.*

Căp'ti-vāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPTIVATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPTIVATING.] [Lat. *captivare*, from *captivus*, captive, from *capere*, to take; Fr. *captiver*, Pr. *captivar.*]

1. To take prisoner, to seize by force, to capture; to subdue. [*Rare.*]

Their woes, whom fortune *captivates.* *Shak.*

2. To overpower with excellence or beauty; to charm.

Small landscapes of *captivating* loveliness *W Irving*

Syn.—To enslave, subdue, overpower, charm, enchant, fascinate, lead captive

Căp'ti-vate, *a* [Lat *captivatus*] Taken prisoner

Women have been *captivate* ere now *Shak*

Căp'ti vā'ting, *a* Having power to charm, as, *captivating* smiles

Căp'ti vā'tion, *n* [L Lat *captivatio*] The act of taking a prisoner, a taking one captive. "The *captivation* of our understanding" *Bp Hall*

Căp'tive, *n* [Lat *captivus*, from *capere*, to take, Fr. *captif*, Pr *captiu* Cf CAITIFF]

1 A prisoner taken by force or stratagem in war, by an enemy.

Like *captives* bound to a triumphant car *Shak*

Then, when I am thy *captive*, talk of chains *Milton*

2. One charmed or subdued by beauty, excellence, or affection

Căp'tive, *a* 1. Made prisoner, especially in war, kept in bondage or confinement

A poor, miserable, *captive* thrall *Milton*

My woman's heart grew *captive* to his honey words *Shak.*

2. Serving to confine, relating to bondage or confinement, as, *captive* chains, *captive* hours

Căp'tive, *v. t* To take prisoner, to bring into subjection, to capture [*Obs*] "Their inhabitants slaughtered and *captived*" *Burke*

Cap-tĭv'i-ty, *n* [Fr *captivité*, Pr *captivetat*, Lat *captivitas*]

1. The state of being a prisoner, or of being in the power of an enemy, by force or the fate of war

More celebrated in his *captivity* than in his greatest triumphs *Dryden*

2 A state of being under control; subjection, bondage.

Sink in the soft *captivity* together *Addison*

Syn.—Imprisonment confinement, bondage, subjection, servitude, slavery

Căp'tor, *n* [Lat *captor*, from *capere*, to take] One who takes, as a prisoner or a prize

Căpt'ure (kăpt'yur) (53), *n* [Fr *capture*, Pr. *captura*, Lat *captura*, from *capere*, to take]

1 The act of taking or seizing by force, seizure, arrest, as, the *capture* of an enemy

2 The thing taken, a prize, prey taken by force, surprise, or stratagem

Syn.—Seizure, arrest, detention

Căpt'ure, *v. t* To take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem

Her heart is like some fortress that has been *captured* *W Irving*

Ca puc'cio (ka pōōch'o), *n* [It. *cappuccio* See CAPOCH] A capuchin or hood [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ca-puched' (ka-pōōcht'), *a* [See CAPOCH] Covered with a hood [*Obs*]

They are differently cuculated or *capuched* upon the head and back *Browne*

Căp'u chĭn' (kap'yu sheen'), *n* [Fr *capucine*, a nun of the order of St Francis See CAPOCH]

1. A garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of *capuchin* monks. *Johnson*

2 A pigeon whose head is covered with feathers

Căp'u chĭn', *n* [Fr *capucin*, a monk who wears a cowl, from Fr *capuce*, *capuchon*, hood, cowl] (*Eccl*) One of the monks of the order of St Francis. "A bare footed and long-bearded *capuchin*" *W Scott*

Căp'u-chin', } *n* [Fr *capucin*] (*Zool*) A species
Căp'u chine, } of monkey (*Cebus capucinus*), a native of Guinea, characterized by having the hair on the crown and back part of the head of a black color, resembling a monk's cap or hood, the rest being of a grayish white, — called also *capuchin monkey* *Baird*

Căp'u-let, *n.* See CAPELLET

Căp'u-lin, *n.* [Sp *capulin*, *capuli*] The Mexican cherry

Căp'ut, *n* [Lat , the head] (*Eng*) The council of a university, by which every grace must be approved before it can be submitted to the senate It consists of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of each of the *faculties* of divinity, law, and medicine, and two masters of arts, chosen annually by the senate

Căput Mŏr'tu um [Lat , from *caput*, head, and *mortuus*, dead, p p of *morrri*, to die] (*Old Chem*) The residuum or remainder of distillation or sublimation, worthless residue *Junius.*

Căr, *n* [O Fr *car*, *char*, now only *char*, Pr *car*, from Lat *carrus*, a four-wheeled wagon, a Celtic word in Latin, W *câr*, Armor. *karr*, Ir & Gael. *carr*, allied to Ger. *karre*, *karren*]

a, a, platforms; *c, c*, trucks.

Railway Car.

1. A small vehicle moved on wheels

2. A carriage for running on the rails of a railway. [*U S*]

3. A chariot of war or of triumph.

See millions crowding the gilded *car.* *Prior*

The gilded *car* of day. *Milton.*

4. (*Astron.*) The constellation called Charles's Wain, or the Bear.

The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car.* *Dryden*

Syn.—See TRAIN

Căr'a-bine (Synop , § 130), *n.* (*Mil.*) A kind of fire arm See CARBINE

Căr'a-bĭ-neer', *n.* [See CARBINEER.] A man who carries a carabine, a carbineer.

Căr'a-boid, *a* [Gr *καραβος*, beetle, and *εἶδος*, shape] Like, or pertaining to, a genus of beetles, called *Carabæus* *Smart.*

Căr'ac, *n* Same as CARACK.

Căr'a-căl, *n* [Fr *caracal*, from Turk *qarah-qoutaq*, from *qarah*, black, and *qoutaq*, ear] (*Zool*) A species of lynx (*Felis caracal* of Linnæus, *Caracal melanotis*, of others), a native of Africa, India, Persia, and Turkey, about two feet long It preys on small quadrupeds and birds, its color is a uniform reddish brown, its ears black externally, and tipped with long black hairs *Baird*

Căr'ack, *n* [O Eng *carecke*, *carrike*, *carrick*, Fr *caraque*, Sp & Pg *carraca*, It *caracca*, L Lat *caracca*, from *carrus*, Sp , It , & Pg *carro*, wagon, because it carries much, as if it were a *carrus marinus*] (*Naut*) A large ship of burden, such as the Portuguese formerly used in trading to the East Indies

"Like some huge *carack* lay" *Waller*

Căr'a cōle, *n* [Fr *caracole*, a wheeling about, O Fr , Sp , & Pg *caracol*, snail, winding staircase, a wheeling about, Catalan *caragol*, screw, It *caracollo*, a wheeling about, probably of Iberian origin, Bisc *baracaillua*, *bare curacillua*, snail, *barea*, a snail without a shell, slug, and *culloa*, contraction from *curacillua*, a winding hole]

1 (*Man*) A semi round, or half turn, which a horseman makes, either to the right or left.

2 (*Arch*) A staircase in a spiral form *Gwilt*

Căr'a cōle, *v. i* To move in a caracole, to wheel

Prince John *caracoled* within the lists at the head of his jovial party *W Scott*

Căr' a col-I, *n* An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, of which an inferior quality of jewelry is made

Ca răfe', *n* [Fr] A glass water-bottle for the table or toilet *Simmonds*

Căr'a-gheen, *n* See CARRAGEEN.

Căr'a-mĕl, *n* [Fr *caramel*, Sp *caramelo*, from L Lat *canna mellis*, *cannamella*, *canamella*, *cala mellus mellitus*, sugar cane, from Lat *canna*, reed, and *mel*, *mellis*, honey] (*Chem*) Burnt sugar, a black, porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 400° It is soluble in water, forming a dark brown solution, and is used to color brandy and other spirits *Gregory*

Căr'apax, *n* [Fr] (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes of the *Scombeı* or mackerel family The most common species is *C trdygarss*, called on the British coast *scad* or *horse-mackerel.* *Baird*

Căr'a-pāce, } *n* [Fr *carapace*] A thick shell or
Căr'a pāx, } shield which covers the back of the tortoise, or turtle, the upper shell of the crab, or other crustaceous animal

Căr'at, *n* [Fr *carat*, It *carato*, O Pg *quirate*, N Pg & Sp *quilate*, Ar *qirrāt*, *qirāt*, a bean or pea shell, a weight of four grains, carat, which word the Arabians borrowed from Gr. *κεράτιον*, a little horn, the fruit of the carob tree, a weight, carat]

1 The weight of four grains, used by jewelers in weighing precious stones and pearls

2 A twenty fourth part, — a denomination used in determining the proportionate fineness of gold The whole mass of gold to be estimated is divided into twenty four equal parts, and said to be of so many *carats*, according to the number of twenty fourths of pure metal, as, gold of eighteen or twenty two *carats*

Căr'a-văn, or **Căr'a-văn'** (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *caravane*, Sp *caravana*, Ar *qairawān*, from Per *karwān*, *qirwān*, caravan, *qirwān*, traveling through many regions]

1 A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, marching or proceeding in a body, or traveling together for greater security, especially through countries infested by robbers, or hostile tribes "Men who pass in troop or *caravan*" *Milton*

2 A large, close carriage on springs, or a tram of such carriages, for conveying wild beasts, &c , for exhibition

3 A fleet of large boats, used in Russia for conveying hemp, &c *Simmonds*

Căr'a van eer', *n.* The leader or driver of the camels in a caravan

Căr'a-văn'sa-ry, } *n.* [Fr *caravansérai*, Per *kār-*
Căr'a-văn'se-ra, } *wān sarai*, from *kārwān*, caravan, and *sarāi*, palace, large house, inn] A kind of inn, in the East, where caravans rest at night, being a large, square building, with a spacious court in the middle

Căr'a-vĕl, *n* [Fr *caravelle*, It. *caravella*, Sp *carabela*, from Sp *carabu*, a kind of vessel, from Lat *carabus*, Gr *κάραβος*, a kind of sea-crab and a kind of light ship, N Gr *καράβι*, ship, vessel, Icel *karfi*, Ir. & Gael *cairb*, *cairbh*] [Written also *carvel*]

1. (*Naut.*) A kind of light, round, old-fashioned ship, with a square poop, rigged like a galley, and not much above a hundred tuns in burden; — formerly used by Spaniards and Portuguese.

To board the *caravels* upon the main. *Fanshaw.*

2. A small boat used for the herring-fishery, on the coast of France *Simmonds.*

Căr'a-wāy, *n* [O & Prov. Eng. *carwey*, *carvy*, Fr. & It. *carvi*, Sp *carvi*, and *al-caravea*, *al-carahueya*, Pg. *al-caravia*, Ar *karwiya*, *karawiya*, from Gr. *κάρον*, *κάρος*, Lat *carum*]

1. (*Bot*) A biennial plant of the parsley family (*Carum carui*) The seeds have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste They are used in confectionery, and also in medicine as a carminative.

2 A kind of sweetmeat containing caraway seeds.

We are wont to eat *caraways*, or biscuits, or some other comfits *Cogan.*

3 A kind of apple. *Mason.*

Car-băz'o-tate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of carbazotic acid with a base.

Căr'ba-zōt'ic, *a* [From *carbon* and *azote*, q. v.] (*Chem*) Produced by the decomposition of different substances, as carbolic acid, indigo, salicine, silk, aloes, &c , by means of nitric acid, — applied to an acid which consists of carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen, and which, when used for dyeing, gives a fine straw colored yellow to silk and woolen fabrics. It is also called *picric* acid, and *nitro-picric* acid *Gregory.*

Căr'bĭn (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Fr *carabine*, It., Sp., & Pr *arabina*, from Fr. *carabin*, O Fr *calabrin*, carabineer, It *calabrino*, policeman, from O Fr & Pr *calabre*, O Fr *cauble*, *chauble*, an engine of war, used in sieges, L Lat *carabuga*, *chadabula*, *cabulus*, for *cadabulus*, engine of war, *cadabulum*, prostration to the ground, from Gr *καταβολή*, a throwing down, *καταβαλλειν*, to throw down] (*Mil.*) A fire arm intermediate between the pistol and musket in length and weight, used by mounted troops

Căr'bĭ neer', *n* [Fr *carabinier*] (*Mil*) A soldier armed with a carbine, a light horseman, a carabineer

Car bŏl'ic Ăc'id (*Chem*) An oily liquid, colorless, having a burning taste, and the odor of creosote, to which it has great resemblance, it is obtained from coal tar *Gregory*

Căr'bon, *n* [Fr *carbone*, from Lat *carbo*, coal, Pr *carbo*, O Fr & Sp *carbon*, N Fr *charbon*, It. *carbone*] (*Chem*) An elementary substance, not metallic in nature, which predominates in all organic compounds It is combustible, and forms the base of charcoal, and enters largely into mineral coals In its pure crystallized state it constitutes the diamond, and is the hardest of known substances, occurring in monometric crystals like the octohedron, &c It enters largely into graphite, or black lead, and in this it is soft, and occurs in hexagonal prisms or tables When united with oxygen it forms carbonic acid, and carbonic oxide, according to the proportions of the oxygen when united with hydrogen, it forms various carbureted hydrogens, one of which is the common illuminating gas.

Căr'bo năde, } *n* [Fr *carbonnade*, from O Fr.
Căr'bo nā'do, } *carbon*, Lat *carbo*, coal] (*Cookery*) Flesh, fowl, or the like, cut across, seasoned, and broiled on coals. [*Obs*]

Căr'bo-nā'do, } *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* CARBONADOED,
Căr'bo nāde, } *p pr & vb n* CARBONADOING]

1 To cut or hack for frying or broiling [*Obs*] "A hare daintily *carbonadoed*" *Beau. & Fl*

2 To cut or hack. [*Obs*] "With his keen-edged spear he cut and *carbonadoed* them" *Massinger.*

Căr'bo nā'rĭ, *n pl* [It *carbonaro*, a coal man] Members of a secret political association in Italy, in the early part of the nineteenth century, for changing the government by force into a republic.

☞ The origin of the society is uncertain, but is said to have been among charcoal-burners whose occupation offered inducements to mysterious associations The *Carbonari* adopted charcoal as a symbol of purification, and took for a symbolic motto, "Revenge upon the wolves who devour the lambs" The place where they assembled was called the *baracca*, or collier's hut, and the interior was styled the *vendita*, from the sale of coals which the colliers are supposed to carry on in their huts

Căr'bo-nā'rism, *n* The principles of the Carbonari.

Căr'bon-ate, *n* [Fr *carbonate* See CARBON] (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base. *Gregory.*

Căr'bon ā'ted, *a.* Combined or impregnated with carbonic acid

Car bŏn'ic, *a* [Fr *carbonique*] Of, or pertaining to, carbon, as, *carbonic* ether. *Gregory.*

Carbonic acid (*Chem*), an acid composed of one part of carbon and two parts of oxygen In its ordinary condition it is a gas, but it may be reduced to a liquid or solid state by cold and pressure It is a heavy gas, totally unfit for respiration It is given out by animals in breathing, by liquors while fermenting, by the decomposition of all substances, and by the combustion of wood, coal, &c , and will extinguish flame, and even life; hence it is called *choke-damp* and *mephitic air* Water will absorb its own volume of it, and more than this under pressure, and in this state becomes the common soda-water of the shops, and the carbonated water of natural springs. Combined with lime it constitutes limestone, or common marble and

shells. Plants imbibe it for their nutrition and growth, the carbon being retained and the oxygen given out. *Gregory.—Carbonic oxide*, a gaseous compound of one equivalent of carbon and one equivalent of oxygen It is fatal to animal life, extinguishes combustion, and burns with a pale blue flame, forming carbonic acid.

Cär'bon-if'er-ous, *a* [From *carbon*, Lat. *carbo*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing, or containing, carbon or coal.

Carboniferous age (*Geol*), the one immediately following the *Devonian*, or *age of fishes*, and characterized by the vegetation which formed the coal beds This age embraces three periods, the *Subcarboniferous*, the *Carboniferous*, and the *Permian* — *Carboniferous formation* (*Geol*), the series of rocks (including sandstones, shales, limestones, and conglomerates, together with beds of coal) which make up the strata of the *carboniferous age* or *period* *Dana*

Cär'bon-i-zā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *carbonisation*] The act or process of carbonizing.

Cär'bon-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CARBONIZED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* CARBONIZING] [Fr *carboniser*] To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire, or by other means, as by the action of concentrated acids on animal and vegetable substances

Cär'bon-ōm'e-ter, *n* [Eng *carbon* and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for ascertaining the presence of an excess of carbonic acid, by its action on lime-water

Cär'bon-spär, *n* (*Min*) Any carbonate related in constitution to carbonate of lime, as carbonate of magnesia, of zinc, &c *Dana*

Cär'boy, *n* [Cf Ir & Gael *carb*, basket] A large, globular bottle of green glass, inclosed in basket work for protection, used especially for carrying corrosive liquors, as sulphuric acid, &c

Cär'bun-cle (kär'bung-kl, 82), *n* [Lat *carbunculus*, a little coal, a bright kind of precious stone, a kind of tumor, a disease of plants, dim of *carbo*, coal, Fr *carboncle*]

1 (*Min*) A beautiful gem, of a deep-red color, with a mixture of scarlet, called by the Greeks *anthrax*, found in the East Indies It is usually found pure, of an angular figure, and adhering to a heavy, ferruginous stone, of the emery kind Its ordinary size is one fourth to two thirds of an inch When held up to the sun, it loses its deep tinge, and becomes exactly of the color of a burning coal

2 (*Med*) A malignant boil, or inflammation of the cellular membrane and the skin, forming a hard, round tumor, differing from a common boil in having no central core, and being of longer continuance, an anthrax

3 (*Her*) A charge or bearing consisting of rays considered as representing the jewel called carbuncle *Burke*

Cär'bun-cled, *a.* 1 Set with the stone called carbuncle

Armor *carbuncled* like holy Phœbus car *Shak*

2. Having a malignant boil called carbuncle, hence, having red or inflamed spots "A *carbuncled* face" *Bronne*

Car-bŭn'cu-lar, *a* Belonging to a carbuncle, resembling a carbuncle, red, inflamed

Car-bŭn'cu lā'tion, *n* [Lat *carbunculatio*, from *carbunculare*, to have a *carbunculus*, a disease of plants See CARBUNCLE] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, by excessive heat or cold *Harris*

Cär'bu rĕt, *n* [N Lat. *carburetum*, Fr. *carbure*] (*Chem.*) A combination of carbon with some other substance, the resulting compound not being an acid or base, as, *carburet* of nitrogen, *carburet* of (or carbureted) hydrogen

Cär'bu-rĕt-ed, *a* Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet

Carbureted hydrogen gas, any one of several gaseous compounds of carbon and hydrogen, some of which make up illuminating gas

Cär'ca-jou (kär'ka jōō), *n* [Fr *carcajou*] (*Zoöl*) The American badger (*Meles Labradorica*), found in the sandy plains or prairies of North America

Cär'ca-nĕt, *n* [Fr *carcan*, the iron collar or chain of a criminal, a chain of precious stones, O Fr *carchant*, Pr *carcan*, D *karkant*, L Lat *carcannum*, O It *carcame*, from Armor *kerchen*, bosom, neck, *kelchen*, collar, cravat, from *kelch*, circle, round, allied to Icel *qverk*, O H Ger *querca*, throat] A chain or collar of jewels *Shak*

Cär'cass, *n* [Fr *carcasse*, Sp *carcasa*, It. & Pg *carcassa*, from Lat *caro*, flesh, and *capsa*, chest, box, case. Of Eng *chest*, box, and the trunk of the body. Cf *infra*] [Written also *carcase*]

1. The dead body of an animal, a corpse.

The mangled *carcass* of the poor victim *Prescott*

2. The body, in contempt or ridicule

To pamper his own *carcass* *South*

3. The decaying remains of a thing, as of a boat or ship.

The rotten *carcass* of a boat. *Shak*

4 The frame or main parts of a thing, unfinished or without ornament.

5 [Fr. *carcasse*, It *carcassa*, Sp *carcasa*, O Sp *carcax*, equivalent to *carcasa*, fire-engine, N Sp quiver, Fr. *carquois*, Pr. *carcais*, Pg *carcus*, It. *carcasso*, quiver, because both of them are encircled and kept together with iron rings or ribs, which resemble the ribs of a human carcass Cf *supra.*] (*Mil.*) A hollow vessel, about the size of a bomb, of an oval figure, filled with combustibles, to be thrown from a mortar into a town, to set fire to buildings.

A discharge of *carcasses* and bomb-shells *W Irving*

Cär'çe-lage, *n.* [Sp. *carcelage*, L Lat. *carcelagium*, *carceragium*, *carcerarium*, from Lat. *carcer*, prison] Prison fees [*Obs*]

Cär'çel Lămp A lamp of French invention, in which the oil is raised through tubes by clock-work, so as continually to overflow at the bottom of the burning wick

Cär'çer, *n* [Lat *carcer*, an inclosed place, hence a prison, and a barrier or starting place in the race-course] A prison, a goal or starting post

Cär'cer al, *a* [Lat *carceralis*, from *carcer*, prison] Belonging to a prison [*Rare*] "Released from his *carceral* endurance" *Fosc*

Cär'çi-no lŏg'ic-al, *a* Pertaining to carcinology

Cär'çi-nŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr *καρκινος*, a crab, and *λόγος*, discourse] The science which treats of the *Crustacea*, or crabs, shrimps, &c, — called also *crustaceology* and *malacostracology* *Dana*

Cär'çi-nō'ma, *n* [Lat *carcinoma*, Gr *καρκίνωμα*, equivalent to *καρκινος*, ulcer, cancer, from *καρκίνουν*, to make crab-like, to cause the disease cancer, from *καρκινος*, crab, cancer] (*Med*) A cancer, or cancerous tumor *Dunglison*

Cär'çi-nŏm'a-toŭs, *a.* Of, or relating to, carcinoma *Dunglison*

Cärd, *n* [Fr *carte*, It *carta*, paper, card, Sp *carta*, letter, Pr *carta*, paper, letter, card, Lat *charta*, Gr *χαρτης*, a leaf of paper]

1 A piece of pasteboard or thick paper, prepared for various uses, as, a *card* for games, a visiting *card*, &c

2 A published note, containing a brief statement, explanation, request, &c

3 A paper on which the points of the compass are marked

All the quarters that they know
I' the shipman's *card* *Shak*
On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason's the *card*, but Passion is the gale *Pope*

Cärd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CARDED, *p pr* & *vb n* CARDING] To play at cards, to game *Johnson*

Cärd, *n* [Fr *carde*, Dan *karde*, *karte*, Sw. *karda*, D *kaardi*, Sp *carda*, teasel, the head of a thistle, card, Pg *carda*, card, and *cardo*, thistle, It *cardo*, thistle, card, from Lat *carduus*, *cardus*, thistle, *carere*, to card] An instrument for combing wool or flax, or for cleaning and smoothing the hair of animals, usually made by inserting bent teeth of wire in a thick piece of leather, fastened to a piece of wood

Cärd, *v t* 1 To comb with a card, to cleanse or straighten by combing

Those *carded* the short, those comb the longer flakes *Dyer*

2 To clean or clear, as if by using a card [*Obs*]

This book must be *carded* and purged *Skelton*

3 To mix or mingle [*Obs*]

To be drunk either alone or *carded* with some other beer *Bacon*

Cär'da mine, *n* [Fr *cardamine*, Lat *cardamina*, Gr *καρδάμινη*] (*Bot*) A genus of plants containing the lady's smock, cuckoo flower, meadow cress, &c *Loudon*

Cär'da-mom, *n.* [Fr *cardamome*, Lat *cardamomum*, Gr *καρδάμωμον*, from *ἄμωμον*, Lat *amomum*, an Indian spice plant, and *καρὸ*, for *σκαρὸ*, from Skr *tshkard*, to vomit, *tshkardil âripu*, cardamom, literally enemy to vomiting] (*Bot*) A species of *Alpinia* (*A cardamomum*), a leguminous plant indigenous to the East Indies Its seeds have a warm, aromatic flavor, and are used in medicine *Loudon*

Cärd'-băs'ket, *n* A basket for visiting cards

Cärd'-bōard, *n* A stiff paper or pasteboard for making cards, &c *Simmonds*

Cärd'-cāse, *n* A case for visiting cards

Cärd'er, *n* 1 One who cards wool *Shak.*

2 One who plays at cards, a gamester *Wotton*

Cär'di-ă, *n* [Gr *καρδία*, heart, or upper orifice of the stomach] (*Anat*) The upper orifice of the stomach, where the esophagus enters it

Cär'di ac, } *a* [Fr. *cardiaque*, Lat. *cardiacus*,
Car dī'ac-al, } Gr *καρδιακός*, from *καρδία*, heart]

1 (*Anat*) (*a*) Pertaining to or resembling the heart, as, the *cardiac* arteries (*b*) Pertaining to the upper orifice of the stomach *Dunglison*

2 Exciting action in the heart, through the medium of the stomach having the quality of stimulating action in the system, invigorating the spirits, and giving strength and cheerfulness *H More*

Cär'di-ac, *n* (*Med*) A medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits, a cordial *Dunglison*

Cardiac wheel (*Mach*) a heart-shaped wheel acting as a cam See HEART WHEEL

Cär'di ăg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *καρδία*, heart, and *γράφειν*, to describe] (*Anat*) An anatomical description of the heart *Dunglison*

Cär'di ăl'gi-a, } *n* [Fr *cardialgie*, L. Lat *cardi-*
Cär'di-ăl'gy, } *algia*, Gr. *καρδιαλγία*, from *καρδία*, heart, and *ἄλγος*, pain.] (*Med*) A violent sensation of heat and acrimony in the upper or left orifice of the stomach, seemingly at the heart, but rising into the esophagus, heart-burn, — also called the *cardiac passion.* *Dunglison*

Cär'di-nal, *a.* [Fr. *cardinal*, Lat. *cardinalis*, from *cardo*, the hinge of a door, that about which a thing revolves, on which it depends, the chief point or circumstance.] Of fundamental importance; pre-eminent, superior, chief, principal.

Impudence is now a *cardinal* virtue. *Drayton*

Cardinal numbers, the numbers *one*, *two*, *three*, &c, in distinction from *first*, *second*, *third*, &c., which are called *ordinal* numbers — *Cardinal points* (*a*) (*Geog*) The four intersections of the horizon with the meridian, and the prime vertical circle, or north and south, east and west (*b*) (*Astrol*) The rising and setting of the sun, the zenith and nadir — *Cardinal signs* (*Astron*), Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn — *Cardinal virtues* (*Antiq*), prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude — *Cardinal winds*, those which blow from the cardinal points

Cär'di nal, *n* [Fr *cardinal*, It *cardinale*, L. Lat. *cardinalis* (ecclesiæ Romanæ). See *supra*]

1 (*Rom Cath Church*) One of the seventy ecclesiastical princes who constitute the pope's council, or the sacred college, from among whom and by the votes of whom the pope is elected The dress of the cardinal is a red cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, and a red hat *Speiman.*

2 A woman's short cloak, — so called, perhaps, from some resemblance to that of a cardinal. "Where's your *cardinal*? Make haste" *Lloyd.*

Cär'di-nal āte, } *n* [Fr *cardinalat*, It *cardi-*
Cär'di-nal ship, } *nalato*, L Lat *cardinalatus*] The office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal

Cär'di nal-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A sub family of the *Tanagillida* (*Cardinalis Virginianus*), having a fine scarlet plumage, and a high, pointed crest on its head The males have loud and musical notes resembling those of a fife, which are constantly heard during the spring It is also called *cardinal-grosbeak* *S F Baird*

Cär'di-nal-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) A species of *Lobelia* (*L cardinalis*), an herbaceous plant, bearing brilliant red flowers of much beauty *Loudon*

Cär'di nal-grŏs'bēak, *n* See CARDINAL BIRD

Cär'di nal-īze, *v t* [Fr *cardinaliser*] To make a cardinal [*Obs*] *Sheldon*

Cärd'ing-ĕn'gine, } *n* A machine for comb-
Cärd'ing-ma chine', } ing, breaking, and cleansing wool or cotton, and forming it into a roll or sliver It consists of cylinders, thick set with teeth, between which the wool is passed *Tomlinson.*

Cär'di ŏg'ra phy, *n* See CARDIAGRAPHY

Cär'di oid, *n* [From Gr *καρδία εἶδος*, heart shaped, from *καρδία*, heart, and *εἶδος*, shape] (*Math*) An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart *Davies*

Cär'di ŏl'o gy, *n* [From Gr *καρδία*, heart, and *λογος*, speech] (*Anat*) A discourse or treatise on the heart *Wright.*

Cär'di ŏm'e try, *n* [From Gr *καρδία*, heart, and *μέτρον*, measure] (*Med*) Measurement of the heart, as by percussion or auscultation *Dunglison.*

Car dī'tis, *n* [N Lat *carditis*, from Gr *καρδία*, heart Fr *carditis* and *cardite*] (*Med*) Inflammation of the fleshy or muscular substance of the heart *Dunglison.*

Cärd'-mătch, *n* A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur *Addison.*

Car dōon', *n* [Fr *cardon*, Sp *cardon*, *cardo*, Pr. *cardo*, Fr *chardon*, thistle, from Lat *carduus*, *cardus* See CARD] (*Bot*) A species of *Cynara* (*C cardunculus*) resembling the artichoke, used as salad *Loudon.*

Cärd'-pär'ty, *n* A party met for playing cards

Cärd'-răck, *n* A rack for holding address, visiting, or business cards "The empty *card rack* over the mantel-piece" *Thackeray.*

Cärd'-tă'ble, *n* A table, especially one having a leaf which folds over upon the other, used for playing cards on

Cär'du-ăs-bē'ne dic'tus, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant, the blessed-thistle

Cāre (4), *n* [A S *caru*, *cearu*, O Sax *cara*, Goth. *kara*, O H Ger *chara*, Ir & Gael *car*, allied to Lat *cura*, care, W *cur*, care pain, blow, throb]

1 Charge or oversight, implying responsibility for safety and prosperity "The *care* of all the churches" 2 *Cor* xi 28.

Him thy *care* must be to find *Milton.*

2 Attention or heed, caution, regard, heedfulness, watchfulness

They shall eat bread by weight, and with *care* *heed* Iv 16.
I thank thee for thy *care* and honest pains *Shak.*

3 A burdensome sense of responsibility, anxiety, concern, solicitude, trouble

Nor sullen discontent nor anxious *care*,
E'en though brought thither, could inhabit there *Dryden.*

4 The object of watchful attention or anxiety.

Right sorrowfully mourning her bereaved *cares* *Spenser.*
Perplexed with a thousand *cares* *Shak.*

Syn — Anxiety, solicitude, concern, caution, regard; management direction, oversight — CARE, ANXIETY, SOLICITUDE, CONCERN These words express mental pain in different degrees *Care* belongs primarily to the intellect, and becomes painful from overburdening thought *Anxiety* denotes a state of distressing uneasiness from the dread of evil *Solicitude* expresses the same feeling in a diminished degree *Concern* is opposed to *indifference*, and implies but little exercise of anxious thought *Care* respects equally the past, the present, and the future, *solicitude* and *anxiety* have reference chiefly to the future We are *careful* about the means, *solicitous* and

anxious about the end: we are *solicitous* to obtain a good, *anxious* to avoid an evil.

Cāre, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARING.]

1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned; to have regard or interest.

She *cared* not what pain she put her body to, since the better part, her mind, was laid under so much agony *Sidney*

Master, *carest* thou not that we perish? *Mark* iv 38.

He *cared* not for the affection of the house. *Tennyson*

2. To be inclined or disposed. "Not *caring* to observe the wind" *Waller.*

Ca-reen', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAREENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAREENING.] [O. Eng. *carene*, O Fr. *carener*, now *caréner*, from O Fr *carine*, now *carene*, Pr. & Lat. *carina*, the bottom of a ship, keel] (*Naut.*) To heave or bring to lie upon one side, as a ship, for the purpose of calking, repairing, cleansing, &c. *Totten.*

Ca-reen', *v. i.* To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail. *Totten.*

Ca-reen'age (45), *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) Expense of careening ships. (*b*) A place for careening. *Simmonds.*

Ca-reer', *n.* [Fr. *carrière*, It. *carriera*, race-course, high road, street, Pr. *carriera*, street, road, properly wagon-way, from Lat. *carrus*, wagon. See CAR.]

1. A race-course: the ground run over.

To go back again the same *career* *Sidney*

2. Rapidity of motion, a race, a course.

When a horse is running in his full *career* *Watkins*

3. General course of action or movement, course of proceeding, procedure

Brief, brave, and glorious was his young *career* *Byron*

An impartial view of his whole *career* *Macaulay*

4. (*Falconry.*) The flight of a hawk

Ca-reer', *v. i.* [*imp & p p* CAREERED, *p pr & vb. n.* CAREERING] To move or run rapidly.

When a ship is decked out in all her canvas, every sail swelled, and *careering* gayly over the curling waves, how lofty, how gallant she appears! *W Irving*

Cāre'ful (4), *a.* 1 Attentive to support and protect, provident, — with *of* or *for*.

Thou hast been *careful* for us with all this care 2 *Kings* iv 13

What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryden*

2. Giving good heed, watchful, cautious.

In *careful* watch
Round their metropolis *Milton*

3. Full of care, anxious, solicitous.

The *careful* plowman doubting stands *Milton*

4. Filling with care or solicitude, exposing to concern, anxiety, or trouble, painful [*Obs*]

The *careful* cold beginneth for to creep *Spenser*

By him that raised me to this *careful* height. *Shak.*

Syn.—Anxious, solicitous, disturbed, troubled, provident, thoughtful, cautious, circumspect, heedful, watchful, vigilant

Cāre'ful-ly, *adv.* 1 With care, anxiety, or solicitude, in a manner that shows care.

He found no place of repentance, though he sought it *carefully* with tears *Heb* xii 17

2 In a heedful, watchful, attentive manner, cautiously, providently. "Tend the emperor's person *carefully*" *Shak.*

Cāre'ful-ness, *n* The quality or state of being solicitous to guard against evil or provide for safety, heedfulness, caution, anxiety

Cāre'less, *a.* [From *care* and the termination *-less*, q. v.]

1. Having no care, unconcerned, heedless, negligent; inattentive, unmindful

My brother was too *careless* of his charge *Shak*

He grew *careless* of himself *Steele*

2 Free from care or anxiety, hence, undisturbed, cheerful. "Sleep she as sound as *careless* infancy" *Shak.*

Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay *Pope.*

3. Done or said without care, unconsidered, as, a *careless* throw, a *careless* expression "With such a *careless* force" *Shak.*

4. Contrived without art. "He framed the *careless* rhyme." *Beattie.*

5. Not receiving care; uncared for [*Rare*] "Their many wounds and *careless* harms" *Spenser.*

Syn.—Negligent, heedless, thoughtless, unthinking, inattentive, incautious, remiss, supine, forgetful, regardless; inconsiderate, listless

Cāre'less-ly, *adv.* In a careless manner or way, negligently; heedlessly, without care or concern

Cāre'less-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being without care, heedlessness, inattention *Temple.*

Ca'ren-cy, *n.* [Lat *carens*, wanting, from *carere*, to want] Deficiency, lack, want [*Obs*]

Ca-rēne', *n* [L Lat *carena.* See *infra*] (*Eccl.*) A fast of forty days on bread and water [*Obs*] *Taylor*

Căr'en tēne, *n* [It. *quarantana*, *quarentana*, *quarantena*, *quarantina*, *quarentina*, Pr *quarantena*, Fr *quarantaine*, L. Lat *quarantena*, *quarentena*, *carentena*, from L Lat *quadragintana*, forty, from Lat *quadraginta*, forty] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties. [*Obs*] See QUARANTINE. *Bp. Taylor.*

Ca-rēss', *v. t.* [*imp. & p p* CARESSED (ka-rēst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARESSING] [Fr. *caresser*, It. *carezzare* and *careggiare*, from L. Lat. *caritia*, caress, Sp. *caricia*, It *carezza*, from Lat. *carus*, dear.] To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle.

The lady *caresses* the rough blood-hound. *W. Scott.*

Ca-rēss', *n.* An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection; an embracing with tenderness. "Wooed her with his soft *caresses*." *Longfellow.*

Ca-rēss'ing-ly, *adv.* In a caressing manner.

Căr'ret, *n.* [Lat. *caret*, there is wanting, from *carere*, to want] (*Print.*) A mark [∧] which shows that something omitted in the line is interlined above, or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place

Căre'-tūned, *a.* Tuned by care, mournful. *Shak.*

Căre'-wōrn, *a.* Worn or vexed with care

Căr'rex, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the order *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge.

Căr'ga-son, *n* [Fr *cargaison*, Sp. *cargazon*, from L. Lat. *cargare*, to load, Sp *cargar*, Fr. *charger*. See CARGO and CHARGE] A cargo, lading, freight. See CARGO. *Howell*

Căr'go, *n*, *pl.* CĂR'GŌES. [Sp *cargo* and *carga*, burden, load, from *cargar*, to load, charge, q v, It *carco* and *carico*.] The lading or freight of a ship, the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship, load, freight. "*Cargoes* of food or clothing." *E. Everett*

☞ The term *cargo* is considered both in English and American law as applying to goods only, and not to live animals or persons *Burrill*

Căr'gōose, *n* [The first syllable, *car*, may be a corruption of the Gael & Ir *cur*, *cuor*, pronounced *kur*, *kuo*, crest, comb Cf GREBE.] (*Ornith*) A fowl belonging to the *Colymbus*, or diver, family, and species *Podiceps cristatus*, or crested grebe It is about the size of a goose *Buchanan*

Căr'i ā'ted, *a* Carious [*Obs.*] See CARIOUS.

Căr'ib, *n* [See CANNIBAL] [*Geog*] A native of the eastern portion of the West Indies.

Căr'ib bē'an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to the easterly portion of the West India islands, or to the sea surrounding them.

Căr'ib bee, *n* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of the Caribbean islands, a Carib

Căr'i bŏu, *n* [Fr *caribou*, a Canadian name for a kind of small rein deer] (*Zoöl*) A quadruped of the rein deer kind (*Tarandus sangifer*), a native of the frigid zone in Europe, Asia, and America, — used by the Laplanders to draw their sledges [Written also *carribou*] *Baird*

Căr'i-ēn, *n.* [Lat. *carica* (se *ficus*), a kind of dry fig, from *Caricus*, *-a*, *um*, Carian, belonging to *Caria*, a province in Asia Minor, rich in fig trees] (*Bot*) (*a*) A genus of plants, of which the *Papaw* is one species See PAPAW. (*b*) A species of *Ficus*, from which the common fig is gathered, *Ficus carica* *Loudon*

Căr'i-ca-tūre (53), *n.* [Fr *caricature*, It *caricatura*, from *caricare*, to charge, overload, exaggerate See CHARGE, *v t*]

1 The exaggeration, in a representation, pictorial or otherwise, of that which is characteristic

2 A figure or description in which the peculiarities of a person or thing are so exaggerated as to appear ridiculous

The truest likeness of this prince of French literature will be the one that is most of the look of a *caricature* *I Taylor*

Căr'i-ca-tūre, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* CARICATURED, *p pr & vb n* CARICATURING] To make or draw a caricature, to represent with ridiculous exaggeration, to burlesque

In revenge for this epistle, Hogarth *caricatured* Churchill *Walpole*

Căr'i-ca-tūr'ist, *n.* One who makes caricatures

Căr'i-cŏg'ra phy, *n.* [From Lat *carex*, *caricis*, sedge, and Gr ; *γράφειν*, to describe] A description of the plants of the genus *Carex*, or sedge *Dewey*

Căr'i-cous, *a* [From *carica*, q. v] Resembling a fig, as, a *caricous* tumor *Craig*

Ca'ri-ēs, *n* [Lat *caries*, allied to Skr. *gri*, to break] (*Med*) An ulceration of bone *Dunglison*

Căr'il lon, *n* [Fr *carillon*, *carrillon*, a chime of bells, originally consisting of four bells, Lat as if *quadrilio*, from *quatuor*, four, L Lat *carillonus* (a 1359)] (*Mus*) A chime of bells diatonically tuned, played by clock-work or by finger-keys

Ca rī'na, *n* [Lat *carina*, keel] (*Bot*) The keel of a papilionaceous flower, or that part, consisting of two petals, either separate or united, which incloses the organs of fructification

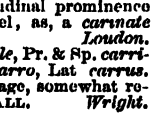

Carina.

Căr'i nate, *a.* [Lat *carina*

Căr'i-nā'ted, } *tus*, keel-formed, from *carina*, keel, Fr. *caréné*, *caréné*] (*Bot*) Shaped like the keel of a ship, having a longitudinal prominence on the outer surface, like a keel, as, a *carinate* calyx or leaf. *Loudon.*

Căr'i-ōle, *n.* [Fr *cariole*, *carriole*, Pr. & Sp. *carriola*, It *carriuola*, dim of *car*, *carro*, Lat *carrus*. See CAR] A small, open carriage, somewhat resembling a calash See CARRY-ALL. *Wright.*

Căr'i-ŏp'sis, *n.* See CARYOPSIS.

Căr'i-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* Ulceration of a bone; caries. *Wiseman.*

Căr'i-ous, *a.* [Lat. *cariosus*, from *caries*, q. v] Affected with caries; as, a *carious* tooth. *Dunglison.*

Cărk, *n.* [A-S. *carc*, care, perhaps originally an adjective equivalent to *cearig*, careful, anxious. Cf. W. *carc*, anxiety, care, *carg*, charge, load, Armor. *karg*, charge, burden. See CARE and CARGO.] A state of anxiety or oppression under a sense of care; solicitude. [*Rare.*] "His heavy head, devoid of careful *cark*." *Spenser.*

Fling *cark* and care aside. *Mother Goose.*

Cărk, *v. i.* [A-S. *cearcian*, to creak, crash, gnash, *becearcian*, to take care of. See *supra*.] To be careful, anxious, solicitous, concerned. *Sidney.*

Cărk, *v. t.* To make anxious, to give trouble to; to oppress with care; to worry. [*Rare.*]

Nor can a man, independently upon the overruling influence of God's blessing, care and *cark* himself one penny richer *South.*

Cărl, *n* [A-S *carl*, a male, whence in Eng. *carl-cat*, a he-cat, *carl hemp*, male hemp, the largest stalk of hemp, A S. *carl man*, countryman, Icel., Dan., & Sw. *Karl*, man, O H Ger *charal*, *karl*, man, husband, N H Ger *kerl*, fellow.] [Written also *carle*.]

1 A rude, rustic, rough man. [*Obs.*] See CHURL. "The mountain *carl* or mariner." *Dyer.*

2 A quantity of wool. [*Obs.*] *Simmonds.*

3 A kind of hemp *Tusser.*

Cărl, *v. t.* To act like a churl. [*Obs*] *Burton.*

Cărl'ic, *n* A plant, the wood called *charlock*. See CHARLOCK.

Cărl'in, *n.* [From *carl*, masculine, stout.] A stout old woman [*Scot and Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Căr'line } *n* [Fr *carlin*, It. *carlino*, so called
Căr'o line, } from *Carlo* (Charles) VI of Naples.] A silver coin current in some parts of Italy, and worth about seven cents *Simmonds.*

Căr'line, } *n* [Fr *carlingue*, *escarlingue*, Sp , Pg ,
Căr'ling, } & It *carlinga*] (*Naut*) A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft, from one deck beam to another, directly over the keel, serving as a foundation for the body of the ship. *Totten.*

Căr'line-this'tle (klăr'lin this'l), *n.* [Fr. *carline*, It , Sp , Pg , & N Lat *carlina*] (*Bot*) A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ* It consists of a number of species, resembling the thistle in habits *Loudon.*

Cărl'ish, *a.* } See CHURLISH, CHURLISHNESS.
Cărl'ish-ness, *n.* }

Căr'lock, *n* [Fr *carlock*, from Russ *karluk*, among the Cossacks *karkul*, Pol *karul*] A sort of isinglass from Russia, made from the bladder of the sturgeon, and used in clarifying wine *Simmonds.*

Căr'lot, *n* [From *carl*, q v] A countryman [*Obs.*] See CARL.

The old *carlot* once was master of it *Shak.*

Căr'lo-vin'gi-an, *a* [Fr *Carlovingien.*] Pertaining to, or descended from, Charlemagne, as, the *Carlovingian* race of kings

Căr'man, *n* , *pl* CAR'MEN A man whose employment is to drive a cart, or to convey goods and other things in a cart. "Nor sturdy *carmen* on thy walks encroach" *Gay.*

Căr'mel in, } *a* Belonging to the order of Carmel-
Căr'mel-ite, } ites *Weever.*

Căr'mel-ite, *n.* 1 (*Eccl Hist*) A monk of an order established on Mount Carmel, in Syria, in the twelfth century

2 A sort of pear

Căr'mi-nā'ted, *a* Related to, or made of, carmine, as, *carminated* lake *Tomlinson.*

Car min'a tive, *a* [Fr *carminatif*, N Lat *carminativus* (a 1022), from *carminare*, to card, hence to cleanse, from *carmen*, a card for wool or flax, freeing it from the coarser parts, and from extraneous matter, either for *carpimen*, from *carpere*, to pluck, or directly from *carère*, to card, allied to Gr. *κείρειν*, to cut short] Expelling wind from the body, warming, antispasmodic. "*Carminative* hot seeds" *Dunglison.*

Car min'a tive, *n* [N Lat *carminativum*. See *supra*] (*Med*) A medicine which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies, especially of the class of aromatics *Dunglison.*

Căr'mine (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr & Sp. *carmin*, It *carminio*, contracted from L Lat *carmesinus*, purple color, It. *carmesino*, Sp *carmesi*, Eng. *crimson*, q v]

1 A beautiful pigment or lake, of a rich red or crimson color, prepared from cochineal boiled usually with carbonate of potash or soda, the solution being precipitated by a weak acid or an acid salt It is chiefly used in miniature painting and water colors *Tomlinson.*

2 (*Chem*) The coloring matter of cochineal. *Gregory.*

Căr'mot, *n* (*Alchemy.*) The matter of which the philosopher's stone was believed to be composed

Căr'nage (45), *n.* [Fr. *carnage*, from Lat. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, O Sp *carnaje*, Pr. *carnage*, *carnatge*, Pg *carnagem*, O It. *carnaggio*.]

1. The flesh of slain animals.

These mostly live on accidental *carnage*. *Goldsmith.*

2. Slaughter, massacre; murder, havoc. "He had caught the scent of *carnage*." *Macaulay.*

Syn.—See MASSACRE

Căr'nal, *a.* [Lat. *carnalis*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh; Pr , Sp., & Pg. *carnal*, O.Fr. *carnel*, N. Fr. *charnel*, It. *carnale*.]

1. Pertaining to flesh; fleshly; sensual. "Not

sunk in *carnal* pleasure." *Milton.* "*Carnal* desires after miracles." *Trench.*

2. Given to sensual indulgence; lustful; lecherous; libidinous. *Shak.*

Carnal knowledge, sexual intercourse.

Căr'nal-işm, *n.* The indulgence of carnal appetites. [*Rare.*]

Căr'nal-ist, *n.* One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites. *Burton*

Căr'nal-īte, *n.* A worldly-minded man. [*Rare.*]

Car-năl'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *carnalitas*, Pr. *carnalitat*.] State of being carnal; fleshly lusts or desires, or the indulgence of such lust, grossness of mind or desire, sensual gratification. "Because of the *carnality* of their hearts" *Tillotson*

Căr'nal-ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CARNALIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CARNALIZING.] To make carnal, to debase to carnality. "A *carnalized* spirit" *Scott.*

Căr'nal-ly, *adv.* **1.** According to the flesh; in a manner to gratify the flesh or sensual desire "*Carnally* minded" *Hooker*

2. In a lecherous or lustful manner

Căr'nal-mīnd'ed, *a.* Worldly minded *More*

Căr'nal-mīnd'ed-ness, *n.* Grossness of mind

Căr'nar-dīne, *n.* (*Bot.*) An ornamental plant, the carnation. [*Obs.*]

Car-năs'si-al, *a.* [Lat. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *edere*, to eat.] Adapted for eating flesh, as, *carnassial* teeth. *R. Owen.*

Car-năs'si-al, *n.* (*Compar. Anat.*) A tooth adapted for eating flesh *R. Owen.*

Car-nā'tion, *n.* [Fr *carnation*, the naked parts of a picture, flesh color, from Lat. *carnatio*, fleshiness, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

1. The natural color of flesh, flesh-color "So flesh like is *carnation*" *Wilkins*

2. (*Paint.*) That part of a picture which represents the flesh without drapery *Elmes*

3. (*Bot.*) A species of *Dianthus* (*D. caryophyllus*) or clove-pink, having very beautiful flowers of a carnation color, and rich, spicy scent. *Loudon*

Jonquils, *carnations*, pinks, and tulips rise,
And in a gay confusion charm our eyes *Jenyns*

Car nā'tioned, *a.* Having a color like carnation, of a pink color *Lovelace.*

Căr'nel, *a.* Chaotic, shapeless [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Car-nēl'ian (kar-nēl'yan), *n.* [N. Lat. *carneolus*, from *carneus*, fleshy, of flesh, Ger. *carneol*, so called from its flesh red color, Fr *cornaline*, Pr. & Pg *cornelina*, Sp *cornerina*, It *cornuola*, from Lat *cornu*, horn, for which reason it is called in Greek ὄνυξ, which signifies finger nail, and hence, from its color, a kind of yellowish marble, onyx.] (*Min.*) A variety of chalcedony, of a clear, deep red, flesh red, or reddish-white color It is moderately hard, capable of a good polish, and often used for seals *Dana*

Căr'nel-work (-wŭrk), *n.* [From O Fr *carnel*, pertaining to flesh See CARNAL.] (*Ship building.*) The putting together the timbers, beams, and planks, as distinguished from *clinch-work*.

Căr'ne-ous, *a.* [Lat *carneus*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Consisting of, or like, flesh, carnous "*Carneous* fibers" *Ray*

Căr'ney, *n.* [From Lat *carneus*, fleshy, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] (*Far.*) A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they can not eat

Căr'ni-fex, *n.* [From Lat *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *facere*, to make.] (*Antiq.*) The public executioner at Rome, who executed persons of the lowest rank, hence, an executioner or hangman

Căr'ni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *carnification*. See *infra*.] A turning to flesh. *Chambers*

Căr'ni-fy, *v. t.* [Fr *carnifier*, L. Lat *carnificare*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *facere*, to make.] To form flesh, to receive flesh in growth. *Hale*

Căr'ni-val, *n.* [Fr *carnaval*, It *carnevale*, farewell to meat, from Lat *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *vale*, farewell, imperative of *valere*, to be strong, to be well.] A festival celebrated with merriment and revelry in Roman Catholic countries during the week before Lent

The *carnival* at Venice is every where talked of *Addison*

Car-nĭv'o-rà, *n. pl.* [Lat *carnivora* (sc *animalia*), pl n. of *carnivorus*. See CARNIVOROUS.] (*Nat Hist.*) An order of animals which subsist on flesh, as the hyena *Cuvier*

Car nĭv'o-rĭç'i-ty, *n.* [See *infra*.] Greediness of appetite for flesh. *Pope.*

Căr'ni-vōre, *n.* A carnivorous animal; one of the *Carnivora*. *R. Owen.*

Car-nĭv'o-rous, *a.* [Lat. *carnivorus*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *vorare*, to devour.] Eating or feeding on flesh, — applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, &c.

All that have serrate teeth are *carnivorous* *Ray*

Car-nŏs'i-ty, *n.* [Fr *carnosité*, Pr *carnositat*.]

1. A fleshy excrescence *Wiseman.*

2. Fleshy covering or substance, fleshiness "Consciences overgrown with a hard *carnosity*" *Spelman.*

The olives, indeed, be very small there, and no bigger than capers; yet commended they are for their *carnosity* *Holland*

Căr'nous, } *a.* [Lat. *carnosus*, from *caro*, *carnis*,
Car-nōse', } flesh; Pr. *carnos*, O. Fr. *carneur*, N. Fr. *charneux*.] Of, or pertaining to, flesh; carneous. *Holland. Ray.*

Căr'ny, *v. t.* To interlard discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of endearment. [*Colloq., Eng.*] *Smart.*

Căr'ob, *n.* [O. Fr. *carobe*, N. Fr. *caroube*, It. *carrubo*, Sp *garrobo*, *al-garrobo*, from Ar. *kharrūb*, Per. *kharnūb*.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), a native of Spain, Italy, and the Levant. It is an evergreen, growing in hedges, and producing long, flat, brown-colored pods, filled with a mealy, succulent pulp, of a sweetish taste, which in times of scarcity have been used for food, and are called *St John's bread* *Baird*

Ca-rōche' (ka-rōsh'), *n.* [O Fr *carroche*, *carroce*, now *carrousse*, It *carrozza*, from *carro*, Lat *carrus* See CAR.] A kind of pleasure carriage "To mount two-wheeled *caroches*" *Butler*

Ca rōched' (ka-rōsht'), *a.* Placed in a caroche "Beggary rides *caroched*." *Massinger*

Căr'ol, *n.* [O Fr *carole*, *querole*, a kind of dance wherein many dance together, also a carol or Christmas song, equivalent to *chanson de carole*, *caroler*, Pr. *carolar*, to dance, It *carola*, *carolare*, Armor *koroll*, and *korolla*, *koroll*, L Lat *carola*, diminutive of Lat. *chorus*, a choral dance, Gr χορός.]

1. A song of joy and exultation, or of mirth, a lay, as, a Christmas *carol*. "The *carol* and the dance." *Dryden*

Yet even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many hearse-like airs as *carols*. *Bacon*
It was the *carol* of a bird *Byron*

2. A devotional song.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* blest *Shak*

Căr'ol, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAROLED, or CAROLLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAROLING, or CAROLLING.] To praise or celebrate in song

The shepherds at their festivals,
Carol her goodness *Milton*

Căr'ol, *v. i.* [See *supra*.] To sing in joy or festivity, to warble

The gray linnets *carol* from the hill *Beattie*

Căr'ol, } *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a*) A small closet or inclo-
Căr'rol, } sure to sit or read in. (*b*) A window *Orf. Glossary*

Căr'o-lĭn, *n.* [From *Carolus*.] A gold coin of Germany worth nearly five dollars *Simmonds*

Car o lī'nă-plŭm, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Spigelia Marylandica*, a plant whose root is used as an anthelmintic It is sometimes cultivated in gardens, as an ornamental plant *Baird*

Căr'ol ing, *n.* A song of joy or devotion "Heavenly *carolings*" *Spenser*

Căr'o lĭt'ic, *a.* (*Arch.*) Adorned with sculptured leaves and branches, as, a *carolitic* column *Gwilt*

Căr'o mĕl, *n.* See CARAMEL

Ca-rōon', *n.* [Cf Ir & Gael *caor*, *caoram*, berry.] (*Bot.*) A species of cherry *Simmonds*

Căr'o-tee', *n.* (*Com.*) A tierce or cask in which dried fruits and some other commodities are packed It usually averages about seven hundred weight *Simmonds*

Ca-rŏt'ic, *a.* [See CAROTID.]

1 Relating to stupor, as, a *carotic* state

2 (*Anat.*) Relating to the carotids, as, the *carotic* arteries *Dunglison*

Ca-rŏt'id, *n.* [Fr *carotide*, N Lat *carotis*, *idis*, Gr pl καρωτίδες, from κάρος, heavy sleep, κάρη, head.] (*Anat.*) A large artery conveying the blood from the neck to the head There are two, one on each side of the neck The ancients supposed that drowsiness was connected with an increased flow of blood through them

Ca-rŏt'id, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the two great
Ca-rŏt'id al, } arteries of the neck which carry blood to the head, as, the *carotid* nerve *Dunglison*

Ca-rouş'al (ka rouz'al), *n.* A jovial feast or festival, a merrymaking

The swains were preparing for a *carousal* *Pierce*

Syn. — Feast, banquet, festival See FEAST

Ca-rouse' (ka rouz'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAROUSED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAROUSING.] [O Fr *carousser*, to drink deeply, *carousse*, debauch, O Sp *carauz*, from Ger *garaus*, end, finishing stroke, obsolete, the entire emptying or trouling off of the cup in drinking one's health.] To drink abundantly, to drink in a jovial manner, to quaff "*Carousing* to his mates" *Shak*

Ca rouse' (ka rouz'), *v. t.* To drink in a carousal, to drink freely or jovially

Our cheerful guests *carouse* the tears of the rich grape *Denham*
Egypt's wanton queen,
Carousing gems, herself dissolved in love *Young*

Ca rouse' (ka rouz'), *n.* **1** A drink or draught of liquor [*Obs.*] "A full *carouse* of sack" *Davies*

2 A drinking match or season of carousal "The early feast and late *carouse*" *Pope*

Ca rouş'er, *n.* One who carouses, a drinker, a toper, a noisy reveler *Lansdowne*

Ca-rouş'ing ly, *adv.* In a carousing manner

Căr'p, *v. t.* [Lat *carpere*.] To censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason, or petulantly, — followed by *at*

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch,
And at my actions *carp* and catch *Herbert*

Căr'p, *n.* [Fr. *carpe*, Sp. *carpa*, It. *carpione*, Pr. *escarpa*, Icel. *karfi*, Dan. *karpe*, Sw. *karp*, O. H. Ger. *carfo*, *charpho*, *charpfe*, M. H Ger. *karpfe*, N H Ger. *karpfen*, Armor. *karpen*, Bisc *carpa*, L Lat *carpio*, *carpo*, *carpa*, *carpana*, probably from *carpere*, to seize, snatch, L Lat. *capare*, to seize.] (*Ichth.*) A family of soft-finned, fresh-water fishes The species most common is *Cyprinus carpio*, which was originally a native of Persia, and was carried to England in the fourteenth century, and has been introduced into America from Europe The gold-fish (*Cyprinus auratus*) belongs to this family *Baird.*

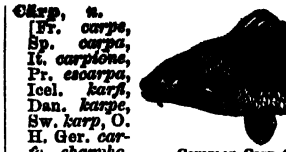

Common Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*).

Căr'pal, *a.* [From N Lat *carpus*, wrist.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the carpus, or wrist *Dunglison.*

Căr'pel, } *n.* [N Lat, diminutive from Gr.
Car-pĕl'lum, } καρπός, fruit.] (*Bot.*) A simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil *Gray.*

Căr'pel la ry, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to carpels, or containing them *Lindley*

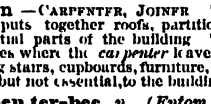

Carpellary Leaf

Căr'pen ter, *n.* [O Fr & Pr. *carpentier*, N Fr *charpentier*, Sp *carpintero*, Pg *carpenteiro*, It. *carpentiere*, carpenter, cartwright, from L Lat *carpentarius*, from Lat *carpentum*, wagon, carriage.] An artificer who works in timber, a framer and builder of houses and of ships.

Syn. — CARPENTER, JOINER The *carpenter* frames and puts together roofs, partitions, floors, and other essential parts of the building The *joiner* only commences where the *carpenter* leaves off, by supplying and fitting stairs, cupboards, furniture, and other parts necessary, but not essential, to the building *Tomlinson*

Căr'pen ter-bee, *n.* (*Entom.*) A hymenopterous insect of different species of the genus *Xylocopa*, — so called from the manner in which it forms its nest of pieces of decayed wood

Căr'pen ter-ing, *n.* The occupation or work of a carpenter, carpentry.

Căr'pen try, *n.* [Fr *charpenterie* See *supra*.]

1 The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber in the construction of buildings

2 An assemblage of pieces of timber connected by being framed together, as the pieces of a roof, floor, &c *Gwilt.*

Căr'per, *n.* One who carps, a caviler. "The cunning of a *carper*" *Shak.*

Căr'pet, *n.* [O Fr *carpite*, tapis, sorte de drap, N. Fr *carpette*, gros drap rayé d'emballage, It. *carpita*, rug, blanket, It & L Lat *carpetta*.]

1 A heavy fabric, commonly woven of wool, used as a covering for floors, originally, also, a wrought cover for tables

Tables and beds covered with capes instead of *carpets* and coverlets *Fuller*

2 A smooth, soft covering, resembling a carpet. "The grassy *carpet* of this plain" *Shak.*

Carpet knight (*a*) A knight who enjoys ease and security, or luxury, and has not known the hardships of the field *Shak.* (*b*) One made a knight for some other than military distinction or service — *To be on the carpet*, to be under consideration, to be the subject of deliberation

Căr'pet, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CARPETED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CARPETING.] To cover with a carpet, to spread with carpets. "*Carpeted* temples in fashionable squares" *E. Everett.*

Căr'pet-bāg, *n.* A traveling-bag, — so called because originally made of carpet

Căr'pet-bāg'ger, *n.* (U S.) An opprobrious appellation, applied to a resident of one of the Northern States, who, after the civil war of 1861-65, removed to the south for temporary residence, and the promotion of personal and selfish ends.

Căr'pet ing, *n.* Cloth or materials for carpets, carpets in general "The floor was covered with rich *carpeting*" *Prescott.*

Căr'pet-mŏn'ger, *n.* **1** One who deals in carpets.

2 One fond of pleasure, ease, or luxury *Shak.*

Căr'pet-walk (wauk), *n.* A walk on smooth turf. *Evelyn.* [*Obs.*]

Căr'pet-wāy, *n.* (*Agric.*) A border of greensward left round the margin of a plowed field *Ray.*

Car-phŏl'o gy, *n.* [Fr *carphologie*, from Gr. κάρφος, any small dry body, and λέγειν, to pluck.] (*Med.*) The same as FLOCCILATION

Căr'ping ly, *adv.* In a carping manner

Căr'p'mēal, *n. pl.* [Cf *carpet* and O Eng. *carpmel*, a kind of white cotton cloth] A kind of coarse cloth, made in the north of England [*Obs.*] *Phillips.*

Căr'po-crā'tian, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of heretics of the second century who inculcated a community of women, and opposed the divinity of Christ, — so called from *Carpocrates*, one of the most prominent teachers of Gnosticism

Căr'po līte, *n.* [Fr. *carpolithe*, from Gr. καρπός, fruit, and λίθος, stone.] A petrified fruit, as a nut converted into silex. *Dana.*

Car-pŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* [See *infra.*] One who describes fruits; one versed in carpology.

Car-pŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That branch of botany which relates to the structure of seeds and fruit. *Loudon.*

Cär'po-phōre, *n.* [Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, and *φέρειν*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) The stalk of a fruit or pistil within the flower. *Gray.*

Cär'pus, *n.* [N Lat, from Gr *καρπός*, wrist] (*Anat*) That part of the skeleton forming the wrist, consisting of eight small bones arranged in two rows. *Dunglison.*

Cär'rack, *n.* See CARACK

Cär'ra-gēen', } *n* A purplish white, nearly trans-
Cär'ri-gēen', } parent sea-weed, the Irish moss of the shops (*fucus* or *Chondrus crispus*), used for jellies, for feeding cattle, and for various other purposes. [Sometimes written *carragheen.*]

Cär'ra-wāy, *n* See CARAWAY.

Cär'rel, *n.* [O. Fr. *carrel*, *quarrel*, *quarreau*, a large squared stone, N. Fr *carreau*, Pr. *cairel*, It. *quadrello*, Sp. *quadrillo*, L. Lat *carrellus*, *carellus*, *cadrellus*, *quarellus*, *quadrellus*, a short and thick weapon, diminutive of Lat. *quadrum*, something square, a square, neuter of *quadrus*, *-a*, *-um*, square, from *quatuor*, four.]

1. An arrow used in cross-bows. See QUARREL

2. A closet or inclosed place See CAROL

Cär'ri-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being carried [*Obs.*] *Sherwood*

Cär'riage (kăr'rĭj), *n.* [O. Fr *caruage*, carriage, luggage, *chariage*, carriage, cart, baggage, N Fr *charriage*, cartage, wagoning, L Lat *carragium*, *carriagium*, cartage, baggage, O Fr *carier*, *charier*, *caroier*, *charoier*, N Fr *charrier*, to cart, It. *carriaggio*, *careggio*, baggage, equipage See CARRY]

1. That which is carried, burden, baggage [*Obs.*]

David left his *carriage* in the hand of the keeper of the *carriage.* 1 *Sam* xvii 22

Spartacus overthrew them, and took all their *carriage* *North*

2. The act of carrying or transporting, conveyance. "Nine days employed in *carriage*" *Chapman*

3 That which carries or conveys on wheels, a vehicle, especially for pleasure or for passengers, sometimes for burdens, as, a close *carriage*, a gun-*carriage.*

4 The manner of carrying one's self, behavior, conduct, deportment, personal manners.

His gallant *carriage* all the rest did grace *Stirling*

5. The act or manner of carrying out measures or projects, management, practice

The passage and whole *carriage* of this action *Shak*

Cär'riage-a-ble, *a* Passable by carriages, that can be conveyed in carriages [*Rare.*] *Ruskin*

Cär'riage-hŏrse, *n* A horse kept for drawing a carriage

Cär'ri-bōo, *n* See CARIBOU

Cär'rick-bĕnd, *n* (*Vault*) A particular kind of knot, used for connecting hawsers or other ropes

Cär'rick-bĭtt, *n* (*Naut*) One of the bitts which support the windlass *Totten*

Cär'ri-er, *n* [See CARRY] 1 One who, or that which, carries or conveys, a messenger

The air which is but a *carrier* of the sounds *Bacon*

2. One who is employed, or makes it his business, to carry goods for others for hire, a porter, a teamster

3. A piece fastened by a set screw, or otherwise, to work in a lathe, and connecting it with the face-plate, a dog

Carrier
a, face-plate; *b*, carrier

Cär'ri-er-pĭg'eon (pĭj'un), *n* (*Ornith*) A variety of the domestic pigeon which conveys letters from place to place The dispatches were formerly fastened to the neck or wing, but are now commonly tied to the upper part of the leg. *Baird.*

Cär'ri-on, *n* [O Fr *caroigne*, *carongne*, N. Fr *charogne*, *carogne*, Pr *caronha*, Sp *carroña*, It. *carogna*, L Lat *caronia*, from Lat *caro*, flesh]

1. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food

They did eat the dead *carrions* *Spenser*

2. A worthless person. [*Obs.*] "Old feeble *carrions.*" *Shak*

Cär'ri-on, *a.* Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses, feeding on carrion. "A prey for *carrion* kites" *Shak*

Cär'ri-on-crōw, *n* A species of the crow family (*Corvus corone*), which feed on carrion, insects, small animals, and young chickens, and even upon fruits and seeds. It is the common species in England. *Baird.*

Cär'rol, *n* (*Arch*) A small closet. See CAROL

Cär'rom, *n* (*Billiards*) The act of hitting two balls at once with the ball struck by the cue *Hoyle*

Cär'ron-ăde', *n* [From *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made] (*Mil*) A kind of short cannon, formerly in use, designed to throw a large projectile with small velocity, used for the purpose of breaking or smashing in, rather than piercing, the object aimed at, as the side of a ship. It has no trunnion, but is supported on its carriage by a bolt passing through a loop on its under side. *Benton.*

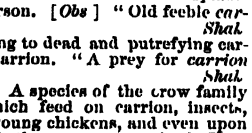

Carronade

Car-rŏbb', *n.* [From *carr.*] 1. A rent received for the privilege of driving a cart. [*London.*] *Ash.*

2. [See CAROON.] A species of cherry. *Tooke.*

Cär'rot, *n.* [Fr. *carotte*, It. *carota*, Lat. *carota* (Apic)] (*Bot*) An umbelliferous plant (*Daucus carota*), having an esculent root of a reddish-yellow color. *Loudon.*

Cär'rot-y, *a.* Like a carrot in color; — an epithet given to reddish yellow hair.

Cär'rōw, *n* [From Ir & Gael. *carach*, cunning, deceitful, turning, changeable] One who wanders about and gets his living by cards and dice, a strolling gamester. [*Ireland.*] *Spenser.*

Cär'ry, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* CARRIED, *p. pr* & *vb n* CARRYING] [O. Fr. *carier*, *charier*, *caroser*, *charoer*, N. Fr. *charrier*, to cart, from *car*, *char*, car, q v.]

1. To convey or transport in any manner from one place to another, to bear. "I'll *carry* it to the pile" *Shak*

When he dieth he shall *carry* nothing away *Ps* xlix 17

2 To cause to move forward, to urge, to impel. Ill nature, passion, and revenge will *carry* them too far *Locke*

3 To transfer, as from one column, page, or book to another, or from one country to another, as, to *carry* an account to the ledger, to *carry* war from Greece into Asia

4 To effect or accomplish, to gain an object, to compel a result "The greater part *carries* it" *Shak* "The *carrying* of our main point" *Addison*

5 To obtain possession of by force "The town would have been *carried* in the end" *Bacon*

6 To support, to sustain, or hold up

Carry camomile, wild thyme, or green strawberries on sticks, as you do hops upon poles *Bacon*

7 To bear the aspect of, to exhibit, to imply, to contain, to comprise

He thought it *carried* something of argument in it *Watts*

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance *Locke*

8 To behave, to conduct or demean, — with the reflexive pronouns

He *carried* himself so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious *Clarendon*

To carry coals, to bear indignities tamely, a phrase used by early dramatists, perhaps from the mean nature of the occupation *Halliwell* — *To carry coals to Newcastle*, to take things to a place where they already abound, to lose one's labor — *To carry off*, to kill, as, to be *carried off* by sickness — *To carry on* (*a*) To promote, advance or help forward, to continue, as, to *carry on* a design (*b*) To manage or prosecute, as, to *carry on* husbandry or trade — *To carry through*, to support to the end, to sustain, or keep from falling, or being subdued "Grace will *carry* a man *through* all difficulties" *Hammond* — *To carry out*, to put into execution, to bring to a successful issue, also, to sustain to the end, to continue to the end —*To carry away* (*Naut*), to break off, as, to *carry away* a fore topmast

Cär'ry, *v i* 1 To convey or propel, as, a gun or mortar *carries* well

2 (*Man*) To hold up the head, — said of a horse

3 To run on ground, or on frost, which sticks to the feet, as a hare *Johnson*

To carry on, to conduct in a wild, rude manner [*Colloq.*]

Cär'ry, *n.* Onward motion, as, the clouds are said to have a great *carry* when they move with swiftness before the wind [*Rare.*] *Craig*

Cär'ry-all, *n.* [Corrupted from *carriole*] A light vehicle for one horse, having, usually, four wheels, and designed to carry a number of persons

Cär'ry-ing, *p a* Transporting from one place to another

Carrying trade, the trade which consists in the transportation of goods by water from country to country, or place to place, freighting

We are rivals with them in navigation and the *carrying trade* *Jay*

Cär'ry-tāle, *n* A tale-bearer [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cärse, *n* [Of Celtic origin, W *cors*, bog, fen, *corsen*, Armor *kors*, *korsen*, bog plant, reed] Alluvial soil in a state of cultivation [*Scot.*] *Craig*

Cärt, *n.* [O Fr. *carete*, N Fr *charrette*, cart, L Lat *carreta*, *carretta*, from Lat. *carrus*, A-S *cræt*, gen *crata*, W *cart*, Ir & Gael *cart* See CAR] A carriage with two wheels, for carrying heavy commodities "Packing all his goods in one poor *cart*" *Dryden*

Cärt, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* CARTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CARTING]

1 To carry or convey on a cart

2 To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

She chuckled when a bawd was *carted* *Prior*

Cärt'ăge, *n* 1 The act of carrying in a cart.

2 The price paid for carting

Cär'ta-rĕt, *n* A sleeping cot *Stephens.*

Cärt'-bōte, *n* (*Eng Law*) Wood to which a tenant is entitled for making and repairing carts and other instruments of husbandry *Bouvier.*

Cärte, *n* [Fr] [See CARD.] 1. A bill of fare at an eating house *Simmonds*

2. A movement of the sword in fencing, as tierce and *carte*. — also written *quarto.*

Cärte-blānche' (kärt-blänsh'), *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *carte*, paper, and *blanc*, *blanche*, white, See CARD, n.]

1. A blank paper, signed at the bottom with a person's name, and sometimes sealed with his seal, given to another person, with permission to superscribe what conditions he pleases. Hence,

2. Unconditional terms, unlimited authority.

Cärte'-de-vi-sīte', *n.* [Fr.] A small photographic picture fastened upon a card, — so called from its original use as a visiting card.

Car-tĕl', or **Cär'tel** (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Fr., Sp., & Pg *cartel*, It *cartello*, L. Lat *cartellus*, from Lat. *charta*, dim. *chartula*. See CARD, n.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) A writing or agreement, between states at war, as for the exchange of prisoners. "A *cartel* for the exchange of prisoners had been a subject of negotiation." *Prescott* (*b*) A letter of defiance or challenge, a challenge to single combat. [*Obs.*]

He is cowed at the very idea of a *cartel*, though it come from a fool and a swine-herd *W. Scott.*

Cartel, or *cartel-ship*, a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy, a ship of truce, which is privileged from capture *Blount Tomlins*

Cär'tel, *v t* To defy or challenge. [*Obs.*] "You shall *cartel* him" *B. Jonson.*

Cärt'er, *n.* The man who drives a cart; a teamster.

Car tē'sian (kar tē'zhan), *a* Pertaining to the French philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy "The *Cartesian* argument for the reality of matter" *Sir W Hamilton.*

Carte an devil, a contrivance to illustrate the effect of the compression or expansion of air in changing the specific gravity of bodies It is a small glass figure, hollow, and sometimes provided with a hollow bulb on its head This is to be partly filled with water, and placed in a tall vessel nearly full of water, and having a piece of caoutchouc secured tightly over the top On pressing the caoutchouc, the air of the vessel will be compressed, this will compress that within the figure or bulb, so admitting more water by a small aperture, and causing the figure to sink On removing the pressure, the air in the figure or bulb will expand, forcing out some of the water, and causing it to rise *Francis*

Car tē'sian, *n* One who adopts the philosophy of Des Cartes

Car tē'sian ism, *n* The doctrine or philosophy of Des Cartes

Cär'tha gĭn'i an, *n* (*Geog*) An inhabitant or native of Carthage.

Cär'tha gĭn'i an, *a.* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Carthage

Cär'tha mine, *n* [From *carthamus* See *infra*] (*Chem*) A coloring matter obtained from the saffower, or *Carthamus tinctorius* *Gregory*

Cär'tha mŭs, *n* [N Lat *carthamus*, from Ar. *qurtum*, *qartim*, N Heb *qarthami*, bastard saffron] (*Bot*) A plant, the wild or bastard saffron See SAFFLOWER *Loudon.*

Cärt'-hŏrse, *n* A horse that draws a cart.

Cär thū'sian (kar thū'zhan), *n* [L Lat *Carthusianus*, *Carthusiensis*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a religious order founded A D 1080 by Bruno, and named from Chartreux, the place of their institution, in France, remarkable for the austerities of its members *Hook.*

Car-thū'sian, *a* Pertaining to the order of Carthusian monks

Cär'ti lage, *n* [Fr *cartilage*, Lat *cartilago*] (*Anat*) A smooth, whitish, translucent, homogeneous, elastic substance, without blood-vessels, and of a consistence between that of a ligament and a bone, gristle

Permanent cartilage, one which keeps its cartilaginous character till late in life, as the cartilages of the ribs, of the joints — *Temporary cartilage*, one which gives place to bone in the progress of development *Carpenter*

Cär'ti-la-gĭn'e-ŭs, *a.* Same as CARTILAGINOUS. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

Cär'ti la-gĭn'i-fi-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *cartilago*, cartilage, and *facere*, to make] The act or process of forming cartilage *Wright.*

Cär'ti-lăg'i nous, *a* [Lat *cartilaginosus*, Fr *cartilagineux*]

1 Pertaining to, or resembling, a cartilage, gristly, consisting of cartilage, firm and tough like cartilage

2 (*Ichth*) Having the internal skeleton in the state of cartilage, the bones containing little or no calcareous matter, — said of certain kinds of fish. *Carpenter.*

Cärt'-jăde, *n* A horse used in drawing, or fit only for the cart, a sorry horse *Sidney.*

Cärt'-lōad, *n* A load borne on a cart; as much as can be carried at once on a cart

Car-tŏg'ra pher, *n.* One who makes charts.

Cär'to-grăph'ic, } *a* Pertaining to cartogra-
Cär'to-grăph'ic-al, } phy.

Cär'to grăph'ic-al ly, *adv.* By cartography.

Car tŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr χάρτη, a leaf of paper, Lat *charta*, a leaf of paper, Fr. *carte*, card, chart, map, and Gr. γράφειν, to write] The art or practice of forming charts or maps

Cär'ton, *n* [Fr. *carton*, pasteboard. See CARTOON.]

1 Pasteboard; cardboard.

2 A pasteboard box. *Simmonds.*

[Written also *cartoon.*]

Car-tōon', *n* [Fr *carton*, It *cartone*, pasteboard, cartoon, from *carta*, paper, Lat *charta*. See CARD.]

1. (*Paint.*) A design drawn on strong paper, to be afterward calked through, and transferred to the fresh plaster of a wall, to be painted in fresco.

2. A design colored for working in mosaic, tapestry, &c., as the *cartoons* of Raffaelle at Hampton Court. *Elmes.*

Car-touch' (kar-tōōsh'), *n.* [Fr. *cartouche*, Sp. *cartucho*, It. *cartuccia*, a small bit of paper, and *cartoccio*, cornet, cartouch, from *carta*, paper.]

1. (*Arch.*) A tablet for ornament, or to receive an inscription, formed like a sheet of paper with the edges rolled up; a modillion. *Oxf. Gloss.*

2. (*Mil.*) (*a*) A roll or case of paper, &c., holding a charge for a fire-arm (*b*) The box containing the charge. (*c.*) A wooden case filled with balls, to be shot from a cannon (*d*) A ticket of leave or dismission given to a soldier

3. (*Egyptian Antiq.*) An elliptical oval on ancient Egyptian monuments, and in papyri, containing groups of characters expressing the names or titles of kings or Pharaohs, — so called by Champollion

Car'tridge, *n.* [Formerly *cartrage*, as if N Lat. *chartaragium*, from Lat *charta*, paper. Cf *charter*, O. Eng *cartre*] (*Mil.*) A case of paper, pasteboard, flannel, merino, &c., containing a charge for a fire-arm *Campbell*

Blank cartridge, a cartridge without a ball

Car'tridge-bāg, *n* (*Mil.*) A bag of flannel, merino, &c, in which a charge for a cannon is contained

Cartridge-box

Car'tridge-bŏx, *n* (*Mil.*) A case, usually of tin, formerly of wood, covered with leather, with cells for cartridges

Car'tridge-pā'per, *n* Thick, stout paper, of which cartridges are made

Car'tu-la-ry, *n* [Fr *cartulaire*, L Lat *cartularium*, *chartularium*, from Lat *charta*. See CARD.]

1. A register book, or record, as of a monastery or church

2. An ecclesiastical officer who had charge of records or other public papers

Cārt'-wāy, *n* A way that is, or may be, passed with carts, or other wheel carriages

Cārt'wright, *n* [From *cart* and *wright*, q. v.] An artificer who makes carts

Car'u-cāge, *n* [Lat *caruca*, plow.]

1 (*Law*) A duty imposed on every plow, for public use *Jacobs*

2 The act of plowing [*Rare.*]

Car'u-cate, *n* [L Lat *carucata*, *carrucata*, from Lat *carruca*, a four-wheeled carriage, L Lat plow, Pr. *carruga*, O Fr *carue*, *carrue*, *charrue*, cart, plow, a carucate] As much land as one team can plow in the year, — said to be about one hundred acres "How many *carucates* of land" *Ston*

Car'un-cle (kăr'ŭngk-, 82), *n* [Lat *caruncula*, a little piece of flesh, diminutive of *caro*, flesh, Fr *caroncule*]

1 (*Anat.*) A small, fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid *Dunglison*

2. (*Bot.*) An excrescence or appendage at the hilum or scar of a seed

3 (*Zool.*) A naked, fleshy excrescence on the head of a bird, as the wattles of a turkey, &c

Ca-rūn'cŭl-lar, } *a* Pertaining to, or having the
Ca-rūn'cŭl-late, } form of, a caruncle

Ca-rūn'cŭl lā'ted, *a* Having a fleshy excrescence, or soft, fleshy protuberance, caruncular

Ca-rūn'cu-lous, *a* Of, or pertaining to, caruncles, caruncular, caruncule *Dunglison*

Cā'rus, *n* [Gr καῦος, deep sleep] (*Med.*) The last degree of coma, with complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove, even for a few instants. *Sopor*, *coma*, *letharqua*, and *carus* are four degrees of the same condition *Dunglison.*

Cārve, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* CARVED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARVING] [A-S *ceorfan*, Dan *karve*, Sw. *karfva*, D *kerven*, Ger *kerben*]

1. To cut, as wood, stone, or other material, in an artistic or decorative manner

2. To make or shape by cutting "An angel *carved* in stone" *Tennyson*

3. To cut into small pieces or slices, to divide "To *carve* a capon" *Shak*

4. To select and take as to one's self, or to select and give to another, to distribute or apportion "Who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food" *South.*

To carve out, to cut out, or to lay out, by design, to plan

The Saxons *carved out* their kingdoms with the sword *Southey*

Cārve, *v. i.* 1 To exercise the trade of a sculptor or carver, to engrave or cut figures

2. To cut up meat, — followed sometimes by *for*, as, to *carve* for all the guests

Cārve, *n* [L Lat *carva*, O Fr *carue*, *carrue* See CARUCATE.] A carucate [*Obs.*] *Drayton*

Cār'vel, *n.* [Contracted from *caravel*, q. v.]

1. A small ship. See CARAVEL.

2. The *Urtica marina*, or sea blubber *Herbert*

Cārv'en, *a.* Wrought by carving, carved [*Rare.*] "A screen of *carven* ivory" *E B Browning*

Cārv'er, *n.* 1. One who cuts wood, stone, &c., in an artistic or decorative manner, a sculptor "The *carver's* chisel" *Dodsley.*

2. One who cuts meat at table, as, famous for a good *carver.*

3. One who selects and takes or apportions at will. "The *carver* of his fortunes." *Sharp.*

4. A large table knife for carving.

Cārv'ing, *n.* 1. The act or art of cutting wood, stone, &c., as, to be skillful in *carving.*

2. The device or figure carved. "Excellent *carvings* in wood." *Temple.*

3. The act or art of cutting up meat at table

Car-wheel
a, tread; *c*, flange; *c*, disk; *n*, hub

Cār'vist, *n.* [A corruption of *carry fist*] (*Falconry.*) A hawk which is of proper age and training to be carried on the hand, a hawk in its first year *Booth*

Cār'-wheel, *n* A flanged wheel of a railway car or truck

Cār'y-ăt'ĭdz, } *n. pl* [Lat
Cār'y-ăt'i-dēz, } *Caryātes*, the inhabitants of *Caryæ*, a village in Laconia, with a temple of Diana, *Caryatides*, Gr Καρυατίδες, the women of *Caryæ*, the maidens or priestesses of *Caryæ* serving in the temple of Diana, female figures used instead of columns for support in buildings] (*Arch.*) Figures of women, serving to support entablatures. *Gwilt.*

Caryatid

Cār'y-ăt'ic, } *a* Of, or pertaining to, a
Cār'y-ăt'id, } caryatid

Cār'y-ăt'id, *n* (*Arch.*) A female figure supporting an entablature

Car'y-o-phyl-lā'ceous (fil-lā'shus), *a* (*Bot.*) Having corollas of five petals with long claws, as in the pink *Gray*

Car'y ŏph'yl line, or **Car'y-o phyl' line,** *n* (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance extracted from cloves by treating them with alcohol, it is an oxide of the neutral oil of cloves *Gregory*

Car'y ŏph'yl loŭs, or **Car'y o phyl'loŭs,** *a* [N Lat *caryophyllum*, Gr καρυόφυλλον, literally nut leaf, an Indian plant, the clove gillyflower] Same as CARYOPHYLLACEOUS

Car'y o phyl'lus, *n* [Gr καρυόφυλλον, from καρυον, a nut, and φύλλον, a leaf] (*Bot.*) A genus of small trees growing in the Moluccas, the dried flower buds of which form the cloves of commerce, the clove tree

Caryopsis of Barley

Ca'shŏ'ek, *n* [Russ *kaarka*, Bashkir *Tarakas*] (*Ornith.*) A fresh water fowl of the *Anas* or duck family (*Tadorna Casarca*), found in Russia, — called also *ruddy goose*

Cās'ca-bĕl, *n* [Sp *cascabel* and *cascabillo*, a little bell, a button or knob at the end of a cannon, probably corrupted (for *escabel*) from Lat *scabillum*, *scabellum*, an instrument of the nature of the castanet, Pr *cascavel*, a little bell] That part of a cannon in rear of the base ring [See *Illust* of *Cannon*]

Cas-cāde', *n.* [Fr *cascade*, Sp *cascada*, It *cascata*, from *cascare*, to fall, from Lat *casare*, to be ready to fall, intensive form of *cadere*, to fall] A small fall or flowing of water over a precipice, in a river or natural stream, a fall less than a cataract

Its outlet dashed into a deep *cascade* *Byron*

Cas-cāde', *v. i.* To vomit; to puke, to spew. [*Colloq or vulgar in Amer., Provincial in Eng.*]

Cascalho (kas kăl'yo), *n.* [Pg *cascalho*, a chip of stone, gravel, Sp *cascajo*, from Pg & Sp *cascar*, to crack, break into pieces, from Lat *quassare*, to break to pieces] A deposit of pebbles, gravel, and ferruginous sand, in which the Brazilian diamond is usually found

Cās'ca-rĭl'lă, *n* [Sp *cascarilla*, a small thin bark, Peruvian bark, dim of *cascara*, peel, bark, *casca*, bark for tanning leather, *casco*, something broken, potsherd, from *cascar*, to break into pieces See *supra*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the euphorbiaceous genus *Croton* (*C. eleuthera*), a native of Jamaica, which furnishes the *cascarilla bark* used in medicine as a tonic This bark has a spicy odor, and a warm, aromatic taste, and when burnt and extinguished it emits an odor resembling that of musk *Loudon*

Cāse, *n* [O Fr *casse*, N Fr *caisse*, Pr *caissa*, It *cassa*, Sp *caxa*, Pg *caixa*, from Lat *capsa*, chest, box, case]

1 A covering, box, or sheath, that which incloses or contains, as, a *case* for books, a watch *case*

2 A box and its contents, the quantity contained in a box, as, a *case* of goods

3 (*Print.*) A frame containing boxes for holding types

☞ Every fount of type requires two cases, called respectively the *upper* and the *lower* case The *upper case* contains capitals, small capitals, dotted and accented letters, fractions, and marks of reference the *lower case* contains the small letters, logotypes figures, marks of punctuation, quadrats and spaces

4. The outer part of a building. [*Rare.*] *Addison*

Cāse, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* CASED (kāst), *p. pr. & vb. n.* CASING]

1. To cover with a case; to surround with any material that shall inclose or defend. "The man who, *cased* in steel, had passed whole days and nights in the saddle." *Prescott.*

2. To put in a case or box, as, to *case* goods.

3. To strip off the case, covering, or skin from; as, to *case* a fox. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cāse, *n* [Fr. & Pr *cas*, It, Sp, & Pg. *caso*, Lat. *casus*, from *cadere*, to fall, to happen]

1. That which falls, comes, or happens, an event; a circumstance, state, condition.

Our *case* is miserable *Shak*

2 An individual occurrence or particular instance, as of disease "A proper remedy in hypochondriacal *cases*" *Arbuthnot.*

3 A state of facts involving a question for discussion or decision, especially a cause or suit in court. "Not one *case* in the reports of our courts" *Steele.*

4 (*Gram.*) The form of substantives in English, or of substantives and adjectives in Latin, Greek, and other languages, by which their relations to the other parts of the sentence are indicated.

Case is properly a *falling off* from the nominative or first state of a word, the name for which, however, is now, by extension of its signification, applied also to the nominative *J W Gibbs*

Action on the case (*Law*) an action in which the whole cause of complaint is set out in the writ *Blackstone* — *Case stated or agreed on*, a statement in writing of facts agreed upon and submitted to the court for a decision of the legal points arising on them *Burrill* — *In case*, in the event or contingency, if it should so fall out or happen — *In good case*, in good condition, health, or state of body — *Put the case*, suppose the event, or a certain state of things

Syn — Situation, condition; state, circumstances, plight predicament

Cāse, *v. t* To put cases [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Cāse'-bāg, *n* (*Arch.*) One of the joists framed between a pair of girders in naked flooring "The *case bags* should not exceed ten feet" *Gwilt*

Cāse'-hārd'en (hur'dn), *v. t* To harden the surface of, as iron, by converting it into steel, while the interior retains the toughness of malleable iron This may be done by putting the iron into an iron box, with a cement of animal or vegetable charcoal, and exposing it, for some hours, to a red heat *Ure*

Cāse'-hārd'en ing, *n* The act or process of converting the surface of iron into steel *Ure.*

Cā'se ic, *a* [Fr *caséique* from Lat *caseus*, cheese] Pertaining to cheese, or to the acid of cheese

Cā'se ine, *n* [Fr *caséine*, from Lat *caseus*, cheese] (*Chem.*) One of the great forms of sanguineous matter, found both in the animal and vegetable kingdom In the animal kingdom it is chiefly found dissolved in milk, and is the curd or coagulable part of the milk from which cheese is made In vegetables it occurs in some seeds, and in the largest proportion in leguminous seeds, hence it is sometimes called *legumine* There is no difference between animal and vegetable caseine. [Written also *casein*] *Gregory.*

Cāse'-knīfe (nīf), *n* A large table knife, — so called because formerly kept in a case *Addison.*

Cāse'-măn, *n* (*Print.*) One who works at the case, or sets type, a compositor.

Cāse'māte, *n* [Fr *casemate*, Sp & Pg *casamata*, It *casamatta*, from *casa*, house, and *matto*, f *matta*, mad, weak, feeble, dim Pr *mat*, sad, O Fr *mat*, feeble, sad, Ger *matt*, feeble, faint, dull, dead, mate (at chess), from Per *mât*, conquered, reduced to the last extremity, especially at chess, *shât mât*, check mate, literally the king is conquered, or dead, from Ar *mata*, he died, is dead]

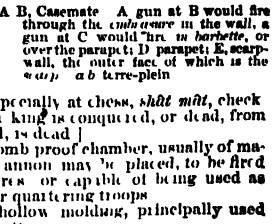

A B, Casemate A gun at B would fire through the *embrasure* in the wall, a gun at C would fire *en barbette*, or over the parapet; D parapet; E, scarp-wall, the outer face of which is the *scarp* *a b* terre-plein

1 (*Fort.*) A bomb proof chamber, usually of masonry, in which cannon may be placed, to be fired through embrasures or capable of being used as a magazine, or for quartering troops

2 (*Arch.*) A hollow molding, principally used in cornices, a cavetto

Cāse'mā-ted, *a* Furnished with, or built like, a casemate

Casemated batteries are sometimes used in the sea-faces of works *Campbell.*

Cāse'ment (sy nop, § 130), *n* [O Eng *casement*, a concave molding, formed from *case*, frame; *case* of a door, equivalent to frame for a door, Fr *châssis* de fenêtre, window frame The O Fr *casement*, *chasement*, hind held in fee, equivalent to L Lat. *casamentum*, and the It *casamento*, a large house, are different words] (*Arch.*) A glazed frame or sash, opening on hinges, which are affixed to the upright sides of the frame into which it is fitted.

They beat at the crazy *casement.* *Longfellow.*

Cāse'ment ed, *a.* Having casements.

Cā'se-ōŭs (Synop., § 130), *a.* [From Lat. *caseus*, cheese.] Pertaining to, or like, cheese; having the qualities of cheese.

Cāse'-rĕck, *n.* A frame of wood to receive printers' cases when not in use. *Simmonds.*

Cā'sern, *n.* [Fr. *caserne*, Sp. & Pg. *caserna*, It. *caserma*, from Lat. *casa*, shed, house.] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the rampart; barracks. *Bescherelle*

Cāse'-shŏt, *n.* (*Mil.*) A collection of small projectiles, inclosed in a case or envelope, the principal kinds are grape, canister, and spherical case. "A continual storm, not of single bullets, but of chain-shot and *case-shot*" *Camden*

Cā'se-ĭne, *n.* [From Lat. *caseus*, cheese.] Same as CASEINE.

Cāse'worm (-wûrm), *n.* A worm or grub that makes itself a case. See CADDIS. *Johnson*

Cāsh, *n.* [Fr. *caisse*, case, box, cash-box, cash, It. *cassa*. See CASE, a box.]

1. A place where money is kept, or where it is deposited and paid out.

This bank is properly a general *cash*, where every man lodges his money, because he esteems it safer than if it were in his own coffers at home *Temple*

2 (*Com.*) Coin or specie, — sometimes also applied to bank-notes, drafts, bonds, or any paper easily convertible into money.

Syn. — See MONEY.

Cāsh, *n.* A Chinese copper coin, perforated and strung on a thread, worth about one tenth of a cent.

Cāsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CASHED (kăsht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CASHING.] To turn into cash, or to exchange for money, as, to *cash* a note or an order.

Cāsh, *v. t.* [For *cashier*.] To discard. [*Obs.*] *Gorges*

Cāsh'-ac-count', *n.* 1 (*Book keeping*) An account to which nothing but cash is carried, and from which disbursements are deducted.

2 (*Banking*) An account of advances made by a banker to an individual who has given security for their re-payment. [*Scot.*]

Cāsh'-book (27), *n.* A book in which is kept a register or account of money received or paid.

Cāsh'-crĕd'it, *n.* The privilege of drawing money from a bank, obtained by personal or deposited security; a cash account. *Simmonds*

Ca-shew' (kă-shōō') (Synop., § 130), *n.* [A corruption of *acajou*, the French orthography of the native Brazilian name, *acajaiba*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the West Indies and South America (*Anacardium occidentale*), of the same family with the sumac or *Rhus*. The fruit is about the size of an orange, and contains an acrid juice, of which a pleasant wine is made. At the apex of this fruit or apple, grows a large, flattened, kidney shaped nut, having a hard shell, between which and the shell of the kernel is a caustic oil. The kernel, when fresh, is used as an article of food, and is said to be delicious in taste. The caustic oil around the kernel makes an enduring iron rust color on cloth, and hence the nut is sometimes called the *marking-nut*. *Loudon*

Cashew Leaf and Fruit

Ca-shew'-nŭt, *n.* A nut contained in the fruit of the cashew-tree.

Cash-ēēr' (kash-eer'), *n.* [Fr. *caissier*, It. *cassiere*, from *caisse*, *cassa*. See CASH.] One who has charge of money, a cash keeper, the officer who superintends the books, payments, and receipts of a bank or company.

Cash-ēēr', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CASHIERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CASHIERING.] [Fr. *casser*, to break, annul, cashier, It. *cassare*, Ger. *cassiren*, from Lat. *cassare*, equivalent to *cassum reddere*, to annul. Cf. CASH, *v. t.*, and CASS.]

1. To dismiss from an office or place of trust, by annulling the commission of.

He had the insolence to *cashier* the captain of the lord lieutenant's own body guard *Macaulay*

2. To dismiss or discard from service or from society.

They have already *cashiered* several of their followers *Addison*

3. To put away or reject; to dismiss.

Connections formed for interest, and endeared
By selfish views, [are] censured and *cashiered* *Cowper*

Cash-ēēr'er, *n.* One who rejects, discards, or dismisses; as, a *cashierer* of monarchs. *Burke.*

Cāsh'-keep'er, *n.* One intrusted with the keeping of money.

Cāsh'mēre, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the fabrics called cashmere, as, a *cashmere* shawl.

Cāsh'mēre, *n.* 1 A rich and costly kind of shawl, made from the soft wool of the Thibet goat, — named from the country where first made.

2. A fine woolen stuff imitating the true cashmere.

Ca-shōō', *n.* [Fr. *cachou*, N. Lat. *catechu*, Cochinchin *cay cau*, from the tree called *mimosa*, or *areca catechu*. Cf. CATECHU.] Same as CATECHU.

Cās'ing, *n.* 1 The process or act of covering any body with another thin substance, as plaster, boards, &c. *Gwilt.*

2. An outside covering.

Ca-sī'no (ka-sē'no), *n.* [It. *casino*, diminutive of *casa*, house.]

1. A small country house. *Gwilt.*

2. A building used for social meetings, having rooms for public amusement, a club-house. "A *casino* under the arcades" *W. Irving.*

3. A game at cards. See CASSINO.

Cāsk, *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *casco*, skull, helmet, Sp. also cask, wooden vessel, Fr. *casque*, It. *casco*, helmet.]

1. A close vessel for containing liquors, made of staves, headings, and hoops.

☞ This term is generally used for a vessel smaller than a barrel, but it is also applied to the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, &c.

2 The quantity contained in a cask.

Cāsk, *v. t.* To put into a cask.

Cāsk'et, *n.* [Diminutive of *cask*; Fr. *casquet*, diminutive of *casque*. See *supra*.]

1. A small chest or box, for jewels or other small articles.

The little *casket* bring me hither. *Shak.*

2. (*Naut.*) A small rope, fastened to little rings upon the yards, used to fasten the sail to the yard in furling, — usually written *gasket*.

Cāsk'et, *v. t.* To put into a casket.

I have *casketed* my treasure *Shak.*

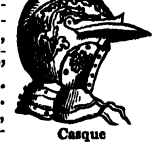

Casque

Cāsque, } *n.* [See CASK, *n.*, *su-*
Cāsk, } *pra*.] A piece of defensive armor, to cover and protect the head and neck in battle, a helmet. "His *casque* overshadowed with brilliant plumes" *Prescott.*

Cāss, *v. t.* [Fr. *casser*, O Fr. *cacher*, Pr. *cassar*, *caissar*, *cachar*, *quassar*, It. & L. Lat. *cassare*, from Lat. *cassus*, empty, hollow, and perhaps under the influence of Lat. *quassare*, to shake, shatter, v. intens. of *quatere*, to shake. Cf. CASHIER, *v. t.*] To render useless or void, to quash, to annul, to reject, to send away. [*Obs.*] *Raleigh*

Cās'sa-dā (Synop., § 130), *n.* Same as CASSAVA.

Cās'sa-reep, *n.* A condiment made from the inspissated juice of the bitter cassava (*Jatropha manihot*). It forms a common sauce in the tropics, and is the principal ingredient of the pepper pot. See PEPPER POT. *Simmonds*

Cās'sāte, *v. t.* [Late Lat. *cassare*. See CASS.] To render void or useless, to vacate or annul. [*Obs.*]

Cas-sā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *cassation*, L. Lat. *cassatio*. See *supra*, and CASS.] The act of annulling. "A general *cassation* of their constitutions" *Motley*

Court of cassation, the highest court of appeal, which has power to break (*casser*) or reverse the decisions of the courts below. [*France.*] *Brande*

Cās'sa-vā (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *cassave*, Sp. *casabe*, *cazabe*, *yucca de cassabe*, from *kasabi*, in the language of Hayti.] (*Bot.*) A species of the manihot (*M. utilissima*, called by Linnæus *Jatropha manihot*), of the *Euphorbia* family, — called also the *manioc* plant. The juices of the root are poisonous, but by treatment with pressure, heat, and water, the poisonous qualities are removed, and the root yields a starchy substance, called *cassava*, much employed for food. Tapioca is purified cassava.

Cās'se-pā'per, *n.* [Fr. *papier casse*. See CASS.] Broken paper, the two outside quires of a ream.

Cās'sĭă (kăsh'ă), *n.* [Lat. *cassia* and *casia*, Gr. *κασσία* and *κασία*, Pr. & It. *cassia*, Fr. *casse*, Heb. *qesiâh*, from *qâsâ*, to cut off, to peel off, Ar. *qathaa*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of leguminous plants of many species, most of which have purgative qualities, among them are varieties producing the senna used in medicine. (*b*) A species of *Laurus* (*L. cassia*), the bark of which usually passes under the name of *cinnamon*, differing from the real cinnamon chiefly in the strength of its qualities. *Loudon*

Cassia buds, the unexpanded flowers of a species of cinnamon (*L. cinnamomum*) brought from the East Indies. They are of a dark-brown color, with an aromatic taste, like that of cinnamon. *Loudon*

Cās'sĭ-dă, *n.* [Lat. *cassis*, a helmet.] (*Entom.*) A coleopterous insect, of the family *Cassididæ*, having a helmet shaped thorax.

Cas-sĭd'e-ōŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cassis*, helmet.] (*Bot.*) Helmet-shaped, — a term applied to an irregular corolla, having the upper petal dilated into a broad, helmet-shaped leaf, as in aconitum. *Lindley.*

Cās'sĭ-do-ny, *n.* [Cf. L. Lat. *cassidonium*, *cachedonius*, *cacedonius*, *chalcedonius*, chalcedony, properly from *Chalcedon*, a town in Bithynia, Fr. *cassidoine*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A species of *Gnaphalium*, cottonweed, cudweed, or goldylocks. (*b*) A species of *Lavandula stœchas*, or French lavender.

Cās'sĭ-mēre, *n.* [Fr. *cassimir*, It. *casimiro*, Sp. *casimaro*, *casimira*, perhaps of the same origin as *cashmere*, q. v.] A thin, twilled, woolen cloth, used for men's garments.

Cas-sine' (kas-seen'), *n.* [Fr. See CASSINO.] A small house, especially in the open country, applied also to a house standing alone, where soldiers may lie hid, or may take a position. *Bescherelle.*

Cas-sī'ne, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs, chiefly African, with handsome foliage, and generally inconspicuous white or green flowers. *Loudon.*

Cās'sĭ-mēre', *n.* [Sp. *casimete*, Ger. *cassimir*.] A cloth made of a cotton warp, and the woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

Cas-sī'no (kas-sē'no), *n.* [It. *casino*, a small house, gaming-house; Fr. *casin*.] A game at cards, generally played by four persons, the partners and deal being determined in the same manner as at whist: eleven points constitute the game.

Great cassino, the ten of diamonds, counting two. — *Little cassino*, the two of spades, counting one. *Hoyle.*

Cās'sĭ-o-bŭr'ry, *n.* [N. Lat. *cassine*, from the language of the Florida Indians.] The fruit of the *Viburnum lævigatum*. *Loudon.*

Cās'sĭ o-pē'ĭă, (-pē'yă), *n.* (*Astron.*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, situated between Cepheus and Perseus, — so called in honor of the wife of Cepheus, a fabulous king of Ethiopia.

Cās'sĭ-us (kăsh'ĭ-us), *n.* [From the name of the discoverer, A. *Cassius*, a German physician of the 17th century.] A beautiful purple pigment, obtained from the chloride of gold by means of tin; much used in coloring glass and enamel.

Cās'sock, *n.* [From Fr. *casaque*, Sp. & Pg. *casaca*, It. *casacca*, from Lat. *casa*, cottage, in It., Sp., Pg., & Pr. house, O. Fr. *case*.]

1. A loose cloak or gown worn over other garments. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2 (*Eccl.*) A close garment, resembling a long frock coat, worn by clergymen of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, under the surplice or gown. *Hook.*

Cās'socked (kăs'sokt), *a.* Clothed with a cassock. "The *cassocked* huntsman" *Cowper.*

Cās'so-lĕtte', *n.* [Fr.] A box of ivory, &c., for perfumery, perforated to allow the escape of the odor. *Bescherelle.*

Cās'son-ăde', *n.* [Fr. *cassonade*, from O. Fr. *casson*, N. Fr. *caisson*, a large chest, because it comes from Brazil in large chests.] Cask or raw sugar, sugar not refined.

Cās'so-wa-ry, *n.* [Fr. *casoar*, Sp. *casoario*, *casobar*, *casuel*, It. *casuario*, N. Lat. *struthio casuarius*, from Hindost. *kasuwarus*.] (*Ornith.*) A large bird, pennate or ostrich like bird, of the genus *Casuarius*. It is shorter and stouter than the ostrich, and, next to it, the largest living bird. Its head is armed with a kind of helmet of horny substance, consisting of plates overlapping each other. It is a timorous and shy bird, and runs with great rapidity. It is a native of Malacca, Java, and adjacent islands. *Baird.*

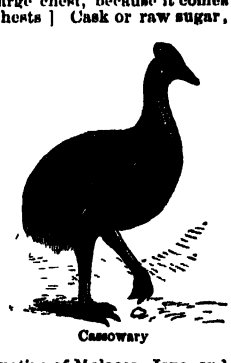

Cassowary

Cās'su mŭ'nar, } *n.* [Hind. N. Lat. *casumu-*
Cās'su mŭ'nĭ ar, } *nar*.] (*Med.*) A plant, sometimes referred to the species *Zinziber cassumunar*, having an aromatic root, bitter in taste, and of tonic and stimulating properties. It is obtained from the East Indies.

Cast (6), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAST, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CASTING.] [Dan. *kaste*, Icel. & Sw. *kasta*.]

1. To send or drive from by force, to throw; to fling, to hurl, to impel.

A mighty strong west wind, which took away the locusts and *cast* them into the Red Sea *Ex.* x. 14

Joshua *cast* lots for them in Shiloh *Josh.* xviii 10.

Uzziah prepared slings to *cast* stones 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 14

The sea hath *cast* me on the rocks *Shak.*

2. To throw, direct, or turn, as the sight.

How earnestly he *casts* his eyes upon me! *Shak.*

3 To throw on the ground, as in wrestling; to overcome, to condemn or convict.

I made a shift to *cast* him *Shak.*

There then we met; both tried, and both were *cast* *Dryden.*

4. To throw off, or shed, to throw aside; to reject.

The groves their honors *cast* *Dryden*

The creatures that *cast* the skin are the snake, the viper, the grasshopper, the lizard, the silkworm, &c. *Bacon*

5. To throw out or emit, to exhale.

This *casts* a sulphurous smell *Woodward*

6. To compute, to reckon, to calculate; to contrive, to plan, to decide, to judge, convict, or condemn, as, to *cast* a horoscope, to calculate or reckon it.

She was *cast* to be hanged. *Jeffrey.*

7. To make to preponderate; to decide by a vote that gives a superiority in numbers; as, to *cast* the balance in one's favor.

8 To form into a particular shape, by pouring liquid metal into a mold; to found; as, to *cast* cannon.

Thou shalt *cast* four rings of gold for it. *Ex.* xxv. 12

9. To fix or distribute, as the parts of a play among actors. *Addison.*

10. To communicate; to spread over; as, to *cast* a lustre upon posterity; to *cast* splendor upon actions, or light upon a subject. *Dryden.*

To cast anchor (*Naut.*), to moor a ship. — *To cast aside*, to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient. — *To cast away.* (*a.*) To throw away, to lavish or waste by profusion; to turn to no use; as, to *cast away* life. *Addison.* (*b.*) (*Naut.*) To wreck, as a ship. — *To cast by*, to reject, to dismiss or discard; to throw away — *To cast down*, to throw down; to deject or depress, as the mind. "Why art thou *cast down*, O my soul?" *Ps* xlii. 5 — *To cast forth*, to throw out, or reject, as from an inclosed place, to emit, or send abroad; to exhale — *To cast off* (*a*) To discard or reject; to drive away, to put off, to put away, to disburden. (*b*) (*Hunting*) To leave behind, as dogs, to set loose, or free (*c*) (*Naut*) To loose, or untie — *To cast out*, to send forth, to reject, or turn out, to throw out, as words, to speak or give vent to — *To cast up* (*a*) To compute; to reckon, to calculate, as, to *cast up* accounts, or the cost (*b*) To eject from the stomach, to vomit — *To cast on*, to refer or resign to *South* — *To cast one's self on*, to resign or yield one s self to the disposal of, without reserve — *To cast young*, to miscarry, to suffer abortion — *To cast in the teeth*, to upbraid, to charge; to twit. — *To cast off copy* (*Print*), to ascertain how many printed pages will be made by a manuscript, by setting up a portion for trial *Brande*

Cast, *v. t.* 1. To turn or revolve in the mind, to contrive; — sometimes followed by *about*.

I *cast* in careful mind
To seek her out. *Spenser*

2. To receive form or shape.

It [metal] will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mold *Woodward*

3. To warp, to become twisted, or bent out of shape.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp when . . it alters its flatness or straightness *Moxon*

4 (*Naut*) To fall off, or incline, so as to bring the side of a ship to the wind *Totten*

Cast, *n.* 1. The act of casting, a throw.

2. The thing thrown. "A *cast* of . . . dust" *Dryden*

3. The distance through which any thing is thrown. "About a stone's *cast*" *Luke* xxii 41

4. A throw of dice, hence, a chance or venture "An even *cast* whether the army should march this way or that way" *South*

I have set my life upon a *cast*,
And I will stand the hazard of the die *Shak*

5. The act of casting in a mold. "Daily *cast* of brazen cannon." *Shak.*

6 The form or shape into which any thing is cast or molded.

An heroic poem, but in another *cast* and figure than any that had ever been written before *Prior*

7. Whatever is cast in a mold, an impression in bronze, plaster, &c

8 Manner or quality of appearance, as of mien, air style, color, &c , as, a peculiar *cast* of countenance. "A neat *cast* of verse" *Pope*

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought. *Shak*

9. An unexpected opportunity, privilege, or advantage, as, to have the *cast* of a cart, that is, an opportunity of riding *W. Scott*

10 The assignment of parts in a play to the actors

11. The company of actors to whom the parts in a play are assigned, as, a good *cast*, a strong *cast*

12. (*Falconry*) A flight or number of hawks let go at once from the hand "As when a *cast* of falcons make their flight" *Spenser.*

13. A stroke, touch, or trick.

This was a *cast* of Wood's politics, for his information was wholly false *Swift*

The same man taught the *cast* of drawing honey out of the combs. *Holland*

14. A motion or turn, as of the eye, direction, look; glance, squint

The *cast* of the eye is a gesture of aversion *Bacon*

15. A tube or funnel for conveying metal into a mold.

The last cast, the last throw or effort, on which every thing is ventured

Cas-tăl'i-an, *a.* [Lat. *Castalius*] Pertaining to Castalia, a cool spring on Parnassus, sacred to the muses "The inspired *Castalian* spring" *Milton.*

Cas-tā'ne-ā, *n* [Lat , from Gr *καστανον*, a chestnut.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees of the order *Corylaceæ*, including the common chestnut-tree.

Cas'ta-nĕt, *n.* [Fr *castagnette*, It *castagnetta*, *castagnola*, Sp *castañeta*, *castañuela*, Pg *castanheta*, from Lat. *castanea*, It. *castagna*, Sp. *castaña*, Pr *castanha*, Fr *châtaigne*, a chestnut, so named from the resemblance to two chestnuts] An instrument composed of small, concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, placed together, fastened to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger.

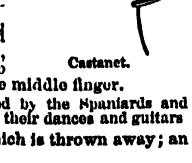
Castanet.

☞ This instrument is used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to their dances and guitars

Cast'a-wāy, *n.* 1. That which is thrown away; an abandoned person.

2. (*Ecol.*) A person abandoned by God, as unworthy of his favor; a reprobate.

Lest . . . when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway*. *1 Cor.* ix. 27

Cast'a-wāy, *a.* Of no value; rejected, useless. "Our *castaway* leisure." *Raleigh.*

Caste (6), *n.* [Fr. *caste*, Sp. & Pg. *casta*, race, lineage, from Lat *castus*, pure, chaste.]

1 One of the several hereditary classes into which society in India is divided, and which have come down from the earliest ages The members of the same caste are all of equal rank, and of the same profession or occupation. The original *castes*, called in Sanskrit *varras*, or *colors*, are four, viz , the *Brahmans*, or sacerdotal order, the *Kshatriya*, or soldiers and rulers, the *Vaisya*, or husbandmen and merchants, and the *Sudras*, or laborers and mechanics Numerous mixed classes, or *castes*, have sprung up in the progress of time

2 A separate and fixed order or class of society

The tinkers then formed an hereditary *caste* *Macaulay*

Cas'tel-lan, *n* [Lat. *castellanus*, pertaining to a castle, an occupant of a castle, L Lat a governor of a castle, from *castellum*, castle, citadel, dim of *castrum*, fortified place, It & O Sp. *castellano*, Pr & Sp *castellan*, O Fr *castellain*, N Fr *châtelain* See CASTLE] A governor or constable of a castle

Cas'tel la ny (44), *n* [L Lat , It , Sp , & Pr *castellania*, Fr *châtellenie*] The lordship belonging to a castle, the extent of its land and jurisdiction

Cas'tel-lā'ted, *a.* [L Lat *castellatus*, from *castellare*. See *infra*]

1. Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern *Johnson*

2 Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle

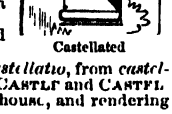
Castellated

Cas'tel lā'tion, *n* [L Lat *castellatio*, from *castellare*, from Lat *castellum* See CASTLE and CASTELLAN] The act of fortifying a house, and rendering it a castle [*Obs*]

Cas'tel-lĕt, *n* A small castle [*Rare*] *Whitaker*

Cast'er, *n* 1 One who casts, as, a *caster* of stones, &c , a *caster* of an antagonist, a *caster* of accounts

2 A phial, cruet, or other small vessel, used to contain condiments at the table, as, a set of *casters*

3 A stand to contain a number of such phials or cruets, — sometimes used in the plural

Caster (4)

4 A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is rolled in any direction

5 One who assigns the parts of a play to the actors

Cas'ti-gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CASTIGATED, *p pr* & *vb n* CASTIGATING] [Lat *castigare*, from *castus*, pure, chaste, and *agere*, to move, drive, It *castigare*, Sp & Pg *castigar*, Pr *castiar*, *chastiar*, O Fr *chastier*, N Fr. *châtier*] To punish by stripes, to correct, to chastise, as, to *castigate* pride *Shak*

Cas'ti gā'tion, *n* [Lat *castigatio*] Punishment by whipping, correction, penance "The keenest *castigation* of her slanderers" *W Irving*

Syn. — Punishment, correction, chastisement, discipline

Cas'ti gā'tor, *n* One who castigates or corrects

Cas'ti ga-to-ry (50), *a* [Lat *castigatorius*] Tending to correction, corrective, punitive *Bramhall*

Cas'ti-ga-to-ry, *n* An instrument formerly used to punish and correct arrant scolds, — called also a *ducking stool*, or *trebucket* *Blackstone*

Cas'tile-sōap, *n* [From *Castile*, or *Castilia*, a province in Spain, from which it originally comes See *infra*] A kind of fine, hard, white, or mottled soap, made with olive oil and soda

Cas-tĭl'ian (kas tĭl'yan), *n* [Sp *Castellano*, from *Castilla*, N Lat *Castilia*, *Castella*, Castile, which received this name from the castles or fortresses that were erected on the frontiers as a barrier against the Moors, whence also this province took a castle for its arms]

1 An inhabitant or native of Castile, in Spain

2 The Spanish language as spoken in Castile

Cast'ing, *n* 1 The act of one who casts or throws

2. That which is cast in a mold, any thing formed by pouring melted metal into a mold, as, iron *castings*

3. The warping of a board

Casting of draperies the proper distribution of the folds of garments, in painting and sculpture

Cast'ing-nĕt, *n* A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left *May*

Cast'ing-voice, } *n* The vote of a presiding offi-
Cast'ing-vōte, } cer, in an assembly or council, which decides a question, when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided between the affirmative and negative

When there was an equal vote, the governor had the *casting-voice* *F Trumbull*

Cast'ing-weight (-wāt), *n* A weight that turns a balance when exactly poised.

Cast'-I'ron (-I'urn), *n* Iron run from the smelting furnace, into pigs or ingots, or into molds for various utensils, a compound of carbon and iron.

Cas'tle (kăs'l), *n* [A-S *castell*, *castel*, Pr *castel*, *castelh*, O Fr. *chastel*, It. & Pg. *castello*, O Sp. *castiello*, N. Sp. *castillo*, N. Fr. *château*, from Lat. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fortified place, castle.]

1. A fortified residence, especially that of a prince or nobleman; a fortress.

The house of every one is to him as his *castle* and fortress, as well for his defense against injury and violence, as for his repose. *Coke*

Our *castle's* strength will laugh a siege to scorn. *Shak.*

Ancient Castle

1, moat, 2 draw-bridges; 3, wicket 4, sally-port; 5, portcullis; 6, outer walls, 7, parapet, 8, rampart, 9, loopholes 10, escutcheon, 11 bulwark 12, sentinel, 13, magazine, 14, a cell; 15, donjon or keep, 16, barracks; 17, barbacan, 18, watchman; 19, turret; 20, chapel, 21, belfry, 22, state court; 23, merlons; 24, embrasures

2 A piece, made to represent a castle, used in the game of chess

Castle in the air, a visionary project, a scheme that has no solid foundation — sometimes called a *castle in Spain* (Fr *château en Espagne*) —*Castle influence*, political influence of the court [*Ireland*]

Syn — Fortress, fortification, citadel, stronghold See FORTRESS

Cas'tle (kăs'l), *v t* In the game of chess, to cover with a castle — said of the king, when neither piece has been previously moved, and the king has not been in check

Cas'tle, *v t* In chess, to cover the king with a castle

Cas'tle-build'er (kăs'l bĭld'er), *n* One who forms visionary schemes

Cas'tle-build'ing, *n* The act of building castles in the air

Cas'tled (kăs'ld), *a* Furnished with castles, as, a *castled* elephant *Dryden.*

Cas'tle-guărd (72), *n* 1 The guard which defends a castle as, a numerous *castle guard*

2 A tax or imposition on a dwelling within a certain distance of a castle, for the purpose of maintaining watch and ward in it, castle ward

3 A feudal tenure, obliging the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time.

Cas'tle ry (kăs'l rĭ), *n* [O Fr *chastellerie* See CASTLE] The government of a castle *Blount.*

Cas'tlet (kăs'let), *n* [O Fr *chastelet*, diminutive of *chastel*] A small castle *Leland.*

Cas'tle-ward, *n* Same as CASTLE GUARD

Cast'ling, *n* [From *cast*, v t] That which is brought forth prematurely, an abortion *Browne.*

Cast'-off, *a* Laid aside, as, *cast off* clothes

Cas'tor, *n* [Fr , Pr , Sp , & Pg *castor* , It *castoro*, from Lat *castor*, Gr *καστωρ*, akin to Skr *kastūri*, *kasturika*, musk]

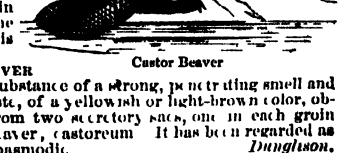
Castor Beaver

1 (*Zoöl*) A genus of animals, in which the beaver is included See BEAVER

2 A substance of a strong, penetrating smell and bitter taste, of a yellowish or light-brown color, obtained from two secretory sacs, one in each groin of the beaver, castoreum It has been regarded as an antispasmodic *Dunglison.*

3 A hat, especially one made of the fur of the beaver [*Colloq*]

I have always been known for the jaunty manner in which I wear my *castor* *W. Scott.*

4 A heavy quality of broadcloth used for overcoats

Cast'or, *n* A small wheel and swivel for supporting furniture See CASTER

Cas'tor and Pŏl'lux (*Meteor*) An electrical phenomenon, called also *Corposant* On the appearance of two at once, they were called *Castor and Pollux*, and were thought to portend a cessation of the storm See CORPOSANT.

Cas'tor-bēan, *n* (*Bot.*) The bean or seed of the castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis*, or *Palma Christi*), from which the oil is expressed.

Cas tŏr'e-ăm, *n.* [Lat. See *supra*] Castor, the peculiar substance found in the two inguinal sacs of the beaver

Cās'tor-īne, *a.* [Lat. *castorinus.* See CASTOR.] (*Chem.*) An animal principle or fatty matter found in castoreum. *Gregory.*

Cās'tor-oil, *n.* [A corruption of *Castus*-oil, the plant producing it having formerly been called *Agnus castus.*] The oil of the *Ricinus communis,* or *Palma Christi,* a plant of the West Indies. The oil is obtained from the nuts or seeds by expression or decoction. It is a mild cathartic *Loudon.*

Cās-tra-me-tā'tion, *n* [Fr *castrametation,* from Lat. *castra metari,* to measure or survey a camp, from *castra,* camp, and *metari,* to measure off, from *meta,* limit] (*Mil*) The art or act of encamping, the marking or laying out of a camp *Campbell*

Cās'trāte, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* CASTRATED, *p. pr & vb. n.* CASTRATING] [Lat & It *castrare,* Pr, Sp, & Pg *castrar,* O Fr *chastrer,* N Fr *châtrer*]

1. To deprive of the testicles, to emasculate, to geld

2 To take away, as the obscene parts of a writing, to expurgate

My correspondent has sent me the following letter, which I have *castrated* in some places *Spectator*

3 To take out a leaf or sheet from, and thus render imperfect, as a book

Cas-trā'tion, *n* [Lat *castratio*]

1. The act of depriving of the testicles.

2. The act of expurgating or removing, as some part from a book, writing, &c

Cas-trā'to, *n.* [It *castrato,* properly p. p. of *castrare.* See CASTRATE] (*Mus*) A male person castrated for the purpose of improving his voice for a singer, an artificial, or male, soprano *Swift*

Cās'trel, *n* [Fr *cresserelle, crecerelle, querecerelle, cercerelle, crustel*] (*Ornith*) A kind of hawk resembling the sparrow hawk See KESTREL

Cas-trĕn'sial (-trĕn'shal), *a* Belonging to a camp "*Castrensial* mansions" *Browne*

Cas-trĕn'sian (-trĕn'shan), *a* [L Lat *castrensianus,* from Lat *castrensis,* from *castra,* camp] Belonging to a camp [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Cāst'-steel, *n* Steel that has been fused in a crucible, and then cast into bars *Ure*

Cāg'ū-al (kăzh'ū al), *a* [Lat *casualis,* from *casus,* fall, accident, from *cadere,* to fall, Pr, Sp, & Pg *casual,* It *casuale,* Fr *casuel*]

1 Happening or coming to pass without design, and without being foreseen or expected, accidental, fortuitous, coming by chance "*Casual* breaks in the general system" *W Irving*

2 Coming without regularity, occasional, incidental, as, *casual* expenses

Syn.—Accidental, fortuitous, incidental, occasional, contingent

Cāg'ū-al-ly (kăzh'ū al lȳ), *adv* Without design, accidentally, fortuitously, occasionally

Cāg'ū-al-ness, *n* The quality of being casual

Cāg'ū-al-ty (kăzh'ū al tȳ), *n* [Fr *casualité,* L Lat *casualitas*]

1 That which comes without design, or without being foreseen, an event inevitable, and not to be guarded against, contingency "Losses that befall them by mere *casualty*" *Raleigh*

2 Any injury of the body from accident, whether resulting in death or not, hence, death, or other misfortune, occasioned by an accident, as, an unhappy *casualty*

3. (*Mil*) The diminution of forces by death, discharge, or desertion *Campbell*

Casualty-ward, a ward in a hospital devoted to the treatment of injuries received by accident

Syn.—Accident, contingency, misfortune

Cāg'ū-ist (kăzh'ū ist), *n.* [Fr *casuiste,* It, Sp, & Pg *casuista,* from Lat *casus,* fall, case See CASUAL.] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

The judgment of any *casuist* or learned divine concerning the state of a man's soul, is not sufficient to give him confidence *South*

Hunger and fear are excellent *casuists* *W Scott*

Cāg'ū-ist, *v. i* To play the casuist *Milton*

Cāg'ū-ist'ic, } *a* Relating to cases of conscience,
Cāg'ū-ist'ic-al, } or to cases of doubtful propriety. "A known rule of *casuistical* divinity" *Sharp*

Cāg'ū-ist-ry (kăzh'ū-ist-rȳ), *n* The science or doctrine of cases of conscience, the science of resolving cases of doubtful propriety, or of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do by rules and principles drawn from the Scriptures, from the laws of society, or from equity and natural reason.

The consideration of these nice and puzzling questions in the science of ethics has given rise in modern times, to a particular department of it, distinguished by the title of *casuistry* *Stewart*

A precious piece of *casuistry* hardly surpassed by any thing in ecclesiastical annals *Prescott*

Cāt, *n.* [A-S *cat,* D & Dan. *kat,* Sw *katt,* Icel *köttr,* L Ger *katte,* H Ger. *katze, kater,* O Fr & Pr. *cat,* N Fr *chat,* Catalan *gat,* Sp & Pg *gato,* It *gatto,* Ir *cat,* W *cath,* Corn *kath,* Armor. *kaz, kâch,* Late Lat *catus,* Hisc *catua,* N Gr γάτα, Russ & Pol *kot,* Turk *kedi,* Ar *qitt*]

1 (*Zool*) An animal of certain species of the genera *Felis* and *Lynx* The domestic cat is the *Felis domestica* The wild cat (*Felis catus*) is much larger than the domestic cat, and is a strong, ferocious animal [See *Illust.* of *Wild-cat.*]

2. (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A ship having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist. It is employed in the coal trade. (*b.*) A strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw an anchor up to the cat-head of a ship. *Totten.*

3. A double tripod, having six feet.

4. An old game at ball, and an implement with which it was played.

Cat and dog, like a cat and dog, quarrelsome, inharmonious "I am sure we have lived a *cat and dog* life of it" *Coleridge* — *Cat of nine tails,* an instrument of punishment used to flog offenders on board of ships, consisting of nine pieces of line or cord fastened to a piece of thick rope, and having three knots at intervals — *To turn a cat in a pan,* to make a sudden change of one's party in politics or religion, for the sake of being in the ascendant, as a cat always comes down on her feet, however turned or thrown

Cāt, *v. t* (*Naut*) To bring up to the cat head, as, to *cat* an anchor See ANCHOR *Totten*

Cāt'a-bāp'tist, *n.* [Gr καταβαπτιστής, properly from καταβαπτίζειν, to dip in, but in this sense formed of κατα, against, and βαπτιστής, baptizer, from βαπτίζειν, to baptize] (*Eccl*) One who opposes baptism [*Obs*] *Featley*

Cāt'a-bā'sion (-bā'zhun), *n.* [Gr καταβασιον, the entrance to an underground cave, from κατα, down, and βαίνειν, to go] A chamber or vault under the altar of a Greek church, where relics are kept.

Cāt'a-caus'tic, *a* [Gr κατα, against, καυστικός, burning, from καιειν, to burn, Fr *catacaustique*] (*Geom & Optics*) Relating to a caustic curve formed by reflection See CAUSTIC. *Nichol*

Cāt'a-caus'tic, *n* A caustic curve formed by reflection of light *Nichol*

Cāt'a-chrē'sis, *n* [Lat *catachresis,* Gr. καταχρησις, misuse, from καταχρησθαι, to misuse, from κατα, against, entirely, strengthening the sense of the simple word, and χρήσθαι, to use] (*Rhet*) An abuse of a trope, or of words, a figure by which one word is wrongly put for another, or by which a word is too far wrested from its true signification, a harsh or far fetched metaphor, as, "Her voice was but the *shadow of a sound*" *Young*

Cāt'a-chrĕs'tic, } *a* Belonging to a catachre-
Cāt'a-chrĕs'tic al, } sis, forced, far fetched, wrested from its natural sense "[A] *catachrestical* and improper way of speaking" *Bp Taylor*

Cāt'a-chrĕs'tic-al-ly, *adv* In a catachrestical or forced manner

Cāt'a-clȳsm (kăt'a-klīzm), *n* [Lat *cataclysmos,* Gr κατακλυσμός, from κατακλύζειν, to dash over, inundate, from κατα, downward, against, and κλυζειν, to wash or dash over, Fr *cataclysme*] An extensive overflow or sweeping flood of water, a deluge *Hale*

Cāt'a-clȳz'mal (-klīz'mal), *a* Of, or belonging to, a cataclysm or deluge

Cāt'a-cōmb (-kōm), *n* [Fr *catacombe,* It *catacomba,* Pr, Sp, Pg, & L Lat *catacumba,* from Gr. κατα, downward, down, and κυμβη, cavity] A cave, grotto, or subterraneous place anciently used for the burial of the dead

☞ The term is supposed to have been applied originally to the tombs under the church of St Sebastian in Rome The name is now given to any subterranean burying-place of large extent The most celebrated are those near Rome, on the Appian Way, supposed to have been the place of interment of the early Christians, those of Egypt extending for a wide distance in the vicinity of Cairo, and those of Paris in abandoned stone-quarries, excavated under a large portion of the city

Cāt'a-cous'tics, *n sing* [From Gr. κατα, against, and Eng *acoustics,* q. v., Fr *catacoustique*] That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds or echoes *Hutton*

Cāt'a-dī ŏp'tric, } *a* [From Gr. κατά, against,
Cāt'a-dī-ŏp'tric-al, } and διοπτρικός, belonging to the use of the διοπτρα, from διοπτήρ, a spy, from δια, through, and ὀπτειν, to see, to look, Fr *catadioptrique*] Pertaining to or involving both the reflection and refraction of light, as, a *catadioptric* telescope *Hutton*

Cāt'a-drōme, *n* [Gr. καταδρομος, race-course, from κατα, down, and δρόμος, course.]

1 A race course

2 (*Mech*) A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights *Francis*

Cāt'a-dūpe, *n.* [Fr *catadupe, catadoupe,* from Lat *Catadupa,* Gr. Κατάδουποι, the cataracts of the Nile, from καταδουπεῖν, to fall with a loud, heavy sound, from κατα, down, and δουπεῖν, to sound heavy, δουπος, a dead, heavy sound] A cataract, or waterfall [*Obs*] "The Egyptian *catadupes*" *Brewer.*

Cāt'a-fāl'co, *n.* [It. *catafalco,* scaffold, funeral canopy, Pr *cadafalc,* Sp *cadafalso, catahalso, catalso,* O Fr *escadafaut,* N Fr *échafaud,* and *catafalque,* the latter from Ital, from Pr & O Sp *catar,* to see, to view, and It *falco,* for *palco,* scaffold, stage] A temporary structure of carpentry, decorated with paintings and sculpture representing a tomb, or cenotaph, and used in funeral solemnities *Gwilt.*

Cāt'a-fāl'que' (-fălk'), *n* [Fr] See CATAFALCO.

Cāt'ag-măt'ic, *a* [Fr. *catagmatique,* from Gr. κάταγμα, fracture, from καταγνυναι, to break in pieces, from κατά, down, and ἀγνύναι, to break] (*Med.*) Having the quality of consolidating broken parts, promoting the union of fractured bones. *Coxe.*

Cāt'ag-măt'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy supposed to be capable of promoting the union of fractured parts. *Dunglison.*

Cāt'a-grāph, *n.* [Lat. *catagraphum,* Gr. καταγραφον, from καταγράφειν, to draw, paint, from κατά, down, and γράφειν, to write.] The first draught of a picture; also, a profile [*Obs.*]

Cāt'a-lān, *a.* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Catalonia, or to its inhabitants or their language.

Cāt'a-lān, *n* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Catalonia.

Cāt'a-lĕc'tic, *a* [Lat. *catalecticus,* Gr. καταληκτικός, incomplete, from καταλήγειν, to leave off, from κατα, down, and ληγειν, to stop] (*Pros.*) Wanting a syllable at the end, or terminating in an imperfect foot, as, a *catalectic* verse

Cāt'a-lĕp'sis, } *n* [Gr καταλήψις, a grasping, a
Cāt'a lĕp'sy, } seizing, from καταλαμβάνειν, to seize upon, from κατά, down, and λαμβάνειν, to take, seize] (*Med*) A sudden suspension of the action of the senses and of volition, the body and limbs preserving the position given them, while the action of the heart and lungs continues. *Dunglison.*

Cāt'a lĕp'tic, *a* [Gr καταληπτικός.] Pertaining to, or resembling, catalepsy.

Cāt'al lăc'tics, *n sing* [Gr. καταλλάσσειν, to exchange, from κατα, quite, and αλλασσειν, to change.] The science of exchanges, or of what is now called political economy. *Whately.*

Cāt'a lo gīze, *v. t.* To insert in a catalogue, to register in a catalogue [*Obs*] *Coles.*

Cāt'a-logue (kăt'a-lŏg), *n* [Fr. *catalogue,* Lat. *catalogus,* Gr καταλογος, a counting up, list, from καταλέγειν, to count up, from κατα, down, completely, and λεγειν, to say] A list or enumeration of names, titles, or articles arranged methodically, often in alphabetical order, as, a *catalogue* of the students of a college, or of books, or of the stars.

Catalogue raisonné (rā'zo-nā') (*Bibliography*), a catalogue of books classed according to their subjects *Brande*

Syn.—List, register, roll, record See LIST

Cāt'a-logue, *v. t* [See *supra*] To make a list of; to insert in a catalogue

The most innocent acts are *catalogued* with sins *Walpole*

Ca tăl'pā, *n* [From the language of the Indians of Carolina, where Catesby discovered this tree in the year 1726] (*Bot*) A large tree of North America, abundant on the banks of the Mississippi, having large leaves and white, showy flowers It is the *Bignonia catalpa* of Linn, *Catalpa syringifolia* of others *Loudon.*

Ca tăl'y sis, *n* [Gr καταλυσις, from καταλύειν, to destroy, dissolve, from κατα, down, and λύειν, to loose]

1 A dissolution into parts, degeneration; decay [*Obs*] "Sad *catalysis* and declension of piety" *Evelyn.*

2 (*Chem*) The influence by which, as was supposed by Berzelius and some other chemists, decomposition and recomposition of the elements of certain substances are effected by the mere contact of other substances, which do not enter into actual combination with the first, as in the formation of ether from alcohol by means of sulphuric acid.

☞ Other chemists, as Liebig, call in question this mode of explaining the effects produced, and refer them to other causes than the mere contact of the substance supposed to act by catalysis

Cāt'a-lȳt'ic, *a.* Relating to catalysis.

Catalytic force, that modification of the force of chemical affinity which determines catalysis

Cāt'a-ma-rān', *n* [From *cāttu-maram,* floating trees, the native name in Ceylon]

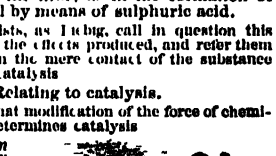

Catamaran

1 A kind of raft or float, consisting of three pieces of wood lashed together, and often moved by means of a large sail,—used in Ceylon for fishing and landing goods It is also used on the Coromandel coast of India, the eastern coast of South America, and the West Indies. The name is also applied to the large rafts used for the timber traffic in the St Lawrence and its tributaries

2 A kind of flat-bottomed boat constructed by Bonaparte for the invasion of England

3 A woman of quarrelsome temper, a scold. [*Colloq*]

Cāt'a-mē'ni-a, *n* [Gr. τά καταμήνια. See *infra*] (*Med*) The monthly courses of females, menstrual discharges, menses.

Cāt'a-mē'ni-al, *a* [Gr. καταμήνιος, monthly, from κατα, down, back, again, and μήν, month] Pertaining to the catamenia, or menstrual discharges.

Cāt'a mīte, *n* [Fr *catamite,* Lat. *Catamitus,* an old form of *Ganymedes,* Gr. Γανυμήδης, Ganymede, who, on account of his youthful beauty, was carried off to heaven by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida, and made Jupiter's cup-bearer.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes, a bardash, an ingle.

Cāt'a-mount, *n.* [*cat* and *mount,* Sp. *gato montes,* cat of the mountain.] (*Zoöl.*) The North American tiger; the cougar, or puma; it is the *Felis concolor* of some zoölogists, *Puma concolor* of others.

Căt/a-năd'ro-mous, *a.* [From Gr. *κατά*, down, *ἀνά*, up, and *δρόμος*, a running, course, from *δραμεῖν*, inf. aor. of *τρέχειν*, to run.] (*Ichth.*) Passing once a year from salt water into fresh, and returning, as is the habit of some fish.

Căt/a-păgm, *n* [Gr. *κατάπαγμα*, from *καταπάσσειν*, to besprinkle, from *κατά*, down, utterly, and *πάσσειν*, to strew, or sprinkle.] (*Med.*) A dry powder compounded of several ingredients, employed by the ancients to sprinkle on ulcers, to absorb perspiration, &c *Dunglison*

Căt/a-pĕlt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the catapult.

Căt/a-pĕlt'ic, *n.* A catapult. [*Obs.*] See CATAPULT.

Căt/a-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* [From Gr. *κατά*, down, quite, against, and *πέταλον*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having the petals held together by stamens, which grow to their bases, as in the mallow *Brande*

Căt/a-phŏn'ic, *a* Of, or relating to, cataphonics.

Căt/a-phŏn'ics, *n sing.* [Fr *cataphonique*, from Gr. *κατά*, down, against, and *φωνή*, sound.] The doctrine of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics [See MATHEMATICS.]

Căt/a-phrăct, *n* [Lat *cataphractes*, Gr *καταφρακτης*, from *καταφράκτος*, covered, from *καταφράσσειν*, to cover, from *κατά*, down, quite, and *φράσσειν*, to inclose.]

1. (*Mil Antiq.*) A piece of heavy, defensive armor, formed of cloth or leather, strengthened with scales or links, used to defend the breast, the whole body, or even the horse, as well as the rider

2 The armor of plate covering some fishes *Dana*

Căt/a-phrăct'ed, *a* (*Zool.*) Covered with a cataphract, or armor made of plate, scales, &c, or with that which corresponds to this, as horny or bony plates, hard, callous skin, &c

Căt/a-phrăc'tic, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, a cataphract

Căt'a-plăsm, *n* [Lat *cataplasma*, Gr *καταπλασμα*, from *καταπλάσσειν*, to spread over, from *κατα*, down, quite, and *πλασσειν*, to form, mold.] (*Med.*) A soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body, to excite or repel heat, or to relax the skin, &c, a poultice *Dunglison*

Căt'a-pūlce, *n* [Fr *catapuce*, It *catapuzza*, *catapuzza*, Sp & Pg. *catapucia*.] (*Bot.*) The herb spurge [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Căt'a-pŭlt, *n* [Lat *catapulta*, Gr. *καταπέλτης*, prob. from *καταπάλλειν*, from *κατά*, down, and *πάλλειν*, to shake, hurl.] (*Mil Antiq.*) An engine used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, arrows, &c *Mitford.*

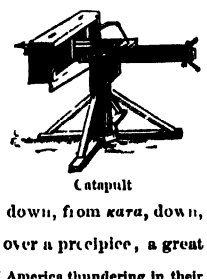

Catapult

Căt'a-răct, *n.* [Lat *cataracta*, *cataractes*, Gr *καταρακτης*, *καταῤῥακτης*, from *καταῤῥηγνύναι*, to break down, pass to fall or rush down, from *κατα*, down, and *ῥηγνυναι*, to break]

1 A great fall of water over a precipice, a great cascade or waterfall

The tremendous *cataracts* of America thundering in their solitudes *W Irving*

2 (*Surg.*) An opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule, by which the passage of the rays of light is prevented and sight is impaired or destroyed *Dunglison*

3. (*Mech.*) A kind of water-governor for regulating the action of an engine *Weale.*

Căt/a-răct'oŭs, *a* Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

Ca-tărrh' (ka tar'), *n.* [Lat *catarrhus*, Gr *καταῤῥοος*, contracted into *καταῤῥους*, a running down, rheum, from *καταῤῥεῖν*, from *κατά*, down, and *ῥεῖν*, to flow.] (*Med.*) (*a*) A discharge of fluid from the mucous membrane, especially of the nose, fauces, and bronchial passages, caused by a cold in the head It is attended with cough, thirst, lassitude, and watery eyes (*b*) The cold itself

Ca-tărrh'al (ka tär'ral), } *a* Pertaining to ca-
Ca tărrh'oŭs (ka tär'rus), } tarrh, or produced by it or attending it, as, a *catarrhal* fever

Căt/a-stăl'tic, *a* [Gr *καταστελτικός*, from *καταστέλλειν*, to check, from *κατα* and *στέλλειν*.] (*Med.*) Checking evacuations through astringent or styptic qualities

Ca-tăs'ta-sis, *n* [Gr. *κατασταστις*, from *καθιστανα*, to set in order, from *κατα*, down, and *ιστάναι*, to place.]

1. (*Rhet.*) That part of a speech, usually the exordium, in which the orator sets forth the subject matter of the question to be discussed, often for the purpose of gaining the favor or good will of the audience.

2. (*Med.*) The state or condition of any thing, constitution, habit of body.

Ca-tăs'ter-ism, *n.* [Gr. *καταστερισμός*, from *καταστερίζειν*, to place among the stars, from *κατα*, down, and *ἀστερίζειν*, to make into a star, from *ἀστήρ*, star.] A placing among the stars, a catalogue of stars. "The *catasterisms* of Eratosthenes" *Whewell.*

Ca-tăs'tro-phe (-tăs'tro-fe), *n* [Lat *catastropha*, Gr. *καταστροφή*, from *καταστρέφειν*, to turn up and down, to overturn, from *κατά*, down, and *στρέφειν*, to turn.]

1. An event producing a subversion of the order or system of things; a final event, usually of a calamitous or disastrous nature.

The most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw. *Woodward*

2 The change or revolution which produces the final event of a dramatic piece, the unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up difficulties, and closing the play, denouement.

Căt/a-strŏph'ic, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a catastrophe *B Powell*

Ca-tăs'tro phist, *n* (*Geol.*) One who holds that the formation of the rocks and other geological changes were produced by a series of catastrophes or violent physical changes

Ca-taw'bă, *n* A native North American grape, of a light claret color when ripe, much used for making wine

Căt'-bird, *n* (*Ornith.*) An American bird of the thrush family (*Mimus Carolinensis*), whose cry resembles the mewing of a cat *Baird*

Căt'-blŏck, *n* (*Naut.*) A two or three fold block, with an iron strap and large hook, used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head *Totten*

Căt'-ĕgll, *n* A squeaking instrument, used in playhouses to condemn plays *Pope*

Cătch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CAUGHT or CATCHED, *p pr* & *vb n* CATCHING *Catched* is very rarely used.] [O Eng *cacche*, perhaps akin to A-S *ceac*, fetter, or from O Fr *cachier*, *cachir*, *chacher*, *cacer*, *cacier*, *chacier*, to hunt, N Fr *chasser*, It *cacciare*, Pr *cassar*, Sp & Pg *cazar*, from Lat *captare*, for *capture*, v intens of *capere*, to take, catch]

1 To lay hold on, to seize, especially with the hand, as, to *catch* a ball

2 To take captive, as in a snare or net, to entangle, to apprehend, as, to *catch* a bird, to *catch* a thief "To *catch* him in his words" *Mark* xii 13

3 To communicate to, to fasten upon, as, the fire *caught* the adjoining building

4 To engage and attach, to please, to charm "The soothing arts that *catch* the fair" *Dryden*

5 To take or receive, especially to take by sympathy, contagion, or infection, as, to *catch* the spirit of an occasion, to *catch* a melody, to *catch* cold, to *catch* the measles or small pox

6 To come upon unexpectedly or by surprise, to find, as, to *catch* one in the act of stealing "*Catching* weather" *Chapman*

7 To come up with or overtake, as, to *catch* a companion

To catch at to endeavor to seize eagerly or quickly "[to] *catch at* all opportunities of subverting the state" *Addison* — *To catch up*, to snatch, to take up suddenly

Cătch, *v i* 1 To be held or impeded by entanglement or slight obstruction, as, a kite *catches* in a tree, a door *catches* so as not to open

2 To spread by infecting, to communicate "Sickness is *catching*" *Shak*

Cătch, *n* 1 The act of seizing, seizure *Sidney*

2 That by which any thing is caught, as, the *catch* of a gate

3 The posture of seizing, a state of preparation to lay hold of, or of watching the opportunity to seize, as, to lie on the *catch* *Addison*

The common and the canon law lie at *catch*, and wait advantages one against another *Fuller*

4 That which is caught or taken, profit, advantage, gain

Hector shall have a great *catch* if he knock out your brains *Shak*

5 A passing opportunity seized and improved, a snatch

It has been writ by *catches* with many intervals *Locke*

6 The whole quantity caught at one time, as, a good *catch* of fish

7 (*Mus.*) A humorous canon or round, so contrived that the singers catch up each other's sentences

Cătch, } *n* Catechu, so called in commerce See
Cătch, } CATECHU *Simmonds*

Cătch'a ble, *a* Capable of being caught [*Rare.*]

Cătch'-drāin *n* A ditch or drain on the side of a hill to *catch* the surface water also, a ditch on the side of a canal to catch the surplus water

Cătch'er *n* One who catches, that which catches, or in which any thing is caught

Cătch'fly, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant, of different species, having the surface of the leaves, &c, covered with viscid secretions, which catch and hold flies, such as the *Silene* *Loudon*

Cătch'ing-bär'gain, *n* A bargain made with an heir expectant for the purchase of his expectancy at an inadequate price *Bouvier*

Cătch'-lănd, *n* Land so lying that it is uncertain to which of two or more parishes, &c, it belongs, border-land [*Ing.*] *Halliwell*

Cătch'-mĕad'ŏw (-mĕd'ō), *n* A meadow which is irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the declivity of a hill

Cătch'ment, *n* A surface of ground where water may be caught and collected into a reservoir

Cătch'pĕn-ny, *n.* Something worthless particularly a worthless book or pamphlet, intended to gain money in market.

Cătch'pĕn-ny, *a.* Made to gain money, worthless, as, a *catchpenny* pamphlet.

Cătch'pōll, *n.* [From *catch* and *poll*, the head.] A bailiff's assistant; — so called by way of reproach. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Cătch'up, } *n.* [Probably of East Indian origin, be-
Căt'sup, } cause it was originally a kind of East Indian pickles.] A liquor extracted from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, &c, used as a sauce

Cătch'-weed, *n.* A weed that catches hold of whatever comes in contact with it. *Craig.*

Cătch'-word (-wŭrd), *n* 1 Among theatrical performers, the last word of the preceding speaker, which reminds one that he is to speak next, cue

2 (*Print.*) The first word of every page of a book after the first, inserted at the right-hand bottom corner of the preceding page for the assistance of the reader It is seldom used in modern printing.

3 A word or phrase caught up and repeated for effect, as, the *catch word* of a political party, &c

Cătch'-work (-wŭrk), *n* A work or artificial water course for throwing water on lands that lie on the slopes of hills, a catch drain *Ogilvie.*

Cāte, *n* Food [*Obs.*] See CATES

Cāt'e-chĕt'ic, } *a* [From Gr *κατηχητής*, an in-
Cāt'e-chĕt'ic al, } structor, from *κατηχεῖν*. See CATECHISE.] Relating to, or consisting in, asking questions and receiving answers, according to the ancient manner of teaching pupils

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing *Addison*

Cāt'e-chĕt'ic al ly, *adv* In a catechetical manner, by question and answer

Cāt'e-chĕt'ics, *n sing* The science or habit of instructing by questions and answers [See note under MATHEMATICS.]

Cāt'e-chine, *n* (*Chem.*) A peculiar compound contained in catechu When pure, it forms a white, silky, crystalline powder *Gregory*

Cāt'e chi gā'tion, *n* [L Lat *catechisatio*.] The act of catechising

Cāt'e chīze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CATECHISED, *p pr* & *vb n* CATECHISING.] [Lat *catechizare*, Gr. *κατηχίζειν*, equivalent to *κατηχεῖν*, to resound, to sound a thing into one's ears, to impress it upon one by word of mouth, from *κατα*, down, against, and *ηχεῖν*, to sound, from *ηχη*, equivalent to *ἠχος* a sound.]

1 To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections, — particularly in regard to points of religious faith.

2 To question or interrogate to examine or try by questions, and sometimes with a view to reproof, by eliciting answers from a person which condemn his own conduct *Swift*

Cāt'e chīs'er, *n* One who catechises, one who instructs by question and answer, particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion

Cāt'e-chism (kăt'e kĭzm), *n* [Lat *catechismus*, Gr *κατηχισμός*, instruction.]

1 A form of instruction by means of questions and answers

2 An elementary book containing a summary of principles, especially of religious doctrine, reduced to the form of questions and answers

The Jews, even till this day, have their *catechisms* *Hooker*

Cāt'e-chĭs'mal, *a* Having the form of questions and answers catechetical

Cāt'e chĭst, *n* [Lat *catechista*, Gr *κατηχιστης*.] One who instructs by question and answer, a catechiser

Cāt'e chĭst'ic } *a* Pertaining to a catechist or
Cāt'e-chĭst'ic-al, } to catechism "*Catechistical* doctrine" *Henry More*

Cāt'e-chŭ (kăt'e-shoo), *n* [Cf CASHOO] (*Chem.*) A dry, brown, astringent extract, obtained by decoction and evaporation from the *leaves* of *catechu*, in India It contains a large portion of tannin or tannic acid, and is used both in medicine and in the arts It is also known by the names *Terra Japonica*, *Cutch*, *Gambir*, &c *Ure* *Dunglison*

Cāt'e chū'men (-ku'men), *n* [Lat *catechumenus*, Gr *κατηχουμενος*, instructed, from *κατηχεῖν*, to instruct See CATECHISE.] (*Eccl.*) One who is receiving rudimentary instruction in the doctrines of Christianity, a neophyte

Cāt'e-chū'men ate } *n.* The state or condition of
Cāt'e-chū'men ship } a catechumen

Cāt'e-chu mĕn'ic al, *a* Pertaining to catechumens, as, *catechumenical* instructions

Cāt'e-chū'men ist (-kū'men-ist), *n* One who is receiving rudimentary instruction in the doctrines of Christianity, a catechumen [*Obs.*] *Bp. Morton.*

Cāt'e-gŏr'e măt'ic *a* [From Gr *κατηγορηματικός*, predicate See CATEGORY.] (*Logic*) Capable of being employed by itself as a term — said of a word

Cāt'e gŏr'ic al, *a* 1 Pertaining to a category

2 Not hypothetical or relative, admitting no conditions or exceptions absolute positive, express, as, a *categorical* proposition, syllogism, or answer.

The Scriptures, by a multitude of *categorical* and intelligible decisions, distinguish between the things seen and temporal and those that are unseen and eternal *I Taylor.*

Cāt'e gŏr'ic al ly, *adv* Absolutely; directly, expressly, positively, as, to affirm *categorically.*

Cāt'e gŏr'ic al-ness, *n* The quality of being categorical, positive, or absolute. *A. Marvell.*

Cāt'e go-rīze, *v t* To insert in a category or list, to class, to catalogue.

Cāt'e-go-ry (50), *n.* [Lat. *categoria*, Gr *κατηγορία*,

from κατηγορεῖν, to accuse, affirm, predicate, from κατά, down, against, and ἀγορεύειν, to harangue, assert, from ἀγορά, assembly]

1. (*Logic.*) One of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they can be arranged in a system, a predicament

The *categories* or predicaments — the former a Greek word, the latter its literal translation in the Latin language — were intended by Aristotle and his followers as an enumeration of all things capable of being named; an enumeration by the *summa genera*, i e, the most extensive classes into which things could be distributed *J S Mill*

☞ Aristotle made ten categories, viz, substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit

2 State, condition, or predicament, as, we are both in the same *category*

Syn. — Predicament, condition, situation — CATEGORY, PREDICAMENT *Category* and *predicament* are both popularly used to express the idea of *condition* or *situation*, but with this difference, that *predicament* supposes it to be a bad or unfortunate one Hence to say, "I am in the same *category* with you," is not of necessity to say, "I am in the same *predicament*"

Cāt/e lĕc/trōde, *n* [Gr κατα, down, and *electrode*] (*Electro-chem*) The negative electrode or pole of a galvanic battery *Faraday*

Cāt'e-sēd, *n*., *pl* CĀTE-NÆ. [Lat, chain] A series of things connected with each other, as a series of passages from writers serving to illustrate or explain a subject.

I have in no case sought to construct those *catenæ* of names, which it seems now the fashion of commentators to link together *J J Wilcott*

Cāt/e-nā"ri an, } *a* [Lat *catenarius*, from *catena*,
Cāt/e-na-ry (44), } chain] Relating to a chain, like a chain

Catenary curve (*Geom*), the curve formed by a rope or chain, of uniform density, hanging freely between two points of suspension not in the same vertical line *Harris*

Cāt/e na ry, *n* (*Geom*) A catenary curve, or one formed by a cord hanging freely between two points not in the same vertical line

Cāt'e-nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CATENATED, *p pr* & *vb n* CATENATING] [Lat *catenare* from *catena*, chain, O H Ger *ketina*, *chetinna*, M H Ger *kette*, N H Ger *kette*, *kette*, is taken from Lat *catena* See CHAIN] To connect, in a series of links or ties, to chain. [*Obs*] *Darwin*

Cāt/e-nā"tion, *n* [Lat *catenatio*] Connection of links, union of parts, as in a chain, regular connection See CONCATENATION *Browne*

Ca tĕn'ū late, *a* [From Lat *catenula*, a small chain, dim of *catena*]

1 Consisting of little links or chains

2 (*Nat Hist*) Having on the surface a series of oblong tubercles resembling a chain *Brande*

Cāt'er, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CATERED, *p pr* & *vb n* CATERING] [From *cater*, *n* See *infra*] To provide food, to buy or procure provisions, followed by *for*

[He] providently *caters* for the sparrow *Shak*

Cāt'er, *v t* To cut in a diagonal direction *Halliwell*

Cāt'er, *n* [Abbreviated from O Eng *acatour*, *achatour*, purchaser, caterer, from O Fr *acateur*, *acatour*, *acuteure*, from *acater*, *achater*, *acapter*, N Fr *acheter*, to buy, provide, Pr *acatar*, *acaptar* It *accattare*, L Lat *accaptare*, *accapitare*, from Lat *ad* and *captare*, to strive, to seize, to lay hold of, intensive of *capere*, to take, seize] A provider, a purveyor [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Cā'ter, *n*. [Fr *quatre*, four] The four of cards or dice

Cāt'e răn, *n*. A Highland robber, a kind of irregular soldiery [*Scotland*]

The whole adventures of Waverley in his movements up and down the country with the Highland *cateran* Bean Lean, are managed without much skill *W Scott*

Cā'ter-cous'in (kŭz'n), *n* A quater cousin, a remote relation See QUATER-COUSIN *Shak*

Cā'ter-er, *n* [From *cater*, *v i*] A provider, buyer, or purveyor of provisions

The little fowls in the air have God for their provider and *caterer* *Shelton*

Cā'ter-ess, *n*. A woman who caters, a female provider of food *Milton*.

Cāt'er-pĭl'lar, *n*. [O Eng *caterpiller*, Prov Eng. *caterpillar*, a cockchafer, probably from *cate*, *cates*, food, and O Eng *piller*, plunderer, robber, because it eats up leaves and fruits]

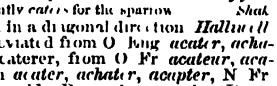

Caterpillar

1. (*Entom*) The larve or larval state of a butterfly or any lepidopterous insect, sometimes, but less commonly, the larval state of other insects, where the larves have legs for crawling The caterpillar has the general form of a worm or grub, and feeds on leaves and succulent vegetables, being often very destructive

2 (*Bot*) A plant of different species of the genus *Scorpiurus* *Loudon.*

Cāt'er-pĭl'lar-cătch'er, } *n* (*Ornith*) A bird be-
Cāt'er-pĭl'lar-ēat'er, } longing to the family of shrikes, and feeding on caterpillars. *Baird.*

Cāt'er-wāul, *v i* [From *cat* and *waul*, *wawl*, to cry as a cat] To cry as cats in rutting time, to make a harsh, offensive noise.

Cāt'er-wāul'ing, *n*. The cry of cats; a harsh, disagreeable noise or cry. *Shak.*

Cāt'er-y, *n*. [O. Fr. *acaterie*. See CATER, *n*.] The place where provisions are deposited. [*Obs.*]

Cāt'eş, *n. pl*. [O. Eng. *acates*, provisions purchased, victuals, from O Fr. *acat*, buying, purchase See CATER, *n*] Provisions, food, viands, especially luxurious food, delicacies, dainties.

Though my *cates* be mean, take them in good part. *Shak*
Cates for which Apicius could not pay *Churchill*
All *cates* and dainties shall be stored there
Quickly on this feast night *Keats*

Cāt'-ēyed (-īd), *a*. Having eyes like a cat, hence, able to see in the dark

Cāt'-fall, *n* (*Naut*) A rope used in hoisting the anchor to the cat-head. *Totten.*

Cāt'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) (*a*) The sea-cat or sea-wolf (*Anarrhicas lupus*), a large fish, often from six to seven feet in length, having a mouth armed with formidable teeth, and of very voracious habits It is found in the arctic seas. (*b*) A North American fresh-water fish of different species, of the genus *Pimelodus*, as *P. catus*, the common cat fish, — called also *horned pout*, and *bull head* In the west ern waters of North America, it often attains a large size *S I Baird.*

Cāt'gŭt, *n* 1 A kind of cord made from the intestines of animals, especially of sheep, used for strings of musical instruments, and other purposes *Tomlinson.*

2 A sort of linen or canvas, with wide interstices

Cāth'a rine-wheel, *n* [Ger. *Katharinen rad*, Fr *roue de Ste Catherine*, so called from *St Catharine* of Alexandria, who is represented with a *wheel*, in allusion to her martyrdom]

Catharine-wheel Window

1 (*Goth Arch*) An ornamented window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with rosettes or radiating divisions or spokes *Gwilt*

2 (*Pyrotechny*) A revolving wheel resembling in form the window of the same name

Cāth'a rist, *n* [Lat *catharista*, from Gr καθαρος, clean, pure] One who pretends to more purity than others possess

Cāt'-hārp-in, } *n* (*Naut*) A rope or iron keg
Cāt'-hārp-ing, } serving to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts behind their respective yards, to tighten the shrouds, and give more room to draw in the yards, when the ship is close hauled *Totten*

Ca-thär'sis, *n* [Gr κάθαρσις, fr καθαιρειν, to cleanse, from καθαρός, pure] (*Med*) A natural or artificial purgation of any passage, as of the mouth, bowels, &c *Dunglison*

Ca thar'tic, } *a* [Gr καθαρτικός. See *supra*]
Ca thar'tic-al, } (*Med*) Cleansing the bowels, promoting evacuations by stool, purgative

Ca-thar'tic, *n* [Gr καθαρτικη. See *supra*] (*Med*) A medicine that promotes alvine discharges, and thus cleanses the stomach and bowels, a purge, a purgative *Dunglison*

Ca thar'tic al-ly, *adv* In the manner of a cathartic

Ca thar'tic-al-ness, *n* The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels

Ca-thär'ti na, } *n* (*Chem*) The bitter, purgative
Ca-thär'tine, } principle of senna *Gregory*

Cāt'-hĕad, *n* (*Naut*) A timber projecting from the bow of a ship, through which the ropes pass by which the anchor is raised, and to which it may be secured *Totten*

Cāth'e-drā, or **Ca-thē'drā,** *n* [Lat. *cathedra*, Gr καθέδρα, seat, from κατα, down, and ἕδρα, seat, chair, from ἕδος, seat, from ἑζομαι, future ἑδοῦμαι, to sit, It *cattedra*, Pr *cadera*, *cadeira*, O Sp *cadera*, Pg *cadeira*, O Fr *chayere*] A chair, appropriately, the chair or seat of a person in authority, as a bishop or lecturer

Ca thē'dral, *n* [L Lat *cathedralis* (sc *ecclesia*), Fr *cathedrale* See *infra*] The principal church in a diocese, so called because in it the bishop has his official chair or throne *Hook*

Ca thē'dral, *a* [L Lat *cathedralis*, belonging to a seat, Fr *cathedral*, Pr *catedral*, It *cattedrale*]

1 Pertaining to the head church of a diocese, as, a *cathedral* church, *cathedral* service

2 Emanating from the chair of office, as of a pope or bishop, official, authoritative

Now, what solemnity can be more required for the pope to make a *cathedral* determination of an article *Jer Taylor*

3 Resembling the aisles of a cathedral, as, *cathedral* walks *Pope*

Cāth'e-drā"ted, *a* [From *cathedra*, q. v] Relating to the chair or office of a teacher *Whitlock*

Cāth'e-rĕt'ic, *n* [Gr. καθαιρητικός, from καθαιρεῖν, to bring down or raze, from κατα, down, and αἱρεῖν, to take] (*Med*) A mild kind of caustic used to reduce warts and other excrescences *Dunglison.*

Cāth'e-rine-pēar, *n* A sort of small pear.

Cāth'e-rine-wheel, *n* See CATHARINE-WHEEL.

Cāth'e-ter, *n*. [Lat *catheter*, Gr. καθετήρ, a thing let down or put in, from καθίναι, to send down, to let down, from κατά, down, and ἵναι, to send.] (*Surg.*) A tubular instrument to be introduced into the bladder to draw off the urine. *Dunglison.*

Cāth'e-tŏm'e-ter, *n*. [From Gr. κάθετος, vertical height, and μέτρον, measure] An instrument for measuring differences of vertical heights, especially the rise and fall of liquid columns in glass tubes. It consists of a telescopic leveling apparatus (*d*), which slides up or down a perpendicular metallic standard very finely graduated (*b b*) As the column rises or falls, the telescope through which it is viewed is correspondingly raised or depressed, and the differences in vertical height are thus shown on the graduated standard

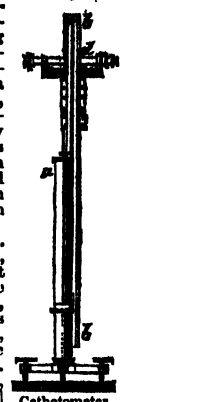

Cathetometer

Cāth'e-tus, *n*, *pl* CĀTHE-TI. [Lat. *cathetus*, Gr καθετος, *f*., (sc. γραμμή), a perpendicular line, from καθετος, let down, of καθίναι, to send down See *supra*] (*Geom*) A line or radius, falling perpendicularly on another, as the *catheti* of a right angled triangle, that is, the two sides that include the right angle [*Obs*] *Barlow.*

Cāth'ōde, *n* [Gr καθοδος, descent, from κατα, down, and ὁδός, way] (*Electro-che*) The part of a galvanic battery by which the electric current leaves substances through which it passes, or the surface at which the electric current passes out of the electrolyte, the negative pole *Faraday.*

Cāt'-hōle, *n* (*Naut*) One of two small holes astern, above the gun room ports, through which hawsers may be passed

Cāth'o lic (124), *a* [Lat *catholicus*, Gr καθολικος, universal, general, from καθολος, whole, from κατα, down, throughout, and ὁλος, whole, Fr *catholique*, Pr *catholic*, Sp *catolico*, It *cattolico*]

1. Universal or general, as, the *catholic* faith

☞ This epithet is rightly applied to the whole Christian church, although it has been claimed exclusively by the church of Rome, to which it is often limited

2 Not narrow minded, partial, or bigoted, liberal, as, *catholic* tastes

3 Pertaining to, or affecting, the Roman Catholics, as, *Catholic* emancipation

Catholic epistles, the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church, being those of James, Peter, Jude, and John

Cāth'o lic, *n*. An adherent of the Roman Catholic church

Ca-thŏl'ic al, *a* 1 Universal, catholic. [*Obs*]

2 Relating to the Romish church [*Obs.*] *Grafton.*

Ca-thŏl'i cism, *n* [Fr *catholicisme*.]

1 Quality of being catholic or universal *Taylor.*

2 The orthodox faith of the whole Christian church *Swinburne.*

3 Adherence to the Roman Catholic church, the Roman Catholic faith

4 Liberality of sentiment, as, an enlarged *catholicism*

Cāth'o lĭ'ci ty, *n* 1 The system of doctrine held by all parts of the orthodox Christian church.

2 The doctrines of the church of Rome.

3 Liberality of sentiments catholicism.

Ca-thŏl'i cize, *v i* To become catholic or a Roman Catholic [*Obs*]

Cāth'o-lic ly, *adv* In a catholic manner; generally, universally [*Obs*] *Sir L. Cary.*

Cāth'o lic ness, *n* Universality. *Bp Cosin.*

Ca thŏl'i-cŏn, *n*. [Gr καθολικόν, se ἰαμα, remedy, medicine, from ἰάομαι, to heal See CATHOLIC] (*Med*) A remedy for all diseases, a universal remedy, a panacea

Ca thŏl'i-cŏs, *n* [See CATHOLIC] (*Eccl*) The spiritual head of the Armenian church, who ordains bishops, and consecrates the sacred oil used in religious ceremonies *Coleman.*

Cāt'-hōōk, *n*. (*Naut*) A large hook fitted to the cat block, by which the anchor is raised to the cat head *Totten.*

Cāt'i li-nā'ri an, *a* [Lat *Catilinarius*] Resembling, or pertaining to, Catiline, the Roman

Cāt'i li-nā'ri an, *n* One who resembles Catiline

Cāt'i lin ism, *n* The principles and practices of Catiline, the Roman conspirator conspiracy.

Cā'ti-on, *n* [Gr κατά, downward, and ἰων, going, p of εἶναι, to go] (*Chem*) An electro-positive substance, which in electro decomposition is evolved at the cathode *Faraday*

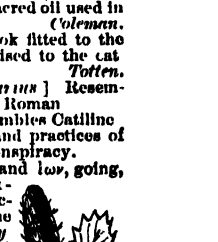

Catkin of Birch.

Cāt'kin, *n* [Diminutive of *cat*] (*Bot.*) An ament, a species of inflorescence, consisting of many scales ranged along a slender stalk, which is the common receptacle, as in hazel, birch, oak, willow, poplar, &c , — so called from its resemblance to a cat's tail.

Cāt'ling, *n*. 1. A little cat. "Cat nor *catling*." *Drummond.*

2. (*Surg.*) A double edged, sharp-pointed dismembering knife. *Harris.*

3. The down or moss growing about some trees, resembling the hair of a cat. *Harris.*

4. The string of a violin, &c.; catgut. *Shak.*

Cāt'mint, } *n.* (*Bot.*) A well-known plant of the
Cāt'nip, } genus *Nepeta*, somewhat like mint, having a strong scent, and sometimes used in medicine: the common species is *N. cataria*. It is so called because cats, as is said, have a peculiar fondness for it. *Loudon*

Cāt'-o-ca-thăr'tic, *n* [Gr. *κάτω*, down, and *καθαρτικός*, serving to purge. See CATHARTIC] (*Med*) A remedy that purges downward, or by alvine discharges *Dunglison.*

Ca-tō'ni-an, *a* [Lat *Catonianus*] Pertaining to, or resembling, Cato the Censor, who was remarkable for the severity of his manners, grave, severe, inflexible

Cāt'-o'-nine'-tāils, *n.* A whip with nine lashes

Ca-tŏp'ter, } *n.* [Gr. *κατοπτρον*, mirror, from *κα-*
Ca-tŏp'tron, } *τοπτος*, visible, from *κατοψομαι*, future of *καθοράω*, to look down, to perceive, from *κατα*, down, and *ὁράω*, to see] A reflecting optical glass or instrument, a mirror. [*Obs.*]

Ca-tŏp'tric, } *a.* [Gr. *κατοπτρικός*, from *κάτοπ-*
Ca-tŏp'tric al, } *τρον*. See *supra.*] Relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection

Ca-tŏp'trics, *n sing* [Gr *κατοπτρική* (*sc τέχνη*), Fr. *catoptrique* See *supra*] (*Physics*) That part of optics which explains the properties and phenomena of reflected light, and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies [See MATHEMATICS]

Ca-tŏp'tro-măn'cy, *n* [From Gr *κατοπτρον*, mirror, and *μαντεια*, power of divination See CATOPTER] (*Antiq*) A species of divination, which was performed by letting down a mirror into water, for a sick person to look at his face in it If his countenance appeared distorted and ghastly, it was an ill omen, if fresh and healthy, it was favorable

Cāt'-pīpe, *n* See CAT CALI

Cāt'-sālt, *n* A sort of salt, finely granulated, formed out of the bittern or leach brine

Cāt's'-crā'dle, *n* A familiar game played by children with a string twisted on the fingers *Halliwell*

Cāt's'-ēye, *n* (*Min*) A variety of quartz or chalcedony, exhibiting yellowish opalescent reflections from within, somewhat like the eye of a cat, produced by filaments of asbestos *Dana*

Cāt's'-fōot, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Glechoma* ground ivy

Cāt's'-hēad, *n* A kind of apple

Cāt's-sil'ver, *n* A mineral, a variety of mica

Cāt'so, *n*, *pl* CAT'SOS [It *cazzo*] A base fellow, a rogue, a cheat [*Obs*] *B. Jonson*

Cāt's'-paw, *n* 1 (*Naut*) (*a*) A light air, perceived in a calm by a rippling of the surface of the water (*b*) A particular turn in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on

2 A dupe, the instrument which another uses to accomplish his purposes

☞ Derived from the fable of the monkey who used the paws of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire

Cāt's'-tāil, *n.* (*Bot*) (*a*) A tall weed or flag (*Typha latifolia*), with long, flat leaves, and having its flowers in a close cylindrical spike at the top of the stem The leaves are frequently used for seating chairs, making mats, &c (*b*) A kind of grass, *Phleum pratense*,—often called *timothy grass*, *timothy*, and *herd's grass*. (*c*) A catkin. See CATKIN

Cāt'-stĭck, *n* A stick or club employed in the game of ball called *cat* *Massinger*

Cāt'sup, *n.* Same as CATCHUP, or KETCHUP, q v.

Cāt'-tāil, *n* The same as CAT'S-TAIL

Cāt'tish, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a cat, cat like, "The *cattish* race" *Drummond.*

Cāt'tle (kăt'tl), *n pl* [O Eng *catel*, goods, cattle, O Fr *catel*, *catal*, *cheptel*, goods, movables, cattle, L Lat *captale*, *capitale*, goods property, especially cattle, from Lat *capitalis*, relating to the head, chief, because in early ages beasts constituted the chief part of a man's property, hence, Sp *caudal*, property, wealth, capital or principal sum. See CAPITAL, *a*]

1 Domestic quadrupeds collectively, especially those of the bovine genus, sometimes also including sheep, goats, horses, mules, asses, and swine.

2 Animals, persons [*Rare*]

Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this color *Shak*

Cāt'tle-guārd, *n* A trench or hollow place on the line of a railway where it crosses a public highway, to prevent cattle from getting upon the track

Cāt'tle-rănge, *n* An open space through which cattle may run or range, a park [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Cāt'tle-shōw, *n* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or the encouragement of agriculture

Cāt'ty, *n.* [Malayan & Javanese *kati*] A Chinese weight of one pound and one third.

Cau-cā'sian, *a.* [Lat *Caucasius.*] Pertaining to Mount Caucasus, in Asia *Pinkerton.*

Cau-cā'sian, *n.* Any one belonging to the Indo-European race, and the white races originating near Mount Caucasus. *R. Owen.*

Cau'cus, *n.* A meeting preliminary to an election, or to a general meeting of a party, for the selection of candidates for political offices, or for promoting party interests.

More than fifty years ago, Mr Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others, one or two from the north end of the town, where all the ship business is carried on, used to meet, make a *caucus*, and lay their plan for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power. *Gordon*, 1788

☞ This word is probably corrupted from *calkers'* meeting On the 2d of March, 1770, a quarrel occurred in Boston between the soldiers and some ropemakers, in which the latter were overpowered and beaten The people were greatly exasperated at this, and sought opportunities for retaliation On the 5th of the same month, in a similar affray, the soldiers fired upon the people of the town, killing and wounding several This induced the ropemakers and calkers, whose occupations brought them into contact, to form a society at the meetings of which inflammatory addresses were delivered, and the most violent resolutions passed against the British government and its agents and instruments in America The tories in derision called these assemblies *calkers* meetings, and the term was at length corrupted to *caucus* *Knickerbocker Mag*

Cau'dal, *a* [From Lat *cauda*, tail] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tail, having a tail like appendage "A small *caudal* fin" *Pennant*

Cau'date, } *a.* [L Lat *caudatus*, from Lat *cauda*,
Cau'dā-ted, } tail] Having a tail, having a long termination like a tail *Fairfax*

Cau'dex, *n* Lat *pl* CAU'DI CES, Eng *pl* CAUDEXES [Lat *caudex*, *codex.*] (*Bot*) The stem of a tree *Darwin*

Cau'di-cle, } *n* [Diminutive of Lat *cauda*, tail,
Cau-dic'u-la, } or appendage] (*Bot*) A slender, elastic process, to which the masses of pollen in orchidaceous plants are attached

Cau'dle (kaw'dl), *n* [O Fr *chaudel*, N Fr *chaudeau*, dim of L Lat *caldum*, a sweet drink, from Lat *calidus*, warm] A kind of warm drink for sick persons, being a mixture of wine with eggs, bread, sugar, and spices

Cau'dle, *v t* To make into caudle, to dress with caudle, to make warm as caudle *Shak*

Cauf, *n* [Perhaps akin to Celtic *caff*, *cau*, *cau*, Lat *cavus*, hollow, or to Lat *cophinus*, Gr *κοφινος*, basket]

1 A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water *Phillips*

2 A vessel for raising coal from the mine to the surface, a corve

Cau'fle, *n* A band or gang of captured negroes or slaves, a coffle

Caught (kawt), *imp* & *p p* of *catch*. See CATCH

Cauk, *v t* See CAWK

Cauk'er, *n* See CALKER

Caul, *n* [Probably a modification of *coul*, q v Cf AS *cawl*, *cawel*, *caul*, *ceawel*, basket]

1 A net or covering for the head *Spenser*

2 (*Anat*) A membrane covering the greater part of the lower intestines, the omentum

The *caul* serves for the warming of the lower belly, like an apron *Ray*

3 A part of the amnion a membrane enveloping the fetus, which sometimes is round the head of a child at its birth

It is deemed lucky to be born with a *caul* or membrane over the face This *caul* is esteemed an infallible preservative against drowning According to Chrysostom, the midwives frequently sold it for magic uses *Gross*

I was born with a *caul*, which was advertised for sale in the newspapers, at the low price of fifteen guineas *Dickens*

Cau-lĭcŭ'lent, *a* [Fr *caulescent*, from Lat *caulis*, stalk, stem] (*Bot*) Having a true stem, or a stem appearing to view *Gray*

Cau'li-cle, *n* (*Bot*) A short caulis or stem *Gray*

Cau'li-cŏle, } *n pl* [Lat *cauliculus*,
Cau-lic'u-lus, } little stalk, dim of *caulis*] (*Arch*) One of the small volutes under the flowers on the sides of the abacus in the Corinthian capital, representing the curled tops of the acanthus stalk *Oxf Gloss*

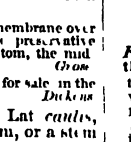

Cau-lĭf'er-ous, *a* [From Lat *caulis*, Caulicole stalk, and *ferre*, to bear] (*Bot*) Having a caulis stem, caulescent

Cau'li flow'er, *n* [From Lat *caulis*, *cōlis* stalk, stem, cabbage stalk, cabbage, and *flower* Cf AS *cawel*, *caul*, *caul wyrt* cole, colewort, O H Ger *coli*, *choli*, and Sp *coliflor*, It *cavoliofiore*] (*Bot*) A variety of *Brassica oleracea*, or cabbage of which the enlarged flower is eaten as a delicacy

Cau'li-fōlm (25), *a.* (*Bot*) Having the form of a caulis

Cau'lĭne (lin), *a* (*Bot*) Growing immediately on a caulis, pertaining to a caulis

Cau'lis, *n* [Lat *caulis cōlis*, Gr *καυλός*] (*Bot*) An herbaceous stem, bearing both leaves and fructification

Caulk, *v t* See CALK

Cau'lo căr'pous, *a* [From Lat *caulis*, stem, and Gr *καρπος*, fruit] (*Bot*) Having woody stems and branches that are perennial or continue alive and grow year after year, as most trees and shrubs *Hinslow.*

Caus'mŏd, *n* [Gr *καῦμα*, a burning heat] (*Med*) Great heat, as of the body in fever *Dunglison.*

Cau'po-nāte, *v t* [Lat. *cauponari*, from *caupo*, huckster, inn keeper, *caupona*, a retail shop, inn] To keep a victualing house. [*Obs.*]

Cau'po-nize, *v t.* [See *supra.*] To sell wine or victuals [*Obs.*] *Warburton*

Caus'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being caused, produced, or effected. *Ash*

Caus'al, *a.* [Lat. *causalis.* See CAUSE] Relating to a cause or causes, implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause, causative, as, a *causal* particle

Causal propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* words *Watts.*

Caus'al, *n* (*Gram*) A word that expresses a cause, or introduces the reason *Harris.*

Caus-săl'i-ty, *n* 1 The agency of a cause, the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect. "The *causality* of the divine mind" *Whewell.*

2 (*Phren*) The supposed faculty of tracing effects to their causes *G Combe.*

Caus'al-ly, *adv.* According to the order or series of causes

Caus'al ty, *n* (*Mining*) The lighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by washing

Cau sā'tion, *n* [From L Lat *causare*, to cause; L Lat *causatio*, dispute, controversy, Lat. *causatio*, pretext, apology] The act of causing or producing, the act or agency by which an effect is produced "The kind of *causation* by which vision is produced" *Whewell.*

Caus'a tive, *a* [Lat *causativus*, pertaining to a lawsuit (*causa*), but in the English sense from L. Lat *causare*, to cause]

1 Expressing a cause or reason, causal.

2 Effecting, as a cause or agent, causing "*Causative* in nature of a number of effects" *Bacon.*

Caus'a tive ly, *adv* In a causative manner

Cau sā'tor, *n* [L Lat *causator*, from *causare*, to cause] One who causes or produces an effect. [*Rare*] "The first *causator*" *Browne.*

Cause (kawz), *n* [Fr *cause*, Pr, It, Sp, & Pg *causa*, Lat *causa*]

1 That which produces or effects a result, that from which any thing proceeds, and without which it would not exist

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be *Locke*

☞ The general idea of *cause* is that without which another thing called the *effect* can not be and it is divided by Aristotle into four kinds known by the name of the *material*, the *formal*, the *efficient*, and the *final* *Monboddo*

2 That which is the occasion of an action, that by reason of, or on account of, which any thing is done, account sake, as, *cause* for rejoicing, *cause* for enmity, to trace *cause*

3 (*Law*) A suit or action in court, any legal process by which a party endeavors to obtain his claim, or what he regards as his right, case, ground of action The *action* is commenced to try the *cause*

4 The side of a question or controversy, which is espoused, advocated, and upheld by a person or party, that in behalf of which the energy of a person is engaged

God befriend us, as our *cause* is just *Shak.*

The part they take against me is from zeal to the *cause* *Burke*

Material cause, that of which any thing is made — *Formal cause*, the elements of a conception which make the conception or the thing conceived to be what it is, or, the idea viewed as a formative principle and co-operating with the matter — *Efficient cause*, the agent that is prominent or conspicuous in producing a change or result — *Final cause*, the end, design, or object for which any thing is done

Syn — Reason motive, inducement, incitement

Cause *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CAUSED, *p pr* & *vb n.* CAUSING] [Fr *causer*, It *causare*, Sp *causar*, L. Lat *causare*, from Lat *causa* See *supra*] To effect by agency, power, or influence, to produce, to be the occasion of, to make.

I will *cause* it to rain upon the earth forty days *Gen* vii 4

I will *cause* him to fall by the sword *2 Kings* xix 7

They *caused* great joy unto all the brethren *Acts* xv 3

Cause, *v i* To assign cause, to make excuse. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Cause'ful, *a* Having a cause, not without reason

Cause'less, *a* 1 Having no cause or producing agent, uncaused or uncreated original in itself

Makes his *causeless* power the cause of all things known *Blackmore.*

2 Without just cause, reason, or motive

My tears are *causeless* and ungrounded *Denham*

Cause'less ly, *adv* Without cause or reason, as, to break laws *causelessly*

Cause'less ness, *n* The state of being causeless.

Caus'er, *n* One who causes the agent by which an effect is produced "The *causer* of those timeless deaths" *Shak.*

Cause'wāy, } *n* [O Eng *calsey* Norm Fr *calsay*,
Cau'sey, } Fr *chaussee*, Pr *caussada*, Sp. *cal ada*, L Lat *calcata*, *calcata via* *calcatata*, properly a way paved with lime stone, from Lat *calcare*, *calcatum*, to pave with lime stone, from Lat *calx*, *calcis*, lime stone The spelling *causeway*, which is now the common form of the word, owes its origin to an erroneous notion of its etymology] A way to an erroneous notion of its etymology] A way to an erroneous notion of its etymology] A way raised above the natural level of the ground, by stones, earth, timber, fascines, &c, serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, or as a mole to confine water to a pond, or restrain it from overflowing lower ground

Cause'wāyed, } *a.* Having a causey, or raised
Cau'seyed, } way. *Dwight.*

Cau-sid'ic-al, *a.* [Lat. *causidicalis*, pertaining to an advocate, from *causa*, a cause in law, lawsuit, and *dicere*, to say.] Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits.

Caus'son, *n.* (*Man.*) A nose-band for breaking-in horses. See CAVEZON.

Caus'tic, } *a* [Lat *causticus*, Gr. *καυστικός*, from
Caus'tic-al, } *καίειν*, future *καύσω*, to burn]

1. Destructive to the texture of any thing, burning, corrosive, pungent.

2. Severe, satirical, sharp, as, a *caustic* remark

Caustic curve (*Geom*), a curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents This curve is of two kinds, viz, the *catacaustic*, formed by reflection, and the *diacaustic*, formed by refraction

Syn —Stinging, cutting, pungent, searching

Caus'tic, *n.* [Lat *causticum* (sc *medicamentum*), Gr *καυστικόν*. See *supra*]

1 Any substance which, applied to animal substances, burns, corrodes, or destroys the texture, an escharotic

2. (*Opt*) A caustic curve

Lunar caustic, a preparation of silver, obtained by solution in nitric acid, and afterward fused in a crucible It is a nitrate of silver

Caus'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a caustic or severe manner.

Caus-tic'i-ty, *n* 1. The quality or property which characterizes caustic bodies, sharpness pungency, corrosiveness, as, the *causticity* of potash

2 Severity of language, sarcasm, as, the *causticity* of a reply or remark

Caus'tic-ness, *n* The quality of being caustic causticity *Scott*

Cau'tel, *n* [Lat *cautela*, from *cautum*, *cavere*, to be on one's guard, to take care]

1 Caution, prudence, wariness [*Obs*] *Bulke*

2. Cunning, craftiness, subtlety [*Obs*]

Do not, like the slothful servant, thy master s message with *cautels* and doubts *Latimer*

Cau'te-lous, *a* [L Lat *cautelosus*, Fr *cauteleux*, Pr. *cautelos* See *supra*]

1. Cautious, prudent, wary [*Obs*] "*Cautelous*, though young" *Drayton*

2. Cunning, treacherous, insidious [*Obs*] "*Cautelous* baits and practice" *Shak*

Cau'te-lous-ly, *adv* 1 In a cautious or wary manner [*Obs*]

2 In a cunning or crafty manner [*Obs*]

Cau'te-lous-ness, *n* Cautiousness [*Obs*]

Cau'ter, *n* [Fr *cautere*, Pr *cautert*, Sp, Pg, & It *cauterio*, Lat *cauterium*, Gr *καυτήριον*, a brand ing-iron, from *καυτηρ*, a burner, from *καίειν*, future *καύσω*, to burn] A hot, searing iron *Minsheu*

Cau'ter-ant, *n* A cauterizing substance, as lunar caustic *Ogilvie*

Cau'ter-ism, *n.* The use or application of caustics, cautery *Ferrand*

Cau'ter-i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *cautérisation*, N. Lat *cauterisatio*] (*Surg*) The act of burning or searing some morbid part by the application of fire

Cau'ter ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CAUTERIZED, *p pr.* & *vb n* CAUTERIZING] [Lat *cauterizare*, Gr *καυτηριάζειν*, from *καυτήριον*, a branding-iron, Fr *cautériser*, Pr *cauterisar*, Sp & Pg *cauterizar*, It *cauterizzare* See CAUTER] To burn or scar with fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh. *Dunglison*

Cau'ter-y, *n* [Lat *cauterium*, Gr *καυτήριον* See CAUTER] (*Surg*) A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron, or by caustic medicines that burn, corrode, or destroy any solid part of an animal body

☞ The burning by a hot iron is called *actual* cautery, that by caustic medicines, *potential* cautery

Cau'ting-I'ron (-Yurn), *n* (*Far*) An instrument used in cauterizing or searing *Crag*

Cau'tion, *n* [Fr *caution*, Pr *cautio*, Sp *cauction*, It. *cauzione*, Lat *cautio*, for *cavitio*, from *cavere*, to be on one's guard, to take care]

1. A careful attention to the probable effects of a measure, and a judicious course of conduct to avoid failure or disaster, prudence in regard to danger, provident care, wariness

2 Security, guaranty, bail

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted *Clarendon*

3. Precept or warning against evil of any kind, exhortation to wariness, advice, injunction. "In way of *caution* I must tell you" *Shak*

Syn.—Care, forethought, forecast, heed prudence, watchfulness, vigilance, circumspection, anxiety, providence, counsel, advice, warning, admonition

Cau'tion, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* CAUTIONED, *p pr.* & *vb n* CAUTIONING] To give notice of danger to, to warn, to exhort to take heed

You *cautioned* me against their charms *Swift*

Cau'tion-a ry (44), *a* 1 Containing caution, or warning to avoid danger, as, *cautionary* advice

2 Given as a pledge or in security

He hated Barnevelt, for his getting the *cautionary* towns out of his hands *Burnet*

Cau'tion-er, *n* 1. One who gives caution or advice.

2. (*Scots Law*) A person who is bound for another to the performance of an obligation, a surety for a debt or contract, a guarantor *Bowvier.*

Cau'tion-ry, *n.* (*Scots Law.*) The act of giving security for another: suretiship; the obligation of suretiship.

Cau'tious (kaw'shus), *a.* [Lat. *cautus*, from *cavere*. See CAUTION.]

1. Attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of measures, with a view to avoid danger or misfortune, prudent, circumspect, wary, watchful, as, a *cautious* general, a *cautious* lawyer. "*Cautious* feeling for another's pain" *Byron*

2 Over prudent, fearful, timorous [*Obs*]

You shall be received at a postern door, if you be not *cautious*, by one whose touch would make old Nestor young *Massinger*

Syn.—Wary, watchful, vigilant, prudent, circumspect, discreet, heedful, thoughtful, scrupulous, anxious, careful —CAUTIOUS, WARY, CIRCUMSPECT A man is *cautious* chiefly as the result of timidity, one may be *wary*, and yet bold and active, a man who is *circumspect* habitually examines things on every side in order to weigh and deliberate It is necessary to be *cautious* at all times, to be *wary* in cases of extraordinary danger, to be *circumspect* in matters of peculiar delicacy and difficulty

Cau'tious-ly, *adv* With caution, in a wary, scrupulous manner

Cau'tious-ness, *n* The quality of being cautious, watchfulness, provident care, circumspection, prudence with regard to danger *Addison*

Cav'al cāde', *n* [Fr *cavalcade*, Pr *cavalcada*, It *cavalcata*, Sp *cabalgada*, Pg *cavalgada*, from Pr *cavalcar*, It *cavalcare*, Sp *cabalgar*, Pg *cavalgar*, O Fr *chevalchier*, N Fr *chevaucher*, L Lat *cabal licare*, to go on horseback, from Pr *caval*, It *cavallo*, Sp *caballo*, horse, Lat *caballus*, Gr *καβαλλης*, an inferior horse, akin to Ger *gaul*] A procession of persons on horseback, a formal, pompous march of horsemen and equipage, by way of parade, or to grace a triumph, &c

He brought back his war-worn *cavalcade* to the city *Prescott*

Cav'a lier' (-leer'), *n* [Fr *cavalier*, Pr *cavalher*, *caravyr*, It *cavaliere*, Sp *caballero*, Pg *cavalleiro*, L Lat *caballarius*, from Lat *caballus* See *supra*]

1 A military man serving on horseback, a knight

2 A gay, sprightly, gallant man *Shak*

3 One of the leaders of the court party in the time of King Charles I , —so called on account of the gayety of their dress, manners, &c , as contrasted with the austerity of the adherents of Parliament, who were called *Roundheads* *Clarendon*

4 (*Fort*) A work of extraordinary height, over looking the surrounding parts, as a horseman over looks foot-soldiers

Cav'a lier', *a* 1 Gay, sprightly, generous.

The plodding, persevering, scrupulous accuracy of the one, and the easy, *cavalier*, verbal fluency of the other, form a complete contrast *Hazlitt*

2 Brave, warlike

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier* *Suckling*

3 Supercilious in consequence of a feeling of superiority, haughty, disdainful, as, *cavalier* behavior

4 Relating to the party of King Charles I

Cav'a lier'ish, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a cavalier, or to the adherents of King Charles I [*Obs*] "The *cavalierish* party" *Ludlow*

Cav'a lier'ism, *n.* The practice or principles of cavaliers *W Scott*

Cav'a lier'ly, *adv* In a supercilious, disdainful, or haughty manner

Cav'a-lier'ness, *n.* A disdainful manner, haughtiness

Ca-vass', } *n* [Turk] A police-officer in Turkey
Ca vass', }

Cā'vāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CAVATED *p pr* & *vb n* CAVATING] [Lat *cavare*, to make hollow, from *cavus*, hollow] To dig out, to make hollow [*Obs*]

Cav'a-ti'na (kăv'a tē'na), *n* [It] (*Mus*) An air of one movement, with little repetition of the words, and frequently preceded by a recitative

Ca-vā'tion (ka-vā'shun), *n* A making hollow, an excavation [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ca-vā'zion (ka-vā'zhun), *n* [It *cavazione*, excavation, from *cavare* See CAVATINA (*ārch*) A trench or excavation for the foundation of a building, or for cellarage *Weale*

Cāve, *n* [Fr *cave*, Pr, It, Sp, & Pg *cava*, from Lat *cavus*, hollow, whence *carea*, cavity]

1 A hollow place in the earth, a subterraneous cavity, a den. "Umbrageous grots and *caves* of cool recess" *Milton.*

There's not a hollow *cave* or lurking place,
but I will find them out. *Shak*

2. A hollow place, or excavation, a cavity. [*Obs*] "The *cave* of the ear." *Bacon.*

Cāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAVED: *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAVING.] [Fr. *caver*, Pr. *cavar*, It. & Lat. *cavare*, See *supra.*] To make hollow. "The moldered earth had *caved* the bank." *Spenser.*

Cāve, *v. i.* 1. To dwell in a cave. "Such as we *cave* here." *Shak.*

They
Who in oppression's darkness *caved*. *Byron.*

2. To break down, to yield or give up. [*Colloq.*]

To cave in, to fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit

Cā've-āt, *n* [Lat *caveat*, let him beware, pres. subj of *cavere*, to be on one's guard, to beware.]

1 (*Law*) A notice given by an interested party to some officer not to do a certain act until the party is heard in opposition, as, a *caveat* entered in a probate court to stop the proving of a will or the taking out letters of administration, &c *Bouvier.*

2 (*U S Patent Laws*) A description of some invention, designed to be patented, lodged in the office before the patent right is taken out, operating as a bar to applications respecting the same invention, from any other quarter

3 Intimation of caution, warning, admonition.

We think it right to enter our *caveat* against a conclusion. *Jeffrey.*

Cā've-āt, *v. t.* To enter a caveat

Caveat emptor [Lat] (*Law*) Let the purchaser beware, i e, let him examine the article he is buying, and act on his own judgment

Cā've ā't' ag, *n* (*Fencing*) The shifting the sword from one side of an adversary's sword to the other.

Cā've-ā'tor, *n* One who enters a caveat

Cāv'en-dish, *n* Tobacco softened and pressed.

Cāv'ern, *n* [Lat *caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow; Fr *caverne*, Pr, It, Sp, & Pg *caverna*] A deep, hollow place in the earth, a cave.

Cāv'erned (kăv'ernd), *a* 1 Full of cavorns "The *cavorned* ground" *Phillips.*

2 Living in a cavern "*Cavorned* hermit" *Pope.*

Cāv'ern ous, *a* [Lat *cavernosus*, Fr *caverneux*, Pr *cavernos*, It, Sp, & Pg *cavernoso*. See CAVERN] Full of caverns, filled with small cavities, hollow "A bare and *cavernous* rock" *Warburton.*

Ca vērn'ū lous (14), *a* [From Lat *cavernula*, diminutive of *caverna* See CAVERN] Full of little cavities, as, *cavernulous* metal *Black.*

Cav'es-son, } *n* [Fr *caveçon* and *cavesson*, Sp.
Cāv'e-zon, } *cabezon*, It *cavezone*, from Pr. *cabessa*, a covering for the head, O Fr. *chevece*, Sp & Pg *cabeza*, head, It *cavezza*, for *capezza*, halter, bridle, from Lat *caput*, head Cf Lat *capistrum*, halter, from *caput*] A sort of nose-band, of iron, leather, &c , sometimes flat and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse, to wring it, and assist in breaking and training him [Written also *cavason*] *White*

Ca-vēt'to, *n* [It *cavetto*, from *cavo*, hollow, equivalent to Lat *cavus* (*arch*) A hollowed molding, whose profile is the quadrant of a circle, — used chiefly in cornices. *Gwilt.*

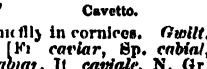

Cavetto.

Ca vīare' (kă vē-ar'), } *n* [Fr *caviar*, Sp. *cabial*,
Cāv'i-ār (kăv'e-ar), } *cabiar*, It *caviale*, N. Gr *καβιάρι*, from Turk *hawiar*] The roes of certain large fish, prepared and salted, —used as a relish, especially in Russia

☞ *Caviare* was considered a delicacy, by some, in Shakespeare's time, but was not relished by most licence Hamlet says of a certain play, "Twas *caviare* to the general,' i e, to the common people, who could not relish or understand it

Cāv'i-cōrn, *n.* [From Lat *cavus*, hollow, and *cornu*, horn] (*Zoöl.*) Any ruminant animal whose horns are hollow, and planted on a bony process of the front, as the antelope *R. Owen*

Cāv'il, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CAVILED, or CAVILLED, *p pr* & *vb n* CAVILING, or CAVILLING] [Lat *cavillari*, to practice jesting, to censure, from *cavilla*, bantering jests, sophistry, literally an empty, vain speech, from *cavus*, hollow, vain, O. Fr. *caviller*, It *cavillare*, Pg *cavillar*, Sp *cavilar*] To raise captious and frivolous objections, to find fault without good reason.

You do not well, in obstinacy,
To *cavil* in the course of this contract. *Shak.*

Cāv'il, *v t* To receive or treat with objections, to find fault with [*Obs*]

Cāv'il, *n* A false or frivolous objection, a fallacious reason, bearing some resemblance to truth, a sophistical argument "All the *cavils* of prejudice and unbelief" *South* "Abstract *cavils* concerning the nature of points" *Whewell.*

Cāv'il er, *n* One who cavils, one who raises captious objections, a captious disputant. "*Cavilers* at the style of the Scriptures" *Boyle.*

Cāv'il-ing ly, *adv* In a cavilling manner.

Cāv'il-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *cavillation*, Lat *cavillatio*] The act or practice of cavilling, or raising frivolous objections [*Obs*] *Hooker.*

Cāv'il-ous, *a* [Lat *cavillosus.*] Apt to object without good reason, captious [*Rare.*] *Ayliffe.*

Cāv'il-ous-ly, *adv.* In a cavilous manner; captiously. [*Rare*] *Milton.*

Cāv'il-ous-ness, *n.* A disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections; captiousness. [*Rare*]

Cāv'ing, *n.* [Fr. *cavin*, from Lat. *cavus*, hollow]

(*Mil.*) A hollow way, or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops, and facilitate their approach to a place.

Cāv'i-ta-ry, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Containing a cavity, as the *cavitary* or nematoid worms. See NEMATOID

Cāv'i-tied (kāv'i-tid), *a.* Having cavities. *R. Owen.*

Cāv'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *cavité*, Pr. *cavitat*, It. *cavità*, *cavitate*, *cavitade*, Lat. *cavitas*, from *cavus*, hollow]

1. A hollow place, an opening, any inclosed space "An instrument with a small *cavity*, like a small spoon" *Arbuthnot*

2. The state of being hollow; hollowness. "The *cavity* or hollowness of the place" *Goodwin.*

Cāv'y, *n.* [N. Lat. *cavia*, from Brazilian *cabiai*, Fr. *cabiai.*] (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the genus *Cavia*, as the guinea pig (*Cavia cobaya*) These cavies are rodents, having a very short tail, or none at all, and bearing some resemblance to a pig they are natives of America. *Baird.*

Caw, *v. i.* [*imp* & *p. p* CAWED, *p pr* & *vb n.* CAWING] [From the sound, A S *ceo*, Scot *Ka*, *kae*, *kay*, D *ka*, *kae*, *kauwe*, crow, jackdaw] To cry like a crow, rook, or raven "Rising and *cawing* at the gun's report" *Shak*

Caw, *n* The noise or cry made by the crow, rook, or raven. *Cowper*

Cawk, } *n.* [Prov. Eng. *cauk*, limestone, the same
Cauk, } word as *chalk*, q v] (*Min*) An opaque, compact variety of sulphate of baryta, or heavy spar. *Dana*

Cawk'er, *n* Same as CALKER

Cawk'y, *a* Pertaining to cawk, like cawk.

Cāx'on (kāk'sn), *n* A wig [*Cant*] *Miss Mitford*

Cāx'on (kāk'sn), *n* [Sp *caxon*, a box or chest, a quantity of 50 hundred weight of ore, augmentative of *caxa*, box, case, from Lat *capsa*, chest See CASE] A chest of ores of any metal that has been burnt, ground, and washed, and is ready to be refined *Chalmers*

Cāx'ton, *n* (*Bibliography*) A book printed by William *Caxton*, the first English printer, who died in the year 1492 *Hansard*

Cāy-ĕnne' Pĕp'per [From *Cayenne*, in South America] A very pungent pepper, the product of several species of *Capsicum*

Cāy'man (kā'man), *n* [From the language of *Guiana*] (*Zool*) A genus of American reptiles of the crocodile family, the alligator It is distinguished from the true crocodile by not having webbed feet, and by other characteristics. [sometimes written *caiman*] *Baird*

Ca zique' } (ka zeek'), *n* [Sp *cacique*, from the
Ca-zīc' } language of the island of Hayti] A king or chief among some tribes of Indians in America

Cāz'zon, *n* The dried dung of cattle, employed for fuel [*Prov Eng*]

Cease, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CEASED (sēst'), *p pr* & *vb n* CEASING] [O Eng *cesse*, *cesse*, Fr *cesser*, Pr & Pg *cessar*, Sp *cesar*, It *cessare*, Lat *cessare*, v intensive from *cedere*, to withdraw]

1 To come to an end, to stop, to leave off or give over "To *cease* from strife" *Prov* xx 3

2 To be wanting to fail

The poor shall never *cease* out of the land *Deut* xv 11

Cease, *v t* To put a stop to, to bring to an end

But he, her fears to *cease*
Sent down the meek-eyed Peace *Milton*
Cease, then, thus impious rage *Milton*

Cease, *n* Extinction [*Obs*] *Shak*

Cease'less, *a* Without pause or end, incessant, continual, without intermission

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold *Milton*

Cease'less-ly, *adv* Without intermission or end

Ceccehis (che keen'), *n* See ZECHIN

Cē'ci ty (Sy nop, § 130), *n* [Fr *cecité*, Pr *cecitat*, Lat *cæcitas*, from *cæcus*, blind] A state of blindness [*Rare*]

There is in them [moles] no *cecity*, yet more than a cecutiency. *Browne*

Ce-cū'tien-cy (se kū'shen sy), *n* [From Lat *cæcutire*, to be blind, from *cæcus*, blind] Partial blindness, or a tendency to blindness [*Rare*] *Browne*

Cē'dar, *n* [A S *ceder beam*, Fr *cedre*, Pr *cedre*, Sp, Pg, & It *cedro*, Lat *cedrus*, Gr κέδρος] (*Bot*) A tree of different species of *Cupressus*, *Abies*, and *Larix* It is an evergreen, and remarkable for the durability of its wood, which has a fragrant odor The cedar of Lebanon is the *Larix cedrus*, the white cedar is the *Cupressus thyoides* *London*

Cē'dar, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, cedar, as, a *cedar* chest

Cē'dar-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A species of chatterer (*Ampelis Carolinensis*), so named from frequenting cedar trees,—called also *American waxwing* Baird

Cē'dared, *a* Covered, or furnished with, cedars

Cē'darn, *a* Pertaining to the cedar, or made of cedar wood, cedrine. [*Rare*] *Milton*

Cēde, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p.* CEDED, *p pr* & *vb n* CEDING] [Lat. *cedere*, Fr *céder*, Sp & Pg *ceder*, It *cedere.*] To yield or surrender, to give up, to resign; as, to *cede* a fortress, a province, or country, by treaty.

The people must *cede* to the government some of their natural rights. *Jay.*

Ce-dil'lā, *n.* [Sp. *cedilla*, Fr. *cédille*, It. *zediglia*, diminutive of *zeta*, the Greek name of the letter *z*, because this letter was formerly written after the *c*, to give it the pronunciation of *s*] A mark placed under the letter *c* [thus, ç], to show that it is to be sounded like *s*, as in *façade*.

Cē'drat, *n* [Fr *cédrat*, It *cedrato*, from Lat. *cedrus* See CEDAR] (*Bot*) A species of citron-tree *Tooke*

Cē'dre-lĕ'ceous (lē'shŭs), *a.* (*Bot*) Pertaining to a class of trees which includes the cedar tree of Australia, and the mahogany-tree of the Spanish Main. *Smart.*

Cē'drine (sē'drin) (Synop, § 130), *a.* [Lat *cedrinus*, from *cedrus*. See CEDAR] Belonging to cedar

Cē'dry, *a* Having the color or properties of cedar

Cēd'ūle, *n* [Fr *cédule*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *cedula*, It *cédola*, from Lat *schedula*, a small leaf of paper, diminutive of *schida*, a strip of papyrus bark, a leaf of paper, Gr σχεδή Cf SCHEDULE] A scroll, a writing, a schedule [*Obs*] *Colgrave*

Cēd'ū-ous, *a* [Lat *cæduus*, from *cædere*, to cut down] Fit to be felled [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

Cēil (seel), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* CEILED, *p pr* & *vb n* CEILING] [L Lat *celare*, to cover, arch, *celum*, arched roof, Lat *cælum*, heaven, vault, arch, covering, Fr *ciel*, heaven, canopy, Sp & It *cielo*, heaven, roof, cover] To overlay or cover the inner roof of, to line the top or roof of

The greater house he *ceiled* with fir tree *2 Chron* iii 5

Cēil'ing (seel'ing), *n* [From *ceil*, v t]

1 (*Arch*) The upper, interior surface of an apartment, opposite the floor *Gwilt*

2 (*Naut*) The inside planks of a ship

Cĕl'an-dine, *n* [Fr *chelidoine*, Pr *celidonia*, Sp, Pg, & It *celidonia*, Lat *chelidonia* (sc *herba*), from *chelidonius*, pertaining to the swallow, Gr χελιδόνιον, from χελιδών, the swallow] (*Bot*) A genus of plants belonging to the poppy family (*Chelidonium*) — called also *swallow wort*, said to be so named because it was formerly supposed to flower at the season when the swallows appear, and perish when they depart *London*

Cĕl'a tūre (50), *n* [Lat *celatura*, from *celare*, to engrave in relief]

1 The act or art of engraving or embossing

2 That which is engraved [*Obs*] *Halewill*

Cĕl'e-brant, *n* [Lat *celebrans*, p pr of *celebrare* See *infra*] One who performs a public religious rite, — applied particularly to the officiating priest in the Roman Catholic church

Cĕl'e brāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CELEBRATED *p pr* & *vb n* CELEBRATING] [Lat *celebratus* p p of *celebrare*, from *celeber*, famous, Fr *celebrer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *celebrar*, It *celebrare*]

1 To mention with praise or commendation, to extol, as, to *celebrate* the name of the Most High

2 To honor by solemn rites, or by ceremonies of joy and respect to solemnize, as, to *celebrate* the birth day of Washington.

Syn. — To commemorate, distinguish, honor — To CELEBRATE, COMMEMORATE We *commemorate* events which we desire to cherish in affectionate remembrance by appropriate rites as, to *commemorate* the death of our Savior We *celebrate* by demonstrations of joy appropriate ceremonies expressive of respect or affection, as to *celebrate* the Lord's Supper, to *celebrate* the birth-day of our Independence

We are called upon to *commemorate* a revolution as surprising in its manner as happy in its consequences *Attebury*

Earth, water, air and fire with feeling glee
Exult to *celebrate* thy festival *Thomson*

Cĕl'e-brā'ted, *a* Having celebrity, distinguished, well known

Celebrated for the politeness of his manners *Macaulay*

Syn — Distinguished famous renowned illustrious See DISTINGUISHED

Cĕl'e brā'tion, *n* [Lat *celebratio*, Fr & Pr *celebration*]

1 Honor or distinction bestowed, whether by songs, eulogies, rites, or ceremonies commendation praise "His memory deserving a particular *celebration*" *Clarendon*

2 Commemoration or observance with solemn rites or appropriate ceremonies

During the *celebration* of this holy sacrament, you attend earnestly to what is done by the priest *Jer Taylor*

3 Solemn performance in public and with proper ceremonies, solemnization

He labored to hasten the *celebration* of their marriage *Sutton*

Cĕl'e-brā'tor, *n* [Lat *celebrator*] One who celebrates *Boyle.*

Ce lĕ'bri-ous, *a* Famous [*Obs*] *Speed*

Ce lĕ'bri ous ly, *adv* With praise or renown [*Obs*]

Ce lĕ'bri ous ness, *n* Fame, renown [*Obs*]

Ce lĕb'ri ty, *n* [Lat *celebritas*, Fr *celebrité*, Pr *celebritat*]

1 The condition of being celebrated, distinction or honor conferred, fame, renown as, the *celebrity* of Washington. "An event of great *celebrity* in the history of astronomy." *Whewell*

2. Celebration. [*Obs*] "The *celebrity* of the marriage" *Bacon*

3 A person of distinction, — usually in the plural, as, he is one of the *celebrities* of the place

Ce lĕ'ri ac, *n* A variety of celery, — called also the *turnip-rooted celery* See CELERY

Ce-lĕr'i ty, *n* [Lat *celeritas*, from *celer*, swift, speedy; Fr. *célérité*, Pr. *celeritat*, Sp. *celeridad*, Pg. *celeridade*, It *celerità*] Rapidity of motion; swiftness; speed, velocity, quickness.

Time, with all its *celerity*, moves slowly to him whose whole employment is to watch its flight *Johnson.*

Cĕl'er-y, *n.* [Fr *céleri*, It *sedano*, Prov. It. *seleno*, Ger. *sellerí*, D. *seldery*, from Lat *selinon*, Gr σέλινον, parsley, in Late and N Gr celery] (*Bot.*) A plant of the parsley family (*Apium graveolens*), cultivated for use as a salad *Loudon.*

Ce-lĕs'tial (se lĕst'yal), *a* [O Fr *celestial*, *celestiel*, *celestel*, from Lat *cœlestis*, *cœlestis*, from *cœlum*, *cælum*, heaven]

1 Belonging or relating to the spiritual heaven; heavenly "*Celestial* spirits" "*Celestial* light" *Milton.*

2 Belonging to the aerial regions, or visible heavens "The twelve *celestial* signs" *Shak.*

Ce lĕs'tial, *n* An inhabitant of heaven *Pope.*

Ce lĕs'tial ize (lĕst'yal-), *v t* To make celestial.

Ce-lĕs'tial ly, *adv* In a celestial, heavenly, or transporting manner

Ce-lĕs'ti fy, *v t* [From Lat *celestis*, heavenly, and *facere*, to make] To communicate something of a heavenly nature to [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Cĕl'es tine (Synop, § 130), *n* [L Lat *celestinus*, color, equivalent to *hyacinthinus*] (*Min*) Native sulphate of strontian, a mineral so named from its occasional delicate blue color *Dana.*

Cĕl'es tine, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a religious order in the Roman Catholic church, founded by Celestine V in the thirteenth century *Hook*

Cē'li ac, *a* [Lat *celiacus*, Gr κοιλιακος, from κοιλια, the hollow of the belly, the belly, the bowels, from κοιλος, hollow] Pertaining to the belly See CŒLIAC

Ce-lĭb'a-cy, or **Cĕl'i ba cy**, *n* [Lat *cælibatus*, celibacy, single life, from *cælebs*, unmarried, single, Fr *celibat*] The state of an unmarried man, single life especially that of a bachelor "The *celibacy* of the clergy" *Hallam*

Cĕl'i-bate, *n* 1 The condition or life of an unmarried man, celibacy

He that said it was not good for man to be alone, placed the *celibate* amongst the inferior states of perfection *Taylor*

2 A man who is unmarried, especially a bachelor

Cĕl'i bate (41), *a* Pertaining to a single or unmarried life as *celibate* state *Locke*

Ce lĭb'a tist *n* One who remains unmarried, a celibate, a bachelor

Cĕl'i dŏg'ra phy, *n* [Lat *celidographia*, from Gr κηλις, stain, spot, and γραφειν, to write] A description of apparent spots on the disk of the sun, or on planets

Ce-lĭac', *a* [Gr κοιλια, the belly] Pertaining, or belonging to the belly

Cĕll, *n* [Lat *cella*, akin to *celare*, to hide, conceal, Pr, It, & Pg *cella* Sp *celda*]

1 A very small and close apartment, as in a prison or a monastery "The heroic confessor in his *cell*" *Macaulay.*

2 Any small, closed cavity, or hollow place

3 (*Arch*) (*a*) The inclosed space or chamber within the walls of an ancient temple (*b*) A hollow space between the ribs of a vaulted roof *Orf Gloss.*

4 (*Organic Structures*) A minute, inclosed space or sac, filled with fluid, making up the cellular tissue of plants, and of many parts of animals, and originating the parts by their growth and reproduction, the constituent element of all plants and animals (though not universal for all parts of such structure), much as a crystalline molecule is the element of a crystal In the simplest plants and animals (as the *infusoria*) one single cell constitutes the complete individual such species being called *unicellular* plants or animals

Cell-development (called also *cell genesis*, *cell-formation* and the *cytogeny*) is the evolution of cells in or, increase by a process of reproduction under the following forms (*a*) By *spontaneous duplication* when a cell multiplies by a subdivision of itself into two halves and this goes on successively It is the most common mode, the cells either completely separating, as in the multiplication of infusoria and cytoblastic development of forming a continuous united line as in the growth of common plants and also in animal structure (*b*) By *endogenous nuclear fission* when there is subdivision of the nucleus of a cell and thus new cells form within a parent cell (*c*) By *endogenous multiplication without fission*, when the granules of a cell change to distinct cells with all their functions (*d*) By the evolution of cells in a plastic fluid, or *blastema* without parent cells to originate them — *Germ-cell* the primordial cell in the egg, through whose development the perfect individual results, it is, seldom alone but usually surrounded with other albuminous material for its nutrition — *Gland-cell*, one of the productive cells in a gland which is their form, are filled, by their own secreting action, with the peculiar fluid of the gland and burst to discharge it new ones continually rising. — *Nucleated cell* one having a distinct *nucleus* sometimes the nucleus contains a nucleus called the *nucleolus* *Dana*

Cĕll, *v t* To place or inclose in a cell. "*Celled* under ground *Warner.*

Cĕl'la, *n* [Lat] (*Arch*) The interior space of a temple See CELL.

Cĕl'lar, *n* [Lat *cellarium*, a receptacle for food, pantry, from *cella*, store room, O H Ger *chellari*, M H Ger. *kellaere*, N. H Ger *keller*, Sw *källare*,

Dan. *kilder*, *kielder*, D. *kelder*.] A room under a house or other building used as a repository for provisions and other stores.

Çĕl'lar-age (45), *n.* 1. The excavation for a cellar, a cellar, or a series of cellars connected.

I did step into the *cellarage*, to see what might be rescued there. *W Scott.*

Where goats . . .
Stood perched on edges of the *cellarage* *E. B. Browning.*

2. Charge for storage in a cellar

Çĕl'lar-er, } *n* [L Lat *cellarita*, *cellerarius*, equiv-
Çĕl'lar-ist, } alent to Lat. *cellarius*, steward. See CELLAR] (*Eccl*) (*a*) An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions. (*b*) An officer in chapters who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of distributing bread, wine, and money, to canons on account of their attendance in the choir

Çĕl'la-rĕt', *n* [Dim. of *cellar*.] A case of cabinet-work for holding bottles of liquors. *Thackeray.*

Çĕl'lar-ous, *a* Belonging to a cellar, subterranean, excavated, sunken [*Rare.*] "Certain *cellarous* steps" *Dickens.*

Çel-lĭf'er-ous, *a.* [From Lat *cella*, cell, and *ferre*, to bear] Bearing or producing cells

Çĕl'li-pōre, *n.* [Lat *cella*, cell, and *porus*, Gr. πόρος, passage.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of delicate corals, made up of minute cells, belonging to the group *Bryozoa.* *Dana.*

Çĕl'lu-lar (sĕl'yu-lar), *a.* [From Lat *cellula*, a little cell, Fr. *cellulaire*. See CELLULE.] Consisting of cells, or containing cells.

Cellular theory, a theory which derives all the vegetable and animal tissues from the union and metamorphosis of primitive embryonic cells — *Cellular tissue* (*Organic Structures*), a tissue composed of an indefinite number of minute cells communicating with each other That in *animal bodies* unites all parts of the body, determines their shape, and facilitates the motion of parts on each other That *of plants* is the tissue made up of cells, which covers or composes plants, in distinction from the *vascular* tissue The *white fibrous* and *areolar tissues* are also called *cellular tissue* by some authors, although they are composed mainly of fibers *Carpenter*

Çĕl'lu lar, *n* (*Bot*) A plant having no spiral vessels, and which is flowerless *Lindley.*

Çĕl'lu-lāt'ed, *a* Formed with cells. *Caldwell.*

Çĕl'lule (sĕl'yūl), *n* [Fr *cellule*, Lat. *cellula*, dim. of *cella* See CELL] A small cell

Çĕl'lu-lĭf'er-ous, *a* [From Lat *cellula* and *ferre*, to bear. See *supra*] Bearing or producing little cells.

Çĕl'lu-line, *n* Same as CELLULOSE.

Çĕl'lu-lōse', *a.* Containing cells.

Çĕl'lu lōse', *n* (*Bot*) One of the substances constituting the cellular tissue of plants, being the material which forms the walls or sides of the vegetable cells, while lignine is that which fills those cells or covers their walls It consists, like starch, of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and is convertible into starch and sugar *Gregory*

Çĕl'si-tūde (53), *n* [Fr *celsitude*, Lat *celsitudo*, from *celsus*, high, literally, driven to a high place, from *cellere*, to impel or urge on] Height, elevation. [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Çĕlt, *n.* [Lat *Celti*, Gr Κελτοί, Κέλται, pl , W. *Celtiaid*, one that dwells in a covert, an inhabitant of the wood, Celt, from *celt*, covert, shelter, *celu*, to hide, akin to Lat *celare*]

1. One of an ancient race of people, of Asiatic origin, who formerly inhabited a great part of Central and Western Europe, and whose descendants at the present day occupy Ireland, Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, and the northern shores of France.

2. An implement, sometimes made of stone and sometimes of metal, found in the *tumuli*, or barrows, of the early Celtic nations

On the tables, every clime and age
Jumbled together, *celts* and calumets,
Claymore and snow-shoe *Tennyson*

Çĕlt'i-bē'ri-an, *a* [Lat *Celtiber* and *Celtibericus* See *infra*] (*Geog*) Pertaining to Celtiberia and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, or Celts of the Iberus, a river of Spain

Çĕlt'i-bē'ri-am, *n* [Lat *Celtiberi*, Gr. Κελτιβηρες, *pl.*] (*Geog*) An inhabitant of Celtiberia.

Çĕlt'ic, *a.* [Lat *Celticus*, Gr. Κελτικός. See CELT] Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language.

Çĕlt'ic, *n.* The language of the Celts.

☞ The remains of the old Celtic language are found in the Gaelic, the Erse or Irish, the Manks, and the Welsh and its cognate dialects, Cornish, and Armoric an or Breton

Çĕlt'i-çĭsm, *n.* A custom of the Celts, or an idiom of their language. *Warton*

Çĕl'tis, *n* [Lat *celtis*, an African species of lotus] (*Bot*) The nettle tree, of which there are several species *C Australis* is one of the largest timber trees of the south of Europe, its wood is hard, tough, and flexible, its berries are of the size of a small cherry *Loudon.*

Çĕlt'ish, *a.* Celtic [*Rare*]

Çĕlt'ish, *n.* The Celtic language. [*Rare.*]

Çem-bā'lo, *n* [It] The harpsichord. [*Rare.*]

Çĕm'ent, or **Çe-mĕnt'** (115) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [O. Fr. *cement* and *ciment*, N Fr. *ciment*, Pr. *ciment*, Sp. *cimento*, cement, and *cimiento*, the ground-work of a building, It. *cimento*, trial, experiment, from Lat *cementum*, a rough, unhewn stone, pieces or chips of marble, from which mortar was made, contracted from *cædimentum*, from *cædere*, to cut.]

1. Any substance used for making bodies adhere to each other, as mortar, glue, &c.

2. Bond of union, that which unites firmly, as persons in friendship, or men in society. "The *cement* of our love." *Shak.*

3. (*Odontology.*) The tissue which forms the outer crust of the tooth. It is less bony than dentine, and commences at the cervix or neck of the tooth where the enamel terminates, increasing in thickness to the lower extremities of the root. *R. Owen*

Çe-mĕnt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CEMENTED; *p. pr* & *vb n* CEMENTING.] [Fr. *cimenter*. See *supra.*]

1 To unite by the application of a substance which causes bodies to adhere together.

And vibrates, to its central stone,
Yon time-*cemented* tower *Wordsworth*

2. To unite firmly or closely. *Shak.*

Çe-mĕnt', *v. i.* To unite or become solid, to unite and cohere. *Sharp*

Çe-mĕnt'al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, cement, as of a tooth, as, *cemental* tubes *R. Owen*

Çĕm'en-tā'tion, *n.* 1 The act of cementing, the act of uniting by a suitable substance.

2. (*Chem*) A process which consists in surrounding a solid body with the powder of other substances, and heating the whole to a degree not sufficient to cause fusion, the physical properties of the body being changed by chemical combination with the powder, thus iron becomes steel by cementation with charcoal, and green glass porcelain by cementation with sand

Çe-mĕnt'a-to-ry (50), *a* Having the quality of cementing or uniting firmly

Çe mĕnt'er, *n* The person or thing that cements

Çĕm'en tĭ'tious (sĕm'en tish'us), *a* [Lat *cæmentitius*, pertaining to quarry stones See CEMENT, *n*] Having the quality of cementing, tending to unite or consolidate *Forsyth*

Çĕm'e-tĕr'i-al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a cemetery "*Cemeterial* cells" *Browne*

Çĕm'e-tĕr'y, *n* [Lat *cæmeterium*, Gr. κοιμητηριον, a sleeping-chamber, burial place, from κοιμᾶν, to sleep, O Fr *cemeterie*, N Fr *cimetiere*, It *cimeterio*, Sp *cimenterio*] A place or ground set apart for the burial of the dead, a grave-yard, a church yard, a necropolis

Çĕn'a to-ry (50), *a* [Lat *cænatorius*, from *cænare*, to dine, sup, from *cœna*, dinner, supper] Pertaining, or relating, to supper

The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment *Broome*

Çĕn'o-bīte, *n.* [Fr. *cénobite*, Lat *cœnobita*, Gr κοινόβιος, from κοινός, common, and βιος, life] One of a religious order, dwelling in a convent, or a community, in opposition to an anchoret, or hermit, who lives in solitude. *Gibbon*

Çĕn'o-bĭt'ic, } *a* [Fr *cenobitique*] Living in
Çĕn'o-bĭt'ic-al, } community, as men belonging to a convent *Stillingfleet*

Çĕn'o-bĭ-tĭşm, *n* The state of being a cenobite, the belief or practice of a cenobite

Çē'no-by (Synop , § 130), *n* [Lat *cœnobium*, Gr κοινόβιον. See CENOBITE] A place where persons live in community [*Obs*] *Sir G Buck*

Çĕn'o-tăph (sĕn'o tăf), *n* [Gr. κενοταφιον, of κενος, empty, and ταφος, burial, tomb, from θάπτειν, to bury, Fr *cénotaphe*] An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person, a monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere. "A *cenotaph* in Westminster Abbey" *Macaulay*

Çē'no zō'ic, *a* [Gr καινός, recent, and ζωη, life] (*Geol*) Belonging to the tertiary and later period, belonging to the age of mammals. See GEOLOGY *Dana*

Çĕn'se, *n.* [O Fr *cense*, N Fr. *cens*, It , Sp , & Pg *censo*, Pr *ces*, *ses*, from Lat *census*. See CENSUS]

1 A public rate or tax [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

2. Condition, rank [*Obs*] *B. Jonson.*

Çĕnse, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* CENSED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* CENSING] [Abbreviated from *incense*, q v] To perfume with odors from burning substances.

The Salii sing and *cense* his altars round
With Saban smoke *Dryden*

Çĕns'er, *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. Fr. *encensoir*, Pr *encensier*, It *incensiere*, Sp *incensario*, censer]

1 A vase or pan in which incense is burned

Her thoughts are like the fume of frankincense
Which from a golden *censer* forth doth rise. *Spenser*

2 A bottle having a perforated and ornamented top, used for sprinkling perfumes, or a pan for burning any odoriferous substance. *Halliwell*

Here's snip, and nip, and cut,
Like to *censer* in a barber's shop *Shak*

Çĕn'sion (sĕn'shun), *n.* [Lat *censio*, from *censere*, to value, to tax.] A rate, tax, or assessment. [*Obs*] *J Hall*

Çĕn'sor, *n* [Lat. *censor*, from *censere* See *supra*]

1. (*Antiq*) An officer in ancient Rome, whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to impose taxes according to the property which each man possessed, and to inspect the manners of the citizens, with power to censure vice and immorality by inflicting a public mark of ignominy on the offender.

2. One who is empowered to examine all manuscripts and books, before they are committed to the press, and to see that they contain nothing which is forbidden. "Received with caution by the *censors* of the press." *W. Irving.*

3 One who censures or blames; a harsh or captious critic; a censurer.

Let me tell my youthful *censor* that the necessities of that time required something very different from what others then suggested. *Burke.*

Çen-sō'ri-al } (89), *a.* 1. Belonging to a censor, or
Çen-sō'ri-an } to the correction of public morals; as, the *censorial* power of the press. *Junius.*

2. Full of censure, censorious [*Rare.*]

Çen sō'ri-oŭs (89), *a.* [Lat *censorius*, pertaining to the censor. See CENSOR]

1. Addicted to censure, apt to blame or condemn; severe in making remarks on others, or on their writings or manners

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious* of his neighbors *Watts.*

2 Implying or expressing censure; as, *censorious* remarks.

Syn. — Fault-finding, carping; caviling, captious; severe, condemnatory

Çen-sō'ri-oŭs ly, *adv* In a censorious manner.

Çen-sō'ri-oŭs-ness, *n* The quality of being censorious, the disposition or habit of censuring.

Çĕn'sor-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a censor; as, to stand for a *censorship* *Holland.*

Çĕn'su-al (sĕn'shu al), *a* [Lat *censualis*, from *census*, q v.] Relating to, or containing, a census

He caused the whole realm to be described in a *censual* roll. *Baker*

Çĕn'sur a ble (sĕn'shur a bl), *a.* Worthy of censure, blamable, culpable, reprehensible, as, a *censurable* person, or *censurable* conduct.

Çĕn'sur a ble-ness, *n* Quality of being censurable, fitness to be censured, blamableness.

Çĕn'sur-a bly, *adv* In a censurable manner.

Çĕn'sure (sĕn'shur), *n* [Lat *censura*, from *censor*, *censere*, Fr *censure*, Pr , Sp , Pg , & It. *censura*. See CENSOR and CENSION]

1 An estimate or judgment either favorable or unfavorable, opinion. [*Obs*]

Will you go,
To give your *censures* in this weighty business? *Shak.*

2 The act of blaming or finding fault and condemning as wrong, blame, reprehension.

Both the *censure* and the praise were merited *Macaulay*

3 Judicial sentence, condemnatory judgment [*Obs*] "Excommunication or other *censures* of the church" *Bp Burnet.*

Syn. — Blame, reproof, condemnation, reprobation, disapproval, disapprobation, reprehension, animadversion, reprimand, reflection, dispraise, abuse

Çĕn'sure (sĕn'shur), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* CENSURED; *p pr* & *vb n* CENSURING] [Fr *censurer*, Sp. *censurar*, It *censurare* See *supra*]

1 To form or express a judgment of, to criticise; to estimate. [*Obs*]

His voyage was variously *censured* the Templars flouted thereat as if all this while he had labored about a difficult nothing others thought he had abundantly satisfied any reasonable expectation *Fuller.*

2 To find fault with and condemn as wrong, to blame, to express disapprobation of

I may be *censured* that nature thus gives way to loyalty *Shak*

3 To condemn by a judicial sentence [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Syn — To blame, reprove, condemn, reprehend, reprimand, judge

Çĕn'sure, *v t* To judge [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Çĕn'sus, *n.* [Lat., *census*, from *censere*. See CENSION.]

1 (*Rom Antiq*) A numbering of the people, and valuation of their estates, for the purpose of imposing taxes, &c , occurring usually once in five years.

2 An official registration of the number of the people, the value of their estates, and other general statistics of a country

Çĕnt, *n* [Fr *cent*, Pr. *cent*, *cen*, It. & Pg. *cento*, Sp. *ciento*, from Lat *centum*, Skr *çata*, *çatam*]

1 A hundred, as, ten *per cent*, the proportion of ten parts in a hundred

2 A coin made of copper or of copper and nickel, equal in value to ten mills, or the hundredth part of a dollar [*U. S*]

3 An old game at cards, supposed to be like piquet, — so called because 100 was the game. *Nares.*

Çĕnt'age, *n.* Rate by the cent, or hundred, percentage.

Çĕn'taur, *n.* [Lat. *Centaurus*, Gr Κενταυρος, originally a herdsman, afterward a heads man who fought on horseback, hence called *Hippocentaur*, q v , from κεντεῖν, to prick, goad, and ταῦρος, bull] (*Myth*) A fabulous being, supposed to be half man and half horse.

Centaur (from an antique statue)

Çĕn'taur-ize, *v i* To perform the acts of, or to be like, a Centaur, hence, to be a man, and act like a brute. *Young.*

Çĕn'tau-ry, *n* [Lat. *centaureum* and *centuria*, N. Lat. *centaurea*, Gr. κενταύριον, κεντανριον, κεντανρίς, and κενταυρίη, from Κενταύρειος, Centaurian, of Cen-

taurs, because the Centaur Chiron discovered first the medicinal power of this plant.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Centaurea*) of several species, some of which are common weeds in meadows and cultivated fields; others are cultivated for ornamental purposes. *Loudon*

Çĕn'te-nā'ri-an, *n.* [From Lat. *centenarius.* See *infra.*] A person a hundred years old.

Çĕn'te-nā'ri-an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a hundred years.

Çĕn'te-na-ry (44), *n.* [See *infra*] The aggregate of a hundred single things, specifically, a century, a hundred years. "A *centenary* of years" *Hakewill.*

We pray no longer for our daily bread,
But next *centenary's* harvests. *E. B. Browning*

Çĕn'te-na-ry, *a.* [Lat *centenarius,* from *centum,* hundred, Fr *centénaire*]

1 Relating to a hundred, consisting of a hundred. *Wrax all*

2. [Perhaps for *centennary,* from Lat *centum,* a hundred, and *annus,* a year] Occurring once in every hundred years

Centenary solemnities, which returned but once in a hundred years *Fuller*

Çen-tĕn'ni-al, *a* [L Lat *centennis,* from Lat. *centum,* hundred, and *annus,* year]

1. Belonging to the hundredth anniversary, as, a *centennial* day *Mason.*

2 Happening once in a hundred years as, a *centennial* jubilee

Çĕn'ter, } *n.* [Fr & Pr *centre,* Sp , Pg., & It. *cen-*
Çĕn'tre, } *tro,* Lat *centrum,* from Gr. *κεντρον,* any sharp point, the point round which a circle is described, from *κεντεῖν,* to prick, to goad]

1. A point equally distant from the extremities of a line, figure, or body, the middle point or place of any thing

2. The middle or central portion of any thing, the midst

3 A point of concentration, the nucleus around which things are gathered, as, a *center* of attraction.

4 (*Arch*) A temporary framing on which vaulted work is constructed, centering. *Gwilt*

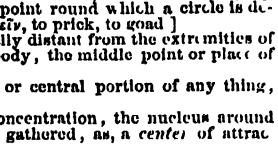

Centers of a Planer

Center of an army, the body of troops occupying the place in the line between the wings — *Centers of a planer,* a piece of mechanism fixed temporarily to the table, to hold work between two pins or centers, so that it may be turned round on its axis — *Center of a fleet,* the division between the van and rear of the line of battle, and between the weather division and lee, in the order of sailing — *Center of gravity* (*Math*), that point of a body about which all its parts are balanced, or which being supported, the whole body will remain at rest, though acted upon by gravity, as, in the illustration, if the center of gravity is at B, the line of gravity, B D, falls within the wheels, and the center of gravity is supported, and will remain at rest, but if the center of gravity falls without, and the load will be overturned — *Center of gyration* (*Mech*), that point in a body rotating round an axis, at which, if a given force were applied, it would produce the same angular velocity in a given time as it would if the whole mass of the body were collected at that point — *Center of a lathe* (*Mech*), either of the two conically-pointed steel pins which pierce the two ends of the body to be turned, and about which it revolves — *Center of motion,* the point which remains at rest while all the other parts of a body move round it — *Center of oscillation,* the point in which, if the whole matter of a suspended body were collected, the time of oscillation would be the same as it is in the actual form and state of the body — *Center of percussion,* that point in a body moving about a fixed axis at which it may strike an obstacle without communicating a shock to the axis — *Center of pressure* (*Hydros*), that point in a surface pressed by a fluid, at which, if a force equal to the whole pressure and in the same line be applied in a contrary direction, it will balance or counteract the whole pressure of the fluid If the side of the vessel be a parallelogram, it is at a point one third of the height of the surface from the bottom

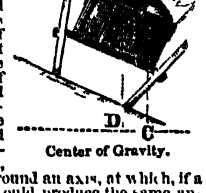

Center of Gravity.

Çĕn'ter, } *v. t.* [*imp & p p* CENTERED or CENTRED;
Çĕn'tre, } *p pr & vb n* CENTERING or CENTRING]

1. To be placed in a center, to be central

2. To be collected to a point, to be concentrated

Our hopes must *center* on ourselves alone *Dryden*

Çĕn'ter, } *v. t.* 1. To place on a center, to fix on a
Çĕn'tre, } central point. *Milton.*

2. To collect to a point, to concentrate.

Thy joys are *centered* all in me alone. *Prior*

Çĕn'ter-bĭt, } *n.* An in-
Çĕn'tre-bĭt, } strument turning on a center, for boring circular holes.

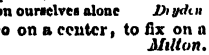

Center-bit.

Çĕn'ter-ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) The temporary woodwork of framing on which any vaulted work is constructed. [Written also *centring.*] *Gwilt.*

Çen-tĕs'i-mal, *a.* [Fr. *centésimal,* from Lat. *centesimus,* the hundredth, from *centum,* hundred] Hundredth, by the hundred; as, the *centesimal* part of a grain.

Çen-tĕs'i-mal, *n.* A hundredth part. "The neglect of a few *centesimals*" *Arbuthnot*

Çen-tĕs'i-mā'tion, *n* [From Lat *centesimare,* to take out or select every hundredth, from *centesimus* See *supra*] (*Mil.*) A military punishment for desertion, mutiny, or the like, where one person in a hundred is selected to receive the penalty.

Çĕn'tegm, *n.* [Lat *centesima* (sc *pars,* the hundredth part), from *centesimus* See CENTESIMAL] The hundredth part of a thing [*Obs*] *Hutton*

Çĕn'ti-çip'i-tous, *a* [Lat *centiceps,-cipitis,* from *centum,* hundred, and *caput,* head] Having a hundred heads

Çen-tĭf'i-dous, *a.* [Lat *centifidus,* from *centum,* hundred, and *findere,* to split] Divided into a hundred parts

Çĕn'ti-fō'li-ous, *a.* [Lat *centifolius,* from *centum,* hundred, and *folium,* leaf] Having a hundred leaves *Bailey*

Çĕn'ti-grāde, *a.* [Fr. *centigrade,* from Lat *centum,* hundred, and *gradus,* degree] Consisting of a hundred degrees, graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts.

Centigrade thermometer, a thermometer having the zero or 0 at the freezing point, and the distance between that and the boiling point of water divided into one hundred degrees

Çĕn'ti-gramme, *n.* [Fr *centigramme,* from Lat *centum,* hundred, and Fr *gramme,* Lat *gramma* See GRAM, GRAMME] A measure of weight, being the hundredth part of a gramme, equal to 15433 of a grain troy and .10924 of a grain avoirdupois. See GRAMME

Çen-tĭl'i-ter, or **Çĕn'tĭl-lĭ'ter,** } *n* [Fr *centilitre,*
Çentilitre (sĕn'tĭ lē'tr), } from Lat *centum,* hundred, and Fr *litre,* a French measure See LITER] A measure of capacity or volume, being the hundredth part of a *litre,* or a little more than six tenths of a cubic inch

Çen tĭl'o quy, *n* [From Lat *centum,* hundred, and *loqui,* to speak] A hundred fold discourse [*Rare*] *Burton*

Çen time' (sŏn teem'), *n* [Fr *centime,* from O Fr *centisme, centiesme,* Pr *centisme,* from Lat *centesimus* See CENTESIMAL] (*Fr Coinage*) The hundredth part of a franc

Çen-tĭm'e ter, or **Çĕn'tĭl mē'ter,** } *n.* [Fr *centi-*
Centimetre (sŏn'tĭ mē'tr), } *metre,* from *centum,* hundred, and *metrum,* Gr *μετρον,* measure Cf Lat *centimetum,* he who employs a hundred or very many metres] A measure of length, being the hundredth part of a meter, or rather more than thirty nine one hundredths of an inch English measure

Çĕn'ti nel, *n* See SENTINEL

Çen tĭn'o dy, *n* [Fr *centinode,* O Fr *centinode* and *centudoine,* from Lat *centum,* hundred, and *nodus,* knot] (*Bot*) A kind of grass of the genus *Illecebrum,* a pursl in like plant

Çĕn'ti ped, *n* [Fr *centipede,* Lat *centipeda,* from *centum,* hundred, and *pes, pedis* foot] (*Zool*) A species of the land articulates of the order *Myriapoda* They are many jointed, wingless, somewhat vermiform, and have a great number of feet [Written also *centipede* (peed)] *Dana*

Çĕnt'ner, *n* [Ger *centner,* a hundred weight, from Lat *centenarius,* from *centum,* hundred] (*Metal & Assaying*) A weight divisible first into a hundred parts, and then into smaller parts

☞ The metallurgists use a weight divided into a hundred equal parts each one pound, the whole they call a *centner* the pound is divided into thirty-two parts or half ounces, the half ounce into two quarters and each of these into two drams But the assayers use different weights With them a *centner* is one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned

Çĕn'to, *n* . *pl* ÇĔN'TOS [Lat *cento,* a garment of several pieces sewed together, patchwork, a poem made up of various verses of another poem, Gr *κεντρων*]

1 A composition formed by verses or passages from different authors disposed in a new order

2 (*Mus*) An opera or other musical composition designedly compounded of selections connected by appropriate passages, a musical medley on a large scale

Çĕn'to-nĭzm, *n.* The act of making a composition by selection from various authors, compilation

Çĕn'tral, *a.* [Lat. *centralis,* from *centrum* See CENTER] Relating to the center, placed in the center or middle, containing the center, or pertaining to the parts near the center

Central forces (*Mech*) the two antagonist forces (the centripetal and centrifugal), by whose united action bodies are caused to revolve round a central point

Çĕn'tral-ĭzm, *n.* The state or quality of being central; the combination of several parts in one whole.

Çen-trăl'i-ty, *n* The state of being central *More*

Çĕn'tral i zā'tion, *n* [Fr. *centralisation*] Act of centralizing, the act or process of combining or reducing several parts to a whole; as, the *centralization* of power in the general government; the *centralization* of commerce in a city.

Çĕn'tral-ĭze, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CENTRALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CENTRALIZING] [Fr. *centraliser.*] To draw to a central point, to bring to a center, to make central. "[To] *centralize* the power of government." *Bancroft.*

Çĕn'tral-ly, *adv.* In a central manner; with regard to the center

Çen-trā'tion, *n.* Tendency to the center. [*Obs*] *More.*

Çĕn'tre (sĕn'ter), *n.* See CENTER.

Çĕn'tric, } *a.* Placed in the center or middle,
Çĕn'tric-al, } central *Donne.*

Çĕn'tric-al-ly, *adv.* In a central position.

Çĕn'tric al-ness, *n* Situation in the center.

Çen-trĭc'i-ty (-trĭs'/-), *n.* The state of being centric.

Çen trĭf'ū-gal, *a.* [From Lat *centrum,* center, and *fugere,* to flee, Fr *centrifuge*]

1 Tending to recede from the center

2 (*Bot*) (*a*) Expanding first at the summit, and later at the base, as a flower *Lindley* (*b*) Having the radicle turned toward the sides of the fruit, as some embryos *Gray*

Centrifugal force (*Math*), that force by which a body moving in a curve tends to fly off from the axis of motion, in a tangent to the periphery of the curve

Çĕn'tring, *n* See CENTERING.

Çen trĭp'e tal, *a* [From Lat *centrum,* center, and *petere,* to move toward, Fr *centripète*]

1 Tending toward the center

2 (*Bot*) (*a.*) Expanding first at the base of the inflorescence, and later at the summit, as a flower *Lindley* (*b*) Having the radicle turned toward the axis of the fruit, as some embryos *Gray*

3 Progressing by changes from the exterior of a thing toward its center, as, the *centripetal* calcification of a bone *R Owen*

Centripetal force (*Math*), that force which draws or impels a body toward some point as a center, as in case of a planet revolving round the sun, the center of the system

Çen-trĭp'e ten-çy, *n* Tendency toward the center

Çĕn'tro băr'ic, *a* [From Gr (*τα*) *κεντροβαρικα,* a treatise of Archimedes on finding the center of gravity, from *κεντροβαρής,* gravitating toward the center, compounded of *κέντρον,* center, and *βαρυς,* weight] Relating to the center of gravity, or to the process of finding it

Centrobaric method (*Math*) a process invented for the purpose of measuring the area or the volume generated by the rotation of a line or surface about a fixed axis, depending upon the principle that every figure formed by the revolution of a line or surface about such an axis has for measure the product of the line or surface by the length of the path of its center of gravity, — sometimes called the *theorem of Pappus,* also, but incorrectly, *Guldinus's properties*

Çĕn'tro-lĭn'e ad, *n* An instrument for drawing lines through a point, or converging to a center

Çĕn'tro lĭn'e al, *a* [Lat *centrum,* center, and *linea,* line] Converging to a center, — applied to lines drawn so as to meet in a point or center.

Çĕn'try, *n* See SENTRY

Çen tŭm'vi rāte, *n* , *pl* **ÇEN TŬM'VI-RĀ** [Lat , from *centum,* hundred, and *vir,* man] (*Rom Antiq*) A judge appointed by the prætor to decide common causes among the people, — so called because, although the original number was one hundred and five, it was commonly spoken of as one hundred

Çen-tŭm'vi ral, *a* [Lat *centumviralis*] Pertaining to the centumviri, or to a centumvir

Çen tŭm'vi rate *n* [Fr *centumvirat*] The office of a centumvir, or of the centumviri.

Çĕn'tu ple, *a* [Fr *centuple,* from Lat *centuplex,* from *centum,* hundred, and *plicare,* to fold] Hundred fold. *Massinger*

Çĕn'tu-ple, *v. t.* [Fr *centupler*] To increase a hundred fold

Çen-tū'pli-cāte *v t* [*imp & p p* CENTUPLICATED, *p pr & vb n* CENTUPLICATING] [L Lat *centuplicatus,* p p of *centuplicare,* It *centuplicare,* Sp *centuplicar* See CENTUPLE, *a*] To make a hundred fold [*Rare*]

Çen tŭ'ri al, *a* [Lat *centurialis*] Relating to a century, or a hundred years, as, a *centurial* sermon. [*Rare*]

When the third *centurial* jubilee of New England shall come, who of us will then be living to participate the general joy? *J Woodbridge*

Çen-tŭ'ri-āte, *v t* [Lat *centuriare,* from *centuria.* See CENTURY] To divide into hundreds [*Obs.*]

Çen-tū'ri ā tor, } *n* [Lat *centuriator,* See *supra.*]
Çent'ū-rist, } An historian who distinguishes time by centuries [*Rare*] *Ayliffe Sheldon.*

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture *Ayliffe.*

Çen tŭ'ri-on, *n* [Lat *centurio,* from *centuria.* See CENTURY] (*Rom Antiq*) A military officer who commanded a century, or company of infantry comprising a hundred men, answering to the captain in modern armies

Çent'ū ry (sĕnt'ŭ rў), *n.* [Lat. *centuria,* from *centum,* hundred]

1. The aggregate of a hundred individual persons or things, a hundred, as, a *century* of sonnets. "A *century* send forth" *Shak.*

2 A period of a hundred years.

☞ This is the most common signification of the word; and as modern computation of time begins with the birth of our Savior, the word is generally applied to some term of a hundred years subsequent to that event, as, the *first* or *second century*, or the *tenth century* If it is intended to apply the word to a different era, an explanatory adjunct is used, as, the third *century* before the Christian era, or after the reign of Cyrus

3. (*Antiq*) A division of the Roman people for the purpose of electing magistrates and enacting laws, the people voting by centuries.

Centuries of Magdeburg, an ecclesiastical history, arranged in thirteen centuries, compiled by a great number of Protestants at Magdeburg — *Century plant* (*Bot*), the American aloe, or *Agave Americana*, formerly supposed to flower but once in a century, — hence the name

Cē'pā, *n* [Lat *cepa*] (*Bot*) A plant (*Allium cepa*), the common onion

Ce-pĕv'o-rous, *a* [Lat *cepa*, an onion, and *rorare*, to devour] Feeding upon onions *Sterling.*

Cĕph'al-ăl'gĭc, *a* [Lat *cephalalgicus*, Gr. κεφαλαλγικός See *infra*] Relating to headache.

Cĕph'al-ăl'gĭe, *n* (*Med*) A remedy for the headache

Cĕph'al-ăl'gy, *n.* [Lat *cephalalgia*, Gr κεφαλαλγία, from κεφαλή, head, and ἄλγος, pain, Fr *cephalalgie*] Pain in the head, headache.

Cĕph'a-lăn'thĕ-mum, *n* [Gr. κεφαλή, head, and ἄνθος, flower] (*Bot*) The head or capitate inflorescence of a composite plant. *Brande*

Cĕph'a-lăs'pis, *n* [Gr. κεφαλή, head, and ἀσπίς, a round shield] (*Paleon*) A genus of fishes, now found only in a fossil state in the old red sandstone The head is very large, and in the form of a large buckler, prolonged behind into two points *Agassiz.*

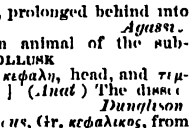

Cephalaspis Lyellii

Cē-phăl'ate, *n* (*Zool*) An animal of the subkingdom *Mollusca* See MOLLUSK

Cĕph'a-lăt'o-my, *n.* [Gr κεφαλή, head, and τεμνειν, to cut, τομή, a cutting] (*Anat*) The dissection of the head. *Dunglison*

Ce-phăl'ic, *a* [Lat *cephalicus*, Gr. κεφαλικός, from κεφαλή, head, Fr *céphalique*] Pertaining to the head, as, *cephalic* medicines, remedies for disorders in the head

Cephalic vein, a vein running along the arm so named because the ancients used to open it for disorders of the head *Dunglison*

Ce-phăl'ic, *n* A medicine for headache, or other disorder in the head

Cĕph'a-lĭt'ĭs, *n* [Gr κεφαλή, head] (*Med*) An inflammatory disease of the brain *Dunglison.*

Cĕph'a-lo-ex-trăct'or, *n* [From Gr κεφαλή, head, and Lat & Eng *extractor*, q v] (*Surg*) An instrument to extract a fetus by clasping the head

Cĕph'a-lŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr κεφαλή, head, and γραφειν, to describe] (*Anat*) A description of the head. *Dunglison*

Cĕph'a-loid, *a* [Gr κεφαλή, head, and εἶδος, form] Shaped like the head, spherical *Craig.*

Cĕph'a-lŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr κεφαλή, head, and λόγος, discourse] (*Anat*) A treatise on the head.

Cĕph'a-lo-pŏd, or **Ce phăl'o-pod**, *n.* [Fr *céphalopode*, from Gr κεφαλή, head, and πους, ποδός, foot] (*Zoöl*) An animal of the sub kingdom *Mollusca*, characterized by a distinct head, surrounded by a circle of long arms or tentacles, which they use for crawling and for seizing objects See MOLLUSK

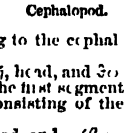

Cephalopod.

Cĕph'a-lo-pŏd'ic, **Cĕph'a-lŏp'o-dous**, } *a* Belonging to the cephalopods

Cĕph'a-lo-thō'rax, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλή, head, and θώραξ, the chest] (*Entom. & Zool*) The first segment of the *Arachnida* and *Crustacea*, consisting of the united head and thorax

Cĕph'a-lo-trĭbe, *n* [Gr κεφαλή, head, and τρίβειν, to crush] An obstetrical instrument for crushing the head of the child in the womb, in order to facilitate delivery

Cĕph'a-lous, *a.* [From Gr. κεφαλή, head] Having a head, — applied chiefly to a division of mollusks, the *Cephalata*, which includes the *Univalves*, &c. *Dana*

Ce rā'ceous (se-rā'shus), *a.* [From Lat *cera*, wax] Wax-like, partaking of the nature of wax

Ce-rā'go, *n* [Lat *cera*, wax] A substance consisting chiefly of the pollen of flowers, used by bees as food, bee-bread

Ce răm'ic, *a.* [Gr. κεραμικός, from κέραμος, earthen ware] Pertaining to pottery, or the art of pottery, as, the *ceramic* art *Fairholt*

Cĕr'a-sine, *n* [From Lat *cerasus*, Gr κερασος, the cherry-tree] (*Chem*) Any gummy substance which swells in cold water, but does not readily dissolve in it, as the gum which exudes from the cherry tree *Ure*

Cĕr'a-site, *n* [From Lat *cerasum*, cherry.] (*Min.*) The native muriate of lead *Dana.*

Cē'rate, *n* [Lat *ceratum*, from *cera*, wax] (*Med*) A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax and oil, with other ingredients

Cē'rā-ted, *a.* [Lat *ceratus*, p p of *cerare*, from *cera*, wax] Covered with wax

Ce-rās'tēs, *n.* [Lat. *cerastes*, from Gr. κεράστης, horned, from κέρας, horn] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of poisonous African serpents, with a horny scale over each eye, the horned viper *Baird*

Cerastes horridus.

Ce-rau'nics, *n sing* [Gr κεραυνός, thunder and lightning.] That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity [See MATHEMATICS] *R. Park*

Ce-rau'no-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. κεραυνός, thunder and lightning, and σκοπεῖν, to behold] An instrument or apparatus employed in the ancient mysteries to imitate thunder and lightning. *T Moore*

Cer bē'ri-an, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Cerberus "Barked with wide *Cerberian* mouths" *Milton*

Cĕr'be-rŭs (14), *n* [Lat *Cerberus*, Gr Κέρβερος] (*Myth*) A monster, in the shape of a dog, guarding the entrance into the infernal regions, usually represented as having three heads

Cer cā'ri an, *n* [Gr κέρκος, tail] (*Zool*) An intestinal animalcule of the shape of a tadpole, having its body terminated by a tail like appendage *R Owen.*

Cer-cā'ri-an, *a* Pertaining to the cercarians

Cē're, *n.* [From O Fr *cere*, wax, the same as Lat *cera*, Ger. *wachshaut*, literally *wax-skin*] The naked skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds, as in those of the hawk tribe

Cē're, *v t* [*imp & p p* CERED (cērd), *p pr & vb n* CERING] [From O Fr *cere*, Lat *cera*, wax] To wax, or cover with wax. *Wiseman*

Cē're al (89), *a.* [Lat *Cerealis*, pertaining to Ceres, to the cultivation of land, to grain See CERES] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, &c.

Cē're-al, *n* Any edible grain

Cē're-ā'lĭ-ă, *n pl.* [See *supra*] **1** Edible grains, the cereals *Prout*

2. (*Antiq*) Public festivals in honor of Ceres

Cĕr'e-bĕl, *n* The lower part of the brain, the cerebellum *Dunglison*

Cĕr'e bĕl'lar, } *a.* Pertaining to the cerebellum,
Cĕr'e-bĕl'lous, } or its parts *Dunglison*

Cĕr'e-bĕl'lum, *n*, *pl* CĔR'E-BĔL'LA [Lat *cerebellum*, diminutive of *cerebrum*, brain] (*Anat*) The postero inferior division of the brain, the little brain It presides over the co-ordination of the voluntary movements

Cĕr'e bral, *a* [From Lat *cerebrum*, brain, Fr *cérébral*] Pertaining to the cerebrum, or brain

Cerebral letters a class of consonants almost exclusively peculiar to the Indian languages, formed by bringing the tip of the tongue backward and upward nearly to the middle of the palate

☞ *Cerebral letters* was the original English denomination which arose from a false translation of the Indian name signifying "letters of the dome of the palate" *Tepaus*

Cĕr'e brā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cerebrum*, brain] The action of the brain *Dunglison*

Cĕr'e-brĭc, *a* (*Chem*) Of, or relating to, a peculiar acid of a fatty nature which is contained in the brain *Gregory*

Cĕr'e-brŏp'a-thy, *n* [Lat *cerebrum*, brain, and Gr παθος, suffering] (*Med*) A hypochondriacal condition verging upon insanity, occasionally occurring in those whose brains have been unduly taxed *Dunglison*

Cĕr'e-bro-spī'nal, *a* [Lat *cerebrum* and Eng *spinal*] (*Anat*) Pertaining to that part of the nervous system which consists of the brain and spinal cord *Dunglison*

Cĕr'e-brŭm, *n.* [Lat] (*Anat*) The superior and larger division of the brain, the seat of the reasoning faculties and the will

Cēre'clŏth, *n* [From O. Fr *cere*, wax, the same as Lat *cera*, and Eng *cloth*] A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some gummy or glutinous matter *Bacon*

Cēre'ment, *n.* [O Fr. as if *cerement*, from *cere*, wax, the same as Lat *cera*, It *ceramento*] A cloth dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are infolded, when embalmed *Shak*

Cĕr'e mō'ni al, *a* [Fr *cérémonal*, Lat. *cærimonialis* See CEREMONY]

1 Relating to ceremony, or external rite, ritual, according to the forms of established rites "*Ceremonial* observances and outward show" *Hallam*

2 Observant of forms, precise in manners, formal in politeness, tenacious of etiquette, ceremonious.

O monstrous, superstitious Puritan,
Of refined manners, yet *ceremonial* man *Donne*

Cĕr'e-mō'ni al, *n* **1.** A system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law, or established by custom, in religious worship, social intercourse, or the courts of princes, outward form.

He introduced the gorgeous *ceremonial* of the Burgundian court. *Prescott*

2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman Catholic church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

Cĕr'e-mō'ni al-ism, *n.* Adherence to external rites; fondness for ceremony.

Cĕr'e-mō'ni al-ly, *adv.* According to rites and ceremonies; as, a person *ceremonially* unclean.

Cĕr'e-mō'ni al-ness, *n.* The property of being ceremonial, ceremoniousness.

Cĕr'e-mō'ni-ous, *a.* [Fr. *cérémonieux.*]

1. Consisting of outward forms and rites; ceremonial. "The *ceremonious* part of worship." *South.*

2 According to prescribed or customary rules and forms, civil, formally respectful. "*Ceremonious* phrases" *Addison.*

3 Particular in observing forms; precise, formal. "Too *ceremonious* and traditional" *Shak.*

Syn. — Formal, precise, exact See FORMAL

Cĕr'e-mō'ni-ous-ly, *adv* In a ceremonious manner, formally, with due forms

Cĕr'e-mō'ni ous-ness, *n* The quality of being ceremonious, the use of customary forms, the practice of much ceremony, great formality in manners

Cĕr'e-mo-ny (50), *n* [Fr *cerémonie*, Pr. *ceremonia*, *cerimonia*, Sp, Pg, & It *ceremonia*, from Lat. *cærimonia*, from *Cære*, an old city of Etruria, which stood in a very ancient religious connection with Rome, according to others, from *Ceres*, equivalent to *Ceres in sacra*]

1 Outward rite, external form in religion "Sacred *ceremonies*" *Spenser.*

2 Forms prescribed or established by order or custom, serving for the purpose of regulating social intercourse in public or private, forms of civility or propriety

All *ceremonies* are, in themselves, very silly things; but yet a man of the world should know them *Ld Chesterfield*

3 Regal pomp or state, ceremonial ornament, decoration [*Obs.*]

Disrobe the images,
If you do find them decked with *ceremonies.* *Shak*

Master of ceremonies, an officer who superintends the forms to be observed by the company, or attendants, on a public occasion

Cē're-ŏp'sĭs, *n* [Gr κηρός, wax, and ὄψις, appearance] (*Ornith*) A kind of bird found in Australia, so called from a green, wax like membrane covering the upper portion of the base of the bill

Cē'rĭc oŭs, *a* [Lat *cereus*, from *cera*, wax.] Waxen, like wax [*Obs*] *Gayton.*

Cē'rĭs (sē'rees), *n* [Lat] (*Myth*) The daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of corn and tillage

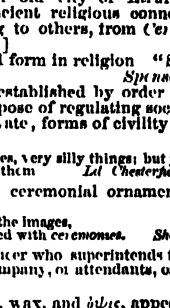

Ceres

Cē'rĭne, *n* [From Lat *cerinus*, wax colored, from *cera*, wax, Gr κηρινος]

1 (*Chem*) That part of common wax obtained by dissolving it in hot alcohol, formerly supposed to be a neutral fat in the impure state, but since shown to be a volatile acid, and called *cerotic acid* *Gregory*

2 (*Min*) A variety of the mineral named *allanite*, an ore of cerium *Dana*

Ce-rĭn'thi-an, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of an ancient religious sect, so called from Cerinthus, a Jew by birth, who attempted to unite the doctrines of Christ with the opinions of the Jews and Gnostics *Hook.*

Cĕr'ĭph, *n* (*Type founding*) One of the fine lines of a letter, especially one of the fine cross strokes at the top and bottom of letters *Savage*

Cē'rĭte, *n* [From *cerium*] (*Min*) A silliciferous oxide of cerium *Dana.*

Cē'rĭ-ŭm, *n* (*Min*) A metal named from the planet Ceres, it has a high specific gravity, a grayish white color, and lamellar texture It exists in the mineral *cerite* (the species in which it was first discovered), *allanite*, *gadolinite*, and some others *Dana.*

Cĕr'nous, } *a* [Lat *cernuus*, inclined
Cĕr'nu oŭs, } like that which looks (*cernit*) to the earth, from *cernere*, to perceive, to see] (*Bot*) Having the top inclining or nodding downward, pendulous

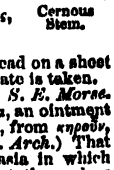

Cernous Stem.

Cē'ro gräph'ĭc, **Cē'ro gräph'ĭc al**, } *a.* Pertaining to cerography

Ce rŏg'ra-phist, *n* One who is versed in, or who practices, cerography

Ce-rŏg'ra-phy, *n* [From Gr. κηρός, wax, and γραφειν, to write]

1. A writing on wax

2 The art of engraving on wax, spread on a sheet of copper, from which a stereotype plate is taken. *S. F. Morse.*

Ce-rō'mă, *n* [Lat. *ceroma*, Gr κήρωμα, an ointment for wrestlers, the place for wrestling, from κηροῦν, to wax over, from κηρός, wax] (*Anc. Arch.*) That part of the ancient baths and gymnasia in which bathers and wrestlers used to anoint themselves with a composition of oil and wax. *Elmes.*

Cēr'o-măn'cy, *n.* [From Gr. κηρός, wax, and μαντεία, prophesying.] Divination by dropping melted wax in water.

Ce-rōon', *n.* [Sp *seron*, augmentative of *sera*, a

large pannier or basket. See SERCON.] A bale or package made of skins; as, a *ceroon* of indigo

Çe-rŏp'e-ra-ry, *n* [Gr. *κηρός*, wax, or wax-taper, and *φέρειν*, to carry.] A servant of inferior grade in a church, whose office is to carry the candles in religious ceremonies; an acolyte. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Çē'ro-plăs'tic, *a.* Modeled in wax.

Çē'ro-plăs'tic, *n.* [Fr. *céroplastique*, Gr. *κηροπλαστική* (sc. *τέχνη*), from *κηροπλαστικός*, from *κηρός*, wax, and *πλάσσειν*, to form, mold] (*Sculp.*) The art of modeling, or of forming models, in wax *Elmes*

Çēr'o-sine, *n.* [Lat *cera*, wax] (*Chem.*) A waxy substance occasionally found on the surface of the sugar-cane, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. *Gregory*

Çē'rōte, *n.* [*Obs.*] See CERATE

Çĕr'ri-al, *a* [Lat *cerreus*, from *cerrus*] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the cerrus, or bitter oak. "Chaplets green of *cerrial* oak." *Dryden*

Çĕr'rus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) The bitter oak *Thynne*

Çĕr'tain (sẽr'tin, 14, 42), *a* [Fr *certain*, O. Fr & Pr. *certan*, It & O Sp *certano*, from Lat *certus*, determined, fixed, certain, originally p. p. of *cernere*, to perceive, decide, determine]

1. Assured in mind, having no doubts "To make her *certain* of the sad event" *Dryden.*

2 Not to be doubted or denied, established, unquestionable, sure, unfailing

The dream is *certain*, and the interpretation thereof sure *Dan* ii 45

However, I with thee have fixed my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom *Milton*

3 Fixed or stated, regular, determinate

The people shall go out and gather a *certain* rate every day *Ex* xvi 4

4 Indeterminate, or not specifically named, one or some, — sometimes used independently as a noun, and meaning certain persons.

About every thing he wrote there was a *certain* natural grace and decorum *Macaulay*

☞ *Certain*, in its primary sense is applied (according to its etymology, from *certus*) to the state of a person's mind, denoting any one a full and complete conviction, and generally, though not always, implying that there is sufficient ground for such conviction It was thence easily transferred metonymically to the truths or events respecting which this conviction is rationally entertained *Whately*

Syn.—Bound, sure, true, undeniable, unquestionable, undoubted, plain, indubitable, indisputable, incontrovertible, competent, unhesitating, undoubting, regular, constant, fixed, stated, determinate See BOUND

Çĕr'tain-ly, *adv* Without doubt or question, in truth and fact, without failure.

Çĕr'tain-ness, *n* Certainty, infallibility

Çĕr'tain-ty, *n* [O Fr *certaineté*, Pr *certanetat*, O Sp *certanedad*]

1 The quality or condition of being certain, or beyond doubt, denial, failure, &c, exemption from doubt or failure

The *certainty* of punishment is the truest security against crimes *Fisher Ames*

2. A fact or truth unquestionably established

Certainties are uninteresting and tiring *Landor*

Çĕr'tăs (14), *adv* [Fr *certes*, Pr *certas*, for *a certes*, *a certas*, from Lat *certus* See CERTAIN] Certainly; in truth, verily [*Obs.*]

Certes it great pity was to see
Illim his nobility so foul deface *Spenser*

Çer-tĭf'i-cate, *n.* [Fr *certificat*, It *certificato*, from L. Lat. *certificatus*, made certain, p p of *certificare*. See *infra*]

1. A written testimony to the truth of any fact, as, a *certificate* of good behavior

2 A written declaration legally authenticated.

Trial by certificate, a trial in which the testimony of the person certifying is the only proper criterion of the point in dispute, as when the issue is whether a person was absent in the army this is tried by the certificate of the proper officer in writing, under his seal *Blackstone*

Çer-tĭf'i-cāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* CERTIFICATED, *p. pr & vb n* CERTIFICATING] [L Lat *certificare*, from Lat *certus*, certain, and *facere*, to make, Pr & Sp *certificar*, It. *certificare*, Fr. *certifier*. See CERTIFY]

1. To verify by certificate

2. To furnish with a certificate, as, to *certificate* a pupil.

Çĕr'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *certificatio*] The act of certifying

Çĕr'ti-fi'er, *n* One who certifies, or assures

Çĕr'ti-fy (14), *v t* [*imp & p p* CERTIFIED, *p pr & vb n.* CERTIFYING] [Fr *certifier*. See CERTIFICATE, *v t*]

1. To testify to in writing, to make a declaration concerning, in writing, under hand, or hand and seal, to make known or establish as a fact

The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate the decree is usually founded *Blackstone*

The judge shall *certify* under his hand that the freehold came chiefly in question *Blackstone*

2. To give certain information of, to render certain; to verify.

The industry of science at once *certifies* and greatly extends our knowledge of the vastness of the creation. *I Taylor*

3. To give certain information to.

We *certify* the king, that, if this city be builded again, . . by this means thou shalt have no portion on this side the river. *Ezra* iv 16.

Çĕr'ti-o-rā'rī (sẽr'shi-o-rā'ri), *n.* [From *L. Lat certiorare*, to certify, from Lat. *certior*, comparative of *certus*, certain, q. v.] (*Law.*) A writ issuing out of chancery, or a superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending, in order that the party may have more sure and speedy justice, or that errors and irregularities may be corrected. It is obtained upon complaint of a party that he has not received justice, or that he can not have an impartial trial in the inferior court

☞ A *certiorari* is the correct process to remove the proceedings of a court in which cases are tried in a manner different from the course of the common law, as of county commissioners It is also used as an auxiliary process in order to obtain a full return to some other process *Bouvier*

Çĕr'ti-tūde (53), *n* [Fr *certitude*, L Lat *certitudo*, from Lat *certus* See CERTAIN] Freedom from doubt, assurance, certainty

No *certitude*, no good sense, no barrier against extravagance, heresy, or infidelity *I Taylor*

Çĕr'ȳle (52), *a* [Lat *cærulus*, equivalent to *cæruleus* See *infra*] Blue [*Obs.*] *Dyer*

Çe-ry'le-an (124), } *a.* [Lat *cæruleus*, dark blue,
Çe ry'le-oŭs, } akin to *cænus*, bluish gray, It. & Sp *ceruleo*, Pr *cerulenc*] Sky-colored, blue

Blue, blue, as if that sky let fall
A flower from its *cerulean* wall *Bryant*

Çĕr'ų lĭf'ic, *a* [Lat *cærulus*, dark blue, and *facere*, to make] Producing a blue or sky-color

Çe ry'meen, *n* [N Lat, from Lat *cera*, wax] The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear

Çe ry'mi-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, cerumen *Dunglison*

Çē'rųse (52), *n* [Fr *céruse*, Pr *cerusa*, *ceruza*, Sp *cerusa*, It & Lat *cerussa*]

1 White lead, a carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal, in thin plates, to the vapor of acids, as vinegar It is used, mixed with oil, for painting, and a cosmetic is prepared from it "Eye sight . too weak to distinguish *cerusse* from natural bloom" *Macaulay*

2 The native carbonate of lead *Dana*

Çē'rųsed (sē'rūst), *a* Washed with a preparation of white lead, as, a *cerused* face *Beau. & Fl*

Çĕr've lăt, *n* (*Mus.*) A short wind instrument, resembling the bassoon in tone *Warren*

Çĕr'vi-cal, *a* [Fr *cervical*, from Lat *cervix*, neck] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the neck. "A *cervical* or dorsal appendage" *Hugh Miller*

Çĕr'vi çīde, *n* [From Lat *cervus*, deer, and *cædere*, to kill] The act of deer-killing; as, a wanton *cervicide* *B. Taylor*

Çĕr'vine (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *cervinus*, from *cervus*, deer, Fr & Pr *cervin*, It & Sp *cervino*] (*Zool.*) Pertaining to the deer, or to animals of the genus *Cervus*

Çĕr'vus, *n* [Lat.] (*Zool.*) A genus of ruminating quadrupeds, including the deer or stag

Çe să're an, *a* [Lat *Cæsareus*, *Cæsarianus*, pertaining to Cæsar, Fr *cesarien*] Pertaining to Cæsar

Cesarean section (*Surg.*), an incision made through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus in order to extract the fetus —so called from Julius Cæsar, whose birth is said to have been accomplished by means of the operation, and who received his surname from it "A *cæso* matris utero dictus" (Plin., 7, 9 7) *Dunglison Palmer*

Çĕs'pi-tĭ'tiŏŭs (tish'us), *a* [Lat *cæspiticius*, from *cæspes*, *cespes*, turf] Pertaining to turf made of turf *Gough*

Çĕs'pi-tōse (125), *a* [From Lat *cæspes*, turf] (*Bot.*) Growing in tufts, turf-like, cespitous

Çĕs'pi-toŭs, *a* [See *supra*] Pertaining to, or consisting of, turf, turfy

A *cespitous* or turfy plant has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close, thick carpet or matting *Martyn*

Çĕss, *n* [From O Fr *cens*, Pr. *ces*, from Lat. *census* See CENSUS and CENSE]

1 A rate or tax [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

2 Bound, measure [*Obs.*] "Out of all *cess*" *Shak*

Çĕss, *v t* To rate, to lay a tax upon, to tax, to assess [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Çĕss, *v i* [Fr *cesser*, Pr *cessar*, Sp *cesar*, It & Lat *cessare*, to cease, v intens of Lat. *cedere*, to go away from, to give place to]

1 To cease [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

2 To neglect a legal duty [*Obs.*] *Cowell*

Çĕs'sant, *a* [Lat *cessans*, p pr of *cessare* See *supra*] Intermitting action, ceasing, ending, as, a *cessant* state *Montague*

Çes-sā'tion, *n* [Lat. *cessatio*, from *cessare* See CESS, *v i*] The act of ceasing, or discontinuing motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final, stop, rest "The temporary *cessation* of the papal iniquities" *Motley*

Cessation of arms (*Mil.*), an armistice, or truce agreed to by the commanders of armies, to give time for a capitulation, or for other purposes

Syn —Stop, rest, stay, pause, discontinuance, intermission, interval respite, interruption recess, remission —CESSATION, STOP, PAUSE, REST, INTERMISSION *Stop* is the generic term, denoting a suspension of progressive motion, *cessation* is a ceasing from action, either temporary or final, *pause* is a temporary stopping with a view to go on, *rest* is a stopping for the sake of relief or repose, *intermission* is a stopping at intervals to recommence A *cessation* of hostilities, a *stop* put to evil practices, a *pause* in the midst of labor; *rest* after fatigue; an *intermission* of public exercises

Çes-sā'vit, *n.* [Lat., he has ceased, from Lat. *cessare*. See CESS, *v i*] (*O Eng Law*) A writ given by statute to recover lands when the tenant or occupier has ceased for two years to perform the service which constitutes the condition of his tenure, and has not sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained, or the tenant has so inclosed the land that the lord can not come upon it to distrain

Çĕs'ser, *n* [From *cess*, v i] (*Law*) A neglect to perform services or payment for two years See CESSAVIT *Blackstone.*

Çĕs'si bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *cessible*, from Lat *cessum*, *cedere*, to give way] The act or quality of giving way or receding [*Rare*] *Digby.*

Çĕs'si-ble, *a* Giving way, yielding [*R*] *Digby.*

Çĕs'sion (sĕ'shun), *n* [Fr *cession*, Pr *cessio*, *cession*, Lat *cessio*, from *cessum*, *cedere*, to give way.]

1 The act of giving way, a yielding to force or impulse, compliance [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2 A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person the act of ceding "A *cession* of the island of New Orleans *Bancroft.*

3 (*Eccl Law*) The giving up or vacating a benefice by accepting another without a proper dispensation. *Blackstone.*

4 (*Civil Law*) The voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors to avoid imprisonment.

Çĕs'sion a ry, *a* [Fr *cessionnaire*, L Lat *cessionarius*, from *cessionare*, to cede, from *cessio* See *supra*] Having surrendered effects, as, a *cessionary* bankrupt *Martin.*

Çĕs'ment, *n* [See CESS, rate, tax, to rate or lay a tax] An assessment or tax [*Obs.*]

Çĕs'sor, *n* [From *cess*, v i Cf CESSER]

1 (*Law*) One who neglects, for two years, to perform the service by which he holds lands, so that he incurs the danger of the writ of cessavit See CESSAVIT *Cowell*

2 An assessor, or taxer [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Çĕss'-pōol (26), *n* [See CESS, POOL] A cavity sunk in the earth, to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains [Written also *sess pool*] *Gwilt.*

Çĕst, *n* [O Fr *ceste*, from Lat *cestus* See *infra*] A lady's girdle, a cestus [*Rare*] *Collins.*

Çĕs'toid, *a* [See *infra*] (*Zool.*) Pertaining to a tribe of intestinal worms, called *Cestoids*, or *Cestoidæa* *Carpenter.*

Çĕs'toid, } *n.* [From Gr *κεστός*, girdle, and
Ces toid'e an, } *εἶδος*, shape] (*Zool.*) One of a tribe of intestinal worms, of a long, slender, and flattened form, like the tape worm *Carpenter.*

Çĕs'tus, *n* [Lat *cestus* Gr *κεστός*, girdle, literally stitched, embroidered] (*Antiq.*) (*a*) A girdle, particularly the girdle of Venus, on which was represented every thing that could awaken love (*b*) A marriage girdle, given by the newly married wife to her husband (*c*) A covering for the hands of boxers, made of leather bands, and often loaded with lead or iron

Cestus

Çe'tu'ing que ts ĭnt [Norm Fr] (*Law*) A person who has the equitable and beneficial interest in property, the legal interest in which is vested in a trustee *Wharton*

Çĕs'tuy que ŭse [Norm Fr] (*Law*) A person for whose use land, &c, is granted to another *Bouvier*

Çe-sū'rā, *n* See CESURA

Çe-sū'ral, *a* Pertaining to the cesura See CÆSURAL.

Çe'tā'ce-a, *n pl* [From Lat *cetus*, Gr *κητος*, whale] (*Zoöl.*) An order of vertebrated mammiferous marine animals, including the whale kind There are four groups or families, the *Balæna* family, having an arrangement of whalebone in the mouth, and no teeth, as the common right whale, the *Physeter* family, having teeth in the lower jaw, as the spermaceti whale, the *Dolphin* family, including the smaller species, in which both jaws have teeth, as the dolphins, porpoises, &c the *Monodon* or *Narwhal* family, having one or two tusks instead of teeth See WHALE

Çe tā'cean (shan), *n.* (*Zool* An animal of the order *Cetacea*

Çe-tā'ceoŭs *a* Pertaining to the *Cetacea*, belonging to the whale kind

Çĕt'e răch, *n* [Fr *cetérac* It *cetracca*, *ciraccia* probably of Arabic origin] (*Bot.*) A genus of cryptogams or ferns, formerly used by Arabian physicians for disorders of the spleen *Loudon.*

Çē'tine, *n* [From Lat *cetus*, whale] (*Chem.*) The pure, solid, crystalline mass of spermaceti It occurs in beautiful silvery scales *Gregory.*

Çē'to-lŏg'ic-al, *a* Pertaining to cetology.

Çe-tŏl'o gist, *n* One who is versed in cetology.

Çe tŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *cetologie*, from Lat. *cetus*, Gr *κῆτος*, and *λόγος*, discourse] The doctrine or natural history of cetaceous animals

Çĕt'ra-rine, *n* [From N Lat *cetraria*, Icelandmoss, from Lat *cetra*, a leather shield, from its flat form and coriaceous quality.] (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of the lichen *Cetraria Islandica*, or Iceland moss. *Gregory.*

Cē'tyle (sē'til), *n.* [From Gr. *κῆτος*, whale, and ὕλη, matter.] (*Chem.*) A radical found in spermaceti, homologous with ethyle. *Gregory.*

Cey'lan-ite, *n.* [From *Ceylon.*] (*Min.*) A dingy blue, or grayish black, variety of spinel. It is also called *pleonaste.* *Dana.*

Cey'lon-ēse' (91), *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Ceylon.

Cey'lon-ēse', *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ceylon.

Chāb'a-site } (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Gr. *χαβαζίος*, one
Chāb'a-zite } of twenty species of stones mentioned in the poem Περὶ λίθων, ascribed to Orpheus.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in glassy rhombohedral crystals having nearly the form of a cube, and also in double six-sided pyramids. It is either colorless or tinged with red or a shade of yellow. The principal constituents are silica, alumina, lime, and 20 per cent of water. *Dana.*

Chāb lis' (shāb lē'), *n.* [Fr.] A white wine made in France near the town of Chablis.

Chāce, *n.* & *v.* See CHASE.

Chāck, *v. i.* (*Man.*) To toss up the head suddenly and frequently, as a horse to avoid the subjection of the bridle.

Cha-cōne', } *n.* [Fr. *chaconne*, It. *ciaconna.*]
Cha-cōnne', } (*Mus.*) A slow air in triple time on a ground bass, somewhat resembling the sarabband, a dance borrowed from the Arabians.

Chād (shăd), *n.* (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish, the shad. See SHAD. *Carew.*

Chæ'to-don, *n.* [From Gr. *χαίτη*, mane, and *ὀδούς*, tooth.] (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Squamipennes*, or scaly finned fish, and characterized by a rhomboidal body and brilliant colors. *Baird.*

Chāfe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAFFED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAFING.] [O. Eng. *chaufe*, Fr. *chauffer*, L. *calfar* (compare *échauffer, escalfar*), from Lat. *calefacere*, or, contracted, *calfacere*, to make warm, of *calidus, caldus*, hot, and *facere*, to make.]

1. To excite physical heat or irritation in by means of friction; to stimulate.

To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her skin. *Spenser.*

2. To excite heat in the mind of; to excite passion in; to fret; to irritate.

Her intercession *chafed* him. *Shak.*

3. To fret and wear by rubbing; as, to *chafe* a cable, or rigging.

Two slips of parchment . . she sewed round it to prevent its being *chafed*. *W. Scott.*

Syn.—To rub, fret, gall, vex, provoke, inflame.

Chāfe, *v. i.* 1. To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret; to be in violent action.

Take no care
Who *chafes*, who frets. *Shak.*

2. To fret or wear by rubbing.

The troubled Tiber *chafing* with his shores. *Shak.*

3. To be fretted and worn by rubbing; as, a cable *chafes*.

Chāfe, *n.* 1. Heat or irritation excited by friction.

2. Violent agitation of the mind or passions. "In a sultry *chafe*." *Milton.*

Chāf'er, *n.* 1. One who chafes.

2. A dish or pan. "A *chafer* of water to cool the ends of the irons." *Bakewell.*

Chāf'er, *n.* [A. S. *ceafor, ceafur*, O. H. Ger. *chevar*, M. H. Ger. & D. *Lever*, N. H. Ger. *Käfer*.] (*Entom.*) An insect,—also called *cock chafer* or *May-bug*.

Chāf'er-y, *n.* (*Iron Works.*) A forge in which the metal is subjected to a welding heat. *Nicholson.*

Chāfe'-wāx, *n.* An assistant or attendant to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. [*Obs.*] *Harris.*

Chāff (6), *n.* [A. S. *ceaf*, D. *kaf*, Ger. *kaff*, from O. H. Ger. *cheva*, pod, husk.]

1. The glumes, husk, or light, dry covering of grains and grasses. It consists of membranous scales which are separated from the seed by threshing, winnowing, or like processes.

Take the corn and leave the *chaff* behind. *Dryden.*

2. (*Bot.*) The scales or bracts on the receptacle which subtend each flower in the heads of many *Compositæ*, as the sunflower. *Gray.*

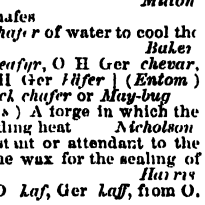
Chaff (2)

3. Worthless matter, refuse. "The *chaff* and ruin of the times." *Shak.*

4. The husks of grain and straw, or hay, cut up for the food of cattle.

Chāff, *n.* Light, idle talk, by way of making fun or turning into ridicule. [*Colloq.*]

Chāff, *v. i.* To use light, idle language by way of fun or ridicule. [*Colloq.*]

At the end of Strand they make a stand,
Swearing that they are at a loss;
And, *chaffing*, say, that's not the way
They must go to Charing Cross. *Old Song.*

Chāff, *v. t.* To make fun of, to turn into ridicule by addressing in frivolous or ironical language.

Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him. *Thackeray.*

Chāff'-cŭt'ter, } *n.* A machine for cutting up
Chāff'-ŏm'ĕ-line, } straw, &c., into chaff.

Chāf'fer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAFFERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAFFERING.] [O. Eng. *chaffare, chepefare*, Ger. *kauffahren*, from Eng. *cheapen*, A-S. *ceapan*, to buy, to attempt to buy, and Eng. *fare*, Ger. *fahren*, to go, to pass, to travel; hence, *chaffer* is originally to go to buy, to go to market.]

1. To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to negotiate.

To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold. *Dryden.*

2. To talk much or idly. *Trench.*

Chāf'fer, *v. t.* 1. To make a purchase of; to buy.

He *chaffered* chairs in which churchmen were set. *Spenser.*

2. To exchange. "[To] *chaffer* words." *Spenser.*

Chāf'fer, *n.* That which is chaffered, merchandise. [*Obs.*] "Cattle, *chaffer*, or merchandise." *Holinshed.*

Chāf'fer-er, *n.* One who chaffers, a bargainer, a buyer.

Chāf'fern, *n.* [See CHAFE.] A vessel for heating water. [*Obs.*]

Chāf'fer-y, *n.* Traffic, buying and selling, bargaining. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Chāf'finch, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird belonging to the *Fringillidæ*, or finch family (*Fringilla cælebs*), said to delight in chaff, and having a very sweet note which is much admired. *Baird.*

Chaffinch (*Fringilla cælebs*)

Chāff'ing, *n.* The use of light, frivolous language by way of fun or ridicule.

Chāff'less, *a.* Without chaff. *Shak.*

Chāff'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A species of *Gnaphalium*, cudweed. (*b*) A species of *Centunculus*. *Muhlenberg.*

Chāff'y, *a.* 1. Containing, resembling, or consisting of, chaff. "*Chaffy* snow." *Armstrong.* "*Chaffy* grain beneath the thresher's flail." *Coleridge.*

2. Light or worthless as chaff. "Slight and *chaffy* opinion." *Glanville.*

3. (*Bot.*) Bearing processes resembling chaff. *Loudon.*

Chāf'ing-dĭsh, *n.* A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating any thing set on it, a portable grate for coals.

Chāf'ing-gĕar, *n.* (*Naut.*) Matting or other soft substance placed on rigging, spars, &c., to prevent chafing.

Cha-green', *n.* See SHAGREEN.

Cha-grin' (sha grĭn') (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr., from *chagrin* or *chagrain*, shagreen, a particular kind of rough and grained leather, also a rough fish skin used for graters and files, hence, figuratively, for a gnawing, corroding grief. See SHAGREEN.] Ill-humor, vexation, peevishness, fretfulness.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*. *Pope.*

Syn.—Vexation, mortification, peevishness, fretfulness, disgust, disquiet.—CHAGRIN, VEXATION, MORTIFICATION. These words agree in the general sense of pain produced by untoward circumstances. *Vexation* is a feeling of disquietude or irritating uneasiness from numerous causes, such as losses, disappointments, &c. *Mortification* is a stronger word, and denotes that keen sense of pain which results from wounded pride or humiliating occurrences. *Chagrin* is literally the cutting pain produced by the friction of *shagreen* leather, in its figurative sense, it varies in meaning, denoting in its lower degrees simply a state of vexation, and in its higher degrees the keenest sense of mortification. "*Vexation* arises chiefly from our wishes and views being crossed; *mortification*, from our self-importance being hurt; *chagrin*, from a mixture of the two." *Crabb.*

Cha grin' (sha-grĭn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAGRINED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAGRINING.] [Fr. *chagriner*. See *supra*.] To excite ill humor in; to vex, to mortify. "He was not a little *chagrined*." *Cook.*

Chāin (66), *n.* [Fr. *chaîne*, O. Fr. *cadene*, Pr. & Sp. *cadena*, Pg. *cadea*, It. & Lat. *catena*; hence N. H. Ger. *ketten, kette*, M. H. Ger. *kétene*, O. H. Ger. *ketina, chutinna*. See CATENATE.]

1. A series of links or rings, usually of metal, connected or fitted into one another, used for various purposes, as of support, of restraint, of ornament, of connection, of the exertion and transmission of mechanical power, &c.

2. That which confines, fetters, or secures; a bond. "*Chains* of darkness." *Milton.*

3. A series of things linked together, or a series of things connected and following each other in succession; as, a *chain* of mountains, a *chain* of events.

4. (*Surv.*) An instrument used in measuring land, consisting of links.

☞ The one commonly in use is *Gunter's chain*, which consists of one hundred links, each link being seven inches and ninety-two one hundredths in length, making up the total length of four rods, or sixty-six feet; hence, a measure of that length. An acre, contains ten square *chains*. *Math. Dict.*

5. (*Naut.*) A strong plate of iron bolted at the lower end through the side to the ship's timbers.

Chain-plates, thick iron plates bolted to the side of a vessel, to which the chain and dead-eyes that support the masts by the shrouds are connected.—*Chain-wales*. See CHANNEL.—*Top-chains*, slings made of chain for the lower yards, used in time of action, to prevent their falling;—so called as being kept in the tops. *Totten.*

See GEARING-CHAIN.

Chāin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAINING.]

1. To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain; to fasten or bind with any thing in the manner of a chain. "*Chained* behind the hostile car." *Prior.*

2. To keep in slavery; to enslave.

And which more blest? who *chained* his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sighed to lose a day? *Pope.*

3. To guard with a chain, as a harbor or passage.

4. To unite closely and strongly.

In this vow [I] do *chain* my soul with thine. *Shak.*

Chāin'-bōlt, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large bolt used to secure to a ship's side the links or dead-eyes through which the standing rigging is rove. *Simmonds.*

Chāin'-bŏnd, *n.* See BOND.

Chāin'-brĭdge, *n.* A bridge suspended on chains; a suspension bridge. *Simmonds.*

Chāin'-cā'ble, *n.* A cable made of links of iron.

Chāin'-gāng, *n.* A gang or number of convicts chained together. *Howitt.*

Chāin'less, *a.* Having no chain, not restrained or fettered. "The *chainless* mind." *Byron.*

Chāin'let, *n.* A small chain.

The spurs and ringing *chainlets* sound. *W. Scott.*

Chāin'-māil, *n.* A kind of armor made of interlaced rings, both flexible and strong. *Fosbroke.*

Chāin'-mōld'ing, } *n.* (*Arch.*) A form of mold-
Chāin'-mŏuld'ing, } ing in imitation of a chain, used in the Norman style. *Gwilt.*

Chāin' pŭmp, *n.* A pump consisting of an endless chain, equipped with a sufficient number of disks or buckets, passing upward through a wooden tube, and moving on two wheels, one above, the other below. It is moved by a crank on the axis of the upper wheel.

Chain-pump.

Chāin'-rule, *n.* (*Arith.*) A theorem for solving numerical problems by composition of ratios, or compound proportion, by which, when several ratios of equality are given, the consequent of each being the same as the antecedent of the next, the relation between the first antecedent and the last consequent is discovered.

Chain-shot.

Chāin'-shŏt, *n.* (*Mil.*) Two balls, or half balls, connected by a chain, and used to cut down masts, or cut away shrouds and rigging. *Totten.*

Chāin'-stĭtch, *n.* A kind of stitch in sewing, made by interlocking threads, so as to leave open spaces, like the links of a chain. *Simmonds.*

Chāin'-tĭm'bĕr, *n.* (*Arch.*) See BOND.

Chāin'-wāles, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of plank bolted to the sides of a ship to spread the lower rigging. See CHANNELS.

Chāin'-wheel, *n.* (*Mech.*) An inversion of the chain pump, by which it becomes a recipient of power.

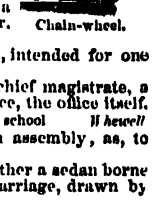
Chain-wheel.

Chāin'-work (wûrk), *n.* Work consisting of threads, cords, and the like, linked together in the form of a chain, as lineal chaining or tambour-work, reticulation or net work, &c.

Chāir (4), *n.* [Fr. *chaire*, pulpit, in O. Fr. chair, contracted from Lat. *cathedra*, chair, arm chair, a teacher's or professor's chair, Gr. *καθέδρα*.] See CATHEDRA.

1. A movable seat with a back, intended for one person.

2. An official seat, as of a chief magistrate, a judge, a professor, a pulpit; hence, the office itself.

The *chair* of a philosophical school. *Whewell.*

3. The presiding officer of an assembly, as, to address the *chair*.

4. A vehicle for one person, either a sedan borne upon poles, or a two wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse, a gig.

5. An iron block used on railways to support and secure the rails. *Tomlinson.*

Chair, and *chair-day*, the evening of life. "In thy reverence, and thy *chair-days*, thus to die in ruffian battle!"

Should bring thy father to his drooping *chair*. *Shak.*

Chāir, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAIRED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAIRING.] To carry publicly in a chair in triumph,—applied to a candidate for office who has gained his election. [*Eng.*]

Chāir'man, *n.* 1. (*Legislative Bodies.*) The presiding officer or speaker of an assembly, association, or company, particularly of a legislative house, also, the president or senior member of a committee.

2. One whose business is to carry a chair or sedan. "Breaks watchmen's heads and *chairmen's* glasses." *Pyler.*

Chāir'man-shĭp, *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer of a meeting.

Chaise (shāz, 67), *n.* [Fr. *chaise*, seat, or chair, chaise or carriage, for *chaire*, according to a peculiar Parisian pronunciation. See CHAIR.] A two-wheeled carriage for two persons, with a calash top and the body hung on leather straps, or thorough-braces. It is usually drawn by one horse.

Chaise.

Cha-lăs'tics, *n.* [Gr χαλαστικός, from χαλάω, to relax.] (*Med.*) A medicine proper for removing rigidity or stiffness of the parts of the body, an emollient. *Dunglison.*

Cha-lā'zā, } *n* [Gr χαλάζα, hail,
Cha-lāze', } pimple, strictly, that which is let loose, from χαλάω, to let loose.] (*Bot.*) The place on a seed where its outer coats cohere with each other and the nucleus *Gray.*

Chalaza.

Chăl'çe-dŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to chalcedony

Chal-çĕd'o-ny, or **Chăl'çe-do ny** (Synop., §130), *n* [From *Chalcedon*, a town in Asia Minor, opposite to Byzantium.] (*Min.*) An uncrystallized, translucent variety of quartz, having usually a whitish color, and a luster nearly like wax

☞ When *chalcedony* of different colors is arranged in stripes, or layers, it constitutes *agate*, and if the stripes are all horizontal, it is *onyx*. *Chrysoprase* is green *chalcedony*, *carnelian*, a flesh-red, and *sard*, a grayish-red variety *Dana*

Chal-cŏg'ra pher, } *n.* [See *infra.*] An engraver
Chal-cŏg'ra-phist, } on copper and brass
Chal-cŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr χαλκός, copper, brass, and γράφειν, to write.] The act or art of engraving on copper or brass

Chal-dā'ic, *a.* [Lat. *Chaldaicus.*] Pertaining to Chaldea.

Chal-dā'ic, *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.

Chăl'da-ism, *n.* An idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldee dialect *Parkhurst.*

Chal dē'an, *n* [Lat. *Chaldæus.*] A native or an inhabitant of Chaldea

Chal-dē'an, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Chaldea, as, *Chaldean* shepherds

Chăl'dee, or **Chal dee'**, *a* Pertaining to Chaldea, Chaldaic, as, the *Chaldee* paraphrase, or Targum

Chăl'dee, or **Chal-dee'**, *n* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans

Chăl'der, *n* [O Scot.] A dry measure, containing nearly eight imperial quarters of wheat or flour, for other grain, fruit, potatoes, &c, eleven and a half quarters. *Simmonds*

Chal-dēge', *v a* To injure by trickery [*Obs.*] *Butler.*

Chăl'dron (Synop., §130), *n* [O Fr *chauldron*, now *chaudron*, kettle The same word as *caldron*, which see.] A dry measure formerly used for most goods sold by this kind of measure, but now entirely confined to coals, containing at London thirty-six bushels, or twenty five and a half hundred weight It varies, however, in usage, as at Newcastle, at Pictou, and in the United States

Chā let' (sha lā'), *n* [Fr.] A mountain hut

Chalets are summer huts for the Swiss herdsmen *Wordsworth*

Chăl'ice (chal'is), *n.* [Fr *calice*, Pr *calsce*, *calici*, *calitz*, *calix*, It *calice*, Sp *caliz*, Lat *calix*, Gr κάλιξ] A cup or bowl, especially a communion-cup

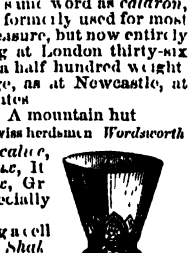

Chalice

Chăl'içed (chăl'ist), *a* Having a cell or cup "*Chalic'ed* flowers" *Shak*

Chalk (chawk), *n.* [A-S *cealc*, D, Dan, Sw, & Ger. *kalk*, from Lat *calx*, limestone, chalkstone, It *calce*, Sp *cal*, Fr *chaux* See CALX and CAWK] (*Min.*) A soft, earthy, well known substance, consisting of carbonate of lime, and having the same composition as common limestone. It occurs in Europe in extensive strata.

Chalk or *cretaceous period* (*Geol.*), the latter part of the *secondary* or *reptilian age*, immediately preceding the *tertiary* — *Chalk formation*, the series of strata comprising the rocks of various kinds (including chalk) which were formed in the *chalk period* *Dana* — *French chalk*, steatite or soapstone, a soft magnesian mineral — *Red chalk*, an indurated clayey ocher used by painters and artificers — *To know chalk from cheese*, to understand what is going on, or what is for one's interests

Chalk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* CHALKED, *p. pr. & vb. n* CHALKING]

1. To rub with chalk, to mark with chalk
2. To manure with chalk, as land *Mortimer*
3. To make white, as with chalk, to make pale, to bleach. [*Obs. and rare.*]

Let a bleak paleness *chalk* the door *Herbert*

To chalk out, to lay out, draw out, or describe "I shall pursue the plan I have *chalked out*" *Burke*

Chalk'-cŭt'ter, *n.* A man who digs chalk.

Chalk'-draw'ing, *n.* A drawing sketched and filled in with black or colored crayons. *Simmonds.*

Chalk'i-ness (chawk'i-nes), *n.* The state of being chalky.

Chalk'-pit, *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

Chalk'-stōne (20), *n.* 1. (*Med.*) A concretion in the hands and feet of persons violently affected by the gout, once supposed to be of a chalky nature, but composed chiefly of uric acid in combination with soda *Brande*

2 A small lump of chalk. *Isa* xxvii. 9.

Chalk'y (chawk'ȳ), *a* 1 Resembling chalk.

2. White with, or consisting of, chalk. *Rowe.*

The *chalky* cliffs salute their longing eyes *Falconer*

3 Impregnated with chalk, as, *chalky* water

Chăl'lenge, *n* [O Fr *chalenge*, *chalange*, *chalonge*, *calenge*, *calonge*, claim, accusation, contest, Pr & O Sp *calonja*, It *calogna*, from Lat *calumnia*, false accusation, chicanery]

1 An invitation to a contest of any kind "A *challenge* to controversy" *Goldsmith*

2. The act of a sentry in questioning or demanding the countersign from those who appear at his post

3 A calling upon one to engage in single combat, an invitation or summons, verbal or written, to decide a controversy by a duel

4 A claim or demand made of a right or supposed right.

There must be no *challenge* of superiority *Collier*

5 (*Hunting*) The opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game

6 (*Law*) An exception to jurors, the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause. *Blackstone*

7 (*Elections*) An exception to a person as not legally qualified to vote [*U. S.*]

Challenge to the array, an exception to the whole panel — *Challenge to the favor*, the alleging a special cause, the sufficiency of which is to be left to those whose duty and office it is to decide upon it — *Challenge to the polls*, an exception taken to any one or more of the individual jurors returned — *Peremptory challenge*, a privilege sometimes allowed to prisoners in certain criminal cases of high grade, of challenging a certain number of jurors (fixed by statute in different States) without assigning any cause — *Principal challenge*, that which the law allows to be sufficient if found to be true *Blackstone Burrill*

Chăl'lenge, *v t* [*imp & p p* CHALLENGED, *p pr & vb n* CHALLENGING] [O Fr *chalenger*, *chalengier*, *chalongier*, *calenger*, *callenger*, *calengier*, to claim, accuse, dispute, Pr & O Sp *calonjar*, It *calognare*, Lat *calumniari*, to attack with false accusations See *supra*]

1 To call in to a contest of any kind, to call to answer, to defy "I *challenge* any man to make any pretense to power by right of fatherhood" *Locke*

2 To call, invite, or summon to answer for an offense by personal combat

By this he *challenge* him to single fight *Shak*

3 To claim as due, to demand as a right "*Challenge* better terms" *Addison*

4 (*Law*) To make exception or objection to, as to jurors summoned to act in a trial

5 (*Elections*) To object to as not qualified to vote [*U. S.*]

6 To censure, to blame [*Obs.*]

He complained on the emperors whom he had served, and *challenged* them for that he had no greater revenues from them *Holland*

Chăl'lenge-a-ble, *a* Capable of being challenged, or called to an account *Sadler*

Chăl'len-ger *n* 1 One who challenges, one who invites to combat, one who defies

He would unhorse the lustiest *challenger* *Shak*

2 One who claims superiority, one who claims any thing as his right *Hooker*

3 (*Law*) One who objects to a juror, or a jury, at the trial of his cause

Chăl'lis (shal'is), *n* [Cf Fr *chalu*, a stuff made of goat's hair] An elegant, twilled fine woolen fabric, used for ladies' dresses [Written also *chally*]

Cha-lȳb'e an (ka lĭb'e-an), *a* [Lat *chalybeius*, Fr *chalybe*, from Lat *chalybs*, Gr. χάλυψ, steel] Pertaining to steel well tempered [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Cha lȳb'e-ate, *a* [N Lat *chalybeatus*, from *chalybeus* See *supra*] Impregnated with some salt of iron, having a taste like that of iron, as, *chalybeate* springs

Cha-lȳb'e ate, *n* Any water, liquor, or medicine, into which iron enters

Chăm (kăm), *n* The sovereign prince of Tartary, — usually written *khan*

Cha made' (sha mād'), *n* [Fr *chamade*, Pg *chamade*, It *chamata*, a calling, from Pg *chamar*, It *chiamare*, Lat *clamare*, to call, hence, properly and originally, a call for surrendering] (*Mil.*) The beat of a drum, or sound of a trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley

They beat the *chamade*, and sent us carte blanche. *Addison*

Chăm'ber, *n.* [Fr. *chambre*, O Fr *cambre*, Pr & O Sp *cambra*, N. Sp & Pg *camara*, It *camera*, from Lat *camara*, *camera*, vault, arched roof, Gr καμάρα, any thing with a vaulted roof or arched covering, Ger *kammer* Cf CAMBER]

1 A retired room, especially an upper room, used for lodging, privacy, or study. "A bachelor life in *chambers*." *Thackeray.*

2. A compartment or hollow, closed space; as, the *chamber* of a furnace, the *chamber* of the eye.

3. A place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself, applied particularly to legislative and judicial bodies; as, *chamber* of accounts, *chamber* of peers, &c.

4. (*pl.*) (*Law*) A private place where a judge sits to hear and determine cases, and do such business of the court as may be done out of the court.

5 (*Mil.*) (*a*) That part of the bore of a piece of ordnance, especially a mortar, where the powder lies (*b*) A cavity in a mine, usually of a cubical form, to contain the powder (*c*) A short piece of ordnance or cannon, which stood on its breech, without any carriage, formerly used chiefly for rejoicings and theatrical cannonades

Chamber of commerce, a board to protect the interests of commerce, chosen from among the merchants and traders of a city — *To sit at chambers*, to hear cases, or do business in chambers, as a judge

Chăm'ber, *v t* [*imp & p p.* CHAMBERED, *p. pr. & vb n* CHAMBERING]

1 To reside in or occupy as a chamber.

2 To be wanton, to indulge in lewd or immodest behavior [*Obs.*]

Chăm'ber, *v t* To shut up, as in a chamber. *Shak.*

Chăm'ber-coun'çil, *n* A private or secret council *Shak.*

Chăm'ber-coun'sel, } *n* A counselor who
Chăm'ber-coun'sel or, } gives his opinion in private, or at his chambers, but does not advocate causes in court

Chăm'bered, *a.* (*Conch.*) Divided into compartments by walls or partitions, as, a *chambered* shell *Buckland.*

Chăm'ber-er, *n* 1 One who attends in a chamber, a chambermaid [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2 One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Chăm'ber-fēl'lōw, *n.* One who sleeps in the same chamber *Shak.*

Chăm'ber-hăng'ing, *n.* Tapestry or hangings for a chamber

Chăm'ber-ing, *n.* Wanton, lewd, immodest behavior [*Obs.*] *Rom* xiii 13.

Chăm'ber-lain (lin, 42), *n* [O Fr *chamberlain*, *chambrelain*, *chambrelenc*, *chamberlin*, *chamberlain*, N Fr *chambellan*, Pr *camarlenc*, *chamarlenc*, Sp *camarlengo*, Pg *camerlengo*, It *camarlingo*, N. H. Ger *kämmerling*, M H Ger *kemerlinc*, O H Ger. *chamerling*, *chamarlinc*, L Lat *cambellanus*, *camberlanus*, from Ger *kammer*, Fr *chambre*, Lat. *camera*, and the Ger termination *ling* See CHAMBER] [Formerly written *chamberlin*]

1 An attendant who has the charge of the chambers, as in a large house or hotel *Nares.*

2 An officer having the direction and management of the private chambers of a nobleman or monarch, hence, in Europe, one of the high officers of a court

3 A treasurer or receiver of public money, as the *chamberlain* of London, of North Wales, &c

The lord chamberlain of England the sixth officer of the crown He waits upon the sovereign on the day of coronation, he has charge of providing all requisites for the palace and for the House of Lords during the session of parliament, and other matters varying somewhat in different reigns Under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod and other officers

Chăm'ber lain-ship, *n* The office of a chamberlain

Chăm'ber-lȳe, *n* Urine *Shak.*

Chăm'ber-māid, *n* A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds, and cleaning the rooms, or who dresses a lady, and waits upon her in her apartment

Chăm'ber-pŏt, *n* A vessel used in bed rooms

Chăm'ber-prăc'tiçe, *n* (*Law*) The practice of counselors at law, who give their opinions in private, but do not appear in court

Chăm'briel, *n* The joint or bending at the middle of a horse's hind leg the gambrel

Cha mē'le-on, *n* [Lat *chamæleon*, Gr χαμαιλέων, literally, ground-lion, from χαμαί, on the ground, and λέων, lion] (*Zoöl.*) A lizard like reptile of the genus *Chamæleo* The skin is without scales, but is covered with fine granulations, the tail is prehensile, and the body is much compressed, giving it a high back Its color changes more or less with the color of the objects about it, or with its temper when disturbed In a cool, dark place it is nearly white, or grayish; on admitting the light, it changes to brown, bottle-green, or blood red, of various shades, and more or less mottled in arrangement.

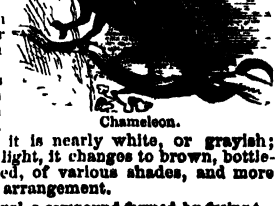

Chameleon.

Chameleon mineral, a compound formed by fusing together at a red heat peroxide of manganese and an equal weight of niter or carbonate of potash the colored fluid

obtained by dissolving it in water is at first green, and then changes successively to blue, purple, and red, and finally throws down a brown precipitate, and becomes colorless. *Dana*

Cha-mē'le-on-ize, *v. t.* To change into various colors.

Chăm'fer, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAMFERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAMFERING.] [See *infra*.]

Chamfered Block

1. (*Carp.*) To cut a furrow in, as in a column, to groove, to channel, to flute.

2. To cut or grind in a sloping manner, as the edge of any thing originally right angled; to bevel.

Chăm'fer, } *n.* [O. Eng. *chanfer*,
Chăm'fret, } O. Fr. *chamfrein, chanfrain.* See CHAMFRON.]

1. (*Carp.*) A small gutter, or furrow, cut in wood, or other hard material, a groove.

2. A slope or bevel produced by cutting off the edge of any thing originally right angled.

Chăm'frain, } *n.* [O. Fr. *chantfrain*, N. Fr. *chan-*
Chăm'fron, } *frein*, from Celt. *camm*, crooked, bent, and Lat. *frons*, forehead, front, or *frenum*, bridle, bit. Cf. CHAMFER.] (*Inc. Armor.*) The frontlet of a barded or armed horse, usually having a spike between the eyes. [Written also *champ frain*.] *Nares. Fosbroke.*

Chăm'let, *n.* See CAMLET.

Çhăm'ois (shăm'mȳ, *or* sha mol') (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *chamois*, It. *camoscio, camo-a*, Sp. *camuza, gamuza*, from O. Ger. *gams*. Cf. Sp. *gamo*, a buck of the fallow-deer.]

Chamois.

1. (*Zool.*) A species of antelope (*Rupicapra Tragus*), living on the loftiest mountain ridges of Europe, as the Alps, Pyrenees, &c. It possesses remarkable agility in ascending and descending difficult passes, and is a favorite object of chase.

2. A kind of soft leather, so called because first prepared from the skin of this animal. *Baird.*

Chăm'o mile, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Anthemis*. See CAMOMILE.

Chămp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAMPED (chămpt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAMPING.] [O. Fr. *champeyer, champeyer, champoyer*, to graze in fields, from Fr. *champ*, field, from Lat. *campus*. See CAMP.]

1. To bite with repeated action of the teeth. "Foamed, and *champed* the golden bit." *Dryden.*

2. To bite into small pieces, to crush, as, to *champ* up the pieces of a tobacco pipe. *Steele.*

Chămp, *v. i.* To bite frequently. "They begin irefully to *champ* upon the bit." *Hooker.*

Chămp, } *n.* [Fr. *champ*, It. *campo*, from Lat.
Chămpe, } *campus*, field.] (*Arch.*) The field or ground on which carving is raised. *Oxf. Glos.*

Çham-pāgne' (sham pān') (Synop., § 130), *n.* A kind of brisk, sparkling wine, from Champagne, in France.

Çham-pāign' (sham pān'), *n.* [O. Fr. *champaigne, campaigne*. See CAMPAIGN.] A flat, open country. "[A] fair *champaign*, with less rivers intervained." *Milton.* "Through Alpine vale or *champaign* wide." *Wordsworth.*

Çham-pāign' (sham-pān') (Synop., § 130), *a.* Characterized by flatness or openness, as a country, level. "A wide, *champaign* county, filled with herds and flocks." *Addison.*

Çham-pāin', *n.* [Properly a field, in armory. See *supra*.] (*Her.*) A mark of dishonor in the coat of arms of one who has killed a prisoner of war after he has asked for quarter. It is also called *point-champain*.

Chămp'er, *n.* One who champs, or bites.

Çhăm'per-tor (Synop., § 130), *n.* [O. Fr. *champarteur*, a divider of fields or field rent. See *infra*.] (*Law.*) One who purchases a suit, or the right of suing, and carries it on at his own expense, in order to obtain a share of the gain.

Çhăm'per-ty, *n.* [O. Fr. *champart*, field rent, Lat. *campi pars*, from *champ*, Lat. *campus*, field, and *pari*, Lat. *pars*, share.] (*Law.*) An agreement by a stranger, having otherwise no interest, with the plaintiff or defendant in a suit, to supply money, services, information, or evidence, by which to aid in maintaining and carrying on a suit in consideration that he shall receive a part of the matter in suit, as commission or otherwise, if the party with whom the agreement is made prevails, the purchasing a suit, or right of suing, maintenance, with the addition of an agreement to divide the thing in suit. *Tomlins. Wharton. Chitty.*

Çham-pign'on (sham-pĭn'yun), *n.* [Fr. *champignon*, from *champ*, field. It. *campignuolo*.] (*Bot.*) A species of the edible mushroom (*Psalliota campestris*), often cultivated for the table. *Loudon.*

Chăm'pi-on, *n.* [Fr. *champion*, Pr. *campion*, Sp. *campeon*, It. *campione*, L. Lat. *campio*, from Lat. *campus*, field; originally a man of the field or place of combat, of the field of action or battle.]

1. One who engages in any contest; especially one who contends in behalf of another in single combat. "*Champions* of law and liberty." *Fisher Ames.*

A stouter *champion* never handled sword. *Shak.*

2. One who has the acknowledged superiority as a prize fighter, waterman, &c., one ready to fight all who offer against him. *Clarke.*

Chăm'pi-on, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAMPIONED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAMPIONING.]

1. To challenge to a combat. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To furnish with a champion, to attend as champion.

Championed or unchampioned, thou diest by the stake or fagot. *W. Scott.*

Chăm'pi-on-ess, *n.* A female champion. *Fanfax.*

Chăm'pi-on ship, *n.* State of being a champion.

Chănçe, *n.* [Fr. *chance*, O. Fr. *cheance*, from *cheoir*, Lat. *cadere*, to fall, with reference to the falling of the dice, L. Lat. *cadentia*, It. *cadenza*, Pr. *cazensa*.]

1. The absence of any defined or recognized cause; fortuity; casualty.

It is strictly and philosophically true in nature and reason, that there is no such thing as *chance* or accident; it being evident that these words do not signify any thing really existing, any thing that is truly an agent or the cause of any event, but they signify merely men's signification of the real and immediate cause. *A. Clark.*

2. An event which happens without any assigned cause.

I spake of most disastrous *chances*. *Shak.*

3. The possibility of an occurrence, opportunity.

Your ladyship might have a *chance* to escape this address. *Swift.*

Theory, or *doctrine, of chances*, that branch of mathematics by which the probability of the occurrence of a particular event, as the fall of a die in a given position, is determined.

Chănçe, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHANCED (chanst), *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHANCING.] To happen, come, or arrive, without design or expectation.

If a bird's nest *chance* to be before thee. *Deut.* xxii.

Chănçe, *a.* Happening by chance; casual.

Chănçe, *adv.* By chance; perchance.

Chănçe'a ble, *a.* Fortuitous, casual. [*Obs.*]

The riches be *chanceable* unto us, but not unto God. *Latimer.*

Chănçe'a-bly, *adv.* By chance, casually.

Chănçe'-cŏm'er (-kŭm'er), *n.* One who comes unexpectedly. *Addison.*

Chănçe'ful, *a.* Hazardous. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Chăn'çel, *n.* [O. Fr. *chancel, chanceau*, from Lat. *cancelli*, lattices, cross bars, inclosing the place, diminutive of *cancer*, lattice, It. *cancello*, lattice, bar, Sp. *cancel, cancilla*, a wooden screen at the doors of churches, a wicker gate. See CANCEL, *v. t.*] That part of a church, between the altar, or communion table, and the balustrade, or railing, that incloses it, or that part where the altar is placed, formerly inclosed with lattices, or cross-bars, but now with rails.

Chăn'çel lor, *n.* [O. Eng. *chaunceler, chaunceler*, Fr. *chancelier*, Pr. *chancellier, cancelier*, O. Sp. *canceller, chanceller, chancelar, canciller, cancellero*, N. Sp. *cancelario*, Pg. *chanceller, cancellario*, It. *cancelliere*, Ger. *kanzler*, Late Lat. *cancellarius*, chancellor, a director of chancery, from Lat. *cancelli*, lattices, cross bars, which surrounded the seat of judgment.] A judicial officer of high rank, the president, or chief judge, of a court of chancery.

☞ The *chancellor* was originally a chief notary or scribe under the Roman emperors, but afterward endowed with judicial power, and having superintendence over the other officers of the empire. From the Roman empire this office passed to the church, and hence every bishop has his chancellor, the principal judge of his consistory. In later times, in most countries of Europe, the chancellor was a high officer of state, having the supervision of all charters, and like public instruments of the crown, which were authenticated in the most solemn manner, and keeper of the great seal of the kingdom. In France, a secretary is in some cases called a *chancellor*. In Scotland, the appellation is given to the foreman of a jury, or assize. In the United States, the title is given to certain judges of courts of chancery or equity, established by the statutes of separate states. *Blackstone. Wharton.*

Chancellor of a bishop, or *of a diocese*, a law officer appointed to hold the bishop's court in his diocese and to assist him in matters of ecclesiastical law. — *Chancellor of a cathedral*, one of the four chief dignitaries of the cathedrals of the old foundation, and an officer whose duties are chiefly of an educational character, with special reference to the cultivation of theology. — *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*, an officer before whom, or his deputy, the court of the duchy chamber of Lancaster is held. This is a special jurisdiction. — *Chancellor of a university*, the chief officer of a collegiate body. In Oxford, he is elected for life, in Cambridge, for a term of years, and his office is honorary, the chief duties of it devolving on the vice-chancellor. — *Chancellor of the exchequer*, a member of the British cabinet upon whom devolves the charge of the public income and expenditure as the highest finance minister of the government. — *Chancellor of the order of the Garter*, or other military orders, an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their proceedings, and delivers their acts under the seal of their order. — *Lord high chancellor of England*, the presiding judge in the court of chancery, the highest judicial officer of the crown, and the first lay person of the state after the blood royal. He is created by the delivery of the great seals, of which he becomes keeper, into his custody. He is privy counselor by his office, and prolocutor of the House of Lords by prescription. *Wharton. Blackstone.*

Chăn'çel-lor-ship, *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.

Chănçe'-mĕd'ley, *n.* [See CHANCE and MEDLEY.] (*Law.*) The killing of another in self-defense upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter.

☞ The term has been sometimes applied to any kind of homicide by misadventure, or to any accidental killing of a person without premeditation or evil intent, but, in strictness, is applicable to such killing only as happens in defending one's self against assault. *Bouvier.*

Chăn'çer-y, *n.* [Fr. *chancellerie*, Pr. *cancellaria*, O. Sp. *cancilleria, chancilleria*, N. Sp. *cancelaria, cancilleria*, Pg. *chancellaria*, It. *cancelleria*, L. Lat. *cancellaria*, from Lat. *cancellarius*. See CHANCELLOR.]

1. The highest court of judicature next to the parliament. It exercises jurisdiction at law, but chiefly in equity. [*Eng.*]

2. A court of equity; equity, proceedings in equity. [*U. S.*]

☞ A court of chancery, so far as it is a court of equity, in the English and American sense may be generally, if not precisely, described as one having jurisdiction in case of rights recognized and protected by the municipal jurisprudence, where a plain, adequate, and complete remedy can not be had in the courts of common law. In some of the American States, jurisdiction at law and in equity centers in the same tribunal. The courts of the United States also have jurisdiction both at law and in equity, and in all such cases they exercise their jurisdiction, as courts of law or as courts of equity as the subject of adjudication may require. In others of the American States, the courts that administer equity are distinct tribunals, having their appropriate judicial officers; and it is to the latter that the appellation *courts of chancery* is usually applied, but in American law, the terms *equity* and *court of equity* are more frequently employed than the corresponding terms *chancery* and *court of chancery*. *Burrill.*

Chăn'cre (shăngk'er, 67), *n.* [Fr. *chancre*. See CANKER and CANCER.] An ulcer, especially a venereal sore. *Dunglison.*

Chăn'crous (shăngk'rus), *a.* [Fr. *chancreux*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

Chăn'de lier' (shăn'de leer'), *n.* [Fr. id., Pr. *candelier*, Sp. *candelero*, It. *candelliere*, from Lat. *candela*, candle, q. v.]

1. A frame with branches to hold a number of lights for the purpose of illumination.

2. (*Fort.*) A movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers. [*Obs.*]

Chănd'ler, *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, a candlestick and a tallow-chandler. In the compounds *ship-chandler, corn-chandler*, it is perhaps derived from the Ger. *händler*, dealer, trader, *kornhändler*, a corn merchant, assimilated to the Eng. *chandler* in *tallow-chandler*.]

1. A manufacturer of, or dealer in, candles.

The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder borne,
With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay.*

2. A dealer in other commodities, which are indicated by a word prefixed, as, a ship *chandler*, a corn-*chandler*, &c.

Chănd'ler ly, *adv.* Like a chandler. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Chănd'ler-y, *n.* The commodities sold by a chandler.

Chan-dōō', *n.* An aqueous extract of opium, used by the Chinese for smoking. *Dunglison.*

Chăn'dry, *n.* [Contracted from *chandlery*.] The place where candles are kept. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Chăn'frin, *n.* [O. Fr. *chanfrain*. See CHAMFRON.] The fore part of a horse's head.

Chănge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHANGED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHANGING.] [Fr. *changer*, Pr. *camjar, cambiar*, It. *cambiare, cangiare*, from Lat. *cambire*, to exchange, barter, L. Lat. *cambiare*. Cf. CAMBIAL.]

1. To alter or make different, to cause to pass from one state to another, as, to *change* the color or shape of a thing, to *change* the countenance.

2. To substitute another thing or other things for, whether of the same or a different kind, to exchange, as, to *change* the clothes, to *change* places with another.

3. To give another kind of money for, to alter the form or kind of, as of money, by receiving the value in a different kind.

He pulled out a thirty-pound note and bid me *change* it. *Goldsmith.*

4. To become acid or tainted, to turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity, as, the milk has been *changed* by the weather.

To change a horse, or *to change hand*, to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left.

Syn.—To alter, vary, innovate, diversify, shift; veer, turn.

Chănge, *v. i.* 1. To be altered, to undergo variation, as, men sometimes *change* for the better, often for the worse.

2. To pass from one phase to another; as, the moon *changes*.

Chănge, *n.* 1. Any variation or alteration; a passing from one state or form to another; as, a *change*

of countenance; a *change* of habits or principles. "Apprehensions of a *change* of dynasty." *Hallam.*

2. A succession or substitution of one thing in the place of another; vicissitude, novelty; variety, as, a *change* of seasons.

Our fathers did for *change* to France repair *Dryden*

Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of *change* *Tennyson.*

3. A passing from one phase to another, as, a *change* of the moon

4. Alteration in the order of a series, permutation

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing *Holder*

5. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted for another. "Thirty *changes* of raiment" *Judg* xiv 12

6. Small pieces of money, which may be given for larger pieces or for bank notes, and hence, the balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased

7 A place where merchants and others meet to transact business, a building appropriated for mercantile transactions [*Colloq* for *exchange*]

Syn.—Variety, variation, alteration, mutation, transition, vicissitude, innovation, novelty, transmutation, revolution, reverse

Change'a-bil'i-ty, *n* Changeableness *Fleming*

Change'a ble, *a.* **1** Capable of change, subject to alteration, fickle, inconstant, mutable, variable, as, a person of a *changeable* humor

2 Appearing different, as in color, under different circumstances, as of light, as, *changeable* silk

Syn.—Mutable, variable, fickle, inconstant, unstable, unsteady, unsettled, versatile, wavering, erratic, giddy, volatile

Change'a ble-ness, *n* The quality of being changeable, fickleness, inconstancy, mutability

Change'a-bly, *adv* In a changeable manner

Change'ful, *a* Full of change, inconstant, mutable, fickle, uncertain *Pope*

His course had been *changeful* *Mallet*

Change'ful ly, *adv* In a changeful manner

Change'ful-ness, *n* Quality of being changeful

Change'less, *a* Not admitting alteration, constant, as, a *changeless* purpose

Change'ling, *n* [From *change* and the diminutive *ling* It is said that this word originated in a superstitious opinion that fairies steal beautiful and intelligent children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places *Johnson*] **1** A child left or taken in the place of another, as by fairies

Such, men do *changelings* call, so changed by fairies theft *Spenser*

2 One lacking in intellect, a simpleton, an idiot; a natural [*Obs*]

Changelings and fools of heaven and thence shut out,
Wildly we roam in discontent about *Dryden*

3 One apt to change, a waverer "Fickle *changelings*" *Shak*

Change'ling, *a* **1** Taken or left in place of another, changed "A little *changeling* boy" *Shak*

2 Given to change, inconstant [*Obs*] "Studiously *changeling*" *Boyle*

Chan'ger, *n* **1** One who changes or alters the form of any thing

2 One who is employed in changing and discounting money, a money changer

3 One given to change or novelty

Change'-wheel, *n* (*Mech*) One of a set of wheels of different sizes and number of teeth, that may be changed or substituted for other wheels in machinery, to produce a different but definite rate of angular velocity in an axis, as in cutting screws, gear, &c *Ogilvie*

Chan'ging-piece, *n* One who is fickle or changeable. [*Obs and rare*] *Shak*

Chan'nel, *n* [A different spelling, or a modification, of *canal*, q v]

1 The bed of a stream of water, especially the deeper part of a river or bay, where the main current flows

2. (*Geog*) A strait or narrow sea between two portions of land, as, the British *Channel*

3. That through which any thing passes, means of passing, conveying, or transmitting, as, the news was conveyed to us by different *channels*

At best, he is but a *channel* to convey to the National Assembly such matter as may import that body to know *Burke*

4. (*Arch*) A gutter or furrow in, as in a column

5. (*pl.*) (*Naut*) Broad pieces of plank bolted edgewise to the outside of a vessel, and used for spreading the lower rigging *Dana.*

Chan'nel, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* CHANNELED, or CHANNELLED, *p. pr* & *vb n* CHANNELING, or CHANNELLING.] To form a channel in, to cut channels in, to groove, as, to *channel* a field or a column

Chan'nel-leaved, *a* (*Bot*) Having leaves so folded together as to resemble a channel *Loudon*

Chan'son' (shăn'sŏn), *n* [Fr & Pr *chanson, chanso, canson, canso,* Sp. *cancion,* It *canzone,* from Lat *cantio,* song, lit. a singing, from *canere,* to sing] A song *Shak*

Chant, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p.* CHANTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CHANTING] [Fr. *chanter,* Pr *chantar, cantar,* Sp & Pg. *cantar,* It. *cantare,* Lat. *cantare,* v. intens. of *canere,* to sing]

1. To utter with a melodious voice, to sing; to warble

The cheerful birds, of sundry kinds, do *chant* sweet music *Spenser.*

2. To celebrate in song.

The poets *chant* it in the theaters. *Bramhall*

3 (*Mus*) To sing after the manner of a chant

Chant, *v. i.* **1.** To make melody with the voice, to sing

They *chant* to the sound of the viol *Amos* vi 5

2 (*Mus*) To sing after the manner of a chant

Chant, *n* [Fr *chant,* Pr *chant, cant, can,* Sp, Pg, & It *canto,* from Lat *cantus,* singing, song, from *canere,* to sing]

1 Song, melody

2 (*Mus*) Words recited to musical tones without musical measure, the most ancient and simple form of choral music

Chan'tant, *n* [Fr, p pr of *chanter,* to sing] (*Mus*) Instrumental music composed in a smooth, melodious, and singing style *Moore*

Chant'er, *n* **1** One who chants, a singer or song ster. *Pope*

2. The chief singer of the chantry *Gregory*

3 The pipe which sounds the tenor or treble in a bagpipe

Chant'i-cleer, *n* [From *chant,* Fr *chanter,* to sing, and Eng *clear,* Fr *clair*] A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing

Chant'or, *n* A chanter See CHANTER

Chant'ress, *n* [O Fr *chanteresse* See CHANT, *v t*] A female chanter or singer *Milton*

Chant'ry, *n* [O Fr *chanterie, chantrerie,* from *chanter,* to sing] An endowed chapel where one or more priests daily sing or say mass for the souls of the donors, or such as they appoint

Cha-ŏt'ic, *a* [From Gr χαος and λόγος, discourse] A treatise on chaos, or chaotic matter [*R*]

Cha'os (kā'ŏs), *n* [Lat *chaos,* Gr χαος, from χαίνειν, root χα, to yawn, to gape, to open widely]

1 An empty, infinite space, a yawning chasm

Between us and you there is fixed a great *chaos* *Luke* xvi 26, *Rhemish Trans*

2 The rude, confused state, or unorganized condition, of matter before the creation of the universe

3 A confused or disordered mass or state of things confusion, disorder "The anarchy of thought and *chaos* of the mind" *Dryden*

Cha-ŏt'ic (44), *a* Resembling chaos, confused

Chăp, or **Chap,** *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CHAPPED (chăpt), *p pr* & *vb n* CHAPPING] [L Ger & D *kappen,* Dan *kappe,* Sw *kappa,* to cut, cut off, L Lat *coppare*] To cleave or open longitudinally, through the effect of heat, cold, dryness, &c, to split, to crack

[Heat] *chaps* the russet plain *Blackmore*

Chăp, or **Chap,** *v i* To crack or open in long slits, as, the earth *chaps*, the hands *chap*

Chăp, or **Chap,** *n* [From *chap,* v t & i See *supra*]

1 A longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink, as in the surface of the earth, or in the hands or feet *Burnet*

2 A division, a breach, as in a party [*Obs.*]

There were many clefts and *chaps* in our council *Fuller*

Chap (chŏp) (Synop, § 130), *n* [From *chap,* to open longitudinally] The upper or lower part of the mouth, the jaw,—used with reference to beasts, and vulgarly to men, generally in the plural

His *chaps* were all besmeared with crimson blood *Cowley*

Chăp, *n* [An abbreviation of *chapman,* but used in a more general sense]

1 A man or boy, a youth [*Colloq*]

2 A buyer [*Obs*] "If you want to sell, here is your *chap*" *Steele*

Chăp, *v t* [A S *ceapan, ceapian,* to buy See CHEAPEN] To cheapen [*Obs*]

Chăp'ar ral', *n* [Sp, from *chaparra, chaparro,* an evergreen oak, of Iberian origin an abbreviation of Basque *achaparra,* from *acha, atza,* for *aitza,* rock, stone, and *abarra,* an evergreen oak]

1 A thicket of low evergreen oaks

2 Thick bramble bushes entangled with thorny shrubs in clumps

Chăp'-bŏŏk (27), *n* [See CHAP, *v t*] A small book carried about for sale by hawkers Hence, any small book, a toy book

Chăpe, *n* [Fr *chape,* a churchman's cope, cover chape See CAPE and CAP]

1 The catch of any thing, as the hook of a scabbard, or the catch of a buckle, by which it is held to the back strap *Shak*

2 A plate or case of metal at the end of a scabbard *Phillips*

Chap'eau (shăp'ō), *n*, *pl* CHAPEAUX (shăp'ōz) [Fr & O Fr *chapel,* Pr *capel,* It *cappello,* hat, orig a garland worn instead of a hat See CAP]

1. A hat

2 (*Her.*) A cap or other headcovering

Chapeau Bras (shăp'o brā) A military hat which can be flattened and put under the arm

Chapeau Bras

Chăp'el, *n.* [O Fr *chapele, capele,* N Fr *chapelle,* Pr & Pg *capella,* Sp *capilla,* It *cappella,* L Lat *capella,* originally a short cloak, hood, or cowl, a sacred vessel, chapel It is said that the kings of France, in war, carried St Martin's hat into the field, which was kept in a tent as a precious relic, whence the place took the name *capella,* a little hat, and the priest who had the custody of the tent was called *capellanus,* now *chaplain.* See CAP and CAPE.]

1. A lesser or inferior place of worship, sometimes a part of, or subordinate to, another church.

In Catholic churches, and also in cathedrals and abbey churches, *chapels* are usually annexed in the recesses on the sides of the aisles *Gwilt*

2 A place of worship not connected with a church, as, the domestic *chapel* of a nobleman in his residence

3 A place of worship used by dissenters from the established church in England, a meeting-house.

4 A choir of singers, or an orchestra, attached to the court of a prince or nobleman.

5 (*Print*) (*a*) A printer's work house, a printing office, said to be so called because when printing was first introduced into England, it was carried on in a chapel near Westminster Abbey (*b*) An association of workmen in a printing office.

To hold a chapel (*Print*) to meet together, as the men employed in a printing office for the purpose of considering or framing rules and regulations for the good order of the establishment

Chăp'el, *v t* **1** To deposit in a chapel [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl.*

2 (*Naut*) To turn round, as a ship, in a light breeze of wind, when taken aback, so as to put it on the same tack without bracing the head yards *Totten*

Chăpe'less, *a* Without a chape "An old rusty sword, and *chapeless*" *Shak*

Chăp'el-la-ny (44), *n* [Fr *chapellenie,* Pr *capelania,* Sp, Pg, & L Lat *capellania,* It *cappellania* See CHAPLAIN] A chapel and jurisdiction within the precincts of a church, and subordinate to it *Ayliffe*

Chăp'el-let, *n* [Fr *chapelet*] (*Far*) A pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top, and made fast to the framework of the saddle, after they have been adjusted to the convenience of the rider [Written also *chaplet*]

Chăp'el ry, *n* [O Fr *capelerie*] The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel

Chăp'er ŏn (shăp'ĕr ŭn) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *chaperon,* Sp *capiron,* It *capperone* See CHAPE, CAPE, and CAP]

1 A hood or cap "His head and face covered with a *chaperon,* out of which there were but two holes to look through" *Howell*

2 A device placed on the foreheads of horses which drew the hearse in pompous funerals

3 An ornamental or official hood or cap, worn by knights of the Garter, when in full dress *Camden*

4 One who attends a lady in public places as a guide and protector

Chăp'er-ŏn (shăp'ĕr-ŭn), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CHAPERONED, *p pr* & *vb n* CHAPERONING] To attend in public places as a guide and protector

Fortunately Lady Bell Limly, whom I had promised to *chaperon,* sent to excuse herself *Mrs H More*

Chap'-fallen (chŏp'fawln), *a* Having the lower chap depressed, dejected, dispirited silenced

Chăp'i ter, *n* [O Fr *chapitel,* N Fr *chapiteau,* Pr, Sp, & Pg *capitel,* It *capitello,* Late Lat *capitellum, capitulum,* dim of *caput,* head Cf. CAPITAL and CHAPTER]

1 (*Arch*) The upper part or capital of a column or pillar [*Obs*] See CAPITAL

2 (*Law*) A summary in writing of such matters as are to be inquired of or presented before justices in eyre, or justices of assize, or of the peace, in their sessions, called more commonly *articles,* and delivered orally or in writing by the justice to the inquest *Jacobs*

Chăp'lain (lin, 42), *n* [Fr *chapelain,* O Fr & Pr. *capelan,* Sp *capellan,* It *capellano,* L Lat *capellanus,* from *capella* See CHAPEL]

1 An ecclesiastic who has a chapel or who performs service in a chapel

2 A clergyman who is officially attached to a ship of war, to an army, to some public institution, or to a family, for the purpose of performing divine service

Chăp'lain-cy, *n* The office or station of a chaplain

Chăp'lain ship, *n* **1** The office or business of a chaplain "The Bethesda of some knight's *chaplainship*" *Milton*

2 The possession or revenue of a chapel *Johnson*

Chap'less, *a* Without any flesh about the mouth. "Reeky shanks and yellow, *chapless* skulls" *Shak*

Chăp'let, *n* [Fr *chapelet,* dim of O Fr. *chapel* garland See CHAPEAU and CHAPEL]

1 A garland or wreath to be worn on the head.

2 A string of beads used by the Roman Catholics in counting their prayers "Her *chaplet* of beads and her missal" *Longfellow.*

3 (*Arch*) A little molding, carved into round beads, pearls, olives, or the like

4 (*Man*) A chapelet See CHAPELET.

5 A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. *Johnson.*

6 A small chapel or shrine *Hammond.*

Chăp'man, *n.*, *pl* CHĂP'MEN. [A S. *ceapman,* from *ceapan, ceapian,* to buy, D *koopman,* Sw. *kopman,* Dan. *kiobmand,* Ger *kaufmann* See

Chap, *v. t.*] One who buys or sells; a purchaser; a buyer; a seller; a merchant.

The word of life is a quick commodity, and ought not, as a drug, to be obtruded on those *chapmen* who are unwilling to buy it. *Fuller*

☞ This word formerly meant both buyer and seller, but in later use is commonly restricted to the former sense.

Chăp'py, *a.* Full of chaps, cleft, gaping, open.

Chaps, *n. pl.* The mouth or jaws See CHAP.

Chăp'ter, *n.* [O Eng *chapter, chapitre*, Fr. *chapitre*, O Fr *capitle*, Pr *capitol*, It. *capitolo*, Sp & Pg. *capitulo*, Lat. *capitulum*, dim of *caput*, head, the chief person or thing, the principal division of a writing, chapter]

1. A division of a book or treatise, as, Genesis contains fifty *chapters*

2. (*Eccl.*) A community or corporation composed of the prebends and other clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church, and presided over by the dean.

3. An organized branch of some society or fraternity, as of the freemasons, &c

4. The meeting of certain organized societies.

5. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe.*

6. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe.*

Chăp'ter, *v. t.* To correct or reprove; to censure. [*Obs.*] *Dryden*

Chăp'ter-house, *n.* A house or room where a chapter meets.

Chăp'trel, *n.* [From *chapiter.*] (*Arch*) The capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch, — also called an *impost.* *Gwilt*

Chaptrel

Chăr, *n.* [From Ir. & Gael. *cear*, red, blood-colored, from *cear, ceara*, blood, because it has a red belly, for which reason it is called in Welsh *torgoch, tangochiad*, red-bellied] (*Ichth*) A species of salmon inhabiting deep lakes in mountainous regions in Europe In the United States, the *Salmo fontinalis*, or brook trout, has sometimes been called *char*

Chăr, } *n.* [A-S *cerr, cyrr*, turn, bending, time,
Chāre, } occasion, business, from *cerran, cyrran, cyrran*, to turn, O Sax *keran*, O H Ger *cheran, keran*, M H Ger *keren*, N H Ger *kehren* Cf. Ir. *car*, turn, twist, bending] Work done by the day; a single job, or task See CHORE. [*Eng*]

When thou hast done this *chare*, I give thee leave to play *Shak*

Chăr, } *v. t.* [See *supra*] To perform, to do.
Chāre, } *Nares*

That char is *chared*, as the good wife said when she had hanged her husband *Old Proverb*

Chăr, } *v. s.* To work by the day, without being a
Chāre, } regularly hired servant, to do small jobs

Chăr, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* CHARRED, *p pr. & vb n* CHARRING] [Cf Ir *caor*, brand, flame, spark of fire, Armor *gôr*, smothered heat, *gôri, gwori*, to warm, Ir *gor*, heat, *goraim*, I heat, warm]

1. To burn or reduce to coal or carbon, to reduce to charcoal by expelling all volatile matter, to burn slightly or partially, as, to *char* wood

2. To work or hew, as stone *Oxf Gloss*

Chăr'act, *n* A distinctive mark or inscription [*Obs*] See CHARACTER "In all his dressings, *carats*, titles, forms" *Shak*

Chăr'ac-ter, *n* [Lat *character*, Gr χαράκτήρ, from χαράσσειν, to make sharp, to cut into furrows, to engrave, Fr *caractere*, Sp *caracter*, It. *carattere*, Pr *caracta*]

1. A distinctive mark, a letter, figure, or sign

It were much to be wished that there were throughout the world but one sort of *character* for each letter to express it to the eye *Holder*

2. The manner of writing or printing, the peculiar form of letters used by a particular person or people as, an inscription in the Runic *character*

You know the *character* to be your brother's *Shak*

3. The sum of qualities which distinguish one person or thing from another "A city of bad *character*." "A man of dull intellect, and thoroughly subservient *character*" *Motley*

4. Good qualities, or the reputation of possessing them; as, a man of *character*

5. The quality which attaches to a person as the holder of a certain office, quality, capacity, as, in his *character* as magistrate

6. The estimate which is put upon a person or thing, reputation, as, his *character* for honesty is unquestionable.

7 Decided qualities, as, a great deal of *character.*

8 The possessor of a certain character, a person, — usually with an attributive word or phrase, as, the *characters* in a story, play, &c., a distinguished *character.*

9 Account, description.

This subterraneous passage is much mended since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it *Addison*

Chăr'ac-ter, *v. t.* 1. To engrave; to inscribe.

These trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character.* *Shak*

2. To distinguish by particular marks or traits; to describe, to characterize. *Mitford.*

Chăr'ac-ter-ism, *n* [Fr *caractérisme*, Gr. χαρακτηρισμός, a characterizing See *supra.*] The distinction of character [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Chăr'ac-ter-is'tic, } *a.* [Fr. *caractéristique*, Gr.
Chăr'ac-ter-is'tic-al, } χαρακτηριστικός.] Serving to constitute the character; serving to mark the peculiar distinctive qualities of a person or thing, peculiar; appropriate. "*Characteristic* clearness of temper." *Macaulay.*

Chăr'ac-ter-is'tic, *n.* 1 That which constitutes a character; that which characterizes; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another. "The *characteristics* of a true critic" *Johnson.*

2. (*Math*) The index or exponent of a logarithm

Chăr'ac-ter-is'tic-al, *a.* The same as CHARACTERISTIC [*Obs*]

Chăr'ac-ter-is'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a manner that distinguishes character

Chăr'ac ter-is'tic-al-ness, *n.* The state or qualities of being characteristic.

Chăr'ac-ter-i-zā'tion, *n* Act of characterizing

Chăr'ac-ter-ize, *v. t* [*imp & p p* CHARACTERIZED, *p. pr & vb. n* CHARACTERIZING.] [Fr. *caractériser*, L Lat. *characterizare*, Gr. χαρακτηρίζειν.]

1. To mark with a peculiar stamp or figure.

European, Asiatic, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized* *Arbuthnot*

2. To engrave or imprint. [*Obs*] *Hale*

3 To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of a man, to describe by peculiar qualities.

Under the name of Tamerlane he intended to *characterize* King William *Johnson*

4 To distinguish, mark, or express the character of, to compose the peculiar qualities of "The softness and effeminacy which *characterize* the men of rank in most countries" *W Irving*

Syn. — To describe, distinguish, mark, designate, entitle

Chăr'ac-ter-less, *a.* Destitute of any peculiar character.

Shakespeare saw that it was, in fact, the perfection of woman to be *characterless* *Coleridge*

Chăr'ac-tēr'y, *n* 1 Manner or means of expressing by marks or characters. [*Obs*]

Fairies use flowers for their *charactery* *Shak*

2. That which is charactered or expressed [*Obs*]

I will construe to thee
All the *charactery* of my sad brows *Shak*

Char-rāde' (shar rād'), *n* [Fr *charade* Cf Pr *charada*, cart-load, L Lat *carada, carrada, carrata*, cart load, from *carrus* See CAR] An enigma based upon a word, the parts of which, taken separately, are significant, their meaning, and that of the whole word, being discovered by description or representation

Char'bon (shär'bon), *n* (*Far*) A small, black spot or mark remaining in the cavity of the corner tooth of a horse after the large spot or mark has become obliterated

Chär'cōal, *n* [See CHAR, *v t*, to burn or to reduce to coal] Coal made by charring wood under turf, or in other circumstances to exclude air, wood coal

Charcoal blacks, the black pigments, consisting of burnt ivory, bone, cork, peach-stones, and other substances

Chärd, *n* [Fr *carde*, It *carda, cardo*, Lat *carduus*, the wild and the esculent thistle]

1 A variety of the white beet, which produces large, succulent leaves, having a very solid rib running along the middle *Gardner*

2 The whitened or blanched leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables

Chāre, *n* A narrow street [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Chăr'fron, *n* See CHAMFRON

Chărge, *n* [Fr *charge*, Pr & Sp *carga*, It *carica*, Pg *carga, carrega*, Fr & Pr. *cart*, Pg *cargo*, It *carico*]

1 The load or burden which is laid upon a person or thing [*Obs*] "Asses of great *charge*" *Shak*

2 The person or thing committed or intrusted to the care, custody, or management of another, a trust, as, to abandon a *charge* *Dryden*

3 The exercise of custody or care over any person or thing, office, management, commission

'Tis a great *charge* to come under one body's hand *Shak*

4 An earnest or impressive command, direction, exhortation, or injunction, as, the *charge* of a judge to a jury

5 Imposition of rent, tax, &c, on an estate, whatever constitutes a burden on property, costs, expense, — usually in the plural

6 The account of that which is due from one party to another, that which is debited in a business transaction

7 The laying of a thing to the account of another; imputation, accusation

The *charge* of confounding together very different classes of phenomena. *Whewell*

8 That quantity, as of ammunition, electricity, &c, which any apparatus, as a gun, battery, furnace, machine, &c, is intended to receive and fitted to hold or, what is actually in as a load.

9 The act of bearing down upon, onset; attack; and hence the signal for attack; as, to sound the *charge.*

Never, in any other war afore, gave the Romans a hotter *charge* upon the enemies. *Holland.*

10. The position of a weapon fitted for attack; as, to bring a weapon to the *charge.*

11. (*Fur.*) A sort of plaster or ointment. *White.*

12. (*Her.*) A bearing or emblem on a field. *Burke.*

13. A weight of lead of uncertain quantity, but supposed to be 36 pigs, each pig containing 6 stone lacking 2 pounds, a stone being 12 pounds. [Written also *charre*]

Charge and discharge (*Equity Practice*), the mode or form of accounting before a master in chancery.

Syn. — Care, custody, trust, management, cost, price, expense, assault, attack, onset; injunction; command, order, mandate

Chărge, *v t.* [*imp. & p p* CHARGED; *p pr. & vb. n.* CHARGING.] [Fr. *charger*, Pr. & Sp *cargar*, It. *caricare, carcare*, Pg *carregar*, from L. Lat. *carricare*, from Lat. *carrus*, wagon. Cf. CARGO and CARICATURE]

1 To lay on or impose, as a load or burden.

2 To lay on or impose, as a task, duty, or trust; — followed by *with*

He never seemed to *charge* his memory or to trouble his thoughts with a sense of any of the services that had been done *Bp. Burnet.*

3 To command, request, or exhort in an earnest or authoritative manner, to give instructions to; to address, as a judge a jury, in summing up.

4. To impose, as a tax, as, to *charge* rent on land.

5 To place to the account of, as a debt, to make responsible for, to debit in account, as, to *charge* one with goods delivered.

6 To impute or accuse of, having as the direct object the person or thing, as, to *charge* a crime upon or against a man, or to *charge* a man with crime

7 To place within or upon any piece of apparatus or machinery the quantity it is intended and fitted to contain, to load, as, to *charge* a gun, to *charge* an electrical machine, &c

8 To beat down upon, to rush upon, to fall on; to attack "*Charged* our main battle's front." *Shak.* "*Charging* an army" *Tennyson.*

Syn. — To accuse, impeach, arraign See ACCUSE

Chărge, *v t* To make an onset, as, to *charge* with fixed bayonets

Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron *Glanville.*
Could death *charge* through such a shining shield? *Young*

Chărge'a ble, *a* 1 Capable of being charged, laid, imposed, or imputed, as, a duty *chargeable* on iron, a fault *chargeable* on a man

2 Subject to be charged or accused; as, revenues *chargeable* with a claim, a man *chargeable* with murder

3 Serving to create expense, costly, burdensome.

That we might not be *chargeable* to any of you 2 *Thess* iii 8

Chărge'a ble ness, *n* The quality of being expensive, cost *Whitlock.*

Chărge'a bly, *adv* At great cost, expensively

Chargé d'affaires (shär zhā' daf fār'), *n* [From *charge*, p p of *charger*, to load, to charge, and *affaire*, affair, q v] A diplomatic representative, or minister of an inferior grade, at a foreign court, to whose care are confided the affairs of his nation, a minister of the fourth grade *Kent Wheaton.*

Chărge'ful, *a* Creating expense, costly. [*Obs*] "The *chargeful* fashion" *Shak.*

Chărge'-house, *n* 1 A school house. [*Obs*]

2 A free school [*Obs*] *Shak*

Chărge'less, *a.* Not expensive, free from expense

Chăr'ger, *n* 1 One who, or that which, charges.

2 A large dish [*Obs*]

Give me here John Baptist's head in a *charger* *Matt.* xiv 8.

3. A horse used in battle

And furious every *charger* neighed *Campbell*

4 (*Scots Law*) One in whose favor a decree suspended is pronounced *Bouvier.*

Chär-ge'ship (shar zhā'ship), *n* The office of a *chargé d'affaires*

Chār'i ly, *adv* [See CHARY] In a careful, wary, or frugal manner

What paper do you take up so *charily*? *Shak*

Chār'i-ness, *n* The quality of being chary, or cautious, care, nicety *Shak.*

Chăr'i ot, *n* [Fr *chariot*, from *char*, car, q. v.]

1. (*Antiq*) A war car or vehicle

First moved the *chariots*, after whom the foot *Cowper*

2 A four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage, having one seat *Shak.*

Chăr'i ot, *v t.* To convey in a chariot.

Chăr'i ot-ee', *n.* A four wheeled pleasure carriage with two seats

Chariotee.

Chăr'i ot-eer', *n* The person who drives or conducts a chariot *Addison.*

Chăr'i-ot-măn, *n* The driver of a chariot

Chăr'ism (kăr'izm), *n.* [Gr χάρισμα, gift] (*Eccl*) An extraordinary gift or talent bestowed upon the early Christians, as of tongues, healing, &c. *J. E. Ryland.*

Chăr'i-ta-ble, *a.* [Fr. See CHARITY]

2. Full of love and good will; benevolent; kind.

Be thy intents wicked or *charitable*, . . .
. . . I will speak to thee. *Shak*

3. Liberal in benefactions to the poor, and in relieving them in distress; generous; beneficent.

Be you but *charitable*, and I am grateful *Leigh Hunt.*

4. Pertaining to charity; springing from, or intended for, charity, as, a *charitable* institution or society. "A *charitable* boon" *W. Irving*

5. Dictated by kindness; favorable.

By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon. *Bp Andrews*

Syn.—Kind, benevolent, liberal, favorable, indulgent

Chăr'i-ta-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being charitable; the exercise of charity

Chăr'i-ta-bly, *adv.* In a charitable manner; kindly; liberally

Chăr'i-ty (68), *n* [Fr *charité*, Pr. *caritat*, Sp *caridad*, Pg *caridade*, It *carità*, *caritade*, from Lat *caritas*, dearness, high regard, love, from *carus*, dear, costly, loved]

1 That disposition of heart which inclines men to think favorably of their fellow men, and to do them good, love, benevolence, good will.

Now abideth faith, hope, *charity*, these three; but the greatest of these is *charity* 1 *Cor* xiii 13

2 Liberality to the poor, or to benevolent institutions, *generosity.*

A man must have great impudence to profess himself a Christian, and yet to think himself not obliged to do acts of *charity* *Stillingfleet*

3 Whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief, alms

It was not in dress, nor feasting, nor promiscuous amours, nor promiscuous *charities*, that his chief expense lay *Macaulay*

4. Liberality in judging of men and their actions, a disposition which inclines men to put the best construction on words and actions of their fellowmen

The highest exercise of *charity* is *charity* toward the uncharitable *Buckminster*

5 Any act of kindness or benevolence, as, the *charities* of life

The *charities* that soothe, and heal, and bless,
Are scattered at the feet of man like flowers, *Wordsworth*

6 A charitable institution, or a gift to create and support such an institution

Sisters of Charity (*Rom Cath Church*), communities of nuns of various orders engaged in works of mercy;—a popular designation

Syn.—Love, benevolence, good will, affection, tenderness, liberality, indulgence, alms-giving

Chăr'i-ty-school, *n* A school maintained by voluntary contributions for educating poor children

Chă-rī'va-rī' (shа rē'va ree'), *n* [Fr, O Fr *caribari*, *chalvari*, *calvaly*, *chalvall*, Pr *caraul*, L. Lat *charivarium*, *charavaritum*, *ch avaria*, *charavallium*, *chalvaricum*, *chalvaritum*, Ger. *Iravall.*] A mock serenade of discordant music, kettles, tin horns, &c, designed to annoy and insult

☞ It was at first directed against widows who married a second time, at an advanced age, but is now extended to other occasions of nocturnal annoyance and insult

Chărk, *v t* [Abbreviated from *charcoal*, q v Cf CHAR, *v. t.*] To burn to a coal, to char. [*Obs*] See CHAR

Chăr'la-tan (shăr'la tan), *n* [Fr & Sp *charlatan*, It *ciarlatano*, from Sp & Pg *charlar*, It *ciarlare*, to chatter, prate, akin to Sp *chirlar*, to prattle, to talk much and loud, It *zirlare*, to whistle like a thrush] One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions, a quack, an empiric, a mountebank *Butler.*

Chăr'la-tăn'ic-al, *a* Making undue pretensions, quackish "A *charlatanical* doctor" *Cowley*

Chăr'la tăn'ic-al-ly, *adv* After the manner of a charlatan.

Chăr'la-tan ism, *n.* Quackery, charlatanry

Chăr'la-tan ry (shăr'la tan ry), *n* [Fr *charlatanerie*, Sp *charlatanería*, It *ciarlatanería* See CHARLATAN] Undue pretensions to skill, quackery, wheedling, empiricism

Chărles's Wăin (chărlz'ez wān) [A-S *carles-wæn*, or *ceorles wæn*, the churl's or farmer's wain, from *ceorl*, churl, countryman, Sw *karlvagn*, Dan *karlsvogn* Cf WAIN] (*Astron*) The cluster of seven stars, commonly called the *Dipper*, in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or the *Great Bear*.

☞ The name is also sometimes applied to the constellation *Ursa Minor*

Chăr'lock, *n.* [A S *cerlice*, the latter part may be for the A-S *leac*, *leek*, and the same as in *hemlock.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the mustard family (*Sinapis arvensis*), which springs up as a weed in wheatfields. *Loudon*

Chărlotte-Russe, *n.* [Fr *charlotte*, a dish made of apple marmalade, covered with crumbs of toasted bread, and *Russe*, Russian] (*Cookery*) A dish composed of custard or whipped syllabub, inclosed in a kind of sponge cake *Thackeray*

Chărm, *n.* [Fr *charme*, charm, O Fr, spell, magic sentence, from Lat *carmen*, song, verse, incantation, for *casmen*, Skr. *çasman*, a laudatory song, from *çans*, to praise.]

1. A magic spell; a sentence or combination of characters supposed to exert supernatural powers. "My high *charms* work." *Shak.*

2. Any thing worn for its supposed efficacy on the wearer, in averting ill or securing good fortune

3. That which exerts an irresistible power to please and attract, that which fascinates. "The *charm* of beauty's powerful glance." *Milton.*

Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul *Pope*

4 A melody, a song [*Obs*] "With *charm* of earliest birds" *Milton*

Free liberty to chant our *charms* at will *Spenser*

Chărm, *v t* [*imp & p p* CHARMED, *p pr & vb n* CHARMING] [Fr *charmer*, L Lat *carminare*, to make verses, L Lat, to enchant by magic verses See *supra*]

1 To subdue, control, or summon by incantation or supernatural influence. "No witchcraft *charm* thee" *Shak.*

2. To subdue or soothe by some secret power, or by that which gives pleasure, to allay.

Music the fiercest grief can *charm* *Pope*

3. To attract irresistibly, to delight exceedingly, to enchant, to fascinate

They, on their mirth and dance intent,
With jocund music *charm* his car *Milton*

4 To fortify with charms or supernatural influences "I bear a *charmed* life" *Shak.*

5 To utter, or cause to make, musical sounds. [*Obs*]

Here we our slender pipes may *charm* *Spenser*

Syn.—To fascinate, enchant, enrapture, captivate, bewitch, allure subdue, delight

Chărm, *v i* To produce the effect of a charm, to act as a charm, to please greatly

Chărm'er, *n* **1** One who charms, or has power to charm, one that uses or has the power of enchantment, a magician *Deut* xviii 11

2 One who delights and attracts the affections.

Chărm'er-ess, *n* An enchantress *Chaucer*

Chărm'ful, *a* Abounding with charms. "His *charmful* lyre." *Cowley*

Chărm'ing, *p a* Pleasing in the highest degree, delighting. "How *charming* is divine philosophy" *Milton*

Syn.—Enchanting, bewitching, captivating, enrapturing, alluring, fascinating, delightful, pleasurable, graceful, lovely, amiable

Chărm'ing ly, *adv* In a charming manner, delightfully

Chărm'ing ness, *n* The power to charm.

Chărm'less, *a* Destitute of charms *Swift*

Char'ne-co, *n* A sort of sweet wine *Shak.*

Chăr'nel, *a* [Fr. *charnel*, carnal, fleshly, Pr, Sp, & Pg *carnal*, It *carnale* Lat *carnalis*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh] Containing the bodies of deceased carcasses "*Charnel* vaults" *Milton*

Chăr'nel, *n* A charnel house "*Charnels* and the house of woe" *Warton*

Chăr'nel-house *n* A place under or near a church, where the bones of the dead are deposited

Chā'ron, *n* (*Myth*) The son of Erebus and Nox, whose office it was to ferry the souls of the deceased over the Styx, a river of the infernal regions

Chărpĭe (shar'pe), *n* [Properly the f p of O Fr *charpir*, *carpir*, Lat *carpere*, to pluck, L Lat & It *carpia*, O Fr *carpe* Cf CARPET] Lint for dressing wounds, ulcers, &c *Dunglison*

Chăr'qui (char'ke), *n* A term in South America which gave rise to the expression *jerked beef*, i e beef cut into long strips and dried in the wind and sun

Chăr, *n* See CHAR

Chărre, *n* [L Lat *charrus*] An old weight of lead See CHARGE

Chăr'ry, *a* [See CHAR] Pertaining to charcoal like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities

Chărt, *n* [Lat *charta* Gr χαρτης, a leaf of paper Fr *charte*, charter Cf CARD]

1 A sheet of paper, pasteboard, or the like, on which information is exhibited, especially when arranged methodically, or in tabular form as, an historical *chart*

2 A hydrographic or marine map a map on which is projected a portion of water and the land which it surrounds, or by which it is surrounded, intended especially for the use of seamen

Globular chart, a chart constructed on a globular projection See PROJECTION —*Mercator's chart*, a chart constructed on the principle of Mercator's projection See PROJECTION —*Plane chart*, a representation of some part of the superficies of the globe, in which its spherical form is disregarded, the meridians being drawn parallel to each other, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and of course the degrees of latitude and longitude every where equal to each other —*Selenographical chart* a map representing the surface of the moon —*Topographical chart* a draught of a particular place, or small part of the earth

Chărt, *v. t.* To lay down in a chart, to map, as, to *chart* a coast

Chăr'tă (kăr tă), *n.* [Lat. *charta*, leaf of paper, Gr χαρτης] (*Law*) (*a*) The material on which instruments, books, and the like, are written, paper (*b*) A charter or deed, a writing by which a grant is made. *Burrill*

Char-tā'ceous (-tā'shus), *a* [Lat *chartaceus* See *supra.*] Resembling paper or parchment, of paper like texture, papery

Chărte (shărt), *n.* [See CHART.] The constitution or fundamental law of the French monarchy, as established on the restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1814. *Brande.*

Chăr'ter, *n.* [O. Eng. *cartre*, O. Fr. *cartre*, *charte*, N. Fr. *chartre*, ? from Lat. *chartarius*, pertaining to paper, from *charta*. See CHART]

1. (*O. Eng. Law*) A written evidence in due form of things done between man and man, a deed, or conveyance.

2. An instrument in writing, from the king or other sovereign power, or from the legislature, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights and privileges, an act of incorporation

The king, with a facility somewhat suspicious, signed and sealed the *charter* which was required of him This famous deed, commonly called the "Great *Charter*," either granted or secured very important liberties and privileges to every order of men in the kingdom *Hume*

3 A special privilege or immunity.

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me *Shak.*

4 (*Naut*) The letting or hiring a vessel by special contract, as, a ship is offered for sale or *charter.*

Chăr'ter, *v t* [*imp & p p* CHARTERED, *p. pr. & vb n* CHARTERING]

1 To establish by charter

Speculations respecting the sufficiency of *chartered* rights. *Palfrey.*

2 To hire or let by charter, as a ship See CHARTER-PARTY

Chăr'tered, *a* Enjoying a privilege, liberty, or license "A *chartered* libertine" *Shak.*

Chăr'ter-er, *n.* (*Com*) One who hires a ship for a voyage *Simmonds.*

Chăr'ter-ist, *n.* An advocate of chartism, a chartist

Chăr'ter-land, *n* (*Law*) Land held by charter, or in socage *Coke.*

Chăr'ter-par'ty, *n* [Fr *chartre partie*, or *charte partie*, a divided charter, from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors See *supra*] (*Com*) An agreement in writing respecting the hire of the whole or a part of a vessel, made between the owner or master and the freighter on a determined voyage, and under certain specified conditions *Abbott.*

Chărt'ism, *n* [From Fr *charte*, charter Cf CHARTE and CHART] The principle of a political party in England who desire universal suffrage, the vote by ballot, annual parliaments, equal electoral districts, and other radical reforms, as set forth in a document called the *People's Charter* *P Cyc*

Chărt'ist *n* One who advocates the doctrines of the People's Charter, a supporter or partisan of chartism [*Eng.*]

Chărt'less, *a* Without a chart, not delineated on paper, as, the *chartless* main *Barlow.*

Char tŏg'ra-phy, *n* See CARTOGRAPHY.

Char tŏm'e ter, *n* [Lat *charta*, Gr χαρτης, and μετρον, measure] An instrument for measuring charts or maps *Ogilvie*

Chartreuse (shar trŏōz'), *n* [Fr] A celebrated monastery of the Carthusians, in France

Chartreux (shar trŏō'), *n* [Fr] A Carthusian monk

Chărt'u la-ry, *n* See CARTULARY

Chăr'-wŏm an (chăr'), *n* A woman hired for odd work or for single days

Chăr'y, *a* [A S *cearig*, careful, from *cear*, *ceare*, care See CARE] Not inclined to be free or liberal, close, cautious,—used with *of*

His rising reputation made him more *chary* of his fame *Jeffrey*

Chās'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being chased, fit for the chase. *Gower.*

Chāse, *v t* [*imp & p p* CHASED, *p pr & vb n* CHASING] [Fr *chasser*, O Fr *chacier*, Pr *casar*, Sp & Pg *cazar*, It *cacciare*, from Lat *captiare*, for *captare*, to strive to seize, to make chase for, v in forms of *capere*, to take Cf CATCH]

1 To pursue for the purpose of taking, as an enemy, or game, to hunt

We are those who *chased* you from the field *Shak*

2 To urge onward to compel to depart, to drive, to persecute,—often with *away* or *off* "*Chased* by their brothers endless malice from prince to prince and from place to place" *Knolles*

Chāse, *v t* [A contraction of *enchase*, q v] To set in ornamental work, as that of a jeweler, to engrave, as plate, with decorative figures

Chāse, *n* [Fr *chasse*, O Fr *chace*, Pr. *cassa*, Sp & Pg *caza*, It *caccia* See *supra*]

1 Vehement pursuit for the purpose of capturing or obtaining, hunting as of an enemy, or game, or some object greatly desired "You see this *chase* is hotly followed" *Shak* "Mad *chase* of fame." *Dryden* "Beasts of *chase*" *Dryden*

2 That which is pursued or hunted, the vessel pursued by another *Totten.*

Seek thee out some other *chase* *Shak.*

3 An open hunting ground to which game resorts, and which is private property, thus differing from a forest, which is not private property, and from a park, which is inclosed

4 [Fr *châsse*, from Lat *capsa*, box, case, q v] (*Print*) An iron frame used by printers to confine types, when set in columns or pages.

5 A wide groove.

6. (*Tennis.*) The spot where a ball falls, and beyond which the adversary must strike his ball in order to gain a point.

Chase of a gun, the forward part from the trunnions to the swell of the mouth — *Chase-ring*, a band at the front end of the chase [See *Illust* of *Cannon*]

Chase'-gŭn, *n.* (*Naut*) A gun placed at the bow or stern of a vessel, used in chasing an enemy, or in defending a ship when chased *Totten*

Chase'-pŏrt, *n* (*Naut*) A gun port of a ship at the bow or stern, used in chasing or being chased

Chās'er, *n* 1 One who chases, a pursuer, a driver, a hunter.

2. (*Naut*) A gun at the head and stern of a vessel, for firing when in chase *Brande*

3. An enchaser See ENCHASE

4 (*Mech*) A hand tool of steel, with notches corresponding to the threads of a screw, used for cutting or finishing screw-threads, either external or internal, on work revolving in a lathe.

Chās'i-ble, *n* See CHASTISABLE

Chăsm (kăzm), *n* [Lat *chasma*, Gr χασμα, from χαίνειν, to gape, to open wide.]

1 A deep opening made by disrupture, as a breach in the earth or a rock, a cleft, a fissure "That deep romantic *chasm* which slanted down the green hill" *Coleridge.*

2. A void space, a gap or break

Memory fills up the *chasms* of thought *Addison*

Chăsmed (kăzmd), *a* Having gaps or a chasm [*R*]

Chăsm'y, *a* Abounding with chasms

They cross the *chasmy* torrents foam-hid bed *Wordsworth*

Chăs'se-las (shăs'e las), *n* [Fr *chasselas*] A sort of grape

Chăs'seŭr (shăs'sŭr), *n* [Fr, a huntsman, from *chasser*, to hunt See CHASE, *v t*]

1. (*Mil*) One of a body of cavalry, light and active, trained for rapid movements

2 An attendant upon persons of rank or wealth, wearing a plume and sword in the military style. "The great *chasseur* who had announced her arrival" *W Irving*

Chăs'sis, *n* [Fr] (*Mil*) A traversing frame, or movable railway, along which the carriage of a heavy gun in barbette, or casemate, moves backward and forward in action [See *Illust* of *Gun carriage*]

Chāste, *a.* [Fr. *chaste*, O Fr *caste*, Pr *casi*, It, Sp, & Pg. *casto*, from Lat *castus*, pure, chaste]

1. Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse, virtuous "As *chaste* as Diana" *Shal*

Whose bed is undefiled and *chaste* pronounced *Milton*

2 Pure from obscenity, from barbarous words or phrases, or quaint, affected, extravagant expressions, as, *chaste* language, or style

Chāste'ly, *adv* In a chaste manner, with purity

Chās'ten (chā'sn), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CHASTENED, *p. pr & vb n* CHASTENING] [O H Ger *castigon*, *chestigon*, M H Ger *kastigen*, *kestigen*, N H Ger *kasteien*, D *kastyden*, Armor *castiein*, O Fr *chastier*, N. Fr *chatier*, from Lat *castigare*, to punish, chastise, from *castus*, pure, and *agere*, to lead, drive See CHASTISE]

1 To correct by punishment, to inflict pain upon for the purpose of reclaiming, to chastise, as, to *chasten* a son with a rod

I will *chasten* him with the rod of men 2 *Sam* vii 14

2. To purify from errors or faults

They [classics] *chasten* and enlarge the mind, and excite to noble actions *Layard*

Syn.—To chastise, punish, correct, afflict —To CHASTEN, PUNISH, CHASTISE *Punish* and *chasten* differ in the object aimed at The former is designed to uphold law by the infliction of penalty, the latter is intended by kind correction, to prevent the repetition of faults and to reclaim the offender *Chasten*, in its earlier meaning as found in the Scriptures, had the same sense as *chastise* At present, however, it more commonly denotes to punish publicly with stripes, and with a view to disgrace

I follow thee, safe guide, the path
Thou lead'st me, and to the hand of Heaven submit,
However *chastening* *Milton*

The name of Cassius honors this corruption,
And *chastisement* doth therefore hide its head *Shak*

Chās'tened (chā'snd), *a* Pure, modest, purified "Of such a finished, *chastened* purity" *Tennyson*

Chās'ten-er (chā'sn-er), *n* One who chastens, or punishes for the purpose of correction

Chāste'ness, *n* The state or quality of being chaste, or pure from defilement

Chāste'-tree, *n* Same as AGNUS CASTUS, q v

Chas-tĭs'a-ble, *a.* Deserving of chastisement, punishable. *Sherwood*

Chas-tīse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CHASTISED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* CHASTISING] [From Lat. *castigare*, Armor *castiza*, O. Eng *chastie*, *chaste*, O Fr. *chastier*, *chastoyer*, Pr *castsar*, *chastsar*, Sp & Pg. *castigar*, It. *castigare* See CHASTEN]

1 To inflict pain upon, by means of stripes, or in any other manner, for the purpose of punishment or reformation

How fine my master is! I am afraid
He will *chastise* me *Shak*

2 To reduce to order or obedience, to correct or purify, to free from faults or excesses.

The gay, social scene,
By decency *chastised* *Thomson*

Syn.—To chasten, punish, correct; afflict. See CHASTEN

Chās'tise-ment (chās'tiz-ment), *n.* [From *chastise*; O. Fr. *chastiement*, *chastoiement*, N. Fr. *châtiment*, Pr. *chastiament*, *castiamen*, Sp. *castigamento*, It *castigamento*.] Pain inflicted for punishment and correction.

Shall I so much dishonor my fair stare,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement*? *Shak.*
I have borne *chastisement*, I will not offend any more. *Job* xxxiv 31.

Chas-tĭs'er, *n.* One who chastises, a punisher, a corrector. "The *chastiser* of the rich." *Burke.*

Chăs'ti-ty, *n* [Fr *chasteté*, Pr *castetat*, *castitat*, Sp *castidad*, Pg *castidade*, It. *castità*, Lat. *castitas*, from *castus* See CHASTE]

1 Purity or freedom from all unlawful sexual intercourse

So dear to heaven is saintly *chastity*,
That when a soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand liveried angels lackey her *Milton*
She hath preserved her spotless *chastity* *Carew*

2. Freedom from obscene, corrupt, or extravagant thought or expression, as, *chastity* of style or language

Chăs'ū ble, *n.* [Fr. *chasuble*, Sp *casulla*, O Fr *casule*, L Lat *casula*, a hooded garment, covering the person like a little house, also L Lat *casubula*, *casibula*, *casubla*, equivalent to *casula*, It *casupola*, *casipola*, cottage, from It & Lat *casa*, house] (*Eccl*) An outward vestment worn by the priest in saying mass, having a large embroidered or gilt cross on the back, and a pillar in front, designed to be emblematical of Christ's sufferings [Written also *chasuble* and *chesible*]

Chăt, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CHATTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CHATTING] [O Eng *chatten* Cf South Ger *kotten*, D *kouten*, to talk, A-S *cwadan*, Goth *grathan*, to speak, and Fr *caqueter*, to cackle, prate See CHATTLE] To talk in a light and familiar manner, to talk without form or ceremony "To *chat* a while on their adventures" *Dryden*

Chăt, *v t* To talk of [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Chăt, *n* Light, familiar talk, idle talk, prate

Snuff or the fan supplies each pause of *chat* *Pope*

Chăt, *n* A twig, or little stick See CHIT

Ch'a-teau' (sha tō'), *n*, *pl* CHA TEAUX' (sha-tōz') [Fr, a castle See CASTLE]

1 A castle [*France*] *Burke*

2 A residence in the country, a country-seat

Chateaux en Espagne, castles in Spain, Spain being the region of romance, castles in the air

Chăt'e-lāin } (shăt'e-lān), *n* [Fr] An ornament
Chăt'e lāine } of gold worn by a lady at her waist, with chains for a watch, keys, &c *Simmonds*

Chăt'e lĕt (shăt'e-lĕt), *n* [Fr *châtelet*, O Fr *chastelet*, dim of *château*, *castel*. See CASTLE] A little castle *Chambers*

Chăt'el la ny (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *châtellenie* See CASTELLANY] The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan, or governor of a castle

Cha toy'ant, *a* [Fr *chatoyant*, p pr of *chatoyer*, from *chat*, cat] (*Min*) Having a changeable, undulating luster, or color, like that of a cat's eye in the dark *Dana*

Cha toy'ant, *n* (*Min*) A hard stone, as the species of chalcedony called *cat's eye*, which, when cut and polished, presents on its surface, and in the interior, an undulating or wavy light. *Dana*

Cha-toy'ment, *n* [Fr *chatoiement*. See *supra*] Changeableness of color, as in a mineral, play of colors. *Cleaveland*

Chăt Po tā'tōes [Cf Prov & O Eng *chat*, cat, kitten, and a catkin of trees] Small potatoes, such as are given to swine

Chăt'tel (chăt'tl) (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Fr *chatal*, *chaptal*, *chaptel*, *cheptel* See CATTLE] (*Law*) Every kind of property except the freehold, or the things which are parcel of it, it is a more extensive term than *goods* or *effects*.

☞ *Chattels* are personal or real *personal* are such as belong immediately to the person of a man, *real* are such as appertain not immediately to the person, but to something by way of dependency, as a box with the title deeds of land *Bouvier*

Chăt'tel Işm, *n* The holding of chattels

Chăt'ter, *v i* [*imp*. & *p p* CHATTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* CHATTERING] [Cf D *kocteren*, to jabber, and *kwetteren*, to chatter, L Ger. *koddern*, *kodern*, to talk Cf CHAT, *v i*]

1 To utter sounds which somewhat resemble language, but are inarticulate and indistinct

The jay makes answer, as the magpie *chatters* *Wordsworth*

2 To talk idly, carelessly, or with undue rapidity, to jabber, to prate

To tame a shrew, and charm her *chattering* tongue *Shak*

3 To make a noise by collision.

With *chattering* teeth, and bristling hair upright *Dryden*

Chăt'ter, *n* Sounds like those of a magpie or monkey, idle talk *Swift.*

Chat-ter-ā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of chattering, idle, careless talk

2 Inclination to, or habit of, talking incessantly, loquacity [*Colloq*] *Johnson*

Chăt'ter-bŏx, *n.* One who talks incessantly and idly [*Colloq*]

Chăt'ter-er, *n.* **1** A prater, an idle talker.

2. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family *Ampelidæ*.—so called from its loud and monotonous note. The only European species is the *Ampelis garrulus*; the common American species, called also *cedar-bird*, is the *A. Carolinensis*. *Baird.*

Chăt'ter-ing, *n.* Rapid, inarticulate sounds, as of birds; idle talk, rapid striking of the teeth, as in chilliness

Chăt'ty, *a.* Given to free conversation; talkative.

Chăt'wood, *n.* [From *chat*, a little stick, and *wood*.] Little sticks, fuel. *Johnson.*

Chaud'-mĕd'ley (shōd'mĕd'lȳ), *n.* [Fr. *chaude mêlée*, from *chaud*, hot, and *mesler*, *mêler*, to mingle.] (*Law*) The killing of a person in an affray, in the heat of blood, and while under the influence of passion, thus distinguished from *chance medley*, killing in self-defense, or in a casual affray *Burrill.*

Chauf'fer, *n.* [Cf Fr. *chauffoir*, a kind of stove, from *chauffer*, to heat See CHAFE] (*Chem.*) A small furnace, usually a cylindrical box of sheet iron, with a pipe at the top, and a grate at the bottom. *Fyfe.*

Chaul'dron, *n* See CHAWDRON

Chaun, *n* [See *infra*] A gap. [*Obs.*] *Gategrave.*

Chaun, *v. i* [O Eng. *chaune*, A-S. *geonian*, Eng. *yawn*, O. H Ger *giuôn*, N. H. Ger. *gähnen*, Gr. χαινειν] To open, to yawn. [*Obs*] *Sherwood.*

Chăunt, *n* & *v* See CHANT

Chăv'en der, *n* [See CHEVEN] (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish, sometimes called *chub* *Walton.*

Chaw, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CHAWED; *p pr* & *vb. n.* CHAWING] [A S. *ceowan*, O H Ger. *chiuwan*, M H Ger *kiuwen*, N. H Ger *kauen*, D. *kauwen*. See CHEW]

1 To grind with the teeth, to masticate, as food in eating, to ruminate, or to chew, as the cud.

The trampling steed, with gold and purple trapped,
Chawing the foaming bit, there fiercely stood *Surrey*

2 To ruminate in thought, to revolve and consider *Dryden.*

☞ A word formerly in good use, but now regarded as very vulgar

Chaw, *n.* [See *supra*]

1 The jaw [*Obs*] *Holland.*

2 As much as is put in the mouth at once, a chew, a cud [*Low*]

Chaw'dron, *n* [Properly a kettle But cf also Ger *kaldaunen*, guts, bowels, L Lat *caldana*, intestine, W *coluddyn*, gut, diminutive of *coludd*, bowels] Entrails [*Obs*] *Shak.*

[Written also *chaudron*, *chauldron*]

Chăy'-rōot, *n* [Sp *chaya*] The root of the *Oldenlandia umbellata*, native in India, and used for dyeing a durable red color [Written also *choy-root*] *Loudon.*

Chēap, *a* [An abbreviation of *good cheap*, a good purchase or bargain, Fr *bon marché*, *a bon marché*. See *infra*]

1 Bearing a low price in market, of small cost.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing sold will be *cheap* *Locke*

2 Being of small value, common, not respected.

Chēap, *n* [A S *ceap*, bargain, sale, price, from *ceapan*, *cypan*, to buy, sell See *infra*] A bargain, a purchase [*Obs*]

The sack that thou hast drunk me would have bought me lights as good *cheap* at the dearest chandler's in Europe. *Shak.*

Chēap'en (chē'pn), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CHEAPENED, *p. pr* & *vb n* CHEAPENING] [A-S *ceapian*, *ceapnian*, to buy, sell, O Sax *cōpōn*, Goth *kaupōn*, Icel *kaupa*, Sw *köpa*, Dan *kiöbe*, D *koopen*, O H Ger *choufōn*, M H Ger. *koufen*, N. H. Ger. *kaufen* Cf CHAP, *v t*]

1 To attempt to buy, to ask the price of, to chaffer for

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy *Swift*

2 To beat down the price, to depreciate.

My proffered love has *cheapened* me *Dryden.*

Chēap'en-er, *n* One who cheapens or bargains.

Chēap'ly, *adv* At a small price, at a low rate

Chēap'ness, *n* Lowness in price, considering the usual price, or real value

Chēar, *n* & *v* See CHEER

Chēat, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* CHEATED, *p pr* & *vb n.* CHEATING] [See *infra*] To deceive and defraud in any way, to impose upon, to trick

A sorcerer that, by his cunning, hath *cheated* me of this island *Shak.*

To *cheat* winter of its dreariness *W Irving.*

Syn.—To trick, cozen, gull, chouse, fool, outwit, circumvent, beguile, impose on, deceive, bamboozle

Chēat, *n* [Probably an abbreviation of *escheat*, lands or tenements that fall to a lord or to the state by forfeiture, or by the death of the tenant without heirs, because many fraudulent measures were taken by the lords of manors in procuring escheats These were also a great source of power and revenue to the early kings of England, and the escheators of the king, from the nature of their office, frequently committed frauds and extortions, so that various acts of parliament were passed to protect the people from them, hence *escheat*, and its abridgment *cheat*, were gradually brought to convey a bad meaning, but cf. also A-S. *ceat*, circumvention, cheat]

1. An act of deception; a fraud; a trick; imposition, imposture.

2. A person who cheats, one guilty of fraud by

[illegible] "Airy wonders, Which *cheats* [illegible] *Johnson.*

[illegible] grass, [illegible] also *chess* or *darnel*

Syn.—[illegible] sion; artifice; trick; deception, [illegible] stratagem

Cheat, *n.* [Probably [illegible] *eschet*, Fr. *achete*, purchased, bought; [illegible] bread made from it.

Their purest *cheat*,
Thrice boiled, kneaded, and subdued in paste *Chapman*

Cheat bread, a kind of wheat bread, considered by some as being of the finest quality, by others, as being of a second quality

Cheat'a-ble-ness, *n.* Capability of being cheated. *Hammond*

Cheat'er, *n* 1. One who cheats, one who practices a fraud in dealings of any kind.

2. (*Com.*) An officer of the exchequer, who executed forfeitures, called *escheator*. [*Rare.*—*B. Jonson.*]

Cheat'ing-ly, *adv.* In a cheating manner

Che-bec'co, *a.* [From *Chebacco*, the former name of Essex, a town in Massachusetts where such vessels are built. *Worcester.*] (*Naut.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a kind of boat employed in the Newfoundland fisheries,—called also *pinkstern. Bartlett.*

Check, *n* [Fr *échec*, check, in the sense of No 7, *infra*; a stop, hinderance, *echec*, chess. See CHECKMATE and CHESS.]

1. A sudden or continued restraint, physical or moral; a stop, a hinderance, an obstruction. "A remarkable *check* to the first progress of Christianity" *Addison.*

Useful *checks* upon the administration of government *Washington.*

2 [From the *Exchequer Chamber*, where the king's accounts were settled on a checkered cloth.] A mark put against items, as names, &c, in going over a list

3 A token given to indentify a thing or person, as, a rail-way *check* for baggage

4 (*Com.*) An order for money, drawn on a banker or on the cashier of a bank, payable on sight

5 Any counter register used as security, as the correspondent cipher of a bank note, a corresponding indenture, &c

6. A kind of checkered cloth, as plaids, &c

7. (*Chess.*) The exposure of the king to the attack of an adversary's piece, rendering necessary a change or guarding of his position

8. (*Falconry.*) The forsaking by a hawk of its proper game, to follow other birds

Check, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHECKED (chĕkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHECKING.] [From the noun. See *supra*.]

1 To put a sudden or continued restraint upon, to hinder, to repress, to curb, to moderate

So many clogs to *check* and retard the headlong course of violence and oppression *Burke*

2 To rebuke, chide, or reprove *Shak.*

3 To make a mark against, as against names, &c, in going over a list, as, to *check* a list of voters.

4 To compare with a counterpart or authority, in order to ascertain correctness or authenticity, as an account, or other paper

Check, *v. i.* 1 To make a stop, to pause,—with *at.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else *checks* at any vigorous undertaking ever after *Locke*

2. To clash or interfere.

If love *check* with business, it troubleth men's fortunes *Bacon*

Check'-book (27), *n* A book containing blank checks upon a bank *Bouvier.*

Check'er, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHECKERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHECKERING.] [From O Fr *eschequier*, *eschakier*, N Fr *échiquier*, a chess-board. See CHECKER, *n*, 2.]

1. To variegate with cross-lines, to form into little squares, like a chess board, by lines or stripes of different colors

2. To variegate or diversify with different qualities, scenes, or events

Our minds are, as it were, *checkered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison*

Check'er, *n.* 1. One who checks or restrains, a rebuker

2 [See CHECKER, *v. t.*] A chess-board.

3. A piece in the game of draughts or checkers

Check'er, or **Check'er-work** (wûrk), *n* Work varied alternately as to its colors or materials, work consisting of cross lines

Check'er-ber'ry, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The partridge-berry (*Mitchella repens*). (*b*) The wintergreen (*Gaultheria*)

Check'er-board, *n.* A board for playing checkers, or draughts.

Check'ered, *a* Variegated or diversified as with checkers. "The *checkered* shade" *Milton*

Check'erg, *n.* A common game, called also *draughts*, played on a board of sixty-four squares of alternate colors, usually white and black. Two persons play, each having twelve counters or pieces distinguished by their color from those of his adversary. Success in the game consists in capturing all the pieces of an adversary, or in so hemming them in that they can not be moved.

Check'less, *a.* Incapable of being checked or restrained

Check'mate, *n.* [Fr. *échec et mat*, Ger. *schachmatt*, from Per. *shah mát*, checkmate, literally the king is conquered or dead, from Ar. *mâta*, he died, is dead, because, when the king is made prisoner, the game is finished. See CHESS.]

1. The movement in the game of chess which stops all further moving, and ends the game

2 A complete check, defeat, or overthrow, circumvention. *Spenser.*

Check'mate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHECKMATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHECKMATING.]

1. (*Chess.*) To put in check, as the king of an adversary, so that he can neither move it, nor interpose any piece between it and the attacking piece, nor capture the latter. It puts a stop to all further moves, and gives the game to the player who makes it.

2. To arrest or defeat completely, to terminate

To *checkmate* and control my just demands *Lord*

Check'-roll, *n* A list of servants in a household,—called also *checquer roll. Nares.*

Check'-string, *n.* A cord by which the occupant of a carriage may stop the driver, or call his attention *Marryatt.*

Check'y, *n* (*Her.*) A field or armorial bearing divided into checks of different colors alternately, like a chess board. [Written also *checquey.*] *Burke.*

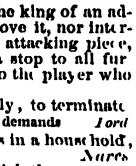

Cheddar, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, *Cheddar*, in England. *Johnston.*

Cheddar cheese a rich and highly-flavored cheese made at Cheddar

Cheek, *n* [A S *ceac*, m, or *ceace*, f, D *kaak*, O H G *kinne*, jaw, from A S *cennan*, to chew, O H G *kinnan*, N H Ger. *kauen*, D *kaauwen*. Cf *gill*.]

1 The side of the face below the eyes on either side

2. (*pl*) (*Mech.*) Those pieces of a machine which form corresponding sides, or which are similar and in pairs, as, the *cheeks* of a printing press, the *cheeks* of a turner's lathe, the *cheeks* of a vise, &c

3. (*pl*) (*Founding.*) The middle part of a flask, which is composed of more than two parts.

Cheek by jowl, in familiar proximity, close

Cheek' bōne, *n* The bone of the cheek

Cheek'ed (chekt), *a* Brought near the cheek. [*R.*]

Standing at the door of some poor sutler's tent,
With his pike *checked*, to guard the tun
Lest it must not taste *C. Cotton*

Cheek'-tooth, *n* The hinder tooth or tusk

Cheep, *v. i.* A modification of *chirp*, q. v.] To chirp, as a small bird

Cheer [O Fr *chere*, *chiere*, face, aspect, air (good or ill) welcome, cheer, N Fr *chere*, cheer, fare, Pr, Sp, It *cara*, It *cera*, *ciera*, face, mien, from Low Lat *cara*, L Lat *cara*]

1 [illegible] ance and its expression "Sweet of the [illegible] Wycliffe

[illegible] ds their drooping *cheer* ended *Milton*

2 [illegible] feeling or spirits "Be of good *cheer*" *Matt* ix 2

[illegible] virgins fled away with heavy *cheer*. *Holland*

3 [illegible] ety, mirth, or good spirits

[illegible] alacrity of spirits,
[illegible] ind, that I was wont to have *Shak*

1 That which promotes good spirits or gayety provision prepared for a feast, entertainment, as, a table well covered with good *cheer*

5 [illegible] expression of good spirits or gayety by shouts or acclamation, &c, applause, encouragement, to receive a speaker with *cheers*, to follow hounds in hunting with *cheers*

Cheer [illegible] p. p. CHEERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHEERING. [From the noun. See *supra*.]

1 To [illegible] rejoice, to gladden to render cheerful. "*Cheered* with wine and food" *Chapman*

Of [illegible] devotion is his bay,
[illegible] wont the leagues to *cheer*. *Byron*

2. To [illegible] courage, animation, or hope, &c, into, [illegible] comfort

The [illegible] d, the penitent he *cheered*. *Dryden*

3 To [illegible] salute by cheers, as, to *cheer* hounds [illegible] to *cheer* a ship

Syn.—To [illegible] ten; encourage, inspirit, comfort, console, enliven, refresh, exhilarate, animate

Cheer, *v. i.* To grow cheerful, to become gladsome or joyous.

At sight of [illegible] my soul *cheers* up *Phillips*

2. To be [illegible] any state or temper of mind [*Obs.*]

How [illegible] 'st thou, Jessica? *Shak.*

Cheer'er, *n.* One who cheers, he or that which gladdens. "Thou *cheerer* of our days" *Wotton.*
"Prime *cheerer*, light" *Thomson*

Cheer'ful, *a* Having good spirits, calmly joyful, lively, animated. "To entertain a *cheerful* disposition" *Shak.*

The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind do chant sweet music *Spenser*

2. Promoting good spirits or happiness.

Peace and a *cheerful* confidence in the mercy of God *Macaulay.*

3. Expressing good spirits or joy, animated. "General applause and *cheerful* shouts." *Shak.*

☞ Formerly pronounced *chēr'fŭl*

Syn.—Lively; animated, gay; joyful; lightsome, gleeful, blithe, airy, sprightly, jocund, jolly

Cheer'ful-ly, *adv.* In a cheerful manner, with alacrity or willingness, readily

Cheer'ful-ness, *n.* Good spirits, a state of moderate joy or gayety, alacrity.

Cheer'i-ly, *adv.* With cheerfulness, with spirit

Cheer'i-ness, *n* Cheerfulness

Cheer'ing-ly, *adv.* In a cheerful manner

Cheer'ish-ness, *n* State of cheerfulness. [*Obs.*]

There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with *cheerishness*. *Milton.*

Cheer'less, *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort

My cheerful day is turned to *cheerless* night. *Spenser*

Cheer'less-ness, *n* State of being destitute of cheerfulness or comfort

Cheer'ly, *a* Gay, cheerful, not gloomy

Cheer'ly, *adv.* In a cheerful manner, heartily, briskly *Shak.*

Cheer'up, *v. t* To make cheerful, to enliven. [*Colloq.*] See CHIRRUP

Cheer'y, *a.* 1 In good spirits, cheerful, lively.

2 Promoting, or tending to promote, cheerfulness. "A *cheery* bowl" *Gay.*

Cheese, *n.* [A S *cese*, or *cyse*, O Sax *kese*, *kiesi*, O H Ger *chasi*, M H Ger *kaese*, N H Ger *käse*, D *kaas*, from Lat *caseus*, It *cascio*, *cacio*, Sp *queso*, Pg *queiro*, Ir. *cais*, Gael *caise*, W *caws*, Armor *caus*, Corn *kes*, Basque *gazta*, *gaztaya*, *quasa*.]

1 The curd of milk, congulated usually by rennet, separated from the whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop, or mold

2 A mass of pomace or ground apples pressed together in the form of a cheese

Cheese'-cāke, *n* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter *Prior*

Cheese'-lĕp, *n* A bag used to keep the rennet for making cheese

Cheese'-mīte, *n* (*Entom.*) A minute wingless insect (*Acarus siro*) with eight legs found in cheese

Cheese'-mŏn'ger (mŭng'ger, 82), *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese *B. Jonson.*

Cheese'-prĕss, *n* A press, or engine for pressing curd in the making of cheese *Gay*

Cheese'-rĕn'net, *n* (*Bot.*) A species of *Galium* (*G. verum*) sometimes put in milk intended for cheese, to give it color and flavor *London*

Cheese'-vāt, *n* The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing *Glanville*

Cheesy, *a* Having the nature, qualities, taste, or form of cheese

Cheet, *v. i.* To chatter or chirrup *Tennyson.*

Cheetah, *n* [Hind *chitá*, Skr *tshitraka*.] (*Zool.*) The hunting leopard (*Felis jubata*)

Chef, *n* [Fr.] 1 A chief or head person

2 The head cook of a large establishment, as a club, a family, &c *Thackeray*

Chef-d'œuvre (shā dŭvr'), *n.*, *pl.* CHEFS D'ŒUVRE [Fr.] A master piece, a capital work in art, literature, &c

Chĕg're, } *n* See CHIGOE.
Chĭg'oe, }

Chei'rŏp'ter, *n* [Gr χειρ, hand, and πτερόν, feather, wing, from πέτομαι, πτέσθαι, to fly.] (*Zool.*) One of the *Cheiroptera*.

Chei-rŏp'te-rā, *n pl* (*Zool.*) An order of mammalia having the limbs connected by a web, capable of being used in flying like wings. See BAT

Chei'rŏp'ter-ous, *a* Belonging to the *Cheiroptera*.

Chei'ro-thē'ri-um, *n.* [Gr χειρ, hand, and θηρίον, beast, equivalent to θήρ.] (*Geol.*) An extinct animal whose footprints were broad like a hand. It is now referred to the genus *Labyrinthodon*. *Dana.*

Che kō'a, *n* The Chinese porcelain clay

Chĕl'ate (kē'), *a* Same as CHELIFEROUS.

Che-lif'er-ous (ke-lĭf'er-us) *a* [Gr χηλή, hoof, claw, and Lat *ferre*, to bear.] Having chelliform appendages

Chĕl'i-fōrm (kĕl'i-fôrm), *a* [Gr χηλή, claw, and Lat *forma*, form.] Having a movable joint or finger closing against a preceding joint or projecting part of it, so that the whole may be used for grasping, as in the hand or claw of a crab, pincer like

Che-lō'ni-ā, *n pl* (*Zool.*) An order of reptiles, including the tortoise. See REPTILE. *Dana.*

Che lō'ni an, *n* [Gr χέλωνη, tortoise.] (*Zool.*) One of the *Chelonia*

Che-lō'ni an, *a* Pertaining to, or designating, animals of the tortoise kind

Chĕ'ly (kē'lĭ) } *n* [Gr χηλή, claw.] A pincer-like
Chē'la (kē'la), } claw, as in crabs [*Obs.*]

Chĕm'ic, } *a* [See CHEMISTRY.]
Chĕm'ic al }

1 Pertaining to chemistry. "*Chemical* nomenclature and notation"

2 Resulting from the operation of the forces on which composition and decomposition, and related phenomena, depend, as, *chemical* changes; *chemical* combinations

Chĕm'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to chemical principles, by chemical operation.

Chĕm'ic-als, *n. pl.* Substances used for producing chemical effects.

Chĕm'i-glyph'ic, *a.* [From *chemi*, in *chemical*, and γλύφειν, to engrave.] Engraved by means of a galvanic battery.

Chemin-des-rondes (shmăng'dā rŏngd'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A beam from four to twelve feet wide, at the foot of the exterior slope in a permanent fortification. It is sometimes covered in front by a hedge, or a low wall, or small parapet of earth. *Straith.*

Chĕ-mise' (she-meez') *n* [O Fr *camise*, N Fr. *chemise*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *camisa*, It *camicia*, *camiscia*, L Lat *camisia*, *camisia*, shirt, thin dress, from Ar *kamis*, shirt, any under garment of linen, from Skr. *kschauma*, flaxen, linen Cf CAMIS]

1. A shift, or under garment, worn by females

2 A wall that lines the face of any work of earth

Chemisette.

Chĕm'i-sĕtte' (shĕm'e-zĕt'), *n.* [Fr, diminutive of *chemise* See *supra*] An under-garment, worn over the chemise

Chĕm'ist (kĕm'ist), *n* [Fr *chimiste* See *infra*] A person versed in chemistry, a professor of chemistry.

Chĕm'is-try (kĕm'is trȳ) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [From *chemist*, Fr *chimie*, Sp *chimia*, It & Pg *chimica*, Pr. *alkimia*, Sp. & Pg *alquimia*, from Ar *al kimiâ* See ALCHEMY] That branch of science which treats of the composition of substances, and of the changes which they undergo.

Inorganic chemistry, that which treats of inorganic or mineral substances — *Organic chemistry*, that which treats of the substances which form the structure of organized beings and their products, whether animal or vegetable — *Practical*, or *applied chemistry*, that which treats of the modes of manufacturing the products of chemistry that are useful in the arts, of their applications to economical purposes, and of the conditions essential to their best use — *Pure chemistry*, that which treats of the elemental constitution of substances, of the laws of combination, and of the mutual reactions and relations therein involved It consequently explains the modes and proportions of composition, and the processes of decomposition and decay, and also the nature of the elements and of their compounds

☞ This word and its derivatives were formerly written with *y*, and sometimes with *i*, instead of *e*, in the first syllable, *chymistry*, *chymist*, *chymical*, &c, or *chimistry*, *chimist*, *chimical*, &c, and the pronunciation was conformed to the orthography At the present day, most speakers pronounce these words as they are now spelt, *chem'is-try*, *chem'ist*, *chem'ic-al*, &c

Che nille' (she nēl'), *n* [Fr, a caterpillar] Tufted cord, of silk or worsted, used in ladies' dresses.

Chĕque, *n* See CHECK

Chĕq'uer, *n* & *v* See CHECKER

Chĕq'uey (chĕk'ȳ), *n* See CHECKY.

Chĕ'riff, *n* [Ar *sherif*, noble, holy, a prince, from *scharafa*, to be eminent] The prince of Mecca, a high priest among the Mohammedans. [Written also *sheriff*]

Chĕr'ish, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* CHERISHED; *p. pr* & *vb n* CHERISHING] [Fr *chérir*, from *cher*, dear, the same as the Lat *carus* Cf CARESS]

1. To treat with tenderness and affection, to nurture with care, to foster "That love which thou hast vowed to *cherish*" *Shak*

We were gentle among you, even as a nurse *cherisheth* her children 1 *Thess* ii 7

2. To hold dear, to embrace with interest, to indulge, to encourage, as, to *cherish* religious principle, to *cherish* ill will. "To *cherish* virtue and humanity" *Burke.*

Syn. — To nourish, foster, nurse, entertain, encourage; comfort, support See NOURISH

Chĕr'ish-er, *n* One who cherishes, an encourager, a supporter "The *cherisher* of my flesh and blood" *Shak*

Chĕr'ish-ing-ly, *adv* In an affectionate or cherishing manner

Chĕr'ish-ment, *n* Encouragement, comfort. [*Obs*] "Rich bounty and dear *cherishment*." *Spenser*

Chĕr'mĕs, *n* See KERMES.

Che-rōōt' (che rōōt') (Synop, § 130), *n* A kind of cigar, highly prized for the delicacy of its flavor, originally brought from Manilla, in the Philippine Islands.

Chĕr'ry, *n* [A-S *cirse*, cherry, *cirs-beam*, *cyrstreow*, cherry-tree, O H Ger *kirsâ*, M H Ger. *kirse*, N H. Ger *kirsche*, Fr *cerise*, Pr *serisia*, Sp *cereza*, Pg *cereja*, It. *ciriegia*, *ciliegea*, L Lat *cerasea*, from Lat *cerasus*, cherry tree, cherry, Gr κερασός, κεράσια, κεραστα, so named, it is said, from *Cerasus*, a city in Pontus, near the Euxine, whence the tree was imported into Italy]

1. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The fruit of a species of *Prunus* (*P. cerasus*), of which there are many varieties. (*b*) The tree which bears the fruit

2. A cordial composed of cherry-juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted

Chĕr'ry, *a.* Like a red cherry in color; red, ruddy, blooming, as, a *cherry* lip, *cherry* cheeks.

Chĕr'ry-bounce', *n.* Cherry-brandy and sugar

Chĕr'ry-brăn-dy, *n.* Brandy in which cherries are steeped.

Chĕr'ry-lau-rel, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub (*Prunus lauro-cerasus*) common in nurseries, the leaves of which have a flavor like that of bitter almonds.

Chĕr'ry-pit, *n.* A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a hole. *Shak.*

Chĕr'ry-pŏp'per, *n.* (*Bot*) A species of *Capsicum* (*C cerasiforme*), whose fruit is small and shaped like a cherry. *Loudon.*

Chĕr'ry-rūm', *n.* Rum in which cherries are steeped.

Chĕr'ry-tree, *n.* A tree producing cherries, especially the common cultivated trees, and that which produces the black wild cherry, the wood of which is valued for cabinet-work.

Chĕr'so-nēse, *n* [Gr χερσόνησος ; χέρσος, land, or uncultivated land, and νῆσος, an isle.] A peninsula, a tract of land of any indefinite extent, which is nearly surrounded by water, but united to a larger tract by a neck of land, or isthmus, as, the *Cimbric Chersonese*, or Jutland, the *Tauric Chersonese*, or Crimea

Chĕrt, *n.* [From Ir *cearthe*, stone, W. *cellt*, flint stone] (*Min*) An impure, massive, flint like quartz or hornstone, of various dull shades of color. *Dana*

Chĕrt'y, *a.* Like chert, containing chert. *Pennant.*

Chĕr'ub (68), *n*, *pl* CHĔR'UBS, but the Hebrew plural CHĔR'U-BIM is also used. CHĔR'U BIM, though of frequent occurrence in the Bible, is a barbarism [Heb. *kerûb*, from *kârab*, to grasp, to lay hold of, probably akin to Gr. γρύψ, Ger. *greif*, Eng *griffin*]

1 (*Script*) One of an order of angels, variously represented at different times, usually regarded as distinguished by their knowledge from the seraphs, who are supposed to be ardent in love

2 (*Jewish Antiq*) A symbolical figure frequently mentioned in the Scriptures, and used as part of the embellishments of the tabernacle and temple of the Jews *Exod* xxv 19

3 A beautiful child, — so called from the fact that modern artists have represented cherubs as beautiful children

Che-rŭ'bic, } *a* Pertaining to cherubs, angelic.
Che-rŭ'bic al, } *Sheldon*

And the *cherubic* host, in thousand choirs,
Touch their immortal harps of golden wires *Milton*

Chĕr'ŭ blm, *n* The Hebrew plural of *cherub*

Chĕr'ŭ blin, *a* Cherubic, angelic [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Chĕr'ŭ blin, *n* A cherub [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Chĕr'up, *v i* [Probably formed from *chirp* To make a short, shrill sound, to chirp, as, *cherruping* birds *Drayton*

Chĕr'up, *v t* To excite or urge on by making a short, shrill sound

He *cherups* brisk his ear-erecting steed *Cowper*

Chĕr'up, *n.* A short, sharp noise, as, the *cherup* of a cricket.

Chĕr'vil, *n* [A S *cerfille*, O H Ger *kervela*, *kervila*, *kervola*, M H Ger *kervele*, N H Ger *kerbel*, D *kervel*, from Lat. *caerefolium*, *chærephyllum*, Gr χαιρέφυλλον, from χαίρειν, to rejoice, and φύλλον, leaf, Fr *cerfeuil*, Sp *cerafolio*, It *cerfoglio*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Chærophyllum*, one species of which (*C sativum*) is used in soups and salads.

Chĕs'i-ble, *n.* See CHASUBLE

Chĕs'lip, *n.* [Perhaps corrupted from Fr *chatpeleuse*, weevil, wood louse] A small vermin that lies under stones.

Chĕss, *n* [From Fr *échecs*, pl., O Fr *eschec*, Pr *escac*, It *scacco*, Sp & Pg *xaque*, Ger *schach*, from Per *shâh*, king, as being the principal figure See CHECK, *n*, and CHICKMATE] A game played by two persons, on a board containing sixty four squares, like that used in checkers, with two differently colored sets of pieces, or men, sixteen in each set eight are pawns, having the same value and moves, the others vary in value and movement, and are the king, the queen, two bishops, two knights, and two castles, or rooks

Chĕss, *n.* [Cf. Per *khas*, bad, evil, weed, thistle, thorn] (*Bot*) A kind of grass (*Bromus secalinus*) which grows among wheat, and is often erroneously regarded as degenerate or changed wheat, it bears some resemblance to oats, and if reaped and ground up with wheat, so as to be used for food, is said to produce narcotic effects, — called also *cheat*. [*U S*]

Chĕss'-ăp'ple, *n.* The wild-service (*Pratægus terminalis*)

Chĕss'-bōard, *n* The board used in the game of chess, having eight rows of squares, eight in each row, alternately of different colors.

Chĕs'sel, *n.* The wooden vat in which cheese is pressed. *Gardner*

Chĕs'sex, *n.* [Fr] (*Mil.*) The boards used for the flooring of a temporary military bridge [See *Illust of Bateau-bridge*]

Chĕss'-măn, *n* A piece used in the game of chess

Chĕs'som, *n.* [Cf. N. H Ger. *kies*, M H Ger *kis*, gravel, and O. Eng. *cheesil*, gravel, pebbles, sand, A S. *ceosel*, gravel, sand. Cf. CHISEL] Mellow earth. *Bacon.*

Chĕss'-tree, *n.* (*Naut*) A piece of wood bolted perpendicularly on the side, to confine the clews of the main-sail. *Totten.*

Chĕst, *n.* [A-S. *cest*, *cist*, *cyst*, O. H. Ger. *chiste*, *kista*, N. H. Ger. & Dan. *kiste*, Sw. *kista*, D. *kist*, from Lat. *cista*, Gr. κίστη, W. *cist*, Gael., *cista*, Ir. *ciste*.]

1. A box of wood, or other material, in which articles are deposited it differs from a trunk in not being covered with skin or leather. "Heaps of money [illegible] in the *chest*." *Dryden.*

2. A [illegible]. [*Obs.*]

He is now dead, and nailed in his *chest*. *Chaucer.*

3. The part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breast-bone, the thorax

4 (*Com.*) A case in which certain goods, as tea, opium, &c, are transported, and hence the quantity such a case contains.

Chest of drawers, a case of movable boxes called *drawers*

Chĕst, *v. t.* To deposit in a chest, to hoard.

Chĕst'ed, *a.* Having a chest, as, thick-*chested*; narrow-*chested*

Chĕst'-foun'der, *n.* (*Far*) A rheumatic affection of the muscles by which the fore limbs of a horse are moved, as well as of those which are necessary to respiration. It resembles somewhat the acute rheumatism of the human body *White.*

Chĕst'nut (chĕs'nut), *n.* [A S *cystel*, chestnut, and *cyst-beam*, *cysten-beam*, chestnut tree, O Eng. *chesteine*, *chestayne*, *chesten*, chestnut, O H Ger *chestinna*, *kestina*, M H Ger *kestene*, *chestnne*, *caestane*, N. H Ger *kastanie*, O Fr. *chastaigne*, *castaigne*, N. Fr. *châtaigne*, Pr & ' g *castanha*, Sp *castaña*, It. *castagna*, from Lat *castanea*, Gr κάστανον, from Κάστανα, a city of Pontus, called also Καστανάια, where chestnut-trees grew in abundance, and whence they were introduced into Europe] (*Bot.*) (*a*) The fruit, seed, or nut of a tree belonging to the genus *Castanea* (*C vesca*), inclosed in a prickly pericarp or bur (*b*) The tree itself, or its timber.

Chĕst'nut, *a.* Being of the color of a chestnut, of a reddish brown color

Chĕst'nut-tree, *n.* The tree which produces the chestnut (*Castanea vesca*) It is a valuable timber-tree

Chĕs'ton, *n* [So called from its resemblance to a chestnut, O Eng *chesten*, *chesteine*, *chestayne*. See *supra*] A species of plum. *Johnson.*

Chĕ'tah, *n.* See CHEETAH

Chĕt'wĕrt, *n* A measure of grain equal to 0 7218 of an imperial quarter, or nearly six Winchester bushels [*Russia*]

Chĕv'a chĕ (shĕv'a shĕ), *n* [O Fr *chevauchée*, *chevauchee*, *chevaulchée*, from *chevaucher*, *chevachier*, *chevalcher*, to ride, to go on horseback, L. Lat *chevalcha* See CAVALCADE] An expedition with cavalry. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Chĕv'age, *n.* See CHIEFAGE

Che-văl', *n*, *pl* CHE VAUX' (shĕ vō') [Fr, Pr. *caval* See CAVALCADE] A support or frame.

Che-văl'-de-frize, *n*, *pl* CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE (shĕv'o de-frēz') [Fr, from *cheval*, horse, and *Frise*, Friesland Cf Ger. *Spanischer reuter*, Spanish rider or horseman, equivalent to *cheval de frise* It is also called a *turnpike*, or *tournniquet*] (*Mil*) A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long, used to defend a passage, stop a breach, or make a retrenchment to stop cavalry. "The obstructions of chain, boom, and *cheveaux de frise*." *W Irving.*

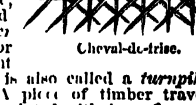
Cheval-de-frise.

Che văl'-glăss, *n* A large mirror, mounted so as to swing in a frame, a dressing glass

Chĕv'a-lĭer' (shĕv'a leer'), *n* [Fr, from *cheval*, horse, Pr *cavallier* Cf CAVALIER]

1 A horseman, hence, a knight, a gallant young man. "Mount, *cheviers*, to arms" *Shak.*

2 A member of certain orders of knighthood.

Chĕv'en, *n* [Fr *chevanne* and *chevesne*, from *chef*, head, equivalent to Lat *caput*, because it is a small fish with a large head See CHAVENDER] A river fish, the chub *Browne.*

Chĕv'er II, *n* [O Fr *cheveril*, *cheveral*, N. Fr *chevreau*, kid, diminutive of *chevre*, goat, the same as the Lat *capra*]

1 Soft leather made of kid skin.

2 A yielding disposition

Here's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad *Shak.*

Chĕv'er-II, *a.* Having pliability, as that of kid-skin. "A *cheveril* conscience and a searching wit." *Drayton.*

Chĕv'er-II ize, *v. t.* To make as pliable as kid-leather *Mountagu.*

Chĕv'i-sănce (shĕv'e-zăns), *n* [O Fr. *chevisance*, *cheriisance*, *chevisance*, from *chevir*, to come to an end, to perform, from *chef*, head, end, the same as the Lat *caput*. See CHIEVE and CHIEF.]

1. Achievement, deed, performance; enterprise accomplished. [*Obs.*] "Fortune, the foe of famous *chevisance*." *Spenser.*

2. (*Law.*) (*a*) A making of contracts; a bargain. (*b*) An unlawful agreement or contract. *Bouvier.*

Chev-rōtte' (shev-rōt'), *n.* [Fr., from *chèvre*, goat, the same as the Lat. *capra*. Cf. CHEVRON.] (*Mil.*) An engine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages. *Simmonds.*

Chĕv'ron, *n.* [Fr., rafter, *chevron*, Pr. *cabrion*,

cabiron, Sp. *cabrion*, *cavitron*, *cabrio*, equivalent to Lat. *capreolus*, a piece of timber which supports something, from *caper*, goat.]

1. (*Her.*) An honorable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top.

2. (*Mil.*) The distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' coats.

3. (*Arch.*) An ornament in the form of zigzag work. *Gwilt.*

Chevron (*Arch.*)

Chĕv'ron-ed (shĕv'ron), *a.* Having a chevron, or ornamental figure of a zigzag form.

[A garment] whose nether parts, with their bases, were of watchet cloth of silver, *chevroned* all over with lace *B Jonson*

Chĕv'ron-el (shĕv'ron el), *n.* A small chevron

Chĕv'ro-tāin', *n* [Fr, from O Fr *chevrot*, little goat, roe, diminutive of *chevre*, goat, the same as the Lat. *capra*] (*Zool*) A species of the genus *Moschus*, related to the deer, but having no horns, and otherwise peculiar. It is small, light, and graceful, and lives in the mountains of Asia, from the Altai to Java *Dana*

Chĕv'y, *v. t.* [Probably the same with the old word *chever* (connected with *shiver*), as used by Digby and others.] To shake or force with a shivering motion "One poor fellow was *chevied* about among the casks in the storm for ten minutes." *Lond Times*

Chew (chōō), *v t* [*imp & p. p* CHEWED (chōōd), *p. pr & vb. n* CHEWING] [A-S. *ceowan*. See CHAW]

1. To bite and grind with the teeth, to masticate

2. To ruminate mentally, to meditate.

He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offense *Prior*

Chew, *v i* To perform the action of biting and grinding with the teeth, to ruminate, to meditate

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past *Pope*

Chew, *n* That which is chewed, that which is held in the mouth at once, a cud [*Low*]

Chew'et (chōō'et), *n* [From *chew*, v t Cf CHUFF] A kind of pie made of chopped substances [*Obs*]

Chē'winK, *n* The ground robin, — so called from its peculiar note [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Chī'an, *a* [Lat *Chius*, *a*, *um*, from *Chios*, *Chius*] (*Geog*) Pertaining to Chios, an island in the Ægean Sea, or Grecian Archipelago

Chian earth, a medicinal, dense, compact kind of earth from Chios, used anciently as an astringent and a cosmetic

Chi-ă'ro-ŏs-cy'ro, } Same as CLARE OBSCURI, q v

Chi-ă'ro-os-cy'ro }

Chi-ăs'to-lite, *n* [Gr χιαστός, marked with χ, crossed, from χιάζειν, and λίθος, stone, from the resemblance of the cross cuts of its crystals to the Greek letter χ] (*Min*) Same as ANDALUSITE, q v

Chib'bal, *n* [Fr *ciboule*, Pr *cebula*, Pg *cebola*, Sp *cebolla*, It *cipolla*, from L Lat *cepula*, *cepola*, diminutive of Lat *cepa*, *cæpa*, *cæpe*, onion] A small sort of onion [Written also *chibbol*] *Beaumont*

Chī bŏngue' } (chī bŏōk'), *n* [Turkish] A Turk

Chī-bŏuk' } ish tobacco pipe, usually with a mouth-piece of amber, a stem of some valuable wood, and the bowl of baked clay

Chī'ēh (chē'kā), *n* [Sp] 1 A red coloring matter, extracted from the *Bignonia chica*, used by some of the tribes of North American Indians to stain the skin

2 A fermented liquor or beer made of maize, &c, by the natives of South America *Johnston*

Chi-cāne' (she kān'), *n* [Fr *chicane*, originally a crumb, a small part, hence, fineness, subtilty, O Fr *chic*, a small piece, finesse, subtilty, from O Fr & Catalan *chic*, Sp *chico*, little, either from Lat *cicus*, It *cica*, trifle, or from Basque *chiki-a*, *chik-ira*, little, small] An artful subterfuge, or trick, designed to lead away from the merits of a case or question, — specifically applied to legal proceedings, shift, cavil, sophistry "To shuffle from them by *chicane*" *Burke*

To cut short this *chicane*, I propound it fairly to your own conscience *Berkeley*

Chi-cāne', *v i.* [Fr *chicaner*] See *supra* To use shifts, cavils, or artifices *Burke*

Chi-cān'er, *n* [From the verb, equivalent to Fr *chicaneur*] One who uses shifts, evasions, or undue artifices, in litigation or disputes, a caviler, an unfair disputant *Locke*

Chi-cān'er-y (she-kān'er-y), *n.* [Fr *chicanerie*] Mean or unfair artifice to perplex a cause and obscure the truth, stratagem, sophistry. "Irritated by perpetual *chicanery*" *Hallam*

Syn.—Trick, sophistry, quibble, fetch, stratagem

Chich, *n.*, *pl.* CHICH'ES [Fr. *chiche*, *pois chiche*, a dwarf pea, It. *cece*, Pr. *cezer*, Sp *chicharo*, Ger. *kicher*, *kichererbse*, from Lat. *cicer*, the chick-pea.] A dwarf pea; the chick-pea.

Chich'ling, } *n.* [A diminutive of *chich*, a
Chich'ling-vĕtch, } dwarf pea.] (*Bot.*) A vetch or pea, of the genus *Lathyrus*, sometimes used for food. *Miller.*

Chick, *v. i.* [O. Eng. *chyke*, *chyken*. Cf. A-S. *cwic*, living, quick, *cwicu*, quick growing grass.] To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate. *Chalmers.*

Chick, } *n.* [A-S. *cicen*, L. Ger *kiken*, *küken*,
Chick'en, } D. *kieken*, *kuiken*, M. Ger. *kuchin*, Prov. Ger. *küchen*, N. H. Ger. *küchlein*.]

1. The young of fowls, particularly of the domestic hen.

2 A young person; — used as a term of endearment. *Shak.*

Chick'a-bid'dy, *n.* A chicken. [*Trivial, U S*]

Chick'a-dee', *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird, the black-cap titmouse (*Parus atricapillus*), of North America, — named from its note. *Audubon.*

Chick'a-ree', *n* The American red squirrel, the *Sciurus Hudsonius* *Bartlett.*

Chick'en-heärt'ed, *a.* Timid, fearful, cowardly.

Chick'en-pŏx, *n.* (*Med*) A mild, contagious, eruptive disease, generally attacking children only.

Chick'ling, *n.* A small chick or chicken.

Chick'-pēa, *n.* [See CHICH] A species of the genus *Cicer* (*C arietinum*), cultivated in the south of Europe, and used as lentils are It is smaller than the common pea, and hence called also *dwarf-pea.* *Loudon*

Chick'-weed, *n.* (*Bot*) A species of insignificant weeds of the genera *Montia*, *Alsine*, and *Stellaria*, especially *S. media*, the seeds and flower buds of which are a favorite food of small birds, as finches. *Loudon*

Chic'o-ry, *n.* [Fr. *chicorée*, It *cicória*, *cicorea*, Lat. *cichorium*, Gr. κιχώριον.] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cichorium*, or succory. *C intybus*, or wild chicory, is extensively cultivated and used for adulterating coffee, the roots being dried, roasted, and ground with the coffee-bean. *C. endivia* is used as a salad *Baird*

Chide, *v t.* [*imp* CHID (CHODE, *obs*), *p p* CHIDDEN, CHID, *p pr & vb n* CHIDING] [A S *cidan*, *chidan*] To rebuke, to reproach, to blame. "Up braided, *chid*, and ratted at" *Shak*

To chide from, or *chide away*, to drive away by scolding or reproof

Syn.—To blame, rebuke, reprove, scold, censure, reproach, reprehend, reprimand

Chide, *v i* 1 To utter words of disapprobation and displeasure, to find fault, to contend angrily

Wherefore the people did *chide* with Moses *Ex* xvii 2

2 To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise "As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood" *Shak*

Chide, *n* A gentle noise or murmur. [*Rare*] "The *chide* of streams" *Thomson*

Chid'er, *n.* One who chides, clamors, reproves, or rebukes.

Chid'er-ess, *n.* She who chides. [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Chid'ing-ly, *adv* In a chiding or reproving manner

Chief (cheef), *a* [O Fr *chief*, *chef*, head, top, chief, Sp *xefe*, Pr *cap*, It *capo*, from Lat *caput*, head]

1 Highest in office or rank, headmost, as, a *chief* priest

Among the *chief* rulers also many believed on him *John* xii 42

2 Principal or most eminent in any quality or action, most distinguished, having most influence, taking the lead, most important, as, the *chief* topic of conversation, the *chief* interest of man

Syn.—Principal, leading, main, first, paramount, supreme, prime, vital, especial, great, grand, eminent, master

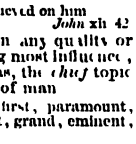

Chief, *n.* 1 The head or leader of any band or community, a commander

2 The principal or most important person or thing

3 (*Her*) The upper part of the escutcheon, divided into three points, *dexter*, *middle*, and *sinister* *Brande*

In chief (*a*) At the head, as, a commander *in chief* (*b*) (*Eng Law*) From the king, or sovereign, as *tenure in chief*, tenure directly from the king as a reward for meritorious personal services

Syn.—Chieftain, commander, leader, head, principal — CHIEF, CHIEFTAIN, COMMANDER, LEADER These words fluctuate somewhat in their meaning according to circumstances, but agree in the general idea of rule and authority The term *chief* is now more usually applied to one who has the pre-eminence or rule in civil matters, as the *chief* of the police, the *chief* of an Indian tribe A *chieftain* (sometimes a *chief*) is one who has the pre-eminence and lead in military concerns, especially among small clans or tribes A *commander* is one who has the rule and authority in warlike concerns, a *leader* is one who takes the command and gives directions in particular enterprises A *chief* needs sagacity and force of character a *chieftain* requires skill and dexterity for trying emergencies, a *commander* should be distinguished for his foresight and energy a *leader* needs a union of sagacity, penetration, and indomitable energy

Chief, *adv* Chiefly [*Rare*] *Thomson*

Chief'age, *n* [O. Fr *chevage*, from *chef*, *chief*, head, L Lat *chevagium*, *chavagium*, *cavagium* See *supra*] A tribute by the head. [Written also *chevage*] [*Obs*]

Chief'-bär'on, *n.* (*Eng. Law*) The presiding judge of the court of exchequer.

Chief'dŏm, *n.* Sovereignty. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Chief'ess (cheef'es), *n.* A female chief. [*Rare.*]

Chief'-jūs'tice, *n.* The presiding justice, or principal judge, of a court.

Chief'-jūs'tice-ship, *n.* The office of chief-justice. *Story.*

Chief'less, *a.* Without a chief or leader. *Pope.*

Chief'ly, *adv.* 1. In the first place; principally, eminently; above all.

Search through this garden, leave unsearched no nook,
But *chiefly* where those two fair creatures lodge. *Milton.*

2. For the most part, mostly.

Those parts of the kingdom where the . . . estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift*

Chief'rie (chēf'rē), *n.* A small rent paid to the lord paramount. [*Obs*] *Swift.*

Chief'tain (tin, 42), *n.* [O. Fr. *chieftaine*, *chiefvetain*, *chefetain*, *chefetaine*, *chefvetain*, *chevetain*, *chevetaine*, N Fr *capitaine*, Pr *capitani*, L. Lat. *capitaneus*, from O Fr. *chef*, *chief*, Lat *caput*, head. Cf CAPTAIN] A captain, leader, or commander; a chief, the head of a troop, army, or clan.

Syn.—Chief, commander, leader, head See CHIEF

Chief'tain-cy, } *n* The rank, office, or quality
Chief'tain ship, } of a chieftain
Chief'tain-ry, *n* Chieftainship [*Rare*]

Chiev'ance (chēv'ans), *n* [O Fr *chevance*, equivalent to *chevissance*, *chevisance*, from *chevir*, to accomplish See CHEVISANCE and CHIEVE] An unlawful bargain, traffic in which money is extorted as discount [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Chieve, } *v i* [O Fr *chevir* See *supra*] To come
Chēve, } to an issue or conclusion, to turn out, to succeed, as, to *chieve* well in an enterprise [*Obs or Prov*] *Halliwell*

Chiffonier (shif-fon-eer', *Fr. pron* shē-fo ne-ā'), *n* [Fr *chiffonnier*, from *chiffon*, rag, and this from *chiffe*, weak and bad stuff, also equivalent to *chiffon*]

1 A receptacle for rags or shreds

2 A movable and ornamental piece of furniture, a movable closet

3 One who gathers rags, a rag-picker

Chī'gōe, } *n* [Fr *chique*, perhaps fr Catalan *chic*,
Chig're, } Sp *chico*, small, or of Peruvian origin] (*Entom*) A small insect of the flea family (*Pulex penetrans*), common in the West Indies and South America, which often attacks the feet, penetrating the skin, and rearing a numerous progeny under it Unless promptly removed, it is the means of producing troublesome sores, which, if neglected at first, are difficult to heal [Written also *chegre*, *chegoe*, *chigger*, *jigger*] *Baird*

Chil'blāin, *n* A blain or sore produced by cold, a tumor affecting the hands and feet, accompanied with inflammation, pain, and sometimes ulceration

Chil'blāin, *v t* To produce chilblains upon, to afflict with chilblains

Child, *n*, *pl* CHIL'DREN [A S *cild*, pl *cildru*, *cildra* Cf Goth *kilthei*, womb, *in kilthô*, with child, and *keian*, *us keian*, Gr *φυφαι*, Dan *kuld*, Sw *kull*, progeny Cf CHIN]

1 A son or a daughter, a male or female descendant, in the first degree, the immediate progeny of human parents

Men are but *children* of a larger growth *Dryden*

2. A young person of either sex, hence, one who exhibits the character of a very young person, as, a *child* in knowledge, &c.

When I was a *child*, I spake as a *child*, I understood as a *child*, I thought as a *child*, but when I became a man, I put away childish things 1 *Cor* xiii 11

3 Descendants, however remote; — used especially in the plural, as, the *children* of Israel, the *children* of Edom

4 One who, by character or practice, shows signs of relationship to another, as, a *child* of God, a *child* of the devil

To be with child, to be pregnant

Child, *v t* To give birth to produce young [*Obs*] "The queen Genissa *childing* died" *Warner*

It chanced within two days they *childed* both *Latimer*

Child'-bĕar'ing, *n* The act of producing or bringing forth children, parturition *Milton Addison*

Child'hŏd, *n* The state of a woman bringing forth a child, or being in labor, parturition

Child'birth, *n.* The act of bringing forth a child, travail, labor. *Taylor.*

Childe (child, *in U S.*, child, *or* child, *in Eng*), *n.* A cognomen formerly prefixed to his name by the oldest son, until he succeeded to the titles of his ancestors, or gained new honors by his own prowess, as, *Childe* Roland.

☞ "*Childe* we may suppose to have been once chil'de" *Smart*

Child'ed, *a.* Furnished with a child [*Obs.*]

Child'er-mas-dāy, *n* [From *child*, *mass*, and *day*. A-S *cilda-mæsse dæg*] (*Eccl*) An anniversary of the church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod, — called also *Innocents' Day*

Child'hood (27), *n* [A S. *cildhad* See HOOD] The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children, including the time from birth to puberty, in a more restricted sense, the state or time from infancy to puberty.

I have walked before you from my *childhood* unto this day. 1 *Sam.* xii 2.

Child'ish, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a child, puerile, trifling.

Methinks that simplicity in her countenance is rather *childish* than innocent. *Addison.*

☞ *Childish*, as applied to persons who are grown up, is commonly in a bad sense, as a *childish* temper, *childish* amusements

Child'ish-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a child; in a trifling way, in a weak or foolish manner.

Child'ish-ness, *n* The state or qualities of a child, simplicity, harmlessness, weakness of intellect

Child'less, *a* Destitute of children or offspring

Child'less-ness, *n* State of being without children

Child'-like, *a* Resembling a child, or that which belongs to children, becoming a child, meek, submissive, dutiful "*Child-like* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care" *Hooker*

☞ *Child like*, as applied to persons grown up, is commonly in a good sense, as, *child-like* grace or simplicity, *child-like* modesty

Child'ly, *a.* Having the character of a child, belonging, or appropriate to a child *Tennyson*

Child'ness, *n* The manner of a child, childishness [*Obs*] "Varying *childness*" *Shak*

Chil'dren, *n*, *pl* of *child*

Chil'i-ad (kil'i-ad), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάς, from χίλιον, thousand] A thousand, the aggregate of a thousand individual things, especially, the period of a thousand years

The world, then in the seventh *chiliad*, will be assumed up unto God *Sir T More*

Chil'i-a-gŏn', *n.* [Gr χιλιάγωνος, from χίλιον, thousand, and γωνία, angle] A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides *Barlow*

Chil'i-a hē'dron, *n* [Gr. χιλιον, thousand, and ἕδρα, seat, base, from ζζεσθαι, to sit] A solid figure of a thousand equal sides or faces

Chil'i-arch' (kil'i-ärk'), *n* [Gr χιλιαρχης, χιλιαρχος, from χίλιον, thousand, and ἀρχός, leader, from ἄρχειν, to lead] The commander or chief of a thousand men

Chil'i-arch'y, *n* [Gr. χιλιαρχια. See *supra*] A body consisting of a thousand men *Mitford*

Chil'i-ăşm (kil'i ăzm), *n* [Gr χιλιασμός, from χιλιας. See CHILIAD] The doctrine of the personal reign of Christ on earth during the millennium

Chil'i-ăst, *n* [Gr χιλιαστης See *supra*] One of those who believe in the second coming of Christ to reign on earth for the space of a thousand years, a millenarian

Chil'i-ăs'tic, *a* Relating to the millennium

As soon as the obstruction offered by the *chiliastic* errors disappeared, . the apocalypse shone forth again *J H Alexander*

Chil'i-ăs'tic-al, *a* See CHYLIFACTIVE

Chil'i-ăs'tic-al-ly, *adv* See CHYLIFACTIVELY

Chil'i-ăs'tic-ism, *n* The doctrine of the chiliasts

Chil'i-ăs'ts, *n pl* [Gr χιλιαστης See *supra*] Those who believe in the second coming of Christ to reign on earth for the space of a thousand years, millenarians

Chil'i-ăs'tic-ly, *adv* In the manner of chiliasts

Chil'i-ăs'tic-ness, *n* The state or quality of being chiliastic

Chingk, *v. t.* To crack; to open.
Chingk, *v. i.* 1. To open or part and form a fissure in.
2. To fill up the chinks of; as, to *chink* a wall.
Chingk, *n.* [Perhaps from the sound of jingling metal.]
1. A short, sharp sound, as of metal struck with little violence. "*Chink* of bell" *Cowper.*
2. Money, cash. [*Cant.*] "To leave his *chink* to better hands." *Somerville.*
Chingk, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* CHINKED (chinkt), *p pr. & vb. n.* CHINKING] [See JINGLE] To cause to sound, as coins, small pieces of metal, or any small, sonorous bodies, by bringing them into collision with each other *Pope*
Chingk, *v. i.* To make a small, sharp sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money, or other small sonorous bodies *Arbuthnot.*
Chingk'y, *a.* Full of chinks or fissures, gaping, opening in narrow clefts *Dryden*
Chinned (chind), *a.* Having a chin, — used chiefly in compounds, as, short *chinned*
Chin'qua-pin, *n.* See CHINCAPIN.
Chinse, *v. t* (*Naut.*) To thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of, with a chisel or the point of a knife, as a temporary expedient for calking *Totten.*
Chintz (chints, 108), *n* [Hind *chint*, spotted cotton cloth, *chhint*, spot, *chhintnā*, to sprinkle, Ger *zitz*, *zitz*, D. *chits*, *sits*] Cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other devices, in a number of different colors.

Chintzes are gaudy, and engage our eyes
Too much about the party-colored dyes. *Swift*

Chiop pine' (chop peen'), *n* [O Eng *chapin*, *chappine*, *chopine*, Sp *chapin*, Pg *chapim* Cf It *scapino*, sock, O Fr *escapin*] A kind of high shoe, clog, or patten, formerly worn by ladies, to raise them above the ground. [*Obs.*]

Your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last by the altitude of a *chiopine* *Shak.*

Chip, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* CHIPPED (chipt), *p pr. & vb. n.* CHIPPING] [H Ger *kippen*, to cut off the edge, to clip, pare, M H Ger *kippe*, sickle, chopping knife] To cut into small pieces or chips, to diminish by cutting away a little at a time, or in small pieces, to hew *Shak.*
Chip, *v. i* To break or fly off in small pieces.
Chip, *n* [From the verb See *supra*]
1 A piece of wood, stone, or other substance, separated by an ax, chisel, or any cutting instrument
2 A fragment or piece broken off, a small piece
Chip'-ax, } *n.* An ax for chipping
Chip'-axe, }
Chip'-bŏn'net, } *n* A bonnet or hat made of wood
Chip'-hăt, } split into thin filaments
Chip'mŭnk, *n* (*Zool.*) A squirrel like animal of the genus *Tamias*, sometimes called the *striped squirrel* The common species of the United States is the *Tamias lysteri* [Written also *chipmonk*, *chipmuck*, and *chipmuk*]
Chip'per, *v. i* [A modification of *cheep* and *chirp*, q. v] To chirp or chirrup [*Prov Eng.*] *Forby*
Chip'per, *a* Lively, cheerful, talkative [*Prov Eng.*]
Chip'ping, *n* 1 A chip, a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument, a fragment
2 The flying or breaking off in small pieces of the edges of potter's ware and porcelain
Chip'ping-bird (18), *n* (*Ornith.*) A kind of sparrow (*Zonotrichia socialis*), of small size, very common in the United States, — called also *chippy.*
Chip'py, *a* Abounding in chips
Chi-rā'grā, *n* [Lat *chiragra*, Gr χειραγρα, from χειρ, hand, and ἀγρα, a catching, seizure] (*Med.*) Gout in the hand
Chi răg'ric-al, *a* [See *supra*] Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease *Browne.*
Chirk, *a* [From the verb See *infra*] Lively, cheerful, in good spirits [*Local, U. S.*]
Chirk, *v. i.* [Prov Ger *zirken*, *schirken*. See CHIRP] To chirp. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*
Chirk, *v. t.* To make lively; to cheer
Chirm, *v. i.* [A modification of *chirk* and *chirp* Cf CHURME and A S *cyrmaн*, to cry out, to shout] To sing as a bird [*Obs.*] *Huloet*
Chi'ro-grăph (ki'ro graf), *n.* [Gr χειρόγραφος, written with the hand, from χειρ, hand, and γράφειν, to write] (*Old Law*) (*a*) A writing which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment, with a space between, in which was written the word *chirographum*, through which the parchment was cut, and one part given to each party. It answered to what is now called a *charter party* (*b*) The last part of a fine of land, commonly called the *foot* of the fine. *Bouvier*
Chi rŏg'ra pher, *n* [See CHIROGRAPH] One who exercises or professes the art or business of writing

Chirographer of fines, an officer in the common pleas, who engrosses fines acknowledged in that court, and delivers the indentures to the parties [*Eng.*] *Bouvier*

Chi'ro-grăph'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to chirogra-
Chi'ro grăph'ic-al, } phy.
Chi-rŏg'ra phist (ki rŏg'), *n* 1 A chirographer.
2. One who tells fortunes by examining the hand
Chi-rŏg'ra-phy (ki-rŏg'), *n* [See CHIROGRAPH]
1. The art of writing, as, skilled in *chirography*
2. A writing done with one's own hand, handwriting, as, my *chirography.*
Chi'ro-jym'nast, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, hand, and γυμναστής, trainer of professional athletes, gymnast.] (*Mus.*) A mechanical contrivance for exercising the fingers of a pianist.
Chi'ro-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to chirology.
Chi-rŏl'o gist (ki-), *n.* [See CHIROLOGY] One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.
Chi-rŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr χειρ, hand, and λόγος, speech] The art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers, a substitute for spoken or written language in intercourse with the deaf and dumb, dactylology.
Chi'ro măn'cer, *n* [See CHIROMANCY] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting the hands, as, the *chiromancer's* art *Dryden*
Chi'ro-măn'cy (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr χειρ, hand, and μαντεια, power of divination] The art or practice of attempting to foretell events, or to discover the disposition of a person, by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand, divination by the hand, palmistry.
Chi'ro-măn'tist, } *n.* One who foretells future
Chi'ro-măn'tist, } events, in relation to an individual, by inspecting his hand, a chiromancer
Chi'ro măn'tic } (ki), *a* Pertaining to chiro
Chi'ro măn'tic al } mancy, or divination by the hand. "*Chiromantic* deception" *Grellman* "*Chiromantical* conjectures" *Brown*
Chi'ro nŏm'ic (ki), *a* Relating to chironomy, or the art of moving the hands in oratory or pantomime "*Chironomic* art" *Melmoth*
Chi rŏn'o my (ki), *n* [Gr χειρονομία, from χειρ, hand, and νόμος, law, rule, from νεμειν, to manage] The art or rule of moving the hands in oratory or pantomime, gesture
Chi'ro plăst (ki-), *n* [Gr χειρόπλαστος, formed by hand, from χειρ, hand, and πλάσσειν, to shape, form] (*Mus.*) An instrument to guide the hands and fingers of pupils in playing on the piano forte
Chi'ro-pŏd, *n* [Gr χειρ, hand, and πους, ποδος, foot] (*Zool.*) An animal of the order of mammals, having hands, or feet resembling hands
Chi-rŏp'o-dist, *n* [Gr χειρ, hand, and ποδις, ποδος, foot] One who treats diseases of the hands and feet, especially one who removes corns and bunions from the feet
Chi rŏn'o phist, *n* [Gr χειρ, hand, and σοφιστής, skillful, clever See SOPHIST] A fortune teller
Chirp (18), *v. i.* [*imp & p. p.* CHIRPED (chĕrpt), *p pr & vb n* CHIRPING] [Ger *zirpen*, *tschirpen*, *schirpen* Cf CHIRK, CHIPPER, and CHEEP] To make a short, sharp sound, as is done by fowls, birds, or crickets

The careful hen
Calls all her *chirping* family around *Thomson*

Chirp, *v. t* To make cheerful, to enliven

He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes *Pope*

Chirp, *n* A short, sharp note "The *chirp* of flitting bird" *Bryant*
Chirp'er, *n* One who chirps, or is cheerful
Chirp'ing ly, *adv* In a chirping manner
Chirre, *v. i* [Ger *knurren*, *girren*, A S *ceorran*, to murmur, complain] To coo, as a pigeon [*Obs.*]
Chir'rup, *v. i* [*imp & p. p.* CHIRRUPED (chĭr'rupt), *p pr & vb n* CHIRRUPING] [See CHIRP] To quicken or animate by chirping, to chirrup
Chir'rup, *v. t* To chirp

The cricket *chirrups* on the hearth *Goldsmith*

Chir'rup, *n* The act of chirping "The sparrows' *chirrup* on the roof" *Tennyson*
Chi rûr'geon (ki rûr'jun, 34), *n.* [Fr *chirurgien*, Lat *chirurgus*, from Gr χειρουργός, working or operating with the hand, from χειρ, hand, and ἐργειν, to work, whence ἐργον, work Sp *cirujano*, Pg *cirurgiao*, It *chirurgo*] A surgeon, one whose profession is to heal diseases by manual operations, instruments, or external applications [*Obs.*] See SURGEON
Chi rûr'ger-y, *n.* [Fr *chirurgie*, Lat *chirurgia*, from Gr χειρουργια See *supra*] That part of the medical art which consists in healing diseases and wounds by instruments and external applications [Now written *surgery*]
Chi rûr'gic, } *a.* [Fr *chirurgique*, *chirurgical*,
Chi-rûr'gic-al, } Lat *chirurgus*, Gr χειρουργικός See *supra*] Pertaining to surgery, or to the art of healing diseases and wounds by manual operations, instruments, or external applications [Now written *surgical*]
Chis'el, *n* [O Fr *cisel*, N Fr *ciseau*, Pg *scel*, Sp *cincel*, L Lat *cisellus*, *cizellus*, *scisclum*, from Lat. *scalcula*, a little cutting instrument, a small sickle, diminutive of *scalis*, sickle, and this from *saca*, dagger, from *saccare*, to cut] An instrument of iron or steel, sharpened to a cutting edge at the end, used in carpentry, joinery, cabinet work, masonry, sculpture, &c., either for paring, hewing, or gouging

Chisel

Chis'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHISELED, or CHISELLED, *p pr. & vb n* CHISELING, or CHISELLING] [Fr *ciseler* See *supra*]
1. To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel, as, to *chisel* a block of marble into a statue
2 To cut close, as in a bargain, &c. [*Colloq.*]
Chis'el, *n.* [See CHISLEY.] Coarse flour [*Eng.*]
Chis'leu, *n.* [Heb. *kislēu*, Gr Χασελεῦ, either from *kisal*, Ar. *kasila*, to be torpid or cold, or for Aramaic *kisla*, a heap of mud or mire Cf. Ger *hornung*, February, literally, month of mud] The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December, in the modern division of the year.
Chis'ley, *a.* [A-S *ceosel*, gravel or sand. Cf. CHESSOM.] Having a large admixture of small pebbles or gravel, — said of a soil between sand and clay. *Gardner.*
Chit, *n* [A-S *cidh*, shoot, sprig, from the root *cian*, to germinate, Goth *keian* See CHILD]
1 The first shooting or germination of a plant, a shoot, a sprout, as, the *chits* of potatoes
2 A child or babe, as, a forward *chit*; a crying *chit*
3 An excrescence on some part of the body, as a wart, &c. [*Obs.*]
Chit, *v. i* To shoot out, to sprout [*Obs.*]

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth *Mortimer*

Chit'-chăt, *n* [From *chat*, by way of reduplication.] Familiar or trifling talk prattle
Chi'tine, *n* [See CHITON] (*Chem.*) A peculiar principle, containing nitrogen, characteristic of the skin of insects, and found also in the shell of crustaceans *R Owen.*
Chi'ti nous, *a* Having the nature of chitine
Chi'tŏn (ki'ton), *n* [Gr χιτων, corselet] (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk, with a many jointed shell covering its back *Dana*
Chit'ter, *v. i* [D *ritteren*, Ger *zittern*, to tremble] To shiver, to tremble, to chatter, to shake with cold [*Obs.*] *Huloet*
Chit'ter ling, *n* [So called because the frill of the shirt, when ironed flat, resembles the *chitterlings*, or small entrails See *supra*] The frill to the breast of a shirt [*Obs.*] *Gascoigne.*
Chit'ter lings, *n pl* [Cf A S *cwidh* and *cwidha*, womb, Icel *qvidr*, abdomen, O H Ger *quiti*, vulva, O Sw *qved*, Goth *qithus*, *qvithrs*, belly, womb, stomach] (*Cookery*) The smaller intestines of swine, &c, fried for food
Chit'ty, *a* 1 Childish, like a babe [*Obs.*]
2 Full of chits or sprouts
Chiv'al ric (shiv'al rik) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Cf Fr. *chevaleresque*, Catalan *caballeresc*, It *cavalleresco*. See CHIVALRY] Same as CHIVALROUS
Chiv'al rous (shiv'al rus) (Synop, § 130), *a* [O. Eng *chevalrous*, *chevalerous*, O Fr *chevalereux*, *chevaleureux*, Pr *cavalairos*, Sp *caballeroso* See CHIVALRY] Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry, warlike, bold gallant

In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise *Spenser.*

Chiv'al rous ly (shiv'al rus), *adv* In a chivalrous manner, boldly, gallantly
Chiv'al ry (shiv'al ry, 67) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr. *chevalerie*, from *chevalier*, knight, O Fr horseman, Pr *cavallaria*, *cavalaria*, Sp *caballeria*, It & Pg. *cavalleria* See CHEVALIER, and cf CAVALRY]
1 A body or order of cavaliers or knights serving on horseback, cavalry

By his light
Did all the *chivalry* of England move,
To do brave acts *Shak.*

2 The dignity or system of knighthood, the usages, manners, or privileges of knights, the practice of knight errantry *Dryden.*
3 The qualifications or character of knights, as valor, dexterity in arms, courtesy, &c

The glory of our Troy this day doth lie
On his fair worth and single *chivalry* *Shak*

4 (*Eng. Law*) A tenure of lands by knight's service, that is, by the condition of a knight's performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to his lord

Court of chivalry a court formerly held before the lord high constable and earl marshal of England, having cognizance of contracts and other matters relating to deeds of arms and war *Blackstone*

Chives, *n pl* [See CIVES]
1 (*Bot.*) Slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants See STAMEN
2 (*Agric.*) A small species of onion growing in tufts (*Allium schœnoprasum*) [Written also *cives*]
Chlăm'y-phōre, *n* [From Gr χλαμυς, cloak, and φωρειν, to bear] (*Zoöl.*) A small South American quadruped, allied to the armadillo It is covered with a shell or coat of mail, like a cloak *Harlan.*
Chlă'mys, *n* [Gr χλαμυς cloak, Lat *chlamys*] A tunic, or loose coat, worn by the ancients over the vest or doublet *Rimes.*
Chlō'ral (klō'ral), *n* (*Chem.*) A liquid compound of chlorine, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained by the action of chlorine upon alcohol, aided by the sun's rays *Gregory.*
Chlō'rate, *n* [Fr *chlorate* See CHLORINE.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of chloric acid with a base
Chlō'ric, *a* Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it, as, *chloric* acid
Chlō'ride (49), *n* [See CHLORINE.] (*Chem.*) A compound of chlorine with another element.
Chlō'rid ăte, *v. t* To treat or prepare with a chloride, as a plate, for the purposes of photography, with chloride of silver. *R. Hunt.*
Chlo rid'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a chloride.
Chlō'rid-ize, *v. t.* See CHLORIDATE.

Chlo-rim'e-try, *n.* Same as CHLOROMETRY.

Chlō'rine, *n.* [Fr. *chlorine*, N. Lat *chlorina*, *chlorum*, from Gr. χλωρός, pale-green, greenish yellow, so named from its color] (*Chem*) One of the elementary substances; a heavy gas of greenish color. It has a disagreeable, suffocating odor, and is destructive of life, is a constituent of common salt, making sixty parts of it by weight, and with hydrogen forms hydrochloric acid It is a powerful bleaching and disinfecting agent

Chlō'ri-ōd'ic, *a* (*Chem*) Compounded of chlorine and iodine, as, *chloriodic* acid

Chlo rī'o dīne, *n.* A compound of chlorine and iodine

Chlō'ris, *n* [Gr χλωρις, from χλωρός, light-green] (*Ornith*) The green finch, a small bird of the gros beak family, *Coccothraustes chloris* *S F Baird.*

Chlō'rite, *n* [Gr χλωρίτης (sc λίθος, stone), from χλωρός, light green] (*Min*) A soft, olive green mineral, allied to talc, occurring usually massive, and somewhat granular or scaly. It has a slightly greasy feeling when handled. *Dana*

Chlorite slate (*Min*), an olive-green slaty rock, containing chlorite *Dana*

Chlo-rit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, chlorite, as, *chloritic* sand *Lyell*

Chlō'ro-fōrm (25), *n* [From *chlorine* and *formyl*, it being a terchloride of formyl] (*Chem*) An oily liquid, of an aromatic, ethereal odor, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine It evaporates speedily, and has a specific gravity of 1 5 It is an important anæsthetic agent, and is also used externally to alleviate pain It is a powerful solvent, dissolving wax, spermaceti, resins, &c *Gregory*

Chlō'ro-fōrm, *v t* To treat with chloroform, or to place under its influence.

Chlo-rōm'e ter, *n* [Fr *chlorometre*, from Fr *chlore*, N Lat *chlorum*, equivalent to Eng *chlorine*, from Gr χλωρός, light green, and μετρον, measure] An instrument for testing the decoloring or bleaching powers of chloride of lime

Chlo-rōm'e try, *n* The process of testing the bleaching power of any combination of chlorine

Chlō'ro-phāne, *n* [Fr *chlorophane*, from Gr. χλωρός, light green, and φαινειν, to show] (*Min*) A variety of fluor spar, which, when heated, gives a beautiful emerald green light *Dana*

Chlō'ro-phyl, *n* [Fr *chlorophylle*, from Gr χλωρός, light green, and φυλλον, leaf] (*Bot*) The green coloring matter of the leaves and other parts of plants, consisting of minute grains lying loosely in the cells of the tissue *Gray*

Chlo-rōph'yl-lite, or **Chlō'ro phyl'lite** (117), *n.* [Gr. χλωρός, green, φυλλον, leaf, and λίθος, stone.] (*Min.*) A foliated or micaceous mineral, of a grayish, or olive green color, consisting principally of silicate of alumina, an altered form of iolite. *Dana*

Chlo-rō'sis, *n.* [N Lat *chlorosis*, Fr. *chlorose*, from Gr. χλωρός, light green]

1 (*Med*) The green sickness, a disease of young females, characterized by a pale or greenish hue of the skin, weakness, palpitation, &c *Dunglison*

2 (*Bot*) A disease in plants, causing them to turn of a pale hue

Chlo-rōt'ic, *a* [Fr *chlorotique* See *supra*] Pertaining to, or affected by, chlorosis

Chlō'rous, *a* [See CHLORINE] (*Chem Physics*) Electro negative, thus *chlorous* substances are electro-negatives. *Gruham*

Chlorous acid (*Chem*), an acid containing equal parts of oxygen and chlorine, now *hypochlorous* acid *Gregory*

Chlō'ru-rēt, *n.* [N Lat *chlorureturn*, Fr *chlorure*] (*Chem*) A compound of chlorine —a name formerly given to what is now called a *chloride*.

Chŏak, *v. t.* & *i* See CHOKE

Chŏck, *v. t.* To stop or fasten as with a wedge, or block, &c, as, to *chock* a wheel or a cask

Chŏck, *v. i* 1 To fill up, as a cavity "The wood work exactly *chocked* into the joints" *Fuller*

2. To encounter See SHOCK

Chŏck, *n* 1 A wedge, or something to confine a sask or other body, by fitting into the space around or beneath it

2. An encounter See SHOCK

Chŏck'-full, *a* Completely full *Todd*

Chŏc'o-late, *n* [Sp & Pg *chocolate*, Fr *chocolat*, It. *cioccolata*, from Mexican *cacuatl*, cacao]

1. A paste composed of the roasted kernel of the *Theobroma cacao* ground and mixed with other ingredients, usually a little sugar, cinnamon, or vanilla.

2 The liquor or beverage made by dissolving chocolate-paste in boiling water

Chŏc'o-late-house, *n.* A house where company may be served with chocolate

Chŏc'o-late-nŭt, *n* See CACAO.

Chŏde The old *imp* of *chide* See CHIDE

Choice (66), *n* [O Eng *chois*, *choyse*, from O Fr *chois*, *cois*, N. Fr *choix*, from *choisir*, to choose, Pr. *chausir*, *causir*, O It *ciausare*, from Goth *kausjan*, to examine, *kiusan*, to choose, to examine. Of CHOOSE]

1 The act of choosing, the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred, the determination of the mind in preferring one thing to another, election.

Nature will instruct her in it, and compel her to some second choice. *Shak.*

2. The power of choosing; option; preference.

Choice there is not, unless the thing which we take be so in our power that we might have refused it. *Hooker.*

3. Care in selecting, judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference; discrimination.

I imagine they [the apothegms of Cæsar] were collected with judgment and *choice* *Bacon*

4 The thing chosen, that which is approved and selected in preference to others, selection

The commonwealth is sick of their own *choice* *Shak.*

5 The best part of any thing, that which is preferable "The flower and *choice* of many provinces" *Milton.*

To make choice of, to choose; to select, to separate and take in preference

Choice, *a* [*compar.* CHOICER, *superl* CHOICEST] 1 Worthy of being chosen or preferred, select, superior, precious

My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

2 Preserving or using with care, as valuable, frugal, as, to be *choice* of time, or of money

3 Selected with care, and due attention to preference, deliberately chosen. "*Choice* word and measured phrase" *Wordsworth*

Syn.—Select, precious, costly, exquisite, uncommon, rare, sparing, frugal, chary, careful

Choice'-drawn, *a* Selected with particular care.

Choice'ful, *a* Making many choices, fickle.

His *choiceful* sense with every change doth flit *Spenser*

Choice'less, *a.* Not having the power of choosing, not free *Hammond*

Choice'ly, *adv* 1 With care in choosing, with nice regard to preference, with exact choice "A band of men collected *choicely* from each county" *Shak*

2 In a preferable or excellent manner, excellently "*Choicely* good" *Walton*

Choice'ness, *n* The quality of being of particular value or worth, preferableness "Plants . . for their *choiceness* reserved in pots" *Evelyn*

Choir (kwīr) (38), *n* [Fr *chœur*, Pr & Catalan *cor*, Sp, Pg, & It *coro*, Lat *chorus*, Gr. χορός, A S & Ger *chor* See CHORUS]

1 A band or organized company of singers, especially in church service [Written also *quire*]

2 That part of a church appropriated to the singers

3 (*Arch*) That part of a church separated from the nave by a railing or screen, usually of open work, and appropriated to the use of the officiating clergyman, the chancel "In some convenient places of the chancel or *choir*" *Strype*

4 The corporate body of a cathedral *Hook*

Choir'-ōr'gan (kwīr') *n* (*Mus*) A portion of the stops of an organ,—so called in distinction from the *full* or *great organ*.

Choir'-sĕrv'ĭce (kwīr'), *n.* The service of sing ing performed by the choir *Warton*

Chŏke, *n.* The internal or filamentous portion of an artichoke [*Cant*]

Chŏke (20), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CHOKED (chōkt), *p pr* & *vb n* CHOKING] [A S *ăceocjan*, to suffocate, *ceocjan*, to ruminate, *ceace*, *ceac*, jaw, cheek, from an hypothetical *ceocan*, equivalent to *ceovan*, to chew]

1 To render unable to breathe, to stifle, to suffocate, to strangle

With eager feeding food doth *choke* the feeder. *Shak*

2 To obstruct by filling up or clogging any passage, to block up *Addison*

3 To hinder or check, as growth, expansion, progress, &c, to stifle

Oats and darnel *choke* the rising corn *Dryden*

4. To offend, to cause to take an exception "I was *choked* at this word" *Swift*

Chŏke, *v i* 1 To have the windpipe stopped

2 To be checked, as if by choking "The words *choked* in his throat" *W. Scott*

3 To be offended, to take exceptions

Chŏke'-bĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Pyrus arbutifolia*, a tree related to the apple. *Gray*

Chŏke'-chĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot*) A species of wild cherry (*Prunus borealis*), and its fruit, remarkable for its astringent qualities

Chŏke'-dămp, *n* Carbonic acid gas accumulated in wells, mines, &c,—so called because often destructive of life by preventing the respiration of air

Chō'kee dăr', *n* [Hind *chauki dâr*, a watchman, from *chauki*, guard, watch, custom-house, police station, and Per *dâr*, possessing, possessor, master] (*a*) A watchman, as of a house, or public building (*b*) A custom-house officer. [*India*]

Chŏke'-full, *a* Full as possible, quite full, full to choking See CHOCK FULL

Chŏke'-pēar, *n* 1 A kind of pear that has a rough, astringent taste, and is swallowed with difficulty, or which contracts the parts of the mouth

2 An aspersion or sarcasm by which a person is put to silence. [*Low.*]

Chŏk'er, *n* 1. He who, or that which, chokes or puts to silence

2. That which can not be answered *Johnson.*

3. A neck-cloth or collar [*Vulgar.*]

Chŏke'-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of different species, so called from its effects in checking the growth of other plants, or in producing a choking sensation when in any way taken into the human system.

Chŏk'y, *a.* Tending to suffocate, or having power to suffocate.

Chŏl'a-gŏgue (kŏl'a-gŏg), *n.* [Fr. *cholagogue*, Gr. χολαγωγός, carrying off bile, from χόλος, χολή, bile, and ἀγωγός, leading, from ἄγειν, to lead.] (*Med.*) A cathartic reputed to promote evacuations of the bile [*Obs*]

Chō'late, *n* [Gr. χολή, bile] (*Chem.*) A salt composed of cholic acid and a base; as, *cholate* of soda *Gregory.*

Chŏl'e-dŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr χολή, bile, and γράφειν, to describe] (*Med*) A description of what relates to the bile *Dunglison.*

Chŏl'e dŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr χολή, bile, and λόγος, discourse.] (*Med*) A treatise on the bile, or biliary organs *Dunglison.*

Cho lĭ'ic, *a.* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, bile, as, *choleic* acid

Chŏl'er (kŏl'er), *n.* [O Fr *cholere*, N. Fr. *colère*, Lat *cholera*, Gr χολέρα, from χόλος, χολή, bile.]

1 The bile,—formerly supposed to be the seat and cause of irascibility

2. Irritation of the passions, anger, wrath.

He is rash and very sudden in *choler* *Shak.*

Chŏl'e-rā, *n* [See *supra*] (*Med*) A disease characterized by vomiting and purging, as the essential symptoms, and also by griping and spasms in the legs and arms.

Cholera asphyxia, the more malignant form of this disease, called also *Asiatic cholera* — *Cholera morbus*, the milder and more common form of the disease *Dunglison.*

Chŏl'er ic (123), *a* [Lat *cholericus*, Gr. χολερικός]

1 Abounding with choler, or bile *Dryden.*

2 Easily irritated, irascible, inclined to anger.

3 Angry, indicating anger, excited by anger. "*Choleric* speech" *Raleigh.*

Chŏl'er ic ly, *adv* In a choleric manner, angrily.

Chŏl'er-ic ness, *n* Irascibility, anger, peevishness [*Obs*]

Chŏl'e rine, *n.* (*Med*) (*a*) The precursory symptoms of cholera. (*b*) The first stage of epidemic cholera *Dunglison.*

Cho-lĕs'ter-ic, or **Chō'les-tĕr'ic**, *a.* [Fr *cholesterique*] Pertaining to cholesterine, or obtained from it, as, *cholesteric* acid *Ure.*

Cho lĕs'ter-ine, *n.* [Fr *cholestérine*, from Gr. χολή, bile, and στεαρ, stiff fat, from ἵστημι, to stand] (*Chem*) A fatty substance, resembling spermaceti, found in the bile and biliary concretions *Gregory.*

Chŏl'i ămb, Chŏl'i-ăm'bic, *n*, *a*, *ambe*, n., Lat *choliambus*, n., Gr χωλίαμβος, n, from χωλός, lame, and ἴαμβος. See IAMBUS] (*Pros*) A sort of verse having an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last.

Chŏl'ĭ-ĕry, *n* A Hindoo caravansera, or inn.

Chŏ'mer, *n* A Hebrew measure See HOMER.

Chŏmp, *v t* To chew greedily, to champ [*Prov. Eng and U. S*] *Halliwell. Bartlett.*

Chŏn'drine (kŏn'drin), *n* [Gr χονδρος, cartilage.] (*Chem*) A substance, similar to gelatine, produced by the action of boiling water on cartilage

Chŏn'dro-dīte (49), *n* [Gr χόνδρος, corn, grain] (*Min*) A light yellow, brittle mineral, occurring disseminated through crystalline limestone, as in New Jersey, and Orange county, New York. Regular crystals can rarely be distinguished It is usually brownish and brownish red, and consists of silica, fluorine, and magnesia. *Dana.*

Chŏn'droid, *a.* [Gr χόνδρος, cartilage, and εἶδος, form] Resembling cartilage

Chon-drŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *chondrologie*, from Gr. χόνδρος, grain, cartilage, and λόγος, speech] (*Med.*) A treatise on cartilages *Dunglison.*

Chon-drŏm'e-ter, *n* [Gr χόνδρος, grain, and μέτρον, measure.] A small kind of steelyard for weighing grain.

Chon-drŏp'ter-ŷg'i an, *n* [Fr *chondropterygien*, from Gr χόνδρος, cartilage, and πτερύγιον, a little wing, fin, dim of πτέρυξ, wing] (*Ichth*) One of an order of fishes, characterized by cartilaginous fins and skeleton, as the sturgeon, shark, &c *Cuvier.*

Chon drŏp'ter-ŷg'i an, *a.* Having a cartilaginous skeleton

Chon drŏt'o my, *n.* [Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, and τομη, a cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut] (*Anat.*) The dissection of cartilages *Dunglison.*

Chōōse (chōōz, 66), *v. t.* [*imp.* CHOSE, *p p* CHOSEN, CHOSE, *p pr* & *vb n* CHOOSING] [O. Eng. *chese*, A-S. *ceosan*, O Sax *kiosan*, Icel. *kiosa*, *kiora*, Sw. *kesa*, D *kiezen*, N H Ger. *kiesen*, O H. Ger. & Goth *kusan* Of CHOICE] To make choice of; to select, to take by way of preference from two or more things offered, to elect. "*Chose* me for a humble friend" *Pope.*

Syn.—To select, prefer; elect; adopt; follow.—To CHOOSE, PREFER, ELECT To *choose* is the generic term, and denotes to take by an act of the will To *prefer* is to choose one thing as compared with, and more desirable than, another To *elect* is to choose or select out of a body or mass which is presented for the purpose; and is more specifically applied to a selection of this kind for some

...ation, employment, use, &c. *We choose a gentleman to prefer private suits to a public one; to elect members of congress.*

I may neither choose whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shak.*

O spirit, that doth *prefer*
Before all temples the upright heart. *Milton.*

Henry, his son, is chosen king, though young,
And Lewis of France, elected first, beguiled *Daniel*

Choose, *v. t.* 1. To make a selection, to prefer.

They had only to *choose* between implicit obedience and open rebellion *Prescott*

2. To exercise the power of choice; to choose otherwise. "I can not *choose* but pity her." *Shak.*

Choos'er, *n.* One who chooses, one who has the power or right of choosing, an elector. "A power of superseding the *choosers*" *Burke.*

Choos'ing-ly, *adv.* In the way of choice, by choice, voluntarily.

Chop (66), *v. t.* [*imp & p. p* CHOPPED (chŏpt), *p pr. & vb n* CHOPPING.] [L Ger & D *kappen*, Dan *happe*, Sw *cappa*, L Lat *coppare*, to cut, O Fr *coper*, *copper*, *colper*, N Fr *couper*, from *colp*, *cop*, coup, blow, from Lat *colaphus*, Gr. κόλαφος, buffet. Cf CHAP and CHIP.]

1 To cut into pieces, to mince, — often with *up*

2 To sever or separate by one or more blows, to divide; — usually with *off*.

Chop off your hand, and send it to the king *Shak.*

3. To seize or devour greedily, — with *up*

You are for *chopping* up your entertainment like a hungry clown *Dryden*

Chop, *v. i.* 1. To come upon or seize suddenly, as if at a stroke or blow, to strike

Out of greediness to get both, he *chops* at the shadow and loses the substance *L'Estrange*

2. To cut off another's discourse by reply

This fellow interrupted the sermon, even suddenly *chopping* in *Latimer*

3 (*Naut*) To vary or shift suddenly, as the wind *chops* about *Totten*

Chop, *v. t* [A S *ceapan*, O Sax *cōpōn*, Goth *kaupōn*, to buy, to sell Cf CHAP, *v. t.*, and CHEAPEN, *v. t.*]

1. To conduct a process of barter or exchange, to put one thing in the place of another, to exchange, as, to *chop* bargains

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends *I Estrange*

2 To give back and forth, to bandy, as, to *chop* logic *Locke*

Chop, *v. i.* To wrangle to altercate

Let not the counsel *chop* with the judge *Bacon.*

Chop, *v. t & i.* See CHAP

Chop, *n* 1 The act of chopping, a stroke

Believe them at the first *chop*, whatsoever they say *Tyndall*

2 A piece chopped off, a slice or small piece, es pecially of meat

3 A crack or cleft See CHAP.

4 The jaw See CHAP

Chop, *n* [Chin.] 1. Quality, brand, as, silk of the first *chop*

2 A permit or clearance.

Chop of tea, a number of boxes of the same make and quality of leaf — *Grand chop*, a ship's port clearance *S W Williams*

Chop'-bōat, *n* [Chin *chop*, sort, quality.] A licensed lighter employed in the transportation of goods [*China*] *S W Williams*

Chop'-chūrch (66), *n* An exchange or an ex changer of benefices [*Slang*]

Chop'-fallen (fawln), *a.* [Cf CHAP FALLEN.] Dejected, dispirited

Chop'-house, *n* 1 A house where chops, &c, are sold; an eating house of a lower class "The freedom of a *chop house*" *W Irving*

2 A custom house where transient duties are levied [*China*] *S W Williams*

Chop'in (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr *chopine*, from Ger *schoppen*, a liquid measure, originally a scoop, from Ger *schöpfen*, L Ger *scheppen*, to scoop.]

1. A liquid measure used before the adoption of the present system of weights and measures, it contained about half an English pint, sometimes used also as a dry measure [*France*]

2 A measure containing a wine quart [*Scot*]

3 A high patten formerly worn by ladies. See CHOPPINS.

Chŏp'ness, *n.* A kind of spade

Chŏp'per, *n* One who, or that which, chops.

Chŏp'ping, *a* [Cf CHUBBY.]

1 Stout or plump, large

2 Shifting or changing suddenly, coming from different directions "A short, *chopping* sea" *Cook*

Chŏp'ping, *n.* [A different orthography of *chop pine*, q. v.]

1. A high heeled shoe, formerly worn by ladies, a chopin.

2. A cutting, a mincing

Chŏp'ping-block, *n* A block on which any thing is laid to be chopped

Chŏp'ping-knife (nif), *n.* A knife for chopping or mincing meat

Chŏp'py, *a.* Full of clefts or cracks. *Shak.*

Chŏps, *n pl.* See CHOP, *n*, No 4.

Chŏp'stick, *n.* One of two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c, held by the Chinese between the thumb and fingers, and used to convey food to the mouth

Cho-răg'ic, *a.* [Gr. χορᾱγικός, χορηγικός.] Pertaining, or belonging, to, or in honor of, a choragus; as, the *choragic* monument of Lysicrates, at Athens.

Cho-rā'gus, *n.* [Lat. *choragus*, Gr. χορᾱγός, χορηγός, from χορός, chorus, and ἄγειν, to lead.] (*Gr. Antiq*) One who superintended a musical or theatrical entertainment, and provided a chorus at his own expense

Chō'ral, *a* [L. Lat. *choralis*, O. Fr *choral*, from Lat *chorus*, Gr χορός See CHORUS.] Belonging to a choir, sung in chorus, as, *choral* symphonies

Chō'ral, *n.* (*Mus*) A hymn tune, a simple sacred tune, sung in unison by the congregation.

Chō'ral ist, *n* A member of a choir.

Chō'ral ly, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus

Chôrd (kôrd), *n* [Lat *chorda*, Gr. χορδή, an intestine of which strings are made, Fr *corde* Pr *corda* When it signifies a string or small rope, in general, it is written *cord* See CORD.]

1 The string of a musical instrument *Milton*

2 (*Mus*) A combination of tones simultaneously performed, and in harmony.

3 (*Geom*) A right line, uniting the extremities of the arc of a circle

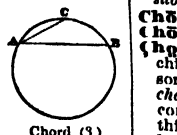

Chord (3)
A C, A B chords

Chôrd, *v t* [*imp & p p* CHORDED, *p pr & vb n* CHORDING.] To provide with musical chords or strings

Jubal struck the *chorded* shell *Dryden*

Chor-dee', *n* (*Med*) A painful affection of the penis, attending gonorrhea. *Dunglison*

Chŏre, *n.* [Eng *char*.] A small job, the light work of a household, either within or without doors, — commonly used in the plural [*U S*]

Chŏre, *n* [See CHORUS.] A choir or chorus [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Chŏ're-ă, *n* [Gr χορεία, dance.] (*Med*) St Vitus's dance, a disease attended with constant twitchings and irregular movements of the voluntary muscles

Chō're graph'ic, } *a* Pertaining to choregia
Chō're graph'ic al, } phy.

Cho rŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr χορεία, dance and γράφειν, to describe.] The art of representing dancing by signs, as music is represented by notes *Craig*

Chō're pis'co pal, *a* [See *infra*.] Pertaining to the power of a suffragan or local bishop *Fell*

Chō're pis co pŏs, *n.* [Lat *chorepiscopus*, Gr χωρεπίσκοπος, from χῶρος, χώρα, place, country and ἐπίσκοπος, bishop Cf BISHOP.] (*Eccl*) A local or suffragan bishop *Hook*

Cho rē'us, } *n.* [Lat *choreus*, *chorius*, Gr χορεῖος,
Cho rēe', } belonging to a chorus, q. v. (*sc.* πούς foot) O Fr *choree*.] (*Anc Pros*) (*a*) A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short the trochee (*b*) A tribrach, or foot of three short syllables

Chō'ri ămb, } *n.* [Lat *choriambus*, Gr χοριαμβος,
Chō'ri ăm'bus, } *ŏs*, from χορεῖος, trochee, and ἴαμβος, iambus, q. v.] (*Anc Pros*) A foot consisting of four syllables of which the first and last are long, and the others short that is, a choreus, or trochee and an iambus united

Chō ri ăm'bic, *n* A choriamb

Chō'ri ăm'bic, *a* [Lat *choriambicus*, Gr χοριαμβικός.] Pertaining to a choriamb *Mason*

Chō'ric, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a chorus "A *choric* ode" *Coleridge*

Chō'ri on, *n.* [Gr. χορίον, skin, leather, Lat *corium*.]

1 (*Anat*) The exterior membrane which invests the fetus in the womb

2 (*Bot*) The outer membrane of seeds of plants

Chō'rist, *n* [Fr *choriste*.] A singer in a choir

Chō'ris ter (Synop, § 130), *n* [From Fr *choriste* See *supra*.]

1 One of a choir, a singer in a concert *Dryden*

2 One who leads a choir in church music [This is the sense in the United States.]

Cho rist'ic, *a* Pertaining to a choir, choric, choral [*Rare*]

Cho rŏg'ra pher, *n* [See CHOROGRAPHY.] One who describes or makes a map of a particular country "The *chorographers* of Italy" *Browne*

Chō'ro grăph'ic al, *a* Pertaining to chorography

Chō'ro grăph'ic al ly, *adv* In a chorographical manner

Cho rŏg'ra phy, *n.* [Lat *chorographia*, Gr χωρογραφία, from χορός, place, and γράφειν, to describe.] The art or practice of making a map or description of a particular region or country, in distinction from *topography*, which is concerned with minute details and from *geography*, which properly refers to the description of the whole earth "The *chorography* of their provinces" *Browne*

Chō'roid, *n* [Gr χοροειδής, from χορίον, skin, a particular membrane, and εἶδος, form.] (*Anat*) Any membrane resembling the chorion, as the second coat of the eye

Chō'rus, *n* [Lat *chorus*, Gr χορός, a dance in a ring, a dance accompanied with song, a chorus, a band of dancers and singers See CHOIR.]

1 (*Antiq*) A band of singers and dancers

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a *chorus* of singers *Dryden*

2 (*Gr Drama*) A company of persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and who sing their sentiments in couplets or verses between the acts.

3. A band of singers, a company of singers singing in concert.

4. What is spoken or sung by the chorus in a tragedy, or by the whole choir, the part of a song in which the company join the singer

What the lofty, grave tragedians taught
In *chorus* or iambic *Milton.*

Chŏse (shōz), *n.* [Fr *chose*, Pr, Sp, & It, *cosa*, Pg *cousa*, thing, suit, cause, from Lat *causa*, cause, q. v.] (*Law*) A thing, personal property

Chose in action, a thing of which one has not possession or actual enjoyment but only a right to it or a right to demand it by action at law, a personal right to a thing not reduced to possession, but recoverable by suit at law; as a right to recover money due on a contract, or damages for a tort which can not be enforced against a reluctant party without suit — *Chose in possession*, a thing in possession as distinguished from a thing *in action* — *Chose local* a thing annexed to a place, as a mill — *Chose transitory* a thing which is movable *Cowell Blount.*

Chōs, *imp & p p of choose*

Chō'sen (cho zn) *p p of choose*

Chqu'an (shŏ an) *n* [So called from the first chieftain, a smith named *Chouan* or, according to some, from Fr *chouan*, *chouant* contracted from *chat huant* a screech owl because at first the band consisted of smugglers and outlaws or because, like this animal they chiefly acted by night] One of a band of royalist insurgents on the River Loire during the French revolution They were mostly brigands *Brande*

Chough (chŭf), *n* [A S *ceo*, Fr *choucas*, Pr *cauc cala*, Sp *chova*, *choya* O Fr *choc* Cf M H Ger *chouh*, owl D *kauw*, crow and W *cawci* jackdaw] (*Zool*) A bird of the crow family, and genus *Pyrrhocorax* It is of a black color, with a long, slender and curved bill *Baird.*

Chōule *n* See JOWL

Chōul'try *n* See CHOLTRY

Chouse, *v t* [*imp & p p* CHOUSED (choust), *p pr & vb n* CHOUSING.] From the Turk *chiaous*, a messenger of the Turkish emperor one of whom, in 1609 committed a gross fraud upon the Turkish merchants resident in England by cheating them out of £4,000 hence from the notoriety of this circumstance to *chiaous*, or *chouse* to do as this *chiaous* did, to cheat defraud] To cheat, trick, defraud — followed by *of* or *out of* as, to *chouse* one out of his money [*Low*]

The undertaker of the aforecited poesy hath *choused* your highness *Landor*

Chouse *n* 1 One who is easily cheated, a tool, a simpleton, a gull "Sillier than a scottish *chouse*" *Hudibras.*

2 A trick sham imposition *Johnson*

Chout *n* (*Com*) A fourth part of the clear revenue [*East Indies*]

Chow'chow *n* [Chin] Consisting of several kinds mingled together mixed as *chow chow* sweetmeats preserved fruits of various kinds put together

Chow chow chop the last lighter containing the small sundry packages sent off to fill up a ship *S W Williams*

Chow'chow, *n.* A kind of mixed pickles

Chow'der *n* 1 (*Cookery*) A dish made of fresh fish pork biscuit onions &c, stewed together

2 A seller of fish [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Chowder beer a liquor made by boiling the black spruce in water and mixing molasses with the decoction [*Eng*]

Chow'der, *v t* To make a chowder of

Chow'ry *n* [Hind *chaunr* an instrument for driving away flies a fly flapper] A brush to keep off flies used in the East Indies *Malcom*

Chow'ter, *v t* [Cf O Fug *chowre* and Prov Eng *chow* to grumble] To grumble like a frog or a froward child [*Obs*] *Philips.*

Choy'-root *n* See CHAY ROOT

Chrē'ma tis'tics *n sing* [Gr χρεματιστικη (*sc.* τεχνη), the art of traffic from χρηματιστής, χρηματίζειν, to negotiate from χρηματα, goods, money, pl. of χρῆμα, a thing that one uses from χράομαι, I use] The science of wealth a branch of political economy. [See MATHEMATICS.]

Chrē'o tĕch'nics, *n sing* [Gr χρεῖος useful and τεχνη art] The useful arts especially agriculture, manufactures, and commerce [*Rare*] See MATHEMATICS

Chres tŏm'a thy, *n* [Gr χρηστομάθεια, from χρηστός, useful good, and μανθάνειν, to learn] A selection of passages with notes, &c, to be used in acquiring a language as a Hebrew *chrestomathy*

Chrism (krizm) *n* [Gr χρῖσμα, from χρίειν, to anoint] (*Gr & Lem Cath Churches*) Oil consecrated by the bishop formerly used in the administration of baptism confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction *Hook.*

Chrismatory.

Chriz'mal *a* [L Lat *chrismalis*] Pertaining to chrism *Brevint.*

Chris mā'tion *n* [L Lat *chrismatio*] The act of applying the chrism, or consecrated oil

Chris'ma to ry (50), *n* [L Lat *chrismatorium*] A vessel to hold the oil for chrism. *Bale.*

Chrĭs'om, n. [See CHRISM.]
1. A white cloth or mantle thrown over a child when brought for baptism. [*Obs.*]
2. A child which died within a month after its birth, so called from the chrisom-cloth, a cloth anointed with chrism, which was used as a shroud for it. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Christ, n. [Lat *Christus*, Gr χριστός, anointed, from χρίειν, to anoint.] THE ANOINTED, — an appellation given to the Savior of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH

Christ'-cross-rōw' (krīs'krŏs ro'), *n.* The alphabet; — formerly so called, either from the cross usually set before it, or from a superstitious custom, sometimes practiced, of writing it in the form of a cross, by way of a charm *Nares*

Chris'ten (krĭs'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHRISTENED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHRISTENING.] [A.-S. *crstnian*, from *cristen*, *cristena*, a Christian, q. v., O. Fr. *chrestiienner*.]
1. To give a name and apply water to, as a religious ceremony, in the name of, and according to the precept of, Christ, to baptize
2. To give a name, to denominate. "*Christen* the thing what you will." *Bp. Burnet*

Chris'ten-dŏm (krĭs'n-dum), *n.* [A.-S. *cristendom*, from *cristen*, a Christian, and the termination *dom*, q. v., Ger. *christenthum*.]
1. The profession of faith in Christ by baptism, hence, the Christian religion, or the adoption of it. [*Obs.*]

Faith is the key of *christendom.* *Chaucer*

2. The name received at baptism, or, more generally, any name or appellation. [*Obs.*]

A world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious *christendoms* *Shak.*

3. That portion of the world in which Christianity prevails, or which is governed under Christian institutions, in distinction from heathen or Mohammedan lands.

The Arian doctrine which then divided *Christendom* *Milton.*
A wide and still widening *Christendom* *Coleridge*

4. The whole body of Christians *Hooker*

Chris'tian (krĭst'yan, 66), *n.* [Lat. *christianus*, Gr. χριστιανος, O. Fr. *christian*, *christien*, *chrestian*, *chrestien*, N. Fr. *chrétien*, Pr. *cristian*, *crestian*, A.-S. *cristen*. See CHRIST.]
1. One who professes to believe, or is assumed to believe, in the religion of Christ, especially one whose inward and outward life is conformed to the doctrines of Christ
2. One who is born in a Christian country or of Christian parents

Chris'tian (66), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Christ or his religion, as, *Christian* doctrine
2. Professing Christianity, as, a *Christian* people.
3. Pertaining to the church, ecclesiastical, as, a *Christian* court *Blackstone*

Christian name, the name given in baptism, as distinct from the family name, or surname

Chris'tian, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *chrestiennier*, Pr. *crestianar.*] To baptize [*Obs.*] *Fulke.*

Chris'tian ism (krĭst'yan izm), *n.* [Fr. *christianisme*, Lat. *christianismus*, Gr. χριστιανισμός.]
1. The Christian religion [*Obs.*] *Milton*
2. The nations professing Christianity, Christendom. [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Chris'tian ite, *n.* [So called by Monticelli and Covelli from Prince *Christian* Frederick, of Denmark.] (*Min.*) Same as ANORTHITE, q. v.

Chris tiăn'i ty (krĭst-yăn'i tĭ) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat. *christianitas*, Pr. *crestiantat*, O. Fr. *chrestienté*, N. Fr. *chrétienté*.] The religion of Christians, the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ.

Whilst politicians are disputing about monarchies, aristocracies, and republics, *Christianity* is alike applicable, useful, and friendly to them all. *Paley*

Chris'tian i zā'tion, *n.* The act or process of converting to Christianity

Chris'tian ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHRISTIANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHRISTIANIZING.] [Lat. *christianizare*, Gr. χριστιανιζειν, Fr. *christianiser*.]
1. To make Christian, to convert to Christianity, as, to *Christianize* pagans
2. To imbue with Christian principles "*Christianized* philosophers" *Isaac Taylor*

Chris'tian-like, *a.* Becoming a Christian "A virtuous and a *Christian-like* conclusion" *Shak.*

Chris'tian-ly, *adv.* In a Christian manner, in a manner becoming the principles of the Christian religion "Sufferings . . . patiently and *christianly* borne" *Sharp*

Chris'tian ness, *n.* Consonance with the doctrines of Christianity [*Obs.*] *Hammond*

Chris'tian ŏg'ra phy, *n.* [Gr. χριστιανός and γραφειν, to describe.] A description of Christian nations [*Obs.*] *Pagitt.*

Chris-tic'o list, *n.* [Lat. *Christicola*, from *Christus* and *colere*, to cultivate, worship.] A worshiper of Christ.

Christ'less, *a.* Having no faith in Christ

Christ'mas (krĭs'mas), *n.* [*Christ* and *mass*, q. v.]
1. The festival of the Christian church, observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ, often celebrated by a particular church service.
2. Christmas-day.

Christ'mas-bŏx, *n.* A box in which presents are deposited at Christmas; a Christmas gift.

Christ'mas-dāy, *n.* The 25th day of December, when Christmas is celebrated.

Christ'mas-flow'er, } *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the
Christ'mas-rōse, } genus *Helleborus* (*H. niger*), producing beautiful white flowers about Christmas

Chris tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. Χριστός, Christ, and λόγος, discourse, λεγειν, to speak.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ, doctrine of the whole or any part of the Scriptures respecting Christ

Christ'u'-thŏrn, *n.* (*Bot.*) A deciduous shrub of the *Rhamnus* family (*Paliurus australis*), a native of Palestine and the south of Europe. It is a handsome and free flowering, but very prickly shrub, and is so named as it has been supposed to have been that of which the crown of thorns worn by Christ was made. *Baird*

Chro-ăs'ta-gīz, *n. pl.* [Gr. χρόα, χροιά, color, and ἀστακός, crab.] A class of pellucid gems, comprehending all those of variable colors, as viewed in different lights

Chrō'mate, *n.* [Fr. *chromate* See CHROMF.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of chromic acid with a base

Chro măt'ic, *a.* [Fr. *chromatique*, Lat. *chromaticus*, from Gr. χρωματικός, suited for color, from χρῶμα, color, from χρωννύναι, χρώζειν, for χροΐζειν, to color, from χροια, color, akin to χρώς, skin, color of the skin.]
1. Relating to color, or to colors "The third part of painting, which is called the *chromatic* or coloring" *Dryden*
2. (*Mus.*) Proceeding by the smaller intervals (half steps or semitones) of the scale, instead of the regular intervals of the diatonic scale.

☞ The name is derived from the fact that the intermediate tones were formerly written and printed in colors

Chromatic scale (*Mus.*), the scale consisting of thirteen tones, including the eight scale-tones and the five intermediate tones

Chro măt'ic al ly, *adv.* In a chromatic manner

Chro măt'ics, *n. sing.* The science of colors, that part of optics which treats of the properties of colors [See MATHEMATICS.]

Chrō'ma tŏg'ra phy, *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, color, and γραφειν, to describe.] A treatise on colors

Chrō'ma tŏl'o gy, *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, color, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise on colors.

Chro măt'o phōre, *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, color, and φερειν, to bear.] One of the pigment cells in animals *Dana*

Chrō'ma trōpe, *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, color, and τροπη, turn, rotation, from τρεπειν, to turn.] A philosophical toy, a modification of the phenakistoscope, consisting of a disk, on which circular arcs of brilliant colors are inscribed in pairs passing through the center of motion, each pair intersecting the following in a slightly different manner from the preceding one, so that when it is made to revolve rapidly, it presents the appearance of streams of beautiful colors flowing either to or from the center, according to the direction of rotation of the disk.

Chrō'ma-tўpe, *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, color, and τύπος, type.] (*Photog.*) A process of taking photographic pictures by the use of paper made sensitive with bichromate of potash. *L. Hunt*

Chrō'ma-tўpe, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the chromatype, as, a *chromatype* picture *R. Hunt*

Chrōme, *n.* Same as CHROMIUM, q. v.

Chrōme'-green, *n.* A beautiful dark-green pigment prepared from the oxide of chromium

Chrōme'-ŏr'ange, *n.* A pigment of a dark orange color, prepared from the sub-chromate of lead

Chrōme'-rĕd, *n.* A beautiful red pigment prepared from red lead *Francis*

Chrōme'-yĕl'lōw, *n.* A very brilliant yellow pigment, extensively employed by painters, — it is a chromate of lead *Francis*

Chrō'mic, *a.* Pertaining to chrome, or obtained from it

Chromic acid (*Chem.*), an acid of the metal chromium, forming salts of an orange-yellow or red color, much used by bleachers and calico printers *Gregory*

Chrō'mĭte, *n.* [From *chrome.*] (*Min.*) A black sub metallic ore consisting of oxide of cromium and iron, — called also *chromic iron* *Dana*

Chrō'mi ŭm, *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, color.] (*Metal.*) A hard, brittle metal of a grayish white color, very difficult of fusion, and related to iron in many of its properties. It takes its name from the various and beautiful colors of its compounds. It is used to give a fine deep green to the enamel of porcelain, to glass, &c. [Called also *chrome.*] *Dana*

Chrō'mo-lith o gräph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to chromo lithography.

Chrō'mo-li thŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Lithography adapted to printing in oil colors.

Chrō'mūle, *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, color, and ὕλη, matter.] (*Chem.*) The coloring ingredient in plants, especially when not green or liquid. *Gray*

Chrŏn'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *chronique*, Lat. *chronicus*,
Chrŏn'ic al, } Gr. χρονικός, concerning time, from χρόνος, time.]
1. Relating to time; according to time. "Partly on a *chronical*, and partly on a topical method." *J. A. Alexander.*
2. Continuing for a long time; lingering.

Chronic disease, one which is inveterate or of long continuance, in distinction from an *acute* disease, which speedily terminates

Chrŏn'i-cle (krŏn'i kl), *n.* [See CHRONIC.]
1. An historical register or account of facts or events disposed in the order of time
2. A narrative of events, a history; a record
3 (*pl.*) Two canonical books of the Old Testament.

Syn. — See HISTORY

Chrŏn'i-cle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHRONICLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHRONICLING.] To record in history or chronicle, to record, to register *Spenser. Shak.*

Chrŏn'i cler, *n.* A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time, an historian. "Such an honest *chronicler* as Cromwell" *Shak.*

Chrŏn'i-qŭe (krŏn'ik), *n.* [Fr. See CHRONIC, 1.] A chronicle *L. Addison.*

Chrŏn'o-grăm, } *n.* [Fr. *chronogramme*, *chrono-*
Chrŏn'o gräph, } *graphe*, from χρόνος, time, and γράμμα, writing, character, γράφειν, to write.] An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632:

ChrIstVs DVX, ergo trIVMphVs;

in which the capitals, considered as numerals, give, when added, the sum 1632

Chrŏn'o gram măt'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *chronogram-*
Chrŏn'o gram măt'ic al, } *matique.*] Belonging to a chronogram, or containing one.

Chrŏn'o grăm'ma tĭst, *n.* A writer of chronograms

Chro nŏg'ra pher, *n.* One who writes a chronography, a chronologer *Tooke.*

Chro nŏg'ra phy, *n.* [Gr. χρονογραφία. See CHRONOGRAPH.] The description or investigation of time past, history [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Chro nŏl'o ger, } *n.* [Gr. χρονολόγος.] A person
Chro nŏl'o gĭst, } who investigates dates of past events and transactions, one skilled in chronology.

The most exact *chronologers* tell us that Christ was born in October, and not in December *Knox*

That learned noise and dust of the *chronologist* is wholly to be avoided *Locke.*

Chrŏn'o lŏg'ic, } (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Gr. χρο-
Chrŏn'o lŏg'ic al, } νολογικός.] Relating to chronology, containing an account of events in the order of time, according to the order of time, as, *chronological* tables *Raleigh.*

Chrŏn'o-lŏg'ic al ly, *adv.* In a chronological manner, in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or rules of chronology.

Chro-nŏl'o gy, *n.* [Gr. χρονολογια, from χρόνος, time, and λογος, discourse.] The science which treats of measuring or computing time by regular divisions or periods, and which assigns to events or transactions their proper dates

If history without *chronology* is dark and confused, *chronology* without history is dry and insipid *A. Holmes.*

Chro nŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Fr. *chronometre*, from Gr. χρόνος, time, and μέτρον, measure, from the Lat. root *mel*, in *metiri*, to measure, Skr. *mâ.*]
1. An instrument for measuring time, a timekeeper
2. A portable time keeper of superior construction, with a heavy compensation balance, and usually beating half seconds, — intended to keep time with great accuracy for use in astronomical observations, in determining longitude, &c
3 (*Mus.*) An instrument used to measure or indicate the time of a musical movement

Pocket chronometer, a chronometer in the form of a large watch, usually beating half-seconds, but, in some cases, four-tenths seconds. — *Ship's chronometer*, a large chronometer hung in gimbals for use at sea, in determining longitude, &c. — *To rate a chronometer* See RATE.

Chrŏn'o-mĕt'ric, } *a.* [Fr. *chronométrique.*]
Chrŏn'o mĕt'ric al, } Pertaining to a chronometer, measured by a chronometer

Chro nŏm'e-try, *n.* [Fr. *chronométrie.*] The art of measuring time, the measuring of time by periods or divisions

Chrŏn'o scōpe, *n.* [Gr. χρόνος, time, and σκοπεῖν, to observe.]
1. A chronometer [*Obs.*]
2. An instrument to measure the duration of luminous impressions upon the retina. *Nichol.*

Chrўs'a-lĭd, *a.* Pertaining to a chrysalis, resembling a chrysalis

Chrўs'a lĭd, *n.* Same as CHRYSALIS.

Chrўs'a lis (krĭs'), *n., pl.* CHRYSAL'I-DĒS. [Lat. *chrysallis*, Fr. *chrysalide*, Gr. χρυσαλλίς, the gold-colored sheath of butterflies, from χρυσός, gold.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A form into which the caterpillar or larva of butterflies, moths, and some other insects, passes, and from which the perfect insect, after a while, emerges.

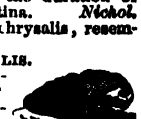
C of Silk-worm.

☞ The animal in this state has an external case or covering, which is sometimes smooth and shining, some-

tissue made of a fiber spun by the larva, as the silkworm, in which the fiber is silk.

Chrys-an'the-mum, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *χρυσάνθεμον*, from *χρυσός*, gold, and *ἄνθεμον*, flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants, mostly perennial, and of many different species, including the sun-flower, marigold, &c.

Chrys'el-e-phan'tine, *a.* [Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, and *ἐλεφάντινος*, made of ivory, from *ἔλεφας*, ivory, elephant.] Composed of gold and ivory. *C Kingsley*

Chrys'o-ber'yl (kris'o-bēr'il), *n* [Lat *chrysoberyllus*, from Gr *χρυσός*, gold, and *βήρυλλος*, beryl] (*Min.*) A yellowish-green gem, next to sapphire in hardness, and consisting of alumina and the earth glucina. *Dana.*

Chrys'o-chlōre, *n.* [Fr. *chrysochlore*, from Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, and *χλωρός*, light-green.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of mole native to South Africa, the fur of which reflects most brilliant metallic hues of green and gold

Chrysochloris capensis

Chrys'o-cŏl'la, *n.* [Lat *chrysocolla*, Gr *χρυσόκολλα*, gold solder, from *χρυσός*, gold, and *κόλλα*, glue.] (*Min*) The green or blue carbonate of copper *Dana.*

Chrys-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr *χρυσογραφία*, from *χρυσός*, gold, and *γράφειν*, to write] 1 The art of writing in letters of gold, practiced by the writers of ancient manuscripts

2 A writing executed in letters of gold

Chrys'o-līte, *n.* [Fr *chrysolithe*, Lat *chrysolithus*, Gr. *χρυσόλιθος*, from *χρυσός*, gold, and *λίθος*, stone] (*Min*) A mineral, composed of silica, magnesia, and iron, varying in color from a pale green to a bottle-green, and occurring in glassy grains or pieces disseminated in basalt and many lavas, and sometimes in large imbedded crystals It occasionally occurs in other rocks *Dana*

Chrys-ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr *χρυσός*, gold, and *λόγος*, discourse] That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth

Chrys'o-prāse, *n.* [Fr *chrysoprase*, Lat *chrysoprasus*, Gr *χρυσόπρασος*, from *χρυσός*, gold, and *πράσον*, leek] (*Min*) A kind of massive quartz, of little luster, somewhat flinty in appearance, and of a grayish or leek green color *Dana*

Chrys'o-spĕrm, *n* [Gr *χρυσός*, gold, and *σπερμα*, seed] A means of creating gold [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Chrys'o-tȳpe, *n* [Gr *χρυσός*, gold, and *τύπος*, impression, image]

1. A photographic agent prepared by impregnating paper with a neutral solution of chloride of gold, by which means a picture is produced of a beautiful purple ground

2 A picture thus produced, or the process of taking it

Chŭb, *n* [This word seems to signify a large or thick head. Cf A-S *copp*, head, Fr *chabot*, a chub, Lat. *capito*, a fish with a large head, *caput*, head, Sw *kubb*, a short and thick piece of wood, and Eng *cheven*] (*Ichth*) A species of fresh-water fish of the *Cyprinus* or carp family, and genus *Leuciscus* The common species is *L cephalus*: the cheven

Chub (*Cyprinus cephalus*)

Chŭb'bed, *a* Like a chub, plump, short, and thick *"Chubbed faces"* *I Taylor*

Chŭb'by, }

Chŭb'bed ness, *n.* The state of being chubby

Chŭb'fāced (fāst), *a* Having a plump, round face. *Addison*

Chŭck, *v t* [Formed in imitation of the sound that it expresses]

1 To make a noise resembling that of a hen when she calls her chickens, to cluck

2. To laugh in a broken, convulsive manner, by way of mockery or insult

Chŭck, *v t* To call, as a hen her chickens *Dryden*

Chŭck, *v. t* [*imp & p p* CHUCKED (chŭkt), *p pr & vb. n.* CHUCKING] [Perhaps to strike under the chin, so as to produce a sound from the collision of the upper and lower jaw, resembling that of the hen when she calls her chickens, or a modification of *chock*, *shock*, q v]

1. To strike gently, to give a gentle blow to *Chucked* the bar-maid under the chin *W Irving*

2. To throw, with quick motion, a short distance, to pitch. [*Vulgar*]

Kind service can not be *chucked* from hand to hand like a football *W Scott*

3. (*Mech.*) To place in a chuck, or hold by means of a chuck, as in turning

Chŭck, *n.* 1 The voice or call of a hen.

2. A sudden, small noise.

3. A word of endearment; — corrupted from *chick*. "Pray, *chuck*, come hither." *Shak*

Chŭck, *n.* 1. A slight blow under the chin.

2. (*Mach.*) A contrivance fixed to the mandrel of a turning lathe for holding the material to be operated upon.

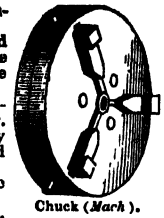

Chuck (*Mach*).

Chŭck'a-by, *n.* A term of endearment *Webster.*

Chŭck'-făr'thing, *n.* A play in which a farthing is pitched into a hole

Chŭck'-hōle, *n.* A deep hole in a wagon-rut

Chŭck'le (chŭk'l), *v t* [*imp. & p. p* CHUCKLED, *p. pr & vb. n.* CHUCKLING] [From *chuck*, q v]

1. To call, as a hen her chickens, to cluck *Dryden.*

2 To fondle, to cocker

Chŭck'le, *n.* A short, suppressed laugh, the expression of exultation or derision

Chŭck'le, *v i* [From *chuck*, q v] To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner, as expressing inward exultation or derision.

Chŭck'le-hĕad (chŭk'l hĕd), *n* A person with a large or thick head, a numskull, a dunce [*Low*] *Knowles*

Chŭck'le-hĕad'ed, *a.* Large or thick headed, dull, stupid *Smart*

Chŭck'-will's-wid'ōw, *n.* (*Ornith*) A species of goat sucker (*Caprimulgus Carolinensis*), in the southern part of the United States, — so called from a fancied resemblance of its note to the name *Audubon*

Chŭd, *v t* [From *cud*, q v. Cf to *chew the cud*] To champ, to bite [*Obs*] *Stafford*

Chŭ'et, *n* [See CHEWET] Forced meat *Bacon*

Chŭff, *n* [Perhaps a modification of *chub* Cf also W *cyff*, stock, stump] A coarse, heavy, dull, or surly fellow, a clown *Shak*

Chŭff, *a.* Surly, ill tempered, irascible [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Chŭff'i-ly, *adv.* In a rough, surly manner, clownishly

Chŭff'i ness, *n.* Quality of being chuffy, surliness

Chŭff'y, *a.* 1. Fat or swelled out, especially in the cheeks

2 Surly, ill tempered, rude, clownish

Chŭm, *n* [Probably a contraction from *comrade* Cf also A S *cumu*, a comer, guest] A chamber fellow, especially in a college or university, one who lodges or resides in the same room

Chŭm, *v i* [From the noun] To occupy a chamber with another, as, to *chum* together [*U S*]

Chŭmp, *n* [Cf *hump*, the protuberance formed by a crooked back] A short, thick, heavy piece of wood *Moxon*

Chu năm', *n.* Lime, or any thing made of it, as stucco, &c [*India*]

Chŭnk, *n* A short, thick piece of any thing [*Colloq in U S and Prov in Eng*]

Chŭnk'y, *a.* Short and thick, as, a *chunky* boy [*U S*] *Kane*

Chŭrch (66), *n* [A S *circ*, *circe*, *circe*, *cyrce*, *cirice*, *cyrice*, *cyrece*, O Sax *kerika*, Scot *kirk*, which retains the Saxon pronunciation, D *kerk*, Icel *kyrkia*, Sw *kyrka*, Dan *kirke*, Ger *kirche*, O H Ger *chirihhā*, *chilichā*, *chichā*, L Ger *karke*, from Gr *κυριακη*, *κυριακον*, the Lord's house, from *κυριακός*, concerning a master or lord, from *κυριος*, master, lord]

1 A building set apart for Christian worship

☞ "The title of *church* which we with a fit reverence restrain to a Christian place of worship, was in earlier English not refused to the Jewish, or even to a heathen temple" *Trench*

2 A formally organized body of Christian believers worshiping together "When they had ordained them elders in every *church*" *Acts* xiv 23

3 A body of Christian believers, observing the same rites and acknowledging the same ecclesiastical authority, as, the Roman Catholic *church* the Presbyterian *church*

4 The collective body of Christians, or of those who acknowledge Christ as the Savior of mankind

5 The aggregate of religious influences in a community, ecclesiastical influence, authority, &c , as, to array the power of the *church* against some form of moral evil

Apostolical church See APOSTOLICAL — *Catholic* or *universal church*, the whole body of believers in Christ throughout the world — *Church militant* See MILITANT — *Church triumphant* See TRIUMPHANT — *Church session* See SESSION — *Invisible church*, the collective body of true believers, including both those on earth and those in heaven

☞ *Church* is often used in composition with other words to denote something belonging or relating to the church, as, *church*-authority, *church*-history, *church*-member, *church*-music, &c

Chŭrch, *v t* [*imp & p p* CHURCHED (chŭrcht), *p pr & vb n* CHURCHING] To unite with in publicly returning thanks in church after some signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth

Chŭrch'-āle, *n* A periodical festival, like the wakes of many parishes, said by some to be in commemoration of the dedication of a church, at which much ale was used. *Nares. Halliwell.*

Chŭrch'-bēnch, *n.* The seat in the porch of a church.

Chŭrch'dŏm, *n.* The government or authority of the church. *Pearson.*

Chŭrch'-gō'ing, *a.* 1. Habitually attending church.

2 Summoning to church. "The *church-going* bell" *Cowper.*

Chŭrch'ism, *n.* Undue attachment to the forms or principles of some church organization

Chŭrch'less, *a* Without a church *T Fuller.*

Chŭrch'li-ness, *n.* Regard for a universal church. *Mercersburg Review.*

Chŭrch'man, *n.*, *pl.* CHURCH'MEN

1 An ecclesiastic or clergyman, one who ministers in sacred things.

2 An Episcopalian, as distinguished from a Presbyterian or Congregationalist, &c. "A zealous *churchman*" *Macaulay.*

Chŭrch'man-ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a churchman *Milman.*

Chŭrch'man ship, *n* State of being a churchman, or of belonging to the established church.

Chŭrch'-mōdes, *n pl* (*Mus*) The modes or scales used in ancient music

Chŭrch'-rāte, *n* A tax levied on parishioners for the repairs or maintenance of the church and its services

Chŭrch'ship, *n* Institution of the church *South.*

Chŭrch'-ward'en, *n* An officer whose duties respect the temporal or pecuniary interests of a church or parish.

Chŭrch'-work (wŭrk), *n* 1 Work on, or in behalf of, a church

2 Work carried on slowly [*Proverbial*]

Chŭrch'y, *a* Relating to a church, unduly fond of church forms

Chŭrch'-yārd, *n* The ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are buried, a cemetery. "Like graves in the holy *church yard*" *Shak.*

Chŭrl (66), *n* [A S *ceorl*, a freeman of the lowest rank, man, husband, D *karel*, *kerel*, Dan & Sw. *karl*, Ger *kerl*, M. H Ger *karl*, O. H. Ger. *charal*]

1 A rustic, a countryman or laborer. "One of the baser sort, which they call *churls*." "The life of a peasant, or *churl*" *Spenser.*

2 A rough, surly, ill bred man.

A *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood *Sidney.*

3 One who is illiberal or miserly, a niggard

Like to some rich *churl* hoarding up his pelf *Drayton.*

Chŭrl, *a* Churlish [*Obs*] *Ford.*

Chŭrl'ish, *a* 1. Like a churl, rude, surly, illiberal, niggardly "*Churlish* benefits" *Ld. Burleigh* "*Churlish* strife" *Cowper*

2 Wanting pliancy or softness, unmanageable; unyielding, as, the *churlish* and intractable nature of some minerals *Boyle.*

Chŭrl'ish ly, *adv.* In a churlish manner, rudely, roughly

Chŭrl'ish ness, *n* Rudeness of manners or temper, indisposition to kindness or courtesy

Chŭrl'y, *a* Rude, churlish [*Obs*] *Quarles.*

Chŭrme, } *n* [A S *ceorm*, noise, shout, *cyrman*,

Chŭrm, } to shout, W *gyrm*, an outcry, *garmaw*, to shout] Clamor, or confused noise [*Obs*] "The *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches" *Bacon.*

Chŭrn (66), *n* [O Eng *cherne*, A S *ceren*, an earthen vessel, churn, D *karn*, *kern*, Dan *kierne*, *kiirne* See *infra*] A vessel in which cream or milk is shaken or beaten in order to separate the butter from the other parts

Chŭrn, *v t* [*imp & p p* CHURNED, *p pr & vb n.* CHURNING] [O Eng *cherne*, A S *cernan*, L Ger *karnen*, H Ger *kernen*, *karnen*, D *kernen*, *karnen*, Dan *kiarne*, Sw *kärna*, Icel *kirna*, Scot *kirn*, from Icel *kiarn*, marrow, kernel, cream, Prov Ger *kern*, kernel, equivalent to cream, O Eng *cherne milke*, D *kernemelk*, *karnemelk*, Scot *kirnmilk*, Ger *kernmilch*, buttermilk]

1 To stir or agitate, as cream, in order to make butter

2 To shake or agitate with violence

Froth fills his chaps he sends a grunting sound
And part he *churns*, and part he foams the ground *Dryden.*

Chŭrn, *v t* To agitate cream or milk for the purpose of separating the butter

Chŭrn'ing, *n* 1 The act of one who churns.

2 The quantity of butter made at one operation.

Chŭrn'-stăff, *n* The staff or instrument used in churning

Chŭrr'-worm (wŭrm), *n* [A S *cyrran*, *cerran*, to turn] (*Entom*) An insect that turns about nimbly, — called also *fun cricket* *Johnson.*

Chuse, *v t* See CHOOSE

Chy'lite (49), *n* [Fr *chymite*] (*Min*) A decomposed variety of chrysolite *Dana.*

Chute (shōt), *n* [Fr *chute*, O Fr *cheute*, from *cheoir*, *choir*, *cheir*, *chair*, to fall, from Lat. *cadere*, to fall It *caduta*, Pr *cazuta*, *chaeguda*.]

1 A rapid descent in a river

2 An opening in a river-dam for the descent of logs, &c

3 A framework or tube through which articles are made to slide from a higher to a lower level. *Simmonds.*

chȳ-lĭ-ăs'ē-ŭs (kī-lĭ-ăsh'ŭs), *a* Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle. *Floyer.*

chȳ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs (kī-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a* [N Lat *chylus*, chyle, and *aqua*, water] Consisting of chyle much diluted with water, —said of a liquid which forms the circulating fluid of some inferior animals *Carpenter.*

Chȳle (kīl), *n.* [Fr *chyle* N Lat *chylus*, Gr χυλός, juice, from χέειν, to pour (*Physiol*) A milky fluid, consisting of the fatty matter of food in a state of emulsion, or fine mechanical division, with the intestinal juices It is absorbed by the lacteals, the intestinal juices and conveyed into the blood by the thoracic duct

chȳl'i-fĭc'tion, *n* [N Lat *chylus*, Gr χυλός, and Lat *facere*, to make] (*Physiol*) The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies *Arbuthnot*

chȳl'i-fĭc'ĭve (Synop , § 130), *a* Forming or changing into chyle having the power to make chyle chylific, chylificatory

chȳ-lĭf'er-ŭs, *a* [N Lat *chylus*, and Lat *ferre*, to bring, Fr *chylifère*] Transmitting chyle, as, *chyliferous* vessels *Dunglison*

chȳ-lĭf'ĭc, *a* Chylifactive

chȳl'i-fi-kā'tion, *n* [See CHYLIFACTION] Formation of chyle by the digestive processes.

chȳ-lĭf'ĭc-a-to-ry, *a* Chylifactive

chȳ'lo-po-ĕt'ĭc, *a* [Gr χυλοποιεῖν, to make into juice, from χυλός, chyle, and ποιεῖν, to make] Concerned in the formation of chyle, as, the *chylopoetic* organs. *Arbuthnot*

chȳ'lous (kī'lus) *a* [Fr. *chyleux*] Consisting of chyle, or partaking of it *Arbuthnot*

chȳme (kīm), *n* [Fr *chyme*, Lat *chymus*, Gr χυμός, juice, like χυλός from χέειν, to pour] (*Phys Sci.*) The pulp formed by the food after it has been for some time in the stomach, mixed with the gastric secretions It is separated into chyle and the excrementitious portion of the food *Dunglison*

chȳm'ĭc, } See CHILMICAL, CHEMIST, CHEMIS
chȳm'ĭst, } TRY
chȳm'ĭs try }

chȳm'i fi-kā'tion *n* [Fr *chymification*, from Lat *chymus*, chyme and *facere* to make] The process of becoming or of forming chyme

chȳm'i fȳ, *v t* [Fr *chymifier*, from Lat *chymus* chyme, and *facere* to make] To form into chyme

chȳm'o-ŭs (kīm'ŭs) *a* Pertaining to chyme

Ci bā'ri ŭs, *a* [Lat *cibarius* from *cibus* food] Pertaining to food, useful for food edible *Johnson*

Chīb'ol, *n* [Fr *ciboule*, Pr *cebula*, It *cebola*, Sp *cebolla*, from L Lat *cepula cepolla* diminutive of Lat *cepa cepa cæpe*, an onion Cf CHIBBAI] A sort of small onion *Mortimer*

Ci-bō'ri ŭm, *n pl* CI BŌ'RI A [Lat *ciborium*, Gr κιβωριον, a drinking cup made from the large leaves of the Egyptian bean, or resembling its seed vessel in L Lat also an arched chamber supported by four pillars shut in like a *ciborium* It *ciborio*, Pr *cibori*, Fr *ciboire*, O Fr *chiboire*, Sp & Pg *cimborio*]

1 (*Arch*) An insulated arched vault resting on four pillars, as that over the high altar in a church

2 (*Rom Cath Church*) The coffer or case containing the host or sacred wafer *Gault*

Ci cā'dă, *n pl* CI CA'DÆ [Lat *cicada*, hence Pr & It *cigala* Fr *cigale*, Sp *cigarra*] (*Intom*) An insect of the order *Hemiptera* having a long, stout body and wings the latter usually membraneous and transparent The male has the power of making a shrill grating sound, produced by the friction of peculiar organs situated on the under side of the abdomen and consisting of a pair of stretched membranes, acted upon by powerful muscles, —called also *locust* *W Baird*

Ci-cā'dă, *n* [It See *supra*] A cicada See CICADA

> At eve a dry *cicala* sung *Tennyson*

Cĭc'a-trĭce, *n* A scar, seam, or elevation remaining after a wound is healed, a cicatrix

Cĭc'a-trĭc'le (sĭk'a trĭk'l), *n* [Fr *cicatricule*, Lat *cicatricula*, a small scar from *cicatrix*, scar] The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg

Cĭc'a trĭ'sĭve, *a* Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrice

Ci-cā'trĭx, *n ; pl* CI'CA TRĪ'CES [Lat] A scar, a cicatrice.

Cĭc'a trĭ'zant, *n* [Fr *cicatrisant*, properly p pr & adj from *cicatriser*] (*Med*) A medicine or application that promotes the healing of a sore or wound, or the formation of a cicatrice

Cĭc'a tri zā'tion, *n* [Fr *cicatrisation*] The process of healing or forming a cicatrice or the state of being healed, cicatrized, or skinned over *Sharp*

Cĭc'a trize, *v t* [*imp & p p* CICATRIZED *p pr & vb n* CICATRIZING] [Fr *cicatriser*, from *cicatrice*, Lat *cicatrix*, scar] To heal and induce the formation of a cicatrice in, as in wounded or ulcerated flesh

> Thus opens an old wound and makes a new one
> Would it were *cicatrized* ! *Massinger*

Cĭc'a trize, *v i* To heal or be healed, to become covered with skin

Cĭc'e ly, *n* [Lat *seseli seselis*, Gr σέσελι, σέσελις. Of SESELI] (*Pct*) An umbelliferous plant of different species, of the genera *Myrrhis* and *Osmorrhiza*

Ci'ce-rō'nĕ (sĭ-sĕ-rō'nē, or sĭs-e-rō'nē), *n.* [In Cicerone, equivalent to Lat. *Cicero*, the Roman orator; so called from the ordinary talkativeness of such a guide] One who shows strangers the curiosities of a place.

> Every glib and loquacious hireling who shows strangers about their picture galleries, palaces or ruins, is termed by them [the Italians] a *Cicerone*, or Cicero *Trench*

Cĭc'e rō'mi-an, *a* [From *Cicero*, the Roman orator.] Resembling Cicero in style or action

Cĭc'e rō'mi-an ĭsm, *n* Imitation or resemblance of the style or action of Cicero, a Ciceronian phrase or expression "Great study in *Ciceronianism*, the chief abuse of Oxford" *Sidney*

Cĭch'o rā'ceous (sĭk'o rā'shus), *a* [Lat *cichorium*, Gr κιχωριον, κιχόριον, κιχόρη, chicory, succory, or endive] Having the qualities of succory, or chicory *Floyer*

Cĭch'-pēă, *n.* A plant, chick pea *Holland*

Ci cĭs'be ĭsm, *n* The state or conduct of a cicisbeo

Cĭ'cis bē'ŏ (che chis bā'o, or se sis'be o), *n* [It *cicisbeo*, Fr *cicisbée*, *sigisbee*] The professed gallant of a married woman, a dangler about women *Smollett*

Ci-cō'ni-ă, *n* [Lat *ciconia*, stork] (*Ornith*) A genus of wading birds, including the stork

Cĭc'ŭ rāte, *v t* [Lat *cicurare*, to tame, from *cicur*, tame] To reclaim from wildness, to tame [*Obs*] *Browne*

Cĭc'ŭ rā'tion, *n* [Fr *cicuration* See *supra*] The act of reclaiming from wildness [*Obs*] *Ray*

Ci cū'tă, *n* [Lat , the hemlock given as poison, Sp , Pg , & It *cicuta*, Pr *cigudа* Fr *cigue*] (*Bot*) A genus of poisonous, umbelliferous plants, of which the *C virosa*, or water hemlock, of Europe, called also *cow bane*, is best known

☞ The name *Cicuta* is sometimes applied to *Conium maculatum*, or *officinal hemlock*

Cĭd *n* [Ar *seid* lord] 1 Chief or commander — a name given in Spanish literature to Ruy Diaz, Count of Bivar, an illustrious champion of Christianity and of the old Spanish royalty, in the 11th century

2 An epic poem of the Spaniards which celebrates the exploits of the national hero, Ruy Diaz *Brande*

Cī'der, *n* [Fr *cidre*, or *sidre*, It *cidro*, *sidro*, Sp *sidra*, O Sp *sizra*, Pg *cidra*, L Lat *cicera*, ? at *sicera* Gr σικερα, of Oriental origin Cf Heb *shâkar*, to be intoxicated c was changed into *d* as in Fr *ladre* from *Lazarus*] A drink made from the juice of apples

☞ The word was formerly used to signify the juice of other fruits and other kinds of strong liquor except wine But it is now appropriated to the juice of apples both before and after fermentation

Cī'der-brăn'dy, *n.* A kind of brandy distilled from cider

Cī'der ist *n* A maker of cider *Mortimer*

Cī'der kĭn *n* A liquor made by adding water to the crushed mass of apples remaining after the juice is pressed out in the manufacture of cider

> *Cidrkin* is made for common drinking and supplies the place of small beer *M rtimer*

Cī'-de vănt' (sē de vŏng'), *a* [Fr , hitherto formerly] Former, previous, as, a *ci devant* governor

Cē'rge (seerj), *n* [Fr Pr *cirr*, from Lat *cereus* waxen, from *cera*, wax] A wax candle used in religious rites

Cĭ gär', *n* [Fr *cigare*, Sp *cigarro* originally a kind of tobacco in the island of Cuba] A small roll of tobacco used for smoking

Cĭg'ar ĕtte' *n* A little cigar, a little fine tobacco rolled in paper for smoking

Cĭl'er y, *n* [A modification of *ciliary*, from its resemblance to the hair of the eyelid or the eyelash] (*Arch*) The drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns *Gwilt*

Cĭl'i ă, *n pl* [Lat *cilium*, pl *cilia*]

1 (*Anat*) The eyelashes, or hairs growing from the edges of the eyelids *Dunglison*

2 (*Bot*) Long hairs, like eyelashes, upon the margin of a vegetable body *Gray*

3 (*Zool*) Slender, short, hair like appendages, fringing certain organs, and sometimes used as means of motion, as in the *Rotifera* *Carpenter*

Cĭl'ia ry *a* [Fr *ciliaire*] Belonging to the eyelashes, pertaining to the *cilia* in animals or vegetables *Ray*

Cĭl'i ate, } *a* [L Lat *ciliatus*, from Lat. *cilium*
Cĭl'i ā'ted } See CILIA]

1 (*Bot*) Furnished or surrounded with parallel filaments or bristles, resembling the hairs of the eyelids, as, a *ciliated* leaf

2 (*Anat*) Covered with fine filaments, which during life are endowed with a vibratory motion, as, the *ciliated* epithelium

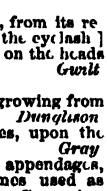
Ciliated Leaf

Cĭl'ĭce, *n* A kind of hair-cloth garment *Southey*

Cĭ lĭ'cious (sĭ lish'us), *a.* [Lat *cilicium*, a covering, originally made of Cilician goat's hair, from *Cilicius*, Cilician, from *Cilicia*, a province of Asia Minor, now *Ejalet Itschil*] Made, or consisting, of hair. "A *cilicious* or sackcloth habit." *Browne.*

Cĭl'i-ō-grade, *a.* [Fr. *ciliograde*, from Lat. *cilium* and *gradi*, to step] (*Zoöl.*) Swimming by means of *cilia*, as the *ciliograde Medusæ*, which have delicate, flattened, hair like appendages along the rim, for purposes of locomotion. *Carpenter.*

Cĭl'i o, } *n* [Lat. *cilium*, eyelid.] (*Med.*) A spas-
Cĭl-lō'sĭs, } modic trembling of the upper eyelid.
Cĭl'ma, *n* } (*Arch*) A kind of molding. See CYMA.

Ci măr', *n* See CHIMERE and SIMAR.

Cĭm'bal, *n* [It *cembella*] A kind of confectionery or cake [*Obs*] *Nares*

Cĭm'bĭ-ă, *n* (*Arch*) A fillet or band placed around the shaft of a column to strengthen it. [Written also *cima*]

Cĭm'bric, *a* Pertaining to the *Cimbri*, an ancient tribe inhabiting Northern Germany.

Ci mē'li-ärch, *n.* [Lat *cimeliarcha*, Gr. *κειμηλιάρχης*, *κειμηλιάρχος*, treasurer, from *κειμήλιον*, treasure, and *ἀρχός*, leader, from *ἄρχειν*, to lead] A superintendent or keeper of valuable things belonging to a church, a church warden [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Cĭm'e ter, *n* [Fr. *cimeterre*, Sp & Pg *cimetarra*, Pg also *semitarra*, It *scimitarra*, from Biscay an *cometarra*, with a sharp edge, or corrugated from Per *schimschir*] A short sword with convex edge or recurvated point, used by the Persians and Turks [Written also *scimeter*, *scymetar*, and *scimiter*]

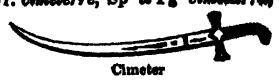
Cimeter

Cĭm'ĭ-ā, *n* See CIMBRIA

Cĭ'mĭss *n* [Lat *cimex*, *icis*] The bed bug.

Cĭm mē'ri an (89), *a* [Lat (*Cimmerius*]

1 Pertaining to the Cimmerii a fabulous people, said to have dwelt, in very ancient times, in caves between Baiæ and Cumæ, in profound and perpetual darkness

2 Without any light, intensely dark.

> There under ebon shades and low browed rocks,
> As ragged as thy locks
> In dark *Cimmerian* desert ever dwell *Milton.*

Cimmerian darkness deep or continual obscurity.

Cĭm'o lĭte (49) *n* [Fr *cimolite*, from Gr Κιμωλία (sc γῆ), Cimolian earth, from Κίμωλος, Lat *Cimolus*, an island of the Cyclades, distinguished for its chalky soil, now Cimoli or Argentiera] (*Min*) A soft, earthy clayey mineral, of whitish or grayish color, from Cimolis, in Greece, and other places *Dana.*

Cĭn-chō'nă, *n* [So named from the wife of Count *Cinchon* viceroy of Peru in the seventeenth century, who by its use was freed from an intermittent fever, and after her return to Spain, contributed to the general propagation of this remedy]

1 (*Bot*) A genus of trees growing exclusively on the Andes in Peru and adjacent countries, producing a medicinal bark of great value, known as *Peruvian bark*, *Jesuit's bark*, &c *Baird.*

2 (*Med*) The bark procured from the cinchona-tree

Cĭn'cho nā'ceous (nā'shus), *a* Of, or pertaining to cinchona, or the plants that produce it *Ogilvie.*

Cĭn'cho nine, } *n* [Fr *cinchonine*] (*Chem*) An
Cĭn chō'nĭ-ă, } alkaloid obtained from the bark of several species of cinchona, and one of the medicinal active principles of this bark *Dunglison.*

Cĭnct'ūre (sĭnkt'yur, 53), *n* [Lat *cinctura*, from *cingere*, to gird, It & Sp *cintura*, Pr *centura*, Fr. *ceinture*]

1 A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body

> He binds the sacred *cincture* round his breast. *Pope*

2 That which encompasses or incloses, inclosure Within the *cincture* of one wall" *Bacon.*

3 (*Arch*) A ring or list at the top and bottom of a column separating the shaft at one end, from the base at the other from the capital *Gwilt*

Cĭnct'ūred (sĭnkt'yurd), *a* Having a cincture or girdle

Cĭn'der, *n* [A S *sinder sindor*, cinder, dross, Icel *sindur*, dross, Sw *sinder* O H Ger *sintar*, N H. Ger *sinter*, D *sintel*, from A S *sendrian*, *syndrian*, to separate, not from Fr. *cendre*, Lat *cinis*, ashes]

1 A small particle of matter remaining after combustion, in which fire is extinct, as, a smith's *cinder* *Browne.*

2 A small coal, or particle of fire, with ashes; an ember *Swift.*

3 A scale thrown off in forging metal

Cĭn'der-frāme, *n* A framework of wire, &c , in a chimney, as of a locomotive, to prevent the escape of cinders *Weale.*

Cĭn'der-wĕnch, } *n* A woman whose business
Cĭn'der-wŏm'an, } is to rake ashes for cinders
Cĭn'der y, *a* Pertaining to or resembling cinders, or composed of them

Cĭn'e fāc'tion, *n* [Fr *cinéfaction*, L Lat. *cinefactio*, from Lat *cinis*, ashes, and *facere*, to make,] Reduction to ashes, cineration. [*Obs*]

Cĭn'e măt'ĭc, }
Cĭn'e măt'ĭc-al, } *a.* Pertaining to cinematics.

Cinematic curves, curves produced by machinery, or a combination of motions, as distinguished from mathematical curves

[illegible] *n* [Lat *cinis*, ashes, + *mancia*, divination] The [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Cir-cŭ'i-tion (-ish'un), *n.* [Lat. *circuitio, circumitio.* See CIRCUIT, *n.*] The act of going round; compass; circumlocution. [*Rare.*] *Hooker.*

Cir-cŭ'i-tous, *a.* [L. Lat. *circuitosus*] Going round in a circuit, round about, indirect, as, a *circuitous* road, a *circuitous* manner of accomplishing an end. *Burke*

Cir-cŭ'i-tous-ly, *adv* In a circuit

Cir-cŭ'i-ty, *n.* A going round in a circle, a course not direct. *Bouvier.*

Cir'cu-la-ble, *a* Capable of being circulated

Cir'cu-lar (18), *a* [Fr *circulaire*, Pr. *circular*, Lat. *circularis*]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a circle, in the form of a circle, round

2 Repeating itself, ending in itself, reverting to the point of beginning, hence, illogical, inconclusive, as, *circular* reasoning "*Circular* successive order" *Roscommon*

3 Adhering to a fixed circle of legends, cyclic, hence, mean, inferior

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis*

4 Addressed to a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest, as, a *circular* letter

5 Possessing the whole circle of excellences, perfect. [*Obs.*]

A man so absolute and *circular*
In all those wished-for rarities that may take
A virgin captive *Massinger*

Circular arc, any portion of the circumference of a circle — *Circular instruments*, mathematical instruments for measuring angles, in which the graduation extends round the whole circumference of a circle, or 360° — *Circular lines*, straight lines pertaining to the circle as sines, tangents, secants, &c — *Circular numbers* (*Arith*) those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the roots themselves, as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36 *Bailey Barlow* — *Circular sailing* (*Naut*), the method of sailing by the arc of a great circle — *Circular saw* See SAW

Cir'cu lar, *n* [Fr *circulaire*, lettre *circulaire* See *supra*] A circular letter, or paper, often printed, copies of which are addressed to various persons, as, a business *circular*, a political *circular*

Cir'cu lăr'i ty, *n* [L Lat *circularitas*] The state of being circular

Cir'cu-lar-ly, *adv* In a circular manner

Cir'cu la ry, *a* Circular [*Obs.*] *Hooker*

Cir'cu lāte, *v i* [*imp & p p* CIRCULATED, *p pr & vb n* CIRCULATING] [Lat *circulare, circulari*]

1 To move in a circle or circuitously, to move or pass round, to move round and return to the same point, as, the blood *circulates* in the body *Boyle*

2 To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand to be diffused, as, money *circulates* a story *circulates*

Circulating decimal See DECIMAL — *Circulating medium* See MEDIUM

Cir'cu lāte, *v t* To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person as, to *circulate* a report, to *circulate* bills of credit

Syn. — To spread, diffuse, propagate, disseminate

Cir'cu-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *circulation*, Lat *circulatio*]

1 The act of moving in a circle, or in a course which brings the moving body to the place where its motion began, as, the *circulation* of the blood in the body

2 The act of going about, or of passing from place to place or person to person, free diffusion, transmission

The true doctrines of astronomy appear to have had some popular *circulation* *Whewell*

3 Currency, circulating coin, or notes, bills, &c, current for coin

4 The extent to which any thing circulates or is circulated, the measure of diffusion, as, the *circulation* of a newspaper "To increase the *circulation* of money, at least in bank notes" *Bp Burnet*

Cir'cu la tive, *a* Promoting circulation, circulating [*Rare.*]

Cir'cu-lā'tor, *n* One who, or that which, circulates

Cir'cu la-tō'ri ous, *a* [Lat *circulatorius*] Traveling in a circuit, or from house to house [*Obs.*] "*Circulatorious* jugglers" *Barrow*

Cir'cu-la-to-ry (50), *a* [*Fr circulatoire*, Lat *circulatorius*]

1. Circular; as, a *circulatory* letter *Johnson*

2. Circulating, or going round *Warton*

Cir'cu-la-to-ry, *n* A chemical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again *Johnson*

Cir'cu-lĕt, *n.* A circlet [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Cir cu line, *a* Proceeding in a circle, circular [*Obs.*] "With motion *circuline*" *More*

Cir'cum A Latin preposition, used as a prefix in many English words

Cir'cum ăg'i tāte, *v t* [Lat *circum*, around, and *agitare*, Eng *agitate*] To agitate on all sides with frequent motion, to shake round *Bp Taylor*

Cir'cum-ăm'bi ent, *a* [See *infra.*] The act of surrounding or encompassing *Browne.*

Cir'cum ăm'bi ent, *a* [Lat *circum*, around, and *ambire*, to go round See AMBIENT] Surrounding, inclosing or being on all sides, encompassing. "The *circumambient* heaven" *Armstrong.*

Cir'cum-ăm'bu-lāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *circumambulare*, from *circum*, around, and *ambulare*, to walk. See AMBULATE.] To walk round about. "Persons that *circumambulated* with their box and needles, not knowing what they did." *Wood.*

Cir'cum ăm'bu-lā'tion, *n.* The act of walking round

Cir'cum-bĕnd'i bŭs, *n* A circuitous movement or route [*Vulgar*] *Goldsmith*

Cir'cum-cĕll'ion (sĕl'yun, *or* -sĕl'li-un), *n* [Lat. *circumcellio*, wandering about from cell to cell, from *circum*, around, and *cella*, cell Hence, a vagrant] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a set of illiterate peasants that adhered to the Donatists in the fourth century, receiving this name because they rambled from one town to another, and pretended to public reformation and redress of grievances They manumitted slaves without the masters' leave, forgave debts which were not their own, and committed many other unwarrantable acts *Hook*

Cir'cum-cīze (18), *v t* [*imp & p p* CIRCUMCISED, *p pr & vb n* CIRCUMCISING] [Lat *circumcidere, circumcisum*, from *circum*, around, and *cædere*, to cut, Pr *circumcire, circumcir*, Fr *circoncire*, It *circoncidere*, Sp *circuncidar, circuncisar*]

1 To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of, in the case of males, and the internal labia of, in the case of females.

☞ The *circumcision* of males is practiced as a religious rite by the Jews, Mohammedans, &c

2 (*Script*) To put off the sins of, to render spiritual or holy

Cir'cum-cīz'er, *n.* One who performs circumcision *Milton*

Cir'cum cĭz'ion (sĭzh'un), *n* [Lat *circumcisio*, Fr & Sp *circoncision*, It *circoncisione*]

1 The act of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin of males, and the internal labia of females

2 (*Script*) (*a*) Rejection of the sins of the flesh, spiritual purification, and acceptance of the Christian faith (*b*) The Jews, distinguished as a circumcised race from the uncircumcised "Where there is neither Greek nor Jew, *circumcision* nor uncircumcision" *Col* iii 11

Cir'cum clūde, *n* [Lat *circumcludere*, to shut in on every side, from *circum*, around, and *claudere*, to shut] The act of inclosing on all sides

Cir'cum cur sā'tion, *n* [Lat *circumcursare*, to run round about, v intensive of *circumcurrere*, from *circum*, around, and *currere*, to run] The act of running about [*Obs.*] "A factious *circumcursation* of desperate wretches" *Barrow*

Cir'cum dūct', *v t* To circumduct [*Rare*] "I must *circumduct* the term" *W Scott*

Cir'cum dŭct', *v t* [Lat *circumducere*, from *circum* around, and *ducere*, to lead]

1 To lead about, to lead astray [*Rare*]

2 (*Law*) To contravene, to nullify, as, to *circumduct* acts of judicature *Ayliffe*

Cir'cum dŭc'tion, *n* [Lat *circumductio*]

1 Leading about [*Rare*] *Hooker*

2 An annulling, cancellation [*Rare*] *Ayliffe*

Cir'cum fĕr, *v t* [Lat *circumferre*, from *circum*, round, and *ferre*, to bear] To bear or carry round [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Cir cŭm'fer ence, *n* [Lat *circumferentia* See *supra*]

1 The line that goes round or encompasses a circular figure, a periphery "The scale of nature set from center to *circumference*" *Milton*

2 The space included in a circle, a circle, any thing circular.

His ponderous shield
Behind him cast, the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders, like the moon *Milton*

3 The external surface of a sphere, or any orbicular body

The bubble seemed red at its apparent *circumference* *Newton*

Cir cŭm'fer ence, *v t* To include in a circular space [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Cir cŭm'fer en'tial, *a* [L Lat *circumferentialis*] Pertaining to the circumference *Parkhurst*

Cir cŭm'fer ĕn' tor, *n* [See CIRCUMFER] An instrument used by surveyors for taking horizontal angles and bearings It is nearly the same as the surveyor's compass, except that the graduation of the scale is continued to 360°

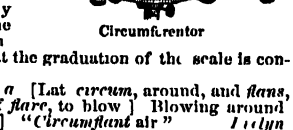

Circumferentor

Cir'cum flānt, *a* [Lat *circum*, around, and *flans, flantis*, p pr of *flare*, to blow] Blowing around [*Obs and rare*] "*Circumflant* air" *Evelyn*

Cir'cum-flĕct, *v t* [*imp & p p* CIRCUMFLECTED, *p pr & vb n* CIRCUMFLECTING] [Lat *circumflectere* See CIRCUMFLEX] To mark with the circumflex [*Rare*]

Cir'cum-flĕx, *n* [Lat *circumflexus*, a bending round, p p of *circumflectere*, from *circum*, around, and *flectere*, to bend]

1. A wave of the voice embracing both a rise and fall on the same syllable *Walker.*

2. A character, or accent, denoting in Greek a rise and fall of the voice on the same long syllable, marked thus [^ or ^], and in Latin and some other languages, denoting a long and contracted syllable marked [^].

Cir'cum-flĕx, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with a circumflex *Walker.*

Cir'cum-flĕx, *a.* Moving or turning round; circuitous [*Rare*] *Swift.*

Cir'cum flĕx'ion, *n* 1 The act of bending, or causing to assume a curved form.

2 A winding about, a turning, a circuity; a fold.

Cir-cŭm'flu-ençe, *n* [See *infra*] A flowing round on all sides, an inclosure of waters.

Cir cŭm'flu ent, } *a* [Lat *circumfluens*, p pr of
Cir cŭm'flu ous, } *circumfluere*, from *circum*, round, and *fluere*, to flow, Lat *circumfluus*] Flowing round, surrounding in the manner of a fluid "The deep, *circumfluent* waves" *Pope.* "Built on *circumfluous* waters calm" *Milton.*

Cir'cum fo rā'ne an, } *a* [Lat. *circumforaneus*,
Cir'cum fo rā'ne ous, } found in markets, from *circum*, around, and *forum*, a market place, kindred with *foris*, a door, out of doors, abroad.] Going about or abroad, walking or wandering from house to house *Addison.*

Cir'cum fūge', *v t.* [Lat *circumfundere, -fusum*, from *circum*, around, and *fundere*, to pour.] To pour round, to spread round

Earth, with her nether ocean *circumfused*,
Their pleasant dwelling-place *Milton.*

Cir'cum fū'sile, *a.* [Lat *circum*, around, and *fusilis*, *fusile*, q v] Capable of being poured or spread round "*Circumfusile* gold" *Pope.*

Cir'cum-fū'sion (-fū'zhun), *n* [Lat *circumfusio.*] The act of pouring or spreading round, the state of being poured round. "Daily creation and *circumfusion*" *Swift.*

Cir'cum ges tā'tion, *n* [Lat *circumgestare*, from *circum*, around, and *gestare*, v intensive of *gerere*, to carry] The act or process of carrying about. [*Obs.*] "*Circumgestation* of the eucharist to be adored" *Bp Taylor.*

Cir'cum-gȳ'rate, } *v t* [Lat *circum*, around, and
Cir'cum gȳre', } *gyrare*, to turn round, from *gyrus*, Gr. γῦρος, circle] To roll or turn round, to perform a rotatory or circular motion [*Rare*] *Ray.*

Cir'cum gȳ rā'tion, *n* The act of turning, rolling, or whirling round "A certain turbulent and irregular *circumgyration*" *Holland.*

Cir'cum in ĕs'sion, *n* [Lat *circum*, around, and *incessus*, a walking, entrance] (*Theol*) The reciprocal existence in each other of the three persons of the Trinity

Cir'cum l'tion (-lsh'un), *n* [Lat *circumitio* See CIRCLITION] A going round [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Cir'cum jā'çençe, *n* The condition or state of being circumjacent, or of bordering on every side.

Cir'cum jā'çent, *a* [Lat *circumjacens*, p pr of *circumjacere*, from *circum*, around, and *jacere*, to lie] Lying round, bordering on every side. "Surrounded with the *circumjacent* countries" *Fuller.*

Cir'cum li gā'tion, *n* [Lat *circumligare*, from *circum*, around, and *ligare*, to bind] The act of binding round, the bond with which any thing is encompassed [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Cir'cum lit'to ral, *a* [Lat *circum*, around, and *littus*, shore] Adjoining the shore

Cir'cum lo-cū'tion, *n* [Lat *circumlocutio*, from *circumloqui*, from *circum*, around, and *loqui*, to speak, *locutio*, a speaking] A circuit or compass of words, a periphrase, the use of a number of words to express an idea, when a suitable term is not at hand, or when a speaker chooses to avoid the use of a single term "Synonyms and *circumlocutions* for massacre and murder" *Burke.*

Cir'cum lo cū'tion al, *a* Relating to, or consisting of, circumlocutions, periphrastic, circuitous.

Cir'cum lŏc'u to-ry, *a* Pertaining to a circumlocution, consisting or contained in a compass of words, periphrastic *Shenstone.*

Cir'cum mūred', *a* [Lat *circum*, around, and Eng *mured* See MURE] Walled round, encompassed with a wall *Shak*

Cir'cum năv'i ga ble, *a* [See *infra*] Capable of being sailed round *Ray*

Cir'cum năv'i gāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* CIRCUMNAVIGATED, *p pr & vb n* CIRCUMNAVIGATING] [Lat *circumnavigare*, from *circum*, around, and *navigare*, to navigate, q v] To sail round, to pass round by water "Having *circumnavigated* the whole earth" *Fuller*

Cir'cum năv'i gā'tion, *n* The act of circumnavigating, or sailing round *Arbuthnot.*

Cir'cum năv'i gā'tor, *n* One who sails round.

Cir'cum pli cā'tion, *n* [Lat *circumplicare*, from *circum*, around, and *plicare*, to fold] A folding, winding, or wrapping round, or a state of being inwrapped [*Rare.*] *Bailey.*

Cir'cum-pō'lar, *a* [Lat *circum*, around, and Eng. *polar*, q v] About the pole, situated near the pole, as, *circumpolar* constellations.

Cir'cum po si'tion (-po zish'un), *n.* [Lat. *circumpositio*, from *circumponere*, from *circum*, around, and *ponere*, to set, put, or place.] The act of placing in a circle, or the state of being so placed *Evelyn.*

Cir'cum-rā'gion (-rā'zhun), *n.* [Lat *circumregio*, from *circumradere*, from *circum*, around, and *ra-*

tūre, to shave.] The act of shaving or paring round. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Çĭr'cum-rō'ta-ry, *a.* [Lat. *circum*, around, and Eng. *rotary*, q. v.] Turning, rolling, or whirling round.

Çĭr'cum-ro-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumrotare*, from *circum*, around, and *rotare*, to turn round like a wheel, from *rota*, wheel.] The act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution, the state of being whirled round. *Gregory*

Çĭr'cum-rō'ta to-ry (50), *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round. "A variety of *circumrotatory* flourishes." *Shenstone*

Çĭr'cum-scĭs'sile (-sĭs'sil), *a.* [Lat. *circumscindere*, from *circum*, around, and *scindere*, to cut, tear, rend, *scissilis*, easily rent.] (*Bot.*) Dehiscing or opening by a transverse circular opening round the sides of a pod, &c. *Gray*

Çĭr'cum-scrĭb'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed.

Çĭr'cum-scrībe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMSCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMSCRIBING.] [Lat. *circumscribere*, from *circum*, around, and *scribere*, to write, to draw.]

1. To write, draw, or engrave around. [*Rare.*] "Thereon is *circumscribed* this epitaph." *Ashmole*

2 To inclose within a certain limit, to bound in; to surround, to bound, to confine. "To *circumscribe* royal power." *Bancroft*

Syn.—To bound, limit, restrict, confine, abridge, restrain

Çĭr'cum-scrĭb'er, *n.* One who, or that which, circumscribes

Çĭr'cum-scrĭp'ti ble, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed or limited by bounds

Çĭr'cum-scrĭp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumscriptio*. See CIRCUMSCRIBE.]

1 A circular inscription. [*Rare.*] *Ashmole*

2 The termination or limits of a body, the exterior line which determines the form or magnitude of a body *Ray*

3. The limitation by conditions, restraints, &c., bound, confinement, limit. "The *circumscriptions* of terrestrial nature." *Johnson*

Çĭr'cum-scrĭp'tive, *a.* Defining the external form, marking or inclosing the limits or superficies of a body *Grew*

Çĭr'cum-scrĭp'tive ly, *adv.* In a limited manner.

Çĭr'cum-spĕct, *a.* [Lat. *circumspectus*, p. p. of *circumspicere*, from *circum*, around, and *specere*, *specere*, to look.] Attentive to all the circumstances of a case, cautious, prudent, watchful, wary, vigilant.

Be wise and *circumspect* *Shak.*

Syn.—See CAUTIOUS

Çĭr'cum-spĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumspectio*.] Attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case, caution, prudence. "With silent *circumspection*." *Milton*

Syn.—Caution, watchfulness, deliberation, thoughtfulness, wariness, forecast

Çĭr'cum-spĕct'ive, *a.* Looking round every way, cautious, careful of consequences, watchful of danger. "*Circumspective* eyes." *Pope*

Çĭr'cum-spĕct'ive ly, *adv.* With watchfulness to guard against danger, cautiously, heedfully

Çĭr'cum-spĕct'ly, *adv.* With watchfulness every way; with attention to guard against surprise or danger, cautiously

Çĭr'cum-spĕct'ness, *n.* Vigilance in guarding against evil from every quarter, caution, circumspection

It [travel] forces *circumspectness* on those abroad, who at home are nursed in security *Wotton*

Çĭr'cum-stance (113), *n.* [Lat. *circumstantia*, from *circumstans*, p. pr. of *circumstare*, from *circum*, around, and *stare*, to stand.]

1 The condition of things surrounding or attending an event

With all *circumstance* they tell us when and who first set foot upon this island *Milton*

2 One of the things surrounding, attending, or relating to an event or transaction, something accessory to a fact or case, a particular incident or adjunct

The *circumstances* are well known in the country where they happened *Irving*

3 (*pl.*) Condition in regard to worldly estate, state of property

Syn.—See EVENT

Çĭr'cum-stance, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMSTANCED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMSTANCING.] To place relatively, or in a particular situation

The proposition is, that two bodies so *circumstanced* will balance each other *Whewell*

Çĭr'cum-stănt, *a.* [Lat. *circumstans*. See CIRCUMSTANCE.] Standing or placed around, surrounding. [*Rare.*] "*Circumstant* bodies." *Digby*

Çĭr'cum-stăn'ti a ble (shĭ a-bl), *a.* Capable of being circumstantiated. [*Obs.*] *Bp Taylor.*

Çĭr'cum-stăn'tial, *a.* [Fr. *circonstanciel*.]

1. Consisting in, or pertaining to, circumstances, or particular incidents.

The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under *circumstantial* variety *Paley*

2. Abounding with circumstances, or exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular. "Tedious and *circumstantial* recitals." *Prior.*

Circumstantial evidence (*Law*), that which is obtained from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption, any evidence not direct and positive. *Blackstone*

Syn.—See MINUTE

Çĭr'cum-stăn'tial, *n.* Something incidental to the main subject, but of less importance, opposed to an *essential*,—generally in the plural, as, the *circumstantials* of religion *Addison*

Çĭr'cum-stăn'ti ăl'i ty (-stăn'shĭ ăl'ĭ tȳ), *n.*

1 The appendage of circumstances, the state of any thing as modified by circumstances *Johnson*

2 Particularity in exhibiting circumstances, minuteness

Çĭr'cum-stăn'tial-ly, *adv.* **1** According to circumstances, not essentially, accidentally

2 In every circumstance or particular, minute. "To set down somewhat *circumstantially*, not only the events, but the manner of my trials." *Boyle*

Çĭr'cum-stăn'ti āte (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMSTANTIATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMSTANTIATING.] [See CIRCUMSTANCE.]

1 To place in particular circumstances, to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts. [*Rare.*]

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might well that freely which now it wills reluctantly *Lambhall*

2 To confirm by circumstances, to enter into details concerning

Neither will time permit to *circumstantiate* these particulars, which I have only touched in the general *State Trials.*

Çĭr'cum ter rā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *circum*, around, and *terra*, earth.] Being or dwelling around the earth. "*Circumterraneous* demons." *Hallywell*

Çĭr'cum ŭn'du lāte (-ŭn'dy lāt), *v. t.* [Lat. *circum*, around, and *undulatus*, from *unda*, wave.] To flow round, as waves. [*Rare.*]

Çĭr'cum-văl'lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *circumvallare*, from *circum*, around, and *vallare*, to wall, from *vallum*, rampart.] To surround with a rampart

Çĭr'cum-val-lā'tion, *n.* (*Mil.*) (*a*) The act of surrounding with a wall or rampart. (*b*) A line of field works surrounding the camp of a besieging army, to guard the camp against any attack of an enemy attempting to relieve the place besieged

Çĭr'cum vĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumvectio*, from *circumvehere*, from *circum*, around, and *vehere*, to carry.] The act of carrying any thing around. [*Obs.*]

Çĭr'cum vĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMVENTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMVENTING.] [Lat. *circumvenire*, from *circum*, around, and *venire*, to come.] To gain advantage over, by arts, stratagem, or deception, to deceive, to delude

I *circumvented* whom I could not gain *Popden*

Çĭr'cum-vĕn'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumventio*. See *supra*.] The act of prevailing over another by arts, address, or fraud, deception, fraud, imposture, delusion. "A school in which he learns sly *circumvention*." *Cowper*

Çĭr'cum vĕnt'ive, *a.* Deceiving by artifices, deluding

Çĭr'cum vĕst', *v. t.* [Lat. *circumvestire*, from *circum*, around, and *vestire*, to clothe, from *vestis*, garment.] To cover round, as with a garment. "*Circumvested* with much prejudice." *Wotton*

Çĭr'cum-vo lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumvolare*, from *circum*, around, and *volare*, to fly.] The act of flying round. [*Rare.*]

Çĭr'cum-vo lū'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumvolvere*, -*volutum*. See *infra*.]

1 The act of rolling round, the state of being rolled

2 A thing rolled round another *Arbuthnot*

3 (*Anat.*) One of the sinuous elevations on the surface of the brain in the higher animals

Çĭr'cum vŏlve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMVOLVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMVOLVING.] [Lat. *circumvolvere*, from *circum*, around, and *volvere*, to roll.] To roll round, to cause to revolve, to put into a circular motion

Whate'er we *circumvolve* our eyes *Herrick*

Çĭr'cum vŏlve', *v. i.* To roll round, to revolve

Çĭr'cus, *n.*, *pl.* ÇĬR'CUS ĒS. [Lat. *circus*, Gr. κίρκος, circle, ring, circus, It. & Sp. *circo*, Fr. *cirque*. Cf. CIRCLE.]

1 (*Roman Antiq.*) An open or inclosed space, or the edifice inclosing it, in which games and shows were exhibited

2 A circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship

3 The company of performers in a circus, with their equipage.

Çĭr'il-bănt'ing, *n.* [It. *cirlo*, from *zirlare*, Sp. *chirlar*, to twitter. Cf. Lat. *zuzulare*, to chirp.] (*Ornith.*) A species of bunting, native in Europe, the *Emberiza cirlus* *S. F. Baird*

Çĭr'que (sĭrk), *n.* A circus *Wordsworth*

Çĭr'rhōse, *a.* See CIRROUS.

Çĭr'rhoŭs, *a.* See CIRROUS

Çĭr rĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock, curl, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing tendrils or claspers, as a plant

Çĭr'ri fŏrm, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, curl, and *forma*, form.] Formed like a tendril *Clarke*

Çĭr-rĭg'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock, and *gerere*, to carry.] Having curled locks of hair, supporting *cirri*, or hair-like appendages. *R. Owen.*

Çĭr'ri-grăde, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, curl, and *gradi*, to walk.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Moved by *cirri*, or hair-like appendages. *Carpenter.*

Çĭr'ri-pĕd, *n.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock of hair, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal having a shell like a mollusk, but with jointed members or legs as well as body, thus being strictly a crustacean. From the opening of the shell, which is closed by two valves, the animal throws out a group of curved legs, looking like a delicate curl, whence the name of the group *Dana.*

Çĭr'ro-cū'mu-lŭs, *n.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock, and *cumulus*, q. v.] (*Meteor.*) A cloud which is composed of the cumulus broken up into small masses, and presenting a fleecy appearance. [See Note under CLOUD.]

Çĭr'rōse, *a.* Same as CIRROUS

Çĭr'ro-strā'tus, *n.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock, and *stratus*, q. v.] (*Meteor.*) A cloud having the characters of the stratus in its main body, but of the cirrus on its margin. [See Note under CLOUD.]

Çĭr'rous, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock, curl.] (*Bot.*) Having, or terminating in, a curl or tendril, as, a *cirrous* leaf. [Written also *cirrhous*.]

Cirrous leaf

Çĭr'rus, *n.*, *pl.* ÇĬR'RĪ. [Lat. *cirrus*, a tuft of hair, curl.] [Also written *carrhus*.]

1 (*Bot.*) A tendril *Lindley.*

2 (*Meteor.*) A form of cloud composed of thin filaments, the union of which resembles sometimes a brush, sometimes masses of woolly hair, and again slender net work *Nichol.*

[See Note under CLOUD.]

3 (*Zool.*) A slender, fringe like appendage in some inferior animals, which aids in locomotion *Carpenter.*

Çĭr'so cēle, *n.* [Gr. κιρσός, a dilated vein, and κήλη, tumor.] (*Med.*) The varicose dilatation of the spermatic vein *Dunglison.*

Çĭs ăl'pine, *a.* [Lat. *Cisalpinus*, from *cis*, on this side, and *Alpinus*, Alpine, from *Alpes*, the Alps.] On the hither side of the Alps with reference to Rome, that is, on the south side of the Alps,—opposed to *transalpine*

Çĭs'at lăn'tic, *a.* [Lat. *cis*, on this side, and *Atlanticus*, Atlantic, q. v.] Being on this side of the Atlantic Ocean *Story.*

Çĭs'co, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish of the herring kind, found in Lake Ontario *Bartlett.*

Çĭs mŏn'tāne, *a.* On this side of the mountains.

Çĭs'pa dāne', *a.* [Lat. *cis*, on this side, and *Padanus*, from *Padus*, the River Po.] On the hither side of the Po with reference to Rome, that is, on the south side *Stephens.*

Çĭs'soid, *n.* [Gr. κισσοειδής, like ivy, from κισσος, ivy, and εἶδος, form.] (*Geom.*) A curve invented by Diocles, for the purpose of solving two celebrated problems of the higher geometry, viz., to trisect a plane angle, and to construct two geometrical means between two given straight lines *Math. Dict.*

Çĭst, *n.* [Fr. *caste*, Lat. *cista*, Gr. κίστη, box, chest.]

1 (*Arch.* & *Sculp.*) A chest or basket,—usually applied to the baskets employed in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries. See CYST

2 (*Antiq.*) A tomb of the Celtic period, consisting of a stone chest covered with stone slabs.

Çĭst'ed, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst. See CYSTED

Çĭs tĕr'cian (-shan, 63), *n.* [L. Lat. *Cistercium*, Fr. *Cisteaux*, *Citeaux*, a convent not far from Dijon, in France.] (*Eccl.*) One of an order of monks established at Citeaux, in France, by Robert, abbot of Molesme. Its fundamental law was that of the Benedictines, but was more rigidly enforced than by them *Hook.*

Çĭs'tern, *n.* [Lat. *cisterna*, from *cista*, box, chest.]

1 An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer, or other liquids

2 A natural reservoir, a hollow place containing water. "The wide *cistern* of the lakes." *Blackmore.*

Çĭs'tic, *a.* See CYSTIC

Çĭs'tus, *n.*, Eng. *pl.* ÇĬS'TUS ĒS. Lat. *pl.* ÇĬS'TĪ. [N. Lat., from Gr. κίστος, the rock rose.] (*Bot.*) The rock rose, a genus of plants of many species, most of them natives of the southern parts of Europe. Some of them are beautiful evergreen, flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens *Loudon.*

Çĭt, *n.* [Contracted from *citizen*.] A citizen, an inhabitant of a city, a pert townsman,—used contemptuously. "Insulted as a *cit*." *Johnson.*

Çĭt'a ble, *a.* Capable of being cited. *Coleridge.*

Çĭt'a del, *n.* [Fr. *citadelle*, It. *cittadella*, dim. of *città*, city, Sp. *ciudadela*, dim. of *ciudad*, city.] A fortress or castle in or near a fortified city, intended as a final point of defense

Syn.—See FORTRESS

Çĭ'tal, *n.* [From *cite*.] **1** Summons to appear.

2 Reproof, impeachment. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3 Citation, quotation *Johnson.*

Çĭ tā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *citatio*, from *citare*, to cite, q. v.]

1 An official call or notice given to a person to appear, and the paper containing such notice or call.

2 The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words; also, the passage or words quoted. "This horse load of *citations* and fathers." *Milton.*

2. Enumeration; mention; as, a *citation* of facts.
3. (*Law.*) A reference to decided cases, or books of authority, to prove a point in law.

Çi-tā'tor, *n.* One who cites. [*Rare.*]

Çi'ta-to-ry, *a* [Lat. *citatorius*] Having the power or form of citation; as, letters *citatory* *Ayliffe*

Çīte, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* CITED, *p pr & vb n* CITING] [Lat. *citare*, v intensive of *ciere, ciere*, to put in motion, to excite, Fr *citer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *citar*, It *citare*: akin to Goth *haitan*, A S *hatan*, to call, to command, O H Ger *hezzan*, N H Ger *heuszen*]

1. To call upon officially or authoritatively, to summon.

> The *cited* dead,
> Of all past ages, to the general doom
> Shall hasten *Milton*

2 To quote, name, or repeat, as a passage or the words of another, either from a book or from verbal communication "Those verses which I *cite* from his letter" *Dryden*

3 To call or name, in support, proof, or confirmation of. "The imperfections which you have *cited*" *Shak.*

Syn.—See QUOTE

Çīt'er, *n.* 1 One who cites or summons into court
2 One who quotes a passage or the words of another

Çīt'ess, *n.* [See CIT] A city woman. [*Rare*]

Çĭth'a-rē, *n* [Lat, from Gr *κιθάρα*. See CITTERN] (*Mus.*) An ancient instrument resembling the harp

Çĭth'a-ris'tic, *a* [Gr *κιθαριστικός*, from *κιθάρα, κίθαρις*. See *supra*] Pertaining or adapted to the cithara.

Çĭth'ern, *n* Same as CITTERN

Çĭt'i-çĭşm, *n* [From *cit*] The manners of a cit or citizen *B Jonson*

Çĭt'ied (sĭt'id), *a* Belonging to, or resembling, a city. "Smoky, *cities* towns" *Drayton*

Çĭt'i-grāde, *a* [Fr *citigrade*, from Lat *citus*, put in motion, swift, p p of *ciere, ciere*, to put in motion, and *gradus*, step, from *gradi*, to walk] Relating to a tribe of spiders remarkable for their rapid motions

Çĭt'i-ner, *n.* A person born and bred in a city *Chapman*

Çĭt'i zen (sĭt'i zn), *n* [O Eng *citezeine, citezaine, cyteseyne*, Pr *ciutadan*, O Fr *citeain, citaain, citein, citain, citein, citeien*, N Fr *citoyen, citadin*, It *cittadino*, from *città*, city, Sp *ciudadano*, from *ciudad*, city See CITY]

1 One who enjoys the freedom and privileges of a city, the freeman of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchises

2. An inhabitant in any city, town, or place [*Obs or rare*] *Dryden*

3 A person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of voting for public officers, and who is qualified to fill offices in the gift of the people, also, any native born or naturalized person, of either sex, who is entitled to full protection in the exercise and enjoyment of the so called private rights [*U S*]

Çĭt'i zen, *a* Having the condition or qualities of a citizen, or of citizens, as, a *citizen* soldiery

Çĭt'i zen ĕss, *n* A female citizen [*Rare*] *Booth*

Çĭt'i-zen ship, *n* The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen

> Admission to *citizenship* will expose them at court *Palfrey*

Çĭt'ole, *n* [O Sp *citola*, cithern] (*Mus*) A musical instrument, a dulcimer

Çĭt'rate, *n* [Fr *citrate*, from Lat *citrus*, the citron-tree, *citrum*, citron, lemon See CITRON] (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of citric acid and a base

Çĭt'ric, *a* [Fr *citrique* See *supra*] (*Chem*) Of, or pertaining to, an acid which exists in the juice of the lemon and some allied fruits, as, *citric* acid

Çĭt'ri nā'tion, *n* [L Lat *citrinatio* See *infra*] (*Alchemy*) The state of perfection or complete digestion indicated by the presence of a yellow green color in the subject under treatment *Thynne*

Çĭt'rine (-rĭn), *a* [Fr & Pr *citrin* See CITRATE] Like a citron or lemon, of a lemon color, yellow, or greenish yellow

Citrine ointment (*Med*), a mercurial ointment, the *unguentum hydrarayri nitrgtis* *Dunglison*

Çĭt'rine, *n* [See *supra*] (*Min.*) A yellow, pellucid variety of quartz. *Dana*

Çĭt'ron, *n.* [Fr. *citron*, L. Lat *citro*, Gr *κίτρον*, Lat. *citreum* (sc *malum*), a citron or lemon, *citrus*, the citron-tree.] The fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon.

Çĭt'ron-tree, *n* (*Bot*) The tree which produces the citron (*Citrus medica*) *Loudon*

Çĭt'rul, *n.* [Fr *citrouille*, pumpkin, It *citriulo, cetriulo*, cucumber, N Lat *cstreolus*, from *cstreum*, citron, q v] (*Bot*) The watermelon (*Cucurbita citrullus*, or *Citrullus edulis*) *Dana*

Çĭt'rus, *n.* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of trees including the orange, lemon, citron, &c.

Çĭt'tern, *n* [A-S. *cytere*, Ger. *cither, zither*, Lat *cithara*, Gr *κιθάρα, κίθαρις*, It *chitarra, citara*, Pr *cilhara, cdra*, Sp *citara, guitarra*. Cf GUITAR.] (*Mus*) A musical instrument resembling the guitar. [Written also *cithern*] *Shak.*

Çĭt'tern-hĕad, *n* Blockhead, dunce;—so called because the handle of a cittern usually ended with a carved head *Marston.*

Çĭt'y, *n.* [O Eng *cite*, Fr *cité*, O. Fr. *citet, Pr. citu, ciutat, ciptat, civtiat*, It. *città, cittacio*, Sp. *ciudad*, Pg. *cidade*, from Lat. *civitas*, the citizens united in a community, the state, a city, from *civis*, citizen.]

1. A large town; a large number of houses and inhabitants, established in one place. "The body of the country, *city*, court" *Shak.*

2 A corporate town, in the United States, a town or collective body of inhabitants, incorporated and governed by a mayor and aldermen, in Great Britain, a town corporate, which is or has been the seat of a bishop, or the capital of his see.

> When Gorges constituted York a *city*, he of course meant it to be the seat of a bishop, for the word *city* has no other meaning in English law *Palfrey*

3 The collective body of citizens, or inhabitants of a city.

> What is the *city* but the people?
> True, the people are the *city* *Shak*

Syn.—See VILLAGE

Çĭt'y, *a* Pertaining to a city. *Shak*

Çĭt'y-cŏurt, *n* The municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen [*U S*]

Çĭt'y-ward, *n* A watchman of a city. *Fairfax*

Çĭveş (sĭvz), *n pl* [Fr *cive*, from Lat *cepa, cæpa cæpe*, onion. Cf CHIVE, CHIVES] (*Bot*) A species of garlic, of the genus *Allium* (*A schœnopra sum*), growing in tufts [Written also *chives*] *Loudon*

Çĭv'et, *n.* [Fr. *civette*, It *zibetto*, civet and civet cat, L Gr *ζαπήτιον*, from Per *zabād*, civet, Ar *zubād* and *zabbād*, the froth of milk or water, civet]

1 A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, taken from glands in the anal pouch of the civet (*Viverra civetta*) It is of a clear, yellowish or brownish color, of a strong, musky odor, offensive when undiluted, but agreeable when a small portion is mixed with another substance It is used as a perfume

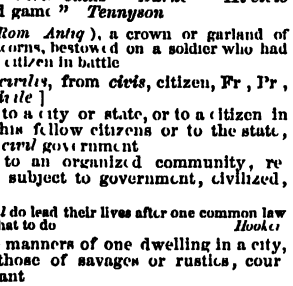

Civet.

2 (*Zool*) The animal that produces civet (*Viverra civetta*). It is a carnivorous animal, ranking between the weasel and fox, from two to three feet long and ten or twelve inches high, of a brownish gray color, with transverse black bands or spots on the body and tail It is a native of North Africa *Baird*

Çĭv'et, *v t* To scent or perfume with civet *Cowper*

Çĭv'ic, *a* [Lat *civicus*, from *civis*, citizen, Fr *civique*, It *civico*] Relating to, or derived from, a city or citizen "*Civic* oaths" *Burke* "At civic revel, pomp, and game" *Tennyson*

Civic crown (*Rom Antiq*), a crown or garland of oak leaves and acorns, bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle

Çĭv'il, *a* [Lat *civilis*, from *civis*, citizen, Fr, Pr, & Sp *civil*, It *civile*]

1 Pertaining to a city or state, or to a citizen in his relations to his fellow citizens or to the state, as, *civil* rights, *civil* government

2 Pertaining to an organized community, reduced to order, subject to government, civilized, as, *civil* society

> Men that are *civil* do lead their lives after one common law appointing them what to do *Hooker*

3 Having the manners of one dwelling in a city, as opposed to those of savages or rustics, courteous, complaisant

☞ "A *civil* man now is one observant of slight external courtesies in the mutual intercourse between man and man, a *civil* man once was one who fulfilled all the duties and obligations flowing from his position as a 'civis'" *Trench*

4 Pertaining to a citizen, in distinction from a nobleman or an official, grave, not showy *Milton*

5 Relating to rights and remedies sought by action or suit

Civil architecture, the architecture which is employed in constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life, in distinction from military and naval architecture, as private houses, palaces, churches, &c — *Civil death* (*Law*), that which cuts off a man from civil society, or its rights and benefits, as banishment, outlawry, as distinguished from natural death — *Civil engineering*, the science or art of constructing public works, as canals, railroads, docks, &c, as distinguished from *military* engineering, which is confined to war — *Civil law*, in a general sense, the law of a state, city, or country, specifically, the Roman law, the municipal law of the Roman empire, comprised in the Institutes, Code, and Digest of Justinian and the Novel Constitutions *Blackstone* — *Civil list*, formerly a list of the entire expenses of the civil government, hence, the officers of civil government, who are paid from the public treasury, also, the revenue appropriated to support the civil government By a late law, the civil list now embraces only the expenditures of the reigning monarch s household [*Eng*] *Brande Blackstone* — *Civil remedy* (*Law*), that given to a person injured, by action, as opposed to a criminal prosecution —*Civil state*, the whole body of the laity or citizens, not included under the military, maritime, and ecclesiastical states — *Civil suit*, a suit for a private claim or injury. — *Civil war*, a war between citizens of the same country. — *Civil year*, the legal year, or annual account of time which a government appoints to be used in its own dominions, as distinguished from the solar year, measured by the revolution of certain of the heavenly bodies. *Whewell.*

Çĭv'i-lĭ'tion, *n.* [Fr.; perhaps corrupted from *civilisation*.] Intoxication [*Cant.*] *De Quincey.*

Çi-vĭl'ian (sĭ-vĭl'yan), *n* [From *civil*.]

1 One who is skilled in the civil law; a professor or doctor of civil law. "Ancient *civilians* and writers upon government" *Swift.*

2 A student of the civil law at a university or college *Graves.*

3 One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical

Çĭv'il-ist, *n.* A civilian [*Rare*] *Warburton.*

Çĭ vĭl'i-ty, *n* [Lat *civilitas*, Fr *civilité*, Pr. *civilitat*, Sp *civilidad*, It *civilità* See CIVIL]

1 The state of society in which the relations and duties of a citizen are recognized and obeyed; a state of civilization [*Obs*]

> Monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin *Davies.*

☞ "The gradual departure of all deeper signification from the word *civility* has obliged the creation of another word — *civilization*" *Trench*

2 Civil office, that which belongs to civilization [*Obs*] *Bp. Hall.*

3 Courtesy of behavior in the treatment of others, politeness, good breeding.

> The insolent *civility* of a proud man is, if possible, more shocking than h s rudeness could be *Chesterfield.*

4 (*pl*) .cts of politeness, courtesies. "The sweet *c ivilities* of life" *Dryden.*

Çĭv'il-ĭz'a ble, *a* Capable of being civilized.

Çĭv'il i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *civilisation*]

1 The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized, refinement, culture.

> Our manners, our *civilization*, and all the good things connected with manners, and with *civilization* have, in this European world of ours, depended for ages upon two principles — I mean the spirit of a gentleman, and the spirit of religion *Burke.*

2 (*Law*) The act of rendering a criminal process civil [*Obs*]

Çĭv'il-ĭze, *v t* [*imp & p p* CIVILIZED, *p pr, & vb n* CIVILIZING] [Fr *civiliser*, Sp & Pg *civilizar*, It *civilizzare*, from Lat *civilis*, civil, q v]

1 To reclaim from a savage state, to educate; to refine

> Yet blest that fate which did his arms dispose
> Her land to *civilize* as to subdue *Dryden.*

2 To admit as suitable to a civilized state [*Obs. and rare*] "*Civilizing* adultery" *Milton.*

Çĭv'il ĭzed, *a* Reclaimed from savage life and manners, instructed in arts, learning, and civil manners, refined, cultivated

> Such sale of conscience and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of *civilized* society *J Quincy.*

Çĭv'il-ĭz'er, *n* 1 One who civilizes, one who reclaims others from a wild and savage life, and teaches them the rules and customs of civilized life

2 That which reclaims from savageness.

Çĭv'il ly, *adv* 1 In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community *Hooker.*

2 In a manner relating to private rights,—opposed to *criminally* *Ayliffe.*

3 Not naturally, but in law "*Civilly* defunct, before naturally dead" *Fuller*

4 In a courteous or polite manner, with due decorum, politely *Dryden Prior.*

5 Without gaudy colors or finery, as, chambers furnished *civilly* [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Çĭv'işm (sĭv'ĭzm), *n* [Fr *civisme*, from Lat. *civis*, citizen] State of citizenship [*Rare*]

Çĭz'ar, *v t* [From *cizars*, for *scissors*, q v] To clip with scissors [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl.*

Çĭz'ars, *n pl* Scissors [*Obs*] See SCISSORS

Çĭze, *n* Bulk, largeness [*Obs*] See SIZE

Clăb'ber, *n* [See BONNY CLABBER] Milk turned so as to become thick or inspissated

Clăch'an (klăk'an), *n* [Scot, from Gael *clachan*, a village or hamlet in which a parish church is situate, from *cluch*, pl *clachan*, a stone, so called because said to have been Druidical places of worship, composed of a circle of stones raised on end.] A small hamlet about a church *W. Scott.*

Clăck, *v t* [*imp & p p* CLACKED (klăkt), *p. pr. & vb n* CLACKING] [Fr *claquer*, to clap, crack, D *klakken*, to clap, Ir. *clagaim*, I make a noise, ring. See *infra*]

1 To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking, to clink, to click

> We heard Mr Hodson's whip *clacking* on the shoulders of the poor little wretches *Thackeray.*

2 To utter words rapidly and continually, or with sharp, abrupt sounds, to let the tongue run.

Clăck, *v t* 1 To cause to make a sudden, sharp noise, to clink.

2 To utter rapidly and inconsiderately. *Feltham.*

To clack wool, to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it weigh less and yield less duty [*Eng*]

Clăck, *n.* [Fr. *claque*, a slap or smack, M. H. Ger. *klac*, crack, W. *clec*, crack, gossip, *cleca*, to clack, prattle, or gossip See *supra.*]

1. A sharp, abrupt sound made by striking an object.

3. Any thing that causes a clacking noise; as, the *clack* of a mill.

3. Continual talk; prattle; prating.

You set each gossip's *clack* a-going. *Smart.*

Clăck'-bŏx, *n.* (*Mach.*) (*a*) The box containing a clack-valve, and in which it works (*b*) A box attached to the boiler of a locomotive engine, where a ball-valve is placed, to close the orifice of the feed pipe, and keep the steam or hot water from reaching the pumps

Clăck'-dĭsh, *n* A dish with a movable lid, by the motion of which a clacking noise is made,—formerly used by beggars *Shak.*

Clăck'er, *n* One who clacks, that which clacks

Clăck'-vălve, *n* (*Mech.*) A valve with a single flap, which, when raised, falls with a clacking sound *Francis*

Clack-valves
A, valve opened, B, valve closed

Clăd, *v. t.* To clothe [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Clāim, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLAIMING] [O Fr *claimer, clamer,* Pr *clamar,* It. *clamare* and *chiamare,* Pg *clamar* and *chamar,* Sp *llamar,* from Lat *clamare,* to cry out, call]

1. To call for, to ask or seek to obtain by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right, to challenge as a right, to demand as due

I *claim* the promise for her heavenly picture. *Shak.*

2. To proclaim [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To call or name [*Obs.*]

Clāim, *v. i.* To be entitled to any thing as a right, to have a claim *Locke*

Clāim, *n.* 1. A demand of a right or supposed right, a calling on another for something due or supposed to be due

Doth he lay *claim* to thine inheritance? *Shak.*

2. A right to claim or demand, a title to any debt, privilege, or other thing in possession of another "A bar to all *claims* upon land" *Hallam*

3. The thing claimed or demanded, that to which any one has a right, as, a settler's *claim* [*U. S.* and *Australia*]

4. A loud call [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Clāim'a ble, *a.* [O Fr *claimable, clamable*] Capable of being claimed

Clāim'ant, *n.* [O Fr *claimant, clamant,* p. pr. of *claimer, clamer*]

1. One who claims, one who demands any thing as his right, a claimer

2. A person who has a right to claim or demand

Clāim'er, *n.* A claimant, one who demands as due

Clāim'less, *a.* Having no claim

Clăir'-ob scūre', *n.* See CLARE OBSCURE

Clăir-voy'ançe, *n.* [Fr. See *infra.*] A power, attributed to persons in a nervous state, of discerning objects not perceptible by the senses

Clăir voy'ant, *a.* [Fr., from *clair,* clear, Lat *clarus,* and *voyant,* p. pr. of *voir,* to see, Lat *videre.*] Pertaining to clairvoyance, discerning objects which are not perceptible by the senses

Clăir voy'ant, *n.* One who discerns objects not present to the senses

Clăm, *n.* [See CLAMP.] 1. (*Conch.*) A bivalve shell fish of different genera, as the *Venus mercenaria,* or round clam of North America, the *Mya arenaria,* or long clam, and others *S. F. Baird*

You shall scarce find any bay or shallow shore, or cove of sand, where you may not take many *clampes,* or lobsters, or both, at your pleasure. *Capt. John Smith,* 1616

Clams, or *clamps,* is a shell-fish not much unlike a cockle, it lieth under the sand These fishes be in great plenty *Wood,* 1634

Clam, or *clamp,* a kind of shell-fish, a white muscle *Josselyn,* 1672.

2. (*pl.*) (*Ship Carp.*) Strong pincers for drawing nails

3 (*pl.*) (*Mech.*) A kind of vise, usually made of wood

Clăm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAMMED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLAMMING] [Prov. Eng. *clam,* A. S. *clæman,* to clam, smear, Icel. *klema,* to smear, O. H. Ger. *kleiman, chlemmen,* to defile] To clog, as with glutinous or viscous matter

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed and *clammed* themselves till there was no getting out again. *L'Estrange*

Clăm, *v. i.* To be moist or glutinous, to stick, to adhere. [*Rare.*] *Dryden*

Clăm, *n.* [An abbreviation of *clamor.*] A crash or clangor of discordant sounds made in ringing a chime of bells, by pulling all the bells at once, by way of concluding the chime *Nares*

Clăm, *v. t.* or *i.* To produce, in bell ringing, a clam or clamor. *Nares*

Clā'mant, *a.* [See CLAIMANT.] Crying earnestly, clamorously beseeching. "A train of *clamant* children dear." *Thomson.*

Cla-mā'tion, *n.* The act of crying out *Browne.*

Clăm'ber, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAMBERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLAMBERING] [L. Ger. *klempern,* to climb, from O. H. Ger. *chlimban, chlimpan,* to climb, N. H. Ger. *klimmen.*] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.

Clăm'mi-ness, *n.* [See CLAMMY.] The state of being clammy or viscous.

Clăm'my, *a.* [*compar.* CLAMMIER; *superl.* CLAMMIEST.] [See CLAM.] Having the quality of being viscous or adhesive; soft and sticky, glutinous

Clăm'or, *n.* [Lat. *clamor,* from *clamare,* to cry out, Fr *clameur,* O. Fr *clamour, clameour, clamur, claimor,* Fr. *clamor.*]

1. A great outcry or vociferation, loud and continued shouting or exclamation "Senseless *clamors* and tumultuous cries" *Addison*

2. Any loud and continued noise. "Loud Arno's boisterous *clamors*" *Addison*

Syn.—Outcry, exclamation, noise, uproar

Clăm'or, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAMORED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLAMORING]

1. To approach or salute with noise.

The people with a shout
Rifted the air, *clamoring* their god with praise *Milton*

2. To stun with noise *Bacon*

To clamor bells, to multiply the strokes, so as to produce a loud clang *Washington*

Clăm'or, *v. i.* To utter loud sounds or outcries, to vociferate, to complain, to make importunate demands *Shak.*

Clăm'or-er, *n.* One who clamors

Clăm'or-oŭs, *a.* [L. Lat. *clamorosus,* for Lat. *clamosus,* O. Fr. *clamoreux.* See CLAMOR.] Speaking and repeating loud words, noisy, vociferous, loud, turbulent

Clăm'or-oŭs ly, *adv.* With loud noise or words

Clăm'or-oŭs ness, *n.* The state or quality of being loud or noisy

Clămp, *n.* [L. Ger. & D. *klamp,* Dan. *klampe,* from D. *klampen,* to fasten, clasp. Cf. CRAMP, 3.]

1. Something that fastens or binds, a piece of timber or iron, used to fasten work together

2. (*Joinery.*) (*a*) An instrument with a screw or screws by which work is held in its place or together. (*b*) A piece of wood placed across another, or inserted into another, to bind or strengthen

3. A mass of bricks heaped up to be burned, or of ore heaped up to be smelted, or of coal heaped together to be converted to coke

4. A kind of small bivalve shell fish, a clam [*Obs.*] See CLAM

5. (*Ship building.*) A thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of the beams

6. One of a pair of movable pieces of lead, or other soft material, to cover the jaws of a vise,—used to hold objects that would be injured by the vise itself

Clamps

7. A heavy footstep, a tramp.

Clamp nails, nails used to fasten on clamps in ships

Clămp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAMPED (klămpt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLAMPING] To unite, secure, or render firm by means of a clamp

Clămp, *v. i.* To tread heavily or clumsily, to clump "The policeman with *clamping* feet" *Thackeray*

Clămp'er, *n.* An instrument of iron, with sharp prongs, attached to the under surface of a boot or shoe to enable the wearer to walk securely upon ice, a creeper *Kane*

Clăn, *n.* [Of Celtic origin, Gael. *clann,* Ir. *clann, cland,* offspring, tribe, family]

1. A tribe or collection of families, united under a chieftain, regarded as having the same common ancestor, and bearing the same surname, as, the *clan* of McDonald, *clan* Stuart "I have marshaled my *clan*" *Campbell*

2. A family, a tribe *Milton*

3. A clique, a sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit

Clăn'cu lar, *a.* [Lat. *clancularius,* from *clanculum,* secretly, adv. dim. of *clam,* secretly, for *calam,* from *celare,* to hide] Conducted with secrecy; clandestine, concealed [*Obs.*] "Not close and *clancular,* but frank and open" *Barrow*

Clăn'cu lar ly, *adv.* Privately, secretly [*Obs.*]

Clan dĕs'tine (tĭn), *a.* [Lat. *clandestinus,* from *clam* See *supra.*] Withdrawn from public notice for an evil purpose, kept secret, hidden; private, as, a *clandestine* marriage *Locke*

Syn.—Hidden, secret, private, concealed; underhand, sly, fraudulent

Clan dĕs'tine ly, *adv.* In a secret manner

Clan dĕs'tine nĕss, *n.* A state of concealment, secrecy

Clăn'des tĭn'i-ty, *n.* Privacy or secrecy [*Rare.*]

Clăng, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *pp.* CLANGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLANGING] [Lat. *clangere,* Ger. *klingen,* O. H. Ger. *klinkan, chlingan,* Gr. κλαγγή, p. κεκλαγγα See *infra.*] To strike together with a ringing metallic sound.

They *clanged* their sounding arms *Prior*

Clăng, *v. i.* To produce a sharp, shrill sound "*Clanging* hoofs" *Tennyson*

Clăng, *n.* [From the verb, Ger., Dan., & Sw. *klang,* sound, from the pret. of *klingen,* D. *klank,* Lat. *clangor.* See *supra.*] A sharp, ringing sound, like that made by metallic substances when struck together.

The broadsword's deadly *clang,*
As if a thousand anvils rang *W. Scott*

Clăng'gor (klăng'gẽr, 92), *n.* [Lat., from *clangere.* See *supra.*] A sharp, shrill, harsh sound. *Dryden.*

Clăng'gor-oŭs, *a.* [L. Lat. *clangorosus.*] Making a clangor; sharp or harsh in sound.

Clăng'goŭs (klăng'gus), *a.* [O. Fr. *clangueux.*] Making a clang, or a ringing metallic sound

Clănk (82), *n.* [See CLANG.] The loud, ringing sound made by a collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies.

But not in chains to pine,
His spirit withered with their *clank. Byron.*

Clănk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLANKED (klănkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLANKING] To cause to make a sharp, ringing sound, to strike with a sharp sound, as, the prisoners *clank* their chains

Clănk, *v. i.* To make a sharp, ringing noise, as of pieces of metal struck together, to clang.

Clăn'nish, *a.* Closely united, like a clan, disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.

Clăn'nish ly, *adv.* In a clannish manner

Clăn'nish ness, *n.* Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan

Clăn'ship, *n.* A state of union, as in a family or clan, an association under a chieftain

Clăng'man, *n., pl.* CLANG'MEN One belonging to a particular clan

Clăp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAPPED (klăpt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLAPPING] [A. S. *clappan,* Icel. & Sw. *klappa,* D. & L. Ger. *klappen, kloppen,* H. Ger. *klopfen*]

1. To strike with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision

Then like a bird it sits and sings,
And whets and *claps* its silver wings *Marvel.*

2. To thrust, drive, or put, in a hasty or abrupt manner "The clouds the devil *claps* between heaven and us" *Bp. Taylor.*

3. To manifest approbation of, by striking the hands together, as, to *clap* a performance on the stage

4. To infect with a venereal poison *Wiseman.*

To clap up, to catch up, or contrive, or dispose of hastily

Was ever match *clapped up* so suddenly? *Shak.*

Clăp, *v. i.* 1. To come together suddenly with noise.

The doors around me *clapped* *Dryden*

2. To strike the hands together in applause. "Their ladies bid them *clap*" *Shak.*

3. To enter with alacrity and briskness,—with *to* or *into*

Shall we *clap* into it roundly, without saying we are hoarse? *Shak.*

Clăp, *n.* 1. A loud noise made by sudden collision

Give the door such a *clap,* as you go out, as will shake the whole room *Swift.*

2. A single, sudden act or motion, a stroke; a thrust

What, fifty of my followers at a *clap*! *Shak.*

3. A burst of sound, a sudden explosion "Horrible *claps* of thunder" *Holowill.*

4. A striking of hands to express approbation. "Unexpected *claps* or hisses" *Addison.*

5. [Fr. *clapoir* D. *klapoor*] A species of venereal infection, gonorrhœa

6. (*Falconry.*) The nether part of the beak of a hawk *Bailey*

Clăp'bōard (klăb'bŏrd), *n.* 1. A strip of board thicker at one edge than at the other,—used for covering the outside of houses [*U. S.*]

2. A board cut thin and prepared for making casks, a stave [*Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Clăp'bōard, *v. t.* To cover with clapboards, as, to *clapboard* the sides of a house [*U. S.*] *Bartlett*

Clăp'-brĕad, *n.* A kind of cake or bread made of oatmeal rolled thin and baked hard,—so called (according to Kennett) from being clapped or beaten till it is thin *Halliwell*

Clăp'-dish, *n.* A wooden bowl or dish See CLACK DISH

Clăp'-nĕt, *n.* A net for taking birds, made to close or clap together suddenly

Clăp'per, *n.* 1. A person who claps, or applauds by clapping

2. That which strikes, as the tongue of a bell, or the piece of wood that strikes a mill hopper, &c

Clăp'per, *n.* [Fr. *clapier,* L. Lat. *clapeta, clapetum, clapetus,* from Fr. *se clapir,* to squat, from Lat. *clepere,* to steal, *se clepere,* to conceal one's self, or from L. Lat. *clapa,* a contrivance for catching rabbits] An inclosed place for rabbits to burrow in "A *clapper* for conies" [*Obs.*] *Minsheu.*

Clăp'per-clăw, *v. t.* [From *clap* and *claw*] *Smart.*

1. To fight and scratch

2. To abuse with the tongue, to revile, to scold.

Clăp'-trăp, *n.* 1. A contrivance for clapping in theaters [*Obs.*]

2. A trick or device to gain applause

Clăp'-trăp, *a.* Contrived for the purpose of making a show, or to gain applause, deceptive, unsubstantial, counterfeit

Clāre (4), *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare

Clāre-cŏn'stat, *n.* [Lat., it is clearly established.] (*Scots Law.*) A deed executed by a subject superior, to complete the title of the heir of a vassal and give him possession of the lands held by the deceased vassal

Clăr'ence, *n.* A close four-wheeled carriage, with one seat inside, and a driver's seat.

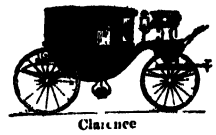
Clarence

Clăr'en-ceux } (klăr'-
Clăr'en-cieux } en-shu), *n.* (*Her*) The second king at arms, so called, probably, from the duke of Clarence, whose herald was appointed to this office by his brother, Henry V His office is to marshal and dispose the funerals of all baronets, knights, and esquires, on the south of the River Trent [*Eng*]

Clăre'-ob scūre', *n* [Lat *clarus*, clear, Fr. *clair*, and Lat *obscurus*, obscure, Fr *obscur* It *chiaro oscuro*, q v]

1. Light and shade in painting, the particular distribution of the lights and shades of a piece, with respect to the ease of the eye and the effect of the whole piece

2 A design of two colors; chiaro oscuro [Written also *claro-obscuro*]

Clăr'et, *n.* [Fr *clairet*, O Fr & Pr *claret*, properly diminutive of *clair*, *clar*, clear, It *claretto*]

1 An inferior French pale wine

2 A dark-red wine from Bordeaux and the Garonne, formerly the mixture of other wines

Clăr'i bĕl'la, *n.* (*Mus.*) A stop, or set of pipes in an organ

Clăr'i-chôrd, *n.* [Fr *claricorde*, from Lat *clarus*, clear, and *chorda*, string See CHORD] A musical instrument, formerly in use, in form of a spinet, containing from thirty five to seventy strings,—called also *manichord* and *clavichord*

Clăr'i-fi-kā'tion, *n* [Fr *clarification*, Lat *clarificatio.*] The act of clearing, particularly the clearing or fining of liquid substances from all feculent matter by chemical means

Clăr'i-fi'er, *n* 1 That which clarifies or purifies

2 A vessel in which the process of clarification is conducted, as, the *clarifier* in sugar works *Ure*

Clăr'i fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CLARIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* CLARIFYING] [Fr *clarifier*, Lat *clarificare*, from *clarus*, clear, and *facere*, to make]

1. To make clear, to purify from feculent matter, to defecate, to fine; as, to *clarify* wine or sirup

2 To make clear, to brighten or illuminate [*Rare*] "To *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will" *South*

3. To glorify [*Obs*]

Father, *clarify* thy name *John* xii 28, *Wycliffe's Trans*

Clăr'i-fy, *v i* 1 To grow or become clear or fine, to become pure, as liquors

2 To grow clear or bright, to clear up

Whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the discoursing with another *Bacon*

Clăr'i gāte, *v t* [Lat *clarigare*] To make proclamation of war with certain religious ceremonies [*Obs*] *Holland*

Clăr'i on, *n* [L Lat *clario*, *claro*, from Lat *clarus*, clear, from its shrill sound, Fr *clairon*, O Fr *claron*, Sp *clarin*, Pg *clarim*] A kind of trumpet, whose note is clear and shrill

Clarion

He sounds his imperial *clarion* along the whole line of battle. *E Everett*

Clăr'i-o nĕt', } *n.* [Fr
Clăr'i-nĕt', } *clarinette*, It *clarinetto*, *chiarina*, from Lat *clarus* See *supra*] (*Mus*) A wind instrument, of the reed kind, the leading instrument in a military band

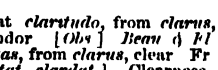
Clarionet

Cla-ris'o-nous, *a* [Lat *clarisonus*, from *clarus* clear, and *sonus*, sound] Having a clear sound [*Obs*]

Clăr'i-tūde (53), *n* [Lat *claritudo*, from *clarus*, clear] Clearness, splendor [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Clăr'i-ty, *n* [Lat *claritas*, from *clarus*, clear Fr *clarté*, Pr *claritat*, *claritat*, *claridat*] Clearness, brightness, splendor [*Obs.*]

Floods, in whose more than crystal *clarity*, Innumerable virgin graces row *Beaumont*

Clăr'o-ob scūre, *n* See CLARE-OBSCURE

Clărt, *v t.* [Cf Armor *klar*, mud, mire, *klara*, to dirt, Sw. *lort*, mud] To daub, smear, or spread, as with mud, &c [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Clărt'y, *a.* Sticky and foul, muddy, filthy, dirty [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Clăr'y, *v t* [Lat *clarus*, clear, loud, shrill] To make a loud or shrill noise [*Obs*] *Golding*

Clăr'y, *n* [L Lat *sclarea*, *sclaregia*, *scarlea*, *scarlegia*, *scarlota*, Ger *scharlei*, D *schaarlei*, *scherlei*, *sclarey*, Fr *sclarée*, It *schiarea*, Pg *esclarea*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Salvia*, sage (*Salvia sclarea*)

Clăr'y-wa'ter, *n* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it It is a cardiac, and is used to assist digestion

Clăsh, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CLASHED (klăsht); *p pr.* & *vb n* CLASHING] [Ger *klatschen*, *klitschen*, Prov. Ger *kleschen*, D *kletsen*, Dan. *klatske*, *kladske*, Pol *klaskać.*]

1. To make a noise by striking against something; to dash noisily together.

2. To meet in opposition; to act in a contrary direction; to come in collision; to interfere.

However some of his interests might *clash* with those of the chief adjacent colony *Palfrey*

Clăsh, *v. t* To strike noisily against

Clăsh, *n* 1 A meeting of bodies with violence; a striking together with noise, collision, or noisy collision, of bodies. "The roll of cannon and *clash* of arms" *Tennyson.*

2 Opposition, contradiction, as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, &c "*Clashes* between popes and kings" *Denham*

Clăsh'ing ly, *adv.* With clashing.

Clăsp (6), *n* [See *infra*]

1 A catch, or flattened hook, for holding together the parts of any thing, as the ends of a belt, the covers of a book, &c

2 A close embrace, a throwing of the arms around

Clăsp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CLASPED (klăspt), *p pr* & *vb n* CLASPING] [O Eng *clapse*, Ger *klappsen*, to tap, clack, slap, *klapps*, flap, tap, *klappen*, to strike together with a quick motion, to clap, flap Cf Ir *clasbaim*, I button or tie, *clasba*, clasp]

1 To shut or fasten together with a clasp

2 To inclose and hold in the hand, or with the arms, to embrace, to grasp

He *clasped* the hero's knees, and prayed *Dryden*

3 To surround and cling to, to entwine about "*Clasping* ivy" *Milton*

Clăsp'er, *n* One who, or that which, clasps, as a tendril "The *claspers* of vines" *Derham*

Clăsp'ered, *a* Furnished with tendrils

Clăsp'-knīfe (nīf), *n* A large knife, the blade of which folds or shuts into the handle *Johnson*

Clăsp'-lŏck, *n* A lock which closes or secures itself by means of a spring

Clăss (6), *n* [Fr & It *classe*, Sp *clase*, Lat *classis*, class, collection, fleet, from Gr *κλάσις*, *κλῆσις*, the people as assembled or called together, from *καλεῖν*, to call]

1 A group of individuals ranked together as possessing common characteristics, as, the different *classes* of society, the educated *class*, the lower *classes*

2 A number of students in a school or college, of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies

3 An order or division of animate or inanimate objects, grouped together on account of their common characteristics, being the highest in any classification or arrangement in natural science, and subdivided into orders, tribes, families, and genera

Clăss, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CLASSED (klăst), *p pr* & *vb n* CLASSING] [Fr *classer* See *supra*]

1 To form into a class, to arrange in classes, to rank together, to classify or refer to some class or group in classification, as, to *class* scholars, to *class* words or passages

☞ In scientific arrangement, to *classify* is used in stead of to *class* *Dana*

2 To place in ranks or divisions, as students that are pursuing the same studies, to form into a class or classes

Clăss, *v i* To be grouped or classed "Family under which it *classes*" *Tatham*

Clăss'i-ble, *a* Capable of being classed

Clăs'sic, } *a* [Fr *classique*, It *classico*, Sp
Clăs'sic al, } *clasico*, from Lat *classicus*, relating to the classes of the Roman people, and especially to the first class, hence, of the first rank, superior, from *classis*, class See *supra*]

1 Of the first class or rank, superior in dignity or authority, especially in literature or art,—originally and chiefly used of the best Greek and Roman writers, but also applied to the best modern authors or their works

2 Pertaining to the Greeks and Latins, especially to Greek and Latin authors, or to places inhabited by the Greeks and Romans, or rendered famous by their deeds "*Classic* ground" *Addison*

He [Atterbury] directed the *classical* studies of the undergraduates of his college *Macaulay*

3 Conforming to the best authority in literature and art, chaste, pure, refined, as, a *classical* taste, a *classical* style

4 (*Feel*) Pertaining to a classis. "A *classical* eldership" *Goodwin*

Clăs'sic, *n.* 1 A work of acknowledged excellence and authority,—commonly used of the Greek and Latin authors, but also applied to the best modern authors, and their works, as, to study the *classics.*

It at once raised him to the rank of a legitimate English *classic* *Macaulay*

2 One learned in the classics.

Clăs'sic al ĭsm, *n* A classical idiom, style, or expression, a classicism.

Clăs'sic al'i ty, } *n* The quality of being clas-
Clăs'sic al ness, } sical. *Carlyle*

Clăs'sic al ly, *adv.* 1. In a classical manner, according to the manner of classical authors

2 In the manner of classes, according to a regular order of classes or sets.

Clăs'si cism, *n.* A classic idiom or expression, a classicalism. *C. Kingsley*

Clăs'si-cist, *n.* One skilled in classical learning, or in the classics; a classic.

Clăs'si-fi'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being classified.

Clas-sif'ic, *a.* Constituting a class or classes; distributed into sets.

Clăs'si-fi-kā'tion, *n* [Fr. *classification.*] The act of forming into a class or classes; a distribution into groups, as classes, orders, families, &c., according to some common relations or affinities.

Artificial classification (*Nat Hist*), an arrangement based on principles or criteria adopted without reference to natural relations, or in ignorance of them —*Natural classification*, an exhibition of the system-order in nature *Dana.*

Clăs'si-fi-ca-to-ry, *a* Pertaining to classification; admitting of classification

Clăs'si-fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CLASSIFIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* CLASSIFYING] [It *classificare*, from Lat. *classis*, class, and *facere*, to make] To make a class or classes, to distribute into classes, to arrange in sets according to some common properties or characters, to systematize, to exhibit, in an arrangement, the order or systems of relation in nature.

Syn.—To arrange, distribute, classify, rank

Clăs'sis, *n*, *pl* CLĂS'SĒS [Lat See CLASS.]

1 A class or order, sort; kind. [*Obs*] "His opinion of that *classis* of men" *Clarendon.*

2 (*Eccl*) An association or convention having juridical power in certain churches, an ecclesiastical judicatory

Clăss'man, *n* ; *pl* CLĂSS'MEN A scholar examined for his degree, according to his merit,—corresponding to *optime* and *wrangler* at Cambridge. [*Oxford, Eng*] *Oglivie.*

Clăss'māte, *n.* One who is in the same class with another, as at school or college.

Clăth'rate, *a* [Lat *clathri*, Gr *κληθρα*, lattice] (*Bot*) Shaped like a lattice, cancellate *Gray*

Clăt'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CLATTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* CLATTERING] [D *klateren*, *kletteren*, A-S. *clatrung*, *cleadur*, any thing that makes a clattering, drum, rattle]

1 To make rattling sounds, to make repeated and abrupt sounds, as by striking hard bodies. "*Clattering* loud with iron clank" *Longfellow.*

2 To make empty and noisy talk, to rattle with the tongue, to prate

I see thou dost but *clatter* *Spenser*

Clăt'ter, *v t* To strike and make a rattling noise.

You *clatter* still your brazen kettle *Swift*

Clăt'ter, *n* A repeated rattling noise, a repetition of abrupt sounds "The *clatter* of street pacing steeds" *Cowper.*

Clăt'ter er, *n* One who clatters, a babbler.

Clăt'ter ing ly, *adv* With clattering

Clau'dent, *a* [Lat *claudens*, p pr of *claudere*, to shut] Shutting, confining, drawing together, as, a *claudent* muscle [*Rare*] *Johnson.*

Clau'di-cant, *a* [Lat *claudicans*, p pr of *claudicare* See *infra*] Halting, limping [*Rare*]

Clau'di cāte, *v i* [Lat *claudicare*, to limp, from *claudus*, lame] To halt or limp [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Clau'di cā'tion, *n* [Lat *claudicatio*] A halting or limping [*Rare*] *Tatler.*

Clause, *n* [Fr *clause*, from L Lat *clausa*, for *clausula*, from *claudere*, to shut, to end]

1 A separate portion of a written paper, paragraph, or sentence, an article, stipulation, or proviso, in any legal document "The usual attestation *clause* to a will" *Bourier*

2 (*Gram*) A portion of a sentence containing a subject and its predicate.

Claus'tral, *a* [Fr *claustral*, L Lat *claustralis*, from Lat *claustrum*, lock, bar, inclosure, L Lat *cloister*, from Lat *claudere*, to shut] Relating to a cloister, or religious house

Claustral prior, one who governs a priory by commendam, deriving his jurisdiction wholly from an abbot *Ayliffe*

Claus'u-lar, *a* [Lat *clausula*, close, clause, from *claudere*, to shut] Consisting of, or having, clauses *Smart.*

Claus'ūre, *n* [Lat *clausura*, from *claudere*, to shut, shut up] The act of shutting up or confining, confinement [*Rare*] *Geddes.*

Clā'vāte, } *a.* [From Lat *clava*, club]
Clā'vā ted, } (*Bot & Zool*) Club shaped, having the form of a club, growing gradually thicker toward the top

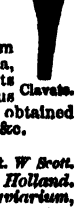
Clavate.

Clāve, *imp* of *cleave* [*Obs*]

Clāv'e cĭm, *n* [Fr] The harpsichord.

Clā'vel, *n* See CLIVY.

Clāv'el lā'ted, *a* [N Lat *clavellatus*, from *clavellus*, Fr *clavel*, an inferior sort of soda, It *cenere clavellata*] Obtained from billets of wood,—said of potash, in its various forms, in reference to its having been obtained from billets or clubs of wood by burning, &c.

Clāv'er, *v i* To talk loudly. [*Scot.*]

As gude a man as ever ye heard *claver* in a pulpit. *W Scott.*

Clāv'er, *n.* Clover [*Obs*] See CLOVER *Holland.*

Clā'vi-a-ry, *n* [Fr *clavier*, Lat as if *clavicarium*, from *clavis*, key] (*Mus*) An index of keys, or a scale of lines and spaces.

Clāv'i-chôrd, *n.* [Fr. *claviccorde*, It. *claviccordio*, from Lat *clavis*, key, and *chorda*, string.] (*Mus.*)

A keyed, stringed instrument, now superseded by the piano forte. See CLARICHORD.

Clăv'i-cle (klăv'i-kl), *n.* [Fr. *clavicule*, It. *clavicola*, from Lat. *clavicula*, a little key, diminutive of *clavis*, key.] (*Anat.*) The collar-bone, which is joined at one end to the scapula, or shoulder blade, and at the other to the sternum, or breast-bone.

Clăv'i-cŏrn, *n.* [Fr. *clavicorne*, from Lat. *clavus*, nail, and *cornu*, Fr *corne*, horn] (*Entom*) One of a group of beetles, having club shaped antennæ.

Cla-vic'u-lar, *a.* [Fr *claviculaire* See *supra*] (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the collar bone

Clăv'i-er (klă-vēr', *or* klāv'yĕr), *n* [Fr *clavier*, from Lat *clavis*, key] (*Mus*) The key board of an organ, piano-forte, or harmonium.

Clăv'i-fōrm, *a.* [Lat *clava*, club, and *forma*, form] (*Bot*) Club-shaped,—said of organs and appendages of plants *Crang*

Clăv'i-ger, *n.* [Lat. *claviger*, from *clavis*, key, and *gerere*, to carry]

1. One who keeps the keys of any place.

2 One who carries a club

Cla-vĭg'er-ous, *a* [Lat *clavis*, key, or *clava*, club, and *gerere*, to carry] Bearing a club or a key

Clăv'is, *n* [Lat *pl* CLĂVĒS, Eng *pl* CLĂVIS ES [Lat] A key, an explanation of something difficult to be understood

Clăv'vy, *n.* (*Arch*) A mantel piece.

Claw, *n.* [A S *clavn*, *clā*, Icel *klauf*, *klō*, Sw *klo*, Dan. *klor*, D *klouwe*, *klauwe*, O H Ger *chlawa*, M. H. Ger *klawe*, *klā*, N H Ger *Klaue*]

1. A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird

2 The whole foot of an animal armed with hooked nails, the pincers of a lobster, crab, and the like

3 Any thing resembling the claw of an animal, as the curved and forked end of a hammer for drawing nails

4 (*Bot*) A slender appendage or process, formed like a claw, as the slender base of some petals, as those of the pink *Gray*

Clăw, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* CLAWED (klawd), *p pr* & *vb n* CLAWING] [A S *clawian* See *supra*]

1. To pull, tear, or scratch with claws or nails

2 To relieve, as by scratching, from some uneasy sensation, to tickle,—hence, to flatter, to court

Rich men they *claw*, soothe up, and flatter, the poor they contemn and despise *Holland*

3 To get off or escape

To claw away, to scold or revile "The jade Fortune is to be *clawed away* for it, if you should lose it" *L'Estrange* — *To claw off* (*Naut*), to turn to windward and beat, to prevent falling on a lee shore

Clăw'băck, *n.* A flatterer or mean sycophant

Clăw'băck, *a* Flattering, sycophantic [*Obs*]

Clăw'băck, *v t.* To flatter [*Obs*]

Clăwed (klawd), *a* Furnished with claws *Grew.*

Clăw'less, *a* Destitute of claws

Clăw'-sick'ness, *n* A disease affecting the feet of sheep, the foot rot

Clāy (klā), *n* [A S *claeg*, L. Ger *klei*, D *klei*, *klut*, W *clai*]

1 A soft earth, which is plastic, or may be molded with the hands, consisting of alumina, the characterizing ingredient to which it owes its plasticity, and silica, with water It is the result of the wearing down and decomposition, in part, of rocks containing aluminous minerals, as granite, &c Lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, and other ingredients, are often present

Brick clay, the common kind, containing some iron, and therefore turning red when burned — *Clay for fire-brick*, a variety entirely free from lime, iron, or an alkali, and therefore infusible — *Fatty clays*, those having a greasy feel, they are chemical compounds of water, silica, and alumina, as *Halloysite*, *Bole*, &c — *Porcelain clay*, a very pure variety, formed directly from the decomposition of feldspar, and often called *kaolin* — *Potter's clay* a tolerably pure kind, free from iron *Dana*

2 (*Poetry* & *Script*) Earth in general, as representing the elementary particles of the human body, hence, the human body as formed out of such particles

I also am formed out of the *clay* *Job* xxxiii 6

Their spirits conquered when their *clay* was cold *Ballu*

Clāy, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* CLAYED, *p pr* & *vb. n* CLAYING] 1. To cover or manure with clay *Mortimer*

2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar *Edwards*

Clāy'-brāined, *a* Stupid, dull [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Clāy'-cōld, *a.* Cold as clay or earth, lifeless, inanimate. *Rowe*

Clāyes, *n. pl* [Fr *claye*, *claie*, O Fr *cloie*, hurdle, Pr *cleda*, L Lat *clida*, *clia*, of Celtic origin, O Fr *cliath*, W *clwyd*] (*Fort*) Wattles, or hurdles, made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments [*Obs*] *Chambers*

Clāy'ey, *a* Consisting of clay, abounding with clay; partaking of clay, like clay.

Clāy'ish, *a* Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it

Clāy'-mārl, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay. *Mortimer.*

Clāy'mŏre, *n.* [Contracted from Gael *claidheamh-mor*, a broadsword, from Gael & Ir *claidheamh*, sword, and *mor*, great, large, W. *mawr*. Of Pr *glay*, sword, from Lat. *gladius*. See GLADMORE] A large two-handed sword used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders.

Clāy'-slāte, *n.* (*Min.*) Argillaceous schist, argillite *Dana*

Clēad'ing, *n.* [Scot, clothing] The jacket or outer covering of the cylinder of a steam-engine, the wooden covering of a locomotive boiler *Weale*

Clēan, *a.* [*compar* CLEANER, *superl* CLEANEST] [A-S *claene*, of Celtic origin, W *glân*, clean, fair, Armor, Gael, & Ir *glan* Of O H Ger *chleini*, subtile, slender, small, N H Ger. *klein*, little, small, neat]

1 Free from dirt or filth, as, *clean* clothes

2 Free from that which is injurious, without defects, as, *clean* land, *clean* timber

3 Free from awkwardness, not bungling, adroit, dextrous, as, a *clean* trick, a *clean* boxer

4 Free from restraint or limitation, complete, as, a *clean* leap over a high fence

5 Free from moral defilement, sinless, pure.

6 (*Script*) Free from ceremonial defilement

Create in me a *clean* heart, O God *Ps* li 10

7 Free from polluting or loathsome disease, as leprosy. *Lev* xiii 6

Clēan, *adv* 1 Without limitation or remainder, quite, perfectly, wholly, entirely. "Domestic broils *clean* overblown" *Shak*

All the people were passed *clean* over Jordan *Josh* iii 17

2. Without miscarriage, dextrously

Pope came off *clean* with Homer *Henley*

Clēan, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CLEANED, *p pr* & *vb n* CLEANING] [A-S *clænan*, W *glanau*, Armor *glana* Gael & Ir *glan* See CLEAN, *a*] To render clean, to free from whatever is foul, noxious, offensive, or extraneous, to purify, to cleanse.

Clēan'er, *n* One who, or that which, cleans

Clēan'ing, *n* 1 The act of making clean

2 The afterbirth of cows, ewes, &c *Gardiner*

Clēan'li ly (klĕn'li lĭ), *adv* In a cleanly manner [*Rare*] *Craig*

Clēan'limbed (-limd), *a* With well proportioned limbs, as, a *clean limbed* young fellow *Dickens.*

Clēan'li ness (klĕn'li nes), *n* [From *cleanly*]

1 Freedom from dirt, filth, or extraneous matter

2 Neatness of person or dress, purity "*Cleanliness* from head to heel" *Swift*

Clēan'ly (klĕn'li), *a* [*compar* CLEANLIER, *superl* CLEANLIEST] [From *clean*]

1 Habitually clean, free from any foul matter, carefully avoiding defilement "Some plain but *cleanly* country maid" *Dryden*

2 Free from injurious or defiling influence, innocent, pure "*Cleanly* joys" *Glanville.*

3 Rendering clean, cleansing

The fair

With *cleanly* powder dry their hair *Prior*

4 Free from awkwardness, showing dexterity, adroit, artful "*Cleanly* play" *Spenser* "Fiction smooth and *cleanly*" *Milton*

Clēan'ly (klĕn'li), *adv* In a clean manner neatly "He was very *cleanly* dressed" *Dickens*

Clēan'ness, *n* 1 State or quality of being clean, freedom from dirt, filth, and foreign matter, neatness

2 Freedom from infection or a foul disease

3 Freedom from inexactness or error, correctness, purity "The clearness of his satire and *cleanness* of expression" *Dryden*

4 Freeness from impurity, innocence "The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind" *Pope*

Clēan'sa ble (klĕnz'a bl), *a* Capable of being cleansed *Sherwood*

Clēanse (klĕnz), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CLEANSED, *p pr* & *vb n* CLEANSING] [A S *clænsjan*, *clænsnjan*, from *clæne*, clean] To render clean, to free from filth, pollution, infection, guilt, or the like, to clean

Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart *Shak*

Cleanse the pale corpse with a religious hand *Prior*

The blood of Jesus Christ *cleanseth* us from all sin
1 *John* i 7

Clēans'er (klĕnz'er), *n* [A S *clænsere*] One who, or that which, cleanses, a detergent *Arbuthnot*

Clēan'-tim'bered, *a.* Well proportioned, symmetrical [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Clēar, *n* (*Carp*) Full extent, distance between extreme limits, especially, the distance between the nearest surfaces of two bodies, or the space between walls, as, a room ten feet square in the *clear*

Clēar, *a* [*compar* CLEARER, *superl* CLEAREST] [O Fr *cleir*, *cler*, N Fr *clair*, Pr *clar*, Sp & Pg *claro*, It *chiaro*, Ger *klar*, from Lat *clarus*, clear, bright]

1 Free from opaqueness, transparent, bright, undimmed

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear* *Denham*

The *clear* sun on his wide watery glass gazed not *Milton*

2 Free from indistinctness or uncertainty, easily understood, perspicuous, plain.

Multitudes of words are neither an argument of *clear* ideas in the writer, nor a proper means of conveying *clear* notions to the reader *A Clarke*

3. Able to perceive clearly; acute, discriminating, unbiased

Mother of science! now I feel thy power
Within me *clear*, not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to trace the ways
Of highest agents. *Milton.*

4. Not clouded with passion; serene. "With calm aspect and *clear*" *Milton.*

5. Easily or distinctly heard; audible.

Hark! the numbers, soft and *clear*,
Gently steal upon the ear *Pope.*

6 Free from impurities, without mixture; entirely pure, as, *clear* water, *clear* sand

7 Free from defect or blemish, as, a *clear* complexion, *clear* timber

8 Free from guilt or stain, innocent, unblemished "In action faithful and in honor *clear*." *Pope.*

9 Without diminution, in full, net.

I often wished that I had *clear*,
For life, six hundred pounds a-year *Swift.*

10 Free from impediment, obstacle, embarrassment, or accusation

My companion left the way *clear* for him. *Addison.*
Five pounds would set me *clear*. *Gay.*
On the instant they got *clear* of our ship. *Shak.*

Syn - Manifest, pure, unmixed, pellucid; transparent, luminous, obvious, visible, plain, evident, apparent, distinct, perspicuous See MANIFEST

Clēar, *adv* 1 In a clear manner, plainly.

Now *clear* I understood
What oft my steadiest thoughts have searched in vain *Milton.*

2 Without limitation, wholly, quite, entirely; as, to cut a piece *clear* off

Clēar, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CLEARED, *p pr* & *vb n* CLEARING]

1 To free from whatever obstructs sight, to render bright, transparent, or undimmed, as, to *clear* the sight *Chapman.*

He sweeps the skies and *clears* the cloudy north *Dryden*

2 To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity, to render intelligible or evident,

Many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can *clear* *Prior*

3 To free from whatever obstructs sound or hearing, to render audible, as, to *clear* the voice

4 To free from mixture, impurity, or defilement, to clarify, to cleanse, as, to *clear* liquors

5 To free from impediment, incumbrance, embarrassment, or any thing noxious or injurious, as, to *clear* land from trees, to *clear* a road of obstructions

6 To free from the imputation of guilt, to justify, vindicate, or acquit

To *clear* herself,
For sending him no aid, she came from Egypt. *Dryden*
How! wouldst thou *clear* rebellion? *Addison*

7 To leap or pass by, or over, without touching or failure, as, to *clear* a hedge or ditch, to *clear* a reef *W Scott Cook.*

8 To make gain or profit beyond expenses and charges, to net

He *clears* but two hundred thousand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working the salt *Addison.*

9 To remove so as to leave something unobstructed, as, to *clear* away rubbish

To clear a ship at the custom-house, to exhibit the documents required by law, give bonds or perform other acts requisite, and procure a permission to sail, and such papers as the law requires — *To clear a ship for action*, or *to clear for action*, to remove all incumbrances from the decks and prepare for an engagement — *To clear the land* (*Naut*) to gain such a distance from shore as to have open sea room, and be out of danger from the land

Clēar, *v i* 1 To become free from clouds or fog, to become fair —often followed by *up*, *off*, or *away*.

So foul a sky *clears* not without a storm *Shak.*
Advise him to stay till the weather *clears* up *Swift*

2 To be disengaged from incumbrances, distress, or entanglements, to become free or disengaged.

He that *clears* at once will relapse *Bacon.*

3 (*Banking*) To make exchanges and settle balances by a method adopted among bankers.

To clear out, to depart [*Colloq*]

Clēar'ăge, *n* The act of removing any thing; clearance [*Rare*] *Todd*

Clēar'ance, *n* 1 The act of clearing, as, to make a thorough *clearance*

2 A certificate that a ship or vessel has been cleared at the custom house, permission to sail.

Every ship was subject to seizure for want of stamped *clearances* *Burke.*

3 Clear or net profit *Trollope.*

Clēar'ed ness, *n* The quality of being cleared.

Imputed by his friends to the *clearedness*, by his foes to the *sa*redness, of his conscience *Fuller.*

Clēar'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, clears, purifies, or enlightens, that which brightens

2 (*Naut*) A tool on which the hemp for lines and twines, used by sail makers, is finished.

Clēar'ing, *n* 1 The act or process of making clear

2 A place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation [*U S*]

3 (*Banking*) A method adopted by banks and bankers for making exchanges and settling balances *Wharton.*

Clēar'ing-house, *n.* (*Com*) The place where the business of clearing is carried on. *Wharton.*

Clēar'ly, *adv* In a clear manner; without obscu-

rity; without obstruction; without entanglement or confusion; without uncertainty, without mixture or defilement, without defect or blemish, without reserve, evasion, or subterfuge See CLEAR.

Clēar'ness, *n* The state of being clear, free from whatever obscures, obstructs, injures, defiles, &c; as, the *clearness* of the sky from clouds See CLEAR.

Syn.—CLEARNESS, PERSPICUITY *Clearness* has reference to our ideas, and springs from a distinct conception of the subject under consideration *Perspicuity* has reference to the mode of expressing our ideas, and belongs essentially to style Hence we speak of a writer as having *clear* ideas, a *clear* arrangement, and *perspicuous* phraseology We do at times speak of a person's having great *clearness* of style, but in such cases we are usually thinking of the clearness of his ideas as manifested in language "Whenever men think *clearly*, and are thoroughly interested, they express themselves with *perspicuity* and force" *Robertson*

Clēar'-see'ing, *a* Having a clear sight or understanding

Clēar'-shīn'ing, *a* Shining with brightness, or unobstructed splendor *Shak*

Clēar'-sight'ed (-sīt'ed), *a.* Seeing with clearness, having acuteness of sight, discerning, as, *clear-sighted* reason, a *clear sighted* judge

Clēar'-sight'ed-ness, *n* Acute discernment

Clēar'-stārch, *v t* [*imp & p p* CLEAR STARCHED, *p pr. & vb. n* CLEAR-STARCHING] To stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping with the hands, as, to *clear-starch* muslin

Clēar'-stārch'er, *n* One who clear starches

Clēar'-stō'ry, *n* (*Arch*) An upper story, or row of windows in a church, tower, or other erection, rising clear above the adjoining parts of the building [Written also *clere story*, and *cler-story*] *Oxf Gloss*

Clēar'-stūff, *n* Boards, &c, free from knots

Clēat, *n* [Prov Eng, a piece of iron worn on shoes by country people, to *cleat*, to strengthen any thing with iron, from Prov Eng *cleut*, to clothe, Ger *kleiden* See CLOTHE]

1 (*Carp*) A narrow strip of wood nailed to something for the purpose of affording strength or of securing a piece of work in its proper position

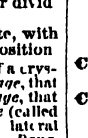

Cleat, (1)

2 (*Naut*) A piece of wood, having different forms according to its particular use, employed in vessels to belay ropes to, or to lead ropes through the most common form is that of a piece of wood having two arms, fastened by the middle to some part of the vessel, as the mast or rail *Totten.*

3 A piece of iron fastened to shoes, to render them more durable *Halliwell* (*)

Clēat, *v t* To strengthen with a cleat *Halliwell*

Clēav'a ble, *a* Capable of cleaving or being divided

Clēav'age, *n* 1 The act of cleaving or splitting

2 (*Crystallog*) The quality of splitting or dividing naturally, direction of dividing plane

3 (*Geol*) Division into laminæ, like slate, with the lamination not parallel to the plane of deposition

Basal cleavage, cleavage parallel to the base of a crystal, or the plane of the lateral axes — *Cubic cleavage*, that parallel to the faces of a cube — *Diagonal cleavage*, that parallel to a diagonal plane — *Lateral cleavage* (called also *peristomous cleavage*), that parallel to the lateral planes *Dana*

Clēave, *v i* [*imp* CLEAVED (CLAVE, obs), *p p* CLEAVED, *p pr & vb n* CLEAVING] [A S *cliofan*, *clīfan*, O H Ger *chliban*, *chlīpan*, *chlīeben*, *chlīepen*, N H Ger *klieben*, L Ger *kleven*, *kliven*, D *kleeven*, Dan. *klibe*, *klebe*, Sw *klibba*]

1. To adhere closely, to stick, to hold fast

My bones *cleave* to my skin *Ps* cii 5

Sophistry *cleaves* close to and protects Sin's rotten trunk *Cowper*

2. To unite or be united closely in interest or affection, to adhere with strong attachment

Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother and shall *cleave* unto his wife *Gen* ii 24

Cleave unto the Lord your God *Josh* xxiii 8.

3. To unite or cohere with fitness, to be shaped or adapted, to suit, to agree

New honors come upon him
Like our strange garments; *cleave* not to their mold, But with the aid of use *Shak*

Clēave, *v t.* [*imp* CLEFT (CLAVE, obs, CLOVE, obsolescent), *p p* CLEFT or CLEAVED, *p pr & vb n* CLEAVING] [A S *cleofan*, *clīfan*, O Sax *chloban*, O. H. Ger *klioban*, *chliopan*, N H Ger *klieben*, Icel *klūfa*, Sw *klyfwa*, Dan *klove*, D *clooven*]

1. To part or divide by force, to split or rive.

At their passing *cleave* the Assyrian flood,
As the Red Sea and Jordan once he cleft *Milton*

2 To part or open naturally, to divide. "Every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws" *Deut* xiv 6

Clēave, *v. i.* To part; to open, to crack, to separate, as parts of cohering bodies; as, the ground *cleaves* by frost

The Mount of Olives shall *cleave* in the midst thereof *Zech* xiv 4

Clēave'land ite (49), *n* [From Professor *Cleaveland*] (*Min*) A variety of albite, white, and lamellar in structure. *Dana.*

Clēav'er, *n* One who cleaves, or that which cleaves, especially a butcher's instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces

Clēav'erg, *n.* [From *cleave*, to stick, Ger. *klebbraut*, *Niven.*] (*Bot.*) A species of *Galium* (*G. aparine*), having a fruit set with hooked bristles, which adhere to whatever they come in contact with;—called also *catch-weed*, &c. *Loudon.*

Clēche (klesch), *n.* [Fr *clêché*, *croix clêchée*, Lat *clavis*, key (*Her*)] A kind of cross, charged with another cross of the same figure, but of the color of the field. *Craig*

Clēdāge, *n* [Akin to *clay*, q v] (*Mining*) The upper stratum of fuller's earth

Clēd'dy, *a* Stiff, stubborn, or tenacious,—said of lands having a stubborn or tenacious soil, or of those mixed with clay *Halliwell*

Clee, *n.* A claw [*Obs.*] *Holland*

Clēf (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr. *clef*, key, a key in music, from Lat *clavis*, key, Gr κλαις, equivalent to κλεις] (*Mus*) A character used in musical notation to determine the position and pitch of the scale as represented on the staff

☞ The *clefs* are three in number, called the C, F, and G *clefs*, and are probably corruptions or modifications of those letters They indicate that the letters of absolute pitch belonging to the lines upon which they are placed are respectively C, F, and G The F or *bass clef*, and the G or *treble clef*, are fixed in their positions upon the staff The C *clef* may have three positions It may be placed upon the first or lower line of the staff, in which case it is called *soprano clef*, upon the third line, in which case it is called *alto clef* or upon the fourth line, in which case it is called *tenor clef* It rarely or never is placed upon the second line, except in ancient music

C Clef F Clef G Clef

Clĕft, *imp & p p* from *cleave*

Clĕft, *n* [From *cleave*, to split, Ger *kluft* Cf CLIFT]

1 A space or opening made by splitting, a crack, a crevice, as, the *cleft* of a rock *Is* ii 21

The cascades seem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of rocks *Addison*

2 A piece made by splitting, as, a *cleft* of wood [Written also *clift*]

3 (*Far*) A disease in horses, a crack on the bend of the pastern

Syn.—Crack, crevice, fissure, chink, cranny

Clĕft'-foot'ed, *a* Having a cloven foot

Clĕft'-grāft, *v t* To ingraft by cleaving the stock and inserting a scion *Mortimer*

Clĕft'-grāft'ing, *n* A mode of grafting in which the scion is inserted in a cleft made in the stock

Clĕg, *n* [In the north of England and in Scotland, also *gleg* Probably contracted from Gael *creith leag*, gad fly] The horse fly *Sylvester*

Clĕm, *v t* [Prov Eng *clam*, to emaciate, pinch, Ger *klemmen*, to pinch, O H Ger *chlemman*, O Sax *chlemmian*, Icel *klemma*] To starve [*Obs*]

Hard is the choice when the valiant must eat their arms or *clem* *B Jonson*

Clĕm, *v t* To starve, to famish [*Obs*]

What! will he *clem* me and my followers? *B Jonson*

Clĕm'a-tĭs (Synop, § 130), *n* [N Lat *clematis*, from Gr κληματις, from the long, lithe branches, from κλημα, twig, shoot, from κλαω, I break off] (*Bot*) A genus of climbing plants, of many species,—called also *virgin's bower.* *Loudon*

Clĕm'ence, *n* Clemency *Spenser*

Clĕm'en cy, *n* [Lat *clementia*, from *clemens*, mild, calm, Fr *clémence*, Sp *clemencia*, It *clemenza*]

1 Mildness of temper, gentleness or lenity of disposition, disposition to treat with favor and kindness, or to forgive and spare, as offenders, tenderness "Great *clemency* and tender zeal toward their subjects" *Stowe*

2 Mildness or softness in respect to the elements, as, the *clemency* of the season. *Dryden*

Syn.—Mildness, tenderness, indulgence, lenity, mercy, gentleness, compassion, kindness

Clĕm'ent, *a* [Lat *clemens*. See *supra*] Mild in temper and disposition *Shak*

Syn.—Gentle, lenient, merciful, kind, tender, compassionate, indulgent

Clĕm'ent-ine (Synop, § 130), *a* Pertaining to St. Clement, or to his compilations, or to the constitutions of Clement the Fifth

Clĕm'ent ly, *adv* With mildness of temper, mercifully *Taylor*

Clĕnch, *v t* See CLINCH

Clēpe, *v t* [A-S *clepan*, *cleopian*, *clīpan*, *clypian*, to cry, call, Ger *klaffen*, *klüffen*, to prate Cf W *clepan*, *clepaw*, to babble] To call, or name [*Obs*]

And *cleped* him his liege, to hold of him in fee *Spenser.*

Clēpe, *v i* To make appeal, to cry out

Wandering in woe and to the heavens on high
Cleping for vengeance of this treachery *Mir for Mag*

Clĕp'sy-drā, or **Clep-sȳ'drā** (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *clepsydra*, Gr κλεψυδρα, from κλεπτειν, to steal, conceal, and υδωρ, water]

1 A water-clock; a contrivance used anciently for measuring time by the gradual discharge of water from a small aperture, as if by stealth. *W Smith.*

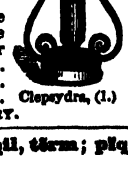

Clepsydra, (1.)

2. A chemical vessel. *Johnson.*

Clēre'-stō'ry, *n.* See CLEAR-STORY.

Clēr'ĭ-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy; clerical. [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Clēr'gy (14), *n.* [Fr. *clergé*, O. Fr. *clergie*, Pr. *clercia*, Sp. *clerecia*, L Lat. *clericia*, from Lat. *clericus*, Gr. κληρικός, priest, from Lat *clerus*, Gr. κλῆρος, the clergy; originally a lot, that which is assigned by lot, an allotment of land, hence the application of this word to ministers or ecclesiastical teachers probably originated in the allotment to them of lands for their support

1 The body of men set apart, and consecrated, by due ordination, to the service of God, in the Christian church, the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity, in England, usually the ministers of the established church *Hooker.*

2 Learning [*Obs.*] "Sophistry, . . . rhetoric, and other *clergy*" *Guy of Warwick.*

3 The privilege or benefit of clergy

If convicted of a clergyable felony, he is entitled equally to his *clergy* after as before conviction *Blackstone.*

Benefit of clergy (*Eng Law*), the exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge—a privilege which was extended to all who could read, such persons being, in the eye of the law, *clerici*, or clerks This privilege was abridged and modified by various statutes, and finally abolished in the reign of George IV

Clēr'gy a ble, *a* Entitled to, or admitting the benefit of, clergy, as, a *clergyable* felony *Blackstone.*

Clēr'gy man, *n*; *pl* CLERGYMEN An ordained minister, a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel, and to minister its ordinances, according to the forms and rules of some denomination of Christians in England, usually, a minister of the established church

Clĕr'ic, *n* [Lat *clericus*. See CLERGY.] A clerk, or clergyman *Horsley.*

Clĕr'ic, } *a* [L Lat *clericalis* See *supra*]
Clĕr'ic al, } 1 Relating or pertaining to the clergy "A *clerical* deduction" *Burke.*

2 Relating or pertaining to a clerk or copyist, as, a *clerical* mistake "*Clerical* work" *F Everett.*

Cle rĭc'ĭ ty, *n* The state of being a clergyman

Clĕr'ĭ sy, *n* [L Lat *clericia* See CLERGY] The literati, or well educated class *Coleridge.*

Clĕrk (14) (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Fr & Pr *clerc*, educated, from Lat *clericus*, A S *clerc*, *cleric*, *clerec*, clerk, priest See CLERGY]

1 A clergyman or ecclesiastic, an ordained minister [*Obs*] *Ayliffe.*

2 An educated person, a scholar, a man of letters [*Obs*] "Every one that could read . being accounted a *clerk*" *Blackstone.*

3 [*Eng*] A parish officer, being a layman who leads in reading the responses of the Episcopal church service, and otherwise assists in it *Hook.*

And like unlettered *clerk* still cry, Amen *Shak.*

4 One who is employed to keep records and accounts, a scribe, a penman, an accountant, as, the *clerk* of a court

The *clerk* of the crown withdrew the bill *Stowe*

☞ In some cases, *clerk* is synonymous with *secretary* A clerk is always an officer subordinate to a higher officer board, corporation, or person, whereas a secretary may be either a subordinate or the head of an office or department

5 An assistant in a shop or store, who sells goods, keeps accounts, &c

☞ This word is generally pronounced in England as if it was spelt *clark*, but this pronunciation is very uncommon in the United States

Clĕrk'-āle, *n* The feast of the parish clerk. [*Eng.*]

Clĕrk'less, *a* Ignorant, unlearned *Waterhouse.*

Clĕrk'lĭ ness, *n* The quality of being clerkly or scholarly *Latimer.*

Clĕrk'ly, *a* Scholar like *Cranmer.*

Clĕrk'ly, *adv* In a learned manner [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Clĕrk'ship, *n* 1 A state of being in the ministry of the church *Blackstone.*

2 Scholarship, learning *Johnson.*

3 The office or business of a clerk

Clĕr'o măn'cy, *n* [Fr *cléromancie*, from Gr. κλῆρος, lot, and μαντεια, prophesying, from μαντεύεσθαι, to prophesy, μαντις, prophet] A divination by throwing dice or little bones, and observing the points or marks turned up. *Bailey.*

Cle-rŏn'o-my, *n* [Gr κλῆρος, inheritance, νέμεσθαι, to possess] Inheritance, patrimony, heritage.

Clĕr'-stō'ry, *n* See CLEAR STORY

Clĭv'er, *a* [A-S *gleaw*, skillful, wise, *gleawferhdh*, sagacious, O H Ger *glaw*, *glaw*, *klaw*, *klau*, *klos*, L Ger *glau*, Goth *glaggwus*]

1 Possessing skill, dexterity, talent, or adroitness, expert

Though there were many *clever* men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds *Macaulay.*

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be *clever* *C Kingsley*

2 Showing skill or adroitness in the doer or former, as, a *clever* speech, a *clever* trick. *Byron.*

3. Having fitness, propriety, or suitableness.

'Twould sound more *clever*
To me and to my heirs forever. *Swift.*

4. Well-shaped, handsome.

The girl was a tight, *clever* wench as any was *Arbuthnot.*

5 Good-natured, possessing an agreeable disposition. [*U S*]

Syn.—See SMART.

Clĕv'er-ĭsh, *a.* Somewhat clever. [*Rare.*] *Bulwer.*

Clĕv'er-ly, *adv.* In a clever, dexterous, or adroit manner; skillfully; fitly; handsomely.

Never was man so *cleverly* absurd. *Smart.*

Clĕv'er-ness, *n.* 1. The quality of being clever, or having dexterity, adroitness, skill

2. Mildness or agreeableness of disposition, obligingness; good nature. [*U. S.*]

Syn.—See INGENUITY

Clĕv'ĭs, } *n.* [Also *clevy*, akin to O Eng *clewe*, N
Clĕv'y, } Eng *cleave*, to fasten to] An iron bent to the form of an ox bow, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of the tongue of a wagon, cart, or plow to draw it by

Clew (klū), *n* [A-S *cleow*, *cleowen*, *cliwen*, *cliwe*, D *kluwen*, *kloowen*, *kloen*, M Ger *klew*, O H Ger *chliwa*, *chliuwa*, *clūwa*, H. Ger diminutive *kleuel*, *kleul*, *knäuel*, akin to Lat *globus* and *glomus*]

1. A ball of thread "Untwisting his deceitful *clew*" *Spenser*

2. The thread that is used to guide a person in a labyrinth "Guided by some *clew* of heavenly thread" *Roscommon*

3 That which guides or directs one in any thing of a doubtful or intricate nature

The *clew* without which it was perilous to enter the vast and intricate maze of continental politics, was in his hands *Macaulay*

4 (*Naut*) The lower corner of a square sail, and the aftmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail. *Totten.*

[This word is also written *clue*]

Clew (klū), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* CLEWED (klūd), *p. pr.* & *vb. n* CLEWING]

1 (*Naut*) To draw up to the yard by means of the rigging used for that purpose, as in furling sails, &c *Totten*

2 To direct, as by a thread *Beau & Fl*

Clew'-gär'nets, *n pl* (*Naut*) Ropes fastened to the clews of the fore-sail and main sail of square rigged vessels, to draw them up to the yard *Totten*

Clew'-lines, *n pl* (*Naut*) Ropes similar to the clew-garnets, but applied to the smaller square sails, as the top sail, top gallant and sprit sails

Cliché (kle shā'), *n* [Fr *cliché*, from *clicher*, to stereotype, allied to O Fr *cliquer*, to clap (Cf Ger *klatschen*, to clap, *abklatschen*, to stereotype] The impression or cast formed by plunging a die into metal or other substances in a state of fusion, a matrix.

Cliché casting, a method of casting in which the mold or matrix is forced suddenly and perpendicularly down upon the fused metal

Click, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* CLICKED (klĭkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLICKING] [D *klikken*, O Fr *cliquer*, an onomatopoetic word] To make a small, sharp noise, as by a gentle striking, to tick

The solemn death-watch *clicked* the hour she died *Gay*

The varnished clock that *clicked* behind the door *Goldsmith*

Click, *v. t.* [A-S] To snatch or seize hastily [*Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Click, *n* 1 A small, sharp sound

2 A kind of articulation used by the natives of Southern Africa, consisting in a sudden withdrawal of the end or some other portion of the tongue from a part of the mouth with which it is in contact, whereby a sharp, clicking sound is produced They are four in number, and are called cerebral, palatal, dental, and lateral clucks, the latter being the noise ordinarily used in urging a horse forward

Click, *n* [From D *klink*, Icel *klinka*, Ger *klinke*, whence O Fr *cliche*, *clichet*, and *cliquet*]

1. A pall, or small piece of iron, falling into a notched or ratchet wheel

2 The latch of a door [*Local*]

Click'er, *n* The servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers [*Low Not used in the U S*]

Click'et, *n* [O Fr *cliquet*, the latch of a door See CLICK, *n*]

1 The knocker of a door [*Not used in the U S*]

2 A latch key [*Eng*] *B Jonson.*

Cli'en-çy, *n* The state or condition of a client

Cli'ent, *n* [Lat *cliens*, gen *clientis*, for *cluens*, one who hears, a client, from O Lat *cluere*, Gr *κλυειν*, to hear, Fr *client*, It & Sp *cliente*]

1 (*Rom Antiq*) A citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence, who, in respect to that relation, was called his patron Hence,

2 A dependent, one under the protection of another

3. One who applies to a lawyer or counselor for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits his cause to his management in prosecuting a claim, or defending a suit, in a court of justice

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true state of their case *Bp Taylor*

Cli'ent-age, *n.* A body of clients, or the business of clients *E Everett.*

Cli-ĕnt'al, *a.* 1. Dependent [*Rare*] "A dependent and *cliental* relation" *Burke.*

2 Of, or pertaining to, a client

I sat down in the *chental* chair, placed over against Mr Jagger's chair. *Dickens.*

Cli'ent-ed, *a.* Supplied with clients *Carew*

Cli-ĕnt'e-lage, *n* The body of clients of a lord or nobleman, a body of dependent persons.

Cli'en tĕle', *n.* [Fr. *clientèle*, Lat. *clientela.*] The condition or office of a client. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Cli'ent-ship, *n.* The condition of a client, a state of being under the protection of a patron *Dryden.*

Cliff, *n.* [A S *cliff*, *cliof*, *cleof*, from *cleofan*, *clifan*, to cleave, split, O Sax *clif*, D *klif* and *klip*, Icel *klif*, Dan & Ger *klippe*, Sw. *klippa* Cf. Lat *clivus*, a hill. Cf. CLEFT] A high, steep rock, a precipice

As some tall *cliff* that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head *Goldsmith*

Cliff, *n* (*Mus*) See CLEF

Cliff'-lime'stōne, *n* (*Geol*) A series of lime stone strata found in Ohio and farther west, presenting bluffs along the rivers and valleys, formerly supposed to be of one formation, but now known to be partly Silurian and partly Devonian *Dana*

Cliff'y, *a* Having cliffs, broken, craggy "Beneath the shade of Vecta's *cliffy* isle" *Dyer*

Cliff, *n* 1 A cliff [*Obs*] See CLIFF *Spenser*

2 A split or crack, a cleft "A *cleft* of the rock" *Ex* xxxiii 22

Clift'ed, *a* [See CLIFF] Broken "The Andes' *clifted* sides" *Grainger*

Cli măc'ter, *n* [Lat *climacter*, Gr *κλιμακτηρ*, from *κλῖμαξ*, ladder See CLIMAX] See CLIMACTERIC

Cli-măc'ter-ic, or **Clim'ac tĕr'ic** (Synop, §190), *a* [Lat *climactericus*, Gr. *κλιμακτηρικός*. See *supra*] Relating to a critical period of human life, or a certain number of years, at the end of which a great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution

Cli măc'ter ic, or **Clim'ac-tĕr'ic** (123), *n*

1 A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution The critical periods are thought to be the years produced by multiplying 7 into the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9, to which others add the 81st year

I should hardly yield my rigid fibers to be regenerated by them nor begin in my *grand climacteric*, to squall in their new accents, or to stammer in my second cradle, the elemental sounds of their barbarous metaphysics *Burke*

2 Any critical period

Many mitered abbeys have survived the dangerous *climacterical* of the third generation *Fuller*

Grand or *great climacteric* the 63d year "Being my birthday, and I now entering my *great climacterical* of 63 *Evelyn*

Clim'ac tĕr'ic-al, *a & n* Same as CLIMACTERIC

Cli'ma tal, *a* Pertaining to, or dependent on, climate, as, *climatal* diseases *Dunglison*

Cli'ma tär'chic, *a* [From Gr *κλιμα*, gen *κλιματος*, and *ἄρχειν*, to be first, to rule] Presiding over climates

Cli'mate, *n* [Fr *climat*, Lat *clima*, gen *climatis*, Gr *κλιμα*, gen *κλιματος*, slope, the supposed slope of the earth from the equator toward the pole, hence a region or zone of the earth, from *κλινειν*, to slope, incline]

1 (*Ine Geog*) One of thirty regions or zones of the earth, parallel to the equator, corresponding to the successive increase of a quarter of an hour in the length of the midsummer day

2 The condition of a place in relation to the various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, moisture, &c, especially as they affect animal life or man

I mean those qualities of the air and *climate* which are supposed to work insensibly on the temper by altering the tone and habit of the body *Hume*

Cli'māte, *v. i.* To reside in a particular region, to dwell [*Obs*] *Shak*

Cli măt'ic, } *a* Pertaining to a climate or cli
Cli măt'ic-al, } mates, limited by a climate

Cli'ma tic'i ty, *n* The property of climatizing

Cli'ma tize, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* CLIMATIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* CLIMATIZING] To accustom to a new climate, as a plant, to acclimate

Cli'ma tize, *v. i.* To become accustomed to a new climate, to become acclimated.

Cli'ma tŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *κλιμα* and *γραφειν*, to write] A description of climates

Cli'ma to lŏg'ic al, *a* Belonging to climatology

Cli'ma tŏl'o gist, *n.* One versed in the subject of climates

Cli'ma-tŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *climatologie*, from Gr *κλιμα* and *λόγος*, discourse] The science of climates, or an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends *Brande*

Cli'ma-tūre (53), *n* [Fr *climature.*] A climate [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Cli'max, *n* [Lat *climax*, from Gr *κλῖμαξ*, ladder, staircase, from *κλινειν*, to make to bend, to lean]

1 (*Rhet*) A figure or arrangement in which a sentence rises as it were step by step in importance, force, or dignity.

☞ "A fourth rule for constructing sentences with proper strength, is, to make the members of them go on rising and growing in their importance above one another This sort of arrangement is called a *climax*, and is always considered as a beauty in composition" *Blair*

2. The highest point, the greatest degree

We must look higher for the *climax* of earthly good *I Taylor*

Climb (klīm), *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* CLIMBED (CLOMB (klōm), obs. or vulgar), *p. pr.* & *vb n* CLIMBING] [A S. *climban*, O. H. Ger. *chlimban*, *chlimpan*, N. H. Ger. & D. *klimmen.*] To ascend or mount by means of the hands and feet, to rise laboriously or slowly.

The orchard walls are high and hard to *climb.* *Shak.*
Black vapors *climb* aloft, and cloud the day *Dryden.*

Climb (klīm), *v. t.* To ascend by means of the hands and feet, or laboriously or slowly, to mount.

To *climb* steep hills requires slow pace at first. *Shak.*
Thy arms pursue
Paths of renown, and *climb* ascents of fame *Prior.*

Climb'a-ble (klīm'a bl), *a.* Capable of being climbed *Sherwood*

Climb'er (klīm'er), *n* 1 One who climbs, mounts, or rises by the hands and feet, one who rises by labor or effort *Shak.*

2 (*Bot*) A plant that creeps and rises on some support *Mortimer.*

3 (*Ornith*) A bird that climbs, as the wood pecker or parrot

Climb'er, *v. i* [From *climb* Cf CLAMBER] To climb, to mount with effort, to clamber [*Obs.*]

Clime, *n* [Lat *clima* See CLIMATE] A climate; a tract or region of the earth See CLIMATE

Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms *Milton.*
Turn we to survey
Where rougher *climes* a nobler race display *Goldsmith.*

Clin-ăn'the mum, *n* [Gr *κλινη*, bed, and *ἄνθος*, flower] (*Bot*) The receptacle of the flowers in a compound plant,—sometimes called simply *clinus.*

Clinch (66), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* CLINCHED (klĭncht), *p. pr.* & *vb n* CLINCHING] [Also *clench*, from O Fr *clenche*, *clenqui*, *clinke*, Norm Fr *clanche*, N Fr *cliche*, latch, from Ger *klinke* See CLICK, *n*]

1 To make, or hold, fast, by folding or embracing closely, to tighten by bending or folding together, to grasp, as, to *clinch* a nail, to make it fast by bending over the point, to *clinch* the fist

Heroes whose dismembered hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and *clinch* the pointed spear *Dryden*

2 To render firm, to make conclusive, to confirm, to establish, as, to *clinch* an argument

Clinch, *n* 1 The act or process of holding fast, or that which serves to hold fast, as, to get a good *clinch* of an antagonist, or of a weapon, to secure any thing by means of a *clinch*

2 A word used in a double meaning, a pun, an ambiguity, a duplicity of meaning, with identity of expression [*Rare*] *Johnson.*

Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes *Pope.*

3 (*Naut*) The part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor a kind of knot and seizings used to fasten a cable to the ring of an anchor, and the breeching of a gun to the ring bolts in a ship's side *Totten.*

Clinch'er, *n* One who, or that which, clinches, especially that which ends a dispute or controversy, a decisive argument

Clinch'er-built (bĭlt), *a* Made with clincher work [Written also *clinker built*]

Clinch'er-work (wûrk), *n* (*Naut*) The disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, in which the lower edge of every plank overlaps the one next below it, like slates on the roof of a house *Mar Dict*

Cling, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* CLUNG (CLŎNG, obs), *p. pr.* & *vb n* CLINGING] [A S *clingan*, to adhere, to wither, Dan *klynge*, to adhere, crowd, *klynge*, crowd, cluster See *infra*]

1 To adhere closely, to stick to hold fast, especially by winding round or embracing, as, the tendril of a vine *clings* to its support

Two babes of love close *clinging* to her waist *Pope.*

2 To adhere closely and firmly in interest or affection, as, men of a party *cling* to their leader

Cling, *v. t* 1 To make to dry up or wither [*Obs.*]

If thou speak st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive
Till famine *cling* thee *Shak*

2 To cause to adhere to, especially by winding round or embracing

I *clung* my legs as close to his side as I could *Swift*

Cling'stōne (*n*), *n* A variety of peach, whose pulp adheres closely to the stone

Cling'y, *a* Apt to cling, adhesive

Clin'ic, } *a* [Gr *κλινικος*, from *κλινη*, couch,
Clin'ic al, } bed, from *κλινειν*, to lean, recline] Pertaining to a bed, confined to a bed by illness, bed ridden

Clinical baptism, that administered to persons on a sick-bed — *Clinical lecture* (*Med*) a discourse delivered at the bedside of the sick, or from notes taken at the bedside, by a physician with a view to practical instruction in the healing art — *Clinical medicine* that part of medicine which is occupied with the investigation of diseases at the bedside *Dunglison.*

Clin'ic, *n* 1 One confined to the bed by sickness.

2 (*Eccl*) One who receives baptism on a sick-bed [*Obs*] *Hook.*

3 A clinique See CLINIQUE

Clin'ic al ly, *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bedside

Clin ique' (klin eek'), *n* [Fr See CLINIC] An examination of diseased persons by medical professors in presence of their pupils,—so called because at first it took place at the bedside of the diseased.

Clin'i ŭm, *n.* Same as CLINANTHIUM, q v

Clink, *v t* [*imp & p p* CLINKED (klinkt); *p pr. & vb n.* CLINKING] [O H Ger *klinkan, chlingan,* N. H. Ger. *klingen,* D *klinken,* Sw *klinga,* O Sw *klinka,* Dan *klinge, klinke,* allied to Lat *clangere*] To make a small, sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds, as by striking small metallic or other sonorous bodies together, to ring "The *clinking* latch" *Tennyson.*

The severed bars
Submissive *clink* against your brazen portals *Prior*

Clink, *n* A sharp sound, made by the collision of small sonorous bodies "*Clink* of swords" *Shak*

☞ Spenser speaks of "creeping close behind the wicket a *clink* which Johnson understands as meaning a *knocker*, and Todd as meaning a *key-hole* It is probably *latch* See CLICK and CLINCH

Clink'ant, *a* See CLINQUANT

Clink'er, *n* [From *clink*, v t, Ger & D *klinker*, Dan *klinke*, a brick burned so hard that it makes a sharp and sonorous sound Cf CLINK STONE]

1 A mass composed of several bricks united together by the action of the heat in the kiln *Brande*

2 Vitrified matter formed in furnaces where anthracite coal is used, scoria, or refuse of a furnace, vitrified or burnt matter ejected from a volcano

3 The scale of oxide formed in forging iron

Clink'er-built, *a* Same as CLINCHER BUILT

Clink'stŏne, *n* [*clink* and *stone*, from its sonorousness See PHONOLITE] (*Min*) An igneous rock of feldspathic composition like porphyry, but lamellar, of a grayish or bluish color, and clinking under the hammer *Dana*

Clī'no dī ăg'o nal, *a* [Gr κλινειν, to incline, and *diagonal*, q v] (*Crystallog*) Pertaining to the clinodiagonal, in the direction of the clinodiagonal *Dana*

Clī'no dī ăg'o nal, *n* (*Crystallog*) That diagonal or lateral axis in a monoclinic crystal which makes an oblique angle with the vertical axis See CRYSTALLIZATION

Clī'no dōme, *n* [Gr κλινειν, to incline, and *dome*, q v] (*Crystallog*) A dome or horizontal prism parallel to the clinodiagonal

Clī'no grăph'ic, *a* [Gr κλινειν, to incline, and γραφειν, to write, draw] (*Crystallog*) Pertaining to that mode of projection in drawing in which the rays of light are supposed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection

Clī'noid, *a* [Gr κλινη, bed, and εἶδος, form] (*Anat*) Resembling a bed or bedstead, — said of the four processes of the sphenoid bone, from their resemblance to the knobs of a bedstead

Clī nŏm'e-ter, *n* [Fr *clinomètre*, from Gr κλινειν, to incline, and μετρον, measure] An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata *Ure*

Clin'o măt'ric, *a* (*Min*) Pertaining to the oblique crystalline forms, or to solids which have oblique angles between the axes, as, the *clinometric* systems *Dana*

Clī nŏm'e try, *n* (*Geol*) The practice or method of measuring the inclination of strata

Clĭqu'ant (klĭk'ant), *n* [Fr from D *klinken*, to clink, q v] Tinsel, false glitter

Clĭqu'ant (klĭk'ant), *a* [Fr] Glittering, dressed in tinsel finery *Shak*

Clī'o, *n* [Lat *Clio*, Gr Κλειω, the proclaimer, from κλειειν, to call, tell of, make famous] (*Myth*) The muse who presided over history

Clio (from an antique statue)

Clip, *v t* [*imp & p p* CLIPPED (klĭpt), *p pr & vb n* CLIPPING] [A-S *clyppan*, to embrace, clasp, Dan *klippe*, to clip, cut, to wink, Sw & Icel. *klippa*, to cut, shear]

1 To embrace, hence, to encompass [*Obs*]

That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about,
Would bear thee from the knowledge of thyself *Shak*

2 To cut off, as with shears or scissors, to separate by a single stroke, especially, to cut off the ends or sides of, to make the thing shorter or narrower, as, to *clip* the hair, to *clip* coin

Your shears come too late to *clip* the bird's wings that already is flown away *Sidney*

3 To curtail, to cut short

Even in London they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and the third in the suburbs *Swift*

Clip, *v t* (*Falconry*) To move swiftly, — usually with *it*

Some falcon stoops at what her eye designed,
And, with her eagerness, the quarry missed,
Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind *Dryden*

Clip, *n* 1 An embrace, that is, a throwing the arms round *Sidney*

2 A cutting, a shearing

3 The product of a single shearing of sheep

4 A blow or stroke with the hand, as, he hit him a *clip* [*Colloq U S*]

5 (*Far*) A portion of the upper edge of a horseshoe, hammered out, and turned up so as to embrace the lower part of the crust. *Youatt*

Clip'per, *n.* 1. One who clips; especially, one who cuts off the edges of coin

The value is pared off from it into the *clipper's* pocket. *Locke.*

2 (*Naut*) A vessel built for fast sailing, commonly having the bow sharp and long, also masts that rake considerably

Clip'ping, *n.* 1 The act of encircling with the arms, or of embracing *Tuberville*

2 The act of cutting off, curtailing, or diminishing

Clipping by Englishmen is robbing the honest man who receives clipped money *Locke*

3 That which is clipped off, a piece separated by clipping "The *clippings* of our beards and parings of our nails" *Locke*

Clique (kleek), *n* [Fr Cf D *gelyk*, O H Ger *gilîhho*, like, equal, *min gelîhho*, my equal] A narrow circle of persons, a party, — used commonly in a bad sense

Clĭq'uish (kleek'ish), *a.* Relating to a clique or party *Ogilvie*

Clĭq'uism (kleek'izm), *n* The tendency to associate in cliques, the spirit of cliques, party spirit

Clĭv'ers, *n* See CLEAVERS

Clĭv'i-ty, *n* [Lat *clivus*, hill Cf DECLIVITY] Inclination, ascent or descent, gradient

Cloă'ca, *n*, *pl* CLOÆ'Æ [Lat]

1 A sewer, or underground conduit, for conveying away water or impurities, as, the *Cloaca Maxima* of Rome

2 A house of office, a privy

3 (*Physiol*) The excretory opening at the extremity of the intestinal canal, with which the intestines and urinary canal terminate in birds, fishes, and some inferior mammals *Carpenter*

Clo ā'cal, *a.* Pertaining to a cloaca, as, the *cloacal* orifice

Clōak (20), } *n* [L Lat *cloca*, a kind of garment
Clōke, } peculiar to horsemen and travelers, O Fr *cloche*, Gael *cloc*, *cleochd*, *cleocan* See CLOCK]

1 A loose, outer garment worn over other clothes both by men and women

Their *cloaks* were cloth of silver mixed with gold *Dryden*

2 That which conceals, a disguise or pretext, an excuse, a fair pretense

No man is esteemed any ways considerable for policy who wears religion otherwise than as a *cloak* *South*

Clōak, } *v t* [*imp & p p* CLOAKED (klōkt), *p pr*
Clōke, } *& vb n* CLOAKING] To cover with a cloak, hence, to hide or conceal

Now glooming sadly, so to *cloak* her matter *Spenser*

Syn — See PALLIATE

Clōak'-băg, *n* A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried, a portmanteau

Clōak'ed-ly, *adv* In a concealed manner

Clōak'ing, *n* 1 The act of concealing any thing "To take heed of their dissemblings and *cloaking ways*" *Stryppe*

2 The material of which cloaks are made, cloth for cloaks *Simmonds*

Clō'chard, *n* [O Eng *clocher*, Fr *clocher*, from *cloche*, clock See CLOCK] A bellfry [*Obs*] *Weever*

Clŏck, *n* [A S *cloccæ*, L Ger *klocke*, D *klok*, Icel *klukka*, Dan *klokke*, Sw *klocka*, O H Ger *glogga, glocca, cloccа*, M H Ger *gloggе, glocke*, N H Ger *glocke, klocke*, L Lat *cloccа, cloca*, whence Fr *cloche*, from O H Ger *cloccôn, clockôn, clochôn*, to strike, beat]

1 An instrument or machine for measuring time, indicating the hour and other divisions by means of hands moving on a dial plate It usually includes a train of wheel work moved by weights or springs, and regulated by a pendulum or balance wheel, and is often made to mark the hour by the stroke of a hammer on a bell

By the slow *clock*, in stately measured chime,
That from the mossy tower tremendous rolled *Warton*

2 A watch, especially one that strikes the hour [*Obs*] *Walton*

3 A figure or figured work in the ankle or side of a stocking *Swift*

☞ The phrases *what o'clock? it is nine o clock*, &c, are contracted from *what of the clock? it is nine of the clock*, &c

Astronomical clock (*a*) A clock of superior construction with a compensating pendulum, &c, to measure time with great accuracy, for use in astronomical observatories, called a *regulator* when used by watchmakers as a standard for regulating timepieces (*b*) A clock with mechanism for indicating certain astronomical phenomena, as the phases of the moon, position of the sun in the ecliptic, equation of time, &c — *Electric clock* (*a*) One moved or regulated by electricity or by electro-magnetism (*b*) A clock connected with an electro-magnetic recording apparatus — *Sidereal clock*, an astronomical clock regulated to keep sidereal time

Clŏck, *v t* To call [*Rare*] See CLUCK.

Clŏck'-work (wŭrk), *n* Machinery and movements of a clock, machinery resembling that of a clock

Clŏd, *n* [A S *clud*, rock, stone, *clot*, log, D *klut*, clod, *kloot*, ball, Dan *klode*, Sw *klot*, ball, globe, Dan *klods*, Sw *klots*, log, block, Icel *klof*, the hilt of a sword, L Ger *klŏt*, O H. Ger. *chlôz*, N. H Ger *klosz*, clod, clump, and *klotz*, block, log]

1. A lump or mass, especially of earth, turf, or clay. "*Clods* of a slimy substance." *Carew*

The earth that casteth up from the plow a great *clod*, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller clod. *Mason.*
Two massy *clods* of iron and brass. *Milton.*

2. The ground; the earth.

The *clod*
Where once their sultan's horse has trod. *Swift.*

3 That which is earthy and of little relative value, as the body of man in comparison with his soul. "This cold *clod* of clay which we carry about with us" *Bp. Burnet.*

4 A dull, gross, stupid fellow, a dolt. *Dryden.*

Clŏd, *v t.* To collect into concretions, or a thick mass, to coagulate, to clot, as, *clodded* gore See CLOT *Milton.*

Clŏd, *v t* To pelt with clods *Johnson.*

Clŏd'dy, *a* 1. Consisting of clods, abounding with clods

2 Earthy, mean, gross *Shak.*

Clŏd'-hŏp'per, *n* A rude, rustic fellow, a clown; a dolt, a bumpkin, a plowman

Clŏd'pāte, *n* A stupid fellow, a dolt, a thick-skull, a blockhead

Clŏd'pāt'ed, *a* Stupid, dull, doltish *Arbuthnot.*

Clŏd'pōll, *n* A stupid fellow, a dolt, a blockhead, a clodpate *Shak.*

Clŏff, *n* See CLOUGH

Clŏg, *v t* [*imp & p p* CLOGGED, *p pr & vb n.* CLOGGING] [Scot *clag*, to obstruct, to cover with mud or any thing adhesive, Dan *klæg*, sticky, Icel. *klegg*, a compact mass, W *clog*, a sonorous mass, *clogi*, rock *clog*, *clogan*, a large stone, Ir *cloch*, *clouch*, stone]

1 To encumber, as with a burden, to load, especially with something that sticks fast, to hamper.

The wings of the birds were *clogged* with ice and snow *Dryden*

2 To obstruct so as to hinder motion in or through, to choke up, as, to *clog* a tube, to *clog* a channel

3 To hinder, to embarrass, to confuse, to perplex.

You'll put the time
That *clogs* me with this answer *Shak*

Syn — Impede, hinder, obstruct, embarrass, burden, restrain, restrict

Clŏg, *v i* 1 To become clogged, to become loaded or encumbered, as with extraneous matter.

In working through the bone, the teeth of the saw will begin to *clog* *Sharp*

2 To coalesce or adhere

Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds *clog* not together *Evelyn*

Clŏg, *n* [See *supra*] 1 That which hinders motion, an impediment, an embarrassment, a restraint

All the ancient, honest juridical principles and institutions of England are so many *clogs* to check and retard the headlong course of violence and oppression *Burke*

2 A weight tied to an animal to hinder its motions

As a dog by chance breaks loose
And quits his *clog* *Hudibras.*

3 A heavy shoe, having the upper part of thick leather, and the sole of wood, — hence, also, a wooden shoe *Hallamll*

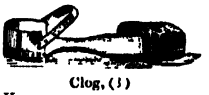

Clog, (3)

In France the middle sort makes use of wooden *clogs* *Harvey*

Clŏg'gi ness, *n* The state of being clogged

Clŏg'ging, *n* Any thing which clogs *More*

Clŏg'gy, *a* Clogging, or having power to clog, thick, gross, adhesive *Bayle*

Clŏg'-hĕad, *n* (*Arch*) A slender round tower attached to various churches in Ireland

Cloi'ster, *n* [O Fr *cloistre*, N Fr *cloître*, Sp *claustro, claustra*, It *claustro, chiostro, chiostra*, Pr *claustra*, A S *clauster, cluster*, Ger *kloster*, from Lat *claustrum*, pl *claustra*, from *claudere, clausum*, to close, to shut]

1 A covered arcade, forming part of a monastic or collegiate establishment, surrounding the inner quadrangular area of the buildings, with numerous large windows looking into the quadrangle

☞ The cloisters were appropriated for the recreation of the inmates of the establishment, sometimes also, as places of study, they likewise served as passages of communication between the different buildings *Oxf Gloss*

But let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious *cloister's* pale *Milton.*
Our *cloister* echoed frosty feet *Tennyson.*

2 A monastic establishment, a place for retirement from the world for religious duties "Fitter for a *cloister* than a crown" *Daniel.*

Syn — CLOISTER, MONASTERY, NUNNERY, CONVENT, ABBEY, PRIORY *Cloister* is the generic term, and denotes a place of seclusion from the world A *monastery* is a place for men, called *monks* A *nunnery* is always for women, called *nuns* A *convent* is an assemblage or community of recluses An *abbey* and a *priory* are named from their heads, an abbot or a prior

Cloi'ster, *v t* [*imp & p p* CLOISTERED; *p. pr & vb n* CLOISTERING] To confine in a cloister or monastery, to shut up, to confine closely within walls, to immure, to shut up in retirement from the world

None among them are thought worthy to be styled religious persons but those that *cloister* themselves up in a monastery *Sharp*

Cloĭs'ter-al, } *a.* Pertaining to, or confined to, a
Cloĭs'tral, } cloister; recluse. "*Cloistral* men of great learning and devotion." *Walton.*
Best become a *cloistral* exercise *Daniel*

Cloĭs'tered, *a.* 1 Dwelling in cloisters; hence, solitary; retired from the world. "*Cloistered* friars and vestal nuns." *Hudibras*
In *cloistered* state let selfish sages dwell,
Proud that their heart is narrow as their cell *Shenstone*
2. Built around, as a court, inclosed *Wotton*

Cloĭs'ter-er, *n* One belonging to a cloister

Cloĭs'tress, *n* A nun, a woman who has vowed religious retirement [*Rare*] *Shak*

Clōke, *n* See CLOAK

Clōmb (klōm) (Synop , §130), *imp.* of *climb.*

Clōmp, *n.* See CLAMP

Clōng, *imp* of *cling* [*Obs*]

Clŏn'ic, *a* [Fr *clonique*, N Lat *clonicus*, from Gr κλόνος, a violent, confused motion (*Med*) Having an irregular, convulsive motion *Dunglison*
Clonic spasm (*Med*), that in which the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately, in quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation, as in epilepsy, — used in contradistinction to *tonic spasm.*

Clŏŏm, *v t* [Also *cleam*, a modification of *clam*, q v] To close with glutinous matter [*Obs*] *Mortimer*

Clŏŏp, *n* [An onomatopœia] The sound when a cork is forcibly drawn from the mouth of a bottle "The *cloop* of a cork wrenched from a bottle *Thackeray*

Clōse (klōz), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CLOSED, *p pr* & *vb n* CLOSING] [See *infra*]
1 To bring together the parts of, to stop, as an opening, to shut, to consolidate, as, to *close* the eyes, to *close* the ranks of an army
2 To bring to an end or period, to conclude, to complete, as, to *close* a bargain
One frugal supper did our studies *close* *Dryden*
3 To come or gather around, to inclose, to encompass, to confine
The waters compassed me about, the depth *closed* me round about *Jonah* ii 5
4. To shut in, to confine [*Rare*]
But now thou dost thyself immure and *close*
In some one corner of a feeble heart *Herbert*

Clōse (klōz), *v i* 1 To come together, to unite or coalesce, as the parts of a wound or fracture, or parts separated "What deep wounds ever *closed* without a scar?" *Byron*
2 To end, terminate, or come to a period, as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock
To close on or *upon*, to come to a mutual agreement to agree on or join in "To *close upon* some measures between them to our disadvantage" *Temple* — *To close with* (*a*) To accede to, to consent or agree to, as to *close with* the terms proposed (*b*) To make an agreement with, to unite with, as, to *close with* an enemy
He took the time when Richard was deposed,
And high and low *with* happy Harry *closed* *Dryden*
(*c*) To grapple with, — said of wrestlers
They boldly *closed* in a hand-to-hand contest *with* their enemy *Prescott*

Clōse (klōz), *n* 1 The manner of shutting, the union of parts, junction
The doors of plank were, their *close* exquisite,
Kept with a double key *Chapman*
2 An ending, conclusion, termination, stop, cessation, end
His long and troubled life was drawing to a *close* *Macaulay*
3. A grapple in wrestling *Bacon*
4 (*Mus*) The end of a strain of music, cadence, a double bar marking the end
At every *close* she made the attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song *Dryden*

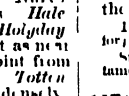
Close

Clōse, *n* [Fr *clos*, Pr *clans*, an inclosed place, an inclosure, from Fr *clos*, Pr *claus*, p p of *clore*, *claure* See *infra*]
1. An inclosed place especially a small field or piece of land surrounded by a wall, hedge, or fence of any kind "*Closes* surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons" *Macaulay*
I have a tree which grows here in my *close*,
That mine own use invites me to cut down *Shak*
2 A narrow passage leading from a street to a court, and the houses within [*Ing*] *Halliwell.*
3 (*Law*) The interest which one may have in a piece of ground, even though it is not actually inclosed *Bouvier*

Clōse (klōs) (20), *a* [*compar* CLOSER, *superl* CLOSEST] [Fr *clos*, Pr *claus*, p p of *clore*, *clorre*, Pr *claure*, *clauzer*, from Lat *clausus*, p. p. of *claudere*, to shut]
1. Shut fast, closed, tight
From a *close* bower this dainty music flowed *Dryden*
2. Pent up; confined, secluded, secret, retired
The great seraphic lords and cherubim
In *close* recess and secret conclave *Milton*
3. Confined, stagnant, oppressive, without motion or ventilation, causing a feeling of lassitude, — said of the air.
If the rooms be low-roofed, or full of windows and doors, the one maketh the air *close*, . . and the other maketh it exceeding unequal. *Bacon*
4. Not communicative, secretive, cautious, wary; reticent; taciturn. "For secrecy, no lady *closer*" *Shak*
A *close* behavior is fittest to receive virtue for its constant guest, because then, and then only, can it be secure. *Saville.*
5 Parsimonious, niggardly, not liberal, penurious, as, a *close*, hard man.
6 Having the parts brought together, dense, solid, compact.
The golden globe being put into a press, the water made itself way through the pores of that very *close* metal *Locke*
7 Brought into the same neighborhood, adjoining, near, — often followed by *to*
Plant the spring crocuses *close* to a wall *Mortimer*
Where'er my name I find,
Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind *Pope*
8 Brought into contact, intimate, familiar, confidential.
League with you I seek
And mutual amity, so strait, so *close*,
That I with you must dwell, or you with me *Milton*
9 Adhering to a rule or standard, undeviating, strict, as, a *close* translation
To keep our thoughts *close* to their business *Locke*
10. Accurate, careful, precise, earnest, faithful
It might have been remarked by a *close* observer *B Scott*
11 Nearly equal, evenly balanced, doubtful, as, a *close* vote "A *close* personal contest" *Prescott*
12 (*Her*) Having the wings folded upon the body, — said of a bird represented upon armorial bearings

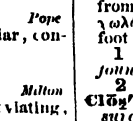

Close communion, with Baptists, communion in the Lord's supper, restricted to those who have received baptism by immersion — *Close corporation*, a body or corporation which fills its own vacancies and is not open to the public — *Close vowel* (*Pron*) one which is pronounced with a diminished aperture of the lips, or with contraction of the cavity of the mouth — *Close to the wind* (*Naut*) directed as nearly to the point from which the wind blows as it is possible to sail, — said of a vessel

Clōse, *adv* 1 In a close manner, closely, densely, nearly, pressingly
2 Secretly, darkly [*Obs*]
A wondrous vision which did *close* imply
The course of all her fortune and posterity *Spenser*

Clōse'-bănd'ed, *a* Being in close order, closely united *Milton*

Clōse'-bārred (bärd), *a* Made close by bars, firmly closed

Clōse'-bŏd'ied (bŏd'id), *a* Fitting the body exactly, setting close, as a garment *Ayliffe*

Clōse'-com păct'ed, *a* Being in compact order compact *Addison*

Clōse'-couched (kouch), *a* Quite concealed [*Obs*] *Milton*

Clōse'-fist ed, *a* Covetous niggardly *Berkley*

Clōse'-fīghts, *n pl* (*Naut*) Gratings or framework formerly erected on the deck of a vessel, behind which men might stand to fire on an enemy [*Obs*] *Nares*

Clōse'-hănd'ed, *a* Covetous penurious *Hale*

Clōse'-hănd'ed ness, *n* Covetousness *Holyday*

Clōse'-hauled (hawld), *a* (*Naut*) Kept as near as possible to the wind, that is, to the point from which it blows, — said of a ship *Totten*

Clōse'ly, *adv* 1 In a close manner, densely, nearly, pressingly
Follow I luellen *closely* at the heels *Shak*
Thou art sworn
As *closely* to conceal what we impart *Shak*
I hope I have translated *closely* enough, and given them the same turn of verse which they had in the original *Dryden*
2 Secretly, privately [*Obs*] "His wandering peril *closely* did lament" *Spenser*

Clōs'en, *v t* To make close, to fasten [*Rare*]
His friends *closen* the tie by claiming relationship to him *Lost Quart Rev*

Clōse'ness, *n* The state of being close, compactness, nearness, narrowness, cautiousness, secrecy, covetousness, stinginess, oppressiveness, closeness, straitness literalness See CLOSE, *a* "An affectation of *closeness* and covetousness" *Addison*
How could particles, so widely dispersed, combine into that *closeness* of texture? *Bentley*
We rise not against the piercing judgment of Augustus nor the extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius *Bacon*
I took my leave, being half stifled by the *closeness* of the room *Swift*

Clōs'er, *n* 1 A finisher, one who concludes, finishes, or terminates
2 (*Arch*) The last stone in an horizontal course, but of a less size than the others, or a piece of brick finishing a course

Clōse'-stōol, *n* A utensil, usually in the form of a stool or box, in which a chamber vessel is placed, for the convenience of the sick or infirm

Clōs'et, *n* [O Fr. *closet*, diminutive of *clos* See CLOSE, *n*]
1 A small room or apartment for retirement, any room for privacy "A chair lumbered *closet*, just twelve feet by nine" *Goldsmith.*
When thou prayest, enter into thy *closet* *Matt* vi 6
2 A small, close apartment, or recess, in the side of a room, for utensils, articles of furniture, curiosities, &c *Dryden*

Clōs'et, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p.* CLOSETED, *p pr.* & *vb n* CLOSETING]
1. To shut up in a closet, to conceal. "Bedlam's *closeted* and handcuffed charge" *Cowper.*
2 To take into a closet or private room for consultation
He was to call a new legislature, to *closet* its members *Bancroft.*

Clōse'-tŏngued (tŭngd), *a.* Keeping silence, cautious in speaking *Shak.*

Clōs'et-sīn (klōz'et sĭn), *n.* Sin committed in privacy *Bp. Hall*

Clŏsh, *n* [Fr *clocher*, to limp, halt, Pr *clopchar*, from O Fr & Pr *clop*, L Lat *cloppus*, from Gr χωλόπους, lame footed, from χωλός, lame, and πούς, foot]
1 A disease in the feet of cattle, — called also the *founder* *Bailey.*
2 The game of nine pins *Halliwell*

Clōs'ūre (klō'zhŭr), *n* [O Fr *closure*, Lat. *clausura*, from *claudere*, to shut]
1 The act of shutting, a closing, as, the *closure* of a chink *Boyle.*
2 That which closes or shuts, that by which separate parts are fastened or closed "Without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever" *Pope*
3 That which incloses or confines, an inclosure.
Oh thou bloody prison,
Within the guilt *closure* of thy walls
Richard the Second here was hacked to death *Shak.*
4 That which ends, a conclusion *Shak.*

Clŏt, *n* [See CLOD] A concretion, especially of a soft, slimy character, a coagulation "*Clots* of ropy gore" *Addison*
☞ *Clod* and *clot* appear to be radically the same word, and are so used by early writers as Holland and B Jonson, but in present use *clod* is applied to a mass of earth and kindred uses, and *clot* to a concretion of soft matter

Clŏt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CLOTTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* CLOTTING]
1 To concrete or congulate, as soft or fluid matter, into a thick, inspissated mass
2 To be formed into clots or clods, to adhere, as, *clotted* gore *Philips.*
3 To become gross, to be defiled, as by clots.
When lust
Lets in defilement to the inward parts,
The soul grows *clotted* by contagion *Milton*

Clŏt'-bŭr, *n* [Of N H Ger *klette*, O H Ger *chletta*, *chleddā* *chletto*, *chleddo*] Burdock

Clŏth (*pl*), *n*, *pl* CLOTHS (klŏthz) [A S *cladh*, cloth, garment, O Frics *lath*, D *kleed*, Icel *klaedhi*, Dan & Sw *klaede*, cloth, M H Ger *kleit*, N H Ger *kleid*, garment, dress The plural is regular, *cloths*, but when it signifies garments, it is written *clothes*]
1 A woven fabric, of fibrous material, used for garments or other purposes
2 A piece of such a fabric appropriated to some particular use as, a *cloth* of state *Hayward.*
3 The dress, raiment [*Obs*] See CLOTHES
I ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread *Quarles*
4 A profession, or the members of it, especially the clerical profession
The *cloth* the clergy are constituted for administering, and for giving the best possible effect to every axiom *J Taylor*
Strong appeals were made to the priesthood Would they tamely permit so gross an insult to be offered to their *cloth?* *Macaulay*

Clōthe, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CLOTHED or CLAD, *p. pr* & *vb n* CLOTHING] [A S *cladhian* D *kleeden*, Icel *klaedha*, Dan *klaede*, Sw *klada*, Ger *kleuden*. See *supra*]
1 To put garments upon to invest with raiment
Go with me sir, to *clothe* you as becomes you *Shak*
2 To furnish with raiment, to provide with clothes as, a master is to feed and *clothe* his apprentice
3 To cover or invest, as with a garment, as, to *clothe* one with authority or power
His sides are *clothed* with waving wood,
And ancient towers crown his brow *Dyer*
Thus Belial with words *clothed* in reason's garb,
Counseled ignoble ease and peaceful sloth *Milton*

Clōthe, *v i* To wear clothes
Care no more to *clothe* and eat *Shak.*

Clōthes (klōthz, *colloq* klōz) (Synop , §130), *n* , *pl.* of *cloth*
1 Covering for the human body dress, vestments vesture — a general term for whatever covering is worn, or is made to be worn for decency or comfort
She has a good face, speaks well, and has excellent good *clothes* *Shak*
If I may touch but his *clothes* I shall be whole *Mark* v 28.
2 The covering of a bed bed clothes
She turned each way her frighted head
Then sunk it deep beneath the *cloth s* *Prior.*
Syn — Garments, dress, apparel, attire, vesture, raiment, garb

Clōthes'-bās'ket, *n* A large basket for holding or carrying clothes

Clōthes'-brŭsh, *n* A brush for removing dust, &c from clothes

Clōthes'-hōrse, *n* A frame to hang clothes on.

Clōthes'-line, *n* A line on which clothes are hung to dry

Clōthes'-pin, *n* A forked piece of wood to secure clothes on a line

Clōthes'-prĕss, *n.* A receptacle for clothes.

Clŏth'ier (klōth'yer), *n.* 1 One who makes cloths [*Eng.*] *Hayward. Burnet.*
2. One who sells cloth or clothing
3 One who dresses or fulls cloth [*U S*]

Clŏth'ing, *n* 1 Garments in general, clothes, dress, raiment, covering
From others he shall stand in need of nothing, Yet on his brothers shall depend for *clothing* *Milton.*
As for me, my *clothing* was sackcloth *Ps* xxxv 13
2. The art or practice of making cloth [*Rare*]
The king took measures to instruct the refugees from Flanders in the art of *clothing* *Bacon*

Clŏth'-pā'per, *n* A coarse kind of paper used for pressing and finishing woolen cloths *Simmonds.*

Clŏth'-shĕar'er, *n* One who shears cloth, and frees it from superfluous nap

Clŏt'pōll, *n* [See CLODPOLL] A thickskull, a blockhead *Shak*

Clŏt'ter, *v i* [From *clot*] To concrete or gather into lumps [*Obs*] "*Clottered* blood" *Chapman*

Clŏt'ting, *n* That which is clotted or congulated, a clotted substance, a clot

Clŏt'ty, *a* [From *clot*] Full of clots, or small, hard masses, full of concretions or clods "*Clotty* matter" *Harvey*

Cloud, *n* [Most probably from A S *clūd*, which corresponds in its form to the English word, though it signifies a rock or hillock, but clouds frequently resemble rocks or hillocks in the sky or air]
1 A collection of visible vapor, or watery particles, suspended in the atmosphere
I do set my bow in the *cloud* and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth *Gen* ix 13
As when from mountain tops the dusky *clouds* Ascending, while the north wind sleeps, o'erspread Heaven's cheerful face *Milton*
2 A mass or volume of smoke, or flying dust, resembling vapor "*A cloud* of incense" *I Of vail II*
3 A dark vein or spot on a lighter material, as in marble
4 That which has a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect, obscurity, darkness, danger, as, a *cloud* of sorrow, a *cloud* of war, a *cloud* upon the intellect
5 A great crowd or multitude "So great a *cloud* of witnesses" *Heb* xii 1

☞ A classification of clouds according to their chief forms was first proposed by the meteorologist Howard and this is still substantially employed The following varieties and sub-varieties are recognized (*a*) CIRRUS This is the most elevated of all the forms of clouds, is thin, long-drawn, sometimes looking like curled wool or hair, sometimes like a brush or broom sometimes in curl like or fleece-like patches It is the *cat's tail* of the sailor (*b*) CUMULUS This form is somewhat elevated, and appears in large masses of hemispherical form or rolls so above, but flat below one often piled above another forming great clouds, common in the summer and presenting the appearance of gigantic mountains crowned with snow It often affords rain and thunder gusts (*c*) STRATUS This form is moderately high, and appears in layers or bands extending horizontally (*d*) NIMBUS This form is moderately high and is characterized by its uniform gray tint and ragged edges it covers the sky in seasons of continued rain as in easterly storms and is the proper *rain cloud* The name is sometimes used respecting a raining cumulus, or cumulo-stratus (*e*) CIRRO-CUMULUS Very high and consisting, like the *cirrus*, of thin, broken, fleecy like cloud but the parts are more or less rounded and regularly grouped It is popularly called *mackerel sky* (*f*) CIRRO-STRATUS High and having the patches of cirrus coalescing into long streaks between cirrus and stratus (*g*) CUMULO-STRATUS A form between cumulus and stratus often assuming at the horizon a black or bluish tint —*Fog* is a cloud motionless, or nearly so lying near or in contact with the earth's surface, and *storm-scud* is cloud lying quite low, without form, and driven rapidly with the wind

Cloud, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CLOUDED, *p pr* & *vb n* CLOUDING]
1 To overspread with a cloud or clouds, as, the *sky* is *clouded*
2 To render dark or obscure to render gloomy or sullen, to sully or tarnish "No beauty beaming on his *clouded* mind" *Mason*
One day too late, I fear my noble lord Hath *clouded* all thy happy days on earth *Shak*
Be not disheartened then, nor *cloud* those looks *Milton*
3. To darken in veins or spots to variegate with colors, as, *clouded* marble "The nice conduct of a *clouded* cane" *Pope*

Cloud, *v i.* To grow cloudy, to become obscure with clouds.
Worthies, away! The scene begins to *cloud* *Shak*

Cloud'age, *n* Mass of clouds, cloudiness [*Rare*] "A scudding *cloudage* of shapes" *Coleridge*

Cloud'-bĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot*) A species of bramble, *Rubus chamæmorus*, the fruit of which is sometimes eat n *Loudon*

Cloud'-bŏrn, *a* Born of a cloud *Dryden*

Cloud'-căpt, *a* Capped with clouds, touching the clouds, lofty "The *cloud-capt* towers" *Shak.*

Cloud'-com-pĕl'ler, *n.* He who collects clouds, Jove, Jupiter

Cloud'-com-pĕl'ling, *a* Collecting or driving clouds, as, *cloud-compelling* Jove *Dryden.*

Cloud'i-ly, *adv* [From *cloudy*] With clouds, darkly, obscurely *Dryden.*

Cloud'i-nĕss, *n* The state of being cloudy.

Cloud'less, *a* Being without a cloud, unclouded, clear; bright; luminous. "A *cloudless* winter sky." *Bancroft.*

Cloud'less-ly, *adv* Without clouds

Cloud'let, *n.* A small cloud "Eve's first star through fleecy *cloudlet* peeping" *Coleridge*

Cloud'y, *a.* [*comp* CLOUDIER, *superl* CLOUDIEST]
1 Overcast or obscured with clouds, clouded, as, a *cloudy* sky.
2 Consisting of a cloud or clouds
As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended *Ex* xxxiii 9
3 Lacking clearness, brightness, or luster "A *cloudy* diamond" *Boyle*
4. Not easily understood, obscure, dark
We asked of God that some ostent might clear Our *cloudy* business *Chapman*
5 Having the appearance of gloom, indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill nature, not open or cheerful. "A *cloudy* countenance" "*Cloudy* wrath" *Shak*
6 Marked with veins or spots of dark or various hues, as marble

Clough (klŭf), *n* [A-S *clough*, Scot *clough*, *cleuch*, *cloof*, *clowe* Icel *clofi*, fissure, Ger *Kluft*, gap, from A S *cleofan*, *clīfan*, &c See CLEAVE *v t*] A cleft in a hill, a narrow valley between two hills *Nares*

Clŏugh (klŭf) (Syllop, § 130), *n*
1 An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight, after tare and tret have been deducted, for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out in retailing [Written also *cluff*]
2 A kind of sluice for letting off water gently, used for the purpose of improving soils by flooding them with muddy water [Written also *clouse*]

Clout, *n* [A S *clūt*, a little cloth, Sw *klut*]
1 A piece of cloth, leather, &c, used to fill up or cover a hole, or for any other purpose, a patch
His garments, nought but many ragged *clouts* With thorns together pinned and patched was *Spenser*
A *clout* upon that head where late the diadem stood *Shak*
2 The center of the butt at which archers shoot, said to have been originally a piece of white cloth
He must shoot nearer or he'll ne'er hit the *clout* *Shak*
☞ Nares supposes this use of the term to be derived from a small nail (Fr *clouet*) fixed in the center of the butt
3 An iron plate on an axle-tree to guard it from wearing
4 [O Fr *cloud*, diminutive of *clou* Fr *clou*, from Lat *clavus*, a nail] A small nail
5 A blow with the hand [*Low*]

Clout, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CLOUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CLOUTING] [A S *clūtian*, from *clūt* See *supra*]
1 To cover with cloth, leather, or other material, to patch, to mend
They took old sacks upon their asses, and wine-bottles, old and rent, and bound up, and old shoes, and *clouted* upon their feet *Josh* ix 5
Paul yea, and Peter too had more skill in *clouting* an old tent than to teach lawyers what diligence they should use in the expedition of matters *Latimer*
2 To join or patch together in a clumsy manner
If fond Barrus vent his *clouted* song *P Fletcher*
3 To arm or guard with an iron plate, as an axletree
4 To give a blow to, to strike, to wound [*Low*]
The queen of Spain took off one of her chopines and *clouted* Olivarez about the noddle with it *Howell*
Clouted cream clotted cream, i e, cream obtained by warming new milk
☞ The expressions "*clouted* brogues" in Shakespeare and "*clouted* shoon" in Milton have been understood by Mason Nares and others to mean shoes armed with nails Nares quotes the following passage from Shakespeare in support of this view —
I thought he slept, and put My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness Answered my steps too loud

Clout'er-ly, *a* [From *clout*, q v] Bungling ill formed, clumsy awkward [*Obs*] "Rough hewn, *clouterly* verses" *Philips*

Clout'-năil, *n* 1 A nail used for securing clouts or small patches of iron, &c *Halliwell*
2 A nail with a large head for arming the soles of shoes

Clō'vāte, *a* [See CLOVE] (*Conch*) Thicker toward the top and elongated toward the base —said of a shell *Gilbert*

Clōve, *imp* of *cleave* [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Clōve, *n* [D *kloof* See CLOUGH and CLEAVE] A cleft, a fissure, a gap, a ravine, —rarely used except as part of a proper name, as, Knatchskill *Clove*, or the Stony *Clove*

Clōve, *n* [Sp *clavo*, nail, *clavo aromatico*, *clavo ghofado*, clove, It *chiovo*, nail, *chiodo di garofano*, clove, Fr *clou*, nail, *clou de girofle*, clove, from Lat *clavus*, nail, so called from its resemblance to a nail So in D *kruidnagel*, clove, literally *herb-nail* or *spice-nail*]
1 A very pungent aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud of the clove tree, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, a native of the Molucca Islands *Loudon*
2. [A S. *clufu*, an ear of corn, a clove of garlic, from *cleofan*, *clīfan*, to cleave, split] (*Bot*) One of the small bulbs developed in the axils of the scales of a large bulb, as in the case of garlic
A bulb has the power of propagating itself by developing, in the axils of its scales, new bulbs, or what gardeners call *cloves* *Lindley*
3. A denomination of weight, a *clove* of cheese is about eight pounds, a *clove* of wool is about seven pounds [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Clōve'-gil'ly-flow-er, *n.* (*Bot*) A species of *Dianthus* (*D. caryophyllus*), bearing a beautiful flower; —called also *carnation-pink* and *clove-pink* *Loudon.*

Clōve'-hitch, *n.* (*Naut*) A hitch formed with a rope, leaving the ends to reach out in contrary directions It is formed by two half-hitches round a spar or other rope *Totten.*

Clōve'-hook, *n* (*Vaut*) An iron clasp in two parts moving on the same pivot and overlapping each other, used for bending chain sheets to the clews of sails *Ogilvie.*

Clō'ven (klō'vn), *p. p* from *cleave.*

Clō'ven-foot'ed, } (27), *a* Having the foot or hoof
Clō'ven-hoofed, } divided into two parts, as the ox

Clōve'-pink, *n.* The clove gillyflower or carnation pink

Clō'ver, } *n* [A S *clafer*, L Ger & Dan.
Clō'ver-grăss, } *klaver*, D *klaver*, Sw *klofver*, N H Ger *klee*, O H Ger *chleo*] (*Bot*) A plant of different species of the genus *Trifolium*, as the common red clover, *T pratense*, the white, *T. repens*, and the hare's foot, *T arvense* *Loudon.*
To live in clover, to live luxuriously, or in abundance

Clō'vered, *a* Covered with clover.
Flocks that nibbling through the *clovered* vale *Thomson.*

Clown, } [Contracted from Lat *colonus*, husband man, *cultor*, from *colere*, to till See COLONE]
1 One who works upon the soil, a husbandman, a rustic
She killed the courteous *clown* by whom she lived *Sterling*
The *clown*, the child of nature, without guile, Blest with an infant's ignorance of all But his own simple pleasures *Cowper*
2 One who has the manners of a rustic, a man of coarse manners, an ill bred man *Sidney Dryden*
3 The fool or buffoon in a play, circus, &c
The *clown* shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickled o' the sere *Shak*

Clown, *v i* To act as a clown —with *it*.
Bashow me, he *clowns* it properly indeed *B Jonson*

Clown'age, *n* The manners of a clown [*Obs*] *B Jon*

Clown'er-y, *n* Ill breeding, rustic behavior, rudeness of manners, clownishness [*Obs*] *L Fitzjames*

Clown'ish, *a* Of, or relating to, a clown or clowns, like a clown rustic, rough, or coarse, ill bred or awkward "*Clownish* hands" *Spenser* "*Clownish* mimic" *Prior*
Syn —Coarse rough, clumsy awkward, ungainly, rude, uncivil, ill bred, boorish, rustic

Clown'ish-ly, *adv* In a clownish manner, coarsely, rudely

Clown'ish-nĕss, *n* The manners of a clown, rusticity, coarseness or rudeness of behavior, incivility awkwardness "That plainness which the a la mode people call *clownishness*" *Locke.*

Cloy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CLOYED, *p pr* & *vb n* CLOYING] [O Fr *cloer*, N Fr *clouer*, to nail up, from O Fr *clo*, *clou*, N Fr *clou*, nail, from Lat *clavus*, nail Cf CLOVE]
1 To fill or stop up, to clog [*Obs*]
The duke's purpose was to have *cloyed* the harbor by sinking ships, laden with stones, and such like choking materials *Speed*
Then bathe I bed with brine, and *cloy* my couch with tears *Tuberville*
2 To glut, to satisfy, as the appetite, to satiate, to fill to loathing, to surfeit
Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite By bare imagination of a feast? *Shak*
3 To penetrate or pierce, as with a weapon, nail, &c [*Obs*]
Which, with his cruel tusk, him deadly *cloyed* *Spenser*
He never shod horse but he *cloyed* him *Bacon*
4 To spike, as a cannon, by driving a nail into the vent [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Cloy'less, *a* That can not cloy, or fill to satiety

Cloy'ment, *n* Repletion beyond the demands of appetite, satiety [*Obs*] *Shak*

Club, *n* [Dan *klubbe*, Sw *klubba*, from L Ger & D *kloppen*, N H Ger *klopfen*, O H Ger *chlofōn*, *chlophōn*, to knock]
1 A heavy staff or piece of wood, usually tapering in form, and wielded with the hand.
But make you ready your stiff bats and *clubs* Rome and her rats are at the point of battle *Shak*
2 One of the four suits of cards, having a figure somewhat like that of the trefoil or clover-leaf,—used generally in the plural
3 [Either akin to Ger *klump*, lump, mass, crowd, from M H Ger *klumpen*, to press together, or 4, dividend of expense, from A S *cleofan*, to split, divide, is the original sense, hence, a company or association, to which every one contributes his share] An association of persons for the promotion of some common object, as literature, science, politics, good fellowship, &c
He [Goldsmith] was one of the nine original members of that celebrated fraternity which has sometimes been called the Literary *Club*, but which has always disclaimed that epithet, and still glories in the simple name of The *Club*. *Macaulay*
4 The dividend or share of expense at a club or other association

They laid down their *club*, and this they called forcing a trade *D'Estrange*

We dined at a French house, but paid ten shillings for our part of the *club*. *Pepys.*

Clŭb, *v. t* [See *supra*]

1. To form a club, to combine for the promotion of some common object

The owl the raven, and the bat,
Clubbed for a feather to his hat *Swift*

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubbed* into a dream *Dryden*

2. To pay an equal proportion of a common reckoning or charge

Clŭb, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* CLUBBED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* CLUBBING]

1. To unite for the accomplishment of a common end, as, to *club* exertions

2 To raise by a proportional assessment, as, to *club* the expense

To club a musket (*Mil*), to turn the breech uppermost, so as to use it as a club

Clŭbbed (klŭbd), *a* Shaped like a club, or heavy like one *Skelton*

Clŭb'ber, } *n* One who belongs to a party, club,
Clŭb'bist, } or association [*Rare*] *Burke*

Clŭb'bish, *a* 1 Rough, rude, clownish [*Obs*]

Ten kings do die before one *clubbish* clown *Mir for Mag*

2 Disposed to associate together, as, a *clubbish* set of persons

Clŭb'-fist, *n* A large, heavy fist, hence, a brutal fellow *Mir for Mag*

Clŭb'-fist'ed, *a* Having a large fist *Howell*

Clŭb'-foot (27), *n* A short, deformed foot, usually congenital in origin *Dunglison*

Clŭb'-foot'ed, *a* Having club feet, having deformed or crooked feet

Clŭb'-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A species of grass (*Corynephorus canescens*), the beard of which is jointed, and the last articulation is club shaped *London*

Clŭb'-haul, *v. t* (*Naut*) To put on another tack from that she is making by dropping an anchor, and as soon as she comes up to it, cutting the cable,—said of a vessel This is done only in certain extreme cases, as when, being on a lee shore, there is not room to wear, and fears are entertained of missing stays *Totten Marryatt*

Clŭb'-hĕad'ed, *a* Having a thick head *Derham*

Clŭb'-house, *n* A house belonging to, or occupied by, a club

Clŭb'-law, *n* Government by clubs, or violence, the use of arms, or force, in place of law, an anarchy *Addison*

Clŭb'-măn, *n* One who carries a club

Clŭb'-mŏss, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*), whose minute seeds form an almost impalpable powder *London Brande*

Clŭb'-room, *n* The apartment in which a club meets *Addison*

Clŭb'-rŭsh, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Scirpus*, or rush, of which there are many varieties

Clŭck, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* CLUCKED (klŭkt), *p. pr* & *vb. n* CLUCKING] [Also *clock* A S *cloccan*, D *klokken*, Ger *glucken* and *glucksen*, L Ger *klukken*, Dan *klukke*, W *clocian*, *clwcian*, Lat *glocire*, It *chiocciare*, *crocciare*, Sp *clocar*, *cloquear*, *enclocar*, *encloquecer*, *cochar*, Fr *glousser*, Gr κλώσσω] To make the noise of a brooding hen *Shak*

Clŭck, *v. t* To call as a hen does her chickens

Clŭck, *n* (*Pron*) A peculiar kind of articulation used by the natives of South Africa, a click See CLICK

Clŭck'ing, *n* The noise of a hen when she calls her chickens

Clŭe, *n* [See CLEW] 1 A ball of thread, thread wound into a ball

You have wound a goodly *clue* *Shak*

2 Thread unwound from a ball, used to guide a person in a labyrinth

3 Any thing serving to guide or direct "Dis coveries and observations that [do not] serve as *clues* to guide us into further knowledge" *Locke*

4 (*Naut*) One of the two lower corners of a square-sail

Clŭmp, *n* [Ger *klump*, lump, mass, D *klomp*, Icel *klumpr*, Dan *klump*, Sw *klump*, *klimp*, mass, clod, and *klamp*, an unshapen piece of wood, from the root *klimpa*, preserved in M H Ger *klimpfen*, to press together] Cf CLUB]

1. A shapeless mass of wood or other substance

2 A cluster of trees or shrubs "Screened with *clumps* of green for wintry bowers" *W Scott*

3 The compressed clay of coal strata *Brande*

Clŭmp, *v. i* To make a tramping noise, to clamp [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Clŭmp'er, *v. t* [Ger *klumpern*, to clod, from *klump* See *supra*] To form into clumps or masses [*Obs*]

"Vapors . . *clumpered* in balls of cloud" *More*

Clŭmps, *n* [From *clump*] A stupid fellow, a numskull [*Low*] *Bailey*

Clŭmp'y, *a.* Composed of clumps, aggregated [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Clŭm'si-ly, *adv* [From *clumsy*] In a clumsy manner; awkwardly, without readiness, dexterity, or grace.

Clŭm'si-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being clumsy, awkwardness, want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to *clumsiness* and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or skill to use them *Collier*

Clŭm'sy, *a* [*compar.* CLUMSIER, *superl* CLUMSIEST [From *clump*, *clumps*, q v]

1 Without grace of shape, manners, &c, wanting dexterity or readiness, awkward, unhandy "The *clumsy* exercises of the European tourney" *Prescott*

2 Ill made, badly constructed, as, a *clumsy* garment, *clumsy* verse *Dryden*

Syn —See AWKWARD

Clŭnch, *n* [From *clinch*, to bend the fist, hence to form into balls Cf Ger *ballen*, to clinch the fist and to form into balls]

1 (*Mining*) The under-clay, or arenaceous shale, lying, in coal measures, directly below the coal,—called also *bind* *Buchanan*

2 One of the hard beds of the lower chalk *Dana*

Clŭng, *imp* & *p. p* of *cling*

Clŭng, *v. i* To shrink or waste, also, to adhere or cling See CLING.

Clŭng, *a* Wasted or emaciated with leanness, shrunk, shrivelled *Halliwell*

Clū'ni-ac, *n* (*Ecl Hist*) One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks,—so called from *Cluny*, or *Cluni*, in France

Clū'ni ac, } *a* Of, or relating
Clū'ni a-çĕn'sian (sĕn'shan), } to, the reformed discipline prescribed by Odo to the Benedictine monks of Cluny *Murdock.*

Clū'si-ă, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, of the order *Guttiferæ*, growing in South America, and including the balsam tree

Clŭs'ter, *n* [A S *cluster*, *clyster* Cf Sw & Dan *klase*, a cluster of grapes, and D *klissen*, to become tangled]

1 A number of things of the same kind growing, joined, or collected together

Her deeds were like great *clusters* of ripe grapes,
Which load the bunches of the fruitful vine *Spenser*

2 A number of similar things collected together or lying contiguous "*Cluster* of islands" *Dampier* "*Cluster* of provinces" *Motley*

3 A number of people brought together, a crowd

Giants in a *cluster* thick to Pallus fell at last *Turbervile*

As bees
In spring time when the sun with Taurus rides
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In *clusters* *Milton*

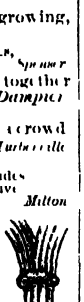

Clustered Column

Clŭs'ter, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* CLUSTERED *p. pr* & *vb. n* CLUSTERING] To grow in clusters, to gather or unite in a bunch or mass

Clustering grapes are thy peculiar care *Dryden*

Clŭs'ter, *v. t* To collect into a bunch or close body "*Clustered* flower bells" *Tennyson*

Or from the forest falls the *clustered* snow *Thomson*

Clustered column (*Arch*) a column which is composed or appears to be composed, of several columns collected together

Clŭs'ter-grāpe, *n* A small, black grape *Mortimer*

Clŭs'ter ing ly, *adv* In clusters

Clŭs'ter y, *a* 1 Growing in clusters *Johnson*

2 Full of clusters *Bailey*

Clŭtch, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* CLUTCHED (klŭtcht), *p. pr* & *vb. n* CLUTCHING] [O Eng *clouch*, *clouche*, claw grasp akin to Ger *klappe*, O H Ger *chluppa*, claw, tongs]

1 To seize, clasp, or grape with the hand as to *clutch* a dagger, to *clutch* prey *Shak Herbert*

2 To close tightly, to clinch

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand
When his fair angels would salute my palm *Shak*

Clŭtch, *v. i* To catch, to snatch —often followed by *at* "*Clutching* at the phantoms of the stock market" *Bancroft*

Clŭtch, *n* 1 A grape or clinching with the fingers, seizure, grasp "The *clutch* of poverty" *Couper*

But Age, with his stealing steps,
Hath clawed me in his *clutch* *Shak*

2 (*Mach*) (*a*) A projecting tooth, or other piece of machinery, for connecting shafts with each other, or with wheels, so as to be disengaged at pleasure (*b*) The cross-head of a piston rod

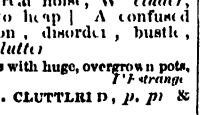

Clutch

3 (*pl*) The hands, hence, power, rapacity, cruelty

I must have little care of myself, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant *Stillingfleet*

Clŭt'ter, *n* [Cf O Sw *klutra*, to quarrel, Prov Eng *clutter*, in heaps, a great noise, W *cludo*, heap, pile, from *cludaw*, to heap] A confused collection, hence, confusion, disorder, bustle, noise, as, the room is in a *clutter*

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge, overgrown pots, pans, and spits *L'Estrange*

Clŭt'ter, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* CLUTTERED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* CLUTTERING]

1 To crowd together in disorder, to fill with things in confusion, as, to *clutter* a room, to *clutter* the house

2. To clot or coagulate, as blood. [*Obs*] *Holland.*

Clŭt'ter, *v. i* To make a bustle, or fill with confusion

Clўp'e-ate, *a* [Lat *clypeatus*, p p of *clypeare*, to arm with a shield, from *clypeus*, *clipeus*, shield] (*Bot*) Shaped like a round buckler or shield, scutate *Loudon*

Clypeate

Clўp'e i fŏrm, *a* [Lat *clypeus*, shield, and *forma*, shape] (*Nat Hist*) Shield shaped, clypeate *R Owen Henslow*

Clўs'mi an, *a* [See CLYSMIC] Connected with, or related to, the deluge, as, *clysmian* changes *Smart*

Clўs'mic, *a* [Gr κλυσμός, a washing out, from κλύζειν, to wash out, allied to Skr *klid*, to grow damp] Washing, cleansing [*Rare*]

Clўs'ter, *n* [Lat *clyster* and *clysterium*, Gr κλυστηρ and κλυστηριον, diminutive of κλυστήρ, from κλύζειν, to wash off or out, Fr *clystere*, Pr *clistere*, Ger *klystier*] (*Med*) A liquid substance injected into the lower intestines by means of a syringe, an injection

Clўs'ter ize, *v. t* [Lat *clysterizare*, Gr κλυστηρίζειν, Fr *clysteriser*, Pr *clistera* See *supra*] To apply a clyster to [*Obs*]

Clўs'ter-pipe, *n* A tube or pipe used for injections

Clўs'ter-wise, *adv* In the manner of a clyster

Co A prefix, signifying *with*, *together*, *in conjunction*, and the like See CON

Cō'a-çĕr'vāte, *v. t* [Lat *coacervare*, from *co*, for *con*, and *acervare*, to heap up, from *acervus*, heap] To heap up to pile [*Rare*] "Safely stored up and *coacervated* to preserve them *Howell*

Cō'a çĕr'vate, *a* [Lat *coacervatus*] Raised into a pile collected into a crowd, heaped, accumulated [*Rare*] *Bacon*

Cō ăç'er vā'tion, *n* [Lat *coacervatio*] The act of heaping up, the state of being heaped together [*Rare*] *Lucon*

Cōach (20), *n* [Fr, Sp & Pg *coche*, It *cocchio*, from Lat *conchula*, diminutive of *concha*, muscle-shell, vessel, Gr κογχη, muscle cockle, Skr *çankha*, Ger *Lutsche* coach D *koets* coach, bed Cf Hung *kocsi*, coach Fr *coche*, s, O Fr *coque*, Sp *coca*, It *cocca*, a small vessel, from Lat *concha* O H Ger *cocho* D *kog*, *kaag*, W *cwch*, Armor *koled*, Ir *coca*, vessel, boat]

1 A large, close, four wheeled carriage hung at least two seats within and capable of holding four persons —used for purposes of state, for pleasure, and for traveling

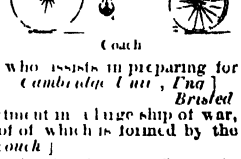

Coach

2 A special tutor who assists in preparing for examinations (*Cant Cambridge Univ, Eng*) *Bristed*

3 (*Naut*) An apartment in a large ship of war, next the stern the roof of which is formed by the poop [Written also *couch*]

The commanders came on board and the council sat in the *coach* *Pepys*

Hackney coach a coach kept for hire — *Mail coach*, a coach that carries the public mail —*Stage-coach*, a coach that regularly conveys passengers from town to town See STAGE

Cōach *v. t* 1 To convey in a coach *Pope*

2 To prepare for public examination by private instruction [*Eng Cant*]

Cōach'-bŏx, *n* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits *Arbuthnot.*

Cōach'ee *n* A coachman [*Slang*]

Cōach'-fĕl'lōw *n* 1 A horse employed to draw a coach in company with another

2 One who is intimately connected with another *Nares*

Cōach'man, *n* The person who drives a coach.

Cōach'man shĭp, *n* Skill in driving coaches

Co-ăct', *v. t* [Lat *coactare* to force, v intens of *cogere*, *coactum* to drive together to force contracted from *co*, for *con* and *agere*, to drive] To drive together to force to compel [*Obs*]

In conclusion both garrisons and the inhabitants were *coacted* to render the city *Hale.*

Co-ăct' *v. i* To act together to unite [*Obs*]

If I tell you how these two did *coact*
Shall I not lie in publishing a truth *Shak.*

Co ăc'tion, *n* [Lat *coactio*] Force, compulsion either in restraining or impelling *South.*

Co ăct'ive, *a* 1 Serving to compel or constrain. "Any *coactive* power of the civil kind" *Warburton*

2 Acting in concurrence *Shak.*

Co ăct'ive ly, *adv* In coactive manner

Cō'ăc-tiv'i ty *n* Unity of action *More.*

Co ăd'ap tā'tion *n* Mutual adaptation *R Owen.*

Cō'a dăpt'ed, *a* Adapted one to another, as, *co adapted* pulp and tooth *R Owen.*

Co-ăd'ju ment, *n* Mutual aid or assistance

Cō'ad jŭst', *v. t* To adjust by mutual adaptations *R Owen.*

Cō'ad jŭst'ment, *n* State of being mutually adjusted

Co ăd'ju tant, or **Cō'ad jū'tant,** *a.* Mutually assisting or operating *Phillips.*

Co-ăd'ju-tant, *n.* An assistant. *Ogilvie.*

Co-ăd'ju-ting, *a.* Mutually assisting, co operating. "*Coadjuting* springs" *Drayton.*

Co-ăd'ju-tive, *a.* Rendering mutual aid *Feltham*

Cō'ad-jū'tor, *n* 1 One who aids another, an assistant; a fellow-helper. "Craftily outwitting her perjured *coadjutor*" *Sheridan.*

2. One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another *Johnson*

3. (*Rom Cath Church*) The assistant of a bishop or other prelate *Brande*

Syn.—Assistant; ally, fellow helper; associate, partner, colleague

Cō'ad jū'tor ship, *n* State of a coadjutor, joint assistance *Pope*

Cō'ad-jū'tress, } *n* A female assistant *Smollett*
Cō'ad-jū'trix, }

Co ăd'ju van cy, or **Cō'ad jū'van-cy,** *n* Joint help, assistance, concurrent aid, co operation [*Rare*] *Browne*

Co-ăd'ju vant, or **Cō'ad-jū'vant,** *n* (*Med*) An ingredient in a prescription designed to aid some other ingredient

Co-ăd'ū nate, *a* [Lat *coadunatus*, p p of *coadunare*, from *co*, for *con*, and *adunare*, to unite See ADUNATION] (*Bot*) United at the base

Co-ăd'ū-nā'tion (-nāsh'un), *n* [Lat *co*, for *con*, *ad*, to, and L Lat *unitio*, uniting See UNITION] Union of different substances in one mass [*R*] *Hale*

Cō'ad-vĕnt'ūre, *n* An adventure in which two or more are partakers

Cō'ad-vĕnt'ūr-er, *n* A fellow adventurer

Cō'af fŏr'est, *v t* [See FOREST] To convert, as ground, into a forest *Howell*

Cō-ĕ'gen cy, *n.* Agency in common, joint agency

Cō-ĕ'gent, *n.* An assistant or associate in an act, a co worker *Beaum*

Cō'ag-mĕnt', *v t* [Lat *coagmentare*, to join or cement together, from *co*, for *con*, and *agmen*, for *agimen*, a collected multitude moving forward, from *agere*, to drive] To congregate or head together [*Obs*] *Glanville*

Co-ăg'men tā'tion, *n* [Lat *coagmentatio*] Collection into a mass or united body, union, conjunction [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Co-ăg'ū-la bĭl'i ty, *n* Quality of being coagulable, capacity of being coagulated *Ure*

Co ăg'ū la ble, *a* [See COAGULATE] Capable of being coagulated "*Coagulable* into a thick, white substance, not unlike a custard" *Boyle*

Co-ăg'ū-lant, *n* [Lat *coagulans*, p pr of *coagulare* See *infra*] A substance which produces coagulation *Forsyth*

Co ăg'ū-lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COAGULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* COAGULATING] [Lat *coagulare*, from *coagulum* a means of coagulation, from *cogere*, *coactum*, to drive together, fr *coagulare*, *quaglare*, and *cuglare*, Pr *coagular*, Sp *coagular* and *cuajar*, Fr *coaguler* and *cailler* See COACT] To cause to change into a curd like or inspissated state, —said of liquids, as, rennet *coagulates* milk, heat *coagulates* the white of an egg

Co-ăg'ū-lāte, *v i* To undergo coagulation *Boyle*

Syn.—To thicken, concrete, curdle

Co-ăg'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *coagulatio*] The act of changing from a liquid to a thickened, curd like, semi solid state, partly through some quality of the liquid, and not by evaporation alone, concretion

Co ăg'ū la-tive, *a* Having the power to cause coagulation "A salt which seemed to have in it a *coagulative* power" *Boyle*

Co-ăg'ū lā'tor, *n* That which causes coagulation *Arbuthnot*

Co-ăg'ū la to-ry (50), *a* Serving to coagulate, as, *coagulatory* effects *Boyle*

Co ăg'ū-lŭm, *n* [Lat *coagulum*, from *cogere*, *co actum* See COAGULANT] A coagulated mass, as curd, a clot of blood, &c

Cō ăid', *n* A fellow helper or assistant. *Pope*

Cōak, *n* 1 Mineral coal deprived of its volatile matter by heat [Usually written *coke*] *Johnson*

2 The hole guarded by metal in a sheave through which the pin goes *Totten*

3 (*Ship Carp*) A small, cylindrical piece of hard wood inserted in the end of pieces of wood intended to be framed together

Cōak, *v t* (*Ship Carp*) To unite, as timbers, by letting a projection of one into the other *Totten*

Cōal, *n.* [A S *col* or *coll*, O H Ger *chol*, *cholo*, M. H. Ger *kol*, N H Ger *kohle*, D *kool*, Sw *kol*, Dan. *kul*, L. Ger *kaal*, akin to Lat *calere*, to be hot, to glow]

1. A completely charred, and extinguished or still ignited, fragment from burning wood, the substance made from wood by a smothered fire, charcoal.

2 (*Min*) A black, or brownish black, solid, combustible substance, consisting, like charcoal, mainly of carbon, but more compact, and often containing a large proportion of bitumen.

Anthracite, or *glance coal*, that containing little or no bitumen, and therefore burning with very little flame — *Bituminous coal* that containing from ten to fifty per cent of bitumen — *Brown coal*, or *lignite*, that variety which has something of the woody texture apparent, and an empyreumatic odor, any coal of later formation than that of the true coal era — *Cannel coal*, a very compact bituminous coal, of fine texture and dull luster *Dana.*

A live coal, or *coal of fire*, a coal still burning — *To carry coals*, to submit to degradation or insult — *To carry coals to Newcastle*, to do something superfluous or unnecessary; to lose one's labor — *To haul over the coals*, to scold, or call to account.

Cōal, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COALING]

1. To burn to coal or charcoal; to char. *Bacon.*

2 To mark or delineate with charcoal *Camden.*

3 To supply with coal, as, to *coal* a steamer.

Cōal, *v i* To take in coal, as, the steamer *coaled* at Southampton

Cōal'-blăck, *a* Black as a coal, very black *Dryden.*

Cōal'er-y, *n* A coal mine, coal pit, or place where coals are dug, with the engines and machinery used in discharging the water and raising the coal

Cō'a lĕsçe' (kō'a lĕs'), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* COALESCED (kō'a lĕst'), *p pr*, & *vb n* COALESCING] [Lat *coalescere*, from *co*, for *con*, and *alescere*, to grow up, v inchoative from *alere*, to nourish, akin to *olescere*, *olĕre*, to grow]

1 To grow together, to unite, as separate bodies, or separate parts into one body, as separate bones in an infant, or the fingers or toes

2 To unite and adhere in one body or mass, by spontaneous approximation or attraction, as, vapors *coalesce* *Newton*

3 To unite in society, in a more general sense

The Jews were incapable of *coalescing* with other nations *Campbell*

Syn.—See ADD

Cō'a-lĕs'çence, *n* The act of growing together; the act of uniting by natural affinity or attraction, the state of being united, union, concretion

Cō'a-lĕs'cent, *a* Growing together, uniting.

Cōal'-fĭĕld, *n* 1 A bed of fossil coal

2 A region where coal abounds

Cōal'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A species of *Gadus* or cod (*Merlangus carbonarius*), a native of the Baltic, the Northern, and the Mediterranean Seas It is a coarse fish, deriving its name from the dusky pigment which tinges the skin, and which soils the fingers like moist coal *Baird*

Cōal'-flĭt'ter, *n* A coal broker who conducts the sale of coal between the owner of a pit and the shipper [*Eng*]

Cōal'-for mā'tion, *n* (*Geol*) The formation or group of strata in which coal is found

Cōal'-hēav'er, *n* One who is employed in carrying coal, and especially in discharging it from ships

Cō'a-lĭte, *v t* [Lat *coalescere*, *coalitum* See COALESCE] To unite or coalesce [*Obs*] *Bolingbroke*

Cō'a-lī'tion (kō'a lĭsh'un), *n* [Fr *coalition*, L Lat *coalitio* See COALESCE]

1 Union into a body or mass, as of separate bodies or parts, as, a *coalition* of atoms or particles *Bentley*

2 A combination, for temporary purposes, of persons, parties, or states having different interests, —often used by way of reproach "The *coalition* between the religious and worldly enemies of popery" *Macaulay*

Syn.—Alliance, confederation, confederacy, league, combination, conjunction, conspiracy

Cō'a-lī'tion ĭst, } *n* One who joins or promotes a
Cō'a-lī'tion-er, } coalition

Cō'-al lȳ', *n* [From *co*, for *con*, and *ally*, q v] A joint ally, as, the subject of a *co ally* *Kent*

Cōal'-mĕas'ūre (kōl'mezh'ŭr), *n* 1 The measure used in ascertaining the quantity of coal

2 (*pl*) (*Geol*) Strata of coal with the attendant rocks

Cōal'-mĕ'ter, *n* One appointed to measure coals *Smart*

Cōal'-mouse, *n* A small species of titmouse, with a black head

Cōal'-păss'er (6), *n* One who passes coal to the furnace of a steam-engine

Cōal'-pit, *n* 1 A pit where coal is dug

2 A place where charcoal is made [*U S*]

Cōal'-plănt, *n* (*Geol*) One of the fossil remains or impressions of plants found in connection with coal *Dana*

Cōal'-scŭt'tle, *n* A utensil for holding coal

Cōal'-ship, *n* A ship employed in transporting coal

Cōal'-stōne (20), *n* A kind of cannel coal

Cōal'-tăr, *n* A thick, viscid substance, obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal, as in gas making, &c It is used in making printer's ink, and for various other purposes *Tomlinson*

Cōal'-whip'per, *n* One who raises coal out of the hold of a ship [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

Here were colliers by the score and score, with the *coal-whippers* plunging off stages on deck, as counterweights to measures of coal swinging up *Dickens*

Cōal'-work (-wŭrk), *n* A colliery, a place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal

Cōal'y, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, coal containing coal, of the nature of coal *Milton.*

Cōam'ings, *n pl* (*Naut*) The raised borders or edges of the hatches, made to prevent water from running into the lower apartments from the deck [Written also *combings*] *Mar Dict*

Cō'-an-nĕx', *v t* To annex with something else

Cō'-ăp'pre-hĕnd', *v. t.* To apprehend with another [*Rare*] *Browne.*

Cō'ap-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *coaptatio*, from *coaptare*, to fit or join together, from *co*, for *con*, and *aptare*, to adapt, fit. See APTATE.] The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other. *Boyle.*

Co-ărct', } *v. t* [Lat. *coarctare*, from *co*, for
Co-ărct'ate, } *con*, and *arctare*, to draw or press close together, from *arctus*, p. p. of *arcere*, to shut up, to inclose]

1 To press together, to crowd, to straiten; to confine closely [*Obs*] *Bacon*

2 To restrain, to confine [*Obs*] *Ayliffe.*

Co-ărct'ate, *a* [Lat *coarctatus*, p. p. of *coarctare*] Pressed together [*Obs*] *Humble.*

Cō'ărc-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *coarctatio*]

1 Confinement to a narrow space, restraint of liberty [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

2 Pressure, contraction [*Obs*] *Ray.*

3 The contraction in the width of a canal, &c

Cōarse, *a* [*compar* COARSER, *superl* COARSEST.] [As this word was anciently written *course*, or *cours*, it may be an abbreviation of *of course*, in the common manner of proceeding, common, and hence, homely, made for common domestic use, plain, rude, rough, gross, e g, "Though the threads be *course*" *Gascoigne*]

1 Large in bulk, or composed of large parts or particles, gross, thick, rough, as, *course* sand, *coarse* hair, *coarse* thread, *coarse* cloth, *coarse* bread

2 Not refined or nice, rough, rude, unpolished; gross, indelicate, mean, as, *coarse* manners, *coarse* language

Coarse complexions
And cheeks of sorry grain *Milton.*

I feel
Of what *coarse* metal ye are molded *Shak.*

To copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions *Dryden*

Cōarse'-grāined, *a* Having a coarse grain, as wood, hence, wanting in refinement

Cōarse'ly, *adv* Without fineness or refinement, rudely, inelegantly, uncivilly, meanly, without art or polish

Cōars'en (kōrs'n), *v t* To make coarse, or wanting in refinement, as, to *coarsen* one's character [*Rare*]

Cōarse'ness, *n* The quality or state of being coarse, thickness, roughness, inelegance, meanness, grossness, as, *coarseness* of food, *coarseness* of manners or language

By the *coarseness* of the sackcloth they ranked themselves among the meanest and lowest condition of men *More*

Pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration *L'Estrange*

Already there appears . a *coarseness* and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly *Burke*

Cō'ăr-tic'ū lā'tion, *n* (*Anat*) The union or articulation of bones to form a joint

Cō'-as-sĭs'tor, *n* A joint assessor

Cō'-as-sūme' *v t*, To assume together with an other or others *Walsall*

Cōast, *n* [O Fr *coste*, N Fr *côte*, rib, hill, shore, coast, Pr, It, & Pg *costa*, Sp *costa*, *cuesta*, N H Ger *kuste*, from Lat *costa*, rib, side]

1 The side of a thing [*Obs*] *Newton*

2 The exterior line, limit, or border of a country, frontier border [*Obs*]

From the river, the river Euphrates, even to the uttermost sea shall your *coast* be *Deut* xi 24

3 The edge or margin of the land next to the sea, the sea-shore

He sees, in English ships, the Holland *coast* *Dryden*
We the Arabian *coast* do know
At distance, when the spices blow;
By the rich odor taught to steer *Waller*

The coast is clear, the danger is over, the enemies have left the coast *Dryden*

Cōast, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* COASTED, *p. pr* & *vb n.* COASTING]

1 To draw or keep near, to approach. [*Rare*]

Anon she hears them chant it lustily,
And all in haste she *coasteth* to the cry *Shak.*

2 To sail near a coast, to sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land

The ancients *coasted* only in their navigation *Arbuthnot*

3 To sail from port to port in the same country

4 [Probably from O Fr *coste*, N Fr *côte*, hill, hill side] To slide down a hill on a sled, upon snow or ice [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Cōast, *v t* 1 To draw near to, to keep by the side of [*Obs*] *Hackluyt.*

2 To sail by or near [*Obs*]

Nearchus, not knowing the compass, was fain to *coast* that shore *Browne.*

3 To carry or conduct along a coast or river bank [*Rare*]

The Indians *coasted* me along the river. *Hackluyt.*

Cōast'er, *n* 1 One who sails near the shore.

2 A vessel that is employed in sailing along a coast, or is licensed to navigate or trade from port to port in the same country

Cōast'-guārd, *n* A custom-house force employed along the coast to prevent smuggling [*Eng*]

Cōast'ing, *a* Sailing along or near a coast, or running between ports along a coast.

Coasting trade, the trade which is carried on between the different ports of the same country, or under the same jurisdiction, as distinguished from foreign trade — *Coasting vessel*, a vessel employed in coasting, a coaster

Cōast'-line, *n.* The outline of a coast; shore-line.

Cŏast'-wāit'er, *n.* A custom-house officer who superintends the landing or shipping of goods intended for the coast-trade. [*Eng.*] *Ogilvie*

Cŏast'wīse, *adv.* By way of, or along, the coast.

Cŏat (20), *n.* [Fr. *cotte*, petticoat, *cotte d'armes*, coat of arms, *cotte de mailles*, coat or frock of mail, O. Fr *cote*, Sp & Pg *cota*, It. *cotta*, Pr *cotta* and *cot*, an upper garment, gown, from L Lat. *cota*, *cotta*, *cottus*, tunic, mattress.]

1. An outer garment worn by men upon the upper part of the body, over the waistcoat

2. A petticoat, a garment worn by infants or young children,—usually in the plural [*Obs.*] "A friend's younger son, a child in *coats*, was not easily brought to his books" *Locke*

3. The habit or vesture of an order of men, indicating the order or office, cloth

Men of his *coat* should be minding their prayers *Swift*

4. An external covering, like a garment, as the fur or hair of a beast, the skin of serpents, and the wool of sheep *Milton*

5. A layer of any substance covering another, a cover, a tegument, as, the *coats* of the eye, the *coats* of an onion, a *coat* of tar or varnish, a *coat* of tin foil

6. That on which ensigns armorial are portrayed

Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight,
Or tear the lions out of England's *coat* *Shak.*

7. One of the figured cards on which a king, queen, or knave is represented

Here's a trick of discarded cards of us; we were ranked with *coats* as long as old master lived *Massinger*

Coat of arms (*Her.*) (*a*) A habit formerly worn by knights over their armor It was a short-sleeved coat or tunic reaching to the waist, and embroidered with their armorial ensigns and various devices (*b*) Any representation of the armorial devices upon such a habit, an armorial device — *Coat of mail*, a piece of armor covering the upper portion of the body, consisting of a net-work of iron rings

Coat of Mail

Cŏat, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COATING.]

1. To cover with a coat or outer garment *Jeynns*

2. To cover with a layer of any substance, as, to *coat* a jar with tin foil, to *coat* a ceiling

Cŏat'-ăr'mor, *n.* Coats of arms, armorial ensigns *Blackstone*

Cŏat'-cărd, *n.* A card bearing a coated figure, viz., the king, queen, or knave

I am a *coat-card* indeed — Then thou must needs be a knave, for thou art neither king nor queen *Rowley*

Cŏat-ee', *n.* A coat with short flaps

Co-ă'tĭ, *n.* [Brazil *cuata*, a monkey of very slow motion.] (*Zool.*) An animal of South America, of the genus *Nasua*, resembling the raccoon, but with a longer body and neck, shorter fur, smaller eyes, and a much greater elongation of the snout *Baird*

Cŏat'ing, *n.* 1. A covering, lorication, any substance employed as a cover or protection, as, the *coating* of a retort or vial

2. Cloth for coats, as, an assortment of *coatings*

Cŏat'-lĭnk, *n.* A pair of buttons or studs joined by a link, to hold together the lappels of a coat *Simmonds*

Cŏax (20), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COAXED (kŏkst), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COAXING.] [Cf. O. Eng. *cokes*, fool, a person easily imposed upon, W. *coeg*, empty, foolish, Lat. *coclo*, broker, haggler, Lat. *coquus*, cook and thief (*Plautus*), hence L. Lat. *coquinus*, Fr. *coquin*, knave, rogue.] To persuade by gentle, insinuating courtesy, flattering, or fondling, to bring about by management, to wheedle, to soothe

Syn.—To wheedle, flatter, soothe, fawn

Cŏax, *n.* A simpleton, a dupe [*Obs.*]

You are a brainless *coax*, a toy, a fop *Beau & Fl.*

Cŏ'ax-ĭ'tion, *n.* [Gr. *κοαξ*, noise of frogs, Lat. *coaxare*, to croak.] The act of croaking [*Rare.*] *H. More*

Cŏax'er, *n.* A wheedler, a flatterer

Cŏax'ing-ly, *adv.* By coaxing

Cŏb, *n.* [A.-S. *copp* or *coppe*, head, top, D. *kop*, Ger. *kopf* and *kuppe*, Gr. *κυβη*, W. *cob*, top, tuft, *copa*, top, summit.]

1. The top or head, hence, that which is at the top, or is large, round, &c. *Gifford*

2. A person in some way at the top, or distinguished, as for influence or wealth, a rich, covetous person "The rich *cobs* of this world" *Udal*

He was heard to say these words after the great abjuration, That the greatest *cobs* were yet behind *Fox*

All cobbing country chuffs, which make their bellies and their bags their god, are called rich *cobs* *Nash*

3. A lump or piece of any thing, usually of a somewhat large size, as of coal, ore, or stone

4. A spider, perhaps from its shape, as being round like a head *Richardson*

5. A herring [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

6. A punishment consisting of blows inflicted on the buttocks with a strap *Wright.*

7. Clay mixed with straw, used for walls, &c

The poor cottager contenteth himself with *cob* for his walls and thatch for his covering. *Carew*

8. A short-legged and stout variety of horse, with no pretensions to blood, but capable of carrying a great weight at a good pace,—much used for the saddle, especially by elderly and heavy persons. [*Eng.*]

9. [It. *gabbiano*.] A sea-mew or gull

10. A Spanish coin formerly current in Ireland. *Halliwell*

11. The spike or receptacle on which the grains of maize grow in rows [*U. S.*]

Cŏb, *v. t.* 1. To strike or pull by the ears or hair

2. (*Mining.*) To break into large pieces with hammers, as ore, in order to separate it from the refuse part

3. (*Naut.*) To punish by striking on the buttocks with a strap

Cŏ'bălt (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Ger. *kobalt*, *kobelt*, *kobolt*, *kobel*, from *kobold*, M. H. Ger. *kobolt*, goblin, demon of the mines, L. Lat. *cobalus*, from Gr. *κόβαλος*, knave, so called by miners, because cobalt was a poisonous metal and troublesome to miners.] (*Metal.*) A metal of a reddish gray color, brittle, difficult of fusion, and having a specific gravity of about 7.8. It has not been found native, but is usually combined with arsenic, or its acid, with sulphur, iron, and nickel. The ores of metallic lustre are white, grayish, or very slightly reddish. Its oxides are used in the manufacture of glass, to produce the blue varieties called *smalt* *Dana*

Cobalt-bloom, acicular arseniate of cobalt — *Cobalt blue*, a compound of phosphate of cobalt and alumina, forming a blue pigment, often used in the arts — *Cobalt-crust*, earthy arseniate of cobalt — *Cobalt green*, a preparation consisting of cobalt and iron, having a green color, resulting from the presence of the latter metal

Co-bălt'ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *cobaltique*. See *supra*.] Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it, resembling cobalt, or containing it

Cŏ'bălt ĭne, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized mineral, of a nearly silver white color, composed chiefly of arsenic, sulphur, and cobalt *Dana*

Cŏb'bing, *a.* Holding up the head above others, proud [*Obs.*] "Among those famous, notorious *cobbing* fools" *Withal*, 1608

Cŏb'ble, *n.* A kind of fishing boat See COBLE

Cŏb'ble (20), *n.* [From *cob*, 3. Also called
Cŏb'ble-stŏne] *cobstone*. Cf. COPPLE, COPPLESTONE.] A rounded fragment, as of stone, coal, &c., a large pebble, a cob, as, a pavement of *cobble stones*

Their hands shook swords, their slings held *cobbles* round *Fanshaw*

Cŏb'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COBBLED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COBBLING.] [O. Fr. *cobler*, to join or knit together, Dan. *kobble*, Ger. *koppeln*, *kuppeln*, O. D. *koppelen*, from Lat. *copulare*, to couple, join.]

1. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes, to botch, as, to *cobble* shoes *Shak.*

2. To make or do clumsily or badly, as, to *cobble* rhymes *Dryden*

Cŏb'bler, *n.* 1. A mender of shoes *Addison*

2. A clumsy workman *Shak.*

3. A beverage composed of wine, sugar, lemon, and ice finely broken up, sucked through a straw or similar tube

Cŏb'by, *a.* [From *cob*, head, q. v., originally *head strong*.]

1. Stout, hearty, lively [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

2. Headstrong, obstinate [*Obs.*] *Brockett*

Cŏb'coal, *n.* A sand dried by ladies in the East

Cŏb'-cŏals, *n. pl.* Large round coals — called also *cobbles* *Grose*

Cŏ'-bel-lĭg'er ent, *a.* [*co* and *belligerent*, q. v.] Carrying on war in conjunction with another power, ordinarily, in accordance with some previous arrangement or stipulation

Cŏ'-bel-lĭg'er ent, *n.* A nation or state that carries on war in connection with another

Cŏb'ĭ ron (kŏb'ĭ urn), *n.* [See COB.] An andiron with a knob at the top *Bacon*

Cŏ'blsh'op, *n.* A joint or coadjutant bishop *Ayliffe*

Cŏb'le (kŏb'l), *n.* [A.-S. *cnoble*. Cf. Ger. *kobel*, *kubel*, coop, tub.] A boat used in the herring fishery

Cŏb'lŏaf, *n.* [From *cob*, head, top, because it is an uneven loaf with a round top to it. Loaves called *cobbs* are still made in Bedfordshire.] A loaf that is either large, or crusty, irregular, and much rounded at top

Cŏb'nŭt, *a.* 1. A large nut

2. (*a*) A game played by children with nuts (*b*) The winning nut in the game

Co hoose', *n.* See CAHOOSE

Cŏ'bra de ca pĕl'lo, *n.* [Pg., serpent of the hood.] (*Zool.*) The hooded snake (*Naia tripudians*), a highly venomous reptile inhabiting the East Indies

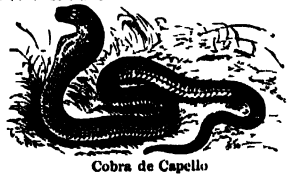

Cobra de Capello

Cŏb'stŏne, *n.* Same as COBBLE

Cŏb'swan, *n.* A large swan *B. Jonson*

Cŏb'-wall, *n.* [From *cob*, 7, and *wall*, q. v.] A wall made of unburnt clay, mixed with straw *Brande*

Cŏb'wĕb, *n.* [From *cob*, 4, and *web*, q. v. Cf. A.-S. *attor-coppa*, poison-spider, spider.]

1. The net-work spread by a spider to catch its prey.

The spider . . . fell presently to her net-work of drawing *cobwebs* up and down *L'Estrange*

2. Any snare or device intended to entrap; especially such as succeeds in catching or holding the weak, ignorant, or inexperienced, while the stronger and bolder escape, as, the *cobwebs* of the law

3. That which is light, thin, and worthless, rubbish "Evil apparelled in the dust and *cobwebs* of that uncivil age" *Sidney*

Cŏb'wĕbbed (kŏb'wĕbd), *a.* 1. Covered with cobwebs "The *cobwebbed* cottage, with its ragged wall" *Young.*

2. (*Bot.*) Covered with loose hairs, as if with cobwebs *London.*

Cŏb'wĕb'by, *a.* Covered with cobwebs, or that which resembles cobwebs

Cŏ'ĕa, *n.* [Sp. *coca*, the name of this plant in Peru and Mexico.] A highly stimulating narcotic, the dried leaf of the *Erythroxylon coca*, a plant found wild in Peru *Johnston.*

Coc ăgne' (kok ăn'), *n.* [Fr. *cocagne*, *pays de cocagne*, O. Fr. *cocaigne*, It. *cucagna*, *cuccagna*, from It. *cucca*, dainties, sweetmeats, Prov. Fr. *conque*, Catal. *coca*, cake, from Lat. *coquere*, to cook, because it was imagined that the houses in this country were covered with cakes.]

1. An imaginary country of idleness, luxury, and delight

2. The land of cockneys,—a term applied to London and its suburbs *Smart*

Coc çĭf'er-ous, *a.* [Lat. *coccum*, Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, especially the kermes berry, used to dye scarlet, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing berries, bacciferous, as, *coccyferous* trees or plants *Quincy*

Cŏc'co lite (49), *n.* [Fr. *coccolite*, from Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, and *λίθος*, stone. See *supra*.] (*Min.*) A variety of augite or pyroxene, consisting of coarse grains rather loosely aggregated. It is usually green, but sometimes white *Dana*

Cŏc'cu lus In'dĭ-cus, *n.* [N. Lat. *cocculus*, dim. of *coccum*, berry. See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) The fruit or berry of the *Anamirta cocculus*, a climbing plant of the East Indies. It has narcotic and stimulating qualities, and is used in the form of a paste to intoxicate fish, also to give bitterness and inebriating qualities to malt liquors *Johnston.*

Cŏc'cus, *n.*; *pl.* **cŏc'cĭ** [Gr. *κοκκος*, berry. See COCHINEAL.]

1. (*Bot.*) One of the separable carpels of a dry fruit *Gray*

2. (*Zool.*) A genus of insects called scale insects, as the plant lice, the cochineal insect (*Coccus cacti*), and the like *Baird*

Cŏc'cyx, *n.* [Lat. *coccyx*, Gr. *κόκκυξ*, cuckoo, so called from its resemblance to the beak of a cuckoo.] (*Anat.*) A small bone at the lower extremity of the os sacrum

Cŏch'ĭ nēal (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Sp. *cochinilla*, Fr. *cochenille*, It. *cocciniglia*, dim. of Lat. *coccum*, Gr. *κόκκος*, berry, especially the kermes berry, used to dye scarlet, as the cochineal was formerly supposed to be the grain or seed of a plant, and this word was formerly defined to be the grain of the *Ilex glandifera*.] A dye stuff consisting of the dried bodies of insects of the species *Coccus cacti*, native in Mexico, and found on several species of cactus, especially *C. cochinillifer.*

☞ At a suitable time, these insects are gathered from the plant plunged in hot water and then exposed to the sun to dry them: in this state they have the appearance of small rough berries or seeds, of a grayish purple color, and form the cochineal of the shops which is used for making carmine and also as a red dye

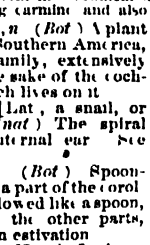

Cochineal-fig (*Opuntia cochinellifera*)

Cŏch'ĭ nēal-fĭg, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of Central and Southern America, of the cactus family, extensively cultivated for the sake of the cochineal insect, which lives on it

Cŏch'le a, *n.* [Lat., a snail, or snail shell.] (*Anat.*) The spiral cavity of the internal ear See EAR.

Cŏch'le-an, *a.* (*Bot.*) Spoon-shaped,—said of a part of the corolla of a flower, hollowed like a spoon, and larger than the other parts, which it covers in estivation

Cŏch'le ā're, *n.* [Lat.] 1. A spoon *Andrews.*

2. (*Med.*) A spoonful *Dunglison.*

Cŏch'le-ăr'ĭ fŏrm, *a.* Having the form of a spoon.

Cŏch'le a ry, **Cŏch'le ate**, **Cŏch'le-ā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *cochlearium*, snail-shell, *cochlea*, snail, screw, Gr. *κοχλίας*, from *κόχλος*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell, Lat. *cochleatus*, spiral or screw-formed.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Having the form of a snail-shell, spiral, turbinated, as, a *cochleate* pod.

Cŏck *n.* [A.-S. *coc*, or *cocc*, Fr. *coq*.]

1. The male of birds, particularly of gallinaceous or domestic fowls

2. A vane in the shape of a cock, a weathercock.

You cataracts and hurricanes, spout
Till you have drenched our steeples, drowned the *cocks!* *Shak.*

3. A chief man, a leader. [*Humorous.*]

Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club, since he left us *Addison.*

4. The time when cocks crow in the morning, cock-crow.

He begins at curfew, and goes till the first *cock* *Shak*

5 An instrument to draw out or discharge liquor from a cask or like vessel, a spout

☞ Johnson says, 'The handle probably had a *cock* on the top, things that were contrived to turn seem anciently to have had that form, whatever was the reason.' Skinner says, because it used to be constructed *in formam cristæ galli*, i e, in the form of a cock's comb

6 The act of turning or of setting up and also the effect or form produced by such an act, as, a *cock* of the eye, a *cock* of the head or nose, to give a hat a saucy *cock* to mold a hat into different *cocks*

7 That part of the lock of a fire arm which holds the flint in a flint lock or is the hammer of a percussion lock [See *Illust* of *Musket*]

8 The style or gnomon of a dial *Chambers*

9 The index or tongue of a balance *Johnson*

10 The wrought piece which covers the balance in some watches *Bailey*

11 [Pr *coca*, It *cocca*, Fr *coche*] The notch of an arrow *Johnson*

12 [O Fr *coque*, Sp *coca*, It *cocca*, Fr *coche*, a small vessel, from Lat *concha*, muscle shell, a vessel Cf Coach and Cog] A small boat

The fishermen that walked upon the beach
Appear like mice and yon tall anchoring bark
Diminished to her *cock* her *cock* a buoy
Almost too small for sight *Shak*

13. A small conical pile of hay

14. A room at the top of the house a cock loft

When every room
Hath blazed with lights, and bray'd with minstrelsy
I have retired me to a wasteful *cock*,
And set mine eyes at flow *Shak*

Cock-a-hoop or *cock-on-the hoop* [Fr *huppe* a crest on the head of birds hence *coq a huppe* crested cock proud fellow] triumphant exulting — *Cock and bull* a tedious, trifling, or exaggerated story

Cŏck, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* cocked (kŏkt) *p pr* & *vb n* cocking]

1. To set erect to turn up

Our lightfoot barks and *cock* his ears *Gay*
Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn *Scott*

2. To shape, as a hat, by turning up the brim

3 To place upon the head in a manner indicating jauntiness or pertness

It two roisterers met they *cocked* their hats in each others faces, and pushed each other about till the weaker was shoved toward the kennel *Macaulay*

4 To set up in small conical piles as hay

5 To set or draw back the cock, in order to fire *Dryden*

Cŏck, *v i* **1** To hold up the head to strut, to look big, pert, or menacing

2 To train or use fighting cocks

3 To cocker [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Cock ăde', *n* [Fr *cocarde*, from *coq*, cock, from its resemblance to the crest of a cock Sp *cocarda* Pg *cocarda* and *cocar*] A ribbon or knot of ribbon, or something similar, worn on the hat, as a badge of office or as a symbol of party "Seduced by military liveries and *cockades*" *Burke*

Cock ăd'ed, *a* Wearing a cockade *Young*

Cŏck'al, *n* **1** A game played with sheep's bones instead of dice

2 The bone used in playing the game — called corruptly *huckle bone* *Nares*

A little transverse bone
Which boys and huckled children call
(Playing for points and pins) *cockal* *Herrick*

Cŏck'a-too', *n* [Ger *kaka du*, Fr *kakatou*, *kalatoes*, from Malayan *kakatūa*] (*Ornith*) A bird of the parrot kind, of the genus (*Cacatuæ*, characterized by a very short, strong, and much curved beak, and also by having the head ornamented with a tuft of feathers, or crest, which the bird can raise or depress at pleasure *Baird*

Cockatoo

Cŏck'a trīce (Sp nop, $1 10), *n.* [O Fr *cocatrice* crocodile, N Fr *cocatrix*, from *coq*, cock, L Lat *cocatrix*, *basilisk*] The basilisk, a fabulous serpent, said to be produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent Its breath, and even its look, is fabled to be fatal

That bare vowel, *I* shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of *cockatrice* *Shak*

Cŏck'bill, *n* (*Naut*) The position of the anchor, when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cathead, ready to be let go in a moment *Mar Dict*

Cŏck'-bōat, *n* A small boat [See Cock, 12]

Cŏck'-brāined, *a* Giddy, rash *Milton*

Cŏck'-chāf'er, *n* (*Entom*) An insect of the genus *Melontha* (*M vulgaris*), — called also *may bug*, or *dor-beetle* *Baird*

Cŏck'-crōw, } *n* The time at which cocks
Cŏck'-crōw'ing } crow early morning

Cŏck'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* cockered, *p pr* & *vb n* cockering] [Prov Eng, to crow like a cock, to boast, hence, to be wanton and to make wanton Cf Cock, *v. t* 3, and in Prov. Eng to walk lightly or nimbly about, applied to a child. Cf also Fr *coqueliner*, to imitate the crow of a cock, to run after the girls] To treat with tenderness, to fondle, to indulge, to pamper

He that will give his son sugar-plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleasure, and *cocker* up that propensity which he ought to subdue *Locke*

Cŏck'er, *n* **1** One who follows cock fighting

2 A kind of rustic high shoe or half-boot

His *cockers* were of cordwain *Drayton*

3 A dog of the spaniel kind, used for starting up woodcocks and other game from their haunts in woods and marshes *Ogilvie*

Cŏck'er čl, *n* A young cock *Dryden*

Cŏck'et, *a* Brisk, pert [*Obs*] *Sherwood*

Cŏck'et, *n* [Cf *coquette*] **1** (*Eng Law*) A custom house certificate that goods have been duly entered and have paid duty, granted to merchants

☞ The name is thought to be a corruption of *quo quietus*, words which occur in the Latin form of the document *Nares*

2 An office in a custom-house, where goods intended for export are entered

Cŏck'et-brĕad, *n* The finest sort of wheat bread

Cŏck'eye (-ī), *n* A squinting eye *Forby*

Cŏck'-fĕath'er (99), *n* (*Archery*) The feather which stood up on the arrow, when it was rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the cock or notch *Nares*

Cŏck'-fight (-fit), } *n* A match or contest of game
Cŏck'-fight'ing, } cocks

Cŏck'-hôrse, *n* **1** A child's rocking horse *Halliwell*

2 A high or tall horse [*Rare*]

Cŏck'-hôrse, *a* **1** Raised or lifted up, as one is on horseback

2 Lofty in feeling, exultant, proud or imperious upstart "Our painted fools and *cock-horse* peasantry" *Marlow*

Cŏck'ing *n* Cock fighting *Beau & Fl*

Cŏck'le (kŏk'l), *n* [A S *coccel*, *cocel*, or *cocle*, Ir & Gael *cogal cugal*, Fr *coquelicot*]

1 (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant or weed that grows among corn the corn rose, a species of *Agrostemma* (*A githago*) (*b*) The *Lolium*, or darnel *Loudon*

2 [Fr *coquille*, It *cochiglia*, *conchiglia*, from Lat *conchylium*, L Lat *conquilium*, Gr κογχυλιον, a muscle or cockle, from κογχυλη, κογχη, a muscle or cockle See Conch] (*Conch*) A kind of bivalve shell fish of the genus *Cardium*, especially the *C edule*, having a corrugated shell

Cockle (2)

3 The mineral tourmaline or shorl — so called by the Cornish miners

4 The body or fire pit of an air tight stove

5 A kind of stove or kiln for drying hops *Halliwell*

Cŏck'le, *v t* To contract into wrinkles resembling the ridges or ribs of the cockle shell

Showers soon drench th' camlet's *cockled* grain *Gay*

Cŏck'le, *v i* To take the form of wrinkles or ridges "A short *cockling* sea which must very soon have bulged the ship" *Cook*

Cŏck'le-ōast, *n* That part of an oast or hop kiln where the fire is made

Cŏck'ler, *n* One who takes and sells cockles *Gray*

Cŏck'le-shĕll, *n* The shell or covering of a cockle

Cŏck'le-stâirs (4), *n pl* Winding or spiral stairs *Chambers*

Cŏck'-lôft (21), *n* [See Cock] The top loft the upper room in a house or other building a lumber room *Dryden Swift*

Cŏck'-mās'ter (6), *n* One who breeds game cocks *L'Estrange*

Cŏck'-mătch, *n* A match of cocks, a cock fight *Addison*

Cŏck'ney, *n*, *pl* cŏck'neys [O Eng *colnay*, from *colnay*, *colayne*, Fr *cocaigne*, *cocagne*, It *cuccagna*, an imaginary country of idleness and luxury Cf Cocagne In some ancient poetry, the word seems to signify a cook

And yet I say, by my soul, I have no salt bacon,
Ne no *cokeney*, by Christe, coloppes to make
At that feast were they served in rich array,
Lverv five and five had a *cokeney* *Piers Plowman*

1 An effeminate person "A young heir or *cockney*, that is his mother's darling" *Nash*, 1592

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney* *Shak*

2 A native or resident of the city of London — used contemptuously

A *cockney* in a rural village was stared at as much as if he had entered a kraal of Hottentots *Macaulay*

Cŏck'ney, *a* Related to, or like, cockneys

Cŏck'ney-dŏm, *n* The region or home of cockneys *Thackeray*

Cŏck'ney fy, *v t* To form with the manners or character of a cockney [*Colloq*]

Cŏck'ney ish, *a* Relating to, or like, cockneys

Cŏck'ney ism, *n* The condition, qualities, manners, or dialect of a cockney

Cŏck'-păd'dle, *n* (*Ichth*) A species of *Cyclopterida* or sucker (*C. lumpus*), — called also *lump fish* [*Scot*] *Baird*

Cŏck'pit, *n.* **1.** A pit, or area, where game-cocks fight. *Shak.*

2. The privy council room at Westminster; — so called because built on the cockpit of Whitehall palace. *Brande.*

3 (*Naut*) A room or apartment, situated near the after hatchway, under the lower gun-deck, appropriated to the use of wounded men. *Totten.*

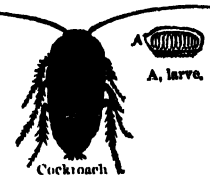

A, larva.

Cockroach

Cŏck'roach, *n* (*Entom*) An insect of several species of the genus *Blatta*, especially the *B orientalis* It has a long, flattish body, with large, thin wing cases, and is very troublesome, infesting houses and ships *Baird*

Cŏcks'cŏmb (kōm), *n* **1** The caruncle or comb of a cock

2 (*Bot*) A plant of different genera, as the *Celosia cristata*, the *Pedicularis*, or lousewort, the *Rhinanthus crista galli*, and the *Hedysarum cristæ galli* *Loudon*

Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*)

3 A fop, or vain, silly fellow See Coxcomb

Cŏcks hĕad (hĕd), *n* (*Bot*) A plant, the *Holy sarum caput galli* *Loudon*

Cŏck'shŭt, *n* **1** The close of the day, when fowls go to roost [*Obs*] *Shak*

2 A net to catch or shut in, woodcock [*Obs*] *Nares*

Cŏck'spŭr, *n* **1** The spur on the leg of the bird called *cock*

2 (*Bot*) A variety of *Cratægus*, or hawthorn (*C crus galli*) *Loudon*

Cŏck'sure (-shur), *a* Confidently certain [*Low*]

We steal as in a castle *cocksure* we walk invisible *Shak*

☞ The term, perhaps derived from the cock of a fire lock as being much more certain to fire than the match of the old matchlock gun *Holloway*

Cŏck'swain (*colloq* kŏk'sn), *n* [See Swain] (*Naut*) The person who steers or pulls the after oar in a boat, and who, in the absence of an officer, commands it *Totten*

Cŏck'-weed, *n* A plant pepperwort *Johnson*

Cō'cōa (kō'kō), *n* [Sp & Pg *coco*, Pg *coco*, the nut, and *coqueiro* (*da India*), the tree, It *cocco*, N Lat *cocos* Cf Gr κοκκος, the cocoa palm and its fruit, κόκι, κόκιος, in Egyptian kind of palm, and κοκκος, kernel, berry, the resinous cone of several trees]

Cocoa

1 (*Bot*) A palm tree producing the cocoa nut (*Cocos nucifera*) It grows in nearly all tropical countries attaining a height of sixty or eighty feet The trunk is without branches, and has a tuft of leaves at the top, each being fifteen or twenty feet in length and at the base of these the nuts hang in clusters *Loudon*

2 [Corrupted from *cacao*] A preparation made from the ground nuts of the chocolate tree, used as a beverage See Cacao

Co coon', *n* [Fr *cocon*, diminutive of *coque*, shell of eggs and insects, from Lat *concha*, muscle shell]

1 An oblong case in which the silkworm lies in its chrysalis state It is formed of threads of silk spun by the worm just before leaving the larva state, and from these the silk of commerce is prepared

2 The case constructed by any insect to contain its larva

Co coon'er y *n* A building or apartment for silk worms, when feeding and forming cocoons

Cŏc'ti ble, *a* Capable of being baked or boiled

Cŏc'tile, *a* [Lat *coctilis*, from *coquere*, to cook, bake] Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick

Cŏc'tion, *n* [Lat *coctio*]

1 The act of boiling *Boyle*

2 (*Med*) (*a*) The process of alteration undergone in the digestive organs by food [*Obs*] (*b*) The alteration experienced by morbific matter before elimination *Dunglison*

Cō'cus-wŏod, *n* A West Indian wood, used for making flutes and other musical instruments

Cŏd, *n* [A S *codd*, small bag, W *cod*, *cwd*, bag, shell]

1 Any husk, envelope, or case, containing the seeds of a plant, a pod *Mortimer*

2 A bag, especially a small bag for containing perfumes [*Obs*] *Halliwell.*

3 The scrotum, or bag like integument covering the testicles *Dunglison*

4 A pillow or cushion [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Cŏd, *n.* [Ger. *gadde*, in the island of Heligoland *gadden*, N. Lat. *gadus* merlangus] (*Ichth.*) (*a.*) A species of fish of the *Gadus* family, and species *Morrhua vulgaris*, inhabiting the northern seas, and especially the Banks of Newfoundl und, in immense quantities (*b*) A species of the same fish, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States, the *Morrhua Americana*. *S F Baird*

Cod-fish

Cŏd, *n.* [It *coda*, tail, from Lat *coda*, *cauda*, tail, end] (*Mus*) A few measures added beyond the natural termination of a composition They may usually be omitted at pleasure

Cŏd'ded, *a.* Inclosed in a cod *Mortimer*

Cŏd'der, *n* A gatherer of cods or peas *Johnson*

Cŏd'dle, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* CODDLED, *p. pr* & *vb n* CODDLING] [Probably from Lat as if *coctulare*, from *coquere*, *coctum*, to cook, to bake, to burn]

1. To parboil, or soften by the heat of water

It [the guava-fruit] may be *coddled*, and it makes good pies *Dampier*

2 To make much of, to treat with tenderness

How many of our English princes have been *coddled* at home by their fond papas and mammas! *Thackeray*

[Written also *codle*]

Cŏd'dy, *a* Husky [*Obs*] *Sherwood*

Cŏd'dy-mŏd'dy, *n* A gull in the plumage of its first year

Cōde, *n* [Fr *code*, from Lat *codex*, or *caudex*, the stock or stem of a tree, a board or tablet of wood smeared over with wax, on which the ancients originally wrote, hence book, writing, Pr *codi*, Sp & Pg *codigo*, It *codice*] An orderly collection, system, or digest of laws, a compilation or collection of laws by public authority, — originally used of the collection of laws, &c, made by Theodosius the younger, but, by way of eminence, the collection of laws &c, made by the order of Justinian, is called "The *Code*" *Wharton*

Co dē'ine, *n* [Fr *codéine*, from Gr κωδη, κώδεια, poppy-head, L Lat *codia*, poppy] (*Chem*) An alkaloid obtained from opium, and one of its active medicinal principles *Gregory*

Co-dĕt'tă, *n* [It] (*Mus*) A short passage connecting two sections, but not forming part of either

Cō'dex, *n*, *pl* CŌDĬCES [Lat See CODE] A manuscript, a book, a code

Cŏd'-fish, *n* Same as COD

Cŏd'-fish'er, *n* A person or a vessel employed in taking cod fish

Cŏd'-fish'er-y, *n* The business of fishing for cod

Cŏd'ger, *n* [Either from A S *codd*, scrip bag, hence originally one who labors to fill his bag or purse, or it is a corruption of *cottager*, Norm Fr *cotier*]

1 A covetous or mean person

2 A singular or odd old person

Cŏd'i cal, *a* Pertaining to a codex, or to a code

Cŏd'i-cĭl, *n* [Fr *codicille*, Lat *codicillus*, diminutive of *codex* See CODE] A supplement to a will

Cŏd'i cĭl'la ry, *a* [Lat *codicillaris* and *codicillarius* See *supra*] Of the nature of a codicil

Cō'di fi-cā'tion *n* [Fr *codification* See CODIFY] The act or process of reducing laws to a code or system

Cō'di fī'er, *n* One who forms or reduces to a code

Cō'di fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CODIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* CODIFYING] [Fr *codifier*, from *code*, Lat *codex*, and *facere*, to make] To reduce to a code or digest, as laws

Co-dil'lă, *n* [Lat *codicula*, a little tail, diminutive of *coda*, *cauda*, tail] (*Com*) The coarsest part of hemp or flax sorted out by itself *M'Culloch*

Co-dille' (ko dil'), *n* [Fr *coudille*, Sp *codillo*, properly knee, joint, diminutive of *codo*, elbow, cubit, from Lat *cubitus*, *cubitum*, elbow] A term at ombre, when the game is won "Just in the jaws of ruin and *codille*" *Pope*

Cŏd'ist, *n* A maker of codes, a codifier

Cŏd'le, *v t* See CODDLE

Cŏd'lin, } *n* An immature apple "A *codling*
Cŏd'ling, } when 'tis almost an apple" *Shak*
"In cream and *codlings* stewing with delight" *King*

Cŏd'ling, *n* A young cod

Cŏd'-plēce (pēs), *n* A part of male dress in front of the breeches, formerly made very conspicuous, and sometimes indelicate in appearance *Fosbroke*

Co-ĕf'fi-ca-cy, *n* [*co* and *efficacy*, q v] Joint efficacy, the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect *Brown*

Cō'-ef fī'cien-cy, *n* [*co* and *efficiency*, q v] Co-operation, joint power of two or more things or causes acting to the same end *Glanville*

Cō'-ef fī'cient (fish ent, 63), *a* [*co* and *efficient*, q v] Co operating, acting in union to the same end

Cō'-ef fī'cient, *n* **1** That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect

2 (*Math*) A number or known quantity put before letters or quantities, known or unknown, to show how many times they are to be taken.

A *co-efficient* may be numerical, or it may be literal, or it may be mixed; that is, it may be expressed by means of both figures and letters *Math Dict*

Cō'-ef-fī'cient-ly, *adv.* By co-operation.

Cŏe'hôrn, *n.* (*Mil.*) A small bronze mortar, so named from its inventor, Baron Cochorn. It is mounted on a wooden block, with handles, and is capable of being carried by two men for short distances

Cœl'a cănth, *a.* [Gr κοῖλος, hollow, and ἄκανθος, spine] (*Zool*) Having hollow spines, as some ganoid fishes *Dana*

Co-ĕld'er, *n.* [*co* and *elder*, q v] An elder of the same rank *Trapp*

Cō'-e lĕc'tion, *n* [*co* and *election*, q. v.] Joint election

Cœ'li-ac, } *a* [Lat *cœliacus*, Gr. κοιλιακός, from
Cē'li ac, } κοιλία, the belly, from κοῖλος, hollow] Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestinal canal

Celiac artery (*Anat*) the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm — *Celiac passion* (*Med*), a flux or diarrhœa of undigested food — *Celiac plexus* (*Anat*), an interlacement of sympathetic nerves around the celiac artery

Cœl'o spĕrm'oŭs, *a* [Gr κοῖλος, hollow, and σπέρμα, seed] (*Bot*) Having seeds curved on the inner side, by the bending inward toward each other of the top and bottom, as some umbelliferous plants *Henslow*

Cō ĕmp'tion (ĕm'), *n* [Lat *coemptio*, from *co emere*, from *co*, for *con*, and *emere*, to buy] The act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity *Bacon*

Cœ'nes-thē'sis, *n* [Gr κοινός, common and αἴσθησις, sensation] Common sensation, or undistinguished sensation, supposed to depend on the ganglionic system, acting through the muscles or viscera, as distinguished from the special sensations which are located in, or ascribed to, separate organs, as the eye and the ear

Cō'-en joy', *v t* [*co* and *enjoy*, q v] To enjoy together *Howell*

Cœn'o bite, *n* See CENOBITE

Co-ē'qual, *a* [Lat *coæqualis* from *co*, for *con*, and *æqualis*, equal, q v] Equal with another person or thing, of the same rank, dignity, or power

If once he come to be a cardinal
He'll make his cap *co equal* with the crown *Shak*

Co-ē'qual, *n* One who is equal to another

Cō'-e quăl'i ty, *n* [Lat *coæqualitas*] The state of being equal with another, equality in rank, dignity, or power

Co-ē'qual ly, *adv* With joint equality

Co ĕrçe' (14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COERCED, *p pr* & *vb n* COERCING.] [Lat *coercere*, from *co*, for *con*, and *arcere*, to shut up to press together] To restrain by force, to compel to constrain to repress, as, to *coerce* obedience "To be *coerced* his liberty until he makes payment" *Locke*

A prisoner of war is on no account to be *coerced* with fetters *W Scott*

Syn — To COERCE, COMPEL To *compel* denotes to urge on by force which can not be resisted The term applies equally to physical and moral force, as *compelled* by him or *compelled* by adverse circumstances *compelled* by parental affection *Coerce* had at first only the negative sense of checking, or restraining, by force, as to *coerce* subjects within the bounds of law It has now gained a positive sense, viz that of driving a person into the performance of some act which is required of him by another as to *coerce* compliance with the conditions of a contract to *coerce* obedience In this sense (which is now the prevailing one), *coerce* differs but little from *compel*, and yet there is a distinction between them *Coercion* is usually accomplished by indirect means as by the operation of law or the force of circumstances Threats and intimidation are very often resorted to Physical force is more rarely employed

Co ĕr'çi ble, *a* Capable of being, or deserving to be, compelled

Co ĕr'çi ble ness, *n* The state of being coercible

Co-ĕr'cion (14 bv) *n* [Lat *coercio*, *coercitio*, *coercitio*, *coercitio* from *coercere* See COERCE] The act or process of compelling or restraining, restraint *South*

Co ĕr'çi tive, *a* Serving to coerce or restrain

Without a *coercive* power there can be no government *Jer Taylor*

Coercive or *coercive force* (*Magnetism*) the power of force which in iron or steel produces a slowness or difficulty in magnetism, magnetism to it and also interposes an obstacle to the return of a bar to its natural state when active magnetism has ceased It plainly depends on the molecular constitution of the metal *Nichol*

Co-ĕr'çive, *a* Compelling, or having power to compel, compulsory

Coercive power can only influence us to outward practice *Warburton*

Co-ĕr'çive ly, *adv* By coercion or constraint

Cō'-es sĕn'tial, *a* [*co* and *essential*, q v] Partaking of the same essence

We likewise magnify that *co-essential* Spirit, eternally proceeding from both [the Father and Son] *Hooker*

Cō'-es sĕn'tial ly, *adv* In a co essential manner

Cō'-es tăb'lish ment, *n* [*co* and *establishment*, q v] Joint establishment

Cō'-es tāte', *n* [*co* and *estate*, q v] An estate or state of equal rank, or estate in alliance

Cō'-e tā'ne an, *n* [See *infra*] A person of the same age with another [*Obs*] "A neighbor and *co-etanean* of the late earl of Southampton" *Aubrey*

Cō'-e-tā'ne-oŭs, *a* [Lat *cœtaneus*, from *co*, for *con*, and *ætas*, age] Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time, — with *to* or *with* "*Co-etaneous*, and co-essential to all reasonable natures" *Hammond.*

Cō'-e-tā'ne-oŭs ly, *adv.* Of or from the same age or beginning *Dwight.*

Cō'-e-tĕr'nal (14), *a* [*co* and *eternal*, q.v.] Equally eternal

Hail, holy light! offspring of heaven first born,
Or of the eternal, *co-eternal* beam,
May I express thee unblamed? *Milton*

Cō'-e tĕr'nal-ly, *adv* With equal eternity. *Hooker.*

Cō'-e tĕr'nal-ty, *n* [*co* and *eternity*, q v.] Existence from eternity equally with another eternal being, equal eternity *Hammond.*

Co ē'val, *a* [Lat *coævus*, from *co*, for *con*, and *ævum*, lifetime, age, Gr *αἰων*] Of the same age, beginning to exist at the same time, of equal age, — usually followed by *with*, sometimes by *to*.

Silence! *coeval* with eternity!
Thou wert ere nature first began to be *Pope*

Co ē'val, *n* One of the same age, one who begins to exist at the same time

O my *coevals!* remnants of yourselves,
Poor human ruins tottering o'er the grave *Young*

Co-ē'voŭs, *a* The same as COEVAL *South*

Cō'-ex ĕc'u tor, *n* [*co* and *executor*, q v] A joint executor

Cō'-ex-ĕc'u trix *n* [*co* and *executrix*, q v] A joint executrix

Cō'-ex ĭst', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* COEXISTED, *p pr* & *vb n* COEXISTING] [*co* and *exist* q v] To exist at the same time — followed by *with*

Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas *co-existing* together *Locke*

So much purity and integrity *co-existing* with so much decay and so many infirmities *Warburton*

Cō'-ex ĭst'ençe, *n* [*co* and *existence*, q v] Existence at the same time with another — followed regularly by *with* "Without the help, or so much as the *co existence*, of any condition" *Jer Taylor*

Cō'-ex ĭst'ent *a* [*co* and *existent*, q v] Existing at the same time with another "The law of *co existent* vibrations" *Whewell*

Cō'-ex ĭst'ing *a* Existing at the same time with another, simultaneous, — regularly followed by *with* *Locke*

Cō'-ex pănd', *v t* To expand equally, or over the same space

Cō'-ex tĕnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CO EXTENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* CO EXTENDING] [*co* and *extend* q v] To extend through the same space or duration with another to extend equally

According to which the least body may be *co-extended* with the greatest *Boyle*

Cō'-ex tĕn'sion, *n* [*co* and *extension* q v] The act of extending equally or the state of being equally extended *Hale*

Cō'-ex tĕn'sive *a* [*co* and *extensive*, q v] Equal in extensive having equal extent

It therefore mediate knowledge be in propriety a knowledge consciousness is not *co-extensive* with knowledge *Sir W Hamilton*

Cō'-ex tĕn'sive-ly, *adv* Of equal extent

Cō'-ex tĕn'sive ness, *n* Equal extension or extent.

Cŏff *n* The offal of pilchards [*Prov Eng*]

Cŏf'fee *n* [L Ger *koffee*, D *koffy* Ger *kaffee* It *caffe*, Sp Pg, & Fr *café*, from Ar. *qahuah* or *qahoch*, which the Turks pronounce *qahveh*, wine coffee a decoction of berries, called *bunn*, a coffee house This plant grows wild in the provinces of Kaffa and Caffa, in Africa]

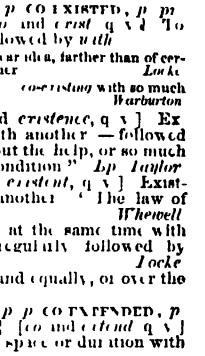

Coffee

1 The berries of a tree belonging to the genus *Coffea* growing in Arabia Persia, and the warm climates of Asia and America There are two species, *C Arabica*, and *C occidentalis* The flowers grow in clusters at the root of the leaves, close to the branches, are pure white, and fragrant Each berry contains two grains of coffee

2 A drink made from the roasted berry of the coffee tree, by decoction

They have in Turkey a drink called *coffa* This drink comforteth the brain and heart and helpeth digestion *Bacon*

☞ The use of coffee is said to have been introduced into France by Thevenot the traveler and into England, in 1652, by a Greek servant called Pasqua

Cŏf'fee-house, *n* **1** A house of entertainment, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments, and where men meet for conversation.

2 An inn [*Jocr*]

☞ "The *coffee house* must not be dismissed with a cursory mention It might indeed, at that time, have been not improperly called a most important political institution The *coffee houses* were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself Every man of the upper or middle class went daily to his *coffee-house* to learn the news and discuss it Every *coffee house* had one or more orators, to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration, and who soon became what the journalists of our own time have been called — a fourth estate of the realm" *Macaulay*

Cŏf'fee-măn, *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house. *Addison*

Cŏf'fee-mill, *n.* A small mill or machine for grinding coffee

Cŏf'fee-pŏt, *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking

Cŏf'fee-rōom, *n* A room in an inn where coffee or other refreshments may be obtained

Cŏf'fer, *n* [Gr & D *kofer*, Fr *coffre*, Pr , Sp , & Pg. *cofre*, It *cofano*, from Lat *cophinus*, Gr κόφινος, basket]

1 A chest or trunk (specially, one used for keeping money or other valuables

In ivory *coffers* I have stuffed my crowns *Shak*

2 (*Fig*) Treasure or funds

He would discharge it without any burden to the queen's *coffers*, for honor sake *Bacon*

3 (*Arch*) A sunken panel in the ceiling of a vault or dome, or in the under side of a Corinthian or Composite cornice, ordinarily decorated with a rose, pomegranate, or other enrichment *Gwilt*

4 (*Fort*) A hollow work across a dry moat, from six to seven feet deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad, the upper part made of pieces of timber, raised two feet above the level of the moat serving as a parapet with embrasures It is raised by the besieged to repulse besiegers, when they endeavor to pass the ditch

5 A lock for receiving a barge *Simmonds*

Cŏf'fer, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COFFERED, *p pr* & *vb n* COFFERING] To place in a coffer *Bacon*

Cŏf'fer-dăm, *n* (*Engin*) A water tight inclosure or box of timber placed in the bed of a river, or some like position, for the purpose of excluding the water during the progress of some work, such as a wharf, or an abutment, &c the water is pumped out of the inclosed space, leaving the bottom dry *Gwilt*

Cŏf'fer-er, *n* 1 One who puts something into a coffer

2. A principal officer of the royal household, next under the controller, charged with the oversight of the other officers of the household [*Eng*]

The *cofferer* and the treasurer of the chamber receive and pay great sums *Burke*

Cŏf'fer-work (-wŭrk), *n* (*Masonry*) Rubble work faced with stone *Francis*

Cŏf'fin, *n* [O Fr *coffin*, basket, coffer, Pr *coffin*, Sp *cofin*, *cofino*, *cofina*, *cuchano*, *cuchano*, It *cofano*, from Lat *cophinus* See COIFFER]

1 The case in which a dead human body is inclosed for burial

My heart is in the *coffin* there with Cæsar *Shak*

His body was laid with great privacy under the nave of Westminster Abbey Only three mourners followed the *coffin* *Macaulay*

2 The raised crust of a pie or other articles of pastry

Of the paste a *coffin* I will rear *Shak*

3 A paper case, in the form of a cone, used by grocers *Nares*

4 (*Far*) The hollow part of a horse's hoof, or the whole hoof below the coronet, including the coffin bone, which is a small, spongy bone in the midst of the hoof *Farrier's Dict*

5 (*Print*) A wooden frame inclosing the stone on which the form is imposed

Cŏf'fin, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COFFINED, *p pr* & *vb n.* COFFINING] To put into, or inclose in, a coffin *Shak Donne*

Cŏf'fin-bōne, *n* (*Far*) The foot bone of a horse, which is inclosed within the hoof *White*

Cŏf'fin less, *a* Having no coffin *Wilson*

Cŏf'fle (kŏf'fl), *n* [Ar *kafala*, caravan] A gang of slaves going to market *Simmonds*

Co-found'er, *n* [*co* and *founder*, q v] A joint founder *Wicliffe*

Cŏg, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* COGGED, *p pr* & *vb n* COGGING] [Cf W *cocgaw*, *cocgo*, to make void, to deceive, from *cocg*, empty, vain, foolish. Cf COAX]

1 To seduce, or draw from, by adulation or artifice, to wheedle

I'll *cog* their hearts from them *Shak*

2 To obtrude or thrust in, by falsehood or deception.

Fustian tragedies have, by concerted applauses been *cogged* upon the town for masterpieces *Dennis*

To cog a die to secure it so as to direct its fall, to cheat in playing dice. *Swift*

Cŏg, *v i.* To deceive, to cheat, to wheedle *Shak*

Partiality in a suffrage is downright *cogging* *Harrington*

Cŏg, *n* [Sw *kugg*, *kugge* Cf W *cog*, pl *cocos*, a short piece of wood, the cog of a wheel]

1 A tooth or projection on a wheel, by which it receives or imparts motion, especially, a tooth of wood, or other material, inserted in a mortise for this purpose

2 [From the act of cogging dice] A trick or deception [*Obs*]

Cŏg, *v t* To fix a cog upon, to furnish with cogs

Cŏg, } *n* [O Eng *cogge*, O Sw *Logg*, Icel
Cŏg'gle, } *kaggi*, *kaggi*, W *cwch*, Ir *coca* Cf COCK, 12] A boat, a fishing boat

Cŏ'gen-cy, *n* Power of constraining or impelling, urgency, force, — used chiefly of moral subjects

"The *cogency* and evidence of demonstrative or probable deductions of reason." *Locke.*

Co ğē'ni-al, *a.* Same as CONGENIAL. [*Obs*] *Warton.*

Cŏ'gent, *a.* [Lat. *cogens*, p. pr of *cogere*, to force. See COACTED.]

1 Forcible, powerful, urging [*Rare*] "The *cogent* force of nature" *Prior.*

2 Pressing on the mind, forcible, powerful, not easily resisted. "No better nor more *cogent* reason." *More* "Those principles of *cogent* expediency to which all just governments owe their birth" *Burke*

Syn.— Forcible, powerful, urgent, convincing, conclusive, irresistible, resistless

Cŏ'gent ly, *adv* With urgent force, with powerful impulse, forcibly *Locke*

Cŏg'ger, *n* One who cogs, a flatterer or deceiver

Cŏg'ger y, *n* Trick, falsehood *Watson*

Cŏg'gle, *n* [Perhaps akin to Ger. *kugel*, bowl, ball, globule]

1 A small boat. *Halliwell*

2 A small stone *Halliwell*

Cŏg'i ta bil'i ty, *n* Capability of being thought of, conceivableness

Cŏg'i ta-ble, *a* [Lat *cogitabilis*] Capable of being made the subject of thought or meditation

Creation is *cogitable* by us only as a putting forth of divine power *Sir W Hamilton*

Cŏg'i ta bŭnd', *a* [Lat *cogitabundus*, from *cogitare*, to think] Full of thought, deeply thoughtful [*Rare*]

An accumulation and ostentation of thoughts which is meant to be a refutation in full of all poetry less *cogitabund*, whatever may be the requirements of its class *L Hunt*

Cŏg'i tāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* COGITATED, *p pr* & *vb n* COGITATING] [Lat *cogitare*, to pursue something in the mind, to think, contracted from *coagitare*, from *co* and *agitare*, to agitate, q v] To engage in continuous thought, to reflect

He that calleth a thing into his mind, whether by impression or recordation *cogitateth* and considereth: and he that employeth the faculty of his fancy also *cogitateth* *Bacon*

Cŏg'i tā'tion, *n.* [Lat *cogitatio*] The act of thinking, thought, meditation, contemplation

These powers of *cogitation* and volition and sensation are neither inherent in matter, as such, nor acquirable to matter *Bentley*

Cŏg'i tā'tive, *a* 1 Possessing, or pertaining to, the power of thinking or meditating "*Cogitative* faculties" *Wollaston*

2 Given to thought or contemplation *Wotton*

Cŏg'-măn, *n* A dealer in coarse cloth *Wright*

Cŏg'nac (kōn'yak), *n* A kind of French brandy, so called from a town of that name. [Written also, but improperly, *cognac*]

Cŏg'nāte, *a* [Lat *cognatus*, from *co*, for *con*, and *gnatus*, for *natus*, p p of *nasci*, anciently *gnasci*, to be born]

1 Allied by blood, kindred by birth

2 Kindred in origin, formation, &c , proceeding from the same stock, allied "Physical science of a *cognate* character" *Hugh Miller*

Cŏg'nāte, *n* 1 (*Law*) (*a*) One connected with another by ties of kindred (*b*) One related to another on the female side *Bouvier*

2 One of a number of things which are allied in origin, as, certain letters are *cognates*

Cŏg'nāte ness, *n* State of being cognate *Coleridge*

Cog nā'ti, *n pl* [Lat] (*Law*) Relatives by the mother's side *Wharton*

Cog nā'tion, *n* [Lat *cognatio*]

1 Relation by descent from the same original, kindred

Two of which [vices] I shall mention as being of near *cognation* to it [ingratitude] and constant coherence with it *South*

2 Participation of the same nature "A like temper and *cognation*" *Digby*

3 (*Law*) That tie of consanguinity which exists between persons descended from the same father and mother, — used in distinction from *agnation* *New Am Cyc.*

Cŏg'ni zŏr', } *n* See COGNIZOR, COGNIZEE
Cŏg'ni zee', }

Cog nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *cognitio*, from *cognoscere*, *cognitum*, to become acquainted with, to know, from *co*, for *con*, and *noscere*, anciently *gnoscere*, to get a knowledge of]

1 The act of knowing, by any means or method

2 An object known

Cŏg'ni tĭve, *a* Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding, as, *cognitive* power [*R*] *South*

Cŏg'ni za-ble (kŏg'nĭ za bl, *or* kŏn'ĭ za bl), *a.* [O Fr *cognoisable*, N Fr *connaissable*, from *cognoistre*, *connoitre*, *connaitre*, from Lat *cognoscere*. See COGNITION]

1 Capable of being known, perceived, or apprehended

The cause of many phenomena is not *cognizable* by the senses

2 Fitted to be a subject of judicial investigation; capable of being legally or officially heard, tried, and determined "*Cognizable* both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts" *Ayliffe.*

Cŏg'ni za-bly, *adv* In a cognizable manner

Cŏg'ni-zançe (kŏg'nĭ-zans, *or* kŏn'ĭ-zans) (Synop , § 130), *n.* [O Fr *cognisance*, N. Fr. *connaissance*, Pr. *connoissensa*, L. Lat. *cognoscentia*.]

1. Knowledge or notice, perception; observation; recognition. "Within the *cognizance* and under the control of their divine Governor." *Rogers.*

2. Judicial knowledge or jurisdiction; the hearing a matter judicially, the right to take notice of and determine a cause.

The moral crime is completed; there are only circumstances wanting to work it up for the *cognizance* of the law *Addison*

3 (*Law*) (*a.*) An acknowledgment or confession, as an acknowledgment of a fine (*b*) The acknowledgment of the defendant, in replevin, that he took the goods, with the allegation that he did it legally, as the bailiff of another person who had a right to distrain *Blackstone.*

4 A badge worn by a retainer or dependent, to indicate the person or party to which he belonged "Wearing the liveries and *cognizance* of their master" *Prescott.*

Cŏg'ni zant (kŏg'nĭ zant, *or* kŏn'ĭ zant), *a* [O. Fr. *cognizant*, *cognisant*, N Fr , *connaissant*, p. pr of *connaitre* See COGNIZABLE] Having cognizance or knowledge of

Cŏg'ni-zee' (kŏg-nĭ zē', *or* kŏn'ĭ zē'), *n* (*Law*) One to whom a fine of land is acknowledged *Blackstone*

Cŏg'ni zŏr' (kŏg'nĭ zŏr', *or* kŏn'ĭ zŏr'), *n* (*Law*) One who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee in a fine, the defendant *Blackstone.*

Cog nō'men, *n* [Lat , from *co*, for *con*, and *no men*, name, anciently *gnomen*, from *gnoscere*, *noscere* See COGNITION] A surname the last of the three names of an individual among the ancient Romans, denoting his house or family *Brande*

Cog nŏm'i nal, *a* Pertaining to a surname

Cog nŏm'i nal, *n* One bearing the same name, a namesake [*Obs*] *Browne*

Cog nŏm'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *cognominatio*] A surname, the name of a family, a name given from any accident or quality

Therefore Christ gave him the *cognomination* of Caiaphas *Bp Taylor*

Cog nōs'cençe, *n* [L Lat *cognoscentia* See COGNIZANCE] The act or state of knowing. [*Rare*] *More.*

Cŏg'nos-çĕn'tĭ, *n*, *pl* CŎG'NOS-ÇĔN'TĬ [O It *cognoscente*, p pr of *cognoscere*, now *conoscere*, from Lat *cognoscere* See COGNITION] One who knows, a connoisseur, — usually in the plural

Cog nōs'ci bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being cognoscible *Cudworth.*

Cog nōs'ci-ble, *a* 1 Capable of being known "The redundance of matters intelligible and *cognoscible* in things natural" *Hale.*

2 Liable to judicial cognizance

No external act can pass upon a man for a crime that is not *cognoscible* *Bp Taylor*

Cog-nōs'ci tĭve, *a* Having the power of knowing [*Obs*] "An innate *cognoscitive* power" *Cudworth*

Cog nō'vit, *n* [Lat , he acknowledges, 3 pers perf, ind act of *cognoscere* See COGNITION] (*Law*) An acknowledgment and confession by a defendant of the justice of a plaintiff's claim, in whole or in part, authorizing judgment and execution against himself *Bouvier*

Co-guăr'di an (72), *n* A joint guardian *Kent*

Cŏgue, *n* [Cf COG, COGGLE, boat] A small wooden vessel, a drum

Cŏg'wăre, *n* A coarse, narrow, cloth like frieze, used by the lower classes in the sixteenth century *Halliwell*

Cŏg'-wheel, *n* A wheel with cogs or teeth

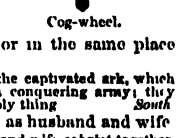

Cog-wheel.

Co hăb'it, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* COHABITED, *p pr* & *vb n* COHABITING] [Lat *cohabitare*, from *co*, for *con*, and *habitare*, to dwell]

1 To dwell with, to in habit or reside in company, or in the same place or country

The Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army; they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing *South*

2 To dwell or live together as husband and wife

The law presumes that husband and wife *cohabit* together even after a voluntary separation has taken place between them *Bouvier*

Co hăb'i tant, *n* [Lat *cohabitans*, p pr. of *cohabitare*] One who dwells with another, or in the same place

No small number of the Danes became peaceable *cohabitants* with the Saxons in England *Raleigh*

Co-hăb'i tā'tion, *n* [Lat *cohabitatio.*]

1 The act or state of dwelling together, or in the same place with another *Feltham.*

2 The state of living together as man and wife.

That the duty of *cohabitation* is released by the cruelty of one of the parties is admitted *Lord Stowell*

Co-hăb'it-er, *n* One who dwells with another, a cohabitant, a fellow citizen "*Cohabiters* of the same region" *Hobbs*

Co-heir' (ko-ār', 13), *n* [Lat *cohæres*] A joint heir, one of several entitled to an inheritance.

Co-heir'ess (ko ār'es), *n.* A female who inherits a share of an estate with other females; a joint heiress.

Co-hĕr'ald, *n* A joint herald

Co hēre', *v i.* [*imp* & *p p.* COHERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COHERING.] [Lat. *cohærere*, from *co*, for *con*, and *hærere*, to stick, adhere.]

1. To stick together; to cleave; to be united; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other

Neither knows he . . how the solid parts of the body are united or *cohere* together. *Locke*

2. To be well connected, to follow regularly in the natural order, to be suited in connection, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning

Do not embrace me till each circumstance
Of place, time, fortune, do *cohere*, and jump
That I am Viola *Shak*

Syn.—To cleave, unite, adhere, stick, suit, agree, fit, be consistent

Co hēr'ence, } *n* [Lat *cohærentia*]
Co-hēr'en-cy, } 1 A sticking or cleaving together, union of parts of the same body, or a cleaving together of two bodies, by means of attraction "The *coherence* of the particles of air" *Locke*

2 Suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse, or of any system, consistency "A great organic whole, of which every part is in vital *coherence* with the other" *Trench*

Co-hēr'ent, *a* [Lat *cohærens* See *supra*]
1. Sticking together, cleaving, as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid *Arbuthnot*

2 Connected by some relation or agreement of form, order, &c, observing due agreement, consistent, as, a *coherent* plan, argument, discourse, &c

A *coherent* thinker and a strict reasoner is not to be made at once by a set of rules *Watts*

3. Being suitable or suited, regularly adapted

Instruct my daughter
That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,
May prove *coherent* *Shak*

Co-hēr'en tīf'ic, *a* Causing, or pertaining to, cohesion "Cohesive or *coherentific* force" *Coleridge*
Co hēr'ent ly, *adv* In a coherent manner, with due connection or agreement of parts
Co-hē'si bil'i ty, *n* Tendency to unite by cohesion, cohesiveness *Good*
Co-hē'si ble, *a* [See COHERE] Capable of cohesion
Co-hē'zion (hē'zhun), *n* [Fr *cohesion* See COHERE]
1. The act of sticking together, that form of attraction by which the particles of homogeneous bodies unite together

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *cohesion* *Arbuthnot*

2. A state of connection or dependence, as, the *cohesion* of ideas *Locke*

Co-hē'sive, *a* Having the power of sticking or cohering, tending to unite in a mass, and to resist separation *Nicholson*
Co hē'sive ly, *adv* With cohesion
Co-hē'sive ness, *n* The quality of being cohesive, the quality of adhering together, as particles of matter
Co-hib'it, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COHIBITED, *p pr* & *vb n* COHIBITING] [Lat *cohibeo, cohibitum*, from *co*, for *con*, and *habeo*, to hold] To restrain [*Obs*]
Cō'hi-bi'tion (bish'un), *n* [Lat *cohibitio*] Hindrance, restraint [*Obs*]
Cō'ho-bāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COHOBATED, *p pr* & *vb n* COHOBATING] [L Lat *cohobare*, Sp & Pg. *cohobar*, Fr *cohober*, probably of Arabic origin] (*Anc Chem*) To repeat the distillation of, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel. *Arbuthnot*
Cō'ho bā'tion, *n* [Fr *cohobation*, Sp *cohobacion*] (*Anc. Chem*) The operation of repeatedly distilling the same liquor, or that from the same substance "Oil dulcified by *cohobation* with an aromatized spirit" *Grew*
Cō'hŏrn, *n* See COLHORN
Cō'hŏrt, *n* [Fr, Sp, & Pg *cohorte*, from Lat *cohors* See COURT]
1 (*Rom Antiq*) A body of about five or six hundred soldiers, the tenth part of a legion
2 Any band or body of warriors

Thence to the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What conflux issuing forth or entering in
Legions and *cohorts*, turms of horse and wings *Milton*

Cō'hor-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *cohortatio*, from *cohortari*, from *co*, for *con*, and *hortari*, to exhort] Exhortation, encouragement [*Obs*] *Bailey*
Coif, *n.* [Fr *coiffe*, It *cuffia*, Sp *cofia*, Pg *coifa*, L Lat *cofea, cuphia*, from O H Ger *kuppa, kuppha, kupha*, miter, akin to Lat *cuppa, cupa*, tub] A kind of covering for the head, a cap

From point and saucy ermine down
To the plain *coif* and rustic gown *Brooke*

The judges, although they are not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they considerable *Bacon*

Coif, *v t.* [Fr *coiffer*] To cover or dress with a coif
Coifed (koift), *a* Wearing a coif
Coif'fūre, *n* [Fr, from *coiffe* See COIF] A head dress. *Addison.*
Coigne (koin), *n* [See QUOIN]
1 A corner or external angle, a jutting point, as of a wall, a corner-stone

See you yon *coigne* of the capital? yon corner-stone? *Shak*

2. A wedge for raising, fastening or leveling any thing, as a piece of ordnance or a printer's form [Written also *coin* and *quoin*]

Coigne, } *v. t.* To live by extortion. [*Ireland*]
Coin'y, } *Brysket.*
Coil, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COILED (koild); *p. pr* & *vb. n* COILING] [O Fr *coillir*, N. Fr. *cueillir*, from Lat *colligere*, from *con* and *legere*, to gather, collect] To wind cylindrically, or in rings, as a cord, a rope, or a serpent
Coil, *n* [O Eng *coile, coyle*. Cf Fr *cueller*, tumultuous assembly, sedition, from Lat. *collecta*, assemblage, from Lat *colligere* See *supra*]
1 The ring, or series of rings, into which a rope or other like thing is wound "The wild grapevines that twisted their *coils* from tree to tree" *W Irving*

2 A noise, tumult, bustle, confusion

I pray you watch about Signor Leonato's door; for the wedding being there to-morrow, there is a great *coil* to-night *Shak*

Coin, *n* [Fr *coin*, wedge, stamp, corner, from Lat *cuneus*, wedge, Fr *cuneh, conh, cong*, wedge, die for striking money, It *conio*, Sp *cuño, cuña*, Pg *cunho, cunha* The word, when applied to a wedging stone, in masonry, is sometimes written *quoin*]
1 A corner or external angle, a jutting point, as of a wall See COIGNE

2 A wedge for raising, lowering, fastening, or leveling any thing, as a cannon or a printer's form

3 A piece of metal on which certain characters are stamped, making it legally current as money

It was alleged that it [a subsidy] exceeded all the current *coin* of the realm *Hallam*

4 That which serves for payment or recompense

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler *coin* *Hammond*

Rustic coins, stones jutting from a wall, for new buildings to be joined to *Bailey*

Coin, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COINED, *p pr* & *vb n* COINING]
1 To stamp and convert into money, as a piece of metal, to mint, in a more general sense, to form by stamping, as, to *coin* a medal

2 To make or fabricate, to invent, to originate, as, to *coin* a word

Some tale, some new pretext, he daily *coined*,
To soothe his sister and delude her mind *Dryden*

Coin'age, *n* 1 The act or art of stamping or converting into money "Gold pieces of different *coinages*" *W Scott*

The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferior magistrates *Arbuthnot*

2 Pieces of metal stamped and made legally current as money

3 The cost or expense of coining money

4 The act or process of forming or producing, formation, invention fabrication "Unnecessary *coinage* of words" *Dryden*

This is the very *coinage* of your brain *Shak*

Cō'in çīde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COINCIDED *p pr* & *vb n* COINCIDING] [Fr *coincider*, I Lat *coincidere*, from Lat *co*, for *con*, and *incidere*, from *in* and *cadere*, to fall]
1 To fall together, to agree in position, — sometimes followed by *with*

If the equator and the ecliptic had *coincided* it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless *Cheyne*

2 To have agreement, to correspond, to be identical, to concur

The date of the fall of Grana *coincided* with that of the establishment of the Inquisition *Tre cott*

Co In'çi dençe, *n* [Fr *coincidence*]
1 The act or condition of falling together agreement in position, as, the *coincidence* of circles, surfaces, bodies, &c *Bentley*

2 The act or state of agreeing or corresponding, agreement, especially the concurrence of events at the same time "A *coincidence* suited to render internal agitations terribly unwelcome" *Paltrey*

The want of exact *coincidence* between these two notes is an inherent arithmetical imperfection in the musical scale *Whewell*

Co In'çi den çy, *n* Coincidence *Warburton*
Co In'çi dent, *a* [Fr *coincident*, L Lat *coincidens*, p pr of *coincidere*] Having coincidence, agreeing corresponding, consistent, — sometimes followed by *with*

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suitable to and *coincident* with, the ruling principles of a virtuous and well-inclined man *South*

Co In'çi dĕnt'al, *a* Having a coincidence, coincident *Lond Quart*
Co In'çi dent-ly, *adv* With coincidence
Cō'in-çīd'er, *n* One who, or that which, coincides or concurs
Cō-In'di-cā'tion, *n* [*co* and *indication*, q v, Fr *conduication*] An agreement of tokens, signs, or symptoms *Johnson*
Coin'er, *n* 1 One who makes or stamps coin, a minter, a maker of money

They [the inhabitants of Birmingham] had acquired a less honorable renown as *coiners* of bad money *Macaulay*

2 An inventor or maker, as of words *Camden*
Cō'-in hăb'it-ant, *n* [*co* and *inhabitant*, q v] One who dwells with another, or with others "*Co inhabitants* of the same element" *More*
Cō'-in-hĕr'it-ançe, *n.* [*co* and *inheritance*, q v] Joint inheritance
Cō'-in-hĕr'it or, *n* [*co* and *inheritor*, q v] A joint heir, a co heir.

Co-in'qui-nāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *coinquinare*, from *co* for *con*, and *inquinare*, to defile] To pollute [*Obs*] *Skelton*
Cō-in'qui nā'tion, *n.* Defilement [*Obs*] *Cotgr.*
Cō-in'stan-tā'ne-oŭs, *a* [*co* and *instantaneous*, q v] Happening at the same instant
Coir, *n.* 1. A material for cordage, consisting of the fibers of the cocoa nut *Homans.*

2 The cordage made of this material.
Cois'tril, *n* [Probably from O Fr *coustillier*, groom or lad] An inferior groom or lad employed by an esquire to carry the knight's arms and other necessaries, hence, a young fellow, a coward *Shak*
Coit, *v t* [Icel *kueita*, to throw violently *Jamieson*] To throw or toss, to cast, as, to *coit* a stone [*North of Eng*] *Halliwell* "My walters *coited* off by you" *Ford* [Written also *quoit.*]
Coit, *n* A quoit See QUOIT
Coit'ing, *n* [See QUOIT] The act of playing at coits [*Obs*] *Sir T. Elyot*
Co ĭ'tion (ko ĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *coitio*, from *coire*, to come together, from *co*, for *con*, and *ire*, to go] A coming together, sexual intercourse, copulation *Grew*
Coix, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of grasses of the tropics; Job's tears
Co join', *v t* [*co* and *join*, q v Cf CONJOIN] To join with another in the same office [*Rare*] *Shak*
Co jū'ror, *n* [*co* and *juror*, q v] One who swears to another's credibility *Wotton*
Cōke, *n* [Akin to *cook* and *cake*, L Ger *koke*, Catalan *coca*] Mineral coal charred, or deprived by fire of its bitumen, sulphur, or other extraneous or volatile matter, and thus prepared for use in furnaces, in the reduction of ores and other purposes [Written also *coak*] *Dana.*
Cōke, *v t* To convert into coke
Cō'ker-nŭt, *n* (*Com*) The cocoa-nut

☞ This mode of spelling *cocoa-nut* was introduced by the London custom house in order to distinguish more readily between this and other articles spelt much in the same manner, and is now extensively used in commercial circles *Simmonds Homans*

Cŏl'an der (kŭl'an), *n* [Lat *colans, colantis* p pr of *colare*, to strain, from *colum*, a strainer, Fr *couloire*] A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors

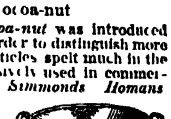

Colander

First an osier *colander* provide
Of twigs thick wrought (such toiling peasants twine
When through strait passages they strain their wine) *Dryden*

Co lā'tion, *n* [See COLANDER] The act of straining or purifying liquor by passing it through a perforated vessel [*Rare*]
Cō-lāt'i tūde (53), *n* [Cf Co SINE] The complement of the latitude, or the difference between this and ninety degrees
Cŏl'a tūre (54), *n* [Fr *colature*, Lat *colatura* See COLANDER] The act of straining, or the matter strained [*Rare*]
Cŏl'ber tine, *n* [A lace resembling net work, the fabric of Mons *Colbert*, superintendent of the French king's manufactures *Lop's Dict of* 1699] A kind of lace [*Obs*] "Pinners edged with *colbertine*" *Swift.*

Difference rose between
Mechlin, the queen of lace and *colbertine* *Young*

Cŏl'chi çīne (kŏl'kĭ sĭn), *n* [Fr *colchicine* See *infra*] (*Chem*) A vegetable alkaloid found in *Colchicum autumnale* It is bitter and very poisonous *Gregory*
Cŏl'chi-cŭm (kŏl'kĭ kŭm), *n* [Lat, a plant with a poisonous root from *Colchicus*, Colchian, equivalent to *poisonous*, from *Medea*, celebrated for her poisons, who came from *Colchis*, Gr κολχις, a province in Asia east of the Black Sea, Gr κολχικον, Fr *colchique*] (*Bot*) A genus of bulbous rooted plants found in many parts of Europe, including the meadow saffron

☞ From the bulbs of the *Colchicum autumnale* a medicine is prepared which is used as a remedy for the gout and rheumatism *London*

Cŏl'co thar, *n* [N L ☿ *calcothar vitrioli*, a word introduced by Paracelsus, perhaps of Arabic origin] (*Chem*) The brown red oxide of iron which remains after the calcination of the sulphate of iron, — used for polishing glass and other substances, called by artists *crocus*, or *crocus martis* *Ure*
Cōld, *a* [*compar* COLDER *superl* COLDEST] [A S *cald, ceald*, O Sax *cald*, Icel *kaldr*, Goth *kalds*, Ger *kalt* Dan *kold*, Sw *kall*, D *koud*, from Icel. *kala*, to blow cold, akin to Lat *gelu*, cold, frost, *gelare*, to freeze]
1 Deprived of heat, not warm or hot; *gelid*; frigid "The snowy top of *cold* Olympus" *Milton.*

2 Lacking the sensation of warmth, suffering from the absence of heat, chilly, shivering, as, to be *cold*

3 Having cold qualities, not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs *Bacon*

4 Wanting in ardor, intensity, warmth, zeal, or passion, spiritless, unconcerned, reserved "Out of work, and *cold* for action" *Shak.* "A *cold* and unconcerned spectator" *Burnet.*

No *cold* relation is a zealous citizen *Burke.*

5. Wanting in power to excite or move; dull; ineffectual.

What a deal of *cold* business doth a man misspend the better part of his life in! *B Jonson.*

The jest grows *cold* . when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison*

In cold blood, without excitement or passion deliberately, without compunction "He was slain *in cold blood* after the fight was over" *W Scott* — *Cold shoulder*, deliberate and marked neglect or contempt

6. Free from vicious appetites, chaste, virtuous

Syn.—Gelid, bleak frigid, chill, indifferent, unconcerned, spiritless, reserved, coy

Cōld, *n.* [O H Ger *chalti*, N H Ger. *kälte.* See *supra*]

1. The absence of warmth, privation of heat

The sun
Had first his precept so to move, so shine,
As might affect the earth with *cold* and heat *Milton.*

2 The sensation produced by the escape of heat, chilliness or chilliness

3 (*Med*) A morbid state of the animal system produced by cold, a catarrh *Dunglison*

Cōld'-blōod'ed (-blŭd'), *a* **1** Having cold blood.

2 Without sensibility or feeling, hard hearted

Cōld'-chīs'el, *n* A chisel of peculiar strength and hardness, for cutting cold metal *Weale*

Cōld'finch, *n* (*Ornith*) A species of *Motacilla*, a bird frequenting the west of England, — called also *wagtail*

Cōld'-heärt'ed, *a* Wanting passion or feeling, indifferent

Cōld'-heärt'ed-ness, *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility

Cōld'ish, *a* Somewhat cold

Cōld'ly, *adv* In a cold manner, without warmth, animation, or feeling, with indifference

Either withdraw into some private place
Or reason *coldly* of your grievances *Shak.*

Cōld'ness, *n* **1** The quality of being cold, want of heat, as, the *coldness* of water or air

2 Want of zeal, animation, passion, &c, unconcern, indifference, as, to receive one with *coldness*

3 Freedom from sensual appetite, chastity

Cōld'-shōrt, *a.* Brittle when cold, as, *cold-short* iron.

Cōle, *n* [O H Ger *col, chol*, N H Ger *kohl*, D *kool*, Sw. *kål*, Dan *kaal*, A S *cawl, caul, cawl wyrt*, from Lat *caulis, caulis*, Gr καυλός, the stalk or stem of a plant, especially a cabbage stalk, cabbage, Sp *col*, Pr *caul*, Fr *chou*, It *cavolo*] (*Bot*) A plant of the *Brassica* or cabbage family, especially the species (*B napus*) called also *rape*, and *cole-seed*, which does not head like the cabbage

Cō-lĕg'a tee', *n* [*co* and *legatee*, q v] One who is legatee with another

Cōle'-mouse, *n* See Coal mouse

Cō'le-ōph'yl loŭs, or **Cō'le o phȳ'loŭs,** *a* [Gr κολεός, sheath, and φύλλον, leaf] (*Bot*) Having the leaves inclosed in a sheath

Cō'le ŏp'ter-a, *n pl* [See *infra*] (*Entom*) An order of insects having four wings, the upper pair of which are hard and horny, and serve as coverings for the lower pair, which are membranous, and folded transversely under the others when the insects is in a state of repose *Baird*

Cō'le-ŏp'ter-al, } *a* [Gr κολεόπτερος, sheath-
Cō'le-ŏp'ter oŭs, } winged, from κολεός, or κολεόν, sheath, and πτερόν, wing, from πτεροῦν, πτίσσειν, to fly] Having wings covered with a case or sheath, belonging to the coleoptera

Cō'le ŏp'ter-an, *n* One of the order of coleoptera

Cō'le-ŏp'ter ist, *n.* One versed in the study of coleopterous insects

Cōle'-pērch, *n.* A small fish, less than the common perch

Cō'-les-see', *n* [*co* and *lessee*, q v] A partner in a lease taken

Co-lĕs'sor, *n* [*co* and *lessor*, q v] A partner in giving a lease

Cōle'-stāff (6), *n* A strong staff or pole on which two men carry a burden between them See Coi staff.

Cōl'et, } *n.* [Corrupted from *acolyte*] An inferior
Cōl'let, } church servant [*Obs*] See Acolyte

Cōle'-wort (-wŭrt), *n* [*cole* and *wort*, q v , A S *cawl wyrt*]

1 (*Bot*) A distinct species of cabbage, characterized as not having a firm head [*Obs*]

2 A cabbage cut young, or before the head becomes firm

Cōl'ic, *n* [Fr. *colique*, from Gr κωλική (sc. διαθέσις, state, illness), colic, from its being seated in the colon and parts adjacent, from κωλικος, -ή, -όν, pertaining to the colon, from κῶλον. See Colon] (*Med*) An acute pain in the abdomen or bowels, growing more severe at intervals. *Dunglison*

Cōl'ic, }
Cōl'ic-al, } *a* Affecting the bowels. *Milton*

Cōl'ick y, *a* Pertaining to colic.

Cōl'in, *n* [Fr *colin*, properly diminutive of *Colas*, and this is a diminutive of *Nicolas, Nicolaus, Nicholas*] (*Ornith*) The American partridge, *Perdix Virginianus* or *Ortyx Virginianus* *Baird*

Cōl'i-sē'um, *n* [N Lat *colisæum*, and *colosseum*, It *coliseo, colosseo, culiseo, culosseo*, from Lat *colosseus*, colossal, from *colossus*, Gr κολοσσός, a gigantic statue, so called from the gigantic statue of Nero, that was placed there Cf. Colossus.] The amphitheater of Vespasian at Rome, the largest in the world. [Written also *colosseum.*]

Co-lī'tis, *n.* See Colonitis.

Cōll, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *coller*, Pr *colar*, from Lat *collum*, Fr *col, cou*, Pr *col*, the neck. Cf. Collins.] To embrace. [*Obs*]

In heart and work they *coll* and kiss him. *Latimer*

Col lăb'o-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *collaboratus*, from *con* and *laborare*, to labor, Fr *collaborateur*] An associate in labor, especially literary or scientific

Col lăb'o-rā'tion, *n* United labor

Col lăb'o-rā'tor, *n* [N Lat, from Lat *collaborare*, from *con* and *laborare*, to labor, Fr *collaborateur*] An associate in labor, especially literary or scientific

Col lăpse', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* COLLAPSED, *p pr* & *vb n* COLLAPSING] [Lat *collabi, collapsum*, from *con* and *labi*, to fall, slide] To fall together suddenly, as the two sides of a hollow vessel, to close by falling or shrinking together, to shrink up, as, a tube in a steam-boiler *collapses*

Col-lăpse', *n* **1** A falling together suddenly, as of the sides of a hollow vessel

2 (*Med*) A sudden failing of the vital powers, as at the beginning or close of a disease *Dunglison*

Col lăp'sion, *n* [Lat *collapsio*] A state of falling together, a state of closing or shrinking

Cŏl'lar, *n* [Lat & It *collare*, Sp *collar*, Pr *colar*, Fr *collier*, from Lat *collum*, neck]

1 Any thing worn round the neck as part of a person's dress, or an animal's harness, a necklace for ornament or restraint, as, the *collar* of a coat, a dog's *collar*, a gold *collar*

2 (*Arch*) (*a*) A ring or cincture, the astragal of a column (*b*) A collar beam [*Rare*] See Collar beam *Gwilt*

3 (*Bot*) The neck or line of junction between the root of a plant and its stem *Gray*

4 (*Her*) An ornament worn round the neck by knights, having on it devices to designate their rank or order, as, the *collar* of the Garter

5 (*Malacology*) A certain ring like part of a mollusk in connection with the œsophagus, or the mantle *Owen*

6 (*Mech*) A ring like part of a machine, used commonly for restraining irregularity of motion, or for holding something to its place, as, the *collar* of a pump or steam cylinder, which is a plate of metal screwed down upon the stuffing box, with an aperture through which the piston rod passes, the *collar* of a shaft, used to prevent the shaft from shifting its place endwise, and the like *Francis Ogilvie*

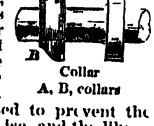

Collar
A, B, collars

7 (*Naut*) An eye formed in the bight or bend of a shroud, to go over the mast head, also a strap formed of a rope to which certain parts of rigging, as deadeyes, are secured *Totten*

8 (*Ornith*) The colored ring round the neck of a bird *Craig*

To slip the collar, to escape or get free, to disentangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement — *Collar of brawn*, the quantity bound up in one parcel *Johnson*

Cŏl'lar, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COLLARED, *p pr* & *vb. n* COLLARING]

1 To seize by the collar

2 To put a collar on

To collar beef, or other meat, to roll it up, and bind it close with a string [*Eng*] *Bailey*

Cŏl'lar-āge, *n* A tax or fine laid on the collars of horses [*Eng*] *Bailey*

Cŏl'lar-bēam, *n* (*Arch*) A horizontal piece of timber connecting and bracing two opposite rafters, — also called simply *collar* *Gwilt*

Cŏl'lar-bōne, *n* (*Anat*) The clavicle, a bone shaped like the letter S, and placed transversely at the upper part of the thorax It is joined at one end to the breast bone, and at the other to the shoulder blade *Dunglison*

Cŏl'lar-dāy, *n* A day on which knights appear at court in their collars *Smart*

Cŏl'lared (kŏl'lard), *a* **1** Having a collar, ornamented with a collar

2 Rolled up and bound close with a string, as, *collared* beef

Collared eels, eels cooked richly with spices and herbs, the name being derived from the manner in which, after being split open, they are tied up with bands of tape

Col-lāt'a ble, *a* Capable of being collated

Col lāte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COLLATED, *p pr* & *vb n* COLLATING] [Lat *conferre, collatum*, from *con* and *ferre, latum*, to bear]

1 To compare critically, noting the points in which things of a similar kind agree or disagree

I must *collate* it, word by word, with the original Hebrew *Coleridge*

2 To gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding

3 (*Eccl*) To present and institute in a benefice, when the same person is both the ordinary and the patron, — followed by *to*

If the patron neglects to present, the bishop may *collate* his clerk to the church. *Blackstone*

4 To bestow or confer. *Bp. Taylor.*

Col-lāte', *v. t.* (*Eccl.*) To place in a benefice, as by a bishop.

If the bishop neglects to *collate* within six months, the right to do it devolves on the archbishop. *Encyc. Brit.*

Col-lăt'er-al, *a.* [L Lat. *collateralis*, from *con* and *lateralis*, lateral, from *latus*, side]

1 On the side of, adjacent; intermediately or subordinately connected, indirect; as, *collateral* pressure

If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touched, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction *Shak.*

That he [Atterbury] was altogether in the wrong on the main question, and on all the *collateral* questions springing out of it, is true *Macaulay.*

2 (*Genealogy*) Descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the other, — opposed to *lineal.*

☞ *Lineal* descendants proceed one from another in a direct line, *collateral* relations spring from a common ancestor, but from different branches of that common stock or stock Thus the children of brothers are *collateral* relations, having different fathers, but a common grandfather *Blackstone*

Collateral assurance, that which is made over and above the deed itself — *Collateral issue* (*Law*) (*a*) An issue taken upon a matter aside from the merits of the case (*b*) An issue raised by a criminal convict who pleads any matter allowed by law in bar of execution, as pardon, diversity of person, &c — *Collateral security*, security for the performance of covenants, or the payment of money, besides the principal security

Col lăt'er al, *n* **1.** A collateral relation or kinsman

2 Security given in addition to a principal promise or bond

Col-lăt'er al ly, *adv* **1.** Side by side, by the side

2 In an intermediate or subordinate manner, indirectly

The will hath force upon the conscience *collaterally* and indirectly *Bp Taylor*

3 In collateral relation, not in a direct line, not lineally

Col-lăt'er-al ness, *n* The state of being collateral

Col lā'tion, *n* [Lat *collatio* See Collate]

1 The act of bringing or laying together and comparing, a comparison of one copy or thing of a like kind with another, as, the *collation* of one book, or sheet, or manuscript, with another *Pope*

2 The act of conferring or bestowing *Ray*

3 (*Eccl Law*) The presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who has it in his own gift or patronage *Blackstone*

4 (*Law*) (*a*) The act of comparing the copy of any paper with its original to ascertain its conformity (*b*) The report of the act made by the proper officers

5 (*Scots Law*) The right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred

☞ This also obtains in the civil law, and is found in the code of Louisiana *Bouvier*

6 An unceremonious repast or lunch, as, a cold *collation*

Collation of seals (*Old Law*), a method of ascertaining the genuineness of a seal by comparing it with another known to be genuine *Bouvier*

Col lā'tion, *v i* To partake of a collation, to lunch [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

Col lā'tion-er, *n* (*Print*) One who examines the sheets or pages of a book that has just been printed, to ascertain whether they are correctly printed, paged, &c

Cŏl'la tī'tious (-tish'us), *a* [Lat *collatitius*, brought together See Collate] Done by the distribution of money [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Col lā'tive, *a* [Lat *collativus*, brought together] Passing or held by collation, — said of livings of which the bishop and the patron are the same person

Col lā'tor, *n* [Lat *collator*]

1 One who collates or compares manuscripts or copies of books *Addison*

2 (*Eccl Law*) One who collates to a benefice *Ayliffe.*

3 One who confers any benefit

Col laud', *v t* [Lat *collaudare*, from *con* and *laudare*, to praise] To join in praising [*Obs*] *Cowell*

Cŏl'lēague (kŏl'leg), *n* [Fr *collegue*, It *collega*, Sp *colega*, from Lat *collega*, one who is chosen at the same time with another, a partner in office, from *colligere*, to collect, from *con* and *legere*, to gather, to select, to elect] One who is united with another in the discharge of some duty, a partner or associate in some civil or ecclesiastical office.

The regents, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without *colleagues* *Swift*

Col-lēague' (kol leeg'), *v t* or *i* To unite with in the same office, to associate with another or with others *Shak.*

Cŏl'lēague-shīp, *n* Partnership in office. *Milton.*

Col-lĕct', *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* COLLECTED; *p. pr* & *vb. n.* COLLECTING.] [Lat. *colligere, collectum.* See Colleague]

1. To gather into one body or place; to assemble or bring together.

A band of men
Collected choicely from each county. *Shak*

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind by preserving what our labor and industry daily collect *Watts*

2. To gather from premises, to infer as a consequence.

Which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected* *Locke*

To collect one s self, to recover from surprise, or a disconcerted state, to regain self-control

Syn.—To gather, assemble, aggregate, amass, infer, deduce

Col-lĕct', *v i* **1** To be assembled together, to accumulate, as, sand or snow *collects* in banks

2. To infer, to conclude "Whence some *collect* that the former word imports a plurality of persons" *South*

Col'lect, *n.* [L Lat & Lat *collecta*, from *colligere* See *supra*] A short, comprehensive prayer, adapted to a particular day or occasion, and read together with other parts of the church service

☞ "The use of the term being very ancient, it is difficult, if not impossible, to give any satisfactory account of its rise Ritualists have thought that these prayers were so called because they were used in the public congregation or collection of the people, or from the fact of many petitions being here collected together in a brief summary, or because they comprehend objects of prayer collected out of the Epistles and Gospels *Hook*

Col'lec-tā'ne-ȧ, *n pl* [Lat, things collected, from *collectaneus*, collected, from *colligere* See *supra*] Passages selected from various authors, miscellany, collections, anthology, chrestomathy *Brande*

Col'lec tā'ne ous, *a* [Lat *collectaneus* See *supra*] Gathered, collected

Col-lĕct'ed, *a.* Not disconcerted, cool, firm, composed

Col lĕct'ed ly, *adv* In a collected manner, composedly, coolly

Col-lĕct'ed ness, *n* A collected state of the mind, recovery from surprise

Col lĕct'i-ble, *a* Capable of being collected, gathered, or inferred

Col-lĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *collectio*]

1 The act of collecting or gathering

2 That which is gathered or drawn together. "Expanded and open *collections* of moisture" *Whewell* "A *collection* of letters purporting to have been written by that Phalaris who governed Agrigentum more than five hundred years before the Christian era" *Macaulay*

3 A contribution, a sum collected for a charitable purpose "Now concerning the *collection* for the saints" *1 Cor* xvi 1

4 A deduction from premises, consequence, corollary, conclusion

We may safely say thus, that wrong *collections* have been hitherto made out of those words by modern divines *Milton*

Syn.—An assembly assemblage group, crowd, meeting, mass, heap, compilation, selection

Col'lec tī'tious (-tĭsh'us), *a* [Lat *collectitius*] Gathered up [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Col lĕct'ive, *a* [Lat *collectivus*, Fr *collectif*, Pr *collectiu*]

1 Formed by gathering, gathered into a mass, sum, or body, congregated or aggregated, as, the whole *collective* body of a nation *Hoadley*

2 Deducing consequences, reasoning, inferring "Falsities controllable not only by critical and *collective* reason, but contrary observations" *Browne*

3 (*Gram*) Expressing a collection or aggregate of individuals, as, a *collective* name, like assembly, army, &c

4 Tending to collect, forming a collection.

Local is his throne to fix a point
A central point, *collective* of his sons *Iowan*

Collective fruit (*Bot*), that which is formed from a mass of flowers, as the mulberry, pine-apple, and the like —called also *multiple fruit* *Gray*

Col lĕct'ive-ly, *adv* In a mass, or body, in a collected state, in the aggregate, unitedly

Col lĕct'ive ness, *n* A state of union, mass

Col lĕct'or, *n* [L Lat & Lat *collector*, Pr *collector*, Fr *collecteur*]

1 One who collects or gathers things which are scattered or separate, especially, one who makes a business of collecting works of art, objects in natural history, and the like

The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relater of facts, and perhaps consulted to furnish materials for some future *collector* *Swift*

2. (*Com*) An officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes, or toll. *Templ*

3 (*pl*) (*Bot*) Dense hairs covering the styles of some plants, as the Compositæ, which seem intended as brushes to clear the pollen out of the cells of the anthers *Lindley*

4 A bachelor of arts in Oxford, who is appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent *Todd*

Col-lĕct'or-ship, } *n.* **1** The office of a collector
Col lĕct'or-ate, } of customs or taxes.

2. The jurisdiction of a collector

Col lĕg'a-ta-ry, *n* [Lat *collegatarius* See LEGATARY] (*Law.*) A person who has a legacy left to him, in common with one or more other persons *Johnson.*

Col lē'ge (47), *n.* [Fr. *collége*, Pr *collegi*, *colleye*, from Lat *collegium*, from *colligere*, to collect]

1 A collection, body, or society of men invested with certain rights or engaged in common pursuits, as, a *college* of heralds, a *college* of electors, a *college* of bishops *Hook.*

I would the *college* of the cardinals
Would choose him pope, and carry him to Rome *Shak*

2 A society of scholars incorporated for purposes of study or instruction, as, the *college* of the Sorbonne

He is returned, in his opinions, which
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Together with all famous *colleges*
Almost in Christendom *Shak*

3 An establishment or edifice appropriated to the use of students who are acquiring the languages and sciences

Col lē'gi al, *a* [L Lat *collegialis*, Lat *collegiarius*] Relating or belonging to a college, having the properties of a college

Col lē'gi an, *n* A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so called, an inhabitant of a college, a collegiate *Johnson*

Col lē'gi-ate, *a* [Lat *collegiatus*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a college, as, *collegiate* studies, a *collegiate* society. *Johnson*

Collegiate church (*a*) A church built and endowed for a body corporate, consisting of a presiding officer, as a dean or other official, and canons or prebendaries, in the same church *Jacobs* (*b*) A church which is united with others under the joint pastorate of several ministers [*U S*]

Col lē'gi-ate, *n.* A member of a college *Burton*

Col'let, *n* [Fr *collet*, collar, &c, from Lat *collum*, neck, It *colletto*]

1 A small collar or neck band [*Obs*] *Fore*

2 The part of a ring in which the stone is set

How full the *collet* with his jewels is! *Cowley*

3 (*Bot*) A collar See COLLAR

Col'le tĭ'ri al, *a* Of, or belonging to, the collecterium of insects *R Owen*

Col'le tĭ'ri-um, *n* [See COLLETIC] (*Entom*) An organ, in the females of insects, containing a whitish gluten for cementing together the ejected ova *Dana*

Col lĕt'ic, *n* [Lat *colleticus*, Gr κολλητικος, from κολλαω, to glue, κολλα, glue] An agglutinant

Col lide', *v i* [Lat *collidere*, from *con* and *ladere*, to strike] To strike or dash against each other, to strike or dash, —followed by *with*

Col'lie, *n* See COLLY

Col'lier (kŏl'yer), *n* [From *coal*]

1 A digger of coal, one who works in a coal mine

2 A coal merchant, or dealer in coal *Bacon*

3 A vessel employed in the coal trade

Col'lier y (kŏl'yer ĭ), *n* **1** The place where coal is dug See COALERY

2 The coal trade

Col'li flow-er, *n* See CAULIFLOWER

Col'li gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COLLIGATED, *p pr* & *vb n* COLLIGATING] [Lat *colligare*, from *con* and *ligare*, to bind] To tie or bind together [*Obs*] "The pieces of isinglass are *colligated* in rows" *Nicholson*

Col'li gā'tion, *n* [Lat *colligatio*] A binding together *Browne*

Col'li mā'ting, *a* (*Opt*) Pertaining to collimation

Collimating eye-piece an eye-piece with a diagonal reflector for illumination, used to determine the error of collimation in a transit instrument by observing the image of a cross wire reflected from mercury, and comparing its position in the field with that of the same wire seen directly

Col'li mā'tion, *n* [Fr *collimation*, from Lat *collimare*, to aim, for which the lexicons and editions now write *collineare*, to direct something in a straight line, to aim, from *con* and *linearis*, from *linea*, line See COLLINEATION] The act of aiming at a mark aim, the act of leveling, or of directing the sight to a fixed object

Error of collimation, the deviation of the line of collimation of an astronomical or geodetical instrument from its normal or correct position with respect to the axis of motion of the instrument —*Line of collimation* the axial line of the telescope of an astronomical or geodetic instrument, or the line which passes through the optical center of the object-glass and the intersection of the cross-wires at its focus

Col'li mā'tor, *n* [From Lat *collimare* See *supra*] A telescope arranged and used to determine errors of collimation, both vertical and horizontal *Nichol*

Col'line, *n* [Lat *collis*, Fr *colline*] A small hill or mount [*Obs*] "And watered park, full of fine *collines* and ponds" *Evelyn*

Col lin'e ā'tion, *n* [See COLLIMATION] The act of aiming, or directing in a line to a fixed object *Johnson*

Col'ling, *n* [From *coll*, v t, q v] An embrace, dalliance [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Col-lin'gual (-lĭn'gwal, 82), *a.* [From *con* and *lingual*, q v] Having, or pertaining to, the same language.

Col-lĭq'ua-ble (kol-lĭk'wa-bl), *a.* [From Lat *con* and *liquabilis*, liquable] Capable of being liquefied or melted, liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid [*Obs.*] *Harvey*

Col-lĭq'ua-ment, *n.* **1** The substance formed by melting, that which is melted [*Obs*] *Bailey*

2. The first rudiments of an embryo in generation. *Coxe.*

Col'li-quant, *a.* Having the power of dissolving or melting [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Col'li quāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COLLIQUATED, *p pr* & *vb n.* COLLIQUATING] [From Lat. *con* and *liquare*, to melt Cf Lat *colliquescere*, to become liquid] To change from solid to fluid, to become liquid [*Obs*]

Ice will dissolve in any way of heat; it will *colliquate* in water or warm oil *Browne*

Col'li-quāte, *v i* To melt or dissolve [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

Col'li quā'tion, *n* **1** The act of melting

When sand and ashes are well melted together and suffered to cool, there is generated, by the *colliquation*, that sort of concretion we call "glass *Boyle*

2 (*Med*) The progressive diminution of the solid parts of the animal system with copious excretions of liquids by one or more passages [*Obs*] *Dunglison.*

Col lĭq'ua-tĭve (kol lĭk'wa tĭv), *a* Causing rapid waste or exhaustion, as, *colliquative* sweats *Dunglison.*

Col lĭq'ue făc'tion (kol lĭk'we făk'shun), *n* [From Lat *colliquefacere*, to melt, from *con* and *liquefacere*, from *liquēre*, to be liquid, and *facere*, to make] A melting together, the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion "The incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*" *Bacon*

Col lĭq'uion (kol lĭzh un), *n* [Lat *collisio* See COLLIDE]

1 The act of striking together, a striking together, as of two hard bodies, a clashing

The flint and the steel you may move apart as long as you please but it is the hitting and *collision* of them that must make them strike fire. *Tentley*

2 A state of opposition, interference "The learned obscurity arising from the *collision* of contrary false principles" *Warburton* "Sensitive to the most trifling *collision*" *W Irving*

Syn —Conflict clashing, encounter, opposition

Col lĭ'sive, *a* With collision, clashing [*Obs*]

Col lĭt'i gant, *n* [From *con* and *litigant*, q v] One who litigates or wrangles with another

Col lĭt'i gant, *a* Disputing with another, wrangling together, contending [*Obs*]

Col'lo-cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COLLOCATED, *p pr* & *vb n* COLLOCATING] [Lat *collocare*, from *con* and *locare*, to place, *locus*, place] To set or place, to set, to station

Col'lo cate, *a* [Lat *collocatus*, p p of *collocare*] Set, placed *Bacon.*

Col'lo cā'tion, *n* [Lat *collocatio*]

1 The act of placing, disposition in place, as, the *collocation* of words *Harris.*

2 The state of being placed, or placed with something else *Bacon*

Col'lo cū'tion, *n* [Lat *collocutio*, from *colloqui*, *collocutus*, to converse, from *con* and *loqui*, to speak] A speaking or conversing together, conference mutual discourse [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Col'lo cū'tor, *n* [Lat *collocutor*] One of the speakers in a dialogue [*Obs*] *Derham*

Col lō'di on, *n* [Gr κολλα, glue] (*Chem*) A solution of gun cotton in ether It is strongly adhesive, and is used by surgeons to close up wounds It is also employed in photography *R Hunt*

Col lō'di on-ize, *v t* To prepare or treat with collodion *R Hunt*

Col lŏgue', *v i* [Originally to converse secretly, to confederate together especially for an unlawful purpose, to plot, from Lat *colloqui* See COLLOCUTION] To address with coaxing or flattery

Col lōgue' (kol lōg'), *v i* To talk closely, to confer, to converse, especially with deceitful or delusive intentions [*Obs or rare*]

Pray go in and sister salve the matter.
Collogue with her aga n, and all shall be well *Greene*
He had been *colloguing* with my wife *Thackeray*

Col loid', *n* [Gr κολλα glue and εἰδος, form] (*Med*) Resembling glue or jelly as, *colloid* tumors

Col'lop, *n* [From O Fr *colp*, *colf*, blow, stroke, piece, N Fr *coup*, Pr *colp*, It *colpo* I Lat *colapus*, *colopus*, from Lat *colaphus*, Gr κολαφος, buffet, cuff] [Written also *colp*]

1 A small slice of meat, a piece of flesh.

God knows thou art a *collop* of my flesh
And for thy sake I have shed many a tear *Shak*
Sweetbreads and *collops* were with skewers pricked. *Dryden.*

2 A part or piece of any thing

This indeed, with the former, cut two good *collops* out of the crown land. *Fuller.*

Col lō'qui al, *a* Pertaining to, or employed in, common conversation, as distinguished from formal or elegant discourse

His [Johnson s] *colloquial* talents were, indeed, of the highest order *Macaulay*

Col lō'qui al-ism, *n.* A colloquial form of expression

Col lō'qui al ly, *adv* By mutual conversation

Col'lo quist, *n* A speaker in a dialogue. *Malone.*

Col'lo-quy, *n.* [Lat. *colloquium* See COLLOCUTION.] The mutual discourse of two or more, conference; dialogue. *Milton.*

Col'lŏw, *n.* & *v.* See COLLY

Col-lŏc'tan-cy, *n* [Lat *colluctari*, from *con* and *luctari*, to struggle] A struggling to resist, a striving against, resistance, opposition of nature [*Obs*]

Col'luc-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *colluctatio* See *supra*] A struggling to resist, contest, resistance, opposition [*Obs*] "*Colluctation* with old hags and hobgoblins" *Henry More*

Col-lūde', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* COLLUDED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* COLLUDING] [Lat *colludere*, from *con* and *ludere*, to play] To play into the hands of each other, to conspire in a fraud, to act in concert.

If they let things take their course, they will be represented as *colluding* with sedition *Burke*

Col lūd'er, *n* One who conspires in a fraud

Col'lum, *n* [Lat, neck] (*Bot*) Same as COLLAR

Col lū'sion (-zhun), *n* [Lat *collusio* See COLLUDE] A secret agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent purpose, deceit, fraud

By the ignorance of the merchants or dishonesty of the weavers, the *collusion* of both, the ware was bad and the price excessive *Swift*

Syn —COLLUSION, CONNIVANCE A person who is guilty of *connivance* intentionally overlooks, and thus sanctions what he was bound to prevent A person who is guilty of *collusion* unites with others (playing into their hands) for fraudulent purposes The *connivance* of public men at what is wrong is often the result of the basest *collusion*

These miracles were done publicly, in the face of the world, that there might be no room to suspect artifice or *collusion* *Atterbury*

In many of these, the directors were heartily concurring; in most of them, they were encouraging, and sometimes commanding: in all, they were *conniving* *Burke*

Col-lū'sive, *a* Fraudulently concerted, deceitful, tricky, as, a *collusive* agreement "*Collusive* divorces" *Strype*

Col-lū'sive-ly, *adv* By collusion, by secret agreement to defraud

Col lū'sive ness, *n* The quality of being collusive

Col lū'so ry, *a* [Lat *collusorius*] Characterized by collusion, collusive

Col-lŭ'vi-ēs, *n sing* & *pl* [Lat, from *colluere*, from *con* and *luere*, to wash] A mixed mass of refuse matter, filth

Cŏl'ly, *n* [From *coal*] The black grime or soot of coal or burnt wood [Written also *collow*] *Burton*

Cŏl'ly, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COLLIED, *p pr* & *vb n* COLLYING] To render black or dark, as if with coal smut

Nor hast thou *collied* thy face enough *B Jonson*
Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night *Shak*

Cŏl'ly, *n* A variety of dog much esteemed by Scotch shepherds [Written also *collie*]

Cŏl'ly-bist, *n* [Gr κολλυβιστης, from κολλυβος, a small coin] One who changes money, a money-broker [*Obs*] "In the faces of these guilty *collybists*" *Bp Hall*

Col lȳr'i ŭm, *n*, *pl* COL-LYR'IA [Lat, Gr κολλυριον, a liquid eye salve] (*Med*) (*a*) A preparation of medicine in a solid state, having a long and cylindrical form designed to be inserted into some of the openings of the body, as the nostrils [*Obs*] (*b*) An application made to the eye, eye-water *Dunglison*

Cŏl'o cȳnth, *n* [Lat *colocynthis*, Gr κολοκυνθις] (*Med*) The coloquintida, or bitter apple of the shops, the spongy part or pith of the fruit of a species of cucumber (*Cucumis colocynthis*) It has a bitter, nauseous, and acrimonious taste, and is a strong cathartic *Dunglison*

Cŏl'o-cȳnth'ine, *n* [Fr *colocynthine*] (*Chem*) The active medicinal principle of the colocynth *Gregory*

Co-lŏgne' (ko lōn'), *n* A perfumed liquid, composed of alcohol, and certain aromatic oils, used in the toilet,—so called because originally made in Cologne

Co-lŏgne'-ĕarth (ko-lōn'ĕrth), *n* [From *Cologne*, a town in Germany, Ger *Coln*, or *Cöln*] (*Min*) An earth of a deep brown color, containing more vegetable than mineral matter, an earthy variety of lignite, or brown coal *Dana*

Cō'lon, *n.* [Lat *colon*, *colum*, Gr κωλον, limb, member, especially the largest of the intestines, a member or clause of a sentence]

1 (*Anat*) That part of the large intestines which extends from the cœcum to the rectum [See *Illust* of *Digestion*] *Dunglison*

2 (*Gram*) A point or character formed thus [ ], marking a pause greater than a semicolon, and less than a period

Co lōne', *n* [Lat *colonus*, husbandman, rustic] A clown a rustic [*Obs*] "A country *colone* toil and moil" *Burton*

Colonel (kûr'nel), *n* [Fr *colonel*, for *colonnel*, It *colonnello*, Sp & Pg *coronel*, properly the chief or commander of a column, from Fr *colonne*, It *colonna*, from Lat *columna*, column] (*Mil*) The chief commander of a regiment of troops, the officer next below a brigadier general

Colonel (kûr'nel), *v t* To play the colonel; to rove about as a knight errant. [*Low.*]

When he forsook the peaceful dwelling,
And out he went a *coloneling* *Hudibras.*

Colonel-cy (kûr'nel-sȳ), } *n.* (*Mil.*) The office,
Colonel-ship (kûr'nel shĭp), } rank, or commission of a colonel

Cō'lo-ner, *n.* A colonist [*Obs*] *Holland.*

Co-lō'ni-al, *a* [Fr *colonial*] Pertaining to a colony, as, *colonial* government. "A passion for *colonial* traffic" *Macaulay*

Co-lō'ni-al, *a* [Lat *colonus*, husbandman] Of, or pertaining to, husbandmen [*Obs*]

Colonical services were those which were done by ceorls or socmen (that is, husbandmen) to their lords of all sorts *Spelman*

Cŏl'o-nĭst, *n* A member or inhabitant of a colony

Cŏl'o-nī'tis, *n* [Gr κωλον, the colon, and suffix *itis*, denoting inflammation] (*Med*) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon, dysentery, colitis

Cŏl'o-ni zā'tion, *n* [Fr *colonisation*] The act of colonizing, or state of being colonized

The wide continent of America invited *colonization* *Bancroft*

Cŏl'o ni-zā'tion-ist, *n* A friend to colonization, particularly to the colonization of Africa by emigrants from the colored population of the United States

Cŏl'o nize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COLONIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* COLONIZING] [Fr *colonuser*] To plant or establish a colony in, to people by colonies *Bacon*

Cŏl'o-nize, *v i* To remove and settle in a distant country, as, to *colonize* in India *Buchanan*

Cŏl'on-nāde', *n* [Fr *colonnade*, Sp *columnada*, *colunata*, It *colonnata*, from It *colonna*, Sp *columna*, Fr *colonne*, Lat *columna*, column] (*Arch*) A series or range of columns placed at regular intervals

☞ When in front of a building, it is called a *portico* when surrounding a building a *peristyle*, when the rows of columns are double or more, they form a *polystyle*

Cŏl'o-ny, *n* [Fr *colonie*, Lat *colonia*, from *colonus*, farmer, from *colere*, to cultivate, to dwell]

1 A company of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote province or country, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state, or their descendants, so long as they remain in dependence on the mother country, as the British *colonies* in America

The first settlers of New England were the best of Englishmen, well-educated devout Christians and zealous lovers of liberty There was never a *colony* formed of better materials *Ames*

2 The country planted or colonized, a settlement

Cŏl'o-phā'ny, *n* See COLOPHONY

Cō'lo-phēne, *n* (*Chem*) A viscid, colorless, oily liquid, obtained by distilling oil of turpentine with concentrated sulphuric acid

Cŏl'o-phon, *n* [Lat *colophon*, Gr κολοφών, summit, top, the finishing stroke] An inscription on the last page of a book, used before title pages were introduced, and in some cases afterward, containing the place or year, or both, of its publication, the printer's name, &c

Cŏl'o-pho-nīte, or **Co lŏph'o-nīte** (49), *n* [Fr *colophonite*, from its resemblance to the color of *colophany*, q v] (*Min*) A coarsely granular variety of garnet, of a resinous luster, and a reddish-yellow or brown color *Dana*

Cŏl'o-phŏ'ny, or **Co lŏph'o-ny**, *n* [Gr η κολοφωνια (sc ῥητινη, resin, gum), colophonium, resin, Gal, from Κολοφωνιος, Colophonian, of or from Colophon] The dark-colored resin obtained by the distillation of turpentine *Brande*

Cŏl'o-quin'ti-da, *n* [Lat *colocynthis*, Gr κολοκυνθις See COLOCYNTH] (*Med*) The pith of the fruit of a species of cucumber See COLOCYNTH

Cŏl'or (kŭl'ur), *n* [Lat, Pr, Sp, & Pg *color*, It *colore*, Fr *couleur*]

1 A property depending on the relations of light to the eye, by which the mind is capable of distinguishing individual and specific differences in the hues and tints of objects which are apprehended in vision, as, gay *colors*, sad *colors*, &c

Complementary color, one of two colors so related to each other that when blended together they produce white light,—so called because each color makes up to the other what it lacks to make it white —*Primary colors* those developed from the solar beam by the prism, viz, red orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, which are reduced by some authors to three—red, yellow, and blue —*Subjective* or *accidental color*, a false or spurious color seen in some instances, owing to the persistence of the luminous impression upon the retina, and a gradual change of its character, as where a wheel perfectly white, and with a circumference regularly subdivided, is made to revolve rapidly over a dark object, the teeth of the wheel appear to the eye of different shades of color varying with the rapidity of rotation

2 Any hue or tint as distinguished from white

Give *color* to my pale cheek *Shak*

3 That which is used to give color, paint, pigments, as, to paint in oil *colors* or water-*colors*

4 That which covers or hides the real character of any thing, semblance, show, palliation, pretense, disguise, appearance

That he should die is worthy policy;
But yet we want a *color* for his death *Shak*

5 Shade or variety of character; kind; species.

Boys and women are, .. for the most part, cattle of this *color.* *Shak*

6. (*pl.*) A flag, ensign, or standard.

Color-guard (*Mil*) Eight corporals, detailed for the protection of the colors of a regiment.

Colors (6)

7. (*Law.*) An apparent or *prima facie* right; as where the defendant in trespass gave to the plaintiff an appearance of title, by stating his title specially, thus removing the cause from the jury to the court *Blackstone.*

Cŏl'or (kŭl'ur), *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* COLORED; *p pr* & *vb n* COLORING]

1 To change or alter the hue or tint of a body by dyeing, painting, or the like, to give color to, as to that which is colorless, or white, to dye, to tinge, to paint, to stain

The rays, to speak properly are not *colored*, in them there is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to stir up a sensation of this or that color *Newton.*

2 To make to appear different from what it is, to give a specious appearance to, to palliate, to excuse, to render plausible

He *colors* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen *Dryden*

To color a stranger's goods, to allow a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in the name of a citizen, to avoid the alien's duty

Cŏl'or, *v i* To acquire color, to turn red, especially in the face, to blush

Cŏl'or-a ble *a* [From *color*, q v] Designed to cover or conceal, specious, plausible, giving an appearance of right or justice "*Colorable* pretense for infidelity" *Stillingfleet* "*Colorable* and subtle crimes, that seldom are taken within the walk of human justice" *Hooker.*

Cŏl'or-a ble ness, *n* Speciousness, plausibleness

Cŏl'or-a bly, *adv* With a fair external appearance, speciously *Bacon*

Cŏl'or ate, *a* [Lat *coloratus*, p p of *colorare*, to color] Colored, dyed or tinged with some color [*Obs*] *Ray*

Cŏl'or ā'tion (kŭl'ur ā'shun), *n* The act or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored *Bacon*

Cŏl'or a tūre (53), *n* [L Lat *coloratura*] (*Mus*) A variation or shading of notes for the sake of harmony, which corresponds to the shading of colors for the sake of beauty or some other effect

Cŏl'or-blĭnd, *a* Having an imperfect appreciation of color

Cŏl'or-blĭnd'ness, *n* An imperfect sensation or appreciation of colors, Daltonism *Brewster*

Cŏl'ored (kŭl'urd), *a* 1 Having color "*A colored* rainbow arched wide" *Spenser.*

2 Having a specious appearance

Colored people, black people, Africans or their descendants, mixed or unmixed

Cŏl'or lĭf'ic (kŭl'ur) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *color* and *facere*, to make, Fr *colorifique*] Capable of communicating color or tint to other bodies, producing color

Cŏl'or ist, *n* [Fr *coloriste*, L Lat *colorista*, from Lat *colorare*, to color] One who colors, a painter who excels in giving color to his designs "The great *colorists* of former times" *Malone*

Cŏl'or less, *a* [See *supra*] Destitute of color, transparent

Cŏl'or-măn, *n* A vender of paints, &c *Simmonds*

Cŏl'or-ser'geant (-sär'jent, *or* sĕr'jent), *n* (*Mil*) A non commissioned military officer, who is the color bearer of a regiment [*U S*]

Co lŏs'sal, } *a* [Fr *colossal*, Lat *colossus*
Cŏl'os sē'an (124), } See COLOSSUS] Of enormous size, on a large scale, gigantic, as, a *colossal* statue "A *colossal* stride" *Motley.* "*Colossean* image" *Glover*

Cŏl'os-sē'um, *n* The amphitheater of Vespasian in Rome [Also written *Coliseum*]

Co lŏs'sus, *n*, Lat *pl co lŏs'si*, Eng *pl* CO LŌS'SUS ES [Lat *colossus*, Gr κολοσσος] A gigantic statue, especially that at Rhodes, which stood at the entrance of the harbor

He doth bestride the narrow world
Like a *colossus* *Shak*

☞ There is no authority for the statement that its legs extended over the mouth of the harbor *Dr Wm Smith*

Colossus of Rhodes.

Co-lŏs'trum, *n* [Lat] (*Med*) (*a*) The first milk secreted after delivery (*b*) A mixture of turpentine and the yolk of an egg, used as an emulsion

Cŏl'pŏrt-age, *n* [Fr, from *colporter* See *infra*] The distribution of religious books, tracts, &c., by colporteurs

Cŏl'pŏrt-eur, } (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr. *colporteur*,
Cŏl'pŏrt-er, } a carrier on his neck, from *colporter*, to carry on one's neck, from *col*, Lat. *collum*,

neck, and *porter*, Lat. *portare*, to carry.] One who travels for the sale and distribution of religious tracts and books.

Cōl'staff (6), *n.* [From Fr. *col*, Lat. *collum*, the neck, and Eng. *staff* See *supra.*] A staff for carrying burdens by two persons on their shoulders

Cōlt (20), *n* [A S. *colt*, probably akin to *collen*, swelling, audacious, from the root *cellan*, to swell]

1. The young of the equine genus of animals, or horse kind

2. A young, foolish fellow, a person without experience or stability *Shak*

Cōlt, *v. t.* To frisk or frolic like a colt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Cōlt, *v t* To befool [*Obs*] *Shak*

Cōlt'er } (20), *n* [A S *culter*, Ger *kolter*, O Fr
Cōult'er } *coultre*, N Fr *coutre*, Pr *coltre*, It *coltro*, from Lat *culter*, plowshare, knife, from *colere*, to cultivate] The fore iron of a plow, with a sharp edge to cut the earth or sod

Cōlt'-ē'vil, *n* (*Far*) A disease of young horses, consisting of a swelling of the sheath

Cōlt'ish, *a* Like a colt, wanton, frisky, gay

Man's *coltish* disposition asks the thong *Cowper*

Cōlt's'-fōōt (27), *n* (*Bot*) A plant (*Tussilago farfara*), whose leaves were once much employed in medicine

Cōlt's'-tōōth, *n* 1 An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses *Johnson*

2. A mark or token of youth.

Well said, Lord Sands
Your *colt's-tooth* is not cast yet. *Shak*

Cōl'u ber, *n* [Lat, serpent or adder] (*Zool*) A genus of serpents

☞ "Linnæus placed under this genus all serpents whether venomous or not, whose scales beneath the tail are arranged in pairs, but Cuvier and later authors restrict it to those having large transverse plates on the belly, the plates under the tail forming a double row, a flattened head, teeth almost equal, and no poison fangs *P Cyc*

Cōl'u-brīne, *a* [Lat *colubrinus*] Relating to the colubers, or to serpents, cunning, crafty *Johnson*

Co-lūm'bā, *n* See CALUMBA

Co lūm'bæ, *n pl* [Lat] (*Ornith*) An order of birds, including the family of pigeons

Cōl'umn bā'ri ā, *n , pl* CŌLUM NĀ'RI Ā [Lat See *infra*] *Arch* (*a*) A subterranean sepulcher, in the walls of which were niches for urns of ashes *Gwilt* (*b*) (*pl*) The holes left in a wall of masonry for the insertion of the ends of timbers, — so called as resembling the niches of a pigeon-house *Weale*

Cōl'um ba-ry (Synop , § 130), *n* [Lat *columbarium*, from *columba*, dove] A dove cot, a pigeon house *Browne*

Co-lūm'bate, *n* [N Lat *columbatum*, Fr *colombate* See COLUMBIUM] (*Chem*) A salt or compound of columbic acid with a base.

Co-lūm'bi ad, *n*
[From *Columbia*, or the United States] (*Mil*) A species of heavy cannon, combining certain qualities of the gun, howitzer, and mortar

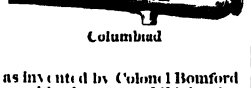

Columbiad

☞ The Columbiad was invented by Colonel Bomford of the U S service, and used in the war of 1812, but has been modified in some respects since then

Co-lūm'bi-an, *a* [From *Columbus*, the discoverer of America] Pertaining to the United States, or to America

Co-lūm'bic, *a* [N Lat *columbicus*, from *columbium*, q v] Pertaining to, or produced from, columbium, as, *columbic* acid

Cōl'um bif'er ŏŭs, *a* [N Lat *columbium*, and Lat *ferre*, to bear] Producing or containing columbium *Phillips*

Co-lūm'bine, *n* (*Chem*) A crystalline, bitter substance obtained from columbo *Gregory*

Cōl'um-bine, *a* [Lat *columbinus*, from *columba*, dove] Like, or pertaining to, a pigeon or dove, of a dove color, or like the neck of a dove

Cōl'um-bine, *n* [N Lat *aquilegia columbina*, from *columbinus*, dove like, from *columba*, dove, — so called from the beak-like spurs of its flowers]

1 (*Bot*) A plant of several species of the genus *Aquilegia*, as, *A vulgaris*, or the common garden columbine, *A Canadensis*, the wild columbine of North America *London*

2 The name of the mistress of Harlequin in pantomimes. *Dickens*

Co lūm'bīte (49), *n* [Fr *colombite* See *infra*] (*Min*) An ore of columbium, first found in New England. *Dana*

Co lūm'bi-ŭm, *n* [N Lat , from *Columbia*, America, Fr *colombium*] (*Min*) A rare metal first discovered in an ore or oxide, found at New London, Connecticut. It has been called also *Niobium* *Dana*

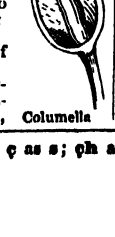

Columella

Co-lūm'bo, *n.* See CALUMBA.

Cōl'u-mĕl'lă, *n.* [Lat diminutive of *columen*, *columna*, column, q v]

1. (*Bot.*) (*a*) An axis to which a carpel of a compound pistil may be attached, as in the case of the geranium, or which is left when a pod opens (*b*) The stem in mosses, which is the axis of the capsule *Gray*

2 (*Conch.*) The upright pillar in the center of most of the univalve shells *Humble.*

Cōl'u-mĕl'li-fōrm, *a.* Shaped like a little column, or columella *Dana*

Cōl'umn (kŏl'um), *n* [Lat *columna*, *columen*, from *cellere*, Gr κέλλειν, to urge, to extend upward, W *colof*, stem, stalk, properly *colofn* and *colon*, column, Ir *collbh*, stalk, stem, column, Pr & It *colonna*, Sp & Pg *coluna*, *columna*, Fr *colonne*]

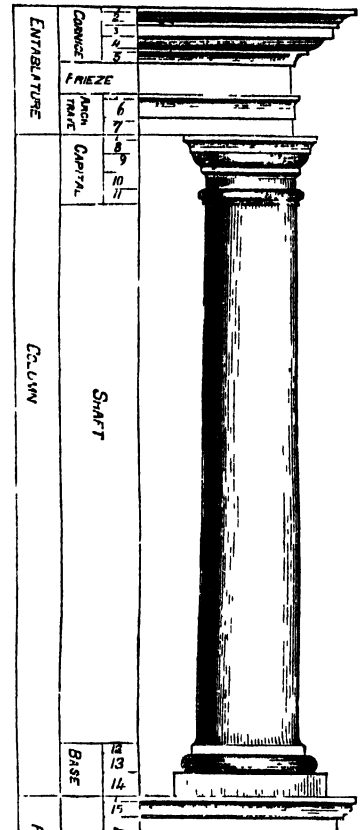

1, fillet; 2, cyma recta; 3, corona 4 ovolo 5 cavetto 6 upper fascia 7, lower fascia 8 abacus 9 ovolo 10 echinus, or neck 11, astragal, 12, fillet, or reglet, 1 , torus, 14, plinth, 15, surbase , 16, base

1 (*Arch*) A cylindrical support for a roof ceiling, statue, &c somewhat ornamented, and composed of base, shaft, and capital, a pillar

2 Any upright cylindrical body or structure, considered as resembling, in form or position, a column in architecture, as, a *column* of air, of water of mercury, &c , the *column* of Trajan, a triumphal *column*

3 (*Mil*) A body of troops broken into subdivisions — as divisions, companies, platoons or sections, — which are placed successively in rear of the front subdivision, — the usual order of troops in marching

4 (*Naut*) A body of ships arranged in a line so as to follow in succession

5 (*Print*) A perpendicular set of lines separated from other matter by a rule or blank space, as, a *column* of figures, of printed matter, &c

6 (*Bot*) The upright cylindrical body formed by the union of the stamens, or of the stamens and pistils, of a plant, as in the mallow, or the orchis *Gray*

Co lūm'nar, *a* [Lat *columnaris*, from *columna* See *supra*] Formed in columns having the form of columns, like the shaft of a column, as, *columnar* spar

Cōl'um năr'i-ty, *n* The state of being columnar

Co lūm'nā-ted, *a* Having columns, as, *columnated* temples

Cōl'umned (kŏl'umd), *a.* Having columns "*Columned* sanctuaries" *Baillie*

Cōl'umn-rule, *n* (*Print*) A thin piece of brass used to separate longitudinally the columns of type *Simmonds*

Co-lūre', *n , pl* CO-LŪRES' [Fr. *colure*, Lat *colurus*, pl , Gr. κόλουροι, dock-tailed, αἱ κόλουροι (sc. γραμμαί, lines), the colures, from κόλος, docked, stunted, and οὐρα, tail, so named because a part is always beneath the horizon] (*Astron* & *Geog*) One of two great circles intersecting at right angles in the poles of the equator One of them passes through the equinoctial points, and hence is denominated the *equinoctial* colure, the other intersects the equator at the distance of 90° from the former, and is called the *solstitial* colure

The space of seven continued nights he rode
With darkness, thrice the equinoctial line
He circled, four times crossed the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each *colure* *Milton.*

Cōl'zā, *n* [Sp *colza*, *colsa*, *colsat*, *colsate*] (*Bot*) A variety of cabbage (*Brassica campestris*) whose seeds afford an oil used in lamps *Loudon.*

Cŏm, in composition, as a Latin prefix, for *cum*, before the labials *b*, *p*, and *m*, denotes *with*, *to*, or *against* See CON

Cō'ma, *n* [Gr κῶμα, lethargy, from κοιμᾶν, to put to sleep, passive, to fall asleep, akin to κεῖσθαι, to lie] (*Med*) A profound state of sleep, from which it is difficult to rouse a person, lethargy *Dunglison.*

Cō'ma, *n* [Lat *coma*, Gr. κομη, hair of the head, tail of a comet]

1 (*Astron*) The envelope of a comet a dense nebulous covering, which surrounds the nucleus or body of a comet

2 (*Bot*) A tuft or bunch as the assemblage of branches forming the head of a tree, or a cluster of bracts when empty and terminating the inflorescence of a plant, or a tuft of long hairs on certain seeds *Lindley*

Cō'mărt, *n* A treaty agreement [*Obs*] *Shak*

Cō'mate (Synop , § 130), *a* [Lat *comatus*, from *coma*, *comæ*, to clothe with hair, from *coma*, q v] Encompassed with a coma, or bushy appearance, like hair, hairy

Cō'-māte', *n* A fellow mate or companion "My *co mates* and brothers in exile" *Shak*

Cō'ma-tōse' } (Synop , § 130), *a* [From *coma*, leth-
Cō'ma-tous } argy, q v , Fr *comateux*] (*Med*) Relating to coma drowsy, lethargic, as, *comatose* sleep, *comatose* fever *Dunglison*

Cōmb } (kom, *or* kōm) *n* [A S *comb*, of Celtic
Cōmbe } origin, W *crom* a deep valley where
Coomb } the sides come together in a concave form, Armor *kombant*, *loumbant* O Fr *combe* Pr *comba*] That unwatered portion of a valley which forms its continuation beyond and above the most elevated spring that issues into it *Buckland*

A gradual rise the shelving *combe*
Displayed *Southey*

Cōmb (kōm), *n* [Probably from A S *comb*, a valley or hollow] The structure of hexagonal cells, composed of wax in which bees store their honey

Cōmb, *n* [Probably from A S *cumb*, a liquid measure *Bosworth*] A dry measure of four bushels. [Written also *coomb*] [*Ing*]

Cōmb (kōm, 20), *n* [A S & O Sax *camb*, O H Ger *camp*, N H Ger & Sw *kamm*, Dan & D *kam* Icel *kambr* Cf A S *cimbing*, joint]

1 An instrument with teeth, for separating, cleansing and adjusting hair, wool, or flax, or for keeping the hair in its place

2 The crest caruncle, or red, fleshy tuft, growing on a cock's head, so called from its indentures which resemble the teeth of a comb

3 The top, or crest, of a wave

Cōmb, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMBED (kōmd), *p pr* & *vb n* COMBING] [A S *cemban*, O H Ger *champan*, M H Ger *kemmen*, N H Ger *kämmen* See *supra*] To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust, or lay smooth and straight, as, to *comb* hair or wool

Comb down his hair look look! it stands upright,
Like lime-twigs set to catch my ruined soul *Shak*

Cōmb, *v t* [From *comb*, n , in the sense of a sharp ridge, top] (*Naut*) To roll over as the top of a wave or to break with a white foam

Cŏm'bat, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMBATED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMBATING] [Fr *combattre*, from *com* and *battre*, to beat, from L *battuere*, to strike, beat, Pr *combatre*, *combattre* It *combattere*, Pg *combater*, Sp *combatir* Cf BRAT] To struggle or contend as with an opposing force

After the fall of the republic, the Romans *combated* only for the choice of masters *Gibbon.*

As if nature's concord broke
Two planets rushing from aspect malign
Of fiercest opposition in mid-sky
Should *combat* and their jarring spheres confound *Milton*

Cŏm'bat, *v t* To fight with, to oppose by force, to contend against to resist

Minds *combat* minds repelling and repelled *Goldsmith*

Syn — To fight contend contest, resist, oppose

Cŏm'bat (22) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *combat*, Sp. *combate* See *supra*]

1 A struggle to resist, overthrow, or conquer; contest by force, engagement, battle

My courage try by *combat* if thou dar'st. *Shak*

2 (*Mil*) An engagement of no great magnitude, or one in which the parties engaged are not armies.

Single combat, a combat with one on either side, a duel

Syn. — A battle, engagement, conflict, contest, encounter, rencounter, fight, strife See BATTLE, CONTEST

Com-bāt'a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *combattable.*] Liable to occasion of combat, liable to dispute.

Cŏm'bat-ant, *a.* 1 Contending, disposed to contend *B Jonson*

2 (*Her*) Fighting, or in the position of fighting, — said of two beasts borne in a coat of arms, with their faces to each other.

Cŏm'bat ant, *n* [Fr *combattant*, p pr of *combattre*] One who engages in combat, a fighter a champion "A controversy which long survived the original *combatants*" *Macaulay*

Men become *combatants* for opinions *Locke*

Cŏm'bat-er, *n* One who combats *Sherwood*

Cŏm'bat ive, *a* Disposed to combat

Cŏm'bat ive-ness, *n* (*Phren*) Disposition to contend *Combe*

Cŏmb'-brŏach, *n* The tooth of a wool comb *Simmonds*

Cŏmb'-brŭsh, *n* A brush to clean combs

Cŏmb'er (kōm'er), *n* 1 One who combs, one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c

2 A long, curling wave, as, the sea was rough with high *combers* See BEACH COMBER

Cŏm'ber (kŭm'ber), *v t* To trouble, to impede [*Obs*] See CUMBER *Spenser*

Cŏm'ber (kŭm'ber), *n* Trouble, care, encumbrance. [*Obs*] See CUMBER

The stools and other *combs* are removed when the assembly rises *Trelon*

Cŏm'ber, *n* [N Lat *labrus comber*] (*Ichth*) A long, slender fish, with a red back, found in Cornwall, England

Com-bĭn'a-ble, *a* [Fr *combinable*] Capable of combining [*Obs*]

Pleasures are very *combinable* both with business and study *H Chesterfield*

Com-bĭn'a ble ness, *n* State of being combinable

Cŏm'bi nate, *a* [See COMBINE] Espoused, betrothed [*Obs*]

She lost her *combinate* husband *Shak*

Cŏm'bi-nā"tion, *n* [L Lat *combinatio*, Fr *combinaison* See *infra*] In general, close union or connection Hence,

1 The union of persons or things to effect some purpose, or that tends to bring about some result association, alliance "To withstand a *combination* of the most powerful men in Rome" *Melmoth*

A solemn *combination* shall be made
Of our dear souls *Shak*

2 (*Chem*) Union by affinity "Making new compounds by new *combinations*" *Boyle*

3 (*Math*) The alterations or variations of any number of quantities, in all possible ways *Hutton*

Combination room in the University of Cambridge, Eng a room into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation

Syn — Cabal alliance, union, confederacy, coalition conspiracy See CABAL

Com-bĭn'a tive, } *a* Tending to combination
Com-bĭn'a-to-ry, } joining [*Rare Clarke*

Com-bine', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMBINED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMBINING] [L Lat *combinare*, from *com* and *binus*, pl *bini*, two and two, double It *combinare*, Pr & Sp *combinar*, Fr *combiner*] To unite or join, to link closely together

So fitly them in pairs thou hast *combined* *Shak*

Com-bine', *v i* 1 To form a union, to agree, to coalesce, to confederate

You with your foes *combine*,
And seem your own destruction to design *Dryden*

2 To unite by affinity or natural attraction as, two substances, which will not *combine* of themselves, may be made to *combine* by the intervention of a third

Com-bĭn'er, *n* One who, or that which, combines

Cŏmb'ing, *n* 1 The act of using a comb

2 Borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head *Bp Taylor*

Cŏmb'ings, *n pl* See COVERINGS

Cŏmb'less, *a* Without a comb or crest, as, a *combless* cock *Shak*

Cŏm'bo-lō"io (lō'yo), *n* A Mohammedan rosary, consisting of ninety nine beads

And by her *comboloio* lies
A Koran of illumined dyes *Byron*

Cŏmb'-shāped (kōm'shāpt), *a.* (*Bot*) Toothed like a comb, pectinate *Hanslow*

Com-bŭst', *a* [Lat *combustus*, p p of *comburere*, from *com* and *burere*, equivalent to *urere*, to burn] (*Astron*) So near the sun as to be obscured or eclipsed by his light, — said of the moon and planets when not more than eight degrees and a half from the sun [*Obs*] "Planets that are oft *combust*" *Milton*

Com-bŭs'ti ble, *a* [Fr *combustible* See *supra*]

1 Capable of taking fire and burning, inflammable.

Sin is to the soul like fire to *combustible* matter *South.*

2. Easily kindled or excited, quick, irascible

Arnold was a *combustible* character *W Irving*

Com-bŭs'ti-ble, *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn. *Ure*

Com-bŭs'ti-ble-ness, } *n.* The quality of being
Com-bŭs'ti-bil'i-ty, } combustible, or of taking fire and burning, capability of being burned

Com-bŭs'tion (kom-bŭst'yun), *n.* [Fr. *combustion*, Lat *combustio.* See *supra*]

1 The operation of fire on inflammable substances, burning "Pyral *combustion*" *Browne*

2 Violent agitation, confusion, tumult [*Obs*]

There [were] great *combustions* and divisions among the heads of the university *Meds*

But say from whence this new *combustion* springs *Dryden*

Com bŭs'tious, *a* Liable to take fire, inflammable [*Obs*] "Dry, *combustious* matter" *Shak*

Com-bŭs'tive, *a* Disposed to take fire, inflammable, combustible

Cŏme (kŭm), 57, *v i* [*imp* CAME, *p p* COME *p pr* & *vb n* COMING] [A-S *cuman*, for *ceriman*, O Sax *cuman*, Goth *qiman*, imp *qam*, O Frics *kuma*, Icel *koma*, Sw *komma*, Dan *komme*, D *komen*, N H Ger *kommen*, Imp *kam*, M H Ger *komen*, imp *quam*, O H Ger *chomen*, *coman*, *kaman*, *quman*, allied to Skr *gam*, to go, to march]

1 To move hitherward, to draw near, to approach, — opposed to *go*

In at this gate none pass
The vigilance here placed, but such as *come*
Well known *Milton*
We are *come* to you to do a good office *Shak*

2 To arrive at some state or condition, to occur, to happen

His sons *come* to honor, and he knoweth it not *Job* xiv 21
Sin no more, lest a worse thing *come* unto thee *John* v 14

3 To become manifest or evident, to appear

Then butter does refuse to *come*,
And love proves cross and humorsome *Hudibras*

In the *coming* or sprouting of malt, as it must not *come* too little, so it must not *come* too much *Mortimer*

4 To become [*Obs*] "So *came* I a widow" *Shak*

☞ *Come* is used with other verbs almost as an auxiliary, indicative of approach to the action or state expressed by the verb as how *came* you to do it? *Come* in the imperative is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action *come* let us, &c "This is the heir *come*, let us kill him" *Matt* xxi 38 When repeated, it sometimes expresses haste, and sometimes rebuke

Come, come, no time for lamentation now *Milton*

— *To come*, yet to arrive, future

In times *to come*
My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome *Dryden*

— *To come about* (*a*) To come to pass to arrive as, how did these things *come about*? (*b*) To change to come round as the wind will *come about* from west to east, the ship *come about*

On better thoughts and my urged reasons,
They are *come about*, and won to the true side *B Jonson*

— *To come again*, to return — *To come after* (*a*) To follow (*b*) To come to obtain, as to *come after* a book — *To come at* (*a*) To reach, to arrive within reach of to gain as to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves (*b*) To come toward, in attack — *To come away* to part and become separated, to depart, to leave — *To come by* to obtain, gain, acquire "I examine how you *came by* all your state" *Dryden* — *To come down with*, to pay over to deposit by way of payment "Little did he foresee, when he said, All is but dust' how soon he would *come down with* his own" *Dickens* — *To come home* (*a*) To come close to press closely to touch the feelings, interest or reason (*b*) (*Naut*) To be loosened from the ground — said of an anchor *Totten* — *To come in* (*a*) To comply, to yield "We need not fear his *coming in*" *Massinger* (*b*) To become fashionable, to be brought into use "Silken garments did not *come in* till late" *Arbuthnot* — *To come in for* to appear and claim a share of "The rest *came in for* subsidies, whereof they sunk considerable sums" *Swift* — *To come into* to join with to take part in, to agree to, to comply with, as, to *come into* a measure or scheme — *To come near*, or *nigh*, to approach in place, or to be equal to "Nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it" *Temple* — *To come of*, to issue or proceed from as a descendant, or as a consequence "*Of* Priam's royal race my mother *came*" *Dryden* "This *comes of* judging by the eye" *L Estrange* — *To come off* (*a*) To depart from, to escape, to be through with, or to be carried through, to be brought to a close

I knew the foul enchanter, though disguised,
Entered the very lime-twigs of his spells,
And yet *came off* *Milton*

(*b*) To pay over, to give [*Obs*]

We hear you are full of crowns,
Will you *come off*, sir? *Massenger*

(*c*) To take place — *To come on*, to advance, to make progress, to thrive — *To come over* (*a*) To pass from one side or place to another "Perpetually leaving their friends to *come over* to them" *Addison* (*b*) To rise and pass over in distillation — *To come out* (*a*) To become public, to appear to be published "It is indeed *come out* at last that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities" *Stillingfleet* (*b*) To end or come to an issue, as, how will this affair *come out*? he has *come out* well at last — *To come out with*, to give publicity to, to disclose — *To come short*, to be wanting to fail "All have sinned and *come short* of the glory of God" *Rom* iii 23 — *To come to* (*a*) To consent or yield *Swift* (*b*) To amount to, as, the taxes *come to* a large sum (*c*) To recover as from a swoon "He looked as if he had just been all but choked, and had that moment *come to*" *Dickens* — *To come to pass*, to happen, to fall out — *To come up* (*a*) To ascend, to rise (*b*) To spring, to shoot or rise above the earth, as a plant (*c*) To come into use, as a fashion — *To come up the capstan* (*Naut*), to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it — *To come up the tackle fall* (*Naut*), to slacken the tackle gently *Totten* — *To come up to*, to rise to

Whose ignorant credulity
Will not *come up to* the truth *Shak*

— *To come up with*, to overtake — *To come upon*, to fall on, to attack or invade

Cŏme (kŭm), *n* [From the verb Cf. Ger *keim*, shoot, bud, M H Ger *kime*, O H. Ger. *chimo*] A sprout [*Obs*] *Mortimer.*

Co-mē'di an, *n* [Fr *comédien*, Lat. *comœdus*, Gr. *κωμῳδος* See *infra*]

1 An actor or player in comedy "The famous *comedian* Roscius, whom a singular merit in his art had recommended to the familiarity and friendship of the greatest men in Rome" *Middleton.*

2 A writer of comedy *Milton.*

Cŏm'e-dy, *n.* [Fr *comédie*, Lat *comœdia*, Gr. *κωμῳδία*, from *κῶμος*, a jovial festivity with music and dancing, a festal procession, an ode sung at this procession, and *ἀείδειν*, to sing, for comedy was originally of a lyric character] A dramatic composition of a light and amusing character, illustrative of the follies of individuals, the manners of society, or the ludicrous accidents of life

The earlier chapters [of the Vicar of Wakefield] have all the sweetness of pastoral poetry, together with all the vivacity of *comedy* *Macaulay*

Cŏme'li ly (kŭm'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a suitable or decent manner [*Rare*] *Sherwood*

Cŏme'li ness (kŭm'lĭ nes), *n* [See COMELY] The quality of being comely, suitableness, fitness, becomingness symmetry, gracefulness

comeliness is a disposing fair
Of things and actions in fit time and place *Davies*
It is no virtue, wisdom, valor, wit,
Strength *comeliness* of shape, or amplest merit
That woman's love can win or long inherit *Milton*

Cŏme'ly (kŭm'lĭ), *a* [*compar* COMELIER, *superl.* COMELIEST] [From *come* in the sense of *become*, to suit or be suitable, A S *cymlic*, *cyme*, suitable, fit, from *ceriman*, *cuman*, to come]

1 Handsome, graceful well-proportioned

He that is *comely* when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. *South*

2 Suitable, or becoming, to time, place, circumstances, or persons

This is a happier and more *comely* time
Than when these fellows ran about the street
Crying confusion *Shak*

Cŏme'ly (kŭm'lĭ), *adv* In a becoming, suitable, or graceful manner

Cŏme-ŏff' (21), *n* Means of escape, evasion, excuse

We do not want this *come off* *Grellman*

Cŏme-out'er, *n* One who comes out or withdraws from a regular church or other organization, under the pretense of its being corrupt, a radical reformer [*U S*] *Hayward*

Cŏm'er, *n* One who comes or who has come, one who has arrived, and is present

Cŏm'es sā"tion, *n* [Lat *comessatio*, but better *comissatio*, from *comissari*, to revel, Gr *κωμάζειν*, from *κῶμος*, jovial festivity See COMEDY] Feasting or revelling *Bp Hall*

Co mĕs'ti-ble, *a* [Fr *comestible*, from Lat *comedere*, *comesum* or *comestum*, from *com* and *edere*, to eat] Suitable to be eaten eatable [*Obs*] "Some herbs are most *comestible*" *Lloyd.* "*Comestible* wares" *Wotton*

Co mĕs'ti-bles, *n pl* [Fr] Eatables *Conybeare.*

Cŏm'et, *n* [Fr *comète*, Lat *cometes*, *cometa*, Gr. *κομήτης*, long haired (sc *ἀστηρ*, star), a hairy star, comet, from *κομη*, to wear long hair, from *κόμη*, hair, Lat *coma*] (*Astron*) One of those members of the solar system which usually move in very eccentric orbits, approaching very near to the sun in their perihelion, and receding to a very great distance from it at their aphelion A comet commonly consists of three parts the nucleus, the envelope, or coma, and the tail, but one or more of these parts is frequently wanting

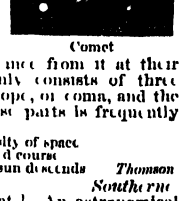

Comet

So from the dread immensity of space
Returning with accelerated course
The rushing *comet* to the sun descends *Thomson*

Cŏm'et, *n* A game at cards *Southerne*

Cŏm'et ā'ri ŭm, *n* [N Lat] An astronomical instrument, intended to represent the revolution of a comet round the sun *Hutton*

Cŏm'et-a ry, *a* [Fr *cometaire*] Pertaining to a comet *Cheyne*

Cŏm'et-find'er, } *n* (*Astron*) A telescope having
Cŏm'et-seek'er, } a large field of view and low magnifying power, used for finding comets.

Co-mĕt'ic, *a* Relating to a comet

Cŏm'et ŏg'ra pher, *n.* One who describes or writes about comets

Cŏm'et ŏg'ra phy, *n.* [Fr *cométographie*, from Gr *κομήτης* and *γράφειν*, to write] A description of, or a treatise concerning, comets

Cŏm'fit, } *n* [Fr *confit*, *confiture*, from
Cŏm'fit-ure (53), } *confire*, to preserve, pickle, from Lat *conficere*, to prepare, from *con* and *facere*, to make, Pr *confiech*, It *confetto*, *confettura*, Sp. *confite*, Pg *confeito*] A dry sweetmeat, any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried, a confect

Cŏm'fit (kŭm'fit), *v. t.* To preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit which does so quickly waste, . .
Thou *comfitest* in sweets to make it last. *Cowley.*

Cŏm'fort (kŭm'furt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMFORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMFORTING.] [Fr. *conforter*, It. *confortare*, Sp. *confortar*, *conhortar*, Pg. *confortar*, Pr. *conortar*, from Lat. *confortare*, from *con* and *fortis*, strong.]

1. To bring strength, support, or consolation to, to give vigor to the spirits of, to relieve from distress or pain, to cheer, to invigorate, to console.

I am louted by a traitor villain,
And can not help the noble chevalier;
God *comfort* him in this necessity. *Shak.*

2. (*Law.*) To relieve, assist, or encourage, as the accessory to a crime after the fact. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — To cheer, solace, console, revive, encourage, enliven, invigorate, inspirit, gladden, recreate, exhilarate, refresh, animate, confirm, strengthen. — To COMFORT, CONSOLE, SOLACE. These verbs all suppose some antecedent state of suffering or sorrow. *Console* is confined to the act of giving relief to the mind under affliction or sorrow, and points to some definite source of that relief, as, the presence of his friend *consoled* him: he was much *consoled* by this intelligence, &c. *Comfort* points to relief afforded by the communication of positive pleasure, as well as the diminution of pain, as "they brought the young man alive, and were not a little *comforted*." *Acts* xx. 12. *Solace* is from *solatium*, which means, according to Dunesnil, consolation inwardly felt or applied to the ease of the sufferer. Hence, the verb *to solace* denotes the using of things for the purpose of affording relief under sorrow or suffering, as, to *solace* ones self with work or with active employments.

Cŏm'fort, *n.* [O. Fr. *confort*, Pr. *conort*. See *supra*.]

1. Strength and relief received under affliction, support, solace, consolation.

Her soul heaven's queen, whose name she bears,
In *comfort* of her mother's fears
Hath placed among her virgin train. *T. Jonson.*

2. A state of quiet enjoyment: freedom from that which disturbs or annoys: also, whatever contributes to such enjoyment and freedom.

He [Goldsmith] had the means of living in *comfort*, and even in what to one who had so often slept in barns, or on bulks, must have been luxury. *Macaulay.*

Let thy merciful kindness be for my *comfort*. *Ps.* cxix. 76.

3. (*Law.*) Support, assistance, countenance, encouragement, as, an accessory affords *comfort* to a felon.

4. A wadded quilt, a comfortable or comforter. [*U. S.*]

Syn. — COMFORT, CONSOLATION. *Comfort* has two meanings: 1. Strength and relief received under affliction. 2. Positive enjoyment of a quiet permanent nature, together with the sources thereof: as, the *comfort* of love, surrounded with *comforts*. This latter is the meaning now in general use; but it is with the former only that the word *consolation* is brought into comparison. As thus compared, *consolation* points to some specific source of relief for the afflicted mind: as the *consolations* of religion. *Comfort* supposes the relief to be afforded by imparting positive enjoyment as well as a diminution of pain. '*Consolation* or *comfort*,' signifies some alleviation to that pain to which it is not in our power to afford the proper and adequate remedy: they imply rather an augmentation of the power of bearing, than a diminution of the burden. *Johnson.*

Cŏm'fort a ble, *a.* [O. Fr. *confortable*.]

1. Affording, imparting, or enjoying comfort, as, a *comfortable* hope.

Be *comfortable* to my mother,
Your mistress, and make much of her. *Shak.*

The lives of many miserable men were saved, and a *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence. *Dryden.*

2. Free from positive pain or distress, — used of a sick person. [*U. S.*]

Cŏm'fort-a-ble, *n.* A heavy stuffed or quilted coverlet for a bed, a comforter, a comfort. [*U. S.*]

Cŏm'fort-a ble-ness, *n.* The state of being comfortable. *Sidney.*

Cŏm'fort a bly, *adv.* In a manner to give comfort or consolation. *Hammond.*

Cŏm'fort er, *n.* 1. One who administers comfort or consolation.

Let no *comforter* delight mine ear
But such a one whose wrongs do suit with mine. *Shak.*

2. (*Script.*) The Holy Spirit, referring to his office of comforting believers.

But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things. *John* xiv. 26.

3. A knit woolen tippet, long and narrow.

4. A wadded quilt, a comfort. [*U. S.*]

Cŏm'fort ful, *a.* Full of comfort. [*Obs.*]

Cŏm'fort-less, *a.* Without comfort, without any thing to alleviate misfortune or distress. "*Comfortless* through tyranny or might." *Spenser.*

Syn. — Forlorn, desolate, inconsolable, wretched, miserable.

Cŏm'fort-less-ly, *adv.* In a comfortless manner.

When all is coldly, *comfortlessly* costly. *Milton.*

Cŏm'fort-less-ness, *n.* State of being comfortless.

Cŏm'fort-ment, *n.* Act or process of administering comfort. [*Obs.*] "The gentle *comfortment* and entertainment of the said embassador." *Hacklupt.*

Cŏm'fort-ress, *n.* A female who affords comfort. [*Rare.*] "To be your *comfortress* and to preserve you." *B. Jonson.*

Cŏm'frey (kŭm'frȳ), *n.* [Fr. *conferve*, Lat. *conferva*, from *confervere*, to boil together, in medical language to heal, grow together, so called on account of its healing power, for which reason it was also called *consolida*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the *Symphytum*, especially the common species (*S. officinale*), which abounds in mucilage, and is used in medicine as an emollient. *Loudon.*

Cŏm'ic, *a.* [Lat. *comicus*, Gr. κωμικός. See COMEDY.]

1. Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy.

I can not for the stage a drama lay
Tragic or comic, but thou wilt set the play. *B. Jonson.*

2. Raising mirth, fitted to excite merriment. "Mirthful *comic* shows." *Shak.*

Cŏm'ic al, *a.* 1. Relating to comedy.

They deny it to be tragical because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay.*

2. Exciting mirth, diverting, sportive, droll. "Familiar style and pleasing way of relating *comical* adventures." *Dryden.*

Syn. — Droll, diverting, sportive, ludicrous, laughable, ridiculous. See DROLL.

Cŏm'ic-ăl'i ty, *n.* That which is comical or ludicrous.

Cŏm'ic al ly, *adv.* In a comical manner.

Cŏm'ic al ness, *n.* The quality of being comical.

Cŏm'ic ry, *n.* The power of exciting mirth, comicalness.

Cheerful *comicry* which will not be satisfied with an elegant supper, but must have the loud and open laugh. *H. Giles.*

Cŏm'ing-in, *n.* 1. Entrance, arrival.

I know thy going-out and thy *coming-in*. *2 Kings* xix. 27.

2. That which comes in as revenue, income.

What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in*? *Shak.*

3. The act of submitting, compliance. [*Obs.*]

Massinger.

Co mĭt'i-a (ko-mish'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [Lat. *comitium*, the voting place of the Romans, from *comire*, for *coire*, to come together, from *com*, or *co*, and *ire*, to go. pl. *comitia*, the assembly of the Romans for electing.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The assemblies of the people for electing officers and passing laws.

Co mĭ'tial (ko-mish'al), *a.* [Lat. *comitialis*. See *supra*.]

1. Relating to the comitia, or popular assemblies of the Romans for electing officers and passing laws. *Middleton.*

2. Of or pertaining to assemblies of the people.

Cŏm'i ty, *n.* [Lat. *comitas*, from *comis*, affable, kind.] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy; between equals the extension of civility to individuals or communities; civility, good breeding; as, *comity* of manners; the *comity* of States.

Syn. — Civility, good breeding, courtesy.

Cŏm'ma, *n.* [Lat. *comma*, Gr. κόμμα, segment, clause, from κόπτειν, to cut off.]

1. (*Punct.*) A character or point (,) marking the smallest division of a sentence in language, either written or printed, and the shortest pause in reading.

2. (*Mus.*) A small interval, theoretical rather than practical: the difference between a major and minor half step, represented by some writers as the ninth part of a tone. It is seldom in use, except in the theory of music. *Moore.*

Com mănd' (-mănd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMANDING.] [Fr. *commander*, Pr. & Sp. *comandar*, It. *comandare*, from Lat. *com* and *mandare*, to commit to, to command.]

1. To order with authority, to lay injunction upon, to direct, to bid, to summon.

Go to your mistress;
Say I *command* her come to me. *Shak.*

Agricola therefore *commanded* home for doing too much of what he was sent to do, left the province to his successor quiet and secure. *Milton.*

2. To exercise supreme authority over, to have the chief control of, to lead.

When Charles and Louis united their forces against Holland, Monmouth *commanded* the English auxiliaries who were sent to the continent. *Macaulay.*

3. To have within a sphere of influence, control or vision. "Bridges *commanded* by a fortified house." *Motley.*

Up to the eastern tower
Whose height *commands*, as subject, all the vale,
To see the sight. *Shak.*

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world. *Addison.*

4. To exact or enforce by moral influences, to challenge, to claim, as, a good magistrate *commands* the respect and affections of the people.

Syn. — To bid, order, direct, charge, govern, overlook.

Com-mănd', *v. i.* To have or to exercise supreme authority, to possess the chief power, to govern.

Com-mănd', *n.* 1. An authoritative order, mandate, injunction.

Warriors old, with ordered spear and shield,
Awaiting what *command* their mighty chief
Had to impose. *Milton.*

2. The application or exercise of authority.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion. *Locke.*

3. The right or possession of authority, supreme power, control.

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers. *Dryden.*

4. The ability to overlook, control, or watch.

The steepy stand
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*. *Dryden.*

5. A body of troops, or any naval or military force on post, under the command of a particular officer.

Syn. — Control, sway, power, authority, mandate, order, injunction, charge, direction, behest.

Com-mănd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being commanded.

Cŏm'man-dănt', *n.* [Fr., originally p. pr. of *commander*. See COMMAND, *v. t.*] A commander, a commanding officer of a place, or of a body of forces. *Smollett.*

Com mănd'a to ry, *a.* Having the force of a command, as, *commandatory* authority. [*Obs.*] *Morton.*

Com mănd'er, *n.* 1. A chief, one who has supreme authority, a leader, the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it.

Who sees an army all in rank advance,
But deems a wise *commander* is in place,
Which leadeth on that brave victorious dance. *Davies.*

2. (*Navy.*) An officer who ranks next above a lieutenant. *Totten.*

3. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, &c.

4. (*Surg.*) An instrument of the nature of a box or cradle for fractured limbs. — called also *glosso comon*. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Syn. — See CHIEF.

Com mănd'er ship, *n.* The office of a commander.

Com-mănd'er y, } *n.* [Fr. *commanderie*, L. Lat.
Com-mănd'ry, } *commanderia*. See COMMAND, *v. t.*] A manor with lands and tenements appertaining thereto, belonging to an order of knights, and under the control of a member of the order, who was called a *commander*: he could dispose of the manor and its proceeds only for the use of the order, — called also a *preceptory*. *Jacobs.*

Com mănd'ing, *a.* Fitted to impress or control.

Syn. — Authoritative, imperative, imperious.

Com mănd'ing ly, *adv.* In a commanding manner.

Com mănd'ment, *n.* [Fr. *commandement*, Pr. *comandamen*, It. *comandamento*, L. Lat. *comandamentum*.]

1. An order or injunction given by authority, charge, precept.

Seeing then that God alone is Lord of the soul and spirit, he alone can bind them by *commandment*. *Hooker.*

2. (*Script.*) One of the ten laws given by God to the Israelites at Mount Sinai.

3. The exercise of coercive power, authority.

I thought that all things had been savage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*. *Shak.*

The ten commandments, the nails of the ten fingers. [*Cant.*] "I will set my *ten commandments* in your face." *Shak.*

Com mănd'ress, *n.* A woman invested with supreme authority. *Hooker.*

Cŏm'măn'ik, *n.* [O. Fr. *comarque*, Sp. *comarca*, L. Lat. *communica*, *comarcha*, *commarchia*, *commarchia*, from *com* and *marca*, *marcha*, boundary, limit, from Ger. *mark*, boundary.] The frontier of a country, confines. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

Cŏm'ma tē'ri ăl, *a.* [Lat. *com*, for *con*, and Eng. *material*, q. v.] Consisting of the same matter with another thing. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Cŏm'ma tē'ri ăl'i ty, *n.* Participation of the same matter. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Com măt'ic, *a.* [Lat. *commaticus*, Gr. κομματικός, from κόμμα. See COMMA.] Having short clauses or sentences, brief, concise.

Cŏm'ma tism, *n.* [From *comma*, q. v.] Briefness, conciseness in writing. *Bp. Horsley.*

Com mĕas'u a ble (-mĕzh'u-), *a.* [Lat. *com*, for *con*, and Eng. *measurable*, q. v.] Having the same measure, or reducible to the same measure: commensurate.

She being now removed by death a *commeasurable* grief took as full possession of him as joy had done. *Walton.*

Com mĕm'o ra ble, *a.* [Lat. *commemorabilis*.] Worthy to be commemorated.

Com mĕm'o rāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMEMORATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMEMORATING.] [Lat. *commemoratus*, p. p. of *commemorare*, to remember, from *com*, for *con* and *memorare* to mention, from *memor*, mindful.] To call to remembrance by a solemn act: to celebrate with honor and solemnity, to honor as a person or event by some act of respect or affection intended to preserve the remembrance of that person or event, as the Lord's supper is designed to *commemorate* the sufferings and dying love of our Savior. *Mede.*

Syn. — See CELEBRATE.

Com mĕm'o rā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *commemoratio*.] The act of calling to remembrance by some solemnity: the act of honoring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration. "The elements which Christ had appointed as a *commemoration* of his death." *Hallywell.*

Commemoration day, at the University of Oxford, England, an annual solemnity in honor of the benefactors of the university. *H. Tutin.*

Com-mĕm'o-ra-tive, *a.* Tending to preserve in remembrance. "A sacrifice *commemorative* of Christ's offering up his body for us" *Hammond.*

Com-mĕm'o-rā'tor, *n* One who commemorates

Com-mĕm'o-ra-to-ry, *a.* [Lat *commemoratorius*] Serving to commemorate, commemorative *Hooper*

Com mĕnce', *v i* [*imp* & *p p.* COMMENCED, *p pr. & vb. n* COMMENCING.] [Fr *commencer*, Pr & Sp *comenzar*, Pg *começar*, It *cominciare*, from Lat. *com*, for *con*, and *initiare*, to begin, from *initium*, a beginning, from *inire*, to go into, enter, begin, from *in* and *ire*, to go]

1 To have a first existence or origin, to begin, to originate "That state that is to *commence* after this life" *Rogers*

2. To take the first degree in a university or college.

I question whether the formality of *commencing* was used in that age *Fuller*

☞ In the usage of good writers, *commence* is never followed by the infinitive, but by a participle or participial noun instead At the same time, there is no valid grammatical objection to the use of the infinitive, and the French, from whom we have borrowed this verb say "commencer à parler," or "commencer *de* parler," according to circumstances *G P Marsh*

Com-mĕnçe', *v. t.* 1. To enter upon, to begin, to originate.

Many a wooer doth *commence* his suit
To her he thinks not worthy; yet he wooes *Shak*

2. To begin to be or to appear, to begin to act in the capacity of

When we are wearied of the trouble of prosecuting crimes at the bar, we *commence* judges ourselves *Coleridge*

Com-mĕnçe'ment, *n* [Fr *commencement*, Pr *comensamen*, It *cominciamento*]

1 The first existence of any thing, rise, origin, beginning

The time of Henry VII nearly coincides with the *commencement* of what is termed "modern history" *Hallam*

2. The day when degrees are conferred by colleges and universities upon students and others

Com mĕnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMMENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMMENDING] [Lat *commendare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *mandare*, O Fr *commender*, It *commendare*, O Sp *comendar* Cf COMMAND, which is the same word, only of later origin, and differently applied]

1 To commit, intrust, or give in charge for care or preservation

To thee I do *commend* my watchful soul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes *Shak*
I *commend* unto you Phebe, our sister *Rom* xvi 1

2 To present as worthy of confidence or regard

Among the objects of knowledge two especially *commend* themselves to our contemplation the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourselves *Hale*

3 To mention with approbation, to praise

I, on the other side,
Used no ambition to *commend* my deeds *Milton*

4 To recommend to the remembrance or kind reception of

Commend me to my brother *Shak*

Com-mĕnd', *n* Commendation [*Obs*] "Speak in his just *commend*" *Shak*

Com mĕnd'a ble, *a* (Formerly accented on the first syllable) [Pr & O Sp *comendable*, It *commendabile*, Lat *commendabilis*] Capable or worthy of being commended or praised, deserving of approbation or praise, laudable, praiseworthy

Order and decent ceremonies in the church are *commendable* *Bacon*

Com-mĕnd'a-ble-ness, *n* State of being commendable

Com-mĕnd'a bly, *adv* In a commendable or praiseworthy manner

Com-mĕn'dam, *n* [Lat, abbreviated from *in commendam*, from L Lat *commenda*, from *commendare* See *supra*]

(*Eccl Law*) 1 A vacant living or benefice committed to the care of the holder until a proper pastor is supplied

There was some sense for *commendams* at first, when there was a living void and never a clerk to serve it, the bishops were to keep it till they found a fit man, but now it is a trick for the bishop to keep it for himself *Selden*

2 The holding of a vacant benefice until a pastor is supplied

3 The intrusting the revenues of a benefice to a layman for a certain time and purpose

Com-mĕnd'a-ta-ry, *n* [Fr *commendataire*, Sp *comendatario*, It *commendatario*, L Lat *commendatarius*] One who holds a living in commendam

Com'men-dā'tion, *n* [Lat. *commendatio*]

1 The act of commending, praise, favorable representation in words, declaration of esteem

Need we, as some others, epistles of *commendation*?
2 *Cor* iii 1

The choice of them should be by the *commendation* of the great officers of the kingdom *Bacon*

2 A message of affection or respect, service, compliments

Hark you, Margaret;
No princely *commendations* to my king?
Marg Such *commendations* as become a maid,
A virgin, and his servant, say to him *Shak*

Com-mĕnd'a tor, *n* [L Lat, Sp *comendador*, It *commendatore*] One who holds a benefice in commendam. *Chalmers.*

Com-mĕnd'a-to-ry(50), *a.* [Lat. *commendatorius.*]

1. Serving to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception "*Commendatory* verses." *Pope.*

2 Holding a benefice in commendam, as, a *commendatory* bishop *Burke*

Com-mĕnd'a-to ry, *n.* A commendation, eulogy 'Commendatories to our affection" *Sharp.* "Commendatories of Antony, or ... panegyrics upon Catiline" *South*

Com-mĕnd'er, *n* One who commends or praises

Com-mĕn'sal, *n* [L Lat *commensalis*, from Lat *com* for *con*, and *mensa*, table. Cf MENSAL.] One who eats at the same table [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Com'men săl'i-ty, *n* Fellowship at table, the act or practice of eating at the same table [*Obs*] "Promiscuous *commensality*" *Browne*

Com'men să'tion, *n* The act of eating at the same table [*Obs*] "Pagan *commensation*" *Browne*

Com-mĕn'su ra-bil'i ty (-mĕn'shu) *n* [Fr *commensurabilité*] The capacity of being measured by another, or of having a common measure "A comely *commensurability* of the whole unto the parts" *Browne*

Com-mĕn'su-ra ble, *a* [Fr *commensurable*, from Lat *com*, for *con*, and *mensurare*, to measure, from *mensura*, measure, from *metiri*, *mensus*, to measure] Having a common measure, capable of being measured by the same number or quantity.

Commensurable numbers, or *quantities* (*Math*), those which can be exactly expressed by some common unit thus a foot and a yard are *commensurable*, since both can be expressed in terms of an inch, one being 12 inches the other 36 inches *Math Dict*

Com mĕn'su-ra-ble ness, *n* Commensurability

Com-mĕn'su ra bly, *adv* In a commensurable manner

Com-mĕn'su rate (-mĕn'shu), *a* [See *infra*]

1 Having a common measure, commensurable, as, *commensurate* quantities

2 Equal in measure or extent, proportional

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue forever, can not choose but aspire after a happiness *commensurate* to their duration *Tillotson*

Com mĕn'su-rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMMENSURATED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMMENSURATING] [Lat *com*, for *con*, and *mensuratus*, p p of *mensurare*, to measure, It *commensurare*, Sp *conmensurar*] To reduce to a common measure *Browne*

Com mĕn'su-rate-ly, *adv* 1 In a commensurate manner *Holder*

2 With equal measure or extent *Goodwin*

Com mĕn'su rate ness, *n* Quality of being commensurate *Foster*

Com mĕn'su rā'tion, *n* [Fr *commensuration*] The state of being commensurate, or of having a common measure

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another *South*

Com'ment (synop, § 130), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* COMMENTED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMMENTING] [Fr *commenter*, It *commentare*, Pg *commentar*, Sp *comentar*, Lat *commentari*, to meditate upon, to explain, v intens of *comminisci*, *commentus*, to recollect upon, to invent, fr *com*, for *con*, and *mentus*, to call to mind, fr. the root *men*, whence *mens*, mind] To make remarks, observations, or criticisms, especially to write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning, or to explain particular passages to write annotations — followed by *on* "A physician to *comment* on your malady" *Shak*

Critics, having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to *comment* on him *Dryden*

Com'ment, *v t* 1 To explain, to expound *Fuller*

2 To feign, to devise [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Com'ment, *n* [Lat *commentum*, invention, fiction, from *comminisci*, L Lat for *commentarius* See *supra* and *infra*] A remark, observation, or criticism, which explains or illustrates something, especially a note intended to explain or illustrate the meaning of a writing, book, &c, explanation, annotation

In such a time as this it is not meet
That every nice offense should bear its *comment* *Shak*
All the volumes of philosophy,
With all their *comments*, never could invent
So politic an instrument *Prior*

Com'men-ta ry, *n* [Lat *commentarius* (sc *liber*), and *commentarium* (sc *volumen*), note book, commentary, Fr *commentaire* See COMMENT, *v i*]

1 A series or collection of comments or annotations, especially a book of explanations or expositions on the work of any author

This letter was published by him with a severe *commentary* *Hallam*

2 A memoir of particular transactions, as, the *Commentaries* of Cæsar

Com'men ta ry, *v t* To write comments or notes upon [*Rare*]

Com'men-tāte, *v t* [Lat *commentari*] To make comments, to write notes upon [*Rare*]

Com'men tā'tion, *n* 1 The act or process of commenting or criticising, exposition, illustration

The spirit of *commentation* turns to questions of taste, of metaphysics, of morals, with far more avidity than to physics. *Whewell.*

2 The result of the labors of a commentator

Com'men-tā'tor, *n* [Lat *commentator*, Fr *commentateur*] One who comments; one who writes annotations; an expositor; an annotator.

The *commentator's* professed object is to explain, to enforce, to illustrate doctrines claimed as true. *Whewell.*

Com'men-ta-tō'ri al, *a.* Pertaining to the making of commentaries. "The *commentatorial* spirit of the middle ages" *Whewell.*

Com'men-tā'tor-shĭp, *n.* The office of a commentator.

Com'ment er, *n* One who comments; one who writes comments, an annotator

Com'men-tī'tious (kŏm'men tish'us), *a.* [Lat. *commentitius* See COMMENT, *v t*] Fictitious or imaginary, unreal, as, a *commentitious* system of religion [*Rare*] *Warburton.*

Com'merçe, *n* (Formerly accented on the second syllable) [Fr *commerce*, It & Pg *commercio*, Sp. *comercio*, Lat *commercium*, from *com* and *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise, whence *mercari*, to trade.]

1 The exchange of merchandise on a large scale between different places or communities, extended trade or traffic

The public becomes powerful in proportion to the opulence and extensive *commerce* of private men *Hume.*

2 Social intercourse, the dealings of one class in society with another, familiarity

Fifteen years of thought, observation, and *commerce* with the world had made him [Bunyan] wiser *Macaulay*

3 The card intercourse of the sexes *Montague*

4 A game at cards, in which a kind of barter or trade for a part. *Hoyle.*

Syn — Trade traffic, dealing, intercourse, interchange, communion, communication

Com-mĕrçe' (14), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* COMMERCED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMMERCING] [Fr *commercer*, L Lat *commerciare*]

1 To carry on trade, to traffic [*Obs*]

Beware you *commerce* not with bankrupts. *B Jonson*

2 To hold intercourse with

Musicians taught the souls of the people in angelic harmonies to *commerce* with heaven *Prof Wilson*

Com-mĕr'cial (kom-mĕr'shal, 14, 63), *a* [Fr *commercial*] Pertaining to commerce, carrying on commerce or trade, mercantile, as, *commercial* advantages, *commercial* relations "Princely *commercial* houses, of which the names are held in honor throughout the world" *Macaulay*

Syn — See MERCANTILE

Com mĕr'cial ly, *adv.* In a commercial manner or view *Burke*

Com mĕr'ci ăte (mer'shĭ āt, 63), *v i* To have intercourse, to associate [*Obs*] "To *commerciate* with other animals and inanimate natures" *Cheyne*

Commère (kom mĕr'), *n* [Fr *commere*, Pr *comaire*, It *comare*, *comadre*, Sp & Pg *comadre*, L Lat *commater*, from Lat *com* and *mater*, mother] A gossip or goody, a godmother *Smart*

Com'mi grāte, *v i* [Lat *commigratus*, p p of *commigrare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *migrare*, to migrate] To migrate together, to move in a body from one country or place to another, for permanent residence [*Rare*] *Woodward*

Com'mi grā'tion, *n* [Lat *commigratio*] The moving of a body of people from one country or place to another, with a view to a permanent residence [*Rare*] *Woodward*

Com'mi nā'tion, *n* [Fr *commination*, Lat *comminatio*, from *comminari*, from *com*, for *con*, and *minari*, to threaten]

1 A threat or threatening, a denunciation of punishment or vengeance "With terrible *comminations* to all them that did resist" *Foxe*

Those thunders of *commination*, which not unfrequently roll from orthodox pulpits over the quarters of licentious religionists, die away in fruitless echoes *I Taylor*

2 An official ecclesiastical announcement of threats or denunciations of divine vengeance, made on stated days *Hook*

Com mĭn'a to ry, *a* [Fr *comminatoire*] Threatening or denouncing punishment *B Jonson*

Com mĭn'gle (mĭng'gl, 82), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMMINGLED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMMINGLING] [Lat *com*, for *con*, and Eng *mingle*] To mingle together, or, to mix in one mass, or intimately, to blend

Com mĭn'gle, *v i* To mix or unite together, to become blended *Bacon*

Com-mĭn'ŭ ăte, *v t* [O Fr *comminuer.*] To grind [*Obs*] See COMMINUTE

Com mĭn'ŭ i ble, *a* Capable of being reduced to powder [*Obs*] *Browne*

Com'mi nūte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMMINUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMMINUTING] [Lat *comminuere comminutum*, from *com* and *minuere*, to lessen from *minor*, *minus*, comparative of *parvus*, little, small] To make small or fine, to reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder, by breaking, pounding, rasping, grinding, or the like, to pulverize, to triturate, to grind, as, to *comminute* food with the teeth *Pennant.*

Com'mi nū'tion, *n* 1 The act of reducing to a fine powder or to small particles, pulverization.

This smiting of the steel with the flint doth only make a *comminution* and a very rapid whirling and melting of some particles *Bentley*

2 Attenuation or diminution by the removal of small particles at a time "*A comminution* of the

smelted body" *Boyle* "Natural and necessary *comminution* of our lives." *Johnson.*

Com-mĭs'er-a-ble, *a.* Deserving of commiseration or pity, pitiable [*Rare*] "The end . . . of this noble and *commiserable* person" *Bacon.*

Com-mĭs'er-āte, *v. t* [*imp & p p* COMMISERATED, *p. pr. & vb n.* COMMISERATING] [Lat *commiserari, commiseratus*, from *com* and *miserari*, to pity, from *miser*, wretched, miserable] To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for, to be sorry for

Then must we those who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate* *Denham*

We should *commiserate* our ignorance, and endeavor to remove it. *Locke*

Syn.—To pity, compassionate, feel for, lament, condole

Com mĭs'er ā'tion, *n* [Fr *commiseration*, Lat *commiseratio*] The act of commiserating, sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another, pity. *Melmoth*

Syn.—See SYMPATHY

Com mĭs'er-a-tĭve, *a* Feeling or expressing commiseration *Todd*

Com mĭs'er a tĭve-ly, *adv* With compassion

Com mĭs'er-ā'tor, *n* One who pities *Browne*

Cŏm'mis sā'ri al, *a* [See COMMISSARY] Pertaining to a commissary, [Written also *commissorial*]

Cŏm'mis-sā'ri at (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *commissariat*, It *commissariato, commessariato*, Sp *comisariado* See *infra*] (*Mil*) (*a*) That department of the service which is charged with the supply of provisions for the soldiers (*b*) The whole body of officers in that department (*c*) The office of a commissary, commissaryship

Cŏm'mis sa ry, *n* [Fr *commissaire*, Pr *comissari, comessari*, It *commissario, commessario*, Sp *comisario*, Pg *commissario*, L Lat *commissarius*, from *committere, commissum*, to commit, to entrust to, from *com*, for *con*, and *mittere*, to send]

1 One to whom is committed some charge, duty, or office, by a superior power, a commissioner

2 (*Eccl*) An officer of the bishop, who exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in parts of the diocese at a distance from the residence of the bishop *Ayliffe*

3 (*Mil*) (*a*) An officer having charge of a special department, as, the *commissary general of musters*, who musters the army, inspects the muster rolls, and keeps an account of the strength of the forces; the *commissary of horse*, who has the inspection of the horse artillery [*Eng*] (*b*) The officer whose business it is to provide food for the army, —called also *commissary of subsistence* [*U S*]

Washington wrote to the President of Congress urging the appointment of a *commissary-general* a quartermaster-general, a *commissary* of musters, and a *commissary* of artillery *W Irving*

Cŏm'mis sa ry-gĕn'er-al, *n* The head of the commissary department, or department of an army for supplying provisions, &c

Cŏm'mis sa ry ship, *n* The office or employment of commissary *Ayliffe*

Com-mĭs'sion (mĭsh'un), *n* [Fr *commission*, Pr & Sp *comision*, It *commissione*, Lat & L Lat *commissio* See *supra*]

1 The act of committing, doing, or performing, — usually in a bad sense, the act of perpetrating

Every *commission* of sin introduces into the soul a certain degree of hardness *South*

2 A formal act of committing some charge or trust to a person

3 (*Mil & S*) A certificate of rank issued by the highest authority — the President of the United States, or governor of a State

Hath the prince John a full *commission*,
In very ample virtue of his father
To hear and absolutely to determine
Of what conditions we shall stand upon? *Shak*

4. A company of persons joined in the exercise of some duty or the charge of some trust

The memorial of the clergy received prompt attention from the government A *commission* was at once appointed to examine into the matter *Prescott*

5 (*Com*) (*a*) The acting under authority of, or on account of, another (*b*) The thing to be done as agent for another, as, I have three *commissions* for the city (*c*) The brokerage or allowance made to a factor or agent for transacting business for another See DEL CREDERE

Commission of bankruptcy, a commission appointing and empowering certain persons to examine into the facts relative to an alleged bankruptcy and to secure the bankrupt's lands and effects for the creditors — *Commission of lunacy*, a commission authorizing an inquiry whether a person is a lunatic or not — *Commission, or commissioned, officer* (*Mil*), one who has a commission in distinction from a warrant officer — *To put a ship into commission* (*Naut*), to send it forth on public service after it has been laid up — *To put the great seal into commission*, to place it in the hands of commissioners during the period that intervenes between the going out of one lord keeper and the accession of another [*Eng*]

Syn.—Charge, warrant, authority, mandate, office

Com-mĭs'sion (kom-mĭsh'un), *v t* [*imp & p p.* COMMISSIONED, *p pr & vb n* COMMISSIONING]

1 To give a commission to, to furnish with a commission, to empower or authorize, as, a *commissioned* officer.

2. To send with a mandate or authority.

A chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latian land *Dryden*

Syn.—To appoint, depute, authorize, empower, delegate

Com-mĭs'sion-al, } *a.* Appointed by warrant
Com mĭs'sion-a ry, } [*Rare*] "Delegate or *commissionary* authority" *Bp Hall*

Com-mĭs'sion-āte, *v t.* To give authority to, to commission [*Obs*] "Prophets particularly called and *commissionated*" *Hammond*

Com-mĭs'sion er, *n* 1 A person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office, or execute some business, for the person or government which employs him, as, *commissioners* for settling the bounds of a state, or for adjusting claims

To another address which requested that a commission might be sent to examine into the state of things in Ireland William returned a gracious answer, and desired the Commons to name the *commissioners* *Macaulay*

2 An officer having charge of some department or bureau of the public service

Herbert was first *commissioner* of the Admiralty *Macaulay*

The *commissioner* of patents, the *commissioner* of the land office, the *commissioner* of Indian affairs, are subordinates of the secretary of the interior *Bartlett*

County commissioners, certain administrative officers provided by law in some of the States, generally invested by the local laws with various powers in reference to the roads, court-houses, &c, and the financial matters of the county [*U S*]

Com-mĭs'sion-mēr'chant, *n* A merchant who transacts business on commission, as the agent of others, receiving a rate per cent as his commission or reward

Com mĭs'sion shĭp, *n.* The office of commissioner.

He got his *commissionship* in the great contest for the county *Sir W Scott*

Com mĭs'sive, *a.* Actually performed, committing

Com mĭs'su ral (-mĭsh'u) }, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a commissure *Carpenter*

Cŏm'mis sūre (95), *n* [Fr *commissure*, Lat *commissura*, a joining together See *infra*]

1 (*Arch*) The application of the surface of one stone to that of another *Gwilt*

2 A joint, seam, or closure the place where two bodies, or parts of a body, meet and unite, an interstice or cleft between particles or parts

3 (*Anat*) (*a*) The point of union between two parts, as the angles of the lips, eyes, &c (*b*) A collection of transverse fibers connecting parts on each side of the brain and spinal marrow

4 (*Bot*) The line of junction of two carpels, as the parsnip, caraway, &c *Gray*

Com mĭt', *v t* [*imp & p p* COMMITTED, *p pr & vb n* COMMITTING] [Lat *committere*, to send to, to connect, to commit, from *com* for *con*, and *mittere*, to send Fr *commettre*, Pr *cometre*, Sp & Pg *cometer*, It *commettere*]

1 To give in trust, to put into charge or keeping, to intrust, to deposit

Bid him farewell, *commit* him to the grave *Shak*

Some of the chief malcontents were *committed* to prison *Macaulay*

2 To do, to perform, to effect or perpetrate

Lands and tenements *commit* no treason *Dryden*

3 To join for a contest, to match, — followed by *with* [*Rare*]

How does Philopolis *commit* the opponent with the respondent *Henry More*

4 To place beyond one's control, to pledge or bind, to compromise, expose, or endanger — generally reflexively, as, to *commit* one's self to evil

You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without *committing* the honor of your sovereign *Junius*

Any sudden assent to the proposal might possibly be considered as *committing* the faith of the United States *Marshall*

5 To confound [*in obsolete Latinism*] "*Committing* short and long [quantities] *Milton*

To commit a bill (*Legislation*) to refer or intrust it to a committee or others to be considered and reported — *To commit to memory*, to learn by heart to memorize

Syn.—To COMMIT, INTRUST, CONSIGN These words have in common the idea of transferring, from one's self to the care and custody of another *Commit* is the widest term and expresses only the general idea of delivering into the charge of another as, to *commit* a lawsuit to the care of an attorney To *intrust* rises higher and denotes the act of committing in the exercise of confidence or trust as to *intrust* a friend with the care of a child To *consign* is a more formal act, and regards the thing transferred, as placed chiefly or wholly out of one's immediate control as, to *consign* a pupil to the charge of his instructor, to *consign* goods to an agent for sale These words are also used in a secondary or figurative sense as in author *commits* his thoughts to writing, he *intrusts* a friend with the secret of having done so, and finally *consigns* his work to the press

All things *committed* to thy trust conceal *Denham*
Intrusted riches to relieve the poor *Dryden*
Must I pass
Again to nothing, when this vital breath,
Ceasing, *consigns* me o'er to rust and death? *Prior*

Com-mĭt', *v t* To be guilty of incontinence

Commit not with man's sworn spouse *Shak*

Com-mĭt'ment, *n.* 1. The act of committing, or putting in charge, keeping, or trust; particularly the act of committing to prison.

They were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged *Clarendon.*

2. A warrant or order for the imprisonment of a person, more frequently termed a *mittimus*

3 The act of referring or intrusting to a committee for consideration, as, the *commitment* of a petition or a bill to a select number of persons for consideration and report

4 A doing, or perpetration, in a bad sense, as of a crime or blunder, commission.

5 The act of pledging or engaging, or the act of exposing or endangering *Hamilton.*

Com mĭt'tal, *n* 1 The act of committing.

2 A pledge, actual or implied

Com mĭt'tee, *n* [From *commit*, Fr *comité.*] One or more persons elected or appointed, to whom any matter or business is referred, either by a legislative body, or by a court, or by any collective body of men acting together

☞ A legislative body often resolves or forms itself into a committee, called a *committee of the whole house*, in which case the speaker leaves the chair, and one of the members acts as chairman

Cŏm'mit-tee', *n* (*Law*) One to whom the charge of the person or estate of another, as of a lunatic, is committed by suitable authority, a guardian

Com mĭt'tee-shĭp, *n* The office of a committee

Com mĭt'ter, *n* One who commits, one who does or perpetrates *South*

Com mĭt'ti ble, *a* Capable of being committed, liable to be committed [*Rare*] *Browne.*

Com mĭx', *v t* [*imp & p p* COMMIXED (kom mĭkst'), *p pr & vb n* COMMIXING] [Lat *commiscere, commixtum*, from *com*, for *con*, and *miscere*, to mix, q v] To mix or mingle, to blend, to mix, as different substances

The *commixed* impressions of all the colors do stir up and beget a sensation of white. *Newton.*

Com mĭx', *v t* To mix, to mingle, to blend.

The smirk mocking the sigh, that it would fly
From so divine a temple to *commix*
With winds that sailors rail at *Shak*

Com mĭx'ion, *n* Commixture [*Obs*] *Shak*

Com mĭxt'ion (mĭkst'yun), *n* [Lat *commixtio*] A blending of different ingredients in one mass or compound mixture "The want of an exact *commixtion* of the ingredients" *Boyle*

Com mĭxt'ūre (mĭkst'yur), *n* [Lat *commixtura*] 1 The act of mixing the state of being mingled, the blending of ingredients in one mass or compound

In the *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet, such bodies are least apt to putrefy *Bacon*

2 The mass formed by mingling different things, composition, compound *Bacon.*

3 (*Scots Law*) A method of acquiring property by blending different substances belonging to different proprietors *Erskine.*

Cŏm'mo dāte, *n* [Lat *commodatum*, thing lent, loan] (*Scots Law*) A gratuitous loan

Com mōde' (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *commode*, from *commode*, convenient, Lat *commodus*, from *com*, for *con*, and *modus*, measure, mode, It & Sp *comodo*]

1 A kind of head dress formerly worn by ladies, which, by means of a frame of wire work, raised the hair and fore part of the cap to a great height "She . . . under high *commodes* . . in gaudy colors decked" *Glanville*

2 A chest of drawers, often with shelves added, and other conveniences

Com mō'di ŏŭs, *a* [L Lat *commodiosus, comodosus*, from Lat *commodum*, convenience, from *commodus* See *supra*] Adapted to its use or purpose, to wants and necessities, convenient, suitable, fit, as, a *commodious* house or room "Wine and many things else *commodious* for man kind" *Raleigh*

Syn.—Convenient, suitable, fit, proper, useful, comfortable

Com mō'di ŏŭs-ly, *adv.* In a commodious manner, suitably

Com mō'di ŏŭs ness, *n* Adaptation or suitableness for its purpose convenience fitness "The *commodiousness* of the harbor" *Johnson*

Com-mŏd'i ty, *n* [Fr *commodité* Pr *comoditat*, Sp *comodidad*, Pg *commodidade*, It *comodità*, Lat. *commoditas* See COMMODE]

1 Convenience, accommodation profit, advantage, interest commodiousness [*Obs*]

Men may seek their own *commodity* yet it this were done with injury to others it was not to be suffered *Hooker.*

2 That which affords ease, convenience, or advantage, especially in commerce, including every thing movable that is bought and sold — goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures &c

Commodities are movables, valuable by money, the common measure *Locke.*

Cŏm'mo dōre', *n.* [Probably a contraction or corruption of the It *comandatore*, commander, L Lat. *commendator*, or the Sp *comendador*, a knight of a military order who holds a commandery, also a superior of a monastery, from L Lat *commendare*, to command Cf COMMEND and COMMAND]

1. The officer who commands a squadron or de

tachment of ships destined on a particular enterprise.

2. (*Eng. Marine*) A naval officer having the temporary rank of rear admiral *Brande*

3. The senior captain, when two or more ships of war are cruising in company, — so called by courtesy. *Totten.*

4. The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.

Com-mŏd'ŭ-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat *commodulatio*, from Lat. *com*, for *con*, and *modulari*, to modulate, from *modulus*, a small measure, diminutive of *modus*, *modulus*, measure] Measure, agreement [*Obs*] *Hakewill.*

Com'moigne (mom), *n* [O Fr *commoigne*, *commoine*, L Lat *commonachus*, from *com*, for *con*, and *monachus*, monk, q v] A monk of the same convent [*Obs*] *Selden.*

Com'mon, *a* [*compar* COMMONER, *superl* COMMONLST] [O Eng *comun*, *commune*, Fr *commun*, Pr & Sp *comun*, Pg *commum*, It *comune*, Lat. *communis*, from *com* for *con*, and *munis*, ready to be of service, from *munus*, service, work Ger *gemein*, O H Ger. *gimeine*, Goth. *gamains*, A-S. *gemæn*, *gemæne*, are allied to Lat. *communis*]

1 Belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely, belonging to the public or to all mankind, serving for the use of all, general. "Such actions as the *common* good requireth" *Hooker.* "The *common* enemy of man" *Shak* "The *common* prison" *Milton.* "Things *common* by nature," *Locke.*

2. Often met with, usual, frequent "Grief more than *common* grief" *Shak* "The *common* engine of despotism, a military force" *Hallam*

3. Not distinguished by rank or character, ordinary, — often in a depreciating sense "The *common* people" *Shak* "The honest, heart felt enjoyment of *common* life" *W Irving*

4. Given to habits of lewdness, prostitute "A dame who herself was *common*" *L'Estrange*

Common bail (*Law*), bail in which the recognizance or surety is merely nominal — *Common carrier* (*Law*), one who undertakes, for hire, to transport goods from one place to another Such a carrier is liable for all losses and injuries to the goods, except those which have happened in consequence of the act of God, or of the enemies of the country, or of the owner of the property himself *Bouvier* — *Common chord* (*Mus*), a chord consisting of the fundamental tone, with its third and fifth — *Common council*, the council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens — *Common crier*, the crier of a town or city — *Common divisor*, or *measure* (*Math*), a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without a remainder — *Common gender* (*Gram*), one which is either masculine or feminine — *Common hall*, a hall or house in which citizens meet for business — *Common law*, the unwritten law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law This term is often used in contradistinction from statute law, sometimes from the civil or canon law, occasionally from the *lex mercatoria*, or admiralty and maritime jurisprudence, and frequently from equity Many use it to designate a law *common* to the whole country See LAW — *Common lawyer*, one versed in common law — *Common learning* (*Law*), well-known, familiar law or doctrine *Burrill* — *Common mine* (*Mil*), one whose crater at top is as wide as it is deep — *Common noun* (*Gram*), the name of any one of a class of objects, as distinguished from a *proper noun*, the name of a particular person or thing. — *Common Pleas*, one of the three superior courts of common law at Westminster, presided over by a chief justice and four puisne judges Its jurisdiction is confined to civil matters Courts bearing this title exist in several of the United States, having, however, in some cases, both civil and criminal jurisdiction extending over the whole State In other States the jurisdiction of the common pleas is limited to a county, and it is sometimes called a *county court* Its powers are generally defined by statute — *Common prayer*, the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal church, which all its clergy are enjoined to use, under a penalty — *Common school*, a school maintained at the public expense, and open to all — *Common sense* (*a*) A supposed sense which was held to be the common bond of all the others [*Obs*] *Temple* (*b*) Sound, practical judgment, the instantaneous decision of unperverted reason — *Common time* (*Mus*), that variety of time in which the measure consists of two or of four equal portions — *Common verb*, one which is both active and passive. — *In common*, equally with another, or with others, to be equally used or participated by two or more, as, tenants *in common*, to provide for children *in common*

Syn. — General, public, popular, national, universal, frequent, ordinary, customary, usual, familiar, habitual, vulgar, mean, trite, stale, threadbare, commonplace See MUTUAL

Com'mon, *n.* 1 An unenclosed tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public, or to a number, sometimes applied also to an inclosed tract of public ground

Then take we down his load, and turn him off,
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears,
And graze in *commons* *Shak*

2. (*Law*) The right of taking a profit in the land of another, in common either with the owner or with other persons, — so called from the community of interest which arises between the claimant of the right and the owner of the soil, or between the claimants and other commoners entitled to the same right.

Common appendant, a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the waste land in the manor where they dwell — *Common appurtenant*, a similar right applying to lands in other manors, or extending to other beasts, besides those which are generally commonable — *Common because of vicinage*, or neighborhood, the right of the inhabitants of each of two townships, lying contiguous to each other, which have usually intercommoned with one another, to let their beasts stray into the other's fields — *Common in gross*, or *at large*, a common annexed to a man's person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed, or it may be claimed by prescriptive right, as by a parson of a church or other corporation sole *Blackstone* — *Common of estovers*, the right of taking wood for fuel, or for the use and furniture of a house or farm — *Common of pasture*, the right of feeding beasts on the land of another in common with the owner or with other persons *Burrill* — *Common of piscary*, the right of fishing in waters belonging to another — *Common of turbary*, the privilege of digging turf upon the ground of another

Com'mon, *v i* 1. To converse together, to discourse, to confer. [*Obs*]

Embassadors were sent upon both parts, and divers means of entreaty were *commoned* of *Grafton*

2 To have a joint right with others in common ground *Johnson.*

3 To participate, to suffer or enjoy in common. [*Obs*] *Sir T More.*

4 To board together, to eat at a table in common.

Com'mon, *adv* Commonly [*Rare*] *Shak.*

Com'mon-a-ble, *a* 1 Held in common. *Bacon.*

2. Allowed to pasture on common land.

Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plow, or such as manure the ground *Blackstone*

Com'mon-age, *n* [O Fr *communage*, from *commun* See COMMON] The right of pasturing on a common, the joint right of using any thing in common with others "The claim of *commonage* which the people had in most of the forests" *Burke*

Com'mon-al'ty, *n* [N Fr *communauté*, L Lat. *communalitas*, from *communalis*, *communis*, Fr. *communal* See COMMUNAL] The common people, those classes and conditions of people who are below the rank of nobility, the commons

The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees *Blackstone*

The ancient fare of our kings differed from that of the *commonalty* in plentcousness only *Landor*

Com'mon-er, *n* 1 One of the common people, one under the degree of nobility

All below them [the peers] even their children, were *commoners*, and in the eye of the law equal to each other *Hallam*

2 A member of the House of Commons *Swift.*

3 One who has a joint right in common ground

Much good land might be gained from forests and chases and from other commonable places, so as always there be a due care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury by such improvement. *Bacon*

4 One sharing or partaking with another in any thing *Fuller*

5 A student of the second rank in the university of Oxford, Eng, who is not dependent on the foundation for support, but pays for his board or commons, together with all other charges. *Huber*

6 A prostitute. *Shak*

Com'mo-ni'tion (-nish'un), *n.* [Lat *commonitio*, from *commonere*, from *com* and *monere*, to remind] Advice, warning, instruction [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Com-mŏn'i-tive, *a* Monitory [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

Com mŏn'i-to ry, *a* [Lat *commonitorius.*] Calling to mind, giving admonition [*Obs*] *Pote*

Com'mon-ly, *adv.* 1 Usually, generally, ordinarily, frequently, for the most part, as, confirmed habits *commonly* continue through life

2. In common, familiarly [*Obs*] "As *commonly* as friend does with his friend" *Spenser*

Com'mon-ness, *n* 1 Frequent occurrence, a state of being common or usual

2 Equal participation by two or more [*Rare*]

Com'mon-plāce, *a.* Common, trite, not new or extraordinary

Com'mon-plāce, *n* 1 (*Rhet*) A general idea applicable to different subjects, a topic common to two or more subjects *Blair.*

2 A trite or customary remark

Com'mon-plāce, *v t* To enter in a commonplace book, or to reduce to general heads *Felton*

Com'mon-plāce'-book (27), *n* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded

Com'mon-plāce'ness, *n.* The quality of being commonplace

Com'mons, *n pl* 1 The mass of the people, as distinguished from the titled classes or nobility, the commonalty

'Tis like, *the commons*, rude, unpolished hinds,
Could send such message to their sovereign *Shak*

2 The lower house of parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties, chosen by men possessed of the property or qualifications required by law. [*Eng*]

It is agreed that the *Commons* were no part of the great council till some ages after the Conquest. *Hume*

3 Provisions, food, fare, — so called from the practice of eating at a common table formerly prevalent in colleges and universities.

Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant. *Dryden.*

4. A club or association where all eat at a common table; as, to board in *commons.*

Doctors Commons, a college composed of doctors of civil law, who formerly had jurisdiction in matters pertaining to wills, marriages, and divorces [*London.*] — *To be on short commons*, to have a small allowance of food [*Colloq*]

Com-mŏn'strāte, *v t* [Lat. *commonstratus*, p. p. of *commonstrare*, to show.] To teach. [*Obs.*]

Com'mon-ty, *n.* (*Scots Law*) Land belonging to two or more common proprietors, or a heath or muir, of which there has been a promiscuous possession by pasturage

Com'mon-ty, *n.* [Corrupted from *comedy.*] A comedy. [*Obs*]

Is not a *commonty* a Christmas gambol? *Shak*

Com'mon-wēal', } *n* [See WEAL and
Com'mon-wĕalth', } WEALTH]

1 An established form of government, or civil polity, or, more generally, a state, a body politic, consisting of a certain number of men, united, by compact or tacit agreement, under one form of government and system of laws

☞ This term is applied to governments which are considered as free or popular, but rarely or improperly, to an absolute government The word signifies, strictly, the *common good* or *happiness*, and hence, the form of government supposed best to secure the public good

2 The whole body of people in a state, the public *Shak.*

3 (*Eng Hist*) The form of government established on the death of Charles I, in 1649, and which existed under Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, ending with the abdication of the latter in 1659.

Syn. — State, realm, republic

Com'mon-wĕalth's'-man, *n.* One who favored the order of polity established on the death of Charles I by Oliver Cromwell and his coadjutors

Com'mo rance, } *n* 1 A dwelling or ordinary
Com'mo-ran cy, } residence in a place, abode, habitation

Commorancy consists in usually lying there *Blackstone*

2 (*Im Law*) Residence temporarily, or for a short time

Com'mo rant, *a* [Lat *commorans*, p pr of *commorari*, to abide, from *com*, for *con*, and *morari*, to delay]

1 (*Law*) Dwelling, ordinarily residing, inhabiting

All freeholders within the precinct and all persons *commorant* therein are obliged to attend the court leet *Blackstone*

2 (*Im Law*) Inhabiting or occupying temporarily [*Rare*]

Com'mo-rā'tion, *n.* The act of staying or residing [*Obs*] *Cockeram.*

Com mō'ri ent, *a* [Lat *commoriens*, p pr of *commori*, from *com*, for *con*, and *mori*, to die] Dying at the same time [*Obs*] "*Commorient* fates and times" *Sir G Buck.*

Com mōr'se', *n* [Lat *commorsus*, p p. of *commordere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *mordere*, to bite] Remorse [*Obs*] "Sad *commorse*" *Daniel.*

Com'mŏth er, *n* [Lat *com*, for *con*, and Eng. *mother*, q v] A godmother [*Rare*] *Colgrave.*

Com mō'tion, *n* [Lat *commotio* See COMMOVE.]

1 Disturbed or violent motion, agitation

2 A popular tumult, civil or public disturbance or disorder

When ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified *Luke* xxi 9

3 Agitation, perturbation, or disorder of mind, heat, excitement

He could not debate any thing without some *commotion* *Clarendon*

Syn — Excitement, agitation perturbation, disturbance, tumult, disorder, violence

Com mō'tion er, *n.* One who excites commotion. [*Obs. and rare*] *Bacon.*

Com mōve', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMMOVED, *p. pr* & *vb n* COMMOVING] [Lat *commovere*, from *com* and *movere*, to move] To put in motion, to disturb, to agitate, to unsettle [*Rare*]

Straight the sands,
Commoved around, in gathering eddies play *Thomson*

Com mūn'al, *a.* [Fr *communal*, L Lat *communalis*, from Lat *communis.* See COMMON.] Pertaining to a commune

Com-mūne', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* COMMUNED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* COMMUNING] [O Fr *communier*, from Lat *communicare*, to communicate, q v]

1 To converse together familiarly, to exchange sentiments or feelings "To summon but a few to attend at one time, and to *commune* with every one apart" *Hallam.*

2 To receive the communion to partake of the eucharist or Lord's supper. "To *commune* under both kinds" *Bp. Burnet*

Com'mune, *n* [Fr *commune*, L Lat *commune* See COMMON] A small territorial district in France, governed by an officer called *mayor*

Com-mū'ni-ca-bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *communicabilité*, Lat *communicabilitas.*] The quality of being communicable, capability of being imparted from one to another *Johnson.*

Com-mū'ni-ca-ble, *a.* [Fr. *communicable*, L. Lat. *communicabilis*]

1. Capable of being communicated, or of being given by one to another.

To show forth his goodness and impart
His good *communicable* to every soul. *Milton.*

2. Capable of being recounted.

Things not revealed which the invisible King,
Only Omniscient, hath suppressed in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heaven *Milton.*

3. Communicative, ready to impart information, sociable. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Com-mū'ni-ca-ble-ness, *n* The state of being communicable.

Com-mū'ni-ca-bly, *adv.* In the way of communication.

Com mū'ni-cant, *n.* [Lat *communicans*, p pr of *communicare*] One who is entitled to, or does partake of, the sacrament at the celebration of the Lord's supper, a church member. "A constant frequenter of worship, and a never failing monthly *communicant*." *Atterbury*

Com-mū'ni-cāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* COMMUNICATED, *p. pr* & *vb n* COMMUNICATING] [Lat *communicatus*, p p of *communicare*, from *communis*, common, Fr *communiquer*, Pr. & Sp. *comunicar*, It. *comunicare*]

1. To share in common, to participate in [*Obs*] "To thousands that *communicate* our loss" *B Jon*

2 To impart for joint or common possession, to bestow, to confer.

Where God is worshiped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences *Bp Taylor*

3 To impart, reveal, or give, as information

They read all they would *communicate* to their hearers *Watts*

☞ This verb was formerly followed by *with* before the person receiving, but now usually takes *to* after it "He *communicated* those thoughts only *with* the Lord Digby" *Clarendon*

Syn.—To impart, bestow, confer, reveal, disclose, make known —To COMMUNICATE, IMPART, REVEAL *Communicate* is the generic term, and denotes the allowing of others to partake or enjoy in common with ourselves *Impart* is more specific,—it is giving to others a part of what we had held as our own, or making them our partners, as, to *impart* our feelings, to *impart* of our property, &c Hence there is something more intimate in *imparting* intelligence than in *communicating* it To *reveal* is to disclose something hidden or concealed, as, to *reveal* a secret

Com mū'ni-cāte, *v. i* **1** To share or participate, to possess or enjoy in common with others

Ye have well done that ye did *communicate* with my affliction *Phil* iv 14

2 To have intercourse or the means of intercourse —generally followed by *with* "Subjects suffered to *communicate* and to have intercourse of traffic." *Hackluyt*

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals which all *communicate* with one another *Arbuthnot*

3. To partake of the Lord's supper

The primitive Christians *communicated* every day *Pp Taylor*

Com-mū'ni-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *communicatio*]

1 The act of imparting, conferring, or delivering, from one to another, intercourse by words, letters, or messages, interchange of thoughts or opinions, by conference or other means

Use no French, but more English, to the French in all *communication* whatsoever *Camden*

Thou, in thy secrecy, seek'st not
Social *communication* *Milton*

2 The means by which intercourse is maintained, the means of passing from place to place a connecting passage

The Euxine Sea is conveniently situated for trade by the *communication* it has both with Asia and Europe *Arbuthnot*

3 That which is communicated or imparted, intelligence, news, as, to receive an interesting *communication*

4 (*Rhet*) A trope, by which a speaker assumes that his hearer is a partner in his sentiments, and says *we*, instead of *I* or *you* *Beattie*

Syn.—Commerce, correspondence, conference, intercourse

Com-mū'ni-ca-tīve, *a* [L Lat *communicativus*, Fr *communicatif*] Inclined to communicate, ready to impart to others

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine, for the future, to be less *communicative* *Swift*

Com-mū'ni ca-tīve ness, *n* The quality of being communicative, readiness to impart to others, freedom from reserve *Norris*

Com-mū'ni cā'tor, *n.* [Lat. *communicator.*] One who communicates *Boyle*

Com mū'ni ca-to ry, *a* [L Lat *communicatorius*] Imparting knowledge "Canonical or *communicatory* letters" *Barrow*

Com-mūn'ion (kom mūn'yun), *n* [Lat *communio*, Fr *communion*, Pr & Sp *comunion*, It. *comunione* See COMMON]

1. Intercourse between two persons or more, interchange of transactions or offices, a state of giving and receiving, agreement, concord

We are naturally induced to seek *communion* and fellowship with others *Hooker*

What *communion* hath light with darkness? 2 *Cor* vi 14

2. Mutual intercourse or union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline

Bare *communion* with a good church can never alone make a good man *South*

3. A body of Christians having one common faith and discipline.

4 The act of performing the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper; the participation of the sacrament; as, to administer the *communion*, to partake of the *communion*.

Close communion See CLOSE, *a*

Syn.—Fellowship, converse, intercourse, unity, concord, agreement

Com mūn'ion-ist, *n* One of the same communion *Dury.*

Cŏm'mu nism, *n.* [Fr *communisme*, from *commun*, common q v] The reorganizing of society, or the doctrine that it should be reorganized, by regulating property, industry, and the sources of livelihood, and also the domestic relations and social morals of mankind, socialism, especially the doctrine of a community of property, or the negation of individual rights in property *J H. Burton*

Cŏm'mu nist, *n* [Fr *communiste*] An advocate for the theory or practice of communism

Cŏm'mu-nīs'tic, *a* Pertaining to communism, as, *communistic* theories, *communistic* arrangements

Com mū'ni-ty, *n* [Lat *communitas*, Pr *communitat*, Sp. *comunidad*, It. *comunita.* Cf COMMONALTY]

1 Common possession or enjoyment as, a *community* of goods "A confirmation of the original *community* of all things" *Locke* "An unreserved *community* of thought and feeling" *W Irving*

2 A society of people having common rights, privileges, or interests, civil, political, or ecclesiastical, or living under the same laws and regulations, as, a *community* of monks

3 Society at large, a commonwealth or state, a body politic, the public, or people in general "Burdens upon the poorer classes of the *community*" *Hallam.*

☞ In this sense, the term should not be used indefinitely, like the word *society* as, the interests of *community* require this, but the interests of *the* community, &c

4 Commonness, frequency [*Obs*] "Eyes sick and blunted with *community*" *Shak*

Com mū'ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being commutable

Com-mūt'a ble, *a* [Lat *commutabilis*] Capable of being exchanged or given for another

Cŏm'mu tā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *commutation*, Lat *commutatio*]

1 The act of passing from one state to another, change

So great is the *commutation* that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves *South*

2 The act of giving one thing for another, barter, exchange.

The use of money is that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities *Arbuthnot*

3 (*Law*) The change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less, as banishment instead of death, substitution

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a *commutation* for penance *Blackstone*

4 The purchase of a right to go upon a certain route during a specified period, for a less amount than would be paid in the aggregate for separate trips

5 Any outright sum given as an equivalent for a *pro rata* payment, as, a copy right *commutation.*

Angle of commutation (*Astron*) the angular distance between the sun's true place, seen from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptic *Hutton*

Cŏm'mu-tā'tion, *a* Pertaining to, or obtained by, the purchase of a right called *commutation*. as, *commutation* tickets

Com mūt'a-tīve, *a* [Fr *commutatif* Pr *commutatiu*, It *commutativo*] Relative to exchange, interchangeable, mutually passing from one to another

Rich traders, from their success, are presumed to have cultivated an habitual regard to *commutative* justice *Burke*

Com mūt'a-tīve-ly, *adv* By way of reciprocal exchange *Bowen*

Com mūte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMMUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMMUTING] [Lat *commutare* from *com*, for *con*, and *mutare*, to change See MUTATION]

1 To put one for the other, to give or receive in exchange, to exchange,—said specifically of a penalty or punishment exchanged for another of less severity

The sounds water and fire, being once annexed to those two elements it was certainly more natural to call beings participating of the first "watery," and the last "fiery," than to *commute* the terms, and call them by the reverse *Harris*

2 To pay less for in the gross than would be paid for the separate trips,—used in reference to the privilege of travelling upon a certain route for a specified time, as, to *commute* the passage for a year.

Com mūte', *v. i.* **1** To obtain or bargain for exemption

He thinks it unlawful to *commute*, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind *Bp Taylor*

2 To make an arrangement to pay in gross, as, to *commute* for a year in travelling over a route

Com-mūt'er, *n.* One who commutes,—especially in traveling

Com-mūt'ū al (-mūt'yu al), *a* [Lat *com*, for *con*, and Eng. *mutual*, q v] Mutual, reciprocal [*Rare*]

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove
In acts of dear benevolence and love *Pope*

Cŏ'mŏse, or Co-mōse', *a* [Lat. *comosus*, hairy, from *coma*, q. v] (*Bot*) Bearing a tuft of hairs, as the seeds of milkweed. *Gray.*

Com-păct', *a* [Lat. *compactus*, p. p of *compingere*, from *com* and *pangere*, *pactum*, to fasten, fix]

1 Closely and firmly united, as the particles of solid bodies, firm, close, solid, dense "Glass, crystal, gems, and other *compact* bodies." *Newton.*

2. Composed or made of

A wandering fire,
Compact of unctuous vapor *Milton*

3 Joined or held together [*Obs*]

A pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together *Peacham*

4 Brief, close, pithy, not diffuse, not verbose, as, a *compact* discourse.

Syn -Firm, close, solid, dense, brief, pithy, sententious

Cŏm'pact, *n* [Lat *compactum*, from *compacisci*, *compactum*, from *com*, for *con*, and *pacisci*, to make an agreement, from *pacere*, primitive of *pacisci* and *pangere*] An agreement between parties, a covenant or contract,—either of individuals or of nations

The law of nations depends on mutual *compacts* treaties, leagues, &c *Blackstone*

Wedlock is described as the indissoluble *compact* *Macaulay.*

Syn —See COVENANT

Com păct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMPACTED, *p pr.* & *vb n* COMPACTING] [From Lat. *compingere*, *compactum* See COMPACT, *a*]

1 To thrust, drive, or press closely together to join firmly, to consolidate, to make close,—as the parts which compose a body

Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone *Blackmore*

2 To unite or connect firmly, as in a system.

The whole body fitly joined together and *compacted* *Eph* iv 16

Com-păct'ed ly, *adv* In a compact manner

Com păct'ed ness, *n* A state of being compact, firmness, closeness of parts, density *Digby.*

Com păct'er, *n* One who makes a compact

Com-păct'i-ble, *a* Capable of being compacted

Com păc'tion, *n* [Lat *compactio* See COMPACT, *v t*] The act of making compact, or the state of being compact *Bacon.*

Com-păct'ly, *adv.* With close union of parts, closely, densely

Com păct'ness, *n* Close union of parts, density *Boyle*

Com păct'ūre (păkt'yur), *n* [Lat *compactura*] Close union or connection of parts, structure well connected, manner of joining [*Obs*] "With comely compass and *compacture* strong" *Spenser*

Com pā'çēş (-pā'sēz), *n sing* & *pl* [Lat, *compages*, from *compingere* See COMPACT, *v t*] A system or structure of many parts united "A regular *compages* of pipes and vessels for the fluids to pass through" *Ray* "That particular body or *compages* of matter" *Cudworth*

Com păg'i nāte, *v t* [See *infra*] To unite or hold together [*Obs*] "The side pieces which combine and *compaginate* the whole frame" *Mountague.*

Com-păg'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *compaginatio*, from *compaginare* to join together, from *compago* or *compages*, a joining together See *supra*] Union of parts, structure, connection, contexture. [*Obs*] "The unequal *compagination* of icy islands" *Boyle*

Cŏm'pa na-ble, *a* [Also *companiable*, O Fr *companiable* See *infra*] Companionable [*Obs*]

Cŏm'pa na ble ness, *n* Sociableness [*Obs*] *Sidney*

Com păn'i-a-ble, *a* Social [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Com păn'i a ble ness, *n* Companionableness, sociableness [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Com păn'ion (kom-păn'yun), *n* [Fr *compagnon*, O Fr & Pr *compaing*, *compain*, Sp *compaño*, *compañon*, *compañero*, It *compagno*, from L Lat *companium*, fellowship, a mess from *com* and *panis*, bread] One who accompanies or keeps company with another for a longer or shorter period, one who is associated with another, a comrade, a consort a partner "The *companions* of his toil" *Milton.*

Here are your sons again and I must lose
Two of the sweetest *companions* in the world *Shak*

Companion hatch (*Naut*) a wooden porch over the entrance or staircase of the cabin —*companion ladder*, that one by which officers ascend to, or descend from, the quarter-deck *Totten* —*Companion way* (*Naut*), a staircase leading to the cabin —*A noble companion*, the members of a knightly order, in distinction from the superiors or *knights commanders*

Syn Associate comrade mate consort, partner ally confederate, coadjutor, accomplice

Com păn'ion, *v t* To qualify as a companion, [*Obs*]

Companion me with my mistress *Shak.*

Com păn'ion a ble, *a* Agreeable as a companion, fit for good fellowship, sociable. "Each *companionable* guest" *Mallet* "*Companionable* wit" *Clarendon*

Com păn'ion-a ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being companionable, sociableness.

Com păn'ion a-bly, *adv.* In a companionable manner.

Com-păn'ion-less, *a.* Having no companion

Com-pān'ion-ship, *n.* 1. Fellowship, association.

He never seemed to avail himself of my sympathy other than by mere *companionship* *W Irving*

2. Company, train.

'Tis Alcibiades and
Some twenty horse, all of *companionship* *Shak.*

Com'pa-ny (kŭm'pa nȳ), *n* [Fr *compagnie*, Pr. *companhia, companha*, Sp *compañia*, Pg *companhia*, It. *compagnia*, from O Fr & Pr *compaing, compain*, &c See *supra*]

1 The state of being a companion, the act of accompanying, fellowship, society

Brethren, farewell your *company* along
I will not wish, lest it perhaps, offend them
To see me part with friends *Milton.*

2 An assemblage or association of persons, either permanent or transient, as, a *company* of priests

We have safely found
Our king and *company* *Shak*

3 An assemblage or association of persons for mutual entertainment, and hence, guests, in distinction from the members of a family, society

Nature has left every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in *company* *Swift*

4 An association of persons for the purpose of carrying on some enterprise for the common benefit, a corporation, a firm, as, the East India *Company*, an insurance *company*

5 Partners in a firm whose names are not mentioned in the style or title of the firm, as, Hottinguer & *Co*

6 (*Mil*) A subdivision of a regiment of troops consisting of from sixty to one hundred men, and under the command of a captain

7. (*Naut*) The crew of a ship, including the officers, as, a whole ship's *company*

To bear company to accompany, to attend, to go with "His faithful dog shall *bear* him *company*" *Pope* — *To keep company* (*a*) To accompany, to attend (*b*) To associate frequently or habitually, especially as a lover or admirer (*c*) To frequent public houses

Syn.—Assemblage, assembly, society, group, circle, crowd, troop, crew, gang, corporation, association

Com'pa-ny (kŭm'pa nȳ), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMPANIED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMPANYING] To accompany or go with, to be companion to [*Obs*]

Com'pa-ny, *v i* 1 To associate

I wrote unto you not to *company* with fornicators *1 Cor* v 9

2 To be a gay companion [*Obs*] *Spenser*

3 To have sexual commerce *Bp Hall*

Com'pa-ra ble, *a* [Fr *comparable*, Lat *comparabilis*] Capable of being compared, worthy of comparison.

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend *Addison*

Com'pa ra ble-ness, *n* The quality of being comparable

Com'pa ra bly, *adv* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard *Wotton.*

Com'pa-rāte, *n* [Lat *comparatum*, from *comparatus*, p p of *comparare* See COMPARE] (*Logic*) One of two things compared together

Com'pa rā'tion, *n* [Lat *comparatio*, from *comparare*, from *com* and *parare*, to prepare] The act of making ready or providing, provision [*Obs*]

Com-păr'a tive, *a* [Lat *comparativus*, Fr *comparatif*, Pr *comparatiu*, It & Sp *comparativo*]

1 Estimated by comparison, proceeding from comparison, not positive or absolute "The recurrence of *comparative* warmth and cold" *Whewell*

The bubble, by reason of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that incloses it, would necessarily ascend to the top *Bentley*

2 Having the power of comparing different things "The *comparative* faculty" *Glanville*

3 (*Gram*) Expressing a greater or a less degree of the quality, as a form of the adjective or adverb, as, *brighter*, or *more bright*, *stronger*, *weaker*

Comparative sciences those which are based on a comprehensive comparison of the range of objects or facts in any branch or department, and which aim to study out and treat of the fundamental laws or systems of relation pervading them, as *comparative anatomy, comparative physiology, comparative embryology, comparative philology*, and the like *Dana*

Com păr'a tive, *n* One who is equal, or pretends to be an equal [*Obs*]

To laugh at gibing boys, and stand the push
Of every beardless, vain *comparative* *Shak*

Com-păr'a tive-ly, *adv* In a comparative manner, or by comparison, according to estimate made by comparison, relatively, not positively or absolutely "With but *comparatively* few exceptions" *Prescott*

Com pāre' (4), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMPARED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMPARING] [Lat. *comparare*, from *compar*, like or equal to another, from *com* and *par*, equal, Fr *comparer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *comparar*, It *comparare*]

1 To examine the mutual relations of, especially for the purpose of discovering resemblances or differences

Compare dead happiness with living woe *Shak*
The place be found beyond expression bright,
Compared with aught on earth *Milton.*

2 To represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration, to liken

Solon *compared* the people unto the sea, and orators and counselors to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon*

3 (*Gram.*) To inflect according to the degrees of comparison, as, *black, blacker, blackest.*

4. [Lat. *comparare*, to prepare, to procure. See COMPARATION.] To get, to procure, to obtain, to acquire [*Obs*] "To fill his bags, and riches to *compare*" *Spenser.*

Com-pāre', *v i.* 1. To hold comparison; to be like or equal, to admit of comparison.

I should *compare* with him in excellence. *Shak*

2 To vie [*Obs.*] "Art striving to *compare* with nature." *Spenser*

Syn.—To COMPARE, COMPARE WITH, COMPARE TO Things are compared *with* each other in order to learn their relative value or excellence Thus we compare Cicero *with* Demosthenes, for the sake of deciding which was the greater orator One thing is compared *to* another in order to show the likeness or similarity which exists between them Thus it has been common to compare the eloquence of Demosthenes *to* a thunderbolt, on account of its force, and the eloquence of Cicero *to* a conflagration, on account of its splendor "In point of learning, he is not to be compared *with* his rival candidate, though he is far superior to him in natural abilities." "Burke compares the parks of London *to* the lungs of the human body "

Com-pāre', *n* 1 The state of being compared, possibility of entering into comparison, or being considered as equal, comparison

Sole Eve, associate sole, to me beyond
Compare above all living creatures dear *Milton*
Their small galleys may not hold *compare*
With our tall ships *Waller*

2 Illustration by comparison, simile [*Obs*]
"Protest, oath, and big *compare*" *Shak*

Com păr'er, *n.* One who compares, or makes a comparison

Com-păr'i son (sun, *or* sn), *n* [Fr *comparaison*, Pr *comparaso, comparatio*, Sp *comparacion*, It *comparazione*, Lat *comparatio* See COMPART]

1 The act of considering the relations between persons or things, especially with the view of discovering their resemblance or difference, a comparative estimate of things

If we rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in *comparison* *Locke*

The miracles of our Lord and those of the Old Testament afford many interesting points of *comparison* *Trench*

2 (*Gram*) The inflection of an adjective or adverb in its several degrees of signification, as, *strong, stronger, strongest, soon, sooner, soonest, glorious, more glorious, most glorious*

3 (*Rhet*) A figure by which two things are considered with regard to some property or quality, which is common to them both

Comparison of hands (*Law*), a mode of proving or disproving a disputed signature by comparing it with another proved to be genuine, in order to ascertain whether both were written by the same person *Bouvier Burrill*

Com păr'i son, *v t* To compare [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Com pārt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMPARTED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMPARTING] [Fr & Sp *compartir*, It & L Lat *compartire*, from Lat *compartiri*, from *com*, for *con*, and *partiri, partire*, to share, from *pars, partis*, part, share] To divide, to mark out into several parts or subdivisions

The crystal surface is *comparted* all,
In niches verged with rubies *Glover*

Com'par tī'tion (tish'un), *n* [L Lat *compartitio*]

1 The act of dividing into parts "The casting and contexture of the whole work comprehended under the term *compartition*" *Wotton*

2 Division, part divided, a separate part "The rule and order in the *compartitions*" *Browne*

Com pārt'ment, *n* [Fr *compartiment*, It *compartimento*, Sp *compartimento, compartimiento*, L Lat *compartimentum*] One of the portions or separate parts into which any thing is divided, as, a *compartment* of a wall, of a garden, of a picture, and the like

In the midst was placed a large *compartment* composed of grotesque work *Carew*

All manner of *compartments*, bases, pedestals, and buildings *Peacham*

Com-pārt'ner, *n* [Lat *com*, for *con*, and Eng *partner*, q v] A sharer, a copartner [*Obs*] *Pearson*

Com'pass (kŭm'pas), *n* [Fr, Pr, & Sp *compas*, It & Pg *compasso*, L Lat *compassus*, circle, properly, a stepping together, from Lat *com*, for *cum*, and *passus*, pace, step See PACE and PASS]

1. A passing round, circuit, circumference.

Thus day I breathed first; time is con round;
And where I did begin, there shall end;
My life is run his *compass* *Shak.*

2 An inclosing limit, boundary, as, within the *compass* of an encircling wall

And in that *compass* all the world contains *Dryden*

3 An inclosed space, an area, extent, sphere, capacity

The imperial palace, *compass* huge, and high
The structure *Milton*
Their wisdom . lies in a very narrow *compass* *Addison*

4 Moderate bounds, limits of truth, moderation, due limits. [*Obs*]

In two hundred years before (I speak within *compass*), no such commission had been executed *Davies*

5. (*Mus.*) The range of notes, or sound, comprehended by any voice or instrument.

You would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my *compass* *Shak.*

6. An instrument consisting essentially of a magnetized needle turning freely on a point, used to determine horizontal directions, in reference to the north and other cardinal points

He that first discovered the use of the *compass*, did more for the supplying and increase of useful commodities than those who built work-houses *Locke*

7 A pair of compasses [*Rare*] "To fix one foot of their *compass* wherever they please" *Swift.*

Mariner's Compass

Azimuth compass, one constructed like the *mariner's*, except that the card is accurately divided into 360°, and the instrument is furnished with two *sights*, and has a motion in azimuth It is chiefly used to note the actual magnetic azimuth, from which is determined the variation or declination of the magnetic needle —*Mariner's compass* one which has its needle permanently attached to a card, so that both move together The card is divided into thirty-two parts, or *points*, called also *rhumbs*, and the glass-covered box containing it is suspended in gimbals, in order to preserve its horizontal position —*Surveyor's compass*, one having the needle suspended by itself, and with a graduated circle of 360°, on which the needle indicates the angle between a given direction and the magnetic north It is also furnished with two *sights* — *Variation compass*, one of delicate construction, employed in observations on the variations of the needle —*To fetch a compass*, to go round in a circuit [*Obs*]

Com'pass (kŭm'pas), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMPASSED (kŭm'past), *p pr* & *vb n* COMPASSING] [Fr. *compasser*, Pr & Pg *compassar*, Sp *compasar*, It. & L Lat *compassare* See *supra*]

1 To go about or round, as, to *compass* a city.

We the globe can *compass* soon,
Swifter than the wandering moon *Shak*

2 To inclose on all sides, to surround, to encircle, to environ "With furies and with clamors *compassed* round" *Milton*

3 To besiege or invest

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and *compass* thee round *Luke* xix 43

4 To get within reach, or within one's power, to bring about, to obtain, to procure

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill *Shak*
How can you hope to *compass* your designs? *Denham*

5 To purpose, to intend, to imagine, to plot; to contrive

☞ *Compassing* and *imagining* the death of the king are synonymous terms, *compassing* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect *Blackstone*

Com'pass a ble, *a* Capable of being compassed or accomplished *Burke*

Com'pass-card, *n* The circular card of a mariner's compass, on which are marked the thirty-two points

Com'pass-dī'al, *n* A small pocket compass fitted with a dial to tell the hour of the day as set by the needle

Com'pass es, *n pl* An instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, &c, consisting of two, or rarely more, pointed branches, or legs, usually joined at the top by a rivet, on which they move

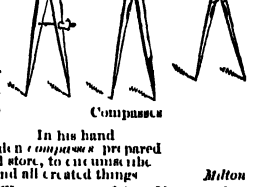

Compasses

In his hand
He took the golden *compasses* prepared
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe and all created things *Milton*

Com'pass-ing, *n* The process of bending timber into a curved form

Com păs'sion (kom pash'un), *n* [Fr *compassion*, Sp *compasion*, It *compassione*, Pr & Lat *compassio*, from Lat *compati, compassus*, from *com* and *pati, passus*, to bear, suffer See PATIENCE] A suffering with another sympathy, a sensation of sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another, pity, commiseration "Womanly ingenuity set to work by womanly *compassion*" *Macaulay.*

Syn —Pity, sympathy, commiseration, fellow-feeling See PITY

Com păs'sion, *v t* To pity [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Com păs'sion-a ble, *a.* Deserving of compassion or pity [*Obs*] *Barrow.*

Com păs'sion ate, *a* Having a temper or disposition to pity, inclined to show mercy, merciful; having a heart that is tender, and easily moved by the distresses, sufferings, wants, and infirmities of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and *compassionate* *South.*

Syn.—Sympathizing, tender, merciful, melting; soft; indulgent; kind

Com-pās'sion-ate, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COMPASSIONATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COMPASSIONATING.] To have compassion for; to pity, to commiserate. "*Compassionates* my pains, and pities me" *Addison.*

Com-pās'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* In a compassionate manner, mercifully *Clarendon*

Com-pās'sion ate-ness, *n.* The quality of being compassionate

Cŏm'pass-less, *a* Having no compass *Knowles*

Cŏm'pass-plāne, *n* (*Carp*) A plane, convex in the direction of its length on the under side, for smoothing curved timber

Cŏm'pass-saw, *n.* A saw that cuts in a circular manner

Cŏm'pass-sig'nal, *n.* A signal that denotes a point of the compass *Simmonds*

Cŏm'pass-tim'ber, *n.* (*Ship-building*) Curved or crooked timber

Cŏm'pass-win'dōw, *n* (*Arch*) A circular bay window, or oriel

Cŏm'pa-tĕr'ni ty, *n* [L. Lat *compaternitas*, from *compater*, godfather, from *com*, for *con*, and *pater*, father Cf Ger *gevatter*, godfather, from *ge*, equivalent to Lat *cum*, and *vater*, equivalent to Lat *pater*] The relation of a godfather to a person [*Obs*]

The relation of gossipred and *compaternity* by the canon law is a spiritual affinity *Burke*

Com păt'i-bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *compatibilité*] The quality or power of being compatible or congruous, as, a *compatibility* of tempers, a *compatibility* and concurrence of properties

Com pāt'i-ble, *a* [Fr *compatible*, It *compatibile*, L Lat *compatibilis*, from Fr & Pr *compatir*, It *compatire*, to sympathize, to agree, from Lat *compati* See COMPASSION] Capable of existing in harmony, congruous, suitable,—usually followed by *with*

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most *compatible* *Broome*

Syn—Consistent, suitable, agreeable, accordant, congruous

Com-pāt'i ble ness, *n* Compatibility, consistency, fitness, agreement

Com pāt'i bly, *adv* Fitly, suitably consistently

Com pā'tient (shent), *a* [Lat *compatiens*, p pr of *compati* See COMPASSION] Suffering together [*Obs*] *Sir G. Buck*

Com pā'tri ot, *n* [*com* and *patriot*, q v, Fr *compatriote*, Sp, It, & L Lat *compatriota*] One of the same country, and having like interests and feelings "The distrust with which they felt themselves to be regarded by their *compatriots* in America" *Palfrey*

Com pā'tri ot, *a* Of the same country.

She [Britain] rears to freedom an undaunted race,
Compatriot, zealous, hospitable, kind *Thomson*

Com-pā'tri ot ism, *n* [Lat *com*, for *con*, and Eng *patriotism*, q v] The condition of being a compatriot

Com-peer', *n* [O Fr *compeer*, *compair*, Lat *compar*, from *com* and *par*, equal See PEER] One who is an equal, a companion, an associate, a mate

To honor
A stranger subject with so high a title,
As his *compeer* in arms *Lord*

Com peer', *v. t.* To be equal with, to match. [*Rare*]

In my rights
By me invested, he *compeers* the best *Shak*

Com peer', *v. i* [Fr *comparoir*, Pr *comparer*, Lat *comparere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *parere*, to appear] To appear [*Obs*]

Com pĕl', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* COMPELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMPELLING] [Lat *compellere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *pellere*, to drive, O Fr & Pr *compellir*, *compelir*, Sp *compeler*, *compelar*, Pg *compellir*]

1 To drive or urge with force, or irresistibly to constrain, to oblige, to necessitate, either by physical or moral force

Wolsey, greatly dissatisfied with this imperfect obedience *compelled* the people to pay up the whole subsidy at once *Hallam*

2. To take by force or violence, to seize.

The subjects' grief
Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each
A sixth part of his substance *Shak*

3. To seize, to overpower, to hold "Easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled*" *Dryden*

4. To gather or unite in a crowd or company [*A Latinism*] "In one troop *compelled*" *Dryden*

5. To call forth [*Obs*] *Spenser*

The powers that I *compel*
Shall throw thee hence *Chapman*

Syn.—To force, constrain, oblige, necessitate, coerce

Com-pĕl'la-ble, *a.* Capable of being compelled or constrained. *Blackstone*

Com-pĕl'la bly, *adv.* By compulsion.

Cŏm'pel lā'tion, *n* [Lat *compellatio*, from *compellare*, to accost, from *compellere*, to drive or bring together. See *supra*] The manner of address or salutation, appellation.

He useth this endearing *compellation*, "my little children" *Bp Beveridge*

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France is by "Sire." *Temple.*

Com-pĕl'la-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) The name by which a person is addressed. *Crosby.*

Com-pĕl'la-to-ry, *a.* Compulsory. *Cavendish.*

Com-pĕl'ler, *n.* One who compels or constrains.

Cŏm'pend, *n.* [Lat. *compendium*, that which is weighed, saved, shortened, a short way, from *compendere*, from *com* and *pendere*, to weigh] A brief compilation or composition, containing the principal heads, or general principles, of a larger work or system, an abridgment, an epitome. "A *compend* and recapitulation of the Mosaic law" *Bp. Burnet*

Com pĕnd'i-ā'ri-oŭs, *a* [Lat. *compendiarius*] Short, compendious [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Com pĕnd'i āte, *v. t* [Lat *compendiare*.] To sum or collect together [*Obs*] *Bp. King.*

Com-pĕnd'i-oŭs, *a* [Lat *compendiosus*, Pr. *compendios* See *supra*] Containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass, abridged, short, comprehensive

Three things be required in the oration of a man having authority—that it be *compendious*, sententious, and delectable *Elyot*

Syn—Short, summary, abridged, comprehensive, succinct, brief, concise

Com pĕnd'i oŭs ly, *adv* In a short or brief manner, summarily, in brief, in epitome

Com pĕnd'i-oŭs-ness, *n* Comprehension in a narrow compass, shortness, brevity *Bentley*

Com pĕn'di ŭm, *n.*; *pl* COM-PEN'DI UMS [See COMPEND] An abridgment or epitome. "A short system or *compendium* of a science" *Watts*

Syn—See ABRIDGMENT

Com pĕn'sa-ble, *a* Capable of being compensated [*Obs*] *Cotgrave*

Cŏm'pen-sāte, or **Com-pĕn'sāte** (Synop, §130), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* COMPENSATED, *p pr* & *vb. n* COMPENSATING] [Lat *compensatus*, p p of *compensare*, to weigh several things with one another, to balance with one another, verb intens from *compendere* See COMPEND] [See Note under CONTEMPLATE]

1 To make equal return to, to remunerate, to recompense, to give an equivalent to, as, to *compensate* a laborer for his work, or a merchant for his losses

2 To be equivalent in value or effect to, to counterbalance, to make amends for

The length of the night and the dews thereof do *compensate* the heat of the day *Bacon*

The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries *Prior*

For often fineness *compensated* size *Tennyson*

Syn.—To recompense, remunerate, reward, requite

Cŏm'pen-sāte, or **Com pĕn'sāte**, *v. i* To make amends, to supply an equivalent,—followed by *for* as, nothing can *compensate* for the loss of reputation

Cŏm'pen-sā'tion, *n* [Lat *compensatio*]

1 The act or principle of compensating *Emerson*

2 That which constitutes, or is regarded as, an equivalent, amends, remuneration, recompense

The parliament which dissolved the monastic foundations vouchsafed not a word toward securing the slightest *compensation* to the dispossessed owners *Hallam*

3 (*Civ Law*) The extinction of debts of which two persons are reciprocally debtors by the credits of which they are reciprocally creditors, the payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount, a set off *Bouvier Wharton*

Compensation-balance, or *pendulum* a contrivance in timepieces to correct or *compensate* the effect of variations of temperature on the vibrations of the balance or pendulum It usually consists of a combination of two different metals, each having a different degree of expansion under changes of temperature and so arranged as to counteract each other and preserve uniformity of movement [See *Illust* under *Mercurial* and *Gridiron*] *Nichol*

Syn.—Recompense, reward, remuneration, requital, amends satisfaction

Com pĕn'sa-tive, *a* Affording compensation

Com pĕn'sa to ry, *a* Serving for compensation, making amends *Bp Taylor*

Com pĕnse', *v. t* [Lat *compendere*, *compensum* See COMPEND] To recompense [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Cŏm'pe rĕn'di nāte, *v. t* [Lat *comperendinare*, to cite a defendant to a new time of trial, appointed on the third following day, or later, to defer the day of trial, from *comperendinus dies*, the third following day, from *com* for *con*, and *perendinus*, after tomorrow, from *perendie*, on the day after to-morrow] To delay [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Com pēte', *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* COMPETED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMPETING] [Lat *competere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *petere*, to seek, Pr *competir*] To contend emulously, to seek or strive for the same thing as another, to maintain a contest, to contend as rivals for a prize

The rival statesmen, with eyes fixed on America, were all the while *competing* for European alliances *Bancroft*

Cŏm'pe-tençe, } *n.* [Lat *competentia*]
Cŏm'pe ten cy, } 1 The state of being competent, fitness, power, ability adequacy

The loan demonstrates, in regard to instrumental resources, the *competence* of this kingdom to the assertion of the common cause *Burke*

To make them act zealously is not in the *competence* of law *Burke*

2 Property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity, sufficiency, such a quantity as is sufficient

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words—health, peace, and *competence* *Pope*

3. (*Law.*) (*a.*) Legal capacity or qualifications; fitness, as, the *competence* of a witness. (*b*) Right or authority, legal power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause, as, the *competence* of a judge or court to examine and decide *Kent.*

Cŏm'pe-tent, *a.* [Lat *competens*, p pr. of *competere*, to strive after together, to agree with, hence, to be fit, suitable. See COMPETE]

1 Answering to all requirements, adequate, sufficient, fit "A *competent* knowledge of the world" *Atterbury* "*Competent* age" *Grafton.* "*Competent* statesmen." *Palfrey.* "A *competent* witness" *Bouvier*

2 Rightfully belonging, falling within the competency of, incident, having adequate power or right,—followed by *to*

That is the privilege of the infinite **Author of things**, . . but is not *competent* to any finite being *Locke.*

Syn—See QUALIFIED

Cŏm'pe tent ly, *adv.* In a competent manner; adequately, suitably

Com pĕt'i ble, *a* Compatible [*Obs*] *More.*

Cŏm'pe ti'tion (kŏm'pe tish'un), *n* [Lat *competitio* See COMPETE] The act of seeking, or endeavoring to gain, what another is endeavoring to gain at the same time, common strife for the same object, strife for superiority, rivalry, emulous contest

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition* *Dryden*

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be *Bacon*

There is no *competition* but for the second place *Dryden*

Syn—Emulation, rivalry, rivalship contest, struggle, contention, opposition, jealousy See EMULATION

Com-pĕt'i tive, *a* Producing competition, pertaining to competition, rival, emulous "Is trade *competitive*?" *I. B Browning.*

Com pĕt'i-tor, *n* [Lat] 1 One who seeks and endeavors to obtain what another seeks, or one who claims what another claims, a rival.

And can not brook *competitors* in love *Shak*

2 One who associates himself with another, a follower. [*Obs*]

Every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels, and their power grows strong *Shak*

Com pĕt'i to ry, *a* Acting in competition, rival.

Com pĕt'i-tress, } *n* [Lat *competitrix*] A fe-
Com pĕt'i-trix, } male competitor

Cŏm'pi-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *compilatio*]

1 The act or process of compiling or gathering together from various sources

2 That which is compiled, especially a book or document composed of materials gathered from other books or documents

His [Goldsmith's] *compilations* are widely distinguished from the *compilations* of ordinary book-makers *Macaulay.*

Cŏm'pi lā'tor, *n* [Lat *compilator*] A collector. [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Com pile', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* COMPILED, *p pr.* & *vb n* COMPILING] [Lat *compilare*, to scrape together and carry off, to plunder from *com*, for *con*, and *pilare*, to deprive of hair, to plunder, from *pilus*, a hair, Fr *compiler*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *compilar*, It. *compilare*]

1 To put together, to compose, to construct, to build, to frame [*Obs*]

Before that Merlin died, he did intend
A brazen wall in compass to *compile* *Spenser.*

2 To contain or comprise [*Obs*]

After so long a race as I have run
Through fairy land which these six books *compile*
Give leave to rest me *Spenser*

3 To put together or compose out of materials from other books or documents

He [Goldsmith] *compiled* for the use of schools a History of Rome *Macaulay*

Com-pile'ment, *n* The act of piling together or heaping, coacervation [*Rare*] *Woodward*

Com pil'er, *n* A collector of parts of authors, or of separate papers or accounts, one who forms a book or composition from various authors or separate papers

Com plā'çençe, } *n.* [L Lat *complacentia*, Pr,
Com-plā'çen cy, } Sp & Pg *complacencia*, Fr. *complaisance* See *infra*]

1 A feeling of quiet pleasure, satisfaction, gratification

The inward *complacence* we find in acting reasonably and virtuously *Atterbury*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like in themselves *Addison.*

2. The cause of pleasure or joy

O thou in heaven and earth the only peace
Found out for mankind under wrath. O thou
My sole *complacence*! *Milton.*

3 Complaisance the manifestation of pleasure; kindness of manners, civility

Complacence, and truth and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

Syn—Pleasure, gratification, satisfaction

Com plā'çent, *a* [Lat *complacens*, p pr of *complacere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *placere*, to please; Sp *complacer*, It *compiacere*, Fr *complaire*, p pr. *complaisant*] Accompanied with pleasure, gratified, displaying satisfaction

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe to kings *Burke.*

Cŏm'pla-çĕn'tial, *a.* Marked by complacence; accommodating. "*Complacential* regards." *Cogan.*

Cŏm'pla-çĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* In a complacential or accommodating manner.

Com-plā'çent-ly, *adv* In a complacent manner

Com-plāin', *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p* COMPLAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* COMPLAINING] [Fr. *complaindre*, L Lat *complangere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *plaindre*, Lat *plangere*, to strike, beat, especially with a noise, to beat the breast or head as a sign of grief, to lament aloud, to bewail, Pr *complanger*, *complaigner*, *complainguer*, O Sp *complanir*, It *compiangere*]

1 To express distress, pain, or censure, to lament, to murmur, to find fault, — commonly used with *of*

O loss of sight, of thee I most *complain* *Milton*

2. To make a formal assertion of injuries, to bring an accusation, to make a charge.

Now, Master Shallow, you'll *complain* of me to the king? *Shak*

Com-plāin', *v. t* To lament, to bewail. [*Obs.*]

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*,
But outwardly they needs must temporize! *Daniel*

Com-plāin'a-ble, *a* Capable of being complained of [*Rare*] *Feltham*

Com plāin'ant, *n* [Fr *complaignant*, p. pr of *complaindre* See *supra*]

1 One who makes complaint. "Eager *complainants*" *Collier*

2 (*Law*) (*a*) One who commences a legal process by a complaint (*b*) The actor or party suing in equity, answering to the plaintiff at common law. *Bouvier*

He shall forfeit one moiety to the use of the town, and the other moiety to the use of the *complainant* *Stat of Mass*

Com-plāin'er, *n* One who complains or laments one who finds fault, a murmurer *Beattie*

Com-plāin'ful, *a* Full of complaint [*Rare*]

Com plāint', *n* [Fr *complainte*, Pr *complanta*, *complanta*, It. *compianto*, *compianto* See COMPLAIN]

1 Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment, lamentation, murmuring

I have and most unwillingly of late
Heard many grievous, I do say, my lord,
Grievous *complaints* of you *Shak*

2 Cause or subject of complaint or murmuring

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church *Swift*

3 The cause of complaint, or of pain and uneasiness, in the body, a malady, a disease, — usually applied to disorders not violent *Arbuthnot*

4. (*Law*) A form of legal process, which consists of a formal allegation or charge against a party made or presented to the appropriate court or officer, as for a wrong done or a crime committed, in the latter case, generally under oath

Syn. — Lamentation, murmuring, sorrow, grief, discase, illness

Com plāint'fụl, *a* Full of complaint [*Obs*]

Cŏm'plai sănçe' (kŏm'pla-zăns'), *n* [Fr *complaisance*, from *complaisant*, p pr of *complaire* See COMPLACENT] A deportment indicative of a desire to please, obliging compliance with the wishes of others, courtesy, civility

These [ladies] compose half the world, and are by the just *complaisance* and gallantry of our nation the most powerful part of our people *Addison*

They strive with their own hearts and keep them down,
In *complaisance* to all the fools in town *Young*

Syn. — Civility, courtesy, submiss, suavity, affability, good-breeding

Cŏm'plai-sant (-pla zant), *a* [Fr *complaisant* See *supra*] Desirous to please, courteous, obliging; as, a *complaisant* gentleman

There are to whom my satire seems too bold,
Scarce to wise Peters *complaisant* enough,
And something said of Chartres much too rough *Pope*

Syn. — Obliging, courteous, affable, civil, polite, well-bred See OBLIGING

Cŏm'plai-sant ly (kŏm'pla zant lĭ), *adv* In a complaisant manner, with civility *Pope*

Cŏm'plai-sant ness, *n* The quality of complaisance; civility. [*Rare*]

Cŏm'pla-nate, *a* [Lat *complanatus*, p p of *complanare*] Flattened to a level surface

Cŏm'pla-nāte, *v t* [Lat *complanare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *planare*, to level, from *planus*, level, plain, q. v.] To make level, to reduce to an even surface. *Derham*

Com plāne', *v. t.* To complanate. [*Rare*]

Cŏm'ple-ment, *n* [Fr *complément*, Lat *complementum*. See COMPLETE, *v t*]

1. That which fills up, completes, or supplies a deficiency, the quantity or number required to fill a thing or make it complete, fullness or completeness "To exceed his *complement* and number appointed him, which was one hundred and twenty persons" *Hackluyt*

History is the *complement* of poetry *Sir J Stephens*

2 Something added for ornamentation, an accessory "Without vain art or curious *complements*" *Spenser*

3. (*Astron*) The distance of a star from the zenith, as compared with its altitude *Hutton*

4 (*Trigon.*) The difference between an arc or angle and 90°.

5. (*Arith*) The difference between a number and 10, 100, 1000, &c.

☞ Its principal use is in working proportions by logarithms *Day.*

6. (*Mus*) The interval wanting to complete the octave, the fourth is the *complement* of the fifth, the sixth of the third.

Cŏm'ple-mĕnt'al, *a.* Supplying, or tending to supply, a deficiency, fully completing. "*Complemental* ceremony" *Prynne.*

Cŏm'ple-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Serving to fill out or to complete, as, *complementary* colors or numbers

Cŏm'ple mĕnt'a-ry, *n.* [See COMPLIMENTARY.] One skilled in compliments [*Obs*] *B. Jonson.*

Com-plēte', *a* [Lat *completus*, p. p. of *complere*, Fr. *complet*, Sp *completo*. See *infra*]

1. Filled up, free from deficiency, entire, perfect, consummate "*Complete* perfections" *Milton.*

2 Finished, ended, concluded, as, the edifice is *complete*

This course of vanity almost *complete* *Prior*

3 (*Bot*) Having all the floral organs, that is, both calyx and corolla, as well as stamens and pistils *Gray.*

Syn. — See WHOLE

Com plēte', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* COMPLETED, *p pr.* & *vb n* COMPLETING] [Lat *complere*, *completum*, from *com*, for *con*, and *plere*, to fill]

1 To bring to a state in which there is no deficiency, to perfect, to consummate, to accomplish, as, to *complete* a task, or a poem, to *complete* a course of education "Bred only and *completed* to the taste of lustful appetence" *Milton*

2 To fulfill, to accomplish, to perform. *Pope.*

Syn. — To perform, execute, terminate, conclude, finish, end, fill up, achieve, realize, effect, consummate, accomplish, effectuate, fulfill, bring to pass

Com plēte'ly, *adv* In a complete manner, fully, entirely *Swift.*

Com plēte'ment, *n* The act of completing, a finishing [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Com plēte'ness, *n.* The state of being complete, perfection *Watts.*

Com plē'tion, *n* [Lat *completio*]

1 The act, process, or state of being complete, as, the *completion* of an undertaking, the *completion* of an education "The *completion* of some repairs" *Prescott*

2 Fulfillment, accomplishment, realization "All the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ" *South*

Com plē'tive, *a* [Fr *complétif*, Pr. *completiu*] Making complete *Harris*

Com plē'to-ry, *a* Serving to fulfill, accomplishing "*Completory* of ancient presignifications and predictions" *Barrow*

Cŏm'ple to ry, *n* [L Lat *completorium*] (*Eccl*) The evening service, the compline of the Roman Catholic church *Hooper*

Cŏm'plex, *a* [Lat *complexus*, p p of *complecti*, to entwine around, to comprise, from *com*, for *con*, and *plectere*, to twist]

1 Composed of two or more parts, composite, not simple, as, a *complex* being, a *complex* idea.

Ideas thus made up of several simple ones put together I call *complex*, such as beauty, gratitude, a man, an army, the universe *Locke*

2 Involving many parts, complicated, intricate.

When the actual motions of the heavens are calculated in the best possible way, the process is difficult and *complex* *Whewell*

Syn. — See INTRICATE

Cŏm'plex, *n* [Lat *complexus*] Assemblage, collection, complication [*Rare*]

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges exhibited by the gospel *South*

Com-plĕxed' (-plĕkst'), *a* Complex. *Browne*

Com-plĕx'ed ness, *n* The state or quality of being complex, complication, as, the *complexedness* of moral ideas *Locke*

Com plĕx'ion (plĕk'shun), *n.* [Lat *complexio*]

1 The state of being complex complexity, connection of parts, frame or texture

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistic form of it *Watts.*

2 The bodily constitution, the temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body [*Obs.*]

'Tis ill, though different your *complexions* are,
The family of heaven for men should war *Dryden*

3 The color or hue of the skin, particularly of the face.

Between the pale *complexion* of true love,
And the red glow of scorn and proud disdain *Shak*

4 The general appearance or aspect, as, the *complexion* of the sky, or of circumstances.

Com plĕx'ion al, *a.* [Fr *complexional*] Depending on, or pertaining to, complexion *Spectator.*

Com plĕx'ion-al-ly, *adv* By complexion *Browne.*

Com-plĕx'ion-a-ry, *a* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it *Taylor.*

Com-plĕx'ioned (kom plĕk'shund), *a.* Having a complexion, — used in composition.

A flower is the best-*complexioned* grass, as a pearl is the best-colored clay *Fuller*

Com-plĕx'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *complexité*.] The state of being complex; intricacy; entanglement.

Men are every now and then put by *complexity* of human affairs into strange situations. *Burke.*

Cŏm'plex-ly, *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

Cŏm'plex-ness, *n.* The state of being complex; complexity *A Smith.*

Com-plĕx'ure (plĕks'yur), *n.* The involution or complication of one thing with others. *Mountague.*

Com plĕx'us, *n* [Lat] (*Anat*) A long, broad muscle situated along the back part and side of the neck

Com-pli'a-ble, *a.* [See COMPLY.] Inclined to comply or yield, compliant

The Jews had made their religion *compliable*, and accommodated to their passion *Jortin.*

Com-pli'ançe, *n.* [See COMPLY]

1 The act of complying, a yielding, as to a request, wish, desire, demand, or proposal; concession, submission.

Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to his wishes *Rowe.*

2 A disposition to yield to others

He was a man of few words and of great *compliance* *Clarendon.*

Syn. — Concession, submission, consent, obedience; performance, execution

Com-pli'ant, *a* [See COMPLY]

1. Yielding, bending, pliant "The *compliant* boughs" *Milton.*

2 Yielding to request or desire, civil, obliging.

Com pli'a^ . ly, *adv* In a yielding manner

Cŏm'pli-ca çy, *n.* [See COMPLICATE, *a*] A state of being complex or intricate *Mitford.*

Cŏm'pli cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* COMPLICATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* COMPLICATING] [Lat *complicatus*, p p of *complicare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *plicare*, to fold or double up, to twist, Fr *compliquer*, Pr., Sp, & Pg *complicar*]

1 To fold or twist together, to interweave.

Nor can his *complicated* shrews fail *Young*

2 To render complex, to involve.

Avarice and luxury very often become one *complicated* principle of action *Addison*

Cŏm'pli cate, *a.* [Lat. *complicatus*, p. p of *complicare* See *supra*]

1 Composed of two or more parts united, complex, complicated

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in sight *Bacon*

2 (*Bot*) Folded together, as the valves of the glume or chaff in some grasses *Martyn.*

Cŏm'pli cate-ly, *adv* In a complex manner.

Cŏm'pli cate ness, *n* The state of being complicate, involution, intricacy, perplexity *Hale.*

Cŏm'pli-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *complication*, Lat *complicatio*]

1 Intricate or confused blending of parts, entanglement, the act or state of being involved, complexity "A *complication* of diseases" *Macaulay.*

Through and beyond these dark *complications* of the present the New-England founders looked to the great necessities of future times *Palfrey*

2 (*Med*) A disease co existent with and modifying another without being necessarily connected with it

Cŏm'pli cā'tive, *a* Tending or adapted to involve.

Cŏm'plice (kŏm'plis), *n* [Fr, Sp, Pg, & It *complice*, from Lat *complex*, *complicis*, closely connected with one, confederate See COMPLICATE, *v. t*] An associate or confederate in some unlawful act or design, an accomplice [*Obs.*] "To quell the rebels and their *complices*" *Shak.*

Com plic'i ty (plĭs'ĭ tĭ), *n* [Fr *complicité*] The state or condition of being a complice or accomplice.

Com pli'er, *n* One who complies, yields, or obeys, one of an easy, yielding temper. *Swift.*

Cŏm'pli-ment, *n* [Fr *compliment*, from O Fr & Pr *complir*, to fulfill, perform, a duty, civility, from Lat *complere*, It *complimento*, Sp *cumplimiento*. See COMPLETE, *v t*] A manifestation, by word or act, of approbation, regard, or admiration, delicate flattery, as, to send one's *compliments* to a friend.

Tedious waste of time to sit and hear
So many hollow *compliments* *Milton.*

To stand on compliment, to treat with ceremony

Syn. — See ADULATION

Cŏm'pli-ment, *v. t* To praise, flatter, or gratify, by expressions of approbation, respect, or congratulation

Monarchs should their inward soul disguise;
By ignominious arts, for servile ends,
Should *compliment* their foes and shun their friends *Prior.*

Syn. — To praise, flatter, adulate

Cŏm'pli-ment, *v. i* To pass compliments; to use conventional expressions of respect

I make the interlocutors, upon occasion, *compliment* with one another. *Bayle*

Cŏm'pli-mĕnt'al, *a.* Expressive of, or implying, compliments.

Languages grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth *Wotton.*

Cŏm'pli-mĕnt'al-ly, *adv* In the nature of a compliment, by way of civility or ceremony. *Broome.*

Cŏm'pli-mĕnt'al-ness, *n.* The quality of being complimental. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Cŏm'pli-mĕnt'a-ry (44), *a.* Expressive of regard or praise. "*Complimentary* addresses." *Prescott.*

Syn.—Complimental; gratulatory; congratulatory; flattering.

Cŏm'pli-mĕnt'a-tive, *a.* Expressing compliments; complimentary. [*Rare*]

Cŏm'pli-mĕnt'er, *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments, a flatterer. *Johnson.*

Cŏm'pline, } *n.* [From L. Lat. *completa*, also *com-*
Cŏm'plin, } *plenda*, a religious exercise which *completes* and closes the service of the day, from Lat. *compl. re*, Fr. *complie*, Pr & Sp *completa*, It *compieta* See COMPLETE, *v t*] (*Eccl*) The last division of the Roman Catholic breviary, the last prayer at night, to be recited after sunset

The custom of godly men hath been to shut up the evening with a *compline* of prayer at nine of the night *Hammond*

Cŏm'plish, *v t* To accomplish [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Com-plōre', *v i* [Lat *complorare*, to lament together] To make lamentation together [*Obs*]

Cŏm'plot (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr *complot*, for *complott*, from Lat *complicitum*, equivalent to *complicatio*, complication, entangling See COMPLICATE] A plotting together, a confederacy in some evil design, a conspiracy

I know their *complot* is to have my life *Shak*

Com plŏt', *v t & i* [*imp & p p* COMPLOTTED, *p pr & vb n* COMPLOTTING] [Fr *comploter*, from *complot* See *supra*] To plot together, to conspire, to join in a secret design, generally criminal

We find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans *Pope*

Com-plŏt'ment, *n* A plotting together, conspiracy. [*Rare*] *King*

Com plŏt'ter, *n.* One joined in a plot, a conspirator *Dryden*

Com-plŏt'ting-ly, *adv.* By complotting

Cŏm'plu-tĕn'sian, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the polyglot edition of the Bible published at *Complutum*, or Alcala, in Spain, in 1522, by Cardinal Ximenes

In the midst of his pressing duties, Ximenes found time for the execution of another work, which would alone have been sufficient to render his name immortal in the republic of letters This was his famous Bible, or *Complutensian* Polyglot, as usually termed, from the place where it was printed *Prescott*

Com-ply', *v i* [*imp & p p.* COMPLIED, *p pr & vb n.* COMPLYING] [Lat *complicare*, to fold together, to fold up, to bend, like Fr *plier*, to fold, bend, from Lat *plicare*, to fold, or from Lat *com plere*, to fill up, to fulfill, like *supply*, from Lat *sup plere*.] To yield assent to accord, agree, or acquiesce, to adapt one's self, to consent or conform, — usually followed by *with*

Yet this be sure, in nothing to *comply*,
Scandalous or forbidden in our laws *Milton*

They did servilely *comply* with the people in worshiping God by sensible images *Tillotson*

Com-pōne', *v t* [Lat *componere* See COMPOSE] To compose, to settle [*Obs*] "A good pretense for *composing* peace between princes" *Strype*

Com pōne', *a* See COMPONY

Com pō'nent, *a* [Lat *componens*, p pr of *componere* See COMPOSE] Serving or helping to form, composing, constituting "The *component* parts of natural bodies" *Newton*

Com-pō'nent, *n* A constituent part *Digby*

Com pō'ny, *a* [Fr *compone*]

Com pōne', } (*Her*) Made up of a row of squares, consisting of metals and colors alternately, — said of a bordure, bend, or other ordinary

Compony counter compony (*Her*), arranged similarly in two rows

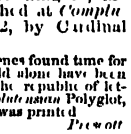

Com pōrt', *v i* [*imp & p p* COMPORTED, *p pr & vb n* COMPORTING] [Fr *comporter*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *comportar*, It *comportare*, to bear, conduct, Lat *comportare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *portare*]

1. To bear or put up, as, to *comport* with an injury. [*Obs*] *Barrow*

2 To agree, to accord, to suit, — sometimes followed by *with* "To see how their behavior herein [eating the Lord's supper] *comported* with the institution, and the end for which it was instituted" *Locke*

Com-pōrt', *v. t* 1 To bear, to endure. [*Obs*]

The malcontented sort
That never can the present state *comport* *Daniel*

☞ "A Gallic signification, not adopted among us" *Johnson*

2. To behave, to conduct, — with a reflexive pronoun.

Observe how Lord Somers *comported* himself on that occasion *Locke*

Cŏm'pŏrt, *n.* (Formerly accented on the second syllable) [O Fr & Pr *comport*, Sp *comporte*, It *comporto* See *supra*] Manner of acting, behavior, conduct.

I knew them well, and marked their rude *comport* *Dryden*

Com-pōrt'a ble, *a* Suitable, consistent "Some *comportable* method" *Wotton*

Com-pōrt'ance, *n* Behavior, deportment. [*Obs*]

Goodly *comportance* they each to other bear *Spenser*

Cŏm'por-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *comportatio*] An assemblage. [*Obs*] *Bp. Richardson*

Com-pōrt'ment, *n.* [Fr. *comportement.*] Manner of acting, behavior; demeanor [*Obs.*] "A grace ful *comportment* of their bodies" *Cowley.*

Com-pōse', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPOSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPOSING.] [Fr *composer*, from Lat. *componere*, *compositum*, to put, place together, from *com*, for *con*, and *ponere*, to put]

1 To form by uniting two or more things, parts, or individuals, to put together, to make up

Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections *Spratt*

2. To be combined so as to form, to constitute.

Their borrowed gold *composed*
The calf in Oreb *Milton*

A few useful things *compose* their intellectual possessions *Watts*

3 To construct by mental labor, to originate, to become the author of, as a book, poem, or the like

Let me *compose*
Something in verse as well as prose *Pope*

4 To place in proper form, to reduce to order, to adjust, to settle, to regulate

In a peaceful grave my corpse *compose* *Dryden*

How in safety best we may
Compose our present evils *Milton*

A hearty desire to *compose* all feuds *J Taylor*

5 To free from agitation or disturbance, to set at rest, to tranquilize, to quiet, to soothe

Compose thy mind
Nor frauds are here contrived, nor force designed *Dryden*

6 (*Print*) To place in proper order for printing, as types, usually in a frame called the *composing-stick*

7 (*Mus*) To put together, as tones, according to the laws of melody and harmony, producing a piece of music

Com-pōsed' (pōzd'), *p a* Free from agitation, calm, sedate, quiet, tranquil

The Mantuan there in sober triumph sat,
Composed his posture, and his look sedate *Pope*

Com pōs'ed ly, *adv.* In a composed manner, calmly

Com pōs'ed ness, *n* A state of being composed, calmness, sedateness, tranquillity *Williams*

Com pōs'er, *n* 1 One who composes, an author, especially, an author of a piece of music

If the thoughts of such authors have nothing in them they at least show an honest industry and a good intention in the *composer* *Addison*

His [Mozart's] most brilliant and solid glory is founded upon his talents as a *composer* *Moore*

2 One who quiets or calms, one who adjusts a difference "Sweet *composers* of the pensive soul" *Gay*

Com pōs'ing-frāme, *n* (*Print*) A printer's elevated working frame, having the type-cases on it

Com pōs'ing-rule, *n* (*Print*) A thin slip of brass or steel, laid by printers on the composing-stick in arranging the type, — called also *setting-rule*

Com pōs'ing-stick, *n.* (*Print*) A frame of adjustable width, on which types are composed, or arranged in their proper order for printing

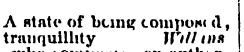

Composing stick

Com pŏz'ite (kom pŏz'it), *a* [Lat *compositus* p p of *componere* See COMPOSE]

1 Made up of distinct parts or elements, compounded, as, a *composite* language

Happiness, like air and water
is *composite* *Tonder*

2 (*Arch*) Belonging to a certain order of architecture, which is made up of the Ionic order grafted upon the Corinthian It is called also the *Roman* or the *Italic* order

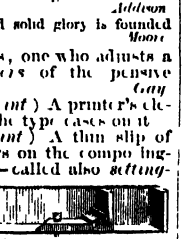

Composite Order

Composite arch (*Arch*) the pointed or lancet arch *Gwilt* — *Composite number* (*Math*) one which can be measured exactly by a number exceeding units, as 6 by 2 or 3

Com-pŏz'ite, *n.* That which is made up of parts, composition, combination as, to resolve a *composite* into its matter and form *Harris*

Cŏm'po-zi'tion (zish'un), *n* [Lat *compositio*, Fr *composition*, It *composicio*, Sp *composicion*, It *composizione*]

1 The act of composing, or forming a whole or integral, by placing together and uniting different things, parts, or ingredients In specific uses, (*a*) The invention or combination of the parts of any literary work or discourse, or of a work of art, as, the *composition* of a poem or a piece of music "The constant habit of elaborate *composition*" *Macaulay* (*b*) (*Fine Arts*) That combination of the several parts in which each is presented in its due proportion

By *composition* is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and particular *Dryden*

(*c*) The arrangement of types in a composing stick for use in printing, as, a printer quick in *composition*

2 The state of being put together or composed conjunction, combination, adjustment "View them in *composition* with others" *Watts* "The elementary *composition* of bodies" *Whewell*

3. That which is formed by putting together or composing; as a chemical, literary, musical *composition*, or the like. See No. 1.

Vast pillars of stone cased over with a *composition* that looks .. like marble *Addison*

4. Mutual agreement to terms or conditions for the settlement of a difference or controversy.

Thus we are agreed,
I crave our *composition* may be written *Shak*

5 (*Law*) The adjustment of a debt, or avoidance of an obligation, by some form of compensation agreed on between the parties "*Compositions* for not taking the order of knighthood." *Hallam.*

Composition of forces (*Mech*), the finding of a single force which shall be equal to two or more given forces when acting in given directions *Hebert* — *Composition of proportion* (*Math*) an arrangement of four proportionals, so that the sum of the first and second is to the second as the sum of the third and fourth to the fourth *Barlow*

Com pŏz'i tive, *a* [Lat *compositivus.*] Compounded, having the power of compounding or composing

Com-pŏz'i tor, *n* [Lat *compositor*]

1 One who composes or sets in order.

2 (*Print*) One who sets types, and makes up the pages and forms

Cŏm'pos sĕss'or, *n* [Lat *compossessor*, from *com*, for *con*, and *possessor*] A joint possessor [*Obs*]

Com pŏs'si ble, *a* [Lat *com*, for *con*, and Eng. *possible*, q v] Able to exist with another thing, consistent [*Rare*] *Chillingworth.*

Cŏm'pŏst, *n* [O Fr *compost*, It *composto*, Lat. *compositum* See COMPOSE]

1 A mixture [*Rare*] "A sad *compost* of more bitter than sweet" *Hammond.*

2 (*Agric*) A mixture for fertilizing land.

Cŏm'pŏst, *v t* To manure with compost

Com pŏst'ure (53), *n* [Lat *compostura*, *compositura*, a joining together See COMPOSE] Manure, compost [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Com pōz'ure (kom pō'zhur), *n.* [Contracted from Lat *compositura* See *supra*]

1 The act of composing, or that which is composed, a composition "Favorable allowances are made to hasty *composures*" *Atterbury.*

2 Orderly arrangement or adjustment, disposition [*Obs*] "Various *composures* and combinations of these corpuscles" *Woodward.*

In *composure* of his face,
I read a fair but manly grace *Crashaw.*

3 Frame, make, temperament [*Obs*]

His *composure* must be rare indeed,
Whom these things can not blemish *Shak*

4 A settled state, sedateness calmness, tranquility "When the passions are all silent, and the mind enjoys its most perfect *composure*" *Watts*

Cŏm'po tā'tion, *n* [Lat *compotatio*, from *com*, for *con*, and *potare*, to drink] The act of drinking or tippling together [*Rare*]

The fashion of *compotation* was still occasionally practiced in Scotland *W Scott*

Cŏm'po tā'tor, *n* One who drinks with another. [*Rare*] "Our companions and *compotators*" *Pope*

Cŏm'pote, *n* [Fr] A preparation of fruit in syrup for immediate use

Com pō'tor *n* Compotator [*Rare*] *Walker*

Com pound', *v t* [*imp & p p* COMPOUNDED, *p pr & vb n* COMPOUNDING] [Lat *componere*, from *com* and *ponere* to put, set, Fr *compondre*, *composer*, Catalan *componedor*, Sp *componer*, Pg *compor*, It *comporre*, *comporre* Cf Fr & Pr *pondre*, Catalan *pondre*, to lay eggs, from Lat *ponere*, to lay Perhaps originally from COMPOUND, *a*, q v]

1 To put together as elements, ingredients, or parts to form a whole, to combine or unite

Nature does mingle together such bodies as are already *compounded* of elementary or rather of simple ones *Boyle*

2 To compose, to constitute [*Obs*]

His pomp and all what state *compounds* *Shak*

3 To settle amicably, to adjust by agreement, to discharge from obligation upon different terms from those which were stipulated, as, to *compound* a debt

I pray, my lords let me *compound* this strife *Shak*

To compound a felony to accept of a consideration for forbearing to prosecute

Com pound', *v i* To come to terms of agreement, to settle by compromise to agree, — usually followed by *for* or *with*

How a fellow will help you to-morrow, *compound* with him by the year *Shak.*

They were at last glad to *compound* for his bare commitment to the Tower *Clarendon.*

Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds *Carew.*

Cŏm'pound, *a* [O Eng *compouned*, p. p. of *compoune*, *compone*, from Lat *componere.* See COMPONY, COMPOSE and *supra*] Composed of elements, ingredients, or parts, as, a *compound* word.

Compound substances are made up of two or more simple substances *Watts.*

Compound crystal (*Crystallog*), a twin crystal, or one seeming to be made up of two or more crystals combined according to regular laws of composition, as, the star-shaped crystals of snow *Dana* — *Compound flower*, one composed of several florets inclosed in a common peri-

anth, with the anthers connected in a cylinder, as the sunflower or dandelion — *Compound interest.* See INTEREST — *Compound larceny (Law)*, that which is accompanied with the aggravation of taking goods from one's building or person — *Compound leaf (Bot)*, one in which several leaflets are connected in one petiole — *Compound microscope*, a microscope made of a combination of lenses arranged in a tube, with usually a stand, stage, and other contrivances for adjustment and convenient use — *Compound motion* that which is the result of two or more forces acting in different but not in opposite directions — *Compound number*, one constructed according to a varying scale of denomination, as, 3 *cwt*, 1 *qr* 5 *lb*, — called also a *denominate* number — *Compound quantity (Alg)*, a quantity composed of two or more simple quantities or terms connected by the sign + (plus), or — (minus) Thus, $a + b - c$, and $bb - b$, are compound quantities — *Compound ratio*, the product of two or more ratios, thus, $\frac{cd}{ab}$ is a ratio compounded of the simple ratios $\frac{c}{a}$ and $\frac{d}{b}$ — *Compound time (Mus)*, two or more measures of triple time joined into one

Compound Leaf

Cŏm'pound, *n* 1 That which is compounded or formed by the union or mixture of elements, ingredients, or parts, the result of composition. "These most poisonous *compounds*" *Shak*

2. [A corruption of the Portuguese word *compania*] In the East Indies, a yard round a building.

Com-pound'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being compounded. *Sherwood.*

Com-pound'er, *n.* 1. One who compounds or mixes different things, as, a *compounder* of medicine

2 One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement "*Compounders* in politics" *Burke*

3 One who compounds a debt, obligation, or crime.

Religious houses made *compounders*
For the horrid actions of their founders *Hudibras*

4. One at a university who pays extraordinary fees for the degree he is to take *Wood.*

Cŏm'pra-dŏr', *n* A steward, a provider, a responsible man who hires and secures the other servants, and acts as paymaster [*China*] *Williams*

Cŏm'pre-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *comprecatio*, from *comprecari*, from *com*, for *con*, and *precari*, to pray] A praying together [*Obs*] *Bp Wilkins*

Cŏm'pre hĕnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMPREHENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMPREHENDING.] [Lat *comprehendere*, from *com* and *prehendere*, to grasp, seize, from *præ*, before, and the root *hendere*, akin to Gr χανδανειν, to hold, and A S *hentan*, Goth *hinthan*, to catch, seize, O Sp & Pg *comprehender*, Sp. *comprender*, It *comprendere*, Fr & Pr. *comprendre*]

1. To take in or include by construction or implication, to comprise, to imply

The virtues required in the heroic poem are *comprehended* all in this one word, Discretion *Hobbes*

2. To take into the mind, to grasp with the understanding, to apprehend the meaning of "At a loss to *comprehend* the question" *W Irving.*

Syn.—To apprehend, contain, include, embrace, comprise, imply, conceive, understand See APPREHEND

Cŏm'pre-hĕn'si bĭl'i ty, *n.* The state of being comprehensible

Cŏm'pre-hĕn'si ble, *a* [Fr *comprehensible*, Lat *comprehensibilis*]

1 Capable of being comprehended, included, or comprised

Lest this part of knowledge should seem to any not *comprehensible* by axiom, we will set down some heads of it *Bacon*

2. Capable of being understood, intelligible, conceivable by the mind

The horizon sets the bounds between what is and what is not *comprehensible* by us *Locke*

Cŏm'pre-hĕn'si-ble-ness, *n* Quality of being comprehensible, capability of being understood

Cŏm'pre-hĕn'si-bly, *adv* With great extent of comprehension, with large extent of signification, comprehensively [*Rare*]

Cŏm'pre-hĕn'sion, *n.* [Fr *comprehension*, Lat. *comprehensio*]

1. The act of comprehending, containing, or comprising.

In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New; in the New, an open discovery of the Old *Hooker*

2. That which is comprehended or inclosed within narrow limits, a summary, an epitome, a compend "Though not a catalogue of fundamentals, yet . . . a *comprehension* of them" *Chillingworth.*

3 The capacity of the mind to perceive and understand, the power of grasping with the intellect, perception

4. (*Logic*) The complement of attributes which make up the notion signified by a general term.

5. (*Rhet*) A figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.

Cŏm'pre hĕn'sive, *a.* [Fr. *compréhensif*, Pr. *comprehensiu*]

1. Including much, comprising many things. "A very *comprehensive* definition" *Bentley.* "Large and *comprehensive* ideas" *Channing.*

2. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once, as, a *comprehensive* head. *Pope.*

Syn.— Extensive; wide; large, full.

Cŏm'pre-hĕn'sive-ly, *adv.* In a comprehensive manner, with great extent of embrace.

Cŏm'pre-hĕn'sive-ness, *n.* 1 The quality of being comprehensive, or of including much extent; as, the *comprehensiveness* of a view.

2 The quality of including much in a few words, or narrow compass

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins *Addison*

Cŏm'pre-hĕn'sor, *n* One who lays hold of, or obtains possession [*Obs*]

When I shall have dispatched this weary pilgrimage, and from a traveler shall come to be a *comprehensor*, farewell faith and welcome vision *Bp Hall*

Com-prĕs'by tē'ri-al, *a* [Lat *com*, for *con*, and Eng *presbyterial*, q v] Pertaining to the Presbyterian form of ecclesiastical administration [*Obs*]

Com prĕss', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMPRESSED (kom-prĕst'), *p pr* & *vb n* COMPRESSING] [Lat *compressus*, *compressum*, from *com*, for *con*, and *pre mere*, *pressum*, to press, q v, L Lat *compressare*]

1 To press together, to force, urge, or drive into a narrower compass to bring within narrow limits or space, to crowd, as, to *compress* air, to *compress* style

The weight of a thousand atmospheres will *compress* water twelve and a half per cent. *Perkins*

Events of centuries *compressed* within the compass of a single life *D Webster*

2 To embrace carnally. *Pope.*

Syn.—To crowd, press, squeeze, condense

Cŏm'press, *n* [Fr *compresse* See *supra*] (*Surg*) A folded piece of soft linen cloth, so contrived as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure on any part *Dunglison*

Com-prĕss'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *compressibilité*] The quality of being compressible, as, the *compressibility* of elastic fluids, or of any soft substance *Boyle*

Com prĕss'i ble, *a* [Fr *compressible*] Capable of being pressed together or forced into a narrower compass, as, elastic fluids are *compressible*, water is *compressible* in a small degree

Com prĕss'i ble ness, *n* The quality of being compressible, compressibility

Com-prĕs'sion (kom-prĕsh'un), *n* [Fr *compression*, Lat *compressio*] The act of compressing, or of pressing into a narrower compass, the state of being compressed, as, the *compression* of the parts of a solid body "*Compression* of thought" *Johnson*

Com prĕss'ive, *a* [Fr *compressif*] Having power to compress.

Com-prĕss'or, *n* 1. Any thing which serves to compress

2 (*Anat*) A muscle that compresses certain parts, as, the *compressor naris* *Dunglison*

3 (*Surg*) An instrument for compressing the femoral artery *Dunglison*

4 An apparatus for confining an object under pressure when examined through the microscope.

Com prĕss'ure (-prĕsh'ŭr), *n* The act or force of one body pressing against another, pressure.

Cŏm'prĭest, *n* [Lat *com*, for *con*, and Eng *priest*, q v] A fellow priest [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Com print', *v. t* [Lat. *com*, for *con*, and Eng. *print*, q v]

1 To print together

2 (*Law*) To print surreptitiously a work belonging to another [*Obs*] *Philips*

Cŏm'print, *n* The surreptitious printing of a work belonging to another, a work thus printed.

Com-prī'al, *n* The act of comprising or comprehending, a compendium. "A *comprisal* and sum of all wickedness." *Barrow.*

Com prīze', *v t.* [*imp* & *p. p* COMPRISED, *p pr* & *vb n* COMPRISING] [Fr *compris*, *comprise*, p p of *comprendre*, from Lat *comprehendere* See COMPREHEND] To comprehend, to include. "*Comprise* much matter in few words" *Hooker*

Friendship does two souls in one *comprise* *Roscommon*

Syn.—To embrace, include, comprehend, contain, encircle, inclose, involve, imply

Cŏm'pro bāte, *v i.* [Lat *comprobare*, *comprobatum*, from *com*, for *con*, and *probare*, to try, prove.] To agree in approving, to concur in testimony *Elyot*

Cŏm'pro-bā'tion, *n* [Lat. *comprobatio.*] Joint attestation or proof [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Cŏm'pro-mīge, *n* [Fr *compromis*, Lat *compromissum*, from *compromittere*, to promise mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter, from *com*, for *con*, and *promittere*, to promise, Pr *compromes*, Sp *compromiso*, It *compromesso*, Pg *compromisso.* See PROMISE]

1 A mutual promise or engagement to refer matters in dispute to the decision of arbitrators

2 An amicable agreement between parties in controversy, to settle their differences by mutual concessions.

An abhorrence of concession and *compromise* is a never-failing characteristic of religious factions. *Hallam*

Cŏm'pro-mīge, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* COMPROMISED, *p. pr*, & *vb. n.* COMPROMISING.] [Lat. *compromittere.* See COMPROMIT.]

1. To bind by mutual agreement; to agree; to accord. [*Obs.*]

Laban and himself were *compromised*,
That all the eanlings who were streaked and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire *Shak.*

2 To adjust and settle by mutual concessions; to compound.

The controversy may easily be *compromised* by this distinction *Fuller.*

3 To pledge by some act or declaration; to commit, to put to hazard, to compromit "To pardon all who had been *compromised* in the late disturbances" *Motley.*

Cŏm'pro-mīge, *v. i.* To agree, to compound. [*Obs*] *Fuller.*

Cŏm'pro-mīs'er, *n* One who compromises.

Cŏm'pro-mis-sō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a compromise [*Rare*] *Chalmers.*

Cŏm'pro-mĭt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COMPROMITTED; *p pr* & *vb n* COMPROMITTING] [Lat *compromittere*, Fr *compromettre*, Pr *comprometre*, Sp. *comprometer*, It *compromettere* See COMPROMISE]

1 To pledge or engage, by some act or declaration, to promise *State Trials.*

2 To put to hazard, by some previous act or measure, which can not be recalled, as, to *compromit* the honor or the safety of a nation

Cŏm'pro vĭn'cial, *n* One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction *Ayliffe.*

Cŏm'pro-vĭn'cial, *a.* Belonging to the same province.

Six islands *provincial*
In ancient times unto Great Britain *Spenser.*

Compt (kount), *n* [Fr *compte*. See COUNT, *n.*] Account, computation [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Compt, *v t* [Fr *compter* See COUNT, *v.*] To compute, to count. [*Obs.*] See COUNT.

Compt, *a* [Lat *comptus*, p p of *comere*, to care for, to take care, especially of the hair, to comb, arrange, fig to deck, adorn] Neat, spruce [*Obs*]

Compt'i ble (kount'i bl), *a* [Fr *comptable*, Lat. *computabilis*, from *compter*, Lat *computare* See COMPT, *v t*] Accountable, subject, submissive, responsible [*Obs*]

I am very *comptible* even to the least sinister usage *Shak*

Compt'ly (kount'), *adv* Neatly [*Obs*] *Sherwood.*

Compt'ness (kount'-), *n* Neatness [*Obs*] *Sherwood.*

Cŏmp'ton ite (49), *n* [So called, by D Brewster, from Lord *Compton*, born 1785 in Scotland] (*Min.*) A mineral from Vesuvius, identical with *Thomsonite*, q v

Comp trōl' (kon trōl') See CONTROL.

Comp trōl'ler (kon-trōl'er), *n* A controller, — a title given to certain public officers whose duties are to examine and certify accounts

Com pŭl'sa tĭve, *a* [From Lat *compulsare*, v. intensive of *compellere*, *compulsum.* See COMPEL.] Compulsatory [*Rare*]

Com pŭl'sa tĭve-ly, *adv.* By constraint or compulsion

Com pŭl'sa-to-ry, *a* Operating by force, compelling, forcing, constraining [*Rare*]

To recover of us by strong hand,
And terms *compulsatory*, those foresaid lands *Shak*

Com pŭl'sion, *n* [Lat *compulsio* See COMPEL]

1 The act of compelling, the act of driving or urging by force, physical or moral, force applied, constraint, the application of a force that is irresistible

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on *compulsion* *Shak*

2 The state of being compelled or urged by violence "Impositions . . . endured through *compulsion*" *Hallam.*

Syn — See CONSTRAINT

Com pŭl'sĭve, *a* Having power to compel, driving, forcing, constraining, applying force.

Religion is inconsistent with all *compulsive* motives *Sharp*

Com pŭl'sĭve ly, *adv* By compulsion, by force.

Com pŭl'sĭve ness, *n* The quality of compulsion.

Com-pŭl'so ri ly, *adv* In a compulsory manner, by force or constraint

Com pŭl'so-ry, *a* [L Lat *compulsorius*] Having the power or quality of compelling, constraining

This contribution threatening to fall infinitely short of their hopes, they soon made it *compulsory* *Burke.*

Com pŭnct', *a* Stimulated, pricked, irritated, conscience stricken [*Obs*]

Com pŭnc'tion, *n* [Lat *compungere*, from *com* and *pungere*, to prick, sting, Pr *compunctio*, Fr. *compunction*, Sp *compunction*, It *compunzione.* See PUNGENT]

1 A pricking, stimulation, irritation. [*Obs.*]

This is that acid and piercing spirit which with such activity and *compunction* invadeth the brains and nostrils *Browne.*

2 A pricking of heart, poignant grief or remorse proceeding from a consciousness of guilt, the sting of conscience

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction* *Clarendon.*

Syn.—COMPUNCTION, REMORSE, CONTRITION *Remorse* is anguish of soul under a sense of guilt and dread of punishment *Compunction* is the pain occasioned by a wounded and awakened conscience Neither of these implies true *contrition*, which denotes the protracted and severe sorrow appropriate to one who has been in a state

of peculiar sinfulness. We speak of the gnawings of *remorse*; of *compunction* at the remembrance of some act of transgression; of deep *contrition* in view of our past lives.

Com-punc'tion-less, *a.* Without compunction.

Com-punc'tious, *a.* Pricking the conscience, attended with compunction.

That no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose *Shak*

Com-punc'tious-ly, *adv.* With compunction, remorsefully, penitently.

Com-punc'tive, *a* Causing compunction [*Obs*] "A spirit highly *compunctive*" *Bp Taylor*

Com-pū'pil, *n.* [Lat *com*, for *con*, and Eng *pupil*, q. v.] A fellow pupil. [*Rare*] *Walton.*

Cŏm'pur-gā'tion, *n* [Lat *compurgare*, to purify wholly, from *com* and *purgare*, contr from *purum agere*, to make pure] (*Law*) The act or practice of justifying or confirming a man's veracity by the oath of others, wager of law, in which a man, who had given security to make his law, brought into court eleven of his neighbors, and having made oath himself that he did not owe the plaintiff, the eleven neighbors, called *compurgators*, avowed on their oaths that they believed in their consciences he had affirmed the truth *Blackstone*

☞ This proceeding was abolished in the reign of William IV

Cŏm'pur-gā'tor, *n* [L Lat *compurgator* See *supra*] One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another

All they who know me will say they have reason in this matter to be my *compurgators* *Chillingworth*

Com-pūt'a-ble, *a* [Lat *computabilis*] Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned. "Not easily *computable* by arithmetic" *Hale*

Cŏm'pu tā'tion, *n* [Fr *computation*, Lat *computatio*] The act or process of computing, calculating, reckoning, or estimating "By just *computation* of the time" *Shak*

Syn.—Reckoning, calculation, estimate, account

Com-pūte', *v t* [*imp & p p* COMPUTED, *p pr & vb n* COMPUTING] [Lat *computare*, from *com* and *putare*, to clean, fig to clear up, set in order, reckon, estimate, think] To determine by calculation, to ascertain by a mathematical process, to cast up, to reckon

Two days, as we *compute* the days of heaven *Milton*

Syn.—To calculate, number, count, reckon, estimate, enumerate, rate See CALCULATE

Com-pūte', *n* [Lat *computus*, Fr *comput*, It *computo* See *supra*] Computation [*R*] *Browne*

Com pūt'er, *n* One who computes, a reckoner, a calculator. *Swift*

Cŏm'pu tist, or **Com pūt'ist**, *n* [Fr *computiste*, L Lat & It *computista*] A computer "Exact inquirers and *computists*" *Browne*

Cŏm'rade (22) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [O Eng *camarade*, *camerade*, Fr *camarade*, Sp & Pg *camarada* It. *camerata*, from Lat *camara*, *camera*, originally a chamber-fellowship, and then a chamber fellow] A mate, companion, or associate 'And turned my flying *comrades* to the charge" *Baillie*

I abjure all roofs, and choose
To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl *Shak*

Cŏm'rade shĭp, *n* State of being a comrade.

Cŏm'rōgue, *n* [Lat *com*, for *con*, and Eng *rogue*, q. v.] A fellow-rogue. [*Obs*]

Here are none of your *comrogues* *Massinger*

Cŏn-, A Latin preposition signifying *with* or *against*, used in composition as an inseparable prefix, for *com*, q. v, before all consonants, except the labials *b*, *p*, and *m* Before *l*, *con* or *com* is changed into *col*, as in to *collect*, from Lat *colligere*, and before a vowel or *h*, the *n* or *m* is dropped, as in to *co operate*, to *coalesce*, to *cohibit*, &c.

Cŏn. An abbreviation of the Lat *contra*, against. In the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against, it denotes the negative or contrary side of a question, used as a substantive, it denotes a person who is in the negative, as, the *pros* and *cons*

Cŏn, *v t* [*imp & p p* CONNED (kŏnd), *p pr & vb. n* CONNING] [A-S *cunnan*, to know, to know how to do, to be able, allied to *cennan*, to beget, to bring forth, O Sax *cunnan*, Goth *kunnan*, Icel & Sw *kunna*, Dan *kunne*, O H Ger *kunnen*, M H Ger *kunnen*, *kunnen*, N. H. Ger. *konnen*, D *kunnen*, to know, to be able]

1. To know. [*Obs*]

Of muses, Hobbinol, I *con* no skill *Spenser*
Which I *conned* of Tityrus in my youth *Spenser*

2. To study over, to consider, to dwell upon, to endeavor to fix in the mind, to peruse, as, to *con* a lesson.

Fixedly did look
Upon the muddy waters which he *conned*
As if he had been reading in a book *Wordsworth*

To con answer, to be able to answer [*Obs*] *Chaucer* —*To con thanks*, to be pleased or obliged, or to thank [*Obs*] *Shak*

Con-ā'cre (-ā'ker), *v. t.* To underlet a portion of, for a single crop,—said of a farm

Con-ā'cre, *a.* Pertaining to the subletting by a tenant of one or more acres of his farm for a single crop [*Ireland.*] *Ogilvie.*

Co-nā'tion, *n.* (*Phil.*) The faculty of voluntary agency. *Sir W. Hamilton*

Cŏ'na-tive, *a.* [Lat. *conari*, *conatus*, to attempt.] Pertaining to an attempt; endeavoring; attempting; acting.

This division of mind into the three great classes of the cognitive faculties,—the feelings, and the exertive or *conative* powers, was first promulgated by Kant. *Sir W Hamilton*

Co nā'tus, *n.* [Lat, from *conari*, *conatus*, to attempt]

1 An attempt or effort. *Paley.*

2 The tendency of a body toward any point, or to pursue its course in the same line of direction *Paley.*

Con cām'er-āte, *v t* [Lat *concamerare*, *concameratum*, from *con* and *camerare*, to arch, from *camera*, vault, arch See CHAMBER] To arch over, to vault, to lay a concave over, as, a *concamerated* bone *Grew*

Con cām'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *concameratio*] An arch or vault "Those impossible *concamerations* and feigned rotations of solid orbs" *Glanville*

Con-cāt'e-nāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* CONCATENATED, *p pr & vb n* CONCATENATING] [Lat *concatenare*, *concatenatum*, from *con* and *catenare*, to chain, from *catena*, chain] To link together, to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other "Cogent and *concatenated* inferences" *Boyle*

Con-cāt'e-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *concatenatio*] A series of links united, a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other

The stoics affirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of causes, reaching to the illicit acts of man's will. *South*

A *concatenation* of explosions *W Irving*

Con-cause', *n* Joint cause [*Obs*] *Fotherby*

Cŏn'ca vā'tion, *n* [See CONCAVE] The act of making concave

Cŏn'cāve (82), *a* [Fr *concave*, Lat *concavus*, from *con* and *cavus*, hollow See CAVE] Hollow and curved or rounded —said of the interior of an arched surface, or of a curved line, in opposition to *convex*, as, a *concave* mirror

Cŏn'cāve, *n* [Lat *concavum*] A hollow, an arched vault "Up to the fiery *concave* towering high" *Milton*

Cŏn'cāve, *v t* [*imp & p p* CONCAVED, *p pr & vb n* CONCAVING] To make hollow. *Seward*

Cŏn'cāve ness, *n* Hollowness

Con cāv'i ty, *n* [Fr *concavité*, Pr *concavitat*, Sp *concavidad*, Pg *concavidade*, It *concavità*, Lat *concavitas* See *supra*] The internal surface of a hollow, rounded body, or a body of other figure, or the space within such body, hollowness *Wotton*

Con cā'vo-cŏn'cāve, *a* Concave or hollow on both surfaces

Con cā'vo-cŏn'vex, *a* Concave on one side and convex on the other, as, *concavo-convex* vitrebræ *R Owen*

Con cā'vous, *a* [Lat *concavus* See CONCAVE] Concave "*Concavous* part of the liver" *Potte,*

Con cā'vous ly, *adv* After the manner of a concave surface "*Concavously* inverted" *Browne*

Con çēal', *v t* [*imp & p p* CONCEALED, *p pr & vb n* CONCEALING] [Lat *concelare*, from Lat *con* and *celare*, to hide, allied to A S *helan*, O Lng *hcli*, hull, O H Ger *helan*, N H Ger *hehlen*, to conceal, Fr *celer*, Pr & Sp *celar*, It *celare*]

1 To hide or withdraw from observation, to cover or keep from sight, as, a party of men *concealed* themselves behind a wall

But where delays he now? Some great intent
Conceals him *Milton*

2 To keep hidden, to forbear to disclose, to withhold from utterance or declaration

Thou art sworn
As closely to *conceal* what we impart *Shak*

Syn.—To hide, secrete, screen, cover, disguise, dissemble —To CONCEAL, HIDE, DISGUISE, DISSEMBLE, SECRETE To *hide* is the generic term, which embraces all the rest To *conceal* is simply not to make known what we wish to keep secret To *disguise* or *dissemble* is to conceal by assuming some false appearance To *secrete* is to hide in some place or secrecy A man may *conceal* facts *disguise* his sentiments, *dissemble* his feelings, or *secrete* stolen goods

But double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts *Spenser*
Both *dissemble* deeply their affections *Shak*

We have in these words a primary sense, which reveals a future state, and a secondary sense, which *hides* and *secretes* it *Warburton*

Con-çēal'a ble, *a* Capable of being concealed, hid, or kept close "The omniscience of God, who reunto there is nothing *concealable*" *Browne*

Con çēal'ed ly, *adv* So as not to be detected

Con çēal'ed ness, *n* A state of being concealed

Con-çēal'er, *n* One who conceals

Con-çēal'ment, *n* 1 The act of concealing, hiding, or keeping out of sight *Shak*

2 The state of being hid or concealed, privacy

Some dear cause
Will in *concealment* wrap me up a while *Shak*

3 The place of hiding, a secret place, retreat from observation, cover from sight.

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests *Thomson*

4. (*Law*) Suppression of the truth, or of facts and circumstances which in justice ought to be made known. *Bouvier*

Con-çēde', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONCEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONCEDING.] [Lat. *concedere*, from *con* and *cedere*, to go along, to give way, yield, desist, Fr *concéder*, Sp *conceder*, It *concedere*. See CEDE]

1 To yield or suffer to pass, to grant, as, the advocate *concedes* the point in question *Boyle.*

2 To admit to be true, to allow

We *concede* that their citizens were those who lived under different forms *Burke*

Syn.—To grant, allow, admit, yield, give up, surrender

Con çēde', *v i.* To yield or make concession.

I wished you to *concede* to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet *Burke*

Con çēit' (kon seet'), *n* [O Fr *conceit*, Lat *conceptus*, Sp *concepto*, Pg *conceito*, It *concetto*. See CONCEIVE]

1 That which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind, idea, thought, image, conception.

In laughing, there ever proceedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous *Bacon*

2 Faculty of conceiving, apprehension, understanding, as, a man of quick *conceit* [*Obs*]

How often alas! did he revers say unto me that they loved! and yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them *Sidney*

3 An ill founded, fanciful, odd, or extravagant notion, a quaint fancy, an unnatural or affected conception, notion, fancy, freak

On his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit* *L'Estrange*

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine,
And glittering thoughts struck out at every line *Pope*

Strong *conceit* like a new principle, carries all easily with it when yet above common sense *Locke*

4 Opinion, estimation, especially, over estimation of one's self, vanity

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*, there is more hope of a fool than of him *Prov xxvi 12*

Planned with *conceit* he calls aloud,
And thus bespeaks the purblind crowd
"Say not that man alone's a poet,
Poets are owls — my verse shall show it" *Cotton*

Out of conceit with, not having a favorable opinion of, no longer pleased with, as, a man is *out of conceit with* his dress —*To put one out of conceit with* to make him indifferent to a thing, or in a degree displeased with it

Con-çēit' (kon-seet'), *v t* To conceive, to imagine, to think, to fancy

The strong by *conceiting* themselves weak are thereby rendered as inactive as if they really were so *South.*

Con-çēit', *v i* To form an idea, to think, to judge. [*Obs*]

Those whose vulgar apprehensions *conceit* but low of matrimonial purposes *Milton.*

Con çēit'ed, *a* 1 Endowed with fancy or imagination [*Obs*]

He was of countenance amiable of feature comely active of body, pleasantly *conceited* and sharp of wit *Amolles*

2 Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self, having a vain or too high conception of one's own person or accomplishments, vain

If you think me too *conceited*,
Or to passion quickly heated *Swift*

How vicious and corrupt the Athenians were, how *conceited* of their own wit, science and politeness *Bentley*

3 Curiously contrived, fanciful [*Obs*] "A *conceited* chair to sleep in" *Evelyn.*

Syn —Vain, proud, opinionated egotistical

Con çēit'ed ly, *adv* In a conceited manner, fantifully, whimsically

Con çēit'ed ness, *n* The state of being conceited, conceit, vanity *Collier.*

Con çēit'less, *a* Without conceit, stupid, dull of apprehension [*Obs*]

Think'st thou I'm so shallow, so *conceitless*,
To be seduced by thy flattery? *Shak*

Con çēiv'a ble (-seev'a bl), *a* [Fr *concevable*] Capable of being conceived, imagined, or understood "Any *conceivable* weight" *Wilkins.*

It is not *conceivable* that it should be indeed that very person whose shape and voice it assumed *Atterbury*

Con çēiv'a ble-ness, *n* The quality of being conceivable

Con çēiv'a bly, *adv* In a conceivable manner

Con çēive' (kon-seev'), *v t* [*imp & p p* CONCEIVED, *p pr & vb n* CONCEIVING] [O Fr *concevoir*, *concever*, N Fr *concevoir*, Pr *concebre*, Pg *conceber*, Sp *concebir*, It *concepere*, *concepire*, from Lat *concipere*, from *con* and *capere*, to seize or take]

1 To receive into the womb and breed, to begin the formation of the embryo of

She hath also *conceived* a son in her old age *Luke i. 36.*

2 To form in the mind, as a purpose or plan, to devise

It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first *conceived* the idea of a work which has amused and exercised near twenty years of my life *Gibbon.*

3 To comprehend by assigning a reason or cause, to suppose possible, to picture to the imagination, to imagine

You will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the same climate *Swift*

Syn —To apprehend, imagine, suppose, understand, comprehend, believe, think

Con-çēive', *v i* 1 To have an embryo formed in the womb, to breed, to become pregnant.

A virgin shall *conceive*, and bear a son *Isa vii. 14.*

2. To have a conception, idea, or opinion; to think; — with *of*.

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures. *Watts.*

The grieved commons
Hardly *conceive* of me. *Shak.*

Con-çēiv'er (kon-seev'er), *n.* One who conceives

Con-çēl'e-brāte, *v. t* [Lat *concelebrare, concelebratum*, from *con* and *celebrare*, Fr *concelebrer*. See CELEBRATE.] To celebrate together. [*Obs.*]

Con-çĕnt', *n.* [Lat *concentus*, from *concinere*, to sing together, from *con* and *canere, cantum*, to sing.]

1. Concert of voices, concord of sounds; harmony, as, a *concent* of notes. *Bacon.*

2 Consistency, accordance. [*Obs.*] "In *concent* to his own principles." *Atterbury.*

Con-çĕn'ter, } *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCENTERED or
Con çĕn'tre, } CONCENTRED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCENTERING or CONCENTRING.] [Fr *concentrer*, Sp. & Pg. *concentrar*, It. *concentrare*, from Lat. *con* and *centrare, centratum*, to center, from *centrum*, center, q. v.] To come to a point, or to meet in a common center, — said of converging lines, or of other things that meet, or are conceived to meet, in a point. "God, in whom all perfections *con center*." *Bp. Beveridge.*

Con-çĕn'ter, } *v. t.* To draw or direct to a common
Con-çĕn'tre, } center, to bring to a point, as two or more lines or other things.

In thee *concentering* all their precious beams. *Milton.*

Con-çĕnt'ful, *a.* Harmonious. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

Cŏn'çen trāte, or **Con-çĕn'trāte,** *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCENTRATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCENTRATING.] [See CONCENTER.] To bring to a common center, or to unite more closely, to combine, to condense, as, to *concentrate* rays of light into a focus.

He hastily *concentrated* his whole force at his own camp. *Motley.*

Cŏn'çen-trā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *concentration*.]

1. The act of concentrating, the act of bringing nearer together, compression into a narrow space. "*Concentration* of the lunar beams." *Boyle.*

Gloom and silence produce composure of mind and *concentration* of ideas. *Johnson.*

2. (*Chem.*) The volatilization of part of a liquid, in order to increase the strength of the remainder.

Con-çĕn'tra tĭve, *a.* Serving to concentrate.

A discrimination is only possible by a *concentrative* act or act of attention. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Con-çĕn'tra-tĭve-ness, *n.* (*Phren.*) The power of concentrating the intellectual force. *Combe.*

Con-çĕn'trĭc, *a.* [L. Lat *concentricus*, Fr *concentrique*, Sp. & It. *concentrico*.] Having a common center. "*Concentric* circles upon the surface of the water." *Newton.* "*Concentrical* circles of somewhat differing colors." *Boyle.*

Con-çĕn'trĭc-al-ly, *adv.* In a concentric manner.

Cŏn'çen trĭc'ĭ-ty, *n.* State of being concentric.

Con-çĕnt'ĭ-al, *a.* [From *concent.*] Possessing harmony, accordant. [*Rare.*] *Warton.*

Cŏn'çept, *n.* [Lat *conceptum*, neut. p. p. of *concipere*, to conceive, q. v.]

1 A fetus form. [*Obs.*] *Scott.*

2 An abstract general conception, a notion, a universal.

The words *conception, concept, notion*, should be limited to the thought of what can not be represented in the imagination, as the thought suggested by a general term. *Hamilton.*

Con-çĕp'ta cle (sĕp'ta kl), *n.* [Lat *conceptaculum*, from *concipere*, to receive. See CONCEIVE.]

1. That in which any thing is contained, a vessel, a receiver or receptacle.

2. (*Bot.*) A pericarp of one valve, opening longitudinally on one side and having the seeds loose in it, a follicle.

☞ The term has also been applied to the cases containing the reproductive organs of such plants as ferns.

Con-çĕp'tĭ bĭl'ĭ ty, *n.* The quality of being conceivable. [*Obs.*] *Cudworth.*

Con-çĕp'tĭ ble, *a.* [See CONCEIVE.] Capable of being conceived, conceivable, intelligible. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

Con-çĕp'tion, *n.* [Lat *conceptio*, Fr *conception*, Pr. *conceptio, conceptios*, Sp. *concepcion*, It. *concezione*.]

1 The act of conceiving, the first formation of the embryo of an animal.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy *conception*. *Gen.* iii. 16.

2. The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes. *Shak.*

3 The formation in the mind of an image, idea, or notion, apprehension.

Conception consists in a conscious act of the understanding, bringing any given object or impression into the same class with any number of other objects or impressions, by means of some character or characters common to them all. *Coleridge.*

4 The image, idea, or notion of any action or thing which is formed in the mind, an abstract general conception, a concept, a notion, a universal, a rational belief or judgment.

He [Herodotus] says that the sun **draws or attracts the water**, a metaphorical term obviously intended to denote some more general and abstract *conception* than that of the visible operation which the word primarily signifies. *Whewell.*

5. The power or faculty of apprehending or forming an idea in the mind, the power of recalling a past sensation or perception.

Under the article of *conception*, I shall confine myself to that faculty whose province it is to enable us to form a notion of past sensations, or of the objects of sense that we have formerly perceived. *Stewart.*

6. Conceit, affected sentiment or thought. [*Obs.*]

He is too full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms. *Dryden.*

Con-çĕp'tion-al-ist, *n.* A conceptualist.

Con-çĕp'tious (kon sĕp'shus), *a.* Apt to conceive; fruitful, pregnant. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con-çĕp'tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *conceptivus*, Fr. *conceptif.*] Capable of conceiving. [*Rare.*] *Browne.*

Con-çĕpt'ū-al, *a.* Pertaining to conception.

Con-çĕpt'ū al-ism, *n.* [Lat *conceptus*, a conceiving in the mind. See CONCEIVE.] (*Metaphys.*) A theory in some sense intermediate between Realism and Nominalism, teaching that the mind has the power of forming for itself general conceptions of individual or single objects. *Stewart.*

Con-çĕpt'ū al-ist, *n.* (*Metaphys.*) One who maintains the theory of conceptualism. *Stewart.*

Con-çērn' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCERNED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCERNING.] [Fr *concerner*, It. *con cernere*, Sp. *concernar*, to concern, belong to, L. Lat. *concernere*, to regard, Lat. *concernere*, to mix or mingle together, as in a sieve for separating, from *con* and *cernere*, to separate, to sift, to distinguish by the senses, and especially by the eyes, to perceive, see.]

1 To relate or belong to, to affect the interest of, to be of importance to.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison.*

It much *concerns* a preacher first to learn
The genius of his audience and their turn. *Dodsley.*

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favor. *Rogers.*

2 To make interested, to engage by feeling or sentiment, as, a good prince *concerns* himself in the happiness of his subjects.

3 To disturb, to make uneasy, as, to be much *concerned* for the safety of a friend.

Con-çērn', *n.* **1** That which relates or belongs to one, business, affair. "The private *concerns* of a family." *Addison.*

2 That which affects the welfare or happiness, interest, moment.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*. *Rowe.*

3 Interest in, or care for, any person or thing, regard, solicitude, anxiety.

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concern*
And gentle wishes follow me to battle. *Addison.*

Thy maidens grieved themselves at my *concern*,
Oft gave me promise of thy quick return. *Cowper.*

4 (*Com.*) Persons connected in business; a firm and its business, as, a loss affecting the whole *concern*.

Syn.—Care, anxiety, solicitude, interest, regard, business, affair. See CARE.

Con-çērn'ed ly, *adv.* In a concerned manner, solicitously.

Con çērn'ing, *prep.* Pertaining to, regarding, having relation to.

I have accepted thee *concerning* this thing. *Gen.* xix. 21.
The Lord hath spoken good *concerning* Israel. *Num.* x. 29.

Con çērn'ing, *a.* Important. [*Obs.*] "So great and so *concerning* a truth." *South.*

Con-çērn'ing, *n.* Concern. [*Obs.*] *Shut.*

Con çērn'ment, *n.* **1** The thing in which one is concerned or interested, concern, affair, business, interest.

To mix with thy *concernments* I desist. *Milton.*

Propositions which extend only to the present life are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments*. *Watts.*

2 A particular bearing upon the interest or happiness of one, importance, moment.

Let every action of *concernment* be begun with prayer. *Bp. Taylor.*

3 Concern, interposition, meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl without any other approbation of her father or *concernment* in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

4 Emotion of mind, solicitude.

While they are so eager to destroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifest in their *concernment*. *Dryden.*

Con-çērt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCERTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCERTING.] [Fr *concerter*, Sp. & Pg. *concertar*, It. *concertare*, from Lat. *concertare*, to contend, from *con* and *certare*, to strive.]

1 To plan together, to settle or adjust by conference, agreement, or consultation.

It was *concerted* to begin the siege in March. *Bp. Burnet.*

2 To plan, to devise.

A commander had more trouble to *concert* his defense before the people than to plan the operations of the campaign. *Burke.*

Con-çērt', *v. i.* To act in harmony, to form combined plans. "The ministers of Denmark were appointed to *concert* with Talbot." *Burnet.*

Cŏn'çert, *n.* [Fr *concert*, It. *concerto*, Sp. *concierto*, from the verb, q. v.]

1. Agreement in a design or plan, union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views, accordance in a scheme, harmony.

All these discontents, how ruinous soever, have arisen from the want of a due communication and *concert*. *Swift.*

In exact *concert* with the tone of voice of popular discontents. *Hoadley.*

2. Musical accordance or harmony.

Visit by night your lady's chamber window,
With some sweet *concert*. *Shak.*

3. A public musical entertainment.

Cŏn'çer-tāñt'e, *n.* [It., originally and properly p. pr. of *concertare*, to form or perform a concert, from *concerto*, a concert. See CONCERT.] (*Mus.*) A concerto with two or more instruments, with accompaniments for a band. *Moore.*

Cŏn'çer-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat *concertatio*. See *supra.*] Strife, contention. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Con-çĕr'ta tĭve, *a.* [Lat *concertativus.*] Contentious, quarrelsome. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Con-çĕr'ted, *p. a.* Mutually contrived or planned.

Concerted piece (*Mus.*), a composition in parts for several voices or instruments, as a trio, a quartet, &c.

Cŏn'çer-tĭ'na, *n.* [It., *concerto*, a concert.] A small musical instrument of the accordion species.

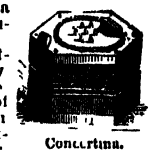

Concertina.

Con-çĕr'tion, *n.* Act of concerting. [*Rare.*] *Young.*

Con-çĕr'to, *n.* *pl.* CON ÇĔR'TŌS. [It. See CONCERT, *n.*] A piece of music composed for a particular instrument, which bears the greatest part in it, or in which the performance is partly alone and partly accompanied.

Cŏn'çert-pĭtch, *n.* (*Mus.*) The pitch generally adopted for a given tone, and by which the other tones are governed.

Con çĕs' sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *concession*, Lat. *concessio*, from *concedere*. See CONCEDE.]

1 The act of granting or yielding, usually implying a demand, claim, or request, from the party to whom it is made, and thus distinguished from *grant*, which is voluntary or spontaneous. "Not permitted by the *concession* of God." *Bp. Taylor.*

By some mutual *concessions* the business was adjusted. *Hallam.*

2 The thing yielded, a grant, a boon.

When a lover becomes satisfied by small compliances without further pursuits, then expect to find popular assemblies content with small *concessions*. *Swift.*

3 A privilege or right granted by government to do certain things, as to construct railways, &c. [*A Gallicism.*] *Boscherelle.*

Con çĕs'sion a ry, *a.* [Fr *concessionnaire.*] Characterized by concession. [*Rare.*] *Bailey.*

Con-çĕs'sion ist, *n.* One who favors concession.

Con çĕs'sive, *a.* [Lat *concessivus.*] Implying concession, as, a *concessive* conjunction. *Lowth.*

Con çĕs'sive-ly, *adv.* By way of concession or yielding. *Browne.*

Con çĕs'so ry, *a.* Conceding, yielding.

Con çĕt'tĭsm, *n.* [It *concetto.*] The use of affected wit or conceits, as, to make *concettism* a part of poetry. [*Rare.*] *C. Kingsley.*

Con çĕt'to, *n.* *pl.* CON ÇĔT'TI. [It., from Lat. *conceptus.* See CONCEIT.] Affected wit, conceit.

Cŏnch (kŏngk, 82), *n.* [Lat *concha*, Gr. κογχη, Skt. *çankha*, Fr. *conque*, Pr. *concha, conca*, O. Sp. & It. *conca*, N. Sp. & Pg. *concha.*]

1 A marine shell, especially one of the genus *Strombus*.

Orient pearls, which from the *conch* he drew. *Dryden.*

Conch.

2 One of the inhabitants of the Bahama Islands, and other islands in that vicinity, — so called from the commonness of the conch shell there. [*Colloq.*] *Marryatt.*

3 (*Arch.*) A concave, ribless surface, as of a vault, especially the domed semicircular or polygonal termination of the choir or aisle of a church, an apsis. See APSIS. "The *conch* or apse, before which stood the high altar." [Written also *concha.*] *Milman.*

Cŏn'ch , *n.* See CONCH, 3.

Cŏnch'i-fĕr (kŏngk'ĭ fer), *n.* [Fr *conchifère*, from Lat *concha*, shell, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Zool.*) An animal of the subdivision *Acephal*, of the subkingdom *Mollusca*. See MOLLUSK.

Conch lif'er ous, *a.* Producing or having shells.

Conch'i fôrm, *a.* [Lat *concha*, shell, and *forma*, shape.] Conch shaped.

Conch'ĭte (kŏngk'īt, 49), *n.* [Fr *conchite, conchyte*, from Lat *concha*, shell.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil or petrified conch or shell.

Conch'oid (kŏngk'oid), *n.* [Fr *conchoïde*, from Gr. κογχοειδής, from κόγχη, shell, and εἶδος, form.] (*Geom.*) A curve, of the fourth order, first made use of by Nicomedes, who invented it for the purpose of bisecting an angle. *Math. Dict.*

Con choid'al, *a.* [Fr *conchoïdal.*] (*Min.*) Having elevations or depressions in form like the valve of a bivalve shell, — applied principally to a surface produced by fracture. *Dana.*

Cŏn'cho-lŏg'ĭc-al, *a.* [Fr. *conchologique.*] Pertaining to conchology.

Con-chŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* [Fr *conchologiste.*] One versed in the natural history of shells, one who studies the nature, properties, and habits of shells and their included animals.

Con-chŏl'o-gy (kon-kŏl'o jy), *n.* [Fr. *conchologie*, from Gr. κόγχη, shell, and λόγος, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.] The doctrine or science of shells and the animals that inhabit them, malacology. See MOLLUSK. *Dana.*

Con-chŏm'e-ter (32), *n.* [Gr. *κόγχη*, shell, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the angle of the spire of shells. *Dana.*

Cŏn'cho-spī'ral, *n.* A kind of spiral curve exemplified in shells. *Agassiz.*

Con-chy-lĭ'ceous (-lĭ'shŭs), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, shells. *Craig*

Con-chÿl'i-ā'ceous (-shus), *a.* [Lat. *conchylium*, Gr. *κογχύλιον*, shell, diminutive of *κογχύλη*, equivalent to *κόγχη*. See CONCH.] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell, conchylious, as, *conchyliaceous* impressions. *Kirwan.*

Con-chÿl'i-ŏl'o-gist, } *n.* See CONCHOLOGIST,
Con-chÿl'i-ŏl'o-gy, } and CONCHOLOGY.

Con-chÿl'i-ŏm'e-try, *n.* [Gr *κογχύλιον*, and *μέτρον*, measure.] The art or science of measuring shells or their curves

Con-chÿl'i-ous, *a.* [See CONCHYLIACEOUS.] Of the nature or species of shells

Cŏn'ci-ā'tor, *n* [It *conciatore*, from *conciare*, to adjust, dress, from Lat. *comtus*, p p of *comere*, to comb, arrange, adorn, L Lat *conciare*, to refit, adorn, balance accounts] (*Glass Works*) The person who weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and who works and tempers them

Con-cierge' (kon-sērj'), *n* [Fr, L Lat *concergius*, *conscrgius*, *concergerius*, from *con* and *cergia*, *cercha*, *cerchia*, *serchia*, *circa*, *circha*, watch, guard, from *cercare*, *cerchare*, *circare*, to go about to search, from Lat *circa*, *circum*, around, hence, It *cercare*, Pr *cercar*, *sercar*, Fr *chercher*, to search, seek] One who keeps the entrance to an edifice, public or private, a porter, a janitor

Con çĭl'i-a-ble, *n* [Fr *conciliabule*, Lat *conciliabulum*, from *concilium*, assembly See COUNCIL] A small or private assembly, especially of an ecclesiastical nature [*Obs*] "Conventicles and *conciliables* of heretics and schismatics" *Bacon*

Con-çĭl'i-a-ble, *a* [Fr] Capable of being conciliated or reconciled [*Obs*] *Milton*

Con çĭl'i a bŭle, *n* [L *conciliabulum*] An obscure ecclesiastical council *Milman*

Con-çĭl'i ar, } *a* [Fr *conciliaire*, from Lat *con*
Con-çĭl'i a ry, } *cilium*, council, q v] Pertaining or relating to a council [*Obs*] "Free and *conciliar* debates" *Baker*

Con-çĭl'i-āte (kon sĭl'i āt) (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONCILIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONCILIATING] [Lat *conciliatus*, p p of *conciliare*, to draw or bring together, to unite, from *concilium*, council, q v] To win over, to gain from a state of indifference or hostility

The rapacity of his father's administration had excited such universal discontent, that it was found expedient to *conciliate* the nation *Hallam*

Con-çĭl'i ā'tion, *n* [Lat *conciliatio*] The act of winning over or bringing to agreement, reconciliation

The house has gone further it has declared *conciliation* admissible previous to any submission on the part of America *Burke*

Con çĭl'i-ā'tor, *n* [Lat *conciliator*] One who conciliates or reconciles

Con-çĭl'i a to ry (50) (Synop, § 130), *a* [It *conciliatorio*] Tending to conciliate, pacific

The only alternative, therefore, was to have recourse to the *conciliatory* policy *Prescott*

Con çĭn'nāte, *v t* [Lat *concinnare*, *concinnatus* See *infra*] To place fitly together, to adapt, to clear. [*Obs*] *Holland*

Con-çĭn'ni-ty, *n* [Lat *concinnitas*, from *concinnus*, fitly, skillfully put together, beautiful, from *con* and *cunnus*, a mixed drink of spelt grain and wine] Internal harmony or fitness, mutual adaptation of parts, —used chiefly of style or discourse [*R*] "An exact *concinnity* and evenness of fancy" *Howell*

Con-çĭn'nous, *a* [Lat *concinnus*] Characterized by concinnity, harmonious, fit, neat [*Rare*]

Cŏn'ci-o-nā'tive (-shĭ o), *a* Pertaining to preaching [*Rare*]

Cŏn'ci o na ry, *a* Concionatory [*Obs*] *Selden.*

Cŏn'ci-o-nāte, *v i* To preach [*Obs*] *Lithgow.*

Cŏn'ci-o nā'tor, *n* [Lat *concionator*, from *concionari*, to hold an oration before an assembly, to harangue, from *concio*, a meeting called together, from *concire*, *conciere*, to bring together See COUNCIL] A preacher [*Obs*] *Cockeram.*

Cŏn'ci o-na to ry (-shĭ o-, 50), *a* [Lat *concionatorius*.] Pertaining to preaching or discourse to a public assembly [*Obs*] *Howell*

Con-çīse', *a* [Lat *concisus*, cut off, short, from *concidere*, to cut to pieces, from *con* and *cædere*, to cut, Fr. & Sp. *conciso*, It *conciso*] Expressing much in a few words, condensed, brief and comprehensive, — used of style in reading or speaking

The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood *B Jonson*

Where the author is too brief and *concise*, amplify a little *Watts*

Syn.—Laconic, terse; brief, short, compendious, comprehensive, summary, succinct See LACONIC and TERSE

Con-çīse'ly, *adv.* In few words, comprehensively; briefly.

Con-çīse'ness, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing. "The *conciseness* of Demosthenes" *Dryden.*

Con-çĭs'ion (kon-sĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *concisio*, Fr. *concision*, It. *concisione*, Pr. *concisio*. See *supra*.]

1. A cutting off; hence, a division; a faction.

Those of the *concision* who made it [the division] would do well to consider whether that which our Savior assures us will destroy a kingdom, be the likeliest way to settle and support a church. *South*

2. The circumcision, —used once only in this meaning, in *Phil.* iii. 2 "Beware of dogs, beware of the *concision*."

Cŏn'çi-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *concitatio*, from *concitare*, to move violently, to stir up, from *con* and *citare*, to put into quick motion. See CITE] The act of stirring up, exciting, or agitating. "The *concitation* of humors" *Browne*

Con çīte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONCITED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONCITING] [Lat *concitare* See *supra*] To excite [*Obs*] *Cotgrave*

Con-çĭt'i-zen, *n* [Lat *con* and Eng *citizen*, q v] A fellow-citizen [*Rare*] *Knox*

Cŏn'cla mā'tion, *n* [Lat *conclamatio*, from *conclamare*, to cry out together, from *con* and *clamare*, to cry out] An outcry or shout of many together [*Obs*] "Before his funeral *conclamation*" *May*

Cŏn'clāve, *n* [Lat *conclave*, a room that may be locked up, from *con* and *clavis*, key]

1. A private apartment, particularly the room in which the cardinals of the Roman Catholic church meet in privacy, for the election of a pope

2 The assembly of the cardinals, shut up for the election of a pope, hence, the body of cardinals

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out cardinal *South*

3 A private meeting, a close assembly

The verdicts pronounced by this *conclave* [Johnson's Club] on new books, was speedily known over all London *Macaulay*

Cŏn'cla vist, *n* [N Lat & It *conclavista*] An attendant whom a cardinal is allowed to take with him into the conclave

Con clĭ'mate, *v t* To inure to a climate, to acclimate [*Rare*]

Con clūde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONCLUDED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONCLUDING] [Lat *concludere*, from *con* and *claudere*, *claudere*, to shut, It *conchiudere*, Sp & Pg *concluir*, Pr *concluzre*, *conclure*, Fr *conclure*]

1 To shut up, to inclose [*Obs*]

The very person of Christ was only touching bodily substance, *concluded* within the grave *Hooker*

2 To include, to comprehend. [*Obs*]

For God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief *Rom* xi 32

The Scripture hath *concluded* all under sin *Gal* iii 22

3 To shut off, to prevent from further proceedings, to bar

If they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it *Hale*

4 To collect by reasoning, to infer, as from premises, to close, as an argument, by inferring.

No man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person by any thing that befalls him *Tillotson*

5 To bring to an end, to close, to finish.

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counselor of state *Bacon*

6 To make a final judgment or determination of, to decide.

If we *conclude* a peace,
It shall be with such strict and severe covenants
As little shall the Frenchman gain thereby *Shak*

Syn —To infer, decide, determine, close, finish, terminate, end

Con clūde', *v i* 1 To come to a termination, to close, to end, to terminate

A train of lies,
That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries *Dryden*

2 To form a final judgment, to decide.

Then, grandam, you *conclude* that he is dead *Shak*

Con clūd'en çy, *n* Deduction from premises, inference [*Obs*]

Abatements that may take away a necessary and infallible *concludency* in these evidences of fact *Hale*

Con clūd'ent, *a* [Lat *concludens*, p pr of *concludere*] Bringing to a close decisive [*Obs*]

Arguments highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose *Hale*

Con clūd'er, *n* One who concludes *Montagu*

Con clūd'ing-ly, *adv.* In a conclusive manner [*Rare*] *Digby*

Con-clū'si ble, *a* Capable of being concluded or inferred, determinable [*Obs*] *Hammond*

Con clū'sion (kon klū'zhun), *n* [Lat *conclusio*, Fr *conclusion*, Pr *conclusio*]

1 The last part of any thing, close, termination.

A flourish of trumpets announced the *conclusion* of the contest *Prescott*

2. Final decision, determination

And the *conclusion* is, she shall be thine,
In practice let us put it presently *Shak*

3. The consequence or deduction drawn from premises, inference.

He granted him the major and minor, but denied him the *conclusion* *Addison*

4 An experiment, or something from which a conclusion may be drawn.

Like the famous ape
To try *conclusions* in the basket creep,
And break your neck down *Shak*

5. (*Law.*) (*a*) The end or close of a pleading (*b.*) An estoppel or bar by which a person is held to a position which he has taken. *Burrill.*

☞ "*Conclusion* is once used by Shakespeare rather obscurely From the character and state of mind of the speaker, Cleopatra, I should think she meant 'deep but secret censure, looking demure all the while'

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And still *conclusion*, shall acquire no honor
Demuring upon me'" *Nares.*

Syn.—Inference, deduction; end, decision See INFERENCE

Con clū'sion-al, *a.* Concluding [*Obs.*] *Hooper.*

Con clū'sive, *a* [Fr *concluant*, Pr. *concluzn*, It. & Sp *conclusivo*] Belonging to a close or termination, decisive, putting an end to debate or question, leading to a conclusion or decision "Secret reasons equally *conclusive* for us as they were for them" *Rogers* "Right and *conclusive* modes and figures" *Locke*

Conclusive evidence (*Law*), that of which, from its nature, the law allows no contradiction or explanation — *Conclusive presumption* (*Law*), an inference which the law makes so peremptorily that it will not allow it to be overthrown by any contrary proof, however strong

Syn —Final ultimate See FINAL

Con clū'sive ly, *adv.* In the way of conclusion; decisively *Burke.*

Con clū'sive-ness, *n* The quality of being conclusive or decisive as, the *conclusiveness* of evidence, or of an argument *Hale.*

Con-clū'so ry, *a* Conclusive [*Rare*]

Cŏn'co ăg'ū-lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONCOAGULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONCOAGULATING] [Lat, *con* and Eng *coagulate*, q v] To curdle or congeal with or together [*Rare*] *Boyle*

Cŏn'co ăg'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *con*, and Eng *coagulation*, q v] A coagulating together, as different substances or bodies, in one mass, crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum. [*Rare*] *Coxe*

Con-cŏct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONCOCTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONCOCTING] [Lat *concoquere*, *concoctum*, from *con* and *coquere*, to cook, to digest]

1 To digest, to convert into nourishment by the organs of nutrition

Food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates *Cheyne*

2 To mature or perfect, to ripen *Bacon.*

3 To form and prepare, as a scheme, to devise, to contrive, to plan, to plot

He was a man unable to *concoct* any great fortune *Hayward.*

Con-cŏct'er, *n* One who concocts

Con cŏc'tion, *n* [Lat *concoctio* See *supra*]

1 A change in food produced by the organs of nutrition, digestion

2 The act of bringing to perfection or maturity *Bacon*

3 The act of devising or forming, as of a scheme, contrivance *Donne*

Con cŏct'ive, *a* Having the power of digesting or ripening, digestive

Hence the *concoctive* powers, with various art,
Subdue the cruder aliments to chyle *Armstrong*

Con cŏl'or (kŭl'ur), *a* [Lat *concolor*, from *con* and *color*, color, It *concolore*] Of the same color [*Obs*] "*Concolor* animals, and such as are confined to one color" *Browne.*

Con-cŏm'i-tançe, } *n* [Fr *concomitance*, It *con-*
Con cŏm'i tan çy, } *comitanza*, L Lat *concomitantia*] The state of accompanying, accompaniment

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other *Brown*

Con cŏm'i tant, *a* [Fr *concomitant*, It *concomitante*, from Lat *con* and *comitari*, to accompany, from *comes*, companion, from *com* and *eo*, *ire*, to go] Accompanying, or conjoined, concurrent, attending

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleasure *Locke*

Con cŏm'i tant *n* A person who, or thing that, accompanies, or is collaterally connected with another, a companion

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hard-heartedness *South*

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness *Addison*

Con-cŏm'i tant ly, *adv.* In company with others *Pearson.*

Con cŏm'i tāte, *v t* [See *supra*] To accompany or attend to be collaterally connected with. [*Obs*] *Harvey.*

Cŏn'cord (82), *n* [Fr *concorde*, Lat *concordia*, from *concors*, of the same mind, agreeing, from *con* and *cor*, *cordis*, heart Cf ACCORD]

1. A state of agreement harmony, union.

Love quarrels oft in pleasing *concord* end *Milton.*

2 Agreement by stipulation, compact, treaty. [*Obs*] "The *concord* made between Henry and Roderick" *Davies.*

3 (*Gram*) Agreement of words with one another, in gender, number, person, or case

4 (*Old Law*) An agreement between the parties to a fine of land in reference to the manner in which it should pass, being an acknowledgment that the land in question belonged to the complainant. See FINE *Burrill.*

5 (*Mus*) An agreeable combination of tones simultaneously heard, a consonant chord, consonance, harmony.

Cŏn'cŏrd, *v. i.* [Lat. *concordare*, Fr. *concorder.*] To agree [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

Con cŏrd'a-ble, *a.* [Lat *concordabilis.*] Capable of according, agreeing, harmonious

Con-cŏrd'a bly, *adv.* With concord *Rogers*

Con cŏrd'ance (82), *n.* [Fr *concordance*, It *concordanza*, L Lat *concordantia.*]

1 Agreement, accordance "Contrasts, and yet *concordances*" *Carlyle*

2 (*Gram.*) Concord [*Obs.*]

3 A dictionary or index in which all the important words used in any work are arranged alphabetically, with reference to the places in which they occur

His knowledge of the Bible was such, that he might have been called a living *concordance* *Macaulay*

Con cŏrd'an cy, *n.* Agreement *Mountagu*

Con cŏrd'ant, *a.* [Lat *concordans*, p. pr. of *concordare.* See CONCORD.] Agreeing, correspondent, harmonious, consonant

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves *Browne*

Con cŏrd'ant, *n.* That which is correspondent or harmonious, concordance *Mountague*

Con cŏrd'ant ly, *adv.* In a concordant manner

Con cŏr'dat, *n.* [Fr *concordat*, It *concordato* See CONCORD.]

1 A compact, covenant, or agreement concerning any thing

2 An agreement made between the pope and a sovereign or government for the regulation of ecclesiastical matters with which both are concerned, as, the *concordat* between Pope Leo X. and Francis I. of France, in 1516 *Hook*

Con cŏrd'ist, *n.* The compiler of a concordance

Cŏn'cŏrd ly, *adv.* Concordably [*Obs.*]

Con cŏr'po ral, *a.* Having, or belonging to, the same body [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Con cŏr'po rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCORPORATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCORPORATING.] [Lat. *concorporatus*, p. p. of *concorporare*, from *con* and *corporare*, to make into one body. See CORPORATE, *a.*] To unite in one mass or body; to incorporate [*Obs.*] *Bp. Taylor*

Con cŏr'po rāte, *v. i.* To unite in one mass or body *Cheyneland*

Con cŏr'po rate, *a.* United in one body *B. Jonson*

Con cŏr'po rā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *concorporatio.*] Union of things in one mass or body [*R.*] *More*

Con-cŏurse (82), *n.* [Fr. *concours*, It. *concorso*, Sp. *concurso*, Lat. *concursus*, from *concurrere*, to run together. See CONCUR.]

1 A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter *Hale*

2 An assembly; a collection formed by a voluntary or spontaneous moving and meeting in one place

Amidst the *concourse* were to be seen the noble ladies of Milan in gay fantastic cars shining in silk brocade and with sumptuous caparisons for their horses *Prescott*

3 The place or point of meeting, or a meeting, the point of junction of two bodies [*Obs.*]

The drop will begin to move toward the *concourse* of the glasses *Newton*

4 Concurrence; co-operation [*Obs.*]

The divine providence is wont to afford its *concourse* to such proceedings *Barrow*

Cŏn'cre āte', *v. t.* [It. *concreare*, Fr. *concrer*, from Lat. *con* and *creare* to create.] To create at the same time

It God did *concreate* grace with Adam that grace was nevertheless grace for being given him as soon as he was made *Bp. Taylor*

Con crēd'it, *v. t.* [Lat. *concredere, concreditum*, from *con* and *credere*, to intrust.] To intrust [*Obs.*] *Barrow*

Cŏn'cre-mā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *concrematio*, from *concremare*, to burn up, from *con* and *cremare*, to burn.] The act of burning different things together [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Cŏn'cre ment, *n.* [Lat. *concrementum*, from *concrescere.* See CONCRETE.] A growing together, the collection or mass formed by concretion, or natural union "The *concrement* of a pebble or flint" *Hale*

Con-crĕs'çençe, *n.* [Lat. *concrescentia.*] The act of growing or increasing by spontaneous union, or the coalescence of separate particles; growth, increase

Con-crĕs'çi-ble (-krĕs'sĭ-bl), *a.* [Fr *concrescible*, It *concrescibile* See *infra*] Capable of concreting, congealing, or being changed from a liquid to a solid state

They formed a fixed, *concrescible* oil *Lonicer, Trans*

Con crĕs'çive, *a.* [See *infra*] Growing together, or into union; uniting

Cŏn'crēte (syn. § 130), *a.* [Lat. *concretus*, p. p. of *concrescere*, to grow together, from *con* and *crescere* to grow, v. inchoative of *creare*, to create.]

1 United in growth; hence, formed by coalition of separate particles into one body, consistent in a mass, united in a solid form "The first *concrete* state or consistent surface of the chaos" *Burnet*

2. (*Logic*) Conceived as in a subject, conceived as a subject with its attributes, not abstract, as, the *white snow*, where whiteness is considered as existing in the snow, and not as a separate thing.

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also express, or imply, or refer to a subject to which they belong *Watts*

Concrete number, a number associated with, or applied to, a particular object, as *three* men, *five* days, &c., as distinguished from an *abstract* number, or one used without reference to a particular object *Barlow Bailey — Concrete sound or movement of the voice*, one which slides continuously up or down, as distinguished from a *discrete* movement, in which the voice leaps at once from one line of pitch to another *Rush*

Cŏn'crēte, *n.* 1. A compound or mass formed by concretion, spontaneous union, or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

To divide all *concretes*, minerals and others, into the same number of distinct substances *Boyle*

2 (*Arch.*) A mass of stone chippings, pebbles, &c., cemented by mortar, and used for foundations where the soil is light or wet *Gwilt*

3 (*Logic*) A term designating both a quality and the subject in which it exists, a concrete term

Con crēte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCRETED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCRETING.] To unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass or solid body

☞ Applied to some substances it is equivalent to *indurate*: as, metallic matter *concretes* into a hard body; applied to others, it is equivalent to *congeal, thicken, inspissate, coagulate*, as in the *concretion* of blood "The blood of some who died of the plague could not be made to *concrete*" *Arbuthnot*

Con crēte', *v. i.* To form into a mass, as by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles

There are in our interior world divers bodies that are *concreted* out of others *Hale*

Con crēte'ly, *adv.* In a concrete manner

Con crēte'ness, *n.* The state of being concrete, coagulation

Con-crē'tion (kon krē'shun), *n.* [Lat *concretio.*]

1 The act of concreting, or of uniting the small particles of matter into a mass

2 The mass or solid matter formed by growing together, by congelation, condensation, coagulation, or induration; a clot, a lump "*Concretions* of slime" *Bacon*

3 (*Geol.*) A rounded mass or nodule produced by an aggregation of the material around a center, as, calcareous *concretions*, &c *Dana*

Con crē'tion al, *a.* Pertaining to concretion

Con crē'tion a ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or made up of, concretions, producing concretions *Hitchcock*

Con crē'tive, *a.* [Fr. *concretif*, Pr *concretiu.*] Promoting concretion "*Concretive* juices" *Browne*

Con crē'tive ly, *adv.* In a concrete manner

Con crē'ture (53), *n.* A mass formed by concretion [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Con crew' (-krūy'), *v. i.* [From Lat *concrescere.* See CONCRETE, *a.*] To grow together [*Obs.*]

His fair locks that wont with ointment sweet
To be embalmed, and sweat out dainty dew,
He let to grow and grisly to *concrew* *Spenser*

Con crim'i nā'tion, *n.* A joint accusation

Con cū'bi na çy, *n.* The habit or practice of cohabitation without legal marriage, concubinage

Con cū'bi nage, *n.* [Fr.] 1 The cohabiting of a man and a woman who are not legally married; the state of being a concubine

☞ In some countries *concubinage* is marriage of an inferior kind or performed with less solemnity than attends formal marriage, or marriage with a woman of inferior condition, to whom the husband does not convey his rank or quality *Bouvier*

2 (*Law.*) An exception against her that sueth for dower, in which it is alleged that she was not lawfully married to the man in whose lands she seeks to be endowed, but that she was his concubine *Cowell*

Con-cū'bi nal, *a.* [Lat *concubinalis.*] Pertaining to concubinage

Con cū'bi na ry, *n.* One who indulges in concubinage *Bp. Taylor*

Con cū'bi na ry, *a.* [It *concubinario.*] Relating to concubinage

Con cū'bi nate, *n.* [Lat *concubinatus*, It *concubinato.*] The condition of a concubine, concubinage [*Obs.*] *Bp. Taylor*

Cŏn'cu bine (kŏŋk'yu bin, 82), *n.* [Fr. *concubine*, Pr *concubina*, Lat *concubinus*, m., and *concubina*, f., from *concubare*, to lie together, from *con* and *cubare*, to lie down.]

1 A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife

2 A wife of inferior condition, a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies, and of inferior condition. Such were Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham, and such concubines were allowed by the Roman laws

☞ *Concubine* has been sometimes, but rarely, used of a male paramour as well as of a female *Trench*

Con-cūl'cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCULCATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCULCATING.] [Lat. *conculcatus*, p. p. of *conculcare*, from *con* and *calcare*, to tread, from *calx*, heel.] To tread or trample under foot. [*Obs.*] *Mountagu.*

Cŏn'cul cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *conculcatio.*] A trampling under foot [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Con-cū'pis-çençe, *n.* [Lat. *concupiscentia*, Fr. *concupiscence*] Unlawful or irregular desire of carnal pleasure; lust.

Avarice and ambition are abroad watching . . in the day, while *concupiscence* like a pestilence walketh in darkness. *Bp. Horne*

Con-cū'pis-çent, *a.* [Lat. *concupiscens*, p. pr. of *concupiscere*, to long for, from *con* and *cupere*, to desire] Desirous of unlawful pleasure, libidinous, lustful, lecherous, salacious. *Shak.*

Con-cū'pis-çĕn'tial (-sĕn'shal), *a.* Relating to concupiscence [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Con cū'pis çĭn'tious, *a.* Concupiscent [*Obs.*]

Con cū'pis çi ble, *a.* [Fr *concupiscible*, It. *concupiscibile* See CONCUPISCENT.] Exciting or impelling to the enjoyment of carnal pleasure, as, *concupiscible* appetite *South.*

Con cū'pis-çi ble ness, *n.* The state or quality of being concupiscible, concupiscence [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Cŏn'cu-py, *n.* Concupiscence [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con cŭr', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONCURRED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCURRING.] [Lat. *concurrere*, to run together, to agree, from *con* and *currere*, to run, Pr *concurrer*, Sp *concurrir*, Pg *concorrer*, It. *concorrere*, Fr *concourir.*]

1 To run together [*Obs.*]

Anon they fierce encountering both *concurred*
With grisly looks and faces like their fates *Hughes.*

2 To meet in the same point, to agree. "This *concurs* directly with the letter" *Shak.*

3 To join jointly, to unite, to join "Those who had *concurred* in the challenge" *W. Scott.*

4 To unite in opinion, to assent

As my will
Concurred not to my being, it were but right
And equal to reduce me to my dust *Milton*

Syn. — To agree, unite, combine, conspire, coincide, approve

Con cŭr'rençe, *n.* [Fr *concurrence*, L. Lat. *concurrentia.*]

1 A meeting or coming together, union, conjunction, combination

We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us *Locke*

2 A meeting of minds, agreement in opinion, union in design — implying joint approbation

Turquin the Proud was expelled by the universal *concurrence* of nobles and people *Swift*

3 Agreement or consent, implying joint aid or contribution of power or influence

We collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it *Rogers*

An instinct that works us to its own purposes without our *concurrence* *Burke*

4 A meeting, as of claims or power, joint rights, implying equality in different persons or bodies, as, a *concurrence* of jurisdiction in two different courts

Con cŭr'ren çy, *n.* Concurrence

Con cŭr'rent, *a.* [Fr *concurrent*, Lat. *concurrens*, p. pr. of *concurrere.*]

1 Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act, contributing to the same event or effect, co-operating, accompanying

Join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation *Davis*

2 Conjoined, associate; concomitant

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant but the quickness or slowness of the return *Bacon*

3 Joint and equal, existing together and operating on the same objects, as, the *concurrent* jurisdiction of courts

Syn. — Meeting, uniting, accompanying, conjoined, associated, coincident, united

Con cŭr'rent, *n.* 1 One who, or that which, concurs, a person pursuing the same course

Menander had no *concurrent* in his time that came near unto him *Holland*

2 Joint or contributory cause

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents* — time, industry, and faculties *Decay of Piety*

3 An equal or joint right, a common claim [*Obs.*] *Carew*

4 (*Chron.*) One of the supernumerary days of the year, over fifty two complete weeks, — so called because they *concur* with the solar cycle, the course of which they follow

Con cŭr'rent ly, *adv.* With concurrence, unitedly

Con-cŭr'rent ness, *n.* The state of being concurrent, concurrence

Con cŭr'ring, *p. a.* Agreeing

Concurring figure (*Geom.*), one which, being laid on another, exactly meets every part of it, or one which corresponds with it in all its parts

Con cŭss', *v. t.* [Lat *concutere, concussum.* See CONCUSSION.] To shake or agitate [*Rare.*] "*Concussed* with uncertainty" *Daniel.*

Cŏn'cus sā'tion, *n.* [See CONCUSSION.] A violent shock or agitation [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Con-cŭs'sion (kon kŭsh'un), *n.* [Lat *concussio*, from *concutere, concussum*, to shake violently, from *con* and *quatere, quassum*, to shake.]

1 The act of shaking or agitating, especially by the stroke or impulse of another body.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, hath dissipated pestilent air, which may be from the *concussion* of the air *Bacon.*

2 The state of being shaken, agitation, shock. "A . . . *concussion* of the whole globe." *Woodward.*

3. (*Surg.*) The shock or agitation of some organ by a fall or like cause, as, a *concussion* of the brain *Dunglison.*

4. The act of obtaining money by force or by threats; extortion. [*Obs.*]

Then *concussion*, rapine, pilleries,
Their catalogue of accusation fill. *Daniel*

Syn.—See Shock

Con-cŭs'sive, *a* [It. *concussivo* See *supra*] Having the power or quality of shaking *Johnson*

Cŏnd, *v. t.* [An abbreviation of *conduct*, v. t. It occurs in Chaucer.] (*Naut.*) To conduct a ship, to direct the man at the helm how to steer, to con

Con-dĕmn' (kon dīm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDEMNED (kon dĕmd'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDEMNING (kon-dĕm'ning).] [Lat. *condemnare*, from *con* and *damnare*, to condemn, Catalan *condemnar*, Pr. *con dampnar*, Fr. *condamner*, Sp. & Pg. *condenar*, It. *condennare*, *condannare* See Damn.]

1. To pronounce to be wrong, to utter a sentence of disapprobation against, to censure; to blame

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it!
Why every fault's *condemned* ere it be done *Shak.*

2 To pronounce a judicial sentence against, to sentence to punishment, to doom,—opposed to *acquit* or *absolve*, with *to* before the penalty

What can be worse
Than to dwell here driven out from bliss, *condemned*
In this abhorred deep to utter woe? *Milton*

3 To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service, to judge or pronounce to be forfeited, as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned*

Syn. To blame, censure, reprove, reproach, upbraid, reprobate, doom, sentence, adjudge

Con dĕm'na ble, *a.* [Lat. *condemnabilis*.] Worthy of condemnation, blamable, culpable *Browne*

Cŏn'dem nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *condemnatio*.]

1 The act of condemning, the judicial act of declaring guilty, and dooming to punishment "A legal and judicial *condemnation*" *Paley*

2 The state of being condemned

His pathetic appeal to posterity in the hopeless hour of *condemnation* *W. Irving*

3 The cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation

This is the *condemnation* that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil *John* iii. 19

Con-dĕm'na to ry, *a.* [It. *condannatorio*.] Condemning, bearing condemnation or censure, as, a *condemnatory* sentence or decree

Con dĕmned' (kon dĕmd'), *p. a.* Pronounced to be wrong, guilty, worthless, or forfeited, adjudged or sentenced to punishment; belonging or relating to one who is adjudged and sentenced

Richard Savage ... had lain with fifty pounds weight of irons on his legs in the *condemned* ward of Newgate *Macaulay*

Con dĕm'ned ly, *adv.* In a manner deserving condemnation, blamably [*Rare.*] *Feltham*

Con dĕm'ner, *n.* One who condemns or censures

Con dĕn'sa-bĭl'i ty, *n.* Capability of being condensed

Con dĕn'sa ble, *a.* [Fr. *condensable*. See Condense.] Capable of being condensed, as, vapor is *condensable*

Con dĕn'sāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDENSATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDENSATING.] [Lat. *condensare*, *condensatum*. See Condense, *v. t.*] To condense, to compress into a closer form, to cause to take a more compact state "*Condensate* and compact itself into less room" *Hammond*

Con-dĕn'sāte, *v. i.* To become more dense, close, or hard

Con-dĕn'sate, *a.* [Lat. *condensatus*, p. p. of *condensare*.] Made dense, condensed, made more close or compact [*Obs.*] *Peacham*

Cŏn'den-sā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *condensatio*.]

1 The act of making more dense or compact, the closer union of parts, consolidation, as, *condensation* of style

He [Goldsmith] was a great and perhaps an unequaled master of the arts of selection and *condensation* *Macaulay*

2 (*Chem.* & *Physics.*) The act of reducing to another and denser form, as gas or vapor to the condition of a liquid or solid, as, the *condensation* of vapor into rain

Surface condensation, the system of condensing steam by cold metallic surfaces, in distinction from condensation by the injection of cold water

Con dĕn'sa tive, *a.* [Fr. *condensatif*, Pr. *condensatiu*, Sp. & Pg. *condensativo*.] Having a power or tendency to condense

Con dĕnse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDENSED (kon-dĕnst'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDENSING.] [Lat. *condensare*, from *con* and *densare*, to make thick or dense, from *densus*, thick, dense, Fr. *condenser*, Sp. & Pg. *condensar*, It. *condensare* See Dense.]

1 To make more close, compact, or dense, to compress into a smaller compass, to consolidate

The secret course pursued at Brussels and at Madrid may be *condensed* into the usual formula, dissimulation, procrastination, and again dissimulation *Motley*

2 (*Chem.* & *Physics.*) To reduce into another and denser form, as, to *condense* gas or vapor into a liquid or solid form.

Syn.—To compress, contract, crowd, thicken, constipate

Con-dĕnse', *v. i.* To become close or more compact, to approach or unite more closely, to grow thick, to be reduced into another and denser form "Vapors when they begin to *condense* and coalesce into small parcels" *Newton*

Con dĕnse', *a.* [Lat. *condensus*, very dense, close, from *con* and *densus*, thick, dense.] Close in texture or composition, compact, firm, dense, condensated [*Rare.*] "The huge *condense* bodies of planets" *Bentley*

Con dĕns'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, condenses

2 (*Physics.*) (*a*) An instrument for condensing air or other elastic fluids, consisting of a cylinder having a movable piston to force the air into a receiver, and a valve to prevent its escape. (*b*) An instrument for concentrating electricity by the effect of induction between conducting plates separated by a thin, non-conducting plate

3 A vessel, or part of machinery, in which aqueous or spirituous vapors are reduced to a liquid form [See *Illust.* of *Steam-engine*.]

Surface condenser, an apparatus for condensing steam especially in the exhauster of a steam-engine by bringing it into contact with metallic surfaces cooled on the outside by water or air See Injection and Condenser.

Con dĕn'si-ty, *n.* The state of being condensed, denseness, density [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Cŏnd'er, *n.* [From *cond* to conduct, q. v.]

1 A person who stands upon a cliff, or elevated part of the sea-coast in the time of the herring fishery, to point out to the fishermen, by signs, the course of the shoals of fish *Cowell*

2 (*Naut.*) One who gives directions to a helmsman how to steer the ship

Cŏn'de sçĕnde', *n.* [A contraction of *condescendence*.] Descent from superiority, condescendence [*Obs.*] *Paller*

Cŏn'de sçĕnd', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDESCENDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDESCENDING.] [Fr. *condescendre*, Pr. *condeyscendre*, Sp. *condescender*, It. & L. Lat. *condescendere*, from Lat. *con* and *descendere* See Descend.]

1 To stoop or descend to let one's self down, to yield to submit, to relinquish rank, or dignity of character

Can they think me so broken or debased
With corporal servitude that my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands? *Milton*

2 To recede from one's rights in negotiation or common intercourse, to do some act which strict justice does not require

Spain's mighty monarch
In gracious clemency does *condescend*,
On these conditions, to become your friend *Dryden*

3 To consent [*Obs.*]

All parties willingly *condescended* hereunto *Canon*

Syn.—To yield, submit, stoop, descend, deign, vouchsafe

Cŏn'de sçĕnd'ençe, } *n.* [Fr. *condescendance*, It.
Cŏn'de sçĕnd'en cy, } *condescendenza*. L. Lat. *condescendentia* See *supra*.] A voluntary yielding or submission, condescension [*Obs.*]

You will observe [in the Turks] an insulting *condescendence* which bespeaks their contempt of you *Tom*

Cŏn'de-sçĕnd'ing ly, *adv.* By way of yielding to inferiors with voluntary submission, by way of kind concession, courteously *Hickman*

Cŏn'de sçĕn'sion (-sĕn'shun), *n.* [Lat. *condescensio*.] Voluntary descent from rank, dignity or just claims to equality with another, submission to inferiors in granting requests or performing acts which strict justice does not require, courtesy

It forbids pride ... and commands humility, modesty and *condescension* to others *Tillotson*

Syn.—Complaisance, courtesy, affability

Cŏn'de sçĕn'sive, *a.* [It. *condescensivo*.] Condescending, courteous [*Obs.*] *Barrow*

Cŏn'de sçĕnt', *n.* [From *condescend*, q. v.] Condescension [*Obs.*] "A *condescent* and debasement" *H. More*

Con dĭgn' (kon dīn'), *a.* [Lat. *condignus*, very worthy, from *con* and *dignus*, worthy. O. Fr. *con digne* See Dignity.] Deserved, merited, suitable "*Condign* and worthy praise" *Udal*

Herself of all that rule she deemed most *condign* *Spenser*

☞ This word is now most frequently used in connection with the word *punishment*

Unless it were a bloody murder,
I never gave them *condign* punishment *Shak.*

Con dĭg'ni-ty, *n.* [O. Fr. *condignité*. See *supra*.] Merit, desert,—used chiefly in theology

Though there be nothing of casuality, nothing of *condignity*, nothing of merit in it, yet there is such congruity and fitness as to qualify a man for pardon *Bp. Beveridge*

Con dĭgn'ly (dīn'lĭ), *adv.* According to merit

Con dĭgn'ness (-dīn'nes, 109), *n.* Agreeableness to deserts, suitableness

Cŏn'di-ment, *n.* [Lat. *condimentum*, from *condire*, to preserve, pickle, season.] Something used to give relish to food, and to gratify the taste, a pungent and appetizing substance, as pepper or mustard, seasoning "The expenses of food and of *condiments*" *Sir W. Jones*

Cŏn'dis çi'ple, *n.* [Fr. *condisciple*, Lat. *condiscipulus*, from *con* and *discipulus*. See Disciple.] A school-fellow, a learner in the same school, or under the same instructor. *Martin.*

Con-dīte', *v. t.* [Lat. *condire*, *conditum*.] To prepare with sugar, salt, spices, or the like, to pickle, to preserve, as, to *condite* pears, quinces, &c. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Taylor*

Cŏn'dīte, *a.* Preserved, pickled, made into a conserve [*Obs.*] *Burton*

Con dīte'ment, *n.* A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Con dĭ'tion (kon dĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *condition*, from *condire*, to put or join together into a whole, to establish, from *con* and *dare*, to give, put, place, Fr. *condition*, Pr. *condicio*, Sp. *condicion*, It. *condizione*.]

1 State or situation as regards external circumstances, case, predicament

I am in my *condition*
A prince, Miranda. I do think, a king *Shak.*

The count himself not at that moment trusting his soldiery who were in an extremely mutinous *condition*, was desirous of falling back before his formidable antagonist *Motley*

2 Quality, property, attribute

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others *Bacon*

A foul and loathly creature sure in sight
And in *conditions* to be loathed no less *Spenser*

3 That which must exist as the occasion or concomitant of something else; that which is requisite in order that something else should take effect, stipulation, terms specified

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance *Jer. Taylor*

4 (*Law.*) A clause in a contract, or agreement, which has for its object to suspend, to defeat, or in some way to modify, the principal obligation, or, in case of a will, to suspend, revoke, or modify a devise or bequest; it is also the case of a future uncertain event, which may or may not happen, and on the occurrence or non-occurrence of which, the accomplishment, rescission, or modification of an obligation or testamentary disposition is made to depend *Blount. Tomlins. Bouvier. Wharton.*

Conditions of sale, the terms on which it is proposed to sell property at auction; also the instrument containing or expressing these terms

Syn.—State, situation, circumstances, station, case, plight, predicament, stipulation, article, terms, provision, arrangement See State.

Con dĭ'tion (kon dĭsh'un), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDITIONED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDITIONING.] To make terms, to stipulate

Pay me back my credit,
And I'll *condition* with you *Beau.* & *Fl.*

Con dĭ'tion, *v. t.* **1** To contract, to stipulate

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan that Saturn should put to death all his male children *Raleigh*

2 (*U. S. Colleges.*) To put under conditions, to require to pass a new examination as a condition of remaining in the class or college, as a student in some branch of study in which he has failed

Con dĭ'tion-al (kon dĭsh'un al), *a.* [Lat. *conditionalis*.]

1 Containing or depending on a condition or conditions, not absolute, made or granted on certain terms as a *conditional* promise

Every covenant of God with man ... may justly be made (as in fact it is made) with this *conditional* punishment annexed and declared *Barbauld*

2 (*Gram.* & *Logic.*) Expressing a condition or supposition, as a *conditional* word, mode, or tense, a *conditional* syllogism

Con dĭ'tion al, *n.* A limitation [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Con dĭ'tion-ăl'i ty, *n.* The quality of being conditional or limited, limitation by certain terms

Con dĭ'tion al ly (dĭsh'un), *adv.* With certain limitations on particular terms or stipulations, not absolutely or positively

We see large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally* upon his doing wicked offices *South*

Con-dĭ'tion-a ry (dĭsh'un), *n.* A condition or limitation [*Obs.*] *Norris*

Con-dĭ'tion āte, *a.* [L. Lat. *conditionatus*, p. p. of *conditionare* See *infra*.] Conditional, established on certain terms [*Obs.*]

Barak's answer is faithful though *conditionate* *Up. Hall.*

Con-dĭ'tion āte, *v. t.* [L. Lat. *conditionare*, Pr. *conditionar*.]

1 To qualify by conditions, to regulate [*Obs.*]

2 To put under conditions to be conditional

Con-dĭ'tion ly (dĭsh'un), *adv.* On certain terms. [*Obs.*] *Sidney*

Cŏn'di to ry, *n.* [Lat. *conditorium* from *condere*, to put or join together, to conceal, to hide. See Condition.] A repository for holding things

Con dŏg', *v. t.* [A whimsical corruption of the word *concur*, formed by substituting *dog* for *cur*, as equivalent. *Nares.*] To concur, to agree. [*Burlesque.*]

☞ This word appears in all the early editions of Cockeram's small dictionary as a synonym for the word *agree*, thus, "Agree, concurre, cohere, *condog*, conde scend *Nares*

Con dō'la-to ry, *a.* Expressing condolence

Con dōle', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDOLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDOLING.] [Lat. *condolere*, from *con* and *dolere*, to feel pain, to grieve, It. *condolersi*, O. Fr. *condoloir*.] To express sorrow, grief, or sympa

thy at the pain or misfortune of another; to grieve; — followed by *with*.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole* with you *Temple*

Con-dōle', *v. t.* To lament or grieve over. [*Rare.*]

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and afterward *condole* her miscarriage? *Dryden*

Con-dōle'ment, *n.* The expression of sorrow or sympathy at the loss or misfortune of another; condolence. "A pitiful *condolement*." *Milton*

Con-dō'lence, *n.* [Fr. *condoléance*, It. *condolenza*, *condoglienza*. See CONDOLE.] The act of expressing grief or sympathy for the sorrow of another. "A special mission of *condolence*." *Macaulay.*

Con-dō'ler, *n.* One who condoles.

Con'do-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *condonatio*, from *condonare*, to give, especially a debt, to pardon, from *con* and *donare*, to present, from *donum*, gift.]

1. The act of pardoning.

2. (*Eccl. Law.*) Forgiveness, either express or implied, by a husband of his wife, or by a wife of her husband, for a breach of marital duty, as adultery, with an implied condition that the offense shall not be repeated. *Bouvier. Wharton.*

Con-dōne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDONED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDONING.] [Lat. *condonare*, to forgive. See *supra*.] (*Eccl. Law.*) To pardon, to overlook the offense of, especially, to forgive for a violation of the marriage-vow, — said of either the husband or the wife.

Con'dor, *n.* [Sp. *condor*, from Peruvian *cuntur*.] (*Ornith.*) A large bird of the vulture family (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*), found in the most elevated parts of the Andes.

Con'dot-tie're (kon'dot yā'rā), *n.* [It.] A brig and. *Milman*

Con-dūce', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDUCED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDUCING.] [Lat. *conducere*, from *con* and *ducere*, to lead, Sp. *conducir*, Pg. *conduzir*, It. *conducere*, *condurre*, Pr. *conduire*, *conduire*, Fr. *conduire*.] To promote, answer, or further an end, to contribute, to tend, — followed by *to* or *toward*.

The reasons you allege do more *conduce*
To the hot passion of distempered blood *Shak.*

Syn. — To contribute, forward, advance, promote.

Con-dūce', *v. t.* To conduct, to lead, to guide. [*Obs.*]

He was sent to *conduce* hither the princess *Wotton*

Con-dūce'ment, *n.* The act of conducing, tendency. [*Obs.*] *Gregory*

Con-dū'cent, *a.* [Lat. *conducens*, p. pr. of *conducere*. See *supra*.] Tending or contributing, conducive. [*Obs.*]

Any other act fitting or *conducent* to the good success of this business *Laud*

Con-dū'çi-bil'i-ty, *n.* The capability of being conduced, or turned. "Duties deriving their obligation from their *conducibility* to the promoting of our chief end." *Wilkins*

Con-dū'çi-ble, *a.* [Lat. *conducibilis*.] Leading or tending, having the power of conducing, having a tendency to promote or forward, conducive.

Our Savior hath enjoined us a reasonable service all his laws are in themselves *conducible* to the temporal interest of them that observe them *Bently*

Con-dū'çi-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being conducible. *More*

Con-dū'çi-bly, *adv.* In a manner to promote. [*Rare.*]

Con-dū'çive, *a.* Leading or tending, having a tendency to promote.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it *Addison*

Con-dū'çive-ness, *n.* The quality of conducing, or tending to promote. *Boyle*

Con'duct, *n.* [O. Fr. *conducte*, N. Fr. *conduite*, Pr. *conduct*, m., Sp. *conducta*, It. *condotta*. See CONDUCT.]

1. The act or method of leading, guiding, managing, or commanding; guidance, management.

Conduct of armies is a prince's work *Waller*

2. Skillful guidance; generalship. "Attacked the Spaniards . . . with great impetuosity, but with so little *conduct*, that his forces were totally routed." *Robertson*

3. That which leads, guides, escorts, or brings safely, convoy, guard, guidance, warrant. "I will be your *conduct*." *B. Jonson*

In my *conduct* shall your ladies come *Shak.*

4. That which carries or conveys any thing, a channel, a conduit. [*Obs.*]

God is the fountain of honor; and the *conduct* by which he conveys it to the sons of men are virtuous and generous practices *South*

5. The manner of guiding or carrying one's self, personal deportment, mode of action, behavior.

What in the *conduct* of our life appears
So well designed, so luckily begun,
But when we have our wish, we wish undone? *Dryden*

Syn. — Behavior, carriage, deportment, demeanor, management. See BEHAVIOR.

Con-dūct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDUCTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDUCTING.]

1. To lead, or guide, to introduce, to escort, to attend.

I can *conduct* you, lady, to a low
But loyal cottage, where you may be safe. *Milton.*

2. To lead as a commander, to direct; to control.

Little skilled in the art of *conducting* a siege. *Prescott.*

3. To manage; to regulate, to carry; as, he *conducts* himself well.

Con-dūct', *v. i.* To behave; to act, to conduct one's self.

☞ This word is in common use in some parts of the United States, but in England is not considered to be authorized by good usage.

Con-dūct'ăge, *n.* [Sp. See CONDUCT, *n.*] A train or convoy of valuable freight, as gold, &c., — sometimes applied to a conveyance by sea as well as land. *Velasquez*

Con-dūct'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *conductibilité*.] Capability of being conducted, as, the *conductibility* of the electric fluid.

Con-dūct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being conducted.

Con-dūc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *conductio*.]

1. The act of training up. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

2. (*Physics.*) Transmission through, or by means of, a conductor.

The law of *conduction* in the simple cases of metallic bars heated at one end *Whewell*

Con'duc-tĭ'tious (-tish'us), *a.* [Lat. *conductitius*.] Employed for wages, hired. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe*

Con-dūct'ive, *a.* Having the quality or power of conducting, as, *conductive* bodies. *Whewell*

Con'duc-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* The quality or power of conducting or giving passage to some molecular action, as of heat, light, electricity. *Whewell*

Con-dūct'or, *n.* [Lat. *conductor*.]

1. One who, or that which, conducts, a leader, a guide, a manager, a director. "Zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will." *Dryden*

2. The person who has general charge of a railroad car or train, receiving the fares or tickets, directing its time of starting from stations, &c. [U. S.] *Bartlett*

3. (*Mus.*) The leader or director in the performance of a musical composition.

4. (*Physics.*) A substance capable of forming a medium for the transmission of some other substance or fluid, particularly of heat or electricity, especially, a metallic rod on buildings or in ships, to conduct lightning to the earth or water, and protect from its effects.

5. (*Surg.*) An instrument formerly used in the operation for the stone, for directing the forceps into the bladder. *Dunglison*

Prime conductor (*Elec.*), the largest conductor of an electrical machine, serving to collect, accumulate, or retain the electric fluid.

Con-dŭct'o-ry, *a.* [L. Lat. *conductorius*.] Having the property of conducting.

Con dūct'ress, *n.* A female who leads or directs, a directress.

Con'duit (kŏn'dit, *or* kŭn'dit), *n.* [O. Fr. *conduict*, N. Fr. *conduit*, Sp. *conducto* (Pg. *conducta*), It. *condotto*, L. Lat. & Lat. *conductus*, from *conducere*, *conductum*. See *supra*.]

1. That which conducts or conveys, especially, a pipe, canal, or the like, for the conveyance of water or any other liquid. "All the *conduits* of my blood froze up." *Shak.*

This is the fountain of all those bitter waters, of which, through a hundred different *conduits*, we have drunk. *Burke*

2. (*Arch.*) A narrow passage, usually under ground, for the purpose of secret communication between apartments. *Gwilt*

Con dū'pli-cate, *a.* [Lat. *conduplicatus*, from *conduplicare*, to double, from *con* and *duplicare*, to double. See DUPLICATE.] (*Bot.*) Doubled or folded over or together, as the leaves of a bud. *Martyn*

Con-dū'pli-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONDUPLICATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONDUPLICATING.] [Lat. *conduplicare*.] To double or fold together. [*Obs.*]

Con dū'pli-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *conduplicatio*.] A doubling, a duplication, a folding together. [*Rare.*]

Con dūr'rite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of copper containing a considerable proportion of arsenic, or sesquiate of copper, — so called because found at the Condurra mine in Cornwall, England. *Dana*

Con'dyle (kŏn'dil), *n.* [Fr. *condyle*, Lat. *condylus*, Gr. *κόνδυλος*, according to Hesychius from *κόνδος*, head, knob.] (*Anat.*) A protuberance or process round in one direction and flat in the other, found especially in the ganglimoid or hinge joints of the skeleton. *Dunglison*

Con'dy-loid, *a.* [Fr. *condyloïde*, from Gr. *κόνδυλος* and *εἶδος*, form, Gr. *κονδυλώδης*, for *κονδυλοειδής*.] Shaped like a condyle, — applied to several articular protuberances, and to parts in their vicinity.

Con'dy-lōpe, *n.* [Fr. *condylope*, from Gr. *κόνδυλος* and *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] (*Zool.*) An articulate animal, as an insect with jointed feet. *Dana*

Con'dy-lū'ra, *n.* [Gr. *κόνδυλος*, joint, and *οὐρα*, tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of insectivorous mammiferous animals of North America, resembling the mole.

Cone.

Cone, *n.* [Fr. *cone*, It. & Sp. *cono*, Lat. *conus*, Gr. *κῶνος*, from Skr. *çu*, to bring to a point.]

1. A solid body generated by the revolution of a triangle about one of its sides, having a circle for its base, and its top terminated in a point or vertex.

2. (*Bot.*) The conical fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, cedar, and cypress. It is composed of woody scales, each one of which has a seed at its base.

3. (*Conch.*) A shell of the genus *Conus*, having a conical form.

Cone of rays (*Opt.*), the pencil of rays of light which proceed from a radiant point to a given surface, as that of a lens. — *Oblique* or *scalene cone*, a cone of which the axis is inclined to the plane of its base, and its sides unequal. — *Right cone*, a cone of which the axis is perpendicular to the plane of its base, and its sides equal.

Cone of Pine.

Cōne, *v. t.* To render cone-shaped, as, to *cone* the tires of railway-carriage wheels.

Co-nē'ine, *n.* Same as CONIINE, q. v.

Cō'ne-pāte, } *n.* [Mexican *conepatl* and *epatl*.] An
Cō'ne-pătl, } American animal of the weasel kind, the *Mephitis Americana*, the skunk.

Cōne'-pul'ley, *n.* [See *Illust.* of *Pulley*.]

Cō'ney, *n.* See CONY.

Con'făb, *n.* [A contraction of *confabulation*.] Familiar talk or conversation. [*Colloq.*]

Con făb'ū-lar, *a.* Pertaining to conversation, given to talking, conversational. [*Rare.*]

Con-făb'ū lā'te, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFABULATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFABULATING.] [Lat. *confabulatus*, p. p. of *confabulari*, from *con* and *fabulari*, to speak, from *fabula*, narration. See FABLE.] To talk familiarly together, to chat, to prattle.

I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau
If birds *confabulate* or no *Cowper*

Con făb'ū lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *confabulatio*.] Familiar talk, easy, unrestrained, unceremonious conversation.

Friends' *confabulations* are comfortable at all times, as fire in winter *Burton*

Con făb'ū la-to-ry, *a.* [It. *confabulatorio*.] Belonging to familiar talk. [*Obs.*] *Weever*

Cŏn'fa lŏn, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One of a sect or fraternity of seculars in the church of Rome, otherwise called *Penitents*.

Cŏn'fa mĭl'iar (-fa mĭl'yar), *a.* [L. Lat. *confamiliaris*.] Very familiar. [*Obs.*] *Glanvill.*

Con făr're ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *confarreatio*, from *confarreare*, from *farreum* (sc. *libum*, cake), a spelt cake, from *farreus*, made of spelt, from *far*, a sort of grain, spelt.] (*Antiq.*) The solemnization of marriage among the Romans, by a ceremony in which the bridegroom and bride tasted a cake made of flour, with salt and water, in presence of the high priest and at least ten witnesses. *Ayliffe.*

Con fāt'ed, *a.* Declared or decreed at the same time with something else. [*Obs.*] *Search*

Con-fect', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFECTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFECTING.] [Lat. *confectus*, *confectum*, to prepare, Fr. *confire*, to preserve, pickle, Pr. *confir*. See COMFIT.]

1. To make up together, to mingle or mix. [*Obs.*]

And yet those dainties of my joys
Are still *confected* with some fears *Sterling*

2. To prepare, as sweetmeats. "Saffron *confected* in Cilicia." *Browne.*

Cŏn'feet, *n.* [Pr. *confach*, It. *confetto*, Sp. *confite*, Pg. *confeito*, from Lat. *confectum*, *conficere*. See *supra*.] A preparation of fruits, roots, and the like, with sugar, a sweetmeat, a comfit.

A pippin roasted and sweetened with sugar of roses and caraway *confects* *Harvey*

Con-fĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *confectio*.]

1. A composition of different materials, a mixture. [*Obs.*] "A *confection* of mold which per haps will alter the seed." *Bacon.*

2. A preparation of fruit, &c., with sugar, a confect.

Hast thou not learned me how
To make perfumes, distill, preserve, yea, so
That our great king doth woo me oft
For my *confections*? *Shak.*

Con fĕc'tion-a-ry, *n.* A confectioner. [*Obs.*]

He will take your daughters to be *confectionaries*, and to be cooks. *1 Sam.* viii. 13.

Con fĕc'tion-a-ry, *a.* Prepared as a confection. "The biscuit or *confectionary* plum." *Cowper*

Con fĕc'tion-er, *n.* One whose occupation is to make or to sell confections, candies, &c.

Con fĕc'tion-ĕr'y, *n.* 1. Sweetmeats in general, things prepared and sold by a confectioner, confections, candies.

2. A place where candies, sweetments, and similar things are made or sold.

Con-fĕc'to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats. *Beaumont.*

Con-fĕd'er, *v. i.* [See CONFEDERATE.] To unite in a league, to confederate. [*Obs.*] "The soldiers having *confedered* together." *North.* "Having *confedered* with O'Neal . . . and other Irish potentates." *Holinshed.*

Con fĕd'er-a-çy, *n.* [From *confederate*, a., q. v., N. Lat. *confœderatia*. Cf. *aristocracy*, with *aristocrat*, and Lat. *aristocratia*.]

1. A league or covenant, a compact for mutual support or common action, union between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states; mutual engagement; federal compact.

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice or leagues of pleasure. *Addison.*

In this manner Virginia laid the foundation of our Union Massachusetts organised a province, Virginia promoted a *confederacy* *Bancroft*

2. The persons, bodies, states, or nations united by a league.

The Grecian commonwealth, while they maintained their liberty, were the most heroic *confederacy* that ever existed *Harris*

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him *Dryden*

3. (*Law.*) A combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act, or to do some damage or injury to another. See CONSPIRACY.

Syn.—League, covenant, compact, alliance, combination, coalition, confederation

Con-fĕd'er-ate, *a.* [Lat *confœderatus*, p p of *confœderare*, to join by a league, from *con* and *fœdus*, *fœderis*, league, compact] United in a league, allied by treaty, engaged in a confederacy.

All the swords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace *Shak*

Con-fĕd'er-ate, *n* One who is united with others in a league, a person or nation engaged in a confederacy, an ally

We still have fresh recruits in store,
If our *confederates* can afford us more *Dryden*

Con-fĕd'er-āte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* CONFEDERATED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* CONFEDERATING] [Lat *confœderare*, *confœderatum*, Fr. *confédérer*, It *confederare*, It *confœderare*. See *supra*] To unite in a league, to ally.

With these the Piercies them *confederate* *Daniel*

Con fĕd'er āte, *v. i* To unite in a league, to join in a mutual contract or covenant

By words men come to know one another's minds, by these they covenant and *confederate* *South*

Con-fĕd'er-ā'ter, *n* A confederate

Con-fĕd'er ā'tion, *n.* [Lat *confœderatio*, Fr *confédération*, Pr & Sp *confederacion*, It *confederazione*]

1. The act of confederating, a league, a compact for mutual support, alliance, particularly of princes, nations, or states

The three princes enter into a strict league and *confederation* *Bacon*

This was no less than a political *confederation* of the colonies of New England *Palfrey*

2 The parties to a league, confederacy

Con fĕd'er-ā'tive, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a confederation.

Con fĕr', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* CONFERRED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONFERRING]

1 To bring together for comparison, to compare [*Obs*]

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion *Boyle*

2. To grant a permanent possession, to bestow.

The public marks of honor and reward
Conferred upon me *Milton*

3. To contribute, to conduce [*Obs*]

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together doth much *confer* to the strength of the union *Glanville*

Con-fĕr' (14), *v. i* [Lat *conferre*, *confero*, from *con* and *ferre*, to bear, carry, bring, Fr *conférer*, Sp *conferir*, It *conferire*] To discourse or converse in a serious manner, to compare views, to consult

Festus, when he had *conferred* with the council, answered *Acts* xxv 12

Syn.—To counsel, advise discourse, converse

Cŏn'fer ençe, *n* [Fr *conférence*, Sp *conferencia*, It *conferenza*, L Lat *conferentia* See *supra*]

1 The examination of things in the way of comparison. [*Obs*]

Helps and furtherances which scriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations may afford *Hooker*

2 The act of conversing seriously, formal consultation, earnest conversation, interchange of views.

Not with such free and friendly *conference*
As he hath used of old *Shak*

3 A meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction, an interview

4 A meeting of the two branches of a legislature, by their committees, to adjust differences respecting bills, &c

5. (*Methodist Church*) A stated meeting of preachers for the purpose of transacting business.

Conference meeting, a meeting usually conducted by laymen for conference and prayer [*U S*]

Cŏn'fer-ençe, *v. i.* To consult together, to confer [*Rare*]

Cŏn'fer-ĕn'tial, *a.* Of, or relating to, conference. [*Rare*] *Clarke.*

Con-fĕr'ra-ble, *a* Capable of being conferred.

Cŏn'fer-ree', *n.* One who is conferred with

Con-fĕr'rer, *n.* **1.** One who confers, one who converses.

2. One who bestows; a giver

Cŏn'fer-ru'mi-nate, **Cŏn'fer-ru'mi-nā'ted,** *a.* [Lat. *conferruminare*, to cement together, from *con* and *ferruminare*, to cement, from *ferrumen*, cement, from *ferrum*, iron.] (*Bot.*) Closely united together, so as to be undistinguishable. *Loudon.*

Con-fĕr'vă (14), *n.*; *pl.* **CON-FĔR'VÆ.** [Lat. *conferva*, a kind of water-plant, from *confervere*, to boil, heal or grow together, from *con* and *fervere*, to boil; —so called from its healing power.] (*Bot.*) An extensive section of the *Algæ*, embracing those plants which consist of slender jointed green filaments It includes the green, scum-like vegetation often called *frog-spittle* *Dana*

Cŏn'fer vā'ceous, *a* Belonging to the confervæ

Con-fĕr'void, *a.* Like, or related to, the confervæ *Loudon.*

Con fĕss', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONFESSED (-fĕst'), *p pr* & *vb n* CONFESSING] [Fr *confesser*, Pr & Pg *confessar*, Sp *confesar*, It *confessare*, from L at *confiteri*, *confessum*, from *con* and *fateri*, to confess]

1 To make acknowledgment or avowal in a matter pertaining to one's self, to acknowledge or admit, as a crime, a fault, a debt

And there *confess*
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg *Milton*

2. To own or recognize, to express a belief in

Whosoever, therefore, shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess*, also, before my Father which is in heaven *Matt* x 32

3 To admit as true, to assent to, to acknowledge, as after a previous denial or concealment.

Send for him hither,
And let him *confess* a truth *Shak*

4 (*Pecl*) (*a*) To make known or acknowledge, as one's sins to a priest, in order to receive absolution, —said of a worshiper, sometimes followed by the reflexive pronoun

Our beautiful votary took an opportunity of *confessing* herself to this celebrated father *Addison*

(*b*) To hear or receive such confession, —said of a priest

He rose betimes and heard mass, and the prince, his son, with him, and most part of his company were *confessed* *Ld Berners*

5 To disclose or reveal, as an effect its cause, to prove, to attest

Tall thriving trees *confessed* the fruitful mold *Pope*

Syn.—Admit, grant, concede, avow, own, assent, recognize, prove, exhibit, attest —To CONFESS, ACKNOWLEDGE, AVOW *Acknowledge* is opposed to *conceal* We *acknowledge* what we feel must or ought to be made known (See ACKNOWLEDGE) *Avow* is opposed to *withhold* We *avow* when we make an open and public declaration as against obloquy or opposition, as, to *avow* one's principles, to *avow* one's participation in some act *Confess* is opposed to *deny* We *confess* (in the ordinary sense of the word) what we feel to have been wrong, as to *confess* one's errors or faults We sometimes use *confess* and *acknowledge* when there is no admission of our being in the wrong, as, thus, I *confess* (is my opinion, I *acknowledge* I have always thought so But, in these cases, we mean simply to imply that others may perhaps *think* us in the wrong, and hence we use the words by way of deference to their opinions It was in this way that the early Christians were led to use the Latin *confiteor* and *confessio fidei* to denote the public declaration of their faith in Christianity, and hence the corresponding use in English of the verb *confess* and the noun *confession*

Con fĕss', *v. i* To make confession, to disclose faults, or the state of the conscience, as, this man went to the priest to *confess*

Con fĕss'ant, *n* [Fr *confessant*, p pr of *confesser*] One who confesses to a priest [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Con fĕss'a-ry, *n* [L Lat *confessarius*] One who makes a confession [*Obs*] *Hall*

Con fĕss'ed ly, *adv* By confession or acknowledgment, avowedly, undeniably [Written also *confessedly*]

Con fĕss'or, *n* One who confesses

Con-fĕs'sion (kon fĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *confessio*]

1 Acknowledgment or avowal in a matter pertaining to one's self, the admission of a debt, obligation, or crime

With a crafty madness keeps aloof,
When we would bring him on to some *confession*
Of his true state *Shak*

With the mouth *confession* is made unto salvation *Rom* x 10

2 (*Eccl*) The act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest

Auricular *confession*, as commonly called, or the private and special *confession* of sins to a priest for the purpose of obtaining his absolution an imperative duty in the church of Rome was left to each man's discretion *Hallam*

3 A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised, a creed to be assented to or signed, as a preliminary to admission into a church, a confession of faith

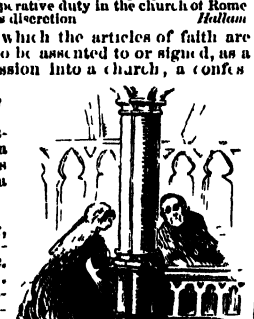

Confessional

Con fĕs'sion-al, *n* [Fr. *confessional*, It & L Lat *confessionale*] The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions, a confession-chair

Con fĕs'sion-al ist, *n* A priest hearing, or sitting to hear, confession *Clarke.*

Con-fĕs'sion-a-ry, *n.* [L. Lat. *confessionarium*, It. *confessionario*, Sp. *confesonario*] A confession-chair, a confessional.

Con-fĕs'sion-a ry, *a.* Pertaining to auricular confession.

Con-fĕs'sion-ist, *n.* [Fr. *confessioniste*, Sp. *confesionista*, It. & L. Lat *confessionista*.] One who makes a profession of faith. *Mountagu.*

Con-fĕss'or (113) (Synop., § 130), *n* [Lat & L Lat. *confessor*, Fr. *confesseur*, Sp. *confesor*, It. *confessore*, Fr. *confesseur*]

1 One who confesses, one who acknowledges his sins or obligations

2 (*Eccl*) (*a*) One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion (*b*) (*Anc. Church*) One who confessed the doctrine of Christ before persecuting magistrates, and firmly endured punishment for defending the faith.

Our religion which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and *confessors* *Bacon*

3 A priest who hears the confessions of others, and is authorized to grant them absolution.

Con fĕst'ly, *adv* See CONFESSEDLY

Con fi'cient, *a* Efficient, able, effective [*Obs*]

Cŏn'fi dănt', *n m* (Synop, § 130) [O Fr *confident*, *confidant*, *confidante*, N Fr *confident*, *confidente*] One to whom secrets are confided or intrusted, a confidential or bosom friend. [Written also *confident*]

You love me for no other end
Than to become my *confidant* and friend;
As such I keep no secret from your sight *Dryden.*

Con fĭde', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CONFIDED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONFIDING] [Lat *confidere*, from *con* and *fidere*, to trust, It *confidare*, Pr *confidar*, Sp & Pg *confiar*, Fr *confier*] To put faith, to give credit, to rely, to believe, —followed by *in* as, the prince *confides* in his ministers, or in the strength and resources of his people. "Him in whom distress *confides*" *Smart.*

Con fĭde', *v t* To intrust to, to give in charge to, —followed by *to*

They would take the property out of the hands of those to whom it was *confided* by the charter *Hopkinson*

Congress may, under the Constitution, *confide* to the Circuit Court jurisdiction of all offenses against the United States *Story*

Cŏn'fi-dençe, *n* [Fr *confidence* and *confiance*, Sp *confidencia* and *confianza*, Pr *confidencia*, It. *confidenza* and *confidanza* Lat *confidentia*]

1 The act of confiding, trusting, or putting faith in, as in the reality of a fact or the integrity and veracity of another, trust, reliance, belief

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity *South*

The enthusiast enjoyed peace and a cheerful *confidence* in the mercy of God *Macaulay*

2 That in which faith is put, ground of trust or reliance

The Lord shall be thy *confidence*, and shall keep thy foot from being taken *Prov* iii 26

3 The state of mind characterized by one's reliance on himself, or his circumstances feeling of security, assurance, self-reliance, whether well founded or in excess, boldness, courage.

Your wisdom is consumed in *confidence*,
Do not go forth to-day *Shak.*

But *confidence* then bore thee on secure
Either to meet no danger or to find
Matter of glorious trial *Milton*

Syn —Trust, affiance, assurance, expectation, hope

Cŏn'fi dent, *a* [Lat *confidens*, p pr of *confidere*]

1 Having assured trust or confidence, secure, trustful "I am *confident* that much may be done toward the improvement of philosophy" *Boyle.*

Rome be as just and gracious unto me
As I am *confident* and kind to thee *Shak.*

2. Exercising self-reliance, bold, undaunted

As *confident* as is the falcon's flight
Against a bird, do I with Mowbray fight *Shak*

3 Having an excess of assurance, bold to a fault, dogmatical, impudent

The fool rageth and is *confident* *Prov* xiv 16

4 Giving occasion for confidence,

The cause was more *confident* than the event was prosperous *Bp Taylor*

Cŏn'fi dent, *n* See CONFIDANT

Cŏn'fi dĕn'tial, *a* [Fr *confidentiel*, It. *confidenziale*]

1 Enjoying, or treated with, confidence trusted in, trustworthy, as, a *confidential* servant or clerk

2 Communicated in confidence, privately intrusted, secret "*Confidential* messages" *Burke.*

Confidential communication (*Law*) one made by a client to his counsel solicitor, or attorney in professional confidence, and which he is not permitted to divulge,—called also *privileged communication*

Cŏn'fi-dĕn'tial-ly, *adv* In confidence, in reliance on secrecy

Cŏn'fi dent ly, *adv* With confidence, with strong assurance, positively

Cŏn'fi-dent ness, *n* The quality of being confident

Con-fĭd'er, *n* One who confides, one who intrusts to another

Con fĭd'ing-ness, *n* The quality of exercising trust, trustfulness, confidence.

Con-fig'u-rāte, *v i* [Lat *configuratus*, p. p of *configurare*, from *con* and *figurare*, to form, from *figura*, form, figure, q. v] To take form or position, as the parts of a complex structure, or as the aspects of heavenly bodies with reference to each other.

Where pyramids to pyramids relate,
And the whole structure doth *configurate.* *Jordan.*

Con-fig'ū rā'tion, *n.* [Lat *configuratio*]
1. External form or figure as depending on the relative disposition of the parts of a thing

It is the variety of *configurations* [of the mouth] in these openings only which gives birth and origin to the several vowels *Harris*

2 (*Astrol*) Relative position or aspect of the planets, or the face of the horoscope, according to the relative positions of the planets at any time

They [astrologers] undertook to determine the course of a man's character and life from the *configuration* of the stars at the moment of his birth *Whewell*

Con fig'ure, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFIGURED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFIGURING] [Fr *configurer*, Lat *configurare*] To arrange or dispose in a certain form, figure or shape *Bentley*

Con fin'a ble, *a.* Capable of being confined or limited

Not *confinable* to any limits *Bp. Hall*

Cŏn'fine, *n.* [Lat *confinium*, a bordering upon, limit, *confinis*, bordering on, from *con* and *finis*, end, border, It *confine*, *confino*, limit, Sp *confin*, Fr & Pg *confins*, pl.] Common boundary, border, limit, — used chiefly in the plural, and applied to grand divisions of territory

Events that came to pass within the *confines* of Judea *Locke*

And now in little space
The *confines* met of empyrean heaven,
And of this world *Milton*

Cŏn'fine, *a.* Bordering lying on the border adjacent having a common boundary [*Rare*] *Johnson*

Con fine', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFINED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFINING] [Fr *confiner*, Sp & Pg *confinar*, It *confinare*, L Lat *confinare*]
1 To restrain within limits, to bound, to immure, to keep close

Now let not nature's hand
Keep the wild flood *confined* let order be *Shak.*

He is to *confine* himself to the compass of numbers and the slavery of rhyme *Dryden*

2 To convey beyond limits to expel [*Obs.*]

To be confined, to be in child bed

Syn — To bound, limit, restrain, circumscribe, restrict

Cŏn'fine, or **Con fine'** (Synop., § 130), *v. i.* [Fr *confiner*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *confinar*, It *confinare* L Lat *confinare* and *confinare*] To have a common boundary, to border to touch the limit

Betwixt heaven and earth and skies there stands a place
Confining on all three *Dryden*

Cŏn'fine less, or **Con fine'less**, *a.* Without limitation or end boundless *Shak.*

Con-fine'ment, *n.* 1 Restraint within limits imprisonment, any restraint of liberty by force or oth er obstacle or by necessity, seclusion

The mind hates restraint and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up *Addison*

2 Restraint from going abroad by sickness, especially that caused by child birth

Con fin'er, *n.* One who, or that which, limits or restrains

Cŏn'fin er, or **Con fin'er**, *n.* One who lives on confines, or near the border of a country, a borderer a near neighbor

Happy *confiners* you of other lands
That shift your soil and oft scape tyrants hands *Daniel*

Con fin'i ty, *n.* [Fr *confinité* Pr *confinitat*] Community of limits, contiguity, nearness, neighborhood [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Con firm' (18), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFIRMED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFIRMING] [Lat *confirmare*, from *con* and *firmare*, to make firm, from *firmus*, firm Fr *confirmer*, O Fr *conformer*, Pr *confirmar*, *confermar*, Sp & Pg *confirmar*, It *confermare* See FIRM]
1 To make firm to give strength to, to render fixed, to establish to settle, to render certain, as, to *confirm* one's spirits with a banquet *Chapman*

He only lived but till he was a man,
The which no sooner had his powers *confirmed*
In the unshrinking station where he fought,
But like a man he died *Shak.*

2 To render valid by formal assent, to ratify, as, to *confirm* the appointment of a public officer, the Senate *confirms* a treaty

That treaty so prejudicial ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed* *Swift*

3 (*Eccl.*) To administer the rite of confirmation to See CONFIRMATION, 4

Those which are thus *confirmed* are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament *Hammond*

Syn — To strengthen, corroborate, establish, fix, settle, verify, assure

Con firm'a ble, *a.* Capable of being confirmed, established, ratified, or made more certain *Browne*

Con firm'ance, *n.* Confirmation [*Obs.*] *Chapman*

Cŏn fir mā'tion, *n.* [Lat *confirmatio*]
1 The act of confirming or giving strength, the act of establishing, settling, or rendering fixed, establishment, proof "The *confirmation* of a grant." *Melmoth*

2 That which confirms, that which gives new strength or assurance, additional evidence, proof, convincing testimony

Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous *confirmation* strong
As proofs of holy writ *Shak.*

3 The act of rendering valid, or ratifying, by formal assent, as, the *confirmation* of an appointment to office or of a treaty

It was found impossible to obtain a repeal of the act of supremacy, without the pope's explicit *confirmation* of the abbey lands to their new proprietors *Hallam*

4 (*Eccl.*) A rite practiced in Episcopal churches by which a baptized person is admitted, through the laying on of the hands of a bishop, to the full privileges of the church It is regarded as supplemental to baptism

This ordinance is called *confirmation*, because they who duly receive it are confirmed or strengthened for the fulfilment of their Christian duties by the grace therein bestowed upon them *Hook*

5 (*Law*) A conveyance by which a voidable estate is made sure and not voidable, or by which a particular estate is increased, a contract, express or implied, by which a person makes that firm and binding which was before voidable

Con firm'a-tive, *a.* [Fr *confirmatif*, Pr *confermatiu*, It *confermativo*] Having the power of confirming, tending to establish [*Rare*] *Sherwood*

Con firm'a tive-ly, *adv.* In a manner to confirm

Cŏn fir mā'tor, *n.* [Lat *confirmator*] One who, or that which, confirms *Browne*

Con firm'a-to ry (kon fĭrm'a to ry, 50) *a.*
1 Serving to confirm, giving additional strength, force, stability, or assurance corroborative "A fact *confirmatory* of the conclusion" *I. Taylor*

2 Pertaining to the rite of confirmation *Compton*

Con firm'ed ly, *adv.* In a way to confirm, with confirmation

Con firm'ed-ness, *n.* A fixed state

Cŏn'fir mee', *n.* [Fr *confirmé*, p. p. of *confirmer*] (*Law*) One to whom any thing is confirmed *Ash.*

Con firm'er, *n.* One who, or that which, confirms, establishes, or ratifies, one who produces new evidence, in attester *Shak.*

Con-firm'ing ly, *adv.* In a manner to strengthen or make firm *B. Jonson*

Con-fis'ca ble, *a.* [Fr *confiscable*, It *confiscabile*] Capable of being confiscated, liable to forfeiture *Browne*

Cŏn'fis cāte or **Con fis'cāte** (117) (Synop., § 130) *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFISCATED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFISCATING] [Lat *confiscatus*, p. p. of *confiscare*, from *con* and *fiscus*, basket, money bag, the state treasury It *confiscare*, Pr & Sp *confiscar*, Fr *confisquer*] To appropriate, as a penalty, to the public use [See Note under CONTEMPLATE]

It was judged that he should be banished and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized *Bacon*

Cŏn'fis-cāte, or **Con fis'cāte**, *a.* [Lat *confiscatus*, p. p. of *confiscare*] Appropriated, as a penalty, to the public use.

Lest that your goods too soon be *confiscate*. *Shak.*

Cŏn'fis cā'tion, *n.* [Lat *confiscatio*] The act of appropriating, as a penalty, to the public use

The suppression of monasteries poured in an instant such a torrent of wealth upon the crown as has seldom been equaled in any country by the *confiscations* following a subdued rebellion *Hallam*

Cŏn'fis cā'tor, *n.* [Lat *confiscator.*] One who confiscates. *Burke*

Con fis'ca to-ry, *a.* Consigning to or promoting confiscation "*Confiscatory* and exterminatory proceeds." *Burke*

Cŏn'fit, *n.* A sweetmeat [*Obs.*] See COMFIT and CONFECT

Cŏn'fi tent *n.* [Lat *confitens*, p. pr. of *confiteri*] One who confesses his sins and faults [*Obs.*]

Cŏn'fit ure (53), *n.* [Fr See COMFIT and COMFITURE]
1 The act of making into confits [*Obs.*] *Holland*
2 A sweetmeat confection, comfit [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Con fix', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFIXED (kon fikst'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFIXING] [Lat *configere*, *confixum*, from *con* and *figere*, to fix, q. v.] To fix to fasten [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Con-flx'ūre, *n.* Act of fixing [*Obs.*] *Mountague*

Con flā'grant, *a.* [Lat *conflagrans*, p. pr. of *conflagrare*, from *con* and *flagrare*, to blaze See FLAGRANT] Burning together in a common flame [*R.*]

Then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purged and refined,
New heavens, new earth *Milton*

Cŏn'fla-grā'tion, *n.* [Lat *conflagratio*] A fire on a great scale, or extending to many objects

Mankind hath had a gradual increase notwithstanding what floods and *conflagrations* may have interrupted *Bentley*

Con flā'gra-tive, *a.* Causing conflagration [*Rare*]

Con flāte', } *v. a.* [Lat *conflare*, *conflatus*, to blow
Con flāt'ed, } together, from *con* and *flare*, to blow] Brought together from various sources, heterogeneous [*Obs.*]

Con flā'tion, *n.* [Lat *conflatio*, from *conflare*, to blow together, from *con* and *flare*, to blow] A blowing together, as of many instruments in a concert, or of many fires in melting metals

Con flex'ure, *n.* [Lat *conflexus*, bent, from *con* and *flectere*, to bend] A bending [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Cŏn'flict, *n.* [Lat *conflictus*, Sp *conflicto*, It *conflitto*, Fr *conflit*]
1 A striking or dashing together, violent collision, as, a *conflict* of elements or waves
2 A striving to oppose or overcome, contest, strife, combat, collision.

As soon as he [Atterbury] was himself again, he became eager for action and *conflict* *Macaulay*

3 The last struggle of life, agony; as, the *conflict* with death. *Thomson.*

Syn — Contest, collision, struggle, combat; strife, contention, battle, fight, pang, agony See CONTEST

Con flict', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFLICTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFLICTING] [Lat *confligere*, *conflictum*, from *con* and *fligere*, to strike]
1 To strike or dash together, to meet in violent collision, to collide, as, *conflicting* waves. "*Conflicting* elements" *Shak.*
2 To maintain a conflict, to contend, to engage in strife, as, *conflicting* armies, *conflicting* passions *Hurd.*

Syn — To fight, contend, contest, resist, struggle, combat strive, battle

Con flict'ive, *a.* Tending to conflict *Massinger.*

Con flict'ū ate, *v. t.* [Lat *conflictuatus*, p. p. of *conflictuare*, from *con* and *fluctuare*, to fluctuate, q. v.] To flow together [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

Cŏn'flu-ence, *n.* [Lat *confluentia*]
1 A flowing together, the meeting or junction of two or more streams, the place of meeting

New York stood at the *confluence* of two rivers *Bancroft*

2 The running together of people the act of meeting and crowding in a place, a crowd, a concourse, an assemblage, union

You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors *Shak.*
If *confluence* of all true joys *Boyle*

Cŏn'flu ent, *a.* [Lat *confluens*, p. pr. of *confluere*, from *con* and *fluere*, *fluxum*, to flow]
1 Flowing together, meeting in a common current or basin running one into another

These *confluent* streams make some great river's head *Blackmore*

2 Affluent [*Rare*] *Chapman*
3 (*Bot.*) United at the base growing in tufts, running into each other as *confluent* lobes *Martyn*
4 (*Med.*) Running together blending, uniting, — said of pimples or pustules in eruptive diseases, as, *confluent* small pox *Dunglison*

Cŏn'flu-ent, *n.* 1 A small stream which flows into a large one
2 The place of meeting or confluence of streams, &c

The *confluent* where both streams meet together *Holland*

Cŏn'flux, *n.* [See CONFLUENCE]
1 A flowing together a meeting of currents.

Knots by the *conflux* of meeting sap
Infect the sound pine *Shak.*

2 A large assemblage a crowd, a multitude.

He quickly, by the general *conflux* and concourse of the whole people, strengthened his own quarters *Clarendon*

Con flux'i bil'i ty, *n.* The tendency of fluids to run together [*Rare*] *Boyle*

Con flux'i-ble, *a.* Inclined to flow or run together.

Con flux'i-ble-ness, *n.* Confluxibility

Con fôrm', *a.* [Lat *conformis*, from *con* and *forma*, form Fr & It *conforme*] Made to resemble, assuming the same form, like, resembling, similar [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Con fôrm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFORMED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFORMING] [Lat *conformare*, from *con* and *formare*, to form, from *forma*, form, Fr *conformer*, Pr & Sp *conformar*, It *conformare*] To shape in accordance with to make like, to reduce to a likeness or correspondence in character, form, manners, &c to bring into harmony or agreement with, — with *to* or *unto*

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themselves unto the order of the church *Hooker*

Our purer essence to the place *conformed*
In temper and in nature will receive
Familiar the fierce heat and void of pain *Milton*

Con fôrm', *v. i.* 1 To conduct in accordance with, to comply with, to yield to, to obey, — with *to*, or sometimes *with*

A rule to which experience must *conform* *Whewell*

2 (*Eng. Eccl. Hist.*) To comply with the usages of the established church, to be a conformist

About two thousand ministers of religion whose conscience did not suffer them to *conform*, were driven from their benefices in one day *Macaulay*

Con fôrm'a bil'i ty, *n.* 1 The state of being conformable
2 (*Geol.*) The parallelism of two sets of strata which are in contact

Con fôrm'a ble, *a.* 1 Corresponding in form, shape, character, opinions, &c, similar, like, — usually followed by *to*

He [Galileo] could not be satisfied without maintaining his favorite opinion to be *conformable* to Scripture as well as Philosophy *Whewell*

2 In proper or appropriate form, arranged, or duly, suitable

To make matters somewhat *conformable* for the old knight *Sir W. Scott*

3 Disposed to compliance or obedience, ready to follow directions, submissive, compliant.

I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all times to your will *conformable* *Shak.*

4 (*Geol.*) Parallel, or nearly so, — said of strata which lie in contact *Dana.*

Con fôrm'a-ble-ness, *n.* Conformability.

Con fôrm'a-bly, *adv.* With, or in, conformity, suitably, agreeably. "*Conformably* to the law and nature of God" *Bp. Beveridge.*

Con-fôrm'ance, *n.* Conformation. [*Rare.*] *Marston.*

Con-fôrm'ate, *a.* Having the same form.

Cŏn'for-mā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *conformatio*, Fr. *conformation*, Sp. *conformacion*, It. *conformazione.*]
1. The act of conforming; the act of producing suitableness or conformity; the state of being conformed; agreement, harmony.
The *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality *Watts*
2. The structure of a body, depending on the arrangement of its parts, form, make
Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth and several *conformations* of the organs *Holder*

Con-fôrm'er, *n* One who conforms, one who complies with established forms or doctrines

Con fôrm'ist, *n* [Fr *conformiste*, It & N Lat. *conformista*] One who conforms or complies, especially, one who complies with the worship of the church of England, or of the established church, as distinguished from a *dissenter* or *non-conformist*

Con fôrm'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *conformité*, Pr *conformitat*]
1. Correspondence in character or manner, resemblance, agreement, congruity with something else, — followed by *to*, *with*, or *between*
We can not be otherwise happy, but by our *conformity* to God *Tillotson*
Many instances prove the *conformity* of the essay with the notions of Hippocrates *Arbuthnot*
A *conformity* between the mental taste and the sensitive taste *Addison*
2 (*Eng Eccl Hist*) Compliance with the usages of the established church
The king [James I] soon afterward put forth a proclamation requiring all ecclesiastical and civil officers to do their duty by enforcing *conformity* *Hallam*

Cŏn'for-tā'tion, *n* [L Lat *confortatio*, Fr *confortation*, Pr *confortatio*, It *confortazione* Cf COMFORT] The act of comforting or giving strength [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Con-found', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONFOUNDED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONFOUNDING] [Fr & Pr *confondre*, Sp & Pg *confundir*, It *confondere*, from Lat *confundere*, to pour together, from *con* and *fundere*, to pour]
1 To mingle and blend, so that different elements can not be distinguished, especially so that one thing is mistaken for another, to confuse utterly, to mistake by error
They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but *confound* them with words, must have endless disputes *Locke*
The tinkers then formed an hereditary caste They were generally vagrants and pilferers and were often *confounded* with the gipsies *Macaulay*
2 To throw into confusion or disorder to perplex, to strike with amazement, to dismay, to discomfit, to overthrow, to ruin
The gods *confound* (hear me, ye good gods all)
The Athenians both within and out that wall *Shak*
So spake the Son of God, and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say *Milton*
Syn. — To abash, confuse, baffle dismay, astonish, defeat, terrify, mix, blend, intermingle See ABASH

Con found'ed, *p a* 1 Confused, perplexed "A cloudy and *confounded* philosopher" *Cudworth*
2 Very great, enormous, abominable [*Colloq*] "He was a *confounded* tory" *Swift* "The tongue of that *confounded* woman" *W Scott*

Con found'ed ly, *adv* Enormously, greatly, shamefully
Secure of our hearts, yet *confoundedly* sick
If they were not his own by finessing and trick *Goldsmith*

Con found'ed ness, *n* The state of being confounded *Milton*

Con found'er, *n* One who confounds

Cŏn'fract, *a* [Lat *confractus*, broken] Broken in pieces, severed [*Obs*] *Henry More*

Cŏn'fra gŏse', *a* [Lat *confragosus*] Broken, uneven [*Obs*] "*Confragose* cataracts" *Evelyn*

Cŏn'fra-tẽr'ni ty, *n* [L Lat *confraternitas*, from Lat. *con* and *fraternitas*, Fr *confraternité*, Pr *confraternitat*, Sp *confraternidad*, It *confraternità* See FRATERNITY] A society or body of men united for some purpose, or in some profession, a brotherhood
These live in one society and *confraternity*, and by the name of brethren *Stow*

Con-frĭ'ar, *n* [Fr *confrère* See FRIAR] A brother or associate in a society or religious order [*Obs*] *Weever*

Cŏn'fri-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *confricatio*, from *confricare*, to rub vigorously, from *con* and *fricare*, to rub, Pr *confricacio*, Sp *confricacion*, It *confricazione*] The act of rubbing against or together, friction *Bacon*

Con-frŏnt' (kon-frŭnt') (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONFRONTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONFRONTING] [Fr *confronter*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *confrontar*, It & L Lat *confrontare*, from Lat *con* and *frons*, the forehead or front]
1. To stand facing, or in front of, to face
We four, indeed, *confronted* here with four
In Russian habit. *Shak*
He spake, and then *confronts* the bull,
And on his forehead aiming full,
The deadly stroke descended *Dryden*
2. To stand in direct opposition to, to oppose.
The east and west churches did both *confront* the Jews and concur with them *Hooker*
3. To set face to face for examination and discovery of the truth; to set together for comparison, to compare.
When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands *Addison*

Cŏn'fron tā'tion, *n* [Fr *confrontation*, Sp *confrontacion*, It *confrontazione*, Pr & L Lat *confrontatio*] The act of confronting *Swinburne*

Con-frŏnt'er, *n* One who confronts "A *confronter* in authority" *Speed*

Con frŏnt'ment, *n* Confrontation [*Rare*]

Con-fū'cian (fū'shan), *a* Of, or relating to, Confucius, the famous Chinese philosopher.

Con-fū'cian, *n* A Confucianist

Con-fū'cian-ism, *n* The political morality taught by Confucius and his disciples, which forms the basis of the Chinese jurisprudence and education It can hardly be called a religion, as it does not inculcate the worship of any god *S W Williams.*

Con fū'cian ist, *n.* A follower of Confucius, a Confucian *S W Williams*

Con-fūs'a bĭl'i ty, *n* Capability of being confused

Con fūs'a ble, *a* Capable of being confused

Con fūse', *a* [Lat *confusus*, p p of *confundere*, Fr & Pr *confus*, Sp, Pg, & It *confuso*] Mixed, confounded [*Obs*] *Barret*

Con fūse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONFUSED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONFUSING] [Lat *confundere*, *confusum* See CONFOUND]
1 To mix or blend so that things can not be distinguished, to jumble together, to render indistinct or obscure
At length a universal hubbub wild
Of stunning sounds and voices all *confused*
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear *Milton*
2 To throw into disorder, to perplex, to disconcert, to cause to lose self possession
Thus roving on
In *confused* march forlorn *Milton*
Confused and sadly she at length replied *Pope*
Syn — To abash, disorder, disconcert, confound, obscure, distract See ABASH

Con fūs'ed ly, *adv* In a confused manner, with confusion *Milton*

Con fūs'ed ness, *n* A state of confusion
The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention *Norris*

Con fūse'ly, *adv* Obscurely [*Obs*] *Barret*

Con fū'sion (fū'zhun), *n* [Lat *confusio*, Fr *confusion*, Pr *confusion*, *confusio*, Sp *confusion*, It *confusione*]
1 The state of being mixed or blended so as to produce indistinctness or error, indistinct combination, disorder, tumult
Moody beggars starving for a time
Of pell-mell havoc and *confusion* *Shak*
We have an example of the *confusion* of thought to which the Aristotelians were liable, in their doctrine concerning falling bodies *Whewell*
2 The state of being abashed or disconcerted loss of self possession, perturbation, shame
Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a discomfit as shall quite despoil him
Of all those boasted trophies won on me
And with *confusion* blank his worshipers *Milton*
3 Overthrow, defeat, ruin
Ruin seize thee ruthless king
Confusion on thy banners wait *Gray*
4 One who confuses, an author of confusion, a confounder [*Obs*] *Chapman*
Confusion of goods (*Law*), the intermixture of the goods of two or more persons, so that their respective portions can no longer be distinguished *Blackstone Bouvier*

Con fūt'a-ble, *a* [It *confutabile*] Capable of being confuted "A conceit *confutable* by daily experience" *Browne*

Con fūt'ant, *n* [Lat *confutans*, p pr of *confutare*] One who confutes or undertakes to confute *Milton*

Cŏn'fu-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *confutatio* It *confutazione*] The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid refutation "To speak his word of truth for the edification of some and the *confutation* of others" *Bp Horne*

Con fūt'a tive, *a* Adapted or designed to confute *Warburton*

Con fūte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONFUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONFUTING] [Lat *confutare*, from *con* and *futare*, to argue, Sp *confutar*, It *confutare*]
1 To overwhelm by argument, to convict beyond the possibility of reply, to put to silence, to overcome
Satan stood, *confuted* and convinced
Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift. *Milton*
2 To overthrow by argument, to prove to be false or defective, to disprove, as, to *confute* an error
I *confute* a good profession with a bad conversation *T Fuller*
Syn. — To disprove, overthrow, set aside, refute, oppugn — To CONFUTE, REFUTE These words rest on the old Latin verb *futare*, the same as *fundere*, to pour *Refute* is literally to pour back, and hence denotes to repel by appropriate and decisive evidence, as, to *refute* an argument, charge, &c *Confute* is literally to pour together, as when cold water is poured upon hot thus serving to allay, bring down, or neutralize completely Hence, as applied to arguments (and the word is never applied, like *refute*, to charges), it denotes to overwhelm by evidence which puts an end to the case, and leaves an opponent nothing to say; as, "the atheist is *confuted* by the whole structure of things around him"
But since no reason can *confute* ye,
I'll try to force you to your duty *Hudibras*
Instead of racking fancy to *refute*,
Reform thy manners, and the truth enjoy *Young*

Con fūte'ment, *n* Confutation [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Con fūt'er, *n* One who confutes or disproves.

Cŏng, *n* [*Med*] See CONGIUS

Cŏn'gē (kŏn'jee) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *congé*, O Fr *conget*, It *congedo*, Pr *comjat*, leave, permission, from Lat *commeatus*, the going back and forth, a leave of absence, furlough, from *commeare*, to go and come, from *com*, for *con*, and *meare*, to go] [Formerly written *congie*]
1 The act of taking leave, parting ceremony, farewell "His *conge* came to take" *Spenser.*
2 The customary act of civility on any occasion; a bow or a courtesy
The captain salutes you with *conge* profound *Swift.*

Cŏn'gē, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONGEED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* CONGEING] To take leave with the customary civilities, to bow or courtesy
I have *congeed* with the duke, done my adieu to his nearest *Shak*

Cŏn'gē, *n* (*Arch*) A molding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another, — called also *apophyge* *Gwilt.*

Cŏn'ge a-ble, *a* [From *conge*, q v] (*Law*) Permissible, done lawfully, as, entry *congeable* *Bouvier*

Con gēal' (kon jeel'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONGEALED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONGEALING] [Lat *congelare*, from *con* and *gelare*, to freeze, from *gelu*, frost, Fr *congeler*, Pr & Sp *congelar*, It *congelare*]
1 To change from a fluid to a solid state by cold, to freeze, to stiffen, to congulate
A vapory deluge lies to snow *congealed* *Thomson.*
2 To bind or clog, as if by cold, to stiffen, as from the effect of terror "As if with horror to *congeal* his blood" *Stirling*

Con-gēal', *v i* To grow hard, stiff, or thick, from cold, to congulate, as, water *congeals*

Con gēal'a ble, *a* [Fr *congelable*] Capable of being congealed, or converted from a fluid to a solid state

Con gēal'a ble ness, *n* The condition of being congealable "*Congealableness* of oil of aniseseed" *Boyle*

Con gēal'ed ness, *n* State of being congealed

Con gēal'ment, *n* 1 The act or process of congealing congelation
2 That which is formed by congelation, clot, concretion *Shak*

Cŏn'gé d'é lire' (kŏn'ja dā leer') [Fr, leave to choose] (*Eccl*) The king's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop *Hook.*

Con gee', *n* 1 A pail a lock up [*India*]
2 Water which has been used in boiling rice *Blackwood's Mag.*

Cŏn'ge lā'tion, *n* [Lat *congelatio*, Fr *congelation*, Pr *congelacio*, Sp *congelacion*, It *congelazione*]
1 The process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state, by the abstraction of heat or the state of being congealed, concretion, as the effect of cold
The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid *Arbuthnot*
2 The state of being congealed, or the thing congealed

Con gĕm'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *congeminatio*, from *congeminare*, to double, from *con* and *geminare*, to double See GEMINATE] Act of doubling [*Obs*]

Cŏn'ge ner (Synop, § 130), *n* [See *infra*] A thing of the same genus, a thing allied in kind or nature
The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener* *Miller*

Con gĕn'er a cy, *n* Similarity of origin [*Obs*]

Cŏn'ge nĕr'ic, } *a* [Lat *con* and *genus gene-*
Cŏn'ge nĕr'ic al, } *ris* See GENERIC] Being of the same kind or nature *R Owen*

Con gĕn'er ous, *a* [Lat *congener* from *con* and *genus*, *generis*, birth kind race It *congenere* See GENUS] Of the same genus allied in origin or cause, as, *congenerous* diseases [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Con gĕn'er ous ness, *n* The quality of being from the same original or of belonging to the same kind [*Obs*] *Hallywell.*

Con gĕ'ni al, or **Con gĕn'ial** (yăl), *a* [From Lat *con* and *genialis* genial, q v]
1 Partaking of the same nature allied by natural characteristics kindred cognate, sympathetic; as, *congenial* souls
2 Naturally adapted or suited "*Congenial* clime" *C J. Fox.*
To defame the excellence with which it has no sympathy is its *congenial* work *J Taylor.*

Con gĕ'ni ăl'i ty, *n* Participation of the same genius, nature, or disposition, cognation, natural affinity, suitableness
It *congeniality* of tastes could have made a marriage happy, that union should have been thrice blessed *Motley.*

Con-gĕ'ni al-ize, *v t* To make congenial

Con-ge'ni-al-ness, *n.* Congeniality.
Con-ge'ni-ous, *a.* Partaking of the same nature; like. [*Obs.*] *Hales.*
Con-gĕn'i-tal, } *a.* [Lat *congenitus*, from *con* and
Con-gĕn'ite, } *genitus*, born, p p of *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, *gigni*, to be born]
1. Of the same birth, connate, begotten together.

Many conclusions, of moral and intellectual truths, seem to be *congenate* with us *Hale*

2 Born with one, dating from birth, as, *congenital* deformities, *congenital* cataract
Cŏn'ger, } (kŏng'gur, 82), *n* [Lat *conger*, *con-*
Cŏn'ger-eel, } *gius*, (Gr γόγγρος, It. *gongro*, Fr & Pr *congre*] (*Ichth*) The sea eel, a large species of eel, of the *Anguilla* family (*Conger* of some naturalists)

☞ It sometimes grows to the length of ten feet, and weighs a hundred pounds *Baird*

Con-ge'ri-es (kŏn'jĭr'ĭ-eez), *n sing & pl* [Lat, from *congerere*, to bring together, from *con* and *gerere*, to bear, carry] A collection of particles or bodies into one mass, a heap, a combination *Berkeley*
Con-gĕst', *v t* [Lat *congerere*, *congestum* See *supra*] To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate, to accumulate

To what will thy *congested* guilt amount? *Blackmore*

Con-gĕst'ed, *a* 1 (*Bot*) Crowded or accumulated together *Gray*

2 (*Med*) Containing an unnatural accumulation of blood, — said of any part of the body *Dunglison*
Con-gĕst'i-ble, *a* Capable of being collected or accumulated [*Obs.*] *Bailey*
Con-gĕs'tion (kon-jĕs'tyun), *n* [Lat *congestio*, Fr *congestion*, It *congestione*]
1 The act of gathering into a heap or mass, accumulation [*Obs.*] "The *congestion* of dead bodies one upon another for want of earth" *Evelyn*

2 (*Med*) An unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body, or any subordinate system of parts *Dunglison*
Con-gĕst'ive, *a* (*Med*) Indicating, or attended by, an accumulation of blood in some part of the body, as, a *congestive* fever *Dunglison*
Cŏn'gi-a-ry, *n* [Lat *congiarium*, from *congius* a Roman measure for liquids, Fr *congiaire*, It *congiario*] A present made by the Roman emperors to the people, originally, in corn or wine measured out to them in a *congius*, a vessel holding a gallon, in later times, in money *Addison*

The many *congiaries* and largesses which he had given amongst them *Holland*

Cŏn'gi-us, *n* [Lat *congius*, gallon measure] (*Med*) A liquid measure containing a gallon, or four quarts [Often abbreviated to *cong*]
Con-glā'ci-āte (shĭ-āt, 63), *v t* [Lat *conglaciatus*, p p of *conglaciare*, from *con* and *glaciare*, to freeze, from *glacies*, ice] To turn to ice, to freeze [*Obs.*] *Browne*
Con-glā'ci-ā'tion (glā-shĭ-ā'shun), *n* [Fr *conglaciation*] The act of changing into ice, or the state of being converted to ice, a freezing, congelation *Browne*
Con-glō'bate (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *conglobatus*, p p of *conglobare*, to gather into a ball, from *con* and *globare*, to make into a ball, from *globus*, a ball, globe, q v] Formed or gathered into a ball "A *conglobate* gland" *Dunglison*
Con-glō'bāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* CONGLOBATED, *p pr & vb n* CONGLOBATING] [Lat *conglobare*] To collect or form into a ball, or hard, round substance. "*Conglobated* bubbles undissolved" *Wordsworth*
Con-glō'bate-ly, *adv.* In a round or roundish form
Con-glo-bā'tion, *n* [Lat *conglobatio*, Fr *conglobation*] The act of forming into a ball, a round body *Browne.*
Con-glōbe', *v t* [*imp. & p p* CONGLOBED, *p pr & vb n* CONGLOBING] [Fr *conglober*, Lat *conglobare*] To gather into a ball, to collect into a round mass [*Obs.*]

Then founded, then *conglobed*
Like things to like *Milton*

Con-glōbe', *v t* To collect, unite, or coalesce in a round mass. [*Obs.*]

Thither they [the waters]
Hastened with glad precipitance uprolled
Like drops on dust *conglobing* from the driv *Milton*

Con-glŏb'ū-lāte, *v t* [Lat *con* and *globulus*, globule, q v] To gather into a little round mass, or globule *Johnson*
Con-glŏm'er-āte, *a* [Lat *conglomeratus*, p p of *conglomerare*, to roll together, from *con* and *glomerare*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball, allied with *globus*, ball]
1 Gathered together into a mass, collected, as, *conglomerate* rays of light *Bacon*

2 (*Anat*) Composed of lobes or lobules united under one membrane

Fluids are separated in the liver and the other conglobate and *conglomerate* glands *Cheyne*

3 (*Bot*) Closely crowded together, as, *conglomerate* flowers *Gray*

4 (*Geol*) Composed of stones, pebbles, or fragments of rocks, cemented together *Dana*
Con-glŏm'er-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* CONGLOMERATED, *p pr & vb n* CONGLOMERATING] [Lat. *conglomerare.*] To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass. "*Conglomerated* shells" *Boyle.*
Con-glŏm'er-ate, *n.* 1. That which is heaped together in a mass, collection, accumulation. "A *conglomerate* of marvelous anecdotes, marvelously heaped together" *Trench*

2 (*Geol*) A rock, composed of pebbles cemented together by another mineral substance, either calcareous, siliceous, or argillaceous *Dana.*
Con-glŏm'er-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *conglomeratio*, Fr. *conglomeration*] The act of gathering into a mass, the state of being thus collected, collection, accumulation *Bacon*
Con-glū'ti-nant, *a* [Lat *conglutinans*, p pr of *conglutinare*] Serving to unite closely, healing *Bacon*
Con-glū'ti-nant, *n* (*Med*) A medicine that promotes the healing of wounds by closing them up
Con-glū'ti-nāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* CONGLUTINATED, *p pr & vb n* CONGLUTINATING] [Lat *conglutinatus*, p p of *conglutinare*, to glue together, from *con* and *glutinare*, to glue, from *gluten*, *glutinum*, glue, q v] To glue together, to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance

Bones have had their broken parts *conglutinated* within three or four days *Boyle*

Con-glū'ti-nāte, *v t* To unite by the intervention of some glutinous substance, to coalesce
Con-glū'ti-nate, *a* Glued together in one mass
Con-glū'ti-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *conglutinatio*, Fr *conglutination*] The act of gluing together, a joining by means of some tenacious substance, junction, union "The *conglutination* of parts separated by a wound" *Arbuthnot*
Con-glū'ti-na-tive, *a* [It *conglutinativo*, Fr *conglutinatif*] Having the power of uniting by glue or other substance of like nature *Johnson*
Con-glū'ti-nā'tor, *n* (*Med*) That which has the power of uniting wounds *Woodward*
Cŏn'go, } *n* [Chin *kung-foo*, labor] A species
Cŏn'gou, } of black tea, a superior quality of Bohea, having a larger leaf *Simmonds*
Con-grăt'ū-lant, *a* [Lat *congratulans*, p pr of *congratulari*] Rejoicing in participation, partaking of the joy of another "With like joy *congratulant*" *Milton*
Con-grăt'ū-lāte (kon-grăt'yu-lāt), *v t* [*imp & p p* CONGRATULATED, *p pr & vb n* CONGRATULATING] [Lat *congratulari*, *congratulatus*, to wish joy abundantly, from *con* and *gratulari*, to wish joy, from *gratus*, pleasing] To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure on account of some happy event affecting the person addressed, to wish joy to

It is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to *congratulate* the princess at her pavilion *Shak*

Syn — To CONGRATULATE, FELICITATE To *felicitate* is simply to wish a person joy To *congratulate* has the additional signification of uniting in the joy of him whom we congratulate Hence they are by no means synonymous One who has lost the object of his affections by her marriage to a rival might perhaps *felicitate* that rival on his success, but could never be expected to *congratulate* with him on such an event "*Felicitations* are little better than compliments *congratulations* are the expression of a genuine sympathy and joy *Trench*
Con grăt'ū lāte, *v t* To express sympathetic joy [*Obs.*]

The subjects of England may *congratulate* to themselves *Dryden*

Con-grăt'ū-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *congratulatio*, Fr *congratulation*, It *congratulazione*] The act of congratulating or expressing sympathetic pleasure at the success or happiness of another
Con-grăt'ū-lā'tor, *n* [It *congratulatore*] One who offers congratulation *Milton*
Con-grăt'ū-la-to-ry, *a* [It *congratulatorio*, Fr *congratulatoire*] Expressive of sympathetic joy at the good fortune of another "A *congratulatory* letter" *Strype*
Con-greē', *v t* [O Fr *congréer*, L Lat *congreare*, to approve, from Lat *con* and *gratus*, pleasing] To agree [*Obs.*]

Congreeing in a full and natural close,
Like harmony *Shak*

Con-greet', *v t* [Lat *con*, and Eng *greet*, q v] To salute mutually [*Obs.*] *Shak*
Cŏn'gre gāte (kŏng'gre gĭt, 82), *v t* [*imp & p p* CONGREGATED, *p pr & vb n* CONGREGATING] [Lat *congregare*, *congregatum*, from *con* and *grex*, *gregis*, to collect into a flock, from *grex*, flock, herd] To collect into an assembly or assemblage, to assemble, to bring into one place, or into a crowd or united body "*Congregated* waters" *Milton*

Any multitude of Christian men *congregated* may be termed by the name of a church *Hooker*

Cold *congregates* all bodies *Coleridge*
Cŏn'gre gāte, *v i* To come together, to assemble, to meet

Equals with equals often *congregate* *Denham*

Cŏn'gre-gate, *a* [Lat *congregatus*, p p of *congregare*] Collected, compact, close [*R.*] *Bacon*
Cŏn'gre gā'tion (kŏng'gre gā'shun), *n* [Lat *congregatio*, Fr. *congrégation*, It *congregazione*, Pr *congregatio*]
1 The act of congregating, or bringing together, or assembling

The means of reduction in the fire is first by the *congregation* of homogeneal parts. *Boyle.*

2. A collection or assemblage of separate things; as, a *congregation* of vapors. *Shak.*

3 An assembly of persons, especially an assembly of persons met for the worship of God, and for religious instruction

He [Bunyan] rode every year to London, and preached there to large and attentive *congregations*. *Macaulay.*
Cŏn'gre-gā'tion-al (82), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a congregation

2 Belonging to the system of Congregationalism, or to Congregationalists, Independent, as, a *Congregational* church or mode of worship
Cŏn'gre gā'tion al Ism, *n* That system of church government which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church, as an independent body, Independency
Cŏn'gre gā'tion al ist, *n* [Fr *congrégationaliste*] One who belongs to a Congregational church or society, one who holds to the independence of each congregation or church of Christians, and the right of the assembled brethren to elect their pastor, and to determine all ecclesiastical matters, an Independent
Cŏn'gress (kŏng'gres, 82), *n* [Lat *congressus*, from *congredi*, *congressus*, to go or come together, from *con* and *gradi*, to go or step, *gradus*, step, It. *congresso*, Fr *congrès*]
1 A meeting of individuals, whether friendly or hostile, an encounter [*Obs.*]

Here Pan's urges and Lausus there;
Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands *Dryden*

2 A sudden encounter, a collision, a shock; — said of things [*Obs.*]

From these laws may be deduced the rules of the *congresses* and reflections of two bodies *Cheyne*

3 The meeting of the sexes in sexual commerce.

4 A formal assembly, as of deputies, representatives, envoys, or commissioners, particularly a meeting of the representatives of several states to concert measures of common interest, an assembly of commissioners representing an important interest, whether voluntary or summoned by authority, as a *Church Congress*, a *Peace Congress*

The European powers strove to accommodate their differences at the *congress* of Vienna *Alison*

5 The assembly of senators and representatives of any government, especially that of a republic, for the purpose of enacting laws and considering matters of general interest, and constituting the chief legislative body of the nation.

☞ In the Congress of the United States members of the Senate are elected for six years, but the members of the House of Representatives are chosen for two years only Hence the united body of senators and representatives for the two years during which the representatives hold their seats, is called *one Congress* Thus we say the first or second session of the *Sixteenth Congress*

Syn — Assembly meeting, convention, convocation, synod, council, diet, conference
Con gres'sion, *n* [Lat *congressio*] A coming together, a company [*Rare*] *Bp Taylor*
Con'grĕs'sion al (grĕsh'un), *a* Pertaining to a congress, especially to the Congress of the United States, as, *Congressional* debates "*Congressional* and official labor" *E Everett.*
Con grĕs'sive, *a.* Encountering, or coming together *Browne*
Cŏn'gress man, *n* A member of the United States Congress
Cŏn'gre ve (82), *n* A variety of match prepared with phosphorus for being lighted by friction
Cŏn'gre ve Rŏck'et A form of rocket for use in war, invented by Sir William Congreve

☞ It may be used either in the field or for bombardment, in the former case, it is armed with shells or case-shot, in the latter, with a combustible material inclosed in a metallic case, which is inextinguishable when kindled, and scatters its fire on every side
Cŏn'gru ence, *n* [Lat *congruentia*, O Fr. *congruence*, It *congruenza*] Suitableness of one thing to another, agreement, consistency *More*
Cŏn'gru en cy, or **Con gru'en cy**, *n* Same as CONGRUENCE
Cŏn'gru-ent (82), *a* [Lat *congruens*, p pr of *congruere*, Fr & Pr *congruent*] Possessing congruity, suitable, agreeing, corresponding "*Congruent* squares" *Cheyne*
Con gru'i ty, *n* [Fr *congruité*, It *congruità*.]
1 The quality of being suitable or pertinent, the relation or agreement between things, fitness, harmony, correspondence

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting a particle *Sidney*

2 (*Geom*) Coincidence, as that of figures laid over one another

3 (*Theol*) The performance of good actions, which is supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them *Milner*
Cŏn'gru-ous (kŏng'gru-us, 82), *a.* [Lat *congruus*, from *congruere*, It *congruo*, Fr *congru*] Being suitable or pertinent, accordant, fit, harmonious, correspondent, consistent. "Not *congruous* to the nature of epic poetry" *Blair.*

It is no way *congruous* that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth *Atterbury*

Cŏn'gru-ous-ly, *adv.* In a congruous manner; suitably; pertinently.
Cŏn'ic, } *a.* [Gr. *κωνικός*, Fr. *conique*, It. *conico.*
Cŏn'ic-al, } See CONE.]
1. Having the form of, or resembling, a cone; round and decreasing to a point, as, a *conic* figure, a *conical* vessel
2. Pertaining to a cone, as, *conic* sections.

Conic section (*Geom.*), a curve line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane The conic sections are the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipse

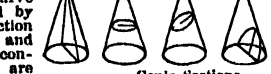
Conic Sections

Cŏn'ic-al ly, *adv* In the form of a cone *Boyle*
Cŏn'ic-al-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being conical.
Cŏn'i-co-cy-lin'dric-al, *a* In the form of a cylinder tapered to a point
Cŏn'i-co-hĕm'i sphĕr'ic al, *a* Having a form between conical and hemispherical
Cŏn'i co-sŭb'u late, *a* Conical, and at the same time slender like an awl
Cŏn'ic-ō'vate, *a* Having a form between that of a cone and that of an egg
Cŏn'ics, *n* 1 (*sing*) That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections [See Note under MATHEMATICS]
2 (*pl*) The curves formed by the intersection of a plane and a cone, conic sections
Cō'ni fer, *n* [Lat *conifer*, from *conus*, cone, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *conifere*, It *conifero*] (*Bot*) A plant bearing cones, or of the order *Coniferæ*, which includes the pine, hemlock, &c
Co-nif'er ous, *a* [See CONIFER] Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, cypress, &c *Martyn*
Cō'ni-fōrm, *a* [Lat *conus*, cone, and *forma*, shape, Fr *conforme*] In form of a cone, conical, as, a *coniform* mountain
Co-nī'line, *n* [Fr *conine*, from N Lat *conium*, Fr *ciguë*, hemlock] (*Chem*) An alkaloid obtained from *Conium maculatum*, the modern officinal hemlock, and its active medicinal principle [Written also *conicine*] *Gregory*
Cō'ni rŏs'ter, *n* [Fr *conirostres*, from Lat *conus*, cone, and *rostrum*, beak] (*Ornith*) One of a tribe of perching birds, including those which have a strong bill of a conical form, as the crows and finches *Brande*
Cō'ni rŏs'tral, *a* (*Ornith*) Belonging to the order of perchers, and having a thick conical beak, as the crow *Swainson*
Cŏn'i sŏr', *n* See COGNIZOR.
Co-nĭs'tra, *n* [Gr *κονιστρα*, *κονιστήριον*, properly a place covered with dust, from *κονιειν*, to cover with dust, from *κόνις*, dust] The pit of a theater, an arena
Cō'nite (49), *n* [Fr *conite*, from Gr *κόνις*, dust, so called on account of its gray color] (*Min*) A variety of magnesian carbonate of lime, occurring massive or in stalactites, and consisting principally of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime, dolomite *Dana*
Con jĕct', *v t* [Lat. *conjicere*, *conjectum*, from *con* and *jacere*, to throw] To throw together, or to throw [*Obs*] *Mountagu*
Con jĕct', *v t* [Lat *conjicere*, *conjectum*] To guess, to conjecture [*Obs*] *Shak.*
Con-jĕct'or, *n* [Lat *conjector*] One who guesses or conjectures [*Obs*] "A great *conjector* of other men by their writings" *Milton*
Con jĕct'ŭr a-ble (-yur-), *a.* Capable of being conjectured.
Con jĕct'ŭr al (-yur), *a.* [Lat *conjecturalis*, Fr *conjectural*] Depending on conjecture "A slight expense of *conjectural* analogy" *Hugh Miller.*

Thou speakest it falsely, as I love mine honor,
And mak'st *conjectural* fears to come into me *Shak*

Con jĕct'ŭr-al ist (-yur-), *n* One given to forming conjectures, a conjecturer
Con jĕct'ŭr-ăl'i ty (-yur), *n.* The quality of being conjectural [*Rare*] *Browne*
Con jĕct'ŭr-al-ly (-yur), *adv* In a conjectural manner, by way of conjecture *Boyle*
Con-jĕct'ŭre (kon-jĕkt'yur, 53), *n* [Lat. *conjectura*, Fr *conjecture*, Pr & O Sp *conjetura*, N Sp *conjetura*, It *congettura*, *congiettura* See CONJECT, *v t*]
1 The formation of an opinion on defective or presumptive evidence, probable inference, surmise.

He [Herodotus] would thus have corrected his first loose conjecture by a real study of nature *Whewell*

2 Idea; notion [*Obs*] *Shak.*
Con-jĕct'ŭre (kon-jĕkt'yur, 53), *v t* [*imp & p p* CONJECTURED, *p pr & vb n* CONJECTURING] [L Lat. *conjecturare*, *conjecturari*, Fr *conjecturer*, It *congetturare*, *congietturare*] To arrive at by conjecture, to infer on slight evidence, to surmise, to guess, to form, at random, opinions concerning

Human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what will be *South*

Con-jĕct'ŭre, *v i.* To make conjectures, to surmise, to guess.

You may see how our [English] tongue is risen, and thereby *conjecture* how in time it may alter. *Camden.*

Con-jĕct'ŭr-er (-yur-), *n.* One who forms or utters an opinion on conjecture. *Hobbes.*
Con-jŏb'ble, *v i.* [Lat. *con* and Eng *job*, q. v] To settle; to concert. [*Vulgar*] *L'Estrange.*
Con-join', *v. t* [*imp & p p* CONJOINED, *p pr & vb n* CONJOINING.] [Fr *conjoindre*, Pr *conjoigner*, *conjonger*, *conjunger*, It *congiugnere*, *congiungere*, Lat *conjungere*, from *con* and *jungere*, to join, q v]
1. To join together, to unite in close connection

The English army, that divided was
Into two parts, is now *conjoined* in one *Shak*

2 To associate or connect

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already *Locke*

Con join', *v i* To unite, to join, to league *Shak*
Con join', *a* Conjoined [*Obs*] *Holland*
Con-joint', *a* [Fr *conjoint*, Lat *conjunctus*, p p of Fr *conjoindre*, Lat *conjungere*] United, connected, associated "*Conjoint* influences" *Glover*

Conjoint degrees (*Mus*), two notes which follow each other immediately in the order of the scale, as *ut* and *re* *Johnson* — *Conjoint tetrachords*, two tetrachords or fourths, where the same note is the highest of one and the lowest of the other

Con-joint'ly, *adv* In a conjoint manner, unitedly *Browne*
Con joint'ness, *n* State of being joined or united
Cŏn'ju gal, *a* [Lat *conjugalis*, from *conjux*, husband, wife, consort, from *conjungere*, to unite, to join in marriage See CONJOIN] Belonging to marriage, suitable or appropriate to the marriage state, matrimonial, connubial. "*Conjugal* affection" *Milton*
Cŏn'ju-găl'i ty, *n* The conjugal state *Milton*
Cŏn'ju gal-ly, *adv* In accordance with the conjugal state, connubially
Cŏn'ju gāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* CONJUGATED, *p pr & vb n* CONJUGATING] [Lat *conjugatus*, p p of *conjugare*, from *con* and *jugare*, to join, yoke, marry, from *jugum*, yoke, from *jungere*, to join]
1 To unite in marriage, to join [*Obs*] *Wotton*
2 (*Gram*) To distribute the parts or inflections into the several voices, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons
Cŏn'ju gate, *n* [Lat *conjugatum*]
1 A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification.

We have learned, in logic, that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed *Bramhall*

2 (*Chem*) A subordinate radical associated with another, and acting with it the part of a single radical *J A Porter*
Cŏn'ju gate, *a* [Lat *conjugatus*, p p of *conjugare*]
1 United in pairs, yoked together
2 (*Bot*) Being in single pairs, coupled *Gray*
3 (*Chem*) Containing two or more radicals acting the part of a single one
4 (*Gram*) Agreeing in derivation, — said of words

Conjugate diameter (*Geom*) a diameter parallel to a tangent at the vertex of the primitive diameter

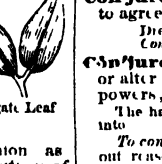
Conjugate Leaf

Cŏn'ju gā'tion, *n* [Lat *conjugatio*]
1 The act of uniting or coupling union as semblage [*Obs*] "Mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms" *Bentley*
2 That which is conjoined or conjugated as, a *conjugation* of nerves [*Obs*] *Browne*
3 (*Gram*) (*a*) The act of distributing the several inflections or variations of a verb in their different voices, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons (*b*) A scheme in which are arranged all the parts of a verb (*c*) A class of verbs conjugated in the same manner
4 (*Physiol*) A kind of sexual union, — applied to a blending of the contents of two cells in some plant infusoria, which is of a sexual character, and results in producing *spores*, i e, the germs of new individuals *Carpenter*
Cŏn'ju gā'tion-al, *a* Belonging or relating to conjugation
Con jū'gi al, *a* [Lat *conjugialis*, equiv to *conjugalis* See CONJUGAL] Conjugal [*Rare*]
Con jŭnct', *a* [Lat *conjunctus*, p p of *conjungere*] United, conjoined, concurrent [*Rare*]
Cŏn'junct, *n* A combination or union, association [*Obs*] *Creech*
Con-jŭnc'tion, *n* [Lat *conjunctio*, Pr *conjunctio*, Fr *conjonction*, It *congiunzione*]
1 The act of conjoining, or the state of being conjoined, united, or associated

He will unite the white rose and the red:
Smile heaven upon his fair *conjunction* *Shak*

Man can effect no great matter by his personal strength but as he acts in society and *conjunction* with others *South*

2 (*Astron*) The meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac, as, the *conjunction* of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn

☞ Heavenly bodies are said to be in *conjunction* when they are seen in the same part of the heavens or have the same longitude or right ascension The *inferior* conjunction of a planet is its position when in conjunction on the same side of the sun with the earth, the *superior* conjunction is its position when on the side of the sun most distant from the earth

3. (*Gram.*) A connective or connecting word, an indeclinable word which serves to unite sentences, clauses of a sentence, or words
Con jŭnc'tion-al, *a* Belonging or relating to a conjunction
Con jŭnc'ti-vă, *n.* [Lat] [See CONJUNCTIVE] (*Anat*) The mucous membrane covering the external surface of the ball of the eye and the inner surface of the lids
Con-jŭnc'tive, *a* [Lat *conjunctivus*]
1 Closely united *Shak.*
2 Serving to unite, connecting together
3 (*Gram*) Following or introduced by a conjunction, contingent, as, the *conjunctive* mode, more commonly called the *subjunctive* mode.
Con jŭnc'tive ly, *adv* In conjunction or union; together *Browne.*
Con jŭnc'tive ness, *n* The quality of conjoining or uniting [*Rare*] *Johnson.*
Con-jŭnct'ly, *adv* In union, conjointly, unitedly.
Con jŭnct'ure (kon jŭnkt'yur, 53), *n* [L Lat. *conjunctura*, Fr *conjoncture*, It *congiuntura*]
1 The act of joining, or the state of being joined; union, connection, combination "The *conjuncture* of philosophy and divinity" *Hobbes.* "A *conjuncture* of circumstances" *Addison*
2 An occasion or crisis as the effect of the combination of circumstances

He [Chesterfield] had recently governed Ireland at a momentous *conjuncture*, with eminent firmness, wisdom, and humanity *Macaulay*

Cŏn'ju rā'tion (kŏn'ju rā'shun), *n* [Lat *conjuratio*, Fr & Pr *conjuration*]
1 The act of calling or summoning by a sacred name, or in solemn manner, the act of binding by an oath, an earnest entreaty

We charge you in the name of God take heed,
Under this *conjuration* speak my lord *Shak*

2 The act or process of invoking supernatural aid, the practice of arts to accomplish supernatural acts, incantation magic spell "Pretended *conjurations* and prophecies of that event" *Hallam*
3 A league for a criminal purpose, conspiracy [*Obs*] "The *conjuration* of Catiline" *Elyot*
Cŏn'ju rā'tor, *n* (*O Eng Law*) One who swears or is sworn with others, one bound by oath with others *Burrill*
Con jūre', *v t* [*imp & p p* CONJURED, *p pr & vb n* CONJURING] [Lat *conjurare*, to swear together, to conspire from *con* and *jurare*, to swear, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, Fr *conjurer*, Pr & Sp *conjurar*, It *congiurare*] To call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner, to implore earnestly, to adjure

I conjure you, let him know
What he was done against him, Cato did it *Addison.*

Con jūre', *v i* To unite under oath, to conspire, to agree [*Obs and rare*]

Drew after him the third part of heaven's sons
Conjured against the Highest *Milton*

Cŭn'jure (kŭn'jur), *v t* To affect, produce, excite, or alter as if by magic, or by the aid of supernatural powers, to enchant

The habitation which your prophet *conjured* the devil into *Shak*

To conjure up to raise up or bring into existence without reason or by unnatural means as to *conjure up* a phantom to *conjure up* a story
Cŭn'jure (kŭn'jur), *v i* To practice magical arts

She *conjures* away with her *Shak*

Con jūre'ment, *n* Serious injunction, solemn demand [*Obs*] *Milton*
Con jūr'er, *n* One who conjures, one who calls, entreats, or charges in a solemn manner
Cŭn'jur-er (kŭn'jur er), *n* 1 One who practices magic or legerdemain one who pretends to act by the aid of supernatural power

From the account the loser brings
The *conjurer* knows who stole the things *Prior*

2 A man of shrewd conjecture, a man of sagacity *Addison.*
Con jūr'or, *n* (*Law*) One bound by a common oath with others
Cŏnn, *v t* See CUN *Kane.*
Con nās'cence, } *n* [Lat *con* and *nascentia*, birth,
Con-nās'cen cy, } from *nascens*, p pr of *nasci*, to be born]
1 The common birth of two or more at the same time, production of two or more together *Johnson.*
2 A being born or produced with another
3 The act of growing together, or at the same time *Wiseman.*
Con nās'cent, *a* Born together, produced at the same time
Cŏn'nate, or **Con nāte'** (114) (Synop, § 130), *a.* [Lat *connatus*, from *con* and *natus*, born, p. p. of *nasci*]
1 Born with another being of the same birth, existing from birth "*Connate* notions" *South*
2 (*Bot*) United in origin, growing from one base, or united at their bases, united into one body, as, *connate* leaves or anthers *Martyn.*

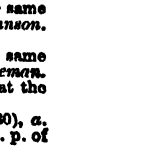
Connate Leaf

Cŏn'nate-per-fŏ'li-ate, *a* (*Bot*) Growing together or connate at their bases,—said of leaves so united as to surround the stem

Con nā'tion, *n.* Connection by birth, natural union [*Obs*] *More*

Con-năt'ū-ral (-năt'yŭ-ral), *a.* [Lat. *con* and Eng *natural*, q v]

1 Connected by nature, united in nature, inborn, inherent, natural

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up, so do they *J Fotheringe*

2 Participating of the same nature "And mix with our *connatural* dust" *Milton*

Con-năt'ū răl'i ty, *n* [Lat *con* and Eng *naturality*, q v] Participation of the same nature, natural union

There is a congruity and *connaturality* between them *Hale*

Con-năt'ū ral ize, *v t* [Lat *con* and Eng *naturalize*, q v] To connect by nature *Scott*

Con năt'ū-ral-ly, *adv* By the act of nature, originally *Hale*

Con năt'ū ral ness, *n* Participation of the same nature, natural union, connaturally *Walton*

Con nĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONNECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONNECTING] [Lat *connectere*, *connexum*, from *con* and *nectere*, *nexum*, to bind, It *connettere*] To knit, link, or fasten together, as by some thing intervening, or by weaving, winding, or twining, hence, to establish a bond, relation, or association between

Connect natural events with moral or historical causes *Whewell*

Con-nĕct', *v i* To become joined, united, or coherent, to have a close relation, as, one line of railroad *connects* regularly with another, one argument *connects* with another

Con-nĕct'ed ly, *adv* By connection, in a connected manner

Con-nĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *connexio*, Pr *connexio*, Fr *connexion*, It *connessione*]

1 *The act of uniting, or state of* being united, junction, union, alliance, communication, correspondence

Each intermediate idea must be such as, in the whole chain, hath a visible *connection* with the two it is placed between *Locke*

He [Algazel] denied the possibility of a known *connection* between cause and effect *Whewell*

2 (*a*) The persons or things connected together, as a family, an ecclesiastical body, and the like, as, the Methodist *connection* (*b*) One who is connected by family ties "Men elevated by powerful *connection*" *Motley*

In this connection in connection with this subject,—a phrase much used in the United States, but not often employed by the best writers in England

ℬ This word was formerly spelt, as by Milton, with *x* instead of *t* in the termination, *connexion*, and the same thing is true of the kindred words *inflexion*, *reflexion*, and the like But the general usage at present is to spell them *connection inflection*, *reflection* &c, and this agrees more truly with their etymologies, from Lat *connectere*, *inflectere reflectere* &c

Syn.—Union coherence, continuity, junction, association, dependence, intercourse, commerce, communication, affinity, relationship

Con nĕct'ive, *a* Having the power of connecting

Con nĕct'ive, *n* 1 (*Gram*) A word that connects other words, or that connects sentences, a conjunction

2 (*Bot*) That part of an anther which connects its two lobes or cells together

Con nĕct'ive ly, *adv* In union or conjunction, jointly *Swift*

Con-nĕct'or, *n* One who, or that which, connects, *specifically*, a flexible tube for connecting the ends of glass tubes in pneumatic experiments

Cŏn'ner, *n* (*Ichth*) A small sea fish of the New England coast,—called also *blue perch* *Storer*

Con nĕx', *v t* [Lat *connectere*, *connexum*] To link together, *to* join [*Obs*] *Hale*

Con nĕx'ion (nĕk'shun), *n* Same as CONNECTION, q v

Con nĕx'ive, *a* Having the power to connect, uniting, conjunctive, as, *connexive* particles [*Rare*] *Watts*

Cŏn'nic-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *con* and *nictare*, to wink] A winking [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Con-nīv'ance, *n* [Lat *conniventia*, Fr *connivence*] Intentional failure or forbearance to see a fault, voluntary oversight

Such abuses had gradually prevailed and gained strength by *connivance* *Hallam*

Syn —See COLLUSION

Con-nīve', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CONNIVED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONNIVING] [Lat *connivere*, to shut the eyes, from *con* and *nivere*, to close, akin to *mcare* and *nictare*, to wink]

1 To open and close the eyes rapidly, to wink [*Obs*] "To *connive* with either eye" *Spectator*

2 To close the eyes upon a fault or other act, to fail or forbear, by intention, to see a fault,—usually followed by *at* "To *connive* at what it does not approve" *Bp Taylor*

The government thought it expedient, occasionally, to *connive* at the violation of this rule *Macaulay*

Con-nīve', *v t* To shut the eyes to, to overlook, to pretend not to see [*Rare*]

Divorces were not *connived* only, but with eye open allowed *Milton*

Con-nīv'en-cy, *n.* Connivance [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Con-nīv'ent, *a.* [Lat. *connivens*, p pr. of *connivere*]

1 Forbearing to see, designedly inattentive, as, *connivent* justice [*Rare*] *Milton*

2 (*Nat Hist*) Brought close together, converging, as, the *connivent* leaves of a flower, wings of an insect, or folds of membrane in the human system, &c

Gray Dunglison. Connivent.

Con nīv'er, *n* One who connives

Cŏn'nois seur' (kŏn'nis sŭr', *or* kŏn'nis sûr', 38) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr, from *connoître*, to know, to be acquainted with, from Lat *cognoscere*, to become acquainted with, from *co*, for *con*, and *noscere*, *noscere*, to learn to know] One well versed in any subject, a skillful or knowing person, a critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting, music, and sculpture "To get the name of *connoisseur*" *Swift*

Cŏn'nois seur'ship, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur *Byron*

Cŏn'no-tāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONNOTATED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONNOTATING] [Lat *con* and *notare*, *notatum*, to mark, from *nota*, mark, note] To designate with something else, to betoken, to imply [*Rare*] *Hammond*

Cŏn'no tā'tion, *n* [Fr *connotation*] The act of making known or designating with something, implication of something beside itself, intrence, illation, implication of attributes *Hale*

Con nō'ta tive, *a* 1 Implying something additional illative

2 (*Log*) Implying an attribute See CONNOTE

Connotative term, one which denotes a subject and implies an attribute *J S Mill*

Con nōte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONNOTED *p pr* & *vb n* CONNOTING] To signify as additional, to imply, to denote or designate, to include

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing *South*

The word "white" denotes all white things as snow, paper the foam of the sea &c and implies or, as it was termed by the schoolmen, *connotes*, the attribute "whiteness" *J S Mill*

Con nŭ'bi al, *a* [Lat *connubialis*, from *connubium*, marriage, from *con* and *nubere*, to veil, to marry] Pertaining to marriage, or the marriage state, conjugal, nuptial "*Connubial* love" *Milton* "kind, *connubial* tenderness" *Goldsmith*

Con nū'mer ā'tion, *n* [Lat *connumerare*, to number with, from *numerare*, to number, from *numerus*, number] A reckoning together *Person*

Cŏn'nu sanȩe, *n* [Fr *connoissance*] (*Law*) Cognizance, knowledge See COGNIZANCE

Cŏn'nu sant, *a* [Fr *connoissant*, p pr of *connoître* See CONNOISSEUR] Having knowledge, informed, apprised

A neutral vessel breaking a blockade, is liable to confiscation, if *connusant* of the blockade *Browne*

Cŏn'nu sŏr', *n* See COGNIZOR

Cŏn'nu trĭ'tious (trish'us) *a* [Lat *con* and Eng *nutritious*, q v] Nourishing together

Cŏn'ny, *a* [From O Eng *conne*, to know, to be able, A S *connan*, *cunnan* Cf CUNNING] Brave, fine [*Prov Eng*] [Written also *canny*] *Grose*

Cō'no hē'lix, *n* [Gr κωνος, cone, and ἑλιξ, a spiral] (*Conch*) A genus of turbinated shells intermediate between the cones and the volutes

Cō'noid, *n* [Fr *conoïde*, Gr κωνοειδης, from κωνος, cone, and εἰδος, form]

Conoid

1 Any thing that has a form resembling that of a cone

2 (*Geom*) (*a*) A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis, as, a parabolic *conoid*, elliptic *conoid*, &c,—more commonly called *paraboloid*, *ellipsoid*, &c (*b*) A warped surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner as to touch a straight line and curve, and continue parallel to a given plane *Math Dict*

Cō'noid, *a* Having the form of a cone

Co noid'al, *a* [Fr *conoïdal*] Nearly, but not exactly, conical *Landley*

Co noid'ic, } *a* Pertaining to a conoid, having
Co noid'ic al, } the form of a conoid

Co nŏm'i-nee', *n* [From *co*, for *con*, and *nominee*, q v] One nominated in conjunction with another, a joint nominee *Airby*

Cō'nops, *n* [Gr κωνωψ, gnat] (*Entom*) A Linnean genus of dipterous insects, characterized by having an elongated, slender, pointed proboscis *Brande*

Con quad'rāte, *v t* [Lat *conquadratus*, p p of *conquadrare*, from *con* and *quadrare*, to make square, from *quadrus*, four cornered, from *quatuor*, four] To bring into a square [*Rare*]

Con-quăs'sāte, *v t* [Lat *conquassatus*, p p of *conquassare*, from *con* and *quassare* v intens of *quatere*, to shake] To shake [*Obs*] *Harvey*

Cŏn'quas sā'tion, *n* A shaking, agitation, concussion [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Cŏn'quer (kŏnk'er, 82), *v t* (Formerly pronounced kŏnk'wer) [*imp* & *p p* CONQUERED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONQUERING] [O Fr *conquerre*, *conquerer*, N Fr *conquérir*, Pr *conquerre*, *conquerer*, *conquerir*, Sp. *conquerir*, It *conquidere*, from Lat. *conquirere*, to seek or search for, to bring together, from *con* and *quærere*, to seek, to seek to gain.]

1. To gain or acquire by force; to take possession of by violent means, to gain dominion over, to subdue, to reduce, to overcome, to vanquish. "If thou *conquer* Rome" *Shak.*

2 To subdue or overcome by mental or moral power, to surmount, as, to *conquer* difficulties, opposition, reluctance, &c

By winning words to *conquer* willing hearts,
And make persuasion do the work of fear *Milton.*

3 To gain or obtain by success, as, to *conquer* freedom, to *conquer* peace

Syn —To subdue, vanquish, overcome, overpower; overthrow, defeat, rout, discomfit, subjugate, reduce; humble, crush, surmount, subject, master —To CONQUER VANQUISH, SUBDUE, SUBJUGATE, OVERCOME. These words agree in the general idea expressed by *overcome*, viz, that of bringing under one's power by the exertion of force *Conquer* is wider and more general than *vanquish* denoting usually a succession of conflicts *Vanquish* is more individual, and refers usually to a single conflict Thus Alexander *conquered* Asia in a succession of battles, and *vanquished* Darius in one decisive engagement *Subdue* implies a more gradual and continual pressure but a surer and more final subjection We speak of a nation as *subdued* when its spirit is at last broken so that no further resistance is offered *Subjugate* is to bring completely under the yoke of bondage The ancient Gauls were never finally *subdued* by the Romans until they were completely *subjugated* These words, when used figuratively, have correspondent meanings We *conquer* our prejudices or aversions by a succession of conflicts, but we sometimes *vanquish* our reluctance to duty by one decided effort we endeavor to *subdue* our evil propensities by watchful and persevering exertions *Subjugate* is more commonly taken in its primary meaning, and when used figuratively has usually a bad sense, as, his reason was completely *subjugated* to the sway of his passions

Cŏn'quer (kŏnk'er), *v i* To gain the victory, to overcome, to prevail

The champions resolved to *conquer* or to die *Waller*

Cŏn'quer-a-ble, *a* Capable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued *South.*

Cŏn'quer a ble ness, *n* Capability of being conquered

Cŏn'quer-ess, *n* A woman who conquers, a victorious female *Fairfax*

Cŏn'quer ing ly (kŏnk'er-), *adv* By conquering, victoriously

Cŏn'quer or (kŏnk'er ur), *n* One who conquers, one who subdues and brings into subjection or possession by force or by influence

Deserving freedom more
Than those their *conquerors*, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin wheresoe'er they rove *Milton.*

Cŏn'quest (kŏnk'west, 82), *n* [O Fr *conquest*, *conqueste*, N Fr *conquete*, Pr *conquist*, *conquesta*, *conquiza*, Sp & Pg *conquista*, It *conquisto*, *conquista*, from Lat *conquisitum*, *conquisita*, from *conquisitus*, p p of *conquirere* See CONQUER]

1 The act of conquering or acquiring by force, the act of overcoming or subduing opposition by force, whether physical or moral, subjugation, victory

Nor leave one behind that doth not wish
Success and *conquest* to attend on us *Shak.*

Three years sufficed for the *conquest* of the country,—except that small corner in the north where a remnant of the Goths contrived to maintain a savage independence *Prescott*

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath *Addison*

2 That which is conquered, possession gained by force, physical or moral

Where fore rejoice? What *conquest* brings he home?
What tributaries follow him to Rome? *Shak*

3 (*Feudal Law*) The acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community, or by one for all the others, acquisition, acquest *Blackstone*

4 The act of gaining or regaining by success, as, the *conquest* of liberty or peace

Syn —Victory, subjugation, subjection, triumph, mastery, reduction

Cŏn'san guĭn'e al (kŏn'san gwĭn'e al), *a* Of the same blood related by birth *Browne*

Con săn'guined (kon săn'gwĭnd), *a* Of kin by blood, related [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Cŏn'san-guĭn'e-oŭs, *a* [Lat *consanguineus*, from *con* and *sanguineus*, of blood, from *sanguis*, blood, Fr *consanguin*, It *consanguineo*] Of the same blood, related by birth, descended from the same parent or ancestor *Shak.*

Cŏn'san guĭn'i ty, *n* [Lat *consanguinitas*, Fr *consanguinité*, Pr *consanguinitat*, It *consanguinità*] The relation of persons by blood, the relation or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from affinity or relation by marriage *Blackstone*

Invoking aid by the ties of *consanguinity* and a common faith *Prescott*

Con sär'çi nā'tion, *n* [Lat *consarcinare*, to sew together, from *con* and *sarcire*, to patch] The act of patching together [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Cŏn'sci ençe (kŏn'shens), *n* [Lat *conscientia*, from *conscions*, p pr of *conscire*, to know, to be conscious, from *con* and *scire*, to know, Fr *conscience*, It *consuenza*, *conscienza*, *coscienza*, Pg. *consciencia*, *conciencia*, Sp *conciencia*]

1. Knowledge of our own thoughts or actions; consciousness [*Obs.*]

The sweetest cordial we receive, at last,
Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past. *Denham*

2 The knowledge of our acts, states, or characters, as right or wrong, the faculty, power, or principle which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our actions and affections, and approves or condemns them, the moral faculty, the moral sense

☞ "As *science* means *knowledge*, *conscience* etymologically means *self-knowledge* But the English word implies a moral standard of action in the mind as well as a consciousness of our own actions *Conscience* is the reason, employed about questions of right and wrong, and accompanied with the sentiments of approbation and condemnation" *Whewell*

3 The estimate or determination of conscience, real sentiment, private thoughts, truth, justice, honesty

What you require can not, in *conscience*, be deferred *Milton*

4 Reason or reasonableness [*Colloq*]

Half a dozen fools are, in all *conscience*, as many as you should require *Swift*

Court of conscience, a court established for the recovery of small debts, in London and other trading cities and districts [*Eng*] *Blackstone* — *To make conscience of*, or *a matter of conscience*, to act according to the dictates of conscience, or to scruple to act contrary to its dictates "He that makes a *conscience* of loud laughter" *Taylor*

Cŏn'sciençed (kŏn'shenst), *a* Having a conscience [*Obs and rare*] *South*

Cŏn'sciençe less, *a* Having no conscience "More careless and *conscienceless*" *Lore*

Cŏn'scient (kŏn'shent), *a* [Lat *conscions*] Conscious [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Cŏn'sci-ĕn'tiŏŭs (kŏn'shĭ ĕn'shus), *a* [L Lat *conscientiosus*, Fr *consciencieux*]

1 Influenced by conscience governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong, — said of a person "The advice of wise and *conscientious* men" *Prescott*

2 Characterized or regulated by a regard to conscience, conformed to the dictates of conscience "A holy and *conscientious* course" *Tillotson*

Syn — Scrupulous, exact, faithful, just, upright

Cŏn'sci-ĕn'tiŏŭs ly (kŏn'shĭ ĕn'shus lȳ), *adv* Accordance to the direction of conscience, with a strict regard to right and wrong

Cŏn'sci-ĕn'tiŏŭs-ness, *n* A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience, a sense of justice, and strict conformity to its dictates *Locke*

Cŏn'scion a ble (kŏn'shun a bl), *a* [Irregularly formed from *conscience*, q v] Governed by conscience, reasonable, just

If the minister's part be rightly discharged, it renders him to the people more *conscionable* *Milton*

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction *Bolton*

Cŏn'scion a-ble ness, *n* The quality of being governed by conscience, reasonableness [*Obs*]

Cŏn'scion a bly, *adv* In a manner agreeable to conscience, reasonably, justly [*Obs*]

Cŏn'sciŏŭs (kŏn'shus, 53), *a* [Lat *conscius*, from *con* and *scire*, to know Cf CONSCIENCE]

1 Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts or mental operations

Some are thinking or *conscious* beings, or have a power of thought. *Watts*

2 Possessing knowledge, whether by internal conscious experience or external observation

The damsel then to Lancret sent
Who, *conscious* of the occasion, feared the event *Dryden*
Æneas only *conscious* to the sign,
Presaged th event *Dryden*

3 Made the object of consciousness, as, *conscious* guilt

Then bursting forth
Afresh with *conscious* terrors vex me round,
That rest or intermission none I find *Milton*

Syn — Aware, apprised sensible

Cŏn'sciŏŭs ly, *adv* With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions or self

If these perceptions with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present *Locke*

Cŏn'sciŏŭs ness, *n* **1** The knowledge of sensations and mental operations, or of what passes in one's own mind, the act of the mind which makes known an internal object

Consciousness is thus on the one hand the recognition by the mind of "ego" of its acts and affections — in other words the self-affirmation that certain modifications are known by me, and that these modifications are mine *Sir W Hamilton*

2 Immediate knowledge of any object whatever

Annihilate the *consciousness* of the object you annihilate the *consciousness* of the operation *Sir W Hamilton*

Con-scribe', *v t* [Lat *conscribere*, to write together, to enroll, from *con* and *scribere*, to write] To write down, to enroll, to enlist [*Obs*] *Scott*

Cŏn'script, *a* [Lat *conscriptus*, p p of *conscribere*, to enroll, from *con* and *scribere*, to write] Enrolled, written, registered

Conscript fathers (*Rom Antiq*), the senators of Rome, the name having been applied first to certain new senators *enrolled with* the original body, and afterward to all of them

Cŏn'script, *n* One taken by lot from the conscription list, and compelled to serve as a soldier or sailor

Con-scrip'tion, *n* [Lat. *conscriptio*, Fr *conscription*, Pr *conscriptio*]

1 An enrolling or registering "The *conscription* of men of war" *Burnet*

2 A compulsory enrollment of individuals of a certain age, held liable to be drafted for military or naval service

Con scrip'tion-al, *a* Belonging to a conscription

Cŏn'se crāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONSECRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONSECRATING] [Lat *consecratus*, p p of *consecrare*, from *con* and *sacrare*, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred, q v]

1 To make, or declare to be, sacred to appropriate to sacred uses, to set apart, dedicate, or devote, to the service and worship of God, as, to *consecrate* a church

One day in the week is, by a public law, *consecrated* to a holy rest *Sharp*

2 To canonize, to exalt to the rank of a saint, to enroll among the gods, as a Roman emperor

3 To render venerable, to dignify, as, rules or principles *consecrated* by time. *Burke*

Syn — See ADDICT

Cŏn'se crate, *a* [Lat *consecratus*, p p of *consecrare*] Consecrated, devoted, dedicated, sacred

They were assembled in that *consecrate* place. *Bacon*

Cŏn'se crā'ted ness, *n* State of being consecrated

Cŏn'se crā'ter, *n* See CONSECRATOR

Cŏn'se-crā'tion, *n* [Lat *consecratio*, Fr *consecration*, Pr *consecratio*, *consegratio*, *consegracion*]

1 The act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God, dedication

Consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so *South*

2 The act of publicly enrolling or numbering among the acknowledged saints or gods, canonization, as the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor *Hale*

3 The act of rendering venerable or dignified

Cŏn'se crā'tor, *n* [Lat *consecrator*] One who consecrates, one who performs the rites by which a person or thing is devoted or dedicated to sacred purposes [Written also *consecrater*]

Cŏn'se crā'to ry, *a* Making sacred, dedicatory "The *consecratory* prayer" *Burnet*

Cŏn'sec-tā'ne oŭs, *a* [Lat *consectaneus* See *infra*] Following as a matter of course *Gilbert*

Cŏn'sec ta ry, *a* [Lat *consecturius*, from *consectari*, to follow after eagerly from *con* and *sectari*, to follow eagerly, from *sequi*, *secutus*, to follow] Following by consequence, consequent, deducible [*Rare*] "*Consectary* impacities" *Browne*

Cŏn'sec ta ry, *n* That which follows by consequence or is logically deducible, deduction from premises corollary *Milton*

Cŏn'se cūte, *v t* To follow closely, to endeavor to overtake to pursue [*Obs*] *Burnet*

Cŏn'se cū'tion, *n* [Lat *consecutio*, from *consequi*, *consecutus*, to follow, from *con* and *sequi* to follow, Fr *consecution*, Pr *consecutio*, Sp *consecucion*, It *consecuzione*]

1 A following, or sequel, train of consequences from premises, series of deductions *Hale*

2 A succession or series of things that follow one another, as, a *consecution* of colors *Newton*

Month of consecution (*Astron*) the lunar month is reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another [*Obs*]

Con-sĕc'ū tive, *a* [Fr *consecutif* It *consecutivo*]

1 Following in a train succeeding one another in a regular order, successive, uninterrupted in course or succession as, fifty *consecutive* years

2 Following as a consequence or result consequential, succeeding "The actions of a man *consecutive* to volition" *Locke*

3 (*Mus*) Following in the same order — said of certain progressions of chords forbidden by the laws of harmony

Consecutive chords (*Mus*) chords of the same kind succeeding one another without interruption

Con sĕc'ū tive ly, *adv* By way of consequence, or succession, successively

Con sĕc'ū tive-ness, *n* State or quality of being consecutive

Con sĕc'ū nāte, *v t* To sow or plant together [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Cŏn'se nĕs'cence, } *n* [From Lat *consenescens*,
Cŏn'se nĕs'cen cy } p pr of *consenescere*, to grow old together, from *con* and *senescere*, to grow old, v inchoative from *senex*, to be old] A growing old, decay from age, as, the *consenescence* of the world *Ray*

Con sĕn'se', *n* [Lat *consensus*] A sense or feeling in union with some other [*Rare*] *Cudworth*

Con sĕn'sion, *n* [Lat *consensio* See *infra*] Agreement, accord [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Con sĕn'su al (sĕn'shu), *a* [See CONSENT, *v i*]

1 (*Law*) Existing by consent, as, a *consensual* contract *Bouvier*

2 (*Physiol*) Excited or caused by sensation, and not through an intermediate discriminating will or feeling, as, the *consensual* actions of many lower animals *Carpenter*

Con sĕnt', *n* [From the verb, Lat. *consensus* See *infra*]

1 Agreement in opinion or sentiment, the being of one mind, accord, concurrence

They fell together all, as by *consent* *Shak*

2 Correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations, agreement, harmony, coherence "The melodious *consent* of the birds" *Holland*

Such is the world's great harmony that springs
From union order, and *consent* of things *Pope*

3 Voluntary accordance with what is done, or proposed to be done, by another, concurrence with another in action, acquiescence, compliance

Thou wert possessed of David's throne
By free *consent* of all *Milton*

4 (*Pathol*) An agreement, or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part *Quincy*

Syn — Assent, acquiescence, concurrence, free-will See ASSENT

Con sĕnt', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CONSENTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONSENTING] [Lat *consentire*, from *con* and *sentire*, to feel, perceive, think, Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *consentir*, It *consentire*]

1 To agree in opinion or sentiment, to be of the same mind, to accord, to concur

Flourishing many years before Wyclif, and much *consenting* with him in judgment *Fuller*

2 To indicate or express a willingness to yield to guidance, persuasion, or necessity, to give assent, to comply

My poverty but not my will *consents* *Shak.*

Syn — To accede yield assent comply, agree, allow concede, permit admit concur, acquiesce

Con-sĕnt', *v t* To grant, to allow, to assent to, to admit [*Obs*]

Interpreters will not *consent* it to be a true story *Milton*

Con sĕn'ta nĕ'i ty, *n* Mutual agreement

Cŏn'sen tā'ne oŭs, *a* [Lat *consentaneus*, It *consentaneo*] Consistent with agreeable or accordant to, suitable "A good law, and *consentaneous* to reason" *Howell*

Cŏn'sen tā'ne oŭs-ly, *adv* Agreeably, consistently suitably

Cŏn'sen tā'ne oŭs ness, *n* The quality of being consistent, mutual agreement

Con sĕnt'er, *n* One who consents

Con sĕn'tient (sĕn'shent *a* [Lat *consentiens*, p pr of *consentire* See CONSENT] Agreeing in mind, accordant in opinion

The authority due to the *consentient* judgment of the church *Pearson*

Con sĕnt'ing ly, *adv* With consent, in a compliant manner

Cŏn'se quençe, *n* [Lat *consequentia*, Fr *conséquence*, Pr *consequencia*, *consequencia*]

1 That which flows out of and follows, something on which it depends, result

Shun to taste,
And shun the bitter *consequence* for know,
The day thou eatst thereof thou shalt die *Milton*

2, (*Log*) A proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions the conclusion which results from reason or argument, inference deduction

3 Connection of cause and effect, consecution

I felt
That I must after thee with this my son,
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three *Milton*

Link follows link by necessary *consequence* *Coleridge*

In consequence, hence for this cause — *In consequence of* by reason of as the effect of — *Of consequence* possessed of importance value or influence "It is a matter *of* small *consequence* *Shak*

Syn — Effect, result end See EFFECT

Cŏn'se-quençe, *v t* To draw inferences, to deduce [*Obs*] "A school boy way of defining and *consequencing*" *Milton*

Cŏn'se quent, *a* [Lat *consequens* p pr of *consequi* Fr & Pr *consequent* See CONSECUTION]

1 Following as a result or inference, — with *to* or *on*

The right was *consequent* to and built on, an act perfectly personal *Locke*

2 (*Log*) Following, by necessary inference or rational deduction as, a proposition *consequent* to other propositions

Cŏn'se quent, *n* **1** That which follows, or results from a cause

They were all governed which is always a *consequent* of ill payment *Davies*

2 (*Log*) That which follows from propositions by rational deduction that which is deduced from reasoning or argumentation conclusion or inference

3 (*Math*) The second term of a ratio, as the term *b* in the ratio *a b*, the first, *a*, being called the *antecedent*

Cŏn'se quĕn'tial, *a* **1** Following as a consequence or result consequent

All that is revealed in Scripture has a *consequential* necessity of being believed by those to whom it is proposed, because it is of divine authority *Locke*

2 Characterized by logical connection, conclusive [*Obs*]

These kind of arguments are highly *consequential* and concludent to my purpose *Hales*

3. Assuming, or exhibiting, an air of consequence; pretending to importance, pompous, as, a *consequential* man "His stately and *consequential* pace" *W Scott*

Cŏn'se-quĕn'tial ly, *adv* 1 With just deduction of consequences, with right connection of ideas, logically "The faculty of writing *consequentially*" *Addison*

2 By consequence not immediately, eventually, as, to do a thing *consequentially* *South*

3 In a regular series in the order of cause and effect "*Consequentially*, and in continued, unbroken schemes" *Addison*

4 With assumed importance, with conceit, pompously *Campbell*

Cŏn'se quĕn'tial ness, *n* The quality of being consequential

Cŏn'se quent ly, *adv* By consequence, by natural or logical sequence or connection.

Syn — See ACCORDINGLY

Cŏn'se quent ness, *n* Regular connection of propositions following each other, logical or natural consecution [*Rare*] *Digby*

Con sĕr'tion, *n* [Lat *consertio*, from *conserere*, *consertum* to join together, from *con* and *serere*, to join] Junction, adaptation [*Rare*] *Young*

Con sĕrv'a ble, *a* [Lat *conservabilis*] Capable of being kept or preserved from decay or injury

Con sĕrv'an-çy (14), *n* The act of preserving, preservation

Court of conservancy a court held by the lord mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames *Johnson*

Con-sĕrv'ant, *a* [Lat *conservans*, p pr of *conservare*] Having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction

Cŏn'ser vā'tion, *n* [Lat *conservatio*, Fr *conservation*, Pr *conservacio*, It *conservazione*] The act of preserving, guarding, or protecting the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state preservation

A step necessary for the *conservation* of Protestantism *Hallam*

A state without the means of some change is without the means of its *conservation* *Locke*

Cŏn'ser vā'tion al, *a* Tending to conserve preservative

Con sĕrv'a tĭşm, *n* [For *conservatorism*, from *conservative*] The disposition and tendency to preserve what is established, opposition to change, the habit of mind, or conduct, of a conservative

Con sĕrv'a tĭve, *a* [Fr *conservatif*, Pr *conservatiu*, It *conservativo*]

1 Having power to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste, or injury, preservative

2 Tending or disposed to maintain existing institutions

Con sĕr'va tĭve, *n* 1 One who or that which preserves from ruin, innovation, injury, or radical change

2 One who holds intermediate or moderate opinions in politics one who desires to maintain existing institutions and customs, — opposed to *revolutionary* or *radical*

Con serr'a toire' (sĕrv'a twŏr'), *n* [Fr] A conservatory, or school, in Paris especially, one for music and the arts [See CONSERVATORY,]

Cŏn'ser vā'tor or **Cŏn'ser vā'tor**, *n* [Lat, It *conservator*, Pr *conservator*, *conservador*, Fr *conservateur*]

1 One who preserves from injury or violation

The great Creator and *Conservator* of the world *Derham*

2 (*Law*) An officer who has charge of preserving the public peace, as a judge or sheriff or who has the charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation, community, or, sometimes, of an individual

The lords of the secret councils were likewise made *conservators* of the peace of the two kingdoms *Clarendon*

The *conservator* of the estate of an idiot *Lowndes*

Con-sĕrv'a-to ry (50), *a* [L Lat *conservatorius*, Fr *conservatoire*] Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury

Con-sĕrv'a to ry, *n.* [L Lat *conservatorium*, It *conservatorio*, Fr *conservatoire*]

1 A place for preserving any thing from loss, decay, waste, or injury a place for preserving from injury, or in the natural condition especially, a greenhouse for exotic or tender plants *Evelyn*

2 That which preserves from injury "A *conservatory* of life" *Bacon*

3 A public place of instruction, designed to preserve and perfect the knowledge of some branch of learning or the fine arts, as, a *conservatory* of music, a *conservatory* of arts and trades [*A Gallicism*]

Con-sĕrv'a trix, *n* [Lat] A woman who preserves from injury, &c

Con sĕrve' (14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONSERVED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONSERVING] [Lat *conservare*, from *con* and *servare*, to keep, guard, Fr *conserver*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *conservar*, It *conservare*]

To keep in a safe or sound state, to save, to preserve, to protect "All things *conserving* safe to his retreat" *Chapman*

The amity which they meant to *conserve* and maintain with the emperor *Strype*

2 To prepare with sugar, &c, for the purpose of preservation, as fruits, &c

Cŏn'sĕrve, *n.* [Fr. *conserve*, from *conserver*. See *supra*]

1 Any thing which is conserved, especially, a sweetmeat made of fruit, &c, prepared with sugar

I shall study broths, plasters, and *conserves*, till I become a notable woman *Tatler*

2 A conservatory [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

Con-sĕrv'er, *n* One who conserves, one who keeps from loss or injury, one who lays up for preservation, a preparer of conserves

Con sĕ'sion, *n* [Lat *considere*, to sit down, from *con* and *sidere*, to sit down, *sedere*, to sit] A sitting together [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Con sĕ'sor, *n* [Lat See *supra*] One that sits with others [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Con sĭd'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONSIDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONSIDERING] [Lat *considerare*, to consider, view attentively, either from the root *sid*, akin to Gr *eid*, *ȳ*, to see, or from a hypothetical Lat *considere*, to sit by, from *con* and *sidere*, to sit The literal sense would be, *to sit by* or *close to*, or *set the mind* or *the eye to*, hence, to view or examine with attention, Fr *considerer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *considerar*, It *considerare*]

1 To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination, to think on with care, to ponder, to study, to meditate on

Henceforth to speculations high or deep
I turned my thoughts, and with capacious mind
Considered all things visible *Milton*

2 To have regard to, to take into view or account, to pay due attention to, to acknowledge the claims of

Consider, sir the chance of war the day
Was yours by accident *Shak*

England could grow into a posture of being more united at home and more *considered* abroad *Temple*

3 To estimate to think, to regard to view — followed by an adjective or noun descriptive of what is attributed, as, I *consider* him wise, or a philosopher

Syn — To ponder weigh revolve study, reflect on meditate on, contemplate, examine See PONDER

Con sĭd'er, *v i* To think seriously, maturely, or carefully, to reflect, to deliberate

Caesar entreats
Not to *consider* in what case thou stand st,
Further than he is Caesar *Shak*

Con sĭd'er a ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *considerable*, It *considerabile*]

1 Worthy of consideration requiring to be observed, borne in mind, or attended to [*Obs*]

It is *considerable* that some urns have had inscriptions on them expressing that the lamps were burning *Wilkins*

Licentia infinitely the most *considerable* duration *Tillotson*

2 Possessing consequence or importance, not insignificant, of some distinction, noteworthy, respectable, — said of *persons*

You are indeed a very *considerable* man *Junius*

3 Of importance or value moderately large "A *considerable* sum of money" *Prescott*

Con sĭd'er a ble ness, *n* Some degree of importance, moment, or dignity a degree of value or importance that deserves notice

Con sĭd'er a bly, *adv* In a degree deserving notice in a degree not trifling or unimportant

And Europe still *considerably* gains
Both by their good examples and their pains *Roscommon*

Con sĭd'er ançe, *n* [Lat *considerantia*, Pr *consideransa*, It *consideranza*] Act of considering, consideration [*Obs*] *Shak*

Con sĭd'er ate (44), *a* [Lat *consideratus*, p p of *considerare*]

1 Given to consideration or to sober reflection, regardful of consequences or circumstances, deliberate, circumspect, careful, especially mindful of the rights, claims, and feelings of others

Æneas is patient *considerate*, and careful of his people *Dryden*

2 Having respect to regardful [*Rare*] "*Considerate* of praise" *Decay of Piety*

Syn — Thoughtful, reflective, careful, discreet, prudent deliberate serious See THOUGHTFUL

Con sĭd'er ate ly, *adv* In a considerate manner, deliberately, with due regard to others

Con sĭd'er ate ness, *n* The quality of exercising consideration, prudence

Con sĭd'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *consideratio*, Fr *consideration*, Pr *consideracio*, It *considerazione*]

1 The act of considering continuous and careful thought contemplation, deliberation

Let us think with *consideration* and consider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration *Sidney*

2 Attentive respect, appreciative regard — used especially in diplomatic or stately correspondence

The undersigned has the honor to repeat to Mr Hulseman the assurance of his high *consideration* *D Webster*

The *consideration* with which he [Galileo] was treated *Whewell*

3 Claim to notice or regard, a moderate degree of respectability regard, some degree of importance or consequence, significance

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets who was not explained for the use of the Dauphin *Addison*

4 That which is considered or taken into account as a ground of opinion or action, motive, reason, influence

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum *Dryden*

5 (*Law.*) The cause which moves a contracting party to enter into an agreement; the material cause of a contract, the price of a stipulation; compensation, equivalent *Bouvier.*

☞ *Consideration* is used in the jurisprudence of England and the United States in the same sense as civilians use the word *cause*, in relation to obligations *Motive* is not the same thing as *consideration*, as the latter means something which is of value in the eye of the law, and which may be either some benefit to the party promising or some detriment to the other party

Con sĭd'er a tive, *a* [It *considerativo*] Taking into consideration, careful, thoughtful [*Obs*] "I love to be *considerative*" *B Jonson.*

Con sĭd'er ā'tor, *n* One who considers, a considerer [*Obs*] "Mystical *considerators*" *Browne.*

Con sĭd'er-er, *n* One who considers, a man of reflection, a thinker *Milton*

Con sĭd'er ing ly, *adv* With consideration or deliberation

Con-sīgn' (kon sīn'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONSIGNED; *p pr* & *vb n* CONSIGNING] [Lat *consignare*, to seal or sign, from *con* and *signare*, from *signum*, mark, sign, seal, Fr *consigner*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *consignar*, It *consignare*, *consegnare*]

1 To give, transfer, or deliver, in a formal manner, as if by signing over into the possession of another, or into a different state, with the sense of fixedness in that state, or permanence of possession, as, at death the body is *consigned* to the grave

At the end of general account, good men are to be *consigned* over to another state *Atterbury*

2 To give in charge as a trust, to commit, to intrust

Atides, parting for the Trojan war,
Consigned the youthful consort to his care *Pope*

3 (*Com*) To give into the hands of an agent for superintendence, sale, &c as, to *consign* goods

4 To assign, to appropriate, to set apart

The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended by the donor *Dryden*

5 To stamp or impress [*Obs*] "*Consign* my spirit with great fear" *Bp Taylor*

Syn — To commit, deliver, intrust, resign See COMMIT

Con sīgn' (kon sīn'), *v i* 1 To submit, to give one's self up, to surrender or yield one's self. [*Obs*]

All lovers young all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust. *Shak.*

2 To yield consent, to agree [*Obs*]

Take with you free power to ratify,
Augment, or alter
Any thing in or out of our demands,
And we'll *consign* thereto *Shak*

Con sĭg'na-ta-ry, *n* One to whom something is consigned or intrusted [*Obs*] *Jenkins*

Cŏn'sig nā'tion, *n* [Lat *consignatio*, Fr *consignation*, It *consignazione*, *consegnazione*]

1 The act of consigning the act of delivering or committing to another person, place, or state [*Obs*]

So is despair a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin *Bp Taylor*

2 The act of ratifying or establishing, as if by signing confirmation "A direct *consignation* of pardon" *Bp Taylor*

3 A stamp, an indication, a sign [*Obs*] "The most certain *consignations* of an excellent value" *Bp Taylor*

Con sĭg'na tūre (53), *n* Full signature, joint signing or stamping *Cotgrave*

Con'signe (kŏn'sēen), *n* [Fr] (*Mil*) (*a*) Countersign watchword (*b*) A sentinel

Cŏn'sign-ee' (kŏn'sī nē'), *n* [Fr *consigné*, p p of *consigner*] The person to whom goods or other things are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence, a factor

Con sīgn'er (sīn'ẽr), *n* One who consigns See CONSIGNOR

Cŏn'sig nĭf'i cant, *a* Having joint signification [*Rare*] *Spelman*

Con-sig'ni fi-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *con* and Eng *signification*, q v] Joint signification *Harris*

Cŏn'sig nĭf'i ca tĭve, *a* [Lat *con* and Eng *significative*, q v] Having a like signification, synonymous

Con sĭg'ni fȳ, *v t* [Lat *con* and *significare*, i e, *signum facere*, to make a sign or mark] To mark or denote in combination with something else

The cipher which has no value of itself and only serves to connote and *consignify*, and to change the value of the figures *Locke*

Con sīgn'ment (sīn'), *n* 1 The act of consigning, consignation, the act of sending or committing as a charge, for safe keeping and management, the act of depositing with, as goods for sale

2 (*Com*) The thing consigned, the goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale

To increase your *consignments* of this valuable branch of national commerce *Burke.*

3 The writing by which any thing is consigned

Con sīgn'or (sīn'), *n* One who consigns, one who sends, delivers, or commits goods or other things in trust to another for sale or superintendence, — opposed to *consignee* [Written also *consigner*]

Con-sĭl'i-ençe, *n* [Lat *con* and *salire*, to leap] The act of concurring, coincidence

The *consilience* of inductions takes place when one class of facts coincides with an induction obtained from another different class *Whewell.*

Con-sim'i-lar, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and Eng. *similar*, q. v.] Having common resemblance. [*Rare.*] *Bailey*

Cŏn'si-mil'i-tūde (53), *n* [Fr *consimilitude*. See SIMILITUDE.] Common resemblance. [*R.*] *Cotgr*

Cŏn'si-mil'i-ty, *n* Common resemblance. [*Obs.*] "A *consimility* of disposition." *Aubrey*

Con-sist', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CONSISTED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* CONSISTING.] [Lat *consistere*, from *con* and *sistere*, to stand, Fr *consister*, Sp & Pg *consistir*, It. *consistere*.]

1 To stand firm, to be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection, to be, to exist, to subsist, to be supported and maintained

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. *Col* i. 17

2 To be consistent or harmonious, to be in accordance, — usually followed by *with*

This was a *consisting* story which was supported by collateral proofs *Burnet*

Health *consists* with temperance alone *Pope*

To consist in, to be constituted by, to have foundation or substance in, to lie in. "Their defection from the God of Israel did not *consist in* the rejecting him as a false God." *Warburton.* — *To consist of*, to be composed or made up of. "Do not our lives *consist of* the four elements?" Falth, so they say, but I think it rather *consists of* eating and drinking." *Shak.*

Syn. — To CONSIST, CONSIST OF, CONSIST IN. The verb *consist* is employed chiefly for two purposes which are marked and distinguished by the prepositions used. When we wish to indicate the parts which unite to compose a thing, we use *of*, as when we say, "Macaulay's Miscellanies consist chiefly *of* articles which were first published in the Edinburgh Review." When we wish to indicate the true nature, object, or result of a thing, we use *in*, as, "Our safety consists *in* a strict adherence to duty." "There are some artists whose skill consists *in* a certain manner which they have affected." "A great beauty of letters does often consist *in* little passages of private conversation, and references to particular matters." *Walsh*

The use
Of such set entertainments more *consists*
In custom than in course *Ford*

Con-sist'ence, } *n* [Fr *consistance*, Pr., Sp., & Pg
Con sist'en-cy, } *consistencia*, It *consistenza*.]

1 The condition of standing or adhering firmly together, or being fixed in union, as the parts of a body, existence, firmness, coherence, solidity

Water being divided maketh many circles, till it restore itself to the natural *consistence* *Bacon*

There is the same necessity for the divine influence and regimen, to order, govern, conserve, and keep together the universe in that *consistence* it hath received, as it was at first to give it *Hales*

2 A degree of firmness, density, or spissitude

Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup *Arbuthnot*

3 That which stands together as a united whole, a combination

The church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of orders and members *Milton*

4 Firmness of constitution or character, substantiality

His friendship is of a noble make and a lasting *consistency*. *South*

5 Agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times, congruity, correspondence, as, the *consistency* of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions, *consistency* of opinions, *consistency* of conduct or of character

That *consistency* of behavior whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures which appear the most just *Addison*

Con-sist'ent, *a* [Lat *consistens*, p pr of *consistere*, Fr *consistant*.]

1 Possessing firmness or fixedness, firm, hard, solid

The humoral and *consistent* parts of the body *Harvey*

2 Having agreement with itself at different times, or harmony among its parts, possessing unity, accordant, harmonious, congruous, compatible, uniform

Show me one that has it in his power
To act *consistent* with himself an hour *Pope*

Con sist'ent ly, *adv* In a consistent manner, in agreement, agreeably, as, to command confidence a man must act *consistently*

Cŏn'sis tō'ri al, *a* [Fr *consistorial*.] Pertaining or relating to a consistory. "*Consistorial* laws." *Hooker.* "*Consistorial* courts." *Hoadley*

Cŏn'sis tō'ri an, *a* Relating to a certain order of Presbyterian assemblies

You fall next on the *consistorian* schismatics, for you so call Presbyterians *Milton*

Con-sis'to-ry (113) (Synop., § 130), *n* [Lat *consistorium*, from *consistere* Fr *consistoire*, Pr., Sp., & Pg *consistori*, It *consistoro*, *consistoro* See CONSIST.]

1 Primarily, a place of standing or staying together, hence, any solemn assembly or council

To council summons all his mighty peers,
Within thick clouds and dark tenfold involved,
A gloomy *consistory* *Milton*

2 (*Eng Church*) The spiritual court of a diocesan bishop held before his chancellor or commissioner in his cathedral church or any other convenient place *Hook*

3. (*Rom Cath Church*) An assembly of prelates, the college of cardinals at Rome

Pius was then hearing causes in *consistory* *Bacon*

4. A church tribunal.

☞ In some churches, as the Dutch, a *consistory* is the lowest tribunal, corresponding to a church session, and in others, as the Reformed church in France, is composed of ministers and elders, corresponding to a presbytery

Con-sis'to-ry *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a consistory. "To hold *consistory* session." *Strype*

Con sŏ'ci ate (sō'shi-at, 63), *n* [Lat *consociatus*, p p of *consociare* See *infra*.] One who is allied or confederated with another, an associate, an accomplice. (*Obs.*) "Wicked *consociates*." *Bp Hall*

Con sō'ci āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONSOCIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONSOCIATING.] [Lat *consociare*, *consociatum*, from *con* and *sociare*, to join or unite, from *socius*, companion See SOCIAL.]

1 To bring into alliance, confederacy, or relationship, to bring together, to join, to connect, to unite. [*R.*] "To *consociate* severed worlds." *Mallett*

2 To unite or confederate in an ecclesiastical consociation. [*New England.*]

Con sō'ci āte, *v i* 1 To be allied, confederated, or associated, to coalesce. [*Rare.*] *Bentley*

2 To form an ecclesiastical consociation. [*New England.*]

Con sō'ci ā'tion (kon-sō'shi-ā'shun), *n* [Lat *consociatio*, It *consociazione*.]

1 Intimate union, fellowship, alliance, companionship, confederation, association, intimacy. "A friendly *consociation* with your kindred elements." *Warburton*

2 A voluntary and permanent confederacy or union of neighboring churches, for the purpose of mutual advice and co-operation in ecclesiastical matters. It is distinguished from an *association*, which is composed of ministers alone. [*New England.*]

Con sō'ci ā'tion al, *a* Pertaining to a consociation. [*New England.*]

Con sō'la-ble *a* [Lat *consolabilis*, Fr *consolable*.] Admitting comfort, capable of receiving consolation

Cŏn'so lāte, *v t* [Lat *consolari*, *consolatum*.] To console. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn*

Cŏn'so lā'tion, *n* [Lat *consolatio*, Fr & Pr *consolation*, It *consolazione*.]

1 The act of comforting, the state of being comforted, alleviation of misery or distress of mind, refreshment of mind or spirits

Against such cruelties
With inward *consolations* recompensed *Milton*

2 That which comforts or refreshes the spirits, the cause of comfort. "Waiting for the *consolation* of Israel." *Luke ii. 25*

Syn. — Comfort, solace, alleviation. See COMFORT.

Con sō lā'to del Mā'r [It. the consulate of the sea.] A collection of maritime laws of disputed origin, but by some supposed to have been compiled by the order of the ancient kings of Arragon. It has formed the basis of most of the subsequent collections of maritime laws *Kent Bouvier*

Cŏn'so lā'tor, *n* [Lat., It *consolatore*, Fr *consolateur*.] One who consoles

Con-sŏl'a to-ry (90), *a* [Lat *consolatorius*, It *consolatorio*.] Tending to give consolation or comfort

The punishment of tyrants is a noble and awful act of justice, and it has with truth been said to be *consolatory* to the human mind *Burke*

Con sŏl'a to-ry, *n* That which consoles, a speech or writing intended for consolation *Milton*

Con sōle', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONSOLED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONSOLING.] [Lat *consolari*, from *con* and *solari*, to console, comfort, Fr *consoler*, Sp & Pg *consolar*, It *consolare*.] To cheer in distress or depression, to alleviate the grief and raise the mind or spirits of, to relieve from distress, to comfort to soothe

I am much *consoled* by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete *I Henry*

Syn. — To comfort, solace, soothe, cheer, sustain, encourage, support. See COMFORT.

Cŏn'sōle, *n* [Fr., either from *con* and Fr *sole*, Lat *solea*, sole, sandal, i. e., base, support, or contracted from Lat *consolida*, from *consolidus*, very firm, from *con* and *solidus*, firm, solid.] (*Arch.*) A bracket or shoulder piece, or a projecting ornament on the keystone of an arch, and often used to support little cornices, figures, busts, and vases

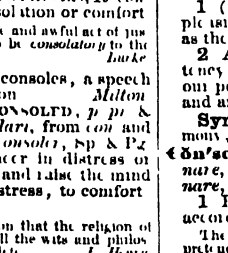

Consoles

Con sōl'er, *n* One who gives consolation

Cŏn'sōle-tā'ble, *n* A table whose leaf or slab is supported by consoles or brackets at the two ends

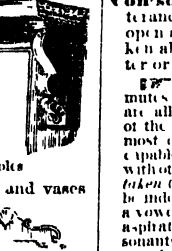

Console-table

Con sŏl'i dant, *a* [Lat *consolidans*, p pr of *consolidare*, Fr *consolidant*.] Serving to unite or consolidate

Con-sŏl'i-dant, *n* A medicine that heals or unites the parts of wounded flesh. *Coxe.*

Con-sŏl'i-dāte, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* CONSOLIDATED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONSOLIDATING.] [Lat *consolidare*, *consolidatum*, from *con* and *solidare*, to make firm, from *solidus*, firm, solid, Fr *consolider*, Pr., Sp., & Pg *consolidar*, It *consolidare*.]

1 To make solid, to unite or press together into a compact mass, to harden or make dense and firm, to combine

He fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters *Burnet*

2 To unite, as various particulars, into one mass or body, as, to *consolidate* the forces of an army. "*Consolidating* numbers into unity." *Wordsworth*

3 (*Surg.*) To unite by means of applications, as the parts of a broken bone, or the lips of a wound

To consolidate benefices (*Law*) to combine them into one. — *To consolidate bills* (*Legislative Bodies*), to unite them into one

Syn. — To unite, combine, harden, compact, condense, compress

Con sŏl'i dāte *v i* To grow firm and hard, to unite and become solid, as, moist clay *consolidates* by drying

In hurts and ulcers of the head dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate* *Bacon*

Con sŏl'i date (41), *a* [Lat *consolidatus*, p p of *consolidare*.] Formed into a solid mass, made firm, consolidated. [*Rare.*]

The brawns and sinews of his thighs not yet *consolidate* *Sir T Elyot*

Con sŏl'i dā'ted, *p a* 1 Made solid, hard, or compact

2 United together, joined into one

3 (*Bot.*) Having a small surface in proportion to bulk, as in the cactus

Consolidated plants are evidently adapted and designed for very dry regions, in such only they are found *Gray*

Con-sŏl'i dā'tion, *n* [Lat *consolidatio*, Fr *consolidation*, Pr *consolidacio*, Sp *consolidacion*, It *consolidazione*.]

1 The act of consolidating or compacting into one mass, body, or system, as the *consolidation* of funds, the *consolidation* of two or more bills in legislation, &c. "The *consolidation* of the great European monarchies." *Hallam*

2 (*Law.*) The combination of several actions into one

Con sŏl'i dā'tive, *a* [Fr *consolidatif*, Pr *consolidatiu*, Sp & It *consolidativo*.] Tending to consolidate, healing

Con sōl'ing *p a* Adapted to console or comfort, as, *consoling* news

Con sōls' or **Cŏn'sols** (Synop., § 130), *n pl* [Formed by abbreviation from *consolidated* stocks or annuities. Fr *consolidé*.] The leading English funded government security, a fund formed by the consolidation of different annuities, and on which three per cent is now paid

☞ It is the stock in which there is most speculation, and hence the price at which it stands generally regulates the rise and fall of other public securities *Simmonds*

Cŏn'so nance, } *n* [Lat *consonantia*, Pr., Sp., &
Cŏn'so nan cy, } Pg *consonancia*, It *consonanza*, Fr *consonance*.]

1 (*Mus.*) Accord or agreement of sounds, a pleasing accord of sounds produced simultaneously, as the third, fifth, and eighth

2 A state of agreement or congruity, consistency, suitableness. "The perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to the doctrines of Scripture and antiquity." *Hammond*

Syn. — Agreement, accord, consistency, unison, harmony, congruity, suitableness, agreeableness

Cŏn'so nant, *a* [Lat *consonans*, p pr of *consonare*, to sound at the same time, from *con* and *sonare*, to sound, It *consonante*, Fr *consonnant*.]

1 Having agreement, congruous, consistent, according — followed by *with* or *to*

They all plead Scripture for what they say; and each one pretends that his opinion is *consonant* to the words there used *Bp Beveridge*

2 (*Mus.*) Harmonizing together, accordant, as, *consonant* tones, *consonant* chords

Cŏn'so nant, *n* An articulate sound which in utterance is usually combined and sounded with an open sound called a vowel; a member of the spoken alphabet other than a vowel; hence also, a letter or character representing such a sound

☞ Consonants are divided into various classes, as mutes, spirants, sibilants, nasals, semi-vowel, &c. They are all of them sounds uttered from a closer position of the organs than are the vowels proper, although the most open of them as the semi-vowels and nasals are capable of being united as vowels and forming syllables with other closer consonants as in the English *feeble* (*-bl*), *taken* (*-kn*). All the consonant sounds except the mutes may be indefinitely prolonged in utterance without the help of a vowel, and even the mutes may be produced with an aspirate instead of a vocal explosion. Vowels and consonants may be regarded as the two poles in the scale of sounds produced by a gradual approximation of the organs of speech from the most open to the closest positions, the vowel being more open than the consonant closer, but there is a territory between them where the sounds produced partake of the qualities of both

Cŏn'so nant'al, *a* Pertaining to consonants

Cŏn'so nant ly, *adv* In a consonant, consistent, or congruous manner

Cŏn'so nant ness, *n* The quality or condition of being consonant, agreeable, or consistent

Cŏn'so-nous, *a.* [Lat. *consonus.* See *supra.*] Agreeing in sound, symphonious

Con-sō'pi-ate, *v. t.* [See CONSOPITE.] To lull asleep [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Con-sō'pi-ā'tion, *n* A lulling asleep [*Obs*]

Cŏn'so-pite, *v t* [Lat *consopire, consopitum,* from *con* and *sopire,* to lull to sleep] To lull to sleep, to quiet, to compose [*Obs*]

The operations of the masculine faculties of the soul were, for a while, well slacked and *consopited* *Henry More*

Cŏn'so pite, *a* [Lat *consopitus* p p of *consopire,* It *consopito*] Lulled to sleep [*Obs*] *H More*

Cŏn'so pi'tion (pish'un), *n* The act of sleeping, or of lulling to sleep consopiation [*Obs.*] *Pope*

Cŏn'sŏrt, *n* [Lat *consors,* from *con* and *sors, sortis,* lot, fate, share]

1 One who shares the lot of another, a companion, a partner, especially, a wife or husband

The brute
Can not be human *consort,* they rejoice
Each with their kind *Milton*

He single chose to live, and shunned to wed,
Well pleased to want a *consort* of his bed *Dryden*

2 (*Naut*) A ship that keeps company with an other

3 An assembly or association of persons, a company, a combination [*Obs*]

In one *consort* there sat
Cruel revenge and rancorous despite,
Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate *Spenser*
Lord, place me in thy *consort* *Herbert*

4 An act or state of concurrence or conjunction, union [*Obs*] "By Heaven's *consort*" *I Fuller*
"Working in *consort*" *Hare*

Take it singly and it carries an air of levity but in *consort* with the rest, it has a meaning quite different *Attenbury*

5 Harmony of sounds, concert, as of musical instruments [*Obs*]

And the waters murmuring
With such *consort* as they keep,
Entice the dewy-feathered sleep *Milton*

Queen consort, the wife of a king as distinguished from a *queen regnant,* who rules alone, and a *queen dowager* the widow of a king

Con sŏrt' (25), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONSORTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONSORTING] To unite or to keep company, to associate

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts* with thee? *Dryden*

Con-sŏrt', *v t* 1 To unite or join, as in affection, harmony, company, &c "He with his *consorted* Eve" *Milton*

For all that pleasing is to living ears
Was there *consorted* in one harmony *Spenser*

The heralds then he straight charged to *consort*
The curled head Greeks with loud call to a court *Chapman*

He begins to *consort* himself with men, and thinks himself one *Locke*

2 To be or go in company with, to attend, to accompany [*Obs*]

Thou wretched boy that didst *consort* him here,
Shalt with him hence *Shak*

Con sŏrt'a ble, *a* Possessing fitness for companionship, suitable [*Obs*] *Holton*

Con sŏr'tion, *n* [Lat *consortio*] Fellowship [*Obs*] *Bromne*

Cŏn'sŏrt ship, *n* The condition of a consort fellowship, partnership *Hammond*

Cŏn'sound, *n* [Corrupted from Fr *consoude,* Pr *consonda, consonda,* It *consolida,* from Lat *consolida,* comfrey, from Lat *consolidus,* very solid, *consolidare,* to make solid, so called from its healing power Cf COMFREY] (*Bot*) A plant of several species, of the genus *Symphytum,* comfrey

Cŏn'spe çĭf'ic, *a* Belonging to the same species *Dana*

Con-spĕc'ta ble, *a* Easy to be seen, conspicuous [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Con spĕc'tion, *n* [Lat. *conspectio, conspectionis,* to behold attentively, from *con* and *specere, spectum,* to behold] A beholding [*Obs*] *Colgrave*

Cŏn'spec-tĭ'ĭ ty, *n* Faculty of seeing, sight [*Obs*] *Shak*

Con spĕc'tus, *n* [Lat] A general sketch or outline of a subject, a synopsis in epitome

Con-spēr'sion, *n* [Lat. *conspersio,* from *conspergere,* to sprinkle, from *con* and *spargere,* to strow] A sprinkling [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor*

Cŏn'spi cŭ'i ty, *n* State of being clear or bright, brightness, conspicuousness [*Rare*] *Chapman*

Con spĭc'ŭ ous, *a* [Lat *conspicuus,* from *conspicere* See CONSPECTION]

1 Open to the view, obvious to the eye, easy to be seen, manifest

It was a rock
Of alabaster piled up to the clouds,
Conspicuous far *Milton*

2 Obvious to the mental eye, clearly or extensively known, perceived, noted, eminent, famous, distinguished

A man who holds a *conspicuous* place in the political, ecclesiastical and literary history of England *Macaulay*

Syn —Distinguished eminent, famous, illustrious, prominent celebrated See DISTINGUISHED

Con spĭc'ŭ ous ly, *adv* In a conspicuous manner, obviously, in a manner to be clearly seen, eminently, remarkably

Con-spĭc'ŭ ous ness, *n* 1 Openness or exposure to the view, a state of being visible at a distance

2 A state of being extensively known and distinguished, eminence, celebrity, renown.

Strong desires of *conspicuousness,* with small abilities to obtain it *Boyle*

Con-spĭr'a-cy, *n* [See CONSPIRATION]

1 A combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement, between two or more persons, to commit some crime in concert, as treason, sedition, or insurrection, an agreement for the purpose of wrongfully prejudicing another, or to injure public trade, to affect public health, to insult public justice, &c, a plot

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy,*
Of the beast Caliban and his confederates,
Against my life *Shak*

2 A concurrence or general tendency, as of causes or circumstances, to one event

A *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things *Sidney*

Syn —Combination, plot, cabal

Con spĭr'ant, *a* [Lat *conspirans,* p pr of *conspirare,* Fr *conspirant*] Engaging in a plot to commit a crime, conspiring [*Obs*] *Shak*

Cŏn'spi rā'tion, *n* [Lat *conspiratio,* Fr *conspiration,* It *conspirazione*] Agreement or concurrence for some end or purpose, as of persons to commit a crime, or of circumstances, causes, &c, to some result, conspiracy, agreement, harmonious operation [*Rare*]

As soon as it was day certain Jews made a *conspiration* *Udal*

In our natural body every part has a necessary sympathy with every other, and all together form, by their harmonious *conspiration,* a healthy whole *Sir W Hamilton*

Con spĭr'a tor, *n* [Lat] One who conspires with others for an evil purpose, a plotter "The military *conspirators*" *Hallam*

Con spīre', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CONSPIRED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONSPIRING] [Lat *conspirare,* to blow together, to harmonize, agree, plot, from *con* and *spirare,* to breathe, blow, Fr *conspirer,* It *conspirare*]

1 To agree, by oath, covenant, or otherwise, to commit a crime, to plot together, to plan

You have *conspired* against our royal person,
Joined with an enemy proclaimed *Shak*

2 To concur to one end, to agree

The press, the pulpit, and the stage
Conspire to censure and expose our age *Roscommon*

Syn — To unite, concur, combine complot, contederate league

Con spīre', *v t* To plot, to plan, to combine for, to concur in

Angry clouds *conspire* your overthrow,
Leaving at your too disdainful height *Bp Hall*

Con spīr'er, *n* One who conspires or plots, a conspirator *Shak*

Con spīr'ing ly, *adv* In the manner of a conspiracy by conspiracy *Milton*

Cŏn'spis sā'tion, *n* [Lat *conspissatio,* from *con spissare,* to make thick, from *con* and *spissare,* to thicken, from *spissus,* thick] The act of making thick or viscous, thickness [*Obs*] *H More*

Con spūr'cāte, *v t* [Lat *conspurcare, conspurcatus,* to pollute, from *con* and *spurcare,* to be foul] To make filthy, to defile [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Cŏn'spur cā'tion, *n* [Lat *conspurcare* to defile, from *con* and *spurcare,* to make filthy, from *spurcus,* filthy] The act of defiling, defilement pollution [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Cŏn'sta ble (kŭn'sta bl), *n* [O Fr *conestable, cunestable,* N Fr *connetable,* Pr *conestable,* It *conestabile, conestabole, contestabile,* Sp *condestable,* Pg *condestable, condestavel,* L Lat *constabulus, constabilis, constabularius, constabulus* &c, *comestabulus, comistabilis, comes stabuli,* originally count of the stable, master of the horse, equerry, from Lat *comes,* companion, one of the imperial court or train, L Lat count, and *stabulum,* stable]

1 A high officer in the monarchical establishments of the middle ages

☞ The *constable of France* was the first officer of the crown, and had the chief command of the army It was also his duty to regulate all matters of chivalry and feats of arms The office was suppressed in 1607 The *constable,* or *lord high constable, of England,* was one of the highest officers of the crown, commander-in-chief of the forces, and keeper of the peace of the nation He also had judicial cognizance of many important matters The office was as early as the Conquest, but has been disused, except on great and solemn occasions, since the attainder of Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII

2 (*Law*) An officer of the peace having power as a conservator of the public peace, and bound to execute the warrants of judicial officers *Bouvier*

☞ In England at the present time, the *constable* is a conservator of the peace within his district, and is also charged by various statutes with other duties such as serving summons, precepts, warrants, &c In the United States, *constables* are town or city officers of the peace, with powers similar to those of the constables of England In addition to their duties as conservators of the peace, they are invested with others by statute, such as to execute civil as well as criminal process in certain cases, to attend courts, keep juries &c In some cities, there are officers called *high constables,* who act as chiefs of the constabulary or police force

Special constable, a person appointed to act as constable on special occasions — *To overrun the constable,* to spend more than a man is worth or can pay [*Colloq*]

Cŏn'sta-blĕr'y (kŭn'sta-blĕr'y), *n.* The body or jurisdiction of constables.

Cŏn'sta-ble-shĭp, *n* The office of a constable.

Cŏn'sta-bless, *n* The wife of a constable. [*Obs*]

Cŏn'sta-ble-wick, *n* The district to which a constable's power is limited *Hale.*

Con stăb'ū la-ry, *a* [L Lat *constabularius*] Pertaining to constables, consisting of constables

Con-stăb'ū-la-to ry, *n* A constablery [*Obs*]

Cŏn'stan cy, *n* [Lat *constantia,* Fr *constance,* Pr, Sp, & Pg *constancia,* It *costanza*]

1 The quality of being constant or steadfast, freedom from change, stability, fixedness, as, the *constancy* of God in his nature and attributes, the *constancy* of creation

2 Fixedness or firmness of mind, persevering resolution, steady, unshaken determination, especially, firmness of mind under sufferings, steadiness in attachments, or perseverance in enterprise, stability

While thou livest, dear Kate, take a fellow of plain, uncoined *constancy* for he, perforce, must do thee right. *Shak.*

Constancy and contempt of danger *Prescott.*

Syn —Fixedness, stability firmness, steadiness, permanence, steadfastness, resolution See FIXEDNESS

Cŏn'stant, *a* [Lat *constans,* p pr of *constare,* to stand firm, from *con* and *stare,* to stand, Fr *constant,* It *costante*]

1 Having fixedness or firmness in quality, nature, &c, firm — opposed to *fluid* [*Obs*]

If you mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body *Boyle*

2 Not liable, or given, to change, fixed, permanent, persevering, unshaken, steady

The world's a scene of changes and to be
Constant, in nature, were inconstancy *Cowley*

His gifts, his *constant* courtship nothing gained *Dryden*

I am *constant* to my purposes; they follow the king's pleasure *Shak*

3 (*Math & Physics*) Remaining unchanged or invariable, as a quantity, force, law, &c, when it continues unchanged

Syn —Fixed, steadfast, unchanging, permanent, unalterable, immutable, invariable perpetual, continual resolute, firm, unshaken, determined —CONSTANT, CONTINUAL, PERPETUAL These words are sometimes used in an absolute and sometimes in a qualified sense *Constant* denotes in its absolute sense, unchangeably fixed, as, a *constant* mind or purpose In its qualified sense, it marks something as a "standing" fact or occurrence, as, liable to *constant* interruptions, *constantly* called for *Continual* in its absolute sense, coincides with *continuous* See CONTINUOUS In its qualified sense, it describes a thing, as occurring in steady and rapid succession, as, a round of *continual* calls, *continually* changing *Perpetual* denotes, in its absolute sense, what literally never ceases or comes to an end, as, *perpetual* motion In its qualified sense it is used hyperbolically, and denotes that which rarely ceases as *perpetual* disturbance, *perpetual* noise, *perpetual* intermeddling

Cŏn'stant, *n* 1 That which is not subject to change an invariable quantity

2 (*Math*) A quantity whose value always remains the same in the same expression *Math Dict*

Absolute constant (*Math*) one whose value is absolutely the same under all circumstances, as the number 10, or any numeral — *Arbitrary constant* one to which any reasonable value may be assigned at pleasure, as the co-efficient of any term containing a variable, in an algebraic equation *Math Dict*

Con-stăn'ti-ă (shĭ ă), *n* A kind of wine from the Cape of Good Hope *Wright*

Cŏn'stant ly, *adv* With constancy, firmly, steadily, continually, perseveringly

Cŏn'stăt, *n* [Lat, it is evident, from *constare,* to stand firm, to be established, certain See CONSTANT] (*Law*) A certificate showing what appears upon record touching a matter in question

Cŏn'stel lāte, or **Con stĕl'lāte** (Synop, §130), *v t* [Lat *con* and *stellatus,* p p of *stellare,* to set or cover with stars, from *stella,* star] To join lustre, to shine with united radiance, or one general light [*Rare*] [See Note under CONTEMPLATE]

The several things which engage our affections shine forth and *constellate* in God *Boyle*

Cŏn'stel lāte, or **Con stĕl'lāte,** *v t*

1 To unite in one luster or radiance, as stars [*R*]

There is extant in the Scripture to them who know how to *constellate* those lights a very excellent body of moral precepts *Boyle*

2 To set or adorn with stars or constellations, as, *constellated* heavens *J Barlow.*

Cŏn'stel lā'tion, *n* [Lat *constellatio,* Fr *constellation,* Sp *constelacion,* It *costellazione*]

1 A cluster, assemblage, or group of fixed stars, situated near each other in the heavens, and designated by the names of animals, or other terrestrial objects, to which they are fancifully regarded as bearing a resemblance

For the stars of heaven, and the *constellations* thereof, shall not give their light *Is* xiii 10

The *constellations* seem to have been almost purposely named and delineated to cause as much confusion and inconvenience as possible *Sir J Herschel.*

2 An assemblage of splendors or excellences

The *constellation* of genius had already begun to show itself which was to shed a glory over the meridian and close of Philip's reign *Prescott*

Cŏn'ster-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat *consternatio,* from *consternare,* to overcome, perplex, an accessory form

of *consternere*, to throw down, prostrate, from *con* and *sternere*, to spread out, throw down, Fr *consternation*, Sp *consternacion*, It *costernazione*] Amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates for consideration, excessive terror, wonder, or surprise, dismay

This increased the *consternation* and belief in every body that there was nothing but immediate death to be expected *Stepp*

Syn.—Alarm, horror, amazement, astonishment, surprise, wonder, perturbation See ALARM

Cŏn'sti pāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONSTIPATED, *p. pr* & *vb n* CONSTIPATING] [Lat *constipatus*, p p of *constipare*, from *con* and *stipare*, to crowd together, Fr *constiper*, Sp *constipar*, It *costipare*]

1 To crowd or cram into a narrow compass, to press together or condense [*Obs*]

Of cold the property is to condense and *constipate* *Bacon*

2 To stop, as a passage, by filling it, and prevent ing motion through it *Browne*

3 To render costive

Cŏn'sti-pā'tion, *n* [Lat *constipatio*, Fr *constipation*, Pr *constipacio*, Sp *constipacion*, It *costipazione*]

1. The act of crowding any thing into a less compass, or the state of being crowded or pressed together, condensation "Fullness of matter, or a pretty close *constipation* of its particles" *Boyle*

2 Costiveness *Arbuthnot*

Con stit'ū-en cy, *n* A body of constituents, or of electors who make choice of a representative

Con stit'ū ent, *a* [Lat *constituens*, p pr of *constituere*, It *constituente*, Fr *constituant*]

1 Serving to form, compose, or make up, elemental, constituting, component

Body, soul, and reason are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man *Dryden*

2 Having the power of electing or appointing

A question of right arises between the *constituent* and representative body *Junius*

Con stit'ū ent, *n* 1 The person or thing which establishes, determines, or constructs

Their first composure and origination require a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance *Hale*

2 That which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part a component, an element

The lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment *Arbuthnot*

3 One who assists to appoint or elect a representative to an office or employment

An artifice sometimes practised by candidates for offices in order to recommend themselves to the good graces of their *constituents* *Melmoth*

4 (*Law*) A person who appoints another to act for him as attorney in fact

Cŏn'sti tūte (30), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONSTITUTED *p pr* & *vb n* CONSTITUTING] [Lat *constituere*, *constitutum*, from *con* and *statuere*, to place, set, Fr *constituer*, Pr & Sp *constituir*, It *costituire*]

1 To cause to stand, to establish, to set, to enact "Laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority" *Bp Taylor*

2 To give formal existence to, to make up, to compose, to form

Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction *Johnson*

3 To appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment, to make and empower

Cŏn'sti tūte, *n* An established law [*Obs*] "A man that will not obey the king's *constitute*" *Preston*

Cŏn'sti tū'ter, *n* One who constitutes or appoints

Cŏn'sti tū'tion, *n* [Lat *constitutio*, Fr *constitution*, Pr *constitution*, *constitution*, Sp *constitucion*, It *costituzione*, *costituzione*]

1 The act of constituting, enacting, establishing, or appointing formation

2 The state of being, that form of being, or structure and connection of parts, which characterizes a system or body, natural condition, make, conformation

I did think by the excellent *constitution* of thy leg, it was formed under the star of a galliard *Shak*

Our *constitutions* have never been enfeebled by the vices or luxuries of the old world *Story*

3 The principles or fundamental laws which govern a state or other organized body of men, and are embodied in written documents or implied in the institutions and usages of the country or society, organic law

Our *constitution* had begun to exist in times when statesmen were not much accustomed to frame exact definitions *Macaulay*

4 An authoritative ordinance, regulation or enactment, especially one made by a Roman emperor, or one affecting ecclesiastical doctrine or discipline, as, the *Constitutions* of Justinian "The positive *constitutions* of our own churches" *Hooker*

Apostolical constitutions See APOSTOLICAL

Cŏn'sti tū'tion al, *a* [Fr *constitutionnel*, Sp *constitucional*, It *costituzionale*]

1 Belonging to, or inherent in, the constitution, or in the structure of body or mind as, a *constitutional* infirmity, *constitutional* ardor or dullness

2 In accordance with, or authorized by, the constitution of a government or a society "To improve establishments themselves by *constitutional* means" *Hurd.*

3. Regulated by, dependent on, or secured by a constitution, as, *constitutional* government; *constitutional* rights *Hallam.*

4. Relating to a constitution, as, *constitutional* doubts "The ancient *constitutional* traditions of the state" *Macaulay*

5 For the benefit of the constitution, as, a *constitutional* walk [*Eng Universities*]

Cŏn'sti tū'tion al, *n* A walk or other exercise taken for the benefit of health or the constitution

☞ The term is said to have originated at Cambridge University, England *Thackeray*

Cŏn'sti tū'tion al ism, *n* The theory, principles, or authority of a constitution *Carlyle*

Cŏn'sti tū'tion al ist, *n* 1 An adherent to the constitution

2 A reformer of constitutions "The revolutionists and *constitutionalists* of France" *Burke*

Cŏn'sti tū'tion al'i ty, *n* [Fr *constitutionnalité*, Sp *constitucionalidad*]

1 The state of being constitutional, or of being inherent in the natural frame, as, the *constitutionality* of disease *Cox*

2 The state of being consistent with the constitution or frame of government, or of being authorized by its provisions *Burke*

Cŏn'sti tū'tion al ize, *v t* To take a walk or other exercise for the benefit of the health [*Eng Universities*]

Cŏn'sti tū'tion al ly, *adv* 1 In accordance with the constitution or natural frame, naturally "The English were *constitutionally* humane" *Hallam*

2 In accordance with the constitution or frame of government *Burke*

Cŏn'sti tū'tion a ry, *a* Constitutional [*Rare*]

Cŏn'sti tū'tion ist, *n* One who adheres to the constitution of the country *Bolingbroke*

Cŏn'sti tū'tive, *a* [It & Sp *constitutivo*]

1 Tending or assisting to constitute, form, or compose, elemental, essential

An ingredient and *constitutive* part of every virtue *Barrow*

2 Having power to enact, establish, or create, instituting *Sir W Hamilton*

Cŏn'sti tū'tive ly, *adv* In a constitutive manner

Con strāin', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONSTRAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONSTRAINING] [O Fr *constraindre*, N Fr *contraindre*, It. *constrignere*, *constringere*, *costringere*, O Sp *constrenir*, N Sp *constreñir*, Pg *constrangir*, Pr *costreigner*, *contraigner*, from Lat *constringere*, from *con* and *stringere*, to draw tight to strain]

1 To secure by bonds, to chain, to confine

He binds in chains
The drowsy prophet and his limbs *constrains* *Dryden*

2 To bring into a narrow compass, to compress, to constrict

How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain* *Gay*

3 To hold back by force, to restrain, to repress

My sire in caves *constrains* the winds *Dryden*

4 To urge with irresistible power, to compel, to force, to necessitate

Who *constrains* me to the temple of Dagon *Milton*

Syn —To compel force, drive, impel urge press

Con strāin'a ble, *a* [O Fr *constraignable* N Fr *contraignable*] Capable of being constrained, forced, or repressed liable to constraint, or to restraint *Hooker*

Con strāin'ed ly, *adv* By constraint, by compulsion *Hooker*

Con strāin'er, *n* One who constrains

Con strāint', *n* [O Fr *constraunte*, N Fr *contrainte*]

1 The act of constraining, or the state of being constrained compulsion, restraint, confinement "Long imprisonment and hard *constraint* "

2 That which constrains any force or power which compels to, or restrains from, action, necessity

Not by *constraint* but by my choice I came *Dryden*

Syn —Compulsion violence necessity urgency —CONSTRAINT COMPULSION *Constraint* implies strong binding force, as the *constraint* of necessity the *constraint* of fear *Compulsion* implies the exertion of some urgent impelling force, as driven by *compulsion* The former prevents us from acting agreeably to our wishes the latter forces us to act contrary to our will A soldier in the ranks moves with much *constraint* and is often subject to much *compulsion* to make him move as desired *Compulsion* is always produced by some active agent a *constraint* may be laid upon us by the forms of civil society or by other outward circumstances *Crabb*

Commands are no *constraints* If I obey them,
I do it freely *Milton*

Con strāint'ive, *a* Having power to compel [*Rare*] "Constraining necessity of a *constraintive* vow" *Caryl*

Con strict', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONSTRICTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONSTRICTING] [Lat *constringere constrictum* See CONSTRAIN] To draw together, to bind, to cramp to draw into a narrow compass to contract or cause to shrink "Such things as *constrict* the fibres" *Arbuthnot*

Con strict'ed, *p a* 1 Drawn together, bound, contracted, cramped

2 (*Bot*) Contracted or compressed so as to be smaller in certain places or parts than in others

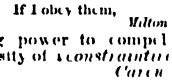
Constricted Pod

Con strict'ion, *n* [Lat *constrictio*, Fr *constriction*, Pr *constriccio*, Sp *constriccion*, It *costrizione*] The act of constricting, or the state of being constricted, the act of binding or being bound "A *construction* of the parts inservient to speech" *Grew*

Con strict'ive, *a* Serving to bind or constringe

Con strict'or, *n* 1 That which constricts, draws together, or contracts

2 (*Anat*) A muscle which contracts or closes an orifice, or which binds and compresses an organ

3 (*Zool*) A serpent which secures its prey by surrounding it with its folds and crushing it, as the *boa constrictor*

Con strinģe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONSTRINGED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONSTRINGING] [Lat *constringere* See CONSTRAIN] To draw together, to contract, to force to contract itself, to constrict

Strong liquors *constringe*, harden the fibers, and coagulate the fluids *Arbuthnot*

Con strin'gent, *a* [Lat *constringens*, p pr of *constringere* Fr *constringent*, It *constringente*] Having the quality of contracting, binding, or compressing *Thomson.*

Con strūct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONSTRUCTED, *p. pr* & *vb n* CONSTRUCTING] [Lat *construere*, *constructum* from *con* and *struere* to pile up, to set in order, Fr *construire*, Pr *construire*, *costruire*, Sp. & Pg *construir*, It *costruire*]

1 To put together in the proper place and order the constituent parts of, to build, to form, as, to *construct* an edifice

2 To devise and put in an orderly arrangement, to arrange as, to *construct* a theory of ethics

To construct an equation (*Math*) to form a geometrical figure corresponding to the equation

Syn —To build, erect form, make originate, invent, fabricate

Cŏn'struct, *a* Formed by or relating to, construction, interpretation, or inference

Construct form or *state* (*Heb Gram*) the form which, in the genitive relation is given to the governing substantive instead of as in most other languages the dependent substantive, and which indicates its connection with the dependent word The infinitive of the verb is also sometimes said to be in the construct state when used as a governing word

Con strūct'or, *n* One who constructs or frames

Con strūc'tion, *n* [Lat *constructio*, Fr *construction*, Pr *constructio*, *costruction* Sp *construccion*, It *costruzione*]

1 The act of constructing the act of building, or of devising and forming, fabrication, composition

2 The manner of putting together the parts of any thing so as to give to the whole its peculiar form structure conformation "An astrolabe of peculiar *construction* " *Whewell*

3 (*Gram*) The arrangement and connection of words in a sentence syntactical arrangement

4 The method of construing, interpreting, or explaining a declaration or fact, an attributed sense or intention, understanding, explanation, sense

Any person might by the sort of *construction* that could be put on this act, become liable to the penalties of treason *Hallam*

Construction of an equation (*Math*), the drawing of such lines and figures as will represent geometrically the quantities in the equation and their relations to each other

Con strūc'tion al, *a* Pertaining to construction, deduced from construction or interpretation, constructional *Waterland*

Con strūc'tion ist *n* One who construes a writing or public instrument

Con strūct'ive *a* [Fr *constructif*, Pr *constructiu*]

1 Having ability to construct or form employed in construction, as, to exhibit *constructive* power or talent *H Miller*

2 Derived by construction or interpretation, not directly expressed, but inferred "*Constructive* treasons" *Blackstone*

Constructive account that department of an account relating to the construction of any work, as of a road

Con strūct'ive ly, *adv* In a constructive manner by way of construction or interpretation, by fair inference

A neutral must have notice of a blockade either actually by a formal information or *constructively* by notice to his government *Kent*

Con strūct'ive ness, *n* 1 Tendency to form or construct

2 (*Phren*) The faculty which predisposes to construction, mechanical artistic or literary *Combe.*

Con strūct'ūre (kon strŭkt yur 50), *n* That which is constructed or formed an edifice a fabric [*R.*]

Then shall the cedars *of structure* closely bind
And to the center keep the part confined *Blackmore*

Cŏn'strue (formerly pronounced kŏn'stur), *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* CONSTRUED *p pr* & *vb n* CONSTRUING] [Lat *construere* See CONSTRUCT]

1 To exhibit the structure, arrangement, and connection of as of a sentence or clause, to explain the construction of to interpret, to translate

2 To put a construction upon, to explain the sense or intention of, to interpret, to understand

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words to free ourselves from the ignorance or malice of our enemies *Stillingfleet*

And to be dull was *construed* to be good *Pope*

Cŏn'stu prāte, *v t* [*imp. & p p* CONSTUPRATED; *p. pr. & vb n* CONSTUPRATING] [Lat *constuprātus*, p. p of *constuprare*, from *con* and *stuprare*, to ravish, *stuprum*, rape] To violate the person of, to ravish, to debauch, to deflower *Burton*

Cŏn'stu prā'tion, *n* The act of ravishing, violation, defilement *Bp Hall*

Cŏn'sub sĭst', *v i* [Lat *con* and Eng *subsist*, q v] To subsist together [*Rare*] *Search*

Cŏn'sub-stăn'tial (-stăn'shal), *a* [Lat *consubstantialis*, from *con* and *substantialis*, Fr *consubstantiel* See SUBSTANTIAL] Of the same kind or nature, having the same substance or essence, co essential

It continueth a body *consubstantial* with our bodies a body of the same, both nature and measure, which it had on earth *Hooker*

Cŏn'sub stăn'tial ĭst, *n* One who believes in consubstantiation *Barrow*

Cŏn'sub stăn'tial ĭzm, *n* The doctrine of consubstantiation

Cŏn'sub stăn'ti ăl'ĭ ty (-shĭ ăl'ĭ tĭ), *n* [Fr *consubstantialité*] Participation of the same nature, co-existence in the same substance "His [the Son's] *consubstantiality* with the Father" *Hammond*

Cŏn'sub stăn'tial ly, *adv* In a consubstantial manner, with identity of substance or nature

Cŏn'sub stăn'ti āte (-shĭ āt), *v t* [*imp & p p* CONSUBSTANTIATED, *p pr & vb n* CONSUBSTANTIATING] [Lat *con* and *substantia*, substance, q v] To unite in one common substance or nature [*Rare*] "Soul *consubstantiated* with reason" *Bp Taylor*

Cŏn'sub-stăn'ti āte, *v i* To profess or believe the doctrine of consubstantiation "The *consubstantiating* church and priest" *Dryden*

Cŏn'sub stăn'ti ate *a* Partaking of the same substance, united consubstantial *Feltham*

Cŏn'sub stăn'ti ā'tion (-shĭ ā'shun), *n.*

1 An identity or union of substance

2 (*Theol*) The actual, substantial presence of the body of Christ with the bread and wine of the sacrament of the Lord's supper, — opposed to *transubstantiation*

☞ The Lutherans maintain that, after consecration of the elements the body and blood of Christ are substantially present with the substance of the bread and wine

Cŏn'sue tūde (-swe tūd, 30), *n* [Lat *consuetudo*, from *consuescere*, to be accustomed, from *con* and *suescere*, v inchoative of *sūere*, to be accustomed] That which is customary usage [*Rare*] "To observe this *consuetude* of law" *Barnes*

Cŏn'sue tū'di nal, } *a* [L Lat *consuetudinarius*, } *lex*] According to custom, usual, common [*Rare*]

Cŏn'sue tū'di na ry, *n* A manual or ritual of customary devotional exercises

Cŏn'sul, *n* [Lat, from *consulere*, to deliberate, consult, q v]

1 (*Rom Antiq*) One of the two chief magistrates of the republic, chosen originally from the patricians, but later from the plebeians also

2 (*Fr Hist*) One of the three supreme magistrates of France from 1799 to 1804, who were called, respectively, first second, and third consul

3 A person commissioned to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative of a government to protect the rights, commerce, merchants, and seamen of the state and to aid in any commercial, and sometimes in diplomatic, transactions with such foreign country

Consul-general a consul or commercial agent having jurisdiction in several places or over several consuls

Cŏn'sul āge, *n* (*Com*) A duty or tax paid by merchants for the protection of their commerce in a foreign place *Smart*

Cŏn'su lar, } *a* [Lat *consularis*, Fr *consulaire*,

Cŏn'su la ry, } It *consulare*, Sp *consular*] Pertaining to a consul, as, *consular* power, *consular* dignity, or privileges

Cŏn'su late, *n* [Lat *consulatus*, Fr *consulat*]

1 The office of a consul *Addison.*

2 The jurisdiction or residence of a consul *Kent*

Cŏn'sul ship, *n* 1 The office of a consul, consulate

2 The term of office of a consul

Con sŭlt', *v i* [*imp & p p* CONSULTED, *p pr & vb n* CONSULTING] [Lat *consulere consultum*] To seek the opinion or advice of another, to take counsel, to deliberate

Let us *consult* upon to-morrow's business *Shak*

All the laws of England have been made by the kings of England *consulting* with the nobility and commons *Hobbes*

Con sŭlt', *v t* [Lat *consultare*, v intens of *consulere*, Fr *consulter*]

1 To ask advice of, to seek the opinion of, to apply or recur to for information or instruction

Men forgot, or feared, to *consult* nature, they were content to *consult* libraries *Whewell*

2 To have reference or respect to, in judging or acting, to decide or to act in favor of, to regard

We are to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament or delight *L'Estrange*

3 To deliberate upon, to take counsel for

Many things were there *consulted* for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved *Clarendon*

4. To bring about by counsel or contrivance; to devise, to contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house by cutting off many people *Hab* ii 10.

Con sŭlt', or **Cŏn'sult** (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Lat *consultus*]

1 The act of consulting or deliberating, consultation [*Obs*]

The council broke,
And all their grave *consults* dissolved in smoke *Dryden*

2 A council or deliberative assembly [*Obs*] "A *consult* of coquettes" *Swift*

Con sŭlt'a ry, *a* Formed by consultation, resulting from conference

Consultary response (*Law*), the opinion of a court on a special case *Ogilvie*

Cŏn'sul-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *consultatio*, Fr *consultation*]

1 The act of consulting, deliberating of two or more persons, with a view to some decision

Thus they their doubtful *consultations* dark
Ended *Milton*

2 A meeting of persons to consult together, a council, as of lawyers retained in a cause, or of physicians in a dangerous disease

Writ of consultation (*Law*), a writ awarded by a superior court to return a cause which had been removed by prohibition from an inferior to its original jurisdiction, — so called because the judges, on *consultation*, find the prohibition ill founded *Bouvier*

Con sŭlt'a tive, *a* Pertaining to consultation, capable, or having the privilege of, conference "A *consultative* power" *Bp Bramhall*

Con sŭlt'er, *n* One who consults, or asks counsel or information

Con sŭlt'ing, *p a* Imparting advice or information

Consulting physician (*Med*), a physician who consults with the attending practitioner regarding any case of disease *Dunglison*

Con sŭlt'ive, *a* Determined by consultation, deliberate, consultative

He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any deliberative, *consultive*, knowing act *Bp Taylor*

Con sūm'a ble, *a* Capable of being consumed, able to be destroyed, dissipated, wasted, or spent "*Consumable* commodities" *Locke*

Con sūme', *v t* [*imp & p p* CONSUMED *p pr & vb n* CONSUMING] [Lat *consumere*, to take wholly or completely, to consume, from *con* and *sumere*, to take, Fr *consumer*, Pr & Sp *consumar*, It *consumare*] To destroy, as by decomposition, dissipation, waste, or fire, to use up, to expend, to waste "Grief *consumed* her soul" *Motley*

If he were putting to my house the brand
That should *consume* it I have not the face
To say, Beseech you cease' *Shak*

Those few escaped
Fame and anguish will at last *consume* *Milton*

Syn — To destroy swallow up engulf, absorb, waste, expend, squander lavish dissipate

Con sūme', *v i* To waste away slowly, to become exhausted

Therefore let Benedick like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs *Shak*

Con sūm'er, *n* One who consumes, spends, wastes, or destroys, that which consumes

Con sūm'ing-ly, *adv* In a consuming manner, destructively

Cŏn'sum māte, or **Con-sŭm'māte** (Synop, § 130), *v t* [Lat *consummare*, *consummatum*, from *con* and *summa*, sum, q v, Fr *consommer*, Pr & Sp *consumar*] To bring to completion, to raise to the highest point or degree, to perfect, to achieve, as, to *consummate* a business

There is nothing wanting to *consummate* thy misery but the apprehension of thy sad condition *Bp Berkeley*

Con sŭm'mate, *a* [Lat *consummatus*, p p of *consummare*] Carried to the utmost extent or degree, complete, perfect "A man of perfect and *consummate* virtue" *Addison*

The little hand held the post with *consummate* tenacity *Motley*

Con sŭm'mate ly, *adv* In a consummate manner, completely *Warton*

Cŏn'sum mā'tion, *n* [Lat *consummatio*, Fr *consommation*] The act of carrying to the utmost extent or degree, completion, termination, close, perfection "From its original to its *consummation*" *Addison*

Con sŭm'ma tive, *a* Serving to consummate, completing "The final, the *consummative* procedure of philosophy" *Sir W Hamilton*

Con sŭmp'tion (-shŭn), *n* [Lat *consumptio*, Fr *consomption*, Pr *consumpcio*, *consompcio*, Sp *consumcion*, It *consunzione*]

1 The act of consuming by use, waste, dissipation, &c, decay, destruction

Every new advance of the price to the consumer is a new incentive to him to retrench the quality of his *consumption* *Burke*

2 The state of being wasted or diminished, waste, diminution, loss

3 (*Med*) A gradual decay or diminution of the body, especially, the disease called *phthisis pulmonalis* (pulmonary consumption), a disease seated in the lungs, attended with a hectic fever, cough, &c. *Dunglison.*

Syn. — Decline, waste, decay See DECLINE

Con-sŭmp'tion-al, *a* Consumptive. [*R.*] *Fuller.*

Con-sŭmp'tion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, consumption [*Rare*] *Bp Gauden.*

Con-sŭmp'tive, *a* [Fr *consomptif*, Pr. *consumptiu*, Sp & It *consuntivo*]

1 Having the quality of consuming, or dissipating, destructive, wasting "It [prayer] is not *consumptive* of our time" *Sharp* "A long *consumptive* war" *Addison*

2 Affected with, or inclined to, consumption.

The lean, *consumptive* wench, with coughs decayed *Dryden.*

Con sŭmp'tive ly, *adv* In a way tending to consumption *Beddoes.*

Con sŭmp'tive ness, *n* A state of being consumptive, or a tendency to a consumption

Con sū'tile, *a* [Lat *consutilis*, sewed together, from *consuere*, to sew together, from *con* and *suere*, to sew] Sewed together [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Con tăb'u lāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* CONTABULATED, *p pr & vb n* CONTABULATING] [Lat *contabulare*, *contabulatum*, from *con* and *tabula*, board] To floor with boards [*Obs*] *Gayton.*

Con tăb'u lā'tion, *n* [Lat *contabulatio*] Act of laying with boards, or of flooring [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Cŏn'tact, *n* [Lat *contactus*, from *contingere*, *contactum*, to touch on all sides, from *con* and *tangere*, to touch, originally *tago*, Fr *contact*, Sp *contacto*, It *contatto*] A close union or junction of bodies; a touching or meeting

Con tăc't ion, *n* Act of touching [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Con tā'gion (-tā'jun), *n* [Lat *contagio*, Fr *contagion* See CONTACT]

1 (*Med*) The act or process of transmitting a disease from one person to another, by direct or indirect contact *Dunglison.*

2 That which serves as a medium or agency to transmit disease, pestilential influence

And will he steal out of his wholesome bed
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shak*

3 The act or means of propagating influence or effects — usually in a bad sense "The *contagion* of thought" *Sir J Stephens.*

When lust
Lets in defilement to the inward parts,
The soul grows clotted by *contagion* *Milton*

Syn — See INFECTION

Con tā'gioned (kon tā'jund), *a* Affected by contagion

Con tā'gion ist (-jun ist), *n* One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as the plague, &c

Con tā'gious, *a* [Lat *contagiosus*, Fr *contagieux*, Pr *contagios*, Sp, Pg, & It *contagioso*]

1 (*Med*) Communicable by contact, catching, as, a *contagious* disease

2 Containing or generating contagion, pestilential, as, *contagious* air

3 Spreading or communicable from one to another

His genius rendered his courage more *contagious* *Wirt*

The spirit of imitation is *contagious* *Fisher Ames*

Syn — CONTAGIOUS INFECTIOUS These words have been used in very direct senses but in general, a *contagious* disease has been considered as one which is caught from another by contact by the breath, by bodily effluvia &c while an *infectious* disease supposes some entirely different cause acting by a hidden influence like the miasma of prison ships of marshes, &c, *infecting* the system with disease This distinction, though not universally admitted by medical men as to the literal meaning of the words certainly applies to them in their figurative use Thus we speak of the *contagious* influence of evil associates the *contagion* of bad example, the *contagion* of fear, &c, when we refer to transmission by proximity or contact On the other hand, we speak of *infection* by bad principles &c when we consider any thing as diffused abroad by some hidden influence

Con tā'gious ly, *adv* By contagion

Con tā'gious ness, *n* The quality of being contagious

Con tāin', *v t* [*imp & p p* CONTAINED, *p pr & vb n* CONTAINING] [Lat *continere*, from *con* and *tenere*, to hold, Fr *contenir*, Pr *contener*, *conten*, Sp *contener*, It *contenere*]

1 To hold within fixed limits, to comprehend, to comprise

What thy stores *contain* bring forth *Milton*
When that thus body did *contain* a spirit,
A kingdom for it was too small a bound *Shak*

2 To have capacity for, to be able to hold, to inclose to hold, as, a barrel *contains* more than two bushels

3 To put constraint upon, to restrain, to confine [*Obs*]

The king's person *contains* the unruly people from evil occasions *Spenser*

Fear not my lord, we can *contain* ourselves *Shak*

Con tāin', *v i* To restrain desire, to live in continence or chastity *Milton*

Con tāin'a ble, *a* Capable of being contained or comprised *Boyle.*

Con tāin'ant, *n* One who, or that which, contains, a container

Con tāin'er, *n* One who, or that which, contains.

Con tāin'ment, *n* That which is contained, the extent "The *containment* of a rich man's estate" *Fuller.*

Con tăm'i-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being contaminated

Con tăm'i nāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* CONTAMINATED, *p. pr & vb n* CONTAMINATING] [Lat *contaminatus*, p p of *contaminare*, from *con* and *taminare*, to violate, Sp *contaminar*, It *contaminare*] To soil, stain, or corrupt by defiling contact, to tarnish, to sully, to taint, to pollute

shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shak*

I would neither have simplicity imposed upon, nor virtue *contaminated* *Goldsmith*

Syn.—To pollute, defile, sully, taint

Con tăm'i nate, *a* [See *supra*] Having contamination or defilement, polluted, corrupt, tainted "*Contaminate* drink" *Daniel*

Con tăm'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *contaminatio*, Sp *contaminacion*, It *contaminazione*] The act of contaminating or polluting, pollution, defilement, taint

Con-tăm'i na tive, *a* [Sp *contaminativo*] Tending to contaminate

Con tăp'ker ous, *a* Vile to the lowest degree execrable, perverse, hateful [*Ireland*] [Written also *cantankerous*]

Cŏn'teck, *n* [O Eng, also *contek*, *contake*, *contak*, a corruption either of *contact* or *contek*, q v] Quarrel, contention [*Obs*]

Contek soon by concord might be ended *Spenser*

Con-tĕr'tion, *n* [From Lat *contegere*, to cover up, from *con* and *tegere*, to cover] A covering [*Obs*] *Browne*

Con tĕm'er āte, *v t* [Lat *contemeratus*, p p of *contemerare*, to pollute, from *temerare*, to pollute, originally to treat rashly, from *temere*, rashly] To pollute, to defile, to violate [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Con tĕmn' (tĕm'), *v t* [*imp & p p* CONTEMNED (kon tĕmd'), *p pr & vb n* CONTEMNING (kon tĕm'ning)] [Lat *contemnere*, from *con* and *temnere*, to slight despise, perhaps allied with *temere*, and so to treat in a careless manner, O Lat *contemnor*, Pr *contemprer*, It *contemnere*] To consider and treat as mean and despicable to neglect as unworthy of regard, to reject with disdain, to slight

Thy pompous delicacies I *contemn* *Milton*
One who *contemned* divine and human laws *Dryden*

Syn—To despise scorn disdain spurn defy slight neglect, underrate overlook—To CONTEMN DESPISE SCORN, DISDAIN *Contemn* is the generic term to *despise* is to regard or treat as mean unbecoming or worthless, to *scorn* is stronger expression, a quick indignant contempt, *disdain* is still stronger denoting either a generous abhorrence of what is base, or unwarrantable pride and haughtiness

Let not your ears *despise* my tongue forever
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard *Shak*
This my long suffering and my day of grace
They who neglect and *scorn* shall never taste *Milton*
Tell him Cato
Declares a life which he has power to offer *Addison*

Con tĕm'ner, *n* One who contemns, a despiser, a scorner "*Contemners* of the gods" *South*

Con tĕm'ning ly, *adv* Contemptuously, slightingly

Con tĕm'per, *v t* [Lat *contemperare* from *con* and *temperare*, to divide or proportion duly to temper, q v] To reduce to a lower degree by mixture with opposite or different quantities, to temper, to moderate

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat *Ray*

Con tĕm'per a ment, *n* The condition of being contempered temperament *Derham*

Con tĕm'per āte, *v t* To contemper, to moderate [*Rare*] "*Contemperate* the air" *Browne*

Con tĕm'per ā'tion *n* 1 The act of contempering or moderating moderation "The *contemperation* of fervor in the heart" *Bramhall*

2 Proportionate mixture or combination "*Contemperation* of light and shade" *Boyle*

Con tĕm'per a ture (-tūr) *n* The condition of being contempered or proportionally mixed, temperament [*Rare*] "The different *contemperatures* of the elements" *South*

Cŏn'tem plāte, or **Con tĕm'plāte** (117) (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp & p p* CONTEMPLATED *p pr & vb n* CONTEMPLATING] [Lat *contemplatus*, p p of *contemplari*, to look round carefully on all sides to consider, from *con* and *templum*, a space for observation marked out by the augur with his staff, contracted from *templutum* as a diminutive of *tempus*, a piece or portion cut off] In *contemple*, Pr, Sp, & It *contemplar* It *contemplare*]

1 To look at on all sides or in all its bearings to view or consider with continued attention to regard with deliberate care to meditate on, to study

To love at least *contemplate* and admire,
What I see excellent *Waller*

2 To consider or have in view as contingent or probable, to look forward to, to presuppose to propose

The information *contemplated* by those resolutions *A Hamilton*

☞ Although the orthoepists declare themselves to be in favor of pronouncing this word and others of similar formation (as *alternate*, *compensate*, *concentrate conspicate*, *extirpate*, &c) with the accent on the second syllable, it would better accord with analogy to place the accent on the first syllable, for these words do not come to us directly, as seems to be commonly supposed from *contemplor*, *alterno*, *compenso*, &c, but from their participles, *contemplatus*, *alternatus*, *compensatus*, &c, in which the principal accent is on the last syllable but one, and a secondary accent on the first syllable Now, it is a general rule of our language that, when a polysyllable is formed from the Latin by dropping a syllable, the principal accent of the English word coincides with the secondary accent of the Latin, as, for example, in *parsimony* from *parsimonia* It is therefore decidedly preferable to say *contemplate alternate compensate*, &c instead of *contemplate alternate*, *compensate* &c Nor in most cases, does usage though somewhat divided, forbid us to do so In the United States there is a large and increasing number of cultivated speakers who give the antepenultimate accentuation to these and other words of the same class and the practice of most English scholars of the present day is the same See § 117

Syn—To study ponder muse meditate on dwell on consider intend design plan purpose—To CONTEMPLATE MEDITATE INTEND We *meditate* a design when we are looking out or waiting for the means of its accomplishment we *contemplate* it when the means are at hand and our decision is nearly or quite made To *intend* is stronger implying that we have decided to act when an opportunity may offer A general *meditates* an attack upon the enemy he *contemplates* undertaking it at the earliest convenient season and in the mean time conceals his *intention* with the utmost care

Cŏn'tem plāte, or **Con tĕm'plāte,** *v t* To look with care to think studiously, to ponder, to muse, to meditate

So many hours must I *contemplate* *Shak*

Cŏn'tem plā'tion *n* [Lat *contemplatio*, Fr *contemplation*, Pr *contemplacio* Sp *contemplacion* It *contemplazione*] The act of the mind in considering with attention continued attention of the mind to a particular subject meditation

In *contemplation* of created things,
By steps we may ascend to God *Milton*

Contemplation is keeping the idea which is brought into the mind for some time actually in view *Locke*

I have in contemplation to intend or purpose or to have under consideration

Con tĕm'pla tist, *n* One who contemplates a contemplator *Taylor*

Con tĕm'pla tive *a* [Lat *contemplativus* Fr *contemplatif*, Pr *contemplativo* Sp, Pg & It *contemplativo*]

1 Pertaining to addicted to or employed in contemplation studious thoughtful "Fixed and *contemplative* then looks" *Denham*

2 Having the power of thought or meditation "The *contemplative* part of mankind" *Locke*

Con tĕm'pla tive *n* (*Ch*) A nun belonging to the order of Mary Magdalen

Con tĕm'pla tive ly *adv* With contemplation attentively thoughtfully with deep attention

Con tĕm'pla tive ness *n* The state of being contemplative thoughtfulness

Cŏn'tem plā tor Synop § 130) *n* [Lat] One who contemplates one employed in study or meditation *Evelyn*

Con tĕm'po ra nē'i ty *n* State of being contemporaneous The lines of *contemporaneity* in the right system' *I Philips*

Con tĕm po rā'ne ous *a* [Lat *contemporaneus*, from *con* and *tempus* time It & Sp *contemporaneo* Fr *contemporain*] Living acting or transpiring at the same time contemporary

Con tĕm po rā'ne ous ly, *adv* At the same time with some other event

Con tĕm'po rā'ne ous ness *n* The state or quality of being contemporaneous *Gauden*

Con tĕm'po ra ri ness, *n* Existence at the same time *Howell*

Con tĕm'po ra ry *a* [From Lat *con* and *tempus temporis* of or belonging to time from *tempus temporis* time Cf Lat *contemporare* to be contemporary] Living acting or transpiring at the same time contemporaneous

This king [Henry VIII] was *contemporary* with the greatest monarchs of Europe *Stapp*

Con tĕm'po ra ry *n* One who lives at the same time with another, as, Socrates and Plato were *contemporaries*

Con tĕm'po rize, *v t* [*imp & p p* CONTEMPORIZED *p pr & vb n* CONTEMPORIZING] [Lat *con* and *tempus temporis* time Sp *contemporizar*] To make contemporary to place in the same age or time [*Obs*] *Becon*

Con tĕmpt' (-tĕmt') *n* [Lat *contemptus*, from *contemnere* See CONTEMN]

1 The act of contemning or despising the act of treating as mean vile and worthless disdain

Lo thy *contempt* that implacous seems
I argue there nothing more
And well it than what thy mind contains *Milton*
Nothing, says Longinus can be great the *contempt* which is not *Addison*

2 The state of being despised

You would have me seek my safety in slaughter,
His subject to *contempt* and *mockery* *Shak*

3 (*Law*) Disobedience of the rules, orders or process of a court of justice, or of the rules or orders of a legislative body, disorderly, contemptuous, or insolent language or behavior in presence of a court tending to disturb its proceedings, or impair the respect due to its authority

Syn—Disdain scorn derision, mockery contumely, neglect, disregard, slight

Con tĕmpt'i bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being held in, or worthy of, contempt *Speed*

Con tĕmpt'i ble, *a* 1 Worthy of contempt, deserving of scorn or disdain "The man's intellect was *contemptible*" *Motley*

The arguments of tyranny are as *contemptible* as its force is dreadful *Burke*

2 Apt to despise, contemptuous [*Obs*]

If she should make tender of her love 'tis very possible he'll scorn it, for the man hath a *contemptible* spirit *Shak*

Syn—Contemptuous despicable abject, vile, mean, base paltry worthless, sorry, pitiful, scurvy see CONTEMPTUOUS—CONTEMPTIBLE DESPICABLE PITIFUL, PALTRY *Despicable* is stronger than *contemptible* as *despise* is stronger than *contemn* It implies keen disapprobation with a mixture of anger A man is *despicable* chiefly for low actions which mark his life, such as servility baseness or mean adulation A man is *contemptible* for mean qualities which distinguish his character, especially those which show him to be weak, foolish, or worthless Travellers are *despicable* egotists is *contemptible* Timid and *paltry* are applied to cases which are beneath manly and are simply *contemptible* in a high degree Anything that shows meanness or timidity is *pitiful* anything that is low hurtling or marked by equivocation is *paltry* Thus we speak of a *pitiful* excuse, a *pitiful* pretense *pitiful* weakness and of a *paltry* subterfuge a *paltry* existence a *paltry* equivocation The distinction between the two words is not however, a marked one and they are frequently interchanged

Con tĕmpt'i ble ness *n* The state of being contemptible, or of being despised, despicableness, meanness vileness

Con tĕmpt'i bly *adv* In a contemptible manner, meanly, in a manner deserving of contempt

Con tĕmpt'ū ŏŭs (-tĕmpt'yū ŏŭs) *a* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain, scornful, haughty disdainful "A proud, *contemptuous* behavior" *Hammond*

Oliver [Goldsmith] never showed the least sign of that *contemptuous* antipathy with which he has drawn the ruling minority in Ireland too generally regarded the subject majority *Buccaulay*

Syn—Scornful insolent haughty disdainful cavalier supercilious insulting, contumelious affronting, abusive fastidious—CONTEMPTUOUS CONTUMELIOUS These words from their similarity of sound are sometimes erroneously interchanged when a person speaks of having a very *contemptible* opinion of another *Contemptible* is applied to that which is the object of contempt as *contemptible* conduct a *contemptible* fellow *Contemptuous* is applied to that which indicates contempt as a *contemptuous* look a *contemptuous* remark, *contemptuous* treatment Hence we may speak of a thing (as of scripture from policy) as *contemptuous* or as *contemptible* meaning in the former case that it expresses contempt and in the latter case that it deserves contempt Thus the practice of the heathen world entertained the most *contemptuous* opinion of the Jew *Atterbury*

Con tĕmpt'ū ŏŭs ly, *adv* In a contemptuous manner with scorn or disdain despitefully

He applauds and almost commands Christians were [ever and] *contemptuously* to *Taylor*

Con tĕmpt'ū ŏŭs ness, *n* Disposition to contempt act of contempt insolence scornfulness, haughtiness

Con tĕnd' *v t* [*imp & p p* CONTENDED *p pr & vb n* CONTENDING] [Lat *contendere*, from *con* and *tendere* to stretch allied with Gr τείνειν to stretch O Fr & Pr *contendre*, Sp & It *contender*, *contendere*]

1 To strive in opposition, to contest to dispute, to vie, to quarrel

For never two such kingdoms did *contend*
Without much fall of blood *Shak*
You sit above and see my cowardice
Contend for what you will below *Dryden*

2 To strive to debate to engage in discussion, to dispute to argue The question which our author would *attend* to' *Locke*

Syn—To struggle vie strive oppose emulate, contest litigate dispute

Con tĕnd' *v t* To dispute for to contest [*Rare*]

Carthage shall ne'er *contend* the world with Rome *Dryden*

Con tĕnd'ent *n* [Lat *contendens* p pr of *contendere*] An antagonist opponent [*Obs*]

The *contendents* have been still subject to the third party *Hakewill*

Con tĕnd'er *n* One who contends a combatant, a champion

Con tĕnd'ress *n* She who contends a female contestant

Con ten'e ment *n* [Lat *continentia*, from *continere* See CONTAIN] That which is held together with another thing, hold used in reference to quantity of land adjacent to a dwelling necessary to the reputable enjoyment of the dwelling *Burrill.*

Con tent' *v t* [Lat *contentus* p p of *continere*, to hold together from *con* and *tenere* to hold Fr & It *contenir* Sp *contener*] Contained within limit hence having the desires limited by present enjoyment in a state of quiet peace, satisfied, at rest

Having food and raiment, let us be therewith *content*
1 *Tim* vi 8

☞ *Content* and *not content* terms used as in the English House of Lords, to express assent to or dissent from any motion

Con-tĕnt', *v. t.* [L. Lat *contentare*, to satisfy, Fr. *contenter*, Sp *contentar*, It *contentare*]
1 To satisfy the mind of, to make quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition, to appease, to make easy in any situation, — used chiefly with the reciprocal pronoun
Do not *content* yourselves with obscure and confused ideas *Watts*
Pilate, willing to *content* the people, released Barabbas *Mark* xv 15
2 To please or gratify, to delight
It doth much *content* me
To hear him so inclined *Shak*
Syn — To satiate satisfy See SATIATE

Con-tĕnt', *n* 1 Rest or quietness of the mind in one's present condition, satisfaction, moderate happiness
Take no *content* in praise when it is offered thee *Bp Taylor*
2 Acquiescence without examination
The style is excellent
The sense they humbly take upon *content* *Pope*
3 That which contents or satisfies
I will give you any *content* for your pains *Sidney*

Cŏn'tent, or **Con tĕnt'**, *n* [See CONTENT, *a*]
1 That which is contained, — usually in the plural
I shall prove these writings authentic, and the *contents* true *Grew*
2 The power of containing, capacity, extent
"Ships of great *content*" *Bacon*
The geometrical *content*, figure, and situation of all the lands of a kingdom *Graunt*
Table of contents, or the *contents*, a summary or index of the matter treated in a book

Cŏn'ten-tā'tion, *n* [L Lat *contentatio*] Content, satisfaction [*Obs*] *Arbuthnot*

Con tĕnt'ed, *a* Content easy in mind, satisfied, quiet "A man who could not rest *contented* to fill an inferior place" *Palfrey*

Con tĕnt'ed ly, *adv* In a contented manner, quietly, without concern

Con-tĕnt'ed ness, *n* State of resting in mind, quiet, satisfaction of mind with any condition or event *Walton*

Con-tĕnt'fŭl, *a* Full of contentment, contented [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Con-tĕn'tion, *n* [Lat *contentio*, Fr *contention*, Sp *contencion*, It *contenzione*, Pr *contenso*, O Fr *contencon* See CONTEND]
1 A violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim, or injury, contest, quarrel "Fierce *contention*" *Milton* "A study which requires effort and *contention* of mind" *Howell*
2 Strife in debate, controversy, altercation
Contentions and strivings about the law *Titus* iii 9
3 Vehemence of endeavor eagerness, ardor, zeal "An end worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain" *Rogers*
Syn. — Struggle strife contest, litigation controversy, quarrel conflict feud dissension variance, disagreement debate, competition emulation, discord — CONTENTION STRIFE A struggle between two parties is the idea common to these two words *Strife* is a struggle for mastery, *contention* is a struggle for the possession of some desired object or the accomplishment of some favorite end Neither of the words is necessarily used in a bad sense, since there may be a generous *strife* or *contention* between two friends as to which shall incur danger or submit to sacrifices Ordinarily however these words denote a struggle arising from bad passions In that case, *strife* usually springs from a quarrelsome temper, and *contention* from a selfish spirit which seeks its own aggrandizement or because it is fearful lest others should obtain too much
By these acts of hateful *strife* hateful to all
How hast thou disturbed heaven's blessed peace! *Milton*
Contention bold with iron lungs
And Slander with her hundred tongues *Moore*

Con-tĕn'tious (-tĕn'shus), *a* [Lat *contentiosus*, Fr *contentieux*, Sp *contencioso*, It *contenzioso*]
1 Apt to contend, given to angry debate, provoking dispute or contention quarrelsome "Despotic and *contentious* temper" *Macaulay*
Midst a *contentious* world, striving where none are strong *Lowell*
2 Relating to contention or strife, involving contention "*Contentious* crimes" *Spenser*
Contentious jurisdiction that branch of English ecclesiastical law which is exercised upon matters in controversy between parties, in contradistinction to *voluntary jurisdiction*, or that exercised upon matters not opposed or controverted *Burrill*
Syn — *Quarrelsome*, *pugnacious*, *dissensious*, *wrangling*, *litigious*, *perverse*, *peevish*

Con-tĕn'tious ly, *adv* In a contentious manner, quarrelsomely perversely *Browne*

Con-tĕn'tious ness, *n* A disposition to contend, quarrelsomeness *Bentley*

Con tĕnt'less, *a* Lacking content, dissatisfied, uneasy

Con tĕnt'ly, *adv* In a contented way [*Obs*]

Con tĕnt'ment, *n* [Fr *contentement*, It *contentamento*, Sp *contentamiento* See CONTENT, *v t*]
1 A resting or satisfaction of mind, without disquiet, acquiescence, satisfaction, content
Contentment without external honor is humility *Grew*
Some place the bliss in action, some in ease:
Those call it pleasure and *contentment* these. *Pope*
2 That which affords satisfaction to the mind; gratification.
At Paris the prince spent one whole day to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing of a famous city *Wotton*

Cŏn'tents, or **Con-tĕnts'** (114) (Synop, §130), *n. pl* See CONTENT, *n*

Con tĕr'mi na ble (14), *a* Capable of being regarded as having the same bounds
Love and life are not *conterminable* *Wotton*

Con tĕr'mi nal, *a* [L Lat *conterminalis*] Coterminous *Scott.*

Con tĕr'mi nate, *a* [Lat *conterminatus*, p of *conterminare*, to border upon, from *conterminus*, bordering upon, from *con* and *terminus*, border] Having the same bounds, conterminous *B Jonson*

Con tĕr'mi nŏŭs, *a.* [Lat *conterminus*, from *con* and *terminus*, border] Having the same bounds, or boundaries, bordering upon, contiguous
This confirmed so many of them as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons to the Roman laws *Hale*

Cŏn'ter rā'ne an, } *a* [Lat *conterraneus*, from
Cŏn'ter rā'ne-oŭs, } *con* and *terra*, country It & Sp *conterraneo*] Being of the same country [*Obs*] *Howell*

Con tĕs'ser-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *contesseratio*, from *contesserare*, to contract friendship by means of the *tesseræ*, from *con* and *tessera*, a square tablet, a tally or token, which was divided by two friends, in order that, by means of it, they or their descendants might always recognize each other] An assemblage or union in harmony [*Obs*]
The holy symbols of the eucharist were intended to be a *consecration* and a union of Christian societies to God and with each other *Bp Taylor*

Con tĕst', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONTESTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONTESTING] [Fr *contester*, Pr *contestar*, from Lat *contestari*, to call to witness, *contestari litem*, to introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action, from Lat *con* and *testari*, to be a witness, from *testis*, witness]
1 To make a subject of dispute, contention, or litigation, to call in question, to controvert, to oppose, to dispute
The people *contested* not what was done *Locke*
2 To strive earnestly to hold or maintain to struggle to defend, as, the troops *contested* every inch of ground
3 (*Law*) To defend, as a suit or other judicial proceeding, to dispute or resist, as a claim, by course of law, to litigate
Syn — To dispute, controvert, debate, litigate, oppose argue, contend

Con tĕst', *v i* To engage in dispute, strife, or emulation to contend, to vie, to emulate, — followed by *with*
The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting* with it when there are hopes of victory *Burnet*
Of man who dares in pomp with Jove *contest*? *Pope*

Cŏn'test, *n* 1 Earnest dispute, strife in argument, controversy, debate
I love all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamors and brawling language *Watts*
2 Earnest struggle for superiority, defense, or the like, strife in arms
The late battle had, in effect, been a *contest* between one usurper and another *Hallam*
Syn — Conflict combat, battle encounter shock, struggle, dispute altercation debate controversy, difference, disagreement strife — CONTEST, CONFLICT COMBAT ENCOUNTER *Contest* is the broadest term and had originally no reference to actual fighting It was, on the contrary, a legal term signifying to *call witnesses*, and hence came to denote first a struggle in argument, and then a struggle for some common object between opposing parties usually one of considerable duration and implying successive stages or acts *Conflict* denotes literally a close personal engagement, in which sense it is applied to actual fighting It is however, more commonly used in a figurative sense to denote strenuous or direct opposition as a mental *conflict conflicting* interests or passions, a *conflict* of laws An *encounter* is a direct meeting face to face Usually it is a hostile meeting, and is then very nearly coincident with *conflict* as an *encounter* of opposing hosts Sometimes it is used in a looser sense as the keen *encounter* of our wits *Shak Combat* is commonly applied to actual fighting, but may be used figuratively in reference to a strife of words or a struggle of feeling

Con-tĕst'a ble, *a* [Fr *contestable*] Capable of being contested, debatable, disputable, controvertible

Con tĕst'a ble ness, *n* Possibility of being contested [*Obs*]

Con tĕst'ant, *n* One who contests, an opponent, a litigant a disputant [*Rare*]

Cŏn'tes tā'tion, *n* [Fr *contestation*, Lat. *contestatio*]
1 The act of contesting, strife, dispute "Love or like *contestation*" *Milton*
After years spent in domestic *contestations*, she found means to withdraw *Clarendon*
2 Proof by witnesses, attestation, testimony [*Obs*] "A solemn *contestation* ratified on the part of God" *Barrow*

Con-tĕst'ing-ly, *adv* In a contending manner

Con-tĕst'less, *a* Not to be disputed or questioned [*Rare*] "Now 'tis truth *contestless*." *A Hill*

Con tĕx', *v t* [Lat *contexere*, from *con* and *texere*, to weave] To weave or knit together; to unite or connect closely [*Obs*]
Some other cause capable to *conter* the matter. *Boyle.*

Cŏn'text, *n* [Lat *contextus*, from *contexere*: Fr. *contexte*, Sp *contexto*, It *contesto* See *supra.*] Connected structure, as of a discourse, especially the parts of a discourse which precede or follow a sentence quoted "According to all the light that the *contexts* afford" *Sharp.*

Con tĕxt', *a* [Lat *contextus*, p p of *contexere*, Sp *contexto*, It *contesto*] Knit or woven together, close, firm [*Obs*] "The coats are *context* and callous" *Derham.*

Con tĕxt', *v t* [Lat *contexere*, *contextum*] To knit together, to unite closely [*Obs*]
If the subject be history or *contexted* fable, I hold it better put in prose or blanks *Feltham*

Con tĕxt'ŭr al (-yur), *a* Pertaining to contexture or disposition *Smith.*

Con tĕxt'ure (kon tĕkst'yur, 53), *n* [Fr *contexture*, Sp *contextura*] The disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to each other, composition of parts, system, constitution, texture "That wonderful *contexture* of all created beings" *Dryden.*
He was not of any delicate *contexture*, his limbs rather sturdy than dainty *Wotton*

Con tĕxt'ŭred (-yurd), *a* Formed into texture, woven together [*Rare*]

Cŏn'tig a'tion, *n* [Lat *contignatio*, from *contigna*, to join together with beams, from *con* and *tignum*, beam, from *tegere*, to cover, Fr *contignation*, Sp *contignacion*]
1 The act of framing together, or uniting beams in a fabric *Burke.*
2 A frame of beams, a story *Wotton*

Con tig'ū ate, *a* Having closeness of contact, near, approximating [*Obs*] "The two extremities are *contiguate*, yet, and continuate" *Holland*

Cŏn'ti gū'i ty, *n* [L Lat *contiguitas*, Fr *contiguité*, It *contiguità*, Sp *contiguedad*] The state of being in actual or close contact, approximation
To me there appear only three principles of connection among ideas namely, resemblance, *contiguity* in time or place, and cause or effect *Hume*

Con tig'ū oŭs, *a* [Lat *contiguus*, from *contingere*, to touch, as it were, on all sides, from *con* and *tangere*, to touch It & Sp *contiguo*, Fr *contigu*] In actual or close contact, touching, adjacent, near
Joining the *contiguous* objects by the participation of their colors *Dryden*
Syn — Adjoining, adjacent See ADJOINING

Con tig'ū oŭs-ly, *adv* In a manner to touch, without intervening space *Dryden*

Con tig'ū oŭs ness, *n* A state of contact, close union

Cŏn'ti nence, } *n* [Lat *continentia*, Fr *conti*
Cŏn'ti nen cy, } *nence*, Sp & Pg *continencia*, It *continenza*, Fr *continence*]
1 The restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions, self-command specifically, the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment, resistance of concupiscence, chastity
He knew when to leave off, — a *continence* which is practiced by few writers *Dryden*
Content without lawful venery is *continence* without unlawful, is chastity *Grew*
Chastity is either abstinence or *continence* abstinence is that of virgins or widows, *continence*, that of married persons *Bp Taylor*
2 Uninterrupted course, continuity [*Obs*]

Cŏn'ti nent, *a* [Lat *continens*, from *continere*, to hold together, from *con* and *tenere*, to hold, Fr *continent*, It & Sp *continente*]
1 Serving to restrain or limit [*Obs*]
My desire
All *continent* impediments would o'erbear
That did oppose my will *Shak*
2 Not interrupted connected, continuous, as, a *continent* fever [*Obs*]
The north east part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the west side of America, yet certainly the least disjoined by sea of all that coast *Brerewood*
3 Exercising restraint as to the indulgence of desires or passions, especially as to sexual intercourse temperate chaste "*Continent* not to impair his strength" *Browne*
Have a *continent* forbearance till the speed of his rage goes slower *Shak*
My past life
Hath been as *continent* as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy *Shak*

Cŏn'ti nent, *n* [Lat *continens*, hanging together, from *continere*, to hold together, Fr *continent*, It & Sp *continente*]
1 That which contains any thing [*Obs*]
Here's the scroll,
The *continent* and summary of my fortune *Shak*
2 (*Geog*) A great extent of land not interrupted by water, one of the larger bodies of land on the globe, the main land, as, the western *continent*, the *continent* of Asia
3 The main land of Europe, as distinguished from the islands, especially from England

Cŏn'ti-nĕnt'al, *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to a continent
2 Pertaining to the main land of Europe, in dis

tinction from the adjacent islands, especially England; as, a *continental* tour

No former king had involved himself so frequently in the labyrinth of *continental* alliances *Hallam*

3 (*Amer Hist*) Pertaining to the confederated colonies in the time of the revolutionary war "Delegates to the *Continental* Congress" *Bancroft*

The army before Boston was designated as the *Continental* army, in contradistinction to that under General Gage, which was called the "ministerial army" *W Irving*

Continental system (*Hist*), the blockade of Great Britain ordered by Napoleon by the decree of Berlin, Nov 21, 1806

Cŏn'tĭ-nĕnt'al, *n* (*Amer Hist*) A soldier in the continental army

Cŏn'tĭ nent ly, *adv* In a continent manner, chastely, moderately, temperately

Cŏn'tĭ nent ness, *n* The state of being continent, continence [*Obs*]

Con-tinge', *v i* [Lat *contingere*, to touch on all sides See CONTIGUOUS] To touch, to reach to happen [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Con tin'gence, } *n* [Fr *contingence*, Sp *contingencia*, It *contingenza*]

Con tin'gen cy, }

1 The quality of being contingent or casual, the possibility of coming to pass

Aristotle says we are not to build certain rules on the *contingency* of human actions *South*

2 An event which may occur, a possibility, a casualty

The remarkable position of the queen rendering her death a most important *contingency* *Hallam*

Syn —Casualty, accident, chance

Con tin'gent, *a* [Lat *contingens*, p pr of *contingere*, to touch on all sides, to happen, Fr *contingent*, It & Sp *contingente*]

1 Possible, or liable, but not certain, to occur, incidental, casual, as, to act such and such a *contingent* event as a sign to himself *Trench*

2 Dependent on that which is undetermined or unknown, — often with *upon* or *on*

It would puzzle the greatest philosopher that ever was to give any tolerable account how any knowledge whatsoever can certainly and infallibly foresee an event through uncertain and *contingent* causes *Tillotson*

3 (*Law*) Dependent for effect on something that may or may not occur, as, a *contingent* estate, *contingent* use

Syn — Accidental, incidental, casual, fortuitous See ACCIDENTAL

Con-tin'gent, *n* 1 An event which is possible, or liable, but not certain, to occur that which is unforeseen, undetermined, or dependent on something future, a contingency

His understanding could almost piece into future *contingents* *South*

2 That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number a quota, a suitable share, proportion as, each prince furnishes his *contingent* of men, money, and munitions

Con tin'gent ly, *adv* Without design or foresight, accidentally

Con tin'gent ness *n* The state of being contingent, fortuitousness

Con tin'ū a ble, *a* [Sp & Pr *continuable*] Capable of being continued

Con tin'ū al, *a* [Fr *continuel*]

1 Proceeding without interruption or cessation, constant, unceasing lasting, abiding continuous

He that is of a merry heart hath a *continual* feast *Prov* xv 15

2 Very frequent, often repeated, of frequent recurrence, perpetual

The eye is delighted by a *continual* succession of small landscapes *W Irving*

Continual claim (*Law*) a claim that is made from time to time, within every year and a day to land or other estate, the possession of which can not be obtained without hazard It is now abolished in England *Cowell* — *Continual proportionals* (*Math*), quantities in continued proportion *Brande*

Syn —Constant continuous perpetual incessant, unceasing, uninterrupted unintermitted See CONSTANT and CONTINUOUS

Con tin'ū al'ĭ ty, *n* The state of being continual, continualness [*Rare*]

Con tin'ū al ly, *adv* 1 Without cessation, unceasingly, continuously as, the ocean is *continually* rolling its waves on the shore

2 Very often, in repeated succession

Con-tin'ū al ness, *n* Permanence *Hales*

Con tin'ū ance, *n* [It *continuanza*]

1 A holding on, or remaining in a particular state, permanence, as of condition, habits, abode, &c, perseverance, constancy, stay "Patient *continuance* in well doing" *Rom* ii 7

Continuance of evil doth itself increase evil *Sidney*

2 Uninterrupted succession, continuation, constant renewal, perpetuation, propagation

The brute immediately regards his own preservation or the *continuance* of his species *Addison*

3 A holding together, continuity [*Obs*]

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk have besides the desire of *continuance* in regard of the tenuity of their thread, a greediness of moisture *Bacon*

4 (*Law*) (*a*) The postponement of the proceedings in a cause from one stated term of a court to another (*b*) The entry of such adjournment on the record (*c*) The adjournment of proceedings in a cause from one day or term to another, an entry of the same, and the grounds thereof, upon the record

Con-tin'ū-ate, *v t* [*imp & p p* CONTINUATED, *p pr & vb n* CONTINUATING] [Lat *continuare* See CONTINUE] To join closely together [*Rare*]

Con tin'ū ate, *a* [Lat *continuatus*, p p of *continuare* See CONTINUE]

1 Immediately united together, intimately connected [*Rare*]

We are of Him and in Him even as though our very flesh and bones should be made *continuate* with his *Hooker*

2 Uninterrupted unbroken [*Rare*] *Shak*

Con tin'ū ate ly, *adv* With continuity, without interruption [*Rare*]

Con tin'ū ate ness, *n* The quality of being continuate [*Rare*] *Dagby*

Con tin'ū ā'tion, *n* [Lat *continuatio*, Fr *continuation*, Sp *continuacion*, It *continuazione*, Pr *continuatio*]

1 The act of continuing, or the state of being continued, uninterrupted extension or succession, prolongation, production, propagation *Addison*

2 That which extends, increases, or supplements, as the *continuation* of a story, &c

Con-tin'ū a tive, *n* [Fr *continuatif*, Pr *continuatiu*]

1 (*Logic*) A term or expression denoting continuance

To these may be added *continuatives* as Rome remains to this day which includes, at least, two propositions, viz, Rome was and Rome is *Watts*

2 (*Gram*) A word that continues the connection of sentences or subjects, a connective, a conjunction

Continuatives consolidate sentences into one continuous whole *Harris*

Con tin'ū ā'tor (Synop, § 130), *n* [It *continuatore*, Sp *continuador*, Fr *continuateur*] One who continues or keeps up a series or succession, a continuer *Browne*

Con tin'ūe (kon tĭn'yū), *v i* [*imp & p p* CONTINUED *p pr & vb n* CONTINUING] [Fr *continuer*, Pr & Sp *continuar*, It *continuare*, from Lat *continuare*, to connect, continue, from *continuus* See CONTINUOUS]

1 To remain in a given place or condition, to abide, to stay

Here to *continue*, and build up here
A growing empire *Milton*

They *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat *Matt* xv 32

2 To be permanent or durable, to endure, to last

But now thy kingdom shall not *continue* 1 *Sam* xiii 14

3 To be steadfast or constant in any course, to persevere

If ye *continue* in my word then are ye my disciples indeed *John* viii 32

Syn — To persevere persist See PERSEVERE

Con tin'ūe, *v t* 1 To hold in a given place or position to maintain connection with [*Obs*]

2 To carry onward or extend from one time, place, or condition, to another, to prolong, to protract, to persist in

O *continue* thy loving kindness unto them that know thee *Ps* xxxvi 10

You know how to make yourself happy by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead *Pope*

Con tin'ūed (kon tĭn'yūd), *p a* Having extension of time, space, order of events, and the like "*Continued* woe" *Jenyns* "*Continued* succession" *Locke*

Continued bass (*Mus*) a bass continued through an entire piece of music the same as *thorough bass* *Brande* — *Continued fever* (*Med*) a fever which presents no intermission in its course *Dunglison* — *Continued fraction* (*Math*) a fraction whose numerator is 1, and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction whose numerator is 1 and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction and so on *Davies* — *Continued proportion* (*Arith & Alg*) a proportion composed of two or more equal ratios in which the consequent of each preceding ratio is the same with the antecedent of the following one, as, 4 8 8 16 16 32

Con tin'ū ed ly, *adv* Without interruption without ceasing *Norris*

Con tin'ū er, *n* One who continues, one who has the power of perseverance a continuator *Shak*

Cŏn'tĭ nŭ'ĭ ty, *n* [Lat *continuitas* Fr *continuité*, Pr *continuitat*, Sp *continuidad*, It *continuità* See CONTINUOUS] The state of being continuous, uninterrupted connection close union of parts, cohesion as, the *continuity* of fibres *Grew*

The sight would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects *Dryden*

Law of continuity (*Math & Physics*) the principle that nothing passes from one state to another without passing through all the intermediate states *Brande*

Con tin'ū ous, *a* [Lat *continuus*, from *continere*, to hold together, It & Sp *continuo*, Fr *continu*. See CONTINENT]

1 Without break, cessation, or interruption, continually prolonged, protracted, extended, as a *continuous* line of railroad, a *continuous* current of electricity "*Continuous* depth" *Thomson*

2 (*Bot*) Not deviating or varying from uniformity, not interrupted *Henslow*

Syn. —CONTINUOUS, CONTINUAL *Continuous* is the stronger word, and denotes that the continuity or union of parts is absolute and uninterrupted, as, a *continuous* sheet of ice, a *continuous* flow of argument So Daniel Webster speaks of "a *continuous* and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England" *Continual* in most cases, marks a close and unbroken succession of things, rather than absolute continuity Thus we speak of *continual* showers, implying a repetition with occasional interruptions, we speak of a person as liable to *continual* calls, or as subject to *continual* applications for aid, &c To say, 'it rained *continually* during the day,' would not of necessity imply that there was no intermission whatever to express that, we should be apt to use *continuously* It is common to say, there are *continual* rains in the tropics at certain seasons If *continuous* were used, it would imply that there was absolutely no cessation at all during the whole period, which is rarely, if ever, the case

Con tin'ū ous ly, *adv* In a continuous manner, without interruption

Con tor'nĭ ate } *n* [It *contornato*, p pr of
Con tŏr'nĭ ā'to } *contornare*, equivalent to *contornare*, to make a circuit or outline, from *contorno*, circuit outline See CONTOUR] (*Numis*) A species of medal or medallion of bronze, having a curved furrow on each side, and supposed to have been struck in the days of Constantine and his successors *A S Poole.*

Con tŏr'sion, *n* See CONTORTION

Con tôrt', *v t* [Lat *contorquere contortum*, from *con* and *torquere*, to twist] To twist together, to writhe

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted* *Ray*

Con tôrt'ed, *p a* 1 Twisted together "A *contorted* chain of icicles" *Massinger*

2 (*Bot*) (*a*) Twisted back upon itself, as some parts of plants (*b*) Arranged so as to overlap other parts, as, petals in *contorted* or convolute estivation *Henslow*

Con tor'tion, *n* [Lat *contortio*, Sp *contorcion*, *contorsion*, It *contorsione* Fr *contorsion*]

1 A twisting, a writhing, a wresting a twist, wry motion, as, the *contortion* of the muscles of the face *Swift*

2 (*Anat*) A twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation, partial dislocation *Coxe*

Con tor'tion ness, *n* The state of being contorted [*Obs*] *Ash.*

Con tŏr'tĭve, *a* Expressing contortion

Cŏn'tor-tŭ'pli cate, *a* [Lat *contortuplicatus*, from *contortus*, contorted and *plicare*, to fold] (*Bot*) Turned back on itself *Gray.*

Con tour' (kon tōōr'), *n* [Fr *contour*, It & Sp *contorno*, from *con* and *tour*, *torno*, Pr *torn*, turn, lathe from Lat *tornus* Gr τορνος, lathe]

1 The line that bounds, defines, or terminates a figure, outline periphery *Johnson*

2 (*Mil*) The horizontal outline of ground or works of fortification

Contour of ground (*Surv*) the form of the surface of ground with respect to its undulations &c — *Line of contour* (*Topographical Surv*) the line in which a horizontal plane intersects a portion of ground

Con tour'nĭ-ā'ted, *a* [See *supra*] Having furrowed edges, as if turned in a lathe

Cŏn'trā A Latin preposition, signifying *against*, *in opposition*, entering into the composition of some English words It is properly the ablative of an adjective, *conterus* (formed from *con*, with), which is not in use It signifies originally a place which corresponds with another in position, runs parallel to it, or forms its counterpart hence also, an action which exists in opposition to another, and, finally, a hostile confronting

Cŏn'tra bănd, *a* [See *infra*] Prohibited by law or treaty, forbidden

The articles between France and this state for *contraband* goods *Temple*

The *contraband* will always keep pace in some measure with the fair trade *Burke*

Cŏn'tra bănd, *n* [Fr *contrebande*, Sp *contra bando* It *contrabbando*] Lat *contrabannum*, properly, contrary to public proclamation See BAN

1 Prohibited merchandise or traffic

Contraband of war goods which neutrals are prohibited from carrying during war to the belligerent parties, or which a belligerent has by the law of nations the right of preventing a neutral from furnishing to an enemy, and which is liable to seizure and confiscation, as warlike munitions &c *Burrill.*

2 A negro slave [U S]

☞ The term was first employed in the time of the civil war (1861) and was suggested by the fact that Gen B F Butler laid down the principle in a letter that negro slaves were capable of being used in carrying on military operations and were thus contraband of war

Cŏn'tra bănd, *v t* 1 To import, as prohibited goods [*Obs*] *Johnson.*

2 To declare prohibited, to forbid [*Obs*]

The law severely *contrabands*
Our taking business off men's hands *Hudibras.*

Cŏn'tra bănd'ist, *n* [Sp *contrabandista*, It *contrabbandiere*, Fr *contrebandier*] One who traffics illegally a smuggler in time of war

Cŏn'tra-bäs'so, *n* [It] (*Mus*) The largest kind of bass viol, usually called the *double bass*, or *violone* *Brande*

Con-trăct', *v t* [*imp & p p* CONTRACTED, *p pr &*

vb. & n CONTRACTING] [Lat *contrahere, contractum,* from *con* and *trahere,* to draw, It *contraere, contrarre,* Sp *contraer,* Pg *contrahir,* Fr *contracter*]

1 To draw together or nearer, to reduce to a less compass, to abridge, to shorten to lessen, as, to *contract* the area of a field or territory, to *contract* one's sphere of action, or one's faculties

Thou didst *contract* and purse thy brow *Shak*
In all things, desuetude doth *contract* and narrow our faculties *Gen of Tongue*

2 To bring on, to be liable to, to incur, to gain

Fair days have oft *contracted* wind and rain *Milton*
Each from each *contract* new strength and light *Pope*
Such behaviour we *contract* by having much conversed with persons of high station *Swift*

3 To enter into, with mutual obligations, to make a bargain or covenant for

We have *contracted* an inviolable amity, peace, and league with the aforesaid queen *Hackluit*
Many persons had *contracted* marriage within the degrees of consanguinity prohibited by law *Strype*

4 To betroth, to affiance

The truth is, she and I, long since *contracted,*
Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve us *Shak*

5 (*Gram*) To unite into one long vowel or diphthong, — said of concurrent vowels

Syn —To shorten abridge epitomize narrow, lessen, condense reduce confine incur, assume

Con trăct', *v i* 1 To be drawn together, to be reduced in compass, to be narrowed shortened, or curtailed, to shrink "Years *contracting* to a moment" *Wordsworth*

2 To make an agreement, to covenant, to agree to bargain, as, to *contract* for carrying the mail to *contract* for supplying an army with cattle

Con-trăct', *a* [For *contracted*] Affianced, betrothed [*Obs*] *Shak*

Cŏn'tract, *n* [Lat *contractus,* Pr *contract,* Fr *contrat,* O Sp *contracto,* N Sp *contrato,* Pg *contracto, contrato,* It *contratto*]

1 (*Law*) The agreement of two or more persons, upon a sufficient consideration or cause, to do, or to abstain from doing, some act, an agreement in which a party undertakes to do, or not to do, a particular thing, a formal bargain, a compact *Blackstone*

2 A formal writing which contains the agreement of parties, with the terms and conditions, and which serves as a proof of the obligation

3 (*Gram*) A word in which concurrent vowels are contracted

Syn —Covenant agreement compact, stipulation, bargain arrangement obligation See COVENANT

Con-trăct'ed *p a* Drawn together, narrowed, abridged, betrothed mean

Con trăct'ed ly *adv* In a contracted manner

Con trăct'ed ness, *n* The state of being contracted, narrowness meanness excessive selfishness

Con-trăct'i-bĭl'i ty *n* Capability of being contracted quality of suffering contraction as, the *contractibility* and dilatability of air *Arbuthnot*

Con trăct'i ble, *a* Capable of contraction

Small air-bladders dilatable and *contractible* *Arbuthnot*

Con trăct'i ble ness, *n* The quality of being contractible, contractibility

Con trăct'ile, *a* [Fr *contractile,* Sp *contractil,* It *contrattile*] Tending to contract, having the power of shortening or of drawing into smaller dimensions "The heart's *contractile* force" *Brookes*

Cŏn'trac-tĭl'i ty, *n* The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract *Beddoes*

Con-trăc'tion, *n* [Lat *contractio* Fr *contraction,* Sp *contraccion,* It *contrazione,* Pr *contraccio*]

1 The act of contracting, drawing together, or shrinking, the act of shortening, narrowing, or lessening, extent or dimensions

Unarmed they might
Have easily, as spirits evaded swift
By quick *contraction* or removal *Milton*

2 The state of being contracted

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary *contractions* *Arbuthnot*

3 (*Math*) The process of shortening any operation

4 Any thing in a state of abbreviation or contraction, as, a writing full of *contractions*

5 (*Gram*) The shortening of a word, by the uniting of two concurrent vowels, or, less precisely, by the omission of a vowel or syllable

6 A marriage contract [*Obs*]

Such an act makes marriage vows
As false as dicer's oaths O such a deed
As from the body of *contraction* plucks
The very soul *Shak*

Con trăct'ive, *a* Tending to contract, serving to contract

The heart as said, from its *contractive* cave
On the left side, ejects the bounding wave *Blackmore*

Con trăct'or, *n* [Lat] One who contracts, one of the parties to a bargain, one who covenants to do any thing for another, specifically, one who contracts or engages to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate

Cŏn'tra-dănce, *n* [*contra* and *dance, q v* , Fr *contredanse,* Sp *contradanza,* It *contraddanza*] A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposition or in opposite lines [Written also, but corruptly, *country dance*]

Cŏn'tra-dĭct', *v t* [*imp & p, p* CONTRADICTED; *p pr, & vb n* CONTRADICTING] [Lat *contradicere, contradictum,* from *contra* and *dicere,* to say, speak, Pr & It *contradire,* Fr *contredire,* Sp *contradecir,* Pg *contradizer*]

1 To assert the contrary of, to oppose in words, to gainsay, to deny

It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of history which is known to all the world *Dryden*

2 To be directly contrary to, to oppose, to prevent

No truth can *contradict* another truth *Hooker*

Cŏn'tra-dĭct'a ble, *a* Capable of being contradicted, deniable

Cŏn'tra dĭct'er, *n* One who contradicts or denies, an opposer *Swift*

Cŏn'tra dĭc'tion, *n* [Lat *contradictio,* Fr *contradiction,* Sp *contradiccion,* Pr *contradicio,* It *contradizione*]

1 An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed, denial

All the number of his fair demands
Shall be accomplished without *contradiction* *Shak*

2 Direct opposition or repugnancy, necessary inconsistency, incongruity or contrariety of things

We state our experience and then we come to a manly resolution of acting in *contradiction* to it *Locke*

Principle of contradiction (*Logic*) the axiom or law of thought that a thing can not be and not be at the same time or a thing can not be what it is not, *A* is not (*not — A*)

Cŏn'tra dĭc'tion al, *a* [Sp *contradiccional*] Inconsistent [*Rare*] *Milton*

Cŏn'tra-dĭc'tion ăl, (dĭk'shus), *a*

1 Filled with contradictions inconsistent [*Rare*] "An absurd *contradictious* thing" *Sharp*

2 Inclined to contradict, disposed to deny or cavil [*Rare*]

Cŏn'tra dĭc'tion ăl ness, *n* The quality of being contradictious [*Rare*]

Cŏn'tra dĭct'ive, *a* Containing contradiction, opposed contradictory "Not *contradictive* to the canon" *Feltham*

Cŏn'tra dĭct'ive ly, *adv* By contradiction

Cŏn'tra dĭct'or, *n* One who contradicts, a contradicter

Cŏn'tra dĭct'o ri ly, *adv* In a contradictory manner *Sharp*

Cŏn'tra dĭct'o ri ness, *n* The quality of being contradictory opposition *Whitaker*

Cŏn'tra dic tō'ri oŭs, *a* Contradictory [*Obs*]

Cŏn'tra dic tō'ri oŭs ly, *adv* In a contradictory manner, with contradiction [*Obs*]

Cŏn'tra-dĭct'o ry, *a* [L Lat *contradictorius,* Fr *contradictoire,* Pr *contradictori* Sp , Pg , & It *contradictorio*]

1 Affirming the contrary implying a denial of what has been asserted opposing in terms "*Contradictory* assertions" *South*

2 Inconsistent, contrary repugnant "Schemes *contradictory* to common sense" *Addison*

3 (*Logic*) Opposed in every possible respect, that is in quantity and in quality

Cŏn'tra-dĭct'o-ry, *n* A proposition or thing which denies or opposes another, contrariety, inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories* *Bacon*

Cŏn'tra dis tĭnct', *a* Distinguished by opposite qualities [*Obs*] *Godwin*

Cŏn'tra-dis-tĭnc'tion, *n* Distinction by contrast

We speak of sins of infirmity in *contradistinction* to those of presumption *South*

Cŏn'tra dis tĭnct'ive, *a* Distinguishing by contrast "*Contradistinctive* pronouns" *Harris*

Cŏn'tra dis tĭn'guish (tĭng'), *v t* [*imp & p p* CONTRADISTINGUISHED *p pr & vb n* CONTRADISTINGUISHING] To distinguish by contrast

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contra distinguished* *Locke*

Cŏn'tra fis'sure (fish'yur), *n* (*Surg*) A fissure or fracture on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it *Coxe*

Cŏn'tra hent, *a* [Lat *contrahens,* p pr of *contrahere* See CONTRACT] Entering into covenant, contracting as, *contrahent* parties [*Obs*] *Mede*

Cŏn'tra-in'di cant, *n* (*Med*) Something indicating that the usual mode of treating a subject or matter, as a disease, is not to be followed *Burke*

Cŏn'tra-in'di-cāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* CONTRA-INDICATED *p pr & vb n* CONTRA INDICATING] (*Med*) To indicate as some method of treatment, contrary to that which the general tenor of the case would seem to require, as in a disease

Contra-indicating symptoms must be observed *Harvey*

Cŏn'tra-in'di cā'tion, *n* (*Med*) An indication that forbids the method of treatment which the nature of the case might seem to render necessary, as in a disease

Con trăl'to, *n* [It , from It & Lat *contra,* against, and *alto* See ALTO] (*Mus*) (*a*) The part sung by the highest male or lowest female voices, the alto or counter tenor (*b*) The voice or singer performing this part, as, her voice is a *contralto,* she is a *contralto*

Con trăl'to, *a* (*Mus*) Belonging or relating to a contralto, or to the part in music called contralto, as, a *contralto* voice

Cŏn'tra-mūre, *n.* (*Fort*) An outer wall *Chambers.*

Cŏn'tra-năt'ū-ral, *a* Opposite to nature. [*Rare*] *Bp. Rust*

Cŏn'tra-nĭ'ten cy, *n.* Resistance against pressure or force, reaction [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Cŏn'tra pōse', *v t* [*contra* and *pose,* q. v.; Fr. *contreposer*] To set in opposition, or over against [*Obs*] *Sall.eld*

Cŏn'tra-po sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n* [*contra* and *position,* q v , Fr *contreposition*] A placing over against, opposite position *Potter.*

Cŏn'tra pŭn'tal, *a* [From It *contrappunto,* Fr. *contrepoint* See COUNTERPOINT] (*Mus*) Pertaining to counterpoint [*Rare*]

Cŏn'tra pŭn'tist, *n* [It *contrappuntista*] (*Mus.*) One skilled in counterpoint *Mason.*

Cŏn'tra-rĭ'e gū lăr'i ty, *n* Contrariety to rule; opposition to regularity [*Rare*] *Norris.*

Cŏn'tra-re mŏn'strant, *n* One who remonstrates in opposition or answer to a remonstrant. [*Rare*]

They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of *contra-remonstrants* and remonstrants *Hales*

Con trā'ri ant, *a* [L Lat *contrarians,* p pr of *contrariare,* equivalent to *contra ire,* to oppose, from Lat *contrarius,* Fr *contrariant,* p pr of *contrarier,* to contradict See CONTRARY] Contradictory, opposite inconsistent, contrary [*Obs*] "Without one hostile or *contrariant* pretension" *Southey*

Con trā'ri ant-ly, *adv* In a contrary manner, contrarily [*Obs*]

Cŏn'tra ries (kŏn'tra rĭz), *n pl* [See CONTRARY] (*Logic*) Propositions opposed in quality only, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other

☞ If two universals differ in quality they are *contraries,* as *every virtue is a grace no virtue is a vice* These can never be both true together, but they may be both false *Watts*

Cŏn'tra rĭ'e ty, *n* [Lat *contrarietas,* Fr *contrariété,* Pr *contrarietat,* Sp *contrariedad,* It *contrarietà*]

1 The state or quality of being contrary, opposition repugnance

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses *South*

2 Something which is contrary to, or inconsistent with, something else

How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shak*

Syn —Inconsistency, discrepancy repugnance

Cŏn'tra-rĭ ly, *adv* In a contrary manner, in opposition, on the other side, in opposite ways

Cŏn'tra ri ness, *n* The quality of being contrary, opposition

Con trā'ri oŭs (89), *a* [L Lat *contrariosus,* Pr *contrarios,* It & Sp, *contrario,* O Fr *contrarious, contrarius contrarieux*] Showing contrariety, opposite, repugnant [*Rare*] *Milton*

She flew contrarious in the face of God
With bat-wings of her vices *E B Browning*

Con trā'ri oŭs ly, *adv* Contrarily, oppositely

Cŏn'tra ri wīse, *adv* [*contrary* and *wise,* n , q v]

1 On the contrary, oppositely, on the other hand

The request was never before made by other lords, but, *contrariwise* they were humble suitors *Davies*

2 In a contrary order conversely "Yet rather counseled him *contrariwise*" *Spenser*

Every thing that acts upon the fluids must, at the same time act on the solids, and *contrariwise* *Arbuthnot*

Cŏn'tra-ro tā'tion *n* Circular motion in a direction contrary to some other circular motion *Congreve*

Cŏn'tra-stĭm'ū lant, *n* (*Med*) An agent which counteracts the effect of a stimulant

Cŏn'tra-stĭm'ū lant, *a* Counteracting the effects of stimulants, relating to a style of medical treatment based on a theory of contra stimulants *Dunglison*

Cŏn'tra ry, *a* [Lat *contrarius,* from *contra,* q v , Fr *contraire,* It *contrario,* It & Sp *contrario*]

1 Opposite opposing different, contradictory, adverse, repugnant, inconsistent

We have lost our labor they have gone a *contrary* way *Shak*

Fame if not double faced is double-mouthed,
And with *contrary* blast proclaims most deeds *Milton*

The doctrine of the earth's motion appeared to be *contrary* to the sacred Scripture *Whewell*

2 Given to opposition, perverse, froward, wayward as, a *contrary* child

3 (*Logic*) Opposed in quality only

Syn —Adverse, repugnant, hostile, inimical, discordant, inconsistent

Cŏn'tra ry, *n* 1 A thing that is of contrary or opposite qualities

No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave *Shak*

2 A proposition contrary to another, as, slender proofs which rather show the *contrary.* *Locke.*

3 (*Logic*) See CONTRARIES

On the contrary, in opposition, on the other side *Swift* — *To the contrary* to an opposite purpose or fact, as, he said it was just, but I told him *to the contrary*

They did it, not for want of instruction *to the contrary* *Stillingfleet.*

Cŏn'tra-ry, *v t* [L Lat *contrariare,* Fr *contra*

rier, Pr, Sp., & Pg. *contrariar*, It. *contrariare*. See CONTRARIANT] To contradict or oppose, to thwart. [*Obs*]

You must *contrary* me! *Shak*

Con-trăst', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONTRASTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONTRASTING] [See *infra*]

1. To set in opposition, or over against, to compare by difference or contrariety of qualities

A writer whose dexterity in the arts of controversy was so remarkably *contrasted* by his abilities in reasoning and literature *Warburton*

2 (*Fine Arts*) To place, as figures, in such opposition or dissimilitude, that the one shall give greater effect to the other

Du Fresnoy tells us that the figures of a group must not all be on a side, but must *contrast* each other by their several positions *Dryden*

Con trăst', *v i* [Fr *contraster*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *contrastar*, It & L Lat *contrastare*, to resist, withstand, from Lat *contra*, against, and *stare*, to stand] To stand in contrast or opposition, to exhibit contrast

The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars *Jwell*

Cŏn'trăst, *n* [Fr *contraste*, Pr *contrast*, Sp & Pg *contraste*, It *contrasto*]

1 Opposition of things or qualities, comparison by contrariety of qualities "The *contrasts* and resemblances of the seasons" *Whewell*

2 (*Fine Art*) The opposition of varied forms, colors, &c, which by such juxtaposition more vividly express each other's peculiarities *Fairholt*

☞ *Contrast* in this sense, is applicable to things of a similar kind We never speak of a *contrast* between a man and a mountain or between a dog and a tree but we observe the *contrast* between an oak and a shrub, and between a palace and a cottage

Cŏn'tra-tĕn'or, *n* (*Mus*) A middle part between the tenor and treble, counter tenor, contralto

Cŏn'trā-te-wheel, *n* [From *contra*, against] See CROWN WHEEL

Cŏn'tra val lā'tion, *n* [*contra* and *vallation*, q v, Fr *contrevallation*, It *contravallazione*, Sp *contravalacion*] (*Fort*) A trench guarded with a parapet, formed by the besiegers between their camp and the place besieged, to secure themselves, and check sallies of the garrison *Ivanhoe*

Cŏn'tra vēne', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONTRAVENED *p pr* & *vb n* CONTRAVENING] [L Lat *contravenire*, from Lat *contra* and *venire* to come Fr *contrevenir*, It & Sp *contravenire* It *contravenire*] To meet in the way of opposition to come in conflict with to oppose to contradict, to obstruct the operation of to defeat

So plain a proposition was not likely to be *contravened* *Southey*

Syn —To contradict, set aside nullify, defeat, cross, obstruct

Cŏn'tra vēn'er, *n* One who opposes

Cŏn'tra vĕn'tion, *n* [Fr *contravention*, Sp *contravencion*, It *contravenzione*] The act of contravening opposition, obstruction "In *contravention* of all his marriage stipulations" *Motley*

Cŏn'tra-vēr'sion, *n* A turning to the opposite side, antistrophe *Congreve*

Cŏn'tra-yĕr'vā, *n* [Sp *contrayerva*, *contrayerba*, Pg *contraherva*, N Lat *contrayerva*, radix *contrayervæ*, from *contra* and *yerva*, *yerba*, *herva*, herb, Lat *herba*, a *counter herb*, an antidote for poison or, in general, an antidote] (*Bot*) A species of *Dorstenia* (*D contrayerba*), a South American plant, the root of which, being aromatic and astringent, is sometimes used in medicine *London*

Cŏn'trec tā'tion, *n* [Lat *contrectatio*, from *contrectare*, to touch, from *con* and *tractare*, to touch, v intensive of *trahere*, to draw] A touching or handling [*Obs*] *Jermand*

Contretemps (kŏn tr tŏng'), *n* [Fr, from *contre*, Lat *contra*, against, and *temps*, Lat *tempus*, time] An unexpected accident, which throws every thing into confusion

Con trĭb'ū ta ble, *a* Capable of being contributed

Con trĭb'ū ta ry, *a* Paying tribute to the same sovereign, contributing aid

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a *contributary* stream *D Davila Trans*

Con trĭb'ūte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONTRIBUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONTRIBUTING] [Lat *contribuere*, *contributum*, from *con* and *tribuere*, to grant in part, Fr & Sp *contribuir*, It *contribuire*, Fr *contribuer* See TRIBUTE] To give or grant in common with others, to give to a common stock or for a common purpose, to furnish or supply in part

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies *Addison*

Con trĭb'ūte, *v t* To give a part, to furnish a portion, to lend assistance or aid, to have a share in any act or effect

There is not a single beauty in the piece to which the invention must not *contribute* *Pope*

We are engaged in war; the secretary of state calls upon the colonies to *contribute* *Burke*

Cŏn'tri-bū'tion, *n* [Lat *contributio*, Fr *contribution*, Pr *contribucio*, Sp *contribucion*, It *contribuzione*]

1 The act of contributing, or of lending aid and assistance

2 That which is contributed, either the portion which an individual furnishes to the common stock, or the whole which is formed by the gifts of individuals

Valerius Publicola was buried by a *contribution* of money gathered for him *Holland*

The clergy, from whom, according to usage, a larger measure of *contribution* was demanded, stood upon their privilege to grant their money only in convocation *Hallam*

3 (*Mil*) An imposition or tax levied on the people of a conquered town or country

These sums together with the amounts pressed from the reluctant estates, and the forced *contributions* paid by luckless peasants, enabled him to keep his struggling troops together *Motley*

4 (*Law*) Payment by each of several jointly liable, of his share in a loss suffered, or in an amount paid, by one of their number for the common benefit

Cŏn'tri bū'tion al, *a* Pertaining to, or furnishing, a contribution

Con trĭb'ū tive, *a* Tending to contribute contributory "*Contributive* to the well working of physic" *Fuller*

Con trĭb'ū tor, *n* One who contributes one who gives aid to a common purpose, in conjunction with others

Con trĭb'ū to ry, *a* Contributing to the same stock or purpose, promoting the same end bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock contributive *Milton*

Con-trīst', *v t* To make sad [*Obs*] "To deject and *contrist* myself" *Sterne*

Con trĭs'tāte, or **Cŏn'trĭs tāte**, *v t* [Lat *contristatus*, p p of *contristare*, from *con* and *tristis*, sad, Pr, Sp, & Pg *contristar*, It *contristare*, Fr *contrister*] To make sorrowful [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Cŏn'trĭs tā'tion, *n* [Lat *contristatio*, It *contristazione*] The act of making sad [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Cŏn'trīte (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *contritus* p p of *conterere* to grind, to bruise, from *con* and *terere*, to rub to grind Sp, It, & Pg *contrito*, Fr & Pr *contrit*] Broken down with grief or penitence, deeply sorrowful for sin humble, penitent

A broken and a *contrite* heart O God, thou wilt not despise *Ps li 17*

Be penitent and for thy fault *contrite* *Milton*

Syn Penitent repentant humble sorrowful

Cŏn'trīte ly, *adv* In a contrite manner, with penitence

Cŏn'trīte ness, *n* Deep sorrow and penitence for sin contrition [*Rare*]

Con trĭ'tion (trĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *contritio*, Pr *contrition* Pr *contricio*, Sp *contricion*, It *contrizione*]

1 The act of grinding or rubbing to powder friction grating rubbing [*Obs*] "Reducible into powder by *contrition*" *Browne* "To preserve their heads from *contrition* or bruise" *Bp Taylor*

2 The state of being contrite, deep sorrow for sin, penitence

Syn —Repentance penitence, humiliation compunction, self-reproach remorse —CONTRITION RELUCTANCE *Contrition* is a continuous state of grief and self-condemnation *repentance* is an act in which with sorrow for our sins we renounce them *Contrition* has all the pain of repentance without the relief it affords The *contrition* of Judas ended in remorse and suicide that of Peter led to true *repentance* and renewed consecration to his Master's service

My future days shall be one whole *contrition* *Dryden*

Who by *repentance* is not satisfied
Is not of heaven nor earth for these are pleased
By *penitence* the Eternal's wrath is appeased *Shak*

Con trĭt'ū rāte *v t* [Lat *con* and Eng *triturate*, q v] To reduce to small particles to pulverize

Con trĭv'a ble, *a* Capable of being contrived, planned, invented, or devised

A perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable* *Wilkins*

Con trĭv'ance, *n* 1 The act of contriving, inventing devising or planning

The machine we are inspecting demonstrates by its construction *contrivance* and design *Contrivance* must have had a contriver *Paley*

2 The thing contrived invented, or planned disposition of parts or causes by design, a scheme, plan artifice

Government is a *contrivance* of human wisdom to provide for human wants *Burke*

Syn —Device plan scheme invention, project design machination shift See DEVICE

Con trīve', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONTRIVED *p pr* & *vb n* CONTRIVING] [O Fr *controuver*, *controver*, *contruver*, N Fr *controuver*, from *con* and *trouver*, *trover*, *truver*, *trouver*, to find, Pr *trobar*, It *trovare*, from Ger *treffen*, O H Ger *trefan* to hit upon, to find] To form by an exercise of ingenuity, to devise, to invent, to plan

Our poet has always some beautiful design which he first establishes and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end *Dryden*

Syn.—To invent, discover plan concert, project, plot, hatch

Con trīve', *v i* To make devices, to plan, to scheme, to plot

Was it you that did so oft *contrive* to kill him? *Shak*

Con trīve', *v t* [Lat *conterere*, *contrit*, to grind, to wear away] To wear out or away, to spend

Three ages such as mortal men *contrive* *Spenser*

In traveling countries, we three have *contrived*
Full many a year *Edwards*

Con-trīve'ment, *n* Contrivance, invention [*Obs.*]

His disgrace
Shall be my zeal's *contrivement* *Cartwright* 1651.

Con-trīv'er, *n* One who contrives, devises, or plans, a schemer *Swift*

Con trōl', *n* [Fr *contrôle*, a counter register, contracted from *contre rôle*, from *contre*, against, and *rôle*, roll, catalogue, Pr *rolle*, *rotle* It *rullo*, *rotolo*, from Lat *rotulus*, equivalent to *rotula*, a little wheel, L Lat roll, diminutive of *rota*, wheel]

1 A book, register, or account, kept to correct or check another account or register, a counter register [*Obs*] *Johnson*

2 That which serves to check, restrain, or hinder, restraint "Speak without *control*" *Dryden.*

3 Power or authority to check or restrain, restraining influence command, superintendence

Men of superior wealth and power, above the *control* of the mere officers of justice *Hallam.*

Syn Direction command, check, restraint See DIRECTION

Con trōl', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONTROLLED, *p pr.* & *vb n* CONTROLLING] [Fr *controler*, from *contrôle* See *supra*] [Formerly written *comptrol* and *controul*]

1 To check by a counter register or double account to prove by counter statements [*Obs*] "This report was *controlled* to be false" *Fuller*

2 To exercise a restraining influence over, to check to restrain, to govern, to overpower, to counteract, to confute

Give me a staff of honor for mine age,
But not a sceptre to *control* the world *Shak*

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul
But stronger passion does its power *control* *Dryden*

Syn —To restrain rule govern direct, check, curb, overpower counteract

Con trōl'la ble, *a* Capable of being controlled, checked, or restrained subject to command

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind and therefore in its present workings not always *controlla* ble by reason *South*

Con trōl'ler *n* [From *control*, v t, Fr *contrôleur*, Norm Fr *countre roller*]

1 An officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts or to oversee control or verify the accounts of other officers [More commonly written *comptroller*

2 One who controls or restrains one that has the power or authority to govern or control

The great *controller* of our fate
Designed to be a man and lived in lower rate *Dryden*

Con trōl'ler ship *n* The office of a controller

Con trōl'ment, *n* The power or act of controlling the state of being restrained, control, restraint, resistance, counteraction

You may deal with me *controlment* *Shak*

Cŏn'tro vēr'sa ry, *a* Disputatious, controversial [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

Cŏn'tro vērse, *n* [Fr *controverse*, Lat *controversia*] Controversy [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Cŏn'tro vērse, *v t* [Lat *controversari*, from *controversus*, turned against disputed] To engage in dispute, to controvert [*Obs*] "*Controversed* causes" *Hooker.*

Cŏn'tro vēr'ser *n* A disputant [*Obs*]

Cŏn'tro vēr'sial (vēr'shal), *a* Relating to disputes disputatious polemical "*Controversial* divinity" *Bp Bull* "*Controversial* discourses" *Locke*

Cŏn'tro vēr'sial ist, *n* One who carries on a controversy a disputant

He [Johnson] was both intellectually and morally of the stuff of which *controversialists* are made *Macaulay*

Cŏn'tro-vēr'sial ly, *adv* In a controversial manner

Cŏn'tro vēr'sion, *n* Act of controverting controversy [*Obs*] *Hooker*

Cŏn'tro vēr'sor *n* One who engages in controversy a controversist

Cŏn'tro vēr'sy *n* [Lat *controversia*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *controversia*, Fr *controverse* See *infra*]

1 The expression or maintenance of feelings, opinion, or course of action contrary to, or discordant with, those of others contention, dispute, debate discussion

This left no room for *controversy* about the title *Locke.*

2 A state of opposition or resistance [*Obs*]

And stemming it [the torrent] with hearts less *controversy* *Shak.*

Syn —Dispute contest debate disputation, wrangle strife quarrel hostility

Cŏn'tro vērt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONTROVERTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONTROVERTING] [Lat *contra*, against and *vertere*, to turn It *controvertire*, Sp *controvertir*] To make matter of controversy, to dispute or oppose by reasoning, to contend against in words or writings, to contest to debate, to deny.

Some *controverted* points had been decided according to the sense of the best jurists *Macaulay*

Cŏn'tro vēr'tĕr *n* One who controverts, a controversial writer a controversialist

Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggerers in a tavern *B Jonson*

Cŏn'tro vēr'ti ble, *a* [It *controvertibile*, Sp *controvertible*] Capable of being controverted, disputable "Many *controvertible* truths" *Browne*

Cŏn'tro vērt'i bly, *adv* In a controvertible manner

Cŏn'tro-vĕrt'ist, *n* [Fr *controversiste*, It & Sp *controversista*] One who controverts, a disputant, a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation, a contestant

How unfriendly is the spirit of the *controvertist* to the discernment of the critic! *Campbell*

Con try'gion, *n* [Lat *contrudere*, to press together, from *con* and *trudere* to press] The act or process of pressing, thrusting, or squeezing together, pressure [*Rare*]

The *contrusion* of the particles of water against one another *Locke*

Con tŭ'ber nal *a* [Lat *contubernalis*, from *con tubernium*, tent companionship from *con* and *taberna*, hut tent] Pertaining to fellowship in a mess or lodging living together [*Obs*]

Cŏn'tu mā'cious (kŏn'tu-mā'shus), *a* [Lat *contumax*, gen *contumacis* See CONTUMACY]

1 Exhibiting contumacy, contemning authority, obstinate, perverse, stubborn unyielding

There is another mode of subduing the most obstinate *contumacious* sinner *Hammond*

2 (*Law*) Willfully disobedient to the summons or orders of a court *Blackstone*

Syn —Stubborn, obstinate, perverse, unyielding, inflexible, proud haughty headstrong

Cŏn'tu mā'cious ly, *adv* In a contumacious manner, obstinately stubbornly, perversely

Cŏn'tu mā'cious ness, *n* The state of being contumacious, obstinacy stubbornness *Wiseman*

Cŏn'tu ma cy, *n* [Lat *contumacia*, from *contumax*, insolent, either from *con* and *tumere*, to swell, or from *contumare* to despise, Fr *contumace*, Pr, Sp, & It *contumacia*]

1 Persistent obstinacy, stubborn perverseness, pertinacious resistance to authority

The bishop commanded him to be thrust into the stocks for his manifest and manifold *contumacy* *Strype*

2 (*Law*) A willful contempt of and disobedience to, any lawful summons or to the rules and orders of court, as a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned

Syn – Stubbornness, perverseness, obstinacy, pride, haughtiness

Cŏn'tu mē'li oŭs, *a* [Lat *contumeliosus*, It & Sp *contumelioso*] Exhibiting contumely overbearingly contemptuous, insolent, reproachful "Scoffs, and scorns, and *contumelious* taunts" *Shak* "Curving a *contumelious* lip" *Tennyson*

Cŏn'tu mē'li oŭs ly *adv* In a contumelious manner reproachfully rudely insolently

Cŏn'tu mē'li oŭs ness, *n* The state of being contumelious, insolence, reproach

Cŏn'tu me ly, *n* [Lat *contumelia*, either from *con* and *tumere*, to swell, or from *contemnere*, to despise, O Fr *contumelie*, Pr Sp, Pg, & It *contumelia*] Rudeness or reproach compounded of high haughtiness and contempt haughty insolence despiteful treatment, contemptuousness

The oppressor's wrong the proud man's *contumely* *Shak*

Nothing aggravates tyranny so much as *contumely* *Burke*

Con tŭ'mu lāte, *v t* [Lat *contumulatus*, p p of *contumulare*, from *con* and *tumulare*, from *tumulus*, mound, from *tumere*, to swell] To lay or bury in the same tomb or grave [*Obs*]

Con tŭ'mu lā'tion, *n* The act of laying in the same grave or tomb [*Obs*]

Con tŭnd', *v t* [Lat *contundere*, *contusum*, from *con* and *tundere*, to beat, Skr *tud*] To bruise by beating [*Obs*] *Grafton*

Con tŭse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONTUSED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONTUSING] [See *supra*]

1 To beat pounded, or bray together "Roots, barks, and seeds *contused* together" *Bacon*

2 To bruise or injure by beating, as flesh, without making an open wound *Wiseman*

Con tū'sion (-tū'zhun), *n* [Lat *contusio*, Fr & Sp *contusion*, It *contusione*]

1 The act of beating and bruising

2 The state of being bruised

3 (*Surg*) A bruise, hurt, or injury to the flesh by a blunt instrument, or by a fall, producing no breach or apparent wound

Co nŭn'drum, *n*, *pl* CO NŬN'DRUMS [Of O Eng *conne*, *cunne*, to know, *cunning*, knowledge, skill, *conning*, knowledge] A sort of riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike a puzzling question, of which the answer is or involves a pun

Cō'nus, *n* [Lat *conus*, a cone]

1 (*Bot*) A cone, as of a pine or fir tree

2 (*Zool*) A Linnean genus of mollusks having a conical shell See CONE

Cŏn'ū sa ble, *a* [See COGNIZABLE] Liable to be tried or judged cognizable [*Obs*] *Bp Barlow*

Cŏn'ū sance, *n* [See CONNUSANCE] Cognizance, knowledge, notice

Cŏn'ū sant, *a* [See CONNISANT] Having or taking notice, knowing, cognizant

Con ū sôr', *n* See COGNIZOR

Cŏn'va lĕsce' (-lĕs'), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CONVALESCED *p pr* & *vb n* CONVALESCING] [Lat *convalescere* from *con* and *valescere*, to grow strong, v inchoative of *valere* to be strong] To recover health and strength after sickness, to regain vigor after weakness

He [the king] found the queen somewhat *convalesced* *Knox*

Cŏn'va lĕs'cence, } *n.* [Lat. *convalescentia*, Fr.
Cŏn'va lĕs'cen cy, } *convalescence*, It *convalescenza*, Sp *convalecencia*, Pr *convalescensa*] Renewal of health, the recovery of health and strength after disease, the state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness *Glover*

Cŏn'va lĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *convalescens*, p pr of *convalescere* Fr *convalescent*, It *convalescente*, Sp *convalecente*] Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility

Cŏn'va lĕs'cent, *n* One who is recovering from sickness

Cŏn'va lĕs'cent ly, *adv* In the manner of a convalescent with increasing strength or vigor

Con vĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *convectio*, from *convehere*, to bring together, from *con* and *vehere*, to carry]

1 The act or process of conveying or transmitting

2 (*Physics*) A process of transfer or transmission, as of heat or electricity by means of currents in liquids or gases, resulting from changes of temperature and other causes

Liquids are generally heated by *convection* — when heat is applied from below *Archol*

Con vĕc'tive *a* Caused or accomplished by convection, or the motion of particles as in liquids, gases, &c, as, a *convective* discharge of electricity *Faraday*

Con vĕc'tive-ly, *adv* In a convective manner, by convection *Hare*

Cŏn've na ble, *a* [Fr *convenable*, from *convenir* See CONVENE] Consistent with, accordant to, suitable [*Obs*]

With his word his work is *convenable* *Spenser*

Con vēn'a-ble, *a* Capable of being convened or assembled

Con vēne', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONVENED *p pr* & *vb n* CONVENING] [Lat *convenire*, from *con* and *venire* to come Fr, It, & Sp *convenir*, It *convenire*, Pg *convir*]

1 To come together, to meet to unite [*Rare*]

In shortsighted men the rays converge and come in the eyes before they come at the bottom *Newton*

2 To come together, to meet in the same place to assemble, as persons "The parliament of Scotland now *convened*" *Baker*

Syn To meet, to assemble, to join to unite

Con vēne', *v t* 1 To cause to assemble, to call together to convoke

And now the almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the blest abode *Pope*

2 To summon judicially to meet or appear

By the papal canon law clerks in criminal and civil causes can not be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge *Ayliffe*

3 To be suitable or be adapted to [*Rare*] (-S)

Cŏn've nee', *n* One called or summoned with others [*Rare*]

Con vēn'er, *n* 1 One who convenes or meets with others [*Obs*]

2 One who calls an assembly together hence, the chairman of an organized body, as a committee [*Scot*]

Con vēn'ience, } *n* [Lat *convenientia*, Pr, Sp
Con vēn'ien cy, } & Pg *conveniencia*, It *convenienza*, Fr *convenance*]

1 The state of being convenient fitness or suitableness, as of place, time, &c, adaptedness

I'll beat him, by my life, if I can meet him with any *convenience* *Shak*

In things not commanded of God yet lawful what light shall show us the *convenience* which one hath above another? *Hooker*

2 Freedom from discomfort, difficulty, or trouble, commodiousness, ease

Every man must want something for the *convenience* of life for which he must be obliged to others *Calamy*

We are rather intent upon the end of God's glory than our own *convenience* *Bp Taylor*

3 That which is convenient that which promotes comfort, ease, enjoyment, or advantage, an accommodation

If he might have the *convenience* to speak with his majesty but one half hour *Fuller*

Con-vēn'ient (-yent) (Synop, §130), *a* [Lat *convenies* p pr of *convenire*, It & Sp *conveniente* See CONVENE, *v t*]

1 Fit or adapted to intend, suitable, becoming, appropriate "A *convenient* trick" *Atterbury*

The rest was magnanimity to remit
If some *convenient* ransom were proposed *Milton*

2 Promotive of comfort or advantage, commodious beneficial

There are arts that are peculiarly *convenient* to some particular nations *Tillotson*

Syn Fit, suitable adapted fitted suited commodious

Con vēn'ient ly, *adv* In a convenient or commodious manner

Cŏn'vent, *n* [Lat *conventus* It & Sp *convento*, Pr *convent*, Fr *couvent* See CONVENE]

1 A coming together, a meeting [*Obs*] "A usual ceremony at their [the witches] *convents* or meetings" *B Jonson*

2 An association or community of recluses devoted to a religious life, a body of monks or nuns "One of our *convent*, and his [the duke's] confessor" *Shak*

3 A house occupied by a community of religious recluses, as monks or nuns

One seldom finds in Italy a spot of ground more agreeable than another that is not covered with a *convent* *Addison*

Syn —See CLOISTER

Con vĕnt', *v t* [See *infra*] To call before a judge or judicature, to summon, to convene [*Obs*]

He with his oath will make up full clear
Whenever he's *convented* *Shak*

Con-vĕnt', *v i* [Lat *convenire*, *conventum*] To meet together, to concur [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Con vĕnt'le-al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a convent.

Conventical prior the same as an abbot

Con vĕnt'i cle (-vĕnt'i kl), *n* [Lat *conventiculum*, diminutive of *conventus*, Fr *conventicule*, Sp *conventículo*, It *conventicolo* See CONVENT, *n*.]

1 An assembly or gathering

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever *Aylife*

2 An assembly for religious worship, and opprobriously, such an assembly held by non conformists or dissenters from the established church of England

The first Christians could never have had recourse to nocturnal or clandestine *conventicles* till driven to them by the violence of persecution *Hammond*

A sort of men who attend its [the church of England's] service in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon *Swift*

The old austerity of *conventicles* became an intolerant High Church one *Macaulay*

Con-vĕnt'i cle, *v i* To belong to a conventicle, to partake of the nature of a conventicle [*Obs*] "*Conventicling* schools set up and taught secretly by fanatics" *South*

Con vĕnt'i cler, *n* One who supports or frequents conventicles *Dryden*

Con vĕn'tion, *n* [Lat *conventio*, Fr *convention*, It & Sp *convencion*, It *convenzione* See CONVENE]

1 The act of coming together, or assembling, union

The *conventions* or associations of several particles of matter into bodies *Boyle*

2 General agreement or concurrence arbitrary custom usage conventionality conventionalism

There are thousands now
Such women, but *convention* beats them down *Tennyson*

3 An assembly of delegates or representatives to accomplish some specific object, civil, political, or ecclesiastical

He set himself to the making of good laws in a grand *convention* of his nobles *Baker*

A *convention* composed of delegates from all the States to meet in Philadelphia for the sole and express purpose of revising the federal system and correcting its defects *B Irving*

4 (*Eng Hist*) An extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ, as the assembly which restored Charles II to the throne and that which declared the throne to be abdicated by James II

Our gratitude is due to the Long Parliament to the *Convention* and to William of Orange *Macaulay*

5 An agreement or contract less formal than, or preliminary to a treaty or understanding, an informal compact, as between commanders of armies in respect to suspension of hostilities, or between states, also a formal agreement

This *convention* I think from my soul is nothing but a stipulation for national ignominy a truce without a suspension of hostilities *Ld Chatham*

Con vĕn'tion al, *a* [Lat *conventionalis*, It *conzionale*, Sp *convencional*, Fr *conventionnel*]

1 Formed by agreement or compact, stipulated

Conventional services reserved by tenures on grants, made out of the crown or knights service *Hal*

2 Growing out of, or depending on, custom or tacit agreement, sanctioned by usage "*Conventional* decorum" *Howell* "The *conventional* language appropriated to monarchs" *Motley*

Con vĕn'tion al ism, *n* That which is received or established by convention or informal agreement

They gaze on all with dead dim eyes,– wrapped in *conventionalisms*, simulating feelings according to a received standard *J H Robertson*

Con vĕn'tion al ist, *n* 1 One who adheres to a convention or treaty

2 One who is governed by conventionalism

Con vĕn'tion āl'i ty, *n* The state of being conventional, that which is established by conventional use adherence to social formalities or usages

Con vĕn'tion al ize, *v t* To make conventional

Con vĕn'tion al ly, *adv* In a conventional manner, by tacit agreement

Con vĕn'tion a ry, *a* Acting under contract settled by stipulation, conventional, as, *conventionary* tenants *Carew*

Con vĕn'tion er, *n* One who belongs to a convention or assembly

Con vĕn'tion ist, *n* One who makes a contract

Con vĕnt'ū al, *a* [L Lat *conventualis*, Sp *conventual*, It *conventuale*, Fr *conventuel*] Belonging to a convent, monastic "*Conventual* regularity" *Thackeray*

Con vĕnt'ū al, *n* One who lives in a convent, a monk or nun, a recluse "The venerable *conventual*" *Addison*

Con vĕrge', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CONVERGED, *p pr*

&*vb. n.* CONVERGING] [N Lat *convergere*, from *con* and *vergere*, to turn, incline, Fr. & Sp *converger*] To tend to one point, to incline and approach nearer together

Colors mingle, features join,
And lines *converge* *Akenside*
The mountains *converge* into a single ridge *Jefferson*

Con vėr'gence, } *n.* [N. Lat *convergentia*, Fr
Con vėr'gen cy, } *convergence*, Sp *convergencia*, It *convergenza*] The quality of converging, tendency to one point "The *convergence* or divergence of the rays falling on the pupil" *Berkeley*

Con vėr'gent, *a* [N Lat *convergens*, p pr of *convergere*, Fr *convergent*, Sp & It *convergente*] Tending to one point, approaching each other from different places, converging

Con vėr'ging, *p a* Tending to one point, approaching each other, convergent "*Converging* directions" *Wheatl*

Converging rays (*Opt*), rays of light which proceeding from different points of an object, tend toward a single point — *Converging series* (*Math*), a series in which the greater the number of terms taken, the nearer will their sum approach in value to a fixed quantity which is called the *sum of the series*, a decreasing or descending series

Con vėrs'a ble, *a* [It *conversabile*, Fr & Sp *conversable*] Qualified for conversation, disposed to converse sociable, free in discourse *Swift*

Con vėrs'a ble ness *n* The quality of being conversable, disposition or readiness to converse, sociability

Con vėrs'a bly, *adv* In a conversable manner

Con'ver sance, } *n* The act or condition of being
Con'ver san cy, } conversant habit of familiarity, familiar acquaintance

Con'ver sant, *a* [Lat *conversans*, p pr of *conversari*, Fr *conversant* It & Sp *conversante*]

1 Having frequent or customary intercourse, familiarly associated, intimately acquainted

I have been *conversant* with the first persons of the age *Dryden*
Never to be infected with delight
Nor *conversant* with ease and idleness *Shak*

2 Familiar or acquainted by use or study, well informed, versed

He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant* with them all *Pope*

3 Having concern or relation, – with *about*

Education is *conversant* about children *Johnson*

Con vėrs'ant, *n* One who converses, a converser [*Rare*]

Con'ver sant ly, *adv* In a conversant or familiar manner

Con'ver sā'tion, *n* [Lat *conversatio*, Fr *conversation*, Pr *conversacio*, Sp *conversacion*, It *conversazione*]

1 General course of conduct, behavior, deportment [*Obs*]

Let your *conversation* be as becometh the gospel *Phil* i 27
Be ye holy in all manner of *conversation* *Pet* i 15

2 Familiar intercourse intimate fellowship or association close acquaintance "*Conversation* with the best company" *Dryden* "Much *conversation* in books" *Bacon*

3 Familiar discourse general interchange of sentiments, unrestrained and informal talk, chat

The influence exercised by his [Johnson's] *conversation* directly upon those with whom he lived and indirectly on the whole literary world, was altogether without a parallel *Macaulay*

4 Sexual intercourse [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Syn. — Intercourse communion commerce familiarity discourse dialogue colloquy talk chat — CONVERSATION TALK There is a closer sense of these words in which they are synonymous there is a stricter sense in which they differ *Talk* is usually broken familiar and versatile *Conversation* is more continuous and sustained and turns ordinarily upon topics of higher interest Children *talk* to their parents or to their companions men *converse* together in mixed assemblies Dr Johnson once remarked, of an evening spent in society, that there had been a great deal of *talk* but no *conversation* "Talkers," says Lord Bacon "are commonly vain and credulous withal, for he that *talketh* what he knoweth will also *talk* what he knoweth not

Con'ver sā'tion al, *a* Pertaining to conversation, or familiar and informal talk

Con'ver sā'tion al ist, *n* One who excels in conversation, a conversationist, a converser

Con'ver sā'tioned, *a* Acquainted with the manner of acting in life [*Obs*]

Till she be better *conversation'd*
I'll keep as far from her as the gallows *Beau & Fl*

Con'ver sā'tion ism, *n* A word or phrase originating, or used, in conversation

Con'ver sā'tion ist, *n* One who excels in conversation, a conversationalist

Con vėrs'a tive, *a* [It & Sp *conversativo*] Relating to an intercourse with men, social, — opposed to *contemplative*

She chose to endue him with the *conversative* qualities of youth *Johnson*

Con'ver-sā zi one (kŏn'vėr sāt'sē ō'nā), *n* , *pl* **CONVERSAZIONI** (kŏn'vėr sāt sē o'nē) [It See CONVERSATION] A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects *Gray*

Con vėrse', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CONVERSED (kon vėrst'), *p pr.* & *vb. n* CONVERSING] [Lat *conversari*, from *con* and *versari*, to be turned, to live, remain, from *versare*, to turn often, v intens of *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, Fr *converser*, Pr & Sp *conversar*, It *conversare*]

1 To keep company, or have familiarity, to hold intimate intercourse, to commune, — followed by *with*.

Tom Wil... am who lonely loves ... ant hills, and there *converse* *Thomson*
Converse ... world, we use the world's fashions *B Jonson*

2 To ... familiarly to interchange thoughts and o... a free, informal manner, to chat

Companions
Tar... cern and waste the time together *Shak*

3 To ... sexual commerce [*Obs*] *Guardian*

Syn — To associate commune discourse talk speak

Con'verse, *n* 1 Frequent or customary intercourse, familiarity, acquaintance

Its but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms and view her stores unrifled *Pope*

2 Familiar discourse or talk free interchange of thoughts or opinions, conversation

Formed by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay from lively to severe *Pope*

3 (*Logic*) A proposition which arises from interchanging the terms of another, as by putting the predicate for the subject and the subject for the predicate, as, no virtue is a vice, no vice is virtue

☞ It should not (as is often done) be confounded with the *contrary* or *opposite* of a proposition which is formed by introducing the negative *not* or *no*

4 (*Math*) A proposition in which after a conclusion, from something supposed has been drawn, the order is inverted making the conclusion the supposition or premises, what was first supposed becoming now the conclusion or inference Thus, if two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite the sides are equal and the *converse* is true i e if these angles are equal, the two sides are equal *Math Dict*

Con'verse, *a* [Lat *conversus* p p of *convertere* See CONVERT] Turned about reversed in order or relation reciprocal as a *converse* proposition

Con'verse ly (Synop § 10) *adv* In a converse manner, with change of order or relation reciprocally

Con vėrs'er, *n* One who engages in conversation a conversationist

Con vėr'si ble *a* Capable of being converted or reversed "This *convertible* worlds" *Hammond*

Con vėr'sion *n* [Lat *conversio* Fr & Sp *conversion*, Pr *conversio*, It *conversione* See CONVERT]

1 The act of turning or changing from one state or condition to another transmutation "The *conversion* of water into ice" *Bacon* "The *conversion* of the aliment into fat" *Arbuthnot*

2 A change from one side, party or form of religion to another "*Conversion* to Christianity" *Irving*

3 (*Law*) An appropriation of property constituting one of the grounds of the action of trover

Or bring my action for *conversion*
And trouble my proceedings *Butler*

4 (*Logic*) The act of interchanging the terms of a proposition as by putting the subject in the place of the predicate or the contrary

5 (*Math*) A change or reduction of the former value of a proposition as the *conversion* of proportions

6 (*Mil*) A change of front as of a body of troops attacked in the flank

7 (*Theol*) A radical change of moral character a change from the service of the world to the service of God a change of the ruling disposition of the soul and the appropriate effect in transforming the outward life

He oft
Frequented their assemblies and to them preached
Converse and repentance as at seemed
In person under pretext of mankind *Milton*

Con vėrs'ive, *a* 1 Capable of being converted or changed

2 Ready to converse social *Feltham*

Con vėrt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONVERTED *p pr* & *vb n* CONVERTING] [Lat *convertere convertum* from *con* and *vertere* to turn Fr, & Sp *convertir* It *convertire* and *convertire*]

1 To cause to turn, to turn [*Obs*]

O who has shed such *concerted* tears? *Dryden*

2 To change or turn from one state or condition to another to alter in form or substance to transform to reduce as to *convert* water into ice

If the whole atmosphere were a *convertible* unit water it would make no more than eleven yards of water about the earth *Dana*

That still lessens
The sorrow and *converts* it might to joy *Milton*

3 To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another

No attempt was made to *convert* the Moslems *Prescott*

4 To turn from a bad life to a good one to change the heart and moral character of from the controlling power of sin to that of holiness

He which *converteth* the sinner from the error of his ways shall save a soul from death *Jas* v 20

5 To apply by a diversion from the proper or intended use.

He *converted* the prizes to his own use *Arbuthnot*

6 To turn into another language, to translate, to render [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Syn — To change, turn, transmute, appropriate

Con vėrt', *v i* To be turned or changed, to undergo a change

If Nebo had had the preaching that thou hast, they would have *converted* *Latimer*
Be thou the whetstone of your sword, let grief
Convert to anger *Shak*

Con'vert *n* 1 A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another, a person who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another especially one who turns from the controlling power of sin to that of holiness

When Plato from prevailed the *converts* to Christianity of that school interpreted Holy Writ according to that philosophy *Locke*

2 A lay friar or brother permitted to enter a monastery for the service of the house, but without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir

Syn — Proselyte CONVERT PROSELYTE A *convert* is one who turns to or what he believes to be good and abandons a course of life or practice Such a change may be that of religion party or other subject to be given up for that to which the person is devoted but the whole emphasis of these meanings and the tenor of the entire A not always coincides with the application of the word in the New Testament A *convert* is usually understood to be one who has undergone a change of heart and life A *proselyte* is one who has merely changed his opinions or his party A *convert* is often used in a good sense A *proselyte* rarely or never

Con vėrt'er, *n* One who converts one who makes converts

Con vėrt i bil'i ty *n* The condition or quality of being convertible convertibleness

The *convertibility* of land into money and of money into land *Burke*

Con vėrt'i ble *a* [Lat *convertibilis* It *convertibile* Fr & Sp *convertible*]

1 Capable of being converted susceptible of change transmutable transformable

Metals are not *convertible* into each other specifically though of the same genus *Harris*

2 Capable of being exchanged or interchanged, reciprocal

Sin is as we are in the present nature manifold and implies the evil as and meritful may be allowed to be *convertible* terms *Locke*

Con vėrt'i ble ness *n* The state of being convertible convertibility

Con vėrt'i bly *adv* In a convertible manner, reciprocally with interchange of terms *South*

Con'vert ite *n* [Lat *convertitus* p p of *convertere*, Fr *converti* Sp *convertido* A convert [*Obs*]

Such your gentle virtue
Myself a half hallowed in this stern of war *Shak*

Con'vex *a* [Lat *convexus* from *convehere* to bring together Fr *convexe* Sp *convexo* It *convesso*] Having a surface or line which is curved or swelling and spherical or nearly so like the exterior surface of a ball or globe, — said of a surface or curved line when viewed from without in opposition to *concave*

Drops of water naturally form themselves into figures with a convex surface *Wilkins*

Con'vex *n* A convex body

Half his visage was seen bright as with the flame of hell *Dryden*

Convex

☞ This word was often pronounced nearly exactly as it is by Milton and Pope

Con'vexed (kŏn'vĕxt) *a* Made convex protuberant in spherical form *Froome*

Con vĕx'ed ly *adv* In a convex form *Evans*

Con vĕx'ed ness *n* [Lat *convexitas* Fr *convexité*] The state of being convex the exterior surface of a convex body convexity

A small unit in the granite tunnel of the *Latter*

Con'vex ly *adv* In a convex form or manner a body convexly or all

Con'vex ness *n* The state of being convex convexity

Convex concave

Con vĕx'o-con'cāve *a* Convex on one side and concave on the other

Con vĕx'o-con'vex *a* Convex on both sides

Convex convex

Con vĕx'o-plāne *a* Convex on one side and plane on the other

Con vey' (kŏn vā') *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONVEYED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONVEYING] [O Fr *conveier*, *conveer*, *mod* Fr *convoyer* It & Port *comiare*, from Lat *con* and *via* way O Fr *voi*, *voie* not from Lat *convehere* to carry or bring together See CONVOY]

1 To carry from one place to another, to bear or transport to transmit

Convey me to my bed then to my grave *Shak*

2. To transfer or deliver to another; to make over.
The Earl of Desmond . . secretly *conveyed* all his lands to Sothes in trust. *Spenser.*

3. To impart or communicate.
Men fill one another's heads with noise and sound, but *convey* not thereby their thoughts *Locke.*

4 To manage with privacy [*Obs*]
I will *convey* the business as I shall find means *Shak*

5 To take away secretly, to steal [*Obs*]

Syn.—To carry, transport, bear, transmit, transfer

Con-vey', *v i* To play the thief, to steal
But as I am Crack, I will *convey*, crossbite, and cheat upon Simplicius. *Marston*

Con-vey'a ble (-va'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being conveyed or transferred *Burke*

Con vey'ançe (-va'ans), *n* **1** The act of conveying, carrying, transmitting, or transferring, transmission, transference.
The long journey was to be performed on horseback,—the only sure mode of *conveyance* *Prescott*
Tradition is no infallible way of *conveyance* *Stillingfleet*

2 The instrument or means of carrying or transferring any thing from place to place
Following the river downward there is *conveyance* into the countries named *Raleigh*

3 (*Law*) An instrument in writing by which property, or the title to property, is conveyed or transmitted from one person to another
The Lord Coventry found the *conveyance* in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl *Clarendon*

4 Dishonest management, secret practices, artifice. [*Obs*]
Close *conveyance* and each practice ill
Of cozenage and knavery *Spenser*

Con-vey'an-çer, *n* (*Law*) One who employs himself in drawing up and preparing conveyances of property *Burrill*

Con-vey'an çing, *n* (*Law*) The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another

Con-vey'er (-vā'er), *n* **1** One who conveys, carries, transports, transmits, or transfers from one person or place to another

2 One given to artifices or secret practices, a juggler [*Obs*]
Conveyers are you all,
That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall *Shak*

Con-vi'ci-āte (-vish'i at), *v i* [Lat *convociari*, *conviciatus*, from *convicium*, loud reproach] To utter reproaches, to raise a clamor, to rail [*Obs*] "To *convociate* instead of accusing" *Abp. Laud*

Cŏn'vi çin'i ty, *n* [Lat *con* and *vicinus*, neighboring, Pr *comvcin*, It *convicino*] Neighborhood, vicinity *Warton*

Con-vi'ciōŭs (-vish'us), *a* [See CONVICIATE] Expressing reproach, taunting [*Obs*] "*Convicious* words" *Queen Elizabeth*, 1559

Con-vict', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONVICTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONVICTING] [Lat *convincere*, *convictum*, from *con* and *vincere*, to conquer See CONVINCE] **1** To prove or find guilty of an offense or crime charged, to pronounce guilty, as by legal decision
They who heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one *John* viii 9
He [Baxter] had been *convicted* by a jury *Macaulay*

2 To prove or show to be false [*Obs*]
Although not only the reason of any head but experience of any hand, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected *Browne*

3. To show by proof or evidence, to prove
Imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find *Hooker*

Syn.—To confute, detect, convince, confound

Con-vict', *p p* for *convicted* Proved or found guilty. [*Obs*]
Convict by flight, and rebel to all law *Milton*

Cŏn'vict, *n* [Lat *convictus*, Sp *convicto*] A person proved guilty of a crime alleged against him

Syn.—Malefactor, culprit, felon, criminal

Con vict'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being convicted [*Rare*] *Ash*

Con vic'tion, *n* [Lat *convictio*, Fr *conviction*, Sp *conveccion*, It *convinzione*]
1 The act of convicting, the act of proving, finding, or adjudging guilty of an offense
The greater certainty of *conviction* and the greater certainty of punishment rendered it [the Star Chamber] incomparably more formidable than the ordinary benches of justice *Hallam*

2 The act of convincing of error, or of compelling the admission of a truth, confutation.
For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,
Or subtle shifts *conviction* to evade *Milton*
The manner of his *conviction* was designed as a lasting argument for the *conviction* of others *Atterbury*

3 The state of being convinced or convicted, strong persuasion or belief, especially, the state of being convicted of sin, or by one's conscience
To call evil good, and good evil, against the *conviction* of their own consciences *Swift*
An act of divine grace could alone work an instantaneous change in the [religious] *convictions* of a nation *Prescott*

Cŏn'vict ism, *n* The policy or practice of transporting convicts to penal settlements. "The evils of *convictism*" *W Howitt*

Con-vict'ive, *a.* Fitted to convince or convict; convincing. [*Rare*] "The best and most *convictive* argument" *Glanville.*

Con vict'ive-ly, *adv.* In a convictive or convincing manner

Con vict'ive ness, *n.* Power of convicting or convincing

Con-vince', *v t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* CONVINCED (konvinst'), *p pr* & *vb n* CONVINCING] [Lat *convincere*, from *con* and *vincere*, to conquer, It *convincere*, Sp *convencer*, Fr *convaincre*. Cf CONVICT, *v t*]
1 To overpower, subdue, or vanquish [*Obs*]
That treasons could bewray, and foes *convince* *Spenser*
Their malady *convinces*
The great assay of art; but at his [the king's] touch,
Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They presently amend *Shak*

2 To overcome by argument, to force to yield assent to truth, to satisfy by proof
To *convince* the proud what signs avail? *Milton*

3. To prove guilty, to convict [*Obs*]
Seek not to *convince* me of a crime
Which I can not repent, nor you pardon *Dryden*

Syn.—To persuade, satisfy, convict—To CONVINCE, PERSUADE To *convince* is an act of the understanding; to *persuade*, of the will or feelings The one is effected by argument, the other by motives There are cases, however, in which *persuade* may seem to be used in reference only to the assent of the understanding, as when we say, I am *persuaded* it is so, I can not *persuade* myself of the fact But in such instances there is usually or always a degree of awakened feeling which has had its share in producing the assent of the understanding "*Conviction* is the effect of substantial evidence and is solid and permanent in its nature, *persuasion* depending on our feelings is exposed to various changes, and may vary both in the degree and in the object *Conviction* answers in our minds to positive certainty, *persuasion* answers to probability *Crabb*

Con vince'ment, *n* Conviction [*Rare.*] "The fear of a *convincement*" *Milton*

Con vin'cer, *n* One who, or that which, convinces, that which makes manifest

Con vin'çi ble, *a* [Sp *convencible*] Capable of being convinced or made manifest "*Convincible* falsities" *Browne*

Con vin'çing ly, *adv* In a convincing manner, in a manner to compel assent

Con vin'çing ness, *n* The power of convincing

Con vi'vi ate (-vish'i at), *n* The same as CONVICIATI [*Obs*]

Con vi'viōŭs (-vish'us), *a* The same as CONVICIOUS [*Obs*]

Con vi'val, *a* [Lat *convivalis* See CONVIVE] Pertaining to a feast or to festivity, convivial [*Obs*] "A *convival* dish, and eaten at the feast of their nativities" *Browne*

Con vive', *v t* [Lat *convivare*, *convivari*, to feast together, *convivere*, to live with, to feast together, from *con* and *vivere*, to live, *convivium*, banquet] To entertain, to feast [*Obs*] *Shak*

Cŏn'vive, *n* A fellow reveler *Fraser's Mag*

Con viv'i al (Synop, § 130), *a* Relating to a feast or entertainment
Which feasts *convivial* meetings we did name *Denham*

Syn.—Festive, festal, jovial, social gay

Con viv'i al ist, *n* A person of convivial habits

Con viv'i ăl'i ty, *n* The good humor or mirth indulged in upon festive occasions, a convivial spirit or humor

Con viv'i al ly, *adv* In a convivial manner

Cŏn'vo-cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONVOCATED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONVOCATING] [Lat *convocatus*, p p of *convocare*, from *con* and *vocare*, to call, It *convocare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *convocar*, Fr *convoquer*] To call or summon to meet, to convoke [*Rare*] See CONVOKE *May*

Cŏn'vo cā'tion, *n* [Lat *convocatio*, Fr *convocation*, Pr *convocatio*, Sp *convocacion*, It *convocazione*]
1 The act of calling or assembling by summons
2 An assembly or meeting
In the first day there shall be a holy *convocation* *Ex* xii 16

3 (*Church of Eng*) A general assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs

☞ It consists of two houses, and is summoned by writ at the same time with parliament, but for more than a century past it has been prorogued immediately upon its assembling
The *convocation* was accordingly prorogued in 1717, and has never again sat for any business *Hallam*

4 (*Oxf University*) An academical assembly, in which the business of the university is transacted

Syn.—Meeting, assembly, congregation, congress, diet, convention, synod, council

Cŏn'vo-cā'tion-al, *a* Pertaining to a convocation

Cŏn'vo-cā'tion ist, *n* An advocate or defender of convocation

Con-vōke', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONVOKED (kon vōkt'), *p pr* & *vb n* CONVOKING] [Fr *convoquer*, Lat *convocare* See CONVOCATE] To call together, to summon to meet, to assemble by summons
There remained no resource but the dreadful one of *convoking* a parliament. *Palfrey*

Syn.—To call, summon, assemble, convene See CALL

Cŏn've-lūte, *a.* [Lat *convolutus*, p. p of *convolvere*. See CONVOLVE.] (*Bot.*) Rolled together, or one part on another,—said of the leaves of plants in estivation

Convolute Leaf.

Cŏn've lū'ted, *a.* Curved or rolled together "Beaks recurved and *convoluted* like a ram's horn" *Pennant*

Cŏn've lū'tion, *n* **1** The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another
O'er the calm sea, in *convolution* swift,
The feathered eddy floats *Thomson.*

2 The state of being rolled or wound together, a turn or winding, a fold *Blackmore.*

Con-vŏlve', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONVOLVED, *p pr.* & *vb n* CONVOLVING] [Lat *convolvere*, *convolutum*, from *con* and *volvere*, to roll, It *convolgere.*] To roll or wind together, to roll one part on another, to twist
Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro *convolved* *Milton.*

Con-vŏl'vu-lus, *n*, *pl* CON-VŎL'VU-LI. [Lat., from *convolvere* See *supra*] (*Bot*) A genus of plants comprising many species, some of which are prized for their beauty,—called also *bind weed*

Con voy', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONVOYED, *p pr* & *vb n* CONVOYING] [Fr *convoyer*, It *convogliare*, *convogliare*, Sp *convoyar*, Pg *comboyar*, L Lat. *conviare*, to accompany See CONVEY] To accompany for protection, either by sea or land, to attend for protection, as, a ship of war *convoys* a merchant vessel,

Cŏn'voy, *n* [Fr *convoi*, *convoi*, It *convojo*, *contoglio* Sp *comvoi*, Pg *comboy*]
1 The act of attending for defense, protection; attendance "To obtain the *convoy* of a man-of-war" *Macaulay.*

2 A vessel or fleet, a train or trains of wagons, employed in the transportation of munitions of war, money, subsistence, clothing, &c, and having an armed escort

3 A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place, by sea or land.

4 Conveyance [*Obs*]
The winds give benefit,
And *convoy* is assistant *Shak*

Con-vŭlse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CONVULSED (konvŭlst'), *p pr* & *vb n* CONVULSING] [Lat *convellere*, *convulsum*, from *con* and *vellere*, to pluck, pull] To draw or contract violently and irregularly, as the muscular parts of an animal body, to shake with irregular spasms, to agitate from within "With emotions which checked his voice and *convulsed* his powerful frame" *Macaulay.*
The world is *convulsed* by the agonies of great nations *Macaulay*

Syn.—To agitate disturb, shake, tear, rend

Con vŭl'sion, *n* [Lat *convulsio*, Fr & Sp *convulsion*, It *convulsione*]
1 (*Med*) An unnatural, violent, and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body
This is *convulsion*, and no healthful life *Byron.*

2 Any violent and irregular motion or agitation, hence, a tumult commotion "Times of violence and *convulsion*" *Fisher Ames.*
Those two massy pillars,
With horrible *convulsion* to and fro
He tugged, he shook, till down they came *Milton*

Syn.—Agitation, commotion tumult, disturbance

Con vŭl'sion al, *a* Pertaining to, or having, convulsions, convulsionary [*Rare*]

Con vŭl'sion a ry, *a* [It & Sp *convulsionario*, Fr *convulsionnaire*] Pertaining to convulsion, convulsive "*Convulsionary* struggles" *W Scott*

Con vŭl'sive, *a* [It & Sp *convulsivo*, Fr *convulsif*] Producing, or attended with, convulsion or spasms, convulsionary
An irregular, *convulsive* movement may be necessary to throw off an irregular, *convulsive* disease *Burke*

Con vŭl'sive ly, *adv* In a convulsive manner

Cŏ'ny, or **Cŏn'y** (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Fr *conil*, *connil*, *conin*, *connin*, *connil*, Pr *conil*, It *coniglio*, Sp *conejo*, Pg *coelho*, from Lat *cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony, an Hispanic word, Ger *kaun*, diminutive *kaninchen*, D *konijn*, from O Fr *conin*] (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the genus *Lepus* (*L cuniculus*), a rabbit

☞ The *cony* of Scripture is thought to be a pachyderm animal *Hyrax Syriacus* called also *daman* It is small, gregarious, feeble timid and easily tamed, it is a native of Syria Arabia and Abyssinia, and lives in the mouths of caves or the clefts of rocks *Baird*

Cŏ'ny-cătch, or **Cŏn'y-cătch**, *v t* To deceive; to cheat, to trick [*Obs*]
Take heed, Signor Baptista, lest you be *cony-catched* in this business *Shak*

Cŏ'ny-cătch'er, or **Cŏn'y-cătch'er**, *n.* A thief, a cheat, a sharper [*Obs*]

Cōō, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* COOED, *p pr* & *vb. n* COOING] [Formed from the sound made by doves] To make a low cry or sound, as pigeons or doves.
The stock-dove only through the forest *cooes*,
Mournfully hoarse *Thomson*

Cōōk, *v t* [From the sound] To make the noise of the cuckoo [*Obs and rare*]

Cŏŏk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COOKED (kŏŏkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COOKING] [A-S. *geocoontan*, Icel. *kocka*, Sw. *koka*, Dan. *koge*, D *koken*, Ger. *kochen*, O H. Ger. *cochon*, *chochen*, from Lat. *coquere*, It. *cuocere*, Sp. *cocer*, Fr. *cuire*]

1. To prepare, as food for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c, to dress for food

2. To concoct or prepare, hence, to tamper with or alter; — usually with *up*, as, to *cook* up a story [*Colloq*]

3 To throw [*Prov. Eng*] "*Cook* me that ball" *Grose*

Cŏŏk, *v. i.* To prepare food for the table

Cŏŏk (27), *n* [A S *coc*, D & Dan *kok*, Sw *kock*, Ger. *koch*, from Lat *cocus*, *coquus*, from *coquere*, It *cuoco* See COOK, *v t*] One whose occupation is to prepare food for the table, one who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

Cŏŏk-ee', *n* A female cook [*Rare*]

Cŏŏk'er y, *n* The art or the practice of dressing and preparing food for the table

Cŏŏk'ey, } *n* A cooky See COOKY

Cŏŏk'ie, }

Cŏŏk'-mâid, *n* A female servant or maid who dresses provisions

Cŏŏk'-rŏŏm, *n* A room for cookery, a kitchen, the galley or caboose of a ship

Cŏŏk'y, *n* [D *koek*, cake, q v, diminutive *koekje*, Ger. *kuchen*, Prov Fr *couque*] A small, flat, hard, sweetened cake

Cŏŏl, *a* [*compar* COOLER, *superl* COOLEST] [A S *cŏl*, D *koel*, Ger *kühl*, O H Ger *chuoli*, Dan *kølig*, Sw *kylig*, A-S *kalyan*, to cool, *calan*, to be cold, Icel *kala*, to blow coldly See COLD and CHILL]

1 Moderately cold, somewhat cold, lacking in warmth, approaching coldness "Fanned with *cool* winds" *Milton*

2. Producing or promoting coolness

A shelter, and a kind of shading, *cool*
Interposition, as a summer's cloud *Milton*

3 Calm, or free from excitement by passion, exercising self control, indifferent, deliberate

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than *cool* reason ever comprehends *Shak*

4 Manifesting coldness or dislike, chilling, as, a *cool* manner

5 Quietly impudent, negligent of propriety in matters of minor importance, either ignorantly or willfully, as, *cool* behavior

Syn. — Calm, dispassionate self possessed, composed, repulsive, frigid, alienated, impudent

Cŏŏl, *n* A moderate state of cold, — said of the temperature of the air between hot and cold, as, the *cool* of the day; the *cool* of the morning or evening

Cŏŏl, *v t* [*imp & p p* COOLED *p pr & vb n* COOLING] [A S *cŏlian*, *acŏlian*, D *koelen*, Ger *kühlen*, O H Ger *chuolan*, Dan *kole*, *kiole*, Sw *kyla*]

1 To make cool or cold, to reduce the temperature of, as, ice *cools* water

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue. *Luke* xvi 24

2 To moderate the heat or excitement of, to allay, as passion of any kind, to calm, to abate, to moderate

We have reason to *cool* our raging motions, our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts *Shak*

Cŏŏl, *v i* 1 To become less hot, to lose heat.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer thus,
The whilst his iron did on the anvil *cool* *Shak*

2 To lose the heat of excitement or passion, to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate, to become more moderate

I will not give myself liberty to think, lest I should *cool* *Congreve*

Cŏŏl'-cŭp, *n* A cooling beverage *Todd.*

Cŏŏl'er, *n* 1. That which cools or abates heat or excitement

If acid things were used only as *coolers*, they would not be so proper in this case *Arbuthnot*

2 A vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled

Cŏŏl'-hĕad'ed (-hĕd'ed), *a* Having a temper not easily excited, free from passion *Burke*

Cŏŏl'ie (kŏŏ'lĭ), *n* A cooly See COOLY

Cŏŏl'ing, *p a* Adapted to cool and refresh "The *cooling* brook" *Goldsmith*

Cooling card, a card whose effect upon the game is so decisive as to cool the courage of an adversary, — a phrase probably borrowed from some game in which money was staked upon a card. Hence, something to damp or overwhelm the hopes of an expectant *Nares*

These hot youths,
I fear, will find a *cooling card* *Beau & Fl.*

Cŏŏl'ish, *a.* Somewhat cool.

The nights began to grow a little *coolish* *Goldsmith*

Cŏŏl'ly, *a* Coolish, cool [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Cŏŏl'ly, *adv* 1 In a cool manner; without heat or excessive cold.

2 In a cool manner, without passion or ardor, calmly; deliberately.

Motives that address themselves *coolly* to our reason *Atterbury*

3. With indifference; impudently

Cŏŏl'ness, *n.* 1. The state of being cool, a moderate degree of cold. "The refreshing *coolness* of the waters." *Prescott*

2. A moderate degree, or a want of passion, want of ardor, zeal, or affection, calmness, indifference

Cŏŏl'-tănk'ard, *n* A beverage of various composition, but usually of ale, or wine and water, with lemon juice, spices, and savory herbs

Cŏŏl'wort (-wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant (*Tussilla cordifolia*), the properties of which are diuretic and tonic [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Cŏŏ'ly, *n* [Hind *kŭli*, a laborer, porter Cf

Cŏŏ'lie, } Turk *kŭl*, *kyŭleh*, slave] An East Indian porter or carrier, especially a laborer transported from India, China, &c, for service in some other country

Cŏŏm, *n* [Cf Ger *kahm*, D *kaam*, mold gathered on liquids, Sw *kimrol*, pine soot, smoke black, Fr *cambouis*, cart grease] Dirty, refuse matter, as that which collects in the boxes of carriage wheels, or at the mouth of an oven, soot, coal dust

Cŏŏmb (kōm), *n* [A S *cumb*, a liquid measure, Ger *kump*, *kumpen*, *kumpf*, bowl, trough, Gr *κυμβος*, cup, basin, Skr *kumbha*, water jar, Lat *cumba*, *cymba*, Gr *κυμβη*, boat, skiff] A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter [Written also *comb*]

Cŏŏmb } (kōm), *n* [See *supra*] A valley on the

Cŏŏmbe } declivity of a hill, in the shape of an amphitheater [*Prov Eng*]

Cŏŏp, *n* [D *kuip*, Icel *kupa*, Ger *kufe*, O H Ger *chuofa*, Lat *cupa*, *cuppa*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *cuba*, Fr. *cuve* Cf CUP]

1 A barrel or cask *Johnson*

2 An inclosure for keeping small animals, especially a grated box for confining poultry

3 A cart made close with boards, tumbrel *Ray*

Cŏŏp, *v t* [*imp & p p* COOPED (koopt), *p pr & vb n* COOPING]

1 To confine in a coop, hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass, — usually followed by *up*, sometimes by *in*

The Trojans *cooped* within their walls so long *Dryden*

2 To work upon in the manner of a cooper [*Obs*] "Shaken tubs . be new *cooped*" *Holland.*

Syn. — To crowd, confine, imprison

Coo pee', *n* [Fr *coupe*, n, properly p p of *couper*, to cut See COPPICE] A motion in dancing See COUPEE

Cōōp'er (Synop, § 130), *n* [From *coop*, q v, D *kuiper*, Ger *kufer*, M H Ger *kuffare*] One who makes barrels, hogsheads, or casks of other kinds

Cōōp'er, *v t* To do the work of a cooper upon

Cōōp'er age, *n* 1 The price paid for cooper's work

2 A place where cooper's work is done

3 The work or business of a cooper

Co-ŏp'er-ant, *a* Operating together, as, *co operant* forces

Co-ŏp'er ăte, *v i* [*imp & p p* CO OPERATED, *p pr & vb n* CO OPERATING] [Lat *co*, for *con*, and *operatus*, p p of *operari*, to work, from *opus*, *operis*, work, It *cooperare*, Sp *cooperar*, Fr *cooperer*] To act or operate jointly with another or others, to concur in action, effort or effect

Bring all your lutes and harps of heaven and earth
While cherubs *co-operate* to the common mirth *Cowper*

Co-ŏp'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *cooperatio*, Fr *cooperation*, Sp *cooperacion*, It *cooperazione*] The act of co operating, or of operating together to one end, joint operation, concurrent effort or labor "Not holpen by the *co operation* of angels." *Bacon*

Co-ŏp'er-a tĭve, *a* [Sp *cooperativo*] Operating jointly to the same end

Co-ŏp'er ā'tor, *n* [Lat *cooperator*, It *cooperatore*, Sp *cooperador*, Fr *cooperateur*] One who labors jointly with others to promote the same end "*Co operators* with the truth" *Boyle*

Cōōp'er-y, *a* Pertaining to a cooper, cooperd

Steep the wheat within certain *cooper y* vessels made of wood *Holland*

Cōōp'er-y, *n* The occupation or trade of a cooper

Co-ŏp'tāte, *v t* [Lat *cooptatus*, p p of *cooptare*, from *co*, for *con*, and *optare*, to choose, Fr *coopter*] To choose, or choose with another [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Cō'-op tā'tion, *n* [Lat *cooptatio*, Fr *cooptation*, Sp *cooptacion*, It *coopta zione*] The act of choosing, selection, choice [*Obs*] "The first election and *co optation* of a friend" *Howell*

Co-ŏr'di nance, *n* Joint ordinance

Co-ŏr'di nate, *a* [From Lat *co*, for *con*, and *ordinatus*, p p of *ordinare*, to regulate, It *coordinato* See ORDINATE] Equal in rank or order, not subordinate

Whether there was one Supreme Governor of the world, or many *co-ordinate* powers presiding over each country *Law*

Co-ŏr'di nāte, *v t* To give a common order, action, movement, or condition to, to make co ordinate or equal, to harmonize

Co-ŏr'di nate, *n* 1 A thing of the same rank with another thing, one of two or more persons or things of equal rank or authority

2 (*pl*) (*Math*) Lines, or other elements of reference, by means of which the position of any point, as of a curve, is defined with respect to certain fixed lines, or planes, called *co-ordinate axes* and *co-ordinate planes*

☞ *Co-ordinates* are of several kinds, consisting, in the different cases, of the following elements, — namely (*a*) (*Geom of Two Dimensions*) The abscissa and ordinate of any point, taken together, as the abscissa P Y and ordinate P X of the point P (fig 2), referred to the co-ordinate axis A Y and A X (*b*) Any radius vector P A (fig 1), together with its angle of inclination to a fixed line, A P X, by which any point A in the same plane is referred to that fixed line, and a fixed point in it, called the *pole*, P (*c*) (*Geom of Three Dimensions*) Any three lines, or distances, P B, P C, P D (fig 3), taken parallel to three co-ordinate axes, A X, A Y, A Z, and measured from the corresponding co-ordinate fixed planes, Y A Z, X A Z, X A Y, to any point in space, P, whose position is thereby determined with respect to these planes and axes (*d*) A radius vector the angle which it makes with a fixed plane, and the angle which its projection on the plane makes with a fixed line in the plane, by which means any point in space at the free extremity of the radius vector is referred to that fixed plane and fixed line, and a fixed point in that line, the pole of the radius vector

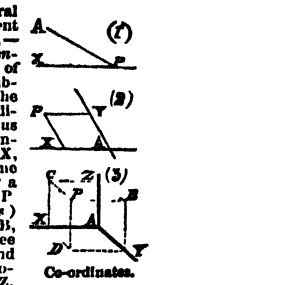

Co-ordinates.

Geographical co-ordinates, the latitude and longitude of a place, by which its relative situation on the globe is known — *Polar co ordinates*, co-ordinates made up of a radius vector and its angle of inclination to another line, or a line and plane, as those defined in (*b*) and (*d*) above — *Rectangular co-ordinates*, co ordinates the axes of which intersect at right angles — *Rectilinear co-ordinates*, co-ordinates made up of right lines, as those defined in (*a*) and (*c*) above — *Trigonometrical or spherical co-ordinates*, elements of reference by means of which the position of a point on the surface of a sphere may be determined with respect to two great circles of the sphere

Co-ŏr'di nate ly, *adv* In the same order or rank, in equal degree, without subordination

Co-ŏr'di-nate ness, *n* The state of being co ordinate equality of rank and authority

Co-ŏr'di nā'tion, *n* [It *coordinazione*, Sp. *coordinacion*]

1 The state of being co-ordinate, or of equal value, harmony

In this high court of parliament, there is a rare *co-ordination* of power *Howell*

2 The act of bringing different parts or objects into similarity of condition or harmony of action. "The *co ordination* of muscular movement by the cerebellum" *Carpenter.*

Co-ŏr'di na tĭve, *a* (*Gram*) Expressing co ordination "*Co ordinative* conjunctions" *J W Gibbs.*

Cōōt (26), *n* [D *koet*, W *cwtiar*, from *cwta*, short, bob tailed, *cwt*, rump, tail]

1 (*Ornith*) A water fowl of the genus *Fulica*, frequenting lakes and other still waters

Coot (*Fulica atra*)

☞ The common coot has a bald forehead a black body, and lobated toes, and is about fifteen inches in length

2 A stupid fellow, a simpleton, as, a silly *coot*, [*Colloq*] "As stupid as a *coot*" *Halliwell.*

Cŏp, *n* [A S *cop* or *copp* See COB]

1. The top of a thing, the head [*Obs*]

Cop the ox use to call
The tops of many hills *Drayton*

2 The conical ball of thread formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning frame

Co pāi'bá } (Synop, § 130), *n* [Sp & Pg, from

Co pāi'ŭ } Brazil *capauba*] (*Med*) A liquid, resinous juice, of a yellowish color and a bitterish, pungent taste, flowing from a tree the *Copaifera officinalis*, growing in Spanish America *Dunglison*

Cō'pal, *n* [Mexican *copalli*, a generic name of resins *Clavigero*] A resinous substance flowing spontaneously from two trees found in the East Indies, and in Central or Southern America (*Hæmocarpus copallifera*, and *Rhus copallinum*) — used chiefly in the manufacture of varnishes *Ure.*

Co pär'çe na ry, *n* [*co*, for *con* and *parcenary*, q v] (*Law*) Partnership in inheritance, joint heirship, joint right of succession to an estate of inheritance

Co-pär'çe ner, *n* [*co*, for *con* and *parcener*, q v] (*Law*) One who has an equal portion with others of an inheritance

All the *coparceners* together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them *Blackstone.*

Co pär'çe ny, *n* (*Law*) An equal share of an inheritance

Co pärt', *v t* To share [*Obs*]

I or, of all miseries, I hold that chief
Wretched to be, when none *coparts* our grief *Webster*, 1661.

Co-pärt'i ment, *n.* A compartment. [*Obs*] *Webster*, 1622.

Co pärt'ment, *n* A compartment. [*Rare.*] *Warton.*

Co-pärt'ner, *n* [*co*, for *con*, and *partner*, q v.]

One who is jointly concerned with others in any matter, a joint partner, an associate, a partaker

The associates and *copartners* of our loss *Milton*

Co-pärt'ner-ship, *n* The state of being a copartner, a joint interest or concern in any matter

Co-pärt'ner-y, *n* The state of being copartners in any undertaking

Cŏp'a-ṫăin, *a* [Formed from *cop*, as *captain*, O Fr *capitaine*, L Lat *capitaneus*, from Lat *caput*, head] Having a high crown, or a point or peak at top [*Obs*] "A *copatain* hat made on a Flemish block" *Gascoigne*

Co pā'tri ot, *n* [*Co*, for *con*, and *patriot*, q v] A joint patriot, a compatriot

Co pāy'ŭ, *n* Copaiba See COPAIBA

Cōpe, *n* [W *cob*, A S *cappe*, Sw *kåpa*, *kappa*, Dan *kappe*, *kaabe*, D *kap*, Ger *kappe*, Fr *cape*, *chape* See CAP]

1 A covering for the head *Johnson*

2 Any thing regarded as extended over the head, as the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, the arch over a door, &c "The starry *cope* of heaven" *Milton*

All these things that are contained
Within this goodly *cope* *Spenser*

3 A sacerdotal cloak worn during divine service by the clergy, reaching from the shoulders nearly to the feet, and open in front except at the top, where it is united by a band or clasp "Priests all in their *copes*" *Bp Burnet*

4 An ancient tribute due to the king or lord of the soil, out of the lead mines in some parts of Derbyshire

5 (*Founding*) The top part of a flask

Cōpe, *v t* To form a cope or arch, to bend, to bow [*Obs*] "Some bending down and *coping* toward the earth" *Holland*

Cōpe, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COPED (kōpt), *p pr* & *vb n* COPING] [O Eng *coupe*, probably from the O Fr *cop*, *coup*, *colp*, a blow, Pr *colp*, It *colpo*, from Lat *colaphus*, a blow with the fist, L Lat *colapus*, *colopus*, *colpus*, Gr κόλαφος, so that it originally meant to interchange blows, or perhaps from D *loopen*, A S *ceapan*, *ceapian*, to chepen, trade See *b*, and cf COPPICE]

1 To enter into or maintain a contest, to struggle, to combat, especially, to strive or contend on equal terms or with success, to match, to equal, — usually followed by *with*

Host *coped* with host dire was the din of war *Philips*

"Their generals have not been able to *cope* with the troops of Athens *Addison*

2 To interchange kindnesses or sentiments, to encounter, to accost

She that never *coped* with stranger eyes *Shak*

3 To exchange or barter [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Cōpe, *v t* 1 To match one's self against, to have dealings with, to accost

I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits *Shak*

They say he yesterday *coped* Hector in the battle and struck him down, the disdain and shame whereof hath ever since kept Hector fasting, and waking *Shak*

2 To make return for, to requite, to reward

Three thousand ducats due unto the Jew
We freely *cope* your courtesies withal *Shak*

Cŏ'peck, *n* A Russian coin of copper, worth about three quarters of a cent

Cōpe'man, *n* [D *koopman* from *kooper*, to buy] A chapman, a merchant [*Ob*]

He would have sold his part of paradise
For ready money, had he met a *copeman* *B Jonson*

Co pĕr'ni can, *a* Pertaining to Copernicus a Prussian by birth who taught the world the solar system now received, called the *Copernican* system

Cōpes'māte, *n* A striver in friendship, an associate or companion, a friend [*Obs*]

Misshapen time *copesmate* of ugly Night *Shak*

Cōpe'stōne, *n* (*Arch*) Head or top stone, as of a wall, coping, — called also *coping stone*

Co phŏd'ēs, *n* [Gr κωφωσις, from κωφοῦν, to make deaf, from κωφος, deaf] (*Med*) Deafness

Cōp'i-er, *n* 1 One who copies one who writes or transcribes from an original, a transcriber

2 An imitator, a plagiary

Cōp'ing, *n* [See COPE, *v*] (*Arch*) The highest or covering course of masonry in a wall, often with sloping edges to carry off water, — sometimes called *capping* *Gwilt*

Cō'pi-oŭs, *a* [Lat. *copiosus*, from *copia*, abundance, from *co*, for *con*, and *ops*, *opis*, power, property, It & Sp *copioso*, Pr *copios*, Fr *copieux*] Large in quantity or amount, plentiful, abundant

The tender heart is peace
And kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse *Thomson*

Hail, Son of God Savior of men! thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song *Milton*

Syn — Ample abundant, plentiful, plenteous, rich, full, exuberant overflowing See AMPLE

Cō'pi oŭs ly, *adv* In a copious or abundant manner, plentifully, largely amply

Cō'pi oŭs ness, *n* 1 Fullness of supply, great quantity abundance, plenty

2 Diffusiveness of style or manner of treating a subject, opposed to conciseness "The *copiousness* of Homer" *Dryden*

Syn — Abundance; plenty, richness; exuberance; diffusion, amplitude, fullness

Cŏp'ist, *n* [Fr *copiste* See COPY.] A copier [*Obs*] "A *copist* after nature" *Shaftesbury*

Cŏp'land, *n* A piece of ground terminating in a point or acute angle [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Co plănt', *v t* [*co*, for *con*, and *plant*, q v] To plant with something else, or at the same time [*Obs*] *Howell*

Co pōr'tion, *n* [*co*, for *con*, and *portion*, q v.] Equal share [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Cō'pos, *n* [Gr κόπος, weariness] (*Med*) Weariness resulting from disease, a morbid lassitude

Cōpped (kŏpt), *a* Rising to a point or head "*Copped* like a sugar loaf" *Wiseman*

Cŏp'pel, *n* The same as CUPEL

Cŏp'per, *n* [D *koper*, Sw *koppar*, Dan *kobber*, Ger *kupfer*, O H Ger *kuphar*, Late Lat *cuprum*, Lat. *Cyprium*, *Cyprium æs*, Gr χαλκός Κυπριος, i e, Cyprian brass, from *Cyprus*, Gr Κυπρος, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, renowned for its rich copper mines, Sp & Pg *cobre*, Fr *cuivre*]

1 A metal of a reddish color, ductile, malleable, and tenacious It is among the most elastic and sonorous of the metals It fuses at 2000° of Fahrenheit, and has a specific gravity varying from 8.8 to 8.9

☞ It is found native, and also in various ores, of which the most important are copper pyrites, copper glance, red oxide of copper, and malachite Copper mixed with tin forms bell metal, with a smaller proportion bronze and with zinc, it forms brass, pinchbeck, and other alloys *Dana*

2 A coin made of copper [*Colloq*]

My friends filled my pockets with *coppers* *Franklin*

3 A vessel, especially a large boiler, made of copper

Cŏp'per, *a* Consisting of, or resembling, copper "A hot and *copper* sky" *Coleridge*

Cŏp'per, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COPPERED, *p pr* & *vb n* COPPERING] To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper, as, to *copper* a ship

Cŏp'per-as, *n* [It *copparosa*, Sp & Pg *caparrosa*, Fr *couperose*, L Lat *cuprosa*, *cuperosa*, *coporosa*, O Ger *loper roose*, from Lat *cuprosa*, equivalent to Gr χαλκανθος, i e, copper flower, D *loperrood*, i e, *copper red*] Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol, a salt of a green color, and styptic, astringent taste

☞ It is much used in dyeing black, and in making ink and in medicine as a tonic The copperas of commerce is usually made by the decomposition of iron pyrites The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol* and included the green blue and white vitriols or the sulphates of iron copper, and zinc *Dana*

Cŏp'per-bŏt'tomed, *a* Having a bottom sheathed with copper, as a ship

Cŏp'per-faced *a* Faced or covered with copper, as *copper faced* type

Cŏp'per-fas'tened (-fas'nd), *a* Fastened with copper bolts as the planks of ships, &c

Cŏp'per-hĕad (-hĕd), *n* [From its color] 1 (*Herp*) A poisonous American serpent, the *Trigonocephalus contortrix*, — called also *copper bell* and *red viper*

2 A Northern sympathizer with the South, in the civil war of 1861 65 [*U S*, used opprobriously]

Cŏp'per ing, *n* 1 Act of covering with copper

2 An envelope or covering of copper, as, the *coppering* of a ship's bottom

Cŏp'per ish, *a* Containing copper, like copper, or partaking of it

Cŏp'per-nick'el, *n* (*Min*) A mineral consisting principally of arsenic and copper arsenuret of nickel

Cŏp'per-nōse, *n* A red nose *Shak*

Cŏp'per-plāte, *n* 1 A plate of polished copper on which an engraving has been made with a graver, or otherwise [plate]

2 A print or impression taken from a copper-

Cŏp'per smith, *n* One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils

Cŏp'per-works (-wûrks), *n pl* A place where copper is wrought or manufactured *Woodward*

Cŏp'per-worm (-wûrm), *n* A small worm, the *Teredo navalis*, which penetrates the bottoms of ships, also, sometimes, the ring worm

Cŏp'per y, *a* Mixed with copper, containing copper, or made of copper, like copper

Cŏp'ple, *n* [O Fr *copeau*, *coupiz*, from *coper*, *couper*, to cut, O Sp *colpar*, It *colpire*, L Lat *coppare*, from *cop*, *coup*, *colp*, *colpo*, a blow See COPE, *v t*] A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood a wood cut at certain times for fuel or other purposes

The rate of *copper* lands will fall on the discovery of coal mines *Locke*

Cŏp'pin, *n* The cone of thread wound upon a spindle in spinning

Cŏp'ple, *n* [A diminutive of *cop*] Something rising in a conical shape, a hill rising to a point [*Obs*] "A low cape, and upon it a *copple* not very high" *Hacluyt*

Cŏp'ple-crown, *n* A tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl "The *copple crown* the lapwing has" *Randolph*

Cŏp'pled (kŏp'pld), *a* [From *cop*] Rising to a point, conical *Woodward*

Cŏp'ple-dŭst, *n* Cupel dust.

Cŏp'ple-stōne, *n* A lump or fragment of stone rounded by the action of water. See COBBLE-STONE.

Cŏp'py-wŏŏdş, *n. pl.* Woods for felling; coppices.

Cŏp'ro līte (49), *n* [Gr κόπρος, dung, and λίθος, stone] (*Paleon*) Petrified dung of carnivorous reptiles *Buckland*.

Cŏp'ro lit'ic, *a* Containing or resembling coprolites

Co prŏph'a gan, *n* [See *infra*] (*Entom*) A kind of beetle which lives in, or feeds upon, the dung of animals

Co prŏph'a goŭs, *a* [Gr κόπρος, excrement, and φαγειν, to eat] Feeding on excrements or other filth

Cŏps, *n* [Cf *cop* and *cob*] The connecting crook of a harrow

Cŏpse, *n* A wood of small growth. See COPPICE.

Near yonder *copse* where once the garden smiled *Goldsmith*.

Cŏpse, *v t* To trim or cut, — said of brushwood, tufts of grass, &c *Halliwell*.

Cŏp'sy, *a* Having copses. "*Copsy* villages on either side" *Dyer*.

Cŏpt, *n* [See *infra*] A descendant of an ancient Egyptian race, belonging to the Jacobite or Monophysite sect

Cŏp'tic, *a* [This name is an abbreviation of Lat. *Ægyptius*, Gr Αἰγύπτιος an Egyptian, At *kibti*, pl *kibt*] Pertaining or relating to the Copts

Cŏp'tic, *n* The language of the Copts

Cŏp'ū lā, *n* [Lat, from *co*, for *con*, and *apere*, to take, seize upon]

1 (*Logic*) The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition

2 (*Mus*) The stop which connects the manuals, or the manuals with the pedals, — called also *coupler*.

3 (*Anat*) A ligament

Cŏp'ū late, *a* [Lat *copulatus*, p p of *copulare*] Joined [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Cŏp'ū lāte, *v t* [Lat *copulare*, *copulatum*, to couple, join, It *copulare*, Pr & Sp *copular*, Fr *coupler* See COUPLE] To join in pairs, to unite, to couple to pair [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Cŏp'ū lāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* COPULATED, *p pr*, & *vb n* COPULATING] To unite in sexual embrace

Cŏp'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *copulatio*] The act of coupling the embrace of the sexes in the act of generation coition

Cŏp'ū la tive, *a* [Lat *copulativus*, It & Sp *copulativo*, Pr *copulatiu*, Fr *copulatif*]

1 Serving to couple, unite, or connect

2 (*Gram*) Uniting the sense as well as the words

Cŏp'ū la tive, *n* 1 (*Gram*) A copulative conjunction

2 Connection [*Obs*] *Ricaut*.

Cŏp'ū la tive ly, *adv* In a copulative manner

Cŏp'ū la to ry (50), *a* Pertaining to copulation, tending or serving to unite copulative

Cŏp'y *n* [Fr *copie*, Ir, It, Sp & Pg *copia*, from Lat *copia*, abundance, number, L Lat, a pattern for writing transcript]

1 An abundance or plenty of any thing, copiousness [*Obs*]

She was blessed with no more *copy* of wit, but to serve his humor thus *B Jonson*

2 A writing like another writing, a transcript from an original, or a book printed according to the original

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original *Denham*

3 One of a series of imitations or repetitions of an original work as, a *copy* of a deed, or of a book, a *copy* of a picture or statue, &c "Many feeble *copies* of the great original" *Macaulay*

4 An original work, that which is to be imitated, especially that which is to be printed, original, pattern model

Let him first learn to write, after a *copy* all the letters *Holder*.

The *copy* is at the press *Dryden*.

Syn — Imitation, transcript, duplicate, counterfeit

Cŏp'y, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COPIED (kŏp'pld), *p pr* & *vb n* COPYING] [Fr *copier*, Sp *copiar*, It & L Lat *copiare* See *supra*] To write, print, or engrave after an original to imitate, to transcribe, to model after, — often with *out*, sometimes with *off*.

I like the work well ere it be demanded
(As like enough it will), I'd have it *copied* *Shak*.

Let this be *copied* out,
And keep it safe for our remembrance *Shak*.

We *copy* instinctively the voices of our companions, their accents, and their modes of pronunciation *Dugald Stewart*.

Cŏp'y, *v i* To make an imitation, to do any thing in imitation of something else

Some never fail when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things *Dryden*.

Cŏp'y-bŏŏk, *n* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate

Cŏp'y ist, *n* One who copies or transcribes.

Cŏp'y-hōld, *n* (*Eng Law*) (*a*) A tenure of estate by copy of court roll, or a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show, except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court *Blackstone*. (*b*) Land held in copy hold *Milton*

Cŏp'y-hōld'er, *n* One who is possessed of land in copy hold

Cŏp'y-ing-prĕss, *n.* A machine for taking, by pressure, an exact copy of any manuscript recently written

Copying press

Cŏp'y-ist, *n* A copier, a transcriber, a plagiarist

Cŏp'y right (rīt), *n* The legal right which an author has in his own original productions, especially the exclusive right of an author to print, publish, and vend his own literary works, for his own benefit, during a certain period of time This right may be had in maps, charts, engravings, and musical compositions, as well as in books *Kent*

Cŏp'y-right, *v t* To secure by copyright, as a book

Cŏquĕ'lĭ cŏt (kōk'le kot), *n* [Fr, *coquelicot*, from *coquelicoq*, the crowing of a cock, and Prov Fr *cock*, so called from its red crest]

1. (*Bot*) The wild poppy, or red corn rose

2 The color of the wild poppy, a color nearly red, like orange mixed with scarlet

Co-quĕt' (ko kĕt'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COQUETTED, *p pr.* & *vb n* COQUETTING] [See COQUETTE] To attempt to attract the notice, admiration, or love of, or to treat with an appearance of tenderness or regard, with a view to deceive and disappoint

You are *coquetting* a maid of honor *Scott*

Co quĕt', *v i* To trifle in love to treat a person with an appearance of favor, but with a design to deceive and disappoint

Co quĕt'ry, *n* [Fr *coquetterie*] Attempts to attract admiration notice or love with the design of deceiving, affectation of amorous advances trifling in love "Little affectations of *coquetry*" *Addison*

Co quĕtte' (ko kĕt') *n* [Fr *coquet*, *coquette* a, coquettish, originally cock like strutting like a cock from *coq*, a cock] A vain trifling female who endeavors to attract admiration and gain matrimonial offers, from a desire to gratify vanity, and with the intention to reject her suitor a jilt

The light *coquette* in sylphish air repair
And sport and flutter in the fields of air *Pope*

Co quĕt'tish (ko kĕt'tish), *a* Practicing or exhibiting coquetry, befitting a coquette "A pretty *coquettish* housemaid" *W Irving*

Co quĕt'tish ly, *adv* In a coquettish manner

Co-quil'la-nŭt, *n* [Pg *coquilho*, Sp *coquillo* diminutive of *coco*, a cocoa nut] (*Bot*) The fruit of a Brazilian tree (*Attalea funifera* of Martius)

☞ Its shell is hazel brown in color very hard and close in texture, and is much used by turners in forming ornamental articles

Co quim'bite (49) *n* (*Min*) A mineral consisting principally of sulphate of iron white copperas,—so called because found in Coquimbo Chili

Cŏr, *n* [Heb כּוֹר Gr κόρος] A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing ten baths equivalent to eleven and one ninth bushels, a homer [*Ob*]

Co răc'i as, *n* [Gr κορακίας, *a*, like a raven or crow] (*Ornith*) The roller, a genus of passerine birds related to the jays and crows

Cŏr'a lite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral consisting principally of the oxides of manganese lead and iron but containing also small proportions of lime silica carbonic acid, and water *Dana*

Cŏr'a cle (kŏr'a kl) *n* [W *corwgl*, *curwgl*, from *corwg*, *curwg*, any round body or vessel, the trunk of the body, carcass] A boat used in Wales, by fishermen made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil cloth a similar boat used by the ancient Egyptians

Coracle

Cŏr'a coid, *n* [See *infra*] (*Anat*) A small sharp process of the scapula, shaped like a crow's beak *Dunglison*

Cŏr'a coid, *a* [Gr κοράκοειδής, from κόραξ, crow, and εἶδος, form] Shaped like a crow's beak

Cŏr'al, *n* [Lat *corallum*, *corallium*, Gr κοράλλιον, Fr *corail*, Pr *coralh* Sp & Pg *coral*, It *corallo*, Ger *korall*]

1 The solid secretion of zoophytes, produced within the tissues of the polyps and corresponding to the skeleton in higher animals It consists almost purely of carbonate of lime

2 A piece of coral, used by children as a plaything

Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew,
The bells she jingled and the whistle blew *Pope*

Coral

☞ *Corals* have often the form of trees shrubs or hemispheres Such are *madrepores astreas* and *brain coral* The surface is usually covered with radiated cells each of which marks the position of one of the polyps and, when alive, the animals appear like flowers over every part of the zoophyte The *red coral* of the Mediterranean used for beads and other purposes is the species *Corallium nobile* It is obtained at considerable depths on the coasts of Sicily and Southern Italy and differs from ordinary white coral in being perfectly compact in texture *Dana*

Cŏr'aled, *a.* Having coral, covered with coral.

Cŏr'al lă'ceous, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities

Cŏr'al lĭf'er oŭs, *a.* [Lat *corallum*, coral, and *ferre*, to bear] Containing or producing coral

Cŏr'al li fŏrm, or **Co răl'li fŏrm,** *a* [Lat *corallum*, coral and *forma*, form] Resembling coral

Cŏr'al lĭg'e noŭs, *a* [Lat *corallum* coral and *genere*, *gignere*, to produce] Producing coral or alligerous *Humble*

Cŏr'al lĭg'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *corallum* coral and *gerere*, to bear] Producing coral or coralliferous

Cŏr'al line (kŏr'al lin) *a* [Lat *corallinus*] Consisting of coral, like coral containing coral

Cŏr'al line, *n* 1 (*Bot*) A submarine, semi calcareous or calcareous plant, consisting of many jointed branches, resembling some species of moss

Corallina lichenoides

2 A piece of certain minute corals, growing in moss like forms *Dana*

Cŏr'al lin ĭte (49), *n* A fossil coralline

Cŏr'al lite (49), *n* [Gr. κοράλλιον, coral, and λίθος, stone] A mineral substance or petrifaction, in the form of coral

Cŏr'al loid, } *a* [Fr *coralloide*,
Cŏr'al loid'al, } from Lat *corallum* and Gr εἶδος, form] Having the form of coral branching like coral

Cŏr'al loid, *n* 1 A species of minute corals called *Escara* [*Ob*]

☞ The term was also sometimes applied to the *Gymnias*

2 (*Geol*) A subposit of coralliferous limestone forming a portion of the middle division of the oolite — called also *coralline*

Co răl'lum *n* [Lat] (*Zool*) The coral or solid part of a zoophyte whether composed of stone or horn it being of the form in ordinary corals and mainly of the latter in the *Gorgonia*, or sea fan tribe *Dana*

Cŏr'al-răg *n* (*Geol*) A rock formed largely of fossil corals occurring in the middle oolite *Dana*

Cŏr'al-rŏot *n* (*Bot*) A species of plants of the genus *Corallorhiza*—so called from its branched roots, which resemble coral,—called also *coral wort* *Gray*

Cŏr'al-tree *n* (*Bot*) A small tree of several species of the genus *Erythrina*, found in Africa and America

☞ It is a shrubby flowering plant usually armed with curved prickles bipinnated leaves and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers

Cŏr'al-wŏod *n* A chinet wood which when first cut is yellow but soon changes to a fine red superb coral It is hard and receives a fine polish

Cŏr'al-wort (wurt *n* (*Bot*) A plant of certain species of *Dentaria*—called also *tooth wort*, or *tooth violet*

Cŏr'am nŏn pŕ dĕ [Lat] I forbear one who is not a judge Term in the law applied to a court or judge having jurisdiction over the particular case or subject matter

Cŏr'a năch, *n* [Gael *crannach* or *corranach* a crying loud weeping the Irish funeral cry and dirge from *comh* with Lat *con* in composition and *ranach*, a roaring the act of roaring from *ram* to roar, shriek cry out Ir *cranach*] A lamentation for the dead a dirge [Written also *cranach*, *corranach*, *coronach*] [*Scot*]

Co rănt', } *n* [See CORANT] A certain lofty
Co răn'to, } sprightly dance [*Ob*]

It is hard to dance a *coranto* well through a long *Lyly*

Dancing as *cant* with him upon the heath *Marston*

Cŏrb, *n* [Lat *corbis* basket]

1 A basket used in colleges

2 (*Arch*) An ornament in a building carved

3 [Abbreviated from *corban*] An alms basket

Cŏr'ban, *n* [Heb *Korban*, Ar *Kurban* offering sacrifice, kuss *Korban*, church box treasury]

1 An alms basket a vessel to receive gifts of charity a treasury of the church where offerings are deposited

2 (*Jewish Antiq*) An offering sacrifice or oblation of any kind devoted to God in interdiction by vow especially one by which a person found himself not to give to another or to receive from him some particular object as of food clothing shelter, or assistance of any kind whatever

☞ The thing thus interdicted was considered as *corban* and the term interdiction was virtually the effect I forbid myself I wish or be concerned in any way with the thing forbidden as if were lev to the law I declare it be *corban* *Dr Wm Smith*

3 (*Mohammedan Religion*) A ceremony performed at the foot of Mount Arafat in Arabia near Mecca It consists in killing a number of sheep, and distributing them among the poor

Cŏrbe, *a* [O Fr *corbe* N Fr *courbe* Lat *curvus*] Crooked [*Obs*] "On thy *corbe* shoulder great arms" *Spenser*

Cŏr'bell (kŏr bel), *n* [Fr *corbeille*, from Lat *corbicula*, diminutive of *corbis*, basket, It *corbello*]

1 (*Arch*) A carved basket with sculptured flowers and fruits

2. (*Fort.*) A little basket to be filled with earth, and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers [*Obs*]

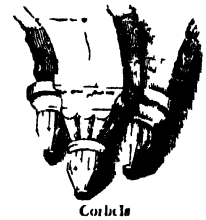
Corbels

Cŏr'bel, *n* [See *supra*] (*Arch*) (*a*) The representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatides (*b*) The vase or tambor of the Corinthian column —so called from its resemblance to a basket (*c*) A short piece of timber, iron &c in a wall jutting out as occasion requires in the manner of a shoulder piece The under part is sometimes cut into the form of an ogee, a face or other figure (*d*) A niche or hollow left in walls for images figures or statues

Cŏr'bel, *v t* To use corbels in, to furnish with corbels

Cŏr'bel-tā'ble *n* (*Arch*) A projecting course, as of masonry used for supporting a battlement, parapet or cornice and set on corbels *Gwilt.*

Cŏr'bie *n* The same as COURIE

Cŏr'by *n* [Fr *corbeau* from Lat *corvus*, raven, O Fr *corf* to *colorcorf*] A raven [*Scot*]

Cŏr'cle *n* [Lat *cor*, *cordis*, a little heart, diminutive of *cor*, heart] (*Bot*) A kind of inflorescence

Cŏr'cŭle } *n* [Lat *corculum* a little heart, diminutive of *cor*, heart] (*Bot*) The
Cŏr'cŭ lum } heart of the seed or rudimentary vegetable plant attached to the seed and inclosed in the cotyledons It consists of the plumule or ascending part and radicle, the simple descending part *Martyn*

Cord *n* [Fr *cord* It & Sp *cordo* Sp *n corda* from Lat *chorda* Gr χορδή catgut string cord]

1 A string or small rope composed of several strands twisted together

2 A solid measure equivalent to 8 cubic feet or a pile eight feet long four feet high and four feet wide used chiefly to determine the quantity of wood, and other coarse materials —so called because a cord or line was formerly used in measuring by this standard

3 That by which persons or things are held, or drawn in contemptible allurement as, the *cords* of the wicked the *cords* of sin the *cords* of vanity

Cord *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CORDED *p pr* & *vb n* CORDING] 1 To bind with a cord or rope, to fasten with cords

2 To pile up as wood for measurement and sale by the cord

Cord'age *n* [Fr *cordage* Sp *cordaje* It *cordaggio* See CORD] 1 A rope or cords —used collectively hence anything made for a rope or cord, as the parts of the rigging of a ship which consist of [illegible]

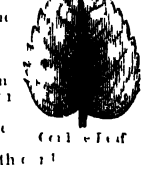
Cordate leaf

Cord'als *n* Same as CORDIALS

Cord'ate } *a* (*Bot*) Having the
Cord'ā ted } form of a heart
or ship's keel as a *cordate* leaf *cordated* spots

Cord'ate ly *adv* In a cordate form

Cord'ed *p a* or *a* 1 Bound or fastened with cords

2 Piled in a form for measurement by the cord

3 Made of cords furnished with cord

4 Striped or furrowed as by cords

5 (*Her*) Bound about or wound with cords

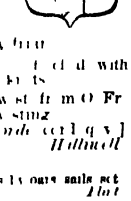

Cor de lier' (kōr de lēr') *n* [Fr from O Fr *cordel* N Fr *cordeau* from *corde* string, rope or cord] A cord with knots or tassels at intervals used by Franciscan friars as a girdle

☞ The cords were at first generally made of hemp, but afterwards of silk, and were decorated with knots and other ornaments

Cŏr'del ing *n* [Fr *cordelat* twisted from O Fr *cordel* See *supra* and *-ation*] Twisting

Cŏrd'ĭ lle *n* [Fr diminutive of *corde* cord q v]

1 A twisted cord tassel *Hallwell*

2 A twine

The projection power of the keel it is by oars sails set [illegible] less the [illegible] *Hist*

Cŏr'di al or **Cord'ial** *n* & *a* [Lat *cordiale* from Lat *cor*, *cordis*, Fr Sp, & Pg *cordial* It *cordiale*]

1 Relating to the heart hearty sincere, warm affectionate

He [illegible] else
Him [illegible] *Milton.*

2 Tending to revive cheer or invigorate, giving strength or spirits

[illegible]
That flame [illegible] in heavenly crystal bounds *Milton*

Syn Heart sincere heartfelt warm, affectionate reviving invigorating See HEARTY

Cŏr'di al or **Cŏrd'ial,** *n* 1 Anything that comforts cheers and exhilarates

Charms to my sight, and *cordials* to my mind *Dryden.*

2. (*Med.*) That which cheers or invigorates; a medicine which increases strength, raises the spirits, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and depressed

3. (*Com*) Aromatized and sweetened spirit, employed as a beverage

Cŏr-di ăl'i ty, or **Cord ĭăl'i ty**, *n* [L Lat *cordialitas*, from *cordialis*, Fr *cordialité*, Sp *cordialidad*, It *cordialità*]

1 Relation to the heart [*Obs*] *Browne*

2 Sincere affection and kindness, warmth of regard, heartiness

These ill-fated gentlemen had been received with apparent *cordiality* *Motley*

Cŏr'di al ize, or **Cŏrd'ial-ize**, *v t* To render cordial

Cŏr'di al ize, or **Cŏrd'ial ize**, *v t* To grow cordial, to feel or express cordiality, to harmonize [*Rare*]

Cŏr'di al ly, or **Cŏrd'ial ly**, *adv* With real affection, heartily, sincerely

Cŏr'di al ness, or **Cŏrd'ial ness**, *n* Hearty good will, cordiality

Cŏr'di fŏrm, *a* [Fr, Sp, & It *cordiforme*, from Lat *cor*, heart, and *forma*, form] Having the form of the human heart, heart shaped, cordate

Cor dil'le rȃ (*Sp pron* kōr-dēl-yē'ra), *n* [Sp, from O Sp *cordilla*, *cordiella*, Pr & It *cordilla*, Fr *cordelle*, diminutive of Pr & It *corda*, Sp *cuerda*, Pr *corde*, a rope, a string, Pg *cordilheira*, It *cordilliera*] (*Geog*) A mountain ridge or chain

Cŏr'di ner, *n* A cordwainer [*Obs*]

Cŏr'don (*or* kōr'dong), *n* [Fr & Sp *cordon*, Pr *cordô*, It *cordone*, from *corde*, *corda*, *chorda* See CORD]

1 A cord or ribbon bestowed or borne as a badge of honor

2 (*Arch*) The edge of a stone on the outside of a building *Gwilt*

3 (*Fort*) The coping of the scarp wall, which projects beyond the face of the wall a few inches

4 (*Mil*) A line or series of military posts

Cordon sanitaire a line of troops or military posts on the borders of a district or country infected with disease, to cut off communication, and thus prevent the disease from spreading

Cŏr'do-van, *n* [Sp *cordovan*, *cordoban*, It *cordovano*, Pr *cordoan* Fr *cordouan*, from *Cordova*, or *Cordoba*, in Spain] Spanish leather, or goat skin tanned and dressed cordwain

Cŏr'du roy', or **Cŏr'du roy'**, *n* [Probably for Fr *corde du roi*] A thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed on the surface

Corduroy road, a roadway formed of logs laid side by side across it as in marshy places, — so called from its rough or ribbed surface resembling corduroy [U S]

Cŏrd'wāin, *n* [A corruption of *cordovan*, q v] Spanish leather, goat skin tanned and dressed [*Obs*]

Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwain* *Spenser*

Cŏrd'wāin er, *n* [From *cordwain* O Eng *cordiner*, O Fr *cordouanier*, *cordouannier*, now *cordonnier*, Pr *cordonier* It *cordovaniere*] A worker in cordwain, or cordovan leather, a shoemaker

Cŏrd'-wŏod, *n* Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from long wood, especially, wood cut to the length of four feet

Cŏre, *n* [Norm Fr *core*, O Fr *cor coer*, *cuer*, now *cœur*, from Lat *cor*, heart, Pr *cor*, It *cuore*, Sp *corazon*, Pg *coraçam*]

1. The heart or inner part of a thing, as of a column or wall, of a boil, &c especially the central part of fruit, containing the kernels or seeds, as, the *core* of an apple or quince

Whose *core*
Stands sound and great within him *Chapman.*

2 The center or inner part, as of an open space, as, the *core* of a square [*Obs*]

3 (*Founding*) The internal mold which forms a hollow in casting, as in a tube or pipe *Francis*

4 A disorder of sheep [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

5 [Fr *corps*, Lat *corpus*] A body or assemblage [*Obs*]

He was in a *core* of people whose affections he suspected *Bacon*

Cŏre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CORED *p pr* & *vb n* CORING] To take out the core or inward parts of, as, to *core* an apple

He's like a corn upon my great toe he must be *cored* out *Marston*

Cŏ-rē'gent, *n* A joint regent or ruler

Cŏ'-re lā'tion, *n* [*co*, for *con*, and *relation*, q v] Corresponding relation

Cŏ'-rĕl'a tive, *a* Correlative

Cŏ're-ŏp'sis, *n* [From Gr κόρις, bug, and ὄψις, resemblance] (*Bot*) An American plant whose seed has two little horns at the end which give it the appearance of some insect One species is used to dye cloth red *Loudon*

Cŏr'er, *n* That which cores, an instrument for coring fruit

Cŏr'et, *n* A kind of snail *Goldsmith*

Cŏrf, *n* [L Ger & D *korf*, H. Ger *korb*, basket, from Lat *corbis* See CORB]

1 A large basket for conveying coals in mines; also, a basket used for taking fish *Halliwell.*

2 A temporary building, a shed *Jamieson*

Cŏr'fīte, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Corfu, an island in the Mediterranean Sea

Cŏ'ri-ā'ceous (kō'ri ā'shus), *a.* [Lat. *corium*, leather, Sp *coriaceo*, Fr *coriacé*, *coriace*]

1 Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; tough, leathery

2 (*Bot*) Stiff, like leather or parchment

Cŏ'ri ăn'der, *n* [Lat *coriandrum*, Gr κορίαννον, κόριον, from κόρις, bug, on account of the bug like smell of its leaves, Fr & Pr *coriandre*, It & O Sp *coriandro*] (*Bot*) A plant, the *Coriandrum sativum*, the seeds of which have a strong smell, and, in medicine, are considered as stomachic and carminative

Co rin'don, *n* The same as CORUNDUM

Cŏr'inth, *n* [Lat *Corinthus*, Gr Κόρινθος.]

1 (*Geog*) A city of Greece

2 A small fruit, a currant. [*Obs.*]

The chief riches of Zante consist in *corinths*, which the inhabitants have in great quantities *Browne*

Corinthian Order

Co rin'thi ac, *a* [Lat *Corinthiacus*, from *Corinthus*] Pertaining to Corinth

Co rin'thi an, *a* **1** Pertaining to Corinth

2 (*Arch.*) Pertaining to the Corinthian order of architecture, the third order, characterized by a profusion of ornamentation *Gwilt*

3 Debauched in character or practice, impure

The sage and rheumatic old prelatess, with all the *Corinthian* laity *Milton*

Co rin'thi an, *n* **1** (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Corinth

2 A debauched man, a wencher [*Obs*] *Shak*

Cŏ'ri ŭm, *n* [Lat *corium*, leather]

1 Leather body armor, formed of overlapping leaves or scales, worn by Roman soldiers, and those of other nations

☞ Its use was continued in England till the reign of Edward I *Fosbroke*

Corium

2 (*Anat*) The deepest layer of the true skin

Cō-rī'val, *n* [*co*, for *con*, and *rival*] A rival, a competitor a corrival *Shak*

Cō-rī'val, *v t* To rival, to pretend to equal *Shak*

Cō-rī'val ry, } *n* Joint rivalry

Cō-rī'val ship, }

Cŏrk, *n* [Ger, Dan, & Sw *kork*, D *kurk*, Sp *corcho*, from Lat *cortex*, *corticis*, bark, rind]

1 The outer bark of the cork tree (*Quercus suber*), of which stoppers for bottles and casks are made

2 A stopper for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork

☞ *Cork* is sometimes used erroneously for *calk*, *calker*, *calkin*, a sharp piece of iron on the shoe of a horse or ox

Cŏrk, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CORKED (kŏrkt), *p pr* & *vb n* CORKING]

1 To stop with corks, as bottles, casks, &c

2 To furnish with cork "*Corked* stilts" *Hall*

☞ To *cork* is sometimes used erroneously for to *calk* to furnish the shoe of a horse or ox with sharp points and also in the meaning of pricking or cutting with a calk

Cŏrked (kŏrkt), *a* Having acquired taste from the cork, as, a bottle of wine is *corked*

Cŏrk'-fŏs'sil, *n* (*Min*) A variety of amianthus which is very light, like cork

Cŏrk'ing-pin, *n* A pin of a large size, formerly used in attaching a woman's head dress to a cork mold [*Obs*] *Swift*

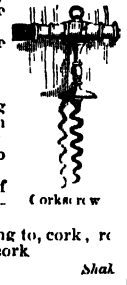

Corkscrew

Cŏrk'-jăck'et, *n* A jacket having thin pieces of cork inclosed within canvas, and used to aid in swimming

Cŏrk'screw (skrŏŏ), *n* A screw to draw corks from bottles

Cŏrk'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) The variety of oak (*Quercus suber*) whose bark furnishes the cork of commerce

Cŏrk'y, *a* Consisting of, or pertaining to, cork, resembling cork, dry and tough, like cork

Bind fast his *corky* arms *Shak*

Cŏrm, *n* (*Bot*) A solid bulb See CORMUS

Cŏr'mo rant, *n* [Fr *cormoran*, from Arm & W *môr vran*, a sea raven, from *môr*, sea, and *bran*, raven, with *corb*, equivalent to Lat *corvus*, raven, pleonastically prefixed, but Pr *corpmari*, Catalan *corbmarí*, Pg *corvomarinho*, are derived from Lat *corvus marinus*, sea raven]

1 (*Ornith*) A genus of web-footed sea birds, of the family *Pelecanidæ*, often called *sea raven*, and characterized by great voracity *Baird*

ormorant (*Carbo cormoranus*)

2 A glutton, or gluttonous servant *B Jonson*

Cŏr'mus, *n.* [Gr. κορμός, the trunk of a tree with the boughs cut off, from κείρειν, to shear] (*Bot*) A solid, bulbous root, like that of the Indian turnip, or crocus [Written also *corm*] *Gray*

Cormus.

Cŏrn, *n* [A-S *corn*, O Sax *curni*, D *koorn*, Ger, Dan, Sw, & Icel *korn*, Goth *kaurn*, allied with Lat *granum* See GRAIN]

1 A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize, a grain

☞ In this sense it has a plural, as, three barley-*corns* make an inch It is generally applied to edible seeds, which, when ripe, are hard

2 The various cereal or farinaceous grains which grow in ears, and are used for food, as wheat, oats, rye, barley, maize, — used collectively

☞ In Scotland, the term is generally restricted to *oats*, in the United States to maize or *Indian corn*, of which several kinds are cultivated, as, *yellow corn*, which grows chiefly in the Northern States, and is yellow when ripe, *white* or *southern corn*, which grows to a great height, and has white and oblong seeds, *sweet corn*, grown chiefly at the north, and having seeds that wrinkle when ripe and dry, *pop-corn*, which is a small variety, having small grains

3 The plants which produce corn, when growing in the field the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds, after reaping and before thrashing

I am not ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail had thrashed the *corn* *Milton*
The soft inclining fields of *corn* *Thomson*

4 A small, hard particle, a grain

Cŏrn, *n* [Lat *cornu*, horn] A hard, horn like excrescence or induration of the skin on the toes or other parts of the feet

Gentlemen welcome! ladies that have their toes
Unplagued by *corns*, will have a bout with you *Shak*

Cŏrn, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CORNED, *p pr* & *vb n* CORNING]

1 To preserve and season with salt in grains, to sprinkle with salt, to cure by salting, as, to *corn* beef

2 To form into small grains, to granulate, as, to *corn* gunpowder

3 To supply or feed with grain, as, to *corn* horses *Wright*

4 To render intoxicated as, ale strong enough to *corn* one [*Colloq*]

Cor nā'ceous, *a* (*Bot*) Relating to the genus *Cornus*, or to the plants included in it

Cŏr'nage, *n* [O Fr, from Fr *corne*, Lat *cornu*, a horn] (*Law*) An ancient tenure of land, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn

Cŏr'na mūse, *n* A cornemuse [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Corn'-bŏd'ger, *n* A dealer in corn [*Eng*] See BADGER

Cŏrn'bind, *n* (*Bot*) A species of *Polygonum*, climbing buckwheat [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

Cŏrn'brăsh, *n* A coarse, shelly limestone, of the Bath oolite strata, used in Wiltshire, Eng, to manure lands for the growth of corn *Dana*

Cŏrn'-brĕad (-brĕd), *n* A kind of bread or breadcake made of the meal of Indian corn

Cŏrn'-cŏck'le, *n* (*Bot*) A weed (*Lychnis githago*), having bright flowers, common in cornfields *Loudon*

Cŏrn'-crāke, *n* [See CRAKE] (*Ornith*) A bird (*Crex pratensis*) which frequents corn fields, the crake or land rail, the corn-crow

Corn crake

Cŏrn'-cŭt'ter, *n* **1** One who cuts corns or indurations of the skin

2 A machine for reaping corn, or for cutting up stalks of corn for food of cattle

Cŏrn'-dŏdg'er, *n* A cake made of the meal of Indian corn, wrapped in a covering of husks or paper, and baked under the embers [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Cŏr'ne ă, *n pl* CŎR'NE Æ [Lat *cornea*, *a*, *-um*, horny, from *cornu*, a horn] (*Anat*) The strong, horny, transparent membrane which forms the front part of the eye

Cŏr'nel, *n* [It *corniolo*, diminutive of *cornio*, O. Fr *cornille*, *cornoille*, now *cornouille*, L Lat *cornolum*, from Lat *cornus*, a cornel cherry tree, from *cornu*, horn, or its root, from the hardness of the wood] (*Bot*) A shrub and its fruit, dogwood, a species of *Cornus* (*Cornus mascula*), — called also *cornel cherry*, *cornelian cherry*, and *cornelian tree.*

☞ It has a stem twenty feet high, branching and forming a large head, oblong leaves, and small umbels of yellowish-green flowers, succeeded by small, red, acid, eatable, cherry-like fruit

Cor nē'lian, *n* See CARNELIAN, the proper orthography

Cŏrne'mūse, *n.* [Fr *cornemuse*, Pr, It, & Sp *cornamusa*, L Lat *cornemusa*, *cornamusa*, from Pr. *cornu*, Fr *corne*, horn, and Pr *musa*, O Fr *muse*, pipe, literally horn pipe, q v] A bagpipe *Drayton*

Cŏr'ne-o-cal'cā reŏus, *a* [Lat *corneus*, *-a*, *-um*, horny, and *calcarius*, *-a*, *-um*, made of lime]

1. (*Conch*) Formed of a mixture of horny and calcareous materials, as some shells

2 Horny on one side, or part, and calcareous on the other

Cŏr'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat *corneus*, from *cornu*, horn] Horn like, consisting of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn, hard *Browne*

Cŏr'ner, *n* [O Fr *cornière, cornier*, L Lat *cornerium, cornera*, from Lat *cornu*, horn, end, angle, W *cornel*, from *corn*, point, horn, Corn *kornal*, Armor *korn*, Ir *cearn, cearna*]

1 The point where two converging lines meet, an angle, either external or internal

2 The space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point

3. An inclosed place, a secret or retired place

This thing was not done in a *corner* *Acts* xxvi 26

4 Any part, a part, as, they searched every *corner* of the forest, they explored all *corners* of the country

Cŏr'ner, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CORNERED, *p pr* & *vb n* CORNERING]

1 To drive into a corner

2 To drive into a position of great difficulty or necessary surrender, as, to *corner* a person in an argument

Cŏr'ner-căp, *n* The chief embellishment or ornament [*Obs*]

Thou makest the trimming, the *corner-cap* of society *Shak*

Cŏr'nered (kôr'nerd), *a* Having corners or angles

Cŏr'ner-stōne, *n* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them, the principal stone, especially, the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice hence, that which is of great importance or indispensable "A prince who regarded uniformity of faith as the *corner stone* of his government" *Prescott*

Cŏr'ner-tŏoth, *n* One of the four teeth of a horse, between the middle teeth and the tushes

Cŏr'ner-wīse, *adv* Diagonally, with the corner in front, not parallel

Cŏr'net, *n* [Fr *cornet*, m, *cornette*, f & m, Pr *cornet*, It *cornetto, cornetta*, Sp *corneta*, diminutive of Fr *corne*, Pr *corn*, It *corno*, Lat *cornu*, horn]

1 (*Mus*) (*a*) A wind instrument blown with the mouth, originally curvilinear or serpentine in form and increasing in diameter from the mouth piece to the lower end (*b*) A species of trumpet used in bands (*c*) A certain organ stop or register *Moore*

2 A little cap of paper twisted at the end, used by grocers and others to contain small wares *Cotgr*

3 (*Mil*) (*a*) A company of cavalry —so called from its being accompanied by a cornet player [*Obs*] "A body of five *cornets* of horse standing in very good order to receive them" *Clarendon* (*b*) The flag or standard of such a company [*Obs*] (*c*) The officer who carries the standard in a cavalry troop or company

☞ An office rarely found in the United States, and not at all in the regular army

4 A head dress or cap anciently worn by doctors and by women "Her *cornet* black" *Surrey*

The cornet or *coronet of a horse* the lowest part of his pastern, that runs round the coffin and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof

Cŏr'net-a-pis'ton, *n* [Fr] (*Mus*) A brass, wind, musical instrument, like the French horn or the trumpet, furnished with valves moved by small pistons or sliding rods

Cornet-a piston

Cŏr'net cy, *n* The commission or rank of a cornet

Cŏr'net er, *n* One who blows a cornet

Cŏr'nette, *n* [Diminutive of Lat *cornu*] (*Zool*) One of the corneas of a compound eye in the invertebrates *Carpenter*

Cŏrn Ex-chănge' (*Com*) A place of meeting for dealers in corn, where business is transacted by means of samples *Simmonds*

Cŏrn'-flăg, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Gladiolus*, of several species, bearing red or white flowers

Cŏrn'-flōor, *n* A floor for corn, or for thrashing corn

Cŏrn'-flow'er, *n* A flower or plant growing among corn, as the blue bottle, wild poppy, &c

Cŏr'nice, *n* [It *cornice*, Sp *cornisa*, Fr *corniche*, Walloon *coronisse*, L Lat *coronix, cornix*, from Lat *coronis*, Gr κορωνίς, a curved line, flourish with the pen at the end of a book or chapter, Ger *karnesz*] (*Arch*) Any molded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed, as, the *cornice* of an order, of a pedestal, of a door, window, or house *Guilt*

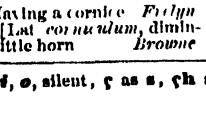

Cornice

Cornice-ring, the ring on a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring

Cŏr'nĭced (kôr'nĭst), *a* Having a cornice *Evelyn*

Cŏr'nĭ cle (kôr'nĭ kl), *n* [Lat *cornuculum*, diminutive of *cornu*, horn] A little horn *Browne*

Cor nĭc'u-late, *a.* [Lat. *corniculatus.*]

1 Horned, having horns *Henry More*

2 (*Bot*) Having processes resembling small horns *Loudon*

Cor nĭf'ic, *a* [Lat *cornu*, horn, and *facere*, to make] Producing horns

Cŏr'ni fôrm, *a* [Lat *cornu*, horn, and *forma*, form] Having the shape of a horn

Cor nĭg'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *cornuger*, from *cornu*, horn, and *gerere*, to bear] Horned, having horns, as, *cornugerous* animals *Browne*

Cŏr'nine, *n* (*Med*) A chemical substance obtained from the *Cornus florida*, having properties resembling those of quinine

Cŏrn'ing-house, *n* A house or place where powder is granulated

Cŏrn'ish, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Cornwall, Eng

Cŏrn'ish, *n* The dialect or the people of Cornwall

Cŏrn'ist, *n* A performer on the cornet or horn

Cŏrn Laws Laws regulating the trade in corn, especially those of Great Britain prohibiting the importation of foreign corn or grain for home consumption, except when the price rises beyond a certain rate These laws were repealed in 1846

Cŏrn'less, *a* Destitute of corn, as, *cornless* dwelling places

Cŏrn'-lĭft, *n* A contrivance for raising corn, as to the higher stories of a mill *Simmonds*

Cŏrn'-lŏft, *n* A loft for corn, a granary *Sherwood*

Corn'măr'i gōld, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum*

Corn'-măs'ter, *n* One who cultivates corn for sale [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Cŏrn'-mĕ'tor *n* One who measures corn

Cŏrn'mūse, *n* A corn mouse

Cŏr'no dĭ Bas sĕt'to [It] (*Mus*) A wind instrument of the reed species,—called also the *basset horn*, and sometimes *English horn*

Cŏr'no Ing glĕse [It] (*Mus*) A reed instrument, related to the oboe, but deeper in pitch, the English horn

Cor nō'pe an, *n* (*Mus*) A wind instrument of the trumpet kind with valves *Moore*

Cŏrn'-părs'ley, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Sison*

Cŏrn'-pīpe *n* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn *Johnson*

Corn'-plās'ter, *n* A plaster for curing corns

Cŏrn'-pŏp py *n* (*Bot*) The red poppy (*Papaver rhœas*) a troublesome weed in corn fields *London*

Cŏrn'-rĕnt, *n* Rent paid in corn *Wright*

Cŏrn'-rŏck et, *n* *bot* A plant of the genus *Bunias*

Cŏrn'-rōse, *n* (*Bot*) A species of poppy

Cŏrn'-săl'lad, *n* (*Bot*) A species of *Valerianella*, whose top leaves are sometimes used as a salad

Cŏrn'-stōne *n* Iced lime stone [*Prov Eng*] *Ivelt*

Cŏr'nu-Ăm mō'nis *n* [Lat, horn of Ammon See AMMONITE] (*Paleon*) A fossil shell, curved like a ram's horn, an ammonite

Cor nu cō'pi ă, *n* *pl* CORNUCOPIÆ [Lat *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty]

1 The horn of plenty, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding,—an emblem of abundance

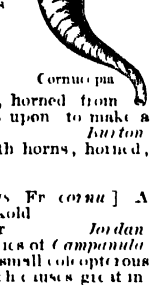

Cornucopia

2 (*pl*) (*Bot*) A genus of grasses bearing spikes of flowers resembling the cornucopia in form

Cŏr'nus, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of trees, including the dog wood, or cornel tree

Cor nūte' *v t* [Lat *cornutus*, horned from *cornu*, horn] To bestow horns upon to make a cuckold of, to cuckold [*Obs*] *Burton*

Cŏr'nūte, } *a* 1 Gifted with horns, horned,
Cŏr'nūt ed } horn shaped

2 Cuckolded

Cor nū'to *n* [It, Lat *cornutus* Fr *cornu*] A man that wears the horns, a cuckold

Cor nū'tor *n* A cuckold maker *Jordan*

Cŏrn'-vī'o let, *n* (*Bot*) A species of *Campanula*

Cŏrn'-wee'vil, *n* (*Entom*) A small coleopterous insect (*Calandra granaria*), which causes great injury to grain

Cŏrn'y, *a* [Lat *cornu*, Fr *corne* horn] Strong, stiff or hard, like a horn, resembling horn "Up stood the *corny* reed" *Milton*

Cŏrn'y, *a* 1 Producing corn or grain "The *corny* ear" *Prior*

2 Containing corn, tasting well of malt "A draught of *corny* ale" *Chaucer*

3 Tipsy [*Vulgar*] *Farby*

Cŏr'o cōre, *n* A kind of boat of various forms, used in the Indian Archipelago

Cŏr'o dy, *n* [L Lat *corredium, corredium, corredum, corredium, corredum* It *corredo*, Pr *conrei*, O Fr *conroi*, furniture, provision, either from O H Ger *rât*, provision, or from Goth *raudjan*, A S *gerædian*, to arrange, prepare] (*O Law*) An allowance of meat, drink, or clothing due to the king from an abbey, or other religious house for the sustenance of such of his servants as he may select to receive it [Written also *corrody*]

Cŏr'ol, } *n* [Lat *corolla*, diminutive of *corona*,
Co rōl'la, } garland, crown] (*Bot*) The inner covering of a flower, the part which surrounds the organs of fructification, and is composed of one or more leaves, called *petals* It is usually distinguished from the perianth by the fineness of its texture and the gayness of its colors

Corolla.

Cŏr'ol lā'ceoŭs, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, a corolla, having the form or texture of a corolla

Cŏr'ol la ry (44) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *corollarium*, coronet, from *corolla*, q v Fr *corollaire*, It *corollario*] "Finis coronat opus"

1 That which is given beyond what is actually due, as a garland of flowers, in addition to wages of service surplus, something added or superfluous [*Obs*]

Now come my Ariel, bring a *corollary*,
Rather than want a spirit *Shak.*

2 That which follows over and above a proposition demonstrated, an inference, a deduction, a consequence

Cŏr'ol late, }
Cŏr'ol lā'ted, } *a* Like a corolla, having corollas.

Cŏr'ol let, *n* [A diminutive of *coral*] (*Bot*) One of the partial flowers which make a compound one, the florets in an aggregate flower *Martyn*

Cŏr'ol line, *a* (*bot*) Of, or pertaining to, a corolla *Gray*

Cŏr'ol lūle, *n* [Fr] The same as COROLLET

Co ro mān'del Wood Calamander wood

Co rō'nă, *n* *pl* CO RO'NÆ [Lat *corona*, crown, Gr κορώνη, any thing curved, κορωνός, curved]

1 (*Arch*) A large, flat member of a cornice, usually of considerable projection, to carry off the rain that falls on it, called by workmen the *drip Gwilt.* [See *Illust* of *Column*]

2 (*Anat*) The upper surface of some part, as of a tooth

3 (*Astron*) A peculiar luminous appearance, or aureola, which surrounds the dark body of the moon during a total eclipse of the sun

4 (*Bot*) (*a*) A crown like margin of the top of a flower (*b*) An appendage at the top of some petals, or seeds

Corona of a Flower

5 (*Meteorol*) (*a*) A circle, usually colored around a luminous body, as the sun or moon (*b*) A peculiar phase of the *aurora borealis* formed by the concentration or convergence of luminous beams around the point in the heavens indicated by the direction of the dipping needle

6 A crown or circlet suspended from the roof or vaulting of churches, to hold tapers lighted on solemn occasions It is sometimes formed of double or triple circlets arranged pyramidically *Fairholt*

7 (*Mus*) A character called the *pause* or *hold*, 𝄐 [*Rare*]

Cŏr'o năch (kŏr'o năk), *n* [Gael] A funeral dirge or lamentation for the dead See CORANACH *W Scott*

Cŏr'o nal (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *coronalis*, Fr. *coronal*]

1 Pertaining to the kingly crown, or to coronation

The law and his *coronal* oath require his undeniable assent to what laws the Parliament agree upon *Milton*

2 Belonging to the crown or top of the head

Coronal suture (*Anat*) a suture of the head extending from one temporal bone to the other, over the crown of the head and uniting the parietal bones to the frontal

Cŏr'o-nal *n* **1** A crown wreath, garland *Spenser*

2 The frontal bone —said to be so called because on it partly rests the crown of kings

Co ro nā'men, *n* (*Zool*) The upper margin of a hoof a coronet

Cŏr'o na ry *a* [Lat *coronarius* Fr *coronaire*, Pr *coronari*]

1 Relating to a crown seated on the top of the head or placed as a crown *Browne*

2 (*Anat*) Having likeness to a crown or circlet —applied to certain ligaments arteries, veins, &c *Dunglison*

Cŏr'o na ry, *n* A small bone in the foot of a horse

Cŏr'o-nāte, } *a* [Lat *coronatus* p p of *coro-*
Cŏr'o-nā'ted } *nare*, to crown, from *corona*, q v]

1 Having or wearing a crown

2 (*Conch*) Girt about the depressed spire with a single row of eminences *Dana.*

Cŏr o nā'tion *n* [Pr *coronatio*, Sp *coronacion*, It *coronazione*]

1 The act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign; the act of investing a prince with the insignia of royalty, on his succeeding to the sovereignty

2 The pomp or assembly attending a coronation [*Obs*]

See *coronations* rise on every green *Pope.*

Coronel (kŏr'nel), *n* **1** A colonel [*Obs*] *Spenser*

2 The lion head of a tilting spear [Written also *cronel*] *Grose.*

Co rōne'ment, *n* [O Fr] Coronation [*Obs*] *R Brunne.*

Cŏr'o ner, *n* [L Lat *coronarius*, equivalent to *coronator*, from Lat *corona*, crown] An officer

of the law whose duty is to inquire into the manner of a violent death. This must be done by a jury, on sight of the body, and usually at the place where the death happened

Coroner . . I take that this name cometh because that the death of every subject by violence is accounted to touch the crown of the prince, and to be a detriment unto it. *Smith*

☞ As a ministerial officer, the *coroner* is the sheriff's substitute, in executing process when the sheriff is a party to the proceeding, or is otherwise incompetent to act, so in case of the death of the sheriff, or of a vacancy in that office *Bouvier Wharton*

Cŏr'o-net, *n* [From Lat *corona*, crown, It *coronetta*]

1. An inferior crown worn by noblemen.

☞ The *coronet* of a British duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only four pearls

Coronet of a Duke

2 An ornamental head dress

3 (*Far*) The upper part of a horse's hoof, where the horn terminates in skin *White*

4 (*Anc Armor*) The iron head of a tilting spear, a cronel *Grose*

Cŏr'o net ed, *a.* Wearing, or entitled to wear, a coronet

Co-rŏn'i fôrm, *a* [Lat *corona*, crown, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a crown

Cŏr'o nil'la, *n* [N Lat, from Lat *corona*, crown, Fr *coronille*] (*Bot*) A genus of shrubby plants having their flowers arranged in little heads or tufts resembling coronets

Cŏr'o noid, *a* [Fr *coronoide*, from Gr κορώνη, crown, and Gr εἶδος, form] (*Anat*) Resembling the beak of a crow, as, the *coronoid* process of the lower jaw, or of the ulna

Cŏr'o nŭle, *n* [Lat *coronula*, diminutive of *corona*, crown] (*Bot*) A coronet or little crown of a seed, the downy tuft on seeds *Martyn*

Cŏr'po-ral, *n* [Corrupted from Fr *caporal*, It *caporale*, from It *capo*, head, chief, Lat *caput*]

1 (*Mil*) The non commissioned officer of the lowest grade in a company He places and relieves sentinels, &c

2 (*Naut*) An officer under the master at arms, employed to teach the sailors the use of small arms, to attend at the gangways on entering ports, and see that no spirituous liquors are brought, except by permission, to extinguish fire and candles, &c

Cŏr'po ral, *a* [Lat *corporalis*, from *corpus*, body, Pr, Sp, & Pg *corporal*, It *corporale*, Fr *corporel*]

1 Belonging or relating to the body "Past *corporal* toil" *Shak* "Pillories and other *corporal* inflictions" *Milton*

2 Having a body or substance, not spiritual, material, corporeal "A *corporal* heaven where the stars are" *Latimer*

From these *corporal* nutriments, perhaps,
Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit *Milton*

Syn.—Corporeal, bodily See CORPOREAL

Cŏr'po ral, } *n* [L Lat *corporale*, *corporale*
Cŏr'po-rā'le, } *pallium*, *corporalis palla*, Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *corporal*, It *corporale* See *supra*] (*Eccl*) A fine linen cloth, used to cover the sacred elements in the eucharist, or in which the sacrament is put

Corporal oath, a solemn oath —so called from the ancient usage of touching the corporal or cloth that covered the consecrated elements of bread supposed by some, from the fact that the party taking it was obliged to lay his hand on the Testament *Blount Tomlins*

Cŏr'po răl'i ty, *n* [Lat *corporalitas*, Fr *corporalité*] The state of being a body or embodied, corporeality, —opposed to *spirituality*

Cŏr'po ral ly, *adv* In or with the body bodily, as, to be *corporally* present

Cŏr'po-ral-ship, *n* (*Mil*) A corporal's office or command

Cŏr'po ras, *n* [Lat *corporalis*, *corporalis palla* see CORPORALE, *n*] The corporal, or communion cloth [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Cŏr'po-rate, *a* [Lat *corporatus*, p p of *corporare*, to shape into a body, from *corpus*, body]

1. Formed into a body by legal enactment united in an association, and endowed by law with the rights and liabilities of an individual, incorporated, as, a *corporate* town

2 Belonging to a corporation "*Corporate* property" *Hallam*

3 United, general, collectively one [*Obs*]

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice *Shak*

Cŏr'po rāte, *v t* To inclose in, or endow with, a body, to incorporate [*Obs*] *Stowe*

Cŏr'po rāte, *v i* To be inclosed in a body, to unite to form a body, to be incorporated [*Obs*]

Cŏr'po rate ly, *adv* In a corporate capacity

Cŏr'po rate ness, *n* The state of a corporate body

Cŏr'po rā'tion, *n* [Lat *corporatio*, Fr *corporation*, Sp *corporacion*] A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person, and endowed by law with the capacity of perpetual succession, a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual.

☞ *Corporations* are *aggregate* or *sole*. *Corporations aggregate* consist of two or more persons united in a society, which is preserved by a succession of members, either forever or till the corporation is dissolved by the power that formed it, by the death of all its members, by surrender of its charter or franchises, or by forfeiture Such corporations are the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of a bank or insurance company, &c A *corporation sole* consists of a single person, who is made a body corporate and politic, in order to give him some legal capacities, and especially that of perpetuity, which as a natural person he can not have A king, bishop, dean, parson, and vicar, are in England sole corporations A fee will not pass to a corporation sole without the word "successors" in the grant There are instances in the United States of a minister of a parish seized of parsonage lands in the right of his parish, being a corporation sole, as in Massachusetts *Blackstone*

Close corporation See CLOSE

Cŏr'po rā'tor, *n* A member of a corporation

Cŏr'po ra tūre (53), *n* The state of being embodied [*Obs*] *More*

Cor pō're al (89), *a* [Lat *corporeus*, from *corpus*, body] Having a body, consisting of a material body or substance, material, —opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*

His omnipotence
That to *corporeal* substances could add
Speed almost spiritual *Milton*

Syn —Corporal bodily —CORPOREAL, BODILY, CORPORAL *Bodily* is opposed to *mental*, as, *bodily* affections *Corporeal* refers to the interior animal structure, as, *corporeal* substance or frame *Corporal*, as now used, refers more to the exterior as, *corporal* punishment To speak of *corporal* punishment is now a gross error *Bodily* austerities, the *corporeal* sense, *corporal* inflictions

Cor pō're al ist, *n* One who denies the reality of spiritual existences

Cor pō're ăl'i ty, *n* The state of being corporeal

Cor pō're al ly, *adv* In body, in a bodily form or manner

Cor pō're al ness, *n* Corporeality, corporeity

Cŏr'po rē'i ty, *n* [L Lat *corporeitas*, Fr *corporeité*, Pr *corporeitat*, Sp *corporeidad*, It *corporeità*] The state of having a body, or of being embodied, materiality

The one attributed *corporeity* to God *Stillingfleet*

Those who deny light to be matter, do not therefore deny its *corporeity* *Coleridge*

Cor pō're ous, *a* Corporeal [*Obs*] *Hammond*

Cor pō'ri fi cā'tion, *n* [Fr *corporification*, Sp *corporificacion*] The act of corporifying, or giving body to [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Cor pō'ri fy, *v t* [Fr *corporifier*, Sp *corporificar*, from Lat *corpus*, body, and *facere*, to make] To embody, to form into a body [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Cŏr'po sănt, *n* [It & O Sp *corpo santo*, N Sp *cuerpo santo*, holy body] A luminous appearance, flame like in shape, sometimes seen in dark, tempestuous nights at some prominent point on a ship, particularly at the mast head and the yard arms

☞ The same phenomenon has been observed on land It is electrical in origin

Cōrps (kōr, *pl* kōrz), *n sing* & *pl* [Fr, from Lat *corpus*, body]

1 A body of men, especially, a body of troops, an organized part or division of an army *Burke*

2 (*Arch*) Any part that projects beyond a wall, serving as the ground of some decoration *Gwilt*

Corps d'ăr mée (kōr dăr'mā') [Fr, body of the army] Two or more divisions under the command of a major general, the largest organization of troops in the United States service

Cŏrpse, *n* [Lat *corpus*, body, Fr & Pr *corps*, O Fr & Pr *cors*, O Sp, Pg, & It *corpo*, N Sp *cuerpo* Cf CORPS]

1 A human body in general, whether living or dead —sometimes contemptuously [*Obs*]

2 The dead body of a human being [formerly written *corps*]

Corpse candle (*n*) A thick candle formerly used at a lyke wake or the custom in watching with a corpse on the night before its interment (*b*) A luminous appearance, resembling the flame of a candle, sometimes seen in church yards and other damp places superstitiously regarded as portending death —*Corpse-gate* the gate of a burial-place through which the dead are carried, often having a covered porch,—called also *lyche-gate*

Cŏr'pu lence, } *n* [Lat *corpulentia*, Fr *corpulence*,
Cŏr'pu len cy, } *lence*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *corpulencia*, It *corpulenza*]

1 Excessive fatness, fleshiness, obesity

2 Thickness of substance, spissitude [*Obs*]

The heaviness and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it *Ray*

Cŏr'pu lent, *a* [Lat *corpulentus*, from *corpus*, body, Fr & Pr *corpulent*, Sp, Pg, & It *corpulento*]

1 Having an excessive quantity of flesh, in proportion to the frame of the body

They provided me always a strong horse, because I was *corpulent* and heavy *Hacklugt*

2 Solid, gross, opaque [*Obs*] "The overmuch perspicuity of the stone may seem more *corpulent*" *Holland*

Syn.—Stout: fleshy, robust, large, fat, lusty, pursy, obese See STOUT

Cŏr'pu-lent-ly, *adv.* In a corpulent manner.

Cŏr'pus gănce, *n.* The same as COMPOSANT.

Cŏr'pus Chris'ti. [Lat, body of Christ.] (*Eccl.*) A festival of the church of Rome, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honor of the eucharist

Cŏr'pus cle (kŏr'pus l, 65), *n* [Lat. *corpusculum*, diminutive of *corpus*, body, Fr *corpuscule*, Sp *corpusculo*, It *corpusculo*, *corpuscolo*]

1 A minute particle, or physical atom, one of the very small bodies which compose large bodies, not the elementary principles of matter, but such small particles, simple or compound, as are not dissolved or dissipated by ordinary heat

It will add much to our satisfaction if those *corpuscles* can be discovered by microscopes *Newton.*

2 (*Anat*) An animal cell, or cellular anatomical element, as, a blood *corpuscle*, a lymph *corpuscle*.

Cor pŭs'cu lar, *a* [Sp *corpuscular*, It. *corpuscolare*, Fr *corpusculaire*] Pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles, or small particles

Corpuscular philosophy, that which attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c, of the minute particles of matter

Cor pŭs'cu lăr i an, *a* Corpuscular *Boyle.*

Cor pŭs'cu lăr i an, *n* An advocate for the corpuscular philosophy *Bentley.*

Cor pŭs'cu lăr i ty, *n* State of being corpuscular [*Rare*]

Cor pŭs'cle, *n.* A corpuscle

Cŏr'pus De lĭc'ti [Lat, the body of the crime] (*Law*) The substantial and fundamental fact of the crime having been committed, the proofs essential to establish a crime, the subject of the crime itself, as the body of the person murdered, &c *Starkie.*

Cor răde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CORRADED, *p pr* & *vb n* CORRADING] [Lat *corradere*, from *con* and *radere*, to rub] To rub off, or together [*Obs*]

Cor rā'di al, *a* Radiating to or from the same point [*Rare*]

Cor rā'di ăte, *v t* [Lat *con* and *radiatus*, p p of *radiare*, to radiate, q v] To concentrate to one point, as light or rays

Cor rā'di ā'tion, *n* A conjunction of rays in one point *Bacon.*

Cŏr'ral, *n* [Sp *corral*, a yard, a yard for cattle, from *corro*, a circle or ring, from Lat *currere*, to run] A yard or inclosure, especially for cattle, near a house *Simmonds.*

Cor rā'sive, *a* Serving to corrade, or wear away. "*Corrasive* sores which eat into the flesh" *Holland.*

Cor rĕct', *p* [Lat *correctus*, p p of *corrigere*, Fr *correct*, Sp *correcto*, It *corretto*] Set right, or made straight, hence, conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety, or to a just standard, not faulty, free from error, as, *correct* behavior, *correct* views.

Always use the most *correct* editions *Felton*

Syn —Accurate, right, exact, precise, regular, faultless See ACCURATE

Cor-rĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CORRECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CORRECTING] [Lat *corrigere*, *correctum*, from *con* and *regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight, Fr *corriger*, Pr & Sp *corregir*, Pr & Pg *corrigir*, It. *correggere*]

1 To make right, to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety, to remove or retrench faults or errors in, to set right

This is a defect in the make of some men's minds which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterward *Burnet.*

2 To bring back, or attempt to bring back, to propriety in morals, to reprove or punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude, to chastise, to discipline

My prentice is my accuser and when I did *correct* him for his fault the other day, he did vow he would be even with me *Shak*

3 To obviate or remove, to counteract or change; —said of whatever is wrong or injurious, as, to *correct* the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations

Syn —To amend, rectify, emend, reform, improve, chastise, punish, discipline chasten See AMEND

Cor rĕct'i ble, *a* Capable of being corrected.

Cor rĕc'ti fy, *v t* To set right, to correct [*Obs.*]

It is not to be a justice of peace,
To pick natural philosophy out of bawdry,
When your worship is pleased to *correctify* a lady *B & Fl*

Cor rĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *correctio*, Fr *correction*, Pr *correctio*, Sp *correccion*, It *correzione*]

1 The act of correcting, the emendation of faults or errors, change for the better, amendment "The due *correction* of swearing, rioting, and other scandalous vices" *Strype.*

2 That which is intended to rectify or to cure faults, punishment, discipline, chastisement

Correction and instruction both must work
Ere this rude beast will profit *Shak*

3 That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong, as, the *corrections* of a copy are numerous

4 Abatement of noxious qualities, the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects, as, the *correction* of acidity in the stomach

House of correction, a house where disorderly persons are confined, a bridewell

Cor rĕc'tion al, *a.* [L. Lat *correctionalis*, Fr.

correctionnel, Sp. *correccional.*] Tending to, or intended for, correction.

Cor-rĕc'tion-er, *n.* One who is, or who has been, in the house of correction [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cor-rĕct'ive, *a.* [Fr *correctif*, Sp. *corrective*, It *correttivo.*] Having th power to correct, tending to rectify, as, *corrective* penalties.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali *Arbuthnot*

Cor-rĕct'ive, *n.* 1 That which has the power of correcting, altering, or obviating what is wrong or injurious; as, alkalies are *correctives* of acids, penalties are *correctives* of immoral conduct

2. Limitation, restriction [*Obs.*] *Hale*

Cor-rĕct'ly, *adv* In a correct manner, exactly, accurately, without fault or error

Cor-rĕct'ness, *n* 1 State of being correct, conformity to truth, justice, or propriety, as, the *correctness* of opinions, of judgment, or of manners

2. Conformity to settled usages or rules, as, *correctness* in writing or speaking

3. Conformity to a copy or original, as, the *correctness* of a book

Syn.—Accuracy, exactness, regularity, precision, propriety

Cor-rĕct'or, *n* [Lat.] 1 One who corrects, one who amends faults, retrenches error, and renders conformable to truth or propriety, or to any standard, as, a *corrector* of the press, a *corrector* of abuses

2 That which corrects, that which abates or removes what is noxious or inconvenient, an ingredient in a composition which abates or counteracts the force of another, as, an alkali is a *corrector* of acids

Cor-rĕct'o ry, *a* Containing or making correction

Cor rĕc'tress, *n* A female who corrects

Cor-rĕg'i-dŏr, *n* [Sp, originally a *corrector*, from *corregir*, to correct, q v] A Spanish magistrate

Cŏr'rel, *n* [Scot, perhaps from Celt *cor*, a corner] A hollow in the side of a hill, where game usually lies "Fleet foot on the *corrie*" *W Scott*

Cŏr're late, *n* [Lat *con* and *relatus* See RELATE] One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation to something else *South*

Cŏr're lāte', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CORRELATED, *p pr.* & *n* CORRELATING] To have reciprocal or mutual relations, to be mutually related [*R.*] *Johnson.*

Cŏr're lā'tion, *n* [L Lat *correlatio*, from Lat. *con* and *relatio*, Fr *corrélation*, Sp *correlacion*, It *correlazione*] Reciprocal relation, corresponding similarity or parallelism of relation or law

Cor rĕl'a-tĭve, *a* [It & Sp *correlativo*, Fr *corrélatif*] Having or indicating a reciprocal relation

Father and son, prince and subject, stranger and citizen are *correlative* terms *Hume*

Cor rĕl'a tĭve, *n* 1 One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation to some other person or thing *Locke*

Spiritual things and spiritual men are *correlatives* *Spelman*

2 (*Gram.*) The antecedent of a pronoun

Cor-rĕl'a-tĭve-ly, *adv* In a correlative relation

Cor-rĕl'a tĭve ness, *n* The state of being correlative

Cor rĕp'tion, *n* [Lat *correptio*, from *corripere*, to seize upon, to reproach, from *con* and *rapere*, to seize] Chiding, reproof, reprimand objurgation [*Obs.*] *Hammond*

Cŏr're-spŏnd', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CORRESPONDED, *p pr.* & *vb n* CORRESPONDING] [L Lat *correspondere*, from *con* and *respondere*, to answer, from *re* and *spondere*, to promise solemnly, Fr *correspondre*, Sp *corresponder*, It *corrispondere*]

1 To be adapted to be congruous, to suit, to agree, to fit; to answer

Words being but empty sounds any further than they are signs of our ideas we can not but assent to them, as they *correspond* to those ideas we have *Locke*

2 To have intercourse or communion, especially, to hold intercourse or to communicate by sending and receiving letters

After having been long in indirect communication with the exiled family, he [Atterbury] began to *correspond* directly with the Pretender *Macaulay*

Syn.—To agree, fit, answer, suit, write, address —TO CORRESPOND, CORRESPOND WITH, CORRESPOND TO The verb to *correspond* is used in two very diverse senses In the one case, it denotes the carrying on of intercourse by means of letters, and it is then always to be followed by *with*, as, to *correspond with* a friend In the other case, it denotes that things stand off against each other in such a manner as to be mutually *correspondent*, and the word is then to be followed by *to*, as, this *corresponds to* what I predicted

Cŏr're-spŏnd'ençe, } *n.* [L Lat *correspondentia*, Fr *correspondance*,
Cŏr're-spŏnd'en-cy, } Sp *correspondencia*, It *corrispondenza*]

1 Mutual adaptation of one thing to another, congruity, fitness, relation

The *correspondencies* of types and antitypes may be reasonable confirmations of the foreknowledge of God *Clark*

2. Friendly intercourse, reciprocal exchange of civilities; especially, intercourse between persons by means of letters "Holding good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state" *Bacon.*

To facilitate *correspondence* between one part of London and another, was not originally one of the objects of the post-office. *Macaulay*

3. The letters which pass between correspondents.

Cŏr're-spŏnd'ent, *a.* [L. Lat. *correspondens*, p. pr. of *correspondere*; Fr. *correspondant*, Sp *corresponiente*, It *corrispondente*] Having or indicating correspondence, adaptation, congruity, or fitness, suitable, congruous, conformable, answerable

Cŏr're spŏnd'ent, *n* One who corresponds, one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages

Cŏr're spŏnd'ent ly, *adv* In a corresponding manner, conformably, suitably

Cŏr're spŏnd'ing, *p a* 1 Answering, conformable, agreeing, suiting

2 Carrying on intercourse by letters

Corresponding member of a society one residing at a distance, who is invited to hold intercourse with the society, and aid in carrying out its designs

Cŏr're spŏnd'ing ly, *adv* In a corresponding manner

Cŏr're spŏn'sive, *a* Answerable, adapted *Shal*

Cŏr're spŏn'sive-ly, *adv* In a corresponding manner

Cŏr'ri dŏr', *n* [Fr , Sp *corredor*, from *correr*, to run, It *corridore*, from *correre*, Lat *currere*, to run Sp *corredor* properly signifies a runner, hence, a running or long line, gallery]

1 (*Arch.*) A gallery or passage way leading to apartments independent of each other "Long, sounding *corridors*" *Tennyson*

2 (*Fort.*) The covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place [*Rare.*]

Cŏr'ri gĕn'dum, *n* , *pl* **CŎR'RI GEN'DA.** [Lat] A thing or word to be corrected

Cŏr'ri gent, *n* (*Med.*) A substance added to a medicine to mollify or modify its action *Dunglison*

Cŏr'ri gi bĭl'i ty, *n* The quality of being corrigible, capability of being corrected, corrigibleness

Cŏr'ri-gi ble, *a* [L Lat *corrigibilis*, from Lat *corrigere*, to correct, Fr *corrigible*]

1 Capable of being set right, amended, or reformed, as a *corrigible* fault

2 Worthy of being chastised, punishable

He was taken up very short, and adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language *Howell*

3 Having power to correct, corrective [*Obs.*]

The power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will *Shak.*

Cŏr'ri gi ble ness, *n* The quality of being corrigible

Cor rĭ'val, *n* A fellow rival, a competitor, a co rival *Shak*

Cor rĭ'val, *a* Having contending claims emulous

Cor rĭ'val, *v i & t* To rival to compete, or compete with *Shak*

Cŏr'ri văl'i ty, *n* The character or conduct of a corrival co rivalry *Fuller*

Cor rĭ'val ry, }
Cor rĭ'val ship, } *n* Competition, rivalry

Cŏr'ri vāte, *v t* [Lat *corrivatus*, p p of *corrivare*, from *con* and *rivare*, to draw off, from *rivus*, a brook] To draw out of several streams into one, —said of water [*Obs.*] *Burton*

Cŏr'ri vā'tion, *n* [Lat *corrivatio*] The running of different streams into one [*Obs.*] *Burton*

Cor rŏb'o rant, *a* [Lat *corroborans*, p pr of *corroborare*] Having the power or quality of giving strength confirming, as, *a corroborant* medicine

Cor rŏb'o rant, *n* (*Med.*) A medicine that strengthens the body when weak

Cor rŏb'o rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CORROBORATED, *p pr* & *vb n* CORROBORATING] [L Lat *corroboratus*, p p of *corroborare*, from *con* and *roborare*, to strengthen, from *robur*, strength, Fr *corroborer*, Sp *corroborar*, It *corroborare*]

1 To make strong or to give additional strength to, to strengthen [*Obs.*]

As any limb duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby *Watts*

2 To make more certain, to confirm

The concurrence of all *corroborates* the same truth *I Taylor*

Cor rŏb'o rate, *a* Corroborated [*Obs.*] "*Corroborate* by custom" *Bacon*

Cor rŏb'o rā'tion, *n* [Fr & Pr *corroboration*, Sp *corroboracion*, It *corroborazione*]

1 The act of corroborating the act of strengthening or confirming, addition of strength, assurance, or security, confirmation as, the *corroboration* of an argument, or of intelligence

2 That which corroborates

Cor rŏb'o ra tĭve, *a* [Fr *corroboratif*, It *corroborativo*] Having the power of giving strength, or additional strength, tending to corroborate or confirm *Warburton*

Cor rŏb'o ra tĭve, *n* A medicine that strengthens, a corroborant

Cor rŏb'o ra to ry, *a* Tending to strengthen, corroborative, as, *corroboratory* facts

Cor rŏde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CORRODED *p pr* & *vb n* CORRODING] [Lat *corrodere*, from *con* and *rodere*, to gnaw, Fr & Pr *corroder*, It *corrodere*, Sp & Pg *corroer*]

1 To eat away by degrees, to wear away or diminish by gradually separating small particles from a body, in the manner an animal gnaws a substance

Aqua fortis *corroding* copper . is wont to reduce it to a green-blue color *Boyle*

2. To consume or wear away by degrees; to prey upon, to impair.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise *Thomson.*

Syn.—To canker, gnaw, rust, waste, wear away

Cor rōd'ent, *a* [Lat *corrodens*, p pr of *corrodere*] Having the power of corroding or wasting by degrees [*Rare.*] *Bp King*

Cor rōd'ent, *n* Any substance or medicine that corrodes *Bp King*

Cor rō'di-āte, *v t* [See CORRODE] To eat away by degrees, to corrode [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

Cor rō'di bĭl'i ty, *n* The quality of being corrodible [*Rare.*] *Johnson.*

Cor rō'di ble, *a* Capable of being corroded, corrosible *Browne*

Cŏr're dy, *n* The same as CORODY, q v. *Southey*

Cor-rō'si bĭl'i ty, *n* Corrodibility [*Rare.*] *Boyle*

Cor rō'si ble, *a* Corrodible *Bailey*

Cor rō'si ble ness, *n* The quality of being corrodible *Bailey*

Cor rō'sion, *n* [L Lat *corrosio*, Fr & Sp *corrosion*, It *corrosio*, It *corrosione* See CORRODE] The action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum *Quincy*

Cor-rō'sive, *a* [Lat *corrosivus*, It, Sp, & Pg. *corrosivo*, Fr *corrosif*, Fr *corrosif*]

1 Eating away, having the power of gradually wearing, consuming, or impairing "*Corrosive* liquors" *Grew* "*Corrosive* famine" *Thomson*

2 Having the quality of fretting or vexing, as, *corrosive* care *Shak*

Corrosive sublimate, the bi-chloride of mercury, an acrid poison of great virulence

Cor rō'sive, *n* 1 That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually "Sharp *corrosives* to the scirrhous flesh" *Jago.*

2 That which has the power of fretting, irritating, or exciting displeasure *Hooker*

Cor rō'sive, *v t* To corrode, to consume, to eat away [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Cor-rō'sive ly, *adv* Like a corrosive with the power of corrosion in a corrosive manner

Cor rō'sive ness, *n* The quality of corroding, eating away, or wearing acrimony *Boyle*

Cŏr'ro sĭv'i ty, *n* Corrosiveness [*Rare.*]

Cŏr'ru gant, *a* [Lat *corrugans*, p pr of *corrugare*] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles *Johnson*

Cŏr'ru gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CORRUGATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* CORRUGATING] [Lat *corrugatus*, p p of *corrugare*, from *con* and *rugare*, to wrinkle, from *ruga*, wrinkle] To form or shape into wrinkles or folds, as by drawing, contraction, pressure, or otherwise as, to *corrugate* plates of iron, to *corrugate* the forehead

Cŏr'ru gate, *a* [Lat *corrugatus*, p pr of *corrugare*] Shaped into wrinkles or folds, wrinkled, contracted

Extended views a narrow mind extend,
Push out its *corrugate* expansive make *Young*

Cŏr'ru gā'tion, *n* [Fr *corrugation*] A contraction into wrinkles

Cŏr'ru gā'tor, *n* [It *corrugatore*, Fr *corrugateur*] (*Anat.*) A muscle which contracts the skin of the forehead into wrinkles

Cor ru'gent, *a* (*Anat.*) Drawing together, contracting —said of a muscle of the eye

Cor-rŭpt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CORRUPTED, *p pr* & *vb n* CORRUPTING] [L at *corrumpere*, *corruptum*, from *con* and *rumpere* to break Fr *corrompre*, Pr *corrompre*, *corrumpre*, Sp & Pg *corromper*, It *corrompere*]

1 To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state to separate the component parts of, by a natural process accompanied by a fetid smell, to make putrid to putrefy

2 To change from good to bad to vitiate to deprave to pervert, to debase, to defile, to entice, to bribe

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners *I Cor* xv 33.

Heaven is above all yet, there sits a Judge
That no king can *corrupt* *Shak*

He that makes an ill use of it [language] though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of knowledge, yet he stops the pipes *Locke*

Cor rŭpt', *v i* 1 To become putrid or tainted, to putrefy to rot *Bacon.*

2 To become vitiated to lose purity

Cor rŭpt', *a* [Lat *corruptus*, p p of *corrumpere*, Sp *corrupto*, It *corrotto*]

1 Changed from a sound to a putrid state; spoiled, tainted vitiated unsound "*Corrupt* and pestilent bread" *Knolles.*

Vapor and mist and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent *Milton.*

2 Changed from a state of uprightness, correctness, truth or the like to a worse state, vitiated, depraved debased perverted, as, *corrupt* language; a *corrupt* text, as of a manuscript, *corrupt* judges,

At what ease
Might *corrupt* minds procure knaves as *corrupt*
To swear against you *Shak.*

Cor rŭpt'er, *n* One who corrupts, one who vitiates or taints, as, a *corrupter* of morals

Cor-rŭpt'ful, *a* Tending to corrupt, full of corruption, corrupt [*Obs*]

Cor-rŭpt'i-bil'i-ty, *n* [Lat *corruptibilitas*, Fr *corruptibilité*, Pr *corruptibilitat*, Sp *corruptibilidad*, It *corruttibilità*] The possibility of being corrupted

Cor-rŭpt'i-ble, *a* [Lat *corruptibilis*, Fr, Pr, & Sp *corruptible*, It *corruttibile*]
1 Capable of being corrupted or tainted, subject to decay and destruction "Our *corruptible* bodies" *Hooker*
2 Capable of being vitiated in qualities or principles, susceptible of depravation
They corrupt a very *corruptible* race *Burke*

Cor-rŭpt'i ble, *n* That which may decay and perish, the human body
This *corruptible* must put on incorruption 1 *Cor* xv 53

Cor-rŭpt'i ble ness, *n* Susceptibility of corruption, corruptibility

Cor rŭpt'i bly, *adv* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated

Cor rŭp'tion, *n* [Lat *corruptio*, Fr *corruption*, Pr *corrupcio*, Sp *corrupcion*, It *corruzione*]
1 The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid, the destruction of the natural form of bodies, by the separation of the component parts, or by disorganization, in the process of putrefaction, putrescence, taint.
The inducing and accelerating of putrefaction is a subject of very universal inquiry, for *corruption* is reciprocal to generation" *Bacon.*
2 The product of corruption, putrid matter pus
3 Perversion or deterioration of moral principles, loss of purity or integrity debasement, perversion, depravity, wickedness, impurity, bribery
It was necessary by exposing the gross *corruptions* of monasteries, to excite popular indignation against them *Hallam*
They abstained from some of the worst methods of *corruption* usual to their party in its earlier days *Bancroft*
Corruption of blood (*Law*), taint or impurity of blood, in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled from inheriting any estate, or from transmitting it to others
Corruption of blood can be removed only by act of Parliament *Blackstone*
Syn.—Putrescence putrefaction pollution defilement, contamination, deprivation debasement, adulteration depravity, taint See DEPRAVITY

Cor rŭp'tion-ist, *n* One who defends corruption. [*Rare*]

Cor rŭp'tive, *a* [Lat *corruptivus*, Sp *corruptivo*, Pr *corruptiu*, Fr *corruptif*, It *corruttivo*] Having the quality of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating
It should be endued with some *corruptive* quality for so speedy a dissolution of the meat *Ray*

Cor rŭpt'less, *a* Not susceptible of corruption or decay, incorruptible *Dryden*

Cor-rŭpt'ly, *adv* In a corrupt manner, with corruption, without integrity, contrary to purity, viciously, wickedly

Cor rŭpt'ness, *n* 1 The state of being corrupt, putrid state or putrescence
2 A state of impurity debasement impurity

Cor rŭpt'ress, *n* A female who corrupts *B & Fl*

Cŏr'sac, *n* (*Zool*) A kind of white fox (*Vulpes corsac*) found in Tartary

Cŏr'sage (45), *n* [Fr See CORSET] The waist or bodice of a lady's dress

Cŏr'sair, *n* [Fr *corsaire*, It *corsare*, *corsale*, Pr *corsari*, L Lat *corsarius*, from Lat *currere*, *cursum*, to run, *cursus*, a running, course, whence Sp *corso*, cruise, *corsa*, cruise, coasting voyage, *corsear*, to cruise against the enemy *corsario*, cruising, a privateer authorized to cruise against the enemy]
1 A pirate one who cruises or scours the ocean, without authorization, to seize and plunder merchantmen
2 A piratical vessel
Barbary *corsairs* infested the coast of the Mediterranean *Prescott*

Cŏrse, or **Cŏrse** (Synop, § 130), *n* [See CORPSE]
1 A living human body [*Obs*]
For he was strong and of so mighty *corse*
As ever wielded spear in warlike hand *Spenser*
2. A corpse, the dead body of a human being
Set down the *corse* or, by Saint Paul
I'll make a *corse* of him who disobeys *Shak*

Cŏrse'let, *n* [Fr *corselet*, diminutive of O Fr *cors*, N Fr *corps*, Lat *corpus*, body, It *corsaletto*]
1 A little cuirass, or piece of armor to cover the front of the body, worn formerly by pikemen
2 (*Entom*) That part of a winged insect to which the wings and legs are attached, and which answers to the breast of other animals,—called also *thorax*

Cŏrse'let, *v t* To encircle as with a corselet
Beau & Fl

Cŏrse'-prĕs'ent, or **Cŏrse'-prĕs'ent**, *n* (*Eng Law*) A mortuary or present paid at the interment of a dead body *Blackstone*

Cŏr'set, *n* [Fr, diminutive of O Fr *cors*, N Fr *corps*, Lat *corpus*, body, It *corsetto*, L Lat *corsetus*] An article of dress inclosing the chest and waist, worn—chiefly by women—to support or correct the figure, stays

Cŏr'set, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CORSETED; *p. pr & vb. n* CORSETING.] To inclose in corsets

Cŏrs'ned, *n* [A-S *corsnĭd*, comp of *cors*, curse, and *snĭd*, bit, piece It is also called *nead-bread*, *need-bread*, bread of necessity] (*A-S Laws*) The morsel of execration, or curse, a piece of bread consecrated by imprecation, and to be swallowed by a suspected person, as a trial of his innocence If the accused ate it freely, he was pronounced innocent, but if it stuck in his throat, it was considered as a proof of his guilt *Burrill*

Cŏr'tĕge (kôr'tāzh), *n* [Fr, from the It *corteggio*, train, from *corte*, court, q v] A train of attendants

Cŏr'tes (kôr'tes), *n pl* [Sp & Pg *corte*, court] The states or legislative assemblies of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities, and answering, in some measure, to the Parliament of Great Britain

Cŏr'tex, *n pl* CŎR'TI CĒS [Lat] 1 Bark, as of a tree, hence, an outer covering
2 (*Med*) Peruvian bark
3 (*Anat*) A membrane forming a covering or envelope to any part of the body

Cŏr'ti cal, *a* [Lat *cortex*, bark, Fr & Sp *cortical*, It *corticale*] Belonging to, or consisting of bark or rind, resembling bark or rind, external belonging to the external covering "The *cortical* and medullary parts of the brain" *Grew*

Cŏr'ti cate, } *a* [Lat *corticatus*] Having or re-
Cŏr'ti cā'ted, } sembling the bark or rind of a tree

Cor tĭc'i fer, *n* (*Zool*) One of a family of polyps, whose fleshy substance is spread like the bark of a tree over a central calcareous or corneous axis

Cŏr'ti cĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *cortex*, bark, and *ferre*, to bear, to produce Fr *corticifere*] Producing bark, or that which resembles it

Cor tĭc'i form, *a* [Lat *cortex*, bark, and *forma*, form Fr & Sp *corticiforme*] Resembling, or having the form of, bark

Cŏr'ti cōse', } *a* [Lat *corticosus*, Fr *corticeux*]
Cŏr'ti coŭs, } Resembling bark made of bark

Cŏr'tile, *n* [It, from *corte*, court, L Lat *cortile*, *curtile*] An area or open internal court yard of a dwelling-house or other building

Cŏr'tis, *n* [Lat *cors*, *cortis*, court]
1 (*Arch*) A court inclosed or surrounded by edifices
2 A manor house, also, the habitation of a farmer

Co rŭn'dum *n* [Also *corindon* From Hind *kurand*, corundum stone] (*Min*) The earth alumina, as found native in a crystalline state including *sapphire*, which is the fine blue variety, the *oriental ruby*, or red sapphire the *oriental amethyst*, or purple sapphire and *adamantine spar* the hair brown variety It is the hardest known substance next to the diamond *Dana*
☞ The name *corundum* is sometimes restricted to the non transparent or coarser kinds *Emery* is a dark colored granular variety

Co rŭs'cant, *a* [Lat *coruscans*, p pr of *coruscare*] Glittering by flashes, flashing *Howell*

Cŏr'us cāte, or **Co rŭs'cāte**, *v i* [Lat *coruscatus*, p p of *coruscare*, *coruscatum*, to flash] To throw off vivid flashes of light [See Note under CONTIMATE]

Syn—To flash, lighten, glitter, glisten, gleam, sparkle, radiate

Cŏr'us-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *coruscatio*, Fr *coruscation*]
1 A sudden flash or play of light
A very vivid but short-lived splendor not to call it a little *coruscation* *Boyle*
2 A flash of intellectual brilliancy
He might have illuminated his times with the incessant *coruscations* of his genius *J Taylor*
Syn—Flash, glitter, blaze, gleam, sparkle, radiation

Cŏrve, *n* See CORF

Cor vee', *n* [Fr *corvée*, L Lat *corvada*, *corroada*, *corroata*, *corrogata*, from Lat *corrogare*, to entreat together, from *con* and *rogare*, to ask] (*Feudal Law*) An obligation to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, for the feudal lord or sovereign *Brande*

Cŏr'vet, } *n* [Fr *corvette*, O Fr *corbette*, Sp
Cor vĕt'te, } *corbeta* from Lat *corbita*, a slow sailing ship of burden, from *corbis* basket] (*Naut*) A sloop of war, ranking next below a frigate, and carrying not more than twenty guns [Written also *corvetto*]

Cor vĕt'to, *n* 1 Same as CORVETTE
2 (*Man*) A curvet See CURVET *Peacham*

Cŏr'vine, *a* [Lat *corvinus*, from *corvus*, crow] Pertaining to the crow

Cŏr'vo rant, *n* Same as CORMORANT

Cŏr'vus, *n* [Lat *corvus*, crow] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds embracing many species, including the crow, raven, rook, &c

Cŏr'y-bănt, *n pl* CŎR'Y BĂNTS, but the Lat *pl* CŎR'Y-BĂN'TĒS is more in use A priest of Cybele

Cŏr'y băn'ti ăsm, *n* (*Med*) A kind of frenzy in which the patient is tormented by fantastic visions and want of sleep [*Obs*] *Dunglison*

Cŏr'y băn'tĭ āte (-shĭ āt), *v i* (*Med*) (*a*) To act in a frenzied manner, like a lunatic, (*b*) To sleep with the eyes open

Cŏr'y-băn'tic, *a* [Lat *Corybantius*, Gr Κορυβαντικός, from Κορύβας, a Corybant.] Madly agitated or excited, like the Corybantes, or priests of Cybele, when celebrating her rites.

Cŏr'y lus, *n* [Gr κορυ ος, hazel nut] (*Bot*) A genus of shrubs, including the hazel nut and filbert trees

Corymb.

Cŏr'ymb, *n* [Lat *corymbus*, Gr κόρυμβος] (*Bot*) A species of inflorescence, in which the lesser or partial flower stalks are produced along the common stalk on both sides, and, though of unequal length, rise to the same height, so as to form an even surface, as in *Spiræa opulifolia*, scurvy-grass, &c [Written also *corymbus*]

Co rȳm'bi ate, } *a* (*Bot*) Adorned
Co rȳm'bi ā'ted, } with clusters of berries or blossoms in the form of corymbs

Cŏr'ym bĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *corymbifer*, from *corymbus* and *ferre*, to bear Fr *corymbifère*] (*Bot*) Producing corymbs, bearing fruit or berries in clusters, or producing flowers in clusters

Co rȳm'bōse or **Cŏr'ym bōse'**, *a* (*Bot*) Consisting of corymbs, or resembling them in form [Written also *corymbous*]

Co rȳm'bōse ly, *adv* In corymbs

Co rȳm'boŭs, *a* Same as CORYMBOSE

Co rȳm'bu loŭs, *a* (*Bot*) Having, or consisting of, little corymbs

Co rȳm'b .s, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) Same as CORYMB

Cŏr'y phæ'ne, *n* [Fr *coryphène*, N Lat *coryphæna*, from Gr κορυφή, head] (*Ichth*) The ocean fish called dolphin, noted for the fine play of colors on its body The common species is *Coryphæna hippuris*

Cŏr'y phæ'us, *n* [Lat *coryphæus*, Gr κορυφαῖος, standing at the head, from κορυφή, head, Fr *coryphée*] (*Gr Antiq*) The conductor, chief, or leader of the dramatic chorus, hence, any chief or leader

Co rȳ'zȧ, *n* [Gr κόρυζα, catarrh] (*Med*) An inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and the cavities connected with it, catarrh

Cos (lin'o măn'cy *n* [Gr κοσκινομαντεια, from κοσκινον, sieve, and μαντεια, power of divination] The art or practice of divination, by suspending a sieve and then repeating a formula of words, and the names of persons suspected If the sieve trembled, shook, or turned, when any name was repeated, the person was deemed guilty

Cō-sē'cant *n* [For *co secans*, an abbreviation of Lat *complementi secans* See SECANT] (*Geom*) The secant of the complement of an arc or angle

Cŏs'en, *v t* See COZEN

Cŏs'en ăge, *n* See COZINAGE

Cŏs'en ing, *n* (*O Eng Law*) Any thing done deceitfully, and which could not be properly designated by any special name *Burrill*

Co sĕn'tient (-shent), *a* Perceiving together

Cō'sey (kō'zy) *a* See COZY

Cŏsh'er, *v t* [It *cosare*, to feast, a banquet] (*O Eng Law*) To levy certain exactions or tribute upon

Cŏsh'er er, *n* One who cosheres, or levies exactions

Cŏsh'er ing, *n* (*O Eng Law*) A feudal prerogative or custom for lords to lie and feast themselves at their tenants' houses *Burrill*
Sometimes he contrived in defiance of the law, to live by *cosbering* that is to say by quartering himself on the old tenants of his family who wretched as was their own condition, could not refuse a portion of their pittance to one whom they still regarded as their rightful lord *Macaulay*

Cō'sier (kō'zhẽr), *n* [Fr *coudre* p p *cousu*, Pr *coser*, *cusir* Sp *coser*, *cusir* to sew, from Lat *consuere*, to sew together, from *con* and *suere*, to sew] A tailor who botches his work [*Obs*] *Shak*

Cō'sig nĭf'i cā-tive, *a* Having the same signification [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Cō'si ly, *adv* See COZILY

Cŏz'en ăge (kŭz'n ĕj), *n* [O Fr *cosinage*, *cusinage*, an act of a cousin or relative, from *cosin*, *cusin*, N Fr *cousin*, cousin, q v] (*Law*) (*a*) Collateral relationship or kindred by blood consanguinity *Burrill* (*b*) A writ to recover possession of an estate in lands, when a stranger has entered, after the death of the grandfather's grandfather, or other collateral relation *Blackstone*

Cō'-sine, *n* [For *co sinus*, an abbreviation of Lat *complementi sinus* See SINE] (*Geom*) The sine of the complement of an arc or angle

Cos mĕt'ic, } *a* [Fr *cosmétique*, It *cosmetico*,
Cos mĕt'ic al, } Gr κοσμητικος, from κοσμος, order, ornament] Improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion
First robed in white the nymph intent adores,
With head uncovered the *cosmetic* powers *Pope*

Cos mĕt'ic, *n* Any external application that helps to beautify and improve the complexion

Cŏz'mic, } *a* [Fr *cosmique*, Gr κοσμικός, from
Cŏz'mic al, } κοσμος See CORMOS]
1 Pertaining to the universe, and having special reference to universal law or order, or to the one grand harmonious system of things
2 Pertaining to the solar system as a whole, and not to the earth alone
3 (*Astron*) Rising or setting with the sun,—the opposite of *acronycal*. *Whewell*

Cŏz'mic al ly, *adv* With the sun at rising or set

ting; as, a star is said to rise or set *cosmically* when it rises or sets with the sun.

Cos-mŏg'o-nal, Cŏs'mo gŏn'ic, Cŏs'mo-gŏn'ic-al, *a* Belonging to cosmogony *R Powell*

Cos-mŏg'o nist, *n* One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe, one who is versed in cosmogony

Cos-mŏg'o ny, *n* [Gr *κοσμογονια*, from *κόσμος*, the world, and *γενειν*, *γενεσθαι*, *γιγεσθαι*, to beget, bring forth] The doctrine or science of the generation, origin, or creation of the world or universe

Did he not talk a long string of learning about Greek *cosmogony*, and the world? *Goldsmith*

Cos-mŏg'ra-pher, *n* One who describes the world or universe, including the heavens and the earth, one who is versed in cosmography

Cŏs'mo-grăph'ic, Cŏs'mo grăph'ic al, *a* [Fr *cosmographique*] Relating to the general description of the universe, pertaining to cosmography

Cŏs'mo-grăph'ic al ly, *adv* In a manner relating to the science of describing the universe, or corresponding to cosmography

Cos mŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *κοσμογραφια*, from *κόσμος*, the world, and *γραφειν*, to write, Fr *cosmographie*] A description of the world or universe, or the science which teaches the constitution of the whole system of worlds, or the figure, disposition, and relation of all its parts, and the manner of representing them on a plane

Cŏs'mo lābe, *n* [Fr *cosmolabe*, from Gr *κόσμος*, the world, and *λαμβανειν*, to take] An instrument resembling the astrolabe, formerly used for measuring the angles between heavenly bodies, — called also *pantacosm* [*Obs*] *Barlow*

Cos mŏl'a try, *n* [Gr *κόσμος*, the world, and *λατρεια*, to worship, *λατρεια*, divine worship] The worship paid to the world or its parts by the heathen *Cudworth*

Cŏs'mo lŏg'ic al, *a* Relating to a discourse or treatise of the world, or to the science of the universe, pertaining to cosmology

Cos-mŏl'o gĭst *n* One who describes the universe one who is versed in cosmology

Cos-mŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *cosmologie*, from Gr *κοσμος*, the world, and *λογος*, discourse] The science of the world or universe or a treatise relating to the structure and parts of the system of creation the elements of bodies, the modifications of material things, the laws of motion, and the order and course of nature

Cos-mŏm'e try, *n* [Gr *κοσμος*, the world, and *μετρον*, measure] The art of measuring in degrees the world or sphere *Blount*

Cŏs'mo-plăs'tic, *a* [Gr *κόσμος*, the world, and *πλαστικός*, *πλασσω*, to form] World forming pertaining to the formation of the world *cosmo plastic* and hylozoic atheisms" *Cudworth*

Cŏs'mo pŏl'i tan, Cos mŏp'o lĭte, } *n* [Fr *cosmopolitain*, *cosmopolite*, Gr *κοσμοπολιτης*, from *κοσμος*, the world, and *πολιτης*, citizen, from *πολις*, city] A person who has no fixed residence, one who is nowhere a stranger, or who is at home in every place a citizen of the world

Cŏs'mo pŏl'i tan ĭsm, *n* [Fr *cosmopolitisme*] Cosmopolitism

Cŏs'mo po lĭt'ic al, *a* Having the character of a cosmopolite [*Rare*] *Hallam*

Cos mŏp'o lĭt ĭsm, *n* The condition or character of a cosmopolite disregard of national or local peculiarities and prejudices

Cŏs'mo rā'mă, or Cŏs'mo rĭ'mă, *n* [Gr *κοσμος*, the world, and *οραμα*, a sight, spectacle, from *ὁραω*, to see] An exhibition, through a lens or lenses, of a number of drawings or paintings of cities, buildings, landscapes, and the like in different parts of the world, with suitable arrangements for illumination, so as to produce in some degree, the effects of actual vision of the objects

Cŏs'mo-răm'ic, *a* Pertaining to a cosmorama

Cŏs'mos, *n* [Gr *κοσμος*, order, harmony]

1 The universe or universality of created things — so called from its perfect arrangement

2 The doctrine of the universe the system of law, harmony, and truth combined within the universe *Humboldt*

Cŏs'mo sphēre', *n* [Gr *κοσμος*, the world, and *σφαιρα*, globe, sphere] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth, at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe

Cŏs'mo-thĕt'ic, *a* [Gr *κόσμος*, universe, and *τιθεναι*, to place, or arrange] (*Metaph*) Assuming or positing the actual existence or reality of the physical or external world

Cosmothetic idealists (*Metaph*), those who assume, without attempting to prove, the reality of external objects as corresponding to and being the ground of, the ideas of which only the mind has direct cognizance

The *cosmothetic* idealists deny that mind is immediately conscious of matter *Sir W Hamilton*

Cŏss, *n* A Hindoo measure of one English mile and a quarter, nearly.

☞ *Rule of Coss*, an early name for algebra probably from the Italian *Regola di Cosa*, the rule of the thing, the unknown number being called *cosa* Hence, old writers speak of *cossic* numbers and the *cossic* art

Cŏs'sack, *n.* [Russ *kosák*, *kasak*, Turk *kazâk*] (*Geog*) One of a military people, skilful as horsemen, inhabiting different parts of the Russian empire, especially the southern and south eastern portions, those of Little Russia and those of the Don forming the principal divisions

Cŏs'sart, *n* Same as Cosset [*Rare*]

Cŏs'say, *n pl* [Fr *cossas*, m sing] Plain Indian muslins, of various qualities and breadths

Cŏs'set, *n* [Cf Ger *kossat*, *kossät*, *kothsasse*, a cottager, from *kot*, *koth*, Eng *cot*, hut, and Eng *cot*, a cade lamb, Gr *housiamm*, D *huisiam*]

1 A lamb reared without the aid of the dam

2 A pet in general

Cŏs'set, *v t* To fondle *Halliwell*

Cŏs'sic, } *a* [It *cossico* See Coss] Relating
Cŏs'sic al, } to algebra [*Obs*] "Art of numbers *cossical*" *Digges*, 1579

Cŏst, *n* [Lat *costa*, rib] A rib, a side [*Obs*] "Betwixt the *costs* of a ship" *B Jonson*

Cŏst (21), *n* [Ger, D, Sw, & Dan *kost*, It *costo*, Sp *costo*, *costa*, Pr *cost*, *costa*, O Fr *cost*, N Fr *coût* See the verb]

1 The amount paid, charged, or engaged to be paid, for any thing bought or taken in barter charge expense, hence, whatever, as labor, self denial, suffering, &c, is requisite to secure benefit

One day shall crown the alliance an I no pleasure you,
Here at my house and at my proper *cost* *Shak*

At less *cost* of life than is often expended in a skirmish [Charles V] saved Europe from invasion *Prescott*

2 Loss of any kind, detriment pain suffering

I know thy trains
Though dearly to my *cost* thy gins and toils *Milton*

3 (*pl*) (*Law*) Expenses incurred in litigation

☞ Costs in actions or suits are either between attorney and client being what are payable in every case to the attorney or counsel by his client whether he ultimately succeed or not or between party and party being those which the law gives or the court in its discretion decrees, to the prevailing against the losing party

Cŏst, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COST *p pr* & *vb n* COSTING] [Ger & D *kosten* Dan *koste*, Sw *kosta* It *costare*, Pr & Sp *costar*, Pg *custar*, O Fr *coster*, N Fr *coûter*, from Lat *constare*, to stand at, to cost, from *con* and *stare* to stand]

1 To require to be given, expended, or laid out therefor, as in barter, purchase, acquisition &c

A diamond gone *cost* me two thousand ducats in Frankfort *Shak*

My lord I am for you though it *cost* me ten nights watchings *Shak*

2 To require to be borne or suffered

Lo his other name when he entered
Israel in Shittim on their march from Nile
To do him wanton rites which *cost* them woe *Milton*

To cost dear to require a large outlay

Cŏs'tă, *n* [Lat *costa*, rib]

1 (*Anat*) A rib of the body of an animal

2 (*Bot*) A rib or vein of a leaf, especially the midrib or principal vein

3 (*Entom*) The rib in the wing of an insect situated nearest its anterior margin *Barnesley*

Cŏst'age *n* That which any thing costs expense cost [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Cŏs'tal *a* [From Lat *costa*, rib, Fr *costal* It *costale*]

1 Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs as, *costal* nerves

2 (*Bot & Entom*) Relating to a costa, or rib

Cŏs'tard, *n* [A modification of *custard*, *custard apple*, q v]

1 A large apple

Apples be so divers of form and substance that it were in fruite to describe them all some consist more of an haw water others of water more than wind, as your *costard* and pomewaters *Miglett*

2 The head, — used contemptuously

I'll try whether your *costard* or my bat be the harder *Shak*

Cŏs'tard-mŏn'ger (-mung'ger), *n* An apple
Cŏs'ter-mŏn'ger } seller — applied also to hawkers and peddlers who sell any kind of fruit a fruiterer

Cŏs'tate, } *a* [Lat *costatus*, from *costa*, rib]
Cŏs'tā ted, } Having ribs, or the appearance of ribs

Cŏs'tēan, *v t* [Cornish *cothas* and *stean*, dropped tin] To search after metallic lodes *Pryce*

Cŏs'tēan ing, *n* The process by which miners seek to discover metallic lodes It consists in sinking small pits through the superficial deposits to the solid rock, and then driving from one pit to another across the direction of the vein in such manner as to cross all the veins between the two pits

Cos tĭ'late, *a* [Lat *costa*, rib] Finely ribbed or costated

Cŏs'ter, *n* [Abbreviation of *coster monger*] One who hawks about fruit, green vegetables, fish, &c

Cŏst'-free, *adv* Without outlay or expense

Her duties being to talk French and her privilege to live *cost-free* and to gather scraps of knowledge *Thackeray*

Cŏs'tive, *a* [Contracted from Sp *constipativo*, It *costipativo*, from Lat *constipare*, to press closely together, to cram, from *con* and *stipare*, to press together, cram]

1 Retaining fecal matter in the bowels, having the excrements obstructed, or the motion of the bowels too slow, constipated

2 Unable or unwilling to give forth, reserved, formal, close, cold [*Obs*] "A *costive* brain" *Prior* "*Costive* of laughter" "*Costive* of belief" *B Jonson*

3 Dry and hard [*Obs*]

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, hardening with the sun and wind *Mortimer*

Cŏs'tive ly, *adv* With costiveness

Cŏs'tive ness, *n* An unnatural detention of the fecal matter of the bowels, constipation

Cŏst'less, *a* Costing nothing *Barrow*

Cŏst'li ness, *n* [See COSTLY] Great cost or expense, expensiveness, sumptuousness

Cŏst'ly, *a* [From *cost*] Of great cost, of a high price, sumptuous, expensive

He had fitted up his palace in the most *costly* and sumptuous style, for the accommodation of the princess *Prescott*

Cŏst'mā ry, *n* [Lat *costum*, *costus*, Gr *κόστος*, an Oriental aromatic plant, Ar *kost*, *kust*, Skr. *kushtha*, and *Maria*, Mary] (*Bot*) A species of *Balsamita* (*B vulgaris*), having a strong balsamic smell, and nearly allied to tansy, — called also *alecost* *Loudon*

Cŏs'trel, *n* [W *costrel*, I Lat *costrellus*] A bottle of earth or wood having ears by which it was suspended at the side [*Obs*] *Wright*

A youth that following with a *costrel* bore
The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine *Tennyson*

Cos tūme', or **Cŏs'tūme,** *n* [Fr *costume*, custom, dress, It *costume* Pr *costum*, *costuma*, L Lat *custuma*, *costuma*, *cosdima*, *cosduma*, from Lat *consuetumen*, for *consuetudo*, custom See CONSUETUDE]

1 An established manner, mode, or style, especially of dress adopted in a particular country or province, or belonging to a particular period of time

2 Such an arrangement of accessories, as in a picture, statue, poem, or the like, as is self consistent, and appropriate to the time, place, or other circumstances represented or described

I began last night to read Walter Scott's Lay of the last Minstrel I was extremely delighted with the poetical beauty of some parts The *costum* too is admirable *Sir J Mackintosh*

Cos tūm'er, *n* One who makes or deals in costumes, as for theaters, fancy balls &c

Cŏst'ful, *a* Expensive costly [*Obs*] *Bale*

Cŏ-sŭf'fer er *n* One who suffers with another

Cŏ'-sŭ prēme', *n* A partaker of supremacy *Shak*

Cŏ-sure'ty (-shur'tȳ), *n* One who is surety with another

Cŏ'zy, *a* See Cozy

Cŏt, *n* [A S *cote*, *cyte* D & Icel *kot*, Ger *koth*,

Cŏte, } M H Ger *kote* I Ger *kate* W *cwt*]

1 A small house a cottage or hut, also, a shed or inclosure for beasts The sheltered *cot*, the cultivated farm" *Goldsmith*

Watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve,
In hurdled *cotes* *Milton*

2 A small rudely formed boat

3 A cover for a sore finger

4 A cade or cosset lamb [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

5 A cotquean *Grose*

Cŏt, *n* [A S *cote*, *cyte*, cottage, bed couch, O

Cŏtt, } Fr *cote*, L Lat *cottum cottus* mattress Cf Gr *κοιτη*, bed See *supra*] A sleeping place of limited size or elevation a little bed, a cradle, a piece of canvas extended by a frame, used as a bed in ships

Co tăb'ū lāte *v t* See CONTABULATE

Co-tăn'gent *n* [For *co tangens* an abbreviation of Lat *complementi tangens* See TANGENT] (*Geom*) The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle

Cōte, *n* See COT

Cōte, *v t* [Probably from Fr *coté* side O Fr *costet*, Pr *costat*, It *costato* L Lat *costatus*, *costatum*, from Lat *costa* rib side Cf Fr *côtoyer*, to go or keep at the side of] To go side by side with Hence, to pass by [*Obs*]

We *coted* them on the way and hither are they coming *Shak*

Cōte, *v t* To quote [*Obs*] See QUOTE

Co tĕm'po rā'ne oŭs, *a* [See CONTEMPORANEOUS] Living or being at the same time

Co tĕm'po rā'ne oŭs ly, *adv* At the same time with some other event

Co tĕm'po ra ry, *a* [See CONTEMPORARY] Living or being at the same time as, *cotemporary* authors

Co tĕm'po ra ry, *n* One who lives at the same time with another

Cō-tĕn'ant, *n* A tenant in common

Cōte sīr' (Synop § 130) *n* [Fr from *côte*, Pr *cota*, It *quota*, share portion, from Lat *quota* (sc. *pars*) from *quotus*, *a*, *um*, which or what in number?] A set or circle of persons who meet familiarly, as for social, literary, or other purposes

Co tĕr'mi noŭs, *a* [See CONTERMINOUS] Bordering adjacent in territory, — followed by *with*.

Cŏt'gărn, *n* Refuse wool

Cŏ'thurn, *n* [Lat *cothurnus*, Gr *κόθορνος*, buskin] A kind of high shoe used in theatrical performances, a buskin

The moment had arrived when it was thought that the mask and the *cothurn* might be assumed with effect *Motley*

Co-thûr'nate, Co-thûr'na ted, } *a.* 1 Wearing a cothurn. 2 Relating to tragedy

Co-tie'û-lar, *a* [From Lat *coticula*, diminutive of *cos, cotis*, whetstone.] Pertaining to whetstones, like or suitable for whetstones

Cō-tid'al, *a* [*co*, for *con*, and *tidal*, q. v.] Marking or indicating an equality in the tides

Co-tidal lines (*Phys. Geog.*) lines on a map passing through places that have high tide at the same time. *Whewell*

Co til'lon } (ko til'yun) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr.
Co til'lion } *cotillon*, from O. Fr *cote*, Pr *cota*, *cot*, It *cotta*, L. Lat *cotta*, *cottus*, tunic. See COAT.]

1 A brisk dance, performed by eight persons together; a quadrille.

2 A tune which regulates the dance.

Cŏt'land, *n.* Land appendant to a cottage.

Cŏt'quēan, *n.* [From *cot*, a small house, and *quean*, q. v.]

1 A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women. *Addison*

2 A female cuckold; a cuckqueen. [*Obs.*]

What, shall a husband be afraid of his wife's face?
We are a king, *cotquean*, and we will reign in our pleasures. *B. Jonson*

Cot-quēan'i ty, *n.* The condition, character, or conduct of a cotquean. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Cō'-trust-ee', *n.* A joint trustee.

Cōts'wōld, *n.* [From *cot*, hut, and *wold*, q. v.] Sheepcotes in an open country.

Cotswold sheep, a long-wooled breed formerly common in the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, — so called from the *cotes* or sheds in which they were housed; the breed is chiefly admixed with others.

Cŏt'ta, *n.* (*Com.*) A measure for cowries, containing 12,000 of them.

Cŏt'tage (45), *n.* [From *cot*.] A small habitation, a cot, a hut.

☞ The term was formerly limited to a poor or shabby habitation, but is now applied also to any small neat, and tasteful dwelling.

Cottage allotments, portions of grounds allotted to the dwellings of country laborers for the purpose of being cultivated by them. [*Eng.*]

Cŏt'taged, *a.* Set or covered with cottages. *Collins*

Cŏt'tage ly, *a.* In the style of a cottage; suitable for a cottage; rustic. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Taylor*

Cŏt'ta ger, *n.* 1 One who lives in a hut or cottage.

2 (*Law.*) One who lives on the common, without paying any rent, or having land of his own.

Cŏt'ter, *n.* A cottager. [Written also *cottar*, and formerly *cottier*.]

Cŏt'ter, *n.* A wedge-shaped piece of wood, iron, or other material, used for fastening the parts of a structure; a key.

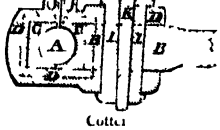

Cotter.

☞ The cut shows a section of a *strap head*. The strap D is held upon the end of the connecting rod B by the gib I. The *cotter* or key K holds in the gib and tightens the brasses C upon the crank pin A. O is the oil box or oil cup.

Cŏt'tise, *n.* [Fr *côte*, Lat *costa*, rib.] (*Her.*) A diminutive of the bend, being one half the width of the bendlet; generally borne in couplets, with a bend or charges between them.

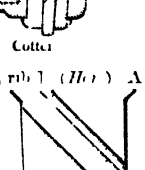

Cŏt'tised, *a.* (*Her.*) Having a cottise on either side — said of a bend, fesse, or other charge, when placed between two cottises.

Cŏt'ton (kŏt'tn), *n.* [Fr *coton*, It *cotone*, Sp *algodon*, the cotton plant and its wool, *coton*, printed cotton, Pr *al godam*, from Ar *qoton*, *al qoton*, cotton.]

1 A soft, downy substance, resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules or pods of the *Gossypium*, or cotton plant.

2 Cloth made of cotton.

Cotton velvet, velvet in which the warp and woof are both of cotton, and the pile is of silk also; velvet made wholly of cotton.

Cotton Plant.

Cŏt'ton, *v. i.* 1 To rise with a regular nap, as cloth does.

It *cottons* well; it can not choose but bear
A pretty nap. *Family of Love*

2 To go on prosperously, to succeed. [*Obs.*]

Now, Hephestion, does not this matter *cotton* as I would? *Lyly*

3 To unite, to agree, to adhere. [*Colloq.*]

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton* with another. *Swift*

Didst see Frank how the old goldsmith *cottoned* in with his beggarly companion? *W. Scott*

Cŏt'ton ade, *n.* A somewhat stout and thick fabric of cotton.

Cŏt'ton a ry, *a.* Relating to, or composed of, cotton; cottony. [*Obs.*] "*Cottonary* and woolly pillows." *Browne*

Cŏt'ton-gin, *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from cotton, invented by Eli Whitney.

Cŏt'ton-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants (*Eriophorum*) which has seeds covered with silky tufts of a cotton-like substance. *Loudon*

Cŏt'ton-ĕc'ra-cy, *n.* [Eng. *cotton*, and Gr. κρατεῖν, to rule.] The cotton planters, or cotton planting interest, in the Southern States of the American Union. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Cŏt'ton oŭs, *a.* Resembling cotton. [*R.*] *Evelyn*

Cŏt'ton-plănt, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Gossypium*, of several species, all growing in warm climates, and bearing the cotton of commerce, the common species, originally Asiatic, is *G. herbaceum*.

Cŏt'ton-prĕss, *n.* A machine for pressing cotton into bales.

Cŏt'ton-rōse, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants (*Lavatera*) covered with delicate threads. *Loudon*

Cŏt'ton-shrŭb, *n.* Same as COTTON PLANT.

Cŏt'ton-this'tle (kŏt'n this'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) A thistle-like plant of the genus *Onopordum*. *Loudon*

Cŏt'ton-wāste, *n.* The refuse of cotton mills.

Cŏt'ton-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, the *Gnaphalium*, or everlasting. *Loudon*

Cŏt'ton-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of the poplar kind (*Populus monilifera*), found in the United States, especially in the south west.

Cŏt'ton-woŏl', *n.* Cotton in its raw or woolly state.

Cŏt'ton y, *a.* 1 Covered with hairs or pubescence, like cotton; downy; nappy.

2 Soft, like cotton.

Cŏt'trel, *n.* A trammel to support a pot over a fire.

Cō'tun nite (40), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, consisting principally of chloride of lead, occurring in acicular crystals, — so called from a distinguished physician at Naples.

Co tūr'nix *n.* [Lat., quail.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds including the grouse, quail, and partridge.

Cŏt'y la, } *n.* [Lat. *cotula*, Gr. κοτυλη.]
Cŏt'y le, }

1 (*Anat.*) The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation.

2 (*Zool.*) One of the suctorial cups or disks on the arms of the cuttle fish, by means of which it attaches itself to its prey or any other body.

3 A liquid measure. [*Obs.*]

Cŏt'y lē'don, *n.* [Gr. κοτυληδών, from κοτυλη. See *supra*.]

1 (*Anat.*) A cup-shaped, vascular body or lobe, as those which unite to form the placenta.

2 (*Bot.*) (*a*) One of the seed lobes of a plant, which involves and nourishes the embryo plant, and then perishes. (*b*) A genus of plants, some of which have cup-shaped leaves, navel-wort.

Cotyledon.

Cŏt'y lĕd'o nal, *a.* Having the form of a cotyledon.

Cŏt'y lĕd'o noŭs (Synop., § 130), *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed lobe.

Co tȳ'loid, *a.* [Gr. κοτύλη and Lat. *forma*, form. See COTYLA.] (*Physiol.*) Having the form of a cotyle, shaped like a cup, with a tube at the base.

Cŏt'y lĭg'er-oŭs, *a.* Having cotyles or sucking cups. *Dana*

Cŏt'y-loid, *a.* [Gr. κοτύλη and εἶδος, form.] Shaped like a cup; as, the *cotyloid* cavity, which receives the head of the thigh bone.

Couch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUCHED (kouchd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUCHING.] [Fr *coucher*, to lay down to lie down, O. Fr *colcher, colchier*, Pr *colgar, colcar*, It *colcare, corcare, conicare*, L. Lat *culcare*, from Lat *collocare*, to lay, put, place. See COLLOCATE.]

1 To lay down or deposit upon or in a bed, or other resting place, to spread, to place, to adjust.

When unbruised youth with unstuffed brain
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shak.*

And over all with brazen scales warmed,
Like plated coat of steel so *couched* near
That nought might pierce. *Spenser*

If the weather be warm, we immediately *couch* malt about a foot thick. *Mortimer*

2 To compose to rest, — followed by the reflexive pronoun.

The waters *couch* themselves as close as may be to the center of this globe, in a spherical convexity. *Burnet*

3 To arrange or place in language, to express, to phrase, to state.

That great argument for a future state which St. Paul hath *couched* in the words I have read to you. *Attebury*

To couch a cataract (*Surg.*), to depress it by means of a needle in order to its removal. — *To couch a spear*, or *lance*, to lay or place the butt in the projection on the side of armor called a *rest*, so bringing it into the position for attack or defense. "Before each van Prick forth the airy knights and *couch* their spears." *Milton.* — *To couch under*, to express obscurely in, to intimate or suggest by. "There is all this and more that lies naturally *couched* under this allegory." *L'Estrange*

Couch, *v. i.* 1 To lie down or recline, as on a bed or other place of rest, to repose. "Where souls do *couch* on flowers, we'll hand in hand." *Shak.*

Fierce tigers *couched* around, and lolled their fawning tongues. *Dryden*

The sun is *couched*, the sea-fowl gone to rest. *Wordsworth*

2. To lie down for concealment; to hide; to be concealed.

We'll *couch* in the castle ditch, till we see the light of our fairies. *Shak.*

The half-hidden, half-revealed wonders, that yet *couch* beneath the words of the Scripture. *I. Taylor.*

3 To lie spread abroad. "The deep that *croucheth* beneath." *Deut.* xxxiii. 13.

4 To bend the body, as in reverence, pain, labor, &c.

An aged squire
That seemed to *couch* under his shield three-square. *Spenser*

These *couchings*, and these lowly courtesies,
Might stir the blood of ordinary men. *Shak.*

Couch, *n.* [Fr *couche*, O. Fr *colche, culche*, Pr. *colga*. See *supra*.]

1 A place for rest or sleep, a bed or seat, any place for repose, as the lair of a beast, &c.

Gentle sleep — why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leavest the kingly *couch*? *Shak.*

Nor couldst thou wish
Couch more magnificent. *Bryant*

2 A layer or stratum of barley prepared for malting; as a *couch* of malt.

3 (*Painting, Gilding*, &c.) A preliminary layer, as of color, size, &c.

Couch'an çy, *n.* State of lying down for repose.

Couch'ant, *a.* [Fr., p. pr. of *coucher*. See COUCH, *v. t.*]

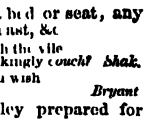

1 Lying down, squatting.

2 (*Her.*) Lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping — said of a lion or other beast.

Couchant and levant (*Law*) rising up and lying down, — said of beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land not belonging to their owner to lie down and rise up to feed; such time being held to include a day and night at the least. *Blackstone*

Couch'ee (kōō'shē'), *n.* [Fr *couchée*, n., from *couché couchée*, p. p. of *coucher*. See COUCH, *v. t.*] Bed time; hence, a visit received about bed time — opposed to *levee*. [*Obs.*] *Dryden*

The duke's levees and *couchees* were so crowded that the antechambers were full. *Burnet*

Couch'er, *n.* 1 One who couches.

2 (*O. Eng. Law.*) (*a*) A factor resident in a country for traffic. (*b*) The book in which a corporation or other body registers its particular acts. [*Obs.*] *Jacobs*

Couch'-fĕl'lōw, *n.* A bed fellow, a companion in lodging. *Shak.*

Couch'-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of grass (*Triticum repens*) which extends rapidly its creeping roots, and is very troublesome in fields, gardens, &c. — called also *twitch grass, quick grass, quick grass, witch grass, dog grass*, and *creeping wheat-grass*. *Loudon*

Couch'less, *a.* Having no couch or bed.

Cu'bĕe, *n.* [Fr *coudée*, cubit, from *coude*, elbow.] A measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the hand; a cubit.

Cu'gar (kōō'gar), *n.* [Fr *couguar, cougouar*, Ger *kuguar*, in South American dialects *cuguacuara, cuguacuarana*.] (*Zool.*) A carnivorous quadruped of the American continent, of the genus *Felis* (*Felis concolor*, or *Puma concolor* of some naturalists), — called also *puma* and *panther*.

Cough (kawf, 21), *n.* [D. *kuch*, from M. H. Ger. *Id chen*, to breathe, Prov. Ger. *Iuchen, Ioqen*, to cough, M. H. Ger. *Iuchen*, N. H. Ger. *Ieuchen, keuchen*, to gasp, to pant. *Keichhusten, keuchhusten*, hooping cough.] A violent effort of the lungs, usually attended with a harsh sound, to throw off irritating or injurious matter, by suddenly expelling air through the glottis; also, the repetition of such efforts, constituting a symptom of disease in the throat or lungs.

Cough, (kawf) *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUGHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUGHING.] To make a violent effort, attended with a harsh sound, to throw off obstructing or irritating matter from the throat or lungs, by expelling air forcibly through the glottis.

Cough, *v. t.* To expel from the lungs by a cough, to expectorate, — followed by *up*.

Cough'er (kawf'er), *n.* One who coughs.

Cou'hage (kow'aj), *n.* See COWHAGE.

Coul, *n.* A vessel or tub. See COWL. *Halliwell*

Could (kōōd), *imp.* of *can*. Was able, capable, or susceptible. See CAN.

Cou lisse' (koo lēs'), *n.* [Fr *coulisse*, O. Fr *colais, colaise, coleice, colise*, a portcullis, from Fr *couler*, to flow, to glide.]

1 A piece of timber having a groove in which something glides.

2 One of the side scenes of the stage in a theater, or the space included between the side scenes.

Capable of nothing higher than *coulisses* and cigars, private theatricals and white kid gloves. *C. Kingsley*

Cōul'ter, *n.* Same as COLTER.

Cōul'ter-nĕb, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A sea bird, the *Fratercula arctica*, — so called from its beak being compressed near the point so as to resemble a colter in form.

Cou'ma-rīne' (kōō'ma rēn'), *n.* [Fr *coumarine*, from *coumarou*, a tree in Guiana, N. Lat *cuma*

runa, coumarouna] (*Chem*) The concrete essence of the Tonka bean (*Dipteris odorata*)

Coun'cil, *n* [Fr *concile*, Pr *concili*, Sp, Pg, & It *concilio*, from Lat *consilium*, from *concire, conciere*, to bring or assemble together, from *con* and *cire, ciere*, to move, excite, or call to This word is often confounded with *counsel*, with which it has no connection

1 An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, or advice, as, a *council* of physicians to consult in a difficult case

The winged heralds by command proclaim
A solemn *council* forthwith to be held *Milton*

2 Act of deliberation consultation of a council

Satan void of rest,
His potentates to *council* called by night *Milton*

Aulic council See AULIC —*Common council* See COMMON —*Council of war*, an assembly of officers called to consult with the commander-in-chief in regard to measures of importance or necessity —*Ecumenical council* (*Eccl*), an assembly of prelates or divines convened from the whole body of the church to regulate matters of doctrine or discipline —*Executive council*, a body of men elected as advisers of the chief magistrate, whether of a State or the nation [*U S*] —*Legislative council*, the upper house of a legislature, usually called *Senate* —*Privy council*, a body of men specially selected and sworn as advisers of the crown [*Eng*]

Syn – Assembly, meeting, congress, diet, convention, convocation

Coun'cil-bōard, *n* 1 Council table, the table round which a council holds consultation

2 The council itself, in deliberation or session

Coun'cil lst, *n* One who belongs to a council, one who gives an opinion

I will be in three months an expert *councilist* *Milton*

Coun'cil man, *n* A member of a council, especially of the common council of a city a councilor

Coun'cil or, *n* A member of a council

☞ The distinction between *councilor* a member of a council, and *counselor*, one who gives counsel was not formerly made, but is now very generally recognized and observed

Coun'cil-tā'ble, *n* Council board

Cŏ'-ăn'der stănd'ing *n* [*co*, for *con*, and *understanding*, q v] Mutual understanding [*Obs*]

Cŏ-ăne', *v t* [Lat *co* and *unus*, one] To combine or unite [*Obs*] "*Co aned* together" *Feltham*

Cŏ'-ă nīte', *v t* [*co*, for *con*, and *unite*, q v] To unite [*Obs*] *Henry More*

Coun'sel, *n* [Fr *conseil* Pr *conselh*, Pg *conselho*, Sp *consejo*, It *consiglio*, from Lat *consilium*, from the root of *consulere*, to consult]

1 Mutual advising instructing, or interchanging of opinions, consultation

The queen is coming with a puissant host
And craves your company for speedy *counsel* *Shak*

2 Examination of consequences exercise of deliberate judgment, consideration prudence

They all confess therefore in the working of that first cause, that *counsel* is used, reason followed and a way observed *Hooker*

3 Result of consultation or deliberation, advice, opinion, instruction "I like thy *counsel*" *Shak*

4 Deliberate purpose design, intent, scheme, plan "Peaceful *counsels*" *Milton*

5 One who gives advice, especially in legal matters, one professionally engaged in the trial or management of a cause in court, also, collectively, the legal advocates united in the management of a cause

☞ In some courts a distinction is observed between the attorney and the counsel in a cause the former being employed in the management of the more mechanical parts of the suit the latter in attending to the pleadings managing the cause at the trial and in appeals, the law to the exigencies of the case during the whole progress of the suit In other courts the same person can exercise the powers of each See ATTORNEY *Amt*

6 That which is made the subject of deliberation, a concealed purpose, a secret [*Obs*]

To keep counsel, to hold a purpose, &c as a secret

Syn —Advice, consideration, consultation purpose scheme, opinion

Coun'sel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNSELED, *p pr* & *vb n* COUNSELING] [Fr *conseiller*, Pr *conseil har*, Pg *conselhar*, O Sp *consejar*, It *consigliare*, Lat *consiliare*]

1 To give advice or deliberate opinion to for the government of conduct, to advise, admonish, or instruct

Good sir, I do in friendship *counsel* you
To leave this place *Shak*

2 To advise or recommend

Say they who *counsel* war, We are decreed,
Reserved, and destined to eternal woe *Milton*

Coun'sel a ble, *a* 1 Willing to receive counsel, disposed to follow advice [*Obs*]

Few men of so great parts were on all occasions more *counselable* than he *Clarendon*

2 Suitable to be advised, wise [*Obs*]

The danger made it very *counselable* to suspend a present obedience to those orders *Clarendon*

Coun'sel-keep'er, *n* One who can keep a secret

Coun'sel-keep'ing, *a* Keeping secrets *Shak*

Coun'sel-or, *n* [Fr *conseiller*, Pr *conselher*, Pg *conselheiro*, Sp *consejero*, It *consigliere*, Lat *consiliarius*]

1 One who counsels, an adviser

Can he who speaks with the tongue of an enemy be a good *counselor*, or no? *Shak*

2 One of the members of a council, one appointed to advise a king or chief magistrate in regard to the administration of the government [See Note under COUNCILOR]

3 One who is consulted and gives advice in relation to a question of law, one whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients in court, a barrister

Good *counselors* lack no clients *Shak*

Coun'sel or ship, *n* The office of a counselor, or privy counselor

Count, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNTED *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTING] [Fr *conter, compter*, Pr *contar*, Sp & Pg *contar*, It *contare*, from Lat *computare*, to reckon, to compute, q v]

1 To tell or name one by one, or by groups, for the purpose of ascertaining the whole number of units in a collection, to number, to enumerate, to compute to reckon

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds among them at certain seasons, and leaving them at others *Locke*

2 To place to an account, to ascribe or impute, to consider or esteem as belonging to one, to ascribe, to esteem, to reckon

Nor shall I *count* it heinous to enjoy
The public marks of honor and reward
Conferred upon me *Milton*
I *count* myself in nothing else so happy
As in a soul remembering my good friends *Shak*

Syn - To calculate, number, reckon, compute, enumerate See CALCULATE

Count, *v i* 1 To number or be counted, hence, to increase or add to the strength or influence, as of some party or interest, as, every additional one *counts*

2 To found an account or scheme, to reckon, to rely, —followed by *on* or *upon*

One name excited considerable alarm — that of Michael Arnold He was brewer to the palace and it was apprehended that the government *counted* on his voice *Macaulay*

3 (*Eng Law*) To plead orally, to argue a matter in court to recite a count *Burrill*

Count, *n* [Fr & Pr *conte* and *compte*, It *conto, computo*, Sp *cuento, cuenta, computo*, Lat. *computus*, from *computare* See *supra*]

1 The act of numbering or the amount ascertained by numbering, reckoning

Of blessed saints for to increase the *count* *Spenser*
By this *count*, I shall be much in years *Shak*

2 Esteem "The one is painted, and the other out of all *count*" *Shak*

3 (*Law*) A formal statement of the plaintiff's case in court a declaration, particularly in a real action a particular allegation or charge in a declaration or indictment, formally setting forth the cause of action or complaint *Wharton*

☞ In the old law books *count* was used synonymously with *declaration* When the plaintiff has but a single cause of action and makes but one statement of it that statement is called indifferently *count* or *declaration* most generally however the latter But where the suit embraces several causes or the plaintiff makes several different statements of the same cause of action each statement is called a *count*, and all of them combined a *declaration* *Tomlins* *Wharton*

Count, *n* [Fr *comte*, Pr *coms*, It *conte*, Sp & Pg *conde*, from Lat *comes comitis*, associate companion, one of the imperial court or train, properly, one who goes with another, from *con* and *ire*, to go] A nobleman on the continent of Europe, equal in rank to an English earl

Count-palatine (*a*) Formerly the proprietor of a county who possessed royal prerogatives within his county as did the Earl of Chester the Bishop of Durham and the Duke of Lancaster [*Eng*] See COUNTY PALATINE (*b*) Originally the judge and highest officer of the German kings, afterward of the German emperors and archdukes, later still an officer delegated by the German emperors to exercise certain imperial privileges [*Ger*]

Count'a ble, *a* Capable of being numbered

Coun'te nance, *n* [Fr *contenance*, from *contenant*, p pr of *contenir* from Lat *continere* to hold together, retain, from *con* and *tenere*, to hold, Pr *contenensa*, It *continenza*, Lat *continentia*]

1 The appearance or expression of the face, look, aspect, mien

So spake the Son, and into terror changed
His *countenance* *Milton*

2 The face, the features

In *countenance* somewhat doth resemble you *Shak*

3 Approving or encouraging aspect of face hence, favor, good will, support, and encouragement

Thou hast made him glad with thy *countenance* *Ps* xxi 6

Thus is the magistrate's peculiar province to give *countenance* to piety and virtue and to rebuke vice *Atterbury*

4 Superficial appearance, show, pretense [*Obs*]

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat *Isham*

In countenance in an assured condition or aspect free from shame or dismay "It puts the learned *in countenance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind *Addison* —*Out of countenance* with the countenance cast down, not bold or assured, confounded abashed "Their best friends were *out of countenance*, because they feared that the imputations were well founded" *Clarendon* —*To keep the countenance*, to preserve a composed or natural look, unruffled by passion, to refrain from expressing laughter, joy, anger, or other passion, by change of aspect

Coun'te nance, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNTENANCED (koun'te nanst), *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTENANCING]

1 To encourage by a favoring aspect, to sanction, to favor, to approve, to aid, to support, to abet

This concert though *countenanced* by learned men is not made out either by experience or reason *Browne.*

Error supports custom, custom *countenances* error *Milton.*

2 To make a show of, to pretend [*Obs*]

Lach to these ladies love did *countenance* *Spenser.*

Coun'te nan cer, *n* One who countenances, favors or supports

Coun'ter, *n* [From *count*]

1 One who counts, or keeps an account, that which indicates a number

2 A piece of metal, ivory, wood, and the like, in the form of a coin, used in reckoning

What comes the wool to? I can not do it without *counters* *Shak*

3 Money, in contempt "I used *counters*" *Shak*

4 A table or board on which money is counted, a kind of table on which goods in a shop are laid for examination by purchasers

5 A prison especially either of two prisons in London, so called

The captains of this insurrection came but now
To both the *counters* where they have released
Sundry indebted prisoners *Old Play*

She sent eight shillings by her man in a violet coat, to Anne Aysavugh when imprisoned in the *counter* *Fuller*

6 (*Naut*) An arched space in the stern of a vessel between the bottom of the stern and the wing transoms and buttock *Totten*

7 (*Mus*) Same as CONTRA - formerly used to designate any under part which serves for contrast to a principal part, but now used as equivalent to *counter tenor*

8 (*Far*) The breast, or that part of a horse between the shoulders and under the neck

9 The back leather or heel part of a boot

Coun'ter, *a* Contrary, opposite "Innumerable facts attesting the *counter* principle" *I Taylor*

Coun'ter, *adv* [Fr *contre*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat. *contra* See CONTRA]

1 Contrary in opposition in an opposite direction contrariwise —used chiefly with *run* or *go*

He thinks it brave to signalize himself by running *counter* to all the rules of virtue *Locke*

2 In the wrong way contrary to the right course

Thus *counter* cries the Dutch dogs! *Shak*

3 At or against the front or face [*Rare*]

Which [darts] they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flier" *Sandys*

☞ This word is prefixed to many others, chiefly verbs and noun expressing *opposition*

Coun'ter, *v t* [From *encounter* q v] (*Boxing*) To encounter or repel "His left hand *countered* provokingly" *C Kingsley*

Coun ter ăct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNTERACTED, *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTERACTING] To act in opposition to to hinder, defeat, or frustrate, by contrary agency or influence as, to *counteract* the effect of medicines, to *counteract* good advice

Coun'ter ăc'tion, *n* Action in opposition, hinderance resistance

The whole business between them and the nominal king will be mutual *counteractions* *Burke*

A power capable of resisting, and conquering the *counteraction* of an animal nature *So H Hamilton*

Coun'ter ăct'ive, *n* One who, or that which, counteracts

Coun'ter ăct'ive, *a* Tending to counteract

Coun'ter ăct'ive ly *adv* By counteraction

Coun'ter-ap prōach' *n* (*Fort*) A work thrown up to meet those of a besieging force and so to annoy it See APPROACH

Coun ter-at-trăc'tion *n* Opposite attraction

Coun'ter-at trăct'ive *a* Attracting in a different or an opposite direction

Coun'ter băl'ance, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNTERBALANCED *p pr* & *vb* COUNTERBALANCING] To oppose with an equal weight to act against with equal power or effect, to counterwail, to equiponderate

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder *Boyle*

The study of mind is necessary to *counterbalance* and correct the influence of the study of nature *So H Hamilton.*

Coun'ter-băl'ance *n* Equal opposing weight power or agency acting in opposition to any thing equivalent as the mass of iron cast on the side of a locomotive engine wheel opposite the crank pin to counterbalance the weight of the latter and its connected parts

Money is the *counter-balance* to all other things purchasable by it. *Locke*

Counter-balance

Coun'ter-bāt'ter y, *n* (*Mil*) A battery which returns the fire of an opposing battery

Coun'ter-bŏnd, *n* A bond to secure from loss or disadvantage one who has given bond for another

Coun'ter-brāce, *n* (*Naut*) The brace of the fore topsail on the leeward side of a vessel

Coun'ter brāce, *v t* (*Naut*) To brace in opposite directions as, to *counterbrace* the yards, i e, to brace the head yards one way and the after-yards another *Dana*

Coun'ter bŭff', *v t* To strike back or in an opposite direction, to drive back, to stop by a blow or impulse in front *Dryden*

Coun'ter-bŭff, *n* A blow in an opposite direction a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil

Coun'ter-cāst, *n* Delusive contrivance, a trick [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Coun'ter-cāst'er, *n* A caster of accounts, a reckoner, a book keeper, — used contemptuously

Coun'ter-chānge', *v t* To give and receive, or to cause to change places to exchange

Coun'ter-chānge, *n* Exchange, reciprocation

Coun'ter-chānged', *p a* 1 Exchanged

2 (*Her*) Intermixed, as the colors of the field and charge

Coun'ter-chārge, *n* An opposing charge

Coun'ter-chārm', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNTERCHARMED, *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTERCHARMING] To destroy the effect of a charm upon

Coun'ter-chārm, *n* That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm

Coun'ter-chĕck', *v t* To oppose or stop by some obstacle, to check

Coun'ter-chĕck, *n* Check, stop rebuke, or a censure to check a reprover

Coun'ter-chĕv'ron y, *n* (*Her*) A division of the field chevron wise *Ogilvie*

Coun'ter-com pō'ny, *n* (*Her*) A border compounded of two rows of panes, or rows of checkers, set checker wise *Ogilvie*

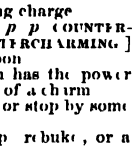

Coun'ter-cqu rānt', *a* (*Her*) Noting the act of running in opposite directions, as animals so borne in a coat of arms *Ogilvie*

Coun'ter cŭr'rent, *a* Running in an opposite direction

Coun'ter-cŭr'rent, *n* A current in an opposite direction

Coun'ter-deed, *n* (*Law*) A secret writing which destroys, invalidates, or alters a public deed

Coun'ter-dis tinc'tion, *n* Contradistinction [*Obs*] *More*

Coun'ter-drāin, *n* A drain parallel to a canal or embanked water-course, for collecting the water that may soak through *Gwilt*

Coun'ter drqw', *v t* [*imp* COUNTERDREW *p p* COUNTERDRAWN, *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTERDRAWING] To copy as a design or painting, by means of oiled paper, or other transparent substance, through which the strokes appear, and are traced with a pencil

Coun'ter-ĕv i dençe, *n* Opposite evidence, evidence or testimony opposing other evidence *Burnet*

Coun'ter-fāl'yançe, *n* See COUNTER FESANCE

Coun'ter felt (koun'ter fit), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNTERFEITED, *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTERFEITING] [Fr *contrefaire*, p p *contrefait*, from *contre*, against, Lat *contra*, and *faire*, to make, Lat *facere*, Pr *contrafar*, *contrafayre*, It *contraffare*, Pg *contrafazer*, O Sp *contrafacer*, N Sp *contrahacer*]

1 To imitate, or put on a semblance of, especially for a bad purpose

Full well they laughed with *counterfeited* glee
At all his jokes for many a joke had he *Goldsmith*

2 To copy or imitate without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged for that which is original or genuine

Coun'ter felt, *v i* To carry on a deception, to dissemble, to feign, to pretend

The knave *counterfeits* well a good knave *Shak*

Coun'ter-felt, *a* 1 Representing by imitation or likeness, having a resemblance to

Look here upon this picture, and on this —
The *counterfeit* presentment of two brothers *Shak*

2 Fabricated in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud by passing the false copy for genuine or original, as, *counterfeit* coin

3 Assuming the appearance of something, false, spurious, hypocritical, as, a *counterfeit* friend

Coun'ter felt (koun'ter-fit), *n* 1 That which is made in imitation of something, with a view to deceive, by passing the false for the true

Some of these *counterfeits* are fabricated with such exquisite taste and skill, that it is the achievement of criticism to distinguish them from originals *Macaulay*

2 That which resembles or is like another thing, a likeness, a counterpart

Thou drawest a *counterfeit*
Best in all Athens *Shak*

Shake off this downy sleep, death's *counterfeit*,
And look on death itself *Shak*

3 One who pretends to be what he is not, one who personates another, an impostor, a cheat

I am no *counterfeit* to die is to be a *counterfeit*, for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man who hath not the life of a man *Shak*

Coun'ter-felt-er, *n* 1 One who counterfeits, one who copies or imitates; especially, one who copies or forges bank notes or coin, a forger.

Counterfeiters of money he punished with pulling out their eyes *Baker*

2 One who assumes a false appearance or makes false pretenses

Coun'ter felt ly, *adv* By forgery, falsely, fictiously

Coun'ter-fĕr'ment, *n* Ferment opposed to ferment *Addison*

Coun'ter-fē'çançe, *n* [O Fr *contrefaisance*, from *contrefaire* See COUNTERFEIT, *v t*] The act of forging, forgery [*Obs*] [Written also *counter faisance*]

Coun'ter-flō'ry, *a* (*Her*) Having the flowers with which it is adorned standing opposite to each other, — said of an ordinary

Coun'ter-foil, *n* That part of a tally struck in the exchequer, which is kept by an officer in that court, the other, called the *stock*, being delivered to the person who has lent the king money on the account, — called also *counter stock*

Coun'ter-fôrce, *n* An opposing force

Coun'ter-fôrt, *n* (*Fort*) A buttress, spur, or pillar, serving to support a wall or terrace

Coun'ter-gāge, *n* (*Carp*) A method used to measure joints, by transferring, as, for instance, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be made, in order to make them fit each other *Gwilt*

Coun'ter-guārd, *n* (*Fort*) A low work raised before the salient point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, making a salient angle, to preserve the bastion

Coun'ter-in'flu ençe, *v t* To hinder by opposing influence [*Rare*]

Coun'ter-ir'ri tant, *n* (*Med*) That which is used to produce an irritation in some part of the body, in order to relieve an existing irritation in some other part

Counter-irritants are of as great use in moral as in physical diseases *Macaulay*

Coun'ter-ir'ri tāte, *v t* (*Med*) To produce counter irritation in, to affect with one disease for the purpose of curing another

Coun'ter-ir'ri tā'tion, *n* (*Med*) An irritation excited in one part of the body with the view of relieving irritation in another part *Dunglison*

Coun'ter-jūmp'er, *n* A salesman in a shop, a shopman — used contemptuously

Coun'ter-ll brā'tion, *n* (*Astron*) Libration in an opposite direction

Coun'ter-light (lit), *n* A light opposite to any thing, and causing it to appear to disadvantage

Coun'ter mānd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNTERMANDED, *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTERMANDING] [Fr *contremander*, from *contre*, against, and *mander*, to command Lat *mandare*]

1 To revoke, as a former command to direct or ordain in opposition to an order previously given, thereby annulling it, or prohibiting its execution, to oppose, to contradict

2 To prohibit, to forbid [*Obs*]

Coun'ter-mānd, *n* A contrary order, revocation of a former order or command

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But he must die to-morrow? *Shak*

Coun'ter mānd'a ble, *a* Capable of being countermanded, revocable *Bacon*

Coun'ter märch', *v i* [*imp* & *pp* COUNTERMARCHED (koun'ter marcht'), *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTERMARCHING.] (*Mil*) To march back, or to march in a reversed order

Coun'ter-märch, *n* 1 A marching back, a returning

2 (*Mil*) A change of direction of a company or battalion in column, from front to rear, by a flank movement, retaining the same ground

3 A change of measures, alteration of conduct

Coun'ter-märk, *n* 1 A mark or token added to those already existing, in order to afford security or proof, as a mark added to others on a bale of goods to settle its ownership, a mark added to that of an artificer of gold or silver work by the Goldsmiths' Company of London, to attest the standard quality of the gold or silver a mark added to a medal, some time after it is struck, to show its change of value

2 (*Far*) An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age

Coun'ter märk', *v t* To apply a counter-mark to, as to the teeth of a horse *Farrier's Dict*

Coun'ter-mine, *n* 1 (*Mil*) A gallery under ground so constructed as to facilitate the formation of mines, by means of which those of the enemy may be reached and destroyed *Campbell*

2 Means of opposition or counteraction, a counter stratagem or plot

He thinking himself contemned, knowing no *counter-mine* against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass without sharp punishment *Sidney*

The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the *counter-mine* was only an act of self-preservation *L'Estrange*

Coun'ter-mīne', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNTERMINED, *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTERMINING]

1 (*Mil*) To oppose by means of a counter-mine, to frustrate the designs of, by sinking a well and gallery in the earth, in search of an enemy's mine.

2 To frustrate by secret and opposing measures, to counterwork

Coun'ter-mīne', *v i* To make a counter-mine or counter plot, to work against an opponent by secret measures, to plot secretly

'Tis hard for man to *counter-mine* with God *Chapman.*

Coun'ter-mō'tion, *n* An opposing motion; a motion counteracting another

Coun'ter-mō'tive, *n* An opposing motive

Coun'ter mqve', *v t* or *i* To move in a contrary direction, or in opposition to

Coun'ter-mqve'ment, *n* A movement in opposition to another

Coun'ter mūre, *n* [*counter* and *mure*, Fr *contremur*] A wall raised behind another, to supply its place when breached or destroyed [*Rare*] See CONTRAMURE

Coun'ter mūre', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNTERMURED *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTERMURING] To fortify with a wall behind another [*Rare*]

Coun'ter-nāt'ū ral, *a* Contrary to nature

Coun'ter-ne gō'ti ā'tion (gō'shĭ a'shun), *n* Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation

Coun'ter-noize, *n* A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is overpowered

Coun'ter-ō'pen ing, *n* An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place

Coun'ter pāçe, *n* A step or measure in opposition to other, contrary measure or attempt

Coun'ter pāled, *a* (*Her*) Divided into twelve pales parted per fesse, the two colors being counterchanged, so that the upper and lower are of different colors, — said of an escutcheon

Coun'ter-pāne, *n* 1 A coverlet for a bed See COUNTERPOINT

2 (*O Law*) One part of an indenture or deed, &c, corresponding with the original, — now called *counterpart* "Read, scribe give me the *counterpane*" *B Jonson*

Coun'ter-pa rōle', *n* (*Mil*) A word given in any time of alarm, as a signal *Ogilvie*

Coun'ter-pārt, *n* 1 A part corresponding to another part, any thing which answers, or corresponds to another, as the two papers of a contract or indentures a copy a duplicate

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another *Hale*

2 (*Law*) One of two corresponding copies of an instrument, a duplicate

3 A thing that may be applied to another thing so as to fit perfectly, as a seal to its impression, hence, a thing which is adapted to another thing, or which supplements it that which serves to complete any thing hence, a person or thing having qualities lacking in another an opposite

O *counterpart*
Of our soft sex well are you made our lords,
So bold so great so godlike are you formed *Dryden*

4 (*Mus*) The part to be arranged or used in connection with another, as, the bass is the *counter part* to the treble

Coun'ter-pās'sant, *a* (*Her*) Facing or going opposite ways — said of two animals represented in a coat of arms

Coun'ter-pe tl'tion (pe tish'un), *n* A petition in opposition to another *Clarendon*

Coun'ter-plēa, *n* (*Law*) A replication to a plea or request *Cowell*

Coun'ter plēad', *v t* To plead the contrary of, to plead against, to deny

Coun'ter plŏt', *v t* To oppose, as another plot, by plotting to attempt to frustrate, as a stratagem, by stratagem

Every wile had proved abortive, every plot had been *counterplotted* *De Quincey*

Coun'ter plŏt, *n* A plot or artifice opposed to another *L'Estrange*

Coun'ter point, *n* [O Fr *contrepointe*, now *contrepointe*]

1 An opposite point [*Obs*] *Sandys*

2 A coverlet, a cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares, — now corrupted into *counterpane*, from the idea of panes or square openings, such as were formerly employed in some parts of dress

Embroidered coverlets or *counterpoints* of purple silk *North*

3 [Point against point Fr *contrepoint*, It *con trappunto*] (*Mus*) The art of composing music in parts, or of disposing the several parts in conformity with the laws of harmony, — often used as synonymous with *harmony*

Counterpoint, an invention equivalent to a new creation of music *Whewell.*

Coun'ter poişe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNTERPOISED, *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTERPOISING] [*counter* and *poise*, v t, q v Fr *contrepeser*, Pr & Pg *contrapezar*, Sp *contrapesar*, It *contrappesare*]

1 To act against with equal weight, to equal in weight, to counterbalance

The force and distance of weights *counterpoising* each other ought to be reciprocal *Digby*

2 To act against with equal power or effect, to balance

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and *counterpoise* the rest *Spenser*

Coun'ter-poise, *n.* [*counter* and *poise*, n., q v ; Fr. *contrepoids*, Pr. *contrapes*, Sp *contrapeso*, Pg. *contrapeso*, It. *contrappeso*]

1. A weight sufficient to balance another, as in the opposite scale of a balance, an equal weight

Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale *Boyle*

2 Equal power or force acting in opposition, a force sufficient to balance another force, equipol lence

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility *Bacon*

3 The relation of two weights or forces which balance each other, equilibrium, equiponderance

The pendulous round earth, with balanced air
In *counterpoise* *Milton*

Coun'ter-poi'son (poi'zn), *n* A poison that destroys the effect of another, an antidote

Coun'ter-pŏn'der āte, *v t* To equal in weight, to counterpoise, to equiponderate

Coun'ter-prăc'tice, *n* Practice in opposition to some other practice

Coun'ter-prĕss'ure (prĕsh'ur), *n* Force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction to some other opposing pressure

Coun'ter-prŏj'ect, *n* A project, scheme, or proposal given in opposition to another, as in the negotiation of a treaty *Swift*

Coun'ter-prōōf, *n* (*Engraving*) A print taken off from another just printed, which, by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted, and of course in the same position as that of the plate from which the first is printed, the object being to inspect the state of the plate

Coun'ter prove', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNTERPROVED, *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTERPROVING] To take a counter proof of, or a copy in reverse, by taking an impression directly from the face of an original

Coun'ter-rĕv'o-lū'tion, *n* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things

Coun'ter-rĕv'o lū'tion a ry, *a* Pertaining to a counter revolution

Coun'ter-rĕv'o lū'tion ist, *n* One engaged in, or befriending, a counter revolution

Coun'ter-rōll, *n* (*O Eng Law*) A roll kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll, a duplicate account a counterpart *Burrill*

☞ As a verb this word is contracted into *control* See CONTROL

Coun'ter-rōl'ment, *n* A counter account See CONTROL [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Coun'ter-round, *n* (*Mil*) A body of officers whose duty it is to visit and inspect the rounds and sentinels *Chambers*

Coun'ter-sā'll ent, *a* (*Her*) Leaping from each other, — said of two figures on a coat of arms

Coun'ter-seăle, *n* Balance, as of one scale against another [*Obs*] *Howell*

Coun'ter-scārf, *n* See COUNTERSCARP

Coun'ter scarp, *n* [*counter* and *scarp* q v , Fr *contrescarpe*, It *contrascarpa*, Sp *contraescarpa*] (*Fort*) The exterior slope of the ditch

☞ It often signifies the whole covered way with its parapet and glacis, as when it is said, the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp* [See *Illust* of *Abatis*]

Coun'ter-scŭf'fle, *n* Opposite scuffle contest

Coun'ter-sēal', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNTERSEALED *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTERSEALING] To seal with another *Shak*

Coun'ter se cūre', *v t* To give additional security to or for

Coun'ter-se cū'ri ty, *n* Security given to one who has become surety for another

Coun'ter-sĕnse, *n* Opposite meaning *Howell*

Coun'ter-shāft, *n* [See *Illust* of *Pulley*]

Coun'ter sĭgn (sīn), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNTERSIGNED, *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTERSIGNING] To sign on the opposite side of an instrument or writing, hence, to sign in addition to the signature of a principal or superior, in order to attest the authenticity of a writing

Coun'ter sĭgn, *n* 1 The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity

2 (*Mil*) A private signal, word, or phrase, which must be given in order to pass a sentry, a military watchword

Coun'ter-sĭg'nal, *n* A signal to answer or correspond to another

Coun'ter-sĭg'na tūre (53), *n* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing

Below the imperial name is commonly a *counter-signature* of one of the cabinet ministers *Tooke*

Coun'ter-sĭnk', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNTERSUNK, *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTERSINKING]

1 To form by drilling or turning, or otherwise, as a depression for the reception of the head of a screw or bolt below the surface, either wholly or in part, as, to *counter sink* a hole for a screw

2 To cause to sink so as to be even with or below the surface, by making an excavation for the head of, — said of a screw or bolt

Coun'ter-sĭnk, *n.* 1. A cavity or depression formed for receiving the head of a screw or bolt

2 A drill or cutting-tool to enlarge the outer end of a hole in countersinking

Coun'ter-slōpe, *n* An overhanging slope, as, a wall with a *counter-slope* *Mahan*

Coun'ter-stāte'ment, *n* A statement made in opposition to, or denial of, another statement

Coun'ter-stăt'ūte (30), *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance

Coun'ter-stĕp, *n* A contrary method of procedure, opposite course of action

Coun'ter-stŏck, *n* See COUNTER FOIL

Coun'ter-strōke, *n* A contrary stroke, a stroke returned *Spenser*

Coun'ter-sure'ty (shur'), *n* A counter bond, or a surety to secure one that has given security

Coun'ter-swal'low tāil, *n* (*Fort*) An outwork in the form of a single tenaille wider at the gorge than at the head *Ogilvie*

Coun'ter sway, *n* Contrary sway, opposite influence

Coun'ter-tăl ly, *n* A tally corresponding to another

Coun'ter-tāste, *n* Opposite or false taste

Coun'ter-tĕn'or, *n* (*Mus*) One of the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble, high tenor See COUNTER, *n*

Coun'ter-tīde, *n* Contrary tide

Coun'ter-tim'ber, *n* (*Naut*) One of a number of short timbers placed in the stern of a vessel in order to strengthen the counter

Coun'ter time, *n* 1 (*Man*) The resistance of a horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege, occasioned by a bad horseman, or the bad temper of the horse

2 Resistance, opposition

Give not thus the *countertime* to fate *Dryden*

Coun'ter-trĕnch, *n* (*Fort*) A trench made so as to meet or oppose that of a besieging force

Coun'ter tŭrn, *n* The height of a play, which puts an end to expectation *Dryden*

Coun'ter văil', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* COUNTERVAILED *p pr* & *vb n* COUNTERVAILING] [*counter* and Lat *valere*, to be strong to avail, O Fr *contrevaloir*, Pr *contravaler*, It *contravalere*] To act against with equal force, power or effect, to thwart or overcome by such action to furnish an equivalent to or for, to equal, to balance, to compensate

We are to compute, that upon balancing the account the profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences that go along with it *L Estrange*

Coun'ter văil, *n* Power or value sufficient to obviate any effect, equal weight, strength, or value, compensation requital *South*

Coun'ter val lā'tion *n* (*Fort*) (*a*) A chain of redoubts around a fortress, either unconnected or united by a parapet or breastworks, for the purpose of preventing sorties by the garrison (*b*) The operation of constructing such a chain of works about a fortress

Coun'ter view (vū), *n* 1 An opposite or opposing view opposition, a posture in which two persons front each other

Within the gates of hell sat Death and Sin,
In *counterview* *Milton*

2 A position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other by opposition contrast *Swift*

Coun'ter vōte', *v t* To vote in opposition to, to balance or overcome by voting, to outvote *Scott*

Coun'ter weigh' (wā), *v t* [See WEIGH] To weigh against, to counterbalance

Coun'ter-weight (wat), *n* A counterpoise

Coun'ter wheel', *v t.* (*Mil*) To cause to wheel in an opposite direction

Coun'ter-wind, *n* Contrary wind

Coun ter-work' (wŭrk), *v t* [See WORK] To work in opposition to, to hinder by contrary operations, to counteract "That *counterworks* each folly and caprice" *Pope*

Count'ess, *n* [Fr *comtesse*, Pr *comtessa* It *contessa*, Pg *condessa* Sp *condesa* See COUNT] The consort of an earl or count

Count'ing-house, } *n* [See COUNT, *v*] The
Count'ing-rōom, } house or room appropriated by merchants, traders, and manufacturers to the business of keeping their books, accounts, letters, and papers

Count'less, *a* Incapable of being counted, not having the number ascertained, not ascertainable, innumerable

Count'or, *n* (*O Eng Law*) An advocate or professional pleader, one who counted for his client, that is, related his case, recited his count, or orally pleaded his cause [*Obs*] *Burrill*

Coŭn'tri fied (kŭn'trĭ fid), *a* Having the appearance and manners of the country rustic, rude

As being one who took no pride,
And was a deal too *countrified* *Lloyd*

Coŭn'tri fy (kŭn'trĭ fī), *v t* [Eng *country* and Lat *facere*, to make] To render rustic, to cause to assume the manners of a rustic *C Lamb*

Coŭn'try (kŭn'trĭ), *n* [Fr *contrée*, Pr, O Sp, & It *contrada* from Lat *contra*, over against, on the opposite side, with the suffix *ata* Cf Ger *gegend*, country, from *gegen*, equiv to Lat *contra*, q. v]

1. A tract of land, a region, — as distinguished from any other region, and with a personal pronoun, the region of one's birth, permanent residence, or citizenship.

I might have learned this by my last exile,
That change of *countries* can not change my state *Stirling*
Wandering many a famous realm
And *country*, whereof here needs no account. *Milton.*
I shall be well content with any choice
Tends to God's glory and my *country's* weal *Shak*

2. Rustic or rural regions, as opposed to a city or town

They love the *country*, and none else who seek,
For their own sakes, its silence and its shade *Cowper*

Only very great men were in the habit of dividing the year between town and *country* *Macaulay.*

3 The inhabitants of a region, the populace.

All the *country* in a general voice
Cried hate upon him *Shak.*

4 (*Law*) (*a*) A jury, as representing the citizens of a country (*b*) One's constituents, or the public [*Eng*]

To put one's self upon the country to appeal to one's constituents to refer an issue to the jury

Coŭn'try (kŭn'trĭ), *a* 1 Pertaining to the country or territory at a distance from a city, rural, rustic, as, a *country* town, the *country* party, as opposed to *city*

2 Destitute of refinement, rude, ignorant, as, *country* manners

3 Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country

She laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her *country* language *2 Marc* vii 27

Coŭn'try-dănce, *n* [Corrupted from *contra-dance*, from Fr *contre danse*] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines

Coŭn'try man, *n* 1 An inhabitant or native of a region

What *countrymen*, I pray? Of Mantua *Shak*

2 A fellow inhabitant of a country, a co-resident — used with a possessive pronoun

Alas! my friend and my dear *countryman* *Shak*

3 One who dwells in the country, as opposed to an inhabitant of a city, a rustic, a farmer or hus bandman

A simple *countryman* that brought her figs *Shak*

Coŭn'try-sĕat, *n* A dwelling in the country, used as a place of retirement from the city

Count'-wheel, *n* The wheel in a clock which causes it to strike the hours correctly

Coŭn'try-wŏm'an, *n* *pl* COUNTRY-WOMEN (wĭm'ĕn) A woman born, or who dwells, in the same country

Coun'ty, *n* [Fr *comte*, Pr *comtat*, *contat*, It *contado*, *conta*, Sp & Pg *condado*, L Lat *comitatus* See COUNT]

1 An earldom, the district or territory of a count or earl [*Obs*]

2 A circuit or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice, — called also a *shire* See SHIRE

3 A count, an earl or lord [*Obs*] *Shak.*

County corporate, a county invested with particular privileges by charter or royal grant as London, York, Bristol, &c — *County court* a court whose jurisdiction is limited to a county — *County palatine* a county distinguished by particular privileges, — so called *a palatio*, from the palace, because the owner had originally royal powers, or the same powers, in the administration of justice, as the king had in his palace but these powers are now abridged The counties palatine in England, are Lancaster, Chester and Durham [*Eng*] — *County seat* a county town [U S] — *County town*, the chief town of a county, where the county business is transacted, a shire town

Coup de grâce (koo'de grās') [Fr See COUP, *n*] The stroke of mercy by which an executioner ends the sufferings of one on the rack, &c , by death Hence a decisive, finishing stroke

Coup de main (koo de măng') [Fr] (*Mil*) A rapid and unexpected attack or enterprise

Coup d'état' (koo dā tä') [Fr] (*Politics*) A sudden, decisive blow a stroke of policy

Coup d'œil (koo dāl') [Fr] 1 A single view, glance of the eye

2 (*Mil*) That talent of rapid observation by which an officer, by a glance at a portion of ground, appreciates its importance, detects its strong and weak points, and is enabled to post his troops upon it to the best advantage either for attack or defense.

Coup de so leil' (koo de so lā') [Fr] (*Med*) A stroke of the sun See SUN STROKE

Coupé' (koo pā'), *n* [Fr *coupe*, from *couper*, p p of *couper* to cut]

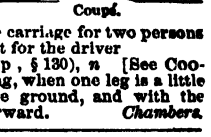
Coupé.

1 The front apartment of a French diligence also, a similar apartment for three persons in front of the first carriage on railways in England

2 A four wheeled, close carriage for two persons inside, with a separate seat for the driver

Cou pee' (koo pee') (Synop , § 130), *n* [See COUPEE] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent, and raised from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forward. *Chambers.*

Coup'le (kŭp'l), *n.* [Fr. *couple*, It. *coppia*, from Lat. *copula*. See COPULA.]

1. That which links or connects two things together; a bond or tie, a coupler. [*Obs.*]

It is of some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*: they should be of the same size and humor. *L'Estrange.*

2. Two things of the same kind connected together or taken together, a pair; a brace.

By adding one to one we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

A garden he had a *couple* of miles or so out of town *Dickens.*

3 A male and female connected by betrothal or marriage, a betrothed or married pair. "Such were our *couple*, man and wife." *Lloyd.*

As becomes
Fair *couple*, linked in happy, nuptial league *Milton.*

4 (*pl.*) (*Arch.*) Rafters framed together in pairs, with a tie fixed above their feet *Gwilt.*

5. (*Galvanism.*) One of the pairs of plates of two metals which compose a battery; — called a galvanic or voltaic *couple*. *Nichol.*

Syn. — Pair; brace

Coup'le, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COUPLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COUPLING.] [Fr. *coupler*, from Lat. *copulare*. See COPULATE.]

1. To link or connect together, to tie with one another; to join.

Couple coming harms with sorrows past *Sidney.*

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds,
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouthed Brach. *Shak.*

2. To bring together or unite as male and female; to marry "A parson who *couples* all our beggars." *Swift.*

Coup'le, *v. i.* To come together as male and female; to form a sexual union

Coup'le-bĕg'gar, *n.* One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other

Coup'le-clōse, } *n.* 1 (*Her.*) An ordinary consisting of the fourth part of a
Coup'le-clōss, } chevron on either side of a whole chevron

2. (*Arch.*) A pair of spars for a roof

Coup'le-ment (kŭp'l ment), *n.* [O. Fr. *couplement.*] Union, a coupling [*Obs.*] "Allied with bands of mutual *couplement*." *Spenser.*

Coup'ler (kŭp'ler), *n.* That which couples, as a link or ring to hold together the crucible-tongs in founding.

Coupler of an organ, a contrivance by which any two or more of the ranks of keys, or keys and pedals, are connected so as to act together when the instrument is played upon *Moore.*

Coup'let (kŭp'let), *n.* [Fr. *couplet*, diminutive of *couple*, Pr. *cobla*, O. It. *cobbola*. See COUPLE, *n.*] Two taken together, a pair or couple, especially two lines of verse that rhyme with each other

Coup'ling, *n.* 1. The act of bringing or coming together, connection, sexual union.

2. (*Mach.*) That which serves to couple or connect, as a hook, chain, or other contrivance, as, the *coupling* of railroad cars, any contrivance for connecting shafts end to end, either permanently, or so as to admit of their being joined or disjoined at pleasure, as by a box, clutch, heads with interlocking teeth, &c.

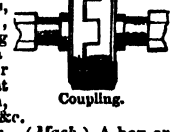

Coupling.

Coup'ling-bŏx (kŭp'ling), *n.* (*Mach.*) A box or cylinder into which the ends of two shafts fit and are fastened for the purpose of connecting them in a line

Coup'ling-pin, *n.* A pin used for coupling or joining together railroad cars and other machinery.

Cou'pon (kōō'pŏn), *n.* [Fr., from *couper*, to cut, cut off.] (*Com.*) A certificate of interest due, printed at the bottom of transferable bonds (state, railroad, &c.), given for a term of years, designed to be cut off and presented for payment when the interest is due; an interest warrant.

Cou-pūre', *n.* [Fr. *couper*, to cut.] (*Mil.*) A cut or excavation made across the parapet and terreplein of a work

Cŏur'age (kŭr'ej, 45), *n.* [Fr *courage*, Pr *cortage*, Sp. *corage*, Pg. *coragem*, It *coraggio*, from Lat *cor*, heart.] That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression, valor, boldness, resolution.

The king-becoming graces . . devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude, I have no relish of them *Shak.*

Courage that grows from constitution often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it. *Addison.*

Syn. — Heroism; bravery, intrepidity, valor, gallantry; daring; firmness; hardihood. See HEROISM — COURAGE, BRAVERY, FORTITUDE, INTREPIDITY, GALLANTRY, VALOR. *Courage* is that firmness of spirit and swell of soul which meets danger without fear. *Bravery* is daring and impetuous courage, like that of one who has the reward continually in view, and displays his courage in daring acts. *Fortitude* has often been styled "passive courage," and consists in the habit of encountering danger and enduring pain with a steadfast and unbroken spirit. *Valor* is courage exhibited in war, and can not be applied to single combats; it is never used figuratively. *Intrepidity* is firm, unshaken courage. *Gallantry* is adventurous courage, which courts danger with a high and cheerful spirit. A man may show *courage*, *fortitude*, or *intrepidity* in the common pursuits of life, as well as in war. *Valor*, *bravery*, and *gallantry* are displayed in the contest of arms. *Valor* belongs only to battle; bravery may be shown in single combat; *gallantry* may be manifested either in attack or defense; but in the latter case, the defense is usually turned into an attack.

Cŏur'age, *v. t.* To inspire courage in; to encourage. [*Obs.*]

Paul writeth unto Timothy . . . to *courage* him. *Tyndale.*

Cou-rā'geous (kū rā'jus), *a.* [Fr. *courageux*, Pr. *coratjos*, O. Sp *corajoso*, It. *coraggioso.*] Possessing or characterized by courage, brave, bold; daring, intrepid

With this victory, the woman became *courageous* and proud. *Stow.*

Syn. — Gallant, brave; daring; valiant, valorous, heroic, intrepid, fearless, hardy, stout, adventurous, enterprising. See GALLANT

Cou-rā'geous-ly, *adv.* In a courageous manner, bravely, boldly.

Cou-rā'geous-ness, *n.* The quality of courage, boldness, bravery, intrepidity, spirit, valor.

Cou-rănt' (kōō-rănt'), *a.* [Fr. p. pr. of *courir*, to run.] (*Her.*) Noting the representation of running, as by a horse, &c. *Ogilvie.*

Cou-rănt', } *n.* [Fr *courante*, from *courant*, p. pr of *courir*, to run, Lat *currere*.]
Cou-răn'to, }

1 A piece of music in triple time

2. A lively kind of dance, coranto

3 A circulating gazette of news, a newspaper

Cou răp' (koo rup'), *n.* (*Med.*) A distemper common in the East Indies, in which there is a perpetual irritation of the surface, and eruption, especially on the groin, breast, face, and under the arm pits.

Cŏurb (kōōrb), *v. t.* [Fr *courber*, from Lat. *curvare*, to bend, from *curvus*.] To bend [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cŏurb, *a.* [Fr *courbe*, from Lat. *curvus*, bent.] Crooked. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Cour'ba-ril (kōōr'ba ril), *n.* [Fr *courbaril*, Ger *kurbaril*, from a South American language.] Anime, a resinous substance which flows from the *Hymenæa courbaril*, a tree of South America. It has been employed in medicine, but its chief use is in the composition of varnish

Cŏurche, *n.* A square piece of linen used formerly by women instead of a cap, a kerchief. [*Scot.*] [Written also *curch.*] *Jamieson.*

Cŏu'ri er (kōō'ri-er) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr *courrier*, *coureur*, from *courre*, *courir*, to run, Lat *currere*, It *corriere*, *corriero*.]

1. A messenger sent with haste for conveying letters or dispatches, usually on public business "He his swift *courriers* sends" *Drayton.*

2 A name often given to a newspaper, as conveying intelligence rapidly and widely

3 An attendant on travelers, whose special business consists in making all necessary arrangements for their convenience at hotels and on the way [*Europe*]

Cŏurse, *n.* [Fr *cours*, *course*, Pr *cors*, *corsa*, It *corso*, *corsa*, Sp & Pg *curso*, Lat *cursus*, from *currere*, *cursum*, to run.]

1 The act of moving from one point to another, progress, advance.

When his fair *course* is not hindered,
He makes sweet music with the enamcled stones *Shak.*

Some she arms with sinewy force,
And some with swiftness in the *course*. *Cowley.*

2 The ground or path traversed, track, way, as, a *race course*. "The round *course* at Newmarket" *Pennant.*

3 Motion considered with reference to its direction, line of progress, direction

Thither his *course* he bends
Through the calm firmament. *Milton.*

A light by which the Argive squadron steers
Their silent *course* toward Ilium's well-known shore. *Dryden.*

4 Progress from point to point without change of direction, one repetition of a succession of motions in different directions, as one act, as, the *course* of a ship in one direction, without change in the point of compass, a *course* measured, as by a surveyor, between two stations, a single *course*, or running, as on the lists, in tilting, or in public games.

5 Motion considered with reference to manner; orderly progress, usual, stated, or methodical action, procedure in a certain line of thought or action, regular succession, customary or established sequence.

Day and night,
Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their *course* *Milton.*

The guilt thereof [sin] and punishment to all,
By *course* of nature and of law doth pass *Davies.*

6 Method of procedure, manner or way of conducting, conduct, behavior.

If a right *course* be taken with children, there will not be so much need of common rewards and punishments *Locke.*

Give willingly what I can take by force,
And know, obedience is your safest *course* *Dryden.*

7. A series of motions or acts arranged in order; a succession of acts or practices connectedly followed.

A *course* of reading, as it is sometimes called, is a course of regimen for dwarfing the mind, like the drugs which dogbreeders give to King Charles spaniels to keep them small. *J. H. Burton.*

8. That part of a meal served at one time, with the accompaniments of each.

He [Goldsmith] were fine clothes, gave dinners, invited company, paid court to venal beauties. *Macaulay.*

9. (*Arch.*) A continued level range of hewn stones of the same height throughout the front or faces of a building. *Gwilt.*

10. (*Naut.*) (*a.*) The angle which a vessel's track makes with the meridian. (*b.*) (*pl.*) The principal sails of a vessel, as the main and fore sails. *Totten.*

11. (*pl.*) (*Physiol.*) The menstrual flux; the menses.

In course, in regular succession — *Of course*, by consequence; in regular or natural order, in the common manner of proceeding, without special direction or provision — *In the course of*, at some time or times during.

Syn. — Way, road, route, passage; race; series; succession, manner, method, mode.

Cŏurse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COURSED (kŏrst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COURSING.]

1 To run, hunt, or chase after; to follow hard upon, to pursue.

We *coursed* him at the heels. *Shak.*

2. To run through or over

3. To cause to run, to force to move with speed.

To see the stag *coursed* with greyhounds. *Spenser.*

Cŏurse, *v. i.* To run as if in a race, or in hunting, to move with speed.

Swift as quicksilver, it *courses* through
The natural gates and alleys of the bodies. *Shak.*

Cŏurs'er, *n.* [Fr *courreur*.]

1. One who courses or hunts.

A leash is a leathern thong by which a *courser* leads his greyhound *Manwayring.*

2 A swift or spirited horse; a racer.

The impatient *courser* pants in every vein. *Pope.*

3 One who prosecutes or pursues a discourse, a discourser, a disputant [*Obs.*] *Wood.*

4 (*pl.*) (*Ornith.*) A sub family of birds, belonging to the order *Grallæ*, having very small wings, so that they can not fly, but are able to run with great speed, as the ostrich, cassowary, and the like, *Cursorinæ*. *Baird.*

Cŏurs'ey, *n.* (*Naut.*) A space in a galley; a part of the hatches *Sherwood.*

Cŏurt, *n.* [O. Fr *court*, *curt*, *cort*, N. Fr *cour*, Pr. *cort*, Sp., Pg., & It *corte*, from *chors*, *chortis*, and *cohors*, *cohortis*, an inclosure, court, thing inclosed, crowd, throng, Gr. χορτός.]

1 An inclosed space; a yard or area; a recess surrounded by parts of a building

Goldsmith took a garret in a miserable *court*, to which he had to climb from the brink of Fleet Ditch by a dizzy ladder of flagstones, called "Breakneck Steps." *Macaulay.*

2 The residence and surroundings of a sovereign, prince, nobleman, or other dignitary, a palace.

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperor in his royal *court*. *Shak.*

3 The collective body of persons composing the retinue of a sovereign or person high in authority

My lord, there is a nobleman of the *court* at door would speak with you *Shak.*

4 The appointed assembling of the retinue of a sovereign, as, to hold a *court*

5 Attention directed to a person in power; conduct or address designed to gain favor, courteous deportment, politeness of manners, civility.

Him the prince with gentle *court* did board *Spenser.*

No solace could her paramour entreat
Her once to show, no *court*, nor dalliance. *Spenser.*

I have been considering why poets have such ill success in making their *court* *Swift.*

6 (*Law*) (*a*) The hall, chamber, or place, where justice is administered. (*b*) The persons officially assembled under authority of law, at the appropriate time and place, for the administration of justice, an official assembly, legally met together for the transaction of judicial business, a judge or judges sitting for the hearing or trial of causes. (*c*) A tribunal established for the administration of justice. (*d*) The judge or judges, as distinguished from the counsel or jury, or both.

Most heartily do I beseech the *court*
To give the judgment *Shak.*

7. The session of a judicial assembly.

8. Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical.

General Court, the legislature of a State; — so called from having had, in the colonial days, judicial power, as, the *General Court* of Massachusetts. — *The courts of the Lord*, the temple at Jerusalem, hence, a church, or Christian house of worship.

Cŏurt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COURTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COURTING.]

1 To endeavor to gain the favor of by attention or flattery, to ingratiate one's self with, to pay court to.

While the king was thus *courting* his old adversaries, the friends of the church were not less active *Macaulay.*

2. To seek the affections of; to seek in marriage, to solicit the hand of, to woo.

If either of you love Katharina
Leave shall you have to court her at your pleasure. *Shak.*

3. To attempt to gain by address; to solicit; to seek.

They might almost seem to have *courted* the crown of martyrdom *Prescott.*

Court, *v. i.* To act the courtier, to imitate the manners of the court [*Rare.*] *Laud*

Cour-taud' (kōr-tō'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A horse or dog whose tail has been docked.

2. (*Mil*) A kind of short gun used at sea

Court'-bär'on, *n.* (*Law*) An inferior court of civil jurisdiction, attached to a manor, being an inseparable incident thereto, and holden by the steward within the manor, a baron's court, — now fallen into disuse *Burrill*

Court'-brĕd, *a* [See BRED] Bred at court

Court'-breed'ing, *n* Education at a court

Court'-bŭb'ble, *n.* The trifle of a court, any thing worthless *Beau*

Court'-cärd, *n.* [Corrupted from *coat-card*] See COAT-CARD

Court'-chăp'lain, *n* A chaplain to a king or prince

Court'-cräft, *n* Artifice, political stratagem, finesse *Bolingbroke*

Court'-cŭp'board (kŭb'urd), *n* A movable closet or buffet in which plate and other articles of luxury were displayed on special occasions

Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court-cupboard*, look to the plate *Shak*

Court'-dāy, *n* A day in which a court sits to administer justice

Court'-drĕss, *n* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee

Court'-drĕss'er, *n* A flatterer [*Rare*] *Locke*

Court'-ĕl'e ment, *n* The party of the court, the body of adherents to the court *Milton*

Cour'te-ous (kûrt'ē us) (Synop, § 130), *a* [From *court*, Fr *courtois*, Pr & Sp *cortes*, It *cortese*] Of court like or elegant and condescending manners, pertaining to, or expressive of, courtesy, civil, obliging, well bred, polite, complaisant "A patient and *courteous* bearing" *Prescott*

His behavior toward his people is grave and *courteous* *Fuller*

Cour'te-ous ly, *adv* In a courteous manner

Cour'te-ous ness, *n* Civility of manners, obliging condescension complaisance

Court'er, *n.* One who courts one who solicits in marriage *Sherwood*

Cour'te-săn (kûrt'ē zăn) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *courtisane*, from *courtisan*, courtier, from *court*, *cour*, Sp *cortesano*, It *cortigiano*, L Lat *cortisanus*, courtier, Sp *cortesana*, equivalent to Fr *courtisane* See COURT] A woman who prostitutes herself for hire, a prostitute, a harlot

Cour'te săn ship, *n* The state or character of a courtesan, harlotry

Cour'te sy (kûrt'ē sĭ), *n* [Fr *courtoisie*, Sp & It *cortesia*, Pr & Pg *cortezia*, from Fr *courtois*, &c See COURTEOUS]

1 Elegance and politeness of manners, civility, complaisance

Shepherd I take thy word
And trust thy honest offer'd *courtesy*
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky rafters than in tapestry halls
And courts of princes where it first was named,
And yet is most pretended *Milton*

2 An act of civility or respect an act of kindness or favor performed with politeness

My lord, for your many *courtesies* I thank you *Shak*

3 Favor or indulgence, as distinguished from right

Syn.—Politeness urbanity civility complaisance, condescension affability courteousness, elegance good-breeding See POLITENESS

Cour'te'sy, *n* A slight depression or dropping of the body, with bending of the knees, being the usual gesture of obedience, respect, or civility formerly performed by women

The lady drops a *courtesy* in token of obedience and the ceremony proceeds as usual *Goldsmith*

Cour'te'sy (kûrt'ē sĭ), *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* COURTESIED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* COURTESYING] To bow the body slightly, with bending of the knees, as an expression of civility

☞ This word was formerly used with reference to both sexes, but afterward was applied only to the acts of reverence or civility performed by women The courtesy as an act of respect or civility has become obsolete, or nearly so

Cour'te'sy, *v. t* To treat with civility [*Obs*]

Court'-fāsh'ion, *n* The fashion of a court *Fuller*

Court'-fā'vor, *n.* A favor or benefit bestowed by a court or prince. *Dryden*

Court'-fōol, *n* A buffoon or jester, formerly kept by kings, nobles, &c, for amusement

Court'-guīde, *n* A directory of the names and addresses of the nobility and gentry in a town

Court'-hănd, *n* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings *Shak*

Court'-house, *n* A house in which established courts are held, or a house appropriated to courts and public meetings [*U S*]

Court'ier (kōrt'yer), *n* [From *court*]

1 One who attends or frequents the courts of princes, a member of a princely court

You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state affairs *Bacon.*

2. One who courts or solicits favor, one who flatters to please.

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III. *Suckling*

Court'ier-y, *n.* The manners of a courtier; courtliness. [*Obs.*] *B Jonson.*

Court'-lă'dy, *n.* A lady who attends or is conversant in court

Court'-lănds, *n. pl* (*Eng Law*) Lands kept in demesne, that is, in the lord's own hands, to serve his family

Court'-leet, *n* (*Eng Law*) A court of record held once a year, in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet *Blackstone*

Court'li ness, *n* [See COURTLY] The quality of being courtly, elegance or dignity of manners, civility

Court'ling, *n* A courtier, a sycophantic retainer to a court *B Jonson*

Court'ly, *a* [From *court*]

1 Relating to a court, court-like, high bred, dignified and elegant "In *courtly* company" *Shak*

2 Disposed to favor the great, fawning, obsequious, flattering, sycophantic

Officers supposed to be in the interest of the crown, might, if not carefully observed, have furnished a *courtly* juryman with food which would have enabled him to starve out the other eleven *Macaulay*

A jury, such as the *courtly* sheriffs of those days were in the habit of selecting *Macaulay*

Court'ly, *adv* In the manner of courts, elegantly, in a flattering manner

Court'-mar'tial, *n pl* COURTS-MARTIAL A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of offences against military or naval laws

Court'-plās'ter, *n* Sticking plaster made of silk, with some adhesive substance, commonly gum benzoin, on one side *Ure*

Court'-pär'ty, *n* A party attached to the court

Court'ship, *n* 1 The act of soliciting favor

He paid his *courtship* with the crowd
As far as modest pride allowed *Swift*

2 The act of wooing in love, solicitation of a woman to marriage

There is something excessively fair and open in this method of *courtship* by this both sides are prepared for all the matrimonial adventures that are to follow *Goldsmith*

3 Courtliness, elegance of manners courtesy

4 Court policy, the character of a courtier, artifice of a court, court craft finesse [*Obs*]

Sir but allow me
Only to have read the elements of *courtship*
Not the abstruse and hidden arts to thrive there *Massinger*

Indeed all as yet were confident that the queen would maintain the Protestant religion according to her solemn promise to the gentry of Norfolk and Suffolk though she being composed of *courtship* and popery this her unperformed promise was the first court holy water which she sprinkled among the people *Fuller*

Court'-yärd, *n* A court or inclosure round a house

Cous'-cous, *n* A kind of food used by the natives of Africa, made of millet flour, with flesh, and the bark of the *Adansonia digitata*, or bœbab tree, — called also *lalo*

Cous'in (kŭz'n), *n* [Fr *cousin*, Pr *cosin*, It *cugino*, L Lat *cosinus*, *cusinus* contracted from Lat *consobrinus*, the child of a mother's sister hence, L Lat *consobrinus* Sp *sobrino* Lat *sobrinus*, a cousin by the mother's side, contracted for *sororinus*, from *soror*, sister]

1 One collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister, especially, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt

☞ The children of brothers and sisters are usually denominated *cousins*, or *cousins-german* In the second generation, they are called *second cousins*

2 A title given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council

My noble lords and *cousins*, all good morrow *Shak*

Cous'in (kŭz'n), *a* Allied [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Cous'in age, *n* Relationship, kinship [*Obs*]

How she stode of *cosinage*
To the emperour *Chaucer*

Cous'in-ger'man, *n pl* COUSINS-GERMAN [See COUSIN and GERMAN] A first cousin, a cousin in the first generation

Cous'in-hood, *n* The state or condition of a cousin

Cous'in ly (kŭz'n lĭ), *a* Like or becoming a cousin

Cous'si nĕt' (kōō'sĭ nĕt'), *n* [Fr *coussinet*, diminutive of *coussin*, cushion, q v] (*Arch*) (*a*) A stone placed on the impost of a pier for receiving the first stone of an arch (*b*) That part of the Ionic capital between the abacus and quarter round, which serves to form the volute *Gwilt*

Cou-teau' (kōō tō'), *n* [Fr, knife, O Fr *coutel*, Pr *coltel*, It *coltello*, from Lat *cultellus*, diminutive of *culter*, knife] A hanger

Couth, *a* [*imp* & *p. p* of *can*] Could, was able — known, understood [*Obs*]

Above all other one Daniel
He loveth, for he *couth* well
Divine, that none other *couth*,
To him were all things *couth*,
As he had it of God's grace *Gower*

Cou'zer-an ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A crystallized mineral, — so called from *Couzeran*, in the Pyrenees, where it is found

Cove, *n* [A S *cofa*, cove, cave, room, O H Ger *chuofa*, a large jar, N H Ger *kufe*, Lat *cupa*, It *cova*, *covo*, den, O Sp *coba*, N Sp *cueva*, cave, Bisc *coba*, *cobua*, Pg *cova*, pit, Lat *cavum*, cavity, from *cavus*, *a*, *-um*, hollow, Sp & Pg *al cova*, *alcoba*, It. *alcova*, alcove, Ar. *al-kubba*, vault. See ALCOVE]

1 A retired nook, especially, a small inlet, creek, or bay, a recess in the sea-shore

Vessels ready for him within secret *coves* and nooks *Holland*

2 A strip of prairie extending into wood-land, also, a recess in the side of a mountain [*U S*]

3 A boy or man of any age or station [*Slang.*]

Now, look to it, *coves*, that all the beef and drink
Be not filched from us *E B Browning.*

☞ This cant term for a man is found at an early period "There's a gentry *cove* here" *Wit's Recreations*, 1654

Cōve, *v. t* 1 To brood, cover, or sit over, as birds their eggs [*Obs*]

Not being able to *cove* or sit upon them [eggs], she [the female tortoise] bestoweth them in the gravel *Holland.*

2 (*Arch*) To arch over. "Domes and *coved* roofs" *Swinburne.*

Cōv'e na-ble (kŭv'e nă bl), *a* [O Fr *convenable*, N Fr *convenable* See *infra*] Fit, proper, suitable [*Obs*] *Wycliffe.*

Cōv'e-na bly, *adv* Fitly, suitably [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Cōv'e nant (kŭv'e nant), *n* [O Fr *covenable*, *convenant*, Fr *convenant* p pr of *convenir*, to agree, Lat *convenire* See CONVENT]

1 A mutual agreement of two or more persons or parties, in writing and under seal, to do or to refrain from some act or thing, a contract stipulation

If we conclude a peace,
It shall be with such strict and severe *covenants*
As little shall the Frenchmen gain thereby *Shak*

2 A writing containing the terms of agreement between parties

Let there be *covenants* drawn between us *Shak*

3 (*Eccl Hist*) A solemn agreement made by the Scottish Parliament in 1638, and entered into in 1643 by the English Parliament, for the preservation of the reformed religion in the church of Scotland, and the extirpation of popery and prelacy, — usually called the "Solemn League and Covenant" It was renewed in 1743

He [Wharton] was born in the days of the *Covenant*, and was the heir of a covenanted house *Macaulay*

4 (*Theol*) The promises of God as revealed in the Scriptures, conditioned on certain terms on the part of man, as obedience, repentance, faith, &c

I will establish my *covenant* between me and thee, and thy seed after thee in their generations to be an everlasting *covenant*, to be a God to thee and to thy seed after thee *Gen* xvii 7

5 (*Law*) A form of action for the violation of a promise or contract under seal

Syn — Agreement contract compact, bargain, arrangement stipulation — COVENANT CONTRACT, COMPACT STIPULATION These words all denote a mutual agreement between two parties *Covenant* is now chiefly used in a religious sense as, the *covenant* of works or of grace a church *covenant*, the Solemn League and *Covenant Contract* is the word most used in the business of life Crabb and Taylor are wrong, in saying that a *contract* must always be in writing There are oral and implied *contracts* as well as written ones, and these are equally enforced by law In legal usage, the word *covenant* has an important place as connected with contracts A *compact* is only a stronger and more solemn contract. The term is chiefly applied to political alliances Thus, the old Confederation was a *compact* between the States Under the present Federal Constitution, no individual State can, without consent of Congress, enter into a *compact* with any other State or foreign power A *stipulation* is one of the articles or provisions of a contract

Cōv'e nant, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* COVENANTED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* COVENANTING] To enter into a formal agreement to bind one's self by contract, to make a stipulation

Jupiter *covenanted* with him that it should be hot or cold, wet or dry, as the tenant should direct *L'Estrange*

Syn — To agree, contract, bargain stipulate

Cōv'e nant, *v. t* To grant or promise by covenant, to stipulate *Hug* ii 5

Cōv'e nant ee', *n* (*Law*) The person to whom a covenant is made

Cōv'e nant er, *n* 1 One who makes a covenant

2 (*Eccl Hist*) One who subscribed and defended the covenant usually called the "Solemn League and Covenant" See COVENANT

Cōv'e-nant ōr, *n* (*Law*) The party who makes a covenant *Burrill*

Cōv'e noŭs, *a* See COVIN and COVINOUS

Cōv'ent, *n* [O Fr *convent*, for *convent* See CONVENT] A convent or monastery [*Obs*] *Bale*

☞ *Covent Garden*, a large square in London, so called as having originally been the garden attached to a large convent or monastery in that portion of the city

Cōv'en try, *n* (*Geog*) A town in the county of Warwick, England

To send to Coventry to exclude from society, to shut out from all social intercourse for conduct regarded as mean or ungentlemanly

☞ This phrase has been traced to the times of Charles I though with great doubt as to its origin The following facts mentioned by Baxter in the narrative of his life, may perhaps, furnish an explanation *Coventry* was a stronghold of the Puritans, and at the commencement of the troubles, many of this despised sect, in the neighboring country, that would fain have lived quietly at home, were forced [by the royalists] to be gone, *and to Coventry they came!* Hence the phrase *to send to Coventry* may have been handed down by the Cavaliers to military men, and obtained its present application

Cŏv'en-try-blūe, *n.* Blue thread of a superior dye, made at Coventry, England, and used for embroidery.

Cŏv'er (kŭv'er), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COVERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* COVERING.] [O Fr *covrir*, N Fr *couvrir*, Pr *cobrir, cubrir*, Sp & Pg *cubrir*, It *coprire*, from Lat *cooperire*, from *co*, for *con*, and *operire*, to cover.]

1. To overspread or envelop the surface or the whole body of, to lay or set over, to enwrap, to infold.

And with the majesty of darkness round
Covers his throne — *Milton*

2. To brood or sit on

While the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand on a neighboring bough — *Addison*

3. To hide from sight, to conceal, to cloak

In vain thou striv'st to *cover* shame with shame — *Milton*

4. To place under shelter, as from evil or danger, to protect, to defend, to assure.

His calm and blameless life
Does with substantial blessedness abound,
And the soft wings of peace *cover* him round — *Cowley*

5. To extend over, to be sufficient for, to comprehend or include, to account for or solve, to counterbalance, as, a mortgage which fully *covers* a sum loaned on it, a law which *covers* all possible cases of a crime, receipts that do not *cover* expenses

6. To put on the usual head dress, as a hat, a veil, &c

Cover thy head, *cover* thy head, nay, prithee, be *covered* — *Shak*

7. To copulate with — said of the male

Syn.—To shelter, screen, shield, hide, overspread

Cŏv'er (kŭv'er), *n.* 1. Any thing which is laid, set, or spread upon, about, or over another, an envelope, a lid

2. Any thing which veils or conceals, a screen, disguise, a cloak "A handsome *cover* for imperfections" — *Collier*

3. The condition of concealment, shelter, or defense, protection

Being compelled to lodge in the field whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire — *Clarendon*

4. (*Hunting*) The woods, underbrush, &c, which shelter and conceal game, as, to beat a *cover*, to ride to *cover*

5. [Fr *couvert*.] A table cloth, and the other table furniture, especially, the table furniture for the use of one person at a meal, as, a dinner of fifty *covers*

Cŏv'er-chief (kŭv'er-chĭf), *n.* [See COVER and CHIEF.] A covering for the head [*Obs.*] — *Chaucer*

Cŏv'er-cle, *n.* [O Fr *covercle*, N Fr *couvercle*, from Lat *cooperculum*, from *cooperire* See COVER.] A small cover, a lid — *Browne*

Cŏv'ered (kŭv'erd), *a.* Designed or used for concealment, shelter, &c, as, a *covered* passage

Covered way (*Fort.*) a secure road of communication all round a fort, outside the ditch, having a banquette from which a grazing fire of musketry can be brought upon the glacis [See *Illust.* of *Bastion*.]

Cŏv'er-er, *n.* One who, or that which, covers

Cŏv'er-let, *n.* [O Fr *covrelit*, equivalent to *couvre lit*, from Fr *couvrir*, to cover, and *lit*, L *lectum*, bed.] The uppermost cover of a bed or any piece of furniture "Odored sheets and arras *coverlet*" — *Spenser*

Co-vērsed'-sine (vĕrst'), *n.* (*Geom.*) The versed sine of the complement of an arc or angle

Cŏv'er-shāme, *n.* Something used to conceal infamy — *Dryden*

Cŏv'er-slŭt, *n.* Something to cover or hide slut tishness — *Burke*

Cŏv'ert (kŭv'ert), *a.* [O Fr *covert*, p. p. of *covrir*. See COVER, *v. t.*]

1. Covered over, hid, secret disguised.

Whether of open war or *covert* guile — *Milton*

2. Sheltered, not open or exposed, protected, as, a *covert* alley or place

3. (*Law*) Under cover, authority, or protection, as, a *feme-covert*, a married woman who is considered as being under the protection and control of her husband.

Syn.—Hid, secret, private, covered, disguised See HID

Cŏv'ert, *n.* 1. A place which covers and protects, a shelter, a defense

A tabernacle for a *covert* from storm and from rain — *Isa.* iv. 6

The highwayman has darted from his *covert* by the wayside. — *Prescott*

2. Feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wing or tail of birds

Cŏv'ert-băr'on, *n.* (*Law*) Under the protection of a husband, married — *Burrill*

Cŏv'ert-ly, *adv.* Secretly, closely, in private, in sidiously

Among the poets, Persius *covertly* strikes at Nero — *Dryden*

Cŏv'ert-ness, *n.* Secrecy, privacy [*R.*] — *Bailey*

Cŏv'er-ture (-tūr), *n.* [O Fr *couverture*, now *couverture*, from *covrir, couvrir* See COVER, *v. t.*]

1. Covering, shelter, defense

2. (*Law*) The condition of a woman during marriage, because she is considered under the cover, influence, power, and protection of her husband, and therefore called a *feme-covert*, or *femme-covert*

Cŏv'ert-wāy (kŭv'ert-), *n.* (*Fort.*) The same as COVERED WAY See COVERED

Cŏv'et (kŭv'et), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COVETED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* COVETING.] [O Fr *covoiter, coveiter*, now *convoiter*, Pr *cobeitar*, It *cubitare*, from O Fr *coveitous, coveitos*, now *convoiteux*, from Lat. *cupidus*, eager, from *cupere*, to desire]

1. To wish for with eagerness, to desire possession of, — used in a good sense

Covet earnestly the best gifts — 1 *Cor.* xii. 31

2. To wish for inordinately or unlawfully, to lust after.

Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbor's house . . . wife, nor any thing that is thy neighbor's — *Ex.* xx. 17

Syn.—To long for, desire, hanker after

Cŏv'et, *v. i.* To have or indulge inordinate desire, — with *after*

Which [money] while some *coveted* after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows — 1 *Tim.* vi. 10

Cŏv'et-a-ble, *a.* Capable of or worthy of being coveted, desirable

Cŏv'et-er, *n.* One who covets

Cŏv'et-ing-ly, *adv.* With eager desire to possess

Cŏv'et-ise (-iz), *n.* [O Fr *covoitise, coveitise*, now *convoitise*, Pr *cobeitesa, cobeitia*, Sp *codicia*, O Sp *cobdicia*, It *cupidezza, cupidigia* See COVET, *v. t.*] Avarice [*Obs.*] — *Spenser*

Cŏv'et-ive-ness, *n.* (*Phren.*) Excessive desire of accumulating property, acquisitiveness

Cŏv'et-ous (kŭv'et-us), *a.* [O. Fr *covoitous, coveitos* See COVET, *v. t.*]

1. Very desirous, eager to obtain, — used in a good sense. "*Covetous* of wisdom and fair virtue" — *Shak.*

2. Inordinately desirous, excessively eager to obtain and possess, avaricious "I am not *covetous* for gold" — *Shak.*

Syn. — Avaricious, parsimonious, penurious, miserly, niggardly See AVARICIOUS

☞ To pronounce this word kuv'e-tus is a gross vulgarism

Cŏv'et-ous-ly, *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess, eagerly, avariciously

Cŏv'et-ous-ness, *n.* 1. Strong desire, eagerness. [*Rare.*]

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in *covetousness* — *Shak.*

2. A strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good, — usually in a bad sense.

Covetousness debaseth a man's spirit — *Tillotson*

Syn. — Avarice, cupidity, eagerness

Cŏv'ey (kŭv'ĭ), *n.* [Fr *couvee*, from *couve*, p. p. of *couver*, to sit or brood on, It *covare*, Pr *cobar*, from Lat *cubare*, to lie down, *incubare*, to brood.]

1. A brood or hatch of birds, an old bird with her brood of young Hence, a small flock or number of birds together, — said of game, as, a *covey* of partridges — *Addison*

2. A company, a set

Cŏv'in (kŭv'in), *n.* [O Fr *covine, convine*, from *convenir*, to agree, L. *convenire* See COVENANT.] (*Law*) A collusive or deceitful agreement or contrivance between two or more persons to prejudice a third — *Cowell*

Cŏv'ing, *n.* [See COVE.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) The projection of the upper stories of a house over the stories beneath. (*b*) The vertical sides or jambs of a fireplace — *Gwilt*

Cŏv'in-ous, *a.* (*Law*) Deceitful, collusive, fraudulent, dishonest

Cow (kou), *n.* *pl.* COWS, *old pl.* KINE [A S *cū*, Icel *kŷr*, O H Ger. *chuo*, M H Ger *kuo*, N H Ger *kuh*, D & Dan *koe*, Sw *ko*, Lat *cova*, Skt *gô*, nom *gaus*.]

1. The female of the bovine genus of animals

2. A kind of chimney cap, a cowl See COWL

Cow, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COWED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* COWING.] [Sw *kufva*, Dan *kue*, Icel *kuga*, to depress, or perhaps an abbreviation of to *coward*.] To depress with fear, to sink the spirits or courage, to oppress with habitual timidity and subservience

To vanquish a people already *cowed* and accustomed to flight — *Stock*

Cow'ard (kou'ard), *n.* [O Fr *couard, coard, couart*, Pr *cout*, Sp & Pg *cobarde*, It *codardo*, originally short tailed, as an epithet of the hare, from O Fr *cou, coue*, N Fr *queue*, Pr *cou, coha, coda, co.a*, It *coda*, Lat *cauda*, tail, and the termination *ard*, q. v., or perhaps one who turns tail, like a scared dog.]

1. A person who lacks courage to meet danger, a timid or pusillanimous man, a poltroon

A fool is nauseous, but a *coward* worse — *Dryden*

A *coward* does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes loses his life — *South*

2. (*Her.*) A lion borne in the escutcheon with his tail doubled between his legs

Syn —Craven, poltroon, dastard —COWARD CRAVEN, POLTROON, DASTARD *Coward* denotes literally one who slinks back like a terrified beast with the tail between the legs A *craven* is literally one who begs off, or shrinks at the approach of danger A *poltroon* is a mean-spirited coward *Dastard* has become one of the strongest terms of reproach in our language

A *coward*, a most devout *coward*, religious in it! — *Shak.*
Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?
— He is a *craven* and a villain else! — *Shak.*

For who but a *poltroon*, possessed with fear,
Such haughty insolence can tamely bear? — *Dryden.*
Dastard and drunkard, mean and insolent;
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost, but the last in fight. — *Dryden*

Cow'ard, *a.* 1. Destitute of courage, timid; base.

Fie, *coward* woman, and soft-hearted wretch — *Shak.*

2. Belonging to a coward, characterizing cowardice, proceeding from, or expressive of, fear or timidity "Loud and *coward* cries" — *Shak.*

Invading fears repel my *coward* joy — *Prior*

Cow'ard, *v. t.* To make timorous, to frighten.

This sleep betokeneth that which *cowardeth* a man's heart — *Foxe.*

Cow'ard ice (-is), *n.* [O Fr *couardise, coardise, couardie*, from *couard* See COWARD.] Want of courage to face danger timidity pusillanimity; fear of exposing one's person to harm "The *cowardice* of doing wrong" — *Milton.*

Cowardice alone is loss of fame — *Dryden.*

Cow'ard ize, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COWARDIZED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* COWARDIZING.] To render cowardly [*Obs.*]

Cow'ard li-ness, *n.* Want of courage, timidity, cowardice

Cow'ard ly, *a.* 1. Wanting courage to face danger, timid, timorous, fearful, pusillanimous

The *cowardly* rascals that ran from the battle have done this slaughter — *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from fear of danger, befitting a coward, mean, base

The *cowardly* rashness of those who dare not look danger in the face — *Burke.*

Syn Timid, fearful, timorous, dastardly pusillanimous, recreant, craven, faint hearted, chicken-hearted, white-livered, mean, base

Cow'ard ly, *adv.* In the manner of a coward, meanly, basely

Cow'ard ness, *n.* Cowardice [*Obs.*] — *Ld. Berners.*

Cow'ard ous, *a.* Cowardly [*Obs.*] — *Barret.*

Cow'ard ship, *n.* Cowardice [*Obs.*] — *Shak.*

Cow'-bāne, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of poisonous aquatic plants, *Cicuta*, often destructive to cattle — *London*

Cow'-bĕr'ry, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Vaccinium* (*Vitis idæa*), which bears berries of a red color, of an acid, astringent taste, and which are sometimes used in cookery

Cow'-cătch'er, *n.* A strong wooden or iron frame in front of a locomotive engine for catching or throwing off obstructions on a railway, such as cows, &c

Cow'die (kou'dĭ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A coniferous tree of New Zealand (*Dammara Australis*), which grows to a great size, — called also *Taurie*

Cow'er, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COWERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* COWERING.] [Of Ger *kauchen, lauern* and W *cwrian*, to cower, from *cwr*, corner] To sink by bending the knees, to crouch, to squat, to bend down through fear

Our dame sits *cowering* o'er a kitchen fire — *Dryden*

She buries it in the recesses of her bosom and there lets it *cower* and brood among the ruins of her peace — *Irving*

Cow'er, *v. t.* To cherish with care [*Obs.*] — *Spenser*

Cow'hage, *n.* [Hind *kaunch, kouch*.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant of the genus *Stizolobium*, having crooked pods covered with sharp hairs, which, penetrating the flesh, cause irritation and itching It is sometimes used in medicine as a vermifuge [Written also *cowhage* and *cowitch*.]

Cow'herd, *n.* [See HERD.] One whose occupation it is to tend cows

Cow'hide, *n.* 1. The hide of a cow

2. Leather made of the hide of a cow

3. A coarse riding whip made of cow's hide

Cow'hide, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COWHIDED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* COWHIDING.] To beat or whip with a cow hide

Cow'ish, *a.* Timorous, fearful, cowardly [*R.*] — *Shak.*

Cow'ish, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant growing in the valley of the Oregon, and producing tuberous roots, resembling the sweet potato in taste.

Cow'itch, *n.* See COWHAGE

Cowl, *n.* [A S *cuhle, cugle, cugele*, Prov Ger *kogel, gugel*, O Fr *coule, goule*, Pr *cogula*, Sp *cogulla*, Pg *cogula, cuculla*, It *cucullo*, L. Lat *cuculla, cucullus, cucullus*, from Lat. *cucullus*, cap, hood.]

1. A monk's hood or habit

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl*? — *Pope*

2. A cowl shaped cap for the top of chimneys, often movable with the direction of the wind. [Written also *cowl*.]

3. A vessel carried on a pole betwixt two persons for the conveyance of water — *Johnson.*

Cowled (kowld), *a.* 1. Wearing a cowl, hooded, as, a *cowled* monk

2. (*Bot.*) Shaped like a cowl, as, a *cowled* leaf

Cow'-leech, *n.* [See LEECH.] One who professes to heal the diseases of cows

Cow'-leech'ing, *n.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows

Cowl'ick, *n.* A tuft of hair turned up, — usually over the forehead, — as if licked by a cow

Cowl'-staff, *n.* A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons. — *Suckling*

Cō-work'er (wûrk'er), *n.* [*co*, for *con*, and *worker*, q. v.] One who works with another, a co-operator.

Cow'-pārs'ley, *n.* (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Chærophyllum* (*C. tremulum*)

Cow'-pārs'nip, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Heracleum*: the common species is *H sphondylium*, the wild parsnep. *Loudon*

Cow'-pēa, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of pea cultivated in the southern part of the United States, and used as a substitute for clover

Cow'-pŏx, *n* (*Med*) A pustular eruption of the cow, which, when communicated to the human system, as by inoculation, preserves from the small pox, — called also *kine pox* *Dunglison*

Cow'-quāke, *n.* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, *Briza* quaking-grass

Cow'ry (kou'ry), *n* [Hind *lauri*] A small shell, the *Cypræa moneta*, used for money in Africa and the East Indies the value, which is always small, varies at different places

Cow'slip, } *n* [Perhaps for *cow's leaf*] (*Bot*)
Cow'sl'-lip, } A species of *Primula* (*P veris*), or primrose, a plant appearing early in the spring in moist places, from the flowers of which a pleasant wine is sometimes made The American cowslip is of the genus *Dodecatheon* *Loudon*

Cow'g'-lĭng'wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Verbascum*, or mullein

Cow'-tree, *n* [Sp *palo de vaca*] (*Bot*) A tree of South America, which produces a nourishing fluid, resembling milk, the *Galactodendron utile*

Cow'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Chærophyllum*, or chervil

Cow'-whēat, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Melampyrum*, the seed of which resembles a grain of wheat, and gives a singularly black color to bread in which it is mixed *Loudon*

Cŏx, *n* A coxcomb, a simpleton, a gull

Go, you're a brainless *cox*, a toy, a fop *Beau & Fl*

Cŏx'cŏmb (-kōm), *n* [A corruption of *cock's comb*]

1 (*a*) A strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps (*b*) The cap itself *Shak*

2 The top of the head, or the head itself

We will belabor you a little better,
And beat a little more care into your *coxcomb* *Beau & Fl*

3 A vain, showy fellow, a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments, a fop a fool "A political *coxcomb*" *Grattan*

Things that I never disliked in my life,
Though clogged with a *coxcomb* and Kitty his wife *Goldsmith*

4 (*Bot*) A plant of several species, including the *Celosia cristata*, which produces red flowers resembling the comb of a cock

Cox-cŏmb'ic al (-kŏm'), *a* Befitting or indicating a coxcomb, foppish, conceited, fanciful

Studded all over in *coxcombical* fashion with little brass nails *W Irving*

Cox cŏmb'ic al ly, *adv* In the manner of a coxcomb, vainly, fantifully, foppishly

Cŏx'cŏmb ly (-kŏm), *a* Like a coxcomb [*Obs*]

Cŏx'cŏmb-ry (-kŏks'kōm rĭ), *n* The manners of a coxcomb

Cox cŏmb'ic al, *a.* Like or becoming a coxcomb coxcombical

Cox-cŏm'i-căl'i ty *n* The manner or character of a coxcomb, conceit, vanity, foppishness

Cox-cŏm'ic al ly, *adv* Coxcombically, conceitedly

Cox-fŭ'dix, *n* [Lat, hip bone] (*Anat*) The region of the trunk which is formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip joint, including the soft parts, the haunch *Dunglison*

Cŏx'swāin, *n* See COCKSWAIN

Coy, *a* [O Fr *coy coi, coit*, It *cheto*, Sp & Pg *quedo*, from Lat *quietus* quiet, p p of *quiescere*, to rest, from *quies*, rest] Shrinking from approach or familiarity, reserved, not accessible, shy strange "*Coy* and furtive graces" *W Irving*

Like Phœbus sung the no less amorous boy,
Like Daphne she, as lovely and as *coy* *Waller*

Syn —Shy, shrinking reserved modest, bashful, backward, distant See SHY

Coy, *v. t.* 1 To allure, to entice [*Obs*]

I'll mountebank their loves,
Coy their hearts from them *Shak*

2 To caress with the hand, to stroke

Come sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy* *Shak*

Coy, *v i* 1 To behave with reserve, to be silent or distant, to shrink from approach or familiarity

Thus to *coy* it
With one who knows you too! *Rowe*

2 To make difficulty, to be backward or unwilling, not freely to condescend

If he *coyed*
To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home *Shak*

Coy'ish, *a.* Somewhat coy or reserved *Warner*

Coy'ly, *adv.* With reserve, with disinclination to familiarity

Coy'ness, *n* Unwillingness to become familiar, disposition to avoid free intercourse by silence or retirement, reserve

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again *Dryden*

Syn.—Reserve, shrinking, shyness, backwardness, modesty, bashfulness

Coy'strel, *n.* See COISTREL.

Cŏz (kŭz), *n.* A contraction of *cousin* *Shak*

Cŏz'en (kŭz'n), *v t* [*imp & p. p.* COZENED; *p pr. & vb n* COZENING] [Either from *cousin*, to deceive through pretext of relationship, or from Ger *kosen, liebkosen*, to wheedle, flatter See COZY] To cheat, to defraud, to beguile, to deceive, usually by small arts, or in a pitiful way

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness and neglect, does the same thing with him that corruptly acts himself to cozen it *L'Estrange*

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters *Locke*

Cŏz'en age (kŭz'n-āj), *n* The art or practice of cozening, artifice, trick fraud *Shak*

Cŏz'en er, *n* One who cheats or defrauds.

Cŏz'zier, *n* See COSIER

Cŏz'zi-ly, *adv* Snugly comfortably

Cŏz'zy, *a* [*compar* COZIER, *superl* COZIEST] [Fr *causer*, to talk, chat, from Ger *losen*, O H Ger *chôsôn*] [Written also *cosy*]

1 Snug, comfortable, easy

2 Chatty talkative social [*Inq*]

Crăb, *n* [A S *crabba*, Icel *krabbi*, S & *krabba*, L Ger & Dan *krabbe*, D *krab*, from Lat *carabus*, a kind of sea crab, Gr καραβος]

1 (*Zool*) An animal of the class *Crustacea*, having the body covered by a crust like shell called the *carapax* It has ten legs, the front pair of which terminate in claws See CRUSTACEA

Crab

2 [See CRAB, *a*] (*Bot*) A wild apple, or the tree producing it, — so named from its harsh taste

When roasted *crabs* hiss in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the staring owl *Shak*

3 (*Mech*) (*a*) A form of crane used for raising or moving heavy weights (*b*) A contrivance for launching ships or raising them into a dock

4 A peevish, morose person

To catch a crab to fall backward by missing a stroke in rowing.

Crăb, *v t* 1 To cause to be bitter, morose, or difficult, to embitter

It is easy to observe how age or sickness sours or *crabs* our nature *Ghamdle*

2 To beat with a crab stick

Get you to bed, drab,
Or I'll *crab* your shoulders *J Fletcher*

Crăb, *a* [Akin to Gael & Ir *garbh*, Armor & W *garv, garw*, rough, harsh, L *acerbus*, sour, harsh, Ger *herb*] Sour, rough, austere

Crăb'-ăp'ple, *n* A certain small, sour apple, borne by some varieties of *Pyrus*, as, the *Malus coronaria* See CRAB, 2

Crăb'bed (60), *a* [From *crab*]

1 Characterized by, or manifesting, sourness, peevishness, or moroseness, harsh cross, — applied to feelings, disposition, or manners

2 Characterized by harshness or roughness unpleasing — applied to things as, a *crabbed* taste

3 Occasioning sour, peevish or unpleasant feelings difficult, perplexing trying "*Crabbed* undertakings of goodly obedience" *Hammond*

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and *crabbed* as dull fools suppose *Milton*

What'er the *crabbed* author hath,
He understood by implicit faith *Hudibras*

Crăb'bed ly, *adv* In a sour, peevish, or morose manner with perplexity

Crăb'bed-ness, *n* The state of being crabbed sourness, peevishness, harshness roughness perplexity "*Crabbedness* of visage *Holland* "Mathematics, with their *crabbedness* and intricacy" *Howell*

Crăb'by, *a* Somewhat sour, difficult or perplexing "Persius is *crabby*, because ancient" *Marston*

Crăb'ber, *n* The water-rat *Walton*

Crăb'-făced (-fast), *a* Having a sour, peevish, or perplexed countenance "A *crab faced* mistress" *Beau & Fl*

Crăb'-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A grass of the genus *Digitaria* (*D sanguinalis*), — called also *finger grass* (*b*) A grass of the genus *Eleusine* (*E Indica*), — called also *dog's tail grass* and *wire grass*, &c

Crăb'lite (49), *n* (*Paleon*) A fossil crustacean of the crab kind

Crăb'-louse, *n* A species of louse infesting the human body

Crā'bro, *n* [Lat, a hornet] (*Entom*) A genus of hymenopterous insects, including the hornet

Crăb'g'-ēyes (-ĭz), *n pl* Concretions formed in the stomach of crawfish and used in medicine

Crăb'-tree, *n* The tree that bears crab-apples

Crăb'-yāwg, *n* (*Med*) A disease in the West Indies, a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard, callous lips *Dunglison*

Crăck, *v t* [*imp & p p* CRACKED (krăkt), *p pr & vb n* CRACKING] [Fr *craquer*, D *braken*, Dan *krakke*, Ger *krachen*, Gael & Ir *crac*]

1 To break without entire separation of the parts, to burst into chinks, to shiver, to fissure, as, to *crack* glass or ice.

One vial full of Edward's sacred blood
Is *cracked*, and all the precious liquor spilt *Shak*

2. To rend with grief or pain, to affect deeply with sorrow; to distress, hence, to disorder, to derange

O, madam, my old heart is *cracked* *Shak*
He thought none poets till their brains were *cracked* *Roscommon*

3 To cause to sound abruptly and sharply, with noise like that of rending, to snap, as, to *crack* a whip

4 To utter smartly and sententiously, as, to *crack* a joke

5 To cry up, to extol, to puff, — followed by *up* [*Low*]

Crăck, *v i* 1 To open in chinks to become fissured, to be fractured without quite separating into parts, to burst

By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling *Boyle*

2 To go to pieces, to be ruined or impaired.

The credit of exchequer *cracks*, when little comes in and much goes out *Dryden.*

3 To utter a loud or sharp, sudden sound.

I will board her though she chide as loud
As thunder when the clouds in autumn *crack* *Shak*

4 To utter vain, pompous blustering words, to brag to boast, — with *of* [*Low*]

Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack* *Shak.*

Crăck, *n* [See *supra*]

1 A partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without a perceptible opening a chink or fissure a narrow breach a crevice, as, a *crack* in timber or in a wall, or in glass

2 A sharp sound uttered abruptly or with vehemence, the sound of any thing suddenly rent, a violent report, as, the *crack* of a falling house, the *crack* of a whip

3 The tone of voice when changed at puberty.

Though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack* *Shak.*

4 Craziness of intellect insanity lunacy.

5 A crazy person, an insane man

I can not get Parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector *Addison*

6 A boast "*Cracks* and brags" *Burton.*

7 A boaster "Vain-glorious *cracks*" *Spenser.*

8 Breach of chastity [*Obs*] *Shak.*

9 A prostitute [*Low*]

10 A boy, generally a pert, lively boy, one that *cracks* or boasts

Since we are turned *cracks* let us study to be like *cracks* practice their language and behaviors act freely, carelessly, capriciously, as if our veins ran with quicksilver *B Jonson*

11 A brief time, an instant, as, to be with one in a *crack* [*Low*]

Crăck, *a* Of superior excellence having qualities to be boasted of [*Colloq*] "One of our *crack* speakers in the Commons" *Dickens*

Crăck'-brāined, *a* Having an impaired intellect, crazy

Crăck'er, *n* 1 One who or that which, cracks.

2 A noisy boaster a swaggering fellow

What *cracker* is this same that deals our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath? *Shak*

3 A small fire work, composed of a thick roll of paper containing a little powder, and exploding with a sharp noise

4 A hard biscuit

5 One of a poor class of whites in the southern part of the United States as, a Georgia *cracker*. [*Cant, U S*] *Bartlett*

Crăck'-hĕmp, *n* A wretch deserving or destined to be hung, a gallows bird — called also *crack-rope*

Crăck'le (krăk'l) *v t* [Diminutive of *crack*] To make slight cracks to make small, abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated, to decrepitate, as, burning thorns *crackle*

Crăck'ling *n* 1 The making of small, abrupt cracks or reports frequently repeated

As the *crackling* of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of the fool *Eccl* vii 6

2 The rind of roasted pork

3 (*pl*) Food for dogs made from the refuse of tallow melting

Crăck'nel *n* [From *crack*] Cf Fr *craquelin*, D *krakeling*] A certain kind of hard brittle cake or biscuit *Spenser*

Crăck'-rōpe *n* See CRACK HEMP

Crăck'-skŭll *n* One whose intellect is impaired, a thoughtless fellow

Crăcks'man, *n* A burglar [*Slang*]

Cra cō'vi an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Cracow

Crah'cōwes, *n pl* Long toed boots or shoes formerly worn in many parts of Europe, — so called from *Cracow*, in Poland where they were first worn in the fourteenth century *Fairholt.*

Crā'dle (krā'dl), *n* [A S *cradol*, *cradol* Cf W *cryd*, to shake or rocking a cradle, *crydu*, *crydlan*, *crydlaw* In *cruathanum*, Gael *crath*, to shake]

1 A movable bed, so constructed as to rock, for the use of infants hence, the place in which any thing is nurtured or protected in the earlier period of its existence

No sooner was I crept out of my *cradle*,
Than I was made a king, at nine months old *Shak*

2 The condition of infancy, or very early life

They should scarcely depart from a form of worship in which they had been educated from their *cradles* *Clarendon.*

3. (*Agric*) An instrument added to a scythe, for cutting grain. It consists of a light framework of long, flexible teeth parallel to the scythe, designed to receive the grain as cut, and to lay it evenly in swaths.

4. (*Engraving*) An instrument used especially in preparing plates for mezzotints It consists of a flat piece of tempered steel properly prepared with teeth and fitted to a handle, which, by a rocking motion, raises burrs on the surface of the plate, so laying the ground

5 (*Ship-building*) A frame work of timbers used to support a vessel about to be launched, also, a similar framework used to support vessels when drawn up an inclined plane, or across a narrow strip of land

6 (*Surg*) A case for a broken bone

Crā'dle, *v t* [*imp & p p* CRADLED, *p. pr & vb n.* CRADLING]

1 To lay in a cradle, to rock in a cradle, to compose or quiet

It *cradles* their fears to sleep *D A Clark*

2 To nurse in infancy.

He that hath been *cradled* in majesty will not leave the throne to play with beggars *Glanville*

3 To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain

Crā'dle, *v i* To lie or lodge, as in a cradle *Shak*

Crā'dle-hōle, *n* A gulley across a sleigh track, of a kind often produced by much travel [*U S*]

Crā'dle-scythe (krā'dl sīth), *n* A scythe made broader than an ordinary one, to be used in a cradle for cutting grain

Crā'dling, *n* **1** The act of using a cradle

2 (*Arch*) The timber, ribs, and pieces in arched ceilings, to which the laths are nailed *Gwilt*

3 (*Coopering*) Cutting a cask into two pieces lengthwise, in order to enable it to pass a narrow place, the two parts being afterward united

Crāft (6), *n* [A S *cræft*, strength, power, art, Ger, Sw, & Dan *kraft*, power, Icel *kraptr* Cf W *cref, cryff*, strong]

1 Art or skill, dexterity in particular manual employment, hence, the occupation or employment itself, manual art, a trade

A poem is the work of the poet, poesy is his skill or *craft* of making *B Jonson*

Since the birth of time, throughout all ages and nations Has the *craft* of the smith been held in repute *Longfellow*

2 Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense, or applied to bad purposes, artifice, guile skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by deceit "*Craft* against vice I must apply" *Shak*

You have that crooked wisdom which is called *craft*, which is a sign of pusillanimity *Hobbes*

The chief priests and the scribes sought how they might take him by *craft*, and put him to death *Mark* xiv

3 (*Naut*) Vessels of any kind *Totten*

Small craft, small vessels of any kind, as sloops schooners, cutters, &c

Crāft, *v i* To play tricks, to indulge in deceit [*Obs*] "You have *crafted* fair" *Shak*

Crāft'i ly, *adv* [See CRAFTY] With craft, cunning, or guile, artfully, cunningly, with more art than honesty

Crāft'i ness, *n* Dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose, cunning, artifice, stratagem

He taketh the wise in their own *crafiness* *Job* v 1

Crāfts'man, *n pl* CRĀFTS'MEN One skilled in a manual occupation, an artificer, a mechanic

Crāfts'más-ter, *n* One skilled in his craft or trade, one of superior cunning "In cunning persuasion his *craftsmaster*" *Holland*

Crāft'y, *a* **1** Relating to, or characterized by, skill, dexterous "*Crafty* work" *Piers Plowman*

2 Skillful at deceiving others, cunning, wily "A pair of *crafty* knaves" *Shak*

But while, with anxious care and *crafty* wiles, You would enlarge the limits of your state *J Baillie*

Syn.—Cunning artful wily, sly, fraudulent, deceitful, subtle, shrewd See CUNNING

Crāg, *n* [W *craig*, Gael & Ir *creag*, Corn *karak*, Armor *karrek*]

1 A steep, rugged rock, a rough, broken rock, or point of a rock

2 (*Geol*) A partially compacted bed of gravel mixed with shells, of the tertiary age *Dana*

Crāg, *n* [D *kraag*, Ger *krage, kragen*, throat, neck, and collar Cf CRAW]

1. The human neck

They looken big, as bulls that have been bate, And beaten the *crag* so stiff and so state *Spenser*

2 The neck-piece or rack of mutton

Crāg'ged (60), *a* Full of *crags* or broken rocks, rough; rugged, abounding with prominences, points, and inequalities

Crāg'ged ness, *n* The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks

Crāg'gi ness, *n* The state of being craggy

Crāg'gy, *a* Full of crags, abounding with broken rocks, rugged with projecting points of rocks, as, the *craggy* side of a mountain, a *craggy* cliff

From the *craggy* ledge, the poppy hangs asleep *Tennyson*

Crāil, *n.* A kind of basket made of osiers. See CREEL

Crāke, *n.* A boast See CRACK *Spenser.*

Crāke, *v i.* To utter boastfully [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Crāke, *v. i.* To brag; to boast; to crack. [*Obs.*] See CRACK, *v. i.* *Spenser.*

Crāke, *n* [Icel. *kráka*, crow, and *krákr*, raven, Sw. *kråka*, Dan. *krage*, D *kraai*, O. H. Ger. *crahe, chrâa, chrd*, M. H Ger. *krâe*, N. H. Ger. *krähe* Cf CROW] (*Ornith*) A species of *Rallus* or rail (*R. crex*), found among grass, corn, broom, or furze, — so called from its singular cry, the corn crake.

Crāke'-bĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot.*) A shrub and its fruit, a species of *Empetrum*, the crow-berry. See CROWBERRY

Crā'ker, *n* One who boasts, a braggart [*Obs*]

Crăm, *n* **1** (*Weaving*) A warp having more than two threads passing through each dent or split of the reed

2 All miscellaneous matters of information pertaining to the classics and classical antiquities, not included under composition and translation [*Colloq Eng. Universities*] *Bristed*

Crăm, *v t* [*imp & p p* CRAMMED, *p pr & vb n* CRAMMING] [A-S *crammian*, to cram, Sw *kramma*, to press, Ger *krammen, krimmen*, to seize or grasp with the claws]

1 To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another, to stuff, to crowd, to fill to superfluity, as, to *cram* any thing into a basket or bag, to *cram* a room with people

Suffer us to famish, and their storehouses *crammed* with grain! *Shak*

2 To fill with food beyond satiety, to stuff.

Children would be freer from diseases if they were not *crammed* so much by fond mothers *Locke*

3 To qualify for public examination by special preparation [*Colloq Eng and U S Universities*]

Crăm, *v. i.* **1** To eat greedily or beyond satiety, to stuff *Pope*

2 To make preparation for an examination by a hasty review of studies [*Colloq Eng and U. S. Universities*]

Crăm'bo, *n* [Cf CRAMP, *n*, difficult]

1 A play in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme

I saw in one corner a cluster of men and women, diverting themselves with a game at *crambo* I heard several double rhymes which raised a great deal of mirth *Addison*

2 A word rhyming with another word "Every *crambo* he could get" *Swift.*

Cra-mol'ĭe, *a* [Fr *cramoisi*, crimson. See **Cra-mol'ĭgy,** } CRIMSON] Crimson.

A splendid scignior, magnificent in *cramoisy* velvet *Motley*

Crămp, *n* [D & Sw *tramp*, Dan *krampe*, Ger. *krampf*, whence Fr *crampe*]

1 That which confines or contracts, a limit, a restriction

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind *L'Estrange*

2 [Sw *trampa*, Dan *krampe*, D *kram*, Ger *krampe*, from O H Ger *chrampf*, crooked, from *chrimphan*, to crook, bend Cf CRAMP] A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c, a cramp iron

3 An iron instrument, having a screw at one end and a movable shoulder at the other, used for closely compressing the joints of framework *Gwilt*

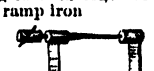

Cramp

4 A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape

5 (*Med*) A spasmodic and painful contraction of a muscle or muscles of the body

The *cramp* divers nights griped him in his legs *Sir T More*

Crămp, *v. t* [*imp & p p* CRAMPED (krămpt), *p pr & vb n* CRAMPING]

1 To hold tightly pressed together to restrain from free action, to confine and contract, to impede, to check

The mind may be as much *cramped* by too much knowledge as by ignorance *Lamb*

2 To fasten, confine, or hold with a cramp or cramp iron

3 To form on a cramp, as, to *cramp* boot legs

4 To afflict with cramp or spasmodic contraction of the muscles

I can laugh, heartily laugh, When the gout *cramps* my joints *Ford*

Crămp, *a* [See *supra*] Characterized by difficulty or harshness, knotty, crooked [*Rare*]

Care being taken not to add any *cramp* reasons for this opinion *Coleridge*

Crămp'-bĭrk, *n* (*Med*) A plant having a very acid fruit — sometimes used in medicine

Crămp'-bōne, *n* The patella of a sheep, — so called because formerly employed as a charm for the cramp *Halliwell*

He could turn *cramp-bones* into chess-men *Dickens*

Crămp'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) The torpedo, or electric ray, the touch of which affects a person with a slight shock of electricity.

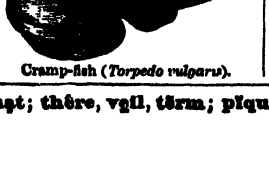

Cramp-fish (*Torpedo vulgaris*).

Crămp'-I'ron (-*I*-urn), *n* A piece of metal, usually iron, having the ends turned up, and used for binding things together, as large stones in masonry; a cramp

Crămp'it, *n.* [See *supra.*]

1. A piece of metal at the tip of a sword sheath; a chape

2 A cramp iron.

Crămp'o-nee', *a.* [Fr.] (*Her*) Having a cramp or square piece at the end; — said of a cross so furnished

Cram-poons', *n pl* [Fr *crampon*, from O. H. Ger *chrampf*, crooked See CRAMP, *n*]

1 Hooked pieces of iron, something like double calipers, for raising stones, lumber, and other heavy materials

2 (*Mil*) Iron instruments with sharp points worn on the shoes to assist in gaining or keeping a foothold, as in case of a storming party about to climb ramparts *Ogilvie.*

Crămp'-ring, *n* A ring formerly supposed to have virtue in averting or curing cramp, as having been consecrated with certain ceremonies on Good Friday

Crămp'y, *a* **1** Diseased with cramp.

2 Productive of, or abounding in, cramps. "This *crampy* country" *Howitt.*

Crăn, } *n.* [Scot, from Gael *crann*] A quantity

Crāne, } equal to the contents of a barrel, as, a *cran* of ' a [*Scot*] *H Miller*

Crāne'r ,e, *n* [From *crane* L Lat *cranagium*]

1 The liberty of using a crane at a wharf for raising wares from a vessel

2 The money or price paid for the use of a crane.

Crăn'bĕr ry, *n* [From *crane*, because its slender stalk has been compared to the long legs and neck of a crane, Ger *kranbeere, kronsbeere*] (*Bot*) A red, sour berry, much used for making sauce, &c, the fruit of two species of *Oxycoccus* The cranberry of the United States is the *O macrocarpus*, that of Europe is *O palustris*

Crane (*Grus cinerea*)

Crănch, *v t* See CRAUNCH

Crāne, *n* [A S *cran*, D & L Ger *kraan*, H Ger. *kranich*, allied with Gr γέρανος, Lat *grus*, W & Arm *garan*, Corn *gruna*, Sw *trane*, Dan *trane*]

1 (*Ornith*) A wading bird of the genus *Grus*, having a long, straight bill, and long legs and neck

2 [D & L. Ger *kraan*, H Ger *krahn*, Sw. *kran*, Dan *trane*, Gr. γέρανος] (*a*) A machine for raising, lowering, and moving heavy weights It consists of an arm, or piece of timber, projecting from a post, and furnished with the necessary tackle or pulleys, windlass, &c , — so called from a fancied similarity between its arm and the neck of a crane (*b*) A similar arm turning on a vertical axis or support, in a fireplace for supporting kettles, &c , over a fire

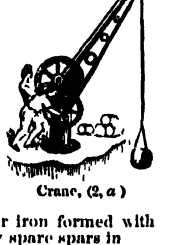

Crane, (2, *a*)

3 A siphon, or bent pipe, for drawing liquors out of a cask

4 (*Naut*) A piece of wood or iron formed with two arms, used, in pairs, to stow spare spars in

Crāne, *v t* To cause to rise, to raise, as if by a crane, — with *up* [*Rare*]

What instruments are used in *craning* up a soul sunk below the center to the highest heavens *Lates*

An upstart *craned* up to the height he has *Massinger*

Crāne'-fly, *n* (*Entom*) A slender, two winged insect, of the genus *Tipula*

Crāne's'-bill, *n* **1** (*Bot*) The plant *Geranium*, of many species, — so named from an appendage of the seed vessel, which resembles the beak of a crane or stork

2 A pair of long-beaked pincers used by surgeons

Crā'nĭ, *n* See KRENG.

Crā'nĭ al, *a* Belonging to the cranium "*Cranial* characters" *Carpenter.*

Crā'nĭ-ŏg'no my, *n.* [Gr *κρανίον*, N Lat *cranium*, the skull, and γνώμων, one who knows or examines, from γνόναι, γιγνώσκειν, to know] The doctrine or science which treats of the form and other characteristics of the skull, craniology *Good.*

Crā'nĭ-o lŏg'ĭc al, *a* Pertaining to craniology

Crā'nĭ ŏl'o gĭst, *n* One who treats of craniology, or one who is versed in the science of the cranium, a phrenologist

Crā'nĭ ŏl'o gy, *n.* [Gr *κρανίον*, skull, and λόγος, discourse, λέγειν, to speak] The science which investigates the structure and uses of the skulls in various animals, particularly as determining or exhibiting their specific character and intellectual powers, phrenology

Crā'nĭ-ŏm'e ter, *n.* [Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, and μέτρον, measure] An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.

Crā'nĭ-o-mĕt'rĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to craniometry.

Crā'ni-ŏm'e-try, *n.* The art of measuring the crania, or skulls, of animals, for discovering their specific differences.

Crā'ni-ŏs'co-pist, *n.* [See *infra.*] One skilled in, or professing, cranioscopy.

It was found of equal dimensions in a literary man whose skull puzzled the *craniosopists* *Coleridge*

Crā'ni-ŏs'co-py, *n.* [Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] The examination of the skull with a view to discover the parts of the brain which are supposed to be the organs of particular passions or faculties.

Crā'ni-ŭm, *n.*; *pl.* **CRĀ'NI-Ă.** [N Lat., from Gr *κρανίον*.] (*Anat.*) The skull of an animal, the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain, brain pan.

Crănk, *n.* [Cf D *kring*, L Ger *krunk*, Icel. *kringr*, circle, Sw *krung*, round about.]

1. (*Mach.*) A bend in, or a bent portion of, an axis, serving as a handle for communicating circular motion, as the

1, single crank; 2, double crank; ", bell-crank

crank of a grindstone, or to change circular into reciprocating motion, as in a saw-mill, or reciprocating into circular motion, as in a steam-engine. See also BELL-CRANK

2. Any bend, turn, or winding, as of a passage.

I send it [food] through the rivers of your blood,
And through the *cranks* and offices of man;
The strongest nerves, and small inferior veins,
From me receive that natural competency
Whereby they live *Shak.*

3. A twist or turn in speech; a conceit, consisting in a change of the form or meaning of a word

Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles *Milton*

4. A cheat or impostor. [*Obs.*]

Thou art a counterfeit *crank*, a cheater *Lupton*

Crănk, *a.* [A S *cranc*, weak, Icel *krānkr*, D & Ger *krank*, sick, weak.]

1. (*Naut.*) Liable to capsize or be overset, as a ship when she is too narrow, or has not sufficient ballast, or is loaded too high, to carry full sail

2. Full of spirit, brisk, lively

As cockle on his dunghill crowing *crank* *Spenser*

Crănk, *v. t.* Same as CRANKLE

Crănk'-bird, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of wood pecker of very small size

Crănked (krăngkt), *a.* Formed with a bend or crank, as, a *cranked* axle

Crănk'le, *v. i.* [See CRANK, *n.*, and CRINKLE.] To run in a winding course, to bend, wind, and turn

See how this river comes me *cranking* in! *Shak.*

Crănk'le (krăngk'l), *v. t.* To break into bends, turns, or angles, to crinkle

Old Vaga's stream
Cranking her banks *Philips*

Crănk'le, *n.* A bend or turn, a crinkle, an angular prominence

Crănk'ness, *n.* 1 (*Naut.*) Liability to be overset, — said of a ship

2 Stoutness, erectness

Crănk'-pin, *n.* (*Mach.*) A cylindrical piece joining the ends of the crank arms, and attached to the connecting rod, or, if the crank has but one arm, the pin projects from the end of it

Crănk'y, *a.* Same as CRANK, *a*

Crăn'nied (krăn'nid), *a.* [See CRANNY.] Having rents, chinks, or fissures, as, a *crannied* wall

Crăn'ny, *n.* [Fr *cran*, Lat *crena*, notch.]

1 A small, narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall, or other substance

In a firm building the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone fitted to the *crannies* *Dryden*

2. A secret, retired place, a hole

He peeped into every *cranny* *Isbuthnot*

3 (*Glass-making.*) An iron instrument for forming the necks of glasses

Crăn'ny, *a.* [Probably for *cranky*. See CRANK, *a*, 2.] Quick, giddy, thoughtless *Halliwell*

Crăn'ny, *v. i.* 1. To make crannies.

2. To haunt or enter by crannies

All tenantless, save to the *crannying* wind *Byron*

Cran-tā'ra, *n.* [Gael *creantarigh*, cross of shame.] The fiery cross which formed the rallying symbol in the Highlands of Scotland, on any sudden emergency, — so called because disobedience to what the symbol implied brought infamy upon the offender *Ogilvie*

Crānts, *n.* [Ger *kranz*, Icel & D *krans*.] A garland carried before the bier of a maiden, and hung over her grave. [*Obs.*]

She is allowed her virgin *crants* *Shak.*

Crăp'au-dine, *a.* (*Arch.*) Turning on pivots at the top and bottom, — said of a door.

Crăp'au-dine, *n.* (*Far.*) An ulcer on the coronet of a horse. *Bailey*

Crāpe, *n.* [Fr *crêpe*, from Lat. *crispus*, curled, crisped.] A thin, transparent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without crossing. It is much used for mourning garments, also for gowns and the dress of the clergy

A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn *Pope*

Crāpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAPED (krāpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAPING.] [Fr. *crêper*, from Lat *crispare*, to curl, crisp, from *crispus*.] To form into ringlets, to curl, as, to *crape* the hair

Crāpe'-fish, *n.* Salted codfish hardened by pressure *Kane*

Crăp'nel, *n.* A hook or drag. See GRAPNEL

Crăp'ple (krăp'l), *n.* [See GRAPPLE.] A claw [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Crăp'u-lĕnce, } *n.* [Lat *crapula*, Gr. *κραιπαλη*.] Same
Crăp'ŭ-lĕncy, } as CRAPULENCE

Crăp'ŭ-lence, *n.* The sickness occasioned by intemperance, surfeit. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Crăp'ŭ-lent, } *a.* [Lat *crapulentus*, *crapulosus*,
Crăp'ŭ-lous, } Fr *crapuleux*. See *supra*.] Surcharged with liquor, sick by intemperance [*Rare.*]

Syn. — Drunken, intoxicated, inebriated

Crăp'y, *a.* Resembling crape

Crâre, *n.* [O Fr *craier*, *creer*, *croyer*, L Lat *craiera*, *crayera*, perhaps from Ger *kruger*, D *kruger*, warrior.] A slow, unwieldy trading vessel [*Obs.*] [Written also *crayer* and *cray*.]

To show what coast thy sluggish *crare*
Might easiliest harbor in *Shak.*

Crāse, *v. t.* To crush or bruise; to weaken [*Obs.*]

Crăsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRASHED (krăsht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRASHING.] [O Fr & Pr *crousir*, It *crosciare*, from Goth *krustan*, to gnash, crush, grate. Cf CRUSH.] To break to pieces violently, to dash with tumult and violence [*Rare.*] *Mallet*

Crăsh, *v. i.* To make a loud, clattering sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once

When convulsions cleave the laboring earth
Before the dismal yawn appears the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses *crash* *Smith*

Crăsh, *n.* 1 The loud, mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once

The gilded *roofs* and towers of stone,
Now instant all around,
With sudden *crash* and dreadful groan,
Rush thundering to the ground *Mickle*

2 [Lat *crasus*.] Coarse linen cloth

Crā'sis, *n.* [Gr *κρασις*, from *κεραννυναι*, to mix.]

1 (*Med.*) A mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as, the *crasis* of the blood of humors, &c., hence, constitution, temperament *Dunglison*

2 (*Gram.*) A contraction of two vowels into one long vowel, or into a diphthong; as, *cogo* for *coago*, *nil* for *nihil*

Crăss, *a.* [Lat *crassus*, thick, fat, gross.] Gross, thick, coarse, not elaborated or refined [*Obs.*] "*Crass* and fumid exhalations." *Browne* "*Crass* ignorance." *Cudworth*

Crăss'a-ment, *n.* [Lat *crassamentum*, from *crassare*, to make thick, from *crassus*.] The thick part of any fluid, especially of the blood, a clot

Crăss'i-ment, *n.* The same as CRASSAMENT

Crăss'i-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat *crassitudo*.] Grossness, coarseness, thickness *Bacon*

Crăss'ness, *n.* Grossness [*Obs.*] *Glanville*

Crăs'ti-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat *crastinus*, *a.*, *cras*, to-morrow, from *cras*, to-morrow.] The act of putting off till to-morrow, procrastination [*Obs.*]

Crā-tæ'gus, *n.* [N Lat., from Gr *κραταιγος*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of small, hardy trees, much used for ornamental purposes; the hawthorn

Crătch, *n.* [Fr *crèche*, crib, manger, Pr *crepa*, *crepcha*, It *greppia*, from O H Ger *krippa*, *krippa*, N H Ger *krippe*, crib.] A manger or open frame for hay, crib

Began from first where He encradled was
In simple *cratch*, wrapt in a wad of hay *Spenser*

Cratch-cradle, a representation of the figure of the cratch, made upon the fingers with a string, a child's game, — called also *scratch cradle* and *cat's-cradle*

Crătch, *n.* See SCRATCH

Crāte, *n.* [Lat *crates*.] A basket or hamper of wicker work used for the transportation of china, crockery, and similar wares

Crā'ter, *n.* [Lat *crater*, *cratera*, from Gr *κραατηρ*, a mixing vessel, the mouth of a volcano, from *κερανυναι*, to mix.]

1 The aperture or mouth of a volcano

2 (*Astron.*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere, called the *Cup*

Cra tĕr'i fôrm, *a.* [Lat *crater* and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a goblet

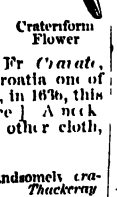

Crateriform Flower

Crā'ter-ous, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a crater [*R.*] *Browning*

Crătnch (krinch), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAUNCHED (krinchť), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAUNCHING.] [Cf D *schransen*, to eat greedily.] To crush with the teeth, to chew with violence and noise; to crunch *Swift*

Cra vāt', *n.* [Fr *cravate*, It *cravatta*, Sp *corbata*, Pg *caravata*, from Fr *Croate*, Sp *Corvato*, a Croat, an inhabitant of Croatia one of a body of Austrian troops, from whom, in 1636, this article of dress was adopted in France.] A neck cloth, a piece of fine muslin, silk, or other cloth, worn by men about the neck.

Cra-vāt'ed, *a.* Having on a cravat.

The young men faultlessly appointed, handsomely cravatted *Thackeray*

Crāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAVING.] [A-S. *crafian*, Icel. *krefja*, Sw. *kräfva*, Dan. *kræve*.]

1. To ask with earnestness or importunity, to ask with submission or humility, as a dependent, to beg, to entreat, to beseech, to implore.

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardon *Shak.*
Joseph went in boldly unto Pilate, and *craved* the body of Jesus *Mark* xv 43.

2 To call for, as a gratification, to long for, to require or demand, as, the stomach *craves* food.

☞ This verb is sometimes used with *for* before the thing sought. "Once one may *crave for* love." *Suckling*

Syn. — To ask, seek, beg, beseech, implore, entreat, solicit

Crā'ven, *n.* [Probably from *crave*, one who craves or begs for his life when vanquished.] [Formerly written also *cravant* and *cravent*.] One who, being vanquished in trial by battle, has *craved* or begged his life of his antagonist, hence, a recreant, a coward, a weak hearted, spiritless fellow

King Henry But at this soldier keep his oath?
Fluellen He is a *craven* and a villain else *Shak.*

Syn. — Coward, poltroon, dastard. See COWARD

Crā'ven, *a.* Cowardly with meanness. "A *craven* heart." *Shak.*

The poor *craven* bridegroom said never a word *W Scott*

Crā'ven (krā'vn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAVENED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAVENING.] To make recreant, weak, or cowardly [*Obs.*]

There is a prohibition so divine,
That *cravens* my weak hand *Shak.*

Crā'ver, *n.* One who craves or begs

Crā'ving-ly, *adv.* In an earnest or craving manner

Crā'ving-ness, *n.* The state of craving

Craw, *n.* [D *kraag*, Ger *kragc*, *kragen*, Sw *kräfta*, Dan *kroe*, throat, crop. Cf CRAG.] The crop or first stomach of fowls *Ray*

Craw'-fish, } *n.*
Crāy'-fish, }

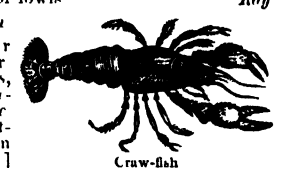

Craw-fish

[Corrupted either from O H Ger *krebi*, now *krebs*, or from Fr *ecrevisse*, O Fr *escrevisse*, which is itself derived from O H Ger *krebi*.] (*Zool.*) A species of crustacean of the genus *Astacus*, resembling the lobster, but smaller, found in fresh water streams. It is esteemed very delicate food. See CRUSTACEA.

Crawl, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAWLED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAWLING.] [Dan *kravle*, Icel *krafla*, Sw *krafla*, L Ger *krabbeln*, D *krabbelen*, *grabbelen*, diminutive of *krabben*, *grappen*, Scot *crowl*.]

1 To move slowly by drawing the body along the ground, as a worm, or to move slowly on the hands and knees or feet, as a human being to creep

A worm finds what it searches after only by feeling as it *crawls* from one thing to another *Grew*

2 To move or advance in a feeble, slow, or awkward manner

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room *Arbuthnot*

3 To advance slowly and slyly; to insinuate one's self, to advance or gain influence by servile or obsequious conduct

Again there is sprung up
A heretic an arch one Cranmer one
Hath *crawled* into the favor of the king *Shak.*
Absurd opinions *crawl* about the world *South*

4 To have the sensation as of insects creeping about the body

Crawl, *n.* The act or motion of crawling; slow motion, as of a creeping animal

Crawl, *n.* [Cf D *kraal*, inclosure; park.] A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea coast, for containing fish

Crawl'er, *n.* One who, or that which, crawls, a creeper, a reptile

Crawl'ing-ly, *adv.* In a crawling manner

Crāx, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the family *Cracidæ*, inhabiting America, the curassow

Crāy, } *n.* [Cf CRARE.] (*Naut.*) A small sea
Crāy'er, } vessel. [*Obs.*] [Written also *crare*.]

Crāy'-fish, *n.* The river lobster. See CRAW FISH

Crāy'on, *n.* [Fr., from *craie*, Lat *creta*, chalk, properly Cretan earth, from *Creta*, the island Crete. Cf CRETACEOUS.]

Crayon

1 A piece of chalk, or other soft stone, usually in the form of a cylinder, or a composition of earths, variously colored, stiffened with some tenacious substance, and made into sticks or cylinders, to be used in drawing

2 A drawing or design made with a pencil or crayon

Crāy'on, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAYONED (krā'und), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAYONING.] To sketch, as with a crayon, to sketch or plan

He afterward composed that discourse, conformable to the plan which he had *crayoned* out. *Malone*

Crāy'on-pāint'ing, *n.* The act or art of drawing with crayons

Crāze, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRAZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRAZING] [O. Eng. *craze*, from *Fr. écraser*, to crush, shatter, from Icel *krassa*, to grind, Sw. *krasa*, to crush, break to pieces.]

1. To break into pieces, to crush, to grind to powder; as, to *craze* tin ore. "The pot was *crazed*" *Chaucer.*

God, looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot wheels *Milton*

2. To put out of order, to confuse, to weaken, to impair

Grief hath *crazed* my wits *Shak.*

3. To derange the intellect of, to render insane.

Every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits *Tillotson*

Crāze, *v. i.* To be crazed, or to act or appear as one that is crazed.

She would weep and he would *craze* *Keats.*

Crāze, *n.* 1. State of craziness, insanity.

2. A strong habitual desire or passion.

It was quite a *craze* with him [Burns] to have his Jean dressed genteelly *Prof Wilson.*

Crāz'ed-ness, *n.* A broken state, decrepitude, an impaired state of the intellect

Crāze'-mill, } *n.* A mill resembling a grist
Crāz'ing-mill, } mill, used for grinding tin

Crā'zi-ly, *adv.* [See CRAZY] In a broken or crazy manner.

Crā'zi-ness, *n.* [See CRAZY]

1. The state of being broken or weakened, as, the *craziness* of a ship or of the limbs

2. The state of being broken in mind, imbecility or weakness of intellect, derangement

Crā'zy, *a.* [From *craze*, q. v.

1. Characterized by weakness or feebleness, decrepit, broken "One of great riches, but a *crazy* constitution" *Addison*

They with difficulty got a *crazy* boat to carry them to the island *Jefferson*

2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect, deranged, weakened, shattered "Over moist and *crazy* brains" *Hudibras*

Crē'a-ble, *a* [Lat *creabilis*, from *creare*, to create See CREATE] Capable of being created [*Obs.*] *Watts*

Creāght (krēt), *n* [Ir & Gael *greadh*, *greagh*, akin to Lat *grex*, *gregis*, herd] A drove of cattle [*Obs.*] *Hallwell*

Creāght, *v. i.* To graze on lands [*Obs.*] *Davies.*

Crēak, *v. i.* [*imp & p. p.* CREAKED (krēkt), *p. pr & vb. n.* CREAKING] [A modification of *crack*, q. v. Cf. O. Fr *criquer*, to creak, crackle, rustle, and A. S. *cearcian*, to creak] To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound, as by the friction of hard substances.

No door there was the unguarded house to keep,
Or *creaking* hinges turned, to break his sleep *Dryden*

Crēak, *v. t.* To produce a creaking sound with.

I shall stay here
Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry *Shak.*

Crēak, *n.* The sound produced when any thing creaks *Clarke*

To cry creak, to desist from any project, to repent [*Obs.*] *Hallwell*

Crēam, *n.* [Fr *crême*, Pr., Sp., & It *crema*, L. Lat *crema*, *crema lactis*, formed from Lat *cremor*, thick juice or broth, allied to A. S. *ream*, Ger. *rahm*, D. *room*, Icel *rjomi*]

1. The oily, unctuous substance, of a yellowish color, which, when milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms a scum on the surface

2. The part of any liquor that rises and collects on the surface [*Rare.*]

3. The best part of a thing, as, the *cream* of a jest or story

Cream of lime, the scum of lime-water, or that part of lime which, after being dissolved in its caustic state, separates from the water in the mild state of chalk or limestone. — *Cream of tartar*, purified tartar or argol, being the bi-tartrate of potassa, so called because it rises, like cream, to the surface of the liquor in which it is purified

Crēam, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* CREAMED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* CREAMING]

1. To skim or take off by skimming, as cream.

2. To take off the best part of

Crēam, *v. i.* To form or become covered with cream, to become thick like cream, to assume the appearance of cream.

Crēam'-cāke, *n.* (*Cookery*) A kind of cake filled with custard made of cream, eggs, &c

Crēam'-cheese, *n* Cheese formed of milk from which the cream has not been taken off, or of milk mixed with cream

Crēam'-cŏl'ored, *a.* Of the color of cream, light yellow "*Cream-colored* horses" *Ha. Intl*

Crēam'-făced (krēm'fāst), *a.* White or pale, as the effect of fear, or as the natural complexion

Crēam'-fruit, *n* (*Bot*) (*a.*) A kind of edible fruit found at Sierra Leone (*b*) A plant, the *Roupellia grata*, — so called because its fruit contains a cream-like juice

Crēam'-nŭt, *n* (*Bot*) The fruit of the *Bertholletia excelsa* of South America, — commonly called *Brazil-nut*

Crēam'-slice, *n* A sort of wooden knife with a thin blade twelve or fourteen inches long.

Crēam'y, *a.* 1. Full of cream.

There each trim lass, that skims the milky store,
To the swart tribes their *creamy* bowls allot. *Collins*

2. Resembling cream in nature, appearance, or taste, unctuous. "Lines of *creamy* spray." *Tennyson* "Your *creamy* words but cozen." *Beau. & Fl.*

Crē'ance, *n* [Fr. *créance*, credence, confidence, in falconry, a line used to secure a bird that can not be depended on, from Lat. *credere*, to trust. See CREDENCE] (*Falconry*) A fine, small line, fastened to a hawk's leash, when she is first lured

Crē'ant, *a* [Lat. *creare*, p. pr. *creans*, *creantis*, to create] Creative, formative. [*Rare*]

So we
Sprang very beauteous from the *creant* Word
Which thrilled around us *Browning*

Crēase, *n.* [Cf. L. Ger. *krûs*, H. Ger. *krause*, crispness, *krausen*, *krûsen*, to crisp, curl, lay in folds, Scot *creis*, to curl]

1. A line or mark made by folding or doubling any pliable substance, hence, a similar mark, however produced

2. A Malay dagger. See CREESE "The cursed Malayan *crease*" *Tennyson*

Crēase, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* CREASED (krēst), *p. pr & vb. n.* CREASING] To make a crease or mark in, as by folding or doubling

Crē'a-sōte, *n* See CREOSOTE

Crē'at, *n* [Fr *créat*, from Lat *creatus*, created or educated for any office, It *creato*, a creature, pupil, servant, Sp *criado*, a servant, client] (*Man.*) An usher to a riding master

Cre ā't'a-ble, *a* Capable of being created.

Cre-āte', *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* CRIATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIATING] [Lat *creare*, *creatum*, to create, It. *creare*, Pr *crear*, Sp & Pg *crear*, *criar*, Fr *créer*]

1. To bring into being, to form out of nothing, to cause to exist

In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth *Gen. i. 1*

2. To effect by the agency and under the laws of causation, to be the occasion of, to produce.

Your eye, in Scotland,
Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight *Shak.*

3. To invest with a new form, office, or character, to constitute, to appoint, to make

Arise, my knights of the battle I *create* you
Companions to our person *Shak.*
O, rather, gracious sir,
Create me to this glory *Ford*

Cre ātē', *a* [Lat *creatus*, p. p. of *creare* See *supra*] Begotten, composed, created [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Crē'a tine, *n* [Gr. κρέας, flesh] (*Chem.*) A crystallizable substance of organic origin, found in the muscular tissue of animals

Cre-āt'i nine, *n* (*Chem.*) An alkaline, crystallizable substance obtained by the action of acids on creatine, and found in the juice of muscular flesh

Cre-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat *creatio*, Fr *création*, Pr *creatio*, *creacio*, Sp *creacion*, It *creazione* See CREATE]

1 The act of creating, causing to exist, or constituting, especially, the act of bringing the universe or this world into existence

Chaos heard his voice, him all his train
Followed in bright succession to behold
Creation, and the wonders of his might *Milton*

2 The act of investing with a new character, constitution, appointment, formation. "An Irish peer of recent *creation*" *Landor*

3 That which is created, that which is produced or caused to exist, as the world or the universe.

Nor could the tender, new *creation* bear
Th' excessive heats or coldness of the year *Dryden*
A false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain *Shak.*

Cre-ā'tion al, *a* Pertaining to creation

Cre-ā'tive, *a* [It & Sp *creativo* See CREATE] Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation "*Creative* talent" *W. Irving.*

Cre ā'tive ness, *n* State of being creative

Cre ā'tor, *n* [Lat *creator*, Pr *creator*, *creaire*, It *creatore*, Sp & Pg *criador*, Fr *créateur*] One who creates, produces, or constitutes, especially, the Supreme Being.

What cause
Moved the *Creator*, in his holy rest
Through all eternity, so late to build
In Chaos? *Milton*

Cre-ā'tor-ship, *n* State or condition of a creator

Cre ā'tress, *n* [Lat *creatrix*, from *creator*] She who creates, makes, or produces.

Crē'at'ūr-al (krē'tyūr-al), *a* Belonging to a creature, having the qualities of a creature

Crē'at'ūre (krē'tyūr, 55), *n* [Lat *creatura*, Fr. *créature*, Pr., It., & Pg *creatura*, Sp *criatura*, *criatura* See CREATE]

1 Any thing created, any being not self-existent, especially, any being created with life, an animal, a man

He asked water, a *creature* so common and needful that it was against the law of nature to deny him *Fuller*
God's first *creature* was light *Bacon*
On earth, join, all ye *creatures*, to extol
Him first, him last, him midst, and without end *Milton*

2 A human being, in contempt or endearment, as, a poor *creature*, a pretty *creature*. "The thoughtless *creatures* who make up the lump of that [the female] sex." *Steele.*

The world hath not a sweeter *creature*. *Shak.*

3. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another, and is made to promote his ends, a servile dependent.

Hoping that he would continue in an entire dependence on him, and be his *creature* *Burnet*
Great princes thus, when favorites they raise,
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise. *Dryden.*
All centered, therefore, in half a dozen ruffians and their *creatures* *De Quincey*

Crē'at'ūre-less, *a.* Without created beings, alone. [*Obs.*]

God was alone
And *creatureless* at first. *Donne*

Crē'at'ūre-ly, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature; creatural. [*Rare.*]

A created entity, merely *creaturely* and distinguishable from the Creator *Coleridge.*

Crē'at'ūre-ship, *n* The state of a creature. [*Rare.*]

Crē'at'ūr-ize, *v. t* To make like a creature, to invest with the character of a creature, to debase. [*Obs.*]

This sisterly relation and consanguinity would . . degrade and *creaturize* that mundane soul *Cudworth*

Crēaze, *n* (*Mining*) The tin in the central part of the washing pit

Crē'bri-cŏs'tate, *a.* [Lat *crebri*, close, and *costa*, rib] Marked with closely set ribs or ridges

Crē'bri-sŭl'cate, *a* [Lat *crebri*, close, and *sulcus*, furrow] Marked with closely set transverse furrows

Crēb'ri-tude (53), *n* [Lat *crebritudo*, from *crebri*, close See *infra*] Frequency [*Obs.*] *Wright*

Crē'brous, *a* [Lat. *crebri*, close set, frequent] Frequent [*Obs.*] *Goodwin*

Crē'dence, *n* [L. Lat *credentia*, from Lat. *credens*, p. pr of *credere*, to trust, believe, It *credenza*, Pr *credensa*, *creansa*. See CREDENT and CREANCE]

1 Reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others, belief, credit. "To give *credence* to the Scripture miracles" *Trench.*

2 That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence, as, a letter of *credence*

He left his *credence* to make good the rest *Tyndale*

3 (*Eccl*) The small table by the side of the altar or communion table, on which the bread and wine are placed before being consecrated *Oxf. Gloss*

Crē'dence, *v. t.* To give credence to, to believe [*Obs.*] *Skelton*

Cre-dĕn'dum, *n pl.* CRE-DĔN'DĂ. [Lat, from *credere* See *infra*] (*Theol*) A thing to be believed, an article of faith, — distinguished from *agendum*, a practical duty.

Crē'dent, *a* [Lat *credens*, p. pr. of *credere*, to trust, believe It *credere*, Sp *creer*, Pg *crer*, Pr. *creire*, Fr. *croire*, O. Fr *creire*, *creer*]

1. Believing, giving credit, easy of belief "If with too *credent* ear you list his song" *Shak.*

2 Having credit, not to be questioned. *Shak.*

Cre dĕn'tial, *a* [It *credenziale* from L. Lat *credentia* See CREDENCE] Giving a title to credit "Their *credential* letters on both sides" *Camden*

Cre dĕn'tial (-dĕn'shal), *n.* 1 That which gives credit, that which gives a title or claim to confidence

For this great dominion here
Which over other beasts we claim,
Reason our best *credential* doth appear *Buckinghamshire*

2 (*pl*) Testimonials or certificates showing that a person is entitled to credit, or has authority or official powers, as the letters of commendation and power given by a government to an embassador or envoy, which give him credit at a foreign court.

The committee of estates excepted against the *credentials* of the commissioners. *Whitelock*

To produce his *credentials* that he is indeed God's embassador *Trench*

Crĕd'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *credibilité*, Sp. *credibilidad*, It *credibilità* See *infra*] The quality or state of being credible, credibleness "The *credibility* of facts" "*Credibility* of witnesses" *Middleton*

Crĕd'i ble, *a.* [Lat *credibilis*, from *credere*. It *credibile*, *crederole*, Sp *credible*, *creible* See CREDENT] Capable of being believed, worthy of belief, not improbable, trustworthy.

Things are made *credible* either by the known condition and quality of the utterer or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves *Hooker*

A very diligent and observing person, and likewise very sober and *credible* *Dampier*

Crĕd'i-ble-ness, *n.* Worthiness of belief, just claim to credit, credibility

Crĕd'i-bly, *adv* In a manner that deserves belief, with good authority to support belief

Crĕd'it, *n* [Fr. *crédit*, It & Sp *credito*, from Lat. *creditum*, loan, &c., from *credere*, *creditum*, to trust, to loan]

1 Reliance or resting of the mind on the truth of something said or done, belief, faith.

What does she want *credit*, come to me,
And I'll be sworn 'tis true *Shak.*

2 Reputation derived from the confidence of others, esteem, honor, reputation, estimation.

Put an obligation on the *credits* of new Christians *Fuller*
John Gilpin was a citizen
Of *credit* and renown. *Cowper*

3. That which procures or is entitled to belief or

confidence; authority derived from character or reputation.

The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received on the *credit* of divine testimony *Hooker*

4. Influence derived from the good opinion, confidence, or favor of others, interest.

Having *credit* enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself with that of other men *Clarendon*

5. (*Com.*) Trust given or received, expectation of future payment for property transferred or promises given, mercantile reputation entitling to be trusted, or to receive goods or loans on promise of after-payment, — applied to corporations, communities, or nations

6. (*Book keeping*) The side of an account on which are entered all items reckoned as values received or transferred from the party or the category (as Cash, Bills Receivable, &c) named at the head of the account, also, any one or the sum of these items

Public credit (*a*) The reputation of, or general confidence in, the ability or readiness of a government to fulfill its pecuniary engagements (*b*) The ability and fidelity of merchants or others who owe largely in a community

Crĕd'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CREDITED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREDITING] [Lat. *credere*, *creditum*. See *supra*.]

1. To confide in the truth of, to put trust in, to believe

How shall they *credit*
A poor unlearned virgin? *Shak.*

2. To bring honor or repute upon, to do credit to, to raise the estimation of [*Obs.*]

May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age *Waller*

3. To enter upon the credit side of an account, to give credit for, as, to *credit* the amount paid

4. To set to the credit of, as, to *credit* to a man the interest paid on a bond

Crĕd'it-a-ble, *a.* 1. Worthy of belief. [*Obs.*] "Divers *creditable* witnesses deposed." *Ludlow*

2. Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem, reputable, estimable

This gentleman was born of *creditable* parents *Goldsmith*
He settled him in a good *creditable* way of living *Arbuthnot*

Crĕd'it-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being creditable, reputation, estimation *Johnson*

Crĕd'it-a-bly, *adv.* Reputably, with credit, without disgrace

Crĕd'it-or, *n.* [Lat., It. *creditore*, Fr. *crediteur*. See CREDIT.]

1. One who credits, believes, or trusts. [*Obs.*]

Many sought to feed
The easy *creditors* of novelties
By voicing him alive *Daniel*

2. One who gives credit in business matters, and hence, one to whom money is due — opposed to *debtor*

Creditors have better memories than debtors *Franklin*

Crĕd'it-ress, *n.* [Lat., from *creditor*. See *supra*.]

Crĕd'it-rix, } A female creditor

Crĕ'do, *n.* [Lat.] (*Mus.*) The creed, as sung or read in the Romish service

Cre-dŭ'li-ty, *n.* [Lat. *credulitas*, from *credulus*, Fr. *credulité*, Sp. *credulidad*, It. *credulità*. See *infra*.] Easiness of belief, a disposition to believe on slight evidence

That implicit *credulity* is the mark of a feeble mind will not be disputed *Sir W. Hamilton*

Crĕd'u-lous, *a.* [Lat. *credulus*, from *credere*. It. & Sp. *credulo*, Fr. *crédule*. See CREDENT.]

1. Apt to believe on slight or insufficient evidence, easily convinced or imposed upon, unsuspecting

"Youth *credulous* of happiness." *Tandor*

So glistened the dire snake, and into fraud
Led Eve, our *credulous* mother *Milton*

2. Capable of being easily believed, credible [*R.*]

It is a good sign of a great religion to be *credulous* in the circumstances which are appointed to us by our spiritual guides *Jer. Taylor*

3. Believed too readily, or on insufficient grounds [*Rare.*]

'Twas he possessed me with your *credulous* death *Beau. & Fl.*

Crĕd'u-lous-ly, *adv.* With credulity

Crĕd'u-lous-ness, *n.* Easiness of belief, readiness to believe without sufficient evidence

Beyond all credulity is the *credulousness* of atheists, who believe that chance could make the world, when it can not build a house *S. Clarke*

Creed, *n.* [Fr., It., & Sp. *credo*, from Lat. *credo*, I believe, at the beginning of the Apostles' Creed.] A definite summary of what is believed, a brief exposition of important points, as in religion, science, politics, &c., especially a summary of Christian belief, a religious symbol, as, the Apostolic *Creed*

Apostles' Creed See APOSTLE

Creek, *v. i.* & *t.* To make a harsh, sharp noise. See CREAK.

Creek, *n.* [A-S. *crecca*, D. *kreek*, L. Lat. *cricca*, *creca*, *creeca*, Fr. *crique*, W. *cryg*, crack, *crygll*, ravine, creek.]

1. A small inlet, bay, or cove, a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river

A law was made here to stop their passage in every port and creek. *Davies*

2. A small river or brook.

3. Any turn or winding.

The passage of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands *Shak.*

Creek'y, *a.* Containing or abounding in creeks; like a creek, winding. "The *creeky* shore." *Spenser.*

Creel, *n.* [Gael. *craidhleag*, basket, creel, only used in Scotland.] An osier basket, such as anglers use.

Creep, *v. i.* [*imp.* CREPT (CROPE, *obs.*), *p. p.* CREPT, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREEPING.] [A.-S. *creopan*, O. Sax. *criopan*, L. Ger. *krupen*, D. *kruipen*, Icel. *krupa*, Sw. *krypa*, Dan. *krybe*, Ger. *kriechen*, O. H. Ger. *kriuchan*, *kriochan*, *chriohhan*.]

1. To move along on the ground or on any other surface, as a worm or reptile does, to move as a child does on its hands and knees, to crawl.

Ye that in waters glide, and ye that walk
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly *creep*,
Witness if I be silent *Milton*

2. To move slowly, feebly, or timorously, as from unwillingness, fear, weakness, or old age

The whining school boy *creeping*, like snail,
Unwillingly to school *Shak.*

Who would think, when he sees a little spring-head, and beholds the narrowness of its circle, its quiet bubblings and small emissions, that by that time this little thing had *crept* three or four miles off, it should be spacious in its breadth and bear its conquering stream over dams and locks, and all opposition? *South*

3. To move in a stealthy or unobserved manner, to move secretly, or so as to escape detection or suspicion, to steal in, to insinuate one's self. "The sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument." *Locke.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day *Shak.*
Let the sounds of music *creep* in our ears *Shak.*
Such as, for their bellies' sake,
Creep and intrude, and climb into the fold *Milton*

4. To move or behave with servility, to fawn, as, a *creeping* sycophant

5. To grow, as a vine, clinging to the ground or to some other means of support

Creeping vines on arbors weaved around *Dryden*

6. To have the sensation as of insects creeping on the skin of the body

Creep, *n.* (*Mining*) A heaving up of the floor of a mine, occasioned by the weight of the strata either side, and so called because it takes place very gradually

Creep'er, *n.* 1. One who creeps, any creeping thing

2. A plant which grows, as does a vine, clinging to the ground or other means of support

His mind [Boswell's] resembled those *creepers* which the botanists call parasites *Macaulay*

3. (*Ornith.*) A small bird of the genus *Certhia*, allied to the wrens, the brown or common creeper is *C. familiaris*

4. A kind of pattens mounted on short pieces of iron instead of rings, also, a fixture with iron points worn on a shoe to prevent one from slipping

5. A small, low iron in a grate between the andirons *Halliwell*

6. (*pl.*) An instrument with iron hooks or claws for dragging at the bottom of a well, or any other body of water, and bringing up what may be there

7. (*pl.*) (*Arch.*) Leaves or clusters of foliage used in Gothic edifices to ornament the angles of spires, pinnacles, and other parts, crockets

Creep'-hōle, *n.* 1. A hole into which an animal may creep, to escape notice or danger

2. A subterfuge, an excuse

Creep'ing-crōw'fōot, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, the *Ranunculus repens*

Creep'ing-ly, *adv.* By creeping, slowly, in the manner of a reptile *Sidney*

Creep'le, *n.* [See CRIPPLE.]

1. A creeping animal, a serpent [*Obs.*]

There is one creeping beast or long *creeple* (as the name is in Devonshire), that hath a rattle at his tail that doth discover his age *Wotton* 1632

2. One who is lame, a cripple [*Obs.*]

Thou knowest how lame a *creeple* this world is *Donne*

Creese, *n.* [Malay *kris*, *lyes*, *luis*.] A Malay dagger [Written also *crease* and *kris*.]

Cre-mail'lère' (-mā'yâr'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A horizontal outline which is indented or zigzagged

Cre-mā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *crematio*, from *cremare* to burn.] A burning, particularly, the burning of the dead *Browne*

Cre mō'na, *n.* A superior kind of violin, made at Cremona, in Italy. See CREMORNA.

Crĕ'mor, *n.* [Lat. See CREAM.] Any soft substance resembling cream

Crĕm'o-sin, *n.* See CRIMSON

Crĕms, *n.* See KRIMS.

Crĕ'nate, }
Crĕ'nā ted, } *a.* [From Lat. *crena*, notch. Cf. CRANNY.] (*Bot.*) Having the edge cut or notched in the form of a scallop-shell; crenelated

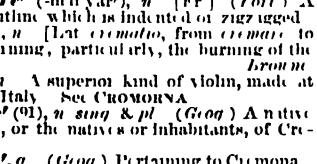
Doubly Acutely Obtusely

Crĕn'a tūre (53), *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Bot.*) A tooth of a crenate leaf, or any other part that is crenate; — called also *crenelle.*

Crĕn'el-āte, *v. t.* [Fr. *créneler*, to indent.] To furnish with openings or indentations along the line of a parapet, for soldiers to fire through, as, to *crenelate* a wall.

Crenelated molding (*Arch.*), a kind of indented molding used in Norman buildings

Crenelated Molding

Crĕn'el ā'tion, *n.* State of being indented or battlemented

Cre nĕlle', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *crena*, notch.] An indentation, an opening in a parapet through which to shoot *Oxf. Gloss.*

Cre nĕlled' (-nĕld'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Indented or notched, as, a *crenelled* leaf. *Henslow*

Crĕn'gle, }
Crĕn'kle, } *n.* See CRINGLE.

Crĕn'n'ate, } *a.* [Diminutive of *crenate*, q. v.]

Crĕn'n'ā ted, } (*Bot.*) Having the edge, as of a leaf, cut into very small scallops

Crē'ōle, *n.* [Fr. *creole*, from Sp. *criollo*, properly created, nursed, grown up, contracted from *criadillo*, diminutive of *criado*, p. p. of *criar*, to create, nurse, educate. See CREAR and CREATE.]

1. One born in America, or the West Indies, of European ancestors

2. One born within or near the tropics, of any color [*This is the usual sense.*]

☞ The term *creole negro* is employed in the English West Indies to distinguish the negroes born there from the Africans imported during the time of the slave-trade. The application of this term to the colored people has led to an idea common in some parts of the United States, though wholly unfounded, that it implies an admixture greater or less of Afric in blood. *R. Hildreth*

Cre ō'le-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the Creoles

Crē'o-sōte, *n.* [Gr. κρεας, generally κοτος, flesh, and σῴζειν, to preserve.] (*Chem.*) An oily, colorless liquid, having the smell of smoke, obtained from the pyroligneous acid and the tarry matter which distill from wood *Ure.*

Crē'pance, } *n.* [Lat. *crepare*, to crack, It. *crepare*,
Crē'pane, } Fr. *crever*.] (*Far.*) An injury in a horse's leg, caused by the shoe of one hind foot crossing and striking the other hind foot. It sometimes degenerates into an ulcer

Crĕp'i tāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CREPITATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CREPITATING.] [Lat. *crepitare*, *crepitatum*, to crackle, v. intensive of *crepare*. It. *crepitare*. See *supra*.] To burst with a sharp, abrupt sound, rapidly repeated, as salt in fire, or during calcination, to crackle, to snap

Crĕp'i tā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *crepitation*. See *supra*.]

1. The act of crepitating or crackling

2. (*Surg.*) The noise of fractured bones, when moved by a surgeon to ascertain the reality of a fracture

Crĕp'i-tŭs, *n.* [Lat. *crepare*, to crack.]

1. (*Med.*) The noise produced by a sudden discharge of wind from a narrow orifice, especially, a discharge of wind from the bowels

2. The crackling noise produced by pressing upon a cellular membrane, when it contains air

Crē'pon, *n.* [Fr.] A thin stuff resembling crape, made of either wool or silk, or both

Crĕpt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *creep*. See CREEP.

Cre pŭs'cle (-sl), } *n.* [Lat. *crepusculum*, from
Cre pŭs'cule, } *crepare*, dusky, dark, Fr. *crepuscule*, It. *crepusculo*.] Twilight, the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Cre pŭs'cu lar, } *a.* [Fr. *crepusculaire*. See
Cre-pŭs'cu-lous, } *supra.*]

1. Pertaining to twilight, glimmering, resembling the imperfect light of the morning and evening, hence, imperfectly clear or luminous

2. (*Ornith.* & *Entom.*) Flying in the evening, or before sunrise — said of certain birds and insects

Cre pŭs'cu line, *a.* Crepuscular [*Obs.*] *Sprat*

Cres-çĕn'do, *a.* [It., from It. & Lat. *crescere*, to increase.] (*Mus.*) With a constantly increasing volume of voice; with gradually increasing strength and fullness of tone, — a direction for the performance of music, indicated as in the cut, or the word being written on the score.

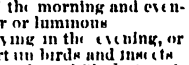
Crescendo

Cres-çĕn'do, *n.* [See CRESCENDO, *a.*] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A gradual increase in the strength and fullness of tone with which a passage is performed. (*b*) A passage to be performed with constantly increasing volume of tone.

Cres'çent, *a.* [Lat. *crescens*, p. pr. of *crescere*, to increase, It. *crescere*, Fr. *croistre*, *croistre*, Sp. & Pg. *crecer*, Fr. *croître*, It. *crescente*, Fr. *croissant*.] Increasing, growing

Nature *crescent* does not grow alone
In thews and bulk *Shak.*
Astarte queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns *Milton.*
O I see the *crescent* promise of my spirit hath not set
Tennyson.

Crĕs'çent, *n.* [Fr. *croissant*, It. *crescente*, *luna crescente*. See *supra.*]

1. The increasing moon, the moon in her first quarter, or when defined by a concave and convex edge. *Dryden.*

2. (*a.*) The figure or likeness of the new moon, borne in the Turkish flag or national standard. (*b*) The standard itself. (*c.*) The Turkish power.

The cross of our faith is replanted,
The pale, dying *crescent* is daunted
Campbell.

Crescent, (2)

3 One of three orders of knighthood, the first instituted by Charles I., king of Naples and Sicily, in 1268, the second by René of Anjou, in 1448, and the third by the Sultan Selim, in 1801 Of these, the last is still in existence, and is remarkable for the fact that none but Christians are eligible *Brande.*

4. (*Her*) A bearing in the form of a young or new moon.

Crĕs'cent, *v. t* To form into, or ornament with, a crescent, or something of crescent form [*Obs*]

Cres-cĕnt'ic, *a* Crescent-shaped. "*Crescentic* lobes" *R. Owen*

Crĕs'cive, *a.* [From Lat *crescere*, to increase] Increasing, growing "Unseen, yet *crescive* in his faculty." *Shak.*

Crĕss, *n.* [A S *cresse, cerse, cilrse*, D *kers, kors*, Ger *kresse*, O H Ger *cressa, cresso, chresso*, O I. Ger. *crassa*, from O H Ger. *kresan*, to creep, Fr *cresson*, It *crescione*,] (*Bot*) A plant of various species, chiefly of the family of *Cruciferæ* The leaves of the true kinds have a moderately pungent taste, and are used as a salad and anti-scorbutic.

She, wretched matron, forced in age, for bread,
To strip the brook with mantling *cresses* spread *Goldsmith*

☞ The garden-cress, called also *pepper-grass*, is the *Lepidium sativum*, the water-cress is the *Nasturtium officinale* *Loudon*

Cres-sĕlle', *n* [Fr *crecelle*, rattle] (*Eccl*) A wooden instrument used as a substitute for a bell, in the Roman Catholic church, during passion week

Crĕs'set, *n* [Fr *croisette*, diminutive of *croix*, cross, because beacons formerly had crosses on their tops See CROSS]

Cressets

1 An open lamp, filled with combustible material, placed on a beacon, lighthouse, &c, or carried on a pole, any great light.

Many a row
Of starry lamps and blazing *cressets* fed
With naphtha and asphaltus *Milton*

As a *cresset* true that darts its length
Of beamy luster from a tower of strength *Wordsworth*

2. A kitchen utensil for setting a pot over a fire [*Prov Eng*] *Ogilvie*

Crĕss'-rŏck'et, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the order *Cruciferæ*, *Vella pseudocytisus*

Crĕst, *n.* [A-S *crista*, O. Fr *creste*, now *crête*, Pr, Sp, & It *cresta*, Pg & Lat *crista*, allied in stem to Lat. *crescere*, to grow]

1 A tuft, or other natural ornament, growing on an animal's head, the comb of a cock, the swelling on the head of a serpent, &c

When the viper issues from the brake,
Be quick with stones, and brands and fire
Attack his rising *crest*, and drive the serpent back *Pitt*

2 The plume of feathers, or other decoration, worn on a helmet, the distinctive ornament of a helmet, indicating the rank or race of the wearer, hence, also, the helmet itself "Stooping low his lofty *crest*" *W. Scott*

And on his head there stood upright
A *crest*, in token of a knight *Gower*

3 The helm or head, as typical of a high spirit, spirited bearing pride, courage

Now the time is come
That France must vail her lofty plumed *crest.* *Shak.*

4. (*Her*) An appendage to the shield, placed over it, and usually borne upon a wreath It is generally either some portion of the coat armor, or a device commemorative of some incident in the history of a family, and often contains an allusion to the name or office of the bearer

5 The rising part of a horse's neck *Halliwell*

6 The foamy, feather like top of a wave "Like wave with *crest* of sparkling foam" *W Scott.*

7. The highest part or summit of a hill or mountain-ridge

8. (*Fort.*) The top line of a slope.

Interior crest, the highest line of the parapet [See *Illust* of *Abatis*]

Crĕst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRESTING]

1 To furnish or adorn with a crest, to serve as a crest for

His legs bestrid the ocean, his reared arm
Crested the world *Shak.*

'Mid groves of clouds that *crest* the mountain's brow
Wordsworth

2. To furnish or mark with long streaks, as if with waving plumes.

Like as the shining sky in summer's night,
What time the days with scorching heat abound,
Is *crested* all with lines of fiery light. *Spenser*

Crĕst'ed, *p. a* **1** Having a crest,

2 (*Bot*) Bearing any elevated appendage like a crest. *Gray*

Crested Stamen, (2)

Crĕst'ed-dīv'er, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A water fowl of large size, having a tuft or crest upon its head, whence the former part of name, the *Podiceps cristatus*

Crĕst'-fallen (-fawln), *a*

1 With lowered front or hanging head, hence, with broken courage and pride, dispirited, dejected, cowed

2 (*Man*) Having the crest hanging to one side, — said of a horse

Crĕst'less, *a.* Without a crest, not dignified with coat-armor, of low birth.

Crĭst'-ma-rīne' (-ma reen'), *n* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Crithmum maritimum*) — called also *samphire*

Crĕst'-tile, *n* (*Arch*) A tile of peculiar form, used to cover a ridge upon a roof, fitting upon it like a saddle

Crĕst'well, *n* The broad edge or verge of the sole of a shoe *Bailey*

Cre tā'ceous ly, *adv.* In a manner like that of chalk, as chalk

Crē'tan, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Crete, or Candia

Crē'tan, *n.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Crete or Candia. [Written also *Cretе* and *Cretian*]

Crē'tā-ted, *a* [From Lat *creta* See *supra*] Rubbed with chalk [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Crē'te, *n* (*Geog*) A Cretan See CRETAN

Crē'tian, *a.* & *n* Same as CRETAN

Crē'tic, *n* [Lat *Cretius* (sc *pes*), foot, Gr Κρητικός (sc ποῦς), foot, properly a Cretan (metrical) foot] (*Gr & Lat Pros*) A poetic foot, composed of one short syllable between two long syllables

Crē'ti-çism, *n* A falsehood, lying, cretism

Crē'tin, *n* [Fr *crétin*, for *crestin*, from Pr *crestian*, *crastar*, equivalent to Lat *castrare*, to geld, emasculate, and thus originally a mutilated, crippled, stunted man] (*Med*) An idiot of a certain kind, frequent in the low valleys of the Alps, generally afflicted also with goiter

Crē'tin-ism, *n* [Fr *crétinisme* See *supra*] The state or disease of a cretin, idiocy, goitre

Crē'tism, *n* [Gr. κρητισμός, lying, from κρητίζειν, to act like a Cretan, that is, to lie "The Cretans were always liars" *Titus* i 12] A Cretan practice, a falsehood

Crē'tōse, *a* [Lat *cretosus*, from *creta* See CRETACEOUS] Chalky, cretaceous [*Obs*]

Crĕux (krū), *n* [Fr] (*Sculp*) Any thing engraved or sculptured by excavation or hollowing out, an intaglio the reverse of *relief*

Crĕv'āsse', *n* [Fr *crevasse*, Lat as if *crepacea*, from *crepax*, *crepacis*, cracking, bursting, from *crepare*, to crack, to burst, Fr. *crever*. See CREPANCE]

1 A deep crevice or split, one of the clefts by which the mass of a glacier is divided

2. A breach in the levee or embankment of a river [*U S*]

Crĕv'et, *n* A crucible or melting pot used by gold smiths, a cruset

Crĕv'ĭçe, *n* [O Eng & Fr *crevasse* See *supra*] A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack or the separation of a junction, a cleft, a fissure a rent.

The mouse,
Behind the moldering wainscot, shricked,
Or from the *crevice* peerd about. *Tennyson*

Crĕv'ĭçe, *v. t* To crack, to flaw. [*Rare*] "To *crevice* the wall" *Wotton*

Crĕv'ĭs, *n* [See CRAW FISH, CRAY-FISH] The craw fish [*Prov Eng*]

Crew (krū), *n* [O Eng *crue*, from Fr *crue*, increase, accession, from *crû*, *crûe*, p p of *croître*, to grow, increase. See CRESCENT]

1 A company of people associated together, a throng, an assemblage

There a noble *crew*
Of lords and ladies stood on every side *Spenser*

Faithful to whom? to thy rebellious *crew?*
Army of fiends, fit body to fit head *Milton*

2 The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat, the company belonging to a vessel

☞ The word *crew*, in law, is ordinarily used as equivalent to *ship's company*, including master and other officers When it is intended to exclude the master, or the master and other officers, the context always contains language to show it *Story Burrill*

Crew, *imp* of *crow* See CROW.

Crew'el (krū'el), *n* [For *clewel*, diminutive of *clew*, a ball of thread, thread that forms a ball, Ger *kleuel*, *knäuel*. See CLEW.] Worsted yarn slackly twisted.

Crew'et (krū'et), *n* See CRUET.

Crĭb, *n.* [A-S. *crybb*, O. Sax. *cribbia*, L Ger. *cribbe*, D. *krib*, *kribbe*, *kreb*, *krub*, Dan *krybbe*, Sw. *krubba*, O H Ger. *crippa*, N. H Ger *krippe.*]

1. The manger or rack of a stable, a feeding place.

The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet. *Pope*

2. A stall for oxen or other cattle

3. A small inclosed bedstead for a child.

4 A box or bin for storing grain, salt, &c.

5 A small room or building, a hut, a cottage.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great? *Shak.*

6 A lock-up house *Halliwell.*

7 A literal translation of a classic author. [*Colloq*]

Crĭb, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIBBED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRIBBING]

1. To shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage, to confine, to cramp "If only the vital energy be not *cribbed* or cramped" *I. Taylor.*

During my winters and springs I am *cribbed* and confined in a miserable garret *W Scott*

2 To pilfer or purloin

Crĭb, *v i* To crowd together, or to be confined, as in a crib

Crĭb'bage, *n* [From *crib*, v. t, 2] A game at cards, in which the dealer makes up a third hand for himself partly out of the hand of his opponent

Crĭb'bar -bōard, *n* A board with holes, used by cribbage players, to score their game with pegs

Crĭb'bing, *n* (*Farr*) A vicious trick or habit of horses, consisting in laying hold of the manger with their teeth, and at the same time drawing in the breath with a peculiar noise

Crĭb'-bīt'er, *n* A horse given to crib-biting, hence, an inveterate grumbler [*Cant*]

Crĭb'ble, *n* [Fr *crible*, L Lat *cribulus*, from Lat. *cribrum*, sieve, from *cernere*, to sift]

1 A coarse sieve or screen

2 Coarse flour or meal [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Crĭb'ble, *v t* [*imp & p p* CRIBBLED, *p pr & vb n* CRIBBLING] [Fr *cribler*, from *cribble*, Lat *cribrare*, from *cribrum* See *supra*] To cause to pass through a sieve or riddle, to sift.

Crĭb'ble, *a* Coarse [*Obs*] *Huloet.*

Crĭb'rate, } *a* [Lat *cribratus*, p p of *cribrare*, to
Crĭb'rōse, } sift, from *cribrum*, a sieve] (*Bot. & Anat*) Perforated like a sieve

Crĭ brā'tion, *n* [Fr *cribration*, It *cribrazione*, from Lat *cribrare*, to sift See CRIBBLE, *v t*] (*Med*) The act or process of separating the finer parts of drugs from the coarser [*Obs*] *Dunglison.*

Crĭb'ri-fōrm, *a* [Fr & It *cribriforme*, from Lat *cribrum*, sieve, and *forma*] Resembling a sieve or riddle, having the form of a sieve, pierced with holes, as, the *cribriform* plate of the ethmoid bone, a *cribriform* compress *Dunglison*

Crĭ crĭ'tus, *n* (*Zool*) A genus of rodent animals, with teeth resembling those of a rat, the hamster

Crĭch'ton ite (*or* krĭ'tn-īt) (49), *n* (*Min*) A variety of ilmenite, crystallizing in acute rhombohedrons, titanate of iron *Dana.*

Crĭck, *n* [See CREAK] **1.** The creaking of a door [*Obs*]

2 [Cf A S *cric, crice, cryc, cryce*, a crooked staff] A spasmodic and acutely painful affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, rendering it difficult to move the part affected

They have gotten such a *crick* in their neck, they can not look backward on what was behind them *Fuller*

Crĭck'et, *n* [W *criced*, *cricell*, cricket, and *cricellu*, to chirp, to chatter, D *krekel*, Ger *grille*, O H Ger *grillo*, *crillo*, Lat *gryllus*] An insect of the genus *Gryllus* and order *Orthoptera*, characterized by a chirping note The common cricket of England is the *Gryllus domesticus*

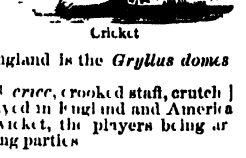
Cricket

Crĭck'et, *n* [From A S *cricc*, crooked staff, crutch]

1 A game much played in England and America with a bat, ball, and wicket, the players being arranged in two contesting parties

2 A low stool

Crĭck'et, *v i* To play at cricket

They boated and they *cricketed* *Tennyson*

Crĭck'et-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A kind of bird, *Silvia locustella* the grasshopper warbler

Crĭck'et er, *n* One who plays at cricket

Crĭck'et-măt ch, *n.* A match at cricket

Crĭ'coid, *a* [Gr. κρίκος, ring, and εἶδος, form] (*Anat*) Resembling a ring, as, the *cricoid* cartilage of the larynx *Dunglison*

Crĭed (krīd), *imp* & *p p.* of *cry*

Crĭ'er, *n.* [See CRY] One who cries, one who makes proclamation, especially, an officer who proclaims the orders or commands of a court, or who gives public notice by loud proclamation.

Crime, *n* [Fr. *crime*, Pr. *crim*, It *crime*, It. *crimine*, from Lat. *crimen, criminis*, judicial decision, that which is subjected to such a decision, charge, fault, crime, from *cernere*, to decide judicially.]

1. Any violation of law, either divine or human,

an omission of a duty which is commanded, or the commission of an act which is forbidden, by law.

2. Gross offense, or violation of law, in distinction from a misdemeanor or trespass, or other slight offense. Hence, also, any aggravated offense against morality or the public welfare, any outrage or great wrong.

> Author of evil, how hast thou disturbed
> Heaven's blessed peace, and into nature brought
> Misery, uncreated till the *crime*
> Of thy rebellion! *Milton*
>
> The intuitive decision of a bright
> And thorough edged intellect, to part
> Error from *crime* *Tennyson*

3. That which occasions crime. [*Rare*]

> The tree of life, the *crime* of our first father's fall *Spenser*

Capital crime, a crime punishable with death

Syn.—Sin, vice, iniquity, wrong—CRIME, SIN, VICE. *Sin* is the generic term embracing wickedness of every kind, but specifically denoting an offense as committed against God. *Crime* is strictly a violation of law either human or divine, but in present usage the term is commonly applied to actions contrary to the laws of the state. *Vice* is more distinctively that which springs from the inordinate indulgence of the natural appetites which are in themselves innocent. Thus intemperance, unchastity, duplicity, &c., are *vices*, while murder, forgery, &c., which spring from the indulgence of selfish passions, are *crimes*.

> It is a great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*,
> But greater *sin* to keep a sinful oath *Shak.*
>
> Undergo with me one guilt, one *crime*
> Of tasting *Milton*
>
> No *vice* so simple but assumes
> Some mark of virtue on its outward parts *Shak.*
>
> Ungoverned appetite a brutish *vice* *Milton*

Crime'ful, *a.* Criminal, wicked, partaking of wrong, contrary to law, right, or duty. [*Obs.*]

> Tell me
> Why you proceeded not against these feats
> So *crimeful* *Shak.*

Crime'less, *a.* Free from crime, innocent. [*Obs.*]

Crim'i-nal, *a.* [Lat. *criminalis*, from *crimen*. Cf. Fr., Pr., Sp., & Pg. *criminal*, It. *criminale*, N. Fr. *criminel*. See CRIME.]

1. Guilty of crime, tainted with crime.

> The neglect of any of the relative duties renders us *criminal* in the sight of God *Rogers*

2. Involving a crime, — said of an act.

> Foppish and fantastic ornaments are only indications of vice, not *criminal* in themselves *Addison*

3. Relating to crime, — said of a law, or legal action.

> The officers and servants of the crown, violating the personal liberty, or other right of the subject, were in some cases liable to *criminal* process *Hallam*

Criminal conversation (*Law*), unlawful intercourse with a married woman, adultery, — usually abbreviated *crim. con.*

Crim'i-nal, *n.* A person who has committed an offense against law, especially, one who is found guilty by verdict, confession, or proof.

Crim'i-nal-ist, *n.* One versed in criminal law. *Sprague*

Crim'i-nal'i-ty, *n.* [L. Lat. *criminalitas*, from Lat. *criminalis*. See *supra*.] The quality or state of being criminal, that which constitutes a crime; guiltiness.

Crim'i-nal-ly, *adv.* In violation of law; wickedly, in a wrong or iniquitous manner.

Crim'i-nal-ness, *n.* Criminality.

Crim'i-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRIMINATING.] [Lat. *criminare*, *criminatum*, and *criminari*, *criminatus*, from *crimen*. It. *criminare*. See CRIME.] To accuse or charge with a crime, to convict of crime, to show to be guilty.

> To *criminate* with the heavy and ungrounded charge of disloyalty and disaffection an incorrupt, independent, and reforming Parliament *Burke*

Crim'i-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *criminatio*, Fr. *crimination*, It. *criminazione*.] The act of accusing, charge of having been guilty of a criminal act, the conviction of crime, accusation.

Crim'i-na-tive, *a.* Bringing the imputation of crime upon one, criminatory.

Crim'i-na-to-ry, *a.* [Fr. *criminatoire*, from Lat. *criminator*, an accuser.] Relating to, or involving crimination, accusing, as, a *criminatory* conscience. [*Rare.*]

Crim'i-nous, *a.* [Lat. *criminosus*, from *crimen*. Pr. *criminos*, Sp., Pg., & It. *criminoso*. See CRIME.] Involving great crime, very wicked, heinous. [*Obs.*]

> "*Criminous* imputations." *Holland*

Crim'i-nous-ly, *adv.* In a criminous manner, criminally, heinously. [*Obs.*]

Crim'i-nous-ness, *n.* The state of being criminous, or highly criminal, wickedness, guilt. [*Obs.*]

Crim'o-gin, *n.* See CRIMSON.

Crimp, *a.* [A. S. *ge-crympt*, crimped, curled, D. *krimpen*, to contract, or draw together, and thus to wrinkle, to crisp, Ger. *krimpen*, *krumpen*, *krumpen*, M. H. Ger. *krumpfen*, to shrink, to crumple, Sw. *krympa*, Dan. *krympe*, O. H. Ger. *krimfan*, to rub, wear by rubbing, A. S. *acrammian*, to rub fine, break into small pieces, *crumb*, *crumbig*, crooked.]

1. Easily crumbled, friable, brittle. [*Rare.*]

> Now the fowler,
> Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and glades *Philips*

2. Inconsistent; contradictory. [*Cant.*]

> The evidence is *crimp*, the witnesses swear backward and forward, and contradict themselves *Arbuthnot.*

Crimp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIMPED (krĭmpt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRIMPING.] [See *supra*, and cf. Ger. *krimmen*, to seize or grasp with the claws or the beak.]

1 To form into ridges or plaits, to crimple or curl, as, to *crimp* the hair. "The comely hostess in a *crimped* cap." *W. Irving*

2 To pinch and hold, to seize.

3 To decoy or trepan into the power of a recruiting officer, or of a press gang, as, to *crimp* seamen.

4 (*Cookery*) To cause to contract, or to render more crisp, as the flesh of a fish, by gashing it, when living, with a knife, as, to *crimp* skate, &c.

Crimp, *n.* **1** An agent for coal merchants, and for persons concerned in shipping. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2 One who decoys or trepans into the power of a recruiting officer, or a press gang. *Marryatt.*

3 A game at cards. [*Obs.*]

Crimp'age, *n.* The act of crimping. [*Rare.*]

Crimp'ing-i'ron (-ĭrn), *n.* An iron instrument used for crimping and curling the hair.

Crimp'ing-ma-chine' (-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine, consisting of two fluted rollers, for crimping ruffles.

Crimp'le (krĭmp'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIMPLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRIMPLING.] [Diminutive of *crimp*, v. t., q. v.] To cause to shrink or draw together, to contract, to curl.

> He passed the cautry through them, and accordingly *crimpled* them up *Wiseman*

Crim'son (krĭm'zn), *n.* [O. Eng. *crimosyn*, Fr. *cramoisi*, Sp. *carmesi*, Pg. *carmesim*, It. *cremesi*, *cremisi*, *cremisino*, *carmesino*, L. Lat. *carmesinus*, Ger. *karmesin*, from Ar. *qarma-*, *qirme*, cochineal insect and liquid expressed from it, *a*, *qarmaz*, from Skt. *krimja*, produced by a worm, from *krimi*, worm or insect, and *ja*, generated from *jan*, to generate. Cf. CARMINE.] A deep red color tinged with blue, red. [Written also *crimosine*, *crimosin*.]

> A maid yet rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty *Shak.*

Crim'son, *a.* Of a deep red color. "The blushing poppy with a *crimson* hue." *Prior*

Crim'son, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIMSONED (krĭm'znd), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRIMSONING.] To dye with crimson or deep red.

Crim'son, *v. i.* To become crimson or deep red in color; to blush.

> Ancient towers beginning to *crimson* with the radiant luster of a cloudless July morning *De Quincey*

Crim'son-warm, *a.* Warmed or heated so as to become of a crimson color.

Crĭ'nal, *a.* [Lat. *crinalis*, from *crinis*, the hair.] Belonging to hair. [*Obs.*] *Blount*

Crĭ'nā-ted, *a.* [See CRINITE.] Having hair, hairy.

Crĭ'nā-to-ry, *a.* Of, or relating to, the hair.

Crinc'um, *n.* [Cf. CRINGLE, CRINKLE and CRANK.] A cramp, a contraction, a turn or bend, a whimsy. [*Low.*] *Hudibras*

Crĭ'nel, } *n.* A very fine, hair like feather. *Booth*
Crĭ'net, }

Cringe (krĭnj), *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *kringa*, to make round, *kringr*, circle. See CRANK, *n.*, and CRINGLE.] To cause to shrink or wrinkle, to contract, to draw together.

> Whip him, fellows
> Till like a boy you see him *cringe* his face
> And whine aloud for mercy *Shak.*

Cringe (krĭnj), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRINGED (krĭnjd), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRINGING.] To draw one's self together as in fear or timid servility; to bend with base humility, to bow, hence, to make court in a low and degrading manner, to fawn.

> Who more than thou
> Once fawned and *cringed* and servilely adored
> Heaven's awful monarch? *Milton*

Cringe (krĭnj), *n.* Servile civility, a mean bow.

> Far from me
> Be fawning *cringe* *Thelwall*

Cringe'ling, *n.* One who cringes meanly.

Crin'ger, *n.* One who cringes, or bows, and flatters with servility.

Crin'ging-ly, *adv.* In a cringing manner.

Crin'gle (krĭng'gl), *n.* [Icel. *kringla*, orb, round cake, from *kringr*, circle, Dan. *kringle*, Sw. *kringla*, Ger. *kringel*, a cracknel, D. *kring*, circle, cracknel, Dan. *kringelkroq*, a winding, turning in and out. Cf. CRINKLE and CRINGE.]

1 A withe for fastening a gate.

2 (*Naut.*) An iron ring or thimble strapped to the bolt rope of a sail for various purposes, as to attach the sheet, earings, &c., also, a rope having its end formed into a ring for securing it to a sail.

Crin'i-cŭlt'ŭr-al (-ŭr-al), *a.* [From Lat. *crinis*, hair, and *cultura*, culture. See CULTURE.] Relating to the growth of hair.

Crĭ-nĭg'er-ous, *a.* [Lat. *cringer*, from *crinis*, hair, and *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing hair, hairy.

Crĭ'nite, *a.* [Lat. *crinitus*, p. p. of *crinire*, to provide or cover with hair, from *crinis*, hair.]

1 Having the appearance of a tuft of hair. "Comete, *crinite*, caudate stars." *Fairfax.*

2. (*Bot.*) Bearded with long hairs. *Gray*

Crink'le (krĭnk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRINKLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRINKLING.] [D. *krinkelen*, to wind or twist, *krinkel*, twisting, turn, from *krinq*, circle. Cf. CRANK and *ring*, A-S. *hring*.] To turn or wind, to run in and out in little or short bends or turns, to bend, to wrinkle.

> And all the rooms
> Were full of *crinkling* silks *E. B. Browning*

Crink'le, *n.* A winding or turn, wrinkle, sinuosity.

Crĭ-nĭs'o-dĭ, *n. pl.* CRĬ-NĬS'O-DĂ. [Lat. *crinis*, It. *crine*, *crino*, hair.]

1 A genus of *Entozoa* chiefly found in horses and dogs.

2 (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease, affecting infants, consisting in the growth of rigid black hairs from the skin of the back, arms, and legs, together with febrile symptoms and emaciation.

Crĭ'noid, *n.* The same as CRINOIDEAN.

Crĭ-noid'al, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, the remains of *encrinites*, or crinoids. *Dana.*

Crĭ-noid'e-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. κρίνον, lily and εἶδος, form, Fr. *crinoïde*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of radiated animals related to the star-fish, but growing on a long, jointed stalk, stem or pedicel, the joints of the stem, as they occur fossil in the rocks, resembling button molds. The genus includes the *encrinites*, to which the term *stone lily* has often been applied. *Dana*

Crĭ-noid'e-an, *n.* [See *supra*.] One of the *Crinoidea*.

Crin'o-line, *n.* [Fr., from *crin*, Lat. *crinis*, hair.] A lady's skirt expanded by means of hoops, or by being made of materials stiffened in various ways, — so called because formerly made of hair cloth.

Crĭ-nōse', *a.* [L. Lat. *crinosus* and *crinosus*, from Lat. *crinis*, hair.] Hairy. [*Rare.*] *Bailey*

Crĭ-nŏs'i-ty, *n.* Hairiness. [*Rare.*] *Bailey*

Crĭ'num, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, cultivated as greenhouse plants on account of their beauty.

Crinze, *n.* An old kind of drinking cup. *W. Scott.*

Crĭ-ō-çĕ'ris, *n.* (*Entom.*) A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Crioceridæ*, and including the asparagus beetle.

Crip'ple (krĭp'l), *n.* [I. Ger. *Trippel*, *Trippel*, D. *Trippel*, *krepple*, M. H. Ger. *Trappel*, N. H. Ger. *Trappel*, Dan. *Trappel*, *Trobling* properly one that can not walk, but must *creep*, from O. Sax. *cropan*, A. S. *creopan*, I. Ger. *Trupen*, D. *krupen*, Dan. *Trybe*, imp. *Trob*, to creep. Cf. A. S. *crepel*, crawfish, properly a creeper, O. Eng. *creple*, *crepele*, *crepel*, one who creeps, a cripple. "The *creple*, healed, knows how to heal the lame." *Turberville.* "A kingdom that crawls on its knees like a *creeple*." *Ramp Songs.*] One who creeps, halts, or limps, one who has lost, or never enjoyed, the use of his limbs; hence, one disabled in the use of any natural function.

Crip'ple, *a.* Lame. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Crip'ple, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIPPLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRIPPLING.]

1 To deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet, to lame.

> He [Charles V.] commanded in person and in chief, even when surrounded with veterans and *crippled* by the gout *Motley*

2 To deprive of strength, activity, or capability for service or use.

> More serious embarrassments of a different description were *crippling* the energy of the settlement in the Bay. *Palfrey*

Crip'ple-ness, *n.* Lameness. [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Crip'pling, *n.* A span or timber set up as a support against the side of a building.

Crĭ'sis, *n. pl.* CRĬ'SĒS. [Lat. *crisis*, Gr. κρίσις, from κρίνειν, to separate, to determine, to decide, Fr. *crise*, It. *crisi*, *crisi*, Sp. *crisis*.]

1 The point of time when any affair movement, or course of action, must terminate, or take a new course or be turned back; the decisive moment, the turning point.

> This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate *Dryden*

2 (*Med.*) The change of a disease which indicates its result; that change which indicates recovery or death; sometimes, also, a striking change of symptoms attended by an outward manifestation, as by an eruption, or the symptoms accompanying such a change.

Crĭsp, *a.* [Lat. *crispus*, Pr. *crep*, *crep*, Sp., Pg., & It. *crespo*.]

1 Formed into still curls or ringlets.

> For their *crisp* hair they shall have bald pate. *Vives.*

2 Characterized by windings or indentations.

> As nymphs called Naiads of the wandering brooks
> Leave your *crisp* channels *Shak.*

3 Brittle, friable, breaking short, but with a slight resistance.

> The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp* *Goldsmith.*
>
> *Crisp* foam flakes scud along the level sand. *Tennyson.*

4 Possessing a certain degree of firmness and strength.

> It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as if it would last ninety years. *Leigh Hunt*

5. Foaming; effervescing, sparkling; lively; — said of liquors.

Crisp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRISPED (krispt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRISPING.] [Lat. *crespare*, from *crispus*, It. *crespare*, Pr & Sp. *crespar*, O. Fr. *cresper*, N. Fr *crêper*, *crisper*. See *supra*.]

1. To curl, twist, or form into ringlets, as the hair, to wreathe or interweave, as the branches of trees.

The lover with the myrtle sprays
Adorns his *crisped* tresses *Drayton*
Along the *crisped* shades and bowers,
Revels the spruce and jocund Spring *Milton*

2 To wrinkle or curl into little undulations on the surface or edges.

From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant *Milton*

Crisp, *v. i.* To form little curls or undulations on the surface or edges.

To watch the *crisping* ripples on the beach *Tennyson*

Cris'pāte, } *a.* [Lat. *crispatus*, p. p. of *crispare*,
Cris'pā-ted, } It. *crespato*, Fr *crepu*. See *supra*.] Having a crisped appearance.

Cris-pā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *crispare*, Fr *crispation*.] The act of curling, or the state of being curled. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Cris'pa-ture (53), *n.* [See *supra*.] The state of being curled, a curling

Crisp'er, *n.* One who, or that which, crisps or curls, an instrument for frizzing or crisping cloth

Cris'pin, *n.* A shoemaker — familiarly or jocularly so called from *Crespin*, or *Crispinus*, the patron saint of the craft

Crisp'ing-i'ron (Vurn), *n.* A curling iron, a crisping-pin

Crisp'ing-pin, *n.* A curling iron

Cris'pi-sŭl'cant, *a.* [Lat. *crispisulcans*, from *crispus*, curled, and *sulcare*, to furrow, from *sulcus*, a furrow.] Wavy, zigzag, as lightning is represented. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Cris'pite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of titanium, oxide of titanium, rutile *Dana*

Crisp'ly, *adv.* With crispness, in a crisp manner

Crisp'ness, *n.* A state of being crisp, curled, or brittle.

Crisp'y, *a.* 1 Formed into short, close ringlets, frizzled, crisp, as, *crispy* locks

2 Prepared so as to break short, brittle, as, a *crispy* cake

Criss'-cross, *n.* [A corruption of *Christ-cross*.]

1. A mark or symbol formed by two lines crossing each other, usually at right angles, as that used for signature by persons unable to write

2. A child's game played on paper or on a slate, consisting of lines arranged in the form of a cross

Criss'-cross, *adv.* 1 In opposite directions, in a way to cross something else

2 With opposition or hinderance, unpleasantly, as, things lie *criss cross*, or go *criss cross*

Criss'-cross-rōw, *n.* See CHRIST-CROSS ROW.

Cris'tāte, } *a.* [Lat. *cristatus*, from *crista*, crest,
Cris'tā-ted, } q. v.] (*Bot.*) Having an appendage like a crest or tuft, as some authers and flowers crest like, crested

Cri-tē'ri-on, *n.* *pl.* CRI-TĒ'RI-Ă, sometimes CRI-TĒ'RI-ONS [Gr. κριτηριον, a means for judging, from κριτης, decider, judge, from κρινειν, to separate, distinguish, decide, judge.] A standard of judging, any approved or established rule or test, by which facts, principles, and conduct are tried in order to a correct judgment respecting them

It is the very *criterion* of true manhood to feel those impressions of sorrow which it endeavors to resist *Melmoth*

Cri-tē'ri-on-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or serving as, a criterion. [*Rare.*]

Crith'mum, *n.* [Gr. κρίθμον, or κρίθμον, samphire.] (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants, including the sea fennel (*C. maritimum*), a low, perennial plant, growing about the sea coast of England, samphire

Crith'o măn'cy, *n.* [Fr *crithomancie*, Gr. κριθο-μαντεια, from κριθη, barley, and μαντεια, divination.] A kind of divination by means of the dough of cakes, and the meal strewed over the victims, in ancient sacrifices

Crit'ic, *n.* [Lat *criticus*, Gr. κριτικός, Fr *critique*, m. See *infra*.]

1 *One skilled in judging of the merits of literary works or productions of art*, especially in the fine arts, a connoisseur, an expert, hence, one who passes judgment upon or criticises literary or artistic works, manners, morals, and the like

The opinion of the most skillful *critics* was that nothing finer (than Goldsmith's "Traveller") had appeared in verse since the fourth book of the Dunciad *Macaulay*

2 One who passes a rigorous or severe judgment one who censures or finds fault, a harsh examiner or judge, a caviler, a carper

You with pleasure own your follies past,
And make each day a *critic* on the last *Pope*

When an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *critics* exalt themselves, and shower down their ill nature *Watts*

3 The art of criticism a critique See CRITIQUE

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critic* than what we have been hitherto acquainted with *Locke*

Crit'ic, *a.* [Lat *criticus*, Gr κριτικός, from κριτης, decider, judge, from κρινειν, to separate, distinguish, decide, judge, Fr. *critique*.] Relating to criticism. See CRITICAL.

Crit'ic, *v. i.* [Fr. *critiquer*. See *supra*.] To criticise, to play the critic. [*Obs.*] *Temple.*

Crit'ic-al, *a.* [See CRITIC, *n.*]

1. Having the skill or power to judge with accuracy of literary or artistic matters and merits.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not *Holder*

2 Inclined to make nice distinctions, or to exercise careful judgment and selection, not easily satisfied, exact, nicely judicious.

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs *Stillingfleet*

3 Inclined to find fault, severe in judging, fastidious, captious

O gentle lady, put me not to't,
I or I am nothing if not *critical* *Shak*

4 Relating to criticism, occupied with the discussion and estimate of authors, belonging to the art of a critic, as, a *critical* dissertation on Homer

5 Characterized by thoroughness and a reference to principles, as becomes a critic, as, a *critical* analysis of a subject.

6 [See CRISIS.] Pertaining to, or indicating, a crisis, turning point, or specially important juncture, important as regards consequences, decisive, hence, of doubtful issue attended with risk dangerous, as, the *critical* days of a fever

It was an extremely embarrassing measure for the pope, in the *critical* circumstances of that age, to set aside a dispensation granted by his predecessor *Hallam*

Critical philosophy, the metaphysical system of Kant — so called from his most important work, "The Critique of Pure Reason."

Crit'ic al-ly, *adv.* 1 In a critical manner, with nice discernment, accurately, exactly "*Critically* to discern good writers from bad" *Dryden*

2 At a crisis, in a situation, place, or condition of decisive consequence, in a condition of doubtful issue "Coming *critically* the night before the session" *Burnet*

Crit'ic al-ness, *n.* 1 The state of being critical

2 Accuracy in examination or decision, exactness, nicety

Crit'i-çā-ble, *a.* Capable of being criticised

Crit'i-çīse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRITICISED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRITICISING.] [See CRITIC. Cf Ger *kritisiren*.] To examine and judge as a critic, to pass literary or artistic judgment upon, to animadvert on as, to *criticise* an author, to *criticise* conduct (Written also, more analogically, but less commonly, *criticize*.)

Crit'i-çīse, *v. i.* To act as a critic, to pass literary or artistic judgment, to animadvert, to utter censure

Cavil you may, but never *criticise* *Pope*

Crit'i çīs'er, *n.* One who criticises

Pert *criticisers* and saucy correctors of the original before them *Blackwall*

Crit'i-çism, *n.* 1 The art of judging of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of a production in the fine arts, as, the rules of *criticism*

2 The act of judging on the merit of a performance a critical judgment passed or expressed, a critical observation or detailed examination and review, an animadversion

About the plan of Rasselas, little was said by the critics, and yet the faults of the plan might seem to invite severe *criticism* *Macaulay*

Cri-tique' (krĭ-tēk'), *n.* [Fr *critique*, f., Gr. κριτικη (sc. τεχνη), the critical art, from κριτικός. See CRITIC, *a.*]

1 The art of criticism [Written also *critic*.] [*R.*]

2 A critical examination or estimate of a work of literature or art, a critical essay, a careful and thorough analysis of any subject, as, Kant's *Critique* of Pure Reason

Cri-tique' (krĭ-tēk'), *v. t.* To pass judgment upon, to criticise [*Obs.*] *Pope*

Crīz'zel, } *n.* [Either a modification of *grizzle*,
Crīz'zel ing, } dark-ish gray, or allied to Ger
Crīz'zle, } *gruselig*, gravelly, granular, speckled.] A kind of roughness on the surface of glass, which clouds its transparency

Crōak, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROAKED (krōkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROAKING.] [A S *cracetan*, to croak as a raven, O H Ger *crocci an*, *chrocke an*, M H Ger *krocken*, N H Ger *krächen*, to croak, D *kraqchen*, to groan, Goth *hrukjan*, to crow, Lat *crocire*, *crocitare*, to croak as a raven, Gr κρωζειν, κραζειν, It *crocidare*, *gracchiare*, Sp *crocitar*, *crotorar*, Fr *croasser*, O Fr *croaquer*, O Fr & Pr *croac*, cry of the raven.]

1 To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog, a raven or crow, hence, to make any low, muttering sound

2 To cry in a dismal manner, to grumble, to forebode evil to utter complaints habitually

Crōak, *v. t.* To utter or say in a low, hoarse voice

A raven ever *croaks* at my side,
Keep watch and ward *Tennyson*

Crōak, *n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound

Crōak'er, *n.* One who croaks, murmurs, or complains unreasonably; one who habitually forebodes evil. [*Rare.*]

Crō'at, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Croatia; especially, a soldier of that country in the Austrian army.

Crō'cēous (krō'shus), *a.* [Lat. *croceus*, from *crocus*, saffron. See CROCUS.] Consisting of, or like, saffron, yellow. [*Rare.*] *Bailey.*

Crō'chet, *n. pl* [O. Fr. *croche*, equivalent to N. Fr. *crochet*, *croc*, hook, from Icel *krōkr*, O. D. *krooke*, W *crôg*, hook. Cf Gael. *croic*, a deer's horn or antler.] Little buds or knobs about the tops of a deer's horn

Cro çhet' (kro shĕ'), *n.* [Fr. *crochet*, small hook. See CROCHET.] A kind of netting made by means of a small hook, the material being worsted, cotton, or silk

Cro çhet', *v. t.* To perform the kind of netting called *crochet*, as, to *crochet* a shawl

Crō'çi-a-ry (-shĭ a), *n.* [See CROSIER.] (*Eccl.*) The person whose duty it is to carry the crosier before the archbishop. [*Obs.*]

Cro çĭd'o līte, *n.* [Gr κροκις, nap on cloth, and λιθος, stone.] (*Min.*) An asbestus like mineral, having long and delicate fibers, and consisting principally of silicate of iron

Crō'çi-tā'tion, *n.* [From Lat *crocitare*, to croak. See CROAK.] A croaking [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Crŏck, *n.* [A S *crôc*, *crocc*, *crocca*, *cruc*, *cruca*, D *kruik*, Icel. *krukka*, Dan *krukke*, Sw *kruka*, N. H Ger *krug*, M H Ger *kruoc*, O H Ger *kruag*, *cruoc*, *cruc*, *cruh*, Pr *cruchô*, Prov Fr *cruga*, O. Fr. *cruge* N Fr *cruche* Cf W *cruc*, bucket, pail, *crochan*, pot, *crogen*, earthen vessel, Gael. *crog*, *crogan*, earthen vessel, jar.] An earthen vessel, a pot or pitcher, a cup [*Obs.*] "The *Crock* of Gold" *Tupper.*

Crŏck, *v. t.* To lay up in a crock, as, to *crock* butter *Halliwell.*

Crŏck, *n.* [Cf W *crocg*, cover, Scot *crochit*, covered.] The fine and loose black matter collected from combustion, as on pots and kettles, or in a chimney, soot

Crŏck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROCKED (krŏkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROCKING.] To blacken with soot, or other matter collected from combustion, or with the coloring matter of cloth

Crŏck, *v. i.* To give off crock or smut

Crocket

Crŏck'er-y, *n.* [From *crock*, earthen vessel, q. v.] Earthenware, vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked, pottery

Crŏck'et, *n.* [From O & Prov Eng *crock*, a crooked timber, a large roll of hair Cf CROOK, curve.] (*Arch.*) An ornament formed in imitation of curved and bent foliage, and placed upon the angles of canopies, spires, and pinnacles

Crŏck'et ed, *a.* Ornamented with crockets, or projecting leaves, bunches of foliage, &c

Crŏck'y, *a.* [From *crock*, soot, q. v.] Smutty.

Crŏc'o-dile (Synop., §130), *n.* [Lat *crocodilus*, Gr κροκοδειλος, Fr *crocodile*, It. *coccodrillo*, Sp & Pr *cocodrilo*.]

1 (*Zool.*) A large reptile of the genus *Crocodilus* It grows to the length of sixteen or eighteen feet, runs swiftly on the land, but does not easily turn itself It inhabits the large rivers in Africa and Asia, and lays its eggs, resembling those of a goose, in the sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun

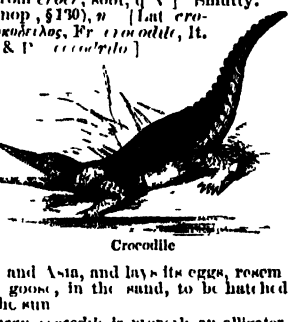
Crocodile

☞ The *American crocodile* is properly an alligator The family of the crocodiles includes three genera the *Gavialis*, *Crocodilus*, and *Alligator*, the type of the first being the gavial of India, of the second the crocodile of Egypt, and of the third the alligator of America See ALLIGATOR

2 (*Logic*) A fallacious dilemma, supposed to have been used by a crocodile

Crŏc'o-dile, *a.* 1 Pertaining to, or like, a crocodile

2 Consisting of crocodiles, as, the *crocodile* family

Crocodile tears, false or affected tears, hypocritical sorrow, — derived from the fiction of old travelers, that crocodiles shed tears over their prey

Crŏc'o-dil'i an *a.* Pertaining to the crocodile.

Crŏc'o-dil'i-an, *n.* (*Zool.*) A member of the crocodile family, a crocodile

Crŏc'o-dil'i-ty, *n.* (*Logic*) A captious or sophistical mode of arguing [*Rare.*]

Crō'coīs-īte (49), *n.* (*Min.*) The chromate of lead, red-lead ore

Crō'con ate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of croconic acid with a base.

Cro-cŏn'ic, *a.* [Gr. κρόκος, saffron.] Yellow, like saffron.

Croconic acid (*Chem*), a crystallizable acid obtained by heating potash with carbon, — so called from the color of its salts

Crō'cus, *n.* [Lat. *crocus*, Gr. *κρόκος*, Heb. *karkōm*, Ar. *kurkum*, Skr. *kunkuma*]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants valued for their early flowering, and the brilliancy of the blossoms. *C. sativus* produces the saffron *Loudon.*

2. (*Chem.*) A deep yellow powder, any metal calcined to a red or deep-yellow color. [*Obs*]

Crŏft, *n* [A-S. *croft*, *cruft*, D *kroft*, *krocht*, a cavity, cavern, a concealed subterranean passage, O. H. Ger. *cruft*, N. H. Ger *gruft*, O It *grupta*, Lat *crypta*, Gr. *κρύπτη*, from *κρυπτός*, concealed, *κρύπτειν*, to conceal] A small close, or inclosed field, used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes

This have I learned,
Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade *Milton*

Croi-sāde', } *n.* [Fr, from O Fr *crois*, now *croix*,
Croi-sā'do, } cross, Pr *crozada* See CROSS] A holy war [*Obs*] See CRUSADE

Croise, *n* [Fr *croisé*, crusader, from *se croiser*, to take the cross, to engage in a crusade, from O Fr *crois*, now *croix*, cross See CROSS] A soldier or pilgrim engaged in a crusade, and wearing the badge of it "The necessity and weakness of the *croises*" *Burke*

Crois sānt', *n.* [Fr *croissant*, crescent] (*Her*) A cross, the ends of which are terminated by crescents

Crō'ker, *n* A water fowl that inhabits the Chesapeake, and the large rivers in Virginia *Pennant*

Crō'met, *n* [It] (*Mus*) A character used in musical notation, a quaver

Crōme, *n* A crook, a staff with a hook at the end of it [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Crōm'lech (krŏm'lek), *n* [W *cromlech*, from *crom*, bending or bent, concave, and *llech*, a flat stone, Ir *cromleac*] A structure of large stones, a part set uprightly, and others of a flat shape resting on them, found in countries formerly occupied by the Celts, and supposed to be the remains of druidical altars

Cro-mōr'na, *n* [Fr *cromorne*, It *cromorno*, fr Ger *krummhorn*, crooked horn, cornet, an organ pipe turned like a trumpet] (*Mus*) A certain reed stop in the organ, of a quality of tone resembling that of the oboe [Corruptly written *cromona*]

Crōne, *n* [A S *crone*, an old ewe, Ir & Gael *cron*, dry, withered, *crion*, old, *cromach*, dry wood, used as a term of contempt, from *cromam*, to dry, to wither]

1. An old ewe [*Obs*] *Tusser*

2 An old woman, — usually in contempt, more rarely an aged man

But still the *crone* was constant to her note;
The more he spoke, the more she stretched her throat *Dryden*

The old *crone* lived in a hovel in the midst of a small patch of potatoes and Indian corn, which his master had given him *W Irving*

Crō'nel, *n* The iron head of a tilting spear [Written also *coronel*]

The heads of tilting lances being blunt, or fitted with a contrivance to prevent punctration, called a "coronel" or *cronel*, from its resemblance to a crown *Grose*

Crō'net, *n* [Contracted from *coronet*, q v] The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof

Crŏn'stedt ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral consisting principally of silicate of iron, and crystallizing in hexagonal prisms, — so named from the Swedish mineralogist *Cronstedt* *Dana*

Crō'ny, *n* [See CRONE] An intimate companion, an associate, a familiar friend [*Colloq*]

To oblige your *crony* Swift
Bring our dame a new year's gift *Swift*

He soon found his former *cronies*, though all rather the worse for the wear and tear of time *W Irving*

Crŏn'ye al, *a* Same as ACRONYCAL See ACRONYCAL

Crŏŏ'dle, *v i.* 1 To bend over to cower down or shrink together, as from fear or cold, to lie close and snug together, as pigs in their straw [*Prov Eng*] *Wright Forby.*

Not as a dove to fly home to her nest and *croodle* there *C Kingsley*

2 To fawn or cow *Wright*

Crook (27), *n* [Icel *krókr*, Sw *krok* Dan *krog*, O D *krooke*, hook, bend, or curve Cf CROCHET]

1. A bend, turn, or curve, curvature, flexure

Those sapphire-colored brooks,
Which, conduit-like, with curious *crooks*,
Sweet islands make *Sidney*

2 A device used as a subterfuge, an indirect method, a trick or artifice

They will have it by hook or by *crook* *Wade*

3. An instrument bent at the end especially, a shepherd's staff or a bishop's staff of office, — called also *crosier*

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks *Prior*

4. A gibbet [*Obs*] "Forthwith led unto the *crook*" *Spenser*

5 (*Mus*) A small tube, usually curved, applied to a trumpet, horn, &c, to change its pitch or key.

Crŏŏk, *v t.* [*imp & p p* CROOKED (krŏŏkt), *p pr. & vb n* CROOKING] [Icel *króka*, Sw. *kroka*, Dan. *kroge* See *supra.*]

1. To make into a crook; to turn from a straight line, to bend, to curve.

There is but little labor of the muscles required, only enough for bowing or *crooking* the tail. *Derham.*

2. To turn from rectitude, to pervert.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends, which must needs be often eccentric to the ends of his master or state. *Bacon*

3 To thwart [*Rare.*]

Crŏŏk, *v. i.* To be bent or curved, to deviate from a right line, to turn by a crook

Their shoes and pattens are snouted, and piked more than a finger long, *crooking* upwards *Camden*

Crŏŏk'-bāck, *n.* A crooked back, one who has a crooked back or round shoulders

Crŏŏk'ed (90), *p a* 1 Characterized by a crook or curve, bent, not straight "*Crooked* paths" *Locke* "A sibyl, old, bowed, bent with *crooked* age" *Milton*

2 Not straight forward, deviating from rectitude, devious, perverse

They are a perverse and *crooked* generation *Deut* xxxii 5

Crŏŏk'ed ly, *adv* In a curved, crooked, or perverse manner

Crŏŏk'ed-ness, *n* 1 The condition or quality of being crooked, curvature, inflection

The absence of straightness in bodies capable thereof is *crookedness* *Hooker*

2 Deformity of body. "A severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot" *Bp Taylor*

3 Deviation from moral rectitude, obliquity of conduct, iniquity, perverseness

My will hath been used to *crookedness* and perverse impropriety *Bp Taylor*

Crŏŏk'en, *v t* To make crooked. [*Obs*]

Crŏŏm, *n* Same as CROMB

Crŏŏn *n* 1 A low, continued moan, a murmur

2 A simple piece of music, a plain, artless melody

Crŏŏn, *v i* [*imp. & p p* CROONED, *p pr & vb n* CROONING.]

1 To sing in a low tone, to sing softly, to hum.

Holding fast his gude blue bonnet
While *crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet *Burns*

2 To soothe by singing softly

The fragment of the childish hymn with which he sung and *crooned* himself asleep *Dickens*

Crŏŏn, *v t* [Scot] 1 To make a continuous noise in a low, hollow tone, as cattle do when in pain, to whine or moan *Jamieson*

2 To hum or sing in a low tone to murmur softly

Here an old grandmother was *crooning* over a sick child and rocking it to and fro *Dickens*

Crŏp, *n* [A S *crop*, *cropp*, crop or craw of a fowl top, bunch, cluster, ear of corn, crop D *krop*, Ger *kropf*, W *cropa*, *croppa*, crop or craw of a bird, Ir & Gael *sgroban*]

1 The protuberant upper receptacle of food of a bird, situated in the throat, the craw

2 The top, end, or highest part of any thing, especially of a plant

3 That which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field, or of a single kind of grain or fruit, or in a single season especially, the valuable product of what is planted in the earth, fruit harvest

The hands which are sometimes lift up in prayer must at other times be put to the plow, or the husbandman must expect no *crop* *South*

4 Any thing cut off or gathered *Dryden*

Crŏp, *v t* [*imp & p p* CROPPED (krŏpt), *p pr & vb n* CROPPING]

1 To cut off the ends of to bite or pull off, to pluck to mow, to reap "A closely *cropped* head of hair" *Thackeray*

No more my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs or *crop* the flowery thyme *Dryden*
While force our youth like fruits, untimely *crops* *Denham*

2 To cause to bear a crop, as, to *crop* a field

Crŏp, *v i* To yield harvest [*Obs*] *Shak*

To crop out (*a*) (*Geol*) To appear above the surface, as a seam of vein or inclined bed as of coal (*b*) To come to light, to be manifest, to appear, as, the peculiarities of an author *crop out*

Crŏp'-ēar, *n* A person or animal whose ears are cropped

Crŏp'-ēared, *a* Having the ears cropped

Crŏpe, *imp & p p* of *creep* [*Obs*] See CREPE

Crŏp'ful, *a* Having a full crop or belly satiated

Crŏp'-lĭft'ing, *n.* The act of stealing a crop, as of grain

Crŏp'per, *n.* A pigeon with a large crop

Crŏp'-sick, *a* Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach, sick with excess in eating or drinking *Tate*

Crŏp'-sick'ness, *n.* Sickness from repletion of the stomach *Whitlock*

Crŏre, *n* Ten millions, as, a *crore* of rupees, being nearly $5,000,000 [*East Indies*] *Malcom*

Crō'sier (krō'zher), *n* [O Fr as if *crosier*, from *crois*, now *croix*, cross I Lat *crucarium*, from *crux*, cross, Fr *crosse*, crosier, bat or gall stick, Pr *crossa*, from Lat as if *crucea*, from *crux*, cross]

1 The official staff of an archbishop, terminating at the top in a cross, also, the pastoral staff of a bishop, which terminates in an ornamented curve or crook.

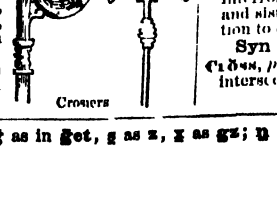
Crosiers

Behind a darker hour ascends;
The altars quake, the *crosier* bends *W Scott*

2. (*Astron.*) A constellation composed of four stars in the southern hemisphere, in the form of a cross, the Southern Cross.

Crō'siered (krō'zherd), *a.* Bearing a crosier, as, *crosiered* bishops.

Crŏs'let, *n* See CROSSLET.

Crŏss (21), *n.* [O. Fr. *cros*, *croiz*, *croil-*, *crui-*, *cruz*, *crux*, now *croix*, from Lat. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, Pr. *crotz*, *cros*, Sp. & Pg. *cruz*, It. *croce*]

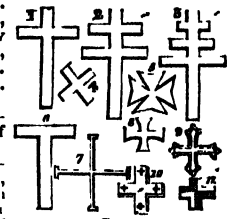
Crosses

1 Latin cross cross of Jesus and the evangelists; in the church of Rome, carried before bishops

2 Double cross; carried before cardinals and archbishops; (*Her*) the patriarchal cross

3 Triple cross, carried only before the pope

4 St Andrew's and St Patrick's cross. (*Her*) saltire

5 Maltese cross

6 Egyptian cross

7 Cross of Jerusalem; (*Her*) cross *potent*

8 (*Her*) A cross *pattee* or *formée*

9 (*Her*) A cross *patonce*

10 Greek cross, with cross lets

11 Greek cross, counterchanged

1 A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed transversely upon one another, in various forms, as a T, or †, with the horizontal piece below the upper end of the upright, or as an X It was anciently used in the execution of criminals

Nailed to the *cross* by his own nation *Milton*

2 The theological and religious import of the death of Christ, the Christian doctrine, the gospel "This is where the *cross* is preached" *Cowper*

3 The symbol of Christ's death, the ensign and chosen symbol of Christianity, hence, the Christian religion, and also those who receive that religion; Christian nations, Christendom

In glorious Christian field
Streaming the ensign of the Christian *cross*
Against black pagans, Turks, and Saracens *Shak.*

Before the *cross* has waned the crescent's ray *W Scott*

4 A piece of money stamped with the figure of a cross, also, that side of such a piece on which the cross is stamped, hence, money in general

I should bear no *cross* if I did bear you, for I think you have no money in your purse *Shak*

Thy *crosses* be on gates all, in thy purse none *Beaumont*

5 Affliction regarded as a test of patience or virtue trial, vexation, disappointment, opposition

Heaven prepares a good man with *crosses* *B Jonson*

6 (*Arch*) An ornament in the form of a cross, used especially on buildings devoted to religious worship, also, a monument in the form of a cross, or surmounted by a cross, set up in public places, as Charing-*cross* in London

Dun-I dina *Cross*, a pillared stone,
Rose on a turret octagon *W Scott*

7 A heraldic device or ornament

8 The cross like mark or symbol used instead of a signature by those who are unable to write

9 Church lands [*Ireland*] *Davies*

10 A mixing of breeds or stock, especially in cattle breeding, or the product of such intermixture

11 (*Surveying*) An instrument for laying off offsets from the main course, and perpendicular to it

Cross and pile a play with money at which it is put to chance whether a coin shall fall with that side up which bears the cross or the other which is called *pile*, or *reverse*

This I humbly conceive to be perfect boy's play *cross*, I win and *pile*, you lose or, what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own *Swift*

— *To take up the cross*, to bear troubles and afflictions with patience

Crŏss, *a* 1 Not parallel or correspondent in direction lying or falling athwart, transverse obliquely intersecting "The *cross* refraction of the second prism" *Newton.*

2 Not accordant with what is wished or expected, interrupting, adverse, contrary perverse, unfortunate "A *cross* fortune" *Bp Taylor.*

I can not, without some regret behold the *cross* and unlucky issue of my design *Glanville*

The article of the resurrection seems to be marvelously cross to the common experience of mankind *South.*

We are both love's captives but with fates so *cross*,
One must be happy by the other's loss *Dryden.*

3 Characterized by perverseness or fretfulness; ill humored "Because he had received a *cross* answer from his mistress" *Bp. Taylor.*

4 Made in an opposite direction, or an inverse relation mutually inverse, interchanged, as, *cross* interrogatories *cross* marriages, as when a brother and sister marry persons standing in the same relation to each other

Syn — Fretful, peevish See PEEVISH

Crŏss, *prep* Athwart, transversely, over, so as to intersect, across. [*Obs*]

And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way *Dryden.*

Crŏss (21), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROSSED (krŏst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROSSING]
1. To put across or athwart; to cause to intersect; as, to *cross* the arms, to *cross* swords.
2. To lay or draw something, as a line, across; as, to *cross* the letter *t*
3 To pass from one side to the other of, to pass or move over, to traverse.
Pondering his voyage, for no narrow frith
He had to *cross* *Milton*
4. To run counter to to thwart to obstruct, to hinder, to clash or interfere with, to contravene.
In each thing give him way, *cross* him in nothing *Shak*
Purposes which no false thought shall *cross* *Wordsworth*
5. To interfere and cut off, to debar
To *cross* me from the golden time I look for *Shak*
6 To make the sign of the cross upon, — followed by the reflexive pronoun
7 To cancel by marking crosses on or over, to erase, — usually with *out*, *off*, or *over*
8 To cause to interbreed, — said of different stocks or races, to mix the breed of
Crŏss, *v. i.* 1 To lie or be athwart
2. To move or pass from one side toward the other, or from place to place to make a transit, as, to *cross* from New York to Liverpool.
3 To be inconsistent [*Obs.*]
Men's actions do not always *cross* with reason *Sidney*
4 To interbreed, as races, to mix breeds
If two individuals of distinct races *cross*, a third is invariably produced different from either *Coleridge*
Crŏss'-ăc'tion, *n.* (*Law*) An action brought by a party who is sued against the person who has sued him, upon the same subject matter, as upon the same contract *Burrill*
Crŏss'-armed (-ärmd), *a.* 1 With arms crossed
2 (*Bot*) Having branches in pairs, each at right angles with the stem decussated *Martyn*
Crŏss'-ăr'rŏw, *n.* An arrow of a cross bow.
Crŏss'-bănd, *n.* A transverse band
Crŏss'-bārred (-bärd), *a.* Secured by transverse bars *Milton*
Crŏss'-bär'shŏt, *n.* A bullet with an iron bar passing through it, and standing out a few inches on each side, — used in naval actions for cutting the enemy's rigging
Crŏss'-bēam, *n.* (*Arch*) A large beam running from wall to wall, and serving to hold the sides of a house together
Crŏss'-bē'ăr'er, *n.* (*Rom Cath Church*) (*a*) The chaplain of an archbishop or primate, who bears a cross before him on solemn occasions (*b*) An officer in the Inquisition, who makes a vow before the inquisitors to defend the Roman Catholic faith, though with the loss of fortune and life
Crŏss'-bill, *n.* (*Law*) A bill which is brought by a defendant, in a chancery or equity suit, against the plaintiff, respecting the matter in question in that suit *Bouvier*
Crŏss'-bill, *n.* (*Ornith*) A bird of a genus of birds of the order *Passeres* and family *Fringillidæ*, the *Loxia*, the mandible of whose bill curves in opposite directions, and cross each other *Baird*

Cross-bill (*Loxia curvirostra*)

Crŏss'-blĭth, *n.* (*Obstetrics*) Delivery, actual or attempted, when in labor any other part of the child than the head is the first presented at the mouth of the uterus
Crŏss'-bite, *n.* A deception, a cheat *L'Estrange*
Crŏss'bite, *v. t.* To thwart or contravene by deception
Crŏss'-bŏw, *n.* (*Archery*) A weapon used in discharging arrows, formed by placing a bow crosswise on a stock

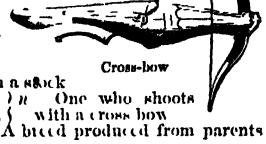
Cross-bow

Crŏss'-bŏw'er, } *n.* One who shoots
Crŏss'-bŏw'man, } with a cross bow
Crŏss'-breed, *n.* A breed produced from parents of different breeds
Crŏss'-bŭn, *n.* A bun or cake marked with a cross
Crŏss'-chŏcks, *n. pl.* (*Naut*) Pieces of timber laid across the dead-wood amidships to make good the deficiency of the lower heels of the futtock
Crŏss'cŭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROSSCUT, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROSSCUTTING] To cut across
Crŏss'-cŭt, *n.* 1 A short cut across
2 (*Mining*) An horizontal gallery, not in the veins themselves, but made to connect levels *Tomlinson*
Crŏss'cŭt-sąw, *n.* A saw managed by two men, one at each end, for cutting large logs crosswise
Crŏss'-dāys, *n. pl.* (*Eccl*) The three days preceding the Feast of the Ascension
Crŏs-sĕtte', *n.* [Fr, diminutive of *crosse*. See CROSIER] (*Arch*) (*a*) A truss, ancone, or console, on an architrave (*b*) The small, projecting piece in arch stones, which hangs upon the adjacent stones *Gwilt*
Crŏss'-ex-ăm'i-nā'tion, *n.* (*Law.*) The interrogating or questioning of a witness by the party against whom he has been called and examined.
Crŏss'-ex-ăm'ine, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROSS-EXAMINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROSS-EXAMINING] (*Law.*) To examine or question, as a witness who has been called and examined by the opposite party "The opportunity to *cross-examine* the witnesses" *Kent.*
Crŏss'-eȳed (-īd), *a.* Having the eyes turned toward the nose, so that they look in directions which intersect or cross one another
Crŏss'-fire, *n.* (*Mil*) The crossing of lines of fire from two or more points or places
Crŏss'flŏw, *v. i.* To flow across, or in a contrary direction
Crŏss'-frŏg, *n.* See FROG
Crŏss'-fŭr'rŏw, *n.* A furrow or trench cut across other furrows to receive the water running in them and conduct it to the side of the field
Crŏss'-gär'net, *n.* A kind of hinge formed of pieces making a sort of cross
Crŏss'-grāined, *a.* 1 Having the grain or fibers crossed or intertwined
It the stuff proves *cross grained*, then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way *Moxon*
2 Having a perverse and untractable nature, contrary, vexatious
She was none of your *cross-grained*, turmagant, scolding jade *Arbuthnot*
Crŏss'-hĕad, *n.* (*Mach*) A beam or rod across the head or top part of any thing, as the solid piece of iron on the head of a piston-rod in a steam engine
Crŏss'-jăck (*or* krŏs'jak), *n.* (*Naut*) The lower yard of the mizzen mast *Totten*
Crŏss'-lĕgged (-lĕgd), *a.* Having the legs crossed
Crŏss'let, *n.* [Diminutive of *cross*]
1 A small cross
2 (*Her*) A cross whose arms are terminated with small crosses, or again crossed near the end

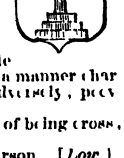

3 A crucible, either cross shaped or marked with the figure of a cross [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*
Crŏss'-lōde, *n.* (*Mining*) A vein intersecting the true or principal lode
Crŏss'ly, *adv.* In a cross way, or in a manner characterized by crossness, athwart, adversely, perversely, fretfully
Crŏss'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being cross, peevishness, fretfulness, ill humor
Crŏss'-pătch, *n.* An ill-natured person [*Low*]
Crŏss'-pąwl, *n.* (*Ship Carp*) One of a number of pieces of timber used to hold a vessel together while in her frame
Crŏss'-pĭĕce, *n.* 1 A piece of any structure which is fitted or framed crosswise
2 (*Naut*) (*a*) A rail running from the knight heads to the belfry, to which the running rigging is belayed (*b*) A piece of timber connecting the two bitt heads *Totten*
Crŏss'-pûr'pose, *n.* 1 A counter or opposing purpose, hence, that which is inconsistent or contradictory
2 (*pl*) A game of the nature of conversation, in which questions and answers are made so to concur as to involve ludicrous combinations of ideas
To be at cross-purposes, to act counter to one another without intending it, — said of persons
Crŏss'-quăr'ters, *n. pl.* (*Arch*) An ornament of tracery representing the four leaves of a cruciform flower
Crŏss'-quĕs'tion, *v. t.* To cross-examine
Crŏss'-rēad'ing, *n.* The reading of the lines of a newspaper directly across the page, through the adjoining columns, thus confounding the sense, and often producing a ludicrous combination of ideas
Crŏss'-rōad, *n.* A road that crosses another an obscure road intersecting or avoiding the main road
Crŏss'-rōw (-rō), *n.* 1 The alphabet, so named because a cross was formerly placed at the beginning — called also *Christ cross row*
2 A row that crosses others
Crŏss'-sēa, *n.* (*Naut*) A sea or swell in which the waves run in contrary directions
Crŏss'-sĭll, *n.* A sill which supports a cross-tie
Crŏss'-sprĭng'er, *n.* (*Arch*) A rib extending diagonally from one pier to another in groined vaulting
Crŏss'-stăff, *n.* An instrument consisting of a square staff with four cross-pieces of dissimilar size, formerly used for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies at sea *Hutton*
Crŏss'-stōne, *n.* See HARMOTOME and STAUROLITE
Crŏss'-tāil, *n.* (*Mach*) A strong iron bar connecting the side-lever of a marine engine with the piston rod
Crŏss'-tie, *n.* A sleeper connecting the rails of a railroad
Crŏss'-tĭm'ing, *n.* (*Agric*) A harrowing by drawing the harrow back and forth across the same ground
Crŏss'-tree, *n.* (*Naut*) One of certain pieces of timber, supported by the cheeks and trestle trees, at the upper ends of the lower masts, to sustain the frame of the top, and on the topmasts, to extend the top-gallant shrouds *Totten*
Crŏss'-vąult'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) Vaulting formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. One form of this is called *groin*. *Gwilt.*
Crŏss'-wāy, *n.* A way that crosses another; an obscure path intersecting or avoiding the main road.
Crŏss'-wind, *n.* A side wind, an unfavorable wind.
Crŏss'wĭse, *adv.* In the form of a cross, across.
Crŏss'-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot*) (*a*) A small herbaceous plant of little beauty, of the genus *Crucianella* (*b.*) A species of the genus *Valantia* (*V. cruciata*) (*c.*) A plant of the genus *Gallium* (*G. cruciatum*)
Crŏ'ta-lā'ri-ă, *n.* [See CROTALUM.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous hothouse plants, rattle-wort
Crŏ'ta-lo, *n.* (*Mus*) A musical instrument used chiefly by the Turks
Crŏ'ta-lŭm, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. κρόταλον, rattle.] (*Mus*) A kind of castanet used by the priests of Cybele, or Corybantes
Crŏ'ta-lŭs, *n.* [Gr κρόταλον, rattle] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of poisonous serpents, including the rattlesnake
Crŏtch, *n.* [Cf CROCHES and CRUTCH]
1 The angle formed by the intersection of two legs or branches, place of division, as of a trunk into branches, fork
2 (*Naut*) A piece of wood or iron, formed with two horns or arms, like a half moon, used for supporting a boom, spare yards, &c, — called also *crane* *Totten*
Crŏtched (krŏtcht), *a.* 1 Having a crotch, forked
2 Cross, peevish [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell.*
Crŏtch'et, *n.* [Fr *crochet* See CROCHES]
1 A forked piece of wood used as a support in building, a crotch
The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise *Dryden*
2 (*Mus*) The third principal note, equal in duration to half a minim, or a fourth of the semibreve, marked with a hook, the stem of which may turn up or down according to its situation on the staff *Moore*

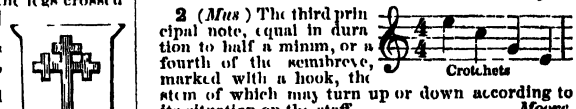
Crotchets

3 (*Fort*) An indentation in the glacis of the covered way at a point where a traverse is placed
4 (*Mil*) The arrangement of a body of troops, either forward or rearward, so as to form a line nearly perpendicular to the general line of battle.
5 (*Print*) A bracket See BRACKET
6 (*Surg*) An instrument of a hooked form, used in certain cases to expedite the delivery of a child *Dunglison*
7 A crooked or perverse fancy, a capricious opinion, a whim, a conceit
He ruined himself and all that trusted in him by *crotchets* that he could never explain to any rational man *De Quincey*
Crŏtch'et, *v. t.* To play music in measured time [*Obs.*] *Donne*
Crŏtch'et-ed, *a.* Marked or measured by crotchets, having musical notation *Harmar*
Crŏtch'et-y, *a.* Given to crotchets, distinguished by crotchets, as, a *crotchety* man
Crō'ton, *n.* [Gr κρότων, a tick, which the seed of the croton resembles] (*Bot*) A genus of euphorbiaceous plants belonging to tropical countries
Croton-oil (*Med*), an oil obtained from the plant *Croton tiglium*, of a brownish-yellow color, and hot, biting taste It is a most powerful drastic cathartic, and is also employed externally as a rubefacient *Loudon Dunglison*
Crō'ton-bŭg, *n.* [From the *Croton* water of New York] (*Entom*) A long winged species of cockroach, *Blatta Germanica*

Croton-bug

Cro tŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the croton plant
Crotonic acid (*Chem*), an acid obtained from the seeds of the croton plant (*C. tiglium*) or from croton-oil
Crō'ton-ine, *n.* (*Chem*) A crystallizable substance obtained from croton-oil by boiling it with water and magnesia *Gregory*
Cro-tŏph'a-gă, *n. pl.* [Gr. κρότος, noise made by striking, and φαγεῖν, to eat] (*Ornith*) A genus of scansorial birds found in South America. *Ogilvie.*
Crouch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROUCHED (krouchť), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CROUCHING] [O. & Prov. Eng. *crooch*, from *crook*, to bend]
1 To bend down, to stoop low, to lie close to the ground, as an animal
Close by the dove its head it *crouched*,
And with the dove it heaves and stirs,
Swelling its neck as she swells hers *Coleridge.*
2 To bend servilely, to stoop meanly; to fawn, to cringe. "A *crouching* purpose, . . . a distracted will." *Wordsworth.*
Must I stand and *crouch*
Under your testy humor? *Shak*
Crouch, *v. t.* [See CROSS, and cf. CROSIER and CRUTCH] To sign with the cross, to cross; to bless. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Crouched, *p. a.* Marked with the sign of the cross. [*Obs.*]
Crouched friar See CRUTCHED

Croud, *n.* See CROWD.

Croup (krōōp), *n.* [Fr *croupe*, hind-quarters, croup, rump, Pr. *cropa*, Sp. *grupa*, Pg. *garupa*, It *groppa*, Fr. *groupe*, a group, cluster, clump, Sp. *grupo*, *gorupo*, It. *groppo*, *gruppo* Cf. CROP and Icel *kryppa*, hunch, hump, bending, Gael *crup*, to bend, contract] The hinder part or buttocks of certain quadrupeds, especially of a horse, hence, the place behind the saddle.

So light to the *croup* the fair lady he swung,
So light to the saddle before her he sprung *W Scott*

Croup (krōōp), *n* [Of L Ger *kropp*, H Ger *kropf*, the crop or craw of a bird, and a tumor on the anterior part of the neck, a wen of the throat, the king's evil, goiter See CROP, and of also Scot *croup*, *crupe*, *crowp*, to croak, to cry or speak with a hoarse voice] (*Med*) An inflammatory affection of the larynx or trachea accompanied by a hoarse ringing cough and difficult respiration In the form in which it attacks chiefly young children, it is known as *Cynanche trachealis*, and is apt to be attended with the formation of a false membrane which lines the trachea beneath the glottis, and tends to produce suffocation *Dunglison*

Croupade' (kroo pād'), *n* [Fr, from *croupe*, hind quarters,] (*Man*) A leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs tow ard his belly

Croup'er, *n* See CRUPPER

Croup'ier (krōō'pi er), *n* [Fr, from *groupe*, group See CROUP]
1. He who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming table
2 One who, at a public dinner party, sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman *Smart*

Crout, *n* [N H Ger *kraut*, O H Ger. *krût*, O Sax & L Ger *krût*, D *kruid*, an herb, cabbage] A preparation of chopped cabbage tightly packed in layers with salt and spices between them, and allowed to ferment, — usually called *sour-crout*

Crōw (krō), *n* [A-S *crawe*, Dan *krage*, Sw *kråka*, Icel *kraka*, D *kraai*, O H Ger *craia*, M H Ger *krâe*, *kraege*, *krei*, *krâ*, N H. Ger. *krähe*, so named from its cry, A S *crawan* See *infra*]

Crow

1 (*Ornith*) A large bird, usually black, of the genus *Corvus*, having a conical and somewhat curved beak, with projecting plumes at its base, and uttering a harsh, croaking note.

☞ The common crow of Europe is *C. corone*, the raven is *C corax* the rook *C frugilegus* The common American crow is *C Americanus*

2 A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or claw, shaped like the beak of a crow, and used in lifting and moving heavy weights, any bar used as a lever
3 The voice of the cock See CROW, *v i*, 1
4 Mesentery of a beast, — so called by butchers
To pluck or *pull a crow*, to be industrious or contentious about a trifle, or thing of no value

Crōw, *v i* [*imp* CREW or CROWED *p p* CROWED (CROWN, *obs*), *p pr* & *vb n* CROWING] [A S *crâwan*, L Ger *krauen*, *kraygen*, D *kraaijen*, O H. Ger *chrâjan*, *chrâhan*, *crâan*, M H Ger *kraejen*, *krähen*, N H Ger *krähen* Cf CRAKE]
1 To make the shrill sound characteristic of a cock, either in joy, gayety or defiance

The cock had *crown* and light
Began to clothe each Asiatic hill *Bacon*

2 To shout in exultation or defiance to express one's self in a defiant, boastful, vain-glorious, or exulting manner, to brag

Selby is *crowing*, and though always defeated by his wife, still *crowing* on *S Richardson*

3. To utter a sound expressive of joy or great pleasure, as an infant

The mother of the sweetest little maid
That ever *crowed* for kisses *Tennyson*

And *crowed* and gurgled through his infant laugh *Browning*

Crōw'-bār, *n* A bar of iron sharpened at one end, and used as a lever for raising heavy bodies

Crōw'-bĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Empetrum*, or berry bearing heath One species produces a black berry, called also *crake-berry*, which is sometimes used as food *London*

Crowd (kroud), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CROWDED, *p. pr* & *vb n* CROWDING]
1 To press, urge, or drive together
2 To fill by pressing or urging together, hence, to encumber by excess of numbers or quantity

The balconies and verandas were *crowded* with spectators, anxious to behold their future sovereign *Prescott*

3 To press by solicitation, to urge, to dun, hence, to treat discourteously or unreasonably.
To crowd sail (*Naut*), to carry an extraordinary force of sail, with a view to accelerate the force of a ship, to carry a press of sail

Crowd, *v. i.* 1. To press together in numbers; to swarm or be numerous.

The whole company *crowded* about the fire *Addison*
Images came *crowding* on his mind faster than he could put them into words *Macaulay*

2 To urge or press forward, as, a man *crowds* into a room.

Crowd, *n* [A S. *croda*, *cread*, *cruth* See *supra*]
1 A number of things collected or closely pressed together, also, a number of things lying or being adjacent
2 A number of persons congregated and pressed together or collected into a close body without order

Like his own Christian in the cage, he [Bunyan] found protectors even among the *crowd* of Vanity Fair *Macaulay*

3 The lower orders of people, the populace, the vulgar, the rabble

He went not with the *crowd* to see a shrine,
But fed us by the way with food divine *Dryden*

Syn. — Throng, multitude See THRONG

Crowd, *n* [W. *cruth*, Ir & Gael *cruit*] An ancient instrument of music with six strings, a kind of violin [*Obs.*] [Written also *croud*, *crowth*, and *cruth*]

The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *crowd* *Spenser*
A lackey that can warble upon a *crowd* a little *B Jonson*

Crowd, *v i* To play on a crowd to fiddle [*Obs*]
"Fiddlers, *crowd* on" *Massinger*

Crowd'er, *n* 1 One who crowds
2. One who plays on a violin, a fiddler [*Obs*]

Yet it is sung but by some blind *crowder* *Sidney*

Crow'dy, *n* Meal and water stirred together while cold, so as to form a thick gruel, sometimes with the addition of milk also

☞ The word is frequently used in Scotland as a general designation of food of the porridge kind

Crōw'-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of campion

Crōw'-foot, *n* 1 (*Bot*) The genus *Ranunculus*, of many species some of which are common weeds, while others are flowering plants of considerable beauty *London*
2 (*Naut*) A contrivance consisting of a number of small cords rove through a long block, called cuphroe, and used to suspend an awning by, and for like purposes *Totten*
3. (*Mil*) A caltrop See CROW'S FOOT

Crōw'-keep'er, *n* A person employed to scare off crows from newly-planted land, &c hence, a stuffed figure set up as a scare crow "Scaring the ladies like a *crow keeper*" *Shak*

If thou wilt not thy archery forbear,
Practice thy quiver, and turn *crow-keeper* *Drayton*

Crown, *n* [O Eng *corone*, *coroun*, O Fr *corone*, N Fr *couronne*, Pr, Sp, It, & Lat *corona*, Gr κορωνη, Ger. & Dan *krone*, Sw *krona*, D *kroon*]

Crown

1 A wreath or garland, or any ornament encircling the head, especially as a badge of dignity or power hence, any mark of honorable distinction "An olive branch and laurel *crown*" *Shak*

Had'st thou that forehead with a golden *crown*' *Shak*

What seemed his head
The likeness of a kingly *crown* had on *Milton*
Let merit *crowns* and justice laurels give *Dryden*

2 Any object sought for as a reward, prize, end, or consummation, any thing which imparts beauty, dignity, or finish

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown* but we an incorruptible *1 Cor ix 25*

Mutual love, the *crown* of all our bliss *Milton*

3 The person entitled to wear a regal or imperial crown, the sovereign, — with the definite article

I urge arrears of pay were due to the civil and military servants of the *crown* *Macaulay*

4 The supreme authority in a monarchy regal power, sovereignty, royalty

Had Philip been capable of comprehending such a mind the prince (of Orange) would have enabled the monarch to transmit that beautiful cluster of provinces without the loss of a single jewel to the inheritors of his *crown* *Motley*

5 A piece of money stamped with the image of a crown, hence, a certain denomination of coin as, the English *crown*, a silver coin of the value of five shillings sterling, or a little more than $1 20

6 The chief or topmost part of any thing the summit

From toe to *crown* he'll fill my skin with pinches *Shak*
The steepy *crowns* of the bare mountains *Dryden*

7 The part of a hat above the brim also, the flat circular part at the top of a hat
8 (*Arch*) (*a*) The highest or topmost member of a cornice, the corona (*b*) The summit of any part of a building, as, the *crown* of an arch, of a cornice, &c
9 (*Bot*) An appendage at the top of the claw of some petals, — called also *corona* *Gray*
10 (*Naut*) (*a*) That part of an anchor where the arms are joined to the shank (*b*) The bights formed by the several turns of a cable *Totten*
11 (*Jewelry*) The upper range of cut surfaces in a rose diamond
12 (*Eccl*) A round spot shaved clean on the top of the head, as a mark of ecclesiastical character or distinction, the tonsure.
13. (*Geom*) The area inclosed between two concentric perimeters
Pleas of the crown (*Law*) See PLEAS

Crown, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* CROWNED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* CROWNING] [O Fr *couronner*, N Fr *couronner*, Pr & Sp *coronar*, It & Lat *coronare*, Ger *krönen*, Sw *krona*, Dan *krone*, D *kroonen* See *supra*]
1 To cover, decorate, or invest with a crown, hence, to invest with royal dignity

She perforce withholds the loved boy,
Crowns him with flowers *Shak.*

If you will elect by my advice,
Crown him, and say, "Long live our emperor" *Shak.*

2 To bestow upon as a mark of honor, dignity, or recompense, to adorn, to dignify

Thou hast *crowned* him with glory and honor *Ps. viii. 5.*
Adam the while had wove
Of choicest flowers a garland to adorn
Her tresses, and rural labors *crown* *Milton.*

3 To form the topmost or finishing part of, to complete, to consummate, to perfect,

One day shall *crown* the alliance *Shak.*
Amidst the grove that *crowns* yon tufted hill *Byron.*

To *crown* the whole, came a proposition embodying the three requests *Motley*

4 (*Mil*) To effect a lodgment upon (as upon the covered way, in a siege) by sapping upon a glacis near the crest

Crown'-an'tler, *n* The topmost branch or antler of the horn of a stag

Crowned (kround), *p a* Having a crown, adorned with a crown
Crowned cup (*a*) A cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the brim like a crown (*b*) A cup adorned with a wreath or garland [*Obs*] *Nares*

Crown'er, *n* 1 One who or that which, crowns,
2 [Corrupted from *coroner*] A coroner

The *crowner* hath set on her, and finds it Christian burial *Shak.*

Crown'et, *n* 1 A coronet [*Rare*]

Though *crownets* Pultney, blazon on thy plate,
Adds the base mark one scruple to their weight *W Whitehead*

2 The ultimate end and result of an undertaking, a chief end

Oh! this false soul of Egypt this gay charm
Whose bosom was my *crownet* my chief end *Shak*

Crōw'-nĕt, *n* A net for catching wild fowls

Crown'-glăss, *n* The finest sort of window glass, formed in large circular plates or disks, and not containing lead as an ingredient *Ure*

Crown'-im pē'ri al, *n* (*Bot*) A species of the genus *Fritillaria* (*F imperialis*) of the lily family, having flowers of a showy appearance, which droop from the stalks *London*

Crown'-jew'els, *n pl* The jewels appertaining to the sovereign [*Eng*]

She pawned and set to sale the *crown-jewels* (a crime heretofore counted treasonable in kings) *Milton*

Crown'-lănd *n* The land belonging to the crown, that is to the sovereign

Crown'-lăw, *n* (*Eng Law*) The law relating to public offenses, criminal law

Crown'-lăw'yer, *n* One who acts for the crown, one who pleads in criminal cases [*Eng.*]

Crown'less, *a* Without a crown

Crown'let, *n* A small crown [*Rare*]

The chief whose antique *crownlet* long
Still sparkled in the feudal song *W Scott*

Crown'-ŏf'fĭce, *n* (*Eng Law*) A department belonging to the Court of King's or Queen's Bench, commonly called the *crown side* of the court, which takes cognizance of all criminal cases from high-treason down to the most trivial misdemeanor In this office, the attorney general and the master of the crown office file informations *Burrill*

Crown'-pā'per, *n* Paper of a particular size, so named as having formerly had the water mark of a crown *Nares*

Crown'-pŏst, *n* (*Arch*) The truss post which sustains the tie beam and rafters of a roof, — called also *king post* [See *Illust* of *King post*] *Gwilt*

Crown'-prince, *n* The prince royal who inherits and succeeds to the crown

Crown'-saw, *n* (*Mech*) A species of circular saw formed by cutting the teeth on the edge of a hollow cylinder The trephan saw of the surgeons of this kind *Francis*

Crown'-scăb, *n* (*Far*) A cancerous sore formed round the corners of a horse's hoof

Crown'-side, *n* See CROWN OFFICE

Crown'-tăx, *n* (*Jewish Hist*) A tax substituted for a golden crown, which was required annually from the Jews by the king of Syria, in token of their subjection to his power

I release all the Jews from tribute, and from *crown-tax* es
1 Macc x 29.

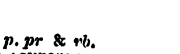

Crown-wheel

Crown'-thĭs'tle, *n* (*Bot*) A plant cultivated for its beautiful flowers the crown imperial

Crown'-wheel, *n* (*Mach*) A wheel with cogs or teeth set at right angles to its plane, — called also *contrate wheel* and *face wheel*

Crown'-work (wûrk), *n.* (*Fort*) An outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi bastions at the

extremes, and an entire bastion in the middle, with curtains, designed to gain some hill or advantageous post, and cover the other works

Crŏw'ş-bĭll, *n* (*Surg*) A kind of forceps for extracting bullets or other substances from wounds

Crŏw'ş-fo͝ot, *n* 1 (*pl*) The wrinkles that appear, as the effect of age, under and around the outer corners of the eyes

2 (*Mil*) An implement of metal with four points, so formed that, in whatever way it falls, there is one point upward, intended to injure the feet of horses, a caltrop. [Written also *crow-foot.*]

Crŏw'-ĭlk, *n* (*Bot*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Conferva* (*C ranularis*),—so called, perhaps, from its thread like form

Crŏw'ş-nĕ̆st, *n*. (*Naut*) A look-out place prepared near the top of a mast, as by securing a cask to the cross trees, to afford shelter to one who is to watch for something *Kane*

Crŏw'-stōne (20), *n* (*Arch*) The top stone of the gable end of a house *Halliwell.*

Crowth, *n*. See CROWD.

Crŏw'-tōe, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, a species of purple hyacinth "The tufted *crow toe*" *Milton.*

Crŏw'-trōd'den, *a* Marked with crow's feet, or wrinkles, at the corners of the eyes

Do I look as if I were *crow-trodden?* *Beau & Fl*

Croyl'stōne (20), *n* (*Min*) Crystallized calk, in which the crystals are small

Crŏze, *n*. [Cf CROSS and CRONIER] A cooper's tool.

Cru'cial (kro͞o'shal, 72), *a* [Fr *crucial*, from Lat *crux, crucis*, cross, torture, *cruciare*, to crucify, to torture]

1. Having the form of a cross, appertaining to a cross, transverse, intersecting. "A *crucial* incision" *Dunglison.*

2. Severe, trying or searching, as if bringing to the cross, as, a *crucial* experiment.

And from the imagination's *crucial* heat
Catch up their men and women all a-flame
For action *F. B. Browning*

Cru'cian (kro͞o'shan), *n* [Cf Lat *coracinus*, Gr. *κοκκῖνος*, It *coracino*, Fr *corassin*, Ger *karausche*, Cyprinus *carassius Linn*] (*Ichth*) A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep yellow color, *Cyprinus gibelio*

Cru'ci-ăte (kro͞o'shĭ-āt), *v t* [Lat *cruciare, cruciatum*, from *crux*, cross, torture, O Fr *crucier*, Pr & Pg. *crucear*, It *crociare*] To afflict with extreme pain or distress, to torture, to torment. [*Obs*] See EXCRUCIATE. *Bale*

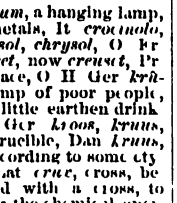

Cruciate Leaf

Cru'ci-ate, *a* [Lat *cruciatus*, P. p. of *cruciare*. See *supra*]

1. Tormented [*Obs*] *Bale*

2 (*Bot*) Having the leaves or petals arranged in the form of a cross, cruciform

Cru'ci-ā'tion (kro͞o'shĭ-ā'shun), *n*. [L. Lat *cruciatio*, from L at *cruciare* See *supra*] The act of torturing, torment [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Cru'çi-ble, *n* [L Lat *crucibulum*, a hanging lamp, an earthen pot for melting metals, It *crocinolo, croginolo*, Sp *crisol*, Pg *crisol, chrysol*, O Fr *cruisel, crouset, creuset, crouset*, now *creuset*, Pr *cruol*, lamp, melting pot, furnace, O H Ger *krûsul*, L Ger *krusel*, hanging lamp of poor people, L Lat *cruselunum, crusolium*, little earthen drinking vessel, probably from L Ger *kroos, kruus*, mug, jug, jar, D. *kroes*, cup, crucible, Dan *kruus*, Sw. *krus*, Eng *cruse*, q v According to some etymologists, it is derived from Lat *crux*, cross, because these pots were marked with a cross, to prevent the devil from marring the chemical operation]

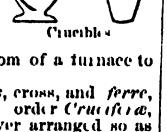

Crucibles

1. A chemical vessel or melting pot, capable of enduring great heat without injury, and used for melting ores, metals, &c

☞ It is commonly made of clay, or of clay compounded with other materials, as black-lead, sometimes of platinum or other metals

2. A hollow place at the bottom of a furnace to receive the melted metal

Cru-çĭf'er, *n* [Lat *crux*, *crucis*, cross, and *ferre*, to bear] (*Bot*) A plant of the order *Cruciferæ*, having the four petals of its flower arranged so as to form a figure resembling a Maltese cross, whence the name

Cru-çĭf'er-ŏŭs, *a*. [L Lat. *crucifirus*, Lat *crucifer*, from *crux*, cross, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr. *crucifere*]

1. Bearing a cross.

2 (*Bot*) Belonging to, or resembling, the cruciform family of plants, cruciate

Cru'çi-fi'er, *n* [See CRUCIFY] One who crucifies, hence, one who subjects himself or another to a painful trial

Cru'çi-fix, *n* [Fr *crucifix*, Pr. *crucifics*, It. *crucifisso, crocifisso*, L Lat *crucifixum*, from Lat. *crux*, cross, and *figere, fixum*, to fix]

1 An effigy or representation of the sufferings of Christ, a cross, with the figure of Christ crucified upon it.

And kissing oft her *crucifix*,
Unto the block she drew *Warner.*

2. The religion of Christ. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

Cru'çi-fix'ion (-fĭk'shun), *n* [From Lat. *crux*, cross, and *figere, fixum*, to fix; It. *crucifissione, crocifissione.*]

1 The act of nailing or fastening a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death

2 The state of one who is fastened to a cross, death upon a cross

3 Intense suffering or affliction, painful mortification or trial.

Cru'çi-fōrm, *a* [From Lat. *crux*, cross, and *forma*. Fr. *cruciforme*]

1. Cross shaped *Warton*

2 (*Bot*) Consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross *Martyn*

Cru'çi fy, *v t* [*imp & p p* CRUCIFIED, *p pr & vb n* CRUCIFYING] [Fr *crucifier*, Pr., Sp, & Pg *crucificar*, It *crucifiggere, crocifiggere*, L Lat. *cruçifigere*, from Lat *crux*, cross, and *figere*, to fix]

1 To fasten to a cross, to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross or gibbet

But they cried, saying, *Crucify* him, *crucify* him *Luke* xxiii 21
In purple he was *crucified*, not born *Dryden*

2 To destroy the power or ruling influence of, to subdue completely, to mortify

They that are Christ's have *crucified* the flesh, with the affections and lusts *Gal* v 24.

3 To vex or torment [*Obs*] *Burton*

Cru-çĭf'er-ous, *a* [From Lat *crux*, cross, and *gerere*, to bear] Bearing the cross, marked with the figure of a cross *Browne*

Cru'çĭte (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral which crystallizes in the form of a cross, a variety of andalusite.

Crŭd, *n* Curd See CURD

Crŭd'dle, *v t* 1 To curdle or coagulate. [*Obs*]

See how thy blood *cruddles* at this *Lean & Fl*

2 To crowd or huddle [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell*

3 To stoop [*Prov Eng*] *Brockett*

Crude (32), *a* [*compar* CRUDER, *superl* CRUDEST] [Lat *crudus*, properly bloody, trickling with blood, contracted from *cruudus*, from *cruor*, blood which flows from a wound, Fr & Pr. *crud, cru*, Sp & It. *crudo*, Pg *cru*]

1 In its natural state, not cooked or prepared by fire or heat, undressed, not altered, refined, or prepared for use by any artificial process, raw "Common *crude* salt" *Boyle*

Molding to its will each successive deposit of the *crude* materials *I Taylor*

2 Unripe, not brought to a mature or perfect state, immature

I come to pluck your berries harsh and *crude* *Milton*

3 Not reduced to order or form, unformed, rough.

The originals of nature in their *crude*
Conception *Milton*

4 Undigested, not brought, by the action of the stomach, into a form to give nourishment

While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, it is *crude* and unconcoct *Bacon*

5 Unfinished, not arranged or prepared, hasty and ill considered, immature

Crude, undigested masses of suggestion, furnishing rather raw materials for composition *De Quincey*

6 Having, or displaying, superficial and undigested knowledge, without culture or profundity, as, a *crude* reasoner

7 (*Paint*) Roughly or coarsely done, having colors inharmonious, or not well blended, not accurately shaded

Crude'ly, *adv* In a crude, immature, or hasty manner, rudely

Crude'ness, *n* A crude, undigested, or unprepared state, rawness, unripeness, immaturity, unfitness for a destined use or purpose

Cru'di ty, *n* [Lat. *cruditas*, from *crudus* Fr *crudité*, Pr *crudilat*, It *crudità* See CRUDE]

1 The condition of being crude, rawness, indigestion

2 That which is in a crude or indigested state

May we not ask such prelacers, if what they allege be true, what has the world to do with them and their *crudities?* *Harris*

Cru'dle, *v t* See CRUDDLE

Cru'dly, *a* [See CURD] 1 Concreted, congulated, curdled [*Obs*]

His cruel wounds with *crudy* blood congealed *Spenser*

2 Characterized by, or producing, crudeness, crude [*Obs*]

Sherris sack ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish, and dull, and *crudy* vapors which environ it *Shak*

Cru'el, *a*. [Fr *cruel*, Pr *cruel, cruzel*, Sp & Pg *cruel*, It *crudele*, Lat *crudelis*, from *crudus*. See CRUDE]

1 Disposed to give pain to others, willing or pleased to torment, vex, or afflict, destitute of sympathetic kindness and pity, savage, barbarous, hard hearted.

Behold a people cometh from the north country; they are *cruel* and have no mercy *Jer* vi 22, 23.

Whate'er thou tak'st me for, I am sure
Thou hast a *cruel* nature and a bloody *Shak.*

2. Causing, or fitted to cause, pain, grief, or misery, barbarous, savage. "*Cruel* wars, wasting the earth" *Milton*

Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was *cruel.* *Gen* xlix 7

This most *cruel* usage of your queen . . .
. . . something savors
Of tyranny *Shak.*

Cru'el-ly, *adv*. In a cruel manner; with cruelty, with severe pain or torture; inhumanly; barbarously.

Cru'el-ness, *n*. Cruelty. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Cru'el-ty, *n* [O Fr *cruelté*, now *cruauté*, Pr. *crueltat, cruzeldat*, Sp. *crueldad*, Pg. *crueldade*, It. *crudelta*, Lat *crudelitas*, from *crudelis*. See CRUEL.]

1 The attribute or character of being cruel, a disposition to give unnecessary pain or distress to others, inhumanity, barbarity

Pierced through the heart with your stern *cruelty* *Shak*

2 An act which causes extreme suffering without good reason, a cruel and barbarous deed, inhuman treatment "*Cruelties* worthy of the dungeons of the Inquisition" *Macaulay.*

Cru'en tate, *a* [Lat *cruentatus*, p p of *cruentare*, to make bloody, from *cruentus* See *infra*] Smeared with blood, marked with red blotches; blood red [*Obs*] *Glanville*

Cru'ĕn'tous, *a* [Lat *cruentus*, from *cruor*, blood from a wound] Bloody, cruentate [*Obs.*]

Cru'et, *n* [Contracted from Fr *cruchette*, diminutive of *cruche*, a jug, a jar See CROCK] A vial or small glass bottle, for holding vinegar, oil, or the like, a castor

Cru'et-stănd, *n* A frame for holding cruets.

Cruise, *n* A small bottle See CRUSE

Cruise (krooz, 32), *v i* [*imp & p p* CRUISED, *p pr. & vb n* CRUISING] [D *kruisen*, to move crosswise or in a zigzag, to cruise, from *kruis*, a cross, Ger *kreuz*, Fr *croiser*] See CROSS] To go back and forth on the ocean, to pass and repass in a vessel, to sail, as for the protection of others, in search of an enemy, for plunder, or for pleasure,—more rarely, to wander hither and thither on land, as, a man of war *cruises* in the Mediterranean, a pirate *cruises* to seize vessels, a yacht *cruises* for the pleasure of the owner.

'Mid sands, and rocks, and storms to *cruise* for pleasure *Young*

Cruise, *n* A voyage made in various directions, as of an armed vessel, for the protection of other vessels, or in search of an enemy, a sailing to and fro.

Cruis'er (kroo'zer), *n*. One who, or a ship that, cruises,—usually an armed ship, as, a piratical *cruiser*

Crŭll'er, *n* A kind of sweet cake boiled in fat to a state of crispness See KRULLER

Crŭmb, *n* [A S *crume*, from *cruman, acruman*, to break or crumble into small pieces, D *kruim*, L Ger *krome*, H. Ger *krume*] [Written also *crum*]

1 A small fragment or piece, especially, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off

Desiring to be fed with the *crumbs* which fell from the rich man's table *Luke* xvi 21

2 The soft part of bread

Dust unto dust, what must be, must
If you can't get *crumb*, you'd best eat crust *Old Song*

To a crumb, with great exactness, completely — *To gather up one's crumbs*, to recover strength

Crŭmb, *v t* To break into crumbs or small pieces, as, to *crumb* bread [Written also *crum*]

Crŭmb'-clŏth (krŭm'), *n* A cloth to be laid under a table to receive falling fragments, and keep the carpet or floor clean [Written also *crum cloth*]

Crŭm'ble, *n* A very small fragment, a small crumb

Crŭm'ble, *v t* [*imp & p p* CRUMBLED, *p pr & vb n* CRUMBLING] [Diminutive of *crumb*, v t, D *kruimelen*, L Ger *kromeln*, H Ger *krumeln*] To break into small pieces, to divide into minute parts.

Flesh is the glass which holds the dust
That measures all our time, which also shall
Be *crumbled* into dust *Herbert*

Crŭm'ble, *v i* To fall into small pieces, to break or part into small fragments, hence, to fall to decay, to perish

If the stone is brittle, it will *crumble* and pass into the form of gravel *Arbuthnot*

The league deprived of its principal supporters must soon *crumble* to pieces *Prescott*

Cru'me-nal, *n*. [From Lat. *crumena*, purse] A purse [*Obs*] *More*

Crŭm'ma ble, *a* [From *crum, crumb*, v t] Capable of being broken into small pieces by the fingers

Crŭm'my, *a* 1 Full of crumbs

2 Soft, as the crumb of bread is, not crusty.

Crŭmp, *a* [A S *crump, crumb*, O H Ger. *krump*, N H Ger. *krumm*, Dan *krum*, D. *krom*. Cf. CRAMP]

1 Crooked "*Crump* shouldered" *D'Estrange.*

2 Hard or crusty, as, a *crump* loaf [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Crŭmp'et, *n* [Cf CRUMB, CRUM, *n*.] A certain kind of soft bread cake, not sweetened, and baked on an iron or tin plate

Crŭm'ple, *v t* [*imp & p p* CRUMPLED, *p. pr & vb n.* CRUMPLING] [From *crump*, Ger. *krumpeln, krümpeln*, from O. H. Ger *krump*. Cf CRIMP] To draw or press into wrinkles or folds, to rumple or crook.

Plague on him, how he has *crumpled* our hands! *Massinger*

Crŭm'ple, *v. i.* To contract or shrink irregularly; to wrinkle.

Crŭm'pling, *n.* A small, withered, degenerate apple. *Johnson.*

Crŭmp'y, *a.* Easily broken; brittle, crump

Crŭnch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUNCHED (krŭncht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUNCHING]

1. To chew with violence and noise, to craunch

2. To grind or press with violence and noise. "The ship *crunched* through the ice." *Acme*

Crŭnk, } *v. i.* To cry like a crane. [*Obs.*] "The
Crŭnk'le, } crane *crunketh*" *Withal*, 1608

Cru'or, *n.* [Lat., blood from a wound, allied to Russ. *krovy*, Lith *kraujas*, blood, Eng *gore*, probably connected with Gr. κρύος, frost, as curdling or congealing with cold] Gore, coagulated blood.

Crŭp, *n.* See CROUP

Crŭp, *a.* [Cf. O. H. Ger. *grop*, N. H. Ger. *grob*, coarse.]

1. Short; brittle, as, *crup* cake *Todd*

2 Ill-tempered, surly [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Crup'per (krŭp'per in *U. S.*, krŭp'per in *Eng.*), *n* [Fr *croupiere*, from *croupe* Sp *grupera*, from *grupa*, It *groppiera*, from *groppa*. See CROUP, hind-quarters]

1 The buttocks or rump of a horse

2. A strap of leather which is buckled to a saddle, and, passing under a horse's tail, prevents the saddle from slipping or being thrown forward on the horse's neck [Written also *crouper.*]

Crup'per, *v. t* [See *supra*] To fit with a crupper, to place a crupper upon, as, to *crupper* a horse

Cru'ral (32), *a* [Lat *cruralis*, from *crus, cruris*, leg, Fr *crural*, It *crurale*]

1. Belonging to the leg, as, the *crural* arteries

2 Shaped like a leg or root *Brande*

Cru-sāde', *n* [Fr *croisade*, and O Fr *croisee*, Pr *crozada*, Catalan *crusada*, Sp & Pg *cruzada*, It *crociata*, from Lat. *crux*, cross. Cf CROISADE and CROSS]

1 A military expedition undertaken by Christian powers, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans

2 Any hostile expedition undertaken from religious motives, or with religious zeal, any hot headed or fanatical enterprise

3. A Portuguese coin See CRUSADO

Cru-sāde', *v. i* To engage in a crusade, to attack in a zealous or hot headed manner "Cease *crusading* against sense" *Green*

Cru-sād'er, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade

Cru-sā'do, *n* [Pg *cruzado*, from *cruz*, Lat *crux*, a cross] [Written also *crusade* and *cruzado*]

1. A crusade [*Obs.*] *Swinburne*

2 A Portuguese coin, so called from having a cross stamped on one side

Believe me, I had rather lost my purse
Full of *crusadoes* *Shak*

Cruse (32), *n* [L Ger *kruus*, *kroos*, mug, jug, jar, D *kroes* See CRUCIBLE] A small cup or bottle

Take with thee a *cruse* of honey 1 *Kings* xiv 3

Cru'set, *n* [Fr *creuset* See CRUCIBLE] A gold smith's crucible or melting pot

Crŭsh, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUSHED (krŭsht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n* CRUSHING] [Sw *krossa*, to crush, Icel *krassa*, to grind, L Lat *crusare*, to break with a crash Cf CRASH and CRAZE]

1 To press and bruise between two hard bodies, to squeeze, so as to destroy the natural shape or integrity of the parts of

For drink the grape
She *crushes* *Milton*

2 To overwhelm by pressure, to beat or force down, as by an incumbent weight

Vain is the force of man, and heaven's as vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain *Dryden*
Truth, *crushed* to earth, shall rise again *Bryant*

3 To overcome completely, to subdue totally, to put down, to ruin "Speedily overtaking and *crushing* the rebels" *W. Scott*

To crush a cup of wine, to finish it — *To crush out* (*a*) To force or separate by pressure, as juice from grapes (*b*) To completely overcome or destroy

Crŭsh, *v. i.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force

Crŭsh, *n* 1. A violent collision or compression, a destructive fall, a crash

Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the *crash* of worlds *Addison*

2. Violent pressure, as of a crowd

Crŭsh'er, *n* One who, or that which, crushes

Crŭst, *n* [Lat *crusta*, O Fr *croste*, N Fr *croûte*, Pr. & It *crosta*, Ger. *kruste*, L. Ger *korste*, D *korst*, W *crest*, from *crasu*, to harden by heat, to parch or scorch See *infra*]

1. The hard, external coat or covering of any thing, an exterior surface or outer shell, a concretion.

I have seen the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross *Addison*

And a most instant tetter barked about,
Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome *crust*,
All my smooth body *Shak*

Below the icy *crust* of conformity, the waters of infidelity lay dark and deep as ever *Prescott*

2. (*Cookery.*) (*a.*) The hard exterior or surface of bread, in distinction from the soft part or crumb, or a piece of bread grown dry or hard (*b*) The cover or case of a pie, in distinction from the soft contents

Though a *crust* of moldy bread would keep him from starving, yet they should not relieve him *Massinger*

3. (*Geol.*) The rocky exterior of the earth. *Dana.*

4. (*Nat. Hist.*) The shell of certain creatures, as crabs, lobsters, and the like

5 A concreted deposit on the interior of wine bottles, being the result of the fermentation or ripening of the wine It is composed of tartar, either red or white, and some coloring matter

Crŭst, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRUSTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* CRUSTING]

1 To cover with a hard case, or crust, to incrust "The whole body is *crusted* over with ice" *Boyle.*

And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood
Crusted with bark *Addison*

2 To cover with concretions "*Crusted* hot tiles" *Swift*

Crŭst, *v. i* To gather or contract into a hard crust to concrete or freeze at the surface, so as to form a crust

Crŭst'ĭd, *n* [Lat *crusta*, shell, crust, inlaid work] A gem engraved for inlaying a vase or other object

Crus-tā'ce-a (krus-tā'she-ă), *n. pl.* [N Lat, from Lat *crusta*, the hard surface of a body, rind, shell See *supra*, and cf CRUSTACEOUS] One of the classes of the *Articulata*, or articulated animals (see ANIMAL KINGDOM), including lobsters, shrimps, and crabs, so called from the crust like shell with which the body and legs are covered

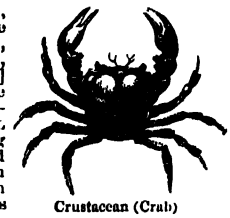

Crustacean (Crab)

☞ The body consists of an anterior part, more or less jointed, made up of the head and thorax combined, and called the *cephalo thorax*, and of a posterior jointed part called the *abdomen* or (improperly) *tail* A long, tailed crustacean is one having an elongated abdomen, like the lobsters The species are divided as follows —

I DECAPODS having ten feet, and mostly of large size including, 1 *Brachyurans*, or short-tailed species, the abdomen being very small, and in the male, without appendages, as the common *crab* 2 *Anamourans* species, the abdomen being abnormal, as the *soldier* or *hermit-crab*, &c It constitutes a species intermediate between the other two 3 *Macrourans*, or long tailed species the abdomen being long, and having a regular series of legs or appendages in both sexes, as the *lobster*, *cray-fish*, and *shrimp* 4 *Anomobranchiate* species, resembling the macrourans in form, but having the gills external or else wanting, as the *Squilla* and *Mysis*

II TETRADECAPODS, having fourteen feet, and of small size seldom exceeding an inch The species are divided as follows 1 *Isopods*, in which the abdomen is very short and there are branchiæ but no leg-appendages, as the *sow-bug* 2 *Amisopods*, constituting a group intermediate between the Isopods and Amphipods, having the legs of the former and abdomen of the latter 3 *Amphipods*, having the abdomen elongate, and having swimming appendages, as the *sand-flea*

III ENTOMOSTRACANS, including species of inferior grade, irregular in the number of legs, and without abdominal appendages, some being of large size as the *horse-shoe*, or *Limulus*, others minute, as the *Daphnia*, *Cyclops*, &c

IV CIRRIPEDS or the barnacle tribe See CIRRIPED

V ROTIFERS, or animalcular species, destitute of limbs and moved by cilia *Dana*

Crus-tā'ce an (-she-an), *n* An animal belonging to the class *Crustacea*

Crus-tā'ce-an, *a* Pertaining to the crustacea, crustaceous

Crus-tā'ce-o lŏg'ĭc al, *a* Pertaining to crustaceology

Crus tā'ce-ŏl'o gĭst, *n.* One versed in crustaceology crustalogist

Crus-tā'ce-ŏl'o gy, *n* [From *crustacea*, and Gr. λόγος, discourse, description] The science which treats of the crustacea, malacostracology

Crus tā'ceous (krus tā'shus), *a* [N Lat *crustaceus*, Fr *crustacé*, It *crustaceo* See CRUST]

1 Pertaining to, or of the nature of, crust or shell having a crust like shell

2 Belonging to the crustacea crustacean

Crus-tā'ceous ness, *n* The quality of having a soft and jointed shell

Crŭst'al, *a* Belonging to, or made of, crust, crusty.

Crŭs'ta-lŏg'ĭc al, *a* Pertaining to crustalogy

Crus tăl'o-gĭst, *n* One who describes, or is versed in the science of, crustaceous animals

Crus tăl'o gy, *n* The science which treats of crustacea crustaceology

Crŭs'tā-ted, *a* [Lat *crustatus*, p p of *crustare*, from *crusta* See CRUST] Covered with a crust, as, *crustated* basalt

Crus tā'tion, *n* An adherent crust, incrustation

Crus tĭf'ic, *a* [Lat *crusta*, crust, and *facere*, to make] Producing, or forming, a crust or skin

Crŭst'ĭ-ly, *adv* In a crusty, peevish, or harsh manner, morosely

Crŭst'ĭ-ness, *n* 1 The quality of crust, hardness

2 The quality of being crusty, or peevish, surliness, moroseness

Old Christy forgot his usual *crustiness* *W. Irving*

Crŭst'y, *a* 1 Having the nature of crust, pertaining to a hard covering, hard, as, a *crusty* coat, a *crusty* surface or substance.

2 Having a harsh exterior, or a short, rough manner, though kind at heart, snappish, peevish, surly

Crŭt, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *croûte.* See CRUST.] The rough, shaggy part of oak bark.

Crŭtch, *n.* [L Lat *croccia*, *crucca*, It *croccia*, *gruccia*, from Lat. as if *crucca*, from *crux, crucis*, cross, A S *cryce, crice*, D *krul*, L. Ger. *krulle*, H Ger *krücke*, Dan *krykke*, Sw. *krycka*]

1 A staff with a cross-piece at the head, placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame or infirm in walking.

I'll lean upon one *crutch*, and fight with the other,
Ere stay behind this business *Shak.*

2 Any fixture or adjustment with a head or top like that of a crutch, as in a lady's saddle.

Crŭtch, *v. t* To support on crutches, to prop up or sustain [*Rare.*]

Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse *Dryden.*

Crŭtched (60), *p. a* 1 Supported upon crutches, using crutches

2 Marked with the sign of the cross, crouched. See CROUCH

Crutched friar (*Ecc.*) one of a religious order, so called because the members of it bore the sign of the cross, — called also *crossed friar* and *crouched friar*

Cruth, *n* [W *cruth*] See CROWD

Crux, *n pl.* CRUXES [Lat *crux*, cross, torture, trouble] Any thing that puzzles, vexes, or tries, in the highest degree *Dr. Sheridan.*

Cry'sys-hage, *n* [D *Haaishaang*, from *haai*, cross, and *haag*, *haai*, shark] (*Ichth.*) A fish of the shark kind, having a triangular head and mouth, *Lamna cornubica*

Cru-zā'do, *n* See CRUSADO

Cry, *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRYING.] [Fr *crier*, Pr & O Sp *cridar*, It. *gridare*, Sp & Pg *gritar*, from Lat *quiritare*, to raise a plaintive cry, scream, shriek, v freq of *queri*, to complain Cf also A S *gradan*, to cry, *greatan*, to weep, cry out, O Sax *griotan*, Goth *gretan*, Icel *grata*, Sw *gräta*, Dan *græde*, D *krijten*]

1 To utter a loud voice, to speak, call, or exclaim loudly, vehemently, or earnestly, to vociferate, to proclaim, to pray

Yet *cried* they out like vultures, and urged on
As if they would precipitate our fate *B. Jonson.*

Clapping their hands, and *crying* with loud voice,
Jesu maintain your excellency *Shak.*

Hear the voice of my supplications when I *cry* unto thee *Ps.* xxvm 2

The voice of him that *crieth* in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord *Is.* xl 3

2 To utter a loud sound expressive of pain, grief, or distress, to lament audibly, to express sorrow by weeping and sobbing, to bawl, as a child.

I could find it in my heart to disgrace my man's apparel and to *cry* like a woman *Shak.*

My servants shall sing for joy of heart, but ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart *Isa* lxv 14

3 To utter sounds that are not speech, to give forth inarticulate sounds, as animals.

In a cowslip's bell I lie,
There I crouch when owls do *cry* *Shak.*

He giveth the beast his food, and to the young ravens which *cry* *Ps* cxlvii 9.

To cry out, to exclaim, to vociferate, to scream, to clamor — *To cry out against*, to complain loudly of with a view to censure, to blame — *To cry to*, to call on in prayer, to implore — *To cry you mercy* to beg your pardon "I *cry you mercy*, madam, was it you?" *Shak*

Cry, *v. t* 1. To utter loudly, to utter, to sound abroad.

Let them all,
All, all *cry* shame against ye, yet I'll speak *Shak.*

2 To make oral and public proclamation of, to notify or advertise by outcry, especially things lost or found, goods to be sold, &c., as, to *cry* goods, &c

Then, of their session ended, they bid *cry*,
With trumpet's regal sound the great result *Milton.*

To cry aim to encourage, — a phrase apparently derived from archery

The traitors once dispatched,
To it, and we'll *cry aim* *Beau & Fl.*

— *To cry up*, to enhance the value or reputation of by public and noisy praise too stol — *To cry down*, to decry to depreciate to disparage, to condemn

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it *Tillotson*

Cry, *n*, *pl.* CRIES [Fr *cri*, Pr *crida*, O Sp. *crida*, *grida*, It *grido*, *grida*, Sp & Pg *grito*, *grita*. See *supra*]

1 A loud utterance especially, the inarticulate and unintelligent sound produced by one of the lower animals

These yelling monsters that with ceaseless *cry*
Surround me *Milton.*

2 Utterance or outcry, clamor, acclamation.

The *cry* is still, "They come." *Shak.*

3 Loud expression of triumph or wonder, of pain or distress, &c, importunate supplication.

O, the piteous *cry* of the poor souls *Shak.*

4 Public advertisement by outcry; proclamation, as by hawkers of their wares. "The street *cries* of London" *Mayhew.*

5 (*a*) A pack of hounds (*b.*) A pack or company of persons, — in contempt

A *cry* more tunable
Was never hollaed to or cheered with horn. *Shak.*

Would not this . . get me fellowship in a *cry* of players? *Shak.*

Cry'al, *n* [W *creyr, cregyr, creydd, crychydd*] The heron [*Obs*] *Ainsworth.*

Cry'er, *n* See CRIER

Cry'er, *n.* [Of Gr *gerfalcon, gerfalcon, cryer,* and Fr. *faucon gruyer,* a falcon trained to fly at the crane, and CRYAL, *supra*] A kind of hawk,—called also *falcon gentle* *Ainsworth*

Cry'ing, *a* Calling for notice compelling attention and regard, notorious, heinous

Too much fondness for meditative retirement is not the *crying* sin of our modern Christianity *I Taylor*

Cry'o-lite, *n* [Fr *cryolithe,* from Gr κρύος, icy cold, frost, and λίθος, stone] (*Min*) A fluoride of sodium and aluminum, found in Greenland, of a pale, grayish white, snow white, or yellowish brown color It occurs in cleavable masses, and has a glistening, vitreous luster *Dana*

Cry ŏph'o-rŭs (krī of'o rŭs), *n* [Fr *cryophore,* from Gr. κρύος, icy cold, frost, and φέρειν, to bear] (*Chem*) An instrument contrived by Dr Wollaston for freezing water by its own evaporation The water is in one of the bulbs, and freezes when the other is cooled below 32° Fahr

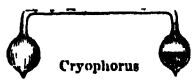

Cryophorus

Cryp't, *n.* [Fr *crypte,* Lat *crypta,* Gr. κρυπτη, from κρυπτειν, to hide]

1 A subterranean cell or cave especially, a vault under a church, used for the interment of persons, a grave or tomb

Priesthood works out its task age after age, treasuring in convents and *crypts* the few fossils of antique learning *Motley*

2 (*Arch*) The space under a building, or hidden from view especially, a subterranean chapel or oratory hence, a hiding place

Cryp'tæ, *n*, *pl.* CRYPTÆ [Lat, from Gr κρύπτειν, to hide]

1 (*Bot*) One of the round receptacles with which the leaves of many plants are studded, as the orange, myrtle, &c, and which contain some secretion

2 (*Anat*) One of the small, round excrescences, terminating the minute branches of the arteries in the cortical portions of the kidneys

Cryp'tic, } *a* [Lat *cryptices,* Gr κρυπτικος,
Cryp'tic al, } from κρυπτειν, to hide] Hidden, secret, occult *Watts*

Cryp'tic al ly, *adv* Secretly

Cryp'to-brăn'chi ātes, *n* [Gr κρυπτός, hidden, and βραγχια, gills] (*Nat Hist*) Having concealed gills, destitute of distinct gills *Dana*

Cryp'to găm, *n* (*Bot*) A plant belonging to the class *Cryptogamia* *Henslow*

Cryp'to gă'mi a, *n pl* CRYPTOGA'MIÆ [Fr *cryptogame,* N Lat *cryptogamia,* from Gr κρυπτός, hidden, secret, from κρυπτειν, to hide and γαμος, marriage] (*Bot*) The class of flowerless plants, or those which do not fructify by the means usual to others

☞ Its subdivisions are as follows —

I ACROGENS or VASCULAR CRYPTOGAMS These have an upward growth and contain vascular tissue thus approaching the flower-bearing plants They include 1 Ferns or brakes 2 The *Equisetæ* family or scouring-rushes 3 The *Lycopodium* family, or ground-pine &c Here too belong the extinct species of the coal-era in geology, called *Lepidodendra Sigillaria, Calamites* &c, many of which were large trees

II BRYOGENS or ANCOGENS These consist of cellular tissue, but somewhat acrogenous in growth By some authors they are included under the *Acrogens* and others call the whole *Cormophytes* They include, 1 Mosses (*Musci*) 2 Liverworts (*Hepaticæ*)

III THALLOGENS These consist of cellular tissue and grow in spreading fronds They include 1 Lichens 2 *Fungi* or mushrooms 3 *Alga* or sea-weed

IV PROTOPHYTES These are mostly unicellular and motile, the plant intusoria or *Animalcules* q v They include the silicious Diatoms the Desmidians, and many others of the so called Animalcules *Dana*

Cryp'to gă'mi an, } *a* [Fr *cryptogame* See *supra*]
Cryp'to găm'ic, } Pertaining to plants
Cryp tŏg'a mous, } of the class *Cryptogamia*

Cryp tŏg'a mist, *n* One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany

Cryp tŏg'a-my, *n* (*Bot*) A concealed fructification *Pennant*

Cryp tŏg'ra-phal, *a* Pertaining to cryptography, cryptographical *Boyle*

Cryp-tŏg'ra-pher, *n* [See *infra*] One who writes in cipher, or secret characters

Cryp'to-grăph'ic-al, *a* [Fr *cryptographique* See *infra*] Written in secret characters or in cipher, or with sympathetic ink

Cryp tŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *cryptographie,* from Gr κρυπτός, secret, from κρυπτειν, to hide, and γραφειν, to write] The act or art of writing in secret characters, also, secret characters or cipher

Cryp tŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr. κρυπτός, secret, from κρυπτειν, to hide, and λογος, discourse] Secret or enigmatical language *Johnson*

Crys'tal, *n* [Lat *crystallum,* Gr κρυσταλλος, ice, crystal from κρύος, icy cold frost, Fr, Pr, & Sp *cristal,* It *cristallo,* Gr *krystall,* A S *crystalla*]

1 (*Chem* & *Min*) The regular form which a substance tends to assume in solidifying, through the inherent power of cohesive attraction. It is bounded by plane surfaces, symmetrically arranged, and each species of crystal has fixed axial ratios See CRYSTALLIZATION *Dana.*

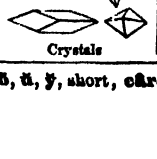

Crystals

2 A species of glass, more perfect in its composition and manufacture than common glass.

3 The glass of a watch-case

4 Any thing resembling crystal, as clear water, &c "The trembling groves, the *crystal* running by" *Spenser.*

Iceland crystal, a transparent variety of calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime, brought from Iceland, and remarkable for its double refraction —*Rock crystal,* or *mountain crystal,* any transparent crystal of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz

Crys'tal, *a* Consisting of, or like, crystal, clear, transparent, lucid, pellucid, crystalline

By *crystal* streams that murmur through the meads *Dryden*

Crys'tal line (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *crystallinus,* Gr κρυσταλλινος, Fr & Pr *cristallin,* It, Sp, & Pg *cristallino* See CRYSTAL]

1 Consisting of crystal "Mount, eagle, to my palace *crystalline*" *Shak*

2 Having a texture produced by crystallization, as, granite is *crystalline* *Dana*

3 Imperfectly crystallized as, granite is only *crystalline,* while quartz crystal is perfectly *crystallized* *Dana*

4 Resembling crystal, pure, clear transparent, pellucid

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime
On the *crystalline* sky *Milton*

Crystalline heavens, or *crystalline spheres,* in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, two transparent spheres imagined to exist between the region of the fixed stars and the *primum mobile* (or outer circle of the heavens, which by its motion was supposed to carry round all those within it), in order to explain certain movements of the heavenly bodies —*Crystalline humor* or *crystalline lens* a pellucid body having the form of a convex lens, composed of a white, transparent, firm substance inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous humor of the eye It brings the light admitted to the eye to a focus on the retina, so that images are distinctly seen

Crys'tal line, *n* A crystalline rock, or one imperfectly crystallized, as granite &c *Lyell*

Crys'tal liz'a ble, *a* Capable of being crystallized, capable of forming, or of being formed into, crystals

Crys'tal-li zā'tion, *n* [Fr. *crystallisation,* from *crystalliser* See *infra*]

1 (*Chem* & *Min*) The act or process by which a substance in solidifying assumes the form and texture of a crystal, or becomes crystallized

2 The mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing *Woodward*

☞ The systems of crystallization or the several classes to which the forms are mathematically referable 1 The *Monometric* or *Tessaral* system has the axes all equal as in the cube, octahedron &c 2 The *Dimetric* system has a varying vertical axis, while the lateral are equal as in the right square prism 3 The *Trimetric* system has the three axes unequal as in the rectangular and rhombic prisms The preceding are erect forms and the axes therefore intersect at right angles The following are oblique 4 The *Monoclinic* having one of the intersections oblique as in the oblique rhombic prism 5 The *Diclinic* having two of the intersections oblique 6 The *Triclinic* having all the three intersections oblique as in the oblique rhomboidal prism There is also, 7 The *Hexagonal* system (also called *Rhombohedral*) in which there are three equal lateral axes, as in the hexagonal prism and the rhombohedron *Dana*

Crys'tal line, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CRYSTALLIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* CRYSTALLIZING] [Gr κρυσταλλίζειν, Fr *cristalliser* See CRYSTAL] To cause to form crystals, or to assume the crystalline form

Crys'tal lize, *v t* To be converted into crystals, to take on a crystalline condition or form, through the action of crystallogenic or cohesive attraction *Dana*

Crys'tal lo grĕn'ic, } *a* Pertaining to the pro
Crys'tal-lo grĕn'ic al, } duction of crystals crystal producing as, *crystallogenic* attraction *Dana*

Crys'tal-lŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr κρύσταλλος, crystal, and γραφειν, to be born] The science which pertains to the production of crystals *Dana*

Crys'tal-lŏg'ra pher, *n* [Fr *crystallographe* See *infra*] One who describes crystals, or the manner of their formation one versed in crystallography

Crys'tal lo grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr *crystallographique*
Crys'tal lo grăph'ic al, } *phique* See *infra*] Pertaining to crystallography

Crys'tal lo grăph'ic al ly, *adv* In the manner of crystallography

Crys'tal-lŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *crystallographie,* from Gr κρύσταλλος and γραφειν, to write See CRYSTAL]

1 The doctrine or science of crystallization, teaching the system of forms among crystals, their structure, and the methods of formation *Dana*

2 A discourse or treatise on crystallization

Crys'tal loid, *a* [Gr κρύσταλλος and εἶδος, form] Crystal like, transparent like crystal. *Dana*

Crys'tăl'lo type, *n* [Gr κρύσταλλος, ice, crystal, and τύπος, impression] (*Photog*) A photographic picture on glass *Whipple.*

Crys'tal-ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr κρύσταλλος and λόγος, discourse] The science of the crystalline structure of inorganic bodies *Dana*

Ctē'noid } (te-noid-), *n.* [From Gr, κτείς, gen.
Cte-noid'i an } κτενός, comb, and εἶδος, form] (*Ichth*) One of the third order of fishes, established by Agassiz, characterized by having the skin covered with unenameled scales, having a pectinated margin, as in the perch

Cŭb, *n* [Probably from Lat *cubare,* to lie down, because it lies (*cubat*) in its den or hole, and does not go out for prey, as older animals do, or from *cubare,* for *incubare,* to lie upon, brood, hatch, Fr. *couver,* It. *covare,* to sit brooding, brood, hatch]

1 A young animal, especially the young of the bear

2. A young boy or girl,—used contemptuously.

O thou dissembling *cub!* what wit thou be
When time hath sowed a grizzle on thy case? *Shak*

Cŭb, *n* [See *supra,* and cf It *cova, covo,* den or lair O Sp *coba,* Bisc *coba, cobia,* L Lat *cubi,* from Lat *cubare,* to lie down]

1 A stall for cattle [*Obs*]

I would rather have such . in *cub* or kennel than in my closet or at my table *Landor*

2 A cupboard [*Obs*] *Laud.*

Cŭb, *v t* or *i* [*imp* & *p p* CUBBED, *p pr* & *vb n* CUBBING] To bring forth,—said of animals, or, in contempt, of persons

Cŭb, *v t* To shut up or confine [*Obs*] *Burton*

Cŭ'ban, *n* 1. (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Cuba

2 (*Min*) A mineral found in Cuba, a sulphide of copper and iron

Cŭ'ban, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Cuba or its inhabitants

Cu bā'tion, *n* [Lat *cubatio,* from *cubare,* to lie down] The act of lying down, a reclining *Bailey*

Cū'ba to ry, *a* [From Lat *cubator,* he who lies down, from *cubare*] Lying down, reclining, in cumbent [*Rare*] *Bailey.*

Cū'ba tūre (53), *n* [Fr *cubature,* It *cubatura,* from Lat *cubus* See CUBE] The process of determining the solid or cubic contents of a body

Cŭb'bridge-hĕad, *n* (*Naut*) A partition across the forecastle and half deck of a ship *Scott.*

Cŭb'by, } *n* [See CUB, a stall] A confined
Cŭb'by-hōle, } place *Halliwell Bartlett.*

Cŭb'-drawn, *a* Drawn or sucked by cubs

This night wherein the *cub-drawn* bear would couch *Shak*

Cūbe, *n* [Fr *cube,* It, Sp, & Pg *cubo,* Lat *cubus,* Gr κυβος, a cube, a cubical die]

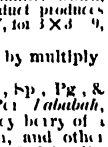

Cube

1 (*Geom*) A regular solid body, with six equal square sides

2 (*Arith*) The product of a number multiplied twice into itself as, 4 × 4 = 16, and 16 × 4 = 64, the cube of 4

Cube root (*Arith*) the number or quantity which, multiplied into itself and then into the product produces exactly the cube, thus, 3 is the cube root of 27, for 3 × 3 = 9, and 3 × 9 = 27

Cūbe, *v t* To raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself twice

Cū'beb, *n* [Fr *cubebe,* It *cubebe,* Pr, Sp, Pg, & N Lat *cubeba,* from Ar *kabābat,* Per *kababah,* Hind *kabābā*] (*Bot*) The small, spicy berry of a tropical plant found in Java Ceylon, and other parts of the East Indies, variously classified by different writers as *Piper cubeba, Cubeba officinalis,* and *Uvaria cylanica* It is stimulant and purgative

Cūbe'-ōre, *n* (*Min*) An ore of a green color, consisting of arsenic acid and iron, crystallizing in cubes *Dana*

Cūbe'-spär, *n* (*Min*) Anhydrite, an anhydrous sulphate of lime

Cū'bic, } *a* [Fr *cubique,* Lat *cubicus,* Gr. κυβι-
Cū'bic al, } κος See CUBE]

1 Having the form or properties of a cube, contained, or capable of being contained, in a cube

2 (*Crystallog*) Monometric or tessaral See CRYSTALLIZATION

Cubic equation an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube —*Cubic foot* a solid foot equivalent to a cubical solid which measures a foot in each of its dimensions —*Cubic number,* a number produced by multiplying a number into itself, and that product by the same number or a number arising from the multiplication of a square number by its root See CUBE

Cū'bi că, *n* A very fine kind of shalloon. *Ogilvie.*

Cū'bic al ly, *adv* In a cubical method

Cū'bic al ness, *n* The state or the quality of being cubical

Cu bic'ū lar, *a* [Lat *cubicularis* and *cubicularius,* from *cubiculum,* a sleeping room, chamber, from *cubare,* to lie down] Belonging to a chamber or bed room [*Obs*] *Howell*

Cu bic'ū la-ry, *a* Fitted for the posture of lying down [*Obs*] *Browne*

Cū'bi form, *a* Having the form of a cube *Cyc*

Cū'bit, *n* [Lat *cubitum, cubitus,* elbow, ell, cubit, from *cubare,* to lie down, to recline, because the elbow serves for leaning upon, the Gr *κόβιτον* (for *ωλεκρανον*) seems to be taken from the Latin word]

1 (*Anat*) The fore arm, the ulna, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist *Cyc*

2 A measure of length, being the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

☞ The cubit varies in length in different countries,

the Roman cubit being 17 47 inches, the Greek 18 20, the Hebrew somewhat longer, and the English 18 inches

Cū'bit-al, *n.* A sleeve covering the arm from the elbow to the hand. *Crabb*

Cū'bit-al, *a* [Lat. *cubitalis.*]

1. Pertaining to the cubit or ulna, as, the *cubital* nerve, the *cubital* artery, the *cubital* muscle

2. Of the length or measure of a cubit *Browne*

Cū'bit-ed, *a.* Having the measure of a cubit

Cū'bi-tĭt, *n.* (*Min*) Analcime See ANALCIME

Cūb'less, *a.* Having no cubs *Byron*

Cū'bo-cūbe, *n* (*Math*) The sixth power, as, 64 is the *cubo-cube* of 2

Cū'bo-cū'bo-cūbe, *n* (*Math*) The ninth power, as, 512 is the *cubo-cubo-cube* of 2

Cū'bo-do dĕc'a-hē'dral, *a* [See CUBE and DODECAHEDRAL] Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron

Cū'boid, *a.* [Lat *cubus*, Gr *κύβος*, cube, and *εἶδος*, form, Gr. *κυβοειδης*] Having nearly the form of a cube

Cu-boid'al, *a* Nearly in the shape of a cube, as, the *cuboidal* bone of the foot

Cū'bo-dĕc'ta hē'dral, *a* Presenting a combination of the two forms, a cube and an octahedron

Cŭck'ing-stōōl, *n* [Perhaps only a corruption of *ducking stool*, q v Cf A S *scealfing stol*, a word of similar meaning, allied to *scealfor*, a diver, mergus avis But as in O Eng it is spelt *col ynge-stole*, it may be derived from the Fr *coquine*, a hussy, slut, jade, f of *coquin*, O Eng *cokin*, a rascal] A ducking stool, an instrument formerly used for punishing scolds, and also dishonest craftsmen, as brewers and bakers, by fastening them to it and then plunging them into the water, — called also a *castigatory*, a *tumbrel*, and a *trebuchet*

Cŭck'old, *n* [O Fr *cogul*, N Fr *cocu*, a cuckold, Pr *cogul*, a cuckoo and cuckold, It *cuculo*, cuckoo, from Lat *cucultus*, cuckoo The word alludes to the habit of the female cuckoo, who lays her eggs in the nest of other birds, to be hatched by them] A man whose wife is false to his bed, the husband of an adulteress *Swift*

Cŭck'old, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CUCKOLDED, *p pr* & *vb n* CUCKOLDING]

1 To make a cuckold of, as of a husband by seducing his wife

2 To make a cuckold of as a wife her husband, by criminal conversation with another man

Cŭck'old ĭze, *v t* To make cuckolds *Dryden*

Cŭck'old ly, *a* Having the qualities of a cuckold mean, sneaking [*Obs*] *Shak*

Cŭck'ol dŏm, *n.* The act of adultery, the state of a cuckold.

The rules observed by this new society are wonderfully contrived for the advancement of *cuckoldom* *Addison*

Cŭck'oo (kŭk'o͞o), *n* [Fr *coucou*, It *cucco*, *cucu lo*, Pr & O Fr *cogul*, Lat *cuculus*, Gr *κόκκυξ*, N H Ger *kuckuk*, O H Ger *cuc cuc*, N L Ger *Jukkuk*, D *koekoek*, A-S *geac*, *gæc*, Dan *gjoog*, Sw. *gok*, Icel *gaukr*, O H Ger *kouch*, M H Ger *gouch* Skr *kōkila*] (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Cuculus* (*C canorus*), deriving its name from its note

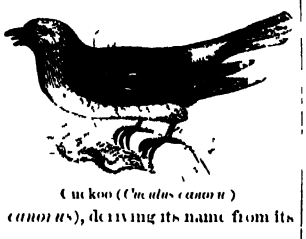

Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*)

☞ The European species builds no nest of its own but lays its eggs in the nests of other birds, to be hatched by them

Cŭck'oo-bŭd, *n* (*Bot*) A species of *Ranunculus* (*R bulbosus*) — called also *butter flower*, *butter cup*, *king cup*, *gold cup* *Loudon*

And *cuckoo bud* of yellow hue
Do paint the meadows *Shak*

Cŭck'oo-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) A species of *Cardamine* (*C pratensis*), or Lady's smock Its leaves were formerly used in salads *Loudon*

Cŭck'oo-pint, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Arum*

Cŭck'oo-spĭt, } *n* An exudation or spume
Cŭck'oo-spĭt'tle, } found on some plants especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary

Cūc'qūean, *n* [From *cuck*, the first syllable of *cuckold*, and *queen*, q v] A woman whose husband is unfaithful to her, a she cuckold [*Obs*]

I heard him say, should he be married,
He'd make his wife a *cucqueau* *Old Play*

Cū'cul late, or **Cu-cūl'late**, } *a* [L Lat *cucullatus*, from Lat. *cucullus*, a cap, hood, cowl]

1 Hooded, cowled, covered, as with a hood

2 Having the shape or resemblance of a hood, wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in the shape of a conical roll of paper, as, a *cucullate* leaf. *Gray*

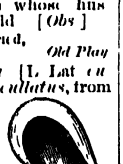

Cucullate Leaf

3. (*Entom*) Having the prothorax elevated so as to form a sort of hood, receiving the head.

Cū'cu lĭte, *n.* (*Ornith*) A genus of passerine birds of the order *Cuculidæ*, including the cuckoo, and having the toes placed two before and two behind

Cū'cum ber, *n.* [O. Fr *concombre*, now *concombre*, It *cocomero*, Sp *cohombro*, Ger *kukumer*, Lat *cucumis*, gen *cucumeris*] (*Bot*) A well known plant and its fruit, of the genus *Cucumis* The species commonly eaten unripe as a salad is *C sativus*

☞ Formerly pronounced kow'kum ber, and still so called by the vulgar

Cu-cū'mi fōrm, *a* [Lat *cucumis*, cucumber, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a cucumber, having the form of a cylinder tapered and rounded at the ends, and either straight or curved

Cū'cu mis, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants including the cucumber, melon, and some kinds of gourd

Cu cūr'bĭt, } *n* [Fr *cucurbite*, It *cucurbita*, from
Cu cūr'bīte, } Lat *cucurbita*, a gourd] A chemical vessel, originally made in the shape of a gourd, but sometimes shallow, with a wide mouth, and used in distillation

Cu cūr'bi tă, *n* [Lat, gourd] (*Bot*) A genus of plants including the gourd, squash, pumpkin, &c

Cu cūr'bi tā'ceous, *a* [It *cucurbitacea*, Fr *cucurbitacé*] (*Bot*) Belonging to, or resembling, the family of plants which includes the melon and cucumber

Cu-cūr'bi tīve, *a* Having the shape of a gourd seed, — said of certain small worms

Cūd, *n* [A S *cud*, cud, what is chewed, from *ceowan*, to chew Cf CHAW, CHEW, and CHUD]

1 That portion of food which is brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals from their first stomach, and chewed a second time

Whatsoever parteth the hoof and is cloven-footed, and cheweth the *cud* among the beasts that shall eat *Deut* xiv 6

2 A portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed a quid [*Low*]

3 The inside of the mouth or throat of a beast that chews the cud

Cūd'bēăr, *n* [Also *cudbeard*, a corruption of *Cuthbert*, so called after Dr *Cuthbert* Gordon, who first brought it into notice In Scotland it is also called *coran*, from Gael *corcar*, scarlet, crimson, purple] A powder of a violet red color, difficult to moisten with water, used in dyeing violet or purple It is prepared from certain species of lichen, especially *Lecanora tartarea* *Ure* *Loudon*

Cūd'den, *n* [Cf Scot *cuddy*, an ass]

1 A clown, a low rustic a dolt [*Obs*]

The slavering *cudden* propped upon his staff *Lyndsay*

2 (*Ichth*) A kind of fish of the genus *Gadus* (*G carbonarius*), found on the coasts of Ireland, Scotland, and the United States, — called also *coalfish* or *coldfish*

Cūd'dle (kŭd'dl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CUDDLED *p pr* & *vb n* CUDDLING] [Cf W *cuddiaw* to hide, conceal, *cuddiawel*, hiding] To retire from sight, to lie close or snug, to squat, to crouch, to snuggle

She *cuddle* low beneath the brake
Nor would she stay nor dares she fly *Drue*

Cūd'dle, *v t* [See *supra*, and cf CODDLE] To embrace closely to hug to fondle *Forby*

Cūd'dle, *n* A close embrace

Cūd'dy, *n* A clown See CUDDEN

Cūd'dy, *n* [Probably a contraction from D *kajuit*, Sw *kajuta*, Fr *cahute*, O Fr *chahutte* and *cahutte*, cabin, hut Cf Armor *kaoued*, cage, W *cawed*, shut up or inclosed, from *cau*, to shut up]

1 (*Naut*) A small cabin in the fore part of a lighter or boat *Totten*

2 A very small apartment

Cūd'dy, *n* [Scot *cuddy*, *cuddan*, *cuth*, *couth* Cf CUDDLE and COD, CODFISH] The codfish (*Merlangus carbonarius*), of the codfish family

Cūd'gel, *n* [W *cogel*, from *cog* mass or lump, a short piece of wood Cf D *Kuds Kudse*, *knods*, club, Scot *cud*, strong stuff, cudgel] A short, thick stick a club

Do not provoke the rage of stones
And *cudgels* hit to the hide and bones *Huddibras*

To cross the cudgels to forbear the contest — a phrase borrowed from the practice of cudgel-players who lay one cudgel over another

Cūd'gel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CUDGELED *p pr* & *vb n* CUDGELING] To beat with a cudgel or thick stick

If he were here I would *cudgel* him like a dog *Shak*

Cūd'gel-er, *n* One who beats with a cudgel

Cūd'gel-prōōf, *a* Able to resist a cudgel not to be hurt by beating *Huddibras*

Cūd'le (kŭd'l), *n* [A S *cudele*, cuttle fish] A certain small sea fish *Carew*

Cūd'weed, *n* [Properly from *cud* and *weed*, but more probably a corruption of *cotton weed*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Gnaphalium* — called also *everlasting*, *goldylocks*, or *eternal flowers*

☞ Its flowers are remarkable for long retaining their beauty, if gathered when dry

Cūe (kū), *n* [O Fr *coue*, *coe*, now *queue*, Pr *coa*, It *coda*, from Lat *cauda*, tail]

1 The tail, the end of a thing, especially, a tail like twist of hair worn at the back of the head

2. The last words of a play actor's speech, regarded as a hint for the next succeeding player to speak

When my *cue* comes, call me, and I will answer *Shak*

3 Any hint or intimation, also the part one is to perform.

Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter *Shak*

Secretly fomented by some Papists who stood behind the curtain, but ready to step on the stage had success of the design but given them the *cue* of entrance *Fuller*

The servant takes his *cue*, and flies *Whitehead*

4 [From *q*, an abbreviation for *quadrans*, a farthing] A small portion of bread or beer, the quantity bought with a farthing or half farthing [*Obs*]

☞ The term was formerly current in the English universities the letter *q* being the mark in the buttery books to denote such a portion *Nares*

Hast thou worn
Gowns in the university, tossed logic,
Sucked philosophy at *ewest* *Old Play*

5 The straight rod used in playing billiards

Cūe, *v t* To form into or like a tail, to twist *Moxe*

Cū'ĕr'po (kwĕr'po), *n* [Sp *cuerpo*, It *corpo*, Lat. *corpus*, body] The body

To be in cuerpo or *to walk in cuerpo* to be without a cloak or upper garment or without a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed, hence also to be naked or unprotected [*Obs*]

I hate to see a host and old in *cuerpo* *B Jonson*
I exposed in *cuerpo* to their rage *Huddibras*

Cŭff, *n* [See *infra*] A blow with the open hand, a stroke, a box

The mad brained bridegroom took him such a *cuff*
That down fell priest and book *Shak*

To be at fisty cuffs, to fight with blows of the fist

Cŭff, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CUFFED (kŭft) *p pr* & *vb n* CUFFING] [Sw *Tuffa*, to knock, to push Cf Dan *Tuf*, Sw *Tdpp*, Icel *Toppi*, stock or cudgel, Sw *Tuffa*, Ger *Tuffen*, to cuff, beat soundly, Sw & Ger *Tuff*, a buffet, Eng *knub*, *knubble*, to beat]

1 To strike with the palm or flat of the hand, as a man or with talons or wings, as a fowl

I swear I'll *cuff* you, if you strike again *Shak*

They with their quills did all the harm they could
And *cuff'd* the tender chickens from their food *Dryden*

2 To buffet "*Cuffed* by the gale" *Tennyson*

Cŭff, *v i* To fight to scuffle While the pecks *cuff* to make the rabble sport *Dryden*

Cŭff, *n* [Perhaps from Fr *coiffe*, *coeffe*, head dress, hood or coif, It *cuffia*, Sp *cofia*, is if a cap for the hand] The fold at the end of a sleeve, the part of a sleeve turned back from the hand

He would visit his mistress in a morning gown, band short *cuffs* and a peaked beard *Arbuthnot*

Cū'fĭc, *a* [So called from the town of *Cufa*, in the province of Bagdat] Pertaining to the older characters of the Arabic language

Cū'lăge (kwĭn'ĕj), *n* [Corrupted from *coinage*] The stamping of pigs of tin, by the proper officer, with the arms of the duchy of Cornwall

Cuirass

Cū'răss' (kwe răs', *or* kwī'ras) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *cuirasse*, It *corsa a*, Sp *coraza*, Pg *couraça*, Pr *coirassa*, L Lat *coratia coratium*, *curacus*, *curatus*, originally a breastplate of leather, Lat adj *coriacea*, from *coriaceus*, *-a*, *-um*, of leather, from *corium*, leather, Fr *cuir*] A piece of defensive armor, covering the body from the neck to the girdle

☞ The *cuirass* covered the body before and behind; it consisted of two parts, a breast and back-piece of iron, fastened together by means of straps and buckles or other like contrivances They were originally as the name imports made of leather but afterward of metal *Grose*

Cū'ras sĭēr' (kwī'ras sēr'), *n* [Fr *cuirassier* It *corsa ière*, Sp *coracero*, Pg *couraceiro* See *supra*] A soldier armed with a cuirass, or breast plate *Milton*

Cūish (kwĭs) *n* [Fr *cuisse*, Pr *cuersa*, Pg *coxa*, It *coscia*, thigh or leg, from Lat *coxa*, hip Fr *cuissard* O Fr *cuissot*, Pr *cuyssera*, *cuissos*, armor for the thigh, cuisse] Defensive armor for the thighs [Written also *cuisse*]

Cui sine' (kwe zēn'), *n* [Fr L, *cucina*, Sp *cocina*, A S *cycene*, O H Ger *kichina*, It *cugana*, W *cegin*, from Lat *coquina*, for *culina*, from *coquere*, to cook]

1 The kitchen or cooking department.

2 Manner or style of cooking

Cŭl'isse (kwĭs) *n* Same as CUISH

Cŭl dee', *n* [L Lat *Culdei*, *Keldei*, *Kelidei*, i e, *Cultores Dei* worshipers of God] One of a certain monkish fraternity who formerly inhabited Scotland, Ireland and Wales

The dark-attired *Culdees*
Were Albion's earliest priests of God,
Free o'er an island of her seas
By foot of Saxon monk was trod *Campbell*

Cŭl-de-sāc', *n* [Fr] 1 A street closed at one end, hence a trap

2 (*Mil*) A position in which an army finds itself, with no way of exit but to the front

3 (*Nat Hist*) Any bag shaped cavity, or tubular vessel or organ, open only at one end *Dana*

Cūl'er āge, *n* [From Fr *cul*, Lat *culus*, the po-

terlors] (*Bot*) A plant, the *Polygonum hydropiper*, smart weed.

Cū'lex, *n* [Lat, gnat] (*Entom*) A genus of dipterous insects, including the gnat and mosquito.

Cu-lĭc'ĭ-fōrm (ku lĭs'ĭ fôrm), *a* [Fr *culiciforme*, from Lat. *culex*, gnat, and *forma*] Having the form or shape of a gnat, resembling a gnat

Cū'li na-rĭ ly, *adv* In the manner of a kitchen or cookery

Cū'li-na ry, *a* [Lat. *culinarius*, from *culina*, kitchen, Fr *culinaire*] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery, used in kitchens, as, a *culinary* fire, a *culinary* vessel, *culinary* herbs

Cūll, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* CULLED, *p pr* & *vb n* CULLING] [Fr & Pr *cueillir*, O Fr *cueillir*, *cuillir*, to gather, to pluck, to pick, Pg *colher*, It *cogliere*, Sp *coger*, from Lat *colligere* See COLLECT and COLLEAGUE] To separate, select, or pick out

Whilst honey in fairest gardens *culled* *Tongson*

Cūll, *n* A cully, a dupe See CULLY

Cūl'len-der, *n* A strainer See COLANDER

Cūll'er, *n* One who picks or chooses, especially, an inspector who selects wares suitable for market, as, a *culler* of hoops and staves

Cūl'let, *n* [From *cull*, to pick out] Broken glass used in the manufacture of glass in a certain proportion to other materials *Ure*

Cūl'li-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n* [From *cully*] Capability of being gulled, gullibility [*Law*] *Swift*

Cūl'li-ble, *a* Easily deceived, gullible [*Rare*]

Cūll'ing, *n* Any thing separated or selected from a mass, refuse

Cūll'ion (kŭl'yun), *n* [O Fr *couillon*, *coillon*, now *coion*, It *coglione*, Sp *collon*, a vile fellow, coward, dupe, from O Fr *couillon*, *coillon*, Pr *colho*, *collo*, It *coglione*, testicle, from Pr & O Fr *coil*, It *coglia* the scrotum, from Lat *colus*, *culeus*, a leather bag, the scrotum]

1 A mean wretch a base fellow, a poltroon a scullion "Away, base *cullions*" *Shak*

2 (*Bot*) A round or bulbous root *Orches*

Cūll'ion ly, *a* Mean base [*Obs*] *Shal*

Cūl'lis, *n* [Fr *coulis*, from *couler*, to strain to flow, from Lat *colare*, to filter, to strain, from *colum*, strainer, colander] Lat *colatium*, Pr *colatit.*, flowing, Lat as if *colaticus*]

1 A very fine and strong broth of meat strained and made clear for persons in a state of weakness, also, a savory jelly

When I am excellent at candles
And *cullis* you shall be welcome to me *Lear* V II

2 [Fr *coulisse*, groove] (*Arch*) A gutter in a roof, a channel or groove

Cūlls, *n pl* Refuse timber, from which the best part has been culled out

Cūl'ly, *n* [An abbreviation of *cullion*, q v] A person who is easily deceived, tricked, or imposed on, a mean dupe

I have learned that this fine lady does not live far from Covent Garden, and that I am not the first *cully* whom she has passed upon for a countess *Addison*

Cūl'ly, *v t* [See *supra*, and cf D *kullen*, to cheat, to gull] To trick, cheat, or impose on, to deceive "Trick to *cully* fools" *Pomfret*

Cūl'ly-ĭsm, *n* The state of being a cully *Spectator*

Cūlm, *n* 1 [Lat *culmus*, stalk, stem] (*Bot*) The stalk or stem of corn and grasses, usually jointed and hollow

2 [W *cwlm*, knot or tie, applied to this species of coal, which is much found in balls or knots in some parts of Wales] (*Min*) Mineral coal that is not bituminous, anthracite coal, especially when found in small masses, glance coal *Dana*

Cŭl'mĕn, *n* [Lat *culmen* and *columen* from *cel lere*, to impel, *celsus*, pushed upward, lofty] Top summit

Cul mĭf'er ous, *a* [Fr *culmifere*, It *culmifero*, from Lat *culmus*, stalk or stem, and *ferre*, to bear]

1 Bearing culms, or producing straw, related to wheat, rye, &c, which produce straw, and are *culmiferous* plants

2 (*Min*) Containing, or abounding in, culm or glance-coal

Cŭl'mi-nant, *a* Being vertical, or at the highest point of altitude, hence, predominant [*Rare*]

Cŭl'mi-nāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* CULMINATED, *p pr* & *vb n* CULMINATING] [From Lat *culmen*, top or ridge, It *culminare*, Fr *culminer* See CULMEN]

1 To be vertical, to reach the highest point of altitude, to come to the meridian, — said of the heavenly body

As when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator *Milton*

2 To reach the highest point, as of rank, size, numbers, and like qualities

The reptile race *culminated* in the secondary era in geology *Dana*

The house of Burgundy was rapidly *culminating* and as rapidly curtailing the political privileges of the Netherlands *Motley*

Cŭl'mi-nate, *a* Growing upward, as distinguished from collateral growth, — applied to the growth of corals *Dana*

Cŭl'mi-nā'tion, *n* [Fr *culmination*, It *culminazione*]

1 The attainment of the highest point of altitude, passage across the meridian, transit; — said of a heavenly body

2 Attainment or arrival at the highest pitch of glory, power, and the like

Cŭl'pa-bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *culpabilite* See *infra.*] The quality or condition of being culpable, culpableness

Cŭl'pa ble, *a* [Lat *culpabilis*, from *culpare*, to blame, from *culpa*, fault, It *colpabile*, *colpevole*, Sp *culpable*, Pg *culpavel*, Pr *colpable*, Fr *coupable*]

1 Deserving censure, worthy of blame, faulty, immoral, criminal

Every man, in doubtful cases, is left to his own discretion, and if he acts according to the best reason he hath, he is not *culpable*, though he be mistaken in his measures *Sharp*

2 Guilty, — with *of*, as, *culpable* of a crime [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Cŭl'pa ble-ness, *n* The quality of deserving blame, blamableness, guilt, culpability

Cŭl'pa-bly, *adv* In a culpable manner, or a manner to merit censure, blamably

Cŭl'pa to-ry, *a* Expressing blame, reprehensory

Adjectives commonly used by Latian authors in a *culpatory* sense *Walpole*

Cŭlpe, *n* [Fr *coulpe*] Blameworthiness culpability, fault [*Obs*]

Banished out of the realme without *culpe* *Hall*

Cŭl'prit, *n* [Probably for *culpit*, with *r* inserted, as often between consonants *Culpit* is the ancient form of the participle for *culped*, accused, from a supposed O Eng verb *to culpe*, O Fr *culper*, *colper*, Lat *culpare*, to charge with, from O Eng *culpe*, *coulpe*, O Fr *culpe*, *colpe*, Lat *culpa*, fault All the other etymologies — e g, Johnson's, from the Fr *qu'il paroit*, may also appear, Blackstone's, from *cul*, for *culpable*, and the Fr *prit* (*e*), ready to prove him so, Tyrwhitt's, from the Fr *cul*, the posteriors, and Fr *prist*, taken, from *prendre*, take (*e*), meaning one caught by the back — are erroneous and fantastical]

1 A person accused of, or arraigned for, a crime, as before a judge

2 A person convicted of crime, a criminal

Cŭlt, *n* [Fr *culte*]

1. Attentive care, homage, worship

Every one is convinced of the reality of a better self and of the *cult* or homage which is due to it *Shaftesbury*

2 A system of religious belief and worship, especially a system of rites employed in worship [*Rare*]

That which was the religion of Moses is the ceremonial or *cult* of the religion of Christ *Coleridge*

Cŭl'tch, *n* The spawn of the oyster *Spratt*

Cŭl'ter, *n* [Lat] A colter See COLTER

Cŭl'ti-rŏs'tral, *a* [See CULTIROSTER] (*Ornith*) Having a bill shaped like the colter of a plow, or like a knife, as the heron, stork, &c

Cŭl'ti rŏs'ter, *n* [Lat *culter*, colter of a plow, knife, and *rostrum*, bill, beak] (*Ornith*) One of a family of birds, having long, large, knife shaped bills, most frequently pointed, as the crane, stork, heron &c

Cŭl'ti va ble, *a* [Fr *cultivable* See CULTIVATE] Capable of being cultivated or tilled *Todd*

Cŭl'ti vā'tor, *n* Cultivable

Cŭl'ti vāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CULTIVATED, *p pr* & *vb n* CULTIVATING] [L Lat *cultivare*, *cultivatum*, from Lat *colere*, *cultum*, to till, to cultivate It *cultivare*, *coltivare*, Sp & Pg *cultivar*, Pr *cultivar*, *coltivar*, Fr *cultiver*]

1 To bestow attention, care, and labor upon, with a view to valuable returns, to till, to fertilize, as, to *cultivate* the soil

2 To direct special attention to to devote time and thought to, to foster, to cherish, as, to *cultivate* the study of astronomy "Leisure to *cultivate* general literature" *Wordsworth*

To demonstrate how firmly we are resolved to *cultivate* that friendship which is between your serenity and our republic *Milton*

I ever looked on Lord Keppel as one of the greatest and best men of his age, and I loved and *cultivated* him accordingly *Locke*

3 To improve by labor, care, or study, to impart culture to, to civilize, to refine "To *cultivate* the wild, licentious savage" *Addison*

The mind of man hath need to be prepared for piety and virtue it must be *cultivated* to that end *Tillotson*

4 To raise or produce by tillage, as, to *cultivate* corn or grass

Cŭl'ti vā'tion, *n* 1 The art or practice of cultivating, improvement for agricultural purposes, tillage, production by tillage

2 Best use of time or attention for self improvement or the benefit of others, fostering care, civilization

3 The state of being cultivated, advancement in physical, intellectual, or moral condition, refinement, culture

Italy was but imperfectly reduced to *cultivation* before the irruption of the barbarians *Hallam*

Cŭl'ti vā'tor, *n* [It *cultivatore*, *coltivatore*, Sp & Pg *cultivador*, Pr *coltivador*, *cultivaire*, Fr *cultivateur*]

1 One who cultivates, one who tills, as, a *cultivator* of the soil

2 One who labors to educate, refine, or ameliorate; as, a *cultivator* of the mind, or of good manners

3 One who pursues, cherishes, or promotes, "*Cultivators* of astronomy" *Whewell.*

4. An agricultural implement used in the tillage of growing crops, designed to loosen the surface of the earth It is sometimes in the form of a small harrow

Cultrate Leaf

Cŭl'trāte, } *a* [Lat *cultratus*,
Cŭl'trā-ted, } knife formed, from *culter*, knife] (*Bot* & *Ornith*) Sharp edged and pointed, shaped like a pruning knife, as, the beak of a bird is convex and *cultrated*

Cŭl'tri-fōrm, *a* [Lat *culter*, *cultri*, knife, and *forma*, shape] Shaped like a pruning knife, keen-edged, cultrate

Cul-tĭv'o-rous, *a* [Lat *culter*, *cultri*, knife, and *vorare*, to devour] Devouring knives, swallowing, or seeming to swallow, knives *Dunglison.*

Cŭl'tūr-al (-yur), *a* Pertaining to culture, tending to promote culture, education, or refinement. [*Recent and rare*]

Cŭl'tūre (kŭl'yur) (53), *n* [Fr *culture*, Pr., Sp, & Pg *cultura*, It *cultura*, *coltura*, Lat *cultura*, from Lat *colere*, *cultum*, to till, to cultivate]

1 The act or practice of cultivating, cultivation, application of labor or means in rendering productive, in reducing, in refining and ameliorating, in cherishing, promoting, or advancing, as, the *culture* of the soil, of the mind, &c

If vain our toil,
We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil *Pope*

2 The state of being cultivated, result of cultivation, physical improvement, enlightenment and discipline acquired by mental training, civilization, refinement

A green and sequestered valley on which the Moorish peasant had exhausted that elaborate *culture* which was unrivaled in any part of Europe *Prescott*

Cŭl'tūred, *p pr* & *vb n* CULTURING] To cultivate "*Cultured* vales" *Shenstone*

The sense of beauty in nature, even among *cultured* people, is less often met with than other mental endowments *J Taylor*

Cŭl'tūre less, *a* Having no culture

Cŭl'tū rist, *n* A cultivator [*Rare*]

Cŭl'ver, *n* [A S *culfre*]

1 A dove "*Culver* in the falcon's fist" *Spenser*

2 A small piece of ordnance, anciently in use

Falcon and *culver* on each tower
Stood prompt their deadly hail to shower *W Scott*

Cŭl'ver-house, *n* A dove-cote

Cŭl'ver in, *n* [Fr *couleuvrine*, Sp *culebrina*, It *colubrina*, from Fr *couleuvre*, Sp *culebra*, It *colubro*, Lat *coluber*, *colubra*, a serpent, *colubrinus* like a serpent] A piece of ordnance, formerly, but not now, in use — so called because long and slender, like a serpent, or because it was ornamented with the figures of serpents

The names "cannon" and "*culverine*" were not confined to large guns, but were given also to those of small caliber *Grose*

Cŭl'ver kĕy (-kē), *n* 1 A bunch of the pods of the ash tree

2 A plant, the columbine. *Wright*

A girl cropping *culver keys* and cowslips to make a garland *Walton*

Cŭl'vert, *n* [Probably corrupted from the Fr *couvert*, covered, p p of *couvrir*, to cover See COVER] An arched drain for the passage of water under a road or canal, &c

Cŭl'ver-tāil, *n* (*Carp*) Dovetail

Cŭl'ver-tāiled (-tāld), *a* United or fastened by a dovetailed joint

Cŭl'mas, *n* See CAMMAS

Cŭm'bent, *a* [Lat *cumbens*, p pr of *cumbere*, to lie down] Lying down, incumbent *Dyer*

Cŭm'ber, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CUMBERED, *p pr* & *vb n* CUMBERING] [See *infra*] To hang or rest upon as a troublesome weight, to be burdensome or oppressive to, to load or crowd, to hinder or embarrass in attaining an object, to stand in the way of, to obstruct, to perplex, to embarrass, to trouble.

Doth the bramble *cumber* the garden? It makes the better hedge *Grew*

The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous, but *cumbers* the memory *Locke*

Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight? *Dryden*

Martha was *cumbered* about much serving *Luke* x 40.

Cŭm'ber, *n* [L Lat *combrus*, *cumbrus*, Pg. *combro*, *comoro*, a heap of earth, Pr *comol*, heap, M H Ger *kumber*, N H Ger *kummer*, rubbish, encumbrance, grief, Fr & Pr *encombre*, hinderance, impediment, from Lat *cumulus*, heap] [Written also *comber*] Burdensomeness, oppression, trouble, embarrassment, distress [*Obs*] "A place of much distraction and *cumber*" *Wotton*

Cŭm'ber-sŏme, *a* 1. Burdensome or hindering, as a weight or drag, oppressive, embarrassing, vexatious, cumbrous "To perform a *cumbersome* obedience" *Sidney.*

2 Not easily managed or administered, as, a *cumbersome* contrivance or machine.

He holds them in utter contempt, as lumbering, *cumbersome*, circuitous. *I. Taylor*

Cŭm'ber-sŏme-ly, *adv.* In a manner to encumber. *Sherwood.*

Cŭm'ber-sŏme-ness, *n.* The quality of being cumbersome.

Cŭm'ber-world (-wûrld), *n.* That which burdens the world, that which is useless [*Rare.*] *Drayton*

Cŭm'brance, *n.* That which obstructs, retards, or renders motion or action difficult and toilsome, encumbrance, hinderance, embarrassment

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's *cumbrance*, if not snare *Milton*

Cŭm'bri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Cumberland, Kingland, or to a system of rocks found there

Cumbrian system (*Geol*), the slate or graywacke system of rocks, now included in the *Cambrian* or *Silurian* system, — so called because most prominent at Cumberland

Cŭm'brous, *a.* 1. Rendering action or motion difficult or toilsome, serving to obstruct or hinder, burdensome, clogging

He sunk beneath the *cumbrous* weight *Sa yle*

That *cumbrous* and unwieldy style which disfigures English composition so extensively *De Quincy*

2. Giving trouble, vexatious. "A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats" *Spenser*

Cŭm'brous-ly, *adv.* In a cumbrous manner

Cŭm'brous-ness, *n.* State of being cumbrous

Cŭm'bu lĭ, *n.* (*Bot*) A tree of Malabar, growing to a great height The root is sometimes used in fevers and like diseases

Cŭm'frey (kŭm'frĭ), *n.* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, the *Symphytum* See COMFREY

Cŭm'in, *n.* [Fr *cumin*, It *cumino*, *comino*, Lat *cuminum*, Gr κύμινον, Ar *kammûn*, Heb *kammôn*] (*Bot*) A dwarf umbelliferous plant, somewhat resembling fennel, *Cuminum*, *Cyminum*, cultivated for its seeds, which have a bitterish, warm taste, with an aromatic flavor, and are used like those of anise and caraway [Written also *cummin*]

Rank-smelling rue, and *cumin* good for eyes *Spenser*

Cŭm'shăw, *n.* [Chin *kom tsa*] A present or bonus, — originally applied to that paid on ships which entered the port of Canton *S W Williams*

Cŭm'shăw, *v. t.* To give or make a present to

Cū'mu-cĭr'ro-strā'tus, *n.* (*Meteor*) The nimbus, or rain cloud [*Rare*] See NIMBUS and CLOUD

Cū'mu lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUMULATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUMULATING] [Lat *cumulare*, *cumulatum*, from *cumulus*, a heap, It *cumulare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *cumular*, Fr *cumuler*, *combler*] To gather or throw into a heap, to heap together

Shoals of shells, bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap *Woodward*

Cū'mu-lā'tion, *n.* [Fr *cumulation*, Sp *cumulacion*, It *cumulazione* See *supra*] The act of heaping together, a heap See ACCUMULATION

Cū'mu la-tĭst, *n.* One who accumulates, one who collects [*Rare*]

Cū'mu la-tĭve, *a.* [It *cumulativo*, Fr *cumulatif* See CUMULATE]

1 Composed of parts in a heap, forming a mass, aggregated. "Knowledge *cumulative*, not original" *Bacon*

2 Augmenting, gaining or giving force by successive additions, as, a *cumulative* argument, or one whose force increases as the statement proceeds

The argument for all which, as Christians, we believe is in very truth not logical and single, but moral and *cumulative* *Trench*

3 (*Law*) (*a*) Tending to prove the same point to which other evidence has been offered, — said of evidence (*b*) Given by the same testator to the same legatee, — said of a legacy *Bouvier Wharton*

Cū'mu lōse' (Synop, § 130), *a.* [From *cumulus*, q. v.] Full of heaps

Cū'mu-lo-stra'tus, *n.* [Lat *cumulus* and *stratus*.] A form of cloud See CLOUD

Cū'mu-lŭs, *n.*, *pl.* CUMULI [Lat, a heap, properly diminutive of *culmus*, allied to *culmen*, height See CULMEN] (*Meteor*) One of the four principal forms of clouds See CLOUD

Cŭn, *v. t.* 1 To know [*Obs*] See CON

2 To direct the course of, — said of a ship See COND,

Cu-nā'bŭ lă, *n. pl.* [Lat, from *cunæ*, cradle]

1 The earliest abode or source, originals, as, the *cunabula* of the human race

2 (*Bibliography*) The extant copies of the first or earliest printed books, or of such as were printed in the fifteenth century

Cunc-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat *cunctatio* See *infra*] Delay [*Rare*] *Hayward*

Cunc-tā'tor, *n.* [Lat, from *cunctari*, to delay] One who delays or lingers — applied as a surname to Q Fabius Maximus [*Rare*]

Cŭnd, *v. t.* [See COND, and cf A-S. *cŭdh*, Goth *kunths*, Ger *kund*, known, *a*, originally p p of A-S *cunnan*, Goth *kunnan*, O H Ger *chunnan*, to know and to be able, O H Ger *chundan*, N H Ger *kunden*, to make known (Cf CON) To give notice to, See COND *Carew*

Cuneate Leaf

Cū'ne-al, *a.* [From Lat *cuneus*, a wedge. See COIN.] Having the form of a wedge

Cū'ne-ate, } *a.* [Lat. *cuneatus*, fr *cu-*
Cū'ne-ā-ted, } *neus*, a wedge] Wedge-
Cū'ne-āt'ic, } shaped, cuneiform.

Cu-nē'i-fôrm, } *a.* [From Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge,
Cū'ni-fôrm, } and *forma*, Fr *cunéiforme*, It *cuneiforme*]

1. Having the shape or form of a wedge, — especially applied to the wedge shaped or arrow headed characters of ancient Persian and Assyrian inscriptions

2 Pertaining to, or versed in, the ancient wedge shaped characters, or the inscriptions in them "A *cuneiform* scholar" *Rawlinson*

Cu-nette', *n.* [Fr] (*Fort*) A deep trench made in a dry ditch to drain off water *Campbell*

Cŭn'ner, *n.* 1 (*Conch*) A small shell fish, the limpet or patella

2 (*Ichth*) A small salt water fish, known by various names, as *bergall*, *blue perch*, and *conner*

Cŭn'ning, *a.* [From A S *cunnan*, to know, to be able, Goth *kunnan* See CONNY and CAN]

1 Well instructed, knowing, skillful, experienced "A *cunning* workman" *Ex* xxxviii 23

'Tis beauty truly blent, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and *cunning* hand laid on *Shak*

Esau was a *cunning* hunter *Gen* xxv 27

I will take away the *cunning* artificer *Is* iii

2 Given to underhand manœuvering, sly, artful, crafty, designing

They are resolved to be *cunning*, let others run the hazard of being sincere *South*

3 Wrought with, or exhibiting, skill, artfulness or craft, in either a good or bad sense ingenious, curious "Chirubim of *cunning* work" *Ex* xxvi 1

Over them Arachne high doth lift
Her *cunning* web *Spenser*

4 Characterized by attractiveness, ingenuity, &c, as, a *cunning* child, a *cunning* contrivance [*Colloq*]

Syn — Artful, sly, wily — CUNNING, ARTFUL, SLY, WILY, CRAFTY These epithets agree in expressing an aptitude for attaining some end by peculiar and secret means *Cunning* is usually low, as, a *cunning* trick *Artful* is more ingenious and inventive, as, an *artful* device *Sly* implies a turn for what is double or concealed, as, *sly* humor, a *sly* evasion *Crafty* denotes a talent for dextrously deceiving as, a *crafty* manager *Wily* describes a talent for the use of stratagems, as *a wily* politician "A *cunning* man often shows his dexterity in simply concealing An *artful* man goes further, and exerts his ingenuity in misleading A *crafty* man mingles cunning with art, and so shapes his actions as to lull suspicions The young may be *cunning* but the experienced only can be *crafty* *Slyness* is a vulgar kind of cunning, the *sly* man goes cautiously and slightly to work *Wiliness* is a species of cunning or craft applicable only to cases of attack and defense" *Crabb*

Cŭn'ning *n.* [A S *cunning* See *supra*]

1 Knowledge, art, skill, dexterity [*Obs*]

Let my right hand forget her *cunning* *Ps* cxxxvii 5

A carpenter's desert
Stands more in *cunning* than in power *Chapman*

2 The faculty or act of using strategem to accomplish a purpose, fraudulent skill or dexterity, deceit, art, craft

Discourage *cunning* in a child, *cunning* is the ape of wisdom *Locke*

Cŭn'ning ly, *adv.* In a cunning manner

Cŭn'ning-măn, *n.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods

Cŭn'ning ness, *n.* Quality of being cunning, craft, deceitfulness

Cŭp, *n.* [A S *cupp*, *cuppa*, *copp*, D & Dan *kop*, Sw *kopp*, Ger *kopf*, *kopf*, Fr *coupe*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *copa*, It *coppa*, L Lat *cuppa*, cup, from Lat *cupa*, *cuppa*, tub, cask, &c, for holding liquids Cf COOP]

1 A small vessel used commonly to drink from, a chalice,

There take it to you trenchers, *cups* and all *Shak*

2 The contents of such a vessel the portion to be drunk a cupful "Give me a *cup* of sack, boy" *Shak* "His bancful *cup*" *Milton*

3 (*pl*) Repeated potations social or excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks excessive drinking, revelry drunkenness "Thence from *cups* to civil broils" *Milton*

4 That which is to be received or endured, that which is allotted or bestowed upon one, portion, lot

O my Father, if it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me *Matt* xxvi 39

May feel the whirl of fortune's wheel, and taste of sorrow a *cup* *Gascoigne*

5 Any thing formed like a cup, as, the *cup* of an acorn, or of a flower, and the like

The cowslip's golden *cup* no more I see *Shenstone*

6 (*Surg*) A cup or vessel used for drawing blood, being placed on a scarified part to extract the blood by atmospheric pressure, a cupping-glass.

Cup and ball, a familiar toy of children having a cup on the top of a piece of wood to which a ball is attached by a cord, the ball, being thrown up, is to be caught in the cup

O that I were a child to play with toys,
Fix my whole soul upon a *cup and ball* *Milman*

— *Cup and can*, familiar companions, the *can* being the large vessel out of which the *cup* is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated — *To be in one's cups*, to be drunk

Cŭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUPPED (kŭpt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUPPING]

1. To supply with cups.

Cup us till the world go round *Shak*

2 (*Surg.*) To procure a discharge of blood from a scarified part of the body by atmospheric pressure

Cŭp'-bēar'er, *n* 1 One whose office it is to fill and hand the cups at an entertainment

2 (*Intug*) One of the attendants of a prince or noble, permanently charged with the performance of this office for his master

Cŭp'board (kŭb'urd), *n* A small closet in a room, with shelves to receive cups, plates, dishes, and the like

Cupboard-love, interested love, or that which has an eye to the cupboard *Cupboard-love* is seldom true' *Poor Robin* — *To cry cupboard* to call for food, to express hunger My stomach *cries cupboard* *W Irving*

Cŭp'board (kŭb'urd), *v. t* To collect, as into a cupboard, to hoard [*Obs*] *Shak*

Cŭ'pel, *n* [Lat *cupella*, small cask, diminutive of *cupa* Lat *cupella*, *cupellus* See CUP] A small cup or vessel used in refining precious metals, usually made of burnt bones and on this account somewhat porous [Written also *coppel*]

Cu pĕl', *v. t* To separate by means of a cupel, to refine

Cū'pel-dŭst, *n* Powder used in purifying metals.

Cū'pel lā'tion, *n* [See CUPEL] The analyzing or refining of gold, silver, and other metals, in a cupel

☞ The process consists in adding a small piece of lead to an alloy containing the metal to be analyzed or refined, and then, by the joint action of heat and air, oxidizing the copper tin, &c, present the oxides thus produced are dissolved and carried down into the porous cupel in a liquid state by the vitrified oxide of lead *Ure*

Cŭp'ful, *n pl* CUPFULS As much as a cup will hold

Cupid, with Bow and Quiver

Cŭp'-gall, *n* A kind of gall found on the leaves of oaks, &c, and containing the worm of a small fly

Cū'pid, *n* [Lat *Cupido*, from *cupido*, desire desire of love, from *cupidus* See *infra*] (*Myth*) The god of love

Cu pĭd'i ty, *n* [Lat *cupiditas*, from *cupidus*, longing, desiring from *cupere*, to long for, desire, Fr *cupidité*, Pr *cupiditat*, It *cupidità*] Eager desire to possess something, inordinate or unlawful desire, especially of wealth or power, covetousness, lust

With the feelings of political distrust were mingled those of *cupidity* and envy as the Spaniard saw the fairest provinces of the south still in the hands of the accursed race of Ishmael *Prescott*

Cŭp'-mŏss, *n* [Cf N Lat lichen *pyxidatus*, Ger *becherförmige buchsenflechte*, *buchsenformiges*, cup-moss] A sort of moss

Cū'po lă, *n pl* CŬ'PO-LAS [It *cupola*, Fr *coupole*, Sp *cupula*, Late & L Lat *cupula*, *cuppula*, from Lat *cupa*, *cuppa*, a tub, cask, L Lat, a cup, so called on account of its resemblance to a cup turned over]

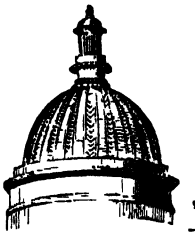

Cupola (*Arch*)

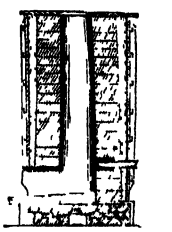

Cupola (*Mech*)

1 (*Arch*) A spherical or dome like vault on the top of an edifice, usually on a tower or steeple, as of a public building

2 The round top of a furnace, or the furnace itself

Cū'po laed, *a* Having a cupola [*Obs*] *Herbert*

Cŭp'per, *n* [From *cup*] One who applies a cupping glass a scarifier

Cŭp'ping, *n* (*Surg*) The operation of drawing blood with a cupping glass, after scarification of the parts, by exhausting the air in the cup

Dry cupping the application of cupping glass without previous scarification to excite action or to remove pus from an abscess *Dunglison*

Cŭp'ping-glăss, *n* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, with or without scarification

Cū'pre ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *cuprum*, from *cuprum*, copper, It *cupreo*] Consisting of copper, or resembling copper, coppery

Cu pres'sus, *n* [See CYPRESS] (*Bot*) A genus of coniferous evergreen trees, including the cypress

Cu prĭf'er ŏŭs, *a* [From Lat *cuprum*, copper, and *ferre*, to bear, It *cuprifero*] Containing or affording copper, as, *cupriferous* silver

Cū'prīte (49), *n* (*Min*) The red oxide of copper, red copper

Cū'proid, *n.* [Lat *cuprum*, copper, and Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] (*Crystallog*) A solid related to a tetrahedron, and contained under twelve equal triangles. *Dana*

Cū'pro-plūm'bīte (49), *n.* (*Min*) A mineral consisting of the sulphides of copper and lead, and sometimes of silver in small quantity

Cū'p-rōse, *n.* The poppy [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Cū'pu-lā, *n* [Lat] A cupule

Cū'pu-late, *a.* Having or bearing cupules, cupuliferous

Cū'pule, *n* [Lat *cupula* See CUPOLA] 1 (*Bot*) A cuplet or little cup, as of the acorn, the husk of the filbert, chestnut, and the like *Loudon.*

Cupule

2 (*Nat Hist*) A fleshy, concave disk, or little cup, used by the cuttle-fish and some other animals for clinging or grasping, it is applied flat to a surface, and adheres from atmospheric pressure, an acetabulum *Dana*

Cū'pu-lif'er-oŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *cupula* and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *cupulifere*, It *cupolifero*] Bearing, or furnished with, a cupule

Cūp'-vālve, *n* (*Mach*) A valve resembling a conical valve, but made in the form of a cup, or a hemisphere.

Cŭr, *n* [Contracted from L Ger *kōter*, *kother*, a common dog, peasant's dog, originally dog of a cot, from Ger *koth*, Eng *cot*, q v]

1. A worthless dog

They, like to village *curs*,
Bark when their fellows do *Shak*

2. A worthless, snarling fellow, — used in contempt.

What would you have ye *curs*,
That like not peace or war? *Shak*

Cūr'a-ble, *a* [Fr, Pr, & Sp *curable*, Pg *curavel*, It *curabile* See CURE, *v t*] Capable of being healed or cured admitting remedy "*Curable* diseases" *Harvey*

Cūr'a bil'i ty, *n* State of being curable

Cūr'a ble ness, *n* Possibility of being cured, healed, or remedied

Cū-ra-cōa' (kū'ra sō'), *n* A liqueur, or cordial, flavored with orange-peel, cinnamon, and mace, and deriving its name from the island of Curaçoa, where it was first made

Cū'ra-cy, *n* [See CURE and CURATE] The office or employment of a curate *Swift*

Cu rās'sōw, *n* (*Ornith*) A family of birds belonging to the order *Gallinæ*

☞ The true curassow has a short, compressed bill, much arched from the base, and the orbits and the cheeks are more or less naked The crested curassow (*Crax alector*) is about the size of a small hen-turkey, with a deep-black plumage, with a slight gloss of green, and has a crest of curled feathers capable of being raised or depressed at will, it is a native of Mexico, Guiana, and Brazil *Baird*

Crested Curassow (*Crax alector*)

Cū'rate, *n* [L Lat *curatus*, properly one who is charged with the *cura*, the *care* of souls It *curato*, Fr *curé* See CURE, *n*] One who has the cure of souls, originally, any clergyman, but now usually limited to the minister, whether presbyter or deacon, employed under the spiritual rector or vicar, as assistant to him *Hook*

All this the good old man performed alone,
Nor spared his pains, for *curate* he had none *Dryden*

Cū'rate-ship, *n* A curacy

Cūr'a-tīve, *a.* [It *curativo*, Fr *curatif* See CURE, *v t*] Relating to the cure of diseases, tending to cure *Arbuthnot*

Cu-rā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *curare*, to take care of, from *cura*, care]

1 One who has the care and superintendence of any thing, as of a museum or collection, or of a university or public edifice

2 One appointed to act as guardian of the estate of a person not legally competent to manage it, or of an absentee, a trustee, a guardian

Cu rā'tor ship, *n* The office of a curator

Cu rā'trix, *n* [Lat] She who cures or heals

Cūrb, *n* [See *infra*] 1 That which curbs, restrains, or subdues a check or hinderance, especially, a chain or strap attached to the upper part of the branches of the bit of a bridle, and capable of being drawn tightly against the lower jaw of the horse

He that before ran in the pastures wild
Felt the stiff *curb* control his angry jaws *Drayton.*

By these men, religion, that should be the *curb*,
Is made the spur of tyranny *Denham*

2 A wall or fence designed to hold back a mass of earth in its place

3 A frame or wall round the mouth of a well, also, a frame set within a well to prevent the earth from caving in.

4. A curb-stone

5. (*Far*) A swelling on the back part of the hind leg of a horse, a few inches below the point of the hock, generally causing lameness *White.*

Cūrb, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* CURBED, *p. pr. & vb n* CURBING] [Fr. *courber*, to bend, curve, Lat. *curvare*, from *curvus*, bent, curved, Fr *courbe*]

1 To bend or curve [*Obs*] "Crooked and *curbed* lines" *Holland.*

2 To bend to one's will, to bow, to subject, to subdue, to restrain, to confine

Part wield their arms, part *curb* the foaming steed *Milton*

Good Providence! that *curbs* the raging of proud monarchs, as well as of mad multitudes *Milton*

Where pinching want must *curb* thy warm desires *Prior*

3 To furnish with a curb, as a well, also, to restrain by a curb, as a bank of earth

Cūrb'less, *a* Having no curb or restraint

Cūrb'-plāte, *n* (*Arch*) A circular, continued plate, designed to support or restrain some part, as the wall-plate of a circular dome, or the plate of a skylight, or the plate in a curb roof, which receives the feet of the upper rafters *Gwilt*

Cūrb'-rōof, *n* A roof having a double slope, or composed, on each side, of two parts which have unequal inclination, a gambrel roof, a mansard roof

Curb-roof

Cūrb'-stōne, *n* A stone usually placed edgewise against earth or stone-work to prevent its giving way, as, the *curb stone* of a pavement or of a well. [Written also *kerb* stone, or *kurb* stone]

Cūrch, *n* See COURCHE

Cur cū'li-o, *n* [Lat, a corn worm, weevil] (*Farm*) (*a*) A family of beetles, called also *weevils*, of which there are many genera (*b*) A genus in this family

☞ The species have a beak-shaped mouth, and are destructive to fruit, grain, &c The *Sitophilus granaria* attacks wheat, *S oryza* rice, corn, &c *Conotrachelus nenuphar* is the plum-weevil

Cūr'cu-li ōn'i doŭs, *a* Pertaining or related to the *Curculionidæ*, or weevil tribe

Cūr'cu mā, *n* [Ar *kurkum*, It & Fr *curcuma*] A genus of plants of the order *Scitaminea*, including the turmeric plant (*Curcuma longa*)

Curcuma paper, or *turmeric paper* (*Chem*), paper stained with a decoction of turmeric, and used to detect the presence of free alkali by its change of color from yellow to brown

Cūrd, *n* [Sometimes written *crud* Scot *crud*, Gael *gruth*, Ir *gruth*, *cruth*, curd, *cruitham*, I milk]

1 The coagulated or thickened part of milk, as distinguished from the whey, or watery part It is eaten as food, especially when made into cheese

Curds and cream, the flower of country fare *Dryden*

2 The coagulated part of any liquid

Cūrd, *v t* [*imp & p p* CURDED, *p pr & vb n* CURDING] To cause to coagulate or thicken to curdle, to congeal

Does it *curd* thy blood
To say I am thy mother? *Shak*

Cūrd, *v i* To become coagulated or thickened, to separate into curds and whey

It doth possess
And *curd*, like eager droppings into milk *Shak*

Cūrd'i ness, *n* The state of being curdy or like curd, coagulation

Cūrd'le (kŭr'dl), *v t* [Sometimes written *crudle* and *cruddle* From *curd*, q v]

1 To change into curd, to coagulate or concrete "The *curdling* cheese" *Thomson*

2 To thicken, to congeal

Then Mary could feel her heart's blood *curdle* cold *Southey*

Cūrd'le, *v t* [*imp & p p* CURDLED, *p pr & vb n* CURDLING]

1 To change into curd, to cause to coagulate "To *curdle* whites of eggs" *Boyle*

2 To congeal or thicken,

My chill blood is *curdled* in my veins *Dryden*

Cūrd'less, *a* Destitute of curd

Cūrd'y, *a* Like curd, full of curd, coagulated "A *curdy* mass" *Arbuthnot*

Cūre, *n* [O Fr *cure*, care, now cure, healing, cure of souls, Pr *cura*, care and cure, Sp, Pg, & It *cura*, from Lat *cura*, care, medical attendance, cure]

1 Care, heed, or attention [*Obs*]

Of study took he most *cure* and heed *Chaucer*
Vicarages of great *cure*, but small value *Fuller*

2 Spiritual charge, care of souls, the office of a curate, hence, that which is committed to the charge of a curate, a curacy

The appropriator was the incumbent parson, and had the *cure* of the souls of the parishioners *Spelman*

These did not always hold their *cures* as honors and appendages to their Italian dignities *Milman*

3 Medical or hygienic care, remedial treatment of disease, method of medical treatment, as, water-*cure*, &c "Of surgery he knew the *cures*" *Gower*

4 Successful remedial treatment; restoration to health from disease, healing

Past hope! past *cure*! past help! *Shak.*

5. Means of the removal of disease or evil, remedy; restorative. "Ills without a *cure*." *Dryden.* "The proper *cure* of . . . prejudices." *Burke.*

Cūre, *v. t.* [*imp. & p p* CURED, p. *pr. & vb. n.* CURING.] [Fr *curer*, formerly to take care, to heal, now only to cleanse, Pr., Sp, & Pg *curar*, It. *curare*, from Lat *curare*, to take care, to heal, from *cura* See *supra*]

1. To bestow healing upon, to heal; to restore to health, soundness, or sanity.

The child was *cured* from that very hour *Matt* xvii 18

2 To subdue or remove by remedial means, to bring relief of, to remedy, to remove. "To *cure* this deadly grief" *Shak.*

Then he called his twelve disciples together, and gave them power to *cure* diseases *Luke* ix 1

3 To prepare for preservation or permanent keeping, to preserve, as by drying, salting, &c, as, to *cure* beef or fish

Cūre, *v i* 1 To pay heed, to care [*Obs.*]

Construe that as you list, I do not *cure* *Chaucer*

2 To restore health to effect a cure

I like Achilles' spear,
So able with the change to kill and *cure* *Shak*

3 To be healed, to become relieved or restored.

One desperate grief *cures* with another's languish *Shak*

Curé (ku-rā'), *n* [Fr] A curate, a parson.

Cūre'less, *a* Incapable of cure, not admitting of a remedy, incurable

With patience undergo
A *careless* ill, since fate will have it so *Dryden*

Cū'rer, *n* One who cures, a healer, a physician

Cu rette', *n* [Fr] (*Surg*) A small scoop for removing opaque matter from the eye after extracting a cataract *Hooper*

Cūr'few (kŭr'fū), *n* [Also *curfeu*, O Fr *cuvre feu*, *covre feu*, *couvrefeu*, from *couvrir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire]

1 The ringing of a bell at nightfall, originally designed as a signal to the inhabitants to cover fires, extinguish lights, and retire to rest the practice was instituted by William the Conqueror "The village *curfew*, as it tolls profound" *Campbell*

He begins at *curfew*, and walks till the first cock *Shak*

2 A fire-cover, a fire plate [*Obs*] "As for pans, pots, *curfews*, and the like" *Bacon*

Cū'ri-ā, *n*, *pl* CŪ'RIÆ [Lat]

1 (*Rom Antiq*) (*a*) One of the thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided by Romulus (*b*) The place of assembly of one of these divisions (*c*) The place where the meetings of the Roman senate were held, the senate house

2 (*Middle Ages*) A solemn assembly of the counts and prelates of the empire

3 (*Law*) A court of justice

Cū'ri a lis'tic, *a* [Lat *curialis*, belonging to the imperial court, from *curia*, senate house, senate, in L Lat counselors and retinue of a king] Pertaining to a court

Cū'ri ăl'i ty, *n* [L Lat *curialitas*, from *curialis* See *supra*] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Cū'ri-et, *n* Armor for the thigh [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Cūr'ing-house, *n* A building in which anything is cured, especially, in the West Indies, a building in which sugar is drained and dried

Cū'ri o lŏg'ic, *a* [Gr *κυριολογικός*, expressing properly or simply, applied to hieroglyphics which simply picture the things meant, opposed to *συμβολικος* See CYRIOLOGIC] Pertaining to a rude kind of hieroglyphics, or pictorial representation

Cū'ri ŏs'i-ty, *n* [Lat *curiositas*, from *curiosus*, Fr *curiosité*, It *curiosità*, Sp *curiosidad*, Pg *curiosidade*, It *curiosita* See CURIOUS]

1 The state or quality of being curious, nicety, accuracy, scrupulousness

When thou want in thy gilt and perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity* *Shak*

A screen accurately cut in tapiary work with great *curiosity* *Leclan*

2 Disposition to inquire, investigate, or seek after knowledge, a desire to gratify the mind with new information or objects of interest, inquisitiveness,

Curiosity, inquisitive, importune
Of secrets, then with like infirmity
To publish them, both female faults *Milton*

3 That which is curious, or fitted to excite or reward attention

There hath been practiced a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, &c *Bacon*

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town *Addison*

Cū'ri-ŏ'so, *n* [It See *infra*] A curious person, a virtuoso

Cū'ri-oŭs, *a* [Lat *curiosus*, careful, inquisitive, from *cura*, care, Fr *curieux*, Pr *curios*, Sp, Pg, & It *curioso* See CURE]

1 Difficult to please or satisfy, solicitous to be correct, careful, scrupulous, nice, exact. "Little *curious* in her clothes" *Fuller*

How shall we,
If he be *curious*, work upon his faith? *Beau & Fl*

2 Exhibiting care or nicety, artfully constructed, wrought with elegance or skill "With all the *curious* touches of art" *Milton.* "To devise *curious* works" *Ex.* xxxv 32.

His body couched in a *curious* bed. *Shak.*

3. Careful or anxious to learn; eager for knowledge; given to research or inquiry, habitually inquisitive; — with *after* or *of*.

It is a pity a gentleman so very curious after things that were elegant and beautiful should not have been as *curious* as to their origin, their uses, and their natural history *Woodward*

4. Exciting attention or inquiry, awakening surprise, inviting and rewarding inquisitiveness, singular. "A *curious* tale" *Shak.* "A multitude of *curious* analogies" *Macaulay*

Syn. — Inquisitive, prying See INQUISITIVE

Cū'ri-ŏŭs-ly, *adv* In a curious manner, carefully, skillfully, attentively, inquisitively, singularly

Cū'ri-ŏŭs-ness, *n* 1 Carefulness, exactness, nicety.

My father's care
With *curiousness* and cost did train me up *Massinger*

2 The state of being curious, exactness of workmanship, singularity of contrivance

3. Inquisitiveness, curiosity

Cŭrl, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CURLED, *p pr* & *vb n* CURLING] [D *krullen*, Dan *krolle*, Icel *krulla*, to curl, to crisp]

1 To twist or form into ringlets, to crisp, as the hair

But *curl* their locks with bodkins and with braid *Gascoigne*

2 To twist or make into coils, as a serpent

Of his tortuous train
Curled many a wanton wreath in sight of Eve *Milton*

3. To deck as with curls, or ornament

The snaky locks
That *curled* Megæra *Milton*
Curling with metaphors a plain intention *Herbert*

4 To raise in waves or undulations, to ripple

Seas would be pools without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves *Dryden*

Cŭrl, *v i* 1 To contract or bend into curls or ringlets, as hair

Thou seest it [hair] will not *curl* by nature *Shak*

2. To move in curves, spirals, or undulations, to contract in curving outlines, to bend in a curved form, to shrink, to writhe

Curling billows roll their restless tides *Dryden*
Curling smoke from village tops are seen *Pope*
Gayly *curl* the waves before each dashing prow *Lucan*

3 To play at the game called *curling* [*Scot*]

Cŭrl, *n* [D *krul*, Dan *krolle* See *supra*]

1 A ringlet, especially of hair, or any thing of a like form.

Under a coronet, his flowing hair
In *curls* on either cheek played *Milton*

2 An undulating or curving line in any substance, as wood, glass, and the like, flexure, sinuosity

If the glass of the prisms be without those numberless waves or *curls* which usually arise from the sand-holes *Newton*

3 A disease in potatoes, in which the leaves, at their first appearance, seem curled and shrunk up

Cŭrl'ed ness, *n* State of being curled, curliness

Cŭrl'er, *n* 1. One who curls

2 A player at the game called *curling* [*Scot*]

Cŭr'lew (kûr'lū), *n* [Fr *courlieu*, *corlieu*, *courlis*, It *chiurlo*, *churli*] (*Ornith*) An aquatic, wading bird of the genus *Numenius* (*N aquatus*)

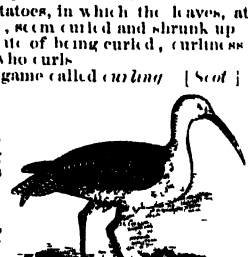

Curlew (*Numenius aquatus*)

☞ It has a long bill, and its color is diversified with ash and black It frequents the seashore in winter, and in summer retires to the mountains Its cry is well expressed in the name

Cŭrl'i ness, *n* A state of being curly

Cŭrl'ing, *n* A game among the Scotch, which consists in propelling by the hand a heavy weight (as a large stone or mass of iron) along the surface of the ice, so as to strike another heavy weight and drive it in a given direction

Cŭrl'ing-I'rons, *n pl* An instrument for curling the hair, — called also *curling tongs*

Cŭrl'ing ly, *adv* In a waving manner

Cŭrl'ing-tŏngs, *n pl* See CURLING IRONS

Cŭrl'y, *a* Having curls, tending to curl, full of ripples

Cur-mŭd'geon (kur mŭd'jun), *n* [O Eng *cornmudgin*, a corruption of *corn merchant* — this class being accused of seeking their own gain by withholding bread from others] An avaricious, churlish fellow, a miser, a niggard a churl "A gray headed *curmudgeon* of a negro" *W Irving*

Cur mŭd'geon-ly, *a* In the manner of a curmudgeon, niggardly, churlish

Cur-mŭr'ring, *a* Producing a rumbling or grumbling sound, as in the stomach *W Scott*

Cŭr'rant, *n* [From *Corinth*, in Greece, whence, probably, the small dried grape (No 2) was first introduced into England, and the *Ribes* fruit (No 1) received the name from its resemblance to that grape]

1. The fruit of a well-known shrub belonging to the genus *Ribes* (*R. rubrum*), a genus also including the gooseberry and the black currant

2. A small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia, — used in cookery.

Cŭr'ren-cy, *n* [L. Lat. *currentia*, from Lat. *currens*, Pr. *currensa*, It. *correntia*, *corrensia*. See *infra*]

1 The state or quality of being current, a continual course or passing from person to person, or hand to hand, general acceptance, circulation

The *currency* of time to establish a custom ought to be with a *continuando* from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed *Ayliffe*

2 Current value, general estimation, the rate at which any thing is generally valued

He takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value *Bacon*
The bare name of Englishman too often gave a transient *currency* to the worthless and ungrateful *W Irving*

3 That which is in circulation, or is given and taken as having value, or as representing property, as, the *currency* of a country, a speck *currency*

Cŭr'rent, *a* [Lat *currens*, p pr of *currere*, to run, It *corrente*, Fr *courant*]

1. Running or moving rapidly

Like the *current* fire, that runneth
Upon a cord *Gower*

To chase a creature that was *current* then
In these wild woods, the hart with golden horns *Tennyson*

2 Now passing or present, in its progress, as, a *current* month or year

3 Passing from person to person, or from hand to hand, circulating through the community, generally received, often seen, common, as, a *current* coin, a *current* report, *current* value, *current* history

That there was *current* money in Abraham's time is past doubt *Arbuthnot*
Your fine-new stamp of honor is scarce *current* *Shak*
His *current* value, which is less or more as men have occasion for him *Grew*

4 Fitted for general acceptance or circulation, authentic, passable

Ah, Buckingham, now do I play the touch
To try if thou be *current* gold indeed *Shak*

Cŭr'rent, *n* 1 A flowing or passing onward motion, hence, a stream, especially of a fluid, as, a *current* of water or of air, a *current* of electricity, of magnetism, &c

Two such silver *currents*, when they join,
Do glorify the banks that bound them in *Shak*

2 That which moves in a given direction, as a portion of the sea, a body of air, the swiftest part of a river, and the like

The surface of the ocean is furrowed by *current* whose direction it is of great importance the navigator should know *Nichol*

3 General course ordinary procedure progressive and connected movement as, the *current* of time, of events, of opinion, &c

Syn — Stream, course See STREAM

Cŭr'rent ly, *adv* In a current manner, generally commonly

Cŭr'rent ness, *n* 1 The quality or condition of being current, currency, circulation general reception

2 Easiness of pronunciation, fluency [*obs*]

When *currentness* [combat'th] with studiousness, how can the language, which consisteth of all these, sound other than full of sweetness? *Camden*

Cŭr'ri cle (kŭr'ri kl), *n* [Lat *curriculum*, from *currere*, to run]

1 A small or short course [*Obs*]

Upon a *curricle* in this world depends a long course of the next *Brown*

2 A chaise with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast

Cur ric'u lum, *n* [Lat See *supra*]

1 A race-course, a place for running

2 A course, particularly, a specified fixed course of study, as in a university

Cŭr'rie, *n* See CURRY

Cŭr'ried (kŭr'rid), *p a* [See CURRY]

1 Dressed by currying, dressed as leather cleaned, prepared

2 Prepared with curry as *curried* rice, fowl, &c

Cŭr'ri er, *n* [From *curry* q v, O Fr *corroyer*, now *corroyeur*, Pr *corratier*, L Lat *corrator*, *corratorius*, *coriatarius*, Lat *coriarius*] One who curries, dresses, and colors leather, after it is tanned

Cŭr'rish, *a* [See CUR] Having the qualities, or exhibiting the characteristics, of a cur, snarling, quarrelsome intractable, churlish hence, also, brutal, malignant "Some *currish* plot, — some trick" *Lockhart*

Thy *currish* spirit
Governed a wolf *Shak*

Cŭr'rish ly, *adv* Like a cur, in a brutal manner

Cŭr'rish ness, *n* Moroseness, churlishness

Cŭr'ry, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CURRIED, *p pr* & *vb n* CURRYING] [Fr *corroyer*, Pr *correiar*, from Lat *corium*, a hather]

1 To dress or prepare for use by a process of scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing, and coloring, — said of leather

2 To rub or cleanse the skin of, to scratch, — said of a horse

Your short horse is soon *curried* *Beau & Fl*

3 To beat or bruise, to drub, — said of persons

By setting brother against brother,
To claw and *curry* one another *Hudibras*

4 To cook with curry, as rice, &c.

To curry favor, to seek to gain favor by flattery, caresses, kindness, or officious civilities "To *curry favor* with the heathen" *Hooker*

Cŭr'ry, *n* [From the Per. *khûrdi*, broth, juicy meats, from *khûrdan*, to eat, to drink] [Written also *currie*]

1 (*Cookery*) A kind of sauce much used in India, containing red pepper and other strong spices

2 A stew of fowl, fish, &c, cooked with curry sauce

Cŭr'ry-cŏmb (kŭm), *n* An instrument or comb for currying or rubbing and cleaning horses.

Cŭr'ry-pow'der, *n* (*Cookery*) A condiment used for making curry, formed of various strong spices, as cayenne pepper, turmeric, ginger, &c

Cŭrse, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CURSED (kûrst) or CURST, *p pr* & *vb n* CURSING] [A S *cursian*, *corsian*, to curse, *curs*, *cors*, curse, probably at first to imprecate evil in the name of the *cross* Cf Dan & Sw *kors*, cross, Dan *forse*, Sw *forsa*, to make the sign of a cross]

1 To utter a wish of evil against, to invoke harm against to imprecate evil upon, to call *for* mischief or injury to fall upon, to execrate.

Thou shalt not *curse* the ruler of thy people *Ex* xxii 28
Ere sunset I'll make thee *curse* the deed *Shak*

2 To bring great evil upon, to be the cause of serious harm or unhappiness to, to vex, harass, or torment, to injure

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those *Pope!*

Cŭrse, *v i* To utter imprecations, maledictions, or curses to use profane language, to swear

Then began he to *curse* and to swear *Matt* xxvi 74
His spirits hear me,
And yet I needs must *curse* *Shak*

Cŭrse, *n* 1 The invocation of harm or injury, malediction, imprecation of evil upon another

Lady, you know no rule of charity
Which renders good for bad, blessing for *curses* *Shak*

2 Evil, solemnly, or in passion, pronounced or invoked upon another

The priest shall write these *curses* in a book *Num* v 23
Curses like chickens, come home to roost *Old Proverb*

3 The cause of great harm, evil or misfortune, that which brings evil or severe affliction torment.

The common *curse* of mankind folly and ignorance *Shak*
All that I eat or drink, or shall beget,
Is propagated *curses* *Milton*

Syn — Malediction, imprecation execration See MALEDICTION

Cŭrs'ed (60), *a* 1 Deserving a curse, execrable; hateful, detestable abominable

Let us fly this *cursed* place *Milton*

2 Producing trouble or vexation

This *cursed* quarrel he no more renewed *Dryden*

Cŭrs'ed ly *adv* In a cursed manner, miserably, in a manner to be cursed or detested, enormously. [*Low*]

Cŭrs'ed ness, *n* The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil

Cŭrs'er, *n* One who curses, or utters a curse

Cŭr'ship, *n* [See CUR] Dogship, meanness, illnature [*Rare*]

How durst he, I say, oppose thy *curship*? *Hudibras*

Cŭr'si tor, *n* [L Lat *cursitor*, equivalent to Lat *cursor*, from *cursare*, *cursitare*, to run hither and thither, from *currere*, to run]

1 (*Eng Law*) An officer or clerk in the Court of Chancery, whose business is to make out original writs

2 A courier or runner [*Obs*] "*Cursitors* to and fro" *Holland*

Cŭr'sive, *a* [L Lat *cursivus*, from *cursare* It *corsivo*, Fr *cursif*, f *cursive* See *supra*] Running, flowing

Cursive hand a running hand

Cŭr'sor *n* [Lat, runner, from *currere*, to run] Any part of a mathematical instrument that moves or slides backward and forward upon another part

Cŭr'so ra ry, *a* Cursory, hasty [*Ob*] "A *cursorary* eye" *Shak*

Cur sō'ri al, *a* Adapted for running or walking, and not for prehension as, the limbs of the horse are *cursorial*

Cŭr'so ri ly, *adv* [See CURSORY]

1 In a running or hasty manner

2 Without attention slightly hastily

Cŭr'so ri ness, *n* Hasty or superficial view or attention

Cur sō'ri ŭs, *n* [Lat *cursor* runner] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds of the order *Cursores*, a kind of plover

Cŭr'so ry *a* [Lat *cursorius*, from *cursor*, a runner, from *currere*, *cursum*, to run]

1 Running about, not stationary [*Obs.*]

2 Characterized by haste, hastily or superficially performed lacking close and thorough attention, slight superficial, careless

Events far too important to be treated in a *cursory* manner *Hallam*

Cŭrst, *imp* & *p p* of *curse*

Cŭrst, *a* [From *curse*] Froward, vexatious, peevish, malignant, mischievous, malicious, snarling [*Obs*]

His eldest sister is so *curst* and shrewd *Shak*
Though his mind
Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind *Crashaw*

Cûrst'fŭl-ly, *adv.* Peevishly, vexatiously, detestably. [*Obs.*] "*Curstfully* mad" *Marston.*

Cûrst'ness, *n.* Peevishness, malignity, frowardness, crabbedness, surliness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Cûrt, *a.* [From Lat *curtus.* Fr *court,* Pr *cort,* Sp & It *corto,* Pg *curto.*] Characterized by brevity, short, crusty. "The *curt,* yet comprehensive reply" *W. Irving*

Cur tăil', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURTAILED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURTAILING.] [From O Fr *curt,* equivalent to N Fr *court,* short, and *tailler,* to cut. See CURT and TAIL, *n.*, in law.] To cut off the end of; to shorten, to abridge; to diminish, — sometimes followed by *of*

I that am *curtailed* of all fair proportion,
Deformed, unfinished *Shak.*

Perhaps this humor of speaking no more than we must, has so miserably *curtailed* some of our words *Addison*

Cûr'tăil-dŏg, *n.* 1. The dog of a person not qualified to course, which by the forest laws must have its tail cut short, partly as a mark, and partly from a notion that the tail of a dog is necessary to him in running

2. A common dog not meant for sporting, or one that has missed his aim *Nares*

Hope is a *curtail-dog* in some affairs *Shak.*

Cur tăil'er, *n.* One who cuts off any thing

Cûr'tăil-stĕp, *n.* (*Arch.*) The lowest step in a flight of stairs, ending, at its outer extremity, in a scroll

Cûr'tain (kûr'tin, 42), *n.* [Fr *courtine,* Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & L Lat *cortina,* from Lat *cortina,* kettle, circle, the circle of a theater, in L Lat equivalent to *aulæum,* the curtain of a theater, allied to Lat *cors, cortis,* a place inclosed around, a court.]

1. A cloth screen or covering intended to darken or conceal, and admitting of being drawn back or up, and reclosed at pleasure; a cloth hanging round a bed or at a window, in theaters, and like places, the movable screen concealing the stage from the spectators

2. (*Fort.*) That part of the rampart and parapet which is between the flanks of two bastions. [See *Illust.* of *Bastion* and *Bastion.*]

Behind the curtain, in concealment in secret. — *To draw the curtain,* to close it over an object or to remove it, hence (*a*), to hide or to disclose an object, (*b*) to commence or close a performance. — *To drop the curtain,* to end the tale, or close the performance

Cûr'tain, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURTAINED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURTAINING.] To inclose as with curtains, to furnish with curtains

Wicked dreams abuse
The *curtained* sleep *Shak.*

So when the sun in bed
Curtained with cloudy red *Milton*

Cûr'tain-lĕc'tûre, *n.* A lecture or reproof given by a wife to her husband within the bed curtains, or in bed *Jerrold*

A *curtain-lecture* is worth all the sermons in the world for teaching the virtues of patience and long-suffering. *B. Irving*

Cûr'tal, *n.* [O Fr *courtault,* a cropped horse, N Fr *courtaud,* It *cortaldo,* from Fr *court,* It *corto.* See CURT.] A horse with a docked tail, hence, any thing cut short. [*Obs.*] *Nares*

Cûr'tal, *a.* [See *supra.*] Cut, brief. "Essays and *curtal* aphorisms" *Milton*

Cûr'tal, *v. t.* Same as CURTAIL. [*Rare.*]

Cûr'tal-ăx, } *n.* A form of sword now called
Cûr'tle-ăx, } *cutlass.* See CUTLASS.

☞ The original name *coutel hache* has been progressively altered into *coutel-axe, curtle axe, coutelace,* and *cutlass.* *Lemon.*

Cûr'tal-fri'ar, *n.* A friar who acted as porter at the gate of a monastery. [*Obs.*] *Smart*

Who hath seen our chaplain? Where is our *curtal friar?* *B. Scott*

Cur-tăs'na, } *n.* The pointless sword carried before
Cur-tein', } English monarchs at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy, — also called the sword of Edward the Confessor

Cûr'tate, *a.* [Lat. *curtatus,* p. p. of *curtare,* to shorten, from *curtus.* See CURT.] (*Astron.*) Shortened or reduced, — said of the distance of a planet from the sun or earth. It signifies that distance as measured in the plane of the ecliptic, or the distance to that point where a perpendicular, let fall from the planet upon the plane of the ecliptic, meets that plane.

Cur-tā'tion, *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Astron.*) The interval by which the curtate distance of a planet is less than the true distance.

Cûr'ti lage (45), *n.* [O Fr *courtilage, courtillage,* L Lat *curtilagium, curtilagium,* from O Fr *courtil,* It *cortile,* L Lat *cortile, curtile, curtillum,* court, court yard, from Lat *cors, cortis,* a place inclosed around, court.] (*Law.*) A yard, court-yard, or piece of ground pertaining to a dwelling house, and included within the same fence. *Burrill.*

Cûrt'ly, *adv.* Briefly.

Cûrt'ness, *n.* Shortness.

Cûrt'sy, *n.* The same as COURTESY.

Cûr'ŭle, *a.* [Lat. *curulis,* from *currus,* a chariot, from *currere,* to run, Fr *curule.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) Belonging to a chariot, — applied to a kind of chair or seat appropriated to certain magistrates, and regarded as a symbol of authority. It was without arms or back, and was borne in a chariot when the magistrates entitled to use it went to council.

Curule dignity, or *honor,* that pertaining to the right of sitting in the curule chair

Cûr'val, }
Cûr'vant, } *n.* (*Her.*) Bowed, bent, curved.

Cûr'vate, } *a.* [Lat. *curvatus,* p. p. of *curvare,*
Cûr'vā-ted, } to bend, to curve, from *curvus.* See CURVE.] Bent in a regular form, curved.

Cur-vā'tion, *n.* [Lat *curvatio.* See *supra.*] The act of bending or crooking

Cûr'va-tive, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the leaves only a little curved *Henslow.*

Cûr'va tûre (53), *n.* [Lat. *curvatura,* Fr. *curvature.* See *supra.*] The continual flexure or bending of a line or surface from a rectilinear direction, the amount or degree of bending of a mathematical curve, or the tendency at any point to depart from a tangent drawn to the curve at that point

Cûrve, *a.* [Lat *curvus,* bent, curved, allied to Gr κυρτός, curved, arched, It & Sp *curvo, corvo,* Pr *corb,* Fr. *courbe.*] Bent without angles, crooked, curved, as, a *curve* line, a *curve* surface

Cûrve, *n.* [It & Sp *curva,* Fr *courbe.* See *supra.*]

1. A bending without angles, that which is bent, a flexure

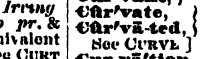
Curve

2. (*Geom.*) A line of which no three consecutive points are in the same direction or straight line, and which corresponds to some mathematical equation *Brande*

Curve of double curvature, one in which no more than three consecutive points lie in the same plane. — *Plane curve,* one whose points are all in the same plane

Cûrve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURVING.] [Lat *curvare,* from *curvus.* It *curvare,* Pg *curvar,* Sp *corvar,* Pr *carvar, corbar,* Fr *courber.* See CURVE, *a.*] To bend, to crook, to inflect

Cûrve, *v. i.* To bend or turn gradually from a given direction, as, the road *curves* to the right

Cûrv'ed ness, *n.* The state of being curved

Cûr'vet (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr *courbette,* It *corvetta,* Sp *corveta,* Pg *curveta.* See CURVE.]

1. (*Man.*) A particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and, as his fore legs are falling, raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are in the air at once

2. A prank, a frolic

Cûr'vet, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURVETED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURVETING.] [Fr *courbetter,* It *corvettare,* Sp *corvetear,* Pg *curvetear.*]

1. To make a curvet, to leap, to bound

Anon he rears upright, *curvets,* and leaps *Shak.*

2. To leap and frisk

Cûr'vet, *v. t.* To cause to move briskly, to cause to frisk or leap

The upright leaden spout *curveting* its liquid filament in to it *Tandon*

Cûr'vi-cau'date, *a.* [Lat *curvus,* bent, and *cauda,* tail.] Having a curved or crooked tail

Cûr'vi cŏs'tate, *a.* [Lat *curvus,* bent, and *costa,* rib.] Marked with small, bent ribs

Cûr'vi dĕn'tate, *a.* [Lat *curvus,* bent, and *dens, dentis,* tooth.] Having curved teeth

Cûr'vi fō'li ate, *a.* [Lat *curvus,* bent, and *folium,* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having leaves bent back

Cûr'vi fôrm, *a.* [From N Lat *curva* (sc *linea*) and Lat *forma.*] Having a curved form

Cûr'vi-lin'e-ad, *n.* (*Geom.*) An instrument to aid in drawing curved lines

Cûr'vi lin'e al, } *a.* [From N Lat *curva* and
Cûr'vi lin'e ar, } Lat *linea,* line.] Consisting of curve lines, bounded by curve lines, as, a *curvilinear* figure

Cûr'vi lin'e ăr'i-ty, *n.* The state of being curvilinear, or of being described or bounded by curved lines

Cûr'vi lin'e ar ly, *adv.* In a curvilinear manner

Cûr'vi nĕrved, *a.* [Lat *curvus,* bent, and *nervus,* nerve.] Having the veins or nervures curved, — called also *curvinerate* and *curve-veined*

Cûr'vi-rō'stral, *a.* [Lat *curvus,* bent, and *rostrum,* beak.] Having a crooked beak, as the bird called cross bill

Cûr'vi ty, *n.* [Lat *curvitas,* from *curvus,* Fr *curvité.*] The state of being curved, a bending in a regular form, crookedness *Holder*

Cûr'vo-grăph, *n.* (*Geom.*) An instrument for drawing a circular arc without reference to the center, an arcograph

Cus-cū'ta, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the dodder

Cush'at (kŭsh'at), *n.* [Prov Eng *coushot, cowshot,* A S *cuscote.*] The ring dove or wood-pigeon

I flew like the startled *cushat-dove* *B. Scott*

Cûsh'ew-bird, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird resembling the curassow, but having a large, oval, bony knob on the upper mandible of its bill

Cush'ion (kŭsh'un), *n.* [Fr *coussin,* It *cuscino,* Sp *coxin,* Pg *coxim,* Ger *kussen,* from Lat as if *culcitinum,* diminutive of *culcita,* cushion, mattress, pillow.]

1. A case or bag stuffed with some soft and elastic material, and used to sit or recline upon.

Two *cushions* stuffed with straw, the seat to raise *Dryden.*

2. Hence, any stuffed or padded surface; any thing made like a cushion, as an engraver's cushion, on which a plate is supported while engraved, or a gilder's cushion, on which gold and silver leaf are cut to proper sizes and figures

3. The padded side or edge of a billiard-table.

4. A riotous kind of dance, formerly common at weddings, — called also *cushion-dance.* *Halliwell.*

Cush'ion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUSHIONED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUSHIONING.]

1. To seat on a cushion

2. To furnish with cushions, as, to *cushion* a chaise

3. To conceal or cover up, as under a cushion.

Cush'ion-căp'i tal, *n.* (*Arch.*) A capital so sculptured as to appear like a cushion pressed down by the weight of its entablature *Weale*

Cush'ion-ĕt, *n.* [Fr. *coussinet,* It *cuscinetto.*] A little cushion.

Cush'ion-y, *a.* Like a cushion, soft, pliable. "A bow-legged character, with a flat and *cushiony* nose" *Dickens*

Cûsk, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A salt water fish, *Brosmius vulgaris,* common on the coasts of Great Britain, — called also *torsk.* *Storer.*

Cûsk'in, *n.* A kind of drinking cup. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Cûsp, *n.* [Lat *cuspis,* point, pointed end.]

1. (*Arch.*) A projecting point in the foliation or other ornamentation of arches, panels, &c., also, a pendant of a pointed arch. "Two *cusps* form a trefoil, three, a quatrefoil" *Gwilt.*

2. (*Astrol.*) The beginning or first entrance of any house in the calculations of nativities, &c.

3. (*Astron.*) The point or horn of the crescent moon or other crescent shaped luminary

4. (*Math.*) The point at which two curves, or two branches of the same curve, meet *Math. Dict.*

5. (*Zool.*) The prominence on the molar teeth *Dana*

Cûsp'ā ted, *a.* Ending in a point. [*Obs.*]

Cûsped (60), *a.* Furnished with a cusp or cusps.

Cûs'pi-dal, *a.* [From Lat *cuspis.* See CUSP.] Ending in a point

Cûs'pi dāte, *v. t.* To make pointed, to sharpen. [*Obs.*]

Cûs'pi-date, } *a.* [Lat
Cûs'pi-dā'ted, } *cuspidatus,* from *cuspis.* See CUSP.] (*Bot.*) Having a sharp end, like the point of a spear, terminating in a hard point, as, a *cuspidate* leaf

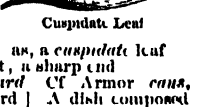
Cuspidate Leaf

Cŭs'pis, *n.* [Lat.] A point, a sharp end

Cûs'tard, *n.* [O Fr *custard.* Cf Armor *caus, kaus,* W *caws,* cheese, curd.] A dish composed of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled

Custard coffin, a piece of raised pastry or upper crust which covers or *coffins* a custard. [*Cant and obs.*] *Shak.*

Custard-apple

Cûs'tard-ăp'ple, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, a species of the anona (*A squamosa*), growing in the West Indies, whose fruit is of the size of a tennis ball, of an orange color, containing a yellowish eatable pulp, of the consistence of custard

Cûs'tŏde, *n.* [Fr & It *custode,* Pr *custodi,* Sp & Pg *custodio,* from Lat *custos,* gen *custodis,* a guard.] Same as CUSTODIAN.

Cus tō'di al, *a.* [Fr *custodial,* from Lat *custodia.* See CUSTODY.] Relating to custody or guardianship

Cus tō'di an, *n.* [From Lat *custos.* See CUSTODE.] One who has care or custody, as of some public building, and the like, a keeper or superintendent

Cus tō'di an-ship, *n.* The office of a custodian, or that of which he has charge

Cus tō'di er, *n.* A keeper, a guardian. [*Obs.*]

Cûs'to-dy, *n.* [Lat *custodia,* from *custos,* guard, Fr *custodie,* Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *custodia.*]

1. A keeping or guarding, care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation, or security, especially, judicial or penal safe keeping

Jailer, take him to thy *custody* *Shak.*

2. The condition or relation which results from custody, restraint of liberty, confinement, imprisonment

What peace will be given
To us enslaved, but *custody* severe,
And stripes, and arbitrary punishment? *Milton*

3. Defense from a foe, preservation, security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas *Bacon*

Cûs'tom, *n.* [O Fr *coustume,* now *coutume,* It. *costume, costuma,* Pr *costum, costuma, costumanza,* Sp *costumbre,* Pg *costume,* L Lat *costuma, costuma, cosduma, cosduna,* &c., from Lat. *consuetudo,* gen *consuetudinis,* but properly from a later secondary form *consuetumen,* custom, habit. See CONSUETUDE, and cf Sp *mansedumbre,* Pg. *mansedume,* from Lat *mansuetudo.*]

1. Frequent repetition of the same act; way of acting, ordinary manner, habitual practice, usage.

Custom differeth from use as the cause from the effect, in that *custom* is by use and continuance established into a law. *Raleigh.*

A custom
More honored in the breach than the observance. *Shak.*

2. Habitual buying of goods, practice of frequent

ing, as a shop, manufactory, &c., and making purchases or giving orders, business support, patronage; as, a good run of *custom*.

Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison*

3. (*Law.*) Long-established practice, or usage, considered as unwritten law, and resting for authority on long consent

The distinction between *custom* and prescription is, that the former is common to many, the latter is peculiar to an individual. *Burrill*

Custom of merchants, a system or code of customs by which the affairs of commerce are regulated — *General customs*, those which extend over a state or kingdom — *Particular customs*, those which are limited to a city or district

Syn.—Habit, usage, practice, fashion See HABIT

Cŭs'tom, *v. t* [See ACCUSTOM]

1. To make familiar [*Obs*]

2. To pay custom for

These ships which, when you went, put out to sea,
Are now returned and *customed* have their freight. *Drayton*

Cŭs'tom, *v i* To accustom

One morn I missed him on the *customed* hill *Gray*

Cŭs'tom, *n.* [O Fr *coustume*, Fr *coutume*, tax, i. e , the usual tax]

1 The customary toll, tax, or tribute

Render, therefore, to all their dues, *custom* to whom *custom* *Rom* xiii 7

2 (*pl*) Duties imposed on commodities on their being imported into or exported from the country [*Eng and U S*]

To pay custom for, to levy custom on

Cŭs'tom a-ble, *a* [O Fr *coustumable*]

1 Common, habitual, frequent "After his *customable* fashion" *T More*

2 Subject to the payment of duties called *customs*

Cŭs'tom a ble ness, *n* State or quality of being customable, conformity to custom, frequency

Cŭs'tom a bly, *adv* According to custom, in a customary manner

Cŭs'tom-a ri ly, *adv* In a customary manner, habitually

Cŭs'tom a ri ness, *n* Habitual use or practice, frequency, commonness *Gov of the Tongue*

Cŭs'tom a-ry, *a* [L Lat *customarius*, Fr *coutumier*, *coutumier*, Pr *costumier* See CUSTOM]

1 According to custom, established by common usage, conventional

A formal *customary* attendance upon the offices of the church *South*

Even now I met him
With *customary* compliment *Shak*

2. (*Law*) Holding or held by custom, as, *customary* tenants, *customary* service or estate

Cŭs'tom a-ry, *n* [Fr *coutumier*, *coutumier*] A book containing laws and usages, or customs, as, the *Customary* of the Normans *Cowell*

Cŭs'tom er, *n* 1 One who collects customs or duties, a toll gatherer [*Obs*]

The *customers* of the small or petty custom and of the subsidy do demand of them custom for kersey-cloths *Hackluit*

2 One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing or ordering goods, a purchaser a buyer

He has got at last the character of a good *customer* by this means he gets credit for something considerable, and then never pays for it *Goldsmith*

3 A common or lewd woman [*Obs*] *Shak*

Ugly customer, one who is difficult to deal with or manage

Cŭs'tom-house, *n* The building where customs and duties are paid, and where vessels are entered or cleared

Cŭs'tom-shrŭnk, *a* Having a diminished number of customers [*Obs*] *Shak*

Cŭs'tŏs, *n* , *pl* CUS-TŌ'DĒS [Lat] A keeper, custodian, superintendent [*Obs*]

Custos brevium (*Law*), the principal clerk of the Common Pleas — *Custos rotulorum*, the principal justice of the peace in a county, who is also keeper of the rolls and records of the sessions of the peace

Cŭs'trel, *n* [I O Fr *coustillier*, from *coustille*, a long pomard, from *coustil*, *coutel*, *cultel*, knife, from Lat *cultellus*, diminutive of *culter*, knife 2 See COUTREL] [*Obs*]

1 An armor bearer or esquire to a knight

2 A vessel for holding wine *Ainsworth*

Cŭs'tu-ma-ry, *a* See CUSTOMARY

Cŭt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* CUT, *p pr* & *vb n* CUTTING] [O Eng *kit*, Norm Fr *cotu*, cut Cf W *cwtan*, Ir *cutach*, to cut till, W *cuta*, Ir *cutach*, bob-tailed, W *cwt*, Ir *cut*, a short tail, W *cutcu*, to cut, *cut*, a piece, O Sw *kotta*, to sever]

1. To separate the parts of with a sharp instrument, to make an incision in, to gash, to wound, to notch with an edged tool, to divide, to sever

You must *cut* this flesh from off his breast
The law allows it, and the court awards it *Shak*

Before the whistling winds the vessels fly,
With rapid swiftness *cut* the liquid way *Pope*

2 To sever and cause to fall for the purpose of gathering, to hew, as wood, to mow and reap, as grain or corn.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon 2 *Chron* ii 9

3 To sever and remove by cutting, to cut off, to dock; as, to *cut* the hair, to *cut* the nails

4. To form or shape by cutting, to make by incision, hewing, felling, or the like, to carve, to hew out.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within him
Sit like his grandsire *cut* in alabaster? *Shak*

Loopholes *cut* through thickest shade *Milton.*

5 To wound or hurt deeply the sensibilities of, to pierce, to lacerate, as, sarcasm *cuts* to the quick

The man was *cut* to the heart with these consolations *Addison*

6 To intersect, to cross, as one line *cuts* another at right angles

7 To castrate or geld, as, to *cut* a horse

Cut and dried, prepared beforehand not spontaneous — *Cut glass*, glass having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing in facets or figures — *Cut nail*, a nail manufactured by being cut from a rolled plate of iron, by machinery in distinction from a *wrought nail* or one made by hand — *To cut a dash*, or *a figure* to make a display — *To cut capers*, to play pranks to frolic — *To cut down* (*a*) To cause to fall by severing, to fell, hence, to put down, to abash, to humble, to shame

Timber *cut down* in the mountains of Cilicia *Knolles*

So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the finest orator as soon as ever he gets himself to be heard *Addison*

(*b*) To lessen, to diminish, as, to *cut down* expenses

I nabled more effectual to *cut down* their corruptions *Fuller*

— *To cut lots* to draw lots by cuts — *To cut off* to remove from the extremity, to sever, to separate, hence, to put an end to, to destroy, to interrupt

I would to God
The king had *cut off* my head with my brother's *Shak*

Irenæus was likewise *cut off* by martyrdom *Addison*

— *To cut out* (*a*) To remove from the midst to shape or form by cutting, hence, to fashion, to contrive, to adapt

A large forest *cut out* into walks *Addison*

By the pattern of my own thoughts
I *cut out* the purity of his *Shak*

(*b*) To remove and take the place of, to supersede to frustrate, to debar, to outdo "I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgments *Pope* (*c*) To seize and carry off, as a vessel, from a harbor, or from under the guns of an enemy

— *To cut short* to arrest or check abruptly to bring to a sudden termination, to abridge, to diminish

Achilles *cut* him *short*, and thus replied *Dryden*

The soldiers were *cut short* of their pay *Johnson*

— *To cut under*, to undersell as to *cut under* a competitor in trade — *To cut up* to cut to pieces, as to *cut up* an animal or bushes hence to damage or destroy to injure, to wound, as, to *cut up* a book or its author by a severe criticism

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots *Locke*

— *To cut the acquaintance of* or *to cut a person* to drop intercourse with, to avoid recognizing. — *To cut the cards*, to divide a pack of cards into two portions for the purpose of determining the dealing or trump — *To cut the teeth* to put forth teeth, to have the teeth pierce through the gum, and appear

Cŭt, *v i* 1 To do the work of an edged tool to serve in dividing or gashing, as a knife *cuts* well

2 To admit of incision or severance

3 To perform the operation of dividing, severing, incising, intersecting, and the like

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances *Arbuthnot*

He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of *cutting* for the stone *Pope*

4 To interfere, as a horse

5 To run rapidly as, to *cut* and run, to *cut* on [*Low*]

6 To divide a pack of cards into two portions to decide the deal or trump

To cut across to pass over or through in the most direct way as to *cut across* a field — *To cut in* to divide or turn a card for determining who are to play — *To cut in* or *into*, to interrupt

Cŭt, *a* Overcome by liquor tipsy [*Obs*]

Cŭt, *n* 1 An opening made with a sharp instrument, a cleft a gash a wound

2 A stroke or blow with an edged instrument or the like hence an injury or wound

3 That which wounds the feelings as a harsh remark, or criticism, personal discourtesy, or avoidance of one's acquaintance, a slight

Rip called him by name, but the cur snarled snapped his teeth, and passed on This was an unkind *cut* indeed *Irving*

4 A notch, passage, or channel made by cutting, a furrow, a groove

This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper *Knolles*

5 The surface left by a cut, as, a smooth or clear *cut*

6 A portion severed or cut off, a division, as, a *cut* of beef, a *cut* of timber

It should be understood, moreover, that the groups are not arbitrary *cuts*, but natural groups or types *Dana*

7 An engraved block or plate and hence, the impression from such an engraving as, a book illustrated with wood *cuts*

8 (*a*) The act of dividing a pack of cards. (*b*) The right to divide, as, whose *cut* is it?

9 Manner in which a thing is cut or formed, shape, style, fashion, as, the *cut* of a garment

With eyes severe and beard of formal *cut* *Shak*

10. A common, laboring horse, a gelding

He'll buy me a *cut*, forth for to ride *Lean's Pl*

A short cut, a cross route which shortens the way and cuts off a circuitous passage — *Cut and long tail*, men of all kinds, — a phrase originally applied to dogs — *To draw cuts*, to draw lots, as of paper, &c , cut of unequal lengths

Cu-tā'ne-ous, *a.* [It. *cutaneo*, Fr *cutane*, from Lat *cutis*, skin. See CUTICLE.] Belonging to the skin, or cutis, existing on, or affecting, the skin, as, a *cutaneous* disease, *cutaneous* eruption.

Cătch, *n* 1 The same as CATECHU.

2 The spawn of the oyster

Cūte'ly, *n* A Hindoo hall of justice *Malcom.*

Cūte, *a* [An abbreviation of *acute*, q v] Clever, sharp [*Colloq*]

Cūte'ness, *n* Acuteness, keenness [*Colloq*]

Cŭt'-grăss, *n* A kind of grass having rough or sharp edged leaves

Cū'ti cle (kū'ti kl), *n* [Lat *cuticula*, diminutive of *cutis*, skin, Fr *cuticule*]

1 A thin, transparent, dry membrane, devoid of nerves and vessels, which covers all the surface of the body, except the parts which correspond to the nails, the scarf skin, epidermis *Dunglison.*

2 (*Bot*) The thin, external covering of the bark of a plant

3 A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor.

Cu-tic'u lar, *a* [It *cuticolare* See *supra*] Pertaining to the cuticle, or external coat of the skin.

Cū'tis, *n* [Lat] (*Anat*) A dense resisting membrane, of a flexible and extensible nature, which forms the general envelope of the body it is next below the cuticle, and is often called the *true skin*

Cŭt'lass, *n* [Fr *coutelas*, It *coltellaccio*, *coltellaccio*, L Lat *cultellacius*, *cultellacius*, augm of Lat *cultellus*, dim of *cultor*, knife *Cutlas* would from the etymology, be a more correct orthography] A broad, curving sword, with but one cutting edge See CURTAL AX

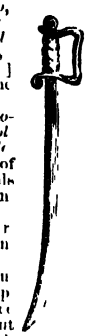

Cutlass

Cŭt'ler, *n* [Fr *coutelier*, Norm Fr *cotteller*, Pg *cutileiro*, Sp *cuchillero*, It *coltellinajo*, L Lat *cultellarius*, *cultellarius*, from Lat *cultellus* diminutive of *culter* knife] One who makes or deals in cutlery, or knives and other cutting instruments

Cŭt'ler y, *n* 1 The business of a cutler

2 Edged or cutting instruments in general, or in the mass

Cŭt'let, *n* [Fr *cotelette*, little rib, diminutive of *cote*, rib, Pr , It & Pg *costa* Sp *costa* from Lat *costa* rib] A piece of meat especially of veal or mutton cut for broiling generally a part of the rib

Cŭt'ling, *n* The art of making edged tools, cutlery [*Obs*] *Milton*

Cŭt'-off, *n* 1 That which cuts off or shortens, a nearer passage or road

2 (*Mach*) A contrivance in the steam engine for cutting off the passage of steam from the steam chest to the cylinder when the piston has moved through part of a stroke so as to allow the remainder of the stroke to be made by the expansive force of the steam already let in it economizes fuel and steam

Cŭt'pŭrse *n* One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing them or their contents — an act common when men wore purses at their girdles, hence, one who steals from the person, a thief, a robber, a pickpocket

Cut tail' *n* 1 One who is cut, shunned, or avoided [*Slang*] *Ogilvie*

2 A box to hold a weaver's quills *Sammonds*

Cŭt'ter, *n* 1 One who cuts or hews

2 An instrument used for cutting

3 A tore tooth, that cuts, as distinguished from a grinder, an incisor *Ray*

4 (*Naut*) (*a*) A small boat used by ships of war (*b*) A vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck

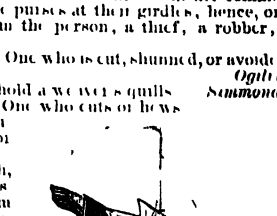

Cutter (*b*)

5 A small one horse sleigh

6 An officer in the exchequer who notes by cutting on the tallies the sums paid

7 A ruffian a bravo a destroyer [*Obs*]

8 A kind of soft yellow brick used for facework — so called from the facility with which it can be cut or rubbed down *Ogilvie*

Cŭt'ter-bar *n* (*Mach*) A bar in which cutters or cutting tools are fastened, as in a boring machine

Cŭt'-thrōat *n* One who cuts throats, a murderer an assassin a ruffian

Cŭt'-thrōat, *a* Murderous cruel, barbarous

Cŭt'ting, *n* 1 The act or operation of making an incision, of severing, felling, hewing, shaping, and the like

Physicians who use *cuttings* and burnings for the healing of corrupt flesh *South*

2 Something cut, cut off, or cut out, as a twig or scion cut off from a stock for the purpose of

grafting; an excavation cut through a hill in constructing a road, canal, &c , a cut

Cŭt'ting-ly, *adv.* In a cutting manner

Cŭt'tle, } *n* [1 O Fr *cuttel, coltel, coutel,*
Cŭt'tle-fish, } now *couteau*, knife, from Lat *cultellus*, diminutive of *culter*, a knife 2 A S & O L Ger *cudele*, Ger *kuttelfisch*, from Ger. *kittel, kutel*, D *keutel*, dirt from the guts, from L Ger *kut*, Eng *gut*, H Ger *kuttel*, bowels, entrails, A S *cudh*, Icel *qvidr*, O. H Ger *quiti*, Goth *qithus*, belly, womb]

Cuttle fish (*Sepia officinalis*)

1. A knife [*Obs*] *Bale*

2. (*Zool*) A molluscous animal, of the order *Cephalopoda* and genus *Sepia*, having ten arms furnished with cupules or sucking cups, by means of which it attaches itself tenaciously to other bodies, two of these arms being longer than the rest

☞ It has a kind of gland called the *ink-bag*, situated near the liver, from which, when pursued, it throws out a brownish-black liquor that darkens the water, enabling it to escape observation The material within the ink-bag, when dried, is the *sepia* of painters

3. A foul mouthed fellow [*Obs*]

Cŭt'tle-bōne, *n* The dorsal plate or bone of the cuttle fish (*Sepia officinalis*), used for various purposes, as for making tooth powder or polishing powder

Cŭt'tōe, *n* [Fr *couteau*] A large knife [*Local, U S*] *Judd*

Cŭt'ty, *a* [Ir & Gael *cut*, a short tail, *cutach*, bob tailed See Cut] Short, as, a *cutty* pipe [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

Cŭt'ty, *n* 1. A horn spoon "Greenhorn *cutties*" *Ross*

2 A short tobacco pipe *Ramsay*

3 An offender against chastity, a bad woman, a slut *W Scott*

Cŭt'ty-stōol, *n* [Scot *cutty*, or *kittie*, a light or worthless woman] A small, raised seat or gallery in old Scottish churches, where female offenders against chastity were formerly seated during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister *Scott*

Cŭt'wŏl, *n* The chief police officer of a large city [*East Indies*]

Cŭt'-wā'ter, *n* (*Naut*) 1 The fore part of a ship's prow, which projects forward of the bow and cuts the water

2 The lower portion of the pier of a bridge, formed with an angle or edge directed upstream, in order better to resist the action of the water, of ice, &c

3 A water fowl, a species of *Rhynchops* or gull (*R nigra*), or black skimmer

Cŭt'-work (wŭrk), *n* Embroidery [*Obs*]

Cŭt'-worm (wŭrm), *n* Any larva or caterpillar which eats or cuts away the young plants of cabbage, corn, beans, &c The common cut worms are species of *Agrotis* and some related genera

Cu pĕllĕ', *n* [Fr] A large pot or crucible of clay in which the materials of plate-glass are melted *Ure*

Cŭz, *n* One admitted to the fraternity of a printing office [*Colloq*] *Crabb*

Cў'a-nate, *n* [Fr *cyanate* See *infra*] A salt in which the acid becomes acid

Cў ă'ne an, *a* [Gr. κυανεος, dark blue] Having an azure color *Pennant*

Cў-ăn'ic, *a* [Fr *cyanique*, from Gr κύανος, a dark blue substance] Pertaining to, or containing, cyanogen.

Cyanic acid (*Chem*), a compound of cyanogen and oxygen

Cў'a nĭde, *n* [Fr *cyanide*] (*Chem*) A basic compound of cyanogen with some other element or compound

Cў'a nīte, *n* See Kyanite

Cў ăn'o-gĕn, *n* [Fr *cyanogène*, from Gr κυανος, dark blue, and the root of γενναειν, to beget] (*Chem*) A compound radical, being a gas composed of one equivalent of nitrogen and two of carbon It is an essential ingredient in prussian blue, has an odor like that of crushed peach leaves, and burns with a rich purple flame

Cў'a-nŏm'e ter, *n* [Fr *cyanometre*, from Gr κυανος, dark blue, and μετρον, measure] An instrument invented by Saussure for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness, as of the sky It consists of a scale in which the spaces present different shades of blue in a regular series, from the lightest to the deepest, and the hue of the object is measured by its correspondence with one of these shades *Nichol.*

Cў'a-nōp'a thy, *n* [Gr κυανος, blue, and παθος, affection] (*Med*) A disease in which the body is colored blue on its surface, arising usually from a malformation of the heart, which causes an imperfect arterialization of the blood, blue jaundice

Cў'a nō'sis, *n* [Gr κυανος and νόσος, disease] The same as Cyanopathy

Cў ăn'o type, *n* [Eng *cyanide* and Gr τυπος, type] A photographic picture obtained by the use of a cyanide. *R. Hunt.*

Cў-ăn'ū-ret, *n* (*Chem*) A basic compound of cyanogen and some other element or compound, a cyanide

Cў'a-nū'ric, *a* [Fr. *cyanurique*, from Gr κύανος, dark blue, and ουρον, urine] (*Chem*) Of, or pertaining to, an acid produced by decomposing urea by heat *Gregory*

Cў'ar, *n* [Gr κύαρ, hole] (*Anat*) The orifice of the internal ear. *Crabb*

Cў ăth'i form, *a* [Fr *cyathiforme*, from Gr κύαθος, a cup, Lat *cyathus*, and *forma*] In the form of a cup, or drinking glass, a little widened at the top *Eng Cyc*

Cў'ean, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of trees, intermediate in character between the palms and the ferns, cultivated in China and Japan The pith of the trunk of some species furnishes a valuable kind of sago

Cў'e'la men, *n* [N Lat from Gr κυκλαμινος, κυκλαμινοι, κυκλαμις] (*Bot*) A genus of humble plants with very beautiful flowers, having bulbs of a round, flat form, on which, in the north of Italy, swine feed, sow bread *London*

Cў'cle (sī'kl), *n* [Fr *cycle*, L Lat *cyclus*, Gr κυκλος, ring or circle]

1 An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens

How gird the sphere
With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb *Milton*

2 An interval of time in which a certain succession of events or phenomena is completed, and then returns again and again, uniformly and continually in the same order, a periodical space of time marked by the recurrence of something peculiar, as, the *cycle* of the seasons, or of the year

Wages bear a full proportion to the medium of provision during the last bad *cycle* of twenty years *Burke*

3 (*Bot*) One entire round in a spire or circle, as, a *cycle* or set of leaves *Gray*

Calippic cycle —so called from Calippus, who proposed it as an improvement on the Metonic cycle, a period of 76 years, or four Metonic cycles — *Cycle of eclipses*, a period of about 6585 days, the time of revolution of the moon's node, —called *Saros* by the Chaldeans — *Cycle of indiction*, a period of 15 years employed in Roman and ecclesiastical chronology, not founded on any authorized period, but having reference to certain judicial acts which took place at stated epochs under the Greek emperors — *Cycle of the moon*, or *Metonic cycle* a period of 19 years, after the lapse of which the new and full moon return to the same day of the year, —so called from its inventor, Meton — *Cycle of the sun*, or *solar cycle*, a period of 28 years, at the end of which time the days of the month return to the same days of the week The *dominical* or *Sunday letter* is the same, and follows the same order, hence it is also called the *cycle of the Sunday letter*

Cў'c'lic, } *a* [Fr *cyclique*, Gr κυκλικός, from
Cў'c'lic al, } κύκλος. See *supra*] Pertaining to a cycle, moving in cycles

Time, *cyclical* time, was their abstraction of the Deity *Coleridge*

Cyclic chorus, the chorus which performed the songs and dances of the dithyrambic odes at Athens, dancing round the altar of Bacchus in a circle — *Cyclic poets* certain epic poets who followed Homer and wrote merely on the Trojan war, —so called because keeping within the circle of a single subject

Cў'clo grăph, *n* [Gr κύκλος, circle, and γραφειν, to write] An instrument for describing arcs of circles, when compasses can not be conveniently employed It is chiefly used in drawing flat segments, or curvatures which approach nearly to straight lines *Gwilt*

Cў'cloid, *n* [Fr *cycloide*, from Gr. κύκλος, circle, and εἶδος, form] (*Geom*) A curve generated by a point in the plane of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line, keeping always in the same plane

☞ The *common cycloid* is the curve described when the generating point is on the circumference of the generating circle the *curtate cycloid*, when that point lies without the circumference, the *prolate* or *inflected cycloid*, when the generating point lies within that circumference *Math Dict*

Cў'cloid, } *n* A fish of the fourth order, according to the arrangement of Agassiz, having membranous scales, without teeth, or spines, on the margins, as the herring and salmon
Cў'cloid'i an, }

Cў'cloid, } *a* Belonging to the cycloidians
Cў cloid'i an, }

Cў cloid'al, *a* Pertaining or relating to a cycloid, as, the *cycloidal* space is the space contained between a cycloid and its base

Cў clŏm'e try, *n.* [Fr *cyclometrie*, from Gr κύκλος, circle, and μέτρον, measure] The art of measuring circles

Cў'clōne, *n* [Gr κύκλος, circle] A rotatory storm or whirlwind of extended circuit *Puddington*

Cў clŏn'ic, *a* Pertaining to a cyclone

Cў'clo pē'an, *a* [Fr *Cyclopeen*, Lat *Cyclopius*, Gr Κυκλωπειος and Κυκλώπιος, from Κυκλωψ, Cyclops, q. v] Pertaining to the Cyclops, huge, gigantic, vast and rough, massive, as, *Cyclopean* labors, *Cyclopean* architecture

Cў'clo pĕ'dĭ-à, } *n.* [From Gr. κύκλος, circle, and
Cў'clo-pæ'dĭ-à, } παιδεια, the bringing up of a child, education, erudition, from παιδεύειν, to bring up a child, from παῖς, child] The circle or compass of the arts and sciences; circle of human knowledge. Hence, a work containing in an alphabetical arrangement information in all departments of knowledge, or on a particular department or branch, as, a *Cyclopedia* of the physical sciences, or of mechanics. See Encyclopedia.

Cў'clo pĕd'ic, *a* Belonging to the circle of the sciences, or to a cyclopedia

Cў clŏp'ic, *a* [Gr Κυκλωπικός, from Κύκλωψ. See *infra*] Pertaining to the Cyclops, gigantic, savage.

Cў'clops, *n sing & pl* [Gr Κυκλωψ (strictly round-eyed), pl Κυκλωπες, from κύκλος, circle, and ὤψ, eye]

1 (*Gr Myth*) A class of giants, sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who had but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead They were said to inhabit Sicily, and to be assistants in the workshops of Vulcan, fabled to be under Mt Etna

2 A family of minute crustacea of the order *Entomostraca*, found both in fresh and salt water They are so abundant in some parts of the ocean as to afford food for the whalebone whale, and give a red dish tint to the waters

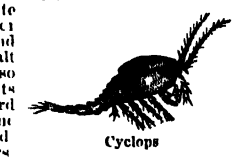

Cyclops

These animals were so named because the two eyes form a single minute spot on the center of the head, and till lately they were supposed to have but one eye *Dana.*

☞ Pope, in his translation of the Odyssey, uniformly spells this word *cyclop*, when used in the singular number

Cў clō'sis, *n* [Gr κύκλωσις, circulation, from κυκλοῦν, to surround, from κύκλος, circle] (*Bot*) A circulatory movement of the fluids in the cells of plants, as in the *Chara* *Gray.*

Cў'clo stō'mă, *n* [Gr κύκλος, circle, and στόμα, mouth]

1 (*Ichth*) A tribe of cartilaginous fishes, having the mouth surrounded with a large, thick, circular lip.

2 (*Zool*) A genus of air breathing gasteropods, or snails, having the opening in the shell circular

Cў'clo stōme, } *a* [From κυκλος, circle, and
Cў clŏs'to mous, } στόμα, mouth] Having a circular mouth or aperture, as the shells of certain molluscous animals, and a family of sucking fishes, including the lamprey eel

Cў'clo-stў'lar, *a* [Gr κυκλος, circle, and στυλος, column] Relating to a structure composed of a circular range of columns, without a core or building within *Weale.*

Cў'der, *n* See Cidler

Cў tō'sĭ ō'lo gў, *n* [Gr κυησις, pregnancy, and λογος, discourse] (*Med*) The science which treats of gestation

Cўg'net, *n* [Diminutive of Fr *cygne*, Prov *cigne*, It *cigno*, Sp & Pg *cisne*, from Lat *cycnus, cygnus*. Gr κυανος, swan] (*Ornith*) A young swan *Shak*

Cўg'nus, *n* [Lat] (*Ornith*) A genus of web footed birds, the swan

Cў'lin dĕr, *n* [Fr *cylindre*, Sp & It *cilindro*, Lat *cylindrus*, Gr κυλινδρος, from κυλινδειν, κυλιειν, to roll] (*Geom*) A solid body which may be generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides, or a body of roller like form, of which the longitudinal section is oblong, and the cross section is circular

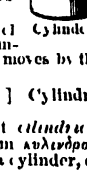

Cylinder

Cylinder of a gun the bore of the barrel — *Cylinder of a steam-engine* a large cylindrical tube of metal in which the piston moves by the alternate admission and escape of steam

Cў'lin-drā'ceous, *a* [Fr *cylindracé*] Cylindrical [*Obs*]

Cў lĭn'drĭc, } *a* [Fr *cylindrique*, It *cilindrico*,
Cў lĭn'drĭc al, } Gr κυλινδρικος, from κυλινδρος. See Cylinder] Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties

Cylindrical vault (*Arch*), an vault without groins, resting upon two parallel walls

Cў lĭn'drĭc al ly, *adv* In the manner of a cylinder so as to be cylindrical

Cў'lin-drĭc'i ty, *n* The quality or condition of being cylindrical

Cў lĭn'dri fōrm, *a* [Fr *cylindriforme*, from Lat. *cylindrus* and *forma*] Having the form of a cylinder

Cў'lin droid, *n* [Fr *cylindroïde*, from Gr κύλινδρος and εἶδος, form] A solid body resembling a right cylinder, but having the bases or ends elliptical

Cў lĭn'dro-mĕ'tr ic, *a* [Gr κυλινδρος, cylinder, and μέτρον, measure] Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders

Cў'mă, *n* [Gr κῦμα, a wave]

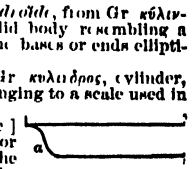

Cyma.

1 (*Arch*) A member or molding of the cornice, the profile of which is wave-like in form

Cyma recta, one hollow in its upper part and swelling below, as *a* in the cut — *Cyma reversa*, one swelling on the upper part and hollow below, as *b* *Gwilt*

2 (*Bot*) A cyme. See Cyme.

Cy-mär', *n.* [See CHIMERE and SIMAR.] A slight covering; a scarf. [Written also *simar*.]

Her body shaded with a light *cymar* *Dryden*

Cy-mā'ti-ăm (-mā'shĭ-um), *n.* [Lat., Gr. *κυμάτιον*, diminutive of *κῦμα*, a wave.] Same as CYMA. See CYMA.

Cym'bal, *n.* [Lat. *cymbalum*, Gr. *κύμβαλον*, from *κύμβος*, any thing hollow, hollow vessel, basin; Fr. *cymbale*, Pr. *cimbol*, Sp. & Pg. *cimbalo*, It. *cembalo*.]

1. A musical instrument used by the ancients. It is supposed to have been similar to the modern kettle-drum.

2. A musical instrument of brass, of a circular form, like a dish, held in the hand, and producing, when two are struck together, a sharp, ringing sound.

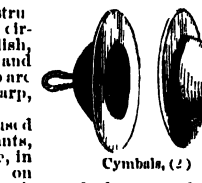

Cymbals. (2)

3. An instrument used by gipsies and vagrants, made of a steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed five rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the left hand, while it is supported in the right by a ring, to give it free motion.

Cym'bal-ist, *n.* (*Mus.*) A performer upon cymbals. [*Obs.*]

Cym'bi-fōrm, *a.* [Fr. *cymbiforme*, from Gr. *κυμβη*, Lat. *cymba*, boat, and *forma*.] Shaped like a boat.

Cym'bi-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. *κυμβιον*, a small cup.] (*Conch.*) A kind of marine shell, the gondola.

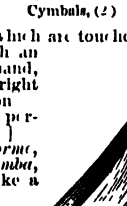

Cymbiform Leaf

Cyme, *n.* [Lat. *cyma*, Gr. *κῦμα*, the young sprout of a cabbage. See CYMA.] (*Bot.*) A flat topped or convex flower cluster, like a corymb, except that the inflorescence commences with the terminal buds. *Gray*

Cyme

Cy-mĭf'er-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cyma* and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing cymes.

Cym'ling, *n.* A sort of squash.

Cy'moid, *a.* [Gr. *κυμα* and *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form of a cyme.

Cym'o phāne, *n.* [Fr. *cymophane*, from Gr. *κυμα*, wave, and *φανός*, bright, *φαινεσθαι*, to appear.] (*Min.*) A mineral,—called also *chrysoberyl*. See CHRYSOBERYL.

Cy-mŏph'a-nŏŭs, *a.* [See *supra*.] Having a wavy, floating light, opalescent, chatoyant.

Cy'mōse, } (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat. *cymosus*, from
Cy'mous, } *cyma*. Fr. *cimeux*.] Containing cymes, in the form of a cyme. *Martyn*

Cy-năn'che (sĭ-năn'kē), *n.* [Gr. *κυναγχη*, a dog's collar, hence a bad kind of sore throat, from *κυων*, dog, and *ἀγχειν*, to choke.] (*Med.*) A disease of the throat or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing. It is of several kinds, and comprehends the quinsy, croup and malignant sore throat.

Cy-nan'thro py, *n.* [Fr. *cynanthropie*, from Gr. *κυναν θρωπος*, a dog-man, from *κυων*, dog, and *ἀνθρωπος*, man.] A kind of madness in which men fancy themselves changed into dogs, and imitate the voice and habits of that animal.

Cy-nā'ra, *n.* [Gr. *κυναρα*, dog thorn.] (*Bot.*) A tribe of composite plants of the thistle kind, including also the artichoke. *Gray*

Cyn'a-rā'ceoŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, plants of the tribe *Cynara*.

Cyn'arc-tŏm'a chy, *n.* [Gr. *κυων*, dog, *ἄρκτος*, bear, and *μαχη*, fight.] Bear baiting with a dog. *Hudibras*.

Cyn'ar-rhō'di-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. *κυνόσβατον*, dog rose.] (*Bot.*) A fruit composed of several dry and hard seeds, inclosed in the thickened tube of the calyx, as that of various kinds of roses.

Cyn'e-gĕt'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *κυνηγετικη* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), f. of *κυνηγετικός*, from *κυνηγέτης*, hunter, from *κυων*, dog, and *ἡγεῖσθαι*, to lead.] The art of hunting with dogs. [*Obs.*] [See Note under MATHEMATICS.] *Browne*.

Cyn'ic, } *a.* [Gr. *κυνικός*, dog like, from *κυων*,
Cyn'ic al, } dog.]

1. Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling, captious, surly, churlish, austere. "*Cynical* content in dirt and beggary." *Berkeley*

I hope it is no very *cynical* asperity not to confuse obligations where no benefit has been received. *Johnson*

2. Pertaining to the dog star, as, *cynic* year, *cynic* cycle.

3. Belonging to the sect of philosophers called cynics, having the qualities of a cynic, resembling the doctrines of the cynics.

Cyn'ic, *n.* 1. One of a sect or school of philosophers founded by Antisthenes, and of whom Diogenes was a disciple, so named from their morose and contemptuous views and tenets.

2. One who holds views resembling those of the cynics, a morose or contemptuous person, a snarler; a misanthrope.

He could obtain from one morose *cynic*, whose opinion it was impossible to despise, scarcely any not acidulated with scorn. *Macaulay*

Cyn'ic al ly, *adv.* In a cynical, snarling, captious, or morose manner. *Bacon*

Cyn'ic al ness, *n.* Moroseness, contempt of riches and amusements.

Cyn'i cism, *n.* The practice of a cynic, a morose contempt of the pleasures and arts of life. *W. Scott*

Cyn'ip, *n.* (*Entom.*) A Linnean genus of hymenopterous insects, the gall fly.

Cyn'o-cĕph'a lŭs, *n.* [Gr. *κύων*, *κυνός*, dog, and *κεφαλη*, head.] (*Zool.*) A genus of monkeys, the baboon.

Cyn'o dŏn, *n.* [Gr. *κύων*, *κυνός*, dog, and *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, tooth.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, the dog's-tooth grass.

Cyn'o-glŏs'sum, *n.* [Gr. *κύων*, *κυνός*, dog, and *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the order *Boraginaceæ*, hound's tongue.

Cyn'o rĕx'i-a, *n.* [Gr. *κυων*, *κυνος*, dog, and *ὀρεξις*, appetite.] (*Med.*) An insatiable, voracious appetite, like that of a dog.

Cyn'o sure (sĭn'o shur, *or* sī'no shur), *n.* [Lat. *cynosura*, Gr. *κυνοσουρα*, dog's tail, the cynosure, from *κυων*, genitive *κυνος*, dog, and *ουρα*, tail.]

1. The constellation of the Lesser Bear, to which, as containing the polar star, the eyes of mariners and travelers are often directed.

2. Any thing to which attention is strongly turned, a center of attraction, that which serves to direct.

Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The *cynosure* of neighboring eyes. *Milton*

Let us see if there be not some principles which, if steadily kept in view, might serve as a *cynosure* to direct you in this unknown navigation. *Southey*

Cyn'o sŭr'us, *n.* [Gr. *κυνοσουρα*, dog's tail.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, including the dog's tail, or golden seed.

Cy'on, *n.* See CION.

Cy'o-phō'ri-ă, *n.* [Gr. *κυοφορια*, pregnancy, from *κυος*, fetus, and *φερειν*, to bear.] (*Med.*) Time of gestation, or of carrying the fetus, pregnancy.

Cy'pe rā'ce æ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *κυπειρος*, sedge.] (*Bot.*) A family of grass like or rush like herbs, including the sedge.

Cyp'e rā'ceoŭs, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, plants of the family *Cyperaceæ*.

Cyp'e rŭs, *n.* [Gr. *κυπειρος*, sedge.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants belonging to the sedge family.

Cy'pher, *n.* See CIPHER.

Cyph'o nism, *n.* [Gr. *κυφωνισμός*, from *κυφων*, a crooked piece of wood, a sort of pillory in which criminals were fastened by the neck, from *κυφος*, bent, stooping.] A punishment sometimes used by the ancients, consisting in the besmearing of the criminal with honey, and exposing him to insects.

Cy pri'a, *n.* [Gr. *Κυπρια*, a name of Venus.] (*Conch.*) A genus of mollusks, the cowry, one species of which (*C. moneta*) is used as money by the natives of Africa and some other countries.

Cy'press, *n.* [Fr., so near, as near, as near as possible.] (*Law.*) A rule of construction by way of approximation.

Cy'press, *n.* [Lat. *cupressus*, Gr. *κυπαρισσος*, Fr. *cyprès*. Cf. Gr. *κυπτος*, a tree growing in Cyprus. Heb. *kopher*, Gen. vi. 14.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Cupressus*, belonging to the coniferous family, mostly evergreen, and having wood remarkable for its durability.

☞ Among the species are the common European cypress, *C. sempervirens*; the evergreen American cypress, *C. thyoides*; and the deciduous American cypress, *Taxodium distichum*. As having anciently been used at funerals, and to adorn tombs, it is an emblem of mourning and sadness.

Cy'press-vīne, *n.* (*Bot.*) A climbing plant with red flowers, the *Quamoclit vulgaris*. *Gray*

Cyp'ri an, *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Cyprus, especially of ancient Cyprus.

2. A lewd woman, a harlot.

Cyp'ri-an, *a.* [Lat. *Cyprius*, from *Cyprus*, Gr. *Κυπρος*, an island in the Mediterranean, renowned for the worship of Venus.]

1. Belonging to the island of Cyprus.

2. Of, or pertaining to, lewdness, or those who practice it.

Cyp'rĭne, *a.* [Lat. *cyprinus*, Gr. *κυπρῖνος*, a kind of carp.]

1. Pertaining to a fish of the genus *Cyprinus*, of which the carp is a species.

2. [From *cypress*.] Of, or pertaining to, cypress.

Cy'prĭne, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of idocrase having a blue tint, supposed to be due to the presence of copper. *Dana*

Cyp-rĭn'ŭs, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes including the carp.

Cyp'ri-ot, *n.* [Fr. *Cypriot*, *Chypriot*, It. *Cipriotto*.] (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Cyprus.

Cyp'ri pē'dĭ-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. *Κυπρις*, Venus and *πόδιον*, sock.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the lady's slipper.

Cyp'rĭs, *n.*; *pl.* CYP'RI-DĒS. [Lat. *Cypris*, Gr. *Κυπρις*, the Cyprian goddess Venus. See CYPRIAN.] (*Zool.*) A species of minute crustacea, having the body inclosed in a delicate bivalve shell. They abound in stagnant water, and other related species exist in the ocean. See CRUSTACEA and ENTOMOSTRACANS. *Dana*

Cy'prus, *n.* [Probably so named as being first manufactured in Cyprus.] A thin, transparent stuff, the same as, or corresponding to, crape. It was either white or black, the latter being most common, and used for mourning. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Lawn as white as e'er was snow,
Cyprus black as e'er was crow. *Shak.*

Cy'prus-lawn, *n.* The same as CYPRUS. *Milton*

Cyp'se-lă, *n.* (*Bot.*) A one seeded, one celled, indehiscent fruit, an achenium with the calyx tube adherent. *Brande & Gray*

Cyp'se lŭs, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of swallows, the swift.

Cyr'e nā'ic, *a.* [Lat. *Cyrenaicus*, from Cyrene, in Libya.] (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Cyrene.

Cy rē'ni an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Cyrene, in Africa.

Cy-rē'ni an, *n.* 1. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Cyrene.

2. One belonging to a school of philosophers established at Cyrene by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates, and whose doctrines were nearly the same as those of the Epicureans.

Cyr'i o-lŏg'ic, *a.* [Gr. *κυριολογικός*, from *κύριος*, chief, and *λογος*, discourse. Cf. CURIOLOGIC.] Relating, or pertaining to, capital letters.

Cyr'to-stўle, *n.* [Gr. *κυρτος*, bent, curved, and *στύλος*, pillar.] (*Arch.*) A circular portico projecting from the front, or other part, of a building.

Cyst, *n.* [Gr. *κυστις*, bladder, bag, pouch, from *κεύω*, to hold, contain, swell.] (*Physiol.*) A pouch or sac, without opening, and commonly of a membranous nature, which is accidentally developed in one of the natural cavities, or in the substance of organs. It contains morbid matter, differing in color and quality in different cases. [Written also *cystis*.] *Dunglison*

Cyst'ic, *a.* [Fr. *cystique*.]

1. Having the form of, or living in, a cyst, as, the *cystic* entozoa. *Carpenter*

2. Containing cysts, cystose, as, *cystic* sarcoma.

3. Pertaining to, or contained in, a cyst, especially, pertaining to, or contained in, the urinary or gall bladders.

Cystic artery, a branch of the hepatic.—*Cystic duct*, the membranous canal that conveys the bile from the hepatic duct into the gall bladder.—*Cystic medicine*, a medicine suitable for diseases of the bladder.

Cys'ti cĕr'cus, *n.* [Gr. *κυστις*, cyst, and *κερκος*, tail.] A parasite infesting animals, the larval form of the tape worm or taenia,—called also *tailed bladder worm*.

Cys tid'e an, *n.* [Gr. *κυστις*, bladder, and *εἶδος*, form.] A fossil related to an encrinite. See ECHINODERM. *Dana*

Cyst'ine, *n.* [See CYST.] (*Chem.*) A kind of calculus formed in the human bladder,—called also *cystic oxide*. *Gregory*

Cys'tis, *n.* A cyst. See CYST.

Cys-ti'tis, *n.* [Fr. *cystite*. See CYST.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the bladder.

Cyst'o cēle, *n.* [Fr. *cystocèle*, from Gr. *κυστις* and *κηλη*, tumor. See CYST.] (*Med.*) Hernia of the urinary bladder. *Dunglison.*

Cys'to lith'ic, *a.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, and *λίθος*, stone.] (*Med.*) Relating to stone in the bladder.

Cyst'oŭs, *a.* Containing, or resembling, a cyst, cystic.

Cys'to-tōme, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *κυστις*, bladder, and *τεμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) An instrument used in performing the operation of cystotomy.

Cys tŏt'o my, *n.* [Gr. *κυστις*, bladder, and *τεμνω*, to cut.] The act or practice of opening cysts, particularly, the operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a stone or other extraneous matter.

Cyth'e rē'an, *a.* [Lat. *Cytherius*, from *Cythera*, Gr. *Κυθηρα*, now *Cerigo*, an island in the Ægean, celebrated for the worship of Venus.] Pertaining to the goddess Venus.

Cyt'i sŭs, *n.* [Lat. *cytisus*, Gr. *κύτισος*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental trees and shrubs, of which the *Laburnums* are well known examples. *Loudon.*

Cy'to blăst, *n.* [Gr. *κυτος*, cell, and *βλαστανειν*, to sprout.] (*Physiol.*) The germinal or active spot of a cellule, through or in which its development proceeds. *R. Owen*

Cy'to gĕn'e sĭs, *n.* [Gr. *κυτος* cell, and *γενεσις*, origin, creation.] (*Physiol.*) The development of cells in organic structures. See CELL. *Carpenter.*

Czär (zär), *n.* [O. Pol. *car*, *czar*, now *car*, pronounced *tsar*, Croat. *car*, *cesar*, Russ. *tsarь*, Hung. *csasz* or *czar*, from Lat. *Cæsar*, Gr. *Καισαρ*, like the Ger. *kaiser*.] A king, a chief, a title of the emperor of Russia. [Written also *tzar*.]

Cza rī'nă (zä rē'na), *n.* [Russ. *tsaritsa*, Pol. *tsarowa*.] A title of the empress of Russia.

Cza rĭn'i an, *a.* Pertaining to the czar or the czarina. (czarish)

Czär'ish, *a.* Pertaining to the czar of Russia.

Czăr'o witz (-wits), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevitch*, *tsesarévitch*.] The title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia.

D.

D in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter, and the third consonant or articulation See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 70

Da-ăl'der, *n* A Dutch silver coin, equivalent in value to 2*s* 7*d* sterling

Dăb, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DABBED, *p pr* & *vb n* DABBING.] [Cf Icel *dap*, *dip*, *tap*, *tip*, O D *dabben*, Ger. *dappen*, *tappen*, *tippen*, *dupfen*, *tupfen*, *tupfen*.]

1. To strike gently, as with a soft or moist substance.

A sore should be wiped only by *dabbing* it with fine lint. *Sharp*

2. To strike gently with the hand, to slap

St. Paul himself confesseth, that for a medicine preservative against pride there was given to him the prick of the flesh to *dab* him in the neck *Sir T More*

Dăb, *n*. [See *supra*. Possibly corrupted from *adept*, q v.]

1 A gentle blow with the hand or some soft substance, hence, a sudden blow or hit

2 A small lump or mass of any thing soft, with which something is dabbed

3 One who can dab skillfully, a skillful hand, a dabster, an expert [*Colloq*.]

One excels at a plan or title-page, another works away at the body of a book, and a third is a *dab* at an index *Goldsmith*

4 (*Ichth*.) A small, flat fish, allied to the flounder, of a dark-brown color, *Platessa Limanda* Baird

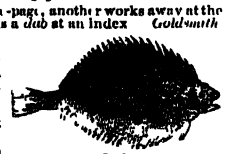

Dab

Dăb'ble, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DABBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* DABBLING.] [Diminutive of *dab*, O. D *dabbelen*.] To wet by little dips or strokes, to sprinkle, to spatter, to moisten "Bright hair *dabbled* in blood" *Shak*

Dăb'ble, *v i* 1 To play in water, as with the hands, to paddle or splash in mud or water

Calm lakes
Where the duck *dabbles* 'mid the rustling sedge *Wordsworth*

2 To work in a slight or superficial manner, to touch here and there, to tamper, to meddle

You have, I think, been *dabbling* with the text *Atterbury*

Dăb'bler, *n* 1 One who dabbles

2 One who dips slightly into any thing, a superficial meddler

He dares not complain of the toothache, lest our *dabblers* in politics should be ready to swear against him for disaffection *Swift*

Dăb'bling ly, *adv* In a dabbling manner

Dăb'chick, *n*. [From *dab*, equivalent to *dip*, and *chick*.]

1 (*Ornith*.) A certain water fowl allied to the grebe, of the family *Columbus*, and genus *Podiceps*, — called also *dipchick*, *dudapper*, and *dobchick*.

As when a *dabchick* waddles through the copse *Pope*

2. A babyish person *Wright*

Dăb'ster, *n* [Cf DAB, *n*, 3, and DAPPER.] One who is skilled, one who is expert, a master of his business [*Colloq*.]

Dă-că'po (dä-kä'po). [It, from *da*, from, and *capo*, head, beginning Lat *caput*.] (*Mus*.) From the beginning, a direction to return to, and end with, the first strain, — indicated by the letters *D C*

Dăce, *n* [Also written *dace* Fr *dard*, W *darsen*.] (*Ichth*.) A small river fish, of a bright silvery color,

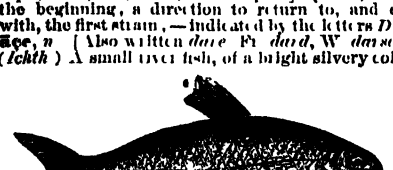

Dace

of the family *Cyprinus* and genus *Leuciscus*, the common dace being *L. vulgaris* *Baird*.

Dā'cian (dā'shan), *n* (*Geog*.) An inhabitant of the ancient Dacia, which embraced Transylvania, Moldavia, and other adjoining regions

Dā'cian, *a* (*Geog*.) Belonging to Dacia or the Dacians

Da-coit', *n* See DAKOIT

Da-coit'y, *n* See DAKOITY.

Dăc'ry-e-lō'sis, *n*. [Gr. δάκρυ, tear, and ἕλκος, to laugh] (*Med*.) A disease in which the patient laughs and weeps at the same time *Dunglison*.

Dăc'ry-ŏ'ma, *n* [Gr δακρύειν, to weep] (*Med*.) A diseased condition of the eye, by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and in consequence trickle over the face.

Dăc'tyl, *n*. [Lat *dactylus*, Gr δάκτυλος, properly a finger] (*Pros*.) A poetical foot of three syllables, one long, followed by two short, or one accented followed by two unaccented, — so called from the similarity of its arrangement to that of the joints of a finger, as, *tĕgmĭnĕ*, *mer'cĭful*. [Written also *dactyle*.]

Dăc'tyl-ar, *a*. Pertaining to a dactyl, dactylic

Dăc'tyl-et, *n*. [Diminutive of *dactyl*, q. v.] A dactyl [*Obs*.]

Dac-tȳl'ic (123), *a* [Lat *dactylicus*, Gr δακτυλικός, from δάκτυλος.] Pertaining to, or consisting chiefly or wholly of, dactyls, as, *dactylic verses*

Dac-tȳl'ic, *n* A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls "Cantering *dactylic* measure" *Prescott*

Dac-tȳl'i-o-glȳph, *n* [Gr. δακτύλιος λύφος, an engraver of gems, from δακτύλιος, finger-ring, from δάκτυλος, finger, and γλύφειν, to engrave]

1 An engraver of gems for rings and other ornaments

2 The inscription of the name of the artist on a finger ring or gem

Dac-tȳl'i-ŏg'ly phy, *n*. The art of engraving upon precious stones

Dac-tȳl'i-ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr δακτύλιος, finger ring, and γράφειν, to write] The science or art of gem engraving

Dac-tȳl'i ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr δακτύλιος, finger ring, and λόγος, discourse] The science which treats of the history and qualities of finger rings

Dac-tȳl'i-o măn'cy, *n* [Gr δακτύλιος, finger ring, and μαντεία, divination] Divination by means of finger rings

Dăc'tyl ist, *n* One who writes dactylic verse

Dăc'tyl ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr δακτύλος, finger, and λόγος, discourse] A method of communication which employs what is called a manual alphabet, or finger alphabet, that is, certain positions and motions of the hand and fingers answering to the common written alphabet It thus serves in the place of speech, and is used chiefly among the deaf and dumb

☞ There are two different manual alphabets, the *one-hand* alphabet, which was perfected by the Abbé de l'Epée, who died in 1789, and which is used in France and America and the *two-hand* alphabet, almost as ancient, used in England and Germany

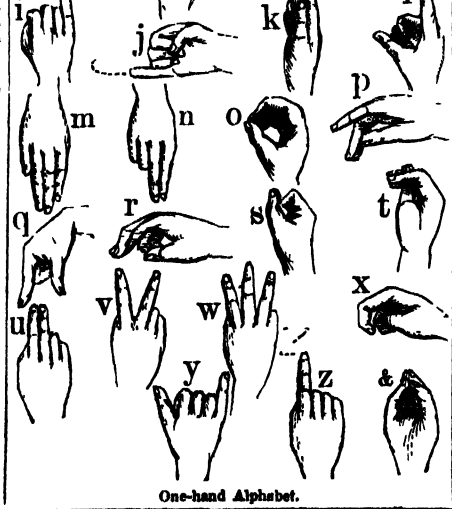

One-hand Alphabet.

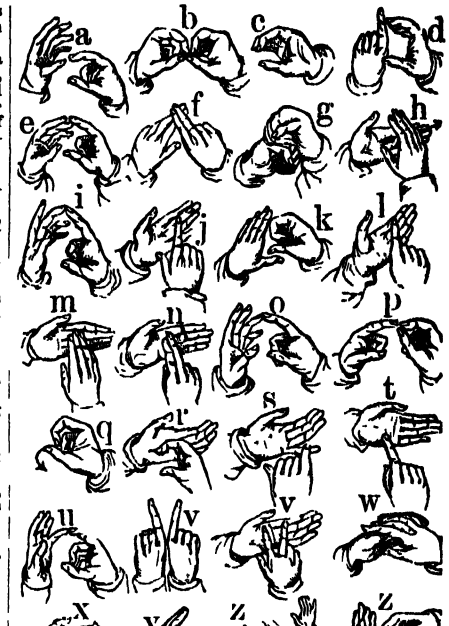

Two hand Alphabet.

Dăc'tyl-ŏn'o my, *n* [Gr. δάκτυλος, finger, and νόμος, law, distribution] The art of numbering or counting by the fingers.

Dăc'tyl-ŏp'ter oŭs, *a* [Gr δάκτυλος, finger, and πτερόν, wing] (*Ichth*.) Having the inferior rays of the pectoral fin partially free, — said of a fish *Ogilvie*.

Dac-tȳl ŏp'ter ŭs, *n* [See *supra*] (*Ichth*.) A genus of fishes containing two species, the flying fish, or flying gurnard, and the *D orientalis* of Cuvier. *Ogilvie*

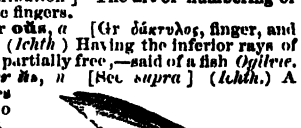

Flying Gurnard (*Dactylopterus*)

Dăd, } *n* [In
Dăd'dy, } *dial*, Gael *daideag*, W & Arm *tad*, L Ger *tatte*, *tatte*, O D. *teyte*, O. Lat *tata*, Gr τατα, Sp & Pg *taita*, Finn. *taatu*, Esthonian *taat*, Skr *tâta*, Hind *tat*, Gipsy *dad*, *dada*] Father, — a word used by small children.

I was never so bethumped with words,
Since first I called my brother's father *dad* *Shak*.

Dăd'dle, *v i* [Cf Eng *dandle*] To walk unsteadily, like a child or an old man, hence, to do anything slowly

Dăd'dle, *n*. The hand or foot, the fist. [*Prov. Eng*.] *Wright*.

Dăd'dock, *n* [Also *daddick*, *daddac*. Cf. Prov. Eng *dad*, a large piece] The rotten body of a tree.

Dăd'dy-lŏng'-lĕgs, *n*. (*Entom*.) An insect of the genus *Tipula*, having a small body, and very long, slender legs, the crane fly, — called also *father-long-legs*

Dăde, *v t* [Cf Eng *dandle*] To hold up by leading strings, as a child. [*Obs*.]

Little children when they learn to go
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro *Drayton*.

Dăde, *v i*. To walk unsteadily, as a child held up by leading strings, or just learning to walk, to move slowly to daddle [*Obs*.]

No sooner taught to *dade*, than from their mother trip *Drayton*.

Dăde, *n*. A kind of bird, apparently a wader.

There's neither swallow, dove, nor *dade*,
Can soar more high or deeper wade *Loyal Garland*, 1686.

Dā'do, *n*. [It, Sp, & Pg. *dado*, die, cube, pedestal, Pr. *dat*, Fr. *dé*, from Lat. *dare*, to give, to throw; hence, *datum*, something thrown on a table, die.]

(*Arch.*) The die or square part in the middle of the pedestal of a column, between the base and the cornice; also, that part of an apartment between the plinth and the impost molding. *Gwilt.*

Dæ'dal, } **Dæ-dē'li-an,** } *a.* [Lat. *dædalus*, dædalian, skillful, from *Dædalus*, Gr. *Δαίδαλος*, the mythic craftsman of Crete, *δαίδαλος*, skillful.] Formed with art, displaying artistic skill, ingenious, intricate, maze-like

Then doth the *dædal* earth throw forth to thee,
Out of her fruitful lap, abundant flowers *Spenser.*
Come then, haste all, and issue out on them,
Our bodies decked in our *dædalian* arms *Chapman*

Dæd'a-lous (dĕd'a-lus), *a* [Lat *dædalus*] (*Bot.*) Having a margin with various windings and turnings, of a beautiful and delicate texture, — said of the leaves of plants

Dæff, *n.* [Icel *daufi*, stupid, O Sw *dof*, allied to *deaf*, q. v.] A stupid, blockish fellow. [*Obs*]

Chaucer

Dæff, *v. t* [O Sw *dofwa*, *dofwa*, to make dull, to stupefy] To daunt [*Prov Eng*] *Grose.*

Dæff, *v t* [Equivalent to *doff*, *do off*, q. v] To toss aside, to put off. [*Obs*]

Canst thou so *daff* me? Thou hast killed my child *Shak*

Dæff, *v. i.* To act foolishly, to be sportive, to toy. [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

Dæf'fle, *v. i.* To show want or loss of memory, to be forgetful

Dæf'fo-dil, *n* [D. *affodille*, It *asfodillo*, O Fr *asphodile*, *aphodille*, N. Fr *asphodele*, *fleur d'asphodele*, Lat *asphodelus*, Gr *ἀσφόδελος* See ASPHODEL] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Narcissus* (N. *pseudo-narcissus*) It has a bulbous root, and beautiful flowers, usually of a yellow hue, — called also *daffodilly*, *daffadilly*, and *daffadowndilly*.

A colly gi gown
That clad her like an April *daffodilly* *Tennyson*

Dæft (6), *a* [See DAFT, *n*]

1. Delirious, insane; hence, stupid, foolish

Let us think no more of this *daft* business *W Scott*

2 Innocently gay, sportive, playful, also, disposed to go to excess in mirth [*Scot*] *Jamieson.*

Dæg, *n* [Fr *dague*, It, Sp, & Pg *daga*, L Lat *daqua*, D. *dagge*, a dagger, O Fr *daggi*, a small gun, Gael *dag*, a pistol, Armor *dag*, *dagas*, W *dager*, *dagr*, Ir *daigean*, a dagger]

1. A dagger or poniard
2 A kind of pistol formerly used

The Spaniards discharged their *dags*, and hurt some of them *Fore*

A sort of pistol, called *dag*, was used about the same time as hand-guns and haiquebuts *Grose*

Dæg, *n.* [Sw *dagg*, Dan *dug*, Icel *dogg* See DEW] A misty shower, dew [*Obs*] *Halliwell.*

Dæg, *n.* [A S *dag*, *dagg*, any thing that is loose]

1 A loose end, as of locks of wood, — called also *dag-lock.*
2. A leathern hatchet

Dæg, *v. t* [1 From *dag*, dew, q v. 2 From *dag*, loose end]

1 To daggle or bemire [*Prov Eng*] *Johnson*
2 To cut into strips or points, to slit, as, to *dag* the edge of a garment [*Obs*]

Dæg, *v t* To be misty [*Prov Eng*] *Wright.*

Dæg'ger, *n* [See DAG, *n*, a dagger The Ger & D *degen*, a sword, is derived from Fr. *dague*, It *daga*, &c]

1 A short sword, a poniard. *Sidney*

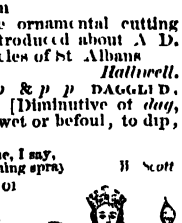

Daggers

2 (*Print*) A mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus [†] It is the second reference used when more than one occurs on a page, — called also *obelisk.*

To look daggers to look fiercely, reproachfully, or angrily

Dæg'ger, *v t* To pierce with a dagger, to stab

Dæg'ges (dăg'er), *n pl* [From *dag*, to cut into slips] The ornamental cutting of the edges of garments, introduced about A D. 1346, according to the Chronicles of St Albans *Halliwell.*

Dæg'gle (dăg'gl), *v t* [*imp & p p* DAGGLED, *p. pr & vb. n.* DAGGLING] [Diminutive of *dag*, v t, q v] To trail so as to wet or befoul, to dip, to wet, to dirty.

The warrior's very plume, I say,
Was *daggled* by the dashing spray *W Scott*

Dæg'gle, *v. i.* To run, go, or trail through water and mud.

A puppy *daggled* through the town *Pope*

Dæg'gle-tāil, *n.* A filthy person, a slattern, a slut.

Dæg'gle-tāil, } *a.* Having
Dæg'gle-tāiled, } the lower ends of garments defiled with mud. [*Obs*]

Dæg'-lŏck, *n* [*dag*, dew, and *lock.*] A dirty, solled lock of wool on a sheep. [Often pronounced *tag-lock.*]

Dā'gon, *n* [From Heb. *dag*, a fish.] The national god of the Philistines, represented with the face and hands of a man, and the tail of a fish, the fish-god.

This day a solemn feast the people hold,
To *Dagon*, their sea-idol. *Milton*

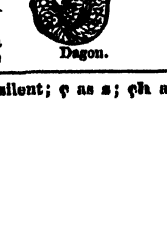

Dagon.

Dāg'-swāin, *n.* [*dag*, a shred.] A coarse woolen fabric made of dag locks, or the refuse of wool. "Under coverlets made of *dag swain*" *Holinshed*

Dāg'-tāiled (tāld), *a.* Trailed in mud, daggle-tailed [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Da-guĕr're-an } (da-gĕr'i an), *a* Pertaining to
Da-guĕrre'i-an } Daguerre, or to his invention of the daguerreotype

Da guĕrre'o-type (da gĕr'o tip) (Synop, § 130), *n* [From *Daguerre*, the discoverer]

1 A method of taking pictures by photography, on plates of copper silvered over, and on other materials suitably prepared The image is received by means of a camera obscura on the plate, which has previously been rendered sensitive to light by means of iodine or bromine The process depends on the power of light to decompose iodide or bromide of silver, so producing an image, which is rendered distinct and permanent by the action of vapor of mercury, or other appropriate agents, on the plate.

2 The picture produced by the above process

Da guĕrre'o-type (da-gĕr'o tip), *v t*

1 To produce or represent by the photographic art, as a picture

2 To impress with great distinctness, to imitate exactly.

Da-guĕrre'o-tŷp'er, } *n* One who takes da
Da-guĕrre'o-tŷp'ist, } guerreotypes
Da-guĕrre'o tŷp'ic, } *a* Of, or pertaining to,
Da-guĕrre'o-tŷp'ic-al, } the daguerreotype
Da guĕrre'o tŷp'y, *n* The art of producing photographic pictures

Dāh'lia (dāl'yă, *or* dāl'ya) (Synop, § 130), *n* [From *Dahl*, the name of a Swedish botanist] (*Bot*) A genus of plants native to Mexico, of the order *Compositæ*, and by continental botanists called *Georgina* It produces a large and beautiful flower, and has many varieties, which differ in color *Loudon*

Dāh'lĭne (dāl'lin), *n* [From *dahlia*, q v] Inuline See INULINI

Dāi'li ness, *n* Daily occurrence

Dāi'ly, *a* [From *day*, A S *daglic*, from *dæg*, day] Happening or belonging to each successive day, diurnal

Give us this day our *daily* bread *Matt* vi 11

Bunyan has told us that in New England his dream was the *daily* subject of the conversation of thousands *Macaulay*

Syn. — Diurnal — DAILY, DIURNAL *Daily* is Anglo-Saxon, and *diurnal* is Latin The former is used in reference to the ordinary concerns of life, as *daily* wants, *daily* cares, *daily* employments The latter is appropriated chiefly by astronomers, but is sometimes used by poets as a word of greater dignity It is applied especially to what belongs to the astronomical day, as, the *diurnal* revolution of the earth

Man hath his *daily* work of body or mind
Appointed, which declares his dignity,
And the regard of Heaven on all his ways *Milton*
Half yet remains unsung, but narrower bound,
Within the visible *diurnal* sphere *Milton*

Dāi'ly, *adv* Every day, day by day as, a thing happens *daily*

Dāint, *n* [See DAINTY, *a*] Something of exquisite taste, a dainty [*Obs.*]

Excess or *daints* my lowly root maintains not *P Fletcher*

Dāint *a* Exquisite in taste dainty [*Obs*] "To cherish him with diets *daint*" *Spenser*

Dāin'ti-ly, *adv* In a nice, fastidious, or exquisite manner, nicely, scrupulously, deliciously

Dāin'ti ness, *n* The state or condition of being dainty, nicety, delicacy, deliciousness, fastidiousness, scrupulousness "The *dauntiness* and niceness of our captains" *Hackluyt*

More notorious for the *dauntiness* of the provision than for the massiveness of the dish *Hakewill*

The duke exceeded in the *dauntiness* of his leg and foot *Wotton*

Dāin'trel, *n* [From *daint* or *dainty*, q v] A delicacy [*Obs*]

Dāin'ty, *a* [O Fr *dain*, dainty, fine, quaint, curious (Cotgrave), probably from Lat *dignus*, worthy, suitable, It *degno* But cf also W *dain*, fine, delicate, nice, *deintiwdd*, a, dainty, delicious, *danteaeth*, n, a dainty, *dant*, pl *dant*, a tooth]

1 Delicious to the palate, agreeable to the taste, toothsome.

Dainty bits
Make rich the ribs *Shak*

2 Nice, delicate, elegant in form, manner, or breeding

Those *dainty* limbs which nature lent
For gentle usage *Milton*
I would be the girdle about her *dainty*, *dainty* waist. *Tennyson*

3 Requiring dainties hence, over nice hard to please, fastidious, scrupulous, ceremonious

They were a fine and *dainty* people *Bacon*
Basins and ewers to lave her *dainty* hands *Shak*
Let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking *Shak*

Dainty maketh derth an old proverb used by Spenser to signify that to be too nice makes an artificial scarcity without necessity *Nares* — *To make dainty*, to assume or affect delicacy or fastidiousness [*Obs*]

Ah, ha, my mistresses, which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that *makes dainty*, she
I'll swear hath corns. *Shak.*

Dāin'ty, *n.* 1. That which is delicious, delicate, or nice, a delicacy.

That precious nectar may the taste renew
Of Eden's *dainties*, by our parents lost *Beau & Fl*

2. A term of fondness. [*Obs*]

Why, that's my *dainty* *Shak.*

Syn. — Delicacy — DAINTY, DELICACY These words are here compared as denoting articles of food The term *delicacy* is applied to a nice article of any kind, and hence to articles of food which are particularly attractive *Dainty* is stronger, and denotes some exquisite article of cookery A hotel may be provided with all the *delicacies* of the season, and its table richly covered with *dainties*

These *delicacies*
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers,
Walks and the melody of birds *Milton.*
A table furnished plenteously with bread,
And *dainties*, remnants of the last regale. *Cowper*

Dāi'ry (dā'rỹ, 89), *n* [L Lat *daeria*, *dayeria*, from a supposed O Eng *day* or *dey*, milk, preserved in Prov Eng *day house*, milk house, dairy, *day woman*, a dairy maid Cf Scot *dey*, *dee*, a dairy maid, Sw *deja*]

1 The place, room, or house where milk is kept, and converted into butter or cheese

What stores my *dairies* and my folds contain *Dryden*

2 That department of farming which is concerned in the production of milk, and its conversion into butter and cheese

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy* and this advanced the trade of English butter *Temple.*

3 A dairy-farm [*Rare*]

Dāi'ry-fārm, *n* A farm chiefly devoted to the making of butter and cheese, or to supplying milk to a town

Dāi'ry-house, *n* A house appropriated to the management of milk

Dāi'ry-māid, *n* A female servant whose business is to attend to the dairy

Dāi'ry ing, *n* The business of conducting a dairy

Dā'is (dā'is), *n* [Fr *dais*, a canopy, O Fr *dais*, *deis*, *dois*, a dining table, Pr *dais*, from L at *discus*, Gr *δισκος*, a quoit, It *desco*, Ger *tisch*, a table Dining tables used to be covered with a canopy, hence it signified at last in Fr the canopy itself] *London*

1 A raised floor at the upper end of the dining hall, where the high table stood

2 The upper table of a dining hall, on its platform

3 A seat with a high wainscot back, and sometimes having a canopy over it, for the use of those who sat at the high table.

4 The canopy itself

Dāi'sied (dā'zid), *a* Full of daisies, adorned with daisies "The *daisied* green" *Langhorne*

Dāi'sy, *n* [A S *dæges eage*, day's eye, daisy] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Bellis*, of several varieties the common daisy is the *B perennis.* *Loudon.*

Dak, *n* See DAWK

Dā'ker, } *n* [See DICKER] (*O Eng & Scots Law*)
Dā'kir, } A measure of certain commodities by number usually ten, but sometimes twenty, as, a *daker* of hides consisted of ten skins, a *daker* of gloves of ten pairs *Burrill.*

Dā'ker-hĕn, *n* [*Daker* is perhaps corrupted from W *crecian*, the daker hen, from *crec*, a sharp noise *crec*, rough, harsh, hoarse, *crechain*, to scream, and *ain*, hen] The corn-crake or land rail

Da koit', *n* [Beng *dakit* a robber] One of that class of robbers, in the East Indies, who act in gangs, not separately, but never commit murder if it is avoidable *I D Hooker.*

Da koit'y, *n* The art or practice of gang-robbery

Dāl, *n* (*Bot*) A sort of East Indian vetch

Dāle, *n* [I Ger, D, Sw, Dan, O Sax & Goth *dal*, Icel *dalr*, *dala*, O H Ger *tal*, N H Ger *thal*, W *dol* a winding dale Arm *dôl* a low and fruitful place] A low place between hills, a vale or valley

Where mountains rise umbragious *dales* descend *Thomson*

Dāles'man, *n* One living in a dale — a term applied particularly to the inhabitants of the valleys in the north of England, Norway, &c

Dāl'li ance, *n* [From *dally*, q v]

1 The act of dallying trifling or fooling, in exchange of caresses, sportiveness — used sometimes in a bad sense, as equivalent to wantonness.

Look thou be true, do not give *dalliance*
Too much the rein *Shak.*
O my life
In Egypt! O the *dalliance* and the wit
The flattery and the strife *Tennyson.*

2 Delay or procrastination [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Dāl'li-er, *n* One who fondles, a trifler, as, a *dalliar* with pleasant words

Dāl'lop, *n* A tuft or clump [*Obs*] *Tusser.*

Dāl'ly, *v i* [*imp & p p* DALLIED (dăl'lid), *p. pr. & vb n* DALLYING] [Ger *dallen*, *dalen*, *dahlen*, to dally, to trifle, to talk nonsense, Icel. *thylla*, to talk, O Sw *tulk*, a droll or funny man, A-S. *dol*, foolish]

1 To waste time in effeminate or voluptuous pleasures, or in idleness and trifles, to linger, to delay

We have trifled too long already; it is madness to *dally* any longer *Calamy*

2. To interchange caresses, especially with one of the opposite sex, to use fondling or wantonness, to sport

Not *dallying* with a brace of courtesans *Shak*
She . . *dallies* with the wind, and scorns the sun *Shak*

Dăl'ly, *v. t.* To delay, to defer, to put off, to amuse. [*Rare.*]

Dallying off the time with often skirmishes *Knolles*

Dalmatica

Dal-măt'ĭc, *n.* See DALMATICA.

Dal-măt'ĭ-cā, *n.* [L. Lat. *dalmatica*.]

1 (*Eccl.*) A long white gown with sleeves, worn over the alb and stole, by deacons in the Roman Catholic church, and imitated from a dress originally worn in Dalmatia.

2 A similar robe worn by kings in the middle ages on solemn occasions. [Written also *dalmatic*.] *Fosbroke*

Dăl'rĭ-ad, *n.* (*Geog.*) One of a tribe of people formerly inhabiting a part of Scotland.

Dăl'rĭ-ăd'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to the Dalriads.

Dal Segno (dăl sān'yō). [It., from the sign.] (*Mus.*) A direction to go back to the sign, and repeat from thence to the close.

Dal tō'nĭ-an, *n.* One afflicted with color blindness.

Dol'ton Ism, *n.* Inability to perceive or distinguish certain colors, color blindness — so called from the chemist *Dalton*, who had this infirmity. *Nichol.*

Dăm, *n.* [O. Eng. *dame*, mistress, lady, also, mother. See DAME.]

1 A female parent, — used of beasts, especially of quadrupeds.

2 A human mother — in contempt.

3 A crowned man in the game of draughts.

Dăm, *n.* [O. L. Ger., D., & Dan. *dam*, Ger. & Sw. *damm*, Icel. *dammr*, L. Lat. *damma*.] A mole, bank, or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, designed to obstruct the flow of water.

Dăm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAMMED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAMMING.] [A.S. *demman*, D. *dammen*, Ger. *dämmen*, Sw. *dämma*, Dan. *dæmme*, Goth. *dammjan*. See *supra*.]

1 To obstruct or restrain the flow of, by a dam; to confine by constructing a dam, as a stream of water, — often used with *in* or *up*.

2 To shut up, to restrain.

The strait pass was *dammed*
With dead men hurt behind, and cowards *Shak.*

To dam out, to keep out by means of a dam.

Dăm'ăge, *n.* [O. Fr. *damage*, Pr. *damnatge*, *damnatge*, Norm. Fr. *domage*, N. Fr. *dommage*, O. It. *dannaggio*, now *danno*, from Lat. *damnum*, damage.]

1 Any permanent injury or harm to person, property, or reputation, as inflicted loss of value, detriment, injury, harm.

Great errors and absurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune *Bacon*

2 (*pl.*) (*Law.*) The estimated reputation in money for detriment or injury sustained; compensation, recompense, or satisfaction to one party, for a wrong or injury actually done to him by another.

☞ In common law actions, the jury are the proper judges of damages.

Nominal damages, those given for a violation of right where no actual loss has accrued.

Syn. — Mischief, injury, harm. See MISCHIEF.

Dăm'ăge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAMAGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAMAGING.] [O. Fr. *damager*, *domager*, Pr. *dampnatgar*, It. *danneggiare*. See *supra*.] To occasion damage to the soundness, goodness, or value of; to inflict injury upon; to hurt; to injure; to impair.

He came up to the English admiral and gave him a broadside, with which he killed many of his men and *damaged* the ship *Clarendon*

Dăm'ăge, *v. i.* To suffer damage; to be injured or impaired in soundness or value.

Dăm'ăge a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *dommageable*.]

1 Capable of being injured or impaired; susceptible of damage.

2 Hurtful, pernicious. [*Rare.*]

It may appear that it be not *damageable* to your royal majesty *Hackluyt*

Dăm'ăge-fē̆a'sant (dăm'ĕj fĕz'ant), *a.* [From *damage* and Fr. *faisant*, making, doing, p. pr. of *faire*, to make, to do, equivalent to Lat. *facere*.] (*Law.*) Doing injury, trespassing, as cattle. *Blackstone.*

Dăm'ar, *n.* See DAMMAR.

Dăm'as-cēne, *n.* [Lat. *Damascenus*, of Damascus, from *Damascus*, Gr. Δαμασκός, the ancient capital of Cœlosyria, celebrated for its turpentine, plums, and fabrics in steel.]

1. (*Geog.*) A portion of the country of Syria, of which Damascus was the capital.

2 A particular kind of plum, — usually called *damson*. See DAMSON.

Dăm'ask, *a.* 1 Pertaining to, or originating at, the city of Damascus, resembling the products or manufactures of Damascus.

2. Having the color of the damask-rose.

While dreaming on your *damask* cheek
The dewy sister eyelids lay *Tennyson*

Damask color, a color like that of the damask rose. — *Damask plum*, a small dark-colored plum, generally called *damson*. — *Damask rose* (*Bot.*), a variety of rose (*Rosa damascena*) native to Damascus, and brought from thence. — *Damask silk*, a kind of heavy, rich, figured silk, — usually called simply *damask*. — *Damask steel*, a fine quality of steel originally made at Damascus, and formerly much valued for sword-blades, from its great flexibility and tenacity.

Dăm'ask, *n.* [It. *damasco*, *damasto*, *dommasco*, Sp. *damasco*, Fr. *damas*, Ger. *damast*, from *Damascus*. See *supra*.]

1 A kind of stuff with raised figures in various patterns, as flowers, &c., woven in the loom. It was originally made at Damascus, and was composed of rich silk; it is now made of silk intermingled with flax, cotton, or wool.

A bed of ancient *damask*, with a tester sufficiently lofty to grace a couch of state *Irving*

2 Linen woven in imitation of the figures in damask silk.

Dăm'ask, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAMASKED (dăm'askt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAMASKING.] To decorate with ornamental figures, as silk or other stuff with raised flowers, &c., or steel with devices, hence, to adorn, to embellish; to variegate.

Mingled metal *damasked* o'er with gold *Dryden*
The soft, downy bank *damasked* with flowers *Milton*

Dăm'ask-en, } *v. t.* [Fr. *damasquiner*, It. *damas-*
Dăm'ask-een', } *chinare*, Sp. *damasquinar*, from It. *damaschino*, Sp. *damasquino*, from Lat. *damascenus*. See DAMASCENE.] To decorate, as iron, steel, &c., with designs produced by inlaying or incrusting with another metal, as silver or gold, or by etching, &c., to damask.

Damaskeening is partly mosaic work, partly engraving, and partly carving. *Ure*

Dăm'ask lin, *n.* [From It. *damaschino*, Sp. *damasquino*. See DAMASKEN.] A certain kind of sabre, — so called from the manufacture of Damascus.

Da măsse', *n.* [Fr.] A kind of linen manufactured in Flanders, — so called because woven in flowers and figures imitating those of damask.

Dăm'as sin, (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *damassin*, from *damas*. See DAMASK.] A kind of damask with gold and silver flowers woven in the warp and woof. *Ure.*

Dāme, *n.* [Fr. *dame*, It. *dama*, *donna*, Sp. *dama*, *doña*, *duchia*, Pg. *dama*, *dona*, Pr. *dama*, *domna*, *dona*, L. Lat. *domna*, *donna*, from Lat. *domina*, mistress, lady, f. of *dominus*, master of the house, from *domus*, house, Gr. δόμος.]

1 A mistress, a woman in authority; especially, a lady in rank or culture.

Then shall the priest be as the people, the master as the servant, the *dame* like the maid *Bible*, Isa.
Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife *Shak.*
Sovran of creatures, universal *dame* *Milton*

2 The mistress of a family in common life, or the mistress of a common school, as, a *dame*'s school, or *dame* school.

Dāme'-vī'o let, } *n.* (*Bot.*) A cruciferous plant
Dāme'wort (-wŭrt), } of the genus *Hesperis* (*H. matronalis*), remarkable for fragrance, especially toward the close of the day, — called also *rocket*. *London.*

Dā'mi an ist *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Damianus, a patriarch of Alexandria in the sixth century, who made a distinction between the divine essence and the persons of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. In other words, they denied that each person by himself and in nature was God, but maintained that the three persons had a common divinity, by an undivided participation of which each one was God.

Dăm'mar, } *n.* [Javan. & Malay *damar*.] A resi-
Dăm'ma rā, } nous substance obtained from certain trees indigenous to the East Indies, especially the Dammara and Dammar pine, and used for making varnish and like purposes.

Dăm'mā rā, } *n.* (*Bot.*) A large tree of the
Dăm'mar-pine, } order *Coniferæ*, indigenous to the East Indies, and of two species, *Dammara orientalis* and *D. australis*. *London.*

Dămn (dăm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAMNED (dămd), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAMNING (dăm'ing).] [Lat. *damnare*, to condemn, from *damnum*, damage, a fine, penalty, Fr. *damner*, Pr. *dampnar*, O. Sp. & Pg. *damnar*, It. *dannare*.]

1 To condemn; to decide to be wrong or worthy of punishment, to adjudge to punishment or death, to censure, to sentence.

He shall not live, look! with a spot I *damn* him *Shak.*

2 (*Theol.*) To condemn to punishment in the future world, to consign to perdition.

He that believeth not shall be *damned* *Mark* xvi. 16.

3. To condemn as bad, or displeasing, by open expression, as by hissing, &c.

You are not so arrant a critic as to *damn* them [the works of modern poets] without hearing *Pope.*

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer *Pope.*

Dăm'na-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* The state or quality of deserving condemnation; damnableness.

Dăm'na ble, *a.* [Lat. *damnabilis*, from *damnare*; Fr. & O. Sp. *damnable*, Pr. *dampnable*, It. *dannabile*. See *supra*.]

1 Worthy of, or liable to, damnation.

He is a creature unprepared, unmeet for death,
And to transport him in the mind he is,
Were *damnable* *Shak.*

2 Odious, detestable, or pernicious. [*Low.*]

Begin, murderer; leave thy *damnable* faces *Shak.*

Dăm'na ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of deserving damnation.

Dăm'na-bly, *adv.* 1 In a manner to incur severe censure, condemnation, or punishment.

2 Odiously, detestably, excessively. [*Low.*]

Dam nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *damnatio*, from *damnare*, Fr. *damnation*, Pr. *dampnacio*, O. Sp. *damnacion*, It. *dannazione*. See *supra*.]

1 The state of being damned, condemnation, censure. [*Obs.*]

2 (*Theol.*) Condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state.

Wickedness is sin, and sin is *damnation* *Shak.*

Dăm'na-to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *damnatorius*, from *damnator*, a condemner, from *damnare*. See DAMN.] Condemning to damnation, condemnatory.

Dămned (dămd in serious discourse, dăm'ned), *p. a.*

1 Sentenced to punishment in a future state, condemned.

2 Hateful, detestable, abominable. [*Low.*]

Dam nĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *damnificus*, from *damnum*, damage, loss, and *facere*, to make.] Procuring or causing loss; mischievous.

Dăm'nĭ fȳ, *v. t.* [L. Lat. *damnificare*, from Lat. *damnificus*. O. Fr. *dampnifier*, Pr. *dampnificar*, *damnificar*, Sp. *damnificar*, Pg. *damnificar*, It. *danneggiare*. See *supra*.] To cause loss or damage to, to hurt in person, estate, or interest, to injure, to endamage, to impair. [*Rare.*]

This work will ask as many more officials to make expurgations and expunctions, that the commonwealth of learning be not *damnified* *Milton*

Dăm'ning ness, *n.* Tendency to bring damnation. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Dăm'o sel, } *n.* Same as DAMSEL. [*Obs.*]
Dăm'o sĕl'lă, }

Dămp, *a.* [*compar.* DAMPER, *superl.* DAMPEST.] [From *damp*, *n.* q. v.]

1 Being in a state between dry and wet, moderately wet; moist; humid.

Overspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear *Dryden*

2 Dejected, depressed, sunk. [*Rare.*]

All these and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcast and *damp* *Milton*

Dămp, *n.* [L. Ger., D., & Dan. *damp*, Sw. *dumb*, Icel. *dampi*, Ger. *dampf*, steam, vapor, fog, smoke, from M. H. Ger. *dimpfen*, to smoke, imp. *dampf*.]

1 Moisture, humidity, fog.

Night with black air
Accompanied with *damps* and dreadful gloom *Milton*

2 Dejection, depression, discouragement.

Even now, when thus I stand blasted in thy presence
A secret *damp* of grief comes over my soul *Addison*

3 (*pl.*) (*Mining.*) Gaseous products, that are eliminated in coal mines, wells, &c.

☞ These are the *choke-damp* consisting principally of carbonic acid and so called from its extinguishing flame and life; and *fire-damp* consisting chiefly of light carburetted hydrogen and so called from its tendency to explode when mixed with atmospheric air and brought into contact with flame.

Dămp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAMPED (dămpt, 85), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAMPING.]

1 To render damp, to moisten, to make humid, or moderately wet.

2 To render chilly, to depress or deject, to abate.

I do not mean to wake the gloomy form
Of superstition dressed in wisdom's garb
To *damp* your tender hopes *Alexander*

3 To make dull, as, to *damp* sound. *Bacon.*

4 To check or restrain, as action or vigor, to weaken, to make languid, to discourage.

Usury dulls and *damps* all industries, improvements, and new inventions, wherein money would be stirring if it were not for this slug *Bacon*

Dămp'en (dămp'n), *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAMPENED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAMPENING.] To make or become damp or moist.

Dămp'er, *n.* (*a*) That which damps or checks, as, a valve or movable plate in the flue or other part of a stove, furnace, &c., used to check or regulate the draught of air. (*b*) A contrivance, as in a piano forte, to deaden vibrations, or, as in other pieces of mechanism, to check some action at a particular time.

Dămp'ish, *a.* Moderately damp or moist.

Dămp'ish-ly, *adv.* In a dampish manner.

Dămp'ish ness, *n.* A moderate degree of dampness or moistness, slight humidity. *Bacon.*

Dămp'ness, *n.* Moderate humidity, moisture, fog giness, moistness.

Dămp'y, *a* 1. Somewhat damp. [*Obs.*] *Drayton*
2 Dejected, gloomy, sorrowful [*Obs.*] "*Dampy* thoughts" *Hayward*

Dăm'sel, *n.* [O Fr *damoisele, damisele*, gentlewoman, now *demoiselle*, young lady, Pr *damisela, donsella*, It *damigella, donzella*, Sp *damisela*, L Lat *domicella, dominicella*, Lat as if *dominicilla*, diminutive of *domina* See DAME]
1 A young person, either male or female, of noble or gentle extraction, as, *Damsel* Pepin, *Damsel* Richard, Prince of Wales [*Obs.*]
2. A young unmarried woman

With her train of *damsels* she was gone,
In shady walks the scorching heat to shun *Dryden*
Sometimes a troop of *damsels* glad
Goes by to towered Camelot *Tennyson.*

Dăm'son (dăm'zn), *n* [Contracted from *damascene*, the Damascus plum] The fruit of a variety of the *Prunus domestica*, a small black plum

Dăn, *n* [O Fr *dan, dans, danz, dant, dame*, master, Pr. & Sp *don*, Pg *dom*, It *donno*, from Lat *dominus* See DAME] A title of honor equivalent to *master*, or *sir*, formerly, but not now in use, except sportively

Old *Dan* Geoffry, in whose gentle spright
The pure well-head of poetry did dwell *Spenser*
What time *Dan* Abraham left the Chaldee land *Thomson*

Dăn, *n* (*Mining*) A small truck or sledge used to convey the coal to the mouth of the pit, in coal mines *Ogilvie*

Dă'na ïde (44), *n* (*Mach*) An hydraulic machine, belonging to the class of horizontal wheels It consists essentially of a vertical axis, having two conical cases attached, one within the other, the space between them being divided by plates placed radially so as to form conduits for the water to pass from top to bottom The water enters in a jet at the top of the cone, as nearly as possible tangential to it and imparts motion to the wheel by its momentum

Danaide

Dă'na-ïte (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral composed of arsenic, sulphur, and iron, and sometimes containing also cobalt

Dăn'bu rite (49), *n* (*Min*) A yellowish mineral, found in Danbury, Conn, principally consisting of silica, lime, and boracic acid *Dana*

Dănçe, *v i* [*imp & p p* DANCED (danst) *p pr & vb n* DANCING] [Fr *danser*, Sp *dan ar*, Pg *dançar*, Pr *dansar*, It *dan are*, from O H Ger *dansôn*, to draw, from *dinsan*, to draw, O Sax & Goth *thinsan*, Prov Ger *dinsen, densen* but D *dansen*, Sw *dansa*, Dan *danda*, Ger *tanzen*, to dance, are derived from the Romance words]
1 To leap or move with measured steps or to a musical accompaniment to go through, either alone or in company with others, with a regulated succession of movements, to the sound of music

Good shepherd what
Fair swain is this which *dances* with your daughter? *Shak*

2 To move nimbly or merrily up and down, or back and forth, to express pleasure by motion, to caper, to frisk

More *dances* my rapt heart
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw *Shak*
Shadows in the glassy waters *dance* *Tyron*

To dance in a rope or *to dance on nothing* to be hanged

Dănçe, *v t* To cause to dance, or move nimbly or merrily about, or up and down to dandle

To *dance* our ringlets to the whistling wind *Shak*
Thy grandsire loved thee well
Many a time he *danced* thee on his knee *Shak*

To dance attendance, to stand and wait obsequiously to be on call in waiting, with a view to please or gain favor

A man of his place, and so near our favor
To *dance attendance* on their lordships pleasure *Shak*

Dănçe, *n* 1 A leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of tune a lively, brisk exercise or amusement, in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art, in figures and by the sound of instruments
2 (*Mus*) A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillon, &c

Dăn'çer, *n* One who dances or practices dancing

Dăn'çer ess, *n* A female dancer

Dan-çĕtte', *n* (*Arch*) The chevron or zigzag molding peculiar to Norman architecture

Dan-çĕtte', *a* (*Her*) Deeply indented, especially, having three teeth with large indentations between them

Dăn'de lï'on, *n* [From Fr *dent de lion*, lion's tooth, on account of the size and form of its leaves] (*Bot*) A well-known plant of the genus *Leontodon, L taraxacum* (*Taraxacum dens leonis* of some botanists), with large yellow compound flowers

Dăn'der, *n* [Corrupted from *dandruff*]
1 The dandruff or scurf which forms on the head at the root of the hair
2. Anger or vexation [*Low*] *Halliwell*

To get up one's dander, or *to have one's dander raised*, to get into a passion Here, it would seem, the dandruff is ludicrously put for the hair itself, which is represented as being raised on end, like the fur of some animals when enraged *Bartlett*

Dăn'der, *v i.* [See DANDLE] To wander about, to talk incoherently. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Dăn'di fy, *v t* To cause to resemble a dandy, to make dandyish

Dăn'di prăt, *n* [From *dandy*, and *brat*, child, q v]
1 A little fellow, a dwarf, a child, — in sport or contempt

The smug *dandiprat* smells us out, whatsoever we are doing *Massinger*

2 A small coin,
Henry VII stamped a small coin called *dandiprats* *Camden*

Dăn'dle, *v t* [*imp & p p* DANDLED, *p pr & vb n* DANDLING] [Ger *tandeln*, to trifle, dandle, O D & Prov Ger *danten*, Prov Ger *dantern*, from Ger *tand*, trifle, prattle, Scot *dandill, dander*, to go about idly, to trifle]
1 To move up and down in affectionate play, as an infant, to caress, to fondle

Ye shall be *dandled* on her knees *Is laxi L*
Kissed and *dandled* on thy father's knee *Donne*

2 To fondle, amuse, or treat, as a child, to toy with, to pet

They have put me in a silk gown and a gaudy fool's cap I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus *Addison*
The book, thus *dandled* into popularity by bishops and good ladies, contained many pieces of nursery eloquence *Jeffrey*

3 To put off or delay by trifles, to wheedle to cajole [*Obs.*]

King Henry's ambassadors, having been *dandled* by the French during these delusive practices, returned without other fruit of their labors *Speed*

Dăn'dler, *n* One who dandles or fondles children

Dăn'driff, *n* See DANDRUFF

Dăn'druff, *n* [Cf A S *tan*, a tetter, a spreading eruption, and *drof*, drafty dirty] A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles [Written also *dandriff* and *dandruffe*]

Dăn'dy, *n* [Fr *dandin*, ninny, silly fellow, *dandiner*, to waddle, to jog, to play the fool, allied to *dandle*, q v] One who affects special finery, a fop a coxcomb

Dăn'dy, } *n* A roller sieve used in mak
Dăn'dy-rōll'er } ing for making paper, to press out water from the pulp and set the paper.

Dăn'dy-cŏck, } *n* A bantam fowl
Dăn'dy-hĕn, }

Dăn'dy ïsh, *a* Like a dandy

Dăn'dy-ïsm, *n* The manners and character of a dandy foppishness

Dăn'dy ïze, *v t* To make like a dandy, to dandify

Dăn'dy-ïze, *v i* To act or become like a dandy

Dăn'dy ling, *n* A little or insignificant dandy a contemptible fop

Dāne, *n* [L Lat *Dani*, pl, contracted from *Danii* for they originally came from the province of *Dacia*, now Upper Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia] (*Geog*) An native or naturalized inhabitant of Denmark

Dāne'gĕld, *n* [A S *danegeld* See DANE and GELD] (*Eng Hist*) An annual tax formerly laid on the English nation for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace It afterwards became a permanent tax, raised by an assessment, at first of one shilling, afterward of two shillings, upon every hide of land through out the realm *Wharton Tomlins*

Dāne'wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Sambucus* dwarf elder — called also *Dane's blood*

Dān'ger, *n* [Fr *danger*, O Fr *dangier, dangier*, difficulty, obstacle, Pr *dangier*, L Lat *dangerium* from Lat as if *damnarium*, from *damnum*, damage, loss, fine, penalty]
1 Exposure to injury, loss pain, or other evil
2 Domain reach or power for harm *Shak*
3 Hesitation, coyness, caution [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Syn — Peril hazard risk, jeopardy — DANGER PERIL HAZARD RISK, JEOPARDY *Danger* is the generic term and implies some contingent evil in prospect *Peril* is instant or impending danger as, in *peril* of one's life *Hazard* arises from something fortuitous or beyond our control as the *hazard* of the seas *Risk* is doubtful or uncertain danger, often incurred voluntarily, as to *risk* an engagement *Jeopardy* is extreme danger *Danger* of a contagious disease the *perils* of shipwreck the *hazards* of speculation the *risk* of daring enterprises, a life brought into *jeopardy*

Dān'ger, *v t* To put in hazard, to expose to loss or injury, to endanger [*Rare*] *Shak*

Dān'ger ful ly, *adv* In a manner to expose to danger, dangerously

Dān'ger less, *a* Free from danger, without risk or hazard [*Rare*]

Dān'ger-ous *a* [Fr *dangereux* See DANGER]
1 Attended with danger full of risk, perilous hazardous, unsafe

Our troops go forth to-morrow stay with us,
The ways are *dangerous* *Shak*
It is *dangerous* to assert a negative *Macaulay*

2 Causing danger, threatening harm

Desperate revenge and battle *dangerous*
To less than gods *Milton*

3 In a condition of danger, as from illness, threatened with death. [*Colloq*] *Forby Bartlett*

4. Fearful of loss, chary, niggardly [*Obs.*]

My wages ben full strait, and eke full small,
My lord to me is hard and *dangerous* *Chaucer*

Dān'ger-ous-ly, *adv* In a manner to incur danger, hazardously, perilously

Dān'ger-ous-ness, *n.* A state of being exposed to evil

Dăn'gle (dăng'gl), *v i* [Dan *dangle*, Sw *dingla*, Icel *dingla*, to swing, to hang swinging] To hang loosely, or with a waving, swinging, or jerking motion

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*
Than miss his dear delight, to wrangle *Hudibras.*

To dangle about, or *after*, to hang upon importunately, to beset

The Presbyterians, and other fanatics that *dangle after* them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment *Swift*

Dăn'gle, *v t* To cause to dangle, to swing, as, to *dangle* the feet

Dăn'gler (dăng'gler), *n* One who dangles about or after others, especially after women "*Danglers* at toilets" *Burke.*

Dăn'ish, *a* (*Geog*) Belonging to the Danes, or their language or country

Dănk, *a* [Allied to *damp*, or a modification of it] Damp, moist humid wet

Now that the fields are *dank* and ways are mire *Milton*
Cheerless watches on the cold, *dank* ground *Trench*

Dănk, *n* 1 Moisture, humidity [*Obs.*] *Marston*
2 Water, as opposed to dry land [*R.*] *Milton*
3 A small silver coin passing current in Persia.

Dănk'ish, *a* Somewhat dank or damp

Dănk'ish ness, *n* Dampness, humidity

Dăn'ne brŏg *n* An ancient Danish order of knighthood, supposed to have been founded in 1219 *Brande*

Dăn'nock, *n* 1 An oat-cake [*Prov Eng*]
2 A hedger's glove [*Prov Eng*] *Forby*

Dăn'sker, *n* [Dan] A Dane

Inquire me first what *Danskers* are in Paris *Shak*

Da nŭ'bi an *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to, or bordering on, the Danube, as, the *Danubian* provinces

Dăp *v t* [Cf DAB] (*Angling*) To drop the
Dăpe } bait gently into the water to raise and sink the bait [*Obs.*]

To catch a chub by *dapping* with a grasshopper *Walton*

Da păt'le-al, *a* [O Lat *dapatus* from Lat *daps* feast] Sumptuous in cheer [*Obs.*]

Dăph'ne (dăf'ne), *n* [Lat *Daphne*, from *daphne*, Gr *daφνη*, the laurel tree]
1 (*Myth*) A nymph of Diana, fabled to have been changed to a laurel
2 (*Bot*) The laurel, a genus of diminutive shrubs, mostly evergreen of great beauty and fragrance in the flower, and with a peculiar velvet texture in the leaf *London*

Dăph'nï-a, *n* (*Zool*) A genus of minute crustaceans, of the order *Entomostraca*, common in fresh water ponds It is the type of a family See ENTOMOSTRACAN *Dana*

Dăph'nine, *n* [Fr *daphnine*, from Lat *daphne*, q v] (*Chem*) The bitter principle obtained from two species of daphne, *D gnidium* and *D mezereon*

Dăph'no măn'çy, *n* [Gr *daφνη*, laurel, and *μαντεια*, divination] Divination or soothsaying by means of the laurel

Dăp'i fer, *n* [L Lat *dapifer*, from Lat *daps*, a feast and *ferre*, to bear] One who brings meat to the table hence in some countries, the official title of the grand master or steward of a king's or noble man's household

Dăp'per *a* [D *dapper*, brave valiant, Dan & Sw *tapper* Ger *tapfer* O H Ger *taphar*, heavy, weighty *taphari*, weight] Little and active, nimble lively, neat in dress or appearance spruce, smart

He wondered how so many provinces could be held in subjection by such a *dapper* little man *Voltaire*

☞ A vast number of Teutonic words which have a noble or august sense in the kindred language of Germany and evidently once had such an Anglo Saxon have lowered this in whole or in part Thus *topper* is valiant courageous but *dapper* is only spruce or smart *Trench*

Dăp'per-ling, *n* [From *dapper* q v] A dwarf, a dandiprat [*Obs.*] *Tomkis or Tomkins*

Dăp'ple, *a* [Perhaps from *appe* like the Fr *pommele*, dappled, variegated with spots like an apple, from *pomme*, apple but cf also Icel Ger *doppelin*, D Ger *tupfeln*, to make points to spot] Marked with spots of different shades of color, spotted, variegated as a *dapple* horse

Some *dapple* mists still floated along the peak of the hills *W Scott*

☞ The word is used in composition to denote that some color is variated or marked with spots, as, *dapple* bay *dapple* gray

O swiftly can speed my *dapple*-gray steed *W Scott.*

Dăp'ple, *n* One of the spots on a dapple animal.

He has as many eyes on his body as my gray mare hath *dapples* *Sidney*

Dăp'ple, *v t* [*imp & p p.* DAPPLED; *p. pr & vb n* DAPPLING] To variegate with spots, to spot.

The gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray *Shak*
The *dappled* pink and blushing rose *Prior*

Dâre, *v. i.* [*imp.* DURST, or DARED; *p. p.* DARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARING.] [A.S. *dearr*, inf *dyrran*, O.Sax. *daurran*, Goth. *dars*, *daursun*, *daursta*, inf *daursan*, O.H.Ger. *tar*, *turst*, Dan. *tör*, *turde*, Sw. *törar*, allied to Gr. Δαρσεῖν, Σαῤῥεῖν.] To have adequate or sufficient courage for any purpose; to be bold or venturesome; not to be afraid; to venture.

I *dare* do all that may become a man
Who *dares* do more is none. *Shak.*

Dâre, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DARED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARING.]

1. To have courage for; to venture to do. "But this thing *dare* not." *Shak.*

2. To profess courage to meet; to challenge; to provoke; to defy.

Time, I *dare* thee to discover
Such a youth and such a lover. *Dryden.*

3. To terrify; to daunt. [*Obs.*]

I or I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs,
Would *dare* a woman. *Beau. & Fl.*

To dare larks, to catch them by producing terror through the use of mirrors, scarlet cloth, a hawk &c., so that they lie still till a net is thrown over them. *Nares.*

Dâre, *n.* 1. The quality of daring; venturesomeness; boldness. [*Obs.*]

It lends a luster
A larger *dare* to our great enterprise. *Shak.*

2. Defiance; challenge. [*Obs.*]

Childish, unworthy *dares*
Are not enough to part our powers. *Chapman.*
Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar. *Shak.*

Dâre, *n.* [See DACE.] A small fish, the same as the *dace*.

Dâre'-dĕv'il, *n.* A rash, venturesome fellow.

A humorous *dare-devil* — the very man
To suit my purpose. *Bulwer.*

Dâre'ful, *a.* Full of daring or of defiance; adventurous. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dâr'er, *n.* One who dares or defies.

Dâr'ic, *n.* [Gr. Δαρεικός, from Δαρεῖος, Darius, from Per. *dârâ*, a king.]

1. (*Antiq.*) (*a*) A gold coin of ancient Persia, weighing usually a little more than 128 grains, and bearing on one side the figure of an archer. (*b*) A silver coin, having the figure of an archer, and hence improperly called a *daric*.

2. Any very pure gold coin.

Dâr'ing, *n.* Boldness, or a bold act, a hazardous attempt. *Southey.*

Dâr'ing-ly, *adv.* In a daring or defiant manner; boldly; fearlessly; impudently.

Dâr'ing-ness, *n.* Boldness, courage, audacity.

Dâr'i-ōle, *n.* A kind of cake, made very sweet and rich.

Dărk, *a.* [*compar.* DARKER; *superl.* DARKEST.] [A.S. *deorc*, *deorc*. Cf. Gael. & Ir. *dorch*, *dorchu*, dark, black, dusky, perhaps allied to Per. *târîk*, dark, cloudy, darkness.]

1. Destitute of light; not reflecting or radiating light; wholly or partially black; not light-colored; obscure; as, a *dark* room, *dark* cloth or paint, a *dark* complexion, a *dark* day.

2. Not clear to the understanding; not easily seen through; obscure; mysterious; concealed; hidden.

What may seem *dark* at the first, will afterward be found more plain. *Hooker.*
What is your *dark* meaning, mouse, of this light word? *Shak.*

3. Destitute of knowledge and culture; unrefined; ignorant.

The age wherein he lived was *dark*, but he
Could not want light who taught the world to see. *Denham.*

4. Evincing black or foul traits of character; vile, wicked; as, a *dark* villain, a *dark* deed.

Left him at large to his own *dark* designs. *Milton.*

5. Foreboding evil; gloomy; jealous; suspicious.

More *dark* and *dark* our woes. *Shak.*

A deep melancholy took possession of him, and gave a *dark* tinge to all his views of human nature and human destiny. *Macaulay.*

There is, in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the *dark* hour of adversity. *W. Irving.*

6. Deprived of sight; blind. [*Obs.*]

He was, I think, at this time quite *dark*, and so had been for some years. *Evelyn.*

Dărk, *n.* [See *supra*.]

1. The absence of light; darkness; obscurity.

Here stood he in the *dark* his sharp sword out. *Shak.*

2. The condition of ignorance, secrecy, gloom.

Look what you will, you do it still i' th' *dark*. *Shak.*

Till we perceive by our own understandings, we are as much in the *dark* as before. *Locke.*

Dărk, *v. t.* To darken, to obscure. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Dărk'en (dărk'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DARKENED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARKENING.] [A.S. *dearcian*, *adeorcian*. See DARK, *a.*]

1. To make dark or black, to deprive of light, to obscure.

They [locusts] covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was *darkened*. *Ex.* x. 15.
So spake the Sovran Voice, and clouds began
To *darken* all the hill. *Milton.*

2. To render dim, to deprive of vision.

Let their eyes be *darkened*, that they may not see. *Rom.* xi. 10.

3. To render ignorant or stupid, to cloud, obscure, or perplex.

Such was his wisdom that his confidence did seldom *darken* his foresight. *Bacon.*

4. To render less clear or intelligible, to obscure.

Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge? *Job* xxxviii. 2.

5. To cast a gloom upon.

With these forced thoughts, I pr'ythee, *darken* not
The mirth of the feast. *Shak.*

6. To make foul, to sully.

I must not think there are
Evils enough to *darken* all his goodness. *Shak.*

Dărk'en (dărk'n), *v. i.* To grow dark or darker.

Dărk'en-er, *n.* One who, or that which, darkens.

Dărk'ful, *a.* Full of darkness. [*Obs.*] "All thy body shall be *darkful*." *Wycliffe's Bible, Luke* xi. 34.

Dărk'-house, *n.* A mad house. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dărk'ish, *a.* Somewhat dark, dusky.

Dărk'ling, *a.* [The p. pr. of a supposed verb *darkle*, diminutive from *dark*, a.] In the dark, or without light.

As the wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*. *Milton.*

Dărk'ly, *adv.* With imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge; obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly.

What fame to future times conveys but *darkly* down. *Dryden.*

Dărk'ness, *n.* 1. The absence of light, obscurity, gloom, blackness.

And *darkness* was upon the face of the deep. *Gen.* i. 2.

2. A state of privacy, secrecy.

What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light. *Matt.* x. 27.

3. A state of ignorance or error, especially on moral or religious subjects; hence, wickedness, impurity.

Men loved *darkness* rather than light, because their deeds were evil. *John* iii. 19.
Pursue those sons of *darkness* drive them out
From all heaven's bounds. *Milton.*

4. Want of clearness or perspicuity, obscurity, as, the *darkness* of a subject, or of a discussion.

5. A state of distress or trouble, calamity, perplexity.

A day of clouds and of thick *darkness*. *Joel* ii. 2.
Land of darkness, the grave.
Before I go whence I shall not return, even to the *land of darkness* and the shadow of death. *Job* x. 21.

Syn. — DARKNESS, DIMNESS, OBSCURITY, GLOOM. *Darkness* arises from a total, and *dimness* from a partial want of light. A thing is *obscure* when so overclouded or covered as not to be easily perceived. As the shade or *obscurity* increases, it deepens into *gloom*. What is *dark* is hidden from view; what is *obscure* is difficult to perceive or penetrate; the eye becomes *dim* with age; an impending storm fills the atmosphere with *gloom*. When taken figuratively, these words have a like use; as the *darkness* of ignorance, *dimness* of discernment, *obscurity* of reasoning, *gloom* of superstition.

Dărk'sŏme (dărk'sum), *a.* Dark, gloomy, obscure.

He brought him through a *darksome*, narrow pass. *Spenser.*

Dărk'y, *n.* A negro. [*Low.*]

Dăr'ling, *n.* [A.S. *deorling*, from *deore*, dear. Cf. Ger. *liebling*, D. *lieveling*. See DEAR and LING.] One dearly beloved, a favorite.

And can do nought but wail her *darling's* loss. *Shak.*

Dăr'ling, *a.* Dearly beloved; regarded with especial kindness and tenderness; favorite. "Some *darling* science." *Watts.* "*Darling* sin." *Macaulay.*

Dărn, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DARNED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARNING.] [O.Eng. *derne*. Cf. A.S. *dearnan*, *dyrnan*, to hide, from *dearne*, *dyrne*, for *dearevi*, hid den, dark, so that it properly signifies to conceal the hole by imitating the texture. But cf. also Ir. *darne*, W. & Arm. *darn*, a piece or patch.]

1. To mend, as a rent or hole, by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle, to sew together with yarn or thread.

2. A substitute for the profane word *damn*.

Dărn, *n.* A place mended by darning.

Dăr'nel, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *drank*, *drauck*, and W. *dreuq*.] (*Bot.*) A grass of the genus *Lolium*. The red darnel, or rye grass, is *L. perenne*; the bearded darnel is *L. temulentum*. *Loudon.*

Dărn'er, *n.* One who mends by darning.

Dăr'nex, } *n.* Same as DORNIC, q. v.
Dăr'nic, }

Da-rōō', *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree, the Egyptian sycamore. *Ficus sycamorus*.

Dăr'rāign, } *v. t.* [O. Fr. *derainer*, *deraisnier*, to
Dăr'rāin, } maintain in legal action by proofs and reasonings, Norm. Fr. *deraigner*, *deraigner*, L. Lat. *derationare*, *derationizare*, *derationicinare*, from Lat. *de* and L. Lat. *rationare*, to discourse, to contend in law, from *ratio*, reason, in L. Lat., legal cause or judgment. Cf. also Norm. Fr. *darrein*, proof, *derreiner*, to endeavor. Cf. DERAIGN and ARRAIGN.]

1. To prepare, or to order for. [*Obs.*]

Darrain your battle, for they are at hand. *Shak.*

2. To try, endeavor, or engage in. [*Obs.*]

Redoubted battle ready to *darrain*. *Spenser.*

3. (*Old Law.*) To prove, disprove, refute, or deny; to contest. [*Obs.*]

Dăr'rein, *a.* [O. Fr. *darrein*, *derrain*, Pr. *dereiran*, Lat. as if *deretranus*, from *de* and *retro*, back, backward. Cf. N. Fr. *dernier*, Lat. as if *deretra narius*, from *deretranus*.] (*Law.*) Last, as, *darrein* continuance, the last continuance. *Bouvier.*

Dăr'rĕs, *n.* [Gr. δέρειν, to flay.] (*Anat.*) The operation of removing the skin for the purpose of bringing to view the organs covered by it. *Dunglison.*

Dărt, *n.* [Fr. *dard*, Pr. *dart*, It., Sp., & Pg. *dardo*, L. Lat. *dardus*, *darda*, *dartus*, from A.S. *daroâh*, *darodh*, Icel. *darradhr*, O.H.Ger. *tart*, javelin, dart, Sw. *dart*, dagger, Icel. *dorr*, spear.] A pointed, missile weapon, intended to be thrown by the hand; a short lance; a javelin; hence, any missile weapon, any thing that pierces and wounds.

Till that his thoughts, with *darts*,
Were almost like a sharp-quilled porcupine. *Shak.*

Dărt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DARTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARTING.]

1. To throw with a sudden effort or thrust, as a dart or other missile weapon; to hurl or launch.

2. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send; to emit; to shoot; as, the sun *darts* his beams on the earth.

Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*

Dărt, *v. i.* 1. To be let fly or launched, as a dart.

2. To start and run with velocity; to shoot rapidly along; as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.

Dărt, *n.* A fish, the dace. See DACE.

Dăr'tars, *n.* [Fr. *dartre*, *dertre*, eruption, dandruff, tetter, Armor. *darvooden*, *derchouden*, W. *tarodon*. Cf. TETTER.] A kind of scab or ulceration under the skin of lambs.

Dărt'er, *n.* 1. One who darts or who throws a dart.

2. (*Ornith.*) The snake-bird, a bird of the pelican family, and genus *Plotus*, — so called from the manner in which it darts out its long, snake-like neck at its prey. *Baird.*

Dărt'ing-ly, *adv.* Like a dart, rapidly.

Dăr'tŏse (dăr'tŏs), *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) A disease affecting the skin, herpes, tetter. *Dunglison.*

Dăr'trous, *a.* [Fr. *dartreux*. See DARTARS.] Relating or subject to the disease called *dartre*, or tetter, herpetic.

Dăsh, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DASHED (dăsht), *p. pr. & vb. n.* DASHING.] [Dan. *daske*, Sw. & Icel. *daska*, to beat, strike, Dan. & Sw. *dask*, blow.]

1. To throw with violence or haste, to cause to strike violently or hastily.

If you *dash* a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, it makes a sound. *Bacon.*

2. To break, as by throwing or by collision; to shatter; to frustrate; to ruin; as, to *dash* schemes or hopes.

A brave vessel
Who had, no doubt, some noble creatures in her,
Dashed all to pieces. *Shak.*
To perplex and *dash*
Maturest counsels. *Milton.*

3. To put to shame, to confound, to abash, to depress.

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car. *Pope.*

4. To throw in or on in a rapid, careless manner, to mix, reduce, or adulterate, by throwing in something of an inferior quality; to overspread partially, to touch here and there; as, to *dash* wine with water, to *dash* paint upon a picture.

I take care to *dash* the character with such particular circumstances as may prevent ill-natured applications. *Addison.*
The very source and fount of day
Is *dashed* with wandering isles of night. *Tennyson.*

5. To form or sketch rapidly or carelessly, to execute rapidly, or with careless haste, — with *off*; as, to *dash* off a review or sermon.

6. To erase by a stroke; to strike out, to blot out or obliterate, — with *out*; as, to *dash* out a word in correcting a manuscript for the press.

Dăsh, *v. i.* To rush with violence, to strike violently, to come in collision.

Doeg *dashed* through thick and thin. *Dryden.*
On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade all *dashing* fall. *Thomson.*

Dăsh, *n.* 1. Violent striking of two bodies, collision, crash.

2. A sudden check, abashment, frustration, ruin, as, his hopes received a *dash*.

3. An admixture, infusion, or adulteration, a partial overspreading, as, wine with a *dash* of water, red with a *dash* of purple. "Innocence when it has in it a *dash* of folly." *Addison.*

4. A rapid movement, a quick stroke or blow, a sudden onset, as, a bold *dash* at the enemy, a *dash* of rain.

She takes upon her bravely at first *dash*. *Shak.*

5. Capacity or readiness for quick, bold movements against an enemy; as, an officer remarkable for *dash*.

6. A vain show or blustering parade, a flourish, as, to make or cut a great *dash*. [*Low.*]

7. (*Punctuation.*) A mark or line, thus [—], in writing or printing, denoting a sudden break, stop, or transition in a sentence, or an abrupt change in its construction, a long or significant pause, or an unexpected or epigrammatic turn of sentiment. Dashes are also sometimes used instead of marks of parenthesis. *Wilson.*

8. (*Mus.*) (*a*) A small mark [𝄽] denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed in a short, distinct manner. (*b*) The line drawn through a figure in the thorough-bass, as a direction to raise that figure half a tone higher. *Moore.*

Dăsh'-bōard, *n.* A board placed on the fore part of a carriage, sleigh, or other vehicle, to intercept water, mud, or snow thrown up by the heels of the horses; a dasher.

Dăsh'er, *n.* 1. That which dashes or agitates; as, the *dasher* of a churn, &c.

2. A dash-board

3 One who makes an ostentatious parade. [*Low*]

Dăsh'igm, *n.* The character or quality of making ostentatious or blustering parade or show. [*Rare.*]

He must fight a duel before his claims to . . *dashism* can be universally allowed. *Knox*

Dăsh'-pŏt, *n.* (*Mach.*) A cylinder partly filled with fluid, and having a loosely-fitting piston, to ease the blow of any falling weight. The stationary outer vessel is filled with water to *B*, and the plunger *D* rises and falls with the valve-stem *A*.

Dash-pot.

Dăs'tard, *n.* [From *dastriged*, p. p of A-S. *dastrigan*, to frighten] One who meanly shrinks from danger, an arrant coward; a poltroon See COWARD

You are all recreants and *dastards*, and delight to live in slavery to the nobility *Shak.*

Dăs'tard, *a.* Meanly shrinking from danger, cowardly.

Curse on their *dastard* souls *Addison*

Dăs'tard, *v t* To make meanly afraid of, to intimidate, to dispirit [*Rare*] *Dryden*

Dăs'tard ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DASTARDIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* DASTARDIZING.] To make a dastard of. *Howell*

Dăs'tard-li-ness, *n.* The quality of being dastardly, mean fear

Dăs'tard-ly, *a* Meanly timid, base, sneaking

Dăs'tard-ness, *n* Mean timorousness, cowardliness.

Dăs'tard-y, *n.* Base timidity, cowardliness.

Da sȳm'e-ter, *n* [Gr δασύς, dense, and μέτρον, measure] (*Physics*) An instrument for testing the density of gases, consisting of an extremely light and thin glass globe, which is weighed successively in different gases, or in gases and an atmosphere of known density *Nichol*

Dăs'y ūre, *n* [Fr. *dasyure*, N Lat *dasyurus*, from Gr δασύς, thick, shaggy, and οὐρά, tail] (*Zool*) A marsupial carnivorous quadruped, native to Australia, belonging to the genus *Dasyurus*, and having feet like those of the dog, and a hairy tail *Baird*

Dā'ta, *n pl* [Lat *data*, neut pl of *datus*, *-a*, *-um*, given, p p of *dare*, to give] See DATUM

Da tā'ri-ă, *n.* [L Lat *dataria*, It *dataria*, *datería*] (*Eccl*) The papal chancery at Rome, from which all bulls are issued, so called from the subscription, *Datum apud Sanctum Petrum*, i e, in the Vatican.

Dā'ta-ry, *n* [L Lat *datarius*, It *datario*]

1 (*Eccl*) A high officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes the *datum Roma* to the pope's bulls

2 The office or employment of a datary

Dāte, *n* [Fr *date*, f, Pr *data*, *dada*, Sp, Pg, & It *data*, L Lat *data*, *datum*, from Lat *datus*, *a*, *-um*, given, p p of *dare*, to give]

1 That addition to a writing, inscription, coin, &c, which specifies the time when it was given or executed, as, the *date* of a letter, of a will, of a deed, &c

2 The point of time in which a transaction or occurrence takes place, precise period, epoch, as, the *date* of a battle.

He at once,
Down the long series of eventful time,
So fixed the *date* of being so disposed
To every living soul of every kind
The field of motion, and the hour of rest *Akenside*

3. End, conclusion [*Rare*]

What time would spare, from steel receives its *date* *Pope*

4 Duration, continuance "Through his life's whole *date*" *Chapman*

Bearing date, having the date named on the face of it, — said of a writing.

Dāte, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* DATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DATING.] [Fr *dater*, Sp *datar* See *supra*]

1 To note the time of writing or executing, to express in an instrument the period of its execution, as, to *date* a letter, a bond, a deed, or a charter

2 To note or fix the time of, as of an event or transaction, as, to *date* the fulfillment of a prophecy

3 To refer to as a starting point or origin, as, to *date* a disease, or a calamity, from a certain cause.

Dāte, *v i* 1 To have beginning, — with *from*

The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms *I Everett*

2 To have a date, — with *at* or *on*

Dāte, *n* [Fr *datte*, It *dattero*, *dattilo*, Sp & Pr *datil*, Ger *dattel*, from Lat *dactylus*, Gr δάκτυλος, a finger, a date, from the fancied resemblance of this fruit to the finger] (*Bot*) The fruit of the date palm

☞ This fruit is somewhat in the shape of an acorn, containing a soft pulp, sweet, esculent, and wholesome, and inclosing a hard kernel

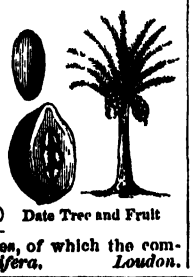

Date Tree and Fruit

Dāte'less, *a.* Without date, having no fixed term *Shak*

Dāte'-plŭm, *n.* (*Bot*) The fruit of the *Diospyros lotus*, a congener of the persimmon. *Loudon.*

Dā'ter, *n.* One who dates

Dā'tive, *n.* [Lat *dativus*, appropriate to giving, the dative, from *dare*, to give]

1. (*Gram.*) The case of a noun which expresses the remoter object, and is generally indicated in English by *to* or *for* with the objective

2. (*Law*) That which may be given or disposed of at pleasure.

Dā'tive, *a* 1 Pertaining to the dative

2 (*Law*) (*a*) In one's gift, capable of being disposed of at will and pleasure, as an office (*b*) Removable, as distinguished from perpetual, — said of an officer (*c*) Given by a magistrate, as distinguished from being cast upon a party by the law *Burrill Bouvier*

Dative executor, one appointed by the judge of probate, his office answering to that of an administrator

Dā'tum, *n*, *pl* DĀ'TA [Lat] Something given or admitted, a ground of inference or deduction, — used chiefly in the plural

Dā'tum-line, *n* (*Surv*) The horizontal or base line, from which the surface points are reckoned, or measured, in the plan of a railway, &c

Da tȳr'ĕ-Stra-mō'ni-us, *n* [Pers & Ar *tātūrah*, *tathūrah*, Turk *tātūla* See STRAMONIUM] (*Bot*) A well known species of the *Datura*, or thorn apple, a poisonous plant, having a rank, narcotic odor, a long, funnel-shaped flower, large, prickly fruit, and seeds possessing certain medicinal qualities *Loudon*

Datura Stramonium

Dăt'ū rĭ'nă, } *n* An alkaloid obtained
Da tū'rĭne, } from *Datura stramonium*

Daub, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DAUBED, *p pr* & *vb n* DAUBING] [W *dwbaw*, Ir *dob*, to plaster, to daub, W *dwb*, mortar, cement, Ir & O Gael *dob*, plaster, mire, gutter, Ir *doib*, plaster, daub Cf Fr *daube*, to strike, to beat]

1 To smear with soft, adhesive matter to plaster, to cover with mud, slime, or other soft substance

She took for him an ark of bulrushes and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch *Ex ii*

2 To paint in a coarse or unskillful manner

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colors the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece *Watts*

3 To cover with a specious or deceitful exterior, to disguise, to conceal

So smooth he *daubed* his vice with show of virtue *Shak*

4 To flatter excessively or grossly [*Rare*]

Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience, for it will not *daub* nor flatter *South*

I can safely say, however that, without any *daubing* at all, I am very sincerely your very affectionate, humble servant *Swift*

5 To lay or put on without taste to deck awkwardly or ostentatiously [*Obs*]

Let him be *daubed* with lace *Dryden*

Daub, *n* 1 The result of daubing a viscous, sticky application, a smear

2 (*Paint*) A picture coarsely executed

Did you take a look at the grand picture? 'Tis a melancholy *daub*, my lord *Sterne*

Daub'er, *n* One who daubs, a coarse painter, a low and gross flatterer

Daub'er-y, *n* A daubing any thing artful, imposition [Written also *daubry*]

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such *daubery* as this is *Shak*

Daub'ry, *n* See DAUBERY

Daub'y, *a* Viscous gluthious, adhesive "*Daubu* wax" *Dryden*

Daw'cus, *n* [Lat *daucus*, Gr δαῦκος, carrot] (*Bot*) A genus of umbelliferous plants, including the common carrot

Daugh'ter (daw'ter, 7), *n* [A S *dohtor*, *dohter*, O Sax *dohtar*, D *dogter*, *dochter*, Icel *dottir*, Sw *dotter*, Dan. *datter*, *datter* Goth *dauhtar*, O H Ger *tohtar*, N H Ger *tochter*, Gr θυγατηρ, Per *dŏkhtarah*, Skr *duhitri*, Lith *dukte*, Russ *dotshj*, Ir *deur*]

1 The female offspring of the human species, a female child of any age

The good queen —
For she is good — hath brought you forth a *daughter* *Shak*
My leisure serves me, pensive *daughter*, now *Shak*

2 A female descendant "A *daughter* of Abraham" *Luke* xiii 16

Dinah, the *daughter* of Leah, whom she bare unto Jacob, went out to see the *daughters* of the land *Gen* xxxiv 1

3 A son's wife, a daughter in law

And Naomi said, Turn again, my *daughters* *Ruth* i 11

Daugh'ter-in-law, *n* The wife of one's son

Daugh'ter-li ness (daw'ter lī nes), *n.*

1 The state of a daughter

2. The conduct becoming a daughter

Daugh'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a daughter, filial.

Dauk, *n.* & *v.* See DAWK.

Dāunt (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DAUNTED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* DAUNTING] [O Fr *danter*, now *dompter*, to tame, to subdue, from Lat *domitare*, v intens. of *domare*, to tame, Scot *daut*, *dauton*, to subdue, to intimidate.] To repress or subdue the courage of, to check by fear of danger, to intimidate "Some presences *daunt* and discourage us" *Glanville.*

Syn — To dismay, appall See DISMAY

Dāunt'er, *n* One who daunts

Dāunt'less, *a* Incapable of being daunted, bold, fearless, intrepid

Dauntless he rose, and to the fight returned *Dryden*

Dāunt'less ly, *adv.* In a dauntless manner

Dāunt'less ness, *n* Fearlessness, intrepidity

Dau'phin, *n* [Fr *dauphin*, Pr *dalfin*, properly, a *dolphin*, q v The name was given, for some reason unexplained, to Guigo, count of Vienne, in the twelfth century, and was borne by succeeding counts of Vienne In 1349, Dauphine was bequeathed to Philippe de Valois king of France, on condition that the heir of the crown should always hold the title of *Dauphin* de Viennois] The eldest son of the king of France, and heir of the crown since the revolution of 1830, the title has been discontinued

Dau'phĭne, } *n* The wife of the dauphin
Dau'phin ess, }

Dā'vid son ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral of a greenish-yellow color, consisting principally of the silicates of alumina and glucina, with sometimes a small quantity of iron a variety of beryl

Dāv'it, or **Dā'vit,** *n* [Fr *davier*, *davit*, perhaps from Lat *Davus*, a name given to Roman slaves] (*Naut*) (*a*) A spar used on board of ships, as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the top of the bow, without injuring the sides of the ship — called the *fish-davit* (*b*) (*pl*) Pieces of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by, — called also *boat-davits* *Totten*

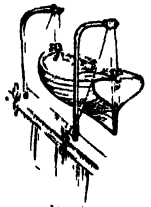

Davits

Dā'vit (49), *n* See DAVYT

Dā'vy Jōnes The devil — so called by sailors *Davy Jones's Locker*, the ocean *W Irving*

Dā'vy-lămp, *n* A lantern in which the light is inclosed within fine wire gauze for use in coal mines, where the gases are often explosive It was invented by Sir Humphry Davy *Nichol*

Dā'vȳne, *n* (*Min*) A mineral consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina, found at Mt Vesuvius a variety of nepheline, — so called in honor of Sir Humphry Davy

Dā'vyt, *n* (*Min*) A fibrous mineral consisting principally of the hydrous sulphate of alumina [Written also *davite*]

Daw *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of several species of the crow family a jackdaw

The loud *daw*, his throat displaying, draws
The whole assembly of his fellow *daws*. *Waller*

Daw

Daw, *v i* [O H Ger *dāhu*, *taha* M H Ger *talle* from a supposed O H Ger *tahala*, from *taha* N H Ger *dohle*, I Lat *tacula*, It *taccola*] To dawn [*Obs*] See DAWN *Drayton*

Daw'dle, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DAWDLED, *p pr* & *vb n* DAWDLING] [Allied to *daddle*, *dandle*, q v] To waste time in trifling employment, to trifle

Daw'dle, *v t* To waste by trifling, as, to *dawdle* away a whole morning

Daw'dle, *n* One who dawdles a dawdler

Daw'dler, *n* One who wastes time in trifling employments, an idler

Daw'ish, *adj* Like a daw *Bale*

Dawk, *n* [Hind *dak*] The mail post [*Hindostan*]

Dawk bungalow, a house for rest at the end of a stage for those who travel *dawk* — *To travel dak* to journey in palanquins carried by relays of men taken at fixed stations, or more recently by government post wagons

Dawk, *n* [See *infra*] A hollow, rupture, or incision in timber [*Cant*] *Moxon*

Dawk, *v t* [Prov Eng *dauk*, to cut or pierce with a pick, O Fug *dall*, a dimple Cf Ir *tolch*, *tol tachd*, *tollaidh*, a hole, crevice, *toll* to bore, pierce, W *tyllu*] To cut or mark with an incision, to gash

Dawm, *n* An East Indian copper coin, equal in value to one fortieth of a rupee

Dawn, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DAWNED, *p pr* & *vb n.* DAWNING] [A S *dagian*, to become day, to dawn, from *dæg*, day D *dagen*, Icel *dagar*, Dan *dages*, Sw *dagas*, Ger *tagen*]

1 To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light, as, the day *dawns*, the morning *dawns*

In the end of the Sabbath, as it began to *dawn* toward the first day of the week *Matt.* xxviii 1

2. To begin to give promise; to begin to expand,

to begin to appear; to begin feebly, with hope of farther progress. "*Dawning* youth." *Dryden.*

When life awakes and *dawns* in every line *Pope*

Dawn, *n.* **1.** The break of day, the first appearance of light in the morning

And oft at *dawn*, deep noon, or falling eve *Thomson*

2. First opening or expansion first appearance, beginning, rise "The *dawn* of time" *Thomson*

These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul *Pope*

Dāy (dā), *n* [A S *dæg*, O Sax, D, Dan, & Sw *dag*, Icel *dagr*, Goth *dags*, Ger *tag*, Ir *dia*, W *dydd*, *dyw*, Armor *deiz*, *dez*, Lat *dies*, Skr *dyu*, from *dyu*, *div*, to shine]

1. The interval between one night and the next, the period from sunrise to sunset, or from dawn to darkness, hence, the light, sunshine.

The fire
That severs *day* from night. *Shak.*

2. The period of the earth's revolution on its axis,—ordinarily divided into twenty four hours It is measured by the interval between two successive transits of a celestial body over the same meridian, and takes a specific name from that of the body. Thus, if this is the sun, the day is called a *solar day*, if it is a star, a *sidereal day*, if it is the moon, a *lunar day*

3 A specified time or period, time considered with reference to the existence or prominence of a person or thing "He was useful in his *day*" "The fashion has had its *day*"

In the *day* that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die *Gen* ii 17

If my debtors do not keep their *day*,
I must with patience all the terms attend *Dryden*

4 Day of battle, hence, successful combat or contest, victory

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day* *Roscommon*

Astronomical day the same as the true solar day beginning at the instant the sun's center is on the meridian of the place, its 24 hours being numbered from 1 to 24 also, the sidereal day, as that most used by astronomers — *But* or *only from day to day*, without certainty of continuance, temporarily *Bacon* —*Civil day*, the mean solar day, used in the ordinary reckoning of time, and among most modern nations beginning at mean midnight Its 24 hours are numbered in two series, each from 1 to 12 The Babylonians and Hindoos began the day at sun-rise, the Jews at sun-setting, the ancient Egyptians at midnight —*Day by day*, daily, every day, continually, without intermission of a day "*Day by day* we magnify thee" *Common Prayer* —*Days in bank* (*Eng Law*), certain stated days for the return of writs and the appearance of parties,—so called because originally peculiar to the Court of Common Bench, or Bench (*bank*) as it was formerly termed *Bar till* —*Day in court*, a day for the appearance of parties in a suit —*Days of grace* (*a*) (*O Eng Law*) Three days beyond the return day in the writ for the party summoned to make his appearance, days granted by the court for delay (*b*) (*Mercantile Law*) Days allowed by law or custom, usually three, for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after the specified day of payment, a note or bill due on the seventh of the month thus being payable on the tenth *Kent Story* —*Day's work* (*Naut*), the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon —*Mean solar day* (*Astron*), the mean or average of all the apparent solar days of the year —*One day*, or *one of these days*, at a particular time, usually of the future, rarely of the past, sooner or later "Well meet, I hope *one day* to see you fitted with a husband *Shak* —*To-day*, on the present day, this day, or at the present time

Dāy'-bĕd, *n.* A couch or sofa. *Shak.*

Dāy'-book, *n* A journal of accounts a book in which are recorded the debts and credits, or accounts of the day, in their order

Dāy'-brēăk, *n* The time of the first appearance of light in the morning

Dāy'-cŏăl, *n* (*Mining*) The upper stratum of coal, as nearest the light or surface

Dāy'-drēăm, *n* A vain fancy or speculation, a reverie, a castle in the air, unfounded hope.

Dāy'-flow'er, *n.* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, the *Commelyna*

Dāy'-fly, *n* (*Entom*) A neuropterous insect of the genus *Ephemera*, which lives but a few hours or a day

Dāy'-lā'bor, *n.* Labor hired or performed by the day.

Dāy'-lā'bor er, *n* One who works by the day

Dāy'light (-līt), *n* The light of day, the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon, or artificial light

To burn day-light, to keep a light burning during the day, hence, to perform a superfluous or unnecessary action "Come, we *burn day-light*, ho" *Shak*

Dāy'-lĭl'y, *n* (*Bot*) A lily which blooms during the day, or for a day only, a plant of the genera *Hemerocallis* and *Funkia*

Dāy'-māid, *n* [See DAIRY] A dairy-maid

Dāy'-mārе, *n* (*Med*) A kind of incubus which occurs during wakefulness, attended by the peculiar pressure on the chest which characterizes nightmare *Dunglison.*

Dāy'-nĕt, *n* A net for catching larks, &c.

Dāy'-peep, *n* Early morning, the dawn. *Milton.*

Dāy'-ryle, *n* (*Eng Law*) An order of court (now abolished) allowing a prisoner, under certain circumstances, to go beyond the prison limits for a single day

Dāy'sight, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease (*Hemeralopia*) in which the eyes can see clearly by daylight, but are incapable of vision in artificial light *Dunglison.*

Dāy'sman, *n.* [Properly, he who fixes the *day*, who is present or sits as a judge or umpire on the *day* appointed] An umpire or arbiter, a mediator

Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us *Job* ix 33.

Dāy'spring, *n* The beginning of the day, or first appearance of light, the dawn

Whereby the *dayspring* from on high hath visited us *Luke* i 78

Dāy'-stăr, *n.* **1** The morning star, the star which ushers in the day

Till the day dawn, and the *day-star* arise in your heart *2 Peter* i 19

2. The sun, as the orb of day

So sinks the *day-star* in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head *Milton*

Dāy'-strēăm, *n* A stream that flows during the day

Dāy'-time, *n* The time between sunrise and sunsetting, continuance of the day,—opposed to *night*

Dāy'-wĕa'ried (dā'wē'rid), *a* Wearied with the labor of the day *Shak*

Dāy'-wŏm'an, *n* [See DAIRY] A dairy maid

Dāy'-work (-wŭrk), *n* Work by the day, day labor

Dāze, *v t* [Scot *daze*, *daus*, to stupefy, O D *dasen*, to be foolish, insane, *daes*, *dwaes*, now *dwaas*, foolish, insane, A-S *dwæs*, *dwæsig*, *dysig*, stupid, foolish, Fries *dês*, O H Ger *tôrs*] To overpower with light, to dim or blind by too strong a light, to dazzle, also, to confuse, to bewilder.

While flashing beams do *daze* his feeble eyen *Spenser*

He comes out of the room in a *dazed* state, that is an old though a sufficient substitute for interest *Dickens*

Dāze, *n* (*Mining*) A glittering stone

Dăz'zle, *n* A light of dazzling brilliancy, bright ness splendor

Dăz'zle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DAZZLED, *p pr* & *vb n* DAZZLING] [Diminutive of *daze*, q v, O D *day sen*, to be dizzy, to be amazed]

1 To overpower with light to deprive of the power of seeing, or of seeing distinctly, by a brilliant light

Those heavenly shapes
Will *dazzle* now the earthly, with their blaze
Insufferably bright *Milton*

2 To strike or surprise with brilliancy, to excite to admiration or surprise by display of any kind, to confound, to strike with terror "*Dazzled* and drove back his enemies" *Shak.*

Dăz'zle, *v i* **1** To be overpoweringly or intensely bright, to excite admiration by brilliancy

Ah, friend! to *dazzle*, let the vain design *Pope*

2 To be overpowered by light, to be rendered blind or dim, and uncertain of vision, by excess of brightness

I dare not trust those eyes
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise *Dryden*

Dăz'zle-ment, *n* The act or power of dazzling [*Obs*] *Donne*

Dăz'zling ly, *adv* In a dazzling manner

De A Latin prefix denoting a moving from, separation, as in *deburl*, *decline*, *decease*, *deduct*, *decamp* Hence, it often expresses a negative, as in *derange* Sometimes it augments the sense, as in *deprave*, *despoil* It coincides nearly in sense with the French *dés* and Latin *dis*

Dēa'con (dē'kn), *n* [Lat *diaconus*, from Gr. *διάκονος*, a servant or minister, a minister of the church, probably from an old *διάκω*, *διήκειν*, to run, hasten, whence *διώκειν*, to pursue, It, Sp, & Pr *diacono* Fr & Pr *diacre*, Pr also *daugue*, D *diaken*]

1 (*Eccl*) An officer in Christian churches appointed to perform certain subordinate duties varying in different communions In the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, a person admitted to the lowest order in the ministry, subordinate to the bishops and priests In Presbyterian churches, he is subordinate to the minister and elders, and has charge of certain duties connected with the communion service and the care of the poor In Congregational churches, he is subordinate to the pastor, and has duties as in the Presbyterian church

2 An overseer of the poor, or the master of an incorporated company [*Scot*]

Dēa'con ess (dē'kn es), *n* A female deacon in the primitive church

Dēa'con hood, *n* The state of being a deacon, office of a deacon, deaconry

Dēa'con-ry, } *n* The office or ministry of a dea
Dēa'con ship, } con or deaconess

Dĕad (dĕd), *a* [A-S *dead*, Goth *dauths*, Icel *daudhr*, Sw & Dan *död*, O Sax *dod*, D *dood*, O H Ger *tôt*, N H Ger *todt* See DIE]

1 Deprived of life, put to death, reduced to that state of a being in which the organs of motion and life have irrevocably ceased to perform their functions, as, a *dead* tree, a *dead* man. "The queen, my lord, is *dead*" *Shak.*

Seek him with candle, bring him *dead* or living *Shak*

2 Destitute of life, inanimate; lifeless, as, *dead* matter

3 Resembling death in appearance or quality, without show of life, as, a *dead* winter; or *dead* night, *dead* darkness; *dead* sleep.

4 Without motion; inactive; as, a *dead* calm; *dead* weight.

5. Unproductive, bringing no gain; unprofitable; as, *dead* capital, *dead* stock in trade.

6 Lacking spirit, dull, as, *dead* coloring, a *dead* eye, *dead* fire, &c.

7 Monotonous or unvaried; as, a *dead* level or plain, a *dead* wall.

8 Producing death, sure as death, fixed; as, a *dead* shot, a *dead* certainty.

9 Wanting in religious spirit and vitality, as, *dead* faith, *dead* works, *dead* in sin

10. (*Law*) Cut off from the rights of a citizen, deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property, as, one banished or becoming a monk is civilly *dead*

11 (*Engin*) Not imparting motion or power; as, waste steam, which is said to be *dead* steam, or as the *dead* spindle of a lathe See LINE and SPINDLE.

Dead ahead (*Naut*), directly ahead,—said of the wind when blowing from that point toward which a vessel would go —*Dead drunk*, so drunk as to be completely helpless —*Dead language*, a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and known only in writings, as the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin —*Dead letter* (*a*) A letter which, after lying for a certain fixed time uncalled for at a post-office, is then sent to the general post-office to be opened (*b*) That which has lost its force or authority by lapse of time, or by custom, that which has fallen into disuse or become obsolete, as, the law has become a *dead letter* —*Dead letter office*, a department of the general post-office where dead letters are examined and disposed of —*Dead lock*, an interlocking or counteraction of things, which produces an entire stoppage

Syn.—Lifeless, inanimate, dull, gloomy, deceased, extinct See LIFELESS

Dĕad, *adv* To a degree resembling death, to the last degree, completely, wholly, exactly. [*Colloq*]

I was tired of reading, and *dead* sleepy *Dickens*

Dĕad (dĕd), *n* **1.** The most quiet or death-like time, the period of profoundest repose, inertness, or gloom, as, the *dead* of night, the *dead* of winter.

2 (*pl*) Those who are dead, the deceased, the departed

This is John the Baptist; he is risen from the *dead*. *Matt* xiv 2

Dĕad, *v i* To lose life or force [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Dĕad, *v t* To make dead, to deprive of life, force, or vigor. [*Obs*]

Heaven's stern decree,
With many an ill, hath numbed and *deaded* me *Chapman*

Dĕad'-ăy'gle, *n* (*Mil*) The space in front of a parapet which soldiers within it can not see and can not fire upon

Dĕad'-çĕn'ter, }
Dĕad'-point, } *n* (*Mach*) Either of the two opposite points in the orbit of a crank, at which the crank and the connecting-rod lie in the same straight line, as *l* and *B*, the corresponding positions of the cross-head being *A'* and *B'*.

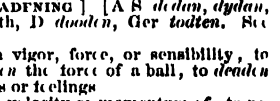

Dead-center

Dĕad'-cŏl'or ing (-kŭl'ur), *n* (*Paint.*) The first layer of colors, usually some shade of gray, on which are laid the finishing colors which give life and beauty to the picture

Dĕad'-dq'ing, *a* Putting to death, destructive, killing [*Obs*] *Hudibras.*

Dĕad'-dōor, *n* (*Ship building*) A door fitted to the outside of the quarter gallery door, to be used in case the latter should be carried away

Dĕad'en (dĕd'n), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEADENED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEADENING] [A S *dedan*, *dydan*, to kill, put to death, D *dooden*, Ger *todten*. See DEAD, *a*]

1 To impair in vigor, force, or sensibility, to blunt, as, to *deaden* the force of a ball, to *deaden* the natural powers or feelings

2 To lessen the velocity or momentum of, to retard, as, to *deaden* the motion of a ship, or of the wind

3 To make vapid or spiritless, as, to *deaden* wine or beer

4 To deprive of gloss or brilliancy, as, to *deaden* gilding by a coat of size

Dĕad'-eye (dĕd'I), *n* [*dead-man's eye*] (*Naut*) A round, flattish, wooden block, encircled by a rope, or an iron band, and pierced with three holes, to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes *Totten*

Dĕad'-frĕight (-frāt), *n* (*Mar Law*) A sum of money paid by a person who engages to freight a whole vessel, but fails to make out a full cargo, for the space left unoccupied, or the deficiency of the cargo

Dĕad'-ground, *n* (*Mining*) The portion of a vein in which there is no ore

Dĕad'-hĕad, *n* One who obtains something of commercial value without special payment or charge; especially, one who receives free tickets for theaters, public conveyances, &c. [*U S.*] *N. Am. Cyc*

Dĕad'-heărt'ed, *a* Having a dull, faint heart

Dĕad'-heărt'ed ness, *n.* Want of courage; pusillanimity. *Bp. Hall.*

Dĕad'-hĕat, *n.* A heat or course between two or more race-horses, in which all come out exactly equal, so that no one beats.

Dĕad'ish, *a.* Somewhat dead or dull; wanting in liveliness *Stafford.*

Dĕad'-lift, *n.* The lifting of a thing at the utmost disadvantage, as of a dead body; hence, an extreme exigency.

Dĕad'-light (dĕd'lit), *n.* (*Naut.*) A strong shutter, made to fit a cabin window, to prevent the water from entering in a storm

Dĕad'li hed, *n* The state of the dead

Dĕad'li-ness (dĕd'li nes), *n.* The quality of being deadly.

Dĕad'-lŏck, *n* A lock without a spring or latch

Dĕad'ly (dĕd'lỹ), *a* 1 Capable of causing death, mortal; fatal, destructive, certain or likely to cause death, as, a *deadly* blow or wound

2 Aiming or willing to destroy, implacable, desperately hostile

Thy assailant is quick, skilful, and *deadly* *Shak*

3 Exposed to death, mortal [*Obs*] "The image of a *deadly* man" *Wyclitte, Rom* i 23

Dĕad'ly (dĕd'lỹ), *adv* 1 In a manner resembling, or as if produced by, death "*Deadly* pale" *Shak*

2 In a manner to occasion death, mortally "The groanings of a *deadly* wounded man" *Ezek* xxx 24

3 In an implacable manner, destructively

4 In an extreme manner, very, outrageously [*Low*] "*Deadly* weary" *Otway* "So *deadly* cunning a man" *Arbuthnot*

Dĕad'ly-ea'rot, *n* (*Bot*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Thapsia* *London*

Dĕad'ly-night'shade (-nit'-), *n* (*Bot*) A poisonous plant of the genus *Atropa, A belladonna* *London*

Dĕad'-march, *n.* A piece of solemn music intended to be played as an accompaniment to a funeral procession

Dĕad'ness, *n* The state of being deprived or destitute of life, animation, vigor, spirit, activity, &c, dullness, inertness, languor, coldness, vapidness, indifference, as, the *deadness* of a limb, a body, or a tree, the *deadness* of an eye, *deadness* of the affections, the *deadness* of liquors, *deadness* to the world, and the like

Dĕad'-nĕt'tle, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Lamium*, and another of the genus *Galeopsis*

Dĕad'-pāy, *n* (*Mil*) The pay drawn for soldiers really dead, whose names are kept on the rolls, and whose pay is appropriated by dishonest officers.

O you commanders,
That, like me, have no *dead-pays* *Massinger*

Dĕad'-plāte, *n* (*Mach*) A solid covering over a part of a fire grate, to prevent the entrance of air through that part

Dĕad'-plĕdge, *n* A mortgage See MORTGAGE.

Dĕad'-rĕck'on-ing (dĕd'rĕk'n ing), *n* (*Naut*) The method of determining the place of a ship from a record kept of the courses sailed as given by compass, and the distance made on each course as found by log, with allowance for lee-way, &c, without the aid of celestial observations

Dĕad'-rĭs'ing, *n* (*Naut*) The parts of a ship's floor or bottom throughout her length, where the floor timber terminates on the lower futtock *Totten*

Dĕad'-rōpe, *n* (*Naut*) A rope which does not run through any block

Dĕads, *n pl* (*Mining*) The substances which inclose the ore on every side

Dĕad'-sĕt, *n* 1 A preconcerted scheme to defraud a person in gaming

2. The fixed position of a pointer dog in indicating game

3 A determined and prolonged attempt

Dĕad'-shŏt, *n* An unerring marksman

Dĕad'-strŭck, *a* Confounded, struck with horror "*Dead struck* audience" *Bp Hall*

Dĕad'-wall, *n* A blank wall unbroken by windows or other openings

Dĕad'-wa'ter, *n* (*Naut*) The eddy water closing in with a ship's stern, as she passes through the water

Dĕad'-weight (dĕd'wāt), *n* A heavy or oppressive burden

Dĕad'-wind, *n* (*Naut*) A wind directly ahead, or opposed to the ship's course

Dĕad'-wood, *n* (*Naut*) Blocks of timber laid on the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities

Dĕad'-works (-wûrks), *n pl* (*Naut*) The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is laden

Deaf (dĕf, *or* dēf), *a* [A S *deaf*, O Sax *dof*, D *doof*, Dan *dor*, Sw *dof*, O Fris *daf*, Icel *daufr*, Goth *daubs*, Ger *taub*]

1 Wanting the sense of hearing either wholly or in part, unable to perceive sounds

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf* *Shak*

2 Unwilling to hear or listen, determinedly inattentive, regardless, inaccessible, not to be persuaded as to facts, argument, or exhortation, — followed by *to*, as, *deaf* to reason, &c

Deaf to the rumor of fallacious fame *Pope*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing, deafened

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight *Dryden*

4. Obscurely heard, stifled, deadened. [*Rare*]

A *deaf* murmur through the squadron went *Dryden*

5. Decayed; tasteless; dead; as, a *deaf* nut; *deaf* corn. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

If the season be unkindly and intemperate, they [peppers] will catch a blast; and then the seeds will be *deaf*, void, light, and naught *Holland*

Deaf and dumb See DEAF-MUTE

Deaf, *v t.* To render deaf, to deafen. [*Obs and rare*] "*Deafs* his ears" *Dryden*

Deaf'en (dĕf'n, *or* dē'fn), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEAFENED *p pr* & *vb n* DEAFENING.]

1 To make deaf, to deprive of the power of hearing, to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly

Deafened and stunned with their promiscuous cries *Addison.*

2 (*Arch*) To render impervious to sound, as a floor, by filling the space beneath it with mortar and other substances *Gwilt*

Deaf'ly (dĕf'lỹ, *or* dē'fly), *adv* Without sense of sounds, obscurely heard

Deaf'ly (dĕf'ly, *or* dē'fly), *a* Lonely, solitary [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Deaf'-mute (dĕf', *or* dē'f'), *n* A person who is deaf and dumb, one who, through deprivation or defect of hearing, has either failed to acquire the power of speech, or has lost it after having acquired it [See *Illust of Dactylology*]

☞ *Deaf-mutes* are still so called, even when, by artificial methods, they have been taught to speak imperfectly

Deaf'ness (dĕf'nes, *or* dēf'nes), *n*

1 Incapacity of perceiving sounds, the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing, want of the sense of hearing

2 Unwillingness to hear, voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the understanding

Deal, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEALT (dĕlt), *p pr* & *vb n* DEALING.] [A S *dælan*, O Sax *delan*, D *deelen*, Icel *deila*, Sw *dela*, Dan *dele*, Goth *dailjan*, O H Ger *teilan*, N H Ger *theilen* See DEAL, *n*]

1 To divide, to separate in portions, hence, to give in portions, to distribute

Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry? *Isa* lviii 7
And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold *Tickell*

2 To share out to throw out or bestow successively or indiscriminately, as, to *deal* cards

The mighty mallet *deals* resounding blows *Gay*
Hissing through the skies, the feathery deaths were *dealt* *Dryden*

Deal, *v i* 1 To make distribution, to share out in portions, as cards

2 To do a distributing or retailing business, as distinguished from that of a manufacturer or producer, to traffic, to trade, to carry on business

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic *South*

3 To act, as between man and man, to have transactions of any kind with, to manage, to intervene or mediate

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either *Bacon*

4 To conduct one's self, to behave well or ill, to act

If he will *deal* clearly and impartially, he will acknowledge all this to be true *Tillotson*

5 To contend, to treat, by way of opposition, check, or correction, as, he has turbulent passions to *deal* with

To deal by, to treat, either well or ill, as to *deal* well *by* domestics "Such one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind *Locke* — *To deal in*, to have to do with, to be engaged in to practice, as, they *deal in* political matters they *deal in* low humor — *To deal with*, to treat in any manner, to use, whether well or ill

Return, and I will *deal* well *with* thee *Gen* xxxii 9

Deal, *n* [A S *dæl*, O Sax *del*, D & Dan *deel*, Sw *del*, Goth *dails*, O H Ger *tail*, *teil*, N H Ger *theil* See the verb]

1 A part or portion, hence an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent, as, a *deal* of time and trouble, a *deal* of cold, a *deal* of space

☞ It was formerly limited by *some*, as, *some deal* but this is now obsolete or vulgar In general, we now qualify the word with *great*, and often use it adverbially *by* being understood, as, a *great deal* of labor, a *great deal* of time and pains, a *great deal* of land, a *great deal* better or worse that is, better *by* a great deal, or by a great part or difference

2 The division or distribution of cards, the art or practice of dealing cards, also, the portion distributed

The *deal* the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift*

3 The division of a piece of timber made by sawing, a pine board or plank, particularly, a board or plank of fir or pine above seven inches in width, and exceeding six feet in length If narrower than this, it is called a *batten*, if shorter, a *deal end*

4 Wood of the pine or fir, deal wood, as, a floor of *deal*

De ăl'bāte, *v t* [Lat *dealbare, dealbatum*, from *de* and *albus*, white] To whiten [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

De'al bā'tion, *n* [Fr. *dealbation*] The act of bleaching, a whitening [*Obs*] *Howell*

Dēal'er, *n* 1 One who deals, one who has to do, or has concern, with others, especially, a trader, a trafficker, a shopkeeper, a broker, or a merchant, as, a *dealer* in dry goods, a *dealer* in hardware, a *dealer* in stocks

2. One who distributes cards to the players

De-ăm'bu-lāte, *v. i.* [Lat *deambulare, deambulatum*, from *de* and *ambulare*, to walk.] To walk abroad [*Obs*] *Cockeram.*

De-ăm'bu-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat *deambulatio*] The act of walking abroad, strolling. [*Obs*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

De-ăm'bu-la-to-ry, *a* Going about from place to place, wandering. [*Obs*] "*Deambulatory* actions" *Bp Morton.*

De ăm'bu la to ry, *n* [Lat *deambulatorium*] A covered place in which to walk [*Obs*] *Warton.*

Dēan, *n* [O Fr *dean, deen, deu*, now *doyen*, the eldest of a corporation, a dean, Pr *dega, degua*, Sp & It *decano*, O Sp *dean*, Pg *deão*, from Lat *decanus*, the chief of ten, one set over ten persons, e g, over soldiers and over monks, from *decem*, ten, Gr δέκα "Let none challenge the words of impropriety, seeing a *dean*, in Latin *decanus*, hath his name from δέκα, ten, over which number he is properly to be preposed For nothing more common than to wean words from their infant and original sense, and by custom to extend them to a larger signification, as *dean* afterward [mainly denoted a superior over others, whether fewer than ten or more" *Fuller*]

1 An ecclesiastical dignitary, subordinate to a bishop, and of the three following classes (*a.*) The *rural dean*, whose office was of ancient date in the church his duties were to exercise a superintendency over a certain number of the parishes in a diocese, to preside at the assemblies of their clergy, and to be the medium of communication between them and their spiritual superior The office of rural dean has fallen into disuse, though attempts have been made to revive it (*b*) The *dean of a cathedral church*, or the chief officer of a chapter he is an ecclesiastical magistrate next in degree to the bishop (*c*) *Dean in peculiars*, a dean holding a preferment which has some peculiarity relative to spiritual superiors and the jurisdiction exercised in it [*Eng*]

2 An officer in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, appointed to superintend the religious service in the college chapels, and to enforce the attendance of the students upon it

3 The chief or head of the faculty in some English universities, as that of London

4 A registrar or secretary of the faculty in a department of a college, as in a medical, or theological, or scientific department [*U S*]

Dean and chapter the bishop's council, to aid him with their advice in affairs of religion and in the temporal concerns of his see — *Dean of a guild* its presiding officer — *Dean of a monastery* a superior established under the abbot, to case him in taking care of ten monks

Dēan'er y, *n* 1. The office or the revenue of a dean

2 The house of a dean

3 The jurisdiction of a dean.

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural *deaneries*, and each *deanery* is divided into parishes *Blackstone*

Dēan'ship, *n* The office of a dean

Dēar, *a* [*compar* DEARER *superl* DEAREST] [A S *deore, dior, dyre*, O Sax *diuri*, L Ger *dur*, D *duur*, Icel, Dan, & Sw *dyr*, O H Ger *tiur, tiuri, tiuri, duri*, N H Ger *theuer*]

1 Bearing a high price, calling for a large outlay, costly, expensive

The cheapest of us is ten groats too *dear* *Shak*

2 Marked by scarcity or dearth, and exorbitance of price as, a *dear* year

3 Highly valued, much esteemed, greatly beloved, precious "He or me, *dear* lady" *Shak*

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest *Pope*

4 Coming near, or closely touching, the heart, in a bad sense, oppressive, grievous, hostile [*Obs*] "Our *dear* peril" *Shak* "My *dearest* foe" *Shak*

Dēar *adv* Dearly at a high rate. "So *dear* I love the man" *Shak*

If thou attempt it, it will cost thee *dear* *Shak*

Dēar, *v t* To make dear to endear [*Obs*] *Shelton*

Dēar, *n* A dear one, one dearly beloved

That kiss I carried from thee *dear* *Shak*

Dēar'hôrn *n* A light four wheeled carriage

Dēar'-bought (-bawt) *a* [See BOUGHT] Purchased at a high price as, *dear bought* experience, *dear bought* blessings

Dēar'ling, *n* Same as DARLING [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Dēar'-lōved (-lŭvd), *a* Greatly beloved *Shak*

Dēar'ly, *adv* 1 In a dear manner with dearness, with affection earnestly as to love one *dearly.*

2 At a high rate grievously

He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne *Dryden*

Dēarn, *a* [Also *dern* A S *dearne, derne, dyrne*, Scot *darn, dearn*, hidden secret Cf DARN, *v t*] Lonely, solitary, melancholy [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Dēarn, *v t* Same as DARN [*Obs*] See DARN.

Dēar'ness, *n* 1 The state or condition of being dear scarcity, costliness, excess of price. "The *dearness* of corn" *Swift*

2 The state or condition of being dear, in the sense of fondness, preciousness, tenderness "The *dearness* of friendship" *Bacon*

Dēarn'ly, *adv* Secretly, privately; mournfully. [*Obs*] See DERNLY. *Spenser.*

Dēarth (dērth, 14), *n.* [See DEAR]

1. Scarcity which renders dear, as, *dearth* of corn.
2. Want, famine "The *dearth* is great." *Shak.*
3. Barrenness, sterility "*Dearth* of plot, and narrowness of imagination." *Dryden.*

Dē/ar-tic'u-lāte, *v t* [Lat *de* and *articulare*, to furnish with joints, from *articulus*, a joint, dim of *artus*, a joint or limb] To disjoint [*Obs*]

Dēar'y, *n* A dear, darling, —used as a word of endearment

Dē'as, *n* See DAIS

Death (dĕth), *n* [AS *death*, L Ger & D *dood*, Sw & Dan *död*, Icel *dauthi*, Goth *dauthus*, Ger *tod*. See DEAD and DIE]

1 That state of a being, animal or vegetable, but more particularly of an animal, in which there is total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, when the organs have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility of renewed action, cessation of life, extinction of bodily life, decease, demise, departure, dissolution, exit.

Seeing that *death*, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come *Shak.*

2 Total privation or loss, extinction, as, the *death* of memory

3 Mode or manner of dying "A *death* which I abhor" *Shak.*

4. Cause, agent, or instrument of loss of life "Swiftly flies the feathered *death*" *Dryden.*

5. A skeleton, as the symbol of death, loss of life personified, as, *Death*, the king of terrors.

Death! great proprietor of all *Young*

6. Danger of death "In *deaths* oft" 2 *Cor* xi 23.

7. The act of unlawfully taking life, murder

Not to suffer a man of *death* to live *Bacon*

Civil death, the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights, as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, &c *Blackstone* — *Death's door* a near approach to death, the gates of death — *Spiritual death* (*Scripture*), the corruption and perversion of the soul by sin, with the loss of the favor of God — *To be the death of*, to be the cause of death to, to make die "It was one who should *be the death of* both his parents" *Milton*

Syn.—DEATH, DECEASE, DEMISE, DEPARTURE, RELEASE *Death* applies to the termination of every form of existence, both animal and vegetable, the other words only to the human race *Decease* is the term used in law for the removal of a human being out of life in the ordinary course of nature *Demise* was formerly confined to the decease of princes, but is now sometimes used of distinguished men in general, as, the *demise* of Mr Pitt *Departure* and *release* are peculiarly terms of Christian affection and hope A violent *death* is not usually called a *decease* *Departure* implies a friendly taking leave of life *Release* implies a deliverance from a life of suffering or sorrow

Death'-bĕd (dĕth'bĕd), *n* The bed on which a person dies, or is confined in his last sickness, hence, the closing hours of life of one who dies by sickness.

By many a *death-bed* have I been,
And many a sinner's parting seen *W Scott*

Death'-bĕll, *n* A bell that announces death

Death'-dămp, *n* A cold sweat at the coming on of death

Death'-dō'ing, *a* Inflicting death

Death'fŭl, *a* 1 Full of death, murderous, destructive

Thus eyes behold
The *deathful* scene *Pope*

2. Liable to undergo death, mortal

The deathless gods and *deathful* earth *Chapman*

Death'fŭl ness, *n* Appearance of death *Taylor*

Death'less, *a.* Not subject to death, destruction, or extinction, as, *deathless* beings, *deathless* fame

Death'li-ness, *n* The quality of being deathly, deadliness *Southey*

Death'ly, *a* Deadly, fatal destructive

Death'-rāt'tle (dĕth'răt'tl), *n* A rattling in the throat of a dying person

Death's'-hĕad, *n* An image or figure representing the head of a human skeleton

I'd rather be married to a *death's-head* with a bone in his mouth *Shak*

Death's-head moth (*Fabricius*), a large and beautiful moth, of the genus *Acherontia*, so called from the representation of a human skull or *death's-head* on the back of the thorax *Baird*

Death's'-măn, *n* An executioner, a hangman.

Death'-strōke, *n.* The stroke of death

Death'-tō'kĕn (dĕth'tō'kn), *n* That which indicates approaching death *Shak.*

Death'ward, *adv.* Toward death.

Death'-wăr'rant, *n* 1 (*Law*) An order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal

2 That which puts an end to expectation, hope, or joy

Death'-watch, *n* (*Entom.*) A small kind of beetle (*Anobium tessellatum*), whose ticking, which is really the call of the male for its mate, has been supposed, by superstitious and ignorant people, to prognosticate death

Death-watch *Bullokar.*

De-gu'rāte, *v t* [Lat *deaurare*, *deauratum*, from *de* and *aurare*, to gild, from *aurum*, gold] To gild. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De-gu'rate, *a* [Lat. *deauratus.*] Gilded. [*Obs*] *Bullokar.*

Dē'gu-rā'tion, *n.* Act of gilding. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Dēave, *v. t.* [*Scot.*] To stun or stupefy with noise, to deafen [Written also *deve.*]

De-bāc'chāte, *v t* [Lat *debacchatus*, p p. of *debacchari*, from *de* and *bacchari*, to celebrate the festival of Bacchus, to, rage like a Bacchant, q. v.] To rave and bluster, as a bacchanal [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Dē'bac-chā'tion, *n* [Lat *debacchatio*] A raving [*Obs*] *Prynne*

De-bā'cle (de-bā'kl), *n* [Fr., from *bacler*, Pr *baclar*, to bar up, to shut with a wooden bolt, from Lat *baculum*, *baculus*, a stick]

1. A breaking or bursting forth, a violent rush of waters, having great transporting power

2 A confused rout, overthrow, breaking up

De-bär', *v t* [*imp.* & *p p.* DEBARRED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DEBARRING] [From *de* and *bar*, q v., Fr *debarrer*] To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar or barrier, to preclude, to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment, to shut out or exclude, to deny or refuse.

Not so strictly hath our Lord imposed
Labor, as to *debar* us when we need
Refreshment *Milton*

De-bärb', *v t* [Lat *de* and *barba*, beard] To deprive of the beard [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

De-bärk', *v. t* [Fr *débarquer*, It *disbarcare*, *sbarcare*, from *barque*, *barca* See BARK.] To land from a ship or boat, to disembark, as, to *debark* artillery

De-bärk', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEBARKED (de bärkt'), *p pr* & *vb n* DEBARKING] To leave a ship or boat and pass to the land, to go on shore, as, the troops *debarked* at four o'clock

Dē'bar-kā'tion, *n* The act of disembarking

De bär'ment, *n.* Hinderance from approach, exclusion.

De băr'rass, *v t* To free from embarrassment, to disembarrass, to disengage [*Rare*]

De-bāse', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* DEBASED (de-bāst'), *p pr* & *vb n* DEBASING] [From *de* and *base*, q v., It *dibasare* Cf ABASE] To reduce from a higher to a lower state or grade of worth, dignity, purity, station, and the like, to degrade, to lower, to abase, as, to *debase* gold or silver by alloy to *debase* the character by crime, to *debase* the mind by frivolity, to *debase* style by vulgar words.

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes *Hooker*

God sent her to *debase* me *Milton*

The coin which was adulterated and *debased* in the times and troubles of king Stephen *Hale*

Syn —To abase, degrade See ABASE

De băsed' (-bāst'), *p a* (*Her*) Turned upside down from its proper position, reversed

De bāse'ment, *n* 1 The act of debasing, degrading or reducing in purity, fineness, quality, or value, adulteration

2 The state of being debased, degradation

De bās'er, *n* One who debases, degrades, or renders mean, that which debases

De bās'ing-ly, *adv* In a manner to debase

De bā'a ble, *a* [O Fr *debatable* See *infra*] Liable to be debated, disputable, subject to controversy or contention, as, a *debatable* question.

De bāte', *n* [Fr *debat*, Pr *debat*, Sp & Pg *debate*, It *dibattito* See *infra*]

1 A fight, contention, or strife [*Rare.*]

In the day of Trinity next ensuing was a great *debate*, and in that murder there were slain fourscore *R of Gl*

But question fierce and proud reply
Gave signal soon of dire *debate* *W Scott*

2 Contention in words or arguments discussion for the purpose of elucidating truth, strife in argument between persons of different opinions, dispute, controversy, as, the *debates* in Parliament or in Congress

3 Subject of discussion [*Rare*] "Statutes and edicts concerning this *debate*" *Milton*

De-bāte', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* DEBATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEBATING] [Fr *débattre*, Pr *debatre*, *desbatre*, Pg *debater*, Sp *debatir*, It *dibattere*, L Lat. *debatare* See BEAT and ABATE]

1 To engage in combat for, to fight for

Volunteers . thronged to serve under his banner, and the cause of religion was *debated* with the same ardor in Spain as on the plains of Palestine *Prescott*

2 To contend for in words or arguments, to strive to maintain by reasoning, to dispute, to discuss, to argue, to contest, as opposing parties, as, the question was *debated* till a late hour.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself *Prov* xxv 9

Syn —To argue, discuss, dispute See ARGUE and DISCUSS

De-bāte', *v t* To engage in strife or combat, to contend, to struggle, to dispute, to deliberate, to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind; —often followed by *upon*

De-bāte'fŭl, *a* 1 Full of contention, contested. "*Debateful* strife" *Spenser.*

2 Quarrelsome, contentious, as, a *debateful* person [*Obs*]

De-bāte'fŭl-ly, *adv.* With contention. [*Obs*]

De-bāte'ment, *n* Controversy, deliberation [*Rare*] "A serious question and *debatement* with myself" *Milton.*

De-bāt'er, *n.* One who debates; a disputant; a controvertist.

De-bāt'ing-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a debate.

De-bāt'ing So-cī'e-ty. A society for the purpose of debate and improvement in extemporaneous speaking.

De-bauch', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEBAUCHED (de-bawcht'), *p pr* & *vb n* DEBAUCHING.] [Fr. *débaucher*, originally to entice away from the workshop, from O Fr *bauche*, *bauge*, a lair of a wild boar, and a workshop] To lead away from purity or excellence, to corrupt in character or principles; to vitiate, to pollute, to lead astray, to seduce, as, to *debauch* one's self by intemperance, to *debauch* a woman, to *debauch* an army

I earning not *debauched* by ambition. *Burke*

A man must have got his conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*

Her pride *debauched* her judgment and her eyes *Cowley*

To *debauch* a king to break his laws *Dryden.*

De-bauch', *n* [Fr *débauche* See *supra.*]

1 Excess in eating or drinking, intemperance, drunkenness, gluttony, lewdness, debauchery.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made *Dryden.*

2. An act or occasion of debauchery.

Silenus, from his night's *debauch*,
Fatigued and sick *Cowley*

De bauch'ed ly, *adv* In a profligate manner.

De-bauch'ed ness, *n* The state of being debauched, intemperance *Bp. Hall.*

Dĕb'au chee' (dĕb'o shē'), *n.* [Fr *débauché*, n., properly p p of *débaucher* See DEBAUCH, *v*] One who is given to intemperance or bacchanalian excesses, a man habitually lewd, a sensual or dissipated person, a rake, a libertine.

De-bauch'er, *n* One who debauches or corrupts others, especially, a seducer to lewdness

De-bauch'er-y, *n* 1 Corruption of fidelity, seduction from duty or allegiance

The republic of Paris will endeavor to complete the *debauchery* of the army *Burke*

2 Excessive indulgence of the appetites, especially, excessive indulgence of lust, intemperance, sensuality, lewdness.

Oppose *debauchery* by temperance *Spenser.*

De bauch'ment, *n* The act of debauching or corrupting, the act of seducing from virtue or duty

De bauch'ness, *n* The state of being debauched; debauchedness [*Obs*]

De bĕl', *v t* [See *infra*] To conquer [*Obs*]

De bĕl'lāte, *v t* [Lat *debellatum*, from *de* and *bellare*, to carry on war, from *bellum*, war, It *debellare*, Fr *débeller*] To subdue [*Obs*]

Dĕb'el lā'tion, *n* [L Lat *debellatio*, It *debellazione*] The act of conquering or subduing [*Obs*]

De Bĕne Ĕsse [Lat] (*Law*) Well being or conditional allowance To take an order or testimony *de bene esse*, is to take or allow it for the present, but subject to be suppressed or disallowed on a further or full examination *Cowell*

De bĕnt'ūre (58), *n* [O Fr. *debenture*, receipts given by officers of the king on payment of their salaries, from Lat *debentur*, *debere*, to owe, because these receipts began with the words *Debentur mihi*]

1 A writing acknowledging a debt, a writing or certificate signed by a public officer, as evidence of a debt due to some person the sum thus due.

2 A custom house certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback of duties paid on their importation. *Burrill.*

☞ It is applied in England to deeds of mortgage given by railway companies for borrowed money, also to municipal and other bonds and securities for money loaned

De-bĕnt'ūred (de bĕnt'yurd), *a* Entitled to drawback or debenture, as, *debentured* goods

Dĕb'ile (dĕb'il), *a* [Lat *debilis*, contracted from *de* and *habilis*, easily handled, handy, apt, skillful Fr *débile*, It *debile*, Sp *debil*] Incapable of healthy or vigorous activity, weak, feeble [*Obs*]

De-bĭl'i-tāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEBILITATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEBILITATING] [Lat. *debilitare*, *debilitatum*, from *debilis*. It *debilitare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *debilitar*, Fr *débiliter*] To impair the strength of, to weaken, to make faint or languid, as, to *debilitate* the digestion by intemperance.

Various ails *debilitate* the mind *Jenyns.*

De-bĭl'i-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat *debilitatio*, from *debilitare*, Pr *debilitatio*, Fr *debilitation*, Sp. *debilitacion*, It *debilitazione*] The act of debilitating or weakening, relaxation

De-bĭl'i-ty, *n* [Lat. *debilitas*, from *debilis*; Fr. *debilité*, Pr *debilitat*, Sp *debilidad*, It. *debilità*] The state of being feeble or weak, want of strength, weakness, feebleness, languor, faintness, infirmity, imbecility

The inconveniences of too strong a perspiration, which are *debility*, faintings *Arbuthnot.*

Syn.—DEBILITY, INFIRMITY, IMBECILITY An *infirmity* belongs, for the most part, to particular members, and is often temporary, as of the eyes, &c. *Debility* is more general, and prevents, while it lasts, the ordinary functions of nature *Imbecility* attaches to the whole frame, and renders it more or less powerless. *Debility* may be constitutional or may be the result of superinduced causes; *imbecility* is always constitutional; *infirmity* is accidental, and results from sickness or a decay

of the frame. These words, in their figurative uses, have the same distinctions; we speak of *infirmity* of will, *debility* of intellect, and an *imbecility* which affects the whole man.

Děb'it, *n.* [Fr. *débit*, O. Fr. *debite*, It & Sp *debito*, Lat *debitum*, what is due, debt, from *debere*, to owe.] A recorded item of debt, the side of an account in which every indebtedness is entered, money or any thing due, debt

Děb'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEBITED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEBITING]

1. To charge with debt, as, to *debit* a purchaser the amount of goods sold

2. To enter on the debtor side of a book, as, to *debit* the sum or amount of goods sold

Děb'it-ŏr, *n* [Lat, from *debere*, to owe] A debtor. [*Obs*] *Shak*

Dē-bĭ-tŭ'mi-nĭ-zā'tion, *n.* The act of depriving of bitumen.

Dē-bĭ-tŭ'mi-nize, *v t* [From *de* and *bituminize*, q v.] To deprive of bitumen

De-blā', *n* [Fr, from L Lat *deblaare*, to take away the grain from the court-yard after harvest *bladum*, Fr *blé*, grain] (*Fort*) The volume of earth excavated to form the rembai

Děb'o-nāir', *a* [Fr *debonnaire*, from *de*, of, *bon*, good, and *air*, air, look, manner, Pr *de bon aire* See AIR, and cf BONAIR] Characterized by courteousness, affability, or gentleness, complaisant.

Was never prince so meek and *debonair* *Spenser*

Děb'o-nāir'ly, *adv* In a meek and gentle manner

Děb'o-nāir'ness, *n.* Gentleness, meekness, kindness. *Sterne.*

De bŏsh', *v t* [An old corruption of *debauch*] To debauch "A *debosh'd* lady" *Beau. & Fl.*

De-bouch' (de bŏosh'), *v t* [Fr *déboucher*, from *de* and *boucher*, to stop up, from *bouche*, mouth, from Lat *bucca*, the cheek] To issue or march out of a confined place, or from defiles "Battalions *debouching* on the plain" *Prescott*

Dē-bon ghé (da boo shā'), *n* [Fr See *supra*] A place for exit, hence, a market for goods

Dé bon-ghure (dā'boo shgr'), *n* [Fr] The outward opening, as of a valley, river, and the like

Dé bris (dā-bree'), *n* [Fr *débris*, from *briser*, to break, to shatter, Pr *brisar*, *brizar*, from It & Gael *brisg*, to break]

1 (*Geol*) Broken and detached fragments, taken collectively, especially, fragments detached from a rock or mountain, and piled up at the base

2 Rubbish, especially such as results from the destruction of any thing, remains, ruins.

De-bruised', *a* (*Her*) Crossed by an ordinary, as, a lion is *debruised* when a bendlet or other ordinary is drawn across it, as in the cut

Debruised

The lion of England and the lilies of France without the baton sinister, under which, according to the laws of heraldry, they were *debruised* in token of his illegitimate birth *Macaulay*

Dĕbt (dĕt), *n* [O Fr *debte*, now *dette*, from *debita*, pl of *debitum*, Sp. *deuda* See DUTY]

1 That which is due from one person to mother, whether money, goods, or services, that which one person is bound to pay to another, or to perform for his benefit, that of which payment is liable to be exacted, due, obligation, liability

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt* *Shak*

When you run in *debt*, you give to another power over your liberty *Franklin*

2 A duty neglected or violated, a fault, a crime, a trespass "Forgive us our *debts*" *Matt* vi 12

3 (*Law*) An action at law to recover a certain specified sum of money alleged to be due *Burrill*

Dĕbt'ed (dĕt'ĕd), *a* Indebted, obliged to [*Rare*] "I stand *debted* to this gentleman" *Shak*

Debt ee' (det ee'), *n* (*Law*) One to whom a debt is due, a creditor *Blackstone*

Dĕbt'less (dĕt'lĕs), *a* Free from debt *Chaucer*

Dĕbt'or (dĕt'or), *n* [L *debitor*, from *debere*, to owe, O Fr. *debteur*, now *débiteur*] The person who owes another either money, goods, or services.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully rest *debtor* for the first *Shak*

In Athens an insolvent *debtor* became slave to his creditor *Mitford*

I am a *debtor* both to the Greeks and barbarians *Rom* i 14

De-bŭl'li-āte, *v t* [Lat. *de* and *bullire*, to boil] To boil over. [*Obs*]

Dĕb'ul-li'tion, *n* [Lat *de* and *bullire*, to bubble, from *bulla*, a bubble] A bubbling or boiling over. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Dé-but (da bū', *or* dā-by'), *n.* [Fr *début*, properly the first cast or throw at play, from *but*, aim, mark See BUT, *n*] A beginning or first attempt, hence, a first appearance before the public, as of an actor or public speaker, &c., the beginning of an enterprise.

Dé-bu-tant (dā'bu-tŏng'), *n* [Fr. *débutant*, p pr of *débuter*, to have the first throw, to make one's *début*. See *supra*] A person who makes his first appearance before the public.

Dé-bu-tante (dā'bu-tŏnt'), *n.* [Fr] A female making her first appearance before the public.

Dĕc'a-chŏrd, } *n.* [From Gr. δεκάχορδος, ten-
Dĕc'a-chŏr'don, } stringed, from δέκα, ten, and χορδή, a string, Lat. *chorda*]

1 An ancient musical instrument, of ten strings, resembling the harp

2 Any thing consisting of ten parts.

Dĕc'a-cŭ'mi-nāted, *a* [Lat *decacuminare*, *decacuminatus*, to cut off the top, from *de* and *cacuminare*, to make pointed, from *cacumen*, point] Having the point or top cut off [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Dĕc'a-dal, *a* Pertaining to ten, consisting of tens.

Dĕc'ade, *n.* [L. Lat *decada*, *decas*, from Gr δεκάς, from δεκα, ten, Fr *decade*, Sp *decada*, It *decade*, *deca*] The sum or number of ten, a group or aggregate consisting of ten individuals, as, a *decade* of years, the *decades* of Livy

De-cā'dence, } *n* [L Lat *decadentia*, from Lat
De cā'den-cy, } *de* and *cadere*, to fall, Fr *decadence*, Sp *decadencia*, It *decadenza* See DECAY] Decay, deterioration

The old castle, where the family lived in their *decadence* *Scott*

De-cā'dent, *a* Declining, decaying, deteriorating

Dĕc'a-dist, *n* A writer of decades, as, Livy was a *decadist* [*Obs*]

Dĕc'a-gŏn, *n* [Fr *decagone*, It *decagono*, from Gr δεκα, ten, and γωνια, a corner or angle] (*Geom*) A plane figure having ten sides and ten angles

Dĕc'a-grăm, *n* [Fr *decagramme*, from Gr δεκα, ten, and Fr *gramme* See GRAM] A French weight of 10 grams, or 154 48 grains Troy

Dé-ca gramme (dā'ka grăm'), *n* [Fr] Same as DECAGRAM

Dĕc'a-gŭn'i-ă, *n* [Fr *decagynie*, from Gr. δεκα, ten, and γυνη, a woman, female] (*Bot*) A class in the Linnean system characterized by having ten pistils

Dĕc'a gŭn'i an, } *a* [Fr *decagyne*, *decagynique*]
De căg'y-nous, } (*Bot*) Having ten styles.

Dĕc'a hē'dral, *a* Having ten sides

Dĕc'a-hē'dron, *n pl* DĔC'A HĒ'DRA [Gr δεκα, ten, and ἕδρα, a seat, a base, from ἑζεσθαι, to sit, Fr *decaedre*] (*Geom*) A solid figure or body having ten sides

De-căl'çi-fi-cā'tion, *n* The removal of calcareous matter

De-căl'çi-fy, *v t* To deprive of calcareous matter, thus, to *decalcify* bones is to remove the stony part, and leave only the gelatine

De căl'i-ter, or **Dĕc'a li'ter,** *n* [Fr, from Gr δεκα, ten, and *litre* See LITER] A French measure of capacity, containing 10 liters, or 610 28 cubic inches, equal to 2 gallons and 64 4423 cubic inches

Dé ca li tre (dā'ka lē'tr), *n* [Fr] Same as DECALITER

De căl'o gist, *n* One who explains the decalogue *Gregory*

Dĕc'a lŏgue (dĕk'a lŏg), *n* [Fr, from Gr δεκαλογος, from δεκα, ten, and λογος, speech, from λέγειν, to speak, to say] (*Script.*) The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone

De căm'e-ron, *n* [Fr *decameron*, It *decamerone*, from Gr δεκα, ten, and μερος, part, though quite generally supposed to be derived from ημερα, day] A celebrated collection of tales in ten books, written in the fourteenth century, by Boccaccio, an Italian

De-căm'e ter, or **Dĕc'a mē'ter,** *n* [Fr *decametre*, from Gr. δεκα, ten, and Fr *metre* See METER] A French measure of length, consisting of ten metres, and equal to 393 71 English inches

Dé-ca mé-tre (dā'ka mā'tr), *n* [Fr] Same as DECAMETER

De-căm'per, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECAMPED (de-kămt'), *p pr* & *vb n* DECAMPING] [Fr *décamper*, Sp *decampar*, It *decampare*, from *camp*, *campo*, a camp See CAMP] To break up a camp to move off or away from a camping ground, hence, to depart suddenly, to take one's self off

The fathers were ordered to *decamp*, and the house was once again converted into a tavern *Goldsmith*

De-căm'ment, *n* [Fr *décampement*, It *decampamento*] Departure from a camp, a marching off

Dĕc'a-nal (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *decanal*, from Lat *decanus* See DEAN] Pertaining to a deanery

De-căn'dri-ă, *n* [N Lat, Fr *décandrie*, from Gr δεκα, ten, and ἀνηρ, gen. ἀνδρός, a man, male] (*Bot*) A class of plants in the Linnean system, characterized by having ten stamens

De căn'dri an, } *a* [Fr *decandre*, *decandrique*]
De-căn'drous, } (*Bot*) Having ten stamens

Dec-ăp'gu lar, *a* [From Gr δεκα, ten, and Lat *angularis* See ANGULAR] Having ten angles

De-cănt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECANTED, *p. pr* & *vb n.* DECANTING] [Fr *decanter*, Sp *decantar*, It *decantare*, properly to pour off from the edge of a vessel, from *de* and O Fr *cant*, Sp & It *canto*, edge, border, end See CANT] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment, or to pour from one vessel into another, as, to *decant* wine.

De-cănt'āte, *v t* To decant [*Obs*] *Baxter*

Dē'can-tā'tion (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr *decantation*, Sp *decantacion*, It *decantazione*] The act of pouring off a fluid gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

De-cănt'er, *n* 1. A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors, a glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors, from which drinking glasses are filled.

2 One who decants liquors

De-căph'yl-loŭs, or **Dĕc'a-phŷl'loŭs** (117), *a* [Gr δεκα, ten, and φύλλον, a leaf, Fr. *décaphylle*] (*Bot*) Having ten leaves

De căp'i-tāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECAPITATED, *p pr* & *vb n.* DECAPITATING] [L Lat *decapitare*, *decapitatum*, from Lat *de* and *caput*, gen. *capitis*, head, It *decapitare*, Pr. *decaptar*, *descapitar*, Fr. *décapiter*]

1. To cut off the head of, to behead

2 To remove summarily from office. [*Colloq. U.S*]

De căp'i tā'tion, *n* [L. Lat. *decapitatio*, Fr. *décapitation*, It. *decapitazione.*] The act of beheading

Dĕc'a-pŏd, *n* [Fr *decapode*, from Gr. δεκα, ten, πους, gen ποδος, foot] (*Zool*) A crustacean with ten feet or legs, as the crab, lobster, &c. See CRUSTACEA *Dana.*

De căp'o dal, } *a* Belonging to the decapods,
De-căp'o-dous, } having ten feet

De-căr'bon āte, *v t* [From *de* and *carbonate*, n., q v] To deprive of its carbonic acid

De căr'bon-i zā'tion, *n* The action or process of depriving a substance of carbon

De căr'bon ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECARBONIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* DECARBONIZING] [From *de* and *carbone*, q v] To deprive of carbon, as, to *decarbonize* steel

De cărd', *v t* To discard [*Obs*]

You have cast those by, *decarded* them *Fletcher*

De-căr'di-nal ize, *v t* [From *de* and *cardinal*, q v] To remove from the rank of a cardinal

Dĕc'a-stich (dĕk'a stĭk), *n* [From Gr δεκα, ten and στιχος, a row, a line of writing a verse, from στειχειν, to go up, to go in line or order] A poem consisting of ten lines

Dĕc'a stўle, *n* [Fr *decastyle*, Gr δεκαστυλος, from δεκα, ten, and στυλος, a column] (*Arch*) A portico with ten columns in front

Dĕc'a-stўle, *a.* Decorated with or having ten columns, as, a *decastyle* colonnade

Dĕc'a sўl lăb'ic, *a.* [Fr *decasyllabique*, and *decasyllabe*, from Gr δεκα, ten, and συλλαβη, a syllable, q v] Consisting of ten syllables

De-cāy', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECAYED, *p pr* & *vb n* DECAYING] [O Fr *decaer*, *decaoir*, *decaoir*, *de chaer*, *dechoir*, now *déchoir*, Pr *decazer*, *dechazer*, Sp *decaer*, It *decadere*, from I at *de* and *cadere*, to fall, Pg *descahir*] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to one of imperfection, weakness, or dissolution to fall, to decline, to become weak, corrupt, or disintegrated, as, a tree *decays*, fortunes *decay*

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey
Where wealth accumulates and men *decay* *Goldsmith.*

De cāy', *v t* To cause to fall, to impair, to bring to a worse state [*Rare*]

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make better the fool *Shak*

De cāy', *n* 1 Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any species of excellence or perfection, tendency toward dissolution or extinction corruption, decline, as, the *decay* of the body the *decay* of virtue, the *decay* of the Roman empire

Perhaps my God, though he be far before,
May turn, and take me by the hand, and more —
May strengthen my *decays* *Herbert*

His [Johnson's] failure was not to be ascribed to intellectual *decay* *Macaulay*

2 Cause of decay [*Rare*]

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers, is the *decay* of the whole age *Bacon*

Syn —Decline, consumption See DECLINE

De cāy'ed ness, *n* The state of being impaired, decayed state

De-cāy'er, *n* That which causes decay [*Rare*]

De çease', *n* [O Eng *desses*, *decess*, O Fr *decez*, *deces*, *decheus*, now *deces*, from I at *decessus*, departure, death, from *decedere*, to depart, die, from *de* and *cedere*, to withdraw] Departure, especially departure from this life, death

His *decease*, which he should accomplish at Jerusalem *Luke* ix 31

Syn.—Death, departure, demise release See DEATH

De-çease', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECEASED (de seest'), *p pr* & *vb n* DECEASING] [L at *decedere*, *decessum*. See *supra*] To depart from this life, to die.

This gentle lady
Big of this gentleman, our theme, *deceased*
As he was born *Shak.*

De çē'dent, *n* [Lat *decedens*, p pr of *decedere*. See DECEASE] A deceased person *Bouvier.*

De-çē'dent, *a* Removing, departing *Ash.*

De çēit' (de seet'), *n* [O Eng *deceyt*, O Fr. *deceple*, from Lat *deceptus*, deception, from *decipere*. See DECEIVE]

1 An attempt or disposition to deceive or lead into error, any declaration, artifice, or practice, which misleads another, or causes him to believe what is false, a contrivance to entrap, stratagem, artifice, fraud.

Friendly to man, far from *deceit* or guile *Milton.*

2. (*Law.*) Any trick, collusion, contrivance, false

representation, or underhand practice, used to defraud another.

Syn.—Deception, fraud, imposition See DECEPTION

De-çēit'fụl, *a* Full of deceit, serving to mislead or insnare, trickish, fraudulent, cheating "Harboring foul, *deceitful* thoughts" *Shak*

De-çēit'fụl-ly, *adv* In a deceitful manner, fraudulently, with deceit.

De-çēit'fụl-ness, *n* 1 The disposition to deceive, as, a man's *deceitfulness* may be habitual

2 The quality of being fraudulent, as, the *deceitfulness* of a man's practices

3 Tendency to mislead or deceive, as, the *deceitfulness* of sin.

De-çēit'less, *a* Free from deceit *Bp Hall*

De-çēiv'a ble, *a* [Fr *decevable*]

1 Fitted to deceive, deceitful [*Obs*] "The fraud of *deceivable* traditions" *Milton*

2 Subject to deceit or imposition, capable of being misled, or entrapped, exposed to imposture "Blind, and thereby *deceivable*" *Milton*

De-çēiv'a ble ness, *n* 1 Capability of deceiving

Him whose coming is after the working of Satan, with all *deceivableness* of unrighteousness 2 *Thess* ii 9, 10

2 Liableness to be deceived, as, the *deceivableness* of a child.

De-çēiv'a bly, *adv* In a deceivable manner.

De-çēive', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECEIVED, *p pr* & *vb n* DECEIVING] [O Fr *decevoir, deceveir*, now *decevoir*, from Lat *decipere*, to catch, to insnare, to deceive, from *de* and *capere*, to take, catch]

1 To lead into error, to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true, to impose upon, to delude, to insnare, to entrap, to disappoint

Nimble jugglers that *deceive* the eye *Shak*

What can 'scape the eye
Of God all-seeing, or *deceive* his heart? *Milton*

2 To beguile, to amuse, so as to divert the attention.

These occupations oftentimes *deceived*
The listless hour *Wordsworth*

3. To deprive by stratagem or encroachment, to defraud [*Obs*]

Plant fruit-trees in large borders, and set them in fine flowers but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees *Bacon*

De çēiv'er, *n* One who deceives, one who leads into error, a cheat, an impostor

Syn.—DECEIVER, IMPOSTOR A *deceiver* operates by stealth and in private upon individuals an *impostor* practices his arts on the community at large The one succeeds by artful falsehoods, the other by bold assumption The faithless friend and the fickle lover are *deceivers*, the false prophet and the pretended prince are *impostors*

Men were *deceivers* ever,
One foot in sea and one on shore;
To one thing constant never *Shak*

But now, when time has made the *imposture* plain,
What new delusion charms your cheated eyes again? *Dryden*

De-çĕm'ber, *n* [Lat *December*, from *decem*, ten this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March] The last month in the year, being that in which the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and passes through the winter solstice

De'çem-dĕn'tāte, *a* [Lat *decem*, ten, and *dentatus*, toothed, from *dens, dentis*, a tooth] Having ten points or teeth

De çĕm'fid, *a* [Lat *decem*, ten, and *findere*, to cleave] (*Bot*) Divided into ten parts, ten-cleft

De'çem-lŏc'ū-lar, *a* [Lat *decem*, ten, and *loculus*, a casket or cell, diminutive of *locus*, place] (*Bot*) Having ten cells for seeds [*Rare*]

De-çĕm'pe dal, *a* [Lat *decem*, ten, and *pes, pedis*, a foot] Ten feet in length [*Rare*] *Bailey*

De-çĕm'vir, *n* Long *pl* DE ÇĔM'VIRS, Lat *pl* *DE-ÇĔM'VI-RI*] [Lat, from *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man] (*Rom Antiq*) One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome from 449 to 447 B C

De-çĕm'vi ral, *a* [Lat *decemviralis*] Pertaining to the decemvirs

De-çĕm'vi rate, *n* [Lat *decemviratus*]

1 The office or term of office of the decemvirs, in ancient Rome

2 A body of ten men in authority.

De'çençe, *n* Decency [*Obs*] *Dryden*

De'çen-çy, *n* [Lat *decentia*, from *decens*, Fr *decence*, Sp *decencia*, It *decenza* See DECENT]

1. The state or quality of being decent, suitable, or becoming, in words or behavior, propriety of form in social intercourse, in actions or discourse, proper formality, becoming ceremony, modesty, freedom from obscenity or indecorum

The observances of time, place, and of *decency* in general *Burke*

Immodest words admit of no defense,
For want of *decency* is want of sense *Pope*

2 That which is decent or becoming. "The external *decencies* of worship" *Atterbury*

Those thousand *decencies* that daily flow
From all her words and actions *Milton*

De-çĕn'na-ry, *n* [L Lat *decennarium, decennarius*, from *decennium*, a period of ten years, from Lat *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.]

1 A period of ten years

2 (*Law*) A tithing consisting of ten neighboring families *Burrill*

De-çĕn'ni-al, *a* [See *supra*] Consisting of ten years, or happening every ten years; as, a *decennial* period, *decennial* games.

De-çĕn'ni-um, *n.* [Lat] A period of ten years.

De-çĕn'no-val, } *a.* [Lat. *decem*, ten, and *novem*,
De çĕn'no-va-ry, } nine] Pertaining to the number nineteen, extending through a period or circle of nineteen years [*Rare*] *Holder*

De'çent, *a* [Lat *decens*, p pr of *decet, decere*, to be fitting or becoming, Fr *decent*, It & Sp. *decente*]

1 Suitable in words, behavior, dress, and ceremony, becoming, fit, decorous, proper, comely, as, *decent* conduct, *decent* language "Honesty and *decent* carriage" *Shak* "Before his *decent* steps" *Milton*

2 Free from immodesty or obscenity, modest

3 Graceful, well formed [*Obs*]

A sable stole of cyprus lawn
Over thy *decent* shoulders drawn *Milton*

4 Moderate, but competent, sufficient, hence, respectable, as, a *decent* fortune, a *decent* person.

A *decent* retreat in the mutability of human affairs *Burke*

De'çent ly, *adv* In a decent or becoming manner, with propriety or modesty of behavior or speech

Past hope of safety 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die *Dryden*

De'çent-ness, *n* The state of being decent, decency [*Rare*]

De çen'tral-ize, *v t* To prevent from centralizing, to withdraw from the center

De-çĕp'ti-bĭl'i ty, *n* Liability to be deceived [*Obs*]

De çĕp'ti ble, *a* Capable of being deceived, deceivable [*Obs*] *Browne*

De çĕp'tion (de sĕp'shun), *n* [Lat *deceptio*, from *decipere, deceptum*, Fr *deception* See DECEIVE]

1 The act of deceiving or misleading

2 The state of being deceived or misled

There is no one thing relating to the actions or enjoyments of man in which he is not liable to *deception* *South*

3 That which deceives, artifice, cheat "There was room for vast *deception*" *Motley*

Syn – DECEPTION, DECEIT, FRAUD, IMPOSITION *Deception* usually refers to the act, and *deceit* to the habit of the mind, hence we speak of a person as skilled in *deception* and addicted to *deceit* The practice of *deceit* springs altogether from design, and that of the worst kind, but a *deception* does not always imply aim and intention, since it may be undesigned or accidental An *imposition* is an act of deception practiced upon some one to his annoyance or injury, a *fraud* implies the use of stratagem, with a view to some unlawful gain or advantage

De-çĕp'tious (de sĕp'shus), *a* [L Lat *deceptiosus*] Tending to deceive, deceitful [*Rare*]

As if these organs had *deceptious* functions *Shak*

De çĕp'tive, *a* [Fr *déceptif*, Pr *deceptiu*] Tending to deceive, having power to mislead, or impress false opinions, as, a *deceptive* countenance or appearance

Language altogether *deceptive*, and hiding the deeper reality from our eyes *French*

De-çĕp'tive ly, *adv* In a manner to deceive

De-çĕp'tive-ness, *n* The power or habit of deceiving, the tendency or aptness to deceive

De-çĕp'to ry (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *deceptorius*, from *deceptor*, a deceiver, from *decipere*] Tending to deceive, containing qualities or means adapted to mislead

De çĕrn', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECERNED, *p pr* & *vb n* DECERNING] [Lat *decernere*, from *de* and *cernere*, to separate, to distinguish] To judge [*Obs*]

De-çĕrp', *v t* [Lat *decerpere*, to pluck off] To pluck off, to crop, to gather [*Obs*]

De-çĕrpt', *a* [Lat *decerptus*, p p of *decerpere*, to pluck off, from *de* and *carpere*, to pluck] Cropped [*Obs*] *Bailey*

De çĕrpt'i-ble, *a* Capable of being plucked or taken off [*Obs*] *Bailey*

De çĕrp'tion, *n* 1 A pulling or plucking off, a cropping

2 That which is plucked or severed from another

De'cer-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *decertatio*, from *decertare*, from *de* and *certare*, to contend] Contest for mastery [*Rare*] *Irving*

De çĕs'sion (de sĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *decessio*, from *decedere*, to depart See DECEASE, *n*] Departure [*Obs*] *Scott*

De-chārm', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECHARMED, *p pr* & *vb n* DECHARMING] [Fr *decharmer* See CHARM] To remove a spell or enchantment, to disenchant *Harvey*

De-chris'tian ize, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* DECHRISTIANIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* DECHRISTIANIZING] [From *de* and *Christianize*, q v] To turn from Christianity, to banish Christian belief and principles from

De çīd'a-ble, *a* Capable of being decided

De-çīde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECIDED, *p pr* & *vb n* DECIDING] [Lat *decidere*, from *de* and *cædere*, to cut, cut off, Fr *decider*, It *decidere*, Sp *decidir*]

1. To cut off, to separate [*Obs*]

Our seat denies us traffic here;
The sea, too near, *decides* us from the rest. *Fuller.*

2 To bring to a termination, as a question, controversy, struggle, by giving the victory to one side or party, to determine the result of, to settle, to end, to conclude

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us *decide* it then *Shak*

De-çīde', *v. i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion, to come to a conclusion; to give decision; as, the court *decided* in favor of the defendant.

Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree? *Pope.*

De-çīd'ed, *a* 1 Free from ambiguity, unequivocal, unmistakable, unquestionable. "A *decided* taste for science" *Prescott*

2 Free from doubt or wavering, determined, of fixed purpose, positive, as, a *decided* purpose.

3 Free from uncertainty, undeniable, clear, as, *decided* proof.

Syn.—DECIDED, DECISIVE We call a thing *decisive* when it has the power or quality of deciding, as, a *decisive* battle, we speak of it as *decided* when it is so fully settled as to leave no room for doubt, as, a *decided* preference, a *decided* aversion Hence, a *decided* victory is one about which there is no question, a *decisive* victory is one which ends the contest *Decisive* is applied only to things, as, a *decisive* sentence, a *decisive* decree, a *decisive* judgment *Decided* is applied equally to persons and things Thus we speak of a man as *decided* in his whole course of conduct, and as having a *decided* disgust, or a *decided* reluctance, to certain measures "A politic caution, a guarded circumspection, were among the ruling principles of our forefathers in their most *decided* conduct *Burke* "The sentences of superior judges are final, *decisive*, and irrevocable *Blackstone*

De çīd'ed ly, *adv* In a decided manner, clearly, indisputably

De çīde'ment, *n* The act of deciding, decision [*Obs*] "*Decidements* able to speak, ye noble gentlemen" *Beau & Fl*

De-çī'dence, or **Dē'çi dençe,** *n* [From Lat *decidens*, falling off See DECIDUOUS] A falling off [*Obs*] *Browne*

De çīd'er, *n.* One who decides, one who determines a cause or contest

Dē'çi dŭ'i ty, *n* Deciduousness [*Rare*] *Keith*

De çīd'u ous, *a* [Lat *deciduus*, from *decidere*, to fall off, from *de* and *cadere*, to fall] Falling off, having but a temporary existence, not perennial or permanent,—said of trees whose leaves fall in autumn, or of the leaves themselves, or of horns and teeth which are shed yearly by animals, &c.

De çīd'u ous ness, *n* The quality of being deciduous, or of falling off from time to time, want of permanence, temporariness

Dē'çi-grăm, *n* [Fr *decigramme*, from Lat *decimus*, tenth, and Fr *gramme* See GRAM.] A French measure of weight equal to one tenth of a *gramme*

Dé-ci gramme (dā'se grăm'), *n* [Fr] Same as DECIGRAM

Dĕç'il, } *n* [Fr *decile*, *decal*, *dextil*, arbitrarily
Dĕç'ile } formed from Lat *decem*, ten, It *decile*] (*Astrol*) An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac [*Obs*]

De çĭl'i ter, or **Dĕç'i lĭ'ter,** *n* [Fr *décalitre*, from Lat *decimus*, tenth, and Fr *litre* See LITER] A French measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a *litre*

Dé ci li tre (dā'se lē'tr), *n* [Fr] Same as DECILITER

De çĭl'lion (de sĭl'yun), *n* [From Lat *decem*, ten] According to the English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed, according to the French notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, or a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed [See Note under NUMERATION]

De çĭl'lionth, *a* Pertaining to a decillion, preceded by a decillion less one

De çĭl'lionth, *n* (*a*) The quotient of unity divided by a decillion (*b*) One of a decillion equal parts

Dĕç'i mal, *a* [Fr *decimal*, L Lat *decimalis*, from Lat *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten] Of, or pertaining to, decimals, numbered or proceeding by tens, having a tenfold increase or decrease, as, *decimal* notation, a *decimal* coinage

Decimal arithmetic, the common arithmetic in which numeration proceeds by tens — *Decimal fractions*, fractions in which the denominator is some power of 10, as $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{25}{100}$, and is not usually expressed, but is signified by a point placed at the left hand of the numerator, as, 2, 25 — *Decimal point*, a dot or full stop at the left of a decimal fraction to separate it from the whole number which it follows, as 1 05

Dĕç'i-mal, *n* A decimal number, any number expressed in the scale of tens, especially, and almost exclusively, a decimal fraction

Circulating or *circulatory decimal*, a decimal fraction in which the same figure, or set of figures, is constantly repeated, as, 0 5454545 1,—called also *recurring decimal*

Dĕç'i-mal ism, *n* The theory or system of a decimal currency, decimal weights, measures, &c

Dĕç'i-mal-i-zā'tion, *n* The act of reducing, or causing to conform, to the decimal system

Dĕç'i mal ize, *v t* To reduce to the decimal system, as, to *decimalize* the currency *Dana*

Dĕç'i mal ly, *adv* By tens, by means of decimals

Dĕç'i māte, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* DECIMATED; *p pr.* & *vb n* DECIMATING] [Lat. *decimare, decimatum*, from *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten, Fr. *décimer*, It *decimare*]

1 To take the tenth part of, to tithe. *Johnson.*

2 To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of; as, to *decimate* an army for the pun

ishment of mutiny, to *decimate* a collection of prisoners by way of vengeance.

3. To destroy a certain portion of, to devastate, as, to *decimate* a country.

Dĕç'ĭ-mā'tion, *n* [Lat. *decimatio*, Fr *décimation*] 1. A tithing [*Obs*] *State Trials*

2. A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, &c.

Dĕç'ĭ-mā'tor, *n.* One who selects every tenth man for punishment.

De-çim'e-ter, or **Dĕç'ĭ-mē'ter,** *n* [Fr *decimetre*, from Lat *decimus*, tenth, and Fr *metre* See METER] A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or nearly four inches

Dĕ-çi-mĕtre (dā'se-mā'tr), *n.* [Fr.] Same as DECIMETER.

Dĕç'ĭ-mo-sĭx'te, *n.* [Lat *decimus*, tenth, and *sextus*, sixth] The size of one fold of a sheet of printing paper, when doubled so as to make sixteen leaves, — said of a sheet of paper or of a book, — usually written 16mo or 16º

De-çī'pher (sī'fer), *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* DECIPHERED, *p pr* & *vb n* DECIPHERING] [From *de* and *cipher*, Fr *dechiffrer*, It *decifrare* and *decifrare*, Sp *descifrar*, *decifrar*, Pg *decifrar* See CIPHER] 1 To translate from a cipher into intelligible terms, as, to *decipher* a letter written in secret characters

2 To find out, so as to be able to make known the meaning of, to unravel the difficulty of, to reveal, to unfold

3. To stamp, to mark, to write down. [*Rare*]

You are both *deciphered*
For villains *Shak*

De-çī'pher-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *dechiffrable*] Capable of being deciphered

De-çī'pher-er, *n* One who explains what is written in ciphers

De-çī'pher-ess, *n* She who deciphers

De-çī'pher-ment, *n* The act of deciphering [*R*]

De-çĭs'ion (de-sĭzh'un), *n* [Lat *decisio*, from *decidere*, Fr *decision* See DECIDE] 1 The act of separation or cutting off, detachment of a part [*Obs*] *Lawson.*

2. The act of settling or terminating, as a controversy, by giving the victory to one side, determination, settlement, conclusion "The *decision* of some dispute" *Atterbury* "The voice of any true *decision*" *Shak*

3 An account or report of a conclusion, especially of a legal adjudication, as, a *decision* of arbitrators, a *decision* of the Supreme Court

4 The quality of being decided, prompt and fixed determination, unwavering firmness, as, to manifest great *decision*

Syn. — DECISION, DETERMINATION, RESOLUTION Each of these words has two meanings, one implying the act of deciding, determining, or resolving, and the other a *habit of mind* as to so doing It is in the last sense that the words are here compared *Decision* is *cutting short* It implies that several courses of action have been presented to the mind, and that the choice is now finally made It supposes therefore, a union of promptitude and energy *Determination* is the natural consequence of decision It is the settling of a thing with a fixed purpose to adhere *Resolution* is the necessary result in a mind which is characterized by firmness It is a spirit which *scatters* (resolves) all doubt, and is ready to face danger or suffering in carrying out one's determinations Martin Luther was equally distinguished for his prompt *decision*, his steadfast *determination* and his indomitable *resolution*

De-çī'sive, *a* [From Lat *decidere*, Fr *decisif*, It *decisivo* See *supra*]

1 Having the power or quality of deciding a question or controversy, &c, final, conclusive, putting an end to controversy "A *decisive*, irrevocable doom" *Bates* "*Decisive* campaign" *Macaulay* "*Decisive* proof" *Hallam*

2 Marked by promptness and decision

A noble instance of this attribute of the *decisive* character *J Foster*

Syn. — Decided, positive See DECIDED

De-çī'sive-ly, *adv* In a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt, or contest

De-çī'sive-ness, *n* The quality of ending doubt, controversy, &c, conclusiveness, as, the *decisiveness* of a declaration

De-çī'so-ry, *a* [From L Lat *decisor*, a decider, from Lat *decidere*, Fr *decisoire*] Able to decide or determine, having a tendency to decide [*Rare*]

Dĕck, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* DECKED (dĕkt), *p pr* & *vb n.* DECKING] [A S *decan*, *gedecan*, *thecan*, D *dekken*, N H Ger *decken*, O H Ger *decchan*, *dakjan*, *dekjan*, *thekan*, O Frics *thekka*, Icel *thekja*, Sw *täcka*, Dan *dække*, allied to Lat *tegere*, to cover, Gr στέγος, στέγος, a roof, στέγειν, to cover]

1 To cover, to overspread "To *deck* with clouds the uncolored sky" *Milton*

2 To dress the person of, to clothe, especially, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance, to array, to adorn, to embellish

The dew with spangles *decked* the ground *Dryden*
And *deck* my body in gay ornaments *Shak*

3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel

Dĕck, *n.* 1. The floor like covering or division of a ship Small vessels have only one deck, larger ships have two or three decks.

2. A heap or store [*Obs*] "Hath such trinkets ready in the *deck*" *Massinger*

3 A pack or set of cards piled regularly on each other. *Hoyle*

The king was slyly fingered from the *deck* *Shak*

Dĕck'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, decks or adorns, a coverer, as, a table *decker*

2 A vessel which has a deck or decks, — used especially in composition, as, a two *decker*, a three *decker*

De-clāim', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECLAIMED, *p pr* & *vb n* DECLAIMING] [Lat *declamare*, from *de* and *clamare*, to cry out, Fr *déclamer*, Sp *declamar*, It *declamare* See CLAIM]

1 To speak rhetorically, to speak a set oration in public, to make a formal speech or oration, to speak in public as a rhetorical exercise, to harangue, as, the students *declaim* twice a week

2 To speak or talk for rhetorical display, to speak pompously and elaborately, without sincerity, to rant

Grenville seized the opportunity to *declaim* on the repeal of the stamp act *Bancroft*

De-clāim', *v t* 1 To utter in public, to deliver in a rhetorical or set manner, to speak in a rhetorical manner

2 To speak in favor of, to advocate [*Obs*] "*Declaims* his cause" *South*

De-clāim'ant, *n* One who declaims, one who

De-clāim'er, } speaks habitually for rhetorical purposes or for display, one who attempts to convince by a harangue

Dĕc'la-mā'tion, *n* [Lat *declamatio*, from *declamare* Fr *declamation* See DECLAIM]

1 The act or art of declaiming rhetorical delivery, haranguing, loud or empty speaking in public, especially, the delivery of a speech or exercise, as in a school, college, &c, as, a public *declamation*, the practice of *declamation*

The public listened with little emotion to five acts of monotonous *declamation* *Macaulay*

2 A set speech or harangue

3 Pretentious rhetorical display, with more sound than sense, as, mere *declamation*

Dĕc'la-mā'tor, *n* [Lat, Fr *declamateur*] A declaimer [*Obs*] *Sir T Elyot*

De-clăm'a-to-ry, *a* [Lat *declamatorius*, from *declamator*, Fr *declamatoire*]

1 Pertaining to declamation, treated in the manner of a rhetorician, as, a *declamatory* theme

2 Characterized by rhetorical display pretentiously rhetorical, without solid sense or argument, as, a *declamatory* way or style

De-clăr'a-ble, *a* Capable of being declared, exhibited, or made evident *Browne*

De-clā'rant, *n* [Fr *declarant*, p pr of *declarer*] One who declares [*Rare*]

Dĕc'la-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *declaratio*, from *declarare* Fr *declaration*, Sp *declaracion*, Pr *declaracio*, It *dichiarazione* See DECLARE]

1 The act of declaring, proclaiming, or publicly announcing explicit asserting, undisguised token of a ground or side taken on any subject, exposition, as, the *declaration* of an opinion, &c

2 That which is declared or proclaimed, an announcement distinct statement, formal expression "*Declarations* of mercy and love made in the gospel" *Tillotson*

3 The document or instrument by which an assertion or announcement is authoritatively verified as, a legal *declaration*, the *Declaration* of Independence

In 1776 the Americans laid before Europe that noble *Declaration*, which ought to be hung up in the nursery of every king, and blazoned on the porch of every royal palace *Lucke*

4 (*Law*) That part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth in order and at large his cause of complaint, the narration, count, or counts

De-clăr'a-tive, *a* [Lat *declarativus*, from *declarare*, Fr *declaratif*, Pr *declaratiu*, Sp *declarativo*, It *dichiarativo*] Making declaration, proclamation, or publication, explanatory making show or manifestation, assertive, declaratory "*Declarative* laws" *Bacon*

De-clăr'a-tive-ly, *adv* In a manner to declare or proclaim by distinct assertion, not implicitly, by way of declaration

The priest shall expiate it, that is, *declaratively* *Bates*

Dĕc'la-rā'tor, *n* (*Scots Law*) A form of action by which some right or interest is sought to be judicially declared, as a right of property or of servitude

De-clăr'a-to-ri-ly, *adv* By declaration or exhibition

De-clăr'a-to-ry, *a* [From Lat *declarator*, a declarer, from *declarare*, Fr *declaratoire*] Making declaration, explanation, or exhibition, expressive, as, a clause *declaratory* of the will of the legislature

Declaratory act (*Law*), an act or statute which sets forth more clearly and declares what is the existing law

De-clăre', *v t* [*imp* & *p p*. DECLARED, *p pr* & *vb n* DECLARING] [Lat. *declarare*, from *de* and *clarare*, to make clear, from *clarus*, clear, bright, Fr *declarer*, Pr, Sp, & It *declarar*, It *dichiarare* See CLEAR]

1 To free from obscurity, to make plain, to clear [*Obs*] "To *declare* this a little" *Boyle*

2 To make known by language, to manifest or communicate plainly in any way, to publish, to proclaim.

This day I have begot whom I *declare*
My only Son *Milton*
The heavens *declare* the glory of God *Ps* xix 1.

3 To make declaration of, to assert, to affirm, as, he *declares* the story to be false

4 (*Com*) To make full statement of, as goods, &c, for the purpose of paying taxes, duties, &c

To declare one's self, to avow one's opinion, to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses

De clăre', *v i* 1 To make a declaration, or an open and explicit avowal, to proclaim one's self, to pronounce adhesion in favor of a party, &c, — often with *for* or *against* as, victory *declares* for the allies

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait,
And then come smiling, and *declare* for fate *Dryden*

2 (*Law*) To state the plaintiff's cause of action at law in a legal form, as, the plaintiff *declares* in debt or trespass

De clăr'ed-ly, *adv* Avowedly, explicitly, confessedly

De clăr'ed-ness, *n* State of being declared

De clăre'ment, *n* The act of declaration [*Obs*]

De clăr'er, *n* One who makes known or publishes, that which exhibits

De clĕn'sion, *n* [Fr *declinaison* and *declination*, Pr *declina o*, *declinatio*, Sp *declinacion*, It *declinazione*, Lat *declinatio*, from *declinare*. See DECLINE]

1 That which is inclining, or appears to incline, declination, descent, slope "The *declension* of the land from that place to the sea" *Burnet.*

2 A falling off from excellence or perfection, a downward tendency, deterioration, decay, as, the *declension* of virtue, of science, of a state, &c

Seduced the bass and pitch of all his thoughts
To base *declension* *Shak*

3 The act of courteously refusing, act of declining a declinature, as, the *declension* of a nomination &c

4 (*Gram*) (*a*) Inflection of a word, according to its grammatical cases (*b*) The form of the inflection of a word declined by cases, as, the first or second *declension* (*c*) Rehearsing a word as declined

Declension of the needle, declination of the needle

De clĭn'a-ble, *a* [Fr *declinable*, Pr & Sp *declinable*, It *declinabile* See DECLINE] Admitting of declension or inflection, capable of being declined

Dĕc'lĭ-nate, *a* (*Bot*) Bending downward, in a curve, declined

Dĕc'lĭ-nā'tion, *n* [Fr *declination*, Lat *declinatio*. See DECLENSION]

1 The act or state of bending downward, inclination, as a *declination* of the head

2 The act or state of falling off or declining from excellence or perfection, deterioration decay, decline "The *declination* of a monarchy" *Bacon*

Summer is not looked on as a time
Of *declination* and decay *Waller*

3 The act of deviating or turning aside, obliquity, withdrawal "The *declination* of atoms in their descent" *Bentley* "Every *declination* and violation of the rules" *South*

4 The act of putting away or refusing, refusal, withdrawal "The queen's *declination* from marriage" *Stow*

5 (*Astron*) The angular distance of any object from the celestial equator, either northward or southward

6 (*Dialing*) The arc of the horizon, contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from the east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, reckoned from the north or south *Barlow*

7 (*Gram*) The act of inflecting or rehearsing the grammatical forms of a word, through its various terminations

Declination of the compass or *needle*, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place

Dĕc'lĭ-nā'tor, *n* [Fr *declinateur* See DECLINE] An instrument for taking the declination or inclination, of a reclining plane

De-clĭn'a-to-ry *a* [L Lat *declinatorius*, from Lat *declinare* Fr *declinatoire*, Pr *declinatori*, It *declinatorio*] Containing or involving a declination or refusal, as of submission to a charge or sentence. *Blackstone.*

Declinatory plea (*O Eng Law*), the plea of sanctuary or of benefit of clergy, before trial or conviction, — now abolished

De-clĭn'a-ture (53), *n* The act of putting away or refusing, as, the *declinature* of an office [*Rare.*]

De clīne', *v i.* [*imp* & *p p* DECLINED; *p. pr.* & *vb n* DECLINING] [Lat. *declinare*, from *de* and a supposed *clinare*, to lean, incline, Gr. κλίνειν, Fr. *décliner*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *declinar*, It. *declinare*]

1. To lean downward, to bend over or hang

down, as from weakness, weariness, despondency, &c.; to condescend.

He . . would *decline* even to the lowest of his family *Lady Hutchinson.*

Disdaining to *decline*, slowly he falls *Byron.*

2 To tend or draw towards a close, decay, or extinction, to tend to a less perfect state, to become diminished or impaired, to fail, to sink, to decay, as, the day *declines*, virtue *declines*, religion *declines*, business *declines.*

That empire must *decline*
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin *Waller*

3 To turn or bend aside, to deviate, to stray, to withdraw, as, a line that *declines* from straightness, conduct that *declines* from sound morals.

Yet do I not *decline* from thy testimonies *Ps* cxix 157

4 To turn away, to refuse, not to comply, not to do, as, he *declined* to take any part in the concern

5. To tend, to incline [*Obs*]

That purple luster which it hath is not altogether fiery, but *declineth* in the end to the color of wine *Holland*

De-cline', *v. t* **1.** To bend downward, to bring down, to depress, to cause to bow or fall.

In melancholy deep, with head *declined* *Thomson*

2 To cause to decrease or diminish. [*Obs*] "Being you have *declined* his means" *Beau & Fl.*

He knoweth his error, but will not seek to *decline* it *Burton*

3 To put or turn aside, to turn off or away from, to refuse to undertake or comply with, to reject, to shun, to avoid, as, to *decline* an offer, to *decline* a contest, to *decline* the course of justice

Could I
Decline this dreadful hour *Massinger*

4 (*Gram*) To inflect or rehearse in order the changes of grammatical form, as, to *decline* a noun

De-cline', *n* [Fr *declin*, Pr *decli*, It *declino*, *declino* See *supra*]

1 A falling off, a tendency to a worse state, diminution or decay, deterioration, as, the *decline* of life, the *decline* of strength, the *decline* of virtue and religion

Their fathers lived in the *decline* of literature *Swift*

2 (*Med*) (*a*) That period of a disorder when the symptoms begin to abate in violence, as, the *decline* of a fever (*b*) A gradual sinking and wasting away of the physical faculties, as, to die of a *decline* *Dunglison*

Syn.—Decline, Decay, Consumption *Decline* marks the first stage in a downward progress, *decay* indicates the second stage, and denotes a tendency to ultimate destruction, *consumption* marks a steady decay from an internal exhaustion of strength The health may experience a *decline* from various causes at any period of life, it is naturally subject to *decay* with the advance of old age, *consumption* may take place at almost any period of life, from disease which wears out the constitution By a gradual *decline*, states and communities lose their strength and vigor, by progressive *decay*, they are stripped of their honor, stability and greatness, by a *consumption* of their resources and vital energy, they are led rapidly on to a completion of their existence

De-cli'ner, *n* One who declines "A studious *decliner* of honors" *Irving*

Dĕc'li-nŏm'e-tĕr, *n* [Eng *decline*, v i, q v, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle

De-cli'nous, *a* (*Bot*) Bent downward.

De-cliv'i-ty, *n* [Lat *declivitas*, from *declivis*, sloping, down hill, from *de* and *clivus*, a slope, a hill, Fr *declivité* Cf Cliff]

1. Deviation from a horizontal line, descent of surface, inclination downward, slope,—opposed to *acclivity*, or ascent, the same slope, considered as *descending*, being a *declivity*, and considered as *ascending*, an *acclivity*

2 A descending surface, a slope

Commodious *declivities* and channels for the passage of the waters *Dickam*

De-cliv'ous, } *a.* [See *supra*] Gradually de-
De-cliv'i-tous, } scending, sloping

De-cŏct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECOCTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* DECOCTING] [Lat *decoquere*, *decoctum*, from *de* and *coquere*, to cook, to boil]

1 To prepare by boiling, to digest in hot or boiling water, to extract the strength or flavor of by boiling; to make an infusion of

2 To prepare for assimilation by the heat of the stomach, to digest

3 To warm, strengthen, or invigorate, as if by boiling [*Rare*] "*Decoct* their cold blood" *Shak*

De cŏct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being boiled or digested

De-cŏc'tion (de kŏk'shun), *n.* [Lat *decoctio*, from *decoquere*, Fr *decoction*, Pr. *decoctio*, *decoccio*, Sp *decoccion*, It *decozione*]

1 The act of preparing for use by boiling

In *decoction* it either purgeth at the top or scatteth at the bottom. *Bacon*

2 An extract prepared by boiling something in water.

If a plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant *Arbuthnot*

De-cŏct'ive, *a* Possessed of power to decoct. *Smart.*

De-cŏct'ure (53), *n* A substance prepared by decoction, a decoction *Bailey.*

De-cŏl'late, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECOLLATED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* DECOLLATING] [Lat *decollare*, *decollatum*, from *collum*, the neck; It. *decollare*, Fr. *décoller.*] To sever the neck of, to behead.

A fine piece [of painting] of the *decollated* head of St. John the Baptist. *Burke*

De-cŏl'lĕt-ted, *p. a.* (*Conch*) Worn off in the process of growth,—said of the apex of univalve shells *Dana.*

Dĕ'col-lā'tion, *n* [Lat. *decollatio*, Fr *décollation*, It *decollazione*] The act of beheading, especially used of the execution of St John the Baptist, and of a painting which represents his beheading.

The *decollation* of St John, painted in the shades of a single color *Walpole*

De-cŏl'or (kŭl'ur), *v t* [From *de* and *color*, q v, Fr *décolorer*, Lat. *decolorare*] To deprive of color, to bleach.

De-cŏl'or-ant (kŭl'ur ant), *n.* [Fr. *décolorant*, p. pr. of *décolorer*.] A substance which removes color, or bleaches

De-cŏl'or-ā'tion (-kŭl'ur-ā'shun), *n* [Lat *de coloratio*, from *decolorare*, from *de* and *colorare*, to color, from *color* Fr *décoloration*] The removal or absence of color *Ferrand*

De-cŏl'or-ize, *v t* To deprive of color

Dĕ'com-plĕx', *a* [From *de* and *complex*, q v] Repeatedly compound, made up of complex constituents

Dĕ'com pōs'a ble, *a* Capable of being decomposed, capable of being resolved into its constituent elements

Dĕ'com pōse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECOMPOSED, *p pr* & *vb. n* DECOMPOSING] [From *de* and *compose*, q v, Fr *décomposer*] To separate the constituent parts of, to set free from previously existing forms of chemical combination, to resolve into original elements, to bring to dissolution

Dĕ'com pōse', *v i* To become resolved or returned from existing combinations to undergo dissolution

Dĕ'com pōs'ite (-kom-pŏz'it), *a* [From *de* and *composite*, q v]

1 Compounded more than once, compounded with things already composite

2 (*Bot*) Compounded several times, decompound

De cŏm'po-si'tion (-po zĭsh'un), *n* [From *de* and *composition*, q v, Fr *décomposition*]

1 The act of separating the constituent parts of a compound body or substance

2 The state of being separated, separation into constituent parts, analysis, release from previous combinations, the decay or dissolution consequent on the removal or alteration of some of the ingredients of a compound, as the *decomposition* of wood, of rocks, &c

3 Repeated composition, a combination of compounds [*Obs*]

Decomposition of forces, the same as *resolution of forces* See Resolution of Forces —*Decomposition of light*, the division of it into the prismatic colors

Dĕ'com-pound', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* DECOMPOUNDED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* DECOMPOUNDING] [From *de* and *compound*, v t, q v]

1 To compound or mix with that which is already compound, to form by a second composition.

2 To reduce to constituent parts, to decompose.

It divides and *decompounds* objects into a thousand curious parts *Hallett*

Dĕ'com pound', *a* [From *de* and *compound*, n, q v]

1 Compound of what is already compounded, compounded a second time

2 (*Bot*) Several times compounded or divided, as a leaf or stem *Gray.*

Decompound leaf, a compound leaf whose parts are compound

Decompound Leaf

Dĕ'com-pound'a ble, *a* Capable of being decompounded

Dĕc'o-ra-ment, *n* [Lat *decoramentum*, from *decorare* See *infra*] Ornament [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Dĕc'o-rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECORATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DECORATING] [Lat *decorare*, *decoratum*, from *decus*, *decŏris*, ornament, *decor*, *decŏris*, beauty, from *decet*, *decere*, to be becoming, It *decorare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *decorar*, Fr *décorer*] To deck with that which is becoming, ornamental, or honorary, to adorn, to beautify, to embellish, as, to *decorate* the person, to *decorate* an edifice, to *decorate* a lawn with flowers, to *decorate* the mind with moral beauties, to *decorate* a hero with honors

Syn.—To adorn, embellish, ornament, beautify See Adorn

Dĕc'o-rā'tion, *n* [L Lat *decoratio*, Fr. *décoration*, Sp *decoracion*, It *decorazione*]

1 The act of adorning, embellishing, or honoring, ornamentation

2 That which adorns, enriches, or beautifies, something added by way of embellishment, ornament.

The hall was celebrated for . . the richness of its *decoration* *Motley*

Military decoration, a medal, cross of honor, &c, bestowed for distinguished services

Decoration

Dĕc'o-ra-tive, *a.* [Fr. *décoratif*, Pr. *decoratiu.*] Suited to embellish, adorning

Dĕc'o-ra-tive ness, *n.* Quality of being decorative.

Dĕc'o-rā'tor, *n.* [Fr. *décorateur.*] One who decorates, adorns, or embellishes.

De-cōre', *v t.* To decorate [*Obs.*] "To *decore* and beautify the house of God." *Hall.*

De-cō'rous, or **Dĕc'o-rous** (118) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *decorosus*, from *decus*, and *decŏrus*, from *decor* See Decorate] Suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion, marked with decorum, becoming, proper, as, a *decorous* speech; *decorous* behavior, a *decorous* dress for a judge. "A *decorous* pretext for the war." *Motley.*

De-cō'rous-ly, or **Dĕc'o-rous-ly**, *adv.* In a decorous or becoming manner.

De-cō'rous ness, or **Dĕc'o-rous-ness**, *n.* Decency or propriety of behavior.

De cŏr'ti-cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p*, DECORTICATED; *p pr* & *vb n*, DECORTICATING] [Lat. *decorticare*, *decorticatum*, from *de* and *cortex*, bark, Pr. *decorticar*, Pg *descorticar*, It *scorticare*, Sp *descortezar*, Fr *écorcer*] To take off the exterior coating or bark of, to husk, to peel "Great barley dried and *decorticated*" *Arbuthnot.*

De cŏr'ti cā'tion, *n* [Lat *decorticatio*, Fr. *décortication*] The act of stripping off the bark or husk.

De cō'rum (118), *n* [Lat *decorum*, from *decorus*. See Decorous] Propriety of manner or conduct, grace arising from suitableness of speech and behavior to one's own character, or to the place and occasion, seemliness, decency "Negligent of the duties and *decorums* of his station" *Hallam.*

Syn.—Decorum, Dignity (q v, in accordance with its etymology, is that which is becoming in outward act or appearance, as, the ecclesiastical assembly *Dignity* forms from an habitual producing a correspondent o decides, one who de *dignity* of personal appearst

He kept with [illegible] due *decorum*, [illegible] are
Yet never stood in awe before [illegible] *Swift.*

Name to me yon Achaian chief, for bulk
Conspicuous, and for port Taller indeed
I may perceive than he, but with these eyes
Saw never yet such *dignity* and grace *Cowper*

De-coy', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DECOYED, *p pr* & *vb n.* DECOYING] [From *de* and *coy*, q v, originally, to quiet, soothe, caress, entice] To lead or entice into a snare, to lead into danger by artifice, to deceive, to entrap, to insnare, as, to *decoy* ducks into a net, to *decoy* troops into an ambush.

For while fashion's brightest arts *decoy*,
The heart, distrusting, asks if this be joy *Goldsmith*

De coy', *n* **1** Any thing intended to lead into a snare, a lure that deceives and misleads into danger, or the power of an enemy

2 A wild fowl, or the likeness of one, used by sportsmen to entice other fowl into a net or within shot

3 A place into which wild fowls are enticed in order to take them

De coy'-bird, *n* A bird used to draw others into a net, &c, hence, a person employed to allure others into a snare *Clarke.*

De coy'-duck, *n* A duck employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken

De coy'-măn, *n* A man employed in decoying and catching fowls

De-crēase', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p* DECREASED (-krēst'), *p pr* & *vb n* DECREASING] [Lat *decrescere*, from *de* and *crescere*, to grow, O Fr *decroistre*, n. *decrois*, N Fr *décroître*, Pr *descrezer*, n. *descrets*, *decres*, Sp *decrecer*, *descrecer*, It *decrescere*, *decrescere*] To become less, to be diminished gradually, in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, quality, or excellence, as, the days *decrease* in length from June to December.

He must increase, but I must *decrease* *John* iii 30.

Decreasing series (*Math*), a series in which each term is numerically less than the preceding term

De-crēase', *v. t* To cause to lessen, as in dimensions, amount, or quality, to diminish gradually, as, extravagance *decreases* the means of charity. "That might *decrease* their present store." *Prior.*

Syn —To Decrease, Diminish Things usually *decrease* or fall off by degrees, and from within, or through some cause which is imperceptible, as, the flood *decreases*, the cold *decreases*, their affection has *decreased* Things commonly *diminish* or are *diminished* by an action from without, or one which is apparent, as, the army was *diminished* by disease, his property is *diminishing* through extravagance, their affection has *diminished* since their separation The turn of thought, however, is often such that these words may be interchanged.

Never such joy was, since the world began,
As in the ark, when Noah and his behold
The olive leaf, which certainly them told
The flood *decreased* *Drayton*

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye;
Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly *Pope.*

De-crēase', *n.* **1** A becoming less; gradual diminution, decay, as, a *decrease* of revenue, a *decrease* of strength.

2 The wane of the moon.

De-crēas'ing-ly, *adv* By diminishing.

Dĕc're ā'tion, *n.* Act of decreasing, diminution. [*Obs*] *Cudworth.*

De-crēe', *n* [Lat. *decretum*, from *decernere*, to decide, Fr. & Pr. *decret*, Sp, Pg, & It. *decreto.*]

1. An order from one having authority, deciding what is to be done by a subordinate; also, a determination by one having power, deciding what is to take place or occur, edict; law; rule. "The *decrees* of Venice." *Shak.*

There went out a *decree* from Cesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed *Luke* ii 1

2. A special rule, order, or decision, touching a particular case, an established law. "A *decree* for the rain." *Job* xxviii 26

3. (*Law*) (*a*) A decision, order, or sentence given in a cause by a court of equity or admiralty (*b*) A determination or judgment of an umpire on a case submitted to him, an edict *Brande.*

4. (*Rom.*) An edict or law made by a council for regulating any business within their jurisdiction, as, the *decrees* of ecclesiastical councils

5. (*Script.*) The purpose of God concerning future events

Syn.—Law, statute, regulation, edict See LAW

De-cree', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* DECREED; *p pr* & *vb n* DECREEING] To determine judicially by authority, or by decree, to determine, decide on, to order, to appoint, to set or constitute, as, a court *decrees* a restoration of property.

Thou shalt *decree* a thing, and it shall be established *Job* xxii 28

De-cree', *v. t* To decide authoritatively, to determine decisively "Our council did *decree*" *Shak*

De-cree'a-ble, *a* Capable of being decreed *Vernon.*

De-crē'er, *n.* One who decrees "The first *decreer*" *Goodwin*

De-creet', *n* (*Scots Law*) The final judgment or sentence of the Court of Session, or an inferior court, by which the question at issue is decided

Dĕc're ment, *n* [Lat *decrementum*, from *decresco*, It *decremento* See DECREASE]

1 The state of becoming gradually less decrease, waste, loss "The *decrements* of my pendents" *Ford*

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual *decrement* *Woodward*

2 The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste,—opposed to *increment*

3. (*Her*) The wane of the moon

4 (*Crystallog*) A successive diminution of the layers of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced *Hauy*

5. (*Math*) The quantity by which a variable is diminished

De-crĕp'it, *a* [Lat *decrepitus*, originally noised out, noiseless, applied to old people, who creep about quietly, from *de* and *crepare*, *crepitare*, to make a noise, to rattle, Fr *decrepit*, Pr *decrepit*, Sp, Pg, & It *decrepito*] Broken down with age, wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age, in the last stage of decay "Beggary or *decrepit* age" *Milton.* "Already *decrepit* with premature old age" *Motley*

☞ Sometimes incorrectly written *decrepid*

De-crĕp'i tāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* DECREPITATED *p pr* & *vb n* DECREPITATING] [From *de* and *crepitate*, q v, Fr *decrepiter*] To roast or calcine, so as to cause a continual explosion or crackling of the substance, as, to *decrepitate* salt

De-crĕp'i tāte, *v. i* To crackle, as salts when roasting

De-crĕp'i-tā'tion, *n* [Fr. *decrepitation*] The act of roasting with a continual crackling, the separation of parts with a crackling noise, occasioned by heat

De-crĕp'it ness, } *n* [Fr *decrepitude*, Pr *decre*
De-crĕp'i-tūde, } *pitut*, Sp *decrepitud* See DECREPIT] The broken state produced by decay and the infirmities of age

Dē'cres cĕn'do, *a* [It] (*Mus*) With decreasing volume of sound, a direction to performers, either written upon the staff or indicated thus

Decrescendo

De-crĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *decrescens*, p pr of *decrescere* See DECREASE] Becoming less by gradual diminution, decreasing, as, a *decrescent* moon

De-crē'tal, *a* [Lat *decretalis*, from *decretum* See DECREE] Appertaining to a decree, containing a decree, as, a *decretal* epistle.

De-crē'tal (Synop, § 130), *n* [L. Lat *decretale*, from Lat. *decretalis* See *supra*]

1. An authoritative order or decree, especially, a letter of the pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law The decretals form the second part of the canon law

2 A collection of the pope's decrees *Howell*

De-crēte', *n.* [Lat *decretum* See DECREE] Decree [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

De-crē'tion, *n.* [From Lat *decrescere*, *decretum* See DECREASE] A decreasing [*Obs*] *Pearson*

De-crē'tist, *n* [L Lat *decretista*, from *decretum* Fr *décrétiste* See DECRETAL, *n*] One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals

De-crē'tive, *a* [From Lat *decretum* See DECREE, *n.*] Having the force of a decree, determining.

The will of God is either *decretive* or preceptive *Bates*

Dĕc're-to-ri ly, *adv.* In a decretory or definitive manner.

Dĕc're-to-ry (30), *a.* [Lat. *decretorius*, from *decernere*, *decretum*. See DECREE]

1. Established by a decree, definitive, settled.

The *decretory* rigors of a condemning sentence *South*

2 Serving to determine, critical. "*Decretory* days" *Browne.*

De crew' (krōō'), *v. i.* [Fr *decrue*, n, decrease, and *decrû*, p p of *decroître*, to decrease. See DECREASE, and cf. ACCRUE] To decrease [*Obs*] "She still more *decrewed*" *Spenser*

De cri'al, *n* [See DECRY] A crying down, a clamorous censure, condemnation by censure

De-cri'er, *n* One who decries or clamorously censures

De-crown', *v. t* [From *de* and *crown*, q v] To deprive of a crown [*Obs*] *Hakewill*

Dē'crus tā'tion, *n* [From *de* and *crustation*, q v, O Fr *décrustation*] The removal of a crust [*Obs*] *Cotgrave.*

De-cry', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* DECRIED, *p. pr* & *vb n* DECRYING] [Fr *decrier*, It *sgridare* See CRY] To cry down, to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless, to clamor against, to discredit, to bring into disrepute, to disparage

For small errors they whole plays *decry* *Dryden*

Measures which are extolled by one half of the kingdom are naturally *decried* by the other *Addison*

Syn—To DECRY, DEPRECIATE, DETRACT, DISPARAGE *Decry* and *depreciate* refer to the estimation in which a thing is held, the former seeking to *cry* it down, and the latter to *run* it down in the opinion of others *Detract* and *disparage* refer to merit or value, which the former assails with cavilling, &c, while the latter willfully underrates and seeks to degrade it Men *decry* their rivals and *depreciate* their measures The envious *detract* from the merit of a good action, and *disparage* the motives of him who performs it

Dĕc'ŭ bā'tion, *n.* [From Lat *decubare*, from *de* and *cubare*, to lie down See DECUMBENT] The act of lying down [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

De cŭm'bence, } *n* [From Lat *decumbens* See
De cŭm'ben cy, } *infra*] The act, posture, or state of lying down *Browne*

De cŭm'bent, *a* [Lat *decumbens*, p pr of *decumbere*, from *de* and *cumbere*, for *cubare*, to lie down]

1 Bending or lying down, prostrate, recumbent

The *decumbent* portraiture of a woman resting on a cushion's head *Ashmole*

2 (*Bot*) Reclining on the ground, as if too weak to stand, and tending to rise at the summit, as, a *decumbent* stem *Gray*

De-cŭm'bent ly, *adv* In a decumbent posture

De-cŭm'bi tūre (53), *n* [See *supra*]

1 The act or time of taking to one's bed, or of lying in bed, from sickness *Boyle.*

2 (*Astrol*) The scheme or aspect of the heavens by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered

Dē'ū ple (dĕk'yŭ pl), *a* [Fr *decuple*, It *decuplo*, Lat as if *decuplus*, from *decem*, ten, Gr δεκαπλοῦς, from δέκα, ten] Tenfold, multiplied by ten

Dē'ū-ple, *n* A number ten times repeated

Dē'ū ple, *v. t* To make tenfold, to multiply by ten

De-cū'ri on, *n* [Lat *decurio*, from *decuria*, a division of ten, a decury, q v] (*Rom Antiq*) An officer in the Roman army who commanded ten soldiers *Temple.*

De cū'ri on ate, *n* [Lat *decurionatus*, from *decurio*] The office of a decurion.

De-cŭr'rent, *a* [Lat *decurrens*, p pr of *decurrere*, to run down, from *de* and *currere*, to run Fr *décurrent*] (*Bot*) Extending downward,—said of a leaf whose base extends downward along the stem *Lindley*

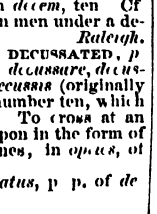

Decurrent Leaf

De-cŭr'rent-ly, *adv* In a decurrent manner

De-cŭr'sion, *n* [Lat *decursio*, from *decurrere* See *supra*] The act of running down, as a stream [*Obs*] *Hale*

De-cŭr'sive, *a* [Fr *decursif* See *supra*] Running down, decurrent

De-cŭr'sive-ly, *adv* In a decursive or decurrent manner

Decursively pinnate (*Bot*) having the leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole,—said of a leaf

De-cŭrt', *v. t* [Lat *decurtare*, from *de* and *curtare*, to shorten, from *curtus* See CURT] To cut short. [*Obs*] *Bale*

Dē cur tā'tion, *n* The act of cutting short [*Obs*]

Dĕc'ū-ry, *n* [Lat *decuria*, from *decem*, ten Cf DECURION] A set or squad of ten men under a decurion [*Obs*] *Raleigh.*

De cŭs'sate, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* DECUSSATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DECUSSATING] [Lat *decussare*, *decussatum*, to cross like an X, from *decussis* (originally equivalent to *decem asses*), the number ten, which the Romans represented by X] To cross at an acute angle, to intersect, to lie upon in the form of an X,—used in *geometry*, of lines, in *optics*, of rays, in *anatomy*, of the nerves

De-cŭs'sate, } *a.* [Lat. *decussatus*, p p. of *de*
De-cŭs'sā-ted, } *cussare*]

1. Crossed, intersected

2 (*Bot*) Growing in pairs, each of which is at right angles to the next pair above or below; as, *decussated* leaves or branches.

3. (*Rhet*) Consisting of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other, as, a *decussated* period.

De-cŭs'sate-ly, *adv.* In a decussate manner.

Dē'cus sā'tion, *n.* [Lat *decussatio*, from *decussare*] The act of crossing at an acute angle, the state of being thus crossed, an intersection in the form of an X, as the *decussation* of lines, rays, nerves, &c "*Decussations* through all the parts of our solar system" *Watts.*

De cŭs'sa-tive-ly, *adv* Crosswise, in the form of an X *Browne.*

De-dā'li an, *a* See DÆDALIAN.

Dĕd'a lous, *a* See DÆDALOUS

De dĕc'o-rāte, *v. t* [Lat *dedecorare*, *dedecoratum* See DECORATE] To deprive of decoration or honor, to disgrace [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

De-dĕc'o rā'tion, *n* [Lat *dedecoratio*] The act or state of being deprived of decoration or honor. [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

De dĕc'o rous, *a* [Lat *dedecorosus* and *dedecorus* See DECOROUS] Serving to deprive of decoration or honor disgraceful, unbecoming *Bailey.*

Dē'den tī'tion (-tish'un) *n* [From *de* and *dentition*, q v] The shedding of teeth *Browne*

Dĕd'i cāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* DEDICATED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* DEDICATING] [Lat *dedicare*, *dedicatum*, from *de* and *dicare*, to declare, to dedicate, It *dedicare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *dedicar*, Fr *dedier*]

1 To set apart and consecrate, as to a divinity, or for a sacred purpose to devote formally and solemnly, as, to *dedicate* vessels, treasures, a temple, an altar, or a church, to God or to a religious use

Vessels of silver, of gold, and of brass, which King David did *dedicate* to the Lord *2 Sam* viii 10

2 To devote, set apart, or give wholly or earnestly up to "The profession of a soldier, to which he had *dedicated* himself" *Clarendon*

3 To inscribe or address, as to a patron

He compiled ten books, and *dedicated* them to the Lord Burleigh *Peacham*

Dĕd'i cate, *a* [Lat *dedicatus*, p p of *dedicare*] Set apart, devoted, consecrated "*Dedicate* to nothing temporal" *Shak.*

Syn—Devoted consecrated addicted

Dĕd'i ca-tee', *n* One to whom a thing is dedicated.

Dĕd'i-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *dedicatio*, Pr *dedicacio*, Sp *dedicacion*, It *dedicazione*, Fr *dedicace*]

1 The act of setting apart or consecrating to a divine Being, or to a sacred use often with religious solemnities, solemn appropriation, as, the *dedication* of Solomon's temple

2 The act of devoting or appropriating

3 An address to a patron, prefixed to a book, testifying respect, and recommending the work to his protection and favor

Dĕd'i-cā'tor *n* [Lat, Fr *dedicateur*] One who dedicates, one who inscribes a book to the favor of a patron

Dĕd'i-ca-tō'ri al, } *a* [From Lat *dedicator*, It
Dĕd'i-ca to ry (30), } *dedicatorio*, Fr *dedicatoire*] Composing a dedication, serving as a dedication. "An epistle *dedicatory*" *Dryden.*

Dĕd'i mŭs, *n* [Lat *dedimus*, we gave, from *dare*, to give, because the writ begins, *Dedimus potestatem*, &c] (*Law*) A writ to commission private persons to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, &c *Bouvier*

De dī'tion (de dish'un), *n* [Lat *deditio*, from *de* and *dare*, to give away, give up, surrender, from *de* and *dare*, to give, It *dedizione*] The act of yielding, surrender [*Obs*] *Hale*

Dĕd'o lent, *a* [Lat *dedolens* p pr of *dedolere*, to give over grieving, from *de* and *dolere*, to grieve] Feeling no compunction [*Obs*] *Hallywell*

De-dūce', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* DEDUCED (de dūst'), *p pr* & *vb n* DEDUCING] [Lat *deducere*, from *de* and *ducere*, to lead, draw, allied to A S *teohan*, contracted *teon*, Goth *tauhan*, O H Ger *zohen*, N H Ger *ziehen*, Eng *tug* and *tow* Sp *deducir*, It *dedurre*, Fr *deduire* See DUKE]

1 To lead away or out [*Obs*] "He should hither *deduce* a colony" *Selden*

2 To take away to deduct to subtract, as, to *deduce* a part from the whole [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

3 To derive or draw to derive by logical process, to obtain or arrive at as the result of reasoning, to infer

O goddess say shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the dim tuition in its early times? *Pope.*

Reasoning is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known *Locke.*

See what regard will be paid to the pedigree which *deduces* your descent from kings and conquerors *W Scott.*

De dūce'ment, *n* The act or process of deducing, that which is deduced inference

De dū'ci bleness, *n* Deducibleness.

De dū'ci ble, *a* **1** Capable of being deduced or inferred, derivable as a result or consequence.

All properties of a triangle are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines including a space *Locke*

2 Capable of being brought down or deduced. "As if God [were] *deducible* to human imbecility" *State Trials*, 1649.

De-dū'çi-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being deducible.

De-dū'çive, *a.* Performing the act of deduction.

De-dūct', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEDUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEDUCTING.] [Lat. *deducere, deductum.* See DEDUCE.]

1. To lead out or from, to deduce. [*Obs.*] "A people *deducted* out of the city of Philippos." *Udall.*

2. To take away, separate, or remove, in numbering, estimating, or calculating, to subtract.

Two and a half per cent should be *deducted* out of the pay of the foreign troops. *Burnet.*

3. To reduce, to diminish. [*Obs.*] "Do not *deduct* it to days." *Massinger.*

De-dūct'i-ble, *a.* 1. Capable of being deducted or subtracted, able to be withdrawn or separated

Not one found honestly *deductible*
From any use that pleased him *E. B. Browning*

2. Capable of being deduced or derived by inference, consequential, inferential

De-dūc'tion (de-dŭk'shun), *n.* [Lat. *deductio*, Fr. *déduction*, Pr. *deduzio*, Sp. *deduccion*, It. *deduzione.*]

1. The act or method of deducing, inferring, or concluding. "The *deduction* of one language from another." *Johnson*

2. The act of deducting or taking away, as, the *deduction* of the subtrahend from the minuend

3. That which is deduced, an inference, a conclusion.

Make fair *deductions*, see to what they mount *Pope*

4. That which is deducted, the part taken away, abatement, as, a *deduction* from the yearly rent.

Syn.—See INDUCTION.

De-dūc'tive, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, deduction, capable of being deduced from premises, deducible

All knowledge of causes is *deductive* *Glanvill*
All notions and ideas may be used in a *deductive* process. *Whewell*

De-dūc'tive-ly, *adv.* By deduction, by way of inference, by consequence *Browne*

Deed, *n.* [A. S. *dæd*, O. Sax. & Icel. *dad*, D. & Dan. *daad*, Sw. *dåd*, Goth. *deds*, O. H. Ger. *tat*, N. H. Ger. *that*, from A. S. *don*, to do, D. *doen*, Ger. *thun.*]

1. That which is done, acted, or effected, an act, a fact,—a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small

And Joseph said to them, What *deed* is this which ye have done? *Gen.* xliv. 15
We receive the due reward of our *deeds* *Luke* xxiv. 41

2. Illustrious act, achievement, exploit. "Knightly *deeds*." *Spenser*

Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn *Dryden.*

3. Power of action, agency, efficiency.

With will and *deed* created free *Milton*

4. (*Law.*) A sealed instrument in writing, on paper or parchment, duly executed and delivered, containing some transfer, bargain, or contract.

☞ The term is generally applied to conveyances of real estate, and it is the prevailing doctrine that it must be signed as well as sealed, though at common law signing was formerly not necessary.

In deed, or *indeed*, in fact, in truth, verily.

Deed, *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed, as, he *deeded* all his estate to his eldest son. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Deed'ful, *a.* Full of deeds or exploits, active, stirring. [*Rare.*] "A *deedful* life." *Tennyson.*

Deed'less, *a.* Not performing, or having performed, deeds or exploits, inactive. "*Deedless* in his tongue." *Shak.*

Deed'-pōll, *n.* (*Law.*) A deed of one part, or executed by only one party, and distinguished from an indenture by having the edge of the parchment or paper cut even, or *polled*, as it was anciently termed, instead of being indented *Burrill*

Deed'y, *a.* Industrious, active. [*Rare.*] *Cowper*

Deem, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEEMED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEEMING.] [A. S. *deman, demian*, O. Sax. *deman, demjan*, Goth. *domjan*, O. Fr. *deme, doma*, D. *doemen*, Icel. *dæma*, Sw. *döma*, Dan. *dømme*, O. H. Ger. *tuomjan*, perhaps allied to Lat. *damnare*, to condemn.] To account, to esteem, to think, to judge, to hold in opinion, to regard

For never can I *deem* him less than god *Dryden*

Deem, *v. i.* 1. To be of opinion, to think, to estimate.

I would also *deem*
O'er others' griefs that some sincerely grieve *Byron*

2. To pass judgment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Deem, *n.* Opinion, judgment. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Deem'ster, *n.* [From *deem* and the term *ster*, q. v.] A judge in the Isle of Man, who decides controversies without process or writings. *Burrill*

Deep, *a.* [*compar.* DEEPER, *superl.* DEEPEST.] [A. S. *deop, dieop*, D. *diep*, L. Ger. *deep*, Icel. *djupr*, Goth. *diups*, Sw. *djup*, Dan. *dyb*, O. H. Ger. *tiuf*, N. H. Ger. *tief*, from A.-S. *dyppan*, to dip, immerse, *deopan*, to be immersed, Goth. *daupan*, to be deep. Cf. DIP.]

1. Extending far below the surface, of great perpendicular dimension, conceived of as measured downward, distinguished from *high*, which is measured upward, low-descending, profound, as, a *deep* sea, pit, or hole, a *deep* wound, to take *deep* root.

The water where the brook is *deep* *Shak.*

2. Extending far back from the front; of great horizontal dimension, conceived of as measured backward from the forward or nearer part, mouth, &c., as, a *deep* cave or recess, a gallery ten seats *deep*; a company of soldiers six files *deep.*

Shadowing squadrons *deep.* *Milton.*
Safely in harbor
Is the king's ship in the *deep* nook *Shak.*

3. Low in situation, lying far below the general surface, as, a *deep* valley.

4. Hard to penetrate or comprehend, intricate, mysterious, profound, secret, unfathomable, as, a *deep* subject or plot. "Speculations high or *deep*." *Milton.* "A question *deep* almost as the mystery of life." *De Quincey.*

O Lord, thy thoughts are very *deep* *Ps.* xcii. 5

5. Of penetrating or far reaching intellect, not superficial, thoroughly versed, profoundly learned, as, a man of *deep* thought. "*Deep* clerks she dumbs." *Shak.*

6. Profoundly moving or affecting, penetrating, thorough, as, *deep* distress, *deep* melancholy, *deep* horror. "*Deep* despair." *Milton.* "An attitude of *deep* respect." *Motley*

7. Profoundly quiet or dark, complete and over mastering, unmixed. "*Deep* silence." *Milton.* "*Deep* sleep." *Gen.* ii. 21. "*Deeper* darkness." *Hood.*

8. Sunk low, depressed, abject. "Their *deep* poverty." 2 *Cor.* viii. 2

9. Strongly colored, dark, intense, not light or thin, as, *deep* blue or crimson

10. Of low tone, not high or sharp, grave, heavy. "The bass of heaven's *deep* organ." *Milton.* "The *deep* thunder." *Byron*

A deep line of operations (*Strategy*), a long line

Deep, *adv.* To a great depth, with depth, far down, profoundly

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself *Milton.*
Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring *Pope*

Deep, *n.* 1. That which is deep, especially deep water, the sea or ocean. "The *deeps* of knowledge." *Cowley.* "Neptune, monarch of the *deep*." *Pope.*

The hollow *deep* of hell resounded *Milton*

2. That which is profound, not easily fathomed, incomprehensible

Thy judgments are a great *deep* *Ps.* xxxvi. 6

3. The most quiet or profound part, the midst, the depth

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk *Shak*

Deep'-drȩw'ing, *a.* Of deep draught, requiring depth of water to float in, sinking deep in water. "*Deep-drawing* barks." *Shak.*

Deep'-drȩwn, *a.* Drawn from a depth

Deep'en (dēp'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEEPENED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEEPENING.]

1. To make deep or increase the depth of, to cause to sink lower, as, to *deepen* a well or channel. "To *deepen* the bed of the Tiber." *Addison*

2. To make darker or more intense, as, the gloom *deepens*. "You must *deepen* your colors." *Peacham*

3. To make more poignant or affecting, as, to *deepen* grief or sorrow

4. To make more grave or low in tone, as, to *deepen* the tones of an organ. "*Deepens* the murs of the falling flood." *Pope*

Deep'en, *v. i.* To become more deep, as, the water *deepens* at every cast of the lead

His blood-red tresses *deepening* in the sun *Byron*

Deep'-fĕt, *a.* Deeply fetched or drawn. [*Obs.*] "*Deep fet* groans." *Shak.*

Deep'-lāid, *a.* Laid deep, formed with cunning and sagacity

Deep'ly, *adv.* 1. At or to a great depth, far below the surface, as, to sink *deeply*

2. Profoundly, thoroughly, as, *deeply* skilled in ethics or anatomy

3. With profound feeling, with great sorrow, most feelingly

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit *Mark* viii. 12

4. To a great degree. "The *deeply* red juice of buckthorn." *Boyle*

He had *deeply* offended both his nobles and his people *Bacon*

5. Gravely, with low or deep tone, as, a *deeply* toned instrument

6. With profound skill, with art or intricacy, as, a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue

Deep'ness, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being deep, profound, mysterious, secretive, &c., depth. "*Deepness* of earth." *Matt.* xiii. 5

2. Craft, insidiousness. [*Rare.*] *Gregory.*

Deep-sēa Line A line with a plummet, shot, or other attachment, for taking soundings at great depths at sea

Deep'-wāist'ed, *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a deep waist, as when, in a ship, the bulwarks of the quarter-deck and forecastle are higher than those of the waist *Totten*

Deer, *n. sing. & pl.* [A. S. *deor*, an animal, especially a wild animal, O. Sax. & D. *dier*, O. Frics. *duer*, Icel. & Dan. *dyr*, Sw. *djur*, O. H. Ger. *tior*, N. H. Ger. *thier*, Goth. *dius*, Gr. θήρ, Eolic Gr. φήρ, Lat. *fera*, Slav. *zver*, Pol. *zwierz*, Lith. *zwėris*, Lett. *swehrs.*] (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant quadruped of the genus *Cervus*, of several species, the males of which have branched horns.

☞ The deer hunted in England is the *C. elephas*, called also *stag* or *red deer*, the fallow deer is *C. dama*; the reindeer, common to Europe and America, *C. tarandus*, the common American deer, *C. Virginianus*, the black-tailed deer of Missouri, *C. Columbianus*

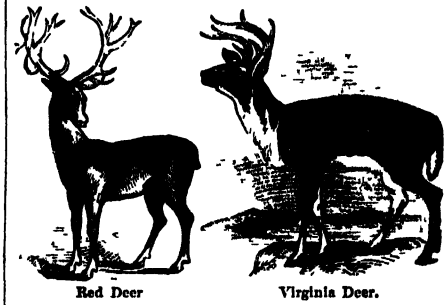

Red Deer Virginia Deer.

Deer'-bĕr'ry, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the *Vaccinium* group, *V. stamineum*

Deer'-hound, *n.* A hound for hunting deer.

Deer'-nĕck, *n.* A deer-like, or thin, ill-formed neck,—said of a horse

Deer'-skin, *n.* The skin of a deer, and the leather made from it

Deer'-stąlk'er (-stawk'er), *n.* One who practices deer stalking

Deer'-stąlk'ing (-stawk'ing), *n.* The hunting of deer on foot, by stealing upon them unawares

De-ē'sis, *n.* [Gr. δέησις, supplication.] (*Rhet.*) An invocation of, or address to, the Supreme Being.

Dē'ess, *n.* [Fr. *déesse*, f. of *dieu*, god, equivalent to Lat. *deus*, f. *dea.*] A goddess. [*Obs.*] *Croft.*

Deev, *n.* An evil spirit in the Persian mythology

De fāçe', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFACED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFACING.] [From Lat. *de* and *facies*, face. Cf. EFFACE.]

1. To destroy or mar the face or external appearance of, to disfigure, as, to *deface* a monument, to *deface* an edifice

2. To injure, destroy, spoil, or mar, by effacing or obliterating important features or portions of, to erase or obliterate, as, to *deface* letters or writing, to *deface* a note, deed, or bond, to *deface* a record

De fāçe'ment, *n.* 1. The act of defacing or marring, or the condition of being defaced, injury to the external appearance, obliteration.

2. That which mars or disfigures

De fā'cer, *n.* One who, or that which, defaces, one who injures, mars, or disfigures

De fā'cing ly, *adv.* In a defacing manner

De fāc'to [Lat.] Actually in fact, in reality, existing, as, a king *de facto*, distinguished from a king *de jure*, or by right

De fāll', *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *défaillir.* See FAIL.] To cause to fall, or to fall. [*Obs.*] "And will *defail* or else prove recreant." *Mackin.*

De fāll'ance, *n.* [Fr. *défaillance*, from *défaillir*, to fail, from *de* and *faillir.* See FAIL.] Failure, deficiency. [*Obs.*] "*Defailance* in degree or continuance." *Comber.*

De fāl'cāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFALCATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFALCATING.] [L. Lat. *defalcare, defalcatum*, to deduct, originally to cut off with a sickle, from Lat. *de* and *falx, falcis*, a sickle, It. *defalcare, disfalcare, diffalcare, falcare*, Sp. & Pg. *desfalcar*, Fr. *défalquer.*] To cut off, to take away or deduct a part of,—used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, &c. *Burke*

De-fāl'cāte, *v. i.* To commit defalcation, to embezzle money held in trust

Dē'fal-cā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *defalcatio*, Fr. *défalcation.*]

1. A cutting off, a diminution, deficit, or withdrawment.

2. That which is cut off, diminished, or abated; as, this loss is a *defalcation* from the revenue.

3. An abstraction of money, &c., by an officer having it in charge, an embezzlement.

De fălk', *v. t.* [Fr. *défalquer.* See DEFALCATE.] To take away, to cut off, to abate. [*Obs.*] "*De falking* the four hundred garnish money." *B. Jon.*

Dĕf'a-mā'tion, *n.* [See DEFAME.] The taking from another's reputation, the act of injuring another's reputation by any slanderous communication, written or oral, the malicious uttering of falsehoods, or circulation of reports, tending to destroy the good name of another, slander, detraction, calumny, aspersion

☞ In modern usage, written defamation bears the title of *libel*, and oral defamation that of *slander.* *Burrill.*

De-făm'a-to-ry, *a.* Containing defamation; injurious to reputation, calumnious, slanderous; as, *defamatory* words, *defamatory* reports or writings.

De-fāme', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFAMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFAMING.] [Lat. & L. Lat. *defamare*,

from Lat. *de* and *fama*, fame: O. Fr. *défamer*. Cf. Lat. & It *diffamare*, Fr. *diffamer*, Sp. *diafamar*.]

1. To harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of, to disgrace, especially, to speak evil of, to dishonor by slanderous reports, to calumniate, to asperse.

My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame* *Dryden*

2. To charge, to accuse. [*Rare*]

Rebecca is *defamed* of sorcery practiced on the person of a noble knight. *W Scott*

Syn.—To asperse, slander, calumniate See Asperse

De fāme', *n.* Dishonor, disgrace. [*Obs*] "In remembrance of thy *defame*" *Gower*

De-fām'er, *n.* One who defames, a slanderer, a detractor, a calumniator

De-fām'ing-ly, *adv* In a defaming manner

Dĕf'a-mous, *a.* Serving to defame, injurious, slanderous [*Obs*] "*Defamous* words" *Holinshed*

De-fāt'i-ga ble, *a.* [See *infra*] Capable of being wearied or tired out [*Obs*] "Made on set purpose *defatigable*" *Glanville*

De fāt'i-gāte, *v. t.* [Lat *defatigare, defatigatum*, from *de* and *fatigare*, to weary See Fatigue] To weary or tire, to fatigue. [*Rare*] "Which *de fatigating* hill" *Sir T Herbert*

De fāt'i-gā'tion, *n* [Lat. *defatigatio*] Weariness [*Rare*] *Bacon*

De-fault', *n.* [O Fr *defaulte, defaute, defaute, t*, now *défaut*, m, Pr *defauta*, It *diffalta*, L Lat *defalta*, from *de* and It *faltare*, Sp & Pg *faltar*, to be deficient, to want, to fail, from Lat as if *fallitare*, from *fallere*, to deceive See Fault]

1 A failing or failure, omission of that which ought to be done, neglect to do what duty or law requires, as, this evil has happened through the governor's *default*

2 Fault, offense, ill deed "His so rash *default*" *Spenser*

3 Defect, want, failure, lack, destitution

Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes in *default* of the real ones *Trinthmot*

4. (*Law*) A neglect of, or failure to take, some step necessary to secure the benefit of law, as a failure to appear in court at a day assigned, especially of the defendant in a suit when called to make answer, also of jurors, witnesses, &c

To suffer a default, to permit an action to be called without appearing to answer

De fault', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* Defaulted, *p. pr* & *vb n* Defaulting]

1. To be wanting in duty, to offend "That he 'gainst courtesy so fully did *default*" *Spenser*

2 To fail in fulfilling a contract or agreement, to fail to appear in court, to let a case go by default

De fault', *v. t* 1 To fail to perform, to be guilty of neglect of "What they have *defaulted* toward him." *Milton*

2 (*Law*) To call a defendant or other party whose duty it is to be present in court, and make an entry of his default, if he fails to appear, to enter a default against.

3 To leave out of account, to omit [*Rare*] "*Defaulting* unnecessary discourses" *Hales*

De fault'er, *n* 1 One who makes default, one who fails to appear in court when called

2 One who fails to perform a public duty, particularly, one who fails to account for public money intrusted to his care, a delinquent

De fēa'sance (-fē'zns), *n* [Norm Fr *defeasance*, from Fr *défaisant, défaisant*, p pr of *défaire*, to undo See Defeat]

1 A defeat, an overthrow [*Obs*] "His foes' *defeasance*" *Spenser*

2 A rendering null or void

3 (*Law*) A condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void, or a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment, or other conveyance, containing conditions, on the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated

☞ Mortgages were usually made in this manner in former times, but the modern practice is to include the conveyance and the defeasance in the same deed

De-fēa'sanced, *a* (*Law*) Liable to defeasance, capable of being made void or forfeited

De fēa'si ble (de fē'zi bl), *a* [O Fr, from *defaire* See *supra*] Capable of being defeated, annulled, or made void

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title *Davies*

De-fēa'si-ble ness, *n* The quality of being defeasible

De-fēat', *n* [Fr *défaite*, from *défaire*, to undo, from *dé*, for *des*, equivalent to Lat *dis*, and *faire*, Lat. *facere*, to make or do, L Lat *defacere, deffacere, diffacere*. Cf. O Fr *defeat*, decayed, destroyed.]

1. An undoing or annulling, destruction. [*Obs.*]

Upon whose property and most dear life
A damned *defeat* was made *Shak*

2. An overthrow, as of an attack, an army, &c; repulse suffered, rout. "A *defeat* like that of Culloden." *Bancroft.*

3. Frustration by rendering null and void, or by prevention of success, as, the *defeat* of a plan or design.

De fēat', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Defeated; *p. pr.* & *vb n.* Defeating.]

1 To render null and void, as a title, to make defeasance of, as an estate, to frustrate, as hope, to deprive of.

The escheators *defeated* the right heir of his succession *Hallam*

2 To overcome or vanquish, as an army, to check, disperse, or ruin by victory, to overthrow

3 To resist with success, as, to *defeat* an assault "Sharp reasons to *defeat* the law" *Shak.*

Syn — To baffle, disappoint, frustrate See Baffle

De fēat'ure (-fēt'yur, 51), *n* [1 From *defeat*, v t 2 From *de* and *feature*]

1 Overthrow, defeat [*Obs*] "Nothing but loss in their *defeature*" *Beau & Fl*

2 Change of features, deformity [*Obs*] "Strange *defeatures* in my face" *Shak*

De fēat'ured (-fēt'yurd), *a* Changed in features, deformed [*Rare*] "Features when *defeatured* in the way I have described" *De Quincey*

Dĕf'e-cāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* Defecated, *p. pr* & *vb n* Defecating] [Lat *defæcare, defæcatum*, from *de* and *fæx, fæcis*, dregs, lees, O Fr *defaquer*]

1 To clear from impurities, as lees, dregs, &c, to clarify, to purify "To *defecate* the dark oil of amber" *Boyle*

2 To free from extraneous or polluting matter, to clear, to purify "*Defecated* from the impurities of sense and meaning" *Warburton*

Dĕf'e-cāte, *v. i* (*Med*) To void excrement

Dĕf'e-cate, *a* Freed from any thing that can pollute, as dregs, lees, &c, refined, purified "Liquor very *defecate*" *Boyle* "Till the soul be *defecate* from the dregs of sense" *Bates*

Dĕf'e-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *defecatio*, Fr *défécation*]

1 The act of separating from impurities, as lees or dregs, purification

2 (*Med*) The act of voiding excrement from the body

Dĕf'e-cā'tor, *n* That which cleanses or purifies

De fĕct', *n* [Lat *defectus*, from *deficere*, to desert, fail, be wanting, from *de* and *facere*, to make or do, Sp *defecto*, It *difetto*]

1 Want or absence of something necessary for completeness or perfection, fault, imperfection

Errors have been corrected, and *defects* supplied *Davies*

2 Failing, fault, imperfection, whether physical or moral, blemish, deformity, as, a *defect* in the ear or eye, a *defect* in timber, or in an instrument, &c, a *defect* of memory or judgment.

Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,
Make use of every friend and every foe *Pope*

Among boys little tenderness is shown to personal *defects* *Macaulay*

Syn.—Defect, Fault *Defect* is negative denoting the absence of that which is necessary to things completeness or perfection, *fault* is positive denoting something improper or wrong. The *faults* of a friend are too often palliated or explained away into mere *defects*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual *fault* *Dryden*

De fĕct', *v. i* To fail, to become deficient [*Obs*] "*Defected* honor" *Warner*

De fĕct', *v. t* To injure, to damage "None can my life *defect*" [*R*] *Trouble of Q Elizabeth*, 1639

De fect'i-bil'i ty, *n* 1 The quality of being defectible, imperfection [*Rare*] *Digby Hale*

2 An imperfection, a defect [*Rare*] "*Defect ibilities* in pronunciation" *Bp Taylor*

De fĕct'i ble, *a* Liable to become defective or imperfect. [*Rare*] "A *defectible* understanding" *Bp Taylor*

De fĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *defectio*, Fr *défection* See Defect] The act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself want or failure in duty, falling away, apostasy, backsliding "The general *defection* of the whole realm" *Davies* "*Defection* from God" *Raleigh* "*Defection* to Popery" *Bentley*

De-fĕc'tion ist, *n* One who advocates or encourages defection

De fĕc'tions, *a* Having defects imperfect [*Obs*] "A *defectious* piece [of writing]" *Sidney*

De fect'ive, *a* [Lat *defectivus*, Fr *défectif*, Pr *defectiu*, Sp & Pg *defectivo*, It *difettivo* See Defect]

1 Wanting in substance, quantity, or quality, incomplete, lacking a part, not full, entire, or perfect, deficient, faulty, applied either to natural or moral qualities, as, a *defective* limb, *defective* timber, a *defective* copy or account, a *defective* character, *defective* rules

2 (*Gram*) Lacking some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation, as, a *defective* noun or verb

De fect'ive-ly, *adv.* In a defective manner, imperfectly

De-fect'ive ness, *n.* The state of being imperfect, faultiness

De-fĕct'ŭ ŏs'i ty, *n* [Fr *defectuosité*, Pr *defectuositat*, Sp *defectuosidad*, It *difettosità*] Defectiveness, faultiness [*Obs*] *Mountague*

De-fĕct'ŭ-ŭs (de-fĕkt'yu-us), *a* [Lat *defectuosus*, from *defectus*, Fr *défectueux*, Pr *defectuos*, Sp & Pg *defectuoso*, It. *difettuoso*.] Full of defects; imperfect. [*Obs*] *Barrow.*

Dĕf'e-dā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *défédation*, from Lat *de* and *fœdare*, to make foul, from *fœdus*, foul] Pollution [*Obs.*]

De fĕnce', *n.* See Defense

De fence', *v. t.* [See Defense] To defend, to protect [*Obs*] "Better manned and more strongly *defenced*" *Hales*

De fĕnd', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Defended, *p. pr* & *vb n* Defending] [Lat *defendere*, from *de* and obs *fendere*, Fr *défendre*, Pr *defendre*, Sp & Pg. *defender*, It *difendere*]

1 To ward off, to drive back or away, to repel [*Obs*] "To *defend* again the renegato." *Chaucer.*

The other strove for to *defend*
The force of Vulcan with his might and main. *Spenser*

2 To prohibit, to forbid [*Obs*]

The use of wine is little practiced, and in some places *defended* by customs or laws *Temple.*

Which God *defend* that I should wrong from him *Shak.*

3 To repel danger or harm from, to protect, to secure against attack, to maintain, to uphold, as, to *defend* a town, to *defend* a cause, to *defend* character, to *defend* the absent

The lord mayor craves aid to *defend* the city *Shak*
God *defend* the right *Shak*
A village near it was *defended* by the river *Clarendon*

4 (*Law*) To deny, as the claim of a plaintiff, or the wrong charged, to oppose or resist, as a claim at law, to contest, as a suit *Burrill.*

Syn.—To Defend, Protect To *defend* is literally to ward off, to *protect* is to cover over so as to secure against approaching danger We *defend* those who are attacked, we *protect* those who are liable to injury or invasion A fortress is *defended* by its guns, and *protected* by its wall

And here the access a gloomy grove *defends*,
And here the unnavigable lake extends *Dryden*
Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still shades thee and *protects* *Milton*

De fĕnd'a-ble, *a* [Fr *défendable*] Capable of being defended, defensible [*Rare*]

De fĕnd'ant, *n* [Fr *défendant*, p pr of *défendre* See Defend]

1 One who defends, or makes defense, against evil, defender

The ramparts and ditches which the *defendants* had cast up *Spottiswood*

2 (*Law*) The party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge, at law or in equity one who is summoned into court, and denies or opposes the demand or charge, and maintains his own right The term is applied to any party of whom a demand is made in court, whether the party denies and defends, or admits the claim, and suffers a default

De fĕnd'ant, *a* 1 Proper or serving for defense, defensive [*Obs*] "Means *defendant*" *Shak*

2 Making defense, sustaining the character of a defendant [*Rare*]

De'fen dee', *n* One who is protected or defended. [*Rare*]

De fĕnd'er, *n* One who defends, one who maintains, supports, protects, or vindicates, a champion, an advocate, a vindicator

Provinces left without their ancient and puissant *defenders* *Motley*

De fĕn'sa tive, *n* [Lat as if *defensativum*, from *defensare*, to defend diligently, to protect, v intensive of *defendere* See Defend] That which serves to guard or defend, as a plaster, or the like, to secure a wound from external injury

De-fĕnse', } *n* [Fr *defense*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *defensa*,
De-fĕnce', } It *difesa*, Lat *defensa*, from *defendere* See Defend]

1 The act of defending, or the state of being defended, prohibition, opposition protection

Secure *defenses* against wearing any linen under a certain breadth *Temple*

In causes of *defense* 'tis best to weigh
The enemy more weighty than he seems *Shak.*

2 Art or skill in making defense, defensive plan or policy, practice in the method of self protection. "A man of great *defense*" *Spenser.*

By how much *defense* is better than no skill *Shak*

3 That which defends or protects, any thing employed to oppose attack, ward off violence or danger, or maintain security guard, protection, vindication apology, protecting plea "Cities of *defense* in Judah" 2 *Chron* ii 5. "Heaven, the widow's champion and *defense*" *Shak.*

Men, brethren, fathers, hear ye my *defense* *Acts* xxii. 1.

4 (*Law*) The defendant's answer or plea, an opposing or denial of the truth or validity of the plaintiff's case, the method of proceeding adopted by the defendant to protect himself against the plaintiff's action

De fĕnse', *v. t* To furnish with defense, to fortify. [*Obs*] [Written also *defence*]

De fĕnse'less, *a.* Destitute of defense, or without means of repelling assault or injury, unprotected, unprepared to resist attack, unable to oppose, unsheltered

De fĕnse'less-ly, *adv.* In an unprotected manner.

De-fēnse'less-ness, *n.* The state of being unguarded or unprotected.

De-fēns'er, *n.* One who defends, defender. [*Obs.*] "Comforters, counselors, or *defensers*" *Foxe.*

De-fēn'si-bil'i-ty, *n* Capability of being defended

De-fēn'si-ble, *a* [Fr *defensible*, Pr & O Sp *defensible*, L Lat *defensibilis* See DEFENSE] Capable of being defended, as, a *defensible* city, or a *defensible* cause

De-fēn'si ble ness, *n.* Capability of being defended, defensibility

De-fēn'sion, *n* Defense [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

De-fēn'sive, *a* [L Lat *defensivus*, Fr *defensif*, Pr. *defensiu*, Sp & Pg *defensivo*, It *difensivo* See DEFENSE]

1 Serving to defend, proper for defense, as, *defensive* armor 'A mount *defensive* to a house" *Shak*

2 Carried on by resisting attack or aggression, as, *defensive* war

3. In a state or posture to defend

Through the faint Satanic host
Defensive scarce. *Milton*

De fēn'sive, *n* That which defends, a safeguard

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives* *Bacon*

To be on the defensive, or *to stand on the defensive*, to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack

De-fēn'sive-ly, *adv* In a defensive manner, on the defensive, in defense

De-fēn'so ry, *a* Tending to defend, defensive, as, *defensory* preparations

De fēr' (14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEFERRED *p pr* & *vb n.* DEFERRING] [Lat *defero*, to bear away, to deliver, report *differo*, to bear apart, to put off, delay, from *de*, or *dis*, and *fero*, to bear]

1 To put off, to postpone to a future time, to delay, to protract

Defer the spoil of the city till night *Shak*

2 To lay before, to submit in a respectful manner, to refer

The commissioners *deferred* the matter to the Earl of Northumberland *Bacon*

3 To render or offer [*Obs*] "Worship *deferred* to the Virgin" *Brerewood*

De-fēr', *v. t* [Fr *déférer*, to pay deference See *supra*]

1. To put off, to delay, to wait

God will not long, *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name *Milton*

2 To yield from respect to the wishes of another, to submit to the opinion of another, or to authority

The house, *deferring* to legal right, acquiesced *Bancroft*

Děf'er-ence, *n* [Fr *deference* See *supra*] A yielding of judgment or preference from respect to the wishes or opinion of another, the act or habit of deferring, regard, respect, complaisance "*Deference* to the authority of thoughtful and sagacious men" *Whewell*

Deference is the most complicate, the most indirect, and the most elegant of all compliments *Shenstone*

Syn.—DEFERENCE, REVERENCE, RESPECT *Deference* marks an inclination to yield one's opinion, and to acquiesce in the sentiments of another in preference to one's own *Respect* marks the estimation that we have for another, which makes us look to him as worthy of high confidence for the qualities of his mind and heart *Reverence* denotes a slight mingling of fear with a high degree of respect and esteem We rank, dignity, and personal merit call for *deference*, *respect* should be paid to the wise and good *reverence* is due to God, to the authors of our being, and to the sanctity of the laws

Děf'er-ent, *a* [Lat *deferens*, p pr of *defero* See DEFER, *v t*] Serving to carry or convey, bearing [*Rare*] "Bodies *deferent*" *Bacon*

Děf'er ent, *n* 1 That which carries or conveys "Though all be the most favorable *deferent* of sounds" *Bacon*

2 (*Ptolemaic Astron*) An imaginary circle surrounding the earth, in whose periphery the center of a planetary epicycle was supposed to move round "The mechanism of an eccentric *deferent*" *Whewell*

Děf'er-ĕn'tial (-ĕn'shal), *a* [See DEFERENCE] Expressing deference, accustomed to defer

Děf'er-ĕn'tial-ly, *adv* With deference

De-fēr'ment, *n.* The act of delaying, postpone ment. [*Obs*]

My grief, joined with the instant business,
Begs a *deferment* *Suckling*

De fēr'rer, *n* One who defers or puts off

Dē'fer-vĕs'çence, *n* [Lat *defervescere*, to grow cool] Abatement or loss of heat, the act or state of growing cool [*Rare*] *Ash*

De-feŭd'al ize, *v t.* To deprive of the feudal character or form

De-fī'ance, *n* [O Fr *defiance*, *desfiance*, *defi*, challenge, Pr *desfiansa*, *desafi ansa*, It *disfidanza*, *disfida*, L. Lat *diffidantia* See DEFY]

1 The act of defying, putting in opposition, or provoking to combat, a challenge, a provocation, a summons to combat "A war without a just *defiance* made" *Dryden.* "A trumpet of *defiance*." *Motley*

2 A state of opposition, willingness to fight, disposition to resist "He breathed *defiance* to my ears" *Shak.*

A chivalrous *defiance*, which well nigh cost him his life *Prescott.*

3 A casting aside; rejection. [*Obs.*] "*Defiance* to thy kindness." *Ford.*

De-fī'ant, *a.* [Fr. *défiant.* See DEFY.] Full of defiance, bold, insolent, as, a *defiant* spirit or act. "In attitude stern and *defiant*" *Longfellow*

De-fī'a-to-ry, *a* [L Lat *diffidatorius.* See DEFY] Bidding or bearing defiance. [*Obs*]

De fī'bri-nāte, *v t* To deprive of fibrine *Dana.*

De-fī'bri nā'tion, *n* The act or process of depriving of fibrine *Dana.*

De fī'cience, } *n* [From Lat *deficiens* See *in*
De fī'cien-cy, } *fra*] The state of being deficient, inadequacy, want, failure, imperfection "A *deficiency* of blood" *Arbuthnot.* "Intellectual *deficience*" *Glanville*

De fī'cient (de-fish'ent), *a.* [Lat *deficiens*, p pr. of *deficere*, to be wanting. See DEFECT.]

1 Wanting to make up completeness, not sufficient, inadequate, defective, imperfect, as, *deficient* estate, *deficient* strength.

The style was indeed *deficient* in ease and variety *Macaulay*

2 Lacking a full or adequate supply, short, as, *deficient* in means of carrying on war

Deficient numbers (*Arith*), those numbers whose aliquot parts, added together, make less than the integer whose parts they are, as 8, because 4+2+1 make less than this number

De-fī'cient-ly, *adv* In a deficient manner

Děf'i çit, *n* [Fr *déficit*, literally, *it is wanting*, 3d person pres of Lat *deficere* See *supra*] Deficiency in amount or quality lack, as, a *deficit* in taxes, revenue, &c

De fī'er, *n* [See DEFY] One who challenges to combat or encounter, one who acts in contempt of opposition, law, or authority, as, a *defier* of the laws

De fig'ū-rā'tion, *n* Same as DISFIGURATION [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

De fig'ūre (fig'yur, 53), *v t* [From Lat *de* and *figurare* See FIGURE] To delineate [*Obs*] "Stones as they are here *defigured*" *Wecver*

Dē'fil-ăde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEFILADED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEFILADING] (*Fort*) To raise so as to shelter interior works when in danger of being commanded by an enemy from some higher point, as, to *deflade* the exposed side of a fortress

De file', *v t* (*Fort*) The same as DEFILADE See DEFILADE

De-file', or **Dē'file** (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *defile*, from *defiler* See *supra*]

1 A narrow passage or way, in which troops can march only in a file, or with a narrow front a long, narrow pass, as between hills, &c

2 (*Fort*) The act of deflading a fortress, or of raising the exterior works in order to protect the interior See DEFILADE

De file', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEFILED *p pr* & *vb n* DEFILING] [O Eng *defyle*, *defoul*, *defoul*, *defoule*, A S *fylan*, *afylan*, *gefylan*, to pollute, from *fûl*, foul See FILL, FOUL, and DEFOUL]

1 To make unclean, to render foul or dirty, to befoul, to pollute, to corrupt

They that touch pitch will be *defiled* *Shak*

2 To make impure, to render turbid, as, the water or liquor is *defiled*

3 To soil or sully, to tarnish, as reputation, &c

He is among the greatest prelates of the age, however his character may be *defiled* by dirty hands *Swift*

4 To injure in purity of character, to vitiate, to corrupt

Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt *Lev* xx 7

5 To corrupt the chastity of, to debauch, to violate

She chem lay with her and *defiled* her *Gen* xxxiv 2

6 To make ceremonially unclean

That which doth of itself he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith *Lev* xxii 8

De file', *v t* [Fr *défiler*, from *dé*, for *des*, Lat *dis*, and *file*, a row or line, Pr , Sp , Pg , & It *fila*, from Lat *filum*, a thread, pl *fila*] To march off file by file, to file off

De file'ment, *n* 1 The act of defiling, or state of being defiled, whether physically or morally, foulness dirtiness, uncleanness "*Defilements* of the flesh" *Hopkins*

The chaste can not rake into such filth without danger of *defilement* *Addison*

2 (*Mil*) The act of raising the exposed side of a fortress, in order to shelter the interior works, deflading *Campbell*

De fil'er, *n* One who defiles one who corrupts or violates, that which pollutes

De fin'a ble, *a* [See DEFINE] Capable of being defined, limited, or explained, determinable, describable by definition, ascertainable, as, *definable* limits, *definable* distinctions, *definable* words

De fin'a-bly, *adv* In a definable manner

De fine', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEFINED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEFINING] [Lat *definire*, from *de* and *finire*, to limit, to end, from *finis*, a boundary, limit, end, Fr. *définir*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *definir*, It *definire*]

1 To fix the bounds of, to bring to a termination, to end "To *define* controversies" *Barrow*

2. To determine or clearly exhibit the boundaries of, to mark the limits of, as, to *define* the extent of a kingdom or country. "Rings . . . very distinct and well *defined*" *Newton.*

3. To determine with precision; to mark out with distinctness, to ascertain or exhibit clearly; as, the *defining* power of an optical instrument.

4 To determine the precise signification of; to fix the meaning of, to explain, to expound or interpret; as to *define* a word, a phrase, or a scientific term.

De-fine', *v i* To determine, to decide. [*Obs.*]

De-fine'ment, *n* The act of defining, definition, description. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

De-fin'er, *n.* One who defines, determines, or explains

Děf'i-nite, *a.* [Lat *definitus*, p p of *definire*; It. *definito*, Fr *défini* See DEFINE]

1. Having certain limits, determinate in extent or greatness, as, *definite* dimensions, a *definite* measure, a *definite* period or interval.

Elements combine in *definite* proportions *Whewell*

2 Having certain limits in signification, determinate, certain, precise, as, a *definite* word, term, or expression

3 Fixed, determinate, exact, precise; as, a *definite* point of time.

4 Serving to define or restrict, limiting, determining, as, the *definite* article

Děf'i nite, *n* A thing defined [*Obs*] *Aylife.*

Děf'i-nite ly, *adv* In a definite manner

Děf'i-nite-ness, *n* The state of being definite; definiteness, precision

Děf'i-ni'tion (-nish'un), *n* [Lat *definitio*, from *definire*, Fr *définition*, Sp. *definicion*, It *definizione* See DEFINE]

1 The act of defining, determining, distinguishing, explaining, or establishing the signification of.

Definition being nothing but making another understand by words what the term defined stands for *Locke.*

2 A description of a thing by its properties, an explanation of the meaning of a word or term, as, the *definition* of "circle," the *definition* of "wit," an exact *definition*, a loose *definition.*

3 (*Log*) An exact enunciation of the constituents which make up the logical essence.

Syn.—DEFINITION, EXPLANATION, DESCRIPTION A *definition* is designed to settle a thing in its compass and extent, an *explanation* is intended to remove some obscurity or misunderstanding, and is therefore more extended and minute, a *description* enters into striking particulars with a view to interest or impress by graphic effect It is not therefore true, though often said, that *description* is only an extended *definition* "Logicians distinguish *definitions* into *essential* and *accidental* An *essential definition* states what are regarded as the constituent parts of the essence of that which is to be defined, and in *accidental definition* lays down what are regarded as circumstances belonging to it, viz , properties or accidents, such as causes effects, &c *Whately*

Děf'i-ni'tion-al, *a.* Employed in defining, abounding in definitions

De fin'i tive, *a* [Lat *definitivus*, from *definire*, It & Sp *definitivo*, Fr *définitif* See DEFINE]

1 Determinate, positive, final, conclusive, unconditional, express "A strict and *definitive* truth" *Browne* "Some *definitive* and permanent scheme of reconciliation" *Prescott*

2 Limiting, determining, as, a *definitive* word or term

De-fin'i tive *n* (*Gram*) A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of a common noun, such as the article, and some pronouns

☞ *Definitives* are commonly called by grammarians *articles* They are of two kinds, either those properly and strictly so called or else pronominal articles, such as *this*, *that*, *any*, *other*, *some*, *all*, *no*, *none*, &c

Thus, when we say *This* picture I approve, but *that* I dislike, what do we perform by the help of these definitives, but bring down the common appellative to denote two individuals, the one as the more near, the other as the more distant? So when we say, *Some* men are virtuous, but *all* men are mortal, what is the natural effect of this (*all* and *some*), but to define that universality and particularity which would remain indefinite, were we to take them away? *Harris*

De-fin'i tive-ly, *adv* In a definitive manner, finally, conclusively, positively.

De-fin'i tive ness, *n* Determinateness, conclusiveness

De fin'i tude (30), *n* Definiteness.

Definitude is a knowledge of minute differences *Sir W Hamilton*

De-flx', *v t* [Lat *defigere*, *defixum*, from *de* and *figere*, to fix] To fix, to fasten to establish [*Obs.*] "To *defix* them princely seats in that extreme province" *Hackluyt.*

Dĕf'la-gra-bil'i ty, *n* [See *infra*] (*Chem*) The state of being deflagrable "The ready *deflagrability* of saltpeter" *Boyle.*

De-flā'gra ble, or **Dĕf'la-gra ble** (Synop , § 130), *a.* [See *infra*] (*Chem*) Having the quality of burning with a sudden and sparkling combustion, as niter

Dĕf'la-grāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p.* DEFLAGRATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DEFLAGRATING] [Lat *deflagrare*, *deflagratum*, from *de* and *flagrare*, to flame, burn] (*Chem*) To burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion, as, niter will *deflagrate.*

Dĕf'la-grāte, *v t* (*Chem*) To cause to burn with sudden and sparkling combustion, as, to *deflagrate* alcohol.

Dĕf'la-grā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *deflagratio*, Fr. *déflagration*, It. *deflagrazione.*] (*Chem*) A sudden and

sparkling combustion, but without explosion, attended with much evolution of flame and gas, as of metals by an electric current.

Dē-flā'gra-tŏr, *n.* (*Chem.*) A form of the voltaic battery used for producing rapid and powerful combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances.

De-flĕct', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFLECTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFLECTING] [Lat *deflectere*, from *de* and *flectere*, to bend or turn] To turn aside, to deviate from a right line, proper position, course, or direction, to swerve. "To *deflect* from the line of truth and reason." *Warburton.*

At some part of the Azores, the needle *deflecteth* not *Browne*

De-flĕct', *v. t.* To cause to turn aside.

De-flĕct'ed, *p. a.* 1. Turned aside, or from a direct line or course.

2. (*Bot.*) Bending downward archwise

De-flĕc'tion (-flĕk'shun), *n.* [Lat *deflectio*, from *deflectere*, Fr *deflexion*]

1. The act of turning aside, a turning from a right line or proper course, deviation.

The other leads to the same point, through certain *deflections* *Locke*

2. (*Naut.*) The departure of a ship from its true course.

3. (*Opt.*) A deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body, inflection

De flĕct'or, *n.* (*Mach.*) A diaphragm in a furnace, as of a boiler, to deflect and mingle air and gas, and give them time and room to burn

De flĕx'ure (-flĕks'yur), *n.* [From Lat *deflectere*, *deflexum*. See DEFLECT.] A bending or turning aside, deflection *Bailey*

De-flō'rate, *a.* [L. Lat *defloratus*, p. p. of *deflorare*. See DEFLOUR.] (*Bot.*) Past the flowering state, as an anther after it has discharged its pollen *Gray*

Dĕf'lo-rā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat *deflorationis*, Fr *defloration*, It *deflorazione*. See DEFLOUR.]

1. The act of deflouring *Johnson*

2. That which is chosen as the choicest part or flower [*Rare*]

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *deflouration* of the English laws *Hale*

De-flour', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFLOURED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFLOURING] [L. Lat *deflorare*, from *de* and *florare*, to flower, from Lat *flos*, *floris*, Eng *flower*, Fr. *defloré*, Pr *deflorar*, It. *deflorare*, Sp. & Pg *desflorar*]

1. To deprive of flowers "Rending the cedars, *deflouring* the gardens" *Mountague.*

2. To take away the prime beauty and grace of, to rob of the choicest ornament

He died before the sweetness of his soul was *deflowred* *Bp Taylor*

3. To deprive of virginity, as a woman, to violate, to ravish, also, to seduce

De flour'er, *n.* One who deflours

De flŏw' (de flō'), *v. i.* [From *de* and *flow*, q. v., O. Fr. *deflue*r, Lat *defluere*. See *infra*.] To flow down [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Dĕf'lu-ous, *a.* [Lat *defluus*, from *defluere*, to flow down, from *de* and *fluere*, to flow] Flowing down, falling off [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

De-flū'vi-ăm, *n.* [Lat.] A falling off, as of the hair or the bark of trees by disease

De flŭx', *n.* [Lat *defluxus*, from *defluere*, *defluxum*. See *supra*.] A flowing down, a running downward [*Obs.*] "*Defluxions* of humors" *Bacon*

De-flŭx'ion (de flŭk'shun), *n.* [Lat *defluxio*. See *supra*.] (*Med.*) A flowing, running, or falling of humors or fluid matter, from a superior to an inferior part a discharge or flowing off of humors,—sometimes used synonymously with *inflammation* *Dunglison*

Dĕf'ly, *adv.* [For *deftly*, q. v.] Dexterously, skillfully, deftly [*Obs.*]

Dĕf'œ-dā'tion, *n.* [See DEFILEDATION.] The act of making filthy [*Obs.*] *Bentley*

De-fō'li-ā'ted, *a.* Deprived of leaves

De-fō'li-ā'tion, *n.* [From L. Lat *defoliare*, to shed leaves, from Lat *de* and *folium*, leaf, Fr *defoliation*. See FOLIO.]

1. The fall of the leaf, or shedding of leaves

2. The time or season of shedding leaves in autumn,—said of plants or trees

De-fôrce', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFORCED (de fôrst'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFORCING] [O. Fr *deforcer*, *deforcier*, from *de* and *force*, *forcier*. See FORCE, *v. t.*] (*Law*) (*a*) To keep from the lawful possession of the owner, to withhold wrongfully the possession of, as of lands or a freehold (*b*) (*Scots Law*) To resist the execution of the law, to oppose by force, as an officer in the execution of his duty *Burrill*

De fôrce'ment, *n.* (*Law*) (*a*) A keeping out by force or wrong, a wrongful withholding, as of lands or tenements, to which another has a right (*b*) (*Scots Law.*) Resistance to an officer in the execution of law. *Burrill*

De-fôrce'or, *n.* Same as DEFORCIANT

De-fôr'ciant, *n.* [O. Fr *deforciant*, p. pr of *deforcier*. See DEFORCE.] (*Eng. Law*) (*a*) One who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate (*b*) One against whom a fictitious action of fine was brought. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

De-fôr'ci-ā'tion (-shi-ā'-), *n.* (*Law.*) A withholding by force or fraud from rightful possession; deforcement.

De-fôrm', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFORMED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFORMING] [Lat. *deformare*, from *de* and *formare*, to form, shape, from *forma*, Fr *deformer*, Pr & Pg. *deformar*, It *deformare*, Sp. *deformar*]

1. To mar or alter in form, to disfigure.

Deformed, unfinished, sent before my time
Into this breathing world *Shak.*

2. To render displeasing, to deprive of comeliness or perfection, to dishonor

Wintery blasts
Deform the year delightful *Thomson*

De-fôrm', *a.* [Lat *deformis*, from *de* and *forma*, form, shape] Being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form, deformed [*Obs.*]

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton*

Dĕf'or-mā'tion, *n.* [Lat *deformatio*, Fr *deformation*, Pr *deformacio*, Sp *deformacion*, It *deformazione*] Act of disfiguring or defacing *Bp Hall*

De fôrm'ed-ly, *adv.* In an ugly manner

De fôrm'ed ness, *n.* The quality of being deformed, ugliness

De-fôrm'er, *n.* One who deforms

De fôrm'i ty, *n.* [Lat *deformitas*, from *deformis*, Pr *deformitat*, Sp *deformidad*, It *deformita*, Fr *difformité*]

1. The state of being deformed, want of uniformity or symmetry, distortion, irregularity of shape or features, defect, distortion, ugliness

To make an envious mountain on my back,
Where sits *deformity* to mock my body *Shak.*

2. Any thing that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety, irregularity, absurdity, gross deviation from order or the established laws of propriety, as, *deformity* in an edifice, or *deformity* of character

De fôrs'er, *n.* [Also *deforsor*. See DEFORCER] One who casts out by force [*Obs.*] *Blount*

De foul', *v. t.* [See DEFILE, *v. t.*] To defile [*Obs.*]

De-fraud', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFRAUDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFRAUDING] [Lat *defraudare*, from *de* and *fraudare*, to cheat, from *fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud O. Fr *defrauder*, Pr., Sp., & Pg *defraudar*, It *defraudare*] To deprive of right by fraud, deception, or artifice to keep from possession by deceitful artifice, to withhold wrongfully to injure by embezzlement, to cheat, to cozen, to deceive, to frustrate as, to *defraud* a servant, or neighbor, or the state

We have corrupted no man, we have *defrauded* no man *2 Cor. vii. 2*

Churches seem injured and *defrauded* of their rights *Hooker*

Are you *defrauded* when he feeds the poor? *Dryden*

Dē'fraud-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat *defraudatio*, Fr *defraudation*, Sp *defraudacion*, It *defraudazione*] The act of defrauding [*Rare*] *Browne*

De fraud'er, *n.* One who defrauds, a cheat a cozener, an embezzler a peculator

De fraud'ment, *n.* [O. Fr *defraudement* It *defraudamento*] Act of defrauding [*Obs.*] *Milton*

De-frāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFRAYED (de frād') *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFRAYING] [Fr *defrayer*, from *de* and *frais*, expense, from L. Lat *fredum fredus*, *fredus*, fine by which an offender obtains *peace* from his sovereign, or atones for an offense against the public *peace*, from O. H. Ger *fridu*, *fride*, *frida*, N. H. Ger *friede*, peace]

1. To pay or discharge, to serve in payment of, to provide for, as a charge, debt, or the like

For the discharge of his expenses and the *defraying* his cost, he allowed him four times as much *Ld Ber*

2. To satisfy, to content as, to *defray* anger [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

3. To fill as, to *defray* a bottle [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

De frāy'al, *n.* The act of defraying, payment as, the *defrayal* of necessary costs

De frāy'er, *n.* One who pays or discharges expenses

De frāy'ment, *n.* Payment of charges

Dĕft, *a.* [A S *dæfft*, from *dæfan*, *gedafan* to be fit or apt Goth *dafan*, *gadabam*, to be fit] Apt fit, dexterous, neat "The *deftest* way" *Shak.* "*Deftest* feats" *Gay*

The limping god so *deft* at his new ministry *Dryden*
Let me be *deft* and debonair *Lyon*

Dĕf'ter dăr, *n.* [Turk] The chancellor of the exchequer.

Dĕft'ly, *adv.* [Cf DEFLY] Aptly fitly, dexterously neatly "*Deftly* dancing" *Drayton*
"Thy self and office *deftly* show" *Shak.*

Dĕft'ness, *n.* The state of being deft, aptness, neatness [*Obs.*] *Drayton*

De-fūnct', *a.* [Lat *defunctus*, p. p. of *defungi*, to acquit one's self of, to discharge, perform, finish, to depart, die, from *de* and *fungi*, to perform, discharge, O. Fr & Pr *defunct*, N. Fr *defunt*, Sp *defunto*, *difunto*, Pg & It *defunto*] Having finished the course of life, dead, deceased

De-fūnct', *n.* A dead person, one deceased

De fūnc'tion, *n.* [Lat *defunctio*] The state of being defunct, death [*Obs.*] "The *defunction* of King Pharamond" *Shak.*

De fȳ', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFYING] [Fr. *défier*, O. Fr. *deffier*, *desfier*, Pr *desfiar*, *desfizar*, *desafizar*, It *disfidare*, *sfidare*, O. P. *desfiar*, Sp. & Pg *desafiar*, L. Lat *diffidare*, properly, to commit a breach of faith, especially by letter, from Lat. *dis*, and *fides*, faith, originally, to dissolve the bond of allegiance, as between the vassal and his lord; hence, to disown, to denounce enmity and war, to challenge, to defy]

1. To renounce alliance, faith, or obligation with, to reject, refuse, or renounce [*Obs.*]

I *defy* the surety and the bond *Chaucer*
For thee I have *defied* my constant mistress. *Beau. & Fl*

2. To provoke to combat or strife, to act in hostility to, to call out to combat, to challenge, to dare, to brave, as, to *defy* an enemy, to *defy* the power of a magistrate, to *defy* the arguments of an opponent, to *defy* public opinion.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton.*
I *defy* the enemies of our constitution to show the contrary *Burke*

De fȳ', *n.* A challenge [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

De fȳ'er, *n.* One who defies See DEFIER

Dĕg, *v. t.* [A S *deagan*, to dye, q. v.] To sprinkle; to moisten to pour out [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

De gär'nish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEGARNISHED (de gär'nisht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEGARNISHING] [Fr *degarnir*, from *de* and *garnir*, to furnish; Pr. *desgarnir*, *desguarnir*, O. Sp *desguarnir*, now *desguarnecer*, It *sguarnire*, *sguernire* See GARNISH]

1. To strip or deprive entirely as of furniture, ornaments, means of defense to unfurnish, to disgarnish, as to *degarnish* a house, a city, or a fort. [*Rare.*] *Washington.*

2. To deprive of a garrison, or troops necessary for defense, as, to *degarnish* a city or fort [*Rare*] *Washington*

De gär'nish ment, *n.* The act of depriving, as of furniture, apparatus, or a garrison [*Rare.*]

De gĕn'der, *v. t.* To degenerate [*Obs.*] "*De gendering* to hate" *Spenser* "A *degendered* seed" *Sterling*

De gĕn'er a cy, *n.* [From *degenerate*, *a.*, q. v.]

1. The act of becoming degenerate or inferior in kind, a growing worse "Willful *degeneracy* from goodness" *Tillotson*

2. The state of having become degenerate, decay, loss of goodness, deterioration, meanness. "*Degeneracy* of spirit in a state of slavery" *Addison* "To recover mankind out of their universal corruption and *degeneracy*" *Clarke*

De gĕn'er āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEGENERATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEGENERATING] [Lat *degenerare*, *degeneratum*, from *degener*, that departs from its race or kind, degenerate from *de* and *genus*, *generis*, birth race, It *degenerare*, Sp *degenerar*, Fr *dégénérer*] To be or grow worse than one's kind, hence to be inferior, to grow poorer, meaner, or more vicious, to be degraded to deteriorate

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety *Tillotson*

De gĕn'er ate, *a.* [Lat *degeneratus*, p. p. of *degenerare*. See *supra*.] Having become worse than one's kind, having declined in worth, having lost in goodness deteriorated degraded, mean, base, low "Faint hearted and *degenerate* king" *Shak.* "A *degenerate* and degraded state" *Milton* "*Degenerate* from their ancient blood" *Swift*

De gĕn'er ate ly, *adv.* In a degenerate or base manner

De gĕn'er ate ness, *n.* The state of being degenerate, corrupt, or base degeneracy

De gĕn'er ā'tion, *n.* [Fr *degeneration*, Sp *degeneracion*, It *degenerazione*]

1. The act or state of growing worse, or the state of having become worse, decline degradation, debasement degeneracy deterioration "Our *degeneration* and apostasy" *Bates*

2. The thing degenerated [*Rare.*] "Cockle, aracus, and other *degenerations*" *Browne.*

De gĕn'er a-tive, *a.* Tending to degenerate

De gĕn'er ous, *a.* [Lat *degener*. It *degenere* See DEGENERATE, *v. i.*] Fallen from a state of excellence, low, base, mean unworthy [*Obs.*] "*Degenerous* passions" *Dryden* "*Degenerous* practices" *South*

De gĕn'er ous ly, *adv.* In a degenerous manner, basely, meanly [*Obs.*]

De glō'ried, *a.* Deprived of glory dishonored. [*Obs.*] "With thorns *deglored*" *G. Fletcher.*

De glū'ti-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEGLUTINATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEGLUTINATING] [Lat *deglutinare*, *deglutinatum*, from *de* and *glutinare*, to glue, from *gluten*, glue, from *gluere*, to draw together.] To loosen or separate by dissolving the glue which unites to unglue

Dĕg'lu tĭ'tion (-lish un), *n.* [From Lat. *deglutire*, to swallow down, from *de* and *glutire*, to swallow; Fr *deglutition*]

1. The act of swallowing "The muscles employed in the act of *deglutition*" *Paley.*

2. The power of swallowing "When the *deglutition* is totally abolished" *Arbuthnot*

Dĕg'lu tĭ'tious, *a.* Pertaining to deglutition [*Rare.*]

De glū'ti to-ry, *a.* Serving for deglutition.

Dĕg'ra-dā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat *degradatio*, from *de*

gradare; Fr. *dégradation*, Sp. *degradacion*, It. *degradazione*. See DEGRADE]

1. The act of reducing in rank, character, or reputation, or of abasing, deposition, diminution, as, the *degradation* of a peer, a knight, or a bishop

2. The state of being reduced in rank, character, or reputation, baseness degeneracy, disgrace, abasement "The misery and *degradation* of a needy man of letters" *Macaulay*

Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature *South*

3 Diminution or reduction of strength, efficacy, or value

4 (*Geol*) A gradual wearing down or wasting, as of rocks, banks, and the like, by the action of water, frost, &c

5 (*Nat Hist*) The state or condition of a type which exhibits degraded forms, species, or groups.

The *degradation* of the species man is observed in some of its varieties *Dana*

Syn.—Abasement, debasement, reduction, decline

De grād', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEGRADED *p pr* & *vb n* DEGRADING] [L Lat *degradare*, from Lat *de* and *gradus*, a step, a degree, from *gradi*, to step, walk, go, Fr *dégrader*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *degradar*, It *degradare* (Cf GRADE]

1 To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree, to deprive of any office or dignity, to strip of honors, as, to *degrade* a nobleman, or a general officer.

Prynne was sentenced by the Star Chamber Court to be *degraded* from the bar *Lathrop*

2 To reduce in estimation, character, or reputation, to lessen the value of, to lower to debase, to bring shame or contempt upon, as, vice *degrades* a man.

O, miserable man! to what fall
[*degraded*] to what wretched state reserved! *Milton*

Her pride struggled hard against this *degrading* passion *Macaulay*

3 (*Geol*) To reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains, to wear down

Syn. To abase, demean, lower, reduce See ABASE and DEMEAN

De grād', *v t* (*Nat Hist*) To present degraded forms, to exhibit a degradation of a type or structure, as, a family of plants or animals *degrades* through this or that genus or group of genera *Dana*

De grād'ed, *p a* **1** Reduced in rank, character, or reputation, sunken low, base

The Netherlands were reduced practically to a very *degraded* condition *Motley*

2 (*Nat Hist*) Presenting the typical characters in a partially developed or imperfect condition

Some families of plants are *degraded* dicotyledons *Dana*

3 (*Her*) Having steps,—said of a cross divided into steps at each end, diminishing as they ascend toward the center

De grāde'ment, *n* Deprivation of rank or office, degradation [*Obs*] *Milton*

De-grād'ing-ly, *adv* In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate

Dĕg'ra vā'tion, *n* [From Lat *degravare*, from *de* and *gravare*, to weigh down, from *gravis*, heavy] The act of making heavy [*Obs*] *Bailey*

De gree', *n* [Fr *degré*, O Fr *degret*, Pr *degra*, *degrat*, Pg *degrao*, from L Lat *degradare*, from Lat. *de* and *gradus*, step, degree See DEGRADE]

1 A step, stair, or stairs: [*Obs*] "By ladders, or else by *degree*" *Chaucer*

2 One of a series of progressive steps upward or downward, in quality, rank, acquirement, and the like, grade, gradation, as, *degrees* of vice and virtue, to advance by slow *degrees*, *degree* of comparison

He is in the third *degree* of drink *Shak*

3 The point or step of progression to which a person has arrived, position, station, rank, quality, measure of advancement, extent "A dame of high *degree*" *Dryden* "A knight is your *degree*" *Shak.*

The *degree* of excellence which proclaims genius, is different in different times and different places *Sir J Reynolds*

4 Grade or rank to which scholars are admitted in recognition of their attainments by a college or university, as, the *degree* of bachelor of arts, master, doctor, and the like

☞ Degrees are usually evidenced by diplomas and are conferred upon the alumni of a college in recognition of scholarly attainment, or upon strangers of distinguished reputation as honorary tokens of respect The *first degree* is that of *bachelor of arts*, the *second*, that of *master of arts* Honorary degrees are those of *doctor of divinity*, *doctor of laws*, &c Physicians receive the degree of *doctor of medicine*

The youth attained his bachelor's *degree*, and left the university *Macaulay*

5 (*Genealogy*) A certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood, as, a relation in the third or fourth *degree*

6 (*Geom*) A 360th part of the circumference of a circle, as a unit of measure for arcs and angles.

Degree of latitude on the earth, the distance on a meridian between two points whose latitudes differ from each other by one degree This distance is not the same on different parts of the meridian on account of the spheroidal figure of the earth being 68 702 statute miles at the equator, and 69 496 at the poles —*Degree of longitude*, the distance on a parallel of latitude between two meridians that make an angle of one degree with each other at the poles—a distance which varies as the co-sine of the latitude, being at the equator 69 16 statute miles

7 (*Algebra.*) State as indicated by sum of exponents; more particularly, the degree of a term is indicated by the sum of the exponents of its literal factors, thus, $a^3\ b^2\ c$ is a term of the sixth *degree* The *degree* of a power, or radical, is denoted by its index, that of an equation by the greatest sum of the exponents of the unknown quantities in any term, thus, $a\ x^4 + b\ x^4 = c$, and $m\ x^2\ y^2 + n\ y\ x = p$, are both equations of the fourth *degree*

8 A division, space, or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as on a thermometer or barometer

9 (*Irish*) Three figures taken together in numeration, thus, 140 is one *degree*, 222,140 two *degrees*

10 (*Mus*) The difference in position or elevation between two notes *Moore.*

By degrees, step by step, by little and little, by moderate advances "I'll leave it *by degrees*" *Shak* —*To a degree*, to an extreme, exceedingly, as, mendacious *to a degree*

It has been said that Scotsmen are grave *to a degree* on occasions when races more favored by nature are gladsome to excess *Prof Wilson*

De-gūst', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEGUSTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEGUSTING] [Lat *degustare*, from *de* and *gustare*, to taste, from *gustus*, taste, Fr *déguster*] To taste [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Dĕg'us-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *degustatio*, Fr *degustation*] A tasting [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

De-hisçe' (de hĭs'), *v i* [Lat *dehiscere*, from *de* and *hiscere*, to gape] To gape, to open, as the capsules of plants

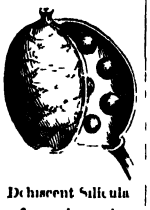

Dehiscent Silicula

De his'çençe, *n* [Fr *dehiscence* See *infra*]

1 The act of gaping

2 (*Bot*) The opening of pods and of the cells of anthers at maturity, as to emit seeds, pollen, &c *Martyn*

De his'çent, *a* [Lat *dehiscens*, p pr of *dehiscere*] (*Bot*) Opening, as the capsule of a plant *Lindley*

Dē'ho nēs'tāte, *v t* [Lat *dehonestare*, *dehonestatum*, from *de* and *honestare*, to make honorable, from *honestus*, honorable, from *honos*, *honor*, honor] To disgrace, to dishonor [*Obs*]

De-hŏn'es tā'tion, *n* [Lat *dehonestatio*] A disgracing dishonoring [*Obs*] *Gauden*

Dehors (de hôrz') [Fr, equivalent to L Lat *de foris*, *deforas*, from Fr *de* and *hors*, out, O Fr *fors*, Pr *fors*, *foras*, from Lat *foris*, *foras*, out of doors, from *foris*, a door] (*Law*) Out of, without foreign to, out of the agreement, record, will, or other instrument

De hôrt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEHORTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEHORTING] [Lat *dehortare*, from *de* and *hortari*, to urge, exhort] To urge to abstain from, to dissuade [*Obs*]

"Exhort" remains but *dehort*, a word whose place neither "dissuade" nor any other exactly supplies, has escaped us *French*

Dē'hor-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *dehortatio*] The act of dissuading, dissuasion [*Obs*]

De hôrt'a tīve, *a* Tending to dissuade [*Rare*]

De hôrt'a to-ry, *a* [Lat *dehortatorius*] Effected or designed to dehort or dissuade *Bp Hall*

De hôrt'er, *n* A dissuader, an adviser to the contrary [*Obs*]

De-hū'man ize, *v t* To put off or destroy the human qualities of to put away or destroy tenderness or softness of feeling as, *dehumanizing* influences

De-hŭsk', *v t* To remove the husk from. [*Obs*] "Wheat *dehusked* upon the floor" *Drant*

Dē'i çīde, *n* [Lat *deus*, god, and *cædere*, to cut, kill Fr *deicide*, It *deicidio*]

1 The act of putting to death a being possessing a divine nature, particularly, that of putting Jesus Christ to death [*Rare*] "Farth profaned, yet blessed with *deicide*" *Prior*

2 One concerned in putting Christ to death

De'ic'tic al-ly, *adv* [Gr *δεικτικός*, serving to show or point out, from *δείκνυμι*, to show] In a manner to show or point out, absolutely definitely [*Obs*] "When Christ spake it *deictically*" *Hammond*

De-if'ic, } *a* [Lat *deificus*, from *deus*, a god,
De-if'ic al, } and *facere*, to make, Fr *déifique*, It *deifico*] Making divine, producing resemblance to God "A *deifical* communion" *Homilies*

Dē'i fi cā'tion, *n* [From L Lat *deificare*, Fr *déification*, It *deificazione* See DEIFY] The act of deifying, the act of exalting to the rank of, or enrolling among, deities

Dē'i fī'er, *n* One who deifies

Dē'i fŏrm, *a* [L Lat *deiformis*, from Lat *deus*, a god, and *forma*, It. *deiforme*] Like a god, of a godlike form

Consider religion as a seed of *deiform* nature *Burnet*

Dē'i-fŏrm'i ty, *n* Resemblance of deity [*Obs*]

Dē'i fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEIFIED, *p pr*, & *vb n* DEIFYING] [Fr *déifier*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *deificar*, It *deificare*, L. Lat. *deificare*, from Lat *deificus*. See DEIFIC]

1 To make a god of, to exalt to the rank of a deity; to enroll among the deities; to apotheosize; as, Julius Cæsar was *deified*.

2 To praise or revere as a deity; to treat as an object of supreme regard, as, to *deify* money.

He did again so extol and *deify* the pope *Bacon.*

3. To render godlike

By our own spirits are we *deified* *Wordsworth.*

Deign (dān), *v t* [*imp* & *p p*. DEIGNED (dānd); *p pr* & *vb n* DEIGNING] [Fr *daigner*, It *degnare*, *degnar-si*, Pg *dignar*, *dignar-se*, Sp. *dignar-se*, from Lat *dignari*, to deem worthy, to deign, from *dignus*, worthy] To think worthy, to vouchsafe; to condescend

O, *deign* to visit our forsaken seats *Pope.*

Deign (dān), *v t* **1** To esteem worthy, to accept as worthy, to condescend to [*Obs*]

I fear my Juba would not *deign* my lines *Shak*

2 To condescend to give or bestow, to stoop to furnish, to vouchsafe, to allow

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men *Shak.*

Dēil, *n* [*Scot*] The devil [Written also *deel*]

Dē'no thē'ri um (dī'no), *n* See DINOTHERIUM.

De in'te-grāte, *v t* [Lat *deintegrare*, *deintegratum* See DISINTEGRATE] To disintegrate [*Obs*]

De ip'a-rous, *a* [From Lat *deus*, a god, and *parere*, to bring forth, It *deparo*, Sp *depara*] Bearing or bringing forth a god,—said of the Virgin Mary [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

De'ip-nŏs'o phist (dīp nŏs'o fĭst), *n.* [Gr *δειπνοσοφιστης*, from *δειπνον*, a meal, the chief meal, and *σοφιστης*, a wise man, philosopher See SOPHIST] One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who were famous for their learned conversation at meals.

Dē'is, *n* Same as DAIS

Dē'ism, *n.* [Fr *deisme*, It & Sp *deismo*, from Lat. *deus*, god] The doctrine or creed of a deist, the belief or system of the religious opinions of those who acknowledge the existence of one God, but deny revelation

☞ *Deism* is the belief in natural religion only, or those truths, in doctrine and practice which man is to discover by the light of reason, independent and exclusive of any revelation from God Hence *deism* implies *infidelity*, or a disbelief in the divine origin of the Scriptures

Dē'ist, *n* [Fr *deiste*, It & Sp *deista*, from Lat. *deus*, god] One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion, one who professes no form of religion, but follows the light of nature and reason, as his only guides in doctrine and practice, a freethinker

Syn —See INFIDEL

De ist'ic, } *a* Pertaining to deism or to deists;
De ist'ic al, } embracing deism, containing deism as, a *deistical* writer, a *deistical* book

De ist'ic al ly, *adv* After the manner of deists

Dē'i tate, *n* Having the nature or power of a god, divine dignity [*Obs*] *Cranmer.*

Dē'i ty, *n* [Lat *deitas*, from *deus*, god, Lith *dievas*, Skr *dêvas*, Fr *déité*, Pr *deitat*, Sp *deidad*, Pg. *deidade*, It *deità*]

1 The collection of attributes which make up the nature of a god divinity godhead, as, the *deity* of the Supreme Being is seen in his works

His glory on the Son
Blazed with unclouded *deity* *Milton.*

2 A god or goddess a divine being

To worship calves, the *deities* Of Egypt *Milton.*

The Deity, God the Supreme Being

This great poet and philosopher [Simonides] the more that he contemplated the nature of the *Deity*, found that he waded the more out of his depth *Addison*

De jĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEJECTED *p pr* & *vb n* DEJECTING] [Lat *dejecre*, *dejectum*, from *de* and *jacere*, to throw]

1 To cast down, to throw to the ground, to direct downward [*Obs*] "*Dejected* darkness." *Marston.*

Though by her garments divers times *dejected*,
To gaze on her again themselves erected *Sterling.*

2 To cast down the spirits of, to dispirit, to discourage, to dishearten

Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind *Pope.*

De jĕct', *a* [Lat *dejectus*, p p of *dejecre* See *supra*] Cast down low spirited [*Obs*] *Shak.*

De jĕct'ed ly, *adv* In a dejected manner, sadly, heavily

De jĕct'ed ness, *n* The state of being dejected or cast down, lowness of spirits

De-jĕct'er, *n* One who casts down, or dejects

De-jĕc'tion (-jĕk'shun), *n* [Lat *dejectio*, from *dejecre* See DEJECT, *v t*]

1 Casting down depression [*Obs*] *Halliwell.*

2 Lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune, melancholy, dishearteniment.

What besides,
Of sorrow, of *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain *Milton.*

3. A low condition, weakness "A *dejection* of appetite" *Arbuthnot.*

4 (*Med*) (*a*) The act of voiding the excrements (*b*) The matter voided, excrement *Ray.*

De-jĕct'ly, *adv.* In a downcast manner. [*Obs*]

De jĕct'o-ry, *a.* [From Lat. *dejector*, one who casts down.]

1 Having power or tending to cast down.

2. Tending to promote evacuations by stool. *Ferrand.*

De-jĕct'ūre (-jĕk'yur, 53), *n.* That which is voided; excrements. *Arbuthnot.*

Dĕj'er-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *dejerare, dejeratum,* from *de* and *jurare,* to swear] To swear solemnly, to take an oath. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*

Dĕj'er-ā'tion, *n.* [See *supra.*] The act of solemnly swearing. [*Obs.*] "With many tears and *dejerations*" *Bp. Hall*

Dējeūner } (dā'zhu-nā'), *n.* [Fr *dejeûner,* to breakfast, O. Fr *desjuner,* Lat. as if *disjejunare,* to discontinue fasting, from *dis* and *jejunare,* to fast, from *jejunus,* fasting, hungry.] A breakfast, — sometimes, also, a lunch

De jū're [Lat.] By right, or right, by law, — often opposed to *de facto*

Dĕk'le (dĕk'l), *n.* A thin frame of wood in a paper making machine, set on the edge of the mold along which the pulp passes, and serving to regulate the width of the sheet

De lăc'er-ā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *delacerare,* to tear in pieces, from *de* and *lacerare,* to lacerate, q. v.] A tearing in pieces. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

De-lăc'ry mā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *delacrimatio,* from *delacrimare,* from *de* and *lacrimare, lacrymare,* to shed tears, from *lacrima, lacryma,* a tear.] An involuntary discharge of watery humors from the eyes, watchfulness of the eyes. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Dĕl'ac tā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *de* and *lactare,* to suck milk, from *lac, lactis,* milk.] The act of weaning. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Dĕl'ap sā'tion, *n.* [See *infra.*] A falling down. *Ray*

De lāpse', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELAPSED (de lāpst'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELAPSING.] [Lat. as if *delapsare,* from *delabi, delapsus,* to fall down, from *de* and *labi,* to fall or slide.]

1. To fall or slide down

2. To pass down by inheritance

Which Anne derived alone the right, before all other,
Of the *delapsed* crown from Philip *Drayton*

De lāp'sion, *n.* (*Med.*) A falling down, or out of place, as some organ of the body; prolapsion

De lāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELATING.] [From Lat. *deferre, delatum,* from *de* and *ferre,* to bear.] [*Obs.* or *rare.*]

1. To carry, to convey

Try exactly the time in which sound is *delated* *Bacon*

2. To carry abroad, to spread. "When the crime is *delated* or notorious" *Bp. Taylor*

3. To carry or bring against, as a charge; to inform against; to accuse

As men were *delated*, they were marked down for such a fine *Burnet*

4. To carry on, to manage, to direct.

Delating in a male attire,
The empire now begun *Harmer*

De lāte', *v. t.* To discourse at great length; to dilate. [*Obs.*] *Goodwin*

De lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *delatio,* Fr. *delation,* It. *delazione.*]

1. Carriage, conveyance; as, the *delation* of sound. [*Rare.*] *Bacon*

2. (*Law.*) Accusation, act of charging with a crime

De-lā'tor, *n.* [Lat., Fr. *delateur,* It. *delatore.*] One who delates or informs. [*Obs.*] *Howell*

De-lāy' (de lā'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELAYED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELAYING.] [O. Fr. *delaier, delaer, delaer,* O. It. *dilagare.* See *infra,* and cf. DILATE.]

1. To put off, to defer, to procrastinate; to prolong

My lord *delayeth* his coming *Matt.* xxiv. 48

2. To retard, to stop, detain, or hinder, for a time; to retard the motion of; as, the mail is *delayed* by bad roads

Thy rsis, whose artful strains have oft *delayed*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal *Milton*

3. To allay. [*Obs.*]

The watery showers *delay* the raging wind *Surrey*

De-lāy' (de lā'), *v. i.* To move slowly, to stop for a time, to linger, to tarry

There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten *Locke*

De-lāy' (de lā'), *n.* [Fr. *delai,* from Lat. *dilatum,* from *differre,* to carry apart, to defer, put off, delay, It. *delata,* f., delay.]

1. A putting off or deferring; procrastination. "Every artifice of concealment or *delay*" *Hallam*

2. A lingering, stay, stop, detention, hinderance

The government ought to be settled without the *delay* of a day. *Macaulay*

De-lāy'er, *n.* One who delays, one who lingers

De lāy'ment, *n.* Hinderance. [*Obs.*] *Gower*

Dĕl crĕd'e-re [It., of belief or trust.] (*Mercantile Law.*) An agreement by which an agent or factor, in consideration of an additional premium or commission (called a *del credere* commission), engages, when he sells goods on credit, to insure, warrant, or guaranty to his principal the solvency of the purchaser, the true engagement of the factor being to pay the debt himself if it is not punctually discharged by the buyer when it becomes due

Dē'le, *v. t.* [Lat., imperative sing. of *delere, deletum,* to destroy, to blot out.] (*Print.*) Erase, remove, — a direction to cancel something which has been put in type, — usually expressed thus ꝺ

Dĕl'e-ble (Synop., §130), *a.* [Lat. *delebilis,* Fr. *délébile,* It. *delebile.* See *supra.*] Capable of being blotted out *More*

De-lĕc'ta-ble, *a.* [Lat. *delectabilis,* from *delectare,* to delight, Fr. *délectable,* Pr. *delectable, deleitable,* Sp. *deleitable,* Pg. *deleitavel,* It. *dilettabile.* See DELIGHT.] Highly pleasing, affording great joy or pleasure, delightful. "*Delectable* both to behold and taste" *Milton*

De-lĕc'ta-ble-ness, *n.* The condition of being delectable

De lĕc'ta bly, *adv.* In a delectable manner, delightfully

De lĕc'tāte, *v. t.* To render delectable, to delight

Dē'lec-tā'tion (Synop., §130), *n.* [Lat. *delectatio,* Fr. *delectation,* Pr. *delectatio,* Sp. *delectacion, delectacion,* It. *dilettazione.* See *supra.*] Great pleasure, delight

Dĕl'e ga-çy, *n.* [From *delegate,* n. and a., q. v.]

1. The act of delegating; the state of being delegated. [*Obs.*] "By way of *delegacy* or grand commission" *Raleigh*

2. A number of persons united in a commission, delegation. [*Obs.*] "A set *delegacy*" *Burton*

Dĕl'e gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELEGATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELEGATING.] [Lat. *delegare, delegatum,* from *de* and *legare,* to send with a commission to send as embassador, to depute, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *delegar,* It. *delegare,* Fr. *déléguer.* See LEGATE.]

1. To send as one's representative, to empower as an embassador, to commission, to depute; as, to *delegate* commissioners

2. To intrust to the care or management of another; to assign, to commit. "The *delegated* administration of the law" *Locke.* "*Delegated* executive power" *Bancroft*

Dĕl'e gāte, *n.* [See *infra.*] 1. A person sent and empowered to act for another, one deputed to represent another, a deputy, a representative, a commissioner, a vicar, an attorney

2. (*a*) A person elected by the people of a territory to represent them in Congress, who has the right of debating, but not of voting. (*b*) A person sent to a convention for nomination of officers, or for forming or altering a constitution. [*U. S.*]

Court of delegates, the great court of appeal in all ecclesiastical causes and also from the decisions of the Admiralty. It is now abolished and the privy council is the immediate court of appeal in such cases. [*Eng.*]

Dĕl'e gate, *a.* [Lat. *delegatus,* p. p. of *delegare.* See DELEGATE, *v. t.*] Sent to act for or represent another, deputed; as, a *delegate* judge. "*Delegate* power" *Stupe*

Dĕl'e gā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *delegatio,* Fr. *delegation,* Sp. *delegacion,* It. *delegazione.* See DELEGATE, *v. t.*]

1. The act of delegating, deputing, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate

2. One or more persons deputed to represent others, as in a convention, in Congress, &c.; as, the *delegation* from Massachusetts

3. (*Civ. Law.*) A kind of novation by which a debtor, to be liberated from his creditor, gives him a third person, who becomes obliged in his stead to the creditor, or to the person appointed by him *Pothier*

De lē'ta *n. pl.* [Lat. *delere, delendus,* to blot out.] Things to be erased or blotted out

Dĕl'e tē'ri al, *a.* [Lat. *deleterius,* from *deleo,* from *de* and *lenire,* to soften, from *lenis,* soft, and *facere,* to make.] Serving to ease or assuage pain. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

De lēte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELETED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELETING.] [Lat. *delere, deletum.* See DELI.] To blot out, to erase, to destroy

I have, therefore, besides minor changes inserted eleven stanzas which do not appear in Sir Walter Scott's version and have *deleted* eight *W. J. Thoms*

Dĕl'e tē'ri ŭs (80), *a.* [L. Lat. *deleterius,* from Lat. *delere.* See DELI.] Having the quality of destroying, or extinguishing, life; destructive, poisonous, pernicious; as, a *deleterious* plant or quality

Dĕl'e-tē'ri-y, *a.* [L. Lat. *deleterius,* Fr. *delere.* See *supra.*] Destructive, poisonous. [*Obs.*] "*Deleterious* medicines" *Hudibras*

Dĕl'e tē'ry, *n.* That which deletes or destroys, means of destruction. [*Obs.*] "The only *deletery* of heresies." "A direct *deletery* to sin" *Bp. Taylor*

De lē'tion, *n.* [Lat. *deletio,* from *delere.* See DELI.]

1. The act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing

2. Destruction. [*Obs.*] "Their total *delation* from being God's people" *Bp. Taylor*

Dĕl'e tī'tious (-tish'us), *a.* Of such a nature that any thing may be erased from it; — said of paper

Dĕl'e tīve, *a.* Adapted to delete or destroy; as, made more *deletive* *Evelyn*

Dĕl'e-to-ry, *n.* [See DELI.] That which blots out. [*Obs.*] "*Deletory* of sin" *Bp. Taylor*

Dĕlf, *n.* [AS. *delf,* a delving, digging, *delfan,* to delve, to dig. See DELVE.]

1. A mine, a quarry, a pit dug. [*Obs.*]

The *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no machines could keep them dry *Ray*

2. Earthen ware, covered with white glazing, in imitation of porcelain made at Delft, in Holland, — usually called *Delft ware*

Dē'li-ac, *n.* [Lat. *deliacus,* Gr. Δηλιακός, belonging to *Delos,* Gr. Δῆλος, a small island in the Egean, now *Dili.*] (*Fine Arts.*) A kind of sculptured vase, also, beautiful bronze and silver. *Elmes.*

Dĕl'i bāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *delibare, delibatum,* from *de* and *libare,* to take a little of, to taste of.] To taste, to take a sip of, to try. [*Obs.*]

Dĕl'i bā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *delibatio,* Fr. *délibation.*] Act of tasting, a taste, a sip. [*Obs.*] *Berkeley.*

Dĕl'i ber, *v. t.* or *i.* To deliberate. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

De-lĭb'er āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELIBERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELIBERATING.] [Lat. *deliberare, deliberatum,* from *de* and *librare,* to weigh, from *libra,* a balance, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *deliberar,* It. *deliberare,* Fr. *délibrer.* See LIBRATE.] To weigh in the mind, to consider and examine the reasons for and against, to consider maturely, to reflect upon, to ponder; as, to *deliberate* a question

De lĭb'er āte, *v. i.* To take counsel with one's self, to weigh the arguments for and against a proposed course of action, to reflect, to consider.

The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

De lĭb'er ate, *a.* [Lat. *deliberatus,* p. p. of *deliberare.* See *supra.*]

1. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; circumspect, slow in determining, — applied to persons; as, a *deliberate* judge or counselor

2. Formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash; as, a *deliberate* opinion, a *deliberate* measure or result

3. Not hasty or sudden; slow. "*Deliberate* death" *Hooker.* "His enunciation was so *deliberate*" *B. Hunt*

De lĭb'er ate ly, *adv.* With careful consideration, or deliberation; circumspectly; not hastily or rashly; slowly; as, a purpose *deliberately* formed

De lĭb'er-ate ness, *n.* Quality of being deliberate; calm consideration, circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure; caution

De lĭb'er ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *deliberatio,* Fr. *délibération,* Pr. *deliberacio,* Sp. *deliberacion,* It. *deliberazione.*]

1. The act of deliberating or of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; careful consideration; mature reflection. "Choosing the fairest way with a calm *deliberation*" *Mountagu*

2. Careful discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or council

De lĭb'er-a tīve, *a.* [Lat. *deliberativus,* It. & Sp. *deliberativo,* Fr. *délibératif.*] Pertaining to deliberation, proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by discussion and examination, deliberating; as, a *deliberative* body. "A consummate work of *deliberative* wisdom" *Bancroft.*

The court of jurisdiction is to be distinguished from the *deliberative* body, the advisers of the crown. *Hallam.*

De lĭb'er-a tīve, *n.* 1. A discourse in which a question is discussed, or weighed and examined

2. A kind of rhetoric employed in proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it

De lĭb'er a tīve ly, *adv.* In the way of deliberation; considerately

De lĭb'er ā'tor, *n.* One who deliberates

Dĕl'i ca-çy, *n.* [From *delicate,* a., q. v. Cf. Fr. *délicatesse,* It. *delicatezza,* Sp. *delicadeza.*]

1. The state or condition of being delicate; agreeableness to the senses; delightfulness; as, *delicacy* of flavor or odor, and the like. "What choice to choose for *delicacy*, best" *Milton*

2. Nicety or fineness of form, texture, or constitution; softness; elegance; smoothness; tenderness; and hence, frailty or weakness; as, the *delicacy* of a fiber or a thread. *delicacy* of a hand or of the human form; *delicacy* of the skin; *delicacy* of frame

3. Extreme propriety, exactness, or nicety of manners or conduct; susceptibility or tenderness of feeling; fastidiousness; and hence, effeminacy; as, great *delicacy* of behavior. *delicacy* in doing a kindness. *delicacy* of character that unfits for earnest action

You know your mother's *delicacy* on this point *Cowper*

4. Addiction to pleasure, luxury, daintiness, self-indulgence

5. Nice and refined perception and discrimination; critical niceness, fastidious accuracy

That Augustan *delicacy* of taste which is the boast of the great public schools of England *Macaulay*

6. That which is pleasing, delicate, or refined; a luxury or pleasure

Our *delicacies* are grown capital,
And even our sports are dangers *B. Jonson.*

7. Something pleasant to the senses, especially that of taste; a dainty; as, *delicacies* of the table.

8. Pleasure, gratification, delight. [*Obs.*]

In Rome burnt for his *delicacy* *Chaucer*

Syn. — See DAINTY.

Dĕl'i cate, *a.* [Lat. *delicatus,* pleasing the senses, voluptuous, soft and tender, from *delicæ,* delight, It. *delicato,* Sp. & Pg. *delicado,* Pr. *delicat,* Fr. *délicat.* See DELIGHT.]

1. Full of pleasure, delightful, luxurious.
Dives, for his *delicate* life, to the devil went. *Piers Plowman*
Haarlem is a very *delicate* town *Evelyn*

2. Pleasing to the senses, refinedly agreeable, hence, adapted to please a nice or cultivated taste, nice, fine, elegant as, a *delicate* dish *delicate* flavor

3. Light or softly tinted —said of a color, as, a *delicate* blue

4. Fine or slender, —said of a thread, as, *delicate* cotton.

5 Slight or smooth light and yielding, —said of texture, as, *delicate* lace or silk

6. Soft and fair —said of the skin or a surface, as, a *delicate* cheek, a *delicate* complexion

7 Refined, gentle, scrupulous not to trespass or offend, considerate, —said of manners, conduct, or feelings, as, *delicate* behavior, *delicate* attentions *delicate* thoughtfulness

8 Tender, not able to endure hardship, feeble frail, effeminate —said of constitution, health, &c., as, a *delicate* child, *delicate* health "A *delicate* and tender prince" *Shak*

9 Requiring nice handling not to be rudely or hastily dealt with, nice, critical, as, a *delicate* subject or question.
There are some things too *delicate* and too sacred to be handled rudely without injury to truth *F W Robertson*

10 Addicted to pleasure of voluptuous life, luxurious, of exacting tastes and habits dainty

11. Nicely discriminating or perceptive, refinedly critical, nice, as, a *delicate* ear for music

Dĕl'ĭ-cate, *n* **1** Something pleasant or delicate, a delicacy or nicety [*Rare*]
With abstinence all *delicates* he sees *Dryden*

2. A delicate, luxurious, or effeminate person
All the vessels, then, which our *delicates* have, — those I mean that would seem to be more fine in their houses than their neighbors, — are only of the Corinth metal *Holland*

Dĕl'ĭ-cate-ly, *adv* In a delicate manner, daintily, luxuriously, nicely, softly, tenderly, effeminately, considerately

Dĕl'ĭ-cate-ness, *n* The state of being delicate tenderness, softness, effeminacy

Dĕl'ĭ-çĭe, *n*, *pl* DEL'I-CIES Delight, delicacy, luxury [*Obs*] "Dainty *delices*" *Spenser*

De-lĭ'ĭ-ate (de lĭsh'ĭ āt), *v t* To indulge in feasting, to delight one's self. [*Obs*]

De-lĭ'cĭous (de lĭsh'us), *a* [Lat *delicosus*, from *delicæ*, delight, Fr *delicieux*, Pr *delicios*, Sp & Pg *delicioso*, It *delizioso* Cf DELICATE]
1 Affording exquisite pleasure, delightful, most sweet or grateful to the senses, especially to the taste "The *delicious* draught of cool refreshment" *Akenside* "Some *delicious* landscape" *Coleridge*
2 Addicted to pleasure seeking enjoyment, luxurious [*Obs*]
Others, of a more *delicious* and airy spirit, retire themselves to the enjoyment of ease and luxury *Milton*

Syn.—DELICIOUS, DELIGHTFUL *Delicious* refers to the pleasure derived from certain of the senses, particularly the taste and smell, as, *delicious* food, a *delicious* fragrance *Delightful* may also refer to most of the senses, as, *delightful* music, a *delightful* prospect, *delightful* sensations, but has a higher application to matters of taste, feeling and sentiment, as, a *delightful* abode, conversation, employment, *delightful* scenes, &c
In his last hours his easy wit display;
Like the rich fruit he sings, *delicious* in decay *Smith*
No spring, nor summer, on the mountain seen,
Smiles with gay fruits or with *delightful* green *Addison*

De-lĭ'cĭous-ly (de lĭsh'us lĭ), *adv* In a delicious manner, pleasantly, delightfully, luxuriously, as, to feed *deliciously*, to be *deliciously* entertained

De-lĭ'cĭous-ness, *n* **1** The quality of being delicious, as, the *deliciousness* of a repast
2 Luxury, extravagance "To drive away all superfluity and *deliciousness*" *North*

De-lĭct', *n* [Lat *delictum*, fault] (*Law*) An offense of a lesser degree, which does not immediately affect public peace, a misdemeanor
Every regulation of the civil code necessarily implies a *delict* in the event of its violation *Jeffery*

Dĕl'ĭ-gā'tion, *n* [From Lat *deligare*, to bind up, from *de* and *ligare*, to bind Fr *deligation*] (*Surg*) A binding up, a bandaging *Wiseman*

De-lĭght' (de-lĭt'), *n* [O Eng *delit*, *delyt*, *delite*, O Fr *delit*, *delet*, *delict*, Pr *deliet*, *deliey*, *deleg*, *delech*, Sp & Pg *deleite*, It *diletto*, from Lat *delectare* See *infra*]
1 A high degree of gratification of mind, lively pleasure or happiness, rapturous enjoyment, extreme satisfaction, joy. "Sweet airs that give *delight* and hurt not" *Shak*
2 That which gives great pleasure, that which affords delight
Heaven's last, best gift, my ever-new *delight* *Milton*

De-lĭght', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DELIGHTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DELIGHTING] [O Eng *delite*, *deliten*, O Fr *deliter*, *deleiter*, *delicter*, *delecher*, now *délecter*, Pr *delitar*, *delieitar*, *delechar*, *delectar*, Catalan *delitar*, *deleytar*, *delectar*, Sp *deleitar*, *delectar*, Pg *deleitar*, It *dilettare*, from Lat *delectare*, to entice away, to delight, so by attracting or alluring, v intens of *delicere*, from *de* and *lacere*, to entice, allure See DELIGHT and LIKE] To give delight to, to affect with great pleasure, to please highly; as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the eye; harmony *delights* the ear. "Inventions to *delight* the taste" *Shak.*

De-lĭght', *v i* To have or take great delight or pleasure, to be greatly pleased or rejoiced, — followed by an infinitive, or by *in*. "Love *delights* in praises" *Shak.*

De-lĭght'a ble, *a* Capable of delighting, delightful [*Obs*] "Many a spice *delightable*" *Chaucer*

De-lĭght'ed (de lĭt'ed), *p a* Full of delight. "If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack" *Shak.*
Syn.—Glad, pleased, gratified See GLAD

De-lĭght'ed-ly, *adv* With delight, gladly.

De-lĭght'er, *n.* One who gives or takes delight

De-lĭght'ful (de-lĭt'ful), *a* Highly pleasing affording great pleasure and satisfaction "*Delightful* bowers" *Spenser* "*Delightful* fruit" *Milton.*
Syn.—Delicious, charming See DELICIOUS

De-lĭght'ful-ly, *adv* In a manner to delight, charmingly, agreeably

De-lĭght'ful-ness, *n* The quality of being delightful, as, the *delightfulness* of a prospect, or of scenery

De-lĭght'ing-ly, *adv* In a delighting manner, with delight

De-lĭght'less (de-lĭt'les), *a* Destitute of delight, affording no pleasure "Deform the day *delightless*" *Thomson*

De-lĭght'some, *a* Delightful [*Obs*] "This season *delightsom*" *Chaucer*

De-lĭght'sŏme (de-lĭt'sum), *a* Very pleasing, delightful "*Delightsome* vigor" *Gisborne*

De-lĭght'sŏme-ly, *adv.* Very pleasantly, in a delightful manner

De-lĭght'sŏme-ness, *n.* The quality of being delightsome or delightful, delightfulness, pleasantness

De-line', *v t* To delineate [*Obs*] *Otway*

De-lĭn'e a-ment *n* [Lat as if *delineamentum*, from *delineare*, O It & O Sp *delineamento*, N Sp *delineamento* See *infra*] Representation by delineation, sketch, picture. [*Rare*] "A fair *delineament*" *More*

De-lĭn'e ate, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DELINEATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DELINEATING] [Lat *delineare*, *delineatum*, from *de* and *linea*, to draw a line, from *linea*, a line Sp *delinear*, It *delineare*]
1 To exhibit or indicate by lines drawn in the form or figure of, to represent by sketch, design, or diagram, to draw, to picture, to portray "Adventurous to *delineate* nature's form" *Rensde*
2 To portray to the mind or understanding to sketch by description, to represent with vividness, to describe "Customs or habits *delineated* with great accuracy" *Walpole*

De-lĭn'e ate, *a* Delineated portrayed [*Rare*]

De-lĭn'e-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *delineatio*, Fr. *delineation*, Sp *delineacion*]
1 The act of representing, portraying, or describing, as by lines, diagrams, sketches, &c, as, the *delineation* of a portrait or of a character
2 A delineated portrayal, representation sketch, description. "Their softest *delineations* of female beauty" *W Irving.*
Syn — Sketch, portrait, outline See SKETCH

De-lĭn'e ā'tor, *n* [It *delineatore*] One who delineates

De-lĭn'e a-to-ry, *a* Describing, drawing the outline, delineating

De-lĭn'e a tūre (-ā), *n* Delineation [*Obs*] *Cotgr*

De-lĭn'i ment, *n* [Lat *delinimentum*, from *delinire*, *delinire*, from *de* and *lenire*, to soften, from *lenis*, soft]
1 Mitigation [*Obs*]
2 A liniment [*Obs*] *Barley*

Dĕl'ĭ-nĭ'tion (dĕl'ĭ-nĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *delinire*, to besmear] The act of besmearing or daubing [*Obs*] *Henry More*

De lĭq'uen cy (de lĭqk'wen sĭ), *n* [Lat *delinquentia*, from *delinquens* See *infra*] Failure or omission of duty, a fault, a misdeed, an offense, a crime
The *delinquencies* of the little commonwealth would be represented in the most glaring colors *Motley*

De lĭq'uent (de-lĭqk'went), *a* Failing in duty, offending by neglect of duty

De-lĭq'uent, *n* [Lat *delinquens*, p pr of *delinquere*, to leave, to fail, be wanting in one's duty, do wrong, from *de* and *linquere*, to leave, Fr *delinquant*] One who fails to perform his duty, an offender or transgressor, one who commits a fault or crime
A *delinquent* ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed *Ayliffe*

De lĭq'uent-ly, *adv* So as to fail in duty

Dĕl'ĭ-quāte, *v t* [Lat *deliquare*, *deliquatum*, to clear off, to clarify, from *de* and *liquare*, to make liquid, melt, dissolve] To melt or be dissolved. See DELIQUESCE and DELIQUIATE [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

Dĕl'ĭ-quāte, *v t* To cause to melt, to dissolve, to consume, to bring to ruin [*Obs*] "Dilapidating, or rather *deliquating*, his bishopric" *Fuller.*

Dĕl'ĭ-quā'tion, *n* The act or state of melting or dissolving. [*Obs*] See DELIQUESCENCE and DELIQUIATION. *Bailey*

Dĕl'ĭ-quĕsçe' (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕs'), *v i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELIQUESCED (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕst'), *p. pr & vb n* DELIQUESCING.] [Lat. *delquescere*, to melt, dissolve, from *de* and *liquescere*, to become fluid, to melt, from *liquere*, to be fluid. See LIQUID] To dissolve gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalies

Dĕl'ĭ-quĕs'çence (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕs'sens), *n.* [Fr. *déliquescence*] The act or state of being deliquescent or liquefying

Dĕl'ĭ-quĕs'çent, *a* [Lat *deliquescens*, p. pr. of *deliquescere*, Fr. *déliquescent*]
1 Liquefying in the air, capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid, as, *deliquescent* salts
2. (*Bot*) Branching so that the stem is lost in the branches. *Gray.*

De-lĭq'ui-āte (de lĭk'wĭ āt), *v i* [From Lat. *deliquia*, a flowing or running off, a gutter, *deliquium*, a flowing or dropping down, from *deliquare*. See DELIQUATE] To melt and become liquid by imbibing water from the air, to deliquesce

De lĭq'ui ā'tion, *n* The act of deliquiating, or state of becoming deliquiated

De lĭq'ui-um (de lĭk'wĭ um), *n* [Lat See DELIQUATE]
1 (*Chem*) A melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place, a liquid condition, as, a salt falls into a *deliquium*
2 A sinking away, a failing, a swooning or fainting, as, a *deliquium* of light [*Obs*] "For fear of *deliquiums* or being sick" *Bacon.*

De-lĭr'a çy, *n* [See DELIRANCY] Delirium [*Obs*]

De lĭr'a ment, *n* [Lat *deliramentum*, from *delirare* See DELIRATE] A wandering of the mind, crazy fancy [*Obs*] *Heywood*

De lĭr'an çy, *n* [From Lat *delirans*, p pr of *delirare* See *infra*] Delirium [*Obs*] *Gauden.*

De-lĭr'rant, *a* Delirious [*Obs*] *Owen.*

De-lĭr'rāte, *v i* [Lat *delirare*, originally to go out of the furrow, hence to wander in mind, to be crazy, from *de* and *lira*, a furrow, properly the ridge between two furrows, *lirare*, to plow or harrow in, It *delirare*, Fr *délirer*] To wander mentally, to rave as a madman [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Dĕl'ĭ rā'tion, *n* [Lat *deliratio*] The state of deliriating, wandering of mind, delirium. [*Rare.*]
Repressed by ridicule as a *delirium* of the human mind *De Quincey*

De lĭr'ĭ-oŭs, *a* [Lat *delirus*, from *delirium*, q v] Having a delirium, wandering in mind, light headed, insane, demented, as, a *delirious* patient; *delirious* fancies

De lĭr'ĭ oŭs-ly, *adv* In a delirious manner

De lĭr'ĭ oŭs-ness, *n* The state of being delirious, delirium

De lĭr'ĭ ŭm, *n* [Lat, from *deliare*, It *delirio*, Fr *délire* See DELIRATE]
1 (*Med*) A state in which the ideas of a person are wild, irregular, and unconnected, mental aberration, roving or wandering of the mind, — usually dependent on some other disease, as a fever, and so distinguished from *mania*, or madness
2 Strong excitement, wild enthusiasm
The popular *delirium* caught his enthusiastic mind *W Irving*
Delirium tremens (*Med*), a violent delirium induced by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors
Syn —Insanity, frenzy, madness, derangement. See INSANITY

Dĕl'ĭ tĕs'çence, } *n* [From Lat *delitescens*, p.
Dĕl'ĭ tĕs'çen çy, } pr of *delitescere*, from *de* and *latescere*, to hide one's self, from *latere*, to lie hid, O Fr *délitescence*] The state of being concealed, retirement "The *delitescence* of mental activities" *Sir W Hamilton.*
The mental organization of the novelist must be characterized to speak craniologically, by an extraordinary development of the passion for *delitescency* *W Scott*

Dĕl'ĭ tĕs'cent, *a* Lying hid, concealed

De lĭt'ĭ-gāte, *v t* [Lat *delitigare*, *delitigatum*. See LITIGATE] To chide, or contend in words. [*Obs*]

De lĭt'ĭ gā'tion, *n* A chiding a brawl [*Obs*]

De-lĭv'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DELIVERED, *p pr* & *vb n* DELIVERING] [Fr *délivrer*, L Lat. *delliberare*, to liberate, to give over, from Lat *de* and *liberare*, to set free Fr *livrer*, Pr *liurar*, It *liverare*, *liberare*, Pg *livrar*, Sp *librar*, L Lat *liberare*, to deliver up, from Lat *liber* See LIBERATE]
1 To free from restraint, to set at liberty, to release from confinement, to liberate, as from control, to give up, to free to rescue or save from evil actual or feared, as, to *deliver* one from captivity, or from fear of death
Promise was that I
Should Israel from Philistian yoke *deliver* *Milton*
2 To give or transfer, to yield possession or control of, to part with to, to make over, to commit, to surrender, to resign, — often with *up* or *over*, *to* or *into*
Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand *Gen* xl 13
The constables have *delivered* her over *Shak.*
The exalted mind
All sense of woe *delivers* to the wind *Pope*
3 To make over to the knowledge of another, to communicate, to utter, to pronounce, to impart. "Till he these words to him *delver* might." *Spenser.*
4 To give forth in action or exercise; to discharge; as, to *deliver* a blow, to *deliver* a broadside.
Shaking his head and *delivering* some show of tears. *Sidney*

As uninstructed bowler . . thinks to attain the jack by *delivering* his bowl straight forward upon it. *W. Scott*

5. To free from, or disburden of, young, to relieve of a child in child-birth.

She was *delivered* safe and soon. *Gower*

Syn.—To Deliver, Give Forth, Discharge, Liberate, Pronounce, Utter *Deliver* denotes, literally, *to set free* Hence the term is extensively applied to cases where a thing is made to pass from a *confined* state to one of greater freedom or openness Hence it may, in certain connections, be used as synonymous with any or all of the above-mentioned words, as will be seen from the following examples One who *delivers* a package *gives it forth*, one who *delivers* a cargo *discharges* it, one who *delivers* a captive *liberates* him, one who *delivers* a message or a discourse *utters* or *pronounces* it, when a platoon of soldiers *deliver* their fire, they *set it free* or *give it forth*.

De-liv'er, *a.* [O. Fr *delivre*, free, unfettered, from Lat. *de* and *liber*, free] Free, nimble, sprightly, active. [*Obs.*] "Wonderfully *deliver*, and of great strength" *Chaucer.*

De-liv'er-a-ble, *a* Capable of being, or about to be, delivered, necessary to be delivered *Hale.*

De liv'er-ance, *n* [Fr. *delivrance*, from *deliverer*. See Deliver, *v t*]

1 The act of delivering or freeing from restraint, captivity, peril, and the like, as, the *deliverance* of a captive, of a trust, of an opinion, of a child

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives *Luke* iv 18.

One death or one *deliverance* we will share *Dryden*

2 The state of being delivered, or freed from restraint, freedom.

I do desire *deliverance* from these officers *Shak*

3 Any thing delivered or communicated, especially, an opinion or decision expressed publicly in language [*Scot*]

De-liv'er er, *n.* **1** One who delivers or rescues, a preserver

2 One who relates or communicates [*Rare*]

De liv'er-ly, *adv.* In a deliver or free manner, nimbly. [*Obs*]

Swim with your bodies,
And carry it sweetly and *deliverly* *Beau & Fl*

De liv'er ness, *n* The state of being deliver or free, nimbleness, agility [*Obs*]

De-liv'er y, *n* **1** The act of delivering from restraint, rescue, release, as, the *delivery* of a captive from his dungeon

2 The act of delivering up or over surrender, as, the *delivery* of a fort, of hostages, of a criminal, of goods

3 The act or style of utterance, manner of speaking, as, a good *delivery*, a clear *delivery*

4 The act of giving birth, parturition

5 The act of exerting one's strength or limbs [*Obs*] "Neater limbs and freer *delivery*" *Wotton*

6 The state of being delivered, freedom, preservation

Dĕll, *n* [See Dale, and of W *dell*, a slit or cleft, Prov Ger *delle*, *telle*, a little hollow]

1 A small, retired valley, a ravine "In *dells* and dales concealed from human sight" *Tickell*

2 A young woman, a wench. [*Obs*] "Sweet doxies and *dells*" *B Jonson*

Dĕlph, *a* See Delf

Dĕl'phi an, } *a* [Lat *Delphicus*, from *Delphi*, a
Dĕl'phic, } town of Phocis, in Greece, now *Kastri*] (*Gr. Antiq*) Relating to Delphi, and to the oracle of that place

Dĕl'phin, } *a.* [Cf Dauphin] Pertaining to the
Dĕl'phine, } dauphin of France, as, the *Delphin* classics, an edition of the Latin classics, prepared under Louis XIV, "*in usum Delphini*"—for the use of the dauphin

Dĕl'phine, *a* [From Lat *delphinus*, a dolphin, Gr. δελφίς, δελφίν.] Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes

Del-phin'i-um, *n* [Gr δελφίς, dolphin] (*Bot*) A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, larkspur,—so called from the form of the nectary, which resembles the ordinary representations of the dolphin

Del-phī'nus, *n* [Lat, from Gr δελφίς, dolphin] (*Zoöl*) A Linnean genus of cetaceous mammals, including the dolphin, restricted in modern zoology to those species of cetacea which have teeth in both jaws, all simple, and almost all conical *Brande*

Del Segno (*Mus*) See Dal Segno

Dĕl'ta, *n*, *pl* **Dĕl'tas** **1** The Greek letter Δ

2. A tract of land of a similar figure, especially, the space between two mouths of a river, as, the *delta* of the Nile

Dĕl'ta-fi-cā'tion, *n* [From *delta* and Lat *facere*, to make] The formation of deltas at the mouth of rivers

Del-tā'ic, *a.* Relating to, or like, a delta. *Ogilvie*

Dĕl'toid, *a.* [Fr *deltoïde*, from Gr δελτοειδής, delta-shaped, from δέλτα, the Greek letter, and εἶδος, form See *supra*] Resembling the Greek Δ (delta), triangular.

Deltoid Leaf

Deltoid leaf (*Bot*), one in the form of a triangle —*Deltoid muscle* (*Anat*), a muscle in the shoulder which serves to move the arm directly upward

De-lūd'a-ble, *a.* [See Delude] Capable of being deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed on. "Him whose cognition is no way *deludable*" *Browne.*

De-lūde', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p* deluded, *p pr. & vb n.* deluding] [Lat. *deludere*, from *de* and *ludere*, to play, to make sport of, to mock, It *deludere*]

1 To lead from truth or into error, to mislead the mind or judgment of, to beguile, to impose on "To *delude* the nation by an airy phantom" *Burke*

2 To frustrate or disappoint "It *deludes* thy search" *Dryden.*

Syn —To mislead, deceive, beguile See Mislead

De lūd'er, *n* One who deludes, or deceives, a deceiver, an impostor

Dĕl'ūge (dĕl'ūj), *n* [Fr. *déluge*, O Fr *deluve*, from Lat *diluvium*, from *diluere*, to wash away, from *di*, for *dis*, and *luere*, equivalent to *lavare*, to wash, Pr & Catalan *deluvi*, Sp, Pg, & It *diluvio*]

1 A washing away, an overflowing of the land by water, an inundation, a flood, especially, the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water in the days of Noah

2 Any thing which overwhelms, as a great calamity. "This *deluge* of pestilence" *Chaucer.*

A fiery *deluge*
Fed with ever-burning sulphur unconsumed *Milton*

Dĕl'ūge (dĕl'ūj), *v t* [*imp. & p p* deluged, *p pr. & vb n.* deluging]

1 To overflow, as with water, to inundate, to drown

The *deluged* earth would useless grow *Blackmore.*

2 To overwhelm, to cover with any flowing or moving, spreading body, as, the northern nations *deluged* the Roman empire with their armies

3 To overwhelm, to cause to sink under a general or spreading calamity, as, the land is *deluged* with corruption.

Corruption, like a general flood,
Shall *deluge* all *Pope*

De-lū'zion (dĕ-lū'zhun), *n* [Lat *delusio*, from *deludere*, *delusum*, It *delusione* See Delude]

1 The act of deluding, deception, misleading of the mind "Laborious in *delusion*" *Pope.*

2 The state of being deluded or misled

3 That which is falsely or delusively believed or propagated, false belief, error

And fondly mourned the dear *delusion* gone *Prior*

Syn —Delusion, Illusion These words both imply some deception practiced upon the mind An *illusion* is a false show a mere cheat on the fancy or senses It is, in other words, some idea or image presented to the bodily or mental vision which does not exist in reality A *delusion* is a false judgment, usually affecting the real concerns of life It is, in other words an erroneous view of something which exists indeed but has by no means the qualities or attributes ascribed to it Thus we speak of the *illusions* of fancy the *illusions* of hope *illusive* prospects, *illusive* appearances, &c In like manner we speak of the *delusions* of stock-jobbing, the *delusions* of political jugglers, *delusive* appearances in trade of being *deluded* by a seeming excellence "A fanatic either religious or political, is the subject of strong *delusions*, while the term *illusion* is applied solely to the visions of an uncontrolled imagination the chimerical ideas of one blinded by hope, passion or credulity or lastly, to spectral and other occult deceptions, to which the word *delusion* is never applied *Whately*

De lū'sive, *a* [O Sp *delusorio* See Delude] Fitted to delude, tending to mislead the mind, deceptive, beguiling, delusory, as, *delusive* arts, *delusive* appearances. "*Delusive* and unsubstantial ideas" *Whewell*

De lū'sive ly, *adv* In a delusive manner

De lū'sive-ness, *n* The quality of being delusive, tendency to deceive

De-lū'so ry, *a* [It & Sp *delusorio* See Delude] Apt to delude, delusive, fallacious "A *delusory* prejudice" *Glanville*

Dĕlve, *v t.* [*imp & p p* delved *p pr & vb n.* delving] [A S *delfan*, to delve, dig O H Ger *bi telban*, to bury, A S *bedelfan*, to dig about, to bury, O Sax *bidelbhan*]

1 To dig, to open with a spade

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor *Dryden*

2 To fathom, to penetrate, to trace out

I can not *delve* him to the root *Shak*

Dĕlve, *v t* To labor with the spade, to labor as a dludge

Delve may I not, I shame to beg *Luke* xvi 3, *Wicliffe's Trans*

Dĕlve, *n* [See Delf, *n*]

1 A place dug, a pit a ditch, a den, a cave. "To that shady *delve* him brought" *Spenser.*

The very tigers from their *delves*
Look out. *Moore*

2 A quantity of coals dug [*Pron Eng*]

Dĕlv'er, *n* One who digs, as with a spade

De măg'net-ī-zā'tion, *n* The act or process of depriving of magnetic polarity, or of magnetic influence

De-măg'net-īze, *v t* [From *de* and *magnetize*, q v] To deprive of magnetic polarity, to restore from a sleep waking state

Dĕm'a-gŏg'ic, } *a.* Relating to, or like, a demo-
Dĕm'a-gŏg'ic-al, } gogue, factious
Dĕm'a-gŏg'ism, *n* [See *infra*] The practices of a demagogue.

Dĕm'a-gŏgue (-gŏg), *n.* [Gr δημαγωγός, from δῆμος, the people, the common people, and ἀγωγός, leading, from ἄγειν, to lead, Fr. *démagogue*.] A leader of the people, especially one who controls the multitude by specious or deceitful arts, a panderer to popular prejudices, an artful political orator

Dĕm'a-gŏg'y, *n.* Demagogism.

De-mān', *n* See Demesne

De mānd', *v t* [*imp & p p* demanded, *p pr & vb n* demanding] [Fr *demander*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *demandar*, It *domandare*, *domandare*, L. Lat *demandare*, to demand or intrust, Lat *demandare*, to give in charge, to intrust, from *de* and *mandare*, to commit to one's charge, to commission, order, command]

1 To ask or call for, as one who has a claim, right, or power to enforce the claim, to call for urgently or peremptorily, to press or sue a claim to, to make requisition of, as, to *demand* a debt, or obedience

Thus in our 'forc-and father's holy name,
Pope Innocent I do *demand* of thee *Shak.*

2 To inquire earnestly or authoritatively, to ask, to question

Of him I did *demand* what news *Shak.*

3 To require as necessary or useful to be in urgent need of, hence, to call for, as, the case *demands* great care, to *demand* the price of goods

4 (*Law*) To call into court, to summon "Although solemnly *demanded*, comes not" *Burrill.*

De mānd', *v t* To make a demand, to ask, to inquire

The soldiers likewise *demanded* of him, saying And what shall we do? *Luke* iii 14

De-mānd', *n* [Fr *demande*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *demanda*, It *dimanda*, *domanda* See *supra*]

1 The act of demanding an asking with authority a peremptory urging of a claim, a challenging as due, requisition, exaction, as, the *demand* of a creditor, a note payable on *demand*.

He that has confidence to turn his wishes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them *Locke*

2 Earnest inquiry, question, query

3 A diligent seeking or search, manifested want request as, a *demand* for certain goods, a person's company is in great *demand*

In 1678 came forth a second edition [of the Pilgrim's Progress] with additions, and then the *demand* became immense *Macaulay*

4 That which one demands or has a right to demand thing claimed claim, as, *demands* on an estate high *demands* for goods

5 (*Law*) (*a*) The asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due (*b*) A thing or amount claimed to be due

In demand in request in a state of being much sought after —*On demand* upon presentation and request of payment

De mānd'a ble, *a* Capable of being demanded, claimed, asked for, or required, as, payment is *demandable* at the expiration of the credit

De mānd'ant, *n* [Fr *demandant*, p pr of *demander* See Demand, *v t*] One who demands, the plaintiff in a real action any plaintiff

De mānd'er, *n* One who demands, requires, or claims as due, one who asks, one who seeks to obtain

De mānd'ress, *n* A female demandant *Cotgrave*

De mär'kāte, *v t* To mark by bounds, to set the limits of, to divide [*Rare*] *Wilkinson*

Dē'mar-kā'tion, *n* See Demarkation

De march', *n* [Fr *demarche*, from *de* and *marche* See March, *n*] March walk, gait [*Obs*]

Dē'march (mark), *n* [Gr δημαρχος, from δῆμος, people, and ἄρχειν, to rule] A chief or ruler, as the mayor of a town among the modern Greeks

Dē'mar kā'tion, *n* [Fr *demarcation*, Sp *demarcacion*, from Fr *demarquer*, to take a mark off from, Pr *demarchar*, to mark off by bounds, Sp & Pg *demarcar* from *de* and *marquer*, *marcar*, to mark See Mark and Marches]

1 The act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit division separation

2 A limit or bound ascertained and fixed, quality of serving as a dividing line

The speculative line of *demarkation*, where obedience ought to end and resistance begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable *Locke*

Dē'ma-tē'ri-al-īze, *v t* To deprive of material qualities or characteristics

Dematerializing matter by stripping it of every thing which has distinguished matter *Milman*

Dēme, *n* [Gr δῆμος country, district] (*Gr Antiq*) A territorial subdivision of Attica, corresponding to a township "The eponymous hero of a *deme* in Attica" *Grote.*

De mēan', *v t* [*imp & p p* demeaned, *p pr & vb n* demeaning] [O Fr *demener*, *demesner*, Pr *demenar*, It *domenare*, from *de* and Fr *mener*, It & O Sp *menar*, It *menare*, to lead, drive, carry on, conduct, from Lat *minare*, to drive animals by threatening cries, from *minari*, to threaten.] To manage, to conduct, to treat

Our obdurate clergy have with violence *demeaned* the matter *Milton.*

De mēan', *v t* [See *supra*.]

1 To carry or conduct, to behave,—followed by the reflexive pronoun.

They answered that they should *demean* themselves according to their instructions. *Clarendon.*

2. [From *de* and *mean*, q v] To debase; to lower

Her son would *demean* himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter *Thackeray*

Syn.—To DEMEAN, DEGRADE These words have sometimes been interchanged by our leading English writers, *demean* being considered as connected with the adjective *mean* Thus we find in Shakspeare, —

Now, out of doubt Antipholus is mad
Else he would never so *demean* himself

This, however, was by no means the established usage among our early writers by whom to a great extent, the word was taken to be connected with *mien* and *demeanor*, as in Chaucer —

Come on with me, *demeane* you liche a maid,
With shamefast drede for ye shal spede, I wis,
With her that is thy myrrour, joy, and blisse.
But somewhat strange and sad of her *demeane*
Be ye

This use of the word was formerly the only one admissible but it is not unusual now to speak of a man's *demeaning* [i e , *degrading*] himself by improper conduct

De-mēan', *n* [O Fr *demene*]

1 Management treatment [*Obs*] "Vile *demean* and usage bad" *Spenser*

2. Behavior, carriage, conduct, demeanor [*Obs*] "Grave *demean* and solemn vanity" *West*

De mēan', *n* Property, means [*Obs*]

You know
How narrow our *demeans* are *Massinger*

De-mēan'ance, *n* Demeanor [*Obs*] "Royal *demeanance*" *Skelton*

De mēaned' (mēnd'), *p p* Behaved well, — in a good sense Lessened, debased, — in a bad sense

De mēan'or, *n* **1** Management, conduct [*Obs*]

God commits the managing so great a trust wholly to the *demeanor* of every grown man *Milton*

2 Behavior, deportment, carriage, bearing, mien.

His *demeanor* was singularly pleasing, *Macaulay*

De mēan'ure *n* Behavior [*Obs*] *Barret*

Dē'men-cy, *n* [Lat *dementia*, from *demens*, out of one's mind, mad, from *de*, from, out of, and *mens*, the mind Fr *demence*] Dementia, temporary or permanent suspension of the exercise of the reason, insanity

De-mēnt', *v t* To deprive of reason, to make mad [*Rare*] *Bale*

De mēn'tate, *a* Deprived of reason *Hammond*

De mēn'tāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DIMENTATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DIMENTATING] [Lat *dementatus*, p p of *dementare*] To deprive of reason *Burton*

Dē'men tā'tion, *n* The act of depriving of reason, or the state of being so deprived *Whitlock*

De-mēn'ti à (-shi à), *n* [Lat]

1 Insanity See INSANITY

2 (*Med*) A total loss of thought and reason, idiocy

De mĕph'i ti zā'tion, *n* [See DEMEPHITIZE] (*Med*) The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air

De mĕph'i tize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEMEPHITIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEMEPHITIZING] [From *de* and Fr *méphitiser*, to infect with *mephitis*, q v] To purify from foul, unwholesome air

De mĕrge', *v t* [Lat *demergere*] To plunge down into to sink, to immerse [*Obs*] "The water in which it was *demerged*" *Boyle*

De-mēr'it, *n* [Fr *demérite*, from *de* and *mérite*, merit, Lat *meritum*, from *mereor* to deserve The Latin *demereri* is used in a good sense, for it means to deserve well See MERIT]

1 That which one deserves or merits, either of good or ill, desert [*Obs*]

Here be the blame for her *demerit* *Chaucer*

By many benefits and *demerits* which by they obliged their adherents, [they] acquired this reputation *Holland*

2 That which deserves blame that which detracts from merit, fault crime, vice

They see no merit or *demerit* in any man or any action *Burke*

3 The state of one who deserves ill

De-mēr'it, *v t* [Fr *démériter* See *supra*] To deserve, — said in reference to both praise and blame [*Obs*] "If I have *demerited* any love or thanks" *Udal* "Executed as a traitor as he well *demerited*" *State Trials*

De mēr'it, *v i* To deserve praise or blame

De mērse', *v t* [Lat *demergere*, *demersum*, to immerse] To cause to sink, to immerse [*Obs*] *Boyle*

De mērsed' (-mērst'), *a* [From Lat *demersus*, p p of *demergere*, to plunge down from *de* and *mergere*, to dip, plunge] Situated or growing under water, as leaves

De mēr'sion (mēr'shun), *n* [Lat *demersio* See *supra*]

1 The act of plunging into a fluid a drowning

2 The state of being overwhelmed in water or earth *Ray*

De mĕs'mer-ize, *v t* [From *de* and *mesmerize*, q v] To relieve from mesmeric influence. See MESMERIZE

De mēsne' (-meen') (Sh nop , § 130), *n.* [O Eng *demayne*, *demene*, *demeyn*, *demeane*, O Fr *demaine*, *demayne*, *demein*, *demeigne*, *demesne*, *demenil*, *demoine*, *domaine*, now only *domaine*, from Lat *dominium*, properly, right of ownership, from *dominus*, master of the house, proprietor, owner, from *domus*, a house, Pr *domaine*, Sp , Pg , & It. *dominio*] (*Law*) The chief manor place, with that part of the lands belonging thereto which has not been granted out in tenancy, but the possession of which has been retained by the lord in his own manual occupation, or under his control for his own use, for the supply of his table and the maintenance of his family [Written also *demain*] *Wharton Burrill*

De-mēsn'i-al (mēn'i al) *a* Pertaining to a demesne

Dĕm'i [Fr *demi*, from Lat *dimidius*, half, from *di*, for *dis*, and *medius*, middle] A prefix, signifying *half*, used in composition

Dē-mī', *n* A half fellow at Magdalen college, Oxford See DEMY.

Dĕm'i-bāin, *n* See DEMI BATH

Dĕm'i-bāst'ion, *n* (*Fort*) A half bastion, or that part of a bastion cut off by the capital, consisting of one face and one front

Dĕm'i-bāth, *n* A bath in which only the lower half of the body is immersed, — called also *demi bain* *Gilbert*

Dĕm'i-bri-gādc', *n* A half brigade

Dĕm'i-cā'dence, *n* (*Mus*) An imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key note

Dĕm'i-cān'non, *n* A kind of ordnance, anciently used, carrying a ball of from 30 to 36 pounds in weight

Dĕm'i-cān'ver in, *n* A kind of ordnance, anciently used, carrying a ball of 9 or 10 pounds in weight

Dĕm'i-dē'i fy, *v t* To deify in part

Dĕm'i-dĕv'il (-dĕv'l), *n* Half a devil

Dĕm'i-dis'tance, *n* (*Fort*) The distance between the outward polygons and the flank [*Obs*]

Dĕm'i-di'tône, *n* (*Mus*) A minor third

Dĕm'i-gāunt'let, *n* (*Surg*) A kind of bandage for disjointed fingers

Dĕm'i-gŏd, *n* Half a god, one partaking of the divine nature, a fabulous hero, produced by the cohabitation of a deity with a mortal

Dĕm'i-gŏd'dess, *n* A female demi god

Dĕm'i-gōrge, *n* (*Fort*) That part of the interior polygon which remains after the flank is raised, extending from the curtain to the angle of the polygon It is half of the vacant space or entrance into a bastion [*Rare*]

Dĕm'i grāte, *v i* [Lat *demigrare*, *demigratus*, from *de* and *migrare* See MIGRATE] To emigrate, to leave one's country [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Dĕm'i grā'tion, *n* [Lat *demigratio*] Emigration [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Dĕm'i-grōat (grawt), *n* A half groat

Dĕm'i jŏhn (jŏn), *n* [Fr *dame jeanne*, i e , Lady Jane, said to be a corruption of *Damaghan*, a town in the Persian province of Khorassan, once famous for its glass works] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker work

Dĕm'i-lănce, *n* A light lance, a short spear, a half pike

Dĕm'i-lūne, *n* (*Fort*) A work constructed beyond the main ditch of a fortress, and in front of the curtain between two bastions, intended to defend the curtain, a ravelin See RAVELIN

Dĕm'i-măn, *n* Half a man, — used contemptuously

Dĕm'i-prĕm'i ses, *n pl* Half premises

Dĕm'i-quā'ver, *n* (*Mus*) A note of half the length of the quaver a semi quaver [*Rare*]

Dĕm'i rĕp, *n* [A contraction of *demi-reputation*] A woman of suspicious chastity

Dĕm'i-ri lĭ-e'vo, *n* [It] (*Sculp*) Half relief or the standing out of a figure from the background by half its thickness

De-mĭg'a bĭl'i ty, *n* (*Law*) The state of being demisable

De mĭg'a ble, *a* [See DEMISE] Capable of being leased, as an estate *demisable* by copy of court roll

De mĭge' (mĭz'), *n* [From Fr *demettre*, p p *demis*, *demise*, to put away, lay down, from *de*, for *des*, equiv to Lat *dis*, and *mettre*, to put, place, lay, from Lat *mittere*, to send]

1 Transmission by formal act or conveyance to an heir or successor transference making over, especially the transfer or transmission of the crown or royal authority to a successor

2 The decease of a royal or princely person, hence, also, the death of any distinguished individual

After the *demise* of the Queen [of George II], in 1737, they [drawing-rooms] were held but twice a week *P Cunningham*

3 (*Law*) The conveyance or transfer of an estate, either in fee for life or for years, most commonly the latter *Bouvier*

☞ The *demise* of the crown is a transfer of the crown, royal authority, or kingdom to a successor Thus when Edward IV was driven from his throne for a few months by the house of Lancaster, this temporary transfer of his dignity was called a *demise* Thus the natural death of a king or queen came to be denominated a *demise* as by that event the crown is transferred to a successor *Blackstone*

Demise and redemise, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it

Syn —Death, decease, departure, release See DEATH

De-mĭze', *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMISED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DEMISING]

1 To transfer or transmit by succession or inheritance, to grant or bestow by will, to bequeath "Power to *demise* my lands." *Swift*

2. To convey; to give. [*Rare.*]

His soul is at his conception *demised* to him. *Hammond.*

Dĕm'i-sĕm'i-quā'ver, *n* (*Mus*) A short note, equal in time to the half of a semi quaver, or the thirty second part of a whole note

Demi-semi-quavers

De-mĭs'sion (mĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *demissio*, from *demittere* See DEMIT] The act of demitting, or the state of being demitted, a lowering, degradation, depression, humiliation "A *demission* of sovereign authority" *L'Estrange.* "*Demission* of mind" *Hammond*

De mĭs'sion a ry, *a* **1** Pertaining to transfer or conveyance

2 Tending to lower, depress, or degrade

De-mĭss'ive, *a* [From Lat *demissus*, p p. of *demittere*] Humble [*Obs*]

De mĭss'ly, *adv* In a humble manner [*Obs*]

Dĕm'i-sūit, *n* A half suit, as of armor

De mĭt', *v t* [Lat *demittere*, to send or bring down, to lower, from *de* and *mittere*, to send]

1 To let fall to depress, hence, to lay down formally, as an office

They [peacocks] *demit* and let fall the same [i e , their train] *Bacon*

2 To yield or submit, as, to *demit* one's self to humble duties

Dĕm'i-tint', *n* (*Paint*) A gradation of color between positive light and positive shade, — called also *half tint* *Elmes*

Dĕm'i-tône', *n* (*Mus*) An interval of half a tone, a semitone [*Rare*]

Dĕm'i ûr'gic, *a* [Gr *δημιουργικός*, from *δημιουργός*] Pertaining to a demiurge, formative, molding, creative

Far beyond all other political powers of Christianity is the *demiurgic* power of this religion over the kingdoms of human opinion *De Quincey*

Dĕm'i-vĭll, *n* (*Law*) A half vill, consisting of five freemen or frankpledges *Blackstone*

Dĕm'i vŏlt, *n* [See VOLT] (*Man*) One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner

Dĕm'i-wŏlf, *n* Half a wolf, a mongrel dog, between a dog and a wolf *Shak*

De mŏc'ra cy, *n* [Gr *δημοκρατία*, from *δῆμος*, the people, and *κρατεῖν*, to be strong, to rule, from *κρατος*, strength Fr *democratie*]

1 Government by the people, a form of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of the people, and directly exercised by them, hence, more usually, a form of government in which the power resides ultimately in the whole people, who conduct it by a system of representation and delegation of powers a constitutional and representative government, a republic

2 The system of principles held by one of the two chief parties into which the people have long been divided [*U S*]

Dĕm'o crat *n* [Fr *démocrate* See *supra*]

1 One who is an adherent or promoter of democracy, or government by the people

2 A member of the democratic party [*U S*]

Dĕm'o crăt'ic, } *a* [Gr *δημοκρατικος*, Fr *démo-*
Dĕm'o crăt'ic al, } *cratique* See DEMIT] Appertaining to democracy, or favoring democracy, or constructed upon the principle of popular government

The Democratic party, name of one of the political parties in the United States

Dĕm'o crăt'ic al, *n* A democrat [*Obs*] *Hobbes*

Dĕm'o-crăt'ic al ly, *adv* In a democratical manner *Sidney*

De mŏc'ra tism, *n* The principles or spirit of democracy [*Rare*]

De mŏc'ra-tist, *n* A democrat [*Rare*] *Burke*

De mŏc'ra tize, *v t* To render democratic. [*Rare*]

De mŏc'ra ty, *n* Democracy [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Dē'mo gŏr'gon, *n* [First mentioned by Lutatius, or Lactantius Placidus, the scholiast on Statius, probably from Gr *δαιμων*, god, deity, and *γοργός*, fierce, terrible] A mysterious divinity among the ancients, regarded as an object of terror

Dem-oi-selle' (wā-zĕl'), *n* [Fr See DAMSEL]

1 A young lady, a lady's maid

2 (*Ornith*) The Numidian crane, *Anthropoides virgo*, — so called on account of the grace and symmetry of its form

De-mŏl'ish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEMOLISHED (de mŏl'isht), *p pr* & *vb n* DEMOLISHING] [Fr. *démolir*, Pr , Pg , & O Sp *demolir*, N. Sp *demoler*, It. *demolire*, from Lat *demoliri*, from *de* and *moliri*, to set a thing in motion, to construct, from *moles*, a huge mass or structure] To throw or pull down, to raze, to destroy the fabric of, to pull to pieces.

to ruin; as, to *demolish* an edifice, a wall, or fortification. "Their *demolished* works to pieces rent." *Dryden*

Syn.—To Demolish, Overturn, Destroy, Dismantle, Raze That is *overturned* or *overthrown* which had stood upright, that is *destroyed* whose component parts are scattered, that is *demolished* which had formed a mass or structure, that is *dismantled* which is stripped of its covering, as a vessel of its sails, or a fortress of its bastions, &c, that is *razed* which is brought down smooth and level to the ground An ancient pillar is *overturned* or *overthrown* as the result of decay, a city is *destroyed* by an invasion of its enemies, a building is sometimes *demolished* to make way for warlike operations; a fortress may be *dismantled* from motives of prudence, in order to render it defenceless, a city may be *razed* by way of punishment, that it may be left as a monument of public vengeance

De-mŏl'ish-er, *n* One who demolishes, or pulls or throws down, one who destroys or lays waste, as, a *demolisher* of towns

De-mŏl'ish-ment, *n* Ruin, overthrow, demolition [*Obs*] *Beaumont*

Dĕm'o lī'tion (lish'un), *n* [Lat *demolitio*, from *demolīri*, Fr *démolition*, It *demolition*, Sp *demolicion*, It *demolizione* See Demolish] The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure, ruin, destruction, as, the *demolition* of a house, or of military works

Dē'mon, *n* [Fr *demon*, Lat *dæmon*, a spirit, an evil spirit, from Gr *δαίμων*, a divinity, Fr *démon*, Sp *demonio, dimoño*, It & Pg *demonio*, from Lat *dæmonium*, Gr *δαιμόνιον*, a divinity, an evil spirit, neut of *δαιμόνιος*, belonging to a *δαίμων*]

1 (*Gr Antiq*) A spirit, or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the deities of the pagans,—hence, also, a departed soul

The *demon* kind is of an intermediate nature between the divine and the human *Sydenham*

2 An evil spirit, a devil "That same *demon* that hath gulled thee thus" *Shak*

Dē'mon ess, *n* A female demon

De mŏn'e-tī zā'tion, *n* The act of demonetizing, or condition as demonetized

De mŏn'e-tīze, *v t* To deprive of value, or to withdraw from use, as currency

They [gold mohurs] have been completely *demonetized* by the [East India] Company *R Cobden*

De mō'ni-ac, } *a* [Lat *dæmoniacus*, from *dæ-*
Dĕm'o-nī'ac-al, } *mon*, Fr *démoniaque*, Pr *demoniac*, It, Sp, & Pg *demoniaco* See *supra*]

1 Pertaining to, or resembling demons or evil spirits, horrid "Thy *demoniac* holds" *Milton* "Sarcastic, *demoniacal* laughter" *Thackeray*

2 Influenced by demons, produced by demons or evil spirits "*Demoniac* frenzy" *Milton*

De mō'ni ac, *n* 1 A human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit, one whose faculties are overpowered, restrained, or disturbed in their regular operation by an evil spirit

The *demoniac* in the gospel was sometimes cast into the fire *Lates*

2 (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of Anabaptists who maintain that the devils will finally be saved

Dĕm'o-nī'ac al ly, *adv* In a demoniacal manner

Dē'mo nī'a çism, *n* The state of being demoniac, or the practice of demoniacs

De mō'ni-an, *a* Having the nature of a demon "*Demonian* spirits" *Milton*

De-mō'ni an ism, *n* The state of being possessed by a demon

Dē'mon ism, *n* [Fr *démonisme*] The belief in demons or false gods

The established theology of the heathen world rested upon the basis of *demonism* *Farmer*

Dē'mon ist, *n* A believer in, or worshiper of, demons, one who believes in demons

Dē'mon ize, *v t* [L Lat *dæmonizare*, Gr *δαιμονίζεσθαι*]

1 To convert into a demon, to infuse the principles or fury of a demon into

2 To control or possess by a demon

Dē'mon ŏc'ra çy, *n* [Gr *δαίμων*, demon, and *κρατεῖν*, to be strong, to rule, from *κράτος*, strength, Fr *démonocratie*] The power or government of demons [*Obs and rare*] *Bailey*

Dē'mon ŏl'a try, *n* [Gr *δαίμων*, demon, and *λατρεια*, worship, from *λατρευειν*, to serve, to worship, Fr *démonolâtrie*] The worship of demons or of evil spirits *Cudworth*

Dē'mon o lŏg'ic, } *a* [Fr *démonologique*]
Dē'mon-o lŏg'ic al, } Pertaining to demonology

Dē'mon ŏl'o gist, *n* One who writes on demonology

Dē'mon ŏl'o gy (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *démonologie*, from Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, and *λόγος*, discourse] A systematic discourse on demons, a treatise on evil spirits and their agency *W Scott*

De mŏn'o mist, *n* [See *infra*] One in subjection to a demon, or to evil spirits [*Obs*] *Herbert*

De mŏn'o my, *n* [Gr *δαίμων*, demon, and *νόμος*, law, from *νέμειν*, to assign] The dominion of demons or evil spirits [*Obs*] *Herbert*

Dē'mon-ry, *n* Demoniacal influence

Dē'mon ship, *n* The state of a demon *Mede*

De-mŏn'stra-bil'i-ty, *n* Quality of being demonstrable, demonstrableness

De mŏn'stra-ble, *a* [Lat *demonstrabilis* See Demonstrate] Capable of being demonstrated, easily found out or made evident; admitting of decisive proof

The articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry *Glanville*

De mŏn'stra-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being demonstrable, demonstrability

De-mŏn'stra-bly, *adv* In a manner to demonstrate

De mŏn'strançe, *n* Demonstration [*Obs*] "*Demonstrances* of how many calamities obstinacy is the cause" *Holland*

Dĕm'on strāte, or **De mŏn'strāte** (117) (Synop, § 130), *v t* [Lat *demonstratus, demonstrare*, from *de* and *monstrare*, to show, O Sp & Pg *demonstrar*, N Sp, Pg, & Pr *demostrar*, It *dimostrare*, Fr *démontrer*] [See Note under Contemplate]

1 To point out, to indicate, to make evident, to exhibit

2 To show or make evident by reasoning, to prove by deduction to establish so as to exclude possibility of doubt or denial

To *demonstrate* the eternal difference between a true and severe friend to the monarchy, and a slippery sycophant of the court *Locke*

3 (*Anat*) To exhibit the parts of when dissected,—said of a dead body

Dĕm'on strā'tion, *n* [Lat *demonstratio*, Fr *demonstration*, Sp *demostracion*, Pr *demostratio*, It *dimostrazione* See Demonstrate]

1 The act of demonstrating, showing, or making clear, an exhibition indication, revelation proof evidence, especially, proof beyond the possibility of doubt, the proof itself thus presented

Those intervening ideas which serve to show the agreement of any two others are called proofs and where the agreement or disagreement is by this means plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonstration* *Locke*

2 An expression of the feelings by outward signs, a manifestation, a show "Loyal *demonstrations* toward the prince" *Prescott*

He was compelled by the national spirit to make a *demonstration* of war *Hallam*

3 (*Anat*) The exhibition of the parts of a subject that has been prepared by the dissector

4 (*Logic*) The act of proving by the syllogistic process, or the proof itself

5 (*Math*) A course of reasoning showing, that a certain result is a necessary consequence of assumed premises these premises being definitions, axioms, and previously established propositions

Direct or *positive demonstration* that which concludes with the direct and certain proof of the proposition in question —*Indirect* or *negative demonstration* that which proves a proposition to be true by showing that the supposition of its falsity involves an absurdity — called also *reductio ad absurdum* *Playfair*

6 (*Mil*) A decisive exhibition of force, or a movement indicating an intention

De mŏn'stra tĭve, *a* [Lat *demonstrativus*, Fr *démonstratif*, Pr *demostratiu* Sp *demostrativo*, It *dimostrativo* See Demonstrate]

1 Having the nature of demonstration to belong to demonstrate making evident exhibiting clearly "An argument necessary and *demonstrative*" *Hooker* "*Demonstrative* figures" *Dryden*

2 Expressing, or apt to express, much, frank, open as, a *demonstrative* person

3 Consisting of eulogy or of invective "*Demonstrative* eloquence" *Lilly*

Demonstrative pronoun (*Gram*) one distinctly designating that to which it refers

De mŏn'stra tĭve ly, *adv* In a manner fitted to demonstrate certainly, clearly openly

De mŏn'stra tĭve ness, *n* Quality of being demonstrative

Dĕm'on-strā'tor (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat, Fr *démonstrateur*, It *dimostratore*]

1 One who demonstrates one who proves anything with certainty or with indubitable evidence

2 (*Anat*) One who exhibits the parts when dissected

De mŏn'stra to ry, *a* Tending to demonstrate, having a tendency to prove beyond a possibility of doubt demonstrative *Johnson*

De mŏr'age, *n* Demurrage [*Obs*] *Pepys*, 1663

De-mŏr'al i zā'tion *n* [Fr *démoralisation* from *démoraliser* See *infra*] The act of subverting or corrupting morals, destruction of moral principles, especially, the act of corrupting discipline, courage, &c, as the *demoralization* of an army or navy

De mŏr'al ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Demoralized, *p pr* & *vb n* Demoralizing] [Fr *démoraliser*, from *de* and *moraliser* See Moralize] To corrupt or undermine the morals of, to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on, to render corrupt in morals, in discipline in courage, &c "The *demoralizing* example of profligate power and pernicious crime" *Walsh*

The vices of the nobility had *demoralized* the army *Lancroft*

Dĕm'os thĕn'ic, *a* [Lat *Demosthenicus*, Fr *Demosthenique*] Pertaining to, or in the style of, Demosthenes, the Grecian orator

De mŏt'ic, *a* [Gr *δημοτικός*, from *δῆμος*, the people, Fr *démotique*] Pertaining to the people, popular, common

Demotic alphabet or *character*, a form of writing used in Egypt after six or seven centuries before Christ, for books, deeds, and other such writings, a simplified form of the hieratic character;—called also *epistolographic* and *enchorial character*

Dĕmp'ster (84), *n* (*O Scots Law*) An officer of the court whose duty it was to pronounce the doom or sentence of the court [*Obs*] *Burrill*

De-mŭlçe', *v t* [Lat *demulcere*, from *de* and *mulcere*, to stroke, to soothe, to soften] To soften, to soothe, to coax or wheedle [*Obs*] "Saturn was *demulced* or appeased" *Sir T Elyot*

De mŭl'cent, *a* [Lat *demulcens*, p pr of *demulcere*] Softening, mollifying, lenient, as, oil is *demulcent*

De mŭl'cent, *n* (*Med*) A substance of a bland, mucilaginous nature, supposed to be capable of protecting the tissues from the action of irritant or acrid humors

De mŭl'sion, *n* The act of demulcing, soothing, or coaxing flattery "The soft *demulsions* of a present content" *Feltham*

De mûr', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* Demurred, *p pr* & *vb n* Demurring] [O Fr *demurer, demourer, demorer*, now *demeurer*, Pr Sp, & Pg *demorar*, It *dimorare*, Lat *demorari*, from *de* and *morari*, to delay, tarry stay from *mora* delay]

1 To linger, to stay, to abide [*Obs*]

Yet durst they not *demur* nor abide upon the camp *Nicols*

2 To delay to pause to suspend proceedings in view of a doubt or difficulty, to put off determination or conclusion

Upon this rub, the English embassadors thought fit to *demur* *Bayard*

3 (*Law*) To raise an objection in law at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide upon it for a decision by the court

De mûr', *v t* 1 To suspend judgment concerning, to doubt of [*Obs*]

The latter I *demur* for in their looks
Much reason and in their actions oft appears *Milton*

2 To cause delay to to put off [*Obs*]

He demands a fee
And then *demurs* me with a vain delay *Quarles*

De mûr' *n* [O Fr *demor, demore*, stay, delay, See *supra*] Stop pause hesitation as to proceeding, suspense of decision or action

All my *demurs* but double his attacks *Pope*

De mûre', *a* [From O Fr *de mours*, i e, *de bonnes mœurs*, of [good] manners, O Fr *mours, mourz, meurs, mors*, now *mœurs*, f Pr *mors*, sing *mor*, f, from Lat *mores*, sing *mos*, manners morals]

1 Of sober or serious mien composed and decorous in bearing, of modest look grave "With countenance *demure*, and modest grace" *Spenser*

2 Hiding immodesty, sincerity or interested attention under a decorous or serious, or careless demeanor modest in outward seeming only, making a show of gravity

A cat by and looked so *demure* as if there had been neither life nor soul in her *L L'estrange*

De mûre', *v t* To look demurely [*Obs*] *Shak*

De mûre'ly, *adv* In a demure manner, with a mere show of gravity or modesty

They looked as *demurely* as they could for 'twas a hanging matter to laugh unseasonably *Dryden*

De mûre'ness *n* The state of being demure; gravity the show of gravity or modesty

De mûr'age, *n* [See Demur] (*Com*) (*a*) The detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time allowed by her charter party for loading, unloading, or sailing (*b*) The payment made for such delay or detention *Kent Simmonds*

☞ The term is also applied to land carriage, by wagons railways, &c

De mûr'er, *n* 1 One who demurs

2 (*Law*) A stop or pause by a party to an action for the judgment of the court on the question, whether assuming the truth of the matter alleged by the opposite party it is sufficient in law to sustain the action or defense and hence whether the party resting is bound to answer or proceed further

Demurrer to evidence an exception taken by a party to the evidence offered by the opposite party and an objecting to proceed further on the allegation that such evidence is not sufficient in law to maintain the issue and a reference to the court to determine the point *Bouvier*

De mȳ', *n* [See Demi] 1 A size of paper next smaller than medium that used for printing is about 22 by 18 inches that used for writing is about 19 by 15 inches

2 A half fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford. [Written also *demi*]

He was elected into Magdalen College as a *demy* a term by which that society denominates those which are elsewhere called scholars Young men who partake of the founder's benefaction, and succeed in their order to vacant fellowships *Johnson*

De mȳ' *a* Pertaining to or made of, the size of paper called *demy* as, a *demy* book

Dĕn *n* [A S *den, denn, denu, denn*, a valley, a secluded place in den]

1 A cave or hollow place in the earth, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security, as, a lion's *den* a *den* of robbers

2 A customary place of resort, a haunt, a retreat, as, a *den* of misery and vice "Those squalid *dens*, the reproach of large capitals" *Macaulay*

Dĕn, *v i* To dwell as in a den. "Sluggish salvages that *den* below" *Fletcher*

Black sea-calves *den* in my poor soil *Chapman*

De-nār'co-tize, *v. t.* [From *de* and *narcotic*, q v.] To deprive of narcotine, as, to *denarcotize* opium

De-nā'ri-ŭs, *n*, *pl* DE-NĀ'RI-Ī. [Lat. *denarius* (sc. *nummus*, a coin), properly, containing ten, from *dent*, ten each, ten at a time, from *decem*, ten Cf DENIER] A Roman coin of the value of about sixteen or seventeen cents, — so called from being worth originally ten of the pieces called *as*

Dĕn'a-ry, *a* [Lat *denarius* See *supra*] Containing ten, tenfold

Dĕn'a ry, *n* The number ten.

De-nā'tion-al ize (-nāsh'un), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DENATIONALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* DENATIONALIZING] [From *de* and *nationalize*, q v , Fr *denationaliser*] To divest of national character or rights, by transference to the service of another nation A ship built and registered in the United States is denationalized by being employed in the service of another nation, and bearing its flag

De nāt'ū ral ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DENATURALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* DENATURALIZING] [From *de* and *naturalize*, q v , Fr *denaturaliser*]

1 To render unnatural, to alienate from nature.

2 To renounce the natural rights and duties of, to denationalize [*Rare*]

They also claimed the privilege, when aggrieved of *denaturalizing* themselves, or, in other words, of publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and of enlisting under the banners of his enemy *Prescott*

De nāy', *n* Denial refusal [*Obs*] "My love can give no place, bide no *denay*" *Shak*

De-nāy', *v t* [O Fr *denoier, deneier*, now *denier* See DENY] To deny [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Dĕn'dra-chate, *n* [Lat *dendrachates*, Gr δενδραχάτης, from δένδρον, a tree, and ἀχάτης, agate, Fr *dendrachate, dendragate* See AGATE] (*Min*) Arborescent agate agate containing the figures of shrubs or parts of plants

Dĕn'dri form, *a* [Gr δένδρον, a tree, and Lat *forma*, Fr *dendriforme*] Having the appearance of a tree

Dĕn'drite, *n* [Fr *dendrite*, from Gr δενδρίτης, f. δενδρῖτις, of a tree, from δένδρον, a tree] (*Min*) A stone or mineral, on or in which are branching figures resembling shrubs or trees *Dana*

Den drit'ic, } *a* Containing delineations which
Den-drit'ic al, } branch like shrubs or trees

Dĕn'dro-co lăp'tēs, *n pl* [Gr δένδρον, tree, and κολαπτής, to peck] (*Ornith*) A genus of tenuirostral birds, of which several species are found in South America, tree creepers, or hook billed creepers

Dĕn'droid, *a* [Fr *dendroide*, from Gr δενδροειδής, tree like, from δένδρον, a tree, and εἶδος, form] Resembling a shrub or tree in form

Dĕn'droit, *n* [Fr *dendrolithe*, from Gr δένδρον, a tree Cf DENDRITE] (*Paleon*) A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree

Den drŏl'a gŭs, *n* (*Zool*) The tree kangaroo, a genus of marsupial animals found in New Guinea

Dĕn'dro lite, *n* [Fr *dendrolithe*, from Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and λίθος, a stone] (*Paleon*) A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant

Den drŏl'o gist, *n* One acquainted with the natural history of trees

Den drŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *dendrologie*, from Gr δένδρον, a tree, and λόγος, discourse] A discourse or treatise on trees the natural history of trees

Den-drŏm'e ter, *n* [Fr *dendromètre*, from Gr δένδρον, a tree, and μέτρον, measure] An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees

Dĕn'dro-mȳs, *n* [Gr δένδρον, tree, and μῦς, mouse] (*Zool*) A genus of rodent animals of South Africa, resembling mice, and inhabiting the branches of trees

Dĕn'dro phis, *n* [Gr δένδρον, tree, and ὄφις, serpent] (*Zool*) A sub genus of harmless serpents, having a long and slender body, and classed under the genus *Coluber*

Dĕn'e-gāte, *v t* [Lat, *denegare, denegatum* See DENY.] To deny [*Obs*]

Dĕn'e-gā'tion, *n* [Fr *dénégation*] Denial [*Obs*]

Dĕng'gue (dĕng'gē), *n* (*Med*) A peculiar sort of fugitive and erratic epidemic rheumatism

☞ This disease, when it first appeared in the British West India islands, was called the *dandy* fever, from the stiffness and constraint which it gave to the limbs and body The Spaniards of the neighboring islands mistook the term for their word *dengue*, denoting prudery, which might also well express stiffness, and hence the term *dengue* became, at last, the name of the disease *Tully*

De-nī'a-ble, *a* [See DENY] Capable of being denied, contradicted, refuted, or disowned

De-nī'al, *n* [See DENY] 1 The act of contradicting, refusing, or disowning "Hence with *denial* vain" *Milton*

2 An affirmation or assertion of the untruth of a thing stated or maintained, a contradiction, a negation "An entire *denial* of the miracles" *Trench*

3 A refusal to grant, rejection of a request, withholding

The commissioners to obtain from the king's subjects as much as they would willingly give, had not to complain of many peremptory *denials* *Hallam*

4 A refusal to acknowledge, a disavowing, disclaimer of connection with, disavowal, as, the *denial* of a fault charged on one, a *denial* of God.

Denial of one's self, a declining of some gratification, restraint of one's appetites or propensities

De-nī'ançe, *n* Denial. [*Obs.*]

De-nī'er, *n* One who denies, contradicts, refuses, or disowns, as, a *denier* of a fact, or of the faith, or of Christ

De-nier' (de-neer'), *n.* [Fr. *denier*, Pr *denier, dinier, denier*, It *denaro, denajo, danaro, dunajo*, Sp *dinero*, Pg *dinheiro*, from Lat *denarius*, a Roman silver coin of ten asses, in later times a copper coin, and by metonymy for money in general, whence It *denaro, danaro*, Sp *dinero*, Pg *dinheiro*, Pr *denier*, pl , and Fr *deniers*, pl , money] A small denomination of French money, the twelfth part of a sou, a small copper coin of insignificant value "My kingdom to a beggarly *denier*" *Shak*

Dĕn'i grāte, *v t* [Lat *denigrare, denigratum*, from *de* and *nigrare*, to blacken, from *niger*, black, Fr *denigrer*, It *denigrare*] To blacken, to make black [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Dĕn'i grā'tion, *n* [Lat *denigratio*, It *denigrazione*] The act of making black, a blacking [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Dĕn'i grā'tor, *n* One who denigrates or blackens

Dĕn'im, *n* A coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, &c

Dĕn'i trā'tion, *n* [From *de* and *nitrate*, q v] A disengaging of nitric acid [*Obs*]

Dĕn'i zā'tion, *n* [L Lat *denizatio* See *infra*] The act of making one a denizen or adopted citizen *Davies*

De nīze', *v t* To make a denizen, to confer the right of citizenship upon as a favor [*Obs and rare*]

There was a private act made for *denizing* the children of Richard Hill *Strype*

Dĕn'i zen (dĕn'i zn), *n* [Also written *denizen, denison*, Norm Fr *deinszein*, from Lat *donatio*, O Fr *donaison, donaison*, donation, because he was made a subject *ex donatione regis*, by the king's letters patent, but cf also W *dinesydd*, pl *dinesyddion*, a citizen, a freeman of a city, from *dinas*, a city]

1 One who is admitted by favor to all or a part of the rights of citizenship, where he did not possess them by birth, an adopted or naturalized citizen

2 Hence, a stranger admitted to residence in a foreign country

Ye gods
Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes *Dryden*

3 A dweller, an inhabitant "*Denizens* of air" *Pope* "*Denizens* of their own free, independent state" *H Scott*

Dĕn'i zen, *v t* 1 To make a denizen, to admit to residence, with certain rights and privileges, to enfranchise

As soon as *denizened*, they domineer *Dryden*

2 To provide with denizens, to populate with adopted occupants

These [islets] were at once *denizened* by various weeds *J D Hooker*

Dĕn'i zen ship, *n* State of being a denizen

Dĕn'mark-sătin, *n* A kind of lasting a stout worsted stuff, woven with a satin twill, used for ladies shoes

Dĕn'net, *n* A light, open two wheeled carriage, like a gig, hung by a combination of three springs, two of which are placed across the axle at right angles with it, and the third is suspended from them behind by shackles

De nŏm'i na ble, *a* [See *infra*] Capable of being denominated or named *Browne*

De nŏm'i nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DENOMINATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DENOMINATING] [Lat *denominare, denominatum*, from *de* and *nominare*, to call by name, from *nomen*, a name, It *denominare*, Sp & Pg *denominar*, Pr *denommar*, Fr *denommer*] To give a name or epithet to, to characterize by an epithet, to entitle, to name, to designate "Passions commonly *denominated* selfish" *Hume*

De nŏm'i nate, *a* Having a specific name or denomination, specified in the concrete as opposed to abstract, thus, 7 *feet* is a *denominate* quantity, while 7 is a mere abstract quantity or number

De-nŏm'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *denominatio*, Fr *dénomination*, Pr *denominacio*, Sp *denominacion*, It *denominazione*]

1 The act of naming or designating

2 That by which any thing is denominated or styled an epithet a name, designation, or title especially, a general name belonging to and indicating a class of like individuals, a category "The *denomination* of good or bad" *Dryden*

3 A class, or collection of individuals, called by the same name, a sect, as, a *denomination* of Christians

Syn — Name, appellation, title See NAME

De-nŏm'i nā'tion-al, *a* Pertaining to a denomination

De nŏm'i nā'tion al ism, *n* A denominational or class spirit or policy, devotion to the interests of a sect or denomination

De-nŏm'i nā'tion al-ly, *adv.* By denomination or sect

De nŏm'i na tive, *a* [Fr *denominatif*, Pr. *de nominatiu*, Sp , Pg , & It *denominativo*]

1 Conferring a denomination or title

2 Possessing a distinct denomination or designation.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute *Cocker*

3. Derived from a substantive or adjective; as, a *denominative* verb.

De-nŏm'i-na-tīve, *n.* (*Gram.*) A verb formed from a noun either substantive or adjective.

De nŏm'i na-tive-ly, *adv.* By denomination.

De-nŏm'i nā'tor, *n.* [Fr. *dénominateur*, It. *denominatore*]

1 One who, or that which, gives a name; origin or source of a name "This opinion that Aram . . was the father and *denominator* of the Syrians in general" *Raleigh.*

2 (*Arith*) That number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the integer is divided Thus, in $\frac{3}{5}$, 5 is the *denominator*, showing that the integer is divided into five parts, and the numerator, 3, shows how many parts are taken

3 (*Alg*) That part of any expression under fractional form which is situated below the horizontal line signifying division

In this sense, the *denominator* is not necessarily a number, but may be any expression, either positive or negative, real or imaginary *Math Dict.*

De nōt'a ble, *a* [See DENOTE] Capable of being denoted or marked *Browne.*

De nō'tāte, *v t* To denote. [*Obs*] "These terms *denotate* a longer time" *Burton.*

Dē'n/o tā'tion, *n* [Lat *denotatio*, Fr *denotation*, Sp *denotacion*, It *denotazione*. See DENOTE.] The act of denoting *Hammond*

De nōt'a tive, *a* [It *denotativo.*] Used or designed to denote [*Obs*] *Cotgrave.*

De nōte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DENOTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DENOTING] [Lat *denotare*, from *de* and *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark, sign, note, It *denotare, denotare*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *denotar*, Fr *dénoter* See NOTE]

1 To mark to signify by a visible sign, to indicate, to point out "The better to *denote* her to the doctor" *Shak.*

2 To be the sign of to signify, to mean, to intend "A general expression to *denote* wickedness of every sort" *Gilpin.*

De nōte'ment, *n* [Fr from *dénouer*, to unknot, untie, from *de* and *nouer*, to knot, to tie, from Lat *nodare*, to tie in a knot, from *nodus*, a knot] Sign, indication [*Rare*] "Close *denotements* working from the heights" *Shak.*

De noue'ment (de nōō'mong), *n* [Fr , from *dénouer*, to untie, *de* and *nouer*, to tie, L *nodare*]

1 The unraveling or discovery of a plot, the catastrophe, especially of a drama, romance, and the like

2 The solution of a mystery, issue, event

De nounce', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DENOUNCED (denounst'), *p pr* & *vb n* DENOUNCING] [Fr *denoncer*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *denunciar*, It *denunziare, denunciare*, Lat *denunciare, denuntiare*, from *de* and *nuncare, nuntiare*, to announce, report, from *nuncius, nuntius*, a messenger, message, news]

1 To make known in a solemn, formal, or official manner, to give notice of, to announce or declare. "*Denouncing* wrath to come" *Milton.*

2 To threaten by some outward sign or expression "His look *denounced* revenge" *Milton*

3 To point out as deserving of reprehension or punishment, &c , to inform against, to invoke censure upon, to stigmatize, to accuse "*Denounced* for a heretic" *More.*

De noun'ce ment, *n* Notification or announcement, especially of a threat, a calamity, and the like, denunciation

False is the reply of Cain, upon the *denouncement* of his curse. *Browne*

De-noun'cer, *n.* One who denounces, or declares, as a menace

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate *Dryden.*

Dĕnse, *a* [Lat *densus*, allied to Gr. δασύς, thick with hair or leaves, Fr *dense*, Sp , It , & Pg *denso*] Having the constituent parts closely united, close, compact, containing much matter in a small space "All sorts of bodies, firm and fluid, *dense* and rare." *Ray* "The cloudy barrier *dense*" *Cowper*

Dĕnse'ly, *adv* In a dense, compact manner

Dĕnse'ness, *n* The quality of being dense, density.

Dĕn'si ty, *n* [Lat *densitas*, Fr *densité*, Sp *densidad*, Pg *densidade*, It *densita* See DENSE]

1 The quality of being dense, close, or thick; compactness, — opposed to *rarity*

2 (*Physics*) The proportion of mass, or quantity of matter, to bulk or volume, thus, a body having twice the quantity of matter of another of the same bulk is said to have twice its *density*

Dĕnt, *n* [A modification of *dint*, q v Cf. also Fr *dent*, and Lat *dens*, gen *dentis*, a tooth]

1 A stroke, a blow [*Obs*] "That *dent* of thunder" *Chaucer.*

To be from the *dent* of the French sword clearly exempt and untouched *Hall.*

2 The mark made by a blow, a depression or hollow made by the pressure of a harder body on a softer, indentation

A blow that would have made a *dent* in a pound of butter. *De Quincey.*

Dĕnt, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p* DENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb n.* DENTING.] To make a dent or the mark of a blow

upon; to indent. "The houses *dented* with bullets" *Macaulay.*

Dĕn'tal, *a.* [From Lat *dens, dentis,* a tooth, Fr. & Sp *dental,* It. *dentale.*]
1. Pertaining to the teeth, as, *dental* surgery
2. (*Gram*) Formed by the aid of the teeth, — said of certain articulations and the letters representing them, as, *s* and *z* are *dental* letters

Dĕn'tal, *n* [Fr *dentale* See *supra*] An articulation or letter formed by the aid of the teeth

Den tā'ri-a, *n* [Lat *dens, dentis,* tooth] (*Bot*) A genus of cruciferous, perennial plants, so called because the root stocks are furnished with tooth like projections, coral wort, tooth-wort

Dĕn'ta ry, *a* Pertaining to or bearing teeth, as, the *dentary* plate in fishes *Dana*

Dĕn'tate, } *a* [Lat *dentatus,* from
Dĕn'tā-ted, } *dens,* a tooth, It *dentato,* Sp *dentado,* Pr *dental,* Fr *denté*] Toothed, sharply notched, serrate, as, a *dentate* leaf "Serrated or *dentated* bills" *Paley*

Dentate Leaf

Dĕn'tate-çil'i ate, *a* [Lat *dentatus,* toothed, from *dens, dentis,* tooth, and *cilium,* eyelash] (*Bot*) Having the margin dentate and fringed or tipped with hairs

Dĕn'tate-ly, *adv* In a dentate or toothed manner, as, *dentately* ciliated, &c

Dĕn'tate-sin'ū-ate, *a* (*Bot*) Having a form intermediate between dentate and sinuate

Den-tā'tion, *n* The form or formation of teeth
How did it [a bill] get its barb, its *dentation?* *Paley*

Dĕnt'ed, *a* [See DENT, *v t*] Indented, impressed with little hollows

Den-tĕl'li, *n pl* [It sing *dentello,* properly a little tooth, dim of *dente,* Lat *dens,* a tooth See DENTIL] Modillions *Spectator*

Dĕn'ti cle (den'ti kl), *n* [Lat *denticulus,* dim of *dens,* a tooth] A small tooth or projecting point

Den tic'ū late, } *a* [Lat *denticulatus,* from
Den-tic'ū lā'ted, } *denticulus,* a little tooth, Fr *denticule* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Notched into little tooth like projections, finely dentate, as, a *denticulate* leaf, calyx, or seed

Den tic'ū-late ly, *adv* In a denticulate manner

Den tic'ū lā'tion, *n* The state of being set with small notches or teeth *Grew*

Dĕn'ti cūle, *n* [Fr *denticule,* from Lat *denticulus,* diminutive of *dens, dentis,* tooth] (*Arch*) A part of a cornice consisting of a flat projecting band set with or cut into dentils

Dĕn'ti fŏrm, *a* [Lat *dens, dentis,* a tooth, and *forma,* Fr *dentiforme*] Having the form of a tooth or of teeth

Dĕn'ti frĭçe (dĕn'ti frĭs), *n* [Fr, Lat *dentifricium,* from *dens,* a tooth, and *fricare,* to rub] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth

Den-tĭg'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *dens, dentis,* a tooth, and *gerere,* to bear] Bearing teeth

Dĕn'til, *n* [It *dentello,* Fr *denticule,* Lat *denticulus* See DENTELLI and DENTICLI] (*Arch*) An ornamental square block or projection in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth — used particularly in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite order

Dĕn'til lĕ'ted, *a* Formed like, or having teeth

Dĕn'ti lā'tion, *n* The formation of teeth dentition

Dĕn'ti-lāve, *n* [Lat *dens, dentis* tooth, and *lavare,* to wash] A wash for cleaning the teeth

Dĕn'tĭle, *n* [Lat *dens, dentis,* tooth] (*Conch*) A small tooth, like that of a saw

Den til'o quist, *n* [See *infra*] One who speaks through the teeth, that is, with the teeth closed

Den til'o quy, *n* [Lat *dens, dentis,* tooth, and *loqui,* to speak] The habit or practice of speaking through the teeth, or with them closed

Dĕn'ti nal, *a* Belonging to the dentine as, *dentinal* tubes *R Owen*

Dĕn'tine, *n* [Lat *dentinum*] The bony or ivory like part of the teeth lying directly beneath the enamel *R Owen*

Dĕn'ti-rŏs'ter, *n,* [Fr *dentirostre,* from Lat *dens,* a tooth, and *rostrum,* a bill, beak] (*Ornith*) A dentirostral bird

Dĕn'ti-rŏs'tral, *a* (*Ornith*) Having a toothed bill, — applied to a group of insessorial birds, having the bill conspicuously notched, and feeding chiefly on insects, as the shrikes and thrushes *Swainson*

Dĕn'ti rŏs'trāte, *a* Dentirostral

Dĕn'ti scălp, *n* [Lat *dens, dentis,* tooth, and *scalpare,* to scrape] An instrument for cleaning the teeth

Dĕn'tist, *n.* [Fr *dentiste,* from *dent,* Lat *dens, dentis,* a tooth] One who makes it his business to clean, extract, and repair natural teeth, and to insert artificial ones

Dĕn'tist ry, *n* The art or profession of a dentist

Den-tĭ'tion (tĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *dentitio,* from *dentire,* to cut teeth, from *dens,* a tooth, Fr *dentition,* It *dentizione*]
1. The cutting of teeth the process of growth and the appearance of teeth in the jaw
2. (*Zoöl*) The system of teeth peculiar to an animal. The deciduous dentition is the system of the deciduous teeth, the permanent dentition is that of the permanent teeth.

Dĕn'tize, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DENTIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DENTIZING] [From Lat *dens,* a tooth.] To cut new teeth, or to have the jaw new furnished with teeth [*Obs.*]
The old countess did *dentize* twice or thrice *Bacon*

Dĕn'toid, *a* [Lat *dens, dentis,* tooth, and Gr. εἶδος, form] Shaped like a tooth

Dĕn'to-lĭn'gual, *a* (*Pron*) Uttered by applying the tongue to the teeth, or, rather, to the gum above the teeth, lingua dental

Dĕn'to-lĭn'gual, *n* (*Pron*) A letter pronounced by applying the tongue to the teeth, or to the gum above the teeth, as, *d, t, s*

De nūde', } *v t* [Lat *denudare, denudatum,*
De nūd', } from *de* and *nudare,* to make naked or bare, from *nudus,* naked, bare It *denudare,* Pr *denudar,* Fr *denuer*] To divest of all covering, to make bare or naked, to strip

☞ *Denudate* is obsolete, or but rarely used

Dĕn'ū dā'tion (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *denudation,* Sp *denudacion,* It *denudazione*]
1 The act of stripping off covering, a making bare
2 (*Geol*) The laying bare of rocks by the action of running water, removing earth, &c, from above, or the excavation of them by running waters or the action of waves *Dana*

De nūn'ci ate (shĭ ĭt), *v t* [Lat *denunciare, denunciatum* See DENOUNCE] To denounce [*Rare*]
"An exigent interest to *denunciate* this new work" *Burke*

De nūn'ci ā'tion (shĭ ā'shun), *n* [Lat *denunciatio,* Sp *denunciacion,* It *denunziazione,* Fr *denunciation, denonciatio,* Fr *denonciation* See DENOUNCE]
1 The act of solemnly notifying, declaring, or threatening the act of informing against, stigmatizing or publicly arraigning
2 That by which any thing is denounced threat of evil public menace or accusation arraignment "Uttering bold *denunciations* of ecclesiastical error" *Motley*

De nūn'ci ā tor (shĭ), *n* [Lat *denunciator,* Sp *denunciador,* It *denunziatore,* Fr *denonciateur*] One who denounces, publishes, or proclaims, especially evil one who threatens or accuses

De nūn'ci a to ry (shĭ), *a* Containing a denunciation, pointing out for reprehension or punishment, minatory accusing

De nȳ', *v t* [*imp & p p* DENIED (de nīd') *p pr & vb n* DENYING] [O Eng *denay,* q v Fr *dénier,* from Lat *denegare,* from *de* and *negare,* to say no, to deny, from *ne,* no, not, and *aio,* I says yes, Pr *denegar, denegar,* Sp & Pg *denegar,* It *dinegare* Cf DENEGATE]
1 To contradict to gainsay, to declare not to be true We *deny* what another says, or we *deny* a proposition We *deny* the truth of an assertion, or the assertion itself
2 To refuse, to reject
They never wear
Deserved favors that *deny* to take
When they are offered freely *J Fletcher*
3 To refuse to grant to withhold, not to afford, as, to *deny* bread to the hungry
Who finds not Providence all good and wise,
Alike in what it gives and what *denies* *Pope*
4 To disclaim connection with, responsibility for, and the like, to refuse to acknowledge, to disown, to abjure
He afterward uttered the falsehood of *denying* his opinion *Tillotson*
To deny one's self to decline the gratification of appetites or desires to practice self-denial
Let him *deny* himself and take up his cross *Matt* xvi 24

De nȳ', *v i* To refuse, not to comply [*Obs*] "*Denying* to desist" *Fuller*
If proudly he *deny*
Let better counsels be his guides *Chapman*

Dĕ'ob-strŭct', *v t* [*imp & p p* OBSTRUCTED, *p pr & vb n* OBSTRUCTING] [From *de* and *obstruct,* q v] To remove obstructions or impediments in to clear from any thing that hinders the passage of fluids, as, to *deobstruct* the pores or ducts

De ŏb'strŭ ent *a* [From *de* and *obstruent,* q v] (*Med*) Removing obstructions having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body, aperient

De ŏb'strŭ ent, *n* (*Med*) A medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body an aperient *Dunglison*

Dē'o dănd', *n* [O Fr *deodande,* L Lat *deodandum,* from Lat *Deo dandum,* to be given to God] (*Eng Law*) A personal chattel which was the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason given to God, that is, forfeited to the crown, to be applied to pious uses, and distributed in alms by his high almoner Thus, if a cart ran over a man and killed him, it was forfeited as a *deodand* *Blackstone*

☞ *Deodands* are unknown in American law, and have recently been abolished in England *Burrill*

Dē'o dăr', *n* (*Bot*) A kind of cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), growing in India, highly valued for its timber, and also employed as an ornamental tree

De-ō'dor-i zā'tion, *n* The act of depriving of odor, especially of bad smell resulting from impurities *Gregory*

De-ō'dor-ize, *v t* To deprive of odor, especially of bad smell resulting from impurities *Gregory.*

De-ō'dor-ĭz'er, *n.* He who, or that which, deprives of odor

De-ŏn'er-āte, *v t.* [Lat *deonerare, deoneratum,* from *de* and *onerare,* to burden See ONERATE] To unload [*Obs*] *Cockeram.*

De ŏn'to lŏg'ic-al, *a* Pertaining to deontology

Dē'on tŏl'o gist, *n* One versed in deontology

Dē'on tŏl'o gy, *n* [From Gr δέον, gen δέοντος, necessary, an obligation, p n of δεῖ, it is necessary, and λόγος, discourse] The science of that which is morally binding or obligatory *J Bentham.*

De ŏp'pi lāte, *v t* [From *de* and *oppilate,* q v] To free from obstructions, to clear a passage through [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

De ŏp'pi lā'tion, *n* [From *de* and *oppilation,* q v] Removal of obstructions [*Obs*] *Browne.*

De ŏp'pi la tive *a* [From *de* and *oppilative,* q v] Serving to remove obstructions, aperient, deobstruent [*Obs*] *Harvey.*

De ŏp'pi la tive, *n* (*Med*) A medicine which removes obstructions, an aperient [*Obs*]

De ôr'di nā'tion, *n* [From *de* and *ordination,* q v] Disorder [*Obs*] "Excess of riot and *deordination*" *Bp Taylor.*

De ŏs'cu lāte, *v t* [Lat *deosculari, deosculatum,* from *de* and *osculari,* to kiss See OSCULANT] To kiss [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

De ŏs'cu lā'tion, *n* [Lat *deosculatio,* It *deosculazione*] A kissing [*Obs*] *Stillingfleet*

De ŏx'i-dāte *v t* [*imp & p p* DEOXIDATED, *p pr & vb n* DEOXIDATING] [From *de* and *oxidate,* q v] (*Chem*) To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide [Written also *deoxydate*]

De ŏx'i dā'tion, *n* [From *de* and *oxidation,* q v] (*Chem*) The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide [Written also *deoxydation*]

De ŏx'i di zā'tion, *n* (*Chem*) Deoxidation [Written also *deoxydization*]

De ŏx'i dīze, *v t* [*imp & p p* DEOXIDIZED *p pr, & vb n* DEOXIDIZING] [From *de* and *oxidize,* q v] (*Chem*) To deoxidate [Written also *deoxydize*]

De ŏx'y ĝen āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* DEOXYGENATED *p pr & vb n* DEOXYGENATING] [From *de* and *oxygenate,* q v] (*Chem*) To deprive of oxygen

De ŏx'y ĝen ā'tion, *n* [From *de* and *oxygenation* q v] (*Chem*) The act or operation of depriving of oxygen

De pāint', *v t* [*imp & p p* DEPAINTED, *p pr, & vb n* DEPAINTING] [Fr *dépeindre,* p p *dépeint,* O Fr *depeinct,* Lat *depingere, depictum,* from *de* and *pingere,* Fr *peindre* to paint Pr *depenher* It *dipingere* Cf DEPICT and DEPICT]
1 To paint to picture to make a likeness of, hence, to describe, to delineate in words, to depict [*Obs*] "The saint on his shield *depainted*" *Spenser.*
In few words you shall see the nature of many memorable persons *depainted* *Holland*
2 To mark with color to color "Silver drops hot vermeil cheeks *depaint*" *Fairfax*

De pāint'er, *n* One who depaints or depicts [*Obs*]

De part', *v i* [*imp & p p* DEPARTED, *p pr & vb n* DEPARTING] [From Lat *de* and *partire, partiri,* to part divide, distribute, from *pars,* a part, Fr *départir,* to divide, distribute, se *départir,* to separate one's self, depart *partir,* to divide, depart O Fr *se partir,* to depart Pr *departir,* to separate, divide Sp *departir, departirse,* It *dipartire, dipartirsi* See PART, *v t*]
1 To go forth or away to quit, leave, or separate from a place or person, opposed to *arrive,* — often with *from* before the place or thing left "Ere thou from hence *depart*" *Milton.*
He which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him *depart* *Shak*
2 To pass away to vanish, to perish
The glory is *departed* from Israel 1 Sam, iv 21
3 To quit this world to decease, to die
Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace *Luke* ii 29
4 To part — followed by *with* [*Obs*] "Hath willingly *departed* with a part." *Shak.*
To depart from to forsake to abandon not to adhere to, as we can not *depart from* our rules, to *depart from* a title or defense in legal pleading.
If the plan of the convention be found to *depart from* republican principles *Madison*

De part', *v t* 1 To divide or separate, to sever, to part [*Obs*]
2 To divide in order to share [*Obs*] "That he *depart* with me the heritage"
Luke xii 13 *Wycliffe's Trans.*
3 To leave to quit to retire from as, to *depart* this life "Ere I *depart* his house" *Shak.*

De part' *n* 1 The act of departing, hence, death. [*Obs*] "At my *depart* from France" *Shak.*
"Your loss and his *depart*" *Shak*
2 Division separation, as of compound substances into their ingredients [*Obs*] "Water of *depart*" *Bacon.*

De part'er, *n* 1 One who departs
2 One who refines metals by separation [*Obs*]

Dē'par tĭ'tion (tĭsh'un), *n* The act of dividing, separation [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

De-pärt'ment, *n* [Fr *département,* O Fr *departiment,* from *départir,* Fr *departiment, departe-*

ment, It *dipartimento*, Sp *departimento*, *departimento*, *departamento* See DEPART]

1 Act of departing, departure [*Obs*] "Sudden *departments* from one extreme to another." *Wotton.*

2 A part, portion, or subdivision

3 A distinct course of life, action, study, or the like; appointed sphere or walk, province "Superior to Pope in Pope's own peculiar *department* of literature" *Macaulay*

4 Subdivision of business or official duty, especially, one of the principal divisions of executive government, as, the treasury *department*, the war *department*, also, in a university, one of the divisions of instruction, as, the medical *department*, the *department* of physics, and the like

5 Territorial division, province, especially, in France, one of the districts into which the country is divided for governmental purposes, as, the *department* of the Loire

6 A military subdivision of a country, as, the *department* of the Potomac, &c

De-pārt mĕnt'al, *a* Pertaining to a department or division *Burke*

De pārt'ūre (de part'yur, 53), *n* [From *depart*, q v, Fr *départ*]

1 The act of departing or going away, separation or removal from a place "*Departure* from this happy place" *Milton*

2 Removal from the present life, death, decease, passing away

His timely *departure* barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries *Sidney*

3 Deviation or abandonment, as of a rule of duty, of an action, or of a plan or purpose "Any *departure* from a national standard" *Prescott*

4 Division, separation, putting away, as by divorce [*Obs*] "No other remedy or retirement . but absolute *departure*" *Milton*

5 (*Navigation* & *Surv*) The distance east or west, as of a ship or the end of a course, from the particular meridian from which the vessel or course departs, the distance between two meridians passing through the extremities of a course

6 (*Law*) The desertion by a party to any pleading of the ground taken by him in his last antecedent pleading, and the adoption of another *Bouvier*

Syn —Death, demise release See DEATH

De-pās'cent, *a* [Lat *depascens*, p pr of *depascere*, from *de* and *pascere*, to pasture, to feed] Feeding [*Obs*]

De-past'ūre (pas'tyur, 53), *v t* [From *de* and *pasture*, q v] [*Obs*] To eat up or consume [*Obs*]

De pāst'ūre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPASTURED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPASTURING] To feed to graze [*Obs*]

If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle to graze and *depasture* in his grounds, which the law calls agistment *Blackstone*

De-pā'tri āte, *v t* or *i* [Lat , from *de*, from, and *patria*, one's country] To go, or cause to go, from a native country [*Obs*]

A subject born in any state May, if he please, *depatriate* *Mason*

De pau'per āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPAUPERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPAUPERATING] [L Lat *depauperare*, *depauperatum*, from Lat *de* and *pauperare*, to make poor, from *pauper*, poor It & Sp *depauperar*] To make poor to impoverish, to deprive of fertility or richness [*Obs*] "*Depauperate* the ground" *Mortimer* "Humility of mind which *depauperates* the spirit" *Bp Taylor*

De-pau'per ate, *a* (*Bot*) Falling short of the natural size, from being impoverished or starved *Gray*

De-pau'per ize, *v t* To free from paupers, to rescue from poverty [*Rare*]

De-pēach', *v t* [Fr *dépêcher*, to hasten to a result See DISPATCH] To dispatch, to discharge [*Obs*] "As soon as the party before our justices shall be *depeached*" *Hall Hunt*

De pĕc'tĭ ble, *a* [From Lat *depectere*, to comb off, from *de* and *pectere* to comb, Gr πεκτειν, πεκειν] Tough, thick, capable of extension [*Obs*]

Some bodies are of a more *depectible* nature than oil *Bacon*

De pĕc'ŭ lāte, *v t* [From Lat *depeculari*, to embezzle, from *de* and *peculari* See PECULATE] A robbing or embezzlement [*Obs*] "*Depeculation* of the public treasure" *Hobbes*

De peint' (de pānt'), *v t* [See DEPAINT] To paint [*Obs*] *Spenser*

De pĕnd', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DEPENDED *p pr* & *vb n* DEPENDING] [Lat *dependēre*, from *de* and *pendēre*, to hang, Fr *dépendre*, Sp *depender*, It *dipendere*]

1 To hang, to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above "And ever burning lamps *depend* in rows" *Pope*

2 To be in suspense, to be or remain undetermined, as, a cause *depending* in court

You will not think it unnatural that those who have an object *depending*, which strongly engages their hopes and fears, should be somewhat inclined to superstition *Burke*

3 To rely for support, to be conditioned or contingent, to stand related to any thing, as to an efficient or determining cause, or necessary condition, &c , —followed by *on* or *upon*, formerly by *of*

The conclusion that our happiness *depends* little on political institutions, and much on the temper and regulation of our own minds *Macaulay*

4 To rely, to rest with confidence, to trust, to confide; to have full confidence or belief, as, we *depend* on the word or assurance of our friends, we *depend* on the arrival of the mail at the usual hour.

5 To be in a condition of service, to act as a dependent or retainer

And the remainders that shall still *depend*, To be such men as may besort your age *Shak*

De-pĕnd'a ble, *a* Worthy of being depended on, reliable [*Obs*] "*Dependable* friendships" *Pope*

De pĕnd'ant, *n* See DEPENDENT

De pĕnd'ance, *n* [L Lat *dependentia*, from Lat *dependens*, Fr *dependance*, Sp *dependencia*, It *dipendenza* See *infra*]

1 The act or state of depending or of being dependent, the act of hanging down, suspension from a support

2 Subjection to the action of a cause or law, as, the *dependence* of cause and effect

3 Mutual connection and support, concatenation, systematic interrelation "Dark and intricate of purpose, without any *dependence* or order" *More*

4 Subjection to the direction or disposal of an other, inability to help or provide for one s self

5 A resting with confidence, reliance, trust

Affectionate *dependence* on the Creator is the spiritual life of the soul *J Keble*

6 That on which one depends or relies, as, he was her sole *dependence*

7 That which depends, a thing dependent, as a thing or connected series of things hanging down or suspended "A large *dependence* from the bough" *Dryden*

8 A matter which is depending, or in suspense, and still to be determined ground of controversy or quarrel [*Obs*] "To go on now with my first *dependence*" *Beau & Fl*

De pĕnd'en cy, *n* 1 State of being dependent, dependence suspension, subordination, concatenation, reliance, trust

Any long series of action, the parts of which have very much *dependency* each on the other *Sir J Reynolds*

2 A thing hanging down or depending, a dependence

3 That which is attached to something else as its consequence, subordinate, satellite, and the like "This earth and its *dependencies*" *Burnet*

Modes I call such complex ideas which are considered as *dependencies* on or affections of substances *Locke*

4 A territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs but subject to its dominion, a colony, as Great Britain has its *dependencies* in Asia, Africa, and America

☞ *Dependence* is more used in the abstract, and *dependency* in the concrete

De pĕnd'ent, *a* [Lat *dependens*, p pr of *dependere* Fr *d pendant*, Sp *dependente*, *dependiente*, It *dipendente* See DEPEND]

1 Hanging down, fully extended, as, a *dependent* bough or leaf

2 Relying on, or subject to, something else for support not able to exist, or sustain itself or to perform any thing, without the will, power, or aid of something else, not self sustaining, contingent or conditioned subordinate, —often with *on* or *upon*, as, *dependent* on God, *dependent* upon friends

England, long *dependent* and degraded, was again a power of the first rank *Macaulay*

De pĕnd'ent, *n* 1 One who depends, one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favor, a retainer, as, a numerous train of *dependents*

A host of *dependents* on the court, suborned to play their part as witnesses *Hallam*

2 That which depends, corollary, consequence "With all its circumstances and *dependents*" *Prynne*

De pĕnd'ent ly, *adv* In a dependent manner

De pĕnd'er, *n* One who depends, a dependent

De pēo'ple, *v t* To depopulate [*Obs*] *Chapman*

De pēr'dĭt, *n* [Lat *deperditus*, p p of *deperdere*, from *de* and *perdere*, to lose, destroy See PERDITION] That which is lost or destroyed [*R*] *Paley*

De-pēr'dĭte-ly, *adv* Ruinously, desperately [*Obs*]

De pēr-dĭ'tion (dish'un), *n* [O Fr *deperdition*, Pr *deperdicio*, Sp *deperdicion* See *supra*] Loss, destruction [*Obs*] *Browne*

De-pēr'ti ble, *a* Capable of being divided, separable [*Obs*] *Bacon*

De-phlĕgm' (flĕm'), *v t* To rid of phlegm, to dephlegmate [*Obs*] *Boyle*

De phlĕg'māte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPHLEGMATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPHLEGMATING] [N Lat *dephlegmare*, *dephlegmatum*, from *de* and Lat *phlegma*, phlegm, Gr φλεγμα Fr *déflegmer*, It *deflemmare* See PHLEGM] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation, to clear of aqueous matter, to rectify, —used of spirits and acids

Dĕ'phleg mā'tion (Synop , § 130), *n* [N Lat *de phlegmatio*, Fr *déflegmation*] The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation, —called also *concentration*, especially when acids are the subject of it

De phlĕgm'ed ness (-flĕm'), *n.* A state of being freed from water [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Dĕ'phlo-gĭs'ti-cāte, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* DEPHLOGISTICATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPHLOGISTICATING] [From *de* and *phlogisticate*, q. v.; Fr. *déphlogistiquer*, It *deflogistigare*.] (*O Chem.*) To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability *Priestley.*

Dephlogisticated air, oxygen gas; —so called by Dr. Priestley and others of his time

De-plet', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb n* DEPICTING] [Lat *depingere*, *depictum*. See DEPAINT]

1 To form a colored likeness of, to represent by a picture, to paint, to portray

His arms are fairly *depicted* in his chamber *Fuller.*

2 To represent in words, to describe

Cæsar's gout was then *depicted* in energetic language *Motley.*

De-plet'ion, *n* A painting or depicting [*Rare*]

De plet'ūre (plĭk'yur, 53), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPICTURED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPICTURING] [From Lat *de* and *pictura*, painting] To make a picture of, to paint, to picture, to represent in colors.

Several persons were *depictured* in caricature *Fielding.*

Dĕp'i lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPILATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPILATING] [Lat *deplare*, *depilatum*, from *de* and *pilare*, to put forth hairs, from *pilus*, hair; Fr *depiler*, Pr *depilar*] To strip of hair [*Obs*]

Dĕp'i lā'tion, *n* [Fr *depilation*, Pr *depilacio.*] Act of pulling out or removing the hair *Dryden.*

De pil'a to ry, *a* Having the quality or power to remove the hair and make bald or bare

De pil'a to ry, *n* [Fr *depilatoire*, It *depilatorio.*] Any application which is used to take off the hair of an animal body, such as lime and orpiment

Dĕp'i lous, *a* [Lat *de* and *pilosus*, hairy, from *pilus*, hair See PILOUS] Without hair, hairless *Browne.*

Dĕ'plan tā'tion, *n* [From Lat *deplantare*, to take off a twig, N Lat , to take out a plant, from *de* and *plantare*, to plant, from *planta*, plant, Fr *déplanter*] The act of taking up plants from beds

De plēte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPLETED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPLETING] [Lat *deplere*, *depletum*, to empty out, from *de* and *plere*, to fill]

1 (*Med*) To empty or unload, as the vessels of the human system, by venesection or medicine

2 To reduce by destroying or consuming the vital powers of, to exhaust the strength or resources of, as a country

De plē'tion, *n* [Fr *depletion*]

1 The act of depleting or emptying

2 (*Med*) The act of diminishing the quantity of fluid in the vessels by venesection or otherwise.

De plē'to ry, *a* Calculated to deplete

Dĕp'li cā'tion *n* [from L Lat *deplicare*, from Lat *de* and *plicare*, to fold] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting [*Obs*] *Mountagu.*

De plōr'a ble, *a* [Fr *deplorable* See DEPLORE] Worthy of being deplored or lamented, lamentable, pitiable, causing grief, hence, sad, calamitous, grievous, wretched, as, life's evils are *deplorable*

Individual sufferers are in a much more *deplorable* condition than any others *Burke*

De plōr'a ble-ness, *n* The state of being deplorable misery, wretchedness

De plōr'a-bly, *adv* In a manner to be deplored, lamentably, miserably, as, manners are *deplorably* corrupt

De plō'rate, *a* Deplorable [*Obs*] "A more *deplorate* estate" *Baker*

Dĕp'lo rā'tion, *n* [Lat *deploratio*, O Fr *déploration*, It *deplorazione* See *infra*] The act of deploring or lamenting [*Obs*] "The *deploration* of her fortune" *Speed*

De plōre', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPLORED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPLORING] [Fr *déplorer*, Lat *deplorare*, from *de* and *plorare*, to cry out, wail, lament, It *deplorare*, Sp *deplorar*]

1 To feel or express deep and poignant grief for, to bewail, to lament, to mourn, to sorrow over

To find her, or for ever to *deplore* Her loss *Milton.*

2 To weep, to effuse, as tokens of grief

Never more Will I my master's tears to you *deplore* *Shak*

Syn —To DEPLORE, MOURN, LAMENT, BEWAIL, BEMOAN *Mourn* is the generic term, denoting a state of grief or sadness To *lament* is to express grief by outcries, and denotes an earnest and strong expression of sorrow To *deplore* marks a deeper and more prolonged emotion To *bewail* and to *bemoan* are appropriate only to cases of poignant distress, in which the grief finds utterance either in wailing or in moans and sobs A man *laments* his errors and *deplores* the ruin they have brought on his family, mothers *bewail* or *bemoan* the loss of their children

De plōr'ed ly, *adv* Lamentably [*Obs.*]

De plōr'ed ness, *n* The state of being deplored or deplorable *Bp Hall.*

De plōre'ment, *n* The act of deploring, deploration [*Obs*] *Cockeram.*

De plōr'er, *n* One who deplores or deeply laments, a deep mourner

De plōr'ing ly, *adv* In a deploring manner

De ploy', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPLOYED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPLOYING] [Fr *déployer*, from *dé*, for *des*, equiv to Lat *dis*, and *ployer*, equiv to *plier*, to fold, from Lat *plicare*, to fold, Pr *desplegar*, *despleyar*, *desplesar* ; Sp. *desplegar*, Pg *despregar*, It *dis*

piegare, spiegare. See PLICATION.] (*Mil.*) To open; to extend, to display; as, to *deploy* a column of troops into line of battle

De-ploy', *v t* (*Mil*) (*a*) To form in line of battle from column. (*b.*) To take intervals as skirmishers.

De-ploy', } *n.* (*Mil*) (*a*) The act of forming
De-ploy'ment, } line of battle from column (*b.*) The act of taking intervals as skirmishers.

Dĕp'lu mā'tion, *n* [See *infra*]

1 The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers *Cotgrave*

2 (*Med*) A disease of the eyelids, attended with swelling and loss of the eyelashes *Phillips*

De plūme', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPLUMED, *p pr* & *vb n.* DEPLUMING] [Fr *déplumer*, L Lat *deplumare*, from Lat *de* and *plumare*, to cover with feathers, from *pluma*, feather, down, *plumus*, feather less, Pr *deplumar*, Sp & Pg *desplumar*, It *spiumare*]

1 To strip or pluck off the feathers of, to deprive of plumage

On the *depluming* of the pope every bird had his own feather *Fuller*

2 To lay bare, to expose

The exposure and *deplaming* of the leading humbugs of the age *De Quincey*

De-pō'lar-i-zā'tion, *n* [From *de* and *polarization*, q v, Fr *dépolarisation*] (*Opt*) The act of depriving of polarity, as rays of light

De pō'lar-īze, *v t* [From *de* and *polarize*, q v, Fr *dépolariser* See POLARITY] (*Opt*) To deprive of polarity "The *depolarizing* property of minerals" *Sir D Brewster*

De-pōne', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPONED *p pr* & *vb n* DEPONING] [Lat *deponere*, from *de* and *ponere*, to put, place, Pr & Sp *deponer*, Pg *depor*, It *deporre*, *diporre*]

1 To lay down as a pledge or security, to wager [*Obs*] *Hudibras*

2 To assert under oath, to make deposition of, to depose

Sprat *deponth* that he entered thereafter in conference *State Trials*

☞ In the latter sense the word is a Scotticism, and is rarely employed by good English writers

De pōne', *v i* 1 To testify under oath, to depose

2 To make an assertion, to give testimony

The fairy Gloriando, whose credibility on this point can not be called in question, *deponeth* to the confinement of Merlin in a tree *Dunlop*

De pō'nent, *a* [Lat *deponens*, lying down (its proper passive meaning), p pr of *deponere*, Fr *déponent*, Pr *deponen*, Sp & It *deponente*, Pg *deponente* See *supra*] (*Gram*) Having a passive form with an active meaning —said of certain verbs

De pō'nent, *n* [Lat *deponens*, lying down (evidence), It *deponente* See *supra*]

1 (*Law*) One who deposes or gives a deposition under oath, one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice

2 (*Gram*) A deponent verb

Syn —DEPONENT, AFFIANT These are legal terms describing a person who makes a written declaration under oath, with a view to establish certain facts An *affiant* is one who makes an affidavit or declaration under oath, in order to establish the truth of what he says A *deponent* is one who makes a deposition or gives written testimony under oath to be used in the trial of some case before a court of justice

De-pŏp'u-la çy, *n* Depopulation [*Rare*]

De-pŏp'u-lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPOPULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPOPULATING] [Pr *depopular*, It *dispopolare*, Fr *dépeupler*, O Fr *dispopler* The Lat *depopulare* and *populare* mean, to ravage, originally to fill with (hostile) people, from *populus*, a people] To deprive of inhabitants whether by death or by expulsion to reduce greatly the populousness of, to dispeople

☞ It is not synonymous with *laying waste* or *destroying* being limited to the loss of inhabitants, as an army or a famine may *depopulate* a country It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants but often a great diminution of their numbers The deluge nearly *depopulated* the earth

De-pŏp'u-lāte, *v i* To become depeopled

De pŏp'u-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *depopulatio*, Fr *depopulation*, It *depopulazione*] The act of depopulating, or the condition of being depopulated, destruction or expulsion of inhabitants

The desolation and *depopulation* [of St Quentin] were now complete *Motley*

De pŏp'u lā'tor, *n* [Lat] One who depopulates a dispeopler

De pōrt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPORTED *p pr* & *vb n* DEPORTING] [Fr *deporter*, to transport for life, O Fr, to divert, amuse, Pr *deportar*, to divert Sp *deportar*, It *diportare*, from Lat *diportare*, to carry away, to transport, from *de* and *portare*, to carry (Cf DEPORTMENT]

1 To transport, to carry away to exile, to send into banishment

He told us he had been *deported* to Spain, with a hundred others like himself *Walsh*

2 To carry or demean, to conduct, to behave, —followed by the reflexive pronoun

Let an embassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope*

De-pōrt', *n.* Behavior, carriage; demeanor; deportment [*Obs.*] "Goddess-like *deport*" *Milton.*

Dē'por tā'tion, *n.* [Lat *deportatio*, Fr *deportation*, Sp *deportacion*, It *deportazione* See *supra*] The act of deporting or exiling, or the state of being deported or exiled, banishment, transportation

In their *deportations*, they often had the favor of their conquerors *Attenbury*

De-pōrt'ment, *n.* [Fr *déportement*, misconduct, O Fr, demeanor See DEPORT] Manner of deporting or demeaning one's self, carriage, especially, manner of acting with respect to the courtesies and duties of life, behavior, demeanor, conduct

The gravity of his *deportment* carried him safe through many difficulties *Swift*

De pōrt'ūre, *n* Carriage, manner, bearing, deportment [*Obs*] "Stately port and majestical *departure*" *Speed*

De pōs'a ble (de pōz'a bl), *a* Capable of being deposed or deprived of office *Howell*

De pōz'al (de pōz'al), *n* The act of deposing, or divesting of office *Ayr*

De-pōze' (de pōz'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPOSED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPOSING] [Fr *deposer*, from Lat *deponere*, *depositum*, from *de* and *ponere*, to put, place, Pr *depausar*, to divest of office, O Sp *de posar*, to give evidence in court Though the Fr *deposer* agrees in sense with the Lat *deponere*, yet its form has been influenced by Fr *poser*, from Lat *pausare* Cf DEPONE and POSE]

1 To lay down, to divest one's self of, to lay aside [*Obs*]

Thus when the state one Edward did *depose*,
A greater Edward in his room arose. *Dryden*

2 To let fall, to deposit [*Obs*] "Additional mud *deposed* upon it" *Woodward*

3 To reduce from a throne or other high station to dethrone, to degrade, to divest of office

A tyrant over his subjects, and therefore worthy to be *deposed* *Lyttle*

4 To bear written testimony to to aver upon oath "To *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands" *Bacon*

5 To take the testimony of, to examine as a sworn witness [*Obs*]

Depose him in the justice of his cause *Shak*

De pōz', *v i* To bear witness, to testify by deposition

Seeing 'twas he that made you to *depose*,
Your oath my lord, is vicious and vain *Shak*

De pōz'er (de pōz'er), *n* 1 One who deposes or degrades from office

2 One who testifies or deposes

De pŏz'it, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPOSITED *p pr* & *vb n* DEPOSITING] [From Lat *deponere*, *depositum* Pr, Sp, & Pg *depositar*, It *depositare*, *depositare* See *supra* and *infra*]

1 To lay down to place to put as a crocodile *deposits* her eggs in the sand a bird *deposits* her eggs in a nest, an inundation *deposits* particles of earth in a meadow

2 To lay up or away for safe keeping to put up to store as to *deposit* goods in a warehouse, or books in a library

3 To lodge in some one's hands for safe keeping to commit to the custody of another to intrust, especially to place in a bank, as a sum of money, to be drawn at will

4 To lay aside, to rid one's self of [*Obs*]

If what is written prove useful to you, to the *depositing* that which I can not but deem an error *Hammond*

De pŏz'it, *n* [Lat *depositum*, from *depositus* p p of *deponere*, Pr *deposit*, *deposit*, *deposito*, It & Sp *deposito*, Fr *dépôt*, O Fr *depost* See *supra*, and cf DEPOT]

1 That which is deposited, or laid or thrown down especially matter precipitated from solution in water or any other liquid

The *deposit* already formed affording to the succeeding portions of the charged fluid a basis *Kirwan*

2 That which is placed any where or in any one's hands for safe keeping something intrusted to the care of another especially, a sum of money left with a bank or banker subject to order "Not so faithful a guardian of her *deposit*

3 A place where things are deposited, a depositary [*Rare*]

In deposit, or *on deposit* in trust or safe keeping as a deposit

De pŏz'i ta ry, *n* [Lat *depositarius*, from *deponere*, *depositum* It, Sp, & Pg *depositario*, Pr *depositari*, Fr *dépositaire* See DEPOSIT]

1 A person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust, one to whom a thing is committed for safe keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner, a trustee, a guardian

I've made you my guardian my *depositary* *Shak*

2 (*Law*) One to whom goods are bailed, to be kept for the bailor without a recompense *Kent*

Dĕp'o sĭ'tion (zĭsh'un) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *depositio*, from *deponere*, *depositum* Fr *deposition*, Pr *deposito*, Sp *deposicion*, It *deposizione* See DEPOSE]

1 The act of deposing or depositing, the act of laying down or throwing down, precipitation

"The *deposition* of rough sand and rolled pebbles" *H Miller.*

2 The act of laying down or bringing before, presentation

The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *deposition* of their examples, since it hath the authority of a known principle *Mountague*

3 (*Law*) The act of laying down one's testimony in writing, written affirmation

4 The act of setting aside a public officer, displacement, removal A *deposition* differs from *abdication*, an abdication being voluntary, and a deposition compulsory

5 That which is deposited, matter laid or thrown down, sediment, incrustation, as, banks are sometimes *depositions* of alluvial matter

6 An opinion, example, or statement laid down or asserted, a declaration

7 (*Law*) Testimony laid or taken down in writing, under oath or affirmation, before some competent officer, and in reply to interrogatories and cross-interrogatories

Syn —DEPOSITION, AFFIDAVIT *Affidavit* is the wider term It denotes any authorized *ex parte* written statement of a person, sworn to or affirmed before some competent magistrate It is made without cross examination, and requires no notice to an opposing party It is generally signed by the party making it and may be drawn up by himself or any other person A *deposition* is the written testimony of a witness, taken down in due form of law and sworn to or affirmed by the deponent It must be taken before some authorized magistrate and upon a prescribed or reasonable notice to the opposing party, that he may attend and cross examine It is generally written down from the mouth of the witness by the magistrate, or some person for him and in his presence

De pŏz'i tor *n* [Lat, from *deponere*, *depositum*] One who makes a deposit

De pŏz'i to ry, *n* [L Lat *depositorium*, O Fr *depositoire*] A place where any thing is deposited for sale or keeping A warehouse is a *depository* for goods, a clerk's office for records

De pŏz'i tūre (-zĭ), *n* Act of depositing, deposition [*Obs*] *Browne*

De-pōt' (de pō', *or* dē'po) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *dépôt* See DEPOSIT, *n*]

1 A place of deposit any place of deposit for the storing or safe keeping of goods, a warehouse, a storehouse

2 (*Mil*) (*a*) A military station where stores and provisions are kept, or where recruits are assembled and drilled (*b*) (*Eng & France*) The headquarters of a regiment, where all supplies are received and distributed, recruits are assembled and instructed, infirm or disabled soldiers are taken care of and all the wants of the regiment are provided for

3 A railway station, a building for the accommodation and protection of railway passengers or freight

Syn —See STATION

Dĕp ra vā'tion, *n* [Lat *depravatio*, from *depravare* Fr *depravation*, Sp *depravacion*, It *depravazione* See *infra*]

1 The act of speaking ill of any thing, censure, ill natured criticism [*Obs*]

Stubborn critics apt, without a theme,
For *depravation* *Shak*

2 The act of depraving, degrading, or defaming, the act of corrupting

3 The state of being depraved or degenerated, a state of corruption or profligacy

Syn —Depravity, corruption See DEPRAVITY

De prāve', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPRAVED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPRAVING] [Fr *dépraver*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *depravar* It *depravare* Lat *depravare*, from *de* and *pravus*, crooked, distorted, perverse, wicked, vicious, bad]

1 To speak ill of to pervert, to misrepresent [*Obs*] *Golden Book*

2 To make bad or worse, to impair, to vitiate, to corrupt

Whose pride *depraves* each other better part *Spenser*

3 To defame to traduce [*Obs*]

Troy doth *deprave* thy noblesse in mine ears *Chapman.*

Syn —To corrupt, vitiate contaminate pollute

De prāv'ed ly, *adv* In a depraved manner

De prāv'ed ness, *n* State of being depraved, corruption taint *Hammond*

De prāve'ment, *n* Act of depraving, or state of being depraved, depravity [*Obs*] *Milton.*

De-prāv'er, *n* One who depraves or corrupts

De prāv'ing ly, *adv* In a depraving manner

De prāv'i ty, *n* [From Lat *de* and *pravitas*, crookedness, perverseness, from *pravus* See DEPRAVE] The state of being depraved or corrupted, a vitiated state of moral character, want of virtue; extreme wickedness, absence of religious feeling and principle

Syn —Corruption vitiation, wickedness, vice, contamination degeneracy —DEPRAVITY, DEPRAVATION, CORRUPTION *Depravity* is a vitiated state of mind or feeling as, the *depravity* of the human heart, *depravity* of public morals *Depravation* points to the act or process of *making* depraved, and hence to the end thus reached, as a gradual *depravation* of principle, a *depravation* of manners, of morals, of the heart, &c *Corruption* is the only one of these words which applies to physical sub-

stances, and in reference to these denotes the process by which their component parts are dissolved Hence, when figuratively used, it denotes an utter vitiation of principle or feeling *Depravity* applies only to the mind and heart: we can speak of a *depraved* taste, but not of *depravity* of taste The other two words have a wider use we can speak of the *depravation* or the *corruption* of taste and public sentiment. *Depravity* is more or less open, *corruption* is more or less disguised in its operations What is *depraved* requires to be reformed, what is *corrupt* requires to be purified

Dĕp're-ca-ble, *a* [Lat *deprecabilis*, It. *deprecabile*] Worthy to be deprecated *Paley*

Dĕp're-cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPRECATED, *p. pr* & *vb n* DEPRECATING] [Lat *deprecari*, *deprecatum*, from *de* and *precari*, to pray, Sp *deprecar*, It *deprecare* See PRAY] To pray against, to seek to avert by prayer, to desire the removal of, to seek deliverance from, to regret deeply

His purpose was *deprecated* by all around him, and he was with difficulty induced to abandon it. *W Scott*

Dĕp're-cā'ting ly, *adv.* In a deprecating manner.

Dĕp're-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *deprecatio*, Fr *déprécation*, Sp *deprecacion*, It *deprecazione*]

1. Act of deprecating, a praying against evil, prayer that an evil may be removed or prevented "Humble *deprecation*" *Milton*

2 Entreaty for pardon, petitioning.

3 An imprecation or curse [*Obs*] *Gilpin*

Dĕp're-cā'tive, *a* [Lat *deprecativus*, It & Sp *deprecativo*, Fr *déprécatif*] Having the form of a prayer, deprecatory

Dĕp're-cā'tor, *n.* [Lat. *deprecator*] One who deprecates

Dĕp're-ca-to ry (50), *a* [Lat *deprecatorius*, Sp *deprecatorio*] Serving to deprecate, tending to remove or avert evil by prayer. "Humble and *deprecatory* letters" *Bacon*

De-prē'ci-āte (shĭ āt, 95), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPRECIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPRECIATING] [Lat *depretiare*, *depretiatum*, from *de* and *pretiare*, to prize, from *pretium*, price, Fr *déprecier*, *déprizer*. See PRICE] To lessen in price or estimated value, to lower the worth of, to represent as of little value or claim to esteem

Which some over-severe philosophers may look upon fastidiously, or undervalue and *depreciate* *Cudworth*

To prove that the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to *depreciate* the value of freedom itself *Burke*

Syn.—To decry, disparage, traduce, lower, detract, underrate See DECRY

De-prē'ci āte (prē'shĭ), *v i* To fall in value, to become of less worth, to sink in estimation, as, a paper currency will *depreciate*, unless it is convertible into specie

De-prē'ci ā'tion (prē'shĭ), *n* [Fr. *déprécation*]

1 The act of lessening, or seeking to lessen, reputation, price, or value

2 The falling of value, reduction of worth. *Burke.*

3 The state of being depreciated

De-prē'ci ā'tive (prē'shĭ), *a* Inclined to underrate, tending to depreciate

De prē'ci ā'tor (de prē'shĭ ā'tor), *n.* One who depreciates

De prē'ci-a-to ry (prē'shĭ), *a.* Tending to depreciate

Dĕp're-da ble, *a* Liable to depredation [*Obs*] "Made less *depredable*" *Bacon*

Dĕp're dāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPREDATED; *p pr* & *vb n* DEPREDATING] [Lat *depraedari*, *deprædatum*, from *de* and *prædari*, to plunder, from *prædo*, plunderer, from *præda*, plunder, prey, Fr *dépréder*, Sp *depredar*, It *depredare*]

1. To subject to plunder and pillage, to despoil, to lay waste

2 To destroy by eating, to devour

It maketh the substance of the body less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits *Bacon.*

Dĕp're-dāte, *v i* To take plunder or prey, to commit waste, as, the troops *depredated* on the country.

Dĕp're-dā'tion, *n* [Lat *depræda'tio*, Fr *déprédation*, Sp *depredacion*, It *depredazione*] The act of depredating, or the state of being depredated, the act of despoiling or making inroads, as, the sea often makes *depredations* on the land

Dĕp're-dā'tor, *n* [Lat *deprædator*, It *depredatore*] One who plunders or pillages, a spoiler, a waster, a robber

Dĕp're-dā'to ry, *a* Tending or designed to depredate, characterized by depredation, plundering, spoiling.

De prĕd'i-cāte, *v t* [Lat *de* and *prædicare*. See PREDICATE] To proclaim [*Rare*]

Dĕp're hĕnd', *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* DEPREHENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPREHENDING] [Lat *deprehendere*, from *de* and *prehendere*, to lay hold of, seize, O Sp *deprehender* See PREHENSIBLE]

1 To take unawares or by surprise, to seize, as a person committing an unlawful act, to catch. "The *deprehended* adulteress" *Bp Taylor*

2 To detect, to discover "The motions . . are to be *deprehended* by experience" *Bacon.*

Dĕp're-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* [See *supra*] Liable to be caught or discovered. [*Obs*] *Petty*

Dĕp're hĕn'si-ble ness, *n* Capability of being caught or discovered [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Dĕp're-hĕn'sion (hĕn'shun), *n* [Lat *deprehensio*. See *supra*] A catching or seizing, a discovery. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

De-prĕss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPRESSED (de-prĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPRESSING.] [Lat. *deprimere*, *depressum*, from *de* and *premere*, *pressum*, to press]

1. To press down, to cause to sink; to let fall; to lower, as, to *depress* the muzzle of a gun; to *depress* the eye.

2 To bring down or humble; to abase, as pride

3 To cast a gloom upon, to sadden, as, his spirits were *depressed*

4 To lessen the activity of, to embarrass, as trade, commerce, &c

5 To lessen the price of, to cause to decline in value, to cheapen

6 (*Alg*) To reduce to a lower degree,—said of an equation. [*Obs*]

To depress the pole (*Naut*), to cause it to appear lower or nearer the horizon, as by sailing toward the equator

Syn.—To sink, lower, abase, cast down, deject, humble, degrade, dispirit, discourage

De prĕss', *a.* Having the middle lower than the border, concave [*Obs.*] "If the seal be *depress* or hollow" *Hammond*

De-prĕssed' (de prĕst'), *p a*

1 Pressed or forced down, lowered, dejected, dispirited, sad, humbled, sunk

2 (*Bot*) (*a*) Concave on the upper side,—said of a leaf whose disk is lower than the border (*b*) Lying flat,—said of a radical leaf which lies on the ground

3. (*Zool*) Having the vertical section shorter than the horizontal or transverse,—said of the bodies of animals, or of parts of the bodies

De prĕss'ing ly, *adv* In a depressing manner

De prĕs'sion (de prĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *depressio*, Fr *depression*, Pr *depressio*, Sp *depresson*, It *depressione*]

1 The act of depressing, or causing to fall

2 The state of being depressed or cast down, a sinking

3 A falling in of the surface, a sinking below its true place, a cavity or hollow, as, roughness, consisting in little protuberances and *depressions.*

4 Humiliation, abasement, as of pride

5 Dejection, despondency. "*Depression* of spirit" *Baker.*

6 Diminution of prosperity, as of trade, &c.

7 (*Astron*) The angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon

8 (*Alg*) The operation of reducing to a lower degree,—said of equations

9 (*Surg*) A method of operating for cataract, couching

Depression of the dew-point (*Meteor*), the number of degrees that the dew-point is lower than the actual temperature of the atmosphere —*Depression of the pole*, its apparent sinking, as the spectator travels toward the equator —*Depression of the visible horizon* (*Astron*), the same as DIP OF THE HORIZON, q v

Syn.—Abasement, reduction, sinking, fall, humiliation, dejection, melancholy

De prĕss'ive, *a* [Sp *depresivo*] Able, or tending, to depress or cast down *Thomson.*

De prĕss'or, *n* [It *depressore*, Sp *depresor*]

1 One who presses down, an oppressor

2 (*Anat*) A muscle that depresses or draws down the part to which it is attached, as, the *depressor* of the lower jaw or of the eyeball,—called also *depriment* or *deprimens*

Dĕp'ri ment, *a* [Lat *deprimens*, p pr of *deprimere* See DEPRESS] Serving to depress "*Depriment* muscles" *Derham*

De-prī'ṿure, *n* [From Fr *dépriser*, to undervalue, *priser*, to prize, *prar*, Lat *pretium*, price] Low estimation, disesteem contempt [*Obs*]

De-prīv'a-ble, *a* Liable to be deprived or to lose position, liable to be dispossessed or deposed "Kings of Spain . . *deprivable* for their tyrannies" *Prynne.*

Dĕp'ri-vā'tion, *n* [L Lat *deprivatio*]

1 The act of depriving, dispossessing, or bereaving, the act of deposing, or divesting of some dignity

2 The state of being deprived, loss, want, bereavement

3 (*Eccl Law*) The taking away from a clergyman his benefice, or other spiritual promotion or dignity *Burrill.*

☞ *Deprivation* is *a beneficio* or *ab officio*, the first takes away the living, the last degrades and deposes from the order

De prīve', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPRIVED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPRIVING] [L Lat *deprivare*, from Lat. *de* and *privare*, to bereave, deprive, from *privus*, single, one's own, private See PRIVATE]

1 To take away, to remove to put an end to

'Tis honor to *deprive* dishonored life *Shak*

2. To dispossess, to bereave, to divest, to rob,—with a remoter object, usually preceded by *of*. "*Deprived* his blessed countenance" *Milton.*

3 To divest of office, to depose, to dispossess of dignity, especially ecclesiastical. "A minister *deprived* for inconformity" *Bacon.*

Syn.—To strip, bereave, rob, despoil, debar, abridge, divest

De-prīve'ment, *n* The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived, deprivation [*Obs*]

De prīv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, deprives or bereaves.

De-prŏs'trāte, *a.* [From *de* and *prostrate*, q. v.] Fully prostrate; humble; low; rude. [*Obs.*]

How may weak mortal ever hope to file
His unsmooth tongue, and his *deprostrate* style. *G. Fletcher.*

Dĕpth, *n.* [From *deep*, q v.; Goth. *diupitha*.]

1 The quality of being deep; deepness; perpendicular measurement downward from the surface, or horizontal measurement backward from the front, as, the *depth* of a river, the *depth* of a body of troops

2 Profundity, obscurity, penetration; poignancy, completeness, abjectness, darkness, lowness, as, *depth* of knowledge, of musing, of color, of sound, &c

3 That which is deep, a deep, or the deepest, part or place, the deep, the middle part, as usually the deepest, as, the *depth* of night, or of winter.

The *depth* closed me round about. *Jonah* ii 5.

4 (*Logic*) The number of simple elements which an abstract conception or notion includes; the comprehension or content

Depth of a sail (*Naut*), the extent of a square sail from the head-rope to the foot-rope, or the length of the after leech of a stay-sail or boom-sail,—commonly called the *drop of a sail*

Dĕpth'ĕn, *v t* To deepen [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Dĕpth'less, *a.* 1 Having no depth

2 Of measureless depth, unfathomable. "In clouds of *depthless* night" *Francis.*

De pū'ce-lāte, *v t* [From Lat *de* and L Lat *pucella*, virgin, Fr *pucelle*, Pr *pucella*, Fr *dépuceler*. See PUCELAGE] To deflower, to bereave of virginity [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

De pū'di cāte, *v t* [Lat *depudicare*, *depudicatum*, to violate] To deflower, to violate, to ravish.

De pūlse', *v t* [Lat *depellere*, *depulsum*, from *de* and *pellere*, *pulsum*, to drive] To drive away. [*Obs*] *Cockeram.*

De pūl'sion, *n.* [Lat *depulsio*] A driving or thrusting away [*Obs*] *Speed.*

De pūl'so ry, *a* [Lat *depulsorius*, from *depulsor*, one who drives away, from *depellere*] Driving or thrusting away, averting [*Rare*] "*Depulsory* sacrifices" *Holland.*

Dĕp'ū rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPURATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DEPURATING] [L Lat *depurare*, *depuratum*, from Lat *de* and *purare*, to purify, from *purus*, clean, pure, Fr *dépurer*, Pr & Sp *depurar*, It *depurare*] To free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence, to purify "To *depurate* the mass of blood" *Boyle.*

Dĕp'ū rate (45), *a* Depurated or freed from heterogeneous matter, or from impurities [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

Dĕp'ū rā'tion, *n* [Fr *depuration*, Pr *depuracio*, Sp *depuracon*, It *depurazione*] The act or process of depurating or freeing from heterogeneous or impure matter, as a liquid or a wound

Dĕp'ū rā'tor, *n* One who, or that which, cleanses.

Dĕp'ū ra to ry, *a* [Fr *depuratoire*, It *depuratorio*] Depurating, or tending to depurate or cleanse

Depuratory disease (*Med*), one that expels morbid matter from the fluids of the system

De pūre', *v t* [Fr *depurer* See DEPURATE] To depurate [*Obs*]

Be *depured* and cleansed before that he shall be laid up for pure gold in the treasures of God *Sir T More*

De-pūr'ga-to ry, *a* Serving to purge, tending to cleanse or purify [*Obs*] *Colgrave*

Dĕp'ū rī'tion (dep'yu rish'un), *n* [See DEPURATE] The removal of impurities, clarification, as of a liquid, depuration

Dĕp'ū tā'tion, *n* [Fr *deputation*, Sp *deputacion*, It *deputazione*]

1 The act of deputing, or of appointing a substitute or representative, character as so appointed.

The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegregancy and *deputation* under God *South*

2 The person or persons deputed or commissioned by another person or party to act on their behalf, as, the general sent a *deputation* to the enemy to propose a truce

By deputation, or *in deputation*, by delegated authority, as substitute, through the medium of a deputy [*Obs*]

Say to great Cæsar this *In deputation*
I kiss his conquering hand *Shak.*

Dĕp'u tā'tor, *n.* One who deputes, or makes a deputation [*Obs*] *Locke*

De pūte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEPUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEPUTING] [Fr *deputer*, Pr & Pg *deputar*, Sp. *deputar*, *diputar*, It *deputare*, from Lat *deputare*, to esteem, consider, and in late Lat to destine, allot, from *de* and *putare*, to clean, prune, clear up, set in order, reckon, think]

1 To appoint as substitute or agent; to commission to act in one's place, to delegate.

There is no man *deputed* of the king to hear thee 2 *Sam* xv. 3.

Some persons, *deputed* by a meeting, . . called upon him *Macaulay.*

2 To appoint, to assign, to choose. [*Rare.*]

The most conspicuous places in cities are usually *deputed* for the erection of statues *Barrow.*

De-pūte', *n* A person deputed, a deputy [*Scot*]

Dĕp'ū-tize, *v t* To appoint as one's deputy, to empower to act in one's stead, to depute. [*Rare, U. S*]

Dĕp'ū-ty (dĕp'yu tȳ), *n* [Fr. *député*, Pr. *deputat*, Sp.

deputado, diputado, It. *deputato*, L. Lat. *deputatus*. See DEPUTE] One appointed as the substitute of another, and empowered to act for him, in his name, or on his behalf, a lieutenant; a representative, a delegate; a vicar; as, the *deputy* of a prince, of a sheriff, of a township, &c.

☞ *Deputy* is used in composition with the names of various executive officers, to denote an assistant empowered to act in their name, as, *deputy*-collector, *deputy*-marshal, *deputy*-sheriff

Syn.—Substitute, representative, legate, delegate, envoy, agent, factor

De-quan'ti-tāte, *v t* [From Lat *de* and *quantitas*. See QUANTITY] To diminish the quantity of [*Obs.*] *Browne*

De-rāc'i-nāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* DERACINATED, *p. pr. & vb n* DERACINATING] [Fr *deracaner*, from *racne*, root, Pr. *razina*, Lat as if *radicina*, from *radix, radicis*, root] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate [*Rare*]

The colter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savagery *Shak*

De-rāc'i nā'tion, *n.* The act of pulling up by the roots

De rāign' } (de-rān'), *v t* [*Obs*] See DARRAIN
De-rāin' }

De-rāign'ment, } *n* [Cf DERANGE]
De-rāin'ment, } 1 The act of deraining [*Obs*]

2. The renunciation of religious or monastic vows [*Obs*] *Blount*

De-rāil', *v. t* (*Mach*) To run off from the rails of a railway, as a locomotive *Lardner*

De rāil'ment, *n* (*Mach*) The state of being off the rails of a railway, as a locomotive *Lardner*

De-rānge', *v t* [*imp & p p* DERANGED, *p pr & vb n* DERANGING] [Fr *déranger*, from *dé*, for *des*, equivalent to Lat *dis*, and *ranger*, to range, arrange, set in order, from *rang*, row, range, rank See RANGE and RANK]

1 To put out of place, order, or rank, to disturb the proper arrangement or order of, to throw into confusion, embarrassment, or disorder, as, to *derange* the plans of a commander, or the affairs of a nation.

2 To disturb in the action or function,—applied to a part or organ, or to the whole of a machine or organism

A sudden fall *deranges* some of our internal parts *Blair*

3 To disturb in the orderly or normal action of the intellect, to render insane

4 To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer Thus, when a general officer resigns or is removed from office, the personal staff, appointed by himself, are said to be *deranged* [*Rare*]

Syn.—To disorder, embarrass, disarrange, displace, unsettle, disturb, confuse, discompose, ruffle, disconcert

De-rānge'ment, *n* [Fr *derangement*] The act of deranging, or the state of being deranged, disarrangement, confusion, disorder, embarrassment, especially, mental disorder, insanity

Syn.—Insanity, disorder, confusion, embarrassment, irregularity, disturbance, lunacy, madness, delirium, mania See INSANITY

De-rāy', *n* [O Fr *derroi, desroi, desrei, desrai, déarroi*, disorder, Pr *desrei*, from O Fr *des*, equivalent to Lat *dis*, and *roi, rei rai*, order, arrangement Cf ARRAY] Disorder, merriment [*Obs*]

Dēr'by (pronounced dar'by in Eng), *n* A celebrated horse race which is held annually at Epsom, near London

Dēr'by shīre Spār (*Min*) Fluor spar, or fluoride of calcium, a mineral found in Derbyshire, England, and wrought into vases and other ornamental work

Der dg'ing, *a* Doing bold deeds, abounding in feats of valor [*Obs*] "In *derdoing* arms" *Spenser*

Dēre, *v. t.* [A-S *deran, deruan*, to hurt, allied to Gr. *δείρειν, δέρειν*, to flay, Skr *dri*, to sever, break] To hurt. [*Obs*]

Dēre, *n* Harm [*Obs*] *R Brunne*

Dēr'e lĭct, *a* [Lat *derelictus*, p p of *derelinquere*, to forsake wholly, to abandon, from *de* and *relinquere*, to leave See RELINQUISH]

1 Given up or forsaken by the natural owner or guardian, left and abandoned

The affections which these exposed or *derelict* children bear to their mothers, have no grounds of nature or morality but civility and opinion *By Taylor*

2 Abandoning responsibility, unfaithful *Burke*

Dĕr'e-lĭct, *n* (*Law*) (*a*) A thing voluntarily abandoned or utterly forsaken by its proper owner (*b*) A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use

Dĕr'e-lĭc'tion, *n* [Lat *derelictio* See *supra*]

1. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim, an utter forsaking, abandonment "Any cession or *derelection*, actual or tacit, of other powers." *Burke* "A total *derelection* of military duties" *W Scott*

2 The state of being left or abandoned

3. (*Law.*) The gaining of land from the sea, in consequence of its shrinking back below the usual water-mark.

Dē're-lĭg'ion-ize, *v. t.* [From *de* and *religionize*. See RELIGION.] To make irreligious. [*Rare*]

He would *dereligionize* men beyond all others *De Quincey*

De-rīde', *v t.* [*imp. & p. p* DERIDED, *p pr & vb n* DERIDING] [Lat *deridere, derisum*, from *de* and *ridēre*, to laugh, It *deridere*] To laugh at with contempt, to turn to ridicule or make sport of, to mock, to scoff at

Sport that wrinkled Care *derides*,
And Laughter holding both his sides *Milton*

Syn —To mock, laugh at, ridicule, insult, taunt banter rally —To DERIDE, RIDICULE, MOCK TAUNT A man may *ridicule* without any unkindness of feeling his object may be to correct, as, to *ridicule* the follies of the age He who *derides* is actuated by a severe and contemptuous spirit, as to *deride* one for his religious principles To *mock* is stronger, and denotes open and scornful derision, as to *mock* at sin To *taunt* is to reproach with the keenest insult, as, to *taunt* one for his misfortunes *Ridicule* consists more in words than in actions, *derision* and *mockery* evince themselves in actions as well as words, *taunts* are always expressed in words of extreme bitterness

De rīd'er, *n* One who derides, or laughs at, another in contempt, a mocker, a scoffer

De-rīd'ing-ly, *adv* By way of derision or mockery

De rĭs'ion (de rĭzh'un), *n* [Lat *derisio*, Fr *dérision*, Pr *derrizio*, O Sp *derision*, It *derisione, derisione* See DERIDE]

1 The act of deriding, or the state of being derided, mockery, scornful or contemptuous treatment.

Satan beheld their plight,
And to his mates thus in *derision* called *Milton*

2 An object of derision or contempt, a laughing stock

I was a *derision* to all my people *Lam* iii 14

Syn —Scorn, mockery, insult ridicule

De rī'sive, *a* [It *derisivo*] Expressing, or characterized by, derision "*Derisive* taunts" *Pope*

De rī'sive-ly, *adv* In a derisive manner, in mockery or contempt

De rī'sive ness, *n* The state of being derisive

De rī'so ry, *a* [Lat *derisorius*, from *derisor*, mocker, Fr *derisoire*, Pr *derisori*, It *derisorio*] Mocking, ridiculing, derisive *Shaftesbury*

De rĭv'a ble, *a* [See DERIVE] Capable of being derived, transmissible, communicable obtainable by transmission, capable of being known by inference, as from premises or data capable of being traced, as from a radical, as, income is *derivable* from various sources "All honor *derivable* upon me" *South*

The exquisite pleasure *derivable* from the true and beautiful relations of domestic life *H G Bell.*

De rĭv'a bly, *adv* By derivation

Dĕr'i vāte, *n* [Lat *derivatum*, from *derivatus*, p p of *derivare*, It *derivato* See DERIVE] A thing derived, a word formed from another by derivation a derivative

Dĕr'i vāte, *v t* [Lat *derivare, derivatum*] To derive [*Obs*] *Hulcet*

Dĕr'i vā'tion, *n* [Lat *derivatio*, Fr *derivation*, Pr *derivatio*, Sp *derivacion*, It *derivazione*]

1 The act of deriving and distributing, as water from a stream or source [*Obs*]

2 The act of procuring an effect from a cause, means, or condition, as profits from capital, truth from testimony, conclusions or opinions from evidence

As touching traditional communications I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivation* *Hale*

3 The act of tracing origin or descent as in grammar or genealogy

4 The state or method of being derived the relation of origin when established or asserted

5 That which is derived a derivative a deduction "From the Euphrates into an artificial *derivation* of that river" *Gibbon*

6 (*Math*) The operation of deducing one function from another according to some fixed law called the *law of derivation*, as, the operation of differentiation or of integration

7 (*Med*) A drawing of humors from one part of the body to another, as, the *derivation* of humors from the eye

Dĕr'i vā'tion al, *a* Relating to derivation

De rĭv'a tĭve, *a* [Lat *derivativus*, Fr *derivatif*, Pr *derivatiu*, Sp, Pg, & It *derivativo*] Obtained by derivation, derived not radical or original, originating from something else, secondary as, a *derivative* conveyance a *derivative* chord, that is, one derived from another by inversion

De-rĭv'a tĭve, *n* 1 That which is derived, any thing obtained, or deduced from, another

2 (*Gram*) A word formed from another word, by a prefix or suffix, an internal modification, or some other change, as, "acknowledge" is a *derivative* from "knowledge"

3 (*Mus*) A chord, not fundamental, but obtained from another by inversion

4 (*Med*) That which is adapted to produce a derivation

5 (*Math*) A function expressing the relation between two consecutive states of a varying function, a differential co-efficient

De rĭv'a-tĭve ly, *adv.* In a derivative manner, by derivation

De rĭv'a-tĭve-ness, *n.* The state of being derivative.

De-rīve', *v. t.* [*imp & p p* DERIVED, *p pr. & vb. n.* DERIVING.] [Fr *dériver*, Pr. *derivar, deribar*, Sp & Pg *derivar*, It. *derivare, dirivare*, Lat *derivare*, from *de* and *rivus*, stream, brook]

1 To turn the course of, as water, to divert and distribute into subordinate channels, hence, to diffuse, to communicate, to transmit,—followed by *to, into, on, upon* [*Obs*] "The solemn and right manner of *deriving* the water" *Holland.*

I question whether it be lawful for a Christian army to *derive* their right of fighting God's battles to any single man *Fuller*

This is *derived* to us by tradition from Adam to Noah *Taylor.*

2 To receive, as from a source, to obtain by transmission, to draw, to deduce,—followed by *from.*

3 To trace the origin, descent, or derivation of; to recognize transmission of, as, he *derives* this word from the Latin

From these two causes *arise* all diseases an ancient set of physicians *derived* *Arbuthnot.*

Syn —To trace deduce infer

De rīve', *v i* To flow, to have origin; to proceed, to be deduced

Power from heaven *derives* *Prior.*

De-rīve'ment, *n* Deduction, inference [*Obs.*]

I offer these *derivements* from these subjects *Mountagu.*

De-rīv'er, *n* One who derives, transmits, or deduces.

Dĕrm (14), *n* [Gr *δέρμα*, gen *δέρματος*, skin, from *δέρειν*, to skin, flay Fr *derme* See DERT] The organized tegument or natural covering of an animal, the skin [Written also *dermis*]

Dĕrm'al, *a* [See *supra*] Pertaining to the exterior covering or skin of animals, as, the *dermal* secretions "A *dermal* covering of points, plates, and spines" *H Miller.*

Der-măp'ter an *n* [Gr *δέρμα*, skin, and *πτερόν*, a wing] An insect of those genera which have their anterior pair of wings coriaceous, and not employed in flight

Der măt'ic, } *a* [Gr *δερματικός* and *δερμάτινος*,
Dĕr'ma tine, } from *δέρμα*] Pertaining to the skin

Dĕr'ma tin, } *n* [Gr *δέρμα, δερματος*, skin]
Dĕr'ma tine, } (*Min*) A variety of kerolite, of a green color and resinous luster —so called from its being often found as a crust upon serpentine *Dana.*

Dĕr'ma tŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *δέρμα*, skin, and *γράφη*, writing, description, from *γράφειν*, to write] An anatomical description of the skin

Dĕr'ma toid, *a* [Fr *dermatoide*, Gr *δερματοειδής, δερματώδης* from *δέρμα*, skin, and *εἶδος*, form] Resembling skin skin like

Dĕr'ma tŏl'o gĭst, *n* One who discourses on the skin and its diseases, one versed in dermatology

Dĕr'ma tŏl'o gy, *n* [From Gr *δέρμα*, skin, and *λόγος* discourse, *λέγειν*, to speak Fr *dermatologie*] The branch of physiology which treats of the structure of the skin, and its diseases

Der mĕs'tēs *n* (*Entom*) A genus of coleopterous insects, the larves of which feed upon dead bodies, leather, &c , and are very destructive to books and furniture

Dĕr'mic, *a* Relating to the skin

Dermic remedies (*Med*) such as act through the skin

Dĕr'mis, *n* See DERMI

Dĕr'moid, *a* Same as DERMATOID

Dĕr'mo-skĕl'e ton, *n* [From *derm* and *skeleton*, q v] (*Nat Hist*) The skin of certain animals, which is hard or firm, through horny, calcareous, or other secretions

☞ The *dermo-skeleton* of a fish or reptile is the skin with the scales in a turtle the *dermo-skeleton* is united with the endo skeleton or vertebra and ribs insects and crustacea have only a *dermo-skeleton*

Der măt'o my, *n* [Gr *δέρμα, δέρματος*, skin, and *τομή*, a cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut] (*Anat*) The anatomy, or the dissection, of the skin *Dunglison.*

Dērn, *a* [See DARN] 1 Hidden, concealed, secret [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

2 Solitary, sad [*Obs*] *More*

Dērne, *v t* [A S *dyrnan*, to hide] To hide, to skulk [*Scot*]

He at length escaped them by *derning* himself in a fox-earth *H Miller*

Dērn'ful, *a* Sad, mournful [*Obs*] "*Dernful* noise" *Spenser.*

Dĕs'tĕr, *a* [Fr, Pr *dereiran, derrier*, from Lat *de retro*, Fr *derriere*, behind Pr *derrier, d'rere*, It *dietro, dietro* O Sp *rieto, rier*, Pr *rere*, behind, from Lat *retro*, backward, back, behind.] Last, final

Dernier resort [Fr] Last resort

Dērn'ly, *adv* Sadly mournfully [*Obs*] *More.*

Dēr'o gāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* DEROGATED, *p pr. & vb n* DEROGATING] [Lat *derogare, derogatum*, from *de* and *rogare*, to ask, to ask the people about a law Fr *derogar*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *derogar*, It *derogare, derogare*]

1 To annul in part, to repeal partly, to restrict; to limit the action of —said of a law

By several contrary customs many of the civil and canon laws are controlled and *derogated* *Hale.*

2 To lessen the worth of, to detract from, to disparage, to depreciate,—said of a person or thing

Any thing that should *derogate*, minish, or hurt his glory and his name *Sir T More.*

Dēr'o gāte, *v. i* 1. To take away, to detract,—

used with *from*. "*Derogate* from them whom their industry hath made great" *Hooker.*

3. To act beneath one's rank, place, birth, or character. [*Rare*]

You are a fool granted; therefore, your issues being foolish, do not *derogate* *Shak*

Would Charles X *derogate* from his ancestors? would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? *Hazlitt*

Dĕr'o-gate (45), *a* Diminished in value, degraded, damaged [*Rare*] *Hall.*

Dĕr'o gate-ly, *adv* In a derogatory manner

Dĕr'o gā'tion, *n* [Lat *derogatio*, Fr *derogation*, Sp *derogacion*, It *derogazione*] The act of derogating, partly repealing, or lessening in value, disparagement, detraction, depreciation, — followed by *of*, *from*, or *to*

I hope it is no *derogation* to the Christian religion *Locke*

He counted it no *derogation* of his manhood to be seen to weep *Robertson*

De rŏg'a tĭve, *a* [Sp *derogativo*] Derogatory [*Rare*] *Browne*

De rŏg'a-to ri ly, *adv* In a derogatory manner

De rŏg'a to ri-ness, *n* The quality of being derogatory

De rŏg'a to ry (50), *a* Tending to derogate or lessen in value, detracting, injurious, — with *from*, *to*, or *unto*

Acts of Parliament *derogatory* from the power of subsequent Parliaments bind not. *Blackstone*

Derogatory clause in a testament (*Law*), a sentence of secret character inserted by the testator alone, of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will he may make there after shall be valid unless this clause is inserted word for word, — a precaution to guard against later wills extorted by violence, or obtained by suggestion

Dĕr'rick, *n* [Also *derrel*, originally an abbreviation of *Theodoric*, Transylvanian *Theodorick*, Goth *Thiudareiks*, A S *Theodric*, O Sax *Dĕtrich*, O H Ger *Dietrich*, N H Ger *Dietrich* the name of a celebrated executioner at Tyburn in the seventeenth century, hence it became a general term for a hangman Cf Ger *dietrich*, a pick lock originally equivalent to *Derrick*, Theodoric] A mast or spar supported at the top by stays or guys, with suitable tackle for raising and adjusting heavy weights, as stones in building

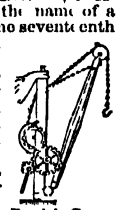

Derrick Crane

Derrick crane, a kind of crane, the boom or derrick of which can be raised or lowered to different angles with the upright

Dĕr'ring, *a* Daring [*Obs*] "Dreadful *derring* doers" *Spenser*

Dĕr'vis, **Dĕr'vise**, **Dĕr'vish**, *n* [From Per *derwēsh* poor, from O Per *derew*, to beg, to ask alms] A Turkish or Persian monk, especially one who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life

Dĕs'art, *n* The same as DESERT [*Obs*]

De sāve', *v t* To deceive [*Obs*]

Let not blind Fortune so your minds *desave* *Fairfax*

Dĕs'cant, *n* [O Fr *deschant*, N Fr *dechant*, *discant*, Sp *discante*, L Lat *discantus*, from Lat *dis* and *cantus*, singing, melody In Pr *deschans* is criticism, parody, and *deschantar* to blame, Sp *discantar*, to chant or sing, to compose or recite verses, to discourse copiously, to quaver upon a note]

1 A variation of an air

Twenty doctors expound one text twenty ways, as children make *descant* upon plain song *Lyndale*

She [the nightingale] all night long her amorous *descant* sung *Milton*

2 A discourse formed on its theme, like variations on a musical air a comment or comments

Upon that simplest of themes how magnificent a *descant!* *De Quincey*

3 (*Mus*) (*a*) The highest part in a score the soprano (*b*) A composition in parts, or the art of composing in parts [Written also *descant*]

Double descant, a kind of composition involving inversion or interchange of parts, — called also *double counterpoint* — *Figurative descant* a piece of music which admits of discords — *Plain descant*, a composition which consists of concords only answering to simple counterpoint

Des-cănt', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DESCANTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DESCANTING]

1 To sing a variation or accompaniment

2 To comment, to discourse with fullness and particularity, — used especially of familiar topics

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* on his actions *Addison*

Des-cănt'er, *n* One who descants

De sĕnd' (-sĕnd'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DESCENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* DESCENDING] [Lat *descendere*, from *de* and *scandere*, to climb, mount, ascend, Fr *descendre*, Pr *descendre*, *deissendre*, Sp & Pg *descender*, It *discendere*, *discendere*]

1 To pass from a higher to a lower place, to move in a downward direction, to come or go down in any way, as by falling, flowing, walking, &c, to plunge, to fall, to incline downward

We will here *descend* to matters of later date *Fuller*

2 To make an attack, or incursion, as if from a vantage ground, to come suddenly and with violence

And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend* *Pope*

3. To come down to a less fortunate, humbler, less virtuous, or more degraded state or station; to lower or abase one's self, to condescend. "*Descending* to play with little children" *Evelyn*

4 To pass from the more general or important to the particular or more trivial; as, to *descend* to particulars

5. To come down, as from a source, original, or stock, to be derived, to proceed by generation or by transmission, as, the beggar may *descend* from a prince, a crown *descends* to the heir

6 (*Astron*) To move toward the south, or to the southward

7 (*Mus*) To fall in tone, to pass from a higher to a lower tone

De sĕnd', *v t* To go down upon or along, to pass from the top to the bottom of

But never tears his cheek *descended* *Byron*

De-sĕnd'ant, *n* [Fr *descendant*, p pr of *descendre*] One who descends, as offspring, how ever remotely, — correlative to *ancestor* "The defection of our first parents and their *descendants*" *Hale*

De-sĕnd'ent, *a* [Lat *descendens*, p pr of *descendere* Pr *descendent*, It *discendente*, *discendente*] Descending, falling, proceeding from an ancestor or source

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendant* of ethereal race *Pope*

De sĕnd'er, *n* One who descends

De sĕnd'i bĭl'i ty, *n* The quality of being descendible, capability of being transmitted from ancestors, as, the *descendibility* of an estate or of a crown

De sĕnd'i ble, *a* **1** Admitting descent, capable of being descended, as, the hill is *descendible*

2 Capable of descending or being transmitted by inheritance "A *descendible* estate" *Sir W Jones*

De sĕnd'ing, *p a* Of, or pertaining to, descent, moving downward

Descending constellations or *signs* (*Astron*), those through which the planets descend toward the south — *Descending node*, that point in a planet's orbit where it intersects the ecliptic in passing southward — *Descending series* (*Math*), a series in which each term is numerically less than the preceding one

De sĕn'sion (sĕn'shun), *n* [Lat *descensio*, from *descendere*, Pr *descensio*, Sp *descension*, It *descensione*] The act of going downward, descent, falling or sinking, degradation

Oblique descension (*Astron*), the degree or arc of the equator which descends, with a celestial object below the horizon of an oblique sphere [*Obs*] — *Right descension*, the degree or arc of the equator which descends below the horizon of a right sphere at the same time with the object [*Obs*]

De sĕn'sion-al, *a* [Sp *descensional*] Pertaining to descension or descent

De sĕn'sĭve, *a* [It *descensivo*] Descending, tending downward, having power to descend

De sĕn'so ry, *n* [From *descend*, q v] A vessel used in alchemy to extract oils *Chaucer*

De sĕnt', *n* [Fr *descente*, from *descendre*, as *vente* from *vendre*, Sp *descendida* See DESCEND]

1 The act of descending or coming down, change of place from higher to lower

2 Incursion, sudden attack, — often followed by *upon*, as, to make a *descent* upon the enemy

The United Provinces ordered public prayer to God, when they feared that the French and English fleets would make a *descent* upon their coasts *Jortin*

3 Progress downward, as in station, virtue, and the like, from the more to the less important, from the better to the worse, from a higher to a lower tone, &c

4 Derivation, as from an ancestor procedure by generation lineage, birth, extraction *Dryden*

5 Transmission by succession or inheritance

6 Inclination downward inclined or sloping surface declivity as, a steep *descent*

7 That which is derived or descended, descendants, issue

If care of our *descent* perplex us most,
Which must be born to certain woe *Milton*

8 A step in the process of derivation, a generation

No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself *Hooker*

9 Lowest place, lower extremity, bottom [*Obs*]

From the extremest upward of thy head,
To the *descent* and dust beneath thy feet *Shak*

10 (*Mus*) A passing from a higher to a lower tone

Syn — Declivity, slope, degradation, extraction, lineage, assault, invasion, attack

De scrĭb'a ble, *a* Capable of being described, admitting description

De scribe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DESCRIBED, *p pr* & *vb n* DESCRIBING] [Lat *describere*, from *de* and *scribere*, to write, Sp *describir*, Pg *descrever*, It *descrivere*, Pr *descrire*, Fr *décrire* See SCRIBE]

1 To represent by lines, to draw a plan of, to delineate, to trace out, as, to *describe* a circle by the compasses

2 To form or trace by motion, as, a star *describes* a circle in the heavens

3. To distribute into groups or classes; to enroll; to enumerate. [*Obs.*]

Passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book. *Josh. xviii. 9.*

4 To sketch in writing; to give an account of; to make known to others by words or signs; as, the geographer *describes* countries and cities.

Syn.— To set forth, represent, delineate; relate; recount, narrate, express, explain, depict, portray

De-scrībe', *v t* To use the power of describing; as, Milton *describes* with uncommon force and beauty

De-scrĭb'ent, *n* [Lat *describens*, p pr. of *describere* See *supra.*] (*Geom*) Same as GENERATRIX.

De-scrīb'er, *n* One who describes

De scrī'er, *n* [See DESCRY] One who descries.

De scrip'tion (skrip'shun), *n*. [Lat *descriptio*, from *describere*, Fr *description*, Pr *descriptio*, Sp *descripcion*, It *descrizione*]

1 The act of describing

2 A sketch or account of any thing in words; a representation in language, an enumeration of the essential qualities of a thing or species, a recital; a report

Milton has fine *descriptions* of morning *D Webster.*

3 The class to which a certain representation applies, the qualities which distinguish such a class.

A difference between them and another *description* of public creditors *Hamilton.*

The plates were all of the meanest *description* *Macaulay*

Syn — Account, definition, recital, relation, detail, narrative, narration, explanation, delineation, representation, cast, turn, sort See ACCOUNT and DEFINITION

De-scrip'tĭve, *a* [Fr *descriptif*, Sp *descriptivo*, It *descrittivo*] Tending to describe, having the quality of representing, containing description, as, a *descriptive* figure, a *descriptive* narration, a story *descriptive* of the age

Descriptive anatomy that part of anatomy which treats of the forms and relations of parts, but not of their textures — *Descriptive geometry* that branch of geometry which treats of the graphic solution of problems involving three dimensions, by means of projections upon auxiliary planes *Math Dict*

De scrip'tĭve ly, *adv* In a descriptive manner; by means of description

De scrip'tĭve ness, *n* The state of being descriptive

De scrīve', *v t* To describe [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

De scry', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DESCRIED, *p pr* & *vb n* DESCRYING] [Norm Fr *descrier*, *descriver*, *descrer*, to discover, perceive, O Fr *descrier*, to describe, also to cry down, N Fr *décrier*, to cry down The forms and significations of three verbs have been here confounded, viz, of O Fr *descrere*, O Eng *descrie*, Lat *describere*, of Fr *descouvrir*, *découvrir*, O Eng *descuer*, *descure*, N Eng *discover*, and of Fr *descrier*, *decrier*, Eng *decry*]

1 To spy out and make known, to discover by the eye, as objects at a distance that can be faintly seen, to espy, to detect, to recognize

Edmund I think is gone to *descry*
The strength o' the enemy *Shak.*

And now their way to earth they had *descried* *Milton*

2 To make known, to discover, to disclose. [*Rare*]

His purple robe he had thrown aside lest it should *descry* him *Milton*

Syn — To see, behold, espy, discover, discern, reveal

De scry', *n* The thing descried, as an army seen at a distance [*Obs*]

Near, and on speedy foot the main *descry*
Stands on the hourly thought *Shak*

Dĕs'e crāte, *v t* [Lat *desecare*, *desecatus*, to cut off] To cut, as with a scythe, to mow [*Obs.*]

Dĕs'e crāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DESECRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DESECRATING] [Lat *desecrare*, *desecratum*, *desacrare*, *desacratum*, from *de* and *sacrare*, to declare as sacred, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred] To divest of a sacred character or office, to divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation, to treat in a sacrilegious manner

The [Russian] clergy can not suffer corporal punishment without being previously *desecrated* *Tooke*

The founders of monasteries imprecated evil on those who should *desecrate* their donations *Salmon.*

Dĕs'e crā'tion, *n* The act of diverting from the sacred purpose or use to which a thing had been devoted, the act of diverting from a sacred character or office, the act of treating sacrilegiously

De sĕrt' (14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DESERTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DESERTING] [Lat *deserere*, *desertum*, from *de* and *serere*, to join or bind together, Fr *déserter*, Sp *desertar*, It *desertare*, *disertare*, Pr *deserer*, to desert, leave, Pr *desertar*, It *desertare*, *disertare*, O Fr *desertar*, to lay waste, ruin]

1 To part from, to end a connection with, to abandon, to forsake, — usually in an opprobrious sense, as, to *desert* a friend, to *desert* our country, to *desert* a cause "The *deserted* fortress" *Prescott.*

2 (*Mil*) To leave without permission, to forsake in violation of duty, as, to *desert* the army, to *desert* one's colors

De sĕrt', *v i* To quit a service without permission; to run away, as, to *desert* from the army.

Syn.—To abandon; forsake; leave; relinquish; quit; depart from; abdicate See ABANDON.

Dĕs'ert, *a.* [Lat *desertus*, p. p. of *deserere*; Fr. *désert*, Pr. *desert*, It & Pg. *deserto*, Sp. *desierto* See DESERT, *v. t.*] Forsaken; without life or cultivation; untilled, unproductive; waste, barren, wild, desolate,—used especially in speaking of a region of country.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the *desert* air *Gray*

Dĕs'ert, *n* [Lat. *desertum*, from *desertus*, Fr *désert*, Pr *desert*, It & Pg *deserto*, Sp *desierto* See *supra*] A deserted or forsaken tract of land, an uninhabited and unproductive region, a wilderness, a solitude, a region destitute of moisture and vegetation, as, the *Desert* of Sahara.

Hadst thou sprung
In *deserts* where no men abide,
Thou must have uncommended died *Waller*

De gĕrt', *n* [O Fr *desserte*, *desserte*, merit, recompense, from *deservir*, *desservir*, to merit See DESERVE] That which is deserved, the reward or punishment to which one is entitled, claim to recompense, usually in a good sense, right to reward, merit.

Yet, more to move you,
Take my *deserts* to his, and join them both *Shak*
His reputation falls far below his *desert*. *Hamilton*

Syn.—Merit, worth, excellence, due

De-gĕrt'er, *n* One who forsakes his duty, his post, or his party or friend, especially, a soldier or sailor who quits the service without permission, in violation of his engagement

De-gĕrt'ful, *a* High in desert, meritorious [*Obs*] "Till I be more *deserteful* in your eye" *Beau & Fl*

De gĕr'tion (de-gĕr'shun), *n* [Lat *desertio*, from *deserere*, Fr. *desertion*, Sp. *desercion*, It *desercione*]

1 The act of deserting or forsaking, especially, the abandonment of a service, a party, or a post

Such a resignation would have seemed to his superior a *desertion* or a reproach *Isaac Taylor*

2 The state of being forsaken, as, the king in his *desertion*

3 (*Theol*) Abandonment by God, spiritual despondency

Excess of love which made that temporary *desertion* so grievous and bitter to him *Barrow*

De-gĕrt'less, *a* Without desert or merit [*Obs*] "*Deserteless* arm" *Beau & Fl*

De gĕrt'less ly, *adv* Undeservedly [*Ob*] *B & Fl*

Dĕg'ert ness, *n* A deserted state, desertion [*Obs*] "The *desertness* of the country" *Udal*

De-gĕrt'rĭce, } *n* [Lat *desertrix*, f of *desertor*, one
De gĕrt'rix, } who forsakes It *desertrice*, *desertrice*, f of *desertore*, *desertore*] A female who deserts [*Obs*] *Milton*

De-gĕrve' (de gĕrv', 14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DESERVED, *p pr* & *vb n* DESERVING] [O Fr *deservir*, *desservir*, to merit, Lat *deservire*, to serve zealously, be devoted to, from *de* and *servire*, to serve The Pr *desservir*, *desservir*, Sp *desservir*, It *deservire*, *disservire*, *disservire*, mean to fail in service, to do disservice]

1 To earn by service, to be worthy of on ground of labor or services, of good or bad character and actions, to merit, to be entitled to, as, the laborer *deserves* his wages, a work of value *deserves* praise.

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth* *Job* xi 6.

Encouragement is not held out to things that *deserve* reprehension *Locke*

2 To serve, to treat, to benefit [*Obs*]

A man that hath
So well *deserved* me *Massinger*

De-gĕrve', *v i* To be worthy of recompense,—usually with *ill* or with *well*

One man may merit or *deserve* of another *South*

De-gĕrv'ed ly, *adv* According to desert, whether good or evil, justly

De-gĕrv'er, *n* One who deserves, merits, or is worthy

De-gĕrv'ing-ly, *adv* In a deserving manner

Des-ha bille (dĕz'A bĭl'), *n* [Fr *deshabillé*, from *deshabiller*, to undress, from *des*, equivalent to Lat *dis*, and *habiller*, to dress, Lat as if *habitulare*, from *habitus*, dress, attire See HABIT] An undress, a careless toilet.

De-sĭc'cant, *a* [Lat *desiccans*, p pr of *desiccare* See DESICCATE] Drying

De-sĭc'cant, *n* (*Med*) A medicine or application that dries a sore *Wiseman*

Dĕs'ic-cāte, or **De-sĭc'cate** (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* DESICCATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DESICCATING] [Lat *desiccare*, *desiccatum* from *de* and *siccare*, to dry, from *siccus*, dry, It *desiccar*, Pg *desseccar*, Sp *desecar*, It *disseccare*, *disseccare*, Fr *dessécher*] To exhaust of moisture, to exhale or remove moisture from, to dry

Wine helpeth to digest and *desiccate* the moisture *Bacon*

Dĕs'ic-cāte, or **De-sĭc'cate,** *v i* To become dry

Dĕs'ic-cā'tion, *n.* [Fr *dessiccation*, Pr *de seatio*, Sp *desecacion*, It *disseccazione*] The act of desiccating, or the state of being desiccated

De-sĭc'ca-tĭve, *a* [Fr *dessiccatif*, Pr *desseccatiu*, *dessiccatiu*, Pg *dessiccativo*, Sp *desecativo*, It. *disseccativo*] Drying, tending to dry. *Ferrand.*

De-sĭc'ca-tĭve, *n.* An application which tends to dry up secretions.

Dĕs'ic-cā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, desiccates.

De sĭd'er-āte, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p p* DESIDERATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DESIDERATING] [Lat *desiderare*, *desideratum*, to desire, to miss, It. *desiderare*, *desirare*, *desiare*, Pr *desiderar*, *desirar*, Fr *désirer*, Sp. *desear*, Pg *desejar*] To be sensible of the lack of, to lack, to want, to miss, to desire

Pray have the goodness to point out one word missing that ought to have been there—please to insert a *desiderated* stanza You can not *Pray Wilson*

De-sĭd'er ā'tion, *n.* The act of desiderating or desiring [*Rare*]

De sĭd'er a tĭve, *a* [Lat *desiderativus*, It *desiderativo*] Expressing or denoting desire, as, *desiderative* verbs

De-sĭd'er-a-tĭve, *n* [See *supra*]

1 An object of desire, a desideratum

2 (*Gram*) A verb formed from another verb by a particular change of termination, and expressing the desire of doing that which is indicated by the primitive verb

De-sĭd'e rā'tum, *n*, *pl* *DE-SĬDE RĀ'TA* [Lat, from *desideratus*, p p of *desiderare*] That of which the lack is felt, a thing desiderated, wanted, or desired, a want generally felt and acknowledged

De-sĭd'i ōse', } *a* [Lat *desidiosus*, from *desidia*, a
De-sĭd'i ous, } sitting idle, from *desidere*, to sit idle, from *de* and *sidere*, to sit] Idle, lazy [*Obs*]

De-sĭd'i ous ness, *n* The state or quality of being desidiose or indolent [*Obs*] *A Bacon*

De sĭght' (sīt'), *n* [From *de* and *sight*, q v] An unsightly object [*Obs*]

De sĭght'ment (sīt'), *n.* The act of making unsightly, disfigurement

Substitute jury-masts at whatever *desightment* or damage in risk *London Times*

De sĭgn' (sīn', *or* -zīn') (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DESIGNED, *p pr* & *vb n* DESIGNING] [Lat *designare*, from *de* and *signare*, to mark, mark out, from *signum*, mark, sign, Fr *designer*, *dessiner*, Pr *designar*, *dessegnar*, It *designare*, *disegnare*, Sp *designar*, *designar*, *dissegnar*]

1 To draw the preliminary outline or main features of, to sketch for a pattern or model, to delineate, to trace out, to draw

Thus while they spied their pace the prince *designs*
The new-elected seat, and draws the lines *Dryden*

2 To mark out and exhibit, to indicate, to show, to point out, to select, to appoint, to designate

We shall see
Justice *design* the victor's chivalry *Shak*
Meet me to-morrow where the master
And this fraternity shall *design* *Beau & Fl*

3 To form a plan or scheme of, to contrive, to project, to lay out in the mind, as, a man *designs* an essay

4 To intend or purpose—sometimes with *to*, or oftener *for*, before a remoter object, as, we *design* this ground for a garden

Syn—To sketch, plan, purpose, intend, propose, project mean

De sĭgn', *v i* 1 To start or proceed in accordance with a settled plan [*Obs and rare*]

From this city she *designed* for Collin [Cologne] conducted by the Earl of Arundel *Evelyn*

2. To have a purpose to intend

De sĭgn' (sīn', *or* -zīn'), *n* [Fr *dessein*, *dessin*, It *disegno*, Sp *designio*, *diseño* See *supra*]

1 A preliminary sketch, a representation of the outlines or main features of something to be executed, as of a picture, a building, or a decoration, a delineation, a plan

2 A plan or scheme formed in the mind of something to be done preliminary conception idea intended to be worked out or expressed device, scheme, plot "Withstood the *designs* of a besotted woman" *Hallam*

3 Contrivance working upon a plan, adaptation of means to a preconceived end, as, the evidence of *design* in a watch

4 Object for which one plans, aim, intent, purpose, often in a bad sense evil intention or purpose, as, he has *designs* upon his neighbor

How little he could guess the secret *designs* of the court! *Macaulay*

5 The realization of an inventive or decorative plan, emblematic or decorative figures, as of a medal, of embroidery, &c

6 (*Mus*) The invention and conduct of the subject, the disposition of every part, and the general order of the whole

Arts of design those into which the designing of artistic forms and figures enters as a principal part, as architecture, painting, engraving, sculpture—*School of design* one in which is taught the invention and delineation of artistic or decorative figures, patterns, and the like

Syn—DESIGN, INTENTION, PURPOSE *Design* has reference to something definitely aimed at *Intention* points to the feelings or desires with which a thing is sought *Purpose* has reference to a settled choice or determination for its attainment "I had no *design* to injure you," means, it was no part of my aim or object "I had no *intention* to injure you," means, I had no wish or desire of that kind "My *purpose* was directly the reverse," makes the case still stronger

No prudent man lays his *designs* only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life *Tillotson.*

I wish others the same good *intention*, and greater successes *Temple.*

Change this *purpose*,
Which, being so horrible, so bloody, must
Lead on to some foul issue *Shak.*

De-sĭgn'a-ble (de sĭn'a-bl, *or* de zĭn'a-bl), *a* Capable of being designated or distinctly marked out, distinguishable *Boyle.*

Dĕs'ig nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* DESIGNATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DESIGNATING] [Lat. *designare*, *designatum* See DESIGN, *v t*]

1 To mark out and make known, to point out to general knowledge, to indicate to show, to call by a distinctive title, to denominate, to name; as, to *designate* the boundaries of a country

2 To point out by distinguishing from others; as, to *designate* the more active rioters

3 To indicate or set apart for a purpose or duty; —with *to* or *for*, as, to *designate* an officer for the command of a station, this captain was *designated* to that station

Syn—To name, denominate, style, entitle, characterize, describe

Dĕs'ig nate, *a* [Lat *designatus*, p p of *designare*] Designated [*Rare*] *Sir G Buck.*

Dĕs'ig nā'tion, *n* [Lat *designatio*, Fr *désignation*, Sp *designacion*, It *designazione*]

1 The act of designating or pointing out, indication, denomination

2 Selection and appointment for a purpose, allotment application

3 That which designates, distinctive title, appellation "The usual *designation* of the days of the week" *Whewell.*

4 Use or application, signification, as of a word or phrase

Finite and infinite are primarily attributed, in their first *designation* to things which have parts *Locke.*

Dĕs'ig nā'tive, *a* [Fr *designatif*, Pr *designatiu*, Sp *designativo*] Serving to designate or indicate.

Dĕs'ig-nā'tor, *n* 1 One who designates or points out

2 (*Rom Antiq*) An officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies

Dĕs'ig na to ry, *a* Serving to designate, indicating, pointing out [*Rare*]

De sĭgn'ed ly (sĭn', *or* -zīn'), *adv* By design, purposely, intentionally,—opposed to *accidentally*, *ignorantly*, or *inadvertently*

De-sĭgn'er (de sĭn'er, *or* de zĭn'er), *n*

1 One who designs, marks out, or plans, an artist who furnishes designs, as for prints, a contriver

2 A plotter, a schemer—used in a bad sense.

De sĭgn'ful, *a* Full of design, plot, or artifice

De sĭgn'ful ness, *n* The state or quality of being designful or plotting [*Obs*] *Barrow.*

De sĭgn'ing (sīn', *or* -zīn'), *p a* Intriguing, artful scheming as, a *designing* man

De sĭgn'less, *a* Without design or intention

De-sĭgn'less ly, *adv* Without design, inadvertently

De sĭgn'ment, *n* 1 Act of designing, delineation, plan [*Obs*]

For though that some mean artist's skill were shown
In mingling colors or in placing light,
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own *Dryden.*

2 Design, scheme, plot, intent, purpose [*Obs*] "Served his *designments*" *Shak*

De sĭl'ver, *v. t.* To deprive of silver, as, to *desilver* lead

Dĕs'i nence, *n* [Fr *desinence*, It *desinenza*, Sp. *desinencia* See *infra*] Termination, cessation, end, close [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Dĕs'i-nent, *a* [Lat *desinens*, p pr of *desinere*, to leave off, cease, end, from *de* and *sinere*, to let, allow, give leave It *desinente*] Ending, extreme, lowermost [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

De sĭp'i-ent, *a* [Lat *desipiens*, p pr of *desipere*, to be foolish, from *de* and *sapere*, to be wise] Trifling, foolish playful

De sĭr'a bĭl'i ty *n* The state or quality of being desirable desirableness

De sĭr'a ble (sĭ9), *a* [Fr *desirable* See DESIRE, *v t*] Worthy of desire or longing, fitted to excite a wish to possess

All of them *desirable* young men *Exod* xxiii 12.

As things *desirable* excite
Desire, and objects move the appetite *Blackmore*

De sĭr'a ble ness, *n* The quality of being desirable

De sĭr'a bly, *adv* In a desirable manner

De sīre', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DESIRED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* DESIRING] [Fr *desirer*, Pr *desirar*, *desiderar*, It. *desirare*, *desiderare*, *desiare*, Lat *desiderare*. See DESIDERATE]

1 To long for the enjoyment or possession of, to feel the want of, to wish, to mourn the loss of.

Neither shall any man *desire* thy land *Ex* xxxiv 24.

He reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being *desired* 2 *Chron.* xxi 20.

Follow after charity, and *desire* spiritual gifts 1 *Cor* xiv 1.

2 To express a wish for, to entreat, to request.

Then she said, Did I *desire* a son of my lord? 2 *Kings* iv 28.

Desire him to go in, trouble him no more *Shak.*

3. To require; to claim, to demand. [*Obs.*]
A doleful case *desires* a doleful song. *Spenser*

Syn.—To long for, hanker after, covet; wish, beg, ask, request, solicit, entreat —To DESIRE, REQUEST To *desire* is to feel a wish or want To *request* is to ask for its gratification A man *desires* food, and *requests* to have it prepared *Desire* may be used for *request* when the relations of the parties are such that the expression of a *wish* is all that is felt to be necessary to secure compliance A man *desires* his friend to write often, a merchant *desires* his clerk to be more careful in future In this latter case, from the relations of the parties, *desire* is stronger than *request* it implies a command or injunction

De zīre′, *n* [Fr *desir*, Pr *dezir*, *desire*, *desey*, *desieg*, It *desire*, *desiderio*, *desso*, *disso*, Sp *deseo*, Pg *desejo*, Lat *desiderium* See *supra*]
1 The natural longing that is excited by the enjoyment or the thought of any good, and impels to action or effort for its continuance or possession, the controlling or indulged inclination, whether good or evil, which indicates the character "Unspeakable *desire* to see and know" *Milton*
2. An expressed wish, a request, petition
And slowly was my mother brought
To yield consent to my *desire* *Tennyson*
3. Any good which is desired, coveted, or wished for, object of longing
The *Desire* of all nations shall come *Hag* ii 7
4. Excessive, ill regulated, or morbid longing, lust.

Syn.—Wish, appetency, craving, inclination, eagerness, aspiration, longing

De-zīre′ful, *a* Filled with desire, eager [*Rare*] "The *desireful* troops" *Godfrey*
De zīre′ful ness, *n* The state of being desireful, eagerness to obtain and possess
The *desirefulness* of our minds much augmenteth and increaseth our pleasure *Udal*
De zīre′less, *a* Free from desire *Donne.*
De-zīr′er, *n* One who desires, asks, or wishes
De zīr′oŭs (89), *a* [Fr *desireux*, O Fr & Pr *desiros*, It *desideroso*, from Lat *desiderium* Sp *deseoso*, Pg *desejoso* See DESIRE] Desiring, feeling desire, solicitous, covetous, eager
Be not *desirous* of his dainties *Prov* xxiii 3
Jesus knew that they were *desirous* to ask him *John* xvi 19
De zīr′oŭs ly, *adv* With desire eagerly
De zīr′oŭs ness, *n* The state or affection of being desirous
De-sist′, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DESISTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DESISTING] [Lat *desistere*, from *de* and *sistere*, to stand, set, stop Fr *desister*, It *desistere*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *desistir*] To stand aside, to cease to proceed or act, to forbear —often with *from* "Never *desisting* to do evil" *Hall* "To *desist* from his bad practice" *Mas inger*
De-sist′ance, *n* [L Lat *desistantia* and *desistentia*] The act or state of desisting [*Rare*] *Boyle*
De-sist′ive, *a* [See DESIST] Final, conclusive, ending [*Rare*]
De sĭ′tion (de sish′un), *n* [From Lat *desinere*, *desitum*, to leave off, stop See DESINENT] End
Dĕs′i tive, *a* [Lat *desinere*, *desitus*, to give over, to cease, from *de* and *sinere*, to allow, to leave] Final, serving to complete, conclusive [*Obs.*] "*Desitive* propositions" *Watts*
Dĕs′i tive, *n* (*Logic*) A proposition relating to or expressing an end or termination [*Ob.*] *Watts*
Dĕsk, *n* [A S, O Sax, & Icel *disc* table, plate, D *disch*, D & Sw *disk*, table, O H Ger *disc*, *tisc*, table, dish, plate, N H Ger *tisch*, table, allied to Lat *discus*, Gr δίσκος, a round plate quoit dish, It *desco*, table, board, and *disco*, disk, quoit Cf DISH and DISK]
1 A table with top sloping forward, for the use of writers and readers, a frame or case to be placed upon a table for the same purpose
2 The place in a church for him who preaches or conducts the liturgical service the pulpit
3 (*Fig*) The clerical profession, as, he intends one son for the bar, and another for the *desk*
Dĕsk, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DESKED (dĕskt), *p pr* & *vb n* DESKING] To shut up, as in a desk, to treasure [*Rare*]
Dĕs′man, *n.* (*Zool*) An amphibious animal the *Mygale moschata*, or musk rat of English naturalists
Des-mid′i-an, *n* [Gr δεσμός, chain, and εἶδος, form] (*Bot*) A microscopic plant of the family of *Desmidiæ*, a group in which the species have a greenish color, and the cells generally appear as if they consisted of two coalescing halves *Dana*
Dĕs′mine, *n* [Fr *desmine*, Gr *desmin*, from Gr δεσμη, δεσμός, bundle, from δέω, to bind] (*Min*) A mineral that crystallizes in little silken tufts, and is found accompanying spindlane in the lava of extinct volcanoes on the banks of the Rhine, stilbite
Des mŏg′ra phy, *n* [Gr δεσμός, ligament, and γραφη, description] A description of the ligaments of the body
Des-mŏl′o gy, *n* [Gr δεσμός, ligament, and λόγος, discourse] That branch of physiology which treats of the ligaments
Des mŏt′o my, *n* [Gr δεσμός, ligament, and τομή, a cutting, from τεμνειν, to cut] (*Anat*) The art or act of dissecting the ligaments *Dunglison.*
Dĕs′o lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DESOLATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DESOLATING.] [Lat *desolare*, *desolatum*, from *de* and *solare*, to make lonely, to lay waste, from *solus*, alone, lonely, It *desolare*, *disolare*, Pr., Sp, & Pg *desolar*, Fr *désoler*.]
1. To leave alone, to deprive of inhabitants, to make desert; as, the earth was nearly *desolated* by the flood
2 To lay waste, to ruin, to ravage, as, an inundation *desolates* fields
Constructed in the very heart of a *desolating* war *Sparks*
Dĕs′o late (45), *a* [Lat *desolatus*, p p of *desolare* See *supra*]
1 Destitute or deprived of inhabitants, deserted, uninhabited, as, a *desolate* isle, a *desolate* wilderness
I will make the cities of Judah *desolate*, without an inhabitant *Jer* ix 11
And the silvery marish flowers that throng
The *desolate* creeks and pools among *Tennyson*
2 Laid waste, in a ruinous condition, neglected, destroyed, as, *desolate* altars, *desolate* towers
3 Left alone, solitary, without a companion, lonely, afflicted
Tamar remained *desolate* in her brother Absalom's house *2 Sam* xiii 20
Have mercy upon me, for I am *desolate* *Ps* xxv 16

Syn.—Desert, uninhabited, lonely, waste
Dĕs′o late ly, *adv* In a desolate manner
Dĕs′o late ness, *n* The state of being desolate.
Dĕs′o lā-ter, *n* One who, or that which, desolates or lays waste
Dĕs′o lā′tion, *n* [Lat *desolatio*, Fr *desolation*, Sp *desolacion*, It *desolazione*]
1 The act of desolating or laying waste, destruction
Unto the end of the war *desolations* are determined *Dan* ix 26
2 The state of being desolated, laid waste, or ravaged, destitution, gloominess, ruin
You would have sold your king to slaughter,
And his whole kingdom into *desolation* *Shak.*
3 A desolate place or country
How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations! *Jer* l 23

Syn.—Waste ruin, destruction, havoc, devastation ravage, sadness, destitution, melancholy, gloom, gloominess
Dĕs′o lā′tor, *n* The same as DESOLATER
Dĕs′o la-to ry, *a* [Lat *desolatorius*] Causing desolation [*Rare*] *Bp Hall*
Dĕs′so phis′ti cāte, *v t* To clear from sophism or error [*Rare*] *Hare*
De spāir′, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DESPAIRED, *p pr* & *vb n* DESPAIRING] [O Eng *de pen*, *despair*, *des pape*, *despaire*, from O Fr *despeir*, *desperer*, now *desespere*, to despair, O Sp *desperar*, now *desesperar*, It *disperare*, Lat *desperare*, from *de* and *sperare*, to hope Cf O Fr *espair*, *espoir*, Pr *esper*, hope, *despes*, without hope] To be without hope, to give up all hope or expectation, —often followed by *of*
We *despaired* even of life *2 Co* i 8
Never *despair* of God's blessings here, or of his reward hereafter *Bale*

Syn.—See DESPOND
De spāir′, *v t* 1 To be without hope of, to give up as beyond hope [*Obs.*]
I would not *despair* the greatest design that could be attempted *Milton*
2 To cause to despair, to take away hope from [*Obs.*] *Sir R Williams*
De spāir′ (4), *n* [Fr *desespoir* See *supra*]
1 Loss of hope, the giving up of expectation, utter hopelessness and desperation
We are perplexed, but not in *despair* *2 Co* iv 8
All safety in *despair* of safety placed *Denham*
2 That which is despaired of
The mere *despair* of surgery he cures *Shak.*

Syn.—Desperation despondency, hopelessness
De spāir′er, *n* One who despairs
De spāir′ful, *a* Hopeless [*Obs.*] *Spenser*
De spāir′ing ly, *adv* In a despairing manner, hopelessly
De-spāir′ing ness, *n* State of being despairing
De spătch′, *n* See DISPATCH
De spĕc′tion, *n* [Lat *despectio* See DESPISE] A looking down, a despising [*Rare*] *Mountagu*
De speed′, *v t* To send with speed [*Obs.*] "*De speeded* certain of their crew" *Speed*
De spĕnd′, *v t* To pay out, to squander, to waste [*Obs.*]
Some noble men in Spain can *despend* £50,000 *Howell*
Dĕs′per-ā′do (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Sp *desperado*, p p of *desperar*] A desperate fellow, a person urged by furious passions, one fearless or regardless of safety, a madman
Dĕs′per-ate, *a* [Lat *desperatus*, p p of *desperare*, See DESPAIR]
1 Without hope, given to despair, hopeless, despairing [*Obs.*]
I am *desperate* of obtaining her *Shak*
2 Beyond hope, despaired of, irretrievable, past cure, as, a *desperate* disease, *desperate* ruin. "The most *desperate* of reprobates" *Macaulay*
3 Proceeding from despair, without regard to danger or safety, as, a *desperate* effort. "*Desperate* expedients" *Macaulay.*

Syn.—Hopeless, despairing, desponding, rash, headlong; precipitate, irretrievable; irrecoverable; furious; mad; furious, frantic
Dĕs′per-ate, *n.* A desperate person; one without hope. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*
Dĕs′per-ate-ly, *adv.* In a desperate manner; without regard to danger or safety, beyond hope of rescue, as, the troops fought *desperately*.
She fell *desperately* in love with him *Addison.*
Dĕs′per ate ness, *n* The state of being desperate.
Dĕs′per ā′tion, *n* [Lat *desperatio*, O. Sp. *desperacion*, It *desperazione*, *disperazione*]
1 The act of despairing, a giving up of hope. "*Desperation* of success" *Hammond.*
2 The state of despair, or hopelessness; abandonment of hope, disregard of consequences
In the *desperation* of the moment, the officers even tried to cut their way through with their swords *W Irving.*
Dĕs′pi ca bĭl′i ty, *n* Despicableness. [*Rare.*]
Dĕs′pi-ca-ble, *a* [Lat *despicabilis*, from *despicari*, to despise, v dep of *despicere* See DESPISE] Fit or deserving to be despised, contemptible, mean; vile, worthless, as, a *despicable* man, *despicable* company, a *despicable* gift

Syn.—Contemptible, mean, vile, worthless, pitiful, paltry, sordid, low, base, degrading See CONTEMPTIBLE
Dĕs′pi ca ble ness, *n* The quality or state of being despicable, meanness, vileness, worthlessness
Dĕs′pi-ca bly, *adv.* In a despicable or mean manner, contemptibly, as, *despicably* poor
Des pĭ′cien cy (pĭsh′en sĭ), *n* [Lat *despicientia*. See DESPISE] A looking down, despection. [*Obs.*]
De spĭs′a ble, *a* Despicable, contemptible [*Rare*]
De-spĭs′al, *n* Contempt [*Obs.*] "A *despisal* of religion" *South.*
De spīse′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DESPISED, *p pr* & *vb n* DESPISING] [O Fr *despis*, p p of *despire*, to despise, Lat *despicere*, to look down upon, to despise, from *de* and *specere*, *specere*, to look]
1 To look down upon with contempt, to contemn, to scorn, to disdain, to have a low opinion of
Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction *Prov* i 7.
Let not your ears *despise* my tongue forever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard *Shak.*
2 To look upon, to contemplate [*Obs.*]
Thy God requireth of thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou *despisest* to live with him forever *Bacon.*

Syn.—To contemn, scorn, disdain, slight, undervalue See CONTEMN
De spīs′ed-ness, *n* The state of being despised.
De spīs′er, *n* One who despises, a contemner, a scorner
De spīs′ing ly, *adv* In a despising manner, contemptuously
De spīte′, *n* [O Fr *despite*, *despit*, N Fr *dépit*, Pr *despieg*, *despect*, *despeit*, *despeit*, O It *despitto*, N It *dispetto*, Sp *despecho*, from Lat *despectus*, contempt, from *despicere* See DESPISE, and cf. SPITE]
1 Extreme malice, violent hatred, malignity, malice irritated or enraged, angry hatred, vexation.
With all thy *despite* against the land of Israel *Ezek* xxv 6.
2 An act prompted by feelings of hatred or defiance, contemptuous defiance, triumph over opposition, successful counteraction "A *despite* done against the Most High" *Milton.*
Seized my hand in *despite* of my efforts to the contrary *Irving*
De spīte′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DESPITED, *p pr* & *vb n* DESPITING] [O Fr *despiter*, *despeiter*, Pr. *despeytar*, *despechar*, Sp *despechar*, It *dispettare*, Lat *despectare*, v intens of *despicere*] To vex, to offend contemptuously [*Obs.*] *Raleigh*
De spīte′, *prep* In spite of, as, *despite* his prejudices

Syn.—See NOTWITHSTANDING
De-spīte′ful, *a* Full of despite, malicious, malignant, as, a *despiteful* enemy
Haters of God, *despiteful*, proud boasters *Rom* i 30
De spīte′ful ly, *adv* In a despiteful manner, maliciously, cruelly
Pray for them which *despitefully* use you *Matt* v 44
De spīte′ful ness, *n* The state of being despiteful
Des pīt′e oŭs, *a* [O Eng *despitous*, O Fr. *despiteux*, Sp *despechoso*, It *dispettoso*, from Lat *despectus*, affected in form and sense by Eng *pitcous*] Feeling or showing despite, malicious [*Obs.*] "*Despiteous* reproaches" *Holland*
He was to sinful man not *despiteous* *Chaucer*
Des pīt′e oŭs ly, *adv.* In a despiteous manner. [*Obs.*] *Speed.*
De spoil′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DESPOILED, *p pr* & *vb n* DESPOILING] [Lat *despoliare*, from *de* and *spoliare*, to strip of covering or clothing, to rob, O Fr *despoiller*, *despuiller*, now *dépouiller*, Pr. *despollar*, *despolhar*, It *despogliare*, *dispogliare*, *spogliare*, Sp & Pg *despojar* See SPOIL] To strip, as of clothing, to divest or unclothe, to deprive for spoil, to bereave, to rob, to pillage,—usually followed by *of*
The clothed earth is then bare,
Despoiled is the summer fair *Gower.*
He bade
That women should *despoil* her right there. *Chaucer.*

You, madam,—for you are more nobly born,—
Despoiled of your honor in your life,
Shall, after three days' open penance done,
Live in your country here in banishment. *Shak*

Syn.—To strip, deprive, rob, bereave, rifle

De-spoil', *n.* Despoliation. [*Obs.*] *Wolsey*
De-spoil'er, *n.* One who despoils or strips by force.
De-spoil'ment, *n.* Act of despoiling, a plundering
De-spō'li-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *despoliatio*] The act of despoiling, or the state of being despoiled
De-spŏnd', *v i* [*imp & p p* DESPONDED, *p pr & vb n.* DESPONDING] [Lat *despondēre*, to promise away, to promise in marriage, to give up, to lose courage, from *de* and *spondēre*, to promise solemnly, O Fr *despondre*] To give up, to abandon hope, to lose courage, to become dispirited or depressed, to despair

I should despair, or at least *despond* *Scott's Letters*

Others depress their own minds, [and] *despond* at the first difficulty *Locke*

We wish that *despondency* patriotism may turn its eyes hitherward, and be assured that the foundations of our national power still stand strong *D Webster*

Syn.—DESPOND, DESPAIR Although *despair* implies a total loss of hope, which *despond* does not, at least in every case, yet *despondency* is followed by the abandonment of effort, or cessation of action, and *despair* sometimes impels to violent action, even to rage

De-spŏnd', *n* Despondency [*Obs.*] "The slough of *despond*" *Bunyan*
De spŏnd'ençe, } *n* The state of desponding,
De spŏnd'en çy, } abandonment of hope, discouragement, permanent depression or dejection

The people, when once infected, lose their relish for happiness, [and] saunter about with looks of *despondence* *Goldsmith*

De-spŏnd'ent, *a* [Lat *despondens*, p pr of *de spondēre*] Marked by despondence, given to despondence, as, a *despondent* manner, a *despondent* prisoner
De spŏnd'ent ly, *adv* In a despondent manner
De-spŏnd'er, *n* One destitute of hope
De-spŏnd'ing ly, *adv* In a desponding manner
De spŏn'sage, *n* Betrothal [*Obs.*]

Ethelbert went peaceably to king Offa for *desponsage* of Athelrid, his daughter *Ecxe*

De spŏn'sāte, *v t* [Lat *desponsare*, *desponsatum*, v intens of *despondēre*, to promise in marriage, to betroth, O It *desponsare*. See DESPOND] To betroth [*Obs.*]
Dĕs'pon sā'tion, *n* [Lat *desponsatio*] A betrothing, affiance [*Obs.*]

For all this *desponsation* of her she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage *Bp Taylor*

De spŏn'so ry, *n* A written pledge of marriage

The *desponsories* in which Don Carlos was constituted the prince's proxy to marry the Infanta on his behalf *Clarendon*

Dĕs'pot, *n* [Fr *despote*, Sp *despota*, *despoto*, It *despota*, *despoto*, *dispoto*, Gr δεσπότης, master, lord, allied to O Slav *gospodi*, *gospodari*, *gospodin*, master, lord]

1 One who exercises or possesses absolute power over another a master, a lord, especially, a sovereign invested with absolute power

2 One who rules regardless of a constitution or laws, a tyrant

Des pŏt'ic, } *a* [Fr *despotique*, Sp & It *despotico*, Gr δεσποτικός, from δεσπότης] Having the character of, or pertaining to, a despot, absolute in power, unrestrained by or regardless of, constitution and laws, evincing despotism, tyrannical, arbitrary
Des-pŏt'ic al ly, *adv* In a despotic manner
Des pŏt'ic al-ness, *n* The state of being despotic
Dĕs'pot ism, *n* [Fr *despotisme*, Sp & It *despotismo*]

1 The power, spirit, or principles of a despot, absolute control over others tyranny

2 A government which is directed by a despot, absolutism, autocracy

Despotism is the only form of government which may with safety to itself neglect the education of its infant poor *Lp Horsley*

Dĕs'pu-māte, or **De spū'māte** (117), *v i* [*imp & p p* DESPUMATED, *p pr & vb n* DESPUMATING] [Lat *despumare*, *despumatum*, from *de* and *pumare*, to foam, froth, from *spuma*, froth, scum, It *despumare*, *dispumare*, Pr & Sp *despumar*, Fr *despumer*] To throw off impurities, to form froth or scum, to foam
Dĕs'pu mā'tion, *n* [Lat *despumatio*, Fr *despumation*, Sp *despumacion*, It *despumazione*] The separation of the froth or scum on the surface of liquor, clarification, scumming
De-spūme', *v t* To free from froth or foam [*Obs.*] "If honey be *despumed*" *Holland*
Dĕs'qua-mā'tion, *n* [Fr *desquamation*, from Lat *desquamare*, to scale off, from *de* and *squama*, scale] (*Med.*) The separation of the cuticle or epidermis in the form of flakes or scales, exfoliation
Des-quăm'a-to ry, *n* An instrument for the performance of the operation of desquamation
Dĕss, *n* The same as DESK [*Obs.*]
Des-sĕrt' (dez zĕrt', 14), *n* [Fr *dessert*, from *desservir*, to remove from table, to clear the table, from *de* and *servir*, to serve, to serve at table] A service of pastry, fruits, or sweetmeats, at the close of an entertainment, the last course at the table after the meat.

Des-tĕm'per, } *n* [Fr. *détrempe*, from *dé*, for *des*,
Dis-tĕm'per, } equiv to Lat *dis*, and *tremper*, to dip, soak, for *temperer*, from Lat *temperare*, to temper] (*Paint.*) A peculiar sort of painting with opaque colors, ground and diluted with water, glue, &c *Elmes.*

Dĕs'tin, *n.* Destiny. [*Obs.*]

Unless the *Destin's* adamantine band
Should tie my teeth, I can not choose but bite *Marston*

Dĕs'ti na ble, *a* Capable of being destined [*Obs.*] "Miracle of the order *destinable*" *Chaucer*
Dĕs'ti na bly, *adv* In a destinable manner
Dĕs'ti nal, *a* Determined by destiny, fated [*Obs.*] "The *destinal* chain" *Chaucer*
Dĕs'ti nāte, *v t* [Lat *destinare*, *destinatum* See DESTINE] To destine, design or appoint [*Obs.*] "That name that God did *destinate*" *Udal*
Dĕs'ti nate, *a* [Lat *destinatus*, p p of *destinare*] Appointed, destined, determined [*Obs.*] "*Destinate* to hell" *Foxe*
Dĕs'ti nā'tion, *n* [Lat *destinatio*, Fr *destination*, Pr *destinacio*, Sp *destinacion*, It *destinazione*]

1 The act of destining or appointing

2 That to which any thing is destined or appointed, predetermined end, object, or use

3 End of a journey, place or point aimed at

Syn — Appointment, design, purpose, intention, destiny, lot, fate, end

Dĕs'tine, *v t* [*imp & p p* DESTINED *p pr & vb n* DESTINING] [Fr *destiner*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *destinar*, It *destinare*, Lat *destinare*, from *de* and the root *stan o*, allied to Gr ἵστα-ω, literally to set, to make fast or firm]

1 To determine the future condition or application of, to appoint by decree or authority, to set apart by design or intention, to ordain to allot, to doom,—generally with the remoter object preceded by *to* or *for*.

We are decreed
Reserved, and *destined* to eternal woe *Milton*
Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our *destined* end or way *Longf llow*

2 To fix, as by an authoritative decree to establish irrevocably, to ordain to happen or be done, to decree "The *destined* walls" *Milton*

Syn To design, mark out, intend, devote consecrate, doom

Dĕs'ti nist, *n* A believer in destiny a fatalist
Dĕs'ti ny, *n* [Fr *destinee*, Pr *destinada*, It *destinata*, from Lat *destinare*, same as Fr *destin*, Pr *destr*, Sp, Pg, & It *destino*, from Lat *destinare* See DESTINE]

1 That to which any person or thing is destined, appointed or predetermined state, foreordained condition, fate, doom

Thither he
Will come to know his *destiny* *Shak*

2 The fixed order of things, invincible necessity, fate, hence, the power conceived of as determining the future, whether in general or of an individual

But who can turn the stream of *destiny*? *Spenser*

3 (*pl*) (*the Myth*) The three Parcæ, or fates the supposed powers which preside over human life and determine its circumstances and duration Lill

Destinie do cut his thread of life *Shak*

Dĕs'ti tūte (30), *a* [Lat *destitutus*, p p of *destituere*, to set away, to leave alone, to forsake, from *de* and *statuere* to set]

1 Not having in possession in want devoid, deficient lacking —followed by *of* totally *destitute* of all shadow of influence" *Burke*

2 Not possessing the necessaries of life in a condition of want, needy, without possessions or resources poor

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute* *Ps cii 17*

Dĕs'ti tūte, *n* One who is without friends or comfort
Dĕs'ti tūte, *v t* [Lat *de tituare*, *destitutum*, It *destituire*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *de tituir*, Fr *de tituer*]

1 To leave deserted to forsake [*Obs.*] "To forsake or *de titute* a plantation" *Lavon*

2 To cause to be in want to deprive —followed by *of* [*Obs.*] "*Destituted* of all honor and dignity" *Holinshed*

Dĕs'ti tūte ness, *n* Destitution [*Rare.*] *Ash*
Dĕs'ti tū'tion, *n* [Lat *destitutio* Fr *destitution*, Sp *destitucion* It *de titu zione*] The state or condition of being destitute, needy or without resources deprivation deficiency lack, poverty

De stroy', *v t* [*imp & p p* DESTROYED, *p pr & vb n* DESTROYING] [O Fr *destruire*, *destruire*, now *détruire* Pr Sp, & Pg *destruir*, It *distruggere*, Lat *destruere*, *destructum*, from *de* and *struere*, to pile up, build See STRUCTURE]

1 To unbuild, to pull down, to separate violently into its constituent parts to break up the structure and organic existence of

2 To ruin, to bring to naught, to put an end to, to annihilate

3 To put an end to the life, prosperity, or beauty of, to kill, to devastate

If him by force he can *destroy*, or, worse,
By some false guile pervert *Milton*

Syn —To demolish lay waste, consume raze, dismantle, ruin, throw down, overthrow, subvert desolate, devastate, deface, extirpate, extinguish, kill, slay See DEMOLISH

De-stroy'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being destroyed. [*R.*]

Plants scarcely *destroyable* by the weather *Derham*

De-stroy'er, *n.* One who destroys, ruins, kills, or desolates
De strŭct', *v. t* To destroy [*Obs.*] "Either wholly *destructed* or marvelously corrupted" *Merle.*
De strŭc'ti bĭl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *destructibilité*] The quality of being capable of destruction
De strŭc'ti-ble, *a* [Lat *destructibilis* See DESTROY] Liable to destruction, capable of being destroyed
De strŭc'ti ble ness, *n* The quality or state of being destructible, destructibility.
De-strŭc'tion, *n* [Lat *destructio*, Fr *destruction*, Pr *destruccio*, Sp *destruccion*, It *distruzione*. See DESTROY]

1 The act of destroying, demolition, the breaking up of a whole into parts, and consequent termination of life, beauty, health, or well-being, a pulling down ruin, slaying, devastation. "*Destruction* of venerable establishments" *Hallam.*

2 The state of being destroyed, demolished, ruined, slain or devastated "This town came to *destruction*" *Chaucer.*

3 Destroying agency, cause of ruin or devastation

The *destruction* that wasteth at noonday *Ps xci 6.*

Syn - Demolition, subversion overthrow, desolation extirpation extinction, devastation, downfall, extermination, havoc, ruin

De strŭc'tion ist, *n* 1 One who delights in destroying that which is valuable, one whose principles and influence tend to destroy existing institutions, a destructive

2 (*Theol.*) One who believes in the final destruction or complete annihilation of the wicked
De strŭc'tive, *a* [Lat *destructivus*, Fr *destructif*, Pr *destructiu*, Sp *destructivo*, It *distruttivo* See DESTROY] Causing destruction, tending to bring about ruin, death, or devastation, ruinous, productive of serious evil, pernicious,—often with *of* or *to* as, intemperance is *destructive* of health, evil examples are *destructive* to the morals of youth "*Destructive* war" *Dryden.*

Destructive distillation See DISTILLATION

Syn —Mortal deadly poisonous fatal, ruinous, malignant, baleful, pernicious, mischievous

De strŭc'tive, *n* One who destroys, a radical reformer a destructionist
De strŭc'tive ly, *adv* In a destructive manner or degree ruinously mischievously, with power to destroy "The doctrine that states the time of repentance *de tractively* to a pious life" *South.*
De strŭc'tive-ness, *n* 1 The quality of destroying or ruining *Destructiveness* of these monstrous ways to the speedy peace and settlement of our church" *Prynne.*

2 (*Phren.*) The faculty which impels to the commission of acts of destruction
De strŭc'tor *n* [Lat, from *destruere*, Fr *destructeur* Pr *destrugidor* Sp & Pg *destruidor*, It *distruttore* See DESTROY] A destroyer, a consumer [*Obs.*] "Fire, the *destructor* and artificial death of things" *Boyle*
Dĕs'ū dā'tion *n* [Lat *desudatio*, from *desudare*, to sweat greatly from *de* and *sudare*, to sweat, perspire Fr *desudation*] (*Med.*) A sweating, a profuse or morbid sweating *Coxe.*
De suete' *a* Disused out of use [*Rare.*]
Dĕs'ue tūde (des'we tud, 93), *n* [Lat *desuetudo*, from *de suescere*, to become unaccustomed, from *de* and *suescere*, to become used or accustomed, Fr *desuetude*, Sp *desuetud*, O It *desuetudine*] The cessation of use discontinuance of practice, custom or fashion disuse

The *desuetude* abrogated the law, which, before, custom had established *Bp Taylor*

De sŭl'phu rāte } *v t* [*imp & p p* DESULPHURATED, *p pr & vb n* DESULPHURATING] [Lat. *de* and *sulfurare*, *sulfuratum* to sulphurate, q v, Fr *desulfurer*] To deprive of sulphur
De sŭl phu rā'tion *n* [Fr *desulfuration*] The act of depriving of sulphur
De-sŭl'phu rize } *v t* To desulphurate
Dĕs'ul to ri ly, *adv* In a desultory manner, without method loosely
Dĕs'ul to ri ness, *n* The quality or state of being desultory passing from one thing to another without order or method absence of order and method "The seeming *desultoriness* of my method" *Boyle*
Dĕs'ul tō'ri oŭs, *a* [See *infra*] Desultory [*Obs.*] *South.*
Dĕs'ul to ry, *a* [Lat *desultorius*, from *desultor*, a leaper, from *desilire*, *desultum*, to leap down, from *de* and *salire*, to leap] Leaping or passing from one thing or subject to another, without order or rational connection, without logical sequence, disconnected immethodical suggested out of regular or rational order as, a *desultory* remark.

He [Goldsmith] knew nothing accurately, his reading had been *desultory* *Macaulay.*

Syn — Rambling roving, immethodical, discursive, inconstant, unsettled, cursory, slight, hasty, loose
De sūme', *v t* [Lat *desumere*, from *de* and *sumere*, to take, It *desumere*] To take from, to borrow. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

De-sy-nŏn'y-mize, *v. t.* To deprive of synonymous character, to attach a specific meaning to. "*Desynonymizing* process" *Trench.*

De-tăch', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETACHED (de tăcht'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETACHING.] [Fr. *détacher*, Pr. *desatacar*, Sp. & Pg. *destacar*, *desatacar*, It. *distaccare*, *staccare*, from *dé*, *des*, *dis*, equivalent to Lat. *dis*, and the root of Eng. *tack*, to fasten, from Celt. *tac*, *tach*, a nail. Cf. ATTACH.]

1. To part, to separate or disunite, to disengage, as, to *detach* the coats of a bulbous root from each other, to *detach* a man from the interest of the minister, or from a party.

2. To separate for a special object or use, — used especially in military language, as, to *detach* a ship from a fleet, or a company from a regiment.

Syn. — To separate, disunite, disengage, sever, disjoin, withdraw, draw off. See DETAIL.

De-tăched' (de-tăcht'), *p. a.* 1. Separate, unconnected, or imperfectly connected, as, *detached* parcels. "Extensive and *detached* empire." *Burke.*

2. (*Paint.*) Appearing to stand out from surrounding objects.

De-tăch'ment, *n.* [Fr. *détachement*, from *détacher*, It. *distaccamento*, Sp. *destacamento*. See *supra*.]

1. The act of detaching or separating.

2. State of being detached.

3. That which is detached, as, especially, a body of troops or part of a fleet detailed for special service. "Troops .. widely scattered in little *detachments*." *Bancroft.*

De-tăil', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETAILED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETAILING.] [Fr. *détailler*, to cut up in pieces, from *dé*, equivalent to *des*, Lat. *dis*, and *tailler*, to cut, It. *distagliare*, Pr. *talhar*, *talar*, Sp. *tallar*, *talar*, *tajar*, Pg. *talhar*, It. *tagliare*, to cut, Fr. *taille*, a cut, Pr. & Pg. *talha*, Sp. *taja*, It. *taglia*, from Lat. *talea*, a rod set for planting, a cutting, L. Lat. *taleare*, *talare*, to prune, cut, ravage by cutting.]

1. To relate in particulars, to particularize, to report minutely and distinctly, to enumerate, as, he *detailed* all the facts in due order.

2. (*Mil.*) To appoint for a particular service, as an officer, a troop, or a squadron.

Syn. — DETAIL, DETACH. *Detail* respects the act of individualizing the person or body that is separated; *detach*, the removing for the given end or object.

Dē'tāil, or **De-tāil'** (114) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *détail*, Pr. *detal*, Sp. *detalle*, It. *dettaglio*, from the Fr. *détail*. See *supra*.]

1. A minute portion, a particular, — used chiefly in the plural, as, the *details* of a scheme, the *details* of a work in the fine arts. "The *details* of the campaign in Italy." *Motley.*

2. A narrative which relates minute points, an account which dwells on particulars.

3. (*Mil.*) The selection for a particular service of a person or company, hence, the person or company so selected.

Details of a plan (*Arch.*), the parts of a plan, usually drawn on a larger scale for the use of workmen, — called also *working drawings*. — *In detail*, in subdivisions, part by part.

Syn. — Account, relation, narrative, recital, explanation, narration.

De-tāil'er, *n.* One who details.

De-tāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETAINED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETAINING.] [Fr. *détenir*, Pr. & Sp. *detener*, It. *detenere*, *ditenere*, Lat. *detinere*, from *de* and *tenere*, to hold. See TENANT.]

1. To keep back or from, to withhold. "*Detain* not the wages of the hireling." *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To restrain from proceeding, to stay or stop, as, we were *detained* by the rain.

Let us *detain* thee until we shall have made ready a kid. *Judges* xiii. 15.

3. To hold in custody. *Blackstone.*

Syn. — To withhold, retain, stop, stay, arrest, check, retard, delay, hinder.

De-tāin', *n.* Detention. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

De-tāin'der, *n.* (*Law.*) A writ. See DETINUE.

De-tāin'er, *n.* 1. One who detains.

2. (*Law.*) (*a*) The keeping possession of what belongs to another, detention of what is another's, even though the original taking may have been lawful. (*b*) (*Eng. Law.*) A writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

De-tāin'ment, *n.* The act of detaining, detention.

De-tāste', *v. t.* To dislike, to detest. [*Obs.*]

Ah, thus blind guide made numbers walk astray,
By dreams and fables forcing them to fall
Who now in darkness do *detaste* the day. *Stirling.*

De-tĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETECTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETECTING.] [Lat. *detegere*, *detectum*, from *de* and *tegere*, to cover.]

1. To uncover, to find out, to bring to light, as, to *detect* a crime, a criminal, or his hiding place.

Plain good intention is as easily discovered at the first view as fraud is surely *detected* at last. *Burke.*

2. To inform against, to accuse. [*Obs.*]

He was untruly judged to have preached such articles as he was *detected* of. *Sir T. More.*

Syn. — To discover, find out, lay open, expose.

De-tĕct'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being detected. "Parties not *detectable*." *Fuller.*

De-tĕct'er, *n.* One who detects or brings to light; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal.

De-tĕc'tion (-tĕk'shun), *n.* [Lat. *detectio*.] The act of detecting, the laying open what was concealed or hidden, discovery, as, the *detection* of a thief or burglar, the *detection* of fraud or forgery, the *detection* of artifice, device, or a plot.

Such secrets of guilt are never safe from *detection* even by men. *D. Webster.*

De-tĕct'ive, *a.* Fitted for, or skilled in, detecting, employed in detecting, as, *detective* police.

De-tĕct'ive, *n.* A policeman whose business is to detect rogues by adroitly investigating their haunts and habits.

De-tĕct'or, *n.* One who, or that which, detects, a detecter.

Bank note detector, a periodical publication containing a description of worthless bank-notes, and intended to facilitate their detection.

De-tĕn'e-brāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *de* and *tenebrare*, *tenebratum*, to make dark, from *tenebræ*, darkness.] To remove darkness from. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

De-tĕnt', *n.* [Fr. *détente*, from Lat. *detinere*, *detentum*. See DETAIN.] (*Mech.*) That which locks or unlocks a movement, especially in clock work, the stop which locks and unlocks the wheelwork in striking.

De-tĕn'tion, *n.* [Lat. *detentio*, Fr. *détention*, Pr. *detention*, Sp. *detencion*, It. *detenzione*. See DETAIN.]

1. The act of detaining or keeping back, withholding.

2. The state of being detained, confinement, restraint, delay.

The archduke Philip found himself in a sort of honorable *detention* at Henry's court. *Hallam.*

De-tēr' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETERRED (-tērd'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETERRING.] [Lat. *deterrere*, from *de* and *terrere*, to frighten, terrify.] To prevent by fear, hence, to hinder, or prevent by opposing motives from doing that to which one is impelled.

Potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty. *Tillotson.*
My own face *deters* me from my glass. *Prior.*

De-tĕrge', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETERGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETERGING.] [Lat. *detergere*, from *de* and *tergere*, to rub or wipe off, Fr. *déterger*, Sp. *detergar*, It. *detergere*.] To cleanse, to purge away, as foul or offending matter from the body, or from an ulcer.

De-tĕr'gent, *a.* [Lat. *detergens*, p. pr. of *detergere*, Fr. *détergent*. See *supra*.] Cleansing, purging.

De-tĕr'gent, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that has the power of cleansing the vessels or skin from offending matter.

De-tē'ri-o-rāte (89), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETERIORATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETERIORATING.] [Lat. *deteriorare*, *deterioratum*, from *deterior*, worse, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *deteriorar*, It. *deteriorare*, Fr. *détériorer*.] To make worse, to make inferior in quality.

De-tē'ri-o-rāte (89), *v. i.* To grow worse, to be impaired in quality, to degenerate.

The art of war was greatly *deteriorated*. *Southey.*

De-tē'ri-o-rā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *deterioratio*, Fr. *détérioration*, Sp. *deterioracion*, It. *deterioramento*.] The state of growing worse, or of having grown worse.

De-tē'ri-or-ĭ-ty, *n.* [Lat. *deterior*, worse. See *supra*.] Worse state or quality, as, *deteriority* of diet. [*Rare.*] *Ray.*

De-tĕr'ment, *n.* [See DETER.] The act of deterring, also, that which deters. *Boyle.*

De-tĕr'mi-na-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being determinable, determinableness.

De-tĕr'mi-na-ble, *a.* [Lat. *determinabilis*. See DETERMINE, *v. t.*] Capable of being determined, definitely ascertained, decided upon, or brought to a conclusion.

Not wholly *determinable* from the bare grammatical use of the words. *South.*

De-tĕr'mi-na-ble-ness, *n.* Capability of being determined, determinability.

De-tĕr'mi-nant, *a.* Serving to determine, determinative.

De-tĕr'mi-nant, *n.* 1. That which serves to determine, that which causes determination.

2. (*Math.*) The sum of a series of products of several numbers, those products being formed according to certain specified laws, thus, the *determinant* of the nine numbers

$$\begin{vmatrix} a, & b, & c, \\ a', & b', & c', \\ a'', & b'', & c'', \end{vmatrix}$$

is $a\,b'\,c'' - a\,b''\,c' + a'\,b''\,c + a''\,b\,c' - a''\,b'\,c - a'\,b\,c''$. The theory of *determinants* forms a very important branch of modern mathematics.

De-tĕr'mi-nate, *a.* [Lat. *determinatus*, p. p. of *determinare*. See *infra*.]

1. Having defined limits, not uncertain or arbitrary, fixed, established. "Quantity of words and a *determinate* number of feet." *Dryden.*

2. Conclusive, decisive, positive.

The *determinate* counsel and foreknowledge of God. *Acts* ii. 23.

3. Determined or resolved upon. [*Obs.*] "My *determinate* voyage." *Shak.*

4. Of determined purpose, resolute, fixed in intent. [*Obs.*]

Like men disused in a long peace, more *determinate* to do than skillful how to do. *Sidney.*

Determinate inflorescence (*Bot.*), that in which the flowering commences with the terminal bud of a stem, so that it puts a limit to its growth, — also called *centrifugal inflorescence*. — *Determinate quantities* and *equations* (*Math.*), those that are finite in the number of values or solutions, that is, in which the conditions of the problem or equation determine the number. — *Determinate series*, a series whose terms proceed by the powers of a determinate quantity, as, $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3}$ &c.

De-tēr'mi-nāte, *v. t.* To bring to an end. [*Obs.*] See DETERMINE.

The fly-slow hours shall not *determinate*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile. *Shak.*

De-tēr'mi-nate-ly, *adv.* In a determinate manner, definitely, ascertainably, distinctly, resolutely, unchangeably. "Being *determinately* . . . bent to marry." *Sidney.*

The principles of religion are already either *determinately* true or false, before you think of them. *Tillotson.*

De-tēr'mi-nate-ness, *n.* The state of being determinate.

De-tēr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *détermination*, Pr. *determinacio*, Sp. *determinacion*, It. *determinazione*, Lat. *determinātio*.]

1. The act of determining, or the state of being determined.

2. Bringing to an end, termination. "A speedy *determination* of that war." *Ludlow.*

3. Direction or tendency to a certain end, guiding impulsion, as, a *determination* of blood to the head.

Remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of the will to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

4. The state of decision, a judicial decision, or ending of controversy.

5. That which is determined upon, result of deliberation, purpose. "So bloodthirsty a *determination* to obtain convictions." *Hallam.*

6. The holding fast an end or aim, resoluteness, decision of mind.

7. (*Chem.*) The ascertaining the amount of any ingredient in a substance, as, the *determination* of the salt in sea-water.

8. (*Logic.*) (*a*) The act of defining a concept or notion by giving its essential constituents. (*b*) The addition of a differentia to a concept or notion and thus limiting its extent, — the opposite of *generalization*.

9. (*Nat. Hist.*) The act of determining the relations of an object, as regards genus and species, the referring of minerals, plants, &c., to the species to which they belong, as, I am indebted to a friend for the *determination* of the greater part of these shells.

Syn. — Decision, conclusion, judgment, purpose, resolution, resolve, firmness. See DECISION.

De-tēr'mi-na-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *déterminatif*, It. & Sp. *determinativo*.] Having power to determine, limiting, shaping, directing, conclusive. "Incidents *determinative* of their course." *I. Taylor.*

Determinative tables (*Nat. Hist.*), tables presenting the specific character of minerals, plants, &c., to assist in determining the species to which a specimen belongs.

De-tēr'mi-nā'tor, *n.* [Lat., It. *determinatore*.] One who determines. [*Rare.*]

De-tēr'mine, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DETERMINED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DETERMINING.] [Fr. *déterminer*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *determinar*, It. *determinare*, Lat. *determinare*, from *de* and *terminare*, to limit, from *terminus*, limit, Gr. τέρμα, τέρμων.]

1. To fix the boundaries of, to mark off and separate.

Who hath *determined* the times appointed. *Acts* xvii. 26.

2. To set bounds to, to fix the termination of, to limit, to bound, to bring to an end, to finish.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight. *Bacon.*

Now, where is he that will not stay so long
Till his friend sickness hath *determined* me. *Shak.*

3. To fix the form or character of, to shape, to prescribe imperatively, to regulate, to settle, to bring about, as a cause an effect.

The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *J. Edwards.*

4. To fix the course of, to impel and direct, — with a remoter object preceded by *to*.

5. To ascertain definitely, to find out the specific character or name of, to assign to its true place in a system, as, to *determine* a newly discovered plant or its name.

6. To bring to a conclusion, as a question or controversy, to settle by authoritative or judicial sentence, to decide, as, the court has *determined* the cause.

7. To resolve on, to have a fixed intention of, also, to cause to come to a conclusion or resolve, to lead, as, this *determined* him to start immediately.

8. (*Logic.*) To define or limit by adding a differentia.

9. (*Physical Sciences.*) To ascertain the quantity or amount of, as, to *determine* the parallax, to *determine* the salt in sea-water.

De-tēr'mine, *v. i.* 1. To come to an end, to terminate. [*Obs.*]

It becomes a mischief, and *determines* in a curse. *South.*
Some estates may *determine* on future contingencies. *Blackstone.*

2. To come to a decision, to conclude, to resolve; — often with *on* or *upon*.

He shall pay as the judges *determine*. *Ex.* xxi. 22.

De tĕr'min-ed-ly, *adv.* In a determined manner.
De-tĕr'min-er, *n.* One who determines or decides.
Dē'ter-mĭn'ĭsm (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Determination, distinction. [*Obs.*]
De-tĕr'min-ism, *n.* (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that the will is not free, but is inevitably and invincibly determined by motives
Dē'ter-rā'tion, *n* [Fr *deterrer*, to unearth, to dig up, from *de* and *terre*, Lat *terra*, earth.] The uncovering of any thing which is buried or covered with earth, a taking out of the earth *Woodward*
De tĕr'rençe, *n* That which deters, a deterrent, a hinderance. [*Rare.*]
De-tĕr'rent, *n* [Lat *deterrens*, p pr of *deterrere* See DETER.] That which deters or prevents by appealing to the principle of fear [*Rare.*]
De tĕr'rent, *a.* Serving to deter "The *deterrent* principle" *I. Davis*
De tĕr'sion, *n* [Sp *detersion* See DETERGE.] The act of deterging or cleansing, as a sore
De-tĕr'sĭve, *a* [It & Sp *detersivo*, Fr *detersif* See DETERGE.] Having power to free from offending matter, cleansing, detergent
De tĕr'sĭve-ly, *adv* In a detrsive manner, in a way to cleanse or purify
De tĕr'sĭve ness, *n* The quality of cleansing
De-tĕst', *v t* [*imp & p p* DETESTED, *p pr & vb n* DETESTING.] [Lat *detestari*, to curse while calling a deity to witness, to execrate, detest, from *de* and *testari*, to be a witness, to testify, Fr *détester*, Sp *detestar*, It *detestare* See TESTATE.]
1 To hate or dislike extremely, to abhor, to abominate, to loathe, as, to *detest* crimes or meanness
2 To denounce as hateful, to condemn [*Obs.*]
The heresy of Nestorius was *detested* in the Eastern churches *Fuller*
Syn.—To hate, abhor, abominate, execrate See HATE.
De tĕst'a ble, *a* [Lat *detestabilis*, Fr *detestable*, Sp *detestable*, It *detestibile*.] Worthy of being detested, abominable, very odious, deserving abhorrence
Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things *Ezek vii*
Syn.—Abominable, odious execrable abhorred
De tĕst'a ble ness, *n* Extreme hatefulness
De tĕst'a bly, *adv* Very hatefully, abominably, with detestation "*Detestably* abhorring this unnaturalness" *North*
De-tĕs'tāte, *v t* To detest [*Obs.*] "Which, as a mortal enemy, the doctrine of the gospel doth *detestate* and abhor" *Udal*
Dē't'es tā'tion, or **Dē'tes tā'tion**, *n* [Lat *detestatio*, Fr *detestation*, Pr *detestatio*, Sp *detestacion*, It *detestazione*.] The act of detesting, extreme hatred or dislike, abhorrence, loathing
We are heartily agreed in our *detestation* of civil war *Burke*
De tĕst'er, *n* One who detests or abhors
De thrōne', *v t* [*imp & p p* DETHRONED, *p pr & vb n* DETHRONING.] [Fr *détrôner*, from *de* and *trône*, Lat *thronus*, a throne, Sp *detronar*, *destronar*, It *stronare* See THRONE.] To remove or drive from a throne, to depose, to divest of supreme authority and dignity
The Protector was *dethroned* *Hume*
De-thrōne'ment, *n* Removal from a throne, deposition of a king, emperor, prince, or any supreme ruler
De thrōn'er, *n* One who dethrones
De thrōn'i zā'tion, *n* Dethronement [*Obs.*]
De thrōn'ize, *v t* [It *detronizzare* Cf DETHRONE.] To unthrone [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave*
Dĕt'ĭ nūe (Synop § 130), *n* [O Fr *detinue*, *detenue*, from *detenir*, to detain, p p *detenu* See DETAIN.] A person or thing detained
Writ of detinue (*Law*), one that lies against him who wrongfully *detains* goods or chattels delivered to him or in his possession, to recover the thing itself, or its value and damages, from the detainer It is now in a great measure superseded by other remedies
Dĕt'o-nāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* DETONATED, *p pr & vb n* DETONATING.] [Lat *detonare*, *detonatum*, to thunder down or away, from *de* and *tonare*, to thunder, It *detonare*, Sp *detonar*, Fr *détoner*] (*Chem.*) To explode with a sudden report, as, niter *detonates* with sulphur
Detonating powder (*Chem.*) any compound, which, when struck, explodes with violence and a loud report — *Detonating tube*, a strong tube of glass usually graduated, closed at one end, and furnished with two wires passing through its sides at opposite points and nearly meeting, for the purpose of exploding gaseous mixtures by an electric spark
Dĕt'o nāte, *v t.* (*Chem.*) To cause to explode, to cause to burn or inflame with a sudden report
Dĕt'o-nā'tion, *n* [Fr *detonation*, Sp *detonacion*, It *detonazione*.] (*Chem.*) An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold
Dĕt'o-ni-zā'tion, *n* (*Chem.*) The act of detonizing, detonation
Dĕt'o-nīze, *v t* [*imp & p p* DETONIZED, *p pr & vb n* DETONIZING.] (*Chem.*) To cause to explode, to burn with an explosion, to calcine with detonation
Dĕt'o-nīze, *v. i* (*Chem.*) To explode, to burn with a sudden report, to detonate
This precipitate. *detonizes* with a considerable noise *Fourcroy*
De-tôr'sion, *n.* See DETORTION.
De-tôrt', *v t.* [*imp & p p* DETORTED, *p. pr & vb n* DETORTING.] [Lat *detorquere*, *detortum*, from *de* and *torquere*, to turn about, twist, Fr *détorquer*, *detordre*.] To turn from the original or plain meaning, to pervert, to wrest *Hammond*
De-tôr'tion, *n.* The act of detorting, or the state of being detorted
Détour (dā tōor'), *n* [Fr, from *dé*, for *des*, equivalent to Lat *dis*, and *tour* See TOUR.] A turning, a circuitous route, as, the *detours* of the Mississippi
De-trăct', *v t* [*imp & p p* DETRACTED, *p pr & vb n* DETRACTING.] [Lat *detrahere*, *detractum*, from *de* and *trahere*, to draw, Fr *detracter*, Sp *detractar*, *detraer*, Pr *detraire*, It *detraggere*, *detrarre*.]
1 To take away "*Detract* much from the view of the front without" *Bolton*
2 To take credit or reputation from, to defame
That calumnious critic
Detracting what laboriously we do *Drayton*
Syn.—To decry, disparage depreciate, asperse, calumniate, abuse, vilify, defame, slander, traduce See DECRY
De trăct', *n t* To remove a part to take away reputation, to depreciate worth "*Detract* from a lady's character" *Addison*
De trăct'ing ly, *adv* In a detracting manner
De trăc'tion, *n* [Lat *detractio*, Fr *detraction*, Pr *detraccio*, Sp *detraccion*, It *detrazione*.]
1 The act of taking away or withdrawing [*Obs.*] "The *detraction* of eggs of the sand wild fowl" *Bacon*
2 The act of taking away from the reputation or worth of another a lessening of worth, the act of depreciating another, from envy or malice, calumny
Syn.—Depreciation disparagement, derogation, slander, calumny, aspersion, censure
De trăc'tious (trăk'shus), *a* Containing detraction [*Obs.*] *Johnson*
De trăct'ĭve, *a* Tending to detract [*Obs.*]
De trăct'ĭve ness, *n* The quality of being detractive
De trăct'or, *n* [Lat Pr *detractor*, *detractor*, Sp & Pg *detractor*, It *detrattore*, Fr *detracteur* See DETRACT.]
1. One who detracts or disparages
His *detractors* were noisy and scurrilous *Macaulay*
2 (*Anat*) A muscle which draws down the part to which it is attached *Wright*
Syn.—Slanderer, calumniator, defamer, vilifier
De trăct'o ry, *a* Defamatory by denial of desert, derogatory —commonly with *from* *Browne*
De trăct'ress, *n* A female detractor
De trăct', *v t* [Lat *detractare*, from *de* and *tractare*, to draw violently, v intensive, from *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw] To refuse [*Obs.*] [Written also *detract*.] "To *detract* the battle" *Holinshed*
Dĕt'ri-ment, *n* [Lat *detrimentum*, from *detero*, *detritum*, to rub or wear away, from *de* and *terere*, to rub, Fr *detriment*, It & Sp *detrimento*.]
1 That which injures or causes damage mischief harm diminution —used very generally, as, *detriments* to property, religion, morals &c
I can repair that *detriment* *Milton*
2 A charge made to students and barristers for incidental repairs of the rooms they occupy [*Eng.*]
3 (*Her.*) Eclipse
Syn.—Injury loss damage, disadvantage, prejudice hurt mischief harm
Dĕt'ri ment *v t* To do injury to, to hurt [*Obs.*] "Others might be *detrimented* thereby" *Fuller*
Dĕt'ri mĕnt'al, *a* [L Lat *detrimentalis*, from Lat *detrimentum* See *supra*.] Causing detriment injurious, hurtful "Rather unseemly than materially *detrimental* to its strength" *Burke*
Syn.—Injurious hurtful prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious
Dĕt'ri mĕnt'al ness, *n* The quality of being detrimental
De tri'tal, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of detritus
De trī'tion (trĭsh'un), *n* [L Lat *detritio* See DETRIMENT.] A wearing off or away
De trī'tus, *n* [Fr *detritus*, from Lat *detritus* p p of *deterere* See DETRIMENT.] (*Geol.*) A mass of substances worn off from solid bodies by attrition, and reduced to small portions, as, diluvial *detritus*
☞ When the portions are large, the word *debris* is used
De trūde', *v t* [*imp & p p* DETRUDED, *p pr & vb n* DETRUDING.] [Lat *detrudere*, from *de* and *trudere*, to thrust, push, shove It *detrudere*.] To thrust down, to push down with force
The souls of men may be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts *Locke*
De-trūn'cāte (de trunk'āt), *v t* [*imp & p p* DETRUNCATED, *p pr & vb n* DETRUNCATING.] [Lat *detruncare*, *detruncatum*, from *de* and *truncare*, to maim, mutilate, or shorten, by cutting off, to cut off, from *truncus*, maimed, cut short See TRUNCATE.] To shorten by cutting, to cut off, to lop
Dē'trun cā'tion, *n* [Lat *detruncatio*, Fr *detroncation*.]
1 The act of cutting off
2 (*Surg.*) Separation of the trunk from the head of the fetus, the latter remaining in the uterus
De trū'sion, *n.* [Lat *detrusio*. See DETRUDE.]
1. The act of thrusting or driving down
2 The slipping of one portion of a substance over another *Forbes*
Dē'tu mĕs'çence, *n* [From Lat *detumescere*, from *de* and *tumescere*, *tumere*, to swell.] Diminution of swelling [*Obs.*] "The circulating wave hath *detumescence*" *Cudworth.*
Dē'tur, *n* [Lat *detur*, let it be given, subjunctive present of *dare*, to give.] A present of books given to a meritorious undergraduate student, as a prize. [*Harvard University, U S.*]
De tûr'bāte, *v t* [Lat *deturbare*, *deturbatum*. Cf DISTURB.] To separate from associates [*Obs.*] "*Deturbating* and thrusting out" *Foxe.*
Dĕt'ur bā'tion, *n* The act of deturbating, degradation [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*
De tûrn', *v t* [From *de* and *turn*, q v] To turn away, to divert [*Obs.*] *Digby.*
De tûr'pāte, *v t* [Lat *deturpare deturpatum*, from *de* and *turpare*, to make ugly, to defile, from *turpis*, ugly, foul, It *deturpare*, Sp *deturpar*, O. Fr *deturper*.] To defile [*Obs.*] *By Taylor.*
Dĕt'ur pā'tion, *n* The act of deturpating or corrupting [*Obs.*] "Corrections and *deturpations*, and mistakes of transcribers" *By Taylor.*
Deūçe (dūs), *n* [Fr *deux*, two, O Fr *deus*, Lat. *duo*.] (*Gaming*) Two, a card with two spots, a die with two spots
Deūçe, *n* [Lat Lat *dusius*, Armor *dus*, *teûz*, phantom, specter, Gael *taibhs*, *taibhse*, apparition, ghost.] An evil spirit, a demon, the devil [Written also *deuse*.] [*Low.*]
Deū'çed (60), *a* Devilish, extravagant, excessive, enormous [*Low.*]
Deūse, *n* The same as DEUCE
Deū'sed, *a* The same as DEUCED
Deū'ter o-ca nŏn'ĭc al, *a* [Gr δεύτερος, second, and κανών, a rule, canon.] Pertaining to a second canon, or a canon of inferior authority, —said of the Apocrypha
Deū'ter ŏg'a mĭst, *n* [Gr *δευτερογαμος*. See *infra*.] One who marries the second time
Deū'ter-ŏg'a my, *n* [Gr *δευτερογαμια*, from δεύτερος, the second, and γαμος, wedding, marriage] A second marriage, after the death of the first husband or wife, —in distinction from bigamy, as defined in the old canon law See BIGAMY *Goldsmith.*
Deū'ter-ŏn'o my, *n* [Gr Δευτερονομιον, from δεύτερος, the second, and νόμος, law, Lat *Deuteronomium*, Fr *Deuteronome*] (*Bible*) The fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing the second giving of the law by Moses
Deū'ter o pa thī'a, } *n* [Gr δεύτερος, the second,
Deū'ter ŏp'a thy, } and πάθος, suffering, from πασχειν, παθειν, to suffer, Fr *deuteropathie*] (*Med.*) A sympathetic affection of any part of the body, as headache from an overloaded stomach
Deū'ter ŏs'co py, *n* [Gr δεύτερος, the second, and σκοπεω, to look out, a spying, from σκοπεῖν, to look at, to behold]
1 Second sight
I felt by anticipation the horrors of the Highland seers, whom their gift of *deuteroscopy* compels to witness things unmixed for mortal eye *W Scott*
2 That which is seen at a second view, the meaning beyond the literal sense, the second intention *Browne.*
Deū'tŏ hy drŏg'ū ret, } *n* [From *deut*, *deuto*,
Deū'to hy drŏg'ū ret, } contracted from Gr δεύτερος, the second and *hydroguret*, q v] (*Chem.*) A compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element
Deu tŏx'ĭde, *n* [From *deut*, contracted from Gr. δεύτερος, the second, and *oxide*, q v] (*Chem.*) A compound of two equivalents of oxygen with one of a base
De văp'o rā'tion, *n* [Lat *de* and *vaporare*, to emit steam or vapor, *vaporatio*, a steaming, vapor See VAPOR and VAPORATION.] The change of vapor into water, as in the generation of rain
De văst', *v t* [Fr *devaster* See *infra*.] To lay waste, to plunder, to devastate [*Obs.*] *Bolingbroke.*
Dĕv'as tāte, or **De văs'tāte** (Synop § 130), *v t.* [*imp & p p* DEVASTATED, *p pr & vb n* DEVASTATING.] [Lat *devastare*, *devastatum*, from *de* and *vastare*, to lay waste, from *vastus*, waste, It. *devastare*, Sp *devastar*, Fr *devaster* See VAST.] To lay waste, to ravage, to desolate
Whole countries were *devastated* *Macaulay.*
Syn.—To waste, ravage, desolate, destroy, demolish, plunder, pillage
Dĕv'as tā'tion, *n* [Lat *devastatio*, Fr *dévastation*, Sp *devastacion* It *devastazione*.]
1 The act of devastating, or the state of being devastated
Even now the *devastation* is begun,
And half the business of destruction done *Goldsmith.*
2 (*Law.*) Waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator *Blackstone.*
Syn Desolation, ravage, waste, havoc, destruction, ruin overthrow
Dĕv'as tā'rĭl, *n* [Lat *devastare*, to lay waste.] (*Law.*) Waste by an executor or an administrator; mismanagement of the estate and effects of the deceased, in squandering and misapplying the assets *Bouvier.*

Dĕve, *v. t.* To dive, to dip. [*Prov. Eng.*]

De-vĕl'op, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* DEVELOPED, *p. pr. & vb n* DEVELOPING.] [Fr *developper*, from *dé* and O. Fr *voluper*, *voluper*, Pr & O Sp *volopar*, to envelop, from Lat *volup*, *volupe*, agreeably, delightfully, hence, *voluper*, &c., originally to make agreeable or comfortable by enveloping, to keep snug, It *disviluppare*, *sviluppare*, to develop, *viluppo*, packet or bundle, intricacy. Cf ENVELOP.] [Written also *develope*.]

1 To free from a cover or envelope; to disclose or make known, to unfold gradually, as a flower from a bud, hence, to bring through a succession of states or stages, each of which is preparatory to the next, to lay open by degrees, to unravel, as, to *develop* a plot

These serve to *develop* its tenets *Milner*

2 (*Math*) To change the form of, as of an algebraic expression, by executing certain indicated operations without changing the value

To develop a curved surface on a plane (*Geom*), to produce on the plane an equivalent surface, as it by rolling the curved surface so that all parts shall successively touch the plane

Syn. — To uncover, unfold, lay open, disclose, exhibit, unravel, disentangle, detect

De-vĕl'op, *v. i.* 1 To go through a process of natural evolution or outgrowth, by successive changes from a less perfect to a more perfect or a finished state, as, the seed *develops* into a plant, the mind *develops* year by year

Because not poets enough to understand
That life *develops* from within *E. B. Browning*

2 To be formed by natural growth, as, a blossom *develops* from a bud

3 To become visible gradually, as, a picture on sensitive paper *develops* on the application of heat, the plans of the conspirators *develop*

De vĕl'op er, *n* One who develops or unfolds

De vĕl'op ment, *n* [Fr *developpement*.] [Written also *development*.]

1 The act of developing or disclosing that which is unknown, the gradual unfolding of a plan or method, the unraveling of a plot, gradual advancement or growth through a series of progressive changes "A new *development* of imagination, taste, and poetry" *Channing*

2 (*Math*) (*a*) The act or process of changing or expanding an expression into another of equivalent value or meaning (*b*) The equivalent expression into which another has been developed

Development theory (*Nat Hist*) the doctrine that all existing forms of matter and spirit were developed by uniform laws from simpler forms, and those from simpler, without creative act

Syn. — Unfolding, disclosure, unraveling, detection disentanglement

De vĕl'op mĕnt'al, *a* Pertaining to the process or method of development, as, the *developmental* power of a germ *Carpenter*

Dĕv'e năs'tāte, *v. t* [Lat *devenustare*, *devenustatum*, from *de* and *venustare*, to make graceful or beautiful from *venustus*, lovely, graceful. See VENUST.] To deprive of beauty or grace [*Obs.*]

De vĕr'gençe, } *n* The same as DIVERGENCE
De vĕr'gen cy, }

De vĕst', *v. t* [*imp & p p* DEVESTED, *p pr & vb n* DEVESTING.] [Lat *devestare*, to undress, from *de* and *vestire*, to dress, from *vestis*, vest, garment, clothing, O Fr *devestir*, now *devetir*, Pr *devestir*, *desvestir*, It *divestire*.]

1 To divest See DIVEST "*Devest* you with obedient hands" *J. Fletcher*

2 (*Law*) To alienate, as title or right to deprive of

☞ This word is generally written *divest*, except in the legal sense

De-vĕst', *v. i* (*Law*) To be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate

De vĕx', *a* [Lat *devexus*, inclining downward, sloping, from *devehere*, *devectum*, to carry down or away, from *de* and *vehere*, to carry.] Bending down, sloping [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

De-vĕx', *n* A surface sloping downward [*Obs.*] "The world's *dever*" *May*

De-vĕx'i-ty, *n* [Lat *devexitas*, from *devexus* See *supra*.] A bending downward, a sloping, incurvation downward [*Obs.*] *Davies*

Dē'vi ant, *a* Deviating [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Dē'vi-āte, *v. i* [*imp & p p* DEVIATED, *p pr & vb n* DEVIATING.] [Lat *deviare*, *deviatum*, from *de* and *viare*, to go, travel, from *via*, way, It *deviare*, *dviare*, *disviare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *desviar*, Fr *dévier*, O Fr *desvoyer*, *devoir*.] To go out of one's way, to turn aside from a course or direction, to stray from a path, to err, to wander

There natur. *deviates*, and here wanders will *Pope*

Syn. — To swerve, stray, wander, digress, depart, deflect err

Dē'vi āte, *v. t* To cause to deviate "To *deviate* a needle" *J. D. Forbes*

Dē'vi ā'tion, *n* [L. Lat *deviatio*, Fr *déviation*.]

1 The act of deviating a wandering from one's course, variation from a common or prescribed path

2 The state of having deviated, an act of sin, error

3 (*Com.*) The voluntary departure of a ship, without necessity, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured, thus releasing the underwriters from their responsibility.

Deviation of a falling body (*Physics*), that deviation from a strictly vertical line of descent which occurs in a body falling freely, in consequence of the rotation of the earth — *Deviation of the line of the vertical*, the difference between the actual direction of a plumb-line and the direction it would have if the earth were a perfect ellipsoid and perfectly homogeneous, as from the attraction of a mountain, or irregularities in the earth's density

De vīçe', *n* [Fr & Pr *devis*, *devise*, It *diviso*, *diviso*, *divisa*, Sp *divisa*, *divisa*, from Lat *divisus*, p p of *dividere*, to separate, distinguish, Pr *devire*, to divide, separate, explain, Sp *dividir*, It *divisare*, to share, imagine, devise, think, Fr *deviser*, to interchange thoughts, talk See DIVINE.]

1 That which is devised, or formed by design, a contrivance, an invention, a stratagem "Their recent *device* of demanding benevolences" *Hallam*

He disappointeth the *devices* of the crafty *Job* v 12

2 An heraldic or family motto, usually connected with an emblematic picture, an emblematic figure, mark, or ornament

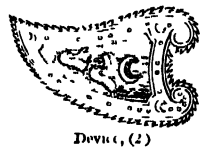

Device, (2)

A banner with this strange *device* —
Excelsior *Longfellow*

Knights-errant used to distinguish themselves by *devices* on their shields *Addison*

3 Power of devising invention, genius

I must have instruments of my own *device* *Lander*

4 A spectacle or show [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl.*

Syn. — Contrivance, invention, design, scheme project, stratagem, shift — DEVICE, CONTRIVANCE *Device* implies more of inventive power, and *contrivance* more of skill and dexterity in execution A *device* usually has reference to something worked out for exhibition or show, a *contrivance* usually respects the arrangement or disposition of things with reference to securing some end *Devices* were worn by knights-errant on their shields, *contrivances* are generally used to promote the practical convenience of life The word *device* is often used in a bad sense, as, a crafty *device*, *contrivance* is almost always used in a good sense, as, a useful *contrivance*

De-vīçe'ful, *a* Full of devices, inventive [*Obs.*]

A carpet, rich and of *device* thread *Chapman.*

De vīçe'ful ly, *adv* In a deviceful manner [*Obs.*]

Dĕv'il (dĕv'l), *n* [A-S *deofol*, *deofol*, *deofol*, *dufal*, *diobul*, *diubul*, O Sax *diubbal*, L Ger *duvel*, D *duivel*, Dan *djævel*, Sw *djefvul*, Icel *djofull*, *djöfull*, O H Ger *tiufal*, *tiufal*, N H Ger *teufel*, Goth *diabula*, *diabulus*, Lat *diabolus*, Gr διάβολος, the devil, the slanderer, from διαβάλλειν, to slander, calumniate Fr *diable*, Pr *diable*, *diabol*, Sp *diablo*, Pg *diabo* It *diavolo*.]

1 The evil one, Satan, represented in the Scriptures as the tempter, father of lies, tempter, &c

2 An evil spirit, a false god

3 An expletive indicating surprise or expressing emphasis, or, ironically, negation [*Low.*]

The things we know are neither rich nor rare,
But wonder how the *devil* they got there *Pope*

4 (*Cookery*) A dish, as a bone with the meat, broiled and peppered excessively

Men and women busy in baking broiling, roasting oysters and preparing *devils* on the gridiron *W. Scott*

5 (*Manuf.*) A machine containing a revolving cylinder armed with spikes or knives, for tearing, cutting, or opening raw materials, as cotton, wool, rags, &c

6 A very wicked person, hence, any great evil

Printer's devil an errand boy in a printing office

Without fearing either the *printer's devil* or the sheriff's officer *Macaulay*

Your *printer's devils* have not spoilt your heart *E. B. Browning*

— *To play the devil with*, to interfere with, or molest extremely, to ruin

Dĕv'il, *v. t* 1 To make like a devil, to invest with the character of a devil

2 To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a *devil*

3 To pepper excessively "A *deviled* leg of turkey" *W. Irving*

Dĕv'il-et, *n* A little devil [*Rare.*]

Dĕv'il ing, *n* A young devil [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl.*

Dĕv'il ish (dĕv'l ish), *a* Resembling, or pertaining to, the devil, diabolical wicked in the extreme "*Deuilish* wickednesse" *Sidney*

Syn. — Diabolical, infernal hellish, satanic, wicked, malicious, detestable, destructive

Dĕv'il ish ly, *adv* In a devilish manner

Dĕv'il-ish ness, *n* The qualities of the devil

Dĕv'il ism, *n* The state of devils, the doctrines or spirit suitable to devils [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall*

Dĕv'il ize, *v. t* To place among devils, to make like a devil [*Obs.*]

He that should deify a saint, should wrong him as much as he that should *devilize* him *Bp Hall*

Dĕv'il kin (dĕv'l kin), *n.* A little devil, a devilet *S. Richardson*

Dĕv'il ry, *n* Conduct suitable to the devil, extreme wickedness "Stark *deuilry*" *T. More.*

Dĕv'il's-dārn'ing-nee'dle, *n* (*Entom*) A kind of dragon fly, having a long, cylindrical body, resembling a needle

Dĕv'il-ship, *n.* The character or person of a devil.

Dĕv'il-try, *n.* Diabolical conduct; malignant mischief or cunning, teasing or vexatious conduct.

Dĕv'il-wood, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of tree, the *Olea Americana*, a congener of the European olive.

Dē'vi ous, *a* [Lat *devius*, from *de* and *via*, way] 1 Out of a straight line, winding, varying from directness, as, a *devious* path or way

2 Going out of the right or common course of conduct, erring, as, a *devious* step

Syn. — Wandering, roving, rambling, excursive; vagrant

Dē'vi ous ly, *adv* In a devious manner.

Dē'vi ous ness, *n* Departure from a regular course; wandering

De vīr'gin-āte, *v. t* [Lat *devirginare*, *devirginatum*, from *de* and *virgo*, *virginis*, maid, virgin.] To deflower [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

De vīr'gin ate, *a* Deprived of virginity

De vīr'gi nā'tion, *n* The act of devirginating.

De vīs'a ble (de vīz'a bl), *a* 1 Capable of being devised, invented, or contrived

2 Capable of being bequeathed or given by will.

De vīse', *v. t* [*imp & p p* DEVISED, *p pr & vb. n.* DEVISING.] [See DEVICE.]

1 To form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts, to strike out by thought, to plan, to scheme, to invent, to contrive, to project, as, to *devise* an engine, a new mode of writing, a plan of defense, or an argument "To *devise* curious works" *Ix* xxxv 32 "*Devising* schemes to realize his ambitious views" *Bancroft*

2 To plan or scheme for, to purpose to obtain.

Fools they therefore are,
Which fortunes do by vows *devise* *Spenser*

3 (*Law*) To give by will, — used of real estate, formerly, also, of chattels

Syn. — To bequeath, invent, discover, contrive, find out, excogitate, imagine, plan, scheme, project, strike out See BEQUEATH

De-vīse', *v. i* To form a scheme, to lay a plan, to consider, to contrive

I thought, *devised*, and Pallas heard my prayer *Pope*

☞ It was formerly followed by *of*, as, let us *devise of* cast *Spenser*

De vīse', *n* [O Fr *devise*, division, deliberation, wish, will, testament See DEVICE.]

1 The act of giving or disposing of real estate by a will — sometimes applied, though improperly, to bequest of personal estate

2 A will or testament, properly of real estate.

3 Property devised or given by will

De vīse', *n* Device See DEVICE [*Obs.*]

Dĕv'i-see' (dĕv'ī zee'), *n* (*Law*) One to whom a devise is made or real estate given by will.

De vīs'er, *n* One who devises, an inventor

De vīz'or (127), *n* (*Law*) One who devises or gives real estate by will, a testator

Dĕv'i ta ble, *a* [Lat *devitare*, to avoid, from *de* and *vitare*, to shun, avoid.] Avoidable [*Obs.*]

Dĕv i tā'tion, *n* [Lat *devitatio* See *supra*.] An escaping [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

De vĭt'ri fi cā'tion, *n* [From *de* and *vitrification*, q v] The act of devitrifying, the changing of glass into stone

De vĭt'ri fy, *v. t* To deprive of glass like character, to take away vitreous luster and transparency from

Dĕv'o cā'tion, *n* [From Lat *devocare*, to call off or away, from *de* and *vocare*, to call, from *vox*, *vocis*, voice.] A calling or enticing away, seduction [*Obs.*] *Hallwell.*

De void', *a* [From *de* and *void*, q v]

1 Void empty, vacant [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2 Destitute, not in possession; — with *of*, as, *devoid* of understanding

De-void', *v. t* To remove, or put away *Hallwell*

Devoir (dev wŏr'), *n* [Fr, from Lat *debere*, to owe, be under obligation, Pr & Pg *dever*, Sp *deber*, It *dovere*, *dovere*, v and n] Duty, service owed, hence, due act of civility, due respect, compliment "Do now your *devoir*" *Chaucer.*

Dĕv'o lūte, *v. t* To devolve [*Obs.*]

Government was *devoluted* and brought into the priests' hands *Fuller*

Dĕv'o lū'tion, *n* [L Lat *devolutio*, Fr *dévolution*, Sp *devolucion*, It *devoluzione* See *infra*.]

1 The act of rolling down [*Rare.*] "The *devolution* of earth upon the valleys" *Woodward*

2 Removal from one person to another, a passing or falling upon a successor

The *devolution* of the crown through a channel known and conformable to old constitutional requisitions *De Quincey*

De-vŏlve', *v. t* [*imp & p. p* DEVOLVED, *p pr & vb n* DEVOLVING.] [Lat *devolvere*, from *de* and *volvere*, to roll, Sp *devolver*, It *devolvere*.]

1 To roll onward or downward, to overthrow

Through splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his mase *Thomson*

2 To transfer from one person to another, to deliver over, to hand down, — generally with *upon* or *to*

They *devolved* a considerable share of their power upon their favorite *Burke*

De-vŏlve', *v. i* To pass by transmission or succession, to be handed over or down, — followed by *on* or *upon*, as, in the absence of the commander in-

chief, the command *devolved* upon the next officer in rank, on the death of the prince, the crown *devolved* on his eldest son

De-völve'ment, *n.* The act of devolving,

De-vō'ni-an, *a.* (*Geol.*) Pertaining to certain strata which abound in Devonshire, Eng., of, or pertaining to their age or formation.

Devonian age or *formation*, that next above the Silurian, and containing fossil fish, shells, corals, &c *Dana*

Dĕv'on-īte (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral, so called because first found in Devonshire, Eng, wavellite

Dĕv'o-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *devoratio* See DEVOUR] The act of devouring [*Obs*] *Holinshed*

De-vō'ta-ry, *n* [L. Lat *devotarius* See *infra*] A votary [*Obs*] *Gregory*

De-vōte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEVOTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* DEVOTING] [Lat *devovere, devotum*, from *de* and *vovere*, to vow, to promise solemnly or sacredly, Fr *dévouer*]

1 To appropriate by vow, to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act, to consecrate, — also, in a bad sense, to consign over, to doom, to execrate, to doom to evil, as, to *devote* one to destruction, the city was *devoted* to the flames

No devoted thing that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord shall be sold or redeemed *Every devoted* thing is most holy unto the Lord *Lev* xxvii 28

2 To give up wholly, to addict to direct the attention of wholly or chiefly, to attach, — often with a reflexive pronoun, as, to *devote* one's self to science, to *devote* ourselves to our friends, or to their interest or pleasure

Syn —To addict, apply, dedicate, consecrate, resign destine, doom, consign See ADDICT

De-vōte', *a* [Lat *devotus*. See DEVOUT] Devoted, devout [*Obs*] *Milton*

De vōte', *n* A devotee [*Obs*] *Sandys*

De-vō'ted-ness, *n* The state of being devoted or given up, addictedness, as, *devotedness* to religion

Dĕv'o-tee', *n* [Lat *devotus*, Fr *dévot* See DEVOTE, *a*] One who is wholly devoted, especially one given wholly to religion, one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies, a bigot

De vōte'ment, *n* The act of devoting, or the state of being devoted [*Rare*] "Her *devotement* was the demand of Apollo" *Hurd*

De vō'ter, *n* One who devotes

De vō'tion, *n* [Lat *devotio*, Fr *dévotion*, Pr *devotio*, Sp *devocion*, It *devozione, divozione* See DEVOTE, *v*]

1 The act of devoting, consecration

2 The state of being devoted, addiction, eager inclination, manifested attachment, affection, especially feelings toward God appropriate to the consecration implied in acts of worship devoutness "Genius animated by a fervent spirit of *devotion*" *Macaulay*

3 Act of devoted ness or devoutness, manifestation of attachment, gift

You ask *devotion* like a bashful beggar *Middleton*

4. Disposal, power of disposing, state of dependence [*Obs*]

Arundel Castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion* *Clarendon*

5. A thing consecrated, an object of devotion

As I passed by and beheld your *devotions* *Acts* xvii 23

Churches and altars priests and all *devotions*

Tumbled together into one rude chaos *Beau & Fl*

Syn.—Consecration, devoutness, religiousness, piety, attachment, devotedness, ardor, earnestness

De-vō'tion al, *a* [L Lat *devotionalis*] Pertaining to devotion, used in devotion suited to devotion, as, a *devotional* posture, *devotional* exercises, a *devotional* frame of mind

De-vō'tion al ist, } *n* 1 A person given to de-
De vō'tion ist, } votion

2 One superstitiously or formally devout

De-vō'tion al ly, *adv.* In a devotional manner

De vō'tious-ness, *n.* Devotion, devoutness [*Obs*] *Hammond*

De vō'to, *n.* [It See DEVOTE, *a*] A devotee [*Obs*] *Spenser*

De-vō'tor, *n* [Lat, from *devovere* See DEVOTE, *v*] One who reverences or worships, one given to devotion [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

De vour', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* DEVOURED *p pr* & *vb n* DEVOURING] [Fr *devorer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *devorar*, It, *devorare, divorare*, Lat *devorare*, from *de* and *vorare*, to eat greedily, to swallow up]

1. To eat up with greediness, to consume ravenously, to feast upon like a wild beast or a glutton, to prey upon.

We will say, Some evil beast hath *devoured* him *Gen* xxxvii 20

2 To seize upon and destroy or appropriate greedily, selfishly, or wantonly, to consume, to use up, to waste

Famine and pestilence shall *devour* him *Is* vii 15

I waste my life and do my days *devour* *Spenser*

3. To enjoy with avidity

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight *Dryden*

Syn.—To consume, waste, destroy, annihilate

De-vour'er, *n.* One who devours, one who, or that which, eats, consumes, or destroys

De-vour'ing-ly, *adv.* In a devouring manner,

De-vout', *a.* [Lat. *devotus*, p p. of *devovere*; Fr *dévot*, devout, and *devoué*, devoted, Pr *devot*, devoted, devout, Sp & Pg *devoto*, It *devoto, divoto*]

1 Exercising the feelings of reverence and worship, given up to religious feelings and duties, absorbed in religious exercises, pious, reverent "*Devout* men" *Acts* viii 2

We must be constant and *devout* in the worship of God *Rogers*

2 Expressing devotion or piety, as, eyes *devout* *Milton*

3 Warmly devoted, hearty, sincere, earnest, as, *devout* wishes

Syn —Holy, pure, religious, prayerful, earnest, solemn, sincere

De vout', *n* 1 A devotee [*Obs*] *Sheldon*

2 A devotional composition, or part of a composition [*Obs*] *Milton*

De vout'ful, *a* 1 Full of devotion, worshipful, devout [*Rare*] *Daniel*

2 Sacred [*Rare*]

To take her from austerer check of parents,
To make her his by most *devoutful* rights *Marston*

De vout'less, *a* Destitute of devotion

De-vout'less ly, *adv* In a devoutless manner

De-vout'less ness, *n* Want of devotion

De-vout'ly, *adv* 1. In a devout and reverent manner

Cast her fair eyes to heaven and prayed *devoutly* *Shak*

2 With devout emotions, as, he viewed the cross *devoutly*

3 Sincerely, solemnly, earnestly "A consummation *devoutly* to be wished" *Shak*

De vout'ness, *n* Quality or state of being devout

De vōve', *v t* To devote [*Obs*] *Cowley*

De vow', *v t* [Fr *devouer*, Lat *devovere* See DEVOTE, *v*]

1 To give up, to devote [*Obs*] *Holland*

2 To disavow, to disclaim [*Obs*] *Fletcher*

Dew (du, 30), *n* [S *deaw*, D *dauw*, Dan *dug*, Sw *dagg*, Icel *dogg*, L Ger *dau*, O H Ger *tau, tou*, N H Ger *thau* Cf DAG] Moisture from the atmosphere condensed by cool bodies upon their surfaces, particularly at night —used in composition, as, *dew* besprinkled, *dew* drenched, &c

Her tears fill with the *dews* at even *Tennyson*

Dew, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DEWED, *p pr* & *vb n* DEWING] To wet with dew to bedew, to moisten Also, as *v i*, to rain slightly [*Obs*]

Dew, *n* The same as DUE, or DUTY [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Dew'-bĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot*) The fruit of a species of briar of the genus *Rubus* in England, the *Rubus cæsius*, the fruit of which has a whitish, waxy covering, resembling dew, in America, the *Rubus Canadensis*, a low, trailing blackberry

Dew'-be sprĕnt', *a* Besprent or sprinkled with dew [*Obs*] *Milton*

Dew'-clăw, *n* The bone or nail behind a deer's foot

Dew'-drŏp, *n* A drop of dew

Dew'-fall, *n* The falling or time of falling, of dew

Dew'i ness, *n* State of being dewy

Dew'lăp, *n* [From *dew* and *lap* to lick]

1 The flesh that hangs from the throats of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing

2 The flesh upon the human throat, especially when flaccid with age [*burlesque*]

On her withered *dewlap* pour the ale *Shak*

Dew'lăpt, *a* Furnished with a dewlap *Shak*

Dew'less, *a* Having no dew

The bearded grass is dry and *dewless* *Tennyson*

Dew'-point, *n* (*Meteor*) The temperature or point of the thermometer at which dew begins to form It varies according to the humidity and temperature of the atmosphere

Dew'-worm (du'wûrm), *n* A worm, called otherwise *earth worm*, a species of *Lumbricus*, which lives just under the surface of the ground

Dew'y (dū'y), *a* 1 Covered with dew "*Dewy* landscapes" *Akens de*

2 Accompanied by depositions of dew, or dew-like moisture. "*Dewy* eve" *Couper*

A *dewy* mist
Went up and watered all the ground *Milton.*

3 Pertaining to dew as, *dewy* splendor

4 Resembling dew drops falling gently, like the dew as *dewy* tears "*Dewy* sleep ambrosial" *Couper*

5 (*Bot*) Resembling a dew covered surface, appearing as if covered with dew

Dĕx'tər, *a* [Lat, from Gr. *δεξιτερός*, equivalent to *δεξιος*] Pertaining to, or situated on, the right hand right, as opposed to *left*, as, the *dexter* side of a shield or coat of arms

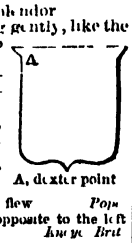
A, dexter point

On sounding wings a *dexter* eagle flew *Pope*

The *dexter* side of the escutcheon is opposite to the left hand of the person who looks thereon *Encyc Brit*

Dexter chief, or *dexter point* (*Her*) a point in the right hand upper corner of the shield being the dexter extremity of the chief, as A in the cut

Dex tĕr'i cal, *a* Dexterous [*Obs*]

Dex-tĕr'i ty, *n* [Fr. *dextérité*, Lat *dexteritas*, from *dexter*, q v]

1 Readiness and grace in physical activity, skill and ease in using the limbs

2 Readiness in the use or control of the mental powers; quickness and skill in managing any complicated or difficult affair.

His wisdom ... was turned . into a *dexterity* to deliver himself. *Bacon.*

He had conducted his own defense with singular boldness and *dexterity* *Hallam.*

Syn.—Skill, adroitness, activity, expertness, art, ability address, tact, cleverness, facility, aptness, aptitude, faculty See SKILL

Dĕx'ter ous, *a* [Lat *dexter*, q. v] [Written also *dextrous*]

1 Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs, skillful and active with the hands, adroit; ready, as, a *dexterous* hand, a *dexterous* workman.

2 Skillful in contrivance, quick at inventing expedients, expert, as, a *dexterous* manager.

Dexterous the craving, fawning crowd to quit *Pope.*

3 Done with dexterity, skillful, artful; as, *dexterous* management

Dexterous sleights of hand with which they imposed upon Pharaoh *Trench.*

Syn —Adroit active expert, skillful, clever, able, ready apt handy, versed

Dĕx'ter ous ly, *adv* In a dexterous manner

Dĕx'ter ous ness, *n* Dexterity, adroitness

Dĕx'tral, *a* [From *dexter*, q v] Right, as opposed to *left*

Dextral shell (*Conch*) one which has its turns or convolutions from right to left or on the right hand side, when the mouth is turned downward *Wright*

Dex trăl'i-ty, *n* The state of being on the right side [*Obs*] *Browne*

Dĕx'trine, *n.* [Fr *dextrine*, Ger *dextrin*, from *dexter*, q v] (*Chem*) A substance of a gummy appearance, into which starch is converted by diastase or acids It is so named from its turning the plane of polarization to the right hand It is identical with starch in composition, and changes to sugar with remarkable facility

Dĕx'tro gў'rate, *a* [From *dexter* and *gyrate*, q v] Serving to turn to the right, as, a *dextrogyrate* crystal, one which in circular polarization turns rays of light to the right

Dex trŏr'sal, } *a* [Lat *dextrorsum*, contracted
Dĕx'trorse } from *dextroversum, dextroversum*, toward the right side, from *dexter*, right, and *versus, vorsus*, p p of *vertere, vortere*, to turn] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line, helix, or climbing plant

Dĕx'trous, *a* The same as DEXTEROUS

Dey (dā) *n* [See DAIRY] A servant who has charge of the dairy [*Ob*]

Dey (dā), *n* [Turk *dai*, originally a maternal uncle, then a friendly title formerly given to middle aged or old people, especially among the Janizaries, and hence, in Algiers, consecrated at length to the commanding officer of that corps, who frequently became afterward pasha or regent of that province, hence the European misnomer of *dey*, as applied to the latter] The governor of Algiers, so called before the French conquest

Dhoo'rā, }
Dhurr'ā, } *n* See DURRA

Di [From Gr *δις*, twice] (*Chem*) A prefix denoting two equivalents of the substance indicated by the noun following that of which the prefix forms a part as *dichloride* of mercury i e, a compound formed of two equivalents of mercury and one of chlorine *Graham.*

Di'ă [Gr] A prefix denoting *through*

Di'a bāse, *n* [Fr *diabase*, from Gr *διαβασις*, a crossing, or passing over, from *διαβαινω*, from *δια*, through, and *βαινω*, to step to pass, — so called by Brongniart, because it passes over to diorite.] (*Min*) Greenstone *Dana.*

Di ăb'a tĕ'ri al, *a* [Gr *διαβατηριος*, from *διαβατηρια*, to pass over, *τα διαβατηρια* (sc *ἱερα*), offerings before crossing the border See *supra*] Passing over the borders [*Rare*] *Mitford.*

Di'a bē'tēs, *n sing & pl* [Gr *διαβητης*, from *διαβαινω*, to pass through See DIABASE] (*Med*) A disease attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine Most frequently the urine is not only increased in quantity, but contains saccharine matter, in which case the disease is generally fatal.

Di'a bĕt'ic, } *a* Pertaining to diabetes, afflicted
Di'a-bĕt'ic al, } with diabetes

Diabletic (dyăb lĕt'), } *n* [Fr *diablerie*, from
Di ăb'ler y (de ăb'lĕr ў), } *etuoh* See DEVIL] Devilry sorcery, diabolical deed, mischief

Di'a bŏl'ic, } *a* [Gr *διαβολικός* slanderous,
Di'a bŏl'ic al, } devilish, Lat *diabolicus*, Fr *diabolique*, Pr *diabolic, diabolical*, Sp, Pg, & It. *diabolico* See DEVIL] Pertaining to the devil, resembling, or appropriate to, the devil, devilish; infernal impious, atrocious, nefarious, outrageously wicked as, a *diabolical* temper or action. "The *diabolical* institution" *Motley.*

Di'a bŏl'ic al ly, *adv* In a diabolical manner

Di'a-bŏl'ic al ness, *n.* The quality or state of being devilish, the character of a devil

Di'a bŏl'i fў, *v t* [Lat *diabolus* and *facere*, to make See DEVIL] To give diabolical qualities to. [*Rare*] *Farindon.*

Di ăb'o lism, *n* 1. Character, action, or principles that are appropriate to the devil. *Browne.*

2 Possession by the devil, *Warburton.*

Di'a-brō'sis, *n* [Gr. *διαβρωσις*, from *δια*, through,

and *βιβρώσκειν*, to eat] (*Med.*) Erosion; corrosion. *Dunglison.*

Dī'a-ca-thŏl'ī-con, *n.* [Gr. *διά*, through, and *καθολικός*, universal See CATHOLIC] (*Med*) A kind of purge, — so called from its general usefulness. *Dunglison*

Dī'a-caus'tic, *a.* [Gr. *διακαίειν*, to burn through, to heat to excess, from *διά*, through, and *καιειν*, to burn] Belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. See CAUSTICS

Dī'a-caus'tic, *n* 1 (*Med*) That which is caustic by refraction, as the sun's rays concentrated by a convex lens, sometimes used as a cautery *Dunglison*

2 (*Math*) A curve formed by the consecutive intersections of rays of light refracted through a lens

Dī-ăch'y-lŏus, } *n.* [Gr *διάχυλος*, very juicy, or
Dī-ăch'y-lŭm, } prepared with the juices of plants, from *διά*, through, with, from, and *χυλός*, juice] (*Med*) A plaster originally composed of the juices of several plants, — whence its name, — but now made of an oxide of lead and oil

Dī'a-cō-dī-ŭm, *n* [Lat , same as Gr *διὰ κωδείων*, from poppy-heads, from *διά*, through, with, from, and *κώδεια*, the head, especially of plants, a poppy-head.] A sirup made of poppies

Dī ăc'o nal, *a* [L Lat *diaconalis*, Fr *diaconal* See DEACON] Pertaining to a deacon

Dī-ăc'o-nate, *n.* [Lat *diaconatus*, Fr *diaconat* See DEACON] The office of a deacon, deaconship

Dī-ăc'o-nate, *a* Governed by deacons [*Obs*] "*Diaconate* church" *Goodwin*

Dī-ă-cō'pē, *n* [Gr *διακοπή*, a cutting in two, from *διά* and *κόπτειν*, to cut]

1 (*Gram*) A figure by which two words that naturally stand together, especially two parts of a compound word, are separated by the intervention of another word, tmesis [*Obs*]

2 (*Surg*) A separation or division of parts of the body, a deep wound, especially of the skull and its integuments

3 (*Nat Hist*) A genus of fishes of the family *Percidæ*, inhabiting the Indian seas Most of them are large, and remarkable for their beauty

Dī'a-cous'tic, *a* [Gr *διακούειν*, to hear through, from *διά*, through, and *ακούειν*, to hear] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds

Dī'a-cous'tics, *n sing* [Fr *diacoustique* See *supra*] That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of sound as affected by passing through different mediums, — called also *dia phonics* [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Dī'a-crit'ic, } *a* [Gr *διακριτικός*, from *διακρίνειν*,
Dī'a-crit'ic al, } to separate, to distinguish, from *διά*, through, and *κρινειν*, to separate] Separating or distinguishing, indicating something to be distinguished "*Diacritical* points" *Sir W Jones*

A glance at this typography will reveal great difficulties, which *diacritical* marks necessarily throw in the way of both printer and writer *Alex J Ellis*

Dī'a-dĕl'phi-a, *n* [Gr. *δίς*, and in composition frequently *δι*, twice, double, and *ἀδελφός*, brother, Fr *diadelphie*] (*Bot*) A class of plants whose stamens are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments

Diadelphous Stamens

Dī'a-dĕl'phi an, } *a* [Fr *diadelphe*, *diadelphique* See
Dī'a-dĕl'phous, } *supra*] (*Bot*) Having stamens united in two bodies by their filaments, belonging to the class *Diadelphia*

Dī'a-dem, *n* [Gr *διάδημα*, from *διαδεῖν*, to bind round, from *διά*, through, across, and *δεῖν*, to bind, Lat & Pt *diadema*, Fr *diadème*]

1 An ornamental head band or fillet, worn as a badge of royalty, hence, also, a crown

2 Royalty, sovereignty, dignity, — considered as symbolized by the crown

3 (*Her*) An arch rising from the rim of a crown, rarely also of a coronet, and uniting with others over its center

Dī'a-dĕmed (dī'a dĕmd), *a* Adorned with a diadem; crowned, ornamented *Pope*

Dī'a-dŏx'is, *n* [Gr *διαδέχεσθαι*, to succeed to, to supersede] (*Med*) A change of a disease into another having a different location and character

Dī'a-drŏm, *n* [Gr *διάδρομος* and *διαδρομή*, a running through, from *διαδραμεῖν*, *διατρεχειν*, to run through, from *διά*, through, and *τρέχειν*, inf aor *δραμεῖν*, to run] A complete course or vibration, time of vibration, as of a pendulum [*Obs*] *Locke*

Dī ser'e-sis, } *n* , *pl* DI ÆR'E SĒS, or DI-FE'E SES
Dī ĕr'e-sis, } [Gr *διαιρεσις*, from *διαιρεῖν*, to divide, from *διά*, through, asunder, and *αἱρεῖν*, to take, to seize, Lat. *diæresis*, Fr *diérèse*]

1 (*Gram*) (*a*) The separation or resolution of one syllable into two (*b*) A mark consisting of two dots, thus [ ], placed over the second of two adjacent vowels, to denote that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters, as, *cooperate*

2 (*Surg*) The operation of dividing any part of the body *Dunglison.*

Dī'a-glyph'ic, *a.* [Gr. *διά* and *γλύφειν*, to carve.] Represented or formed by depressions in the general surface, as, *diaglyphic* sculpture or engraving.

Dī'ag-nōse', *v t* To diagnosticate. See DIAGNOSTICATE. [*Rare*]

Dī'ag-nō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *διάγνωσις*, from *διαγιγνώσκειν*, to distinguish, from *διά*, through, asunder, and *γιγνώσκειν*, to know, Fr *diagnose.*]

1. (*Med*) The determination of a disease by means of distinctive marks or characteristics.

2 Scientific determination of any kind, the concise description or characteristic of a species

Dī'ag nŏs'tic, *a* Pertaining to, or furnishing, a diagnosis, indicating the nature of a disease

Dī'ag-nŏs'tic, *n.* [Gr *διαγνωστικός*, able to distinguish, from *διαγιγνώσκειν*, Fr *diagnostique* See *supra*] The mark or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others

Dī'ag nŏs'ti cāte, *v t* [See *supra*] To trace out by diagnosis, as a disease

Dī'a gŏm'e ter, *n* [Gr *διάγειν*, to transmit, and *μετρον*, measure] A sort of electroscope, invented by Rousseau, in which the dry pile is employed to measure the amount of electricity transmitted by different bodies, or to determine their conducting power *Nichol.*

Dī ăg'o nal, *a* [Lat *diagonalis*, from Gr *διά γωνιος*, from angle to angle, from *διά*, through, and *γωνια*, an angle, Fr *diagonal*] (*Geom*) Joining two not adjacent angles of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts, hence, crossing at an angle with one of the sides.

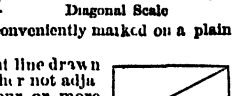

Diagonal Scale

Diagonal scale, a scale which consists of a set of parallel lines, with other lines crossing them obliquely, so that their intersections indicate smaller subdivisions of the unit of measure than could be conveniently marked on a plain scale

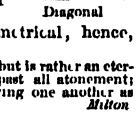

Diagonal

Dī-ăg'o nal, *n* A right line drawn from one angle to another not adjacent, of a figure of four or more sides, and dividing it into two parts

Dī ăg'o nal ly, *adv* In a diagonal direction

Dī'a gō'nal al, *a* Diagonal, diametrical, hence, diametrically opposed [*Obs*]

Sin can have no tenure by law at all, but is rather an eternal outlaw, and in hostility with law past all atonement; both *diagonal* contraries, as much allowing one another as day and night together in one hemisphere *Milton*

Dī ăg'o nous, *a* (*Bot*) Having four corners.

Dī'a gram, *n* [Gr *διαγραμμα*, from *διαγραφειν*, to mark out by lines, from *διά*, through, and *γραφειν*, to draw, write, Fr *diagramme*]

1 (*Geom*) A figure or drawing made to illustrate a statement, or facilitate a demonstration

2 Any illustrative outline, figure, or drawing

3 (*Anc Mus*) The table or model representing all the sounds of the system *Moore.*

Indicator diagram (*Steam-engines*) See INDICATOR CARD

Dī'a-grăph, *n* [Fr *diagraphe*, from Gr *διαγραφειν*. See DIAGRAM] An instrument used in perspective

Dī'a grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr *diagraphique* See
Dī'a grăph'ic al, } DIAGRAM] Descriptive

Dī'a-grăph'ics, *n sing* The art of design or drawing [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Dī'a grȳ'di-ate, *n* [L Lat *diagrydium*, *diacrydium*, *diagridium*, *diagredion*, corrupted from Gr *διακρυδιον*, a little tear, and a kind of scammony, diminutive of *δακρυ*, tear, Fr *diagrede*] (*Med*) A strong purgative made of scammony (*Convolvulus scammonia*) and quince juice

Dī'al, *n* [L Lat *dialis*, daily, from Lat. *dies*, day.]

1 An instrument for showing the time of day from the shadow of a style or gnomon on a graduated arc or surface When the shadow is cast by the sun, it is also called a *sun dial.* See SUN DIAL

Sun-dial.

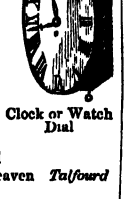

Clock or Watch Dial

2 The graduated face of a time piece on which the time of day is shown by pointers

3 A miner's compass *Wright*

Dī'al, *v t* 1 To measure with a dial

Hours of that true time which is *dialed* in heaven *Taylor*

2 (*Mining*) To survey with a dial

Dī'a lect, *n* [Gr *διαλεκτος*, from *διαλέγειν*, *διαλέγεσθαι*, to converse, discourse, from *διά*, through, and *λέγειν*, to speak, Lat *dialectus*, Fr. *dialecte*, Sp *dialecto*, It *dialetto*]

1 Means or mode of expressing thoughts, language, tongue, form of speech

2 The form of speech of a limited region or people as distinguished from others nearly related to it, local form of a language, the branch of a parent language, with such local alterations as time, accident, and revolutions may have introduced among descendants of the same stock or family, living in separate or remote situations, patois

[Charles V] could address his subjects from every quarter in their native *dialect* *Prescott*

Syn.—Language, idiom, tongue, speech, phraseology See LANGUAGE and IDIOM

Dī'a-lĕc'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a dialect; dialectical. *Ogilvie.*

Dī'a-lĕc'tic, *n.* Same as DIALECTICS.

Dī'a-lĕc'tic, } *a.* [Gr. *διαλεκτικός*, Lat. *dialecti-*
Dī'a-lĕc'tic-al, } *cus*]

1. Pertaining to a dialect or dialects.

2 Pertaining to dialectics, logical; argumental.

Dī'a-lĕc'tic al ly, *adv* In a dialectical manner.

Dī'a-lec-tī'cian (-tĭsh'an), *n* [Fr. *dialecticien.*] One versed in dialectics, a logician; a reasoner.

Dī'a lĕc'tics, *n sing* [Fr *dialectique*, Pr. *dialectica*, Lat *dialectica* (sc *ars*), Gr *διαλεκτική* (sc. *τέχνη*).] That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning, the application of logical principles to discursive reasoning; the science or art of discriminating truth from error. [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

☞ *Dialectics* was defined by Aristotle to be the method of arguing with probability on any given problem, and of defending a tenet without inconsistency By Plato, it was used in the following senses 1 Discussion by dialogue as a method of scientific investigation 2 The method of investigating the truth by analysis 3. The science of ideas or of the nature and laws of being — the highest metaphysics By Kant, it was employed to signify the logic of appearances or illusions, whether these arise from accident or error, or from those necessary limitations which, according to this philosopher, originate in the constitution of the human intellect

Dī'a lec tŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr. *διαλεκτος*, dialect, and *λόγος*, discourse] That branch of philology which is devoted to the consideration of dialects *Beck.*

Dī'a lĕc'tor, *n* One learned in dialectics

Dī'al ing, *n* The science which unfolds the principles of measuring time by dials, the art of constructing dials

Dī'al ist, *n.* A constructor of dials, one skilled in dialing

Dī-ăl'la gē, *n* [Gr *διαλλαγή*, interchange, change, from *διαλλασσειν*, to interchange, from *διά*, through, asunder, and *αλλασσειν*, to make other than it is, to change, from *ἄλλος*, other] (*Rhet*) A figure by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then turned to one point *Smart.*

Dī'al lage (45) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Gr *διαλλαγή*, change, alluding to the change and inequality of luster between its natural joints See *supra*] (*Min.*) A dark green or bronze colored laminate mineral, considered as a variety of hornblende or augite *Dana.*

Dī'al lel, *a* [Gr *διαλληλος*, crossing] Meeting and intersecting, as lines, not parallel, — opposed to *parallel* [*Obs*] *Ash*

Dī ăl'lo gīte, *n* (*Min*) Native carbonate of manganese, of a rose red color *Dana.*

Dī'a lŏg'ic al, *a.* Pertaining to dialogues, dialogistical *Burton*

Dī'a lŏg'ic-al ly, *adv* In the manner of a dialogue.

Are you for managing it analogically or *dialogically*? *Col Smith*

Dī ăl'o gism, *n* [Gr *διαλογισμός*, conversation, arguing, from *διαλογίζεσθαι*, to converse, argue, from *διαλογος*, conversation, dialogue, Fr *dialogisme* See DIALOGUE] A feigned speech between two or more, a dialogue. *Fuller*

Dī ăl'o gist, *n* [Gr *διαλογιστής*, Lat. *dialogista*, Fr *dialogiste*]

1 A speaker in a dialogue.

2 A writer of dialogues *Skelton.*

Dī-ăl'o gĭst'ic, } *a* [Gr *διαλογιστικός*] Relat-
Dī ăl'o gĭst'ic al, } ing to, or having the form of, a dialogue

Dī ăl'o-gĭst'ic al ly, *adv.* In the manner of dialogue

Dī ăl'o gīze, *v i* [Gr. *διαλογίζεσθαι.*] To discourse in dialogue *Fotherby*

Dī'a lŏgue (dī'a lŏg), *n* [Fr *dialogue*, It , Sp , & Pg *dialogo*, Gr *διάλογος*, from *διαλέγεσθαι*, to converse See DIALECT,]

1 A conversation or conference between two or more persons, particularly, a formal conversation in theatrical performances, or in scholastic exercises, in which two or more persons carry on a discourse.

2 A written conversation, or a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic, as, the *Dialogues* of Plato

Dī'a lŏgue, *v t* To discourse together, to confer, to dialogize [*Obs*] *Shak*

Dī'a lŏgue, *v t* To express as in dialogue [*Obs*] "And *dialogued* for him what he would say" *Shak.*

Dī'al-plāte, *n* The plate of a dial on which lines are drawn to show the time of the day, hence, also, the face of a clock or watch marked with the hours, and over which the hands revolve.

Dī-ăl'y sīs, *n* , *pl* DI ĂL'Y-SĒS [Gr *διάλυσις*, from *διαλυειν*, to part asunder, to dissolve, from *διά*, through, one from another, and *λύειν*, to loose, Fr *dialyse*]

1 A diæresis See DIÆRESIS.

2. (*Rhet*) Same as ASYNDETON, q. v.

3. (*Med*) (*a*) Debility. (*b*) A solution of continuity, division, separation of parts.

Dī'a lȳt'ic, *a* [Gr. *διαλυτικός*, from *διαλύειν*. See *supra*] Having the quality of unloosing. *Clarke.*

Dialytic telescope, an achromatic telescope in which the colored dispersion produced by a single object-lens of crown glass is corrected by a smaller concave lens, or combination of lenses, of high dispersive power, placed at a distance in the narrower part of the converging cone of rays, usually near the middle of the tube

Dī'a-măg'net, *n.* A body having diamagnetic polarity.

DI'a-mag-nĕt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *διά*, through or across, and *μαγνήτης*, magnet. See MAGNETIC and MAGNET.] Pertaining to, or exhibiting the phenomena of, diamagnetism; taking, or being of a nature to take, a position at right angles to the lines of magnetic force.

DI'a-mag-nĕt'ic, *n.* Any substance, as glass, phosphorus, &c., which in a field of magnetic force is differently affected from the ordinary magnetic bodies, as iron, that is, which tends to take a position at right angles to the lines of magnetic force, and is repelled by either pole of the magnet

DI'a-mag-nĕt'ic-al ly, *adv* In the manner of, or according to, diamagnetism

DI'a-măg'net ĭsm, *n* 1 The science which treats of diamagnetic phenomena, and of the properties of diamagnetic bodies

2 That form or condition of magnetic action which characterizes diamagnetics

DI-a-măn'tine, *a* Same as ADAMANTINE [*Obs*]

DI ăm'e-ter, *n* [Gr *διαμετρος*, from *διά*, through, and *μετρον*, measure, Fr *diamètre*]

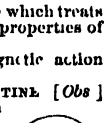

Diameter

1. (*Geom*) Any right line passing through the center of a figure or body, as a circle, conic section, sphere, cube, &c, and terminated by the opposite boundaries, a straight line which bisects the chords drawn in a curve parallel to a tangent at its vertex

2. The length of a straight line through the center of an object from side to side, width, thickness, as, the *diameter* of a tree or rock

☞ In an elongated object the diameter is usually taken at right angles to the longer axis

3 (*Arch*) The distance through the lower part of the shaft of a column, used as a unit for measuring all the parts of an order *Gwilt*

DI-ăm'e-tral, *a* [Fr *diametral*] Pertaining to a diameter, diametrical

Diametral curve or *surface* (*Geom*), a curved line or a surface which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in a curve or surface

DI ăm'e-tral, *n* A diameter [*Obs*] *Browne*

DI-ăm'e tral ly, *adv* Diametrically [*Obs*]

DI'a mĕt'ric, } *a* 1 Belonging or relating to a
DI'a mĕt'ric-al, } diameter

2 As remote as possible, as if at the opposite end of a diameter, directly adverse

DI'a-mĕt'ric al ly, *adv* In a diametrical direction, directly, as, *diametrically* opposite

Whose principles were *diametrically* opposed to his *Macaulay*

DI'a mond (dī'a mund, *or* dī'mund) (Sy nop, § 130), *n* [O Eng *diamonde*, *diamaund*, Fr *diamant*, Pr *diaman*, It & Sp *diamante*, Ger & D *diamant*, corrupted from Lat *adamas*, *adamantis*, Gr *ἀδαμας*, *ἀδάμαντος*, the hardest iron, steel, diamond, probably under the influence of Gr *διαφανης*, transparent, It *diafano*, Fr *diaphane* See ADAMANT]

1 A mineral and gem remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals It is crystallized carbon, the crystals being monometric, and usually with convex faces, they are sometimes colored, or even black.

☞ Diamonds are said to be of the *first water* when very transparent, and of the *second* or *third water* as the transparency decreases

2 A geometrical figure, consisting of four equal straight lines, and having two of the interior angles acute and two obtuse, a rhombus, a lozenge

3 One of a suit of playing cards, stamped with the figure of a diamond

4 (*Print*) The smallest kind of type used in English printing

☞ This line is printed in the type called DIAMOND

DI'a-mond, *a* Resembling a diamond, made of a diamond, or consisting of diamonds, as, a *diamond* chain

DI'a-mond-ed, *a* Having the figure of a diamond or rhombus

DI'a-mond-ize, *v t* To set with diamonds, to adorn, to enrich.

Modelizing, or enameling, or rather *diamondizing* of your subject. *B Jonson.*

Diana (from an ancient statue)

DI ă'nă, or **DI ăn'ă** *n.* [Lat.] (*Myth*) The daughter of Jupiter and Latona, a virgin goddess who presided over hunting, chastity, and marriage

DI-ăn'dri-ă, *n* [Gr *διανοητικός*, from *διά* and *νοεῖν*, to revolve in the mind.] (*Metaph.*) Pertaining to the discursive faculty, its acts or products.

I would employ *dianoetic* to denote the operation of the discursive, elaborate, or comparative faculty *Sir W Hamilton*

DI'a-noi ăl'o gy, *n* [Gr *διανοια* and *λόγος*] The science of the dianoetic faculties, and their operations *Sir W Hamilton*

DI'a pāse, *n* The same as DIAPASON. [*Obs*] "A tuneful *diapase* of pleasures" *Spenser*

DI'a-păsm, *n* [Gr *διαπασμα*, from *διαπασσειν*, to sprinkle over, from *δια*, through, and *πασσειν*, to strew or sprinkle upon, Lat *diaperma*, Fr *diapasme*] Powdered aromatic herbs, sometimes made into little balls and strung together [*Obs*] *B Jon*

DI'a pā'son, *n* [Gr *διαπασων*, i e, *η δια πασων χορδων συμφωνια*, the concord of the first and last notes, the octave, from *δια*, through, and *πασων*, gen pl of *πας*, all, Lat & Fr *diapason*]

1 (*Gr Mus*) The octave, or interval which includes all the tones of the diatonic scale

2 Concord, as of notes an octave apart, harmony

The fair music that all creatures made
In perfect *diapason* *Milton*

3 The entire compass of tones,

Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in man *Dryden*

4 A scale or pitch for giving a standard pitch, as for an orchestra, for adjusting the tone of musical instruments, bells, &c

5 One of certain stops in the organ, so called because they extend through the scale of the instrument They are of several kinds, as *open diapason*, *stopped diapason*, *double diapason*, and the like

Diapason-diapente, &c (*Mus*), the interval compounded of a diapason with a diapente, &c

DI'a-pĕn'te, *n* [Gr *διαπεντε*, a fifth, from *δια*, through, and *πεντε*, five, Fr *diapente*]

1 (*Anc Mus*) The interval of the fifth

2 (*Med*) A composition of five ingredients

DI'a per, *n* [Fr *diaper*, *damper*, *jasper*, marbled, variegated, O Fr *diaspre*, Pr *diaspre diaspe*, Sp *diaspro*, *diasprado*, It *diaspro*, L Lat *diasprus*, *diaspra*, a kind of costly stuff, from Lat *jaspis*, a green colored precious stone See JASPER]

1 figured linen cloth a cloth woven in flowers or figures, much used for towels, napkins &c

2 A towel or napkin, an infant's breech cloth.

Let one attend him with a silver basin
Another bear the ewer the third a *diaper* *Shak*

3 (*Arch*) Paneling filled up with arabesque gilding and painting, or with carving or other wrought work in low relief

DI'a per, *v t* 1 To variegate or diversify with figures, as cloth or flower "*Diapered* with an wrought flowers" *Tennyson*

2 To put a diaper on, as a child

DI'a-per, *v t* To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth "If you *diaper* on folds" *Peacham*

DI'a per ing, *n* (*Paint & Her*) A small delicate pattern introduced to relieve the eye in broad spaces of one color

DI'a phăne, *n* (*Physiol*) An investing, cortical membrane of vegetable cell *Dana*

DI'a phăned (dī'a fănd) *a* [O Fr *diaphané*, to make transparent See DIAPHANOUS] Transparent [*Rare*]

DI'a pha nĕ'i ty, *n* [Fr *diaphanéité*, It *diafaneità*, Sp *diafanidad*, Gr *διαφανεια*, from *ο αθαναις* See DIAPHANOUS] The quality of being diaphanous power of transmitting light, transparency, pellucidness

DI'a-phăn'tic, *a* [See *infra*] Having power to transmit light transparent *Raleigh*

DI'a pha nŏm'e ter, *n* [Gr *διαφανης*, transparent, and *μετρον*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the transparency of the air *Nichol*

DI ăph'a nous (dī ăf'a nus), *a* [Gr *διαφανης*, from *διαφαινειν*, to show or shine through from *δια*, through, and *φαινειν*, to show, and passive, to shine, It, Sp, & Pg *diafano*, Pr *diafan*, Fr *diaphane*] Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass, pellucid, transparent, clear

A crystal river
Diaphanous because it travels slowly *Wordsworth*

DI ăph'a nous ly, *adv* Transparently, so as to allow light to pass through

DI'a-phăn'ics, *n sing* [Gr *δια*, through, and *φωνή*, a sound, tone] The doctrine of refracted sound [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

DI'a pho rĕ'sis, *n* [Gr *διαφορησις*, from *διαφορεῖν*, to carry through, to throw off by perspiration, from *δια*, through, and *φορεῖν*, *φερειν*, to bear, carry, Lat *diaphoresis*, Fr *diaphorèse*] (*Med*) Augmentation of the insensible perspiration or sweat, evacuation through the pores of the skin

DI'a pho rĕt'ic, } *a* [Gr *διαφορητικός*, Lat *di-*
DI'a pho rĕt'ic al, } *aphoreticus*, Fr *diaphorétique* See *supra*] Having the power to increase perspiration

DI'a pho rĕt'ic, *n* (*Med*) A medicine which promotes insensible perspiration

☞ *Diaphoretics* differ from *sudorifics*, the former only increase the insensible perspiration, the latter excite the sensible discharge called *sweat* *Parr*

DI'a-phrăgm (-frăm), *n* [Gr *διαφραγμα*, from *διαφραγνυναι*, to fence by a partition wall, from *δια*, through, and *φραγνυναι*, *φράσσειν*, to fence, inclose, Lat *diaphragma*, Fr *diaphragme*]

1 A dividing membrane or thin partition, commonly with an opening through it

2 (*Anat.*) The muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or lower belly, the midriff.

3 (*Conch*) A straight calcareous plate which divides the cavity of certain shells into two parts only *Brande.*

4 (*Opt*) A plate with a circular opening, used, in instruments, to cut off marginal portions of a beam of light, as at the focus of a telescope

5 (*Mach*) A partition in any compartment, for various purposes

DI'a phrag măt'ic, *a* [Fr *diaphragmatique.*] Pertaining to the diaphragm

DI'a plăs'tic, *a* (*Med*) A medicine suitable to be used for the treatment of fractured or dislocated limbs

DI'ap o phy'sic al, *a* Pertaining to a diapophysis

DI'a pŏph'y sis, *n* See VERTEBRA

DI'a po rĕ'sis, *n* [Gr *διαπορησις*, from *διαπορεῖν*, to be at a loss, from *δια*, through, and *ἀ-πορεῖν*, to be without means or resource, to be in doubt, from *ἄπορος*, without passage See ATOPON] (*Rhet*) The expression of doubt as to the order in which to take up several subjects, doubt, hesitation

DI'ar-chy, *n* [Gr *δι*, for *εις*, twice, double, and *αρχειν*, to be the first, to rule] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

DI ā'ri al, } *a* [See DIARY] Pertaining to a dia-
DI ā'ri an, } ry, daily

DI'a rist, *n* One who keeps a diary.

DI'ar rhē'ă } (rī'a), *n* [Gr *διαρροια*, from *διαρ-*
DI'ar rhœ'ă } *ρειν*, from *δια*, through, and *ρειν*, to flow N Lat *diarrhœa*, Fr *diarrhée*, Pr *diarria*, It *diarrea*, *dirrea*] (*Med*) A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines, a relax, a flux

DI'ar rhĕt'ic, } *a* (*Med*) Producing diarrhea, or
DI ar rhœt'ic, } a purging

DI'ar thrō'di al *a* (*Anat*) Relating to diarthrosis, or movable articulations *Dunglison.*

DI'ar thro'sis, *n* [Gr *διαρθρωσις*, from *διαρθροῦν*, to joint, to articulate, from *δια*, through, asunder, and *ἀρθρον*, to fasten by a joint, from *ἀ-ῤθρον*, joint, Fr *diarthrose*] (*Anat*) The connection of two bones admitting of motion between them, as at the articulations

DI'a ry, *n* [Lat *diarium*, from *dies*, day O Fr. *diaire*, It *diario*] An account made daily day of the events or transactions of the day a journal, a register of daily occurrences, a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda, as, a *diary* of the weather

DI'a ry, *a* Lasting for one day, as, a *diary* fever. [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

DI'a skĭz'mă (skĭz'ma), *n* [Gr *διασχισμα*, any thing cloven or cut off, from *διασχιζειν*, to cleave asunder, from *δια*, through, asunder, and *σχιζειν*, to cleave, split] (*Anc Mus*) The difference between the common and unharmonic diesis, commonly called the *lesser comma*

DI'as pōre, *n* [Gr *διασπορα*, a scattering, from *διασπειρειν*, to scatter about, from *δια*, through, asunder, and *σπειρειν*, to sow, to scatter like seed, Fr *diaspore*] (*Min*) A mineral consisting of alumina and water It occurs in lamellar masses and prismatic crystals, with a bright, pearly cleavage, having a whitish, grayish, or greenish color, and characterized by decrepitating with violence (as the name implies) before the blowpipe, although infusible *Dana.*

DI'as tăl'tic, *a* [Gr *διαστελτικός*, from *διαστελλειν*, to put asunder, to separate, from *δια* through, and *στελλειν*, to set put place] (*Anc Mus*) Dilated or extended —said of certain intervals, as the major third minor sixth, and major seventh

DI'as tāse *n* [Gr *διαστασις*, from *διαστηναι*, *διαστα* to stand apart, divide, from *δι* for *δια*, through, asunder, and *στηναι*, *ε-στην* to stand set Fr *diastase*] (*Chem*) A substance, containing nitrogen generated during the germination of grain for the brewery and tending to accelerate the formation of sugar during fermentation

DI ăs'ta sis, *n* [See *supra*] A forcible separation of bones without fracture *Dunglison.*

DI'as tem, *n* [Gr *διαστημα*, from *διαστηναι*; Lat. *diastema*, Fr *diastème* See *supra*]

1 Intervening space, interval

2 (*Anc Mus*) A simple interval, as opposed to a compound one

DI ăs'to le, *n* [Gr *διαστολη*, from *διαστελλειν*, Fr. *diastole* See DIASTALTIC]

1 (*Med*) A dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries —opposed to *systole* or contraction

2 (*Gram*) The extension of a syllable, a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

DI'a stȳle, *n* [Gr *διαστυλος*, from *δια*, through, asunder and *στυλος*, pillar, column, Lat *drastylus*, Fr *diastyle*] (*Arch*) An edifice in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for each intercolumniation. *Harris.*

DI'a syrm (dī'a sĕrm), *n.* [Gr. *διασυρμος*, a tearing in pieces, from *διασυρειν*, from *δια* and *σύρειν*, to drag, to force away] (*Rhet*) A figure of speech expressing mockery and contempt, or by which reproof is conveyed in an ironical manner. [*Obs*]

Dī/a-tĕs'sa-rŏn, *n.* [Gr *διατεσσάρων* (sc. *συμφωνία*), from *διά*, through, and *τεσσάρων*, gen. of *τέσσαρες*, four (sc. *χορδῶν*)]

1. (*Anc. Mus.*) The concord or harmonic interval, composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and one greater semitone, — now called a *fourth*. *Moore.*

2. (*Theol.*) A harmony of the four Gospels

Dī/a-thĕr'mal, *a* [Gr *διαθέρμος*, thoroughly warm, from *διά*, through, and *θερμός*, warm, hot] Freely permeable by radiant heat

Dī/a thĕr'ma nĕ'i ty, } *n* [See *infra*] The prop-
Dī/a thĕr'mance, } erty of transmitting radiant heat, the quality of being diathermous. *Mellon*

Dī/a thĕr'ma nism *n* The doctrine or the phenomena of the transmission of radiant heat. *Nichol*

Dī/a thĕr'ma-nous, *a* [Gr *διαθερμαίνειν*, to warm through, from *διά*, through, and *θερμαίνειν*, to warm, from *θερμός*, warm] Having the property of transmitting radiant heat, diathermal

Dī/a thĕr'mic, *a* Affording a free passage to heat; as, *diathermic* substances. *Mellon*

Dī/a thĕr'mous, *a* Same as DIATHERMANOUS

Dī-ăth'e sis, *n* [Gr *διάθεσις*, from *διατιθέναι*, to place separately, to arrange, from *διά*, through, asunder, and *τιθέναι*, to place, put, Fr *diathèse*] (*Med.*) Bodily condition or constitution, especially that which predisposes to a particular disease

Dī/a-tŏm, *n* [From Gr *διατομος*, cut in two, from *διά*, through, and *τεμνειν*, to cut] (*Nat. Hist.*) One of the *Diatomaceæ*, a family of siliceous animalcules now regarded as belonging to the vegetable kingdom

Dī/a-tŏm'ic, *a* [From Gr *δι*, for *δίς*, twice, and *ἄτομος*, an atom, q. v.] Consisting of two atoms

Dī-ăt'o-mous, *a* [Gr *διατομος*, cut through, from *διατέμνειν*, to cut through, from *διά*, through, and *τέμνειν*, to cut] (*Min.*) Having a single, distinct, diagonal cleavage, — said of crystals. *Mohs*

Dī/a-tŏn'ic, *a* [Gr *διατονικος*, and *διατονος*, from *διατείνειν*, to stretch out, to extend, from *διά*, through, and *τείνειν*, to stretch, *τονος*, a stretching, a straining or raising of the voice, a tone, Lat. *diatonicus*, *diatonus*, Fr. *diatonique*, *diatone*] (*Mus.*) Pertaining to the scale of eight tones, the eighth of which is the octave of the first

Diatonic scale (*Mus.*) a scale consisting of eight sounds with seven intervals, of which two are semitones and five are whole tones

Dī/a-tŏn'ic-al ly, *adv* In a diatonic manner

Dī'a tribe (Synop., § 130), *n* [Gr *διατριβή*, from *διατρίβειν*, to rub away, spend time, from *διά*, through, and *τρίβειν* to rub] Lat. *diatriba*, Fr. *diatribe*] A continued discourse or disputation especially, an invective harangue, a strain of reviling or reproach

Dī-ăt'ri-bist, *n* The author of a diatribe, one who makes diatribes

Dī/a zeū'tic, *a* [Gr *διαζευκτικος*, disjunctive, } *a* from *διαζευγνυναι*, to disjoin, from
Dī/a zeū'tic, } *διά*, through, asunder, and *ζεύγνυναι*, to join, yoke] (*Anc. Mus.*) Disjoining two fourths: as, the *diazeutic* tone, which, like that from F to G in modern music, lay between two fourths, and, being joined to either, made a fifth [*Obs.*]

Dĭb, *v. t.* To dip or dibble, — a term in angling

Dĭb'ber, } *n* [See *infra*] A pointed hand
Dĭb'ble, } instrument, used in gardening and agriculture, to make holes for planting seeds, &c

Dibble

Dĭb'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIBBLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIBBLING]

1. To plant with a dibble, to make holes in with a dibble for planting seeds, &c

2. To make holes or indentations in, as if with a dibble

The clayey soil around it was *dibbled* thick at the time by the tiny hoofs of sheep. *H. Miller*

Dĭb'ble, *v. t.* [A diminutive of Prov. Eng. *dib*, for *dip*, to thrust in, and allied to *tip*, a little sharp point] To dib, to dip as in angling. See DIB

Dĭb'bler, *n.* One who, or that which, dibbles or makes holes in the ground for seed

Dī-bŏth'ri an, *n.* [Gr. *δις*, twice, and *βοθριον*, diminutive of *βόθρος*, pit] (*Entom.*) One of a certain division of tape worms, which includes those having not more than two pits on the head. *Brande*

Dī-brăn'chi-ate, *n* [Gr. *δι* twice, double, and *βράγχια*, gills] (*Zool.*) One of an order of cephalopods, which includes those with two gills, three distinct hearts, an apparatus for emitting an inky fluid, and with solid cephalic arms, not exceeding ten in number, supporting acetabulæ

Dĭbs, *n* A sweet preparation or treacle of grape juice, much used in the East. *Johnston*

Dĭb'stōne, *n* [See DIB] A little stone thrown at another stone, in a certain game played by children

Dī-cā'cious (dī kā'shus), *a* [Lat. *dicax*, from *dicere*, to say, It. *dicace*] Talkative, pert, saucy [*Obs.*]

Dī-căc'i ty, *n* [Fr. *dicacité*, It. *dicacità*, Sp. *dicacidad*. See *supra*] Pertness, saucines [*Obs.*]

Dī'cast, *n* [Gr. *δικαστής*, from *δικαζειν*, to judge, from *δίκη*, right, judgment, justice] A functionary in ancient Athens answering nearly to the modern juryman

Dīce, *n.*, *pl.* of *die*. A game. See DIE, No. 1

Dīce, *v. t.* To play with dice.

1 *diced* not above seven times a week. *Shak.*

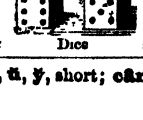

Dice

Dīce'-bŏx, *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.

Dīce'-cōal, *n.* A kind of coal easily splitting into cubical fragments. *Brande.*

Dī-cĕph'a-lous, *a.* [Gr. *δικέφαλος*, from *δί*, for *δίς*, twice, and *κεφαλή*, head.] Having two heads on one body

Dī'cer, *n.* A player at dice. "As false as *dicers'* oaths." *Shak.*

Dĭch, *v.* May it do, — a word peculiar to Shakespeare, and supposed to be a corruption of *dit* for *do it*

Dī chăs'ta-sis, *n.* [See *infra*] Spontaneous subdivision. *Dana*

Dī chăs'tic, *a* [Gr *διχάζειν*, to part asunder, to disunite, fr *δίχα*, in two, asunder, fr *δίς*, twice] Capable of subdividing spontaneously. *Dana*

Dī'chla mȳd'e ous, *a* [Gr *δι*, for *δίς*, twice, and *χλαμύς*, a cloak or mantle] (*Bot.*) Having two coverings, a calyx and a corol. *Lindley*

Dī-chŏt'o-mist, *n* One who dichotomizes

Dī-chŏt'o-mīze (dī kŏt'o mīz), *v. t.* [See *infra*]

1 To cut into two parts, to divide into pairs, to halve, to bisect [*Rare*]

2 (*Astron.*) To exhibit as a half disk or semicircle

[The moon] was *dichotomized*. *Whewell*

Dī chŏt'o mīze, *v. i.* To separate or divide into two parts, or into pairs. *R. Owen*

Dī chŏt'o mous, *a* [Gr *διχοτόμος*, from *δίχα*, in two, asunder, and *τέμνειν*, to cut, Lat. *dichotomus*, Fr *dichotome*, It. *dicotomo*] (*Bot.*) Regularly dividing by pairs, from top to bottom, as, a *dichotomous* stem. *Martyn*

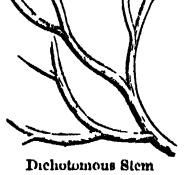

Dichotomous Stem

Dī chŏt'o mous ly, *adv.* In a dichotomous manner

Dī-chŏt'o my, *n* [Gr *διχοτομια*, from *διχοτομος*, Fr *dichotomie*, It. *dicotomia*. See *supra*]

1 A cutting in two, a division [*Obs.*] "A general breach or *dichotomy* with their church." *Bourne*

2 Division or distribution of genera into two species, division into two subordinate parts

3 (*Astron.*) That phase of the moon in which it appears bisected, or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures

4 (*Bot.*) Successive division and subdivision of a stem or vein into two parts as it proceeds from its origin

5 (*Logic*) Division into two, especially, the division of a class into two subclasses opposed to each other by contradiction, as the division of the term *man* into *white* and *not white*

Dī chrō'ic, *a* Having the property of dichroism, as *dichroic* crystal. *Dana*

Dī'chro ism, *n* [Gr *διχροος*, two colored from *δι*, for *δίς*, twice, and *χροα*, color] (*Opt.*) The property of presenting different colors by transmitted light, when viewed in two different directions, the colors being unlike in the direction of unlike or unequal axes. *Dana*

Dī'chro ite, *n* [Gr *διχροος*, two colored. See *supra*] (*Min.*) Iolite, — so called from its presenting two different colors when viewed in two different directions. See IOLITE

Dī chrō'mate, *n* (*Chem.*) A double chromate

Dī'chro-măt'ic, *a* [Gr *διχρωμος*, two colored, from *δι*, for *δίς*, twice, and *χρωμα*, color] Having or producing two colors

Dī'chro-ous, *a* Dichroic

Dī'chro scōpe *n* [Gr *δίς*, twofold, *χρόα*, color, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view] An instrument for examining the dichroism of crystals. *Dana*

Dī'chro-scŏp'ic, *a* Pertaining to dichroism, or observations with the dichroscope. *Dana*

Dĭck'ens, *n* [A contr. of the dim. *Dickinkins*] The devil, — used as a vulgar interjection

Dĭck'er *n* [Also *daker*, *dakir* L. Ger. & Sw. *decker*, Icel. *dekur*, Dan. *deger*, Ger. *decher*, L. Lat. *decra*, *decrum*, *decora*, *decura*, *decuria*, from Lat. *decuna*, a division consisting of ten, from *decem*, ten] 1 The number or quantity of ten, particularly, ten hides or skins, a dakir: as, a *dicker* of gloves [*Obs.*] "A *dicker* of cow hides." *Heywood*

2 A chaffering barter or exchange of small wares [U. S.]

For peddling *dicker*, not for honest sales. *Whittier*

Dĭck'er, *v. i.* To negotiate a dicker, to barter [U. S.] "Ready to *dicker* and to swap." *Cooper*

Dĭck'ey, } *n* 1 A seat behind a carriage, for ser-
Dĭck'y, } vants, &c

2 A bosom made to be tied over the front of a shirt

3 A gentleman's shirt collar. [*New Eng.*]

Dī ĕll'ic, } *a* [Gr. *δίς*, twofold, and *κλίνειν*, to
Dī'll nate, } incline] (*Crystallog.*) Having two of the intersections between the three axes oblique. *Dana*

Dī'cle nous, *a* [Gr. *δίς*, twofold, and *κλίνη*, bed] (*Bot.*) Having the stamens and pistils in separate flowers. *Gray.*

Dī-cŏc'coŭs, *a* [Gr. *δίκοκκος*, from *δι*, for *δίς*, twice, double, and *κόκκος*, a kernel, berry, grain, Lat. *coccum*, Fr *dicoque*] (*Bot.*) Two-grained, containing two grains of seed, consisting of two cohering closed carpels or cocci, with one seed in each; as, a *dicoccous* capsule. *Martyn.*

Dī-cœ'lous (dī-sē'lus), *a.* [Gr. *δίς*, twice, and *κοῖλον*, cavity.] Having two cavities. *R. Owen.*

Dī'co-tȳle, *n* (*Zool.*) A genus of quadrupeds closely related to the hog, and including the peccaries.

Dī-cŏt'y-lē'don, *n* [Gr *δι*, for *δίς*, twice, double, and *κοτυλήδων* See COTYLEDON] (*Bot.*) A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating.

Dī-cŏt'y lĕd'o-noŭs, *a* (*Bot.*) Having two cotyledons or lobes, as, a *dicotyledonous* plant.

Dī-crŏt'ic, *a* [Gr *δις*, twice, and *κροτεῖν*, to knock, beat] Having a double or rebounding action; — said of the pulse

Dī'cro tism, *n* [Gr *δικροτος*, double beating, from *δίς*, twice, and *κροτεῖν*, to beat] (*Med.*) Beating twice as rapidly as usual, — said of the pulse. *Dunglison.*

Dic-tā'men, *n* [Late Lat., from *dictare*, to dictate] That which is dictated to one person by another, a precept, an injunction, a dictation

Dic-tăm'nus, *n* [Lat., from *Dicte*, a mountain in Crete, where the plant abounds] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of fragrant herbaceous plants, the roots of some species of which are used in medicine, being possessed of sedative and drastic qualities. *Fraxinella* (*b*) A small evergreen shrub (*Origanum dictamnus*), the dittany of Crete. *Loudon.*

Dic'tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DICTATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DICTATING] [Lat. *dictare*, *dictatum*, v. freq. of *dicere*, to say, Pr. & Sp. *dictar*, Fr. *dicter*, It. *dittare*, *dettare*.]

1 To deliver or state for another person to reduce to writing, to utter so that another may write down. "The mind which *dictated* the Iliad." *Wayland.*

2 To communicate with authority, to deliver to a subordinate, as a command, to prescribe, as, a general *dictates* orders to his troops

Syn. — To suggest, prescribe, point out, urge, admonish

Dic'tāte, *n* [Lat. *dictatum*, Pr. *dictat*, Sp. & Pg. *dictado*, It. *dittato*, *dettato*, O. Fr *dicte*, *ditié* See *supra*] A statement delivered with authority, an order, a command, an authoritative rule or principle, a prescription, a direction.

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say. *Prior*

Syn. — Command, injunction, suggestion, impulse, admonition

Dic tā'tion *n* [Lat. *dictatio*, O. It. *dettazione*] The act of dictating, the act or practice of prescribing

It affords security against the *dictation* of laws. *Paley*

Dic tā'tor *n* [Lat. Fr. *dictateur*, *dictador*, Sp. *dictador*, It. *dittatore*, Fr. *dictateur*]

1 One who dictates, one who prescribes rules and maxims for the direction of others

2 One invested with absolute authority, especially a magistrate created in times of exigence and distress, and invested with unlimited power

Invested with the authority of a *dictator*, nay, of a pope, over our language. *Macaulay.*

Dic'ta tō'ri al, *a* [Fr *dictatorial*]

1 Pertaining or suited to a dictator, absolute, unlimited. "Military powers quite *dictatorial*." *Irving.*

2 Characteristic of a dictator imperious, dogmatical, overbearing, as, a *dictatorial* tone or manner

Dic'ta tō'ri al ly, *adv.* In the manner of a dictator

Dic'ta tō'ri an, *a* Suited to a dictator, dictatorial [*Obs.*] *State Trials.*

Dic tā'tor ship, *n* The office of a dictator, the term of a dictator's office

Dic'ta to ry, *a* [Lat. *dictatorius*, Sp. *dictatorio*, It. *dittatorio*] Dogmatical, overbearing. *Milton*

Dic tā'tress, } *n* [Lat., f. of *dictator*, q. v.] A
Dic tā'trix, } female who dictates or commands

Dic tā'ture (53), *n* [Lat. *dictatura*, Fr. *dictature*, Sp. *dictatura*, *dictadura*, It. *dittatura* See DICTATOR] Office of a dictator, dictatorship. *Bacon*

Dic'tion (dĭk'shun), *n* [Lat. *dictio*, a saying, a speaking, a word, from *dicere*, to say, Fr. *diction*, Pr. *dictio*, Sp. *diccion*, It. *dizione*] Choice of words, selection of terms, manner of expression, style, phraseology

His *diction* blazes up into a sudden explosion of prophetic grandeur. *De Quincey*

Syn. — DICTION, STYLE, PHRASEOLOGY. *Style* relates both to language and thought; *diction*, to language only; *phraseology*, to the mechanical structure of sentences, or the mode in which they are *phrased*. The *style* of Burke was enriched with all the higher graces of composition, his *diction* was varied and copious, his *phraseology*, at times, was careless and cumbersome. "*Diction* is a general term applicable alike to a single sentence or a connected composition. Errors in grammar, false construction, a confused disposition of words, or an improper application of them, constitute bad *diction*, but the niceties, the elegancies, the peculiarities, and the beauties of composition which mark the genius and talent of the writer, are what is comprehended under the name of *style*." *Crabb.*

Dic'tion ā'ri an, *n* One who constructs a dictionary, a lexicographer [*Rare*] *Dawson.*

Dic'tion-a ry, *n* [N. Lat. *dictionarium*, from *dictio*, Fr. *dictionnaire*, Sp. *diccionario*, It. *dizionario*. See *supra*.]

1. A book containing the words of a language, arranged alphabetically, with explanations of their meanings, a lexicon, a vocabulary, a word book.
2. Hence, a work containing information in any department of knowledge, arranged alphabetically, under different heads, as, a *dictionary* of geography, a biographical *dictionary*.

Dic'tum, *n.*; *pl* DIC'TA. [Lat, from *dicere*, to say; Fr. *dictum, dicton*.]
1 An authoritative saying or assertion "A class of critical *dicta* every where current" *M Arnold*
2. (*Law*) (*a*) A judicial opinion expressed by judges on points that do not necessarily arise in the case, and are not involved in it (*b*) (*In Law*) The report of a judgment made by one of the judges who has given it *Bouvier*

Did, *imp* of *do* See Do

Di-dăc'tic, *n.* A treatise on teaching or education [*Obs*.] *Milton*

Di-dăc'tic, } *a* [Gr διδακτικός, from διδάσκειν,
Di dăc'tic al, } to teach Fr *didactique*.] Fitted or inclined to teach, intended to instruct preceptive, arranged in a form suitable for instruction, systematic "The finest didactic poem in any language" *Macaulay*

Di dăc'tic al ly, *adv* In a didactic manner

Di'dac tic'i ty, *n* Devotion to teaching *Hare*

Di dăc'tics, *n sing* The art or science of teaching [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

Di dăc'tyl, *n* [Fr *didactyle* See *infra*.] An animal having two toes

Di dăc'tyl, } *a* [Gr διδάκτυλος, from δι, for
Di dăc'tyl ous, } δις, twice, double, and δακτυλος, a finger, a toe.] Having two toes

Did'dal, *n.* A kind of triangular spade

Did'ap per, *n* [For *dibdapper, dibdabber, dipdapper*, from *dib, dip*, and *dab, dap* q v Cf DAB CHICK.] (*Ornith*) A certain bird that dives into the water, a species of grebe the little, or black chin grebe, dab chick, *Podiceps minor*

Di das'ca lar, } *a* [Gr διδασκαλικός, from διδα
Di'das căl'ic, } σκω, to teach Lat *didascalicus*, Fr *didascalique*.] Didactic, preceptive [*Rare*.]

Did'der, *v i* [Icel *titra*, O H Ger *attaron*, N H Ger *zittern*, O D *citteren*, N D *sidderen*.] To shiver with cold *Sherwood*

Did'dle, *v t* To cheat or overreach

Did'dle, *v i* [Cf DADDLE.] To totter, as a child in walking *Quarles*

Di dĕl'phic, *a* Pertaining to the didelphys [Written also *didelphic*.]

Di dĕl'phid, *n* A marsupial animal

Di dĕl'phid, *a* Pertaining to the marsupials

Di dĕl'phis, *n.* See DIDELPHYS

Di del'phyc, *a* Pertaining to the didelphys [Written also *didelphic*.]

Di dĕl'phys, *n* [Gr δι, for δις, twice, double, and δελφυς, the matrix uterus.] (*Zool*) An animal of the marsupial tribe — so called by Linnæus but the term is now restricted to an American genus which includes the opossum [Written also *didelphi*.] *Cuvier*

Didelphys (*Didelphys opossum*)

Di'do, *n*, *pl* DI'DOS A trick mantic keeper
To cut a dido to play a trick so called from the trick of Dido, who having bought as much land as she could cover, cut it into a long string, to inclose more than was intended

Di'do dĕ'ca hĕ'dral, *a* [Gr δ for δις and *dodecahedral*, q v.] (*Crystall q*) Having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits

Di'drăchm (di'drăm), } *n* [Gr δι, twice,
Di drăch'ma (di drăk'ma), } from δι, for δις, twice, double, and δραχμη, a drachm See DRACHMA.] A two drachma piece, an ancient Greek silver coin, worth about thirty cents

Didst Second person imperfect of *do* See Do

Di dūce'ment, *n* Separation into distinct parts division [*Obs*.] *Bacon*

Di dūc'tion, *n* [Lat *deductio*, from *deducere* to draw apart, to separate, from *di*, for *dis*, and *ducere*, to lead, draw.] Act of drawing apart separation

Di'dus, *n* (*Ornith*) A genus of birds including the dodo See DODO

Di'dym, } *n* [See *infra*.] A rare metal re-
Di dȳm'i ăm, } lated to cerium in whose oxide it is found, — so called from its intimate association with the ores of lantanium, which are always found with those of cerium

Did'y-mous, *a.* [Gr. διδυμος, double, twofold, twin.] (*Bot*) Growing in pairs or twins *Ingl Cyc*

Did'y năm'i a, *n* [Gr δι, for δις, twice, double, and δυναμις, power, strength, Fr *didynamie* See DYNAMIC.] (*Bot*) A class of plants in the Linnean system, characterized by having four stamens disposed in pairs of unequal length.

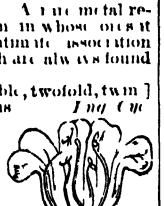
Didynamous

Did'y-năm'i an, } *a.* (*Bot*)
Di dȳn'a-mous, } Containing four stamens disposed in pairs of unequal length

Die, *v i* [*imp* & *p. p.* DIED (dīd); *p. pr* & *vb. n.* DYING.] [O Fries *deja, deya*, Icel. *deya, deyja*, Dan *döe*, Sw *dwina*, O Sax *doan, dojan*, O H Ger. *touwan, toujan*, Goth. *divan*.]
1 To pass from an animate to a lifeless state, to cease to live, to suffer a total and irreparable loss of action of the vital functions, to become dead, to decease, to expire, — said of animals or vegetables, often with *of, by*, or more seldom *for*, before the cause or occasion of death
2 To suffer death, to lose life
Christ *died* for the ungodly *Rom* v 6
3 To cease, to become lost or extinct
Letting the secret *die* within his own breast *Spectator*
4 To sink, to faint to languish, with weakness, discouragement, love &c
His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone 1 *Sam* xxv —
The young men acknowledged that they *died* in Rel ca *Latimer*
5 To become indifferent to cease to be subject as to *die* to please or to sin
6 To recede and grow fainter to become imperceptible, to vanish — often with *out* or *away*
Blemishes may *die* away and disappear am dst the bright ness *Spectator*
7 To become vapid, flat, or spiritless, as liquor
Syn — To expire decease perish depart vanish

Die, *n* [Lat *do*, Fr *dat* It, Sp, & Pg *dado*, from Lat *datum* from *dare* to give to throw.]
1 A small cube marked on its faces with numbers from one to six used in gaming by being thrown from a box [See *Rhust of Die*.]
2 Any small cubical body "Words pasted upon little flat tablets or *dice*" *Watts*
3 That which is or might be determined by a throw of the die hazard chance [*Obs*.]
Such is the *die* of war *Spenser*
4 (*Arch*) The cubical part of the pedestal, between its base and cornice
5 The piece of metal on which is cut a device to be impressed by stamping as on a coin medal, piece of musical work &c
6 One of two pieces of hardened steel forming together a female screw for cutting the threads of screws
☞ In the first and second senses the plural DICE in the third is the word usually adopted in the last three senses the plural is DIES

Di'cian *n* } See DICCIAN and DICCIOUS
Di'cious *a* }
Di'cŏn dral *a* The same as DIHEDRAL
Di cŏt'yos *n* [Gr δικοτυος, from κοτυλη, to natural fissure, though κοτυλη to lead] A quantitative or history a circular relation
Di'cre tăl'ic *n* [Gr κρητη through and Eng *decretal*.] (*Ch*) Any substance or medium that transmits the electric force by expansion different from conduction, as in the phenomena of induction in non conductors separating electricity by electrification by induction from the electrified body
Di cŭ'mal *a* [Lat *dicuma* ill mixed] [*Obs*.] *Scott*
Dic'ro sis *n* The same as DICHROISIS
Dic'o tyl'ŏn, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of shrubs with yellow flowers — so called by M Dicaill who sent it from Candia to Montpellier *Crag*
Dic'-sĭnk'er *n* An engraver of dies for stamping coins medals &c
Dic'-sĭnk'ing *n* The process of engraving dies
Dic'ta tin *n* [Gr κτασις from δικτασ to tell, through and κτα, to let go, to send Lat *dictum*.]
1 (*Mus*) A small interval used in many musical parts but used in the mathematical calculation of intervals
2 (*Print*) The mark † — called also *double dagger* *Crag*
Dic'ta nŭm [Lat *dictamnum*, from *dictamnus*] *Lee* A dyson which comes near the Saltbush &c
Dic'stŏck *n* [*dog* and *stock* q v] An instrument to hold the dies used for cutting screws
Dic't, *n* [Lat *dicta* It & Sp *dieta* Lat *diæta* Gr *διαιτα*, manner of living, especially with reference to food, maintenance] Food and the living
1 Course of living or nourishment habitual food what is eaten and drunk victuals
In his *diet*, there was a continual *bate* even him of the kind *Job* i
2 Course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health prescribed and limited nourishment, choice food
His brimstone and brimstone are
The devil's *diet* that usurers feed *Beau & Fl*

Di'et, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* DIETED *p. pr* & *vb. n.* DIETING.] To cause to take food to feed to nourish especially to cause to eat and drink sparingly, or by prescribed rules
Di'et *v i* To eat so especially, to eat according to prescribed rules to eat sparingly
Di'et *n* [Fr *diète*, It & Sp *dieta* Lat *dieta, diæta* an assembly, a day's journey from Lat *dies*, day] A legislative or administrative assembly in Germany Poland, and some other countries of Europe, a deliberative convention
Di'et a ry, *a* Pertaining to diet, or the rules of diet
Di'et a ry, *n* Rule of diet, allowance of food, especially that prescribed in almshouses, prisons, &c
Di'et-brĕad, *n.* Food medicated, or regulated by a physician.
Di'et-drĭnk, *n.* Medicated drink
Di'et er, *n* One who diets, one who prepares, or who partakes of, food according to hygienic rules
Di'e tĕt'ic, } *a* [Gr διαιτητικός, Fr *diététique*.
Di'e tĕt'ic al, } See DIET.] Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten
Di e tĕt'ic al ly, *adv* In a dietetical manner
Di e tĕt'ics, *n sing* [Gr διαιτητικη (sc τεχνη), Fr. *diététique* See *supra*.] That part of the medical or hygienic art which relates to diet or food [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]
Di e tĕt'ist, *n* A physician who applies the rules of dietetics to the cure of diseases *Dunglison*
Di'et line *n* [Fr *di tine*.] A subordinate or local assembly a diet of inferior rank or consequence, a cantonal convention
Di'et ist } *n* One skilled in diet [*Rare*.]
Di e tĭ'tian }
Dif fāme' *n* Bad reputation [*Obs*.] *Chaucer.*
Dif făr ĕ a'tion *n* [Lat *differentia*, from *dis* and *farreum* a spelt cake from *farreus*, made of spelt from *far farris* spelt] A sort of grain] The parting of a contemporary and the Romans at the division of man and wife See CONFARREATION.
Dif'fer *v i* [*imp* & *p. p.* DIFFERED *p. pr* & *vb. n.* DIFFERING.] [Lat *differre* from *dis* and *ferre*, to bear carry Fr *différer* It *differire* Sp *diferir*.]
1 To be or stand apart to disagree to be unlike or distant often with *from*
One star *differs* from another in glory 1 *Cor* xv 41
Minds *differ* as rivers *differ* *Macaulay*
2 To be of unlike or opposite opinion, to disagree in sentiment
3 To have a difference, cause of variance, or quarrel
We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit *Lowe*
Syn — To vary disagree dissent dispute contend, quarrel — To DIFFER WITH DIFFER FROM Differing from is limited to persons or things Differing with may be used in all cases expressing simply unlikeness either in respect to the other This distinction is fully established in England and is generally current in America We *differ with* a friend in opinion, but *differ from* him in judgment We *differ with* a gentleman in his opinion, but *differ from* him in his conduct A man *differs with* his friend when he disputes his statements, but *differs from* him when he adopts a different course *Latham*

Dif'fer *v t* To cause to be different or unlike as, a different dress to *differ* persons of divers countries [*Rare*.] *Bacon.*

Dif'fer ence *n* [Lat *differentia*, Fr *différence*, It *differenza* Sp *diferencia* See DIFFERENT.]
1 The act of considering the state of being different or unlike distinction dissimilarity variation as a *difference* of quality in paper, a *difference* in degrees of heat or light
2 Disagreement in opinion dissidence dissension controversy quarrel cause of contention, matter in controversy occasion of quarrel
What was the *difference*?
It was a contention in public *Shak*
3 That by which one thing differs from another, that which distinguishes or causes to differ mark of distinction characteristic quality specific attribute The marks and *differences* of sovereignty *Burke*
4 (*Her*) A figure added to the coat of arms to distinguish the persons of the family who bear the same arms and to indicate the nearness of the principal bearer
5 (*Log*) The quality or attribute which is added to the species to constitute a species, distinction
6 (*Math*) The quantity by which one quantity differs from another the remainder after subtraction of the one from the other
Syn Distinction dissimilitude variation discrepancy unlikeness contrast agreement dispute controversy quarrel See quarrel with strife

Dif'fer ençe *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* DIFFERENCED (dif'frenst) *p. pr* & *vb. n.* DIFFERENCING.] To cause to differ to make different to make indifferent, to distinguish
The utmost effort of man cannot *difference* things *Chapman.*
Kings may receive just and loyal services and not *difference* them from the unjust *Milton.*
So completely *differenced* as separate and individual characters that we cannot acknowledge them as distinct persons *Scott*

Dif'fer ent *a* [Lat *differens* p pr of *differre*, Fr *different*, It *differente* Sp *diferente* See DIFFER.]
1 Distinct separate not the same "Five *different* churches" *Addison.*
2 Of unlike century in nature, form, or quality, unlike dissimilar as *different* kinds of food or drink *different* states of health, *different* shapes, *different* degrees of excellence
☞ *Different* is properly followed by *from*, although many writers especially in England use *to* after it

Dif fer ĕn'ti ă, *n.* [Lat See DIFFERENCE.] (*Log-*

&c.) The formal or distinguishing part of the essence of a species, the characteristic attribute of a species; specific difference

Dif'fer-ĕn'tial, *a.* [Fr *différentiel*, It *differenziale*, Sp *diferencial* See DIFFERENCE]

1. Creating a difference, discriminating, special, as *differential duties.* "For whom he procured *differential* favors" *Motley.*

2. (*Math*) Pertaining to a differential, or to differentials

3 (*Mech*) (*a*) Differing in amount or in the producing force, — said of motions or effects (*b*) Intended to produce or indicate difference of motion or effect, — said of machinery, &c

Differential calculus See CALCULUS — *Differential co-efficient*, the limit of the ratio of the increment of a function of a variable to the increment of the variable itself, when these increments are indefinitely small — *Differential coupling*, a form of slip-coupling used in light machinery to regulate at pleasure the velocity of the connected shaft — *Differential gear*, a combination of wheel-work by which a motion is produced equal to the difference between two other motions — *Differential motion*, an adjustment by which a single combination is made to produce such a velocity-ratio as would by ordinary arrangements require a considerable train of mechanism — *Differential screw*, a compound screw by which a motion is produced equal to the difference of the motions of the component screws — *Differential thermometer*, a thermometer for measuring very small differences of temperature

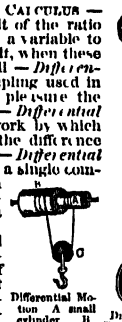

Differential Motion. A small cylinder B large cylinder, C, pulley.

Differential Thermometer

Dif'fer-ĕn'tial, *n* (*Math*) An increment, usually an indefinitely small one, which is given to a variable quantity

☞ According to the more modern writers upon the differential and integral calculus, if two or more quantities are dependent on each other, and subject to variations of value, their *differentials* are any other quantities whose ratios to each other are the limits to which the ratios of the variations approximate, as these variations are reduced nearer and nearer to zero

Dif'fer ĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* In the way of differentiation

Dif'fer-ĕn'ti-āte (shĭ ĭt), *v t* (*Math*) To obtain the differential, or differential coefficient, of, as, to *differentiate* an algebraic expression, or an equation

Dif'fer-ĕn'ti ā'tion (shĭ ā'shun), *n*

1 (*Logic*) The act of distinguishing or describing a thing, by giving its differentia, or specific difference, exact definition or determination

2 (*Math*) The act or process of differentiating

3 (*Physiol*) The production of a diversity of parts by a process of evolution or development, as, when the seed develops the root and the stem, the initial stem develops the leaf, branches, and flower-buds, &c So in animal life, the germ evolves the digestive and other organs and members

Dif'fer ent ly, *adv* In a different manner, variously

Dif'fer ing ly, *adv* In a differing or different manner *Boyle*

Dif-fĭb'ū lāte, *v t* [Lat *diffibulare, diffibulatum*] To unbutton *Hallowell*

Dif'fi cile (dif'fĭ sĭl), *a* [Fr & It *difficile*, Pr & Sp *difícil*, Lat *difficilis*, from Lat *dis* and *facilis*, easy. See FACILE] Difficult, unmanageable, contrary [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Dif'fi-çile-ness, *n* State or quality of being difficile, or difficult [*Obs*] "Aptness to oppose, or *difficileness*, or the like" *Bacon*

Dif'fi-çĭl'i tāte, *v t* To make difficult [*Obs*] *Mountagu*

Dif'fi cult, *a* [Lat *difficilis, difficil*, It *difficultoso, difficiltoso*, Sp *dificultoso*]

1 Hard to make, do, or perform, requiring labor and pains to accomplish, not easy, arduous, as, a *difficult* task, work, &c

2 Hard to deal with, occasioning labor or pains, beset with difficulty, as a passage in an author, a bill, a song, &c

3. Not easily wrought upon, not compliant or complaisant, unaccommodating, austere, incredulous. "Extremely *difficult* of miracles" *Evelyn*

Syn.—Arduous, painful, crabbed perplexed, laborious, unaccommodating, austere, rigid See ARDUOUS

Dif'fi-cult, *v t.* To render difficult, to perplex [*Rare*] *Sir W Temple*

Dif'fi-cŭlt āte, *v. t.* To render difficult. [*Obs*] *Cotgrave*

Dif'fi cult ly, *adv* With difficulty

Dif'fi-cult-ness, *n* Difficulty [*Obs*] *Goldinge*

Dif'fi cul ty (110), *n* [Lat *difficultas*, Fr *difficulté*, Pr *dificultat*, It *difficoltà*, Sp *dificultad*]

1 The state of being difficult, or hard to accomplish, or to deal with, hardness, arduousness, — opposed to *easiness* or *facility*, as, the *difficulty* of a task or enterprise, a work of labor and *difficulty*

2 Something difficult a thing hard to accomplish or to deal with, that which occasions labor, embarrassment, or perplexity, trouble, obstacle, impediment, as, the *difficulties* of a science, *difficulties* in theology

3. A controversy, falling out, a variance or disagreement; an objection; a cavil. "Measures for terminating all local *difficulties.*" *Bancroft.*

Syn.—Impediment; obstacle, obstruction; embarrassment, perplexity, exigency, distress, trouble, trial, objection, cavil See IMPEDIMENT

Dif-fide', *v. i.* [Lat. *diffidere*, from *dis* and *fidere*, to trust, It *diffidare*] To have no confidence, to distrust. [*Obs*] *More*

Dif'fi dençe, *n* [Lat *diffidentia*, It. *diffidenzia, diffidenza, diffidanda*, Sp *desconfianza*] The state of being diffident, distrust, want of confidence, doubt of the power, ability, or disposition of one's self or others, especially, distrust of one's self, want of confidence in one's own power, competency, correctness, or wisdom, lack of self-reliance, modesty, bashfulness

A caitiff disposition, and *diffidence* in the day of death *Bp Taylor*

An Englishman's habitual *diffidence* and awkwardness of address *Irving*

Syn —Humility, bashfulness, distrust, doubt, fear, timidity, apprehension, hesitation See HUMILITY and BASHFULNESS

Dif'fi dent, *a* [Lat *diffidens*, p pr of *diffidere*, It *diffidente*, Sp *diffidente* See DIFFIDE]

1 Wanting confidence in others, distrustful "*Diffident* of present praise" *W Scott* "Piety so *diffident* as to require a sign" *Bp Taylor*

2 Wanting confidence in one's self, not self reliant, timid, modest, bashful

Syn —Distrustful, suspicious, hesitating, doubtful, modest, bashful, reserved

Dif'fi dent ly, *adv* In a diffident or distrustful manner

To stand *diffidently* against each other with their thoughts in battle array *Hobbes*

Dif find', *v t* [Lat *diffindere*, to split asunder, from *dis* and *findere*, to split, to cleave] To split [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Dif fin'ish, *v t* To define [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Dif fin'i tive, *a* [L Lat *definitivus*, for *definitivus*, It *definitivo* See DEFINITIVE] Determinate, definitive [*Obs*] *Wotton*

Dif fis'sion (-fish'un), *n* [See DIFFIND] Act of cleaving or splitting [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Dif flā'tion, *n* [Lat *diffiare*, to disperse by blowing, from *dis* and *flare*, to blow] The act of scattering by a gust of wind [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Dif'flu ençe, } *n* [See *infra*] A flowing apart
Dif'flu en cy, } or away [*Obs*] *Browne*

Dif'flu ent, *a* [Lat *diffluens*, p pr of *diffluere*, to flow asunder or away, from *dis* and *fluere*, to flow] Flowing apart or away, not fixed [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Dif'form, *a* [Fr *difforme*, It *difforme*, same as *deforme* from Lat *dis* and *forma*, shape, form Cf DEFORM] Irregular in form not uniform, anomalous hence, unlike, dissimilar, as, a *difform* flower or corol, the parts of which do not correspond in size or proportion, *difform* leaves

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays *Newton*

Dif fôrm'i ty, *n* [Fr *difformité*, It *difformità* See *supra*] Irregularity of form, want of uniformity [*Obs*] *Browne*

Dif frăct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DIFFRACTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DIFFRACTING] [Lat *diffringere, diffractum*, to break in pieces, from *dis* and *frangere*, to break] To break or separate into parts, to deflect, or decompose by deflection, as rays of light

Dif frăc'tion (frăk'shun), *n* [Fr *diffraction*, It *diffrazione* See *supra*] (*Opt*) The deflection and decomposition of light in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits, causing the appearance of parallel bands or fringes of prismatic colors

Remarked by Grimaldi (1665), and referred by him to a property of light which he called *diffraction* *Whewell*

Dif frăc'tive, *a* Producing diffraction

Dif frăn'chīse, } *v* & *n* See DISFRAN-
Dif frăn'chīse-ment, } CHISE, DISFRANCHISEMENT

Dif fūse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DIFFUSED, *p pr* & *vb n* DIFFUSING] [Lat *diffundere, diffusum*, from *dis* and *fundere*, to pour to spread, Sp *difundir*, It *diffondere*] To pour out and spread, as a fluid, to cause to flow, to send out, or extend, in all directions, to circulate, to disseminate, to spend, to waste.

Thence *diffuse*
His good to worlds and ages infinite *Milton*
Nor were [those moneys] *diffused*
In any impious or licentious path *Massinger*

Syn.—To expand, spread, circulate, extend, scatter, disperse, publish, proclaim

Dif fūse' (dif fūs'), *a* [Lat *diffusus*, p p of *diffundere*, Fr *diffus*, It *diffuso*, Sp *difuso*] Poured out, widely spread, not restrained, especially of style, copious, verbose, prolix

Syn —See PROLIX

Dif fūs'ed ly (dif-fūz'ed lĭ), *adv* In a diffused manner, in a spreading or flowing style

Go not so *diffusedly*
There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you *Beau. & Fl*

Dif fūs'ed ness (dif-fūz'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being diffused

Dif fūs'ed ly, *adv* In a diffuse manner

Dif-fūse'ness, *n* The quality of being diffuse, especially, in writing, the use of a great or excessive number of words to express the meaning; copiousness; verbosity, prolixity

Dif-fūs'er, *n.* One who diffuses.

Dif fū'si-bĭl'i-ty (dif-fū'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ tĭ), *n.* The quality of being diffusible; the capability of being spread; as, the *diffusibility* of clay in water. *Kirwan.*

Dif fū'si-ble (dif-fū'zĭ bl), *a.* [See DIFFUSE, *v.*] Capable of flowing or spreading; liable to be diffused, easily dispersed or dissipated, diffusive; as, *diffusible* stimuli *Browne.*

Dif fū'si ble ness, *n* Diffusibility.

Dif fū'sion (dif fū'zhun), *n* [Lat *diffusio*, Fr. *diffusion*, Pr *diffusio*, It *diffusione*, Sp *difusion.*] The act of diffusing, or the state of being diffused; dissemination, extension, propagation, as, the *diffusion* of good principles

A *diffusion* of knowledge which has undermined superstition *Burke.*

Syn —Extension, spread, propagation, circulation; expansion, dispersion

Dif fū'sive, *a* [It & Pg *diffusivo*, Sp. *difusivo*, Pr *diffusiu*, Fr *diffusif*] Having the quality of diffusing, capable of spreading by flowing, hence, extending, dispersing, widely reaching

As if a plentiful and *diffusive* perfume were set up in a house *Hare.*

Dif fū'sive-ly, *adv* In a diffusive manner.

Dif fū'sive ness, *n* The quality or state of being diffusive or diffuse extensiveness, expansion, dispersion, — said especially of style, diffuseness, copiousness, verbosity, prolixity

The fault that I find with a modern legend is its *diffusiveness* *Addison.*

Dig, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DUG or DIGGED, *p pr* & *vb n* DIGGING — *Digged* is obsolete or obsolescent | [Dan *dige*, O Fries & Sw *dika*, A-S *dician*, O D *diken*, to dike, ditch, trench, Goth *digan*, *deigan*, to form, A S *dic*, L Ger *dik*, D *dijk*, Sw. *dike*, Dan *dige*, Ger *deich*, dike, ditch]

1 To turn and throw up, as the earth, to loosen or remove with a spade, or other sharp instrument, to pierce or open with a snout, or by other means, as swine and moles do

Be first to *dig* the ground *Dryden.*
Still for the growing liver *digged* his breast *Dryden.*

2 To hollow out, as a well, to form, as a ditch, by removing earth, to excavate, as, to *dig* a ditch, a well, a mine, &c

To dig down to undermine and cause to fall by digging, as, to *dig down* a wall — *To dig in*, to cover by digging, as to *dig in* manure — *To dig from, out, or up*, to get out by digging, as, to *dig* coals *from* a mine, to *dig out* fossils The preposition is often omitted, as, the men are *digging* coals, or *digging* iron ore

Dig, *v i* 1 To work with a spade or other like instrument, to do servile work, to delve

Dig for it more than for hid treasures *Job* iii 21
I can not *dig*, to beg I am ashamed *Luke* xvi 3.

2 (*Mining*) To take ore from its bed, in distinction from making excavations in search of ore

To dig in, to pierce with a spade or other pointed instrument, to make excavation in — *To dig through*, to open a passage through by digging

Dig, *n* 1 A thrust, a punch, a poke, as, a *dig* in the side [*Vulgar*]

2 A diligent or plodding student [*U. S*]

Dig'a mist, *n* [Gr δίς, twice, and γάμος, to marry] One who marries a second time *Hammond.*

Di găm'ma, *n* [Gr δίγαμμα, from δι, for δίς, twice, double, and γάμμα, the letter Γ, — so called because it resembled two *gammas* placed one above the other] (*Gr Gram*) A letter (Ϝ) of the Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse It corresponded in power to the Latin *u, v*, being pronounced, probably, much like the English *w*

Di găm'mate, } *a* (*Gr Gram*) Having the di-
Di găm'ma ted, } gamma inserted, containing the digamma, as, the Latin word *vis* is a *digammated* form of the Greek is. *Andrews.*

Dig'a mous, *a* Pertaining to a second marriage, that is one after the death of the first wife or the first husband

Dig'a my, *n* [Gr δίγαμος, married a second time, from δι, for δίς, twice, and γάμος, marriage] Second marriage

Di găs'tric, *a* [N. Lat *digastricus*, Fr *digastrique*, It *digastrico*, from Gr δι, for δίς, twice, double, and γαστηρ, belly] (*Anat*) (*a*) Having a double belly, — said of a muscle of the lower jaw. (*b*) Pertaining to a certain muscle situated between the lower jaw and the mastoid process

Di jĕn'e sis, *n* See PARTHENOGENESIS.

Dĭ'jer ent, *a*]Lat *digerens*, p pr of *digerere*. See DIGEST] Digesting [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Di jĕst', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DIGESTED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DIGESTING] [Lat *digerere, digestum*, to separate, distribute, arrange, dissolve, from *di*, for *dis*, and *gerere*, to bear, carry, wear, Fr. *digérer*, Pr & Sp *digerir*, It *digerire*]

1 To distribute or arrange methodically; to work over and classify, to reduce to portions for ready use or application, to prepare, as, to *digest* the laws, &c

2 To separate into nutritive and innutritious elements, to prepare in the stomach for conversion into blood, to turn into chyme, — said of the food.

3. To think over; to take and enjoy; to brook.

6. To bear with patience or submission.

Let it serve for table-talk;
Then, howsoe'er thou speak'st, 'mong other things
I shall *digest* it. *Shak*

I never can *digest* the loss of most of Origen's works. *Coleridge*

5. (*Chem*) To soften by heat and moisture, to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for chemical operations

6. (*Med*) To dispose to suppurate, as an ulcer or wound, to draw.

7. To ripen, to mature. [*Rare*] "Well *digested* fruits." *Jer Taylor.*

8. To quiet or abate, as anger or grief

Di-jĕst', *v i.* **1.** To undergo digestion, as, food *digests* well.

2. To be prepared by heat

3. To suppurate, to generate pus or matter, as an ulcer or wound

Di'jest, *n.* [Lat *digestum*, pl *digesta*, from *digestus*, put in order, p p of *digerere*, Fr *digerer* See *supra*]

1. That which is digested, especially, that which is worked over, classified, and arranged, a body of laws, a compendium, a summary, an abridgment, as, Comyn's *Digest*, the United States *Digest*

2 A collection of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the emperor Justinian, a pandect

Di jĕst'ed-ly, *adv* In a digested or well arranged manner

Di-jĕst'er, *n* **1** One who digests

2 A medicine or article of food that aids digestion, or strengthens the digestive power of the stomach.

3. A strong closed vessel, in which bones or other substances may be subjected, usually in water or other liquid, to a temperature above that of boiling

Papin's *digesters*, by which the hardest bones of beef itself and mutton, were made as soft as cheese without water or other liquor *Locke*

Di-jĕst'i bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *digestibilité* See *infra*] The quality of being digestible

Di-jĕst'i ble, *a* [Lat *digestibilis*, Pr & Sp *digestible*, It *digestibile*] Capable of being digested

Di jĕst'i ble ness, *n* The quality of being digestible, digestibility

Di jĕs'tion (dĭ jĕst'yun, 66), *n.* [Lat *digestio*, Fr & Sp *digestion*, It *digestione*, Pr *digestio*]

1 The act of digesting, reduction to order, classification

2 Conversion of food into chyme

3 Preparation by heat and moisture, gradual solution

4 Production of pus

Digestive Apparatus of Man

a, esophagus *b* pancreas *c*, stomach *d* spleen *e e* colon *f f* lesser intestine, *g*, rectum *h* appendage to cæcum *i* cæcum or blind gut *j*, large intestine, *k*, biliary vesicle, *l*, liver; *m*, pylorus

Di jĕst'ive, *a* [It, Sp, & Pg *digestivo*, Pr *digestiu*, Fr *digestif*] Causing to digest, producing digestion, used for digesting, pertaining to digestion

Digestive cheese and fruit there sure will be *B Jonson*

Digestive salt, the murmate of potash

Di jĕst'ive, *n* (*Med*) (*a*) A substance which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promotes suppuration *Dunglison* (*b*) A tonic [*Rare*]

Di-jĕst'ure, *n* Digestion [*Obs*] *Harvey*

Dig'ga-ble, *a* Capable of being digged *Hulot*

Dig'ger, *n* One who digs

Dig'ging, *n* **1** The act or place of digging

2 (*pl*) Places where ore is dug, especially certain localities in California, Australia, and elsewhere, at which gold is obtained

3 (*pl*) Regions, localities [*Low*]

Dight (dīt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DIGHT, or DIGHTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DIGHTING] [A S *dihtan*, to dictate, command, dispose, arrange, *diht*, a dictating, command, disposing, from Lat *dictare*, to say often, dictate, order, v freq of *dicere*, to say Cf Ger *dichten*, to write poetry, from Lat *dictare*] To prepare, to put in order, hence, to dress, or put on, to array, to adorn [*Rare*] "Two harmless turtles, *dight* for sacrifice" *Pantar* "The clouds in thousand liveries *dight*" *Milton*

Dight'er (dīt'er), *n* One who dights *Halliwell*

Dig'it, *n* [Lat *digitus*, a finger, an inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot, akin to Gr, δεικνυναι, to show, point, It *digito*, Fr *doigt*]

1 A finger [*Low*]

2. The measure of a finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch

3. (*Arith.*) One of the nine figures or symbols, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which, with the cipher, 0, all numbers are expressed, any number to ten

4. (*Astron*) The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon, — a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse, as, an eclipse of six *digits* is one which hides one half of the diameter of the disk

Dig'it, *v. t.* To point at or out with the finger. [*Obs.*] *Feltham.*

Dig'i-tal, *a.* [Lat. *digitalis*. See *supra*] Pertaining to the fingers, or to digits

Dig'i-tā'li-a, } *n.* [Fr. *digitaline* See *infra.*]
Dig'i-tā'line, } (*Chem*) The active principle of the foxglove, or *Digitalis purpurea*, a violent poison, if taken internally

Dig'i tā'lis, *n* [N Lat *digitalis*, Fr *digitale*, L Lat *digitale*, a glove See DIGITAL] (*Bot*) A genus of plants including the foxglove

Dig'i tā'ri a, *n* [Lat *digitus*, finger] (*Bot*) A genus of gramineous plants, finger grass

Digitate Leaf

Dig'i tāte, *v t* [L Lat *digitare*, *digitatum* from Lat *digitus* See DIGIT]

Dig'i tāte, } *a* [Lat *digi-*
Dig'i tā'ted, } *tatus*, having fingers, Fr *digité* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Having several leaflets arranged, like the fingers of the hand, at the extremity of a stem or petiole

Dig'i tate-ly, *adv* In a digitate manner

Dig'i tā'tion, *n* [Fr *digitation* See *supra*] A division into finger like processes

Dig'i ti fôrm, *a* [Lat *digitus*, a finger, and *forma*, shape] (*Bot*) Formed like fingers, as, a *digitiform* root

Dig'i ti grāde, *a* [Fr *digitigrade*, from Lat *digitus*, finger, toe, and *gradi*, to step, walk] (*Zool*) Walking on the toes *Brande*

Dig'i ti-grāde, *n* (*Zool*) An animal that walks on steps on its toes, as the lion, wolf, &c, — distinguished from a *plantigrade*, which walks on the broad palm of the foot

Di glā'di āte, *v t* [Lat *dugladiare*, *dugladiatum*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *gladius*, a sword] To fight with swords to thrust and parry hence, to be at sharp contention, to contend [*Obs*] "*Dugladiating* like Eschines and Demosthenes" *Hales*

Di glā'di ā'tion, *n* The act of dugladiating, fighting with swords, or contending sharply [*Obs*] "Sore *dugladiations* and contests" *Feltham*

Di'glyph, *n* [Gr δι, twice, from δις, twice, double, and γλυφειν, to hollow out, carve] (*Arch*) A projecting face having two panels or channels sunk in it *Gault*

Dig nā'tion, *n* The act of thinking worthy holding in esteem, or conferring honor on [*Obs*] *Lp Taylor*

Dīgne (dīn), *a* [Fr, Lat *dignus*] Worthy honorable noble [*Obs*] "Dearer and more *digne* sacrifices" *Chalonen*

Dig'ni fi cā'tion, *n* [L Lat *dignificare* See DIGNIFY] The act of dignifying exaltation.

Dig'ni fied, *a.* Suited to inspire respect

Dig'ni fȳ, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DIGNIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* DIGNIFYING] [O Fr *dignifier*, L Lat *dignificare* from Lat *dignus*, worthy, and *facere*, to make, Pr & Sp *dignificar* It *dignificare*] To invest with dignity or honor to make illustrious, to give distinction to, to exalt in rank

Your worth will *dignify* our feast *B Jonson*

Syn — To exalt, elevate, prefer, advance, honor, illustrate, adorn, ennoble

Dig'ni ta ry, *n* [Fr *dignitaire*, from L L *dignitas* See *infra*] One who possesses exalted rank, especially, one who holds an ecclesiastical rank superior to that of a priest or canon

Dig'ni ty, *n* [L *dignitas*, from *dignus* worthy, Fr *dignité*, Pr *dignitat*, Sp *dignidad*, Pg *dignidade*, It *dignità*, *degnità*]

1 The state of being worthy or honorable elevation of mind or character, honorableness nobility of sentiment and action, true worth

2 Elevation of rank honorable station, degree of excellence, either in estimation or in the order of nature, preferment honor high office, political or ecclesiastical "The highest *dignities* of the church" *Macaulay*

3 Quality suited to inspire respect or reverence, loftiness and elegance, impressiveness, — said of manner, style, &c

A letter written with singular energy and *dignity* of thought and language *Macaulay*

4 One holding high rank, a dignitary

These filthy dreamers speak evil of *dignities* *Jude* 8.

5 Fundamental principle, axiom or postulate [*Obs*]

Sciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves *Browne*

Syn — See DECORUM

Dig nŏs'tic, *n* [See *infra*] An indication *Aubrey*

Dig nō'tion, *n* [Lat *dignoscere*, to distinguish, from *di*, for *dis*, and *gnoscere*, *noscere*, to learn to know] Distinguishing mark, distinction, diagnostic [*Obs*] *Pronne*

Dig'o nŏus, *a* [Gr δι, for δις, twice, double, and γωνια, a corner, an angle, Fr *digone*] Having two angles *Lee*

Dī'gram, *n* [Gr. δις, double, and γράμμα, letter] A union of two written characters expressing a single sound, a digraph

Dī'grăph (dī'grăf), *n* [Gr. δι, for δις, twice, double, and γραφη, a writing, from γράφειν, to write] A combination of two written characters to express a single articulated sound, as *ea* in *head*, or *th* in *bath*

Di grĕss', *v i* [*imp* & *p. p* DIGRESSED (-grĕst'), *p pr* & *vb n* DIGRESSING] [Lat *digredi*, *digressus*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *gradi*, to step, walk. See GRADE]

1 To turn aside, to deviate, to wander; especially, to turn aside or wander from the main or proper subject of attention, or course of argument, in writing and speaking

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition as often as a man varies the signification of any term *Locke*

Let the student of our history *digress* into whatever other fields he will *J Stephens*

2 To turn aside from the right path, to transgress, to offend

Thy abundant goodness shall excuse
This deadly blot on thy *digressing* son *Shak*

Syn — To deviate, wander, expatiate, amplify

Di grĕss', *n* The same as DIGRESSION [*Obs.*] "A *digress* from my history" *Fuller*

Di grĕs'sion (dĭ grĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *digressio*, Fr. *digression*, It *digressione*, Sp *digresion*]

1 The act of digressing or deviating, and especially of wandering from the main subject or argument in writing and speaking hence, a part of a discourse deviating from its main design

The *digressions* I can not excuse otherwise than by the confidence that no man will read them *Sir W Temple*

2 A turning aside from the right path, transgression, offense

Then my *digression* is so vile, so base,
That it will live engraven in my face *Shak*

3 (*Astron*) The elongation, or angular distance from the sun, — said chiefly of the inferior planets [*Rare*]

Di grĕs'sion al, *a* Pertaining to, or consisting in, digression, departing from the main purpose or subject *Warton*

Di grĕs'sive *a* [It *digressivo*, Sp *digresivo*, Fr *digressif*] Departing from the main subject, partaking of the nature of digression *Johnson*

Di grĕs'sive ly *adv* By way of digression

Digue *n* [See DIKE] A dike [*Obs*] *Temple*

Dī-gȳn'i a, *n* [Fr *digynie*, from Gr δι, for δις, twice, double, and γυνη, a woman female] (*Bot*) An order of plants having two pistils or styles

Di gȳn'i an, *a* [Fr *digyne* See *supra*] (*Bot*)

Di gȳ'nous, } Having two pistils or styles

Di hĕ'dral, *a* [Gr δι for δις, twice, double, and ἑδρα, a seat bottom, base, from ἑζεσθαι, to sit] Having two plane faces, as, the *dihedral* summit of a crystal

Dihedral angle the angular space included between two planes which meet each other

Di'hex ăg'o nal, *a* [Gr δι, for δις, twice, and *hexagonal*, q v] Consisting of two hexagonal parts united thus a *dihexagonal* pyramid is composed of two hexagonal pyramids placed base to base

Di hĕx'a hĕ'dral *a* [Gr δι, for δις, twice, double and *hexahedral*, q v] (*Crystallog*) Having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits

Di'i ămb', *n* See DIAMBUS

Di'i ăm'bus, *n* [Gr διαμβος, from δι, for δις, twice, double and ταμβος See IAMBUS] (*Pros*) A double iambus a foot consisting of two iambuses *Crosby.*

Di jū'di cant, *a* One who dijudicates, or distinguishes and decides [*Obs*] *Wood*

Di jū'di cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DIJUDICATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DIJUDICATING] [Lat *dijudicare*, *dijudicatum*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *judicare*, to judge, It *dijudicare*] To make a judicial decision, to decide to determine [*Obs*] *Hales*

Di jū'di cā'tion, *n* [Lat *dijudicatio*] The act of dijudicating, determination [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Dike, *v t* To dig [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Dike, *n* [A S *dic* D *dijk* Fr *digue*, Sp *dique*, It *diga* See Dig]

1 A ditch a channel for water made by digging. "Little channels or *dikes* cut to every bed" *Ray.*

2 A mound thrown up to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river

Dikes that the hand of the farmer had raised with labor incessant
Shut out the turbulent tides *Longfellow*

3 (*Geol*) A wall like mass of mineral matter, usually an intrusion of igneous rocks, filling up rents or fissures in the original strata *Page.*

Dike, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DIKED (dikt), *p pr* & *vb. n* DIKING]

1 To surround or protect with a dike, to secure with a bank

2 To drain by a dike or dikes

Dik'er, *n* A hedger, a ditcher *Halliwell.*

Dī lăç'er ā'te, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DILACERATED; *p pr* & *vb n* DILACERATING] [Lat *dilacerare*, *dilaceratum*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *lacerare*, to tear; It *dilacerare*, Sp *dilacerar*, Fr *dilacérer*] To rend asunder, to separate by force, to tear. *Browne.*

Dī lăç'er ā'tion, *n.* [Lat *dilaceratio*, Fr *dilacération*, Sp *dilaceracion*, It. *dilacerazione*] The act of dilacerating or rending asunder. *Arbuthnot.*

Di-lā'ni āte, *v t.* [Lat. *dilaniare*, *dilaniatum*, from

di, for *dis*, and *laniare*, to tear to pieces, It. *dilaniare*, Pr. *dilaniar*] To rend in pieces, to mangle, to lacerate. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Di-lăp'i-ā'tion, *n.* A tearing in pieces [*Obs.*]

Di-lăp'i-dāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DILAPIDATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DILAPIDATING] [Lat. *dilapidare*, *dilapidatum*, to scatter like stones, from *di*, for *dis*, and *lapidare*, to throw stones, from *lapis*, a stone, It. *dilapidare*, Sp. *dilapidar*, Fr. *dilapider*]

1. To bring into a condition of decay or partial ruin, by misuse or through neglect, to destroy the fairness and good condition of, — said of a building.

If the bishop parson or vicar, &c., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church *Blackstone*

2. To reduce to disorder and loss, to diminish by waste and abuse to squander.

The patrimony of the bishopric of Oxon was much *dilapidated* *Wood*

Di-lăp'i-dāte, *v. i.* To get out of repair, to fall into partial ruin, to become decayed.

A deserted and *dilapidated* building that had been a barn *Cowper*

Di-lăp'i-dā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *dilapidatio*, Fr. *dilapidation*, Sp. *dilapidacion*, It. *dilapidazione*]

1. The act of dilapidating or the state of being dilapidated, reduced to decay, partially ruined, or squandered.

Tell the people that they are relieved by the *dilapidation* of their public estate *Burke*

2. Ecclesiastical waste, impairing of church property by an incumbent, through neglect or by intention.

The business of *dilapidations* came on between our bishop and the Archbishop of York *Strype*

3. (*Law*) The pulling down of a building, or suffering it to fall or be in a state of decay *Burrill*

Di-lăp'i-dā'tor, *n.* [It. *dilapidatore*, Fr. *dilapidateur* See *supra*] One who causes dilapidation.

Di-lā'ta-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *dilatabilité*, It. *dilatabilita*, Sp. *dilatabilidad* See *infra*] The quality of being dilatable, or admitting expansion, — opposed to *contractibility* *Ray*

Di-lāt'a-ble, *a.* [Fr., Pr., & Sp. *dilatable*, It. *dilatabile* See DILATE, *v. t.*] Capable of expansion or extension, admitting dilatation, — opposed to *contractible*, as, the lungs are *dilatable* by the force of air, air is *dilatable* by heat

Dil'a-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *dilatatio*, from *dilatare*, to enlarge, dilate, intensive form from *differre*, *dilatus*, Fr. *dilatation*, Pr. *dilatacio*, Sp. *dilatacion*, It. *dilatazione*]

1. The act of dilating or expanding, expansion, augmentation of bulk spreading or extending in all directions, the state of being expanded dilation

2. (*Surg.*) The enlargement of a canal, opening, or organ, by disease or otherwise *Dunglison*

Di-lāte', or **Di lāte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DILATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DILATING] [Lat. *dilatare*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *latus*, wide, It. *dilatare*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *dilatar*, Fr. *dilater*]

1. To expand to distend, to enlarge or extend in all directions, to swell, — opposed to *contract*, as, the air *dilates* the lungs, air is *dilated* by increase of heat

2. To enlarge upon to relate at large, to tell copiously or diffusely [*Literary*]

Do me the favor to *dilate* at full
What hath befallen of them and thee till now *Shak.*

Syn. — To expand, swell, distend, enlarge, spread out, amplify, expatiate

Di-lāte', or **Di lāte'**, *v. i.* 1. To grow wide, to expand, to swell or extend in all directions

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength *Addison*

2. To speak largely and copiously, to dwell in narration, to expatiate, to descant, — with *on* or *upon*

Di-lāte', or **Di lāte'**, *a.* Expanded, extensive [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Di lāt'ed, or **Di lāt'ed**, *p. a.* 1. Expanded, distended enlarged

2. (*Bot.*) Widening upward or expanding into a lamina

3. (*Zool.*) Having the margin wide and spreading

Di-lāt'er, or **Di lāt'er**, *n.* One who dilates, expands, or enlarges

Di lā'tion, or **Di lā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *dilatio*, O. Fr. & Pr. *dilation*, Sp. *dilacion*, It. *dilazione* See DILATORY] Delay [*Obs.*] *Up. Hall*

Di lā'tion, or **Di lā'tion**, *n.* [An English formative from *dilate*, the more common word being *dilatation*, from Lat. *dilatatio* See DILATATION] The act of dilating, or the state of being dilated, expansion, dilatation [*Modern.*] *E. B. Browning*

At first her eye with slow *dilation* rolled *Tennyson*

Her murderous perspective before the doing of the deed however subtle the precautions for its commission, would have been closed up by a gigantic *dilation* of the hateful figure, preventing her from seeing any consequences beyond it *Dickens.*

Di-lā'tive, or **Di lā'tive**, *a.* Causing dilatation, expansive

Di lā'tor, or **Di lāt'or**, *n.* [Lat. *dilatare*, Fr. *dilatateur* See DILATE] That which widens or expands, a muscle that dilates any part

Dil'a to ri ly, *adv.* With delay, tardily

Dil'a-to-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being dilatory, lateness, slowness, tardiness

Dil'a-to-ry (50), *a.* [Lat. *dilatorius*, from *dilator*, a delayer, from *differre*, *dilatum*, to defer, to delay; Fr. *dilatoire*, Pr. *dilatori*, It. & Sp. *dilatorio*]

1. Inclined to defer or put off what ought to be done at once, given to procrastination, delaying; lingering

2. Marked with procrastination or delay, tardy, slow, — said of actions

3. Intended to make delay, or to gain time and defer decision or action

Alva, as usual, brought his *dilatory* policy to bear upon his adversary, *Motley*

Dilatory plea (*Law*), a plea designed to create delay in the trial of a cause, generally founded upon some matter not connected with the merits of the case

Syn. — Slow, delaying, sluggish, inactive, loitering, behindhand, backward, procrastinating See SLOW

Di lĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *dilectio*, Fr. & Pr. *dilection*, Sp. *dilection*, It. *dilezione*] Love, preference, choice [*Obs.*] *Martin*

Di lĕm'mă, or **Di-lĕm'mă**, *n.* [Lat. *dilemma*, Gr. δίλημμα, from δι, for *dis*, twice, double, and λαμβανειν, to take, λημμα, any thing received, in logic an assumption]

1. (*Logic*) An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses

☞ The following are instances of the *dilemma* A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid when he should gain a cause The master sued for his reward and the scholar endeavored to elude his claim by a *dilemma* "If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you, if I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause " "On the contrary," says the master "If you gain your cause you must pay me because you are to pay me when you gain a cause if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it" *Johnson*

2. A state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue, a difficult or doubtful choice

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place *Swift*

Dil'et tănt', *a.* Of, or pertaining to, dilettanism, amateur, as, *dilettant* speculation *Carlyle*

Dil'et tănt', } *n.*, *pl.* DILETTANTI [It., prop.
Dil'et tăn'te, } verb pr. of *dilettare*, to take delight in, from Lat. *delectare*, to delight See DELIGHT, *v. t.*] An admirer or lover of the fine arts, an amateur especially, one who follows an art or a branch of knowledge, desultorily, without serious purpose, or for amusement only

Dil et tăn'te ĭsm, *n.* The quality of being a dilettante desultoriness and frivolity in following art, science or literature

Dil'i gence, *n.* [Lat. *diligentia*, Fr. *diligence*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *diligencia*, It. *diligenza*, *diligenza*]

1. The quality of being diligent interested and persevering application, sedulousness devoted and painstaking effort to accomplish what is undertaken, assiduous industry careful attention

2. (*Scots Law.*) Process by which persons lands, or effects are seized for debt process for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings *Burrill*

To do one's diligence *qire diligence*, *use diligence*, to exert one's self, to make interested and earnest endeavor

And each of them *doth* all his *diligence*
To do unto the least all reverence *Chaucer*

Syn. — Attention, industry, assiduity, constancy, heed, heedfulness, care, caution — DILIGENCE, INDUSTRY *Industry* has the widest sense of the two implying an habitual devotion to labor for some valuable end as knowledge, property, &c. *Diligence* denotes a more special application to some specific object or pursuit, which more or less directly has a strong hold on one's interests or feelings A man may be *diligent* for a time or in seeking some favorite end, without meriting the title of *industrious* Such was the case with Fox, while Burke was eminent not only for *diligence* but *industry*, he was always at work, and always looking out for some new field of mental effort

The sweat of *industry* would dry and die
But for the end it works to *Shak.*

Diligence and accuracy are the only merits which an historical writer may ascribe to himself *Gibbon*

Diligence (dē'lē zhŏngs), *n.* [Fr.] A four-wheeled public stage coach, used in France

Dil'i gen cy, *n.* Diligence, assiduous endeavor, sedulousness [*Obs.*]

Win all these *diligencies* to join and unite into one general and brotherly search after truth *Milton*

Dil'i gent, *a.* [Fr. & Pr. *diligent*, It., Sp., & Pg. *diligente*, Lat. *diligens*, p. pr. of *diligere*, to esteem highly, to prefer, from *di*, or *dis*, and *legere*, to choose, select]

1. Interestedly and perseveringly attentive, assiduous, not careless or negligent, steady and devoted in application, constantly active. "*Diligent* cultivation of elegant literature" *Prescott*

2. Steadily applied, prosecuted with care and constant effort, careful, assiduous

The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition *Deut.* xix. 18.

Syn. — Active, assiduous, sedulous, laborious, persevering, attentive, industrious, careful

Dil'i-gent-ly, *adv.* In a diligent manner; with industry or assiduity, not carelessly, not negligently.

Ye shall *diligently* keep the commandments of the Lord your God. *Deut.* vi. 17

Dill, *n.* [A-S. *dil*, *dile*, D. *dille*, Sw. *dill*, Dan. *dild*, O. H. Ger. *dille*, *tilli*, *tilla*, N. H. Ger. *dill*, *dille*] (*Bot.*) A plant (the *Anethum graveolens*), the seeds of which are moderately warming, pungent, and aromatic

Dill'ing, *n.* Darling, favorite. [*Obs.*]

Whilst the birds billing,
Each one with his *dilling* *Drayton.*

Dill'lisk, *n.* An Irish name for *dulse*

Dill'y, *n.* [Contracted from *diligence*] A kind of stage coach "The Derby *dilly*" *Canning.*

Dill'ly-dăl'ly, *v. i.* To loiter or trifle

Dil'o gy, *n.* [Gr. διλογια, ambiguity, from διλογος, from δις, twice, double, and λεγειν, to speak,] (*Rhet.*) A doubtful or ambiguous speech, a speech which may signify two different things, a figure in which a word is used in an equivocal sense [*Obs.*]

Di lū'cid, *a.* [Lat. *dilucidus*, from *dilucere*, to be light enough to distinguish objects apart, from *di*, for *dis*, and *lucere*, to be light, from *lux*, *lucis*, light, O. It. *dilucido*] Clear, lucid [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Di lū'ci dāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *dilucidare*, *dilucidatum*, It. *dilucidare*, Sp. *dilucidar* See *supra.*] To make clear, to elucidate [*Obs.*] *Boyle*

Di lū'ci dā'tion, *n.* [It. *dilucidazione*, Sp. *dilucidacion*] The act of making clear [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Di'lu çĭd'i ty, *n.* The quality of being diluced, clearness [*Obs.*] *Holland*

Di lū'cid ly, *adv.* Clearly [*Obs.*] *Hammond*

Dil'ū ent, *a.* [Lat. *diluens*, p. pr. of *diluere*, It. & Sp. *diluente* See *infra*] Diluting, making more liquid, thinner, or weaker by admixture, especially of water *Arbuthnot*

Dil'ū ent, *n.* That which dilutes, liquidizes, thins, or weakens any thing by mixture with it, especially, in medicine, a substance used for effecting dilution of the blood

There is no real *diluent* but water *Arbuthnot*

Di lūte', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DILUTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DILUTING] [Lat. *diluere*, *dilutum*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *luere*, equivalent to *lavare*, to wash, lave, Fr. *diluer*, Sp. *diluir*, It. *diluire* Cf. DELUGE]

1. To make more liquid by admixture with something, to thin and dissolve by mixing.

Mix their watery store
With the chyle's current, and *dilute* it more *Blackmore*

2. To diminish, by mixing, the strength, flavor, color, &c., of, to reduce, especially by the addition of water, to attenuate, to weaken

Lest these colors should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light *Newton*

Di lūte', *v. i.* To become attenuated or thin, as, it *dilutes* easily

Di lūte', *a.* [Lat. *dilutus*, p. p. of *diluere*. See *supra*] Diluted thin, attenuated, reduced in strength, as spirit or color "A *dilute* and watery exposition" *Hopkins*

Di lūt'ed ly, *adv.* In a diluted manner or form

Di lūte'ness, *n.* The state of being dilute, thinness attenuation *Wilkins*

Di lūt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, dilutes or makes thin or more liquid

Di lū'tion, *n.* [Fr. *dilution*, Sp. *dilucion*] The act of diluting, or the state of being diluted, thinned, or weakened *Arbuthnot*

Di lū'vi al, *a.* [Lat. *diluvialis*, from *diluvium*, q. v.]

1. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days

2. Effected or produced by a flood or deluge of marine waters, — said especially of superficial deposits

Di lū'vi al ist, *n.* One who explains geological phenomena by the Noachian deluge *Pyll*

Di lū'vi an, *a.* [Fr. *diluvien*, Sp. & It. *diluviano*] Pertaining to a deluge, or to the Noachian deluge, dating from the time of the deluge "*Diluvian* truths and patriarchal lore" *Wordsworth*

Di lū'vi āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *diluviare*, *diluviatum*, It. *diluviare*] To run as a flood [*Obs.*] *Sandys*

Di lū'vi um, } *n.* [Lat. See DELUGE] (*Geol.*) A
Di lū'vi ŭm, } deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by former action of the sea

Dilve, *v. t.* [Cf. DELVE] To cleanse ore [*Provincial*] *Halliwell*

Dim, *a.* [*compar.* DIMMER, *superl.* DIMMEST] [A. S. & O. Fries. *dim*, Icel. *dimmr*, O. Sax. *thimm*, allied to Skr. *tamas*, Lith. *tamsa*, darkness, *tamsus*, dark, Russ. *temnyi*, Ir. *teim*, Icel. *dimma*, to grow dark]

1. Not bright or distinct, wanting brilliancy, luminousness, or clearness, of obscure luster or sound, dusky, darkish, obscure, mysterious "The *dim* magnificence of poetry" *Whewell*

How is the gold become *dim!* *Lam.* iv. 1.

I never saw
The heavens so *dim* by day *Shak.*

2. Of obscure vision, not seeing clearly; hence, dull of apprehension, of weak perception, obtuse.

His eyes are waxing *dim* *Tennyson*

Syn. — Obscure, dusky, dark, mysterious; imperfect, dull, sullied, tarnished

Dim, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIMMED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIMMING]

1 To render dim, obscure, or dark, to make less bright or distinct; to take away the luster of, to darken, to dull.

A king among his courtiers, who *dims* all his attendants. *Dryden*

Now set the sun, and twilight *dimmed* the ways *Cowper.*

2 To deprive of distinct vision, to darken the senses or understanding of

Her starry eyes were *dimmed* with streaming tears *Pope*

Dim'ble, *n* [Prob orig a cavity, and allied to *dimple* Cf Ger *dümpel*, a pool, and Eng *dingle*, a narrow dale] A bower, a cell or retreat [*Obs*] *B Jon*

Dime, *n.* [Fr , O Fr *disme, dirme, dieme, decieme*, now *dixme*, from Lat *decimus*, the tenth, from *decem*, ten] A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents, the tenth of a dollar [Formerly written *disme*]

Di mĕn'sion, *n* [Lat *dimensio*, from *dimetiri, dimensus*, to measure out, from *di*, for *dis*, and *metiri*, to measure, Fr & Sp *dimension*, Pr *dimencio*, It *dimensione*]

1. Measure in a single line, as length, breadth, height, thickness, or circumference, extension, — usually in the plural, measure in length, breadth, and thickness, extent, size, as, the *dimensions* of a room, or of a ship, the *dimensions* of a farm, of a kingdom, &c "Gentlemen of more than ordinary *dimensions*" *Irving*

2 Reach, application, importance

3 (*Alg*) A literal factor, as numbered in characterizing a term, — it forms with the cardinal numbers a phrase equivalent to *degree* with the ordinal, thus, $a^2 b^2 c$ is a term of five *dimensions*, or of the fifth degree

Di mĕn'sion less, *a* Without dimensions, having no appreciable or noteworthy extent

Di-mĕn'si ty, *n* Dimension, extent, capacity *Howell*

Di mĕn'sive, *a* Marking the dimensions, outlines, or limits, having dimensions, measurable

Who can draw the souls *dimensive* lines! *Davies*

Dim'er-ous, *a* [Gr δις, twofold, and μερος, part] Composed of two parts, having its parts in twins, also, consisting of two unrelated constituents

Dim'e ter, *a* [Gr δισμετρος, from δι, for δις, twice, double, and μετρον, measure, Lat *dimeter* and *dimetrus*] Having two poetical measures

Dim'e ter, *n* (*Pros*) A verse of two measures

Di-mĕt'ric, *a* [See *supra*] (*Crystallog*) Having axes of two kinds, the vertical being unequal to the lateral, as the square prism and square octahedron, — said of crystals *Dana*

Dim'i cā'tion, *n* [Lat *dimicatio*, from *dimicare*, to fight] A battle or fight, contest [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Di mĭd'i-āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DIMIDIATED, *p pr & vb n* DIMIDIATING] [Lat *dimidiare, dimidiatum*, from *dimidius*, half, It *dimidiare* See DEMI]

1 To divide in two equal parts [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

2 (*Her*) To represent the half of

Di-mĭd'i ate, *a* 1 Divided into two equal parts

2 (*Nat Hist*) Consisting of but one half of what the normal condition requires as, a *dimidiate* leaf, which has only one side developed

3 Having a shape that appears as if halved

4 (*Nat Hist*) Having one half set off against the other in functions, as, *dimidiate* hermaphroditism in insects, where the organ of one side is male and that of the other female

Di mĭd'i-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *dimidiatio*, Sp *dimidiacion*] The act of dimidiating or halving, division into two equal parts [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Di min'ish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DIMINISHED (di min' isht), *p pr* & *vb n* DIMINISHING] [Lat *diminuere*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *minuere*, to lessen, from *minor, minus*, less, compar of *parvus*, little It *diminuire*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *diminuir*, Fr *diminuer*]

1 To make smaller in any manner, to reduce in bulk or amount, to lessen, to abate

Not *diminish*, but rather increase, the debt *Barrow*

2 To lessen the authority or dignity of, to put down, to degrade, to abase

I will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations *Ezek* xxix 15

Hide their *diminished* heads *Milton*

3. (*Mus.*) To make smaller by a semitone, as an interval

4 To take away, to subtract

Neither shall you *diminish* aught from it *Deut* iv 2

Diminished arches (*Arch*), those lower or less than a semicircle — *Diminished column* one whose upper diameter is less than the lower — *Diminished scale*, a scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute *Gwilt*

Syn. — To decrease, lessen, abate, liquidate, reduce, impair, degrade See DECREASE

Di-mĭn'ish, *v. i.* To become or appear less or smaller, to lessen, as, the apparent size of an object *diminishes* as we recede from it

Di-mĭn'ish-a-ble, *a* Capable of being diminished or reduced in size or quality

Di-mĭn'ish-er, *n.* One who, or that which, diminishes.

Di-mĭn'ish-ing ly, *adv.* In a manner to diminish, or to lessen the dignity or consideration of any thing.

Di-mĭn'ish-ment, *n.* Diminution, lessening [*Obs.*] *Cheke.*

Di-mĭn'ū-en'do, *adv* [It p pr of *diminuire*. See DIMINISH] (*Mus*) In a gradually diminishing manner, with abatement of tone, — a musical direction, written on the staff or indicated as in the cut

Diminuendo.

Di-mĭn'ū ent, *a* [Lat *diminuens*, p pr of *diminuere* See DIMINISH] Lessening, diminishing [*Obs*] *Sanderson*

Dim'i-nūte ly, *adv* Diminutively [*Obs*]

Dim'i nū'tion, *n* [Lat *diminutio*, Fr *diminution*, Pr *diminutio*, Sp *disminucion*, It *diminuzione* See DIMINISH]

1 The act of diminishing, or of making or becoming less, or the state of being diminished, reduction in size, quantity, or degree, — opposed to *augmentation* or *increase*

2 The act of lessening dignity or consideration, or the state of being deprived of dignity degradation, abasement "The world's opinion or *diminution* of me" *King Charles*

Nor thinks it *diminution* to be ranked
In military honor next *Philips*

3 (*Law*) Omission, inaccuracy, or defect in a record *Burrill*

4 (*Mus*) The imitation of, or reply to, a subject, in notes of half the length or value of those of the subject itself *Moore*

Syn — Decrease, decay, abatement, deduction, decrement

Di-mĭn'ū tive, *a* [Lat *diminutivus*, It , Sp , & Pg *diminutivo*, Pr *diminutiu*, Fr *diminutif* See DIMINISH]

1 Of small size minute, little

2 Tending to diminish [*Rare*] "*Diminutive* of liberty" *Shaftesbury*

Di mĭn'ū tive, *n* 1 Something of very small size or value an insignificant thing "Waters flies, such *diminutives* of nature" *Dryden*

2 (*Gram*) A derivative from a noun denoting a small or young object of the same kind with that denoted by the primitive, as, *go ling, eaglet, man ikin*

A *diminutive* is a noun noting the diminution of its primitive *B Jonson*

Di mĭn'ū tive-ly, *adv* In a diminutive manner, diminishingly, as, to speak *diminutively* of an other

Di mĭn'ū tive ness, *n* The quality of being diminutive smallness littleness minuteness

Dim'ish *a* The same as DIMMISH

Di mis'sion (di mish'un), *n* [Lat *dimissio* It *dimissione*, Sp *dimision* See DIMIT] Leave to depart [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Dim'is so ry (-so) *a* [Lat *dimissorius* It *dimissorio*, Sp *dimisorio* Fr *dimissoire* See *infra*]

1 Sending away, dismissing to another jurisdiction *Jer Taylor*

2 Granting leave to depart *Prideaux*

Letter dimissory (*Ecc*) one given by a bishop dismissing a person who is removing into another diocese and recommending him for reception there *Hook*

Di-mĭt', *v t* [Lat *dimittere* to send away to let go from *di* for *dis*, and *mittere*, to send, Sp *dimitir* It *dimettere*]

1 To permit to go [*Obs*]

2 To grant to farm, to let [*Obs*] *Holoet*

Dim'i ty, *n* [Gr διμιτος of double thread dimity, from δι, for δις, twice, double, and μιτος, thread of the warp D *damet*, Fr *dimite, demitte*] A kind of stout, white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured

Dim'ly, *adv* In a dim or obscure manner, not brightly or clearly with imperfect sight

Dim'mish, } *a* Somewhat dim, rather obscure, or
Dim'my, } of weak sight

Yon *dimmy* clouds well employ your staining *Sidney*

Dim'ness, *n* 1 The state or quality of being dim, lack of luster, clearness or distinctness dullness

2 Obscurity of bodily vision or intellectual perception

Syn. — Darkness obscurity, gloom See DARKNESS

Di môr'phism, *n* [Gr δι, for δις, twice, twofold, and μορφη, form, shape Fr *dimorphisme*] The property of being dimorphous

Di môr'phous, *a* [Gr *dimorphe* See *supra*]

1 Occurring under two distinct forms

2 (*Crystallog*) Crystallizing under two forms fundamentally different *Dana*

Dim'ple, *n* [Cf DIMBLE] 1 A slight natural depression or indentation on the surface of the body, but especially on the cheek or chin, a delicate interruption of the roundness of the flesh, appearing particularly in early life and in smiling, and hence a sign of happiness or merriment

Smiles
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in *dimple* sleek *Milton*

2. A slight depression or indentation on any surface

Dim'ple, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DIMPLED, *p pr* & *vb n* DIMPLING] To form dimples, to sink into depressions or little inequalities

And smiling eddies *dimpled* on the main *Dryden*

Dim'ple, *v. t.* To mark with dimples or dimple-like depressions

Dim'ple-ment, *n* The state of being dimpled or marked with gentle depressions [*Rare*] "The ground's most gentle *dimplement*" *E B Browning.*

Dim'ply, *a* Full of dimples, or small depressions, dimpled, as, the *dimply* flood *Warton*

Dim'y-a ry, *n* [Gr δι, for δις, twice, twofold, and μυαν, to shut] (*Zoöl*) A bivalve mollusk which closes its shell by means of two muscles *Dana.*

Dim'y-a ry, *a* Belonging or relating to the dimyaries

Din, *n* [A-S *dyne*, Icel *dyn*, thunder, din, noise; A S *dynian*, Icel *dynia*, to creak, sound] Loud, stunning noise, racket, clamor

He knew the battle's *din* afar *W Scott.*

Din, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DINNED, *p pr & vb n* DINNING] To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise to harass with clamor, as, to *din* the ears with cries

At every turn with *dinning* clang,
The armorers anvil clashed and rang *W Scott.*

Di'nar, *n* A petty imaginary money of Persia.

Din'ar chy *n* See DIARCHY

Din'dle, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant, the sow-thistle. (*b*) The corn sow thistle (*c*) The hawkweed. [*Prov Eng*]

Dine, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DINED *p pr* & *vb n.* DINING] [Fr *diner*, O Fr *disner*, Pr *dinar, dinnar, dinar*, It *desinare, desinare*, L Lat *disnare*, contracted from Lat and Fr *disjunare*, to discontinue fasting, from *dis* and *jejunare*, to fast, *jejunus*, fasting, hungry] To partake of the noon meal, or of the principal regular meal of the day, to take dinner

Now can I break my fast, *dine*, sup, and sleep *Shak*

Dine *v t* To give a dinner to or at, to furnish with the principal meal to feed, as, the landlord *dined* a hundred men

A table massive enough to have *dined* Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men *W Scott*

Din'er-out *n* One who often takes his dinner away from home, or in company "A brilliant *diner-out*, though but a curate" *Byron* "A liberal landlord, grateful *diner out*" *E B Browning*

Di nĕt'ic al *a* [Gr δινητικος, to whirl round, from δινη δινος, a whirl] Whirling about, turning on an axis, spinning [*Obs*] *Browne*

Ding, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DINGED *p pr & vb n* DINGING] [Scot *ding* to drive to beat, A S *dengan, dencgan*, to knock, O Sw *dænga* Icel *dengia*, to beat] To throw or dash with violence [*Obs*] "To *ding* the book a cross distance from him" *Milton*

Ding *v i* 1 To talk with vehemence, importunity, or ostentation to bluster [*Low*]

2 To sound as a bell to ring or tinkle

The fretful tinkling of the convent bell evermore *dinging* among the mountain echoes *Irving*

Ding *n* A tinkle or stroke especially of a bell.

Ding'-dŏng, *n* The sound of bells, hence, a similar repeated and monotonous sound

Din'ghy, } *n* [Bengalee] 1 A kind of boat used
Din'gey, } in the East Indies *Malcom.*

2 A ship's smallest boat rowed by two men

Din'gi ness, *n* State or quality of being dingy; a dusky or dark hue

Din'gle (ding'gl), *n* [Cf DIMBLE and DIN] A narrow dale or valley between hills, a small, secluded and embowered valley *Milton*

Din'gle-dăn'gle (ding'gl dăng'gl), *adv* In a dangling manner

Din'go *n* The Australian wild dog, which has a wolf like appearance, and is very fierce *Howitt*

Ding'thrift *n* One who destroys thrift, a good-for naught a spendthrift [*Obs*]

Wilt thou therefore a drunkard be,
A *dingthrift* and a knave? *Dant*

Din'gy, *a* [*compar* DINGIER *superl* DINGIEST] [Used to *dim* and *dun* q v] Soiled, sullied, of a dark or dusky color, dun

Din'ner, *n* [Fr *dîner* See DINE]

1 The meal taken about the middle of the day, the principal meal of the day, eaten between breakfast and supper

2 An entertainment a feast *Ogilvie.*

Din'ner less, *a* Having no dinner *Fuller.*

Din'ner ly, *a* Appertaining to or attending upon, dinner [*Rare*] "The *dinnerly* effect" *Copley*

Di nŏr'nis, *n* [Gr δεινος terrible and ορνις, bird] (*Ornith*) A genus of extinct birds of gigantic size, which formerly inhabited New Zealand, — called also *Moa* *Mantell.*

Di'no thēre, } *n* [Gr δεινος, terrible and Sept
Di no-thē'ri um, } ον, beast] (*Zoöl*) An extinct animal of gigantic size, whose remains occur in the middle tertiary It is remarkable for having two large, elephant like tusks set in its lower jaw

Dinotherium Giganteum

Dint, *n* [A S & Icel *dynt*, stroke, blow, Icel *dynta*, to shake]

1 A blow, stroke [*Obs*] "Mortal *dint*." *Milton.* "Like thunder's *dint*" *Fairfax*

2 The mark left by a blow, an indentation or impression made by violence.

His hands had made a *dint* *Dryden.*

By dint of, by the force or power of, by means of

It was *by dint of* passing strength
That he moved the massy stone at length *W Scott*

Dint, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* DINTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* DINTING] To make a mark or cavity on, by a blow or by pressure

DI nŭ'mer ā'tion, *n* [Lat *dinumeratio*, from *dinumerare*, to count over, from *di*, for *dis*, and *numerare*, to count, from *numerus*, number, It *dinumerazione*] The act of numbering singly, or one by one [*Obs*] *Bullokar*

DI ŏç'e-san, or **DI'o çē'san**, *a* [L Lat *diœcesanus*, It *diocesano*, Fr *diocesain* See DIOCESE] Pertaining to a diocese

DI ŏç'e-san, or **DI'o çē'san**, *n.* A bishop, viewed in relation to his diocese

DI'o çēse, *n* [Gr *διοικησις*, housekeeping, administration, a province, jurisdiction, from *διοικειν*, to keep house, manage, from *δι*, for *διά*, through, and *οικειν*, to manage a household, from *οἶκος*, a house, Fr *diocèse*, Pr *dioce*, *diocesa*, Pg *diocese*, It & Sp *diocesi* This word is often spelt *diocess*, but this orthography is opposed to the derivation, and is not sanctioned by the best English authority] (*Eccles*) The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction, the district in which a bishop exercises his ecclesiastical authority

DI'o çē'se ner, *n* One who belongs to a diocese [*Obs*] *Bacon*

DI'o-don, *n* [Gr *δι*, for *δις*, twice, double, and *ὀδούς*, *ὀδοντος*, a tooth, Fr *diodon*] (*Ichth*) The globe fish a genus of fishes having the skin armed with erectile spines, and one tooth occupying the whole of each jaw, and having the power to inflate the body with air, so as to make it assume the shape of a ball

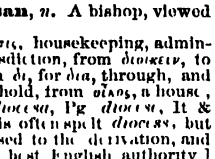

Globe-fish (*Diodon hystrix*)

DI æ'ci ă (dī ē'shĭ ă), *n* [Gr *δι*, for *δις*, twice, double and *οἶκος*, a house, Fr *diœce*] (*Bot*) A class of plants having the stamens on one plant and the pistils on another

Diœcious Plants

DI æ'cian, } *a* (*Bot*) Belonging
DI æ'cious, } to the class *Dioecia*, having the stamens on one plant and the pistils on another

DI-ŏm'e dē'ă, *n* 1 (*Ornith*) A genus of palmiped birds, including the albatross

2 (*Bot*) A genus of composite plants *Ogilvie*

DI'o phăn'tine, *a* Originated or taught by Diophantus

Diophantine analysis (*Alg*) that branch of indeterminate analysis which has for its object the discovery of rational and commensurable values answering to certain equations between squares and cubes as for example, to find all the values of *x* and *y* which make $x^2 + y^2$ an exact square

DI-ŏp'sIde, *n* [Gr *δι*, for *δις* twice, double, and *ὀψις*, a sight, from *ὀψομαι*, future of *ὁραω*, to see, Fr *diopside*] (*Min*) A foliated variety of augite, of a clear, grayish green color *Dana*

DI ŏp'sis, *n* [Gr *δια*, through and *ὀψ*, *ὀπός*, eye] (*Entom*) A genus of dipterous insects, remarkable for having the eyes and antennæ situated at the extremities of long and slender horny pedunclesrising from the sides of the head *Brande*

DI ŏp'tāse, *n* [Gr. *δι*, for *δια*, through, and *ὀπτάζειν*, to see, Fr *dioptase*] (*Min*) An ore of copper, consisting of silica and copper, with twelve per cent water. It occurs in rich, emerald green crystals

DI ŏp'ter, } *n* [See *infra*] A geometrical instru-
DI-ŏp'trā, } ment, invented by Hipparchus, for taking altitudes, leveling, &c

DI ŏp'tric, } *a* [Gr *διοπτρικός*, belonging to the
DI ŏp'tric al, } use of the *διοπτρα*, from *δι*, for *δια*, through, and *οπτειν*, to see Fr *dioptrique*]

1 Involving the principles of dioptrics assisting vision by means of the refraction of light "To view the asperities of the moon through a *dioptric* glass" *More*

2 Relating to dioptrics. "*Dioptrical* principles" *Arnhol*

DI ŏp'trics, *n sing* [Fr *dioptrique*] That part of geometrical optics which treats of the laws of the refraction of light in passing from one medium into another, or through different mediums, as air, water, or glass, and especially through different lenses, — distinguished from *catoptrics*, which refers to *reflected* light [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

DI'o rā'mă, or **DI'o rà'mà**, *n* [Gr *διοραν*, to see through, from *δι*, for *δια*, through, and *ὁραν*, to see, *ὁραμα*, that which is seen, a sight, Fr *diorama*]

1 A mode of scenic representation, invented by Daguerre and Bouton, in which a painting is seen from a distance through a large opening By a combination of transparent and opaque painting, and by contrivances, such as screens and shutters, much diversity of scenic effect is produced

2. A building used for such an exhibition.

DI'o răm'ic, *a* Pertaining to a diorama.

DI'o-rism, *n* [Gr. *διορισμος*, from *διορίζειν*, to distinguish, from *δι*, for *διά*, through, and *ὁριζειν*, to divide from, from *ὅρος*, a boundary.] Definition, distinction [*Rare*] *More*

DI'o ris'tic, *a* [Gr *διοριστικός*, See *supra*] Distinguishing, defining [*Rare*]

DI'o-ris'tic al ly, *adv.* In a distinguishing manner [*Rare*]

DI'o rite, *n* [Gr *διορίζειν*, Fr *diorite* See *supra*] (*Min*) A variety of rock, more or less crystalline, consisting of hornblende and feldspar, greenstone

DI'o rit'ic, *a* Resembling or containing diorite

DI'or thō'sis, *n* [Gr *διορθωσις*, from *διορθοῦν*, to make straight, from *δι*, for *δια*, through, and *ὀρθοῦν*, to set straight, from *ὀρθος*, straight, Fr *diorthose*] (*Surg*) The operation of restoring crooked or distorted limbs to their proper shape

DI'or thŏt'ic, *a* Pertaining to the emendation or correction of ancient texts

No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave forever of *diorthotic* criticism *London Qu Rev*

DI'os cō're ă, *n* [In honor of *Dioscorides*, the famous Greek botanist] (*Bot*) A genus of tropical plants, with esculent roots the yam

DI ō'ĭd, *n* [Lat *diota*, from Gr *διωτος*, two handled, from *δι*, for *δις*, twice, and *ους*, *ωτος*, ear, handle] (*Inc Sculp*) A sort of vase with two handles, used for wine *Elmes*

DI ŏx'ĭde, *n* (*Chem*) An oxide containing but one equivalent of oxygen to two of a metal, a sub oxide

Dip, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DIPPED (less properly DIPT), *p pr* & *vb n* DIPPING] [A S *dippan*, *dyppan*, Dan *dyppe*, Sw *doppa*, allied to A S *depan*, *dypan*, to dip, baptize, O Frics *depa* Goth *daupjan*, O Sax *dopian*, L Ger *dopen*, Sw *dopa*, D *doopen*, O H Ger *toufjan*, *toufan*, N H Ger *taufen* Cf DEEP]

1 To plunge or immerse especially to put for a moment into any liquid, to insert in a fluid and withdraw again

The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood *Lev* iv 6
One *dip* the pencil and one string the lyre *Pope*

2 To immerse for baptism to baptize by immersion [*Colloquial or contemptuous*] *Fuller*

3 To wet, as if by immersing in a fluid, to moisten [*Rare*]

A cold shuddering dew
Dips me all over *Milton*

4 To plunge, as into difficulty, to engage or compromise to mortgage

He was *dipped* in the rebellion of the Commons *Dryden*

5 To take out, by immersing and removing again some receptacle, as a dipper ladle, pail, &c — often with *out*, as, to *dip* water from a boiler, to *dip* out water

Dipped candle, a candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted grease

Dip, *v i* 1 To immerse one's self, to become plunged in a liquid, to sink below the horizon

The sun's rim *dips* the stars rush out *Coleridge*

2 To perform the action of removing or taking out something, by immersing and withdrawing a receptacle — hence, to thrust in and partake, to enjoy something by repeatedly taking of it "The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' side" *Granville*
Whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot *L'Estrange*

3 To enter slightly or cursorily, to engage one's self desultorily or by the way to partake limitedly, — followed by *in* or *into*. "*Dipped* into a multitude of books" *Macaulay*

4 To incline downward, to point to something below the horizon, as, strata of rock *dip*

Dip, *n* 1 The action of dipping or of plunging for a moment into a liquid "The *dip* of oars in unison" *Glover*

2 Inclination downward, direction below an horizontal line slope pitch

3 Gravy or sauce intended to be dipped out with a spoon

4 A dipped candle

Dip of the horizon (*Astron*), the angular depression of the seen or visible horizon below the true or natural horizon the angle at the eye of an observer between a line to the horizon and a tangent to the surface of the ocean — *Dip of the needle* or *magnetic dip* the angle formed by a freely suspended magnetic needle, or the line of magnetic force, with an horizontal line, — called also *inclination* — *Dip of a stratum* (*Geol*) its greatest angle of inclination to the horizon, or that of a line perpendicular to its direction or course — called also *dabchick*

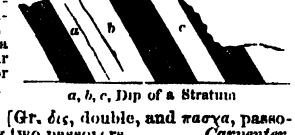

a, b, c, Dip of a Stratum

DI-păs'chal, *a* [Gr. *δις*, double, and *πασχα*, passover] Including two passovers *Carpenter*

Dip'chick, *n* A small bird that dives, — called also *dabchick*

DI-pĕt'al-ŏŭs, *a* [Gr *δι*, for *δις*, double, and *πεταλον*, a leaf, from *πεταλος*, outspread] (*Bot*) Having two flower leaves or petals; two-petaled.

Diph-thē'rĭ ă, *n.* [Gr *διφθέρα*, a membrane.] (*Med*) An epidemic disease in which the air passages, and especially the throat, become coated with a false membrane, produced by the solidification of an inflammatory exudation It is accompanied with great prostration of strength recovery is usually slow, and retarded by complications, as paralyses, &c

Diph thĕr'ic, } *a* (*Med*) Pertaining to, or ac-
Diph'the-rit'ic, } companying, diphtheria

Diph'thong (dĭf'thong, *or* dip'thong) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr *διφθογγος*, from *δι*, for *δις*, twice, double, and *φθογγος*, voice, sound, from *φθεγγεσθαι*, to utter a sound, Lat *diphthongus*, Fr *diphthongue*, Pr *diptongue*, Sp *diptongo*, Pg *diphtongo*, It *dittongo*] (*Orthopy*) (*a*) A coalition or union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable, as, *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *noise*, — called a *proper diphthong*. (*b*) A vowel digraph, a union of two vowels in the same syllable, only one of them being sounded, as, *ai* in *raan*, *ea* in *people*, — called an *improper diphthong*

Diph'thong, *v t.* To form or pronounce as a diphthong [*Rare*] *Clarke.*

Diph thŏn'gal (dĭf thŏng'gal, *or* dip-thŏng'gal, 82), *a* Belonging to a diphthong, consisting of two vowel sounds, pronounced in one syllable

Diph thŏn'gal ly (dĭf, *or* dip), *adv* In a diphthongal manner

Diph'yl loŭs, or **DI phȳ'loŭs** (117), *a* [Gr *δι-φυλλος*, from *δι*, for *δις*, twice, twofold, and *φυλλον*, leaf, Fr *diphylle*] (*Bot*) Having two leaves, as a calyx, &c

DI plē'do-scōpe, *n* [Gr *διπλόος*, double, *εἶδος*, image, and *σκοπεω*, to view] (*Astron*) An instrument for determining the time of apparent noon It consists of two mirrors and a plane glass disposed in the form of a prism, so that, by the reflections of the sun's rays from their surfaces, two images are presented to the eye, moving in opposite directions, and coinciding at the instant the sun's center is on the meridian

DI plin'thĭ ŭs, *n* [Gr *δις*, double, and *πλινθος*, a brick] (*Arch*) A wall of the thickness of two bricks

Dip'lo e, *n* [Gr *διπλόη*, from *διπλόος*, twofold, double] (*Anat*) The soft, spongy, or cancellated substance between the plates of the skull

Dip'lo gĕn'ic, *a* [Gr *διπλόος*, double, and *γεννᾶν*, to produce] Partaking of the nature of two bodies, producing two substances *Wright.*

DI plō'mă, *n* , *pl* DI PLO'MÆ [Gr *διπλωμα*, from *διπλοῦν*, to double, from *διπλόος*, twofold, double, Fr *diplôme*] A letter or writing, usually under seal, conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honor especially, a document bearing record of a degree conferred by a literary society or educational institution

DI plō'ma cy, *n* [Fr *diplomatie* This word, like *supremacy*, retains the accent of its original. See *supra*]

1 The science or art of conducting negotiations between nations, particularly in securing treaties. "The tactics of practiced *diplomacy*" *Sparks.*

2 Dexterity or skill in securing advantages

3 The body of ministers or envoys resident at a court *Burke.*

Dip'lo mate, *n* [Fr *diplomate* See *supra*] One skilled in diplomacy, a diplomatist

Dip'lo māte, *v t* To invest with a diploma or privilege [*Rare*] *A. Wood.*

Dip'lo măt'ĭal, *a* Diplomatic [*Rare*]

Dip'lo măt'ĭc, } *a* [Fr *diplomatique*]
Dip'lo măt'ĭc al, }

1 Pertaining to, or furnished with, a diploma, privileged

2 Pertaining to, or exhibiting, diplomacy, consisting of diplomatists or envoys of state, as, *diplomatic* management, the *diplomatic* corps

3 Pertaining to diplomatics "*Diplomatic* principles" *Alford*

Dip'lo măt'ĭc, *n* A minister, official agent, or envoy to a foreign court a diplomatist

Dip'lo măt'ĭc al ly, *adv* According to the rules of diplomacy

Dip'lo măt'ĭcs, *n sing* The science of diplomas, or the art of reading ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, &c, paleography [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

DI plō'ma tism, *n* Diplomacy

DI plō'ma tĭst, *n* [Fr *diplomatiste*] A person skilled in diplomacy, a diplomate.

In ability, Avaux had no superior among the numerous able *diplomatists* whom his country then possessed *Macaulay*

DI plō'pi ă, } *n* [Fr *diplopie*, from Gr. *διπλόος*,
Dip'lo py, } double, and *ὄψις*, sight] (*Med*) A disease of the eye in which objects appear double, or even triple, &c

Dip'lo-pŏd, *n* [Gr *διπλόος*, double, and *ποῦς*, foot] (*Zool*) One of a group of myriapods See MYRIAPOD

Dip'lo-zō'on, *n* [Gr *διπλόος*, double, and *ζῶον*, animal] (*Zool*) A parasitic worm that infests the gills of the bream, seeming to have two bodies united in the middle in the form of a cross. *Brande.*

Dip'o dy, *n.* [Gr. *διποδία*, from *δίπους*, *δις*, double, *πους*, foot.] (*Pros.*) Two metrical feet taken together, or included in one measure. *Hadley*

Di-pō'lar, *a.* [Gr. *δις*, twofold, and Eng *polar*, q v.] Having two poles, as a magnetic bar

Dip'pel's-oil, *n.* An oil obtained by distilling animal matter, and named from the inventor It is colorless, aromatic, and volatile *Francis*

Dip'per, *n* 1 One who, or that which, dips

2 A vessel used to dip water or other liquor, a ladle

3 (*Ornith*) A small bird (*Hydrobata aquatica*), resembling the blackbird in form and plumage, and seeking its food by diving *Baird*

The Dipper (*Astron*), the seven principal stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, popularly so called from their arrangement in the form of a dipper, — otherwise called *Charles's Wain*

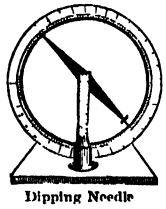

Dipping Needle

Dip'ping-nee'dle, *n* A magnetic needle suspended at its center of gravity, and moving freely in a vertical plane, so as to indicate on a graduated circle the magnetic dip or inclination

Di'prig-măt'ic, *a* [Gr *δι*, for *δίς*, twice, twofold, and Eng. *prismatic*, q v]

1 Doubly prismatic *Jameson.*

2 (*Crystallog*) Having the lateral edges parallel to the sides of a four sided vertical prism, and at the same time to an horizontal prism *Mohs*

Di prŏt'o don, *n* (*Zoöl*) An extinct marsupial of Australia, nearly as large as a rhinoceros

Dips, *n* The same as DIBS

Dip'sa-cŭs, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of composite plants, including the fuller's teasel

Dip'sas, *n* [Gr *δψας*, originally f of *δψιος*, thirsty, from *δψα*, thirst, *δψαω*, to thirst, L at *dipsas*, Fr *dipsade*, *dipse*, Pr *dipsas*, *dipsades*, It *dipsa*] (*Zool*) A serpent whose bite produces a mortal thirst

Dip sĕt'ic, *a* [Gr *δψητικός*. See *supra*] Tending to produce thirst *Wright*

Dip sō'sis, *n* [Gr *δψις*, for *δψι*, thirst] (*Med*) Excessive thirst produced by disease.

Dip'ter-a, *n pl* [Gr *δπτερος*, with two wings, from *δι*, for *δις*, double, and *πτερόν*, feather, wing, from *πτασθαι*, *πτασθαι*, to fly, Fr *diptere*] (*Entom*) An order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the house fly, mosquito, May fly, &c

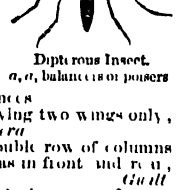

Dipterous Insect.
a, a, balancers or poisers

Dip'ter al, *a* 1 (*Entom*) Having two wings only, belonging to the order of *Diptera*

2 (*Anc Arch*) Having a double row of columns on each of the flanks, as well as in front and rear, — said of a temple *Gwilt*

Dip'ter o căr'pus, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of trees found in the East Indies, which afford an abundance of resinous juice

Dip'ter-on, *n* [Gr *δπτερος*, from *δις*, double, and *πτερόν*, a wing] A dipteral temple

Dip'ter-ous, *a* (*Entom*) Having two wings, as among insects, or wing like processes, as in some plants, belonging to the order of *Diptera*

Dip'tōte, *n* [Gr *δπτωτος*, from *δι*, for *δις*, twice, twofold, and *πτωτός*, falling, from *πιπτειν*, to fall, Fr *diptote*] (*Gr & Lat Gram*) A noun which has only two cases, as, *suppetiæ*, *suppetias*

Dip'tych, } *n* [Gr *δπτυχος*, folded, doubled,
Dip'ty-chŭm, } from *δι*, for *δις*, twice, double, and *πτυσσειν*, to fold, double up]

1 A folded writing tablet among the ancients, usually consisting of two leaves especially, such a tablet containing the name and portrait of a magistrate under the Roman empire, and distributed by him on the day of his entering office *W Smith*

2 A double catalogue, containing in one part the names of living, and in the other those of deceased ecclesiastics and benefactors of the church, which is rehearsed in the Greek liturgy, a catalogue of saints

Di-pȳre', *n* [Gr *δις*, twice, and *πῦρ*, fire] (*Min*) A mineral consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina, with small proportions also of the silicates of soda and lime, — so called from the double effect of fire in producing fusion and phosphorescence

Di rā-di ā'tion, *n* [N Lat *diradiatio*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *radiatio*, radiation, q v , Fr *diradiation*] The emission and diffusion of rays of light

Dire, *a* [*compar* DIRER, *superl* DIREST] [Lat *dirus*, It *diro*] Evil in a great degree, dreadful, dismal, horrible, terrible

Dire was the tossing, deep the groans *Milton*

Di-rĕct', *a* [Lat *directus*, p p of *dirigere*, Fr & Pr. *direct*. See *infra*]

1 Straight; not crooked, oblique, or circuitous, leading immediately to a point or end, as, a *direct* line; *direct* means. "What is *direct* to, what slides by, the question" *Locke.*

2 Straightforward, not of crooked ways, or swerving from truth and openness, sincere, outspoken.

Be even and *direct* with me *Shak*

3 Immediate, express, unambiguous, confessed, absolute

A *direct* and avowed interference with elections *Hallam*

4 In the line of descent, not collateral, as, a descendant in the *direct* line

5 (*Astron*) In the direction of the general planetary motion, or from west to east in the order of the signs, not retrograde, — said of the motion of a celestial body

Direct chord (*Mus*), one in which the fundamental tone is the lowest — *Direct arc* (*Mil*), one the direction of which is perpendicular to the line of troops or to the parapet aimed at — *Direct motion* (*Mus*), parallel motion, when two or more parts in harmony move up or down together — *Direct tax* a tax assessed directly on possessions, incomes, or polls distinguished from taxes on merchandise, or customs, and from excise

Di rĕct', *v t* [*imp & p p* DIRECTED *p pr & vb n* DIRECTING] [Lat *dirigere*, *directum*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *regere*, to keep or lead straight, direct, It *dirigere*, *drizzare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *dirigir*, Fr *diriger*]

1 To give direction or bearing to, to aim to point as, to *direct* an arrow or piece of ordnance

2 To determine the direction or course of to cause to go on a particular manner, to regulate, to govern as, to *direct* the affairs of a nation

3 To point out the proper course to, to put upon the right track, to guide, as, he *directed* me to the left hand road

4 To point out to with authority, to instruct as a superior to order as, he *directed* them to go

5 To put a direction or address upon, to mark with the name and residence of the person to whom any thing is sent, to superscribe, as, to *direct* a letter

Syn — To guide lead conduct dispose, manage, regulate, order, instruct, command

Di rĕct', *v i* To give direction, to point out a course, to act as guide

Wisdom is profitable to *direct* *Lech* x 10

Di-rĕct', *n* (*Mus*) A character, thus [𝄆], placed at the end of a staff on the line or space of the first note of the next staff, to apprise the performer of its situation *Moore*

Di rĕct'er, *n* One who directs a director

Director plane (*Geom*) the plane to which all right-lined elements in a warped surface are parallel

Di rĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *directio*, Fr *direction*, Sp *direccion*, It *direzione*]

1 The act of directing, or of aiming, regulating, guiding, or ordering guidance management superintendence administration, as, the *direction* of public affairs or of a bank

All chance *direction* which thou canst not see *Pope*

2 That which is imposed by directing, guiding or authoritative instruction prescription order, command as he gave *direction* to the servants

3 The name and residence of a person to whom any thing is sent written upon the thing sent superscription address, as, the *direction* of a letter

4 The line or course upon which any thing is moving or aimed to move, or in which any thing is lying or pointing line or point of tendency as, the ship sailed in a southeasterly *direction*

5 The body of persons charged with the management of a matter board of directors

6 Directness, promptness, immediateness expedition [*Obs*] *Shak*

Syn — Administration guidance management superintendence government rule command, guide, clew — DIRECTION CONTROL COMMAND These words as here compared have reference to the exercise of power over the actions of others *Control* is negative denoting power to restrain *command* is positive implying a right to enforce obedience *directions* are commands containing *instructions* how to act A shipmaster has the *command* of his vessel he gives *directions* to the seamen as to the mode of sailing it and exercises a due *control* over the conduct of the passengers

Di rĕct'ive, *a* [L Lat *directivus*, Fr *directif*, Sp *directivo* It *direttivo*] Having power to direct, tending to direct guide, or govern directing "By mind as the principal and *directive* cause" *Cudworth* "The precepts *directive* of our practice in relation to God" *Barrow*

Di rĕct'ly, *adv* 1 In a direct manner in a straight line or course, without curving, swerving, or deviation

2 Without interposition or interruption, without circumlocution or ambiguity, in an immediate, express, or absolute manner

No man hath been so impious as *directly* to condemn prayer *Hooker*

3 Straightway, without delay, immediately

He will *directly* to the lords I fear *Milton*

4 Instantly without delay, immediately

5 Immediately after, as soon as, when

Directly he stopped, the coffin was removed by four men *Dickens*

☞ This use of the word, although very common in England and gaining ground in the United States, is not sanctioned by the authority of careful writers, and must be regarded as a gross solecism

Directly proportional (*Math*), proportional in the order of the terms, or so as to increase or decrease together, and with a constant ratio, — opposed to *inversely proportional*

Syn — Immediately, soon, promptly, instantly, instantaneously, openly, expressly — DIRECTLY, IMMEDIATELY, INSTANTLY *Directly* denotes, without any delay, or diversion of attention, *immediately* implies, without any interposition of other occupation *instantly* implies without any intervention of time Hence, "I will do it *directly*," means, "I will go *straightway* about it" "I will do it *immediately*," means, "I will do it as the very *next* thing "I will do it *instantly* or *instantaneously*" allows not a particle of delay

Di rĕct'ness, *n* The state or quality of being direct, straightness, straightforwardness, immediateness

Di rĕct'or, *n* [Sp *director*, It *direttore*, Fr. *directeur*]

1 One who, or that which, directs, regulates, guides or orders a manager or superintendent, a counselor or instructor

2 One of a body of persons appointed to manage the affairs of a company or corporation

What made *directors* cheat in South Sea year? *Pope*

3 A part of a machine or instrument which directs its motion or action

Di rĕc'to rate, *n* A body of directors, or the office of director

Di rec tō'ri al *a* [Lt *directorial*]

1 Having the quality of a director, or authoritative guide directive

2 Pertaining to a director, a directory, or the Directory of France "Whoever goes to the *directorial* presence under this passport" *Burke*

Di rĕct'or ship, *n* The condition or office of a director directorate

Di rĕct'o ry, *a* [Lt *directorius* Sp *directorio*, It *direttorio*] Containing directions, enjoining, instructing directorial

Di rĕct'o ry, *n* 1 A collection or body of directions, rules or ordinances especially a book of directions for the conduct of worship as, the Book of Common Prayer was preferred to a *Directory*

2 A book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of any place, or of classes of them an address book

3 A body of directors board of management, especially, a committee which held executive power in France under the first republic

Di rĕct'ress, *n* A female who directs or manages.

Di rĕct'rix *n* [Fr *directrice*, It *direttrice*]

1 A female who governs or directs

2 (*Geom*) (*a*) A line along which a point in another line moves and which governs its motion and determines the position of the curve generated by it or along which the generatrix moves in generating a warped or single curved surface (*b*) A straight line so situated with respect to a conic section that the distance of any point of the curve from it has a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from the focus In a parabola the *directrix* cuts the axis at right angles at a point just twice as far from the focus as the vertex *Math Dict*

Dire'ful *a* [See DIRE] Dire, dreadful, terrible, calamitous as *direful* bond a *direful* misfortune.

Dire'ful ly, *adv* Dreadfully, terribly, wofully

Dire'ful ness, *n* Calamitousness

Di rĕmpt', *a* Divided separate [*Obs*] *Stow*

Di rĕmpt', *v t* [See *infra*] To tear apart, to break off by violence or peremptorily, to separate forcibly [*Obs*] *Holinshed*

Di rĕmp'tion, *n* [Lat *diremptio*, from *dirimere*, to take apart to separate, from *di*, for *dis*, and *emere*, to buy originally to take] A tearing apart, violent separation [*Obs*] *Ep Hall.*

Dire'ness *n* Terribleness horror *Shak.*

Di rĕp'tion *n* [Lat *direptio* from *diripere*, to tear asunder, to plunder from *di*, for *dis*, and *rapere*, to seize and carry off] The act of plundering, despoiling or snatching away *Speed.*

Di rep tī'tious ly (-tish us ly), *adv* With plundering violence with violent injustice *Strype*

Dirge (Dėrj or Dėrj) [Contracted from the first word of a hymn beginning *Dirige gressus meos*,' formerly sung at funerals] A piece of music of a mournful character, intended to accompany funeral rites

The raven croaked and hollow shrieks of owls
Sung *dirges* at her funeral *Ford*

Di'ri ge, *n* [See *supra*] A service for the dead in the Romish church so called from a hymn beginning, "*Dirige gressus meos*" a dirge "Matins, and mass, and even song and placebo and *dirige*" *Wyclife.*

Resort I pray you unto my sepulture
To sing my *dirge* with great devotion *Chaucer*

Di'ri gent, *a* [See *infra*] Directing *Baxter.*

Di'ri gent *n* [Lat *dirigens*, p pr of *dirigere*. See DIRECT] (*Geom*) The line of motion along which a describent line or surface is carried in the genesis of any plane or solid figure, a directrix. See DIRECTRIX *Hutton.*

Dirk (18), *n* [Scot *durk*, from Ir & Gael *duirc*, or *dure*, a dagger, whence also the Ger *dolch* and D *dolk* are derived] A kind of dagger or poniard.

Dirk, *v t* To stab with a dirk or dagger, to pon iard

Dirk, *a* [See DARK, *a.*] Dark [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Dirk, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p* DIRKED (dĭrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIRKING] To darken [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dirk'-knife (-nīf), *n.* A clasp knife, having a large, dirk like blade.

Dirl, *v. t.* [Cf. DRILL and THRILL.] To tremble slightly, to thrill, to move quickly *Halliwell*

Dirt (18), *n.* [Icel. *drit*, excrement, *drita*, to dung, O. D. *dryt*, dung, *dryten*, to dung, A. S. *dritan*, *gedritan*, Id., Scot. *drit*, to ease one's self, imp. *drate*, *dret*.]

1. Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, earth, mud, dust, and the like, whatever, adhering to any thing, renders it foul or unclean.

Whose waters cast up mire and *dirt* *Isa.* lvii. 20

2. Meanness, sordidness [*Obs.*]

Honors which are thus sometimes thrown away upon *dirt* and infamy *Melmoth*

Dirt, *v. t.* To make foul or filthy, to soil, to bedaub, to pollute, to defile, to dirty *Swift*

Dirt'-eat'ing, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) A disease (*Cachexia Africana*) of the nutritive functions among negroes, in which there is an irresistible desire to eat dirt *Dunglison*

2. The use of certain kinds of clay for food, existing among some tribes, as the Ottomacs of South America *Humboldt*

Dirt'i-ly, *adv.* [From *dirty*.] In a dirty manner, foully, nastily, filthily, sordidly

Dirt'i-ness, *n.* The state of being dirty, filthiness, foulness, nastiness, baseness, sordidness

Dirt'y, *a.* [*compar.* DIRTIER, *superl.* DIRTIEST.]

1. Defiled with dirt, foul, nasty, filthy, not clean or pure, serving to defile, as, *dirty* hands, *dirty* water, a *dirty* white

2. Sordid, base, grovelling, as, a *dirty* fellow, a *dirty* employment

Syn.—Nasty, filthy, foul. See NASTY.

Dirt'y, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* DIRTIED (dĭr'tĭd), *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIRTYING.]

1. To foul, to make filthy, to soil, as, to *dirty* the clothes or hands

2. To tarnish, to sully, to scandalize, — said of reputation, character, &c.

Di*rup'tion, *n.* [Lat. *dryptio* from *dirumpere* to break asunder, to burst, from *di*, for *dis*, and *rumpere*, to break.] A bursting or rending asunder

Dis (91) A prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin, whence Fr. *des*, Pr. & Sp. *des* and *dis*, It. *dis*. *Dis* denotes separation, a parting from, as in *distribute*, *disconnect*, hence it generally has the force of a privative and negative, as in *disarm*, *disoblige*, *disagree*.

Dis'a bil'i ty, *n.* [From *disable*.]

1. State of being disabled, deprivation of ability, want of competent physical or intellectual power, means, opportunity, and the like, incapacity, incompetency

Chatham refused to see him, pleading his *disability* *Bancroft*

2. Want of legal qualification, legal incapacity or incompetency

Syn.—Weakness, inability, incompetence, impotence, incapacity.—DISABILITY, INABILITY. *Inability* is an inherent want of power to perform the thing in question, *disability* arises from some *deprivation* or loss of the needed competency. One who becomes deranged is under a *disability* of holding his estate, and one who is made a judge, of deciding in his own case. A man may decline an office on account of his *inability* to discharge its duties, he may refuse to accept a trust or employment on account of some *disability* which prevents him from entering into such engagements.

Dis ā'ble, *a.* Lacking ability, unable [*Obs.*]

"Our *disable* and unactive force" *Daniel*

Dis-ā'ble, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* DISABLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISABLING.] [Prefix *dis* and *able*.]

1. To render unable or incapable, to make use less, to destroy the force, vigor, or power of action of, to deprive of competent physical or intellectual power, to incapacitate, to disqualify. "Them to *disable* from revenge adventuring" *Spenser*

And had performed it, if my known offense
Had not *disabled* me *Milton*

2. (*Law.*) To deprive of legal right or qualification, to render legally incapable

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood and *disables* his children to inherit *Law Law*

3. To pronounce incapable, to declare lacking in competency, hence, to speak disparagingly of, to impeach the value of, to undervalue

If, again, that it was not well cut, he *disabled* my judgment *Shak.*

You see I have *disabled* myself, like an elected speaker of the House *Dryden*

Syn.—To weaken, unfit, disqualify, incapacitate.

Dis ā'ble ment, *n.* The act of disabling, deprivation of ability [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Dis'a būse', *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* DISABUSED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISABUSING.] [Prefix *dis* and *abuse*, q. v., Fr. *desabuser*, O. Fr. *disabuser*.] To free from mistake, to undeceive, to disengage from fallacy or deception, to set right. "To undeceive and *disabuse* the people committed to his charge." *South.*

If men are now sufficiently enlightened to *disabuse* themselves of artifice, hypocrisy, and superstition, they will consider this event as an era in their history *J. Adams.*

Dis'ac-cĕpt', *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *accept*, q. v.] To refuse [*Obs.*] *N. Bacon.*

Dis'ac-cŏm'mo-dāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISACCOMMODATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISACCOMMODATING.] [Prefix *dis* and *accommodate*, q. v., O. Fr. *desaccommoder*.] To put to inconvenience; to incommode *Warburton.*

Dis'ac-cŏm'mo-dā'tion, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *accommodation*, q. v.] A state of being unaccommodated or unsuited *Hale*

Dis'ac-cŏrd', *v. i.* [Prefix *dis* and *accord*, q. v., Fr. *desaccorder*.] To refuse to accord or assent [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis'ac-cŏrd'ant, *a.* Not accordant *Fabyan*

Dis'ac-cŭs'tom, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* DISACCUSTOMED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISACCUSTOMING.] [Prefix *dis* and *accustom*, q. v., Fr. *désaccoutumer*.] To destroy the force of habit in, to render unaccustomed *Johnson*

Dis'a cĭd'i fy, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *acidify*, q. v.] To free from acid

Dis'ac knŏwl'edge (-ak nŏl'ĕj), *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* DISACKNOWLEDGED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISACKNOWLEDGING.] [Prefix *dis* and *acknowledge*, q. v.] To refuse to acknowledge, to deny, to disown *South*

Dis'ac quāint', *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *acquaint*, q. v., O. Fr. *desacointer*.] To render unacquainted, to make unfamiliar [*Obs.*]

While my sick heart
With dismal smart
Is *disacquainted* never *Herrick*

Dis'ac quāint'ance, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *acquaintance*, q. v.] Neglect or disuse of familiarity, or familiar acquaintance [*Obs.*] *South*

Dis'a dŏrn', *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *adorn*, q. v.] To deprive of ornaments *Conyere*

Dis'ad-vănce', *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *advance*, q. v., O. Fr. *desavancer*.] To cause to draw back, to cause to retire [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Dis'ad vănce', *v. i.* To keep or fall back, to retire [*Obs.*] *Fletcher*

Dis'ad văn'tage, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *advantage*, q. v. Fr. *desavantage*.]

1. Deprivation of advantage, unfavorable or prejudicial quality, condition, circumstance, or the like, that which prevents success, or causes loss or injury

I was brought here under the *disadvantage* of being unknown by sight to any of you *Locke*

Abandoned by their great patron, the faction henceforward acted at *disadvantage* *Tytler*

2. Loss, detriment, prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good, as, to sell goods to *disadvantage*

They would throw a construction on his conduct to his *disadvantage* before the public *Bancroft*

Syn.—Detriment, injury, hurt, loss, damage.

Dis'ad-văn'tage, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* DISADVANTAGED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISADVANTAGING.] To injure the interest of, to be detrimental or prejudicial to [*Obs.*] *Fuller*

Dis'ad văn'tage a ble, *a.* Injurious, disadvantageous [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Dis'ăd'van tā'geŏus, *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *advantageous*, q. v., Fr. *desavantageux*.] Attended with disadvantage, unfavorable to success or prosperity, inconvenient, prejudicial, as, the situation of an army is *disadvantageous* for attack or defense

Even in the *disadvantageous* position in which he had been placed, he gave clear indications of future excellence *Prescott*

Dis-ăd'van tā'geŏus-ly, *adv.* In a disadvantageous manner, with loss or inconvenience

Dis ăd'van tā'geŏus ness, *n.* Unfavorableness to success, inconvenience, loss

Dis'ad vĕn'ture (-tūr), *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *adventure*, q. v., O. Fr. *desadventure*.] Misfortune [*Obs.*] *Raleigh*

Dis'ad vĕn'tŭr oŭs, *a.* Unprosperous, unfortunate [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Dis'ad vīse', *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *advise*, q. v.] To advise against, to dissuade from [*Obs.*] *Boyle*

Dis'af fĕct', *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* DISAFFECTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISAFFECTING.] [Prefix *dis* and *affect*, q. v.]

1. To alienate or diminish the affection of, to render less friendly, to fill with discontent and unfriendliness

They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army *Clarendon*

2. To disturb the functions of, to disorder, to derange. "It *disaffects* the bowels." *Hammond*

3. To lack affection for, to be alienated from, or indisposed toward, to dislike [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*

Dis'af fĕct'ed ly, *adv.* In a disaffected manner

Dis'af fĕct'ed ness, *n.* The quality of being disaffected [*Rare.*] *Strype*

Dis'af fĕc'tion (-fĭk'shun), *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *affection*, q. v.]

1. State of being disaffected, alienation or want of affection or good will, unfriendliness, disloyalty

In the making laws, princes must have regard to the affections and *disaffections* of the people *Bp. Taylor*

2. Disorder, bad constitution. [*Rare.*] *Wiseman.*

Syn.—Dislike, disgust, unfriendliness, ill-will, alienation, disloyalty, hostility.

Dis'af fĕc'tion ate, *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *affectionate*, q. v.] Not well disposed, unfriendly, disaffected [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Dis'af firm' (18), *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* DISAFFIRMED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISAFFIRMING.] [Prefix *dis* and *affirm*, q. v.]

1. To assert the contrary of; to contradict; to deny; — said of that which has been asserted

2. (*Law.*) To refuse to confirm; to annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal

Dis'af firm'ance, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *affirmance*, q. v.]

1. The act of disaffirming, denial, negation.

2. (*Law.*) Overthrow or annullment by the decision of a superior tribunal, as, *disaffirmance* of judgment.

Dis-ăf'fir-mā'tion, *n.* The act of disaffirming; negation, refutation

Dis'af fŏr'est, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *afforest*, q. v.] (*Eng. Law.*) To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground, to strip of forest laws and privileges

By charter 9 Henry III many forests were *disafforested* *Blackstone.*

After many *disafforestings* and encroachments [Sherwood Forest] contained an equal space with that of New Forest *Howitt.*

Dis ăg'gre gāte, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* DISAGGREGATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISAGGREGATING.] [Prefix *dis* and *aggregate*, q. v., Fr. *désagréger*.] To destroy the aggregation of, to separate into component parts

Dis ăg'gre gā'tion, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *aggregation*, q. v., Fr. *desagregatum*.] The act of disaggregating, or separating an aggregate body into its component parts, the state thus resulting.

Dis'a gree', *v. i.* [*imp & p. p.* DISAGREED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISAGREEING.] [Prefix *dis* and *agree*, q. v., Fr. *desagréer*, to displease.]

1. To fail to accord, not to agree, to lack harmony, to differ, to be at variance.

They reject the plainest sense of Scripture because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason *Atterbury*

2. To differ in opinion, to hold discordant views, to be at controversy

Who shall decide when doctors *disagree*? *Pope*

3. To be unsuited, to have unfitness, as, medicine sometimes *disagrees* with the patient, food often *disagrees* with the stomach or the taste

☞ I usually followed by *with*, sometimes by *to*, rarely by *from*, as, I *disagree* to your proposal

Syn.—To differ, vary, dissent.

Dis'a gree'a ble, *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *agreeable*, q. v., Fr. *desagréable*.]

1. Not agreeable, conformable, or congruous, contrary, unsuitable

This conduct was *disagreeable* to her natural sincerity *Broome*

2. Exciting repugnance, unpleasant, offensive, displeasing

That which is *disagreeable* to one is many times agreeable to another, or *disagreeable* in a less degree *Wollaston*

Dis'a gree'a ble ness, *n.* The state or quality of being disagreeable, unsuitableness, contrariety, unpleasantness, offensiveness to the senses

Dis'a gree'a bly, *adv.* In a disagreeable manner, unsuitably, offensively

Dis'a gree'ance, *n.* Disagreement [*Obs.*] *Udal*

Dis'a gree'ment, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *agreement*, q. v., Fr. *desagrément*, disagreeable circumstance, disagreeableness.]

1. The act of disagreeing, or the state of being disagreed, dissimilitude, diversity.

2. Difference of opinion

3. Unsuitableness, unaptedness

4. A falling out, or controversy, difference.

Syn. Difference, diversity, dissimilitude, unlikeness, discrepancy, variance, dissent, misunderstanding, dissension, division, dispute, jar, wrangle, discord

Dis'a-grē'er, *n.* One who disagrees. *Hammond*

Dis'al lĕġe', *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and L. Lat. *allegare*. See ALLEGIANCE.] To alienate the allegiance of [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Dis'al-low', *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* DISALLOWED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISALLOWING.] [Prefix *dis* and *allow*, q. v.] To refuse to allow, permit, authorize, or sanction, to deny the force or validity of, to disown and reject, — said technically of accounts and charges

A living stone, *disallowed* indeed of men, but chosen of God 1 *Pet.* ii. 4

That the edicts of Cesar we may at all times *disallow*, but the statutes of God for no reason we may reject *Milton*

Syn.—To disapprove, prohibit, censure, condemn, reject

Dis'al low', *v. i.* To refuse permission; not to grant, not to assent

What follows, if we *disallow* of this? *Shak.*

Dis'al low'a ble, *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *allowable*, q. v.] Not allowable, not to be suffered *Raleigh*

Dis'al low'a ble ness, *n.* The state of being disallowable

Dis'al low'ance, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *allowance*, q. v.]

1. The act of disallowing, refusal to admit or permit, rejection

2. (*Mus.*) An anomalous formation or succession of chords, as two consecutive perfect fifths in the same direction *Moore.*

Syn.—Disapprobation, prohibition; condemnation, censure, rejection

Dis'al-ly', *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *ally*, q. v.; Fr. *désal-*

tler.] To part, as an alliance, to separate, to undo. [*Obs. and rare.*]

Both so loosely *disallied*
Their nuptials *Milton*

Dis-ăn'a-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Not analogous. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

Dis ănch'or (ăngk'ur), *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *anchor*, q. v., Fr *désancrer*] To raise the anchor of, as a ship; to free from the restraint of an anchor [*Obs.*] *Heywood*

Dis'an-gĕl'ic-al, *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *angelical*, q. v.] Not belonging to, or resembling, angels, not angelical [*Obs.*] *Coventry*

Dis-ăn'i māte, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISANIMATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISANIMATING.] [Prefix *dis* and *animate*, q. v., O Fr *desanimer*]

1 To deprive of life [*Obs.*] *Boyle*

2 To deprive of spirit or courage, to discourage, to dishearten, to deject *Shak.*

Dis-ăn'i mā'tion, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *animation*, q. v.]

1 Privation of life [*Obs.*] *Browne*

2 The state of being disanimated or discouraged, depression of spirits

Dis'an nĕx', *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *annex*, q. v.] To disunite, to separate from any thing to which attachment has existed *State Trials.*

Dis'an nŭl', *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *annul*, q. v.] To annul, to render void *Shak.*

☞ The prefix in this word and its derivatives is intensive, and not negative

Dis'an nŭl'ler, *n.* One who annuls *Beau & Fl.*

Dis'an nŭl'ment, *n.* Annulment

Dis'a noint', *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *anoint*, q. v.] To invalidate the consecration of, to render as if unanointed [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Dis'ap păr'el, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISAPPARELLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISAPPARELLING.] [Prefix *dis* and *apparel*, q. v., O Fr *desaparceiller*] To disrobe, to strip of raiment *Jamieson*, 1655

Dis'ap pēar', *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISAPPEARED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISAPPEARING.] [Prefix *dis* and *appear*, q. v.]

1 To vanish from the sight, to pass from view, to become invisible, to cease to appear or to be perceived, to be no longer seen, as, darkness *disappears* at the approach of light, a ship *disappears* as she sails from port

2 To cease to be or exist, to become merged or concealed in something else, as, the epidemic has *disappeared*, a trunk of a tree *disappears* upward by a continued subdivision into branches

Dis'ap pēar'ançe, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *appearance*, q. v.] The act of disappearing, removal from sight, vanishing

Dis'ap pĕnd'en çy, *n.* A detachment or separation from a former connection [*Rare.*]

Dis'ap-pĕnd'ent, *a.* Separated or freed from a former connection or dependence, independent, disconnected [*Rare.*]

Dis'ap point', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISAPPOINTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISAPPOINTING.] [Prefix *dis* and *appoint*, q. v., properly, to unfix or unsettle, Fr *désappointer*, O Fr *disappointer*]

1. To defeat of expectation or hope to hinder from the attainment of that which was intended, desired, hoped, or expected, to balk, as a man is *disappointed* of his hopes or expectations, or his hopes, desires, intentions, or expectations are *disappointed*, a bad season *disappoints* the farmer of his crops, a defeat *disappoints* an enemy of his spoil

Without counsel purposes are *disappointed* *Prov.* xv. 22.

2 To frustrate, to foil to hinder of result

The retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow *Addison*

Syn. To tantalize, fail, frustrate, balk, baffle, delude, foil, defeat See TANTALIZE

Dis'ap point'ed, *p. a.* 1 Defeated of expectation or hope, balked

2 Not appointed or in readiness, unprepared [*Obs. and very rare.*]

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousled, *disappointed* unaneled *Shak.*

Dis'ap-point'ment, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *appointment*, q. v., Fr *desappointement*]

1 The act of disappointing or the state of being disappointed, defeat or failure of expectation or hope, miscarriage of design or plan, frustration

If we hope for things of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them *Addison*

2 That which disappoints.

Syn.—Miscarriage, frustration, balk

Dis'ap prē'ci āte (shĭ āt), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISAPPRECIATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISAPPRECIATING.] [Prefix *dis* and *appreciate*, q. v.] To undervalue, not to esteem

Dis-ăp'pro-bā'tion, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *approbation*, q. v., Fr. *desapprobation*] The act of disapproving, mental condemnation of what is judged wrong, unsuitable, or inexpedient, feeling of censure.

We have ever expressed the most unqualified *disapprobation* of all the steps *Burke*

Dis-ăp'pro-ba to ry, *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *approbatory*, q. v.] Containing disapprobation, tending to disapprove.

Dis'ap-prō'pri-ate, *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *appropriate*, q. v.] (*Law.*) Severed from the appropriation or possession of a spiritual corporation

The appropriation may be severed, and the church become *disappropriate*, two ways *Blackstone.*

Dis'ap-prō'pri āte, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *appropriate*, v., q. v., Fr *désapproprier*]

1 To release from individual ownership or possession *Milton*

2 (*Law.*) To sever from appropriation or possession by a spiritual corporation

The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, *disappropriated* *Blackstone*

Dis'ap prov'al, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *approval*, q. v.] Disapprobation, dislike

Dis'ap prōve' (ap prōōv'), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISAPPROVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISAPPROVING.] [Prefix *dis* and *approve*, q. v., Fr *desapprouver*]

1 To pass unfavorable judgment upon, to condemn by an act of the judgment, to regard as wrong or inexpedient, to censure, as, we often *disapprove* the conduct of others

2 To refuse official approbation to, to disallow, to decline to sanction, as, the sentence of the court martial was *disapproved* by the commander in chief

☞ It is often followed by *of* as to *disapprove* of behavior But modern usage inclines to omit *of*

Dis'ap prov'ing ly, *adv.* In a disapproving manner

Dis'ard, *n.* [O Eng *disar*, *dizard*, *dizzard* See DIZZARD] A dizzard See DIZZARD *Burton*

Dis ärm' (mĭ), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISARMED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISARMING.] [Prefix *dis* and *arm*, q. v., Fr *desarmer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *desarmar*, It *disarmare*]

1 To deprive of arms to take away the weapons of, to deprive of the means of attack or defense, to render defenseless

Securely *disarms* the best appointed army *Fuller*

2 To deprive of the means or the disposition to harm to divest of the power to terrify, to render innocuous as, to *disarm* rage or passion

Dis ärm'a ment, *n.* The act of disarming

Dis ärm'er, *n.* One who disarms

Dis'ar rāngе', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISARRANGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISARRANGING.] [Prefix *dis* and *arrange*, q. v., Fr *desarranger*] To unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of, to throw out of order

Dis ar rāngе'ment, *n.* The act of disarranging, or the state of being disarranged, confusion, disorder

Dis ar rāy' (ar rā'), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISARRAYED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISARRAYING.] [Prefix *dis* and *array*, q. v., O Fr *desarroyer*]

1 To throw into disorder, to break the array of

Who with fiery steeds
Oft *disarray'd* the foe in battle ranged *Fenton*

2 To take off the dress of, to unrobe.

Him did *disarray*
And all his fair deformed with infamy *Spenser*

Dis'ar rāy', *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *array*, n., O Fr *desarroy* & Fr *de arroi*]

1 Want of array or regular order, disorder, confusion

Disrank the troops set all in *disarray* *Daniel*

2 State of being imperfectly or confusedly attired undress *Spenser*

Dis'ar tic'ū lāte, *v. t* To divide, to sunder, to separate

Dis'ar tic'ū lā'tion *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *articulation*, q. v.] The sundering of joints or articulations

Dis as sĕnt', *v. i* [Prefix *dis* and *assent*, q. v.] To dissent [*Obs.*]

Dis'as sĕnt' *n.* Dissent [*Obs.*] *Hall.*

Dis'as sĕnt'er, *n.* One who dissents a dissenter [*Obs.*] *State Trials*

Dis ăs'si dū'i ty, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *assiduity*, q. v.] Want of assiduity or care [*Obs.*] *Witton*

Dis as sō'ci āte (shĭ āt), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISASSOCIATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISASSOCIATING.] [Prefix *dis* and *associate*, q. v., Fr *desassocier*] To disconnect from things associated to disunite

Dis ăs'ter (diz ăs'ter, 91), *n.* [Fr *desastre*, Pr *desastre*, Sp & Pg *desastre*, It *disastro* from *dis* and Fr & Pr *astre*, Sp, Pg, & It *astro*, Lat *astrum* Gr ἀστρον, *aastro*, star, a word of astrological origin]

1 An unpropitious or baleful aspect of a planet or star, an ill portent [*Obs.*] "*Disasters* in the sun" *Shak.*

2 An unfortunate event, especially a sudden misfortune, misfortune mishap calamity, as, we met with many *disasters* on the road

Syn.—Calamity misfortune, mishap, mischance, unhappiness grief See CALAMITY

Dis ăs'ter, *v. t* 1 To blast by the influence of a baleful star [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

2 To bring harm upon, to injure *Thomson*

Dis ăs'ter ly, *adv.* Disastrously [*Obs.*] *Drayton*

Dis ăs'trous, *a.* [Fr *desastreux*, Pr *d'sastrus*, Sp & Pg *desastroso*, It *disastroso* See *supra*]

1 Full of unpropitious stellar influences, unpropitious, ill boding [*Obs.*]

The moon,
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds *Milton*

2 Attended with suffering or disaster, unfortunate, calamitous

A *disastrous* green jerkin, which had been changed to a hundred hues by wind and rain *W. Scott*

Dis ăs'trous-ly, *adv.* In a disastrous manner, unfortunately

Dis ăs'trous-ness, *n.* Unfortunateness, calamitousness

Dis'at tīre', *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *attire*, q. v.] To deprive of attire, to unrobe *Spenser.*

Dis'aug mĕnt', *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *augment*, q. v.] To diminish [*Obs and rare*]

That everlasting treasure,
Which force deprives not, fortune *disaugments* not. *Quarles*

Dis au'thor ize, *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *authorize*, q. v.] To deprive of credit or authority, to discredit [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

Dis'a vănt'ūre (53), *n* Misfortune; misadventure. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis'a vănt'ūr ous, *a* Misadventurous. *Spenser.*

Dis'a vouch', *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *avouch*, q. v.] To retract profession of, to disavow [*R.*] *Davies.*

Dis'a vow', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISAVOWED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISAVOWING.] [Prefix *dis* and *avow*, q. v., Fr *desavouer*]

1 To refuse to own or acknowledge, to deny responsibility for, approbation of, and the like, to disclaim to disown, to disallow, as, he was charged with embezzlement, but he *disavows* the fact

2 To deny, to show the contrary of, to disprove

Yet can they never
Toss into air the freedom of my birth,
Or *disavow* my blood Plantagenets *Ford.*

Dis'a vow'al, *n* The act of disavowing, disclaiming, or disowning, rejection and denial

A *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear *Rockardson.*

Dis'a vow'ançe, *n* Disavowal [*Obs.*] *South.*

Dis'a vow'er, *n* One who disavows

Dis'a vow'ment, *n* Disavowal, a disowning. [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

Dis bănd', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISBANDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISBANDING.] [Pref *dis* and *band*, q. v., O Fr *desbander*, now *débander*]

1 To scatter to loose the bands or banded existence of to disperse especially, to break up the military organization of to dismiss from military service as, to *disband* an army or a regiment.

2 To unbind, to set free, to divorce

And therefore she ought to be *disbanded* *Milton*

Dis bănd', *v. i* To become separated, broken up, dissolved or scattered, especially, to quit military service by breaking up organization

Human society may *disband* *Tillotson.*

When both rocks and all things shall *disband* *Herbert.*

Dis bănd'ment *n* The act of disbanding

Dis bar', *v. t* (*Law*) To expel from the bar,—said of barristers, who, in England may be excluded from the bar in accordance with power vested in the benchers of the four inns of court, subject to an appeal to the fifteen judges *Wharton.*

Dis bark' *v. t* [Pref *dis* and *barl*, a small ship, O Fr *desbarquer*, now *débarquer*, It *disbarcare*, *sbarcare*] To put on shore, to disembark, to debark *Pope*

Dis bark', *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *bark*, q. v.] To strip of bark to bark [*Rare*] *Boyle.*

Dis bāse', *v. t* [See DEBASE] To debase or degrade [*Obs.*]

Nor you nor your house were so much as spoken of before I *disbased* myself *B. Jonson*

Dis'be cŏme' (kŭm'), *v. t* To misbecome [*Obs.*] *Massinger*

Dis'be lief', *n* [Prefix *dis* and *belief*, q. v.]

1 The act of disbelieving, refusal of credit, denial of belief

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson*

2 A system of error

Nugatory *disbelief* wound off and done with *I. Taylor*

Syn.—Distrust unbelief skepticism—DISBELIEF, UNBELIEF *Unbelief* is a mere failure to admit, *disbelief* is a positive rejection One may be an *unbeliever* in Christianity from ignorance or want of inquiry a *disbeliever* has the proofs before him and means the guilt of setting them aside *Unbelief* is usually open to conviction *disbelief* is already convinced as to the falsity of that which it rejects Men often tell a story in such a manner that we, and every thing they say with *unbelief* Familiarity with the worst parts of human nature often leads us into a *disbelief* in many good qualities which really exist among men

Dis'be lĭēv'er, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISBELIEVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISBELIEVING.] [Prefix *dis* and *believe*, q. v.] Not to believe, to hold not to be true or actual to refuse credit to as, some men *disbelieve* the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the immortality of the soul

Dis be lĭēv'er, *n* One who disbelieves, or refuses belief *Watts.*

Dis bĕnch' *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *bench*, q. v.] To drive from a bench or seat [*Obs and rare*] *Shak.*

Dis bĕnd', *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *bend*, q. v.] To unbend, to relax or render incapable of action.

As liberty a courage doth impart,
So bondage doth *disbend*, else break, the heart *Sterling.*

Dis blind', *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *blind*, q. v.] To untie, to loosen *Mede.*

Dis-blāme', *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *blame*, q. v.] To clear from blame. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis-bŏd'ied (-bŏd'id), *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *bodied*, q. v.] Disembodied [*Obs.*] *Glanville.*

Dis'bos-ĕk'tion (-kŏ'shun), *n* [Prefix *dis* and Fr. *bosquet*, grove] The act of converting forest land into cleared or arable land, removal of a forest. [*Obs.*] *Scott*

Dis-bow'el, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISBOWELED, *p pr*, & *vb. n* DISBOWELING] [Prefix *dis* and *bowel*, q. v.] To take out the intestines of, to disembowel, to eviscerate *Spenser*

Dis-brănch', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *branch*, q v]

1. To cut off or separate, as a branch from a tree

2 To deprive of branches [*Rare*] *Evelyn*

Dis-bŭd', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *bud*, q v] To deprive of buds or shoots, as for training or economizing the vital strength of a tree

Dis-bûr'den (-bûr'dn), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISBURDENED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISBURDENING] [Prefix *dis* and *burden*, q v]

1. To rid of a burden, to relieve of something which oppresses or weighs down, to unload, to disencumber, to unburden.

He did it to *disburden* a conscience *Feltham*

My meditations will, I hope, be more calm, being thus *disburdened*. *Hammond*

2. To lay off, as something oppressive, to become relieved of, to discharge

I yet may *disburden* a passion *Sidney*

Syn.—To unload, discharge, disencumber, free, relieve

Dis-bûr'den, *v i* To ease the mind *Milton*

Dis-bûr'geon (-bûr'jun), *v t* To strip of burgeons or buds *Holland*

Dis-bûrse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISBURSED (dis bûrst'), *p pr* & *vb n* DISBURSING] [Prefix *dis* and *burse*, q v, O Fr *desbourser*, now *débourser*.] To pay out, to expend

Dis-bûrse'ment, *n* [Fr *déboursement*]

1. The act of disbursing or paying out

2 That which is disbursed or paid out, as, the annual *disbursements* exceed the income

Dis-bûrs'er, *n* One who pays out or disburses money

Dis-bûr'then, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISBURTHENED, [illegible] DISBURTHENING] [Prefix *dis* and *burthen*, q v] To disburden, to relieve of a load

Dise, *n.* [Lat *discus*] A flat circular plate or surface, a disk See DISK

Dise'al, *a.* Pertaining to a disk

Dis-ĕk'al'çe-āte, *v t* [Lat *discalceatus*, unshod, from *dis* and *calceus*, shoe] To strip, pull, or put off shoes or sandals from [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Dis-ĕk'al'çe-ā'tion, *n* The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals [*Obs*] "The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals" *Browne*

Dis-ĕmp', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *camp*, q v] To drive from a camp [*Obs*] *Holland*

Dis-ĕn'dy, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *candy*, q v] To melt, to dissolve [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Dis'cant, *n* See DESCANT

Dis'ca-păç'i tāte, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *capacitate*, q v.] To deprive of capacity [*Rare*]

Dis-cărd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISCARDED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISCARDING] [Prefix *dis* and *card*, q v, Sp & Pg *descartar*, It *scartare*, Fr *écarter*]

1 To throw out of the hand as useless, — said of cards

2 To cast off as useless or as no longer of service, to dismiss from employment, confidence, or favor, to discharge, to turn away

They blame the favorites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should resolve to *discard* them *Swift.*

3 To put or thrust away, to refuse to entertain or deal with, to reject

A man *discards* the follies of boyhood *I Taylor*

Syn.—To dismiss, displace, discharge, cashier

Dis-cărn'ate, *a* [Lat *dis* and *carnatus*, fleshy, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, It *discarnato*, *scarnato*, Sp & Pg *descarnado*, Pr *descarnat*, Fr *decharné*] Stripped of flesh [*Obs*] *Glanville*

Dis-căse', *v t.* [Prefix *dis* and *case*, q v] To take off a covering from, to strip, to undress *Shak*

Dis-çĕde', *v. i* [Lat *dis* and *cedere*, to yield] To yield or give up. [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Dis'çep-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *disceptatio*, from *disceptare*, to settle a dispute, to dispute, from *dis* and *captare*, to strive, to catch at, v intens of *capere*, to seize] Controversy, disputation [*Obs*]

Nothing but verbose janglings and endless *disceptations*. *Stowe*

Dis'çep-tā'tor, *n* [See *supra*] One who arbitrates or decides [*Obs*]

Dis çĕrn' (diz-zĕrn', 14, 65), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISCERNED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISCERNING] [Lat *discernere*, from *dis* and *cernere*, to separate, to distinguish by the senses, especially by the eyes, to perceive, Fr *discerner*, Sp & Pg *discernir*, It *discernere*, *scernere*]

1. To behold as separate, to note the distinctive character of, to discriminate, to distinguish

So is my lord the king to *discern* good and bad 2 *Sam* xiv 17

2 To make out and distinguish by the eye, to perceive and recognize

3 To perceive with the mind, to have cognizance of; to apprehend with distinctness

4. To mark as different; to separate from other things and distinguish.

For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or the vice. *B. Jonson.*

Syn.—To perceive, distinguish, discover, penetrate, discriminate, espy, descry See PERCEIVE

Dis-çĕrn' (diz-zĕrn'), *v i.* 1 To see or understand the difference, to make distinction, as, to *discern* between good and evil, truth and falsehood.

2 To take cognizance [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Dis-çĕrn'ançe, *n* Discernment. [*Obs*]

Dis-çĕrn'er (diz-zĕrn'er), *n* One who, or that which, discerns, distinguishes, perceives, or separates

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humors *Clarendon*

The word of God is quick and powerful, a *discerner* of the thoughts and intents of the heart. *Heb* iv 12

Dis çĕrn'i-ble (diz zĕrn'i-bl), *a* [Lat *discernibilis*, It *discernevole*] Capable of being discerned or perceived by the eye, capable of being distinguished or apprehended by the understanding, discoverable, distinguishable, as, a star is *discernible* by the eye, the identity or difference of ideas is *discernible* by the understanding

The effect of the privations and sufferings was *discernible* to the last in his temper and deportment *Macaulay*

Syn —Perceptible, distinguishable, apparent, visible, evident, manifest

Dis-çĕrn'i ble ness, *n* The quality of being discernible

Dis-çĕrn'i-bly, *adv* In a manner to be discerned, seen, or discovered, visibly *Hammond*

Dis çĕrn'ing ly, *adv* In a discerning manner, with judgment, skillfully

Dis çĕrn'ment, *n* [Fr *discernement*, It *discernimento*, Sp *discernimiento*]

1 The act of discerning

2 The power or faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another, power of viewing differences in objects, and their relations and tendencies, acuteness, sagacity, insight, as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment*

Syn —Judgment, acuteness, discrimination, penetration, sagacity —DISCERNMENT, PENETRATION, DISCRIMINATION *Discernment* is acuteness and keenness of mental vision, *penetration* is the power of seeing deeply into a subject in spite of every thing that intercepts the view, *discrimination* is a capacity of tracing out minute distinctions and the nicest shades of thought A *discerning* man is not easily misled one of a *penetrating* mind sees a multitude of things which escape others, a *discriminating* judgment detects the slightest differences

Dis çĕrp' (34), *v t* [Lat *discerpere*, from *dis* and *carpere*, to pluck, pluck or tear off, O It *discerpere*]

1 To tear in pieces to rend [*Obs*]

2 To separate, to disunite [*Obs*] *Wollaston*

Dis çĕrp'i bil'i-ty, *n* Capability or liableness to be torn asunder or disunited [*Rare*] [Written also *discerptibility*] *Wollaston*

Dis çĕrp'i ble, *a* [See DISCERP] Capable of being torn asunder, or disunited by violence [*Rare*] [Written also *discerptible*] *Bailey*

Dis çĕrp'ti bil'i ty, *n* See DISCERPIBILITY

Dis çĕrp'ti ble, *a* See DISCERPIBLE

Dis çĕrp'tion, *n* [See DISCERP] The act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts *Cudworth*

Dis'çer ti, *n* The same as DESSERT [*Obs and rare*] "When the *dissert* was set on the table" *Evelyn*

Dis çĕs'sion (-sesh'un), *n* [Lat *discessio*, from *dis cedere*, *discessum*, from *dis* and *cedere*, to go away from] Departure [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Dis-chărge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISCHARGED *p pr* & *vb n* DISCHARGING] [Prefix *dis* and *charge*, q v O Fr *deschargier*, Pr & Sp *descargar*, It *scaricare*, Catal *descarregar*, L Lat *discargare*, *discarricare*]

1 To relieve of a charge, load, or burden, to empty of a load or cargo, to unload, as, to *discharge* a vessel

2 To free of the missile with which any thing is charged or loaded to let go the charge of, as, to *discharge* a bow, catapult, &c ,—especially said of fire arms, to fire off, — also, to relieve from a state of tension, as a Leyden jar

The galleys also did oftentimes, out of their prows, *discharge* their great pieces against the city *Knolles*

3 To relieve of something weighing upon or impending over one, as a debt, claim, obligation, accusation, &c , to absolve, to acquit, to exonerate, to clear "*Discharged* of business, void of strife" *Dryden* "If one man's fault could *discharge* an other man of his duty" *L'Estrange*

4 To relieve of an office or employment, to send away from service, to dismiss

Discharge the common sort
With pay and thanks *Shak*

Grindal was *discharged* the government of his see *Milton*

5 To take away, put forth, or remove, as a charge or burden, to take out, as that with which any thing is loaded or filled, as, to *discharge* a cargo.

6 To let fly, as a missile, to shoot.

They do *discharge* their shot of courtesy *Shak*

7 To throw off the obligation of, as a debt, obligation, or duty, to relieve one's self of, by fulfilling conditions, performing duty, and the like, hence, to perform or execute, as an office, or part.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large
As could their hundred offices *discharge*. *Dryden.*

8 To give forth; to emit or send out; as, a pipe *discharges* water, to let fly, to give vent to; to utter; as, to *discharge* a horrible oath; to send away; to dismiss, to release, as, to *discharge* a prisoner.

Discharging arch (*Arch*), an arch over a door, window, &c, to distribute or relieve the pressure *Gwilt* — *Discharging rod* (*Elec*), a bent wire, with knobs at both ends, and insulated by a glass handle It is employed for discharging a Leyden jar or an electrical battery

Dis-chărge', *v t* To throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*. *Bacon.*

Dis chărge', *n* 1 The act of discharging; the act of relieving of a charge, load, burden, or of something that oppresses or weighs upon one, as a debt, obligation, accusation, office, and the like, unloading, firing off, exoneration, acquittance, dismission

There is no *discharge* in that war *Eccl.* viii 8

2 The act of giving forth, putting away, removing, or getting rid of, a load, burden, obligation, &c.; dismission, letting fly, canceling of a debt or obligation, performance of a duty, release. "Indefatigable in the *discharge* of business" *Motley.*

Nothing can absolve us from the *discharge* of those duties. *L'Estrange.*

3 The state of being discharged or relieved of a debt, obligation, office, and the like, acquittal, dismissal

Too secure of our *discharge*
From penalty *Milton.*

4 That which discharges or releases from an obligation, evidence of release or dismission.

Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge* *Milton*

5 That which is discharged, or emitted, matter vented "A thin, serous *discharge*" *Sharp.*

Dis chär'ger, *n* One who, or that which, discharges, specifically, in electricity, an instrument for discharging a Leyden jar, or electrical battery, by making a connection between the two surfaces, a discharging rod

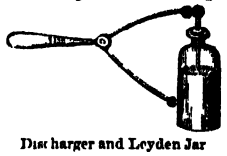

Discharger and Leyden Jar

Dis chûrch' (34), *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *church*, q v] To deprive of the rank of a church, or of membership in a church

Dis çĭde', *v t* [Lat. *discidere*, from *dis* and *cædere*, to cut to pieces] To divide, to cleave in two, to cut in pieces [*Obs*]

And as her tongue so was her heart *discided* *Spenser.*

Dis'çi fôrm, *a* [Lat *discus*, disk, and *forma*, shape Fr *discyforme*] Having the form of a disk, or circular plate

Dis çĭnct', *a* [Lat *discinctus*, p p of *discingere*, to ungird, from *dis* and *cingere*, to gird] Ungirded, loosely dressed [*Obs*] *Scott.*

Dis çĭnd', *v t* [Lat *discindere*, from *dis* and *cindere*, to cut, split] To part, to divide [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

Dis çĭ'ple, *n* [Lat *discipulus*, for *discabulus*, from *discere*, to learn, Fr & Pr *disciple*, Sp & Pg *discipulo*, It *discepolo*, *discepolo*]

1 One who receives, or professes to receive, instruction from another, a scholar, a pupil, as, the *disciples* of Plato

2 One who accepts the instructions or doctrines of another, one who is guided by another as his teacher, a follower, an adherent

Syn - Learner, scholar, pupil, follower, adherent, partisan supporter

Dis çĭ'ple, *v t* 1 To teach, to train. [*Obs*] "That better were in virtues *discipled*" *Spenser.*

2 To punish to discipline [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

3 To make disciples of, to convert to doctrines or principles

This authority he employed in sending missionaries to *disciple* all nations *E D Griffin*

Dis çĭ'ple ship, *n* The state of being a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts

Dis çĭ'pless, *n* A female disciple [*Obs*] *Udal.*

Dis'çi plin a ble, *a* [Fr , Pr , & Sp *disciplinable*, Pg *disciplinavel*, It *disciplinabile*. See DISCIPLINE, *v*]

1 Capable of being disciplined or improved by instruction and training

2 Liable or deserving to be disciplined, corrected, or chastised, as, a *disciplinable* offense.

Dis'çi plin a ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being disciplinable, improvable by discipline, or subject to correction

Dis'çi plin al, *a* Relating to discipline *Latham.*

Dis'çi plin-ant, *n.* [Lat *disciplinans*, p. pr of *disciplinare* It & Sp *disciplinante* See DISCIPLINE, *v*] (*Eccl*) One of a certain religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or imposing other rigid discipline *Smollett.*

Dis'çi-plin-ĕ'ri an, *a* Pertaining to discipline. "*Disciplinarian* uncertainties" *Glanville.*

Dis'çi-plin-ĕ'ri-an, *n.* 1. One who disciplines, one who excels in instructing and training; one who enforces rigid discipline, a stickler for the observance of rules and methods of training.

2. A Puritan or Presbyterian; — so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline. [*Obs. or rare.*] *Sanderson.*

Dis'ci-plin-a-ry, *a.* [L. Lat. *disciplinarius*, Fr. *disciplinaire*, It. *disciplinario*. See *infra.*] Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline or government; belonging to a course of training

Those canons . . . were only *disciplinary*, grounded on prudential reasons *Bp. Ferne*

The evils of life . . . are *disciplinary* and remedial *Buckminster*

Dis'ci-pline, *n.* [Lat *disciplina*, contracted from *discipulina*, from *discipulus*, Fr *discipline*, Pr, Sp., Pg, & It *disciplina* See DISCIPLE.]

1. The treatment suited to a disciple or learner, education, development of the faculties by instruction and exercise, training

For he had charge my *discipline* to frame *Spenser*

Wife and children are a kind of *discipline* of humanity *Bacon*

2 Training to act in accordance with established rules, accustoming to systematic and regular action, drill

Their wildness lose, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and *discipline* of art. *Dryden*

3 Subjection to rule, submissiveness to order and control, state of discipline

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline* *Rogers*

4 Severe training, corrective of faults, instruction by means of misfortune, suffering, punishment, &c

A sharp *discipline* of half a century had sufficed to educate us *Macaulay*

5 Correction, chastisement, punishment inflicted by way of correction and training

6. (*Eccl.*) The enforcement of methods of correction against one guilty of ecclesiastical offenses, reformatory or penal action toward a church member

7 The subject matter of instruction, branch of knowledge *Wilkins*

Syn. — Education, instruction, culture, correction, chastisement

Dis'ci-pline, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCIPLINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCIPLINING.] [L. Lat. *disciplinare*, from Lat. *disciplina*, discipline; Fr. *discipliner*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *disciplinar*, It. *disciplinare*. See *supra.*]

1 To educate, to develop by instruction and exercise, to train

2 To accustom to regular and systematic action, to bring under control, to teach subordination to, to drill "Ill armed, and worse *disciplined*." *Clarendon* "His mind imperfectly *disciplined* by nature." *Macaulay*

3 To improve by corrective and penal methods, to chastise

4 To inflict ecclesiastical censures and penalties upon.

Syn. — To train, form, bring up, regulate, correct, chasten, chastise, punish

Dis'ci-plin-er, *n.* One who disciplines or teaches

Dis-claim', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCLAIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCLAIMING.] [Prefix *dis* and *claim*, q. v.]

1 To reject all claim to, to deny ownership of, or responsibility for, to disown, to disavow "*Disclaims* the war, asserts his innocence." *Dryden*

2 To refuse to acknowledge, to renounce, to reject.

He *disclaims* the authority of Jesus *Farmer*

3 (*Law.*) To relinquish or deny having a claim, to disavow another's claim, to decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office *Burrill*

Syn. — To disown, disavow, deny, renounce

Dis-claim', *v. i.* To disavow all part or share [*Obs.*] "Nature *disclaims* in thee." *Shak.*

Dis-claim'er, *n.* **1** One who disclaims, disowns, or renounces

2 (*Law.*) A denial, disavowal, or renunciation, as of a title, claim, interest, estate, or trust, relinquishment or waiver of an interest or estate *Burrill*

3 A public disavowal, as of pretensions, opinions, and the like *Burke*

Dis'cla-ma'tion, *n.* The act of disclaiming, a disavowing [*Obs.*] *Scott*

Dis-clame', *v. t.* To expel [*Obs.*]

Money did Love *disclame* *Spenser*

Dis-cloak', *v. t.* To take off a cloak from to uncloak [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Dis-close', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCLOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCLOSING.] [Prefix *dis* and *close*, q. v., O Fr. *desclos*, p. p. of *desclore*, Lat. *disclusus*, p. p. of *discludere*, to shut or keep apart, from prefix *dis* and *claudere*, to shut. See CLOSE.]

1 To unclose, to open

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon*

2 To remove a cover or enclosure from, to set free from inclosure or restraint, to uncover, to lay open

The shells being broken, the stone included in them is *disclosed* *Woodward*

3 To bring to light, to lay open to the view, to cause to appear

How softly on the Spanish shore she plays,
Discloses rock, and slope, and forest brown! *Byron*

4 To make known, as that which has been kept secret, to reveal, to expose, as, events have *disclosed* his designs.

If I *disclose* my passion,
Our friendship 's at an end *Addison*

5. (*Her.*) To spread open on either side of the head, — said of wings. *Ogilvie.*

Syn. — To uncover; open; unvail, discover, reveal, divulge, tell, utter

Dis-clōse', *v. i.* **1** To burst open, to gape

2. To make a disclosure or revelation. *Dickens*

Dis-clō'ser, *n.* Disclosure. [*Obs.*] *Young*

Dis-clō'ser, *n.* One who discloses or reveals

Dis-clō'sure (dis-klō'zhur), *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. CLOSURE.]

1 The act of disclosing, uncovering, or revealing, bringing to light, exposure

He feels it [his secret] beating at his heart, rising to his throat, and demanding *disclosure* *D. Webster*

2 That which is disclosed or revealed

Dis-cloud', *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *cloud*, q. v.] To free from clouds, or from that which envelops and obscures [*Obs.*] "Had *discloaded* his indarkened heart." *Feltham*

Dis-clout', *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *clout*, q. v.] To take the enveloping cloth or clout from, to unwrap [*Obs.*] *Hall*

Dis-clū'sion (dis-klū'zhun), *n.* [Lat. *disclusio*. See DISCLOSE.] An emission, a throwing out [*Rare.*] *More*

Dis-coast', *v. i.* [Prefix *dis* and *coast*, q. v.] To depart, to quit the coast, side, or neighborhood of any thing, to be separated [*Obs.*]

As far as heaven and earth *discoasted* he *G. Fletcher*

To *discoast* from the plain and simple way of speech *Barrow*

Dis'co-hēr'ent, *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *coherent*, q. v.] Incoherent [*Rare.*]

Dis'coid, *n.* [See *infra.*] Any thing having the form of a discus or disk, especially a univalve shell of which the whorls are disposed vertically

Dis'coid, } *a.* [Gr. δισκοειδής,
Dis-coid'al, } from δίσκος, a round plate, quoit, and εἶδος, form, shape, Fr. *discoide*. See DISK.] Having the form of a disk — particularly applied to those univalve shells which have the whorls disposed vertically on the same plane, so as to form a disk, as the pearly nautilus

Discoid Flowers

Discoid flowers, compound flowers, consisting of tubular florets only, as the tansy

Dis-cŏl'or (dis-kŭl'ur), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOLORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOLORING.] [Prefix *dis* and *color*, q. v., O Fr. *descolorer*, now *décolorer*, Pr. & Sp. *descolorar*, It. & L. Lat. *discolorare*.]

1 To alter the natural hue or color of, to change to a different color, to stain, to tinge as, a drop of wine will *discolor* a glass of water, silver is *discolored* by sea water

2 To alter the true complexion or appearance of, to put a false hue upon "To *discolor* all your ideas." *Watts*

Dis-cŏl'or-ā'tion, *n.* [O Fr. *descoloration*, now *décoloration*, Pr. *descoloracio*, It. *decolorazione*.]

1 The act of discoloring or the state of being discolored, alteration of hue or appearance

2 Discolored spot, stain

Dis-cŏl'ored (dis-kŭl'urd), *p. a.*

1 Altered in color, stained

2 Variegated, of divers colors [*Rare.*] "That ever wore *discolored* arms." *Chapman*

Dis-cŏm'fit (dis-kŭm'fit), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOMFITED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOMFITING.] [Lat. *dis* and *conficere*, to make ready, to prepare, to bring about, O Fr. *desconfire*, *desconfire* N. Fr. *déconfire*, It. *sconfiggere*, p. p. *sconfitto*, confounded with Lat. *dis-congere*, from *configere*, to fasten together, from *con* and *jugere*, to fasten, Pr. *descon-jar*, *d'scon-har*. Cf. COMFIT.]

1 To scatter in fight, to defeat, to rout, to overthrow

And his proud foes *discomfit* in victorious field *Spenser*

2 To break up and frustrate the plans of, to balk, to throw into perplexity and confusion, to disconcert

Well go with me and be not so *discomforted* *Shak.*

Dis-cŏm'fit, *a.* Discomfited, routed, overthrown

Dis-cŏm'fit, *n.* Rout, overthrow, confusion and defeat, discomfiture *Milton*

Dis-cŏm'fit-ūre (dis-kŭm'fit-ūr), *n.* [O Fr. *desconfiture*, N. Fr. *déconfiture*, It. *sconfittura* and *sconfitta*, Pr. *descofitura*. Cf. COMFITURE.] The act of discomfiting or the state of being discomfited, rout, defeat, overthrow, frustration

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture* 1 *Sam.* xiv. 20

Dis-cŏm'fort (dis-kŭm'furt), *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *comfort*, n., q. v., O Fr. *desconfort*.] Want of comfort, uneasiness, disturbance of peace, unquietude, pain, grief, distress, sorrow An age of spiritual *discomfort*" *M. Arnold*

Dis-cŏm'fort, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOMFORTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOMFORTING.] [Prefix *dis* and *comfort*, v., q. v. O Fr. *desconforter*.] To destroy or disturb the comfort, peace, or happiness of, to make uneasy, to pain, to deject

Her champion went away as much *discomforted* as discomfited *Sidney*

2. Destitute of comfort, disagreeable; unpleasant; uncomfortable [*Rare.*] "A labyrinth of little *discomfortable* garrets." *Thackeray.*

Dis-cŏm'fort-a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being discomfortable. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

Dis'com-mĕnd', *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *commend*, q. v.]

1 To mention with disapprobation, to blame, to censure.

By commending something in him that is good, and *discommending* the same fault in others *Bp. Taylor*

2 To expose to censure or ill favor, to put out of the good graces of any one

A compliance will *discommend* me to Mr. Coventry *Pepys.*

Dis'com mĕnd'a ble, *a.* Deserving disapprobation, blamable, censurable *Ayliffe.*

Dis'com mĕnd'a ble ness, *n.* The quality of being worthy of disapprobation, blamableness [*Obs.*]

Dis cŏm'men dā'tion, *n.* Blame, censure; reproach [*Rare.*] *Ayliffe.*

Dis'com-mĕnd'er, *n.* One who discommends; a dispraiser *Johnson.*

Dis'com mis'sion, *v. t.* To take a commission from, to deprive of a commission [*Obs.*] *Laud.*

Dis cŏm'mo dāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *dis* and *commodare*, *commodatum*, to make fit or suitable, from *commodus*, fit, commodious.] To put to inconvenience; to incommode [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Dis'com mōde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOMMODED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOMMODING.] [Fr. *discommode*, discommodious. See *supra.*] To put to inconvenience, to incommode, to molest, to trouble [*Rare.*]

Syn. — To incommode, annoy, molest, trouble, inconvenience

Dis'com mō'di oŭs, *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *commodious*, q. v.] Inconvenient, troublesome, incommodious [*Rare.*] *Spenser.*

Dis'com mō'di oŭs ly, *adv.* In a discommodious manner [*Rare.*]

Dis'com mō'di oŭs ness, *n.* The quality or state of being discommodious, inconvenience *North.*

Dis'com mŏd'i ty, *n.* Inconvenience, disadvantage, misfortune, ill turn [*Rare.*]

Fortune ever using to turn her *discommodities* into success toward him *Bp. Hall*

Dis cŏm'mon, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *common*, q. v.]

1 To deprive of the right of common *Hall.*

2 To deprive of the privileges of a place *Warton.*

3 (*Law.*) To deprive of commonable quality, as lands, by inclosing and appropriating or improving them *Burrill.*

Dis cŏm'pa ny, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *company*, q. v.] To part from companionship with others, to isolate; to dissociate [*Rare.*] "If she be alone now, and *discompanied*" *B. Jonson.*

Dis'com plĕx'ion (-plĕk'shun), *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *complexion*, q. v.] To change the complexion, hue, or color of [*Obs.*] *Beaumont.*

Dis'com plī'ance, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *compliance*, q. v.] Failure or refusal to comply, non compliance.

A compliance will discommend me to Mr. C., and a *discompliance* to my lord chancellor *Pepys.*

Dis'com pōse' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCOMPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOMPOSING.] [Prefix *dis* and *compose*, q. v., O Fr. *descomposer*, now *décomposer*.]

1 To disarrange, to interfere with, to disturb, to unsettle, to break up

A great impiety hath stained the honor of a family, and *discomposed* its title to the divine mercies *Bp. Taylor.*

2 To throw into disorder, to ruffle, to destroy the composure or equanimity of, to agitate

Opposition *discomposeth* the mind's serenity *Glanville*

3 To put out of place or service, to discharge, to displace *Bacon.*

Syn. — To disorder, derange, unsettle, disturb, disconcert, agitate, ruffle, fret, vex

Dis'com pōs'ed ness, *n.* The state of being discomposed, disquiet

Dis'com po sī'tion (-zish'un), *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *composition*, q. v., O Fr. *descomposition*, Fr. *décomposition*.] Inconsistency, discordance [*Obs.*]

Dis'com pōs'ure (-pō'zhur), *n.*

1 The state of being discomposed, disorder, agitation, perturbation

No *discomposure* stirred
Her features *Alexander*

2 Discordance, inconsistency *Boyle.*

Dis cŏmpt' (dis-kount'), *v. t.* To discount See DISCOUNT *Butler.*

Dis'con cērt' (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCONCERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCONCERTING.] [Prefix *dis* and *concert*, q. v., O Fr. *desconcerter*, Fr. *déconcerter*.]

1 To break up the harmonious progress of, to throw into disorder, to frustrate, as, the emperor *disconcerted* the plans of his enemy

2 To throw into confusion, to disturb the composure or self command of, to discompose, to abash

Far from being overcome, never once *disconcerted* *Bp. Porteus.*

Syn. — To discompose, derange, ruffle, confuse, disturb, defeat, frustrate

Dis cŏn'cert, *n.* Want of concert *Temple.*

Dis'con cēr'tion, *n.* The act of disconcerting, or the state of being disconcerted, confusion, discomposure. *Hamilton.*

Dis'con-dū'cive, *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *conducive*, q. v.] Not conducing; impeding. [*Rare.*]

Dis'con-fōrm'a-ble, *a.* Not conformable *Wilson.*

Dis'con-fōrm'i-ty, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *conformity*, q. v.] Want of conformity or correspondence, inconsistency, disagreement.

Tolerate them, though in some *disconformity* to ourselves. *Milton.*

Dis'con-grū'i-ty, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *congruity*, q. v.] Want of congruity, incongruity, disagreement, inconsistency, disparity *Hale.*

Dis'con-nĕct', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* DISCONNECTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* DISCONNECTING] [Prefix *dis* and *connect*, q. v.] To dissolve the union or connection of; to separate, to sever

The commonwealth would . . be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuality *Burke.*

This restriction *disconnects* bank paper and the precious metals. *Walsh.*

To disconnect an engine (*Mach*), to remove the connecting rod

Dis'con-nĕc'tion, *n* The act of separating, or state of being separated, separation, want of union

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion *Burke*

Dis-cŏn'se-crāte, *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *consecrate*] To deprive of sacredness, to desecrate [*Rare.*]

Dis'con-sĕnt', *v. i.* [Prefix *dis* and *consent*, q. v.] To differ, to disagree, to dissent [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Dis-cŏn'so-lānce, *n* Disconsolateness,

Dis-cŏn'so-late, *a* [Prefix *dis* and Lat *consolatus*, p. p. of *consolari*, to console, O. Fr *desconsole* See CONSOLE]

1 Destitute of comfort or consolation, deeply dejected and dispirited, hopelessly sad, melancholy, filled with grief, as, a bereaved and *disconsolate* parent.

2. Inspiring dejection, saddening, cheerless, as, the *disconsolate* darkness of the winter nights *Ray*

Dis-cŏn'so-lāte, *v. t* To deprive of consolation, to throw into dejection *Goldsmith*

Dis-cŏn'so late-ly, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner, without comfort

Dis-cŏn'so late ness, *n* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless

Dis-cŏn-sō-lā'tion, *n* Want of comfort *Jackson*

Dis'con-tĕnt', *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *content*, q. v.]

1. Want of content, uneasiness and inquietude of mind, dissatisfaction.

The rapacity of his father's administration had excited such universal *discontent* *Hallam*

2. A discontented person, a malcontent [*Obs.*]

Thus was the Scotch nation full of *discontents* *Fuller.*

Dis'con-tĕnt', *a* Not content, uneasy, dissatisfied "Is *discontent* and troubled" *Jer Taylor*

Dis'con tĕnt', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* DISCONTENTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISCONTENTING] To deprive of content, to make uneasy, to dissatisfy *Suckling*

Dis-cŏn'ten tā'tion, *n* Discontent [*Obs.*] *Sidney*

Dis'con tĕnt'ed ly, *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood

Dis'con-tĕnt'ed ness, *n* Uneasiness of mind, inquietude, dissatisfaction *Addison*

Dis'con-tĕnt'ful, *a.* Full of discontent, discontented [*Obs.*] *Howe*

Dis'con-tĕnt'ing, *a.* Feeling discontent, discontented *Shal*

Dis'con-tĕnt'ment, *n* The state of being discontented, uneasiness, inquietude *Bacon*

Dis'con-tin'ū a ble, *a* Admitting of being discontinued [*Rare.*]

Dis'con-tin'ū ance, *n* [See DISCONTINUE]

1 The act of discontinuing, or the state of being discontinued, want of continued connection or continuity of parts, interruption, breaking off, intermission, cessation, disruption, as, a *discontinuance* of conversation or intercourse

2. (*Law*) (*a*) A breaking off or interruption of an estate, which happened when an alienation was made by a tenant in tail, or other tenant, seized in right of another, of a larger estate than the tenant was entitled to, whereby the party ousted or injured was driven to his real action, and could not enter This effect of such alienation is now obviated by statute in both England and the United States (*b*) The termination of an action in practice by the voluntary act of the plaintiff an entry on the record that the plaintiff discontinues his action (*c*) That technical interruption of the proceedings in pleading in an action, which follows when a defendant does not answer the whole of the plaintiff's declaration, and the plaintiff omits to take judgment for the part unanswered *Wharton, Burrill*

Syn.—Cessation, intermission, discontinuation, separation, disunion, disjunction, disruption

Dis'con-tin'ū ā'tion, *n* [Fr *discontinuation* See *infra*] Breach or interruption of continuity, separation of parts which form a connected series, discontinuance, intermission, disruption. "*Discontinuation* of parts" *Newton*

Dis'con tin'ūe, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* DISCONTINUED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DISCONTINUING] [Prefix *dis* and *continue*, q v, Fr *discontinuer*]

1. To interrupt the continuance of, to intermit, as a practice or habit, to put an end to, to stop, to leave off

Set up their conventicles again which had been *discontinued.* *Burnet*

2. To cease attention to, or entertainment or reception of, as, to *discontinue* a newspaper.

Taught the Greek tongue, *discontinued* before in these parts the space of seven hundred years. *Daniel.*

3 To break the continuity of; to sever into portions, to disunite.

They modify and discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Holder*

Dis'con tin'ūe, *v i* 1 To lose continuity or cohesion of parts, to be disrupted or broken off.

2 To be separated or severed, to part.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage *Jer* xvii 4

Dis'con tin'ū ee', *n* (*Law*) One whose possession of an estate is broken off, or discontinued, one whose estate is subject to discontinuance

Dis'con-tin'ū-er, *n* One who discontinues, or breaks off or away from,

He was no gadder abroad, nor *discontinuer* from his convent for a long time *Fuller*

Dis'con ti nū'i-ty, *n* Want of continuity or cohesion, disunion of parts. "*Discontinuity* of surface" *Boyle*

Dis'con-tin'ū or, *n* (*Law*) One who deprives another of the possession of an estate by discontinuance See DISCONTINUANCE

Dis'con-tin'ū-ous, *a* Not continuous, interrupted, broken up, disrupted

A path that is *during discontinuous*, and intersected at every turn by human negligence *De Quincey*

Discontinuous function (*Math*), a function which does not vary continuously as the variable increases uniformly *Math Dict*

Dis'con vēn'ience (-vēn'yens), *n* [Fr *discon venance*, O Fr *discon enance*, Pr *disconvenencia* See *infra*] Inconvenience, incommodity, incongruity [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Dis'con-vēn'ient, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *convenient*, q v] Not convenient or congruous, not conducive [*Obs.*]

Dis'cord, *n* [Fr *discorde*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *discordia*, from Lat *discors*, discordant, disagreeing, from *dis* and *cor, cordis*, heart]

1 Want of concord or agreement absence of harmony in sentiment or action, variance leading to contention and strife, jarring,—applied to persons or things, to thoughts, feelings, or purposes

Peace to arise out of universal *discord* fomented in all parts of the empire *Burke*

2 (*Mus*) Union of musical sounds which strikes the ear harshly or disagreeably, owing to the incommensurability of the vibrations which they produce, want of musical concord or harmony, dissonance

For a *discord* itself is but a harshness of divers sounds meeting *Bacon*

Syn.—Variance, difference opposition, dissension, contention strife, clashing, dissonance

Dis-cord', *v i* [Fr *discorder*, Sp & Pg *discordar*, It *discordare*, Pr *descordar* O Fr *descorder*, Lat. *discordare*, from *discors* See *supra*] To disagree, to jar, to clash, not to suit, not to be coincident [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Dis cŏrd'a ble, *a.* Disagreeing, different discordant [*Obs.*] *Hallwell*

Dis cŏrd'ance, } *n* [Fr *discordance*, Sp *discor*
Dis cŏrd'an cy, } *dancia*, O Sp & It *discordanza*] State or quality of being discordant, disagreement, inconsistency

There will arise a thousand *discordances* of opinion *J Taylor*

Dis-cŏrd'ant, *a* [Fr *discordant*, Sp & It *discordante*, Pr *discordans*, Lat *discordans*, p pr of *discordare* See DISCORD, *v*]

1 Disagreeing, incongruous, being at variance, clashing, opposing

The *discordant* elements out of which the emperor had compounded his realm did not coalesce *Motley*

2 (*Mus*) Dissonant, not in harmony or musical concord, harsh, jarring, as, *discordant* notes or sounds

Syn—Disagreeing incongruous, contradictory, repugnant opposite, contrary, contrarious, dissonant, harsh, jarring

Dis cŏrd'ant ly, *adv* In a discordant manner, inconsistently, dissonantly

Dis cŏrd'ant ness, *n* The state of being discordant discordance

Dis cŏrd'ful, *a* Full of discord, contentious [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Dis cŏrd'ous, *a* Full of discord [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall*

Dis cŏr'po-rate, *a* Deprived of the privileges or form of a body corporate *Jas II*

Dis cŏr're-spŏnd'ent, *a* Incongruous *Mountagu*

Dis cŏst', *v t* The same as DISCOAST [*Obs.*]

Dis coun'sel, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *counsel*, q v, O Fr *desconseiller*] To dissuade [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Dis'count, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *count*, n, q v, O Fr *descompte*, now *decompte*, It *sconto*, for *disconto*, Pg *desconto*, Sp *descuento*, Late Lat *dis computus*]

1 A deduction from, or abatement of, a sum of money forming the object of a business transaction, an allowance made for any reason upon an account, debt, demand, price asked, and the like.

2 A deduction made for interest, in advancing money upon a bill or note not due, payment in advance of interest upon money loaned It is equal to the interest which would be acquired at the given rate for the given time, either by the whole sum specified to be paid, or by that sum after it is itself deducted · in the former case it is called *bank discount.*

3. The act of discounting; as, the bank is making no *discounts* at present.

Dis'count, or **Dis-count',** *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* DISCOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCOUNTING.] [Prefix *dis* and *count*, v, q v., O. Fr *descompter*, now *décompter*, It *scontare*, for *discontare*, Sp. & Pg. *descontar*]

1. To deduct from an account, debt, charge, and the like, to make an abatement of, as, merchants sometimes *discount* five or six per cent. for prompt or for advanced payment

2 To loan money upon, deducting the discount or allowance for interest, as, the banks *discount* notes and bills of exchange on good security.

Discount only unexceptionable paper *Walsh.*

3. To leave out of account, to take no notice of [*Rare.*] "Of the three opinions (I *discount* Brown's)" *W Hamilton.*

Dis'count, or **Dis-count',** *v. i.* To lend, or make a practice of lending, money, abating the discount; as, the banks *discount* for sixty or ninety days.

Dis-count'a-ble, *a* Capable of being, or suitable to be, discounted, as, certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank

Dis'count-brō'ker, *n* One who cashes bills of exchange, or makes advances on securities

Dis coun'te nance, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISCOUNTENANCED (nanst), *p pr* & *vb. n* DISCOUNTENANCING.] [Prefix *dis* and *countenance*, q. v, O. Fr *descontenancer*, now *decontenancer*]

1 To ruffle or discompose the countenance of, to put out of countenance, to put to shame, to abash.

How would one look from his majestic brow
Discountenance her despised! *Milton*

The hermit was somewhat *discountenanced* by this observation *W Scott*

2 To refuse to countenance, or give the support of one's approval to, to give one's influence against, to discourage

A town-meeting was convened to *discountenance* riot *Bancroft*

Dis-coun'te-nance, *n* Unfavorable aspect, unfriendly regard, cold treatment, disapprobation, whatever tends to check or discourage

He thought a little *discountenance* on those persons would suppress that spirit *Clarendon.*

Dis coun'te nan-cer, *n* One who discountenances or discourages by expression of disapprobation

Dis'count er, *n* One who discounts, or advances money on discounts *Burke*

Dis cŏur'age (kŭr'ĕj), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* DISCOURAGED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISCOURAGING] [Prefix *dis* and *courage*, q v, O Fr *descouriger*, now *decourager*, It *discoraggiare*, *scoraggiare*, Pr. *descorar*, *descorallar*, Sp *descorazonar*.]

1 To extinguish the courage of, to dishearten, to depress spirits in, to deprive of confidence, to deject

Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be *discouraged* *Col* iii 21

2 To deter one from, to dishearten one with respect to, to discountenance, to seek to check by disfavoring, as, they *discouraged* his efforts as much as they could.

Syn—To dishearten, dispirit, depress, deject, dissuade disfavor

Dis cŏur'age, *n* Lack of courage, cowardliness. [*Obs.*] *Sir T Elyot*

Dis cŏur'age a ble, *a* Capable of being discouraged, easily disheartened *Bp Hall*

Dis cŏur'age ment (dis kŭr'ĕj-), *n*

1 The act of discouraging, or the state of being discouraged, depression of confidence, determent, dejection

2 That which discourages, that which deters, or tends to deter, from an undertaking or from the prosecution of any thing, as, evil examples are great *discouragements* to virtue, the revolution was commenced under every possible *discouragement*

Dis-cŏur'a ger (kŭr'ĕj-er), *n* One who discourages, disheartens, or depresses the courage

Dis cŏur'a ging ly, *adv* In a manner tending to discourage

Dis-cŏure', *v t* To discover [*Obs.*] "That none might her *discoure*" *Spenser*

Dis cŏurse', *n* [Fr *discours*, It. *discorso*, from Lat *discursus*, a running to and fro, discourse, from *discurrere*, *discursum*, to run to and fro, to discourse, from *dis* and *currere*, to run]

1 The power of the mind to reason or infer by running, as it were, from one fact or reason to another, and gathering them into a conclusion, the power to run over in order to compare and judge, an exercise or act of this power [*Obs.*]

Difficult, strange, and harsh to the *discourses* of natural reason *South*

Sure he that made us with such large *discourse*,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To fust in us unused *Shak.*

2 Oral treatment or exposition of a subject; communication of thoughts by words, expression of one's ideas, talk, conversation.

Filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *discourse.* *Locke*

3. A formal dissertation or treatise; a homily; a sermon; as, an eloquent *discourse.*

4. Dealing; transaction.

Good Captain Bessus, tell us the *discourse*
Betwixt Tigranes and our king, and how
We got the victory *Beau. & Fl.*

Dis-cŏurse', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOURSED (dis-kŭrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCOURSING.]

1. To exercise reason; to employ the mind in judging and inferring, "Have sense or can *discourse*" *Dryden.*

2. To express one's self in oral discourse, to expose one's views, to talk in a continuous or formal manner, to expatiate, to hold forth

3. To treat of in writing and in a formal manner.

Dis-cŏurse', *v. t.* **1** To treat of, to expose or set forth in language. [*Obs.*]

The life of William Tyndale . is sufficiently and at large *discoursed* in the book *Foxe*

2. To utter or give forth

It will *discourse* most eloquent music *Shak.*

3. To talk to, to confer with [*Obs.*]

I have spoken to my brother, who is the patron, to *discourse* the minister about it. *Evelyn*

Dis-cŏurs'er, *n.* **1.** One who discourses, a speaker, an haranguer

In his conversation he was the most clear *discourser* *Milward*

2 The writer of a treatise or dissertation. *Swift*

Dis-cŏurs'ive, *a.* [See DISCURSIVE.]

1 Reasoning, passing from premises to consequences, discursive *Milton.*

2 Containing dialogue or conversation, interlocutory

The epic is interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes *Dryden*

3. Inclined to converse, communicative, as, a *discoursive* man *A. Wood*

Dis-cŏur'te-oŭs (kŭrt'e-us), *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *courteous*, q. v.] Uncivil, rude, wanting in courtesy or good manners, uncourteous, as, a *discourteous* knight

Dis-cŏur'te oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a discourteous or uncivil manner, with incivility

Dis-cŏur'te oŭs-ness, *n.* Incivility, discourtesy

Dis-cŏur'te-sy (dis kŭrt'e-sy), *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *courtesy*, q. v.] Rudeness of behavior or language, ill manners, act of disrespect, incivility.

Be calm in arguing, for fierceness makes
Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy* *Herbert*

Dis-cŏurt'ship, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *courtship*, q. v.] Want of respect [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Disc'oŭs, *a.* [From Lat *discus*, disk. See DISK.] Disk-like; circular, wide, and flat, discoid, — said of the middle, plain, and flat part of some composite flowers. *Quincy.*

Dis-cŏv'e-nant, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *covenant*, q. v.] To dissolve covenant with

Dis-cŏv'er (dis kŭv'er), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOVERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCOVERING.] [Prefix *dis* and *cover*, q. v., O. Fr. *descouvrir*, now *découvrir*, Pr *descobrir*, *descubrir*, Sp. & Pg. *descubrir*, It. *discoprire*, *scoprire*.]

1 To remove the covering or envelope from, to disclose; to lay open, to expose to view, to make manifest, to show

Go draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince *Shak.*

The old consular line of the Iranigpani *discover* their name in the generous act of breaking or dividing bread in a time of famine *Gibbon*

2. To reveal; to make known

We will *discover* ourselves unto them 1 *Sam.* xiv. 8
Discover not a secret to another *Prov.* xxv. 9

3. To obtain for the first time sight or knowledge of, as of a thing existing already, but not perceived or known, to espy, to find out, to ascertain, to detect

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand *Acts* xxi. 3

Syn. — To disclose, bring out, exhibit, show, manifest, reveal, communicate, impart, tell, espy, find out, detect. — To DISCOVER, INVENT. We *discover* what existed before, but remained unknown, we *invent* by forming combinations which are either entirely new or which attain their end by means unknown before. Columbus *discovered* America, Whitney *invented* the cotton-gin. Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation, Galileo *invented* the telescope

Dis-cŏv'er, *v. t.* To show one's self, to appear

Nor was this the first time that they *discovered* to be followers of this world *Milton*

Dis-cŏv'er-a bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being discoverable *Carlyle*

Dis-cŏv'er-a ble, *a.* Capable of being discovered, brought to light, perceived, ascertained, or found out, as, many minute animals are *discoverable* only by the help of the microscope, the Scriptures reveal many things not *discoverable* by the light of reason

The earliest *discoverable* institutions of states possessing any germs of civilization *Whewell*

Dis-cŏv'er er, *n.* **1** One who discovers, espies, or first comes to the knowledge of something, one who discovers an unknown country, or a new principle, truth, or fact. "The *discoverers* and searchers of the land" *Raleigh*

2 A scout, an explorer *Shak.*

Dis-cŏv'er-ment, *n.* Discovery [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Dis-cŏv'ert, *a.* (*Law.*) Not covert, not within the bonds of matrimony; unmarried, — applied either to a woman who has never married or to a widow.

Dis-cŏv'ert-ūre (-kŭv'ert-yur, 53), *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *coverture*, q. v.]

1. Discovery. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Law.*) A state of being released from coverture, freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

Dis cŏv'er-y (kŭv'er-y), *n.* **1.** The action of discovering, exposure to view, disclosure, laying open, showing, as, the *discovery* of a plot

2 A making known, revelation, as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his estate and effects "In the clear *discoveries* of the next [world]" *South*

3 Finding out, or bringing for the first time to the sight or the knowledge, — said of what was before unknown or unrecognized "Harvey's *discovery* of the circulation of the blood" *Sir Hamilton.* "Territory extended by a brilliant career of *discovery* and conquest" *Prescott*

We speak of the "invention" of printing, the *discovery* of America *Trench*

4 That which is discovered, a thing found out, or for the first time ascertained or recognized, as, the properties of the magnet were an important *discovery*

Dis crā'dle, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *cradle*, q. v.] To come forth, as from a cradle, to emerge, to break out

This airy apparition first *discradled*
From Tournay into Portugal *Ford*

Dis crĕd'it, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *credit*, n., q. v., Fr *discrédit*, It *discredito*, *scredito*, Sp. & Pg. *descredito*.]

1 Want of credit, some degree of dishonor or discredit, ill repute, reproach, — applied to persons or things

It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession *Rogers*

2 The act of discrediting or disbelieving, or the state of being discredited or disbelieved, as, later accounts have brought the story into *discredit*

Syn. — Discsteem, disrepute, dishonor, scandal, disbelief, distrust

Dis crĕd'it, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCREDITED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCREDITING.] [Prefix *dis* and *credit*, v., q. v., Fr *discréditer*, *décréditer*, O. Fr. *descréditer*, It *discreditare*, *screditare*.]

1 To refuse credence to, not to accept as true, to disbelieve, as, the report is *discredited*

2 To deprive of credibility, to destroy confidence or trust in

An occasion might be given to the papists of *discrediting* our common English Bible *Stapp*

3 To deprive of credit or good repute, to bring reproach upon, to make less reputable, to disgrace

He least *discredits* his travels who returns the same man he went *Wotton*

Dis crĕd'it a ble, *a.* Tending to injure credit, not creditable, injurious to reputation, disgraceful, disreputable

Dis crĕd'it a bly, *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

Dis-crĕd'it or, *n.* One who discredits

Dis crēet', *a.* [*compar.* DISCREETER, *superl.* DISCREETEST.] [Lat *discretus*, p. p. of *discernere*, Fr & Pr *discret*, Sp., Pg., & It *discreto*. See DISCERN.] Possessed of discernment, especially in avoiding error or evil, and in the adaptation of means to ends, prudent, sagacious, circumspect, not rash, headlong, or heedless, cautious, wary

It is the *discreet* man not the witty nor the learned nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society *Addison*

To elder years to be *discreet* and grave,
Then to old age maturity she gave *Denham*

Dis-creet'ly, *adv.* In a discreet manner, prudently, circumspectly

Dis creet'ness, *n.* The quality of being discreet, discretion

Dis crĕp'ançe } (113) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat
Dis crĕp'an cy } *discrepantia*, O. Fr *discrepance*, Sp *discrepancia*, It *discrepanza*. See *infra*.] The state or quality of being discrepant, disagreement, variance, incongruity, inconsistency

There hath been ever a *discrepance* of vesture, of youth and age *Sir T. Elyot*

There is no real *discrepancy* between these two genealogies *Paley*

Dis crĕp'ant (113) (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat *discrepans*, p. pr. of *discrepare*, to sound differently or discordantly, from prefix *dis* and *crepare*, to rattle, creak, It. & Sp. *discrepante*.] Discordant, at variance, disagreeing, different

The Egyptians were the most oddly *discrepant* from the rest in their manner of worship *Cudworth*

Dis crēte', *a.* [Lat *discretus*, p. p. of *discernere*, See DISCREET.]

1 Separate, distinct, disjunct

2 Disjunctive, containing a disjunctive or discretive clause, as, I resign my life, but not my honor, is a *discrete* proposition

Discrete movement of the voice, a leap from one pitch to another, as distinguished from a *concrete* movement, or *slide*, in which the voice passes through all the intermediate parts of the musical scale. *Rush.* — *Discrete proportion*, proportion where the ratio of the *means* is different from that of either couplet, as, 3 6 8 16, bearing the same proportion to 6 as 8 does to 16. But 3 is not to 6 as 6 to 8. It is thus opposed to continued or continual proportion, as, 3 6 12 24. — *Discrete quantity*, that which must be divided into units, as number, and is opposed to continued quantity, as duration or extension.

Dis-crēte', *v. t.* To separate, [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Dis-crē'tion (-krĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat *discretio*, separation, difference, from *discernere*, *discretum*; Fr. *discrétion*, Pr *discrecio*, Sp. *discrecion*, It. *discrezione*. See DISCREET.]

1 Disjunction, separation. [*Obs.*] *Mede.*

2 The quality of being discreet, sagacity, sound and cautious judgment, prudence, circumspection, wariness, caution

The greatest parts without *discretion* may be fatal to their owner *Hume.*

3 Freedom to act according to one's own judgment, unrestrained exercise of choice or will.

At discretion, without conditions or stipulations

Dis-crē'tion al, } (dis-krĕsh'un-), *a.* [Fr. *dis-*
Dis-crē'tion a-ry, } *crétionnaire* See *supra.*] Left to discretion, unrestrained except by discretion or judgment, as, the president of the United States is, in certain cases, invested with *discretionary* powers, to act according to circumstances

Dis crē'tion al ly, } *adv.* At discretion, accord-
Dis-crē'tion a ri ly, } ing to discretion.

Dis crē'tive, *a.* [It. & Sp. *discretivo*, Fr *discretif*. See DISCRETE and DISCERN.] Serving or accustomed to discrete, disjunctive, separating "A *discretive* conceptualist" *Coleridge.*

Discretive proposition (*Logic & Gram.*), one that expresses distinction, opposition or variety, by means of *discretive* particles, as *but though yet* &c., as, travelers change their climate, *but* not their temper

Dis-crē'tive ly, *adv.* In a discretive manner.

Dis crim'i na ble, *a.* Capable of being discriminated [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Dis crim'i nant, *n.* (*Math.*) The eliminant of the *n* partial differentials of any homogeneous function of *n* variables. See ELIMINANT

Dis crim'i nāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCRIMINATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCRIMINATING.] [Lat *discriminare*, *discriminatum*, from *discrimen*, division, distinction, contracted from *discernmen*, from *discernere*. See DISCERN.]

1 To set apart as being different, to separate, to distinguish, as, in the last judgment, the righteous will be *discriminated* from the wicked

2 To mark as different, to distinguish by a peculiar note or sign *Cowper.*

Dis crim'i nāte, *v. i.* To make a difference or distinction, to distinguish accurately, to judge with nicety, as, in judging of evidence, we should be careful to *discriminate* between probability and slight presumption

Dis crim'i nate, *a.* [Lat *discriminatus*, p. p. of *discriminare*. See *supra.*] Distinguished, having the difference marked *Bacon.*

Dis-crim'i nate ly, *adv.* In a discriminating manner distinctly

Dis crim'i nate ness, *n.* The state of being discriminated, distinctness

Dis crim'i nā'tion, *n.* **1** The act of discriminating, distinguishing, or noting and marking differences

To make an anxious *discrimination* between the miracle absolute and providential *Trench.*

2 The state of being discriminated, distinguished, or set apart

3 The quality of being discriminating, faculty of nicely distinguishing, acute discernment, as, to show great *discrimination* in the choice of means.

4 That which discriminates, mark of distinction.

Syn. — Discernment, penetration, clearness, acuteness, judgment, distinction. See DISCERNMENT

Dis-crim'i na tive, *a.* **1** Making a difference; distinguishing, distinctive characteristic "That peculiar and *discriminative* form of life" *Johnson.*

2 Observing distinctions, making differences, discriminating "*Discriminative* Providence" *More.*

Dis crim'i na tive ly, *adv.* With discrimination or distinction *Foster.*

Dis crim'i nā'tor, *n.* One who discriminates.

Dis crim'i na to ry, *a.* Discriminative

Dis crim'i nous, *a.* [L. Lat *discriminosus*, dangerous, from Lat *discrimen*, the decisive point, a dangerous, decisive moment, hazard, O. Fr *discreme*. See DISCRIMINATE, *v.*] Hazardous, dangerous [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Dis-crown', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCROWNED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCROWNING.] [Prefix *dis* and *crown*, q. v.] To deprive of a crown

The end had not crowned the work, it not unreasonably *discrowned* the workman *Motley*

Dis-cru'ci ā ting (-shi'ā-ting), *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *cruciate*, q. v.] Excruciating [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Dis cŭ'bi to ry, *a.* [Lat *discumbere*, *discubitum*, to lie down, to recline at table, from prefix *dis* and *cumbere*, for *cubare*, to lie down.] Leaning; inclining, suited or adapted to a reclining posture. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Dis cŭl'pāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCULPATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCULPATING.] [L. Lat. *disculpare*, *disculpatum*, from prefix *dis* and Lat *culpare*, to reproach or blame as wrong or faulty, from *culpa*, fault, Fr *disculper*, Sp *disculpar*, It *discolpare*, Pr *desencolpar*.] To free from blame or fault to exculpate, to excuse [*Obs.*]

I almost fear you think I begged it, but I can *disculpate* myself *H. Walpole.*

Dis'cul pā'tion, *n* [Fr. *disculpation*, Sp *disculpacion*] Exculpation [*Obs*] *Burke.*

Dis-cŭl'pa-to-ry, *a* Tending to exculpate

Dis-cŭm'ben cy, *n* [Lat *discumbens*, p pr of *discumbere*. See DISCUBITORY] The act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients *Browne*

Dis-cŭm'ber, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *cumber*, q v, O Fr. *descombrer*, It *disgombrare*, *disgombrare*, *sgombrare*, *sgombrare* Cf DISENCUMBER] To free from that which cumbers or impedes, to disengage from a troublesome weight, to disencumber *Pope.*

Dis-cūre', *v t* [Contracted from O Eng *discovere*, *discouere*, for *discover*, q v] To discover, to reveal [*Obs*]

I will if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill *Spenser*

Dis-cŭr'rent, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *current*, q v] Not current [*Obs*] *Sandys*

Dis cŭr'sion, *n* [Fr *discursion* See DISCOURSE]
1 Expatiation, discourse, rambling or desultory talk *Hobbes*
2 The act of discoursing or reasoning *Coleridge*

Dis-cŭr'sist, *n* [See DISCURSI] A discourser or disputer [*Obs*] *L Addison.*

Dis-cŭr'sive, *a* [Fr *discursif*, Pr *discursiu*, Sp, Pg, & It *discursivo* See DISCURSI]
1 Capable of knowing and inferring by discourse, rational, discursive

Reason is her being,
Discursive or intuitive *Milton*

2 Passing from one thing to another, ranging over a wide field, roving, various, rambling, digressive

The power he [Shakespeare] delights to show is not intense, but *discursive* *Hallam*

Into these *discursive* notices we have allowed ourselves to wander *De Quincy*

Dis-cŭr'sive ly, *adv* In a discursive manner argumentatively, digressively *Hale*

Dis-cŭr'sive-ness, *n* The state or quality of being discursive *Barrow*

Dis-cŭr'so ry, *a* Argumentative, discursive in reasoning *Bp Hall*

Dis'cus, *n*. Eng *pl* DIS'CUS-ES, Lat *pl* DIS'CI [Lat See DISK]
1 A quoit, a circular and usually perforated plate of metal or stone, intended to be pitched or hurled at a mark
2 A disk See DISK

Dis-cŭss', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISCUSSED (kŭst'), *p pr* & *vb n* DISCUSSING] [Lat *discutere*, *discussum*, from prefix *dis* and *quatere*, to shake, strike, drive, It *discutere*, Sp *discutir*, Fr *discuter*]
1. To break up, to disperse, to dissolve and remove, — said especially of tumors "A pomade . . of virtue to *discuss* pimples" *Rambler*
2 To shake off, to put away [*Obs*]

All regard of shame she had *discussed* *Spenser*

3 To examine or consider by disputation, to reason upon by presenting favorable and adverse considerations to debate, to ventilate, to sift "To *discuss* questions of taste, of learning, of casuistry" *Macaulay*
4 (*Law*) To examine or search thoroughly, as by shaking apart, to exhaust a remedy against, as against a principal debtor before proceeding against the surety *Burrill*

Syn — To DISCUSS, EXAMINE, DEBATE We speak of *examining* a subject when we ponder it with care, in order to discover its real state or the truth respecting it We speak of *discussing* a topic when we examine it thoroughly in its distinct parts We speak of *debating* a point when we discuss it in mutual communication between opposing parties *Discussion* often serves more for amusement than for any solid purpose *examination* is of great practical utility in the direction of our conduct, *debate* often elicits important truths from the conflict of mind, which might otherwise have been overlooked

Dis-cŭs'ser, *n* One who discusses, one who sifts or examines

Dis-cŭs'sion (kŭsh'un), *n* [Lat *discussio*, Fr & Pr *discussion*, Sp *discusion*, It *discussione* See *supra*]
1 The act or process of discussing, breaking up, or dispersing, as a tumor, or the like
2 The act of discussing or reasoning, examination by argument, debate, disputation

The liberty of *discussion* is the great safeguard of all other liberties *Macaulay*

Discussion of a problem or *an equation* (*Math*) the operation of assigning different reasonable values to the arbitrary quantities and interpreting the result *Math Dict*

Dis-cŭs'sion al, *a* Pertaining to discussion

Dis cŭss'ive, *a* 1 Able or tending to discuss, resolve, or disperse tumors or coagulated matter
2 Doubt dispelling, decisive [*Rare*] "A kind of peremptory and *discussive* voice" *Hopkins*

Dis cŭss'ive, *n* (*Med*) A medicine that discusses or disperses morbid humors a discutient

Dis-cū'tient (kū'shent), *a* [Lat *discutiens*, p pr of *discutere* See DISCUSS] Serving to disperse morbid matter, discussive

Dis-cū'tient, *n* (*Med*) A medicine or application serving to disperse a tumor or any coagulated fluid in the body *Coxe*

Dis dāin', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISDAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISDAINING] [O Fr *desdaigner*, Fr *dédaigner*, Pr. *desdegnar*, Sp. *desdeñar*, Pg. *desdenhar*, It *disdegnare*, *sdegnare*, from Lat prefix *dis* and *dignari*, to deem worthy. See DEIGN]
1. To think unworthy, to deem unsuitable or unbecoming.

Disdaining that any should bear the armor of the best knight living *Sidney*

2 To reject as unworthy of one's self, or as not deserving one's notice, to look with scorn upon, to contemn

'Tis great, 'tis manly to *disdain* disguise *Young*

Syn — To contemn, despise, scorn See CONTEMN

Dis dāin', *v i* To be filled with scorn, to feel contemptuous anger

And when the chief priests and scribes saw the marvels that he did they *disdained* *Grecian Test*

Dis dāin', *n* [O Fr *desdain*, Fr *dédain*, Pr *desdeing*, *desdenh*, Sp *desdeño*, *desden*, Pg *desdem*, It *disdegno* See *supra*]
1 A feeling of contempt and aversion or abhorrence, the regarding any thing as beneath one, scorn.

How my soul is moved with just *disdain*! *Pope*

2 That which is worthy to be disdained or regarded with contempt and aversion [*Obs*]

Most loathsome filthy foul, and full of vile *disdain* *Spenser*

Syn — Haughtiness, scorn, contempt, arrogance, pride See HAUGHTINESS

Dis dāined', *a* Disdainful [*Obs and very rare*]

Revenge the jeering and *disdained* contempt
Of this proud king *Shak*

Dis dāin'ful, *a* Full of disdain, expressing disdain, scornful, contemptuous, haughty

From thee
Turning *disdainful* to an equal good *Akenside*

Dis dāin'ful ly, *adv* In a disdainful manner, contemptuously, with scorn

Dis dāin'ful ness, *n* The state of being disdainful contemptuousness haughty scorn *Sidney*

Dis dāin'ish ly, *adv* Disdainfully [*Obs*] *Laces*

Dis dāin'oŭs, *a* Disdainful [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Dis dāin'oŭs ly, *adv* Disdainfully [*Obs*] *Bale*

Dis dē'i fȳ, *v t* To deprive of deity, to deny the deity of *Feltham*

Dis dęign', *v t* To be shocked by, to disdain [*Obs*]

Guyon much *disdayned* so loathly sight *Spenser*

Dis dī'a pā'son, *n* [Gr. δίς, twice, and διαπασῶν, See DIAPASON] (*Ine Mus*) A scale of two octaves, or a fifteenth [Written also *bisdiapason*] *Brande*

Dis ēase', *n* [Prefix *dis* and *ease*, q v O Fr & Pr *desaise*]
1 Lack of ease, uneasiness distress, trouble, trial [*Obs*]

I shord long in that deep ford with long *disease* *Spenser*
To shield thee from *disease* of the world *Shak*

2 A derangement of any of the vital functions, in which their natural action is interrupted or disturbed, and causing or threatening pain and weakness morbid or unhealthy condition malady, distemper sickness — applied figuratively to the mind, to the moral character and habits, to institutions, the state, &c

Diseases desperate grown,
By desperate appliances are relieved *Shak*

The instability injustice and confusion introduced into the public councils have in truth been the mortal *diseases* under which popular governments have every where perished *Madison*

Syn — Distemper ailment ailment malady disorder, sickness illness, indisposition — DISEASE, DISORDER, DISTEMPER, MALADY *Disease* is the leading medical term *Disorder* means the same thing, but perhaps with some slight reference to an irregularity of the system *Distemper* is now used by physicians only of the diseases of animals *Malady* is not a medical term and is less used than formerly in literature A *disease* is usually deep-seated and permanent, or at least prolonged *disorder* is often slight partial and temporary *malady* has less of a technical sense than the other terms and refers more especially to the suffering endured In a figurative sense we speak of a *diseased* mind, of *disordered* faculties, and of mental *maladies*

Dis-ēase', (91), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISEASED, *p pr*. & *vb n* DISEASING]
1 To cause uneasiness, distress, or trouble to, to afflict, to disquiet, to disturb, to awaken [*Obs*]

His double burden did him sore *disease* *Spenser*
And any sleeper when he wished, *diseased* *Chapman*

2 To derange the vital functions of to afflict with a malady or sickness to disorder, — used almost exclusively in the participle *diseased*

He was *diseased* in body and mind *Macaulay*
It is my own *diseased* imagination that torments me *Irving*

Syn — See MOLEST

Dis ēase'd ness, *n* The state of being diseased, a morbid state, sickness *Burnet*

Dis ēase'ful, *a* 1 Occasioning uneasiness [*Obs*]

Disgraceful to the king and *diseaseful* to the people *Bacon*

2 Abounding with disease, producing diseases, as, a *diseaseful* climate [*Obs*]

Dis ēase'ful ness, *n* Trouble, trial *Sidney.*

Dis ēase'ment, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *easement*, q v] Uneasiness, inconvenience [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Dis ĕdge', *v t.* To deprive of an edge, to blunt, to dull

Served a little to *disedge*
The sharpness of that pain about her heart. *Tennyson*

Dis-ĕd'i-fy, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *edify*.] To fail of edifying, to injure

Dis-ĕld'er, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *elder*, q. v.] To deprive of an elder or elders, or of the office of an elder [*Obs*] *Fuller.*

Dis'em bărk', *v t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISEMBARKED (bărkt'), *p pr* & *vb n* DISEMBARKING.] [Prefix *dis* and *embark*, q v, Fr *desembarquer*] To remove from on board a ship to the land, to put on shore, to land, to debark, as, the general *disembarked* the troops at sunrise

Dis'em bărk', *v i* To go on land, to debark; to quit a ship for the shore

And, making fast their moorings, *disembarked* *Cowper*

Dis ĕm'bar kā'tion, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *embarkation*, q v] The act of disembarking

Dis'em băr'rass, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISEMBARRASSED *p pr* & *vb n* DISEMBARRASSING] [Prefix *dis* and *embarrass*, q v, Fr *desembarrasser*] To free from embarrassment or perplexity, to clear, to extricate "To *disembarrass* himself of his companion" *W Scott.*

Dis'em băr'rass ment, *n* The act of disembarrassing or extricating from perplexity

Dis'em bāy', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISEMBAYED, *p. pr* & *vb n* DISEMBAYING] [Prefix *dis* and *embay*, q v] To clear from a bay *Sherburne.*

Dis'em bĕl'lish, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *embellish*, q v] To deprive of embellishment

Dis'em bĭt'ter, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *embitter*, q v] To free from bitterness to clear from acrimony, to disembitter See DISEMBITTER *Addison*

Dis'em bŏd'y, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISEMBODIED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISEMBODYING] [Prefix *dis* and *embody*, q v]
1 To divest of the body, to free from the flesh. "Devils embodied and *disembodied*" *W Scott.*
2 To discharge from military organization.

Dis'em bōgue' (dis-em bōg'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISEMBOGUED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISEMBOGUING] [Prefix *dis* and *emboque*, O Fr as if *des emboucher*. See EMBOUCH] To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream, to vent, to discharge into the ocean or a lake

Rolling down the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disemboques* his waves *Addison*

Dis'em bōgue', *v i* To become discharged, to find vent, to pour out contents

Volcanoes bellow ere they *disembogue* *Young.*

Dis'em bōgue'ment, *n* The act of disemboguing discharge *Mease*

Dis'em bos'om, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *embosom*, q v] To separate from the bosom *Young*

Dis'em bow'el, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *embowel*, q v]
1 To take out the bowels of, to eviscerate
2 To take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider "Her *disembowelled* web" *Philips.*

Dis'em bow'ered, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *embowered*, q v] Removed from a bower, or deprived of a bower *Bryant*

Dis'em brăn'gle (em brăng'gl), *v t* [Prefix *dis*, *em* for *en* and *brangle*, q v] To free from litigation [*Obs*] *Berkeley.*

Dis'em broil', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISEMBROILED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISEMBROILING] [Prefix *dis* and *embroil* q v] To disentangle to free from perplexity, to extricate from confusion

Vaillant has *disembroiled* a history that was lost to the world before his time *Addison*

Dis ĕm'pire, *v t* To deprive of empire or command [*Obs*] *Speed*

Dis'em ploy', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *employ*, q v] To throw out of employment *Bp Taylor*

Dis em ploy'ment, *n* The state of being disemployed, or deprived of employment "This glut of leisure and *disemployment*" *Bp Taylor.*

Dis'em pow'er, *v t* To deprive of power, to divest of strength *H Bushnell.*

Dis'en ā'ble, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISENABLED, *p. pr* & *vb n* DISENABLING] [Prefix *dis* and *enable*, q v] To deprive of power, natural or moral, to disable to disqualify

The sight of it might damp me and *disenable* me to speak *State Trials*

Dis'en ăm'or, *v t* To free from the captivity of love *Sheltom.*

Dis'en chânt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISENCHANTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISENCHANTING] [Prefix *dis* and *enchant*, q v, Fr *desenchanter*] To free from enchantment, to deliver from the power of charms or spells, to free from fascination or delusion.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove *Dryden*

Dis'en chânt'er, *n* One who, or that which, disenchants

Dis'en chânt'ment, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *enchantment*, q v, Fr *desenchantement*] Act of disenchanting, or state of being disenchanted *Shelton.*

Dis'en chărm', *v t* [Prefix *dis*, *en*, and *charm*, q v] To free from the influence of a charm or spell, to disenchant *Bp. Taylor.*

Dis'en clōse', *v t* See DISINCLOSE.

Dis'en cŏur'ăge ment, *n* Discouragement, depression [*Obs*] *Spectator.*

Dis'en cŭm'ber, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISENCUMBERED, *p pr* & *vb n.* DISENCUMBERING.] [Prefix *dis* and *encumber*, q v, O. Fr. *désencombrer*, Pr.

disencumbrar. Cf. DISCUMBER.] To free from encumbrance, or from any thing which clogs, impedes, or obstructs, to disburden.

I have *disencumbered* myself from rhyme *Dryden.*

Dis/en-cŭm'brance, *n.* Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, or any thing burdensome or troublesome *Spectator*

Dis/en-dow'ment, *n.* The act of depriving of an endowment

Dis/en-frăn'chīse, *v t* [Prefix *dis, en,* and *franchise,* q v] To deprive of the privileges of citizenship, especially that of suffrage, to disfranchise *Ogilvie.*

Dis/en-frăn'chīse-ment, *n* The act of disenfranchising

Dis/en-gāge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISENGAGED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISENGAGING] [Prefix *dis* and *engage,* q v , Fr *désengager*] To release from that with which anything is engaged, engrossed, or entangled, to extricate, to detach, to set free, to liberate, to free, as, to *disengage* one from a party, from broils and controversies, the affections from a favorite pursuit, the mind from study, men from enlistment, or a lady from a promise

To *disengage* him and the kingdom, great sums were to be borrowed *Milton*

Caloric and light must be *disengaged* during the process *Jeffrey, Trans.*

Syn.—To liberate, free, loose, extricate, clear, disentangle, detach, withdraw, wean

Dis/en-gāge', *v i* To release one's self, to become detached

From a friend's grave how soon we *disengage!* *Young*

Dis/en gā'ged ness, *n* 1 The state of being disengaged, freedom from occupation

2 Vacuity of attention

Dis/en gāge'ment, *n* 1 The act of disengaging, releasing, setting free, or detaching, extrication

It is easy to render this *disengagement* of caloric and light evident to the senses *Jeffrey, Trans*

2 The state of being disengaged, or set free

This *disengagement* of the spirit is to be studied and intended *Mountagu*

3 Freedom from engrossing occupation, leisure

Disengagement is absolutely necessary to enjoyment *Bp Butler*

Dis/en gā'ging, *p a* Separating, loosing, setting free, detaching

Disengaging machinery See ENGAGING

Dis/en nō'ble, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *ennoble,* q v] To deprive of that which ennobles, to lower, to degrade

An unworthy behavior degrades and *disennobles* a man *Guardian*

Dis/en rōll', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISENROLLED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISENROLLING] [Prefix *dis* and *enroll,* q v] To erase from a roll or list *Donne*

Dis/en-săn'i ty, *n* [Prefix *dis, en,* and *sanity,* q v] Insanity, folly [*Obs*]

What tediosity and *disensanity* Is here among you! *Beau & Fl*

Dis/en-slāve', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *enslave,* q v] To free from bondage to disenthrall *South*

Dis/en tăn'gle (ĕn tăng'gl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISENTANGLED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISENTANGLING] [Prefix *dis* and *entangle,* q v]

1 To free from entanglement, to release from a condition of being intricately and confusedly involved, to reduce to orderly separation, as, to *disentangle* network, to *disentangle* a skein of yarn

2 To extricate from complication and perplexity, to disengage from embarrassing connection or intermixture, to set free, to disembroil "To *disentangle* truth from error" *D Stewart*

Syn.—To unravel, unfold, untwist loose, extricate, disembarrass, disembroil, clear, evolve, disengage, separate

Dis/en tăn'gle-ment, *n* The act of disentangling or extricating *Warton*

Dis/en tēr', *v t* See DISINTER

Dis/en thrăll', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *enthrall*] To release from thralldom or slavery, to give freedom to

Thou didst me *disenthrall* *Milton*

Dis/en-thrōne', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISENTHRONED, *p pr,* & *vb n* DISENTHRONING] [Prefix *dis* and *enthrone,* q v] To dethrone, to depose from sovereign authority *Milton*

Dis/en-tī'tle, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *entitle,* q v] To deprive of title or claim *South*

Every ordinary offense does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father *South*

Dis/en-tŏmb' (tōōm'), *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *entomb,* q v] To take out from a tomb

Dis ĕn'trail, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *entrail,* q v] To disembowel, to eviscerate [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Dis/en trânçe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISENTRANCED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISENTRANCING] [Prefix *dis* and *entrance,* q v] To awaken from a trance, to arouse from a revery *Hudibras*

Dis/en-twīne', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *entwine,* q v] To free from being entwined or twisted *Shelley*

Dis-ĕrt', *a.* [Lat *disertus,* for *dissertus,* p p of *disserere,* to argue, discuss, fr prefix *dis* and *serere,* to connect; Fr. *disert,* It. *diserto*] Eloquent [*Obs*]

Dis-ĕr'ti tūde, *n.* [Lat. *disertitudo*] Eloquence [*Obs.*]

Dis/es-pouse', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *espouse,* q v.] To release from espousal or plighted faith. *Milton.*

Dis/es-tăb'lish, *v t.* [Prefix *dis* and *establish,* q v] To unsettle, to break up [*Obs*]

Dis/es-teem', *n* [Prefix *dis* and *esteem,* q v] Want of esteem, low regard, inclining to dislike, disfavor *Milton*

Dis/es-teem', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISESTEEMED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISESTEEMING]

1 To feel an absence of esteem for, to regard with disapproval or disfavor, to slight "Qualities which society does not *disesteem*" *Bulwer*

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem* *Denham*

2 To deprive of esteem, to bring into dispute, to cause to be regarded with disfavor

What fables have you vexed, what truth redeemed, Antiquities searched, opinions *disesteemed?* *B Jonson*

Dis/es teem'er, *n* One who disesteems *Boyle*

Dis ĕs'ti mā'tion, *n* Disesteem *Reynolds*

Dis ĕx'er çīse, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *exercise,* q v] To deprive of exercise, to leave untrained [*Obs*]

"By *disexercising* our abilities" *Milton*

Dis-făn'cy, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *fancy,* q v] To dislike [*Obs*] *Hammond*

Dis făsh'ion (făsh'un), *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *fashion,* q v] To disfigure [*Obs*] *Sir T More*

Dis fā'vor, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *favor,* q v O Fr *desfaveur,* Pr *defaveur,* Sp *disfavor,* It *disfavore*]

1 Want of favor or favorable regard, discontent, disregard "The people that have deserved my *disfavor*" Isa x 6 (*Bible,* 1551)

2 The state of not being in favor, a being under the frown or displeasure of some one, as, to be in *disfavor* at court

3 An unkindness, a disobliging act

He might dispense favors and *disfavors* *Clarendon*

Dis fā'vor, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISFAVORED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISFAVORING] To withhold or withdraw favor from, to regard with discontent, to discountenance

Countenanced or *disfavored* according as they obey *Swift*

Dis fā'vor-a ble, *a* Not favorable, unpropitious unfavorable [*Obs*] *Stow*

Dis fā'vor a bly, *adv* In an unfavorable manner unpropitiously [*Obs*] *Mountagu*

Dis fā'vor er, *n* One who disfavors *Bacon*

Dis fēat'ūre (fēt'yur, 53), *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *feature,* q v] To deprive of features, to mar the features of [*Rare*]

Dis fĕl'lōw ship, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *fellowship,* q v] To exclude from fellowship to refuse intercourse with "An attempt to *disfellowship* an evil, but to fellowship the evil doer" *Freewill Bapt Qu*

Dis fig'ū rā'tion, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *figuration* q v , It *disfigurazione* Cf DISFIGURATION] The act of disfiguring or the state of being disfigured defacement deformity disfigurement

Dis fig'ūre (fig'yur), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISFIGURED *p pr* & *vb n* DISFIGURING] [Prefix *dis* and *figure,* q v , It *disfigurare* and *sfigurare,* Pr, Sp, & Pg *desfigurar* Cf DEFIGURE] To mar the figure of, to render less complete, perfect, or beautiful in appearance, to deface, to deform "*Disfiguring* not God's likeness, but their own" *Milton*

Syn —To deface deform mar injure

Dis fig'ūre ment, *n* 1 The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured deformity *Milton*

2 That which disfigures, a defacement

Uncommon expressions are a *disfigurement* rather than any embellishment of discourse *Hume*

Dis fig'ūr er (-fig'yur er) *n* One who disfigures

Dis flesh', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *flesh,* q v] To reduce the flesh or obesity of [*Obs*] *Shelton*

Dis fōr'est, *v t* To disforest *Fuller*

Dis fōrm'i ty, *n* [Cf DEFORMITY] Discordance or diversity of form, variety

Uniformity or *disformity* in comparing together the respective figures of bodies *S Clarke*

Dis frăn'chīse (frăn'chiz), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISFRANCHISED *p pr* & *vb n* DISFRANCHISING] [Prefix *dis* and *franchise,* q v Cf DISENFRANCHISE] To deprive of a franchise or chartered right to dispossess of the rights of a citizen, or of a particular right, as of voting, holding office &c

Disfranchised and incapable of any office in the city *Clarendon*

Dis frăn'chīse ment (frăn'chiz ment), *n* The act of disfranchising, or the state of being disfranchised deprivation of rights of citizenship or of chartered immunities

Sentenced first to dismission from the court, and then to *disfranchisement* and expulsion from the colony *Palfrey*

Dis frī'ar, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *friar,* q v] To depose or withdraw from the condition of a friar [*Obs*]

Many did quickly unnun and *disfriar* themselves *Fuller*

Dis fûr'nish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISFURNISHED (-fûr'nisht), *p pr* & *vb n* DISFURNISHING] [Prefix *dis* and *furnish,* q v] To deprive of furniture, to strip of apparatus, habiliments, or equipage, to render destitute of

I am a thing obscure, *disfurnished* of All merit *Massinger*

Dis-fûr'ni ture (53), *n* The act of disfurnishing, or the state of being disfurnished. [*Obs*] *Mountagu.*

Dis-fûr'ni-tūre, *v t* To disfurnish, as, to *dis furniture* a house. [*Obs*]

Dis gāge', *v t.* [Prefix *dis* and *gage,* q v] To free from a pledge, to disengage [*Obs*] *Holland.*

Dis gāl'lant, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *gallant,* q v] To deprive of gallantry [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Dis gär'baġe, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *garbage,* q v] To take out the entrails of [*Obs*]

Dis gär'land, *v t.* To strip of garlands, to deprive of ornaments *Drummond*

Dis-gar'nish, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *garnish,* q v , O Fr *desgarnir,* Fr *dégarnir, desgarnir, desquarnir,* O Sp *desguarnir,* now *desguarnecer,* It *sguarnire, sguernire*] To divest of garniture, ornaments, or furniture, to dismantle "Not *disgarnished* nor unprovided of the same" *Hall.*

Dis găr'ri son, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISGARRISONED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISGARRISONING] [Prefix *dis* and *garrison,* q v] To deprive of a garrison *Hewyt.*

Dis gāv'el, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISGAVELLED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DISGAVELLING] [See GAVELKIND] (*Eng Law*) To deprive of that principal quality of gavelkind tenure by which lands descend equally among all the sons of the tenant, —said of lands *Burrill.*

Dis ĝĕst', *v t* To digest [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Dis ĝĕs'tion, *n* Digestion [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Dis glō'ri fy, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *glory,* q v] To deprive of glory [*Obs*] "*Disglorified,* blasphemed, and had in scorn" *Milton.*

Dis glō'ry, *n* Deprivation of glory, dishonor. [*Obs*] "To the *disglory* of God's name" *Northbrooke*

Dis gôrġe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISGORGED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DISGORGING] [Prefix *dis* and *gorge,* q v , Fr *degorger,* O Fr *desgorger*]

1 To eject or discharge from the stomach, throat, or mouth to vomit, to pour forth or throw out with violence, as if from a mouth, to discharge violently or in great quantities from a confined place

This mountain casteth forth huge stones, *disgorgeth* brimstone *Hackluyt*

2 To give up, as what one has wrongfully seized and appropriated to make restitution of to surrender as he was compelled to *disgorge* his ill-gotten gains

Dis gôrġe', *v i* To vomit forth what any thing contains to make restitution

Dis gôrġe'ment *n* The act of disgorging that which is disgorged *Hall.*

Dis gŏs'pel, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *gospel,* q v]

1 To be inconsistent with the precepts of the gospel, to pervert the gospel

2 To bring sad tidings [*Obs*] *Milton*

Dis grāçe', *n* [Prefix *dis* and *grace,* q v , Fr *dis grâce,* It *disgrazia,* Sp *desgracia*]

1 The condition of being out of favor loss of favor support or countenance discontent, as, the minister retired from court in *disgrace*

2 The state of being dishonored, or covered with shame ignominy infamy

3 That which brings dishonor cause of shame or reproach, deformity, as, vice is a *disgrace* to a rational being

4 Act of unkindness disfavor [*Obs*]

The interchange continually of favors and *disgraces* *Bacon*

Syn —Distavor discontent opprobrium, reproach, discredit, disparagement dishonor shame, infamy

Dis grāçe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISGRACED (disgrāst'), *p pr* & *vb n* DISGRACING] [Fr *disgracier,* It *disgraziare,* Sp *desgraciar* See *supra*]

1 To deprive of favor, to dismiss with dishonor as flatterers of the *disgraced* minister" *Macaulay*

2 To do disfavor to to bring reproach or shame upon to dishonor to cover with ignominy

Shall heap with honors him they now *disgrace* *Pope*

3 To treat discourteously to upbraid, to revile The goddess wroth gan loudly her *disgrace* *Spenser*

Syn —To degrade abuse, disparage, defame dishonor debase

Dis grāçe'ful *a* Bringing disgrace or dishonor, causing shame shameful infamous ignominious, as profligateness is *disgraceful* in a man

Dis grāçe'ful ly, *adv* In a disgraceful manner; with disgrace

The Senate have cast you forth *disgracefully* *B Jonson.*

Syn Shamefully, ignominiously dishonorably reproachfully

Dis grāçe'ful ness *n* The condition of being disgraceful, shamefulness

Dis grā'çer, *n* One who disgraces, one who exposes to disgrace

Dis grā'cious (-shus) *a* [Fr *disgracieux,* It. *disgraziozo*] Ungracious unpleasing *Shak*

Dis grā'çive, *a* Disgracing [*Obs*] *Feltham.*

Dis grāde', *v t* To degrade [*Obs*] *Foxe*

Dis grā'di ate, *v t* To degrade [*Obs*] *Tyndale*

Dis'gre gāte *v t* [Lat *degregare, disgregatum,* from prefix *dis* and *aggregare* to collect, from *grex, gregis,* flock or herd, It *disgregare,* Sp & Pr *disgregar,* Fr *desgreger*] To disperse [*Obs*] *Henry More.*

Dis guīse' (72), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISGUISED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DISGUISING] [Prefix *dis* and *guise,* n , q v , O Fr *desguiser,* now *déguiser,* Pr *desguisar*]

1 To change the guise or appearance of, especially, to conceal by an unusual dress, or one intended to deceive, to hide by a counterfeit appearance;

to cloak by a language or manner fitted to mislead; to mask; as, to *disguise* anger, sentiments, intentions.

Bunyan was forced to disguise himself as a wagoner — *Macaulay*

2. To affect or change by liquor, to intoxicate.

I have just left the right worshipful, and his myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons the whole magistracy was pretty well disguised before I gave them the slip — *Spectator*

Syn.—To conceal, hide, dissemble, secrete See CONCEAL

Dis-guīse′, *n.* 1 A dress or exterior put on for purposes of concealment or of deception, as, persons doing unlawful acts in *disguise* are subjected to heavy penalties

2 Artificial language or manner assumed for deception, a false appearance, a counterfeit semblance or show. "That eye which glances through all *disguises*" — *D Webster*

3 Change of manner by drink, intoxication.

4 A masque or masquerade

Disguise was the old English word for a masque — *B Jonson*

Dis-guīs′ed ly, *adv* In disguise

Dis-guīs′ed-ness, *n* The state of being disguised

Dis-guīse′ment, *n* Act of disguising, dress of concealment, false appearance [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Dis-guīs′er, *n* 1. One who disguises

2. An actor in a masquerade, a masker *Hall*

Dis-guīs′ing, *n* A masque or masquerade *Ireland*

Dis-gūst′, *n.* [O Fr *desgoust*, Fr *dégoût*, It & Sp. *disgusto*, from Lat prefix *dis* and *gustus*, tasting, taste] Repugnance to what is offensive, aversion to that which is presented to the taste, displeasure produced by something loathsome, distaste, dislike, — said primarily of the sickening opposition felt for any thing which offends the physical organs of taste, also of the analogous repugnance excited by any thing extremely unpleasant to the higher sensibilities of the soul

In a vulgar hack-writer such oddities would have excited only *disgust* — *Macaulay*

Syn.—Aversion, distaste, dislike See AVERSION

Dis-gūst′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISGUSTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISGUSTING] [Lat prefix *dis* and *gustare*, to taste, from *gustus*, taste, It *disgustare*, Sp *disgustar*, O Fr *desgouster*, Fr *dégoûter* See *supra*] To provoke disgust or dislike in, to excite aversion in, to offend the taste of, to displease, — used often with *at* or *with*, as, to be *disgusted* at foppery "To *disgust* him with the world and its vanities" — *Prescott*

Dis-gūst′ful, *a* Provoking disgust, offensive to the taste, exciting aversion, nauseous "That horrible and *disgustful* situation" — *Burke*

Dis-gūst′ful ness, *n* State of being disgustful

Dis-gūst′ful ly, *adv* In a disgusting manner

Dish, *n* [A S *disc*, *dix* See DESK and DISK]

1 A broad open vessel, used for serving up food at the table

2 The food served in a dish, hence, any particular kind of food, as, a cold *dish*, a warm *dish*, a delicious *dish*

3 The state of being concave or like a disk, as, the *dish* of a wheel

4 A hollow place in a field — *Ogilvie*

5 (*Mining*) (*a*) A trough in which ore is measured, about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide (*b*) That portion of the product of a mine which is paid to the land owner or proprietor

Dish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISHED (dĭsht), *p pr* & *vb. n* DISHING]

1 To put in a dish, ready for serving at table

2 To make concave, or depress in the middle, like a dish, as, to *dish* a wheel by inclining the spokes to the nave

3 To frustrate or disappoint [*Low*]

Dis′ha-bĭl′i tāte, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *habilitate*, q v] To disqualify [*Rare*]

Dis′ha-bĭlle′ (dĭs′a bĭl′), *n* [Fr *déshabillé* See DESHABILLE] An undress, deshabille

Dis-hăb′it, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *habit*, in the sense of *inhabit*, q v] To drive from a habitation [*Obs*]

Those sleeping *stones* from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited* — *Shak*

Dis-hā′ble, *v t* To disparage, [*Obs*]

She oft him blamed and him *dishabled* — *Spenser*

Dis′har-mō′ni-oŭs, *a.* Unharmonious, discordant. [*Obs*] *Hallywell*

Dis här′mo ny, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *harmony*, q v] Want of harmony, discord, incongruity

A *disharmony* in the different impulses that constitute it [our nature] — *Coleridge*

Dis hăunt′, *v t.* To leave, to quit *Hallwell*

Dish′-cătch, *n* A rack for dishes *Nares*

Dish′cloth, } *n* A cloth used for wiping dishes

Dish′clout, } after they have been washed *Swift*

Dis heärt′, *v t* To dishearten [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Dis heärt′en (dis här′tn), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISHEARTENED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISHEARTENING] [Prefix *dis* and *hearten*, q v] To discourage, to deprive of courage and hope, to depress the spirits of, to deject "His astonished and *disheartened* colleagues" — *Bancroft*

Syn —To dispirit, discourage, depress, deject, deter, terrify

Dis heir′ (-dĭz ār′, 91), *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *heir*, q v] To disinherit [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Dis-hĕlm′, *v t* To deprive of the helmet, to take the helmet from,

Lying stark,
Dishelmed and mute, and motionlessly pale. — *Thompson.*

Dis-hĕr′i-gon, *n.* [See DISHERIT] The act of disheriting, or cutting off from inheritance; disinheriton. [*Obs*] *Bp. Hall.*

Dis hĕr′it, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISHERITED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISHERITING] [Fr *déshériter*, from *des*, equivalent to prefix *dis*, and *hériter*, to inherit, from Lat *hæres*, heir, Pr *desheretar*, *deseretar*, Sp. *desheredar*, Pg *desherdar*, It *diseredare*] To disinherit, to cut off, or detain from the possession or enjoyment of, an inheritance [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Dis hĕr′it-ance, *n* The state of disheriting, or of being disinherited. [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Dis hĕr′it-or, *n.* One who puts another out of his inheritance.

Dī shĕv′el (dī-shĕv′l), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* DISHEVELLED, or DISHEVELLED; *p pr* & *vb n* DISHEVELLING, or DISHEVELLING.] [O Fr *deschevcler*, Fr *décheveler*, Sp *desabellar*, It *discapigliare*, *scapigliare*, L Lat *discapillare*, from prefix *dis* and Lat *capillus*, the hair of the head, O Fr *chevel*, Fr *cheveu*] To suffer to hang in a loose or negligent manner, or to flow without confinement, to put in disorder, — said of the hair, and used chiefly in the passive participle

Dī shĕv′el, *v t* To be spread in disorder, as the hair [*Rare*] *Herbert*

Dish′ful, *n pl* DISHFULS As much as a dish holds or can hold

Dis-hŏn′est (dĭz ŏn′est, 91), *a* [Prefix *dis* and *honest*, q v, Fr *deshonnete*, Pr *deshonest*, Sp & Pg *deshonesto*, It *disonesto*]

1 Wanting in honesty, void of integrity, faithless, fraudulent, disposed to deceive or cheat, as, a *dishonest* man

2 Characterized by fraud, indicating a want of probity, knavish "The *dishonest* profits of men in office" — *Bancroft*

3 Dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful, wanton, unchaste [*Obs*] "Inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* scars" — *Pope*

Speak no foul or *dishonest* words before them [women] — *Aoth*

4 Dishonored, disfigured [*Obs*]

Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears,
Spoiled of his nose and shortened of his ears — *Dryden*

Dis hŏn′est, *v t.* To bring shame upon, to disgrace [*Obs*]

I will no longer *dishonest* my house — *Chapman*

Dis hŏn′est ly, *adv* In a dishonest manner

Dis hŏn′es ty, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *honesty*, q v, Fr *deshonnêteté*, Pr *deshonestetat*, Sp *deshonestidad*, It *disonestà*]

1 Want of honesty, probity, or integrity in principle, faithlessness, a disposition to deceive or betray

2 Violation of trust or of justice, fraud, treachery, any deviation from probity or integrity

3 Dishonor, disgrace, unchastity, incontinence, lewdness — *Shak*

Dis hŏn′or (dĭz ŏn′ur, 91), *n* [Written also *dishonour*] [Prefix *dis* and *honor*, q v, Fr *déshonneur*, Pr & Sp *deshonor*, It *disonore*] Want of honor, reproach, disgrace, ignominy, shame

It was not meet for us to see the king's *dishonor* — *Ezra* iv 14

Syn —Disgrace, ignominy, shame, censure, reproach, opprobrium

Dis hŏn′or, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISHONORED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISHONORING] [Prefix *dis* and *honor*, q v, Fr *déshonorer*, Pr *desonorar*, *deshonorar*, O Sp *deshomorar*, N Sp & Pg *deshonrar*, It *disonorare*]

1 To deprive of honor, to disgrace, to bring reproach or shame on, to treat with indignity, to stain the character of, to lessen the reputation of, as, the duelist *dishonors* himself to maintain his honor

Nothing that may *dishonor*
Our law, or stain my vow of Nazarite — *Milton*

2 To violate the chastity of, to debauch *Dryden*

3 To refuse or decline to accept or pay, — said of a draft or acceptance which is due or presented, as, to *dishonor* a bill of exchange.

Syn.—To disgrace, shame, debase, degrade, debauch pollute

Dis hŏn′or-a ble, *a* 1 Bringing or deserving dishonor, staining the character, and lessening the reputation, shameful base, vile

2 Wanting in honor, disgraced, as, a *dishonorable* man.

He that is *dishonorable* in riches, how much more in poverty! — *Ecclesiasticus* x 31

Dis hŏn′or a ble ness, *n* The quality of being dishonorable

Dis hŏn′or a bly, *adv* In a dishonorable manner

Dis hŏn′or a ry, *a* Bringing dishonor on, tending to disgrace, lessening reputation *Holmes*

Dis hŏn′or-er, *n* One who dishonors or disgraces, one who treats another with indignity *Milton*

Dis hörn′, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *horn*, q v] To deprive of horns *Shak*

Dis house′, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *house*, q v] To deprive of house or home "*Dishoused* villagers" — *White*

Dis hū′mor, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *humor*, q v] Peevishness, ill humor *Spectator*

Dis-hū′mor, *v. t.* To deprive of humor or desire, to put out of humor *B Jonson.*

Dish′-wash′er, *n.* A kind of bird; the *Motacilla*, or wagtail.

Dish′-wa′ter, *n.* Water in which dishes are washed.

Dis′im-bĭt′ter, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *imbitter*.] To free from bitterness, to clear from acrimony.

Dis′im-pärk′, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *impark*, q. v.] To free from the barriers of a park, to free from restraints or seclusion. [*Rare.*] *Spectator.*

Dis′im-prōve′, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *improve*, q. v.] To make worse [*Obs*] *Bp. Taylor.*

Dis′im prōve′, *v. t* To grow worse.

Dis′im-prōve′ment, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *improvement*, q v] Reduction from a better to a worse state, as, the *disimprovement* of the earth. [*Rare.*]

Dis′in-cĕr′cer āte, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *incarcerate*, q v] To liberate from prison, to set free from confinement [*Rare*] *Harvey.*

Dis in′cli nā′tion, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *inclination*, q v] The state of being disinclined, want of propensity, desire, or affection, dislike, aversion.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex. — *Arbuthnot.*

Syn. - Unwillingness, disaffection, alienation, dislike, aversion, repugnance

Dis′in-clīne′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISINCLINED; *p. pr* & *vb n* DISINCLINING] [Prefix *dis* and *incline*, q v] To excite the dislike or aversion of; to make disaffected, to alienate from, as, his timidity *disinclined* him from so arduous an enterprise

Dis′in clōse′, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *inclose*, q. v.] To free from being inclosed, to dispark

Dis′in cŏr′po rāte, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* DISINCORPORATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISINCORPORATING.] [Prefix *dis* and *incorporate*, q v]

1 To deprive of corporate powers, to disunite from being a corporate body, or an established society *Hume.*

2 To detach or separate from a corporation or society *Bacon.*

Dis′in cŏr′po rate, *a* Separated from, or not included in, a corporation, not united as a society or corporate body *Bacon.*

Dis′in-cŏr′po rā′tion, *n* Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation *Warton*

Dis′in fĕct′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISINFECTED, *p. pr* & *vb n* DISINFECTING] [Prefix *dis* and *infect*, q v] To cleanse from infection, to purify from contagious matter

Dis′in fĕct′ant, *n* That which disinfects; an agent for removing the causes of infection, as chlorine

Dis′in fĕc′tion (-fĕk′shun), *n* The act of disinfecting, purification from infecting matter

Dis in′ge nŭ′i ty, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *ingenuity*, q v] Disingenuousness [*Obs*] *Clarendon.*

Dis′in-jĕn′ū oŭs, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *ingenuous*]

1 Not noble or high toned, mean, unworthy, as, *disingenuous* conduct or schemes

2 Not ingenuous, wanting in noble candor or frankness, not frank or open, uncandid, unworthily or meanly artful "So *disingenuous* as not to confess them [faults]" — *Pope.*

Dis′in jĕn′ū oŭs ly, *adv* In a disingenuous manner, unfairly, not openly and candidly

Dis′in jĕn′ū oŭs ness, *n* The state or quality of being disingenuous, unfairness, want of candor, low craft, as, the *disingenuousness* of a man, or of his mind or conduct

Dis′in hăb′it ed, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *inhabited*, q v] Uninhabited [*Obs*] *Hackluyt*

Dis′in-hĕr′i gon, *n* [See *infra*, and cf DISHERISON] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited *Bacon*

Dis′in-hĕr′it, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISINHERITED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISINHERITING] [Prefix *dis* and *inherit*, q v Cf DISHERIT] To cut off from hereditary right, to deprive of an inheritance, to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right, which, by law or custom, would devolve on him in the course of descent.

Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity! — *South*

Dis′in hĕr′it ance, *n* Act of disinheriting, or condition of being disinherited, disinheri son

Dis′in hūme′, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *inhume*, q v.] To disinter [*Rare*]

Dis′in sure′ (-shur′), *v. t.* To render insecure, to put in danger [*Obs*] *Fanshawe.*

Dis in′te gra ble, *a* [See *infra*] Capable of being disintegrated, liable to separation into parts.

Argillo-calcite is readily *disintegrable* by exposure to the atmosphere — *Kirwan.*

Dis in′te grāte, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISINTEGRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISINTEGRATING.] [Lat. prefix *dis* and *integrare*, *integratum*, to renew, repair, from *integer*, entire, whole] To separate into integrant parts, to break up the cohesion of; to reduce to fragments or to powder

Marlites are not *disintegrated* by exposure to the atmosphere, at least in six years. — *Kirwan.*

Dis-in′te-grā′tion, *n.* The act of disintegrating, or the state of being disintegrated, destruction of cohesion, reduction to parts, the wearing down of rocks by atmospheric action.

Society had need of further *disintegration* before it could begin to reconstruct itself locally. — *Motley*

Dis′in-tēr′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISINTERRED; *p. pr.*

& vb. n. DISINTERRING.] [Prefix *dis* and *inter*, q. v.]

1 To take out of the grave or tomb, to unbury; to exhume; to dig up

2. To bring out, as from a grave or hiding place, to bring from obscurity into view.

The philosopher . may be concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred* *Addison*

Dis-in'ter-ess, *v. t.* To deprive of interest or affection. [*Obs.*] *Camden*

Dis-in'ter-ess-ment, *n.* Disinterestedness, impartiality. [*Obs.*] *Prior*

Dis-in'ter-est, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *interest*, q v]

1. What is contrary to interest or advantage, disadvantage, injury [*Obs*] *Glanville*

2. Indifference to profit, want of regard to private advantage. [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Dis-in'ter-est, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *interest*, q v, Fr *désintéresser*] To separate the interests of, to detach. [*Obs*] *Feltham*

Dis-in'ter-est, *a* Disinterested [*Obs*]

The measures they shall walk by shall be *disinterest* and even *Jer Taylor*

Dis in'ter est ed, *a* Not influenced by regard to personal interest, free from considerations of private advantage, having no relation of interest or feeling, as, a *disinterested* decision or judge "The happiness of *disinterested* sacrifices" *Channing*

Syn.—Unbiased, impartial, uninterested, indifferent

Dis-in'ter-est ed ly, *adv* In a disinterested manner

Dis in'ter-est ed ness, *n* The state or quality of being disinterested, freedom from bias or prejudice, on account of private interest, impartiality

That perfect *disinterestedness* and self devotion of which man seems to be incapable, but which is sometimes found in woman *Macaulay*

Dis-in'ter-est ing, *a* Uninteresting [*Obs*] "*Disinteresting* passages" *Warburton*

Dis'in tĕr'ment, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *interment*, q v] The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth, exhumation

Dis'in-thrąll' (thrawl'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISINTHRALLED; *p pr* & *vb n* DISINTHRALLING] [Prefix *dis* and *inthrall*, q v] To disenthrall

Dis'in-thrąll'ment, *n* Disenthrallment

Dis-in'tri-cāte, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *intricate*, q v] To disentangle [*Obs*] *Scott*

Dis'in-fūre', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISINURED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* DISINURING] [Prefix *dis* and *inure* q v] To deprive of familiarity or custom, to render unfamiliar [*Obs.*]

We are hindered and *disinured* toward the true knowledge *Milton*

Dis'in-vĕs'ti tūre (53), *n* [Prefix *dis* and *investiture*, q. v] The act of depriving of investiture [*Obs*] *Ogilvie*

Dis'in vīte', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *invite*, q v] To recall an invitation to [*Obs*] *Pinett*

Dis'in-vŏlve', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *involve*, q v] To uncover, to unfold or unroll, to disentangle [*Rare*] *More*

Dis-jĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *disjecre*, to throw asunder, to disperse, from prefix *dis* and *jacere*, to throw] The act of overthrowing or dissipating *Horsley*

Dis-join', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISJOINED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* DISJOINING] [Prefix *dis* and *join*, q v, Fr *disjoindre*, *dejoindre*, O Fr *desjoindre*, Pr *desjonher*, *dejonher*, It *disgiugnere*, Lat *disjungere* See DISJUNCT] To part, to disunite, to separate, to sunder.

That marriage, therefore, God himself *disjoins* *Milton*

Syn.—To disunite, separate, sever, detach, dissever, sunder

Dis-join', *v i* To become separated, to part

Dis joint', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISJOINTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISJOINTING] [Prefix *dis* and *joint*, q v]

1. To separate the joints of, to separate, as parts united by joints, to put out of joint, to force out of its socket, to dislocate, as, to *disjoint* the limbs, to *disjoint* bones; to *disjoint* a fowl in carving

2 To separate at junctures, to break where parts are united, to break in pieces, as, *disjointed* columns, to *disjoint* an edifice, the *disjointed* parts of a ship

3 To break the natural order and relations of, to make incoherent, as, a *disjointed* speech

Dis-joint', *v i.* To fall in pieces *Shak*

Dis-joint', *a* Disjointed, broken, unconnected "A *disjoint* and private interest of his own" *Milton*

Dis-joint'ed-ness, *n* State of being disjointed

Dis-joint'ly, *adv.* In a disjointed state *Sandys*

Dis jŭ'di-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *dyudicatio* See DIJUDICATION.] Judgment, discrimination, determination. [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Dis-jünct', *a.* [Lat *disjunctus*, p p of *disjungere*, to disjoin, from prefix *dis* and *jungere*, to yoke, to join; Fr *disjoint*] Disjoined, separated

Disjunct tetrachords (*Mus*), tetrachords so disposed to each other that the gravest note of the upper is one note higher than the acutest note of the other *Moore*

Dis-jünc'tion (jŭnk'shun), *n.* [Lat *disjunctio*, Fr. *disjonction*, It *disgiunzione* See *supra*]

1. The act of disjoining, disunion, separation, a parting, as, the *disjunction* of soul and body

2 A disjunctive proposition. *Coleridge.*

Dis-jünct'ive, *a* [Lat. *disjunctivus*, Fr. *disjonctif*, Pr. *disjunctiu*, It. *disgiuntivo*, Sp. *disyuntivo*. See *supra*.]

1 Tending to disjoin, separating, disjoining.

2. (*Mus*) Pertaining to disjunct tetrachords. "*Disjunctive* notes." *Moore.*

Disjunctive conunction (*Gram*), one connecting grammatically two words or clauses, expressing at the same time an opposition or separation inherent in the notions or thoughts, as, *either*, *or*, *neither*, *nor*, *but*, *although*, *except*, *lest*, &c —*Disjunctive proposition*, one in which the parts are connected by disjunctive conjunctions, as, it is *either* day *or* night —*Disjunctive syllogism* (*Logic*), one in which the major proposition is *disjunctive*, as, the earth moves in a circle or in an ellipse, but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse

Dis-jünct'ive, *n* (*Gram*) (*a*) A disjunctive conjunction (*b*) A disjunctive proposition

Dis jünct'ive-ly, *adv* In a disjunctive manner, separately

Dis jünct'ure (53), *n* The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined, separation *Fuller.*

Disk, *n* [Gr δίσκος, Lat *discus*, Fr *disque*, It & Sp *disco* See DESK and DISH] [Often written *disc*]

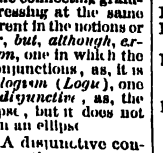

d, disk, *r*, *r*, rays

1 A flat, circular plate, as, a *disk* of metal, or of paper.

2 A discus, a quoit

Some whirl the *disk*, and some the javelin dart *Pope*

3 (*Astron*) The face or visible projection of a celestial body

4 (*Bot*) (*a*) The whole surface of a leaf (*b*) The central part of a radiate compound flower (*c*) A part of the receptacle enlarged or expanded under or around the pistil

Dis kind'ness, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *kindness*, q v] Want of kindness or affection, injury, detriment

Dis lād', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *lade*, q v] To unlade [*Obs*] *Heywood*

Dis lā'dy, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *lady*, q v] To deprive of the title or reputation of a lady [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Dis lŏ'al', *a* Disloyal, dishonorable [*Obs*] "*Dis leal* knight" *Spenser.*

Dis lĭke', *n* [Prefix *dis* and *like*, q v]

1 Positive and usually permanent aversion, displeasure, disapprobation, repugnance

Of their doings great *dislike* declard,
And testified against their ways *Milton*

2 Discord, disagreement [*Obs*] *Fairfax*

Syn —Disapprobation dislike nation displeasure, distaste, aversion, antipathy, repugnance, disgust

Dis lĭke', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISLIKED (dis likt'), *p pr* & *vb n* DISLIKING]

1 To regard with dislike to have an aversion to, to disapprove of, to disrelish

Every nation *dislikes* an impost *Johnson*

2 To awaken dislike in to displease "*Distasting* countenance" *Marston* "It *dislikes* me" *Shak*

Dis like'ful, *a* Full of dislike, displeased displeasing [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Dis like'li hood, *n* The want of likelihood, improbability *W Scott*

Dis lik'en (dis lik'n), *v t* To make unlike *Shak*

Dis like'ness, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *likeness*, q v] Unlikeness, want of resemblance, dissimilitude [*Obs*] *Locke*

Dis lik'er, *n* One who dislikes or disrelishes

Dis limb' (dis lim'), *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *limb*, q v] To tear the limbs from [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Dis limn' (dis lim'), *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *limn*, q v] To strike out of a picture, to disfigure [*Obs and very rare*]

The rack *dislimns* and makes it indistinct,
As water is in water *Shak*

Dis link', *v t* To unlink or separate

Whom the electric shock *dislinked* with shrieks and laughter *Tennyson*

Dis-live', *v t* To deprive of life [*Obs*]

Telemachus *dislived* Amphimedon *Chapman*

Dis'lo-cate, *a* Dislocated *Montgomery*

Dis'lo-cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISLOCATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISLOCATING] [L Lat *dislocare*, *dislocatum*, from prefix *dis* and *locare*, to place, from *locus*, a place It *dislocare*, *dislogare*, *disluogare*, Sp *dislocar*, Pr *dislocar*, *deslocar*, *deslogar*, Fr *disloquer*] To displace, to put out of its proper place, especially, to put out of joint to disjoint to move from the proper socket, cavity, or place of articulation

And thus the archbishop's see *dislocated* or out of joint for a time, was by the hands of his holiness set right again *Fuller*

Dis'lo-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *dislocation*, Pr *dislocacio*, Sp *dislocacion*, It *dislogazione*]

1 The act of displacing, or the state of being displaced *Burnet*

2 (*Geol*) The displacement of parts of rocks or portions of strata from the situations which they originally occupied Slips, faults, and the like, are *dislocations*

3 (*Surg*) The act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket, or the condition of being thus displaced, luxation

Dis lŏdge' (dis lŏj'), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* DISLODGED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISLODGING] [Prefix *dis* and *lodge*, q. v., L Lat *dislogare*, O Fr *desloger*, now *déloger*]

1. To drive from a lodge or place of rest; to remove from a place of quiet or repose, as, shells resting in the sea at a considerable depth are not *dislodged* by storms

2 To drive out from a place of hiding or defense, as, to *dislodge* a deer, or an enemy.

Dis lŏdge', *v. i* To go from a place of rest *Milton.*

Dis-lŏdg'ment, *n* The act or process of dislodging, or the state of being dislodged

Dis'lo gĭs'tic, *a* 1 Not according to logical forms or principles, illogical [*Rare*]

2 Serving to disprove, refutatory [*Rare*]

Dis loign' (dis loin'), *v t* [See ELOIGN] To put at a distance, to remove [*Obs*]

Low looking dales, *disloyned* from common gaze *Spenser.*

Dis loy'al, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *loyal*, q v, O Fr. *desloial*, *desleal*, now *deloyal*, Pr *desleial*, *desleal*, Sp & Pg *desleal*, It *disleale*] Not loyal, not true in fact or feeling to a sovereign or lawful superior; false to allegiance, faithless, treacherous, as, a subject *disloyal* to the king, a husband *disloyal* to his wife "*Disloyal* love" *Spenser.*

Syn —Disobedient, faithless, treacherous, perfidious, dishonest, inconstant

Dis loy'al ly, *adv* In a disloyal manner

Dis loy'al ty, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *loyalty*, q v; O Fr *desloialte*, *desleauté*, now *deloyauté*, Pr *deslautat*, *deslautat*, Sp *deslealtad*, Pg *deslealdade*, It *disleatta*] Want of loyalty, lack of fidelity, violation of allegiance

Dis māil', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *mail*, q v] To deprive of a coat of mail, to chave off

Dis'mal (diz'mal, 91), *a* [Originally a noun, e g, "I trow it was in the *dismall*," *Chaucer*, from Lat *dies malus*, an evil day, cf *Spenser*, "An ugly fiend, more foul than an *dismal day*"] Gloomy to the eye or ear, sorrowful and depressing to the feelings, foreboding, cheerless, dull, dark "A *dismal* description of an English November" *Southey*

Syn —Dreary lonesome gloomy dark, doleful, horrid, dire direful, frightful, horrible lamentable, dolorous calamitous, sorrowful, sad, melancholy, unfortunate, unhappy

Dis'mal ly, *adv* In a dismal manner, gloomily, horribly, sorrowfully uncomfortably

Dis'mal ness, *n* The state of being dismal; gloominess, horror

Dis mān', *v t* To deprive of the strength or character of a man, to unman [*Obs*] *Feltham.*

Dis mān'tle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISMANTLED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISMANTLING] [Prefix *dis* and *mantle*, q v Fr *demanteler*, O Fr *desmanteler*]

1 To deprive of dress, to divest to strip *South.*

2 To deprive of apparatus, furniture, equipments, or fortifications, as, to *dismantle* a fort, a town, or a ship "A *dismantled* house, without windows or shutters" *Macaulay.*

3 To render unfit for its destined use or service, to disable

His nose *dismantled* in his mouth is found *Dryden.*

Syn —To demolish, raze See DEMOLISH

Dis märch', *v i* To march away [*Obs*] *Holland.*

Dis mär'ry, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *marry*] To free from the bonds of marriage, to divorce [*Obs*] *Ld Berners.*

Dis mär'shal, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *marshal*, q v] To derange, to disorder [*Rare*] *Drummond.*

Dis mąsk', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISMASKED (mąskt'); *p pr* & *vb n* DISMASKING] [Prefix *dis* and *mask*, q v Fr *demasquer*] To strip a mask from, to remove a concealment or disguise from, to uncover *Shak.*

Dis mąst' *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISMASTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISMASTING] [Prefix *dis* and *mast*, q v, Fr *démâter*] To deprive of a mast or masts, to break and carry away the masts from, as, a storm *dismasted* the ship

Dis mąst'ment *n* The act of dismasting, the state of being dismasted [*Rare*] *Marshall*

Dis mąw', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *maw*, q v] To eject from the maw, to vomit forth, to disgorge. [*Obs*] *Shelton*

Dis māy', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISMAYED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISMAYING] [Sp *desmayar*, Pr *desmaar*, O It *dismagare*, *smagare* to displait, to frighten, O Fr *esmaier*, *esmoyer*, Pr *esmaiar* to dismay, to frighten, from *des*, *es*, equivalent to Lat *dis* or *ex*, and Goth & O H Ger *magan*, to be strong or able] To disable with alarm or apprehension to depress the spirits or courage of, to deprive of firmness and energy through fear, to daunt to appall, to disquiet

Be not afraid neither be thou *dismayed* *Josh* i 9.

What words be these? What fears do you *dismay*? *Fairfax*

Syn —To terrify fright affright, frighten, appall, daunt dishearten dispirit discourage, deject, depress —To DISMAY DAUNT, AFFRIGHT *Dismay* denotes a state of deep and gloomy apprehension To *daunt* supposes something more sudden and startling To *appall* is the strongest term implying a sense of terror which overwhelms the faculties

So flies a herd of beeves, that hear, *dismayed*,
The lions roaring through the midnight shade. *Pope.*

Jove got such heroes as my sire, whose soul
No fear could *daunt*, nor earth nor hell control *Pope.*

Now the last ruin the whole host *appalls*,
Now Greece has trembled in her wooden walls *Pope.*

Dis-māy′, *v i.* To be disheartened or disabled with fear, to be appalled [*Obs*]
It was pure *dismaying* and fear that made them all run *Peppe.*

Dis-māy′, *n* [Sp *desmayo*, Pg *desmaio*, O Fr *esmai*, *esmoi*, Pr *esmai*, O It. *smago*, discouragement, terror, swoon or fainting fit See *supra*]
1 Loss of firmness and energy through fear, overwhelming and disabling terror failure of spirits, utter dejection, yielding to fright
2 Condition fitted to dismay, ruin *Spenser*
E'en hell's grim porter shook with dire *dismay* *Pitt.*
Syn —Dejection, discouragement, depression, fear, fright, terror

Dis-māy′ed ness, *n.* A state of being dismayed, dejection of courage dispiritedness *Sidney*

Dis māy′fųl, *a.* Full of dismay [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Dīsme (dēm), *n* [Fr See DIME]
1 A tenth part, a tithe *Ayliffe*
2 The number ten. [*Obs. and rare*] "Many thousand *dismes*" *Shak*

Dis-mĕm′ber, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISMEMBERED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISMEMBERING] [Prefix *dis* and *member*, L Lat *dismembrare*]
1 To divide limb from limb, to separate the members of, to tear or cut in pieces, to mutilate
Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains *Pope*
2 To strip of its essential parts to sever and distribute the parts of, as, to *dismember* an empire, kingdom, or republic
Syn.—To disjoint, dislocate, dilacerate, mutilate, divide, sever

Dis-mĕm′ber-ment, *n* The act of dismembering, or the state of being dismembered, cutting in pieces, mutilation, division, separation
Those germs of domestic corruption which gradually led to its *dismemberment* and decay *Prescott*

Dis-mĕt′tled (-mĕt′tld), *a* [Prefix *dis* and *mettled*, q. v] Destitute of fire or spirit [*Rare*] *Howellyn*

Dis-miss′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISMISSED (dis mist′) *p. pr* & *vb n* DISMISSING] [Lat *dimittere*, for *dismittere*, *dismissum*, from prefix *dis* and *mittere*, to send]
1 To send away, to give leave of departure, to cause or permit to go "He *dismissed* the assembly" *Acts* xix 41
2 To discard, to remove from office, service, or employment, as, the king *dismisses* his ministers, the master *dismisses* his servant "Superseding men who were *dismissed*" *Bancroft*
3 To lay aside or reject as unworthy of attention or regard, as a petition or motion in court

Dis-miss′, *n* Dismission [*Obs*] *Sir T Herbert.*

Dis-miss′al, *n* Dismission, discharge
Office holders were commanded faithfully to enforce it, upon pain of immediate *dismissal* *Motley*

Dis-mis′sion (-mish′un), *n* [Lat *dimissio*]
1 The act of dismissing or sending away, permission to leave, leave to depart, as, the *dismission* of the grand jury
2 Removal from office or employment, discharge, either with honor or disgrace
3 A setting aside as trivial or invalid.

Dis miss′ive, *a* Giving dismission *Milton.*

Dis-mort′gage (-môr′gej), 45), *v t* [*imp* & *p p*, DISMORTGAGED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISMORTGAGING] To redeem from mortgage [*Obs*] *Howell.*

Dis-mount′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISMOUNTED, *p. pr* & *vb n* DISMOUNTING] [Prefix *dis* and *mount*, O Fr *desmonter*, Fr *démonter*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *desmontar*, It *dismontare*, *smontare*]
1. To come down, to descend
The bright sun *gunneth* to *dismount* *Spenser*
2 To alight from a horse, to descend or get off, as a rider from his beast, as, the officer ordered his troops to *dismount*

Dis-mount′, *v t* 1 To throw or bring down from an elevation, place of honor and authority, or the like "*Dismounted* from his authority" *Barrow*
2 To throw or remove from a horse, to unhorse; as, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary
3 To throw or remove from their carriages, or to break the carriages or wheels of, and render useless, to deprive of equipments or mountings,—said of pieces of artillery

Dis-nāt′ū ral-ize, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *naturalize*, q v] To make alien, to deprive of the privileges of birth *Locke*

Dis-nāt′ūred, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *natured*, q v, O Fr *desnaturé*, Fr *dénaturé*] Deprived or destitute of natural feelings, unnatural [*Obs*] "A thwart, *disnatured* torment" *Shak*

Dis′o-bē′di-ence, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *obedience*, q v, Fr *désobéissance*] Neglect or refusal to obey, violation of a command or prohibition
He is undutiful to him in his other actions, and lives in open *disobedience* *Tillotson.*

Dis′o-bē′di-en-cy, *n* Disobedience [*Obs*] *Taylor.*

Dis′o-bē′di ent, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *obedient*, q v, Pr *desobedens*, Fr *désobéissant*] Neglecting or refusing to obey, omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited refractory, not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority,—applied to persons and acts "This *disobedient* spirit in the colonies" *Burke.*
I was not *disobedient* unto the heavenly vision. *Acts* xxvi. 19.

Dis′o-bē′di-ent-ly, *adv* In a disobedient manner.

Dis′o-bē′i-sance, *n.* Disobedience. [*Obs.*] *Hall.*

Dis′o-bē′i-sant, *a.* Disobedient. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Dis′o-bey′ (-o-bā′), *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISOBEYED (-o-bād′), *p pr* & *vb n.* DISOBEYING] [Prefix *dis* and *obey*, q v, Fr *désobéir*, Catal *desobeir* Pr. *desobedir*, It *disubbidire*, Sp & Pg *desobedecer*] To neglect or refuse to obey, to transgress the commands of, to refuse submission to, to go counter to, to violate, to infringe, as, refractory children *disobey* their parents, men *disobey* their Maker and the laws
He durst not know how to *disobey* *Sidney*

Dis′o bey′er (-bā′er), *n* One who disobeys

Dis-ŏb′li-gā′tion, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *obligation*, q v]
1 The act of disobliging
2 An offense, cause of disgust [*Obs*] *Clarendon*
3 Freedom from obligation *Bp Taylor*

Dis-ŏb′li ga to ry, *a* Releasing obligation "*Disobligatory* power" *K Charles*

Dis′o-blīge′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISOBLIGED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* DISOBLIGING] [Prefix *dis* and *oblige*, q v, Fr *desobliger*, It *disobligare*]
1 To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of, to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility, to injure in a slight degree, to refuse civility to, to displease, to be uncommodating to
My plan has given offence to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige* *Addison*
2 To release from obligation [*Obs*]
Absolving and *disobliging* from a more general command for some just and reasonable cause *Milton*

Dis′o-blīge′ment, *n* Act of disobliging *Milton.*

Dis′o blī′ger, *n* One who disobliges

Dis′o blī′ging ly, *adv* In a disobliging manner, offensively

Dis′o blī′ging ness, *n* Disposition to displease, or want of readiness to please offensiveness

Dis-ŏc′i-dent, *v t* To turn away from the west, to cause not to know which way is west, to cause to lose the bearings [*Obs*] *Marvell.*

Dis ŏc′cu pā′tion, *n* The state of being unemployed, want of occupation [*Obs*] *Henry More*

Dis′o pin′ion (-pin′yun), *n* [Prefix *dis* and *opinion*, q v] Difference of opinion, want of belief, skepticism [*Obs*] *Bp Reynolds*

Dis ŏrbed′, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *orb*, q v] Thrown out of the proper orbit, as, a star *disorbed* *Shak*

Dis ŏrd′, *n* Same as DISORDER [*Obs*] *Holland*

Dis-ŏr′der, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *order*, q v, Fr *desordre*, Pr & Catalan *desorde*, Sp *desorden*, Pg. *desordem*, It *disordine*]
1 Want of order, irregularity, confusion, disarray, as, the troops were thrown into *disorder*, the papers are in *disorder*
2 Neglect of order or system, irregularity
From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art *Pope*
3 Breach of public order, disturbance of the peace of society, tumult *Shak*
4 Disturbance of the functions of the animal economy or of the soul, disease, distemper, sickness, derangement
Syn.—Disease, irregularity, disarrangement, confusion, tumult, bustle disturbance, illness indisposition sickness, malady, distemper See DISEASE

Dis ŏr′der, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISORDERED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DISORDERING]
1 To disturb the order of, to derange to throw into confusion to confuse "Dangerously *disordering* the whole frame of jurisprudence" *Burke.*
The burden *disordered* the aids and auxiliary rafters into a common ruin *Bp Taylor*
2 To disturb or interrupt the natural functions of, to produce sickness or indisposition in, as, to *disorder* the head or stomach
3 To disturb the regular operations of, to derange, to discompose
A man whose judgment was so much *disordered* by party spirit. *Macaulay*
4 To depose from holy orders [*Obs*] *Dryden.*
Syn —To disarrange, derange, confuse, discompose, ruffle

Dis-ŏr′dered ly, *adv* Disorderly *Holinshed.*

Dis ŏr′dered-ness, *n* A state of disorder or irregularity, confusion *Knolles.*

Dis ŏr′der-li ness, *n* State of being disorderly

Dis ŏr′der-ly, *a* 1 Not in order, marked by disorder, as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state
2 Not acting in an orderly way, as the functions of the body
3 Not complying with the restraints of order and law, tumultuous, unruly, as, *disorderly* people, *disorderly* assemblies
4 Not regulated by the restraints of morality; unchaste, of bad repute, as, a *disorderly* house.
Syn.—Irregular, immethodical, confused, tumultuous, inordinate, intemperate, unruly, lawless, vicious, loose

Dis-ŏr′der-ly, *adv* In a disorderly manner, irregularly, confusedly
Withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh *disorderly*. 2 *Thes.* iii. 6.
Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones *Raleigh*

Dis-ŏr′di-nance, *n.* Disorder. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis-ŏr′di-nate, *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *ordinate*, q. v.; It. *disordinato*, Fr. *désordonné.*] Violating good order, disorderly. [*Obs.*]
They dance with *disordinate* gestures. *Prynne.*

Dis-ŏr′di-nate-ly, *adv.* Inordinately; irregularly, viciously [*Obs*]

Dis ŏr′di nā′tion, *n.* The state of being in disorder, derangement, confusion [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Dis-ŏr′gan-i-zā′tion, *n.* [Fr. *désorganisation.* See *infra*]
1 The act of disorganizing, the act of destroying organic structure, or connected system, the act of destroying order
2 The state of being disorganized; as, the *disorganization* of the body, or of government.
The magazine of a pawnbroker in such total *disorganization*, that the owner can never lay his hands upon any one article at the moment he has occasion for it *W Scott.*

Dis ŏr′gan ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISORGANIZED; *p pr* & *vb n* DISORGANIZING] [Prefix *dis* and *organize*, q v, Fr *desorganiser*] To break or destroy the organic structure or connected system of, to dissolve the regular system or union of parts in, to throw into utter disorder, to disarrange and break up
Laud attempted to *disorganize* the church. *Eliot.*

Dis ŏr′gan īz′er, *n* One who disorganizes or causes disorder and confusion

Dis-ō′ri ent, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *orient*, q v] To turn from the east, to cause not to know which way is east, to cause to lose the bearings, to confuse [*Obs*] *Warburton.*

Dis ō′ri en-tā′ted, *a* Turned from the east; turned from the right direction [*Obs*] *Harris.*

Dis ōwn′ (diz ōn′, 91), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* DISOWNED; *p pr* & *vb n* DISOWNING] [Pref *dis* and *own*, q. v]
1 To refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to one's self, to disavow, as, a parent can hardly *disown* his child, an author will sometimes *disown* his writings
2 To refuse to acknowledge, not to allow; to deny.
They, who brother's better claim *disown* *Dryden*
Syn —To disavow, disclaim, deny, renounce, disallow

Dis ōwn′ment, *n* Act of disowning [*Rare*]

Dis ŏx′i dā′te, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISOXIDATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISOXIDATING] [Prefix *dis* and *oxidate*, q v] (*Chem*) To reduce from oxidation, to reduce from the state of an oxide by disengaging oxygen from a substance, as, to *disoxidate* iron or copper

Dis ŏx′i dā′tion, *n* (*Chem*) The act or process of freeing from oxygen and reducing from the state of an oxide

Dis ŏx′y gen āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISOXYGENATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISOXYGENATING] [Pref *dis* and *oxygenate*, q v] (*Chem*) To deprive of oxygen.

Dis ŏx′y gen ā′tion, *n* (*Chem*) The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance

Dis pāce′, *v t* [Prefix *dis*, asunder, different ways, to and fro, and *pace*, q v] To range about [*Obs*] "In this fair plot *dispacing* to and fro" *Spenser.*

Dis pāir′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISPAIRED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISPAIRING] [Prefix *dis* and *pair*, q v] To separate,—said of a pair or couple *Beau & Fl*

Dis-pănd′, *v t* [Lat *dispandere*, to spread out, expand, from prefix *dis* and *pandere*, *pansum*, to spread out, unfold] To display, to spread out, to extend [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Dis păn′sion (dis păn′shun), *n* [See *supra.*] The act of dispanding, or the state of being dispanded [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Dis păr′a-dised (păr′a dīst), *a.* Removed from paradise [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Dis păr′age, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISPARAGED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISPARAGING] [O Fr *desparager*, *desparagier*, Fr *déparager*, L Lat *disparagare*, *disparagare*, from prefix *dis* and *paragium*, *paratum*, parity of condition or birth, Fr *parage*, Pr. *paratge*, It *paraggio*, equal, extraction, lineage, from Lat *par*, equal, peer]
1 To match unequally, to degrade or dishonor by an unequal marriage. [*Obs*] "To *disparage* my daughter" *Chaucer.*
2 To dishonor by a comparison with what is inferior, to lower in rank or estimation, to undervalue, to bring reproach on, to vilify, to debase.
Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms *Milton.*
Syn —To decry, depreciate, undervalue, vilify; reproach, detract from, derogate from, degrade See DECRY

Dis-păr′age, *n* Inequality in marriage. [*Obs*] "Dissuaded her from such a *disparage*" *Spenser.*

Dis păr′age ment, *n* 1 Marriage with a person of inferior rank or condition, an unequal match, the disgrace dependent on such a connection, unsuitableness for marriage in consequence of rank.
And thought that match a foul *disparagement* *Spenser.*
2 Injurious comparison with an inferior; a depreciating or dishonoring opinion or insinuation; diminution of value, dishonor, indignity; reproach, disgrace.
It ought to be no *disparagement* to a star that it is not the sun *South.*
Imitation is a *disparagement* and a degradation in a Christian minister. *J. Taylor.*

Syn.—Indignity; derogation; detraction; reproach; dishonor, debasement; degradation; disgrace

Dis-păr'a-ger, *n.* One who disparages or dishonors; one who vilifies or disgraces.

Dis-păr'a-ging-ly, *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor.

Dis'pa-rate, *a.* [Lat. *disparatus*, p p of *disparare*, to part, separate, from prefix *dis* and *parare*, to make ready, prepare]

1. Unequal, unlike; dissimilar.

Connecting *disparate* thoughts, purely by means of resemblances in the words expressing them *Coleridge*

2 (*Logic*) Pertaining to two co-ordinate species or divisions.

Dis'pa-rātes, *n pl* Things so unequal or unlike that they can not be compared with each other

Dis'pa rī'tion (-rish'un), *n* The act of disappearing, disappearing [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Dis păr'i-ty, *n* [L Lat *disparitas*, from Lat *dispar*, unlike, unequal, from prefix *dis* and *par*, equal, Fr *disparité*, Pr *disparitat*, Sp *disparidad*, Pg *disparidade*, It *disparità*] Inequality, difference in age, rank, condition, or excellence, dissimilitude, as, a *disparity* of years, of condition, or circumstances, —followed by *between*, *in*, or *of*, as, *disparity* in or of years "The *disparity* between God and his intelligent creatures" *I Taylor*

Syn.—Inequality, unlikeness, dissimilitude, disproportion

Dis-pārk', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *park*, q v, O Fr *deparquer*]

1. To throw open, as a park, to lay open

The Gentiles were made to be God's people when the Jews' inclosure was *disparked* *Bp Taylor*

2 To set at large, to release from inclosure or confinement *Waller*

Dis-pārk'le (spark'l), *v t* [Prefix *dis* intensive and *sparkle*, q v] To scatter abroad, to disperse, to divide [*Obs*] *Holland*

Dis pārt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISPARTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISPARTING] [Prefix *dis* and *part*, q v, O Fr *despartir*, *departir*, N Fr *départir*, Pr & O Sp *departir*, N Sp & Pg *departir*, It *dispartire*, *spartire* Cf DISSEVER] To part asunder, to divide, to separate, to sever, to burst, to rend, to rive or split, as, *disparted* air, *disparted* towers, *disparted* chaos

Themselves they did *dispart* *Spenser*

Dis-pārt', *v i* To separate, to open, to cleave

Dis-pārt', *n* 1 (*Gun*) The difference between the thickness of the metal at the mouth and at the breech of a piece of ordnance

On account of the *dispart*, the line of aim or line of metal, which is in a plane passing through the axis of the gun always makes a small angle with the axis *Ency Cyc*

2 (*Gun*) A piece of metal cast on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore, —called also *dispart sight* and *muzzle sight*

Dis pārt', *v t* 1 (*Gun*) To make allowance for the dispart in, when taking aim

Every gunner, before he shoots, must truly *dispart* his piece *Lucan*

2 (*Gun*) To do away with the dispart of, by making the diameter of the base ring and swell of the muzzle equal

Dis păs'sion (-păsh'un), *n* [Prefix *dis* and *passion*, q v] Freedom from passion, an undisturbed state of the mind, apathy *Temple*

Dis-păs'sion ate, *a* 1 Free from passion unmoved by feelings, calm, composed, impartial, as, *dispassionate* men or judges

2 Not dictated by passion, not proceeding from temper or bias, impartial, as, *dispassionate* proceedings.

Syn.—Calm, cool composed, serene, temperate, moderate, impartial, unruffled

Dis păs'sion-ate ly, *adv* Without passion, calmly, coolly

Dis-păs'sioned (dis păsh'und), *a* Free from passion, dispassionate [*Obs*] *Donne*

Dis-pătch', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISPATCHED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISPATCHING] [Fr *dépêcher*, O Fr *despecher*, Sp & Pg *despachar*, It *dispaccare*, *spaccare*, *spacciare*, from Lat prefix *dis* and *pangere*, *pactum*, to fasten, fix, settle]

1. To send off on a special errand of importance, usually in haste

Even with the speediest expedition
I will *dispatch* him to the emperor's court *Shak*

2 To get rid of by sending off, to put out of the way; especially, to put to death, to kill

The company shall stone them with stones and *dispatch* them with their swords *Ezek* xxiii 47

Unless *dispatched* to the mansion-house in the country they perish among the lumber of garrets *Walpole*

3 To dispose of, as business, to perform, to execute speedily

Ere we put ourselves in arms, *dispatch* we
The business we have talked of *Shak*

4. To rid, to free [*Obs*]

I had clean *dispatched* myself of this great charge *Udal*

Syn.—To expedite, hasten, speed, accelerate, perform, conclude, finish, slay, kill

Dis-pătch', *v. i.* To make haste, to conclude an affair; to finish a matter of business

They have *dispatched* with Pompey *Shak*

Dis-pătch', *n.* [Fr. *dépêche*, Sp & Pg. *despacho*, It *dispaccio*, *spaccio*. See *supra*]

1 The sending of a messenger in haste or on important business, expedition

2 Any sending away, dismissal, riddance

To the utter *dispatch* of all their most beloved comforts *Milton*

3 Rapid performance, as of business, prompt execution, diligence, haste "With all swift *dispatch*" *Shak*

4 A message which is dispatched or sent off, especially, an important official letter sent from one public officer to another,—often used in the plural, as, a messenger has arrived with *dispatches* for the American minister, a *dispatch* was immediately sent to the admiral, telegraphic *dispatches*

Syn — Haste, hurry, promptness, celerity, speed See HASTE

Dis pătch'-bŏx, *n* A box for carrying dispatches, a box for papers and other conveniences of a gentleman when traveling *Thackeray*

Dis-pătch'er, *n* One who dispatches

Dis pătch'ful, *a* Bent on haste, indicating haste, intent on speedy execution of business, as, *dispatchful* looks *Milton*

Dis pătch'ment, *n* The act of dispatching dispatch [*Obs*] *State Trials*

Dis'pa thy, *n* [Prefix *dis* and Gr πάθος, passion See PATHOS] Lack of sympathy, want of passion, apathy [*Rare*] "Many discrepancies and some *dispathies* between us" *Southey*

Dis-pau'per, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *pauper*, q v] To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support, or of the capacity of suing *in forma pauperis*

Dis pēace', *n* [Prefix *dis* and *peace*, q v] Want of peace or quiet *Ogilvie*

Dis pĕl', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISPELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISPELLING] [Lat *dispellere*, from prefix *dis* and *pellere*, to push, drive] To drive away, to banish, to cause to disappear, to dissipate, as, to *dispel* vapors, darkness, fears, cares, or doubts

Dis pĕnd', *v t* [Lat *dispendere*, to weigh out, dispense, from prefix *dis* and *pendere*, to weigh, It *dispendere*, *spendere*, Sp & Pg *despender*, O Fr & Pr *despendre*] To spend, to lay out to expend [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Able to *dispend* yearly twenty pounds and above *Fuller*

Dis-pĕnd'er, *n* One who dispends [*Obs*]

Dis pĕn'sa ble, *a* [L Lat *dispensabilis*, It *dispensabile* See DISPENSE, *v*]

1 Capable of being dispensed or administered

2 Capable of being dispensed with *More*

Dis pĕn'sa ble ness, *n* The quality of being dispensable *Hammond*

Dis pĕn'sa ry, *n* [Fr *dispensaire* See DISPENSE, *v*] A shop or place in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice is given gratis the shop or place in which medicines are prepared

Dis'pen sā'tion, *n* [Lat *dispensatio*, Fr *dispensation*, Pr *dispensation*, *dispensatio*, Sp *dispensacion*, It *dispensazione* See DISPENSE, *v*]

1 The act of dispensing or dealing out, distribution —often used of the distribution of good and evil by God to man, or more generally of the acts and modes of his administration

Respect the *dispensations* of Providence *Luke*

2 That which is dispensed, dealt out, or appointed, that which is enjoined or bestowed especially, (*Theol*) a system of principles, promises, and rules ordained and administered, as, the Mosaic and Christian *dispensations*

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man *Rogers*

3 The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden, that is, the dispensing with a law or canon, or the exemption of a particular person from the obligation to comply with its injunctions The pope has power to dispense with the canons of the church, but has no right to grant dispensations to the injury of a third person

A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr Barrow to marry *Ward*

Dis-pĕn'sa tīve, *a* [L Lat *dispensativus*, Fr *dispensatif*, Pr *dispensatiu*, It & Sp *dispensativo* See DISPENSE, *v*] Granting dispensation

Dis pĕn'sa tive ly, *adv* By dispensation *Wotton*

Dis'pen sā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *dispensatore*, Sp & Pg *dispensador*, Pr *dispensador*, *despensador*, *despessanier*, Fr *dispensateur* See DISPENSE, *v*] One whose employment is to deal out or distribute, a distributor a dispenser *Bacon*

Dis pĕn'sa to ri ly, *adv* In the way of dispensation, dispensatively

Dis pĕn'sa to ry (50), *a* [Lat *dispensatorius*, It *dispensatorio* See *supra*] Granting, or authorized to grant, dispensations

Dis pĕn'sa to ry, *n* A book which treats of the physical and medical history of medical substances and the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients and the methods of preparing them

Dis pĕnse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISPENSED (dispĕnst'), *p pr* & *vb n* DISPENSING] [Fr *dispenser*, Pr *dispensar*, *despensar*, Sp & It *dispensar*, It *dispensare*, Lat *dispensare*, v intens of *dispendere* See DISPEND]

1 To deal or divide out in parts or portions, to distribute; as, the steward *dispenses* provisions according to his directions.

He is delighted to *dispense* a share of it to all the company *W Scott.*

2 To apply, as laws to particular cases, to administer, to execute, to carry out

While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state. *Dryden.*

3 To exempt, to compensate, to atone for [*Obs*]

His sin was *dispensed*
With gold *Gower.*

Dis-pĕnse', *v i* To compensate [*Obs*]

One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can *dispense* *Spenser.*

To dispense with (*a*) To permit the neglect or omission of as a form, a ceremony, an oath, to suspend the operation of, as a law, to give up, release, or do without, as services, attention, &c (*b*) To allow to put up with. "Conniving and *dispensing with* open and common adultery" *Milton* (*c*) To do or perform *Waller* (*d*) To obtain a dispensation from [*Obs*] "Canst thou *dispense with* Heaven for such an oath?" *Shak*

Dis pĕnse', *n* [Fr *dispense*, It *dispensa*, Sp *dispensa*, *despensa*, *despesa*, Pr *despensa*, *despessa*. See *supra*]

1 Dispensation [*Obs*] *Milton.*

2 Expense, profusion [*Obs*]

It was a vault built for great *dispense* *Spenser.*

Dis pĕns'er, *n* One who dispenses, as, a *dispenser* of favors or of the laws

Dis pēo'ple (dis pē'pl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISPEOPLED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISPEOPLING] [Prefix *dis* and *people* Fr *dépeupler*] To deprive of inhabitants, to depopulate

A certain island long before *depeopled* by sea-rivers *Milton*

Dis pēo'pler (pē'pler), *n* One who, or that which, depeoples, a depopulator

Dis pĕr̄se', *v t* [See DISPERSE] To sprinkle [*Obs*]

Di spĕr'sa'ōūs, *a* [N Lat *dispersus*, from Gr εις, for δις, twice, twofold, and σπειρω, seed, from σπειρειν, to sow, Fr *dispersé*] (*Bot*) Two seeded containing two seeds only

Dis pēr'ple, *v t* [Lat *dispergere*, to disperse, scatter] To scatter, to disperse, to sprinkle. [*Obs and rare*]

Odorous water was
Dispersed lightly on my head and neck *Chapman*

Dis pĕrse' (51), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISPERSED (dispĕrst') *p pr* & *vb n* DISPERSING] [Fr *disperser*, Pr *dispergar*, It *disperdere*, from Lat *dispergere*, from prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *spargere*, to strew, scatter]

1 To scatter here and there, to diffuse, to spread, as knowledge, light, &c, to make known, as, the Jews are *dispersed* among all nations

The poet entering on the stage to *disperse* the argument. *B Jonson*

2 To cause to vanish or separate, as company or cloud, fog or people

Two hours in the still dark night,
A herd of bevers *disperse* *Cowper.*

Syn —To scatter, dissipate, dispel, spread, diffuse, distribute deal out disseminate

Dis pĕrse', *v i* To separate, to go or move into different parts to vanish as, the company *dispersed* at ten o'clock the clouds *disperse*

Dis pĕrsed' (dis pĕrst'), *p a* Scattered

Dispersed harmony (*Mus*), harmony of such a nature that the tones composing the chord are widely separated, as by an octave or more

Dis pĕrs'ed ly, *adv* In a dispersed manner

Dis pĕrs'ed ness, *n* The state of being dispersed or scattered thinness

Dis pĕrse'ness, *n* Dispersedness [*Obs*]

Dis pēr'ser, *n* One who disperses

Dis pēr'sion (-shun), *n* [Fr *dispersion*, Pr *dispersio*, Sp *dispersion*, It *dispersione* See DISPERSE]

1 The act of scattering

2 The state of being scattered or separated; as, the Jews in their *dispersion* retain their rites and ceremonies a great *dispersion* of the human family took place at the building of Babel

3 (*Opt*) The separation of light into its different colored rays, arising from their different refrangibilities

4 (*Med*) The removing of inflammation from a part

Dis pĕrs'ive, *a.* Tending to disperse, scatter, or dissipate

Dis-pĕr'son āte, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *personate*, q v] To deprive of personality or individuality [*Rare*] "We multiply, we *despersonate* ourselves" *Hare.*

Dis pĭr'it, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISPIRITED, *p pr*, & *vb n* DISPIRITING] [Prefix *dis* and *spirit*, q v] To deprive of cheerful spirits, to depress the spirits of, to deprive of courage to discourage, to dishearten, to deject to cast down "Not *dispirited* with my afflictions" *Dryden.*

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch *Colher.*

Syn — To dishearten, discourage, deject, damp, depress, cast down, intimidate, daunt, affright, frighten; terrify

Dis pĭr'it ed ly, *adv* In a dispirited manner

Dis pĭr'it ed ness, *n* The state of being dispirited, want of spirit, courage, or animation.

Dis plīe'oūs, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *piteous*, q v] Having no pity, cruel, furious [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Dis-plāce', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p p* DISPLACED (dis-

plāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb n.* DISPLACING.] [Prefix *dis* and *place*, Fr *déplacer*]

1. To change the place of, to remove, to take away, to remove from the usual or proper place; to put out of place, as, the books in the library are all *displaced*

2 To remove from a state, office, or dignity, to discharge, to depose, as, to *displace* an officer of the revenue

3 To disorder, to disturb, to destroy [*Obs.*] "You have *displaced* the mirth" *Shak.*

Syn.—To disarrange, derange dismiss, discard

Dis plā̆ce'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being displaced

Dis-plā̆ce'ment, *n* [Fr *déplacement*]

1 The act of displacing or the state of being displaced, removal, discharge "Unnecessary *displacement* of funds" *Hamilton* "The *displacement* of the sun by parallax" *Whewell*

2 The quantity of water displaced by a floating body, as by a ship, and whose weight equals that of the displacing body

3 (*Medical Chem.*) A process by which soluble substances are extracted from organic matter The finely divided or powdered drug is saturated with the liquid used as a solvent until it becomes charged with the active principles, this liquid is then *displaced*, or expelled, by an additional quantity of the same, or of another liquid

Dis plā'sen cy, *n* [L Lat *displacentia*, for Lat *displicentia*, from *displicere*, to displease, from prefix *dis* and *placere*, to please, O Fr *desplaisance*, N Fr *déplaisance*, Pr *desplazenza*, It *dispiacenza*, *dispiacenzia*] Want of complacency or gratification, envious displeasure, dislike [*Obs.*]

Dis-plā'cer, *n* One who displaces

2 (*Chem.*) The funnel part of the apparatus for solution by displacement

Dis plānt', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPLANTED *p. pr.* & *vb n.* DISPLANTING] [Prefix *dis* and *plant*, O Fr *desplanter*, N Fr *déplanter*, Sp *desplantar*, It *dispiantare*, *spiantare*]

1 To remove from the place where any thing has been fixed or planted, to unsettle and take away, to displace, as, to *displant* the inhabitants of a country

2. To strip of what is planted or settled, as, to *displant* a country of inhabitants *Spenser*

Dis'plan tā'tion, *n* [Sp *desplantacion* See *supra*] The act of displanting, removal, displacement *Raleigh*

Dis plāt', *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *plat*, q. v.] To untwist, to uncurl [*Obs.*] *Hakewill*

Dis plāy', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPLAYED, *p. pr.* & *vb n.* DISPLAYING] [O Fr *desployer*, now *déployer*, from *des*, equivalent to Lat prefix *dis*, and *ployer*, equivalent to *plier* to unfold, from Lat *plicare*, to fold See DIPLOY]

1 To unfold, to spread wide, to expand, to stretch out, to spread

The northern wind his wings did broad *display* *Spenser*

2 To spread before the view to show to exhibit to the eyes, or to the mind, to make manifest

His statement *displays* very clearly the actual condition of the army *Lake*

3 To make an exhibition of to set in view ostentatiously, to parade "Proudly *displaying* the insignia of their order" *Prescott*

4 To discover, to descry [*Obs.*]

And from his seat took pleasure to *display*
The city so adorned with towers *Chapman*

Syn.—To exhibit, show spread out parade expand

Dis plāy', *v. i.* To make a display to make a show in words, to talk without restraint *Shak*

Dis plāy' *n* 1 An opening or unfolding exhibition, manifestation "Having witnessed *displays* of his power and grace" *Trench*

2 Ostentatious show, exhibition for effect, parade

He died as erring man should die,
Without *display* without parade *Byron*

Dis-plāyed' (dis plād'), *p. a*

1 Unfolded opened spread, expanded, exhibited to view, manifested

2 (*Her.*) Having an erect position, as a bird, with wings expanded or spread forth

Dis plāy'er, *n* One who, or that which, displays

Dis'ple, *v. t* To discipline, to correct [*Obs.*]

And bitter Penance, with an iron whip,
Was wont him once to *dispie* every day *Spenser*

Dis plēas'ance (dis-plēz'ans), *n* [Prefix *dis* and *pleasance*, q. v., O Fr *desplaisance*, N Fr *déplaisance* Cf DISPLACENCY] Displeasure, discontent [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Dis plēas'ant (plēz'), *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *pleasant*, q. v., O Fr *desplaisant*, N Fr *déplaisant*] Unpleasing offensive unpleasant [*Obs.*] *Speed*

Dis plēas'ant ly, *adv* Unpleasantly, with displeasure [*Obs.*] *Strype.*

Dis plēas'ant ness, *n* The quality of being displeasant or unpleasant [*Obs.*] *Brende*

Dis plēase', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPLEASED, *p. pr.* & *vb n.* DISPLEASING] [Prefix *dis* and *please*, q. v., O Fr *desplaire*, N Fr *déplaire*, Pr *desplazer*, Sp *desplacer*, It *dispiacere*]

1. Not to please; to excite a feeling of disapprobation or dislike in, to be disagreeable to, to offend, to vex, as, acrid and rancid substances *displease* the taste, a distorted figure *displeases* the eye. It usually expresses less than to *anger*, *vex*, *irritate*, and *provoke*.

This virtuous plaster will *displease*
Your tender sides *J Fletcher*

Adversity is so wholesome why should we be *displeased*
therewith? *Barrow*

2 To fail to satisfy, to miss of [*Obs.*]

I shall *displease* my ends else *Beau & Fl*

Syn.—To offend, disgust, vex, chafe, anger, provoke, affront

Dis plēase', *v. i.* To disgust, to raise aversion

Dis plēas'ed ly, *adv.* In a displeased manner [*Rare.*] *Chapman.*

Dis plēas'ed-ness, *n* Displeasure [*R.*] *South*

Dis plēas'er, *n* One who displeases

Dis plēas'ing ly, *adv* In a displeasing manner

Dis plēas'ing-ness, *n* The quality of giving displeasure, offensiveness *Locke*

Dis plēa'sūre (plēzh'ur), *n* [Prefix *dis* and *pleasure*, q. v., O Fr *desplaisir*, N Fr *déplaisir*, Pr *desplazer*, Sp *desplacer*, It *dispiacere* Cf *supra*]

1 The feeling of one who is displeased irritation or uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by any thing that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice and a sense of propriety, disapprobation, dislike, dissatisfaction, vexation, wrath.

Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn
From his *displeasure* *Milton*

2 That which displeases, cause of irritation, offense, injury

Hast thou delight to see a wretched man
Do outrage and *displeasure* to himself? *Shak*

3 State of disgrace or disfavor. [*Obs.*]

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for
overmuch familiarity *Fuller*

Syn.—Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, distaste, dislike, anger, indignation, offense

Dis plē'sūre, *v. t* To displease [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Dis'pli cēn̈ce, } *n* [Lat *displicentia* See DIS
Dis'pli cēn-cy, } PLACENCY] Dislike, aversion [*Obs.*] *Mountagu*

Dis plōde', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPLODED *p. pr.* & *vb n.* DISPLODING] [Lat *displodere*, from prefix *dis* and *plodere*, *plaudere*, to clap, strike, beat] To discharge, to explode

In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder *Milton*

Dis plōde', *v. i* To burst with a loud report, to explode *Young*

Dis plō'gion (zhun), *n* The act of exploding an explosion *Pitt*

Dis plō'sive, *a* Tending to displode or explode

Dis plūme', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPLUMED, *p. pr.* & *vb n.* DISPLUMING] [Prefix *dis* and *plume*, q. v., O Fr *desplumer*, N Fr *déplumer*, Sp *desplumar*, It *dispumare*, *spumare*] To strip of plumes or feathers to deprive of decoration or ornament "*Displumed*, degraded, and metamorphosed" *Burke*

Di-spōn'dee, *n* [Lat *dispondeus*, Gr διασπονδεῖος (sc πους, spondee) See SPONDEE] (*Gr & Lat Pros.*) A double spondee, a foot consisting of four long syllables

Dis pōne', *v. t* [See DISPOSE] (*Law*) To make over to another, to convey in a legal manner

He has *disponed* the whole estate *W Scott*

Dis pōn'er, *n* (*Law*) One who legally transfers property from himself to another *W Scott*

Dis pŏnge' (pŭnj'), *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *sponge*, q. v.] To sprinkle, as with water from a sponge (*Obs. and rare*) [Written also *dispunge*]

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy
The poisonous damp of night *dispunge* upon me *Shak*

Dis-pōrt', *n* [O Fr *desport*, *deport*, Pr *deport*, Sp *deporte*, It *diporto* L Lat *disportus* See *infra*] Play, sport, pastime, diversion *Milton*

Dis pōrt', *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPORTED, *p. pr.* & *vb n.* DISPORTING] [O Fr *desporter*, *deporter*, Pr & Sp *depotar*, It *diportare*, Lat as if *disportare*, to carry apart, to and fro, and *deportare*, to carry away, transport, from *portare*, to carry] To play to wanton, to move in gayety, to move lightly and without restraint

Where light *disports* in ever-mingling dyes *Pope*

Dis pōrt', *v. t* 1 To divert or amuse, as, he *disports* himself *Shak*

2 To remove from a port, to carry away

Dis-pōrt'ment, *n* Act of disporting, diversion, play [*Obs.*] *More*

Dis pōs'a ble (pōz'a bl), *a* [See DISPOSE] Subject to disposal liable to be disposed of, not already engaged or employed, free to be used or employed as occasion may require, not assigned to any service or use

The great riches of this kingdom has easily afforded a
disposable surplus *Burke*

Dis pōz'al (-pōz'al), *n* [See DISPOSE]

1 The act of disposing, or disposing of, arrangement, orderly distribution, a putting in order, as, the *disposal* of the troops in two lines

2 Ordering, regulation, adjustment, management, government

The execution leave to high *disposal* *Milton.*

3. Regulation of the fate, condition, application, &c, of any thing; bestowal; alienation, or parting with.

A domestic affair, . . the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life *Tatler.*

4 Power or authority to dispose of, determine the condition of, control, &c, especially in the phrase *at* or *in* the *disposal* of

The sole and absolute *disposal* of him in all his concerns *South.*

Syn.—Disposition dispensation, management; conduct, government, distribution, arrangement; regulation, control

Dis-pōse' (dis pōz'), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb n.* DISPOSING] [Fr *disposer*, from Lat. *disponere*, *dispositum*, from prefix *dis* and *ponere*, to lay, put, set, Pr *dispausar* and *desponer*, Catalan *disposar*, Sp *disponer*, It *disponere*, *disporre*. Cf DISPOSE]

1 To distribute and put in place, to arrange; to set in order, as, to *dispose* the ships in the form of a crescent

The rest themselves in troops did else *dispose* *Spenser*

2 To regulate, to fix, to adjust, to order, to determine, to settle

The knightly forms of combat to *dispose* *Dryden.*

3 To deal out, to assign to a service or use, to bestow for an object or purpose, to apply, to employ, to dispose of

Importuned him that what he designed to bestow on her funeral, he would rather *dispose* among the poor *Evelyn*

4 To give a tendency or inclination, to adapt, to cause to turn, especially, to incline the mind of, to give a bent or propension to, to incline,—usually followed by *to*

Endure and conquer, Jove will soon *dispose*
To future good our past and present woes. *Dryden.*

Suspicions *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy *Bacon*

To dispose of (*a*) To determine the fate of, to exercise the power of control over, to fix the condition, application employment, &c, of, to direct or assign for a use

The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole *disposing* thereof is of the Lord *Prov* xvi 33.

Freedom to order their actions and *dispose of* their possessions and persons *Locke*

(*b*) To exercise finally one's power of control over, to pass over into the control of some one else, to alienate, to bestow, to part with, to get rid of, as to *dispose of* a house to *dispose of* one's time "More water than can be *disposed of*" *Burnet*

I have *disposed of* her to a man of business *Tatler*
A rural judge *disposed of* beauty's prize. *Waller.*

Syn.—To set, arrange, order, distribute, adjust, regulate, adapt, fit, incline, bestow, give

Dis pōse', *v. i* To bargain, to make terms. [*Obs.*]

She had *disposed* with Cæsar *Shak.*

Dis-pōse', *n* 1 Act or power of disposing or disposing of, disposal, ordering, management [*Obs.*]

But such is the *dispose* of the sole Disposer of empires. *Speed*

2 Cast of mind or of behavior, disposition, inclination [*Obs.*]

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*
To be suspected *Shak*

Dis pōsed' (pōzd'), *p. a* 1 Inclined, minded

2 Inclined to mirth, wantonly merry, jolly [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl*

Dis-pōs'ed ness, *n* The state of being disposed or inclined, inclination, propensity *Mountagu*

Dis pōs'ed ness, *n* Disposal, arrangement [*Obs.*] *Goodwin*

Dis pōs'er (dis pōz'er), *n* One who, or that which, disposes, a regulator, a director, a bestower "Absolute lord and *disposer* of all things" *Barrow*

Dis pōs'ing ly, *adv* In a disposing manner, in a manner to arrange or regulate *Mountagu.*

Dis pōs'it ed, *a* Disposed [*Obs.*] *Glanville*

Dis'po sĭ'tion (zish'un), *n* [Lat *dispositio*, Fr *disposition*, Pr *disposicio*, *disposacion*, Sp *disposicion*, It *disposizione* See *supra*]

1 The act of disposing, arranging, ordering, or regulating, application, disposal, as, *disposition* of property

The *disposition* of the work to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece *Dryden*

2 The state or the manner of being disposed, distribution, arrangement, order, as, the *disposition* of the trees in an orchard, the *disposition* of the several parts of an edifice

3 Manner in which the parts of a material body are arranged, or are conceived to be arranged, the tendency to any action or state resulting from natural constitution, as, a *disposition* in plants to grow in a direction upward, a *disposition* in bodies to putrefaction

4 Natural aptitude of mind resulting from constitution, tendency, propensity, hence, conscious inclination.

Lesser had been
The thwartings of your *dispositions* if
You had not showed them how you were disposed *Shak.*

5 Acquired aptitude of temper or character; moral character

His *disposition* led him to do things agreeable to his quality and condition wherein God had placed him *Strype.*

Syn.—Disposal, adjustment, regulation, arrangement, distribution, order, method, adaptation; inclination, propensity, bestowment, alienation —DISPOSITION, INCLINATION, TENDENCY. These words agree in describ-

ing a prevalent and controlling state of the human mind A man's *disposition* is the prevailing spirit or governing purpose of his mind. His *inclinations* are excited states of desire or appetency *Tendency* is a strong determination or proclivity toward some particular mode of action Our *inclinations* are variable, our natural *tendencies* are apt ultimately to prevail, but a *disposition* formed and sustained on the side of virtue will give us the control of both

Dis'po-si'tion-al, *a* Pertaining to disposition

Dis-pŏz'i tive (pŏz'i-tiv), *a* [Fr *dispositif*, It & Sp *dispositivo.*]

1. Disposing, tending to dispose, order, or regulate. [*Obs.*] "His *dispositive* wisdom and power" *Bates*

2. Belonging to disposition or natural tendency [*Obs.*] "*Dispositive* holiness" *Bp Taylor*

Dis-pŏz'i tive ly, *adv* In a dispositive manner, by natural or moral disposition, qualitatively [*Obs.*]

Do *dispositively* what Moses is recorded to have done literally, break all the ten commandments at once *Boyle*

Dis-pŏz'it or, *n* [Lat *dispositor*, It *dispositore* See DISPOSE]

1 A disposer

2 (*Astrol.*) The planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is [*Obs.*]

Dis'pos-sĕss', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISPOSSESSED, *p. pr* & *vb n* DISPOSSESSING] [Prefix *dis* and *possess*, q v, Fr *deposséder*] To put out of possession, to deprive of the actual occupancy of, particularly of land or real estate, to dissezze, to eject, — usually followed by *of* before the thing taken away, as, to *dispossess* a king of his crown

Usurp the land, and *dispossess* the swain *Goldsmith*

Dis'pos-sĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n* [Prefix *dis* and *possession*, q v, Fr *dépossession*]

1 The act of putting out of possession, the state of being dispossessed *Hall*

2 (*Law.*) An injury to real property which consists of an amotion or deprivation of possession, — otherwise called *ouster Blackstone*

Dis'pos sĕss'or, *n* One who dispossesses *Cowley*

Dis pōst', *v t* To eject from a post, to remove from office or authority to displace [*Rare.*]

Dis pōz'ure (dis pō'zhur), *n* [See DISPOSE]

1 The act of disposing, power to dispose of, disposal, direction

Give up
My estate to his *disposure* *Massinger*

2 Disposition, arrangement or position posture [*Obs.*] "In a kind of warlike *disposure*" *Wotton*

Dis prāīse', *n* [Prefix *dis* and *praise*, q v] The act of dispraising, detraction from praise, blame, censure, reproach, dishonor, disparagement

The general has seen Moors with as bad faces no *dispraise* to Bertran s *Dryden*

Dis prāīse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISPRAISED *p pr* & *vb n* DISPRAISING] To withdraw praise from to notice with disapprobation or some degree of censure, to blame

I *dispraised* him before the wicked *Shak*

Dis prāīs'er, *n* One who blames or dispraises

Dis prāīs'a ble, *a* Worthy of dispraise deserving censure, blamable [*Obs.*] *Barley*

Dis-prāīs'ing ly, *adv* By way of dispraise with blame or some degree of reproach

Dis prĕad' (dis pred'), *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *spread*, q v] To spread abroad, to expand widely, to extend in different directions

Scantly they durst their feeble eyes *dispread*
Upon that town *Fairfax*

Dis-prĕad', *v. t* To expand, to be spread or extended *Thomson*

Dis-prĕad'er, *n* One who spreads abroad *Milton*

Dis prĕj'ū dice, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *prejudice*, q v] To free from prejudice [*Obs.*] *Mountagu*

Dis'pre pāre', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *prepare*, q v] To render unprepared [*Obs.*] *Hobbes*

Dis prince', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *prince*, q v] To deprive of princeliness, to make unlike a prince, in character, appearance, or attire [*Rare.*]

For I was drenched with ooze and torn with briers
And, all one rag, *dispriced* from head to heel *Tennyson*

Dis-prīs'on (-prĭz'n), *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *prison*, q v] To let loose from prison, to set at liberty to liberate *Balder*

Dis-priv'i lege, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *privilege*, q v] To deprive of a privilege [*Obs.*]

Dis prīze', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *prize*, q v Fr *depriser*] To undervalue *Cotton*

Dis'pro fĕss', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *profess*, q v] To renounce the profession of

His arms, which he had vowed to *disprofess* *Spenser*

Dis-prŏf'it, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *profit*, q v] Loss, detriment, damage [*Rare.*] *Tate*

Dis-prŏf'it, *v t* To fail to profit, to lose *Bale*

Dis-prŏf'it-a-ble, *a* Unprofitable [*Obs.*] *Hall*

Dis prōōf', *n* [Prefix *dis* and *proof*, q v] A proving to be false or erroneous, confutation, refutation, as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of a fact, argument, principle, or allegation

Dis-prŏp'er-ty, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *property*, q v] To cause to be no longer property, to plunder [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Dis'pro-pōr'tion, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *proportion*, q v.]

1. Want of proportion in quantity, want of symmetry, as, the *disproportion* of a man's arms to his body, the *disproportion* of the length of an edifice to its height.

2 Want of suitableness or adequacy, unsuitableness, as, the *disproportion* of strength or means to an object

Dis'pro-pōr'tion, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISPROPORTIONED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISPROPORTIONING] To make unsuitable in quantity, form, or fitness to an end, to violate symmetry in, to mismatch, to join unfitly

To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To *disproportion* me in every part *Shak*

A degree of strength altogether *disproportioned* to the extent of its territory *Prescott*

Dis'pro pōr'tion a ble, *a* Disproportional, unsuitable in form, size, quantity, or adaptation, disproportionate, inadequate

Dis'pro pōr'tion a ble ness, *n* Want of proportion or symmetry, unsuitableness *Hammond*

Dis'pro pōr'tion a bly, *adv* With want of proportion or symmetry, unsuitably *Tillotson*

Dis'pro pōr'tion al, *a* Not having due proportion to something else, not having proportion or symmetry of parts, unsuitable in form or quantity, unequal inadequate, as, a *disproportional* limb constitutes deformity in the body, the studies of youth should not be *disproportional* to their capacities

Dis'pro pōr'tion āl'i ty, *n* The state of being disproportional

Dis'pro pōr'tion-al-ly, *adv* Unsuitably with respect to form, quantity, or value, inadequately, unequally

Dis'pro pōr'tion ate, *a* Not proportioned unsymmetrical, unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, or value, inadequate, as, in a perfect form of the body, none of the limbs are *disproportionate*, it is wisdom not to undertake a work with *disproportionate* means

Dis'pro pōr'tion ate ly, *adv* In a disproportionate degree, unsuitably inadequately

Dis'pro-pōr'tion ate ness, *n* Unsuitableness in quantity, form, or fitness inadequacy

Dis prō'pri āte, *v t* [Lat prefix *dis* and *proprio*, *propriatum*, to appropriate, from *proprius*, one's own, proper] To destroy the appropriation of, to disappropriate *Anderson*

Dis prōv'a-ble (dis prōōv'a bl), *a* Capable of being disproved or refuted *Boyle*

Dis prōv'al, *n* Act of disproving disproof

Dis prōve' (prōōv') *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISPROVED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISPROVING] [Prefix *dis* and *prove*, q v]

1 To prove to be false or erroneous to confute

That false supposition I advanced in order to *disprove* it *Atterbury*

2 To convict of error, to refute [*Obs.*] *Hooker*

3 To disallow to disapprove of [*Obs.*] *Sterling*

Dis prōv'er, *n* One who disproves or confutes

Dis pro vide' *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *provide* q v] To render unprovided [*Obs.*] *Boyle*

Dis-pūnct', *v t* [See DISPUNCT, 1] To point or mark off to separate to sever [*Obs.*] *Tate*

Dis pūnct', *a* Wanting in punctilious respect, discourteous [*Obs.*] "That were *dispunct* to the ladies" *B Jonson*

Dis pŭnge', *v t* [1 From Lat prefix *dis* and *pungere*, to prick, *dispungere* in Lat means to settle or balance an account 2 From prefix *dis* and *sponge* or *sponge*, q v]

1 To expunge, to erase

2 To discharge, as from a sponge [*Obs.*] See DISPUNCT

Dis pŭn'ish a ble, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *punishable*, q v] Without penal restraint not punishable *Swift*

Dis pūr'pose, *v t* To divert from a purpose to dissuade

Dis pūrse', *v t* To disburse [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Dis'pur vey' (vā'), *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *purvey*, q v O Fr *disporveoir*, *desporveoir*, N Fr *dépourvoir*] To deprive of provision or preparation, to disfurnish, to strip [*Obs.*] *Hopwood*

Dis'pur vey'ance (vā'ans), *n* Want of provisions lack of food [*Obs.*] "Through *dispurveyance* long" *Spenser*

Dis'pu ta ble (Synop § 130), *a* [Lat *disputabilis*, Fr & Sp *disputable*, It *disputabile* See DISPUTE, *v*]

1 Capable of being disputed liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested of doubtful certainty or propriety controvertible as, *disputable* opinions, propositions, points, or questions "Actions, every one of which is very *disputable*" *Bp Taylor*

2 Disputatious, contentious [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Dis'pu ta ble ness, *n* State of being disputable

Dis pu tā'i ty, *n* [See DISPUTE, *v*] Pronouncedness to dispute [*Obs.*] *Scott*

Dis'pu tant, *n* One who disputes, one who argues in opposition to another one appointed to dispute, a controvertist, a reasoner in opposition

A singularly eager, acute, and pertinacious *disputant* *Macaulay*

Dis'pu tant, *a* [Lat *disputans*, p pr of *disputare* Fr *disputant* It *disputante* See DISPUTE, *v*] Disputing, engaged in controversy *Milton*

Dis'pu tā'tion *n* [Lat *disputatio*, Fr *disputation*, It *disputatio*, O Sp *disputacion*, It *disputazione*]

1 The act of disputing, a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides, controversy in words, verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition, or argument

2 A rhetorical exercise in which parties reason in opposition to each other on some question proposed.

Dis'pu-tā'tious (tā'shus), *a* Inclined to dispute, apt to cavil or controvert, characterized by dispute, as, a *disputatious* person or temper

The Christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that *disputatious* period *Buckminster*

Dis'pu tā'tious ly, *adv* In a disputatious manner.

Dis'pu tā'tious ness, *n* Inclination to dispute

Dis pūt'a tive, *a* Disposed to dispute, inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition, as, a *disputative* temper *Watts.*

Dis pūte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISPUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISPUTING] [Lat *disputare*, from prefix *dis* and *putare*, to clean, tropically, to clear up, to set in order, to reckon, to think, Fr *disputer*, Pr. & Sp *disputar*, It *disputare*]

1 To contend in argument to reason or argue a question for and against, to discuss, to debate, to altercate

Therefore *disputed* he in the synagogue with the Jews *Acts* xvii 17

2 To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor as, we *disputed* for the prize

Dis pūte', *v t* 1 To make a subject of disputation to argue pro and con, to discuss

The rest I reserve until it be *disputed* how the magistrate is to do herein *Milton*

2 To strive or contend about, to contest, to struggle for the possession of

To *dispute* the possession of the ground with the Spaniards *Prescott*

3 To oppose by argument to attempt to overthrow to controvert to express dissent or opposition to to call in question, as, to *dispute* assertions, opinions, or arguments

To seize goods under the *disputed* authority of writs of assistance *Bancroft*

4 To contest or struggle against, to resist

Dispute it [grief] like a man *Shak*

Syn — To controvert contest doubt, question, argue debate impugn

Dis pūte', *n* [Fr *dispute*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *disputa* See *supra*]

1 Verbal controversy contest by opposing argument or expression of opposing views or claims, controversial discussion, debate

2 Contest struggle *Defoe*

Beyond dispute without dispute indisputably, incontrovertibly

Syn — Altercation controversy argumentation debate quarrel disagreement, difference See ALTERCATION

Dis pūte'less, *a* Admitting no dispute, incontrovertible *Barley*

Dis pūt'er, *n* One who disputes, or who is given to disputation a controvertist

Where is the *disputer* of this world? *1 Cor* i 20

Dis qual'i fi cā'tion *n* [See DISQUALIFY]

1 The act of disqualifying, or the state of being disqualified disability incapacity hence, legal disability deprivation of legal right or capacity as, conviction of a crime is a *disqualification* for office

2 Want of qualification

I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications* which you have been pleased to overlook *Sir J Shaw*

3 That which disqualifies or incapacitates, as, sickness is a *disqualification* for labor or study

Dis qual'i fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISQUALIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISQUALIFYING] [Prefix *dis* and *qualify*, q v]

1 To deprive of the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose to render unfit, to incapacitate — usually with *for*

Many are *disqualified* by their engagements in trade from being received in such society *Southey*

2 To deprive of legal capacity, power or right, to disable as a conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man to be a witness

Dis quan'ti ty *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *quantity*, q v] To diminish the quantity of [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Dis quī'et *a* [Prefix *dis* and *quiet*, q v] Deprived of quiet [*Law.*] *Shak.*

Dis-quī'et, *n* Want of quiet want of tranquillity in body or mind, uneasiness, restlessness, disturbance anxiety *Swift.*

Dis quī'et, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISQUIETED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DISQUIETING] To render unquiet, to deprive of peace rest or tranquillity, to make uneasy or restless to disturb

O my soul why art thou *disquieted* within me? *Psalm* xlii.

As quietness these *disquieted* times will permit *W Scott.*

Dis-quī'et al *n* Want of quiet, disquieting, disquietude [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Dis qui'et er, *n* One who disquiets, that which makes uneasy

Dis qui'et ful, *a* Producing inquietude or uneasiness [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Dis qui'et ive, *a* Tending to disquiet [*Obs.*] *Howe.*

Dis qui'et ly, *adv* Without quiet or rest, in an uneasy state, uneasily, anxiously, as, he rested *disquietly* that night [*Rare.*] *Wiseman.*

Dis-quī'et-ment, *n.* Act of disquieting, or the state of being disquieted [*Obs.*] *Hopkins*

Dis-quī'et ness, *n.* Disturbance of quiet in body or mind; restlessness, uneasiness *Hooker.*

Dis-quī'et-ous, *a* Causing uneasiness. [*Obs.*]
"So distasteful and *disquietous* to a number of men" *Milton*

Dis-quī'e-tūde (30), *n* Want of peace or tranquillity, uneasiness, disturbance, agitation, anxiety
By delaying [to keep God's commandments] we necessarily prepare fears and *disquietude* *Sharp*

Dis'qui-sī'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *disquisitio*, from *disquirere*, to inquire diligently, to investigate, from prefix *dis* and *quærere*, to seek] A formal or systematic inquiry into, or discussion of, any subject, a full examination or investigation of a matter, by a treatment of the arguments and facts bearing upon it elaborate essay, dissertation, an immethodical discussion
For accurate research or grave *disquisition* he was not well qualified *Macaulay*

Dis'qui-sī'tion-al, *a* Relating to disquisition

Dis'qui-sī'tion-a-ry, *a* Pertaining to disquisition

Dis-quiz'i-tive, *a* Relating to disquisition, fond of discussion or investigation, inquisitive

Dis-quiz'i-to-ry, *a* Of or pertaining to disquisition *Ed Rev*

Dis-rānge', *v t* To throw out of range, to confuse, to disarrange [*Obs.*] *Wood*

Dis-rānk', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *rank*, O Fr. *desrengier*]
1 To degrade from rank [*Obs.*]
2 To throw out of rank or into confusion [*Obs.*]

Dis rā'pi er, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *rapier*, q v] To disarm of a rapier [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*

Dis rāy', *n* Disarray, disorder [*Obs.*] *Holland*

Dis rē'al ize, *v t* To make unreal, to divest of reality, to make uncertain [*Obs.*] *Udal*

Dis're-gārd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISREGARDED, *p. pr* & *vb n* DISREGARDING] [Prefix *dis* and *regard*, q v] Not to regard, to pay no heed to, to omit to take notice of, to neglect to observe, to slight as unworthy of regard or notice, as, to *disregard* the admonitions of conscience.
Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame *Blackmore*

Dis're gārd', *n* The act of disregarding, or the state of being disregarded, neglect, omission of notice, want of attention, slight "The *disregard* of experience" *Wheatl*

Dis're gārd'ful, *a* Neglectful negligent heedless

Dis're gārd'ful ly, *adv* Negligently, heedlessly

Dis-rĕg'u lar, *a* Deviating from regularity ir regular [*Obs.*] *Prelyn*

Dis rĕl'ish, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *relish*, q v]
1 Want of relish, distaste, dislike, some degree of disgust as, men generally have a *disrelish* for tobacco, till the taste is reconciled to it by custom
2 Absence of relishing or palatable quality, bad taste, nauseousness *Milton*

Dis rĕl'ish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISRELISHED (dis-rĕl'isht), *p pr* & *vb n* DISRELISHING.]
1 Not to relish, to regard as unpalatable, disagreeable, or offensive to feel a degree of disgust at
2 To deprive of relish, to make nauseous or disgusting *Milton*

Dis're mĕm'ber, *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *remember*, q v] To fail to remember, to forget
☞ Obsolete in England, local in America.

Dis're pāir', *n* [Prefix *dis* and *repair*, q v] A state of being in bad condition, and wanting repair
The fortifications were ancient and in *disrepair* *Sir W Scott*

Dis rĕp'ū ta bil'i ty, *n* The state of being disreputable [*Rare.*]

Dis rĕp'ū ta ble, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *reputable*, q v] Not reputable, not in esteem, dishonorable, disgracing the reputation, tending to bring into discsteem, as, it is *disreputable* to associate familiarly with the mean, the lewd, and the profane
Syn.—Dishonorable, discreditable, low, mean, disgraceful, shameful

Dis-rĕp'ū ta bly *adv* In a disreputable manner

Dis-rĕp'ū-tā'tion, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *reputation*, q v] Loss or want of reputation or good name, dishonor, disrepute, disesteem "A *disreputation* of piety" *Bp Taylor*

Dis're-pūte', *n* [Prefix *dis* and *repute*, q v] Loss or want of reputation, disesteem, discredit
At the beginning of the eighteenth century, astrology fell into general *disrepute* *W Scott*
Syn.—Disesteem, discredit, dishonor disgrace

Dis're-pūte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISREPUTED *p pr* & *vb n* DISREPUTING] To bring into disreputation. [*Obs.*]
More inclined to love them than to *disrepute* them *Bp Taylor*

Dis're-spĕct', *n* [Prefix *dis* and *respect*, q v] Want of respect or reverence, disesteem, incivility, irreverence

Dis're spĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISRESPECTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* DISRESPECTING] To show disrespect to

Dis're spĕct'er, *n* One who disrespects [*Rare.*]

Dis're spĕct'ful, *a* Wanting in respect, manifesting disesteem or want of respect, uncivil, as, *disrespectful* behavior

Dis're-spĕct'ful-ly, *adv* In a disrespectful manner, irreverently, uncivilly

Dis're-spĕct'ful-ness, *n.* Lack of respect.

Dis're-spĕct'ive, *a.* Showing want of respect; disrespectful. [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall.*

Dis-rĕv'er-enced, *a.* Treated irreverently; dishonored [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

Dis rōbe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISROBED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* DISROBING] [Prefix *dis* and *robe*, q v] To divest of a robe, to divest of garments, to undress, figuratively, to strip of covering, to divest of that which clothes, dresses, or decorates, as, autumn *disrobes* the fields of verdure
These two peers were *disrobed* of their glory *Wotton.*

Dis rōb'er, *n* One who strips of robes or clothing

Dis rōōt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISROOTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISROOTING] [Prefix *dis* and *root*, q v.] To tear up the roots of, or by the roots, hence, to tear from a foundation, to loosen or undermine
A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterraneous inundations *Goldsmith*

Dis rout', *v i* [Prefix *dis* and *rout*, q v] To put to flight in different directions, to scatter in flight *Taylor*, 1630

Dis-rū'li-ly, *adv* In a disorderly manner [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Dis-rū'ly, *a* Unruly, disorderly [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Dis rŭpt', *a* [Lat *disruptus*, *diruptus*, p p of *disrumpere*, *dirumpere*, to break or burst asunder, from prefix *dis*, *di*, and *rumpere*, to break, burst, It *dirotto*] Rent off, torn asunder, severed by rending or breaking [*Rare.*]

Dis rŭpt', *v t* To separate, to break asunder, to rend [*Rare.*] *Thomson.*

Dis-rŭp'tion, *n* [Lat. *disruptio*, *diruptio*, Pr. *desruptio* See *supra*] The act of rending asunder, or the state of being rent asunder, breach, rent, dilaceration, as, the *disruption* of rocks in an earthquake, *disruption* of the flesh

Dis rŭpt'ive, *a* Causing disruption, accompanied by disruption or violent separation, breaking through bursting, as, the *disruptive* discharge of an electrical battery *Nichol.*

Dis rŭpt'ūre (53), *n* Disruption *Jefferson*

Dis sāt'is fāc'tion (-fāk'shun), *n* [Prefix *dis* and *satisfaction*, q v] The state of being dissatisfied, unsatisfied, or discontented, uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations
The ambitious man is subject to uneasiness and *dissatisfaction* *Addison*
Syn.—Discontent, discontentment, displeasure, disapprobation, distaste, dislike

Dis sāt'is fāc'to ri ness, *n* Inability to satisfy or give content, a failing to give content

Dis sāt'is fāc'to ry, *a* Causing dissatisfaction, unable to give content, giving discontent, displeasing
To have reduced the different qualifications in the different States to one uniform rule, would probably have been as *dissatisfactory* to some of the States, as difficult for the Convention *Hamilton*

Dis sāt'is fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISSATISFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISSATISFYING] [Prefix *dis* and *satisfy*, q v] To render unsatisfied or discontented, to excite uneasiness in by frustrating wishes or expectations, to displease "The *dissatisfied* factions of the autocracy" *Bancroft*

Dis-scăt'ter, *v t* To scatter abroad, to disperse, to diffuse [*Obs.*] *Daniel*

Dis sēat', *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *seat*, q v] To remove from a seat *Shak*

Dis sĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISSECTED *p pr* & *vb n* DISSECTING] [Lat *dissecare*, *dissectum*, from prefix *dis* and *secare*, to cut, Sp *disecar*, Fr. *disséquer*]
1 To cut in pieces, to divide with a cutting instrument, by separating the joints, to cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several parts, to anatomize
2 To analyze into its constituent parts, for the purposes of science or criticism
This paragraph I have *dissected* for a sample *Atterbury*

Dis sĕct'ed, *p a* (*Bot*) Cut deeply into many lobes or divisions, as, a *dissected* leaf

Dis sĕct'i ble, *a* Capable of being dissected, or separated by dissection *Paley*

Dis sĕc'tion (sĕk'shun), *n* [Fr *dissection*, Sp *disseccion*, It *disezione*]
1 The act of dissecting, or of cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of ascertaining the structure and uses of its parts, anatomy as, *dissection* was held sacrilege till the time of Francis I
2 The act of separating into constituent parts for the purpose of critical examination

Dis sĕct'or, *n* [Fr *disecteur*, Sp *disector*, It *disettore*] One who dissects, an anatomist

Dis sēize' (-sēz'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISSEIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISSEIZING] [Prefix *dis* and *seize*, q v, Fr *desaisir*, Pr *desnazir*] (*Law*) To deprive of actual seizin or possession, to dispossess wrongfully,—followed by *of*, as, to *disseize* a tenant of his freehold [Written also *dissease*]
Which savage beasts strive as eagerly to keep and hold those golden mines, as the Arimaspians to *dissease* them thereof *Holland*

Dis-sēi-zee' (-see-zee'), *n.* (*Law*) A person disseized, or put out of possession of an estate unlawfully

Dis-sēi'zin (-sē'zin), *n.* (*Law.*) The act of disseizing; an unlawful dispossessing of a person actually seized of the freehold; a deprivation of actual seizin [Written also *dissēisin.*] *Blackstone.*

Dis-sēi'zor (-sē'zor), *n.* (*Law.*) One who disseizes, or puts another out of possession or seizin of the freehold wrongfully. *Blackstone.*

Dis-sēi'zor-ess, *n* (*Law*) A woman who disseizes.

Dis-sēiz'ūre (sē'zhyr), *n.* The act of disseizing; disseizin [*Obs.*] *Speed.*

Dis-sĕm'blançe, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *semblance*, q v; Fr *dissemblance*, Pr *desemblansa*, O. Sp. *desemblanza*] Want of resemblance, dissimilitude. [*Rare.*] *Osborne.*

Dis sĕm'ble, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p.* DISSEMBLED, *p. pr* & *vb n* DISSEMBLING] [O. Fr. *dissembler*, *faire dissemblant*, N Fr *dissimuler*, Pr & Catalan *dessemblar*, Sp *disimular*, It *dissimulare*, Lat. *dissimulare*, from prefix *dis* and *simulare*, to make a thing like another, from *similis*, like, resembling. Cf DISSIMULE]
1 To hide under a false semblance or seeming; to put an untrue appearance upon, to disguise; to mask, as, to *dissemble* the truth. "Did *dissemble* her sad thought's unrest." *Spenser.*
2 To put on the semblance of, to make pretense of, to simulate, to feign
Your son Lucentio here
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections *Shak.*
Syn.—To conceal, disguise, cloak, cover See CONCEAL

Dis-sĕm'ble, *v i* To conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments, under some pretense, to assume a false appearance, to act the hypocrite
And have also stolen, and *dissembled* also *Josh* vii 11.

Dis-sĕm'bler, *n.* One who dissembles, one who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance, a hypocrite.
It is the weakest sort of politicians that are the greatest *dissemblers* *Bacon*
Syn.—DISSEMBLER, HYPOCRITE A *dissembler* conceals what he is A *hypocrite* feigns to be what he is not. When Andre passed within the American lines in a citizen's dress he was a *dissembler*, Arnold, whom he went to visit had long been a *hypocrite*
Thou liest, *dissembler*, on thy brow
I read distracted horrors figured in thy looks. *Ford.*
Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain;
Your silence argues you ask time to feign *Dryden.*

Dis-sĕm'bling ly, *adv.* With dissimulation, hypocritically, falsely *J. Webster.*

Dis sĕm'i nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISSEMINATED; *p pr* & *vb n* DISSEMINATING] [Lat *disseminare*, *disseminatum*, from prefix *dis* and *seminare*, to sow, from *semen*, seed, It. *disseminare*, Sp *diseminar*, Fr *disséminer*]
1 To sow, as seed, to scatter for growth and propagation, like seed, to spread abroad, to diffuse, to disperse, as, principles, opinions, and errors are *disseminated* when they are spread and propagated
2 To spread or extend by dispersion
A uniform heat *disseminated* through the body of the earth *Woodward*
Syn.—To spread, diffuse, propagate, circulate, disperse

Dis sĕm'i nā'ted, *p a* (*Min*) Occurring in small portions scattered about or through some other substance

Dis sĕm'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *disseminatio*, Fr *dissémination*, It *disseminazione*] The act of disseminating, or the state of being disseminated, diffusion for propagation and permanence, dispersion, diffusion, scattering "The universal *dissemination* of those writings" *Wayland*

Dis sĕm'i na tive, *a* Tending to scatter, or to become scattered, abroad, or disseminated
The effect of heresy is, like the plague, infectious and *disseminative* *Bp Taylor*

Dis sĕm'i nā'tor, *n* [It *disseminatore*] One who disseminates, one who spreads and propagates

Dis sĕn'sion, *n* [Lat *dissensio*, from *dissentire*, Fr *dissension*, Pr *dissencio*, Sp *disension*, It *dissenzione* See DISSENT] Disagreement in opinion, usually of a violent character, producing warm debates or angry words, contention in words, partisan and contentious divisions, breach of friendship and union, strife, discord, quarrel.
Debates, *dissensions*, uproars are thy joy *Dryden*
Paul and Barnabas had no small *dissension* and disputation with them *Acts* xv 2

Dis-sĕn'sious (sĕn'shus), *a* Disposed to discord, quarrelsome, contentious, factious [*Rare.*] *Shak*

Dis sĕn'sious ly, *adv.* In a dissensious or quarrelsome manner *Chapman.*

Dis sĕnt', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DISSENTED, *p. pr* & *vb n* DISSENTING] [Lat *dissentire*, from prefix *dis* and *sentire*, to feel, think, judge, It. *dissentire*, Sp *disentir*]
1 To differ in opinion, to be of unlike or contrary sentiment, to disagree,—followed by *from*.
The bill passed without a *dissenting* voice. *Hallam.*
2 (*Eccl*) To differ from the established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government.
3 To differ, to be of a contrary nature. *Hooker.*

Dis-sĕnt', *n.* 1. The act of dissenting; difference of opinion, disagreement.

The *dissent* of no small number [of peers] is frequently recorded. *Hallam.*

2. (*Eccl.*) Separation from an established church, especially that of England.

3. Contrariety of nature; diversity in quality. [*Obs.*] "The *dissent* of the metals" *Bacon*

Dis'sen-tā'ne-ous, *a.* [Lat *dissentaneus*, from *dissentire*. See *supra.*] Disagreeing, contrary. [*Rare.*] *Barrow.*

Dis'sen-ta-ry, *a.* Dissentaneous, inconsistent [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Dis'sen-tā'tion, *n* Dissension [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Dis-sĕnt'er, *n.* **1** One who dissents, one who differs in opinion, or declares his disagreement

2. (*Eccl.*) One who separates from the service and worship of an established church, especially, one who separates from, or who does not unite with, the church of England "*Dissenters* from the establishments of their several countries" *Burke*

☞ "The term is commonly applied only to Protestants The Roman Catholics are generally referred to as a distinct class" *Brande*

Dis-sĕnt'er-ism, *n.* The spirit or principles of dissent or of dissenters. *Ed Review*

Dis-sĕn'tient (-sĕn'shent), *a* [Lat *dissentiens*, p pr of *dissentire* See DISSENT] Disagreeing, declaring dissent, dissenting

Dis-sĕn'tient, *n.* One who disagrees, or declares his dissent

Dis-sĕn'tious (sĕn'shus), *a* Marked by dissensions, disposed to disagreement or discord *Daniel*

Dis sĕp'i-ment, *n* [Lat *dissepimentum*, from *dissepire*, to part off by a boundary, to separate, from prefix *dis* and *sepire*, to hedge in, to inclose]

1 A separating tissue, a partition, a septum

2 (*Bot*) A partition formed in an ovary by the united sides of coheting carpels, and separating the inside into cells *Lindley*

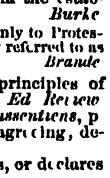

Dissepiment

Dis sĕrt' (14), *v i* [Lat *dissercre, dissertum*, from prefix *dis* and *serere*, to join, connect] To discourse or dispute. [*Rare*]

We have *dissorted* upon it a little longer than was necessary *Jeffrey*

Dis'ser-tāte, *v i* [Lat *dissertare, dissertatum*, to discuss, v intens from *disserere*, Fr *disserter*, Sp *disertar*] To deal in dissertation, to write dissertations, to discourse [*Rare*] *J Foster.*

Dis'ser tā'tion, *n* [Lat *dissertatio*, Fr *dissertation*, It. *dissertazione*, Sp *disertacion* See *supra*] A formal or elaborate discourse, oral or written, a disquisition, an essay, as, Newton's *Dissertations* on the Prophecies

Dis'ser tā'tion al, *a* Relating to dissertations resembling a dissertation

Dis'ser tā'tion-ist, *n* A writer of dissertations

Dis'ser tā'tor, *n* [Lat *dissertator*, Fr *dissertateur*, Sp *disertador* See *supra*] One who writes a dissertation, one who debates *Boyle*

Dis-sĕrt'ly, *adv* Eloquently [*Obs*] *Holland*

Dis sĕrve' (14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISSERVED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISSERVING] [Prefix *dis* and *serve*, q v, Fr & Pr *desservir*, It *disservire*, Sp & Pg *desservir*] To fail to serve, to do injury or mischief to, to injure, to hurt, to harm

Have neither served nor *disserved* the interests of any party *Bp Taylor*

Dis-sĕrv'ice, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *service*, q v, Fr *desservice*, It *disservizio, disservigio*, Sp *desservicio*, Pg *desserviço*] Injury, harm, mischief

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth than any *disservice* unto their relators. *Sir T Browne*

Dis sĕrv'ice a ble, *a* Unserviceable, calculated to do no service, or to do disservice or harm, mischievous, harmful *Shaftesbury*

Dis-sĕrv'ice a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being disserviceable. *Norris*

Dis sĕrv'ice a bly, *adv.* So as to be injurious

Dis-sĕtt', *a* Scattered [*Obs*] *Holland*

Dis-sĕt'tle, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *settle*, q v] To unsettle [*Obs*] *More*

Dis-sĕt'tle ment, *n* Act of unsettling *Marvel*

Dis-sĕv'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISSEVERED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISSEVERING] [Prefix *dis* and *sever*, q v, O Fr *dissevrer*, It *disseparare* In this word, *dis*, as in *depart*, augments the signification] To part in two, to divide asunder, to separate, to disunite, to sever, as, the reformation *dissevered* the Catholic church, it *dissevered* Protestants from Roman Catholics

Disserver your united strength,
And part your mingled colors once again *Shak*

Dis-sĕv'er-ance, *n.* [O Fr *desseverance*. See *supra*] The act of dissevering, separation

Dis-sĕv'er-ĕ'tion, *n* [O Fr *desseverreson*. See *supra.*] The act of dissevering [*Obs*]

Dis-shād'ŏw, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *shadow*, q v] To free from shadow or obscurity. [*Obs*] *Fletcher*

Dis-shēathe', *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *sheathe*, q v] To become unsheathed [*Obs.*] *Raleigh*

Dis-ship', *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *ship*, q v] To dismiss from service on board ship [*Obs*] *Hackluyt*

Dis'si-dence, *n.* [Lat. *dissidentia*, Fr *dissidence*. See *infra.*] Disagreement, dissent, separation from the established religion. *I Taylor.*

Dis'si-dent, *a.* [Lat. *dissidens*, p pr of *dissidere*, to sit apart, to disagree, from prefix *dis* and *sedere*, to sit; Fr *dissident.*] Not agreeing, dissenting

Dis'si-dent, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One who disagrees or dissents, one who separates from the established religion.

The *dissident*, habituated and taught to think of his dissidence as a laudable and necessary opposition to ecclesiastical usurpation *I Taylor*

Dis-sil'i-ence (*or* dis sil'yens), *n* [See *infra*] The act of leaping or starting asunder. *Johnson.*

Dis sil'i ent (*or* dis-sil'yent), *a* [Lat *dissiliens*, p pr of *dissilire*, to leap or burst asunder, from prefix *dis* and *salire*, to leap] Starting asunder, bursting and opening with an elastic force, as, a *dissilient* pericarp *Martyn*

Dis'si lī'tion (lish'un), *n* [See *supra*] The act of bursting open, the act of starting or springing apart [*Rare*] *Boyle*

Dis sim'i lar, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *similar*, Fr *dissimilaire*, It *dissimilare*, Sp *disimilar*] Unlike, either in nature, properties, or external form, not similar, heterogeneous, as, the tempers of men are as *dissimilar* as their features.

Dis-sim'i lăr'i ty, *n* Want of resemblance, unlikeness, dissimilitude, as, the *dissimilarity* of human faces and forms

Dis-sim'i lar ly, *adv.* In a dissimilar manner "With verdant shrubs *dissimilarly* gay" *C Smart*

Dis sim'i-le (sim'i le), *n* [Lat *dissimile*, neut of *dissimilis*, unlike, from prefix *dis* and *similis*, like] (*Rhet*) Comparison or illustration by contraries

Dis'si mil'i tūde (30), *n* [Lat *dissimilitudo*, from *dissimilis*, Fr *dissimilitude*, It *dissimilitudine*, Sp *disimilitud*]

1 Want of resemblance, unlikeness, dissimilarity "The *dissimilitude* between the Divinity and images" *Stillingfleet*

2 (*Rhet*) A comparison by contrast, a dissimile

Dis sim'ū late, *a* Feigning, simulating, pretending [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Dis sim'ū lāte, *v i* To dissemble, to feign, to pretend

Dis sim'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *dissimulatio*, Fr *dissimulation*, It *dissimulazione*, Sp *disimulacion* See DISSEMBLE] The act of dissembling, a hiding under a false appearance, a feigning, false pretension, hypocrisy

The master of all sanctity distinguishes *dissimulation* in all the specious similitudes it wearth *Mountagu*

Let love be without *dissimulation*. *Rom* xii 9

Dis-sim'ūle, *v t* [Fr *dissimuler* See DISSEMBLE] To dissemble [*Obs*] *Fore*

Dis sim'ū ler, *n* One who dissimulates, a dissembler [*Obs*] *Holinshed*

Dis'si pa ble, *a* [Lat *dissipabilis* See *infra*] Liable to be dissipated, capable of being scattered or dispersed [*Rare*]

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable* *Bacon*

Dis'si pāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISSIPATED *p pr* & *vb n* DISSIPATING] [Lat *dissipare, dissipatum*, from prefix *dis* and an obsolete verb *sipare, supare*, to throw, It *dissipare*, Sp *disipar*, Pr & Pg *dissipar*, Fr *dissiper*]

1 To cause to go apart and disappear, to scatter, to disperse to drive asunder —used appropriately of the dispersion of things that can never again be collected or restored "*Dissipated* those foggy mists of error" *Selden*

The extreme tendency of civilization is to *dissipate* all intellectual energy *Hazlitt*

2. To destroy by wasteful extravagance, to consume, to squander

The vast wealth was in three years *dissipated* *Burnet*

Syn —To disperse, scatter, dispel, spend, expend, squander, waste, consume, lavish

Dis'si pāte, *v i* **1** To separate into parts and disappear to waste away, to scatter to disperse, to vanish as, a fog or cloud gradually *dissipates* before the rays or heat of the sun, the heat of a body *dissipates* the fluids *dissipate*

2 To be extravagant, wasteful, or lissolute in the pursuit of pleasure, to be viciously idle and luxurious

Dis'si pā'tion, *n* [Lat *dissipatio*, Fr & Pr *dissipation*, Sp *disipacion*, It *dissipazione*]

1 The act of dissipating or dispersing, a state of dispersion or separation "The famous *dissipation* of mankind" *Hale*

My case being delayed from day to day till the *dissipation* of those who should have been my judges *Fanshawe*

2 A dissolute course of life, in which money is squandered in pursuit of pleasure, profuseness in vicious indulgences, dissoluteness

To reclaim the spendthrift from his *dissipation* and extravagance *P Henry*

3 A trifle which distracts attention.

Prevented from finishing them [letters] by a thousand avocations and *dissipations* *Swift*

4 A state of distracted or scattered attention

Dis'sīte, *a* [Lat *dissitus*] Scattered, separate. [*Obs*] "Lands far *dissite* and remote asunder" *Holland.*

Dis-slān'der, *v t* [Prefix *dis*, intensive, and *slander*, q v] To slander [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Dis-slān'der, *n* Slander. [*Obs*] *Hall*

Dis-slān'der ous, *a.* Slanderous. [*Obs*] *Fabyan.*

Dis-sō'cia-bil'i-ty, *n.* Want of sociability, unsociableness. *Warburton.*

Dis-sō'cia-ble (-sō'sha bl), *a.* [Lat. *dissociabilis*, from *dissociare* See DISSOCIATE]

1 Not well associated or assorted, incongruous.

They came in two and two, though matched in the most *dissociable* manner *Spectator.*

2 Having a power or tendency to dissolve social connections, unsuitable to society. *Ogilvie.*

Dis sō'cial (sō'shal), *a.* [Prefix *dis* and *social*, q v ; Lat *dissocialis* See *infra*] Unfriendly to society, contracted, selfish, as, a *dissocial* passion.

Dis sō'cial ize, *v t* To render unsocial, to separate *Clarke.*

Dis sō'ci ā'ted (-shi ā'ted), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* DISSOCIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISSOCIATING] [Lat. *dissociare, dissociatum*, from prefix *dis* and *sociare*, to unite, to associate, from *socius*, a companion.] To separate, to disunite, to part, as, to *dissociate* the particles of a concrete substance *Boyle.*

Dis sō'ci ā'tion (shi ā'shun), *n* [Lat *dissociatio*, Fr *dissociation*] The act of dissociating or disuniting, a state of separation, disunion

It will add infinitely to the *dissociation*, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics *Burke*

Dis'so lu bil'i ty, *n* Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid

Dis'so lu ble, *a* [Lat *dissolubilis*, Fr *dissoluble*, It *dissolubile*, Sp *disolubl* See DISSOLVE]

1 Capable of being dissolved, having its parts separable by heat or moisture, convertible into a fluid *Woodward*

2 Capable of being disunited

Dis'so lu ble ness, *n* Quality of being dissoluble, dissolubility *Boyle.*

Dis'so lūte (30), *a* [Lat *dissolutus*, p p of *dissolvere*, It & Pg *dissoluto*, Sp *disoluto*, Fr *dissolu* See DISSOLVE]

1 Relaxed, enfeebled [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

2 Unrestrained in morals, abandoned to vicious pleasures, wanton, lewd, debauched "A wild and *dissolute* soldier" *Motley.*

Abstain from wanton and *dissolute* laughter *Bp Taylor.*

Syn —Unrurbed, disorderly, wild, wanton, luxurious, vicious lax, licentious lewd rakish, debauched

Dis'so lūt'ed, *a* Loosened, unconfined. [*Obs*] "*Dissolated* hair" *C Smart.*

Dis'so lūte-ly, *adv* In a loose or dissolute manner, without moral restraint

Dis'so lūte-ness, *n* State or quality of being dissolute loosenss of manners and morals, devotion to criminal pleasures, debauchery, dissipation.

Chivalry had the vices of *dissoluteness*. *Bancroft.*

Dis'so lū'tion, *n* [Lat *dissolutio*, from *dissolvere*, Fr *dissolution*, Pr *dissolucio*, Sp *disolucion*, It. *dissoluzione* See DISSOLVE]

1 The act of dissolving, sundering, or separating into component parts "*Dissolution* of ancient amities" *Shak.*

2 Change from a solid to a fluid state, solution by heat or moisture, liquefaction

3 Change of form by chemical agency, decomposition, resolution "The *dissolution* of the compound" *South.*

4 The dispersion of an assembly by terminating its sessions, the breaking up of a partnership

Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament *Blackstone.*

5 The extinction of human life, death

We expected
Immediate *dissolution*. *Milton*

6 The state of being dissolved, or of undergoing liquefaction

I am as subject to heat as butter, a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw *Shak.*

7 The consequence of dissolving, relaxing, or decomposing, destruction, ruin "To make a present *dissolution* of the world" *Hooker.*

8 Corruption of morals, dissipation, dissoluteness [*Obs or rare*] *Atterbury.*

9 The new product formed by dissolving a body, a solution *Bacon.*

Dissolution of the blood (*Med*), that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate upon cooling when withdrawn from the system, as in malignant fevers

Dis sŏlv'a bil'i ty, *n* Capacity of being dissolved, solubility *Richardson.*

Dis sŏlv'a ble (diz zŏlv'a bl), *a* [See DISSOLVE]

1 Capable of being dissolved or separated into component parts

Though every thing which is compacted be in its own nature *dissolvable* *Cudworth.*

2 Capable of being liquefied, soluble

Such things as are not *dissolvable* by the moisture of the tongue *Newton.*

Dis sŏlv'a ble-ness, *n* Quality of being dissolvable, solubility

Dis sŏlve' (diz zŏlv'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISSOLVED; *p. pr* & *vb n* DISSOLVING] [Lat *dissolvere*, from prefix *dis* and *solvere*, to loose, free, It *dissolvere*, Fr *dissolver*, *dissolvre*, Pg *dissolver*, Sp *disolver*, O Fr *dissoldre*, *dessouldre*, now *dissoudre.*]

1 To separate into component parts, to disorganize, to break up

2 To break the continuity of; to disconnect; to sunder, to loosen.

Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolved*. *Fairfax*

For one people to *dissolve* the political bands which have connected them with another *Declaration of Independence.*

3. To convert into a liquid, to melt, to soften; to diffuse through a liquid so that it can not be separated by mechanical means, — said of a solid.

4. To destroy the power of, to deprive of force; to enfeeble. "To frustrate and *dissolve* these magic spells" *Milton.*

5. To bring to an end, by separating the parts or dispersing the members of, to terminate, to destroy, to cause to disappear, as, to *dissolve* Parliament.

Thou canst make interpretations and *dissolve* doubts. *Dan.* v 16.

Lest his ungoverned rage *dissolve* the life. *Shak.*

6 (*Law*) To annul, to rescind, as, to *dissolve* an injunction.

Dissolved blood (*Med*), that which does not readily coagulate

Dis-sŏlve' (diz-zŏlv', 91), *v i* **1** To waste away, to be dissipated, to be decomposed or broken up.

2. To become fluid, to be melted, to be liquefied.

A figure
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water, and doth lose its form *Shak.*

3 To fade away, to vanish, to disappear

4. To be overcome by emotion, to languish away, to die [*Obs*]

For I am almost ready to *dissolve,*
Hearing of this *Shak.*

Dis-sŏlv'ent, *a* [Lat *dissolvens*, p pr of *dissolvere*, It. *dissolvente*, Sp *dissolvente*, Fr *dissolvant* See *supra.*] Having power to melt or dissolve, as, the *dissolvent* juices of the stomach *Ray*

Dis-sŏlv'ent, *n* **1** That which has the power of dissolving or melting other substances, especially by mixture with them, a menstruum, a solvent. "Melted in the crucible with proper *dissolvents*" *A. Smith*

The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate *dissolvent* to the truce *Motley*

2. (*Med*) A remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, &c *Dunglison*

Dis-sŏlv'er, *n* One who, or that which, has power to dissolve or dissipate. "Thou kind *dissolver* of encroaching care" *Otway*

Dis'so-nance, *n* [Lat. *dissonantia*, Fr *dissonance*, Sp. *disonancia*, It *disonanza* See *infra*]

1 A mingling of discordant sounds, an inharmonious combination of sounds, discord.

Filled the air with barbarous *dissonance* *Milton*

2. Want of agreement, incongruity, inconsistency. *Milton*

Dis'so-nan-cy, *n* Discord, dissonance *Bp Taylor*

Dis'so nant, *a* [Lat *dissonans*, p pr of *dissonare*, to disagree in sound, to be discordant, from prefix *dis* and *sonare*, to sound, Fr *dissonant*, Pr *dissonans*, Sp *disonante*, It *dissonante*]

1 Without concord, discordant, harsh, jarring, unharmonious

Dire were the strain, and *dissonant* to sing *Thomson*

2 Disagreeing, incongruous, discrepant. "Any thing *dissonant* to truth" *South.*

What can be more *dissonant* from reason and nature than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, should show himself unkind and inhuman? *Hakewill*

Dis spir'it, *v t* See DISPIRIT

Dis-suāde' (dis swīd'), *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISSUADED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISSUADING] [Lat. *dissuadere*, from prefix *dis* and *suadere*, to advise, persuade, Fr *dissuader*, It *dissuadere*, Sp *disuadir*]

1. To attempt to divert from a measure by persuasion, to advise or exhort against, to dehort

I *dissuaded* him from his interest *Shak.*

Here shame *dissuades* him, there his fear prevails *Addison*

2 To render averse, to bias

I would fain *dissuade* him, but he will not be entreated *Shak.*

3. To oppose by argument, to represent as unfit, improper, or dangerous.

War, therefore open or concealed,
My voice *dissuades* *Milton.*

Dis-suād'er, *n* One who dissuades, a dehorter

Dis-suā'sion (dis swā'zhun), *n* [Lat *dissuasio*, Fr *dissuasion*, It. *dissuasione*, Sp *disuasion* See *supra*]

1. The act of dissuading, exhortation against a thing, dehortation "In spite of all the *dissuasions* of his friends" *Boyle*

2 A motive or consideration tending to dissuade, a dissuasive

Dis-suā'sive (swā'siv), *a* [It *dissuasivo*, Sp *disuasivo* See DISSUADE] Tending to dissuade or divert from a measure or purpose, dehortatory, as, *dissuasive* advice

Dis-suā'sive, *n* An argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure, that which tends to divert the mind from any purpose or pursuit, dehortation "An excellent *dissuasive* from ill company" *Prynne.*

Dis-suā'sive ly, *adv* In a dissuasive manner.

Dis-suā'so-ry, *a.* The same as DISSUASION. [*Rare*]

This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has ill luck in all his *dissuasories.* *Jeffrey.*

Dis-sŭn'der, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* DISSUNDERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISSUNDERING.] [Prefix *dis* and *sunder*, q. v.] To separate, to rend, to sunder. *Chapman.*

Dis-sweet'en (swēt'n), *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *sweeten*, q. v.] To deprive of sweetness. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Richardson.*

Dis'syl-lăb'ic, *a.* [Fr. *dissyllabique.* See *infra.*] Consisting of two syllables only; as, a *dissyllabic* foot in poetry

Dis'syl lăb'l fy, *v t* [Eng *dissyllable*, and Lat. *facere*, to make] To form into two syllables. *Ogilvie.*

Dis-sȳl'la-bize, *v. t.* To form into two syllables, to disyllabify

Dis-sȳl'la-ble, or **Dis'syl la ble** (Synop, § 130), *n* [From Gr δίς, twice, double, and syllable, q v, Gr διασυλλαβος, from δίς and συλλαβη, syllable, Fr. *dissyllabe*, It *dissillabo*] A word consisting of two syllables only, as, *pa-per*

Dis-sȳm'pa thy, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *sympathy*, q v] Lack of sympathy, want of interest, indifference. [*Rare*]

Dis'taff, *n* [A S *distæf*]

1 The staff for holding the bunch of flax, tow, or wool, from which the thread is drawn in spinning by hand.

I will the *distaff* hold; come thou and spin *Fawkes*

2 The holder of a distaff, hence, a woman, or the female sex

Not only make him an Amazon, but a launder, a *distaff*, a spinner *Sidney*

His crown usurped, a *distaff* on the throne *Dryden*

☞ The plural is regular, but *Distaves* occurs in Beaumont & Fletcher Distaff.

Dis'taff-thIs'tle (-sl), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of certain species of the genera *Atractylis* and *Carthamus.*

Dis tāin', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISTAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISTAINING] [O Fr *destaindre*, *desteindre*, to take away the color, N Fr *détendre*, from prefix *dis* and *tendre*, Lat *tingere*, to dye, tinge] To tinge with a different color from the natural or proper one, to stain, to discolor, to blot, to sully, to defile, to tarnish, — used chiefly in poetry

She *distained* her honorable blood *Spenser*

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth *Shak.*

Dis'tal, *a* [From *distant*, q v] (*Compar Anat*) Remote from the place of attachment or insertion, as, the *distal* extremity of a bone *Barclay*

Dis'tal ly, *adv* Toward the extremity, remotely

Dis'tance, *n* [Lat *distantia*, Fr *distance*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *distancia*, It *distanzia*, *distanza* See DISTANT]

1 An interval or space between two objects, the length of the shortest line which intervenes between two things that are separate

Every particle attracts every other with a force inversely proportioned to the square of the *distance* *Newton*

2 Remoteness of place, a remote place, — often with *at* "Easily managed from a *distance*" *Irving*

He waits at *distance* till he hears from Cato *Addison.*

3 (*Horse racing*) A length of 240 yards from the winning post, at which point is placed the *distance-post* If any horse has not reached this distance post before the first horse in that heat has reached the winning post, such horse is *distanced*, and disqualified for running again during that race *Wright.* The horse that ran the whole field out of *distance* *L'Estrange*

4 (*Mil*) Space, as between bodies of troops, measured from front to rear, — contrasted with *interval*, which is measured from right to left

5 Interval of time, any definite period, past or future, between two eras or events "Ten years' *distance* between one and the other" *Prior.*

6 The remoteness or reserve which respect requires, hence, respect, ceremoniousness

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due *Dryden.*

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld *Atterbury*

7 Contrariety, opposition, rivalry

So is he mine [enemy], and in such bloody *distance* *Shak.*

8 Alienation of heart, reserve, aversion.

On the part of Heaven,
Now alienated, *distance* and distaste *Milton*

9 Remoteness in succession or relation, as, the *distance* between a descendant and his ancestor.

10 (*Mus*) The interval between two disjunctive notes, as, the *distance* of a fourth or seventh.

Angular distance, the angle of separation between the directions in which two bodies are seen, apparent distance

Dis'tance, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* DISTANCED (dis'tanst); *p pr* & *vb n* DISTANCING]

1 To place at a distance or remote.

I heard nothing thereof at Oxford, being then sixty miles *distanced* thence. *Fuller*

2 To cause to appear as if at a distance, to remove from view

His peculiar art of *distancing* an object to aggrandize his space *H Miller*

3 To leave behind in a race, to win by a great superiority, greatly to surpass or excel.

He *distanced* the most skillful of his contemporaries *Milner*

Dis'tan-cy, *n* Distance [*Obs*] *More.*

Dis'tant, *a* [Lat *distans*, p pr of *distare*, to stand apart, to be separate or distant, from prefix *dis* and *stare*, to stand; Fr. *distant*, It. & Sp. *distante.*]

1. Separate; having an intervening space of whatever extent.

One board had two tenons equally *distant.* *Ex.* xxxvi. 22.

Diana's temple is not *distant* far. *Shak.*

2. Far separated, not near; remote; — in place, time, consanguinity, or connection; as, *distant* times, *distant* relatives. "The success of these *distant* enterprises" *Prescott.*

3 Reserved in manners; cold, not cordial; as, *distant* behavior

4 Indistinct, faint, obscure, — as from distance. "Some *distant* knowledge" *Shak.* "A *distant* glimpse" *Irving*

5 Not conformable, discrepant, repugnant; as, a practice so widely *distant* from Christianity.

Syn — Separate, far, slight, faint, indirect; indistinct, shy, cool

Dis-tănt'ial, *a* Distant. [*Obs*] *Mountagu.*

Dis'tant-ly, *adv* At a distance, remotely; with reserve

Dis-tāste', *n* [Prefix *dis* and *taste*, q v]

1 Aversion of the taste, dislike of food or drink; disrelish, disgust "The *distaste* of satiety" *Bacon.*

2 Discomfort, uneasiness

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comfort and hopes *Bacon.*

3 Alienation of affection, displeasure, dislike; anger *Milton. Pope.*

Syn. — Disrelish, disinclination, dislike, displeasure; dissatisfaction, disgust

Dis tāste', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISTASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb n* DISTASTING]

1 Not to have relish or taste for, to disrelish; to loathe, as, to *distaste* drugs or poisons

2 To offend, to disgust, to displease [*Obs.*]

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish, but sought to please them *Davies*

3 To deprive of taste, to make tasteless, insipid, or displeasing *Drayton*

Dis tāste'ful, *a* **1** Unpleasant or disgusting to the taste, nauseous, loathsome

2 Offensive, displeasing to the feelings, as, a *distasteful* truth "*Distasteful* answers, and sometimes unfriendly actions" *Milton*

3 Manifesting distaste or dislike "*Distasteful* looks" *Shak.*

Syn — Nauseous, offensive, displeasing, dissatisfactory, disgusting

Dis tāste'ful-ly, *adv* In a displeasing or offensive manner

Dis tāste'ful-ness, *n* The quality of being distasteful, disagreeableness, dislike

Dis tāst'ive, *n* That which excites distaste or aversion [*Obs*] *Whitlock*

Dis tāst'ure (53), *n.* The state of being distasted or vexed [*Obs*] *Speed*

Dis tĕm'per, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *temper*, q v. Cf. DISTEMPER]

1 An undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts *Bacon.*

2 Severity of climate, extreme weather, whether hot or cold [*Obs*]

Countries under the tropic of a *distemper* uninhabitable *Raleigh*

3 A morbid state of the animal system, indisposition, malady, disorder, — at present often restricted to the diseases of brutes

They heighten *distempers* to diseases *Suckling*

4 Unhappy temper of the mind, undue predominance of a passion or appetite [*Obs*] "Little faults proceeding on *distemper*" *Shak.*

5 Political disorder, tumult *Waller*

6 Ill humor, or bad temper, uneasiness, depravity of inclination

There is a sickness
Which puts some of us in *distemper* *Shak.*

7 (*Paint*) A preparation of opaque or body colors, with size instead of oil, usually for scene-painting, or for walls and ceiling of rooms.

Syn. — Disease, disorder, sickness, illness, malady, indisposition See DISEASE

Dis-tĕm'per, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISTEMPERED, *p. pr* & *vb n* DISTEMPERING]

1 To derange the functions of, whether bodily or mental, to disorder, to disease *Shak.*

The imagination, when completely *distempered* is the most incurable of all disordered faculties *Buckminster*

2 To deprive of temper or moderation, to disturb, to ruffle, to make disaffected, ill humored, or malignant "*Distempered* spirits" *Coleridge*

3 To disorder the spirits or intellect of, to intoxicate. [*Rare.*]

The courtiers reeling,
And the duke himself, I dare not say *distempered*,
But kind, and in his tottering chair carousing *Massinger*

4. (*Paint*) To make into distemper, as, to *distemper* colors with size.

Dis tĕm'per-ance, *n* Distemperature. [*Obs*]

Dis-tĕm'per ate, *a* **1** Immoderate [*Obs*] *Raleigh.*

2 Diseased, disordered [*Obs.*] *Wodroephe.*

Dis tĕm'per-a-tūre (53), *n.* **1** Bad temperature; intemperateness, excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; a noxious state, as, the *distemperature* of the air or climate [*Obs*]

2 Commixture of contrarieties; confusion; loss of regularity, disorder.

3. Violent tumultuousness or disturbance; outrageousness. *Johnson.*
4. Slight illness, indisposition; distemper.
A huge infectious troop
Of pale *distemperatures* and foes to life. *Shak*
5. Perturbation of mind, mental uneasiness.
Sprinkled a little patience on the heat of his *distemperature*. *W Scott*

Dis-tĕm'per-ment, *n.* Disturbance, distemperature. [*Obs*] *Feltham*

Dis-tĕnd', *v t.* [*imp. & p. p* DISTENDED, *p pr & vb. n.* DISTENDING] [Lat *distendere*, from prefix *dis* and *tendere*, to stretch, stretch out, It *distendere*, O Sp *distender*, Fr *distendre*, to distend, but Fr *détendre*, Pr *destendre*, and sometimes It *distendere*, to unbend]
1. To extend in some one direction, to lengthen out, to stretch [*Rare*]
What mean those colored streaks in heaven *distended*? *Milton*
2. To stretch or extend in all directions, to dilate; to enlarge, to expand, to swell, as, to *distend* a bladder.
The warmth *distends* the chinks. *Dryden*
Syn.—To dilate, expand, enlarge, swell

Dis-tĕnd', *v. i.* To become expanded or inflated, to swell
And now his heart *distends* with pride *Milton*

Dis-tĕn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality or capacity of being distensible

Dis-tĕn'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated

Dis-tĕn'sion (-tĕn'shun), *n.* The same as DISTENTION

Dis-tĕn'sive, *a.* Distending or capable of being distended

Dis-tĕnt', *a.* [Lat *distentus*, p p of *distendere* See DISTEND] Distended [*Poet*] *Thomson*

Dis tĕnt', *n* Breadth [*Obs*] *Wotton*

Dis tĕn'tion (-tĕn'shun), *n.* [Lat *distentio*, Fr & O. Sp *distension*, It *distensione* See DISTEND]
1 The act of distending, the act of stretching in breadth or in all directions, the state of being distended, as, the *distention* of the lungs.
2 Breadth, extent or space occupied by the thing distended.

Dis-tĕr', *v t* [Lat as if *disterrare*, from prefix *dis* and *terra*, earth, land, country, Sp & Pg *desterrar*] To banish from a country [*Obs*] *Howell*

Dis tĕr'mi nate, *a* [Lat *disterminatus*, p p of *disterminare*, to separate by a boundary, from prefix *dis* and *terminare*, to set bounds to See TERMINATE] Separated by boundaries [*Obs*] *Hale.*

Dis-tĕr'mi nā'tion, *n.* Separation by boundaries [*Obs*] *Hammond*

Dis'thĕne, *n.* [Fr *disthène*, from Gr δι, for δίς, twice, double, and σθένος, force] (*Min*) Kyanite —so called in allusion to its unequal hardness and electrical properties in two different directions See KYANITE *Dana*

Dis-thrōne', } *v t* [Prefix *dis* and *throne*, q v.
Dis thrōn'ize, } O Fr *desthroner*, now *detrôner*] To dethrone [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Dis'tich (dis'tik), *n* [Gr. διστιχος, διστιχον, with two rows, of two verses, from δι, for δίς, twice, twofold, and στιχος, row, verse, from στειχειν, to ascend, Lat *distichon*, Fr *distique*] (*Pros*) (*a*) A couple of verses or poetic lines making complete sense, an epigram of two verses (*b*) A couplet of two lines, of different kinds of verse, which are repeated in the same order

Dis'tich, } *a.* Having two rows, or disposed in
Dis'tich ous, } two rows, two ranked
Distichous spike (*Bot*), one having the flowers pointing two ways *Martyn*

Dis-tĭll', *v t* [*imp & p p* DISTILLED, *p pr. & vb n.* DISTILLING] [Fr *distiller*, It *distillare*, Pr *dutillar*, O Sp *distilar*, N Sp *destilar*, Pg *destillar*, Lat *destillare*, from *de* and *stillare*, to drop, *stilla*, a drop]
1. To drop, to fall in drops
Soft showers *distilled*, and suns grew warm in vain *Pope*
2 To flow gently, or in a small stream
The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia *Raleigh*
3. To use a still, to practice distillation *Shak*

Dis-tĭll', *v t* 1 To let fall in drops, to throw down in drops, as, the clouds *distill* water on the earth.
The dew which on the tender grass
The evening had *distilled* *Drayton*
2 To subject to, or obtain by, the process of distillation, to rectify, to purify, as, to *distill* cider or wine, to *distill* brandy from wine, to *distill* water
3 To dissolve or melt [*Rare*]
Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distilled* *Addison*

Dis-tĭll'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being distilled, fit for distillation. *Sherwood.*

Dis-tĭll'ate, *n.* (*Chem*) The product of distillation.

Dis'til-lā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *distillation*, It *distillazione*, Pr. *distillacio*, O Sp *destilacion*, N Sp. *destilacion*, Lat. *destillatio*. See *supra.*]
1. The act of falling in drops, or the act of pouring or throwing down in drops.
2. That which falls in drops [*Rare*] *Johnson.*
3. The volatilization of a liquid in a closed vessel by heat, and its subsequent condensation in a separate vessel by cold, as by means of an alembic, or still and refrigeratory, or of a retort and receiver, the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation, rectification,
4 The substance extracted by distilling *Shak*
Destructive distillation (*Chem*), the distillation of substances at very high temperatures, so that the ultimate elements are separated or evolved in new combinations —*Dry distillation*, the distillation of substances by them selves, or without the addition of water

Dis-tĭll'a to ry, *a.* [Fr *distillatoire*, It *distillatorio*, Sp *destilatorio* See DISTILL] Belonging to distillation, used for distilling, as, *distillatory* vessels *Hooper*

Dis tĭll'er, *n* One who distills, one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation

Dis tĭll'er y, *n* [Fr *distillerie* See DISTILL.]
1 The building and works where distilling is carried on.
2 The act of distilling spirits [*Rare*] *Todd*

Dis tĭll'ment, *n* [Fr *distillament*, It *distillamento*] That which distills [*Rare*] *Shak*

Dis tĭnct', *a* [Lat *distinctus*, p p of *distinguere* Fr *distinct*, It & Sp. *distinto* See DISTINGUISH]
1 Having the difference marked, separated by a visible sign, or by a note or mark.
For no place
Is yet *distinct* by name *Milton*
2 Spotted, variegated, marked
The which was dight
With divers flowers *distinct* with rare delight *Spenser*
3 Separate in place, not conjunct, not united by growth or otherwise
The two armies which marched out together should afterward be *distinct* *Clarendon*
4. Not identical, different, individual
To offend and judge are *distinct* offices *Shak*
5 So separated as not to be confounded with any other thing, not liable to be misunderstood, not confused, well defined clear, as, we have a *distinct* or indistinct view of a prospect
Two objects in view which ought to be kept *distinct.* *Macaulay*
Syn —Separate, different clear, plain, obvious

Dis tĭnct', *v t* To distinguish [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Dis tĭnc'tion, *n* [Lat *distinctio*, from *distinguere* Fr *distinction*, Pr *distinctio*, Sp *distincion*, It *distinzione* See DISTINGUISH]
1 The marking off by visible signs, separation into parts division
The *distinction* of tragedy into acts was not known *Dryden*
2 A note or mark of difference [*Obs*]
3 Observation of the differences of nature between objects, or of the qualities by which one is known from others, exercise of discernment, discrimination *Hooker*
4 Separation in nature distinguishing quality, as, the *distinction* between real and apparent good
The *distinction* between the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter *Locke*
5 Estimation of difference, regard to distinguishing circumstances
Maids women wives without *distinction* fall *Dryden*
6 Conspicuous station, eminence, superiority, honorable estimation.
Your country owes its own means of *distinction* and defense *D Webster*
Syn —Discrimination, preference, superiority rank note eminence

Dis-tĭnct'ive, *a* [Fr *distinctif*, It. & Sp *distintivo* See DISTINGUISH]
1 Marking or expressing distinction or difference. "The *distinctive* character and institutions of New England" *Bancroft*
2 Having the power to distinguish and discern, discriminating [*Rare*] *Browne*

Dis tĭnct'ive ly, *adv* With distinction, plainly

Dis tĭnct'ive ness, *n* State of being distinctive

Dis tĭnct'ly, *adv* 1 With distinctness, not confusedly, without the blending of one part or thing with another, clearly, plainly, as, to view an object *distinctly*
2. With meaning, significantly [*Obs*]
Thou dost snore *distinctly*,
There's meaning in thy snores *Shak*
Syn.—Clearly, plainly obviously, separately

Dis tĭnct'ness, *n* 1 The quality or state of being distinct, a separation or difference that prevents confusion of parts or things "The soul's *distinctness* from the body" *Cudworth*
2 Nice discrimination, hence, clearness precision, as, he stated his arguments with great *distinctness*
Syn —Plainness, clearness, precision

Dis tĭnct'ure (55), *n* The quality of being distinct, distinctness [*Rare*]

Dis tĭn'guish (-ting'gwish), *v t* [*imp & p p* DISTINGUISHED, *p pr & vb. n* DISTINGUISHING] [Lat. *distinguere*, *distinctum*, from prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *stinguere*, to quench, extinguish, It *distinguere*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *distinguir*, Fr *distinguer*]
1 To separate or recognize by visible marks, as, the manufacturer *distinguishes* pieces of cloth by some mark or impression
2 To separate by definition of terms or logical division of a subject, as, to *distinguish* sounds into high and low.
Moses *distinguished* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens and those that belong to the earth *Burnet.*
3 To recognize or discern by characteristic quality or qualities, as, to *distinguish* the sound of a drum.
We are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood *Watts.*
No more can you *distinguish* of a man,
Than of his outward show *Shak*
4 To constitute a difference in, to make to differ. "Who *distinguisheth* thee?"
1 *Cor* iv 7, *Rhemish Trans.*
5 To separate by a mark of honor, to make eminent or known
To *distinguish* themselves by means never tried before *Johnson.*
Syn.—To mark, discriminate, discern, perceive, signalize, honor

Dis tĭn'guish, (dis tĭng'gwish), *v i*
1 To make distinctions, to find or show the difference, to exercise discrimination, as, it is the province of a judge to *distinguish* between cases apparently similar, but differing in principle.
2. To regard distinctions [*Rare*]
I cut the wrath
Distinguish not *Milton.*

Dis tĭn'guish a ble (dis tĭng'gwish a-bl), *a.*
1 Capable of being distinguished, separable, divisible, discernible, capable of recognition, as, a tree at a distance is *distinguishable* from a shrub
A simple idea is not *distinguishable* into different ideas, *Locke*
2 Worthy of note or regard, remarkable *Swift.*

Dis tĭn'guish a ble ness, *n* The state of being distinguishable

Dis tĭn'guish-a-bly, *adv* So as to be distinguished

Dis tĭn'guished (dis-tĭng'gwisht), *p a.* Having distinction, made eminent or known
Syn —Marked, noted famous, conspicuous, celebrated, transcendent, eminent, illustrious —DISTINGUISHED, EMINENT, CONSPICUOUS, CELEBRATED, ILLUSTRIOUS A man is *eminent* when he stands high as compared with those around him *conspicuous*, when he is so elevated as to be seen and observed *distinguished*, when he has something which makes him stand apart from others in the public view, *celebrated*, when he is widely spoken of with honor and respect, *illustrious*, when a splendor is thrown around him which confers the highest dignity A man may be *eminent* for professional skill, *distinguished* for his public services, *conspicuous* for his achievements, *celebrated* for his deeds of beneficence, *illustrious* for his virtues

Dis tĭn'guish ed ly, *adv* In a distinguished manner [*Rare*] *Swift.*

Dis tĭn'guish er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, distinguishes or separates one thing from another by marks of diversity *Browne.*
2 One who discerns accurately the difference of things a nice or judicious observer *Dryden.*

Dis tĭn'guish ing, *p a* Constituting difference, or distinction from every thing else, peculiar; characteristic "The *distinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion" *Locke.*
Distinguishing pennant (*Naut*), a particular pennant hoisted to call attention to signals *Simmonds*

Dis tĭn'guish ing ly, *adv* With distinction; with some mark of preference *Pope.*

Dis tĭn'guish ment (-ting'gwish), *n.* Observation of difference distinction *Grauut*

Dis tĭl'le, *v t* [*imp & p p* DISTILLED, *p pr & vb n* DISTILLING] [Prefix *dis* and *title*, q v] To deprive of title or right *B Jonson*

Dis'to mĕ, *n* [Gr δις, double, and στόμα, mouth] (*Zool*) A genus of intestinal worms, having two sucker disks one at each extremity, for attaching themselves to objects

Dis tôrt', *v t* [*imp & p p* DISTORTED, *p pr & vb n* DISTORTING] [Lat *distorquere*, *distortum*, from prefix *dis* and *torquere*, to turn about, to twist, It *distorcere*, Sp & Pg *detorcer*, Pr *destorser*, O Fr *destordre* N Fr *detordre*, *detorquer*]
1 To twist out of natural or regular shape, as, to *distort* the limbs, or the body "Whose face was *distorted* with pain" *Thackeray.*
2 To force or put out of the true posture or direction
Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, *distort* the understanding *Tillotson.*
3 To wrest from the true meaning, to pervert, as, to *distort* passages of scripture, or their meaning.
Syn — To twist, wrest, detort, pervert, bend

Dis tôrt', *a* [Lat *distortus*, p p of *distorquere*, It *distorto*, Fr *destort* See *supra*] Distorted, deformed [*Obs*]
Her face was ugly and her mouth *distort* *Spenser.*

Dis-tôrt'er, *n* One who, or that which, distorts.

Dis tôr'tion, *n* [Lat *distortio*, from *distorquere*; Fr *distorsion* See *supra*]
1 The act of distorting or wresting, a twisting out of regular shape, a twisting or writhing motion, as, the *distortions* of the face or body.
2 The state of being twisted out of shape; deviation from natural shape or position, crookedness, perversion
3 (*Med*) An unnatural deviation of shape or position of any part of the body producing visible deformity *Brande.*

Dis-tŏrt'ive, *a.* Causing or having distortions.
Dis-trăct', *v. t.* [*imp. & p p.* DISTRACTED; *p pr. & vb. n.* DISTRACTING.] [Lat *distrahere, distractum,* from *dis* and *trahere,* to draw; It. *distraere, distratto,* Sp. *distraer,* Pg. *distrahir,* Pr. & Fr. *distraire.*]
1. To draw apart or away; to divide. "A city . . . *distracted* from itself" *Browne*
2. To perplex by inconsistent appeals, to confuse, as, to *distract* the eye
Mixed metaphors *distract* the imagination *Goldsmith*
3. To agitate by conflicting passions, to confound; to harass
Horror and doubt *distract*
His troubled thoughts *Milton*
4. To unsettle the reason of, to render insane, to craze, — most frequently used in the participle *distracted.*
You shall see a *distracted* man fancy himself a king *Locke*
A poor mad soul, poverty hath *distracted* her *Shak.*
Dis-trăct', *a* [Lat *distractus,* p p of *distrahere,* It. *distratto,* Sp *distraido,* Fr *distrait* See *supra*]
1. Separated, drawn asunder. [*Obs*]
2. Insane, mad [*Obs*] *Drayton*
Dis trăct'ed-ly, *adv* Madly, wildly *Shak.*
Dis trăct'ed-ness, *n.* A state of being distracted, madness *Bp. Hall.*
Dis-trăct'er, *n.* One who distracts
Dis-trăct'ful, *a.* Full of distracting influence [*Rare.*] *Heywood*
Dis-trăct'i-ble, *a* Capable of being drawn aside
Dis-trăct'ile, *n* (*Bot*) A connective which divides into two unequal portions, one of which supports a cell, while the other does not *Brande*
Dis-trăc'tion, *n* [Lat *distractio,* from *distrahere,* Fr. *distraction,* Sp. *distraccion,* It *distrazione.* See *supra*]
1. The act of distracting, a drawing apart, separation, a diversion "To create *distractions* among us" *Burnet*
2. A diversity of direction [*Obs*]
His power went out in such *distractions* as
Beguiled all spies *Shak*
3 Confusion of attention, embarrassment, perplexity.
That ye may attend upon the Lord without *distraction* 1 *Cor* vii 35
4. Confusion of affairs, tumult, disorder, as, political *distractions*
Never was known a night of such *distraction.* *Dryden*
5. Agitation from violent emotions, perturbation of mind
The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart *Tatler*
6. A state of disordered reason, derangement, madness. *Atterbury*
Syn. — Perplexity, disturbance, disorder dissension, tumult, derangement, madness, raving, franticness, furiousness
Dis-trăc'tious, *a.* Distractive [*Obs*] *Cudworth.*
Dis-trăct'ive, *a* Causing perplexity, distracting "*Distractive* thoughts" *Bp Hall*
Dis-trăin', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISTRAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISTRAINING] [O Fr *destraindre,* Pr *destrenher,* It *distringere, distrignere,* from Lat. *distringere,* to draw asunder, hinder, molest, L Lat to punish severely, from prefix *di,* for *dis,* and *stringere,* to draw tight, to press together See STRAIN Blackstone writes *distrein*]
1. To rend, to tear [*Obs*]
Neither guile nor force might it *distrain* *Spenser*
2. (*Law*) To seize for debt to take, without legal process, from the possession of a wrong doer, into the possession of the injured party, to satisfy a demand, or compel the performance of a duty, — said of personal chattels, as, to *distrain* goods for rent, or for an amercement
3. To hold in restraint, to confine, to bind [*Obs.*] "*Distrained* with chains" *Chaucer*
Dis-trăin', *v i.* To make seizure of goods.
On whom I can not *distrain* for debt *Camden.*
Dis-trăin'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be taken for distress. *Blackstone.*
Dis-trăin'er, *n* The same as DISTRAINOR
Dis-trăin'or, *n* One who distrains, the party distraining goods or chattels *Burrill*
Distraité (dis-trā'), *a* [Fr] Absent minded, lost in thought, abstracted
Dis-traught' (dis trawt'), *a.* Distracted, perplexed.
To doubt betwixt our senses and our souls
Which are the most *distraught* and full of pain
E B Browning
Dis-trēam', *v. i.* [Prefix *dis* and *stream,* q v] To spread or flow over, to stream forth
Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear *Shenstone*
Dis-trĕss', *n.* [O Fr *destresse, destrece, destrecche,* N. Fr *détresse,* Pr. *destressa, destreissa, destrecha,* It *distretta,* O Fr. *destreit, destroit,* Pr. *destreit,* from *districtus,* p p of *distringere.* See DISTRAIN.]
1 Extreme pain or suffering, anguish of body or mind, as, to suffer *distress* from the gout, or from the loss of friends
2 That which occasions suffering, calamity, misfortune, affliction, adversity
3. A state of danger or necessity, as, a ship in *distress,* from leaking, loss of spars, or want of provisions or water, &c.
4. (*Law.*) (*a*) The act of distraining; the taking of a personal chattel, without process of law, out of the possession of a wrong-doer, by way of pledge for redress of an injury, or for the performance of a duty, as for non-payment of rent or taxes, or for injury done by cattle, &c (*b*) The thing taken by distraining, that which is seized to procure satisfaction *Bouvier. Kent. Burrill*
If the lessor does not find sufficient *distress* on the premises *Blackstone.*
Syn. — Affliction; suffering, pain, agony, misery, calamity, misfortune, adversity See AFFLICTION
Dis trĕss', *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* DISTRESSED (dis-trĕst'), *p pr* & *vb n* DISTRESSING.]
1 To cause pain or anguish to; to pain, to oppress with calamity, to afflict, to harass, to make miserable.
We are troubled on every side, yet not *distressed* 2 *Cor.* iv 8.
2 To compel by pain or suffering.
Men who can neither be *distressed* nor won into a sacrifice of duty *Hamilton*
3 (*Law*) To seize for debt, to distrain.
Syn. — To pain, grieve, harass, trouble, perplex
Dis trĕss'ed-ness, *n* A state of being distressed or greatly pained *Scott*
Dis trĕss'ful, *a* 1 Inflicting or bringing distress, calamitous "Some *distressful* stroke." *Shak.* "*Distressful* situation" *W Scott*
2 Indicating distress, proceeding from pain or anguish "*Distressful* cries" *Pope*
Dis trĕss'ful-ly, *adv* In a distressed manner.
Dis trĕss'ing ly, *adv* With extreme pain
Dis-trĭb'ū ta ble, *a* [See DISTRIBUTE] Capable of being distributed, or of being assigned in portions *Ramsay*
Dis-trĭb'ū ta-ry, *a* Tending to distribute or be distributed, distributive
Dis trĭb'ūte (dis trĭb'yūt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISTRIBUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISTRIBUTING] [Lat *distribuere, distributum,* from prefix *dis* and *tribuere,* to assign, bestow, give, It *distribuire,* Pr , Sp , & Pg *distribuir,* Fr *distribuer*]
1 To divide among several, to deal, to apportion, to allot. "To *distribute* the mystic symbols" *Hurt*
2 To dispense, to administer, as, to *distribute* justice
3 To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, or species
To distribute a term (*Logic*), to employ it in its whole extent, to apply it to every member of a class — *To distribute types* (*Print*), to separate and place them in their proper cells or boxes in the cases
Syn. — To disperse, deal out, apportion, allot, share, assign, divide
Dis trĭb'ūte, *v i.* To make distribution, to give in charity
Distributing to the necessity of saints *Rom* xii 13
Dis trĭb'ū-ter, *n* One who distributes or deals out in parts, one who bestows in portions, a dispenser
Dis'tri bū'tion, *n* [Lat *distributio,* from *distribuere,* Fr *distribution,* Pr *distribucio,* Sp *distribucion,* It *distribuzione*]
1 The act of distributing or dispensing, the act of dividing or apportioning among several, apportionment, as, the *distribution* of an estate among heirs or children
2 The act of giving in charity, almsgiving "Your liberal *distribution*" 2 *Cor* ix 13
3 Separation into parts or classes, arrangement of topics in a discourse, disposition, classification "The regular *distribution* of power into distinct departments" *Hamilton*
4 (*Arch*) The dividing and disposing of the several parts of the building, according to some plan, or to the rules of the art
5 (*Print*) The separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper cell in the cases
6 (*Rhet*) A division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject
7 (*Steam engines*) The steps or operations by which steam is supplied to and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston, viz , admission, suppression or cutting off, release or exhaust, and compression of exhaust steam prior to the next admission
Geographical distribution, the distribution of species of animals and plants over the earth's surface
Syn. — Apportionment, allotment, dispensation, disposal
Dis trĭb'ū tive, *a.* [Fr *distributif,* Pr *distributiu,* Sp , Pg , & It *distributivo*]
1 Tending to distribute, serving to divide and assign in portions, dealing to each his proper share "*Distributive* justice" *Swift*
2. (*Logic*) Assigning the various species of a general term
3. (*Gram*) Expressing separation or division, as, a *distributive* adjective, such as *each, either, every*
Dis-trĭb'ū tive-ly, *adv.* By distribution, singly, not collectively.
Dis-trĭb'ū tive-ness, *n* Desire of distributing; socialness, good-fellowship. [*Rare.*] *Fell.*
Dis'trict, *n.* [L. Lat. *districtus,* district, from Lat. *districtus,* p. p. of *distringere;* Fr. *district,* It. *distretto.* See DISTRAIN.]
1. (*Feudal Law.*) All that space within which the lord has the power of coercing and punishing.
2 A defined portion of a state or city for legislative, judicial, fiscal, or elective purposes.
To exercise exclusive legislation over such *district* not exceeding ten miles square. *Constitution of the U. S.*
3 Any portion of territory of undefined extent; a region, a country "These *districts* which between the tropics lie." *Blackstone.*
District attorney, the prosecuting officer of a district or district court — *District court* (*U S*), a subordinate tribunal having jurisdiction in certain cases within a judicial district — *District judge,* one who presides over a district court — *District school,* a public school for the children within a certain district of a town
Syn. — Division, quarter, province, tract, region; country
Dis'trict, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISTRICTED; *p pr.* & *vb n* DISTRICTING] To divide into districts or limited portions of territory, as, legislatures *district* states for the choice of senators
Dis'trict, *a* Rigorous, harsh, severe, formal. [*Obs*] "*District* proofs" *Hackluyt.*
Punishing with the rod of *district* severity *Foxe.*
Dis-trĭc'tion, *n.* [Lat *districtio,* from *distringere, districtus* See DISTRAIN] Sudden display, flash, glitter, as of a drawn sword [*Rare.*]
A smile . breaks out with the brightest *distriction.* *Collier*
Dis'trict-ly, *adv* Strictly, rigidly [*Obs*] *Foxe.*
Dis trĭn'gas, *n* [Lat *distringere* See DISTRAIN] (*Law*) A writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person of his goods or chattels, to compel a compliance with something required of him.
Dis trŏŭb'le, *v t* To trouble [*Obs*] *Spenser*
Dis trŭst', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISTRUSTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISTRUSTING] [Prefix *dis* and *trust,* q. v. Cf MISTRUST]
1 Not to confide in or rely upon, to deem of questionable reality or sufficiency. "To *distrust* the justice of your cause" *Dryden*
2 To suspect of evil or hostility, to discredit, to mistrust, to disbelieve, as, we often *distrust* our own firmness.
Dis trŭst', *n* 1 Doubt of reality or sincerity, want of confidence, faith, or reliance, as, sycophants should be heard with *distrust.*
2 Suspicion of evil designs
Alienation and *distrust*. are the growth of false principles *D Webster.*
3 State of suspectedness or discredit. *Milton.*
Dis trŭst'er, *n* One who distrusts
Dis trŭst'ful, *a.* 1. Apt to distrust, suspicious, mistrustful *Boyle.*
2 Not confident, diffident, modest, as, *distrustful* of ourselves
Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks *Pope.*
Dis-trŭst'ful ly, *adv* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion *Milton*
Dis trŭst'ful ness, *n* The state of being distrustful, want of confidence
Dis trŭst'ing ly, *adv* With distrust, suspiciously
Dis trŭst'less, *a* Free from distrust or suspicion *Shenstone.*
Dis tūne', *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *tune,* q v] To put out of tune [*Obs*] *Wotton.*
Dis tŭrb', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DISTURBED, *p pr* & *vb n* DISTURBING] [Lat *disturbare,* from prefix *dis* and *turbare,* to disturb, trouble, from *turba,* disorder, tumult, crowd, throng, It *disturbare,* Sp *disturbar, desturbar,* Pr *destorbar,* O Fr *destourber, destourber*]
1 To throw into confusion, to put into disorder, to derange.
Preparing to *disturb*
With all-confounding war the realms above. *Cowper*
2 To interfere with, to interrupt, to terminate abruptly, as, care *disturbs* study
The utmost which the discontented colonies could do, was to *disturb* authority *Burke*
3 To agitate the mind of, to disquiet, to render uneasy, as, a person is *disturbed* by receiving an insult, or his mind is *disturbed* by envy
4 To turn from a regular or designed course; — with *from.* [*Obs*]
And *disturb*
His inmost counsels from their destined aim *Milton.*
Syn. — To disorder, disquiet, agitate, discompose, molest, perplex, trouble, incommode, hinder, ruffle, stir, move
Dis-tŭrb', *n* Disturbance [*Obs*] *Milton.*
Dis-tŭrb'ançe, *n* [It. *disturbanza* See DISTURB]
1. An interruption of a state of peace, derangement of the regular course of things, disquiet, disorder, as, a *disturbance* of religious exercises; a *disturbance* of the galvanic current
2 Confusion of the mind, excitement of emotion; perplexity, uneasiness "Any man . . . in a state of *disturbance* and irritation." *Burke.*
3. Agitation in the body politic, public commotion, tumult, violent disorder.
The *disturbance* was made to support a general accusation against the province *Bancroft.*
4. (*Law.*) The hindering or disquieting of a per-

son in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right, as, the *disturbance* of a franchise, of common, of ways, and the like. *Blackstone.*

Syn.—Tumult, brawl, disorder; derangement, agitation, confusion, commotion, perturbation

Dis'tur-bā'tion, *n.* Act of disturbing, disturbance. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Dis-tûrb'er, *n.* 1 One who disturbs or disquiets, a violator of peace, one who causes tumults or disorders.

A needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church *Hooker*

2 One who, or that which, excites passion or agitation, or causes perturbation *Shak.*

3 (*Law*) One who interrupts or incommodes an other in the peaceable enjoyment of his right

Dis-tûrn', *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *turn*. O Fr *des tourner*, N Fr *détourner*, It *distornare*] To turn aside [*Obs.*] *Daniel*

Dis'tўle, *n.* [Gr δίστυλος] (*Arch*) A portico with two columns *Ogilvie*

Di stăl'phate, *n.* [Gr δί, for δίς, twice, double, and *sulphate*, q. v.] (*Chem*) A salt containing two equivalents of the base to one of sulphuric acid

Di-stăl'phu ret, *n* [Gr δί, for δίς, twice, double, and *sulphuret*, q. v.] (*Chem*) A sulphuret containing two equivalents of sulphur to one of the base

Dis-ū'ni form, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *uniform*, q. v.] Not uniform, irregular [*Obs.*] *Coventry*

Dis-ūn'ion (dis yŭn'yun), *n* [Prefix *dis* and *union*, It *disunione*, Fr *desunion*]

1 The termination of union, separation, disjunction

2 A breach of concord and its effect, contention, alienation, conflict

Such a *disunion* between the two houses as might cloud the happiness of this kingdom *Clarendon*

3 The severance by any State of its connection with the federal government [*U. S.*]

I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of *disunion* *D. Webster*

Dis ūn'ion ist, *n* An advocate of disunion

Dis'ū-nīte', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISUNITED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISUNITING] [Prefix *dis* and *unite*. It *disunire*, Fr *désunir*]

1 To destroy the continuity or union of, to divide, to part, to sever, to disjoin, to sunder, as, to *disunite* particles of matter

2. To alienate in spirit, to break the concord of

O nations, never be *disunited* *Milton*

Dis'ū-nīte', *v. i* To part, to fall asunder, to become separate

The joints of the body politic do separate and *disunite* *South*

Dis'ū nīt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, disjoins

Dis ū'ni ty, *n* A state of separation, a want of unity or union of feeling *More*

Dis ū'sage, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *usage*, q. v.] Gradual cessation of use or custom, neglect of use, exercise, or practice

Dis-ūse' (dis yūz'), *n* [Prefix *dis* and *use*, q. v.]

1 Cessation of use, practice, or exercise, insuitation, as, the limbs lose their strength by *disuse*

The *disuse* of the tongue is the only remedy *Addison*

2. Cessation of custom, desuetude.

Church discipline then fell into *disuse* *Southey*

Dis ūze' (dis yūz'), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISUSED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISUSING] [Prefix *dis* and *use*, q. v.]

1 To cease to use, to neglect or omit to practice

2 To disaccustom,—with *from*, *in*, or *to*, as, *disused* to toil, *disused* from pain

Dis ū'til ized, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *utilize*, q. v.] Deprived of utility, rendered valueless, made worthless *I. B. Browning*

Dis văl'ū ā'tion, *n* [Prefix *dis* and *valuation* See *infra*] Discredit, disrepute *Bacon*

Dis-văl'ūe (dis văl'yū), *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *value*, q. v.] To undervalue, to discredit *Shak.*

Dis văl'ūe, *n* Discredit, disregard *B. Jonson*

Dis'van tāj'eoŭs, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *vantage*, q. v.] Disadvantageous [*Obs.*] *Drayton*

Dis vĕl'op, *v. t* To develop [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Dis vĕnt'ūre (53), *n* A disadventure, mishap [*Obs.*]

Dis-vouch', *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *vouch*, q. v.] To discredit, to contradict *Shak.*

Dis wārn', *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *warn*, q. v.] To dissuade from by previous warning [*Obs.*]

Dis-wĭt'ted, *a* [Prefix *dis* and *witted*, q. v.] Deprived of wits or understanding [*Obs.*] *Drayton*

Dis-wônt' (-wĭnt), *v. t* [Prefix *dis* and *wont*, q. v.] To deprive of wonted usage, to disaccustom [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*

Dis work'man-shĭp (-wûrk'), *n* [Prefix *dis* and *workmanship*, q. v.] Ill or bad workmanship [*Obs.*] *Haywood*

Dis-wor'ship (-wûr'ship), *n* [Prefix *dis* and *worship*, q. v.] A deprivation of honor, a discredit [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Dis wor'ship (-wûr'ship), *v. t* To refuse to worship, to treat as unworthy [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More*

Dit, *n.* [See DITTY.] 1 A ditty [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

2. A word, a decree. [*Obs.*] *Kelham*

Dit, *v. t* [A-S. *dyttan*, *dettan*, Icel *ditta*] To close up. [*Obs.*] *More.*

Di-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ditare*, to enrich, from *dis*, same as *dives*, rich.] The act of making rich, enrichment. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ditch, *n.* [A. S. *dic*, ditch, dike. See DIKE and DIG.]

1 A trench in the earth made by digging, particularly a trench for draining wet land, for guarding or fencing inclosures, or for preventing an approach to a town or fortress. In the latter sense, it is called also a *fosse* or *moat*, and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and counterscarp It may be either wet or dry

2 Any long, narrow receptacle of water on the surface of the earth

Ditch, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DITCHED (dĭcht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DITCHING]

1 To dig a ditch or ditches in, to drain by a ditch or ditches, as, to *ditch* moist land

2 To surround with a ditch *Holinshed*

Ditch, *v. i* To dig or make a ditch or ditches

Ditch'er, *n* One who digs ditches

Dite, *v. t* [See DIGHT.] To prepare for action or use, to dight [*Obs.*]

His hideous club aloft he *dites* *Spenser*

Di-tĕt'ra hē'dral, *a* [Gr δί, for δίς, twice, double, and *tetrahedral*, q. v.] (*Crystallog*) Having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits

Di'the ĭsm, *n* [Gr δί, for δίς, twice, double, and *theism*, q. v., Fr *dithéisme*] The doctrine of those who maintain the existence of two gods, dualism

Di'the ĭst, *n* One who believes in the existence of two gods, a dualist *Cudworth*

Di'the ĭst'ic, } *a* Pertaining to dithcism, du-
Di'the ĭst'ic al, } alistic

Dith'y rămb, } *n* [Fr *dithyrambe*, Lat *dithyrambus*, Gr διθύραμβος, a
Dith'y răm'bus, } kind of lyric poetry in honor of Bacchus, and said to be named from his double birth Cf Gr θύραμβος, a hymn to Bacchus, hence as a name for Bacchus, and διθύρειν, to play on an instrument, to sing] An ancient Greek hymn in honor of Bacchus, usually sung by a band of revelers to a flute accompaniment

Dith'y răm'bic, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, a dithyramb, wild, impetuous, and boisterous

Dith'y-răm'bic, *n* [Lat *dithyrambicus*, Gr διθυραμβικός, Fr *dithyrambique* See *supra*]

1 A dithyramb *Johnson*

2 A poem written in wild, enthusiastic strains, resembling a dithyramb *Walsh*

Dī'tion (dish'un), *n* [O Fr *dition*, Lat *ditio*, perhaps from *dare*, to give, but more probably contracted from *deditio*, a giving up, surrender, and hence, with respect to the person to whom one surrenders, dominion, rule See DEDITION] Rule, power, government, dominion [*Obs.*] *Joslyn*

Dī'tion a ry, *a* Under rule, subject, tributary [*Obs.*] *Chapman*

Dī'tōne, *n* [Gr δίτονος, of two tones, from δί, for δίς, twice, double, and τόνος, a tone, q. v.] (*Mus*) An interval comprehending two whole tones, or a major third The proportion of the sounds that form the ditone is 4 5 *Moore*

Dī'tri chŏt'o-moŭs, *a* 1 Divided into twos or threes

2 (*Bot*) Dividing into double or treble ramifications,—said of a leaf or stem *Loudon*

Dī'tri glўph, *n* [Gr δί, for δίς, twice, double, and *triglyph*, q. v.] (*Arch*) An arrangement of inter columniations, in the Doric order, by which two triglyphs are obtained in the frieze between the triglyphs that stand over the columns *Gwilt*

Dī trō'che an (trō'ke an), *a* Containing two trochees

Dī trō'chee (trō'kee), *n* [Fr *ditrochee*, Lat *ditrochæus*, Gr διτροχαῖος, from δί, for δίς, twice, double, and τροχαῖος, trochee, q. v.] (*Pros*) A double trochee, a foot made up of two trochees

Dit tăn'der, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of plant (*Lepidium sativum*), having a hot, biting, taste, pepper wort

Dit'ta ny, *n* [Gr δίκταμνον, δίκταμνος, a plant growing in abundance and perfection on Mounts *Dicte* and Ida in Crete, Lat *dictamnum*, *dictamnus*, Fr *dictame*] (*Bot*) A kind of plant, the *Dictamnus ruber* or *albus* Its leaves in smell resemble lemon-thyme, and yield an essential oil

☞ The common *dittany of America* is the *Cunila Mariana*, that of Crete a species of *Origanum*

Dit'tied (dĭt'tid), *a.* [See DITTY] Sung, adapted to music

Who, with his soft pipe and smooth-*ditted* song *Milton*

Dit'to, *n* [It *detto*, from Lat *dictum*, said,—contracted into *do* in books of account] That which has been said, the aforesaid thing, the same thing

Dit'to, *adv* [See DITTO, *n*] As before, or afore said, in the same manner, also

Dit tŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr διττολογία, Attic form of διπλολογία, repetition of words, from διπλόλογος, speaking two languages, from διπλόος, η, -ον, Attic διττός, twofold, and λέγειν, to speak] A double reading, or twofold interpretation, as of a Scripture text. [*Rare*]

Dit'ty, *n* [A-S *dikt*, *ge dikt*, said, dictated, *diktan*, to dictate, D *dicht*, Ger *gedicht*, O H Ger *dihta*, a poem, Lat *dictum*, something said, a saying, word, maxim, from *dicere*, to say, *dictare*, to say often, dictate Cf DIF]

1 A saying or utterance, especially, one that is short and repeated [*Obs.*]

O, too high *ditty* for my simple rhyme *Spenser*

To be dissolved and be with Christ, was his dying *ditty* *Browne*

2. A song; a sonnet; especially, a little poem intended to be sung. "Religious, martial, or civil *ditties*." *Milton.*

And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sing. *Sandys.*

Dit'ty, *v. i.* To sing; to warble a little tune.

Birds *ditty* to their notes *Herbert.*

Dī'u rē'sis, *n* [Gr δί, for διά, through, and οὖρον, to make water, from οὖρον, urine, Fr. *diurèse.*] (*Med*) Excretion of urine.

Dī'u rĕt'ic, *a* [Gr διουρητικός, Lat *diureticus*, Fr *diurétique*, It *diuretic* See *supra*] (*Med*) Having the power to excite the secretion and discharge of urine *Coxe.*

Dī'u rĕt'ic, *n* (*Med*) A medicine with diuretic properties

Dī ûr'nal, *a* [Lat *diurnalis*, *diurnus*, from *dies*, day]

1 Relating to the daytime, belonging to the period of daylight, distinguished from the night, as, *diurnal* heat, *diurnal* hours, the *diurnal* butterflies

2 Daily, recurring every day, performed in a day, going through its changes in a day, as, a *diurnal* fever, a *diurnal* task, *diurnal* aberration, or *diurnal* parallax

3 Constituting the measure of a day, as, the *diurnal* revolution of the earth,—as applied to any other planet, constituting the measure of its own day, or one revolution around its own axis

4 (*Bot*) Opening during the day, and closing at night,—said of flowers or leaves

Diurnal aberration (*Astron*) the aberration of light arising from the combined effect of the earth's rotation and the motion of light —*Diurnal arc* the arc described by the sun during the daytime or while above the horizon; hence, the arc described by the moon or a star from rising to setting —*Diurnal circle*, the apparent circle described by a celestial body in consequence of the earth's rotation —*Diurnal motion* See MOTION —*Diurnal parallax* See PARALLAX

Syn.—See DAILY

Dī ûr'nal, *n* [Fr & Sp *diurnal*, a prayer-book. See *supra*]

1 A day book, a journal [*Obs.*] *Tatler.*

2 (*Ornith*) One of a tribe of raptorial birds, including those which fly by day, and have lateral eyes *Brande.*

3 (*Entom*) One of a family of lepidopterous insects which are active only by day *Brande.*

Dī-ûr'nal ĭst, *n* A journalist [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Dī ûr'nal-ly, *adv* Daily, every day

Dī ûr'nal ness, *n* The quality of being diurnal

Dī'ur nā'tion, *n* Continuance during the day [*Obs.*]

Dī'ū tûr'nal, *a* [From Lat *diuturnus*, from *diu*, a long time, long, an old ablative form of *dies*, day] Of long continuance, lasting *Milton*

Dī'ū tûr'nal ty, *n* [Lat *diuturnitas*, from *diuturnus* See *supra*] Length of time, long duration

Dī'va gā'tion, *n* [Lat *divagari*, to wander apart or about, from prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *vagari*, to stroll about, ramble, wander, from *vagus*, strolling about, rambling, wandering, Fr *divagation*, Sp *divagacion*] A going astray [*Rare*]

Let us be set down without further *divagation* *Thackeray*

Dī văn', *n* [Per *diwân*, a book of many leaves, an account book, a collection of books, a senate, council, Ar *dawan*, Fr & Sp *divan*, It *divano*]

1 A book, a collection of writings or essays, especially of poems, an account-book

2 A council, the Turkish council of state, or privy council of the sultan, the royal court, the court of justice, the office for customs, a deliberative council or assembly "The consult of the dire *divan*" *Pope*

3 The council chamber an audience chamber or saloon for company, furnished with cushioned seats.

4 A cushioned seat placed against the wall of an apartment, a movable sofa

Dī văp'o rā'tion *n* (*Chem*) The act or process of expelling vapors by heat

Dī văr'i cāte, *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIVARICATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DIVARICATING] [Lat *divaricare*, *divaricatum*, from prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *varicare*, to spread the legs apart, to straddle, from *varicus*, straddling, from *varus*, bent stretched outward]

1 To part into two branches to open, to fork, *Woodward.*

2 (*Bot*) To diverge widely, to spread asunder at an obtuse angle,—said of the branches of plants.

Dī-văr'i cāte, *v. t* To divide into two branches; to cause to branch apart *Warburton.*

Dī văr'i cate, *a* [Lat *divaricatus*, p. p. of *divaricare*, Fr *divariqué*, Sp *divaricado* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Turning off at a very large angle, as a right angle or more, with the axis of growth, widely divergent

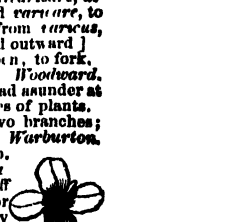
Divaricate Petals

Dī văr'i cate ly, *adv* With divarication

Dī văr'i cā'tion, *n* [Fr *divarication*.]

1 A separation into two parts or branches a parting, a forking.

2 A wide divergence

3 An ambiguity of meaning, equivocation

4 (*Nat Hist*) A crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles.

Di-vāst', *a.* Devastated, laid waste. [*Obs.*] *Owen.*

Dive, *v. i.* [*imp & p. p* DIVED, *p pr & vb n* DIVING] [A.-S. *dyfan, dūfan*, to dive, immerge, Icel. *dūfa* (*subigere*), to compress, immerge, *dūfing*, immersion. Cf DIP.]

1. To descend or plunge into water, as an animal, head first, to thrust the body under, or very deeply into, water, or other fluid, as, in the pearl fishery, men are employed to *dive* for shells

2 To study thoroughly or very profoundly, to be absorbed, as in a business or profession. "To *dive* into antiquity" *South*

3 To plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it *Shak.*

4. To sink, to penetrate

Dive, thoughts, down to my soul *Shak.*

Dive', *v. t.* To explore by diving [*Rare*]

The Curtii bravely *dived* the gulf of fame *Denham*

Dive'dăp'per, *n* A certain small bird, a didapper. *Middleton*

Di-vĕl', *v. t* [Lat. *divellere* See *infra*] To rend apart [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Di-vĕl'lent, *a* [Lat *divellens*, p pr of *divellere*, to rend asunder, from prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *vellere*, to pluck, pull, It *divellere*, *divegliere*] Drawing asunder, separating [*Rare*]

Di vĕl'li-cāte, *v t* [Lat prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *vellicare*, *vellicatum*, to pluck, twitch, v intens of *vellere*, to pull.] To pull in pieces. [*Obs. or rare.*]

Div'er, *n* 1 One who dives, one who plunges head first into water, one who sinks by effort, as, a *diver* in the pearl fishery.

Red-throated Diver

2 One who goes deeply into a study or business

3. (*Ornith*) A bird of certain genera, remarkable for their habit of diving, as *Colymbus*, or of the allied family *Podicipinæ*, the northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis*.

Black Diver

Di'vẽrb, *n.* [Lat *diverbium*, the colloquial part of a comedy, dialogue, from prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *verbum*, word. It *diverbio*] A saying in which two members of the sentence are contrasted, an antithetical proverb [*Obs*]

Italy, a paradise for horses, a hell for women, as the *diverb* goes *Burton*

Di'ver ber ā'tion, *n* [Lat *diverberare*, to strike asunder, cleave, from prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *verbe rare*, to whip, flog, beat See VERBERATE] A sounding through

Di vẽrge' (14), *v i* [*imp & p p* DIVERGED, *p pr & vb n* DIVERGING] [Fr *diverger*, It *divergere*, from prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *vergere*, to bend, turn, incline, verge]

1 To extend, or proceed from a common point in different directions, to deviate gradually from a given course or line, — opposed to *converge* as, rays of light *diverge* as they proceed from the sun.

2 To vary from a type, or a normal state, or from the truth

Diverging series (*Math*), a series whose terms continually increase, an increasing or ascending series *Hutton*

Di-vẽrge'ment, *n* Act of diverging, divergence

Di-vẽr'gence, } *n* [Fr *divergence*, It *divergen*
Di-vẽr'gen-cy, } *za*, Sp *divergencia*, Lat *divergens* See *infra*] A receding from each other in radiating lines, as, the *divergence* of lines, or the angle of *divergence* *Gregory*

Di-vẽr'gent, *a* [Fr *divergent*, It & Sp *divergente* See DIVERGE] Departing or receding from each other, as lines radiating from the same point, deviating gradually from a given direction, — opposed to *convergent*.

Di vẽr'ging-ly, *adv* In a diverging manner

Di'verg (di'vẽrz), *a* [Fr & Sp *divers*, Sp, Pg, & It. *diverso*, Lat *diversus*, turned in different directions, different, p p of *divertere* See DIVERT]

1 Different in kind or species, various, diverse [*Obs.*]

Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with *diverse* seeds *Deut* xxii 9

2 Several, sundry, more than one, but not a great number, as, we have *divers* examples of this kind

Di'verse, *a* [Lat *diversus* See DIVERS.]

1. Different in kind, different, unlike.

And calling forth, straightway,
A *diverse* dream out of his prison dark. *Spenser*

2. Capable of various forms, multiform.

Eloquence is a *diverse* thing *B Jonson*

Di-vẽrse', *adv.* In different directions.

And with tendrils creep *diverse*. *Philips.*

Di-vẽrse', *v. t.* To turn aside. [*Obs.*] "The red-cross knight *diverst*." *Spenser.*

Di'verse-ly, *adv.* [From *diverse*]

1 In different ways, differently, variously "*Diversely* interpreted" *Bacon.*

2. In different directions, to different points

On life's vast ocean *diversely* we sail *Pope*

Di-vẽr'si-fi'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being diversified or varied. *Boyle.*

Di vẽr'si fi-cā'tion, *n.* [It. *diversificazione* See DIVERSIFY]

1 The act of making various, or of changing forms or qualities *Boyle*

2 State of diversity or variation, modification, change, alteration.

Infinite *diversifications* of tint may be produced *Adventurer*

Di vẽr'si fied (di-vẽr'si-fid), *p a* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of aspects, as, *diversified* scenery, a *diversified* landscape

Di vẽr'si fôrm, *a* [Lat *diversus* and *forma*, form, shape See DIVERSE] Of a different form, of varied forms

Di-vẽr'si fy, *v t.* [*imp & p p* DIVERSIFIED, *p pr & vb n* DIVERSIFYING] [Fr *diversifier*, Pr. *diversificar*, *diversificar*, Sp & Pg *diversificar*, It *diversificare*, L Lat *diversificare*, from Lat *diversus* and *facere*, to make See DIVERSE] To make diverse or various in form or qualities, to give variety to, to variegate, to distinguish by numerous differences or aspects "Separated and *diversified* one from another" *Locke* "Its seven colors, that *diversify* all the face of nature" *I Taylor*

Di'ver sĭl'o-quent, *a* [Lat *diversus* and *loquens*, p pr of *loqui*, to speak See DIVERSE] Speaking in different ways [*Rare*]

Di vẽr'sion (14), *n* [Fr & Sp *diversion*, It *diversione*, from Lat *divertere* See DIVERT]

1 The act of turning aside from any course, occupation, or object, as, the *diversion* of a stream from its channel, *diversion* of the mind from business

2 That which diverts, that which turns or draws the mind from care or study, and thus relieves and amuses, sport, play, pastime, as, the *diversions* of youth

Works of wit and humor furnish useful *diversions* to readers *Addison*

3 (*Mil*) The act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, the attack, alarm, or feint which diverts

Syn — Amusement, entertainment, pastime, solace, recreation, sport, game, play

Di vẽr'si ty, *n* [Lat *diversitas*, from *diversus*, Fr *diversité*, Pr *diversitat*, Sp *diversidad*, It *diversità* See DIVERSE]

1 A state of difference, dissimilitude, unlikeness

Not resting in a bare *diversity*, rise into a contrariety *South*

2 Multiplicity of difference, variety

Roaring shrieking, howling jingling chains,
And more *diversity* of sounds *Shak*

3 Distinctness or separateness of being, — opposed to *identity* *Locke*

4 Variegation "Bright *diversities* of day" *Pope*

Di'ver sĭv'o lent, *a* [Lat *diversus*, -*a*, -*um*, different, and *velle*, p pr *volens*, *volentis*, to desire] Desiring many different things [*Obs*]

Di vẽr'so in tĕr'i tus [Lat] (*Law*) With a different intent or purpose in a different view or point of view, by a different course or process

Di vẽr'so ry, *a* Serving to divert [*Obs*]

Di-vẽr'so ry, *n* [Lat *diversorium*, an inn or lodging] A wayside inn [*Obs and rare*] *Chapman*

Di-vẽrt', *v t* [*imp & p p* DIVERTED, *p pr & vb n* DIVERTING] [Lat *divertere*, from prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *vertere*, to turn, Fr & Sp *divertir*, It *divertere*, *divertire*]

1 To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application, to turn aside, as, to *divert* a river from its usual channel, to *divert* commerce from its usual course "That crude apple that *diverted* Eve" *Milton*

2 To turn from business or study to amuse, to entertain, as, children are *diverted* with sports, men are *diverted* with works of wit and humor "*Divert* the kingdom by his papers" *Swift*

Syn — To please, gratify, amuse, entertain, exhilarate, delight

Di vẽrt', *v i* To turn aside, to digress. [*Obs*]

I *diverted* to see one of the prince's palaces *Evelyn*

Di vẽrt'er, *n* One who, or that which, diverts, turns off, or pleases

Di-vẽr'ti cle (di vẽr'ti kl), *n.* [Lat *diverticulum*, *deverticulum*, from *divertere*, to turn away, from prefix *di*, for *dis*, *de*, and *vertere*, to turn, Sp. *diverticulo*, It *diverticolo*]

1 A turning; a by-way [*Obs*] *Hale*

2. (*Anat*) A blind tube branching out of a longer one, especially out of the intestinal canal. *Wright.*

Di-vẽrt'ing-ly, *adv.* In an amusing or entertaining manner

Di-vẽrt'ing-ness, *n.* The quality of being amusing or diverting [*Rare.*]

Di-vẽrt'ĭse, *v t* [Fr *divertir*, p. pr. *divertissant*. See DIVERT.] To divert; to please; to entertain. [*Obs*] *Dryden.*

Di vẽrt'ĭse-ment, *n.* 1. Diversion; amusement; recreation. [*Rare.*]

In these disagreable *divertisements* the morning crept away as it could *W. Scott.*

2 (*pron* de-vẽrt'iz-mong) [Fr] A short ballet, or other entertainment, between the acts of longer pieces *Smart.*

Di vẽrt'ive, *a* [Pr *divertiu*, Fr. as if *divertif*. See DIVERT] Tending to divert, amusing; interesting "Things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature" *Rogers.*

Di vĕst', *v t* [*imp & p p* DIVESTED, *p pr. & vb n* DIVESTING] [It *divestire*. It is the same word as *devest*, but the latter is appropriately used as a technical term in law See DEVEST]

1 To strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage; — opposed to *invest*

2 To deprive, as, to *divest* one of his rights or privileges

Di vĕst'i ble, *a* Capable of being divested *Boyle.*

Di vĕst'i ture (53), *n* The act of stripping, putting off, or depriving, the state of being divested; the surrender of rights, privileges, or property.

Di vĕst'ment, *n* The act of divesting. [*Rare*]

Di-vĕst'ure, *n* Act of putting off. [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

Di vĭd'a ble, *a* [See DIVIDE]

1 Capable of being divided

2 Divided, separate, parted [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Di vĭd'ant, *a* Different, separate [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Di vĭde', *v t* [*imp & p p* DIVIDED, *p pr & vb n* DIVIDING] [Lat *dividere*, from prefix *di*, for *dis*, and the root *vid*, to part, allied to *vidua*, widow, and to *videre*, to see, It *dividere*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *dividir*, Fr *diviser*]

1 To sever into parts or pieces, to separate; to sunder

Divide the living child in two 1 *Kings* iii. 25.

2 To cause to be separate, to keep apart by a partition, or by an imaginary line or limit, as, a wall *divides* two houses

Let it *divide* the waters from the waters *Gen* i 6.

3 To make partition of among a number, to apportion, as profits of stock among proprietors, to mete out, to share "True justice unto people to *divide*" *Spenser.*

Ye shall *divide* the land by lot *Num* xxxiii. 54

4 To disunite in opinion or interest, to make discordant or hostile

Every family became now *divided* within itself *Prescott.*

5 To separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure, as, to *divide* a legislative house in voting

6 (*Logic*) To separate into species, — said of a genus or generic term

7 (*Mech*) To mark divisions on, to graduate, as, to *divide* a sextant

Syn. — To sever, sunder, cleave, deal out, distribute, share

Di vĭde', *v i* 1 To be separated, to part, to open; to cleave, to sunder

2 To break friendship "Brothers *divide*" *Shak.*

3 To vote by separating a legislative house into two parts

The emperors sat, voted, and *divided* with their equals *Gibbon.*

Di vĭde', *n* A dividing ridge between the tributaries of two streams, a water shed *J C Fremont.*

Di vĭd'ed, *p a* 1 Parted, disunited, distributed

2 (*Bot*) Cut into divisions, by incisions extending nearly to the midrib, — said of a leaf

Di vĭd'ed ly, *adv* Separately *Knatchbull.*

Div'i dend, *n* [Fr *dividende*, It *dividendo*, Lat. *dividendus*, -*a*, -*um*, from *dividere*.]

1 A sum divided, a division, a part or share made by division, the percentage divided, — applied in cases of the *pro rata* division of assets among creditors, or profits among stockholders.

2 (*Arith*) A number or quantity which is to be divided

Div'i dent, *n.* 1. Dividend, part, share, division [*Obs*] *Foxe.*

2 One who divides, a divider [*Obs*] *Harrington.*

Di vĭd'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, divides; that which separates into parts

2 One who deals out to each his share; a distributor

Who made me a judge or a *divider* over you? *Luke* xii. 14.

3 One who, or that which, disunites. "Money, the great *divider* of the world" *Swift.*

4 (*pl.*) An instrument, usually with two legs, opening by a joint, for dividing lines, describing circles, &c, compasses.

☞ The term *dividers* is usually applied to the instrument as made for the use of draughtsmen, &c; *compasses* to the coarser instrument used by carpenters.

Di-vĭd'ing ly, *adv.* By division

Di'vi-di'vi, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of tropical America (*Cæsalpina coriaria*), whose legumes contain a large proportion of tannic and gallic acid, and are used by tanners and dyers.

Di-vĭd'ŭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *dividuus*, divisible, divided, from *dividere*. See *supra.*] Divided, shared, or participated in common with others. [*Rare.*]
His religion . . is become a *dividual* movable. *Milton.*

Di-vĭd'ŭ-al-ly, *adv.* By dividing.

Di-vĭd'ŭ-ous, *a.* Divided, dividual. [*Rare.*]
He so often substantiates distinctions into *dividuous*, self-subsistent. *Coleridge*

Div'i-nā'tion, *n* [Lat. *divinatio*, from *divinare*, to foresee, foretell, from *divinus*, divinely inspired, Fr. *divination*, Pr. *devinacio*, It *divinazione* See DIVINE]
1. The act of divining, a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by other than human means
☞ Among the ancient heathen philosophers, *natural* divination was supposed to be effected by a divine afflatus, *artificial* divination by certain rites or observations
2 An indication of what is future or secret, augury, omen, conjectural presage, prediction
Birds which do give a happy *divination* of things to come *North*

Div'i nā'tor, *n.* [Lat , from *divinare*, It *divinatore* See *supra.*] One who pretends to divination

Di vĭn'a to-ry, *a* [It & Sp *divinatorio*, Fr *divinatoire*] Professing, or relating to, divination [*Rare*] *Raleigh*

Di vīne', *a* [*compar* DIVINER, *superl* DIVINEST] [Lat *divinus*, divine, divinely inspired, from *divus*, *dius*, belonging to a deity, Gr *δῖος*, It , Sp , & P'g *divino*, Fr & Pr *divin*]
1 Belonging to God ; as, *divine* perfections "The immensity of the *divine* nature" *Paley*
2 Proceeding from God, as, *divine* judgments
A man rests in and assureth himself upon *divine* protection *Bacon*
3 Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise, as, *divine* service, *divine* songs, *divine* worship
4 Godlike, heavenly, excellent in the highest degree, extraordinary, apparently above what is human In this application, the word admits of comparison, as, the *divinest* mind *Davies*
A *divine* sentence is in the lips of the king *Prov* xvi 10
5. Presageful, foreboding, prescient [*Obs*]
Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill *Milton*
6. Relating to divinity or theology "Church history and other *divine* learning" *South*
Syn.—Supernatural, superhuman, godlike, heavenly, holy, sacred

Di vīne', *n* 1 A minister of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman *Swift*
The first *divines* of New England were surpassed by none in extensive erudition *J Woodbridge*
2 A man skilled in divinity, a theologian, as, a great *divine*

Di vīne', *v t* [*imp & p p* DIVINED *p pr & vb n* DIVINING] [Lat *divinare*, It *divinare*, O Sp *divinar*, N Sp *adivinar*, Fr *deviner* See DIVINATION]
1 To foresee or foreknow, to predict, to presage, to detect "A sagacity which *divined* the evil designs" *Bancroft*
2 To render divine, to deify [*Obs*] "Like angel new *divined*" *Spenser*
Syn.—To foretell, predict, presage, prognosticate, guess, conjecture

Di vīne', *v i* 1 To use or practice divination
2 To afford omens or auguries, to impart presages of the future, to utter prognostications
The prophets thereof *divine* for money *Micah* iii 11
3. To have presages or forebodings
Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts *Shak*
4. To guess or conjecture as, to *divine* rightly

Di vīne'ly, *adv* 1 In a divine or godlike manner, in the supreme degree, excellently "Most *divinely* fair" *Tennyson.*
2 By the agency or influence of God
Divinely set apart to be a preacher of righteousness *Macaulay*

Di vīne'ment, *n* Divination [*Obs*] *North*

Di vīne'ness (199), *n* The quality of being divine, superior or superhuman excellence *Shak.*

Di vīn'er, *n* 1 One who professes divination, one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by supernatural means
The *diviners* have seen a lie and have told false dreams *Zech* x 2
2 One who guesses, a conjecturer *Locke*

Di-vīn'er-ess, *n.* A female diviner, a woman professing divination. *Dryden*

Div'ing-bĕll, *n* A hollow vessel, sometimes bell-shaped, air-tight, except at the bottom, which is open, in which a person may descend into deep water, and remain some time for work or exploration, respiration being sustained by the compressed air at the top, or by fresh air pumped in through a tube from above.

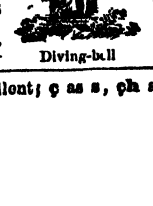
Diving-bell

Div'ing-stōne, *n.* A species of jasper.

Di-vĭn'i-fy, *v t.* To render divine; to deify. [*Obs*] "Blessed and *divinified* soul." *Parth. Sacra*, 1633.

Di-vĭn'ing-rŏd, *n.* A rod, commonly of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover water or metals under ground.

Di-vĭn'i-ty, *n* [Lat *divinitas*, from *divinus*, Fr *divinité*, Pr *devinitat*, Sp *divinidad*, It *divinità*. See DIVINE, *a*]
1 The state of being divine, the nature or essence of God, deity, godhead
When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation *Stillingfleet*
2 The Deity, the Supreme Being, God
'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us *Addison*
3 A pretended deity of pagans, a false god
Beastly *divinities*, and droves of gods *Prior*
4 A celestial being, inferior to the supreme God, but superior to man "God . . employing these subservient *divinities*" *Cheyne*
5. Supernatural power or virtue
They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers *Shak*
6 Awe inspiring character, supreme dignity, loftiness
There's such *divinity* doth hedge a king *Shak*
7 The science of divine things, the science which treats of God, his laws and moral government, and the way of salvation, theology
Divinity is essentially the first of the professions *Coleridge*

Div'i nīze, *v t* To render divine , to deify [*Rare*]
The predestinarian doctors have *divinized* cruelty and all the blackest vices *Ramsay*
Man had *divinized* all those objects of awe *Milman*

Di vĭs'i bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *divisibilité*, Sp *divisibilidad*, It *divisibilità* See *infra*] The quality of being divisible, the property of bodies by which their parts are capable of separation
Divisibility is a primary attribute of matter *Sir W Hamilton*

Di vĭz'i ble, *a* [Lat *divisibilis*, from *dividere*, *divisum*, Fr & Sp *divisible*, It *divisibile* See DIVIDE] Capable of being divided or separated
Extended substance is *divisible* into parts *Sir W Hamilton*

Di vĭz'i-ble, *n* A substance capable of division *Glanville*

Di vĭz'i ble-ness, *n* Capacity of being separated, divisibility *Boyle*

Di vĭz'i bly, *adv* In a divisible manner

Di-vĭz'ion (vĭzh'ŭn), *n* [Lat *divisio*, from *dividere*, *divisum*, Fr & Sp *division*, It *divisione* See DIVIDE]
1 The act of dividing or separating into parts
I was overlooked in the *division* of the spoil *Gibbon*
2 The state of being divided or separated
3 That which divides or separates, a partition
4 The portion separated by the dividing of a mass a distinct segment or section "The communities and *divisions* of men" *Addison*
5 Difference in opinion or feeling, discord, variance, alienation
There was a *division* among the people *John* vii 43
6 Difference of condition, state of distinction, contrast
I will put a *division* between my people and thy people *Ex* viii 23
7 Separation of the members of a deliberative body for the purpose of ascertaining the vote
The motion passed without a *division* *Macaulay*
8 (*Arith*) The process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another, the rule by which the operation is performed, the reverse of multiplication
9 (*Logic*) The separation of a genus into its constituent species
10 (*Mil*) (*a*) Two or more brigades under the command of a general (*b*) Two companies of infantry manœuvering as one subdivision of a battalion
11 (*Mus*) A course of notes so running into each other as to form one connected series or chain of sounds *Moore*
12 (*Rhet*) The distribution of a discourse into parts, a part so distinguished
Syn —Compartment, section share separation, partition, difference, variance, discord, disunion

Di-vĭz'ion-al, *a* [Sp *divisional*, It *divisionale*]
1 Marking, expressing, or making division, as, a *divisional* line
2 Belonging to a division or district, as, *divisional* surgeon of police

Di vĭz'ion-a ry, *a* Divisional [*Rare*]

Di vĭz'ion-er (vĭzh'ŭn-), *n.* One who divides, a divider [*Obs*] *Sheldon*

Di vī'sive, *a* [It & Sp *divisivo*, Pr *divisiu*, Fr *divisif* See DIVIDE]
1 Forming division or distribution. *Medc*
2 Creating division or discord *Burnet*

Di vī'sive ly, *adv* In a divisive manner, so as to cause division

Di vī'sor, *n* [Lat , from *dividere*, Sp *divisor*, It *divisore*, Fr *diviseur* See DIVIDE] (*Arith*) The number by which the dividend is divided
Common divisor, any number capable of dividing two or more numbers without a remainder

Di-vōrce', *n* [Fr *divorce*, Pr *divorsi*, Sp & Pg *divorcio*, It *divorzio*, Lat *divortium*, from *divortere*, *divertere*, to turn different ways, to separate, from prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *vortere*, *vertere*, to turn See DIVERT]
1. (*Law.*) (*a*) A legal dissolution of the marriage contract by a court or other body having competent authority This is properly a divorce, and called, technically, divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* — from the bands of matrimony (*b*) The separation of a married woman from the bed and board of her husband — *a mensa et toro* (from board and bed).
2. Separation, disunion of things closely united.
Dear *divorce*
'Twixt natural son and sire *Shak.*
3 The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved
4. The cause of any penal separation.
The long *divorce* of steel falls on me. *Shak.*

Di-vōrce', *v t* [*imp & p p* DIVORCED (dĭ-vōrst'); *p pr & vb n* DIVORCING] [Fr. *divorcer*, Sp. *divorciar* See *supra*]
1 To dissolve, either wholly or partially, the marriage contract of, to separate by divorce.
2 To separate or disunite from close connection; to sunder
3 To take away, to put away.
Divorce this tenor from my heart. *Shak.*

Di-vōrce'a ble, *a* Capable of being divorced

Di vōr cee', *n* A person divorced *Ogilvie*

Di vōrce'less, *a* Destitute of divorce, free from divorce, incapable of being divorced.

Di vōrce'ment, *n* Dissolution of the marriage tie, divorce
Let him write her a bill of *divorcement* *Deut* xxiv 1.

Di-vōr'cer, *n* 1 The person or cause that produces divorce *Drummond.*
2 One of a sect called *Divorcers*, said to have sprung from Milton

Di vōr'ci ble, *a* Divorceable *Milton.*

Di vōr'cive, *a* Having power to divorce. "This *divorcive* law" *Milton.*

Div'ot, *n* A thin, oblong turf used in Scotland for covering cottages, and also for fuel *Simmonds*

Di vō'te [It , devout, religious See DEVOUT] (*Mus*) In a devout manner, reverentially, — a direction indicating the manner of the performance.

Di-vŭl'gate, *a* [Lat *divulgatus*, p p of *divulgare* See DIVULGE] Published [*Obs*] *More.*

Di vŭl'gāte, *v t* [Lat *divulgare*, *divulgatum* See DIVULGE] To divulge [*Obs*] *Foxe.*

Div'ul gā'ter, *n* One who divulgates or makes known

Div'ul gā'tion, *n* [Lat *divulgatio*, Fr *divulgation*, Sp *divulgacion*, It *divulgazione*, *divolgazione* See *infra*] The act of divulging or publishing.

Di-vŭlge', *v t* [*imp & p p* DIVULGED, *p pr & vb n* DIVULGING] [Fr *divulguer*, Pr , Sp , & Pg. *divulgar*, It *divulgare*, *divolgare*, Lat *divulgare*, from prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *vulgare*, to spread among the multitude, to make public, from *vulgus*, the multitude, the common people]
1 To make public, to reveal or communicate to the public to reveal, to disclose, — said of that which was confided as a secret, or had been before unknown
Did wisely to conceal, and not *divulge*
His secrets *Milton.*
2 To indicate publicly, to proclaim [*Rare*]
God marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heaven. *Milton.*
3 To impart, to communicate
Which would not be
To them [animals] made common and *divulged* *Milton.*
Syn — To publish, disclose, discover, reveal, communicate, impart

Di vŭlge', *v i* To become publicly known [*Rare*]
"Keep it from *divulging*" *Shak.*

Di vŭlge'ment, *n* The act of divulging, revelation [*Rare*]

Di vŭl'ger, *n* One who divulges or reveals

Di-vŭl'sion, *n* [Lat *divulsio*, from *divellere*, Fr. *divulsion* See DIVELLENT] The act of pulling or plucking away or rending asunder "The *divulsion* of the spirit from the body" *J Taylor.*

Di vŭl'sive, *a* Tending to pull asunder or rend

Diz'en (diz'n, *or* dī'zn), *v t* [*imp & p p* DIZENED, *p pr & vb n* DIZENING] [Perhaps originally to dress in a foolish manner, and allied to *dizen*, q v , but cf also O Eng *dize*, *dise*, to put tow or flax on a distaff, i e , to dress it]
1 To put clothing on, to dress, to attire [*Obs*]
Come, Doll, Doll *dizen* me *Beau & Fl.*
2 To dress gaudily, to deck, to overdress, to bedizen
Like a tragedy queen, he has *dizened* her out *Goldsmith.*

Dizz, *v t* [See DIZZY] To make dizzy, to astonish, to puzzle [*Obs*] *Gayton.*

Diz'zard, *n* [See DIZZY, and cf DISARD] A blockhead [*Obs*] [Written also *disard*]

Diz'zi ness, *n* [A S *dysignes* See DIZZY.] Giddiness, a whirling in the head, vertigo

Diz'zy, *a* [*compar* DIZZIER, *superl* DIZZIEST] [A S *dysig*, *gedysig*, foolish, insipid, *dysigian*, to be foolish, L Ger *dösig*, O D *deuzig*, *duysig*, stupid, dizzy, O H Ger *tusig*, *tusic*, *tisic*, foolish, O Fr *dusiu*, to be dizzy or giddy, L Ger *dusel*, dizziness, *duselig*, *dusselig*, D *duizelig*, dizzy, *duselen*, *duyzelen*, D *duizelen*, to be giddy, D *duizig*, misty, hazy, Dan *dösig*, drowsy, sleepy, *döse*, to make dull, drowsy, *döshed*, dullness, drowsiness]

1. Having a sensation of vertigo, giddy; hence, confused; indistinct

Dim thine eyes, and *dizzy*
Swim in darkness. *Milton.*

2. Causing giddiness or vertigo.

To climb from the brink of Fleet Ditch by a *dizzy* ladder *Macaulay.*

3. Without distinct thought, unreflecting, heedless. "The *dizzy* multitude" *Milton.*

Diz'zy, *v t* To make giddy, to give the vertigo to, to confuse

If the jangling of thy bells had not *dizzied* thy understanding *W Scott*

Djer'rid, *n* [Ar. *jarid*, *jerid*, a palm branch stripped of its leaves, lance, spear] A blunt Turkish javelin *Maunder*

Dō, *n* (*Mus*) A syllable attached to the first tone of the major diatonic scale for the purpose of solmization, or solfeggio It is the first of the seven syllables used by the Italians as names of musical tones In England and America the same syllables are used as a scale-pattern, while the tones in respect to absolute pitch are named by the first seven letters of the alphabet

Do (dōō), *v t* or *auxiliary* [*imp* DID, *p p* DONE (dŭn), *p pr* & *vb n* DOING This verb, when transitive, is formed in the indicative, present tense, thus, I *do*, thou *doest* or *dost*, he *does* or *doth*, when auxiliary, the second person is, thou *dost* The transitive form *dost* is rare, except in poetry "What *dost* thou in this world?" *Milton*] [A S *dōn*, D *doen*, O Sax *duan*, O H Ger *tuon*, Goth *taugan*]

1. To perform, as an action, to execute, to transact, to make

Six days shalt thou labor and *do* all thy work *Ex* xx 9
To live and die is all we have to *do* *Denham*

2 To bring about, to produce, as an effect or result; to effect

He waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm *Shak*
He hath too much concerned himself with the Presbyterians against the House of Lords, which will *do* him an injury *Pepys*

3 To bring to an end by action, to perform completely, to finish, to accomplish, — used chiefly in the participle *done* "The battle *done*, and they within our power" *Shak.* "As soon as work was *done*" *Dryden*

4 To make ready for an object, purpose, or use, as food by cooking, to prepare for eating, to cook completely, as, the meat is *done* on one side only

5. To cause to exist, act, or suffer, to make, to occasion, to let.

A fatal plague which many *dust* to die *Spenser*
Take him to *do* him dead *Shak*

6. To put or bring into a form, state, or condition, especially in the phrases, *to do to death*, to put to death, to slay, *to do away*, to put away, to remove, *to do on*, to put on, to don, *to do off*, to take off, as dress, to doff, *to do into*, to put into the form of, to translate or transform into, as a written text

To *do on* our own harness, that we may not, but we must *do on* the armor of God *Latimer*
Though the former legal pollution be now *done off*, yet there is a spiritual contagion in idolatry much to be shunned *Milton*
It [Pilgrim's Progress] has been *done into* verse, it has been *done into* modern English *Macaulay*
Done to death by sudden blow *Byron.*

7. To deceive, to play a trick upon, to hoax, to humbug [*Colloq*]

He was not to be *done*, at his time of life, by frivolous offers of a compromise that might have secured him seventy five per cent. *De Quincey*

To do one's best, one's diligence, and the like, to exert one's self, to put forth one's best or most diligent efforts *To do over* (*a*) To make over, to perform a second time (*b*) To cover, to spread, to smear "Boats sewed together and *done over* with a kind of slimy stuff like rosin" *Defoe* — *To do up* (*a*) To pack together and envelope, to pack up (*b*) To accomplish thoroughly [*Colloq*] — *To do with*, to dispose of, to make use of, to employ, — usually preceded by *what* "Men are many times brought to that extremity, that were it not for God they would not know *what to do with* themselves" *Tillotson.* — *To have to do with*, to have concern, business, or intercourse with, to deal with "What *have* I *to do with* you, ye sons of Zeruiah?" 2 *Sam* xvi 10

☞ As an auxiliary verb, *do* is used especially in forming negative and interrogative sentences, as, "*Do* you love him?" "I *do* not love him" In affirmative sentences it is employed chiefly to make the expression emphatic, and has the principal stress of voice as, "I *do* love him," "*Do* come" In the past, it sometimes emphasizes the idea of past time, as, "I *did* love him but I love him no longer" In other cases, the use of *do* is old-styled, stiff, or else poetical "This just reproach their virtue *does* excite" *Dryden* "Expletives their feeble aid *do* join" *Pope* — *Do* often stands for the principal verb, to save repetition when the verb has just been used, and the sense is unambiguous

Thus painters Cupids paint, thus poets *do* —
A naked god, blind, young, with arrows two *Sidney*

Do, *v i* 1 To act or behave in any manner, to conduct one's self

They fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after . the law and commandment. 2 *Kings* xvii 34.

2 To fare, to be in a state with regard to sickness or health, as, they asked him how he *did*; how do you *do*, or how *do* you?

3. To succeed, to get along, to manage, to accomplish a purpose; to answer an end; as, if no better plan can be found, he will make this *do*.

You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and Parliaments since the conquest; and if that won't *do*, challenge the crown *Collier.*

To do for (*a*) To answer for, to serve as, to suit. (*b*) To put an end to, to ruin, to baffle completely, to disappoint, &c, as, a goblet is *done for* when it is broken, a person is *done for* when he has made a blunder, or met with an accident involving serious loss, trouble, or vexation [*Colloq and low*] — *To do without*, to get along without, to dispense with — *To have done*, to have made an end or conclusion, to have finished, to be quit, to desist — *To have done with*, to have completed, to be through with, to have no further concern with

Do, *n* 1 Deed, act, feat *W Scott*

2 Ado, bustle, stir, to do. [*Rare*] "A great deal of *do*, and a great deal of trouble" *Selden.*

Do'-all, *n.* General manager, factotum [*Obs*]

Under him Dunstan was the *do-all* at court, being the king's treasurer, councilor, chancellor, confessor, all things *Fuller*

Do'and, *p. pr* Doing [*Obs*] "Wise, and well *doand*" *Chaucer.*

Dōat, *v t.* See DOTE

Dŏb'ber, *n.* A flo at to a fishing line [*Am*] *Bartlett*

Dŏb'bin, *n* 1 An old jaded horse *Shak*

2 Sea gravel mixed with sand [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell*

Dŏb'chick, *n* The same as DABCHICK

Dŏb'ule, *n* (*Ichth*) A fresh-water fish (*Leuciscus dobula*), allied to the roach

Dō'cent, *a* [Lat *docens*, p pr of *docere*, to teach] Serving to instruct, teaching. [*Obs*] *Laud*

Do (ē)tæ, *n pl* [Gr δοκεῖν, to appear] (*Eccl Hist*) Ancient heretics who held that Christ acted and suffered only in appearance *Mosheim*

Do çĕt'ic, *a* Pertaining to, held by, or resembling, the Docetæ "*Docetic* Gnosticism" *Plumptre*

Dŏch'mi ac, *a* [See *infra*] (*Pros*) Pertaining to, or containing, the dochmius

Dŏch'mi us, *n* [Lat, from Gr δόχμιος] (*Pros*) A foot consisting of five syllables, and admitting of many variations in form, but most commonly having the first and fourth syllables short and the other three long

Dŏç'i bĭl'i ty, } *n* [L Lat *docibilitas*] The
Dŏç'i ble-ness, } condition or quality of being docible, docility, teachableness

To persons of *docibility*, the real character may be easily taught in a few days *Boyle*

Dŏç'i-ble, *a* [Lat *docibilis*, from *docere*, to teach] Easily taught or managed, teachable, docile, tractable *Milton*

Dŏç'ile, *a* [Lat *docilis*, from *docere*, to teach, Fr & It *docile*, Sp *docil*] Teachable, easily instructed, ready to learn, tractable, easily managed, as, dogs are more *docile* than many other animals

Do çĭl'i ty, *n* [Lat *docilitas*, from *docilis*, Fr *docilité*, It *docilità*, Sp *docilidad*] Teachableness, readiness to learn, aptness to be taught

The humble *docility* of little children is in the New Testament represented as a necessary preparative to the reception of the Christian faith *Beattie*

Dŏç'i ma-çy, *n* [Fr *docimasie*, Gr δοκιμασια, an essay, examination, from δοκιμαζειν, to assay or examine metals, from δόκιμος, assayed, tested, from δεχεσθαι, to take, approve] The art or practice of applying tests to ascertain the nature, quality, &c, of objects, as of metals or ores, of medicines, or of facts pertaining to physiology

Dŏç'i măs'tic, *a* [Fr *docimastique*, Gr δοκιμαστικός] Proving by experiments or tests.

Docimastic art, metallurgy, or the art of assaying metals, or the art of separating them from foreign matters, and determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral

Dŏç'i-ty, *n* Readiness of apprehension, quickness, docility [*Prov Eng, and Colloq in certain parts of the U S*] *Halliwell Bartlett*

Dŏck, *n* [A S *docce*, Ger *docken* blätter, perhaps allied to Lat *daucus*, *daucum*, Gr δαῦκος, δαῦκον, a kind of parsnep or carrot, used in medicine Cf BURDOCK] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Rumex*, some species of which are well known weeds, having a long tap root, and are difficult of extermination *Loudon*

Dŏck, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DOCKED (dŏkt), *p pr* & *vb n* DOCKING] [See *infra* Cf W *tocaw*, and *tocyn*, to dock, clip]

1. To cut off, as the end of a thing, to curtail, to cut short, to clip, as, to *dock* the tail of a horse

2 To cut off a part from, to shorten, to deduct from, as, to *dock* an account

3 To cut off, destroy, or defeat, to bar, as, to *dock* an entail

Dŏck, *v t* To bring draw, or place in a dock, — used with reference to ships

Dŏck, *n* [Icel *dockr*, a short tail, Frisic *dok*, a little bundle or bunch, Ger *docke*, bundle, skein, a short and thick column]

1 The solid part of an animal's tail, as distinguished from the hair, the stump of a tail, the part of a tail left after clipping or cutting *Grew*

2 A case of leather to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse

Dŏck, *n* [D *dok*, Dan. *docke*, Sw. *docka*, Ger. *dock*, *docke*, L Lat *doga*, *doka*, *doa*, *dova*, *douva*, ditch, Pr *doga*, *dogua*, O Fr *douhe*, *dove*, N. Fr. *[illegible] doga*, sort of vessel, Gr. δοχή, receptacle, from δέχεσθαι, to receive.]

1. An artificial inclosure in connection with a harbor or river, used for the reception of vessels, and provided with gates for keeping in or shutting out the tide

2. The slip or space between two piers for the reception of ships, — sometimes including the piers themselves, as, to be down on the *dock*.

3 The place where a criminal or accused person stands in court.

Dry dock, a dock from which the water may be shut or pumped out, so as to leave a ship dry for inspection or repairs, — called also a *graving dock* — *Floating dock*, a structure, either water-tight or provided with water-tight tanks, for receiving vessels and raising them out of water by its buoyancy, when the water is pumped out of it, or out of the tanks, or the tanks are lowered by machinery; — called also *sectional dock* — *Naval dock*, a dock connected with which are naval stores, materials, and all conveniences for the construction and repair of ships — *Screw dock*, a dock in which a frame for the reception of vessels is raised or lowered by screws and other machinery — *Wet dock*, a dock where the water is shut in, and kept at a given level, to facilitate the loading and unloading of ships, a basin

Dŏck'age, *n* A charge for the use of a dock.

Dŏck'-crŏss, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant, *Lampsana communis*, nipplewort *Gray.*

Dŏck'et, *n* [From *dock*, to cut off a part. Norm. Fr & O Eng *docquet* Cf COCKET]

1 A small piece of paper or parchment, containing the heads of a writing, a summary or digest.

2 A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner, or the place to which they are to be sent, a label See TICKET. *Bailey.*

3 (*Law*) (*a*) An abridged entry of a judgment or proceeding in an action, or a list or register of such entries, a book of original entries, kept by clerks of courts, containing a formal list of the names of parties, and minutes of the proceedings, in each case in court (*b*) (*U S*) A list or calendar of causes ready for hearing or trial, prepared for the use of courts by the clerks *Burrill*

4 A list or calendar of business matters to be acted on in any assembly

To strike a docket, to give a bond to the lord chancellor, engaging to prove a debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a commission of bankruptcy is taken out against the debtor, — said of a creditor [*Eng*] *Smart* — *On the docket*, in hand, under consideration, in process of execution or performance [*Colloq*]

Dŏck'et, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DOCKETED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DOCKETING]

1 To make an abstract or summary of the heads of, to abstract and enter in a book, as, judgments regularly *docketed* *Blackstone*

2 To enter in a docket, to mark the contents of on the back, as of papers

3 To mark with a docket *Chesterfield*

Dŏck'-yard, *n* A yard or magazine near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber

Dŏc'tor, *n* [Lat, from *docere*, to teach, Fr. *docteur*, Pr & Sp *doctor*, Pg *doutor*, It *dottore*]

1 One qualified to teach, a teacher, an instructor, a learned man, one skilled in a profession or branch of knowledge, a savant

2 One who has received the highest degree in a faculty, one who has received a diploma from a university or college, authorizing him to practice and teach, as, a *doctor* of divinity, of law, of medicine, of music, of philosophy, — such diplomas being often complimentary, and conferring an honorary title only

3 One duly licensed to practice medicine, a physician, one whose occupation it is to treat diseases.

By medicine life may be prolonged, yet death
Will seize the *doctor* too *Shak*

4 Any mechanical contrivance intended to remedy a difficulty or serve some purpose in an exigency, as, the *doctor* of a printing machine, which is a knife to remove superfluous coloring matter, an auxiliary steam engine, — called also *donkey* engine.

Doctors Commons the college of civilians in London It was here that until lately, wills were proved and administration was taken out, under the direction of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury

Dŏc'tor, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DOCTORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* DOCTORING]

1 To attend or treat as a physician; to apply remedies to, as, to *doctor* a sick man [*Colloq*]

2 To confer a doctorate upon, to make a doctor.

Dŏc'tor, *v i* To practice physic [*Colloq.*]

Dŏc'tor-al, *a* [Fr & Sp *doctoral*, It *dottorale*] Relating to the degree or practice of a doctor "*Doctoral* habit and square cap" *Wood*

Dŏc'tor-al-ly, *adv* In the manner of a doctor. [*Rare*] *Hakewill.*

Dŏc'tor-ate, *n* [Fr *doctorat*, Sp *doctorado*, It. *dottorato.*] The degree of a doctor.

Dŏc'tor-ĭze, *v t.* To make a doctor by conferring a degree. [*Rare*] *Warton.*

Dŏc'tor-ess, }
Dŏc'tress, } *n.* A female physician.

Dŏc'tor-fish, *n.* (*Ichth*) A species of fish of the genus *Acanthurus*; — so called from a glassy, lancet-like prominence on each side of the tail. *Ogilvie.*

Dŏc'tor-ly, *a.* Like a doctor or learned man; having the degree or authority of doctor. [*Obs.*]

The doctorly prelates were no more so often called to the house. *Tyndale*

Dŏc'tor-ship, *n.* The degree or rank of a doctor, doctorate. [*Rare.*] *Clarendon.*

Dŏc'tri-na-ble, *a.* Containing doctrine. [*Obs and rare.*] *Sidney*

Dŏc'tri-nā'ire', *n* [Fr, L Lat *doctrinarius*, from *doctrinare*, to teach, from Lat *doctrina* See DOCTRINE] One who rigidly applies to political or other practical concerns the abstract doctrines or principles of his own philosophical system

☞ In French history, the *Doctrinaires* were a constitutional party which originated after the restoration of the Bourbons, and represented the interests of liberalism and progress as opposed to the ultra royalists in the executive government and legislature After the revolution of July, 1830, when they came into power, they assumed a conservative position in antagonism with the republicans and radicals who then came upon the stage *New Am Cyc*

Dŏc'tri-nal, *a* [L Lat *doctrinalis*, from Lat *doctrina*, Fr, Pr, & Sp *doctrinal*, Pg *doutrinal*, It *dottrinale* See DOCTRINE]

1 Pertaining to doctrine, containing a doctrine or statement of what is to be believed, as, a *doctrinal* observation, a *doctrinal* proposition

2 Pertaining to the act or means of teaching

The word of God serveth no otherwise than in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument *Hooker*

Dŏc'tri-nal, *n* Something that is a part of doctrine "The *doctrinals* of salvation" *Goodwin*

Dŏc'tri-nal ly, *adv* In a doctrinal manner or form, by way of teaching or positive direction

Dŏc'tri nā'ri an ism, *n* The principles or practices of the Doctrinaires

Dŏc'trine, *n* [Lat *doctrina*, from *doctor*, Fr *doctrine*, Pr & Sp *doctrina*, Pg *doutrina*, It *dottrina* See DOCTOR]

1 The act of teaching, instruction, discipline

He taught them many things by parables, and said unto them in his *doctrine* *Mark* iv 2

Whom shall he make to understand *doctrine*? *Is* xxviii 9

2 That which is taught, what is held, put forth as true, and supported by a teacher, a school, or a sect, a principle or position, or the body of principles in any branch of knowledge, a theological tenet, dogma "Articles of faith and *doctrine*" *Hooker* "The *doctrine* of gravitation" *Watts.*

3 Learning, erudition, acquired knowledge

Syn.—Precept tenet principle, maxim—DOCTRINE, PRECEPT *Doctrine* denotes whatever is recommended as a speculative truth to the belief of others *Precept* is a rule laid down to be obeyed *Doctrine* supposes a teacher, *precept* supposes a superior with a right to command The *doctrines* of the Bible, the *precepts* of our holy religion

Unpracticed he to fawn or seek for power
By *doctrines* fashioned to the varying hour *Goldsmith*

Experience, slow *preceptress* teaching oft
The way to glory by miscarriage foul,
Must prompt him *Cowper*

Dŏc'ū ment, *n* [Lat *documentum*, from *docere*, to teach, Fr & Pr *document*, Sp, Pg, & It *documento*]

1 That which is taught or authoritatively set forth, precept, instruction, direction, authorit ative dogma [*Obs*]

Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ide as at one time *Watts*

2 That which teaches authoritatively, sets forth, or establishes, any thing furnishing proof or evidence, especially, an original or official paper relied upon as the basis, proof, or support of any thing else

They were forthwith stoned to death as a *document* to others *Raleigh*

Saint Luke collected them from such *documents* and testimonies as he judged to be authentic *Paley*

Dŏc'ū ment, *v t* 1 To teach, to instruct to direct [*Obs*]

I am finely *documented* by mine own daughter *Dryden*

2 To furnish with documents, to furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts as, a ship should be *documented* according to the directions of law

Dŏc'ū-mĕnt'al, *a* Pertaining to instruction or to documents, consisting in, or derived from, documents, as, *documental* testimony

Dŏc'ū mĕnt'a ry, *a* Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents

Dŏdd, *v. t* To cut off or lop from, as wool from sheep's tails *Halliwell*

Dŏd'dart, *n.* 1 A bent stick used in playing a game with a wooden ball in an open field

2 A game played by two parties in an open field, the object of it being to drive a wooden ball to, or across, one of two boundaries *Halliwell*

Dŏd'ded, *a.* Having no horns, being without horns, as, *dodded* cattle *Halliwell*

Dŏd'der, *n.* [Dan *dodder*, Sw *dodra*, Ger *dotter*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cuscuta* It is a parasitical vine, which fixes itself to some other plant, as to hops, flax, and particularly to the nettle, and decaying at the root, is nourished by the plant that supports it. *Loudon*

Dŏd'der, *v. i* or *t.* [See DIDDER] To shake or tremble "The *doddering* mast" *Thomson*

Dŏd'dered, *a.* Overgrown with dodder, covered with supercrescent plants. "Rots like a *doddered* oak" *Dryden*

Do-dĕc'a-dăc'ty-lous, *n* [Gr. δωδεκα, twelve, and δακτυλος, finger] (*Anat*) The upper extremity of the small intestines, the duodenum,—so called because it is about twelve fingers' breadths long

Do-dĕc'a gŏn, *n* [Fr *dodecagone*, from Gr δωδεκα, twelve, and γωνια, angle] (*Geom*) A regular figure or polygon, bounded by twelve equal sides, and containing twelve equal angles

Do dĕc'a gȳn'i-a, *n* [Fr *dodecagynie*, from Gr δωδεκα, twelve, and γυνη, woman, female] (*Bot*) An order of plants having twelve styles

Do dĕc'a gȳn'i an, } *a* (*Bot*) Having twelve
Do'de-căg'y nous, } styles

Do dĕc'a hĕ'dral, *a* [See *infra*] Pertaining to a dodecahedron, consisting of twelve equal sides

Do dĕc'a hē'dron, *n* [Fr *dodecaedre*, from Gr δωδεκα, twelve, and εδρα, seat, bottom, base] (*Geom*) A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, a solid having twelve equal faces

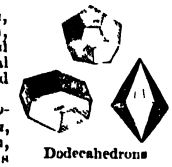

Dodecahedrons

Dō'de căn'dri a, *n* [Fr *dodecandrie*, from Gr δωδεκα, twelve, and ανηρ, ανδρος, man, male] (*Bot*) A class of plants including all that have any number of stamens between twelve and nineteen *Lunnæus*

Dō'de căn'dri an, } *a* Pertaining to the plants,
Dō'de căn'drous, } or class of plants, that have twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen *Lee*

Do-dĕc'a pĕt'al ous, *a* [Gr δωδεκα twelve, and πταλον, petal] (*Bot*) Having a corolla consisting of twelve parts, having twelve petals

Do dĕc'a stȳle, *n* [Gr δωδεκα, twelve, and στυλος, column] (*Arch*) A building having twelve columns in front *Wade*

Do dĕc'a sy l lăb'ic, *a* [Gr δωδεκα, twelve, and Eng *syllable*, q v] Having twelve syllables

Do dĕc'a sȳl'la ble, *n* A word consisting of twelve syllables

Do dĕc'a te mō'ri ăn, *n* [Gr δωδεκατημοριον, from δωδεκατος, the twelfth, and μοιρα, diminutive of μερος, part] A twelfth part [*Obs*] *Creech*

Do dĕc'a tĕm'po ry, *n* [Fr *dodecatemoron* See *supra*] A twelfth part,—said of any one of the twelve signs of the zodiac [*Obs*] *Burton*

Dŏdge, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DODGED *p pr* & *vb n* DODGING] [Prob a modification of *dog v t*, q v]

1 To start suddenly aside, to shift place by a sudden start *Milton*

2 To play tricks to be evasive to use tergiversation to play fast and loose to raise expectations and disappoint them to quibble *Addison*

Dŏdge, *v t* To evade by a sudden shift of place, to escape by starting aside, as, to *dodge* a blow aimed, to *dodge* a common bail [*Colloq*]

Dŏdge, *n* The act of evading by some skillful movement hence, a dexterous device or trick of any sort a clever contrivance, an artifice

Some who have a taste for good living, have many harmless arts by which they improve their banquet and invent *dodges* that we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionaries *Thackeray*

Dŏdg'er *n* One who dodges or evades, one who plays fast and loose, or uses tricky devices *Smart*

Dŏdg'er y *n* Trickery cunning [*Obs*] *Bullet*

Dŏd'i pāte, } *n* [Perhaps *dote* q v and *pate* or
Dŏd'i pōll, } *poll*, head] A stupid person a fool

Some will say, our curate is naught, an ass-head a *dodipoll* *Latimer*

Dŏd'kin, *n* [D *duitken* diminutive of *duit*, a doit, q v] A little doit, a small coin *Shelton*

Dŏd'man, *n* A snail [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Nares*

Dō'do, *n pl* DO'DOES [Ger *dodo dudo dudu*, *dudu* Pg *doudo*] (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Didus*, of large size, once inhabiting the Island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, but now extinct It had short, half fledged wings, like those of the ostrich, but a shorter neck and more clumsy and uncouth form—called also *dronte*

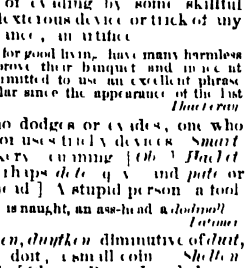

Dodo

Dō'draus, *n* [Lat] (*Rom Antiq*) A linear measure of about nine inches

Dōe (dō), *n* [A S *dā*, Dan *daa*, *daa* dyr] (*Zoöl*) A she deer specifically, the female of the fallow deer, of which the male is called a *buck*

Dŏe (dō'ē), *n* A feat [*Obs*] See DO *S Butler*

Dŏe'skĭn *n* 1 The skin of the doe

2 A compact, twilled cloth

Dō'er (dō'ẽr), *n* [From *do*]

1 One who does, one who performs or executes, an actor, an agent

The *doers* of the law shall be justified *Rom* ii 13

2. (*Scots Law*) An agent or attorney *Burrill*

Dŏeg (dŭz) The third person of the verb *do*, indicative mode, present tense, contracted from *doeth*. See DO

Dŏff, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p.* DOFFED (dŏft), *p pr* & *vb n* DOFFING] [From *do* and *off* Cf DAFF]

1 To put off, as dress, to divest one's self of

And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace *Shak.*

2 To put or thrust away, to rid one's self of, to put off to another time, to defer

To *doff* their dire distresses *Shak*

Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device *Shak*

3 To strip, to divest, to undress "Heaven's King, who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear" *Crashaw.*

Dŏff'er, *n* (*Mach*) A revolving cylinder, in a carding machine, which strips off the cotton from the cards *Ure.*

Dŏg, *n* [D *dog*, Icel *dogi*, Dan & Sw *dogge* Ger *dogge*, *docke*, Fr *dogue*]

1 (*Zoöl*) A quadruped of the genus *Canis* (*C familiaris*) Here are upwards of thirty enumerated varieties, as the mastiff, the hound, the spaniel, the shepherd's dog, the terrier, the harrier, the bloodhound &c The dog is distinguished for intelligence, docility, and attachment to man, above all other of the inferior animals

Dog (Mastiff)

2 A mean, worthless fellow, a wretch

3 A fellow —used humorously, as, a sly *dog* a lazy *dog* [*Colloq*]

4 (*Astron*) One of the two constellations in the southern hemisphere, *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*, or the Greater Dog and the Lesser Dog

5 An iron for holding wood in a fire place, an andiron

6 (*Mech*) (*a*) A grappling iron, with a claw or claws, held by a chain or ropes, for fastening into wood or other heavy articles, for the purpose of raising or moving them (*b*) An iron with fangs for fastening a log in a saw pit or on the carriage of a saw mill (*c*) A piece in machinery acting as a catch or clutch especially (*d*) the carrier of a lathe, and (*e*) an adjustable stop to change the motion of a machine tool

7. *To throw to the dogs* to throw away, as useless —*To go to the dogs* to be ruined

☞ *Dog* is used in composition to denote a male as a *dog fox* a *dog flea* also to denote a thing of cheap, mean quality as *dog Latin* and the like

Dŏg, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DOGGED *p pr* & *vb n* DOGGING] To follow insidiously or indefatigably, to follow close to urge to worry with impunity, to hunt

I have been pursued, *dogged* and waylaid *Pope*

Do'gal *a* [Lat *dogalis* for *ducalis* See DOGE] belonging, or pertaining, to a doge [*Rare*]

Do gā'nā *n* [It See DOUANE] The custom-house in Italy

Dō'gate *n* [Lat as if *dogatus*, for *ducatus*, Fr *dogat* See DOGE] The office or dignity of a doge.

Dŏg'-bāne, *n* See DOG'S BANE

Dŏg'-bee, *n* A drone or male bee *Halliwell.*

Dŏg'bĕr'ry *n* The berry of the dogwood

Dŏg'bĕr'ry-tree *n* (*Bot*) The dogwood

Dŏg'-bōlt, *n* A term of reproach equivalent to *dog* but even more contemptuous [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Dŏg'-brī'ẽr *n* (*Bot*) The dog rose

Dŏg'-căb'bage, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, dog's cabbage

Dŏg'-cart, *n* A two wheeled or a four wheeled one horse vehicle for sportsmen —so called from being used to carry dogs for hunting, in an open space behind

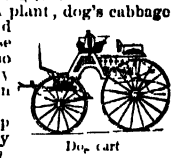

Dog cart

Dŏg'-cheap (chēp) *a* Cheap as dog's meat, or offal, very cheap *Johnson*

Dŏg'-dāy, *n* One of the days when Sirius or the Dog star rises and sets with the sun The dog days commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September

Dŏg'draw, *n* (*Eng Forest Law*) The act of drawing after, or pursuing, deer with a dog, being one of the circumstances which constituted what was called the manifest deprehension of an offender against venison in a forest *Cowell*

Dōge, *n* [It *doge*, *dogio*, for *duce*, *duca*, L in Lat *dux*, a leader commander from *ducere*, to lead, Eng *duke* Cf A S *teohe*, *toga*, *toha*, a leader, from *teohan*, *teon*, to pull draw, lead] The chief magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa

Dŏg'-ĕared, *a* Having the corners of the leaves turned down and soiled by careless or long continued usage —said of a book "Statute books before unopened not *dog eared*" *Ld Mansfield.*

Dōge'āte, *n* The office held by a doge, or its rank, authority, &c, dogate *Wright.*

Dōge'less, *a* Without a doge *Byron*

Dŏg'-făn'cĭ er, *n* One who has a taste for dogs and who keeps them for sale

Dŏg'fĭsh, *n.* (*Ichth*) A species of shark, constituting the genus *Scyllium*.

☞ The small spotted dogfish is *S canicula* The large spotted dogfish is *S catulus*, and the black-mouthed dogfish is *S melonostanum* *Baird*

Dŏg'fly, *n.* A voracious, biting fly. *Chapman.*

Dŏg'-fŏx, *n* A male fox

Dŏg'ged (60), *a* [From *dog*] Surlily obstinate, sullen, morose, sourly impracticable "The sulky spite of a temper naturally *dogged*" *W. Scott*

Dŏg'ged ly, *adv* In a dogged manner, sullenly, sourly, morosely, with obstinate resolution

Dŏg'ged-ness, *n* Sullenness, moroseness

Dŏg'ger, *n* [D *dogger*, from *dogger*, cod fish, originally used in the catching of cod fish] (*Naut*) A fishing vessel, used especially by the Dutch, usually equipped with two masts

Dŏg'ger, *n* A sort of stone, found in the mines with the true alum rock, consisting chiefly of silica and iron, but containing some alum

Dŏg'ger-el, *a.* [O Eng *dogerel*, from *dog* Cf DOG-LATIN] Low in style, and irregular in measure, — said of poetry

Dŏg'ger-el, *n* Low styled and irregular verse, mean or undignified poetry

The ill-spelt lines of *doggerel* in which he expressed his reverence for the brave sufferers *Macaulay*

Dŏg'ger-man, *n* A sailor belonging to a dogger

Dŏg'get, *n* Docket See DOCKET

Dŏg'gish, *a* Like a dog, especially, having the bad qualities of a dog, churlish, growling, snappish, brutal

Dŏg'gish-ness, *n* The quality of being doggish

Dŏg'-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A plant (*Triticum repens*) common in uncultivated ground, — called also *couch grass*, *dog wheat*, *knot grass*, *twitch grass*, and *quickens*

Dŏg'grel, *a* & *n* The same as DOGGREL

Dŏg'-hōle, *n* A place fit only for dogs, a vile, mean habitation or apartment *Dryden*

Dŏg'-hook, *n* A strong hook or wrench used for separating iron boring rods *Halliwell*

Dŏg'-Lăt'in, *n* Barbarous Latin

Dŏg'-lĕg'ged, *a* (*Arch*) Having no well hole, and not built straight from top to bottom — said of stairs which consist of two or more separate straight portions, one above another, and connected by a platform, or which have a wall between the upper parts

Dŏg'-lĭ'chen, or **Dŏg'-lĭch'en**, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, the ground liverwort, *Peltidea canina* — so called because supposed by some to be a cure for hydrophobia

Dŏg'ly, *a* Like a dog [*Obs*]

Dŏg'ly, *adv* In a doggish manner [*Obs*]

Dŏg'ma, *n*, Eng *pl* DOG'MAS, Lat *pl* DŎG'MATA. [Lat *dogma*, Gr δόγμα, from δοκεῖν, to think, seem, appear, Fr *dogme*]

1 That which is held as an opinion, a tenet, a doctrine "The obscure and loose *dogmas* of early antiquity" *Howell*

2 An established tenet, a settled principle, a peremptory opinion a formally stated and authoritatively settled doctrine

3 A principle of doctrine that is asserted or taught without sufficient evidence

Syn. — Tenet, opinion, proposition, doctrine — DOGMA, TENET A tenet is that which is maintained as true with great firmness, as, the *tenets* of our holy religion A *dogma* is that which is laid down with authority as indubitably true, as the *dogmas* of the church A *tenet* rests on its own intrinsic merits or demerits, a *dogma* rests on what is regarded as competent to decide and determine *Dogma* has in our language acquired to some extent, a repulsive sense from its carrying with it the idea of authority or undue assumption This is more fully the case with its derivatives *dogmatical* and *dogmatism* "The *dogmas* of the Romish church are admitted by none but such as admit its authority, the *tenets* of republicans, levelers, and freethinkers, have been unblushingly maintained both in public and private" *Crabb*

Dŏg'-măd, *a* Mad as a mad dog *Swift*

Dog-măt'ic, **Dog-măt'ic al**, *a* [Lat *dogmaticus*, Gr δογματικός, from *δόγμα*, Fr *dogmatique*]

1. Pertaining to a dogma, or to a received or established doctrine

2. Asserting, or disposed to assert, with authority, or with overbearing and arrogance, peremptory, or demanding assent, positive, magisterial, as, a *dogmatic* philosopher *Boyle*

3. Positive, asserted with authority, authoritative, as, a *dogmatical* opinion

Syn. — Magisterial, arrogant See MAGISTERIAL

Dog-măt'ic al ly, *adv.* In a dogmatic manner, arrogantly, positively

Dog măt'ic al ness, *n* The quality of being dogmatical, positiveness

Dŏg'ma tĭ'cian (tĭsh'an), *n.* One who dogmatizes, a dogmatist [*Rare*]

Dog măt'ics, *n sing* The science which treats of Christian doctrines, doctrinal theology [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *Murdock.*

Dŏg'ma-tĭsm, *n* The manner or character of a dogmatist arrogance or positiveness in opinion "The self importance of his demeanor, and the *dogmatism* of his conversation" *W. Scott*

Dŏg'ma-tĭst, *n* [Gr δογματιστής, from δογματίζειν.] One who dogmatizes, a positive asserter; a magisterial teacher, a bold or arrogant advancer of principles.

To their character of commentators they added that of *dogmatists*. *Whewell.*

Dŏg'ma-tize, *v. i.* [*imp & p. p* DOGMATIZED; *p pr. & vb. n.* DOGMATIZING] [Lat. *dogmatizare*, Gr δογματίζειν, to lay down an opinion, from δόγμα; Fr *dogmatiser* See DOGMA] To assert positively, to teach with bold and undue confidence, to advance with arrogance. "The pride of *dogmatizing* schools" *Blackmore*

Dŏg'ma tĭz'er, *n* One who dogmatizes, a bold asserter, a magisterial teacher. *Hammond.*

Dŏg'ma to ry, *a* Dogmatical [*Very rare*]

Dŏg's rōse, *n* (*Bot*) A species of rose (*Rosa canina*), which bears the hip *Loudon.*

Dŏg's'-bāne, *n* [Cf Gr *ἀνοκτόνον*, from *κύων*, a dog] (*Bot*) A genus of plants (*Apocynum*) of little beauty, but easy culture, — said to be poisonous to dogs *Loudon*

Dŏg's'-crăb'bage, *n* (*Bot*) An urticaceous plant, *Thelygonum cynocrambe* *Loudon*

Dŏg's'-ĕar, *n* The corner of a leaf, in a book, turned down like the ear of a dog

Dŏg'ship, *n* The character, or individuality, of a dog

Dŏg'shōre, *n* (*Naut*) One of several pieces of timber used to hold a ship firmly and prevent her moving while the blocks are knocked away before launching

Dŏg'-sick, *a* Sick as a dog sometimes is

Dŏg'-sleep, *n* Pretended sleep *Addison.*

Dŏg's'-mĕat, *n* Refuse, offal, meat for dogs

Dŏg's'-tāil-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A species of British grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*) which abounds in grass lands, and is well suited for making straw plait, — called also *gold seed*

Dŏg'star, *n* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun originally gave name to the dog days, — known also as *Canicula*, and *a Canis Majoris*

Dŏg's'-tŏngue (ting), *n* (*Bot*) A plant, *Cynoglossum officinale*, hound's tongue

Dŏg's'-tooth, *n*, *pl* DOG'S-TEETH

1 A sharp pointed human tooth, growing between the fore teeth and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth, — called also *eye tooth* and *canine tooth*

2 (*Arch*) An ornament peculiar to the early English style of Gothic architecture, consisting of pointed projections, resembling teeth

Dŏg's'-tooth-spăr', *n* (*Min*) A variety of calcite, occurring, crystallized, in sharp pointed rhombohedrons, resembling the tooth of a dog

Dŏg's-tooth-vī'o let, *n* (*Bot*) A small, bulbous plant of the genus *Erythronium*, much admired for its beauty *Loudon.*

Dŏg'-trick, *n* A currish trick, brutal treatment

Dŏg'-trŏt, *n* A gentle trot, like that of a dog

Dŏg'-vāne, *n* (*Naut*) A small vane of bunting, feathers, or any other light material, to indicate the direction of the wind *Totten*

Dŏg'-watch (wŏtch), *n* (*Naut*) A watch of two hours, of which there are two, called respectively the *first dog watch* and the *second dog watch*, the first being from 4 to 6 o'clock, P M, the second from 6 to 8 o clock, P M *Totten.*

Dŏg'-wĕa'ry, *a* Quite tired, much fatigued

Dŏg'-whēat, *n* See DOG GRASS

Dŏg'-whĕlk, *n* (*Conch*) A species of univalve shells, the *Nassa reticulata*

Dŏg'wood, *n* (*Bot*) The *Cornus*, a genus of large shrubs or small trees, the wood of which is exceedingly hard, and serviceable for many purposes There are several species, one of which, *C mascula*, called also *Cornelian cherry*, bears a berry used often for culinary purposes *Loudon*

Dŏg'wood-tree, *n* 1 The dogwood or *Cornus*

2 A papilionaceous tree (*Piscidia erythrina*) growing in Jamaica

Dol'ly, *n* [Said to be so called from the first maker, but cf TOWEL]

1 A species of woolen stuff [*Obs*] *Congreve*

2 A small napkin, generally colored, used with fruit and wine *Smart*

Dolt, *n* [D *dut*, *dunt*, L Ger *dott*, perhaps from Fr *d'huit*, *de huit*, of eight, as it is the eighth part of a stiver or penny]

1 A small Dutch coin, worth about half a farthing, also, a similar small coin once used in Scotland, hence, any small piece of money *Shak*

2 A thing of small value, a trifle, as, I care not a *dott*

Dolt'kin, *n* A very small coin, a dolt

Dŏk'i măs'tic, *a* The same as DOCIMASTIC.

Do lăb'ri fôrm, *a* [Lat *dolabra*, pickax, and *forma*, form, shape] (*Nat Hist*) Having the form of an ax or hatchet, as some leaves, and also certain organs of some shell fish

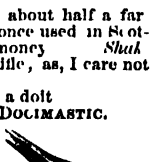

Dolabriform

Dolce (dōl'cha), **Dolcemente** (dōl'cha mĕn tā), *adv* [It, from Lat *dulcis*, sweet, soft] (*Mus*) Softly, sweetly, — a direction to the performer, indicating that the passage to which it refers is to be executed in a simple, flowing manner, and with sweetness and purity of tone

Dolcino (-chē'no), **Dulcino**, *n* [It] A small bassoon, at one period much used in playing tenor parts to the oboe *Simmonds. Warner.*

Dōl'drumg, *n. pl.* A part of the ocean near the equator, abounding in calms, squalls, and light, baffling winds, which sometimes prevent all progress for weeks, — so called by sailors.

To be in the doldrums, to be in a state of listlessness or ennui, to be bored, as a party of persons when conversation fails or becomes dull and uninteresting from exhaustion of subjects

Dōle, *n* [A-S *dāl*, division, from *dīlan*, *delan*, to divide Cf DEAL]

1 The act of dividing and distributing; dealing; apportionment

At her general *dole*,
Each receives his ancient soul *Cleveland.*

2 That which is dealt or distributed, a part, share, or portion

Now, my masters, happy man be his *dole*, say I. *Shak.*

3 That which is given in charity, alms; charitable gratuity

So sure the *dole*, so ready at their call,
They stood prepared to see the manna fall. *Dryden.*

4 That which serves to divide or separate; a boundary *Halliwell.*

5 A void space left in tillage [*Prov Eng.*]

Dōle, *n* [O Fr *dol*, *doel*, *dole*, N Fr *deuil*, from Lat *dolium* in *cordolium*, sorrow at heart, grief, from *dolere*, to feel pain, to grieve] Grief, sorrow [*Obs*]

And she died
So on that day there was *dole* in Astolat. *Tennyson.*

Dōle, *n* [Lat *dolus*, deceit, from Gr δόλος; Fr *dol*] (*Scots Law*) Criminal intent, evil design, regarded as a necessary ingredient to render an action criminal *Burrill Ogilvie.*

Dōle, *v t* [*imp & p p* DOLED, *p pr & vb n* DOLING] [See *supra*] To deal out in small portions, to distribute, to divide, to bestow

The supercilious condescension with which even his reputed friends *doled* out their praises to him *De Quincey.*

Dōle'-beer, *n* Beer bestowed as an alms *B Jon.*

Dōle'-brĕad, *n* Bread bestowed as an alms *Nares*

Dōle'ful, *a* Full of dole or grief, expressing or exciting sorrow, melancholy "Her *doleful* humor" *Sidney* "With screwed face and *doleful* whine" *South* "Regions of sorrow, *doleful* shades" *Milton*

Syn. — Piteous, rueful, sorrowful, woful, melancholy, sad, gloomy, dismal

Dōle'ful ly, *adv* In a doleful manner, sorrowfully, dismally, sadly

Dōle'ful ness, *n* The condition of being doleful, sorrow, melancholy, gloominess, dismalness

Dōle'-mĕad'ow, *n* A meadow to which several persons have a common right, or which is owned by them in common

Dō'lent, *a* [Lat *dolens*, p pr of *dolere*, Fr *dolent*, It *dolente*, Sp *doliente* See DOLE, *n*] Sorrowful [*Obs*] *Ford.*

Dŏl'er ĭte, *n* [Gr δολερός, deceitful, because it was easily confounded with diorite] (*Geol & Min*) A variety of igneous rock, composed of augite and feldspar, often containing magnetic or titanic ore in grains It is dark colored and heavy *Dana.*

Dŏl'er ĭt'ic, *a* Of the nature of dolerite, as, much lava is *doleritic* lava *Dana*

Dōle'sŏme (sum), *a* Doleful, dismal, sorrowful

The *dolesome* passage to the infernal sky *Pope*

Dōle'sŏme ly, *adv* In a doleful manner, dolefully.

Dōle'sŏme ness, *n* Gloom, dismalness

Dŏl'i cho-cĕph'a lous, *a* [Gr δολιχός, long, and κεφαλή, head] Having skulls whose antero posterior diameter, or that from the frontal to the occipital bone, exceeds the transverse diameter, as, African races are mostly *dolicho cephalous*

Dŏl'i chŏs, *n* [Gr δολιχος, long] (*Bot*) A genus of leguminous plants, of the East and West Indies, including many species, some of which produce edible pods, — so called from the length of the pods

Dŏl'i-chŭr'us, *n* [Gr δολιχουρος, long tailed, from δολιχός, long, and οὐρα, tail]

1 (*Pros*) A verse with a redundant foot or syllable, a hypercatalectic verse, an hypermeter

2 (*Entom*) A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Fossores*

Dŏl'li-kĭns, *n* (*Conch*) A genus of univalve mollusks, the partridge shell

Dŏll, *n* [A contraction of *Dorothy*, less probably an abbreviation of *idol*] A puppet or baby for a child, an image in the form of a child, or sometimes of an adult, for the amusement of little girls.

Dŏl'lar, *n* [Dan & Sw *daler*, D *daalder*, L Ger *dahler*, H Ger *thaler*, an abbreviation of *Joachims thaler*, i e, a piece of money first coined, about the year 1518, in the valley of *St Joachim*, in Bohemia]

1 A silver coin of the United States, weighing about 417 grains, and equivalent to about four shillings and two pence sterling It is equal to 100 cents, 10 dimes, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of an eagle.

2 A coin of the same general weight and value, though differing slightly in different countries, current in Mexico, parts of South America, Spain, and several other European states

3 The value of a dollar, the unit commonly employed in the United States in reckoning money values

Dŏll'man, *n* [Hung *dolmány*, Turk. *dŏlāmān*, *dŏlāmah*, *dhŏlāmah*, Bohem. *doloman*, Fr *dolman*,

Ger. *dollman, dollman.*] A long cassock worn by the Turks.

Döl'ly, *n.* (*Mining*) A contrivance, turning on a vertical axis by a handle or winch, for facilitating the washing of ore, a stirrer

Döl'men, *n.* [Celt] A table made of stones, or a large stone resembling a table, found among the relics of the Druids; a cromlech

Döl'o-mite, *n* (*Geol & Min*) A magnesian carbonate of lime, consisting, when pure, of 54 3 per cent. of carbonate of lime, and 45 7 of carbonate of magnesia It occurs in extensive beds as a compact limestone, and also as a crystalline granular rock, either white or clouded. Much of the common white marble is dolomite It is so called from the French geologist *Dolomieu*

Döl'o-mit'ic, *a* Pertaining to dolomite, of the nature of dolomite

Döl'o-mi-zā'tion, *n.* The process of forming dolomite. *Dana.*

Döl'o-mize, *v t* To convert into dolomite

Dō'lor, *n* [Lat, from *dolere*, to feel pain, to grieve, O Fr, Pr, & Sp *dolor*, It *dolore*, Fr *douleur*] Pain; grief, distress, anguish

Of death and *dolor* telling sad tidings *Spenser*

Döl'or-if'er ous, *a* [Lat *dolor*, pain, and *ferre*, to bear, produce, It *dolorifero* See *supra*] Producing pain *Whitaker*

Döl'or if'ic, } *a* [L Lat *dolorificus*, from *dolor*
Döl'or-if'ic-al, } and *facere*, to make, It & Sp *dolorifico* See *supra*] Causing pain or grief, producing misery *Arbuthnot*

Döl'o rō'so, *n* [It] (*Mus*) In a pathetic manner

Döl'or ous, *a* [Lat *dolorosus*, from *dolor*, It, Sp, & Pg *doloroso*, Pr *doloros*, Fr *douloureux* See *supra*]

1 Full of dolor or grief, sorrowful, doleful, dismal, as, a *dolorous* object, a *dolorous* region

You take me in too *dolorous* a sense;
I spake t' you for your comfort *Shak*

2 Occasioning pain or grief, impressing sorrow, painful, distressing

Their dispatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear or teeth of the lion *More*

Döl'or-ous ly, *adv* In a dolorous manner, sorrowfully

Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*)

Döl'phin *n* [Lat *delphin, delphinus*, Gr δελφίν, It *delfino* Sp *delfin*, Pg *delfim*, Pr *dalfin*, Fr *dauphin*, W. *dolffyn*]

1 (*Ichth*) (*a*) A cetaceous mammal, of the genus *Delphinus* (*D delphis*), the true dolphin (*b*) The *Coryphæna hippuris*, a fish of about five feet in length, celebrated for its surprising changes of color when dying It is the fish commonly known as the dolphin

☞ The dolphin of the ancients (*D delphis*) is common in the Mediterranean and Atlantic and attains a length of from six to eight feet

2 (*Gr Antiq*) A mass of iron or lead hung so as to be dropped on any vessel passing under it

3 (*Naut*) (*a*) A rope or strap wound round a mast to support the puddening when the lower yards rest in the slings (*b*) A spar or buoy secured to an anchor and furnished with a ring to which cables may be bent *R H Dana* (*c*) A mooring post at the entrance of a dock, or on a quay or wharf *Ogilvie*

4 Any thing shaped like a dolphin as the handle of a gun, so formed, or the figure of the fish used in architecture as an emblem of love and social feeling. *Fairholt*

Döl'phin et, *n.* A female dolphin [*Rare*] *Spenser*

Döl'phin-fly, *n* (*Entom*) An insect of the aphis tribe, destructive to beans *Ogilvie*

Dölt (30), *n* [A S *dol, dol, dal*, erring, foolish, from *dwlan*, to err, to be torpid or stupid, *dol-in*, to err, Goth *dwals*, dul, stupid, Ger *toll* mad Cf DULL] A heavy, stupid fellow, a blockhead a numskull, an ignoramus, a dunce, a dullard an ass

Dölt, *v t* To waste time foolishly, to behave foolishly [*Obs*]

Dölt'ish, *a* Dolt-like, dull in intellect, stupid, blockish, as, a *doltish* clown *Sidney*

Dölt'ish ly, *adv* In a doltish manner

Dölt'ish ness, *n* Quality of being doltish, stupidity

Dölv'en (dölv'n), *p p* of *delve* [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Dom A termination denoting jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction It was, originally, *doom*, judgment, as in *kingdom, earldom* Hence it is used to denote state, condition, or quality, as in *wisdom, freedom.*

Dŏm, *n.* The same as DON, q v [*Obs*]

Dŏm'a-ble, *a* [Lat *domabilis*, from *domare*, to tame, It *domabile*, Pr & Sp *domable*] Capable of being tamed [*Obs*]

Dŏm'a-ble-ness, *n* Capability of being tamed

Dŏm'a-ge, *n.* 1 Damage, hurt [*Obs*] *Chapman*
2. Subjugation [*Obs*] *Hobbes*

Do-māin', *n* [Fr, *domaine*, O Fr *demaine, demenie*, Pr *domaine, dement*, It *domino, dominio*, O It *dimino, dimanio*, L Lat *domanium*, Lat *dominium*, property, right of ownership, from *dominus*, master, owner, from *domus*, a house Cf DEMAIN]

1 Dominion; empire, authority

2 The territory over which dominion or authority is exerted, the possessions of a sovereign or commonwealth, or the like

3 Landed property, estate, especially, the land about the mansion house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy *Shenstone*

4 (*Law*) Ownership of land, an estate or patrimony which one has in his own right, absolute proprietorship, paramount or sovereign ownership

Public domain, the territory belonging to a state or to the general government, public lands [*U S*]—*Right of eminent domain*, that superior dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state, including that previously granted by itself, which authorizes it to appropriate any part thereof to a necessary public use, reasonable compensation being made

Dō'mal, *a* [From Lat *domus*, house] (*Astrol*) Pertaining to a house *Addison*

Do mā'ni al, *a* Relating to domains [*Rare*]

Dom bē'ya, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants growing in the East Indies and Madagascar, and so named in honor of J *Dombey*, a French botanist

Dōme, *n* [Fr *dôme*, from Lat *domus*, a house, *domus Dei*, or *Domini*, house of the Lord, house of God, It *domo, duomo*, dome, cathedral, L Lat *doma*]

1 A building, a house, a fabric, — used chiefly in poetry

Approach the *dome*, the social banquet share *Pope*

2 (*Arch*) A roof, or structure raised above the roof of an edifice, usually hemispherical in form, but sometimes the segment of a spheroid, ellipse, polygon, or other similar figure, a cupola

☞ The Italians apply the term *il duomo* to the principal church of a city, and the Germans call every cathedral church *Dom* and it is supposed that the word in its present English sense has crept into use from the circumstance of such buildings being frequently surmounted by a cupola *Am Im Cyc*

3 (*a*) Any erection resembling the dome or cupola of a building, as the upper part of a furnace and the like (*b*) (*Steam engine*) A steam dome [See *Illust of Boiler*]

4 (*Crystallog*) A termination of a prism by two planes meeting above in an horizontal edge, like the roof of a house

☞ If the edge is parallel to the longer diagonal (macrodiagonal) of the prism, it is called a *macrodome* if parallel to the shorter (brachydiagonal) it is a *brachydome* if parallel to the inclined diagonal in monoclinic crystals it is called *clinodome* *Dana*

Dōme'-bŏŏk, *n* (*O Eng Law*) A book or code said to have been compiled under the direction of Alfred, for the general use of the whole kingdom of England It is supposed to have contained the principal maxims of the common law the penalties for misdemeanors, and the form of judicial proceedings *Burrill*

Dōmed (domd), *a* Furnished with a dome

Dŏmes'dāy (dōomz'dā) *n* See DOOMSDAY

Dŏmes'day-bŏŏk, *n* See DOOM DAY BOOK

Dŏmes'man (dōomz'man), *n* [See DOOM] A judge an umpire [*Obs*]

Do mĕs'tic, *a* [Lat *domesticus*, from *domus*, house It, Sp, & Pg *domestico*, Pr *domestic*, Fr *domestique*]

1 Belonging to the house or home pertaining to one's place of residence and to the family as, *domestic* concerns, *domestic* life *domestic* duties *domestic* affairs, *domestic* happiness *domestic* worship

2 Pertaining to a nation considered as a family or home, or to one's own country intestine not foreign as *domestic* troubles *domestic* dissensions "These *domestic* and particular broils *Shak*

3 Remaining much at home devoted to home duties or pleasures, as, a *domestic* man or woman

His fortitude is the more extraordinary, because his *domestic* feelings were unusually strong *Macaulay*

4 Living in or near the habitations of men, tame, not wild as, *domestic* animals

5 Made in one's own house, nation, or country, as, *domestic* manufactures

Do mĕs'tic, *n* 1 One who lives in the family of another, as hired assistant a house servant

The master labors and leads an anxious life, to secure plenty and ease to the *domestic* *Knox*

2 (*pl*) (*Com*) Articles of home manufacture, especially cotton goods [*U S*]

Do mĕs'tic al, *a* Domestic [*Obs*] "Our private and *domestical* matter" *Sidney*

Do mĕs'tic al, *n* A family, a household [*Ob*]

Do mĕs'tic al ly, *adv* In a domestic manner, privately with reference to domestic affairs

Do mĕs'ti cant, *a* Forming part of the same family [*Obs*] *Sir F Deering*

Do mĕs'ti cāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* DOMESTICATED, *p pr & vb n* DOMESTICATING] [L Lat *domesticare, domesticatum* It *domesticare*, Sp *domesticar*, Pr *domesgar*, Fr *domestiquer* See *supra*]

1 To make domestic, to accustom to home, as, to *domesticate* one's self

2 To make familiar, to conduct as if at one's own home *Chesterfield*

3 To accustom to live near the habitations of man to tame, as, to *domesticate* wild animals

Do mĕs'ti cā'tion, *n* [Fr *domestication*] The act of domesticating, or of accustoming to home, or of taming wild animals.

Do-mĕs'ti cā'tor, *n* One who domesticates

Dō'mes tĭc'i-ty, *n* [L Lat *domesticitas*, Fr *domesticité*, Sp *domesticidad*] The state of being domestic, a household act or life

Dŏm'ett, *n* A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen *Simmonds*

Dō'mey klte (dō'mĭ klt, 49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral found in Peru, arseniuret of copper

Dŏm'i cal, *a* Relating to, or shaped like, a dome

Dŏm'i cile, *n* [Lat *domicilium*, from *domus*, a house, Fr *domicile*, Pr *domcili*, Sp, Pg, & It *domicilio*]

1 An abode or mansion, a place of permanent residence, either of an individual or family

2 (*Law*) A residence at a particular place accompanied with positive or presumptive proof of an intention to remain there for an unlimited time *Burrill*

Dŏm'i cile, *v t* [*imp & p p* DOMICILED, *p pr. & vb n* DOMICILING] [Fr *domicilier*, from Lat. *domicilium* Sp *domiciliar*] To establish in a fixed residence or a residence that constitutes habitancy, to domiciliate *Kent.*

Dŏm'i cil'i ar, *n* A member of a household, a domestic *Sterne.*

Dŏm'i cil'i a ry (*or* dŏm'i sĭl'ya ry), *a* [L Lat. *domiciliarius* See *supra*] Pertaining to domicile, or the residence of a person or family

The personal and *domiciliary* rights of the citizen were scrupulously guarded *Motley*

Domiciliary visit (Law) a visit to a private dwelling particularly for the purpose of searching it under authority

Dŏm'i cil'i āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* DOMICILIATED, *p pr & vb n* DOMICILIATING]

1 To establish in a permanent residence, to domicile

2 To render domestic to tame [*R*] *Pownall*

Dŏm'i cil'i ā'tion, *n* Permanent residence, inhabitancy *Milman*

Dŏm'i cĭlt'ūre (53), *n* That which relates to household affairs, the art of housekeeping, cookery &c domestic economy [*Rare*] *R Park*

Dŏm'i fȳ, *v t* [Fr *domifier*, L Lat *domificare*, from Lat *domus*, house and *facere* to make]

1 (*Astrol*) To divide, as the heavens, into twelve houses, by means of six great circles called *circles of position*, for the purpose of erecting a horoscope [*Obs*]

2 To tame to domesticate [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Dŏm'i na, *n* [Lat lady] (*O Eng Law*) Lady, a lady —a title formerly given to noble ladies who held a barony in their own right *Burrill*

Dŏm'i nance, } *n* Predominance, ascendency,
Dŏm'i nan cy, } authority *Ogilvie.*

Dŏm'i nant *a* [Lat *dominans* p pr of *dominari* See *infra*] Ruling prevailing, governing, predominant, as, the *dominant* party or faction

The number of a *dominant* race is in hands dense with the subject race seldom indeed fraudulent but imperious insolent and cruel *Macaulay*

Dominant head (*Mus*) the chord based upon the dominant —*dominant estate* or *tenement* (*Law*) the estate to which a servitude or easements due from another estate the estate over which the servitude extends being called the *servient estate* or *tenement* *Bouvier Wharton*

Syn —Governing, ruling, prevailing, predominant, ascendant

Dŏm'i nant, *n* (*Mus*) The fifth tone of the scale, corresponding to the syllable *sol* of the gamut

Dŏm'i nāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* DOMINATED, *p pr & vb n* DOMINATING] [Lat *dominare, dominatus*, from *dominus*, master lord from *domus*, house It *dominare* Sp *dominar*, Fr *dominer*] To predominate over to rule to govern "A city *dominated* by the sea" *Prescott*

We every where meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or *dominated* *Lesley*

Dŏm'i nāte, *v i* To predominate *Pope*) *Dryden*

Dŏm'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *dominatio* Fr & It *domination* Sp *dominacion* It *dominazione* See *supra*]

1 The act of dominating exercise of power in ruling dominion, government, authority

In such a people the haughtiness of *domination* combines with the spirit of freedom *Burke*

2 A ruling party a party in power [*R*] *Burke*

3 One of the supposed order of angelical beings, the fourth according to the established arrangement of the schools *Heywood*

Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms virtues powers *Milton.*

Dŏm'i na tive, *a* [Sp *dominativo* See DOMINATE, *v*] Governing ruling imperious *Sandys.*

Dŏm'i nā'tor, *n* [Lat *dominator*, It *dominatore*, Sp *dominador*, Fr *dominateur* See DOMINATE, *v*] A ruler or ruling power, the presiding or predominant power

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this north-west part of the world *Camden.*

Dŏm'i ne, *n* See DOMINIE

Dŏm'i neer', *v i* [*imp & p p* DOMINEERED, *p. pr & vb n* DOMINEERING] [Fr *domaner* See DOMINATE, *v*] To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway, to play the master or mistress, to be overbearing, to bluster, to swell with conscious superiority or haughtiness

Go to the feast, revel and *domineer* *Shak.*
His wishes tend abroad to roam,
And hers to *domineer* at home *Prior.*

Do-min'ic-al, *a.* [L. Lat. *dominicalis*, for Lat. *dominicus*, belonging to a master or lord, from *dominus*, master or lord, *dominica* or *dominicus dies*, the Lord's day, Fr., Pr., Sp., & Pg. *dominical*, It. *dominicale.*]

1. Indicating the Lord's day, or Sunday

2. Relating to, or given by, our Lord, as, the *dominical* prayer *Howell*

Some words altered in the *dominical* Gospels *Fuller*

Dominical letter, the letter which, in almanacs, denotes the Sabbath, or *dies Domus*, the Lord's day The first seven letters of the alphabet are used for this purpose, the same letter standing for Sunday during a whole year, and after twenty-eight years the same letters returning in the same order

Do-min'ic al, *n* [See *supra*] 1 The Lord's day, Sunday [*Obs*] *Hammond*

2 The Lord's prayer [*Obs*] *Jewell*

Do-min'i-can, *a* Belonging or relating to the Dominicans, or to St Dominic

Dominican nuns, an order of nuns founded in 1206 Their first convent in the United States was established in 1828, in Kentucky, since when others have been founded in various States The nuns are chiefly employed in teaching

Do-min'i-can, *n* [N Lat *Dominicanus*, from *Dominicus*, *Dominic*, the founder, Sp *Dominicano*, Fr. *Dominicain*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of an order of monks founded by Dominic de Guzman, and introduced into England A D 1221 The Dominicans hold the view that the Virgin Mary was born without the blemish of original sin, — they are called also *predicants*, *preaching friars*, *jacobins*, and *black friars* *Hook*

Do-min'i-cide, *n* [Lat *dominus*, master, and *cædere*, to cut down, to kill]

1. The act of killing a master

2 One who kills his master

Dŏm'i-nie, *n* [Lat *dominus*, master, from *domus*, house, It *domine*] [Written also *domine*]

1. A schoolmaster, a pedagogue [*Scot*]

2. A clergyman, a parson [*Scot*]

Do-min'ion (-min'yun), *n* [L Lat, the same as Lat *dominium*, It & Sp *dominio* See DOMAIN]

1 Sovereign or supreme authority, the power of governing and controlling, independent right of possession, use, and control, empire

I praised and honored Him that liveth forever, whose *dominion* is an everlasting *dominion* *Dan* iv 34

2 Superior prominence, predominance, ascendency, preponderance

Objects placed foremost ought to have *dominion* over things confused and transient *Dryden*

3 That which is governed, territory over which authority is exercised, the tract, district, country, or the aggregate of objects which are under control.

The donations of bishoprics the kings of England did ever retain in all their *dominions*, when the pope's usurped authority was at the highest *Davies*

4 A ruling or governing power of very high rank

By him were all things created whether they be thrones or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers *Col* i 16.

Syn — Sovereignty control rule, authority, government, territory, country, region

Dŏm'i no, *n*, *pl* DŎM'I NŌS, or DŎM'I NŌES [It & Sp, from Lat *dominus*, master, or from It *domo*, *duomo*, cathedral, being a hood worn by the canons of a cathedral]

1 A cape with a hood, formerly worn by priests, especially in winter, to protect the head and face

2 A kind of hood worn by the canons of a cathedral church

3 A mourning veil formerly worn by women

4 A half mask formerly worn by ladies, as a partial disguise for the features, in traveling, at masquerades, and elsewhere

5 A long, loose cloak, usually of black silk, but often of other materials, with a hood removable at pleasure, used as a disguise for the form or features at masquerades

6. A person wearing a domino

7 (*pl*) A game played by two or more persons, with twenty-eight pieces of oblong ivory, &c, plain at the back, but on the face divided by a line in the middle, and indented with spots from a one to double six, the game consists in matching the number of spots on either outer end of the pieces, as they lie when played *Hoyle*

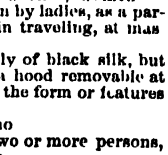

Dominos

8 One of the pieces with which the game of dominos is played *Hoyle*

Dŏm'i nŭs, *n*, *pl* DŎM'I NI [Lat, master, lord]

1 Master, sir, — a title of respect formerly applied to clergymen, gentlemen, the nobility, &c

2 (*Law*) A lord or master, one having control of, or property in, a thing, owner, proprietor *Burrill*

Dō'mite (49), *n* (*Min*) A grayish, earthy variety of trachyte, — so called from the Puy de-Dome in Auvergne, France, where it is found

Dŏn, *n* [Sp & Pr *don*, Pg *dom*, *dono*, It *donno*, from Lat *dominus*, master]

1 Sir, Mr, Signior, — a title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes

2. A grand personage, or one making pretension to consequence, especially, at the English universities, a university officer. "The great *dons* of wit" *Dryden.*

Dŏn, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* DONNED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DONNING] [To *do on*, opposed to *doff*] To put on, to dress in, to invest one's self with.

Should I *don* this robe and trouble you *Shak*

Dŏ'ña, *n* [Sp & Pg, feminine of *don*] Lady, mistress, madam, a title of respect applied to a lady in Spain and Portugal. [Usually written *duenna*]

Dō'na-ble, *a* [Lat *donabilis*, from *donare*, to give as a present See DONATE] Capable of being donated or given [*Rare*]

Dō'na ry, *n* [Lat *donarium*, from *donum*, *donare* See DONATE] A thing given or appropriated to a sacred use [*Rare*] *Burton*

Dŏn'at, *n* [From *Donatus*, a famous grammarian] A grammar [*Obs*] [Written also *donet*] *Chaucer*

Dŏn'a-ta ry, *n* The same as DONATORY

Dō'nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DONATED, *p pr* & *vb n* DONATING] [Lat *donare*, *donatum*, from *donum*, gift, from *dare*, to give] To give, generally for a specific object, to bestow freely, to grant [*Recent*]

Do nā'tion, *n* [Lat *donatio*, from *donare*, Fr *donation*, Pr *donatio*, Sp *donacio*, It *donazione* See DONATE]

1 The act of giving or bestowing, grant

That right we hold by his *donation* *Milton*

2 That which is given or bestowed, that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration, a gift, a grant

3 (*Law*) The act or contract by which a person voluntarily transfers the title to a thing of which he is the owner, from himself to another, without any consideration, as a free gift *Bouvier*

Donation-party, a party assembled at the house of some one, as a clergyman, each one bringing some present [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Syn — Gift, present, benefaction, grant See GIFT

Dŏn'a tism, *n* [L Lat *Donatismus*, Fr *Donatisme*] (*Eccl Hist*) The principles embraced by African schismatics of the 4th century, who were called *Donatists*, from *Donatus*, their leader They held that though Christ was of the same substance with the Father, he was less than the Father, that there were no virtuous people in the church, and hence they affirmed the church to be extinct, and those embracing this view were re baptized *Hook*

Dŏn'a tist, *n* [L Lat *Donatista*, Fr *Donatiste*] An adherent of the schism of Donatus

Dŏn'a tist'ic, *a* Pertaining to Donatism

Dŏn'a tive, *n* [Lat *donativum*, from *donare*, It & Sp *donativo*, Fr *donatif* See DONATE]

1 A gift, a largess, a gratuity, a present, a dole

The Romans were entertained with shows and *donatives* *Dryden*

2 (*Feel Law*) A benefice conferred on a person by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary

Dŏn'a tive, *a* [Pr *donatiu* See *supra*] Vested or vesting by donation, as, a *donative* advowson *Blackstone*

Do nā'tor, *n* (*Law*) One who makes a gift, a donor, a giver

Dŏn'a to ry, *n* (*Scots Law*) A donee of the crown, one to whom, upon certain conditions escheated property is made over *Ogilvie*

Dŏ'nax, *n* [Lat, from Gr δοναξ, reed, also a kind of fish]

1 (*Bot*) A species of grass of the genus *Arundo* (*A donax*), growing in the south of Europe, and much used for fishing rods, and for various purposes

2 (*Conch*) A genus of bivalve mollusks having wedge shaped shells, with a very obtuse margin in the fore part

Done (dŭn, 57), *p p* from *do*, and formerly the infinitive of the same verb

1 Performed, executed, finished

2 [O Eng *done*, from Fr *donné*, corrupted, as used in law, to *doné*, or *done*, from *donner*, to give, to issue, from Lat *donare*, to give] Given out, issued, made public, — used chiefly in the clause concluding, or expressing the date of, a proclamation or other public document emanating from an official source

Do nee', *n* [Fr *donnée*, p p of *donner*, from Lat *donare* See DONATE]

1 The person to whom a gift or donation is made

2 (*Law*) Anciently, one to whom lands were given, in later use, one to whom lands and tenements are given in tail, in modern use, the party on whom a power is conferred for execution, sometimes called the *appointee* *Kent*

Dŏn'et, *n* Same as DONAT, q v

Dŏŋ'go lĭt'wee, *n* [D] (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Dongola, in Nubia, Africa

Dō'nal, *n* (*Naut*) A clumsy kind of vessel, having one mast, with a long sail, used on the coast of Coromandel and Ceylon *Ogilvie.*

Do-nif'er-ous, *a* [Lat *donum*, gift, from *dare*, to give, and *ferre*, to bear] Bearing gifts [*Rare*]

Donjon.

Dŏn'jon (dŭn'jun), *n.* [See DUNGEON.] A massive tower in ancient castles, regarded as the strongest part of the fortifications, and usually in the center of the whole, into which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity, — also denominated the *keep* It was often used as a place for confining prisoners [See *Illust.* of *Castle*]

Dŏn'key, *n* [Perhaps from *dun*, in allusion to the color of the animal, and the diminutive termination *key.*]

1 An ass, or mule

2 A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

Dŏn'key-ĕn'gine, *n* A small engine in steam vessels, deriving its steam from the main engine, and used for pumping water into the boilers, raising heavy weights, and like purposes

Dŏn'key-pŭmp, *n* A steam pump for feeding boilers

Dŏn'nà, *n* [It *donna*, Sp *doña*, *dueña*, Pg *dona* Pr *domna*, *dona*, from Lat *domina*, mistress, f of *dominus*, master See DON] A lady, madam, mistress, — the title given a lady in Italy

Dŏn'nat, *n* [Corrupted from *do naught*] A good-for nothing, lazy fellow [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Dŏn'nism, *n* [From *don*, q v] (*Eng Universities*) Self importance, distance and loftiness of carriage. [*Colloq*] *Huber.*

Dō'nor, *n* [Fr *donneur*, from *donner*, Lat *donator*, from *donare* See DONEE]

1 One who gives or bestows, one who confers any thing gratuitously, a benefactor

2 (*Law*) One who grants an estate, in later use, one who confers a power *Kent*

Dŏn'ship, *n* [See DON] The quality or rank of a gentleman or knight *Hudibras*

Dŏn'zel, *n* [It *donzello*, Sp *doncel*, Pr *donsel*, O Fr *danzel*, *damoisel*, Lat as if *dominicellus*, diminutive of *dominus*, master Cf DON] A young man following arms and not yet knighted, a young squire or attendant [*Obs*] "My dear *don el*" *Beau & Fl.*

Dōōb'-grăss, *n* [Hind *dūb*] (*Bot*) A perennial, creeping grass, the *Cynodon dactylon*, highly prized, in Hindostan, as food for cattle, and acclimated in the southern part of the United States. [Written also *doub grass*]

Dōō'dle (dōō'dl), *n* [Perhaps contracted and corrupted from *do little*] A trifler, a simple fellow

Dōō'dle-săck, *n* [Ger *dudelsack*] The Scotch bagpipe [*Prov Eng*]

Dŏŏk, *n* A piece of wood inserted in a brick wall for the purpose of attaching finishing pieces; a plug, or wooden brick [*Scot*]

Dŏŏl, *n* Same as DOLE *Spenser.*

Dŏŏ'ly, *n* An apparatus for conveying persons or things upon men's shoulders, a palanquin, a litter. [*East Indies*]

Having provided *doolies* or little bamboo chairs slung on four men's shoulders in which I put my papers and boxes, we next morning commenced the ascent *J D Hooker.*

Dōom, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DOOMED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* DOOMING] [See *infra*]

1 To form judgment, to judge, to decree, hence, to fix irrevocably, as by facts [*Obs*] "Him . . thou didst not *doom* So strictly" *Milton.*

2 To pronounce sentence or judgment on, to condemn, to consign by a decree or sentence, to destine by way of penalty, as, a criminal *doomed* to chains or death

Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls *Dryden*

3 To ordain as penalty, hence, to mulct or fine.

Have I tongue to *doom* my brother's death? *Shak.*

4 To assess a tax upon, by estimate or at discretion [*New England*] *Pickering.*

5 To destine, to fix irrevocably the fate or direction of, to fate

A man of genius *doomed* to struggle with difficulties *Macaulay.*

Dōom, *n* [A S, O Sax, Dan & Sw *dom*, Icel. *domr*, D *doem*, Goth *doms*, O H Ger *tom*, *tuom.* See DEEM]

1 Discriminating opinion or judgment; discrimination, discernment [*Obs*]

And there he learned of things and haps to come,
To give foreknowledge true, and certain *doom* *Fairfax.*

2 Judicial sentence, penal decree, condemnation, determination affecting unfavorably one's state

And now, without redemption, all mankind
Must have been lost, adjudged to death and hell
By *doom* severe *Milton.*

3 That to which one is doomed or sentenced, penalty, retribution, unhappy fate or destiny.

Homely household task shall be her *doom* *Dryden.*
From the same foes, at last, both felt their *doom.* *Pope*

Syn. — Sentence, condemnation, decree; fate, destiny, lot

Dōom'age, *n* A penalty or fine for neglect. [*Local, New England*]

Dōom'ful, *a.* Full of condemnation or destructive power [*Rare*] "The infectious slime that *doomful* deluge left" *Drayton.*

Dŏom'-pălm, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of palm tree (*Hyphæne Thebaica*), highly valued in Egypt for various uses. [Written also *doum-palm.*] *Simmonds.*

Dŏomş'dăy, *n.* [From *doom* and *day*, q. v.] [Written also *domesday.*]

1. A day of sentence or condemnation. "My body's *doomsday*" *Shak.*

2. The day of the final judgment. "I could not tell till *doomsday*" *Chaucer*

Dŏomş'dăy-book, *n* [See *supra.*] A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, their ownership, value, &c. It consists of two volumes, a large folio and a quarto [Written also *domesday-book.*]

Dŏom'ster, *n* The public executioner in Scotland, who, formerly, when criminals were condemned to die, repeated over the sentence in the judge's words, adding, "This I pronounce for *doom*" [*Obs.*] *W. Scott*

Dŏor, *n.* [A-S *duru, dure, dur, dora,* O Sax *dur, dor,* Icel *dyr,* Dan & Sw *dor,* D *deur,* Goth *daur,* O. H Ger *turi,* door, *tor,* gate, N H Ger *thur, thor,* Ir *dor, doras, dorus,* W *dôr, drws,* Lith. *durrys,* Russ *dverj,* Gr. θύρα, Lat *fores,* Skr *dvâr, dvâra*]

1. An opening in the wall of a house or of an apartment, for going in and out at, an entrance-way.

To the same end, men several paths tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead *Denham*

2. The frame of boards, or other material, usually turning on hinges, by which an entrance-way into a house is closed and opened

At last he came unto an iron *door*
That fast was locked *Spenser*

3. Avenue, passage, means of approach or access.

I am the *door*, by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved *John* x 9

4 An entrance way, and the apartment or house to which it leads

Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street *Arbuthnot*

In doors, or *within doors,* within the house, under cover — *Next door to,* near to, bordering on

A riot unpunished is but *next door* to a tumult *L'Estrange*

— *Out of doors,* or *without doors,* and, colloquially, *out doors,* out of the house, in open air, abroad, hence, away, lost

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors* *Locke*

— *To lie at one's door,* to be imputable or chargeable to

If I have failed, the fault *lies* wholly *at my door* *Dryden*

Dŏor'-ĕăse, *n* The frame which incloses a door

Dŏor'gâ, *n* (*Myth.*) A Hindoo divinity, the consort of Siva, represented with ten arms [Written also *Durga.*] *Malcom*

Dŏor'ing, *n* A door case [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Dŏor'-keep'er, *n* One who guards the entrance of a house or apartment, a porter, a janitor

Dŏor'-năil, *n* The nail or knob on which the knocker of a door strikes, hence the phrase, *dead as a door-nail*

Dŏor'-plāte, *n* A plate on a door, giving the name or business of the resident

Dŏor'-stĕad, *n* Entrance or place of a door [*Obs. or local.*] *Warburton*

Dŏor'-stŏne, *n* The stone at a threshold

Dŏor'-stŏp, *n* (*Carp.*) One of the pieces of wood against which a door shuts in its frame

Dŏor'-wāy, *n* The passage of a door, entrance way into a room or house

Dŏor'-way-plāne', *n* (*Arch.*) The space between the door way, properly so called, and the larger door archway within which it is placed It is often richly ornamented with sculptured figures

Dŏp, *v. t* [Cf DAB and DIP] To dip [*Obs.*] *Holland*

Dŏp, *n* A dip, a low courtesy [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Dŏp'per, *n* One who dips, hence, in contempt, an Anabaptist [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Dŏq'uet (dŏk'et), *n* A warrant See DOCKET

Dŏr, *n* [A S *dora,* drone, locust, D *tor, torre,* Lat *taurus,* a kind of beetle] (*Entom.*) The black beetle, or the hedge chafer, a species of *Scarabæus,* — called also *dorr, dor-beetle,* or *dor beetle,* and *dorr fly*

Dŏr, *v. t* To make a fool of, to deceive [*Obs.*] [Written also *dorr.*] *B. Jonson*

Dŏr, *n* [From *dor,* beetle Cf HUM and HUMBUG] A trick, joke, or deception *Beau & Fl.*

To give one the dor, to make a fool of him [*Obs.*] *Fletcher*

Do rā'do, *n* [Sp *dorado,* gilt, from *dorar,* to gild]

1. A southern constellation, containing six stars, — called also *Xyphias,* or *Sword-fish*

2. (*Ichth.*) A large fish, a species of the genus *Coryphæna,* or dolphin.

Do-ree', or **Dŏ'ree,** *n.* (*Ichth.*) An acanthopterygious fish (*Zeus faber* of Linnæus).

☞ The popular name in England is *John-dores,* or *dory,* well known to be a corruption of *jaune-dorée,* i. e., golden-yellow. See DORY

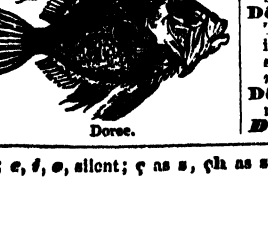

Dorse.

Dŏr'-hąwk, *n.* The European species of the goat sucker, *Caprimulgus Europæus.* [Written also *dorr-hawk.*] *Booth*

Dŏr'ĭ-ăn, } *a* [Lat *Dorius,*
Dŏr'ĭc, } and *Doricus,* from *Dores,* Gr. Δωριεῖς, the Dorians]

1 Pertaining to Doris, or the Dorian race, in ancient Greece, as, the *Doric* dialect

2 (*Arch.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the second order of columns, between the Tuscan and Ionic The Doric order is distinguished for simplicity and strength

Doric Order

3 (*Mus.*) Of, or relating to, one of the ancient musical modes or keys Its character was severity tempered with gravity and joy, adapted both to religious occasions and to war

The *Dorian* mood
Of flutes and soft recorders *Milton*

Dŏr'ĭ-çĭşm, }
Dō'rĭşm, } *n* A phrase of the Doric dialect

Dō'rĭs, *n* [Lat *Doris,* Gr Δωρίς, the daughter of Oceanus and wife of Nereus] (*Zool.*) A genus of mollusks without shells, having a flower like, branchial tuft on the back *Carpenter*

Dŏr'man çy, *n* [From *dormant,* q. v.] State of being dormant, quiescence *Horsley*

Dŏr'mant, *a* [Fr., p. pr. of *dormir,* to sleep, Sp & Pr *dormir,* It & Lat *dormire*]

1 Sleeping, as, a *dormant* animal or person, hence, not in action or exercise, quiescent, at rest, not disclosed, asserted, or insisted on, as, *dormant* passions, *dormant* claims or titles

It is by lying *dormant* a long time or being very rarely exercised, that arbitrary power steals upon a people *Burke*

2 (*Her.*) In a sleeping posture, as, a lion *dormant*

Dormant

Dormant partner (*Com.*), a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits, and subject to a share in loss es — called also *sleeping* or *silent partner* — *Dormant window,* a dormer window See DORMER

Dŏr'mant, *n* [L Lat *dormitor,* a large beam or sleeper] (*Arch.*) The large beam lying across a room a joist, — called also *dormant tree, dormond,* and *dormer* *Halliwell*

Dŏr'mer, }
Dŏr'mer-win'dow, } *n* [Literally, the window of a sleeping apartment Fr *dormir,* Lat *dormire,* to sleep] (*Arch.*) A window placed on the inclined plane of the roof of a house the frame being placed vertically on the rafters [Written also *dormar.*] *Gault*

Dormer-window

Dŏr'mĭ tĭve, *n* [Fr *dormitif,* from Lat *dormire,* to sleep] (*Med.*) A medicine to promote sleep, an opiate, a narcotic, a soporific *Arbuthnot*

Dŏr'mĭ tĭve, *a* Causing sleep as, the *dormitive* properties of opium *Clarke*

Dŏr'mĭ-to ry (-tō), *n* [Lat *dormitorium,* from *dormitorius,* of, or for, sleeping, from *dormire,* to sleep Fr *dormitoir,* Sp, Pg, & It *dormitorio,* Fr *dortoir*]

1 A room, suite of rooms, or building, used to sleep in, a bed room sleeping quarters, or sleeping house, a lodging house *Mortimer*

2 A place where the bodies of the dead repose, a burial place [*Obs.*]

My sister was interred in our *dormatory,* joining to the parish church *Ledyn*

Dŏr'mouse, *n.*, *pl* DŎR'MĪCE [Lat *dormire,* Fr *dormir,* to sleep, Prov Eng *dorm,* to doze, and *mouse,* q. v.] (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent mammal of the genus *Myoxus,* which lives on trees like the squirrel, and feeds on acorns, nuts, &c., — so called because, as cold weather comes on, it retires to its nest, and is usually torpid during the winter *Baird*

Dormouse

Dŏrn, *n* [Cf Ger *dorn,* D *doorn,* thorn, and Ger *dornfisch,* stickleback] (*Ichth.*) A fish, the thorn back, one of the ray family *Cyc.*

Dŏr'nĭc, *n* A coarse sort of damask made at Tournay (in Flemish *Dornick*), and used for hangings, &c., also, a kind of table linen made at the same place [Written also *darnex, darnick, dornic,* and *dornick.*] [*Obs.*] *Halliwell*

Dŏr'nock, *n* A species of stout, figured linen, made, originally, at Dornock, in Scotland *Dic*

Dŏ'ron, *n* [Gr δῶρον, gift, from δίδόναι, to give]

1. A gift, a present. [*Obs.*]

2. A measure of three inches. *Ash.*

Do-rŏn'ĭ-cŭm, *n* (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants, leopard's-bane

Dŏrp, *n* [L. Ger & D *dorp,* N. H Ger. *dorf,* O H Ger *dorf, thorf,* Goth *thaurp,* O Sax *thorp, tharp,* Icel *thorp,* Sw. & Dan *torp,* allied to Lat *turba,* crowd, throng, Gr τόρβη See THORPE] A small village [*Obs.*] "A mean fishing *dorp*" *Howell.*

Dŏr, *n* See DOR

Dŏr, *v. t* 1 To deceive [*Obs.*] See DOR, *v. t.*

2 To deafen with noise. [*Rare.*] *Halliwell.*

Dŏr'rer, *n* A drone, a sleeper, a lazy person. [*Obs.*] "Gentlemen content to live idle themselves, like *dorrers*" *More.*

Dŏrr'-flў, *n* See DOR, *n*

Dŏr'-hąwk, *n* See DOR-HAWK.

Dŏr'sal, *a* [Fr & Sp *dorsal,* It *dorsale,* L Lat. *dorsalis,* Lat *dorsualis,* from *dorsum,* the back] Pertaining to the back, as, the *dorsal* fin of a fish, *dorsal* awn of a seed

Dŏr'sale, *n* See DOSSEL

Dŏrse, *n* [O Fr *dors, dorsel,* A N *dorsal,* L Lat. *dorsale,* tapestry, so called because it is behind the back of one sitting down, *dorsarium, dorserium,* equivalent to *dorsale,* from Lat *dorsum,* the back] [*Obs.*]

1 A canopy See DOSEL *Sutton*

2 The back of a book "A choice library of books, all richly bound, with gilt *dorses*" *Wood.*

Dŏr'sel, *n* 1 A pannier See DOSSER

2 A kind of woolen cloth

3 A rich canopy or screen hanging at the back of a throne or chair of state, a dosel [Written also *dorsale.*]

Dŏr'ser, *n* See DOSSER

Dŏr'sĭ-brăn'chĭ ate, *a* [Lat *dorsum,* the back, and *branchiæ,* q. v.] (*Physiol.*) Having the branchiæ distributed along the back, as some mollusks.

Dor sĭf'er ŏŭs, } *a* [Lat *dorsum,* the back, and
Dor sĭp'a rŏŭs, } *ferre,* to bear, produce, *parere,* to bring forth, bear, Fr *dorsifere*] (*Bot.*) Bearing or producing seeds on the back of the leaves, as the ferns

Dor sĭf'lux ĭ, *n* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, several species of which afford the contrayerva root, which is diaphoretic and stimulant, and is used in medicine as a tonic

Dŏr'sum, *n* [Lat, back of a man or beast, ridge of a hill]

1 The ridge of a hill *Walton*

2 (*Conch.*) The upper surface of the body of a shell, when it is so held that the aperture is down ward

Dŏr'tour, } *n* [Either contracted from *dormiture,*
Dŏr'tŭre } *dormitory,* q. v., or, more probably, corrupted from Fr *dortoir,* from Lat *dormitorium*] A dormitory [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Dō'ry, *n* (Corrupted from *jaune dorée,* golden yellow See DORIT] (*Ichth.*) A fish (*Zeus faber*), called also *John-dory,* much esteemed by epicures.

Dŏ'ry, *n* A canoe or small boat *Marryat*

Dōşe, *n* [Fr *dose,* from Gr δόσις, a giving, that which is given, in medicine, dose, from δίδόναι, to give, It *dose, dosa,* Sp *dosa, dosis*]

1 The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time

I am for curing the world by gentle alteratives, not by violent *doses* *W. Irving*

2 A sufficient quantity, a portion, as much as one can take, or as falls to one to receive

3 Any thing nauseous that one is obliged to take, a disagreeable portion thrust upon one

As fulsome a *dose* as you shall give him, he shall readily take it down *South*

Dōşe, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOSED (dōst) *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOSING.] [Fr *doser,* L. Lat *dosare* See *supra*]

1 To proportion, as a medicine, properly to the patient or disease, to form into suitable doses

2 To give doses to, to give medicine or physic to to give potions to constantly and without need

3 To give any thing nauseous to

Dŏs'el, *n* [See DORSE] (*Arch.*) A rich tapestry hanging at the back of an altar, designed both as an ornament and to hide the wall also a hanging in a dining hall behind the seats of the guests, also, an ornamental cover for the back of a chair or throne [Written also *dosel* and *dosser*] *Fairholt Weale.*

Do-sŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr δόσις, thing given, and λόγος, treatise] A treatise on doses of medicine, posology [*Rare.*] *Ogilvie.*

Dŏs'ser, *n* [L Lat *dossarium,* for *dorserum, dorserium, dorsarium, dorsuarium,* from Lat *dorsum,* the back, Fr *dossier,* bundle, bundle of papers, from *dos,* equivalent to Lat *dorsum*] [Written also *dorsel* and *dorser*] A pannier, or basket "Riding from market one day 'twixt her *dossers*" *Beau & Fl.*

Dŏs'sĭl, *n* [O Eng *dosil, dossille,* faucet of a barrel, *dossil,* wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture in a barn, O Fr *dosil, dousil, duisil, dusil,* spigot, L Lat *ducaculus, ducillus, ductilis,* from Lat *ducere,* to lead, draw] (*Surg.*) A pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form, or the shape of a date

Dŏst (dŭst) The second person of *do.*

Dŏt, *n* [O Eng., small lump or pat, Prov Eng., a gingerbread nut, perhaps corrupted from *jot,* q. v.,

or allied to A S *dyttan*, Eng *dit*, to close or shut up. Cf also TITTLE]

1. A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument, a speck, used in marking a writing or other thing

2 [Fr *dot*, from Lat *dos, dotis*, dowry] (*Law.*) A marriage portion, dowry [*Louisiana*]

Dŏt, *v t* [*imp & p p* DOTTED, *p pr & vb n.* DOTTING]

1 To mark with dots or specks

2 To mark or diversify with small detached objects, as, a landscape *dotted* with cottages, or clumps of trees

Dŏt, *v i* To make dots or specks

Dŏ'tage, *n* [From *dote*, q v] 1 Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age, childishness of old age, senility, as, a venerable man, now in his *dotage*

This we childishness and *dotage* call *Davies*

Capable of distinguishing between the infancy and the *dotage* of Greek literature *Macaulay*

2 Excessive fondness, weak and foolish affection "The *dotage* of the nation on presbytery " *Burnet*

Dŏ'tal, *a* [Lat *dotalis*, from *dos, dotis*, marriage portion, dowry, Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *dotal* It *dotale* See DOTE, *n*] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion, constituting dower, or comprised in it as, a *dotal* town *Garth*

Dŏ'tant, *n* [From *dote*, q v] A dotard, a driveler [*Obs*] *Shak*

Dŏ'tard, *n.* [From *dote*, q v] A man whose intellect is impaired by age, one in his second childhood

The sickly *dotard* wants a wife *Prior*

Dŏ'tard-ly, *a* Like a dotard, weak [*Obs*] *More*

Dŏ'ta ry, *n* The state of being a dotard, dotage [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Do tā'tion, *n* [L Lat *dotatio*, from Lat *dotare*, to endow, from *dos, dotis*, dower, Fr & Pr *dotation*, Sp *dotacion*, It *dotazione* See DOTE, *n*]

1. The act of endowing, or bestowing a marriage portion on a woman

2 Endowment, establishment of funds for support, as of a hospital or eleemosynary corporation *Blackstone*

Dōte, *n* [Lat *dos, dotis*, dowry, from *dare*, to give]

1 A marriage portion, a dowry [*Obs*] See DOT, *n* 2 *Wyatt*

2 (*pl*) Natural gifts or endowments [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Dōte, *v i* [*imp & p p* DOTED *p pr & vb n* DOTING] [O D *doten* N D *dutten*, W *dotio*, *dotiaw*, Fr *radoter*, O Fr *re hoter*, to dote, rave, talk idly or senselessly] [Written also *doat*]

1 To be weak minded, silly, or idiotic to have the intellect impaired especially by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers, to drivel

Time has made you *dote* and vainly tell
Of arms imagined in your lonely cell *Dryden*

He survived the use of his reason, and *doted* long before he died *South*

2 To be excessively or foolishly fond to love to excess, to be weakly affectionate, — with *on* or *upon*

Sing siren for thyself and I will *dote* *Shak*

What dust we *dote* on when 'tis man we love! *Pope*

Dōte, *n* A foolish or weak minded person, an imbecile, a dotard *Halliwell*

Dō'ted, *a* Stupid [*Obs*] "Senseless speech and *doted* ignorance " *Spenser*

Dō't'er, *n* 1 One who dotes, a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age a dotard *Burton*

2 One who is excessively fond, or weakly in love

Dŏth (dŭth) The third person of *do*

Dō'ting ly, *adv* In a doting manner, foolishly, unduly fondly

Dō'ting ness, *n* 1 Mental weakness like that resulting from old age, imbecility

2 Excessive fondness

Dō't'ish, *a* Foolish, weak, imbecile *Scott*

Dō't'tard, *n* [For *dotard*, from *dote*, to decay, impair] A decayed tree *Bacon*

Dō't'ted, *p a* Marked with dots or small spots, diversified with small, detached objects

Dotted note (*Mus*), a note followed by a dot to indicate an increase of length equal to one half of its simple value, thus a dotted semibreve is equal to three crotchets, and a dotted quarter to three eighth notes — *Dotted rest* a rest lengthened by a dot in the same manner as a dotted note

☞ Notes and rests are sometimes followed by two dots to indicate an increase of length equal to three quarters of their simple value, and they are then said to be *double-dotted*

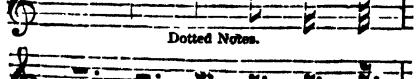

Dotted Notes.

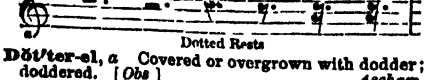

Dotted Rests

Dŏt'ter-el, *a* Covered or overgrown with dodder; doddered. [*Obs*] *Ascham*

Dŏt'ter el, } *n.* [From
Dŏt'trel, } *dote*, q v]

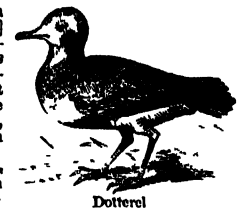

Dotterel

1. (*Ornith*) A wading bird (*Charadrius Morinellus*), a congener of the plovers It is said to imitate the action of the fowler, and to be easily taken by stratagem

In catching of *dotterels* we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures *Bacon*

2 A silly fellow, a dupe, a gull *Barrow*

Douane (dōō ăn'), *n* [Fr, Pr *doana*, It *dogana*, Sp *aduana*, L Lat *doana*, *duana*, *doghana*, *dohana*, from Per — Ar *diwan*, *dayuan*, council of state, senate, tribunal of justice or revenue, account book Cf DIVAN] A custom-house

Douanier (dōō'a neer'), *n* [Fr, from *douane*, q v] An officer of the French customs *Gray*

Dou'ay Bible (dōō'a) [From *Douay*, or *Douai*, a town in France] An English translation of the Scriptures, sanctioned by the Roman Catholic church [Written also *Douay Bible*]

Dou'b'-grass, *n* See DOOB GRASS

Dŏub'le (dŭb'l), *a* [Fr *double*, Pr & Sp *doble*, It *doppio*, Pg *dobre*, *dobro*, from Lat *duplus*, double, twice as large or much, from *duplex*, twofold, double, from *duo*, two, and *plicare*, to fold, D & Sw *dubbel*, H Ger *doppelt*, L Ger *dubbelt*, Dan *dob belt*]

1 Twofold, multiplied by two, increased by its equivalent

Let a *double* portion of thy spirit be upon me 2 *Kings* ii 9

Darkness and tempest make a *double* night *Dryden*

2 In pairs, presenting two in a set together, coupled, made up of two mutual equivalents or corresponding parts

The swan on still St Mary's lake,
Floats *double*, swan and shadow *Wordsworth*

3 Divided into two, vacillating, hence, deceitful, acting two parts, one openly and the other secretly

And with a *double* heart do they speak *Ps* xii 2.

4 (*Bot*) Having several rows of petals formed by cultivation from stamens and carpels See DOUBLE FLOWER

Double counterpoint (*Mus*) that species of counterpoint or composition in which two of the parts may be inverted by setting one of them an octave higher or lower — *Double note* (*Mus*) a note of double the length of the semibreve or minim a breve See BREVE — *Double refraction* (*Opt*) See REFRACTION

Dŏub'le (dŭb'l), *adv* Twice, twofold

I was *double* their age *Swift*

☞ *Double* is often used in composition, denoting two ways, or twice the number or quantity

Dŏub'le (dŭb'l), *v t* [*imp & p p* DOUBLED, *p pr & vb n* DOUBLING] [Fr *doubler*, Pr & Sp *doblar*, Pg *dobrar*, It *d ppiare*, Lat *duplare*, from *duplus*, and *duplicare*, from *duplex* See *supra*]

1 To increase by adding an equal number quantity, length, value, or the like to multiply by two, to make twice as great to duplicate as, to *double* a sum of money, to *double* a number, a length, and the like

Double six thousand, and then treble that *Shak*

2 To make of two thicknesses or folds by turning or bending together in the middle to fold one part upon another part of, as, to *double* the leaf of a book, and the like — often followed by *up*, as, to *double up* a sheet of paper or cloth *Prior*

3 To be the double of, to exceed by twofold, to contain or be worth twice as much as

Thus re-enforced against the adverse fleet,
Still *doubling* ours, Prince Rupert leads the way *Dryden*

4 To pass around or by, to march or sail round, so as to reverse the direction of motion

Sailing along the coast, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage *Knolles*

5 (*Mil*) To unite, as ranks or files, so as to form one

Dŏub'le, *v i* 1 To be increased to twice the sum, number, quantity, length, or value, to increase or grow to twice as much

'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *doubles* *Burnet*

2 To return upon one's track, to turn and go back over the same ground, or in an opposite direction

Doubling and turning like a hunted hare *Dryden.*

Doubling and *doubling* with laborious walk *Wordsworth*

3 To play tricks, to use sleights, to play false.

What penalty and danger you accrue,
If you be found to *double* *J Webster*

4 (*Print*) To set up a word or phrase a second time by mistake

To double upon (*Mil*), to inclose between two fires

Dŏub'le, *n* [Lat *duplum*, from *duplus* See DOUBLE, *a*]

1 Twice as much, twice the number, sum, quantity, length, value, and the like.

If the thief be found, let him pay *double* *Ex* xxii 7.

2. That which is doubled over or together; a doubling, a plait, a fold.

Rolled up in seven-fold *double*
Of plagues *Marston.*

3 A turn or circuit in running to escape pursuers, hence, a trick, a shift, an artifice.

These men are too well acquainted with the chase to be flung off by any false steps or *doubles* *Addison.*

4 Something precisely equal or counterpart to another, a counterpart

My charming friend has, I am almost sure, a *double*, who preaches his afternoon sermons for him *Atlantic Monthly.*

5 A kind of beer of unusual, or twice the common, strength, strong beer [*Obs*] "Here's a pot of good *double*" *Shak.*

6 A roofing slate of the smallest size used, measuring about one foot by one foot and six inches. *Ogilvie.*

Dŏub'le-bāse, } *n.* (*Mus.*) The largest and low-
Dŏub'le-bāss, } est toned instrument in the violin form, the contra basso or violino

Dŏub'le-bit'ing, *a* Biting or cutting on either side, as, a *double biting* ax *Dryden.*

Dŏub'le-brĕast'ed, *a* Folding or lapping over on the breast, with a row of buttons and button holes on each side, as, a *double breasted* waistcoat or coat

Dŏub'le-chārge, *v t* To charge or intrust with a double portion *Shak*

Dŏub'le-dĕal'er, *n* One who acts two different parts, a deceitful, trickish person, one guilty of duplicity *L'Estrange.*

Dŏub'le-dĕal'ing, *n* Artifice, duplicity, deceitful practice, the profession of one thing and the practice of another *Shak*

Dŏub'le-dȳe, *v t* To dye twice over *Dryden.*

Dŏub'le-ea'gle, *n* A gold coin of the United States, worth twenty dollars

Double-entendre (dōō'bl ŏng-tŏng'dr), *n* [Fr *double*, double, and *entendre*, to mean This is a barbarous compound of French words The true French equivalent is *double entente*] A word or expression admitting of a double interpretation, one of which is often obscure or indelicate

Dŏub'le-ĕn'try, *n* A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, one on the Dr, or left hand, side of one account, and the other on the Cr, or right hand, side of another account, in order that the one entry may check the other

Dŏub'le-faced (dŭb'l fāst), *a* Having a deceitful countenance *Spenser*

Dŏub'le-fā'ce, *n* Duplicity, the acting of different parts, or the expressing of different opinions or feelings

Dŏub'le-fā'ced (dŭb'l fāst), *a* Showing two faces or facings, deceitful, hypocritical *Milton*

Dŏub'le-first, *n* (*Eng Universities*) One who gains at examinations the highest honor both in the classics and mathematics *Bristed*

Dŏub'le-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) A flower having several rows of petals, as the result of cultivation, the petals being multiplied from a single into many rows by a conversion of the stamens, or stamens and carpels into petals *Gray*

Dŏub'le-gĕar, *n* (*Mach*) The gearing attached to the headstock of a lathe to vary its speed, — called also *back gear*

Dŏub'le-hănd'ed, *a* Having two hands, deceitful *Glanville*

Dŏub'le-hĕad'ed, *a* Having two heads, bicipital

Dŏub'le-hĕart'ed (dŭb'l härt'ed), *a* Having a false heart deceitful, treacherous *Shak*

Dŏub'le-lŏck, *v t* To lock with two bolts, to fasten with double security *Tatler*

Dŏub'le-mīlled, *a* Twice milled or fulled, to render more compact or fine, — said of cloth, as, *double milled* kersymere

Dŏub'le-mīnd'ed, *a* Having different minds at different times, unsettled, wavering, unstable, undetermined *Jas* i 8.

Dŏub'le ness, *n.* 1 The state of being double or doubled

2 Duplicity, insincerity *Chaucer*

Dŏub'le-ŏc'tāve *n* (*Mus*) An interval composed of two octaves, or fifteen notes, in diatonic progression, a fifteenth

Dŏub'le-plēa, *n* (*Law*) A plea alleging several distinct matters in answer to the declaration, where either of such matters alone would be a sufficient bar to the action *Stephen.*

Dŏub'le-quar'rel, *n* (*Eccl Law*) A complaint of the clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice *Burrill.*

Dŏub'le-quick, *n* (*Mil*) The fastest time or step, in marching, next to the run, requiring one hundred and sixty five steps, each thirty three inches in length, to be taken in one minute The degree of swiftness may vary in urgent cases, and the number of steps be thus increased up to one hundred and eighty per minute

Dŏub'le-quick, *a* (*Mil*) Performed in the time called double quick, as, a *double-quick* step or march

Dŏub'le-quick, *v. i & t.* (*Mil*) To move, or cause to move, in double-quick time.

Dŏub'ler, *n.* 1 One who, or that which, doubles.

2. An instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer

Doŭb'le-sălt, *n* (*Chem*) A compound salt consisting of two salts in chemical combination, as common alum, which contains sulphate of alumina and sulphate of potash

Doŭb'le-shāde, *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of a place *Milton*

Doŭb'le-shīn'ing, *a* Shining with double luster "The sports of *double-shining* day" *Sidney*

Doŭb'le-stăr, *n* (*Astron*) Two stars so near to each other as to be seen separate by means of a telescope only

☞ Such stars may be only *optically* near to each other, or *physically* connected so that they revolve round their common center of gravity, and in the latter case are called also *binary* stars

Doŭb'let (dŭb'let), *n* [O Fr *doublet*, diminutive of *double*, double, Pr *doblier*]

1. Two of the same kind, a pair, a couple

2 (*Print*) A word or phrase unintentionally doubled, or set up the second time

3 The inner garment of a man, a waistcoat or vest,—so called with respect to the cloak or outer garment, or from being double for warmth, or because it makes the dress double

4 (*Lapidary Work*) A counterfeit stone, composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them, so that they have the same appearance as if the whole substance of the crystal were colored

5 (*Opt*) An arrangement of two lenses for a microscope, designed to correct spherical aberration and chromatic dispersion, thus rendering the object more clear and distinct *Wollaston*

Doŭb'le-thrēad'ed (dŭb'l thrĕd'ed), *a* Consisting of two threads twisted together.

Doŭb'le-tŏngued (dŭb'l tŭngd), *a* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times, deceitful

Likewise must the deacons be grave, not *doubled-tongued* 1 *Tim* iii 8

Doŭb'lets, *n pl* [See *supra*, and cf Pr *doblier*, *dobler*, draught board]

1 A game played with dice upon tables, and bearing some resemblance to backgammon [*Obs*]

2 Two dice, each of which, when thrown, has the same number of spots on the face lying uppermost, as, to throw *doublets*

3 A double meaning [*Obs*] *Mason*

Doŭb'le-vault, *n* (*Arch*) A vault or dome composed of two domes, one within the other, the internal dome being of less altitude than the external, and made to harmonize with the proportions of the interior of the building, while the other receives the form suited to the exterior, the object being to give the roof the appearance of a dome both from without and within

Doŭb'ling, *n* **1** The act of making double

2. (*Her*) The lining of the mantle borne about the shield or escutcheon

3 (*Slating*) The course of slates at the eaves of a house *Ogilvie*

Doŭb'ling-năil, *n* A nail used in constructing the lining of the gun ports in vessels of war *Clarke*

Doŭb loon' (dŭb lōōn'), *n* [Fr *doublon*, Sp *doblon*, It *doblone*, *dobblone* See Double, *a*] A Spanish and Portuguese coin, of the value of from fifteen to nearly sixteen dollars

Doŭb'ly (dŭb'lĭ), *adv* In twice the quantity, to twice the degree, as, *doubly* wise or good, to be *doubly* sensible of an obligation *Dryden*

Doubt (dout), *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* DOUBTED *p pr* & *vb n* DOUBTING] [O Fr *doubter*, N Fr *douter*, Pr *duptar*, *doptar*, Sp *dudar*, Pg *duvidar*, It *dubitare*, *dottare*, Lat *dubitare*, v intens from a primitive form *dubare*, from *duo*, two, like Gr διστάζειν, from *δυοί*, for *δυο*, and Ger *zweifeln*, from *zwei*]

1 To waver or fluctuate in opinion to hesitate, to be in suspense, to be in uncertainty respecting any thing, to be undetermined

Even in matters divine concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgment *Hooker*

2. To fear, to be apprehensive, to suspect

I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind *Otway*

Syn.—To waver, fluctuate, hesitate, demur, scruple, question, suspect

Doubt (dout), *v t* **1** To question or hold questionable, to withhold assent to, to dissent from, to hesitate to believe, to withhold confidence from, as, I have heard the story, but I *doubt* the truth of it

To admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own *Pope*

2. To fear; to apprehend, to suspect

If they bring me out to be hanged to-morrow, as is much to be *doubted* they may *W Scott*

3 To stand in fear of, to regard with awe or dread. [*Obs*]

Turn ye to *doubted* knights *Spenser*

4. To fill with fear, to affright [*Obs*]

The virtues of the valiant Caratach
More *doubt* me than all Britain *Beau & Fl*

Doubt (dout), *n* [O. Fr *doubte*, N Fr *doute*, Pr *dupte*, *dopte*, Sp. *duda*, Pg. *duvida*, It *dubbio*, *dotta*, Lat. *dubium*, from *dubius*, moving in two directions alternately, wavering in opinion, doubting, doubtful See *supra*.]

1 A fluctuation of mind arising from defect of knowledge or evidence, uncertainty of mind, unsettled state of opinion, suspense, hesitation

Doubt is the beginning and the end of our efforts to know *Sir W Hamilton*

2 Uncertainty of condition

Thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee *Deut* xxviii 66

3 Suspicion, fear, apprehension, dread

I stand in *doubt* of you *Gal* iv 20

Nor slack her threatful hand for danger's *doubt* *Spenser*

4 Difficulty expressed or urged for solution, objection

To every *doubt* your answer is the same *Blackmore*

Out of doubt, beyond doubt [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Doubt'a ble, *a* [O Fr *doubtable*, *doutable*, Sp *dudable*, It *dubitabile*, Lat *dubitabilis*, from *dubitare*]

1 Capable of being doubted, questionable

2 Worthy of being feared, formidable, redoubtable [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Doubt'ançe, *n.* State of being in doubt uncertainty, doubt [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Doubt'er, *n* One who doubts, one whose opinion is unsettled, one who scruples

Doubt'ful, *a* **1** Not settled in opinion undetermined, wavering, hesitating, as, we are *doubtful* of a fact, or of the propriety of a measure

2 Admitting of doubt, not obvious, clear, or certain questionable, not decided, not easy to be defined, classed, or named, as, a *doubtful* case, hue, claim, title, species, and the like

With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution *Milton*

Is it a great cruelty to expel from our abode the enemy of our peace or even the *doubtful* friend (for one as to whose sincerity the reader may be doubtful)? *Bancroft*

3 Characterized by ambiguity, dubious, as, a *doubtful* expression

4 Of uncertain issue

We have sustained one day in *doubtful* fight *Milton*

The strife between the two principles had been long fierce, and *doubtful* *Macaulay*

5 Affected by fear, timorous *Spenser*

Syn.—Wavering hesitating undetermined distrustful dubious uncertain equivocal obscure ambiguous, problematical, questionable, precarious, hazardous

Doubt'ful ly, *adv* In a doubtful manner, dubiously, irresolutely ambiguously fearfully

Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare *Dryden*

Doubt'ful ness, *n* **1** A state of being doubtful, dubiousness irresolution, instability of opinion *Watts*

2 Uncertainty of meaning, ambiguity indefiniteness *Locke*

3 Uncertainty of event or issue *Johnson*

Doubt'ing ly, *adv* In a doubting manner, dubiously without confidence

Doubt'less, *a* Free from fear or apprehension of danger, secure [*Obs*]

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure *Shak*

Doubt'less, *adv* Without doubt or question, unquestionably

Doubt'less ly, *adv* Unquestionably [*Obs*] *B & Fl*

Doubt'ous, *a* Doubtful [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Douc, *n* (*Zool*) A monkey (*Simia nemæus*) remarkable for its varied and brilliant colors It is a native of Cochin China *Van de Heuvel*

Douçet, } *n* [Fr *doucet* diminutive of *doux*,
Douçet', } sweet, from Lat *dulcis*, sweet Pr *dousset*, *dossat*] A musical instrument, supposed by some to be the dulcimer [*Obs*] *Hallowell*

Douçet'-pēre, *n* [Fr *les douze pairs*, the twelve peers of France, renowned in romantic fiction] One of the twelve peers of France [*Obs*] "Looking like a doughty *douce pere*" *Spenser*

Dou'çet, } *n* [From Fr *doucet*, sweet See *supra*]
Dow'set, } **1** A custard [*Obs*] "Fresh cheese and *dowsets*" *Drayton*

2 A dowcet [*Obs*]

Dou'cet, *n* See Dowcet

Doux çeûr' (dōō'sŭr'), *n* [Fr, from *doux*, sweet, Pr *dousser*, *dolzer*, Sp *dulzor*, It *dolzore*, *dolcezze*, Lat *dulcor*, from *dulcis*, sweet]

1 A present or gift, especially one intended as a bribe *Burke.*

2 Gentleness and sweetness of manner agreeableness *Chesterfield*

Douche (dōōsh), *n* [Fr *douche*, It *doccia*, from *docciare*, to flow, to pour, from Lat as if *ductiare*, from *ductum*, *ducere*, to lead, conduct (water)] A jet or current of water or vapor directed with considerable force upon some diseased part of the body with a view to benefit it medicinally

Dou'cine (dōō'sēn), *n* [Fr] (*Arch*) The same as Cyma recta See Cyma

Douck'er (dŭk'), *n* [From *douck*, for *duck*, q v] (*Ornith*) The diver, a large water bird of the genus *Colymbus* [*Prov Eng*] *Ray*

Dou'don, *n* A copper coin, current in the East Indies

Dough (dō), *n* [A S *dah*, *dag*, D *deeg*, Icel *deig*, Sw *deg*, Dan *dej*, *deig*, Ger *teig*, Goth *daigs*, from *deigan*, to form, mold] Paste of bread, a mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not yet baked

My cake is dough, my undertaking has not come to maturity *Shak*

Dough'-bāked (dō'bākt), *a* Imperfectly baked, hence, not brought to perfection, unfinished, and also, of weak or dull understanding *Halliwell*

Dough'-făce (dō'fās), *n* One who is flexible, and easily molded [*U S*] *Bartlett.*

Dough'-făced (dō'fast), *a.* Easily molded, pliable [*U S*]

Dough'-făce-ism (dō'), *n* The character of a dough face, willingness to be led about by one of stronger mind or will, cowardly weakness, pliability [*U S*]

Dough'i ness, *n* The state of being doughy.

Dough'-kněad'ed, *a* Soft, like dough *Milton.*

Dough'nŭt (dō'nut), *n* A small, roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk or with water, and fried in lard

Dough'ti ly (dou'tĭ lĭ), *adv* In a doughty manner.

Dough'ti ness (dou'), *n* [See Doughty.] The quality of being doughty valor, bravery

Dough'ty (dou'tĭ), *a* [A S *dohtig*, *duhtig*, brave, valiant, fit, useful, from A S, O Sax, & Goth *dugan*, to be able or strong, to be good, Icel & Sw *duga*, Dan *due*, D *deugen*, O H Ger *tugan*, N H Ger *taugen*, Sw *dygdig* virtuous, Dan *dygtig*, Ger *tuchtig*, able, fit] Characterized by bravery, valiant eminent noble, illustrious, redoubtable, as, a *doughty* hero

Doughty families hugging old musty quarrels to their hearts, buffet each other from generation to generation *Motley*

☞ The word is now seldom used, except in irony or burlesque

Dough'y (dō'), *a* Like dough, soft, yielding to pressure pale *Shak*

Dou lŏc'ra çy, *n* [Gr δοῦλος, slave, and κρατεῖν, to rule Cf Aristocracy] A government by slaves "A people fallen under a *doulocracy*" *Hare*

Dqum'-pălm, *n* See Doom palm

Dqua, *a* Hard, inflexible obstinate, bold, intrepid hardy [*Scot*] "A *dour* wife, a sour old carlin" *C Reade*

Dqu'rā, *n* **1** (*Bot*) The same as Durra

2 A kind of grain or millet See Durra

Douse, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* doused (dousd) *p pr* & *vb n* dousing] [Cf *douse*, and O D *dousen*, to strike with the fist on the back, Sw *dunsa*, to fall down violently and noisily, and Gr δυειν, fut δυσω, to plunge into]

1 To thrust or plunge into water, to dip, to douse

2 (*Naut*) To strike or lower in haste, to slacken suddenly as *douse* the topsail

3 (Corrupted from *dout*, q v] To extinguish. "*Douse* the glim" *W Scott*

Douse, *v i* To fall suddenly into water *Hudibras.*

Dous'ing-chŏck, *n* (*Ship building*) One of several pieces fixed across the apron and lapped on the knight heads or inside stuff above the upper deck *Ogilvie.*

Dout *v t* [From *do out* Cf Doff] To put out, to extinguish [*Obs*]

Lust in the intellect it *dout* the light *Sylvester*

Dout'er, *n* An extinguisher for candles [*Obs*]

Douz'ăve (dōō'zēv) *n* [From Fr *douze*, twelve] (*Mus*) A scale of twelve degrees

Dove *n* [A S *dufa*, *dufe*, from *dūfan*, to dive, O Sax *dubba*, *dufa*, Goth *dubo*, Icel *dufa* Sw *dufva* Dan *due*, D *duif*, O D *dupe*, O H Ger *tuba*, *duba*, N H Ger *taube* Cf Lat *columba*, dove, Gr κολυμβος, κολυμβις, diver, a sea bird, from κολυμβαν, to dive]

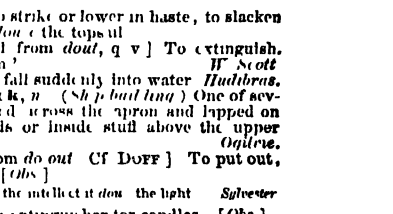

Dove

1 (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Columba*, or pigeon family some species of which are domesticated and all of gentle and inoffensive character, a pigeon especially, a tame pigeon

☞ The common dove including the varieties called *fan-tails croppers tumblers carrier pigeons* &c, is derived as is believed from the rock pigeon (*Columba livia*, the turtle-dove of Europe celebrated for its sweet plaintive note, is the *Columba turtur* the ring dove the largest of European species is *C palumbus*, the Carolina turtle-dove is the *Ectopistes Carolinensis* The dove is often employed as the emblem of innocence gentleness, and affection, also in art and in the Scriptures as the typical emblem or symbol of the Holy Ghost

2 A word of endearment "O my *dove*, let me hear thy voice" *Cant* ii 14.

Dŏve'-cōte (dŭv'kōt), *n* A small building or box, raised to a considerable height above the ground, in which domestic pigeons breed, any apartment or house for doves

Dŏve'-eȳed (dŭv'īd), *a* Having eyes like a dove; meek eyed, as, *dove eyed* Peace

Dŏve'kie (-kȳ), *n* An aquatic bird (*Uria grylle*) of the arctic regions *Kane.*

Dŏve'let, *n* A young or small dove. *Booth.*

Dō'ver's Pow'der [So called from *Dover*, its inventor, an English physician.] (*Med*) A com-

pound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash, designed as a sedative and sudorific.

Dōve's'-fōot, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A species of geranium; *G molle*. *Loudon* (*b*) The columbine. [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell*

Dōve'ship, *n* The possession of dove-like qualities. [*Obs*] *Hall*

Dōve'tāil, *n* (*Carp*) The manner of fastening boards or timbers together, by letting one piece, in the form of a dove's tail spread, or wedge reversed, into a corresponding cavity in another, so that it can not be drawn out

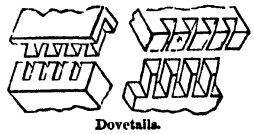

Dovetails.

Dōve'tāil, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DOVETAILED, *p pr* & *vb n* DOVETAILING]

1. To unite by a tenon in form of a pigeon's tail spread, let into a board or timber

2 To fit or connect strongly or skillfully, to fit ingeniously

He put together a piece of work so crossly indented and whimsically *dovetailed* that it was indeed a very curious show *Burke*

Dōve'tāil-joint, *n* (*Anat*) A suture or serrated articulation, as, of the bones of the head *Ogilvie*

Dōve'tāil-mōld'ing, *n*. (*Arch*) An ornament used in Norman architecture, consisting of a rounded molding arranged so as to form a series of figures in the form of a dove's tail

Dōve'tāil-saw, *n* (*Carp*) A saw, used in dovetailing, having a thin plate about nine inches in length, fine teeth, and a rigid back of brass or iron *Ogilvie*

Dōv'ish, *a* Like a dove, innocent [*Obs*] "Joined with *dovish* simplicity" *Latimer*

Dow, *n* A kind of vessel, a boggala, — called also *dau*. See BAGGALA

Dow, *v t* To furnish with a dower, to endow [*Obs*] *Hall*

Dow'a-ble (dou'a bl), *a* [From *dow*, for *endow*, q v, Fr *douer*, to endow, Lat *dotare*, from *dos*, dower, gift Cf DOTE and DOWER] Capable of being endowed, entitled to dower *Blackstone*

Dow'a-ger, *n* [From *dowage* See DOWER, and cf Fr *douairière*, from *douaire*, dower]

1 (*Eng Law*) A widow endowed, or having a jointure, a widow who either enjoys a dower from her deceased husband, or who has property of her own brought by her to her husband on marriage, and settled on her after his decease *Blount Burrill*

2 A title given in England to a widow, to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name, — it is chiefly applied to the widows of personages of rank

Queen dowager the widow of a king

Dow'cet, *n* [Cf DOUCET] One of the testicles of a hart or stag [Written also *dowcet*] *B Jonson*

Dow'dy, *n* [See *infra*] An awkward, ill dressed, inelegant woman *Shak Dryden*

Dow'dy, *a* [Scot *daudie*, slovenly, *dau* *dy* sluggard, drab, Prov Eng *dowd*, flat dead Cf DEAD] Awkward, ill dressed, vulgar looking

Dow'dy ish, *a* Like a dowdy

Dow'el, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DOWELED, or DOWELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* DOWELING, or DOWELLING] To fasten together by dowels, as, a cooper *dowels* pieces for the head of a cask

Dow'el, *n* 1 A dowel pin

2 A piece of wood driven into a wall, so that other pieces may be nailed to it

Dow'el-joint, *n* A joint made by means of a dowel or dowels

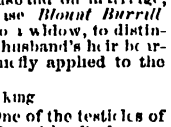

Dowels

Dow'el-pin, *n* A pin of wood or metal used for joining two pieces, as of wood, stones, &c, by inserting part of its length into one piece, the rest of it entering a corresponding hole in the other, as in the heads of casks, &c

Dow'er, *n* [Fr *douaire*, Pr *doars*, L Lat *dotarium*, *dotarium*, from Lat *dotare*, to endow, to portion See DOWABLE] [Written also *dowry*]

1 That with which one is gifted or endowed, endowment, gift

How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dower*! *Dames*

Man in his primeval *dower* arrayed *Wordsworth*

2. The property with which a woman is endowed, especially, (*a*) That which a woman brings to a husband in marriage

His wife brought in *dower* Cilicia's crown *Dryden*

(*b*) That portion of the real estate of a man which his widow enjoys during her life, or to which a woman is entitled after the death of her husband *Blackstone*

Dow'ered (dow'erd), *a* Furnished with dower, or a portion *Shak*

Dow'er less, *a* Destitute of dower, having no portion or fortune *Shak*

Dow'er y, *n* The same as DOWER.

Dowl, *n* The same as DOWLE

Dow'las, *n* [Probably from *Doullens*, a town of Picardy, in France, formerly celebrated for this manufacture] A kind of coarse linen cloth *Shak*

Dowle, *n*. [A corruption of *down*, q. v] One of the filaments which make up the blade of a feather, feathery or wool-like down

No feather, or *dowle* of a feather, but was heavy enough for him *De Quincey*

Down, *n* [L Ger *dune*, *dun*, Icel. *dūn*, Sw. *dun*, Dan *duun*, N H Ger *daune*, O H Ger. *dūnī*, down, D *duns*]

1 Fine, soft, hairy outgrowth from the skin or surface of animals or plants, not matted and fleecy like wool, especially, (*a*) The close, hairy covering of birds, under the feathers, particularly on the breasts of water-birds, as the duck and swan (*b*) The pubescence of plants, the hairy crown or envelope of the seeds of certain plants, as of the thistle (*c*) The soft hair of the face when beginning to appear

And the first *down* begins to shade his face *Dryden*

2 A place of repose, that which furnishes rest or quiet

Thou bosom softness, *down* of all my care! *Southern*

Down, *v t* To cover, line, or stuff with down *Young*

Down, *n* [A-S *dūn*, D *duin*, Ger *dune*, Fr *dune*, It, Sp, & Pg *duna*, from Ir *dūn*, hill, fortified hill, Gael *dun*, heap, hillock, hill, W *din*, a fortified hill or mount]

1 A bank or rounded hillock of sand thrown up by the wind along or near the shore, — usually in the plural

Hills afford pleasant prospects, as they needs acknowledge who have been on the *downs* of Sussex *Ray*

2 A tract of bare, sandy, level, and barren land, chiefly used for pasturing sheep [*Eng*]

Seven thousand broad tailed sheep grazed on his *downs* *Sandys*

3 (*pl*) A road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal, employed as a naval rendezvous in time of war

4 [From the adverb] A state of depression decline, low state, abasement, failure, as, ups and *downs* [*Colloq*]

Down, *prep* [A-S *adūn*, *ādūne*, *dūne*, from *dūn*, mountain, hill See *supra*]

1 In a descending direction along, from higher to lower upon or within, as, *down* a hill, *down* a well

2 Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake, as, to sail or swim *down* a stream, to sail *down* the sound

His gory visage *down* the stream was sent
Down the swift Hebrus to the Thracian shore *Milton*

Down the country toward the sea, or toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean — *Down the sound*, in the direction of the ebb tide, toward the sea

Down, *adv* 1 In a descending direction, tending from a higher to a lower place in the direction of gravity or toward the center of the earth

2 From a higher to a lower condition, into humility, disgrace, misery, or the like

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world than a man who has written himself *down* *Addison*

3 From a remoter or higher antiquity

4 From a greater to a less bulk, as, to boil *down* in cookery, or in making decoctions *Arbuthnot*

5 At the bottom of a descent, in a low position or condition, on the ground, prostrate, supine, — said of the descent of the heavenly bodies below the horizon, of the position of a person fallen, held, or lying on the ground, and the like

The moon is *down* I have not heard the clock,
And she goes *down* at twelve *Shak*

Down sinks the giant with a thundering sound *Dryden*

6 In humility, dejection, misery, and the like

The observed of all observers quite, quite *down* *Shak*

☞ *Down* is often used in a pregnant sense including the verb and standing for *go down*, *come down*, *tear down*, *take down*, or the like, especially in command or exclamation

Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke *Shak*

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down* *Locke*

— *Down in the mouth*, low-spirited dejected [*Colloq*] — *Down with*, take down, throw down, put down, — used in energetic command "*Down with* the palace fire it" *Dryden* — *Up and down* with rising and falling motion, back and forth hither and thither

Down, *v t* To cause to go down, to make descend, to overthrow, as in wrestling, hence, to subdue, to conquer, to bring down [*Obs or rare*] "To *down* proud hearts" *Sidney*

I remember how you *downed* Beauclerk and Hamilton, the wits, once at our house *Madame D'Arblay*

Down, *v i* To go down, to descend *Locke*

Down, *a* 1 Downcast, dejected

2 Downright, plain, flat, absolute, positive, as, a *down* denial *Beau & Fl*

3 Downward, proceeding from the chief terminus, as, a *down* train on a railway

Down'-bēar (bār), *v t* To bear down, to depress

Down'cāst, *a* Cast downward, directed to the ground, from bashfulness, modesty, or dejection of mind

'Tis love she said, and then my *downcast* eyes
And guilty dumbness witnessed my surprise *Dryden*

Down'cāst, *n*. Sadness, melancholy look. [*Obs*] "That *downcast* of thine eye." *Beau. & Fl*

Down'-cāst, *n*. A ventilating shaft down which the air passes in circulating through a mine.

Down'cāst-ing, *n*. Casting down, dejecting

Down'cōme (-kŭm), *n* Downfall, destruction. "A sair *downcome*." *W. Scott.*

Down'-drāught (-draft), *n*. The draught down a chimney, shaft of a mine, &c

Downed, *a* Covered or stuffed with down *Young.*

Down'fāll, *n* 1 A falling downward. "Those cataracts or *downfalls* aforesaid" *Holland.*

Each *downfall* of a flood the mountains pour *Dryden.*

2 A sudden descent from rank, reputation, happiness, or the like, loss of high station in any respect, destruction, ruin

The city was in no condition to stand a siege, and dire were the consequences which would follow the *downfall* of so important a place *Motley.*

Down'fāllen (-fawln), *a* Fallen, ruined. *Carew.*

Down'hȳved (-hīvd), *a* Hanging down like the loose tincture of fetters [*Obs and rare*] *Shak.*

Down'-haul, *n* (*Naut*) A rope passing along a stay, through the cringles of the stay sail or jib, and made fast to the upper corner of the sail, to haul it down *Totten.*

Down'heārt ed, *a* Dejected in spirits

Down'hill, *n* Declivity, descent, slope "Though 'tis *downhill* all" *Dryden.*

Down'hill, *a* Declivous, descending, sloping "A *downhill* greensward" *Congreve.*

Down'i ness, *n* The state of being downy

Down'lōoked (-lōokt), *a* Having a downcast countenance, dejected, gloomy, sullen *Dryden*

Down'lȳ ing, *n* The time of retiring to rest, time of repose *Cavendish.*

Down'lȳ ing, *a* About to lie down or be in travail of child birth *Johnson.*

Down'right (-rīt), *adv* 1 Straight down, perpendicularly

2 In plain terms, without ceremony or circumlocution, absolutely

We shall chide *downright* if I longer stay *Shak*

3 Without delay, immediately, completely, at once [*Obs*]

She fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot*

Down'right, *a* 1 Plain, artless, unceremonious, blunt, — used of persons as, he spoke in his *downright* way "A man of plain, *downright* character." *W Scott*

2 Plain open, artless, undisguised, absolute, unmixed — used of things, as, *downright* atheism. "The *downright* impossibilities charged upon it" *South* "Gloomy fancies which in her amounted to *downright* insanity" *Prescott*

Down'right ly, *adv* Plainly, in plain terms, bluntly [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Down'right ness, *n* The state or quality of being downright, or direct and plain

Down'-shāre, *n* A breast plow used in paring off turf on downs [*Eng*] *Ogilvie*

Down'-sit'ting, *n* The act of sitting down, repose, a resting

Thou knowest my *down-sitting* and my up-rising *Ps* cxxxix 2.

Down'-stāirs, *a* Below upon a lower floor

Down'-stāirs, *adv* Down the stairs, to a lower floor

Down'steep y, *a* Very steep [*Obs*] *Florio*

Down'-stroke, *n* 1 A stroke or blow downward

2 (*Penmanship*) A thick stroke made with a downward motion of the hand

Down'trōd, } *a* Trodden down, trampled
Down'trōd'den, } down *Shak*

Down'ward, } *adv* [From *down* and *ward* q v,
Down'wards, } A S *adūnweard*, *dūneweard*]

1 From a higher place to a lower, in a descending course, as, to tend *downward*, to move or roll *downward*, to look *downward*, to take root *downward*

Their heads they *downward* bent. *Drayton*

2 From a higher to a lower condition, toward misery, humility, disgrace or ruin

3 From a remote time, from an ancestor or predecessor

A ring the count does wear,
That *downward* hath descended in his house,
From son to son some four or five descents *Shak*

Down'ward, *a* 1 Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, tending toward the earth or its center, declivous

With *downward* force that drove the sand along
He took his way *Dryden*

2 Descending from a head, origin, or source, as, a *downward* line of descent

3 Tending to a lower condition or state, depressed, dejected, as, *downward* thoughts *Sidney*

Down'weed, *n* Cottonweed *Barret*

Down'y, *a* [See DOWN] 1 Covered with down or nap, or with pubescence or soft hairs "A *downy* feather" *Shak*

Plants that have *downy* or velvet rind upon their leaves *Bacon.*

2 Made of, or resembling, down, down-like; hence, soft, calm, soothing, quiet "*Downy* wings" *Dryden* "*Downy* pillow." *Pope.* "Time steals on with *downy* feet" *Young.*

Dow'ral, *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, a dower. [*Rare.*] *Potter.*

Dow'ress, *n.* A woman entitled to dower. *Bouvier.*

Dow'ry, *n.* [See DOWER.]
1. A gift, a fortune given. *Johnson.*
2. The money, goods, or estate, which a woman brings to her husband in marriage, the portion given with a wife; a dower *Shak. Dryden.*
3 The reward paid for a wife. *Cowley*
See DOWER

Dowse, *v. t.* [Cf DOUSE] 1 To plunge, dip, or duck in the water, to douse
2 To beat or thrash [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Dowse, *v. t* To use the dipping or divining rod, as in search of water, ore, &c

Adams had the reputation of having *dowsed* successfully for more than a hundred wells *Eng Cyc*

Dowse, *n.* A blow on the face [*Low*] *Smart*

Dows'er, } *n.* The divining-rod [*Colloq*]
Dows'ing-rŏd, } *Mining lour*

Dows'er, *n* One who uses the dowser or divining rod. "The powers of two *dowsers* or divincrs" *Eng Cyc*

Dowst, *n* A dowse [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Dŏx'o-lŏg'ic al, *a* Pertaining to doxology, giving praise to God *Howell*

Dox ŏl'o gize, *v. t* [Gr *δοξολογεῖν*] To give glory to God, as in doxology, to praise with doxologies

Dox-ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr *δοξολογία*, from *δοξολόγος*, praising, giving glory, from *δόξα*, opinion, estimation, glory, praise, from *δοκεῖν*, to think, imagine and *λεγειν*, to speak, Fr *doxologie*] In Christian worship, a hymn expressing praise and honor to God, a form of praise to God designed to be sung or chanted by the choir or the congregation

Dŏz'y, *n* [Cf Gr *docki*, Sw *docka*, Dan *dukke*, doll, baby, or plaything]
1 A sweetheart, mistress or paramour *B & Fl.*
2 A woman of low character, a prostitute

Dŏze, *v. i* [*imp & p. p* DOZED (dōzd), *p. pr. & vb. n* DOZING] [Dan *dose*, to make dull, heavy, or drowsy, *dös*, dullness, drowsiness, *dosig*, drowsy, A-S *dwæs*, *dwæsig*, *dysig*, dull, stupid, foolish, Icel *das*, weariness, *dasaz*, to be weary Cf DAZE] To slumber to sleep lightly, to be in a dull or stupefied condition, as if half asleep, to be drowsy

If he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobbler waked him *L'Estrange*

Chiefless armies *dozed* out the campaign *Pope*

Dŏze, *v. t* 1 To pass or spend in drowsiness, as, to *doze* away one's time
2 To make dull, to stupefy [*Obs*]

I was an hour in casting up about twenty sums, being *dozed* with much work *Pepys*

They left him for a long time *dozed* and benumbed *South*

Dŏze, *n* A light sleep, a drowse *Tennyson*

Dŏz'en (dŭz'n), *n pl* DŎZ'EN (before another noun), or DŎZ'ENS [Fr *douzaine*, from *douze*, twelve, from Lat *duodecim*, Pr *dotzena*, Sp *docena*, Pg *duzia*, It *dozzina*, L Lat *duodena*, *dozena*, *dozena*, Ger *dutzend*, from Fr *douzaine*, D *dozijn*, Dan *dusin*, Sw *dusin*]
1 A collection of twelve individuals, a set of twelve, as, a *dozen* of eggs, gloves, &c
2 An indefinite number
Baker's dozen, thirteen in number See BAKER

Dŏz'enth, *a* Twelfth [*Rare*]

Dŏz'er, *n* One who dozes or drowses

Dŏz'i ness, *n* [From DOZY] The state of being dozy, drowsiness, inclination to sleep

Dŏz'y, *a* [See DOZE] Drowsy, heavy, inclined to sleep, sleepy, sluggish, as, a *dozy* head *Dryden*

Dŏz'zled, *a* Stupid, heavy [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Drăb, *n* [A-S *drabbe*, dregs, lees, D *drab*, *drabbe*, dregs, Ger *träber* Cf DRAFF]
1 A woman of vile character, a low wench, a slut, a strumpet, a prostitute *Shak*
2 A wooden box, used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling pans

Drăb, *v. i* To associate with strumpets *Beau & Fl*

Drăb, *n* [Fr & Pr *drap*, cloth, It *drappo*, L Lat *drappus*, Sp *trapo*, originally a firm, solid stuff, allied to Ger *derb*, compact, firm, solid, O H Ger *derp*, *derap* See DRAP]
1 A kind of thick, woolen cloth of a dun, or dull brownish yellow, or gray color
2 A dull brownish yellow or gray color

Drăb, *a.* Of a dun color, like the cloth so called

Drăb'ber, *n* One who associates with drabs, a wencher

Drăb'bish, *a* 1. Having the character of a drab "The *drabbish* sorceress" *Drant*
2 Somewhat like drab, as, a *drabbish* color [*R.*]

Drăb'ble, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* DRABBLED *p. pr. & vb. n* DRABBLING] [Cf A S *drabbe*, dregs, lees See *supra*] To draggle, to make dirty by drawing in mud and water, to wet and befoul, as, to *drabble* a gown or cloak *Halliwell*

Drăb'ble, *v. i* To fish for barbels with a long line and rod.

Drăb'bler, *n* (*Naut*) A piece of canvas fastened by lacing to the bonnet of a sail, to give it a greater depth, or more drop *Dana*

Drăb'ble-tăil, *n.* One who has the bottom of her gown dirty; a slattern *Halliwell*

Drăb'bling, *n* A method of angling for barbels, with a rod and long line passed through a piece of lead.

Dra cæ'næ, *n* [Gr. *δρακαινα*, she dragon] (*Bot*) A genus of endogenous plants, of which one species, the *D. draco*, affords the resin of commerce called *dragon's-blood*

Drā'canth, *n* A kind of gum, — called also *gum-tragacanth*, or *tragacanth* See TRAGACANTH

Drăchm (drăm), *n* See DRAM and DRACHMA.

Drăch'mă (drăk'ma), *n*, Eng. *pl.* DRĂCH'MĂS, Lat *pl* DRĂCH'MÆ [Lat, Gr *δραχμή*, strictly, a handful, from *δραασσεσθαι*, to grasp with the hand, Fr *drachme*, Pr *dragma*, Sp *dracma*, Pg *drachma*, It *dramma*, whence, by contraction, Eng *dram*]
1 A silver coin among the Greeks, having a different value in different states and at different periods The average value of the Attic drachma was 9½ d, or about 18 cents
2 A weight among the Greeks of about 2 dwt 7 gr Troy *Brande*

Dra cŏn'ă, } *n* [Gr *δρακαινα*, she dragon] (*Chem*)
Drā'cine, } A chemical principle constituting the coloring matter of dragon's blood, draconine

Drā'co, *n* [Lat See DRACON]
1 (*Astron*) The Dragon, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, regarded as representing the monster fabled to have watched the garden of the Hesperides
2 A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds
3 (*Zool*) A genus of reptiles, the flying lizard See DRACON

Drā'co çĕph'a lŭm, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of fragrant plants, dragon's head

Dra cŏn'ic, *a* Relating to Draco, the lawgiver, or to the constellation Draco

Dra-cō'nine, *n* [Fr *draconne*] The same as DRACINA

Dra cŏn'tic, *a* [From *draco*, q. v.] (*Astron*) Belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution [*Obs*]

Dra cŏn'tine, *a* [From Lat *draco*, a dragon] Belonging to a dragon *Southey*

Dra cŏn'ti ŭm (kŏn'shĭ um), *n* (*Bot*) A genus of East Indian plants, the root of one species of which possesses antispasmodic properties *Ogilvie*

Dra cŭn'cŭ lĭ, *n pl* DRACUNCULI [Lat, diminutive of *draco*, dragon]
1 (*Bot*) A plant of the *Arum* family, and genus *Dracunculus* It has a long stalk, spotted like a serpent's belly
2 (*Entom*) The *Filaria medinensis* of Linnæus, or Guinea worm — supposed to be a worm which penetrates the skin, and insinuates itself between the muscles, of the human species
3 (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Callionymus*, the dragonet

Drăd *a* See DREAD Dread [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Drăff, *n* [D *draf*, the sediment of ale *drav*, turbid full of dregs A S *drof*, drafty, dirty, filthy, allied to *drabbe*, dregs, lees, Gael *drabh* draff, the grains of malt Cf DRAB] Refuse, lees, dregs, the wash given to swine, or grains to cows, waste matter

Prodigals lately come from swine-feeding, from eating *draff* and husks *Shak*

Mere chaff and *draff*, much better burnt *Tennyson*

Drăff'ish, *a* Worthless, drafty *Lyte*

Drăff'y, *a* Dreggy, waste, worthless "The dregs and *draffy* part" *Beau & Fl*

Drăft, *n* [Originally a corrupt spelling of *draught*, q. v., but authorized by respectable use]
1 The act of drawing the drawing of loads by beasts of burden
2 (*Mil*) A selection of men from a military band, a selecting or detaching of soldiers from an army, or any part of it, or from a military post, also from any company or collection of persons, or from the people at large

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by *drafts* to serve for the year *Marshall*

3 An order from one man to another, directing the payment of money, a bill of exchange

I thought it most prudent to defer the *drafts* till advice was received of the progress of the loan *Hamilton*

4 An allowance or deduction made from the gross weight of goods *Simmonds*
5 A drawing of lines for a plan, a figure described on paper, delineation, sketch, plan delineated, an outline to be filled in or completed for composition See DRAUGHT
6 Depth of water necessary to float a ship See DRAUGHT
7 A current of air See DRAUGHT

A stone-floored room, where there was a strong, thorough *draft* of air *Dickens*

Drăft, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* DRAFTED, *p. pr. & vb. n* DRAFTING]
1 To draw the outline of, to delineate
2 To compose and write, as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease
3 To draw from a military band or post, or from any company, collection, or society, to detach, to select

This Cohen-Caph El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples *Bobrell*

Drăft'-ĕn'gine, *n.* (*Mining*) An engine used for pumping, raising heavy weights, and the like

Drăft'-hŏrse, *n.* A horse employed in drawing particularly in drawing heavy loads, or in plowing

Drăfts'măn, *n* The same as DRAUGHTSMAN.

Drăg, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* DRAGGED (drăgd), *p. pr. & vb. n* DRAGGING] [A S & O Sax *dragan*, to drag, draw, bear, D *draagen*, Icel & Sw *draga*, Dan *drage*, Goth *dragan*, Ger. *tragen*, allied to Lat *trahere* Cf DRAW]
1 To draw along the ground by main force; to cause to move slowly or heavily onward by pulling; to pull, to haul, — applied particularly to drawing heavy bodies with labor along the ground or other surface, as, to *drag* stone or timber, to *drag* a net in fishing

Dragged by the cords which through his feet were thrust. *Denham.*

2 To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it, to harrow, to pass through with a drag, as a stream or harbor bed
3 To draw along, as something burdensome, hence, to pass in pain or with difficulty "Have *dragged* a lingering life" *Dryden.*

Syn See DRAW

Drăg, *v. i* 1 To be drawn along, as a rope or dress, on the ground, to be moved onward along the ground, or along the bottom of the sea, as an anchor that does not hold
2 To move heavily, laboriously, or slowly on ward, to advance with weary effort, to go on lingeringly

The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun *Byron*

3 To fish with a drag, as, they have been *dragging* for fish all day with little success

Drăg, *n* [A S *dræge*, from *dragan* See *supra*]
1 A net, to be drawn along the bottom under water, for the purpose of bringing sunken bodies to the surface
2 A kind of sledge for conveying heavy bodies, as, a stone *drag*
3 A carriage or coach [*Ung*] *Thackeray.*
4 A heavy harrow, for breaking up ground
5 Something thrown out behind a moving body to retard its progress, a clog, a wagon shoe
6 A heavy motion, as if dragged along "Had a *drag* in his walk" *Hazlitt.*
7 (*Founding*) The bottom part of a flask, — called also *drag box*
8 (*Masonry*) A thin plate of steel, indented or the edge, used for finishing the dressing of soft stone, which has no grit *Ogilvie.*
9 (*Marine Engin*) The difference between the speed of a screw ship under sail and that of the screw when the ship outruns the screw, or between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle wheel

Dra găn'tine *n* [From *dracanth*] A mucilage obtained from, or consisting of, gum tragacanth.

Drăg'-bar *n* A bar or link for attaching carriages together, or to the moving power, as on railroads, a coupling, — called also *drag link* and *draw link*

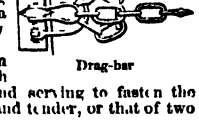

Drag-bar

Drăg'-bŏlt, *n* A stout iron pin or bolt passing through the end of a drag bar, and serving to fasten the coupling of a locomotive and tender, or that of two cars, on a railway

Drăg'gle (drăg'gl), *v. t* [*imp & p. p* DRAGGLED, *p. pr. & vb. n* DRAGGLING] [Diminutive of *drag*] To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass, to drabble *Gray*

With *draggled* nets down hanging to the tide *Trench*

Drăg'gle, *v. i* To be drawn on the ground to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass

Drăg'gle-tăil, *n* A slut a drabble tail *Sherwood*

Drăg'gle-tăiled, *a* Untidy slattish *W Irving.*

Drăg'-link, *n* 1 (*Mach*) A link connecting the checks of a double crank, to allow end play
2 See DRAG BAR

Drăg'man, *n* A fisherman that uses a dragnet *Hale.*

Drăg'-nĕt, *n.* [A S *drage nett*] A net to be drawn along the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish

Drăg'o man, *n.*, *pl* DRAG'O MANS [Fr *dragoman*, *drogman*, *truchman*, Sp *dragoman*, *trujaman*, It. *dragomanno*, *turcimanno*, L Lat. *dragumanus*, *drogamundus*, from Ar *tardjuman*, *turdjumân*, from *tardjama*, formerly *turgama*, to interpret, Chald. *targom*, to explain, interpret, *targhm*, explanation, interpretation Cf TRUCHMAN] An interpreter, — so called in the Levant and other parts of the East

Drăg'on, *n* [Fr & Sp *dragon*, Pr *dragone*, *drac*, It *dragone*, *drago*, *draco*, Lat. *draco*, Gr. *δράκων*, probably from *δερκεσθαι*, *δρακεῖν*, to look, so called from its terrible eyes, O H Ger *dracho*, *tracho*, N H Ger *drache*, D. *draak*, Sw. *drake*, Dan. *drage*]

1 (*Myth.*) A fabulous animal, generally represented as a monstrous winged serpent or lizard, with a crested head and enormous claws, and regarded as very powerful and ferocious.

Dracovolans, or Flying Dragon

The *dragons* which appear in early paintings and sculptures are invariably representations of a winged crocodile *Fairholt*

2 A fierce, violent person *Johnson*

3 (*Astron*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere figured as a dragon, *Draco*

4 A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds, seeming to move through the air in the manner of a winged serpent *Shak*

5 A short musket hooked on to a swivel attached to a soldier's belt, — so called from a representation of a dragon's head at the muzzle *Fairholt*

6 (*Zoöl*) A genus of reptiles in the East Indies, which, in consequence of an extension of the ribs, covered with a fringe like arrangement of the skin, is enabled to glide through the air for short distances The common species is the flying lizard, *Draco fimbriatus* *Baird*

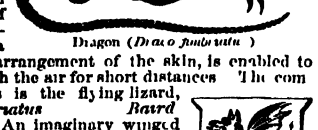

Dragon (*Draco fimbriatus*)

7. (*Her*) An imaginary winged animal, sometimes borne as a charge in a coat of arms

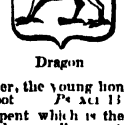

Dragon

☞ In Scripture the term *dragon* is used respecting large marine fishes or serpents, and also venomous land serpents It is also applied to Satan

Thou breakest the heads of the *dragons* in the waters *Ps* lxxiv 13

Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder, the young lion and the *dragon* shalt thou trample under foot *Ps* xci 13

He laid hold of the *dragon* that old serpent which is the devil and Satan, and bound him a thousand years *Rev* xx 2

Drăg'on, *a* Suitable for or resembling, dragons, pertaining to, or consisting of, dragons, frightful "Cynthia checks her *dragon* yoke" *Milton*

Drăg'on-bēam, *n* (*Arch*) A beam or piece of timber used to receive and support the foot of the hip rafter, — called also *dragon-piece* *Ogilvie*

Drăg'on-ĕt, *n* 1 A little dragon *Spenser*

2 (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes (*Callionymus*) belonging to the goby family Its ventral fins are widely separated, larger than the pectoral, and situated under the throat, the head is oblong and depressed, the eyes on the top of the head, and close together, and the body smooth and without scales

☞ *C dracunculus* is the fox of the Kentish coast and the sculpin of Cornwall, *C cyra* the gemmeous dragonet or yellow sculpin of Cornwall, and is characterized by the brilliancy of its hues

Drăg'on-fish, *n* The dragonet.

Drăg'on-flȳ, *n* (*Entom*) A genus of insects of the family *Libellulidæ*, having large and strongly reticulated wings, a large head with enormous eyes, and a long body They are exceedingly powerful and swift of flight *Baird*

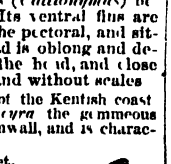

Dragon-fly

Drăg'on-ish, *a.* Resembling a dragon. *Shak*

Drăg'on nāde', *n* [Fr, from *dragon*, dragoon, because Louis XIV, in persecuting the Protestants of his kingdom, quartered dragoons upon them] The severe persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV, by an armed force, usually of dragoons, hence, a rapid and devastating incursion, dragoonade

He learnt it as he watched the *dragonnades*, the tortures, the massacres of the Netherlands *C Kingsley*

Drăg'on's-blŏod (-blŭd), *n* [A S *dracan blod*, Ger *drachen blut*] A resinous substance brought from the East Indies, Africa, and South America, obtained from several trees, as the *Dracæna draco*, the *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *P draco*, and *Calamus rotang* Its color is red, or dark brownish red, and it is used chiefly for tinging varnishes and tinctures, staining marbles, &c *Ure*

Drăg'on's-hĕad (-hĕd), *n* 1 (*Bot*) A plant of several species of the genus *Dracocephalum*

2 (*Astron*) The ascending node of a planet, indicated, chiefly in almanacs, by the symbol ☊

☞ The deviation from the ecliptic made by a planet in passing from one node to the other, seems, according to the fancy of some, to make a figure like that of a dragon, whose belly is where she has the greatest latitude, the intersections representing the head and tail, — from which resemblance the denomination arises *Encyc Brit*

Drăg'on-shĕll, *n* (*Conch*) A species of patella or limpet, *Cypræa stolida*

Drăg'on's-tāil, *n* (*Astron*) The descending node of a planet, indicated by the symbol ☋ See DRAGON'S-HEAD.

Drăg'on's-wȳ'ter, *n.* 1. (*Bot*) A plant belonging to the genus *Calla*

2 A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the 17th century. "*Dragon-water* may do good upon him" *Randolph*, 1640.

Drăg'on's-wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Artemisia*, *A dracunculus*

Drăg'on-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A plant or tree of the genus *Dracæna*, originally from India, and affording the resin called *Dragon's blood* *D draco* is the common species, and is of the palm type *Loudon*

Dra gōon', *n.* [Fr & Sp *dragon*, It *dragone*, dragon and dragoon, from Lat *draco*, dragon, Ger *dragoner*, D *dragonder*, Dan & Sw *dragon*, Lat *draconarius*, standard bearer, — a name probably given to these light horsemen on account of their rapidity, or perhaps the *draconarii* of the Romans, upon whose standard there was a dragon, gave rise to it See DRAGON]

1 (*Mil*) A soldier who is taught and armed to serve either on horseback or on foot, as occasion may require

2 A dragonnade [*Obs*] *Bp Barlow*

3 A variety of pigeon *Clarke*

Dra gōon', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DRAGOONED, *p pr* & *vb n* DRAGOONING]

1 To enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers

2 To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers *Johnson*

3 To compel to submit by violent measures, to force, to harass to persecute

The colonies may be influenced to any thing, but they can be *dragooned* to nothing *Price*

Drăg'ōon ăde', *n* The same as DRAGONNADE *Burnet*

Dra gōon'-bīrd, *n* (*Ornith*) A Brazilian bird (*Cephalopterus ornatus*), having a large, umbrella like crest of feathers above the bill *Ogilvie*

Dragoon-bird

Dra-gōon'er, *n* A dragoon [*Obs*] *Clarendon*

Drăg'-sheet, *n* (*Naut*) A contrivance for lessening the drift of vessels in heavy gales of wind *Ogilvie*

Drāil, *v t* [Contracted from *draggle*, q v] To trail [*Obs*] *Sir T More*

Drāil, *v t* To draggle [*Obs*] *South*

Drāin *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DRAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* DRAINING] [A S *dreahnigean*, to drain, to strain, from *dræhen*, *drēn*, drop tear, O H Ger *trahan*, O Sax *trahni*, tears, Gr *θραυω*]

1 To draw off by degrees, to cause to flow gradually out or off, hence, to cause the exhaustion of

But it was not this alone that *drained* their treasure and hampered their industry *Motley*

2 To exhaust of liquid contents by drawing them off, to make gradually dry or empty, to deprive of moisture, hence, to exhaust to empty of wealth, resources, or the like, as, to *drain* a country of its specie

Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Filled the capacious deep and formed the main *Roscommon*

3 To cause to pass through some porous mass or substance for the purpose of clarifying, to filter.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh *Bacon*

Drāin, *v i* 1 To flow off gradually, as, the water of low ground *drains* off

2 To be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping, as, let the vessel stand and *drain*

Drāin, *n* 1 The act of draining, or of drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off, as, the *drain* of specie from a country

2 That by means of which any thing is drained, a channel; a trench, a water course, a sewer, a sink

3 (*pl*) The grain from the mash-tub, as brewer's *drains* [*Eng*] *Halliwell*

Right of drain (*Law*) an easement or servitude by which one man has a right to convey water in pipes through or over the estate of another *Kent*

Drāin'a ble, *a* Capable of being drained *Sherwood.*

Drāin'āge (45), *n* 1 A draining, a gradual flowing off of any liquid

2 The mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers

3 (*Engin*) The system of drains and their operation, by which water is removed from towns, railway beds, and other works

Drāin'er, *n.* 1 One who drains

2 A utensil on which articles are placed to drain.

Drāin'ing-plow, *n* (*Agr*) An instrument used in forming drains.

Drāin'ing-tīle, *n* A hollow tile used in the construction of drains, called also *drain-tile.* *Ogilvie.*

Drāin'-trăp, *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, but to allow the passage of water into them *Simmonds.*

Drāke, *n.* [L Ger *drake*, O H Ger. *antrache*, *antrecho*, *anetrecho*, M. H. Ger *antrecho*, N. H Ger. *enterich*, *entrich*, Icel *andriki*, Dan. *andrik*, O. Sw. *andrak*, *andrage*, from O. H. Ger. *ant*, *anot*, *anut*, duck, A-S *ened*, *end*, M H Ger *ante*, *ant*, N. H. Ger *ente*, Lat *anas*, *anatis*, and O. H. Ger. *-rih*, Goth *reiks*, ruler, chief]

1 The male of the duck kind

2 The drake fly *Walton.*

3 [Lat *draco*, dragon] A small piece of artillery.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them stagger *Clarendon.*

Drāke'-flȳ, *n* A species of fly, sometimes used in fishing "The dark *drake fly*, good in August." *Walton.*

Drāke'-stōne, *n* A flat stone so thrown along the surface of water as to skip from point to point before it sinks, also, the sport of so throwing stones, — sometimes called *ducks and drakes.*

Internal earthquakes, that, not content with one throe, run along spasmodically, like boys playing at what is called *drake-stone* *De Quincey*

Drăm, *n* [Contracted from *drachma*, q v]

1 (*Apothecaries' Weight*) A weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains

2 (*Avoirdupois Weight*) The sixteenth part of an ounce

3 A minute quantity, a mite

Were I the chooser, a *dram* of well-doing should be preferred before many times as much the forcible hinderance of evil-doing *Milton.*

4 As much spirituous liquor as is drank at once, as, a *dram* of brandy, hence, habitual intemperance, potation *Swift Pope*

Drăm, *v i* To drink drams, to indulge in the use of ardent spirit [*Rare*] *Johnson.*

Drā'mă, or **Drăm'ă** (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat. *drama*, Gr *δρᾶμα*, from *δρᾶν*, to do, to act, Fr. *drame*]

1 A composition, in prose or poetry, designed to be spoken and represented on the stage by several characters, which depicts a series of grave or humorous actions of more than ordinary interest, tending toward and terminating in some striking result

The Scriptures afford us a divine pastoral *drama* in the Song of Solomon *Milton*

2 A real series of events that are invested with a dramatic unity and interest

The *drama* and contrivances of God's providence *Sharp*

3 Dramatic composition and the literature pertaining to or illustrating it, dramatic literature

☞ The principal species of the drama are tragedy and comedy minor species are tragi-comedy, melo-drama, operas, burlettas and farces

Dra măt'ic, } *a* [Gr *δραματικός*, from *δρᾶμα*;
Dra măt'ic al, } Fr *dramatique*] Pertaining to the drama, appropriate to a drama.

The emperor performed his part with much *dramatic* effect *Motley*

Dra măt'ic al ly, *adv* By representation, in the manner of the drama *Dryden*

Dră'ma tis Per sō'næ [L] The characters represented in a play, the interlocutors in a drama

Drăm'a tist, *n* [Fr *dramatiste*] The author of a dramatic composition, a writer of plays *Burnet*

Drăm'a tīze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DRAMATIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* DRAMATIZING] [Gr *δραματίζειν*, Fr *dramatiser*] To compose in the form of the drama, to represent in a drama, to recompose and arrange for representation on the stage

They [the guilds] *dramatized* tyranny for public execration *Motley*

Drăm'a tūr'gy, *n* [Gr *δραματουργία*, dramatic composition, from *δρᾶμα*, drama, and the obsolete *ἔργω*, for *ἔρδειν*, to work, Fr *dramaturgie*] The art of dramatic poetry and representation

Drăm'ming, *n* 1 The practice of drinking drams

2 An apparatus for silk throwing *Ogilvie*

Drăm'-shŏp, *n* A place where spirits are sold in drams

Drănk, *imp* & *p p* of *drink*

Drănk, *n* [O Eng *drauk*, from W. *drewg*, darnel] Wild oats, or darnel grass [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Drăp (dra), *n* [Fr See DRAB] Cloth

Drāpe, *v t* [Fr *draper*, from *drap* See *supra*]

1 To make cloth *Bacon.*

2 [Fr *draper*, to censure] To banter; to satirize, to jeer [*Obs*] *Temple*

Drāpe, *v t* To cover or adorn with drapery, as, to *drape* a bust, a building, &c

The whole people were *draped* professionally *De Quincey.*

Drā'per, *n* [Fr *drapier*, Pr *draper*, *drapier* See *supra*] One who sells cloths, a dealer in cloths, as, a *draper* and tailor

Drā'per y, *n* [Fr *draperie*, Pr *draparia*, It. *drapperia* See *supra*]

1 The occupation of a draper; cloth making, or dealing in cloth *Bacon.*

2 Cloth, or woolen stuffs in general. *Arbuthnot.*

3 The clothes or garments with which any thing is draped or hung, hangings of any kind, — dress

considered from a poetic or artistic point of view; especially, the clothing of the human figure in sculpture and painting.

All the decent *drapery* of life is to be rudely torn off *Burke*

The casting of *draperies* is one of the most important of an artist's studies. *Fairholt*

Drăp'pet, *n.* [Diminutive of *drap*, q v] Cloth, coverlet. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Drăs'tic, *a.* [Gr δραστικός, from δράω, to do, act, Fr. *drastique*] (*Med*) Acting with strength or violence; efficacious, powerful, as, *drastic* cathartics

Drăs'tic, *n.* (*Med*) A medicine that purges quickly or thoroughly

Drâugh (dráf), *n* See DRAFF

Drâught (dráft), *n* [A S *dróht*, a drawing, course, from *dragan* See DRAW]

1 The act of drawing or pulling, as, (*a*) The act of moving loads by drawing, as by beasts of burden, and the like

A general custom of using oxen for all sort of *draught* would be, perhaps, the greatest improvement. *Temple*

(*b.*) The drawing of a bow string [*Obs*]

She sent an arrow forth with mighty *draught* *Spenser*

(*c*) The act of drawing a net, a sweeping the water for fish.

Upon the *draught* of a pond, not one fish was left *Hale*

(*d*) The act of drawing liquor into the mouth and throat, the act of drinking

In his hands he took the goblet, but a while the *draught* forbore *Leigh*

(*e*) (*Mil*) The act of drawing men from a military band, army, or post, or from any company or society, detachment, also, formerly, a sudden attack or drawing upon an enemy

Sudden *draughts* upon the enemy when he looketh not for you *Spenser*

(*f*) The act of drawing up, marking out, or delineating, representation

2 That which is drawn, as, (*a*) That which is taken by sweeping with a net

He cast his net, which brought him a very great *draught* *I Strange*

(*b*) The quantity drawn in at once in drinking, a potion or potation

Low lies that house where nut-brown *draughts* inspired *Goldsmith*

(*c*) (*Mil*) Forces drawn, a detachment, draft (*d*) A sketch, outline, or representation, whether written, designed, or drawn, a delineation

No picture or *draught* of these things from the report of the eye. *South*

(*e*) (*Com*) An order for the payment of money, a bill of exchange, draft (*f*) A current of air moving through an inclosed place, as through a room or up a chimney

He preferred to go and sit upon the stairs, in a strong *draught* of air, until he was again sent for *Dickens*

3 That which draws, as, (*a*) A sink or drain a sewer *Shak.* (*b*) (*pl*) (*Med*) A mild vesicatory, a sinapism, as, to apply *draughts* to the feet

4 Capacity of being drawn, yielding to a force that draws or drags

The Hertfordshire wheel-plow is of the easiest *draught* *Mortimer*

5 (*Naut*) The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; as, a ship of twelve feet *draught*

6 (*Com*) A small allowance on weighable goods, made by the king to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to insure full weight [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

7 (*pl*) A certain game played on a checkered board, checkers See CHECKERS

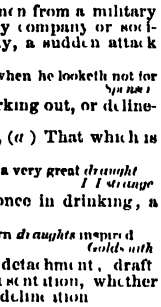

Draughts, or Checkers

8 The bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold

Angle of draught, the angle made with the line of motion in a plane over which a body is drawn by the line of draught, when the latter has the direction best adapted to overcome the obstacles of friction and the weight of the body — *Blast-draught*, the draft produced by a blast, as by artificially rarefying the air above a fire — *Forced draught*, the draft produced by a blower, as by compressing the air beneath a fire — *Natural draught*, the draft produced by the atmosphere rushing by its own pressure into a chimney wherein air or gas rarefied by heat, has produced a partial vacuum by rising

Drâught (dráft), *a.* 1. Used for drawing, as, a *draught* horse

2 Drawn directly from the barrel, or other receptacle, in distinction from *bottled*, — said of ale, cider, and the like

Drâught (dráft), *v. t* 1. To draw out, to call forth See DRAFT. *Addison.*

2 To diminish or exhaust by drawing [*Rare*]

"The Parliament so often *draughted* and drained" *W Scott*

Drâught'-bōard (dráft'-), *n* A board on which draughts are played.

Drâught'-com'pass-es (dráft'-), *n pl* Compasses furnished with several movable points for making fine lines in architectural drawings

Drâught'-hook (dráft'-), *n* (*Mil*) Either of two large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side, used in drawing the gun backward and forward

Drâught'-house (dráft'-), *n.* A house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

Drâught'-nĕt, *n* See DRAFT-NET

Drâughts'man (dráfts'), *n* 1 One who draws writings or designs, or one who is skilled in the execution of such drawings

2 One who drinks drams, a tippler *Tatler*

Drâughts'man ship (dráfts'-), *n* The office or work of a draughtsman

Drâught'y (draft'), *a* Pertaining to a draught, filthy "*Draughty* inventions" *Return from Parnassus*, 1606

Drāve The old *imp* of *drive* See DRIVE

Drąw, *v t* [*imp* DREW, *p p* DRAWN, *p pr* & *vb n* DRAWING] [A S & O S *dragan* See DRAG]

1 To cause to move toward or after one by the exertion of force, to pull along, to haul, to drag, to cause to follow

Drew he through dirt and mire without remorse *Spenser*

He hastened to *draw* the stranger into a private room *W Scott*

Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment seats? *James* ii 6

2 To influence to move or tend toward one's self, to exercise an attracting force upon, to attract, hence, to entice, to allure, to engage, to induce

The poet

Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, stones, and floods *Shak*

Draw me, we will run after thee *Cant* i 4

3 To cause to come out for one's use or benefit, to extract, to educe, to bring forth, as, (*a*) To pull from a sheath or inclosure, as a weapon

Here where the sword united nations *drew* *Byron*

(*b*) To bring out from some receptacle, as a stick or post from a hole, water or other liquid from a cask, well, and the like

They *drew* out the staves of the ark 2 *Chron* v 9

Draw thee waters for the siege *Nahum* iii 14

I opened the tumor without *drawing* one drop of blood *Wiseman*

(*c*) To extract, to force out, to force forth

Spirits by distillation may be *drawn* out of vegetable juices which shall flame of themselves *Cheyne*

So sad an object, and so well expressed

Drew sighs and groans from the grieved hero's breast *Dryden*

(*d*) To obtain from some cause or origin, as an influence from evidence or reasons, to deduce from premises, to derive

We do not *draw* the moral lessons we might from history *Locke*

(*e*) To take from a place of deposit, to call for and receive from a fund, or the like, as, to *draw* money from a bank (*f*) To receive from a lottery by the drawing out of the numbers for prizes or blanks, hence, to obtain by good fortune, to win, to gain

4 To remove the contents of, as, (*a*) To drain by emptying, to suck dry

Sucking and *drawing* the breast dischargeth the milk as fast as it can be generated *Wiseman*

(*b*) To extract the bowels of to eviscerate as, to *draw* a fowl to hang, *draw*, and quarter a criminal

'In private *draw* your poultry" *King*

5 To take into the lungs to inhale, to inspire, hence, also, to utter or produce by an inhalation, to heave "Where I must *draw* an" *Milton*

"*Draw*, or seemed to *draw*, a dying groan" *Dryden*

6 To extend in length to lengthen out, to protract, to stretch, to extend, as a mass of metal into wire

How long her face is *drawn*! *Shak*

7 To run, extend, or produce, as a line on any surface, to protract, hence, also, to form by marking, to make by an instrument of delineation, to produce, as a sketch, figure, or picture

8 To represent by lines drawn to form a sketch, figure, or picture of to delineate, hence, to represent by words or in fancy, to describe, to depict

Can I, untouched the fair one's passions move,

Or thou *draw* beauty and not feel its power? *Prior*

9 To write in due form, to prepare a draught of, as, to *draw* a memorial, a deed, or bill of exchange

10 To require a depth of, as water, for floating, — said of a vessel to sink in water, as, a ship *draws* ten feet of water

11 To take away, to withdraw [*Obs*]

Go wash thy face, and *draw* this action *Shak*

Drawn butter butter melted and prepared for use as gravy to be poured on food — *Drawn game* or *battle*, one in which neither party wins, one equally contested — *To draw a bow*, to discharge a bow by drawing and letting go the string — *To draw a cover*, to clear a cover of the game it contains — *To draw a curtain* to cause a curtain to slide or move either in closing or inclosing "Night *draws* the curtain, which the sun withdraws" *Herbert* — *To draw back* to recover back, as duties on goods for exportation — *To draw in* (*a*) To bring or pull in, to collect (*b*) To entice, to inveigle — *To draw interest*, to produce or gain interest, to entitle one to receive interest for — *To draw off*, to withdraw, to abstract *Addison* — *To draw on*, to bring on, to occasion, to cause "War either his negligence *drew on*, or his practices procured *Hayward* — *To draw out*, to stretch or extend, to protract, to spread out *Shak* — *To draw up* (*a*) To compose in due form to draught, to form in writing (*b*) To arrange in order, as a body of troops, to array "*Drawn* up in battle to receive the charge" *Dryden*

Syn. — *Draw* differs from *drag* only in this, that *drag* is more generally applied to things moved along the ground by sliding, or moved with greater toil or difficulty, and *draw* is applied to all bodies moved by force in advance, whatever may be the degree of force *Draw* is the more general or generic term, and *drag* the more specific We say, the horses *draw* a coach or wagon, but they *drag* it through mire, yet *draw* is properly used in both cases

Drąw, *v i* 1 To pull, to exert strength in drawing to have force to drag along, as, a horse *draws* well, the sails of a ship *draw* well.

2 To exert an attractive force, to act as an inducement or enticement

Watch the bias of the mind, that it may not *draw* too much *Addison.*

3 (*Med*) To have efficiency as an epispastic, to act as a sinapism, — said of a blister, poultice, &c

4 To have draught, as a chimney, flue, or the like, to furnish transmission to smoke, gases, &c

5 To unsheathe, as a weapon, especially a sword.

6 To perform the act or practice the art of delineation to sketch, to form figures or pictures.

7 To become contracted, to shrink "To *draw* into less room" *Bacon.*

8 To move to come or go, literally, to draw one's self, — with prepositions and adverbs, as, to *draw back*, to retreat, to *draw off*, to retire or retreat, to *draw on*, to advance, to *draw up*, to form in array, to *draw near*, or *nigh*, to approach

9 To make a draft or written demand for payment of money deposited or due, — usually with *on*.

You may *draw* on me for the expenses of your journey *Jay*

10 To admit the action of pulling or dragging, to undergo draught, as, a carriage *draws* easily

☞ *Draw*, in *most of its uses* retains some shade of its original sense to pull, to move forward by the application of force in advance or to extend in length and usually expresses an action as gradual or continuous, and leisurely We *pour* liquor quickly, but we *draw* it in a continued stream We *force* compliance by threats, but we *draw* it by gradual prevalence We may write a letter with haste, but we *draw* a bill with slow caution and regard to a precise form We *draw* a bar of metal by continued beating

Drąw, *n* 1 The act of drawing, draught

2 A lot or chance drawn

3 That part of a bridge which is raised up, swung round, or drawn aside, a draw bridge or swing bridge [*U S*]

Drąw'a ble, *a* Capable of being drawn *More*

Drąw'bāck, *n* 1 A loss of advantage, or deduction from profit, value, success, or the like, a discouragement or hinderance

The avarice of Henry VII must be deemed a *drawback* from the wisdom ascribed to him *Hallam.*

2 (*Com*) Money paid back or remitted, especially, a certain amount of duties or customs, sometimes the whole, and sometimes only a part, remitted or paid back by the government, on the exportation of the commodities on which they were levied *Mc Culloch.*

Drąw'-bōlt, *n* (*Engin*) A coupling pin See COUPLING PIN

Drąw'-bōre, *n* (*Joinery*) A hole bored through a tenon nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks are to the edge or abutment against which the shoulder is to rest, so that a pin or bolt, when driven into it, will draw these parts together

Drąw'-bōre, *v t* To make a draw bore in, as, to *draw-bore* a tenon

Drąw'-bridge, *n.* A bridge of which either the whole or a part is made to be raised up, let down, or drawn or turned aside, to admit or hinder communication at pleasure as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river or canal

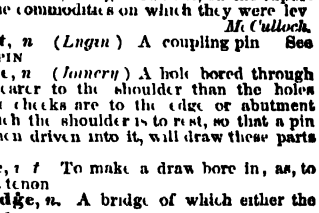

Modern Draw-bridge

☞ The movable portion of draw, is called, specially *a bascule bridge*, or *lifting bridge* a *turning swing* or *swing bridge* or a *rolling bridge*, according as it turns on a hinge vertically or on a pivot horizontally or is pushed lengthwise on friction rollers

Ancient Draw-bridge

Drąw'cans-ir, *n* [From *Drawcansir*, the name of a character who, in a celebrated play, "The Rehearsal," written chiefly by Geo Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who died in 1688, enters in a scene

representing a battle, and after killing all the combatants on both sides, makes an extravagantly boastful speech] A blustering, bullying fellow, a braggart.

The leader was of an ugly look and gigantic stature; he acted like a *drawcansir*, sparing neither friend nor foe *Addison*

Drgw'-cŭt, *n* An incision made by drawing a knife across any thing a single time

Drgw-ee', *n* The person to whom an order or bill of exchange is addressed, or on whom it is drawn

Drgw'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, draws, as, (*a*) One who draws liquor for guests, a waiter in a tap room *Shak* (*b*) One who delineates or depicts, a draughtsman, as, a good *drawer* (*c*) One who draws a bill of exchange or order for payment, — the correlative of *drawee*

2 That which is drawn, as, (*a*) A sliding box or receptacle in a case, which is opened by pulling or drawing out, and closed by pushing in (*b*) (*pl*) A close under garment worn on the lower limbs

Drgw'-gĕar, *n* (*Railway Mach*) The means or parts by which cars are connected to be drawn

Drgw'-glōveg (glŭvz), *n pl* An old game, played by holding up the fingers to represent words by their different positions *Halliwell*

Drgw'-hĕad, *n* (*Railway Mach*) A buffer to which a coupling is attached

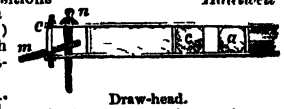

Draw-head.
a, buffer-spring; *c*, draw-spring; *c*, buffer; *m*, coupling; *n*, coupling-pin

Drgw'ing, *n* 1. The act of pulling, hauling, or attracting

2 A representation on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, of the appearance or figure of objects, delineation, picture

3 The distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery

Drgw'ing-bōard, *n* A board on which paper or canvas is placed for making drawings

Drgw'ing-mās'ter, *n* One who teaches the art of drawing

Drgw'ing-pĕn, *n* A pen consisting of two blades connected by a set screw, used for drawing lines of any given width, with ink [See *Illust* of *Bowpen*]

Drgw'ing-pĕn'çil, *n* A black lead pencil, of superior quality, used for drawing

Drgw'ing-rōom (28), *n* [Abbreviated from *withdrawing room*, q v]

1 A room appropriated for the reception of company, a room to which company withdraws from the dining room

2 The company assembled in such a room, also, a reception of company in it, as, to hold a *drawing-room*

He [Johnson] would amaze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer *Macaulay*

Drgw'ing-slāte, *n* A soft, slaty substance, used in crayon drawing, — called also *black chalk*

Drgw'-knife (nīf), *n* 1 A joiner's tool

Drgw'ing-knife } having a blade with a handle at each end, used to shave off surfaces, by drawing it toward one, — called also *draw shave*

2 (*Carp*) A tool used for the purpose of making an incision along the path a saw is to follow, to prevent it from tearing the surface of the wood

Drgwl, *v t* [*imp & p p* DRAWLED, *p pr & vb n* DRAWLING] [D *draelen*, O D *draelen*, to linger, tarry] To utter in a slow, lengthened tone

Drgwl, *v i* To speak with slow and lingering utterance, from laziness, lack of interest or spirit, or affectation.

Theologians and moralists talk mostly in a *drawling* and dreaming way about it. *Landor*

Drgwl, *n* A lengthened utterance of the voice

Drgw'-lăteh, *n* A thief [*Obs*] *Old Play*, 1631

Drgwl'ing-ly, *adv* By slow or lengthened utterance

Drgwl'ing-ness, *n* A drawling manner of speaking, slowness of utterance

Drgw'-link, *n* Same as DRAG BAR

Drgw'-nĕt, *n* A net for catching the larger sorts of birds, made of pack thread, with wide meshes

Drgw'-plāte, *n* A steel plate having a gradation of conical holes, through which wires are drawn to be reduced and elongated

Drgw'-spring, *n* (*Railway Mach*) The spring to which a draw-head is attached [See *Illust* of *Draw-head*]

Drgw'-wĕll, *n* A deep well, from which water must be drawn by a long cord or pole *Grew*

Drāy (drā), *n* [A S *drægc*, from *dragan* See DRAW and DRAG]

1 A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse, and used for heavy burdens *Addison*

2 A rude sort of cart without wheels, a drag *Halliwell*

3 A squirrel's nest, a drey *Cowper.*

Drāy'age (45), *n* 1 Use of a dray

2 The charge, or sum paid, for the use of a dray.

Drāy'-cărt, *n* A dray

Drāy'man, *n*, *pl* DRĀY'MEN A man who attends a dray

Drăz'el (drăz'l), *n* [O Eng *drossell*, from Eng. *dross*, scum, refuse] A dirty woman, a slattern, a slut [*Obs*] *Hudibras.*

Drĕad (drĕd), *n*. [A S. *drĕd* See *infra.*]

1. Terror excited by the prospect or anticipation of great evil, overwhelming apprehension of danger. "The secret *dread* of divine displeasure" *Tillotson.*

2 Reverential or respectful fear, awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth *Gen* ix 2.

3 An object of terrified apprehension, or of reverential fear, a person regarded with great reverence "Una, his dear *dread*" *Spenser.* "To thee, our dearest *dread*" *Prior*

Syn —Awe, fear, affright, terror, horror, dismay, apprehension See AWE

Drĕad, *a* 1 Exciting great fear or apprehension, terrible, frightful "A *dread* eternity! how surely mine" *Young*

2 Venerable in the highest degree, inspiring awe, as, *dread* sovereign, *dread* majesty, *dread* tribunal

Drĕad (drĕd), *v t* [*imp. & p p* DREADED, *p pr & vb n* DREADING] [A S *drædan, ādrædan* Cf ADREAD] To fear in a great degree, to regard or look forward to with terrific apprehension

When at length the moment *dreaded* through so many years came close, the dark cloud passed away from Johnson's mind *Macaulay*

Drĕad, *v i* To be in great fear

Dread not, neither be afraid of them *Deut* i 29

Drĕad'a ble, *a* Worthy of being dreaded [*Obs*]

Drĕad'-bōlt'ed, *a* Having bolts to be dreaded, as, *dread bolted* thunder [*Obs*] *Shak*

Drĕad'er, *n* One who fears, or lives in fear *Swift*

Drĕad'fŭl, *a* 1 Full of dread or terror, filled with extreme apprehension [*Obs*] "With *dreadful* heart" *Chaucer*

2 Inspiring dread, impressing great fear, fearful, terrible, as, a *dreadful* storm "*Dreadful* gloom" *Milton*

3 Inspiring awe or reverence

How *dreadful* is this place! *Gen* xxviii 17

Syn — Frightful, terrific, terrible, horrible, tremendous, awful venerable See FRIGHTFUL

Drĕad'fŭl ly, *adv* In a dreadful manner, terribly, awfully *Dryden*

Drĕad'fŭl ness, *n* The quality of being dreadful, frightfulness, terribleness, awfulness

Drĕad'ing ly, *adv* With dread *Warner*

Drĕad'less (drĕd'les), *a* 1 Free from dread, intrepid, undaunted, dauntless "That *dreadless* heart" *Gascoigne*

2 Exempt from dread or fear of danger, secure "Safe in his *dreadless* den" *Spenser*

Drĕad'less ness, *n* Freedom from terror, fearlessness, undauntedness, boldness

Drĕad'ly, *a* Dreadful [*Obs*] "This *dreadly* spectacle" *Spenser*

Drĕad'nąught (drĕd'nawt), *n* A fearless person, hence, any thing which can not be harmed, as a garment made of very thick cloth, that can defend against storm and cold, also, the cloth itself

Drĕam, *n* [O Sax *drom*, D *droom*, Icel *draumr*, Dan & Sw *drom*, O H Ger *droum, traum*, N H Ger *traum* Cf A S *dream*, joy, gladness, Russ *dremat*, to slumber, Lat *dormire*, to sleep]

1 A thought, or series of thoughts, of a person in sleep, the states or acts of the soul during sleep, a series of connected acts or states of this kind, the objects of which are imagined to be real, a sleeping vision

Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes *Dryden*

2 A matter which has only an imaginary reality, a visionary scheme or conceit, an idle fancy or suspicion, a vagary *Shak*

Drĕam, *v i* [*imp & p p* DREAMED, or DREAMT (drĕmt), *p pr & vb n* DREAMING] [D *droomen*, Dan *dromme*, Sw *dromma*, O H Ger *troumjan*, N H Ger *träumen* See *supra*]

1 To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of slumber to experience sleeping visions, as, to *dream* of a battle, or an absent friend

2 To let the mind run on in idle revery or vagary, also, to form a conception or anticipation to anticipate as a coming reality, to imagine "Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive" *Shak*

They *dream* on in a course of reading, but not digesting *Locke*

Drĕam, *v t* To imagine, think of, or believe in a dream, or in an analogous state "And *dreamt* the future fight" *Dryden.*

To dream away, out through &c, to pass in revery or inaction, to spend in idle vagaries, as, to *dream away* an hour, to *dream through* life "Why does Antony *dream out* his hours?" *Shak*

Drĕam'er, *n* 1 One who dreams

2 A fanciful man, a visionary, one lost in wild imaginations or vain schemes, as, a political *dreamer*

Drĕam'fŭl, *a* Full of dreams *Johnson*

Drĕam'i ness, *n* The state of being dreamy

Drĕam'ing ly, *adv* In a dreamy manner, slugglishly negligently

Drĕam'-lănd, *n* The land of dreams, an imaginary region of ease, happiness, dreamy quietude, and revery

Drĕam'less, *a* Free from dreams *Camden.*

Drĕam'less ly, *adv* In a dreamless manner

Drĕam'y, *a*. [*compar.* DREAMIER, *superl.* DREAMIEST.] Full of dreams, appropriate to dreams; dream like. "The *dreamy* dells." *Tennyson.*

Drĕar, *a* [See DREARY] Dismal; gloomy with solitude. "A *drear* and dying sound." *Milton.*

Lrĕar, *n* Dread, dismalness. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Drĕar'i hĕad, } *n*. Dreariness; gloominess. [*Obs*]

Drĕar'i hōod, } *More.*

Drĕar'i ly, *adv* Gloomily, dismally *Spenser.*

Drĕar'i ment, *n* Dismalness. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Drĕar'i ness, *n* Dismalness, gloomy solitude.

Drĕar'ing, *n* Sorrow. [*Obs*] "Deadly *dearing*" *Spenser.*

Drĕar'i sŏme, *a* Very dreary, lonely, desolate; gloomy *Halliwell.*

Drĕar'y (89), *a* [*compar* DREARIER; *superl.* DREARIEST] [A S *dreorig*, bloody, sorrowful, from *dreor*, blood, Icel *dreirí* Cf Ger *traurig*, sad, sorrowful, *trauer*, sorrow, grief, *trauern*, to grieve, mourn] Exciting cheerless sensations, feelings, or associations, comfortless, dismal, gloomy. "*Dreary* shades" *Dryden.* "The *dreary* ground" *Prior*

Johnson entered on his vocation in the most *dreary* part of that *dreary* interval which separated two ages of prosperity *Macaulay*

Drĕdge, *n* [Fr *drége, dragne*, A S *drægc*]

1 Any instrument to gather or take by dragging, as, (*a*) A drag net for taking up oysters, &c, from the bottom of water (*b*) A machine for taking up or excavating mud or other obstructions from the bed of a stream or harbor

2 [O Eng *dragge*, Fr *dragne* Cf DRAG, *n*, and DREGS] A mixture of oats and barley sown together

Drĕdge, *v t* [*imp & p p* DREDGED, *p pr. & vb. n* DREDGING]

1 To catch or gather with a dredge, to deepen with a dredging machine *Carew.*

2 [See DREDGE, *n*, 2] To sprinkle flour on, as roast meat

Drĕdg'er, *n* 1 One who fishes with a dredge

2 A utensil for scattering flour on meat while roasting

3 A dredging machine

Drĕdg'ing-bŏx, *n* A box with holes in the cover for scattering flour, as in dredging meat

Drĕdg'ing-ma çhīne' (ma shēen'), *n* An engine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c

Dree, *a* Wearisome, tedious [*Prov Eng*]

Dree, *v t* [A S *dreogan*, to bear, endure, complete, Goth *driugan*, to perform military service]

1 To be able to do, to continue to do, to hold out [*Obs or Prov*]

2 To endure, to suffer [*Scot*]

Dree'lite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral of a white color and pearly luster, consisting chiefly of the sulphate of baryta, — so called in honor of M de *Dree*, a liberal patron of science *Dana*

Drĕg, *n* [Icel *dregg* Sw *drägg*, Dan *dræk*, Ger. *dreck*, dirt, mud, trash, allied to Gr τρυξ, genitive τρυγός, lees, dregs] Corrupt or defiling matter contained in a liquid, or precipitated from it, refuse, feculence, lees grounds, sediment, hence, the vilest and most worthless part of any thing, as, the *dregs* of society "We, the *dregs* and rubbish of mankind" *Dryden*

☞ Used formerly in the singular, as by Spenser and Shakspeare but now chiefly in the plural

Drĕg'gi ness, *n* [From *dreggy*] Fullness of dregs or lees, foulness, feculence

Drĕg'gish, *a* Full of dregs, foul with lees, feculent *Harvey*

Drĕg'gy, *a* [See DREGS] Containing dregs or lees, consisting of dregs, foul, feculent *Boyle*

Drĕin (drān), *v t* To drain [*Obs*] *Congreve*

Drĕnch (66), *v t* [*imp & p p* DRENCHED (drĕncht), *p pr & vb n* DRENCHING] [A S *drencean, drencan*, to give to drink, to drench, from *drincan*, to drink, D *drenken*, Sw *dränka*, Ger *tränken*]

1 To cause to drink, to ply or saturate with drink, especially to dose by force, to put a potion down the throat of, as of a horse, hence, to purge violently by physic

As "to fell" is "to make to fall" and "to lay," "to make to lie," so "to *drench*," is "to make to drink" *Trench*

2 To wet thoroughly, to soak, to saturate with water or other liquid, to immerse, to plunge.

Now dam the ditches and the floods restrain;
Their moisture has already *drenched* the plain *Dryden*

3 To drown [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Drĕnch, *n* [A S *drence, drenc* See *supra*]

1 A drink, a draught, specifically, a potion of medicine poured or forced down the throat, also, a potion that causes purging "A *drench* of wine." *Dryden* "Give my roan horse a *drench*" *Shak*

2 (*O Eng Law*) A kind of tenant mentioned in Domesday Book, supposed to have been a military vassal, or tenant by knight service [*Obs*] *Burrill.*

Drĕnch'er, *n* 1 One who wets or steeps.

2 One who administers a drench

Drĕn'gage, *n* (*O Eng Law*) The tenure by which a drench held land [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

Drĕnt, *p p.* Drenched, drowned. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Drĕss, *v t* [*imp & p p* DRESSED (drĕst), or DREST; *p pr. & vb n.* DRESSING.] [Fr *dresser*, to make straight, to raise, set up, prepare, arrange; Pr.

dressar, dreissar, O. Sp. *deresar*, now *enderezar*: It. *drizzare, dirizzare*, Lat as if *directiare*, from *directus*, p. p. of *dirigere*, to direct. See DIRECT, and cf. ADDRESS.]

1. To make straight; to adjust to a right line, hence (*Mil*), to arrange as soldiers in a straight line and at proper distance, to align, as, to *dress* the ranks

2 To adjust, to put in good order, to arrange, specifically, (*a*.) To treat with remedies, as a sore, an ulcer, a wound, or wounded part, to nurse with curative appliances *Wiseman* (*b*) To prepare for use, to fit for any use, to render suitable for an intended purpose, to get ready, as, to *dress* a slain animal, to *dress* leather or cloth, to *dress* or trim a lamp, to *dress* a garden, to *dress* food

Women, by nature pitiful, have eat
Their children (*dressed* with their own hand) for meat. *Donne*

When he *dresseth* the lamps he shall burn incense *Ex* xxx 7
Three hundred horses smoothly *dressed* *Dryden*

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it. *Gen* ii 15

Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to *dress*,
For his fat grandsire, some delicious mess *Dryden*

(*c*) (*Mach*) To cut to proper dimensions, also, to smooth or finish work (*d*) To put in proper condition by apparelling, as the body, to put clothes upon, to apparel, to invest with garments or rich decorations, to clothe, to deck "*Dressed* myself in such humility" *Shak*

Prove that ever I *dress* myself handsome till thy return *Shak*

(*e*) To break and train for use, as a horse or other animal

To dress up, or *out*, to dress elaborately, artificially, or pompously "You see very often a king of England or France *dressed up* like a Julius Cæsar *Addison* — *To dress a ship* (*Naut*), to deck or ornament her with colors

Syn.—To attire, apparel, clothe accouter, array, robe, rig, trim, deck, adorn, embellish

Drĕss, *v i* 1 (*Mil*) To arrange one's self in due position in a line of soldiers

2 To clothe or apparel one's self, to put on one's garments, to pay attention to one's apparel, as, to *dress* quickly, to *dress* handsomely

Drĕss, *n* 1 That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body, clothes, garments, habit, apparel "In your soldier's *dress*" *Shak*

2 A lady's gown, as, a silk or velvet *dress*

3 Attention to apparel, skill in adjusting it, as, the art of *dress* "Men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry" *Pope*

Drĕss'-cōat, *n* A coat with narrow or pointed skirts, as distinguished from a frock coat

Drĕss'er, *n* 1 One who dresses, one who puts in order or makes ready for use, one who puts on clothes or ornaments

2 [Fr *dressoir*] (*a*) A table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use (*b*) A cupboard or set of shelves to receive dishes and cooking utensils

The pewter plates on the *dresser*
Caught and reflected the flame as shields of armies the sunshine *Longfellow*

Drĕss'ing, *n* 1 Dress, attire raiment *B Jonson*

2 An application to a sore or wound *Wiseman*

3 Manure spread over land When it remains on the surface, it is called a *top dressing*

4 (*Cookery*) The stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c, forcemeat

5 Gum, starch, and other articles, used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics

6 (*Arch*) An ornamental molding around doors, windows, &c *Brande*

Drĕss'ing-căse, *n* A case of toilet utensils

Drĕss'ing-gown, *n* A light gown, such as is used by a person while dressing, a study gown

Drĕss'ing-room (28), *n* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person

Drĕss'ing-tā'ble, *n* A table provided with conveniences for adjusting the dress

Drĕss'-măk'er, *n* A maker of gowns, or similar garments, a mantua maker

Drĕss'y, *a* Showy in dress, attentive to dress, wearing rich or showy garments "A neat, *dressy* gentleman in black" *W Irving*.

Drĕst, *p p* of *dress* See DRESS

Drĕtch, *v t* To be tedious or tiresome to to trouble, to harass [*Obs*] *Chaucer*.

Drĕtch, *v i* To delay, to linger [*Obs*] *Gower*.

Dreŭl (drŭl), *v i* [See DROOL] To emit saliva, to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth See DROOL

Drey (drā), *n* The nest of a squirrel [Written also *dray*, q v]

Drib, *v t* [Allied to Gr *δριπτειν*, to break off pluck] To do by little and little, as, (*a*) To cut off by a little at a time; to crop, hence, to appropriate unlawfully, to defalcate

He who drives their bargains *dribs* a part *Dryden*

(*b*.) To lead along step by step, to entice,

With daily lies she *dribs* thee into cost. *Dryden*

Drib, *v. t* To shoot at a mark, at short paces

Drib, *n*. [See DRIP] A drop [*Obs*] *Swift*

Drib'ber, *n*. One who dribs, one who shoots at short paces *Ascham*.

Drib'ble (drĭb'bl), *v. i* [*imp* & *p p* DRIBBLED; *p. pr* & *vb n*. DRIBBLING] [For *dripple*, dim. of *drip*, q v]

1 To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops, as, water *dribbles* from the eaves

2 To slaver, as a child or an idiot

3 To fall weakly and slowly [*Obs*] "The *dribbling* dart of love" *Shak*

Drib'ble, *v t* To throw down in drops. "To *dribble* it all the way up stairs" *Swift*

Drib'blet, } *n* [From *dribble*] A small piece or
Drib'let, } part, a small sum, a small quantity of money in making up a sum, as, the money was paid in *dribblets*

When made up in *dribblets*, as they could, their best securities were at an interest of twelve per cent *Burke*

Drīē (drec), *v t* To suffer or endure, as, to *drie* one's fate See DREE *W Scott*

Drī'er, *n* [From *dry*] 1 One who, or that which, dries, that which may expel or absorb moisture, a desiccative, as, the sun and a north westerly wind are great *driers* of the earth

2 (*Paint*) A substance, usually a metallic oxide, added to some fixed oil to impart to it the property of drying quickly

Drift, *n* [From *drive*, L Ger & D *drift*, a driving, Icel *drift*, snow drift, Dan *drift*, drift, impulse, drove, herd, pasture, common, Ger *trift*, pasturage, drove, A-S *drif*, m, a driving]

1 That which is driven, forced, or urged along, a mass of any thing carried onward together, as, (*a*) A mass of matter which has been driven or forced onward together into its present position, as, a *drift* of snow, of ice, of sand, and the like

Drifts of rising dust involve the sky *Pope*

We got the brig a good bed in the rushing *drift* [of ice] *Kane*

(*b*) A drove or flock, as of cattle, sheep, birds, &c

Cattle coming over the bridge (with their great *drifts* doing much damage to the highways) *Fuller*

2 The act or motion of drifting, the force which impels or drives, an overpowering influence or impulse

A bad man being under the *drift* of any passion, will follow the impulse of it till something interposes *South*

3 Course or direction along which any thing is driven "Our *drift* was south" *Hackluyt*

4 The tendency of an act, argument, course of conduct, or the like, object aimed at or intended, hence, also, import or meaning of words, aim

He has made the *drift* of the whole poem a compliment on his country in general *Addison*

Now thou knowest my *drift* *W Scott*

5 (*Arch*) The horizontal force which an arch exerts, tending to overset the pier *Gwilt*

6 (*Geol*) A collection of loose earth and rocks, or bowlders, distributed over large portions of the earth's surface, especially in latitudes north of forty degrees, and which have come from the north ward

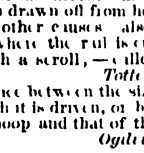

Drift (*Mech*)

7 (*Mech*) A conical hand tool of steel for enlarging or shaping a hole in metal, by being driven into or through it

8 (*Mil*) A tool used in driving down compactly the composition contained in a rocket, or like firework

9 (*Mining*) A passage driven or cut between shaft and shaft, a passage made for a road under ground

10 (*Naut*) The direction of a current also, the distance to which a vessel is drawn off from her desired course by currents or other causes also, a piece in the sheer draught, where the rail is cut off, and usually terminated with a scroll, — called also *drift piece* *Totten*

11 (*Ship Carp*) The difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and that of the mast on which it is to be driven *Ogilvie*

Drift of the forest (*Knot Law*), an examination or view of the cattle in a forest in order to see whose they are whether they are commonable and to determine whether or not the forest is surcharged *Burrill*

Drift, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DRIFTED, *p pr* & *vb n* DRIFTING]

1 To float or be driven along by a current of water, as, the ship *drifted* astern, a raft *drifted* ashore

We *drifted* o'er the harbor bar,
And I with sobs did pray *Coleridge*

2 To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind, to be driven into heaps, as, snow or sand *drifts*

3 (*Mining*) To make a drift, to examine a vein or ledge for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of metals or ores, to follow a vein, to prospect [U S] *Dana*

Drift, *v t* To drive into heaps, as, a current of wind *drifts* snow or sand

Drift, *a* Movable by wind or currents, as, *drift* ice *kane*

Drift'-bōlt, *n* A bolt used for driving out other bolts *Ogilvie*

Drift'less, *a* Having no drift, without aim, purposeless

Drift'-săil, *n*. (*Naut.*) A sail used under water during a storm, and serving to keep the head of a vessel right upon the sea, and prevent her driving too fast in a current. *Ogilvie*.

Drift'-wāy, *n*. 1. A common way for driving cattle in. *Cowell*.

2 (*Mining & Naut.*) The same as DRIFT

Drift'-wind, *n* A driving wind, a wind that drives things into heaps. *Beau & Fl*.

Drift'-wood, *n* Wood drifted or floated by water.

Drift'y, *a* Full of drifts, tending to form drifts, as snow, and the like

Drill, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DRILLED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* DRILLING] [D & Ger *drillen*, Dan *drille*, Sw. *drilla*, A S *thyrlian*, from *thyrl*, *thyrel*, bored or pierced through, a hole, O H Ger *durhil*, *durhil*, bored through, from *durh*, *durah*, *durh*, A S *thurh*, through]

1 To pierce or bore with a drill, as, to *drill* a hole through a piece of metal

2 To sow, as seeds, in rows, drills, or channels.

3 To draw through, to drain, as, waters *drilled* through a sandy stratum [*Rare*] *Thomson*.

4 To train in the military art, to exercise diligently, as soldiers, in military evolutions and exercises, hence, to instruct in the rudiments and methods of any art or branch of knowledge

5 To draw on, to entice, to allure from step to step [*Obs*]

She *drilled* him on to five and-fifty *Addison*.

6 To exhaust or waste away by degrees, to occupy inactively

This accident hath *drilled* away the whole summer *Swift*

Drill

Drill, *v i* 1 To sow in drills

2 To flow gently, to trickle *Heywood*

3 To muster for exercise *Beau & Fl*

Drill, *n* 1 A pointed instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances, strictly, a boring tool that cuts with its beveled end by revolving, also, a drill press See DRILL PRESS

2 (*Agr*) (*a*) An implement for making holes for sowing seed, and sometimes so formed as to contain seeds and drop them into the hole made (*b*) A light furrow or channel made to put seed into in sowing

3 A small stream, a rill [*Obs*]

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills* *Sandys*.

4 The act or exercise of training soldiers in the military art as in the manual of arms, in the execution of evolutions, and the like, hence, diligent and strict instruction and exercise in the rudiments and methods of any business, a kind or method of military or other exercises

5 (*Zool*) A kind of ape or baboon, said to be the *Innuus leucophæus* of Kuhl [*Obs*] *Sir W Temple*.

Cotter drill, or *traverse drill*, a machine tool for boring slots

Drill'-bär'rōw, *n* A contrivance mounted on wheels for the purpose of running a drill furrow, depositing the seed therein, and covering it with earth *Gardner*.

Drill'-bōw (bo), *n* A small bow, whose string is used for the purpose of rapidly turning a drill

Drill'-bŏx, *n* A box containing seed for sowing

Drill'-hăr'rōw, *n* A harrow used for smoothing ground between rows or drills

Drill'-hŭs'band ry, *n* The practice of sowing seed in rows

Drill'ing *n* 1 The act of piercing with a drill, or of using a drill in sowing seeds

2 [Ger *drillich*, L Lat *trilix*, *driler*, from Ger *drei*, Lat *tres*, and *licium*, a thread of the warp Cf TWILL] A coarse linen or cotton cloth, used for trowsers &c

Drill'-ma chine', *n* See DRILL PRESS

Drill'-plow, } *n* A sort of plow for sowing
Drill'-plough, } grain in drills, a drill barrow.

Drill'-prĕss, *n* A machine tool, embodying one or more drills for making holes in metal, and designated as a *vertical*, *horizontal*, or *universal drill*, a *drill press*, or a *drilling-machine* The work is fastened upon the adjustable table A The tool B rotates and is fed down by hand or automatically called also simply a *drill*

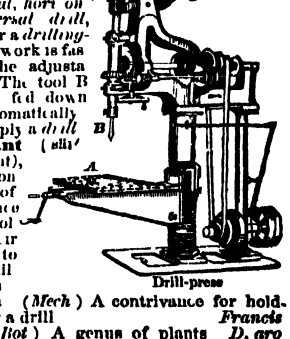

Drill-press

Drill'-ser'geant (sär'jent, *or* sĕr'jent), *n* (*Mil*) A noncommissioned officer, whose office it is to instruct soldiers as to their duties, and to train them to military evolutions

Drill'-stŏck, *n* (*Mech*) A contrivance for holding and turning a drill *Francis*

Drī'ŏps, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants *D. arborescens* affords the winter bark of commerce *Ogilvie*.

Drĭnk, *v. i.* [*imp* DRANK (formerly DRUNK); *p p*

DRUNK or DRANK (formerly **DRUNKEN**); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **DRINKING.** *Drank*, though analogically not so proper a form of the past participle as *drunk*, is generally used instead of it, as a sort of euphemism to render its connection with *drunk*, the adjective, less obvious] [A S. *drincan*, *dricau*, O. Sax. *drincan*, D *drinken*, Ger *trinken*, Icel *drecka*, Sw. *dricka*, Dan *drikke*, Goth *drigkan*, whence Fr. *tringuer*, it *trincare*, to drink and touch glasses, to tipple]

1. To swallow any thing liquid, for quenching thirst or other purpose, as, to *drink* from a brook

2. To partake of enlivening or intoxicating liquors, in merriment, feasting, or the like, to carouse, hence, to take spirituous liquors to excess, to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors, to be an habitual drunkard *Pope*

3. To feast, to be entertained with liquors *Shak*

To drink to, to salute in drinking, to invite to drink by drinking first, to wish well to, in the act of taking the cup

I *drink to* the general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo *Shak*

Drink, *v t* 1 To swallow as liquids, to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach, to imbibe, as, to *drink* milk or water.

There lies she with the blessed gods in bliss,
There *drinks* the nectar with ambrosia mixed *Spenser*

2. To take in, as liquids, in any manner, to absorb, to imbibe

And let the purple violets *drink* the stream *Dryden*

3 To take in, to receive within one, through the senses, to hear, to see

My ears have not yet *drunk* a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering *Shak*

I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye *Pope*

4. To inhale, to smoke, as tobacco [*Obs*]

Some men live ninety years and past,
Who never *drank* tobacco first nor last. *Taylor*, 1630

To drink down to act on by drinking, to reduce or subdue, as, to *drink down* unkindness *Shak* — *To drink off*, or *up*, to drink the whole at a draught, as, to *drink off* a cup of cordial — *To drink the health*, or *to the health, of*, to drink while expressing good wishes for the health or welfare of, to signify good will to by drinking; to pledge

Drink, *n.* Liquor to be swallowed, any fluid to be taken into the stomach, for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes, as water, wine, beer, cider, decoctions, &c

Drink'a-ble, *a* Capable of being drunk, fit or suitable for drink, potable

Drink'a-ble, *n* A liquor that may be drunk *Steele*

Drink'a-ble ness, *n* State of being drinkable

Drink'er, *n* One who drinks, particularly one who practices drinking spirituous liquors to excess, a drunkard, a tippler

Drink'er-moth, *n* (*Entom*) A large British moth, *Odonestis potatoria* *Ogilvie.*

Drink'less, *a* Destitute of drink *Chaucer*

Drink'-mon'ey (-mŭn'ĭ), *n* Money given to buy liquor for drinking one's health, a gratuity to one who has rendered a service, a douceur

Drink'-öf'fer ing, *n* (*Script*) A Jewish offering of wine, &c, in their religious services *Kitto*

Drip, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DRIPPED (dript), *p pr* & *vb n* DRIPPING] [A S *dropan*, *drypan*, *dreopan*, *driopan*, O Sax *dropan*, L Ger *drippen*, D *druipen*, Icel *dreppa*, Sw *dryppa*, Dan *dryppe*, O H Ger. *triufan*, N H Ger. *trufen*, *treufen* Cf. DROP]

1. To fall in drops, as, water *drips* from eaves

2 To let fall drops of moisture or liquid, as, a wet garment *drips*

The dark round of the *dripping* wheel *Tennyson*

Drip, *v. t* To let fall in drops

The thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain *Swift*

Drip, *n* 1 A falling or letting fall in drops, a dripping, that which drips or falls in drops

On the oar
Drops the light *drop* of the suspended oar *Byron*

2. (*Arch*) The edge of a roof, the eaves, a large, flat member of the cornice projecting so as to throw off water

Right of drip (*Law*), an easement or servitude by which one man has the right to have the water flowing from his house fall on the land of his neighbor

Drip'ping, *n* That which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting

Drip'ping-pan, *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting

Drip'ple, *a.* [From *drip*, q v] Weak or rare [*Obs*]

Drip'-stone, *n* 1 (*Arch*) A projecting tablet or molding over the head of door-ways or windows, &c, to throw off rain.

2 A filtering stone *Simmonds*

Drive, *v. t.* [*imp* DROVE (formerly DRAVE), *p p* DRIVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb n* DRIVING] [A-S *drifan*, O Sax *dribhan*, Goth *dreiban*, D *dryven*, Icel *drifa*, Sw *drifva*, Dan. *drive*, O. H. Ger. *triban*, N H Ger *treiben*]

1 To impel or urge onward by force in a direction away from one, or along before one; to push forward, to compel to move on, as, to *drive* cattle, to *drive* a nail, the wind *drives* a ship along, smoke *drives* persons from a room.

Shield pressed on shield, and man *drove* man along *Pope*

2. To urge to a trap or snare, or corral; to urge or force along with horse and hound, to chase; to hunt.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn. *Chevy Chase.*

3. To urge on and direct the motions of, as the beasts which draw a vehicle, or the vehicle borne by them, hence, also, to take in a carriage, to convey in a vehicle drawn by beasts, as, to *drive* a pair of horses, to *drive* a stage, to *drive* a person to his own door, and the like

4 (*Mining*) To dig horizontally, to cut an horizontal gallery or tunnel *Tomlinson*

5 To urge, impel, hurry forward, to force, to constrain, as, to *drive* a person by necessity, by persuasion, by force of circumstances, by argument, and the like, to *drive* one mad

For the meter's sake some words in him sometimes be *driven* awry *Ascham*

He, *driven* to dismount, threatened, if I did not do the like, to do as much for my horse as fortune had done for his *Sidney*

He was *driven* by the necessities of the times to rigor *King Charles.*

6 To carry on, to prosecute, to follow, as a trade

The trade of life can not be *driven* without partners *Collier.*

7. To clear by forcing away what is contained

To *drive* the country, force the swains away *Dryden*

☞ *To drive* takes a variety of meanings, according to the objects by which it is followed, as *to drive an engine*, to direct and regulate its motions, *to drive logs*, to keep them in the current of a river and direct them in their course, *to drive feathers* or *down*, to place them in a machine, which by a current of air, *drives* off the lightest to one end, and collects them by themselves "His three *driven* bed of down " *Shak*

Drive, *v i* 1 To rush and press with violence, to move furiously

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails *Dryden*
Under cover of the night and a *driving* tempest. *Prescott*

2 To be forced along, to be impelled, to be moved by any physical force or agent, as, a ship *drives* before the wind

The hull *drives* on, though mast and sail be torn *Byron*

3 To go by carriage, to proceed by urging on a vehicle or the animals that draw it, as, to *drive* rapidly *Milton*

4 To aim or tend to a point, to make an effort, to strive

Let them therefore declare what carnal or secular interest he *drove* at *South*

5 To distrain for rent. [*Obs*]

To let drive to aim a blow, to strike with force "Four rogues in buckram *let drive* at me " *Shak*

☞ *Drive*, in all its senses, implies forcible or violent action It is opposed to *lead* To *drive* a body is to move it by applying a force behind, to *lead* is to cause to move by applying the force before, or in front

Drive, *n* 1 An excursion in a carriage, for exercise or pleasure, — distinguished from a ride, which is taken on horseback

2 A place suitable or agreeable for driving, a road prepared for driving

Syn. — See RIDE

Driv'el (drĭv'l), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DRIVELED, or DRIVELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* DRIVELING, or DRIVELLING] [From the root of *drip*, as a modification of *dribble*]

1 To slaver, to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard

2 To be weak or foolish, to dote, as, a *driveling* hero, *driveling* love *Shak Dryden*

Driv'el (drĭv'l), *n.* 1 Slaver, saliva flowing from the mouth *Dryden.*

2 A driveler, a fool, an idiot [*Obs*] *Sidney*

3 Inarticulate or unmeaning utterance, foolish talk, nonsense

4 A servant, a drudge [*Obs*] *Huloet*

Driv'el er (drĭv'l er), *n* A slaverer, a slabberer, an idiot, a fool [Written also *driveller*]

Driv'en, *n* (*Mach*) The wheel or other part that is moved by a driver, — called also *follower* *Rankine*

Driv'er, *n* 1 One who drives, the person or thing that urges or compels any thing else to move

2 The person who drives beasts or a carriage, a coachman, a charioteer, &c , hence, also, one who runs or regulates the operation of a locomotive.

3 An overseer of a gang of slaves at their work on a plantation [*U. S.*] *Whittier.*

4 A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven, as, a cooper drives hoops by striking upon the *driver.*

5 (*Mach*) That which communicates motion to something else, especially a wheel that transmits power to another wheel, and the part of a lathe that gives motion to the carrier, the driving wheel of a locomotive.

6 (*Naut*) The after sail in a ship or bark, being a fore-and-aft sail attached to a gaff, a spanker. *Totten.*

Driv'er-ant, *n* A species of African ant; the *Anomma arcens*, — so called because they range about in vast armies, and drive every thing before them *Ogilvie.*

Driv'ing, *p. a.* 1 Having great force of impulse; as, a *driving* wind or storm.

2 Communicating force; impelling

Driv'ing-ax'le, *n.* (*Mach.*) The axle of a driving wheel.

Driv'ing-box, *n.* (*Mach.*) The journal-box of a driving axle. [See *Illust. of Locomotive.*]

Driv'ing-note, *n.* (*Mus*) One of two notes standing one at the end of one bar and the other at the beginning of the next, and connected by a tie, so as to form but one note

Driv'ing-shaft, *n.* (*Mach.*) A shaft that communicates motion

Driv'ing-spring, *n* A spring fixed upon the box of the driving axle of a locomotive engine to support the weight and deaden shocks. *Ogilvie.*

Driv'ing-wheel, *n.* (*Mach*) A wheel that communicates motion, the wheel of a locomotive, which, adhering to the track, communicates the power of the steam engine to the vehicle, — called also simply *driver* [See *Illust of Locomotive*]

Driz'zle, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DRIZZLED; *p pr.* & *vb n* DRIZZLING] [Prov Ger *driseln*, for *rieseln* Cf A S *dreosan*, Goth *driusan*, to fall] To rain gently in very small drops, to fall, as water from the clouds, in very fine and slow particles; as, it *drizzles*, *drizzling* drops, *drizzling* rain.

Drizzling tears did shed for pure affection *Spenser.*

Driz'zle, *v t* To shed in minute drops or particles "The air doth *drizzle* dew " "Winter's *drizzled* snow " *Shak.*

Driz'zle, *n* Fine rain or mist *Halliwell.*

Driz'zly, *a* Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow "Winter's *drizzly* reign " *Dryden.*

Drŏck, *n* A water course [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Drŏf'land, *n* [From A S *dryfene*, driven] (*Law.*) A quitrent or yearly payment made by some tenants to the king or their landlords for the privilege of driving their cattle through a manor to fairs or markets *Cowell.*

Drŏg'er, } *n* A vessel built solely for burden,
Drŏgh'er, } and for transporting heavy articles, as cotton, lumber, &c *Bartlett.*

Drŏg'man, }
Drŏg'o man, } *n* The same as DRAGOMAN

Droil, *v i* [D *druilen*, to mope] To work sluggishly or slowly, to plod [*Obs*]

Droil, *n* [D *druil*, sluggard. Cf DROLL]

1 A drone, a sluggard, a drudge [*Obs*] *B. & Fl.*

2 Labor, toil [*Obs*]

Droit, *n* [Fr *droit* See DIRECT] Right, justice, title, fee, privilege, a writ of right, duty; custom *Burrill.*

Droits of the Admiralty, rights or perquisites of the Admiralty, arising from seizure of enemies' ships detained in port in prospect of war, or coming into port in ignorance of hostilities existing, or from such ships as are taken by non-commissioned captors, the proceeds of wrecks, and derelict property at sea

Kent Craig Bouvier.

☞ By a late arrangement in England, these *droits* have been commuted for, and are now paid into the national exchequer *O Dowd.*

Droit'u ral, *a* (*O Eng Law*) Relating to the mere right of property, as distinguished from the right of possession [*Obs*] *Burrill.*

Droitzschka (droitsh'kà), *n* See DROSKY

Drōll, *a* [*compar* DROLLER, *superl* DROLLEST.] [Fr *drôle*, Ger & D *drollig*, L Ger *drullig*, O. Ger *trollicht*, D *drol*, a thick and short person, a droll, Sw *troll*, a magical appearance, demon, *trolla*, to use magic arts, to enchant, Dan *trold*, Icel *troll*, giant, magician, evil spirit, monster, *drioli*, a slave with a huge body] Fitted to provoke laughter, ludicrous from oddity, queer, amusing; capable of amusing actions or sayings.

Syn — Comic, comical, farcical, diverting, arch; waggish, quiet, odd facetious, merry, laughable, ludicrous — DROLL, LAUGHABLE, COMICAL *Laughable* is the generic term, denoting any thing calculated to excite laughter, *comical* denotes something humorous of the kind exhibited in *comedies*, *droll* stands lower on the scale, having reference to persons or things which excite laughter by their buffoonery or oddity A *laughable* incident, a *comical* adventure, a *droll* story

Drōll, *n* 1 One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks, a jester, a buffoon; an antic, a merry andrew *Prior.*

2 Something exhibited to raise mirth or sport, as a puppet, a farce, and the like

Drōll, *v i* To jest, to play the buffoon [*R.*] *South.*

Drōll, *v t* To lead or influence by jest or trick; to cheat, to cajole [*Obs*]

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them *L'Estrange.*

Drōll'er, *n* A jester, a buffoon [*Obs*] *Glanville.*

Drōll'er y, *n* [Fr *drôlerie* See *supra*]

1 The quality of being droll, that which makes sport, sportive tricks, buffoonery, amusing stories; fun, comicality "The rich *drollery* of 'She Stoops to Conquer' " *Macaulay.*

2 Something which serves to raise mirth, as, (*a*) A puppet show, also, a puppet. [*Obs*] *Shak.* (*b*) A lively or comic picture.

I bought an excellent *drollery*, which I afterward parted with to my brother George of Wotton, where it now hangs. *Evelyn.*

Drōll'ing-ly, *adv* In a jesting manner.

Drōll'ish, *a.* Somewhat droll. *Sterne.*

Drōm'e-da ry (drŭm'e der ȳ) (Synop., § 130), *n.*

[*Fr. dromadaire, Pr. dromadari, dromedari, dromodari*, Sp., Pg., & It. *dromedario*, Late Lat. *dromedarius, Lat. dromas* (*ac. camelus*), *fr. Gr. δρομάς*, running, from *δραμεῖν, τρέχειν*, to run] (*Zoöl.*) A species of camel (*C. dromedarius*), called also the *Arabian camel*, having one bunch or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the *Bactrian camel*, which has two bunches.

Dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*)

Drŏm'ond, *n.* [Gr. *δρόμων*, light vessel, probably from *δραμεῖν*, to move swiftly, to run] A light, fast-sailing vessel, also, a ship of war or of burden. [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Drōne, *n.* [A-S *dran, dræn*, O Sax *dran*, L Ger. & Dan. *drone*, Sw *dron, drönye*, O H Ger *dreno, treno*, N H Ger *drone*, Lith *trannì*, Russ *truten*]

1. The male of the honey bee It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee The drones make no honey, but, after living a few weeks, they are killed or driven from the hive

All with united force combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive *Dryden*

2 One who lives on the labors of others, a lazy, idle fellow, a sluggard

By living as a *drone*, to be an unprofitable and unworthy member of so noble and learned a society *Burton*

3 A humming or low sound "The monstrous *drone* of the wheel" *Longfellow*

4. That which gives out a grave or monotonous tone or dull sound, as, (*a*) A drum [*Obs*] *Hallwell.* (*b*) The largest tube of the bagpipe

Drōne, *v. i.* [*imp & p p* DRONED, *p pr & vb n* DRONING]

1. To live in idleness, to do nothing "Race of *droning* kings" *Dryden*

2. To give a low, heavy, dull sound "Where the beetle wheels his *droning* flight" *Gray*

Drōne'-bee, *n* The male of the bee kind, drone

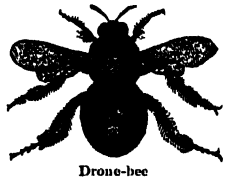

Drone-bee

Drōne'-fly, *n* A two-winged insect, resembling the drone bee

Drōne'-pipe, *n* The largest tube of a bagpipe, or any thing resembling such a tube "The *drone-pipe* of a bumble bee" *Cowper*

Drŏn'go, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Edolius*, having an arched beak, and a long forked tail The drongos inhabit the deep forests of South Africa, living in small societies, and feeding chiefly upon insects *Baird*

Drōn'ish, *a* Like a drone, idle, sluggish, lazy, indolent, inactive, slow

Dronish broken ill recollection, is to be the destined character of all your future governors *Burke*

Drōn'ish ly, *adv.* In a dronish manner

Drōn'ish ness, *n* State of being dronish

Drōn'y, *a* Like a drone, indolent, sluggish, lazy.

Drōōl, *v i* [Contracted from *drivel*] To drivel or drop saliva, as, the child *drools* [*Provincial in England, and a familiar nursery word in America*] [Written also *drivel*]

Drŏp, *v. i* [*imp & p p* DROPPED (drŏpt) *p pr & vb n* DROPPING] [Icel *drupa, drupa*, to lower the head, metaphorically to sorrow, allied to *drop*, q v]

1. To sink or hang down, as an animal, plant, &c, from physical inability or exhaustion, or want of nourishment, or the like. "The purple flowers *drooped*" *Tennyson*

Drooped as a wild-born falcon with clopt wings *Byron*

2. To grow weak or faint with disappointment, grief, or like causes, to be dispirited or depressed, to languish

I'll animate the soldier's *drooping* courage *Addison.*

3. To proceed downward, or toward a close, to decline. "Then day *drooped*" *Tennyson*

Drōōp'er, *n* One who, or that which, droops

Drōōp'ing-ly, *adv* In a drooping manner

Drŏp, *n* [A-S *dropa, dryppa*, O Sax *dropo*, D *drop*, Icel. *dropi*, Sw *droppe*, Dan *draabe*, O H Ger. *trofo*, N H Ger *tropfen* See *infra*]

1 The quantity of fluid which falls in one small spherical mass, a liquid globule, hence, also, the smallest easily measured portion of a fluid, as, a *drop* of water

2. That which resembles, or that which hangs like, a liquid drop, as a hanging diamond ornament, an ear-ring, a glass pendant on a chandelier, a transparent sugar-plum, a kind of shot or slug

3. (*Arch.*) One of a number of small cylinders, or truncated cones, used, in the Doric order, as ornamental appendages to the under sides of the mutules, and also applied to the lower extremity of the triglyphs; — called also *gutta.*

4 Whatever is arranged to drop, hang, or fall from an elevated position, as, (*a*) A door or platform opening downward, a trap door, that part of the gallows on which a culprit stands when he is to be hung, &c. (*b*) A machine for lowering heavy weights, as packages, coal-wagons, &c , to a ship's deck (*c*) A contrivance for temporarily lowering a gas jet (*d*) A curtain which drops or falls in front of the stage of a theater, &c. (*e*) A drop press (*f*) (*Mach*) The distance of a shaft below the base of a hanger

5 (*pl*) Any medicine the dose of which is measured by drops

6 (*Naut*) The depth of a sail from head to foot amidships *Ogilvie*

Drop serene [N l at *gutta serena*] (*Med*) A disease of the eye, causing blindness by reason of an affection of the retina, amaurosis, — probably so called because, unlike the cataract, it produces no visible change in the organization of the eye, or its transparency *Milton*

Drŏp, *v t* [*imp & p p* DROPPED (drŏpt), *p pr & vb n* DROPPING] [A S *dreopan, dropian, drupian*, D *druipen*, Icel *dreypa, drupa* (*dryp*), Sw *drypa*, Dan *dryppe* Cf DRIP]

1 To pour or let fall in drops, to pour in minute globules, to distill

The trees *drop* balsam and on all the boughs
Health sits, and makes it sovereign as it flows *Creech*

2 To cause to descend suddenly and in one portion, or in motion, like a drop, to let fall, as, to *drop* a line in fishing, to *drop* an anchor

3 To let go, to dismiss, to set aside, to have done with, to discontinue, as, to *drop* a controversy or an acquaintance "They suddenly *dropped* the pursuit" *Sharp*

The connection had been *dropped* many years *W Scott*

4 To bestow or communicate by a suggestion, or an indirect, cautious, or gentle manner, as, to *drop* a hint, a word of counsel, &c

5 To lower, as a curtain or the muzzle of a gun, and the like

6 To send by dropping into the post office box, as a letter, as, please *drop* me a line

7 To cover with drops, to speckle, to variegate, to bedrop

Show to the sun their waved coats *dropped* with gold *Milton*

Drŏp, *v i* 1 To distill, to fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid

The kindly dew *drops* from the higher tree,
And wets the little plants that lowly dwell *Spenser*

2 To let drops fall, to discharge itself in drops

The heavens *dropped* at the presence of God *Ps* lxxiii 8

3 To descend suddenly, abruptly, or spontaneously, as, ripe fruit *drops* from a tree

When the sound of *dropping* nuts is heard *Bryant*

4 To die, or to die suddenly

Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the thought of our own death as the prospect of one friend after another *dropping* around us *Digby*

5 To come to an end, to cease, as, the affair *dropped* *Pope*

6 To come unexpectedly, — with *in* or *into* as, my old friend *dropped* in a moment *Steele*

7 To fall or be depressed to lower, as, the point of the spear *dropped* a little

8 To fall short of a mark [*Rare*]

Often it *drops* or overshoots by the disproportion of distance *Collier*

9 (*Naut*) To be deep in extent, as, her main topsail *drops* seventeen yards

Dropping fire (*Mil*), a constant irregular discharge of small arms — *To drop astern* (*Naut*), to pass or move toward the stern to move back, or to slacken the velocity of a vessel to let another pass beyond her — *To drop down* (*Naut*), to sail, row, or move down a river, or toward the sea

Drŏp'pax, *n* [Gr *δροπαξ*, a pitch plaster] (*Med*) A preparation used for taking off the hair, a depilatory

Drŏp'-hăm'mer, *n* See DROP PRESS

Drŏp'let, *n* A little drop *Shak*

Drŏp'-lĕt'ter, *n* A letter dropped into a post of fice box, for delivery in the same town

Drŏp'mēal, } *adv* [A S *drop mælum*, from *dropa*,
Drŏp'mĕle, } drop, and *mal*, portion Cf PIECEMEAL] By drops or small portions [*Obs*]

"Distilling *dropmeal*, a little at once" *Holland*

Drŏp'per, *n* 1 One who, or that which, drops

2 (*Mining*) A branch vein which drops off from, or leaves, the main lode

Drŏp'ping-bŏt'tle, *n* An instrument used to supply small quantities of a fluid to a test tube or other vessel

Drŏp'ping-ly, *adv* In drops

Drŏp'ping-tūbe, *n* A glass tube having a bulb blown in it, and so constructed as to deliver by drops any fluid with which it is filled

Drŏp'-prĕss, *n* A machine for embossing, punching, &c , consisting of a weight guided vertically, to be raised by a cord and pulley worked by the foot, and to drop on an anvil, — called also *drop hammer*, or simply a *drop*

Drŏp'-scēne, *n* A curtain suspended by pulleys, which descends or drops in front of the stage in a theater

Drŏp'sic-al, *a.* [From *dropsy*, q v]

1 Diseased with dropsy, hydropical; inclined to the dropsy; as, a *dropsical* patient.

2. Resembling, or pertaining to, the dropsy.

Drŏp'sic-al-ness, *n.* The state of being dropsical

Drŏp'-stōne, *n.* Spar which is formed into the shape of drops *Woodward.*

Drŏp'sy, *n* [Abbreviated from *hydropsy*, Fr *hydropisie*, N Lat *hydropisia*, Lat *hydropisis*, from Gr *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy, from *ὕδωρ*, water, and *ὤψ*, face, from root *οπ*, whence *ὄψομαι*, fut of *ὁᾶν*, to see.]

1 (*Med*) An unnatural collection of serous fluid in any cavity of the body, or in the areolar texture *Dunglison.*

2 (*Bot*) A disease of plants, occasioned by an excess of water *Wright.*

Drŏp'-tā'ble, *n* A machine for lowering weights, and especially for removing the wheels of locomotives

Drŏp'-tin, *n* Fine tin *Ogilvie.*

Drŏp'-wort (wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A species of *Spiræa* (*S filipendula*) The genus affords some ornamental shrubs

Water drop-wort, the genus *Œnanthe*, a poisonous genus of water plants *Loudon.*

Drōseh'ke, *n* See DROSKY

Drōs'e rȧ, *n* [Gr *δροσερός*, dewy] (*Bot*) A genus of low, perennial plants, — so called because the leaves are covered with gland bearing bristles, which exude drops of a clear fluid, glittering like dew drops *Gray.*

Drŏs'ky, *n* [Russ *dro hki*, diminutive of *drogi*, a kind of carriage, properly pl of *droga*, shaft or pole of a carriage] A peculiar kind of low, four-wheeled carriage, without a top, consisting of a kind of long, narrow bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle, with their feet reaching nearly to the ground It is used in Russia and Prussia [Written also *droitzschka* and *droschke*]

Dro sŏm'e-ter, *n* [Fr *drosomètre*, from Gr *δρόσος*, dew, and *μετρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew on the surface of a body in the open air It consists of a balance, having a plate at one end to receive the dew, and at the other a weight protected from the deposit of dew

Drŏss, *n* [A S *dros*, from *dreosan*, to fall, Goth. *driusan*, D *droes, droossem*, A S *drosn*, O H Ger *drusen*, dregs, Ger *druse*, ore decayed by the weather, Icel *tros*, rubbish, adulterated wares]

1 The scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting, recrement

2 An incrustation formed on metals by oxidation, rust, crust of metals "A crust of *dross*" *Addison.*

3 Waste matter, any worthless matter separated from the better part, impure matter, refuse.

All world's glory is but *dross* unclean *Spenser.*

Drŏs'sel, *n* [Cf DRAZEL] A slut, a hussy, a drazel [*Obs*] [Written also *drotchel* and *drotchel*]

Now dwells each *drossel* in her glass *Warner.*

Drŏss'i ness, *n* The quality or state of being drossy, foulness, rust, impurity *Boyle.*

Drŏss'less, *a* Free from dross *Stevens.*

Drŏss'y, *a* Composed of, or resembling, or pertaining to, dross, impure, worthless. "*Drossy* gold" *Dryden* "*Drossy* rhymes" *Donne.*

Drŏtch'el, *n* See DROSSEL [*Obs*]

Drought (drout), *n* [A S *druigadh, drugôdh*, from *dryge*, Eng *dry*, q v D *droogte* The spelling *drought* is after the Belgic dialect but the regular word, *drouth*, or *drowth*, as written in the time of Bacon, is still considerably used]

1 Want of rain or of water, especially, such dryness of the weather as affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants, aridness, aridity

In a *drought* the thirsty creatures cry *Dryden.*

2 Dryness of the throat and mouth, thirst, want of drink *Milton.*

3 Scarcity, lack "A *drought* of Christian writers caused a dearth of all history" *Fuller.*

Drought'i ness (drout'i nes) *n* A state of dryness of the weather want of rain

Drought'y, *a* 1 Characterized by drought, wanting rain, arid, adust "*Droughty* and parched countries" *Ray.*

2 Thirsty, dry, wanting drink "Thy *droughty* throat" *Philips.*

Drqum'y (drŏm'y), *a* [Cf Scot *drum, drum*, melancholy, Icel *thrumi*, taciturn, W. *trwm*, heavy, sad, and D *droef, droevig*, sad, gloomy.] Troubled, muddy [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Drouth, *n* Same as DROUGHT See DROUGHT.

Drōve, *imp* of *drive*

Drōve, *n* [A S *drâf*, from *drifan*, Eng *drive*, q. v.]

1 A collection of cattle driven or designed for driving, a number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body

2 Any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward, as, a flimy *drove* *Milton.*

3 A crowd of people in motion.

Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass. *Dryden.*

4 A road for driving cattle. [*Eng*]

5 (*Agr*) A narrow drain or channel used in the irrigation of land

Drō'ven (drō'vn), *p p* of *drive*. [*Obs*]

Drō'ver, *n.* 1. One who drives cattle or sheep to market; one who makes it his business to purchase fat cattle, and drive them to market

2. A boat driven by the tide [*Obs.*]

He woke,
And saw his *drover* drive along the stream *Spenser.*

Drō'vy, *a* [A S *drof*, dirty See DRAFF] Turbid; muddy, filthy [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Drown, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* DROWNED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* DROWNING] [Dan *drukne*, Sw *drunkna*, A-S *druncnian*, to immerse, drown, to drown the mind in drink, *adrencan*, *adrencan*, to immerge, *drencean*, *drencan*, to water, give to drink, from *drincan*, to drink Cf DRENCH]

1 To overwhelm in water, to submerge, to immerse, to deluge, to inundate "They *drown* the land" *Dryden*

2 To deprive of life by immersion in water or other liquid

3 To overpower, to overcome, to extinguish, — said especially of sound

Most men being in sensual pleasures *drowned* *Dryden.*
My private voice is *drowned* amid the senate *Addison*
To drown up, to swallow up [*Obs*] *Holland*

Drown, *v i* To be suffocated in water or other fluid, to perish in water

Methought what pain it was to *drown*. *Shak.*

Drown'age, *n* The act of drowning [*Rare*]

Drown'er, *n* One who, or that which, drowns

Drowze (drowz), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DROWSED, *p pr.* & *vb n* DROWSING] [O D *droosen*, to be sleepy, fall asleep, L Ger *drūsen*, *drunsken*, to slumber, fall, fall down with a noise, A S *dreosan*, *drusian*, to fall, to droop, O Sax *driosan*, Goth *driusan*] To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly, to slumber, to be heavy with sleepiness, to doze *Milton*

Drowze, *v t* To make heavy with sleepiness or imperfect sleep, to make dull or stupid *Milton*

Drowze, *n.* A slight or imperfect sleep, a doze

But smiled on in a *drowze* of ecstasy *Browning*

Drow'si-hĕad, } *n* Tendency to sleep, drowsi-
Drow'si hĕd, } ness, sleepiness *Spenser*

Drow'si-ly, *adv* In a drowsy manner, heavily, sleepily, slothfully

Drow'si ness, *n* The state of being drowsy, sleepiness, sluggishness *Milton*

Drow'sy, *a* [*compar* DROWSIER, *superl* DROWSIEST]

1 Inclined to drowse, heavy with sleepiness, lethargic, dozy

I sleep when I am *drowsy*, and tend to no man's business *Shak.*

2. Disposing to sleep, lulling, soporific

The *drowsy* hours, dispensers of all good *Tennyson*

3 Dull, stupid "*Drowsy* reasoning" *Atterbury*

Syn — Sleepy, lethargic, comatose, dull, heavy, stupid, dozy

Drowth, *n* The same as DROUGHT *Carew*

Drŭb, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DRUBBED, *p pr* & *vb n* DRUBBING] [Prov Eng *drab*, to beat, Icel & Sw *drabba*, to hit, beat, Dan *dræbe*, to slay, Ger & D *treffen*, to hit, touch, Sw *träffa*, to hit] To beat with a stick, to thrash, to cudgel

The little thief had been soundly *drubbed* with a cudgel *I Estrange*

Drŭb, *n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel, a thump, a knock *Addison*

Drŭb'ber, *n* One who drubs "The *drubber* of the sheepskin" *W Scott*

Drŭdge (drŭj), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DRUDGED, *p pr* & *vb n* DRUDGING] [Prov Eng *drugge*, to drag Scot *drug*, to tug, drag, whence *druggare*, drudging, Ir *drugaire*, a slave or drudge It seems to be a dialectic form of *drag*] To work hard, to labor in mean or unpleasant offices with toil and fatigue

He gradually rose in the estimation of the booksellers for whom he *drudged* *Macaulay*

Drŭdge, *n* One who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue, one who labors hard in servile employments, an unwilling or reluctant laborer "At the public mill our *drudge*" *Milton*

Drŭdge, *n* (*Com*) Whisky in its raw state, as used in the manufacture of alcohol [*U S*]

Drŭdg'er, *n.* 1 One who drudges, a drudge.

2 A dredging-box

Drŭdg'er-y, *n.* The act of drudging, hard labor, toilsome work, ignoble toil, hard work in servile occupations. "The *drudgery* of penning definitions" *Macaulay*

Paradise was a place of bliss without *drudgery* or sorrow *Locke*

Drŭdg'ing-bŏx, *n* The same as DREDGING BOX

Drŭdg'ing-ly, *adv.* In a drudging manner, laboriously

Drŭg, *n* [Fr *drogue*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *droga*, from D *droog*, L Ger *droge*, A S *drygge*, *dryge*, Eng *dry*, orig dry substance, herbs, plants, or wares]

1 Any animal, vegetable, or mineral substance used in the composition of medicines, any stuff used in dyeing or in chemical operations.

2 Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable, an article of slow sale, or in no demand in the market

3 A drudge [*Obs*] See DRUDGE *Shak.*

Drŭg, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* DRUGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRUGGING.] To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines. *B. Jonson.*

Drŭg, *v t.* 1. To affect or season with drugs or ingredients.

With pleasure *drugged*, he almost longed for woe. *Byron*

2 To tincture with something offensive or injurious

3 To dose to excess with drugs or medicines.

Drŭg'ger, *n* A druggist [*Obs*] *Burton.*

Drŭg'get, *n* [Fr *droguet*, dim of *drogue*, drug, trash, stuff, Sp *droguete*, It *droghetto*] A coarse, thick woolen cloth or felt, stamped on one side with figures, and generally used as a covering and protection for carpets

Drŭg'gist, *n* [Fr *droguiste*, from *drogue*, Sp. *droguista*, *droguero*, It *droghiere*, *droghiero* See DRUG] One who deals in drugs, especially, one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation.

☞ In the United States, the same person often carries on the business of the druggist and the apothecary

Drŭg'ster, *n* [From *drug*, q v, O Eng. *druggister*] A druggist [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Dru'id, *n* [Ir, Gael *draoi*, *draoidh*, *druidh*, magician, druid, W *derwydd*, pl *derwyddon*, from *dâr*, pl *dery*, oak, and *gwydd*, knowledge, Arm. *drui*, A S *dry*, Lat Celt *druides*, *druidæ*, pl The Welsh derivation accords with that of Pliny, who supposes the Druids were so called because they frequented or instructed in the forest, or sacrificed under an oak But some uncertainty rests on this subject]

A priest or minister of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany The Druids possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, &c, superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges They consisted of three classes, the bards, the vates or prophets, and the proper priests

Dru'id ess, *n* A female Druid, an enchantress.

Dru id'ic,
Dru id'ic al, } *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, the
Dru'id ish, } Druids

Dru'id ism, *n* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction received and taught by the Druids, or their rites and ceremonies

Drŭm, *n* [O Eng *drumme*, D *trom*, *trommel*, L Ger *trumme*, H Ger *trommel*, Dan *tromme*, Sw *trumma*, Icel *trumba* O H Ger *trumba*, a trumpet, O Sax *drom*, noise, A S *dyme*, *dream*, joy, gladness, song, music, instrument of music, Goth *drunjus*, a sound]

Drum

1 (*Mus*) An instrument of music, consisting of a hollow cylinder or hemisphere, upon which a piece of vellum is stretched, to be beaten with a stick, — the common instrument of marking time in martial music

2 (*Mil*) One who plays upon a drum, a drummer

3 Any thing resembling a drum in form, as, (*a*) A sheet iron radiator, often in the shape of a drum, for warming an apartment by means of heat received from a stove pipe (*b*) A small cylindrical box in which figs, &c, are packed (*c*) (*Anat*) The tympanum or barrel of the ear, an irregular cavity constituting the middle portion *Dunglison* (*d*) (*Arch*) The upright part of a cupola, either above or below a dome, also, the bell formed part of the Corinthian and composite capitals *Weale* (*e*) (*Mech*) A short cylinder revolving on an axis, generally for the purpose of turning several small wheels, by means of straps passing round its periphery, — called also *pulley*, and *trigger*, when very short in the direction of the axis, so as to have the form of a disk

4 (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes (*Pogonias*), of which but two species are known, which have the power to make a peculiar drumming or grunting sound under water The American species (*P chromis*) is found along the coasts of Georgia and Florida, especially in the winter and spring, — called also *drum fish* *Baird.*

5 A noisy, riotous assembly of fashionable people at a private house, a rout.

☞ "Not unaptly styled a *drum*, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment" *Smollett* There were also drum-major, rout, tempest, and hurricane, differing only in degrees of multitude and uproar, as the significant name of each declares

Drŭm, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DRUMMED, *p pr* & *vb n.* DRUMMING]

1 To beat a drum with sticks, to beat or play a tune on a drum

2 To beat with the fingers, as with drumsticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes "*Drumming* with his fingers on the arm of his chair" *W. Irving*

3 To beat, as the heart, to throb *Dryden.*

4 To go about, as a drummer does, to gather recruits, to secure partisans, customers, &c., — with *for*

Drŭm, *v. t.* To execute on a drum, as a tune; — with *out*, to expel with beat of drum, as, to *drum out* a deserter or rogue from a camp, &c.; — with *up*, to assemble by beat of drum; to gather; to collect, as, to *drum up* recruits, &c., — hence, also, without *up*, to solicit custom by personal application to sellers or buyers; as, to *drum* customers.

Drŭm'ble, *v i* [Diminutive of *drone*, q. v.]

1. To be confused, to go about any thing confusedly or awkwardly, to be sluggish. *Shak.*

2 To mumble unintelligibly in speaking. [*Obs.*]

Drŭm'-fĭsh, *n* See DRUM.

Drŭm'-hĕad, *n* 1. The head or upper part of a drum

Drum-fish.

2 The top of a capstan which is pierced with holes for levers used in turning it *Totten*

Drum-head court-martial (*Mil*), a court-martial called suddenly, or on the field

Drŭm'ly, *a* [Of DROUMY] Turbid, muddy [*Obs*]

Drŭm'-mā'jor, *n* 1 The chief or first drummer of a regiment

2 A riotous assembly, a noisy convivial gathering [*Rare*] See DRUM

Drŭm'mer, *n* 1 One whose office is to beat the drum, in military exercises and marching

2 One who solicits custom *Bartlett.*

Drŭm'mond-light (lit), *n* [From Captain *Drummond*] A very intense light, produced by turning two streams of gas, one oxygen and the other hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime, or a stream of oxygen gas through a flame of alcohol upon the ball or disk of lime, — called also *oxycalcium light*, or *lime light*

☞ The name is also applied sometimes to the heliostat, invented by Captain Drummond, for rendering visible a distant point, as in geodetic surveying, by reflecting from it a beam of light from the sun

Drŭm'stĭck, *n* 1 A stick with which a drum is beaten, or shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.

2 Any thing resembling a drumstick in form, as the upper joint of the leg of a fowl

Drŭnk, *a* [From *drunken* See DRINK]

1 Overcome by drinking, intoxicated, inebriated, the same as DRUNKEN, — never used *attributively*, but always *predicatively*, as, the man is *drunk*, but not a *drunk* man

Be not *drunk* with wine, wherein is excess *Eph* v 18.

2 Drenched or saturated with moisture or liquor.

I will make my arrows *drunk* with blood. *Deut* xxxii 42.

☞ *Drunk* was formerly used as the past participle of *drink*, as, he had *drunk* wine But in modern usage, *drank* has to a great extent taken its place, and *drunk* is now used chiefly as an adjective See DRINK

Drŭnk'ard, *n* One who habitually drinks to excess, one who uses intoxicating liquors immoderately

The *drunkard* and glutton shall come to poverty *Prov* xxiii 21.

Drŭnk'en (drŭnk'n), *a* 1 Given to excessive drinking, intoxicated, inebriated, as, a *drunken* man

Drunken men imagine every thing turneth round *Bacon*

2 Saturated with liquor or moisture, drenched.

Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood *Shak.*

3 Pertaining to or proceeding from intoxication, caused by excessive drink "The *drunken* quarrels of a rake" *Swift.*

☞ *Drunken* was formerly used as the past participle of *drink*, but is no longer so used

Drŭnk'en hĕad, *n* Drunkenness [*Obs*] *Gower.*

Drŭnk'en ly (drŭnk'n ly), *adv.* In a drunken manner [*Rare*] *Shak.*

Drŭnk'en ness (109), *n* 1 The state of being drunken, or overpowered by alcoholic liquor; intoxication, inebriety

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenness* by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

2 Disorder of the faculties, resembling intoxication by liquors, inflammation, frenzy, rage.

Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind *Spenser.*

Syn — Intoxication, inebriation, inebriety — DRUNKENNESS, INTOXICATION, INEBRIATION *Drunkenness* refers more to the habit of excessive drinking, *intoxication* and *inebriation*, to specific acts The first two words are extensively used in a figurative sense, a person is *intoxicated* with success, and is *drunk* with joy "This plan of empire was not taken up in the first *intoxication* of unexpected success" *Burke* "Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind" *Spenser*

Drŭnk'en-shĭp, } *n* The state of being drunk;
Drŭnk'ship, } drunkenness. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Dru-pā'ceous (-pā'shus), *a.* [Fr *drupacé.*] (*Bot.*) Producing, or pertaining to, drupes, having the form of drupes, as, *drupaceous* trees or fruits.

Drupe, *n* [Fr *drupe*; Lat *drupa*, an over ripe, wrinkled olive, Gr δρύπα, from δρυπετής, ripened on the tree, over ripe, properly, ready to fall from the tree, from δρῦς, oak, tree, and πίπτειν, to fall] (*Bot*) A pulpy, coriaceous, or fibrous pericarp or fruit, without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel. It is succulent in the plum, cherry, apricot, peach, &c.; dry and sub-coriaceous in the

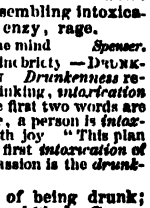
Drupe of the Peach.

almond and horse-chestnut, and fibrous in the cocoa-nut.

Druse, *n.* [Ger. *druse*, bonny, crystallized piece of ore, Bohem *druza*. Cf. Dross] (*Mining*) A cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals or filled with water

Druse, *n.* (*Geog.*) One of a people dwelling on Mount Lebanon, in Syria, and speaking Arabic Their religion is peculiar to themselves, and is involved in some mystery. [Written also *Druze*] *Mosheim*

Dru'sy, } *a.* (*Min*) Covered with a large number
Drused, } of minute crystals

Drūz'y, } *a* Having decayed spots or streaks of a
Drūz'y, } whitish color, — said of timber *Weale*

Druze, *n.* See Druse

Dry, *a.* [*compar* Drier, *superl* Driest] [A-S *dryg*, *drygge*, *dryge*, *drege*, L Ger *droge*, D *droog*, O H Ger *trukan*, N H Ger *trocken*]

1 Free from moisture of any kind, arid, not wet or moist, deficient in the natural or normal supply of moisture, as rain or fluid of any kind, — said especially, (*a*) Of the weather, free from rain or mist. "The weather, we agreed, was too *dry* for the season" *Addison* (*b*) Of vegetable matter, free from juices or sap, not green, as, *dry* wood or hay (*c*) Of animals, not giving milk, as, the cow is *dry* (*d*) Of persons, thirsty, needing drink (*e*) Of the eyes, not shedding tears "Not a *dry* eye was to be seen in the assembly" *Prescott*

2 Destitute of that which interests or amuses, lacking pathos barren, unembellished, plain "A *dry* fable" *L'Estrange* "*Dry* subtilties" *Burnet*

3 Characterized by keenness, shrewdness, or sarcasm, shrewd, sharp

He was rather a *dry*, shrewd kind of body *W Irving*

4 (*Fine Arts*) Exhibiting a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution, or the want of a delicate contour in form, and of easy transition in coloring

Dry-cupping (*Med*) the application of a cupping-glass without scarification of the skin *Dunglison* — *Dry goods* (*Com*), cloths stuffs, silks laces, ribbons, &c, in distinction from groceries — *Dry measure* a measure of volume for dry or coarse articles, by the bushel, peck, &c — *Dry wine*, that in which the saccharine matter and fermentation were so exactly balanced, that they have wholly neutralized each other, and no sweetness is perceptible, — opposed to *sweet* wine, in which the saccharine matter is in excess

Dry, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Dried (drīd), *p pr* & *vb n* Drying] [A-S *drygan*, *drygean*, *adrygean*, to make dry, *drugian*, *adrugian*, to grow dry, D *droogen*, O H Ger *trukanōn*, *trukanian*, N H Ger *trocknen*, to dry, to wipe, Icel *thurka*, to dry thoroughly, Sw *torka*, allied to Ger *durr*, dry, dried, Sw *torr*, Dan *tor*] To free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means, to exsiccate, as, to *dry* the eyes the wind *dries* the earth, to *dry* a wet cloth, to *dry* hay

To dry up (*a*) To scorch or parch with thirst to deprive utterly of water, to consume (*b*) (*Colloq*) To stop talking

Their honorable men are famished, and their multitude *dried up* with thirst *Isa* v 13

The water of the sea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and *dried up* by the sun *Woodward*

Dry, *v i* 1 To grow dry, to lose moisture, to become free from moisture or juice, as, the road *dries* rapidly

2 To evaporate wholly, to be exhaled, — said of moisture, or a liquid, — sometimes with *up*, as, the the stream *dries*, or *dries up*

Dry'ad, *n* [Lat *dryas*, pl *dryades*, Gr δρυάς, pl δρυάδες, from δρῦς, oak, tree] (*Myth*) A female deity or nymph of the woods, a nymph supposed to preside over woods

Dry ăx'drĕ, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of shrubs growing in Australia, having beautiful, hard, dry, evergreen leaves, — so called from J *Dryander*

Dry'as, *n*, *pl* Dry'a dēs [Lat See Dryad]

1 (*Myth*) A dryad [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

2 (*Bot*) A genus of rosaceous plants

Dry'-bāt, *v t* To beat severely, or so as to be dry and light

Dry'-bāt'en, *a.* Beaten severely, or so as to be dry and light

Dry'-blōw, *n.* 1 (*Med*) A blow which inflicts no wound, and causes no effusion of blood

2 A hard or severe blow *Bacon*

Dry'-bōned (-bōnd), *a.* Having dry bones, or without flesh

Dry'-cās'tor, *n* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of beaver, — called also *parchment beaver*

Dry'-dŏck, *n* (*Naut*) A dock from which the water is withdrawn after a vessel is floated into it, a graving-dock

Dry'er, *n.* One who, or that which, dries See Drier.

Dry'-ēyed (-īd), *a* Not having tears in the eyes

Dry'-fat, *n* [Cf Dry-vat] A vat, basket, or box, to contain articles of a dry kind *Sylvester*

Dry'-fist, *n.* An elderly woman, — so called contemptuously. *Ford*

Dry'-foot, *n.* A dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot *Shak*

Dry'ing, *a.* 1. Adapted to exhaust moisture, as, a *drying* wind or day.

2. Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard, as, *drying* oil.

Dry'ing-oil, *n.* See Drier.

Dry'ite (49), *n.* [Gr δρῦς, oak, timber tree, and λίθος, stone] (*Falcon*) Fossil or petrified wood, so well preserved as to show the structure of the wood

Dry'ly, *adv* In a dry manner

Dry'ness, *n* The state of being dry See Dry

Dry'-nūrse, *n* A nurse who attends and feeds a child by hand, — in distinction from a *wet-nurse*, who suckles it

Dry'-nūrse, *v t* To feed, attend, and bring up without the breast *Hudibras*

Dry'o băl'a nops, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of guttifer ous plants, one species of which affords the Borneo camphor *Ogilvie*

Dry'os, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of mistletoe

Dry'-pīle, *n* A form of the Voltaic pile, constructed without the use of a fluid, affording a feeble current, and chiefly useful in the construction of electroscopes of great delicacy — called also *Zamboni's* or *De Luc's pile*, from the names of the two earliest constructors of it

Dry'-pīpe, *n* (*Steam Engin*) A pipe so situated in a boiler as to conduct dry steam from it [See *Illust* of *Boiler*]

Dry'-point, *n* A sharp needle used in copper plate engraving to draw fine lines, and to make fine dots in stippling and shading

Dry'-rĕnt, *n* (*Eng Law*) A rent reserved by deed, without a clause of distress *Bouvier*

Dry'-rŏt, *n* A rapid decay of timber, by which its substance is converted into a dry powder, which issues from minute tubular cavities, resembling the borings of worms, — called also *sap rot*, and, in the U S, *powder post* *Hebert*

Dry'-rŭb, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Dry rubbed, *p pr* & *vb n* Dry rubbing] To rub and cleanse without wetting *Dodsley*

Dry'-sält'er, *n* 1 A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c *Lordger*

2 A dealer in gums, drugs, dye stuffs, tanning substances, and chemicals generally

Dry'-sält'er y, *n* The articles kept by a dry-salter, the business of a dry salter

Dry'-shŏd, *a* Without wetting the feet *Isa* xi 15

Dry'-stōne, *n* Stone not cemented by mortar "*Dry stone* walls" *W Scott*

Dry'-stōve, *n* A glazed structure for containing and preserving the plants of arid climates

Dry'-văt, *n* A basket or other vessel for containing dry articles

Dū'ad, *n* [Gr δυας, δυάδος, from δύο, two Cf Triad] Union of two duality *Harris*

Dū'al, *a* [Lat *dualis*, from *duo*, two, It *duale*] Expressing, or consisting of the number two, belonging to two, as, the *dual* number in Greek

Dū'al ism, *n* [Fr *dualisme*, from Lat *dualis*] The dividing into two anything divided into two, a twofold division, a system which assumes, or is founded on, a double principle as a view of man as constituted of two original and independent elements, as matter and spirit, or a system of the universe which accepts two gods, or two original principles, one good and the other evil, or the doctrine that all mankind are divided by the arbitrary decree of God, and in his eternal foreknowledge, into two classes, the elect and the reprobate

Dū'al ist, *n* [Fr *dualiste*] One who believes in dualism

Dū'al ist'ic, *a* Consisting of two pertaining to dualism or duality

Du-ăl'i ty, *n* [Fr *dualitat*, It *dualita* See Dual]

1 That which expresses two in number *Hales*

2 Division, separation *Davies*

3 The state or quality of being two *Hewlett*

Dū'an, *n* [Gael & Ir] A division of a poem corresponding to a canto, also, a poem or song [*Rare*]

Dū'ar chy, *n* [Gr δύο, two, and ἀρχή, government] Government by two persons

Dŭb, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Dubbed, *p pr* & *vb n* Dubbing] [A S *dubban*, Icel *dubba* to strike, beat A S *dubban to ridere*, Icel *dubba til rid dara*, to create a knight, O Fr *addubber* or *adober a chevalier*, Pr *adobar a cavallier*, O Fr *adoubrer*, Pr & O Sp *adobar*, It *addobbare*, to arm, furnish, decorate, arrange]

1 To strike with a sword and make a knight, as, the king *dubbed* his son Henry a knight

2 To invest with any dignity or new character, to entitle

A man of wealth is *dubbed* a man of worth *Pope*

3 To clothe or invest, to ornament, to embellish, to adorn [*Obs*]

His diadem was dropped down
Dubbed with stones *Monte d'Alcharre*

4 To strike, rub, or dress smooth, to dub, as, (*a*) To cut down or reduce with an adz, as, to *dub* a stick of timber (*b*) To strike cloth with teasels to raise a nap *Halliwell* (*c*) To rub or dress with grease, as leather in the process of currying it *Tomlinson*

To dub a fly to dress a fishing-fly [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell* — *To dub out*, to fill out, as an uneven surface, to render it level

Dŭb, *v. i.* To make a quick noise. *Beau. & Fl.*

Dŭb, *n* 1. A blow [*Rare.*] *Hudibras.*

2 [Ir *dób*, gutter, mire, stream, W *dwfr*, water] A small pool of water, a puddle [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Dŭb'ber, *n* 1. One who, or that which, dubs

2 [Hind *dubbah*, *dabbih*] A globular vessel or bottle of leather, used in India to hold ghee, oil, &c [Also written *dupper*] *McCulloch.*

Dŭb'bing, *n* 1 The act of dubbing, as a knight, &c, the act of investing

2 The act of rubbing, smoothing, or dressing.

3 A grease dressing used by curriers *Tomlinson.*

Dŭb'bing-tōol, *n* A tool for paring down to an even surface *Ogilvie.*

Du bī'e ty, *n* [Lat *dubietas*, from *dubius*, Pr. *dubietat*, O Sp *dubiedad*, It *dubbietà*] Doubtfulness dubiousness [*Rare*] "The *dubiety* of his fate" *W Scott.*

Dū'bi ŏs'i ty, *n* [It *dubbiosita*] The state of being doubtful, or a thing doubtful [*Obs*]

Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties *Browne.*

Dū'bi oŭs, *a* [Lat *dubius*, from *dubare*, equivalent to *dubitare*, Lat also *dubiosus*, It *dubbio*, *dubbioso* See Doubt]

1 Not settled, or doubtful, in opinion, wavering or fluctuating, undetermined, doubtful "A *dubious*, agitated state of mind" *Thackeray* "*Dubious* policy" *W Scott*

2 Occasioning doubt, not clear or plain "*Dubious* light" *Milton*

3 Of uncertain event or issue, as, in *dubious* battle *Milton*

Syn — Doubting, unsettled undetermined, doubtful, ambiguous, equivocal, questionable, uncertain, precarious

Dū'bi oŭs-ly, *adv* In a dubious manner, doubtfully, uncertainly *Swift*

Dū'bi oŭs ness, *n* The state of being dubious, doubtfulness, uncertainty

Dū'bi ta ble, *a* [Lat *dubitabilis*, It *dubitabile*, *dubitevole*, O Sp *dubitable* N Sp *dudable*] Liable to be doubted, doubtful uncertain [*Rare*]

Dū'bi ta bly, *adv* In a dubitable manner

Dū'bi tan cy, *n* [Lat *dubitantia*, from *dubitans*, p pr of *dubitare* O It *dubitanza*, Pr *duptansa*, *doptansa*, O Sp *de tganza*] Doubt, uncertainty [*Rare*] *Hammond*

Dū'bi tā'tion, *n* [Lat *dubitatio* Fr *dubitation*, Pr *dubitatio* Sp *dubitacion* It *dubitazione*] The act of doubting, doubt [*Rare*] "A shadow of *dubitation*" *W Scott*

Dū'bi tā tīve, *a* [Lat *dubitativus*, Fr *dubitatif*, Pr *dubitatiu*, Sp & It *dubitativo*] Tending to doubt [*Rare*]

Dū'cal, *a* [Lat *ducalis*, from *dux*, leader or commander Fr, Sp, & Pg *ducal*, It *ducale* See Duke] Pertaining to a duke as, a *ducal* coronet

His *ducal* cap was to be exchanged for a kingly crown *Motley*

Dū'cal ly, *adv* In the manner of a duke, in a manner becoming the rank of a duke

Dū'cat, *n* [Fr & Pr *ducat*, Sp & Pg *ducado*, It *ducato*, L Lat *ducatus*, from Lat *dux*, leader or commander See Duke] A coin, either of silver or gold, of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke The silver ducat is generally of the value of four shillings and sixpence sterling, about equal to the American dollar, and the gold ducat of twice the value

Dū ca'ton', *n* [Fr & Sp *ducaton* from *ducat*] A silver coin of several countries of Europe, and of different values

Dū'çēs tē'cum [Lat, bring with you] A judicial process commanding a person to appear in court and bring with him books and documents in his hands pertaining to a matter to be heard

Dūch'ess, *n* [Fr *duchesse*, from *duc*, duke] The consort or widow of a duke, also a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right

Dūch'y, *n* [Fr *duche*] The territory or dominions of a duke, a dukedom

Dūch'y-cŏurt, *n* The court of a duchy and especially, of the duchy of Lancaster, in England, held before the chancellor of the duchy or his deputy, concerning all matters of equity relating to lands held by the king in right of this duchy *Blackstone*

Dŭck, *n* [D *doek*, O Sax *dok*, Sw *duk* Dan *dug*, Icel *dūkr*, O H Ger *duch*, *tuoh toh* M H Ger *tuoch*, N H Ger *tuch*, cloth] A species of coarse cloth or light canvas, used for small sails, sacking of beds, &c

Dŭck, *n* [From the verb to *duck*, q v]

1 (*Ornith*) A water fowl of the family *Anatidæ* and order *Lamellirostres*

☞ The fresh-water ducks are of the sub family *Anatinæ*, and the sea ducks of the sub family *Fuligulinæ* Of the former the common domestic duck is *Anas boschas* the wood duck, *A sponsa* the beautiful mandarin-duck of China, *A galericulata*, the Muscovy duck originally of South America, *A moschata* Of the sea-ducks, the canvas-

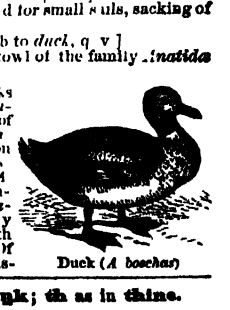

Duck (*A boschas*)

back is *Aythya valisineria*, the elder-duck, *Somateria mollissima*.

2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water "*Ducks* and nods." *Milton.*

To make ducks and drakes, to throw a flat stone, tile, or the like, obliquely, so as to make it rebound repeatedly from the surface of the water, raising a succession of jets, hence, *to play at ducks and drakes*, with property, is to squander it foolishly and unprofitably — *Lame duck*. See LAME

Dŭck, *n* [Dan *dukke*, Ger *docke*, doll, baby, or puppet See DOXY] A pet, a darling *Shak*

Dŭck, *v t* [*imp & p p* DUCKED (dŭkt), *p pr. & vb n* DUCKING] [N H Ger *ducken*, *tauchen*, M H Ger *tucken*, *tuchen*, *tûchen*, O H Ger *tûkhan*, D *duiken*, to stoop, dive, plunge, Prov Eng *donk*]

1 To dip or plunge in water and suddenly withdraw, as, to *duck* a seaman It differs from *dive*, which signifies to plunge one's self

2 To plunge the head of in water, immediately withdrawing it, as, *duck* the boy

3 To bow, stoop, or nod *Swift*

Dŭck, *v i* **1** To go under the surface of water and immediately return, to plunge the head in water or other liquid, to dip

In Tiber *ducking* thrice by break of day *Dryden*

2. To drop the head or person suddenly, to bow, to cringe

Duck with French nods and aplish courtesy *Shak*

Dŭck'-ănt, *n.* The termes, or white ant [*Jamaica*]

Dŭck'-bĭll, *n* (*Zool*) A mammiferous animal of Australia and Van Diemen's Land, having a bill resembling that of a duck, with the head of a quadruped, the ornithorhynchus or platypus, — called also *mullangong*, *tambreet*, and *water mole*

Dŭck'-billed, *a* Having a bill like a duck, said of the animal called *ornithorhynchus*

Dŭck'er, *n* **1** One who ducks, a plunger, a diver

2 A cringing, servile person, a fawner

Dŭck'-hawk, *n* (*Ornith*) A kind of bird having a long, rounded, or even, tail, lengthened wings, and the head furnished with a circle of feathers resembling that of an owl It inhabits marshy grounds, and preys upon other birds, fish, and small quadrupeds, — called also *harpy*, *marsh harrier*, and *moor-buzzard* *Baird*

Dŭck'ing-stool, *n* [Cf CUCKING-STOOL] A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied, and plunged into water, as a punishment, a cucking-stool *Blackstone.*

Ducking stool

☞ The practice of ducking began in the latter part of the 15th century, and prevailed until the early part of the 18th, and occasionally as late as the 19th century *Chambers*

Dŭck'-lĕgged (dŭk lĕgd), *a.* Having short legs, like a duck *Dryden*

Dŭck'ling, *n* A young or little duck *Gay*

Dŭck'-mĕat, } *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus
Dŭck's'-mĕat, } *Lemna*, duck weed

Duck-oy', *n* See DECOY

Dŭck's'-bill Lĭm'pet (*Zool*) A genus of gasteropodous mollusks *Ogilvie*

Dŭck's'-fŏot, *n* (*Bot*) A low, herbaceous plant, of the genus *Podophyllum*, with white flowers hidden by the overshadowing broad leaves, — called also *May apple* *Loudon*

Dŭck'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) An annual plant of the genus *Lemna*, of many species, some of which form extensive green plats on stagnant water It affords nourishment to ducks, — hence the name *Loudon*

Dŭct, *n* [Lat *ductus*, a leading, conducting, conduit, from *ducere*, to lead]

1. Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed, especially, (*a*) One of the vessels of an animal body by which the products of glandular secretion are conveyed to their destination (*b*) A tubular vessel in a plant, through which the sap or juices pass.

2 Guidance; direction [*Obs*] *Hammond*

Dŭc'tĭle, *a* [Lat *ductilis*, from *ducere*, to lead, Fr *ductile*, Pr & Sp *ductil*, Pg *ductivel*, It *duttile*]

1 Easily led or drawn out, tractable, flexible, pliable, complying, obsequious, yielding to motives, persuasion, or instruction, as, a *ductile* people. *Addison*

Forms their *ductile* minds
To human virtues *Philips*

2 Capable of being drawn out into wire or threads

Gold, as it is the purest, so it is the softest and most *ductile* of all metals *Dryden.*

Dŭc'tĭle-ly, *adv.* In a ductile manner.

Dŭc'tĭle-ness, } *n* [Fr *ductilité*, Sp *ductilidad*,
Duc tĭl'i-ty, } Pg *ductilidade*, It *duttilità*, Pr *ductibilitat*] The quality of being ductile, tractableness, flexibility, pliableness *Donne.*

Dŭc'ti lĭm'e-tər, *n.* [Eng. *ductility* and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for accurately determining the ductility of metals.

Dŭc'tion, } *n.* [Lat *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead, guide.]
Dŭct'ure, } Guidance. [*Obs*] *South*

Dŭc'tor, *n* [Lat, from *ducere*, to lead] One who leads or commands. [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Dŭd'der, *v t* [In Suffolk, same as to shiver, shake, tremble, also written *dodder*, *dudder*, q v Cf TOTTER and TITTER] To deafen with noise, to render the head confused *Jennings.*

Dŭd'der, *v i* To shiver or tremble, to dodder

I *dudder* and shake like an aspen leaf *Ford.*

Dŭd'der, *n* [From *duds*, q v] A peddler or hawker, especially of cheap and flashy goods pretended to be smuggled, a dufer

Dŭd'der-y, *n* A place where rags are bought and kept for sale [*Eng*]

Dŭd'ġeon (dŭd'jun), *n* [Cf Ger *degen*, sword, M Ger dagger] A small dagger, also, the hilt of a dagger *Shak*

Dŭd'ġeon (dŭd'jun), *n* [W *dygen*, anger, grudge, *dygn*, severe, painful, grievous] Anger, resentment, malice, ill will, discord

I drink it to thee in *dudgeon* and hostility *W Scott*

Dŭd'ġeon (dŭd'jun), *a* Coarse, rude, untaught

By my troth, though I am plain and *dudgeon*,
I would not be an ass *Beau & Fl*

Dŭds, *n pl* [Scot *dud*, rag, pl *duds*, clothing of inferior quality, D *todde*, rag] Old clothes, tattered garments, colloquially, effects in general

Dū, *a* [Fr *dû*, p p of *devoir*, to owe, Pr & Pg *dever*, Sp *deber*, It *dovere*, *dovere*, Lat *debere*]

1 Owed, requiring payment, proper to be paid or done to another

2 Required by the circumstances, proper, suitable, hence, enforced by conscience, required by natural or constitutional relations, becoming, appropriate, fit

It is well if we can make a *due* use of them *South*

With dirges *due*, in sad array,
Slow through the church-yard path we saw him borne *Gray*

3 Appointed, exact, proper, as, the musicians keep *due* time

4 Rightly expected to arrive, liable to come at any moment, as, the mail is now *due*

5 Owing, occasioned

This effect is *due* to the attraction of the sun and moon *J D Forbes*

Dūe, *adv* Directly, exactly, as, a *due* east course

Dūe, *n* **1** That which is owed, that which one contracts to pay, do, or perform to another, that which is enforced by moral obligation or propriety of any kind, that which custom, station, or law requires to be paid, a fee, an emolument "Effects of courtesy, *dues* of gratitude" *Shak*

Yearly little *dues* of wheat, and wine, and oil *Tennyson.*

2 Right, just title or claim

The key of this infernal pit by *due*
I keep *Milton.*

Dūe, *v t* **1** To pay as due [*Obs*] *Shak*

2 To endue [*Obs*] See ENDUE *Shak*

Dūe'-bĭll, *n* (*Com*) A brief written acknowledgment of a debt, not made payable to order, and not transferable by indorsement, like a promissory note *Burrill*

Dūe'fŭl, *a* Fit, becoming [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Dū'el, *n* [Fr *duel*, Sp *duelo*, It & Pg *duello*, from Lat *duellum*, originally, a contest between two, which passed into the common form, *bellum*, war] A combat between two persons, especially, a premeditated fight between two persons to decide some private difference, or establish some point of honor "Expert in all to *duels* that belong" *Drayton.*

Dū'el, *v i* or *t* To fight in single combat *South*

Dū'el er, *n* [Written also *duellist*] One who engages in a duel [*Rare*] *South*

Dū'el ing, *p a* Pertaining to, or employed in, dueling, as, *dueling* pistols [Written also *duelling*]

Dū'el ist, *n* [Fr *duelliste*] [Written also *duellist*] One who fights in single combat

A *duelist* always values himself upon his courage, his sense of honor, his fidelity and friendship *Hume*

Du ĕl'lo, *n* [It *duello*] **1** A duel, single combat

2 The practice of dueling, or the code of laws which regulates it *Shak*

Dŭe-fĭ'leus, *n* [O Lat *duellum*, a contest between two individuals or parties] (*O Eng & Scots Law*) A single contest between two, to prove the truth in a suit, the one who overcame being considered as having proved his case *Burrill*

Dueña (doo ăn'yà), *n* See DONA

Dūe'ness, *n* [See DUE] Fitness, propriety, due quality [*Obs*]

Du ĕn'nà, *n*, *pl* DU ĔN'NÀS [Sp *duenna*, *dueña*, *doña*, *dona*, f of *dueño*, *don*, from Lat *dominus*, *dominus* Fr *duegne* is taken from Sp *dueña*, not from Lat *domina* See DON]

1 The chief lady in waiting on the queen of Spain *Brande*

2 An elderly lady holding a middle station between a governess and companion, and appointed to have charge over the younger females in a Spanish or Portuguese family

3. Any old woman who is kept to guard a younger, a governess. *Arbuthnot.*

Du-ĕt', } *n.* [It. *duetto*, from *duo*, two.] (*Mus.*)
Du-ĕt'to, } A composition for two performers, whether vocal or instrumental.

Dŭff, *n.* **1.** Dough or paste [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell.*

2 A stiff flour pudding, boiled in a bag, — a term used especially by seamen.

Dŭf'fel, *n* [Written also *duffle*] [L. Ger. & D. *duffel*, perhaps from *Duffel*, a town in the Netherlands] A kind of coarse woolen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze. "Good *duffel* gray and flannel fine" *Wordsworth.*

Dŭf'fer, *n.* A peddler or hawker, especially of cheap, flashy articles, a dudder, hence, a sham or cheat, also, a fool or worthless fellow. *Halliwell.*

Dŭf'fle, *n* See DUFFEL

Du frĕn'ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A kind of iron ore; hydrous phosphate of iron

Dŭg, *n* [Sw *dagga*, Dan *dägge*, to suckle (a child), probably allied to Goth *daddjan*, Gr *δηλάζειν*] A teat, pap, or nipple, especially of a cow or other beast

From tender *dug* of common nurse *Spenser.*

Dŭg, *imp & p p of dig*

Du gŏng', *n* [Written also *duyong*] [Malayan *dûgông*, Javan *duyung*] (*Zoöl*) A swimming mammal having the aquatic habits of the cetaceans, or whales, but herbivorous, and referred to a separate group, which includes also the *Manatus*, or sea cow

Dugong

☞ It is the *Halicare Australis* of the Malayan and Australian seas Unlike the *Manatus* the anterior limbs are without nails, and its tail has the crescent shape of that of the whales It is one of the species on which the fable of the mermaid was founded

Dŭg'-out, *n* A canoe or boat dug out from a large log [*U S*] *Bartlett.*

Dūke, *n* [Fr, Pr, & O Sp *duc*, N Sp & Pg *duque*, It *duca*, *duce*, Venetian *doge*, M Gr. *δούξ*, acc *δοῦκα*, from Lat *dux*, *ducis*, leader, commander, from *ducere*, to lead, allied to A S *teohan*, contracted *teon*, Goth *tiuhan*, O H Ger *ziohan*, N. H Ger *ziehen*, Eng *tug* and *tow*, whence A-S. *teoche*, leader, *heretoga*, an army leader, general, O. Sax *heritogo*, D *hertog*, Dan *hertug*, Sw *hertig*, O H Ger *herzogo*, *herizogo*, *herizoho*, N H Ger. *herzog*]

1 A leader, a chief, a prince. [*Obs*] "Hannibal, *duke* of Carthage" *Sir T Elyot.*

All these the *duke* Alphenor led *Chapman*

All were *dukes* once, who were dukes — captains or leaders of their people *Trench.*

2 One of the highest order of nobility next below the Prince of Wales, as, the *duke* of Bedford, or of Norfolk [*Eng*]

3 A sovereign prince, in some European countries, without the title of king, as, the *duke* of Holstein, of Savoy, of Parma, &c

To dine with Duke Humphrey, to go without dinner The phrase is said to have originated in this that persons destitute of the means of procuring a meal frequently loitered about in old St Paul's Church, London, where Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, was said to be buried, in hope of an invitation to dinner from some of the passers by

Dūke'dŏm, *n* **1** The seigniory or possessions of a duke, the territory of a duke *Shak.*

2 The title or quality of a duke *Shak.*

Dūke'ling, *n* A mean or insignificant duke *Ford.*

Dūke'ship, *n* The quality of being a duke, also, the person possessing it *Massinger.*

Dul cămˈa rȧ, or **Dŭl'ca mā'ra**, *n* [Lat *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, -*a*, -*um*, bitter] (*Bot*) A plant, deadly nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara*; — so called because the roots, when chewed, give first a bitter, then a sweet taste

Dūlçe, *v t* To make sweet, to sweeten, to render pleasant [*Obs*] *Holland.*

Dūl'çet, *a* [O Fr *dulcet*, *dolcet*, *doucet*, diminutive of *dols*, *dous*, now *doux*, Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, Cf DOUCET and DOUCED]

1 Sweet to the taste, luscious.

She tempers *dulcet* creams *Milton.*

2 Sweet to the ear, melodious; harmonious. "Dainty lays and *dulcet* melody" *Spenser.*

Dŭl'çĭ ăm'ȧ, *n* [Lat *dulcis*, sweet.] (*Mus.*) A sweet toned organ stop

Dŭl'çĭ fĭ eā'tion, *n* [Fr *dulcification*. See DULCIFY] The act of dulcifying or sweetening. *Boyle.*

Dŭl'çĭ-fied (dŭl'sĭ fid), *p a* Sweetened.

Dulcified spirit, a compound of alcohol with mineral acids, as, *dulcified* spirits of niter

Dul-çĭf'lu-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat *dulcis*, sweet, and *fluere*, to flow] Flowing sweetly [*Rare*]

Dŭl'çĭ-fy, *v t* [*imp & p. p.* DULCIFIED; *p. pr & vb. n.* DULCIFYING.] [Fr. *dulcifier*, Sp. *dulcificar*,

It. *dulcificare, dolcificare*, from Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facere*, to make.] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *Wiseman.*

Dul-cĭl'o-quy, *n.* [From Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, and *loqui*, to speak.] A soft manner of speaking.

Dŭl'çi-mer, *n.* [Fr. *dulcimer*, It *dolcemele*, Sp *dulcemele*, from It. *dolce*, Sp. *dulce*, Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, and Gr *μέλος*, melody, music.]

1. (*Mus*) A stringed instrument, usually triangular in shape, having about fifty brass wires, which are played upon with little sticks or metallic rods It is supposed to be the same with the *psaltery* of the Hebrews

2 A certain kind of bonnet, formerly worn by ladies. [*Obs.*]

With bonnet trimmed and flounced withal,
Which they a *dulcimer* do call *Warton.*

Dŭl'çi-ness, *n* [From Lat *dulcis*, sweet] Softness, easiness of temper [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Dŭl'çi-tūde (55), *n* [Lat *dulcitudo*, from *dulcis*, sweet.] Sweetness [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Dŭl'co rate, *v t* [Lat *dulcorare, dulcoratus*, from *dulcor*, sweetness, from *dulcis*, sweet, It *dulcorare*, Fr. *dulcorer*] To sweeten, to make less acrimonious [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Dŭl'co-rā'tion, *n.* [L Lat *dulcoratio*] The act of sweetening *Bacon*

Dŭl'ledge, *n* A wooden peg joining the ends of the six fellies forming the rounds of the wheel of a gun carriage

Dŭ'li-a, *n.* [L Lat *dulia*, from Gr *δουλεία*, servitude, from *δοῦλος*, slave, Fr *dulie*] An inferior kind of worship or adoration, as that of saints See LATRIA *Stillingfleet*

Dŭll, *a* [*compar* DULLER, *superl* DULLEST] [A-S *dol, dvol, dval*, erring, foolish, from *dvelan*, to be dull, *dwolian*, to wander, to rave, D *dol*, mad, *dolen, dwalen*, to wander, rave, Sw *dvala*, Dan *dvale*, dead slumber, trance, Icel *dul*, foolishness, *dvali*, sleep, swoon, Goth *dwals*, foolish, stupid, L Ger *dull*, H Ger *toll*, mad]

1 Slow of understanding, stupid, doltish, blockish

2 Slow in action, motion, perception, comprehension, sensibility, and the like qualities unready, awkward, insensible, unfeeling "*Dull* at classical learning" *Thackeray*

This people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are *dull* of hearing *Matt* xiii 15

O, help my weak wit and sharpen my *dull* tongue *Spenser*

Think me not
So *dull* a devil to forget the loss
Of such a matchless wife. *Beau & Fl*

3. Not keen in edge or point, lacking sharpness, blunt "The scythe is *dull*" *Herbert*

4 Not bright or clear to the eye, wanting in liveliness of color, not vivid, obscure, dun as, a *dull* fire or lamp, a *dull* red or yellow a *dull* mirror

5 Heavy, gross, cloggy, insensible "The *dull* earth" *Shak*

6 Furnishing little delight, spirit, or variety, uninteresting, cheerless, sad, melancholy, depressing, as, a *dull* story or sermon a *dull* occupation or period, hence, cloudy, overcast, as, a *dull* day

Syn.—Lifeless, inanimate, dead, stupid doltish, heavy, sluggish, sleepy, drowsy, gross, cheerless, clouded, tarnished, blunt, obtuse See LIFELESS

Dŭll, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* DULLED, *p pr & vb n* DULLING]

1 To make dull, stupid, or sluggish, to stupefy, as the senses, the feelings, the perceptions, and the like.

Those drugs she has
Will stupefy and *dull* the sense a while *Shak*
Use and custom have so *dulled* our eyes *Trench*

2 To deprive of sharpness of edge or point, to make blunt, as, to *dull* a sword

3 To render dim or obscure, to sully, to tarnish "*Dulls* the mirror" *Bacon*

4. To deprive of liveliness or activity, to render heavy, to depress, to disappoint, to render sad "Attention of mind wasted or *dulled* through continuance" *Hooker.*

Dŭll, *v i* To become dull or blunt, to become stupid.

Dŭll'ard, *a.* Doltish, stupid *Bp Hall*

Dŭll'ard, *n* A stupid person, a dolt, a blockhead; a dunce, a numskull *Shak*

Dŭll'ard ism, *n* The character of a dullard, stupidity [*Rare*]

Dŭll'brāined, *a* [*dull* and *brain*] Stupid, doltish; of dull intellect *Shak.*

Dŭll'-browed, *a* Having a gloomy look *Quarles*

Dŭll'-dis-pōsed', *a* Inclined to dullness or sadness. *B Jonson.*

Dŭll'er, *n.* One who, or that which, dulls

Dŭll'-ĕyed (īd), *a* Having an inanimate look or expression

Dŭll'-hĕad (-hĕd), *n* A person of dull understanding, a dolt, a blockhead, a dullard *Ascham.*

Dŭll'ish, *a.* Somewhat dull, uninteresting, tiresome "A series of *dullish* verses" *Prof Wilson.*

Dŭll'ness, *n.* The state of being dull, slowness, stupidity; heaviness, drowsiness, bluntness, obtuseness; dimness, want of luster; want of vividness, or of brightness. [Written also *dulness.*]

Dŭl'ly, *adv.* In a dull manner, stupidly, slowly, sluggishly, without life or spirit

Du-lō'ra-çy, *n.* The same as DOULOCRACY

Dŭlse, *n.* (*Bot*) A sea weed of a reddish-brown color, which adheres to the rocks in strips of several inches long, and is sometimes eaten, as in Scotland. The true *dulse* is *Halymenia edulis*, the common is *H palmata.* *Loudon*

The crimson leaf of the *dulse* is seen
To blush like a banner bathed in slaughter *Percival.*

Dŭl'ly, *adv* [From *due*] In a due, fit, or becoming manner, properly, regularly

Dŭm, *n* A frame of wood set in mine works

Dŭ'mal, *a* [Lat *dumus*, bush] Pertaining to, or set with, briers or bushes, bushy [*Rare*]

Dŭmb (dŭm), *a* [A S *dumb*, Goth *dumbs*, Icel *dumbi*, Sw *dumb, dum*, Dan *dum*, O H Ger *tumb*, dumb, stupid, dull, N H Ger *damm*, D *dom*, dull, stupid, Icel *dumba*, darkness, Ir, Gael *dubh*, black, dark]

1 Destitute of the power of speech, unable to utter articulate sounds, as, the *dumb* brutes

It has pleased himself to unloose the very tongues of *dumb* creatures *Hooker*

2 Not willing to speak, mute, silent, not speaking

Struck *dumb*, they all adored the godlike man *Dryden*

3 Lacking brightness or clearness, as a color, dim [*Rare*]

Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white or dun color *Defoe*

Deaf and dumb See DEAF-MUTE —*To strike dumb* to confound, to astonish, to render silent by astonishment, or it may be to deprive of the power of speech —*Dumb ague*, or *dumb chill*, a form of intermittent fever which has no well-defined "chill" [*U S*]

Syn —Mute, silent, speechless See MUTE

Dŭmb, *v t* To silence [*Obs*] *Shak*

Dŭmb'-bĕlls (dum'belz), *n* A weight swung in the hands for exercise, consisting of two spheres or spheroids of iron or other heavy material, connected by a short bar for a handle

Dumb bells

Dŭmb'-cāke, *n* A cake made in silence by girls on St Mark's eve, with certain mystic ceremonies, to discover their future husbands *Halliwell*

Dŭmb'-cāne, *n* (*Bot*) A West Indian plant (*Caladium seguinum*), which, when chewed causes the tongue to swell, and destroys the power of speech *Ogilvie*

Dŭmb'ly (dŭm'lĭ), *adv* In silence, mutely, silently

Dŭmb'ness (dŭm'nes), *n* The quality or state of being dumb, muteness silence

Dŭmb'-shōw (dum'shō), *n* 1 A part of a dramatic representation, formerly shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included, but sometimes merely emblematical *Nares*

2 Gesture without words, pantomime, as, to tell a story in *dumb show*

Dŭmb'-wāit'er, *n* A movable frame by which dishes, &c, are passed from one room or story of a house to another

Dŭ'me tōse', *a* [Lat *dumetum*, bush, from *dumus*, bramble] (*Bot*) Bush like *Henslow*

Dŭm'found, } *v t* To strike dumb to con
Dŭm'found er, } fuse [*Colloq Low*] *Spectator Swift*

Dŭm'ma dōr, *n* (*Entom*) A kind of beetle, *Melontha vulgaris*, —called also *cockchafer*, *dor*, and *May bug*

Dŭm'mer er, *n* One who feigns dumbness [*Obs*]

Dŭm'my, *n* 1 One who is dumb *H Smith*

2 A dumb waiter [*Colloq*]

3 A sham package in a shop, or one which does not contain what its exterior indicates

4 A figure on which clothing is exhibited, as in shop windows

5 A locomotive with condensing engines, and, hence, without the noise of escaping steam

6 The fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at cards

To play dumm to hold two hands at cards one representing an absent person

Dŭm'my, *a* 1 Silent, mute *Clarke*

2 Fictitious or sham, feigned, as, a *dummy* watch *Mayhew*

Dŭ'mŏus, } *a* [Lat *dumosus*, from *dumus*, thorn
Du mōse', } bush, bramble, It *dumoso*]

1 Abounding with bushes and briers, thicketlike

2 (*Bot*) Having a compact, bushy form

Dump, *n* [D *domp, dump*, Ger *dumpf*, vapor, smoke, Ger *dumpf*, damp, dull, gloomy Cf DAMP]

1 A dull, gloomy state of the mind, sadness, melancholy, sorrow, heaviness of heart, despondency, —usually in the plural

March slowly on in solemn *dump* *Hudibras*
My sinews dull, in *dumps* I stand *Surrey*

☞ The ludicrous associations now attached to this word did not originally belong to it Dr French says, in speaking of this word, "A ludicrous, coarse, or vulgar use of a word brings it into disuse in elegant discourse In the great ballad of Chevy Chase, a noble warrior, whose legs are hewn off, is described as being in 'doleful *dumps*' Holland's translation of Livy represents the Romans as being 'in the *dumps*' after the battle of Cannæ It was in elegant use then"

2 Absence of mind, revery *Locke.*

3 A melancholy strain in music, either vocal or instrumental "Tune a deplorable *dump*." *Shak.* "*Dumps* so dull and heavy" *Shak.*

4 An old kind of dance *Nares.*

5 A clumsy leaden counter used by boys at chuck farthing [*Eng*] *Smart*

Dump, *v t.* 1 To knock heavily, to stump [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell.*

2 To put or throw down with more or less of violence, hence, to unload from a cart by tilting it up, as, to *dump* sand, coal, &c [*U S*] *Bartlett.*

Dump'age, *n* 1 The privilege of dumping loads from carts, especially loads of refuse matter.

2 A fee paid for such a privilege

Dump'ing-çart, *n* A car, the body of which can be turned partly over, to empty the contents

Dump'ish, *a* Dull, stupid, sad, moping, melancholy, depressed in spirits "A. *dumpish* and sour life" *Herbert.*

Dump'ish ly, *adv* In a dumpish manner

Dump'ish ness, *n* A state of being dumpish, heaviness

Dump'ling, *n* [Cf Eng *dumpy*, short and thick, Prov Eng *dump*, a clumsy medal of lead cast in moist sand, D *dompelen*, to plunge, dip, duck, Scot to *dump in*, to plunge into] A kind of pudding or mass of paste, in cookery, often, a covet of paste inclosing an apple and boiled, —called also *apple dumpling*

Dump'y, *a* [Cf *dumpling* and Icel *dömp*, a stout or thick servant maid, from *dempa*, to check]

1 Short and thick, as, a *dumpy* woman

2 Sullen or discontented [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Dump'y-lĕv'el, *n* A leveling instrument having a short telescope of large aperture, above which the level is placed It has also a compass for taking bearings [*Eng*] *Tomlinson.*

Dŭ'mous, *n* [Lat, bush] (*Bot*) A low, thickly-branched shrub

Dŭn, *a* [A S *dunn*, W *dun*, Ir & Gael *donn*]

1 Of a dark color of a color partaking of a brown and black of a dull brown color, swarthy "*Dun* wreaths of distant smoke" *W Scott.*

Summer's *dun* cloud comes thundering up *Pierpont*

2 Dark, gloomy, obscure "In the *dun* air sublime" *Milton.*

Dŭn, *v t* To cure, as cod fish, in a manner to give them a dun color This is effected by laying them in a pile, after salting, in a dark apartment, covered with salt grass or some like substance In two or three months they are opened, and then piled again in a compact mass for two or three months longer, when they are fit for use [*U S*]

Dŭn, *v t* [*imp & p p* DUNNED (dŭnd), *p pr & vb n* DUNNING] [A S *dynn* Icel *dyn, duna*, din, noise, thunder A S *dynian*, Icel *dynna*, to make a din, to clamor] To ask or beset, as a debtor, for payment to urge importunately "Hath she sent so soon to *dun*?" *Swift.*

Dŭn, *n* 1 One who duns "To be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*" *Arbuthnot*

2 An urgent request or demand of payment, as, he sent his debtor a *dun*

3 An eminence or mound See DUNE

Dŭn'-bĭrd, *n* A North American species of duck, —called also *ruddy duck* *Peabody.*

Dŭnçe, *n* [Ger *duns*, from Joannes *Duns* Scotus, called the *subtle doctor*, who died in 1308 See Note *infra*] A person of weak intellect, a dullard, a dolt, a thickskull

I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure *Swift.*

☞ *Dunce* is said by Johnson to be a word of unknown etymology Stanihurst explains it The term *Duns*, from *Scotus* "so famous for his subtill quiddities he says "is so trivial and common in all schools that whoso surpasseth others either in cavilling sophistrie, or subtil philosophie is forthwith nicknamed a *Duns*" This, he tells us in the margin is the reason why schoolmen are called *Dunses* *Description of Ireland* p 2 —The word easily passed into a term of scorn just as a blockhead is called *Solomon* a bully *Hector* and as *Moses* is the vulgar name of contempt for a Jew *Southey*

Dŭn'çer y, *n* Dullness, stupidity *Sir T Smith*

Dŭn'çi ĕal, *a* Like a dunce, duncish "The most dull and *duncical* commissioner" *Fuller.*

Dŭn'çi fy, *v t* [Eng *dunce*, and Lat *facere*, to make] To make stupid in intellect [*Obs*] *Warburton.*

Dŭn'çish, *a* Like a dunce, sottish [*Rare*]

Dŭn'çish-ness, *n* The character of a dunce, stupidity dullness, duncery [*Rare*]

Dŭn'dĕr, *n* Lees, dregs, especially of the cane juice, used in the manufacture of rum [*West Indies*]

The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour *Edwards.*

Dŭn'der hĕad, } *n* [Prov Eng also *dunderpoll*,
Dŭn'der pāte, } from *dunder*, same as *thunder*. In German compounds, *donner*, thunder, increases the bad sense of a word] A dunce, a dull head. "The old formal *dunderhead*" *W Scott.*

Dŭn'-dĭv'er, *n* (*Ornith*) A species of duck, *Mergus merganser*, or *M castor*; the goosander.

Dūne, *n.* [A-S. *dūn*, Ir & Gael *dun*. See DOWN, a bank of sand] A low hill of sand accumulated on a sea-coast

Three great rivers, the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheld, had deposited their slime for ages among the *dunes* or sand-banks heaved up by the ocean around their mouths. *Motley*

Dūn'-fish, *n* Cod fish so cured as to give it a dun or brown color See DUN

Dŭng, *n* [A-S *dung, dyncg, dincg*, excrement, *dyngan*, to dung, N H Ger *dung, dunger*, O H Ger *tunga* Sw *dynga*, Dan *dynge, dynd*, Icel *dyngia, dy*] The excrement of an animal *Bacon*

Dŭng, *v t* 1 To manure with dung *Dryden*

2 (*Calico Print*) To immerse in a bath of cow dung diffused in hot water, as calico or other cotton goods

Dŭng, *v t* To void excrement

Dŭn'geon (dŭn'jun), *n* [Fr *donjon*, or *donjon*, tower or platform in the midst of a castle, turret, or closet on the top of a house, a castle keep, Pr *donjon, donjò, domejò*, L Lat *dunjo, dongio, dangio, domnio, domnio*, either from Ir *daingean*, strong-hold, fortification, or Armor *doun*, deep, or Ir *dūn*, fortified hill, or Lat *domus* (fortis), a (strong) house]

1 The innermost keep or strongest tower of a castle, donjon

2 A secure prison, especially, a dark, subterranean place of confinement "To enter into so foul a *dungeon*" *Chaucer*

Year after year he lay patiently in a *dungeon* *Macaulay*

Dŭn'geon, *v t* To confine in a dungeon *Bp Hall*

Dŭng'-fōrk, *n* A fork with several tines, used to remove or spread dung from a stable or into a cart, or to spread it over land

Dŭng'hill, *n* 1 A heap of dung

2 Any mean situation or condition, a vile abode

He lifteth up the beggar from the *dunghill* 1 *Sam* ii 8.

3 A man meanly born, — used as a term of reproach [*Obs*] *Shak*

Dŭng'meer, *n* A place where dung and other rubbish is placed to be mixed and rotted, a compost pit, — usually in the plural

Dŭng'y, *a* Full of dung, filthy, vile *Shak*

Dŭng'-yārd, *n* A yard where dung is collected

Dŭnk'er, *n* The same as TUNKER See TUNKER

Dŭn'lin, *n* [Probably of Celtic origin Cf Gael *dun*, hill, Eng *dune*, low sand-hill, and Gael *tunne*, Ir *linn*, pool, pond, lake, *lin*, q v] (*Ornith*) A bird, a species of sandpiper, the *Tringa vulgaris* *Pennant*

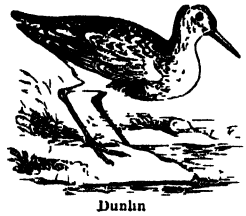

Dunlin

Dŭn'lop, *n* A sweet, rich, white kind of cheese made in Scotland *Simmonds*

Dŭn'nage, *n* [Cf *dun*, mound, and *dune*] (*Naut*) Fagots boughs, or loose materials of any kind, laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom to prevent injury by water in the hold, also, loose articles of merchandise wedged between parts of the cargo, to prevent rubbing and to hold them steady *Totten Simmonds*

Dŭn'ner, *n* [From *dun* One employed in soliciting the payment of debts *Spectator*

Dŭn'ni-ness, *n* The state of being somewhat deaf, deafness See DUNNY

Dŭn'nish, *a* Inclined to a dun color *Ray*

Dŭn'ny, *a* [Probably from *dumb*, q v, O H Ger *tumb*, mute, dumb, foolish] Deaf, dull of apprehension, stupid, slow

My old dame Joan is something *dunny*, and will scarce know how to manage *W Scott*

Dŭnt, *n.* [Cf DINT] A blow or stroke [*Obs*] *Robert of Gloucester*

Dŭnt'ed, *a* Beaten, hence, blunted [*Obs*] "Fencer's swords . having the edge *dunted*" *Fuller*

Dŭn'ter-gōose, *n* The eider duck [*Prov Eng*]

Dū'o, *n* [Lat & It *duo*, two] (*Mus*) A composition for two performers, a duet

Dū'o-dĕc'a hē'dral, *a* } See DODECAHEDRAL,
Dū'o-dĕc'a-hē'dron, *n* } DODECAHEDRON

Dū'o de çĕn'ni al, *a* [Lat *duodecim*, twelve, and *annus*, year] Consisting of twelve years [*Rare*] *Ash*

Dū'o dĕç'i mal, *a* [From Lat *duodecim*, twelve] Proceeding in computation by twelves

Dū'o-dĕç'i-mals, *n pl* (*Arith*) A kind of multiplication called also *cross multiplication*, in which the denominations proceed by twelves, as of feet and inches It is employed chiefly by artificers in computing the superficial and solid contents of their work

Dū'o dĕç'im fid, *a* [Lat *duodecim*, twelve, and *findere*, to cleave] Divided into twelve parts

Dū'o dĕç'i mo, *a* [Lat *in duodecimo*, from *duodecimus*, twelfth, from *duodecim*, twelve] Formed of sheets folded so as to make twelve leaves, of, or equal to, the size of one fold of a sheet of printing paper, when doubled so as to make twelve leaves; as, a *duodecimo* book, *duodecimo* size

Dū'o-dĕç'i-mo, *n* ; *pl.* DŪ'O-DĔÇ'I-MŌS.

1 A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

2 The size of a book thus composed; — usually indicated thus 12mo or 12°.

Dū'o-dĕc'ū ple, *a* [Lat *duo*, two, and *decuplus*, decuple, q v] Consisting of twelves *Arbuthnot*

Dū'o dĕn'a ry, *a* [Lat *duodenarius*, from *duodeni*, twelve by twelve] Relating to the number twelve, twelvefold, increasing by twelves

Duodenary arithmetic, that system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelvefold proportion from right to left

Dū'o-dē'nums, *n* [N Lat, from *duodeni*, twelve each, Fr *duodenum*, Pr *duodeni*, It & Pg *duodeno*, — so called because its length is about twelve fingers' breadth] (*Anat*) The first of the small intestines

Dū'o lĭt'er-al, *a* [Lat *duo*, two, and *literalis*, from *litera*, letter] Consisting of two letters only, biliteral *Stuart*

Dŭp, *v t* [Contracted from *do up*] To open, as, to *dup* the door [*Obs and low*] *Shak*

Dŭp'a-ble (dup'a-bl), *a* Capable of being duped.

Dūpe, *n* [Fr *dupe*, from Prov Fr *dupe, duppe*, equivalent to *huppe*, hoopoe, a foolish bird, easily caught Cf Armor *houpeill*, hoopoe, a man easily deceived Cf also GULL and BOOBY] One who is duped or misled, as, the *dupe* of a party

Dūpe, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DUPED (dupt), *p pr* & *vb n* DUPING] [Fr *duper*, from *dupe* See *supra*] To deceive, to trick, to mislead by imposing on one's credulity, as, to be *duped* by flattery

Never have I *duped* him with base counterfeits *Coleridge*

Dūp'er y, *n* [Fr *duperie*, from *duper*] The act or practice of duping [*Rare*]

Dū'pi on, *n* [Fr *doupion*, It *doppione*, from *doppio*, double, Lat *duplus* See DOUBLE] A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms *Simmonds*

Dū'ple (dū'pl), *a* [Lat *duplus*] Double

Duple ratio (*Math*), that in which the antecedent term is double the consequent, as of 2 to 1, 8 to 4 &c — *Sub duple ratio*, the reverse of *duple ratio*, as of 1 to 2, 4 to 8, &c

Dū'plex, *a* [Lat, from *duo*, two, and *plicare*, to fold] Double, twofold

Duplex quercla (*Feel Law*) See DOUBLE QUARRELL — *Duplex ratio* (*Math*), the product of a ratio — *Duplex escapement* a peculiar kind of watch escapement, in which, the scape wheel having two sets of teeth a double action takes place at each vibration of the balance — *Duplex watch*, one with a duplex escapement — *Duplex lathe*, one which works with two turning tools at once

Dū'pli-cate, *a* [Lat *duplicatus*, p p of *duplicare*, to double, from *duplex*, double, twofold, Fr *dupliquer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *duplicar*, It *duplicare* See DOUBLE] Double, twofold

Duplicate proportion, or *ratio* (*Math*) the proportion or ratio of squares Thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second or as its square is to the square of the second Thus, in 2, 4, 8 16 the ratio of 2 to 8 is a *duplicate* of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 is to the square of 4

Dū'pli-cate, *n* 1 That which exactly resembles or corresponds to something else, hence, a copy, a transcript, a counterpart

I send a *duplicate* both of it and my last dispatch *Sir W Temple*

2 That which is of the same kind or species as some other thing, but not necessarily resembling it in other respects, as, a *duplicate* of a mineral specimen, and the like

3 (*Law*) An original instrument repeated, a document which is the same as another in all essential particulars, and differing from a mere copy in having all the validity of an original *Burrill*

Dū'pli cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* DUPLICATED *p pr* & *vb n* DUPLICATING] [Lat *duplicare, duplicatum* See *supra*]

1 To double, to fold, to render double, to make a copy or transcript of *Glanville*

2 (*Physiol*) To divide into two by natural growth or spontaneous action, as, infusoria *duplicate* themselves

Dū'pli cā'tion, *n* [Lat *duplicatio*, from *duplicare*, Fr *duplication*, Pr *duplicacio*, Sp *duplicacion*, It *duplicazione*]

1 The act of duplicating or doubling, the multiplication of a number by two, a folding over

2 (*Physiol*) The act or process of dividing by natural growth or spontaneous action, as, the *duplication* of cartilage cells *Carpenter*

Duplication of the cube (*Math*), the operation of finding a cube having a volume which is double that of a given cube *Math Dict*

Dū'pli-ca tīve, *a* [See DUPLICATE] Having the quality of duplicating or doubling, especially, (*Physiol*) having the quality of subdividing into two by natural growth "The multiplication of cells by *duplicative* subdivision" *Carpenter*

Dū'pli-ca tūre (53), *n* [Fr *duplicature*, It *duplicatura*] A doubling, a fold, as of a membrane or vessel

Du-plĭç'i tȳ (-plĭs'i tȳ), *n* [Lat *duplicitas*, from *duplex*, double, q v, Fr. *duplicité*, Sp *duplicidad*, It *duplicità*]

1. Doubleness; the relation of two to one. [*Obs.*]

Do not affect *duplicities* or duplicates, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things. *Wotton*

2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the act or practice of exhibiting a different or contrary conduct, or uttering different or contrary sentiments, at different times, in relation to the same thing.

Far from the *duplicity* wickedly charged on him, he acted his part with alacrity and resolution *Burke.*

3 (*Law*) The use of two or more distinct allegations or answers, where one is sufficient *Blackstone.*

Syn. — Double-dealing, dissimulation, deceit, guile; deception

Dūp'per, *n* The same as DUBBER

Dūr, *a* [Ger, from Lat *durus*, hard, firm, vigorous] (*Mus*) Major, in the major mode, as, C *dur*, that is, C major

Dū'ra bĭl'i ty, *n* [Lat *durabilitas*, from *durabilis*, Pr *durabletat*, It *durabilità*] The state or quality of being durable, the power of continuing uninterruptedly in any condition, the power of resisting agents or influences which tend to cause changes, decay, or dissolution

A Gothic cathedral raises ideas of grandeur in our minds by its size, its height, its antiquity, and its *durability* *Blair.*

Dū'ra ble (80), *a* [Lat *durabilis*, from *durare*, to last, Fr, Pr, & Sp *durable*, It *durabile* See DURE] Able to endure or continue in a particular condition, lasting, not perishable or changeable, as, *durable* cloth, *durable* happiness, a *durable* memorial

An interest which from its object and grounds must be so *durable* *De Quincey*

Syn — Lasting, permanent, firm, stable, continuing, constant See LASTING

Dū'ra ble-ness, *n* Power of lasting, enduring, or resisting, durability "The *durableness* of the metal that supports it" *Addison*

Dū'ra bly, *adv* In a lasting manner, with long continuance

Dū'ra-mā'ter, *n* [Lat, literally, hard mother, — called *mater*, or mother, because it was formerly thought to give rise to every membrane of the body] (*Anat*) The outer membrane of the brain, a fibrous, semi transparent membrane, of a pearly white color, thick and of great resistance, which lines the cavity of the cranium *Dunglison.*

Du-rā'men, *n* [Lat, hardness, a hardened, i e, ligneous, vine-branch, from *durare*, to harden See DURE] (*Bot*) The central layers, or heart wood, of an exogenous tree *Brande*

Dūr'ançe, *n* [Lat *durans*, p pr of *durare*, to endure, last, O It & O Sp *duranza* See DURE]

1 Continuance, duration See ENDURANCE.

Of how short *durance* was this new-made state *Dryden*

2 Imprisonment, restraint of the person, custody of the jailer, duress *Shak.*

Robe of durance an enduring dress [*Obs*]

Is not a buff jerkin a most sweet *robe of durance*? *Shak.*

Dū'rance, } *n* [Fr *durant*, p pr of *durer*, to last]
Dū'rant, } A stout cloth stuff made in imitation of buff leather, and formerly used for garments, a sort of tammy or everlasting

Where didst thou buy this buff? let me not live but I will give thee a good suit of *durance* *J Webster*

As the tailor that out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance* *Old Play*

Du rān'te [Lat, p pr, abl case, of *durare*, to last] During, as, *durante vita*, during life, *durante bene placito*, during pleasure

Durate (doo ra'tā), *a* [It from Lat *durus*, hard] (*Mus*) Harsh, grating, offensive to the ear

Du rā'tion, *n* [Pr *duracio*, Sp *duracion*, It *durazione* See DURE]

1 The quality of during or enduring, durability, the power of continuance

It was proposed that the *duration* of Parliament should be limited *Macaulay*

2 Continuance in time indefinite perpetuation, prolonged existence, the portion of time during which any thing exists

Soon shall have passed our own human *duration* *D Webster*

Dūr'bār, *n* [Hind *darbār*, from Per *darbār*, house, court, hall of audience, from *dar*, door, gate, and *bār*, court, assembly, royal audience.] An audience room [*India*]

Dūre, *a* [Lat *durus*, hard, harsh, severe] Hard; severe, toilsome, unpleasant, burdensome, difficult, rough, rude [*Rare*]

The winter is severe, and life is *dure* and rude *W H. Russell.*

Dūre, *v t* [Lat *durare*, to harden, be hardened, to endure, last, from *durus*, hard, Fr *durer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *durar*, It *durare*] To last, to continue; to endure [*Obs*]

Dūre'fŭl, *a.* Lasting [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Dūre'less, *a* Not lasting, fading [*Obs*] *Raleigh.*

Dū'ress, or **Du rĕss'**, *n* [O Fr *duresse, duresce*, hardship, severity, Pr *duressa, dureza, duricia*, Sp & Pg *dureza*, It *durezza, durizia*, Lat. *duritia, durities*, from *durus*, hard]

1. Hardship, constraint, pressure, imprisonment, restraint of liberty.

The agreements made with the landlords during the time of slavery, are only the effect of *duress* and force. *Burke.*

2 (*Law.*) The state of compulsion or necessity in

which a person is induced, by the unlawful restraint of his liberty, or actual or threatened violence, to make a deed or contract, or to discharge one, or to commit an offense *Bouvier*

Du-rĕss', *v. t.* To subject to duress, durance, or restraint, to confine or imprison [*Obs or rare*] "If the party *duressed* to make any motion" *Bacon.*

Du-rĕss'or, *n.* (*Law.*) One who subjects another to duress. *Bacon*

Dŭr'gā, *n.* (*Myth*) See DOORGA

Dŭr'ing [Originally a *participle* of *dure*, now used as a *preposition*] In the time of, as long as the action or existence of, as, *during* life, *during* the space of a year

Dū'ri-o, *n* [See *infra*] (*Bot*) A genus of trees, of which the *D. zibethinus* is the only species known.

Durion

Dū'ri-on, *n* [Malay *dury*, a thorn] (*Bot*) The fruit of the durio It is about the size of a melon, inclosed in a prickly husk, and is much esteemed for its delicious flavor *Craig*

Dū'ri ty, *n* [Lat *duritas*, from *durus*, hard, Fr *dureté*, It *durità*] [*Obs*]

1 Hardness, firmness *Browne*

2. Harshness, cruelty, severity *Cockeram*

Dū'rous, *a* [Lat *durus*, hard] Hard [*Obs*] *Smith*

Dŭr'rā, *n* [Ar *durawo, durah, dourat*] (*Bot*) A kind of millet, cultivated throughout Asia, and introduced into the south of Europe, *Sorghum vulgare* —called also *India millet* and *Guinea corn* [Written also *dhura, doura*, and *dura*]

Dŭrst, *imp* of *dare* [D *dorst*]

Dŭse, *n* A demon or evil spirit, —the same as DEUCE, which is the common orthography

Dŭsk, *a* [Cf L Ger *duster*, N H Ger *duster*, D *duister*, A S *thystre, theostre*, O Sax *thiustri*, Russ *tusk*, tarnish] Tending to darkness or blackness, moderately dark or black, darkish "*Dusk*, yet clear" *Byron*

Dŭsk, *n* 1 Imperfect obscurity, a middle degree between light and darkness, twilight, as, the *dusk* of the evening

2 A color partially black or dark

Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin *Dryden*

Dŭsk, *v. t* To make dusky [*Obs*]

After the sun is up that shadow which *dusketh* the light of the moon must needs be under the earth *Holland*

Dŭsk, *v. t* To begin to lose light or whiteness, to grow dark [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Dŭsk'i ly, *adv* In a dusky manner, with a tendency to blackness or darkness

Dŭsk'i ness, *n* The state of being dusky, a slight or moderate degree of darkness or blackness

Dŭsk'ish, *a* Moderately dusky partially obscure, slightly dark or black, as, *duskish* smoke *Spenser*

Rather a *dusk ish* tincture than an absolute black *Wotton*

Dŭsk'ish-ly, *adv* In a duskish manner, cloudily, darkly *Bacon*

Dŭsk'ish-ness, *n* Duskiness *Sir T More*

Dŭsk'ness, *n* Duskiness [*Obs*] *Sir T Elyot*

Dŭsk'y, *a* 1 Partially dark or obscure, not luminous, dusk, as, a *dusky* valley "The *dusky* torch of Mortimer" *Shak*

2 Tending to blackness in color partially black, dark-colored, not bright, as, a *dusky* brown *Bacon*

When Jove in *dusky* clouds involves the sky *Dryden*

3 Gloomy, sad, melancholy

This *dusky* scene of horror *Bentley*

4 Intellectually clouded, as, a *dusky* sprite *Pope*

Though *dusky* wits dare scorn astrologie *Sidney*

Dŭst, *n* [A-S, Icel, & L Ger *dust*, N D *duist*, O D *doest, donst*, flour-dust, allied to Ger *dunst*, vapor]

1 Fine, dry particles of earth, or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind, that which is crumbled to minute portions, powder, fine sand, as, clouds of *dust*

Dust thou art, and unto *dust* shalt thou return *Gen* iii 19

Stop!—for thy tread is on an empire's *dust* *Byron*

2 The grave, the earth as the resting place of the dead.

For now shall I sleep in the *dust* *Job* vii 21

3. A low condition

God raiseth up the poor out of the *dust* 1 *Sam* ii 8

4 Gold dust, hence, money, cash, specie as, to come down with the *dust*, that is, to pay the money [*Colloq*] *Dickens.*

To raise, or *kick up, the dust*, to make a commotion [*Colloq*]

Dŭst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* DUSTED, *p. pr* & *vb n* DUSTING]

1 To free from dust, to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust from, as, to *dust* a table or a floor

2. To sprinkle with dust

3 To reduce to a fine powder, to levigate *Sprat.*

Dŭst'-brănd, *n.* (*Bot*) A fungous plant, the *Uredo segetum*;—called also *smut.* *Ogilvie.*

Dŭst'-brŭsh, *n.* A brush for removing dust, as from articles of furniture.

Dŭst'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, dusts, a utensil to clear from dust, as a sieve

2 A light over garment, worn to protect the clothing from dust in traveling

Dŭst'i ness, *n* The state of being dusty

Dŭst'-măn, *n*, *pl* DŬST'-MĔN One whose employment is to carry away dirt and filth *Gay*

Dŭst'-păn, *n* A utensil to convey dust brushed from the floor, &c

Dŭst'-point, *n* A boy's game, in which the players put their points in a heap and throw at them with a stone *Halliwell*

With any boy at *dust-point* they shall play *Peacham*, 1620

Dŭst'y, *a* [*compar* DUSTIER, *superl* DUSTIEST] [A-S *dystig* See DUST]

1 Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust, clouded with dust, as, a *dusty* table

2 Like dust, of the color of dust, as, a *dusty* white, a *dusty* red

Dütch, *n* 1 The people of Holland, Dutchmen

2 The language spoken in Holland

Dütch, *a* [N D *duitsch*, German, originally popular, national, O D *dietsc*, N H Ger *deutsch*, M H Ger *dutisch, dutsch*, O H Ger *diutisc*, Goth *thiudisks*, O Sax *thiudisc*, A-S *theodisc*, from O H Ger *diot, thot, duta, thiota*, Goth *thiuda*, O Sax *thiod, thioda*, A S *theod*, the people The English have applied the name especially to the Germanic people living nearest them, the Hollanders] (*Geog*) Pertaining to Holland, or to its inhabitants

Dutch cheese, a small, round hard cheese, made from skim milk —*Dutch clinker*, a kind of brick made in Holland It is of a brimstone color, very hard and thoroughly burned and long and narrow in shape —*Dutch foil, Dutch leaf* or *Dutch gold* an alloy of eleven parts of copper and two of zinc rolled or beaten into thin sheets, used in Holland to ornament toys and the like —called also *Dutch mineral* and *Dutch metal* —*Dutch oven* a tin screen for baking before an open fire or kitchen range also in the United States a shallow iron kettle for baking with a cover to hold burning coals a bake-kettle —*Dutch pink* chalk or whiting dyed yellow and used in distemper, and for paper staining, &c —*Weals* —*Dutch rush* (*Bot*) a species of rush (*Equisetum hyemale*) having a rough siliceous surface and used for scouring and polishing —called also *horse-tail grass, scouring rush* and *shave-grass* *London* —*Dutch tile*, a glazed and painted ornamental tile formerly much used in the jambs of chimneys *Simmonds*

☞ *Dutch* was formerly used by good writers for *German*, and is even now sometimes so used, in certain portions of the United States either ignorantly or in contempt

Germany is slandered to have sent none to this war [the Crusades] at this first voyage and that other pilgrims passing through that country, were mocked by the *Dutch* and called fools for their pains *Fuller*

Dütch, *v. t* To render clear and hard by dipping into hot oil sand, &c as goose quills *Ogilvie*

Dütch'man, *n* *pl* DUTCHMEN (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Holland

Dū'te oŭs, *a* [From *duty*] 1 Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice or propriety requires respectful to those who have natural or legal authority to require service or duty

Behold the *duteous* son the sire decayed,
forced from their homes *Goldsmith*

2 Subservient, obsequious

Duteous to the vices of thy mistress *Shak*

Dū'te oŭs-ly, *adv* In a duteous manner

Dū'te oŭs-ness, *n* Quality of being duteous or respectful

Dū'ti a ble, *a* [See DUTY] Subject to the payment of a duty as, *dutiable* goods [*U S*]

Dū'tied (dūtid), *a* Subjected to duties or customs *Imus*

Dū'ti ful, *a* 1 Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety submissive to natural or legal superiors obedient respectful as, a *dutiful* son or daughter, a *dutiful* ward or servant, a *dutiful* subject

2 Controlled by a sense of duty proceeding from a sense of duty, respectful, deferential as, *dutiful* affection

Syn — Duteous obedient, reverent, reverential, submissive, respectful

Dū'ti ful-ly, *adv* In a dutiful manner, obediently, submissively, reverently respectfully

Dū'ti ful-ness, *n* The state of being dutiful obedience, reverence, respect, as, *dutifulness* to parents *Dryden*

Dū'ty, *n* [From *due*, Fr *dû*]

1 That which is due from one person to another, that which is owing especially, that which a person is bound by any natural, moral, or legal obligation, to do, or refrain from doing the relation or obliging force of that which is morally right

When thou receivest money for thy labor or ware thou receivest thy *duty* *Tyndale*

Forgetting his *duty* toward God, his sovereign lord, and his country *Hallam*

2 Service rendered, respectful obedience, loyal performance of obligation, —said especially of military service "To employ him on the hardest and most imperative *duty*" *Hallam.*

3. Respect, reverence; regard. "My *duty* to you" *Shak.*

4. (*Com*) Tax, toll, impost, or customs, excise, any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods

☞ An impost on land or other real estate, and on the stock of farmers, is not called a *duty*, but a *direct tax* [*U S*]

5 (*Engin*) The work performed by an engine, especially a steam pumping engine, as measured by weight lifted by a certain quantity of fuel, strictly, the number of pounds of water lifted one foot by one bushel of coal (94 lbs old standard), or by 1 cwt. (112 lbs *Lng* or 100 lbs *U S*)

Du ŭm'vir, *n*, *pl* DU-ŬM'VI RI [Lat, from *duo*, two, and *vir*, man] (*Rom Antiq*) One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions

Du ŭm'vi ral, *a* [Lat *duumviralis*, from *duumvir*] Pertaining to the duumviri or the duumvirate

Du ŭm'vi rate, *n* [Lat *duumviratus*, from *duumvir*] The union of two men in the same office, or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated, as in ancient Rome

Du-yŏng', *n* See DUGONG

D'-valve, *n* See SLIDE VALVE

Dwāle, *n* [Cf A S *dvol, dvol*, erring, foolish, from *dvelan*, to be dull, torpid See DULL]

1 (*Her*) A sable or black color

2 (*Bot*) The deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*), having stupefying or poisonous qualities

3 A potion serving to stupefy *Chaucer.*

Dwarf, *n* [L Ger *dwarf*, A S *dveorg*, Icel *dvergr*, Sw & D *dverg*, Dan *dverg*, M H Ger *twerc*, N. H Ger *zwerg*]

1 An animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind, especially, a diminutive man

☞ In Scandinavian mythology *dwarfs* were diminutive and deformed beings dwelling in rocks and hills, and distinguished for their great skill in working metals

2 (*Early Romances*) An attendant on a lady or knight [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Dwarf, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* DWARFED (dwarft), *p pr* & *vb n* DWARFING] To hinder from growing to the natural size to lessen, to make or keep small to stunt *Addison*

Dwarf'ish, *a* Like a dwarf below the common stature or size very small low petty, despicable, as, a *dwarfish* animal a *dwarfish* shrub *Dryden.*

Dwarf'ish ly, *adv* Like a dwarf

Dwarf'ish ness *n* Smallness of stature, failure to reach a reasonable standard of attainment, as, *dwarfishness* of person or of intellect

Dwarf'-wall, *n* (*Arch*) A low wall, not as high as the story of a building, often used as a garden wall or fence *Gwilt.*

Dwăul } *v i* [A S *dvelan*, to be dull, torpid,
Dwăule, } *dvolian, dvolian*, to wander, rave See DULL] To be delirious [*Obs*] *Junius.*

Dwĕll, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DWELLED, usually contracted into DWELT *p pr* & *vb n* DWELLING] [Scot *duell, duell, dul*, to delay, tarry Dan *dvæle*, to stay, linger, dwell Sw *dvalas*, to abide, linger, O Sw *dvala*, to delay, N Sw a trance Icel *dvelia*, to linger, delay, *dvali*, dream, delay, allied to A S *dvelan*, to be stupid Cf DULL] To abide as a permanent resident or to inhabit for a time, to live during a considerable period in a place, to have a habitation for some time or permanence, to be domiciled, to remain

The parish in which I was born, *dwell*, and have possessions *Peacham*

To dwell on or *upon* to continue on to occupy a long time with to be detained by to be tedious as to *dwell on* a topic —also to hang on with attention to remain absorbed with, to cleave to with fond affection

The attentive queen
Dwelt on his accents *Smith*

They stand at a distance, *dwelling* on his looks and language fixed in amazement *Buckminster*

Syn — To inhabit reside, sojourn, continue, stay, rest

Dwĕll, *v t* To inhabit [*Rare*] "We who *dwell* this wild" *Milton.*

Dwĕll'er, *n* An inhabitant, a resident of some continuance in a place *Dryden.*

Dwĕll'ing, *n* Habitation, place of residence, abode, domicile

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons *Jer* xlix 33.
God will deign
To visit oft the *dwellings* of just men *Milton.*

Dwĕll'ing-house, *n* A house intended to be occupied as a residence, in distinction from a store, office or other building

Dwĕll'ing-plāce *n* The place of residence.

Dwĕlt *p p* of *dwell* See DWELL

Dwin'dle, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* DWINDLED, *p. pr* & *vb n* DWINDLING] [O & Prov Eng *dwine*, A-S. *dwinan*, to pine, fade, vanish, L Ger *dwinen, verdwinen*, D *dwynen, verdwynen*, to vanish, Icel. *dvina*, to cease, dwindle, Sw *tvina, förtvina*, Dan. *tvine*, to waste away Cf Ger. *schwindeln*, to be dizzy or giddy, from *schwinden*, to vanish, dwindle] To diminish, to become less, to shrink, to waste

or consume away, to become degenerate, to fall away.

Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs *Swift*

Dwin'dle, *v t* 1 To make less, to bring low.

Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to naught. *Thomson*

2 To break, to disperse *Clarendon*

Dwin'dle, *n* The process of dwindling, decline, degeneracy "The *dwindle* of posterity" *Johnson*

Dwine, *v i* [*imp & p p* DWINED, *p pr & vb n* DWINING] [See DWINDLE] To waste away, to faint, to disappear, to pine [*Obs or Prov*] *Gower*

Still as he sickened, seemed the doves, too, *dwining* *Mrs A A Menteath*

Dȳ ăd'ic, *a* [Gr *δυαδικός*, from *δύω*, two] Pertaining to the number two, consisting of two parts or elements

Dyadic arithmetic, a system in which only two significant figures are used, — the same as *binary arithmetic* See BINARY

Dye, *v t* [*imp & p p* DYED, *p pr & vb n* DYEING] [A S *deagan*, *deagian*, to dye, *deag*, color, allied to Lat *tingere*, for *tigere* Cf Ir & Gael *dath*, color, dye, to color, to dye, and DEG] To stain, to color, to give a new and permanent color to "Cloths to be *dyed* of divers colors" *Trench*

Dye, *n* 1 A coloring liquor, color, stain, tinge

2 The same as DIE, a lot [*Obs*] "Such is the *dye* of war" *Spenser*

Dye'-house, *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on

Dy'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.

Dy'er's-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A species of *Reseda* (*R luteola*), which furnishes a yellow dye *Loudon*

Dye'-stŭff, *n* Material for dyeing *Simmonds*

Dye'-wood, *n* Any wood from which coloring matter is extracted for dyeing

Dy'ing, *a* 1 Destined to death, mortal, perishable, as, *dying* bodies

2. Supporting a dying person, as, a *dying* bed

3 Pertaining to death, manifested in the hour of death, as, *dying* hour, *dying* words

The little girl wiped the *dying* sweat from her mother's face *Howitt*

Dy'ing, *n* The act of expiring, loss of life, death

Dy'ing-ly, *adv* In a dying manner, as if at the point of death

Dy'ing ness, *n* Faintness or exhaustion, as of a dying person, hence, languor, whether simulated or real, voluptuous lassitude, languishment

Tenderness becomes me best a sort of *dyingness* You see that picture, Foible, — a swimmingness in the eyes yes I'll look so *Congreve*

Dyke, *n* See DIKE

Dȳ'nam, *n* [Fr *dyname*] A unit of measure for dynamical effect, or work, an amount of operation or work equivalent to raising a weight of one pound through the distance of one foot in one second of time

Dȳ năm'e ter, *n.* [Fr *dynamètre*, for *dynamomètre*, fr Gr *δύναμις*, power, and *μετρον*, measure Cf DYNAMOMETER] (*Opt*) An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes, consisting usually of a double image micrometer applied to the eye end of a telescope for measuring accurately the diameter of the image of the object-glass there formed, which measurement, compared with the actual diameter of the glass, gives the magnifying power

Dȳn'a mĕt'ric al, *a* [Fr *dynametrique*] Pertaining to a dynameter

Dȳ-năm'ic, Dȳ-năm'ic al, *a* [Gr *δυναμικός*, from *δύναμις*, power, from *δύνασθαι*, to be able] 1. Pertaining to strength or power, or to dynamics.

Science, as well as history, has its past to show, — a past indeed, much larger, but its immensity is *dynamic*, not divine *J Martineau*

2 Relating to the effects of forces or moving agencies in nature, as, *dynamical* geology. *Dana.*

As natural science has become more *dynamic*, so has history. *Prof Shedd.*

Dȳ-năm'ics, *n sing* 1. That branch of mechanics which treats of the action of forces producing motion in bodies, the science of moving forces, — opposed to *statics*. [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

2 The moving moral, as well as physical, forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to them

3 (*Mus*) That department of musical science which relates to, or treats of, the force of musical sounds

Dȳn'a mism, *n* [See *supra*] The doctrine of Leibnitz, that all substance involves force

Dȳn'a-mŏm'e-ter, *n* [See DYNAMETER] An instrument for measuring force or power, especially that of animals, men, or machines, the strength of materials, &c It usually consists of a spring, to be compressed by the applied force, and an index and scale, and often a contrivance for registering automatically the result

Dȳn'a-mo mĕt'ric, Dȳn'a-mo mĕt'ric al, *a* Relating to a dynamometer, or to the measure of force, as, *dynamometrical* instruments

Dȳ'nast, *n* [Lat *dynastes*, Gr *δυναστης*, from *δυνασθαι*, to be able or strong, Fr *dynaste*]

1 A ruler, a governor, a prince [*Obs*] *Wood*

2 A dynasty, a government [*Obs*]

Dȳ năst'ĕss, *n* [Lat, from Gr *δυναστης*] A tyrant [*Obs*] *Milton*

Dȳ năst'ic, *a* [Gr *δυναστικός*, from *δυνάστης*, Fr *dynastique*] Relating to a dynasty or line of kings *Motley*

Dȳ năs'ti dan, *n* [N Lat *dynastidæ*, *dynastida*, from *δυναστις*, *-ιδος*, feminine of *δυναστης*] (*Entom*) One of a tribe of beetles of a gigantic size

Dȳ'nas-ty (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr *δυναστεια*, from *δυναστευειν*, to hold power or lordship, from *δυναστης* Fr *dynastie* See DYNAST] The authority or relation of government, sovereignty, especially, a race or succession of kings, of the same line or family, who govern a particular country, as, the *dynasties* of Egypt or Persia

He did not admit that the recent change of *dynasty* had made any change in the duties of the representatives of the people *Macaulay*

The obligation of treaties and contracts is allowed to survive the change of *dynasties* *E Everett*

Dy nŏm'e ne, *n* (*Zool*) A genus of crustacea, including only the single species *D hispida*, found in the Isle of France

Dys An inseparable prefix, from the Greek *δυς*, hard, ill, and signifying ill, bad, hard, difficult, and the like

Dys'cla sīte (49), *n* [Gr prefix *δυς-*, hard, and *κλαν*, to break] (*Min*) A mineral, usually fibrous, of a white or yellowish color and somewhat pearly luster, consisting chiefly of silicate of lime, — so called from its great toughness *Dana*

Dys'era sy, *n* [Gr *δυσκρασια*, from *δυς*, inseparable prefix, with the notion of ill, bad, difficult, and *κρᾶσις*, mixture, from *κεραννυναι*, to mix, Fr *dyscrasie*] (*Med*) An ill habit or state of the constitution *Coxe*

In nature sin is a cause of *dyscrasies* and distempers *Jer Taylor*

Dys'da-sīte, *n.* (*Min*) The same as DYSCLASITE

Dys'en tĕr'ic, Dys'en tĕr'ic al, *a* [Gr *δυσεντερικος*, Lat *dysentericus*, Fr *dysentérique*]

1 Pertaining to, accompanied with, or proceeding from, dysentery

2 Afflicted with dysentery, as, a *dysenteric* patient

Dys'en tĕr'y, *n* [Gr *δυσεντερια*, from *δυς*, ill, and *ἐντερον*, pl *ἐντερα*, intestines, from *ἐντός*, within, Lat *dysenteria* Fr *dysenterie*] (*Med*) Inflammation of the rectum or colon, attended with griping pains, constant desire to evacuate the bowels, and discharges of mucus and blood.

Dys'lu-īte (49), *n.* [Gr. *δυς-*, hard, and *λύειν*, to loose] (*Min*) A variety of spinel containing zinc, manganese, and iron. *Dana.*

Dys'no my, *n* [Gr. *δυσνομία*, from *δυς-*, ill, and *νόμος*, law, from *νεμειν*, to distribute.] Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws [*Obs*] *Cockeram.*

Dys'o dīle, *n* [Gr. *δυσωδια*, ill smell, from *δυσώδης*, ill smelling, from *δυς* and *ὀζειν*, to smell.] (*Min*) An impure, earthy or coaly bitumen *Dana.*

Dys-ŏp'sy, *n* [Fr *dysopsie* and *dysopse*, from Gr. *δυς*, ill, and *ὤψ*, face, *ὀψις*, sight, from root *ὀπ* (*ὁρᾶν*), to see] Dimness of sight

Dys'o rĕx'y, *n* [Fr *dysorexie*, from Gr. *δυς*, ill, and *ὄρεξις*, a longing, from *ὀρεγεσθαι*, to reach after, to desire] (*Med*) A bad or depraved appetite. *Coxe.*

Dys pĕp'si ă, (Synop § 130), *n* [Gr. *δυσπεψία*

Dys pĕp'sy, from *δυς-*, ill, and *πεσσειν*, *πέπτειν*, to cook, digest, Lat *dyspepsia*, Fr *dyspepsie*] (*Med*) A state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or, if others are present, they are of minor importance Its symptoms are loss of appetite, nausea, heart burn, acrid or fetid eructations, a sense of weight or fullness in the stomach, &c. It is usually dependent on irregularity of living *Dunglison.*

Dys pĕp'tic, Dys pĕp'tic al, *a* [See *supra*] Afflicted with, pertaining to, or consisting in, dyspepsia

Dys pĕp'tic, *n* A person afflicted with dyspepsia.

Dys phă'gi-ă, Dys'pha gy, *n* [Fr *dysphagie*, from Gr *δυς-*, ill, and *φαγειν*, to eat] (*Med.*) Difficulty of deglutition.

Dys'pho ny, *n* [Gr *δυσφωνία*, from *δυς-*, ill, and *φωνη*, sound, voice, Fr *dysphonie.*] (*Med*) A difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech

Dys phō'ri ă, *n* [Gr *δυσφορια*, from *δύσφορος*, hard to bear, *δυσφορεῖν*, to bear with difficulty, from *δυς*, ill, and *φορεῖν*, *φέρειν*, to bear, Fr *dysphorie*] (*Med*) Impatience under affliction, morbid restlessness, dissatisfaction, indisposition. *Dunglison.*

Dysp nœ'ă (disp nē'ă), *n* [Gr *δύσπνοια*, from *δυσπνοος*, short of breath, from *δυς-*, ill, and *πνοη*, *πνοιή*, breathing, *πνεῖν*, to blow, breathe, Lat. *dyspnœa*, Fr *dyspnee*] (*Med*) A difficulty of breathing *Coxe*

Dysp nō'ic, *a* [See DYSPNŒA] (*Med*) Affected with shortness of breath, relating to dyspnœa

Dys thĕ'tic, *a* [Gr *δυσθετος*, ill conditioned, from *δυς*, ill, and *θετος*, placed, from *τιθεναι*, to place] (*Med*) Relating to a morbid state of the blood vessels, or to a bad habit of the body, dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system

Dys thȳm'ic, *a* [Gr *δυσθυμικος*, melancholy] (*Med*) Affected with despondency, depressed in spirits, dejected

Dys'tome, Dys-tŏm'ic, Dys'to mous, *a* [Gr *δυς*, ill, and *τομός*, cutting, from *τεμνειν*, to cut] (*Min.*) Cleaving with difficulty

Dys ū'ric, *a* [Gr *δυσουρικός*, Fr *dysurique*] Pertaining to, or afflicted with, dysury

Dys ū'ri ă, *n* [Gr *δυσουρια*, from *δυς-*, ill, and *οὖρον*, urine, Lat. *dysuria*, Fr *dysurie*] (*Med*) Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat *Dunglison.*

Dȳ tis'cus, *n* (*Entom*) A genus of aquatic, coleopterous, carnivorous insects, found in stagnant water, the water beetle

Dzĕ'ren, *n* (*Zool*) The Chinese yellow goat (*Procapra gutturosa*), a remarkably swift animal, inhabiting the dry, arid deserts of Central Asia, Thibet, China, and Southern Siberia

Dzĭg'ge tăi, *n* (*Zoöl*) The *Equus hemionus*, a small Tartarian horse, of a size between the horse and the ass *Booth.*

E.

E. The second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet It occurs more frequently in the words of the language than any other letter of the alphabet It has two principal sounds, the long, as in *me*, and the short, as in *met*, also, several occasional sounds, the three principal of which are heard in the words *her*, *prey*, *err*, respectively At the end of words it is usually silent, but serves to indicate that the preceding vowel has its long sound, where otherwise it would be short, as in *mānē*, *cānē*, *mētē*, which without the final *e* would be pronounced *măn*, *căn*, *mĕt* After *c* and *g*, the final *e* indicates that these letters are to be pronounced as *s* and *j*, respectively, as in *lace*, *rage*, which, without *e*, would be pronounced *lac*, *rag* See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 10–14, 46, and 47 — (*Mus*) E is the third tone of the model diatonic scale E♭ (E flat) is a tone intermediate between D and E

E-. A Latin prefix, the same as Ex See Ex

Each (eech), *a* [O Eng *eche*, *ilk*, Scot *eik*, *ilk*, A S *ælc*, *elc*, equivalent to *ā* *lic*, D *elk*, *elke*, O D *iegelik*, O H Ger *eogalih*, *eogilih*, M H Ger *iegelich*, N H Ger *jeglich*, from A S *a*, *aa*, ever, orig accus sing for *ār*, O Eng *aye*, O H Ger *êo*, *io*, from A-S *ār*, Goth *aiws*, Icel *ævi*, Lat *ævum*, Gr *αἰων*, and A S *lic*, Eng *like*, O H Ger *lih*, *galih*] This word is a distributive adjective pronoun, used either with or without a following noun, and denoting every one of the two or more individuals composing a whole, considered separately from the rest

Wandering *each* his several way *Milton.*

Take *each* man's censure, but reserve thy judgment. *Shak.*

☞ To *each* corresponds *other* "Let *each* esteem *other* better than himself" *Each other* used elliptically for *each the other* It is our duty to assist *each other*, that is, it is our duty to assist, *each* to assist the *other*

Each'whēre, *adv* Every where [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ead'ish, *n* See Eddish

Ea'ger (ē'gĕr), *a* [O Eng *egre*, O Fr *egre*, *aigre*, *aigre*, N Fr *aigre*, Pr & O Sp *agre*, N Sp *agrio*, It & Pg *agro*, from Lat *acer*, sharp, sour, violent, spirited, zealous]

1 Sharp, sour, acid [*Obs*] "*Lager* droppings into milk" *Shak*

2 Sharp, keen, biting, severe [*Rare*] "A nipping and an *eager* air" *Shak.*

3 Excited by desire in the pursuit of any object, ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain, earnest.

4 Brittle, inflexible, not ductile

Gold will be sometimes so *eager* that it will as little endure the hammer as glass *Locke*

Syn.—Earnest, ardent, vehement hot, impetuous, fervent, zealous, forward See Earnest — Eager, Earnest *Eager* marks an excited state of desire or passion, thus, a child is *eager* for a plaything, a hungry man is *eager* for food, a covetous man is *eager* for gain Crabb expresses himself too strongly however, in saying, "Eagerness is mostly faulty it can not be too early restrained" He might more properly have said "It is liable to frequent abuses, and is good or bad, as the case may be" *Earnest* denotes a permanent state of mind, feeling, or sentiment It is always taken in a good sense, as, a preacher is *earnest* in his appeals to the conscience, an agent is *earnest* in his solicitations

Of actions *eager*, and intent of thought,
The chiefs; our honorable danger sought *Dryden*

On that prospect strange,
Their *earnest* eyes they fixed, imagining,
For one forbidden tree, a multitude
Now risen, to work them further woe or shame *Milton*

Ea'ger, *n* The same as Eagre

Ea'ger-ly (ē'gĕr-), *adv.* With great ardor of desire, ardently, earnestly, warmly, hastily, impetuously, keenly, sharply

Ea'ger-ness, *n* 1 The state of being eager, impetuosity, earnestness, ardor "The *eagerness* of love" *Addison.*

2. Tartness, sourness [*Obs.*]

Syn.—Ardor, vehemence, earnestness, impetuosity, heartiness, fervor, avidity, greediness

Ea'gle (ē'gl), *n* [Fr *aigle*, Pr. *aigla*, Sp *aguila*, It. *aquila*, from Lat. *aquila*.]

1 A rapacious bird of the falcon family, remarkable for its strength, size, graceful figure, and extraordinary flight. The most noted species are the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), the imperial eagle of Europe (*A imperialis*), the bald eagle of America (*Haliætus leucocephalus*), the great harpy eagle (*Harpyia destructor*) Its figure is commonly used as an heraldic emblem, and also for standards and emblematic devices.

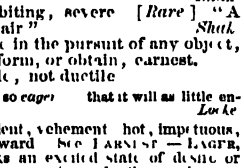

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).

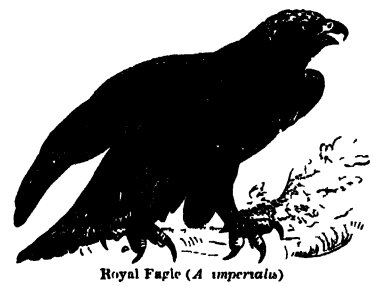

Royal Eagle (*A imperialis*)

2 A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars

3 (*Astron*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing Altair, a star of the first magnitude

Ea'gle-eyed (ē'gl īd), *a* Sharp sighted as an eagle, having an acute or piercing sight "Inwardly *eagle-eyed* and versed in the humors of its subjects" *Howell*

Ea'gle-hawk, *n* (*Ornith*) A predacious bird of the genus *Morphnus*, found in South America

Ea'gle-owl, *n* (*Ornith*) One of a sub family of owls (*Bubonina*), one of the most remarkable species of which is the great horned owl, *Bubo Virginianus*

Ea'gle-rāy, *n* (*Ichth*) A large species of ray-fish (*Myliobatis aquila*),—called also *mille*

Ea'gle-sīght'ed (ē'gl sīt'ĕd), *a* Having acute sight *Shak*

Ea'gless, *n* A female or hen eagle *Sherwood*

Ea'gle-stōne, *n* (*Min*) A variety of argillaceous oxide of iron, occurring in rounded or ovoidal masses, varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head, having usually a concentric structure, often hollow within, with a loose kernel at center They are natural concretions and were so called by the ancients who held the opinion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs *Dana*

Ea'glet, *n* [O Fr *aiglet* See Eaglet] A young eagle, or a diminutive eagle

Ea'gle-winged, *a* Having the wings of an eagle, swift as an eagle *Shak*

Ea'gle-wood, *n* [Corrupted from Malay *aquila Eng Lyc*] A fragrant wood, used by the Asiatics for burning as incense *Brande*

Ea'grass, *n* See Eddish

Ea'gre (ē'gĕr), *n* [A S *eagor*, *égor*, *eur*, water, sea, *eagor-stream*, water stream, sea] The whole of a flood tide moving up an estuary or river in one tidal wave, or in two or three successive waves, of great height and violence,—called also *bore* *Dryden*

Eal'der-man, *n* The same as Alderman

Eame, *n* [A S *eam*, Fries *uem*, D *oom*, L Ger *ohm*, H Ger *oheim*] Uncle [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ean, *v t* or *i* To bring forth, as young, to yean "In *eaning* time" *Shak* See Yean

Ean'ling, *n* [See Yeaning.] A lamb just brought forth, a yeanling "*Eanlings* streaked and pied" *Shak.*

Ear, *n* [A-S *eare*, O Fries *are*, *ar*, O Sax *ora*, *ore*, D *oor*, Icel *eyra*, Sw *öra*, Dan *øre*, O H Ger *ora*, N H Ger *ohr*, Goth *auso*, Lat *auris*, O Lat & Lith *ausis*, Gr *οὖς*,]

External Ear, or Auricle

a helix, *b*, anthelix; *c* scaphoid or scaphoid (boat-like) fossa; *d* tragus; *e* antitragus; *f*, the concha; *g*, lobe, or lobulus

1 The organ of hearing In man and the higher animals it is composed of three portions, the *external ear*, which is a cartilaginous funnel, covered by the integument serving to collect sonorous vibrations and determine their direction, the *middle ear*, or *drum of the ear*, which is a bony cavity lined by mucous membrane, separated from the external ear by a delicate membrane, the *membrana tympani*, and containing a chain of small bones which transmit the vibrations of the latter to the third portion, the *internal ear*, in which are the terminal expansions of the *auditory nerve* The *internal ear* consists of a bony cavity, the *vestibule*, which communicates with three *semicircular canals*, and with a bony structure in the form of a snail shell, called the *cochlea*, all occupied by the auditory nerve

2 The sense of hearing, the perception of sounds; the power of discriminating between different tones; as, a nice *ear* for music, — in the singular only.

Songs not all ungrateful to thine *ear* *Tennyson.*

3 Willingness to listen, attention, regard, heed.

Lend me your *ears* I come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him *Shak.*

4 A part of any inanimate thing resembling in shape or position the ear of an animal, as, the *ears* of a tub, a skillet or dish

5 [A S *eur*, D *aar*, O H Ger *ahir*, N H Ger. *ähre*, Icel, Sw, & Dan *ax*, Goth *ahs*] The spike or head of a plant of Indian corn or other grain, containing the kernels

First the blade, then the *ear*, after that, the full corn in the *ear* *Mark* iv 28.

About the ears, in close proximity to, near at hand — *By the ears*, in close personal contest, as, to set *by the ears* to fall together *by the ears* to be *by the ears* — *Up to the ears*, deeply absorbed, almost overwhelmed

Ear, *v t* To put forth the ear in growing, to form ears, as corn

Ear, *v t* To take in with the ears, to hear [*Obs*] "I *eared* her language" *Beau & Fl.*

Ear, *v t* [A S *erian*, O Fries *era*, Icel *erja*, O H Ger *aran*, *erran*, M H Ger *erjen*, *ern*, Prov. Ger *aren*, *ären*, Goth *arjan*, Lat *arare*, Gr *ἀροω*, Lith *arti*] To plow or till "Let them go to *ear* the land" *Shak.*

Ear'a ble, *a* Admitting of being, or used to being, tilled arable [*Obs*]

Ear'ăche (ēr'āk), *n* [See Ache] Pain in the ear

Ear'al, *a* Receiving by the ear [*Obs*] *Hewyt.*

Ear'-bōred, *a* Having the ear perforated *Hall.*

Ear'-căp *n* A cover for the ears against cold

Ear'-drŏp, *n* An ear ring, or pendant for the ear

Ear'-drŭm, *n* The tympanum of the ear See Ear

Ear'i ness, *n* [Scotch *eery* or *eerie*, affected with fear] Fear or timidity, especially of something supernatural [Written also *eeriness*]

The sense of *earliness*, as twilight came on *De Quincey*

Ear'ing, *n* (*Naut*) A rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed *R H Dana*

Ear'ing *n* A plowing of land [*Obs*] "Neither *earing* nor harvest" *Gen* xlv 6

Earl (ērl), *n* [A S *eorl*, man, noble, O Sax *erl*, boy man Icel & Sw *jarl*, nobleman, count Cf. Icel *erla*, to be at liberty for constant labor, *erlingr*, laborious Formerly, this title among the Danes was equivalent to the English *alderman Spelman*] A nobleman of England ranking below a marquis, and above a viscount The rank of an earl corresponds to that of a *count* (*comte*) in France, and *graaf* in Germany

Ear'lăp, *n* The tip of the ear

Earl'dŏm (ērl'dum), *n* [A S *eorl dōm*] The seigniory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl

Earl'dor man *n* The same as Alderman

Earl'ĕ-pĭn ny (ērlz'-), *n* [*earles*, also *arles*, corrupted from the Fr *arrhes*, earnest, earnest money, from Lat *arrha*] Money given in part payment, an installment of money [*Obs*]

Ear'less, *a* Without ears, deaf or unwilling to hear

Earless on high stood unabashed Defoe *Pope*

Ear'li ness (ēr'lĭ nes), *n* [See *ufia*] The state of being early or forward, promptness

Earl'-mär'shal, *n* An officer of state in England who marshals and orders all great ceremonials, takes cognizance of all matters relating to honor, arms, and pedigree, and directs the proclamation of peace and war The court of chivalry was formerly under his jurisdiction, and he is still the head of the herald's office *Eng Cyc.*

Ear'lŏck, *n* [A S *ear locca*] A lock or curl of hair near the ear a love lock

Ear'ly (ēr'lĭ, 14), *a* [O Eng *arliche*, *erliche*, *ereliche*, *eerly*, *erely*, A S *ārlice*, from *ār*, before See Ere] In advance of the usual or appointed time, in good season, prior in time, as, an *early* spring, *early* fruit, *early* hours, and the like.

Syn.—Forward, timely, not late

Ear'ly, *adv* Soon, in good season, seasonably; promptly, betimes, as, rise *early*, come *early*.

Those that seek me *early* shall find me *Prov.* viii 17

Ear'-mărk, *n* 1 A mark on the ear by which a sheep is known

2 (*Law*) A sign or token by which one thing may be known from another, a note or mark for identification a distinguishing mark. "Money is said to have no *ear-mark*." *Wharton*

3 Any distinguishing mark by which the owner ship or relation of a thing is known

What distinguishing marks can a man fix upon a set of intellectual ideas, so as to call himself the proprietor of them? They have no *ear-marks* upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor *Burrows.*

Ear'-mărk, *v t* [*imp & p p* EAR-MARKED (ēr'mărkt) *p pr. & vb n* EAR MARKING] To mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear

Earn (ērn), *v t* [*imp & p p* EARNED (ērnd), *p pr & vb n* EARNING] [A S *earnian, gearnian,* to earn, to merit, O H Ger *arnon,* to measure, *arnên,* to earn, to merit, allied to *aran,* to plow See EAR, *v t*]

1 To merit or deserve by labor, to do that which entitles to a reward, whether the reward is received or not

The high repute
Which he through hazard huge must *earn* *Milton*

2 To acquire by labor, service, or performance, to deserve and receive as compensation, as, to *earn* a good living, to *earn* honors or laurels

The bread I have *earned* by the hazard of my life or the sweat of my brow *Burke*

Earn, *v t* [See YEARN] To long for, to feel anxiety, to yearn [*Obs*]

And ever as he rode, his heart did *earn*
To prove his puissance in battle brave *Spenser*

Earn, *v i* [Cf A S *gearnian,* to curdle, *gearn,* to run together, from *rinnan,* to run, *rinnung,* coagulation, O H Ger *gerinnan, kerinnan,* Goth *gairnnan*] To curdle, as milk [*Prov Eng*]

Earn, *n* The eagle [*Rare*] *H Scott*

Ear'nest (ēr'nest), *a* [A S *eornost,* O H Ger *ernust,* M H Ger *ernst,* N H Ger *ernst* Cf Goth *arniv,* certain, sure]

1 Ardent in the pursuit of an object, eager to obtain, intent upon acquiring "Importune with *earnest* prayers" *Shak*

2 Intent, fixed

3 Serious important [*Obs*] "They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder" *Hooker*

Syn —Eager warm, zealous ardent, animated importunate fervent hearty See EAGER

Ear'nest, *n* [See *supra*] 1 Seriousness, reality, fixed determination, eagerness, intentness

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest* *Sidney*
And gave in *earnest* what I begged in jest *Shak*

2 [Probably corrupted, like O Eng *arles, earles,* from Fr *arrhes* See EARLS-PENNY] A pledge or payment given as an assurance of earnest or serious purpose to discharge an engagement or fulfill a promise an assurance of intention a token of what is to come "With no mean *earnest* of a heritage" *Wordsworth*

And weary hours of woe and pain
Are *earnests* of serener years *Longfellow*

3 (*Law*) Something given by the buyer to the seller, by way of token or pledge, to bind the bargain and prove the sale *Kent Ayliffe*

To be in earnest, to be determined or resolved, not to be in jest

Syn —EARNEST, PLEDGE These words are here compared as used in their figurative sense An *earnest* like first-fruits, gives assurance that more is coming of the same kind a *pledge* like money deposited, affords security and ground of reliance for the future Washington gave *earnest* of his talent as a commander by saving his troops after Braddock's defeat, his fortitude and that of his soldiers, during the winter at Valley Forge, were a *pledge* of their ultimate triumph

Which leader shall the doubtful victory bless,
And give an *earnest* of the war's success *Waller*

That voice their liveliest *pledge*
Of hope in fears and dangers *Milton*

Ear'nest, *v t* To use in earnest [*Old and rare*] "To *earnest* them [arms] with men" *Pastor Fido,* 1602

Ear'nest ly (ēr'nest lĭ), *adv* In an earnest manner, warmly, eagerly, also, with fixed attention

Ear'nest-mŏn'ey (-mŭn'ĭ), *n* [See EARNEST, *n* 2] Money paid as earnest, to bind a bargain or to ratify and prove a sale

Ear'nest ness (ēr'nest nes), *n* The state of being earnest, ardor or zeal in the pursuit of any thing eagerness, intenseness of desire, fixed attention, seriousness, care anxiety as, to ask with *earnestness* "An honest *earnestness* in the young man's manner" *W Irving*

Earn'ful, *a* [See EARN, *v t*] Full of anxiety or yearning [*Obs*] *P Fletcher*

Earn'ing (ērn'ing), *n pl* EARNINGS That which is earned that which is gained or merited by labor, services, or performances, wages, reward, — used commonly in the plural

As to the common people, their stock is in their persons and their *earnings* *Burke*

Ear'-pick, *n* An instrument for cleansing the ear

Ear'-reach, *n* Hearing distance [*Obs*] "All stand without *ear reach*" *Marston*

Ear'-rent, *n* Rent paid by loss of the ears [*Obs*]

A hole to thrust your heads in,
For which you should pay *ear-rent* *B Jonson*

Ear'-ring, *n.* An ornament, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls, or other jewels, suspended from the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe

Earsh (ērsh), *n* [Also *arish, ash* Cf A-S *eardh, yrdh,* arable land, crop, and Eng *ear,* to plow, *eddish,* the latter pasture]

1 A plowed field [*Obs*] *May*

2 Grass that grows after mowing or reaping See EDDISH

Ear'-shĕll, *n* (*Conch*) A flattened univalve, a species of *Haliotis,* having a pearly, iridescent inner coating, which is used for inlaid work

Ear'-shŏt, *n* Reach of the ear, distance at which words may be heard *Dryden*

Earst, *adv* See ERST *Spenser*

Earth (ērth, 14), *n* [A S *eordhe,* earth, *eard,* region, country, O Sax *erthi,* O Frics *arthe,* Goth *airtha,* O H Ger *erada, erda,* N H Ger *erde,* D *aarde,* Icel *jordh,* Sw & Dan *jord,* allied to Gr *ἔρα,* earth, O H Ger *ero,* Skr *ira*]

1 The globe which we inhabit, that one of the planets on which man dwells the world, in distinction from the sun, moon, or stars

O thou in heaven and *earth* the only peace *Milton*

2 The solid materials which make up the globe, in distinction from the air or water, the dry land "God called the dry land *earth*" *Gen* i 10

He is pure air and fire and the dull elements of *earth* and water never appear in him *Shak*

3 The loose particles of inorganic matter on the surface of the globe, in distinction from the firm rock soil of all kinds, including gravel, clay, loam, and the like sometimes, soil favorable to the growth of plants the ground, as loose *earth,* rich *earth* "Give him a little *earth* for charity" *Shak.*

4 A part of this globe, a region, a country

The Lord God hath given me the kingdoms of the *earth* *Isa* xxxvii 16

5 A hole in the ground, where an animal hides himself as, the *earth* of a fox [*Obs*]

They [ferrets] course the poor conies out of their *earth* *Holland*

6 [From *ear,* to plow, q v] The act of turning up the ground in tillage [*Obs*]

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths* at the least, ere ye sow it bestow *Tusser*

7 The people on the globe "The whole *earth* was of one language" *Gen* xi 1

8 (*Chem*) (*a*) A tasteless and inodorous, uncolored, earthy looking, metallic oxide as alumina, glucine, zirconia, yttria, and thoria (*b*) A similar oxide, having a slight alkaline reaction, as lime, magnesia, strontia, baryta

Earth (ērth), *v t* [*imp & p p* EARTHED (ērthd), *p pr & vb n* EARTHING]

1 To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth, to bury "The fox is *earthed*" *Dryden*

2 To cover with earth or mold, — sometimes with *up*

The miser *earths* his treasure and the thief
Watching the mole hath buried half a crown *Young*
Why this ado in *earthing* up a carcass *Blair*

Earth, *v i* To retire under ground, to burrow Here foxes *earthed*" *Tickell*

Earth'-ăp ple, *n* 1 A cucumber *Ogilvie*

2 A potato *Ogilvie*

Earth'-băg, *n* (*Mil*) A bag filled with earth, used for defense in war

Earth'-bănk, *n* A bank or mound of earth

Earth'-bōard (ērth'bord), *n* (*Agric*) The board of a plow, or other implement, that turns over the earth the mold board

Earth'-bŏrn, *a* 1 Born of the earth, terrigenous, springing originally from the earth "Some *earth born* giant" *Milton*

2 Relating to, or occasioned by, earthly objects

All *earth-born* cares are wrong *Goldsmith*

Earth'-bound, *a* Fastened by the pressure of the earth *Shak.*

Earth'-brĕd, *a* Low, abject, grovelling

Earth'-cre ā'ted, *a* Formed of earth *Young*

Earth'-dĭn, *n* An earthquake [*Obs*]

Earth'-drāke, *n* A mythical monster of the early Anglo Saxon literature, a dragon

He sacrifices his own life in destroying a frightful *earth-drake* or dragon *W Spalding*

Earth'en (ērth'n), *a* Made of earth, made of burnt or baked clay, or other like substances, as, an *earthen* vessel, *earthen* ware

Earth'en wāre, *n* Ware made of earth, crockery

Earth'-fēd, *a* Fed upon earthly things, low, abject *B Jonson*

Earth'-flāx, *n* (*Min*) The same as ASBESTOS

Earth'-fōrk, *n* A pronged fork for turning up the earth

Earth'i ness, *n* The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth, grossness

Earth'li ness, *n* 1 The quality of being earthly, grossness

2 Excessive and debasing attachment to earthly objects, worldliness

3 Perishableness, want of durability, frailty [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Earth'ling, *n* An inhabitant of the earth, a mortal

Earthlings off her deemed a deity *Drummond*

Earth'ly, *a* 1 Pertaining to earth, belonging to this world, or to man's existence on the earth, not heavenly or spiritual, carnal.

This *earthly* load
Of death called life *Milton.*

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind *earthly* things. *Phil.* iii 19.

2. Of all things on earth, possible, conceivable.

What *earthly* benefit can be the result? *Pope.*

3 Made of earth, earthy. [*Obs*]

The dross or refuse of lead is medicinable and the best is that accounted which cometh nearest to a yellow color, and cleansed from all *earthly* substance *Holland.*

Syn —Sordid, mean, base, vile, grovelling

Earth'ly-mind'ed, *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things, worldly-minded

Earth'ly-mind'ed ness, *n* Extreme devotedness to earthly objects, grossness, sensuality

Earth'-mād, *n* A kind of worm or grub [*Obs.*]

The *earth-maids* and all the sorts of worms are without eyes *Holland*

Earth'-nŭt, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) The root of *Bunium bulbocastanum,* an umbelliferous plant, which is farinaceous, sweet, and considered to be nourishing. *Loudon* (*b*) The seed vessel and seed of the *Arachis hypogæa,* a leguminous plant, called also *pea-nut* It lies upon or is buried in the earth, where it ripens *Baird.*

Earth'-pēa, *n* (*Bot*) A species of pea, the *Lathyrus amphicarpos,* a climbing leguminous plant

Earth'quāke, *n* A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth, due to subterranean causes, often accompanied by a rumbling noise The vibration, originating in some concussion, is transmitted by the material of the earth's crust, and sometimes traverses half a hemisphere, causing great destruction of cities and life

Earth'-shāk'ing, *a* Shaking the earth, having power to shake the earth "*Earth shaking* Neptune's mace" *Milton*

Earth'-shīne, *n* A pale, delicate light, rendering the unenlightened portion of the moon's disk visible. It is occasioned by the sun's light reflected to the moon's disk, and from thence reflected back again to the earth, and is most conspicuous when the illuminated part of the disk is smallest, as about the time of new moon *Ogilvie.*

Earth'-tā'ble, *n* (*Goth arch*) The lowest course of stones visible in a building

Earth'-tŏngue (-tŭng), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Geoglossum* *Ogilvie.*

Earth'ward, *adv* Toward the earth

Earth'-work (ērth'wŭrk), *n* (*Engin*) The removal of large masses of earth, in constructing canals, railways, and the like, a fortification of earth.

Earth'-worm (ērth'wŭrm), *n*

1 (*Zool*) The common worm found in the soil, without legs or appendages The species belong to the genus *Lumbricus*

2 A mean, sordid person a niggard *Norris.*

Earth'y, *a* 1 Consisting of, or belonging or relating to earth, terrene, terrestrial "An *earthy* pit" *Shak* "To tend the *earthy* charge" *Milton*

Earthy spirits black and envious are *Dryden.*

2 Gross, unrefined

Nor is my flame
So *earthy* as to need the dull material force
Of eyes or lips or cheeks *Denham*

3 (*Min*) Without luster, or dull and roughish to the touch as, an *earthy* fracture *Dana.*

Ear'-trŭmp'et, *n* An instrument to aid in hearing It consists of a tube broad at the outer end, and narrowing to a slender extremity which enters the ear, thus collecting and intensifying sounds so as to make them audible to a deaf person

Ear'-wăx, *n* The cerumen, a thick, viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage

Ear'wig *n* [A S *ear-wicga, ear wicga,* from *ear,* for *care,* car, and *wicga* beetle, worm, Prov Eng *arrie wiggle*]

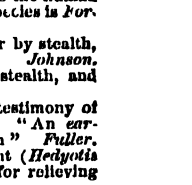
Earwig

1 (*Inf*) An insect with very short wing cases, which eats fruit and flower leaves, and is so called because it has been erroneously supposed to creep into the human brain through the ear The common species is *Forficula auricularia*

2 One who gains the ear of another by stealth, and whispers insinuations *Johnson.*

Ear'wig, *v t* To gain the ear by stealth, and whisper insinuations [*Colloq Eng*]

Ear'-wit'ness, *n* One who has the testimony of hearing as to any matter, a hearer "An *ear-witness* of all the passages betwixt them" *Fuller.*

Ear'-wort (-wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant (*Hedyotis auricularia*), supposed to be valuable for relieving or curing deafness

Ease, *n* [Fr. *aise,* Pr *ais, aise,* O It *asio, agio,* a Fr *aisé,* Pr *ais.* O Fr *easz,* easy; A S *eadh,* ready, easy, O Sax *ôdhi, ôthi,* easy, O. H Ger *ôdi,* id, Icel *audh,* easily, Goth *azets,* easy, *azêti,* ease, root *a.z.* See EATH] Freedom from pain, disturbance, trouble, toil, and the like (*a*) Absence of distress, exertion, annoyance, &c, relief from labor, rest, quiet, leisurely indolence or inactivity, — said of the body, as, to take *ease* "Refreshment after toil, *ease* after pain" *Milton* (*b*) Absence of any thing that ruffles, discomposes or frets, tranquillity; peace; — said of the mind

"His soul shall dwell at *ease*" *Psalm* xxv 13. (*c.*) Freedom from constraint, formality, stiffness, hardness, and the like, — said of manner, style, and the like, as, *ease* of style, of behavior, to write with *ease*.

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance *Pope*

At ease, in a condition of ease, free from pain, trouble, or constraint.

Syn. — Rest, quiet, repose, tranquillity, facility, readiness, lightness

Ease, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p* EASED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* EASING] 1 To free from any thing that pains, disquiets, or oppresses, to relieve from toil or care, to give rest, repose, or tranquillity to, — often with *of*; as, to *ease* of pain, to *ease* the body or mind "My heart much *eased*" *Milton*

Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders of thy load *Dryden*

2 To render less painful, disgusting, or oppressive, to mitigate, to alleviate, to allay

Ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude of thy father 2 *Chron* x 4

3 To release from pressure or restraint, to move gently, to lift slightly, to shift a little, as, to *ease* a bar or nut in machinery

To ease off or *ease away* (*Naut*), to slacken a rope gradually — *To ease a ship* (*Naut*) to put the helm hard a lee, or regulate the sail, to prevent her pitching when close-hauled

Syn — To relieve, quiet, calm, tranquillize, assuage, alleviate, allay, mitigate, appease, pacify

Ease'ful, *a* Full of ease, suitable for affording ease or rest, quiet, peaceful [*Rare*] "His *easeful* western bed" *Shak*

Ease'ful-ly, *adv* With ease or quiet *Sherwood*

Ease'ful-ness, *n* State of being easeful

Ea'sel, *n.* [Ger *esel* ass, donkey, and hence, easel] A wooden frame furnished with movable pegs, or a sliding rack, on which pictures are placed while being painted

Easel

Easel-pieces, or *pictures* (*Paint*), the smaller pieces, either portraits or landscapes which are painted on the easel, as distinguished from those which are drawn on walls, ceilings, &c

Ease'less, *a* Wanting ease *Donne*

Ease'ment, *n* 1. That which gives ease, relief, or assistance, convenience, accommodation

I certainly stand in need of every kind of relief and *easement* *Lamb*

2 (*Law*) A liberty, privilege, or advantage without profit, which one proprietor has in the estate of another proprietor, distinct from the ownership of the soil, as a way, water-course &c It is a species of what the civil law calls *servitude* *Kent*

Eas'i-ly (ēz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv* [From *easy*]

1 With ease, without difficulty or great labor, without great exertion or sacrifice, as, this task may be *easily* performed, that event might have been *easily* foreseen.

2 Without pain, anxiety, or disturbance, as, to pass life well and *easily* *Temple*

3 Readily; without reluctance

Not soon provoked, she *easily* forgives *Prior*

4 Smoothly, quietly, gently, gracefully, without tumult or discord

5. Without violent shaking or jolting, as, a carriage moves *easily*

Eas'i-ness, *n.* 1 The state or condition of being *easy*, freedom from distress, the act of imparting or procuring ease or rest

2 Freedom from difficulty, ease

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms *Tillotson*

3 Flexibility, disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness* *South*

4 Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort or formality, — said of style, manner, &c "With painful care, but seeming *easiness*" *Roscommon*

5 The act of moving as if with ease

East, *n* [A S *east*, D *oost*, *oosten*, O H Ger *ostan*, N H Ger & Sw *ost*, *osten*, Dan *ost*, *osten*, Icel *austur*, whence Fr *est*, Sp *este* Cf Lith. *auszta*, it grows light, *auszra*, aurora]

1 The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth, that one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is in a direction at right angles to that of north and south, and which is toward the right hand of one who faces the north, the point directly opposite to the west

2 The eastern parts of the earth, the regions or countries which lie east of Europe, or other country In this indefinite sense, the word is applied to Asia Minor, Syria, Chaldea, Persia, India, China, &c, as, in speaking of the riches of the *East*, the diamonds and pearls of the *East*, the kings of the *East*

The gorgeous *East*, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold *Milton*

East by north, *east by south*, that point which lies 11¼° to the north or south, respectively, of the point due east — *East-north-east*, *east-south-east*, that which lies 22½° to north or south of east, or half way between east and north-east or south-east, respectively [See *Illust of Compass*]

East, *a* Toward the rising sun, or toward the point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial, as, the *east* gate the *east* border, the *east* side, the *east* wind is a wind that blows from the *east*

East, *v. i* To move toward the east, to veer from the north or south toward the east, to orientate

East'er, } *n* [A-S *easter*, *eastran*, paschal
East'er-day, } feast, Easter, *on eastron*, at Easter, D *oester*, O H Ger *ostra*, *ôstarâ*, N H Ger *ostern*, from A-S *Eastre*, O H Ger *Ôstarâ*, a goddess of light or spring, in honor of whom a festival was celebrated in April, whence this month was called A S *eastermônadh*, O H Ger *ostarmanoth*] A church festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, and occurring on Sunday, the second day after Good Friday It corresponds to the pascha or passover of the Jews, and most nations still give it this name under the various forms of *pascha*, *pasque*, *pâque*, or *pask*

☞ Easter-day, on which the rest of the movable feasts depend is always the first Sunday after the fourteenth day of the calendar moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March, according to the rules laid down for the construction of the calendar so that if the fourteenth day happens on a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after *Eng Cyc*

East'er-ĕgg, *n* A painted or colored egg used for a present at Easter

East'er-ĕl'ant, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, *Polygonum bistorium* bistort snake's weed [*Prov Eng*]

East'er-gĭft, *n* A gift presented at Easter

East'er-ling, *n* 1 A native of some country east ward of another, — especially used, by the English, of traders or other persons from the coasts of the Baltic

Merchants of Norway Denmark, called *Easterlings* because they lie east in respect of us *Holinshed*

2 A piece of money coined in the east by Richard II of England *Bright*

3 A species of water fowl *Johnson*

East'er-ling *a* Relating to the money of the Easterlings or Baltic traders See STERLING.

East'er-ly, *a* 1 Coming from the eastward as, an *easterly* wind

2 Situated, directed or moving toward the east, as the *easterly* side of a lake or country, an *easterly* course or voyage

East'er-ly, *adv* On the east, in the direction of east

East'ern, *a* [A S *eastern*] 1 Situated or dwelling in the east, oriental, as, an *eastern* gate, *Eastern* countries

Eastern churches first did Christ embrace *Sandys*

2 Going toward the east, or in the direction of east as, an *eastern* voyage

East'ing, *n* (*Navigation* & *Surv*) The perpendicular distance between two meridians drawn through the extremities of a course, distance eastward from a given meridian

East'-In'di-an, *a* Relating to the Eastern Islands East Indian [*Rare*] *Ogilvie*

East'ward, *adv* Toward the east in the direction of east from some point or place, as, New Haven lies *eastward* from New York

Eas'y (ēz'ĭ), *a* [*compar* EASIER, *superl* EASIEST] [See EASE]

1 At ease free from pain, disgust, or constraint, as, (*a*) Free from pain, distress, toil exertion, and the like quiet as, the patient is *easy* (*b*) Free from care, sorrow, responsibility, discontent, and the like tranquil as, an *easy* mind (*c*) Free from constraint, harshness, stiffness, or formality, unconstrained, smooth as, *easy* manners, an *easy* style "The *easy* vigor of a line" *Pope*

2 Not causing or attended with pain, exertion, or disquiet, affording rest causing pleasurable sensations, as, an *easy* carriage, an *easy* ascent, a ship under *easy* sail or having an *easy* motion, *easy* movements, as in dancing "*Easy* roads" *Shak*

3 Not difficult not requiring labor not calling for exertion, facile, as, an *easy* task, an *easy* victory "It were an *easy* leap" *Shak*

4 Causing ease, giving freedom from care or labor, furnishing comfort, as, *easy* circumstances, an *easy* chair or cushion

5 Not making resistance or showing unwillingness, yielding, complying, ready "He gained their *easy* hearts" *Dryden*

He is too tyrannical to be an *easy* monarch *W Scott*

6 (*Com*) Not straitened as to money matters, as, the market is *easy*

Syn — Quiet, tranquil, secure calm, facile, ready

Eas'y-chăir, *n* An arm chair for ease or repose

Eat, *v. t* [*imp* EAT, or ATE, *p. p* EATEN (EAT, *obs* or *obsolescent*), *p. pr* & *vb. n* EATING] [A S & O Sax *etan*, Goth *itan*, O Fries & Icel *eta*, Sw *äta*, Dan *æde*, D *eeten*, O H Ger *ezzan*, N H Ger *essen*, Lat *edere*, Gr ἔδειν, Skr *ad*, O Pruss *ed*, Ir & Gael *ith*, W *ysu*.]

1 To partake of as food, to swallow as nourishment, — said especially of food not liquid, as, to *eat* bread

They shall make thee to *eat* grass as oxen. *Dan* iv 25.
With stories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the junkets *eat* *Milton.*

2 To corrode, as metal, by rust, to consume gradually, as a cancer, the flesh, to waste or wear away, to prey upon, as the health or spirits, to cause to disappear, to use up

To eat one's words, to take back what has been uttered to retract one's assertions — *To eat out*, to consume completely "*Eat out* the heart and comfort of it *Tillotson.*

Syn. — To consume, devour, gnaw, corrode

Eat, *v. i* 1 To take food, to feed, especially, to take solid, in distinction from liquid, food, to board.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table 2 *Sam* ix 13.

2 To taste or relish, as, it *eats* like the tenderest beef *Malcom Willis.*

To eat, or *to eat in* or *into*, to make way by corrosion, to gnaw, to consume

A sword laid by,
Which *eats into* itself *Byron.*

Eat'a-ble, *a* Capable of being eaten, fit to be eaten, proper for food, esculent, edible

Eat'a-ble, *n* Any thing that may be eaten, that which is fit for food, that which is used as food

Eat'age (ēt), *n* Food for horses and cattle from aftermath See AFTER FATAGE and EDDISH

Eat'er, *n* One who, or that which, eats or corrodes, a corrosive

Eath, *a* [A S *eadh*, adv *eadhe* Cf EASY] Easy. [*Obs*] "*Lath* to move with plants" *Fan fax*

Eat'ing-house, *n* A house where provisions are sold ready cooked, and usually eaten on the premises, a restaurant

Eau-de-Cologne (ō'de ko lōn'), *n* [Fr *eau*, water from Lat *aqua*, *de*, of, and *Cologne*] A perfumed spirit, originally prepared at Cologne, — commonly called *Cologne water*

Eau-de-Luce (ō'de lūs'), *n* [Fr *eau*, water, *de*, of, and *Luce*, a chemist, its inventor] A strong solution of ammonia, scented, and rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber It is used in India as an antidote for the venom of poisonous serpents

Eau-de-vie (ō'de vē'), *n* [Fr from *eau*, Lat. *aqua*, water, *de*, Lat *de*, of, and *vie*, from Lat *vita*, life, from *vivere*, to live] Literally, water of life; — the French name for brandy *Boscherelle*

Eaves (ēvz), *n pl* [A S *efese*, eaves of a house, brim, brink O H Ger *obisa*, *opasa*, hall, roof; M H Ger *obese*, *oves*, id also eaves Icel *ups*, lowest part of the roof, Goth *ubrra*, portico, Icel *upsar-drop*, O Sw *opsti-drup*, water dropping from the eaves The s of *eaves* is in English regarded as a plural ending, though not so in Saxon] (*Arch*) The edges or lower borders of the roof of a building, which overhang the walls, and cast off the water that falls on the roof

Eaves'-bŏard, *n* (*Arch*) An arris fillet, or a thick board with a feather edge, nailed across the rafters at the eaves of a building, to raise the lower course of slates a little, or to receive the lowest course of tiles — called also *eaves catch* and *eaves lath*

Eaves'-cătch, *n* See EAVES BOARD

Eaves'drŏp *v. i* [From *eaves* and *drop*] To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors, hence, to watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others "To *eavesdrop* in disguises" *Milton.*

Eaves'drŏp, *n* The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house *Ogilvie.*

Eaves'drŏp-per, *n* One who stands under the eaves, or near the window or door of a house, to listen hence, one who watches for an opportunity of hearing the private conversation of others

Eaves'-lăth, *n* See EAVES BOARD

Ebb, *n* [A S *ebba* *ebb*, *ep float*, Fries *ebba* D *eb ebbe*, Dan & Ger *ebbe*, Sw *ebb*, probably allied to Ger *eben*, Eng *even*]

1 The reflux of the tide the return of tide water toward the sea — opposed to *flood*

2 The state or time of passing away, a falling from a better to a worse state, decline decay. "Our *ebb* of life" *Roscommon*

Ebb, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* EBBED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* EBBING] [A S *ebban*, D & Ger *ebben*, M H. Ger *eppen*, O H Ger *eppan ebban*, Dan *ebbe*. See *supra*]

1 To flow back to return as the water of a tide toward the ocean — opposed to *flow*

2 To return or fall back from a better to a worse state to decline, to decay "The hours of life *ebb* fast" *Blackmore.*

Syn — To recede retire, decay, decrease, sink; lower

Ebb, *v. t* To cause to flow back or return to the sea [*Obs*] *Ford.*

Ebb, *a* Not deep, shallow, low. [*Obs*] "The water there is very low and *ebb*" *Holland.*

Ebb'-tide, *n* The reflux of tide water, the retiring tide

Eb'e-nā'ce-æ (-she-ē), *n pl* [From Gr. ἔβενος, ebony, Lat *ebenus*] (*Bot*) A natural order of monopetalous exogenous plants, including those trees which furnish the ebony wood of commerce

Eb'bi-o-nite, *n.* [Heb. *ebjonim*, i. e., the poor, at first a Jewish name for Christians in general] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of Jewish Christians, in the first ages of the church, who combined Judaism with Christianity, rejected much of the New Testament, and were accounted heretics by the Christian fathers. *Murdock.*

Eb'bi-o-nite, *a* Pertaining to the religious sect called *Ebonites*, or to their doctrines

Eb'la-nine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellowish-red crystallizable substance obtained from wood spirit *Ogilvie*

Eb'lis, *n.* (*Mohammedan Myth.*) An evil spirit or devil. *E. W. Lane*

Eb'o-li'tion, *n* The act of breathing out, hence, the act of smoking, as tobacco. [*Obs.*] "The practice of the Cuban *ebolition*" *B. Jonson*

Eb'on, *a* [See EBONY.] 1. Consisting of ebony, like ebony

2. Black as ebony, dark.

> Night, sable goddess! from her *ebon* throne,
> In rayless majesty, now stretches forth
> Her leaden scepter o'er a slumbering world. *Young*

Eb'on-ist, *n.* One who works in ebony

Eb'on-ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EBONIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EBONIZING.] [See EBONY.] To make black or tawny, to tinge like ebony, as, *to ebonize* the fairest complexion

Eb'on-y, *n* [Lat. *ebenus*, Gr. ἔβενος, ἔβενη, from Heb. *hobnim*, pl. of *hobni*, for *obni*, of stone, from *eben*, *eben*, stone, It., Sp., & Pg. *ebano*, Pr. *ebeni*, Fr. *ébène*, Ger. *ebenholz*, D. *ebbenhout*.] A species of hard, heavy, and durable wood, from Madagascar and Ceylon, which admits of a fine polish or gloss. The most usual color is black, but it also occurs red or green. The black is the heart of the *Diospyros ebenus*, *D. melanoxylum*, and some other species

Eb'on-y-tree, *n* (*Bot.*) A tree (the *Anthyllis Cretica*) growing in Crete. It is not the species which furnishes the ebony wood. See EBONY

Éboulement (ā bōōl'mŏng), *n* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) The crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification

E-brăc'te ate, *a* [N. Lat. *ebracteatus*, from *e*, *ex*, out of, from, and *bractea*, Fr. *ébracteté*. See BRACTEATE.] (*Bot.*) Without bracts

E-brăc'te-o-late, *a* (*Bot.*) Without bracteoles, or little bracts, — said of a pedicel or flower stalk

E-bri'e-ty, *n* [Lat. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, intoxicated, Fr. *ébriété*, Pr. *ebrietat*, Sp. *ebriedad*, Pg. *ebriedade*, It. *ebrietà*.] Intoxication by spirituous liquors, drunkenness, inebriety

E-bril'lade, *n* [Fr., from O. Fr. *bridel*, N. Fr. *bride*, It. *briglia*, from O. H. Ger. *britil*, *brittil*, *priddil*, bridle. Cf. BRIDLE.] (*Man.*) A check given to a horse by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn

E-bri-ŏs'i ty, *n* [Lat. *ebriositas*, from *ebriosus*, given to drinking, from *ebrius*. See EBRIETY.] Partial intoxication, habitual drinking to excess

E-bri-ous, *a* [Lat. *ebrius*.] Partially intoxicated, inclined to drink to excess

E-bŭl'li-ăte, *v. t.* To boil up, to bubble, to effervesce [*Obs.*] *Prynne*

E-bŭl'lience (e-bŭl'yens), } *n* [See *infra*.] A
E-bŭl'lien-cy (e bŭl'yen sy), } boiling over. *Cudworth*

E-bŭl'lient, *a* [Lat. *ebulliens*, p. pr. of *ebullire*, to boil up, bubble up, from *bullire*, *bullare*, to bubble, *bulla*, bubble, It. *ebulliente*.] Boiling over, as a liquor, hence, manifesting exhilaration or excitement, as of feeling, effervescing "*Ebullient* with subtlety" *De Quincey*

Eb'ul-li'tion (-lish'un), *n* [Fr. *ébullition*, Pr. *ebullicio*, Sp. *ebullicion*, It. *ebullizione*, *ebollizione*. See *supra*.]

1. The operation of boiling, the agitation of a liquid from the escape of bubbles, the existence of these being due to the action of heat in converting a part of the liquid into vapor

2. Effervescence, which is occasioned by fermentation, or by any other process which causes the extrication of an aeriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali. [Formerly written *bullition*.]

3. An exhilaration or outward display of feeling, as, an *ebullition* of anger

Ĕb'ŭr-nĕ'a, *n* [Lat. *ebur*, ivory.] (*Zool.*) A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, having a smooth shell covered with a shining enamel *Baird.*

E-bŭr'ne an, *a* [Lat. *eburneus*, from *ebur*, ivory, q. v., Fr. *éburné*, It. *eburneo*.] Made of ivory

E-bŭr'ni-fi cā'tion, *n* [From Lat. *eburnus*, of ivory, from *ebur*, ivory, and *facere*, to make.] The conversion of substances into others which have the appearance or characteristics of ivory *Craig.*

E-cau'date, *a* [N. Lat. *ecaudatus*, from Lat. *e*, *ex*, out of, from, and L. Lat. *caudatus*. See CAUDATE.] (*Bot.*) Without a tail or spur

Ec-bā'll-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. ἐκβάλλειν, to throw out.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants *E. elaterium* is the squirting cucumber, the fruit of which, by reason of its remarkable elasticity, when ripe and distended, bursts when touched, and throws its contents to a considerable distance *Baird.*

Ec'ba-sis, *n* [Gr. ἔκβασις, a going out, issue, or event, from ἐκβαίνειν, to go or step out, from ἐκ, out of, and βαίνειν, to go, step.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which the orator treats of things according to their events and consequences

Ec-băt'ic, *a.* [Gr. as if ἐκβατικός, from ἐκβαίνειν. See *supra*.] (*Gram.*) Denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which denotes intention or purpose, thus the phrase ἵνα πληρωθῇ, if rendered "*so that* it was fulfilled," is ecbatic, if rendered "*in order that* it might be," &c., is telic.

Ec'bo-lē, *n.* [Gr. ἐκβολή, a throwing out, a digression, from ἐκβάλλειν, to throw out, from ἐκ, out of, and βαλλειν, to throw.] (*Rhet.*) A digression in which a person is introduced speaking his own words

Ec'ca-le-ō'bi-on, *n.* [Gr. ἐκκαλεῖν, to call out, from ἐκ, out of, and καλεῖν, to call, and βιος, life.] A contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat

Ec'ce-hō'mo, *n* [Lat., *behold the man*.] (*Paint.*) A picture which represents the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing a crown of thorns

Ec-cĕn'tric, } *a.* [N. Lat. *eccentricus*, Gr. ἐκ-
Ec-cĕn'tric-al, } κεντρος, out of the center, eccentric, from ἐκ, out of, and κέντρον, Lat. *centrum*, center, Fr. *excentrique*.]

1 Deviating or departing from the center, or from the line of a circle, as, an *eccentric* or elliptical orbit.

2 Pertaining to eccentricity or to an eccentric, as, the *eccentric* anomaly of a planet, the *eccentric* rod in a steam engine

3 Not having the same center, — said of circles and spheres which, though coinciding, either in whole or in part, as to area or volume, have not the same center, — opposed to *concentric*.

4 Not coincident as to motive or end

> His own ends, which must needs be often *eccentric* to those of his master *Bacon*

5 Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms or laws, deviating from an appointed sphere or way, departing from the usual course, irregular, anomalous, odd, as, *eccentric* conduct

> He shines eccentric, like a comet's blaze *Savage*

Eccentric chuck (*Mach.*), a lathe-chuck so constructed that the work held by it may be altered as to its center of motion, so as to produce combinations of eccentric circles. — *Eccentric gear*, the whole apparatus of rod, strap, and other parts, by which the motion of an eccentric is transmitted as in the steam-engine. — *Eccentric hook* or *gab*, a hook shaped journal-box on the end of an eccentric rod, opposite the strap. See V-HOOK. — *Eccentric rod*, the rod that connects an eccentric strap with any part to be actuated by the eccentric. — *Eccentric strap*, the ring, operating as a journal-box, that encircles and receives motion from an eccentric

Syn. – Irregular, anomalous, singular, odd, particular, strange, whimsical

Ec-çĕn'tric, *n* 1 A circle not having the same center as another contained in some measure within the first *Bacon*

2 One who, or that which, deviates from regularity, an anomalous or irregular person or thing

3 (*Astron.*) (*a*) The supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth, but with the earth not in its center, in the Ptolemaic system. (*b*) A circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius *Hutton*

4 (*Mech.*) A wheel or disk, having its axis of revolution out of its center of figure, used for obtaining a reciprocating or alternate motion from a circular one, especially in the valve-gear of rotative steam-engines, an eccentric wheel. The motion derived is precisely that of a crank having the same throw.

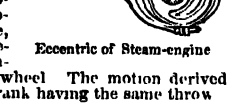

Eccentric of Steam-engine

Fore-eccentric, the eccentric that imparts a forward motion to the valve-gear and the engine. — *Back-eccentric*, the eccentric that reverses or backs the valve-gear and the engine

Ec-çĕn'tric al-ly, *adv* With eccentricity, in an eccentric manner

Ec'cen tric'i ty, *n* [N. Lat. *eccentricitas*, from *eccentricus*, Fr. *excentricité*.]

1 The state of being eccentric, oddity, whimsicalness

2 (*Astron.*) The distance of the center of the orbit of a heavenly body from the center of the body round which it revolves, that is, the distance between the center of an ellipse and its focus.

Ec'chy mō'sis, *n* [Gr. ἐκχύμωσις, from ἐκχυμοῦσθαι, from ἐκ, out of, and χεῖν, to pour.] (*Med.*) A livid, black, or yellow spot, produced by the extravasation or effusion of blood into the areolar tissue from a contusion *Dunglison*

Ec clē'si a, *n* [Lat., from Gr. ἐκκλησία, assembly.]

1 (*Gr. Antiq.*) The public legislative assembly of the Athenians

2 An ecclesiastical society or assembly, a congregation, a church

Ec clē'si al, *a* Ecclesiastical [*Obs.*] "Our ecclesial and political choices" *Milton.*

Ec clē'si arch (ek klē'zi-ārk), *n.* [Fr. *ecclesiarque*, from Lat. *ecclesia*, Gr. ἐκκλησια, church, and ἀρχός, leader, from ἄρχειν, to be first, to rule. See ECCLESIASTIC.] A ruler of the church.

Ec clē'si ast, *n.* An ecclesiastic. [*Rare.*] "A noble *ecclesiast*." *Chaucer.*

Ec-clē'si-ăs'tic } (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Fr. *ecclésiastique*, Lat. *ecclesiasticus*,
Ec-clē'si-ăs'tic al } Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός, from Lat. *ecclesia*, Gr. ἐκκλησία, an assembly of citizens called out by the crier; the church, from ἔκκλητος, called out, from ἐκκαλεῖν, to call out, from ἐκ and καλεῖν, to call.] Pertaining to the church, relating to the organization or government of the church, not secular, as, *ecclesiastical* affairs, history, or polity, *ecclesiastical* courts

> Every circumstance of *ecclesiastical* order and discipline was an abomination *Cowper*

Ecclesiastical modes (*Mus.*), the church modes, or the keys anciently used. — *Ecclesiastical States*, the territory subject to the Pope of Rome as its temporal ruler.

Ec-clē'si-ăs'tic, *n* A person in orders, or consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion, a clergyman, a priest.

> From a humble *ecclesiastic*, he was subsequently preferred to the highest dignities of the church *Prescott.*

Ec-clē'si-ăs'tic-al-ly, *adv* In an ecclesiastical manner, according to ecclesiastical rules

Ec-clē'si-ăs'ti-cism, *n* Strong attachment to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, &c

Ec clē'si-ăs'ti cŭs, *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.

Ec-clē'si-o-lŏg'ic-al, *a* Belonging to ecclesiology.

Ec-clē'si ŏl'o gist, *n* One versed in ecclesiology.

Ec-clē'si ŏl'o gy, *n.* [Gr. ἐκκλησία, church, and λόγος, discourse, λεγειν, to speak.] The science or theory of church building and decoration

Ec'co pe, *n* [Gr., from ἐκ, out, and κόπτειν, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The act of cutting out, especially, a perpendicular division of the cranium with a cutting instrument *Dunglison.*

Ec'co prŏt'ic, *a.* [Fr. *eccoprotique*, N. Lat. *eccoproticus*, Gr. ἐκκοπρωτικός, from ἐκ, out or from, and κόπρος, dung.] (*Med.*) Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges, laxative, loosening, gently cathartic

Ec'co prŏt'ic, *n* (*Med.*) A mild purgative, serving simply to cleanse the intestinal canal *Dunglison.*

Ec'cri nŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr. ἐκκρινειν, to choose out, to secrete, from ἐκ, out, and κρινειν, to choose, and λογός, discourse, λεγειν, to speak.] (*Med.*) A treatise on the secretions of the body *Dunglison.*

Ec'cri-sis, *n* [Gr. ἔκκρισις, a lection, separation.] (*Med.*) Ejection of excrementitious or morbific matter *Dunglison.*

Ec'dy-sis, *n* [Gr. ἔκδυσις, from ἐκδύειν, to put off, from ἐκ, out of, and δύειν, to enter.] The act of putting off or moulting, emerging, as, the *ecdysis* of the pupa from its shell *Dunglison.*

Ech'e lon (ĕsh'e lon), *n* [Fr., from *échelle*, ladder, scale, O. Fr. *eschele*, Pr. *escala*, from Lat. *scala*.] (*Mil.*) An arrangement of battalions in the form of steps, so that each has a line of battle in advance or in rear of its adjacent battalion

E-chid'nă (e kĭd'-nă), *n* [Gr. ἔχιδνα, adder, viper, Fr. *échidné*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ant eaters, found in New Holland. They are monotrematous, toothless mammals, nearly allied to the duck bill, or ornithorhynchus

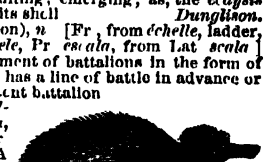

Porcupine Ant-eater (*Echidna hystrix*)

Ech'i nate, } *a* [Lat. *echinatus*, from *echinus*,
Ech'i nā'ted, } q. v.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Set with prickles, prickly, like a hedgehog, having sharp points, bristled, as, an *echinated* pericarp

Echinate

E-chin'e is, *n* (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes including the sucking fish or remora *Ogilvie*

E-chin'i-dan, *n.* [Fr. *échinide*, from Lat. *echinus*. See ECHINODERM.] A radiate animal, a species of the family of the echinus

E-chin'i tal, *a* Belonging to, or like, an echinite.

Ech'i nite (ĕk'i-nit), *n* [Fr. *échinite*, from Lat. *echinus*, q. v.] A fossil echinus

E-chin'o dĕrm', *n* [Fr. *échinoderme*, from Gr. ἐχινος, Lat. *echinus*, and δέρμα, skin, from δέρειν, to skin, flay.] (*Zool.*) An animal of one of the grand divisions of the Radiates. See ANIMAL KINGDOM. — The species have an exterior calcareous crust or shell made of many pieces, more or less firm, rarely coriaceous, and are often covered with movable spines, to which last characteristic the name *echinoderm* alludes. They are either free animals with a mouth at the center below, locomotive without swimming, or they are attached, like a flower, by a stem made of many disk like, calcareous joints, and have the mouth upward. They are divided as follows: —

1. Free. — 1 ECHINIDANS, or Echinus tribe. These have the forms of an ovoid flattened sphere or disk, the shell inflexible, and covered with stiff, movable spines; as the *Echini* (sea-urchins, or sea-hedgehogs). — 2 ASTERIDIANS, or the star-fish tribe. These have the form of a star (often five-rayed), or of a disk; the rays or disk flexible and without true spines. — 3. HOLOTHURIDANS.

These have an oblong, slug-like form, and are very flexible, the exterior being coriaceous

II Attached by a stem —1 CRINOIDEANS, or Encrinite tribe These somewhat resemble a star-fish inverted, and attached by a pedicel —2 CYSTIDEANS These resemble the Crinoids in habit, but are more echinus-like than star-shaped above, and are otherwise peculiar

The Crinoids and Cystideans, with the exception of a few species of the former, are fossil and abound most in the older fossiliferous rocks The *free* species (Echini, Star-fish, and Holothuridans) are common in existing oceans, especially within the tropics *Dana*

Ech'i-no-dĕrm'a-tous, *a* Pertaining, or related, to the echinoderms

Ech'i-nŏph'o-rĕ, *n* [Gr ἐχῖνος, hedgehog, and φορεω, to bear] (*Bot*) A genus of umbelliferous plants, including the prickly samphire *Ogilvie*

E-chĭn'ops, *n* [Gr ἐχῖνος, hedgehog, and ὄψις, form, appearance]

1 (*Bot*) A genus of composite plants, including the globe thistle

2 (*Zoöl*) A genus of animals of the shrew tribe *Ogilvie*

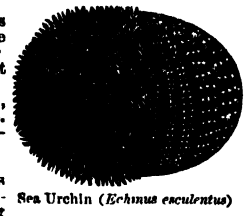

Sea Urchin (*Echinus esculentus*)

E-chĭn'ŭ-late, *a* Set with minute prickles

E-chĭ'nus (e kī'nus), *n* ; *pl* E-CHĪ'NĪ [Lat. *echinus*, from Gr. ἐχῖνος, hedgehog]

1 A hedgehog

2 (*Zool*) A genus of Echinoderms, sea-urchin, sea hedgehog

3 (*Bot*) A prickly head or top of a plant, an echinated pericarp

4 (*Arch*) A form of molding, being the same as the ovolo, or quarter round, but properly so called only when carved with eggs and anchors *Gwilt*

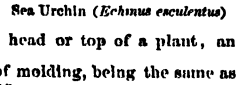

Echinus (*Arch*)

E'chi-ŭm, *n* [Gr ἔχις, viper] (*Bot*) A genus of plants of many species, including the viper's bugloss

Ech'o (ĕk'o), *n* ; *pl* ECH'OES [Lat *echo*, from Gr ἠχώ, same as ἠχη, ἦχος, sound, noise, especially a returned sound', or echo]

1 A sound reflected or reverberated to the ear, the repetition of a sound by reflection from any substance.

The woods shall answer, and the *echo* ring *Pope*

2 (*a*) (*Myth* & *Poet*) A wood or mountain nymph, regarded as repeating sounds, and causing the reverberation of them (*b*) (*q. Myth*) A nymph, the daughter of Air and Earth, who, for love of Narcissus, pined away until nothing was left of her but her voice

Compelled me to awake the courteous *Echo*
To give me answer from her mossy couch *Milton*

3 (*Arch*) A vault or arch so formed as to produce an echo *Brande*

Ech'o, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ECHOED, *p pr* & *vb n* ECHOING]

1. To reverberate or send back, to return

Those peals are *echoed* by the Trojan throng *Dryden*

2. To repeat with assent, to respond, to adopt

They would have *echoed* the praises of the men whom they envied, and then have sent to the newspaper anonymous libels upon them *Macaulay*

Ech'o, *v i* To be echoed or reverberated, to cause an echo, to be attended with an echo, as, the hall *echoed* with acclamations "*Echoing* noise" *Blackmore*.

Ech'o less (ĕk'o-les), *a* Without echo or response.

E chŏm'e ter (e-kŏm'e ter), *n* [Fr *échometre*, from ἠχω, ἦχος, sound, and μετρον, measure See *supra*] (*Mus*) A graduated scale for measuring the duration of sounds, and determining their different powers, and the relation of their intervals

E-chŏm'e-try, *n* [Fr *echometrie*]

1. The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds.

2 The art of constructing vaults to produce echoes

E-clâir'çĭse (e klâr'sĭz), *v t* [Fr *éclaircir*, from *clair*, Lat *clarus*, clear, q v] To make clear, to clear up what is not understood or misunderstood, to explain.

E-clâir'çĭse ment (*or* e klâr'sis mŏng'), *n* [Fr, from *éclaircir* See *supra*] The clearing up of any thing which is obscure or not easily understood, the explanation of an offensive word or action. "The *eclaircissement* ended in the discovery of the informer." *Clarendon*

Ec-lămp'sy, *n* [Fr *éclampsie*, from Gr ἐκλαμψις, a shining forth, from ἐκλαμπειν, to shine forth, from ἐκ, out of, forth from, and λαμπειν, to shine] (*Med*) A fancied perception of flashes of light, a symptom of epilepsy, hence, epilepsy itself The term is generally restricted to a convulsive affection attending pregnancy and parturition, and infantile convulsions

E-clât' (e-klât') (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *éclat*, a fragment, splinter, explosion, brilliancy, splendor, from *éclater*, to splinter, burst, explode, shine brilliantly, Fr. *esclatar*, from O. H Ger *sleizan*, for *shleizan*, N. H. Ger. *schleissen*, to slit, split.]

1 Brilliancy of success or effort which attracts admiration and applause, splendor, show. "The *eclat* of Homer's battles." *Pope.*

2. Demonstration of admiration and approbation, applause.

Ec-lĕc'tic, *a* [Fr *éclectique*, Gr. ἐκλεκτικός, from ἐκλεγειν, to pick out, choose out, from ἐκ, out or from, and λεγειν, to gather, choose] Selecting, not original nor following any one model or leader, but choosing at will from the tenets, works, &c , of others, hence, selecting and combining without unity, principle, or a consistent system, as, an *eclectic* philosopher, an *eclectic* method, an *eclectic* magazine

Ec-lĕc'tic, *n* One who follows an eclectic method in philosophy, science, religion, and the like

Ec-lĕc'tic-al ly, *adv* In an eclectic manner

Eclectically, that is, by no law generally recognized *De Quincey*

Ec lĕc'ti-çĭsm, *n* [Fr *éclectisme*] The act, doctrine, or practice of an eclectic

Ec-lĕgm' (ek-lĕm'), *n* [Fr *eclegme*, Lat *eclygma*, Gr. ἔκλειγμα, from ἐκλειχειν, to lick up, from ἐκ, out, and λειχειν, to lick] (*Med*) A medicine made by mixing oils with sirups *Quincy*

E clip sâ're-on, *n* [See *infra*] A contrivance for illustrating and determining the phenomena of solar eclipses

E-clipse', *n* [Fr *eclipse*, Lat *eclipsis*, Gr. ἔκλειψις, properly a forsaking, failing, from ἐκλειπειν, to leave out, forsake, from ἐκ, out, and λειπειν, to leave]

1 (*Astron*) An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body, either between it and the eye, or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it as of the moon, by passing through the earth's shadow, of the sun, by the moon coming between it and the observer, or of a satellite, by entering the shadow of its primary The obscuration of a planet or star by the moon or a planet, though of the nature of an eclipse, is called an *occultation*

Eclipses S sun E, earth, M, moon

2 The loss, usually temporary or partial, of brilliancy, luster, honor, and the like, obscuration

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life *Raleigh*

E-clipse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ECLIPSED (e klĭpst'), *p pr* & *vb n* ECLIPSING]

1 To cause the obscuration of, to darken or hide, —said of a heavenly body, as, the moon *eclipses* the sun

2 To obscure, darken, or extinguish the beauty, luster, or honor, &c , of, to sully, to cloud to throw into the shade "My joy of liberty is half *eclipsed*" *Shak.* "His *eclipsed* state" *Dryden*

E clipse', *v. i.* To suffer an eclipse, to become eclipsed.

While the laboring moon
Eclipses at their charms *Milton*

E clip'tic, *n* [Fr *ecliptique*, f, Lat *linea ecliptica* See *infra*]

1 (*Astron*) A great circle of the sphere, conceived to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of about 23° 28′ It is the apparent path of the sun, or the real path of the earth as seen from the sun

2 (*Geog*) A great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to, and falling within, the plane of the celestial ecliptic

E clip'tic, *a* [Fr *écliptique*, Lat *ecliptucus*, Gr ἐκλειπτικός, belonging to an eclipse See ECLIPSE]

1 Pertaining to, or described by, the ecliptic "The bright *ecliptic* road" *Thomson*

2 Pertaining to an eclipse or to eclipses

Ecliptic limit, lunar (*Astron*), the space of 12° on the moon's orbit from the node, within which if the moon happens to be at full it will be eclipsed — *Ecliptic limit, solar*, the space of 17° from the lunar node within which, if a conjunction of the sun and moon occur the sun will be eclipsed

Ec'logue (ĕk'log), *n* [Fr *eclogue*, *égloque*, Lat *ecloga*, from Gr ἐκλογη, a picking out, selection, a choice collection, especially of passages in authors, from ἐκλεγειν See ECLECTIC] (*Poet*) A pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other, a bucolic, an idyl, as, the *Eclogues* of Virgil

E'co nŏm'ic } (Synop , § 130), *a* [Fr *écono*
E'co-nŏm'ic al } *mique*, Lat *œconomicus*, Gr οἰκονομικός]

1 Pertaining to the household, domestic "In this *economical* misfortune [of ill assorted matrimony]" *Milton*

2 Relating to economy, or to the management of household or pecuniary affairs, private or public, relating to internal system, adaptation of means to ends, saving of waste and unnecessary expense "In business politic or *economic*." *B. Jonson* "Her *economic* art" *Davies*

3 Managing with frugality, guarding against loss or waste, prudent in expenditure, —said of character or habits

With *economic* care
To save a pittance *Harte*

4 Managed with frugality, not marked with waste or extravagance, frugal, —said of acts, as, an *economical* use of money

5 Relating to the means of living, or the resources and wealth of a country, relating to the science of economics.

There was no *economical* distress in England to prompt the enterprises of colonization. *Palfrey.*

E'co-nŏm'ic al-ly, *adv* With economy, with frugality

E'co nŏm'ics, *n. sing* [Gr τα οἰκονομικά, equivalent to η οἰκονομια] [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

1 The science of household affairs, or of domestic and internal management

2 Political economy, the science of the utilities or useful application of wealth or material resources "In politics and *economics*." *Knox.*

E cŏn'o mĭst, *n* [Fr *économiste*.]

1 One who economizes, or manages domestic or other concerns with frugality, one who expends money, time, or labor, judiciously, and without waste "*Economists* even to parsimony" *Burke.*

2 One who is conversant with political economy; a student of economics

E-cŏn'o mi zā'tion, *n* The act of using to the best effect [*Rare*]

E-cŏn'o mīze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ECONOMIZED; *p pr* & *vb n* ECONOMIZING] [Fr *economiser*] To use with prudence, to expend with frugality, as, to *economize* one's income "Calculating how to *economize* time" *W Irving.*

E cŏn'o mīze, *v i* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality, to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of saving or acquiring property, as, careful to *economize* in order to grow rich

E-cŏn'o my, *n.* [Fr. *économie*, Lat *œconoma*, Gr. οἰκονομια, from οἰκονομεῖν, to be an οἰκονόμος, managing a household, from οἶκος, house, and νόμος, usage, law, rule, from νεμειν, to distribute, manage]

1 The management of domestic affairs, the regulation and government of household matters, especially as they concern expense or disbursement, as, a careful *economy* "Their *economy* was sincere" *Jer Taylor.*

2 The internal, and especially the pecuniary, management of any undertaking, corporation, state, or the like, as, political *economy*

3 The system of rules and regulations by which any thing is managed, orderly system, regulating the distribution and uses of parts, conceived as the result of wise and economical adaptation in the author, whether human or divine, as, the animal or vegetable *economy*, the *economy* of a poem, the Jewish *economy*

In the Greek poets we see the *economy* of poems better observed than in Terence. *B Jonson.*

The Jews already had a Sabbath, which as citizens and subjects of that *economy*, they were obliged to keep, and did keep *Paley.*

4 Thrifty and frugal housekeeping, management without loss or waste, frugality in expenditure, prudence and disposition to save "A just *economy* and splendid at home" *Hughes.*

Syn —ECONOMY, FRUGALITY, PARSIMONY. *Economy* avoids all waste and extravagance, and applies money to the best advantage, *frugality* cuts off all indulgences, and proceeds on a system of rigid and habitual saving, *parsimony* is frugality carried to an extreme involving meanness of spirit and a sordid mode of living *Economy* is a virtue, and *parsimony* a vice *Frugality* may lean to the one or the other, according to the motives from which it springs "I have no other notion of *economy* than that it is the parent to liberality and ease" *Swift* "The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines It is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of *frugality*, without entering the territories of *parsimony* "*Arbuthnot*

Écorché (ā'kor shā'), *n* [Fr] (*Paint* & *Sculp*) An animal subject, particularly a human subject, or a representation of one, flayed or deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed for the purposes of study *Fairholt*

É-cos sāise', *n* [Fr] (*Mus*) A dancing tune in the Scotch style

Écoute (a kōōt'), *n* [Fr a listening place] (*Mil*) A gallery built in front of the glacis of a fortification as a place of lodgment and shelter for troops stationed there in order to annoy and interrupt the miners of the enemy

Ec'pha sis, *n* [Gr ἐκφασις, from ἐκφαι αι, to speak out, from ἐκ, out of, and φαναι, to say] An explicit declaration

Ec'pho nē'mă *n* [Gr ἐκφωνημα, thing called out, from ἐκ, out, and φωνη, voice] (*Rhet.*) A breaking out of the voice with some interjectional particle

Ec'pho nēme, *n* [Gr ἐκφώνημα] (*Gram.*) A mark (!) used to indicate an exclamation, or an expression of wonder, surprise, or other sudden emotion *G. Brown.*

Ec'pho nē'sis, *n* [Gr. ἐκφώνησις, from ἐκφωνεῖν, to cry out, from ἐκ, out, and φωνεῖν, to speak loud, φωνη, sound, voice] (*Rhet*) An animated or passionate exclamation

Ec-phrăc'tic, *a.* [Fr. *ecphractique*, Gr. ἐκφρακτικός, from ἐκφράσσειν, to remove obstacles, to open, from ἐκ, out, and φράσσειν, to inclose, block up]

(*Med.*) Serving to dissolve or attenuate, and so to remove obstructions, deobstruent *Harvey*

Ec-phrăc'tic, *n* (*Med*) A medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions, a deobstruent

Ec'phy-sā, *n* [Gr ἐκφυειν, to spring up] (*Med*) A cutaneous excrescence, as a caruncle, and the like

Ec'phy-sē'sis, *n* [Gr ἐκφύσησις, a breathing out] (*Med*) Rapid breathing

Ec-rhȳth'mus, *n* [Gr ἔκρυθμος, out of time or tune, from ἐκ, out, and ῥυθμός, rhythm] (*Med.*) An irregular or disordered beating of the pulse

Ec'sta-sy, *n* [Fr *extase*, Lat *ecstasis*, Gr ἔκστασις, from ἐξιστάναι, to put out of place, derange, from, ἐκ, ἐξ, out of, and ἱστανα, to set, to stand]

1 A being beside one's self so far that the primary functions, particularly of the senses, are suspended, a state in which the mind is rapt or carried away beyond the reach of ordinary impressions, as when under the influence of disease or of overwhelming joy, sorrow, or excitement, frenzy, madness "Poetic *ecstasy*" *Wordsworth.* "Like a saint in *ecstasy*" *R. Browning.*

2 Excessive and overmastering joy, rapture, enthusiastic delight

He on the tender grass
Would sit, and hearken even to *ecstasy* *Milton*

3 Loss of control over the mental powers, insanity, madness.

That unmatched form and feature of blown youth
Blasted with *ecstasy* *Shak*

Ec'sta-sy, *v t* To fill with rapture or enthusiasm, to make beside one's self with excitement, joy, or grief [*Obs*]

The most *ecstasied* order of holy and unpolluted spirits *Bp Taylor*

Ec-stăt'ic, } *a* [Gr ἐκστατικός, from ἐξιστάναι.
Ec stăt'ic al, } See *supra*]

1 Rendering one beside one's self, suspending the senses, entrancing

In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatic* fit *Milton*

2 Delightful beyond measure, rapturous, as, *ecstatic* bliss or joy

3 Tending to external objects [*Obs*] *Norris*

Ec-stăt'ic-al ly, *adv* Rapturously, ravishingly

Ec'ta sis, *n* [Gr ἔκτασις, from ἐκτείνειν, to stretch out, to lengthen, from ἐκ, out, and τείνειν, to stretch, extend] (*Pros*) The lengthening of a syllable from short to long

Ec-thlīp'sis, *n* [Gr ἔκθλιψις, from ἐκθλίβειν, to squeeze out, from ἐκ, out of, and θλίβειν, to press] (*Lat. Pros*) A figure by which a final *m*, with the preceding vowel, is cut off, when the next word begins with a vowel

Ec'thy-mă, or **Ec thȳ'mă**, *n* [Gr ἔκθυμα, pimple, from ἐκθύειν, to break out] (*Med*) A cutaneous eruption, consisting of large, round pimples, upon an indurated and inflamed base *Dunglison*

Ec'to-blăst, *n* [Gr ἐκτος, outside, and βλαστός, bud, germ] (*Nat Hist*) The membrane composing the walls of a cell, as distinguished from the membranes of the mesoblast, the entoblast, and the entosthoblast *Agassiz*

Ec'to dĕrm, *n* [Gr ἐκτός, outside, from ἐκ, out of, and δέρμα, skin] (*Nat Hist*) The external skin or outer layer *Carpenter*

Ec'to dĕrm'ic, *a* Belonging to the ectoderm

Ec tō'pi-ă, } *n* [Gr ἐκ, out, and τοπος, place]
Ec'to py, } (*Med*) Morbid displacement of parts usually congenital, as, *ectopy* of the heart, or of the bladder

Ec-trō'pi-ŭm, *n* [Gr ἐκτρόπιον, from ἔκτροπος, a turning aside, from ἐκ, from, and τρεπειν, to turn] (*Med*) An unnatural eversion of the eyelids, in consequence of the tumefaction of the inner membrane, or of a contraction of the skin covering the eyelids

Ec-trŏt'ic, *a* [Gr ἐκτρωτικός, from ἐκτιτρωσκειν, to cause abortion, from ἐκ, out, from, and τιτρώσκειν, to wound, to cause mischief to] (*Med*) Having a tendency to prevent the development of any thing, especially of a disease

Ec'ty-lŏt'ic, *a* [Gr ἐκ, out, and τύλος, knot, callus] (*Med*) Having a tendency to remove callosities and indurations of the skin *Craig*

Ec'ty-lŏt'ic, *n* (*Med*) A substance applied to the skin for the removal of warts or other indurated excrescences

Ec'ty-pal, *a* [Lat *ectypus*, Gr. ἔκτυπος, worked in high relief, from ἐκ, out, and τύπος, stamp, figure See TYPE] Taken from the original, imitated "Exemplars of all the *ectypal* copies" *Ellis*

Ec'tȳpe, *n.* [Fr *ectype* See *supra*]

1 A copy from an original, a type of something that has previously existed

Some regarded him [Klopstock] as an *ectype* of the ancient prophets *Eng Cyc*

2 (*Arch*) An object or copy in relief, or embossed *Gwilt*

Ec'ty-pŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr ἔκτυπος, worked in relief, and γραφειν, to draw, to write] A method of etching, in which lines of the design upon the plate are in relief, instead of being depressed or cut into it

Ec'u-mĕn'ic, } *a* [Lat *œcumenicus*, Gr *οἰκουμενικός*, belonging to the whole
Ec'u-mĕn'ic-al, } inhabited world, general, from *οἰκουμένη* (sc. *γῆ*), the inhabited world, from *οἰκεῖν*, to inhabit, from *οἶκος*, house, dwelling.] General; universal; as, an *ecumenical* council [Written also *œcumenical*]

Ec'u-rie (ĕk'yu-rȳ), *n* [Fr, Pr *escuria*, escoura, from O H. Ger *scûra*, *skiura*, N H Ger. *scheuer*, barn, shed, L Lat *scuria*] A covered place for horses, a stable

Ec'ze-mă, *n* [Gr ἐκζεμα] (*Med.*) An eruption of minute vesicles upon the skin

E-dā'cious, *a* [Lat *edax*, from *edere*, to eat, It. *edace*] Given to eating, greedy, voracious, devouring *Johnson.*

E-dā'cious-ly, *adv* Greedily, voraciously

E dā'cious-ness, *n* Edacity *W Scott*

E-dăc'i ty (e-dăs'ĭ tȳ), *n* [Lat *edacitas*, from *edax*, It *edacità* See *supra*] Greediness, voracity, ravenousness, rapacity *Bacon*

Ed'da, *n* [Icel, literally *great-grandmother* (i e, of Scandinavian poetry), so called by Bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson, who brought it again to light in 1643] The religious or mythological book of the old Scandinavian tribes of German origin, containing two collections of Sagas of the old northern gods and heroes

☞ There are two Eddas The earliest contains the mythology of the Scandinavians, with some historical narrations of a romantic cast, embodied in thirty-nine poems, of unknown authorship and date, which were collected by Samund Sigfusson, an Icelandic priest, who was born in 1056 and in honor of whom the book is sometimes called the "Samundic Edda" The second is a collection of the myths of the gods, and of explanations of the types and metres of the pagan poetry, intended for the instruction of the young scalds, or poets It is chiefly in prose, and is the work of several writers, although ascribed to Snorro Sturleson, who was born in 1178, and from whom it is called the "Edda of Snorro" *New Am Cyc*

Ed'der, *n* [A S *édor*, *eder*, *eodor*, *edhor*, what bounds or defends, a hedge, fence, O H Ger *etar*, Prov Eng *eder*, hedge]

1 (*Husbandry*) Flexible wood worked into the top of hedge stakes, to bind them together [*Obs*] "Stave *edder* and stake" *Tusser*

2 An adder or serpent [*Prov Eng*] *Wright*

Ed'der, *v t* [*imp & p p* EDDERED, *p pr & vb n* EDDERING] To bind or make tight by edder, to fasten the tops of, by interweaving edder

Ed'dish, *n* [A-S *edisc*, Prov Eng *eddige*, *edgrew*, D *etgroen*, from A-S *ed*, again, anew, whence *edgrowung*, a re growing] [Written also *eadish*, *eagrass*, *earsh*, and *etch*]

1 The latter pasture, or grass that comes after mowing or reaping, the aftermath

2 The stubble in corn or grass *Halliwell*

Ed'dy, *n* [This word is considered as a compound of A-S *ed*, again, anew, backward, and *ea*, running water, a stream]

1 A current of air or water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main current

2 A current of water or air moving in a circular direction, a whirlpool

And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main *Dryden*
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play *Addison*

Ed'dy, *v i* [*imp & p p* EDDIED (ed'did), *p pr & vb n* EDDYING] To move as an eddy

Ladying round and round they sink *Wordsworth*

Ed'dy, *v t.* To collect as into an eddy

The circling mountains *eddy* in
From the bare wild the dissipated storm *Thomson*

Ed'dy, *a* Whirling, moving circularly *Dryden.*

Ed'el fōr'site (49), *n* (*Min*) A transparent mineral, of a white or grayish color, consisting chiefly of lime and silica, neutral silicate of lime *Dana*

Ed'e lite (49), } *n* (*Min*) A mineral consisting
Ed'e-lith, } chiefly of the silicates of lime and alumina prehnite *Dana.*

E dĕm'a tous, } *a* [Gr οἰδημα, a swelling, tumor,
E-dĕm'a-tōus', } from οἰδεῖν, to swell, οἶδος, a swelling] Pertaining to, or affected with, œdema

E'den, *n* [Heb *êden*, delight, pleasure, a place of pleasure, the garden of paradise] The garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt, hence, a delightful region or residence

E'den-ized, *a* Admitted into Eden, or to a state of happiness like that of Eden [*Obs and rare*] "*Edenized* saints" *Davies*

E dĕn'tal, } *a* The same as EDENTATE
E-dĕn'tal oŭs, }

E-dĕn'tate, *n* [Lat *edentatus*, p p of *edentare*, to render toothless, from *e*, *ex*, out of, from, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth] (*Zool*) An animal of the sloth and armadillo tribes, wanting fore teeth and canines See MAMMAL

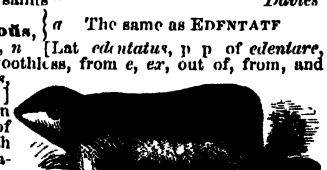

Edentate (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*)

E dĕn'tate, } *a* [See *supra*] Destitute of teeth,
E dĕn'tā ted, } as, an *edentate* leaf, *edentate* animals, also, belonging to the sloth and armadillo tribes, as the *edentate* quadrupeds

E'den-tā'tion, *n* [From Lat *edentare*] A depriving of teeth. [*Obs*] *Cockeram.*

E-dĕnt'ū-lous, *a* [From Lat. *e*, out, and *dens*, *dentis*, tooth] Without teeth, toothless *R Owen*

Edge (ĕj), *n.* [A-S. *ecg*, Icel. & Sw. *egg*, Dan. *eg*, O H. Ger. *ekka*, N H. Ger. *ecke*, edge, corner, angle, allied to Lat *acies*, *acumen*, *acus*, Gr. *ἀκή*, *ἀκις*, *ἀκμή*, Skr *açri*, edge of sword, W *awch*, edge.]

1 The thin, cutting side of the blade of an instrument, as, the *edge* of an ax, razor, knife, or scythe, hence, that which cuts as an edge does.

Slander,
Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword *Shak.*

2. Any sharp terminating border, the margin; the brink, as, the *edge* of a table, a precipice, a book, a cloth

Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge* *Mortimer.*

To harass and pursue even to the very *edge* of destruction. *W Scott.*

3 Sharpness, readiness or fitness to cut, keenness, and hence, acrimony, severity. "The full *edge* of our indignation" *W Scott.*

Death and persecution lose all the ill that they can have, if we do not set an *edge* upon them by our fears and by our vices *Bp Taylor.*

4 The border or part adjacent to the line of division, especially that which is nearest or approaching, the commencement, or early part, beginning; as, in the *edge* of evening

The new general, unacquainted with his army, and on the *edge* of winter, would not hastily oppose them *Milton.*

To set the teeth on edge, to cause a disagreeable tingling sensation in the teeth, caused by bringing acids into contact with them *Bacon.*

Edge (ĕj), *v t* [*imp & p p* EDGED, *p pr & vb. n* EDGING] [A S *ecgan*, *eggjan*, to sharpen]

1 To furnish with an edge, to sharpen

To *edge* her champion's sword *Dryden.*

It made my sword, though *edged* with flint, rebound *Dryden.*

2 To furnish with a fringe or border, as, to *edge* a dress, to *edge* a garden with box

A long descending train,
With rubies *edged* *Dryden.*

3 To make sharp or keen, hence, to provoke to action, to incite, to exasperate, to urge or egg on.

By such reasonings, the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edged* *Hayward*

4 To move by little and little, to approach slowly or cautiously, as, to *edge* a chair along

Edge (ĕj), *v i* 1 To move sideways, to move gradually, as, *edge* along this way

2 To sail close to the wind "I must *edge* up on a point of wind" *Dryden.*

To edge away (*Naut*), to increase the distance gradually from the shore, vessel, or other object — *To edge in with*, as with a coast or vessel (*Naut*), to advance gradually, but not directly toward it *Totten*

Edge'-bōne, *n* A bone of the rump, which in dressed beef presents itself edgewise to view, — called also *aitch bone*

Edge'less, *a* Without an edge, not sharp, blunt, obtuse, as, an *edgeless* sword or weapon

Edge'-lōng, *adv* In the direction of the edge. [*Obs*] "Stuck *edge long* into the ground" *B Jon.*

Edge'-plāy, *n* A contest with swords [*Rare*]

Edge'-rāil, *n* A rail set on edge, — applied to the thin iron rail of a railway when so set, in distinction from a like rail laid flat, called a *flat-rail*, or from a *tram-rail* laid flat and having a flange to guide the car wheels in the case of the *edge rail* the guiding flange is on the wheels themselves [*Rare*]

Edge'-rāil'way, *n* A railway having the rails set on edge

Edge'-tool, *n* An instrument having a sharp edge.

Edge'wise (ĕj'wīz), *adv* [From *edge* and *wise*] In the direction of the edge

Edg'ing, *n* That which forms an edge or border, as the fringe, trimming, &c, of a garment, or a border of box in a garden "A rosy *edging*" *Dryden.*

Edg'ing-ma chīne', *n* An adjustable machine-tool for dressing irregular surfaces to given patterns.

Edg'y, *a* [From *edge*, q v]

1 Easily irritated, sharp, as, an *edgy* temper.

2 Sharply defined, angular [*Rare*] "An *edgy* style of sculpture" *Hazlitt.*

Ed'i bil'i-ty, *n* Capability or suitableness for being eaten, edibleness

Ed'i ble, *a* [From Lat *edere*, to eat] Fit to be eaten as food, esculent "Of fishes, some are *edible*" *Bacon.*

Ed'i-ble ness, *n* State of being edible, edibility.

E'dict, *n* [Lat *edictum*, from *edicere*, *edictum*, to declare, proclaim, from *e*, *ex*, out, and *dicere*, to say, Pr *edict*, Fr *edit*, Sp & Pg *edicto*, It *editto*] That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action, an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience, a special proclamation of command or prohibition; as, the *edicts* of the Roman emperors, the *edicts* of the French monarch

Syn. — Law, statute, regulation, decree, ordinance; manifesto See LAW

E dict'al, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, edicts; as, the Roman *edictal* law

Ed'i-fi-cant, or **E-dif'i-cant**, *a* [Lat *ædificans*, *ædificantis*, p pr of *ædificare* See EDIFY] Building, constructing [*Rare*] *Dugard.*

Ed'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ædificatio*, Fr. *édification*, Pr *edificatio*, Sp *edificacion*, It. *edificazione*. See EDIFY]

1. The act of edifying, or the state of being edified; a building up, especially in a moral or religious sense; instruction in useful knowledge which imparts strength or leads to progress in science, faith, or goodness. "The assured *edification* of his church." *Bp. Hall*

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addison*

2 A building or edifice [*Obs*] *Bullokar*

Ed'i-fi-ca-to ry, or **E-dif'i-ca-to-ry** (50), *a.* [It *edificatorio*] Tending to edification *Bp Hall*

Ed'i-fice (-fis), *n* [Lat *ædificium*, from *ædificare*, Fr *édifice*, Pr *edifici*, Sp & Pg *edificio*, It *edifizio* See EDIFY] A building, a structure, a fabric, — chiefly applied to elegant houses, and other large structures. "An *edifice* too large for him to fill" *Milton*

Ed'i-fi'cial (-fish'al), *a* [Lat *ædificialis*, from *ædificium*] Pertaining to an edifice

Ed'i-fi'er, *n* 1 One who builds [*Obs*]

2 One who improves another by moral or religious instruction

Ed'i-fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EDIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n.* EDIFYING] [Fr *édifier*, Pr *edifiar*, *edificar*, Sp & Pg *edificar*, It *edificare*, Lat *ædificare*, from *ædes*, a building, house, and *facere*, to make]

1 To build, to construct [*Obs*] "A holy chapel *edified*" *Spenser*

2 To instruct and improve in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, in faith and holiness, to teach

What shocks one part will *edify* the rest *Pope*

3 To teach or persuade [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ed'i-fy, *v i.* To be built up, to be informed or instructed

All you gallants that hope to be saved by your clothes, *edify, edify* *Massinger*

Ed'i-fy'ing ly, *adv* In an edifying manner

Ed'i fy'ing-ness, *n* The quality of being edifying

E'dile, *n* [Fr & It *edile*, Lat *ædilis*, from *ædes*, a building] (*Rom Ant*) A Roman magistrate, whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, and who had also the care of the high ways, public places, weights and measures, &c

E'dile-ship, *n.* The office of edile in ancient Rome *Gray*

Ed'ing-ton ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A grayish white, translucent mineral, having a vitreous luster, and consisting chiefly of the silicates of lime and baryta *Dana*

Ed'it, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* EDITED, *p pr* & *vb n* EDITING] [Fr *éditer*, Lat *edere*, *editum*, to give out, put forth, publish, from *e*, *ex*, out, and *dare*, to give] To superintend the publication of, to prepare for publication, as a book or paper, by writing, correcting, or selecting the matter, to conduct, to manage

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been *edited* *Enfield*

E-di'tion (e dish'un), *n* [Lat *editio*, from *edere*, to publish, Fr *édition*, Pr *edition*, Sp *edicion*, It *edizione* See EDIT]

1 The publication of any literary work, as, the first *edition* of a new work

2 The whole number of copies of a work published at once, as, an *edition* of a thousand copies

E-di'tion-er, *n* An editor [*Obs*] *Gregory*

Ed'it-or, *n* [Lat, from *edere*, to publish, Fr *editeur*, Sp *editor*, It *editore* See EDIT] One who edits, especially, a person who prepares, superintends, revises, and corrects a book, magazine, or newspaper, &c, for publication

Ed'i tō'ri al (89), *a* Pertaining to an editor, as, *editorial* labors, written by an editor, as, *editorial* remarks

Ed'i-tō'ri al, *n* An article by the editor of a newspaper or other work, as, an *editorial* on the war

Ed'i-tō'ri-al ly, *adv* In the manner or character of an editor

Ed'it-or-ship, *n* The business or office of an editor, the care and superintendence of a publication

Ed'it-ress, *n* A female editor

E-dit'u-āte, *v t* [L Lat *ædituare*, *ædituatum*, Lat *ædituus*, keeper of a temple, sexton, from *ædes*, building, temple, and *tueri*, to look to, guard] To defend or govern, as a house or temple [*Obs*] *Grigory*

Ed'ri-oph thăl'mă, *n* [Gr *ἕδριος*, fixed, settled, and *ὀφθαλμός*, eye] (*Zool*) A class of crustaceous animals with sessile eyes, situated on the sides of the head *Ogilvie*

Ed'u ca bil'i-ty, *n* Capability of being educated

Ed'u-ca-ble, *a* Capable of being educated [*Rare*]

Ed'u-cāte (ĕd'yu kāt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EDUCATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EDUCATING] [Lat *educare*, *educatum*, to bring up a child physically or mentally, to educate, from *educere*, to lead forth, to bring up a child, from *e*, out, and *ducere*, to lead, Sp *educar*, It *educare*, Fr *éduquer*] To bring up, as a child, to lead out and train the mental powers of, to inform and enlighten the understanding of, to form and regulate the principles and character of, to prepare and fit for any calling or business, or for activity and usefulness in life, as, to *educate* a child.

Syn. — To instruct, teach, inform, breed, bring up, train, mature; rear, discipline; indoctrinate

Ed'u-cā'tion (ĕd'yu-kā'shun), *n.* [Lat. *educatio*, Fr. *éducation*, Sp. *educacion*, It *educazione*] The act or process of educating, the result of educating, in knowledge, skill, or discipline of character, acquired, also, the act or process of training by a prescribed or customary course of study or discipline, as, an *education* for the bar or the pulpit, he has finished his *education*.

Syn. — EDUCATION, INSTRUCTION, TEACHING, BREEDING *Education* is properly to draw forth, and implies not so much the communication of knowledge as the discipline of the intellect, the establishment of the principles, and the regulation of the heart *Instruction* is that part of education which furnishes the mind with knowledge *Teaching* is the same, being simply more familiar *Breeding* relates to the manners and outward conduct

Ed'u-cā'tion-al, *a* Pertaining to education, derived from education, as, *educational* habits

Ed'u-cā'tion-ist, *n* One who is versed in, or who advocates and promotes, education

Ed'u-cā'tor, *n* [Lat, Fr *educateur*, Sp *educador*, It *educatore*] One who educates

E dūce', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EDUCED (e dūst'), *p pr* & *vb n* EDUCING] [Lat *educere*, from *e*, out, and *ducere*, to lead] To bring or draw out, to cause to appear, to produce against counter agency or influence, to extract

The eternal art *educes* good from ill *Pope*

E dū'çi-ble, *a* Capable of being educed

E'duct, *n* [Lat *eductum*, from *educere*] That which is educed, that which is brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition

We must consider the *educts* of its analysis by Bergman *Kirwan*

E dŭc'tion (e dŭk'shun), *n* [Lat *eductio*] The act of drawing out or bringing into view

Eduction-pipe, the pipe in a steam-engine which conveys the expanded steam from the cylinder into the condenser, or in high-pressure engines into the atmosphere, — in the latter case, usually called *escape-pipe*

E dŭct'ive, *a* Tending to draw out, extractive

E dŭct'or, *n* [Lat *eductor*] One who, or that which, brings forth, elicits, or extracts

Stimulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether *Darwin*

E dŭl'co rant, *a* [See EDULCORATE] (*Med*) Having a tendency to purify or to sweeten by removing or correcting acidity and acrimony

E-dŭl'co-rant, *n* (*Med*) A medicine supposed to purify the fluids by taking away their acrimony

E dŭl'co-rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EDULCORATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EDULCORATING] [Lat *e*, out, and *dulcorare*, *dulcoratum*, to sweeten, from *dulcor*, sweetness, from *dulcis*, sweet, Fr *edulcorer*]

1 To render sweet to sweeten "Succory *edulcorated* with sugar and vinegar" *Evelyn*

2 (*Chem*) To free from acids, salts, or other foreign substances, by washing, to purify

E-dŭl'co-rā'tion, *n* [Fr *edulcoration*, It *edulcorazione*]

1 The act of sweetening or edulcorating

2 (*Chem*) The act of freeing from acids or any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water *Ure*

E dŭl'co rā'tive, *a* Having the quality of sweetening or purifying by affusion

E dŭl'co rā'tor, *n* A contrivance formerly used to supply small quantities of water to test tubes, &c It caused the water to drop from a tube inserted into the mouth of a vial, by expansion of the liquid from the warmth of the hand *Ogilvie*

E-dŭl'i ous, *a* [Lat *edulis*, edible, from *edere*, to eat] Suitable to be eaten, eatable [*Obs*] "*Edulious* pulses" *Browne*

Eek, } *v t* The same as EKE [*Obs*]
Eeke, }

Eel, *n* [A S *æl*, O H Ger *āl*, N H Ger, Dan, & D *aal*, Icel *āll*, Sw *ål*] (*Ichth*) A species of *Anguilla*, or of *Muræna*, &c, genera of soft finned, snake like fishes, belonging to the order *Apodes*

☞ The common eel of the eastern United States is the *Anguilla tenuirostris* the conger eel is the *Muræna conger* The electrical eel of tropical South America belongs to the genus *Gymnotus*

Eel'-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of grass (*Zostera marina*) growing along the sea-shore

Eel'pŏt, *n* A kind of basket used for catching eels

Eel'pout, *n* (*Ichth*) A fresh water fish (*Lota vulgaris*), somewhat resembling the eel in appearance, — called also *burbot* *Jardine*

Eel'spēar, *n* A forked instrument used for catching eels

E'en A contraction for *even* See EVEN

I have e'en done with you *L'Estrange*

Een The old plural for *eyes*

And eke with fairness swollen were his *een* *Spenser*

E'er (âr) A contraction for *ever* See EVER

Ee'rie, } *a* [Scotch] **1** Serving to inspire fear,
Ee'ry } wild. "The *eerie* beauty of a winter scene" *Tennyson*

She whose elfin prancer springs
By night to *eery* warblings *Tennyson*

2 Affected with fear, timorous

Ef'fa-ble, *a* [Lat *effabilis*, from *effari*, to utter, from *ex*, out, and *fari*, to speak, It *effabile*] Capable of being uttered or explained *Barrow*

Ef fāçe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EFFACED (ef-fāst'), *p pr* & *vb n* EFFACING] [Fr *effacer*, Pr *esfassar*, properly to destroy the face or form, from Fr *face*, Pr *fassa*, *facia*, Lat *facies*, face, form. Cf. DEFACE]

1 To remove from the surface, to erase or scratch out, to render illegible, as, to *efface* the letters on a monument, or the inscription on a coin.

2 To remove from the mind, to wear away.

Efface from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received *Bacon.*

Syn — To blot out, expunge, erase, obliterate, cancel destroy — EFFACE, DEFACE To *deface* is to injure or impair a figure, to *efface* is to rub out or destroy, so as to render invisible

Ef fāçe', *v t* To remove any thing written, printed, engraved, or stamped on the surface of a thing, to obliterate any mark or impression, to make erasures.

Before decay's *effacing* fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers. *Byron.*

Ef-fāçe'a-ble, *a* Capable of being effaced.

Ef-fāçe'ment, *n* The act of effacing

Ef fās'çi nāte, *v t* [Lat *effascinare*, *effascinatum*, from *ex*, out, and *fascinare*, to bewitch. See FASCINATE] To charm, to bewitch [*Obs*] *Cockeram.*

Ef fās'çi nā'tion, *n* [Lat *effascinatio*] The act of being bewitched or deluded [*Obs*] *Shelford.*

Ef fect', *n* [Lat *effectus*, from *efficere*, Sp *efecto*, Pg *effeito*, Pr *effect*, Fr *effet*, It *effetto*]

1 That which is produced by an agent or cause, result of agency or causation, consequence, event, as, the *effect* of luxury

Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject by the exerting of power *Locke*

2 Impression produced, result in apprehension, admiration, enjoyment, and the like, as, the *effect* of a picture or piece of music

The *effect* was heightened by the wild and lonely nature of the place *W Irving*

3 Power to produce consequences or results, efficiency, force, importance, account, as, to speak with *effect*

4 Consequence intended, purpose, general intent; — with *to*

They spake to her to that *effect* 2 *Chron* xxxiv 22

5 (*pl*) Goods, movables, personal estate, as, the people escaped from the town with their *effects*.

For effect for an exaggerated impression or excitement — *Of no effect*, or *without effect* destitute of results, validity force, and the like — *To give effect to*, to make valid, to carry out in practice, to push to its results — *In effect* in fact

Syn — EFFECT CONSEQUENCE RESULT These words indicate things which arise out of some antecedent, or follow as a consequent *Effect* is the strongest term and denotes that which springs directly from something which can properly be termed a cause *A consequence* is more remote, not being strictly caused nor yet a mere sequence, but flowing out of and following something on which it truly depends *A result* is still more remote and variable, like the rebound of an elastic body which falls in very different directions *A consequence* may be compared to the track which follows in the wake of a ship, and is occasioned by her motion *A result* may be compared to the action produced on a ball when thrown against the side of a house Thus will vary according to the force of the throw the hardness of the wall, and the elasticity of the ball We may foresee the *effects* of a measure, may conjecture its *consequences* but can rarely discover its final *results*

The lightning is far off, yet soon as seen
We may behold the terrible *effects*
That it produceth *Massinger*

Shun the bitter *consequence* for know,
The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die *Milton*

Then of their session ended they bid cry
With trumpets regal sound the grand *result* *Milton.*

Ef fect', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EFFECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* EFFECTING] [Lat *effectre*, *effectum*, from *ex*, out, and *facere*, to make]

1 To produce, as a cause or agent, to cause to be.

So great a body such exploits to *effect* *Daniel.*

2. To bring to pass, to achieve, to accomplish "To *effect* that which the divine counsels had decreed" *Hurd.*

Syn — To accomplish fulfill, realize, achieve, complete execute, effectuate

Ef-fect'i ble, *a* Capable of being done or achieved, practicable, feasible

Ef fec'tion, *n* [Lat *effectio*, Fr *effection*]

1 Creation or production

2 (*Geom*) The construction of a proposition; a problem or praxis drawn from some general proposition *Hutton.*

Ef fect'ive, *a* [Lat *effectivus*, Fr *effectif*, Pr *effectiu*, Pg *effectivo*, Sp *efectivo*, It *effettivo*] Having the power or quality of producing effects, suited or tending to produce effects, in a condition to act efficiently, causing to be, productive of results; effecting, efficient, efficacious, operative.

Time is not *effective* nor are bodies destroyed by it *Browne.*

Whosoever is an *effective*, real cause of doing his neighbor wrong, is criminal *Bp Taylor.*

Syn — Efficient efficacious, effectual, operative, forcible, active, powerful, energetic

Ef fect'ive, *n* [Fr] (*Com*) Specie or coin, as distinguished from paper money, — a term used in many parts of Europe Thus a draft is directed to be paid in *effective*, to guard against depreciated paper currency. *Simmonds.*

Ef-fĕct'ive ly, *adv* With effect, powerfully; completely, thoroughly

Ef-fĕct'ive-ness, *n* The quality of being effective

Ef-fĕct'less, *a.* Without effect, without advantage, useless *Shak.*

Ef-fĕct'or, *n* [Lat.] One who effects, one who produces or causes, a maker or creator

Ef-fĕct'ŭ-al (-fĕkt'yŭ-al), *a* [Fr *effectual, effectuel*, It *effettuale* See EFFECT, *n*.]

1. Producing, or having adequate power or force to produce, an intended effect; adequate, efficient "*Effectual* steps for the suppression of the rebellion" *Macaulay*

2 Expressive of facts; veracious [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ef-fĕct'ŭ al ly, *adv* With effect, efficaciously, in a manner to produce the intended effect, thoroughly

Ef-fĕct'ŭ al ness, *n* The quality of being effectual

Ef-fĕct'ŭ āte (-fĕkt'yŭ āt), *v t* [*imp & p p* EFFECTUATED, *p pr & vb n* EFFECTUATING.] [Fr *effectuer*, Sp *efectuar*, It *effettuare* See EFFECT, *n* and *v t*.] To bring to pass, to achieve, to accomplish, to fulfill "A fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire" *Sidney*

Ef-fĕct'ŭ-ā'tion, *n* Act of effectuating

Ef-fĕct'ŭ-ōse', } *a* Effective [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*
Ef-fĕct'ŭ-ous, }

Ef-fĕm'i-na-cy, *n* [From *effeminate*.] The possession by men of those qualities of softness, delicacy, and weakness, which are characteristic of the female sex, unmanly delicacy, womanish softness or weakness "Foul *effeminacy*" *Milton*

Ef fĕm'i-nate, *a* [Lat. *effeminatus*, p p of *effeminare*, to make a woman of, or womanish, from *ex*, out, and *femina*, a woman, Fr *effeminer*, Pr & O Sp *efeminar*, Pg *effeminar*, It *effeminare*.]

1. Having the qualities of the female sex, soft or delicate to an unmanly degree, unmanly in tastes or desires, tender, womanish

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honor *Bacon*

2 Woman like, womanly, tender,—in a good sense "Gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse" *Shak.*

Syn —Womanish, weak, tender, unmanly, voluptuous, delicate, cowardly

Ef fĕm'i nāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* EFFEMINATED, *p pr & vb n* EFFEMINATING.] To make woman ish, to unman, to weaken "When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds" *Locke*

Ef fĕm'i nāte, *v i* To grow womanish or weak

In a slothful peace courage will *effeminate* *Pope*

Ef-fĕm'i-nate ly, *adv* 1 In a womanish manner, weakly, softly, delicately "Proud and *effeminately* gay" *Landor*

2 By means of a woman, by the power or art of a woman "*Effeminately* vanquished" *Milton*

Ef fĕm'i nate ness, *n* The state of being effeminate, unmanly softness

Ef fĕm'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat. *effeminatio*, Fr *effeminat on*.] The state of one grown womanish, the state of being weak or unmanly [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Ef-fĕn'dĭ, *n* [Turk, from Modern Gr *αφέντης* (pronounced awfen'tis), from Gr *αὐθέντης*, an absolute master, commander See AUTHENTIC.] Master, sir,—a title of a Turkish state official and man of learning, especially, one learned in the law [*Turkey*.]

Ef'fer-ent, *a* [Lat. *efferens*, p pr of *efferre*, to bear out, from *e*, out, and *ferre*, to bear.] Conveying outward, or discharging, as, the *efferent* ducts of the body *Dunglison*

Ef'fe-rōŭs, *a* [Lat. *efferus*, savage, from *fera* wild beast.] Like a wild beast, fierce, savage [*Obs.*]

Ef'fer-vĕsçe' (ĕf'fer vĕs'), *v i* [*imp & p p* EFFERVESCED (-vĕst'), *p pr & vb n* EFFERVESCING.] [Lat. *effervescere*, from *ex*, out of, and *fervescere*, to begin boiling, v inchoative from *fervere*, to be boiling hot, to boil See FERVENT.]

1 To be in a state of natural ebullition, to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid, when some part escapes in a gaseous form

2. To exhibit feelings that can not be repressed or concealed, as, to *effervesce* with joy or merriment

Ef'fer-vĕs'çence, } *n* [Fr *effervescence*.] A kind
Ef'fer-vĕs'çen çy, } of natural ebullition, that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing innumerable small bubbles, as, the *effervescence* of wine, cider, or beer, the *effervescence* of a carbonate with nitric acid

Ef'fer-vĕs'çent, *a* [Fr *effervescent*, Lat *effervescens*, p pr of *effervescere*.] Gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of gas

Ef'fer-vĕs'çi ble, *a.* Having the quality of effervescing, capable of producing effervescence "A small quantity of *effervescible* matter" *Kirwan*

Ef fēte', *a.* [Lat. *effetus*, *effetus*, from *ex*, out, and *fetus*, *fœtus*, a., pregnant, productive, n., progeny, produce.]

1 No longer capable of producing young, as an animal, or fruit, as the earth, hence, of worn out, exhausted energy, having become incapable of efficient action, no longer productive, barren, "*Effete* results from virile efforts" *E B Browning.*

If they find the old governments *effete*, worn out, they may seek new ones *Burke*

2 Worn out with age or excessive indulgence "*Effete* sensuality" *South*

Ef'fi cā'cious, *a.* [Lat. *efficax*, from *efficere*. Fr. & It. *efficace*, Pr. *efficaci*, Pg *efficaz*, Sp *eficaz* See EFFECT, *v t*.] Productive of effects, producing the effect intended, having power adequate to the purpose intended or promised, effectual, powerful, as, an *efficacious* remedy for disease

Ef'fi-cā'cious ly, *adv* In such a manner as to produce the effect desired, effectually

Ef'fi cā'cious ness, *n* The quality of being efficacious, efficacy

Ef'fi ca çy, *n* [Lat *efficacia*, from *efficax*, Pr, Pg, & It *efficacia* Sp *eficacia*, O Fr *efficaise*, N Fr *efficacité*, from Lat *efficacitas*.] Power to produce effects, production of the effect intended, as, the *efficacy* of medicine in counteracting disease, the *efficacy* of prayer "Of noxious *efficacy*" *Milton.*

Syn —Virtue, force, energy

Ef fi'cience (ef fish'ens), } *n* [Lat *efficientia*,
Ef fi'cien-çy (ef-fish'en sē), } from *efficiens*.]

1 The quality of being efficient or producing effects, a causing to be or exist, effectual agency

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us *Hooker*

2 Power of producing the effect intended, active, competent, energy or force

Ef fi'cient (ef fish'ent), *a* [Fr *efficient*, Lat *efficiens*, p pr of *efficere* See EFFECT, *v t*.] Causing effects, producing results, actively operative, not inactive, slack, or incapable, characterized by energetic and useful activity "The *efficient* cause is the working cause" *Wilson*

Syn —Effective, effectual, competent, able, capable

Ef fi'cient, *n* The agent or cause which produces, or causes to exist, a prime mover

God moveth mere natural agents as an *efficient* only *Hooker*

Ef fi'cient ly, *adv* With effect, effectively

Ef fĭçç', *v t* [Lat *ex*, out, and Eng *pierce*, q v] To make fierce or furious [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Ef fĭg'i al, *a* Forming a resemblance, displaying in effigy [*Rare.*]

Ef fĭg'i āte, *v t* [Lat *effigiare*, *effigiatum*, from *effigies*, Fr *effigier*, It *effigiare*, Pr *esgiar* See EFFIGY.] To form like figure to, to make a true resemblance of, to image, hence, to adopt the appearance of, to adapt

Effigiate and conform himself to those circumstances *Bp Taylor*

Ef fĭg'i ā'tion (ef fĭj'i ā'shun), *n* The act of forming in resemblance *Bailey*

Ef fĭg'i ēs, *n* [See *infra*.] The same as EFFIGY *Dryden*

Ef'fi gy, *n* [Lat *effigies*, from *effingere*, to form, fashion from *ex*, out, and *fingere*, to form, shape, devise, Fr & It *effigie*, Sp *efigie* See FEIGN.]

1 The image, likeness, or representation of any person or thing, whether a full figure, or a picture of the whole or a part, a likeness in sculpture painting, bass relief, or drawing, an imitative figure, an image, a portrait

2 The print or impression upon a coin representing the head of the prince by whom it was issued

To burn or *hang in effigy*, to burn or hang an image or picture of the person intended to be executed, disgraced, or degraded

Ef flăg'i tāte, *v t* [Lat *efflagitare*, *efflagitatum*, from *ex*, out, and *flagitare*, to demand urgently] To demand earnestly [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*

Ef flāte', *v t* [Lat *efflare*, *efflatum*, to blow or breathe out, from *ex* and *flare*, to blow] To fill with breath or air, to puff up [*Obs.*] *Wood*

Ef flā'tion, *n* The act of filling with wind, or puffing out, the act of belching, also, a puff as of wind "A soft *efflation* of celestial fire" *Parnell*

Ef'flo rĕsçe' (ĕf'flo rĕs'), *v i* [*imp & p p* EFFLORESCED (-rĕst'), *p pr & vb n* EFFLORESCING.] [Lat *efflorescere*, from *ex*, out, and *florescere*, to begin to blossom, v inchoative from *florere*, to blossom, from *flos*, a flower]

1 (*Chem*) To change over the surface, or throughout, to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, or simple exposure to the air, as, Glauber's salts, and many others, *effloresce*

2 To become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered and an acid proceeding commonly from an external source, as, the walls of limestone caverns sometimes *effloresce* with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere *Dana*

Ef'flo-rĕs'çence, } *n* [Fr *efflorescence*, It *efflo-*
Ef'flo rĕs'çen çy, } *rescenza*.]

1 (*Bot*) The time of flowering, the season when a plant shows its first blossoms

2 (*Med*) A redness of the skin, eruption, as in rash, measles, small pox, scarlatina, &c

3 (*Chem*) (*a*) The formation of the whitish loose powder or crust on the surface of effloresing bodies, as salts, &c (*b*) The powder or crust itself thus formed

Ef'flo-rĕs'çent, *a* [Lat *efflorescens*, p pr. of *efflorescere*, Fr *efflorescent*.]

1 Liable to effloresce on exposure; as, an *efflorescent* salt

2 Covered with an efflorescence

Ef'flu ençe, } *n.* [Fr *effluence*.]
Ef'flu en çy, } 1. A flowing out, or emanation.

2 That which flows or issues from any body or substance, effluvium, issue, efflux

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate *Milton*

Ef'flu-ent, *a* [Fr *effluent*, Lat *effluens*, p pr. of *effluere*, to flow out, from *ex* and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing out "*Effluent* beams" *Parnell.*

Ef'flu ent, *n* (*Geog*) A stream that flows out of another stream or lake *Ogilvie.*

Ef flū'vi a ble, *a* Capable of being given off as an effluvium [*Rare*] "*Effluvable* matter." *Boyle.*

Ef flū'vi al, *a* Belonging to effluvia

Ef flū'vi-āte, *v i* To give forth effluvium. [*Rare.*] "An *effluvating* power" *Boyle.*

Ef flū'vi ŭm, *n*, *pl* EF FLŪ'VI-Ă [Lat, from *effluere*, to flow out, Fr *effluve* See *supra*.] Subtle or invisible emanation, exhalation perceived by the sense of smell, especially, noisome or noxious exhalation, as, the *effluvium* from diseased or putrefying bodies

Ef'flux, *n* [Lat *effluere*, *effluxum*, It *effusso*.]

1 The act or state of flowing out, or issuing forth, effusion, flow, as, the *efflux* of matter from an ulcer

It is then that the devout affections are incessantly in *efflux* *J Taylor*

2 That which flows out, emanation, effluence. "Light *efflux* divine" *Thomson.*

Ef flŭx', *v i* To run, flow forth, or issue as an efflux to pass away [*Obs.*] *Boyle*

Ef flŭx'ion (ef-flŭk'shun), *n* [From Lat *effluere*. See *supra*.]

1 The act of flowing out, effusion

2 That which flows out, emanation, effluence. "Some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit" *Bacon*

Ef fō'di ent, *a* [Lat *effodiens*, p pr of *effodere*, to dig out, from *ex*, and *fodere*, to dig] Accustomed to dig

Ef fōrçe', *v t* [*imp & p p* EFFORCED (of fōrst'), *p pr & vb n* EFFORCING.] [Fr *efforcer*, L Lat. *efforcare*, Lat *fortis*, strong, Pr *esforsar*, *eforzar*, Sp *esforzar*, It *sforzare* Cf Fr and Eng *force*.] To force, to strain, to struggle against, to exert with effort [*Obs.*] "An *efforced* voice" *Spenser.*

Ef fōrm', *v t* [Lat *ex*, out, and *formare*, to form, It *efformare* See FORM.] To fashion to shape; to form [*Obs.*] "*Efforming* their words within their lips" *Bp Taylor*

Ef'for mā'tion, *n* The act of giving shape or form [*Obs.*] *Sir T More*

Ef'fort (ef'furt), *n* [Fr *effort*, Pr *esfort*, Sp *esfuerzo*, It *sforzo*, from Lat *fortis*, strong See EFFORCE.] An exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental, strenuous endeavor, laborious attempt, struggle directed to the accomplishment of an object, exertion, as, an *effort* to scale a wall, an *effort* to excel

We prize the strongest *effort* of his power *Pope*

Syn —Endeavor, exertion, struggle, strain, straining, attempt, trial essay See ENDEAVOR

Ef'fort less, *a* Making no effort

Ef fŏs'sion (ef fŏsh'un), *n* [Lat *effossio*, from *effodere*, to dig out, from *ex*, out, and *fodere*, to dig] The act of digging out of the earth "The *effossion* of coins" *Arbuthnot*

Ef fran'chīse (-frăn'chiz), *v t* [Lat *ex*, out, and *franchise*, q v] To invest with franchises or privileges

Ef frāy' (-frā'), *v t* [Fr *effrayer*, Pr *esfreyar*, *esfredar*, from Lat *ex*, out, and *frigidus*, cold, frosty, *frigus*, cold, a cold shudder produced by fear] To frighten [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ef frāy'a ble, *a* Frightful [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Ef'fre nā'tion, *n* [Lat *effrenatio*, from *effrenare*, to unbridle, from *ex*, out, and *frenare*, to bridle, *frenum*, a bridle] Unbridled rashness or license; unruliness [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Ef-frŏnt', *v t* To give assurance to [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Ef frŏnt'er y (-frŭnt'er ē), *n* [Fr *effronterie*, from Lat *effrons*, putting forth the forehead, i e, barefaced, shameless, from *ex*, out, forth, and *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead] Impudence or boldness in confronting or transgressing the bounds of duty or decorum, assurance, sauciness, shamelessness

Corruption lost nothing of its *effrontery* *Lauderdale*

Syn —Impudence, sauciness See IMPUDENCE

Ef-frŏnt'ĭt, *a* [Fr *effronté*] Marked by impudence, barefaced [*Obs and rare*] "His *effrontit*, shameless face" *Bp. Taylor*

Ef frŏnt'ŭ-ŭs ly, *adv* With effrontery; contemptuously [*Obs.*] *North.*

Ef fŭlge', *v t* [*imp & p p* EFFULGED, *p. pr. & vb n* EFFULGING.] [Lat *effulgere*, from *ex*, out, and *fulgere*, to flash, shine] To cause to shine, as with abundance of light, to radiate, to beam [*Rare.*] "His eyes *effulging* a peculiar fire" *Thomson.*

Ef fŭlge', *v i* To shine forth, to beam

Ef fŭl'gençe, *n* The state of being effulgent, extreme brilliancy, a flood of light, great luster or brightness, splendor.

The bright and the balmy *effulgence* of morn *Beattie*

Ef fŭl'gent, *a* [Lat *effulgens*, p pr of *effulgere*. See EFFULGE.] Diffusing a flood of light, shining; bright, splendid "*Effulgent* rays of light" *Cowper.*

Ef fŭl'gent ly, *adv* In an effulgent, bright, or splendid manner

Ef-fū'ma-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *effumare*, to emit smoke, from *ex*, out, and *fumare*, to smoke, fume, *fumus*, smoke] The capability of flying off in fumes or vapor [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Ef-fūme', *v. t* [Lat. *effumare*, Fr *effumer* See *supra*] To breathe or puff out, as steam or vapor, to emit [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Ef-fūnd', *v. t.* [Lat *effundere*, from *ex*, out, and *fundere*, to pour] To pour out [*Obs*] *More*

Ef fūse', *v t* [*imp & p p* EFFUNED, *p pr & vb n* EFFUSING] [Lat *effundere*, *effusum* See *supra*] To pour out, as a fluid, to spill, to shed. "With gushing blood *effused*" *Milton*

Ef fūse', *v i* To emanate, to issue *Thomson.*

Ef-fūse', *a* [Lat *effusus*, p p of *effundere*]

1. Poured out freely, profuse

[*Obs.*] "So should our joy be very *effuse*" *Barrow*

2 Disposed to pour out freely, dissipated, extravagant [*Obs*] *Bp Richardson*

3 (*Bot*) Spreading loosely, especially on one side, as, an *effuse* inflorescence *Loudon*

Effuse Branch

4 (*Conch*) Having the lips separated by a groove, — said of shells

Ef fūse', *n* Effusion, loss, waste [*Obs*] "Much *effuse* of blood" *Shak*

Ef fū'sion (-fū'zhun), *n* [Lat *effusio*, from *effundere*, Fr *effusion*, It *effusione*]

1 The act of pouring out, as, *effusion* of water, of blood, of grace, of words, and the like

To save the *effusion* of my people's blood *Dryden*

2 That which is poured out

Wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow *King Charles*

3 Liberal donation [*Obs*] "That liberal *effusion* of all that they had" *Hammond*

4 (*Pathol*) (*a*) The escape of a fluid out of its natural vessel into another part (*b*) The secretion of fluids from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces *Hobbm*

Ef fū'sive, *a* Pouring out, pouring forth largely "Washed with the *effusive* wave" *Pope*

Ef fū'sive ly, *adv* In an effusive manner

Ef fū'sive ness, *n* State of being poured forth

Eft, *n* [A S *efete*, allied to Gr ἀφις, a serpent, snake] (*Zool*) A saurian reptile, the *Lacerta seps* of Linnæus, a salamander or newt, especially the common smooth newt

Eft, *adv* [A S *eft*, again, back, after, afterward, from *æf*, *af*, of, from] Soon after, again, soon, quickly [*Obs*]

I wold never *eft* comen into the snare *Spenser*

Eft-sōons', *adv* [A S *eft*, q v, and *sonces*, *sona*, soon See SOON] Soon afterward, in a short time. [*Obs*]

The champion stout *eftsoons* dismounted *Spenser*

E găd', *interj* [Probably a euphemistic corruption of the oath "*by God*" See § 35] An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise

E'ger, *n* 1 An impetuous flood See EAGRE

2 (*Bot*) A tulip appearing early in bloom

E-ger'i-a, *n* (*Zool*) A genus of brachyurial decapodous crustaceans

E-ger'mi nāte, *v* [Lat *egerminare*, *egerminatum*, from *e*, out, and *germinare* See GERMINATE] To put forth buds, to begin to grow, to germinate [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

E gĕst', *v t* [*imp & p p* EGESTED, *p pr & vb n* EGESTING] [Lat *egerere*, *egestum*, from *e*, out, and *gerere*, to carry] To cast or throw out, to void, as excrement

E gĕs'tion (e jĕst'yun), *n* [Lat *egestio*] The act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent *Hale*

Egg, *n* [A S *æg*, Icel *egg*, Sw *ägg*, Dan *æg*, O H Ger *ei*, *ai*, N H Ger & D *ei*, Ir *ugh*, Gael *ubh*, Lat *ovum*, Gr ὠόν]

1 A spheroidal body formed in the female of animal species, containing the germ of a new individual of the species, within a shell or firm membrane

☞ The shell also contains more or less of *yolk* and within the yolk what is called the *germinal vesicle*, or germ-cell Part of the yolk (or all, when there is but little, as in the mammals) is used in the first steps of development, and the rest, along with the white, if any exists, in the subsequent growth of the embryo The membrane enveloping the yolk is the *vitelline* membrane The germinal vesicle has its *nuclear spot* or *germinal dot* In a later stage the egg contains the embryo in a state of development

2 Any thing resembling an egg in form

Egg and anchor (*Arch*), an egg-shaped ornament, alternating with another in the form of a dart, used to enrich the ovolo, — called also *egg and dart*, and *egg and tongue* *Ogilvie* — *Egg-development*, the process of the development of an egg, the study of which pertains to the science of embryology — *Egg-state* the condition of an egg, the earliest stage of a species while it is yet in the egg, either before germination has commenced, or before the embryo is fully developed *Carpenter*

Egg, *v t.* [*imp & p. p* EGGED, *p pr & vb n* EGGING.] [See EDGE, *v. t.*] To urge on, to instigate, to incite, to edge.

They *egged* him forward still not to spare the nobility *North*

Egg'-bird, *n.* (*Ornith*) A species of web footed birds, *Hydrochilidon fuliginosum*, a species of tern

Egg'-cŭp, *n.* A cup used to hold an egg at the table.

Egg'er, *n.* 1. One who gathers eggs, an eggler

2. One who excites. *Sherwood*

Egg'er y, *n* A place where eggs are deposited or kept, a nest of eggs [*Rare*]

Egg'-glăss, *n.* 1 A small glass for holding an egg at the table

2 A small sand glass, running about three minutes, for regulating the boiling of eggs

Egg'hŏt, *n* A kind of posset made of eggs, brandy, sugar, and ale *C Lamb.*

Egg'ler, *n* One who collects, or deals in, eggs.

Egg nŏg', *n* A drink consisting of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and wine or spirits

Egg'-plănt, *n* (*Bot*) A plant allied to the tomato, and bearing a large, smooth fruit, shaped somewhat like an egg, used in cookery It is the *Solanum melongena* *Loudon*

Egg'-shĕll, *n* The shell or covering of an egg

E gi lŏp'ic al, *a* [See AGILOPS] (*Med*) (*a*) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an agilops (*b*) Affected with agilops, having a tumor in the corner of the eye

E'gi lops, *n* See ÆGILOPS

E glănd'ū lōse', } *a* [Lat *e*, out, and *glandulo-*
E glănd'ū lous, } *sus* See GLANDULOUS] Destitute of glands

Eg'lan tine (-tin, *or* -tēn) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *eglantine*, for *anglantine*, Pr *aiglentina*, from O Fr *anglent*, Pr *aguilan*, briar, hip tree, from Fr *aiguille*, Pr *aguilha*, needle, with suffix *ent* Lat as if *aculentus*, prickly, from *acus*, a needle or pin] (*Bot*) A species of rose, the sweet briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*)

☞ 'Milton has distinguished the sweet-brier and the *eglantine*

Through the sweet-brier, or the vine
Or the twisted *eglantine* *L'Allegro*, v 47

Eglantine has sometimes been erroneously taken for the honeysuckle, and it seems more than probable that Milton so understood it by his calling it 'twisted It not, he must have meant the wild rose *Nares*

E-glŏm'er āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* EGLOMERATED, *p pr & vb n* EGLOMERATING] [Lat *e*, out, and *glomerare*, *glomeratum* See GLOMERATE] To unwind, as a thread from a ball

Eg'ma, *n* A corruption of *enigma*, — used by Shakespeare

E gō'ic al, *a* Pertaining to egoism [*Rare*] *Hare*

E'go ism, *n* [Fr *egoisme*, from Lat *ego*, I, It *egoismo*]

1 (*Philos*) The doctrine of a supposed sect of the disciples of Descartes and G J Fichte, who refer the elements of all knowledge to the phenomena of personal existence, subjective idealism

2 An excessive love of self, the habit of referring all things to one's self, and of judging of every thing by its relation to one's interests or importance, egotism

E'go ist, *n* [Fr *egoiste* See *supra*] A follower of Descartes or Fichte, one given to egoism [*Obs*]

E'go-ist'ic, } *a* Pertaining to egoism, addicted
E'go ist'ic al, } to, or manifesting, egoism, egotistic

E'go ist'ic-al-ly *adv* In an egoistic manner

E gō'i ty, *n* Personality individuality [*R*] *Swift*

E'go mism, *n* Egoism [*Rare*] The kind of skepticism called *egomism*" *Baxter*

E-gŏph'o ny, *n* [Gr αἴξ, αἰγός, goat and φωνή, voice] (*Med*) The sound of a patient's voice resembling the bleating of a goat, heard on applying the ear to the chest in certain diseases within its cavity as in pleurisy with effusion

E'go thē'ism, *n* [Gr ἐγώ, I and Θεός, God] The deification of self the substitution of self for the Deity, as an object of love and honor

E'go tism (Synop, § 130) *n* [See EGOISM] The practice of too frequently using the word *I* hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self self praise, self commendation, the act or practice of magnifying one's self, or making one's self of importance

His excessive *egotism*, which filled all objects with himself *Hazlitt*

Syn. — EGOTISM, SELF-CONCEIT, VANITY *Self-conceit* is an overweening opinion of one's talents and capabilities *egotism* is the acting out of *self conceit* or self importance, in words and exterior conduct *Vanity* is inflation of mind arising from the idea of being thought highly of by others "A *self conceited* man sees by intuition what another learns by experience and observation he knows in a day what others want years to acquire, he learns of himself what others are contented to get by means of instruction "The *egotistical* man makes himself the darling theme of contemplation, he admires and loves himself to that degree that he can talk of nothing else 'Vanity shows itself by its eagerness to catch the notice of others' *Crabb*

E'go tist, *n* [See ECOIST] One who repeats the word *I* very frequently in conversation or writing, one who speaks much of himself, or magnifies his own achievements

E'go tist'ic, } *a* Addicted to, or manifesting,
E'go tist'ic al, } egotism

Syn — Conceited, vain, self-important, opinionated

E'go tist'ic al ly, *adv* With egotism

E'go tize, *v i* [*imp & p p*, EGOTIZED, *p. pr & vb n* EGOTIZING] [Fr *égoïser* See *supra*] To talk or write much of one's self, to make pretensions to self-importance *Cowper*

E grē'gious (e grē'jus) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *egregius*, literally, separated or chosen from the herd, i e., distinguished, excellent, from *e*, out of, and *grex*, *gregis*, herd, It *egregio*] Distinguished from common men or actions, remarkable, extraordinary, — now generally used in a bad or ironical sense, as, *egregious* exploits, an *egregious* prince, *egregious* contempt, an *egregious* rascal "*Egregious* murderer" *Shak.*

His [Wycliffe's] *egregious* labors are not to be neglected *Milton.*

Syn — Extraordinary, remarkable, monstrous, enormous, precious

E-grē'gious ly, *adv* Greatly, enormously, shamefully, — usually joined with words having a bad sense, as, he is *egregiously* mistaken, they were *egregiously* cheated

E gre'gious ness, *n* The state of being egregious.

E'gress, *n* [Lat *egressus*, from *egredi*, to go or come out, from *e*, out, and *gradi*, to step, walk, go; It *egresso*]

1 The act of going out or leaving, or the power to leave, departure "Embarred from all *egress* and regress" *Holland.*

Gates of burning adamant,
Barred over us, prohibit all *egress* *Milton.*

2 (*Astron*) The passing off from the sun's disk of an inferior planet, in a transit

E grĕss', *v i* To go out, to depart, to leave

E-grĕs'sion (e grĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *egressio*, from *egredi*, Pr *egressio*, O Sp *egresion*] The act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement, escape, egress [*Rare*] *B Jonson*

E-grĕs'sor, *n* [From Lat *egredi*] One who goes out [*Rare*]

E'gret, *n* [See AIGRET]

1 (*Ornith*) The lesser white heron, a bird of the genus *Ardea*, — an elegant fowl, with a white body, and a crest on the head

2 A heron's feather

3 (*Bot*) The flying, feathery, or hairy crown of seeds, as the down of the thistle

4 (*Zool*) A kind of ape, the *Simia lygula* of Linn

Little Egret (*Ardea garzetta*)

E grĕtte', *n* A tuft of feathers, diamonds, &c, an ornament of ribbons See AIGRETTE

Eg'ri mo ny (50), *n* 1 [Corrupted from *agrimony*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Agrimonia*, the herb agrimony [*Obs*]

2 [Lat *agrimonia*, sorrow] Sickness of the mind sadness sorrow [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

E'gri ot, *n* [Fr *aigriote*, *aigriole*, *aigriette*, *griotte*, from *aigre*, sour, Pr *agre*, Lat *acer* Cf EAGER] A kind of sour cherry *Bacon*

L'gri tūde, *n* [Lat *ægritudo*, from *æger*, sick] Sorrow of the mind, sometimes, sickness of the body [*Obs*] "The cure of *egritude*" *Sir T Elyot.*

E gyp'tian (e jip'shan), *a* [Fr *Egyptien*, Lat. *Ægyptius*, Gr Αἰγύπτιος, from Fr *Egypte*, Lat. *Ægyptus* Gr Αἴγυπτος, Egypt] (*Geog*) Pertaining to Egypt, in Africa

E gyp'tian, *n* 1 (*Geog*) A native or a naturalized inhabitant of Egypt

2 A gipsy — sometimes so called because supposed to have originated in Egypt

Egyptian-bean (*Bot*), the bean-like fruit of an aquatic plant (*Nelumbium speciosum*) somewhat resembling the water lily — *Egyptian thorn* (*Bot*) a plant, the *Acacia vera*

E'gypt ōl'o gēr, } *n* One skilled in the antiqui
E'gypt ōl'o gist, } ties of Egypt

E gyp'to lŏg'ic al, *a* Pertaining or devoted to Egyptology

E'gypt ōl'o gy, *n* [*Egypt* and Gr λόγος, discourse] 1 The science of Egyptian antiquities

2 A treatise on Egyptian antiquities

Eh (ā) *interj* An expression of inquiry or slight surprise

Eh'lite (49) *n* (*Min*) A mineral of a green color and pearly luster, consisting chiefly of the hydrous phosphate of copper

Ehr'e ti ā'ce æ (-she ē), *n* (*Bot*) A natural order of plants, including the heliotrope

El'der (ĕl'der), } *n*
El'der-dūck, } [Sw *eider*, Dan *edderfugl*, *eddertugl*, Icel *æðr*, *æðarfugl*, Ger *eidergans*] (*Ornith*) A species of sea-duck (*Somateria mollissima*), which breeds in remote northern regions, and produces an uncommonly fine down, which is an article of commerce

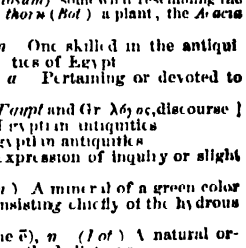

Eider-duck

El'der-down, *n* [Sw *ejderdun*, Dan *ederdun*, Ger *eiderdaun*, *eiderdune*, *eiderdon*, *eider*] Down of the eider duck

El'do-graph, *n* [Gr εἶδος, form, and γράφειν, to describe] An instrument for copying drawings on the same or a different scale, a form of the pantograph.

Ei-dō'lon, *n.* [Gr *εἰδωλον*, image, from *εἶδος*, that which is seen, form, shape] An image or representation, a form, phantom, apparition *W. Scott.*

Ei'dou-rā'ni-on, *n* [Gr *εἶδος*, form, and *οὐράνιον*, heaven] A representation of the heavens

Eigh (ā), *interj* An expression of sudden delight or of surprise

Eight (āt), *n* An island in a river, an ait [*Obs*]

Eight (āt), *a* [A S *eahta, ahta, ehta*, O Sax *ahto*, O Frics *achta*, Goth *ahtau*, Icel *átta*, Sw *åtta*, Dan *otte, otte*, O H Ger *ahtô*, M H Ger *ahte*, N H Ger & D *acht*, Lat *octo*, Gr *ὀκτω*, Lith *aszt̃uni*, Skr *ashtan, ashtau*, Ir & Gael *ochd*, W *wyth*, Corn *eath* Armor *eoch, eiz*] Twice four in number, as, *eight* years

Eight (āt), *n* 1 The number greater by a unit than seven, the sum of four and four

2 A symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii

Eight'een (ā'tēn), *a* [A S *eahtatỹne*, Ger *achtzehn*] Twice nine in number, as, *eighteen* pounds

Eight'een, *n* 1 The number greater by a unit than seventeen, the sum of ten and eight

2 A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18 or xviii

Eight-een'-mō, *a & n* See OCTODECIMO

Eight'eenth (ā'tēnth), *a* [A S *eahtateodha*]

1 Next in order after the seventeenth

2 Consisting of one of eighteen equal parts into which any thing is divided

Eight'eenth, *n* 1 The quotient of a unit divided by eighteen, one of eighteen equal parts

2 The eighth after the tenth

3 (*Mus*) An interval comprising two octaves and a fourth *Moore*

Eight'fōld (āt'fōld), *a* Eight times the number or quantity

Eighth (ātth), *a* [A-S *eahtodha*, Goth *ahtuda*]

1 Next in order after the seventh

2 Consisting of one of eight equal parts into which any thing is divided

Eighth (ātth), *n* 1 The quotient of a unit divided by eight, one of eight equal parts an eighth part

2 (*Mus*) The interval of an octave

Eighth note (*Mus*) the eighth part of a whole note, or semibreve, a quaver

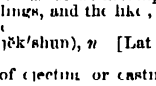

Eighth Notes

Eighth'ly (ātth'lē), *adv* In the eighth place

Eight'i eth (ā'ti eth), *a* [From *eighty*]

1 The next in order after the seventy ninth

2 Consisting of one of eighty equal parts into which any thing is divided

Eight'i-eth, *n* The quotient of a unit divided by eighty, one of eighty equal parts

Eight'scōre (āt'), *a* or *n* Eight times twenty, a hundred and sixty

Eight'y (ā'tē), *a* [A S *eahtatiġ*, Goth *ahtau tehund*, Ger *achtzig*] Eight times ten, fourscore

Eight'y, *n* 1 The sum of eight times ten

2 A symbol representing eighty units, or ten eight times repeated, as 80 or lxx

Eigne (ān), *a* [O Fr *aisne ainsne*, Pr *annatz*, from Lat *ante natus*, born before]

1 Eldest — an epithet used in law to denote the eldest son, as, bastard *eigne* *Blackstone*

2 Unalienable, entailed, belonging to the eldest son [*Obs*]

Ei'kon, *n* [Gr *εἰκων*, statue] (*Sculp*) A statue, an image or effigy

Eild, *n* [See ELD] Age [*Obs*] "From his tender *eild*" *Fairfax*

Ei'ren ärch, *n* [Gr *εἰρηνη*, peace, and *ἀρχων*, magistrate] (*Gr Antiq*) A magistrate whose duty it was to keep the peace

Ei'rie, *n* A hawk or brood of hawks See AERIE [*Rare*] *Browne*

Ei'sel, *n* [Also *aysel* A S *æsil, eisil*, from O Fr *easil, assail, aisil, eisil*, from Lat *acetum* Of A S *eced*, O Sax *ecid*, Goth *aket*, Ger *essig*, from Lat *acetum*, vinegar, from *acere*, to be sour] Vinegar, verjuice [*Obs*] *Sir T More*

Ei'ther (ē'ther, *or* ī'ther) The former is the pronunciation given in nearly all the English dictionaries, and is still the prevailing one in the United States, the latter has of late become somewhat common in England Analogy, however, as well as the best and most general usage, is decidedly in favor of *ē'ther*), *a* or *pron* [A S *ægdher, æghwæder, âhwæder, âwdher, âudher*, from *â, âw*, ever, and *hwædher*, whether, O H Ger. *iowedar*, M H Ger *iewëder*, N H Ger *jeder*, D. *ieder*. See EACH and WHETHER]

1 One or the other, — properly of two things, but sometimes used of a larger number, as, *either* of two oranges or of ten oranges

Lepidus flatters both
Of both is flattered, but he neither loves,
Nor *either* cares for him *Shak.*

2. Each of two, the one and the other.

His flowing hair
In curls on *either* cheek played *Milton*
Or *either* side was there the tree of life *Rev* xxii 2

Ei'ther (ē'ther, *or* ī'ther), *conj* *Either* is always used as correlative to *or*, and precedes it, indicating the first of certain things, any one of which is true, is to be done, chosen, or the like

Either he is talking or he is pursuing, *or* he is in a journey, *or* peradventure he sleepeth 1 *Kings* xviii 27

E-jăc'ū-lāte, *v t.* [*imp & p. p* EJACULATED, *p. pr & vb n* EJACULATING.] [Lat. *ejaculari, ejaculatum*, from *e*, out, and *jaculari*, to throw the javelin, to hurl, dart, from *jaculum*, javelin, dart, thing thrown, from *jacere*, to throw]

1 To throw out suddenly and swiftly, as if a dart, to shoot, to dart [*Obs*] "Its active rays *ejaculated* thence" *Blackmore*

2 To throw out, as an exclamation, to utter by a brief and sudden impulse, as, to *ejaculate* a prayer

E-jăc'ū-lāte, *v i* To utter ejaculations, to make short and hasty exclamations [*Rare*] "*Ejaculating* to himself" *W Scott*

E-jăc'ū-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *ejaculation*, It *ejaculazione*]

1 The act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force and rapid flight [*Obs*] "An *ejaculation* of the eye" *Bacon*

2 The uttering of a short, sudden exclamation or prayer, or the exclamation or prayer uttered

In your dressing let there be *ejaculations* fitted to the several actions of dressing *Bp Taylor*

E-jăc'ū-la-to-ry (50), *a* [It *ejaculatorio*]

1 Casting or throwing out, fitted to eject or throw out

2 Suddenly darted out uttered in short sentences as, an *ejaculatory* prayer or petition

3 Done suddenly, hasty [*Obs*] "*Jaculatory* reports are, that like by hits and starts" *B Jonson*

E-jĕct', *v t* [*imp & p p* EJECTED *p pr & vb n* EJECTING] [Lat *ejicere, ejectum*, from *e*, out, and *jacere*, to throw]

1 To throw out to cast forth, to thrust out, to discharge, as, to *eject* a person from a room "Eyes *ejecting* flame" *Broole*

2 To drive away, to expel violently, or with shame or disgrace, as being unworthy or offensive to dismiss to banish as, to *eject* a traitor from the country, to *eject* words from a language

3 To throw out, expel, or dismiss from an office, to turn out as, to *eject* a clergyman

4 To dispossess of ownership or occupancy, as of land, dwellings, and the like, as, to *eject* tenants from an estate

E-jĕc'tion (ē-jĕk'shun), *n* [Lat *ejectio*, fr *ejicere*, Fr *ejection*]

1 The act of ejecting or casting out discharge, expulsion evacuation, especially of excrementitious matter "Vast *ejection* of ashes" *Eustace* "The *ejection* of a word" *Johnson*

2 The state of being ejected or cast out, dispossession, banishment

E-jĕct'ment, *n* 1 A casting out a dispossession an expulsion ejection as, the *ejectment* of tenants from their homes

2 (*Law*) A species of mixed action, which lies for the recovery of possession of real property, and damages and costs for the unlawful detention of it *Wharton*

E-jĕct'or, *n* (*Law*) One who ejects, or dispossesses another of his land

E-jū-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *ejulatio*, from *ejulare*, to wail, lament, It *giulo tione*] The act of loud crying or wailing, a loud cry, expressive of grief or pain, mourning, lamentation [*Obs*] "*Ejulations* in the pangs of death" *Philips*

Eke, *v t* [*imp & p p* EKED (ekt), *p pr & vb n* EKING] [Also *eck* A-S *eacan*, O Sax *ocan*, Goth *aukan* O H Ger *auhon, ouchôn*, O Frics *aka*, Icel *auka*, Sw *öka*, Dan *øge*, Lat *augere*, Gr *αὐξειν*]

1 To increase to enlarge, to lengthen to extend "To *eke* my pain" *Spenser*

2 To add or supply what is deficient or scanty, by addition or substitution to enlarge to lengthen to prolong — generally with *out*, as, to *eke* out a scanty supply of one kind with some other, to *eke* out a piece of cloth

He *eked* out by his wits an income of barely fifty pounds *Macaulay*

Eke, *adv* [A S *eac*, O Sax *ôc, ac*, O Frics *ôk, ok*, Goth & Icel *auk* O H Ger *ouh*, M H Ger *ouch*, N H Ger *auch*, D *ook*, Sw *och*, Dan *og*, derived from the preceding verb] In addition, also, likewise

'I will be prodigious hard to prove
That this is *eke* the throne of love *Prior*

Eke, *n* Something added to another [*Rare*] "Clumsy *ekes* that may well be spared" *Geddes*

Ek'e bĕr'gīte (49), *n* (*Min*) A massive and somewhat fibrous variety of scapolite *Dana*

Ē'-lă, *n* Originally, the highest note in the scale of Guido hence, proverbially, any hyperbolical or extravagant saying *Moore*

E-lăb'o-rāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* ELABORATED, *p pr & vb n* ELABORATING.] [Lat *elaborare, elaboratum*, from *e*, out, and *laborare*, to labor, from *labor*, q v, Fr *elaborer*, Sp *elaborar*, It *elaborare*]

1 To produce with labor

They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh *Young*

2 To perfect with painstaking, to improve or refine by successive operations of nature or art, as, to *elaborate* a painting or a literary work

The sap is still more *elaborated* as it circulates through the vessels of the plant *Arbuthnot*

E-lăb'o-rate (45), *a* [Lat *elaboratus*, p p of *elaborare*] Wrought with labor, finished with great care; studied; executed with exactness or painstaking, as, an *elaborate* discourse; an *elaborate* performance.

Drawn to the life in each *elaborate* page *Waller*

Syn —Labored, prepared, studied, perfected, highwrought

E-lăb'o-rate ly, *adv* With great labor or study; with nice regard to exactness

E lăb'o-rate-ness, *n* The quality of being elaborate or wrought with great labor

E lăb'o rā'tion, *n* [Lat *elaboratio*, Fr. *élaboration*]

1 The act or process of producing or refining with labor, the state of being so produced, refinement

2 (*Physiol*) The natural process of formation or assimilation, performed by the living organs in animals and vegetables, by which something is produced, as, the *elaboration* of chyle, or sap, or tissues *Carpenter.*

E lăb'o-ra tive, *a* Serving or tending to elaborate working out by successive processes and with care, constructing with labor and minute attention to details, developing and carefully finishing step by step

Elaborative faculty (*Metaph*) the intellectual power of discerning relations and of viewing objects by means of them, relations the understanding of the German philosophers, the discursive faculty, thought

E lăb'o-rā'tor, *n* One who elaborates

E lăb'o ra-to-ry, *a* Tending to elaborate [*Rare*]

E lăb'o ra to-ry, *n* A laboratory [*Obs*]

He showed us divers rare plants, caves and an *elaboratory* *Evelyn*

E-la'is, *n* [Gr *ἐλαια*, olive tree] (*Bot*) A genus of palms, including the oil palm

E-la'o-car'pus, *n* [Gr *ἐλαια*, olive tree, and *καρπός*, fruit (*Bot*) A genus of evergreen trees, the fruit stones of which are sometimes used for making necklaces

E-la'o dī'a-dion, *n* [Gr *ἐλαια*, olive-tree, and *διάδημα*, tree] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the olive and certain other trees producing a fruit resembling that of the olive

E lae'o lite (49), *n* [Fr *eleolithe*, from Gr *ἔλαιον*, olive oil, and *λιθος*, stone] (*Min*) A variety of nepheline, presenting greasy lustre, and gray, grayish green, bluish, and reddish shades of color *Dana*

E lāi'dāte, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of elaidic acid with a base

E-la-ĭd'ic, *a* [Fr *elaidique* See *infra*] Pertaining to, or derived from, oleic acid, or elaine

Elaidic acid (*Chem*), a fatty acid obtained from oleic acid, by adding nitrous or hyponitrous acid *Gregory*

E lāi'dine, *n* [Fr *elaidine* See *infra*] (*Chem*) A fatty substance produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils especially castor oil

E lāi'ne (Synop, § 180), *n* [Fr *elaine*, from Gr. *ἐλαια*, of the olive tree, from *ἐλαια*, olive-tree, *ἔλαιον* olive oil] The liquid principle of oils and fats

E'lāi ōd'ic, *a* [Gr *ἐλαιον*, oil, and *εἶδος*, form] (*Chem*) Derived from castor oil, as, *elaiodic* acid

E'lāi ōm'e ter, *n* [Gr *ἐλαιον*, olive oil, and *μετρον*, measure] An instrument for detecting the adulteration of olive oil

E'lam ite, *n* A dweller in Elam or ancient Persia

E-lăm'ping, *a* [See LAMP] Shining [*Obs*]

E lănçe', *v t* [*imp & p p* ELANCED (e lănst'), *p pr & vb n* ELANCING] [Fr *elancer*, Pr *eslansar*, It *slanciare*, from Fr *lancer*, It *lanciare*, to dart, throw, Late Lat *lanceare*, to wield the lance, from Fr *lance*, It *lancia*, Lat *lancea*, a lance, q v] To throw as a lance to hurl to dart [*Rare*]

While thy unerring hand *elanced* a dart *Prior.*

E'land, *n* [D *eland*, elk, Ger *elend*, Pol *jelen*, Russ *olenj*, Lith *elnis*, stag, hart] (*Zool*) A species of antelope in South Africa (*Oreas canna*), called also *Cape elk*, much prized for its flesh *Baird*

Eland (*Oreas canna*)

E lā'nus, *n* (*Ornith*) A genus of birds of the kite kind, including the swallow-tailed hawk

E-lăn'o lite (49), *n* (*Min*) The same as ELEOLITE

El'a ŏp'tēn, *n* (*Chem*) The liquid portion of a volatile oil

E lăph'i-ī, *n* [Gr *ἐλαφος*, stag] (*Zool*) A family of ruminant quadrupeds, including the musk-deer, stag, and giraffe

El'a phine, *a* (*Zoöl*) Pertaining to, or resembling, the stag

E-lăp'i dā'tion, *n* [Lat *elapidare*, to clear from stones, from *e*, out, and *lapis*, a stone] A clearing away of stones [*Rare*]

E lăpse', *v i* [*imp & p p* ELAPSED (e lăpst'), *p. pr & vb n* ELAPSING] [Lat *elabi, elapsus*, from *e*, out, and *labi*, to fall, slide] To slide, slip, or glide by, to pass away silently, as time, — used chiefly in reference to time.

Eight days *elapsed*, at length a pilgrim came *Hoole*

E-lăp'sion, *n.* The act of elapsing. [*Rare.*]

E-lăque'ăte (e-lăk'we ăt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELAQUEATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELAQUEATING.] [Lat. *elaqueare, elaqueatum*, from *e*, out, and *laqueare*, to ensnare, entangle, from *laqueus*, noose, snare.] To disentangle. [*Rare.*]

E-lăs'tic, *a.* [Fr. *élastique*, It. & Sp. *elastico*, N. Lat. *elasticus*, from Gr. ἐλαυνειν, to drive.]

1. Springing back, having power to return to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed, or distorted, having the inherent property of recovering its former figure, after any external pressure, which has altered that figure, is removed, rebounding, springy, flying back, as, a bow is *elastic*, the air is *elastic*, vapors are *elastic*.

Capable of being drawn out by force like a piece of *elastic* gum, and by its own elasticity returning, when the force is removed, to its former position. *Paley*

2. Readily returning to a previous state or condition, after being depressed or overtaxed, having power to sustain shocks or trials without abiding detriment, as, *elastic* spirits, an *elastic* constitution.

The herds are *elastic* with health. *Landor*

Elastic curve (*Geom.*), the curve made by an elastic filament or lamina fixed horizontally at one end and loaded at the other. — *Elastic fluids*, those which have the property of expanding in all directions on the removal of external pressure, as the air, gases, vapors. — *Elastic tissue* (*Anat.*), the tissue upon the presence of which the elasticity of any portion of the body depends. It is of a yellowish hue, very resistant to chemical agents, and usually composed of cylindrical branching fibers.

E-lăs'tic-al, *a.* Elastic, springy. [*Obs.*] "*Elastical* power." *Bentley*

E-lăs'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In an elastic manner, by an elastic power, with a spring.

E-lăs-tĭc'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *elasticité*, It. *elasticità*, Sp. *elasticidad.*]

1. The quality of being elastic, the inherent property in bodies by which they recover their former figure or dimensions, after the removal of external pressure or altering force, springiness, rebound, as, the *elasticity* of caoutchouc, or of the air.

2. Power of resistance to, or recovery from, depression or overwork.

E-lăs'tic-ness, *n.* The quality of being elastic, elasticity.

E-lāte', *a.* [Lat. *elatus*, p. p. of *efferre*. See *infra*.]

1. Lifted up, raised, elevated. "With upper lip *elate*." *Fenton*

And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes, *elate*,
Sits empress. *Sir W. Jones*

2. Having the spirits raised by success or hope of success, flushed or exalted with confidence. elated. "Of mind *elate*." *Pope*

Syn. — Puffed up, proud, lofty, haughty, swelling, exalted.

E-lāte', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELATING.] [Lat. *efferre, elatum*, to bring or carry out, to raise, from *e*, for *ex*, out, and *ferre, latum*, to bear, carry.]

1. To raise, to exalt. [*Rare.*] "By the potent sun *elated* high." *Thomson*

2. To exalt the spirit of, to fill with confidence or exultation, to elevate or flush with success, to puff up, to make proud. "Foolishly *elated* by spiritual pride." *Warburton*

E-lāt'ed-ly, *adv.* With elation.

E-lāt'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being elated, elation.

E-lāt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, elates.

El'a-ter, *n.* [Gr. ἐλατηρ, driver, from ἐλαυνειν, to drive.]

1. (*Bot.*) An elastic spiral filament for dispersing the spores, as in some liverworts. *Henslow*

2. (*Zool.*) A kind of beetle that has the power of giving a sudden leap, by a quick movement of the articulation between the abdomen and thorax.

El'a-ter'i-dæ, *n. pl.* [See ELATER.] (*Zool.*) A family of coleopterous insects, having the power of making a sudden leap, spring beetles.

E-lăt'er-ine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of elaterium. It is very bitter and a violent purgative.

E-lăt'er-ite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) An elastic mineral resin, of a blackish brown color, subtranslucent, and occurring in soft, flexible masses, — called also *mineral caoutchouc*, and *elastic bitumen*. *Dana*

El'a-tĕr'i-um, *n.* [Lat., Gr. ἐλατηριον (see φαρμακον), from ἐλατηρος, driving, from ἐλατηρ, driver, from ἐλαυνειν, to drive.] A cathartic substance deposited from the very acrid juice of the *Momordica elaterium*, or wild cucumber. *Brande*

El'a-tĕr'y, *n.* [Gr. ἐλατηρια, f. of ἐλατηρ, driver. See *supra*.] Acting force or elasticity, as, the *elatery* of the air. [*Obs.*] *Ray*

El'a-tine, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of aquatic plants, water pepper, water wort.

E-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *elatio*, from *efferre*. See ELATE.] An inflation or elevation of mind, self esteem, vanity, or pride, resulting from success. "Vain *elation* of mind." *Atterbury*

El'bōw, *n.* [A. S. *elboga, elnboga, elneboga*, from *eln*, an ell, originally like Lat. *ulna*, the fore part of the arm, fore-arm, and *boga*, bow, L. Ger. *ellebage*, D. *elleboog*, N. H. Ger. *ellbogen, ellenbogen*, O. H. Ger. *ellinbogo, elnpogo*, Icel. *albogi, olbogi*, Dan. *albue*, Scot. *elbock, elbuck*. Cf. ALNAGE.]

1. The outer angle made by the bend of the arm, the joint connecting the arm and fore arm. "Her arms to the *elbows* naked." *R. Gloucester*

2. Any flexure or angle, especially if obtuse, as of a wall, building, and the like, a sudden turn or bend, as in a river or sea-coast, also an angular or jointed part of any structure, as the raised arm of a chair or sofa, — used also in compounds of any thing shaped or moving like the elbow, as, an *elbow joint*.

3. (*pl.*) (*Arch.*) The upright sides which flank any paneled work, as in windows below the shutters, &c. *Gwilt*

To be at the elbow, to be very near, to be by the side, to be at hand. — *To be up to the elbow*, to be wholly occupied or absorbed. — *Elbow-grease*, energetic application of force in manual labor, vigorous and continued labor. [*Low.*]

El'bōw, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELBOWED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELBOWING.] To push with the elbow, as when one passes another or pushes by him.

He'll *elbow* out his neighbors. *Dryden*

El'bōw, *v. i.* 1. To jut into an angle, to project, to bend.

2. To push rudely along, to jostle. "Purse-proud, *elbowing* insolence." *Grainger*

El'bōw-chāir, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows, an arm chair.

El'bōw-rōom, *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side, hence, freedom from confinement, room for motion or action. *Shak.*

El-ĕ'ŭjă, *n.* (*Bot.*) An Arabian tree (*Trichilia emetica*), the fruit of which is emetic, and also sometimes employed in the composition of ointment for the cure of the itch.

El-çĕ'sa-ĭte, *n.* [From *Elcesai*, the leader of the sect.] (*Eccl.*) One of a sect of Asiatic Gnostics who appeared in the time of the Emperor Trajan.

Eld, *n.* [A. S. *eld, ald, yld, yldo, ilda*, old age, from *ald, eald*, old. See OLD.]

1. Age, especially, old age. [*Rare.*]

Great nature, ever young, yet full of *eld*. *Spenser*

2. Old people. [*Obs.*] "They count him of the green-haired *eld*." *Chapman*

3. Old times, former days, antiquity. [*Rare.*] "Astrologers and men of *eld*." *Longfellow*

Eld, *v. t.* To make old or ancient. [*Obs.*] "Time, that *eldeth* all things." *Chaucer*

Eld'er, *a.* [A. S. *ældra, yldra*, m., *ældre, yldre*, f., the comparative degree of *ald, eald*, old. See OLD.] Older, having lived a longer time, more advanced in age, senior, prior, as in origin, — opposed to *younger*.

The *elder* shall serve the younger. *Gen.* xxv. 23.

Eld'er, *n.* 1. One who is older, a superior in age, a senior. 1 *Pet.* v. 1.

2. An ancestor, a predecessor.

Carry your head as your *elders* have done before you. *L'Estrange*

3. A person who, on account of his age, occupies the office of ruler or judge; hence, a person occupying any office appropriate to such as have the experience and dignity which age confers; as, the *elders* of Israel, the *elders* of the synagogue, the *elders* in the apostolic church. In the modern Presbyterian churches, *elders* are officers who with the pastors or ministers, compose the church sessions, with authority to inspect and regulate matters of religion and discipline. In some churches pastors or clergymen are called *elders*, or *presbyters*.

Eld'er, *n.* [A. S. *ellarn*, Prov. Ger. *holder*, O. H. Ger. *holder, holdo, holuntar, holuntar*, M. H. Ger. *holter, holunder, holunter*, N. H. Ger. *holunder*, from O. H. Ger. *hol*, N. H. Ger. *hohl*, hollow and *tar*, equivalent to Eng. *tree*. Dan. *hyld, hyldetræ*, Sw. *hyll, hylltræ*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants (*Sambucus*) having broad umbels of white flowers and dark red berries. The common North American species is *S. Canadensis*.

Eld'er-ly, *a.* Somewhat old, advanced beyond middle age, bordering on old age, as, *elderly* people.

Eld'ern, *a.* Made of elder. [*Obs.*]

He would discharge us as bows do *eldern* guns. *Marston*

Eld'er-ship, *n.* 1. The state of being older, seniority. "Paternity and *eldership*." *Raleigh*

2. The office of an elder. — used also, collectively, for a body of elders.

El'der-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, dane wort or wall wort.

Eld'est, *a.* [A. S. *ældest, yldest*, superlative of *ald, eald*, old.] Oldest, most advanced in age, having many years, — usually applied to persons, as, the *eldest* son.

Eld'ing, *n.* [A. S. *ælan*, to kindle, *aling*, a burning, *ald*, fire, *al*, flame, Icel. *elda*, to make fire, *eldr*, fire, Dan. *ild*.] Fuel. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*

El Do-rā'do, or **El Do-rà'do**, [Sp., i. e., the golden region, from *el*, the, and *dorado*, gilt, p. p. of *dorar*, to gild.] A fabulous region in the interior of South America supposed to surpass all others in the richness of its productions, especially gold, gems, &c., hence, any country, especially an imaginary one, abounding in gold, or other precious products of nature.

El'drĭtch, *a.* [Scotch.] Hideous, ghastly, wild, demoniacal, as, an *eldritch* shriek, an *eldritch* laugh. [*Obs.*] [Written also *eldrich*.]

E-le ăt'ic, *a.* [Lat. *eleaticus*.] Belonging to a certain sect of philosophers, so called from *Elea*, or *Velia*, a town on the western coast of Lower Italy, as, the *Eleatic* sect of philosophy.

E'le ăt'ic, *n.* One holding to the Eleatic philosophy.

El'e cam pāne', *n.* [Fr. *enule campane*, It., Sp., & Pg. *enula campana*, N. Lat. *inula campana*, from Lat. *inula helenium*, Gr. ἑλενιον, It. *enola, alla*, and L. Lat. & It. *campana*, a bell, Ger. *glockenwurz*, i. e., bell-wort. According to Pliny, this plant was called *helenium*, as having sprung from the tears of *Helen*.]

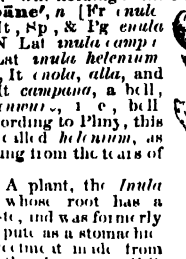

Elecampane.

1. (*Bot.*) A plant, the *Inula Helenium*, whose root has a pungent taste, and was formerly of much repute as a stomachic.

2. A sweetmeat made from the root of the plant. *Hill*

E-lĕct', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTING.] [Lat. *eligere, electum*, from *e*, out, and *legere*, to gather, to choose. It. *eleggere*, Pg. *eleger*, Fr. & Sp. *elegir*, Pr. *elire*.]

1. To pick out, to select from among a number, to make choice of, to fix upon by preference, to choose, to prefer. "The deputy *elected* by the Lord." *Shak.*

2. To select or take for an office or employment, to choose from among a number, to select by vote, as, to *elect* a representative, a president, or governor.

3. (*Theol.*) To designate, choose, or select, as an object of mercy or favor.

Syn. — To choose, prefer, select, appoint. See CHOOSE.

E-lĕct', *a.* [Lat. *electus*, p. p. of *eligere*.]

1. Chosen, taken by preference from among two or more. "Colors quaint *elect*." *Spenser*

2. (*Theol.*) Chosen, is the object of mercy or divine favor, set apart to eternal life.

3. Chosen but not inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office, as, bishop *elect*, emperor *elect*, governor or mayor *elect*.

E-lĕct', *n.* 1. One chosen or set apart.

Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine *elect* in whom my soul delighteth. *Isa.* xlii. 1.

2. (*pl.*) Those who are chosen or separated for salvation.

Shall not God avenge his own *elect*? *Luke* xviii. 7.

E-lĕct'ant, *n.* [Lat. *electans*, p. pr. of *electare*, to choose, select, v. intens. of *eligere*.] One who has the power of choosing, an elector. "Free *electant*." *Tucker*

E-lĕc'ta-ry, *n.* A kind of medicine. — the same as ELECTUARY. [*Rare.*] *Walker*

E-lĕct'ĭ-cism, *n.* The system of selecting doctrines and opinions from other systems, eclecticism.

E-lĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *electio*, from *eligere*. See *election*, Pr. *eleccio, election*, Sp. *eleccion*, It. *elezione*.]

1. The act of choosing, choice, the act of selecting one or more from others.

2. The act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation of preference, as by ballot, uplifted hands, or *viva voce*, as, the *election* of a president or a mayor.

Corruption in *elections* is the great enemy of freedom. *J. Adams*

3. Power of choosing or selecting, free will, liberty to choose or act. "By his own *election* led to ill." *Daniel*

4. Careful or discriminating choice, discernment. To use men with much difference and *election* is good. *Bacon*

5. (*Theol.*) Divine choice, predetermination of individuals as objects of mercy and salvation. "Their remnant according to the *election* of grace." *Rom.* xi. 5.

6. Those who are elected.

The *election* hath obtained it. *Rom.* xi. 7.

E-lĕc'tion-eer', *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTIONEERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTIONEERING.] To make interest for a candidate at an election, to use arts for securing the election of a candidate. "A master of the whole art of *electioneering*." *Macaulay*

E-lĕc'tion-eer'er, *n.* One who electioneers.

E-lĕct'ive, *a.* [Fr. *électif*, Pr. *electiu*, Sp. & Pg. *electivo*, It. *elettivo*.]

1. Exerting the power of choice, making selection, as, an *elective* act.

2. Pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing. "The independent use of their *elective* franchise." *Bancroft*

3. Dependent on choice, bestowed or passing by election, as, an *elective* office.

Kings of Rome were at first *elective*; for such are the conditions of an *elective* kingdom. *Dryden*

Elective affinity or *attraction* (*Chem.*), a tendency to unite with certain things rather than with others.

E-lĕct'ive-ly, *adv.* By choice, with preference of one to another.

E-lĕct'or, *n.* [Lat., from *eligere*. Fr. *électeur*, Sp. *elector*, It. *elettore*.]

1. One who elects, or has the right of choice, a person who is entitled to take part in an election, or to give his vote in favor of a candidate for office.

2. Hence, specifically, a person legally qualified to vote, in any country.

2. One of the princes of Germany formerly entitled to choose the emperor, or king.

☞ The *Elector* of Hesse-Cassel is now the only prince bearing the title

4. One of the persons chosen, by vote of the people in the United States, to elect a president and vice-president

E-lĕct'or-al, *a.* [Fr *électoral*, Sp *electoral*, It. *elettorale*, from *elector*, q v] Pertaining to, or consisting of, electors, as, an *electoral* college

E-lĕct'or-ăl'i-ty, *n* Electorate [*Rare*] *Wotton*

E lĕct'or-ate, *n.* [Fr *électorat*, Sp *electorado*, It. *elettorato*]

1. The dignity of an elector, electorship.

2 The territory of an elector in the German empire

E lĕct'or-ess, *n.* Electress. "The *electoress* of Brunswick" *Burnet.*

E/lec-tō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to an elector or an election, electoral; as, an *electoral* college *Burke.*

E-lĕct'or-shĭp, *n* The office of an elector

E-lĕc'tre, } *n.* [Fr *électre*, Pr *electre*, Sp *electro*,
E-lĕc'ter, } It. *elettro*, Lat *electrum*, Gr. ἤλεκτρον] [*Obs.*]

1. Amber See ELECTRUM

2. A compound or mixed metal of an amber color

E/lec-trŏp'e ter, *n* [Gr ἤλεκτρον, amber, and τρέπειν, to turn] An instrument used for the purpose of changing the direction of electric currents

E-lĕct'ress, *n* [Fr *électrice*, Sp *electriz*, It *elettrice.*] The wife or widow of an elector in the German empire.

E-lĕc'tric, } *a* [Fr *électrique*, Sp *electrico*, It
E-lĕc'tric-al, } *elettrico*, from Lat *electrum*]

1 Pertaining to electricity, as, *electric* power or virtue.

2 Occasioned by, or derived from, electricity, as, *electric* effects, an *electric* spark

3. Containing electricity, as, an *electric* jar

4 Capable of occasioning electrical phenomena, as, an *electrical* machine or substance

Electric clock (*a*) A time-keeper moved or controlled by electricity or electro-magnetism (*b*) An astronomical clock connected with an electro-magnetic register See ELECTRO-CHRONOGRAPH — *Electric current*, a current or stream of electricity traversing a closed circuit formed of conducting substances, or passing by means of conductors from one body to another which is in a different electrical state — *Electric eel (fish)*, a fish or eel of the genus *Gymnotus* (*G electricus*) from two to five feet in length, capable of giving a violent electric shock — *Electric telegraph* See TELEGRAPH

E-lĕc'tric, *n* A non-conductor of electricity employed to excite or accumulate the electric fluid, [illegible] resin, &c

E-lĕc'tric-al ly, *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it

E-lĕc'tric-al-ness, *n* The state or quality of being electrical [*Rare*]

E/lec trĭ'cian (-trĭsh'un), *n* A person who studies electricity, one versed in the science of electricity

E/lec-trĭs'i ty, *n* [Fr *électricité*, Sp *electricidad*, It *elettricità*, from Lat *electrum*, Gr ἤλεκτρον,—so named as being produced by the friction of amber]

1. A power in nature, often styled the *electric fluid*, exhibiting itself when in disturbed equilibrium or in activity by a circuit movement, the fact of direction in which involves *polarity*, or opposition of properties in opposite directions, also, by attraction for many substances, by a law involving *attraction* between surfaces of unlike polarity, and *repulsion* between those of like, by exhibiting accumulated polar tension when the circuit is broken, and by producing heat, light, concussion, and often chemical changes when the circuit passes between the poles or through any imperfectly conducting substance or space It is evolved in any disturbance of molecular equilibrium, whether from a chemical, physical, or mechanical cause.

☞ Electricity is manifested under the following different forms (*a*) *Frictional* or *common electricity*, in which the disturbance is produced by friction, as of glass, amber, &c. (*b*) *Voltaic* or *galvanic electricity*, in which the disturbing cause is chemical decomposition by means of a galvanic battery (*c*) *Thermotic electricity*, in which the disturbing cause is heat (attended probably with some chemical action) It is developed by uniting two pieces of unlike metals in a bar, and heating the bar unequally (*d*) That produced by *evaporation* and *condensation*, and even by variations and expansions of a gas (*e*) *Atmospheric electricity*, which is any condition of electrical disturbance in the atmosphere or clouds, and is due to some or all of the above-mentioned causes (*f*) *Magnetic electricity*, which is developed by bodies in the magnetic condition A spiral circulation of galvanic or ordinary electricity round a bar of metal, renders the bar magnetic (*g*) *Positive electricity*, which is the current that passes off from the positive pole or anode of a battery, — called also *vitreous electricity* (*h*) *Negative electricity*, which is the current that passes from the negative pole or cathode, — called also *resinous electricity*

2 The science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of the electric fluid

E-lĕc'tri-fī'a-ble, *a* [From *electrify.*] Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it

E-lĕc'tri fi-kā'tion, *n* The act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity

E-lĕc'tri fȳ, *v t* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTRIFIED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTRIFYING] [From Lat. *electrum* and *facere*, to make]

1. To communicate electricity *to*; to charge with electricity, as, to *electrify* a jar.

2. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity, to give an electric shock to; as, to *electrify* a limb, or the body.

3 To excite suddenly, to give a sudden shock to, to surprise, especially by means of something pleasing or inspiriting, as, the whole assembly was *electrified*

E-lĕc'tri fȳ, *v i* To become electric

E-lĕc'trĭne (-trĭn), *a* [Lat. *electrinus*, from *electrum*]

1 Belonging to, or made of, amber

2 Made of electrum, an alloy used by the ancients.

E-lĕc'tri-zā'tion, *n* [Fr *électrisation*, Sp *electrizacion*] The act of electrizing

E-lĕc'trĭze, *v t* [*imp & p p* ELECTRIZED, *p pr & vb n* ELECTRIZING] [Fr *électriser*, Sp *electrizar*, It *elettrizzare*] To electrify *Eng Cyc.*

E-lĕc'trĭz-er, *n* One who, or that which, electrizes, especially, a form of electrical apparatus used for the application of electricity in medicine

E lĕc'tro-bi-ŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One versed in electro biology

E-lĕc'tro-bi-ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Lat *electrum*, Gr ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and Eng *biology*, q v]

1 That phase of mesmerism or animal magnetism in which the actions, feelings, &c , of a person in the mesmeric condition are controlled, or supposed to be controlled, by the will of the operator *Thompson*

2 The science which treats of the electrical currents developed in living organisms

E lĕc'tro-chĕm'ic-al, *a* Pertaining to electro chemistry *Ure*

E lĕc'tro-chĕm'is-try, *n* That science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes

E-lĕc'tro-chrŏn'o grăph, *n* [Lat *electrum*, Gr ἤλεκτρον, and Eng *chronograph*, q v] An instrument for accurately noting time, consisting of an electro-magnetic register connected with a clock, by means of which the seconds of the clock are spaced off in a series of marks on the moving surface of the register, and record marks made in this series of second-marks of any observations at the instants they occur It is used in astronomical observatories, to note transits and similar phenomena

E-lĕc'tro-chrŏn'o-grăph'ic, *a* Belonging to the electro chronograph, or recorded by the aid of it

E-lĕc'trŏde, *n* [Fr *électrode*, from Lat *electrum*, Gr ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and ὁδός, a way, path] Either of the so-called poles of the voltaic circle

E lĕc'tro-dȳ-năm'ic, *a* [Lat *electrum*, Gr ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and δυναμις, power, δυνασθαι, to be able] Pertaining to the movements or force of electric or galvanic currents, dependent on electric force

E-lĕc'tro-dȳ năm'ics, *n sing* 1 The phenomena of electricity in motion

2 The branch of science which treats of the properties of electric currents [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

E lĕc'tro-en-grāv'ing, *n* The act or process of engraving by means of electricity

E-lĕc'tro-gĭld'ing, *n* The process of gilding copper, &c , by means of voltaic electricity

E-lĕc'tro-gĭlt, *a* Gilded by means of voltaic electricity

E/lec-trŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and λόγος, discourse] That branch of physical science which treats of the phenomena of electricity and its properties

E/lec trŏl'y-sis, *n* [Lat *electrum*, Gr ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and λύσις, a loosing, dissolving, from λύειν, to loose, dissolve] The act or process of chemical decomposition, by the action of electricity, or galvanism

E-lĕc'tro lȳte, *n.* [Fr *électrolyte*, from Lat *electrum*, Gr ἤλεκτρον, and λυτός, dissoluble] A compound decomposable, or subjected to decomposition, by an electric current

E-lĕc'tro-lĭt'ic, *a* [Fr *électrolytique.*] Pertaining to electrolysis

E lĕc'tro-lȳz'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being electrolyzed, or decomposed by an electric current

E-lĕc'tro-lȳ-zā'tion, *n* The act or process of electrolyzing, decomposition by means of an electric current

E-lĕc'tro-lȳze, *v t* [*imp & p p* ELECTROLYZED, *p pr & vb n* ELECTROLYZING] [Fr *électrolyser*, from Lat *electrum*, Gr ἤλεκτρον, amber, and λύειν, to loose, dissolve] To decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism *Faraday*

E-lĕc'tro-măg'net, *n* A mass of soft iron, usually in the form of a bar, rendered temporarily magnetic by being placed within a coil of wire through which a current of electricity is passing

E lĕc'tro-mag-nĕt'ic, *a.* Designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it, as, *electro-magnetic* phenomena

E-lĕc'tro-măg'net-ĭsm, *n* That science which treats of the development of magnetism by means of voltaic electricity, and of the properties or actions of the currents evolved. *Nichol.*

E-lĕc'tro-mĕt'al-lūr'gy, *n.* The act of depositing metals, held in solution, as silver, gold, copper, &c., on prepared surfaces, through the agency of voltaic electricity or galvanism, answering the purposes of plating, and also of giving exact impressions of coins, medals, &c.

E/lec-trŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Fr. *électromètre*, from Lat. *electrum*, Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and μέτρον, measure.]

1 An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity

2 An instrument which indicates the presence of electricity, — usually called an *electroscope.*

E lĕc'tro-mĕt'ric al, *a* [Fr *électrométrique.*] Pertaining to an electrometer, made by an electrometer, as, an *electrometrical* experiment.

E-lĕc'tro-mō'tion, *n* The motion of electricity or galvanism, or its passage from one metal to another in a voltaic circuit, mechanical action produced by means of electricity

E-lĕc'tro-mō'tive, *a* Producing electro-motion; producing mechanical effects by means of electricity, as, *electro motive* power

E lĕc'tro mō'tor, *n* [Fr. *électromoteur.*] A mover of the electric fluid, a piece of apparatus for generating a current of electricity

E lĕc'tron, *n* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον.] Amber, also, the alloy called *electrum* *Ogilvie.*

E lĕc'tro-nĕg'a-tĭve, *a* Having the property of being attracted by an electro positive body, or a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

E lĕc'tro-nĕg'a-tĭve, *n* A body which passes to the positive pole in electrolysis

E/lec trŏph'o-rŭs, *n , pl* E/LEC-TRŎPH'O-RI, [Fr *électrophore*, from Lat *electrum*, Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and φορός, bearing, from φέρειν, to bear] An instrument for exciting electricity, and repeating the charge indefinitely by induction, consisting of a flat, smooth cake of resin, as an electric, upon which is placed a corresponding plate of metal, with an insulating handle as conductor *Brande.*

E lĕc'tro-phȳs'i o-lŏg'ic al, *a.* Pertaining to electrical results produced through physiological agencies, or by change of action in a living being

E-lĕc'tro-phȳs'i ŏl'o gy, *n* Electric results pro duced through physiological agencies

E lĕc'tro-plāte, *v t* To plate or cover with a coating of metal by means of electrolysis.

E lĕc'tro-plāt'er, *n.* One who practices electroplating

E lĕc'tro-pō'lar, *a* Positively electrified at one end, or on one surface, and negatively at the other; — said of a conductor

E lĕc'tro-pŏg'i tĭve, *a* Of such a nature relatively to some other associated body or bodies, as to tend to the negative pole of a voltaic battery, while the associated body tends to the positive pole; — the converse or correlative of *electro-negative.*

☞ An element that is *electro-positive* in one compound may be *electro-negative* in another, and *vice versa*

E-lĕc'tro-pŏg'i tĭve, *n* A body which passes to the negative pole in electrolysis

E-lĕc'tro-punct ū rā'tion, } *n.* (*Surg*) The act
E lĕc'tro-pŭnct'ūr-ing, } of inserting two or more needles in the body, and connecting them with the poles of a galvanic apparatus

E lĕc'tro-scōpe, *n.* [Fr *électroscope*, from Lat. *electrum*, Gr ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and σκοπός, spying, from σκέπτεσθαι, to look carefully, to spy] An instrument for detecting changes in the electric state of bodies, or the species of electricity present, as by means of pith balls, &c.; an electrometer

E lĕc'tro-stăt'ics, *n sing* That branch of science which treats of statical electricity [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

E lĕc'tro-tĕl'e grăph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the electric telegraph, or by means of it

E lĕc'tro-thĕr'man-çy, *n* That branch of electrical science which treats of the effect of an electric current upon the temperature of a conductor, or part of a circuit composed of two different metals

E-lĕc'tro-tĭnt, *n* A style of etching by means of galvanism A picture is drawn on a metallic plate with some material which resists the fluids of a battery, so that, in electrotyping, the parts not covered by the varnish, &c , receive a deposition of metal, and produce the required copy in intaglio.

E-lĕc'tro-tŏn'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, electrical tension, — said of the peculiar latent state of a conducting body during its exposure to the action of an electric current

E-lĕc'tro-tȳpe, *n.* [From Lat *electrum*, Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (for electricity), and τύπος, an impression, from τύπτειν, to strike] A copy or stereotype taken by electrotypy, or the process by which this is effected

E lĕc'tro-tȳpe, *v t* [*imp & p. p.* ELECTROTYPED (e-lĕk'tro-tīpt), *p pr. & vb n* ELECTROTYPING.] To stereotype or take copies of by electrotypy.

E-lĕc'tro-tȳp'er, *n.* One who practices electrotypy.

E lĕc'tro-tȳp'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or effected by means of, electrotypy

E-lĕc'tro-tȳp'y, *n* The process of copying metals, engravings, &c., and of making stereotype plates by means of electric deposition.

E-lĕc'tro-vĭ'tal, *a* Derived from, or dependent upon, vital processes; — said of certain electric cur-

rents supposed by some physiologists to circulate in the nerves of animals

E-lĕc'trum, *n.* [Lat, from Gr. ἤλεκτρον.]
1. Amber. See ELECTRIC.
2. An alloy of gold and silver, of an amber color, used by the ancients.

E-lĕct'u-a-ry, *n.* [Late Lat. *electuarium, electarium*, from Gr ἐκλειπτόν, ἔκλειγμα, Lat *ecligma*, a medicine that is licked away, i e., melts in the mouth, from Gr. ἐκλείχειν, to lick up, from ἐκ, out, and λείχειν, to lick; Fr. *électuaire*, Sp *electuario*, O. Fr *lectuaire*, Pr *lectoari, lactoari*, O Sp *lectuario*, It *lattuaro, lattuario, lattovaro*] (*Med*) A medicine composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or sirup, a confection

El'ee-mŏs'y-na-ri ly, *adv* In an eleemosynary manner, by charity, charitably

El'ee-mŏs'y-na ry, *a* [L Lat *eleemosynarius*, from *eleemosyna*, alms, Gr ελεημοσύνη, pity, mercy, alms, from ἐλεήμων, compassionate, from ἐλεεῖν, to pity, ἔλεος, pity]
1 Relating to charity, alms, or alms giving, intended for the distribution of charity, as, an *eleemosynary* corporation
2. Given in charity or alms, founded by charity, as, an *eleemosynary* hospital or college "*Eleemosynary* cures" *Boyle*
3 Supported by charity, as, *eleemosynary* poor

El'ee-mŏs'y-na ry, *n* One who subsists on charity, a dependent *South*

El'e-gance, } *n* [Lat *elegantia*, from *elegans*, Fr
El'e-gan cy, } *élégance*, Sp *elegancia*, It *eleganza*]
1. The state or quality of being elegant, beauty as resulting from the complete absence of that which deforms or impresses unpleasantly, grace given by art or practice, refinement, — said of manners, language, style, form, architecture, and the like. "That grace that *elegance* affords" *Drayton*
2. That which is elegant, that which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty "The bountiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art" *Spectator.*

Syn.—ELEGANCE, GRACE *Elegance* implies something of a select style of beauty, which is usually produced by art, skill, or training, as, *elegance* of manners, composition, handwriting, &c , *elegant* furniture, an *elegant* house, &c *Grace*, as the term is here used, refers to bodily movements, and is a lower order of beauty It may be a natural gift, thus, the manners of a peasant-girl may be *graceful*, but can hardly be called *elegant*

These, choicely culled, and *elegantly* arranged,
Shall form a garland for Narcissa's tomb *Young*

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In all her gestures dignity and love *Milton*

El'e-gant, *a.* [Lat *elegans*, for *elegens*, from *eligere*, to pick out, choose, select, Fr *élégant*, Sp & It *elegante* See ELECT]
1. Pleasing by acquired or imparted grace and beauty, possessed of unusual and impressive attractions, exciting admiration and approbation by symmetry, completeness, freedom from blemish, and the like, nice, graceful, as, *elegant* manners, *elegant* style of composition, an *elegant* speaker, an *elegant* structure, *elegant* furniture "A diligent cultivation of *elegant* literature" *Prescott.*
2. Exercising a nice choice, sensible to beauty, discriminating with justice and practiced tact, as, *elegant* taste.

Syn.—Boautiful, polished, graceful, refined, handsome

El'e-gant-ly, *adv* In a manner to please, with elegance, with due symmetry, richly

E-lē'gi-ac, or **El'e gī'ac** (117) (Synop , § 130), *a* [Late Lat *elegiacus*, from *elegia*, Gr. ἐλεγεῖος, Fr *élégiaque* See ELEGY]
1 Belonging to elegy, or written in elegiacs, plaintive, expressing sorrow or lamentation, as, an *elegiac* lay, *elegiac* strains. "*Elegiac* griefs, and songs of love" *E B Browning*
2 Used in elegies, as, *elegiac* verse, the *elegiac* distich or couplet, consisting of a dactylic hexameter and pentameter

E-lē'gi-ac, or **El'e gī'ac**, *n.* Elegiac verse *Warton*

El'e-gī'ac-al, *a* Pertaining to elegy, elegiac

E-lē'gi-ast, or **El'e gī'ast**, *n* One who composes elegies. "The great fault of these *elegiasts*" *Goldsmith*

El'e-gi-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer of elegies, an elegist

El'e-gist, *n.* A writer of elegies. *Warton*

E-lē'git, *n.* [Lat , third person singular of *elegi*, perfect tense of *eligere*, to choose, from *e*, out, and *legere*, to gather, choose See ELECT] (*Law*) A judicial writ of execution, by which a defendant's goods are appraised and delivered to the plaintiff, and, if not sufficient to satisfy the debt, all of his lands are delivered, to be held till the debt is paid by the rents and profits, or until the defendant's interest has expired Formerly but one moiety of the defendant's lands was delivered to the plaintiff This writ is still in use in some of the U S *Wharton.*

El'e-gy, *n.* [Lat *elegia*, Gr. ἐλεγεία, sing , and ἐλεγεῖα, pl. of ἐλεγεῖον, a distich consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter, the meter of the elegy, properly, neut. of ἐλεγεῖος, elegiac, from ἔλεγος, a song of mourning, a lament, from ἐ ἐ λέγειν, to cry woe! woe!] A mournful or plaintive poem, a funereal song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation.

Elegy is the form of poetry natural to the reflective mind It may treat of any subject, but it must treat of no subject for itself, but always and exclusively with reference to the poet himself *Coleridge*

El'e-ment, *n* [Fr *élément*, Pr *element*, Sp , Pg , & It *elemento*, Lat *elementum*, Armor *elfenn*, element, *elven*, spark of fire, W *elven, elv*, element, *elvydd*, element, earth, land]
1 One of the simplest or essential parts or principles of which any thing consists, or upon which the constitution or fundamental powers of any thing are based
2 One of the ultimate, undecomposable constituents of any kind of matter, as, oxygen and hydrogen are the *elements* of water
3 One of the ultimate parts which are variously combined in any thing, as, letters are the *elements* of written language, also, a simple portion of that which is complex
4 One of the essential ingredients of any mixture, as, quartz, feldspar, and mica are the *elements* of granite
5 (*a*) One out of several parts combined in a system or aggregation, when each is of the nature of the whole, as, a single cell is an *element* of the honey comb (*b*) (*Anat*) One of the smallest natural divisions of the organism, as a blood corpuscle, a muscular fiber, or an epithelial cell
6 (*Math*) An infinitesimal part of any thing of the same nature as the entire magnitude considered, as, in a solid of revolution an *element* is the infinitesimal portion between two planes which are at right angles with the axis of revolution, and separated an indefinitely small distance In the calculus, *element* is sometimes used as synonymous with a differential
7 One of the necessary data or values upon which a system of calculations depends, or general conclusions are based, as, the *elements* of a planet's orbit
8 One of the fundamental sources of activity, or moving causes, in nature or life "Passions are the *elements* of life" *Pope*
9 (*pl*) The simplest or fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art, rudiments, as, the *elements* of geometry, or of music
10 (*pl*) Any outline or sketch, regarded as containing the fundamental ideas or features of the thing in question, as, the *elements* of a plan
11 That which ancient philosophy supposed to be simple and undecomposable, as, the four so called *elements*, air, earth, water, and fire, whence it is said, water is the proper *element* of fishes, the air is the *element* of birds, hence, the state or sphere natural to any thing, or suited for its existence

They show that they are out of their *element* *Baker*

12 The air, the atmosphere [*Obs and rare*]

The *element* itself till seven years' heat,
Shall not behold her face at ample view *Shak*

13 (*pl*) The whole material composing the world

The *elements* shall melt with fervent heat *2 Peter* iii 10

14 (*pl*) (*Eccl*) The bread and wine used in the eucharist

El'e ment, *v t* 1 To compound of elements or first principles [*Obs*] "*Elemented* bodies" *Boyle*
2 To constitute, to make up as a first principle

El'e mĕnt'al, *a* [Pr , Sp , & Pg *elemental*, It *elementale*]
1 Pertaining to the elements, first principles and primary ingredients, or to the four supposed elements of the material world

All subsists by *elemental* strife *Pope*

2 Pertaining to rudiments or first principles, rudimentary, elementary "The *elemental* rules of erudition" *Cawthorne*

El'e men tăr'i ty, *n* The condition of being composed of elements, or a thing so composed, combination of ingredients [*Rare*] *Whitlock*

El'e mĕnt'al ly, *adv* According to elements, literally, as the words, "Take, eat, this is my body," *elementally* understood

El'e mĕnt'ar, *a* Elementary [*Obs*] *Skelton*

El'e men tăr'i ty, [*Obs*] } *n* The state of being
El'e mĕn'ta ri ness, } elementary, original simplicity, uncompounded state

El'e-men tā'tion, *n* Instruction in the elements or first principles [*Rare*]

El'e mĕnt'a-ry (44), *a* [Lat *elementarius*, from *elementum*, Fr *elementaire*, It *elementario*]
1 Having only one principle or constituent part, consisting of a single element, simple, uncombined, uncompounded, primarily constituent, as, an *elementary* substance, *elementary* particles
2 Pertaining to the elements, rudiments, or first principles of any thing initial, rudimental, as, an *elementary* treatise or disquisition
3 Treating of elements or first principles of a science or art, hence, introductory in a course of study or remarks, as, an *elementary* writer

El'e-men tā'tion, *n* Instruction in the elements or first principles

El'e mĭ, *n* [Fr *élémi*, It. *elemi*, Sp *elemi*, of American or Oriental origin.] A concrete resinous substance produced by several allied species of trees, chiefly in the tropics, among which are *Amyris elemifera* and *A* (*balsamodendron*) *zeylonica*. It is used in ointments and plasters, and also in the manufacture of varnish.

El'e-mĭne, *n.* (*Chem.*) The crystallized and purified resin of elemi

E-lĕnch' (e-lĕnk') (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat. *elenchus*, Gr ἔλεγχος, from ἐλέγχειν, to convict, confute, prove, O Fr. *élenche*] (*Logic*) (*a*) That part of an argument on which its conclusiveness depends, that which convinces or refutes an antagonist, the refutation of an antagonist by argument (*b*) A vicious and fallacious argument adapted to deceive, a sophism

E lĕnch'us, *n* [See *supra*] Same as ELENCH.

E-lĕnch'al, *a* Pertaining to an elench

E lĕnch'al-ly, *adv* By means of an elench.

E-lĕnch'ize, *v i* To dispute [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

E-lĕnch'tic al, *a.* Serving to confute [*Obs*] *Wilkins.*

El'e phant, *n* [Lat *elephantus, elephas*, Gr ἐλέφας, either from Skr *ibhas*, with the Semitic article *al, el*, prefixed, or from Semitic *Aleph hindi*, Indian bull Cf Lat *bos Lucas*, Lucanian ox, the old Latin name of the elephant, A S *elp, ylp*]

Elephant (*Elephas Africanus*)

Elephant (*Elephas Indicus*)

1 (*Zoöl*) A quadruped of the tribe of pachyderms, of two living species, *E. Indicus* and *E. Africanus*, characterized by a proboscis or trunk, and two large ivory tusks proceeding from the extremity of the upper jaw, and curving upwards They are among the largest quadrupeds now existing
2 Ivory, the tusk of the elephant [*Obs*] *Dryden.*

El'e phant-ăp'ple, *n* (*Bot*) A tree (*Feronia elephantum*), growing in India, and producing a fruit somewhat resembling the orange

El'e phant-bee'tle, *n* (*Entom*) A large beetle of the *Scarabæus* tribe (*Goliathus giganteus*, and *G. cacicus*), found in Guinea

El'e phăn'ti ac, *a* (*Med*) Affected with elephantiasis resembling or pertaining to elephantiasis.

El'e phan ti'a-sis, *n* [Lat & Gr , from ἐλέφας, elephant, so called from its likeness to the elephant's hide] (*Med*) Any one of several distinct diseases of the skin, all of which are attended with either destruction or deformity of the part affected

El'e phăn'tine, *a* [Lat *elephantinus*, Gr ἐλεφάντινος, Fr *éléphantin*]
1 Pertaining to the elephant, huge, resembling an elephant, hence, huge, immense, as, of *elephantine* proportions
2 (*Antiq*) An appellation given to certain books in which the Romans registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals, — so called, perhaps, as being made of ivory

Elephantine epoch (*Geol*) that in which there was a preponderance of large pachyderms *Mantell*

El'e-phan toid', } *a* [Gr ἐλεφαντοειδής, fr ἐλέ-
El'e phan toid'al, } φας, elephant, and εἶδος, form] Resembling an elephant in appearance or form, elephant like

El'e phant's-foot, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A tropical plant of several species of the genus *Elephantopus*, — receiving its name from some resemblance between the radical leaves and an elephant's foot (*b*) A species of the genus *Testudinaria* (*T elephantipes*), of the Cape of Good Hope, — called also *Hottentot's bread* Its shortened and thickened stem is thought to resemble an elephant's foot

Elephant paper drawing paper of the largest size, being twenty-eight inches by twenty three

El'eu sin'i an, *a* [Lat *Eleusinus*, Gr ἐλευσίνιος.] Pertaining to Eleusis, in Greece, or to secret rites in honor of Ceres there celebrated, as, *Eleusinian* mysteries or festivals

El'e vāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ELEVATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ELEVATING] [Lat *elevare, elevatum*, from *e*, out, and *levare*, to lift up, raise, from *levis*, light in weight, It *elevare*, Sp *elevar*, Fr *élever*.]
1 To bring up from a lower place, to lift to a higher place to raise, to exalt, to lift up, as, to *elevate* a weight, a flag staff, &c
2 To raise to a higher station, to promote; as, to *elevate* to an office or to a high social position.
3 To raise or animate, to cheer, as, to *elevate* the spirits, or the mind
4 To exalt, to ennoble, to dignify, as, to *elevate* the character.
5 To raise to a higher pitch, or to a greater de-

gree *of* loudness, — said of sounds, as, to *elevate* the voice

6. To intoxicate in a slight degree, to render tipsy.

The *elevated* cavaliers sent for two tubs of merry stingo. *W Scott.*

7 To lighten, to lessen by detraction, to take from, to diminish "Endeavor to *elevate* or lessen the thing" *Bp Taylor*

Syn. — To exalt, erect, lift up, elate, cheer, flush, excite, animate

El'e-vate, *a* [Lat *elevatus*, p p of *elevare*. See *supra*] Elevated, raised aloft *Milton*

El'e vā'tion, *n* [Lat *elevatio*, Fr *élévation*, Pr *elevacio*, Sp *elevacion*, It *elevazione*]

1 The act of raising from a lower place to a higher, — said of material things, persons, the character, the voice, and the like, as, the *elevation* of grain or goods, *elevation* to a throne, *elevation* of mind, thoughts, or ideas, *elevation* of voice

2 The condition of being lifted or elevated, exaltation "Degrees of *elevation* above us" *Locke*

His style wanted a little *elevation* *Wotton*

3 That which is raised up or elevated, an elevated place or station, as, an *elevation* of the ground; a hill

4 (*Astron*) The distance of a celestial object above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon, altitude, as, the *elevation* of the pole, or of a star

5 (*Dialing*) The angle which the style makes with the substylar line

6. (*Gunnery*) The angle which the line of direction of a cannon or mortar, or the axis of the hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon

7 (*Arch*) A geometrical projection, as of a machine, building, or other object, on a plane perpendicular to the horizon *Gwilt*

Elevation of the host (*Rom Cath Church*), that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore

El'e vā'tor, *n* [Fr *élevateur*, It *elevatore*] One who, or that which, raises, lifts, or exalts, as, (*a*) A mechanical contrivance for lifting grain, &c, to an upper floor, also, a building containing one or more elevators (*b*) (*Anat*) A muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the leg or the eye *Dunglison* (*c*) (*Surg*) An instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone

El'e vā'to-ry, *n* [Fr *élevatoire*, It *elevatorio*] (*Surg*) An elevator or instrument used for raising a depressed or fractured part of a bone *Dunglison*

El'e vā'to-ry, *a* Tending to raise, or having power to elevate

Élève (ā-lāv'), *n* [Fr, from *élever*, to raise, bring up, educate See ELEVATE] One brought up or protected by another, a pupil

E lĕv'en (e lĕv'n), *a* [A S *endleofon*, *endlufon*, *endlefen*, *endlifum*, dative of *endleof*, *endlif*, *endlif*, L Ger *eleve*, *olwe*, *olwen*, Icel *ellifu*, Sw *elfva*, *elfva*, Dan *ellere*, O H Ger *einlif*, N H Ger *elf*, *elf*, D *elf*, Goth *ainlif*, from *ains*, *ain*, one, and *lif*, equivalent to *ten*] Ten and one added, as, *eleven* men

E-lĕv'en, *n* **1** The sum of ten and one

2 A symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi

E-lĕv'enth, *a* [A S *endlyfta*, *endlefta*, *dillyfta*, Dan *ellevte*, Sw & Ger *elfte*, D *elfde*]

1 Next in order after the tenth, as, the *eleventh* chapter

2 Constituting one of eleven parts into which a thing is divided, as, the *eleventh* part of a thing

3 (*Mus*) Of, or pertaining to, the interval of the octave and the *fourth*

E-lĕv'enth, *n* **1** The quotient of a unit divided by eleven, one of eleven equal parts

2 (*Mus*) The interval consisting of ten conjunct degrees, the interval made up of an octave and a fourth

Elf, *n*, *pl* ELVES [A-S *elf*, *ilf*, *ylf*, m, elf, sprite, *elfen*, f, fairy, Icel *álfr*, Sw *elf*, Dan *elv*, N H Ger *elb*, *elf*, O H Ger *alp*, originally probably a spirit or demon of the mountains, from Celtic *alp*, *ailp*, mountain Cf AUF]

1 An imaginary being, supposed to exert a mysterious power over man, a diminutive spirit, supposed to inhabit wild and desert places, and to delight in mischievous tricks

Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier *Shak*

2 A diminutive person, a dwarf. [Written also *elve*]

Elf, *v t* To entangle in an intricate manner, as the hair "*Elf* all my hair in knots" *Shak*

Elf'-ăr'rōw, *n* A flint in the shape of an arrowhead, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies, — called also *elf bolt* and *elf-shot*

Elf'-child, *n* A child supposed to be left by elfs, in room of one they had stolen

Elf'-lŏck, *n* Hair twisted into knots, as if the work of fairies

Elf'in, *a* Relating or pertaining to elves

Elf'in, *n* [See ELF, 2] A little elf or urchin.

Elf'ish, *a* Elf like, mischievous, as though caused by elves "*Elfish* light" *Coleridge.*

E-lĭc'it (e-lĭs'ĭt), *v t* [*imp & p p* ELICITED, *p pr. & vb n* ELICITING] [Lat *elicere*, *elicitum*, from *e*, out, and *lacere*, to entice, allure] To draw out; to bring to light, to bring out against the will, to make clear and convincing, by discussion or argument; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion

E-lĭc'it, *a* Drawn out, made real, brought to light, open, evident. [*Obs*] "An *elicit* act of equity" *Bp Taylor*

E-lĭc'i tāte, *v t* To elicit [*Obs*] *Sir T More*

E-lĭc'i-tā'tion, *n* [From Lat *elicere*, *elicitum* See *supra*] The act of eliciting, the act of drawing out [*Obs*] *Bp Bramhall*

E lide', *v t* [*imp & p p* ELIDED, *p pr & vb n* ELIDING] [Lat *eludere*, to strike out or off, from *e*, out, and *ladere*, to strike or dash with force against, Fr *l'uder*, It *eludere*]

1 To break or dash in pieces, to crush, as, to *elude* the force of an argument [*Obs*] *Hooker*

2 (*Gram*) To cut off or suppress, as a syllable

El'i gi bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *éligibilité*]

1 Capability of being elected or chosen to an office, legal qualification, as, the *eligibility* of a candidate

2 Worthiness or fitness to be chosen, the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another, or desirable, as, the *eligibility* of an offer of marriage

El'i gi ble, *a* [Fr *éligible*, It *eligibile*, from Lat *eligere* See ELECT]

1 Proper to be chosen, qualified to be elected, legally qualified, as, *eligible* to office

2 Worthy to be chosen or selected, desirable, preferable, as, an *eligible* situation for a house "The more *eligible* of the two evils" *Burke*

El'i gi ble-ness, *n* Fitness to be chosen in preference to another, suitableness, desirableness

El'i gi-bly, *adv* In a manner to be worthy of choice suitably

E lĭ'mate, or **E lĭ'māte** (117), *v t* [Lat *elimare elimatum*, to polish] To render smooth, to polish [*Obs*]

E-lĭm'i-nant, *n* (*Math*) The result of eliminating *n* variables between *n* homogeneous equations of any degree, — called also *resultant*

E lĭm'i nāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* ELIMINATED, *p pr & vb n* ELIMINATING] [Lat *eliminare*, *eliminatum*, from *e*, out, and *limen*, threshold]

1 To thrust out of doors, to expel, to discharge, or throw off, to set at liberty [*Obs*] *Lordlace*

2 (*Alg*) To cause to disappear from an equation, as, to *eliminate* an unknown quantity

3 To set aside as unimportant in a process of inductive inquiry, to leave out of consideration

Eliminate errors that have been gathering and accumulating *Lowth*

4 To obtain by separating, as from foreign matters, to obtain as the result of elimination, to deduce, to infer, as, to *eliminate* an idea [*Recent and improper*] "Conclusions which all are glad to accept after they have been painfully *eliminated* by others" *O W Holmes*

E lĭm'i-nā'tion, *n* [Fr *élimination*]

1 The act of expelling or throwing off, the act of discharging or excreting by the pores

2 (*Alg*) Act of causing a quantity to disappear from an equation, especially, the operation of deducing from several equations containing several unknown quantities a less number of equations containing a less number of unknown quantities

3 The act of obtaining by separation, or as the result of eliminating, deduction [*Improper*]

E'lip-gnā'tion, *n* [See *infra*] (*O Eng Law*) The punishment of cutting out the tongue *Ogilvie*

E lin'guid (e lĭng'guid), *a* [Lat *elinguis*, properly whose tongue has been cut out, and hence speechless, from *e*, out, and *lingua*, tongue] Tongue-tied, not having the power of speech [*Obs*]

E lĭq'ua ment, *n* A liquid obtained from fat, or fat fish, by pressure

El'i quā'tion, *n* [Lat *eliquatio*, from *eliquare*, to liquefy, to melt out, from *e*, out, and *liquare*, to make liquid, to melt] (*Metallurgy*) The operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so, by means of a degree of heat sufficient to melt the one and not the other, as an alloy of copper and lead *Ure*

E-lĭs'ion (e lĭzh'un), *n* [Lat *elisio*, from *eludere*, Fr *élision*, Sp *elision*, It *elisione* See ELIDE]

1 Division, separation [*Obs*] *Bacon*

2 (*Gram*) The cutting off or suppression, for the sake of meter or euphony, of a vowel or syllable, especially a vowel at the end of a word standing before another vowel in the following line

E-lī'gor, *n* [Fr *eliseur*, from *élire*, to choose See ELECT] (*Eng Law*) An elector or chooser, one of two persons appointed by the court to return a jury when the sheriff and the coroners are incompetent

Élite (ā leet'), *n* [Fr, from Lat *electa*, *electus*, p p of *eligere*, to choose See ELECT] A choice or select body, as, the *élite* of society

E-lix', *v t* To extract [*Obs*] "The purest *elixed* juice of rich conceipt" *Marston.*

E-lix'ate, *v t* [Lat *elixare*, *elixatum*, from *elixus*, thoroughly boiled, from *e*, out, and *lixare*, to boil, *lix*, ashes] To boil, to seethe, hence, to extract by boiling or seething [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

El'ix-ā'tion, *n* [Fr *élixation*, It *elissazione*] Act of boiling or stewing, decoction, also, concoction in the stomach, digestion. [*Obs*] *Burton.*

E-lix'ir, *n.* [Fr., Sp, & Pg. *elixir*, It. *elistre*, from Ar *el ikstr*, the philosopher's stone, for turning metals into gold, the life-prolonging tincture of gold, from *kasara*, to break, break the edge, destroy.]

1. (*Med*) A tincture with more than one base; a compound tincture or medicine, composed of various substances, held in solution by alcohol in some form

2. (*Alchemy*) A liquor for transmuting metals into gold

3 The refined spirit, or quintessence. "The *elixir* of worldly delights" *South.*

4 Any cordial or substance which invigorates. "The grand *elixir*, to support the spirits of human nature" *Addison.*

E lix'a bĕth'an, *a* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times, and to a style of architecture then prevalent, as, the *Elizabethan* writers

Elk, *n* [A S *elch*, Icel *elgr*, *ylgr*, *elgsdyr*, Norw *elg*, *ellgu*, *ellsdyr*, Sw *elg*, *ällg*, Lat *alces*] (*Zool*) A quadruped of the stag kind, with very large, spreading, branched or palmate horns, the *Cervus alces* of Europe, and the *Cervus Canadensis*, or moose, of the northern United States

Elk (*Cervus alces*)

Elke (ĕlk), *n* (*Ornith*) A species of bird, *Cygnus ferus*, the wild swan, or hooper

Elk'-nŭt, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, the *Hamiltonia oldifera* called also *oil-nut*

American Elk

Ell, *n* [A-S *eln*, D *ell*, *elle*, N H Ger *elle*, O H Ger *elina*, *elna*, Goth *aleina*, Icel *alin*, Dan *alen*, Sw *aln*, Lat. *ulna* Gr ὠλένη Cf ELBOW] A measure, of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth The English ell is 45 inches, the Flemish ell, 27, the Scotch, 37 2, the French, 54

El-lăg'ic, *a* [From Fr *gallic* (gall), reversed] Pertaining to, or derived from, gall nuts

Ellagic acid (*Chem*), a weak, insipid acid, obtained from gall-nuts

El lĕb'o rine, *n* (*Chem*) A resin of very acrid taste, obtained from the *Helleborus hiemalis*

El'lenge, } *a* [O Eng, also *elenge*, *elenglche*,
El'linge, } *elolgn* See ELOIN, and cf N H Ger. *elend*, wretched, M H Ger *ellende*, O H Ger *elilenti*, A-S *ellende*, *elelande*, foreign, *ellende*, exile, from *el*, *elc*, other, and *land*] Cheerless, sad. [*Obs*] *P Plowman*

El'lenge ness, } *n* Loneliness, dullness, cheer-
El'linge ness, } lessness [*Obs*] "Full of *ellengeness*" *Chaucer.*

El lipse', *n* [Fr *ellipse*, Lat *ellipsis*, Gr ἔλλειψις, prop defect, the inclination of the ellipse to the base of the cone being in defect when compared with that of the side to the base See *infra*] (*Geom*) An oval or oblong figure, bounded by a regular curve, which corresponds to an oblique projection of a circle, or an oblique section of a cone through its opposite sides

Ellipse

El lip'sis, *n*, *pl* EL LIP'SES [Lat *ellipsis*, Gr. ἔλλειψις, a leaving, defect, from ἐλλείπειν, to leave in, to fall short, from *ε*, in, and λείπειν, to leave, Fr *ellipse*]

1 (*Gram*) Omission, a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted, as, the heroic virtues I admire, for, the heroic virtues *which* I admire

2 (*Geom*) One of the conic sections, an ellipse [*Obs*]

El lip'so graph, *n* [Fr *ellipsographe*, from Lat. *ellipsis*, Gr ἔλλειψις, and γράφειν, to write] An instrument to describe an ellipse, — called also *trammel* *Gwilt.*

El-lip'soid, *n* [Fr *ellipsoide*, from Lat *ellipsis*, Gr ἔλλειψις, and εἶδος, form] (*Geom.*) A solid figure, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles

Ellipsoid of revolution, a solid figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes It is called a *prolate ellipsoid* when the ellipse is revolved about the major axis, and an *oblate ellipsoid* when it is revolved about the minor axis

Ellipsoidal.

El-lip'tic, } *a* [Fr. *elliptique*, Gr. ἐλλειπτικός,
El-lip'tic-al, } from ἐλλείπειν See ELLIPSIS.]

1. Pertaining to an ellipse, having the form of an ellipse; oblong, with rounded ends.

The planets move in *elliptical* orbits. *Cheyne.*

2. Having a part omitted; defective; as, an *elliptical* phrase.

Elliptic compasses, an instrument for drawing ellipses by continued motion.

El-lip'tic-al-ly, *adv.* 1 According to the form of an ellipse.

2. (*Gram*) With a part omitted, defectively, as, *elliptically* expressed.

El'lip-tic'i-ty (-tis'i-ty), *n* [Fr *ellipticité*] Deviation from the form of a circle or sphere, especially, in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semi diameters, divided by the equatorial, thus, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{1}{300.65}$.

☞ Some writers use *ellipticity* as the ratio of the difference of the two semi-axes to the minor axis, instead of the major *Nichol*

Elliptic-lanceolate

El-lip'tic-lăn'çe-o-late, *a* (*Bot*) Having a form intermediate between elliptic and lanceolate.

El-lip'to-grăph, *n* The same as ELLIPSOGRAPH

Elm, *n.* [A-S *elm*, *ellm*, *ulm treow*, Icel *alm*, Dan *alm*, Sw *alm*, *almträd*, O H Ger *elm*, N H Ger *ulme*, D *olm*, Lat *ulmus*, Russ *ilm*, *ilem*] (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Ulmus*, of several species, much employed as a shade tree, particularly in America The English elm is *U campestris*, the common American, *U Americana*, the slippery, or red elm, *U fulva*

Elm'en, *a* Of, or belonging to, elms [*Obs*]

El'mō's-fire, *n* A luminous meteor sometimes appearing in the atmosphere, occasionally also seen about the masts and rigging of vessels, and called by the sailors, when two are present, *Castor* and *Pollux*, when only one, *Helen*

Elm'y, *a* Abounding with elms *Warton*

El'o-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *elocare*, from *e*, out, and *locus*, place] [*Obs*]

1 A removal from the usual place of residence

2 Departure from the usual state, an ecstasy

E lŏc'ū lar, *a* [Lat *e*, without, and *loculus*, cell, compartment] (*Bot*) Having but one cell, not divided by partitions

El'o-cū'tion, *n* [Lat *elocutio*, from *eloqui*, to speak out, express, declare, from *e*, out, and *loqui*, to speak, Fr *élocution*, Sp *elocucion*, It *elocuzione*]

1 The power of expression by words, expression of thought by speech [*Rare*]

Whose taste at first essay,
Gave *elocution* to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for speech to speak thy praise *Milton*

2 The mode of utterance or delivery, accompanied with gesture, of any thing spoken, especially of a public or elaborate discourse or argument, manner of speaking in public, as, good *elocution*, clear, fluent, or impressive *elocution* "Famed for tedious *elocution*" *Swift*

3 Power of expression, or diction, in written discourse, suitable and impressive writing or style, eloquence [*Obs*] "To express these thoughts with *elocution*" *Dryden*

El'o-cū'tion a ry, *a* Pertaining to elocution

El'o cū'tion ist, *n* One who is versed in elocution, a teacher of elocution

El'o cū'tive, *a* Having the power of eloquent speaking [*Obs*] *Feltham*

Ĕlŏge (ā-lōzh'), *n* [Fr, from Lat *elogium*, a short saying, an inscription on a tomb stone, from *logus*, Gr λόγος, speech, from λέγειν, to speak, It *elogio*] A funeral oration, a panegyric on the dead

El'o gist, *n* [Fr *eloguste* See *supra*] A eulogist [*Obs*]

El-lō'gi-um, } *n* [See ELOGE] The praise be-
El'o-gy, } stowed on a person or thing, panegyric, eulogy *Dodsley*

El-lō'him, *n* [Heb] One of the names of God

E lō'hist, *n* [Heb *elohim*] The supposed writer of the Elohistic passages of the Old Testament, especially those of the Pentateuch, — distinguished from *Jehovist*

The descriptions of the *Elohist* are regular, orderly, clear, simple, inartificial, calm, free from the rhetorical and poetical *S Davidson*

El'o-hist'ic, *a* [Heb *elohim*] Relating to Elohim as a name of God, — said of those passages in the books in the Old Testament, especially the Pentateuch, which are characterized by the use of *Elohim*, instead of *Jehovah*, as the name of the Supreme Being

It has been found that the *Elohistic* pieces contain ideas which are wanting in the Jehovistic while the Jehovistic sections present ideas foreign to the *Elohistic* *S Davidson*

E-loign' (e loin'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ELOIGNED *p pr* & *vb n* ELOIGNING] [O Eng *eloigne*, Fr *éloigner*, L Lat *elongare*, from *e*, out, forth from, and *longe*, a long way off, far off, Fr *loin*, far, far off. Cf ELONGATE] [Written also *eloin*]

1. To separate and remove

From worldly cares he did himself *eloign* *Spenser*

2. To convey to a distance, and withhold from sight.

The sheriff may return that the goods or beasts are *eloigned* *Blackstone*

E-loign'ĕe (-loin'-), *v. t* To remove [*Obs*] *Howell.*

E-loign'ment (-loin'-), *n* [Fr *éloignement* See ELOIN] Removal to a distance, distance. [*Obs*]

E-loin', *v. t* The same as ELOIGN

E-loin'ĕte, *v t* The same as ELOIGNATE

E-loin'ment, *n* The same as ELOIGNMENT

E-lŏng' (21), *v t* [O Fr *elongier*, to delay, keep back, L Lat *elongare*, from *longus*, long Cf ELOIN See *infra*]

1 To elongate, to lengthen out [*Obs*]

2 To remove or put away from [*Obs*] "*Elonged* from thy right" *Wyatt*

E-lŏn'gate, *a* [L Lat *elongatus*, p p of *elongare* See *infra*] Drawn out at length, elongated, as, an *elongate* leaf

E lŏn'gāte (e-lŏng'gāt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ELONGATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ELONGATING] [L Lat *elongare*, *elongatum*, from Lat *longus*, long]

1 To lengthen, to extend, to stretch out, as, to *elongate* a line

2 To remove further off, to eloign [*Obs*] *Browne*

E-lŏn'gāte, *v i* To depart, to recede, to move to a greater distance, particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit [*Rare*]

E-lon gā'tion (Synop, § 130), *n* [L Lat *elongatio*, Fr *élongation*, It *elongazione*]

1 The act of stretching or lengthening out, or the state of being lengthened out, protraction, extension "*Elongation* of the fibers" *Arbuthnot*

2 That which lengthens out, or makes longer, continuation

May not the mountains of Westmorland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains? *Pinkerton*

3 Removal to a distance, recession, departure, remoteness, intervening space

The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of *elongation* from one another *Glanville*

4 (*Astron*) The angular distance of a planet from the sun, as, the *elongation* of Venus or Mercury

5 (*Surg*) A partial luxation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments, or the extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions

E-lōpe', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ELOPED (e lopt') *p pr* & *vb n* LOPING] [D *loopen*, *ontloopen*, L Ger *lopen*, Sw *lopa*, Dan *löbe*, N H Ger *laufen*, *entlaufen*, O H Ger *louffan*, *hlouffan*, Goth *hlaupan*, O Sax *hlōpan*, A S *hleapan*, to run, jump, leap] To run away, or escape privately, from the place or station to which one is bound by duty, — said especially of a woman, either married or unmarried, who runs away with a lover

Love and *elope*, as modern ladies do *Cauthorne*

E lōpe'ment, *n* Private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is bound by duty or law, as, the *elopement* of a wife from her husband, or of a daughter from her father's house, with a lover

Ĕlops, *n* [Lat *elops*, *ellops*, *helops*, Gr ἔλοψ, ἕλλοψ, originally signifying *mud*]

1 (*Ichth*) A fish inhabiting the seas of America and the West Indies, the *Elops saurus*, or saury

2 A certain kind of serpent [*Obs*] *Milton*

El'o quençe, *n* [Lat *eloquentia*, from *eloquens*, Fr *eloquence*, Pr *eloquencia*, *eloquensa*, Sp *elocuencia*, It *eloquenza* See *infra*]

1 The expression or utterance of strong emotion, in a manner adapted to excite correspondent emotions in others It ordinarily implies elevated and forcible thought, well chosen language, an easy and effective utterance, and an impassioned manner

Eloquence is speaking out out of the abundance of the heart *Hare*

2 That which is eloquently uttered or written

She utters piercing *eloquence* *Shak*

Syn — Oratory rhetoric

El'o quent, *a* [Lat *eloquens*, p pr of *eloqui*, to speak out, to declaim, from *e*, out, and *loqui*, to speak, Fr *éloquent*, Pr *eloquan*, Sp, Pg, & It *eloquente*]

1 Having the power of expressing strong emotions in an elevated, impassioned, and effective manner, as, an *eloquent* orator or preacher

2 Adapted to express strong emotion with fluency and power as, an *eloquent* address, *eloquent* history, an *eloquent* appeal to a jury

El'o-quent ly, *adv* With eloquence, in an eloquent manner, in a manner to please, affect, and persuade

El'pich, *a* See FIDRITCH

Else, *a & pron* [A-S *elles*, same as *elyes*, otherwise, genitive singular neuter of *el*, *ele*, *ill*, *alle*, *ell*, O H Ger *eli*, *alli*, Goth *alys*, equivalent to Lat *alius*, Gr ἄλλος, O H Ger *elles*, *alles*, O Sw *ältjes*, N Sw *eljest*, Dan *ellers*] Other one or something beside, as, Who *else* is coming? What *else* shall I give? Do you expect any thing *else*? "Bastards and *else*" *Shak*

☞ This word always follows its noun

Else, *adv & conj* 1 Beside, except that mentioned, as, nowhere *else*, no one *else*

2 Otherwise, in the other case, if the facts were different, as, "Thou desirest not sacrifice, *else* would I give it" (*Ps* li 16), that is, if thou didst desire sacrifice, I would give it

Else'whēre, *adv.* 1 In any other place; as, these trees are not to be found *elsewhere*

2 In some other place, in other places indefinitely, as, it is reported in town and *elsewhere*

Else'wise, *adv* In a different manner, otherwise.

El'sin, *n* A shoemaker's awl. [*Prov Eng*]

E lū'çi-dāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ELUCIDATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ELUCIDATING] [L Lat *elucidare*, *elucidatum*, from *lucidus*, full of light, clear, Fr *élucider* See LUCID] To make clear or manifest, to explain, to remove obscurity from, and render intelligible, to illustrate, as, an example will *elucidate* the subject

E-lū'çi dā'tion, *n* [Fr *élucidation*]

1 The act of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject

2 That which explains or throws light, explanation, exposition, illustration, as, one example may serve for an *elucidation* of the subject

E lū'çi dā'tive, *a* Making clear, or tending to make clear

E lū'çi dā'tor, *n* One who explains, an expositor.

E-lū'çi da to ry, *a* Tending to elucidate [*Rare*]

El'uc tā'tion, *n* [Lat *eluctatio*, from *eluctari*, to struggle out, from *e*, out, and *luctari*, to wrestle, struggle] The act of bursting forth, escape [*Obs*] "Freed by a joyous *eluctation*" *Bp Hall.*

E-lū'cu brāte, *v t* [Lat *elucubrare*, *elucubratus*, to compose by lamp-light] To study, watch, or write diligently and continually, as it were by lamp-light, and far into the night [*Obs*] *Blount*

E-lū'cu brā'tion, *n* [Lat *elucubrare*, to compose by lamp-light, i e, at night, with great labor, Fr *élucubration*, It *elucubrazione*] The same as LUCUBRATION [*Obs*] *Evelyn.*

E lūde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ELUDED, *p pr* & *vb n* ELUDING] [Lat *eludere*, from *e*, out, and *ludere*, to play, Fr *eluder*, Sp *eludir*, It *eludere*]

1 To avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity, to escape from in a covert manner, to evade, to baffle, as, to *elude* detection, to *elude* the force of an argument, to *elude* an officer, to *elude* a blow

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then hid in shades *eludes* her eager swain *Pope*

2 To remain unexplained or undiscovered by, as, to *elude* the efforts of philosophers

Syn — To evade, avoid, escape shun, flee, mock

E-lūd'i ble, *a* Capable of being eluded or escaped *Swift*

El'ul, *n* [Heb, from *ālal*, to gather, reap, harvest, Aramaic *elal*, corn, grain] The twelfth month of the civil Jewish year, and the sixth of the ecclesiastical, corresponding nearly to the month of August

E lŭm'bā ted, *a* [Lat *elumbis* from *e*, out, and *lumbus*, loin] Weakened or made lame in the loins. [*Obs*] *Bailey*

E lū'sion, *n* [L Lat *elusio* from Lat *eludere*, *elusum*, It *elusione* See ELUDE] An escape by artifice or deception, evasion

E lū'sive, *a* Tending to elude, using arts to escape, eluding

Illusive of the bridal day, she gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives *Pope.*

E lū'sive ly, *adv* With, or by, elusion

E lū'so ri ness, *n* The state of being elusory

E lū'so ry, *a* [L Lat *elusorius*, from *eludere*, It *elusorio*] Tending to elude or deceive, evasive; fraudulent, fallacious, deceitful

E lūte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ELUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ELUTING] [Lat *eluere*, *elutum*, from *e*, out, and *luere*, to wash] To wash off, to cleanse *Arbuthnot*

E lū'tri āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ELUTRIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ELUTRIATING] [Lat *elutriare*, *elutriatum*, either from *eluere*, or allied to N H Ger *lauter*, pure, M H Ger *liuter*, O H Ger *liutar*, *hlūtar*, *lutter*, *hluttar*, A S *lutter*, *hlutor*, *hluttor*, O Sax *hluttar*, Goth *hlutrs*] To purify by washing and pouring off the foul matter with the water, allowing the heavier particles to remain, to cleanse, as, to *elutriate* a substance in the form of powder to *elutriate* the blood in the lungs *Arbuthnot*

E-lū'tri ā'tion, *n* The act or process of elutriating cleansing, purification

E lŭx'āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ELUXATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ELUXATING] [Lat *e*, out, and *luxare*, *luxatum*, to put out of joint] To dislocate, as a bone. [*Rare*] See LUXATE

El'ux ā'tion, *n* The dislocation of a bone [*Rare*] See LUXATION

Elv'an, *a* Pertaining to elves elvish [*Obs*]

Elv'an, *a* (*Cornish Mining*) Pertaining, or belonging, to certain broad granitic veins intersecting schistose rocks

Elv'an, *n* The rock of an elvan vein intermediate between porphyry and granite, also, the vein itself, — called also *elvan course* *De la Beche.*

Elve, *n* The same as ELF

Elve'-lŏck, *n* The same as ELF LOCK

Elv'er, *n* A young eel, a young conger or sea-eel.

Elves, *n*, *pl* of ELF

Elv'ish, *a* 1 Pertaining to elves See ELFISH.

2 Mischievous, as if done by elves, troublesome; vexatious

Elv'ish ly, *adv* In an elvish manner, in a way to tease or vex, mischievously, spitefully.

She had been heard talking, and singing, and laughing most *elvishly*, with the invisibles of her own race. *W Scott.*

El'y-dŏr'ic, *a.* [Fr. *élaïorique*, from Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, and *ὕδωρ*, water] Pertaining to a species of painting, in which oil and water are so used as to add the freshness of water colors to the mellowness of oil painting *Elmes.*

El-lȳ'ī-an (e lĭz'ĭ-an), *a* [Lat *Elysius*, from *Elysium* See *infra*] Pertaining to Elysium, or the abode of the blessed after death, yielding the highest pleasures, exceedingly delightful. "*Elysian* shades" *Massinger* "*Elysian* age" *Beattie*

El-lȳ'ī um (e lĭzh'ĭ um), *n*, Eng *pl* **E-LY'I UMS** (e lĭzh'ĭ umz), Lat *pl* **E-LY'I-A** (e lĭzh'ĭ-ă) [Lat *Elysium*, Gr 'Ηλύσιον, 'Ηλύσιον πεδίον] (*Anc Myth*) A dwelling place assigned to happy souls after death the seat of future happiness, hence, any delightful place

An *Elysium* more pure and bright than that of the Greeks *I Taylor*

El-lȳt'ri fōrm, *a* [Gr *ἔλυτρον*, and Lat *forma* See *infra*] In the form of a wing sheath

El'y trine, *n* (*Chem*) A substance obtained from, and forming the chief material of, the horny covering of insects

El'y-tro-cēle, *n* [Gr *ἔλυτρον*, sheath, and *κήλη*, tumor] (*Med*) A tumor in the vagina, vaginal hernia

El'y-troid, *a.* [Gr *ἔλυτρον*, sheath, and *εἶδος*, form] (*Anat*) Resembling a sheath *Hooper*

El'y-trŏn } (Synop, § 130), *n*, *pl* EL'Y-TRA [N
El'y trŭm } Lat *elytrum*, Gr *ἔλυτρον*, a covering, the sheath of a beetle's wing, from *ἐλύειν*, to roll round] (*Entom*) One of the wing sheaths which form the outer wings or covering in the tribe of beetles

El'ze-vir, *a* Published or introduced by the Elzevir family, — said of books or editions, especially of the classics, published by them at Amsterdam and Leyden, from about 1583 to 1680, and highly prized for their accuracy and elegance and also of a kind of printing type used for titles, giving a round, open, distinct impression, and first introduced by them

'Em. An obsolete or colloquial contraction of *them*

Em, *n* (*Print*) The portion of a line formerly occupied by the letter *m*, then a square type, used as a unit by which to measure and estimate the amount of printed matter on a page

Em A prefix See EN

E-măc'er āte, *v t & i* [*imp & p p* EMACERATED, *p. pr. & vb n* EMACERATING] [Lat. *emacerare, emaceratum*, from *e*, out, and *macerare*, to make soft or tender] To make lean or to become lean, to emaciate [*Obs*] *Bullokar*

E măc'er ā'tion, *n* Emaciation [*Obs*] *Bullokar*

E-mā'ci āte (e mā'shĭ āt, 95), *v t* [*imp & p p* EMACIATED, *p pr & vb n.* EMACIATING] [Lat. *emaciare, emaciatum*, from *e*, out, and *maciare*, to make lean or meager, from *macies*, leanness, from *macere*, to be lean, *macer*, lean] To lose flesh gradually, to become lean by pining with sorrow, or by loss of appetite, or other cause, to waste away in flesh

He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious inquiry *Browne*

E-mā'ci āte, *v t* To cause to lose flesh gradually, to waste the flesh and reduce to leanness

E-mā'ci ate (shĭ āt), *a* [Lat *emaciatus*, p p of *emaciare*] Emaciated "*Emaciate* steeds" *Warton.*

E-mā'ci-ā'tion (shĭ ā'shun), *n* [Fr *emaciation*, It. *emaciazione*]

1 The condition of becoming lean or thin in flesh

2 The state of being emaciated or reduced to leanness "Marked by the *emaciation* of abstinence" *W Scott*

E-măc'u lāte, *v t* [Lat *emaculare, emaculatum*, from *e*, out, and *maculare*, to spot, from *macula*, spot, It *emaculare*] To free from spots, to cleanse [*Obs*] *Hales*

E-măc'u lā'tion, *n* The act or operation of freeing from spots [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Em'a-nant, *a* [Lat *emanans*, p pr of *emanare* See *infra*] Issuing or flowing forth, emanating, passing forth into an act, or making itself apparent by an effect, — said of mental acts, as, an *emanant* volition

Em'a-nāte, *v i* [*imp & p p* EMANATED, *p pr. & vb. n.* EMANATING] [Lat *emanare, emanatum*, from *e*, out, and *manare*, to flow, It *emanare*, Sp *emanar*, Fr *émaner*]

1 To issue forth from a source, to flow out from constantly and by a necessary activity, as, fragrance *emanates* from flowers

2 To proceed from, as a source or fountain, to take origin, to arise, to spring

That subsisting form of government from which all laws *emanate* *De Quincey*

Syn. — To flow, arise, proceed, issue, spring

Em'a-nate, *a* Issuing forth, emanant [*Rare*]

Em'a-nā'tion, *n* [Late Lat *emanatio*, Fr *émanation*, Sp *emanacion*, It *emanazione*]

1 The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountain head or origin

2 That which issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body, a necessarily and constantly flowing efflux, effluvium, efflux, as, perfume is an *emanation* from a flower

An *emanation* of the indwelling life,
A visible token of the upholding love,
That are the soul of this wide universe. *Bryant.*

Em'a-nā'tive, *a.* Issuing forth. "*Emanative* effects" *Glanville.*

Em'a-na-to-ry, *a.* Issuing forth; emanative. *More.*

E-măn'ci-pāte, *v t.* [*imp & p. p.* EMANCIPATED; *p. pr & vb n.* EMANCIPATING] [Lat *emancipare, emancipatum*, from *e*, out, and *mancipare*, to transfer ownership in, *mancipium*, a formal purchase, in which the buyer laid his hand on the thing bought, and hence, property, slave, from *manus*, hand, and *capere*, to take, It *emancipare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *emancipar*, Fr *émanciper*]

1 To set free from servitude or slavery by voluntary act, to free from any restraint or control, to liberate, to restore from bondage to freedom, as, to *emancipate* a slave

2 To free from any thing which exerts undue or evil influence, as, to *emancipate* one from prejudices or error

From how many . impertinences he had *emancipated* himself *Evelyn.*

E-măn'ci-pate, *a.* [Lat *emancipatus*, p p of *emancipare* See *supra*] Set at liberty.

E-măn'ci-pā'tion, *n* [Lat *emancipatio*, Fr *émancipation*, Pr *emancipatio*, Sp *emancipacion*, It *emancipazione*] The act of setting free from slavery, subjection, dependence, or controlling influence, also, the state of being thus set free, liberation, as, the *emancipation* of slaves by their proprietors, the *emancipation* of a person from prejudices

Syn. — Deliverance, liberation, release, freedom

E-măn'ci-pā'tion-ĭst, *n.* An advocate for emancipation

E-măn'ci pā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *emancipare*] One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint

E-măn'ci-pist, *n* A freed convict [*Australia*]

E-māne', *v i* [Fr *émaner* See EMANATE] To issue or flow forth, to emanate [*Obs and rare*]

"The spirits which *emaned* from him" *Sir W Jones*

E-mär'gi nāte, *v t* [Lat *emarginare, emarginatum*, from *e*, out, and *marginare*, to furnish with a margin, from *margo*, edge, margin] To take away the margin of *Cockeram*

E-mär'gi nate, } *a* [Lat *emargina-*
E-mär'gi nā'ted, } *tus*, p p of *emarginare*, Fr *emarginé*]

1 (*Bot*) Notched at the summit

2 (*Min*) Having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face

3 (*Zool*) Having the margin broken by an obtuse notch or the segment of a circle

Emarginate Leaf

E mär'gi nate ly, *adv.* In the form of notches

E-mar'gi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of taking away the margin *Smart*

E măs'cu lāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* EMASCULATED, *p pr & vb n* EMASCULATING] [Lat *emasculare, emasculatum*, from *e*, out, and *masculus*, male, masculine, diminutive of *mas*, male]

1 To deprive of virile or procreative power, to castrate, to geld

2 To deprive of masculine strength or vigor, to weaken, to render effeminate, to vitiate by unmanly softness

Luxury had not *emasculated* their minds *Knox*

E-măs'cu late, *a* [Lat *emasculatus*, p p of *emasculare*] Deprived of virility or vigor, unmanned "*Emasculate* slave" *Hammond*

E măs'cu lā'tion, *n* 1 The act of emasculating or depriving of virility, or the state of being so deprived, castration

2 The act of depriving or state of being deprived, of vigor or strength, effeminacy, unmanly weakness

E măs'cu lā'tor, *n* One who, or that which, emasculates

E măs'cu la-to-ry, *a* Serving to emasculate

Em bāe', *a* The same as EMBAST *Spenser*

Em bāle', *v t* [*imp & p. p* EMBALED, *p pr & vb n* EMBALING] [Fr *emballer*, from prefix *em*, for *en*, equivalent to Lat *im*, for *in*, and *balle*, bale, q v, Sp *embalar*, It *imballare*]

1 To make up into a bale, bundle, or package, to pack *Johnson.*

2 To bind up, to inclose

Legs *embaled* in golden buskins *Spenser*

Em bāll', *v t* [See EMBALE] To encircle or embrace [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Em bălm' (em bäm'), *v t* [*imp & p p* EMBALMED, *p pr & vb n* EMBALMING] [O Fr *embasmer*, N Fr *embaumer*, from O Fr *basme*, *bausme*, now *baume*, balm, q v, Sp. *embalsamar*, It *imbalsamare*]

1 To anoint with balm, especially, to preserve from decay by means of balm or other aromatic oils, or spices, to keep from putrefaction, as a dead body.

Joseph commanded his servants, the physicians, to *embalm* his father, and the physicians *embalmed* Israel *Gen* l 2

2 To fill with sweet odor, to perfume. "With fresh dews *embalmed* the earth" *Milton.*

3 To perpetuate in grateful remembrance, to cherish tenderly the memory of.

Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

Em-bălm'er (em-bäm'er), *n.* One who embalms for preservation.

Em bălm'ment (109), *n.* [Fr, *embaumement.*] The act of embalming. [*Rare.*] *Malone.*

Em-bănk', *v t* [*imp. & p. p.* EMBANKED (-bănkt); *p. pr. & vb n* EMBANKING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bank*, q. v.] To inclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes, to bank up

Em bănk'ment, *n.* 1. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank

2. A mound or bank raised for any purpose, as for protecting against inundations, for the passage of a railroad, &c

Em bär', *v t* [*imp & p. p.* EMBARRED; *p. pr. & vb n.* EMBARRING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bar*, q.v., Pr, Sp, & Pg *embarrar*, It *imbarrare*]

1 To shut, close, or fasten with a bar

2 To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape.

Where fast *embarred* in mighty brazen wall. *Spenser*

3 To stop, to shut from entering, to hinder; to block up

He *embarred* all further trade *Bacon.*

Em'bar-cā'tion, *n* The same as EMBARKATION.

Em-bär'go, *n* [Sp, from *embargar*, to arrest, restrain, from *barra*, bar, q v, Pr *embarc, embarg, embargar*] A prohibition to sail, an order of the government prohibiting the departure of ships or goods from some or all of the ports within its dominions, a detention of vessels in port. *Arnould.*

Em-bär'go, *v t.* [*imp & p p* EMBARGOED, *p pr. & vb n* EMBARGOING] [See *supra*]

1 To hinder or prevent from sailing out of port, by some law or edict of sovereign authority, for a limited time, — said of ships

2 To hinder from going forward, by an embargo; — said of commerce, as, the commerce of the United States has been *embargoed*

Em bärk', *v t* [*imp & p p* EMBARKED (em bärkt'), *p pr & vb n* EMBARKING] [Fr *embarquer*, from prefix *em*, for *en*, and *barque*, bark; Pr, Sp, & Pg *embarcar*, It *imbarcare* See BARK, and cf DEBARK]

1 To put or cause to go on board a vessel or boat, as, to *embark* troops

2 To engage, enlist, or invest in any affair; as, to *embark* friends or money in an enterprise.

It was the reputation of the sect upon which St. Paul *embarked* his salvation *South.*

Em-bärk', *v i* 1 To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel, as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon

2 To engage in any business, to enlist; as, to *embark* in a wild speculation

Em'bar kā'tion, *n* [From *embark*, q v]

1 The act of putting or going on board of a vessel, as, the *embarkation* of troops

2 That which is embarked, as, an *embarkation* of Jesuits *Smollett.*

Em bärk'ment, *n* The act of embarking, embarkation [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Em bär'rass, *n* [Fr *embarras*, Sp *embarazo.* See *infra*] Embarrassment [*Obs*] *Warburton.*

Em-bär'rass, *v t* [*imp & p p* EMBARRASSED (em bär'rast), *p pr & vb n* EMBARRASSING] [Fr *embarrasser*, Sp *embarazar*, Pg *embaraçar*, from Pr *barras*, bar, from L Lat *barra*, a bar of metal or wood See BAR]

1 To hinder through perplexity, to entangle, to render intricate, to confuse, to confound, to discomfit, — applied, properly, to the mind, as, he was greatly *embarrassed*. Hence, also, to the circumstances which occasion embarrassment to one or to many, as, business is *embarrassed*, public affairs are *embarrassed*

2 (*Com*) To incumber with debt, to beset with urgent claims or demands, to make incapable of paying, — said of a person or his affairs, as, a man or his business is *embarrassed* when he can not meet his pecuniary engagements

Syn. — To hinder, perplex, entangle, confuse, puzzle, disconcert, abash, distress — To EMBARRASS, PUZZLE PERPLEX We are *puzzled* when our faculties are confused by something we do not understand We are *perplexed* when our feelings, as well as judgment, are so affected that we know not how to decide or act We are *embarrassed* when there is some *bar* or hindrance upon us which impedes our powers of thought, speech, or motion A school-boy is *puzzled* by a difficult sum, a reasoner is *perplexed* by the subtleties of his opponent; a youth is sometimes so *embarrassed* before strangers as to lose his presence of mind

Em bär'rass ing ly, *adv* In an embarrassing manner, so as to embarrass.

Em bär'rass ment, *n* 1 A state of perplexity entanglement, or confusion, as of mind, manners public affairs, and the like, disconcertedness; abashment, intricacy, difficulty

The *embarrassment* which inexperienced minds have often to express themselves upon paper *W Irving.*

The *embarrassments* to commerce growing out of the late regulations *Bancroft.*

2 Perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporary inability to discharge debts

He saw no hope of extrication from his *embarrassments.* *Macaulay.*

Em-bāse', *v t* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *base*, q v.] To bring down or lower, as in position, value, &c.; to debase, to degrade, to deprave. [*Obs.*]

Embased the valleys, and embossed the hills. *Sylvester.*

To please the best, and the evil to *embase*. *Spenser.*
Such pitiful embellishments of speech as serve for nothing but to *embase* divinity. *South*

Em-bāse'ment, *n.* 1. Act of bringing down; depravation; deterioration. *South*
2. (*Med.*) A vessel containing warm water for bathing, an embasis.

Em'ba-sis, *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβασις*, bathing-tub, from *ἐν*, in, and *βαίνειν*, to go.] (*Med.*) A bathing-tub, or vessel containing warm water

Em'bas-sāde', *n.* An embassy [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Em-bās'sa-dor, } *n.* [Fr *embassadeur, ambassa-*
Am-bās'sa-dor, } *deur*, It *ambasciadore*, Sp & Pg. *embaxador*, Norm Fr *ambaxeur*, L Lat *ambasciator, ambasciator, ambaxator*, Goth *and bahts*, servant, messenger, Lat *ambactus*, vassal, a dependent upon a lord, among the Gauls [See *Ingva*, and cf AMBASSADOR.] One who is authorized to represent or act for another in the fullest manner possible, especially, a minister of the highest rank sent by one sovereign to another, as the personal representative of the appointing power, and intrusted with the management of public matters between the two sovereigns

☞ Embassadors are called *ordinary* when they reside permanently at a foreign court, and *extraordinary* when they are sent on a special occasion

Em-bās'sa-dō'ri al, *a.* [Fr *ambassadoriel*.] Belonging or relating to an embassador

Em-bās'sa-dress, *n* [Fr *ambassadrice*, It *ambasciatrice*, L Lat. *ambassatrix*.] [Written also *ambassadress*.]
1. The consort of an embassador
2. A woman sent on an embassy

Em bās'sa-dry, *n* Embassy [*Obs.*] *Leland*

Em'bas-sage (45), *n* An embassy [*Rare*]
Speaking looks that close *embassage* bore *Spenser*

Em'bas-sy, *n* [O Eng *embassade*, Fr *embassade, ambassade*, from Goth *andbahti*, charge, office, service, O H Ger *ambaht*, M H Ger *ambet*, N H Ger *amt*, L Lat *ambascia, ambassata*, It *ambasciata*, Sp & Pg *embaxada*.]
1 The public function of an embassador, the charge or business intrusted to a diplomatic officer, as, to send on an *embassy*
2 The person or persons sent as embassadors, as, the *embassy* consisted of three envoys
3 The dwelling or office of an embassador

Em-bās'tard-ize, *v t* To declare or render illegitimate, to bastardize [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Em-bāthe', *v t* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bathe*, q v] To wash or wet, as in a bath, to imbathe

Em-bāt'tle, *v t* [*imp & p p* EMBATTLED, *p pr & vb n* EMBATTLING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *battle*, q v]
1 To arrange in order of battle, to draw up in array, as troops for battle, also, to prepare or arm for battle
One in bright arms *embattled* full strong *Spenser*
On their *embattled* ranks the waves return *Milton*
2. To furnish with battlements "*Embattled* house" *Wordsworth*

Em-bāt'tle, *v t* To be ranged in order of battle *Shak.*

Em-bāt'tled, *p a* 1 (*Her*) Having the outline resembling a battlement, as an ordinary
2 Having been the place of battle, as, an *embattled* plain or field

Em-bāt'tle-ment, *n* An indented parapet, battlement

Em-bāy' (em bā'), *v t* [*imp & p p* EMBAYED, *p pr. & vb n.* EMBAYING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bay*, q v]
1 To inclose in a bay or inlet, to landlock, to incloso between capes or promontories, as, an *embayed* ship or fleet
2 [Fr *baigner*] To bathe, to wash, hence, to soothe or lull. [*Obs.*]
While every sense the humor sweet *embayed* *Spenser*

Em-bāy'ment, *n* A portion of the ocean or a sea inclosed and sheltered by capes or promontories, a bay.
The *embayment* which is terminated by the land of North Berwick *Scott*

Em-bēam', *v t* To make brilliant, as with beams of light, to give luster to [*Obs.*]

Em-bēd', *v t* [*imp & p p* EMBEDDED, *p pr & vb n.* EMBEDDING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bed*, q v] To lay as in a bed, to lay in surrounding matter; to bed, as, to *embed* a thing in clay or in sand

Em-bēd'ment, *n* The act of embedding, or the state of being embedded

Em-bĕl'lish, *v t* [*imp. & p p* EMBELLISHED (em-bĕl'lisht), *p pr & vb n* EMBELLISHING] [O Eng. *embellisse*, Fr & Pr *embellir*, from prefix *em*, for *en*, and Fr. *bel*, *beau*, feminine *belle*, beautiful, fine. See BELLE] To make beautiful or elegant by ornaments; as, to *embellish* the person with rich apparel, a garden with shrubs and flowers, or style with metaphors

Syn.—To adorn, beautify, deck, decorate; enrich; ornament; grace; illustrate See ADORN

Em-bĕl'lish-er, *n.* One who embellishes.

Em-bĕl'lish ing-ly, *adv.* So as to embellish

Em bĕl'lish-ment, *n.* 1. The act of adorning, or the state of being adorned
The selection of their ground, and the *embellishment* of it *Prescott*
2. That which adds beauty or elegance; ornament; decoration
The graces and *embellishments* of the exterior man *I Taylor*

Syn.—Ornament, decoration, grace, beauty, elegance, enrichment, adornment

Em'ber, *n* [A S *ämyrie*, hot ashes, Icel *eimyria, eymyria*, Dan *ömmer, ammer*, Scot *ameris, aumers*] A lighted coal, smouldering amid ashes,—used chiefly in the plural, to signify mingled coals and ashes, the smouldering remains of a fire, cinders
He takes a lighted *ember* out of the covered vessel *Colebrook.*
He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fire *Dryden*

Ember-days (*Rom Cath Church*), certain days set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the four seasons of the year These are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Whitsuntide the 14th of September, and the 13th of December The weeks in which these days fall are called *ember-weeks*

Em'ber-gōose, *n* [Norw *embergaas, hav-imber, hav-immer*, Ger *imber*, D *embervogel*, Icel *himbrime*] (*Ornith*) A web footed bird of the genus *Colymbus* (*C glacialis*),—called also the *great northern diver*, or *loon* It is found about Iceland, the Orkneys, and arctic America

Em'ber-ing, *n* The ember days [*Obs.*] *Tusser*

Em'ber-wīze, *n* (*Ornith*) A genus of passerine birds, including the several species of bunting

Em'ber-week, *n* See EMBER

Em bĕt'ter, *v t* To cause to be, or grow, better, to meliorate [*Obs.*] *Daniel*

Em-bĕz'zle, *v t* [*imp & p p* EMBEZZLED, *p pr & vb n* EMBEZZLING] [Norm Fr *embeasiler*, to filch See BEZZLE]
1 To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as that intrusted to one's care, to apply to one's private uses by a breach of trust, as, to *embezzle* public money
2 To misappropriate, to dissipate in extravagance [*Rare*] "To *embezzle* our money in drinking or gaming" *Sharp*

Em bĕz'zle-ment, *n* The act of fraudulently appropriating to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and management, as, the *embezzlement* by a clerk of his employer's money, or public funds by the public officer having them in charge

☞ *Embezzlement* differs from *larceny* in this, that the latter implies a wrongful taking from another's possession, but *embezzlement* denotes a wrongful appropriation of what is already in the wrong-doer's possession

Em-bĕz'zler, *n* One who embezzles

Em-bĭl'lōw, *v t* To swell or heave like a wave of the sea [*Rare*] *Lisle*

Em-bĭt'ter, *v t* To make bitter See IMBITTER

Em-bĭt'ter-ment, *n* The act of embittering

Em blāze', *v t* [*imp & p p* EMBLAZED, *p pr & vb n* EMBLAZING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *blaze*, q v]
1 To adorn with glittering embellishments
No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors *Pope*
2 To paint or adorn with armorial figures, to blazon, or emblazon
The imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden luster rich *emblazed* *Milton*

Em-blā'zon (em blā'zn), *v t* [*imp & p p* EMBLAZONED, *p pr & vb n* EMBLAZONING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *blazon*, q v Cf EMBLAZE]
1 To deck in glaring colors, to set off with ornament, to decorate
The walls were *emblazoned* with legends in commemoration of the illustrious pair *Prescott*
2 To adorn with figures of heraldry, or ensigns armorial

Em blā'zon-er (em blā'zn er), *n*
1 One who emblazons, a blazoner
2 One who publishes and displays any thing with pomp

Em-blā'zon ment, *n* An emblazoning

Em-blā'zon-ry, *n* The act or art of an emblazoner, heraldic or ornamental decoration, as pictures or figures on shields, standards, &c "Thine ancient standard's rich *emblazonry*" *Tyrrell*

Em'blem, *n* [Fr *emblème*, from Lat *emblema*, Gr *ἔμβλημα*, that which is put in or on, inlaid work, from *ἐμβάλλειν*, to throw, lay, put in, from *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in, and *βαλλειν*, to throw]
1 Inlay, inlaid or mosaic work, something ornamental inserted in a surface [*Obs.*] *Milton*
2 An object, or the figure of an object, symbolizing and suggesting some other object, quality, or the like, a thing regarded as resembling some other thing in its characteristic qualities, and so employed to represent it, an allusive picture, a typical designation, a symbol or type, as, a balance is an *emblem* of justice, a crown, the *emblem* of royalty, a scepter, the *emblem* of power.
His cicatrice, an *emblem* of war, here on his sinister cheek *Shak*

Syn.—Figure, type, sign, symbol, adumbration

Em'blem, *v t.* To represent or suggest by similarity of qualities [*Rare.*] "*Emblemed* by the cozening fig tree." *Feltham.*

Em'blem-ăt'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *emblématique*, It.
Em'blem-ăt'ic-al, } *emblematico.*]
1. Pertaining to, or comprising, an emblem, symbolic, using or dealing in emblems, as, *emblematic* figures or worship.
2 Representing by similarity of qualities or conventional significance, as, a crown is *emblematic* of royalty, white is *emblematic* of purity

Em'blem-ăt'ic-al-ly, *adv* By way or means of emblems, in the manner of emblems

Em'blem ăt'i cīze, *v t* To emblematize [*Rare.*]

Em-blĕm'a-tĭst, *n* A writer or inventor of emblems *Browne.*

Em blĕm'a-tīze, *v t* [*imp. & p p.* EMBLEMATIZED, *p pr & vb n* EMBLEMATIZING.] To represent, as by an emblem, to symbolize. *Walpole.*
Anciently the sun was *emblematized* by a starry figure. *Bard.*

Em'blē ment, *n* [Norm Fr *emblear*, emblements, O Fr *emblaer, emblaer, emblader, emblayer, emblaver, blaer, blayer*, It *imbadare*, to sow with corn, from Fr *blad, blé*, corn, grain, It *biado*, Pr. *blat*, probably of Celtic origin] (*Law*) The produce or fruits of land sown or planted, the growing crops of those vegetable productions of the soil, such as grain, garden roots, and the like, which are not spontaneous, but require an outlay of cost and labor in one part of the year, the recompense for which is to arise in the shape of a crop in another part of the same year,—used especially in the plural The produce of grass, trees, and the like, is not signified by the term *Wharton Grady.*

Em'blem īze, *v t* [*imp & p p* EMBLEMIZED, *p pr & vb n* EMBLEMIZING] [From *emblem*, q v.] To represent by an emblem [*Rare*]

Em blōom', *v t* [*imp & p p* EMBLOOMED, *p pr. & vb n* EMBLOOMING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bloom*, q v] To cover, decorate, or enrich with bloom, to adorn with blossoms *Savage.*

Em blŏs'som, *v t* [*imp & p p* EMBLOSSOMED, *p pr & vb n* EMBLOSSOMING] To cover with blossoms, to embloom "The white *emblossomed* spray" *Cunningham.*

Em bŏd'i-er, *n* One who embodies

Em-bŏd'i-ment, *n* 1 The act of embodying, the state of being embodied
2 That which is embodied, a bodily representation, a complete system, like an organized body, a whole, comprehending essential parts, as, the *embodiment* of courage, of courtesy, conduct, the *embodiment* of true piety, and the like

Em-bŏd'y, *v t* [*imp & p p* EMBODIED, *p pr & vb n* EMBODYING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *body*, q v]
1 To form into a body to make corporeal, to invest with matter, as, to *embody* the soul or spirit, a form *embodied*. "Devils *embodied* and disembodied" *W Scott.*
The soul, while it is *embodied*, can no more be divided from sin *South*
2 To form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole, to incorporate, to concentrate, as, to *embody* troops, to *embody* detached sentiments

Em bŏd'y, *v i* To unite in a body, mass, or collection, to coalesce [*Rare*] "To *embody* against this court party" *Burke*

Em bōgue', *v t* To discharge, as a river, its waters into the sea or another river

Em bōg'uing (em bōg'ing), *n* [From a supposed *embogue*, Fr *s'emboucher*, Sp *embocarse*, It *imboccare*, of a river, to discharge or empty, Fr *embouchure*, Sp *embocadura*, It *imboccatura*, mouth of a river, from Fr *bouche*, mouth, O Fr *bougue, boche*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *boca*, It *bocca*, from Lat *bucca*, cheek, mouthful, cavity Cf DISEMBOGUE] The mouth of a river, or place where its waters are discharged into the sea

Em boil', *v i* To burn with indignation or anger. [*Obs.*] "*Emboiling* in his haughty heart" *Spenser.*

Em boil', *v t* To cause to burn with indignation; to vex, chafe, or irritate [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Emboîtement (ŏng bwĭt'mŏng), *n* [Fr] (*Mil.*) The closing up of a number of men in order to secure the front rank from injury

Em bōld'en (em bōld'n), *v t* [*imp & p p* EMBOLDENED, *p pr & vb n* EMBOLDENING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bold*, q v] To give boldness or courage to, to encourage "*Emboldened* in their reliance upon the vigilance and good faith of the unseen Administrator of affairs" *Isaac Taylor.*

Em bōld'en-er, *n* One who emboldens.

Em'bo lism, *n* [Gr *ἐμβολισμός*, from *ἐμβάλλειν*, to throw or put in, to insert, *ἐμβόλισμα*, any thing put in, *ἐμβολη*, insertion, Fr *embolisme*. See EMBLEM]
1 Intercalation, the insertion of days, months, or years, in an account of time, to produce regularity, as, the *embolism* of a lunar month in the Greek year
2 Intercalated time. *Johnson.*

Em'bo-lis'mal, *a* Pertaining to intercalation, intercalated, inserted, as, *embolismal* months.

Em'bo-lis-măt'ic, } *a.* Embolismic. *Scott.*
Em'bo-lis măt'ic-al, }

Em/bo-lis'mic, Em/bo-lis'mic-al, *a.* [Fr. *embolismique*] Pertaining to, or formed by, intercalation, intercalated, inserted, as, an *embolismic* year.

Em'bo-lite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral consisting chiefly of the chloride of silver and the bromide of silver

Em'bo-lus, *n*, *pl* EM'BO LI [Lat *embolus*, Gr *ἔμβολος*, running to a point, and so put or thrust in, from *ἐμβαλλειν*, to throw, thrust, or put in See EMBLEM] Something inserted or acting in an other, that which thrusts or drives, as a piston or a wedge

Embonpoint (ŏng bong pwŏng'), *n* [Fr, from *en bon point*, in good extent or condition, from *point*, point, degree, condition] Plumpness of person, rotundity of figure, fleshiness

Em bŏr'der, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EMBORDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* EMBORDERING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *border*, q v, Fr *emborderer*, O Fr *em border*] To adorn with a border, to imborder

Em bos'om, *v t* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bosom*, q v] [Written also *imbosom*]

1 To take into the bosom, to receive into the heart, to cherish "Glad to *embosom* his affection" *Spenser*

2. To hide or half conceal, to overshadow

His house *embosomed* in the grove *Pope*

Em-bŏss', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EMBOSSED (em-bŏst') *p. pr.* & *vb n* EMBOSSING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *boss*, q v]

1 To cover with bosses or protuberances, hence, to fashion the surface of with raised work, to ornament in relief

Botches and blains must all his flesh *emboss* *Milton*

2 To fashion relief or raised work upon, to cut or form prominent figures on

O er the lofty gate his art *embossed*
Androgeos death *Dryden*

3 To ornament with worked figures, to embroider [*Rare*]

Exhibiting flowers in their natural colors *embossed* upon a purple ground. *W Scott*

4 [O Fr *emboister*, to inclose in a box, to enchase, N Fr *emboiter*, from *boiste*, *boite*, a box, Pr *bostar*, *boissa*, from L Lat *buxis*, L at *pyxis* See BOX and EMBOX] To box up, to inclose, to cover

A knight her met in mighty arms *embossed* *Spenser*

5. [Pr & Sp *embocar*, It *imboscare*, Pg *embrasar*, Fr *embusquer*, from *bosc*, *bosco*, a wood, forest, from O H Ger *busc*, Eng *bush*, q v] To hide or conceal in a thicket, to plunge into the depths of a wood, to imbosk, hence, to plunge, to immerse "In the Arabian woods *embossed*" *Milton* "In case *embossed*" *Spenser*

6 [Sp *embocar*, to cast from the mouth] To hunt, so as to cause to pant and foam from exertion, to blow, as, to *emboss* a deer or dog

The savage beast *embossed* in weary chase. *Spenser.*

Em bŏssed' (em bŏst'), *p a*

1 Formed or covered with bosses or raised figures

2 (*Bot*) Having the center projecting like the boss of a shield

Embossed

Em bŏss'ment, *n* 1 The act of forming bosses or raised figures, or the state of being so formed

2 A boss like prominence, figure in relief, raised work, jut, protuberance "The *embossment* of the figure" *Addison*

Em-bŏt'tle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EMBOTTLED, *p pr* & *vb n.* EMBOTTLING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bottle*, q v] To put in a bottle, to bottle, to include or confine in a bottle *Phillips*

Embouchure (ŏng'boo shŭr'), *n* [Fr See EMBOGUING]

1 A mouth, aperture, or opening, as of a river, cannon, and the like

2 (*Mus*) (*a*) The mouth piece of a wind instrument (*b*) The shaping of the lips to the mouth piece, as, a flute player has a good *embouchure*

Em-bŏw', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EMBOWED, *p pr* & *vb n* EMBOWING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bow*, q v] To form like a bow, to arch, to curve "*Embowed* arches" *W Scott*

With gilded horns *embowed* like the moon *Spenser*

Em-bow'el, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EMBOWELED, or EMBOWELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* EMBOWELING, or EMBOWELLING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bowel*, q v]

1 To remove the bowels of, to free from viscera, to eviscerate, hence, to prepare for embalming, to embalm.

The boar makes his trough
In your *embowel'd* bosoms *Shak*

Embowel'd [i e, embalmed] will I see thee by and by *Shak*

2 To imbed, to hide in the inward parts, to bury

Deep *embowel'd* in the earth entire *Spenser*

Em bow'el er, *n* [Written also *emboweller*] One who takes out the bowels

Em bow'el-ment, *n* Evisceration

Em bow'er, *v t* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bower*, q v] To lodge or rest in a bower

Em bow'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EMBOWERED, *p pr* & *vb n* EMBOWERING] To cover with a bower, to shelter with trees

Em-bŏwl', *v. t.* To make globular or convex, like a bowl; to form into a bowl. [*Obs.*] *Sidney*

Em-bŏx', *v t.* [From *em*, for *en*, and *box*, q. v. Cf. EMBOSS.] To inclose, as in a box, to imbox

Em-brāce', *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* EMBRACED (-brāst'), *p. pr* & *vb n* EMBRACING.] [Fr *embrasser*, from prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bras*, arm, from Lat *brachium*, Pr *embrassar*, O Sp *embrazar*, now *abrazar*, It *imbraccare*, *abbracciare* Of BRACE]

1 To clasp or inclose in the arms, to press to the bosom, in token of affection, to hug

Paul called to him the disciples and *embraced* them *Acts* xx 1

2 To cling to with warmth or earnestness, to cherish with affection, to regard with deep interest.

So much, high God, doth innocence *embrace* *Spenser*

3 To encircle, to encompass, to surround or inclose

Between the mountain and the stream *embraced* *Denham*

4 To include as parts of a whole, or as subordinate divisions of a part, to comprehend, as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences

5 To seize eagerly, or with alacrity, to accept with cordiality, to welcome, to admit, as, to *embrace* the opportunity of doing a favor "I *embrace* these conditions" *Shak*

What is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke*

6 (*Law*) To attempt to influence corruptly, as a jury *Blackstone*

Syn —To clasp, hug inclose, encircle, include, comprise, contain, encompass

Em brāce', *v i* To join in an embrace *Shak*

Em brāce', *n* Intimate or close encircling with the arms, pressure to the bosom, clasp, hug "Parting with a long *embrace*" *Tennyson*

Syn.—Hug, clasp, lock, grapple, pressure

Em brāce'ment, *n* [Fr *embrassement*]

1 A clasp in the arms, a hug, embrace. "Dear though chaste *embracements*" *Sidney*

2 State of being contained, inclosure [*Obs*] In the *embracement* of parts hardly reparable, as bones *Bacon*

3 Willing acceptance [*Obs*] "A ready *embracement* of his kindness" *Barrow*

Em brāce'or, *n* (*Law*) One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly

Em-brā'çer, *n* One who embraces

Em brā'çer y (-brā'ser ȳ), *n* (*Law*) An attempt to influence a jury, court, &c, corruptly, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like *Blackstone*

Em brāid', *v t* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *braid*, q v]

1 To upbraid [*Obs*] *Sir T Elyot*

2 To braid up, as hair [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Em-brānch'ment, *n* [From *em*, for *en*, and *branch*, q v] The branching forth, as of trees

Em brā'sure (em brā'zhŭr) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr, fr *embraser*, equivalent to *ebraser*, *ebraser*, to widen an opening]

1 An embrace [*Obs*] "Our locked *embrasures*" *Shak*

2 (*Fort*) An opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged [See *Illust* of *Casemate*]

Him shall no sunshine from the fields of azure,
No drum beat from the wall,
No morning gun from the black fort's *embrasure*,
Awaken with its call *Longfellow*

3 (*Arch*) The enlargement of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside of the wall, for giving greater space, or for admitting more light

Em brāve', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EMBRAVED, *p pr* & *vb n* EMBRAVING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *brave*, q v]

1 To inspire with bravery [*Obs*] *Beau*

2 To make conspicuous or showy, to embellish, to decorate [*Obs*]

With sad cypress seemly it *embraces* *Spenser*

Em-brēathe'ment, *n* The act of breathing in, inspiration [*Rare*]

The special and immediate suggestion, *embreathement* and dictation of the Holy Ghost *B Lee*

Em-brew', *v t* [From *em*, for *en*, and *brew*, q v] To strain or distill

Em brīght' (brīt'), *v t* To make bright, to bright en [*Obs*] *Cunningham*

Em'bro cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EMBROCATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EMBROCATING.] [N Lat *embrocare*, *embrocatum*, Pr *embrocar*, It *embroccare*, from Gr *ἐμβροχή*, equivalent to *ἔβρεγμα*, lotion, fomentation, from *ἐμβρέχειν*, to soak in, to foment, from *ἐν*, for *ἐν*, in, and *βρεχειν*, to wet on the surface] (*Med*) To moisten and rub, as a diseased part, with a liquid substance, as with spirit, oil, &c, by means of a cloth or sponge

Em'bro cā'tion, *n* [N Lat *embrocatio*, Pr *embrocatio*, Fr *embrocation*, It *embroccazioni*, *embrocca*] (*Med*) (*a*) The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with some substance, as spirit, oil, &c (*b*) The liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed

Em-brō'glio (-brōl'yo), *n* [See EMBROIL] A noisy, confused quarrel, an affray, a broil See IMBROGLIO

Em broid'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* EMBROIDERED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* EMBROIDERING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *broider*, q v] To cover with ornamental needle work or figures, to adorn with raised figures of needle-work; as, to *embroider* muslin. "*Embroidered* purple clothes." *Pope.*

Thou shalt *embroider* the coat of fine linen. *Ex.* xxviii. 39.

Em-broid'er-er, *n.* One who embroiders.

Em-broid'er-y, *n.* 1. Work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin, into various figures, variegated needle work "Silk and rich *embroidery*." *Cowley.*

2 Diversified ornaments, especially by contrasted figures and colors, ornamental decoration; as, the *embroidery* of words.

Fields in spring's *embroidery* are dressed *Addison.*

Em broil', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EMBROILED; *p. pr.* & *vb n* EMBROILING] [Fr *embrouiller*, Sp. *embrollar*, Pg *embrulhar*, It *imbrogliare*. See BROIL] To throw into perplexity, contention, or trouble, to entangle, to distract, to bring into difficulties, to disturb

The Christian antiquities at Rome . are *embroiled* with fable and legend *Addison.*

The royal house *embroiled* in civil war *Dryden.*

Syn.—To perplex, entangle, encumber, confound; mingle, distract, disturb, disorder, trouble

Em broil', *n* The same as EMBROILMENT.

Em-broil'ment, *n* [Fr *embrouillement*] A state of contention, perplexity, or confusion, disturbance, imbroglio *Burnet.*

Em-brŏnze', or **Em-brŏnze',** *v t.* To execute in bronze, as, to *embronze* a statue

Em-brŏth'el, *v t* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *brothel*, q v] To inclose in a brothel [*Rare*] *Donne.*

Em brown', *v t* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *brown*, q v] To give a brown color to, to make brown, to imbrown See IMBROWN

Summer suns *embrown* the laboring swain *Fenton.*

Em brue', *v t* See IMBRUE

Em brute', *v t* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *brute*, q. v.] To reduce to the level of a brute, to brutify; to imbrute "All the man *embruted* in the swine" *Cawthorne.*

Em'bry-o, *n* [N Lat *embryo*, *embryon*, Fr. *embryon*, Gr *ἔμβρυον*, i e, *τὸ ἐντος βρῦον*, from *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in, and *βρυειν*, to be full of, to swell with, especially of plants] The first rudiments of an organized being or thing, whether animal or plant, as, the young of an animal in the womb, or, more specifically, before its parts are developed and it becomes a fetus, or the rudiments of an undeveloped plant.

In embryo (*Fig*) in an incipient or undeveloped state; in conception, but not yet executed

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then *in embryo* *Swift*

Em'bry-o, *a* Pertaining to, or having the quality of, any thing in its first rudiments, or undeveloped state, as, an *embryo* bud

Em'bry o ĝĕn'ic, *a* Pertaining to the development of an embryo

Em'bry ŏg'e ny, *n* [Gr *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, and *γενάω*, to produce] The science of the production and development of embryos

Em'bry ŏg'o ny, *n* [Gr *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, and *γονή*, generation] (*Anat*) The formation of an embryo

Em'bry ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *ἔμβρυον* and *γραφή*, description] A general description of embryos

Em'bry o lŏĝ'ic al, *a* Of, or belonging to, embryology

Em'bry-ŏl'o ĝĭst, *n* One skilled in embryology.

Em'bry-ŏl'o ĝy, *n* [Gr. *ἔμβρυον* and *λόγος*, discourse, *λέγειν*, to speak, Fr *embryologie*] The doctrine of the development of the embryo and fetus of animals *Agassiz.*

Em'bry on, *n* The same as EMBRYO, q v.

Em'bry-on, *a* Rudimental, embryo

Em'bry o nal, *a* Pertaining to an embryo, or the initial state of any organ, embryonary

Em'bry o-na-ry, *a* Pertaining to the production or development of an embryo

Em'bry-o nāte, *a* In the state of, or having
Em'bry o nā'ted, an embryo, embryonal

Em'bry-ŏn'ic, *a* [Fr *embryonique*] Pertaining to an embryo, or in the state of one

Embryonic sac (*Bot*), the integument within which the embryo is developed in the ovule

Em'bry-ŏt'ic, *a* Pertaining to the earliest state of a developing organ, embryonic

Em'bry-ŏt'o my, *n* [Fr. *embryotomie*, from Gr. *ἔμβρυον* and *τεμνειν*, to cut, *τομή*, a cutting] A cutting or forcible separation of the fetus from the womb

Em'bry-ŏŭs, *a.* Embryonic [*Rare*]

Em bŭrse', *v t* To furnish with money; to imburse [*Obs*]

Em bush', *v t* To place in ambush, to conceal in a thicket [*Obs*] *Shelton.*

Em buş'y (em bĭz'ȳ), *v t* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *busy*, q v] To employ [*Obs*] *Skelton.*

Eme, *n* [See EAME] An uncle. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

E mĕnd', *v t* [Fr *émender*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *emendar*, It & Lat *emendare*, from Lat *e*, out, and *menda*, *mendum*, fault, blemish] [*Rare.*]

1 To remove faults or blemishes from, to make better or more perfect

2 To improve the reading of, to alter for the better by textual criticism.

Syn.—To amend, correct, improve, better; reform; rectify

E-mĕnd'a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *emendabilis*, Sp. *emendable*, It. *emendabile.*] Capable of being amended or corrected. See AMENDABLE. *Bailey.*

E-mĕnd'alg, *n. pl.* A balance of money used to meet losses or other emergencies. [A word peculiar to the Society of the Inner Temple, London.] *Ogilvie.*

Em'en-date-ly, *a* Without fault, correct. [*Obs.*]

Em'en-dā'tion, *n* [Lat. *emendatio*, O Fr *émendation*, Pr. *emendacio*, Sp *emendacion*, It *emendazione.*]

1. The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction.

The longer he lies in his sin without repentance or *emendation.* *Bp Taylor*

2. Alteration of a text so as to give a better reading, removal of errors or corruptions from a document, hence, an alteration or correction, as, the last edition of the book contains many *emendations*

Em'en dā'tor, *n* [Lat; It *emendatore*] One who amends by removing faults or errors, or by correcting corrupt readings

E-mĕnd'a-to ry, *a* [Lat *emendatorius*, from *emendator*] Pertaining to emendation or correction "*Emendatory* criticism" *Johnson*

E mĕn'di cāte, *v t* [Lat *emendicare, emendicatum*, to obtain by begging, from *e*, out, and *mendicare*, to beg, from *mendicus*, beggar] To beg [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*

Em'e rald, *n* [O Fr *esmeraulde*, now *emeraude*, Pr *esmerauda*, Sp & Pg *esmeralda*, It *smeraldo*, O Catal *esmeragda*, O Sp *esmeracde*, Pr *maragde, maracde, maraude, meraude, maracda*, from Lat *smaragdus*, Gr σμαραγδος, μαραγδος, Skr *marakata*]

1 (*Min*) A precious stone of a rich green color, and essentially identical with *beryl* See BERYL *Dana*

2 (*Print*) A kind of type, in size between minion and nonpareil It is used by English, but not by American, printers

☞ This line is printed in the type called *emerald*

Em'e-rald, *a* Of a rich green color, like that of the emerald

That vast expanse of *emerald* meadow *Macaulay*

Em'e-rald-green, *n* A very durable pigment, of a vivid light green color, made from the arsenniate of copper *Weale*

Em'e-rand, *n* An emerald [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

E mĕrge' (14), *v i* [*imp & p p* EMERGED, *p pr & vb n* EMERGING] [Lat *emergere*, from *e*, out, and *mergere*, to dip, plunge, Pr *emergir*, It *emergere*] To rise out of a fluid, to come forth from that in which any thing has been plunged, enveloped, or concealed, to issue and appear, as, to *emerge* from the water or the ocean, the sun *emerges* from behind the moon in an eclipse, to *emerge* from poverty, obscurity, or depression "Thetis *emerging* from the deep" *Dryden* "Those who have *emerged* from very low classes of society" *Burke*

E-mĕr'gençe, } *n*
E-mĕr'gen cy, } *qenza*]

[Sp *emergencia*, It *emer-*

1. The act of rising out of a fluid, or coming forth from envelopment or concealment, or of rising into view, sudden uprisal or appearance

The white color of all refracted light, at its first *emergence* is compounded of various colors *Newton*

When from the deep thy bright *emergence* sprung *Brooke*

2 A condition of things appearing suddenly or unexpectedly, an unforeseen occurrence, a sudden occasion.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency* *Glanville*

3 Any event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy, pressing necessity, exigency

To whom she might her doubts propose,
On all *emergencies* that rose *Swift*

E-mĕr'gent, *a* [Lat *emergens*, p pr of *emergere*, Fr *émergent*, Sp & It *emergente* See EMERGE]

1 Rising out of a fluid or any thing that covers or conceals, issuing, coming to light

The mountains huge appear *emergent* *Milton*

2. Suddenly appearing, arising unexpectedly, calling for prompt action, urgent "*Emergent* events of Providence" *Bp Taylor* "Protections granted in *emergent* danger" *Burke*

Emergent year (*Chron*), the epoch or date from which any people begin to compute their time or dates, as, our *emergent year* is that of the birth of Christ [*Rare.*]

E-mĕr'gent ly, *adv* By emerging

E-mĕr'gent ness, *n* The state or quality of being emergent [*Rare.*] *Scott*

Em'e-ril, *n.* 1 A glazier's diamond.

2 Emery. [*Obs.*] *Drayton*

E mĕr'it-ed, *a* [See *infra*] Discharged honorably, as acknowledged to have done sufficient public service [*Obs.*] *Evelyn*

E mĕr'i-tus, *n, pl* E-MĔR'I TI [Lat, one who has served out his time, from *emerere, emerert*, to obtain by service, to serve out one's term, from *e*, out, and *merere, mereri*, to merit, earn, serve] One who has been honorably discharged from public service.

E-mĕr'i-tus, *a.* [Lat] Honorably discharged from the performance of public duty, on account of age, infirmity, or long and faithful service, — said of an officer in a college or university

Em'e-roids, } *n pl* [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids*,
Em'e-roids, } *q v*] (*Med*) Hemorrhoids, livid, painful, and bleeding tubercles about the anus, piles *Deut* xxviii 27

E-mĕrsed' (e-mĕrst'), *a.* (*Bot*) Standing out of, or raised above, water *Gray*

E mĕr'sion, *n* [From Lat *emergere, emersum*, Fr *emersion*, Sp *emersion*, It *emersione.* See EMERGE]

1 The act of rising out of, or coming forth to view from, any enveloping or overshadowing substance or body, as, *emersion* from water, *emersion* from obscurity. "*Emersion* upon the stage of authorship" *De Quincey*

2 (*Astron*) The reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation, as, the *emersion* of the moon from the shadow of the earth, the *emersion* of a star from behind the moon

Em'er-y, *n* [Fr *émeri, emeril*, Sp *esmeril*, It *smeriglio*, Ger *schmergel*, from Gr σμιρις, σμυρις, σμῆρις] (*Min*) Corundum intimately blended with oxide of iron, occurring native in masses and grains, and extensively used in the arts for grinding and polishing metals, hard stones, and glass *Dana*

Emery cloth or *paper*, cloth or paper covered with ground emery for scouring polishing and like purposes — *Emery wheel*, a wheel faced with emery, and made to move rapidly, for the purpose of smoothing or polishing hard substances In machine-shops, it is sometimes called a *buff-wheel*, and by the manufacturers of cutlery, a *glazer*

Em'er y-lite, *n* (*Min*) A grayish or yellowish mineral, of a pearly or vitreous luster, consisting, chiefly, of the silicates of lime and alumina *Dana*

Em'e sis, *n* [Gr ἔμεσις, from ἐμεῖν, to vomit, allied to Lat *vomere*, Skr *vam*] (*Med*) A vomiting discharge from the stomach by the mouth

E-mĕt'ic, *a* [Gr ἐμετικος, from ἐμεῖν, Fr *emetique*, Sp & It *emetico* See *supra*] (*Med*) Inducing to vomit, exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the mouth

E mĕt'ic, *n* (*Med*) A medicine which causes vomiting

E mĕt'ic-al, *a* Tending to produce vomiting

E mĕt'ic al-ly, *adv* In such a manner as to excite vomiting

Em'e-tine, *n* [See EMETIC] (*Chem*) A white or yellowish powder, the active principle of ipecacuanha It is a powerful emetic

Em'e to-ca-thär'tic, *a* [Gr ἐμετος, vomiting, and Eng *cathartic*] (*Med*) Producing vomiting and purging at the same time

Em'e tŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr ἐμετος, vomiting, and λόγος, discourse] (*Med*) A treatise on vomiting and emetics *Dunglison*

E'meu, *n* See EMU

Émeute (ā mût', *Fr pron* ā'mût'), *n* [Fr, from Lat *emovere*, to move out, to stir up, from *e*, out, and *movere*, to move, *motus*, a moving, L Lat *morita*] A seditious commotion, an outbreak

E'mew, *n* See EMU

Em'i cant, *a* Beaming forth, sparkling [*Rare.*] *Emicant* did this and that way dart *Blackmore*

Em'i cā'tion, *n* [Lat *emicatio*, from *emicare*, to spring out or forth, from *e*, out, and *micare* to move quickly to and fro, to sparkle] A flying off in small particles, as heated iron or fermenting liquors, a sparkling, scintillation "Ebullition with noise and *emication*" *Browne*

E-mic'tion, *n* [Lat *e*, out, and *mingere, mictum*, to make water]

1 The discharging of urine

2 What is voided by the urinary passages, urine

Em'i grant, *a* [Lat *emigrans*, p pr of *emigrare*, Fr *émigrant* See *infra*]

1 Pertaining to an emigrant, as, an *emigrant* ship, or hospital

2 Removing or emigrating from one country to another, as, an *emigrant* company or nation

Em'i grant, *n* One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another

Em'i-grāte, *v i* [*imp & p p* EMIGRATED, *p pr & vb n* EMIGRATING] [Lat *emigrare, emigratum*, from *e*, out, and *migrare*, to migrate It *emigrare*, Sp *emigrar*, Fr *émigrer*] To remove from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence "Forced to *emigrate* in a body to America" *Macaulay*

Em'i-grate, *a* Given to emigration, roving, wandering [*Obs.*] *Guyton*

Em'i grā'tion, *n* [Lat *emigratio*, Fr *émigration*, Sp *emigracion*, It *emigrazione*]

1 Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or, in America, from the Atlantic States to the Western

2 A body of emigrants, as, the German or Swiss *emigration*

Em'i grā'tion-al, *a* Relating to emigration

Em'i grā'tion ist, *n.* An advocate or promoter of emigration

Em'i grā'tor, *n.* An emigrant [*Rare.*]

Em'i nence, } *n.* [Lat *eminentia*, from *eminens*,
Em'i-nen cy, } Fr *éminence*, Pr & Sp *eminencia*, It. *eminenza*]

1. That which is eminent or exalted; a height, an elevation. "Without *eminences* or cavities." *Dryden.*

The temple of honor ought to be seated on an *eminence.* *Burke.*

2. An elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office, or celebrity, exaltation; high rank; distinction, preferment, as, merit may place a man on an *eminence*, and make him conspicuous.

When men can not arrive at any *eminency* of estate, religion may make compensation by teaching content. *Tillotson.*

3 A title of honor, especially applied to a cardinal in the Roman Catholic church.

Em'i nent, *a* [Lat *eminens*, p pr of *eminere*, to stand out, be prominent, from *e*, out, and *minere*, to project, Fr *éminent*, Sp & It *eminente*]

1 High, lofty, towering, overhanging, projecting "A very *eminent* promontory" *Evelyn.*

2 Exalted in rank, high in office or public estimation, distinguished, conspicuous, remarkable; as, an *eminent* station in society, an *eminent* historian or poet

Eminent domain See DOMAIN

Syn — Distinguished, lofty, elevated, exalted, remarkable conspicuous, prominent, famous, celebrated; illustrious See DISTINGUISHED

Em'i-nent ly, *adv* In an eminent or high degree; in a degree to be conspicuous and distinguished from others, as, to be *eminently* learned or useful.

E'mir, } *n*
E-meer', } *emira, amara*, to command, Heb *amar*, Aramaic *amar*, to say, speak, command] An Arabian prince, military commander, and governor of a conquered province, also, an honorary title given at present in Turkey to the descendants of Mahomet

[Ar *emir, amir*, a commander, from

Em'is sa-ry, *n* [Lat *emissarius*, from *emittere, emissum*, to send out, from *e*, out, and *mittere*, to send, Fr *émissaire*, It *emissario*, Sp *emisario*]

1 A person sent on a mission, especially, a person sent on a private message or business, a secret agent employed to advance, in a covert manner, the interests of his employers

Buzzing *emissaries* fill the ears
Of listening crowds with jealousies and fears *Dryden*

2 (*Anat*) A vessel through which excretion takes place, an excretory, — used chiefly in the plural

Syn — EMISSARY SPY A *spy* is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy an *emissary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils A *spy* must be concealed, or he suffers death an *emissary* may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary without incurring similar hazard

Em'is sa ry, *a* 1 Exploring, spying *B Jonson.*

2 (*Anat*) Conveying excretions, excretory, as, *emissary* vessels

Em'is-sa ry ship, *n* The office of an emissary *B Jonson.*

E mis'sion (e mĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *emissio*, from *emittere* Fr *émission*, Pr *emissio*, It *emissione*, Sp *emision*]

1 The act of sending or throwing out, the act of sending forth or putting into circulation, issue, as, the *emission* of light from the sun, the *emission* of heat from a fire, the *emission* of State notes, or bills of credit, or treasury notes

2 That which is sent out, issued, or put in circulation at one time, issue, as, an *emission* of bank-notes, notes of various *emissions*

Em'is sĭ'tious (em'is sĭsh'us), *a* [Lat *emissitius*, from *emittere*] Looking, or narrowly examining, prying [*Obs.*] "Those *emissitious* eyes" *Bp Hall*

E mis'sive, *a* Sending out, emitting *Brooke.*

E-mis'so ry, *a* (*Anat*) Conveying out, emissive, — said of certain ducts or veins which convey fluids out of the body

E-mĭt', *v t* [*imp & p p* EMITTED, *p pr & vb n.* EMITTING] [Lat *emittere*, to send out, from *e*, out, and *mittere*, to send, Fr *emettre*, Sp *emitir*]

1 To send forth to throw or give out, to cause to issue, to eject to discharge as, fire *emits* heat and smoke, boiling water *emits* steam, the sun and moon *emit* light

Lest wrathful the far-shooting god
Emit his fatal arrows *Prior.*
While yon sun *emits* his rays divine *Mickle.*

2 To issue forth, as an order or decree, to print and send into circulation, as notes or bills of credit. "No state shall *emit* bills of credit" *Const U S.*

E mĭt'tent, *a* Sending out, emissive *Boyle.*

Em măn'tle, *v t* [From *em*, for *en*, and *mantle*, q v] To cover over with as a mantle, to envelop, to put about as a protection [*Obs.*]

Under the bending cope of which [heaven] all things are *emmantled* *Holland*

Em mär'ble, *v t* [From *em*, for *en*, and *marble*, q v] To turn to marble, to petrify [*Obs.*]

Thou dost *emmarble* the proud heart. *Spenser*

Em-mĕ'na gŏgue, *n.* [Fr *emménagogue*, for *emmenagogue*, It *emmenagogo*, from Gr. ἐμμηνος, a month long, ἐμμήνιος, monthly, from ἐμ, for ἐν, in, and μήν, month, and ἀγωγός, leading, drawing forth, from ἄγειν, to lead] (*Med*) A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

Em'me-nŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr. ἐμμήνιος, monthly, and

λόγος, discourse.] (*Med.*) A treatise on menstruation. *Dunglison*

Em'met, *n.* [O Eng *emote, emet, emt*, A-S *ǽmet, ǽmette, emeta.* Cf ANT] An ant or pismire. See ANT.

Em-mew', *v. t.* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *mew*, q v.] To confine, as in a mew or cage, to coop up *Shak.*

Em'mol-lĭs'cençe, *n* [Lat *e*, out, and *mollescere*, to become soft, v inchoative from *mollere*, to be soft, from *mollis*, soft] That degree of softness in a body beginning to melt which alters its shape, the first or lowest degree of fusibility

Em-mŏve', *v t* [For *emove*, Fr *émouvoir*, Lat. *emovere*, from *e*, out, and *movere*, to move] To move, to rouse, to excite [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

E-mŏl'li-ĕnt (Synop , § 130), *v t* [*imp & p p* EMOLLIATED, *p pr & vb n* EMOLLIATING] [Lat *emollire*, to soften, from *e*, out, and *mollire*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft] To soften, to render effeminate

Emollated by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valor *Pinkerton*

E mŏl'lient (e mŏl'yent), *a* [Lat *emollicns*, p pr of *emollire*; Fr *émollient*, It *emolliente* See *supra*] Softening, making supple, acting as an emollient. "Barley is *emollient*" *Arbuthnot.*

E-mŏl'lient (Synop , § 130), *n* (*Med*) An external application to allay irritation, and alleviate inflammatory soreness, swelling, and pain

E-mŏl'li-ment, *n* A softening or relaxing, assuaging [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Em'ol-lĭ'tion (-lĭsh'un), *n.* The act of softening or relaxing

E-mŏl'ŭ-mĕnt'al, *a* Pertaining to, or producing, emolument, yielding profit, useful, profitable, advantageous [*Rare*] *Evelyn.*

E-mŏng', } *prep* Among [*Obs and rare*]
E-mŏngst', } *Spenser.*

E-mō'tion, *n* [Lat as if *emotio*, from *emovere*, Fr. *émotion*, It *emozione* See EMMOVE] A moving of the mind or soul, hence, any excitement of sensibility, a state of excited feeling of any kind, especially, an intense excitement of feeling manifested by motion or effects on the body, rarely, the capacity for emotion, feeling, agitation, trepidation, tremor, perturbation "The *emotions* of humanity" *Bp Taylor*

How different the *emotions* between departure and return! *W Irving*

Syn.—Feeling agitation, tremor —EMOTION, FEELING, AGITATION *Feeling* is the weaker term, and may be of the body or the mind *Emotion* is of the mind alone, being the excited action of some inward susceptibility or feeling, as, an *emotion* of pity, terror, &c *Agitation* may be bodily or mental, and usually arises in the latter case from a vehement struggle between contending desires or emotions See PASSION 'Agitations have but one character, viz, that of violence, *emotions* vary with the objects that awaken them There are *emotions* either of tenderness or anger, either gentle or strong, either painful or pleasing *Crabb*

E-mō'tion, *v t.* To move, to excite the sensibilities of [*Rare*] *W Scott*

E-mō'tion-al, } *a.* Pertaining to emotion, or the
E-mō'tĭve, } capacity for emotion, attended or characterized by emotion *Mackintosh*

E-mŏve', *v t* To move [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Em-pair', *v. t* To impair [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Em-păis'tic, *n* [Gr εμπαιστικη (sc τεχνη), from *ἐμπαίειν*, to stamp in, from *ἐν*, in, and *παίειν*, to strike] (*Antiq*) Inlaid work consisting of threads or lines of metal pressed or forced into some other metal *Fairholt*

Em-pāle', *v t* [*imp & p p* EMPALED, *p pr & vb. n.* EMPALING] [Fr *empaler*, Sp & It *empalar*, It *impalare*, from *em, im*, for *en, in*, in, and Fr *pal*, It & Sp *palo*, Lat *palus*, a pale, stake]

1. To fence or fortify with stakes, to surround with a line of stakes or posts for defense. [*Obs*]

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprise *Raleigh*

2 To inclose, to surround, to shut in.

Round about her work she did *empale*
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers *Spenser*
Impenetrable, *empaled* with circling fire *Milton.*

3 To put to death by fixing on a stake, hence, to fasten beyond the possibility of escape

Em pāle', *v t* [From *em*, for *en*, and *pale*, v, q v] To cause to grow pale, to pale [*Obs and rare*]

No bloodless malady *empales* their face *G Fletcher*

Em-pāle'ment, *n* [Fr *empalement*, from *empaler*. See *supra*]

1. A fencing, fortifying, or inclosing with stakes.
2. A putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body.
3 (*Bot.*) The calyx of a plant which surrounds the other parts of fructification.
4 (*Her*) A conjunction of coats of arms, palewise

Em-păn'el, *n* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *panel*, q v] (*Law*) A list of jurors, a panel. *Cowell.*

Em păn'el, *v t* See IMPANEL

Em-păr'a-dīse, *v t* The same as IMPARADISE

Em-pārk', *v t* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *park*, q v, O Fr *emparcher*] To make a park of, to inclose, as with a fence [*Obs*] *Bp King*

Em pär'lance, *n* The same as IMPARLANCE

Em păsm' (em păzm'), *n* [Fr *empasme*, from Gr *ἐμπάσσειν*, to sprinkle in or on, from *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in, and *πάσσειν*, to sprinkle] A powder used to remove any disagreeable odor of the body *Johnson*

Em-păs'sion (-păsh'un), *v t* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *passion*, q v] To move with passion, to affect strongly See IMPASSION

She was *empassioned* at that piteous act *Spenser*

Em-păs'sion-ate, *a* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *passionate*, q v] Strongly affected *Spenser*

Em pawn', *v t* [*imp & p p* EMPAWNED, *p pr & vb n* EMPAWNING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *pawn*, q v] To put in pawn, to pledge

To sell, *empawn*, and alienate the estates of the church *Milman*

Em-pēach', *v t* See IMPEACH

Em pĕarl', *v t* [*imp & p p* EMPEARLED, *p pr & vb n* EMPEARLING] To cover or adorn with pearls, or any thing resembling pearls

Em pēo'ple (-pē'pl), *v t* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *people*, q v] To form into a people or community, to inhabit, to people [*Obs*] "We know 'tis very well *empeopled*" *Browne*

Em'per ess, *n* The same as EMPRESS

Em pĕr'il, *v t* To put in peril, to endanger

Em pĕr'ished (-pĕr'isht), *a* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *perish*, q v] Decayed [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Em'per-or, *n* [O Fr *empereor, empereour*, N Fr *empereur*, Pr *emperaire, emperador*, Sp & Pg *emperador*, It *imperatore*, Lat *imperator*, from *imperare*, to command, from *im*, for *in*, in, and *parare*, to prepare, to order] The sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire, a title of dignity superior to that of king, as, the *emperor* of Germany or of Russia

Emperor paper, the largest size of drawing paper

Em'per or shĭp, *n* The office or power of an emperor [*Rare*] *Faber*

Em'per y, *n* [Lat *imperium* See EMPIRE] Empire, power [*Rare*] "Struggling for my woman's *empery*" *L B Browning*

Em pē'ĕs wŏrt, *n* [Gr *ἔμπετρον*, a rock plant] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the crow berry

Em'pha-sis, *n*, *pl* EM'PHA-SĒS [Lat *emphasis*, Gr *ἔμφασις*, significance, force of expression, from *ἐμφαινειν*, to show in, to indicate, from *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in, and *φαινειν*, to show]

1 (*Rhet*) A particular stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to the words or parts of a discourse, whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially upon his audience

The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than accent, that the customary seat of the latter is changed when the claims of *emphasis* require it *E Porter*

2 A peculiar impressiveness of expression or weight of thought vivid representation, enforcing assent, as, to dwell on a subject with great *emphasis.*

External objects stands before us in all the life and *emphasis* of extension, figure, and color *Sir W Hamilton*

Em'pha-sīze, *v t* [*imp & p p* EMPHASIZED, *p pr & vb n* EMPHASIZING] To utter or pronounce with a particular stress of voice, to lay stress upon, to make emphatic, as, to *emphasize* a word

Em phăt'ic, } *a* [Gr *ἐμφατικός*, Fr *emphatique*
Em-phăt'ic al, } See EMPHASIS]

1 Uttered with emphasis, made prominent and impressive by a peculiar stress of voice, requiring emphasis, forcible, impressive, strong, as, to remonstrate in an *emphatic* manner, an *emphatic* tone, *emphatic* reasoning, an *emphatical* word

2 Striking the sense, attracting special attention, impressive, forcible "*Emphatical* colors" *Boyle*

Syn.—Forcible, earnest, impressive, energetic, striking

Em phăt'ic-al ly, *adv* 1 With emphasis, strongly, forcibly, in a striking manner or degree.

He was *emphatically* a popular writer *Macaulay*

2 By appearance, according to impression made. [*Obs*] "Be taken *emphatically*, that is, not really, but in appearance" *Browne.*

Em phăt'ic al-ness, *n* The quality of being emphatical, emphasis

Em'phў-sĕm, *n* [Gr *ἐν*, in, or upon, and *φλύσις*, eruption] (*Med*) An eruption, consisting of vesicular pimples filled with an acrid fluid

Em-phrăc'tic, *a* [Gr *εμφρακτικός*, obstructing, from *ἐμφρασσειν*, to block up] (*Med*) Having the quality of closing the pores of the skin

Em'phy-sē'ma, *n* [Gr *εμφύσημα*, inflation, from *ἐμφυσᾶν*, to inflate, from *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in, and *φυσᾶν*, to blow; Fr. *emphysème.*] (*Med.*) A swelling produced by air diffused in the cellular tissue. *Holdyn.*

Em'phy-sĕm'a-tous, *a.* [Fr. *emphysémateux*] (*Med*) Pertaining to emphysema; swelled; bloated.

Em'phy-tĕŭ'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ἐμφυτεύσις*, from *ἐμφυτευειν*, to plant or improve land.] (*Civ. Law.*) A contract by which houses or lands are given to be possessed forever, or, at least, for a long time, upon condition that the land shall be improved, and that a small yearly rent or pension shall be paid to the proprietor *Burrill.*

Em'phy-tĕŭ'tic, *a* [Lat *emphyteuticus*, from Gr. *ἐμφυτευειν*, to plant in, graft, from *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in, and *φυτεύειν*, to plant, *ἐμφυτευσις*, Lat. *emphyteusis*, a planting in, grafting, a sort of land tenure or copyhold] Taken on hire, held on condition of payment of rent, as, *emphyteutic* lands *Bouvier.*

Em'phy tĕŭ'ti-ca-ry, *n* (*Civ Law.*) One who holds lands by emphyteusis

Em pĭērce', *v t* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *pierce*, q v] To pierce, to penetrate [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Em-plight' (em plīt'), *a* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *plight*, fixed, q v] Fixed, fastened, placed [*Obs.*]

Em'pire, *n* [Fr *empire*, Pr *empert*, Sp, Pg, & It. *imperio*, fr Lat *imperium*, command, sovereignty, dominion, empire, from *imperare* See EMPEROR.]

1. Supreme power or authority in governing, sovereignty, sway, dominion, imperial power, as, the *empire* of the ocean.

Over hell extend
His *empire*, and with iron scepter rule. *Milton.*

2 The dominion of an emperor, the territory or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor (rarely of a king), usually of greater extent than a kingdom, always comprising a variety in the nationality of, or the forms of administration in, constituent and subordinate portions, as, the Austrian *empire*, the British *empire*

3 Supreme control, governing influence, rule, sway, as, the *empire* of reason or of truth.

Syn —Sway, dominion, rule, control, reign, sovereignty, government, kingdom, state

Em-pĭr'ic, or **Em'pĭr-ic** (123) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [See *infra*]

1 One who follows an empirical method, one who relies upon experiment and observation

2 One who confines himself to applying the results of his own observation, wanting science, especially, in medical science, an ignorant and unlicensed practitioner, a quack, a charlatan

Swallow down opinions as silly people do *empirics'* pills. *Locke.*

Em-pĭr'ic, } *a* [Lat *empiricus*, Gr. *ἐμπειρικός*,
Em-pĭr'ic al, } experienced, equiv to *ἔμπειρος*, from *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in, and *πεῖρα*, a trial, experiment; Fr *empirique*, Sp & It *empirico*]

1 Pertaining to, or founded upon, experiment or experience, depending upon the observation of phenomena

In philosophical language, the term *empirical* means simply what belongs to or is the product of experience or observation *Sir W Hamilton.*

2 Depending upon experience or observation alone, without due regard to science and theory, narrowly and blindly experimental, —said especially of medical practice, remedies, &c, wanting in science and deep insight, as, *empiric* skill, *empiric* remedies

Em pĭr'ic al-ly, *adv* By experiment or experience, without science, in the manner of quacks

Em pĭr'i çĭsm, *n* [From *empiric*, q v., Fr *empirisme*, It *empirismo*]

1 The method or practice of an empiric, pursuit of knowledge by observation and experiment

2 A practice of medicine founded on experience, and neglecting the aid of science, ignorant and unscientific practice, charlatanry, quackery.

Em pĭr'i-cist, *n* An empiric [*Obs*]

Em plāce'ment, *n* [Fr, from *emplacer*, to put in place, from prefix *em*, for *en*, and *place* See PLACE] Place, ground [*Obs and rare*]

Em plās'ter, *n* [O Fr *emplastre*, N Fr *emplâtre*, Pr *emplastre*, Pg *emplastro*, It *empiastro, impiastro*, Sp *emplasto*, Lat *emplastrum*, Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον*, equivalent to *ἐμπλαστον* (sc *φαρμακον*), a plaster or salve, from *ἐμπλασσός*, daubed on or over, from *ἐμπλασσειν*, to plaster up, daub over, from *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in, and *πλασσειν*, to form, mold, apply as a plaster] See PLASTER, which is now used

Em plās'ter, *v t* [*imp & p p.* EMPLASTERED, *p. pr & vb. n* EMPLASTERING] [O Fr *emplastrer*, N Fr. *emplatrer*, Pr & Pg *emplastrar*, It *empiastrare, impiastrare*, Sp *emplastar* See *supra.*] To cover with a plaster, or as with a plaster. [*Obs.*] "Fair as ye his name *emplaster*" *Chaucer.*

Em-plās'tic, *a* [Fr. *emplastique*, Sp & It *emplastico*, Gr. *ἐμπλαστικός*, from *ἐμπλάσσειν* See EMPLASTER.] Fit to be applied as a plaster, glutinous, adhesive, as, *emplastic* applications.

Em-plās'tic, *n.* (*Med*) A medicine causing constipation

Em'plas-trā'tion, *n.* 1 The act or process of grafting by inoculation, budding [*Obs*] *Holland.*

2 (*Med*) The application of a plaster or salve.

Em-plēad', *v t* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *plead*, q.v.; O. Fr *emplaider*] To accuse. See IMPLEAD.

Em-plĕc'tion, } *n.* [Fr. & Lat. *emplecton*, Gr. *ἐμ-*
Em-plĕc'ton, } *πλεκτον*, from *ἐμπλεκτος*, inter-

woven, from *ἐμπλέκειν*, to plait or weave in, from *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in, and *πλέκειν*, to twist, weave] (*Arch.*) A method of constructing walls with wrought stones in front, and with rough stones in the interior. *Gwilt.*

Em-plōre', *v. t.* [*Obs.*] See EMPLORE. *Marston*

Em-ploy', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* EMPLOYED; *p. pr & vb n.* EMPLOYING] [Fr *employer*, Pr *empleiar*, *emplegar*, Sp *emplear*, Pg *empregar*, It *impiegare*, from Lat. *implicare*, to fold into, to infold, involve, implicate, engage, from *im*, for *in*, in, and *plicare*, to fold, Fr. *plier* and *ployer*, Pr & Sp *plegar*, Pg *pregar*, It *piegare*. See DEPLOY, DISPLAY, APPLY.]

1 To inclose, to infold [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

2. To involve in action of body or mind, to keep in service, to apply or devote to an object, to use or spend in occupation, to occupy, to use, as, to *employ* a day or week in something

Day and night *employed* his busy pain *Spenser*

3 To use as an instrument or means for accomplishing some purpose, or as materials for forming any thing, as, to *employ* a pen in writing, to *employ* bricks for building

4 To use as an agent, servant, or representative, to send on an errand, to commission, to intrust, as, to *employ* a domestic or an envoy "Hath *employed* thither a servant" *B. Jonson*

To employ one's self, to apply or devote one s time and attention, to busy one's self

Syn —See USE

Em-ploy', *n* [Fr *emploi*, It *impiego*] That which engages or occupies a person, fixed or regular service or business, employment [*Poet*]

The whole *employ* of body and of mind *Pope*

Em-ploy'a-ble, *a* Capable of being employed, capable of being used, fit or proper for use *Boyle.*

Em-ployé' (ĕm'ploy ā', *or* ŏng'plwȧ yā'), *n* [Fr, p p of *employer*] One who is employed

☞ The English form of this word, viz *employee* though perfectly conformable to analogy and therefore perfectly legitimate, is not sanctioned by the usage of good writers

Em-ploy'er, *n.* One who employs, one who uses, engages, or keeps in service

Em-ploy'ment, *n* 1 The act of employing or using, also, the state of being employed

2 That which engages or occupies, that which consumes time or attention, occupation, office or position involving business, service, agency, as, agricultural *employments*, mechanical *employments*, public *employment*, in the *employment* of government

Cares are *employments*, and without employ
The soul is on a rack *Young*

Em plūnge', *v t* To plunge See PLUNGE

Em poi'son (poi'zn), *v t* [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *poison*, q v, Fr *empoisonner*] To poison See POISON *Shak*

Em poi'son, *n* Poison [*Obs*]

Em-poi'son er, *n* One who poisons

Em poi'son ment, *n* [Fr *empoisonnement*] The act of administering poison, or causing it to be taken [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Em'po rĕt'ic, } *a.* [Lat *emporeticus*, Gr *ἐμπο-*
Em'po rĕt'ic-al, } *ρευτικός*, belonging to commerce, from *ἐμπορεύεσθαι*, to trade, from *ἔμπορος* See *infra*] Pertaining to an emporium, relating to merchandise [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Em pō'ri ŭm, *n* Lat *pl* EM-PŌ'RI-A, Eng *pl* EM PŌ'RI UMS [Lat, Gr *ἐμπόριον*, from *ἐμπόριος*, belonging to commerce, from *ἔμπορος*, traveler, trader, from *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in, and *πόρος*, way through and over, path]

1 A place in which merchandise is collected, exchanged, or traded in, especially, a place of extensive commerce, the center of an extensive trade, a market-place, a mart

It is pride which fills our streets, our *emporiums* our theaters *Knox*

2 (*Med*) The common sensory in the brain, as if the place where all mental affairs were transacted [*Obs*]

Em pŏv'er ish, *v t* See IMPOVERISH

Em-pow'er, *v t* [*imp & p p* EMPOWERED *p pr & vb n.* EMPOWERING] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *power*, q v]

1 To give legal or moral power or authority to, to authorize, either by law, commission, letter of attorney, natural right, or by verbal license, as, the Supreme Court is *empowered* to try and decide all cases, civil or criminal, the attorney is *empowered* to sign an acquittance, and discharge the debtor

2 To give physical power or force to *Baker*

Em'press, *n* [Contracted from *emperess* See EMPEROR]

1 The consort or spouse of an emperor

2 A female who governs an empire a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty

Em-print', *v. t* [*Obs*] See IMPRINT

Em-prīse', *n.* [O Fr *emprise*, from prefix *em*, for *en*, and *prise*, a taking, from *prendre*, to take Lat *prehendere*, *prendere*, to lay hold of, to take, Pr *empresa*, *empreiso*, Sp *empresa*, It *impresa*, the same as ENTERPRISE, q v] An undertaking, an enterprise. [*Poet.*] "Give me leave to follow mine *emprise*" *Spenser*

I love thy courage yet and bold *emprise*,
But here thy sword can do thee little stead. *Milton.*

Em-prīs'on, *v t.* [*Obs*] See IMPRISON.

Em'pros-thŏt'o nŏs, *n.* [Gr. *ἔμπροσθεν*, forward, and *τείνειν*, to draw] (*Med*) A drawing of the body forward, in consequence of the spasmodic action of some of the muscles

Emp'ti-er, *n.* One who, or that which, empties or exhausts

Emp'ti ness, *n.* [From *empty.*]

1 The state of being empty, absence of matter, void space, or vacuum, exhaustion, destitution, as, the *emptiness* of a vessel, *emptiness* of the stomach

2 Want of solidity or substance, unsatisfactoriness, inability to satisfy desire, vacuity, hollowness, as, the *emptiness* of light and shade, the *emptiness* of earthly things

3 Want of knowledge, lack of sense *Pope*

Emp'tion (ĕm'shun), *n* [Lat *emptio*, from *emere*, to buy] The act of buying [*Rare*] *Arbuthnot*

Emp'tion al, *a* Capable of being purchased

Emp'ty, *a* [*compar* EMPTIER, *superl* EMPTIEST] [A S *emtig*, *æmtig*, *emetig*, from *emta*, *æmta*, *emeta*, quiet, leisure, rest Cf Celt *amser*, time, Lith *amzis*, age, *amzinas*, everlasting]

1 Containing nothing, not holding or having any thing within, void of contents or appropriate contents, not filled, — said of an inclosure, as a box, room, house, &c , as, an *empty* chest, an *empty* room, an *empty* purse, an *empty* pitcher, an *empty* stomach, *empty* shackles

2 Destitute of effect, sincerity, or sense, — said of language, as, *empty* words, or threats, *empty* civilities "In civility thou seemest so *empty*" *Shak*

3 Unable to satisfy, unsatisfactory, hollow — said of pleasure, the world, &c , as, *empty* pleasure "Pleased with *empty* praise" *Pope*

4 Desolate, waste deserted — said of a place, as, an *empty* city, an *empty* garden

5 Producing nothing, unfruitful, — said of a plant or tree as, an *empty* vine *empty* ears of grain

6 Destitute of, or lacking, sense, knowledge, and the like, as, *empty* brains, an *empty* coxcomb

7 Destitute of reality, or real existence, unsubstantial, as, *empty* dreams

Syn —See VACANT

Emp'ty, *v t* [*imp & p p* EMPTIED *p pr & vb n* EMPTYING] To exhaust to make void or destitute, to deprive of the contents, to pour out, as, to *empty* a vessel, to *empty* a well or a cistern

The clouds *empty* themselves upon the earth *Isa* xi 3.

Emp'ty, *v i* 1 To pour or flow out, to discharge itself as, a river *empties* into the ocean

2 To become empty

Emp'ty-hănd'ed, *a* Having nothing in the hands, destitute

Emp'ty-hĕad'ed (-hĕd'), *a* Having few ideas

Emp'ty-heart'ed, *a* Destitute of feeling *Shak*

Emp'ty ing, *n* 1 The act of making empty *Shak*

2 (*pl*) The lees of beer, cider, &c , yeast [U S]

Emp'ty sis, *n* [Gr *ἔμπτυσις*, expectoration] (*Med*) The expectoration of blood produced by hemorrhage of the lungs

Em pūgn' (pūn'), *v t* See IMPUGN

Em pūr'ple, *v t* [*imp & p p* EMPURPLED *p pr & vb n* EMPURPLING] [Prefix *em* for *en* and *purple*, q v] To tinge or dye of a purple color, to distinguish color or stain with purple "The deep *empurpled* ran" *Philips*

Em pūse', *n* [L Lat *empusa*, Gr *ἔμπουσα*,] A phantom or spectre [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor*

Em pŭz'zle, *v t* To puzzle [*Obs*] *Browne*

Em'py ē'ma, *n* [Gr *ἐμπύημα*, from *ἐμπυεῖν*, to have abscesses, from *ἐν*, for *ἐν*, in, and *πυεῖν*, to separate, from *πῦον*, pus] (*Med*) A collection of blood, pus, or other fluid, in some cavity of the body especially that of the pleura *Dunglison*

Em'py ē'sis, *n* [Gr *ἐμπύησις*, suppuration] (*Med*) An eruption of pustules

Em pȳr'e al, *a* [See EMPYREAN, *n*] Formed of pure fire or light, refined beyond actual substance, pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven

Go soar with Plato to the *empyreal* sphere *Pope.*

Em'py-rē'an *a* Empyreal *Alexander.*

Em'py rĕ'an (124) (Synop , § 130), *n* [L Lat *empyreum*, Pg *empyreo*, Sp & Pg. *empireo* Pr *empiren*, Fr *empyrée*, from Gr *ἔμπυρος*, in fire from *ἐν*, for *ἐι*, in, and *πυρ*, fire] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist

The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton*

Em'py-reu'má, *n* [Gr. *ἐμπύρευμα*, from *ἐμπυρεύειν*, to set on fire, from *ἔμπυρος*, Fr *empyreume* See *supra*] (*Chem*) The peculiar smell and taste of animal or vegetable substances when burnt in close vessels, arising from an oil developed by the process of decomposition

Em'py reu măt'ic, } *a* [Fr. *empyreumatique*
Em'py reu măt'ic al, } See *supra*] Pertaining to, possessing, or resembling the taste or smell of burnt animal or vegetable substances

Em'py reu'ma tīze, *v t.* To render empyreumatic, to burn [*Rare*]

Em-pȳr'ic al, *a* [Gr *ἔμπυρος*, in fire See EMPYREAN] Containing the combustible principle of coal. *Arwan*

Em'py-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ἐμπύρωσις*, from *ἐμπυροῦν*, to set on fire, from *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in, and *πυρόν*, to burn, from *πῦρ*, fire.] A general fire; a conflagration [*Obs*]

Em'redg, *n.* The same as EMERODS

E'mŭ, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of very large size, found in Australia, the *Dromæus Novæ Hollandiæ*, related to the cassowary and the ostrich It is very fleet of foot, but, like the ostrich, is unable to fly. [Written also *emeu* and *emeo.*]

☞ The name is sometimes erroneously applied, by the Brazilians, to the rhea, or South American ostrich

Em'ū la ble, *a* Capable of being emulated or attained by emulous endeavors. [*Rare.*] "Some imitable and *emulable* good" *Leighton.*

Em'ū-lāte (ĕm'yŭ lāt), *v t* [*imp. & p. p.* EMULATED, *p pr & vb n* EMULATING] [Lat. *æmulari*, *æmulatum*, from *æmulus*, It *emulare*, Sp *emular*, Fr *emuler*] To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions, to imitate, with a view to equal or excel, to vie with, to rival, as, to *emulate* the good and the great

Thy eye would *emulate* the diamond. *Shak.*

Syn.—To rival, vie with

Em'ū late, *a* Striving to excel, ambitious; emulous [*Obs*] "A most *emulate* pride" *Shak.*

Em'u-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *emulation*, Pr. *emulacio*, Sp *emulacion*, It. *emulazione*, Lat *æmulatio.*]

1 The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions, rivalry, desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain it, ambition to equal or excel

A noble *emulation* heats your breast *Dryden.*

2 Competition, contest, contention, strife

Such factious *emulations* shall arise *Shak.*

Syn.—Competition, rivalry contest, contention, strife —EMULATION, COMPETITION, RIVALRY *Competition* is the struggle of two or more persons for the same object *Emulation* is an ardent desire for superiority, arising from competition, but not implying of necessity, any improper feeling *Rivalry* is a personal contest, and almost, of course, gives rise to envy, resentment, or detraction ' *Competition* and *emulation* have honor for their basis *rivalry* is but a desire for selfish gratification. *Competition* and *emulation* animate to effort, *rivalry* usually produces hatred *Competition* and *emulation* seek to merit success, *rivalry* is contented with obtaining it *Crabb*

Em'ū lā'tive, *a* Inclined to emulation, disposed to competition, rivaling "*Emulative* zeal" *Hoole.*

Em'u lā'tive ly, *adv* With emulation, ambitiously

Em'ū lā'tor, *n* [Lat *æmulator*, from *æmulari*, Fr *emulateur*, It *emulatore*] One who emulates; a rival, a competitor

As Virgil rivaled Homer, Milton was the *emulator* of both *Warburton*

Em'ū la to ry (50), *a* Emulating, emulous [*Rare*] "*Emulatory* officiousness" *Bp Hall.*

Em'ū lā'tress, *n* [Lat *æmulatrix*, from *æmulator*, Fr & It *emulatrice*] A female who emulates.

Em'ūle, *v t* [Fr *emuler* See EMULATE] To emulate [*Obs*] "*I muled* of many" *Spenser.*

E mŭlge', *v t* [Lat *emulgere*, from *e*, out, and *mulgere*, to milk, Gr *ἀμέλγειν*] To milk out, to drain [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

E mŭl'gent, *a* [Lat *emulgens*, p pr of *emulgere*, Fr *emulgent* See *supra*] (*Anat*) Milking or draining out, — said of the renal arteries and veins, which, by the ancients, were regarded as if *milking* or straining the serum, and so producing the urine.

E mŭl'gent, *n* (*Med*) (*a*) An emulgent vessel. (*b*) A remedy which excites the flow of bile *Hoblyn.*

Em'ū lous (em'yŭ-lus), *a* [Lat *æmulus*, Sp & It. *emulo*, Fr *emule*]

1 Ambitiously desirous or eager to imitate, equal, or excel another desirous of like excellence with another — with *of*, as, *emulous* of another's example or virtues

2 Engaged in competition, rivaling, contentious "*Emulous* Carthage" *B Jonson* "*Emulous* missions 'mongst the gods" *Shak*

Em'ū lous-ly, *adv* With desire of equaling or excelling another

Em'ū lous ness *n* The quality of being emulous.

E mŭl'sāte, *a* Put up into, or procured from, emulsine, as, *emulsic* acid *Hoblyn.*

E-mŭl'sine, *n* [From *emulge*, q v] (*Chem*) An albuminous or caseous matter contained in almonds *Gregory*

E mŭl'sion, *n* [From Lat *emulgere*, *emulsum*; Fr *emulsion*, Sp *emulsion*, It *emulsione.* See EMULGE] (*Med*) A soft, liquid remedy, of a color and consistence resembling milk, any milk-like mixture prepared by uniting oil and water, by means of another substance, saccharine or mucilaginous.

E mŭl'sive, *a* [Fr *emulsif* See *supra.*]

1 Softening, milk like

2 Yielding oil by expression, as, *emulsive seeds.*

3 Producing or yielding a **milk like substance**; as *emulsive* acids *Fourcroy*, **Trans.**

E mŭnc'to ry, *n* [Lat *emunctorium*, from *emungere*, *emunctum*, to blow the nose, hence, to wipe, to cleanse, from *e*, out, and *mungere*, to blow the nose, Sp *emunctorio*, It *emuntorio*, Fr *émonctoire*] (*Anat*) Any organ of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter, an excretory duct

Em'us-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *emuscare*, to clear from

moss, from e, out, and *muscus*, moss] A freeing from moss. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

E'myd's, *n.* [Lat , from Gr *ἐμύς*, tortoise] (*Zoöl*) A genus of chelonian reptiles, including the fresh-water tortoises.

En. A prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French It coincides with the Latin *in*, Gr. *ἐν*; and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in* For the ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *employ*, *empower* *En* was formerly a plural termination of nouns and of verbs, as in *housen*, *escapen* It is retained in *oxen* and *children*. It is also still used as the termination of some verbs, as in *heark-en*, from the Saxon infinitive.

En, *n.* (*Print*) Half an em, i e , half the square of the type

En-a'ble, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENABLED, *p pr.* & *vb n* ENABLING] [O & Norm Fr *enhabler*, from *en*, in, and *hable*, N Fr *habile*, Eng *able*, q v]

1 To give strength or ability to, to make firm and strong

Receive the Holy Ghost, said Christ to his apostles, when he *enabled* them with priestly power *Bp Taylor*

2 To supply with sufficient power, physical or moral, to furnish with means, opportunities, and the like; to render competent for, to empower, — with a remoter object preceded by *to*, as, wealth *enables* men to be charitable

Temperance gives Nature her full play, and *enables* her to exert herself in all her force and vigor *Addison*

En-a'ble-ment, *n* The act of enabling, or the state of being enabled, ability [*Obs*] *Bacon*

En-ăct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENACTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* ENACTING.] [Prefix *en* and *act*, q v]

1 To decree, to establish by legal and authoritative act, to make into a law, especially, to perform the last act of legislation to, as a bill, giving it the validity of law

2. To act, to perform, to effect

The king *enacts* more wonders than a man *Shak.*

3 To act the part of, to represent, to play "I did not *enact* Hector" *Shak*

En-ăct', *n* Purpose, determination [*Obs*]

En-ăct'ive, *a.* Having power to enact or establish as a law *Bramhall*

En-ăct'ment, *n* 1 The passing of a bill into a law, the act of voting, decreeing, and giving validity to a law

2. That which is enacted, a decree, a law

3. The acting as a part or character in a play

En-ăct'or, *n* 1 One who enacts or passes a law, one who decrees or establishes as a law

2 One who performs any thing [*Obs*] *Shak*

En-ăct'ûre, *n* Purpose, determination [*Obs*] *Shak*

En-ăl'i o sgur', } *n* [Gr *ἐν*, in, *ἁλς*, the sea,
En-ăl'i-o-sgu'ri-an, } *σαῦρος*, *σαῦρα*, lizard] (*Paleon*) A marine or swimming saurian of gigantic size, now extinct, and found only in a fossil state The family includes the ichthyosaur and allied reptiles *Dana*

E-năl'la-ge (e-năl'la je), *n* [Lat , Gr *ἐναλλαγη*, an exchange, from *ἐναλλασσειν*, to exchange, from *ἐν*, in, and *ἀλλασσειν*, to change] (*Gram*) A change of words, or a substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mode, or voice, of the same word, for another

En-ăm'bush, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *ambush*, q v] To hide in ambush, to ambush *Chapman*

En ăm'el, *n* [Prefix *en* and *amel*, q v]

1 A substance of the nature of glass, but more fusible and nearly opaque, used in ornamental inlaying of jewelry, and for like purposes, with a variety of colors, also, other materials used for giving a highly polished, ornamental surface

2. (*Min*) A glassy, opaque bead obtained by the blow pipe

3. That which is enameled, a smooth, glossy surface, of various colors, resembling enamel

4. (*Anat*) The smooth, hard substance which covers the crown or visible part of a tooth, overlying the dentine

En-ăm'el, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* ENAMELLED, or ENAMELLED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* ENAMELLING, or ENAMELLING]

1. To lay enamel upon, as on gold, silver, copper &c., to paint in enamel

2. To form a glossy surface like enamel upon, as, to *enamel* card paper to *enamel* leather or cloth

En-ăm'el, *v. i* To practice the art of enameling

En ăm'el, *a* Relating to the art of enameling, as, *enamel* painting. *Tomlinson*

En-ăm'el-ar, *a* Consisting of enamel, resembling enamel, smooth, glossy [Written also *enamellar*]

En-ăm'el-er, } *n* One who enamels, one whose
En ăm'el-ist, } occupation is to lay on enamels, or inlay colors [Written also *enameller*, *enamellist*]

En-ăm'or, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENAMORED, *p pr* & *vb n.* ENAMORING] [O Fr *enamourer*, *enamorer*, from *en*, in, and *amour*, love, equivalent to Lat *amor*, Pr ,Sp ,& Pg *enamorar*, It *innamorare*] To inflame with love, to charm, to captivate, — with *of*, or *with*, before the person or thing, as, to be *enamored* with a lady, to be *enamored* of books or science [Written also *enamour.*]

He became passionately *enamored* of this shadow of a dream *W Irving*

En-ăm'o rā'do, *n* [Sp , properly p p of *enamorar*. See *supra.*] One deeply in love; an inamorato. [*Obs.*] *Sir T Herbert.*

En-ăn-thĕ'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ἐν* and *ἄνθησις*, blossom] (*Med.*) A cutaneous eruption connected with an internal disease, as in measles and the like.

E-năn'ti-o-păth'ic, *a.* (*Med.*) Serving to palliate, palliative *Dunglison*

E-năn'ti-ŏp'a-thy, *n* [Gr *ἐναντιοπαθης*, of contrary properties or affections, fr *ἐναντιος*, opposite, and *πάθος*, suffering, affection, from *πασχειν*, *παθειν*, to suffer]

1 An opposite passion or affection. *Everest*

2 (*Med*) Allopathy, or the theory of acting and curing by contraries, — a term used by the disciples and followers of Hahnemann.

E-năn'ti-ŏ'sis, *n* [Gr *ἐναντιωσις*, contradiction, from *ἐναντιος*, opposite] (*Rhet*) A figure of speech by which what is to be understood affirmatively is stated negatively, and the contrary, affirmation by contraries

En ärched' (ärcht'), *a* (*Her*) Having the form of an arch, arched, — said of a chevron or other ordinary

En ärmed', *a* [Prefix *en* and *armed*, q v] (*Her*) Having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, &c , of a different color from that of the body

En'ar rā'tion, *n* [Lat *enarratio*, from *enarrare*, to state in full, from *e*, out, and *narrare*, to relate] Recital relation, account [*Obs*] *Hakewill*

En'ar-thro'sis, *n* [Gr *ἐναρθρωσις*, jointed, from *ἐν*, in, and *ἀρθρον*, joint, Fr *enarthrose*] (*Anat*) A ball and socket joint, that species of articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cup like cavity of another, forming a joint movable in every direction

E năs'cent, *a* [Lat *enascens*, p pr of *enasci*, to spring up, from *e*, out, and *nasci*, to be born] Coming into being, nascent [*Obs*] "An *enascent* equivocation" *Warburton*

En'a tā'tion, *n* [Lat *enatare*, to swim out, from *e*, out, and *natare*, to swim] A swimming out, escape by swimming [*Obs*] *Bailey*

E-nāte', *a* [Lat *enatus*, p p of *enasci*, from *e*, out, and *nasci*, to be born] Growing out [*Obs*]

E năun'ter, *adv* [Contracted from *in* (*en*) *adventure*, which was anciently written *aventure*, *aunture*, and *auntre*] Lest that [*Obs*] *Spenser*

E năvi-gāte, *v t* [Lat *enavigare*, *enavigatum*, from *e*, out, and *navigare*, to navigate, q v] To sail out, or over [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

En bībe', *v t* To imbibe [*Obs*] *Skelton*

En-cāge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENCAGED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENCAGING] [Prefix *en* and *cage*, q v , Fr *encager*] To shut up or confine in a cage, to coop *Shak*

En cămp', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENCAMPED (en kămpt', 108), *p pr* & *vb n* ENCAMPING] [Prefix *en* and *camp*, q v] To form and occupy a camp, to prepare or settle in temporary habitations, as tents or huts, to halt on a march, spread tents, and remain for a night or for a longer time, as an army or company

En cămp', *v t* To form into a camp, to place in a temporary habitation, or quarters

Bid him *encamp* his soldiers *Shak*

En-cămp'ment, *n* 1 The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as by an army or traveling company, for temporary lodging or rest

2 The place where an army or company is encamped, a camp a regular order of tents or huts for the accommodation of an army or troop

En-cănk'er, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *canker*, q v] To corrode, to canker [*Obs*] *Shelton*

En-căn'this, *n* [Gr *ἐγκανθις*, from *ἐν*, in, and *κανθός*, corner of the eye] (*Med*) A small tumor or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye *Brande*

En căr'di on, *n* [Gr. *ἐγκάρδιος*, in the heart, *το ἐγκαρδιον*, pith, core, from *ἐν*, in, and *καρδια*, heart] (*Bot*) The heart or pith of a plant

En-căr'nal-ize, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *carnalize*, q v] To make carnal, to carnalize

Dabbling a shameless hand with shameful jest,
Encarnalize their spirits *Tennyson*

En-căr'pus, *n* [Lat *encarpa*, *-orum*, from Gr *ἐγκαρπος*, consisting of fruit, *τα ἐγκαρπα*, ornamental festoons of fruit, from *ἐν*, in, with, and *καρπός*, fruit] (*Arch*) An ornament on a frieze or capital, consisting of festoons of fruit, flowers, and the like

En-căse', *v t* See INCASE

En-căsh'ment, *n* [Prefix *en* and *cash*, q v] (*Eng Banking*) The payment in cash of a note, draft, &c

En-cau'mà, *n* [Gr. *ἐγκαυμα*, mark caused by burning, from *ἐγκαιειν*, to burn in, from *ἐν*, in, and *καιειν*, to burn] (*Med*) (*a*) A mark, sore, or excoriation caused by a burn (*b*) An ulcer in the eye, upon the cornea, which causes the loss of the humors *Dunglison.*

En-caus'tic, *a* [Lat *encausticus*, Gr *ἐγκαυστικός*, from *ἐγκαιειν*, to burn in, from *ἐν*, in, and *καιειν*, to burn, Fr. *encaustique*] Pertaining to the art of burning in colors, — applied to a species of painting in wax liquefied by heat, whereby the colors acquire brilliancy and durability, also, to painting on glass or porcelain, or any other style where colors are fixed by heat; as, *encaustic* tiles, brick, &c.

En-caus'tic, *n.* [Lat *encaustica*, Gr. *ἐγκαυστική* (sc. *τέχνη*), Fr. *encaustique*. See *supra.*] The method of painting in heated or burnt wax, or in any way where heat is used to fix the colors.

En-cāve', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* ENCAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* ENCAVING] [Prefix *en* and *cave*, q v., Fr. *encaver*] To hide in a cave or recess. "Do but *encave* yourselves" *Shak.*

Encein'te (ŏng sănt'), *n.* [Fr., from *enceindre*, to gird about, to surround, Lat *incingere*, from *in*, in, and *cingere*, to gird, Fr *ceindre*] (*Fort*) The main inclosure, the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains, — called also *body of the place*

Encein'te (ŏng sănt'), *a* [Fr , p p f of *enceindre*; Pr *encenchar*, It *incinta*, from Lat *incincta*, *incinctus*, p p of *incingere*, to gird about. See *supra.*] (*Law*) Pregnant, with child. *Blackstone.*

Ens (ĕ'nsi á, *n. pl* [Gr *ἐγκαινια*, a feast of dedication, from *ἐν*, in, and *καινός*, new, Fr *encénies.*] Festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built or churches consecrated, and, in later times, ceremonies renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, at the celebration of founders and benefactors *Hook.*

En'ce phăl'gi-á, *n* [Gr *ἐν*, in, *κεφαλή*, head, and *ἄλγος*, pain] (*Med*) A severe or deep seated pain in the head

En'ce phăl'ic, *a* [See *infra*] Belonging to the head or brain

En çĕph'a lī'tis (-sĕf), *n* [Gr *ἐγκέφαλον*, the brain] (*Med*) Inflammation of the brain

En çĕph'a-lo-çēle, *n* [Gr *ἐν*, in, *κεφαλή*, head, and *κηλη*, tumor] (*Med*) Hernia of the brain

En çĕph'a-loid, *a* [Gr *ἐγκεφαλον*, the brain, and *εἰδος*, form] Resembling the material of the brain; cerebriform

En çĕph'a lŏn, } *n* [Gr *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the
En çĕph'a lŏs, } head, from *ἐν*, in, and *κεφαλή*, head] That which is within the head, hence, the brain

In man the *encephalos* reaches its full size about seven years of age *Sir W Hamilton.*

En çĕph'a-lŏt'o-my, *n* [Gr *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, and *τομη*, a cutting] (*Anat*) The act or art of dissecting the brain

En chăfe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENCHAFFED (en chĭft'), *p pr* & *vb n* ENCHAFING] [Prefix *en* and *chafe*, q v] To chafe See CHAFE *Shak.*

En chāin', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENCHAINED, *p pr.* & *vb n* ENCHAINING] [Prefix *en* and *chain*, q v , Fr *enchaîner*]

1 To chain to fasten with a chain See CHAIN.

2 To hold fast, to restrain, to confine, as, to *enchain* the attention

3 To link together to connect *Howell.*

En chāin'ment, *n* The act of enchaining, or state of being enchained *Warburton.*

En chânt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENCHANTED, *p pr.* & *vb n* ENCHANTING] [Fr *enchanter*, Pr *encantar*, *enchantas*, Sp & Pg *encantar*, It *incantare*, from Lat *incantare*, to chant or utter a magic formula over or against one, from *in*, in, against, and *cantare*, to sing]

1 To charm by sorcery, to get the control of by magic, to fascinate, to hold as by a spell.

And now about the caldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in *Shak.*

2 To delight in a high degree, to charm, to enrapture, as, the description *enchants* me, we were *enchanted* with the music

Arcadia was the charmed circle where all his spirits forever should be *enchanted* *Sidney.*

Syn —To charm, captivate, fascinate, ravish, enrapture, bewitch

En chânt'ed, *a* Under the power of enchantment; possessed by enchanters, as, an *enchanted* castle

En chânt'er, *n* One who enchants, a sorcerer or magician, one who deals in spells or sorcery, hence, one who delights as by an enchantment

Enchanters nightshade (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Circæa*, an herb found in damp, shady places *Loudon*

En-chânt'ing-ly, *adv* With the power of enchantment, in a manner to delight or charm, as, the lady sings *enchantingly*

En chânt'ment, *n* [Fr *enchantement*]

1 The act of producing certain wonderful effects by the invocation or aid of demons, or the agency of certain supposed spirits, the use of magic arts, spells, or charms, incantation

After the last *enchantment* you did here *Shak.*

2 That which enchants an influence or power which fascinates or delights

Such an *enchantment* as there is in words *South.*

Syn.—Incantation, necromancy, charm magic, fascination spell, sorcery, witchery, witchcraft

En-chânt'ress, *n* A woman who enchants, as by magic spells, beauty, and the like, a sorceress.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come *Dryden.*

En chärge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENCHARGED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* ENCHARGING] [Prefix *en* and *charge*, q v.] To give in charge or trust [*Rare*]

His countenance would express the spirit and the passion of the part he was *encharged* with *Jeffrey.*

En-chärge', *n.* A charge, an injunction. [*Rare.*] *Nares.*

En-chāse', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCHASED (-chāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCHASING] [Fr. *enchâsser*, Pg. *encaixar*, from Fr *châsse*, same as *châsseis*, frame, *caisse*, Pr. *caissa*, Pg *caixa*, Sp. *caxa*, It. *cassa*, box, chest, *case*, q v.; Catalan *encastar*, Sp *engastar*, *engastonar*, Pg *encastoar*, *encaixar*, Pr *encastrar*, *encastonar*, It *incastrare*]

1. To incase or inclose in a border or rim, to surround with an ornamental casing, as a gem with gold, to encircle, to inclose, to adorn

Enchased with a wanton ivy twine *Spenser*

And precious stones, in studs of gold *enchased*,
The shaggy velvet of his buskins graced *Mickle*

2. To adorn with embossed or engraved work, to ornament by a design in low relief, — said especially of the finer metals, as, to *enchase* a watch case

With golden letters well *enchased* *Spenser*

3. To delineate or describe, as by writing [*Obs*]

All which for to *enchase*,
Him needeth sure a golden pen *Spenser*

En-chās'ten (-chās'n), *v. t.* To chasten, to chastise [*Obs*]

En-chān'son, *n* [O Fr *enchaison*, *enchaisoun*, Lat as if *incasio*, for *occasio*, from *incidere*, to fall into, to fall out, to happen, from *in*, in, and *cadere*, to fall] Cause, occasion [*Obs*] *Spenser*

En-chēst', *v t* To inclose in a chest. *Vicars*

En-chi-rid'i-on, *n* [Lat, Gr ἐγχειρίδιον, from ἐν, in, and χείρ, the hand] A manual, a book to be carried in the hand [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

En-chis'el, *v t* [*imp & p p* ENCHISELED, *p pr & vb n* ENCHISELING] [Prefix *en* and *chisel*, q v] To cut with a chisel

En'cho-dus, *n* [Gr ἔγχος, spear, and, ὀδούς, tooth] (*Paleon*) A genus of fossil fishes of the mackerel family, found in the chalk formation, — so called from their spear-shaped teeth *Agassiz*

En-chon'dro mă, *n* [Gr χόνδρος, cartilage] (*Med*) A tumor, composed of cartilage

En-chō'ri-al, } *a.* [Gr ἐγχωριος, domestic, native,
En chŏr'ic, } from ἐν, in, and χώρα, place, country] Belonging to, or used in, a country, native, domestic, popular, common, — said especially of the written characters employed by the common people of Egypt, in distinction from the hieroglyphics See DEMOTIC

En-çinct'ure, *n* [Prefix *en* and *cincture*, q v] A cincture [*Obs*] "The vast *encincture* of that gloomy sea" *Wordsworth*

En çin'dered, *a* [Prefix *en* and *cinder*, q v] Burnt to cinders [*Obs*] *Coleridge*

En çir'cle (en-sĭr'kl), *v t* [*imp & p p* ENCIRCLED, *p pr & vb n* ENCIRCLING] [Prefix *en* and *circle*, q v, O Fr *encercler*]

1 To form a circle about, to inclose within a ring, hence, to embrace, as, to *encircle* one in the arms

Her brows *encircled* with his serpent rod *Pomfret*

2 To pass around as in a circle, to go or come round, as, the army *encircled* the city

Syn — To encompass, inclose, surround, environ

En-çir'clet, *n* [Prefix *en* and *circlet*, q v] A small circle, a ring [*Obs*] *Sidney*

En clăsp', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *clasp*, q v] To clasp See INCLASP

En clĭt'ic, } *a.* [Gr ἐγκλιτικός, inclined, inclining, from ἐν, in, and κλινειν, to incline, from κλινειν, to bend] (*Gram*) Affixed, subjoined, — said of a word or particle which is so closely united to the preceding word as to seem to be a part of it, and to lose its own independent accents, sometimes varying also the accent of the preceding word

En-clĭt'ic, *n* (*Gram*) A word which is joined to another so closely as to lose its proper accent

En clĭt'ic al-ly, *adv* In an enclitic manner, by throwing the accent back *Walker*

En clĭt'ics, *n sing* (*Gram*) The art of declining and conjugating words [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

En-cloi'ster, *v t* [*imp & p p* ENCLOISTERED, *p pr & vb n* ENCLOISTERING] To shut up or confine in a cloister, to immure, to cloister.

En clōge', *v. t.* To inclose See INCLOSE.

En-clōg'ure, *n* See INCLOSURE

En-clōthe', *v. t.* To clothe

En-cloud', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *cloud*, q v] To cover with clouds, to shade [*Rare*] *Spenser*

En-cōach', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *coach*, q v] To carry in a coach [*Obs*] *Dames*

En-cŏf'fin, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *coffin*, q v] To put in a coffin [*Obs*] *Spenser*

En-cōld'en, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *cold*, q v] To render cold [*Obs*] *Feltham*

En-cōl'lar, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *collar*, q v] To furnish or surround with a collar [*Obs*]

En-cŏm'ber, *v t* The same as ENCUMBER [*Obs*]

En-cŏm'ber-ment, *n* [Fr *encombrement* See ENCUMBER] Molestation [*Obs*] *Spenser*

En-cō'mi-ăst, *n.* [Fr *encomiaste*, Gr ἐγκωμιαστης, from ἐγκωμιάζειν, to praise, from ἐγκωμιον. See ENCOMIUM.] One addicted to praise, a panegyrist, one who utters or writes commendations, a eulogist

En-cō'mi-ăst'ic, } *a* [Gr ἐγκωμιαστικός, from
En-cō'mi-ăst'ic al, } ἐγκωμιάζειν. See *supra*] Bestowing praise, praising, eulogistic, laudatory, as, an *encomiastic* address or discourse

En-cō'mi-ăst'ic al ly, *adv.* In an encomiastic manner.

En-cō'mi on, *n.* Panegyric. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby*

En-cō'mi-ŭm, *n* ; Eng. *pl* EN-CŌ'MI-ŬMS, Lat. *pl.* EN-CŌ'MI A. [N Lat, Gr ἐγκώμιον (sc κῶλος, song), chanted in a Bacchic festival in praise of the god, from ἐν, in, and κῶμος, a jovial festivity, revel] Formal praise, panegyric, commendation

Ilis *encomiums* awakened all my ardor *W Irving*

Syn. — Eulogy, panegyric, applause, praise See EULOGY

En cŏm'pass (en kŭm'pas), *v t* [*imp & p p* ENCOMPASSED (en kŭm'past), *p pr & vb n* ENCOMPASSING] [Prefix *en* and *compass*, q v] To describe a circle about, to go round, to encircle, to inclose, to environ, as, a ring *encompasses* the finger, an army *encompasses* a city, a ship's voyage *encompasses* the world *Shak*

Syn — To encircle, inclose, surround, include, environ, invest, hem in, shut up

En-cŏm'pass ment, *n* 1 The act of surrounding, or the state of being surrounded

2 Circumlocution in speaking, periphrasis [*Obs*]

"*Encompassment* and drift of question" *Shak*

En cōre' (ŏng kōr'), *adv* [Fr, from Lat *in hanc horam*, till this hour, Pr *encara*, *enquera*, O Sp *encara*, It *ancora*] Once more, again, — used by the auditors and spectators of plays and other sports to call for a repetition of a particular part

En-cōre' (ŏng kōr'), *v t* [*imp & p p* ENCORED, *p pr & vb n* ENCORING] To call for a repetition of, as, to *encore* a particular part of an entertainment

En-count'er, *n* [O Fr *encontre*, from *encontrer*, Pr & Sp *encontra*, It & L Lat *incontra*, against, from Lat *in* and *contra*, against, Pr *encontre*, Pg *encontro*, Sp *encuentro*, It *incontro*]

1 A meeting face to face, a running against, opposition, an interview

To shun the *encounter* of the vulgar crowd *Pope*

2 A meeting with hostile purpose, hence, a combat, a battle, as, a bloody *encounter*

As one for fierce *encounters* fit *Spenser*

To join their dark *encounter* in the air *Milton*

Syn — Contest, conflict, fight, skirmish, combat, assault rencounter, attack, onset See CONTEST

En count'er, *v t* [*imp & p p* ENCOUNTERED, *p pr & vb n* ENCOUNTERING] [O Fr *encontrer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *encontrar*, It *incontrare* See *supra*] To come against face to face to confront, either suddenly or deliberately, especially, to meet in opposition or with hostile intent to engage in conflict with, to oppose to struggle with as, to *encounter* a friend, two armies *encounter* each other, to *encounter* obstacles or difficulties, to *encounter* strong evidence of a truth

I am most fortunate thus to *encounter* you *Shak*

En count'er, *v t* To meet face to face, to have a meeting, especially, to meet as enemies, to engage in combat, to fight, as, three armies *encountered* at Waterloo "Fierce *encountering* angels" *Milton*

Perception and judgment employed in the investigation of all truth, have in the first place to *encounter* with particulars *Latham*

En-count'er-er, *n* One who encounters, an opponent, an antagonist *Atterbury*

En-cŏur'age (en kŭr'ej, 45), *v t* [*imp & p p* ENCOURAGED, *p pr & vb n* ENCOURAGING] [Fr *encourager*, from prefix *en* and *courage*, from *cour*, Lat *cor*, heart, Pr *encoratjar*, It *incoraggiare*] To give courage to, to inspire with courage spirit, or hope, to animate, to incite, to help forward, to countenance

But charge Joshua and *encourage* him *Deut* iii 28

Syn. — To embolden inspirit animate incite cheer, urge, impel, stimulate, instigate countenance, comfort, sanction, strengthen, promote, advance, forward

En cŏur'age ment, *n* [Fr *encouragement*, from *encourager*]

1 The act of giving courage, or confidence of success, incitement to action or to practice incentive, as, the *encouragement* of youth in generous deeds

Somewhile with merry purpose fit to please,
And otherwhile with good *encouragement* *Spenser*

2 That which serves to incite support promote, or advance, as favor, countenance, rewards, profit, as, the fine arts find little *encouragement* among a rude people

To think of his paternal care,
Is a most sweet *encouragement* to prayer *Byron*

En cŏur'a ger, *n* One who encourages, incites, or helps forward

The pope is a master of polite learning and a great *encourager* of arts *Addison*

En-cŏur'a ging, *a* Furnishing ground to hope for success, favoring

En cŏur'a ging ly, *adv* In a manner to give courage or hope of success

En crĕ'dle, *v t* [*imp & p p* ENCRADLED, *p pr & vb n* ENCRADLING] [Prefix *en* and *cradle*, q v] To lay in a cradle *Spenser*

En'cra-tīte, *n* [Gr ἐγκρατής, moderate, self disciplined, from *en* and *κράτος*, strength] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect in the second century who abstained from marriage, wine, and animal food *Buck.*

En-crĕase', *v t & i* See INCREASE.

En-crĭm'son, *v. t.* [Prefix *en* and *crimson*, q. v.] To cover with a crimson color *Shak.*

Encrinite (*Encrinus liliiformis*).

En-crĭ'nal, } *a.* Relating to encri-
En-crĭn'ic, } nites, containing encri-
En-crĭn'i-tal, } nites, as certain kinds of limestone

En'cri-nite, *n.* [Fr *encrinite*, from Gr ἐν, in, and *κρίνον*, a lily] (*Paleon*) An animal belonging to the order of echinoderms and tribe of crinoids The joints of the stems are small calcareous disks, and are very common fossils in many limestones, being sometimes called *fossil button-molds* See ECHINODERM. *Dana.*

En'cri nit'ic, } *a* The same as EN-
En'cri nit'ic al, } CRINAL

En'cri nite, *n* , *pl* EN'CRI-NI. (*Paleon.*) The same as ENCRINITE

En crĭsped' (en krĭspt'), *a* [Prefix *en* and *crisped*, q v, cf Sp *encrespar*, to curl] Formed in curls; curled [*Obs*] *Skelton.*

En crōach', *n* Encroachment [*Obs*] *South.*

En crōach', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENCROACHED (en-krōcht'), *p pr & vb n* ENCROACHING] [O Fr. *encrocer*, *encrocher*, L Lat *incrocare*, to hang by a hook, from Fr *croc*, *crochet*, hook See CROOK and ACCROACH] To enter by gradual steps into the rights and possessions of another, to intrude, to take possession of what belongs to another, to trespass, as, to *encroach* on a neighbor, to *encroach* on the highway

No sense, faculty, or member must *encroach* upon or interfere with the duty and office of another *South*

Superstition, a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker*

Exclude the *encroaching* cattle from thy ground *Dryden.*

Syn — Intrude, trench, infringe, invade, trespass

En crōach'er, *n* One who by gradual steps enters on, and takes possession of, what is not his own

En-crōach'ing-ly, *adv* By way of encroachment.

En-crōach'ment, *n* 1 The act of entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, unlawful intrusion

An unconstitutional *encroachment* of military power on the civil establishment *Bancroft.*

2 That which is taken by encroaching on another.

3 (*Law*) The unlawful gaining upon the rights or possessions of another, the taking of more than is one's right or due *Cowell Tomlins*

En crŭst', *v t* To incrust See INCRUST

En crŭst'ment, *n* [Prefix *en* and *crust*, q v] That which is formed as a crust, incrustation, hence, foreign matter added [*Rare*]

The work of disengaging truth from its *encrustment* of error *I Taylor.*

En cŭm'ber, *v t* [*imp & p p* ENCUMBERED, *p pr & vb n* ENCUMBERING] [Fr *encombrer*, Pr *encombrar*, It *ingombrare*, from Lat *cumulus*, heap L Lat *combrus*, *cumbrus*, a barricade of felled trees, Pg *combro*, *comoro*, heap of earth] [Written also *incumber*, q v]

1 To impede the motion or action of, as with a burden, to weigh down, to obstruct, embarrass, or perplex "*I incumbred* in his vest" *Dryden*

2 To load with debts, mortgages, or other legal claims, as, to *encumber* an estate with mortgages.

Syn — To load, clog, oppress, overload, embarrass, perplex hinder

En cŭm'ber-ment, *n* Encumbrance, molestation.

En cŭm'brançe, *n* 1 That which impedes action, or renders it difficult and laborious, clog, impediment See INCUMBRANCE

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrific wood *Thomson*

2 (*Law*) Every right to, or interest in, an estate to the diminution of its value, but not impeding the passing of the fee by a conveyance, as a mortgage, a lien for taxes, a judgment, a right of way, &c *Rawle.*

En cŭm'bran çer, *n* One who has an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate *Kent.*

En cỹ'clic al, *a* [Lat *encyclius* Gr ἐγκύκλιος, from ἐν, in, and *κύκλος* circle, Fr *encyclique*] Sent to many persons or places, intended for many, or for a whole order of men, circular, as, the *encyclical* letter of the pope

En cỹ'clo pē'di-ă, } *n* [Gr ἐγκυκλοπαιδία, for
En cỹ'clo pæ'di ă, } ἐγκυκλιος παιδεια, instruction in a circle, or circle of instruction, Fr *encyclopédie* See CYCLOPEDIA, and *supra*] [Formerly written *encyclopædy* and *encyclopedy*] The circle of sciences, a general survey of human knowledge; especially, a work in which the various branches of science or art are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order, a cyclopedia

The word *encyclopedia* implies the unity and circularity of knowledge — that it has one common central principle, which is at once constitutive and regulative *Hare.*

En-çỹ'clo-pe dĭ'ac-al, *a* The same as ENCYCLOPEDICAL

En çỹ'clo-pē'di an, *a* Embracing the whole circle of learning, having great range in respect to subjects

En çỹ'clo pĕd'ic, } *a* [Fr *encyclopédique*]
En çỹ'clo-pĕd'ic-al, } Pertaining to an encyclopedia, also, universal in knowledge and information

En-cȳ'clo-pē'dism, *n.* The art of writing or constructing encyclopedias, also, the possession of the whole range of knowledge, encyclopedic learning.

En-cȳ'clo-pē'dist, *n.* [Fr. *encyclopédiste.*] The compiler of an encyclopedia, or one who assists in such compilation, also, one whose knowledge embraces the whole range of the sciences.

En cȳst'ed, *a* [Prefix *en* and *cyst*, q. v.] Inclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle, as, an *encysted* tumor.

The *encysted* venom, or poison-bag, beneath the adder's fang. *Coleridge*

End, *n.* [A-S *ende*, O Sax *endi*, D *einde*, *eind*, Icel. *endir*, *endi*, Sw *ände*, *ända*, Dan *ende*, O H Ger *enti*, N H Ger *ende*, Goth *andeis*, Skr *anta*]

1. The extreme or last portion, the concluding part, the termination, close, extremity, finality, limit, as, the *end* of a line, of a road, or of a hall, the *end* of a year, a period, a discourse, and the like

2 The conclusion, effect following the cause, and terminating its action, issue, result, whether successful or otherwise, consequence "The *end* of those things is death" *Rom.* vi 21

My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end* *Shak.*

3. Termination of being or of happiness, hence, destruction, extermination, and thus, that which causes destruction or death. "The *end* of all flesh is come" *Gen* vi 13

Unblamed through life, lamented in thy *end* *Pope*

Confound your falsehood, and award
Either of you to be the other's *end.* *Shak.*

4. The object aimed at in any effort, considered as the close and effect of exertion, designed or desired result, purpose in view, aim, drift, as, the *end* that prompts to labor, private *ends*, public *ends.*

Losing her, the *end* of living lost *Dryden*

When every man is his own *end*, all things will come to a bad end *Coleridge*

5. That which is left, a remnant, a fragment, as, odds and *ends.*

I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd *ends* stolen forth of holy writ,
And seem a saint when most I play the devil *Shak*

An end, corrupted from *on end*, upright, erect "Her fair locks upstand stiff *an end*" *Spenser* — *End for end*, one end for the other, in reversed order — *Ends of the earth*, remotest regions of the earth — *To put an end to*, to destroy

End, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* ENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENDING]

1 To bring to an end or conclusion, to finish, to close, to terminate, as, to *end* a controversy, to *end* a war

On the seventh day God *ended* his work *Gen* ii 2

2. Hence, to destroy, to put to death "This sword hath *ended* him" *Shak.*

End, *v i* To come to the ultimate point, to be finished, to come to a close, to cease, to terminate, as, a voyage *ends*, life *ends*, winter *ends*

End'a-ble, *a* Capable of being terminated or brought to an end, terminable

End'-all, *n* Final close [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En-dăm'age, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENDAMAGED, *p. pr* & *vb n* ENDAMAGING] [Prefix *en* and *damage*, q v, Fr *endommager*] To bring loss or damage to, to harm, to injure, to prejudice [*Rare*]

The trial hath *endamaged* thee no way *Milton.*

En-dăm'age a ble, *a* Capable of being damaged, or injured [*Obs.*]

En-dăm'age-ment, *n* Act of endamaging, or state of being endamaged, loss, injury [*Obs.*] *Shak*

En-dăn'ger, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENDANGERED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* ENDANGERING] [Prefix *en* and *danger*, q v]

1. To put to hazard, to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury, as, to *endanger* life or peace

All the other difficulties of his reign only exercised without *endangering* him *Burke*

2. To incur the hazard of [*Rare*]

He that turneth the humors back *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon*

En-dăn'ger-ment, *n* Act of endangering, or state of being endangered, hazard [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

En-dărk', *v t.* To make dark, to darken [*Obs.*]

En-dēar', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p p* ENDEARED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* ENDEARING] [Prefix *en* and *dear*, q v]

1. To make dear, to make more beloved "To be *endeared* to a king" *Shak. K. James*

2. To raise the price or cost of, to make costly or expensive. [*Rare.*]

En-dēar'ed ly, *adv.* With affection or endearment, dearly.

En-dēar'ed ness, *n.* State of being endeared

En-dēar'ment, *n* The act of endearing, the state of being endeared, also, that which excites or increases affection.

The great *endearments* of prudent and temperate speech *Bp Taylor*

Her first *endearments* twining round the soul. *Thomson.*

En-dĕav'or, *n.* [Written also *endeavour*] [O.Eng. *endevor*, from Fr *en devoir* (in duty, task, or part), in the phrase *se mettre en devoir de faire quelque chose*, to try to do a thing, go about it] An exertion of the physical or intellectual strength toward the attainment of an object, an effort, an attempt or trial; as, an earnest *endeavor*, a successful *endeavor*

I am resolved to employ all my *endeavors* to obey you *Sidney.*

Syn. — Attempt; essay; trial; effort; exertion; struggle See ATTEMPT. — ENDEAVOR, EFFORT, EXERTION, STRUGGLE *Endeavor* is the widest term. An *effort* is a vigorous endeavor or taxing of our powers on some special occasion An *exertion* is a peculiarly earnest and prolonged effort. A *struggle* is a violent and exhausting effort "Ordinary *endeavors* will not now avail, every possible *effort* must be made, we must strain all our *exertions*, and *struggle* to the utmost" "A tradesman uses his best *endeavors* to please his customers, a combatant makes desperate *efforts* to overcome his antagonist, a candidate for public honors uses great *exertions* to surpass his rivals" *Crabb*

En-dĕav'or (-dĕv'ur), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ENDEAVORED, *p. pr.* & *vb n.* ENDEAVORING] To exert physical strength or intellectual power for the accomplishment of an object, to try, to essay, to attempt, as, in a race, each man *endeavors* to outstrip his antagonist

He had . . *endeavored* earnestly to do his duty. *Prescott*

Syn. — To attempt, try, strive, struggle, essay, aim See ATTEMPT

En-dĕav'or, *v t* To attempt to gain, to use efforts to effect, to strive to achieve or reach

It is our duty to *endeavor* the recovery of these beneficial subjects *Chatham*

En dĕav'or-er, *n* One who makes an effort or attempt [Written also *endeavourer*]

En-dĕav'or-ment, *n* Endeavor [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

En-dĕc'a-gŏn, *n* [See HENDECAGON] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of eleven sides and angles

En'de-căph'y-noŭs, *a* [Gr *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, and *γυνη*, female] (*Bot.*) Having eleven pistils, as, an *endecagynous* flower

En'de-căph'yl-loŭs, or **En-dĕc'a-phȳl'loŭs** (117), *a* [Gr *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, and *φύλλον*, leaf] (*Bot.*) Composed of eleven leaflets, — said of a leaf

En dĕic'tic, *a* [Gr *ἐνδεικτικός*, from *ἐνδεικνυναι*, to point out, show, from *ἐν*, in, and *δεικνύναι*, to show] Serving to show or exhibit, as, an *endeictic* dialogue, in the Platonic philosophy, is one which exhibits a specimen of skill *Enfield*

En-dĕix'is, *n* [Gr *ἐνδειξις*, indication, from *δεικνύναι*, to show, point out] Indication, showing, especially, those symptoms or appearances in a disease which indicate the proper remedies to be applied for its cure

En-dĕl'lion ite (dĕl'yun ĭt, 49), *n* (*Min.*) A mineral, composed of the triple sulphuret of lead, antimony, and copper, — so called because first found at Endellion, in Cornwall

En dĕm'ial, } *a.* [Fr *endémique*, Gr *ἐνδημος*,
En dĕm'ic, } *ἐνδήμιος*, from *ἐν*, in, and *δῆμος*,
En-dĕm'ic-al, } the people] (*Med.*) Peculiar to a people or nation, as, an *endemic* disease *Hoblyn*

En dĕm'ic, *n* (*Med.*) A disease of an endemic nature

En dĕm'ic al ly, *adv* In an endemic manner

En dĕn'i zā'tion, *n* The act of naturalizing [*Rare.*]

En-dĕn'ize, *v t* [See *infra*] To admit to the privileges of a denizen, to naturalize, to make free [*Obs.*] *Holland*

En dĕn'i zen (-dĕn'yn), *v t* [Prefix *en* and *denizen*, q v] To naturalize [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*

End'er, *n* One who ends or finishes

En'der-măt'ic, } *a* [Gr *ἐν*, in, and *δέρμα*, the
En dĕrm'ic, } skin] (*Med.*) Through the skin, or applied directly to the skin

Endermic method, that in which the medicine enters the system through the skin, being applied either to the sound skin, or the surface denuded of the cuticle by a blister

En-dĭl'a-per, *v t* To variegate See DIAPER

En-dĭct' (-dĭt'), *v t* } The same as INDICT,
En-dĭct'ment (-dĭt'), *n* } INDICTMENT

End'ing, *n* 1 Termination, concluding part, result, conclusion

2 (*Gram.*) The terminating syllable or letter of a word

En-dĭte', *v t* The same as INDITE *Spenser*

En'dive, *n* [Fr *endive*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *endivia*, from Lat *intubus*, *intubum* Cf Ar *hindeb*, *hindebet*] (*Bot.*) A species of the genus *Cichorium* (*C endivia*), or succory, — used as a salad *Loudon*

End'less, *a* [See END] 1 Without end, having no end or conclusion, applied to length, and to duration, as, an *endless* line, *endless* duration, *end less* bliss

2 Perpetually recurring, seemingly without end, interminable, incessant, continual, as, *endless* praise, *endless* clamor

3 Without profitable conclusion, gaining no end, fruitless "All loves are *endless*" *Beau & Fl*

4 Void of design, objectless, as, an *endless* pursuit

Endless screw (*Mech.*), a screw combined with a wheel and axle, so that the threads of the screw work into the teeth on the periphery of the wheel *Brande*

Syn. — Eternal, everlasting, interminable, infinite, unlimited, incessant, perpetual, uninterrupted, continual

End'less-ly, *adv* 1 In an endless manner, without end or termination; as, to extend a line *endlessly*

2 Incessantly, perpetually, continually.

End'less-ness, *n* The state of being endless; extension without end or limit; perpetuity.

End'lōng, *adv.* [A-S. *and-long*, from *and-*, against, and *lang*, long; Ger *entlang.*] In a line; with the end forward. [*Rare.*]

Be ready to thrust the raft *endlong* across the moat. *W. Scott.*

End'mōst, *a* Furthest, remotest. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

En'do căr'di ăm, *n* [Gr *ἔνδον*, within, and *καρδία*, heart] (*Anat.*) The lining membrane of the cavities of the heart

Endocarp of a Plum

a, epicarp, or outer skin; *b*, sarcocarp, or fleshy part; *c*, endocarp, stone, or putamen; *d*, seed, or kernel

En'do-cărp, *n.* [Fr *endocarpe*, from Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, and *καρπος*, fruit] (*Bot.*) The inner coat or layer of a fruit *Lindley.*

En'do-chrōme, *n* [Gr *ἔνδον*, within, and *χρῶμα*, color] (*Physiol.*) The colored material which fills vegetable cells, exclusive of the green, which is *chlorophyl*, as, the coloring matter of the *alga*, &c *Carpenter.*

En dŏc'trine, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *doctrine*, q v, Fr *endoctriner*] To teach, to indoctrinate [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

En'do dĕrm, *n* [Gr *ἔνδον*, within, and *δέρμα*, skin] The inner skin or layer of some simple animals, as a polyp, &c *Dana.*

En'do dĕrm'ic, *a* Pertaining to the endoderm.

En'do gĕn, *n* [Fr *endogène* See *infra*] (*Bot.*) A plant which increases in size by internal growth and elongation at the summit, having the wood in the form of bundles or threads, irregularly distributed throughout the whole diameter, not forming annual layers, and with no distinct pith The leaves of the endogens have, usually, parallel veins, their flowers are mostly in three, or some multiple of three, parts, and their embryos have but a single cotyledon, with the first leaves alternate The endogens constitute one of the great primary classes of plants

En dŏg'e-noŭs, *a* [Gr. *ἐνδογενης*, from *ἔνδον*, within, and *γενεσθαι*, *γίγνεσθαι*, to be produced] (*Bot.*) Increasing by internal growth and elongation at the summit, instead of externally, and having no distinction of pith, wood, and bark, as in the rattan, the palm, the cornstalk

En dŏph'yl-loŭs, or **En'do-phȳl'loŭs** (117), *a.* [Gr *ἔνδον*, within, and *φύλλον*, leaf] (*Bot.*) Involved in a leaf or sheath

En'do plēu'rā, *n* [Gr *ἔνδον*, within, and *πλευρά*, a rib, the side, the membrane that lines the chest.] (*Bot.*) A membrane for the seed of a plant, the innermost when there are three

En'do-rhī'zæ, *n*, *pl* EN'DO-RHĪ'ZÆ [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, and *ῥίζα*, root] (*Bot.*) The embryo of a monocotyledonous or endogenous plant, — so called because the radicle, in germinating, ruptures the integument at the base of the seed, so that the root appears to be inclosed

En'do-rhī'zal, } *a* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the en-
En'do rhī'zous, } dorhizæ *Lindley.*

En-dôrse', *v t* [Correctly *indorse*, q v]

1 To place upon the back of, to load with. [*Obs.*] "Elephants *endorsed* with towers" *Milton.*

2 To write on the back of, as, to *endorse* a note, to assign by *endorsing*, hence, to give currency to; as, to *endorse* opinions *More.*

En dôrse'ment, *n* The act of indorsing, or state of being indorsed See INDORSEMENT

En dôrs'er, *n* One who indorses, an indorser.

En'do skĕl'e ton, *n* [Gr *ἔνδον*, within, and *σκελετόν*, a dry body, from *σκέλλειν*, to dry up] (*Anat.*) The internal or bony skeleton of man and other animals *R. Owen.*

En'dos mŏm'e ter, *n.* [Eng *endosmose* and Gr. *μετρον*, measure] (*Physics*) An instrument used for measuring the force of the endosmotic action

En-dŏs'mo mĕt'ric, *a* Pertaining to, or designed for, the measurement of endosmotic action.

En'dos mōse, } *n.* [From Gr *ἔνδον*, within, and
En'dos-mō'sis, } *ωσμός*, equiv to *ὠθεῖν*, to push, Fr. *endosmose.*] The transmission of a fluid or gas from without inward in the phenomena of osmose See OSMOSE.

En'dos mŏs'mic, *a* Relating to endosmose

En'dos-mŏt'ic, *a* Pertaining to endosmose; of the nature of endosmose, osmotic *Carpenter.*

En'do-spĕrm, *n* [Gr *ἔνδον*, within, and *σπέρμα* seed] (*Bot.*) The albumen of a seed commonly surrounding the embryo, a perisperm *Gray.*

En'do-spĕrm'ic, *a* (*Bot.*) Relating to, or accompanied by, the endosperm, — said of an embryo.

En-dŏss', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENDOSSED (en-dŏst'); *p pr* & *vb n* ENDOSSING] [Fr *endosser*, to put on the back, from *en*, in, and *dos*, equivalent to Lat. *dorsum*, the back; Pr. & Pg. *endossar*, Sp *endosar.*]

1 To put upon the back, to indorse. [*Obs.*]

2 To cut or carve upon, [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

En'do-stōme, *n* [Gr *ἔνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, mouth] (*Bot.*) The passage through the inner integument of an ovule *Gray.*

En dow', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* ENDOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENDOWING] [Norm. Fr *endouer*, from Fr. *douer*, from Lat. *dotare*, to endow, from *dos*, *dotis*, marriage portion, dowry]

1. To furnish with money or its equivalent, as a permanent fund for support, to make pecuniary provision for; to settle an income upon; especially, to furnish with dower, as, to *endow* a wife; to en-

dow a college. "*Endowing* hospitals and almshouses." *Stillingfleet.*

2. To enrich or furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty; to indue; as, man is *endowed* by his Maker with reason.

En-dow'er, *v. t.* To enrich with a dower or portion; to endow. [*Obs.*] *Waterhouse.*

En-dow'er, *n.* One who endows.

En-dow'ment, *n.* 1 The act of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of any one, as a widow, professor, and the like

2. That which is bestowed or settled on a person or institution, property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object, as, the *endowments* of a church, of a hospital, or of a college.

3. That which is given or bestowed upon the person or mind; gift of nature, talents, natural capacity.

His early *endowments* had fitted him for the work he was to do. *J Taylor*

En-drudge', *v. t* [Prefix *en* and *drudge*, q v] To make a drudge or slave [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

En-dūe', *v. t.* [Lat *induere*]

1. To put on to, to invest, to clothe. "Men *endued* with worthy qualities" *Shak.*

2 To supply with, to endow See INDUE

En-dūe'ment, *n* The same as INDUFMENT

En-dūr'a-ble, *a* [O Fr *endurable* See ENDURE] Capable of being endured or borne

En-dūr'a-ble-ness, *n.* Capability of being endured, tolerableness

En-dūr'a-bly, *adv* In an endurable manner.

En-dūr'ance, *n* [See ENDURE]

1 A state of lasting or duration, lastingness, continuance.

Slurring with an evasive answer the question concerning the *endurance* of his own possession *W Scott*

2. A bearing or suffering, a continuing under pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure, sufferance, patience

Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and *endurance* of all evils, of pain and of death *Sir W Temple*

3. Delay, a waiting for [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Syn.—Suffering, patience, fortitude, resignation

En-dūre', *v t* 1 To remain firm under, to sustain, to undergo, to support without breaking or yielding, as, metals *endure* a certain degree of heat without melting

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure* *Dryden.*

2. To bear with patience, to suffer without opposition or sinking under the pressure, to bear up under.

Therefore I *endure* all things for the elect's sakes 2 *Tim* ii 10

Syn.—To last, remain, continue, abide, bear, brook, submit.

En-dūre', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* ENDURED, *p pr* & *vb. n* ENDURING] [Fr *endurer*, Pr, Sp, & O Fg *endurar*, from Lat. prefix *in* and *durare*, to harden, to persist, to hold out, to last, from *durus*, hard]

1. To remain firm and abiding, to continue in the same state without perishing, to abide, to last

He shall hold it [his house] fast, but it shall not *endure* *Job* viii 15

2 To remain firm under trial, to sustain suffering with self-command, to suffer without resistance, or without yielding

Can thine heart *endure* or can thine hands be strong in the days that I shall deal with thee? *Ezek* xxii 14

En-dūre', *v. t* To render hard, to indurate, to toughen [*Obs*] "Manly limbs *endured* with little care" *Spenser.*

En-dūre'ment, *n* Endurance [*Obs*] *South*

En-dūr'er, *n* 1 One who endures, one who bears, suffers, or sustains

2 One who, or that which, remains firm and abiding, or without change

En-dūr'ing-ness, *n.* Quality of enduring, durability, permanence

End'wāys, *adv.* The same as ENDWISE

End'wīse, *adv.* 1. On the end, erectly, in an upright position.

2. With the end forward.

En'e-cāte, *v. t* [Lat *enecare*, *enecatum* from *e*, out, and *necare*, to kill, from *nex*, *necis*, a killing] To kill, to destroy. [*Obs*] *Harvey.*

E nē'id, *n* [Lat. *Æneis*, genitive *Æneidis*, or *Æneidos.*] An epic poem, written by Virgil, in which Æneas is the hero

E nē'ma, or **Ēn'e-ma**, *n* [Lat *enema*, Gr *ἔνεμα*, from *ἐνίημι*, to send in, from *ἐν*, in, and *ἵημι*, inf *ἶναι*, to send] (*Med*) An injection, or clyster, thrown into the rectum as a medicine, or to impart nourishment. *Holdlyn.*

En'e-my, *n.* [Fr. *ennemi*, Pr *enemic*, Sp *enemigo*, Pg *inimigo*, It. *nemico*, Lat *inimicus*, from *in*, negative, and *amicus*, friend] One who is actuated by unfriendly feelings, one who hates, and wishes injury, or attempts to do injury, as, a bitter *enemy*, an *enemy* of truth.

To all good he *enemy* was still. *Spenser*

The enemy. (*a.*) (*Theol*) The evil one, the devil (*b*) (*Mil*) The opposing force,—regarded as a collective noun, and construed with a verb and pronoun either in the singular or the plural. "We have met the *enemy*, and they are ours." *Com Perry*

Syn.—Adversary; opponent, antagonist; foe See ADVERSARY.

En'e-my, *a.* Hostile; inimical. [*Obs. and rare.*]

They . . . every day grow more *enemy* to God *Bp. Taylor.*

En'er gĕt'ic, } *a* [Gr. *ἐνεργητικός*, from *ἐνεργεῖν*,
En'er gĕt'ic-al, } to work, be active, from *ἐνεργός*, active, from *ἐν*, in, and *ἔργον*, work, Fr *énergique*]

1 Exerting force; showing activity; operative, active "A being eternally *energetic*" *Grew.*

2 Exhibiting energy, operating with force, vigor, and effect, forcible, powerful, efficacious, as, *energetic* measures, *energetic* laws

Syn.—Forcible, powerful, efficacious, potent, vigorous, effective

En'er-gĕt'ic al-ly, *adv.* In an energetic manner, with force and vigor

En'er-gĕt'ic-al-ness, *n.* Quality of being energetical

En'er-gĕt'ics, *n sing* That branch of science which treats of the laws governing the physical or mechanical, in distinction from the vital, forces, and which comprehends the consideration and general investigation of the whole range of physical phenomena [See note under MATHEMATICS]

En ĕr'gĭc, } *a.* [Fr *energique*]
En-ĕr'gĭc-al, } 1. Having energy or great power in effect *Collins*

2 In a state of action, acting, operating

En'er-gīze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENERGIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENERGIZING] [From *energy*] To use power in action, to act with force or vigor, to operate with vigor, to act in producing an effect

En'er-gīze, *v t* To give strength or force to, to give active vigor to, to alacrify

En'er gīz'er, *n* One who, or that which, gives energy, or acts in producing an effect

En ĕr'gu men, or **En'er gū'men**, *n* [Fr *énergumène*, Gr *ἐνεργούμενος*, worked upon by evil spirits, from *ἐνεργεῖν* See ENERGETIC] (*Eccl Antiq*) One possessed by the devil, a demoniac.

En'er gy, *n* [Gr *ἐνέργεια*, from *ἐνεργός*; Fr *energie*, Sp, It, & L Lat *energia* See ENERGETIC]

1 Internal or inherent power, capacity of acting, operating, or producing an effect, whether exerted or not, as, men possessing *energies* sometimes suffer them to lie inactive

The great *energies* of nature are known to us only by their effects *Paley*

2 Power efficiently and forcibly exerted, vigorous or effectual operation, as, the *energy* of a magistrate

3 Strength of expression, force of utterance, life, spirit, emphasis, as, language remarkable for its *energy*

4 (*Mech*) Capacity for performing work, or moving against resistance,—distinguished as *actual energy*, in reference to the work which, in a given case, it actually performs, and as *potential energy*, in reference to the work which it is capable of performing if fully exerted

☞ *Actual energy* is exemplified in the *vis viva* of moving bodies, in heat, electric currents, &c, *potential energy* in a bent spring, or a body suspended a given distance above the earth and acted on by gravity

Syn.—Force, power, vigor, strength, spirit, efficiency, resolution

E nĕr'vate, *a* [Lat *enervatus*, p p of *enervare*] Weakened, weak, without strength or force *Pope*

E-nĕr'vāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENERVATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENERVATING] [Lat *enervare*, *enervatum*, from *enervis*, nerveless, weak, from *e*, out, and *nervus*, nerve, Fr *énerver*, Sp *enervar*, It *enervare*]

1 To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage, to weaken to render feeble or impotent "*Enervated* by licentiousness" *Macaulay*

2 To cut the nerves of, as, to *enervate* a horse.

Syn.—To weaken, enfeeble, unnerve, debilitate

En'er vā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *enervatio*, Fr *enervation*, It *enervazione*]

1 The act of weakening, or reducing strength

2 The state of being weakened, effeminacy

E-nĕr'va tĭve, *a* Having power, or a tendency, to enervate, weakening [*Rare*]

E nĕrve', *v t.* [Fr *énerver*] To weaken, to enervate [*Obs*] *Milton*

E'nĕrv'ous, *a.* [Lat *enervis*] Lacking force or strength, enervated [*Rare*]

En fām'ish, *v t* [Prefix *en*, and *famish*, q v] To famish, to starve [*Rare.*]

En-fee'ble, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENFEEBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENFEEBLING] [Prefix *en* and *feeble*, q v] To render feeble, to deprive of strength, to reduce the strength or force of, to weaken, to debilitate, to enervate

Enfeebled by scanty subsistence and excessive toil *Prescott*

Syn —To weaken, debilitate, enervate

En fee'ble-ment, *n* The act of weakening; enervation, weakness

En fee'bler, *n* One who, or that which, makes feeble or weakens

En fee'blish, *v t* To enfeeble [*Obs*]

En-fĕl'oned, *a* [Prefix *en* and *felon*, q v] Rendered fierce or frantic [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

En-fĕoff' (en fĕf') (Synop, § 130), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p* ENFEOFFED (en fĕft'), *p pr* & *vb n* ENFEOFFING] [Prefix *en* and *feoff*, q v , L Lat *infeoffare*, *infeodare*, equivalent to *infeodare*, to invest with a feud.]

1. (*Law*) To give a feud to; to invest with a fee, to bestow or convey an estate in fee-simple or fee-tail, by livery of seisin. *Blackstone.*

2. To surrender or give up. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

En-fĕoff'ment (-fĕf'ment), *n.* (*Law.*) (*a.*) The act of giving the fee-simple of an estate. (*b.*) The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.

En-fĕt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p p* ENFETTERED; *p pr.* & *vb n* ENFETTERING.] [Prefix *en* and *fetter*, q. v] To bind in fetters; to fetter. [*Obs.*] "*Enfettered* to her love." *Shak.*

En fē'ver, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *fever*, q. v., O. Fr. *enfievrer*, to drive into a fever] To excite fever in; to make feverish [*Rare*] *Seward.*

En fĭērce', *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* ENFIERCED (-feerst'); *p pr* & *vb n* ENFIERCING] [Prefix *en* and *fierce*, q v] To make fierce [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

En'fi-lāde', *n* [Fr, from *enfiler*, to thread, to go through a street or square, to rake with shot, from prefix *en* and *fil*, thread, Lat *filum*; Sp. *enfilar*, It. *infilare*] (*Mil*) A line or straight passage, or the situation of a place or of a body of men which may be raked with shot through its whole length

Enfilade fire (*Mil*), one whose line of direction is in the prolongation of the line fired upon

En'fi-lāde' (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENFILADED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENFILADING] [From the noun] (*Mil*) To pierce, scour, or rake with shot through the whole length of, as a work or line of troops *Campbell.*

En flĕd', *a* (*Her*) Thrust through some object, —said of a sword represented in a charge.

En fīre', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *fire*, q v] To set on fire, to inflame [*Obs*] *Spenser*

En flĕsh', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *flesh*, q v] To clothe with flesh, to incorporate, to incarnate. [*Obs*] *Florio.*

En flow'er, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *flower*, q v] To cover or scatter with flowers "Those odorous and *enflowered* fields" *B Jonson.*

En fōld', *v t* To infold See INFOLD

En fōld'ment, *n* The act of infolding [*Obs.*]

En fōrce', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENFORCED (en-fōrst'), *p pr* & *vb n* ENFORCING] [Prefix *en* and *force*, q v , Fr *enforcir*, Pr *enfortir*, O Sp *enforticer*, It *infortire*]

1 To put force upon, to force, to constrain, to compel, as, to *enforce* obedience to commands

2 To make or gain by force, to force, as, to *enforce* a passage

3 To put in act by violence, to drive.

Stones *enforced* from the old Assyrian slings. *Shak*

4 To give force to, to strengthen, to invigorate, to urge with energy, as, to *enforce* arguments or requests "*Enforcing* sentiments of the truest humanity" *Burke.*

5 To put in force, to cause to take effect, to give effect to, to execute with vigor, as, to *enforce* the laws

6 To urge or press, as with a charge, to recommend strongly

Enforce him with his envy to the people. *Shak.*

En-fōrce', *v t* 1 To attempt by force. [*Obs*]

2 To prove, to evince [*Rare*] *Hooker.*

En fōrce', *n* Force, strength, power [*Obs*]

A petty enterprise of small *enforce* *Milton.*

En fōrce'a ble, *a* Capable of being enforced.

En fōr'çed ly, *adv* In an enforced manner; by violence, not by choice *Shak.*

En fōrce'ment, *n* 1 The act of enforcing; compulsion, restraint, force

He that contendeth against these *enforcements* may easily master them *Raleigh*

2 A giving force to, a putting in execution. "*Enforcement* of strict military discipline" *Palfrey.*

3 That which enforces, constrains, gives force, authority, or effect to

The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law *Locke*

En fōr'çer, *n* One who enforces, one who compels or constrains, one who carries into effect

En-fōr'çi-ble, *a* Capable of being enforced.

En-fōr'çive, *a.* Serving to enforce or constrain; compulsive

En fōr'çive-ly, *adv.* Without choice, of compulsion *Marston.*

En fōr'est, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENFORESTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENFORESTING] [Prefix *en* and *forest*, q.v.] To turn into forests

En fōrm', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *form*, q v , Fr. *enformer*, Pr *enformar*, *infurmar*, O Sp *enformar*, Sp *informar*, It *informare*] To form, to fashion. [*Obs*] See FORM *Spenser.*

En-fōul'dered, *a.* [Prefix *en* and O. Fr. *foudre*, *foldre*, N Fr *foudre*, lightning, from Lat, *fulgur* flashing, lightning, from *fulgere*, to flash.] Mixed with lightning [*Obs*] "*Enfouldered* smoke." *Spenser.*

En frăn'chīse (en frăn'chīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENFRANCHISED, *p. pr* & *vb n.* ENFRANCHISING.] [Prefix *en* and *franchise*, q. v]

1 To set free, to liberate from slavery; to release from custody *Bacon.*

2 To make free of a city, corporation, or state; to admit to the privileges of a freeman; to naturalize; as, colonies *enfranchised* by special charters. *Davies.*

3. To receive as denizens, as, to *enfranchise* foreign words. *Watts.*

En-frăn'chīze-ment (*-frăn'chĭz-ment*), *n.* **1.** The act of releasing from slavery or custody. "Uncontrolled *enfranchisement*" *Shak.* **2.** Admission to the freedom of a corporation or state, investiture with the privileges of free citizens, admission of a person into any society or body politic

En-frăn'chīs-er, *n* One who enfranchises

En-free', } *v t* [Prefix *en*, *free*, q v, and ter-
En-free'dŏm, } mination *dom*] To set free, to give freedom to [*Obs*] "The *enfreed* Athenor" *Shak.*

En-freeze', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *freeze*, q v.] To freeze, to turn to ice, to congeal [*Obs*]
Thou hast *enfrozened* her disdainful breast. *Spenser*

En frō'ward, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *froward*, q v] To make froward or perverse [*Obs*] *Sandys*

En-gāge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENGAGED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENGAGING] [Fr *engager*, from *en* and *gage*, q v, pledge, pawn, Pr *engatjar*, It *engappiare*]
1 To put under pledge, to place under obligations to do or forbear something, as by an oath, promise, pledge, agreement, or the like, to render liable, to bind, to involve "*Engaged* by my oath" *Shak.*
2 To gain for service, to bring in as associate or aid, to enlist, as, to *engage* friends to aid in a cause, to *engage* men for service
3 To gain over, to win and attach, to attract and hold, to draw
To every duty he could minds *engage* *Waller*
4 To employ the attention and efforts of, to occupy, to draw on
Thus shall mankind his guardian care *engage* *Pope*
5 To cause to put forth effort in self defence, to enter into contest with, to encounter, to bring to conflict "A favorable opportunity of *engaging* the enemy" *Judlow*

En gāge', *v t* **1** To promise or pledge one's self, to enter into an obligation, to become bound
How proper the remedy for the malady I *engage* not *Fuller*
2 To embark, to take a part, to employ one's self, to devote attention and effort, to enlist, as, to *engage* in controversy
3 To enter into conflict, to join battle, as, the armies *engaged* in a general battle

En-gā'ged, *p a* **1** Pledged, promised especially, having the affections pledged, promised in marriage, affianced, betrothed
2 Greatly interested, of awakened zeal, earnest

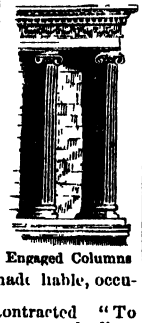
Engaged Columns

Engaged columns (*Arch*), columns sunk partly into the wall to which they are attached, and standing out at least one half of their thickness *Gwilt* —*Engaged wheels* (*Mech*) wheels in gear with each other The driver is the *engaging* wheel, and the follower is the wheel *engaged* *Tomlinson*

En-gā'ged ly, *adv* With earnestness, with attachment

En gā'ged ness, *n* The state of being seriously and earnestly occupied, zeal, animation

En-gāge'ment, *n* [Fr *engagement*]
1 The act of engaging, pledging, making liable, enlisting, occupying, or drawing into conflict
2 The state of being pledged, made liable, occupied, or drawn into conflict
3 That which is pledged or contracted "To make good their *engagement*" *Judlow*
4 That which engages, obligation, also, engrossing occupation, employment
Religion, which is the chief *engagement* of our league *Milton*
5 (*Mil*) A general action or battle "In hot *engagement* with the Moors" *Dryden*
Syn.—Avocation, business, employment occupation, promise, word, battle, combat, fight, contest See BATTLE

En-gā'ger, *n.* One who enters into an engagement or agreement, a surety
Several sufficient citizens were *engagers* *Wood*

En-gā'ging, *p a* Tending to draw the attention or the affections, attractive, as, *engaging* manners or address.
Engaging and disengaging machinery, that in which one part is alternately united to, or separated from, another part, as occasion may require *Nicholson*

En gā'ging-ly, *adv* In a manner to win the affections.

En-gāl'lant, *v t.* [Prefix *en* and *gallant*, q v] To make a gallant of [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

En gāol' (-jāl'), *v t* [Prefix *en* and *gaol*, q v, O Fr *engaoler*, *engeoler*] To imprison [*Obs*] *Shak*

En gär'boil, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *garboil*, q v] To throw into disorder, to disturb [*Obs*] "To *engarboil* the church" *Mountagu*

En gär'land, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENGARLANDED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENGARLANDING] [Prefix *en* and *garland*, q v, O Fr *engurlander*] To encircle with a garland *Sidney.*

En gär'ri son, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *garrison*, q v] To furnish with a garrison, to defend or protect by a garrison *Bp Hall.*

En-gās'tri-mŭth, *n.* [Fr. *engastrimythe*, from Gr. *ἐν*, in, *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, belly, and *μῦθος*, speech, *μυθεῖσθαι*, to speak] A ventriloquist [*Obs. and rare*]

En-gĕn'der, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENGENDERED, *p. pr* & *vb n* ENGENDERING] [Fr *engendrer*, Pr. *engendrar*, *engenrar*, Sp *engendrar*, It *ingenerare*, Lat *ingenerare*, from prefix *in* and *generare*, to beget, from *genus*, *generis*, birth, descent, from *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, (in the passive voice) to be born See GENERATE]
1 To produce by the union of the sexes, to form in embryo, to procreate
2 To cause to exist, to cause to bring forth, to produce, hence, to sow the seeds of, as, angry words *engender* strife
Engendering friendship in all parts of the commonwealth *Southey*
Syn.—To breed, generate, beget, produce, occasion, call forth, cause

En gĕn'der, *v i* **1** To assume form, to come into existence, to be caused or produced
Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there *Dryden*
2 To come together, to meet, especially in sexual embrace "I saw their mouths *engender*" *Massenger*

En-gĕn'der-er, *n.* One who, or that which, engenders

En gild', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENGILDED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENGILDING] [Prefix *en* and *gild*, q v] To gild, to brighten *Shak.*

En'gine (ĕn'jin), *n* [Fr *engin*, skill, machine, engine, Pr *engin*, *engenh*, O Sp *engeño*, Sp *ingenio*, Pg *engenho*, It *ingegno*, from Lat *ingenium*, natural capacity, invention See INGENIOUS]
1 (*Mech*) A compound machine or mechanical contrivance by which any physical power is applied to produce a given physical effect
2 Any instrument by which any effect is produced, especially, one designed to wound and kill "Terrible *engines* of death" *Raleigh*
3 Any thing used to effect a purpose, means, agent "An *engine* fit for my proceedings" *Shak.*
Engine lathe (*Mech*) a lathe with automatic feed, for turning metal —*Engine tool*, a machine tool *Whitworth*
☞ The term *engine* is more commonly applied to massive machines, or to those of great power, or which produce some difficult result It takes, in composition, other words, designating either the source of power, as *steam engine*, *air engine*, *caloric engine*, *electro-magnetic engine*, or the purpose to which it is applied, as *fire engine*, *pumping engine locomotive engine calculating engine*, or some peculiarity of construction, operation or use, as *single-acting* or *double-acting engine*, *high pressure* or *low pressure engine*

En'gine-drīv'er, *n* One who manages an engine, especially, one who controls or directs motion by means of an engine, as a locomotive, steamboat, and the like

En'gi neer', *n* [O Eng *enginer*, O Fr *enginer*, N Fr *ingenieur* See *supra*]
1 A person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering, either civil or military
Civil engineer, a person skilled in the science of engineering who designs and superintends the construction of public work or machinery See ENGINEERING
2 One who manages an engine, an engine driver
3 One who carries through an enterprise by skillful or artful contrivance, an efficient promoter, a manager
☞ The use of the word in this sense is not authorized by its derivation

En'gi neer', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENGINEERED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENGINEERING]
1 To perform the work of an engineer, as, to *engineer* a road *Hamilton*
2 To use contrivance and effort for, to guide, or carry through, a measure or enterprise, as, to *engineer* a bill through Congress [*Colloq*]

En'gi neer'ing, *n* The science and the art of utilizing the forces and materials of nature
☞ In a comprehensive sense, engineering, includes *architecture* as a mechanical art in distinction from architecture as a fine art, *chemistry* as applied in connection with applied mechanics, *transportation*, including the building and propulsion of ships and other vehicles, docks, roads, bridges, canals, and public works generally, *defense* and *offense* in the military and naval sense, *water-works*, *gas-lighting*, the *preparation of materials*, *machinery*, *manufacturing*, &c It is divided into *military* and *civil engineering*, the former being, strictly, the science and art of designing and constructing defensive and offensive works while *civil engineering* is the science and art of designing and constructing machinery and public works such as roads and canals *Civil engineering* refers, according to modern usage, strictly to the construction of *fixed* public works, such as railways, canals, aqueducts, bridges, light-houses, docks, embankments breakwaters, dams, sewers, tunnels, &c *Mechanical engineering* refers strictly to machinery, such as steam engines machine tools, mill work, &c *Engineering* is further divided into steam engineering, hydraulic engineering, gas engineering, agricultural engineering, topographical engineering, &c

En'gine-măn, *n* A man who manages an engine

En'gine-ry (ĕn'jin rỹ), *n.* **1** The act of managing engines, or artillery *Milton*
2 Engines in general, instruments of war "Trailing his devilish *enginery*" *Milton.*
3 Artful contrivance, device, machination [*Obs.*] *Shenstone.*

En'gine-tûrn'ing, *n.* A method of ornamental turning by means of a rose engine lathe

En'gi-nous, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an engine. [*Obs.*]
That one act gives, like an *engynous* wheel, Motion to all *Dekker.*
2 Contrived with care, ingenious [*Obs.*] "The mark of all their *engynous* drifts" *B. Jonson.*
"Projects *engynous*" *Chapman*

En gird', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* ENGIRDED, or ENGIRT; *p pr* & *vb n* ENGIRDING] [Prefix *en* and *gird*, q v] To gird, to encircle; to encompass. *Shak.*

En gird'le, *v t* To surround as with a girdle, to gird, to encircle

En-girt', *v t* To engird, to encircle *Thomson.*

En'gi-scōpe, *n* [Gr *ἐγγύς*, near, and *σκοπός*, spying, from *σκέπτεσθαι*, to spy] (*Opt*) A kind of reflecting microscope, the compound microscope. [*Obs*] *Pritchard.*

En-glăd', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *glad*, q v] To make glad, to cause to rejoice *Skelton.*

En glāimed', *a* [A S *clāman*, to smear, anoint, *clām*, any thing clammy, mud, clay, Icel *kleima*, *klima*, to smear, O H Ger *kleimjan*, to mold] Furred, clammy [*Obs and rare*]

En'gle (ĕng'gl), *n* [O Eng *enghle*, to coax or cajole Cf ANGLE, a hook, one who may be easily enticed, a gull] A favorite, a paramour, an ingle. [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

En'gle, *v t* To cajole or coax, as a favorite might. [*Obs*] "I'll go and *engle* some broker" *B Jonson.*

En'glish (ĭng'glish), *a* [A S *Englisc*, from *Engle*, *Angle*, Engles, Angles, a tribe of Germans from the south east of Sleswick, in Denmark, who settled in Britain and gave it the name of *England*] Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants

En'glish (ĭng'glish), *n* **1** The people of England.
2 The language of England or of the English nation, and of their descendants in India, America, and other countries

En'glish (ĭng'glish), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENGLISHED (ĭng'glisht), *p pr* & *vb n* ENGLISHING] To translate into English, to Anglicize, hence, to interpret, to explain
Those gracious acts may be *Englished* more properly, acts of fear and dissimulation *Milton*

En'glish a-ble (ĭng'glish a bl), *a* Capable of being translated into, or expressed in, English

En'glish man (ĭng'glish), *n* (*Geog*) A native or a naturalized inhabitant of England

En'glish ry (ĭng'glish ry), *n* **1** The state or privilege of being an Englishman [*Obs*] *Cowell.*
2 The population of English descent "A general massacre of the *Englishry*" *Macaulay*

En glōom', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *gloom*, q v] To make gloomy [*Rare*]

En glūe', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *glue*, q v] To join or close fast together, as with glue, as, a cofer well *englued* *Gower*

En glŭt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENGLUTTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENGLUTTING] [Prefix *en* and *glut*, q v, Fr *engloutir*, Pr *engloti*, O Sp *engluti*, It *inghiottire*]
1 To swallow or gulp down [*Obs*] *Shak.*
2 To fill, to glut [*Obs*] "Minds which choler doth *englut*" *Spenser.*

En gōre', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *gore*, q v] To pierce, to gore [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

En gōrge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENGORGED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENGORGING] [Fr *engorger*, from *gorge*, throat, gorge, q v, Pr *engorgar*, It *ingorgare*] To gorge, to swallow with greediness *Spenser.*

En gōrge', *v i* To feed with eagerness or voracity, to devour voraciously *Milton.*

En gōrged', *p a* **1** Swallowed with greediness, or in large draughts
2 (*Med*) Filled with blood to excess, congested.

En gôrge'ment, *n* **1** The act of swallowing greedily, a devouring with voracity
2 (*Med*) An over fullness or obstruction of the vessels in some part of the system, congestion *Hoblyn.*

Engoulée (ŏng'goo-lā'), *a* [Fr, p p of *engouler*, to swallow up, from *en*, in, and *gueule*, from Lat *gula*, gullet, throat] (*Her*) Having the extremity placed in the mouth of an animal,—said of a cross, saltire, and the like

En grăff', *v t* The same as INGRAFT

En grąff'ment, *n* The same as INGRAFTMENT.

En'graft-ā'tion, } *n* The act of ingrafting, in-
En grăft'ment, } graftment [*Rare*]

En-grăf'f, *v t* See INGRAFT

En-grāil', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENGRAILED, *p pr.* & *vb n* ENGRAILING] [Fr *engrêler*, from *grêle*, hail See GRAIL]
1 To variegate or spot, as with hail, to indent or make ragged at the edges, as if broken with hail. "A caldron new *engrailed* with twenty hues" *Chapman*
2 (*Her*) To indent with curved lines, as a line of division or an ordinary *Carew*

Engrailed

En-grāil', *v t.* To form an edging or border, to run in curved or indented lines *Parnell.*

En-grāil'ment, *n.* **1.** The ring of dots round the edge of a medal.

2. (*Her.*) Indentation in curved lines, as of a line of division or the edge of an ordinary

En-grāin', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGRAINED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGRAINING.] [Prefix *en* and *grain*, q v]

1. To dye in grain, or in the raw material, to dye deep. "Leaves *engrained* in lusty green." *Spenser*

2 To incorporate with the grain or texture of any thing, to infuse deeply.

The stain hath become *engrained* by time *W Scott*

En-grăp'ple, *v t.* [*imp. & p p* ENGRAPPLED, *p pr. & vb n* ENGRAPPLING] [Prefix *en* and *grapple*, q v] To grapple, to seize and hold, to close in and hold fast [*Obs*]

En-grăp'ple *v t.* To grapple or close with another [*Obs.*] *Daniel*

En-grăsp', *v t.* [*imp & p p* ENGRASPED (-grăspt'), *p. pr & vb n* ENGRASPING] [Prefix *en* and *grasp*, q. v] To seize with a clasping hold, to hold fast by inclosing or embracing, to gripe *Spenser*

En-grāve', *v t* [*imp* ENGRAVED, *p p* ENGRAVED, or ENGRAVEN, *p pr & vb n* ENGRAVING] [Prefix *en* and *grave*, q v , O Fr *engraver*]

1. To cut in, to make by incision [*Obs*]

Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh
He did *engrave* *Spenser*

2 To cut with a graving instrument in order to form an inscription or pictorial representation, to carve figures, letters, or devices upon, to mark with incisions

Thou shalt *engrave* the two stones with the names of the children of Israel *Ex* xxviii 11

3 To form or represent by means of incisions upon wood, stone, metal, or the like, as, to *engrave* an inscription

4 To impress deeply, to infix

Engrave principles in men's minds *Locke*

En-grāve', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *grave*, q v] To deposit in the grave, to bury, to inter, to inhume [*Obs*] "Their corses to *engrave*" *Spenser*

En-grāve'ment, *n* 1 The act of engraving

2 Engraved work [*Rare*] *Barrow*

En-grāv'er, *n* One who engraves, a cutter of letters, figures, or devices, on stone, metal, or wood, a sculptor, a carver

En grāv'er y, *n* The trade or work of an engraver [*Rare*] *Browne*

En grāv'ing, *n* 1 The act or art of cutting stones, metals, and other hard substances, and representing thereon figures, letters, characters, and devices, especially, the art of producing figures or designs on metal, &c , by incision or corrosion, for the purpose of being subsequently printed on paper

2 An engraved plate

3 An impression from an engraved plate, a print

En grīēve' (en greev'), *v t* [Prefix *en* and *grieve*, q v] To grieve, to pain [*Obs*] *Spenser*

En grōss', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENGROSSED (en grōst'), *p pr & vb n* ENGROSSING] [Prefix *en* and *gross*, q v , Fr *engrossir*, *engrosser*, *engrossier*, Pr *engrossar*, Pg *engrossar*, Sp *engrosar*, It *ingrossare*]

1 To make gross, thick, or large, to thicken, to increase in bulk or quantity [*Obs*] "Waves *engrossed* with mud" *Spenser*

This they have *engrossed* and piled up *Shak*

2 To copy in a large hand, to write a fair copy of in distinct and legible characters, as, to *engross* a deed or like instrument on parchment

Laws that may be *engrossed* on a finger-nail *De Quincey*

3 To seize in the gross, to take the whole of, to occupy wholly, to absorb, as, the subject *engrossed* all his thoughts

4 To purchase either the whole or large quantities of, for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price, hence, to take or assume in undue quantity, proportion, or degree, as, to *engross* commodities in market, to *engross* power

Syn.—To absorb, swallow up, engulf, occupy, forestall, monopolize See ABSORB

En-grōss'er, *n* 1 One who copies a writing in large, fair characters

2 One who takes the whole, a person who purchases such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price, a forestaller *Locke*

En grōss'ment, *n* 1 The act of engrossing, as, the *engrossment* of a deed, &c , the *engrossment* of goods or money "*Engrossments* of power and favor" *Swift*

2 That which has been engrossed, as an instrument, and the like

En guārd', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *guard*, q v] To guard, to defend [*Obs*] *Shak*

En-gūlf', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENGULFED (gŭlft'), *p pr. & vb n.* ENGULFING] [Prefix *en* and *gulf*, q v , O. Fr *engolfer*, Sp *engolfar*, It *ingolfare*] To absorb or swallow up as in a gulf See INGULF

It quite *engulfs* all human thought *Young*

Syn.—To absorb, swallow up, engross See ABSORB

En-gūlf'ment, *n.* An absorption in a gulf, deep cavern, or vortex [*Rare*]

En-hānçe', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENHANCED (-hânst'), *p pr. & vb. n* ENHANCING] [Norm Fr *enhaucer*, *enhaucer*, O. Fr. *enhalcer*, *enhaucer*, *enhausser*, from prefix *en* and *haucer*, *hauciei*, *hausser*, Pr *alsar*, *ausar*, Sp *alzar*, It. *alzare*, Lat as if *altiare*, from *altus*, high, O. Fr *alt*, *halt*, N Fr *haut*, Pr *alt*, *aut*, Sp., Pg., & It *alto*. Cf Pr. *enansar*, *enanzar*, to advance, exalt]

1. To raise or lift up, to exalt, to elevate [*Obs.*]

He that mekith himself shall be *enhaunsed* *Matt* xxiii 12, *Wycliffe's Trans*

Who, naught aghast, his mighty hand *enhanced* *Spenser*

2 To add to, to augment, to increase, to make more costly or attractive, as, to *enhance* the price of commodities, to *enhance* beauty or kindness, hence, also, to render more heinous, to aggravate, as, to *enhance* crime

The reputation of ferocity *enhanced* the value of their services in making them feared as well as hated *Southey*

En hānçe'ment, *n* The act of increasing or state of being increased, augmentation, aggravation, as, the *enhancement* of value, price, enjoyment, crime

En hān'çer, *n* One who enhances, one who, or that which, raises price, &c

En-hār'bor, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *harbor*, q v] To dwell in or inhabit "Delights *enharboring* the breasts" *Wm Browne*

En hārd'en (hārd'n), *v t* [Prefix *en* and *harden*, q v Cf Fr *enhardir*, Pr *enhardir*, *enardir*, to embolden] To harden, to embolden *Howell*

En'har-mŏn'ic, } *a* [Fr *enharmonique*, Gr
En'har-mŏn'ic al, } ἐναρμόνιος, and ἐναρμόνιος, fitting, accordant, from ἐν, in, and ἁρμονία, harmony, q v]

1 (*Anc Mus*) Of, or pertaining to, that one of the three musical scales recognized by the ancient Greeks, which consisted of quarter tones and major thirds, and was regarded as the most accurate

2 (*Mus*) (*a*) Pertaining to a change of notes to the eye, while, as the same keys are used, the instrument can mark no difference to the ear, as the substitution of A♭ for G♯ (*b*) Pertaining to a scale of perfect intonation which recognizes all the notes and intervals that result from the exact tuning of diatonic scales and their transposition into other keys

En'har mŏn'ic al ly, *adv* In the enharmonic style or system, in just intonation

En'har mō'ni on, *n* (*Mus*) A song in many parts, or a concert of many tunes [*Obs*] *Holland*

En heārt'en, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *heart*, q v] To fill with courage, to embolden

The enemy exults and is *enheartened* *Bp Taylor*

En-hĕdġe', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *hedge*, q v] To surround as with a hedge [*Rare*] *Lucas*

En hȳ'droŭs, *a* [Gr *ἐν*, within, and *ὕδωρ*, water] Having water within, containing drops of water or other fluid, — said of certain crystals

E-nĭg'ma, *n*, *pl* ENIGMAS [Lat *ænigma*, Gr αἴνιγμα, from αἰνίσσεσθαι, to speak darkly, from αἶνος, tale, fable, Pr, Sp, & Pg *enigma*, It *enigma*, *emmma*, Fr *enigme*]

1 An obscure question or saying, a puzzle a riddle

A custom among the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals *Pope*

2 A statement, the hidden meaning of which is to be discovered or guessed an action, or mode of action, which can not be satisfactorily explained, as, to deal in *enigmas* his conduct is an *enigma*

E'nig măt'ic } (Synop § 130) *a* [Fr *enigmatique*, Sp & It *enigmatico*,
E'nig-măt'ic al } Gr αἰνιγματικος] Relating to containing or resembling an enigma, not easily explained or accounted for obscure puzzling as an *enigmatical* answer "*Enigmatical* propositions" *Broome*

E'nig măt'ic al ly, *adv* In an obscure manner

E nĭg'ma tĭst, *n* [Sp *enigmatista* Gr αἰνιγματιστης See *supra*] One who utters, or talks in enigmas *Addison*

E-nĭg'ma-tīze, *v i* [*imp & p p* ENIGMATIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENIGMATIZING] [Gr αἰνιγματίζεσθαι, *enimmatizare*] To utter, or talk in, enigmas to deal in riddles

E-nĭg'ma tŏg'ra phy, } *n.* [Gr αἰνιγμα and γράφειν,
E nĭg'ma-tŏl'o gy, } to write, and λόγος, to speak, λόγος, description] The art of making or of solving enigmas

En Isled' (ĭld'), *a* [Prefix *en* and *isle*, q v] Placed alone, severed as an island [*Rare*] "In the sea of life *enisled*" *M Arnold*

En jāil', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENJAILED, *p pr & vb n* ENJAILING] [Prefix *en* and *jail*, q v Cf ENGAOL] To put into jail to imprison *Smart*

En join', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENJOINED, *p pr & vb n* ENJOINING] [Fr *enjoindre*, from prefix *en* and *joindre*, to join, Pr *enjonger*, *enjunher*, It *ingiungere*, from Lat *injungere*, to join into, to charge, enjoin, from prefix *in* and *jungere*, to join]

1 To lay upon as an order or command to put an injunction on to give a command to, to direct with authority, to order

High matter thou *enjoin'st* me *Milton*

2 (*Law*) To prohibit or restrain by a judicial order or decree

This is a suit to *enjoin* the defendants from disturbing the plaintiffs *Kent*

☞ This word has the force of pressing admonition with authority, as, a parent *enjoins* on his children the duty of obedience But it has also the sense of *command*, as, the duties *enjoined* by God in the moral law "This word is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*" *Johnson*

En join', *v t* To join or unite [*Obs*]

En-join'er, *n* One who enjoins

En-join'ment, *n* The act of enjoining, or the state of being enjoined, command, authoritative admonition [*Obs*] *Browne.*

En joy', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENJOYED, *p pr & vb n.* ENJOYING] [O Fr *enjoier*, to receive with joy, from prefix *en* and *joie*, equivalent to Eng *joy*, q v]

1 To take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of, to feel or perceive with pleasure, as, to *enjoy* the dainties of a feast, to enjoy conversation, and the like

2 To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable as, to *enjoy* a free constitution and religious liberty

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers *Num.* xxxvi 8.

3 To have sexual intercourse with *Shak.*

To enjoy one's self to feel pleasure or satisfaction in one's own mind or from the pleasures of which one partakes, to be happy

En joy', *v i* To take satisfaction, to live in happiness [*Rare*] *Milton*

En joy'a ble, *a* Capable of being enjoyed, capable of giving joy "Nothing between them *enjoyable*" *Milton*

En joy'er, *n* One who enjoys

En joy'ment, *n* 1 The condition of enjoying, the possession or occupancy of any thing good, pleasure, as, the *enjoyment* of an estate

Aristotle doth affirm that the true nature of riches doth consist in the contented use and *enjoyment* of the things we have, rather than in the possession of them *Wilkins*

2 That which gives pleasure or keen satisfaction, cause of joy or gratification "The hope of everlasting *enjoyments*" *Glanville*

Syn — Pleasure, satisfaction, gratification, fruition, happiness

En kĕn'nel, *v t* [*imp & p p* ENKENNELED, *p pr & vb n* ENKENNELING] [Prefix *en* and *kennel*, q v] To place in a kennel *Fuller*

En kĭn'dle, *v t* [*imp & p p* ENKINDLED, *p pr & vb n* ENKINDLING] [Prefix *en* and *kindle*, q v]

1 To set on fire, to inflame, to kindle, as, to *enkindle* sparks *Shak*

2 To excite to rouse into action, to inflame, as, to *enkindle* zeal to *enkindle* war or discord, or the flames of war

En lāçe', *v t* The same as INLACE

En lārd', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENLARDED *p pr & vb n* ENLARDING] [Prefix *en* and *lard*, q v Cf O Fr *enlarder* equivalent to *embrocher*, to put on the spit Pr & Sp *enlardar*, to rub with grease, to baste] To cover with lard or grease, to grease, to baste *Shak*

En lārġe', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENLARGED *p pr & vb n* ENLARGING] [Prefix *en* and *large*, q v , O. Fr *enlargar*]

1 To make larger, to increase in quantity or dimensions to extend in limits, to expand, as, the body is *enlarged* by nutrition a good man rejoices to *enlarge* the sphere of his benevolence

2 To increase the capacity of, to expand to give greater scope to, also to dilate, as with joy, affection, and the like as, knowledge *enlarges* the mind

O ye Corinthians our heart is *enlarged* 2 *Cor* vi 11

3 To become diffuse, to spread out discourse, to amplify, to expand — rarely used reflexively

They *enlarged* themselves on this subject *Clarendon*

4 To set at large, to release from confinement or pressure to give freedom to [*Obs*]

It will *enlarge* us from all restraints *Barrow*

To enlarge the heart to make free, liberal, and charitable

Syn.—To increase, to extend, to expand See INCREASE

En lārġe', *v i* 1 To grow large or larger, to extend to dilate, to expand as, a plant *enlarges* by growth, an estate *enlarges* by good management, a volume or air *enlarges* by rarefaction

2 To be diffuse in speaking or writing, to expatiate, to dilate, as, to *enlarge* upon a certain topic

En lārġed-ly, *adv* With enlargement *Mountagu*

En lārġed ness, *n* The state of being enlarged

En lārġe'ment *n* 1 The act of increasing in size or bulk, real or apparent, the state of being increased augmentation dilatation expansion

2 Expansion or extension, as of the powers of the mind, ennoblement, as of the feelings and character, as, an *enlargement* of views, of knowledge, of affection

3 A setting at large, or being set at large, release from confinement, servitude, distress, and the like, as, the *enlargement* of a prisoner

Should any ill happen through his present *enlargement* *De Quincey.*

4. Diffusiveness of speech or writing; expatiation; a wide range of discourse or argument

An *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions that were got into the army *Clarendon*

En lär'ger, *n* One who, or that which, enlarges, increases, or expands

En-lāy', *v t* See INLAY

En-lēngth'en, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *lengthen*, q v] To increase in length, to lengthen [*Obs*] *Browne*

En-lĭgh'(en lit'), *v t* [Prefix *en* and *light*, q v] To illumine, to enlighten [*Rare*]

Which from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlights the present, and shall warm the last *Pope*

En light'en (en-lit'n), *v t* [*imp & p p* ENLIGHTENED, *p pr & vb n* ENLIGHTENING] [Prefix *en* and *lighten*, q v, A S *enlihtan, onlihtan*]

1 To supply with light, to illuminate, as, the sun *enlightens* the earth

His lightnings *enlightened* the world *Ps* xcvii 4

2 To make clear to the intellect or conscience, to impart knowledge or practical wisdom to, to elevate by knowledge and religion, to inform, to instruct, as, to *enlighten* the mind or understanding

The conscience *enlightened* by the Word and Spirit of God *Trench.*

En-light'en-er (en lit'n-er), *n* One who enlightens or illuminates, one who, or that which, communicates light to the eye, or clear views to the mind

En light'en ment (lit'n ment), *n* Act of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened or instructed

En-lĭmn' (lĭm'), *v t* [Fr *enluminer*, to illuminate] To adorn by illuminating or ornamenting with colored and decorated letters and figures, as a book or manuscript [*Rare*] *Palsgrave*

En lĭnk', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENLINKED (en lĭnkt'), *p. pr & vb n* ENLINKING] [Prefix *en* and *link*, q v] To chain to, to connect, as by links *Shak*

En list', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENLISTED, *p pr & vb n.* ENLISTING] [Prefix *en* and *list*, q v]

1 To enter on a list, to enroll, to register, as, he was *enlisted* as a volunteer

2 To engage in public service, by entering the name in a register, as, an officer *enlists* men

3 To unite firmly to a cause, to employ in advancing some interest, as, to *enlist* persons of all classes in the cause of truth

En list', *v i* 1 To engage in public service by subscribing articles, or enrolling one's name, as, he *enlisted* in the regular army

2 To enter heartily into a cause, as one devoted to its interests

En list'ment, *n* 1 The act of enlisting, or the state of being enlisted

2 The writing by which a soldier is bound

En līve', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *live*, a, q v] To enliven [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

En līv'en (en lī'vn), *v t* [*imp & p p* ENLIVENED, *p pr & vb n* ENLIVENING] [Prefix *en* and *live*, a, q v]

1 To give life, action, or motion to, to make vigorous or active, to excite, as, fresh fuel *enlivens* a fire

2 To give spirit or vivacity to, to make sprightly, gay, or cheerful, to animate, as, mirth and good humor *enliven* a company, *enlivening* strains of music

Syn.—To animate inspire, cheer, exhilarate, inspirit, invigorate

En līv'en er, *n* One who, or that which, enlivens, animates, or invigorates

En lŏck', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *lock*, q. v] To lock up, or inclose [*Obs*] *Spenser*

En-lū'mine, *v t* [Fr *enluminer*, Pr. *enluminar*, from prefix *en* and Lat *luminare*, to light up, *illuminare*, q v] To illumine [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Emmanché (ong-mŏng-shā'), *a* [Fr *manche*, sleeve] (*Her*) Resembling or covered with a sleeve,—said of the chief when lines are drawn from the middle point of the upper edge to the sides

En-mär'ble, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *marble*, q v] To make hard as marble, to harden [*Obs*] *Spenser*

En-mĕsh', *v. t* [Prefix *en* and *mesh*, q v] To catch or entangle, as with the meshes of a net, to entrap. [*Obs*] *Shak*

En mew', *v t* To ommew See EMMEW

En'mi-ty, *n* [O Eng *enemytee, enemity*, from *enemy* Of Fr *inimitié*, Lat *inimicitia*]

1. The quality of being an enemy, hostile or unfriendly disposition

No ground of *enmity* between us known *Milton.*

2. A state of opposition

The friendship of the world is *enmity* with God *James* iv 4

Syn.—Rancor, hostility, hatred, animosity, ill-will, malevolence See RANCOR

En mŏssed' (en mŏst'), *a* [Prefix *en* and *moss*, q v] Covered with moss "*Enmossed* realms" *Keats*

En mŏve', *v t* The same as EMMOVE.

En mūre', *v t* To inclose with a wall, to confine, to immure [*Obs*]

En nā'tion, *n* (*Entom*) The ninth segment in insects

En'ne a-cŏn'ta hē'dral, *a* [Gr *ἐννεάκοντα, ἐνενήκοντα*, ninety, and *ἕδρα*, seat, base, from *ἕζεσθαι*, to sit, Fr *ennéacontaèdre*] Having ninety faces or sides,—said of a crystal or other solid figure bounded by planes

En'ne-a-cŏn'ta-hē'dron, *n.* [See ENNEACONTAHEDRAL.] (*Geom.*) A figure having ninety sides.

En'ne-ad, *n.* [Gr *ἐννεάς, -άδος*, from *ἐννέα*, nine.]

1 One division of the collection made by Porphyry of the doctrines of Plotinus,—so called from their arrangement in six divisions of *nine* books each [*Obs*] *Whewell*

2 The number nine [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

En'ne-a-gŏn (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Gr *ἐννέα*, nine, and *γωνία*, corner, angle, Fr *ennéagone*] (*Geom*) A polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles

En'ne ăg'o-nal, *a* [Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, and *γωνία*, angle] (*Geom*) Having nine angles

En'ne ăg'y-nŏŭs, *a* [Gr *ἐννέα*, nine, and *γυνή*, female] (*Bot*) Having or producing nine pistils or styles,—said of a flower or plant

En'ne a hē'dral, *a* [Gr *ἐννέα*, nine, and *ἕδρα*, side] (*Geom*) Having nine sides

En'ne-a hē'dri à, } *n* [See ENNEAHEDRAL]
En'ne a-hē'dron, } (*Geom*) A figure having nine sides, a nonagon

En'ne-an'dri ā, *n* [Gr *ἐννέα*, nine, and *ἀνήρ, ἀνδός*, man, male, Fr *ennéandrie*] (*Bot*) A class of plants having nine stamens

En'ne ăn'dri an, } *a* (*Bot*) Having nine sta
En'ne ăn'drŏŭs, } mens

En'ne a pĕt'al ŏŭs, *a* [Gr *ἐννέα*, nine, and *πέταλον*, leaf, Fr *ennéapetale*] (*Bot.*) Having nine petals, or flower leaves

En'ne a spĕr'mŏŭs, *a* [Gr *ἐννέα*, nine, and *σπέρμα*, seed] (*Bot*) Having nine seeds,—said of fruits

En'ne ăt'ic, } *a* [Gr *ἐννέα*, nine] (*Bot*) Oc-
En'ne ăt'ic al, } curring once in nine times, days, or years, &c, ninth [*Rare*]

Enneatical days every ninth day of a disease —*Enneatical years*, every ninth year of a man's life

En-new', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *new*, q v] To make new [*Obs*] *Skelton*

En nō'ble, *v t* [*imp & p p* ENNOBLED *p pr & vb n* ENNOBLING] [Prefix *en* and *noble*, q v, Fr *ennoblir*, Pr *enoblezir*]

1 To make noble, to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence, to dignify "*Ennobling* all that he touches" *Tyrwhitt*

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves or cowards? *Pope*

2 To raise to nobility, to give titular rank to, as, to *ennoble* a commoner

Syn —To raise, dignify, exalt, elevate, aggrandize

En nō'ble ment, *n* 1 The act of making noble, exalting, dignifying, or advancing to nobility *Bacon*

2 That which ennobles or exalts, excellence, dignity *Glanville*

Ennui (ŏng-nwē'), *n* [Fr, Pr *enuei, enoi*, Sp *enojo*, Pg *nojo*, It *noja*, O It *nojo*, from Lat *in odio*, in hatred See ANNOY] A feeling of weariness and disgust, dullness and languor of spirits, arising from satiety, want of interest, incapacity of being entertained, and the like, tedium, listlessness

Ennuyé (ŏng'nwē yē'), *a* [Fr, p p of *ennuyer*, from *ennui*, q v] Affected with ennui, weary in spirits bored

Ennuyé (ŏng'nwē yē'), *n* One who is affected with ennui, especially one who, through luxury or excessive indulgence in frivolous or sensual enjoyments, has become indifferent to the ordinary pleasures of life

Ennuyée (ŏng'nwē yē'), *n* [Fr, see *supra*] A woman who is affected with ennui "The Diary of an *Ennuyée*" *Mrs Jameson*

Ĕn'o dā'tion, *n* [Lat *enodatio*, from *enodare*, to free from knots, from *e*, out, and *nodare*, to fill with knots, *nodus*, knot] The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying, hence, also, the solution of a difficulty [*Rare*] *Bailey*

E nōde', *a* [Lat *enodis*, from *e*, out, and *nodus*, knot] (*Bot*) Destitute of knots or joints knotless

E nōde', *v t* [See *supra*] To clear of knots, to make clear, to declare [*Obs*] *Coclerum*

E-nōm'o tarch, *n* [Gr *ἐνωμοτάρχης*, from *ἐνώμοτια* and *ἀρχός*, leader See *infra*] (*Gr Antiq*) The commander of an enomoty *Mitford*

E nōm'o ty, *n* [Gr *ἐνωμοτία*, from *ἐνώμοτος*, sworn, bound by oath, from *ἐ*, in, and *ὀμνύναι*, to swear] (*Gr Antiq*) A body of soldiers in the Lacedemonian army, ranging from twenty five to thirty six in number, and bound together by oath *Mitford*

En ŏp'to măn'cy, *n* [Gr *ἐνοπτος*, visible, as in a mirror, and *μαντεία*, divination] Divination by the use of a mirror

E nŏr'm', *a* Enormous [*Obs*] *Spenser*

E-nôr'mi ty, *n* [Lat *enormitas*, from *enormis*, Fr *énormité*, Sp *enormidad*, It *enormita* See *infra*]

1 The state or quality of exceeding a measure or rule, or of being immoderate, monstrous, or outrageous "The *enormity* of his learned acquisitions" *De Quincey*

2 That which is enormous, especially, an exceeding offense against order, right or decency, atrocious crime, flagitious villainy, an atrocity.

These clamorous *enormities* which are grown too big and strong for law or shame *South.*

E-nôr'mŏŭs, *a* [Lat *enormis*, out of rule, from *e*, out, and *norma*, rule; Fr. *énorme*, Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *enorme.*]

1 Deviating from, or exceeding, the usual rule, norm, or measure, out of due proportion; inordinate.

Wallowing, unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait. *Milton.*

2 Great beyond the common measure.

Dare I in such momentous points advise,
I should condemn the hoops' *enormous* size. *Jenyns.*

3 Exceedingly wicked, outrageous; atrocious; detestable, as, an *enormous* crime.

That detestable profession of a life so *enormous.* *Bale.*

Syn —Huge, vast, immoderate, immense; excessive, prodigious —ENORMOUS, IMMENSE, EXCESSIVE. We speak of a thing as *enormous* when it overpasses its ordinary law of existence, and becomes—so to speak—*abnormal* in its magnitude, degree, &c, as, a man of *enormous* strength a deed of *enormous* wickedness *Immense* and *excessive* are figurative terms used to intensify, and are somewhat indefinite in their degree of strength as, *enormous* size, an *enormous* crime, an *immense* expenditure *excessive* prodigality "Complaisance becomes servitude when it is *excessive*"

Rochefoucauld.

E nôr'mŏŭs ly, *adv* Beyond measure, excessively, as, an opinion *enormously* absurd

E nôr'mŏŭs ness, *n* The state of being enormous or excessive, immoderateness, immensity

E nŏr'tho tī'ōpe, *n* [Gr *ἐν*, in, *ὀρθός*, upright, correct, and *τρέπειν*, to turn] A toy, consisting of a card, upon the sides of which confused or incomplete figures are so drawn that when it is rapidly revolved, these representations, being combined by the eye, in consequence of the persistence of the luminous impression, form regular and perfect figures, a thaumatrope

E nŏŭgh' (e nŭf'), *a* [A S *genôh, genôg*, a and adv, *nôh, nôg*, adv, from *geneah*, it is sufficient, root *neah, nechan* O Sax *ginog*, D *genoeg*, O H Ger *kinuoc*, M H Ger *genuoc*, N H Ger *genug*, Icel *nôg, nogr*, Sw *nog*, Dan *nok*, Goth *ganohs*, from *ga nahan*, to suffice, Ger *genugen*] Satisfying desire, giving content meeting reasonable expectation, adequate to want or demand, answering the purpose,—usually, and more elegantly, following the noun to which it belongs

How many hired servants of my father's have bread *enough* and to spare! *Luke* xv 17

E-nŏŭgh' (e nŭf'), *adv* 1 In a degree or quantity that satisfies to satisfaction, as much as one can ask or expect, sufficiently

2 Fully, quite,—used to express slight augmentation of the positive degree, and sometimes equivalent to *very*, as, he is ready *enough* to embrace the offer

I know you well *enough* you are Signior Antonio *Shak*
I thou knowest well *enough* that this is no time to lend money *Shak.*

3 In a tolerable degree,—used to express diminution, or a degree or quantity rather less than is desired, or which merely commands acquiescence, as, the song was well *enough*

E nŏŭgh' (e nŭf'), *n* A sufficiency, a quantity which satisfies desire, is adequate to the want, or equal to the power or ability, as, he had *enough* to do to take care of himself

And Esau said, I have *enough*, my brother *Gen* xxxiii. 9.
Enough! an exclamation denoting sufficiency, being a shortened form of *it is enough*

E nounce', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENOUNCED (e nounst'), *p pr & vb n* ENOUNCING] [Fr *enoncer*, Sp *enunciar*, It *enunziare*, Lat *enunciare*, from *e*, out, and *nunciare*, to announce, from *nuncius*, messenger]

1 To announce, to declare, to state, as a proposition or argument [*Rare*] *A. Smith.*

2 To utter, to articulate [*Rare*]

The student should be able to *enounce* these [sounds] independently *A M Bell*

E nounce'ment, *n.* Act of enouncing, that which is enounced

E now' (e nou') Another form of *enough*,—formerly regarded by some as a plural, but not always so used [*Obs*]

Shall I go on, or have I said *enow?* *Shak*

En pierce', *v t* To empierce, to pierce *Shak.*

En quick'en, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *quicken*, q v.] To quicken, to make alive [*Obs.*] *Sir T. More.*

En quire', *v i & t* See INQUIRE

En quir'er, *n* See INQUIRER

En qui'ry, *n* See INQUIRY

En rāce', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *race*, lineage, q. v.] To enroot, to implant [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

En rāge', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENRAGED, *p pr & vb n* ENRAGING] [Prefix *en* and *rage*, q v, Fr. *enrager*, to be enraged, *faire enrager*, to enrage.] To fill with rage, to provoke to frenzy or madness, to make furious

Syn.—To irritate, incense, inflame, exasperate; provoke, anger, incite

En-rāge'ment, *n* The act of enraging or being enraged, excitement [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

En rānge', *v t.* [Prefix *en* and *range*, q. v.] [*Obs.*]

1 To put in rank, to arrange *Spenser.*

2 To rove over, to range *Spenser*

En-rānk', *v. t.* [*imp & p p* ENRANKED (rānkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENRANKING] [Prefix *en* and *rank*, q v] To place in ranks or in order. *Shak.*

En-răp', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* ENRAPPED (-răpt'), or ENRAPT; *p. pr. & vb n* ENRAPPING] [Prefix *en* and *rapt*, q v] To bear away in ecstasy, to enravish [*Obs*] *Shak.*

En-răpt'ure (šš), *v t* [*imp & p p* ENRAPTURED, *p. pr & vb n* ENRAPTURING] [Prefix *en* and *rapture*, q v.] To transport with pleasure, to delight beyond measure, to enravish

En răv'ish, *v t* [*imp & p p* ENRAVISHED (-răv'isht), *p pr & vb n* ENRAVISHING] [Prefix *en* and *ravish*, q v] To transport with delight, to enrapture, to enchant, to fascinate, to charm

En răv'ish-ing-ly, *adv* So as to throw into ecstasy *Sir T More*

En-răv'ish-ment, *n* The state of being enravished or enraptured, ecstasy, rapture *Glanville*

En rĕg'is-ter, *v t* [*imp & p p* ENREGISTERED, *p pr. & vb n* ENREGISTERING] [Prefix *en* and *register*, q v, Fr *enregistrer*] To register, to enroll or record *Spenser*

En-rheum' (en rjm'), *v t* [Prefix *en* and *rheum*, q v Fr *enrhumer*] To have rheum through cold, to take a cold [*Obs*] *Harvey*

En-rich', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENRICHED (richt'), *p pr & vb n* ENRICHING] [Prefix *en* and *rich*, q v, Fr *enrichir*]

1 To make rich with any kind of wealth, to render opulent, to increase the possessions of, hence, to supply with ornament, to adorn

Seeing, Lord, your great mercy
Us hath *enriched* so openly *Chaucer*

2 To make rich with manure, to fertilize, — said of the soil, as, to *enrich* land by irrigation

3 To store with knowledge, to instruct, to store, — said of the mind *Raleigh*

En rich'er, *n* One who enriches

En rich'ment, *n* The act of making rich, or that which enriches, the addition of fertility or ornament, decoration, embellishment

En-ridge' (en rij'), *v t* [Prefix *en* and *ridge*, q v] To form into ridges *Shak.*

En-ring', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *ring*, q v] To encircle, to surround, to bind [*Obs or poet*]

The Muses and the Graces grouped in threes,
Enringed a billowing fountain in the midst *Tennyson*

En-rip'en (en-rip'n), *v t* [Prefix *en* and *ripen*, q v] To ripen, to bring to perfection [*Obs*] *Donne*

En rive', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *rive*, q v] To rive, to cleave [*Obs*] *Spenser*

En rōbe', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENROBED, *p pr & vb n* ENROBING] [Prefix *en* and *robe*, q v] To invest or adorn with a robe, to attire *Shak.*

En rŏck'ment, *n* [Prefix *en* and *rock*, q v] A mass of large stones thrown into water at random to form the bases of piers, breakwaters, &c

En-rōll', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENROLLED, *p pr & vb n* ENROLLING] [Prefix *en* and *roll*, q v, F. *enrôler*, from *rôle*, O Fr *rolle*, roll or register] [Written also *enrol*]

1 To write in a roll or register, to insert a name or enter in a list or catalogue, hence, to record, to insert in records, to leave in writing, as, to *enroll* men for service, to *enroll* a law, also, reflexively, to enlist

An unwritten law of common right so engraven in the hearts of our ancestors, and by them so constantly enjoyed and claimed, as that it needed not *enrolling* *Milton*

All the citizens capable of bearing arms *enrolled* themselves *Prescott*

2 To envelop, to inwrap, to involve "In dust *enrolled*" *Spenser.*

En rōll'er, *n* One who enrolls or registers

En-rōll'ment *n* [Written also *enrolment*]

1 The act of enrolling

2 That in which any thing is enrolled, a register.

En-rōōt', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENROOTED, *p pr & vb n* ENROOTING] [Prefix *en* and *root*, q v] To fix by the root, to fix fast, to implant deep *Shak.*

En-round', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *round*, q v] To environ, to surround [*Obs*] *Shak*

Ens, *n* [Lat *ens*, a thing, originally p pr of *esse*, to be]

1 (*Philos*) Entity, being, or existence, an actually existing being, also, God, as the Being of Beings [*Obs*]

2 (*Chem*) Something supposed to condense within itself all the virtues and qualities of a substance from which it is extracted, essence [*Obs*] *Hall*

En-sāfe', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *safe*, q v] To render safe [*Obs*]

En săm'ple, *n* [O Fr *ensample*, *essample*, *essemple*, *exemple*, *example*, q v] An example, a pattern or model for imitation [*Obs*]

Being *ensamples* to the flock 1 *Pet* v 3.

En săm'ple, *v t* [*imp & p p* ENSAMPLED, *p pr & vb n* ENSAMPLING] To exemplify, to show by example [*Obs*] *Spenser*

En-săn'guine (săng'gwin), *v t* [Prefix *en* and *sanguine*, q v] To stain or cover with blood, to smear with gore, as, an *ensanguined* field *Milton*

Then bore the tree of life *ensanguined* fruit,
Which whoso tasteth, life shall be his loan *Trench*

En'sāte, *a.* [N Lat *ensatus*, from Lat *ensis*, sword.] (*Bot*) Having sword-shaped leaves, ensiform. *Loudon*

En-scāle', *v. t.* [Prefix *en* and *scale*, q. v] To carve or form with scales. *Ogilvie.*

En schĕd'ule (-shĕd'yul), *v t.* [Prefix *en* and *schedule*, q v.] To insert in a schedule See SCHEDULE *Shak.*

En-sconce', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENSCONCED (-skŏnst'), *p pr & vb n* ENSCONCING] [Prefix *en* and *sconce*, q v] To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort, to protect, to hide securely

I will *ensconce* me behind the arras *Shak*

En sēal', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENSEALED, *p pr & vb n* ENSEALING] [Prefix *en* and *seal*, q v] To impress with a seal, to impress, as a seal "This deed I do *enseal*" *Piers Plowman*

En sēam', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENSEAMED, *p pr & vb n* ENSEAMING] [Prefix *en* and *seam*, q v] To sew up, to inclose by a seam, hence, to include, to contain *Camden*

En sēam', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *seam*, n, q v] To cover with grease [*Obs*]

In the rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed *Shak*

En-sēar', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *sear*, q v] To sear, to cauterize [*Obs*] *Shak*

En sēarch' (en sērch'), *v t* [Prefix *en* and *search*, q v] To make a search [*Obs*] *Lloyd*

En seel', *v t* To close the eyes of, to seel, — said in reference to a hawk

En-seint' (en sānt'), *a* (*Law*) With child, pregnant See ENCEINTE

Ensemble (ŏng sŏm'bl), *n* [Fr, from Lat *insimul*, at the same time, from *in* and *simul*, together, at once, O Sp *ensemble*, *ensembra*, O Pg *ensembra*, It *insembre*, *insembra*, *insieme*, Pr *ensems*] The whole, all the parts taken together

Ensemble (ŏng sŏm'bl), *adv* [Fr See ENSEMBLE, *n*] All at once together, simultaneously

En shield', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENSHIELDED *p pr & vb n* ENSHIELDING] [Prefix *en* and *shield*, q v] To defend, as with a shield, to shield [*Obs*] *Shak*

En-shiēld', *a* Defended, as with a shield [*Obs*] *Shal*

En shrine', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENSHRINED, *p pr & vb n* ENSHRINING] [Prefix *en* and *shrine* q v] To inclose in a shrine or chest, hence, to preserve with care and affection, to cherish

We will *enshrine* it as a holy relic *Messenger*

En shroud', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENSHROUDED, *p pr & vb n* ENSHROUDING] [Prefix *en* and *shroud*, q v] To cover, as with a shroud *Churchill*

En sĭf'er ous, *a* [Lat *ensifer*, from *ensis*, sword, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *ensifere*] Bearing or carrying a sword

En'si form, *a* [Lat *ensis*, sword, and *forma*, form Fr & It *ensiforme*] Having the shape of a sword, as, an *ensiform* leaf

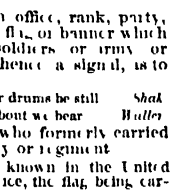

Ensiform Leaf

Ensiform cartilage (*Anat*) a sword-shaped appendage to the lower part of the sternum or breast bone

En'sign (ĕn'sin), *n* [Fr *enseigne*, O Sp *enseña*, It *insegna*, from Lat *insignia* pl of *insigne* a distinctive mark, badge, flag, from *in* and *signum*, mark, sign]

1 A mark of distinction in office, rank, party, or nationality, especially, the flag or banner which distinguishes a company of soldiers or army or vessel a badge, the colors, hence a signal, as to give notice or knowledge

Hang up your *ensigns* let your drums be still *Shak*
The *ensigns* of our power about us bear *Waller*

2 A commissioned officer who formerly carried the ensign or flag of a company or regiment

☞ The office is now rarely known in the United States, never in the regular service, the flag being carried by the *color-sergeant*

En'sign, *v t* 1 To designate as by an ensign [*Obs*]

The roses that *ensigned* particular families *B Jonson*

2 (*Her*) To distinguish by a mark or ornament

En'sign-bĕā'rer, *n* One who carries a flag, an ensign

En'sign cy } (ĕn'sin) *n* The rank or office of
En'sign ship, } an ensign

En sĭse', *n* Character quality [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

En sky', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *sky*, q v] To place in the sky or in heaven [*Obs*] "A thing *ensky'ed* and sainted" *Shak*

En-slāve', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENSLAVED, *p pr & vb n* ENSLAVING] [Prefix *en* and *slave*, q v] To reduce to slavery or bondage, to deprive of liberty, and subject to the will of a master, to subject to the dominant influence of, as to *enslave* the negro, to become *enslaved* to anger or intemperance

En slāv'ed-ness, *n* The state of being enslaved

En slāve'ment *n* The act of reducing to slavery, or the state of being enslaved, slavery, bondage, servitude *South*

En-slāv'er, *n* One who enslaves or reduces another to bondage *Swift*

En snāre', *v t* See INSNARE

En snārl', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENSNARLED, *p pr & vb n* ENSNARLING] [Prefix *en* and *snarl*, q v] To entangle, to snarl *Spenser*

En-snārl', *v t* To snarl, as a dog, to growl, to gnash the teeth [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

En sŏ'ber, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *sober*, q v] To make sober, to sober [*Obs.*]

God sent him . sad accidents to *ensober* his spirits *Bp Taylor*

En sphēre', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENSPHERED, *p pr & vb n* ENSPHERING] [Prefix *en* and *sphere*, q v]

1 To place in a sphere "His ample shoulders in a cloud *ensphered*" *Chapman.*

2 To form into a sphere *Carew.*

En stămp', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENSTAMPED (en stămt', 84), *p pr & vb n* ENSTAMPING] [Prefix *en* and *stamp*, q v] To impress as with a stamp, to impress deeply, to stamp

It is the motive the disposition, the actuating principle, which *enstamps* the character *Logan.*

En stāte', *v t* See INSTATE

En stōre', *v t* To restore [*Obs*] *Wycliffe.*

En style', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *style*, q v] To style, to name [*Obs*] *Drayton.*

En sūe', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENSUED, *p pr & vb n* ENSUING] [Norm Fr *ensuer*, Fr *ensuivre*, from prefix *en* and *suivre*, to follow Pr *ensegun*, *ensegre*, Lat *insequi* See SUE] To follow, to pursue "Seek peace, and *ensue* it" 1 *Pet* iii. 11.

One would have thought
That Nature had for wantonness *ensued*
Art *Spenser.*

A sudden change *ensued* the alteration of his medicines *W Mason.*

En sūe', *v t* To follow or come after, to result from, to succeed, as, a train of events in the order of time, or by a necessary connection or consequence from the premises, as, *ensuing* years, an *ensuing* conclusion or effect

Damage to the mind or to the body or to both, *ensues*, unless the exciting cause be presently removed *Taylor*

Syn — To follow pursue See FOLLOW

En sure' (en shgr'), *v t* See INSURE

En sur'er, *n* See INSURER

En sweep', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *sweep*, q v] To sweep over, to pass over rapidly *Thomson.*

En tăb'la tūre (šš), *n* [O Fr

En tā'ble ment (*R*), } *entablature*, N Fr *entablement*, It *intavolatura*, Sp *entablodura*, *entablamento*, *entablamento*, L Lat *in tabulamentum*, from I at *in* and *tabula*, board table] (*Arch*) That part of an order which is over the columns, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice *Gwilt*

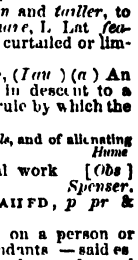

Entablature.

En tăck'le (en tăk'l), *v t* [Prefix *en* and *tackle*, q v] To supply with tackle [*Obs*] *Skelton*

En tāil', *n* [Fr *entaille*, from *entailler*, to cut away, from prefix *en* and *tailler*, to cut, Pr & Pg *entalhar*, It *intagliare*, L Lat *feudum tallatum*, a fee entailed, i e, curtailed or limited See TAIL and DETAIL]

1 That which is entailed, hence, (*Law*) (*a*) An estate or fee entailed or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs (*b*) The rule by which the descent is fixed or settled

A power of breaking the ancient *entails*, and of alienating their estates *Hume*

2 Delicately carved ornamental work [*Obs*]

"A work of rich *entail*" *Spenser.*

En tāil', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENTAILED, *p pr & vb n* ENTAILING]

1 To settle or fix inalienably on a person or thing or on a person and his descendants — said especially of lands and tenements which must descend by a fixed rule from generation to generation "Allowing them to *entail* their estates" *Hume.*

Joab's blood *entailed* on Judah's crown *Prior*

2 To cut or carve for ornament [*Obs*] "*Entailed* with curious antics" *Spenser.*

En tāil'ment, *n* 1 The act of entailing or of giving as an estate, and directing the mode of descent.

2 The condition of being entailed

En tāme', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENTAMED, *p pr & vb n* ENTAMING] [Prefix *en* and *tame*, q v] To tame to subdue [*Obs*] *Gower.*

En tăn'gle (en tăng'gl), *v t* [*imp & p p* ENTANGLED *p pr & vb n* ENTANGLING] [Prefix *en* and *tangle*, q v]

1 To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated as, thread yarn, or ropes, may be *entangled* to *entangle* the hair

2 To involve in complications, as, to *entangle* the feet in a net, or in briers

We must take care not to get *entangled* too far among the anecdotes *J Foy*

3 To involve so as to render extrication difficult, to perplex, to embarrass, to puzzle, to bewilder. "*Entangling* alliances" *Washington.*

The difficulties that perplex men's thoughts and *entangle* their understandings *Locke.*

En tăn'gle-ment, *n* State of being entangled; involution, a confused or disordered state, intricacy, perplexity

En tăn'gler, *n* One who entangles

En tăn'sis (ĕn tăn'zhi-s), *n* [Gr ἔντασις, distention; stretching See ENTARIS] (*Med*) Tonic spasm, — a general designation for tetanus, trismus, and similar diseases

En'tas-sis, *n* [Gr. *ἔντασις*, from *ἐντείνειν*, to stretch, from *ἐν*, in, and *τείνειν*, to extend]
1. (*Arch*) An almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column *Brande*
2 (*Med*) Tonic spasm

En-tăss'ment, *n* [Fr *entassement*, from *entasser*, to heap up, pile up, from *tasser*, to heap, pile, *tas*, a heap, Pr *tatz*, A S *tass*, D *tas*, O H Ger *zast*] A heap, accumulation [*Rare*]

En tăs'tic, *a* [Gr *ἐντατικός*, stretching stimulating, from *ἐντείνειν*, to stretch See ENTASIS] (*Med*) Relating to all diseases characterized by tonic spasms

En tĕl'e chy, *n* [Gr *ἐντελέχεια*, an actuality, probably from *ἐν τέλει ἔχειν*, to be complete, from *ἐν*, in, *τέλος*, completion, end, and *ἔχειν*, to have or hold] (*Peripatetic Philos*) An actuality, an object completely actualized, in distinction from mere potential existence

En tĕn'der, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *tender*, q v] To treat with tenderness or kindness *Young*

En'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENTERING] [Fr *entrer*, Sp & Pg *entrar*, Pr *entrar*, *intrar*, It *entrare*, *intare*, Lat *intrare*, from *intro*, inward, contracted from *intero* (sc *loco*), from *inter*, in between, between]
1. To come or go into, to pass into the interior of, to pass within the outer cover or shell of, to penetrate, to pierce, as, to *enter* a house, a closet, a country, a door, and the like

That darksome cave they *enter* *Spenser*

2 To unite in, to join, to enlist in, as, to *enter* an association, a college, an army

3 To engage in, to become involved in, as, to *enter* the military service, the legal profession, the book trade, and the like

To *enter* into the service of my country in the army *Tudlow*

4 To attain, to reach, to begin, to commence upon, as, to *enter* one's teens, a new era, a new dispensation, and the like

5 To cause to enter, to put in, to insert, as, to *enter* a knife into a piece of wood, a wedge into a log

6 To inscribe, to enroll, to record, as, to *enter* a name, a date, or a statement of fact, to *enter* a debt in a ledger, a manifest of a ship or of merchandise in a custom house, and the like

7 (*Law*) (*a*) To go into or upon lands, and take actual possession of them (*b*) To place in regular form before the court, usually in writing, to put upon its records, as, to *enter* a writ, appearance, rule, or judgment *Burrill*

En'ter, *v i* 1 To go or come in, — sometimes with *in*, also, to begin "The year *entering*" *Evelyn*

No evil thing approach nor *enter* in *Milton*

2 To get within, to introduce one's self, to penetrate, to form or constitute a part, to become a partaker or participant, to share, — usually with *into*, sometimes with *on* or *upon*, as a ball *enters* into the body, water *enters* into a ship, he *enters* into the plan, a merchant *enters* upon a risk, lead *enters* into the composition of pewter

3 To penetrate deeply or profoundly, to sympathize, as to *enter* into the feelings of another *Watts*

En'ter ăd'e-nŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *ἔντερα*, intestines, *ἀδήν*, gland and *γράφειν*, to describe] (*Med*) A treatise upon, or description of, the intestinal glands

En'ter ăd'e nŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ἔντερα*, intestines, *ἀδήν*, gland, and *λόγος*, discourse] (*Anat*) That branch of anatomy which treats of the intestinal glands

En'ter-clōse, *n* (*Arch*) A passage leading from the door to the hall, or between two rooms

En'ter dēal, *n* [From *enter* (equivalent to Fr *entre*, Lat *inter*, between) and *deal*, q v] Mutual dealings, intercourse [*Obs*] "The *enterdeal* of princes strange" *Spenser*

En'ter er, *n* One who makes an entrance or beginning *Seward*

En tĕr'ic, *a* [Gr *ἐντερικός*, from *ἔντερον*, intestine] (*Med*) Belonging to the intestines *Dunglison*

En'ter-ī'tis, *n* [Gr *ἔντερον*, an intestine, from *ἐν τυς*, within] (*Med*) An inflammation of the intestines *Hoblyn*

En'ter-lāçe', *v t* The same as INTERLACE

En'ter-mew'er, *n* A hawk gradually changing the color of its feathers, commonly in the second year

En tĕr'o-çēle, *n* [Gr *ἐντεροκήλη*, from *ἔντερον*, intestine, and *κήλη*, tumor, hernia] (*Surg*) A hernial tumor whose contents are intestine *Hoblyn*

En'ter-o-e plp'lo-çēle, *n* [Gr *ἔντερα*, intestines, *ἐπίπλοον*, caul, and *κήλη*, tumor] (*Med*) A hernia in which the protruding mass consists of intestines, with a portion of the omentum or caul

En'ter ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *ἔντερα*, intestines, and *γράφειν*, to describe] (*Anat*) A treatise upon, or description of, the intestines, enterology

En'ter-o-hȳ'dro çēle, *n* [Gr *ἔντερον*, intestine, *ὕδωρ*, water, and *κήλη*, tumor] (*Med*) A combination of intestinal hernia with hydrocele, causing the scrotum to become distended with a serous fluid

En'ter-o-līte, } *n* [Gr *ἔντερον*, intestine, and *λίθος*,
En'ter-o-līth, } stone] (*Med*) A concretion in the intestines resembling stone

En'ter-ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ἔντερον*, intestine, and *λέγειν*, to speak, *λόγος*, discourse, Fr *enterologie*] (*Anat*) A treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the head, breast, and belly. *Quincy.*

En'ter-om'phą-lōs, } *n* [Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine,
En'ter-om'phą-lŭs, } and *ὀμφαλός*, navel, Fr *entéromphale*] (*Med*) An umbilical hernia whose contents are intestine *Dunglison*

En'ter ŏp'a thy, *n* [Gr *ἔντερον*, intestine, and *πάθος*, suffering] (*Med*) Disease of the intestines

En'ter-ŏs'che o-çēle, *n* [Gr *ἔντερον*, intestine, *ὀσχη*, scrotum, and *κήλη*, tumor] (*Med*) Hernia in which the intestines descend into the scrotum

En'ter ŏt'o my, *n* [Gr *ἔντερον*, intestine, and *τομή*, a cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut]
1 (*Anat*) The act, or art, of dissecting the intestines, dissection of the intestines
2 (*Surg*) Incision of the intestines in reducing certain cases of hernia

En'ter pär'lançe, *n* [From *enter* (equivalent to Fr *entre*, between) and *parlance*, q v] Mutual talk or conversation conference [*Obs*] *Hayward*

En'ter plīad', *v* The same as INTERPLEAD

En'ter prīse, *n* [Fr *entreprise*, from *entreprendre*, to undertake, from *entre*, between, and *prendre*, to take, *prise*, a taking It *intrapresa* See EMPRISE]
1 That which is undertaken or attempted to be performed, a bold arduous, or hazardous attempt an adventure an undertaking, as, a manly *enterprise*, a warlike *enterprise* *Shak*

Their hands can not perform their *enterprise* *Job* v 12

2 Willingness or eagerness to engage in labor which requires boldness, promptness, energy, and like qualities as, a man of great *enterprise*

En'ter prīse, *v t* 1 To undertake, to begin and attempt to perform, to venture upon

The business must be *enterprised* this night *Dryden*

2 To treat with hospitality, to entertain [*Obs*]

Him at the threshold met, and well did *enterprise* *Spenser*

En'ter prīs'er, *n* One who undertakes any thing difficult [*Rare*] *Pope*

En'ter prīs'er, *n* One who undertakes any projected scheme, especially a bold or hazardous one an adventurer *Hayward*

En'ter prīs'ing, *a* Bold or forward to undertake, resolute, active, or prompt to attempt as, *enterprising* men often succeed beyond all human probability

En'ter-prīs'ing ly, *adv* In a bold, resolute, and active manner

En ter tān', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENTERTAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENTERTAINING] [Fr *entretenir*, from *entre*, between, Lat *inter*, and *tenere*, to hold, Lat *tenere*, Pr *entretenir*, Sp *entretener*, It *intrattenere*]
1 To be at the charges of to keep up to sustain in one's service, to maintain to support

You sir I *entertain* for one of my hundred *Shak*

2 To give hospitable reception and maintenance to, to receive at one's board, or to one's bed and board, to show hospitality to, to receive as host

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers, for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares *Heb* xiii 2

3 To engage agreeably the attention of to amuse with that which makes the time pass pleasantly to divert as, to *entertain* friends with conversation, music, &c

4 To give reception to, to receive and take into consideration, to admit, treat, or make use of, to accept as, to *entertain* a proposal

I am not here going to *entertain* so large a theme as the philosophy of Locke *De Quincey*

5 To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favor, to receive in the mind, to harbor to cherish as, to *entertain* charitable sentiments toward our fellow men

6 To lead on, to bring along, to introduce [*Obs*]

To baptize all nations and *entertain* them into the services and institutions of the holy Jesus *Jer Taylor*

Syn — To amuse, divert maintain See AMUSE

En'ter tān', *v i* To receive guests, as, he *enter tains* generously

En'ter tān', *n* [Fr *entretien*, from *entretenir* See *supra*] Entertainment [*Obs*] *Spenser*

En'ter tān'er, *n* One who entertains, amuses, accepts, or admits

En'ter tān'ing, *a* Affording entertainment, pleasing, amusing, diverting

En'ter tān'ing-ly, *adv* In an amusing manner *Warton*

En'ter tān'ing ness, *n* The quality of being entertaining or diverting

En'ter-tān'ment, *n* [O Fr *entretenement*]
1 The act of receiving as host, or of amusing, admitting, or cherishing "The provision made for their *entertainment*" *Trench* "The *entertainment* of Christ by faith" *Baxter*
2 That which entertains, or with which one is entertained, as, (*a*) Hospitable provision for the wants of a guest, especially, provision of the table, a hospitable repast, a feast, a formal or elegant meal, as, a luxurious *entertainment* (*b*) That which engages the attention agreeably, amuses or diverts, whether in private, as by conversation, &c, or in public, by performances of some kind, as, a theatrical or musical *entertainment*.

Theatrical *entertainments* conducted with greater elegance and refinement. *Prescott.*

(*c*) Maintenance in requital of service, pay, wages; compensation [*Obs*]

The captains did covenant with the king to serve him for certain wages and *entertainment* *Davies.*

Syn — Amusement, diversion, recreation, pastime, sport, reception, admission, feast, banquet, repast, carousal

En'ter tāke', *v t* To entertain [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

En'ter tis'sūed (tish'shud), *a* [From *enter* (equivalent to Fr *entre*, between) and *tissued*, q v] Having various colors intermixed, interwoven. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

En'the al, } *a* [Gr *ἔνθεος*, full of the god, in
En'the an, } sphed, from *ἐν*, in, and *θεός*, god] Divinely inspired, wrought up to enthusiasm [*Obs*]

En'the ăsm, *n* Inspiration, enthusiasm [*Rare*] "Religious *entheasm*" *Byron.*

En'the ăs'tic, *a* [Gr *ἐνθεαστικός*, inspired, from *ἐνθεάζειν*, to be inspired, from *ἔνθεος* See *supra*] Having the energy of God, divinely powerful

En'the ăs'tic al ly, *adv* According to deific energy, with divine power

En'the at, *a* [See *supra*] Divinely inspired, enthusiastic [*Obs*] *Drummond*

En'thel min'thēs, } *n pl* [Gr *ἐντός*, within, and
En'thel min'thēz, } *ἕλμινς*, *ἑλμινθος*, worm] (*Med*) Intestinal worms, entozoa

En'the-ăs, *n* [Gr *ἐνθεος*] Inspiration. [*Rare*] *F Scott*

En thrąll', *v t* [Written also *enthral*] [Prefix *en* and *thrall*, q v] To hold in thrall, to enslave, to inthrall See INTHRALL

The bars survive the captive they *enthrall* *Byron*

En thrąll'ment, *n* See INTHRALMENT

En thrill', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *thrill*, q v] To pierce, to thrill [*Obs*] *Sackville*

En thrōne', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENTHRONED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENTHRONING] [Prefix *en* and *throne*, q v, O Fr *enthroner*]
1 To place on a throne, to exalt to the seat of royalty or of high authority, hence, to invest with sovereign authority *Ayliffe*

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits *enthroned* *Pope*

2 (*Eccl*) To induct or install, as a bishop, into the powers and privileges of a vacant see

En thrōne'ment, *n* The act of enthroning, or of being enthroned

En thrō'nī zā'tion, *n* The act of enthroning, hence, the placing a bishop in his stall or throne in his cathedral *Hook*

En thrō'nize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENTHRONIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENTHRONIZING] To place on a throne, hence, to induct into office, as a bishop

Should be there openly *enthronized* as the very elected king *Knolles*

En thŭn'der, *v i* [Prefix *en* and *thunder*, q v] To make a loud noise, like thunder, to thunder [*Obs*] *Mir for Mag*

En thū'si ăsm (*n* azm), *n* [Fr *enthousiasme*, Gr *ἐνθουσιασμός*, from *ἐνθουσιάζειν*, to be inspired or possessed by the god, from *ἔνθεος*, contracted *ἐνθους* See ENTHEAL]
1 Inspiration as if by a divine or superhuman power possession by a higher influence, rapture, ecstasy, hence, a conceit of divine possession and revelation also, extravagant hope and expectation

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening imagination *Locke*

2 Complete possession of the mind and energies by a cause, subject, passion, fancy, or the like, ardent and imaginative zeal or interest, mental excitement in the pursuit of an object, enkindled and kindling fervor of soul, predominance of the emotional over the intellectual powers, intense and unregulated excitement of feeling, fanatical passion

Enthusiasm is that temper of mind in which the imagination has got the better of the judgment *Warburton*

Exhibiting the seeming contradiction of susceptibility to *enthusiasm* and calculating shrewdness *Bancroft*

Syn — ENTHUSIASM, FANATICISM *Enthusiasm* was formerly used for heat of imagination especially in religion, but this sense is now more commonly confined to *fanaticism*, which denotes wild and extravagant notions on this subject, often leading to the most dangerous delusions The term *fanaticism* is also sometimes extended to other subjects besides religion The *enthusiasm* of genius, *enthusiastic* attachment to the fine arts The *fanaticism* of opposing religious sects "*Fanaticism* is to superstition what rage is to anger" *Voltaire*

En thū'si ăst (en thū'zi ăst), *n* [Fr *enthousiaste*, Gr *ἐνθουσιαστής*, from *ἐνθουσιάζειν*] One who is moved or actuated by enthusiasm, as, (*a*) One who imagines himself divinely inspired and possessed, a religious madman, a fanatic (*b*) One whose mind is wholly possessed and heated by what engages it, one whose emotions and sensibilities are predominant, an ardent and imaginative person, a zealot

Enthusiasts soon understand each other *W Irving.*

Syn — Visionary, fanatic, devotee

En-thū'si-ăst'ic, } *a* [Gr *ἐνθουσιαστικός*.]
En-thū'si-ăst'ic-al, } Filled with enthusiasm, having the characteristics of an enthusiast, zealous

in the pursuit of an object. "*Enthusiastical* raptures." *Calamy.*

A young man of a visionary and *enthusiastic* character *W Irving*

En-thū'zi-ăst'ic, *n* An enthusiast; a zealot [*Obs*] *Sir T Herbert*

En-thū'zi-ăst'ic al ly, *adv* With enthusiasm.

En'thy-me-măt'ic, } *a* [Gr *ἐνθυμηματικός*]
En'thy-me-măt'ic al, } Pertaining to an enthymeme, including an enthymeme

En'thy-mēme, *n* [Gr *ἐνθύμημα*, from *ἐνθυμεῖσθαι*, to keep in mind, to consider, from *ἐν*, in, and *θυμός*, mind, soul] (*Rhet*) An argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it, as, We are dependent, therefore we should be humble Here the major proposition is suppressed The complete syllogism would be, Dependent creatures should be humble, we are dependent creatures, therefore we should be humble

En-tice', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENTICED (en tīst'), *p pr* & *vb n* ENTICING] [O Eng *entyce, entise*, O Fr *enticer, entucer, entuchier*, to excite, provoke, from prefix *en* and O H Ger *stechan, stechôn*, to prick, goad, A-S *stecan*, to prick, stick, *stician*, to transfix] To draw on, or instigate, by exciting hope or desire, to allure, especially in a bad sense, to lead astray, to induce to evil, to tempt, to incite

My son, if sinners *entice* thee, consent thou not *Prov* i 10

Roses blushing as they blow,
And *enticing* men to pull *Beau & Fl*

Syn —To allure, coax, decoy, seduce, tempt, inveigle, persuade, prevail on See ALLURE

En tice'a ble, *a* Capable of being enticed, or led astray

En tice'ment, *n* [O Fr *enticement*]

1 The act or practice of inciting, alluring, coaxing, or tempting to evil, as, the *enticements* of evil companions

2 That which incites to evil means of allurement, alluring object, as, an *enticement* to sin

Syn —Allurement attraction temptation, seduction, inveiglement, persuasion, inducement

En tic'er, *n* One who entices, one who incites or instigates to evil

En tic'ing-ly, *adv* In an enticing or winning manner, charmingly, attractively "She sings most *enticingly*" *Addison*

En-tier'ty, *n* [O Fr *enterte, enterté*, Norm Fr *entierté* See ENTIRETY] The whole [*Obs*]

En-tire', *a* [Fr *entier*, Pr *entier*, Sp *entero*, Pg *inteiro*, It *intero*, from Lat *integer*, untouched, undiminished, entire, from *in*, negative, and *tangere*, root, *tag*, to touch]

1 Complete in all parts, undivided and undiminished, full and perfect

With strength *entire* and free will armed *Milton*

2 Whole, complete, not participated with others, as, this man has the *entire* control of the business

3 Full, complete, comprising all requisites in itself

4 Without mixture or alloy of any thing, unmingled, pure, faithful

He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon *Bacon*
No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king *Clarendon*

5 Not mutilated, without irregularity or defect, as, an *entire* horse

6 (*Bot*) Consisting of a single piece, as a corolla, not divided at the edge, as, an *entire* leaf

Syn.—See WHOLE and RADICAL

En-tire', *n* That which is whole and unmingled, especially, beer or porter drawn from one tap, and which is unmixed

En-tire'ly, *adv* 1 In an entire manner, wholly, completely, fully, as, the trace is *entirely* lost

Euphrates falls not *entirely* into the Persian Sea *Raleigh*

2 Without alloy or mixture, truly, sincerely "To highest God *entirely* pray" *Spenser.*

En-tire'ness, *n* 1 The state or condition of being entire, completeness, fullness, totality, as, the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge

2 Integrity, wholeness of heart, honesty "*Intireness* in preaching the gospel" *Udall*

En tire'ty, *n* 1 The state of being entire or whole, completeness, integrity, as, *entirety* of interest *Blackstone*

2 That which is entire or whole, the whole *Bacon*

En'ti-ta-tive, *a* [It & Sp *entitativo* See ENTITY] Considered as an entity or independent existence, abstract [*Rare*] *Ellis*

En'ti ta-tive ly, *adv* In an entitative manner, abstract [*Rare*]

En tī'tle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENTITLED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENTITLING] [Norm Fr *entitler*, O Fr *entituler*, now *intituler*, Pr *entitolar, entitular, intitular*, Sp & Pg *intitular*, It *intitolare*, L Lat *intitulare*, from *in*, in, and *titulus*, title]

1 To give a title to, to affix as a name or appellation, hence, also, to dignify by an honorary designation, to denominate, to call, as, to *entitle* a book "Commentaries," to *entitle* a man "Honorable"

2. To give a claim to, to qualify for, with a direct object of the person, and a remote object of the thing, to furnish with grounds for seeking as, an officer's talents *entitle* him to command *Burke*

3 To attribute; to ascribe. [*Obs*]

The ancient proverb . *entitles* this work peculiarly to God himself *Milton*

Syn.—To name, designate, style, characterize

En tit'tle, *v t* To entitle [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

En'ti-ty, *n* [L Lat *entitas*, from L Lat *ens, entis*, thing, Fr *entité*, Pr *entitad*, Sp *entidad*, Pg *entidade*, It *entità* See ENS] A real being, whether in thought or in fact, being, essence, existence

Fortune is no real *entity*, but a mere relative signification *Bentley*

En'to blăst, *n* [Gr *ἐντός*, within, and *βλαστος*, bud] (*Nat Hist*) The nucleolus of a cell *Agassiz*

En toil', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENTOILED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENTOILING] [Prefix *en* and *toil*, q v] To take with toils, to insnare, to entangle [*Rare*] "*Entoiled* in woof'd phantasies" *Keats*

En'to ma tŏg'ra phy, *n* [For *entomography*, from Gr *ἔντομον*, insect, and *γραφειν*, to write] The same as ENTOMOLOGY

En tomb', (en tōōm'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENTOMBED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENTOMBING] [Prefix *en* and *tomb*, q v, O Fr *entomber*, from *tombe*, tomb] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body, to bury, to inter, to inhume *Hooker*

En tomb'ment (en tōōm'ment, 109), *n* The act of entombing, or burying, burial *Barrow*

En tŏm'ic, } *a* [Gr *ἔντομον*, insect See ENTO-
En tŏm'ic al, } MOLOGY] Relating to insects

En'to moid, *a* [Gr *ἔντομον*, insect, and *εἶδος*, form] Resembling an insect

En'to moid, *n* An object resembling an insect

En tŏm'o lite, *n* [Gr *ἔντομον*, insect, and *λιθος*, stone] A petrified insect

En'to mo lŏg'ic al, *a* [Fr *entomologique*] Pertaining to the science of entomology

En'to mŏl'o gist, *n* [Fr *entomologiste*] One versed in the science of entomology

En'to mŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *entomologie*, from Gr *ἔντομον* (sc *ζωον*, animal), insect, from its being nearly cut in two, from *ἔντομος*, cut in, from *ἐντεμνειν*, to cut in, from *ἐν*, in, and *τεμνειν*, to cut and *λογος*, discourse, *λεγειν*, to speak] That part of zoology which treats of insects, the science or natural history and description of insects

En'to mŏph'a gan, *n* [See ENTOMOPHAGOUS] (*Entom*) One of a group of hymenopterous insects whose larvæ feed parasitically upon living insects

En'to mŏph'a gous, *a* [Gr *ἔντομον*, insect, and *φαγειν*, to eat] Feeding on insects, insectivorous

En'to mo-stŏm'a-tă, *n pl* [Gr *ἔντομος*, cut into, and *στόμα*, mouth] (*Zool*) A family of mollusca mostly marine

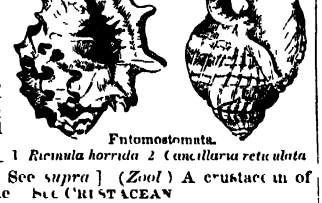

Entomostomata.
1 *Ricinula horrida* 2 *Conchilabria reticulata*

En'to mŏs'tra căn, *n* [Gr *ἔντομον*, cut in, and *ὀστρακον*, burnt clay, the hard shell of testacea, Fr *entomostracé*] See *supra*] (*Zool*) A crustacean of inferior grade See CRUSTACEAN

☞ The principal subdivisions of the Entomostracans are 1 Those with an excessive multiplication of legs, as in the *Branchipus Sinuodus* &c 2 Those with the number of legs not exceeding the normal number and here the greater part of the species are included The *Cyclops* tribe contains minute species somewhat shrimp-like in form the *Cypris* tribe those in which the body is inclosed in a bivalve shell the *Daphnia* tribe is similar bivalve but the valves are not closed and the head not included the *Caligidus* tribe fish-lice have a sucker mouth and a regular series of legs, the *Lernæa* tribe fish-lice with legs mostly obsolete the *Limulus* tribe of which the horse-shoe is a species have no jaws but the basal joints of the legs surround the mouth and serve the purpose of ordinary teeth in masticating food *Dana*

En'to mŏs'tra cous, *a* Belonging to the entomostracans

En'to mŏt'o mist, *n* One who practices entomotomy *Shuckard*

En'to-mŏt'o my, *n* [Gr *ἔντομον*, insect, and *τομη*, to cut, *τεμνω*, a cutting] The science of the dissection of insects *Shuckard*

En tŏn'ic, *a* [Gr *ἔντονος*, strained, from *ἐντεινειν*, to strain See ENTASIS] (*Med*) Having great tension, or exaggerated action *Dunglison*

En tŏn'ti lā'tion, *n* [Fr as if *entortillation*, for *entortillement*, from *entortiller*, to twist, from prefix *en* and *tortiller*, to twist, It as if *tortolare*, from *torquere, tortum*, to turn, twist] A turning into a circle [*Obs*] *Donne*

En tŏn'tho blast, *n* [Gr *ἐντος*, from within, and *βλαστός*, bud] (*Nat Hist*) The nucleus of the nucleolus or entoblast *Agassiz*

En'to zō'al, *a* Pertaining to the entozoa

En'to zō'ic, } *Dana*

En'to zo ŏl'o gist, *n* [From *entozoön* and *λογος*, discourse] One versed in the science of the entozoa *Dana*

En'to-zō'on, *n pl* EN'TO-ZŌ'A [Gr *ἐντός*, in, within, and *ζῶον*, animal] (*Zoöl*) A worm like animal adapted to live within parts of another animal, as within the eye, the intestines, &c, the different species being peculiar to the different parts, as the tape worm, and the like *Dana.*

En'tr'acte (ŏng trăkt'), *n* [Fr]

1 The interval between the acts of a play

2 (*Mus*) Musical performances during such intervals

En trāil', *v t* [Prefix *en* and O Fr *treiller*, now *treillisser*, to grate, to lattice, *treillis*, lattice, from *treille*, Pr *trelha*, vine, arbor, from Lat *trichila*, bower, arbor] To intertweave or twist, to interlace, to diversify [*Obs*]

Therein *entrailed* the end of all the knots *Spenser*

En'trails, *n pl* [Fr *entrailles*, Pr *intrallas*, Lat. as if *intralia*, from *intra*, within Cf Lat *interanea*m pl *interanei*, an intestine, from *interaneus*, inward, interior, whence Sp *entrañas*, It *entragno*, entrails, bowels]

1 The internal parts of animal bodies, the bowels, the guts viscera

2 The internal parts, as, the *entrails* of the earth

That treasure that lay so long hid in the dark *entrails* of America *Locke*

En trăm'mel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENTRAMMELED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENTRAMMELING] [Prefix *en* and *trammel*, q v] To trammel, to entangle *Hackett*

En'trance, *n* [Fr *entrant*, Lat *intrans*, p pr of *entrer, intrare* See ENTER]

1 The act of entering or going into, as, the *entrance* of a person into a house or an apartment, hence, the act of taking possession, as of property, or of office, as, the *entrance* of an heir upon his inheritance or of a magistrate into office

2 Permission or power to enter, as, to give *entrance* to friends

When Diligence opens the door of the understanding and Impartiality keeps it Truth is sure to find an *entrance*, and a welcome too *South*

3 The door, gate, passage, or avenue, by which a place may be entered

They said unto him Show us we pray thee the *entrance* into the city *Judg* i 24

4 The act of beginning or that with which the beginning is made, the commencement, initiation, as, a difficult *entrance* into business

St Augustine in the *entrance* of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology *Hakewill*

5 The causing to be entered, as a ship or goods at a custom house, of a name upon a register, entering

En trănçe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENTRANCED (en trănst') *p pr* & *vb n* ENTRANCING] [Prefix *en* and *trance*, q v]

1 To put into a trance, to withdraw consciousness or sensibility from, to make insensible to present objects

Him still *entranced* and in a bitter laid
They bore from field and to the bed conveyed *Dryden*

2 To put into an ecstasy, to ravish with delight or wonder, to enrapture

And I so ravished with her heavenly note
I stood *entranced* and had no room for thought *Dryden.*

En trănçe'ment, *n* The act of entrancing, or the state of trance or ecstasy *Otway*

En'trant, *n* One who enters [*Obs*] "The *entrant* upon life" *Fp Terrot*

En trăp', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENTRAPPED (en trăpt'), *p pr* & *vb n* ENTRAPPING] [Prefix *en* and *trap*, q v O Fr *entrapper*] To catch, as in a trip to insnare hence to catch by artifices, to involve in difficulties or distresses, to entangle, to catch or involve in contradictions, as, to be *entrapped* by the devices of evil men

A golden mesh to *entrap* the hearts of men *Shak*

Syn —To insnare, tangle, decoy, implicate

En trăp'ping ly, *adv* In a manner to entrap

En treat', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ENTREATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ENTREATING] [Prefix *en* and *treat*, q v]

1 To treat or conduct toward, to deal with, to use or manage

I will cause the enemy to *entreat* thee well in the time of evil *Jer* xv 11

2 To treat with or in respect to a thing desired, hence, to ask earnestly to beseech to petition or pray with urgency, to supplicate, to importune

Isaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife *Gen* xxv 21.

3 To prevail on by prayer or solicitation, to persuade by entreaty

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power whom no prayers could *entreat* *Rogers*

4 To entertain, to receive [*Obs*] "Pleasures to *entreat*" *Spenser.*

Syn —To beseech beg, solicit, crave, implore, supplicate See BESEECH

En trēat', *v t* 1 To treat or discourse, as upon a subject, hence, to enter into negotiations, as for a treaty [*Obs*]

Of which I shall have further occasion to *entreat* *Hakewill*
Alexander was the first that *entreated* of peace with them *Mac* x 47.

2 To make an earnest petition or request

The Janizaries *entreated* for them as valiant men *Knolles*

En-trēat', *n.* Entreaty. [*Obs.*] *Ford*
En-trēat'a ble, *a* Capable of being entreated, or won by entreaty [*Rare.*]
En trēat'ançe, *n* Entreaty [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*
En trēat'er, *n* One who entreats or asks earnestly
En trēat'ing ly, *adv* In an entreating manner, with solicitation
En trēat'ive, *a* Used in entreaty, pleading "Embellished my *entreative* phrase" *Brewer.*
En-trēat'ment, *n* Entreaty, discourse [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
En-trēat'y, *n* 1 Treatment, reception, entertainment [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*
2 The act of entreating or beseeching, urgent prayer, earnest petition, pressing solicitation "Fair *entreaty*, and sweet blandishment" *Spenser*
Syn.—Solicitation, request, suit, supplication, importunity
Entrée (ŏng trā'), *n* [Fr *entrée*, from *entrer*, to enter, q v]
1 A coming in, or entry, hence, freedom of access, permission or right to enter, as, to have the *entree* of a house
2 A course of dishes, the first that is placed upon the table
Entremets (ŏng-tr-mā'), *n* [Fr, from *entre*, between, and *mets*, a dish, a mess, O Fr *mes* See MESS]
1 A small plate, or dainty dish, set on between the principal dishes at table
2 (*Mus*) An inferior and lesser movement, which is inserted between the greater and more important movements of a composition, for the sake of relief *Moore*
En trĕnch', *v t* See INTRENCH
Entrepôt (ŏng tr pō'), *n* [Fr, from Lat *interpositum*, from *interponere*, to put between, to interpose, from *inter*, equivalent to Fr *entre*, between, and *ponere*, *positum*, to put] A warehouse or magazine, for the deposit of goods, a bonded warehouse, a mart or place where goods are received and deposited, free of duty, for exportation to another port or country, a free port
Entresol (ŏng'tr sŏl), *n* [Fr] A low story in a building between two higher ones, usually placed between the ground floor and the first story
En trick', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *trick*, q v, O Fr *intriquer*] To trick, to deceive [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*
En'tro chal, *a* [See ENTROCHITE] Pertaining to, or consisting of, entrochite, or the bones of encrinites,—said of a kind of stone or marble
En'tro chite, *n* [Gr *ἐν*, in, and *τροχός*, wheel] (*Paleon*) A genus of fossils mostly made up of the petrified arms of star fishes
En-trŏp'ĭ ŏn, *n* [Gr *ἐν* and *τροπή*, turning, from *τρέπειν*, to turn] (*Med*) The inversion or turning in of the eyelashes
En trŭst', *v t* See INTRUST
En'try, *n* [Fr *entrée*, Pr *intrada*, Sp & Pg *entrada*, It *entrata* See ENTRÉE and ENTER]
1 The act of entering, entrance, ingress hence, beginnings or first attempts as, the *entry* of a person into a house or city, the *entry* of a river into the sea or a lake the *entry* of air into the blood, the *entry* of a man on business or an undertaking "Attempts and *entries* upon religion" *Bp Taylor*
2 The act of making or entering a record, as, an *entry* of a sale
A notary made an *entry* of this act *Bacon*
3 That by which entrance is made, a passage leading into a house or other building, or to a room, a vestibule
A straight, long *entry* to the temple led *Dryden*
4 (*Com*) The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom house to procure license to land goods, or the going in account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods
5 (*Law*) (*a*) The actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or setting foot on the same, also, a putting upon record in proper form and order (*b*) One of the acts essential to complete the offense of burglary and house breaking *Burrill*
6 (*Mus*) An act of an opera, burletta, and the like [*Obs.*]
Writ of entry, a writ issued for the purpose of obtaining possession of land from one who has unlawfully entered and continues in possession *Bouvier*
En tūne', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENTUNED, *p pr & vb n* ENTUNING] [Prefix *en* and *tune*, q v] To tune *Chaucer*
En twīne', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENTWINED, *p pr & vb n* ENTWINING] [Prefix *en* and *twine*, q v] To twine, to twist together, to entangle or involve, as, to *entwine* cords or flowers
Thy glorious household stuff did me *entwine* *Herbert.*
En-twīne', *v i* To become twisted or twined
With whose imperial laurels might *entwine* ne cypress. *De Quincey.*
En-twīne'ment, *n* A twining or twisting round; union [*Rare.*] *Hackett.*
En twist', *v t* [*imp & p p* ENTWISTED, *p pr & vb n* ENTWISTING] [Prefix *en* and *twist*, q v] To twist or wreathe around *Shak.*
E nŭ'bi-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat *enubilare*, *enubilatum*, from *e*, out, and *nubila*, the clouds, from *nubilus*, cloudy, from *nubes*, cloud] To clear from mist, clouds, or obscurity [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*
E-nū'bi lous, *a* [Lat *e*, out, and *nubilosus*, equivalent to *nubilus*, cloudy See *supra*] Clear from fog, mist, or clouds
E nū'cle-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* ENUCLEATED, *p pr & vb n* ENUCLEATING] [Lat *enucleare*, *enucleatum*, from *e*, out, and *nucleus*, kernel, Fr *enucleer*] To bring out, as a kernel from its envelopping husks, to uncover, to make manifest, to clear, to explain *Bailey*
E nū'cle ā'tion, *n* [Fr *énucléation*] The act of enucleating, clearing, or making manifest, exposition
Neither air, nor water, nor food seem directly to contribute any thing to the *enucleation* of this disease *Tooke*
E-nū'mer-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* ENUMERATED, *p pr & vb n* ENUMERATING] [Lat *enumerare*, *enumeratum*, from *e*, out, forth, and *numerare*, to count, number, from *numerus*, number, Sp *enumerar*, It *enumerare*, Fr *énumerer*] To count or tell off, one after another, to number, to reckon, to count, to compute, hence, to mention one by one, to make a special and separate account of, to recount, to recapitulate, as, to *enumerate* the stars in a constellation "*Enumerating* the services he had done" *Ludlow*
E nū'mer-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *enumeratio*, Fr *enumération*, Sp *enumeracion*, It *enumerazione*]
1 The act of enumerating, making separate mention, or recounting
2 A detailed account, in which each thing is specially noticed
Because almost every man we meet possesses these, we have them out of our *enumeration.* *Paley*
3 (*Rhet*) A recapitulation, in the peroration, of the heads of an argument
E nū'mer-a tive, *a* [Fr *énumératif*] Counting, or reckoning up, one by one "*Enumerative* of the variety of evils" *Bp Taylor*
E nū'mer ā'tor, *n* One who enumerates
E nūn'ci-a ble (-shĭ a bl), *a* Capable of being enunciated or expressed
E nūn'ci āte (e nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v t* [*imp & p p* ENUNCIATED, *p pr & vb n* ENUNCIATING] [Lat *enunciare*, *enunciatum* See ENOUNCE]
1 To make a formal statement of, to announce, to proclaim, to declare
The terms in which he *enunciates* the great doctrines of the gospel *Coleridge*
2 To make distinctly audible, to utter, to pronounce, as, to *enunciate* a word or sentence distinctly
E nūn'ci āte (-shĭ āt), *v t* To utter words or syllables *Hart*
E nūn'ci ā'tion (e nŭn shĭ ā'shun), *n* [Lat *enunciatio*, Sp *enunciacion*, It *enunciazione*, Fr *enonciation*]
1 The act of enunciating, announcing, proclaiming, or making known, open attestation, declaration as, the *enunciation* of an important fact or truth "By way of interpretation and *enunciation*" *Bp Taylor*
2 Mode of utterance or pronunciation, especially as regards fullness and distinctness of articulation, as, to speak with a clear or impressive *enunciation*
3 That which is enunciated or announced, announcement, statement, declaration
Every intelligible *enunciation* must be either true or false *A Clarke*
E nūn'ci-a tive (-shĭ a), *a* [Lat *enunciativus*, Sp & It *enunciativo*, Fr *énonciatif*] Pertaining to enunciation, declarative *Aylife*
E nūn'ci a tive ly (-shĭ a-), *adv* Declaratively
E nūn'ci ā'tor (-shĭ ā'), *n* One who enunciates or proclaims
E nūn'ci a to-ry (-shĭ a-), *a* Pertaining to enunciation or utterance [INJURE
En ūre', *v t* To serve to the use or benefit of See
En'u rē'sis, *n* [Gr *ἐνουρεῖν*, to urinate in, from *ἐν*, in, and *οὖρον*, urine] (*Med*) An involuntary discharge of urine
En văs'sal, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *vassal*, q v] To reduce to vassalage, to make a vassal or slave of [*Obs.*] *Henry More*
En vault', *v t* To inclose in a vault or tomb, to inter, to entomb
En vē'gle (ve'gl), *v t* To entice See INVEIGLE
En vĕl'op, *v t* [*imp & p p* ENVELOPED, *p pr & vb n* ENVELOPING] [Fr *envelopper*, O Fr *envoluper*, *envoleper*, from *en* and *voluper*, *voleper*, Pr *volopar*, *envolopar*, *envelopar*, It *involuppare*, *avviluppare*, to wrap up, *viluppo*, tuft, packet, parcel, bundle, intricacy, from Lat *volup*, *volupe*, agreeably See DEVELOP]
1 To surround as a covering, to invest completely, to lie around and conceal, to surround, as, the fog *envelops* a ship
Nocturnal shades this world *envelop* *Phillips.*
2 To put a covering about, to wrap up, to inclose within a case, wrapper, integument or the like, to overlay, as, to *envelop* goods or a letter
En'vel-ōpe (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr. *enveloppe.*
En vĕl'op See *supra*]
1. That which envelops, wraps up, encases, or surrounds; a wrapper; a cover; especially, the cover or wrapper of a document, as of a letter.
2 (*Astron.*) The nebulous covering of the head or nucleus of a comet,—called also *coma.*
3 (*Fort*) A mound of earth, raised to cover some weak part of the works *Brande.*
☞ This word, in the orthography *envelope*, often has a semi-French pronunciation, ŏng've-lōp', or ŏng've-lōp'.
En-vĕl'op ment, *n* [Fr *enveloppement* See *supra.*]
1. The act of enveloping or wrapping, an inclosing or covering on all sides
2 That which envelops or surrounds, an envelop.
En vĕn'om, *v t* [*imp & p p* ENVENOMED, *p pr. & vb n* ENVENOMING] [Prefix *en* and *venom*, q v, Fr *envenimer*]
1 To taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life, to poison, to render dangerous or deadly by poison, as food, drink, a weapon, and the like, as, *envenomed* meat, wine, or arrow.
Alcides felt the *envenomed* robe *Milton.*
2 To taint with bitterness or malice. "The *envenomed* tongue of calumny" *Smollett.*
3 To enrage, to exasperate [*Rare*] *Dryden.*
4 To make odious, to render hateful
O, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shak.*
En vĕr'meil, *v t* [Fr *en*, in, and *vermeil*, vermilion, red, O Eng *vermil*, q v] To dye red, to give a red color to [*Obs.*] *Milton.*
En vĕr'meil, *a* Having a red color [*Obs.*] "My cheek *enermeil*" *Milton.*
En'vi a ble, *a* [See ENVY] Fitted to excite envy, capable of awakening an ardent desire to possess or resemble
One of the most *enviable* of human beings *Macaulay.*
En'vi a-ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being enviable
En'vi a bly, *adv* In an enviable manner
En vie', *v i* To vie, to endeavor to excel *Spenser.*
En'vi-er, *n* One who envies, one who desires what another possesses, and hates him, or wishes his downfall
En'vi oŭs, *a* [Fr *envieux*, O Fr *envios*, Pr *enuos*, *enveios*, *envezos*, Sp *envidioso*, Pg *invejoso*, It *invidioso*, Lat *invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy, q v]
1 Feeling or harboring envy, repining, or feeling uneasiness, at a view of the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another, exhibiting envy, feeling, or actuated by, envy,—said of a person, affected or tinctured with, or directed by, envy,—said of a feeling, disposition, act, and the like, malevolently covetous grudging as, an *envious* man, an *envious* disposition, an *envious* attack
Neither be thou *envious* at the wicked *Prov* xxiv 19
2. Inspiring envy, insidious
He to him leapt, and that same *envious* gage
Of victor's glory from him snatched away *Spenser*
3 Excessively careful, cautious [*Obs.*]
No men are so *envious* of their health *Bp Taylor*
En'vi oŭs ly, *adv* In an envious manner, with envy or malignity, spitefully
En'vi-oŭs-ness, *n* The quality or state of being envious
En vī'ron (89), *v t* [*imp & p p* ENVIRONED, *p. pr & vb n* ENVIRONING] [Fr *environner*, Pr *environar*, O It *imviornare*, from Fr & Pr *environ*, about, thereabout, Pr *al viron* round about, from *viron*, circle, circuit, from Pr, Sp, & Pg *virar*, O Fr *viver*, to turn, O L Lat *vivare*, to turn up and down, topsy turvy, probably from a lost Celtic root *bir*, *vir* Cf Basque *biur tu*, to turn, Sp *birar*, equivalent to Eng *veer*]
1 To surround to encompass, to encircle, as, a plain *environed* with mountains.
Environed he was with many foes *Shak*
2 To involve, to envelop, as, to *environ* with darkness or with difficulties
Environ me with darkness while I write. *Donne*
En-vī'ron, *adv* About, around [*Obs and rare*]
Lord Godfrey's eye three times *environ* goes *Fairfax*
En vī'ron ment, *n* 1 Act of surrounding, state of being environed
2 That which environs or surrounds
En vī'rons, or **En'vi-rŏns** (Synop, § 130), *n pl.* [Fr *environs*, pl See *supra*] The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood, as, the *environs* of a city or town
En vis'age, *v t* [Fr *envisager*, prefix *en*, in, and *visage*, face, visage, q v] To look in the face of, to apprehend by a direct or immediate act, to know by intuition
From the very dawn of existence the infant must *envisage* self and body acting on self *McCosh.*
En vis'age ment, *n* The act of envisaging
En vŏl'ūme, *v t* To form into, or incorporate with, a volume [*Rare*]
En'voy, *n* [Fr *envoyé*, envoy, from *envoyer*, to send, Pr, Sp, & Pg *enviar*, It *inviare*, from *en*, in, and Fr *voie*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *via*, way]
1 One dispatched upon an errand or mission, a messenger, especially, a person deputed by a prince or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or govern-

ment, and distinguished from an embassador or permanent resident at a foreign court

2. An explanatory or commendatory postscript to a poem or essay. [*Obs.*]

En'voy-ship, *n.* The office of an envoy.

En'vy, *v. t* [*imp & p p* ENVIED, *p pr & vb n* ENVYING] [Fr *envier*, Pr *enveiar*, Sp *envidiar*, Pg *invejar*, It *invidiare* See *infra*]

1. To look with grudging or invidious eyes upon, to regard with discontent and malevolent longing, as some enjoyable thing which a person dislikes to see another have possession of, and would have himself, to be filled with ignoble repining at beholding, — followed by an objective of the person toward whom the feeling is entertained, or of the thing which excites envy, or by a dative of the former, and an objective of the latter, as, he *envies* him for his superior wealth, they *envy* his wealth, or they *envy* (to) him his wealth

A woman does not *envy* a man for his fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty *Collins*

Whoever *envies* another confesses his superiority *Rambler*

2 To be filled with emulation at sight of, to desire to possess or resemble, not to endure willingly "Each other's equal puissance *envies*" *Spenser*

3 To long after vehemently, to desire strongly, to covet

Or climb his knee the *envied* kiss to share *Gray*

4. To do harm to, to injure [*Obs*]

If I make a lie
To gain your love and *envy* my best mistress,
Put me against a wall *Fletcher*

En'vy, *v i* To be filled with envious feelings, to regard any thing with grudging and longing eyes, — used especially with *at*

Thronged to the lists, and *envied* to behold
The names of others, not their own, enrolled *Dryden*

Them who *envy* at the prosperity of the wicked *Bp Taylor*

En'vy, *n* [Fr *envie*, Pr *enveia*, Sp *envidia*, Pg *inveja*, It *invidia*, Lat *invidia*, from *invidus*, envious, from *invidere*, to see against, to look askance at, to look with enmity, from *in*, against, and *videre*, to see]

1 Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to depreciate the person, or with pleasure in seeing him depressed, — usually followed by *of*, sometimes by *to* as, they did this in *envy* of Cæsar, or in *envy* to his genius "The bliss enjoyed by us excites his *envy*" *Milton*

Envy to which the ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learned or brave *Pope*

2 Unwillingness to be excelled, emulation

Such as cleanliness and decency
Prompt to a virtuous *envy* *Ford*

3 Odium, ill repute invidiousness [*Obs*]

To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion *Bacon*

4 Ill will, malice

You turn the good we offer into *envy* *Shak*

5 An object of envious notice or feeling, as, he became the delight of the ladies, and the *envy* of the beaux *Swift*

En-wall', *v t* See INWALL *Sydney*

En-wal'low (-wŏl'lo), *v t* [Prefix *en* and *wallow*, q v] To plunge into, or immerse or roll in, filth, to wallow

So now all three one senseless lump remain,
Enwallowed in his own black bloody gore *Spenser*

En-wheel', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *wheel*, q v] To encircle *Shak*

En-wid'en, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *widen*, q v] To make wider, to widen [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

En wom'an, *v t* [Prefix *en* and *woman*, q v] To make womanish, to endow with the qualities of a woman [*Obs*] *Daniel*

En-womb' (en wōōm'), *v t* [*imp & p p* ENWOMBED (wōōmd'), *p pr & vb n* ENWOMBING] [Prefix *en* and *womb*, q v]

1 To make pregnant [*Obs*] *Spenser*

2 To bury, as it were in a womb, to hide, as in a gulf, pit, or cavern *Donne*

En-wrăp' (en răp'), *v t* See INWRAP

En-wrăp'ment, *n* The act of enwrapping, or the state of being enwrapped, also, that which enwraps, a covering, a wrapping or wrapper

En-wrēathe', *v t* See INWREATHE *Shelton*

E'o-cēne, *a* [Gr ἠώς, day break, dawn, and καινός, new, recent] (*Geol*) First in time of the three subdivisions into which the tertiary formation is divided by geologists, and alluding to the approximation in its life to that of the present era, pertaining to the eocene epoch, as, *eocene* deposits *Lyell*

E'o-cēne, *n* (*Geol*) A rock pertaining to the eocene epoch, or the earliest part of the tertiary period *Lyell*

E-ō'li-an, } *a.* [Lat *Æolius*, Gr Αἰολικός, Αἰόλιος.]
E-ō'lic, } 1 Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor

2 Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds, in ancient mythology, and hence to the wind

Eolian attachment See ÆOLIAN — *Eolian harp* See ÆOLIAN

E-ō'lic, *n.* The dialect of Greek spoken in ancient Æolia, the music or verse of the Æolians

E ōl'i-pile, *n.* [O. Fr. *éolipyle*, Lat. *æolipyla*, from *Æolus*, the god of the winds, equiv. to *ventus*, wind, and *pila*, ball.] The same as ÆOLIPILE. See ÆOLIPILE

E'o-lis, *n* [Lat *Æolis*, Gr Αἰολίς, a daughter of Æolus] (*Zool*) A genus of shell-less mollusks having branchial tufts along the back *Carpenter*

E'on, *n* [Gr αἰών, space or period of time, lifetime, age, generation, eternity, Lat *ævum*] [Written also *æon*]

1 A space or period of time, especially the time during which a person lives, or any thing exists, hence, also, the period during which the universe has duration, infinite space of time, eternity, also, an indefinite period of time, especially a very long one, an age, or one of a series of ages, a cycle, sometimes, the period assigned to an event, dispensation, era

2 (*Platonic Philos*) A virtue, attribute, or perfection, existing from eternity, and considered by the Gnostics as a certain substantial power or divine nature emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various functions in the creation and government of the universe

Ep-, } [Gr ἐπι] A prefix, signifying on, toward,
Ep'i- } to, among, &c

E'păct, *n* [Fr *épacte*, from Gr ἐπακτός, brought on or in, added, from ἐπαγειν, to bring on or in, to adduce, from ἐπι and ἄγειν, to bring or lead to See *supra*] (*Chron*) The moon's age at the end of the year, or the number of days by which the last new moon has preceded the beginning of the year

Menstrual or *monthly epact*, the excess of a calendar month over a lunar — *Annual epact* the excess of a solar over a lunar year being eleven days

Ep'a gō'ge, *n* [Gr ἐπαγωγη, a bringing in, from ἐπαγειν, to bring or lead to, from ἐπι, upon, up to, and ἄγειν, to lead] (*Rhet*) A figure of speech in which universal propositions are proved by particulars, induction

E păl'pate, *a* [Lat *e*, without, and *palpare*, *palpatus*, to touch gently] (*Entom*) Without antennæ or feelers

Ep'an a-di plō'sis, *n* [Gr ἐπαναδίπλωσις, from ἐπαναδιπλοῦν, to repeat, from ἐπι and ἀναδιπλοῦν, to make double See ANADIPLOSIS] (*Rhet*) A figure by which the same word is used both at the beginning and end of a sentence, as, "*Rejoice* in the Lord always and again I say, *Rejoice*" *Phil* iv 4

Ep'an-a lĕp'sis, *n* [Gr ἐπα ἀλῆψις, from ἐπαναλαμβανειν, to take up again, to repeat, from ἐπι and ἀναλαμβανειν, to take up See ANALEPSIS] (*Rhet*) A figure by which the same word or clause is repeated after intervening matter *Gibbs*

Ep'a năph'o rā, *n* [Gr, from ἐπαναφερειν, to throw back upon, from ἐπι, upon and ἀναφερειν, to bring or carry back, from *a a*, up, back, and φερειν, to bear] (*Rhet*) A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is repeated at the beginning of successive clauses, anaphora

Ep'a năs'tro phe, *n* [Gr ἐπαναστροφή, a return, from ἐπαναστρεφειν, from ἐπι, ανα, and στρεφειν, to turn] (*Rhet*) A figure by which the speaker makes the end of one clause the beginning of the next

E păn'o dŏs, *n* [Gr ἐπαοδος, a rising, return, from ἐπι and ἀνοδος, a way up or back, return] (*Rhet*) (*a*) A figure of speech in which the parts of a sentence or clause are repeated in inverse order, as in the following lines —

O more exceeding love or law more just,
Just law indeed but more exceeding love *Milton*

(*b*) The return to the principal heads, or to the proper subject, of a discourse, after a digression or in order to consider the topics separately and more particularly

Ep'a nor thō'sis, *n* [Gr ἐπανόρθωσις, from ἐπανορθοῦν, to set up or upright, to correct, from ἐπι and ἀνορθοῦν, to set right again from ανα, upward, up and δοῦναι, to set straight, from ὀρθος straight] (*Rhet*) A figure by which a speaker recalls what he has said, in order to substitute a stronger or more significant one, as, Most *brave!* Brave, did I say? most *heroic* act!

Ep ăn'thous, *a* [Gr ἐπ', upon, and ἄνθος, flower] (*Bot*) Growing upon flowers, — said of certain species of fungi

Ep'arch, *n* [Gr ἐπαρχος, from ἐπι and ἀρχή, supreme power, dominion] The governor or prefect of a province, — in modern Greece, the ruler of an eparchy, or subdivision of a country, inferior to a monarch

Ep'arch y, *n* [Gr ἐπαρχια, the post or office of an ἐπαρχος See *supra*] A province, prefecture, or territory, under the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor *Toole*

E paule', *n* [Fr *épaule*, the shoulder, the shoulder of a bastion, O Fr *espalde*, Pr *espatla*, *espalla*, Sp *espalda*, O Sp *espalla*, It *spalla*, from Lat *spathula*, dim of *spatha*, Gr σπάθη, the broad ribs, the shoulder plate] (*Fort*) The shoulder of a bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank *Brande*

E paule'ment, *n* [Fr, from *epauler*, to support with the shoulders, to back, protect by the shoulder of a bastion, from *epaule*, shoulder See *supra*] (*Fort*) A side work, or work to cover sidewise, made of gabions, fascines, or bags, filled with earth, or with earth heaped up It is used to afford cover from the fire of an enemy, but is not arranged for defense by fire

Ep'au-lĕt', } *n.* [Fr. *épaulette*, from
Ep'au-lĕtte', } *épaule*, shoulder. See *supra*] (*Mil.*) A shoulder piece, an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by military and naval officers, the difference of rank being distinctly marked by some peculiarity of form or size

Epaulet.

Ep'au-lĕt'ed, } *a* Furnished with epaulets
Ep'au lĕt'ted, }

E pĕī'rā, *n* (*Zool*) A genus of spiders, including the common garden spider (*E diadema*)

Ep'en-çe phăl'ic, *a* [See *infra*] (*Anat*) Belonging or relating to the encephalon, — said of the bony arch which surrounds and protects it

Ep'en-çĕph'a lon, *n* [Gr ἐπι, upon, near, and ἐγκέφαλος, brain] (*Anat*) The hindmost of the four principal divisions of the brain

Ep'e măt'ic, *a* [Gr ἐπαινετικός, from ἐπαινεῖν, to praise, from ἐπι and αἰνεῖν, to speak in praise of, from αἶνος, tale, praise] Bestowing praise, eulogistic, laudatory [*Obs*] *Phillips.*

E pĕn'the sĭs, *n*, *pl* E PĔN'THE-SĒS [Gr. ἐπένθεσις, from ἐπενθετικός, to insert, from ἐπι and ἐνθεναι, to put or set in, from ἐν, in, and τιθέναι, to put or set, Fr *épenthese*] (*Gram*) The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as, *alitissimum* for *altissimum*

Ep'en thĕt'ic, *a* [Fr *épenthétique* See *supra.*] (*Gram*) Inserted in the middle of a word

Ep'er gne (ā pārn'), *n* [Fr *epargne*, economy, saving, from *épargner*, to economize, to save, to spare, O Fr *espargner*, *esparngner*, *esparner*, Pr *espargnar*, It *sparagnare*, *sparmiare*, from Ger *sparen*, O H Ger *sparen* *spārōn*, A S *sparian*, Eng *spare*] An ornamental stand for a large dish in the center of a table *Smart.*

Ep-ĕx'e gĕt'i-cal, *a* [See *supra*] Explanatory of that which immediately precedes, exegetical

E'phăh, } *n* [Heb *êphâh*, perhaps a baking, from
E'phāh, } *âphah*, to bake, but more probably from Copt *epi*, measure, *ôp*, *ôpi*, to count, Copt *ôipi*, Late Gr *αφι*, *αφει*] A Hebrew measure equal, according to Josephus, to the Attic *medimnus*, or one and four ninths bushels English

E phĕd'ra, *n* [Lat, the horse tail] (*Bot*) A genus of plants resembling the horse tail, the berries of some species of which are used by the Russian peasants for food

E phĕm'e ral, *n* [N Lat (sc *febris*), Gr πυρετός ἐφημερος from ἐφημερος, daily, and lasting but a day, from ἐπι and ἡμερα, day]

1 (*Med*) A fever of one day's continuance only.

2 (*Entom*) The day fly, or May fly, a genus of insects strictly, a fly that lives one day only, but the word is applied also to insects that are very short lived, — called also *ephemeron*

E phĕm'e ral, *n* Any thing which lasts but a day, or a very short time, an ephemeral plant, insect, and the like

E phĕm'e-ral, } *a* [Gr ἐφήμερος, and ἐφημέριος, on the day, for a day
L phĕm'e rie (123), } See *supra*]
E phĕm'e rous,

1 Beginning and ending in a day, continuing or existing one day only, diurnal

2 Short lived, existing or continuing for a short time only

To pronounce sentences not of *ephemeral*, but of eternal, efficacy *Sir J Stephens*

The *ephemerous* tale that does its business and dies in a day *Burke*

E phĕm'e rĭs, *n*, *pl* ĔPH-E-MĔR'I DĒS [Gr ἐφημερις, from ἐφημερος]

1 A journal or account of daily transactions, a diary *Johnson*

2 (*Astron*) (*a*) A publication giving the computed places of the heavenly bodies for each day of the year, with other numerical data, for the use of the astronomer and navigator, an astronomical almanac, as, the American *Ephemeris* and Nautical Almanac (*b*) Any tabular statement of the assigned places of a heavenly body, as a planet or comet, on several successive days

3 (*Literature*) A book or collection of notices indicating events that have occurred on the same day in different years

E phĕm'e rist, *n* 1 One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets, an astrologer *Howell.*

2 One who keeps an ephemeris, a journalist.

E phĕm'e-rŏn, *n*, *pl* E PHĔM'E RĀ [Gr. ἐφήμερον, from ἐφήμερος See EPHEMERA] An insect of very short existence, or living but a day *Rip Taylor.*

E phē'sian, (e fē'zhan), *a* [Lat *Ephesius*, Fr. *Ephesien*] (*Geog*) Pertaining to Ephesus, in Asia Minor

E phē'sian, *n* 1 (*Geog*) A native or a naturalized inhabitant of Ephesus

2 A person of dissolute life [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Eph'e sīte (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina, — so called because found near Ephesus

Eph'i-ăl'tēs, *n.* [Gr. *ἐφιάλτης, ἐπιάλτης*, the nightmare, strictly one who leaps upon, from *ἐπιάλλεσθαι, ἐφάλλεσθαι*, to spring or leap upon, from *ἐπι* and *ἅλλεσθαι*, to spring, leap] The nightmare *Bramde.*

E-phĭp'pi al, *a* Saddle-shaped, occupying an ephippium *Dana*

Ĕ-phĭp'pi-ŭm, *n* [Gr *ἐφίππιον*, a saddle, from *ἐπί*, on, and *ἵππος*, horse]

1 (*Anat*) A saddle shaped depression of the sphenoid bone *Dunglison*

2 (*Zoöl*) A saddle shaped cavity in a crustacean of the genus *Daphnia* *Dana*

Eph'od (*f'od*), *n* [Heb *ephōd*, from *aphad*, to put on] (*Jew Antiq*)

Jewish High Priest and Ephod

A part of the sacerdotal habit being a kind of girdle, which was brought from behind the neck over the shoulders, and, hanging down before, was put across the stomach, then carried round the waist, and serving as a girdle to the tunic There were two sorts, one of plain linen, the other embroidered, for the high priest, and bearing on the front two precious stones, on which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Israel *Calmet*

Eph'or (*f'or*), *n* [Gr *ἔφορος*, overseeing, overseer, from *ἐφοράω*, to oversee, from *ἐπί* and *ὁράω*, to see, Lat *ephorus*, Fr *éphore*] One of five magistrates chosen by the people of ancient Sparta, as a check on the regal power, or, according to some writers, on the senate

Eph'or-al, *a* Pertaining to an ephor, or Spartan magistrate

Eph'or-al-ty (*ĕf'or al ty*), *n* The office, or term of office, of an ephor

Ĕp'ic, *a* [Gr *ἐπικος*, from *ἔπος*, a word, speech, tale, song, Lat *epicus*, Fr *épique* See EPOS] Containing narration, rehearsing — commonly designating an heroic poem, in which real or fictitious events, usually the achievements of some distinguished hero or fabulous personage, are narrated in an elevated style

Ĕp'ic, *n* An epic or heroic poem See EPIC, *a*

Ep'i căr'i-dan, *n* [Gr *ἐπι*, upon, and *καρις, καρίδος*, shrimp] (*Zoöl*) An equal footed parasitic crustacean which infests shrimps

Ep'i cărp, *n* [Gr *ἐπι*, on, and *καρπός*, fruit] (*Bot*) The external or outermost layer of the pericarp or fruit *Gray*

Ep'i cēde, *n* [Gr *ἐπικήδειον*, dirge, elegy, from *ἐπικήδειος*, funeral, from *ἐπί* and *κήδος*, care, sorrow, from *κήδειν*, to make anxious, to trouble, Lat *epicedion*, Fr *épicède*] A funeral song or discourse, an elegy [*Rare*] *Donne.*

Ep'i çē'di-al, } *a*
Ep'i-çē'di an, } Elegiac, mournful

Ĕp'i-çē'di-ŭm, *n* An elegy, an epicede

Ep'i-çēne, *a* or *n* [Gr *ἐπίκοινος*, from *ἐπί*, and *κοινός*, common, Lat *epicœnus*, Fr *épicène*] Common to both sexes, — a term applied in grammar, to such nouns as have but one form of gender either the masculine or feminine, to indicate animals of both sexes, as *βους, bos*, for the ox and cow

Not the male generation of critics not the literary prigs *epicene*, not of decided sex the blues celestial *Prof Wilson*

Ĕp'i-çe-răs'tic, *a* [Gr *ἐπικερασττκός*, tempering the humors, from *ἐπικεραννυναι*, to mix in, from *ἐπί* and *κεραννυναι*, to mix, Fr *épicrastique*] Lenient, assuaging

Ĕp'i-chĭ-rē'mĕ-mā *n*, *pl* EPI-CHI-RĒ'MA-TĂ [Gr *ἐπιχείρημα*] (*Rhet & Logic*) A syllogism in which the proof of the major or minor premise, or both, is introduced with the premises themselves, and the conclusion is derived in the ordinary manner

Ep'i-cŏl'ic, *a* [Gr *ἐπι* and *κωλον*, the colon] (*Anat*) Lying over and on each side of the colon, as, the *epicolic* regions *Dunglison*

Ep'ic-tē'tian (*ep ik tē'shan*), *a* [Gr *Ἐπικτητειος*, from *Ἐπικτητος*] Pertaining to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher in the time of the Roman emperor Domitian *Arbuthnot*

Ep'i cŭre, *n* [Lat *Epicurus*, Gr *Ἐπικουρος*, the famous Greek philosopher, who assumed pleasure to be the highest good] A follower of Epicurus, hence, one who is devoted to sensual enjoyments, especially, one who indulges in the luxuries of the table

Syn. — Voluptuary, sensualist

Ep'i cū're an, or **Ep i cu-rē'an** (124) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *Epicureus*, Gr *Επικουρειος*, Fr *Epicurien*]

1 Pertaining to Epicurus, or following his philosophy "The sect *Epicurean*" *Milton*

2 Given to luxury, adapted to luxurious tastes; luxurious

Courses of the most refined and *epicurean* dishes *Prescott.*

Ep'i-cū're an, or **Ĕp'i cu rē'an** (124), *n.*

1 A follower of Epicurus

2 One given to the luxuries of the table

Ep'i-cū're-an-işm, *n.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus, the principles or belief of Epicurus.

Ep'i-cū're-ŏŭs, *a* Epicurean. [*Obs.*] *Bp Gardner.*

Ep'i-cu-rişm, *n* [Fr *épicurisme*. See *supra.*]

1 The doctrines of Epicurus

2 Sensual enjoyments, indulgences in gross pleasure, voluptuousness

Ep'i-cu rize, *v. i* 1 To profess the doctrines of Epicurus *Cudworth*

2 To feed or indulge like an epicure, to riot, to feast *Fuller.*

Ep'i çȳ'cle, *n* [Gr *ἐπικυκλος*, from *ἐπι* and *κύκλος*, circle, Lat *epicyclus*, Fr *epicycle*] (*Ptolemaic Astron*) A circle, whose center moves round in the circumference of a greater circle, or a small circle, whose center, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with the deferent, and yet, by its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper center

The schoolmen were like astronomers which did feign eccentrics, and *epicycles*, and such engines of orbs *Bacon*

Ep'i çȳ'cloid, *n* [Fr *épicycloide*, from Gr *επικυκλος* and *εἶδος*, form. See *supra*] (*Geom*) A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a movable circle, which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle, as by the point *a* or *a'* in the circle *A* or *A'*

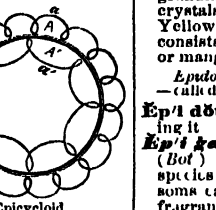

Epicycloid

☞ When the generating point is not in the circumference of the moving circle the curve described is called an *epitrochoid*

Ep'i çȳ cloid'al *a* Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties

Epicycloidal wheel, a contrivance for securing parallel motion in converting reciprocating motion into circular, depending on the principle that an inner epicycloidal curve becomes a straight line when the diameter of the fixed circle is just twice that of the rolling one It consists of a fixed ring with teeth on the inside, into which is geared a wheel of half its diameter, to a pin in the circumference of this wheel the reciprocating motion is communicated while the center of the wheel describes a circle and may receive the pin of a crank whose shaft is concentric with the ring

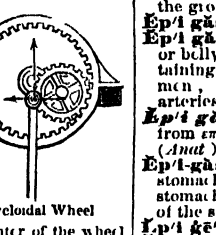

Epicycloidal Wheel

Ep'i dei'tic, *a* [Gr *ἐπιδεικτικός*, fit for displaying or showing off, from *ἐπιδεικνυμι*, to show forth, to display, from *ἐπι* and *δεικνυμι*, to show] Serving to show forth, explain, or exhibit, — applied by the Greeks to a kind of oratory, which, by full amplification, seeks to persuade

Ep'i dĕm'ic, } *a* [Gr *ἐπιδημος*, among the people, from *ἐπι* and *δῆμος*, people, Fr *épidemique*]

Ep'i dĕm'ic al, } ple, prevalent among the people, from *ἐπι* and *δῆμος*, people, Fr *épidemique*]

1 Common to, or affecting, a whole people, or a great number in a community, prevalent, general

It was the *epidemical* sin of the nation *Burnet*

2 Generally prevailing, affecting great numbers, as, *epidemic* rage, an *epidemic* evil

Epidemic disease one of which the cause acts upon numbers of people at the same time from its wide diffusion, as through meteorological influences &c Thus we speak of an *epidemic* fever, an *epidemic* catarrh See ENDEMIC

Ep'i-dĕm'ic, *n* (*Med*) A disease which, arising from a wide spread cause, affects numbers of persons at the same time

Ep'i dĕm'ic al ly, *adv* In an epidemical manner

Ep'i dē'mi ŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr *επι*, upon, among, *δημος*, people, and *γραφειν*, to write] (*Med*) A treatise upon, or history of, epidemic diseases

Ep'i dē'mi o lŏg'ic-al, *a* Pertaining or belonging to epidemiology

Ep'i dē'mi ŏl'o-ġy, *n* [Gr *επι*, upon, among, *δημος*, people, and *λόγος*, discourse] (*Med*) That branch of medical science which treats of epidemics

Ep'i-dĕm'y, *n* [Gr *ἐπιδημια*, Fr *épidémie* See *supra*] (*Med*) A prevailing, common, or general disease, not dependent on local causes *Dunglison*

Ep'i-dĕn'drum, *n* [Gr *ἐπι*, upon, and *δενδρον*, tree] (*Bot*) A genus of orchidaceous epiphytes, usually found growing upon the branches of trees They are, for the most part, confined to South America

Ep'i dĕrm, *n* [Gr *ἐπι*, upon, and *δέρμα*, skin] The same as EPIDERMIS

Ep'i dĕrm'al, *a* Pertaining to the scarf skin or bark *Gray*

Ep'i-dĕrm'a-toid, *a* Resembling the epiderm; pertaining to the epiderm *R Owen.*

Ep'i dĕrm'e-ŏŭs, *a* Epidermic

Ep'i dĕrm'ic, } *a* [Fr *épidermique* See *in-*

Ep'i dĕrm'i dal, } *fra*] Pertaining to, or like, the epidermis, covering the skin or bark

Ep'i-dĕrm'is, *n* [Gr *ἐπιδερμις*, from *ἐπί* and *δέρμα*, skin]

1 (*Anat*) The cuticle or scarf skin of the body; the outer layer of the skin of animals. It is composed of distinct, minute cells or scales, which, by their adherence, form a continuous investment to the true skin.

2 (*Bot.*) The external layer of the bark of a plant *Gray.*

Ep'i-dĕrm'oid, *a.* Epidermatoid.

Ep'i-dĭct'ic, *a* Serving to explain. See EPIDEICTIC

Ep'i-dĭd'y mis, *n* [Gr *ἐπιδιδυμίς.*] (*Anat*) A small, oblong, vermiform, grayish body, lying along the superior margin of the testicle, and consisting of a long canal formed by the union of all the seminiferous vessels folded several times upon themselves

Ep'i-dōte, *n* [Fr *épidote*, from Gr *ἐπιδιδόναι*, to give besides, from *ἐπι* and *διδόναι*, to give, so named from the *enlargement* of the base of the primary, in some of the secondary forms Cf ARENDALITE.] (*Min*) A mineral of yellowish green, brownish-green, brown, and ash gray colors, occurring both granular, massive, columnar and in monoclinic crystals It is quite hard, and is vitreous in luster. Yellowish green is its most characteristic color. It consists of silica, alumina, lime, and oxide of iron, or manganese

Epidote rock, a gray or brownish variety of epidote, — called also *zoisite* *Dana*

Ep'i dōt'ic, *a* Pertaining to epidote, or containing it

Ep'i ġæ'ă, *n* [Gr *ἐπι*, upon, and *γῆ*, earth] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, containing but a single species (*E. repens*), an American plant which blossoms early in the spring, producing beautiful and fragrant flowers, trailing arbutus, — called also *May flower*

Ep'i ġæ'ŏŭs, *a* [Gr *επιγαιο* , from *ἐπι* and *γῆ, γαῖα*, earth] (*Bot*) Growing on the earth, or close to the ground *Gray.*

Ep'i găs'tri-al, } *a* [Fr *épigastrique*, Gr. *επιγάστριος*, belonging to the stomach or belly, from *ἐπι* and *γαστηρ*, belly] (*Anat*) Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen, as, the *epigastric* region, the *epigastric* arteries and veins *Quincy.*

Ep'i găs'tric, } *Quincy.*

Ep'i găs'tri ŭm, *n* [Lat, from Gr *επιγάστριον*, from *ἐπι*, upon, above, and *γαστηρ*, belly, stomach] (*Anat*) The upper part of the abdomen

Ep'i-găs'tro çēle, *n* [Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, *γαστήρ*, stomach, and *κηλη*, tumor] (*Med*) Hernia of the stomach, or in the region of the stomach, whether of the stomach itself or of the adjacent parts

Ep'i ġē'al, *a* Epigæous

Ep'i ġē'e, } *n* [Gr *επιγαιος*, upon the earth, from

Ep'i ġē'um, } *επι* and *γῆ, γαια*, earth] Same as PERIGEE, q v

Ep'i ġēne, *a* [Gr *επιγενης*, growing upon, from *επι*, upon, and *γενεσθαι*, to begin to be, to be born, to grow]

1 (*Crystallog*) Foreign, unnatural, unusual, — said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found

2 (*Geol*) Formed or originating on the surface of the earth, — opposed to *hypogene*. as, *epigene* rocks

Ep'i ġĕn'e sĭs, *n* [Gr *επι* and *γενεσις*, generation. See GENESIS] (*Physiol*) The theory of conception which holds that the germ is created entirely new, not merely expanded, by the procreative power of the parents It is opposed to the theory of *evolution* *Dunglison.*

Ep'i ġĕn'ist, *n* One who believes in or advocates the theory of epigenesis *Ogilvie.*

Ep'i ġē'ŏŭs, *a* The same as EPIGEOUS

Ep'i glŏt'tic, *a* Belonging or relating to the epiglottis

Ep'i glŏt'tis, *n* [Gr *επιγλωττις*, from *ἐπι* and *γλῶττα, γλῶσσα*, tongue] (*Anat*) One of the cartilages of the larynx, whose use is to protect the glottis, when food or drink is passing into the stomach, to prevent it from entering the larynx and obstructing the breath

Ep'i grăm, *n* [Gr *επιγραμμα*, inscription, epigram, from *ἐπιγράφειν*, to write upon, from *ἐπι* and *γράφειν*, to write, Lat *epigramma*, Fr *épigramme*] A short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some lively, ingenious, and natural thought

Dost thou think that I care for a satire or an *epigram*? *Shak*

☞ *Epigrams* were originally inscriptions on tombs, statues, temples, triumphal arches &c

Ep'i gram măt'ic, } *a.* [Lat *epigrammaticus*,

Ep'i gram-măt'ic al, } Fr *épigrammatique.*]

1 Writing epigrams, dealing in epigrams, as, an *epigrammatic* poet

2 Suitable to epigrams, belonging to epigrams; like an epigram, concise, pointed, poignant, as, *epigrammatic* style or wit

Ep'i gram-măt'ic al-ly, *adv* In the way of epigram, in an epigrammatic style

Ep'i grăm'ma tĭst, *n* [Fr *épigrammatiste*, Lat. *epigrammatista*] One who composes epigrams, or makes use of them "The conceit of the *epigrammatist*" *Fuller.*

Ep'i grăm'ma-tīze, *v t* [*imp & p p* EPIGRAMMATIZED; *p pr & vb n* EPIGRAMMATIZING.] To represent by epigrams; to express by epigrams.

Ep'i-grăm'ma-tīz'er, *n.* One who writes in an affectedly pointed style.

One of the first corrupters and *epigrammatizers* of our English prose style *Coleridge.*

Ep'i-grăph, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*, from *ἐπιγράφειν*, to write upon, inscribe, from *ἐπί* and *γράφειν*, to write, Fr. *épigraphe*]

1. An inscription on a building denoting its use, sometimes made part of the ornamental details of the construction *Fairholt.*

2. (*Lit*) A citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work or of its separate divisions, a motto. *Brande*

Ep'i-grăph'ics, *n sing* The science or study of epigraphs [*R*] [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

E-pig'ra-phist, *n* A student of, or one versed in, epigraphy.

Questions belonging rather to the antiquary and the *epigraphist* *Mure*

E-pig'ra-phy, *n* The science of inscriptions, that branch of knowledge which deals with the decipherment and explanation of inscriptions

E pĭg'y-nous, *a* [Fr *épigyne*, from Gr *ἐπί*, upon, and *γυνη*, woman, wife] (*Bot*) United both with the surface of the calyx and of the ovary, — said of stamens

Ep'i-lĕp'sy, *n* [Gr *ἐπιληψία*, a seizure, the falling sickness, from *ἐπιλαμβανειν*, to take besides, to seize, attack, from *ἐπί* and *λαμβανειν*, to take, Lat *epilepsia*, Fr *épilepsie*] (*Med*) The falling sickness, so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground, a disease of the brain occurring at uncertain intervals, in paroxysms, which are characterized by loss of consciousness, and by convulsive motions of the muscles *Dunglison*

Ep'i-lĕp'tic, } *a* [Gr *ἐπιληπτικός*, Lat *epilepticus*, Fr *épileptique*] See *supra* Pertaining to the falling sickness, affected with epilepsy, consisting of epilepsy

Ep'i-lĕp'tic, *n* 1 One affected with epilepsy.

2 A medicine for the cure of epilepsy

Ep'i lĭp'ti form, *a* Resembling epilepsy

Ep'i lĭb'i-ous, *n* [Gr *επι*, upon, and *λοβος*, pod] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants in which the flower seems to be borne upon the top of the pod, willow herb

Ep'i-lo-gū'tion, *n* A summing up by way of conclusion [*Obs*] *Skelton*

Ep'i-lŏg'ic, } *a* Pertaining to, or resembling,

Ep'i lŏg'ic-al, } an epilogue, epilogistic

E-pil'o-gism, *n* [Gr *επιλογισμος*, from *επιλογιζεσθαι*, to reckon over, from *επι* and *λογιζεσθαι*, to count, reckon, from *λόγος*, word, account, from *λέγειν*, to say] Final enumeration *Gregory*

Ep'i-lo gis'tic, *a* [Gr *επιλογιστικός*, calculating See *supra* and *infra*] Pertaining to epilogue, of the nature of an epilogue *I Warton*

E-pil'o gize, *v t & i* The same as EPILOGUIZE

Ep'i-lŏgue (ĕp'i lŏg), *n* [Gr *επιλογος*, conclusion, from *επιλεγειν*, to say in addition, from *επι* and *λεγειν*, to say, Lat *epilogus*, Fr *epiloque*]

1 (*Dramatic Lit*) A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of the play

A good play needs no *epilogue* *Shak*

2 (*Rhet*) The closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated, a conclusion

E pil'o guize, *v i* To pronounce an epilogue

E-pil'o guize, *v t* To add to, in the manner of an epilogue

Ep'i-mē'di-um, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, barren-wort

Ep'i mē'ral, *n* [Gr *επι*, upon, and *μηρός*, part, limb] (*Zoöl*) That portion of the segment of an articulated animal which is situated above the joint of the limb *Owen*

Epinglette (ĕp'in-glĕt'), *n* [Fr] (*Mil*) An iron needle for the purpose of piercing the cartridge of a piece of ordnance in priming

Ep'i-nĭ'cion (ĕp'i nish'un), *n* [Gr *επινίκιον* (sc *ἆσμα* or *μέλος*), from *επινίκιος*, belonging to victory, from *επι* and *νίκη*, victory, Lat *epinicium*] A song of triumph [*Obs*] *Warton*

Ep'i-nĭ'ki an, *a* [See EPINICION] Pertaining to, or celebrating, victory, as, an *epinikian* ode

Ep'i-nŷc'tis, *n, pl* EP'I NYC'TI DES [Gr *ἐπινυκτίς*, from *ἐπι* and *νυξ, νυκτός*, night, Lat *epinyctis*, Fr *épinyctide*] (*Med*) A pustule, so called because appearing first or only at night, or as being especially troublesome at night *Hoblyn*

Ep'i-pe-dŏm'e-try, *n* [Gr *επιπεδος*, on the ground, or on a level with it, from *επι* and *πεδον*, the ground, and *μέτρον*, measure] (*Geom*) The mensuration of figures standing on the same base [*Obs*]

Ep'i pĕt'al ous, *a* [Gr *επι*, upon, and *πεταλον*, petal] (*Bot*) Borne on the petals or corolla

E-piph'a-ny, *n* [Gr *επιφανια* (sc *ἡμερα*), *επιφανεια*, appearance, from *επιφαινειν*, to show forth (passive and middle), to show one's self, to appear, from *επι* and *φαινειν*, to show forth, Fr *épiphanie*]

1. An appearance, or a becoming manifest

Transfigured in a glorious *epiphany* upon the mount *Bp Taylor*

An epic poet, if ever such a difficult birth should make its *epiphany* in Paris *De Quincey*

2 (*Eccl*) A church festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Savior to the magians or philosophers of the East, who came to adore him with presents, or, as others maintain, to commemorate the appearance of the star to the magians, symbolizing the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles

Ep'i phe nē'mal, *n* [Gr *επιφώνημα*, a thing uttered besides, from *επιφωνεῖν*, to say in addition, from *επι* and *φωνεῖν*, to speak loud, from *φωνη*, sound] (*Rhet*) An exclamatory sentence or striking reflection which sums up or concludes a discourse

E pĭph'o rā, *n* [Gr *επιφορα*, from *επιφερειν*, to bring to or upon, from *επι* and *φερειν*, to bring]

1 (*Med*) The watery eye, a disease in which the tears, from increased secretion, accumulate in the eye, and trickle over the cheek

2 (*Rhet*) The emphatic repetition of a word or phrase, at the end of several sentences or stanzas

Ep'i-phrăgm (frăm), *n* [Gr *επιφραγμα*, to block up] (*Conch*) A membranaceous or calcareous body, by means of which some species of mollusks close the aperture of the shell during the time of hibernation

Epiphyllosperm-ous Plant

Ep'i phyl'lo-spĕrm'oŭs, *a* [Gr. *επι*, upon, *φυλλον*, leaf, and *σπερμα*, seed, from *σπειρειν*, to sow] (*Bot*) Bearing seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns *Harris*

E-piph'yl loŭs, or **Ep'i phyl'loŭs** (117), *a* [Gr *επι*, upon, and *φύλλον*, leaf] (*Bot*) Growing or inserted upon the leaf

Epiphyllous Fruit

Ep'i phȳ'e-al, } *a* [See *infra*] Per-

Ep'i phȳ'al, } taining to, or having the nature of, an epiphysis *R Owen*

E-piph'y sis, *n* [Gr *επιφυσις*, from *επιφυειν*, to grow upon or over, from *επι* and *φύειν*, to grow] (*Anat*) A portion of a bone separated from the body of the bone by cartilage, which becomes converted into a bone by age *Dunglison*

E piph'y tal, *a* [See *infra*] (*Bot*) Pertaining to an epiphyte

Epiphyte

Ep'i phȳte, *n* [Fr *épiphyte*, from Gr *επι*, upon, and *φυτόν*, that which has grown, plant, from *φυειν*, to grow] (*Bot*) A plant which grows on other plants but does not derive its nourishment from them, an air-plant *Gray*

Ep'i-phȳt'ic, } *a* (*Bot*)

Ep'i phȳt'ic al, } Having the nature of an epiphyte

Ep'i phȳt'ic-al ly, *adv* (*Bot*) After the manner of an epiphyte

Ep'i ple ō'sis, *n* [Gr *επιπληρωσις*, overfilling, from *επιπληροῦν*, to fill up, from *επι*, upon, up, and *πληρουν*, to fill] (*Med*) Excessive fullness or distention, as of the arteries with blood

Ep'i-plēr'sis, *n* [Gr *επιπλῆξις*, from *επιπλησσειν*, to strike at, chastise, reprove from *επι* and *πλησσειν*, to strike] (*Rhet*) A figure by which a person seeks to convince and move by gentle upbraiding

E pĭp'lo-ce, *n* [Gr *επιπλοκη*, a plaiting together, from *επιπλέκειν*, to plait or braid in from *επι* and *πλεκειν*, to twist, plait] (*Rhet*) A figure by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added, in due gradation, to another, as, "He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment, not only continued them, but advanced them" *Johnson*

E pĭp'lo cēle, *n* [Gr *επιπλοκήλη*, from *επιπλοον*, and *κηλη*, a tumor, a hernia See EPIPLOON] (*Med*) Hernia of the epiploon or omentum

Ep'i plōn'ic, *a* [See *infra*] Pertaining to the caul or omentum

E pĭp'lo ŏn, *n* [Gr *επίπλοον*, from *επιπλεῖν*, to sail upon or over, to float upon, from *επι* and *πλεῖν*, to sail, to swim] (*Anat*) The caul or omentum a membranous expansion which floats upon the intestines

Ep'i pŏl'ic, *a* (*Opt*) Producing, or relating to, epipolism or fluorescence

E-pip'o lism, *n* [Gr *επιπολή*, a surface, from *επι*, on, and *πόλειν*, to be] (*Opt*) The same as FLUORESCENCE See FLUORESCENCE *Herschel*

E pip'o lized, *a* Changed to the epipolic condition, or that in which the phenomenon of fluorescence is presented, as, *epipolized* light *Stokes*

E pis'co pa cy, *n* [Lat *episcopatus*, from *episcopus*, Gr *επισκοπος*, overseer, bishop, It *episcopato*, *vescovado*, Pr *evesçat*, Fr *évêche*, Sp *obispado*, Pg *bispado* See BISHOP]

1 Oversight, watch, careful inspection [*Obs*]

2 Government of the church by bishops or prelates, that form of ecclesiastical government in which diocesan bishops are established, as distinct from, and superior to, priests or presbyters government of the church by three distinct orders of ministers — bishops, priests, and deacons

E pis'co pal, *a* [Lat *episcopalis*, It *episcopale*, Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *episcopal* See *supra*]

1 Governed by bishops, as, an *episcopal* church.

2 Belonging to, or vested in, bishops or prelates, as, *episcopal* jurisdiction or authority

E pis'co-pā'li-an, *a* Pertaining to bishops, or government by bishops, episcopal

E-pis'co-pā'li-an, *n* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline, a churchman

E pis'co-pā'li an-ism, *n* The doctrine of government of the church by bishops, episcopacy

E pis'co pal ly, *adv* By episcopal authority, in an episcopal manner

E pis'co pant, *n* A bishop [*Obs*] *Milton.*

E pis'co pate (44), *n.* [Lat *episcopatus*, Fr *épiscopat*]

1 A bishopric, the office and dignity of a bishop.

2 The collective body of bishops

E pis'co pāte, *v i* To act as a bishop, to fill the office of a prelate [*Obs*] "Feeding the flock and *episcopating*" *Milton.*

E pis'co pi cide, *n* [Lat *episcopus* and *cædere*, to cut down, to kill See *supra*] The killing of a bishop

E pis'co-py, *n* [Gr *επισκοπια*, from *επίσκοπος* See *supra*] Survey, superintendence [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Ep'i sŏd'al, *a* The same as EPISODIC

Ep'i sōde, *n* [Gr *επεισοδος*, a coming in besides, from *επι* and *εισοδος*, a coming in, entrance, from *εις*, into, and *ὁδός*, way, Fr *episode*] (*Rhet*) A separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related, an incidental narrative, or digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it

Ep'i sō'dal, *a* Pertaining to an episode, by way of episode, episodic

Ep'i sŏd'ic, } *a* [Fr *épisodique* See *supra*]

Ep'i-sŏd'ic al, } Pertaining to an episode, contained in an episode or digression

Ep'i sōd'ic al ly, *adv* By way of episode.

Ep'i spăs'tic, *a* [Gr *επισπαστικός*, from *επισπᾶν*, to draw to or after, to attract, from *επι* and *σπᾶι*, to draw, Fr *epispastique*] (*Med*) Attracting the humors to the skin, exciting action in the skin, blistering

Ep'i spăs'tic, *n* (*Med*) An external application to the skin which produces a puriform or serous discharge by exciting inflammation a vesicatory

Ep'i spĕrm, *n* [Fr *épisperme*, from Gr *επι*, upon, and *σπερμα*, seed, from *σπειρειν* to sow] (*Bot*) The skin or coat of a seed, especially the outer coat *Gray.*

Ep'i spĕrm'ic, *a* (*Bot*) Pertaining to or belonging to, the episperm, or covering of a seed

Ep'is tăx'is, *n* [Gr *επι*, upon, and *σταζειν*, to drop] (*Med*) The act or state of bleeding from the nose

E pis'te-mŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr *επιστημη*, knowledge, and *λογος*, discourse] The theory or science of the method or grounds of knowledge

Ep'i stĕr'nal, *a* [Gr *επι*, upon, and *στέρνον*, the breast bone] (*Anat*) Adjoining the sternal pieces on either side, as in a turtle *Dunglison*

Ep'is thŏt'o nŏs, *n* [Gr *επισθεν*, forward, and *τεινειν*, to bend or stretch] (*Med*) A spasmodic affection in which the body is bent forward *Brande*

Ep'i stĭl'bite (49), *n* [Gr *επι*, upon, with, and Eng *stilbite*] (*Min*) A crystallized, transparent mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicates of alumina and lime

E pis'tle (e pĭs'l), *n* [Lat *epistola*, from Gr *επιστολη*, any thing sent by a messenger, message, letter, from *επιστελλειν*, to send to, tell by letter or message, from *επι* and *στελλειν*, to dispatch, send, Sp, Pg, & It *epistola*, Pr *pistola*] A writing directed or sent to a person at a distance, a letter, a letter missive

E-pis'tle (e pĭs'l), *v t* To write, to communicate in a letter or by writing [*Obs*] *Milton.*

E pis'tler (e pĭs'ler), *n* 1 A writer of epistles [*Obs*]

2 One who attends the communion table and reads the Epistles [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

E pis'to lar, *a* Epistolary *Sir T More*

E pis'to la ry, *a* [Lat *epistolaris*, from *epistola*, Fr *épistolaire*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *epistolar*, It *epistolare* See *supra*]

1 Pertaining to epistles or letters, suitable to letters and correspondence, as, *an epistolary* style

2 Contained in letters, carried on by letters. "A free *epistolary* correspondence" *W Mason.*

E pis'to let, *n* A short letter or epistle *C Lamb.*

Ep'is tŏl'ic, } *a* [Lat *epistolicus*, Gr *επιστολικός*, from *επιστολη*] See EPISTLE

Ep'is tŏl'ic-al, }

1 Pertaining to letters or epistles epistolary

2 Designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words

E pis'to lize, *v i* To write epistles *Howell.*

E pis'to liz'er, *n* A writer of epistles. *Howell.*

E pis'to lo grăph'ic, *a* [Gr *επιστολογραφικός*, Fr *épistolographique*] Pertaining to the writing of letters, epistolary

Epistolographic characters, or *mode of writing*, the same as DEMOTIC See DEMOTIC

E pis'to-lŏg'ra phy, *n.* [Fr *épistolographie*, from Gr *επιστολη* and *γραφειν*, to write.] The art or practice of writing letters.

Ep-is'to-mă, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, and *στόμα*, mouth.] (*Conch*) The space between the antennæ and the cavity of the mouth in crustaceous animals

Ep-is'tro-phe, *n* [Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, a turning toward, return, from *ἐπιστρέφειν*, to turn toward, to return, from *ἐπί* and *στρέφειν*, to twist, turn, Fr *épistrophe*] (*Rhet*) A figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation, as, "Are they Hebrews? *so am I*. Are they Israelites? *so am I*." 2 *Cor.* xi. 22

Ep'i-style, *n* [Gr *ἐπιστύλιον*, from *ἐπί* and *στῦλος*, column, Fr *epistyle*] (*Anc Arch*) A massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately on the abacus of the capital of a column or pillar, — now called *architrave* *Gwilt*

Ep'i-tăph (ĕp'i-tăf), *n* [Fr *épitaphe*, Lat *epitaphium*, Gr *ἐπιτάφιον*, from *ἐπιτάφιος*, on, or at, a tomb, belonging to a tomb, from *ἐπί* and *τάφος*, tomb]

1 An inscription on a monument, in honor or in memory of the dead

Hang her an *epitaph* upon her tomb *Shak*

2 A brief descriptive sentence, in prose or verse, formed as if to be inscribed on a monument, as that on Alexander "Sufficit huic tumulus, cui non sufficeret orbis"

Ep'i-tă'phi-an, } *a* Pertaining to, or having the
Ep'i-tăph'ic, } nature of, an epitaph *Milton*
Ep'i-tăph'ist, *n* A writer of epitaphs

Ep-is'a-sis, *n* [Gr *ἐπίτασις*, a stretching, from *ἐπιτείνειν*, to stretch upon or over, to increase, from *ἐπί* and *τείνειν*, to stretch]

1. That part which embraces the main action of a play, poem, and the like, and leads on to the catastrophe, — opposed to *protasis* See PROTASIS

2 (*Med*) The period of violence in a fever or disease, paroxysm *Dunglison*

Ep'i-tha lăm'ic, *a* Belonging to, or designed for, an epithalamium

Ep'i-tha lă'mi-um, } *n* [Gr *ἐπιθαλάμιον* (sc.
Ep'i-thăl'a-my [*R*], } *μέλος*), from *ἐπιθαλάμιος*, belonging to a bridal, nuptial, from *ἐπί* and *θαλαμος*, bride chamber, bridal bed, marriage, Lat *epithalamium*, Fr *epithalame*] A nuptial song or poem in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity

The kind of poem called *epithalamium* sung when the bride was led into her chamber *B Jonson*

Ep'i-thē'li um, *n* [Gr *ἐπί*, upon, and *θηλή*, nipple] (*Anat*) The layer of minute cells or scales which forms the covering of many animal membranes It enters also into the structure of glandular organs

Ep'i-them, *n* [Gr *ἐπίθεμα*, that which is laid upon a thing, an external application from *ἐπιτιθέναι*, to lay or put on, to put to or beside, to add, from *ἐπί*, on, and *τιθέναι*, to lay or put, Lat *epithema*, Fr *épithème*] (*Med*) Any external topical application to the body, except ointments and plasters, lotion

Ep'i-thet, *n* [Gr *ἐπίθετον*, from *ἐπίθετος*, added, from *ἐπιτίθεναι*, to add, Lat *epitheton*, Fr *épithète* See *supra*] An adjective expressing some quality, attribute, or relation, that is properly or specially appropriate to a person or thing, as, a *verdant* lawn, a *brilliant* appearance, a *just* man, an *accurate* description "Their swelling *epithets*" *Milton* "Disparaging *epithets*" *J Taylor*

Syn. — EPITHET, TITLE The name *epithet* was formerly extended to nouns which give a title or describe character (as liar, &c), but is now confined wholly to adjectives Some rhetoricians, as Whately, restrict it still further, considering the term *epithet* as belonging only to a limited class of adjectives, viz, those which add nothing to the sense of their noun, but simply hold forth some quality necessarily implied therein as the *bright* sun, the *lofty* heavens, &c But neither Johnson nor Richardson has imposed this restriction, which certainly does not prevail in general literature It is sometimes improperly confounded with *appellation*, which is always a noun or its equivalent

Ep'i-thet, *v t* To describe by epithets [*R*] *Wotton*

Ep'i-thĕt'ic, *a* [Gr *ἐπιθετικός*. See *supra*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or abounding in, epithets "*Epithetic* measured prose" *Lloyd.*

Ep-ith'e ton, *n* [Gr] An epithet [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Ep'i-thlite, *n* [Gr *ἐπίθετης*, impostor] A lazy, worthless fellow, a vagrant [*Obs*] *Mason.*

Ep'i-tith'i dēs, *n* [Gr *ἐπιτιθέναι*, to place upon, from *ἐπί*, upon, and *τιθέναι*, to place] (*Arch*) The upper member of the cornice of an entablature

Ep'i-thu-mĕt'ic, } *a* [Gr *ἐπιθυμητικός*, from
Ep'i thu-mĕt'ic al, } *ἐπιθυμεῖν*, to set one's heart upon a thing, to long for, from *ἐπί* and *θυμός*, mind, soul] Inclined to lust, pertaining to the animal passion. [*Obs*] *Browne*

E-plt'o-me, *n*, *pl* E PIT'O MĒS [Gr *ἐπιτομή*, a cutting on the surface, an abridgment, from *ἐπιτέμνειν*, to cut on the surface, from *ἐπί* and *τέμνειν*, to cut, Lat *epitome*, *epitoma*, Fr *épitome*] A compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book, a brief summary, an abridgment

In general nothing is less attractive than an *epitome* *Macaulay*

Syn. — Abridgment, compendium, compend, abstract, synopsis See ABRIDGMENT

E-plt'o-mist, *n.* One who makes an epitome, an epitomizer *Milton*

E-plt'o-mize, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EPITOMIZED; *p pr & vb n.* EPITOMIZING]

1. To abstract, in a summary, the principal matters of, to shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse, to contract into a narrower compass, as, to *epitomize* an author

2 To diminish, as by cutting off something, to curtail, as, to *epitomize* words *Addison*

E plt'o-mīz'er, *n* One who abridges, a writer of an epitome

Ep'i-trite, *n* [Gr *ἐπίτριτος*, containing an integer and one third, 1+⅓, from *ἐπί*, to, besides, and *τριτος*, the third, Fr *épitrite*] (*Gr & Lat Pros*) A foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and called first, second, third, and fourth *epitrite*, according as the short syllable stands as first, second, third, and fourth, respectively, as, sălūtātūs, cōncĭlĭī, intĕrĕāns, incantarĕ

Ep'i-trō'choid, *n* [Gr *ἐπί*, upon, *τρόχος*, runner, wheel, from *τρέχειν*, to run, and *εἶδος*, form] (*Geom*) A kind of curve. See EPICYCLOID

E pĭt'ro-pe, *n* [Gr *ἐπιτροπή*, reference, arbitration, from *ἐπιτρέπειν*, to turn over, to give up, yield, from *ἐπί* and *τρέπειν*, to turn or guide toward, Fr *épitrope*] (*Rhet*) A figure by which a permission, either seriously or ironically, is granted to an opponent, to do what he proposes to do, as, "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still" *Rev* xxii 11

Ep'i zeŭ'xis, *n* [Gr *ἐπιζευξις*, a fastening together, joining, from *ἐπιζευγνύναι*, to fasten to or upon, from *ἐπί* and *ζευγνύναι*, to join, yoke] (*Rhet*) A figure by which a word is repeated with vehemence or emphasis, as in the following lines —

Alone, alone, all all alone,
Alone on a wide wide sea *Coleridge*

Ep'i zō'an, *n* (*Zool*) Same as EPIZOON

Ep'i-zō'on, *n*, *pl* ĔP'I ZO'A [Gr *ἐπί*, on, and *ζῷον*, animal] (*Zool*) One of a class of parasitic insects or worms that live upon other animals, such as lice, acari, the parasitic crustaceans found on fishes and other water animals, and the like, — opposed to *entozoon* *Dana*

Ep'i zo ŏt'ic, *a* [Fr *épizootique* See *supra* and *infra*]

1 Pertaining to the animals called *epizoa*

2 (*Geol*) Containing fossil remains, — said of rocks, formations, mountains, and the like [*Obs*]

Epizootic mountains are of secondary formation *Kirwan*

3 Pertaining to, or affected by, diseases prevalent among animals, corresponding to *epidemic* diseases among men

Ep'i zō'o ty, *n* [Fr *épizootie* See EPIZOAN] A murrain or pestilence among brute animals

Ep'och } (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr *ἐποχή*, a check,
Ep'o chē } hinderance, pause, stop, in the reckoning of time, from *ἐπέχειν*, to have or hold on, to keep in, hold back, check, stop, from *ἐπί* and *ἔχειν*, to have, hold, L Lat *epocha* Fr *epoque*]

1 A fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered, a period of time, longer or shorter, remarkable for events of great subsequent influence "An *epoch* in the history of astronomy" *Whewell* "Great *epochs* and crises in the kingdom of God" *Trench*

2 (*Astron*) (*a*) The date at which a planet or comet has a given longitude or position (*b*) An arbitrary fixed date, for which the elements used in computing the place of a planet, or other heavenly body, at any other date, are given as, the *epoch* of Mars, lunar elements for the *epoch* March 1st, 1860

Syn — Era, time, date, period, age See ERA — TOUCH, LEA These two words have been greatly interchanged, but are now undergoing a separation which may thus be stated *Epoch* denotes a period in the progress of events when some important occurrence takes place Thus we speak of the Christian *epoch* or period of Christ's coming into the world we speak of the *epoch* of the Reformation the *epoch* of maritime discovery &c An *era* is a point from which chronologers reckon their dates It is usually (but not always) some epoch, as, the Christian *era*, the Mohammedan *era*, &c Hence, *era* is applied in a secondary sense to those *epochs* which become the *starting points* of subsequent events though not of chronology Thus we speak of the *era* of the Reformation, when we think of it as opening the way for a new series of events of the *eras* in geology &c Had we been thinking simply of the *time* at which these events took place, we should have called them *epochs*

Ep'o-chal, *a* Belonging to an epoch, of the nature of an epoch "*Epochal* points" *Shedd*

Ep'ōde, *n* [Gr *ἐπωδός*, from *ἐπωδός*, *a*, singing to, sung or said after, from *ἐπάδειν*, to sing to, from *ἐπί* and *ᾄδειν*, to sing, Lat *epodos*, Fr *épode*] (*Poet*) (*a*) The third or last part of the ode, that which follows the strophe and antistrophe, the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode (*b*) A species of lyric poem invented by Archiloch us, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one, as, the *Epodes* of Horace It does not include the elegiac distich

E-pŏd'ic, *a* [Gr *ἐπωδικός*,] Pertaining to, or resembling, an epode

Ep'o nȳm, } *n* [Gr. *ἐπί*, to, and *ὄνομα*, name] A
Ep'o-nȳme, } name, as of a people, country, and the like, derived from that of an individual.

E pŏn'y-mous, *a* [Gr *ἐπονομάζειν*, to give a name to, from *ἐπί*, upon, to, and *ὀνομάζειν*, to name, from *ὄνομα*, name] Giving one's name to a people, country, and the like. "The *eponymous* hero of a deme in Attica." *Grote.*

What becomes of the Herakleid genealogy of the Spartan kings, when it is admitted that *eponymous* persons are to be canceled as fictions? *Grote.*

Ep'o-pee', } a writing of epic poetry,
Ep'o-poe'ia (-pē'yȧ), } *n.* [Fr *épopée*, Gr. *ἐποποιΐα*, epic poetry itself, from *ἐποποιός*, writing epic poetry, from *ἔπος*, song, and *ποιεῖν*, to make. See *infra*]

1 An epic poem

2 The history, action, or fable which makes the subject of an epic poem

Ep'os, *n* [Gr *ἔπος*, word, speech, tale, song, from *εἰπεῖν*, root *ἐπ*, to say] An epic poem, or its fable or subject, epopee

Ep'o tā'tion, *n* [Lat *epotare*, *epotatum*, to drink, from *e*, out, and *potare*, to drink] A drinking, or drinking out [*Obs*] *Feltham.*

Éprouvette (ā'prṓ vĕt'), *n* [Fr, from *éprouver*, to try, assay, from Fr *prouver*, Lat *probare*, to try] (*Gun*) A machine for testing or proving the strength of gunpowder *Brande.*

Ep'som Salt (*Med*) Sulphate of magnesia having cathartic qualities, — originally prepared by boiling down the mineral waters at Epsom, England, whence the name, now prepared from sea water *Hoblyn*

Ep'ū la ry, *a* [Lat *epularis*, from *epulum*, sumptuous meal, feast, Fr *épulaire*] Pertaining to a feast or banquet [*Obs*] *Scott.*

Ep'ū-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *epulatio*, from *epulari*, *epulatum*, to feast, from *epulum*] A feasting or feast, a banquet [*Obs*] *Browne.*

E pŭ'lis, *n* [Gr *ἐπί*, upon, and *οὐλα*, gums] (*Med*) A small tubercle on the gums *Brande*

Ep'ū lōse', *a* [Lat *epulum* See *supra*] Feasting to excess [*Obs*]

Ep'ū lŏt'ic, *a* [Gr *ἐπουλωτικός*, from *ἐπουλοῦν*, to scar over, to heal a wound from *ἐπί* and *οὐλοῦν*, to scar over, from *οὐλή*, wound healed up, scar, from *οὐλειν*, to be whole or sound, from *ὅλος*, whole, entire] Serving, or tending, to cicatrize or heal

Ep'ū-lŏt'ic, *n* (*Med*) A medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers

Ep'ū rā'tion, *n* [Lat *e*, out, and *purare*, to purify, from *purus*, pure] A purifying, purification

Épure (a pür'), *n* [Fr] A plan of a building, a model.

E'qua bĭl'i ty, *n* [Lat *æquabilitas*, from *æquabilis*, It *equabilità* See *infra*] The quality or condition of being equable, continued equality, evenness or uniformity, as, the *equability* of the temperature of the air, the *equability* of the mind.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by wisdom *Ray*

E'qua ble, *a* [Lat *æquabilis*, from *æquare*, to make level or equal, from *æquus*, even, equal, It *equabile*]

1 Equal and uniform, continuing the same at different times, — said of motion and the like, uniform in surface, smooth, as, an *equable* plain or globe *Bentley*

2 Uniform in action or intensity, not variable or changing, — said of the feelings or temper

E'qua ble ness, *n* The state of being equable

E'qua bly, *adv* In an equable manner, with continued uniformity, evenly, as, bodies moving *equably* in concentric circles *Cheyne*

E'qual, *a* [Lat *æqualis*, from *æquus*, even, equal, It *eguale*, *uguale*, Sp & Pg *igual*, Pr *egual*, *engal*, Fr *égal*]

1 Not disagreeing in quantity, degree, value, or the like, having the same magnitude, dimensions, the same value, the same degree, or the like, neither inferior nor superior, greater nor less, better nor worse, corresponding, alike, as, *equal* quantities of land, &c, houses of *equal* size, persons of *equal* stature or talents, commodities of *equal* value

2 Bearing a suitable relation, of just proportion, having competent power, abilities, or means, adequate, fit, as, he is not *equal* to the task.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers as *equal* to fight with the English *Clarendon*

It is not permitted to me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit *Dryden*

3 Not variable, equable, uniform, even, as, an *equal* mind "An *equal* temper" *Dryden.*

4 Evenly balanced, not unduly inclining to either side, dictated or characterized by fairness, unbiased, just, equitable

Thee, O Jove, no *equal* judge I deem *Spenser.*

Nor think it *equal* to answer deliberate reason with sudden heat and noise *Milton.*

5 Of the same interest or concern, indifferent.

They who are not disposed to receive them may let them alone or reject them; it is *equal* to me *Cheyne.*

6 (*Mus*) Intended for voices of one kind only; — said of a composition in performing which the voices are either all male or all female [*Rare.*]

Syn. — Even, equable, uniform, adequate, proportionate, commensurate, fair, just, equitable.

E'qual, *n* 1 One not inferior or superior to another, one having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, or other quality or condition; an equal quantity.

Those who were once his *equals* envy and defame him. *Addison*

2. State of being equal; equality. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

E'qual, *v t.* [*imp. & p p* EQUALED, or EQUALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EQUALING, or EQUALLING]

1. To be or become equal to; to have the same quantity, or value, or degree, or rank, or the like, with, to be commensurate with.

One whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety *Shak*

2. To make equal return to, to recompense fully

He answered all her cares, and *equaled* all her love *Dryden*

3 To make equal or equal to, to cause to be commensurate with or unsurpassed by, to equalize, hence, to compare or regard as equals

E-qual'i-ty (e-kwŏl'i tȳ), *n* [Lat *æqualitas*, from *æqualis*, It *equalità*, *uguaglia*, Sp *igualdad*, Pg *igualdade*, Pr *engalitat*, Fr *égalité*]

1 The condition or quality of being equal, agreement in quantity or degree as compared, correspondence in bulk, value, rank, properties, or the like, as, the *equality* of two bodies in length or thickness, the *equality* of men, an *equality* of rights "A footing of *equality* with nobles and ministers of state" *Macaulay*

2 Sameness in state or continued course, evenness, uniformity, as, an *equality* of temper or constitution

3. Evenness, plainness, uniformity, as, an *equality* of surface

4. (*Math*) Exact agreement between two expressions or magnitudes with respect to quantity, — denoted by the symbol =, thus, *a* = *b* signifies that *a* contains the same number of units of measure of a certain kind that *b* does

E'qual-i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *égalisation*] The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized

E'qual-ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* EQUALIZED, *p pr & vb n* EQUALIZING] [Fr *égaliser*, O Fr *équaliser*]

1 To make equal, to cause to correspond, or be like in amount or degree as compared, as, to *equalize* accounts, burdens, or taxes

One poor moment can suffice
To *equalize* the lofty and the low *Wordsworth*

2 To pronounce equal, to compare as equal

Which we *equalize*, and perhaps would willingly prefer to the Iliad *Ottery*

3 To be equal to, to equal [*Obs*]

It could not *equalize* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart *Waller*

E'qual ly, *adv* In an equal manner or degree, in equal shares or proportion, with equal and impartial justice, without difference, alike, evenly, justly, as, *equally* taxed, furnished, &c

E'qual ness, *n* **1** The state of being equal, equality *Shak*

2 Evenness, uniformity, equableness, as, the *equalness* of a surface

E-quăn'gu lar (e kwăng'gu lar), *a* [Lat *æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle, It *equiangolo*] Having equal angles, equiangular [*Rare*] *Johnson*

E'qua nim'i ty, *n* [Lat *æquanimitas*, from *æquanimus*, Fr *équanimité*, It *equanimità* See *infra*] Evenness of mind, that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed, which sustains prosperity without excessive joy, and adversity without violent agitation of the passions or depression of spirits, as, to bear misfortunes with *equanimity*

E-quăn'i mous, *a* [Lat *æquanimus*, from *æquus*, equal, and *animus*, mind, It *equanimo*] Of an even, composed frame of mind, of a steady temper, not easily elated or depressed [*Obs*] *Bp Gauden*

E'quant, *n.* [Fr *equant*, It *equante*, from Lat *æquare*, to make level or equal, from *æquus*, level, equal] (*Ptolemaic Astron*) An imaginary circle, used for regulating and adjusting certain motions of the planets *Brande*

E-quāte', *v t* [*imp & p p* EQUATED, *p pr & vb n* EQUATING] [Lat *æquare*, *æquatum* See *supra*] To make equal, to reduce to an average, to make such an allowance or correction in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison as, to *equate* payments, to *equate* lines of railroad for grades or curves, *equated* distances

Equating for grades (*Railway Engin*), the operation of adding to the measured distance one mile for each twenty feet of ascent — *Equating for curves*, the act of adding half a mile for each three hundred and sixty degrees of curvature

E-quā'tion, n. [Fr *équation*, It *equazione*, Pr *equatio*, Lat *æquatio*, from *æquare* See *supra*]

1. A making equal, or an equal division, equality; equilibrium [*Obs*]

Again the golden day resumed its right,
And ruled in just *equation* with the night *Rowe*

2 (*Math*) An expression of the condition of equality between two algebraic quantities or sets of quantities, the sign = being placed between them, as, a binomial *equation*, a quadratic *equation*, an algebraic *equation*; a transcendental *equation*, an exponential *equation*, a logarithmic *equation*, &c

3. (*Astron*) The difference between the true and the mean place or other element of a celestial body, or the quantity to be added to, or taken from, its position as calculated on the hypothesis of a mean uniform motion, in order to find its true position as resulting from its actual and unequal motion.

Equation of center (*Astron*), the difference between the place of a planet as supposed to move uniformly in a circle, and its place as moving in an ellipse. — *Equations of condition* (*Math*) equations formed for deducing the true values of certain quantities from others on which they depend, when different sets of the latter, as given by observation, would yield different values of the quantities sought, and the number of equations that may be found is greater than the number of unknown quantities — *Equation of a curve* (*Math*), an equation which expresses the relation between the co-ordinates of every point in the curve — *Equation of equinoxes* (*Astron*) the difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinox — *Equation of payments* (*Arith*), the process of finding the mean time of payment of several sums due at different times — *Equation of time* (*Astron*), the difference between mean and apparent time, or between the time of day indicated by the sun, and that by a perfect clock going uniformly all the year round — *Personal equation* (*Astron*), the difference between an observed result and the true, depending on personal qualities or peculiarities in the observer, particularly the difference, in an average of a large number of observations between the instant when an observer notes a phenomenon, as the transit of a star, and the assumed instant of its actual occurrence, or relatively the difference between these instants as noted by two observers It is usually only a fraction of a second

E quā'tor, *n* [It *equatore*, Fr *equateur*, Sp *ecuador*, from Lat *æquare*, *æquatum* See EQUANT]

1 (*Geog*) A great circle on the earth's surface, every where equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth's surface into two hemispheres

2 (*Astron*) A great circle of the celestial sphere, coincident with the plane of the earth's equator, — so called because when the sun is in it, the days and nights are of equal length, hence, called also the *equinoctial*, and when drawn on maps, globes, &c, the *equinoctial line*, or simply the *line*

Equator of the sun or a planet (*Astron*), a great circle whose plane passes through the center of the body, and is perpendicular to its axis of revolution

E'qua tō're-al, *a & n* See EQUATORIAL

E'qua tō'ri al, *a* [Fr *equatorial*] Pertaining to the equator, as, *equatorial* climates

E'qua-tō'ri al (89), *n* (*Astron*) An instrument consisting of a telescope so mounted as to have two axes of motion at right angles to each other, one of them parallel to the axis of the earth, and each carrying a graduated circle, the one for measuring declination, and the other right ascension, or the hour angle, so that the telescope may be directed, even in the day time, to any star or other object whose right ascension and declination are known The motion in right ascension is sometimes communicated by clock work so as to keep the object constantly in the field of the telescope, — called also an *equatorial telescope*

☞ The term *equatorial* or *equatorial instrument*, is sometimes applied to any astronomical instrument which has its principal axis of rotation parallel to the axis of the earth

E'qua tō'ri al ly, *adv* So as to have motion or direction parallel to the equator

L quĕr'ry } (Synop , § 130) *n* [Fr *écurie*, O Fr
Eq'ue ry } *escurie*, *escuyrie*, a stable for horses See CURIE]

1 A large stable or lodge for horses *Johnson*

2 An officer of nobles or princes charged with the care and management of their horses

E quĕs'tri an, *a* [Lat *equestris equester*, from *eques*, horseman, from *equus*, horse Fr *equestre*, It *equestre*]

1 Pertaining to horses or their management, and the art of riding, as, *equestrian* matters

2 Riding on horseback habitually "A certain *equestrian* order of ladies" *Steele*

3 Representing a person on horseback, as, an *equestrian* statue

4 Performed by one who is riding on horseback, as, *equestrian* feats or games

5 Belonging to Roman equites or knights or to their order *Kennet*

E quĕs'tri an, *n* A man who rides on horseback, a horseman, a rider

E quĕs'tri an ism, *n* Performance on horseback horsemanship as, skilled in *equestrianism* feats of *equestrianism*

E-quĕs'tri enne, *n* A female who rides on horseback a female skilled in equestrianism

E'qui ăn'gled, *a* Having equal angles, equiangular [*Obs*] *Bond*

E'qui ăn'gu lar (ăng'gu lar), *a* [See EQUIANGULAR] Consisting of, or having, equal angles, as a square, an equilateral triangle, &c

E'qui băl'ance, *n* [Lat *æquus*, equal and *balance*, q v] Equal weight, equiponderance

E'qui băl'ançe, *v t* [*imp & p p* EQUIBALANCED (băl'anst), *p pr & vb n* EQUIBALANCING] To be of equal weight with something to counterpoise or counterbalance, to equiponderate

E'qui-cru'ral, *a* [Lat *æquicrurius*, from *æquus* equal, and *crus*, *cruris*, leg, It *equicrure*] Having legs of equal length, isosceles, as, an *equicrural* triangle [*Obs*]

E'qui-crure', *a* Equicrural [*Obs*] *Digby*

E'qui dif'fer-ent, *a* [Fr *équidifférent*, from Lat *æquus*, equal, and *differens*, Fr *différent* See DIFFERENT] Having equal differences, arithmetically proportional

E'qui dis'tançe, *n* [It. *equidistanza* See *infra*] Equal distance. *Bp Hall*

E'qui-dis'tant, *a.* [Fr & Pr *équidistant*, It *equidistante*, Lat *æquidistans*, from *æquus*, equal and *distans*, distant, q v] Being at an equal distance from the same point or thing

E'qui dis'tant-ly, *adv* At the same or an equal distance *Browne*

E'qui fôrm, *a.* [Fr *équiforme*, Lat *æquiformis*, from *æquus*, equal, and *forma*, form] Having the same form *Humble*

E'qui fôrm'i ty, *n.* [See *supra*] Uniform equality, uniformity *Browne.*

E'qui lăt'e ral, *a* [Fr *équilatéral*, Lat *æquilateralis*, fr *æquus*, equal, and *latus*, *lateris*, side] Having all the sides equal, as, an *equilateral* triangle

Equilateral Triangle.

Equilateral hyperbola one whose axes are equal — *Equilateral shell* (*Conch*), one in which a transverse line drawn through the apex of the umbo bisects the valve, or divides it into two equal and symmetrical parts

E'qui lăt'er al, *n* A side exactly corresponding, or equal, to others, or a figure of equal sides *Herbert.*

L'qui lĭ'brāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* EQUILIBRATED, *p pr & vb n* EQUILIBRATING] [It *equilibrare*, Lat *æquilibrare*, *æquilibratum*, from *æquus*, equal, and *librare*, to weigh, to poise, from *libra*, balance] To balance equally two scales, sides, or ends, to keep even with equal weight on each side, to keep in equipoise

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with water *Arbuthnot*

E'qui lĭ brā'tion, *n* [It *equilibrazione*] The act of keeping the balance even, or the state of being equally balanced, equipoise "Perturbing the *equilibrations* of either hemisphere" *Browne*

E'qui lĭb'ri oŭs, *a* [From *æquilibrium*] Equally poised

L'qui lĭb'ri oŭs ly, *adv* In equal poise

E quĭl'i brĭst, *n* One who balances himself in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, a balancer

The ease of the *equilibrist* and rope-dancer is particularly favorable to this explanation *D Stewart*

E'qui-lĭb'ri ty, *n* [Lat *æquilibritas*, from *æquilibris*, equipoised, from *æquus*, equal, and *libra*, balance] The state of being equally balanced, equal balance on both sides, equilibrium, as, the theory of *equilibrity* *Gregory.*

E'qui-lĭb'ri ŭm, *n* Lat *pl* E QUI-LĬB'RI A; Eng *pl* E QUI LIB'RI UMS [Lat *æquilibrium*, from *æquilibris*, It & Sp *equilibrio*, Fr *equilibre* See *supra*]

1 Equality of weight or force a state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces

2 A just poise or balance in respect to an object, so that it remains firm, as, to preserve the *equilibrium* of the body

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers. *Arbuthnot*

3 Equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons, with consequent indecision and doubt

In equilibrio [Lat] in a state of equilibrium

E'qui mŭl'ti ple, *a* [Fr *équimultiple*, It *equimoltiplice*, from Lat *æquus*, equal, and *multiplex*, manifold *multiplicare*, to multiply See MULTIPLE] Multiplied by the same number or quantity

E'qui mŭl'ti ple, *n* (*Arith & Geom*) A product arising from the multiplication of two or more primitive quantities by the same number or quantity Thus, seven times 2, or 14, and seven times 4, or 28, are *equimultiples* of 2 and 4

L' qui'nal, *a* } [Fr *equin*, It *equino* Lat *equinus*,
E'quine, } from *equus*, horse] Pertaining to, or resembling a horse

The shoulders body, thighs, and mane are *equine*, the head completely bovine *Barrow*

E'qui nŏc'es sa ry, *a* [Lat *æquus*, equal, and *necessarius*, necessity, q v] Necessary or needful in the same degree [*Rare*] *Hudibras*

E quĭn'i a *n* [Lat *equinus*] (*Med*) Glanders, a dangerous contagious disease of horses, communicable to man See GLANDERS

E'qui nŏc'tial, *a* [Fr *equinoctial* Pr , Sp , & Pg. *equinoccial*, It *equinoziale*, Lat *æquinoctialis*, from *æquinoctium*, equinox, q v]

1 Pertaining to the equinoxes designating an equal length of day and night, as, the *equinoctial* line

2 Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator in or near that line, as, *equinoctial* heat, an *equinoctial* sun, *equinoctial* wind

3 Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points as, an *equinoctial* gale or storm, that is, one happening at or near the equinox, in any part of the world

Equinoctial colure (*Astron*), the meridian passing through the *equinoctial* points — *Equinoctial flowers*, flowers that open at a regular, stated hour — *Equinoctial points* (*Astron*), the two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other, the one being in the first point of Aries, the other in the first point of Libra

E'qui nŏc'tial, *n* [For *equinoctial line*] (*Astron*) The celestial equator, — so called because when the sun is on it, the nights and days are of

equal length in all parts of the world See EQUATOR.

E'qui-nŏc'tial-ly, *adv.* In the direction of the equinox.

E'qui-nŏx, *n.* [Fr *équinoxe*, Sp *equinoccio*, It. *equinozio*, Lat *æquinoctium*, from *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night]

1 The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points

2. Equinoctial wind or storm [*Rare*] *Dryden.*

Autumnal equinox, the time when the sun enters the first point of Libra, being about the 23d of September — *Vernal equinox*, the time when the sun enters the first point of Aries, being about the 21st of March

E'qui-nū'mer-ant, *a* [Lat *æquus*, equal, and *numerans*, p pr of *numerare*, to count, number, q v] Having or consisting of the same number [*Obs*] *Arbuthnot*

E-quip', *v t* [*imp & p p* EQUIPPED (e-kwipt'), *p pr & vb n* EQUIPPING] [Fr *équiper*, to supply, fit out, Sp *equipar*, O Fr *esquiper*, to equip a ship, Sp *equipar*, *esquifar*, from Fr *esquif*, Sp & Pg *esquife*, boat, from O H Ger *skif*, Goth, A S, & Icel *skip*, *scip*, ship Icel *skipa*, to arrange]

1. To furnish for service, or against a need or exigency, to fit out, to supply with whatever is necessary to efficient action in any way, to provide with arms or an armament, stores, munitions, rigging, and the like, — said especially of ships or of troops

Then, well *equipped*, a rapid bark prepared *Hoole*

2. To dress up, to adorn, array, decorate

The country are led astray in following the town and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in the height of the mode *Addison*

Eq'ui-page (ĕk'wĭ pej, 45), *n* [Fr *equipage*, from *équiper*, Sp *equipaje*, It *equipaggio* See *supra*]

1 Furniture, fitting out, especially, the furniture and supplies of a vessel, fitting her for a voyage or for warlike purposes, or the furniture of an army, a body of troops, or a single soldier, including what ever is necessary for efficient service, equipment "All this *equipage* of accessaries" *De Quincey*

Did their exercises on horseback with noble *equipage*. *Evelyn*

2 Ornamental furniture, accouterments, habiliments.

First strip off all her *equipage* of Pride *Pope*

3. Attendance, retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, &c, as, the *equipage* of a prince

Eq'ui-paged (ĕk'wĭ pejd, 45), *a* Furnished with equipage, attendance, dress, or carriage and horses

Well dressed well bred,
Well *equipaged*, is ticket good enough *Cowper*

E'qui-păr'a ble, *a* Capable of being compared, comparable [*Very rare*]

E-quip'a rāte, *v t* To compare [*Rare*]

E-quip'e-dal, *a* [Lat *æquus*, equal, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot] Equal-footed, in zoology, having the pairs of feet equal *Dana*

E'qui-pŏn'den çy, *n* [Lat *æquus*, equal, and *pendens*, p pr of *pendere*, to hang See PENDENCY] The act of hanging in equipoise, a being not inclined or determined either way *South*

E'qui pĕn'sāte, *v t* [Lat *æquus*, equal, and *pensare*, *pensatum*, to weigh] To weigh equally, to esteem alike [*Obs*]

E-quip'ment, *n* [Fr *equipement* See EQUIP]

1 The act of equipping, or state of being equipped, as for a voyage or expedition

2. Any thing that is used in equipping, furniture, habiliments, warlike apparatus, necessaries for an expedition or for a voyage, equipage, as, the *equipments* of a ship or an army

3 (*Civil Engin*) The necessary adjuncts of a railway, as cars, locomotives

E'qui-poise, *n* [Lat *æquus*, equal, and Eng *poise*, q v, Lat *æquipondium*] Equality of weight or force, hence, equilibrium, a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced, hence, equal, — said of moral, political, or social interests or forces

The means of preserving the *equipoise* and the tranquillity of the commonwealth *Burke*

Our little lives are kept in *equipoise*
By opposite attractions and desires *Longfellow*

E'qui-pŏl'lençe, } *n* [Fr *équipollence*, It *equi-*
E'qui-pŏl'len-cy, } *pollenza*, Sp *equipolencia*, from Lat *æquipollens* See *infra*]

1. Equality of power, force, signification, or application *Boyle*

2 (*Logic*) An equivalence between two or more propositions

E'qui pŏl'lent, *a.* [Fr *équipollent*, Pr *equipollen*, *equipollent*, It *equipollente*, Sp *equipolente*, Lat *æquipollens*, from *æquus*, equal, and *pollens*, strong, powerful, p pr of *pollere*, to be strong, powerful, able]

1 Having equal power or force, equivalent *Bacon*

2 (*Logic*) Having equivalent signification and reach

E'qui pŏl'lent ly, *adv* With equal power

E'qui-pŏn'der-ançe, } *n* [Fr *équiponderance*,
E'qui-pŏn'der-an çy, } It *equiponderanza* See *infra* Cf PONDERANCE] Equality of weight, equipoise

E'qui-pŏn'der-ant, *a* [Fr *équipondérant*, Sp & It *equiponderante*. See *infra*] Having the same weight *Locke*

E'qui-pŏn'der-āte, *v. t.* [It. *equiponderare*, Sp. *equiponderar*, from Lat. *æquus*, equal, and *ponderare*, to weigh See PONDERATE] To be equal in weight, to weigh as much as another thing *Wilkins.*

E'qui pŏn'der-āte, *v. t.* To weigh against, to counterbalance

More than *equiponderated* the declension in that direction. *De Quincey*

E'qui pŏn'der-oŭs, *a* [Lat *æquus*, equal, and *pondus*, weight] Having equal weight *Bailey*

E'qui pŏn'di-oŭs, *a* [Lat *æquipondium*, an equal weight, from *æquus*, equal, and *pondus*, weight] Having equal weight on both sides, equiponderant. [*Obs*] *Glanville.*

E'qui-răd'i cal, *a* [Lat *æquus*, equal, and *radix*, *radicis*, root See RADICAL] Equally radical [*Rare*] *Coleridge.*

E'qui rō'tal, *a* [Lat *æquus*, equal, and *rota*, wheel] Having wheels of the same size or diameter

E'qui se-tā'ceoŭs, *a* (*Bot*) Belonging to the family of the *Equisetum*, or horse-tail plant

E'qui sĕt'i-fôrm, *a* [Lat *equisetum*, q v, and *forma*, form] (*Bot*) Having the form of the *Equisetum* *Craig*

Eq'ui-sĕ'tum, *n*, *pl* EQUI-SĒ'TÆ [Lat, from *equus*, horse, and *seta*, a thick, stiff hair, bristle] (*Bot*) A genus of leafless plants, with hollow stems, containing much silicious matter, called *horse tail*, in allusion to the fine branches of the species *E hyemale*, known as the *Dutch rush*, or *scouring rush*, which is much used for scouring and polishing wood and metals *Loudon*

E quis'o nance, *n* [Fr *équisonnance*, from Lat *æquus*, equal, and *sonans*, p pr of *sonare*, to sound] (*Mus*) An equal sounding, the consonance of the octave and double octave *Busby*

E quis'o nant, *a* Sounding equally

Eq'ui ta ble (ĕk'wĭ-tā bl), *a* [Fr *équitable*, from *equité* See EQUITY]

1 Possessing or exhibiting equity marked by a due consideration for what is fair, unbiased, or impartial, as, an *equitable* decision, an *equitable* distribution of an estate, an *equitable* judge

2 Pertaining to the tribunal or the rule of equity, tried or determined in a court of equity, as, the *equitable* jurisdiction of a court

Syn.—Just, fair, reasonable, right, honest, impartial candid upright

Eq'ui-ta-ble ness, *n* The quality of being equitable, just, or impartial, as, the *equitableness* of a judge the *equitableness* of a decision, or distribution of property

Eq'ui ta bly, *adv* In an equitable manner, justly, impartially, as, the laws should be *equitably* administered

Eq'ui tan çy (ĕk'wĭ tan sy), *n* Horsemanship

Eq'ui tan gĕn'tial, *a* [Lat *æquus*, equal, and Eng *tangential*, q v] (*Geom*) Having the tangent equal to a constant line, — said of a certain curve *Hutton*

Eq'ui tant (ĕk'wĭ tant), *a* [Lat *equitans*, p pr of *equitare*, to ride, from *eques*, horseman, from *equus*, horse]

Equitant Leaves

1 Mounted on, or sitting upon, a horse, riding on horseback

2 (*Bot*) Overlapping each other, — said of leaves whose bases or edges alternately overlap each other, as, the *equitant* leaves of the iris *Loudon*

Eq'ui tā'tion, *n* [Lat *equitatio*, from *equitare*, Fr *équitation*, Sp *equitacion*, It *equitazione*] A riding, or the act of riding, on horseback, horsemanship

The pretender to *equitation* mounted *Warburton*

E'qui tĕm'po-rā'ne oŭs, *a* Taking place or existing at the same time, contemporaneous, contemporary [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Eq'ui ty (ĕk'wĭ tȳ), *n* [Fr *équité*, Pr *equitat*, It *equità*, Sp *equidad*, Pg *equidade*, Lat *æquitas*, from *æquus*, even, equal]

1 Justice, impartiality, the giving, or desiring to give, to each man his due, according to reason, and the law of God to man, — distinguished from *justice* in requiring a more perfect standard than any positive enactment or custom, the quality of being equal handed or just, even-handed action

Christianity secures both the private interests of men and the public peace, enforcing all justice and *equity* *Tillotson*

2 (*Law*) An equitable claim

I consider the wife's *equity* to be too well settled to be shaken *Kent*

3 A system of jurisprudence administered in courts of equity, supplemental to law, properly so called, and complemental of it, — the object of which is to supply the deficiencies of the courts of law, and render the administration of justice more complete, by affording relief where the courts of law, in consequence of imperfections in their machinery, or of their too rigid adherence to peculiar forms, are incompetent to give it, or to give it with effect, whereby certain classes of rights become excluded from the benefit of their protection

Blackstone. Wharton. Brande.

Equity had been gradually shaping itself into a refined science which no human faculties could master without long and intense application *Macaulay*

Equity of redemption (*Law*), the advantage, allowed to a mortgagor, of a certain or reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, after they have been forfeited at law by the non-payment of the sum of money due on the mortgage at the appointed time *Blackstone*

Syn.—Justice, impartiality; rectitude; fairness; honesty, uprightness See JUSTICE

E-quiv'a lençe, } *n.* [Fr *équivalence*, Sp *equiva-*
E-quiv'a len çy, } *lencia*, It *equivalenza*, L. Lat. *æquivalentia*, from Lat *æquivalens*]

1 The condition of being equivalent or equal; equality of value, signification, or force, as, to give an *equivalence* of money for goods.

2 Equal power or force

E quiv'a lençe, *v t* [*imp & p p* EQUIVALENCED (e kwiv'a lenst), *p pr & vb n.* EQUIVALENCING] To be equal to [*Obs*] *Browne.*

E-quiv'a lent, *a* [Fr *équivalent*, Pr *equivalent*, Sp, Pg, & It *equivalente*, Lat *æquivalens*, p pr. of *æquivalere*, to have equal power, from *æquus*, equal, and *valere*, to be strong, to be worth or of value]

1 Equal in value, worth, force, power, effect, import, and the like, alike in significance and value, interchangeable

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial are terms *equivalent* *South*

2 (*Geom*) Equal in dimensions, but not superposable, as, *equivalent* magnitudes

3 (*Geol*) Contemporaneous in origin, as, the *equivalent* strata of different countries *Dana.*

E quiv'a lent, *n* 1 That which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force, as, to offer an *equivalent* for damage done *Rogers*

2 (*Chem*) The atomic weight of a substance, or a number which expresses the proportion by weight in which it combines with other substances Thus, oxygen and hydrogen combine in the proportions of 1 to 8 to form water, and taking 1 as the *equivalent* of hydrogen, 8 is the *equivalent* of oxygen.

E quiv'a-lent ly, *adv* In an equal manner

E'qui vălve, *a* [Fr *equivalve*, from Lat *æquus*, equal, and *valva*, valve] (*Conch*) Having the valves equal in size and form, — said of certain bivalve shells

E'qui vălve, *n* (*Conch*) A bivalve in which the valves are of equal size and form

E'qui vălved, *a* (*Conch*) Having the valves equal, as some bivalve shells *Dana.*

E-quiv'o-ca çy, *n* Equivocalness [*Obs*] *Browne.*

E quiv'o cal, *a* [It *equivocale* and *equivoco*, Sp & Pg *equivoco*, Fr *equivoc*, Fr *équivoque*, Lat *æquivocus*, from *æquus*, equal, and *vox*, *vocis*, word]

1 Having different significations equally appropriate or plausible, capable of double interpretation, ambiguous, uncertain, as, *equivocal* words

For the beauties of Shakespeare are not of so dim or *equivocal* a nature as to be visible only to learned eyes *Jeffrey.*

2 Capable of being ascribed to different motives, or of signifying opposite feelings, purposes, or characters, as, his actions or words are *equivocal*. "*Equivocal* repentances" *Milton*

3 Uncertain as an indication or sign, dubious, doubtful "How *equivocal* a test" *Burke.*

Equivocal chord (*Mus*) a chord whose intervals, being all minor thirds, do not clearly indicate its fundamental tone or root, the chord of the diminished seventh — *Equivocal generation*, the supposed production of animals without the intercourse of the sexes, and of plants without seed This doctrine is now exploded

Syn —Ambiguous, doubtful, uncertain, indeterminate —EQUIVOCAL, AMBIGUOUS We call an expression *ambiguous* when it has one general meaning, and yet contains certain words which may be taken in two different senses, or certain clauses which can be so connected with other clauses as to divide the mind between different views of part of the meaning intended We call an expression *equivocal* when, taken as a whole, it conveys a given thought with perfect clearness and propriety and also another thought with equal propriety and clearness Such were the responses often given by the Delphic oracle, as that to Cræsus when consulting about a war with Persia "If you cross the Halys, you will destroy a great empire" This he applied to the Persian empire, which lay beyond that river, and, having crossed destroyed his own empire in the conflict What is *ambiguous* is a mere blunder of language, what is *equivocal* is usually intended to deceive, though it may occur at times from mere inadvertence *Equivocation*, however, is applied only to cases where there is a design to deceive

E-quiv'o-cal, *n* A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings, an ambiguous term, or one of double meaning, an equivoque. [*Obs*] *Dennis.*

E quiv'o cal ly, *adv* In an equivocal manner, signification, or origin, ambiguously

E-quiv'o-cal-ness, *n* A state of being equivocal; ambiguity, double meaning

E-quiv'o cāte, *v i* [*imp & p. p* EQUIVOCATED; *p pr & vb n* EQUIVOCATING] [It *equivocare*, Sp. *equivocar*, Fr *équivoquer*, L Lat *æquivocare*, *æquivocatum*, from Lat *equivocus* See *supra*] To use words of equivocal or doubtful signification, to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses, to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead, as, to *equivocate* is the work of duplicity

Syn.—To prevaricate, evade, shuffle See PREVARICATE

E-quiv'o-cā'tion, *n.* [Fr *equivocatio*, Sp. *equivo-*

ercion, It. *equivocazione*] Ambiguity of speech; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead, as, to be guilty of *equivocation*

There being no room for *equivocations*, there is no need of distinctions. *Locke*

Syn.—Prevarication, shuffling; evasion, quibbling

E-quiv'o-cā'tor, *n.* One who equivocates; one who uses language which is ambiguous, one who uses mental reservation, a prevaricator, a quibbler

E-quiv'o-ca-to ry, *a.* Indicating, or characterized by, equivocation

Eq'ui vōque, } *n.* [Fr *équivoque.* See EQUIVO
Eq'ui-vōke, } CAL]

1. An ambiguous term, a word susceptible of different significations

The *equivoque* between faith and intellectual satisfaction or insight. *Coleridge*

2 Equivocation, double meaning *B Jonson*

E-quiv'o-rous, *a* [Lat *equus*, horse, and *vorare*, to eat greedily] Feeding or subsisting on horseflesh, as, *equivorous* Tartars

E'quus (ē'kwus), *n* [Lat, horse] (*Zool*) A genus of quadrupeds, in Cuvier's system, including the horse and similar animals with solid or undivided hoofs, as the ass, zebra, and quagga

Er The termination of many English words, and the Teutonic form of the Latin *or* It denotes an agent, and was originally of the masculine gender, but is now applied to men or things indifferently, as in *hater, farmer, heuter, grater* At the end of names of places, *er* signifies a man of the place *Londoner* is the same as *London man*

Ē'rā (89), *n*, *pl* Ē'RĀS [It & Sp *era*, Fr *ere*, Late Lat *æra*, Isidor, 5, 36 Originally, probably of O Sp or Iberian origin, for in Basque *era* signifies *time*]

1. A fixed point of time, from which a series of years is reckoned, as, the Christian *era*

2 A succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points, a dispensation, as, the *era* of the Seleucides ended with the reign of Antiochus

Syn.—Epoch, time, date, period, age See EPOCH

E-rā'di-āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ERADIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ERADIATING] [Lat *e*, out, and *radius*, ray, beam, *radiare, radiatum*, to beam] To shoot forth, as rays of light, to beam *Henry More*

E-rā'di ā'tion, *n* The act of radiating, emission of light or splendor *Hale*

E rād'i-ca ble, *a* Capable of being eradicated

E rād'i cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ERADICATED *p pr* & *vb n* ERADICATING] [Lat *eradicare, eradicatum*, from *e*, out, and *radix*, root, It *eradicare*, Pr & Sp *eradicar*]

1 To pull up by the roots, to destroy at the roots, to extirpate, to root out

An oak tree *eradicated* that is, torn up by the roots *H Scott*

2 To put an end to, to destroy thoroughly, to get rid of completely, as, to *eradicate* diseases, or errors

This, though now an old and inveterate evil, might be *eradicated* by vigorous treatment *Southey*

Syn.—To extirpate, root out, exterminate, destroy

E rād'i-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *eradicatio*, Fr *eradication*, Pr *eradicacio*, Sp *eradicacion*]

1 The act of plucking up by the roots, extirpation, excision, total destruction

2 The state of being plucked up by the roots

E rād'i ca-tive, *a* [It & Sp *eradicativo*, Fr *eradicatif*] Tending or serving to eradicate, curing or destroying thoroughly

E rād'i-ca-tive, *n* (*Med*) A medicine that effects a radical cure *Whitlock*

Ēr'a-grŏs'tis, *n* [Perhaps from Gr ἦρα, earth, and ἀγρωστις, kind of grass, in allusion to the procumbent habit of some of the species] (*Bot*) A genus of grasses, including several different species, live grass

E răn'thē-mŭm, *n* [Gr ἦρ, spring, and ἄνθημα, a blooming, from ἀνθεῖν, to bloom] (*Bot*) A genus of acanthaceous plants, producing beautiful purple flowers.

E răn'this, *n* [Gr ἦρ, spring, and ἄνθος, flower] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the winter aconite (*E hyemalis*), a small, stemless, herbaceous plant, producing pale yellow flowers, found in some parts of Europe.

E răse', *v t.* [*imp* &*p. p* ERASED (e rāst'), *p pr* & *vb n* ERASING] [Lat *eradere, erasum*, from *e*, out, and *radere, rasum*, to scrape, scratch, shave, Fr *raser*, It. *radere*, Sp *raer*]

1 To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted, to efface, as, to *erase* a word or a name

2 To obliterate, to expunge, to blot out, as ideas in the mind or memory

E-rāsed' (e rāst'), *p a.* 1 Rubbed or scraped out, obliterated, effaced

2 (*Her.*) Torn off, leaving jagged and uneven edges *Barrington*

E rāse'ment, *n.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out, expunction, obliteration, destruction. *Johnson.*

E-rā'er, *n.* One who, or that which, erases, hence, a sharp instrument used to erase writings, &c.

E-rā'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being erased

E rā'sion (e-rā'zhun), *n.* [From *erase*, q v] The act of erasing; a rubbing out, obliteration

E-rās'tian (e-rāst'yan), *n.* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a party in the English and Scotch churches, who professed to follow the principles of Thomas Erastus, a learned German physician, and maintained that the church is a mere creature of the state, dependent upon it for its existence and for its authority *J Murdock*

E rās'tian ism (-rāst'yan), *n* (*Eccl Hist*) The principles of the Erastians

E rāz'ure (e rāz'hur), *n* [From *erase*, q v] The act of erasing, a scratching out, obliteration

Er'a-to, *n* [Gr Ἐρατώ, from ἐραᾶσθαι, to love] (*Myth*) One of the Muses, who presided over lyric, and especially amatory, poetry She is represented as crowned with roses and myrtles, and holding a lyre in her hand

Erato (from an ancient statue)

Er'bi ŭm, *n* [*Erbium, terbium*, and *yttrium*, were named by Mosander from *Ytterby*, near Stockholm, in Sweden, where the mineral gadolinite, which contains those substances, is found] (*Min*) A metal found in ores of yttrium *Dana*

Ere (âr), *adv* [A S *ær*, O Sax, O Frics, & O H Ger *êr*, N H Ger *eher*, D *eer*, Icel *âr*, Goth *air*] Before, sooner than

Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore *Dryden*

The nobleman saith unto him, Sir, come down *ere* my child die *John* iv 49

Ere (âr), *prep* Before in respect to time

Our fruitful Nile
Flowed *ere* the wonted season *Dryden*

Er'e bŭs, *n* [Lat *Erebus*, Gr Ἔρεβος, allied to Heb *ereb*, evening, the decline of the sun, whence darkness, blackness] (*Myth*) The region of the dead, a deep and gloomy place, hell

To the infernal deep, with *Erebus* and vile tortures *Shak*

As when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder and the chains of *Erebus* *Milton*

E-rect', *a* [Lat *erectus*, p p of *erigere*, *erectum*]

1 Upright, or in a perpendicular posture, not inclined or bent, as, to stand *erect*

2 Directed upward, raised, uplifted

His piercing eyes *erect* appear to view
Superior worlds, and look all nature through *Pope*

3 Not bowed over, thrown down, or lax and yielding, firmly established, bold, unshaken, intellectually active and attentive "Vigilant and *erect* attention of mind" *Hooker*

Let no vain fear thy generous ardor tame,
But stand *erect* *Granville*

Among the Greek colonies and churches of Asia, Philadelphia is still *erect*—a column in a scene of ruins *Gibbon*

4 (*Bot*) Having an upward or perpendicular position, as regards the base or stem, as, an *erect* stem, leaf, or aperture *Martyn*

E rect', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ERECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ERECTING] [Lat *erigere, erectum*, from *e*, out, and *regere, rectum*, to lead straight, It *erigere*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *erigir*, Fr *ériger*]

1 To raise and place in an upright or perpendicular position, to set upright, to lift up, to raise, as, to *erect* a pole or flag staff

2 To raise, as a building, to set up, to build, as, to *erect* a house or a fort

3 To give loftiness, exaltation, or high tone to, to set on high, to exalt

That didst his state above his hopes *erect* *Daniel*

4 To give animation or encouragement to, to cheer

It raiseth the drooping spirit, *erecting* it to a loving complaisance *Barrow*

5 To set up as an assertion or consequence from premises or the like Malebranche *erects* this proposition" *Locke*

6 To set up or establish anew to found to form, to make to institute "To *erect* a new commonwealth" *Hooker*

Syn —To set up raise, elevate, construct, build, institute, establish, found

E-rect', *v i* To take an upright position, to rise

By wet, stalks do *erect* *Bacon*

E rect'a-ble, *a* Capable of being erected, as, an *erectable* feather *Mountagu*

E rect'er, *n* One who, or that which, erects, one who raises or builds

E rect'ile, *a* [Fr *érectile*] Capable of being erected, susceptible of being erected or dilated

Erectile tissue (*Anat*), a tissue formed of arteries and veins intermixed with nervous filaments and capable of dilatation It is found in the lips, nipples, penis, &c *Dunglison*

E'rec-tĭl'i ty, *n* Capability of being erected, the quality of being erectile

E rec'tion, *n* [Lat *erectio*, Fr *érection*, Sp *erección*, It *erezione*]

1 The act of erecting, or raising upright, the act of constructing, as a wall or building, the act of founding or establishing, as a commonwealth or an office, also, the act of rousing to excitement or courage.

2 The state of being erected, lifted up, built, established, or founded, exaltation of the feelings or purposes

Her peerless height my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidney.*

3 Any thing erected, a building of any kind.

E rect'ive, *a* Setting upright, raising

E rect'ly, *adv* In an erect manner or posture

E-rect'ness, *n* Uprightness of posture or form

E-rĭc'to-pā'tent, *a* 1 (*Bot*) Having a position intermediate between erect and spreading

2 (*Entom*) Having the primary wings erect, and the secondary horizontal,—said of certain insects.

E-rect'or, *n* One who, or that which, erects,—especially, a muscle that causes the erection of any part

Ere lŏng' (21), *adv* Before the lapse of a long time, soon, before long

A man, following the stag, *erelong* slew him *Spenser*

The world *erelong*, a world of tears must weep *Milton.*

Ēr'e mă equ'sis, *n* [Gr ηρεμα, quietly, and καῦσις, burning, from καίειν, to burn] A gradual oxydation from exposure to air and moisture, as in the slow decay of wood

Er'e mit āge, *n* [*Obs*] See HERMITAGE

Er'e mite, *n* [See HERMIT] One who lives in a wilderness, or in retirement, a hermit, an ascetic, an anchoret [*Obs or poet*]

Thou art my heaven, and I thy *eremite* *Keats*

Er'e mĭt'ic al, *a* Pertaining to an eremite, or his life, lonely, hermitical, as, an *eremitical* life in the woods *Fuller*

Er'e mit ism, *n* State of a hermit, a living in seclusion from social life

Ere now', *adv* Before this time [*Obs*] *Dryden*

E'rep tā'tion, *n* [Lat *ereptare*, v intens of *ere pere*, to creep out, from *e*, out, and *repere*, to creep] A creeping forth [*Obs*] *Bailey*

E rĕp'tion (e rĕp'shun), *n* [Lat *ereptio*, from *eripere*, to take or snatch away, from *e*, out, and *rapere*, to snatch] A taking or snatching away by force [*Obs*] *Cockeram.*

Er'e thĭsm, *n* [Fr *erethisme*, Gr ἐρεθισμός, irritation, from ἐρεθίζειν, to stir, rouse, from ἐρεθειν, to stir] (*Med*) A morbid degree of excitement or irritation in an organ *Hoblyn*

Er'e thĭs'tic, *a* [Gr ἐρεθιστικός, irritating See *supra*] Relating to erethism

Ere whīle', } *adv* Some time ago, a little while
Ere whiles', } before [*Obs*]

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile* *Shak*

Erf, *n pl* ERVEN [D] A garden plot, usually containing about half an acre of land [*Cape Colony*]

Er'gat, *v t* [Lat *ergo* See *infra*] To draw conclusions. [*Obs*] *Hewyt*

Er'ga tă, *n* [Lat, from Gr ἐργατης, windlass.] A capstan, a windlass

Er'go, *adv* [Lat] Therefore, consequently

Er'got (14), *n* [Fr *ergot, argot*, spur, a disease of cereal grasses]

1 A parasitic fungus, having a spur like form, of narcotic and poisonous qualities, found in some grains, especially rye,—called also *spurred rye* It is sometimes used as a means of hastening child birth *Dunglison*

2 (*Jar*) A stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint

Er'got ine, *n* (*Chem*) A narcotic poison obtained from ergot

Er'go tism, *n* [Fr *ergotisme*, from Lat *ergo* See ERGO] A logical inference, a conclusion, a deduction [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Er'got ism, *n* [From *ergot*, q v]

1 The poisonous effect of ergot as eaten in bread made from spurred rye

2 The spur of rye, ergot

Er'i ă, *n* [Gr ἔριον, wool] (*Bot*) A genus of epiphytes so called from their producing flowers covered with a substance resembling wool

Er'i-ăch, } *n* [Ir *eiric*] (*Irish Law*) A pecuniary
Er'ic, } fine or satisfaction paid by one guilty of murder to the friends or relatives of the murdered person [*Obs*] *Hume.*

E rĭ'cā, *n* [Gr ἐρεικη, heath from ἐρείκειν, to break, because its branches are easily broken] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the heaths, many of them producing beautiful flowers

Er'i-ē'ceous, *a* (*Bot*) Belonging to, or resembling, plants of the heath family, consisting of heaths

E-rich'thi-an, } *n* [Gr ἠρι, early, and χθών, the
E rich'thus, } earth] (*Zool*) A genus of long-tailed decapod crustaceans, inhabiting tropical seas.

E rĭd'a nŭs, *n* [Lat, Gr Ἠριδανός, the Greek name of the River Po] (*Astron*) A winding southern constellation, containing the bright star Achemar

E rĭg'e rŏn, *n* [Gr ἦρ, spring, and γέρων, old man] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the flea bane, or flea-wort,—so called from the hoary appearance of some of the vernal species *Gray.*

Er-i-ġi-ble, *a.* [Lat. *erigere.* See ERECT.] Capable of being erected [*Obs.*]

Er-i-nā'ceous, *a* [Lat *erinaceus*, hedgehog] (*Zoöl.*) Of the hedgehog tribe, like a hedgehog. *Dana*

E-rin'go, *n* See ERYNGO

Er'i nite, *n* (*Min.*) A native arseniate of copper, of an emerald green color, — so called from *Erin*, or Ireland, where it occurs

E rin'nys, *n* [Gr *Ἐριννύς, Ἐυνύς*] A Fury, the goddess of discord, and hence, discord *Shak.*

Er-i-ŏm'e-ter (Synop., § 130), *n* [Gr *ἔριον*, wool, and *μέτρον*, measure] An optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles or fibers, from the size of the colored rings produced by the diffraction of the light in which the objects are viewed

Er-i ŏph'o-rŭm, *n* [Gr *ἔριον*, wool, and *φέρειν*, to bear] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the seeds of some species of which are surrounded with delicate, hair like bristles, forming a white, cotton like tuft *Gray*

E rĭph'i d, *n.* [Gr *ἐρίφη*, kid] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of short tailed crustaceans

E ris'tic, } *a* [Gr *ἐριστικός*, fond of wrangling
E-ris'tic-al, } or arguing, from *ἐρίζειν*, to strive, wrangle, from *ἔρις*, strife] Pertaining to disputes, controversial [*Obs. or rare*]

A specimen of admirable special pleading in the court of *eristic* logic *Coleridge*

Er'rix, *n* See ERYX

Erke, *n* [A S *earg*, inert, idle, timid, wretched, Icel *argr*, Sw, Dan, & D *arg*, O H Ger *arac, arc*, N H Ger *arg*, Longobardian *arga*] Idle, slothful, lazy, indolent [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Er'me lin, } *n* Ermine See ERMINE
Er'mi lin, }

Er'mine, *n* [Pr *ermin, ermini*, O Fr *ermine, ermine*, N Fr *hermine*, Sp *armiño*, Pg *arminho*, It *armellino, ermellino*, O H Ger *harmo, hermin, harmelin*, N H Ger, Dan, & Sw *hermelin*, D *hermelyn*, L Lat *armilinus, armellinus, hermellinus*, and *pellis Armena*, the fur of the *Armenian* rat, mus *Armenius*, a Pontieus, because these animals are found in *Armenia*]

1 (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the genus *Mustela* (*M. erminea*), allied to the weasel an inhabitant of northern climates, in Europe and America In winter, the fur is white, but the tip of the tail is of the most intense black throughout the year

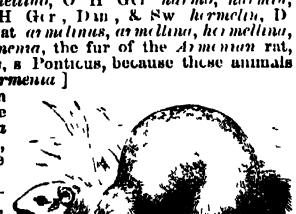

Ermine (*Mustela erminea*)

W Baird

2 The fur of the ermine, as prepared for ornamental purposes by having the black arranged in tufts, at regular intervals, throughout the white — as, a cape of *ermine*, a state robe lined with *ermine*

3 The dignity of judges and magistrates, whose state robes, lined with ermine, are regarded as emblematical of purity *Chatham*

4 (*Her.*) One of the furs used in blazonry, represented by a field argent, with small spots sable, of the shape represented in the cut *Barrington.*

Er'mined (ĕr'mĭnd), *a.* Clothed or adorned with the fur of the ermine *Pope*

Er'mine-mŏth, *n* (*Entom.*) A kind of moth, — so called on account of the resemblance of its covering to the fur of the ermine

Er'mit, *n* [Corrupted from *eremite*, q. v.] A hermit. [*Obs.*] *Bp Taylor.*

Ern, } *n* [A S *earn*, eagle, Icel, Sw, & Dan *örn*,
Erne, } M D *aren*, N D *arend*, O H Ger *aro, arin*, M H Ger *ar, arn*, N H Ger *aar*, Goth *ara, arins*, allied to Gr. *ὄρνις*, bird] The sea eagle or ospray, — so called in Scotland

☞ The name is also applied to other eagles, particularly the common golden eagle

Erne, *n.* [A S] A place or receptacle [*Obs.*]

E-rōde', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ERODED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ERODING] [Lat *erodere, erosum*, from *e*, out, and *rodere*, to gnaw] To eat into or away, to corrode, as, canker *erodes* the flesh

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessels *Harveian.*

E-rōd'ed, *p. a* 1 Eaten away, gnawed

2 (*Bot.*) Having the edge irregularly jagged, as if gnawed or eaten *London*

E-rōd'ent, *n* [Lat *erodens*, p. pr. of *erodere*, to gnaw off See ERODE] (*Med.*) A medicine which eats away extraneous growths, a caustic

E-rō'dĭ-ēne, *n* [Gr *ἐρωδιός*, heron] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the heron's bill

Er'o-gāte, *v. t* [Lat *erogare, erogatum*, from *e*, out, and *rogare*, to ask, It *erogare*] To lay out, as money, to give, to bestow upon [*Obs.*]

Er-o-gā'tion, *n.* [Lat *erogatio*, It *erogazione*] The act of giving or bestowing [*Obs.*] *Sir T Elyot*

E-rōse', *a.* [Lat *erosus*, p. p. of *erodere*. See ERODE] (*Bot.*) Having sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed, eroded *Martyn*

Erose Leaf

E-rō'sion (e-rō'zhun), *n* [Lat *erosio*, from *erodere*, Fr *érosion*, It *erosione* See ERODE]

1 The act or operation of eating away, corrosion, canker

2 The state of being eaten away, corrosion, canker

E rō'sive, *a* [It *erosivo* See ERODE] Having the property of eating away, or corroding, corrosive *Humble*

E rŏs'trate, *a* [Lat *e* and *rostrum*, beak] (*bot.*) Without a beak *Gray*

Er'o tēme, *n* [Gr *ἐρώτημα*, question] (*Rhet.*) A mark indicating a question, a note of interrogation

Er'o-tē'sis, *n* [Gr, from *ἐρωτᾶν*, to ask, to question] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which a strong affirmation, often a strong affirmation of the contrary, is implied under the form of an earnest interrogation, as in the following lines —

Must I give way and room to your rash choler?
Shall I be frighted when a madman stares? *Shak.*

E rŏt'ic, } *a* [Fr *erotique*, It *erotico*, Gr *ἐρωτικός*, from *ἔρως*, love, the god of love] Pertaining to, or prompted by, love, treating of love, amatory

E rŏt'ic, *n* An amorous composition or poem

Er'o to mā'ni a, } *n* [Gr *ἐρωτομανία*, from *ἔρως*,
Er'o tŏm'a ny, } genitive *ἔωτος*, love, and *μανία*, madness, from *μαίνεσθαι*, to rage] Melancholy caused by love

Er'pe tŏl'o ġy, *n* [See *infra*] One who writes on, or is versed in the natural history of, reptiles, an herpetologist

Er'pe tŏl'o ġy, *n* [Fr *erpétologie* See HERPETOLOGY] That part of natural history which treats of reptiles, herpetology.

Er'pe ton, *n* [Gr *ἑρπετόν*, serpent] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of serpents See HERPETON

Er'r, *v. i* [*imp. & p. p.* ERRED (ĕrd) *p. pr. & vb. n.* ERRING (ĕr'ring, Synop., § 130)] [Fr *errer*, Pr & Sp *errar*, It & Lat *errare*, allied to N H Ger *irren*, O H Ger *irran, iron*, O Sax *irran*, Sw *ira*, Dan *irre*, Goth *airzjan*, to lead astray, *airzis*, astray]

1 To wander from the right way, to deviate from the true or appointed path, to wander, to ramble

But *erre* not Nature from this gracious end
From burning suns when livid deaths descend? *Pope*

2 To mistake in judgment or opinion, to blunder, to misapprehend

The man may *err* in his judgment of circumstances *Tillotson*

3 To fail morally, to deviate from the course of duty to man or God, to offend occasionally or habitually, to offend through oversight

We have *erred* and strayed from thy way like lost sheep *Common Prayer*

Er'ra ble, *a* Liable to error, fallible [*R.*] *Bailey*

Er'ra-ble ness, *n* Liability to error *Mountagu*

Er'rand (Synop., § 130), *n* [A S *ærende, arend*, O Sax *ârundi*, O H Ger *arunti*, Icel *erendi*, Sw *ärende*, Dan *ærinde*, from A S *ar*, O Sax *ur*, Icel *ara*, Goth *aurus*, messenger] A special business intrusted to a messenger, a mandate, an order, a message, a commission, as, the servant was sent on an *errand*, he told his *errand*, he has done the *errand*, also, one's purpose in going any where

I have a secret *errand* to thee, O king *Judg.* iii 19

Er'rant, *a* [Fr *errant*, It *errante*, Lat *errans*, p. pr. of *errare* See ERR]

1 Deviating from an appointed course, or from a direct path, wandering, roving, rambling

To be received by *errant* sprights *Shak.*

2 Wild, extravagant, notorious, arrant, as, an *errant* fool

Sir Kenelm was an *errant* mountebank *Evelyn*

3 (*Law Law.*) Traveling about, itinerant, as, an *errant* judge [*Obs.*] *Burrill*

Er'rant, *n* One who wanders about [*Obs.*] "Lady *errants*" *Fuller*

Er'rant ry, *n* 1 A wandering, a roving or rambling about *Addison*

2 The employment of a knight-errant. *Johnson*

Er rā'tă, *n. pl* See ERRATUM

Er rāt'ic, } *a* [Lat *erraticus*, from *errare*, to
Er-rāt'ic al, } wander, Fr *erratique*, Pr *erratic*, Sp, Pg, & It *errático* See ERR]

1 Having no certain course, roving about without a fixed destination, deviating from a wise or the common course in opinion or conduct, eccentric, as, *erratic* conduct

2 Moving, not fixed or stationary, — applied to the planets, as distinguished from the fixed stars

Erratic blocks, gravel, &c., masses of stone which have been transported from their original resting-places by the force of water, ice, or other causes — *Erratic phenomena*, the phenomena which relate to transported materials on the earth's surface

Er-rāt'ic, *n* 1 One who wanders, especially from rectitude, a rogue [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*

2 (*Geol.*) Any stone or material that has been borne away by natural agencies from its original site, a bowlder

☞ In the plural the term is applied especially to the loose gravel and stones on the earth's surface, including what is called *drift* *Dana.*

Er-rāt'ic al ly, *adv.* Without rule, order, or established method, irregularly.

Er-rāt'ic-al-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being erratic

Er rā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *erratio.* See ERR] A wandering [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Er ra'tum, *n*, *pl* **ER RĀ'TĂ** [Lat, from *errare, erratum*, to wander, to wander from the truth, err, mistake See ERR] An error or mistake in writing or printing

A single *erratum* may knock out the brains of a whole passage *Cowper.*

Er'rhine (ĕr'rĭn), *a* [See *infra*] (*Med.*) Affecting the nose, or designed to be snuffed into the nose, occasioning discharges from the nose

Er'rhine (ĕr'rĭn), *n* [Gr *ἐρρινον*, from *ἐν* and *ῥὶς*, genitive *ῥινός*, nose, Fr *errhine*] (*Med.*) A medicine designed to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus, a sternutatory *Coxe.*

Er rō'ne ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *erroneus*, from *errare*, to err, It *erroneo*, Fr *erroné* See ERRATUM]

1 Deviating from a right course, wandering, roving, not conformed to truth or justice, erring, wrong, as, an *erroneous* view

2 Deviating from the right way, irregular "*Erroneous* circulation of blood" *Arbuthnot.*

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate *Philips.*

3 Containing error, liable to mislead, false; mistaken, as, an *erroneous* doctrine

Er rō'ne-ŏŭs-ly, *adv* By mistake, not rightly; falsely

Er rō'ne-ŏŭs ness, *n* The state of being erroneous, wrong, or false, deviation from right, as, the *erroneousness* of a judgment

Er'ror, *n* [Lat *error*, from *errare*, to wander from the truth, Pr, Sp, & Pg *error*, It *errore*, Fr *erreur*]

1 A wandering or deviation from the right course or standard, misapprehension, perversion, mistake, blunder

His judgment was often in *error*, though his candor remained unimpeached. *Bancroft*

2 Want of truth, falsity, oversight, inaccuracy, as, an *error* in a declaration, in writing, in printing, and the like

3 Transgression of law, violation of duty; transgression, iniquity, fault

Who can understand his *errors*? Cleanse thou me from secret faults *Ps* xix 12

4 Departure from the ordinary or appointed course deviation, wandering

Driven by the winds and *errors* of the sea *Dryden*

5 (*Math.*) The difference between the result of any operation and the true result — used particularly in the rule of double position

6 (*Law.*) A mistake in the proceedings of a court of record in matters of law or of fact

Error of a clock the interval of time by which it is slower or faster than the true time, if of a *sidereal* clock, than the true sidereal time, if of a *mean-time* clock, than the true mean time — *Writ of error* (*Law*), an original writ which lies after judgment in an action at law, in a court of record, to correct some alleged error in the proceedings, or in the judgment of the court *Bouvier Burrill*

Er'ror, *v. t* To determine or decide to be erroneous, as a decision of a court

Er'ror ist, *n* One who errs, or who encourages and propagates error

Ers, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant, bitter vetch *Johnson.*

Erse, *n* [A modification of *Irish*, O Eng *Irishe*] The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland

Erse, *a* Pertaining to the ancient inhabitants of Scotland

Ersh, *n* [Also *errish* in Devonshire, contracted and corrupted from *eddish*, q. v.] Stubble of grain [Written also *earsh*] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Erst, *adv* [A S *ærest, ærst, æ∂st*, superlative of *ær*, O H Ger *erist*, N H Ger *erst*, first. See ERE] [*Obs. or poet.*]

1 First, at first, at the beginning

2 In early times, once, formerly, long ago.

Erst while', *adv* Till then or now, formerly. [*Obs.*]

Er'ų bĕs'cençe (ĕr'ų bĕs'sens), } *n* [Fr *érubescence*, Sp.
Er'ų bĕs'çen cy (ĕr'ų bĕs'sen sy), } *erubescencia*, It *erubescenza*, Lat *erubescentia*, from *erubescens*] The act of becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of any thing, a blushing.

Er'ų bĕs'çent, *a* [Lat *erubescens*, p. pr. of *erubescere*, to grow red, from *rubere*, to be red, from *ruber*, red] Red, or reddish, blushing *Johnson.*

E ruġ'ĕd, *n* [Lat, a caterpillar]

1 (*Entom.*) An insect in the larval state; a worm; a caterpillar, a larva

2 (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the rocket.

3 (*Conch.*) A genus of univalve mollusks. *Swainson.*

E rŭct', } *v. t.* [Lat *eructare, eructatum*, from
E rŭc'tate, } *e*, out, and *ructare*, to belch; Fr. *éructer*, Sp *eructar*, It. *eruttare*] To eject, as wind, from the stomach, to belch [*Rare.*] *Howell.*

Er'uc-tā'tion, *n* [Lat. *eructatio*, Fr. *éructation*, Sp *eructacion*, Pr *eructacio*, It. *eruttazione.*]

1. The act of belching wind from the stomach, a belch.

2. A violent bursting forth or ejection, as of wind or other matter from the earth

E-ru'di-āte, *v. t.* [Lat *erudire*, to instruct.] To instruct, to educate, to teach [*Obs.*]

The skillful goddess there *eruduates* these
In all she did *Fanshaw*

Er'u-dite, *a.* [Lat *eruditus*, p. p. of *erudire*, to free from rudeness, to polish, to instruct, from *e*, out, from, and *rudis*, rude, Fr *érudit*, It. & Sp *erudito*.] Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge, well instructed, learned. "*Erudite* and metaphysical theology." *I. Taylor*

Er'u-dite'ly, *adv.* With erudition or learning

Er'u-dite'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being erudite or learned

Er'u-di'tion, *n.* [Lat *eruditio*, Fr *erudition*, Sp *erudicion*, It *erudizione*.] The state of being erudite or learned, the acquisitions gained by extensive reading or study, particularly, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences, as in history, antiquity, and languages, as, men of deep *erudition*. "The gay young gentleman whose *erudition* sat so lightly upon him." *Macaulay*

The management of a young lady's person is not to be overlooked, but the *erudition* of her mind is much more to be regarded *Steele*

Syn.—Literature, learning. See LITERATURE.

Er'u-gate, *a.* [Lat *erugatus*, p. p. of *erugare*, to smooth, from *e*, out, and *ruga*, wrinkle.] Freed from wrinkles, smooth

E-ru-gi-nōŭs, *a.* [Lat *æruginosus*, from *ærugo*, rust, from *æs*, any crude metal, Fr *eruginos*, Sp. & Pg *erugínoso*, Fr *erugineux*.] Partaking of the substance or nature of copper, or the rust of copper, resembling rust

E-răn'dă, *n.* The seed of the castor oil plant,—so called in the East *Simmonds*

E-rŭpt', *v. i.* [Lat *erumpere*, *eruptum*, from *e*, out, forth, and *rumpere*, to break, burst, Sp *eruptar*, It *erompere*.] To burst forth [*Obs.*]

E-rŭp'tion, *n.* [Lat *eruptio*, Fr *eruption*, Sp *erupcion*, It *eruzione*.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting forth, as from inclosure or confinement, that which bursts forth in a sudden or violent manner, as, an *eruption* of lava from a volcano, an *eruption* of armed men

All Paris was quiet to gather fresh strength for the next day's *eruption* *W. Irving*

2. (*Med.*) (*a*) The breaking out of a cutaneous disease. (*b*) The disease itself, as the rash of scarlet fever

E-rŭp'tive, *a.* [Sp *eruptivo*, Fr *eruptif*.]

1. Breaking or bursting forth

The sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud *Thomson*

2. Attended with eruption or efflorescence, or producing it, as, an *eruptive* fever

3. (*Geol.*) Produced by eruption, as, *eruptive* rocks, such as the igneous or volcanic

Er'vum, *n.* [Celt *erw*, cultivated land.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants, one species of which is the lentil (*E. lens*), the fruit of which is highly valued in Eastern countries as an article of food

E-rŭn'gi-ŭm, } *n.* [Lat *eryngium*, *erynge*, Gr
E-rĭn'go, } *πανήγγιον*, dim. of *ἤρυγγος*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants somewhat like thistles in appearance. *E. maritimum*, or sea holly, has been highly esteemed as an aphrodisiac, the roots being formerly candied

E-rŭs'i-mŏn, *n.* [Gr *ἐρύειν*, to draw.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cruciferous plants, including the hedge-mustard

Er'y-sip'e-las, *n.* [Gr *ἐρυσιπέλας*, from *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *πέλλα*, hide, skin, Pr *erisipla*, Sp. & Pg *erisipela*, It. *risipola*, Fr *erysipèle*.] (*Med.*) St. Anthony's fire, a febrile disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin, which, starting usually from a single point, spreads gradually over its surface

Er'y-si-pĕl'a-toid, *a.* [Gr *ἐρυσιπέλας* and *εἶδος*, resemblance.] Resembling erysipelas

Er'y-si-pĕl'a-tŏŭs, } *a.* [It. & Sp *erisipelatoso*, It.
Er'y-sip'e-lŏŭs, } also *risipolato*, Fr *erysipélateux*.] Eruptive, resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature

Er'y-thrē'ma, *n.* [Gr *ἐρύθημα*, from *ἐρυθαίνειν*, to redden, from *ἐρυθρός*, red, Fr *érythème*.] (*Med.*) A disease of the skin, in which a diffused inflammation forms rose colored patches of variable size

Er'y the măt'ic, *a.* [Fr *erythémateux*.] Characterized by, or causing, a morbid redness of the skin, relating to erythema

Er'y thræ'a, *n.* [Gr *ἐρυθρός*, red.] (*Bot.*) A genus of low, branching, annual plants, century,—so called from the red color of the flowers *Gray*

E-rȳth'rine, *n.* [Gr *ἐρυθρός*, red.] (*Chem.*) One of a series of substances obtained from the lichen, *Rocella tinctoria*. *Brande*

E-rȳth'ro-gĕn, *n.* [Gr *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *γεννᾶν*, to produce.] (*Chem.*) A crystalline, fatty substance obtained from diseased bile,—so called from the reddish or purple color of some of its compounds.

E-rȳth'ro-lĭn'ic, *a.* [Gr *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ἔλαιον* (Lat. *oleum*), oil.] (*Chem.*) Having a red color and oily appearance,—applied to an acid obtained from archil.

E-rȳth'ro-lĭt'mine, *n.* [See ERYTHROLEIC.] (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from litmus.

E-rȳth'ro lit'mine, *n.* [Gr *ἐρυθρός*, red, and Eng *litmus*.] (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from litmus,—so called from its red color

Er'y-thrŏph'yl line, *n.* [Gr *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *φύλλον*, leaf.] (*Chem.*) The substance to which the red color of leaves in autumn is due

Er'y thro-phyl'lŭm, *n.* [Gr *ἐρυθρός*, red.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants growing in the tropics, coral tree,—so called from its red flowers

Er'y-gx, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of serpents having a short, obtuse tail, with a single series of subcaudal scales or plates [Written also *eryx*.] *Brande*

Es'ca lādē', *n.* [Fr., Sp. *escalada*, It. *scalata*, from Pr., Sp., & Pg *escalar*, It. & L. Lat. *scalare*, to scale, from Lat. *scala*, ladder, Sp. & Pr. *escala*, It. *scala*, O. Fr. *eschelle*, now *echelle*. See SCALE.] (*Mil.*) A furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart

Sin enters, not by *escalade*, but by cunning or treachery *Luckmaster*

Es'ca-lāde', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESCALADED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESCALADING.] (*Mil.*) To mount and pass or enter by means of ladders, to scale, as, to *escalade* a wall *Addison.*

Es cal'op (es skŏl'up) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [O. Fr. *escalope*, D. *schulp*, shell.]

1. (*Conch.*) A bivalve shell, of the genus *Pecten*, whose form is nearly that of a circle, with one straight side, as the hinge side, and whose face is usually marked with ribs, radiating from the hinge outward *Dana*

2. A regular, curving indenture in the margin of any thing. See SCALLOP and SCOLLOP. "So many jags or *escalops*." *Ray*

3. (*Her.*) The figure of an escalop, borne in a field, to denote that the bearer or his ancestors had made long voyages or pilgrimages, or had been engaged in the crusades

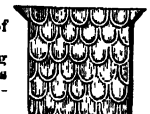

Es cal'oped (es kŏl'opt), *a.*

1. Cut or marked in the form of an escalop, scolloped

2. (*Her.*) Covered with waving lines, or with indented borders overlapping,—said of an escutcheon

Es cām'bi o, *n.* [L. Lat.] (*Ling. Law.*) A license in the shape of a writ, formerly granted to an English merchant, to draw a bill of exchange on another in foreign parts [*Obs.*] *Burrill*

Es cāp'a ble, *a.* Capable of being avoided, avoidable

Es'ca pāde', *n.* [Fr., Sp. *escapada*, from *escapar*, to escape, q. v.]

1. The fling of a horse, or ordinary kicking back of his heels

2. An impropriety of speech or behavior of which an individual is unconscious

A crowning *escapade* of his, the first and last of the kind *Carlyle*

Es cāpe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESCAPED (es kāpt'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESCAPING.] [Sp. & Pg. *escapar*, Pr. *escapar*, *escampar*, It. *scappare*, *scampare*, Fr. *échapper*, O. Fr. *eschapper*, *escamper*, probably from O. H. Ger. *champf*, N. H. Ger. *kampf*, combat, fight, hence originally to escape from the battle.]

1. To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way of, to shun, to obtain security from, as, to *escape* danger. "Sailors that *escaped* the wreck." *Spal.*

2. To avoid the notice of, to pass unobserved by, to evade, as, the fact *escaped* our attention

They *escaped* the search of the enemy *Ludlow*

Es cāpe', *v. i.* **1.** To flee, and become secure from danger, to hasten away, to avoid danger or injury

Such heretics would have thought fortunate if they *escaped* with life *Macaulay*

2. To be passed without harm, to get clear from danger, as, the balls whistled by him, and his comrade fell, but he *escaped*

Es cāpe', *n.* **1.** The act of fleeing from danger, of evading harm, or of avoiding notice, deliverance from injury or restraint, as, an *escape* in battle, a narrow *escape*

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm *Ps. lv. 7*

2. That which escapes attention or restraint, a mistake, an oversight [*Obs.*]

I should have been more accurate, and corrected all those former *escapes* *Burton*

3. (*Law.*) A violent or private evasion out of some lawful custody or restraint, as when a man is arrested, or is a prisoner, and gets away before he is delivered by due course of law *Wharton*

Es cāpe'ment, *n.* [Fr. *échappement*. See ESCAPE.]

1. The act of escaping, escape [*Rare.*]

2. The contrivance in a time piece which connects the train of wheel-work with the pendulum or balance, giving to the latter the impulse by which it is kept in vibration;—so called because it allows a tooth to *escape* from a pallet at each vibration.

☞ Escapements are of various kinds, as the *crown escapement* of a common watch (Fig. 1), the *anchor escapement* of a common clock (Fig. 2) both called *recoil escapements*, from the recoil of the train at each vibration, the *duplex escapement* (Fig. 3), the *lever escapement* (Fig. 4), and the *horizontal* or *cylinder escapement* (Fig. 5) of watches; also the *dead-beat escapement* of astronomical clocks or regulators (Fig. 6), and the *detached escapement* or one in which the vibrations of the balance are detached, or nearly so, from the pressure of the motive power during the greater part of the arc of vibration, as in chronometers.

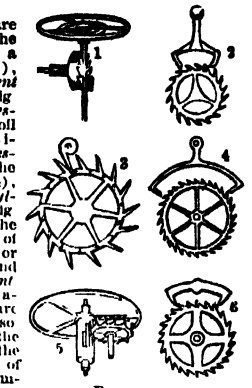

Escapements

Es-chär'bun cle, *n.* (*Her.*) A precious stone, the carbuncle

Es-chär'ga-toire' (twŏr'), *n.* [Fr. *escargotière*, from *escargot*, snail, allied to Sp. & Pg. *caracol*, which is probably of Iberian origin.] A nursery of snails [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

Es-cärp', *n.* [Fr. *escarpe*, Sp. *escarpa*, It. *scarpa*, from Fr. *escarper*, to cut steep, to cut to a slope, Sp. *escarpar*, to smooth by rasping, Fr. *escarpé*, steep, from O. H. Ger. *scarp*, N. H. Ger. *scharf*, sharp, acute.] (*Fort.*) Any thing high and precipitous, the side of the ditch next the parapet. See SCARP

Es cärp', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESCARPED (es kärpt'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESCARPING.] (*Mil.*) To make into, or furnish with, a steep slope, as that of an escarp *Carleton.*

Es carp'ment, *n.* [Fr. *escarpement*, from *escarper*. See *supra*.] A steep descent or declivity, a precipitous side of any hill or rock *Whewell*

Es-çha'lŏt' (es-shä'lŏt') (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *eschalotte*, *échalotte*, It. *scalogno*, Sp. *escalona*, Lat. *cepa Ascalonia*, so called from its being originally brought from *Ascalon*, in Palestine.] (*Bot.*) A species of small onion or garlic, the *Allium Ascalonicum*. See SHALLOT

Es'char (es'kär), *n.* [Fr. *escarre*, Sp. & Pg. *escára*, It. *escara*, Lat. *eschara*, Gr. *ἐσχάρα*.] (*Surg.*) A dry slough, crust, or scab, which separates from the healthy part of the body, as that produced by a burn, or the application of caustics

Es'cha rĕt', *n.* [Fr. *escare*, from Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, grate, gridiron, pan of coals.] (*Zool.*) A group of coral making mollusks, of the order *Bryozoa*, the coral in the form of delicate branches or net work *Dana.*

Es'cha rŏt'ic, *a.* [Fr. *escarotique*, Gr. *ἐσχαρωτικός*, from *ἐσχάρα*, eschar, q. v.] Serving or tending to form an eschar, producing a scar, caustic

Es'cha rŏt'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance which produces an eschar, a caustic

Es'cha tŏl'o gy, *n.* [Gr. *ἔσχατος*, the furthest, utmost, extreme, last, and *λόγος*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak.] The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, and the events therewith connected

Es chēat', *n.* [O. Eng. *eschete*, O. Fr. *eschet*, a thing fallen to, strictly equivalent to *eschoit*, third pers. sing. p. of *eschoir* (N. Fr. *échoir*), to fall to, to fall to the lot of, from *cheoir*, now *choir*, to fall, from Lat. *cadere*.]

1. (*Law.*) (*a*) (*Feud.* & *Eng. Law.*) The reverting or resulting back of lands, by some casualty or accident, to the lord of the fee, in consequence of the extinction of the blood of the tenant, which may happen by his dying without heirs, or by corruption of blood. *Tomlins. Blackstone.* (*b*) (*U. S. Law.*) The falling or reverting of real property to the State, as original and ultimate proprietor, by reason of a failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same

☞ A distinction is carefully made by English writers, between *escheat to the lord of the fee* and *forfeiture to the crown*. But in this country, where the State holds the place of chief lord of the fee, and is entitled to take alike by escheat and by forfeiture, this distinction is not essential. *Tomlins. Kent*

(*c*) A writ, now abolished to recover escheats from the person in possession. *Blackstone.*

2. The lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat

3. That which falls to one, a reversion or returns

To make me great by others' loss is bad *escheat*. *Spenser*

Es chēat', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ESCHEATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ESCHEATING.] (*Law.*) To revert, return, or become forfeited, to the lord, the crown, or the state, as lands by the failure of persons entitled to hold the same, or by forfeiture

☞ In this country it is the general rule that when the title to land fails by defect of heirs or devisees, it necessarily reverts or escheats to the State, but fa-

fitures of estate for crime is hardly known in this country, and corruption of blood is universally abolished *Kent. Bouvier.*

Es-chēat', *v t.* To forfeit [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*
Es-chēat'a-ble, *a* Liable to escheat *Cotgrave*
Es-chēat'age (45), *n.* The right of succeeding to an escheat *Sherwood*
Es-chēat'or, *n* (*Law*) An officer whose duty it is to observe what escheats have taken place, and to take charge of them *Burrill*
Es'che vin, *n* The elder or warden, who was principal of an ancient guild [*Obs*] *Simmonds*
Es-chew', *v t* [*imp & p p* ESCHEWED (es chūd'), *p pr & vb n* ESCHEWING] [O Eng *eschywe, eschewe*, O Fr *eschever, eschiver, eskiver*, N Fr *esquiver*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *esquivar*, It *schivare, schifare*, from O H Ger *skiuhan*, N H Ger *scheuen*, to shun, avoid, O Fr *eschiu, eskiu, esqui*, Pr *esquin*, Sp *esquivo*, It *schivo, schifo*, N H Ger *scheu*, Eng *shy*]

1 To flee from to shun, to seek to avoid, to keep one's self clear of

They must not only *eschew* evil, but do good in the world *Bp Beveridge*

2 To escape from, to avoid [*Obs*]

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschew* *Sandys*

Es-chew'er, *n* One who eschews
Es-chew'ment, *n* The act of eschewing, avoidance. [*Rare*]
Esch-schŏltz'i-ā (esh shōlts'i a), *n* [From Dr *Eschscholtz*, a botanist] (*Bot*) A genus of papaveraceous plants, found in California and upon the west coast of North America, some species of which produce beautiful yellow flowers
Es'chy-nīte, *n* [Gr *αισχυνη*, shame] (*Min*) A mineral containing titanic acid and zirconia, and so called by Berzelius on account of the inability of chemical science, at the time of its discovery, to separate these two unlike substances *Dana*
Es-cŏch'eon, *n* [See ESCUTCHEON] The shield of a family [*Obs*] See ESCUTCHEON *Warton*
Es'co-pĕt', *n* [Sp *escopeta*] A carbine [*Marryat*]
Es'cort, *n* [Fr *escorte*, It *scorta*, a guard or guide, from *scorgere*, to perceive, discern, lead, from Lat *ex* and *corrigere*, It *correggere*, to correct, to set right, Sp & P'g *escolta*]

1 A person, or body of persons, giving attendance for the sake of affording safety, a guard, also, a person, or persons, attending as a mark of respect, honor, or attention, — especially applied to movements on land, as *convoy* is to movements at sea

While the troops of my *escort* marched at the ordinary rate *Burke*

2. Protection or safeguard on a journey or excursion, as, to travel under the *escort* of a friend

Es-cōrt', *v t* [*imp & p p* ESCORTED, *p pr & vb n.* ESCORTING] [Fr *escorter*, It *scortare*, Sp & Pg *escoltar* See *supra*] To attend with a view to guard and protect, to accompany as safeguard, to give honorable or ceremonious attendance to, — used especially with reference to journeys or excursions on land, as, to *escort* a baggage wagon, to *escort* a public functionary, or a lady

Syn — To accompany, attend See ACCOMPANY

Es-cŏt', *n* A reckoning [*Obs*] See SCOT
Es-cŏt', *v t* [See SCOT, *n*] To pay the reckoning for, to support [*Obs*] *Shak*
Es'cqua ădē', *n* Same as SQUAD, q v
Es-cout', *n* Same as SCOUT q v
Es'cript, *n* A writing [*Obs*] *Cockeram*
Es'cri toire' (ĕs'krĭ twŏr') (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Fr. *escritoire*, N Fr *écritoire*, Pr *escriptori*, Sp *escriptorio, escritorio*, P'g *escritorio*, It *scrittorio, scrittoio*, L Lat *scriptorium*, from Lat *scriptorius*, belonging to writing, from *scribere*, to write, O Fr *escrire*, N Fr *ecrire*] A writing desk, either portable or fixed

Es'cri tō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to an escritoire
Es-crōd', *n* A small fresh cod broiled, a scrod "That morsel for Monica, an *escrod*" *D Webster*
Es-crōll', *n* [See SCROLL]

1. A scroll [*Obs*]

2. (*Her*) An exterior ornament of an escutcheon, representing a slip of parchment or paper, on which is the motto *Wright*

Es'crōw, *n* [Norm Fr *escrowe, escrover*, scroll, O Fr *escroe, escroue*, a roll of writings, bond, N Fr. *écrou*, entry in the jail-book, screw nut, hollow screw, either from Lat *scrobis*, ditch, grave, or from H. Ger. *schraube*, L Ger *schrure*, Eng *screw*] (*Law*) A deed or bond delivered to a third person, to hold till some act is done or some condition is performed, and which is not to take effect till the condition is performed *Blackstone*

Es'cu age, *n.* [Fr *escuage, écuage*, from *escu, ecu*, shield, from Lat *scutum*] (*Feud Law*) Service of the shield, a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war, afterward exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction, — called also *scutage* *Blackstone*

Es'cu-dē'ro (ĕs'koo-dā'ro), *n* [Sp] A shield-bearer, an esquire, hence, an attendant, a lady's page *B Jonson*

Es'cu-lā'pi an, *a* [Lat *Æsculapius*, from *Æsculapius*, Gr Ἀσκληπιος. See *infra*.] Pertaining to Esculapius, hence, also, to the healing art, medical, medicinal, curative. *Young.*

Es'cu-lā'pi-ūs, *n.* (*Myth.*) The god of the healing art, fabled to have been the son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis. He is usually represented as an old man with a flowing beard, accompanied by or grasping the head of a serpent, and sometimes holding a staff

Esculapius

Es'cu-lent, *a* [Lat *esculentus*, from *escare*, to eat, from *esca*, food, from *edere*, *esum*, to eat, Fr *esculent*, It *esculento*] Suitable to be used by man for food, eatable, edible, as, *esculent* plants, *esculent* fish "*Esculent* grain for food" *Sir W Jones*

Es'cu-lent, *n* Any thing that is eatable, that which is or may be safely eaten by man

Or any *esculent*, as the learned call it. *Massinger*

Es-cū'lic (123), *a* [Lat *æsculus*, from *esca*, food, from *edere*, to eat, the name of an oak, now used in botany for horse chestnut] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the horse-chestnut, as, *esculic* acid *Wright*

Es'cu line, *n* (*Chem*) An alkaloid obtained from the *Æsculus hippocastanum*, or horse chestnut

Es cū'ri al, *n* [Properly *escorial*, i e, a hill or heap of rubbish, earth and stones brought out of a mine, from *escoria*, dross of metal, Lat *scoria*, Gr *σκωρια*] A palace and mausoleum of the kings of Spain, about 25 miles north west of Madrid The ground plan is in the form of a gridiron, with bars and handle complete, the structure being designed in honor of St Lawrence, who suffered martyrdom by being broiled on a gridiron

Es-cūtch'eon (es kŭch'un), *n* [O Fr *escusson*, N Fr *écusson*, from O Fr *escu, escut, escus*, N Fr *écu*, shield, Pr *escut*, Sp & Pg *escudo*, It *scudo*, Lat *scutum*]

1 (*Her*) The shield, the field or ground on which a coat of arms is represented, also, the shield of a family, the token of one's birth and rank

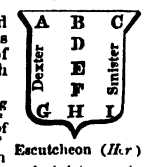

The duke's private band displaying on their breasts broad silver *escutcheons* on which were emblazoned the arms of the Guzmans *Prescott*

Escutcheon (*Her*)

☞ The two sides of an escutcheon are respectively designated as dexter and sinister, as in the cut and the different parts or points by the following names A, dexter chief point, B middle chief point, C, sinister chief point, D honor or collar point, E, fesse or heart point F nombril or navel point, G dexter base point, H, middle base point, I, sinister base point

Escutcheon of pretense the small shield in the center of his own, on which a man carries the coat of his wife, if she is an heiress, and he has issue by her *Eng Cyc*

2 (*Naut*) That part of a vessel's stern on which her name is written *Dana*

3 (*Carp*) A thin metal plate which guards or finishes the key hole of a door *Fairholt*

Es-cūtch'eoned (es kŭch'und), *a* Having an escutcheon, furnished with a coat of arms or ensign *Young*

Es'em-plăs'tic, *a* [Gr *ες*, into, to, *εν*, one, and *πλαστικός*, molded, formed, from *πλασσειν*, to mold or form] Molded or formed into one, shaped or fashioned into one [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Es guārd', *n* Guard [*Obs*] "One of our *es guard*" *Beau & Fl*

Es-loin', *v t* [O Fr *eslongner, eslongner*, now *eloigner*, Lat *ex*, out, forth, and *longe*, far off, Pr *eslonguar, eslonhar* Cf ELOIN] To remove, to avoid, to eloin [*Obs*]

From worldly cares he did himself *eslon* *Spenser*

Es'ne-cy, *n* (*Eng Law*) The right which the eldest coparcener of lands has to make the first choice in dividing a joint inheritance, on the ground of age *Bouvier*

E-sŏd'ic, *a* [Gr *ἐσω*, within, and *ὁδος*, a way] (*Physiol*) Conducting influences to the spinal marrow, — said of certain nerves

E'so phăg'e an, *a* Pertaining to the esophagus, œsophagean

E sŏph'a gŏt'o-my, *n* [Gr *οισοφάγος* and *τομος*, cutting, from *τεμνειν*, to cut See *infra*] (*Surg*) The operation of making an incision into the esophagus, for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage [Written also *œsophagotomy*]

E-sŏph'a gŭs (*e* sŏf'a-gŭs), *n* [Gr *οισοφάγος*, from *οἰσω*, future of *φερειν*, to bear, carry, and *φαγειν*, to eat] (*Anat*) The passage through which food and drink pass to the stomach, the gullet [Written also *œsophagus*]

E sŏp'i an, *a* [Lat *Æsopius*, Gr. Αισώπιος, Αισώπειος, Αισωπικός, from *Æsopus*, Αἰσωπος] Pertaining to Æsop, composed by him, or in his manner *Warton.*

Es'o tĕr'ic, *a* [Gr *ἐσωτερικός*, from *ἐσώτερος*, inner, interior, comparative from *ἔσω*, *εἴσω*, in, within] Designed for, and understood by, the specially initiated alone, not communicated, or not intelligible, to the general body of followers, private; interior, acroatic — said of the private instruction, and doctrines of philosophers, — opposed to *exoteric* or public.

Enough if every age produce two or three critics of this *esoteric* class, with here and there a reader to understand them *De Quincey.*

Es'o tĕr'ic-al-ly, *adv* In an esoteric manner.
Es'o-tĕr'i-çism, *n* Esoteric doctrine or principles
Es'o-tĕr'ics, *n sing* Mysterious or hidden doctrine; secret science [See Note under MATHEMATICS]
Es'o tĕr'y, *n* [See *supra*] Mystery, secrecy; acroatics [*Rare*] *Search.*
Es'ŏx, *n* [Lat] A genus of abdominal fishes, including the pike
Es'pa-don, *n* [It *spadone*, from *spada*, sword, from Lat *sparus*, a hunting spear] A long, heavy sword used by a powerful foot soldier, or for decapitation of criminals *Fairholt.*
Es-păl'ier (es păl'yer), *n* [Fr *espalier*, Sp *espalera, espaldera*, It *spalliera*, from O Fr *espalde*, N Fr *épaule*, Sp *espalda*, O Sp. *espalla*, It. *spalla*, shoulder See EPAULE]

1 A row of trees planted about a garden, or in hedges, and trained up to a lattice of wood-work or stakes, forming a shelter for plants

2 A lattice work on which to train fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs *Brande*

Es păl'ier (es-păl'yer), *v t* [*imp & p p* ESPALIERED, *p pr & vb n* ESPALIERING] To form an espalier of, or to protect by an espalier

Es pär'çet, *n* [Fr *esparcet, esparcette, éparcet*, Sp *esparceta, esparcilla*, probably from Sp *esparcir*, Pr *esparser*, Lat *spargere, sparsum*, to strow here and there] A kind of sainfoin *Mortimer.*

Es pär'to, *n* [Sp & P'g *esparto*, from Lat *spartum*, Gr *σπαρτος, σπαρτον, σπαρτιον*, Spanish broom, mat-weed] A kind of rush in Spain, of which cordage, shoes, baskets, &c, are made *McCulloch.*

Espanliere (es pōl'ie fr'), *n* [Fr, from *épaule*. See EPAULE] A defense for the shoulder, composed of flexible, overlapping plates of metal, used in the 15th century, — the origin of the modern *epaulette* *Fairholt.*

Es-pē'cial (es-pĕsh'al), *a* [O Fr *especial*, N Fr *special*, Lat *specialis*, from *species*, a particular sort, kind, or quality, Pr *especial, special*, Sp & P'g *especial*, It *speziale, speciale* See SPECIES] Distinguished among others of the same class or kind, principal chief, particular, as, in an *especial* manner or degree

Syn — Peculiar, special, particular See PECULIAR

Es-pē'cial ly, *adv* In an especial manner, principally, chiefly, particularly, peculiarly, in an uncommon degree
Es pē'cial ness, *n* The state of being especial
Es'pe rançe, *n* [Fr, Pr *esperansa*, Sp *esperanza*, It *speranza*, from Lat *sperans*, p pr of *sperare*, to hope] Hope [*Obs*] *Shak*
Es pī'al, *n* [O Eng *espyal, espaille, espaille* See ESPY]

1 The act of espying, notice, observation, discovery

Screened from *espial* by the jutting cape *Byron*

2 One who espies, a spy, a scout. [*Obs*]
"Their *espials* brought word" *Holland*

Es pī'er, *n* One who espies, or watches like a spy *Harmar*
Es'pi-nel, *n* A kind of ruby See SPINEL
Es'pi-on-ăge' (ĕs'pe on aj', *or* ĕs'pe on ăzh'), *n.* [Fr *espionnage*, from *espionner*, to spy, *espion*, spy Sp *espion*, It *spione* See ESPY] The practice or employment of spies, the practice of watching the words and conduct of others, and attempting to make discoveries, as spies or secret emissaries
Espiotte (ĕs'pe ŏt'), *n* [Fr] A kind of rye *Simmonds.*
Es'pla-nāde', *n* [Fr *esplanade*, Sp *esplanada, explanada*, It *spianata*, from Sp *explanar*, Pr *esplanar*, It *spianare*, to level, Lat *explanare*, to flatten or spread out, from *ex*, out, and *planus*, even, flat]

1 (*Fort*) (*a*) The glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country (*b*) A clear space between a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Campbell*

2 (*Hort*) A grass plat *Simmonds*

3 Any clear space used for public walks or drives *Simmonds*

Es plees', *n pl* [L Lat *expletiæ*, from *explere*, to fill up Law Fr *esples, espleits*] (*Law*) (*a*) The full profits or products which ground or land yields, as the hay of the meadows, the feed of the pasture, the corn and grain of the arable fields (*b*) Rents, services, and the like *Burrill.*

Es-pous'ăge, *n* Espousal [*Obs*] *Latimer.*
Es-pous'al, *n* [O Fr *espousailles*, N. Fr. *épousailles*, Pr *esposalhas*, O Sp *esponsallas, esposayas*, Pg *esponsaes*, Lat *sponsalia*, from *sponsalis*, belonging to betrothal or espousal See SPONSAL and *infra*]

1 The act of espousing or betrothing, especially, in the plural, betrothal or marriage ceremony, formal contract or celebration of marriage

2 The taking upon one's self the care and cause of any thing, adoption.

A zealous *espousal* of the public injuries. *South.*

Es-pouse' (es-pouz'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESPOUSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESPOUSING.] [O Fr. *espouser*, N Fr. *épouser*, Pr. & O. Sp. *esposar*, It *sposare*, from Lat *sponsare*, to betroth, espouse, from *sponsus*, betrothed, p p. of *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly or sacredly, Sp & Pg. *desposar*. See SPOUSE]

1 To give as spouse, to bestow in marriage, to affiance, to unite by a promise of marriage or by marriage ceremony.

If her sire approves,
Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves *Pope*

2. To take as spouse, to accept in marriage, to wed.

Lavinia will I make my empress,
And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse* *Shak*

3 To take to one's self with a view to maintain, to make one's own, to take up the cause of, to adopt, to embrace

Promised faithfully to *espouse* his cause as soon as he got out of the war *Burnet*

Es-pouse'ment, *n* The act of espousing

Es-pous'er, *n* One who espouses, one who embraces or makes his own the cause of another

Es'pres-sĭ'vo, *n* [It] (*Mus*) With expression

Es prĭŋ'gal, *n* (*Mil Antiq*) An engine of war used for throwing large stones and other missiles

Es-pȳ', *v t* [*imp & p p* ESPIED, *p pr & vb n* ESPYING] [O Fr *espier*, N Fr *épier*, Pr & Sp *espiar*, It *spiare*, from O H Ger *spehôn*, N H Ger *spähen*, Sw *speja*, Dan *spæde*, O D *spien*, *spieden*, N. D *bespieden* See SPY]

1 To catch sight of, to perceive with the eyes, to discover, as a distant object partly concealed, or not obvious to notice, to discern unexpectedly, as, to *espy* land, to *espy* a man in a crowd

As one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money *Gen* xlii 27

2 To inspect narrowly, to examine and keep watch upon

He sends angels to *espy* us in all our ways *Bp Taylor*

Syn.—To discern, discover find out, descry, spy

Es pȳ', *v i* To look narrowly, to look about, to watch, to take notice, to observe

Stand by the way and *espy* *Jer* xlviii 19

Es-pȳ', *n* [O Fr *espie*, Pr & Sp *espia*, It *spia*, O H Ger *spehha*, D *spie*, *spiede* See *supra*, and cf ESPIONAGE] A spy, a scout [*Obs.*] *Halcot*

Es'qui-mau (ĕs'kĭ mo), *n*, *pl* ES'QUI-MAUX (ĕs'kĭ-mōz) (*Geog*) An Indian of any of the tribes inhabiting arctic America and Greenland

It is an error to suppose that where an *Esquimau* can live, a civilized man can live also *Captain M Clintock*

☞ The term originally designated the aboriginal inhabitants of Labrador

Es quire', *n* [O Fr *escuyer*, *escuier*, *esquier*, a title obtained by youth at the age of fourteen, and which gave them the privilege of wearing a sword, N Fr *écuyer*, shield bearer, armor bearer, squire of a knight, esquire, equerry, rider, horseman, from *escu*, *écu*, shield, Pr *escudier*, *escudier*, *escuier*, *scudier*, Sp *escudero*, Pg *escudeiro*, It *scudiere* See ESCUTCHEON] A shield bearer or armor-bearer, an attendant on a knight, hence, in modern times, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight

☞ In England, this title is given to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and of the household, to counselors at law, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, and other gentlemen In the United States, the title is given to public officers of all degrees, and has become a general title of respect in addressing letters

Es-quire', *v t* [*imp & p p* ESQUIRED, *p pr & vb n* ESQUIRING] To wait on as esquire, to attend

Esquisse (es kēs'), *n* [Fr] (*Fine Arts*) The first sketch of a picture or model of a statue

Es-sāy', *v t* [*imp & p p* ESSAYED, *p pr & vb n* ESSAYING] [Fr *essayer*, O Fr *assaier*, Norm Fr *essoyer*, Pr *essaiar*, Sp *ensayar*, Pg *ensaiar*, It *saggiare*, *assaguare* See *infra*, and cf ASSAY]

1 To exert one's power or faculties upon, to make an effort to perform, to try, to attempt

What marvel if I thus *essay* to sing? *Byron*

2 To make experiment or trial of, especially, to try the value and purity of metals, to assay

Es'say (ĕs'sa), *n* [Fr *essai*, Pr *essay*, Sp *ensayo*, Pg *ensaio*, It *saggio*, from Lat *exagium*, a weighing, weight, balance See ASSAY]

1 An effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of any thing, a trial, attempt, as, to make an *essay* to benefit a friend, a successful *essay*

2 (*Lit*) A composition treating of any particular subject,—usually shorter and less methodical than a formal, finished treatise, as, an *essay* on the life and writings of Homer, an *essay* on fossils, or on commerce.

3 Trial or experiment to prove the qualities of a metal See ASSAY

Syn.—Attempt, trial, endeavor, effort, tract, treatise; dissertation, disquisition

Es-sāy'er, *n.* One who writes essays *Addison.*

Es'sāy-ist, or **Es-sāy'ist** (Synop , § 130), *n* A writer of an essay, or of essays *Butler.*

Es'sence, *n.* [Fr. *essence*, Pr & Pg *essencia*, Sp *esencia*, It *essenzia*, *essenza*, Lat *essentia*, from *esse*, to be]

1 The constituent elementary notions which constitute a complex notion, and must be enumerated to define it, the formal or formative nature,—sometimes called the *nominal essence*

2 The constituent qualities which belong to any object, or class of objects, or on which they depend for being what they are, this is distinguished as *real essence*, essential quality,—hence, characters common to a class contrasted with the form taken by an individual or species, distinctive character

The laws are at present, both in form and *essence*, the greatest curse that society labors under *Landor*

3 A being conceived by the mind and forming an object of thought, a purely spiritual being, an existing being "Heavenly *essences*" *Milton*

He had been indulging in fanciful speculations on spiritual *essences*, until he had an ideal world of his own around him *W Irving*

4 The predominant qualities or virtues of a plant or drug, extracted and refined from grosser matter, or, more strictly, the solution in spirits of wine of a volatile or essential oil, as, the *essence* of mint, and the like

The word *essence* scarcely underwent a more complete transformation when from being the abstract of the verb "to be," it came to denote something sufficiently concrete to be enclosed in a glass bottle *J S Mill*

5 Perfume, odor, scent, or the volatile matter constituting perfume

Nor let the imprisoned *essences* exhale *Pope*

Es'sence, *v t* [*imp & p p* ESSENCED (ĕs'senst), *p pr & vb n* ESSENCING] To perfume, to scent *Addison*

Es-sēne', *n* [Gr Ἐσσηνοι and Ἐσσαῖον, literally physicians, because they practiced medicine, from Chald *asayâ*, from Heb *âsâ*, to heal, according to the Talmud their name is *chasidim*, i e, the pious] (*Jewish Hist*) One of a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence

Es'se-nism, *n* The doctrine or the practices of the Essenes *De Quincey*

Es sĕn'tial, *a* [Fr *essentiel*, Pr & Pg *essencial*, Sp *esencial*, It *essenziale* See ESSENCE]

1 Belonging to the essence, or that which constitutes an object, or class of objects, what they are, really existing

Is it true, then that thou art but a name,
And no *essential* thing? *J Webster*

2 Important in the highest degree, indispensable to the attainment of an object, as, piety is *essential* to Christian character

Judgment is more *essential* to a general than courage *Dryden*

3 Containing the essence or characteristic portion of a substance, as of a plant, highly rectified pure, hence, unmixed "Mine own *essential* horror" *Ford*

4 (*Mus*) Necessary indispensable,—said of those tones which constitute a chord, in distinction from ornamental or accidental tones

5 (*Med*) Idiopathic, independent of any other disease

Essential character (*Nat Hist*), the prominent characteristics which serve to distinguish one genus, species &c, from another —*Essential disease*, one that is not dependent on another —*Essential oil* a volatile highly inflammable oil to which plants owe their characteristic odor It is soluble in alcohol, and is much used in making perfumery

Es sĕn'tial, *n* 1 Existence, being [*Obs*] *Milton*

2 That which is essential, first or constituent principle, as, the *essentials* of religion

Es-sĕn'ti ăl'i ty (shĭ ăl'), } *n* [It *essenzialita*]

Es-sĕn'tial ness, } The quality of being essential, that which is essential, essential part *Bp Taylor*

Es-sĕn'tial ly, *adv* In an essential manner or degree, by essence, in an important degree, in effect, as, *essentially* different

Es-sĕn'ti ăte (-shĭ-at), *v t* To become assimilated or converted into the parts of a being or body [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Es-sĕn'ti ăte, *v t* [*imp & p p* ESSENTIATED, *p pr & vb n* ESSENTIATING] To form or constitute the essence or being of [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Es'se rā, *n* (*Med*) The nettle rash,—a cutaneous eruption, showing itself in broad, smooth spots

Es-soin', *n* [O Fr *essoine essoigne*, *exoine*, L Lat *essonia*, *essoinia*, *exonia*, *exoina*, from *sunnis*, *sunnia*, *sonia*, hinderance, excuse Of Icel *syn*, refusal, *synia*, to deny, refuse, Goth *sunja*, truth, *sunjon*, to justify, O Sax *sunnea*, excuse, necessity, impediment]

1 (*Eng Law*) An excuse for not appearing in court at the return of process, the presentation or allegation of such excuse to the court

2 Excuse, exemption [*Obs*]

For every work he challenged *essoin* *Spenser*

3 One who is excused for non-appearance in court at the day appointed *Johnson*

Essoin day, the first general return day of the term, on which the court sits to receive essoins *Blackstone Wharton*

Es soin', *v t* [O Fr. *essoiner*, *essoigner*, *essonier*, L Lat. *essoniare*, *essoignare*, *exoniare*. See *supra*] (*Eng Law*) To allege or offer an excuse for the non-appearance of in court, to excuse for absence *Cowell.*

Es soin'er, *n* (*Eng Law*) An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another

Es'so nite, *n* (*Min*) Cinnamon stone

Es'so rant, *a* [Fr] (*Her*) Standing on the ground with the wings spread out, as if about to fly,—said of the figure of a bird borne as a charge in an escutcheon

Es tăb'lish, *v t* [*imp & p p* ESTABLISHED (es-tăb'lĭsht, *p pr & vb n* ESTABLISHING] [O. Fr *establir*, *estaublir*, *estaulir*, N Fr *établir*, Pr *establir*, *stablir*, Sp *establecer*, Pg *estabelecer*, It & Lat *stabilire*, from Lat *stabilis*, firm, steady, stable, from *stare*, to stand]

1 To make stable or firm, to fix or set unalterably, to settle, to confirm

The best *established* tempers can scarcely forbear being borne down *Burke*

The confidence which must precede union could be *established* only by consummate prudence and self-control *Bancroft*

2 To enact or decree by authority and for permanence, to decree, to enact, to ordain,—said of laws, regulations, and the like

3 To secure the reception of, to secure, to uphold,—said of opinions or doctrines, or forms of religion

4 To originate and secure the permanent existence of, to found to institute,—said of a colony, a state, or other institutions

5 To settle or fix as any thing wavering, doubtful, or weak, to confirm

So were the churches *established* in the faith *Acts* xvi 5

6 To set up in business, to make secure against assault or harm,—used reflexively, as, he *established* himself in a place, the enemy *established* themselves in the citadel

Es-tăb'lish er, *n* One who establishes, ordains, or confirms

Es tăb'lish-ment, *n* [O Fr *establissement*, N Fr. *établissement*, Pr *establiment*, *stabliment*, *stabilment*, Sp *establecimento*, Pg *estabelecimento*, It *stabilimento* See *supra*]

1 The act of establishing founding, ratifying, or ordaining, settlement confirmation

2 The state of being established, founded, and the like

3 That which is established, as, (*a*) A form of government, civil or ecclesiastical

Bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty *Spenser*

(*b*) A permanent civil, military, or commercial force or organization (*c*) A style of living, accustomed expense fixed allowance or resources for subsistence income, salary

His excellency might gradually lessen your *establishment* *Swift*

(*d*) The place in which one is permanently fixed for residence or business, residence, with grounds, furniture, equipage, &c, with which one is fitted out, also, any office or place of business, with its fixtures, as, to have a spacious *establishment*, to keep up a large *establishment* "Exposing the shabby parts of the *establishment*" *W Irving*

Establishment of the port (*Hydrography*), the data, obtained by observation on which the tides are computed at the given port viz the difference between high and low water at mean spring tides, and the time of high water at the full and change of the moon

Es'ta-cāde' *n* [Fr , Sp *estacada*, from Sp & Pr *estaca*, O Fr *estaque*, *estache*, It *stacca*, pole, stake, from H Ger *stalen*, L Ger & Eng *stake*, D *staal*, A S *staca* See STAKE] (*Mil*) A dike constructed of piles in the sea, a river, or a morass, to check the approach of an enemy

Es'ta fĕt', } *n* [Fr *estafette* Sp *estafeta*, It

Es'ta fĭt'te', } *staffetta*, from *staffa*, stirrup, from O H Ger *staph*, *stapho*, N H Ger *stapf stapfe*, footstep, footprint, O H Ger *stephan* N H Ger *stapfen*, *staffen*, *stappen*, to step walk] A courier who conveys messages to another courier, one of a series of couriers in relay

Es-tāte', *n* [O Fr *estat*, N Fr *etat*, Pr *estat*, *stat* Sp & Pg *estado*, It *stato*, from Lat *status*, from *stare*, to stand]

1 The fixed condition of any thing or person, the subjective state, hence, the circumstances under which a thing or person stands fixedness, condition, rank state, position, welfare "Discovering my *estate*" *Spenser.*

She cast us headlong from our high *estate* *Dryden*

2 A property which a person possesses, a fortune, a possession especially, property in land, also, property of all kinds which a person leaves to be divided at his death, as, a large *estate*, to settle an *estate*

See what a vast *estate* he left his son *Dryden.*

3 The state, the general body politic, the commonwealth, hence, the general interest, the business of government [*Obs*]

I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatever concerneth any great portion of the people *Bacon*

4 One of the ranks or classes of men which are considered as constituting the state, as the crown,

the lords, or the commons, or the lords, the clergy, and the people.

She is a duchess, a great *estate* *Latimer.*

God hath improved his authority in several parts upon several *estates* of men *Bp. Taylor.*

5 (*Law*) The interest which any one has in lands, tenements, or any other effects, as, an *estate* for life, for years, at will, &c *Burrill*

Es tāte', *v t* [*Obs*] 1 To settle as a fortune *Shak*

2 To establish, to fix

Es-teem', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ESTEEMED, *p pr* & *vb n* ESTEEMING] [Fr *estimer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *estimar*, It *estimare*, *stimare*, Lat *æstimare*, *æstumare*, from *æs*, brass, copper, money, with the ending *tumare*]

1 To set a value on, to appreciate the worth of, to estimate, to value, to reckon

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike *Rom* xiv 5.

Then he forsook God, which made him, and lightly *esteemed* the Rock of his salvation *Deut* xxxii 15

2 To set a high value on, to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship "Will he *esteem* thy riches?" *Job* xxxvi 19

Syn.—To estimate, regard, prize, value, respect, revere See ESTIMATE

Es teem', *v i* To form an estimate, to have regard to the value, to consider

We ourselves *esteem* not of that obedience, or love, or gift, which is of force *Milton*

Es-teem', *n* [Fr *estime*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *estima*, It *stima* See *supra*]

1 Opinion or judgment of value, estimate valuation, price [*Obs*] "The full *esteem* in gold" *J Webster.*

I will deliver you in ready coin,
The full dear'st *esteem* of what you crave *J Webster*

2 High value or estimation, great regard, favorable opinion, founded on supposed worth

Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good and holy men in orders *Dryden*

Es-teem'a-ble, *a* Worthy of esteem, estimable [*Rare*] "*Esteemable* qualities" *Pope*

Es-teem'er, *n* One who esteems, one who sets a high value on any thing "The proudest *esteemer* of his own parts" *Locke*

Es-thĕ'sĭ-ŏm'e-ter, *n* [Gr αἰσθάνεσθαι, to perceive, and μέτρον, measure] An instrument used to measure the tactile sensibility of the surface of the human body, in health and disease, by finding the shortest distance by which two points can be separated when brought in contact with the body, and yet both be distinctly perceived or felt

Es-thĕt'ic, *a* Pertaining to the science of taste or of beauty

Es thĕt'ics, *n sing* The science which treats of the beautiful, or of the theory of taste See ÆSTHETICS [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Es tĭf'er-ous, *a* [Lat *æstifer*, from *æstus*, fire, glow, heat, and *ferre*, to bear, produce] Producing heat [*Rare*]

Es'ti-ma ble, *a* [Fr, Pr, & Sp *estimable*, Pg *estimavel*, It *estimabile*, *estimevole*, *stimabile*, Lat *æstimabilis* See ESTEEM]

1 Capable of being estimated or valued, as, *estimable* damage *Paley*

2. Valuable, worth a great price [*Rare*]

A pound of man's flesh taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable* or profitable *Shak*

3 Worthy of esteem or respect, deserving our good opinion or regard

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable* *Sir W Temple*

Es'ti-ma-ble, *n* A thing worthy of regard [*Rare*]

One of the peculiar *estimables* of her country *Browne*

Es'ti-ma-ble-ness, *n* The quality of deserving esteem or regard

Es'ti-ma-bly, *adv* In an estimable manner

Es'ti māte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ESTIMATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ESTIMATING] [Lat *æstimare*, *æstimatum*. See ESTEEM] To judge and form an opinion of the value of, without actually measuring or weighing, to fix the worth of, to compute or rate, as, to *estimate* the value of goods or land, to *estimate* the worth or talents of a person, to *estimate* profit or loss.

It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece that men *estimate* commodities and exchange them *Locke*

Syn.—To appreciate, value, appraise, prize rate, esteem, count, calculate, number—To ESTIMATE ESTEEM Both these words imply an exercise of the judgment *Estimate* has reference especially to the external relations of things, such as amount, magnitude, importance, &c It usually involves computation or calculation, as, to *estimate* the loss or gain of an enterprise *Esteem* has reference to the true character or standing of a thing to its intrinsic value or merits Thus we *esteem* it an honor to be inhabitants of a free country When thus applied to things it nearly coincides with *consider*, differing from the latter only as implying that we value the thing in question When applied to persons, *esteem* is used in a moral sense and implies a mingled sentiment of respect and attachment Thus, we *esteem* a man for his uniform integrity, we *esteem* a lawyer for his candor and fairness, we *esteem* a magistrate for his devotion to the public good See APPRECIATE

Es'ti-mate (45), *n* [Lat *æstimatum*, from *æstimare*. See *supra*] A value determined by judgment; particularly, an approximate judgment or opinion as to weight, magnitude, cost, and the like, a calculation without measuring or weighing.

Syn.—ESTIMATE, ESTIMATION, ESTEEM The noun *estimate*, like its verb, supposes chiefly an exercise of judgment in determining the amount, importance, or magnitude of things, with their other exterior relations, as, an *estimate* of expenses incurred, a true *estimate* of life &c *Esteem* is a moral sentiment made up of respect and attachment,—the valuation of a person as possessing useful qualities or real worth Thus we speak of the *esteem* of the wise and good as a thing greatly to be desired *Estimation* seems to waver between the two In our version of the Scriptures it is used simply for *estimate* as, "It he be poorer than thy *estimation*" *Levit* xxvii 8 In other cases, it verges toward *esteem*, as, "I know him to be of worth and worthy *estimation*" *Shak* It will probably settle down at last on this latter sense "*Esteem* is the value we place upon some degree of worth It is higher than simple approbation, which is a decision of judgment It is the commencement of affection" *Cogan*

Not dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just *estimation* prized above all price *Cowper*

Es'ti-mā'tion, *n* [Fr *estimation*, Pr & Sp *estimacion*, It *estimazione*, *stimazione*, Lat *æstimatio*, from *æstimare* See ESTEEM]

1 The act of estimating

2 An opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of any thing, formed without using precise data, as, *estimations* of distance, magnitude, amount, or moral qualities

3 Favorable opinion, esteem, regard, honor

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honor with the elders *Wisdom* viii 10

Syn—Estimate calculation, computation, appraisement, esteem, honor, regard See ESTIMATE

Es'ti mā'tive, *a* [It *estimativo*, Pr *estimatiu*, Fr *estimatif* See ESTEEM]

1 Inclined, or able, to estimate, serving for, or capable of being used in, estimating

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty *Hale*

2 Imaginative [*Rare*]

Es'ti mā'tor, *n* [Lat *æstimator*, It *estimatore*, Fr *estimateur* See ESTEEM] One who estimates or values

Es'ti val, *a* [Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *estival*, It *estivale*, Lat *æstivalis*, from *æstus*, summer] Pertaining to, or continuing through, the summer, æstival "*Estival* garlands" *Browne*

Es'ti vāte, *v i* [Lat *æstivare*, *æstivatum*, from *æstivus*, pertaining to summer, from *æstas*, summer, Fr *estiver*, Pr *estivar*, to get in a crop] To pass the summer [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Es'ti vā'tion, *n* [Fr *estivation*]

1 The act of passing the summer *Bacon*

2 (*Bot*) The disposition of the petals within the floral gem or bud æstivation

Estoilée (es'twŏ lé'), *a* [O Fr] (*Her*) Having the form of a star, especially of a star with four rays

Cross estoilee (*Her*) a star with four rays in the form of a cross, the rays being broad at the center and terminating in sharp points *Ogilvie*

Es töp', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ESTOPPED (es töpt'), *p pr* & *vb n* ESTOPPING] [O Fr *estoper*, *estouper*, N Fr *étouper*, to cork, close, O Sp *estopar*, It *stoppare*, L Lat *stuppare*, *stopare*, to close with tow, obstruct, *estoppare*, to hinder, from Lat *stupa*, *stuppa*, the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum Cf STOP] (*Law*) To impede or bar, to stop the progress of "*Estopping* a river" *Burrill*

A man shall always be *estopped* by his own deed or not permitted to aver or prove any thing in contradiction to what he has once solemnly avowed *Blackstone*

Es'to pil'la, *n* [Sp] A kind of long lawn or mixed linen fabric, made in Silesia *Simmonds*

Es-töp'pel, *n* [From *estop*, q v] (*Law*) A stop, an obstruction or bar to one's alleging or denying a fact contrary to his own previous action, allegation, or denial, a conclusive admission, which can not be denied or controverted *Wharton Stephen Burrill*

If a tenant for years levies a fine to another person, it shall work as an *estoppel* to the cognizor *Blackstone*

Es tō'vers, *n pl* [O Fr *estovers*, *estovoir*, necessary, necessity, need, from *estover*, *estoveir*, *estevoir*, *estovoir*, to suit be fit, be necessary, from *estut*, third person perfect of *ester*, from Lat *stare*, to stand, or perhaps from *studuit*, third person perfect of *studere*, to strive after, to apply one's self to, Gris *stuver*, *stover*, to be obliged or forced, perfect *stuvét*] (*Law*) Necessaries or supplies, an allowance to a person out of an estate or other thing for support, as of wood to a tenant for life, &c, of sustenance to a man confined for felony out of his estate, or alimony to a woman divorced out of her husband's estate *Blackstone*

Es trāde', *n* [Fr, Sp *estrado*, Pr *estra*, for *estrat*, It *strato*, originally a carpet on the floor of a room, and an elevated place in it, covered with a carpet, for receiving visits, from Lat. *stratum*, bed covering, coverlet, pillow, from *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread out] An even or level space, a level and slightly raised place in a room *Smart.*

Estramaçon (es trăm'a son), *n* [Fr, It. *stramazzone*, L Lat *scramasaxus*, O Ger *schramsax*, from L Lat *scrama*, broadsword, akin to Ger *schramme*, scratch, scar, and L Lat *saxa*, a little knife, small sword, M H Ger *sahs*]

1. A sort of two-edged sword formerly used.

2 A blow with the edge of a sword.

Es-trānge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ESTRANGED; *p pr*, & *vb n* ESTRANGING] [O Fr *estranger*, *estrangier*, from *estrange*, *estraigne*, strange, absent, foreign See STRANGE]

1 To make strange, to withdraw; to withhold, hence, reflexively, to keep at a distance, to cease to be familiar and friendly with

We must *estrange* our belief from what is not clearly evidenced *Glanville*

Had we *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent. *Hooker*

2 To divert from its original use or possessor, to alienate

They have *estranged* this place, and burnt incense in it to other gods *Jer* xix 4.

3 To make a stranger of, to alienate the affections or confidence of

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me *Pope*

Es trān'ged-ness, *n* The state of being estranged; estrangement *Prynne.*

Es trānge'ment, *n* [O Fr *estrangement* See *supra*] The act of estranging, or the state of being estranged, a keeping at a distance, voluntary abstraction, alienation, removal, as, an *estrangement* of affection

A long *estrangement* from better things *South*

Es trān'ger, *n* One who estranges *Browning.*

Es trăn'gle, *v t* To strangle [*Obs*]

Es'tra pāde', *n* [Fr, Sp *estrapada*, It *strappata*, from *strappare*, to tear or pluck off, to wrest, wrench, from Prov Ger *strapfen*, to draw, N H. Ger *straff*, drawn tight] (*Man*) The action of a horse, when, to get rid of his rider, he rises before, and at the same time kicks furiously with his hind legs

Es trāy', *v t* [O Fr *estrayer*, *estraier*, Pr *estraguar*, L Lat *extravagare*, It *stravagare* See STRAY] To stray [*Obs*]

Es trāy', *n* [See *supra*] (*Law*) Any valuable animal, not wild, found wandering from its owner, a stray *Burrill.*

Es trēat', *n* [O Fr *estrait*, *estreit*, *estraite*, *estreite*, *extract*, from Lat *extractus*, *extractum*, p p of *extrahere*, to draw out, from *ex*, out, and *trahere*, to draw, O Fr & Pr *estraire*, N Fr *extraire*, Sp *extraer*, Pg *extrahir*, It *estrarre* See EXTRACT] (*Law*) A true copy, duplicate, or extract of an original writing or record, especially of amercements or penalties set down in the rolls of court to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer *Cowell.*

☞ This term is still in use and now signifies the extracting or taking out a forfeited recognizance from among the other records of the court, for the purpose of being prosecuted in another court, or it may be in the same court *Burrill*

Es trēat', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ESTREATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ESTREATING] (*Law*) (*a*) To extract or take out from the records of a court, and return to the court of exchequer to be prosecuted,—said of a forfeited recognizance (*b*) To bring in to the exchequer, as a fine *Burrill.*

Es'tre mā'ni an, *a* (*Geog*) Belonging or relating to Estremadura, in Spain

Es'tre mā'ni an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Estremadura

Es-trīpe', *v t* [O Fr *estropier*, to mutilate, from Lat *extirpare*, to root up See *infra*] (*Law*) To strip or lay bare, as trees of their branches, or land of wood, houses, &c, to commit waste or spoil in, as in lands, woods, or houses, to the damage of another *Burrill*

Es trīpe'ment, *n* [O Fr *estrevement*, damage, waste, from *estreper*, to destroy, damage, Pr *estrepar*, probably from Lat *extirpare*, to pluck up by the stem or root, root out, clear from stubble Cf O Fr *estraper*, to cut the stubble, and *estrape*, N Fr *étrape*, a long scythe, Prov Ger *strapen*, to strip off, *straffen*, to clip, lop] (*Law*) A destructive kind of waste, committed by a tenant, in lands, woods, or houses *Cowell.*

Es'trich, } *n* 1 The ostrich [*Obs.*] *Massinger*
Es'tridge, } 2 (*Com*) The fine down of the ostrich, lying immediately beneath the feathers

Es'tū ant, *n* [Lat *æstuans*, p pr of *æstuare*, to be in a violent or waving motion, to boil up, to burn, *æstus*, boiling or undulating motion, fire, glow, heat, storm, fury] Heat [*Obs*] "Regulated *estuance* from wine" *Browne.*

Es'tū a-ry (64), *n* [Lat *æstuarium*, from *æstuare*. See *supra*]

1 A place where water boils up or wells forth. [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

2 A narrow passage, as the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current, an arm of the sea, a frith

Es'tū a-ry, *a* Belonging to, or formed in, an estuary, as, *estuary* strata *Lyell.*

Es'tū āte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ESTUATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ESTUATING] [Lat *æstuare*, *æstuatum*. See *supra*] To boil up, to swell and rage, to be agitated *Cockeram.*

Es'tū ā'tion, *n* [Lat *æstuatio*] The act of estuating, commotion, as of a fluid, agitation; violence, hence, excitement. "*Estuations* of joys and fears" *Mountagu.*

Est'ūre, *n.* [From Lat. *æstuare.* See *supra.*] A state of commotion; agitation, as, the *esture* of the sea. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

E-su'ri-ent, *a.* [Lat *esuriens*, p pr of *esurire*, to desire to eat, a desiderative form of *edere*, to eat] Inclined to eat; hungry [*Obs*] *Bailey*

E-su'ri-ent, *n.* One who is hungry or greedy. [*Obs*]
An insatiable *esurient* after riches *Wood*

Ēs'ū-rīne (ĕzh'u rin), *a* [Lat *esurire.* See *supra*] Eating, corroding [*Obs*] *Wiseman*

Ēs'ū-rīne, *n* (*Med*) A medicine which provokes appetite, or causes hunger [*Obs*]

Étagère (ā'ta zhâr'), *n* [Fr *étager*, to arrange on shelves, from *etage*, shelf, story, floor, from Gr *στέγη*, room, roof, from *στεγειν*, to cover] A piece of furniture having a number of shelves or stages, one above another, for receiving articles of elegance or use *Fairholt*

Etat Major (ā'ta' mȳzhōr'), [Fr, from *état*, state, condition, position, Lat *status*, and Lat *major*, greater See MAJOR, *a*] (*Mil*) The staff of an army, including all officers above the rank of colonel, also, all adjutants, inspectors, quartermasters, commissaries, engineers, ordnance officers, paymasters, physicians, signal officers, judge advocates, also, the non commissioned assistants of the above officers

Ēteh, *n* [See EDDISH] Ground from which a crop has been taken [*Obs*] See EDDISH *Mortimer*

Ēteh, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ETCHED (ĕtcht), *p pr* & *vb n* ETCHING] [N H Ger *ätzen*, *atzen*, to feed, to corrode, etch, D *etsen*, M H Ger *atzen*, *etzen*, O H Ger *azôn*, *ezzan*, *azjan*, Goth *atjan*, from O H Ger *ezzan*, Goth *itan*, Eng *eat*, imp *ate*]

1 To produce, as figures or designs, on metal, glass, or the like, by means of lines or strokes eaten in or corroded by means of some strong acid

☞ The plate is first covered with varnish, or some other ground capable of resisting the acid, and this is then scored or scratched by a needle, or similar instrument, so as to form the drawing the plate is then covered with acid, which corrodes the metal in the lines thus laid bare

2 To sketch, to delineate [*Rare*]

Ēteh, *v i* To practice etching *Locke*

Ēteh'er, *n* One who etches

Ēteh'ing, *n* 1 The act, art, or practice of etching, a mode of engraving

2. The impression taken from an etched plate

Ēteh'ing-nee'dle, *n* An instrument of steel with a fine point, used in etching for tracing out lines, &c, on the plate *Brande*

E'te-ōs'tic (110), *n* [Gr *ἔτος*, gen *ἔτεος*, year, and *στίχος*, row, order, line, verse, from *στειχειν*, root *στίχ*, to go up, ascend] A chronogrammatical composition, a phrase or piece, the initial letters of which express a date, a chronogram [*Rare*] See CHRONOGRAM *B Jonson*

E-tĕr'mi-na-ble, *a* Without end, interminable [*Obs*] *Skelton*

E'tērn' (14), *a* [O Fr *eterne*, It *eterno*, Lat **E'tērne'** *aternus*, for *æviternus*, from *ævum*, uninterrupted time, eternity, and the temporal ending *ternus*] Eternal [*Obs or poet*] *Shak*

The whole temporal show related royally,
And built up to *eterne* significance
Through the open arms of God *E B Browning*

E tĕr'nal, *a* [Lat *æternalis*, from *æternus*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *eternal*, It *eternale*, Fr *éternel* See *supra*]

1 Without beginning or end of existence, always existing, underived and indestructible

The *eternal* God is thy refuge *Deut* xxxiii 27

To know whether there were any real being, whose duration has been *eternal*. *Locke*

2 Without end of existence or duration, ever lasting, endless, immortal

That they may also obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus, with *eternal* glory *2 Tim* ii 10

3 Continued without intermission, perpetual, ceaseless

And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine *Dryden*

4 Existing at all times without change, immutable

Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he opposed *Dryden*

Syn.—Everlasting, endless, infinite ceaseless, perpetual, interminable See EVERLASTING

E-tĕr'nal, *n* That which is without beginning or end, especially, the Deity, God *Milton*

E-tĕr'nal ist, *n* One who holds the existence of matter to be from eternity *Burnet*

E-tĕr'nal ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ETERNALIZED, *p pr.* & *vb n* ETERNALIZING] To make eternal, to give endless duration to, to eternize *Skelton*

E tĕr'nal-ly, *adv* In an eternal manner without beginning or end; without end of duration, unchangeably, perpetually

That which is morally good or evil at any time or in any case, must be *eternally* and unchangeably so *South*
Where western gales *eternally* reside *Addison*

E-tĕrne', *a* See ETERN.

E-tĕr'ni-fy, *v. t* [Lat *æternus* and *facere*, to make. See ETERN.] To make eternal, to immortalize. [*Obs.*]

This said, her winged shoes to her feet she tied,
Formed all of gold, and all *eternified*. *Chapman*

E tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* [Lat. *æternitas*, from *æternus*, Fr *éternité*, Pr. *eternitat*, Sp. *eternidad*, Pg. *eternidade*, It. *eternità*. See ETERN]

1 The condition or quality of being eternal, continuance without beginning or end, duration without end, everlastingness

The high and lofty One, that inhabiteth *eternity* *Is* lvii 15
By repeating the idea of any length of duration, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity* *Locke*

2 The state or condition which begins at death

Thou know'st 'tis common all that live must die,
Passing through nature to *eternity* *Shak*

E tĕr'ni zā'tion, *n* The act of eternizing, the act of rendering immortal or famous

E tĕr'nize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ETERNIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* ETERNIZING] [Fr *éterniser*, Sp *eternizar*]

1 To make eternal or endless, to continue the existence or duration of indefinitely, to perpetuate

This other [gift] serv'd but to *eternize* woe *Milton*

2 To make forever famous to immortalize, as, to *eternize* a name, to *eternize* exploits

St Alban's battle won by York
Shall be *eternized* in all age to come *Shak*

E tē'sian (e tē'zhan), *a* [Fr *étésien*, Lat *etesius*, Gr *ἐτήσιος*, pl Lat *etesiæ*, Gr *ἐτησιαι* (sc *ἄνεμοι*), winds, from *ἐτήσιος*, for a year, annual, from *ἔτος*, year] (*Gr & Rom Lw*) Blowing at stated times of the year, stated, periodical, annual

Etesian winds yearly or anniversary winds, answering to the monsoons of the East Indies

E'thal, *n* [Fr *éthal*, formed from the first syllables of *ether* and *alcohol* Cf ETHYL] (*Chem*) A peculiar oily substance, obtained from purified sperm oil, and called also *cetylic alcohol* It is a white, waxy solid, and crystallizes in shining scales by solution in alcohol or ether *Gregory*

Ēthe, *a* [See EATH] Easy [*Obs*] "Thence the passage *ethe*" *Spenser*

Ēth'el, *a* [A S *edhel*] Noble [*Obs*]

E'ther, *n* [Fr *éther*, Lat *æther*, Gr *αἰθηρ*, from *αἰθειν*, to light up, kindle, to burn or blaze, Pr *ether*, It *etere*]

1 (*Physics*) An hypothetical medium of great elasticity and extreme tenuity, supposed to pervade all space the interior of solid bodies not excepted, and to be the medium of transmission of light and heat

2 (*Chem*) A very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol, or rectified spirit of wine, with sulphuric acid It is lighter than alcohol, of a peculiar penetrating odor, and has a pungent, cooling, aromatic taste

3 Supposed matter above the air, the air itself

E thē're al (89, 124), *a* 1 Pertaining to the ether, or to the higher regions beyond the earth or beyond the atmosphere, celestial, as, *ethereal* space, *ethereal* regions

Go heavenly guest, *ethereal* messenger *Milton*

2 Consisting of ether, hence, exceedingly light or airy, tenuous spirit like

Vast chain of being which from God began,
Natures *ethereal* human angel man *Pope*

3 (*Chem*) Of, or relating to, ether "*Ethereal* liquids" *Gregory*

E thē're al ism, *n* The state or quality of being ethereal etherealness ethereality

E thē're al'i ty, *n* The state or condition of being ethereal, etherealness

E thē're-al ize *v t* 1 To convert into ether, or into subtile fluid, to saturate with ether *Good*

2 To render ethereal or spirit like

E thē're al ly, *adv* In an ethereal, celestial, or heavenly manner

E-thē're al ness, *n* The state or quality of being ethereal, ethereality etherealism

E thē're ous, *a* [Lat *ætherius* from *æther* Fr *ethere*, Pr *etherey*, Pg *ethereo*, Sp & It *etereo*] Formed of ether, ethereal [*Obs*]

This *etherous* mold on which we stand *Milton*

E-thē'ri-a, *n* [Gr *αἰθειν*, to shine] (*Conch*) A genus of bivalve mollusks inhabiting fresh water, and found in the rivers of Africa attached to stones or to other shells *Brande*

E'ther i fi-cā'tion, *n* The production of ether

E'ther i fōrm or **E thĕr'i fōrm**, *a* [Lat *æther*, ether, and *forma*, form, shape] Having the form of ether

E'ther ine, *n* Carbureted hydrogen, — so called from being supposed to exist in ether

E'ther i zā'tion, *n* (*Med*) (*a*) The administration of ether by inhalation (*b*) The state of the system under the influence of ether

E'ther ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ETHERIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* ETHERIZING] [Fr *etheriser*]

1 To convert into ether

2 To put under the influence of ether, as by inhalation, as, to *etherize* a patient

Ēth'ic, **Ēth'ic-al**, *a* [Fr *ethique*, Lat *ethicus*, Gr *ἠθικός*, from *ἦθος*, custom, usage, the manners and habits or moral nature of man] Relating to manner or morals, treating of the moral feelings or duties, containing precepts of morality, as, *ethic* discourses or epistles.

Cicero was himself the author of an *ethical* system *De Quincey*

The *ethical* meaning of the miracles would be wholly lost. *French*

Ēth'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to, or in harmony with, moral principles or character.

Ēth'ics, *n sing* [Fr. *éthique*. See *supra*] The science of human duty, the body of rules of duty drawn from this science, a particular system of principles and rules concerning duty, whether true or false, rules of practice in respect to a single class of human actions, as political or social *ethics*. [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

The completeness and consistency of its morality is the peculiar praise of the *ethics* which the Bible has taught *I Taylor.*

E'thi op, **E'thi ō'pi an**, *n* [Lat *Æthiops*, Gr *Αἰθιοψ*, from *αἴθω*, to burn, and *ὤψ*, face] (*Geog*) A native, or inhabitant, of Ethiopia

E'thi ō'pi an, *a* (*Geog*) Belonging, or relating, to Ethiopia

E'thi ōp'ic, *n* The language of Ethiopia

E'thi ops Mar'tial Black oxide of iron, iron in the form of a very fine powder

E'thi ops Min'er al A combination of mercury and sulphur of a black color, black sulphuret of mercury See CALOMEL

Ēth'moid, **Ēth moid'al**, *a* [Fr *ethmoïde*, *ethmoïdal*, Gr *ἠθμοειδής*, like a sieve, from *ἠθμός*, sieve, and *εἶδος*, form] (*Anat*) Resembling a sieve; cribriform

Ethmoid bone (*Anat*) the bone through which the nerves of olfaction pass to the nose, and on which they are mainly distributed

Ēth'moid, *n* [See *supra*] (*Anat*) The ethmoid bone

Ēth'närch, *n* [Gr *ἐθναρχης*, from *ἔθνος*, nation, and *ἀρχός*, leader, commander, from *ἄρχειν*, to lead, rule] (*Gr Antiq*) The governor of a province or people

Ēth'närch y, *n* The dominion of an ethnarch, principality and rule *Wright*

Ēth'nic, **Ēth'nic al**, *a* [Fr *ethnique*, Lat *ethnicus*, Gr *ἐθνικός*, from *ἔθνος*, nation, *τὰ ἔθνη*, the nations, heathens, gentiles]

1 Belonging to races, based on distinctions of race ethnological

2 Pertaining to the gentiles, or nations not converted to Christianity, heathen, pagan, — opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian* *Hudibras*

Ēth'nic, *n* A heathen, a pagan [*Obs*]

No better reported than impure *ethnics* and lay dogs *Milton.*

Ēth'ni çism, *n* Heathenism, paganism, idolatry [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Eth nŏg'ra pher, *n* One who cultivates ethnography, one who studies or treats of the different natural races and families of men

Ēth'no grăph'ic, **Ēth'no grăph'ic al**, *a* [Fr *ethnographique*] Pertaining to ethnography

Eth nŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *ethnographie*, from Gr *ἔθνος*, nation and *γραφειν*, to write] That branch of knowledge which has for its subject the description of the different races of men with their different characteristics, circumstances, manners, and habits.

Ēth'no lŏg'ic, **Ēth'no lŏg'ic al**, *a* Pertaining to ethnology

Eth nŏl'o gist *n* One versed in ethnology, a student of ethnology

Eth nŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ἔθνος*, nation, and *λόγος*, discourse, *λεγειν*, to speak] The science which treats of the division of man into races their origin and relations, and the differences which characterize them

Ēth'o lŏg'ic, **Ēth'o lŏg'ic al**, *a* [See ETHOLOGY] Treating of, or pertaining to, ethics or morality *Johnson*

E thŏl'o gist, *n* One who studies or writes upon the subject of manners and morality

E thŏl'o gy *n* [Gr *ἦθος*, *ἔθος*, custom, usage, manners, morality and *λογος* discourse, *λεγειν*, to speak] The science of ethics treatise on morality also the science of character *J S Mill.*

Ēth'o po ĕ'ia, *n* [Gr *ἠθοποιΐα*, from *ἦθος*, manners, and *ποιεῖν*, to make or form] Belonging to, or suitable for the formation of character [*Obs*] *Urquhart*

E'thūle, *n* [Gr *αἰθειν*, ether and *ὕλη* substance, base] (*Chem*) A compound of hydrogen and carbon regarded by Berzelius as forming ether by oxidation ethyl

E'thyl, *n* [Ger *äthyl*, from Gr *αἰθηρ* and *ὕλη*, wood, matter, element base see ETHER and cf ETHAL] (*Chem*) An hypothetical radical or base existing in ether and its compounds

E'ti o lāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ETIOLATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* ETIOLATING] [Fr *etioler* O Fr *estiolet*, to become slender or puny probably from Ger *stiel*, stalk, as it originally signifies to shoot, to shoot up into a thin stalk]

1 To become white or whiter to be whitened or blanched by excluding the light of the sun, as plants.

2 (*Pathol*) To become pale through disease or absence of light

E'ti o lāte, *v t* 1 To blanch, to whiten by depriving of the sun's rays

2 (*Pathol*) To cause to grow pale by disease or absence of light

E'ti o lā'tion, *n* 1 The operation of blanching so as to render plants white, crisp, and tender, by excluding the action of light from them.

2 (*Pathol*) Paleness produced by absence of light, or by disease. *Dunglison.*

Et'i-o-lŏg'ic-al, *a* Pertaining to etiology.
Et'i-ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *étiologie*, Gr. *aitiologia*, from *aitia*, cause, and *λόγος*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak. See ÆTIOLOGY] (*Med.*) That branch of medical science which treats of the causes of disease
Et'i-quĕtte' (ĕt'i-kĕt'), *n* [Fr, properly, a little piece of paper, or a mark or title, affixed to a bag or bundle, expressing its contents, label, ticket, Prov Fr *estiquete*, pointed piece of wood, wood ticket, from L Ger *stikke*, peg, pin, tack, *stikken*, H Ger *stecken*, to stick] The forms required by good breeding, or prescribed by authority, to be observed in social or official life, observance of the proprieties of rank and occasion, conventional decorum

The pompous *etiquette* of the court of Louis the Fourteenth *Prescott*

Et-nē'an (124), *a* [Lat *Ætnæus*, Gr *Αιτναῖος*, from Lat *Ætna*, *Ætne*, Gr *Αἴτνη*, Dor *Αἴτνα*] Pertaining to Etna, a volcanic mountain in Sicily
E-trŭ'ri an, *a* (*Geog*) Belonging, or relating to ancient Etruria, in Italy
E-trŭ'ri-an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of ancient Etruria
E-trŭs'can, *a.* Of, or belonging to, Etruria
Et'tin, *n* [A S *eten*, *etan*, *coten*, *cotan*, originally voracious, gluttonous, from *etan*, to eat] A giant [*Obs*] *Item of Fr*
Et'tle, *v t* [Prov Eng, also *addle*, O Eng *ettle*, to prepare, intend, try, contrive, earn, Icel *átla*, to destine, to think, suppose, O Sw *aetla*, to judge, hope, allied to Gr *ἐθέλειν*, to be willing, wish, desire] To earn [*Obs*] See ADDLE *Boucher*
Étude (ā tŭd'), *n* [Fr] A composition in music or the fine arts which is intended, or may serve, for a study
Etui (ā-twē'), *n* [Fr *étui*, O Fr *estui*, Pr *estui*, **Et wee',** *estug*, O Sp *estui*, N Sp *estuche*, Pg *estojo*, It *stuccio*, *astuccio*, L Lat *estugium*, from O H Ger *stûchi*, M H Ger *stuche*, N H Ger *stauch*, *strauche*, a short and narrow muff] A case for small articles, as needles, pins, and other small instruments, a lady's reticule or work box
Et'ym, *n* An etymon See ETYMON *H F Talbot*
Et'y-mŏl'o gĕr, *n* An etymologist [*Obs*]
Et'y mo-lŏg'ic-al, *a* [Lat *etymologus*, Gr *ἐτυμολογικος*, Fr *etymologique* See ETYMOLOGY] Pertaining to etymology, or the derivation of words
Et'y-mo-lŏg'ic al ly, *adv* According to, or by means of, etymology
Et'y-mo-lŏg'i con, *n* [Gr *ἐτυμολογικόν*, from *ἐτυμολογικός*. See *supra*] A treatise in which the etymologies of words are traced, an etymological dictionary or manual, as, Whiter's *Etymologicon*
Et'y mŏl'o gist, *n* [Fr *etymologiste*] One versed in etymology, or the deduction of words from their originals, one who searches into the origin of words
Et'y mŏl'o gize, *v t* To give the etymology of, to trace to the root or primitive, as a word "The grammarians *etymologize* it" *Camden*
Et'y-mŏl'o gize, *v i* [Fr *étymologiser*] To search into the origin of words, to deduce words from their simple roots
Et'y-mŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ἐτυμολογια*, from *ἔτυμον* and *λόγος*, discourse, description, from *λεγειν*, to say, speak, Lat *etymologia*, Fr *étymologie* See *infra*]
1 That branch of philological science which treats of the history of words and grammatical forms, tracing out their origin, primitive significance, and changes of form and meaning
2 That part of grammar which relates to the changes in the forms of words in a language, or inflection
Et'y-mon, *n*, Eng *pl* ET'Y MONS, Gr *pl* ET'Y-MA. [Gr *ἔτυμον*, the true literal sense of a word according to its derivation, from *ἔτυμος*, true, real, from *ἐτύος*, true, real]
1. An original form, primitive word, root
2 Original or fundamental signification [*Rare*]

The import here given as the *etymon* or genuine sense of the word *Coleridge*

Eu. A prefix from the Gr *εὖ*, well, used very frequently in composition, signifying well, easy, advantageous, good, and the like
Eu-cāi'rite, *n* [Gr *εὐκαιρος*, seasonable, opportune, from *εὖ*, well, good, and *καιρός*, season] (*Min*) A mineral, consisting principally of selenium, copper, and silver, —so called by Berzelius on account of its being found soon after the discovery of the metal selenium *Dana*
Eu-cal-lĭp'tus, *n* [Gr *εὖ*, well, and *καλύπτειν*, to cover] (*Bot*) A genus of trees, including many species, most of which are natives of Australia The trees, which attain a very great size, have entire, leathery leaves, containing a considerable amount of volatile oil, and remarkable for being placed upright, so that both sides are equally exposed to the light
Eu'cha-rist (yū'ka-rĭst), *n* [Gr *εὐχαριστία*, a giving of thanks, from *εὖ*, well, and *χάρις*, favor, grace, thanks, Lat *eucharistia*, Fr *eucharistie*]
1 The act of giving thanks, thanksgiving [*Obs*]

Led through the vale of tears to the region of *eucharist* and hallelujahs *South*

2 (*Eccl*) The sacrament of the Lord's supper, the solemn act or ceremony of commemorating the death of Christ, in the use of bread and wine, as the appointed emblems, the communion.

Syn. —See SACRAMENT

Eu'cha-rist'ic, } *a* [Fr *eucharistique*]
Eu'cha-rist'ic-al, } 1 Containing expressions of thanks. [*Obs*] *Browne*
2 Pertaining to the Lord's supper.
Eu chlōre', *a* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, and *χλωρός*, green] Having a distinct green color, —said of some minerals [*Obs*]
Eu-chlō'rine (yū-klō'rĭn), *a* [Gr. *εὐχλωρος*, fresh and green, from *εὖ*, well, and *χλωρός*, pale-green, light-green] Having a distinct green color

Euchloric gas (*Chem*) Same as EUCHLORINE *Davy*

Eu'chlo rine, *n* [Fr *euchlorine* See *supra* and CHLORINE] (*Chem*) Protoxide of chlorine *Davy*
Eu'chŏ lo'gi-on, } *n* [Gr *ευχολόγιον*, prayer-
Eu-chŏl'o gy, } book, from *ευχή*, prayer, vow, from *εὔχεσθαι*, to pray, and *λέγειν*, to say, speak, Fr *eucologe*] (*Eccl*) A formulary of prayers, the Greek ritual, in which are prescribed the order of ceremonies, sacraments, and ordinances
Eu'chre (yū'ker), *n* A game at cards, originally a German game, the highest card being the knave of the same color and suit as the trump, and called *right bower*, the lowest card played being the seven See BOWER *Hoyle*
Eu'chro ite (49), *n* [Gr *ευχρους*, beautiful color] (*Min*) A mineral of a light, emerald-green color, transparent and brittle, arseniate of copper *Dana*
Eu'chy my (yū'kĭ-mĭ), *n* [Gr *ευχυμια*, from *εὖ*, well, good, and *χυμός*, juice, liquid, Fr *euchymie* See CHYME] (*Med*) A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body
Eu'chy sid'er-ite (49), *n* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, *χέειν*, to pour, melt, or dissolve, and *σίδηρος*, iron] (*Min*) A mineral containing silica, lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron, a variety of pyroxene
Eu'clase, *n* [Fr *euclase*, Ger *euklas*, from Gr *εὖ*, well, and *κλάειν*, to break, easily broken] (*Min*) A brittle gem of the beryl family, consisting of silica, alumina, and glucina It occurs in light, green, transparent crystals, affording a brilliant diagonal cleavage, and is obtained from the topaz localities in Brazil *Dana*
Eu'cra sy, *n* [Gr *εὐκρασία*, from *εὐκρας*, well-tempered, from *εὖ*, well, and *κεραννύναι*, to mix, temper, Fr *eucrasie*] (*Med*) Such a due or well proportioned mixture of qualities in bodies, as constitutes health or soundness *Quincy*
Eu'cre'tic al, *a* [Gr *ευκτικός*, from *εὔχεσθαι*, to pray, vow, wish] Containing acts of supplication, supplicatory, precatory [*Obs*]

Sacrifices distinguished into expiatory, *eucticul*, and eucharistical *Law*

Eu dē'mon-ism, *n* [Gr *ευδαιμονισμός*, happiness, from *ευδαιμων*, happy, from *εὖ*, well, good, and *δαίμων*, genius] That system of philosophy which derives the foundation of moral obligation from its relation to happiness or well being [Written also *eudæmonism*]
Eu dē'mon ist, *n* One who believes in eudæmonism [Written also *eudæmonist*]

I am too much of a *eudæmonist* I hanker too much after a state of happiness both for myself and others *De Quincey*

Eu dī'al yte, *n* [Gr *εὖ*, easily, and *διαλυειν*, to dissolve] (*Min*) A mineral of a brownish red color and vitreous luster, consisting chiefly of the silicates of iron, zirconia, and lime, —so called from the ease with which it is dissolved in acids *Dana*
Eu'di ŏm'e-ter, *n* [Gr. *ευδία*, fair, clear weather, from *εὐδιος*, fine, clear, of air, weather, from *εὖ*, well, good, and *Ζεύς*, genitive *Διός*, Jupiter, Jove, as ruling in the lower air, and *μέτρον*, measure, Fr *eudiometre*] An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the air, or rather the quantity of oxygen contained in any given bulk of elastic fluid *Ure*

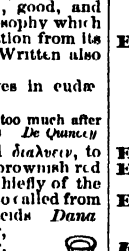

Eudiometer

Eu'di o mĕt'ric, } *a* Pertaining to
Eu'di o mĕt'ric al, } a eudiometer, performed or ascertained by a eudiometer, as, *eudiometrical* experiments or results
Eu'di ŏm'e-try, *n* [Fr *eudiométrie*] The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer
Eu-dŏx'i-an, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of Eudoxius, who was a celebrated defender of the doctrines of Arius, and was patriarch of Antioch and Constantinople in the fourteenth century
Eu dȳn'a mīte, *n* [Gr *εὖ*, well, good, and *δύναμις*, strength, power] (*Ornith*) A genus of cuckoos remarkable for the strength of the bill, legs, and toes
Eu'ge, *n* [Lat *euge*, Gr *εὖγε*, an exclamation of joy, applause well done! good! bravo!] Applause [*Obs*] *Hammond*
Eu-gē'ni a, *n.* [Named in honor of Prince *Eugene* of Saxony] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, mostly of tropical countries, and including several aromatic trees and shrubs, among which are the trees which produce the allspice and cloves of commerce
Eu-gĕn'ic, *a* [See *supra*.] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, cloves, as, *eugenic* acid
Eu'ge-mīne, *n* (*Chem*) A crystallizable substance obtained from cloves by means of alcohol.
Eu'ge ny, *n.* [Gr. *εὐγένια*, from *εὐγενής*, well born, of noble race, from *εὖ*, well, and *γένος*, race, descent, from root *γεν*, to bring forth.] Nobleness of birth. [*Obs.*]
Eugh (yū), *n.* The yew, or yew-tree. See YEW. "The tough *eugh*" *Dryden.*
Eu'har-mŏn'ic, *a.* [Gr *εὖ*, well, and *ἁρμονικόν*, harmonic, q v] (*Mus*) Producing perfect harmony or concord, —used to distinguish from that produced by the *tempered scale*
Eu-lŏg'ic, } *a* [See EULOGY] Containing, or
Eu-lŏg'ic al, } pertaining to, eulogy, commendatory, eulogistic [*Rare*]
Eu lŏg'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a manner to convey eulogy, eulogistically [*Rare*]
Eu'lo gist (yū'lo-jĭst), *n* [See EULOGY] One who eulogizes, one who writes or speaks in commendation of another
Eu'lo-gist'ic, *a* Pertaining or given to, or characterized by, eulogy, commendatory, laudatory.
Eu'lo gist'ic al ly, *adv* In a eulogistic manner, with commendation
Eu lō'gi ūm, *n* [L Lat, from Gr *εὐλογία*, eulogy, q v] A formal eulogy See EULOGY *Cowper.*
Eu'lo gize (yū'lo-jīz), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EULOGIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* EULOGIZING] [See EULOGY] To speak or write in commendation of another, to extol in speech or writing, to praise
Eu'lo gy, *n* [Gr *εὐλογία*, from *εὔλογος*, well speaking, from *εὖ*, well, and *λέγειν*, to speak, Fr *eulogie*] A speech or writing in commendation of the character or services of a person, as, a fitting *eulogy* to worth "*Eulogies* turn into elegies" *Spenser.*

Syn —Encomium, praise, panegyric, applause — EULOGY, EULOGIUM, ENCOMIUM, PANEGYRIC The idea of praise is common to all these words The word *encomium* is used as to both persons and things, and denotes warm praise *Eulogium* and *eulogy* apply only to persons, and are more studied and of greater length A *panegyric* was originally a set speech in a full assembly of the people, and hence denotes a more formal *eulogy*, couched in terms of warm and continuous praise We may bestow *encomiums* on any work of art, or production of genius, without reference to the performer, we bestow *eulogies*, or pronounce a *eulogium*, upon some individual distinguished for his merit or public services, we pronounce a *panegyric* either before an assembly, who are met for the occasion, or as the spontaneous expression of our feelings in our ordinary intercourse with others

Eu'ly-tine, *n* [Gr *εὖ*, well, and *λύειν*, to dissolve] (*Min*) A mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicate of bismuth, found at Freiberg *Dana*
Eu mŏl'pus, *n* (*Entom*) A genus of beetles, one species of which (*E vitis*), a very small insect, commits great devastation upon the vines in the wine countries of Europe *Baird*
Eu'no-my, *n* [Gr *ευνομία*, from *εὖ*, well, and *νόμος*, custom, law, from *νεμειν*, to apportion, assign] Equal law, or a well adjusted constitution of government [*Rare*] *Mitford*
Eu'nuch (yū'nuk), *n* [Gr *εὐνοῦχος*, properly keeping or guarding the couch, taking charge of the women, from *ευνη*, couch, bed, and *ἐχειν*, to have, hold, keep, Lat *eunuchus*, Fr *eunuque*] A male of the human species castrated, hence, from the frequent employment of such persons in this office in former times, a chamberlain.
Eu'nuch, } *v t* [Lat *eunuchare*, *eunucha-*
Eu'nuch ĭze, } *tum*] To make a eunuch of, to castrate, as a man [*Obs*]
Eu'nuch ism, *n* [Gr *ευνουχισμός*, from *ευνουχίζειν*, to make a eunuch of, Lat *eunuchismus*, Fr *eunuchisme*] The state of being a eunuch *Bp Hall*
Eu'ō ny mus, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the spindle tree
Eu'pa-thy (yū'pa thĭ), *n* [Gr *εὐπάθεια*, from *εὐπαθής*, sensitive to external impressions, from *εὖ*, well, and *παθος*, suffering, affection, passion, from *παθεῖν*, *πάσχειν*, to suffer, Fr *eupathie*] Right feeling [*Obs*] *Harris*
Eu'pa tō'ri ŭm, *n* [From *Eupator*, king of Pontus, who first used it as a medicine] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including hemp agrimony, boneset, thoroughwort or Indian sage, &c
Eu'pa-trĭd, *n* [Gr *εὖ*, well, and *πατήρ*, father] One well born, or of noble birth
Eu pĕp'si ā, *n* Same as EUPEPSY, q v
Eu-pĕp'sy (yū pĕp'sĭ), *n* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, and *πεπτειν*, *πεσσειν*, to cook, digest, *πεψις*, a cooking, digestion] (*Med*) Soundness of the nutritive or digestive organs, good concoction or digestion, —opposed to *dyspepsy*
Eu pĕp'tic, *a* Having good digestion, or being easy of digestion
Eu'phe-mism (yū'fe mĭzm), *n* [Gr. *εὐφημισμός*, from *εὐφημίζειν*, to use words of a good omen, from *εὖ*, well, and *φημι*, inf *φαναι*, to speak, Fr *euphémisme*] (*Rhet*) A figure in which a harsh or indelicate word or expression is softened, or by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is harsh or indelicate.
Eu'phe-mis'tic, } *a* Pertaining to euphemism,
Eu'phe-mis'tic-al, } containing a euphemism, rendering more decent or delicate in expression
Eu'phe-mize, *v t* or *i* [*imp* & *p p* EUPHEMIZED, *p pr* & *vb. n* EUPHEMIZING.] [Gr *εὐφημίζειν*] To express by a euphemism, or in delicate language, to make use of euphemistic expressions *C. Kingsley*
Eu-phō'ni-ăd, *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, and *φωνεῖν*, to

sound.] (*Mus.*) An instrument in which are combined the characteristic tones of the organ and various other instruments. [*Rare.*] *Moore.*

Eū-phŏn'ic, Eū-phŏn'ic al, *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, euphony, agreeable in sound, pleasing to the ear, euphonious, as, *euphonical* orthography. *Colebrooke*

Eū-phŏn'i-con, *n.* [See EUPHONIAD] (*Mus*) A kind of upright piano

Eū-phō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Agreeable in sound, euphonic. [*Recent.*]

Eū-phō'ni-oŭs-ly, *adv* In a euphonious manner, with euphony, harmoniously

Eū'pho-nism, *n.* An agreeable combination of sounds, euphony

Eū'pho-nize, *v t.* To make agreeable in sound

Eū'pho non, *n* [See EUPHONIAD] (*Mus*) An instrument resembling, in tone, the organ, in form, the upright piano, and characterized by great strength and sweetness of tone *Black.*

Eū'pho-noŭs, *a* Euphonious [*Rare*]

Eū'pho-ny (yū'fo nȳ), *n* [Gr *ευφωνια*, from *εὖ*, well, and *φωνη*, sound, voice, Fr *euphonie*] An agreeable sound, an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds, a pronunciation of letters and syllables which is pleasing to the ear

Eū-phŏr'bi ă (yū fôr'bĭ-a), *n* [See *infra*] (*Bot*) Spurge, or bastard spurge, a genus of plants of many species, mostly shrubby, herbaceous succulents, affording an acrid, milky juice, some of them armed with thorns

Eū'phor bi ă'ceoŭs, Eū-phôr'bi al, *a* (*Bot*) Of, relating to, or resembling, the *Euphorbia*, or spurge family *Ogilvie*

Eū-phŏr'bi-ŭm, *n* [Lat, Gr *εὐφόρβιον*, so called after *Euphorbus*, a celebrated Greek physician, literally well-fed, from *εὖ*, well, and *φόρβειν*, to feed, *φορβη*, food] (*Med*) An inodorous gum resin, usually in the form of yellow tears, produced by *Euphorbia officinarum*, and used in the composition of some plasters *Dunglison*

Eū-phrā'si ă, Eū'phra-sy (yū'fra-sȳ), *n* [Gr *εὐφρασια*, delight, from *ευ*, well, and *φρήν*, heart, mind, Fr *euphrasie*] (*Bot*) The plant eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*), formerly regarded as beneficial in disorders of the eyes

Then purged with *euphrasy* and rue
The visual nerve, for he had much to see *Milton*

Eū'phu-ism, *n* [Gr *ευφυης*, well grown, graceful, from *εὖ*, well, good, and *φυη*, growth, from *φυειν*, to grow] This affected style of conversation and writing, fashionable for some time in the court of Elizabeth, had its origin from the fame of Lyly's two performances, entitled, "*Euphues*, or the Anatomy of Wit," and "*Euphues* and his England"] (*Rhet*) An affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language, high flown diction

Eū'phu ist, *n* [See *supra*] One who affects excessive refinement and elegance of language — applied particularly to a class of writers, in the age of Elizabeth, whose unnatural high flown diction is ridiculed in Sir Walter Scott's "Monastery," in the character of Sir Piercie Shafton

Eū'phu ist'ic, *a* Belonging to the euphuists, or to euphuism

Eū'pi-on, *n* [Gr *εὖ*, well, and *πιων*, fat] (*Chem*) An oily liquid, of highly inflammable nature, obtained from vegetable substances by destructive distillation

Eū-plăs'tic, *a* [Gr *εὖ*, well, and *πλασσειν*, to form] (*Pathol*) Having the capacity of becoming organizable in a high degree, as the matter forming the false membranes which sometimes result from acute inflammation in a healthy person *Dunglison*

Eū plăs'tic, *n* (*Med*) Organizable substance by which the tissues of an animal body are renewed

Eū pȳr'i-on, *n* [Gr *εὖ*, well, easy, and *πῦρ*, fire] A contrivance for obtaining a light instantaneously, as a lucifer match, and the like

Eū rā'sian, *n* [A contraction of *European* and *Asian*] A child born of a European parent on the one side, and an Asiatic on the other

Eū-rē'kă, *n* [Gr. *εὕρηκα*, I have found, perfect indicative of *ευρίσκειν*, to find] A discovery, especially, a discovery made after long or difficult research, — so called in allusion to the story of Archimedes, who is said to have uttered this word, on finding out, after long and patient study, a method of detecting the adulteration of King Hiero's crown

Eū'ri-pize, *v t* [*imp & p p* EURIPIZED, *p pr & vb n* EURIPIZING] [See *infra*] To whirl hither and thither [*Obs*]

Eū'ri-pŭs (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *euripus*, Gr *εὔριπος*, from *εὖ*, well, and *ῥιπη*, a rushing motion, from *ῥιπτειν*, to throw, or from *ῥιψ*, *ῥιπος*, wicker work, reed, rush] A strait, a narrow tract of water, where the tide, or a current, flows and re flows with violence, as the ancient frith of this name between Eubœa and Bœotia

Eū'rite, *n* [Fr, probably from Gr *εὔρυτος*, well or full flowing, from *εὖ*, well, and *ῥειν*, to flow, on account of its very fine grains] (*Min*) Feldspathic granite, consisting of feldspar, the white stone (*weiss stein*) of Werner *Dana*

Eū-rĭt'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or consisting of, eurite

Eū-rŏc'ly-don, *n.* [Gr. *ευροκλύδων*, from *εὖρος*, the south east wind, and *κλύδων*, wave, billow; according to another reading, *εὐρακύλων*, i. e., a north east wind, as in Lat Vulg *Euro aquilo*] A tempestuous wind, which blows from an easterly point, on the Mediterranean, and is very dangerous, a levanter

But not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind called *Euroclydon* *Acts* xxvii 14

Eū'ro pē'an (124) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *Européen*, Lat *Europæus*, Gr *Ευρωπειος*, from Lat *Europa*, Europe, Gr *Ευρωπη*, which is, according to some, derived from Gr *ευρυς*, broad, and *ωπη*, view, sight, look, *ὠψ*, gen *ωπός*, face, from root *ὀπ*, to see, it being so called from the broad line or face of coast which that continent presented to the Asiatic Greek It is, however, better derived from Heb *ereb*, evening, so that it properly signifies *west*] (*Geog*) Pertaining to Europe, or to its inhabitants

Eū'ro pē'an (124), *n* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Europe

Eū'ro-pē'an ize, *v t* To cause to become like the Europeans in manners or character, to habituate or accustom to European usages to cause to become naturalized or domesticated in Europe

Eū'rus, *n* [Lat, Gr *εὖρος*] The east wind

Eū ry'a le, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, of the family of the water lillies, growing in India and China, where the roots of some species are used for food

Eū ryc'er-oŭs, *a* [Gr *ευρύς*, broad, and *κερας*, horn] Having broad horns

Eū ryg'o-me, *n* (*Zool*) A genus of crustaceous animals resembling the spider crabs

Eū'ryth my (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *eurythmie*, Lat *eurythmia*, Gr *ευρυθμια*, from *εὖ*, well, and *ῥυθμός*, rhythm, measure, proportion, symmetry]

1 (*Fine Arts*) Just or harmonious proportion or movement, as in the composition of a poem, an edifice, a painting, or statue

2 (*Med*) Regularity of the pulse

Eū sē'bi an, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of Eusebius of Nicomedia, who was a friend and protector of Arius

Eū stā'chi-an (yū-stā'kĭ-an), *a* [N Lat *tuba Eustachiana* (s *Eustachii*), so called after the learned Italian physician *Eustachi*, who died at Rome, 1574] (*Anat*) Discovered by Eustachius

Eustachian tube (*Anat*), a slender pipe affording a passage for the air from a cavity in the ear to the back part of the mouth — *Eustachian valve* (*Anat*) a semilunar membranous valve in the heart, so called because discovered by Eustachius *Dunglison*

Eū'stȳle, *n* [Fr *eustyle*, Gr *εὐστυλον*, neuter of *εὐστυλος*, with goodly pillars, from *εὖ*, well, and *στῦλος*, pillar] (*Arch*) A form of colonnade, in which the columns are placed at a distance from each other, equal to two diameters and a quarter of the column *Gwilt*

Eū'tax y, *n* [Fr *eutaxie*, Gr *ευταξια*, from *εὖ*, well, and *ταττειν*, to arrange, *τάξις*, arrangement, order] Good or established order or arrangement [*Obs*] *Waterhouse*

Euterpe (from an ancient statue)

Eū tĕr'pe, *n* [Lat *Euterpe*, Gr *Ευτέρπη*, from *ευτερπης*, delightful, from *εὖ*, well, and *τέρπειν*, to delight]

1 (*Myth*) The Muse who presides over wind instruments

2 (*Bot*) A genus of palms, some species of which are elegant trees

Eū tĕr'pe an, *a* Relating to Euterpe, hence, pertaining to music

Eū'tha nā'si-ă, Eū'tha nā'sy (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *euthanasie*, Gr *ευθανασια*, from *εὖ*, well, and *θανατος*, death, from *θνῄσκειν*, *θνήσκειν*, to die] An easy death, a mode of dying to be desired

"An *euthanasia* of all thought" *Hazlitt*

The kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia* *Arbuthnot*

Eū'tro phy, *n* [Gr *ευτροφια*, from *εὔτροφος*, healthy, from *εὖ*, well, and *τροφη*, to nourish] (*Pathol*) Healthy nutrition, soundness as regards the nutritive functions

Eū-tȳch'i-an (yū tĭk'ĭ an), *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of Eutychius, who held that the divine and human natures of Christ, after their union, became so blended together, as to constitute but one nature, a monophysite

Eū tȳch'i an ism (yū tĭk'ĭ an ĭzm), *n.* (*Eccl Hist*) The doctrine of Eutychius

Eū-x ăn'thine, *n* [Gr *εὐ*, well, and *ξανθός*, yellow] (*Chem*) A substance which forms small yellow crystals, brought from India, and known in commerce by the name of *purree* or *Indian yellow*

Eū-x'e nīte, *n* [Gr *εὔξενος*, stranger] (*Min*) A brownish black mineral with a metallic luster, found in Norway It contains the metals yttrium, columbium, and uranium, with some others *Dana*

E-vā'cāte, *v t* [Lat *e*, out, and *vacare*, *vacatum*, to be empty] To empty [*Obs*] *Harvey*

E-vāc'u ant, *a* [Lat *evacuans*, p pr of *evacuare*, Fr *évacuant*] Emptying, evacuative, purgative, cathartic

E-vāc'u ant, *n* (*Med*) Something which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions, a purgative or cathartic

E-văc'u āte, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* EVACUATED, *p pr. & vb n.* EVACUATING] [Lat *evacuare*, *evacuatum*, from *e*, out, and *vacuus*, empty, *vacare*, to be empty, It. *evacuare*, Pr., Sp, & Pg *evacuar*, Fr. *évacuer*]

1. To make empty, to remove the contents of, as, to *evacuate* a vessel or dish

2 To deprive [*Rare*]

Evacuate the Scriptures of their most important meaning *Coleridge.*

Evacuate the term of all its proper meaning *Coleridge.*

3 To remove, to eject, to void, to discharge; as, to *evacuate* the contents of a vessel, or of the animal system

4 To withdraw from, to quit, to desert, as a city, fort, and the like

The Norwegians were forced to *evacuate* the country. *Burke.*

5 To make void, to nullify, to vacate, as, to *evacuate* a contract

E văc'u āte, *v i* To let blood, or cause it to flow. [*Obs*] *Burton.*

E văc'u ā'tion, *n* [Lat *evacuatio*, Fr *évacuation*, Pr *evacuacion*, Sp *evacuacion*, It *evacuazione*]

1 The act of emptying, clearing of the contents, or discharging as, an *evacuation* of the bowels, of a city, fort, and the like

2 That which is evacuated or discharged, especially, a discharge by stool or other natural means, a diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means *Quincy.*

3 Abolition, nullification [*Obs*] "*Evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies" *Hooker*

E-văc'u ā'tive, *a* [It, Sp, & Pg *evacuativo*, Pr *evacuatiu*, Fr *évacuatif*] Serving or tending to evacuate, cathartic, purgative

E văc'u ā'tor, *n* One who evacuates, or makes void, a nullifier "The great *evacuators* of the law" *Hammond*

E vāde', *v t* [*imp & p p* EVADED, *p pr & vb n* EVADING] [Lat *evadere*, from *e*, out, from, and *vadere*, to go, walk, It *evadere*, Sp *evadir*, Pr *evazir*, Fr *s'evader*] To get away from by artifice, to avoid by dexterity, subterfuge, address, or ingenuity to elude, to escape, as, to *evade* a blow, a pursuer, a punishment, to *evade* the force of an argument

The heathen had a method, more truly their own, of *evading* the Christian miracles *French*

Syn — To prevaricate, equivocate, shuffle See PREVARICATE

E vāde', *v i* 1 To escape to slip away, — often with *from*, as, to *evade* from perils

2 To attempt to escape to practice artifice or sophistry, for the purpose of eluding

The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any such ways *South*

E-vād'i ble, *a* Capable of being evaded [*Rare*]

Ev'a gā'tion, *n* [Lat *evagatio*, from *evagari*, to wander forth, from *e*, out, and *vagari*, to wander about Fr *evagation*, Sp *evagacion*, It *evagazione*] The act of wandering, excursion, a roving or rambling [*Rare*] *Ray.*

E văg'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *evaginare*, to unsheathe, from *e*, out, and *vagina*, scabbard, sheath] The act of unsheathing

E'val, *a* [Lat *ævum*, eternity, lifetime, age] Relating to time or duration [*Obs*]

E văl'ū ā'tion, *n* [Fr *evaluation*, from *evaluer*, to value, to estimate, L. Lat *evaluatio* See VALUATION] Valuation, appraisement

Ev'a nĕsce', *v i* [*imp & p p* EVANESCED (Ev'a nĕst'), *p pr & vb n* EVANESCING] [Lat *evanescere*, from *e*, out, and *vanescere*, to vanish, from *vanus*, empty, vain] To vanish away, to become dissipated and disappear, like vapor

I believe him to have *evanesced* and evaporated *De Quincey*

Ev'a nĕs'cence, *n* [See *infra*] The act of vanishing away, the state of vanishing or of being vanished, as the *evanescence* of vapor, of a dream, of earthly plans or hopes

Ev'a nĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *evanescens*, p pr of *evanescere*]

1 Liable to vanish or pass away like vapor, vanishing, fleeting, as *evanescent* pleasures

2 Vanishing from notice, imperceptible

The difference between right and wrong in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent* *Wollaston.*

Ev'a-nĕs'cent ly, *adv* In a vanishing manner, imperceptibly

E văn'gel, *n* [Fr *évangile* See EVANGELY] Good news, announcement of glad tidings, especially, the gospel [*Obs or poet*]

Her funeral anthem is a glad *evangel* *Whittier.*

E'van-gĕ'li an, *a* Rendering thanks for favors

Ev'an gĕ'lic, Ev'an gĕ'lic al, (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *evangelicus*, Gr *ευαγγελικός*, Fr *évangelique*, Pr *evangelic*, *evangelical*, Sp, Pg, & It. *evangelico* See EVANGELY]

1 Contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels; as, the *evangelic* history

2 Belonging to, agreeable or consonant to, or contained in, the gospel, or the truth taught in the New Testament, as, *evangelical* truth or obedience.

3 Earnest for the truth taught in the gospel, fervent and devout, strict in interpreting Christian doctrine, as, an *evangelical* preacher, also, tech-

nically applied to a party in the English and other churches

E'van-ĝĕl'ĭc-al, *n* One of evangelical principles.
E'van-ĝĕl'ĭc-al-ĭsm, *n* Adherence to evangelical doctrines, evangelicism [*Rare*]
E'van-ĝĕl'ĭc-al-ly, *adv* In a manner according to the gospel
E'van-ĝĕl'ĭc al ness, *n* The state of being evangelical
E'van ĝĕl'ĭ çĭsm, *n* Evangelical principles
E-văn'ĝe-lĭc'ĭ ty, *n* Evangelicism [*Rare*]
E-văn'ĝĕl ĭzm, *n* [Fr *evangélisme*] The preaching or promulgation of the gospel *Bacon*
E-văn'ĝel ĭst, *n* [Fr *évangéliste*, Pr & Lat *evangelista*, Gr ευαγγελιστης, from ευαγγελιζεσθαι]
1 A writer of the history or doctrines, precepts, actions, life, and death, of our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ, as, the four *evangelists*, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John
2 A preacher who is authorized to preach, but has not charge of a particular church, and is not allowed to administer the eucharist
E văn'ĝel-ĭst'a-ry, *n* [L Lat *evangelistarium*] A selection of passages from the Gospels, as a lesson in divine service *Porson*
E-văn'ĝel-ĭst'ĭc, *a* Designed or fitted to evangelize, evangelical, as, *evangelistic* efforts
E-văn'ĝel ĭ zā'tion, *n* [Pr *evangelisation*] The act of evangelizing
E-văn'ĝel ĭze, *v t* [*imp & p p* EVANGELIZED, *p pr & vb n* EVANGELIZING] [Fr *évangéliser*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *evangelizar*, It *evangelizzare*, L Lat *evangelizare*, Gr ευαγγελιζεσθαι] To instruct in the gospel, to preach the gospel to, to convert to a belief of the gospel, as, to *evangelize* heathen nations, to *evangelize* the world
E-văn'ĝe lĭze, *v i* To preach the gospel

Delegated to *evangelize*, or teach the doctrine of Christ's mission *Cogan.*

E-văn'ĝe ly, } *n* [Lat *evangelium*, Gr ευαγγελιον,
E-văn'ĝĕlle, } the reward of good tidings given to the messenger, good news, especially in a Christian sense, the glad tidings, the gospel, from ευαγγελος, bringing or announcing good news, from ευ, well, and αγγελλειν, to bear a message, to bring tidings, Pr *evangeli*, Sp & It *evangelio*] Good tidings, especially, the gospel [*Rare*] "The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangely*" *Spenser*

Above all, the Servians read, with much avidity the *evangile* of their freedom *Landor*

E văn'ĭd, *a* [Lat *evanidus*, from *evanescere* See EVANESCENT] Liable to vanish or disappear, faint, weak, evanescent, as, an *evanid* color [*Obs*]

They are very transitory and *evanid* *Barrow*

E văn'ĭsh, *v i* [Lat *evanescere*, Fr *évanouir*, Pr *evanir, evanuir, esvanir*, It *evanire, esvanire*, Sp *evanir, esvanecer*, It *svanire* See EVANESCENT] To escape from sight or perception, to disappear, to vanish
E văn'ĭsh ment, *n* A vanishing disappearance
E văp'o ra ble, *a* [See EVAPORATE] Capable of being converted into vapor, and of passing off in fumes, capable of being dissipated by evaporation
E văp'o rāte, *v i* [*imp & p p* EVAPORATED, *p pr & vb n* EVAPORATING] [Lat *evaporare, evaporatum*, from *e*, out, and *vaporare* to emit steam or vapor, from *vapor*, steam or vapor, It *evaporare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *evaporar*, Fr *evaporer*]
1 To pass off in vapor, as a fluid to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapor, or in particles too minute to be visible
2 To escape or pass off without effect, to be dissipated, to be wasted, as, arguments *evaporate* in words, the spirit of a writer often *evaporates* in translating
E-văp'o-rate, *v t* 1 To convert from a liquid or solid state into a gaseous, by the agency of heat, especially by the slow agency of natural heat, to dissipate in vapor or fumes

☞ When artificial heat is employed, and the process is rapid, the term *vaporize* is more properly used, as in the production of steam

2 To give vent to, to pour out in words or sound [*Obs*]

My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet *Wotton*

E-văp'o-rate, *a* [Lat *evaporatus*, p p of *evaporare*] Dispersed in vapors *Thomson*
E văp'o-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *evaporatio*, Fr *évaporation*, Pr *evaporacio*, Sp *evaporacion*, It *evaporazione*]
1 The act or process of turning into, or passing off in, vapor, as, the *evaporation* of ether
2 The transformation of a portion of a fluid into vapor, in order to obtain the fixed matters contained in it in a state of greater consistence
3 (*Steam-Eng*) See VAPORIZATION
E-văp'o rā'tĭve, *a* [Lat *evaporativus*, It & Sp *evaporativo*, Pr *evaporatiu*, Fr *evaporatif*.] Pertaining to, or producing, evaporation
E văp'o rŏm'e ter, *n* [Fr *evaporomètre*, ill formed from Lat *evaporare* and Gr μετρον, measure] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time, an atmometer
E-vā'sĭ-ble, *a* Capable of being evaded. [*Rare*]
E-vā'sĭon, *n* [Lat *evadere, evasum*, Fr *évasion*, Sp *evasion*, It *evasione* See EVADE] The act of eluding or avoiding, particularly the pressure of an argument, an accusation or charge, or an interrogation, and the like

Thou by *evasions* thy crime uncoverest more. *Milton.*

Syn. — Shift, subterfuge, shuffling; prevarication; equivocation
E-vā'sĭve, *a* [Fr *évasif* See EVADE.] Tending to evade, or marked by evasion, elusive, shuffling, avoiding, as, an *evasive* answer, an *evasive* argument

He answered *evasive* of the sly request. *Pope.*

E vā'sĭve-ly, *adv* By evasion or subterfuge; elusively, in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge
E-vā'sĭve-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being evasive
Eve, } *n* [A-S *æfen, ǽfen*, O Sax *ôband*,
E'ven (ē'vn, 58), } *ôvand, ǽvond*, O Fries *avend, avond, vond, vond*, O D *avont*, N D *avond*, O H Ger *ûbant, ûbunt, âpand*, M H Ger *ûbent, âbunt*, N H Ger *abend*, Icel *aftan*, Sw *afton*, Dan *aften*, allied to *even*, level, and Goth *af*, O H Ger *apa*, N H Ger *ab*, of, off, from, down, so that it originally signifies, decline of the day]
1 The latter part or close of the day, the beginning of the night, the period of time near sunset, evening

They like so many Alexanders,
Have in these parts from morn till *even* fought *Shak.*
Winter, oft, at *eve* resumes the breeze *Thomson*

2 The evening preceding some particular day, as, *Christmas eve* is the evening before Christmas, also, the period just preceding some important event, as, the eve of an engagement
E-vĕ'tĭes, *n sing* (*Med*) The branch of medical science which teaches the method of acquiring a good habit of body [*Obs*] [See Note under MATHEMATICS]
E vĕc'tion (-vĕk'shun), *n* [Lat *evectio*, from *evehere*, to carry out, from *e*, out, and *vehere*, to carry, Fr *évection*]
1 The act of carrying out, up, or away, hence, a lifting or extolling, exaltation [*Obs*] *Pearson.*
2 (*Astron*) (*a*) An inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit, due to the attraction of the sun, by which the equation of the center is diminished at the syzigies, and increased at the quadratures by about 1 20′ (*b*) The libration of the moon *Whewell*
E'ven (ē'vn), *a* [A S *efen, efen, emn*, D *even*, N H Ger *eben*, O H Ger *ebun, epun*, O Fries *emn*, Goth *ibns*, O Sax *ebhan, efno*, Icel *jafn*, Dan *jevn*, Sw *jamn*]
1 Level, smooth, or equal in surface, not rough, free from irregularities, horizontal, uniform in rate of motion or mode of action, as, an *even* tract of land, an *even* country, an *even* speed, an *even* course of conduct
2 Equable, not easily ruffled or disturbed, calm, uniformly as if possessed, as, an *even* temper
3 Parallel, on a level, reaching the same limit.

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground *Luke* xix 44

4 Equally balanced, adjusted, fair, equitable, just to both sides, owing nothing on either side, — said of accounts, bargains, or persons indebted, as, our accounts are *even*, an *even* bargain
5 Not odd, capable of division by 2, — said of numbers, as, 4 and 10 are *even* numbers

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars is *even* or odd *Bp Taylor*

On even ground, with equal advantage — *Even hand*, equality To come at *even hand* by depressing another's quality *Bacon*
E'ven (ē'vn), *v t* [*imp & p p* EVENED, *p pr & vb n* EVENING]
1 To make even or level, to level, to lay smooth, to balance, to perfect

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil *Raleigh*
This will *even* all inequalities *Evelyn*

2 To place in an equal state, as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side, to balance, as accounts.
E'ven, *v i* To be equal [*Obs*] *Carew.*
E'ven (ē'vn), *adv* [A S *efne, eofne, emne, efnes, emnes* See *supra*]
1 In an equal or precisely similar manner, just as many or as much, precisely the same, exactly, likewise, equally

Even so did these Gauls possess the coast. *Spenser*

2 At the very time, in the very case

I knew they were bad enough to please, *even* when I wrote them *Dryden.*

3 So much as, as, we are not *even* sensible of the change
4 As was not to be expected, as, the common people are addicted to vice, and *even* the great are not free from it

Here all their rage, and *even* their murmurs, cease. *Pope.*

E vēne', *v t* [Lat *evenire*, from *e*, out, and *venire*, to come] To happen [*Obs*] *Hewyt.*
E'ven-er (ē'vn-er), *n* One who makes even
E'ven-hănd'ed, *a.* Fair or impartial "*Even-handed* justice" *Milton.*
E'ven-hănd'ed-ness, *n* The quality of being even handed fairness, impartiality
E'ven ing (ē'vn ing), *n* [See EVE, EVEN]
1 The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night, properly, the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun.

In the ascending scale
Of heaven, the stars that usher *evening* rose. *Milton.*

2. The latter portion, as of life; the declining period, as of strength or glory.

Evening star, Hesperus or Vesper; Venus, when visible in the evening
E'ven-ing-flow'er, *n.* (*Bot*) A genus of plants; *Hesperantha*; — so called because the flowers expand early in the evening
E'ven-ly (ē'vn-lĭ), *adv* With an even, level, or smooth surface, without roughness, elevations, and depressions, uniformly, equally, impartially; serenely
E'ven-mĭnd'ed, *a* Having equanimity
E'ven ness (ē'vn-nes, 109), *n* The state of being even, level, or undisturbed, smoothness, horizontal position, uniformity, impartiality, calmness; equanimity, appropriate place or level, as, *evenness* of surface, of a fluid at rest, of motion, of dealings, of temper, of condition

It had need be something extraordinary, that must warrant an ordinary person to rise higher than his own *evenness* *Bp Taylor.*

E'ven-sŏng, *n* A song for the evening, a form of worship for the evening, also, the time of evensong *Milton.*
E vĕnt', *n* [Lat *eventus*, from *evenire*; It & Sp *evento*, Fr *événement*, Lat as if *eventimentum*, for *eventum, eventus* See EVENE]
1 That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out, any incident, good or bad

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked. *Eccl* ix 2.

2 The consequence of any thing, the issue, conclusion, end, that in which an action, operation, or series of operations, terminates

Dark doubts between the promise and *event* *Young.*

Syn. — Incident, occurrence, adventure, issue, result, termination, consequence, conclusion — EVENT, OCCURRENCE, INCIDENT CIRCUMSTANCE An *event* denotes that which arises from a preceding state of things Hence we speak of watching the *event*, of tracing the progress of *events* It never stands insulated, but marks an effect or result An *occurrence* has no reference to any antecedents, but simply marks that which *meets* us in our progress through life, as if by chance, or in the course of divine providence The things which thus meet us if important, are usually connected with antecedents, and hence *event* is the leading term In the Declaration of Independence, it is said, "When, in the course of human *events*, it becomes necessary," &c Here, *occurrences* would be out of place An *incident* is that which *falls into* a state of things to which it does not primarily belong, as, the *incidents* of a journey The term is usually applied to things of secondary importance A *circumstance* is one of the things surrounding us in our path of life These may differ greatly in importance, but they are always *outsiders*, which operate upon us from without, exerting greater or less influence according to their intrinsic importance A person giving an account of a campaign, might dwell on the leading *events* which it produced, might mention some of its striking *occurrences*, might allude to some remarkable *incidents* which attended it, and might give the details of the favorable or adverse *circumstances* which marked its progress
E vĕnt', *v t* [Fr *éventer*, to let out, divulge, Pr, *esventar, esventar*, It *sventare*, L Lat *eventare*, from Lat *e, ex*, out, and *ventus*, wind] To break forth [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*
E vĕn'ter-ĭte, *v t* [*imp & p p* EVENTERATED, *p pr & vb n* EVENTERATING] [Lat *e*, out, and *venter, ventris*, the belly, Fr *éventrer*] To open the bowels of, to rip open, to disembowel, to eviscerate [*Obs*] *Browne*
E vĕnt'ful, *a* [From *event*] Full of, or distinguished for, events or incidents, as, an *eventful* period of history, an *eventful* period of life
E'ven-tĭde, *n* [See TIDE] The time of evening, evening "To meditate at *even tide*" *Cowper*
E vĕn'tĭ lāte, *v t* [Lat *eventilare, eventilatum*, from *e*, out, and *ventilare*, to toss, swing, fan See VENTILATE] [*Obs*]
1 To winnow, to fan *Cockeram.*
2 To discuss, to debate *Johnson.*
E vĕn'tĭ-lā'tion, *n* Act of fanning or discussing.
E'ven trā'tion, *n* [Lat *e*, out of, and *venter*, belly] (*Med*) (*a*) A tumor containing a large portion of the abdominal viscera, and occasioned by the relaxation of the walls of the abdomen. (*b*) A wound, of large extent, in the abdomen, and through which the greater part of the intestines protrude
E vĕnt'fŭ al, *a* [It *eventuale*, Sp. *eventual*, Fr. *éventuel* See EVENT]
1 Coming or happening as a consequence or result, consequential
2 Final, terminating, ultimate, as, *eventual* success *Burke.*
E-vĕnt'fŭ al'ĭ-ty, *n* [It *eventualità*, Fr *éventualité*] (*Phren*) The disposition to take cognizance of occurrences or events *Brande.*
E-vĕnt'fŭ al ly, *adv.* In an eventual manner; finally, ultimately
E-vĕnt'fŭ āte, *v t* [*imp. & p p* EVENTUATED; *p. pr & vb n* EVENTUATIN'.] To issue, as a consequence or event, to come to an end, to close; to terminate. [*Rare in Eng.*]
Ev'er, *adv* [A-S *æfre, ǽfer*, from *æv*, age, eternity, dat. sing. *æve*, et acc. sing. *d*, always, Goth. *aivs*, Icel. *ǽfi*, Lat *aevum*, Gr. αἰών.]

1. At any time; at any period or point of time.
No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh. *Eph* v 29.
2. At all times; always; continually; forever, eternally.
He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden*
3. Without cessation or interruption, to the end, continually.
Ever and anon, at one time and another, now and then — *For ever*, eternally See FOREVER. — *For ever and a day*, everlastingly, eternally, forever [*Colloq*]
She [Fortune] soon wheeled away, with scornful laughter, out of sight *for ever and a day* *Prof Wilson*
☞ This word is used for *never*, but very improperly See NEVER. It is sometimes used for emphasis, as, as soon as *ever*, and is often contracted into *e er* — *Ever so*, in whatever degree
And all the question, wrangle *e'er so* long,
Is only this, If God has placed him wrong *Pope*

Ev'er-glāde, *n* A low tract of land inundated with water and interspersed with patches of high grass, as, the *everglades* of Florida [*U S*]

Ev'er-green, *a* Always green; verdant throughout the year, — said especially of certain trees and plants, as pines, cedars, hemlocks, and the like

Ev'er-green, *n* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons, as, a garden furnished with *evergreens*.

Ev'er-lăst'ing, *a* **1** Lasting or enduring forever, existing or continuing without end, immortal, eternal "The *everlasting* God" *Gen* xxi 33
2 Continuing indefinitely, or during the present state of things, perpetual
I will give to thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land of Canaan, for an *everlasting* possession *Gen* xvii 8.
Syn. — Eternal, immortal, interminable, endless, infinite, unceasing, uninterrupted, continual, unintermitted, incessant — EVERLASTING ETERNAL *Eternal* denotes that which has neither beginning nor end, *everlasting* is sometimes used in our version of the Scriptures in the sense of *eternal*, as, 'Thou art from *everlasting*,' but in modern usage, *everlasting* is confined to the future and denotes that which is without end.
Whether we shall meet again I know not;
Therefore our *everlasting* farewell take
Forever and forever, farewell, Cassius *Shak*

Ev'er-lăst'ing, *n* **1** Eternal duration, past and future, eternity
From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God *Ps* xc 2
2 A woolen material for shoes, &c See LASTING
3 (*Bot*) A plant, whose flowers dry without losing their form or color, as the American cud weed, of the genus *Gnaphalium*

Ev'er-lăst'ing-ly, *adv* In an everlasting manner, eternally, perpetually, continually

Ev'er-lăst'ing-ness, *n* The state of being everlasting, endless duration, indefinite duration

Ev'er-lăst'ing-pēa, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the vetch kind, a species of *Lathyrus* (*L latifolius*)

Ev'er-liv'ing, *a* **1** Living without end, eternal, immortal, having eternal existence, as, the *everliving* God
2 Continual, incessant, unintermitted

Ev'er mōre', *adv* **1** During eternity, always, eternally, forever
Religion prefers the pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore* *Tillotson*
2 For an indefinite future period, at all times
The sign and symbol of all which Christ is *evermore* doing in the world *Trench*

E-vēr'se', *v t* [Lat *evertere*, *eversum*, from *e*, out, and *vertere*, to turn See EVERT] To overthrow or subvert [*Obs*] *Glanville*

E vēr'sion, *n* [Lat *eversio*, from *everto*, Fr *éversion*, Sp *eversion*, It *eversione*]
1 The act of eversing or overthrowing, destruction *Bp Taylor*
2 The state of being turned back or outward, as, *eversion* of the eyelids, ectropium

E-vēr'sive, *a* Tending to evert or overthrow, subversive
A maxim *eversive* of all justice and morality *Geddes*

E-vērt' (14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EVERTED, *p pr* & *vb n* EVERTING] [Lat *evertere*, O Fr *evertir* See EVERSE]
1 To overturn, to overthrow, to subvert, to destroy [*Rare*] *Aylifle*
2 To turn outward, to turn inside out

Ev'er y, *a* [O Eng *everyche*, *everich*, Scot *everich*, *everilk*, A-S *ǽfre ælc*, i e, ever each See EACH] All the parts which compose a whole, considered in their individuality, the separate individuals which constitute a whole, regarded one by one.
Every man at his best state is altogether vanity *Ps* xxxix 5
Every now and then repeatedly, at short intervals, often, frequently [*Colloq*]

Ev'er-y-dāy, *a* Used or fit for every day, common, usual, as, an *every-day* suit of clothes
The mechanical drudgery of his *every-day* employment *J F W Herschel.*

Ev'er-y-whēre, *adv* In every place, in all places

Eves'drŏp, *v. i.* The same as EAVESDROP

Eves'drŏp'per, *n.* See EAVESDROPPER

E-vĕs'ti-gāte, *v t* [Lat *evestigatus*, *-a*, *-um*, found out, discovered, from *e*, out, and *vestigare*, to track, trace, from *vestigium*, footstep, track.] To investigate. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

E-vĭ'brāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat *evibrare*, *evibratum*, from *e*, out, and *vibrare*] To vibrate [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

E-vict', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p* EVICTED, *p pr* & *vb n* EVICTING] [Lat. *evincere*, *evictum*, from *e*, out, and *vincere*, to conquer, vanquish, It *evincere*, Pr. *evencer*, Fr *évincer* See EVINCE]
1 (*Law*) To dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings, to expel from, to compel to leave
The law of England would speedily *evict* them of their possession *Davies.*
2 To evince, to prove [*Obs*] *Cheyne.*

E-vic'tion, *n* [Lat *evictio*, Fr *éviction*, Pr *evictio*, Sp *eviccion*, It *evizione*]
1 (*Law*) The act of evicting or dispossessing by judicial process, the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession, by due course of law
2 Conclusive evidence, proof [*Obs*] "Full *eviction* of this fatal truth" *South*

Ev'i dence, *n* [Lat *evidentia*, from *evidens*, Fr *evidence*, Pr *evidencia*, *evidensa*, Sp & Pg *evidencia*, It *evidenza* See EVIDENT]
1 That which makes evident or manifest, the ground of belief or judgment, conclusive testimony, a statement which contains proofs, as, the *evidence* of our senses, *evidence* of truth or falsehood
O glorious trial of exceeding love,
Illustrious *evidence*, example high *Milton*
2 One who makes evident, or furnishes proof, a witness "Infamous and perjured *evidences*" *W Scott*
3 (*Law*) That which is legally submitted to a competent tribunal, as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation before it, means of proof — the latter, strictly speaking, not being synonymous with *evidence*, but rather the effect or result of it *Greenleaf*
State's evidence, an accomplice in a crime who is admitted as evidence for the government
Syn — Testimony, proof See TESTIMONY

Ev'i dence, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EVIDENCED (ĕv'i denst), *p pr* & *vb n* EVIDENCING] To render evident or clear, to prove, to evince, as, to *evidence* the guilt of an offender *Milton*

Ev'i-dent, *a* [Lat *evidens*, *evidentis*, from *e*, out, and *videns*, p pr of *videre*, to see, Fr *evident*, Pr *evident*, *eviden*, Sp, Pg, & It *evidente*] Clear to the vision, especially, clear to the understanding, and satisfactory to the judgment, as, the figure or color of a body is *evident* to the senses, the guilt of an offender can not always be made *evident*
Syn — Manifest, plain, clear, obvious, apparent, notorious See MANIFEST

Ev'i dĕn'tial, *a* [L Lat *evidentialis*, from Lat *evidentia* See EVIDENCE] Relating to, or furnishing, evidence, clearly proving, indicative especially relating to the evidences of Christianity

Ev'i dĕn'tial ly, *adv* In an evidential manner

Ev'i dĕn'tia ry, *a* Furnishing evidence, assenting, proving, evidential
When a fact is supposed although incorrectly, to be *evidentiary* of or a mark of, some other fact, there must be a cause of the error *J S Mill*

Ev'i-dent ly, *adv* In an evident manner, clearly, obviously plainly
He was *evidently* in the prime of youth *W Irving*

Ev'i-dent-ness, *n* State of being evident

E vĭg'i lā'tion, *n* [Lat *evigilatio*, from *evigilare*, to wake up, from *e*, out, and *vigilare*, to be or keep awake, O Fr *evigilation* See VIGILANT] A waking or watching [*Obs*]

Ev'il (ē'vl), *a* [A S *ĕfel*, *yfel*, or *hyfel*, O Fries *evel*, D *euvel*, *evel*, Goth *ubils*, O Sax, O H Ger *ubil*, N H Ger *übel*]
1 Having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief having bad natural qualities, mischievous, not good worthless or deleterious, poor as, an *evil* beast, an *evil* plant, an *evil* crop
2 Having or exhibiting bad moral qualities, wicked, wrong, vicious, as, *evil* conduct, thoughts, words, and the like
Ah what a sign it is of *evil* life
When death's approach is seen so terrible! *Shak*
3 Producing or threatening sorrow, distress injury, or calamity, unpropitious unfortunate, as, *evil* tidings, *evil* arrows, *evil* days
The owl shrieked at thy birth — an *evil* sign *Shak*
Evil news rides post, while good news baits *Milton*
The evil one, the devil
Syn. — Mischievous, pernicious injurious hurtful, destructive, wicked, bad, corrupt, perverse, wrong, vicious, calamitous

Ē'vil (ē'vl), *n* **1** That which produces unhappiness, any thing that directly or remotely causes suffering of any kind to sentient beings, injury, mischief, harm calamity
Evils which our own misdeeds have wrought. *Milton*
The *evil* that men do lives after them *Shak*
2 Moral badness, or the deviation of a moral being from the principles of virtue impressed by conscience, or the will of the Supreme Being, or the principles of a lawful human authority, disposition to do wrong, corruption of heart, wickedness, depravity
The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil* *Eccl.* ix 3.
3. A malady or disease; especially in the phrase king's-*evil*, the scrofula [*Rare*] *Shak*

Ē'vil (ē'vl), *adv.* In an evil manner, not well; ill, badly, unhappily, injuriously, unkindly. "*Evil* it beseems thee" *Shak.*
It went *evil* with his house. 1 *Chron.* vii 23.
The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deut* xxvi 6.

Ē'vil-ēȳe (ē'vl-), *n* A supposed power of fascinating, of bewitching, or otherwise injuring, by the eyes or looks

Ē'vil-ēȳed (ē'vl īd), *a* Possessed of the supposed evil eye, also, looking with envy, jealousy, or bad design

Ē'vil-fā'vored, *a* Having a bad countenance or external appearance, ill favored *Bacon.*

Ē'vil-fā'vored-ness, *n.* Deformity. [*Obs*] *Deut* xvii 1.

Ē'vil ly, *adv* In an evil manner, not well, ill. [*Obs*] "Good deeds *evilly* bestowed" *Shak.*

Ē'vil-mĭnd'ed, *a* Having evil dispositions or intentions, disposed to mischief or sin, malicious; malignant, wicked

Ē'vil ness, *n* The condition or quality of being evil, badness, viciousness malignity, vileness, as, *evilness* of heart, the *evilness* of sin

Ē'vil-spēak'ing (ē'vl speek'), *n* Slander, defamation, calumny, censoriousness 1 *Pet* ii 1.

Ē'vil-work'er (ē'vl wûrk'er), *n* One who works or does evil, a ng doer *Phil* iii 2

E vĭnçe', *v t* & *p p* EVINCED (e vinst'), *p pr* & *vb n* EV] [Lat *evincere*, to vanquish completely, to ll, to succeed in proving, to demonstrate, from *e*, and *vincere*, to vanquish, It *evincere*, O Sp *evin* Cf EVICT]
1 To conquer, to subdue [*Obs*]
Error by his own arms is best *evinced* *Milton*
2 To show in a clear manner, to prove beyond any reasonable doubt to manifest, to make evident, to bring to light, to evidence
Common sense and experience must and will *evince* the truth of this *South.*

E vĭnçe'ment, *n* The act of evincing or proving

E vĭn'çi ble, *a* Capable of being proved, demonstrable *Hale.*

E-vĭn'çi bly, *adv* In a manner to demonstrate, or force conviction

E vĭn'çive, *a* Tending to prove, having the power to demonstrate demonstrative, indicative

Ē'vi rāte, or **Ev'i rāte**, *v t* [Lat *evirare*, *eviratum*, from *e*, out, and *vir*, man] To emasculate, to castrate, as a man [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

Ē'vi rā'tion, *n* [Lat *eviratio*, It. *eviramento*] Emasculation, castration [*Obs*]

E vĭs'çer āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EVISCERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EVISCERATING] [Lat *exsucerare*, *exsceratum*, from *e*, out, and *viscus*, *viscera*, pl. *viscera*, the bowels Fr *éviscérer*] To take out the entrails of to embowel or disembowel to gut

E vĭs'çer ā'tion, *n* The act of eviscerating or disembowling

Ev'i-ta ble, *a* [Lat *evitabilis*, Fr & Sp *évitable*, It *evitabile*] Capable of being shunned, avoidable.

Ev'i tāte, *v t* [Lat *evitare*, *evitatum*, from *e*, out, and *vitare*, to shun, It *evitare*, Pr Sp, & Pg *evitar*, Fr *éviter*] To shun, to avoid, to elude, to escape [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Ev'i tā'tion, *n* [Lat *evitatio*, O Fr *évitation*, Sp *evitacion*, It *evitazione*] Avoidance [*Obs*] *Bacon*

E vīte', *v t* [Fr *éviter*] To shun [*Obs*] *Drayton.*

Ev'i tēr'nal, *a* [Lat *æternalis*, *æviternus* See ETERNAL and ETERN] Of duration indefinitely long, everlasting [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Ev'i tēr'nal ly, *adv* Eternally [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Ev'i tēr'ni ty, *n* Eternity [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ev'o-cāte, *v t* [Lat *evocare*, *evocatum*, from *e*, out, and *vocare*, to call It *evocare*, Sp *evocar*, Fr *evoquer*] To call up or forth, to summon, to evoke [*Obs*] *Stackhouse*

Ev o cā'tion, *n* [Lat *evocatio*, Fr *évocation*, Pr *evocatio*, Sp *evocacion*] The act of calling up or forth [*Rare*] *Browne*

Ev'o cā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *evocare*] One who calls forth [*Rare*]

E vōke', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EVOKED (e vōkt'), *p pr* & *vb n* EVOKING] [Fr *évoquer* See EVOCATE]
1 To call out, to summon forth
There is a necessity for a regulating discipline of exercise, that whilst *evoking* the human energies, will not suffer them to be wasted *De Quincey*
2 To call away, to remove from one tribunal to another [*Rare*]
The cause was *evoked* to Rome. *Hume.*

Ev'o-lăt'ile, } *a* [Lat *evolare*, to fly away.
Ev'o-lăt'ic al, } Prefix *e*, out, and *volare*, to fly.]
Apt to fly away [*Obs and rare*] *Blount.*

Ev'o lā'tion, *n* Act of flying away [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Ev'o lūte, *n* [It *evoluta*, from Lat *evolutus*, p p of *evolvere*, to roll out or forth, to unroll, unfold, from *e*, out, and *volvere*, to roll, turn round] (*Geom*) A curve from which another curve, called the *involute* or *evolvent*, is described by the end of a thread gradually wound

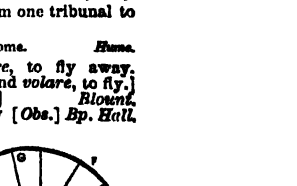
Evolute.

upon the former, or unwound from it, thus, the semicircle A B C is the evolute, and D E F G involute. It is the locus of the centers of all the circles which are osculatory to the given curve or evolvent

☞ Any curve may be an *evolute*, the term being applied to it only in its relation to the involute

Ev'o-lū'tion, *n* [Lat *evolutio*, from *evolvere*, Fr *évolution*, Sp *evolucion*, It *evoluzione*]
1 The act of unfolding or unrolling, hence, in the process of growth, development, as, the *evolution* of a flower from a bud, or an animal from the egg
2 A series of things unrolled or unfolded "The whole *evolution* of ages" *Sir T More*
3 (*Geom*) The formation of an involute by unwrapping or unwinding a thread from another curve as an evolute *Hutton*
4 (*Arith & Alg*) The extraction of roots, — the reverse of *involution*
5 (*Mil & Naval*) A prescribed or regular movement of a body of troops, or of a vessel or fleet, or any movement designed to effect a new arrangement or disposition of forces in the most advantageous and effective manner

Those *evolutions* are best which can be executed with the greatest celerity, compatible with regularity *Campbell*

6 (*Physiol*) That mode of generation in which the germ is held to pre exist in the parent, and its parts to be developed, but not actually formed, by the procreative act. *Dunglison*

Ev'o-lū'tion-a-ry, *a* Pertaining to evolution

Ev'o-lū'tion ist, *n* One skilled in evolutions

E-völve', *v t* [*imp & p p* EVOLVED *p pr & vb n* EVOLVING] [Lat *evolvere* See EVOLUTE]
1 To unfold or unroll, to open and expand, to disentangle and exhibit clearly and satisfactorily, to develop, as, to *evolve* the true idea of the state

The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul *Hale*

2 To throw out, to emit, as, to *evolve* odors

E-völve', *v i* To become open, disclosed, or developed "*Evolving* scents diffuse" *Prior*

E-völve'ment, *n* The act of evolving, or the state of being evolved, evolution

E völv'ent, *n* [Lat *evolvens, evolventis*, p pr of *evolvere*] (*Geom*) The involute of a curve See INVOLUTE

E-vŏm'it, *v t* To vomit [*Obs*] *Bale*

E vŏm'i tā'tion, } *n* [Lat *evomere*, to vomit forth,
Ev'o mi'tion, } from *e*, out, and *vomere*, to vomit] The act of vomiting [*Obs*] *Swift*

E-vŭl'gāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* EVULGATED, *p pr & vb n* EVULGATING] [Lat *evulgare, evulgatum*, from *e*, out, and *vulgare*, to spread among the multitude, from *vulgus*, the multitude, the people] To publish abroad [*Obs*]

Ev'ul gā'tion, *n* A divulging [*Obs*] *Bailey*

E-vŭl'sion (e vul'shun), *n* [Lat *evulsio*, from *evellere*, to pluck out, from *e*, out, and *vellere*, to pluck, Fr *evulsion*] The act of plucking or pulling out or back

Ewe (yu), *n* [A S *eowu*, O H Ger *awi, ouwi, ou*, D *ooi*, Icel *á*, Lith *awis*, Skr *avi*, nom *avis*, Lat *ovis*, Gr *οις*, Fr *ot*, O Gael *ai*] A female sheep, the female of the ovine race of animals

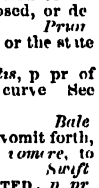

Ewer (yur), *n* [O Eng *ewre*, O Fr *evere*, N Fr *aiguière*, Pr *aiguera*, Norm Fr *eyer*, from O Fr *eve, ague*, Pr *aqua*, Lat *aqua*, water Cf A-S *huer* or *hwer*, Icel *hver*, ewer, kettle] A pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands

Ewer

Basins and *ewers* to lave her dainty hands *Shak*

Ew'ry (yu'rĭ), *n* [From *ewer*, q v, L Lat *ewarra*] (*Eng*) An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner

Ex (104) A Latin preposition or prefix, Gr *ἐξ* or *ἐκ*, signifying *out of, out, proceeding from* Hence, in composition, it signifies sometimes *out of*, as in *exhale, exclude*, sometimes *off, from*, or *out*, as in *exscind*, sometimes *beyond*, as in *excess, exceed, excel* In some words, it intensifies the meaning, in others, it has little effect on the signification *Ex*, prefixed to names of office, denotes that a person has held that office, but has resigned it, or been left out, or dismissed, as, *ex chancellor, ex president*, and the like

Ex-ăc'er-bāte, or **Ex'a-cĕr'bāte** (117), *v t* [*imp & p p* EXACERBATED, *p pr & vb n* EXACERBATING] [Lat *exacerbare, exacerbatum*, from *ex*, out, and *acerbare*, to make harsh or bitter, from *acerbus*, harsh, bitter, sour] To render more violent or bitter, to irritate, to exasperate, to imbitter, as passions or a disease [See Note under CONTEMPLATE]

Ex ăc'er bā'tion (egz ăs'er bā'shun), *n* [Fr *exacerbation*]
1 The act of rendering more violent or bitter, the state of being exacerbated or intensified in violence or malignity as, *exacerbation* of passion
2 (*Med*) A periodical increase of violence in a disease, as in remittent or continuous fever, an increased energy of diseased and painful action

Ex ăc'er-bĕs'cence, *n* [Lat *exacerbescens*, p pr of *exacerbescere*, v inchoat of *exacerbare*] Increase of irritation or violence, particularly the increase of a fever or disease *Darwin*

Ex-ăc'er vā'tion, *n* [Lat *exacervare*, to heap up exceedingly, fr *ex* and *acervare*, to heap up, fr *acervus*, heap] The act of heaping up [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ex ăc'i-nāte, *v t* [Lat *ex*, out of, and *acinus*, kernel] To remove the kernel from. [*Rare*]

Ex-ăc'i nā'tion, *n* The act of removing the kernel [*Rare*]

Ex-ăct' (egz ăkt') *a* [Lat *exactus*, precise, accurate, p p of *exigere*, to drive out, to demand, enforce, to apply to a standard or measure, to try, measure, from *ex* and *agere*, to drive, Fr *exact*, Sp *exacto*, It *esatto*]
1 Precisely agreeing with a standard, a fact, or the truth, as, the *exact* sum, the *exact* time

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about *Pope*

2 Habitually careful to agree with a standard, with a rule or a promise, accurate, methodical, punctual, as, *exact* in payment, *exact* in observing an appointment

I see thou art *exact* of taste *Milton*

3 Marked by habitual or constant nicety or care, as, *exact* in keeping accounts
4 Precisely or definitely conceived or stated, proceeding from, or characterized by, exactness

An *exact* command, larded with many reasons *Shak*

Syn — Accurate, correct, precise, nice, methodical, careful See ACCURATE

Ex-ăct' (egz ăkt'), *v t* [*imp & p p* EXACTED, *p pr & vb n* EXACTING] [Lat *exigere, exactum*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *exigir*, Fr *exiger*, It *esigere*]
1 To demand or require authoritatively or of right, to compel payment or delivery of, to enforce a yielding of, to extort, as, to *exact* tribute, fees, obedience, and the like

Duty,
And justice to my father's soul, *exact*
This cruel piety *Denham*

2 To require the presence of [*Obs*]

My designs
Exact me in another place *Massinger*

Ex-ăct', *v i* To practice extortion [*Obs*]

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him *Ps* lxxxix 22

Ex-ăct'er, *n* One who exacts, an extortioner

Ex ăct'ing, *p a* Demanding and compelling to pay or yield under color of authority, oppressive or unreasonably severe in making demands, disposed or accustomed to demand the exact fulfillment of obligations, without regard to courtesy, or a reasonable consideration of circumstances, extorting

Ex-ăc'tion (egz ăk'shun), *n* [Lat *exactio*, from *exigere*, Fr & Pr *exaction*, Sp *exaccion*, It *esazione*]
1 The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield, authoritative demand, a levying by force, a driving to compliance, as, the *exaction* of tribute or of obedience, hence, extortion "Illegal *exactions* of sheriffs and officials" *Bancroft*

Daily new *exactions* are devised *Shak*

Take away your *exactions* from my people *Ezek* xlv 9

2 That which is exacted, tribute, fees, rewards, or contributions, demanded or levied with severity or injustice

Ex-ăct'i tūde, *n* [Fr *exactitude*, Sp *exactitud* See EXACT, *a*] Exactness [*Rare*]

Ex ăct'ly (110), *adv* In an exact manner, precisely according to a rule, standard, or fact, accurately, strictly, correctly, nicely "So rarely and *exactly* wrought" *Shak*

His enemies were pleased, for he had acted *exactly* as their interests required *Bancroft*

Ex-ăct'ness, *n* 1 The condition of being exact, accuracy, nicety, precision, regularity, as, *exactness* of judgment or deportment
2 Careful observance of method and conformity to truth, as, *exactness* in accounts or business

He had that sort of *exactness* which would have made him a respectable antiquary *Macaulay*

Ex-ăct'or (egz-ăk'tor), *n* [Lat, from *exigere*, Sp *exactor*, Fr *exacteur* See EXACT, *v t*] One who exacts or demands by authority or right, hence, an extortioner, also, one unreasonably severe in injunctions or demands

Ex-ăct'ress, *n* [Lat *exactrix*, f of *exactor* See *supra*] A female who exacts, or is severe and unreasonable in making demands *B Jonson*

Ex-ăc'u ātе, *v t* [Lat as if *exacuare, exacuatum*, for *exacutare*, and this from Lat *exacuere, exacutum*, from prefix *ex* and *acuere*, to make sharp] To whet or sharpen [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Ex ăc'u ā'tion, *n* Whetting or sharpening [*Obs*]

Ex-æ're-sis (egz ē're sis), *n* [Gr *ἐξαίρεσις*, a taking away] (*Surg*) That branch of surgery which relates to the operations concerned in the removal of parts of the body *Brande*

Ex ăg'ger-āte (egz ăj'er āt), *v t* [*imp & p p* EXAGGERATED, *p pr & vb n* EXAGGERATING] [Lat *exaggerare, exaggeratum*, from prefix *ex* and *aggerare*, to heap up, Sp *exagerar*, Fr *exagérer*, It *esagerar* See AGGRATE]
1 To heap or pile up [*Obs*] "Oaks and firs covered by the . moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them" *Hale*
2 To increase or amplify, to enlarge beyond bounds, to heighten, especially, to represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues *Addison.*

3. (*Paint*) To heighten in coloring or design.

Ex ăg'ger-ā'tion, *n* [Lat. *exaggeratio*, Sp. *exageracion*, Fr *exagération*, It *esagerazione.*]
1 The act of heaping or piling up [*Obs.*] "*Exaggeration* of sand" *Hale.*
2 A representation beyond the truth; hyperbole.

They felt no need of *exaggeration* of what they saw *I. Taylor.*

3 (*Paint*) A representation of things beyond natural life, in expression, beauty, power, vigor, and the like

Ex ăg'ger a tive, *a* Tending to exaggerate "*Exaggerative* language" *Geddes.*

Ex ăg'ger-a to-ry, *a* Containing exaggeration, or tending to exaggerate "*Exaggeratory* declamation" *Johnson.*

Ex ăg'i-tāte, *v t* [Lat *exagitare, exagitatum*, from prefix *ex* and *agitare*, to put in motion, to agitate, q v, Sp *exagitar*, It *esagitare*, O. Fr. *exagiter*] To agitate, to reproach [*Obs*] *Arbuthnot.*

Ex ăg'i-tā'tion, *n* [O Fr *exagitation*, It *esagitazione*] Agitation [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Ex'al bū'mi-nous, *a* [Prefix *ex* and *albumen*, q v] (*Bot*) Having no albumen about the embryo, or none but that of the cotyledons, — said of certain seeds *Henslow.*

Ex-ălt' (egz awlt'), *v t* [*imp & p p* EXALTED; *p pr & vb n* EXALTING] [Lat *exaltare*, from prefix *ex* and *altare*, to make high, from *altus*, high; Fr *exalter*, Pr & Sp *exaltar*, It *esaltare*]
1 To raise high, to elevate, to lift up

I will *exalt* my throne above the stars of God *Isa* xiv 13.

Exalt thy towery head, and lift thine eyes *Pope.*

2 To elevate in rank, dignity, power, wealth, character, or the like, to dignify, to promote, as, to *exalt* a prince to the throne, a citizen to the presidency "*Exalted* strains" *Roscommon*

Wiser far than Solomon,
Of more *exalted* mind *Milton*

3 To elevate by praise or estimation, to magnify, to extol, to glorify "*Exalt* ye the Lord our God" *Ps* xcix 5

In his own praise he doth *exalt* himself
More than in your addition *Shak.*

4 To lift up with joy, pride, or success, to inspire with delight or satisfaction, to elate

Those who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted* *Dryden*

5 To elevate the tone of, as the voice or a musical instrument, to lift up, to utter

Now Mars, she said let Fame *exalt* her voice *Prior*

6 (*Chem*) To render pure or refined, as, to *exalt* the juices of bodies

With chemic art *exalts* the mineral powers *Pope*

Ex'al-tā'do, *n* [Sp] A member of the liberal political party of Spain

Ex'al-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *exaltatio*, Fr *exaltation*, Pr *exaltatio*, Sp *exaltacion*, It *esaltazione*]
1 The act of exalting or raising high, also, the state of being exalted, elevation

I wondered at my flight and change
To this high exaltation *Milton*

2 (*Chem*) The refinement or subtilization of bodies, or their qualities and virtues
3 (*Astrol*) That place of a planet in the zodiac in which it was considered as exerting its strongest influence *Dryden*

Ex ălt'ed, *p a* Raised to a lofty height, elevated, extolled refined, dignified, sublime

Time never fails to bring every *exalted* reputation to a strict scrutiny *Ames*

Ex-ălt'ed-ness, *n* The state of being exalted, elevation

Ex ălt'er, *n* One who exalts or raises to dignity

Ex ă'men (egz a'men), *n* [Lat, a multitude issuing forth, a means of examining, the tongue of a balance, a weighing, consideration, examination, for *exagmen*, from *exigere*, Fr & Sp *examen*, It *esame, esamine, esamina* See EXACT, *a*] Examination, disquisition, inquiry [*Rare*] "A critical *examen* of the two pieces" *Cowper*

Ex ăm'i na-ble, *a* [See EXAMINE] Capable of being examined, proper for examination, investigation, or inquiry *Burke*

Ex ăm'i nant, *n* 1 One who examines, an examiner, investigator

One window was so placed as to throw a strong light at the foot of the table at which prisoners were usually posted for examination, while the upper end, where the *examinants* sat, was thrown into shadow *W Scott.*

2 One who is to be examined [*Obs.*] *Prideaux.*

Ex ăm'i-nate, *n* [Lat *examinatum*, p p of *examinare* See EXAMINE] A person subjected to examination [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Ex ăm'i-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *examinatio*, Fr. *examination*, Pr & Sp *examinacion*, It. *esaminazione.*]
1 The act of examining, or state of being examined, a careful search, investigation, or inquiry
2 A process prescribed or assigned for testing qualification, as, the *examination* of a student, or a candidate for admission to the bar or ministry.

He neglected the studies, . stood low at the *examinations.* *Macaulay.*

Examination-in-chief (*Law*), that examination which is made of a witness by the party calling him. — *Cross-examination*, that made by the opposite party, *re-examination*, that made, by a party calling a witness, after, and upon matters arising out of, the *cross-examination.*

Syn.—Search, inquiry; investigation, research; scrutiny; inquisition; inspection.

Ex-ăm'i-nā'tor, *n.* [Lat, from *examinare*; Fr *examinateur*] An examiner. [*Rare*] "A prudent *examinator*" *W Scott*

Ex-ăm'ine (egz ăm'in), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXAMINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXAMINING] [Fr *examiner*, Pr., Sp, & Pg. *examinar*, It. *esaminare*, Lat *examinare*, from *examen*, q v]

1. To test by a balance, to try and assay by the appropriate methods or tests, as a mineral, a chemical compound, and the like

2. To inquire into and determine, to investigate the fact, reasons, or claims of, to discern or ascertain the truth of, to search out, to weigh or note, to ponder the reasons of, to consider the arguments for, or the merits of, as, to *examine* a ship to know whether she is sea-worthy, to *examine* a proposition or theory, to *examine* a difficult question

Examine well your own thoughts *Chaucer*
Examine their counsels and their cares *Shak*

3. To try, as an offender, to test the attainments of, as a scholar, to question, as a witness, to interrogate, to prove by a moral standard

The offenders that are to be *examined* *Shak*
Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith 2 *Cor* xiii 5

Syn.—Discuss, debate, scrutinize, explore See DISCUSS

Ex-ăm'i-nee', *n* A person who is subjected to an examination

Ex ăm'in-er, *n* 1 One who examines, tries, or inspects, one who interrogates

2 An officer designated to conduct any kind of examination, as, in universities and other literary institutions, one appointed as an *examiner* of students for rank or for degrees

3 (*Courts of Chancery*) An officer before whom witnesses are examined and their testimony taken in writing, to be read on the hearing of the cause

Ex-ăm'in ing, *p a* Having power to examine, appointed to examine, as, an *examining* committee

Ex'am pla ry (ĕgz), *a* [From *example*] Serving for example or pattern, worthy of imitation, exemplary

Ex ăm'ple (egz ăm'pl) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *exemple*, O Fr *example*, *essample*, Pr *exemple*, *ensample*, *eysample*, *essemple*, Sp & Pg *exemplo*, O It *esempio*, N It *esempio*, Lat *exemplum*, originally, what is taken out of a larger quantity, as a *sample*, from *eximere*, to take out Cf ENSAMPLE]

1. One or a portion taken to show the character or quality of others or of the whole, a sample

2 That which is to be followed or imitated as a model, a pattern or copy

I gave, thou sayest, the *example* I led the way *Milton*

3 That which is to be avoided or condemned, a warning, a caution

Hang him; he'll be made an *example* *Shak*

4 That which resembles or corresponds with something else, a precedent

Such temperate order in so fierce a cause
Doth want *example* *Shak*

5 An instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept, especially a problem to be solved, or a case to be determined, as an exercise in the application of the rules of any study or branch of science, as, the principles of trigonometry, and the rules of grammar, are illustrated by *examples*

Syn.—Precedent, case, instance —EXAMPLE, INSTANCE The discrimination to be made between these two words relates to cases in which we give 'instances" or "examples' of things An *instance* denotes the single case then "standing' before us if there be others like it, the word does not express this fact. On the contrary, an *example* is one of an entire class of like things, and should be a true representative or *sample* of that class Hence, an *example* proves a rule or regular course of things an *instance* simply points out what may be true only in the case presented A man's life may be filled up with *examples* of the self-command and kindness which marked his character, and may present only a solitary *instance* of haste or severity Hence, the word "example' should never be used to describe what stands singly and alone We do, however, sometimes apply the word *instance* to what is really an *example*, because we are not thinking of the latter under this aspect, but solely as a case which "stands before us" See PRECEDENT

Ex-ăm'ple, *v t* [*imp & p p* EXAMPLED, *p pr & vb. n.* EXAMPLING] To set an example, to justify by adducing examples, to exemplify [*Obs*]

I may *example* my digression by some mighty precedent *Shak*

Ex-ăm'ple-less, *a* Above example, superior, having no equal [*Obs*]

Ex ăm'pler (egz ăm'pler), *n* [Lat *exemplar*, *exemplare*, from *exemplum*. O Fr *esamplaire*, N Fr *exemplaire*, Pr *esemplari*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *exemplar*, It *esemplare*.] A pattern, an exemplar, a sampler. [*Obs*]

Ex-ăm'pless, *a.* See EXAMPLELESS

They that durst to strike
At so *examples* and unblamed a life *B Jonson*

Ex-ăn'gui-ous, *a.* Having no blood, bloodless [*Obs*] See EXSANGUIOUS *Browne*

Ex-ăn'gu-lous, *a.* [Prefix *ex* and *angulous*, q v] Having no corners, without angles. [*Rare*]

Ex-ăn'i-mate, *a* [Lat. *exanimatum*, p p of *exanimare*, to deprive of life or spirit, from prefix *ex* and *anima*, air, breath, life, spirit]

1 Destitute of life, inanimate, dead. "With caresses *exanimate*." *Spenser*

2 Destitute of animation, spiritless; disheartened "Pale wretch *exanimate* by love" *Thomson*

Ex ăn'i māte, *v t* [*imp & p p* EXANIMATED, *p pr & vb n* EXANIMATING] [Lat *exanimare*, *exanimatum*] [*Obs*]

1 To render destitute of life, to kill

2 To deprive of animation, to dishearten

Ex ăn'i mā'tion, *n* [Lat *exanimatio*] Deprivation of life or of spirits [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Ex ăn'i mous, *a* [Lat *exanimus* and *exanimis*, from prefix *ex* and *anima*, life] Lifeless, dead [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Ex ăn'tha-lōse', *n* [Gr ἐξανθεῖν, to put forth flowers, to effloresce] (*Min*) A mineral consisting principally of sulphate of soda, and occurring as an efflorescence in certain lavas, and also in other situations, native sulphate of soda

Ex ăn'them, *n* [See *infra a*] Same as EXANTHEMA

Ex'an thē'mā, n, *pl* EX'AN THEM'A-TĂ [Lat *exanthema*, Gr ἐξάνθημα, from ἐξανθεῖν, to burst forth as flowers, to break out, of ulcers, from ἐκ, ἐξ, out, and ἀνθεῖν, to bloom, blossom, from ἄνθος, blossom, flower, Fr *exanthème*] (*Med*) An efflorescence or redness of the skin, an eruption or breaking out, as in measles, small pox, scarlatina, and the like diseases,—sometimes limited to eruptions attended with fever *Dunglison*

Ex ăn'the-măt'ic, } *a* Relating to exanthem,
Ex'an-thĕm'a tous, } efflorescent, as, an *exanthematous* eruption *Dunglison*

Ex'an-thē'sis, *n* [Gr ἐξάνθησις, breaking out, from ἐξανθεῖν, to effloresce, break out] (*Med*) An eruption of the skin, cutaneous efflorescence

Ex ănt'lāte, *v t* [Lat *exantlare*, *exantlatum*, from prefix *ex* and *antlia*, Gr ἄντλια, a machine for drawing water, ἄντλος, the hold of a ship where the bilge-water settles, a ship's pump, bucket]

1 To take out, to draw up and bring forth, as water from a well [*Obs*]

2 To spend, to exhaust [*Obs*] "Wearied and *exantlated*" *Boyle*

Ex'ant-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *exantlation*] The act of drawing out, exhaustion [*Obs*] *Browne*

Ex'a-rāte, *v t* [Lat *exarare*, *exaratum* to plow up, write, note, set down on tablets, from prefix *ex* and *arare*, to plow] To plow up hence, to mark as if by a plow, to engrave, to write [*Obs*] *Blount*

Ex'a rā'tion, *n* [Lat *exaratio*] The act of plowing, hence, the act of marking, as if with a plow, or of inscribing or writing [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Ex'arch (ĕks'ärk), *n* [Lat *exarchus*, Gr ἔξαρχος, from ἐκ, ἐξ, out, and ἄρχειν, to begin, be first, lead, rule, Fr *exarque*] A chief or leader, hence, a viceroy of the Byzantine empire, a bishop, as superior over surrounding bishops, and more recently, an inspector of the clergy under the Greek patriarch *J Murdoch*

Ex ar'ch ate, or **Ex'ar chate**, *n* [L Lat *exarchatus*, from Lat *exarchus* Fr *exarchat*] The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch *Bp Taylor*

Ex ăr'il-late, *a* (*Bot*) Having no aril,—said of certain seeds, or of the plants producing them

Ex'ar tic'ū lā'tion, *n* Luxation, the dislocation of a joint *Bailey*

Ex ăs'per āte (egz), *v t* [*imp & p p* EXASPERATED, *p pr & vb n* EXASPERATING] [Lat *exasperare*, *exasperatum*, from prefix *ex* and *asperare*, to make rough, from *asper*, rough, harsh, cruel fierce, Fr *exasperer*]

1 To irritate in a high degree, to provoke, to enrage, to excite or to inflame the anger of, as, to *exasperate* a person or his passions

To *exasperate* you to make your dormouse valor *Shak*

2 To make grievous, or more grievous or malignant, to aggravate, to imbitter, as, to *exasperate* enmity

Exasperated at the vanity of its labors *Parnell*

Syn—To irritate, provoke See IRRITATE

Ex ăs'per-ate, *a* [Lat *exasperatum*, p p of *exasperare*] Exasperated, imbittered, provoked, inflamed [*Obs*] *Shak*

Like swallows which the *exasperate* dying year
Sets spinning *E B Browning*

Ex-ăs'per ā'tor, *n* One who exasperates or inflames anger, enmity, or violence

Ex ăs'per ā'tion, *n* [Lat *exasperatio*, Fr *exasperation*]

1 The act of exasperating, or the state of being exasperated, irritation, provocation "The *exasperation* of his spirits" *South*

2 Increase of violence or malignity, exacerbation, as of a disease "*Exasperation* of the fits" *Wotton*

Ex ăuc'tor-āte, *v t* Same as EXAUTHORATE [*Obs*]

Ex ăuc'tor-ā'tion, *n* Same as EXAUTHORATION

Ex ĝu'gu-rāte, *v t* [Lat *exaugurare*, *exauguratum*, from prefix *ex* and *augurari*, to predict, from *augur*, q v] To annul the consecration of, to secularize, to unhallow [*Obs*] *Holland*

Ex ĝu'gu rā'tion, *n* The act of exaugurating, desecration [*Obs*] *Holland*

Ex-ĝu'thor āte, *v t* [Lat *exauctorare*, *exauctoratum*, from prefix *ex* and *auctorare*, to bind to something, to hire for some service, from *auctor*, originator, author, voucher, bail, surety, from *augere*, to increase, O Fr *exaulorer*, *exauthorer*] To deprive of authority, to depose from an office, to discharge from service [*Obs*] "*Exauthorated* for unworthiness" *Bp Taylor*

Ex ĝu'thor-ā'tion, *n* [O Fr *exauthoration*] Deprivation of authority, dismission from service, office, or dignity, degradation [*Obs*] *Bp. Taylor*

Ex ĝu'thor-ize, *v. t.* To deprive of authority. [*Obs*] *Selden.*

Ex căl'ce-āte, *v t* [Lat *excalceare*, *excalceatum*, to unshoe, from prefix *ex* and *calceare*, to shoe, from *calceus*, shoe] To deprive of shoes, to make barefooted [*Obs*] *Chambers.*

Ex-căl'ce ā'tion, *n* The act of excalceating, or depriving of shoes [*Obs*] *Chambers*

Ex'cal făc'tion, *n* The act of making warm; calefaction [*Obs*] *Blount.*

Ex'cal făc'tive, *a* [From Lat *excalfacere*, to warm, from prefix *ex* and *calfacere*, to warm.] Serving to heat, warming [*Obs*] *Cotgrave.*

Ex'cal făc'to ry, *a* [Lat *excalfactorius*] Heating, warming [*Obs*] "A special *excalfactory* virtue" *Holland.*

Ex căm'b', } *v t* [Law Lat *excambare*, *excam-*
Ex căm'bie, } *bire*, to exchange] (*Scots Law*) To exchange,—used with reference to transfers of land.

Ex-căm'bi ŏn, } *n* [See EXCAMB] (*Scots Law*)
Ex căm'bi ŭm, } Exchange of lands,—rarely used in reference to exchanges of other kinds of property

Ex'can-dĕs'çence, *n* [Lat *excandescentia*, O Fr *excandescence*, It *escandescenza*]

1 A growing hot, a white or glowing heat, incandescence [*Rare*]

2 Violent anger, a growing angry [*Obs*] *Blount*

Ex'can dĕs'çent, *a* [Lat *excandescens*, p pr of *excandescere*, to take fire, kindle, glow, burn, from prefix *ex* and *candescere*, to begin to glisten or glow, from *candere*, to be of a glittering whiteness, to glisten, It *escandescente*] White or glowing with heat [*Rare*]

Ex'can-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *excantare*, *excantatum*, to charm out or forth, from prefix *ex* and *cantare*, to sing, to enchant] Disenchantment by a counter-charm [*Obs*] *Gayton*

Ex-căr'nāte, *v t* [L Lat *excarnare*, *excarnatum*, from Lat prefix *ex* and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, Fr *ecarner*] To deprive or clear of flesh [*Obs*] *Grew*

Ex'car-nā'tion, *n* 1 The act of depriving or divesting of flesh, excarnification,—opposed to *incarnation*

2 (*Anat*) The act or process of separating the blood vessels, after injection, from the parts by which they are surrounded, in the formation of anatomical preparations

Ex căr'ni-fi căte, or **Ex'car nĭf'i-căte**, *v. t.* [Lat prefix *ex* and L Lat *carnificare*, *carnificatum*, to carnify, Lat *excarnificare*, to tear to pieces, to torment See CARNIFY] To clear of flesh, to excarnate *More.*

Ex-căr'ni-fi-cā'tion, *n* The act of excarnificating or of depriving of flesh, excarnation

Ex'ca-vāte (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp & p p* EXCAVATED, *p pr & vb n* EXCAVATING] [Lat *excavare*, *excavatum*, from *ex*, out, and *cavare*, to make hollow, from *cavus*, hollow, Fr *excaver*] [See Note under CONTEMPLATE]

1 To hollow out, to form a cavity or hole in, to make hollow by cutting, scooping, or digging, or the like, as, to *excavate* a ball, to *excavate* the earth

2 To form by hollowing to shape as a cavity, or any thing that is hollow, as, to *excavate* a canoe, or a cellar "*Excavated* channels" *Evelyn*

Ex'ca vā'tion, *n* [Lat *excavatio*, Fr *excavation*, It *escavazione*]

1 The act of excavating or of making hollow, by cutting, wearing, or scooping out the interior substance or part of a thing

2 A hollow or cavity formed by removing the interior "A winding *excavation*" *Glover*

3 (*Engin*) An uncovered cutting in the earth, in distinction from a *covered cutting* or *tunnel*

Ex'ca-vā'tor, *n* One who, or that which, excavates or hollows out, especially, a machine for excavating

Ex-cāve', *v t* [See *supra*] To hollow out, to excavate [*Obs*] *Cockeram.*

Ex çē'cāte, *v t* [Lat *excæcare*, *excæcatum*, from *ex* and *cæcare*, to make blind, from *cæcus*, blind] To make blind, to blind [*Obs*] *Cockeram.*

Ex'çe cā'tion, *n* The act of blinding, or making blind [*Obs*] *Bp Richardson.*

Ex çĕd'ent, *a* [Lat *excedens*, *excedentis*, p. pr of *excedere* See *infra*] Excess [*Obs*]

Ex çeed', *v t* [*imp & p p* EXCEEDED, *p. pr. & vb n* EXCEEDING] [Lat *excedere*, from *ex*, out, and *cedere*, to go, to pass, Fr *excéder*, Sp *exceder*, It *eccedere*]

1 To pass or go beyond, to proceed beyond the given or supposed limit or measure of, as, one man *exceeds* another in bulk, stature, or weight; one offender *exceeds* another in villainy.

Name the time, but let it not exceed three days. *Shak.*

2. To surpass, to excel, to transcend

If thou in strength all mortals dost exceed. *Milton.*

Ex-ceed', *v i* 1 To go too far, to pass the proper bounds, to go over any given limit, number, or measure "In our reverence to whom we can not possibly *exceed*" *Bp Taylor.*
Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed* *Deut* xxv 3

2 To bear the greater proportion, to be more or larger *Dryden*

Ex-ceed'a-ble, *a* Capable of exceeding or surpassing [*Obs*] *Sherwood*

Ex-ceed'er, *n.* One who exceeds or passes the bounds of fitness *Mountagu*

Ex-ceed'ing *adv* In a very great degree, unusually, surpassingly, transcendently, as, *exceeding* rich

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea. *Ralegh*

Ex-ceed'ing ly, *adv* To a very great degree, in a degree beyond what is usual, greatly, very much

Ex-ceed'ing-ness, *n* Greatness in quantity, extent, or duration [*Obs*] *Sidney*

Ex-cĕl' (eks-sĕl'), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* EXCELLED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* EXCELLING] [Lat *excellere, excelsum*, from *ex*, out, and root *cell*, akin to Gr κέλλειν, to impel, urge on, Fr *exceller*, It *eccellere*]

1. To go beyond, to exceed, to surpass, especially in good qualities or laudable deeds, to outdo

Excelling others these were great,
Thou, greater still, must these *excel* *Prior*

2. To exceed or go beyond, to surpass
I do *excel* thee in my rapier *Shak*

Ex-cĕl', *v i* To have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions, in an unusual degree, to surpass others, to be superior, as, to *excel* in mathematics, or classics, or painting
All horsemen, in which fight they most *excel* *Milton*

Ex'cel lence, *n* [Lat *excellentia*, Fr *excellence*, Pr & Pg *excellencia*, Sp *excelencia*, It *eccellenza, eccellenza*]

1 The state or quality of being excellent, of surpassing others, or of possessing eminent properties or virtues, exalted merit, superiority, eminence
Consider first that great
Or bright infers not *excellence* *Milton*

2 An excellent or valuable quality, that by which any one excels or is eminent "With every *excellence* refined" *Beattie*

3 A title of honor given to persons high in rank, excellency
I do greet your *excellence* with letters *Shak*

Syn.—Superiority, perfection, worth, goodness, purity, greatness

Ex'cel len-cy, *n* 1 Valuable quality excellence.
Extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency* *Hooker*

2 A title of honor or respect given to the highest dignitaries of a court or state, also, to embassadors and ministers

Ex'cel-lent (ĕk'sel lent), *a* [Lat *excellens*, p pr of *excellere* Fr & Pr *excellent*, Sp *excelente*, Pg *excellente*, It *eccellente* See EXCEL]

1 Excelling or surpassing others in virtue, worth, dignity, capacity, attainments, or the like, eminent, distinguished admirable, superior, exceedingly good or useful, as, an *excellent* man, an, *excellent* judge or magistrate, an *excellent* artist
To love
What I see *excellent* in good or fair *Milton*

2 Exceeding, extreme transcendent, excessive [*Obs*] "An *excellent* hypocrite" *Hume*
Their sorrows are most *excellent* *Beau & Fl*

Syn.—Worthy, choice, prime, valuable select, exquisite, transcendent

Ex'cel-lent-ly, *adv* In an excellent manner well in a high degree, in an eminent degree, admirably, eminently, exceedingly "A plot *excellently* well fortified" *Golding*
When the whole heart is *excellently* sorry *J Fletcher*

Ex cĕl'si-or, *a* [Lat, comparative of *excelsus*, elevated, lofty, p p of *excellere* See EXCEL] More lofty, still higher, ever upward

Ex-cĕn'tral, *a* [See ECCENTRIC] (*Bot*) Out of the center

Ex cĕn'tric, } *a* (*Bot*) The same
Ex-cĕn'tric al, } as ECCENTRIC and ECCENTRICAL

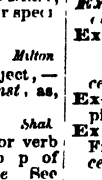

Ex cĕpt' (ek-sĕpt'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXCEPTED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXCEPTING] [Lat *excipere, exceptum*, from *ex*, out, and *capere*, to take, Fr *excepter*, Pr & Sp *exceptar*, Sp also *exceptuar*, O It *eccettare*, N It *eccettuare*] To leave out of any number specified, to exclude.
Who never touched
The *excepted* tree *Milton*

Ex-cĕpt', *v. i* To take exception, to object,—usually followed by *to*, sometimes by *against*, as, to *except* to a witness or his testimony
Except thou wilt *except* against my love *Shak*

Ex-cĕpt', *prep*, originally past participle, or verb in the imperative mode [Lat *exceptus*, p p of *excipere*, Sp *excepto*, It *eccetto*, Fr *excepte* See *supra*] With exclusion of, leaving out, excepting
God and his Son *except*,
Nought valued he nor feared *Milton*

Syn.—But unless—EXCEPT, BUT Both these words are used in excluding but with this difference, that *except* does it more pointedly "I have finished all the letters *except* one," is more marked than "I have finished all the letters *but* one" The same remarks apply to *excepting*, and *with the exception of* "*Excepting* a single case, nothing more remains to be attended to" "*With the exception of* one individual, I have no complaint to make against the members of that family" "People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here, and yet *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by it *Collier* See UNLESS

Ex-cĕpt', *conj* With exclusion of the case that, unless, if not
Except it be because her method is so glib and easy *Milton*

Ex-cĕp'tant, *a* Making or indicating exception

Ex cĕpt'ing, *prep*, but properly a *participle* With rejection or exception of, excluding, except "*Excepting* your worship's presence" *Shak*

Ex cĕp'tion (ek sep'shun), *n* [Lat *exceptio*, Fr *exception*, Pr *exceptio*, Sp *excepcion*, It *eccezione*]

1 The act of excepting or excluding from a number designated, or from a description, exclusion "But write proviso and *exception*" *Shak*

2 That which is excepted or separated from others in a general rule or description, a person, thing, or case, specified as distinct, or not included, as, almost every general rule has its *exceptions*
Such rare *exceptions* shining in the dark
Prove, rather than impeach the just remark *Cowper*

3 (*Law*) An objection, oral or written, taken, in the course of an action, as to bail or security, or as to the decision of a judge, in the course of a trial, or in his charge to a jury, or as to lapse of time, or scandal, impertinence, or insufficiency in a pleading—also as in conveyancing a clause by which the grantor excepts something before granted *Burrill*

4 An objection cavil, dissent, offense, cause of offense—especially with *to take*, and usually followed by *against*
She takes *exceptions* at your person *Shak*
Roderigo, thou hast taken against me an *exception* *Shak*

Bill of exceptions (*Law*) a statement of exceptions to the decision or instructions of a judge in the trial of a cause made for the purpose of putting the points decided on record so as to bring them before a superior court or the full bench for review

Ex cĕp'tion a ble, *a* Liable to exception or objection, objectionable
This passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem *Addison*

Ex cĕp'tion a ble ness *n* The quality of being liable to exception

Ex cĕp'tion al, *a* [Fr *exceptionnel*] Forming an exception, exceptive *Ash*

Ex cĕp'tion er, *n* One who takes exceptions or objects [*Obs*] *Milton*

Ex cĕp'tious, *a* Disposed or apt to take exceptions, peevish [*Obs*]
At least effectually silence the doubtful and *exceptious* *South*

Ex-cĕp'tious ness, *n* The state of being disposed to take exception [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Ex cĕpt'ive, *a* 1 Including an exception is, an *exceptive* proposition *Watts*

2 Making or being an exception, exceptional "A particular and *exceptive* law" *Milton*

Ex cĕpt'less, *a* Not exceptional usual [*Obs*] "My general and *exceptless* rashness" *Shak*

Ex cĕpt'or, *n* One who takes exceptions *Burnet*

Ex cĕr'e-brā'tion, *n* [Lat *exercebratus*, *a*, -*um*, deprived of brains, from *ex*, out, without and *cerebrum*, brain] The act of removing or beating out the brains

Ex-cĕr'e brōse', *a* [Lat *ex*, out, and *cerebrosus*, from *cerebrum*, the brain] Having no brains, brainless [*Rare*]

Ex cĕrn', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXCERNED *p pr* & *vb n* EXCERNING] [Lat *excernere*, from *ex* out of, from, and *cernere*, to separate, sift] To separate and emit through the pores, to excrete, as, fluids are *excerned* in perspiration [*Obs*] *Locke*

Ex cĕrp', *v t* [Lat *excerpere, excerptum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *carpere*, to pick, gather] To pick out [*Obs*] *Hales*

Ex cĕrpt' (14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXCERPTED *p pr* & *vb n* EXCERPTING] [See *supra*] To make extracts from, or to make an extract of, to select, to extract, to cite or cite from
Out of which we have *excerpted* the following particulars *Fuller*

Ex cĕrpt' (Synop, § 130), *n* [See EXCERPTA] An extract, a passage selected from an author

Ex cĕrp'ta, *n pl* [From Lat *excerptus*, p p of *excerpere* See *supra*] Passages extracted

Ex cĕrp'tion, *n* [Lat *excerptio*] [*Rare*]
1 The act of excerpting or selecting out
2 That which is selected or gleaned "His *excerptions* out of the fathers" *Fuller*

Ex-cĕrp'tor, *n* One who makes excerptions, a picker, a culler

Ex cĕss', *n* [Lat *excessus*, from *excedere, excessum*, Fr *excès*, Pr *exces*, Sp *exceso*, Pg *excesso*, It *eccesso* See EXCEED]

1 The state of surpassing or going beyond limits, the being of a measure beyond necessity or duty, immoderateness superfluity, superabundance, as, an *excess* of provisions or of light
That kills me with *excess* of grief, this with *excess* of joy *Walsh*

2 An undue indulgence of the appetite; transgression of proper moderation in natural gratifications, intemperance, dissipation.
Thy desire leads to no *excess*
That reaches blame *Milton*

3 That which exceeds or surpasses what is usual or proper, or transgresses due proportion or suitable limits, as, the *excess* of bile in the system.

4 The degree or amount by which one thing or number exceeds another, remainder, as, the difference between two numbers is the *excess* of one over the other

Ex-cĕss'ive, *a* [Fr *excessif*, Pr *excessiu*, Sp *excesivo*, Pg *excessivo*, It *eccessivo*]

1 Marked with, or exhibiting, excess, beyond the ordinary degree, measure, or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion, as, the *excessive* bulk of a man, *excessive* labor, *excessive* wages.
Excessive grief is the enemy to the living *Shak.*

2 Transgressing the laws of morality, prudence, propriety, justice or good taste, as, *excessive* indulgence, *excessive* expenditures, anger, excitement, vanity, and the like

Ex cĕss'ive ly, *adv* In an extreme degree, beyond measure exceedingly, violently, as, *excessively* impatient, *excessively* grieved, the wind blew *excessively*

Ex cĕss'ive ness, *n* The state or quality of being excessive excess

Ex chānge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXCHANGED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXCHANGING] [O Fr *eschanger, eschanger*, N Fr *echanger*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *changer*, Pr *escanjar, escambiar*, It *scambiare*, L Lat *escambare* See CHANGE]

1 To part with or relinquish for something in place of, to give or take in return for something else, to transfer to another for compensation, to part with for compensation
He has something to *exchange* with those abroad *Locke*

2 To part with for a substitute, to lay aside, quit, or resign, and take in place of,—usually followed by *for*, as, to *exchange* a crown for a cowl, or a palace for a cell
And death for life *exchanged* foolishly *Spenser*
To shift his being
Is to *exchange* one misery for another *Shak*

3 To give and receive reciprocally, to interchange, to give and take, especially, in trade, to barter, to swap, to truck—usually followed by *with* before the person, as, to *exchange* horses with a neighbor, to *exchange* houses or hats
Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet *Shak*

Syn—To barter change, commute, interchange, bargain truck, swap, traffic

Ex chānge', *v i* To be changed or received in exchange for to pass in exchange, as, a dollar *exchanges* for ten dimes

Ex chānge', *n* [O Fr *eschange, eschange*, N Fr *echange*, Pr *escambi*, It *scambio*, L Lat *excambium* See *supra*]

1 The act of giving or taking one thing in return for another which is regarded as an equivalent, as, an *exchange* of cattle for grain, the act of substituting one thing in the place of another, as, an *exchange* of grief for joy, or of a scepter for a sword, and the like, also, the act of giving and receiving reciprocally, as, an *exchange* of civilities or views

2 The thing given in return for something received, or the thing received in return for what is given
O, spare her life, and in *exchange* take mine *Dryden*

3 (*Com*) The process of settling accounts or debts between parties residing at a distance from each other without the intervention of money, by exchanging orders or drafts, called *bills of exchange*, which may be drawn in one country and payable in another, when they are called *foreign bills*, or may be drawn and made payable in the same country, when they are called *inland bills* The term *bill of exchange* is often abbreviated into *exchange*, as, to buy *exchange*, to sell *exchange*

☞ A in London is creditor to B in New York and C in London owes D in New York a like sum A in London draws a bill of exchange on B in New York, C in London purchases the bill by which A receives his debt due from B in New York C transmits the bill to D in New York, who receives the amount from B

4 (*Law*) A mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other Estates exchanged must be equal in quantity, as fee simple for fee simple *Blackstone*

5 The place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours In this sense, often contracted into *'Change*

Par of exchange, the established value of the coin or standard of value of one country when expressed in the coin or standard of another, as the value of the pound sterling in the currency of France or the United States The *par of exchange* is invariable, and serves as a measure for the rise and fall of exchange that is affected by the demand and supply Exchange is *at par* when, for example, a bill in New York, for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London, can be purchased for that sum Exchange is *in favor* of a place when it can be purchased there at or above *par*

Syn.—Barter, dealing, trade, traffic, interchange; reciprocity

Ex-chăn̆ge'a-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.

The law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the *exchangeability* of such persons *Washington*

Ex-chăn̆ge'a-ble, *a* [Fr *échangeable*] Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged

The officers captured with Burgoyne were *exchangeable* within the powers of General Howe *Marshall*

Ex-chăn̆ge'-brō'ker, *n.* (*Com*) A dealer in bills of exchange

Ex-chăn'ger, *n* One who exchanges, one who practices exchange

Ex-chēat', *n* The same as ESCHEAT. *Spenser*

Ex-chēat'or, *n* The same as ESCHEATOR

Ex-chĕq'uer (eks chĕk'er), *n* [O Fr *eschequier, eschakier*, chess board, L Lat *scaccarium, scacchārium* See CHECKER and CHESS]

1 One of the superior courts of law, — so called from a checkered cloth, which covers, or formerly covered, the table [*Eng*]

☞ It was formerly a court both of law and equity, but is now a court of revenue and a court of common law only In the revenue department it has jurisdiction over the proprietary rights of the crown against subjects, in the common law department, it administers justice in personal actions between subject and subject A person proceeding against another in the revenue department is said to *exchequer* him The judges of this court are one chief and four puisne barons so styled The *Court of Exchequer Chamber* sits as a court of error in which the judgments of each of the superior courts of common law, in England, are subject to revision by the judges of the other two sitting collectively Causes involving difficult questions of law are sometimes, after argument adjourned into this court from the other courts for debate before judgment in the court below *Wharton Blackstone*

2 The treasury, hence, pecuniary possessions in general, as, the expenses of the war drained the *exchequer*, the *exchequer* of the company is low

Exchequer bills (*Eng*) bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer by authority of Parliament, a species of paper currency emitted under the authority of the government, and bearing interest

Ex-chĕq'uer, *v t* [*imp & p p* EXCHEQUERED, *p pr & vb n* EXCHEQUERING] To institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer

Ex-çīde', *v t* [Lat *excidere*, to cut off] To cut off, to separate and remove [*Rare*]

Ex çĭp'ĭ ent, *n* [Lat *excipiens*, p pr of *excipere* See EXCEPT, *v t*]

1 One who excepts an exceptor [*Rare*]

2 (*Med*) An inert or slightly active substance used in preparing remedies as a vehicle or medium of administration for the medicinal agents, as bread crumb, in making pills with some substance which can only be taken in small quantities *Chambers*

Ex-çīs'a ble, *a* Liable, or subject, to excise, as, coffee is an *excisable* commodity

Ex çīze', *n* [Lat *excisum*, cut off, from *excidere*, to cut out or off, from *ex* off, and *cædere*, to cut or as the word was formerly written, *accise*, from Fr *accise*, L Lat *accisa*, as if from Lat *accidere*, to cut into, p p *accisus, accisum*, but properly transformed from O Fr *assise*, Pr *assisa*, It *assisa*, L Lat *assisa, assisus*, assize, q v] An inland duty or impost operating as an indirect tax on the consumer, laid originally only on certain products of home industry and consumption, but afterward levied on some imported articles, as tobacco, wine, raisins, and loaf sugar, which are now transferred to the customs It is also levied on licenses to pursue certain trades, and deal in certain commodities

The excise duties are now confined to hops, malt paper, spirits, and beet root sugar *Eng Cyc*

Ex çīze' (ek sīz'), *v t* [*imp & p p* EXCISED, *p pr & vb n* EXCISING]

1 To lay or impose an excise upon

2 To impose upon, to overcharge [*Provincial Eng*] *Halliwell*

Ex çīze'man, *n*, *pl* EX CĪZE'MEN An officer who is charged with collecting the excise

Ex çĭz'ion (ek sĭzh'un), *n* [Lat *excisio*, from *excidere*, to cut out or off, Fr *excision*]

1 The act of excising or cutting off, especially, of a person or nation, extirpation, destruction

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have grown ripe for *excision* *Atterbury*

2 (*Eccl*) The act of cutting off from the church, excommunication

3 (*Surg*) The removal, especially of small parts, with a cutting instrument *Dunglison*

Ex çĭt'a-bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *excitabilité*]

1 The quality of being readily excited, liability to feel excitement

2 (*Med*) The property manifested by living beings, and the elements and tissues of which they are constituted, of responding to the action of excitants, or stimulants, irritability

Ex-çīt'a-ble, *a* [Lat *excitabilis*, from *excitare*, Fr *excitable* See EXCITATE] Capable of being excited, or roused into action, susceptible of excitement, easily stirred up, or stimulated

Ex çīt'ant (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *excitans*, p pr of *excitare*. See *infra*] (*Med*) An agent or influence which arouses the vital activity of the body, or of any of the tissues or organs of which it is composed, a stimulant

Ex-çīt'ant, *a.* Tending to excite, exciting

Ex-çīt'āte, *v. t.* [Lat *excitare, excitatum*, v intensive of *exciere, excire, excitum*, to call out or forth, to rouse, from *ex*, out of, from, and *ciere, cire*, to put in motion, to move, Pr, Sp, & Pg *excitar*, Fr *exciter*, It *eccitare*.] To excite. [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ex'çĭ tā'tion, *n.* [Lat *excitatio*, Fr & Pr *excitation*, Sp *excitacion*, It *eccitazione*]

1 The act of exciting or putting in motion, the act of rousing or awakening *Bacon*

2 (*Med*) The act of producing excitement, also, the excitement produced

Ex çīt'a tĭve, *a* [Fr *excitatif*, Pr *excitatiu*, Sp *excitativo*, It *eccitativo*] Having power to excite, tending or serving to excite, excitatory *Barrow*

Ex'çĭ tā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *excitare, excitatum*, to call forth, Fr *excitateur*] (*Elec*) An instrument used for the purpose of discharging Leyden jars, or other electrical apparatus, in such a manner as to secure the operator from the force or effect of the shock

Ex çīt'a to ry, *a* [Fr *excitatoire*] Tending to excite, containing excitement, excitative *Miller*

Ex çīte' (ek sīt'), *v t* [*imp & p p* EXCITED, *p pr & vb n* EXCITING] [Fr *exciter* See EXCITARY]

1 To call to activity in any way, to rouse to feeling, to kindle to passionate emotion, to stir up to combined or general activity, to inflame, to agitate, as, to *excite* the spirits to *excite* the passions, to *excite* a mutiny or insurrection

Glory the reward
That sole *excites* to high attempts *Milton*

2 (*Med*) To call forth or increase the vital activity of the body, or of any of its parts

Syn — To incite, awaken, animate, arouse, stimulate inflame irritate, provoke — To EXCITE INCITE When we *excite* we rouse into action feelings which were less strong, when we *incite* we urge forward to acts correspondent to the feelings awakened Demosthenes *excited* the passions of the Athenians against Philip and thus *incited* the whole nation to unite in the war against him Antony by his speech over the body of Cæsar so *excited* the feelings of the populace that Brutus and his companions were compelled to flee from Rome many however were *incited* to join their standard not only by their love of liberty but by their hopes of plunder

Ex çīte'fŭl, *a* Full of exciting qualities as, an *excitful* story, *excitful* prayers [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Ex çīte'ment, *n* 1 The act of exciting or the state of being roused into action or of having increased action agitation, as, an *excitement* of the people

2 That which excites or rouses that which moves, stirs, or induces action, a motive "The cares and *excitements* of a season of transition and struggle" *Talfourd*

3 (*Med*) A state of aroused or exalted vital activity in the body or any of its parts

Ex çīt'er, *n* 1 One who or that which excites one who puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves

2 (*Med*) A stimulant, an excitant

Ex çīt'ing, *p a* Calling or rousing into action producing excitement, as, *exciting* events an *exciting* story

Exciting causes (*Med*) those which immediately produce disease or those which excite the action of predisposent causes

Ex çīt'ing ly, *adv* So as to excite

Ex çīt'ive, *n* That which excites [*Rare*]

Ex-çīt'ive, *a* Tending to excite [*R*] *Bamfield*

Ex çĭt'o-mō'to ry, *a* (*Anat*) Exciting motion, but without sensation, and not subject to volition as, the *excito motory* nerves

Ex clāim', *n* Outcry, clamor [*Obs or poet*] "Cursing cries and deep *exclaims*" *Shak*

Ex clāim', *v t* [*imp & p p* EXCLAIMED *p pr & vb n* EXCLAIMING] [Lat *exclamare*, from *ex*, out, and *clamare*, to cry out O Fr *exclamer* Sp *exclamar*, It *esclamare* See CLAIM] To cry out from earnestness or passion to utter with vehemence, to declaim in a loud manner to protest vehemently, to vociferate as to *exclaim* against oppression to *exclaim* with wonder or astonishment, to *exclaim* with joy

Ex clāim'er, *n* One who cries out with vehemence one who speaks with heat passion, or much noise as, an *exclaimer* against tyranny

Ex'cla mā'tion *n* [Lat *exclamatio*, Fr *exclamation*, Pr *exclamatio*, Sp *exclamacion*, It *esclamazione*]

1 The act of exclaiming or making an outcry, loud or emphatic utterance vehement vociferation, clamor expression of surprise pain, anger or the like "*Exclamations* against abuses in the church" *Hooker*

Thus will I drown your *exclamations* *Shak*

2 That which is cried out, an uttered expression of surprise, joy, and the like

A festive *exclamation* not unsuited to the occasion *Trench*

3 (*Rhet*) A word expressing outcry, an interjection a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief

4 (*Print*) A mark or sign by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked thus [!] — called also *exclamation point*

Ex-clăm'a tĭve, *a* [Fr *exclamatif*, Pr *exclamatiu*, Sp *exclamativo*, It *esclamativo*] Containing exclamation, exclamatory

Ex clăm'a-tĭve ly, *adv* With, or by way of, exclamation

Ex clăm'a-to-rĭ-ly, *adv.* In an exclamatory manner, with exclamation or outcry, exclamatively

Ex-clăm'a to ry (50), *a* Containing, expressing, or using exclamation, as, an *exclamatory* phrase or speaker

Ex-clūde' (30), *v t* [*imp & p p* EXCLUDED, *p pr & vb n* EXCLUDING] [Lat *excludere*, from *ex*, out, and *claudere*, to shut, It *escludere*, Sp *excluir*, Fr *exclure*, Pr *esclure*]

1 To shut out, to hinder from entrance or admission to debar from participation or enjoyment, to deprive of, to except, as, to *exclude* a crowd from a room or house, to *exclude* an immoral man from a church, to *exclude* one nation from the ports of another, to *exclude* a tax-payer from the privilege of voting

None but such from mercy I *exclude* *Milton*

2 To thrust out or eject to preclude, as, to *exclude* young animals from the womb or from eggs.

Ex-clū'sion (ek slū'zhun), *n* [Lat *exclusio*, from *excludere*, Fr *exclusion*, Pr *exclusso*, Sp *exclusion*, It *esclusione*] The act of excluding, or of thrusting out, ejection preclusion exception, rejection, as, the *exclusion* of a child from the womb

The *exclusion* of the duke from the crown of England and Ireland *Hume*

His sad *exclusion* from the doors of bliss *Milton.*

Ex-clū'sion a ry, *a* Tending to exclude, causing exclusion exclusive

Ex clū'sion er, *n* One who excludes, an exclusionist

Ex clū'sion ĭsm, *n* The character, manner, or principles of an exclusionist exclusivism

Ex clū'sion ĭst (eks klu'zhun ĭst), *n* One who would exclude another from some privilege

Ex clū'sĭve, *a* [Fr *exclusif*, Sp *exclusivo*, It *esclusivo*]

1 Having the power of preventing entrance, debarring from participation or enjoyment, possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others, as, *exclusive* bars, *exclusive* privileges, *exclusive* circles of society

2 Not taking into the account not including or comprehending, as, five thousand troops, *exclusive* of artillery

Ex clū'sĭve, *n* One of a coterie who exclude others, one who chooses for his associates certain persons to the exclusion of others or limits his acquaintance to a select few an exclusionist

Ex clū'sĭve ly, *adv* In a manner to exclude, as, to enjoy a privilege *exclusively*

Ex clū'sĭve ness, *n* The state or quality of being exclusive

Ex clū'sĭv ĭsm *n* Act or practice of excluding, or of being exclusive exclusiveness

Ex clū'so ry, *a* [Lat *exclusorius*, from *excludere*] Able to exclude exclusive *Blount*

Ex cŏct', *v t* [Lat *excoquere, excoctum*, from *ex*, out of and *coquere* to cook] To boil out, to produce by boiling or heating [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Ex cŏc'tion, *n* The act of excocting or boiling out [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ex cŏg'ĭ tāte (eks kŏj'ĭ tāte), *v t* [*imp & p p.* EXCOGITATED, *p pr & vb n* EXCOGITATING] [Lat *excogitare, excogitatum*, from *ex*, out, and *cogitare*, to think See COGITATE] To think out, to discover by thinking to devise, to contrive "*I excogitate* strange arts" *Sterling*

Ex cŏg'ĭ-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *excogitatio*, O Fr *excogitation*] The act of devising in the thoughts, invention, contrivance, discovery

Ex'com mūne', *v t* [Fr *excommunier* See EXCOMMUNICATE] To exclude from communion with or participation in, to excommunicate [*Obs*]

Poets were *excommuned* Plato's commonwealth *Gayton*

Ex'com-mū'nĭ ca ble *a* [See EXCOMMUNICATE] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated *Hooker*

Ex'com mū'nĭ cant, *n* One who has been excommunicated

Ex'com mū'nĭ cāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* EXCOMMUNICATED *p pr & vb n* EXCOMMUNICATING] [Lat *excommunicare, excommunicatum*, to put out of the community from *ex* out of and *communicare* Fr *excommunier*, Pr *excomenar*, Sp *excomulgar, excomulgar*, It *escomunicare* See COMMUNICATE]

1 To expel from communion to eject, especially, to eject from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical sentence, and to deprive of spiritual advantages, as, to *excommunicate* notorious offenders

2 To forbid by an ecclesiastical sentence, to denounce excommunication against

Martin the Fifth was the first that *excommunicated* the reading of heretical books *Milton.*

Ex'com mū'nĭ-cāte, *a* [Lat *excommunicatus*, p p of *excommunicare* See *supra*] Cut off from communion, excommunicated

Thou shalt stand cursed and *excommunicate* *Shak*

Ex'com mū'nĭ-cāte, *n* One who has been excommunicated

Ex'com mū'nĭ cā'tion, *n* [Lat *excommunicatio*, Fr *excommunication*, Pr *escumenazon, excomunio*, Sp *excomunion*, It *escomunicazione*] (*Eccl*) The act of excommunicating or ejecting, especially, expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges, and advantages

☞ Excommunication is of two kinds, the *lesser* and the *greater*, the *lesser* excommunication is a separation or suspension from partaking of the eucharist, the *greater* is an absolute exclusion of the offender from the church and all its rights and advantages

Ex'com mū'ni-cā'tor, *n* One who excommunicates.

Ex'com-mū'ni ca to-ry, *a* Pertaining to, causing, or declaring excommunication

Ex'com-mūn'ion (-mūn'yun), *n* Excommunication [*Obs*]

Excommunion is the utmost of spiritual judicature *Milton*

Ex-cō'ri a-ble, *a* Capable of being excoriated, or stripped or rubbed off [*Obs*] "Such coverings as are *excoriable*" *Browne*

Ex-cō'ri āte (89), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXCORIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXCORIATING] [Lat *excorare, excoriatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *corium*, skin, hide, leather, Gr χόριον, Fr *excorier*] To strip or wear off the skin of, to abrade, to gall, to break and remove the cuticle of, in any manner, as by rubbing, beating, or by the action of acrid substances

Ex-cō'ri ā'tion, *n* [Fr *excoriation*, Pr *excoriacio*, Sp *excoriacion*, It *escoriazione*]

1 The act of excoriating or flaying, or the state of being excoriated or stripped of the skin, abrasion

2 The act of depriving of possessions, spoliation, robbery [*Obs*]

A pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort *Howell*

Ex-cōr'ti-cāte, *v t* To strip of bark or skin, to flay, to decorticate [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

Ex-cōr'ti-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *excoriation*, from Lat *ex*, out of, from, and *cortex, cortis*, bark] The act of stripping off bark, decortication

Ex'cre a ble, *a* [Lat *excrabilis, excreabilis*, from *exscreare* See *infra*] Capable of being discharged by spitting [*Obs*] *Swift*

Ex'cre-āte, *v t* [Lat *excreare, exscreare, atum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *screare*, to hawk, hem] To spit out, to discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Ex'cre ā'tion, *n* [Lat *excretio, exscretio*, Fr *excrétion*] Act of spitting out [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Ex'cre-ment, *n* [Lat *excrementum*, from *excernere, excretum*, to sift out, to discharge, from *ex*, out, and *cernere*, to separate, sift, Fr *excrement*, Sp *excremento*, It *escremento*]

1 An excrescence or appendage [*Obs*] "Ornamental *excrements*" *Fuller*

☞ Perhaps so used as if from Lat *excrescere, excretum*, to grow out or forth

2 Matter excreted and ejected, that which is discharged from the animal body as useless, especially, alvine discharges, dung, ordure

Upon this [head] grows the hair, which, though it be esteemed an *excrement*, is of great use. *Ray*

Ex'cre mĕnt'al, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of, excrement, ejected from the body as useless

Ex'cre men-tĭ'tial (ĕks'kre men tish'al), *a* Pertaining to, or consisting of, excrement, excrementitious

Ex'cre-men tĭ'tious (ĕks'kre men tish'us), *a* Pertaining to excrement, containing excrement consisting of matter excavated, or proper to be evacuated, from the animal body

Ex-crĕs'cençe, *n* [Fr *excrescence, excroissance*, Sp *excrescencia, excrecencia*, It *escrescenza*] An excrescent appendage, as a wart or tumor, any thing growing out unnaturally from any thing else, a preternatural or morbid outgrowth, hence, a troublesome superfluity, an incumbrance an excessive or violent outbreak, as, an *excrescence* on the body, an *excrescence* of a plant, a horny *excrescence* "The *excrescences* of the Spanish monarchy" *Addison* "*Excrescences* of joy" *Bp Taylor*

Ex-crĕs'cen cy, *n* Excrescence [*Obs*] *Addison*

Ex-crĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *excrescens*, p pr of *excrescere*, to grow out, from *ex*, out, and *crescere*, to grow] Growing out in a preternatural or morbid manner, superfluous, as a wart or tumor

Expunge the whole, or lop the *excrescent* parts *Pope*

Ex-crēte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXCRETED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXCRETING] [Lat *excernere, excretum* See EXCREMENT] To separate and throw off, to discharge from the body as useless, to eject, as, to *excrete* urine

Ex-crē'tion (eks krē'shun), *n* [Fr *excrétion*, Sp *excrecion*, It *escrezione*]

1 The act of throwing off effete matter from the animal system

2 That which is excreted, any thing thrown off from the system, excrement *Bacon*

Ex'cre-tĭve (Synop, § 130), *a* Having the power of excreting, or promoting excretion *Harvey*

Ex'cre to-ry (50) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *excrétoire*, Sp *excretorio*, It *escretorio*] Having the quality of excreting, or throwing off excrementitious matter

Ex'cre to ry, *n* (*Anat*) A duct or vessel that serves to receive and to excrete matter

Ex-cru'ci-a-ble (-kru'shĭ-a), *a* [Lat *excruciabilis*, from *excruciare*] Liable to torment [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ex-cru'ci āte (eks kru'shĭ āt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXCRUCIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXCRUCIATING] [Lat *excruciare, excruciatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *cruciare*, to slay on the cross, to torment, Fr *excrucier*. See CRUCIATE] To inflict most severe pain upon, to torture, to torment, as, to *excruciate* the heart or the body *Chapman.*

Ex-cru'ci-ate, *a* Tormented, tortured.

Would she sit thus then *excruciate*? *Beau. & Fl*

Ex cru'ci ā'tion (kru'shĭ-ā'shun), *n* [Lat *excruciatio*] The act of inflicting extreme pain, or the state of being thus afflicted, that which excruciates, torture *Feltham*

Ex'cu bā'tion, *n* [Lat *excubatio*, from *excubare*, to lie out of doors, to lie out on guard, to keep watch, from *ex*, out of, from, and *cubare*, to lie down] Act of watching all night [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ex-cū'ba-to ry, *n* [See EXCUBATION] (*Eccl. Antiq*) A gallery in a church, where persons watched all night [*Obs*] *Oglvie*

Ex-cŭl'pa-ble, *a* Capable of being exculpated, deserving exculpation *Sir C Buck*

Ex-cŭl'pāte (117), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXCULPATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXCULPATING] [Lat *ex*, out of, from, and *culpare, culpatum*, to find fault with, to blame, from *culpa*, fault, It *scolpare*, equivalent to *discolpare*] To clear from the charge or imputation of fault or guilt to relieve of blame, to excuse, as, to *exculpate* one's self from accusation

He *exculpated* himself from being the author of the heroic epistle *Mason*

Syn —To exonerate, absolve, excuse, justify See EXONERATE

Ex'cul pā'tion, *n* The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime, excuse

These robbers were men who might have made out a strong case in *exculpation* of themselves *Southey*

Ex cŭl'pa to-ry, *a* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt, excusing, containing excuse

Ex cŭr', *v i* [Lat *excurrere*, to run out or beyond, from *ex*, out, and *currere*, to run] To go beyond proper bounds, to exceed [*Obs*] *Harvey*

Ex cŭr'rent, *a* [Lat *excurrens, excurrentis*, p pr of *excurrere, excursum*, to run out, from *ex*, out, and *currere*, to run] (*Bot*) (*a*) Running out, as when a midrib vein projects beyond the apex of a leaf (*b*) Running throughout, as when the trunk of a tree continues to the top *Gray*

Ex cŭrse', *v t* To journey or pass through [*Rare*]

Ex cŭr'sion, *n* [Lat *excursio*, Fr & Sp *excursion*, It *escursione*]

1 A running forth, a setting out from some point, an expedition "On the enemy *excursion* made" *Broome* "Far on *excursion* toward the gates of hell" *Milton*

2 A trip for pleasure or health, as, an *excursion* into the country

3 A wandering from a subject or main design, digression

I am not in a scribbling mood, and shall therefore make no *excursions* *Cowper*

Syn —Journey, tour, ramble, jaunt See JOURNEY

Ex cŭr'sion-ist, *n* One who goes on an excursion

Ex cŭr'sive, *a* Prone to make excursions, wandering, rambling, hence, enterprising, exploring, as, an *excursive* fancy or imagination

The course of *excursive* understandings *I Taylor*

Ex-cŭr'sive ly, *adv* In an excursive or wandering manner, at random

Ex-cŭr'sive ness, *n* The state of being given to excursions, a disposition to wander

Ex-cŭr'sus, *n* [Lat *excurrere, excursus, a, -um* See *supra*] A dissertation or digression appended to a work, and containing a more full exposition of some important point or topic

Ex cŭs'a ble (eks kūz'a bl), *a* [Lat *excusabilis*, from *excusare*, Fr, Pg, & Sp *excusable*, It *escusabile, scusabile* See EXCUSE]

1 Capable or worthy of being excused, pardonable, as, the man is *excusable*

2 Admitting of justification or palliation, as, an *excusable* action

Ex-cŭs'a-ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being excusable, pardonableness *Boyle*

Ex cŭs'a bly, *adv* In an excusable manner or degree, pardonably "*Excusably* ignorant" *South*

Ex'cu sā'tion, *n* [Lat *excusatio*, Fr *excusation*, Sp *excusacion*, Pr *excuzatio*, It *escusazione, scusazione*] Excuse, apology [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ex'cu sā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *excusare*, Fr *excusateur*, Sp *excusador*, It *scusatore*] One who makes, or is authorized to make, an excuse, or to carry an apology, an apologist [*Obs*] *Hume*

Ex cūs'a to ry, *a* Making excuse, containing excuse or apology, apologetical, as, an *excusatory* plea

Ex cūse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXCUSED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXCUSING] [Fr *excuser*, Pr & Sp *excusar*, Pr & Pg *escusar*, It *escusare, scusare*, Lat *excusare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *causa*, cause, *causari*, to conduct a cause in law, to make a defense]

1 To free from accusation, or the imputation of fault or blame, to acquit of guilt, to release from a charge, to exculpate; to absolve

A man's persuasion that a thing is duty, will not *excuse* him from guilt in practicing it, if really and indeed it be against God's law *Sharp*

2 To pardon, as a fault, to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook, as, we *excuse* irregular conduct, when extraordinary circumstances appear to justify it.

I must *excuse* what can not be amended *Shak.*

3 To regard with indulgence, to overlook, to pardon.

Excuse some courtly stains,
No whiter page than Addison's remains *Pope.*

4 To free from an impending obligation or duty; to release by favor, also, to remit by favor, not to exact, as, to *excuse* a forfeiture

I pray thee have me *excused* *Luke* xiv 18.

5 To relieve of an imputation by apology or defense, to make apology for as not seriously evil; to ask pardon or indulgence for

Think you that we *excuse* ourselves to you? *2 Cor* xii 19.

Ex-cūse' (eks kūs', 91), *n* [Fr *excuse*, Sp *excusa*, It *scusa* See *supra*]

1 The act of excusing, apologizing, exculpating, pardoning, releasing, and the like, acquittal, release, absolution, apology "Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it" *Shak.*

2 That which is offered as a reason for being excused, a plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment, apology, as, an *excuse* for neglect of duty, *excuses* for delay of payment

Hence with denial vain and coy *excuse* *Milton*

3 That which excuses, that which extenuates or justifies a fault, as, his inability to comply with the request must be his *excuse* "It hath the *excuse* of youth" *Shak.*

Syn — See APOLOGY

Ex-cūse'less, *a* Having no excuse, incapable of excuse or apology *Whitlock.*

Ex cūse'ment, *n* Excuse [*Obs*] *Gower.*

Ex cūs'er, *n* 1 One who offers excuses or pleads for another

2 One who excuses or forgives another

Ex cŭss', *v t* [Lat *excutere, excussum*, from *ex*, out of from, and *quatere, quassum*, to shake]

1 To shake off, to get rid of [*Rare*] "To *excuss* the notions of a Deity out of their minds" *Stillingfleet*

2 To lay open, to discuss, to decipher [*Obs*] "To take some pains in *excussing* some old monuments" *Junius*, 1654

3 To seize and detain by law, as goods *Ayliffe*

Ex-cŭs'sion (eks kŭsh'un), *n* [Fr *excussion*, Sp *excusion*] The act of excussing, shaking off, discussion, decipherment, seizure and detention by law [*Obs*] *Ayliffe.*

Ex'e-at [Lat, let him depart]

1 Leave of temporary absence given to a student in the English universities

2 A permission which a bishop grants to a priest to go out of his diocese *Wharton*

Ex'e cra ble, *a* [Lat *execrabilis, exsecrabilis*, from *execrari*, Fr *execrable*, Sp *execrable*, It *esecrabile* See EXECRATE] Deserving to be execrated, very hateful, detestable, abominable, as, an *execrable* wretch *Shak.*

Ex'e cra bly, *adv* In a manner to deserve execration, detestably

Ex'e-crāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXECRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXECRATING] [Lat *execrari, exsecrari, execratum, exsecratum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sacer*, holy, sacred, O Fr *execrer*, Sp *execrar*, It *esecrare*] To denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil upon, hence, to detest utterly, to abhor, to abominate, to curse "They *execrate* their lot" *Cowper*

Ex'e crā'tion, *n* [Lat *execratio, exsecratio*, Fr. *execration*, Sp *execracion*, It *esecrazione*]

1 The act of cursing, a curse pronounced, imprecation of evil, utter detestation expressed

Cease gentle queen, these *execrations* *Shak.*

2 That which is execrated, a detested thing

Ye shall be an *execration* and a curse *Jer* xlii 18

Ex'e cra to ry (Synop, § 130), *n* A formulary of execration

Ex ĕc't', *v t* [Lat *execare, exsecare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *secare, sectum*, to cut] To cut off or out, to cut away [*Obs*] See EXSECT *Harvey*

Ex ĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *exectio, exsectio*] A cutting off or out [*Obs*] See EXSECTION

Ex'e cūt'a ble, *a* Capable of being executed, feasible [*Rare*]

Ex ĕc'ū tant, *n* One who executes or performs, a performer [*Rare*] "Great *executants* on the organ" *De Quincey.*

Ex'e-cūte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXECUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXECUTING] [Fr *executer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *executar*, It *esecutare*, Lat *exsequi, executus*, to follow to the end, pursue, from *ex*, out, and *sequi*, to follow]

1 To follow out or through to the end, to carry into complete effect, to complete, to finish; as, to *execute* a purpose, a plan, design, or scheme

Why delays his hand
To *execute* what his decree fixed on this day? *Milton.*

2 To complete, as a legal instrument, to perform what is required to give validity to, as by signing and sealing, as, to *execute* a deed or lease.

3 To give effect to, to perform or inflict the consequences of, or what is demanded by.

You had a warrant to *execute* *Shak*

4 To carry into effect the law, or the judgment or

sentence on; to inflict capital punishment on, to put to death, as, to *execute* a traitor

5 (*Mus*) To perform on an instrument, to perform, as a piece of music; as, to *execute* rapidly or accurately.

Syn.—To accomplish, effect, fulfill, achieve, consummate, finish, complete See ACCOMPLISH

Ĕx'e-cūte, *v i.* 1 To perform an office or duty, to act one's part

2 To play on a musical instrument

Ĕx'e-cū'ter, *n* One who performs or carries into effect See EXECUTOR

Ĕx'e-cū'tion, *n* [Lat *executio*, Fr *exécution*, Pr *executio*, Sp *execucion*, It *esecuzione*]

1 The act of executing, the act of carrying into effect or to completion, performance, achievement, consummation, hence, legal accomplishment, as, the *execution* of a plan, a work, and the like

The excellence of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution* *Dryden*

2. A putting to death as a legal penalty, the carrying out of a capital sentence upon one, as, the *execution* of a murderer "A warrant for his *execution*" *Shak.*

3. The act or mode of performing works of art, of performing on an instrument, of engraving, and the like, as, the *execution* of a statue, painting, a piece of music

Good *execution* is always aimed at by the true artist *Fairholt*

4 (*Law*) (*a*) A judicial writ by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect, final process (*b*) The act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it a valid act, as, the *execution* of a deed, or a will

5 That which is executed or accomplished, effect,—usually with *do* "To do some fatal *execution*" *Shak*

6 The act of sacking a town [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Ĕx'e-cū'tion er, *n* One who executes, especially, one who carries into effect a judgment of death, one who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant

Ex ĕc'ū tive (egz ĕk'yŭ tĭv), *a* [Fr *executif*, Sp *executivo*, It *esecutivo*] Designed or fitted for execution, or carrying into effect, as, *executive* talent, qualifying for, or pertaining to, the execution of the laws, as, *executive* power or authority, *executive* duties

☞ In government, *executive* is distinguished from *legislative* and *judicial* legislative being applied to the organ or organs of government which make the laws, *judicial*, to that which interprets and applies the laws, *executive*, to that which carries them into effect

Ex ĕc'ū tive, *n* The officer, whether king, president, or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws the person or persons who administer the government, executive power or authority in government

☞ By the Constitution of the United States the executive power is vested in the president, and this term is now commonly applied to him

Ex-ĕc'ū tive ly, *adv* In the way of executing, or performing

Ex ĕc'ū tor, *n* [Lat, from *exsequi*, Fr *executeur*, Pr *executor*]

1 One who executes or performs, a doer, as, an *executor* of business *Shak*

2 An executioner [*Obs*]

The sad eyed justice with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to *executors* pale
The lazy, yawning drone *Shak.*

3 The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect, after his decease

Ex ĕc'ū-tō'ri al, *a* [Sp *executorial*, It *esecutoriale*] Pertaining to an executor, executive *Blackstone*

Ex ĕc'ū-tor ship, *n* The office of an executor

Ex ĕc'ū to-ry (50), *a* [Fr *executoire*, Pr *executori*, Sp & Pg *executorio*, It *esecutorio*]

1 Performing official duties, executive "The *executory* duties of government" *Burke*

2 (*Law*) Designed to be executed or carried into effect in future, or to take effect on a future contingency, as, an *executory* devise or remainder *Blackstone*

Ex ĕc'ū-tress, } *n* [Fr *executrice*, It *esecutrice*]
Ex-ĕc'ū-trix, } A female executor, a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will

Ex'e dra, or ***Ex ĕ'dræ***, *n*, *pl* EXEDRÆ [Lat *exedra*, from Gr *ἐξέδρα*, from *ἐξ*, out, and *ἕδρα*, seat, from *ἕδος*, seat, from *ἕζεσθαι*, to seat one's self, to sit, Fr *exèdre*]

1 (*Arch*) (*a*) A portico or vestibule (*b*) A recess of a building

2. (*Anc Arch*) A small room, as in baths and other buildings, appropriated to conversation *Gwilt*

Ex'e-gĕ'sis, *n* [Gr *ἐξήγησις*, from *ἐξηγεῖσθαι*, to explain, interpret, from *ἐξ*, out, and *ἡγεῖσθαι*, to guide, lead, Fr *exégèse*]

1 Exposition, explanation, the science of interpretation, especially, the scientific interpretation of the Holy Scriptures

2. (*Math*) The process of finding the roots of an equation. [*Obs*]

Ex'e-gĕ'te (ĕks'e-jēt), *n* [Gr *ἐξηγητής*, from *ἐξηγεῖσθαι*; Fr. *exégète*. See *supra*] One skilled in exegesis, an exegetist

Ex'e ĕt'ic al, *a* [Gr. *ἐξηγητικός*, Fr *exégétique*] Pertaining to exegesis, tending to unfold or illustrate, explanatory *Walker*

Ex'e-gĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv* By way of explanation

Ex'e-gĕt'ics, *n sing* The science of interpretation, exegesis [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Ex'e gĕt'ist, *n* One versed in the science of interpretation, an exegete

Ex ĕm'plar (egz ĕm'plar), *n* [Lat *exemplar*, *exemplare*, *exemplarium*, from *exemplum*, Fr *exemplaire* See EXAMPLER and EXAMPLE] A model, original, or pattern, to be copied or imitated, an idea or image formed in the mind of an artist, to which he conforms his work, the ideal model which he attempts to imitate

Such grand *exemplars* as make their own abilities the sole measure of what is fit or unfit *South*

Ex-ĕm'plar, *a* Exemplary [*Obs*]

The *exemplar* piety of the father of a family *Bp Taylor*

Ex'em pla ri ly, *adv* In a manner fitted or designed to be copied or shunned, by way of example

She is *exemplarily* loyal *Howell*

Ex'em-pla ri-ness, *n* The state or quality of being exemplary, or fitted to be an example

Ex'em-plăr'i ty, *n* Exemplariness [*Obs*] "The *exemplarity* of Christ's life" *Sharp*

Ex'em-pla-ry (44), *n* A pattern, an exemplar [*Obs*] *Donne*

Ex'em-pla ry (ĕgz'em plĕr ў) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *exemplaris*, from *exemplar*, Fr *exemplaire* See *supra*] Acting as an exemplar, serving as a pattern or model, or as a warning or threatening, open to imitation or notice, commendable, conspicuous, as, to be *exemplary* in life, *exemplary* justice or punishment

Their vices [archbishops and bishops'] and doctrines ought to be *exemplary* *Bacon*

The most visible and *exemplary* performance is required *Rogers*

Ex ĕm'pli fi'a-ble, *a* That can be exemplified

Ex-ĕm'pli-fi-cā'tion, *n* [L Lat *exemplificatio*]

1 The act of exemplifying, a showing or illustrating by example

2 That which exemplifies, a copy, a transcript, an attested copy or transcript, under seal, of a record

Ex ĕm'pli fi'er, *n* One who exemplifies by following a pattern

Ex ĕm'pli fy (egz-ĕm'pli fi), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXEMPLIFIED *p pr* & *vb n* EXEMPLIFYING] [L Lat *exemplificare*, from Lat *exemplum*, example, and *facere* to make Pr, Sp, & Pg *exemplificar*, It *esemplificare*]

1 To show or illustrate by example

He did but *exemplify* the principles in which he had been brought up *Cowper*

2 To copy, to transcribe to make an attested copy or transcript under seal of a record

3 To prove or show by an attested copy

Ex-ĕmpt' (egz ĕmt', 84) *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXEMPTED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXEMPTING] [Fr *exempter*, from Lat *eximere*, *exemptum*, to take out remove free Sp *eximir*, It *esentare*, *esimere* Pr *eximir*] To take out or from to remove from circumstances or conditions in which others are placed, to grant immunity from to free from obligation, to release as, to *exempt* from military duty, or from jury service, to *exempt* from fear or pain

Death
So snatched will not *exempt* us from the pain
We are by doom to pay *Milton*

Ex-ĕmpt', *a* [Fr & Pr *exempt*, Lat *exemptus*, p p of *eximere*, Sp *exento*, It *esento*, *esenti* See *supra*] Taken out or removed free in respect to that which binds and affects others, as a tax, a duty, an evil, released, liberated

They fix thee here a rock, whence thou art *exempt* *Beau & Fl*

True nobility is *exempt* from fear *Shak*

Ex ĕmpt', *n* 1 One who is exempted or freed from duty, one not subject

2 One of four officers of the yeomen of the Royal Guard, having the rank of corporal [*Eng*]

Ex ĕmpt'i ble *a* Capable of being exempted, free privileged [*Obs*] *Cotgrave*

Ex-ĕmp'tion (egz ĕmp'shun 84) *n* [Fr *exemption*, Pr & Lat *exemtio*, from Lat *eximere*, Sp *exencion*, It *esenzione*] The act of exempting the state of being exempt freedom from that to which others are subject, immunity, privilege, as, *exemption* from feudal servitude, *exemption* from anxiety, suffering, and the like

Ex ĕmp tĭ'tious (ĕgz'em tĭsh'us), *a* Capable of being exempted, separable [*Obs*] "*Exemptitious* from matter" *More*

Ex-ĕn'ter āte, *v t* [Lat *exenterare*, *exenteratum*, Gr *ἐξεντερίζειν*, from *ἐξ*, out, and *ἔντερον*, intestine, from *ἐντός*, in, within] To take out the bowels or entrails of, to embowel, to eviscerate, to gut, as, *exenterated* fishes [*Rare*]

This school of *exenterated* rule-makers and eviscerated logicians *Hare*

Ex-ĕn'ter ā'tion, *n* The act of taking out the bowels [*Rare*] *Browne*

Ex'e quā'tur, *n* [Lat, 3d pers sing pres subj of *exequi*, or *exsequi*, to perform, execute] A written official recognition of a consul or commercial agent, issued by the government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his powers in the country

Ex ē'qui-al (eks-ē'kwĭ-al), *a* [Lat *exequialis*, *exsequialis*, from *exsequiæ*, Sp *exequial*, It *esequiale*] Pertaining to funerals, funereal *Pope.*

Ex'e quy, *n*, *pl* EX'E-QUIES (ĕks'e-kwiz) [O Fr *exeques*, Pr *exequas*, *exequias*, Sp *exequias*, It. *esequie*, Lat *exequiæ*, *exsequiæ*, the following out a corpse, a funeral procession, from *exsequi*, to follow out, from *ex*, out, and *sequi*, to follow] A funeral rite, the ceremonies of burial, funeral procession.

But see his *exequies* fulfilled in Rome *Shak*

Ex ĕr'cent, *a* [Lat *exercens*, *exercentis*, p pr of *exercere* See EXERCISE] Using, practicing, following, as a calling or profession [*Obs*] *Ayliffe.*

Ex'er çĭs'a ble, *a* Capable of being exercised, used, employed, or exerted

Ex'er çīse (ĕks'er sīz), *n* [Fr *exercice*, Pr *exercici*, *exercisi*, Sp & Pg *exercicio*, It *esercizio*, Lat *exercitium*, from *exercere*, *exercitum*, to drive on, keep busy, originally probably to thrust or drive out of the inclosure, from *ex*, out, and *arcere*, to shut up, inclose]

1 The act of exercising, a setting in action or practicing, employment in the proper mode of activity exertion, employment, application, use. "An *exercise* of the eyes and memory" *Locke*

2 The act of putting in practice, a carrying out in action, or performing the duties of any thing, as of an art, a profession, trade, and the like, performance, practice "The *exercise* of the legislative power" *Ludlow.*

3 The performance of a public office or ceremony, especially of religious worship

Lewis refused even those of the church of England the public *exercise* of their religion *Addison.*

4 Exertion for the sake of training or improvement practice in order to acquire skill or ease, and the like "Desire of knightly *exercise*" *Spenser*

5 Exertion or action of the body for the sake of keeping its organs and functions in a healthy state, hygienic activity, as, to take *exercise* on horseback, violent *exercise*

The wise for cure on *exercise* depend *Dryden*

6 That which is done for the sake of exercising, practicing, training or promoting health, mental improvement, and the like, that which is assigned or prescribed for such ends, hence, a disquisition, a lesson, a task, as, military or naval *exercises*

The clumsy *exercises* of the European tourney *Prescott*

He seems to have taken a degree, and performed public *exercises* in Cambridge in Law *Bridges*

7 That which gives practice a trial

Patience is more oft the *exercise*
Of saints the trial of their fortitude *Shak*

Ex'er çīse *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXERCISED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXERCISING] [From the noun, Fr, Sp, & Pg *exercer*, Pr *exercir*, It *esercere*]

1 To set in action to cause to act, move, or exert one's self, to give employment to, hence, to put in action habitually or constantly, to school or train, to exert, to busy

Herein do I *exercise* myself, to have always a conscience void of offense *Acts* xxiv 16

2 To exert for the sake of training or improvement to practice in order to develop, hence, also, to improve by practice to discipline, and to use or to perform for the purpose of training as, to *exercise* arms, to *exercise* one's self in music, to *exercise* troops

About him *exercised* heroic games
The unarmed youth *Milton*

3 To occupy the attention and effort of, to task, to tax especially in a painful or vexatious manner, to harass to vex to worry or make anxious, to afflict, as, *exercised* with pain

Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must *exercise* us without hope of end *Milton*

4 To put in practice to carry out in action, to perform the duties of to use to employ, as, to *exercise* authority to *exercise* an office

Ex'er çīse, *v i* To exercise one's self, to take exercise or practice to use action or exertion, as, to *exercise* for health or amusement

Ex'er çīs'er, *n* One who exercises

Ex'er çīs'i ble, *a* Capable of being exercised, employed, or enforced as the authority of a magistrate is *exercisible* within his jurisdiction

Ex ĕr'çi tā'tion, *n* [Lat *exercitatio*, from *exercitare*, v intens from *exercere* Fr *exercitation*, Pr *exercitacio*, Sp *exercitacion*, It *esercitazione*] Exercise, practice use [*Obs*] *Browne*

Ex ĕr'çi tor, *n* [Lat See EXERCISE] (*Law.*) One who employs a vessel, and receives the earnings of the voyage *Burrill*

Ex ĕr'gue' (egz ĕrg'), *n* [Fr, from Gr *ἐξ*, out, and *ἔργον*, work originally, out of the work, not belonging to the work, by work, accessory work] (*Numis*) The small space beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin and medal, and in which the date and engraver's name is placed, or some brief inscription of secondary importance *Fairholt*

Ex-ĕrt' (egz ĕrt'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXERTED, *p. pr* & *vb n* EXERTING] [Lat *exerere*, *exserere*, *exertum*, *exsertum*, from *ex* and *serere*, to join or bind together]

1. To thrust forth, to emit, to push out. [*Obs.*]
So from the seas *exerts* his radiant head
The star by whom the lights of heaven are led *Dryden.*
2. To put forth, as strength, force, or ability, to put in vigorous or violent action, to bring into active operation, as, to *exert* the strength of the body or limbs, to *exert* efforts, to *exert* the powers or faculties, to *exert* the mind
3 To put forth as the result or exercise of effort, to do or perform
When the will has *exerted* an act of command on any faculty of the soul *South*
To exert one's self, to use efforts or endeavors, to strive, to make an attempt

Ex ẽr'tion (egz ẽr'shun), *n* The act of exerting, or putting into motion or action, effort, struggle, as, an *exertion* of strength or power, an *exertion* of the limbs, of the mind, or faculties
Syn.—Attempt, endeavor, effort, trial See ATTEMPT

Ex ẽrt'ive, *a* Having power or a tendency to exert, using exertion
Ex-ẽrt'ment, *n* Act of exerting, exertion
Ex ẽ'gion (egz-ẽ'zhun), *n* [Lat *exedere, exesum*, to eat up, from *ex*, out of, from, and *edere*, to eat] The act of eating out or through [*Obs*] *Browne*
Ex-ẽst'ũ ãte, *v i* [Lat *exæstuare, exæstuatum*, to boil up, from *ex*, out of, from, and *æstuare* See ESTUATE] To be agitated, to boil [*Obs*] *Boyle*
Ex ẽst'ũ ã'tion, *n* [Lat *exæstuatio*] Agitation caused by heat, effervescence, boiling [*Obs*] *Boyle*
Ex'fe-tã'tion, *n* [Prefix *ex* and *fetation*, q v] (*Med*) Imperfect fetation in some organ exterior to the uterus *Hoblyn*
Ex fō'li ãte, *v i* [*imp & p p* EXFOLIATED, *p pr & vb n* EXFOLIATING] [Lat *exfoliare, exfoliatum*, to strip of leaves, from *ex*, out of, from, and *folium*, leaf, Fr *exfolier*]
1 (*Surg*) To separate and come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone
2 (*Min*) To split into scales, especially to become converted into scales at the surface, as the result of heat or decomposition
Ex fō'li ã'tion, *n* [Fr *exfoliation*] The scaling off of a bone, a rock, or a mineral
Ex fō'li ã'tive, *a* [Fr *exfoliatif*] Having the power of causing exfoliation
Ex fō'li ã'tive, *n* That which has the power or quality of producing exfoliation *Wiseman*
Ex hāl'a ble, *a* [See EXHALE] Capable of being exhaled or evaporated *Boyle*
Ex hāl'ant, *a* [Fr See EXHALE] Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating [Sometimes written *exhalent*]
Ex'ha lā'tion, *n* [Lat *exhalatio*, Pr *exhalacio*, Sp *exhalacion*, It *esalazione*, Fr *exhalaison, exhalation* See *infra*]
1 The act or process of exhaling, or sending forth fluids in the form of steam or vapor, evaporation
2 That which is exhaled, or which rises in the form of vapor, fume or steam, effluvium, as, *exhalations* from the earth or from flowers, decaying matter, and the like
Ye mists and *exhalations* that now rise
From hill or steaming lake *Milton*
Ex hāle' (egz hal'), *v t* [*imp & p p* EXHALED, *p pr & vb n* EXHALING] [Fr *exhaler*, Sp *exhalar*, It *esalare*, Lat *exhalare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *halare*, to breathe]
1 To breathe out, hence, to emit, as vapor, to send out, as an odor, to evaporate, as, the earth *exhales* vapor, marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia
Less fragrant scents the unfolding rose *exhales* *Pope*
2 To cause to be emitted in vapor, to evaporate, as, the sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth
Ex hāle', *v i* To rise or be given off, as vapor, to pass off, or vanish
Their inspiration *exhaled* in elegies *Prescott*
Ex-hāle'ment, *n* Matter exhaled, vapor, exhalation [*Obs*] *Browne*
Ex-hāl'ence, *n* The act of exhaling, or matter exhaled [*Obs*]
Ex-haust' (egz-hawst'), *v t* [*imp & p p* EXHAUSTED, *p pr & vb n* EXHAUSTING] [Lat *exhaurire, exhaustum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *haurire*, to draw, especially water]
1. To draw out or drain off completely, as to *exhaust* the water of a well "The moisture of the earth is *exhausted* by evaporation"
2 To empty by drawing out the contents, as, to *exhaust* a well of its water, or a treasury of its contents
3 To use, employ, or expend entirely to bring out or develop completely, to consume entirely, to expend or consume the whole strength of, to wear out, to weary, as, to *exhaust* one's strength or patience
A decrepit, *exhausted* old man at fifty-five *Motley*
4 To draw forth, to excite [*Obs*]
Spare not the babe,
Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy *Shak*
Syn — To spend, consume, tire out, weary,
Ex haust', *a* [Lat *exhaustus*, p p of *exhaurire*. See *supra*] Drained, exhausted, having expended or lost its energy
Exhaust steam (*Steam-eng*), that which is allowed to escape from the cylinder after having been employed to produce motion of the piston
Ex-haust', *n* (*Steam eng*) The steam let out of a cylinder after it has done its work there.
Ex-haust'er, *n* One who, or that which, exhausts or draws out
Ex-haust'i ble, *a* Capable of being exhausted or drained off
Ex haust'ion (egz hawst'yun), *n.* [Fr *exhaustion*]
1 The act of drawing out or draining off, the act of emptying completely of the contents
2 The state of being exhausted or emptied, the state of being deprived of strength or spirits
3 (*Math*) A method of demonstration much employed by ancient geometers, nearly equivalent to the modern method of limits, and involving the principle of the *reductio ad absurdum*: thus, the equality of two magnitudes is proved by showing that if one is supposed either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction *Math Dict*
Ex haust'ive, *a* Serving or tending to exhaust "An *exhaustive* fullness of sense" *Coleridge*
Ex haust'less, *a* Not to be exhausted, not to be wholly drawn off or emptied, inexhaustible, as, an *exhaustless* fund or store
Ex haust'ment, *n* Exhaustion, drain [*Obs*]
Ex-haust'-nōz'zle, } *n* (*Steam eng*) The blast-
Ex haust'-ŏr'i fice, } orifice or nozzle
Ex haust'-pipe, *n* (*Steam-Engin*) The pipe that conveys steam from the cylinder to the atmosphere or to the condenser
Ex haust'-pōrt, *n* (*Steam eng*) See PORT
Ex haust'ure, *n* Exhaustion [*Obs*] *Wiseman*
Ex haust'-vălve, *n* (*Steam eng*) A valve that lets steam escape out of a cylinder
Ex'he dr, or ***Ex-hē'dr,*** *n* See EXEDRA *Gwilt*
Ex hĕr'e dãte, *v t* [Lat *exheredare, exheredatum*, from *exheres*, disinherited, from *ex*, out of, from, and *heres, heredis*, heir, Fr *exhéréder*] To disinherit [*Rare*] *Hutoet*
Ex hĕr'e-dā'tion, *n* [Lat *exheredatio*, Fr *exheredation*] (*Law*) A disinheriting, the exclusion of a child, by his father, from inheriting any part of the estate [*Rare*]
Ex hĭb'it (egz hib'it), *v t* [*imp & p p* EXHIBITED, *p pr & vb n* EXHIBITING] [Lat *exhibere, exhibitum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *habere*, to have or hold, as we say, to hold *out* or *forth*, Fr *exhiber*, Sp *exhibir*, It *esibire*]
1 To hold forth or present to view, to present for inspection to bring forward for acceptance, to show, to display, as, to *exhibit* a document in court, or a picture in a gallery
Exhibiting a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body *Pope*
2 To present in a public or official manner
To *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl *Clarendon*
3 (*Med*) To administer as a remedy, as, to *exhibit* calomel
To exhibit a foundation or prize, to hold it forth as a bounty to candidates He was a special friend to the university *exhibiting* to the wants of certain scholars *Wood* — *To exhibit an essay*, to declaim or otherwise present it in public
Ex-hĭb'it, *n* [Lat *exhibitus*, p p of *exhibere* See *supra*]
1 Any paper produced or presented to a court, or to auditors, referees, or arbitrators, as a voucher, or in proof of facts, a voucher or document produced
2 (*Law*) A document or writing produced and proved in a court, by admission or by witnesses
Ex hĭb'it er, *n* One who exhibits, one who presents a petition or charge *Shak*
Ex'hi bĭ'tion (ĕks'hi bish'un), *n* [Lat *exhibitio*, Fr & Pr *exhibition*, Sp *exhibicion*, It *esibizione*]
1 The act of exhibiting for inspection, or holding forth to view, manifestation, display
2 That which is exhibited, held forth, or displayed, also, any public show, a display of works of art, or of feats of skill, or of oratorical or dramatic ability, as, an *exhibition* of animals, an *exhibition* of pictures, statues, &c, an industrial *exhibition*, a public *exhibition* of a school
3 (*Eng Universities*) An allowance or bounty for the maintenance of scholars, under certain conditions, pension, hence, maintenance, salary, recompense
I have given more *exhibitions* to scholars, in my days, than to the priests *Tyndale*
4 (*Med*) The act of administering a remedy
Ex'hi-bĭ'tion er, *n* (*Eng Universities*) One who has a pension or allowance granted for support
Ex hĭb'it ive (egz), *a* Serving for exhibition, representative *Norris*
Ex hĭb'it ive ly, *adv* By representation
Ex hĭb'it-or, *n* One who exhibits, an exhibiter
Ex hĭb'it o ry, *a* [Lat *exhibitorius*, Fr *exhibitoire*.] Exhibiting, showing *Warton*
Ex hil'a rant, *a* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.
Ex hil'a rant, *n* That which exhilarates
Ex-hil'a-rāte (egz hil'a-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp & p p.* EXHILARATED, *p pr & vb n.* EXHILARATING] [Lat *exhilarare, exhilaratum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *hilarare*, to make merry, from *hilaris*, merry, cheerful, Gr. ἱλαρός.] To make cheerful or merry; to enliven, to make glad or joyous, to gladden, to cheer, as, good news *exhilarates* the mind.
Ex-hil'a-rāte, *v i.* To become cheerful, glad, or joyous [*Rare*] *Bacon.*
Ex hil'a-rā'ting ly, *adv.* In an exhilarating manner
Ex hil'a rā'tion, *n* [Lat *exhilaratio*]
1 The act of enlivening the spirits, the act of making glad or cheerful
2 The state of being enlivened or cheerful.
Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion *Bacon.*
Syn.—Animation, joyousness, gladness, cheerfulness, gayety
Ex-hôrt' (egz hôrt'), *n* The act of exhorting; an exhortation [*Obs*] *Pope.*
Ex hôrt' (egz hôrt'), *v t* [*imp & p p* EXHORTED; *p pr & vb n* EXHORTING] [Fr *exhorter*, Sp *exhortar*, It *esortare*, Lat *exhortari*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *hortari*, to incite, encourage] To incite by words or advice, to animate or urge by arguments, as to a good deed or to any laudable conduct or course of action, to stimulate, to urge, to advise, warn, or caution
Examples gross as earth *exhort* me. *Shak*
Ex-hôrt', *v i* To deliver exhortation, to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds
And with many other words did he testify and *exhort* *Acts* ii 40
Ex'hor tã'tion (eks-), *n* [Lat *exhortatio*, Fr *exhortation*, Sp *exhortacion*, It *esortazione*]
1 The act or practice of exhorting, the act of inciting to laudable deeds, incitement to that which is good or commendable
2 Language intended to incite and encourage, advice, counsel
I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner *Shak.*
Ex hôr'ta tive (egz), *a* [Lat *exhortativus*, Fr *exhortatif*, Sp *exhortativo*, It *esortativo*] Containing exhortation, exhortatory *Barrow*
Ex'hor tā'tor, *n* One who exhorts or encourages, an exhorter
Ex-hôr'ta to-ry (50), *a* [Lat *exhortatorius*, Fr *exhortatoire*, Sp *exhortatorio*, It *esortatorio*] Tending to exhort, containing, or serving for, exhortation hortatory, exhortative
Ex hôrt'er, *n* One who exhorts or encourages
Ex hũ'mã ted, *a* Disinterred [*Obs*]
Ex'hu-mā'tion, *n* [L Lat *exhumatio*, Fr *exhumation*, Sp *exhumacion*, It *esumazione* See *infra*] The act of exhuming or digging up that which has been buried, as, the *exhumation* of a corpse
Ex hũme', *v t* [*imp & p p* EXHUMED, *p pr. & vb n* EXHUMING] [Fr *exhumer*, Sp *exhumar*, It *esumare*, L Lat *exhumare*, from Lat *ex*, out, and *humus*, ground, soil] To dig out of a place of burial, to disinter, to unbury *Mantell.*
Ex'ic cāte, or **Ex ic'cāte,** *v t* The same as EXSICCATE [*Obs*]
Ex'ic cā'tion, *n* The same as EXSICCATION. [*Obs*]
Ex'i gence, } *n* [Fr *exigence*, Sp *exigencia*, It
Ex'i gen cy, } *exigenza, exigenza*] The state of being exigent, urgent or exacting want, pressing necessity or distress, a case demanding immediate action, supply, or remedy, as, the *exigence* of the times or of business, an unforeseen *exigency*
Not to insist too nicely upon terms in the present *exigency* of his affairs *Ludlow*
Syn — Demand, urgency, distress, pressure, emergency necessity
Ex'i-gĕn'da-ry, *n* Same as EXIGENTER, q v
Ex'i gent, *n* [Lat *exigens, exigentis*, p pr of *exigere*, to drive out or forth, to require, exact, from *ex*, out of, from, and *agere*, to lead, drive, Fr. *exiger*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *exigir*, It *esigere*]
1 A state of pressing need, exigency, emergency, extremity [*Obs*]
Why do you cross me in this *exigent*? *Shak*
2 (*Law*) A judicial writ made use of in the process of outlawry *Burrill*
Ex'i gent, *a* Exacting or requiring immediate aid or action, pressing
Ex'i gĕnt'er, *n* (*O Eng Law*) An officer in the Court of Common Pleas in England, who made out exigents and proclamations in cases of outlawry The office is now abolished *Cowell.*
Ex'i-gi ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *exigible*, It *esigibile*. See EXIGENT] Capable of being exacted, demandable, requirable [*Rare*] *Bolingbroke.*
Ex'i gŭ'i ty, *n* [Lat *exiguitas*, from *exiguus*, Fr. *exiguité*, Sp *exiguidad*] The state of being small; slenderness [*Rare*] *Boyle.*
Ex-ig'ũ oŭs (egz ig'yu-us), *a* [Lat *exiguus*, Sp. *exiguo*, It *esiguo*, Fr *exigu*] Small, slender, minute, diminutive [*Rare*]
Ex ig'ũ oŭs-ness, *n* The state or quality of being exiguous, diminutiveness [*Rare*]
Ex'ile (ĕks'il), *n* [Lat *exilium, exsilium*, banishment from one's native soil, from *exsul*, one who quits, or is banished from, his native soil, from *ex*, out, and *solum*, ground, land, soil, Fr *exil*, Sp. *exilio*, It *esilio, esiglio*]
1 Forced separation from one's native country,

expulsion from one's home by the civil authority banishment; sometimes, more loosely, voluntary separation from one's land

Let them be recalled from their *exile*. *Shak.*

2. The person banished or expelled from his country by authority, also, one who separates himself from his home.

Thou art an *exile*, and must not stay *Shak.*

Syn.—Banishment, proscription, expulsion

Ex'ile (ĕks'il) (Synop., § 130), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXILED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXILING] To banish or expel from one's own country, to drive away, to transport

Call home our *exiled* friends abroad. *Shak.*

Ex'ile', *n.* (egz il') Small, slender, thin, fine [*Obs.*] "An *exile* sound" *Bacon*

Ex'ile-ment, *n.* State of banishment, exile *Wotton*

Ex'i-li'tion (ĕks'i lish'un), *n.* [From Lat. *exilire*, to spring out or forth, from *ex*, out of, from, and *salire*, to spring, leap] A sudden springing or leaping out [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Ex-il'i-ty (eks il'i-tȳ), *n.* [Lat. *exilitas*, from *exilis*. Fr. *exilité*. See EXILE, *a.*] Smallness, slenderness, fineness, thinness [*Obs.*] *Paley*

Ex-im'i-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *eximius*, taken out of the mass, i. e., excepted, select, from *eximere*, to take out, lit. *exemo*] Select, choice, and hence, excellent [*Obs.*]

The *eximious* and arcane science of physic *Fuller*

Ex-in'a-nāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *exinanire*, *exinanitum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *inanire*, to make empty, evacuate, from *inanis*, empty, void] To make empty, to weaken [*Obs.*] *Pearson*

Ex-in'a-ni'tion (-nish'un), *n.* [Lat. *exinanitio*, from *exinanire*. See *supra*] An emptying or evacuation, hence, privation loss, destitution "Fastings to the *exinanition* of spirits" *Bp. Taylor*

Ex-ĭn'tine, *n.* (*Bot.*) A membrane situated between the extine and the intine in the pollen of certain trees, as the yew, cypress, juniper and the like *Brande*

Ex-ĭst' (egz ĭst'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXISTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXISTING] [Lat. *existere*, *exsistere*, to step out or forth, emerge, appear, to exist, to be, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sistere*, to cause to stand, to set, put, place, Fr. *exister*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *ex istir*, It. *esistere*]

1 To be, to have an actual or real being, whether material or spiritual

By whom we *exist* and cease to be *Milton*

2 To occur, to manifest itself, to continue to be,—applied to events and phenomena

3 To live, to have life or animation, as, men can not *exist* in water, nor fishes on land

Ex-ĭst'ençe, } *n.* [Fr. *existence*, Pr., Sp., & Pg.
Ex-ĭst'en-çy, } *existencia*, It. *esistenza*]

1 The state of existing or being, continuance in being, as, the *existence* of body and of soul in union, the separate *existence* of the soul, immortal *existence*, temporal *existence*

2 Continued or repeated manifestation, occurrence, as of events of any kind, as, the *existence* of a calamity or of a state of war

3 That which exists, a being a creature, an entity, as, living *existences*

Ex-ĭst'ent, *a.* [Lat. *existens*, *existentis*, p. pr. of *existere*. See EXIST.] Having being, essence, or existence, existing, being, occurring now, taking place

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent* *Dryden*

Ex'ĭs-tĕn'tial (ĕgz'ĭs tĕn'shal), *a.* Having existence [*Obs.*] *Bp. Barlow*

Ex'ĭs-tĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* In the manner of by means of existence [*Rare.*]

Whether God was *existentially* as well as essentially intelligent *Coleridge*

Ex-ĭs'ti-mā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *existimatio*, from *existimare*, from *ex* and *æstimare*, Sp. *existimacion*, It. *estimazione*. See ESTIMATE.] Esteem [*Obs.*] *Steele*

Ex'it, *n.* [Lat., the third person present of *exire*, to go out, from *ex*, out, and *ire*, to go]

1 The departure of a player from the stage, when he has performed his part

They have their *exits* and their entrances *Shak.*

☞ The Latin words *exit* (he or she goes out), and *exeunt* (they go out), are used in dramatic writings to indicate the time of withdrawal from the stage of one or more of the actors

2 Any departure, the act of quitting the stage of action or of life, death, decease

Sighs for his *exit*, vulgarly called death *Cowper*

3 A way of departure, passage out of a place "Forcing the water out through its ordinary *exits*" *Woodward*

Ex-ĭt'ial (egz-ĭsh'al), } *a.* [Lat. *exitialis*, and *exi-*
Ex-ĭt'iŏŭs (egz ĭsh'us), } *tiosus*, from *exitium*, a going out, a going to naught, destruction, ruin, from *exire*, to go out, Fr. *exitial*, Sp. *execial*, It. *esiziale*] Destructive to life, fatal [*Obs.*] "This *exitial* and intolerable accident" *Evelyn*

Ex'o-gē'nus, } *n.* [Gr. ἐξώκοιτος, sleeping out, *ὁ ἐξ-*
Ex'o-gē'tus, } *ώκοιτος*, a fish which comes upon the beach to sleep, from ἐξω, outside of, out, and κοιτη, bed.] (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes having very long and large pectoral fins, by means of which they are able to fly a considerable distance in the air, the flying fish [See *Illust.* of *Flying-fish*]

Ex'ŏde, *n.* [Fr. *exode*, Lat. *exodium*, Gr. ἔξόδιον (sc. μέλος), from ἐξόδιος, belonging to an exit, or to the finale of a tragedy, from ἔξοδος. See *infra*]

1 The act or process of departure, exodus. [*Obs.*] *Bolingbroke*

2 (*Gr. Drama*) The concluding part of a play, the catastrophe

3 (*Rom. Antiq.*) An afterpiece of a comic description

Ex ŏ'dĭ-ăus, *n.* See EXODUS

Ex-ŏd'ic, *a.* [Gr. ἔξω, outward, and ὁδος, a way] (*Physiol.*) Conducting influences from the spinal marrow, as the motory nerves

Ex'o dŭs, *n.* [Lat. *exodus*, Gr. ἔξοδος, a going or marching out, from ἐξ, out, and ὁδός, way, Fr. & Pr. *exode*, Sp. & Pg. *exodo*, It. *esodo*]

1 Departure from a place particularly, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses

2 The second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt

Ex'o-dy, *n.* The act of departure, withdrawal, removal, exodus [*Obs.*] *Hale*

Ex'-of-fĭ'cial (ĕks'of fish'al), *a.* [Lat. *ex officio*, by virtue of office] Proceeding from office or authority

Ex'o gas tri'tis, *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, outside of, without, and γαστήρ, the stomach] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the outer coats of the stomach

Ex'o-gen, *n.* [Fr. *exogene*, from Gr. ἔξω, outside, from ἐξ, out, and γενειν, γενεσθαι, to bring forth, to be born] (*Bot.*) A plant belonging to one of the great primary classes which includes the greater part of the vegetable kingdom, and in which the plants are characterized by having distinct wood, bark, and pith, the wood forming a layer between the other two, and increasing by the annual addition of a new layer to the outside next to the bark. The leaves are netted veined, and the number of cotyledons is two, or very rarely several in a whorl *Gray*

Ex ŏg'e nous, *a.* [See *supra*]

1 Growing by successive additions to the outside of the wood, between that and the bark, as the maple, the elm, and the like, a new layer of growth being received each year, so that their number, as seen in a transverse section of the wood, indicates the age of the tree dicotyledonous

2 (*Anat.*) Shooting out from any part, as in *exogenous* aneurism

Ex'o lēte', *a.* [Lat. *exoletum*, p. p. of *exolescere*, to grow out, to grow out of use, from Gr. ἐξ, out, and Lat. *olescere*, to grow] Worn, faded obsolete, disused [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Ex'o-lū'tion, *n.* [Lat. *exolutio*, *exolutio*, from *exolvere*. See *infra*] Laxation of the nerves [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*

Ex ŏlve', *v. t.* [Lat. *exolvere*, *exsolvere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *solvere*, to loose] To loose, to pay [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Ex'o mŏl'o-gē'sis, *n.* [Gr. ἐξομολογησις, confession, from ἐξομολογεῖν, from ἐξ, used intensively, and ὁμολογεῖν, to confess] A mutual or general confession [*Rare.*] *Bp. Taylor*

Ex ŏm'pha lŏs, } *n.* [Gr. ἐξόμφαλος, from ἐξ, out,
Ex ŏm'pha lĭs, } and ὀμφαλός, navel] (*Med.*) A rupture at the navel

Ex'on, *n.* 1 (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Exeter, in England

2 An officer of the Yeomen of the Royal Guard, an exempt [*Eng.*]

Ex ŏn'er āte (egz-ŏn'er at) *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXONERATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXONERATING] [Lat. *exonerare*, *exoneratum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *onerare*, to load, from *onus*, load, Sp. *exonerar*, Fr. *exonérer*]

1 To unload, to disburden [*Obs.*]

Vessels which all *exonerate* themselves into a common duct *Ray*

2 To relieve of, as a charge obligation, or load of blame resting on one to clear of something that lies upon or oppresses one, as an accusation or imputation, as, to *exonerate* one's self from blame, or from the charge of avarice *Burke*

Syn.—To absolve, acquit, exculpate, clear, justify, discharge See ABSOLVE

Ex ŏn'er a'tion, *n.* [Lat. *exoneratio*, Fr. *exonération*, Sp. *exoneracion*] The act of disburdening, discharging, or freeing from a charge or imputation, also, the state of being disburdened or freed from a charge

Ex ŏn'er a tĭve, *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation, tending to exonerate

Ex ŏn'er ā'tor, *n.* One who exonerates or frees from obligation

Ex'oph thăl'mi c, } *n.* [Gr. ἐξόφθαλμος, from ἐξ,
Ex'oph-thăl'my, } out, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye] (*Med.*) The protrusion of the eyeball so that the eyelids will not cover it, in consequence of disease

Ex-ŏph'yl lŏŭs, or **Ex'o-phȳl'lŏŭs** (117), *a.* [Gr. ἔξω, outside, from ἐξ, out, and φύλλον, leaf] (*Bot.*) Not sheathed in another leaf

Ex-ŏp'ta-ble, *a.* Worthy of being desired or sought after, desirable [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ex'op-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *exoptare*, to wish greatly, from *ex*, out of, from, and *optare*, to wish] Earnest desire or wish [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Ex-ŏp'tile, *n.* [Gr. ἐκ, ἐξ, without, and πτίλον, feather, plumage] (*Bot.*) A dicotyledonous plant,—so called because the plumule is naked *Brande*

Ex'o ra-ble (ĕks'o-ra bl), *a.* [Lat. *exorabilis*, Fr. & Sp. *exorable*. See *infra*] Capable of being moved by entreaty *Milton.*

Ex'o-rāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *exorare*, *exoratum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *orare*, to pray, beseech, O Sp. *exorar*] To obtain by request [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*

Ex ŏr'bi tançe (egz ŏr'bi-tans), } *n.* [Sp. *exor-*
Ex ŏr'bi tan çy (egz ŏr'bi-tan sȳ), } *bitancia*, It. *esorbitanza*] A going beyond or out of the usual limit, hence, enormity, extravagance, a deviation from rule or the ordinary limits of right or propriety, as, the *exorbitances* of the tongue or of deportment, *exorbitancy* of charges or demands

To such *exorbitancy* were things arrived *Evelyn.*

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies.* *Dryden*

Ex ŏr'bi tant, *a.* [Lat. *exorbitans*, p. pr. of *exorbitare*, Fr. *exorbitant*, Sp. *exorbitante*, It. *esorbitante*]

1 Departing from an orbit or usual track, hence, deviating from the usual course, going beyond the appointed rules or established limits of right or propriety, excessive, extravagant, enormous, as, *exorbitant* appetites and passions, *exorbitant* demands or claims, *exorbitant* taxes "Foul *exorbitant* desires" *Milton*

2 Not comprehended in a settled rule or method, anomalous

The Jews were inured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for *Hooker*

Ex ŏr'bi tant ly, *adv.* In an exorbitant, excessive, or irregular manner, enormously

Ex ŏr'bi tāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *exorbitare*, *exorbitatum*, from *ex*, out of from, and *orbita*, track or rut made by a wheel, from *orbis*, circle, wheel, It. *esorbitare*] To go beyond the usual track or orbit, to deviate from the usual limit [*Obs.*] *Bentley.*

Ex'or çĭse (ĕks'or sīz) *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXORCISED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXORCISING] [Fr. *exorciser*, Sp. *exorcisar*, It. *esorcizzare*, Lat. *exorcizare*, Gr. ἐξορκίζειν, from ἐξ, out, and ὁρκιζειν, to make one swear, to bind by an oath, from ὁρκος, oath]

1 To drive away in consequence of adjuring by some holy name, to call forth as a spirit

He impudently *exorciseth* devils in the church *Prynne*

2 To deliver from the influence of an evil spirit or demon, as, to *exorcise* a house

Exorcise the beds and cross the walls *Dryden*

Ex'or-çĭs'er, *n.* One who exorcises, or claims to cast out evil spirits

Ex'or çĭsm, *n.* [Fr. *exorcisme*, Sp. *exorcismo*, It. *esorcismo*, Lat. *exorcismus*, Gr. ἐξορκισμος] The act of exorcising, or the expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies, also, a form of prayer or incantation used for this end

Ex'or çĭst, *n.* [Fr. *exorciste*, It. *esorcista*, Pr., Sp., Pg., & Lat. *exorcista*, Gr. ἐξορκιστης] One who pretends to expel evil spirits by conjuration, prayers, and ceremonies *Shak.*

Ex ŏr'di al (egz), *a.* [See *infra*] Pertaining to the exordium of a discourse, introductory

The *exordial* paragraph of the second epistle *I. Taylor*

Ex ŏr'di-ŭm, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* EX ŎR'DI ŬMS Lat. *pl.* EX ŎR'DI-Ă [Lat. *exordium*, from *exordiri*, to begin a web, to lay a warp, to begin, from *ex*, out of, from, and *ordiri*, to begin a web, to begin, Fr. *exorde*, Sp. *exordio*, It. *esordio*] The beginning of anything, especially, the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the main subject, the preface or proemial part of a composition "The *exordium* of repentance" *I. Taylor.*

"Long prefaces and *exordiums*" *Addison*

Ex'o rhĭ'zæ, *n.*, *pl.* EX'O RHĬ'ZÆ [Fr. *exorhize*, from Gr. ἐξω, outside, and ῥιζα, root] (*Bot.*) A plant whose radicle is not inclosed or sheathed by the cotyledons or plumule *Gray*

Ex'o rhĭ'zal, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a radicle which
Ex'o rhĭ'zous, } is not inclosed by the cotyledons or plumule, belonging or relating to an exorhiza

Ex'or nāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *exornatus* from *exornare*, to adorn, from *ex*, out of, from, and *ornare*, to fit out, adorn, Sp. *exornacion*, It. *esornazione*] Ornament, decoration, embellishment [*Obs.*] "Hyperbolical *exornations* which many affect" *Burton.*

Ex ŏr'tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *exortivus*, from *exortus*, a coming forth, rising, from *exoriri*, to come out or forth, to rise, from *ex* out of, from, and *oriri*, to rise, come forth] Rising relating to the east

Ex ŏs'cu lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *exosculari*, *exosculatus*, *-ā, -um*, to kiss] To kiss, especially, to kiss repeatedly or fondly [*Obs.*]

Ex'o skĕl'e-ton, *n.* [Gr. ἐξω, outside, and σκελετόν, a dry body, or skelcton] (*Anat.*) The hardened superficial tissues of external protection, as the shells of crabs, and the scales and plates of fishes and reptiles, dermo skeleton

Ex'os mōse', } *n.* [Gr. ἐξω, outside, and Gr. as if
Ex'os mō'sis, } ὡσμωσις, for ωσμός, ὡσις, ὡσηοις,

a thrusting, thrust, from ὠθέω, to thrust, push, shove, Fr *exosmose*.] The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids through membranes or porous media from within outward, in the phenomena of osmose See OSMOSE

Ex-ŏs'sāte, *v t* [Lat *exossatum*, p. p of *exossare*, to deprive of the bones, from *exos*, without bones, from *ex*, out of, from, and *os*, *ossis*, bone] To deprive of bones, to take out the bones of, to bone [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ex'os sā'tion, *n* The act of taking out the bones, state of being deprived of bones [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ex ŏs'se-ŭs, *a* [Lat *ex*, out of, from, and *osseus*, of bone See OSSEOUS] Without bones, destitute of bones, boneless [*Obs*] *Browne*

Ex'os-tōme', *n* [Fr *exostome*, from Gr ἔξω, out side, and στόμα, mouth] (*Bot*) The small aperture or foramen in the outer coat of the ovule of a plant

Ex'os tō'sis, *n* [Gr ἐξόστωσις, from ἐξ, out, and ὀστεον, bone, Fr *exostose*]

1 (*Anat*) Any protuberance of a bone which is not natural, an excrescence or morbid enlargement of a bone *Cove*

2 (*Bot*) A knot formed upon or in the wood of trees by disease

Ex'o-tĕr'ic, } *a* [Gr ἐξωτερικός, from ἔξω, out-
Ex'o-tĕr'ic-al, } side, Fr *exotérique*] External, public, suitable to be imparted to the public, hence, capable of being readily or fully comprehended, — opposed to *esoteric*, or secret

He has ascribed to Kant the foppery of an *exoteric* and esoteric doctrine *De Quincey*

Ex'o-tĕr'i-cĭsm, *n* Exoteric doctrines or principles

Ex'o-tĕr'y, *n* [See *supra*] That which is obvious, public, or common "Dealing out *exoterics* only to the vulgar" *Search*

Ex-ŏt'ic } (egz-ŏt'ik, -al), *a* [Lat *exoticus*, Gr
Ex-ŏt'ic-al } ἔξωτικος, from ἔξω, outside, Fr *exotique*, Sp *exotico*, It *esotico*] Introduced from a foreign country, not native, extraneous, foreign, as, an *exotic* plant, an *exotic* term or word

Nothing was so splendid and *exotic* as the embassador *Kirklyn*

Ex-ŏt'ic, *n* Any thing of foreign origin, something not of native growth, as a plant, a word, a custom, and the like

Plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exotics* *Addison*

Ex-ŏt'ic-al-ness, *n* The state of being exotic, foreignness

Ex-ŏt'i-cĭsm, *n* The state of being exotic, also, any thing foreign, an exotic

Ex-pănd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXPANDED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXPANDING] [Lat *expandere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pandere*, to spread out, to throw open, to open, O Fr *espandre*, N Fr *épandre*, Pr *espandre*, *expandre*, *expandir*, *espandir*, It *espandere*, *spandere*]

1 To lay open, to open, to spread, to diffuse, as, a flower *expands* its leaves

Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight *Milton*

2 To cause the particles or parts of to spread themselves or stand apart, thus increasing bulk, to make larger, to dilate, to distend, hence, to enlarge, to extend, to open, as, to *expand* the chest, heat *expands* all bodies, to *expand* the sphere of benevolence

Ex-pănd', *v i* To become opened, spread apart, dilated, distended, or enlarged, as, flowers *expand* in the spring, metals *expand* by heat, the heart *expands* with joy

Ex-pănse', *n* [Lat *expansum*, from *expansus*, p p of *expandere*] That which is expanded or spread out, a wide extent of space or body, especially, the arch of the sky, the firmament

Lights high in the *expanse* of heaven *Milton*
The smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes *Pope*

Ex-pănse', *v t* To expand [*Obs*] "That lies *expansed* unto the eyes of all" *Browne*

Ex-păn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n* [From *expansible*] The capacity of being expanded, capacity of extension in surface or bulk, as, the *expansibility* of air

Ex-păn'si-ble, *a* [Fr See *supra*] Capable of being expanded, spread, extended, dilated, or diffused

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight. *Grew*

Ex-păn'si-ble-ness, *n* Expansibility

Ex-păn'si-bly, *adv* In an expansible manner

Ex-păn'sile, *a* Capable of expanding, or of being dilated, expansible, expansive

Ex-păn'sion (eks-păn'shun), *n* [Lat *expansio*, Fr & Sp *expansion*, It *espansione*]

1 The act of expanding or spreading out, or the condition of being expanded, dilatation, distention, enlargement

2 That which is expanded, expanse, extended surface, as, the *expansion* of a sheet or of a lake, the *expansion* of fluids or metals "The starred *expansion* of the skies" *Beattie.*

3 Extension of space, space, room, immensity.

Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite *Blackmore.*

4 (*Com*) Enlargement or extension of business transactions, especially, increase of the circulation of bank notes

5. (*Math*) The developed result of an indicated operation; as, the *expansion* of $(a+b)^2$ is $a^2+2ab+b^2$. *Math. Dict*

6. (*Steam-eng.*) The operation of steam in a cylinder after its communication with the boiler has been cut off, by which it produces a pressure on the piston, varying inversely as the increasing space it fills, as the piston retreats before it

Ex-păn'sion-gĕar, *n* (*Steam-eng*) A cut off [See *Illust.* of *Link-motion*]

Fixed expansion-gear, or *fixed cut-off*, one that always operates at the same fixed point of the stroke — *Variable* or *adjustable expansion-gear* or *cut-off*, one that may be made to operate at different points of the stroke, while the engine is in motion — *Automatic expansion-gear* or *cut-off*, one that is regulated by the governor, and varies the supply of steam to the engine with the demand for power

Ex-păn'sion-joint, *n* 1 (*Steam-eng*) A pipe so formed as to be compressed endwise by the expansion of the metal by heat The copper end *a* of the iron pipe *b* bends without injury as the whole, or its attachments, expand or contract.

Expansion-joint
a, joint; *b*, stuffing-box

2 (*Locomotive-eng*) An attachment of the framing to the boiler, which allows the boiler to expand without bending the framing

Ex-păn'sion-vălve, *n* (*Steam eng*) A part of a cut off, a valve which allows steam to follow the piston only during a part of its stroke

Ex-păn'sive, *a* [Fr *expansif*, Pr *expansiu*, Sp *expansivo*, It *espansivo*] Serving or tending to expand, having a capacity or tendency to expand, dilating, diffusive, wide extending, as, the *expansive* force of heat, the *expansive* quality of air "A more *expansive* and generous compassion" *Eustace*

Ex-păn'sive-ness, *n* The quality of being expansive

Ex-păn'sūre (păn'shur), *n* Expanse [*Obs*] "Night's rich *expansure*" *Marlow & Chapman*

Ex-părte', *a* [Lat] Upon or from one side only

Ex-parte application, one made without notice or opportunity to oppose — *Ex-parte council*, one that assembles at the request of only one of the parties in dispute — *Ex-parte hearing* or *evidence* (*Law*), that which is had or taken by one side or party in the absence of the other Hearings before grand juries, and affidavits, are *ex-parte* *Wharton Burrill*

Ex pā'tĭ āte (eks pā'shĭ-āt), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* EXPATIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXPATIATING] [Lat *expatiari*, *expatiatum*, *expatiare*, *expatiatum*, from *ex*, out, and *spatiari*, to walk about, to spread out, from *spatium*, space, It *spaziare*, *spaziarsi*, Sp *espaciar*, *espaciarse*, Pr *espassar*]

1 To move at large, to rove without prescribed limits, to wander in space without restraint

He bids his soul *expatiate* in the skies *Pope*

2 To enlarge in discourse or writing, to be copious in argument or discussion, to descant

It affords me but little matter on which to *expatiate* *Burke*

Ex-pā'tĭ-āte, *v t* To cause or allow to roam abroad, to extend, to diffuse

A subject which shall afford art an ample field in which to *expatiate* itself *Dryden*

Ex-pā'tĭ-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'-), *n* Act of expatiating

Ex-pā'tĭ-ā'tor (-shĭ a-), *n* One who enlarges or amplifies, as in language

Ex pā'tĭ-a-to-ry, *a* Expatiating, diffusing

Ex pā'tri-āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXPATRIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXPATRIATING] [L Lat *expatriare*, *expatriatum*, from Lat *ex*, out, and *patria* (sc *terra*), one's fatherland, native land, from *patrius*, fatherly, from *pater*, father, Fr *expatrier*, It *spatriare*] To banish, reflexively, *to expatriate one's self*, to withdraw from one's native country, to renounce the rights and liabilities of citizenship where one is born, and become a citizen of another country "The *expatriated* landed interest of France" *Burke*

Ex pā'tri ā'tion, *n* [Fr *expatriation*] The act of banishing, or state of banishment, especially, the act of forsaking one's own country

Expatriation was a heavy ransom to pay for the rights of their minds and souls *Palfrey*

Ex-pĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXPECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXPECTING] [Lat *expectare*, *expectare*, to look out carefully and eagerly, to look out for, to await, expect, from *ex*, out of, from, and *spectare*, to look at, v intens from *specere*, to look, look at, It *espettare*, *aspettare*]

1 To wait for, to await "*Expecting* the approaching even" *Chapman*

The guards,
By me encamped on yonder hill, *expect*
Their motion *Milton*

2 To look forward to, as to something that is believed to be about to happen or come, to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or evil, to look for with some confidence, to anticipate

'Tis more than we deserve, or I *expect* *Shak*

Syn. — To anticipate, look for, await, hope — To EXPECT, THINK, BELIEVE *Expect* has always a reference to the future It may be used either seriously or familiarly, as, a person *expects* to die, or he *expects* to survive, but in either case, it always has reference to a coming event *Think* and *believe* have reference to the past and present, as well as to the future; as, I *think* the mail has arrived; I *believe* he is at home. We have, in this country, a very common use of *expect*, which is a confusion of the two, as, I *expect* the mail has arrived; I *expect* he is at home This blunder, which is far too common among even educated persons, ought to be studiously avoided by every one See ANTICIPATE.

Ex-pĕct', *v i* To wait, to stay [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

Ex-pĕct', *n* Expectation [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Ex pĕct'a ble, *a* [Lat *expectabilis.*] To be expected or looked for *Browne.*

Ex-pĕct'ance, } *n* 1 The act or state of expect-
Ex pĕct'an-cy, } ing, expectation *Milton.*

2 That which is expected, or looked or waited for with interest, the object of expectation or hope.

The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state. *Shak.*

Estate in expectancy (*Law*), one the possession of which a person is entitled to have at some future time, either as a remainder or reversion, or on the death of some one *Burrill*

Ex-pĕct'ant, *a* [Lat *expectans*, *expectans*, p pr. of *expectare*, *exspectare* See EXPECT.] Having an attitude of expectation, waiting, looking for, in medicine, waiting for the efforts of nature *Swift.*

Expectant estate (*Law*), an estate in expectancy See EXPECTANCY

Ex pĕct'ant, *n* One who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good "Vain *expectants* of the bridal hour" *Pope* "Those who had employments, or were *expectants*" *Swift*

Ex'pec-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *expectatio*, *exspectatio*, O Fr *expectation*, Pr *expectacio*, Sp *expectacion*, It *espettazione*, *aspettazione*]

1 The act or state of expecting or looking forward to an event as about to happen. "In *expectation* of a guest" *Tennyson.*

My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my *expectation* is from him *Ps* lxii 5

2 The state of being expected, awaited, or looked for

Our preparation stands in *expectation* *Shak*

3 That which is expected, an object waited or looked for

Why our great *expectation* should be called
The seed of woman *Milton*

4 The ground of expecting or looking for, reason or warrant for anticipating future benefits to be enjoyed, or future excellence, promise

His magnificent *expectations* made him, in the opinion of the world, the best match in Europe *Prescott*

By all men's eyes a youth of *expectation* *Otway*

5 The value of any prospect of prize or property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event *Expectations* are computed for or against the occurrence of the event

6 (*Med*) The leaving of a disease to the efforts of nature to effect a cure

Expectation of life, the mean or average duration of the life of individuals after any specified age

Syn — Anticipation confidence, trust

Ex-pĕct'a tive, *a* Looking for with expectation, anticipating [*Rare*]

Expectative graces or mandates nominating a person to succeed to a benefice *Robertson*

Ex pĕct'a tive, *n* [Fr *expectative*, from *expectatif*, expectant] Something which is expected, a thing in expectation, especially, a mandate nominating to a benefice or vacancy *Milman*

Ex pĕct'er, *n* One who expects, one who waits for something, or for another person

Ex-pĕct'ing ly, *adv* In a state of expectation.

Ex-pĕc'to-rant, *a* [Lat *expectorans*, p pr of *expectorare*, Fr *expectorant*, Sp *expectorante*, It *espettorante*] (*Med*) Tending to promote discharges from the lungs or throat

Ex-pĕc'to-rant, *n* (*Med*) A medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs or throat

Ex pĕc'to rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXPECTORATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXPECTORATING] [Lat *expectorare*, *expectoratum*, from *ex*, out, and *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast, Fr *expectorer*, Sp *expectorar*, It. *espettorare*] To eject from the trachea or lungs, to discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting, to spit forth, to spew

Ex-pĕc'to-rāte, *v i* To discharge matter from the lungs or throat by hawking and spitting, to spit.

Ex pĕc'to-rā'tion, *n* [Fr *expectoration*, Sp *expectoracion*, It *espettorazione*]

1 The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the throat or lungs, by coughing, hawking, and spitting

2 That which is expectorated, matter discharged by spitting, spittle

Ex-pĕc'to-rā'tive, *a* Having the quality of promoting expectoration, expectorant.

Ex pĕde', *v t* To hasten, to expedite [*Obs.*]

Ex-pē'dĭ āte, *v t* [Fr *expedier* See EXPEDITE] To hasten, to expedite [*Obs*] "To *expediate* their business" *Sandys.*

Ex-pē'dĭ-ence, } *n* 1 The state or quality of be-
Ex-pē'dĭ-en-cy, } ing expedient; fitness or suitableness to effect a purpose intended; desirableness, advantage

It is a very easy matter, in most cases, to determine concerning the *expedience* of actions *Sharp.*

2 The quality of aiming at selfish or inferior

good at the expense of that which is higher; self-interest, self seeking; — often opposed to moral rectitude.

3. Expedition, haste; dispatch [*Obs*] "Making hither with all due *expedience*" *Shak*

4. Expedition, adventure. [*Obs.*] "Forwarding this dear *expedience*" *Shak*

Ex pē'di-ent (eks pē'dĭ-ent), *a* [Lat *expediens*, p pr. of *expedire*. Fr *expedient*, Pr *expedient*, *ex pedien*, Sp. & Pg *expediente*, It *espediente* See EXPEDITE]

1 Hastening or urging forward, hence, tending to further or promote a proposed object, conducive to advantage, fit or proper under the circumstances, desirable, advisable, profitible

It is *expedient* for you that I go away *John* xvi 7

2 Conducive, or tending, to self interest, or self ish ends

3 Quick; expeditious [*Obs*]

His marches are *expedient* to this town *Shak*

Ex-pē'di-ent, *n* 1 That which serves to promote or advance, suitable means to accomplish an end, as, to employ every *expedient* to effect an important object

2 Means devised or employed in an exigency, shift. *Dryden*

Syn.—Shift, contrivance, resort, resource, substitute

Ex-pē'di-ĕn'tial, *a* Governed by expedience, seeking advantage, as, an *expedientual* policy "Calculating *expedientual* understanding" *Hare*

Ex-pē'di ent-ly, *adv* 1 With expedience, suitably, conveniently

2 With expedition hastily, quickly [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Ex-pĕd'i-ment, *n* Expedient [*Obs*] "A like *expedament* to remove discontent" *Barrow*

Ex-pĕd'i tāte, *v t* [L Lat *expeditare*, *expeditatum*, from Lat *ex*, out, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot] (*Eng Forest Laws*) To deprive the feet of the claws or balls, as, to *expeditate* a dog that he may not chase deer

Ex pĕd'i tā'tion, *n* [L Lat *expeditatio*] (*Eng Forest Laws*) The act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet *Blackstone*

Ex'pe dīte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXPEDITED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXPEDITING] [Lat *expedire*, *expeditum*, to free one caught in a snare by the feet, hence in general, to extricate, set free, bring forward, make ready, from *ex*, out, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot Sp & Pg *expedir*, Pr *espedir*, It *espedire*, *spedire*, Fr *expédier*]

1 To relieve of impediments, to accelerate the motion or progress of, to hasten to quicken as, to *expedite* the growth of plants "To *expedite* your glorious march" *Milton*

2 To dispatch, to send forth, to issue officially "Such charters be *expedited* of course" *Bacon*

Ex'pe-dīte, *a* [Lat *expeditus*, p p of *expedire*] Free of impediment, unencumbered, expeditious quick, speedy, prompt, nimble "To make the way plain and *expedite*" *Hooker*

Speech is a very short and *expedite* way of conveying their thoughts *Locke*

Ex'pe dīte-ly, *adv* Readily, hastily, speedily, promptly *Grew*

Ex'pe-dĭ'tion (ĕks'pe-dĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *expeditio*, Fr *expedition*, Pr *expeduc*, Sp *expedicion*, It *espedizione*, *spedizione*]

1 The quality of being expedite, efficient promptness, haste, speed, quickness, as, to carry the mail with *expedition*

With winged *expedition* swift as lightning *Milton*

2 The condition of being expedited or set in motion, execution [*Rare*] "Putting it straight into *expedition*" *Shak*

3 A sending forth or setting forth for the execution of some object of consequence, an important enterprise, undertaking, or attempt at some distance, an excursion by a body of persons for a valuable end, as, a military, naval, or scientific *expedition*, also, the body of persons making such an excursion

The *expedition* miserably failed *Prescott*

Ex'pe-dĭ'tion-a ry (ĕks'pe-dĭsh'un a rў), *a* Pertaining to an expedition [*Rare*]

Ex'pe dĭ'tion ist, *n* One who goes upon an expedition

Ex'pe dĭ'tious (ĕks'pe dĭsh'us), *a* Possessed of or characterized by, expedition, or efficiency and rapidity in action, performed with, or acting with, expedition, quick, having celerity, as, an *expeditious* messenger or march

Syn.—Prompt, ready speedy, alert See PROMPT

Ex'pe dĭ'tious ly, *adv* With celerity or dispatch, speedily, hastily

Ex'pe dĭ'tious ness, *n* The quality of being expeditious, the quality of being quick or rapid, quickness, expedition

Ex-pĕd'i-tive, *a* [Fr *expéditif*, Sp *expeditivo*, It *espeditivo*] Performing with speed [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ex-pĕl', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* EXPELLED, *p pr* & *vb n.* EXPELLING] [Lat *expellere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pellere*, to drive, Sp *erpeler*, Pr & Pg *expellir*, It. *espellere*, Fr *expeller*, *expulser*]

1 To drive or force out from that within which any thing is contained, inclosed, or situated, to eject, as, to *expel* air from a bellows

2. To drive away from one's country, to banish

Forewasted all their land, and them *expelled* *Spenser*

3 To cut off from farther connection with an institution of learning, a society, and the like, as, to *expel* a student or member

4 To keep out, off, or away, to exclude "To *expel* the winter's flaw" *Shak*

Syn —To banish, exile, eject, drive out See BANISH

Ex-pĕl'la ble, *a* Capable of being expelled or driven out "*Expellable* by heat" *Kirwan*

Ex pĕl'ler, *n* One who, or that which, drives out or away

Ex pĕnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXPENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXPENDING] [Lat *expendere*, *expensum*, to weigh out, pay out, lay out, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pendere*, to weigh, Sp *expender*, It *spendere* Pr *espensar*] To lay out, apply, or employ in any way, to consume by use to use up or distribute, either in payment or in donations, to employ to dissipate, to waste, as, they *expend* money for food, drink, and clothing, they *expend* a little in charity, and a great deal in idle amusements, to *expend* time and labor to *expend* hay in feeding cattle, the oil of a lamp is *expended* in burning, water is *expended* in mechanical operations

Ex pĕnd', *v t* To be laid out, used, or consumed

Ex pĕnd'i tor, *n* (*O Eng Law*) One who disbursed or expended moneys collected by tax, particularly for the repair of sewers *Burrill*

Ex pĕnd'i tūre (53), *n* 1 The act of expending, a laying out, as of money, disbursement

Our *expenditure* purchased commerce and conquest *Burke*

2 That which is expended expense The receipts and *expenditures* of this extensive country" *Hamilton*

Ex pĕnse', *n* [Lat *expensa* (*sc pecunia*), or *expensum*, from *expensus*, p p of *expendere* Sp *expensas*, pl L Lat *spensa*, It *spesa* See *supra*]

1 The act of expending laying out, or consuming by using disbursement outlay consumption

2 That which is expended, laid out, or consumed, cost, outlay, charge, as the *expenses* of war

I shall not spend a large *expense* of time *Shak*

Ex pĕnse'ful, *a* Full of expense costly expensive [*Obs*] *Wotton*

Ex pĕnse'ful ly, *adv* In a costly manner with great expense [*Obs*] *Weever*

Ex pĕnse'less, *a* Without cost or expense

Ex pĕn'sĭve *a* 1 Occasioning expense calling for liberal outlay costly dear liberal as, *expensive* dress, an *expensive* house or family

War is *expensive* and peace desirable *Tuke*

2 Free in expending, very liberal especially in a bad sense, given to excessive expenditure, extravagant, lavish [*Rare*]

This requires an active *expensive*, indefatigable goodness *Spratt*

The idle and *expensive* are dangerous *Temple*

Syn —Costly dear high priced lavish extravagant

Ex pĕn'sĭve ly, *adv* With great expense at great cost or charge *Swift*

Ex pĕn'sĭve ness, *n* The quality of being expensive, or incurring or requiring great expenditures of money, costliness extravagance as the *expensiveness* of war, or of public works, habits of *expensiveness*

Ex pē'ri ĕnce (80), *n* [Lat *experientia*, from *experiens*, p pr of *experiri*, to try, from *ex* out of, from, and ancient *perio* whence *peritus* experienced Fr *experience*, Pr *experientia*, *experiencia*, *esperiensa*, Sp & Pg *experiencia*, It *esperienza*, *esperanza*, *sperienza*, *speranza*]

1 Practical acquaintance with any matter by personal observation or trial of it, or by feeling its effects by living through it, or the like, experimental knowledge actual trial

On my *experience* Adam freely taste *Milton*

2 Repeated trial of a matter continued and varied observation personal trial and experiment also the instruction and enlightenment so gained practical wisdom taught by the changes and trials of life

To most men *experience* is like the stern lights of a ship which illumine only the track it has passed *Coleridge*

3 Trial instituted for the purpose of testing experiment [*Obs*]

She caused him to make *experience*
Upon wild beasts *Spenser*

Syn —Trial proof, test experiment

Ex-pē'ri ence, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXPERIENCED (enst) *p pr* & *vb n* EXPERIENCING]

1 To make practical acquaintance with, to try personally, to prove by use or trial, to have befall one as, to *experience* pain, sorrow, or pleasure, to *experience* a change of views

2 To exercise, to train by practice

The youthful sailors thus with early care
Their arms *experience*, and for sea prepare *Harte*

To experience religion (*Theol*), to become a convert to the doctrines of Christianity to experience the truth of the great doctrines of divine grace *I S Spencer*

Ex pē'ri-ĕnced (eks pē'rĭ-enst), *p a* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skillful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation, as, an *experienced* artist, an *experienced* physician "A junction of the ablest and most *experienced* statesmen" *Bancroft*

Ex pē'ri en-cer, *n* One who makes trials or experiments

Ex pē'ri ent, *a* Experienced [*Obs*] "The prince now ripe and full *experient*" *Bacon & Bl*

Ex pē'ri ĕn'tial, *a.* Derived from, or pertaining to, experience

It is called empirical or *experiential*, because it is given to us by experience or observation, and not obtained as the result of inference or reasoning *Sir W Hamilton*

Ex pĕr'i ment, *n* [Lat *experimentum*, from *experiri*, as in *experience*, q v, O Fr *expériment*, Pr *experiment*, *esperimen*, Sp *experimento*, It *esperimento*, *sperimento*]

1 A trial deliberately instituted, an act or operation undertaken in order to discover something unknown or in order to test, establish, or illustrate some allied or known truth, practical test, proof

A philosophical *experiment* can not be made in a laboratory nor determined in a few hours *J Adams*

2 Instruction gained by experience, experience [*Obs and rare*]

This was a useful *experiment* for our future conduct *Defoe*

Ex pĕr'i ment, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* EXPERIMENTED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXPERIMENTING] To make an experiment, to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact or to establish or illustrate a known one to test by trial

Ex pĕr'i ment, *v t* To try, to know, perceive or prove, by trial or experience [*Obs*] Sp *T Herbert*

Ex pĕr'i mĕnt'al, *a* [Lt *experimental*, Sp *experimental*, It *esperimentale*]

1 Pertaining to experiment, given to, or skilled in, experiment founded, derived from, or affording experiment or trial as *experimental* knowledge or philosophy a great *experimental* philosopher

2 Taught by or derived from, experience, experienced, as, *experimental* religion

My observation
Which with *experimental* seal doth warrant
The tenor of my book *Shak*

Ex pĕr'i mĕnt'al ist *n* One who makes experiments, an experimenter, an experimentist *Burgess*

Ex pĕr'i mĕnt'al ize, *v i* To make experiments [*Rare*]

Ex pĕr'i mĕnt'al ly, *adv* By experiment, by experience or trial

Ex pĕr'i men tā'ri an *a* Relying on experiment or experience [*Obs*] "An *experimentarian* philosopher" *Boyle*

Ex pĕr'i men tā'tion *n* The act of experimenting or making an experiment *J S Mill*

Ex pĕr'i mĕnt'a tive, *a* Experimental [*Rare*]

Ex pĕr'i mĕnt er, *n* One who makes experiments one skilled in experiments

Ex pĕr'i mĕnt'ist, *n* One who makes experiments an experimenter, an experimentalist

Ex'per rĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *experrectus*, *experrectus*, to rouse up from *experger*, to awaken, from *ex* and *pergere*, to proceed] A waking up or arousing [*Obs*] *Holland*

Ex pĕrt' (14), *a* [Lat *expertus*, p p of *experiri*, Fr *expert*, Pr *expert*, *esperit* Sp & Pg *experto* It *esperto*, *sperto* See EXPERIENCE] Taught by use, practice, or experience well instructed having familiar knowledge having a facility of operation or performance from practice skillful as an *expert* philosopher, an *expert* surgeon *expert* in chess or archery "A valiant and most *expert* gentleman" *Shak*

Syn —Adroit, dexterous skillful ready prompt

Ex'pert, or **Ex-pĕrt',** *n* An expert skillful, or practiced person one who has skill experience, or peculiar knowledge on certain subjects of money in science art trade, or the like, a scientific or professional witness

Ex pĕrt', *v t* To experience [*Obs*]

He would we daily once it to *expert* *Spenser*

Ex-pĕrt'ly *adv* In a skillful or dexterous manner adroitly with readiness and accuracy

Ex pĕrt'ness, *n* Skill derived from practice readiness, as, *expertness* in musical performance *expertness* in war or in seamanship *expertness* in reasoning

Syn —Facility, readiness dexterity adroitness, skill See FACILITY

Ex pĕ'ti ble, *a* [From Lat *expetere* to wish for, to seek after, from *ex* out of from and *petere*, to seek to demand, request] Worthy of being wished for desirable [*Obs*] *Fuller.*

Ex'pi a ble *a* [See EXPIATE] Capable of being expiated, atoned for or done away, as, an *expiable* offense, *expiable* guilt *Bp Hall.*

Ex'pi āte *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXPIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXPIATING] [Lat *expiare expiatum*, from *ex*, out of from, and *piare*, to seek to appease, to purify with sacred rites, from *pius*, dutiful, pious, devout, Sp *expiar* Fr *expier* It *espiare*] To extinguish the guilt of by sufferance of penalty or some equivalent to make satisfaction or reparation for, to atone for, as, to *expiate* a crime

To *expiate* his treason, hath naught left *Milton*

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury *Clarendon*

Ex'pi-ā'tion (ĕks'pĭ-ā'shun), *n* [Lat *expiatio*, Fr *expiation*, Pr *expuacio*, Sp *expiacion*, It *espiazione*.]
1 The act of making satisfaction for an offense; atonement, satisfaction
His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-abasement and *expiation* *W Irving*
2 The means by which atonement for crimes is made, atonement
Those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats *Milton*
3 An act by which the threats of prodigies were averted among the ancient heathen [*Obs*] *Hayward.*
Ex'pi a tist, *n* One who expiates or atones
Ex'pi ā'tor, *n* One who makes expiation *Cranz*
Ex'pi a to-ry (80) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *expiatorius* Fr *expiatoire*, It *espiatorio*] Having the power to make atonement or expiation, as, an *expiatory* sacrifice
Ex'pi-lāte, *v t* [See *infra*] To strip off, to pillage, to make plunder [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*
Ex'pi lā'tion, *n* [Lat *expilatio*, from *expilare*, to pillage, plunder, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pilare*, to deprive of hair, to plunder, from *pilus*, hair, Fr *expilation*, It *espilazione*] The act of expilating or stripping off, plunder, pillage, waste [*Obs*]
"This ravenous *expilation* of the state" *Daniel*
Ex'pi-lā'tor, *n* One who pillages *Browne*
Ex pīr'a-ble, *a* [From *expire*] Liable to expire, capable of being brought to an end
Ex pīr'ant, *n* One who expires or is expiring
Ex'pi rā'tion, *n* [Lat *expiratio*, *expiratio*, Fr *expiration*, Pr *espiracao*, Sp. *expiracion*, It *espirazione* See EXPIRE]
1 The act of expiring, as, (*a*) A breathing out or expulsion of air from the lungs through the mouth or nose, in the process of respiration, as, a forcible *expiration* "It [air] is sent forth by way of *expiration*" *Holland* (*b*) Emission of volatile matter, exhalation
The true cause of cold is an *expiration* from the globe of the earth *Bacon*
(*c*) Last emission of breath, death, extinction "The groan of *expiration*" *Rambler* (*d*) A coming to a close, cessation, termination, end
Thou art come
Before the *expiration* of this time *Shak*
2 That which is expired, matter breathed or exhaled forth, that which is produced by breathing out, as a sound, exhalation
The aspirate "he," which is none other than a gentle *expiration* *Sharp*
Ex-pī'ra to-ry (80), *a* Pertaining to, or employed in, the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs
Ex-pīre', *v t* [*imp & p p* EXPIRED, *p pr & vb n* EXPIRING] [Lat *expirare*, *exspirare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *spirare*, to breathe, Fr *expirer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *espirar*, It *espirare*, *spirare*]
1 To breathe out, to emit from the lungs, to throw out from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration, — opposed to *inspire*
Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air *Harvey*
This chaffed the boar his nostrils flames *expire* *Dryden*
2 To give forth insensibly or gently, as a fluid or vapor, to emit in minute particles, to exhale, as, the earth *expires* a damp or warm vapor, plants *expire* odors
The *expiring* of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter *Bacon*
3 To bring forth, to bring to light [*Obs*]
4 To bring to a close, to terminate [*Obs*]
Expire the term
Of a despised life *Shak*
Ex-pīre', *v i* 1 To emit the breath, especially, to emit the last breath, to breathe out the life, to die, as, to *expire* calmly, to *expire* in agony
2 To come to an end, to cease, to terminate, to perish, to become extinct
He knew his power not yet *expired* *Milton*
3. To be given forth, to come out, to fly out [*Obs*] "The ponderous ball *expires*" *Dryden*
Ex'pi-ree', *n* [Fr *expié*] A convict who has served out his time of punishment
Ex pīr'ing, *p a* 1 Breathing out air from the lungs, emitting fluid or volatile matter, exhaling, breathing the last breath, dying, ending, terminating
2 Pertaining to, or uttered at, the time of dying, as, *expiring* words, *expiring* groans
Ex'pi ry, *n.* Expiration. [*Scot*]
You have already survived the law which you studied and its *expiry* doubtless has not been without a legacy *W Scott*
Ex-pis'cāte (117), *v. t* [Lat *expiscari*, *expiscatum*, to fish out, from *ex*, out of, from, and *piscari*, to fish, from *piscis*, fish] To fish out, to ascertain or acquire by artful or underhand means. "To *expiscate* principles or methods" [*Rare*] *Nichol*
Expiscating if the renowned extreme
They force on us will serve their turn *Chapman.*
Ex'pis-cā'tion, *n* The act of expiscating or fishing out, a fishing [*Obs*] *Chapman*
Ex-plain', *v t* [*imp & p p* EXPLAINED, *p pr & vb n* EXPLAINING] [Lat *explanare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *planare*, to make level or plain, from *planus*, even, level, plain, Sp & Pg *explanar*, Pr & Pg *esplanar*, It. *spianare*]
1 To spread out in a flattened form; to make plain or flat. [*Obs*]
The . . horse-chestnut is ready to *explain* its leaf *Evelyn*
2 To make plain, manifest, or intelligible, to clear of obscurity, to expound, to unfold and illustrate the meaning of, as, a preacher *explains* the Scriptures
'Tis now your honor, daughter, to *explain*
The labor of each knight, in his device *Shak.*
Syn. — To expound, interpret, elucidate, clear up
Ex-plain', *v i* To give explanations
Ex-plain'a-ble, *a* [Lat *explanabilis*] Capable of being explained or made plain to the understanding, capable of being interpreted *Browne*
Ex-plain'er, *n* One who explains, an expounder or expositor, a commentator, an interpreter
Ex'pla-nate, *a* 1 (*Bot*) Spreading or extending outwardly in a flat form *Gray*
2 (*Entom*) Having the sides of the prothorax so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin, — said of certain insects *Maunder*
Ex'pla-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *explanatio*, Sp *explanacion*, Pr *explanatio*, It *spianazione*]
1 The act of explaining, expounding, or interpreting, the act of clearing from obscurity and making intelligible, as, the *explanation* of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty
2 That which explains or makes clear, as, a satisfactory *explanation*
3 The meaning attributed to any thing by one who explains or expounds it, understanding "Different *explanations* of the doctrine of the Trinity" *Burnet*
4 A mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences, reconciliation, agreement, or good understanding of parties who have been at variance, as, to come to an *explanation*
Syn — Definition, description, explication, exposition, interpretation, illustration, recital, account, detail See DEFINITION
Ex plăn'a tive, *a* Explanatory [*R*] *Warburton*
Ex plăn'a to ri ness, *n* The quality of being explanatory
Ex plăn'a-to-ry (50), *a* [Lat *explanatorius*] Serving to explain, containing explanation, as, *explanatory* notes *Swift*
Ex-plāt', } *v t* [*ex* and *plat* or *plait*] To make
Ex plāte', } plain, to explain, to unfold [*Obs*]
"*Explated* the knotty laws" *B Jonson*
Ex plē'tion (eks-plē'shun), *n* [Lat *expletio*, from *explere*, *expletum*, to fill up, fill full, from *ex* and *plere*, to fill] Accomplishment, fulfillment [*Obs*] *Aullingbeck*
Ex'ple-tive, *a* [Lat *expletivus*, Fr *expletif*, Pr *expletiu*, Sp & Pg *expletivo*, It *espletivo*] Filling up hence, added merely for the purpose of filling up, superfluous "*Expletive* phrases to plump his speech" *Barrow*
Ex'ple tive, *n* A word or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament
Expletives their feeble aid do join *Pope*
Ex'ple tive-ly, *adv* In the manner of an expletive
Ex'ple to ry, *a* Serving to fill up, expletive, superfluous, as, an *expletory* word *Burnet*
Ex'pli ca ble, *a* [Lat *explicabilis*, Fr & Sp *explicable*, It *esplicabile*, *spiegabile*] Capable of being explicated, unfolded, or accounted for, admitting explanation *Burke*
Ex'pli ca-ble ness, *n* The quality of being explicable
Ex'pli-cāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* EXPLICATED, *p pr & vb n* EXPLICATING] [Lat *explicare*, *explicatum* (or *explicitum*), from *ex*, out of, from, and *plicare*, to fold, Gr πλέκειν, Sp & Pg *explicar*, Pr *explicar*, *esplegar*, *espleiar*, It *esplicare*, *spiegare*, Fr *expliquer*]
1 To unfold, to expand, to lay open [*Obs*]
"They *explicate* the leaves" *Blackmore*
2 To unfold the meaning or sense of, to explain, to clear of difficulties or obscurity, to interpret
The last verse of his last satire is not yet sufficiently *explicated* *Dryden*
Ex'pli cate, *a* Evolved, unfolded *Bp Taylor*
Ex'pli cā'tion, *n* [Lat *explicatio*, Fr *explication*, Sp *explicacion*, It *esplicazione*, *spiegazione*]
1 The act of opening, unfolding, or explaining, explanation, exposition, interpretation "In way of *explication*" *Shak*
2 The sense given by an expositor or interpreter "A rationalistic *explication* of the phenomena" *J Taylor*
Ex'pli cā'tive, } (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *explicatif*,
Ex'pli cā'to ry, } Pr *explicatiu*, Sp *explicativo*, *explicatorio*, It *esplicativo*] Serving to unfold or explain, tending to lay open to the understanding, explanatory *Watts*
Ex'pli-cā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *explicare*, Sp *explicador*, It *esplicatore*] One who unfolds or explains, an expounder, an explainer
Ex-plīc'it (eks plĭs'ĭt), *a* [Lat *explicitum*, p p. of *explicare*, to unfold, Fr *explicite*, Sp *explicito*, It *esplicito* See EXPLICATE]
1. Not implied merely, or conveyed by implication, distinctly stated, plain in language, open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or ambiguous, express; as, an *explicit* proposition or declaration
The language of the charter was too *explicit* to admit of doubt *Bancroft*
2 Having no disguised meaning or reservation unreserved, plain, — applied to persons; as, he was *explicit* in his statement.
Syn. — Express, clear; plain, open; unreserved unambiguous — EXPLICIT, EXPRESS. *Explicit* denotes something which is set forth in the plainest language, so that it can not be misunderstood, as, an *explicit* promise *Express* is stronger than *explicit* it adds force to clearness An *express* promise or engagement is not only unambiguous but stands out in bold relief, with the most binding hold on the conscience An *explicit* statement, a clear and *explicit* notion, *explicit* directions, no word can be more *explicit* An *express* command, an *express* prohibition "In *express* terms, I deny the competency of this body to pass an act which surrenders the government of Ireland to the English House of Parliament" *Plunkett*
Ex'pli cit (ĕks'plĭ sĭt) [Late Lat, an abbreviation of *explicitus* (*est liber*), the book is set in order or ended, from *explicare*, *explicitum*, to unfold, to disentangle, set in order, arrange] An abbreviation for *explicitus*, formerly used at the conclusion of a book, as *finis* is now, to indicate the end
Ex plīc'it-ly, *adv* In an explicit manner, plainly expressly, without disguise or reservation of meaning, not by inference or implication, as, he *explicitly* avows his intention
Ex plīc'it ness, *n* The quality of being explicit, clearness, direct expression of ideas or intention, without reserve or ambiguity
Ex plōde', *v t* [*imp & p p* EXPLODED, *p pr & vb n* EXPLODING] [Lat *explodere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *plaudere*, *plodere*, to clap, strike the hands in token of approbation, to utter a burst of sound] To burst with a loud report, to detonate, as gunpowder, or a shell filled with powder or the like material
Ex plōde', *v t* 1 To cause to explode, to touch off, as, to *explode* powder by touching it with a red hot iron
2 To drive out with violence and noise, as by powder
But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball *Blackmore*
3 To drive from the stage by expressions of disapprobation, to decry or reject with noise, to hiss out, to hoot off, to cavil, as, to *explode* a play or an actor [*Obs*]
4 To bring into disrepute, and reject, to cry down, to drive from notice and acceptance "Old *exploded* contrivances of mercantile errors" *Burke*
Ex plōd'er, *n* One who explodes, a hisser, one who rejects
Ex ploit', *n* [Fr *exploit*, O Fr *esploit*, *espleit*, Pr *espleit*, *esplit*, revenue, product, vigor, force, exploit, from Lat *explicitum*, from *explicare*, to unfold, display, exhibit] A deed or act, especially, a heroic act, a deed of renown, a great or noble achievement a feat, as, the *exploits* of Alexander, of Cæsar, of Washington
Ripe for *exploits* and mighty enterprises *Shak.*
Ex-ploit', *v t* To achieve [*Obs*]
He made haste to *exploit* some warlike service *Holland*
Ex'ploi tā'tion, *n* [Fr] The process by which ores and minerals of value are won from their natural position, often at great depths below the surface, and brought where they can be rendered available [*Rare*] *J D Whitney*
Ex-ploit'ūre (53), *n* The act of exploiting or accomplishing, achievement [*Obs*] *Udal*
Ex plōr'āte, *v t* [Lat *explorare*, *exploratum*] To explore [*Obs*] See EXPLORE *Browne*
Ex'plo rā'tion, *n* [Lat *exploratio*, Fr *exploration*, Sp *exploracion*, It *esplorazione*] The act of exploring, penetrating, or ranging over for purposes of discovery, especially of geographical discovery, as, the *exploration* of unknown countries "An *exploration* of doctrine" *Bp Hall*
Ex'plo rā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *explorare*, Fr *explorateur*, Sp *explorador*, It *esploratore*] One who explores, one who searches or examines closely
Ex plōr'a-to ry (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *exploratorius*] Serving to explore, searching, examining, exploring *Wotton*
Ex plōre', *v t* [*imp & p p* EXPLORED, *p pr & vb n* EXPLORING] [Fr *explorer*, Sp *explorar*, It *esplorare*, Lat *explorare*, from *ex* and *plorare*, to cry out, to cry aloud]
1 To seek for or after, to strive to attain by search, to look wisely and carefully for [*Obs*]
Explores the lost, the wandering sheep directs *Pope*
2 To search through, to penetrate or range over for the purpose of discovery, to spy out, to look into all parts of, to examine thoroughly, as, to *explore* new countries or seas, to *explore* the depths of science "Hidden frauds *explore*" *Dryden*
Ex-plōre'ment, *n* Exploration [*Obs.*] *Browne.*
Ex plōr'er, *n.* One who explores
Ex-plōr'ing, *p a* Employed in, or designed for, exploration. "*Exploring* parties" *Bancroft*
Ex plō'gion (eks plō'zhun), *n.* [Lat. *explosio*, Fr, & Sp *explosion*, It *esplosione*. See EXPLODE.]
1. The act of exploding, bursting with loud noise,

or detonating; a sudden inflaming with force and a loud report; as, the *explosion* of gunpowder

2. (*Steam-eng*) The shattering of a boiler by a sudden and immense pressure, in distinction from *rupture*.

3. A violent manifestation of passionate feeling, attended by an outburst in language, &c "A formidable *explosion* of high-church fanaticism" *Macaulay*

Ex-plō'sive, *a.* [Fr. *explosif*] Driving or bursting out with violence and noise, causing explosion, as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder

Ex-plō'sive-ly, *adv* In an explosive manner

Ex-pō'li ā'tion, *n* [Lat *expoliatio*, from *expoliare*, to spoil, plunder, from *ex* and *spoliare*, to strip, plunder; Pr *expoliatio*, Sp *expoliacion*] A spoiling, a wasting See SPOLIATION *Bp Hall*

Ex-pō'lish, *v t* To polish thoroughly, to smooth or scrape off [*Obs*] *Heywood*

Ex pō'nent, *n* [Lat *exponens*, p pr of *exponere*, to put out, to set forth, to expose, from *ex*, out of, from, and *ponere*, to put, place, set, Sp *exponente*, It *esponente*, Fr *exposant*]

1 (*Alg*) A number, letter, or any quantity written on the right hand of and above another quantity, and denoting how many times the latter is repeated as a factor to produce the power indicated, thus, a^4 denotes the second power, and a^x the *x*th power, of *a*, 2 and *x* being the exponents A fractional *exponent*, or index, is used to denote the root of a quantity. Thus, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$ denotes the third or cube root of *a* *Math Dict*

2 One who, or that which, stands as an index or representative, as, the leader of a party is the *exponent* of its principles

Exponent of a ratio, the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent, thus, *six* is the *exponent* of the ratio of *thirty* to *five*

Ex'po-nĕn'tial, *a* [Fr *exponentiel*] Pertaining to exponents, involving variable exponents, as, an *exponential* expression

Exponential curve, a curve whose nature is defined by means of an exponential equation — *Exponential equation*, an equation which contains an exponential quantity, or in which the unknown quantity enters as an exponent — *Exponential quantity* (*Math*), a quantity whose exponent is unknown or variable, as a^x — *Exponential series* a series derived from the development of exponential equations or quantities

Ex pōrt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXPORTED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXPORTING] [Fr *exporter*, It *esportare*, Lat *exportare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *portare*, to carry]

1 To carry away, to remove [*Obs*]

They *export* honor from a man, and make him a return in envy *Bacon*

2 To carry from a state or country its wares in commerce, to send out, as valuable commodities to other nations or communities, as, to *export* grain, cotton, and the like

Ex'pōrt, *n* 1 The act of exporting, exportation, as, to prohibit the *export* of wheat or tobacco

2 That which is exported a commodity conveyed from one country or state to another in traffic, — used chiefly in the plural, *exports*

The ordinary course of exchange between two places must likewise be an indication of the ordinary course of their *exports* and imports *A Smith*

Ex-pōrt'a-ble, *a* Capable of being exported

Ex'pōr tā'tion, *n* [Fr *exportation*, It *esportazione*, Lat *exportatio*] The act of exporting, the act of conveying goods and productions from one country or state to another in the course of commerce, as, the *exportation* of lumber or other products *Bancroft*

Ex-pōrt'er, *n* One who exports the person who ships goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind to a foreign country, or who sends them to market in a distant country or state, — opposed to *importer*

Ex-pō'sal, *n* Exposure [*Obs*] *Swift*

Ex-pōze' (eks-pōz'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXPOSED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXPOSING] [Fr *exposer*, Lat *exponere*, *expositum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *ponere*, Pr *expauzar*, from Lat *ex*, out of, from, and *pausare*, to pause, *pausa*, a pause, stop, Cat *exposar* Cf APPOSE and DEPOSE]

1 To set forth, to lay out to place in a position to be seen, as, to *expose* goods for sale, to *expose* pictures to public inspection

2 To lay forth to view, as an opinion, or the like, to make exposition of, to promulgate, to explain, as, he *exposed* the principles of the science

3 To deprive of cover or protection, to lay bare, to put in an uncovered or unsheltered position to lay open to attack or danger, to render accessible to any thing which may affect, especially detrimentally, as, to *expose* one's self to the heat of the sun, or to cold, or to insult or danger, to *expose* an army to destruction

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel *Shak*

4. To deprive of concealment, to lay open to public inspection, as a thing that shuns publicity, something criminal, shameful, or the like, as, to *expose* the faults of a neighbor

You only expose the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryden*

5. To divulge the reprehensible practices of, to lay open to general condemnation or contempt by making public the character or arts of, as, to *expose* a cheat or liar

To expose a child, to disown and abandon it, to cast it out to chance, to withdraw paternal care from it during infancy, leaving it to perish or be adopted by others

Expos'é (ĕks-po zē'), *n* [Fr, from *exposer* See *supra*] An exposing or laying open, a formal statement, recital, or exposition

Ex pōs'ed-ness, *n* The act of exposing, or state of being exposed, laid open, or unprotected, as, an *exposedness* to sin or temptation

Ex pōs'er, *n* One who exposes

Ex'po zĭ'tion (ĕks'po zĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *expositio* from *exponere*, Fr *exposition*, Pr *expositio*, Sp *exposicion*, It *esposizione*]

1 The act of exposing or laying open, a setting to public view, hence, a public exhibition or show, as of the products of art, industry, and the like, as, the Great *Exposition* at Paris

2 The act of expounding or of laying open the sense or meaning of an author, or passage explanation, interpretation, hence, also, a work containing explanations or interpretations, or the sense put upon a passage by an interpreter

You know the law, your *exposition*
Hath been most sound *Shak*

3 Situation or position with reference to direction of view or accessibility to influence of climate, &c, exposure, as, an easterly *exposition* an *exposition* to the sun [*Obs*] *Arbuthnot*

Ex-pōz'i-tĭve, *a* Serving to expose or explain, expository, explanatory, exegetical *Pearson*

Ex pōz'i tor, *n* [Lat, from *exponere*, Fr *expositeur*] One who, or that which, expounds or explains, an interpreter

Ex pōz'i to ry (50), *a* Belonging to an expositor, or to exposition, intended to interpret expanatory, illustrative exegetical "A glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers" *Johnson*

Ex post făc'to [Lat] (*Law*) Done after an other thing, from, or by, an after act, or thing done afterward

Ex post facto law a law which operates by after-enactment The phrase is popularly applied to any law civil or criminal, which is enacted with a retrospective effect and with intention to produce that effect but in its true application, as employed in *American law*, it relates only to crimes and signifies a law which retroacts by way of criminal punishment, upon that which was not a crime before its passage, or which raises the grade of an offense or renders an act punishable in a more severe manner than it was when committed *Ex post facto* laws are held to be contrary to the fundamental principles of a free government and the States are prohibited from passing such laws by the Constitution of the United States *Burrill Kent Bouvier*

☞ Strictly, *post* should be connected with *facto* either as an entire word (*postfacto*) in which form it usually occurs in the civil law, and frequently in Erasmus or the two words should be joined together by a hyphen (*post-facto*) *Burrill*

Ex pōst'ū lāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* EXPOSTULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXPOSTULATING] [Lat *expostulare*, *expostulatum*, from *ex*, out of from, and *postulare*, to ask, require See POSTULATE] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct representing the wrong he has done or intends, and urging him to desist, or to make redress, to remonstrate, — followed by *with* "I'll not *expostulate* with her" *Shak*

Syn — To remonstrate reason See REMONSTRATE

Ex pōst'ū lāte, *v t* To discuss to examine [*Obs*]

To *expostulate*
What majesty should be what duty is *Shak*

Ex pōst'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *expostulatio*] The act of expostulating or reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct remonstrance, earnest and kindly protest, dissuasion

We must use *expostulation* kindly *Shak*

Ex pōst'ū lā'tor, *n* One who expostulates

Ex pōst'ū-la-to ry (50) (Synop, § 130) *a* Containing expostulation or remonstrance, as, an *expostulatory* address or debate

Ex pōst'ūre, *n* Exposure [*Obs*] *Shak*

Ex-pō'sure (eks pō'zhur), *n* [From *expose*]

1 The act of exposing or laying open, setting forth, laying bare of protection, depriving of care or concealment, or setting out to reprobation or contempt

The *exposure* of Fuller put an end to the practices of that vile tribe *Macaulay*

2 The state of being exposed or laid open or bare, openness to danger accessibility to any thing that may affect, especially detrimentally, as, *exposure* to observation, to cold, to inconvenience, and the like "To weaken and discredit our *exposures*" *Shak*

3 Position in regard to points of compass, or to influences of climate, &c, as, a northern *exposure* *exposure* to the sun, and the like

I believe that it is the best *exposure* of the two for woodcocks *W Scott*

Ex pound', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXPOUNDED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXPOUNDING] [O Fr *expondre*, *espondre*, Pr *exponer*, *esponer*, *expondre*, Sp *exponer*, It *esponere*, *esporre* See EXPOSE]

1 To lay open; to expose to view, as, to *expound* the pocket [*Obs*] *Hudibras*

2 To lay open the meaning of, to explain, to expose, to clear of obscurity, to interpret, as, to *expound* a text of Scripture, to *expound* a law "Words which might afterward be *expounded* at pleasure" *Bp Burnet*

Ex pound'er, *n* One who expounds, interprets, or explains the meaning, an interpreter "*Expounders* of the law of God" *Clarke*

Ex prĕss', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXPRESSED (eks-prĕst') *p pr* & *vb n* EXPRESSING] [O Fr *expresser*, N Fr *exprimer*, Pr *expressar*, *espressar*, Sp *expresar*, Pg *expressar*, It *esprimere*, Lat. *exprimere*, *expressum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *premere*, to press]

1 To press or squeeze out, to force out by pressure, as, to *express* the juice of grapes, or of apples, hence, to extort, to elicit, as, to *express* the truth, or a confession

To nod their grape-crowned heads into thy bowls
Expressing their rich juice *Thomson*

Halters and racks can not *express* from thee
More than thy deeds *B Jonson*

2 To make or offer a representation of, to imitate, to show by a copy or likeness to represent

Each skillful artist shall *express* thy form *Smith*

3 To give a true impression of to represent and make known, to indicate to exhibit, as an opinion or feeling by a look, gesture, or especially by language, to declare, to utter

My words *express* my purpose *Shak*

4 To make known the opinions or feelings of, to declare what is in the mind of, — used reflexively

It charges me in manners the rather to *express* myself *Shak*

5 To denote, to designate

Moses and Aaron took these men, who are *expressed* by their names *Num* i 17

6 To send by express messenger, to forward by special opportunity, or through the medium of an express as, to *express* a package

Syn — To declare utter signify testify intimate

Ex prĕss', *a* [Lat *expressus*, p p of *exprimere*, Fr *expres*, Pr *expres*, Sp *expreso*, Pg *expresso*, It *espresso* See *supra*]

1 Exactly representing, closely resembling; copied

Their human countenance
The *express* resemblance of the gods *Milton*

2 Directly stated, not implied or left to inference distinctly and pointedly given made unambiguous by special intention clear, plain, as, *express* consent *express* command

I have *express* commandment to the contrary *Shak*

3 Intended for a particular purpose sent on a particular errand, dispatched with special speed or directness as an *express* messenger or train "A messenger sent *express* from the other world" *Atterbury*

Syn — Explicit, clear, plain, open, unambiguous See EXPLICIT

Ex-prĕss' *n* [Fr *express*, Sp *expreso* It *espresso*]

1 A clear image or representation an expression a plain declaration [*Obs*] "The only remanent *express* of Christ's sacrifice on earth" *Taylor*

2 A messenger sent on a special errand, a courier hence a regular and quick conveyance for packages, commissions and the like

3 That which is sent by an express messenger or message [*Obs*] *A Charles*

Ex prĕss'age (49), *n* The charge for carrying a parcel by express

Ex prĕss'i ble, *a* Capable of being expressed, squeezed out by pressure shown, represented, uttered, or declared

Ex prĕs'sion (eks prĕsh'un) *n* [Lat *expressio*, Fr *expression*, Sp *expresion* It *espressione*]

1 The act of expressing the act of forcing out by pressure, as, the *expression* of juices or oils, also, of extorting or eliciting, as, a forcible *expression* of truth

2 The act of representing or giving an impression, declaration, utterance as, an *expression* of the public will

With this tone of philosophy were mingled *expressions* of sympathy *Prescott*

3 Lively or vivid representation of meaning, sentiment or feeling &c, significant and impressive indication whether by language by imitative art, or by the features and play of the countenance, that manner or style which gives life and suggestive force to ideas and sentiments

The imitators of Shakespeare fixing their attention on his wonderful power of *expression*, have directed their imitations to this *M Arnold*

4 That which is expressed by a countenance, a posture, a work of art and the like, look, as indicative of thought or feeling "A pleasing *expression* of countenance" *Prescott*

It still wore the majesty of *expression* so conspicuous in his portraits by the inimitable pencil of Titian *Prescott*

5 A form of words in which an idea or sentiment is arranged, a mode of speech, a phrase, as, a common *expression*, an odd *expression*

6 (*Alg*) The representation of any quantity by its appropriate characters or signs

Past expression, beyond expression, beyond the power of description, indescribably "*Beyond expression* bright" *Milton.*

Ex-prĕs'sion-less, *a.* Destitute of expression.

Ex prĕs'sive, *a* [Fr *expressif*, Pr *expressiu*, Sp *expresivo*, Pg *expressivo*, It *espressivo*]

1. Serving to express, utter, or represent, indicative, — followed by *of*. as, he sent a letter couched in terms *expressive* of his gratitude

Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes *Tickel.*

2 Full of expression, vividly representing the meaning or feeling meant to be conveyed, significant, as, *expressive* looks or words

You have restrained yourself within the list of too cold an adieu, be more *expressive* to them *Shak.*

Through her *expressive* eyes her soul distinctly spoke *Littleton*

Ex-prĕss'ive-ly, *adv* In an expressive manner, with a clear representation, with impressive significance

Ex-prĕss'ive-ness, *n* The quality of being expressive, power or force of representation, impressive significance, vividness, as, the *expressiveness* of the eye, or of the features, or of sounds

Ex'pres-sĭ've (ĕks'pres sĭ'vo) [It *espressivo* See EXPRESSIVE] (*Mus*) With expression

Ex prĕss'ly, *adv* In an express, direct, or pointed manner, in direct terms, plainly "*Expressly* against the laws of arms" *Shak*

Ex prĕss'ness, *n* The state or quality of being express [*Obs*] *Hammond*

Ex-prĕss'ure, *n* The act of expressing, expression, utterance, representation [*Obs*]

An operation more divine
Than breath or pen can give *expressure* to *Shak*

Ex-prīme', *v t* To express [*Obs*]

Ex'pro brāte (Synop, § 130), *v t* [Lat *expro brare, exprobratum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pro brum*, a shameful or disgraceful act, Sp *exprobrar*, It *esprobrare, esprobrare*] To censure as reproachful, to blame, to condemn [*Obs*] *Browne*

Ex'pro brā'tion, *n* [Lat *exprobratio*, Fr *expro bration*, Sp *exprobracion*, It *esprobrazione*] The act of charging or censuring reproachfully, reproachful accusation, the act of upbraiding [*Obs*]

It must needs be a tearful *exprobration* of our unworthiness when the Judge himself shall bear witness against us *Bp Taylor*

Ex-prō'bra tive, } *a* Expressing or imputing
Ex-prō'bra-to-ry, } reproach or blame, upbraiding [*Obs*] *Sir A Sherley*

Ex'pro-mĭs'sion, *n* (*Law*) The act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor, who becomes bound instead of the old, the latter being released *Bouvier*

Ex-prŏm'is-sor, *n* (*Law*) One who alone becomes bound for the debt of another, in distinction from a surety who is bound together with his principal *Bouvier.*

Ex-prō'pri-āte, *v t* [Lat *ex*, out of, from, and *proprius*, one's own, Fr *exproprier*] To put out of one's possession, to hold no longer as one's own, to give up a claim to [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Ex-prō'pri-ā'tion, *n* [Fr *expropri ation*] The act of expropriating, or declining to hold as one's own [*Obs*] *Walsh*

Ex-pūgn' (eks pūn'), *v t* [Lat *expugnare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pugnare*, to fight, *pugna*, fight, Sp *expugnar*, It *espugnare*] To conquer, to take by assault

The most powerful agents in conquering and *expugning* that cruel enemy *Evelyn*

Ex-pūg'na ble, or **Ex pūgn'a ble**, *a* [Lat *expugnabilis*, It *espugnabile*] Capable of being expugned, forced, or conquered [*Rare*] *Cotgrave*

Ex'pug na'tion, *n* [Lat *expugnatio*, Sp *expugnacion*, It *espugnazione*] The act of taking by assault, conquest [*Rare*] *Sandys*

Ex-pūgn'er (eks pūn'er), *n* One who expugns or conquers *Sherwood*

Ex pŭlse', *v t* [Fr *expulser*, Lat *expulsare*, v intens from *expellere, expulsum*, Sp *expulsar*. See EXPEL] To drive out, to expel [*Obs*]

If charity be thus excluded and *expulsed* *Milton*

Ex-pŭls'er, *n* An expeller [*Obs*] *Cotgrave*

Ex-pŭl'sion (eks pŭl'shun), *n* [Lat *expulsio*, from *expellere*, Fr *expulsion*, Pr *expulsio*, Sp *expulsion*, It *espulsione*]

1 The act of expelling or driving out a driving away by violence "The *expulsion* of the Tarquins" *Shak.*

2 The state of being expelled or driven out

Ex-pŭl'sive, *a* [Fr *expulsif*, Pr *expulsiu*, Sp & Pg *expulsivo*, It *espulsivo*] Having the power of driving out or away, serving to expel "The *expulsive* power of a new affection" *Chalmers*

Ex-pŭnc'tion, *n* [Lat *expunctio*, from *expungere*] The act of expunging or erasing, the condition of being expunged *Milton*

Ex pŭnge', *v t* [*imp & p p* EXPUNGED, *p pr & vb n* EXPUNGING] [Lat *expungere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pungere, punctum*, to prick, puncture]

1. To blot out, as with a pen, to rub out, to efface, as words, to obliterate, as, to *expunge* single words, or whole lines, or sentences

2 To strike out, to wipe out or destroy, to annihilate, as, to *expunge* an offense. *Sandys.*

Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrescent parts. *Pope.*

Syn. — To efface, erase, obliterate; strike out; destroy, annihilate, cancel

Ex'pur-gāte, or **Ex-pûr'gāte** (117) (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp & p. p* EXPURGATED, *p. pr & vb n* EXPURGATING] [Lat *expurgare, expurgatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *purgare*, to cleanse, purify, purge, Sp & It *expurgar*, Pr *espurgar*, It *espurgare, spurgare*, O Fr *expurger, espurger, espurgier*] To purify from any thing noxious, offensive, or erroneous, to cleanse, to purge, as, to *expurgate* a book [See Note under CONTEMPLATE]

Ex'pur-gā'tion, *n* [Lat *expurgatio*, Fr *expurgation*, Sp *expurgacion*, It *espurgazione, spurgazione*] The act of expurgating, purging, or cleansing, purification from any thing noxious, offensive, sinful, or erroneous "Officials to make *expurgations*" *Milton*

Ex'pur-gā'tor, or **Ex-pûr'ga-tor** (Synop, § 130), *n* One who expurgates or purifies

Ex-pûr'ga-tō'ri al, *a* Tending or serving to expurgate, expurgatory.

Ex-pûr'ga tō'ri oŭs, *a* [Sp *expurgatorio*, It *espurgatorio*, Fr *expurgatoire*] Tending or serving to expurgate or expunge [*Obs*] *Milton*

Ex pûr'ga-to ry, *a* [Fr *expurgatoire*] Serving to purify from any thing noxious or erroneous, cleansing, purifying "*Expurgatory* animadversions" *Browne*

Expurgatory Index [Lat *Index Expurgatorius*], a catalogue of books forbidden by the Roman Catholic church to be read, as teaching things contrary to its creed or principles

Ex pûrge', *v. t* [O Fr *expurger* See EXPURGATE] To purge away [*Obs*] *Milton*

Ex quī'e', *v t* [Lat *exquirere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *quærere*, to seek, search] To search into or out [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Ex'qui sīte (ĕks'kwĭ zit), *a* [Lat *exquisitus*, p p of *exquirere*, Sp *exquisito*, It *esquisito, squisito*, Fr *exquis*]

1 Carefully selected or sought out, hence, of distinguishing and surpassing quality, exceedingly nice, delightfully excellent, giving rare satisfaction, as, *exquisite* workmanship

I have no *exquisite* reason for't, but I have reason good enough *Shak.*

Plate of rare device, and jewels of rich and *exquisite* form *Shak.*

2 Exceeding, extreme, keen, — used in a bad or a good sense, as, *exquisite* pain or pleasure.

In the vast halls of man's frailty, there are separate and more gloomy chambers of a frailty more *exquisite* and consummate *De Quincey*

3 Of delicate perception or close and accurate discrimination, not easy to satisfy, exact, nice, fastidious, as, *exquisite* judgment, taste, or discernment

His books of Oriental languages, wherein he was *exquisite* *Fuller*

Syn. — Nice, delicate, exact, accurate, refined, matchless, consummate, perfect

Ex'qui-sīte (ĕks'kwĭ zit), *n* One who manifests an exquisite attention to external appearance, one who is over-nice in dress or ornament, fop dandy

Ex'qui sīte ly, *adv* 1 In an exquisite manner, with great perfection, to a high degree, nicely, accurately, as, a work *exquisitely* finished, *exquisitely* written

2 With keen sensation or with nice perception, as, pain is felt more *exquisitely* when nothing diverts the attention from it

Ex'qui sīte ness, *n* 1 The state of being exquisite, nicety, exactness accuracy, completeness, perfection, as, the *exquisiteness* of workmanship

2 Keenness, sharpness, extremity, as, the *exquisiteness* of pain or grief

Ex-quĭz'i-tive, *a* Eager to discover or learn, curious [*Obs*] *Todd*

Ex-quĭz'i tive ly, *adv* In an exquisitive manner, curiously, minutely [*Obs*] *Sidney*

Ex'san guin'e oŭs, *a* Exsanguious

Ex'san guin'i ty, *n* (*Med*) Privation or destitution of blood, — opposed to *plethora* *Dunglison*

Ex-săn'gui noŭs, *a* The same as EXSANGUINEOUS

Ex-săn'gui oŭs (săng'gwĭ-us), *a* [Lat *exsanguis*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sanguis, sanguinis*, blood, Fr *exsanguin*, It *esangue*] Destitute of blood, as an animal or insect *Ray*

Ex-sāt'ū rāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* EXSATURATED, *p pr & vb n* EXSATURATING] [Lat *exsaturare, exsaturatus*, from *ex*, used intensively, and *saturare*, to saturate] To saturate completely, to impregnate thoroughly

Ex-sçĭnd' (eks sĭnd'), *v t* [*imp & p p* EXSCINDED, *p pr & vb n* EXSCINDING] [Lat *exscindere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *scindere*, to cut] To cut off, to remove from fellowship *Barrow*

Ex-scrībe', *v t* [Lat *exscribere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *scribere*, to write] To make a copy of, to transcribe [*Obs*] "Since I *exscribe* your sonnets" *B Jonson*

Ex'script, *n* [Lat *exscriptum*, from *exscriptus*, p p of *exscribere* See *supra.*] A copy; a transcript [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Ex-scrĭpt'ū ral, *a* Not in accordance with the doctrines of Scripture; unscriptural.

Ex-scŭt'tel-late, *a.* [Lat. *e, ex*, and *scutella*, dim diminutive of *scutra*, dish, salver.] (*Botany*) Without, or apparently without, a scutellum; — said of certain insects *Maunder*

Ex-sĕc'tion (eks-sĕk'shun), *n.* [Lat. *exsectio*, from *exsecare*. See EXECTION] A cutting off, or out separation. *Darwin*

Ex-sĕrt', } *a* [Lat *exsertus*,
Ex-sĕrt'ed, } from *exserere*, to stretch out or forth See EXERT] Standing out, projecting beyond some other part, as, stamens *exsert* *Eaton.*

A small portion of the basal edge of the shell *exserted* *Barnes*

Exserted Stamens.

Ex sĕrt'ile, *a* Capable of being thrust out or protruded *Fleming*

Ex-sĭc'cant (117), *a* [Lat *exsiccans*, p pr of *exsiccare* See *infra*] Having the quality of drying up, drying

Ex-sĭc'cant, *n* (*Med*) A drying medicine

Ex'sic cāte, or **Ex sic'cāte** (117) (Synop, § 130) *v t* [*imp & p p* EXSICCATED, *p pr & vb n* EXSICCATING] [Lat *exsiccare, exsiccatum*, from *ex* out of, from, and *siccare*, to make dry, from *siccus* dry, Pr *exsiccar*] To exhaust or evaporate moisture from, to dry [See Note under CONTEMPLATE] *Browne*

Ex'sic-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *exsiccation*, Pr *exsiccacio* It *essiccazione*] The act or operation of drying the state of being dried up, evaporation of moisture, dryness *Browne*

Ex-sĭc'ca tive *a* [O Fr *exsiccatif*, Pr *exsiccatiu*, It *essiccativo* See *supra*] Tending to make dry, having the power of drying

Ex'spu ī'tion (ĕks'spu-ĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *exspuitio*, from *exspuere*, to spit out, from *ex*, out of, from, and *spuere*, to spit, Fr *exspuition, expuition*] A discharge of saliva by spitting [*Rare*] *Darwin*

Ex stĭp'ū late (45), *a* [Lat *ex*, out of, from, and *stipula*, stalk, stem, from *stips*, equivalent to *stipes*, log, trunk] (*Bot*) Having no stipules *Martyn*

Ex-sūc'cous, *a* [Lat *exsuccus*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *succus*, juice] Destitute of juice, dry

Ex sūc'tion (eks sŭk'shun), *n* [Lat *exsugere, ex suctum*, to suck out, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sugere*, to suck, Fr *exsuccion*] Act of sucking out

Ex'su dā'tion, *n* The same as EXUDATION

Ex'suf flā'tion, *n* [Lat *exsufflare*, to blow at or upon, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sufflare*, to blow forth from below See SUFFLATE]

1 A blast from beneath [*Obs*] *Bacon*

2 A kind of exorcism by blowing and spitting at a demon or evil spirit *Bp Taylor*

Ex sŭf'flī cate, *a* [Probably a misprint for *ex sufflate*, an old ecclesiastical term derived from Low Latin *exsufflare*, to blow or spit at, to reject *Nares*] Contemptible, abominable [*Obs*] "Such *exsufflicate* and blown surmises" *Shak.*

Ex-sŭs'çi tāte, *v t* [Lat *exsuscitare, exsuscitatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *suscitare* See SUSCITATE] To rouse, to excite [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Ex-sŭs'çi tā'tion, *n* [Lat *exsuscitatio*.] A stirring up, a rousing [*Obs*] *Hallywell*

Ex'tançe, *n* [Lat *extantia, extantia*, from *ex stans*, p pr of *exstare* See EXTANT] Outward existence [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Ex'tan çy, *n* [See *supra*] [*Obs*]

1 The state of rising above others *Evelyn*

2 That part which rises above the rest, — opposed to *depression* [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Ex'tant, *a* [Lat *extans, extantis*, or *exstans, exstantis*, p pr of *extare*, or *exstare*, to stand out or forth, from *ex*, out of, from, and *stare*, to stand, Fr. *extant*]

1 Standing out or above any surface, protruded

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums. *Ray*

A body partly immersed in a fluid and partly *extant* *Bentley*

2 Continuing to exist, in being, now subsisting, not overwhelmed, so as to be out of sight or forgotten, not lost or destroyed "Writings that were *extant* at that time" *Hale* "The *extant* portraits of this great man" *I Taylor*

Ex'ta sy, *n* } See ECSTASY, ECSTATIC.
Ex tăt'ic, *a* }

Ex tĕm'po-ral, *a* [Lat *extemporalis*, from Lat. *ex tempore*, Sp *extemporal*, It *estemporale*] Extemporaneous, extemporary [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Ex tĕm'po-ral ly, *adv* Extemporarily. [*Obs*]

Ex-tĕm'po-ran-an, *a* [*Obs*] The same as EXTEMPORANEOUS *Burton.*

Ex tĕm'po rā'ne oŭs, *a* [Lat *ex tempore*, q v; Sp *extemporaneo*, Fr *extemporané*, It *estemporaneo*] Proceeding from the impulse of the moment, called forth by the occasion, composed, performed, or uttered, without previous study; unpremeditated, off hand, extemporary, as, an *extemporaneous* address, an *extemporaneous* production; an *extemporaneous* prescription

Ex-tĕm'po-rā'ne-oŭs ly, *adv* Without previous study

Ex-tĕm'po-rā'ne-oŭs-ness, *n* The quality of being unpremeditated.

Ex-tĕm'po-ra-ri ly, *adv.* Without previous study.

Ex-tĕm'po-ra-ry (44), *a.* 1. Composed, performed

or uttered, without previous study or preparation; extemporaneous.

2. Made for the occasion, occasional, for the time being. [*Obs.*] "*Extemporary* habitations" *Maundrell.*

Ex-tĕm'po-re, *adv.* [Lat., from *ex*, out of, from, and *tempus*, time.] Without previous study or meditation; without preparation, suddenly, as, to write or speak *extempore*

Ex-tĕm'po re, *a.* Without previous study or preparation, extemporaneous "A long *extempore* dissertation" *Addison*

Ex-tĕm'po-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being unpremeditated [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Ex-tĕm'po-ri-zā'tion, *n* The act of extemporizing, the act of speaking or discoursing without previous preparation, also, preparation in great haste, or with scanty materials, as in a case of urgent necessity. *Prof Park*

Ex-tĕm'po-rize, *v i* [*imp & p p* EXTEMPORIZED, *p pr. & vb n* EXTEMPORIZING] To speak extempore, or without previous study or preparation, especially, to discourse without premeditation, or without notes or written composition, to make an off hand address

Ex-tĕm'po-rize, *v t* To do in a hasty, off hand, or unpremeditated manner, to prepare in great haste, urgent necessity, or with scanty or unsuitable materials, as, to *extemporize* a dinner, a reception, and the like

Ex-tĕm'po rĭz'er, *n* One who speaks without previous study, or without written composition

Ex-tĕnd', *v t* [*imp & p p* EXTENDED, *p pr & vb n* EXTENDING] [Lat *extendere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tendere*, to stretch, stretch out, allied to Gr *τείνω*, Sp *extender*, Pg *extender*, *estender*, Pr *extendre*, *estendre*, It *estendere*, *stendere*, O Fr. *estendre*, N Fr *étendre*]

1. To draw forth or stretch, to prolong, especially in a single direction, as a line, to protract, as, to *extend* a line in surveying, to *extend* a cord across the street

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge *Locke*

2 To enlarge, as a surface or volume, to expand, to dilate, as, to *extend* metal plates by hammering or rolling them

3 To enlarge, to widen, as, to *extend* the capacities, the sphere of usefulness, or commerce, to continue, as time, to lengthen, as, to *extend* the time of payment or a season of trial

4 To hold out or reach forth, as the arm or hand "His helpless hand *extend*" *Dryden*

5 To bestow, to offer, to impart

6 (*Law*) To value, as lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt, or to levy on lands, as an execution, by metes and bounds *Burrill*

This manor is *extended* to my use *Massinger*

Syn.—To increase, enlarge, expand, widen, diffuse See INCREASE

Ex-tĕnd', *v i* To be continued in length or breadth, to stretch, to reach

Ex-tĕnd'ant, *a* (*Her*) Displayed *Ogilvie*

Ex tĕnd'er, *n.* One who, or that which, extends or stretches

Ex-tĕnd'i ble, *a* 1 Capable of being extended, susceptible of being stretched, extended, enlarged, widened, or expanded

2 (*Law*) Liable to be taken by a writ of extent and valued

Ex tĕnd'less ness, *n* Unlimited extension [*Obs*] "An *extendlessness* of excursions" *Hall*

Ex tĕn'si bĭl'i ty, *n* [From *extensible*] The capacity of being extended or of suffering extension, as, the *extensibility* of a fiber, or of a plate of metal

Ex-tĕn'si-ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *extensible*, from Lat *extendere*, *extensum* See *supra*] Capable of being extended, whether in length or breadth, susceptible of enlargement, extensile "An *extensible* membrane" *Holder*

Ex tĕn'si ble-ness, *n* Extensibility

Ex-tĕn'sile, *a* Capable of being extended, extensible, extendible *Armstrong*

Ex-tĕn'sion (eks tĕn'shun), *n* [Lat *extensio*, from *extendere*, Fr & Sp *extension*, Pr *extensio*, It *estensione*, *stensione*]

1 The act of extending, a stretching

2 The state of being extended, enlargement in breadth, or continuation of length

3 (*Physics & Metaph*) That property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space

4 (*Com*) A written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt

Extension table, a table that can readily be extended or contracted in length by the sliding of the several parts of which the frame is composed within each other

Ex tĕn'sion-al, *a* Having great extent

Ex tĕn'sion-ist, *n.* One who favors or advocates extension

Ex-tĕn'sive, *a* [Lat *extensivus*, from *extendere*; Fr. *extensif*, Pr. *extensiu*, Sp *extensivo*, It *estensivo*, *stensivo*]

1. Having wide extent, expanded, large, broad; wide; as, an *extensive* farm, an *extensive* lake, an *extensive* sphere of operations, *extensive* benevolence.

2. Capable of being extended. [*Obs.*]

Silver-beaters choose the finest coin, as that which is most *extensive* under the hammer. *Boyle*

Ex tĕn'sive ly, *adv* To a great extent, widely, largely, as, a story is *extensively* circulated

Ex-tĕn'sive-ness, *n* The state of being extensive, wideness, largeness, extent, diffusiveness

Ex tĕn'sor, *n* [Lat See EXTEND] (*Anat*) A muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger, — opposed to *flexor*

Ex tĕnt', *a.* [Lat *extentus*, p p of *extendere*] Extended [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ex tĕnt', *n* [Lat *extentus*, from *extendere*]

1 Space or degree to which a thing is extended, hence, superficies, compass bulk, size, length, as, an *extent* of country or of line, *extent* of information or of charity

Life in its large *extent* is scarce a span *Cotton.*

2 (*Law*) (*a*) A peculiar species of execution upon debts due to the crown, under which the body, lands, and goods of the debtor may all be taken at once to compel payment [*Eng*] (*b*) A levy of an execution upon real estate by metes and bounds [*U S*]

Ex-tĕn'u āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* EXTENUATED, *p pr & vb n* EXTENUATING] [Lat *extenuare*, *extenuatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tenuare*, to make thin, from *tenuis*, thin, Pr, Sp, & Pg *estenuar*, It *estenuare*, *stenuare*, Fr *exténuer*]

1 To draw out, as the line of an army, to make thin, lean, or slender, as, sickness *extenuates* the body

His body behind the head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail *Grew*

2 To lessen, to diminish, to palliate, as a crime, to lessen or weaken the force of, as a statement or representation, to lower or degrade, as reputation or honor

But fortune there *extenuates* the crime *Dryden*

Let us *extenuate*, conceal, adorn the unpleasing reality *I Taylor*

Syn —To palliate lessen, diminish See PALLIATE

Ex tĕn'u āte, *v i* To become thinner or more slender to be drawn out or extenuated

Ex-tĕn'ū ate, *a* [Lat *extenuatus*, p p of *extenuare*] Thin, slender [*Obs*] *Scott*

Ex tĕn'ū ā'tion, *n* [Lat *extenuatio*, Fr *extenuation*, Sp *extenuacion*, It *estenuazione*, *stenuazione*] The act of extenuating the act of making thin or lean, or of palliating, diminishing, or lessening palliation, as of a crime, mitigation, as of punishment

Dispose them to listen to every *extenuation* of what is evil *I Taylor*

Ex tĕn'ū ā'tor, *n* One who extenuates

Ex tĕn'ū a to ry, *a* Inding to palliate *Cyclop*

Ex tē'ri or (89), *a* [Lat *exterior*, comparative of *exter* or *externus*, on the outside, outward, foreign, strange, Pr, Sp, & Pg *exterior*, It *esteriore*, Fr *extérieur*]

1 External, outward, pertaining to that which is external, as, the *exterior* surface of a convex lens

Sith nor the *exterior* nor the inward man
Resemble that it was *Shak*

2 External, on the outside, with reference to a person, extrinsic, as, an object *exterior* to a man, opposed to what is within, or in his mind "With out *exterior* help sustained" *Milton*

3 Relating to foreign nations, foreign, as, the *exterior* relations of a state or kingdom

Exterior angle (*Geom*) the angle included between any side of a triangle or polygon and the prolongation of the adjacent side also an angle included between a line crossing two parallel lines and either of the latter on the outside

Exterior side (*Fort*) the straight line joining the salients of the enceinte of a front of fortification [See *Illust* of *Ravelin*]

Ex tē'ri-or, *n* 1 The outward surface or part of a thing that which is external

2 Outward or external deportment form, or ceremony visible act, as the *exteriors* of religion

Ex tē'ri ŏr'i ty, *n* [Fr *exteriorité*, Sp *exterioridad*, It *esteriorità*] Surface, superficies

Ex-tē'ri or ly, *adv* Outwardly externally *Shak*

Ex tĕr'mi-nāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* EXTERMINATED, *p pr & vb n* EXTERMINATING] [Lat *exterminare*, *exterminatum*, to drive beyond the boundaries, to drive out or away, from *ex*, out of, from, and *terminus*, boundary, limit, Pr, Sp, & Pg *exterminar*, It *esterminare*, Fr *exterminer*]

1 To drive from within the limits or borders of, to destroy utterly, to drive away to extirpate, as, to *exterminate* a colony, a tribe, or a nation

The Spaniards, as they pretend resolved to *exterminate* the inhabitants *Robertson*

2 To put an end to the power or prevalence of, to eradicate to root out, to extirpate, as, to *exterminate* error or vice

To explode and *exterminate* rank atheism out of this world *Bentley*

3 (*Math*) To take away, to cause to disappear, to eliminate, as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities from an equation

Ex-tĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n* [Fr *exterminaton*, Sp *exterminacion*, It *esterminazione*]

1. The act of exterminating, total expulsion or destruction, eradication, extirpation, excision, as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field

2 (*Math*) A taking away, as of unknown quantities, from an equation, elimination

Ex-tĕr'mi-nā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *exterminare*; Fr *exterminateur*, Sp & Pg *exterminador*, Pr *exterminayre*, It *esterminatore*] One who, or that which, exterminates

Ex tĕr'mi-na to ry (Synop, § 130), *a* Of or pertaining to extermination, serving or tending to exterminate "*Exterminatory* war" *Burke.*

Ex tĕr'mine, *v t* [Fr *exterminer*] To exterminate [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Ex-tĕrn', *a* [See *infra*]

1 External, outward, visible [*Obs*] *Shak.*

2 Without itself, not inherent, not intrinsic, [*Obs*] *Digby.*

Ex tĕrn', *n* 1 A pupil in a seminary who lives without its walls

2 Outward form or part, exterior [*Rare*]

Ex tĕr'nal, *a* [Lat *externus*, from *exter*, *exterus*, on the outside, outward, Sp *externo*, It *esterno*, Fr *externe*]

1 Perceptible by the senses, having existence in space, outward exterior —opposed to *internal*, as, the *external* form or surface of a body "Of all *external* things the forms" *Milton*

2 Derived from, or related to the body, its appearance, functions, &c, or relating to pleasures or gratifications dependent on existence in the body "Her virtues graced with *external* gifts" *Shak*

3 Not intrinsic nor essential, accidental, accompanying, irrelevant "The *external* circumstances are greatly different" *French*

4 Foreign, relating to or connected with foreign nations, as *external* trade or commerce, the *external* relations of a state or kingdom

External taxes duties or imposts laid on goods imported into a country

Ex'ter năl'i ty, *n* Separation from the perceiving mind, existence in space, exteriority

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists *A Smith*

Ex tĕr'nal ly, *adv* In an external manner, outwardly, on the outside in appearance visibly

Ex tĕr'nals, *n pl* Whatever things are external or without, outward parts, outward ceremonies, and the like

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals* *South.*
God in *externals* could not place content. *Pope*

Ex'ter rā'ne ŏus, *a* [Lat *exterraneus*, from *ex* and *terra*, land] Foreign, belonging to, or coming from, abroad

Ex tĕr'ri tō'ri ăl'i ty, *n* The state of being beyond the limits of a country, externality, foreignness

Ex tĕr'sion (eks tĕr'shun), *n* [Lat *extergere*, *extersum* to wipe out, from *ex* and *tergere*, to wipe or rub off] The act of wiping or rubbing out [*obs*]

Ex-till', *v t* [*imp & p p* EXTILLED *p pr & vb n* EXTILLING] [Lat *extillare*, *exstillare*, from *ex*, out of, from and *stillare*, to drop from *stilla*, drop] To drop or distill [*Obs*] *Johnson.*

Ex'til lā'tion, *n* The act of extilling, distillation [*Obs*] *Derham*

Ex tim'ū lāte, *v t* [Lat *extimulare*, *extimulatum*, or *exstimulare exstimulatum*, from *ex*, out of from, and *stimulare*, to prick out] The same as STIMULATE [*Obs*] *Browne*

Ex tim'ū lā'tion, *n* The same as STIMULATION [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ex tinct', *a* [Lat *extinctus*, *exstinctum*, p p of *exstinguere* See EXTINGUISH]

1 Extinguished, put out, quenched, as, fire, light, or a lamp, is *extinct*

Light the prime work of God to me is *extinct* *Milton.*

2 Having ceased ended terminated, closed, as a family becomes *extinct* an *extinct* feud or law

Ex tinct', *v t* [Lat *extinguere*, *extinctum*] To put out, to destroy [*Obs*] *Shak*

Gave new life to our *extincted* spirits *Shak*

Ex tinc'tion (eks tink'shun), *n* [Lat *extinctio*, *exstinctio* from *exstinguere*, Fr *extinction*, Sp *extincion* It *estinzione*]

1 The act of extinguishing or making extinct, the act of putting out or destroying light or fire, by quenching suffocation, or otherwise

2 The state of being extinguished quenched, or suffocated the state of ceasing to be or of ceasing to have currency influence or acceptance, destruction suppression, as the *extinction* of life, of a quarrel, of a claim and the like

Ex'tine *n* (*Bot*) The outer membrane of the grains of pollen of certain plants *B. and e.*

Ex tin'guish (eks ting'gwish), *v t* [*imp & p p.* EXTINGUISHED (eks ting'gwisht), *p pr & vb. n.* EXTINGUISHING] [Lat *extinguere*, *exstinguere*, from *ex*, out of, from and *stinguere*, to quench, Sp *extinguir*, It *estinguare*, O Fr *estendre*, N. Fr. *éteindre*]

1 To cause to die out, to smother, to quench; to destroy, as, to *extinguish* a fire or flame, to *extinguish* life "A light which the fiercest winds have no power to *extinguish*" *Prescott.*

2 To put an end to, to destroy, as, to *extinguish*

love or hatred in the breast; to *extinguish* desire or hope; to *extinguish* a claim or title

3 To obscure by superior splendor. "Natural graces that *extinguish* art" *Shak.*

Ex-tĭn'guish a-ble (eks tĭng'gwish-a-bl), *a* Capable of being quenched, destroyed, or suppressed

Ex tĭn'guish er, *n* One who, or that which, extinguishes, especially, a hollow, conical utensil to be put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it

Extinguisher

Ex tĭn'guish-ment, *n* 1 The act of extinguishing, putting out, or quenching, extinction, suppression, destruction, nullification, as, the *extinguishment* of fire or flame, of discord, enmity, or jealousy, or of love or affection

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment.* *Hooker*

2. (*Law*) The putting an end to a right or estate by consolidation or union

Ex tĭrp', *v t* [Fr *extirper*] To extirpate [*Obs*]

It is impossible to *extirp* it quite friar *Shak.*

Ex-tĭrp'a-ble, *a* Capable of being extirpated or eradicated *Evelyn*

Ex'tir-pate, or **Ex-tĭr'pāte** (117) (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp & p p* EXTIRPATED, *p pr & vb n* EXTIRPATING] [Lat *extirpare, extirpatum*, or *exstirpare, exstirpatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *stirps*, stock, stem, root, Pr, Sp, & Pg *extirpar*, It *estirpare, stirpare*, Fr *extirper*] [See Note under CONTEMPLATE]

1 To pull or pluck up by the roots, to root out, to eradicate, to destroy totally, as, to *extirpate* weeds, to *extirpate* a tumor

2 (*Fig*) To eradicate, to root out, to destroy wholly, to get rid of, to expel, as, to *extirpate* error or heresy, to *extirpate* a sect

Should presently *extirpate* me and mine,
Out of the dukedom *Shak.*

Syn.—To eradicate, root out, destroy

Ex'tir-pā'tion, *n* [Lat *extirpatio* or *exstirpatio*, Fr *extirpation*, Sp *extirpacion*, It *estirpazione*] The act of extirpating or rooting out, eradication, excision, total destruction, as, the *extirpation* of weeds from land, of evil principles from the heart, of a race of men, of heresy "In apparent danger of utter *extirpation*" *Warburton*

Ex'tir-pā'tor, or **Ex tĭr'pa tor** (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *extirpateur*, Sp *extirpador*, It *estirpatore*] One who extirpates or roots out, a destroyer

Ex tĭrp'er, *n* One who extirpates [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ex'ti-spĭ'cioŭs (spish'us), *a* [Lat *extispicium*, an inspection of the inwards for the purpose of prophesying, from *extispex*, a soothsayer, from *exta*, the internal parts of the body, and *specere, spercere*, to view, behold] Relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication [*Obs*] "Augurial and *extispicious* inventions" *Browne*

Ex-tōl', *v t* [*imp & p p* EXTOLLED, *p pr & vb n* EXTOLLING] [Lat *extollere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tollere*, to lift, take up, or raise, O Fr *extoller*, Pr *estolre*, It *estollere, estogliere*]

1 To place on high, to lift up, to elevate [*Obs*]

Who *extolled* you in the half-crown boxes
Where you might sit and muster all the beauties *Beau & Fl*

2 To elevate by praise, to eulogize, to magnify, as, to *extol* virtue

Wherein have I so well deserved of you,
That you *extol* me thus? *Shak*

Syn.—To praise, applaud, commend, magnify, celebrate, laud, glorify See PRAISE

Ex-tōl'ler, *n* One who extols or magnifies, a praiser or magnifier

Ex tōl'ment, *n* The act of extolling, or the state of being extolled [*Obs*] "In the verity of *extolment*" *Shak*

Ex tōr'sive, *a* [See EXTORT] Serving to extort, tending to draw from by compulsion [*R*] *Johnson*

Ex tōr'sive ly, *adv* In an extorsive manner, by extortion [*Rare*]

Ex-tōrt', *v t* [*imp & p p* EXTORTED, *p pr & vb n.* EXTORTING] [Lat *extorquere, extortum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *torquere*, to turn about, twist, Fr *extorquer*, Pr *extorser, estorser*, Sp & Pg *estorcer*, It *estorquere, estorcere*]

1 To wrest or wring from by physical force, by menace, duress, violence, authority, or by any illegal means, to wrench away from, to gain by force, to exact, as, to *extort* contributions from the vanquished, to *extort* confessions of guilt, and the like

2 (*Law.*) To take unlawfully, as an officer, by color of his office, any money or thing of value, that is not due, or more than is due, or before it is due

Ex tōrt', *v i* To practice extortion *Spenser*

Ex tōrt', *a* Extorted [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ex tōrt'er, *n* One who practices extortion

Ex-tōr'tion (eks tōr'shun), *n* [Fr & Sp *extorsion*, It *estorsione*]

1 The act of extorting, the act or practice of wresting any thing from a person by force, or by any undue exercise of power, illegal exaction.

The clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy *extortions* *Shak.*

2 That which is extorted or exacted by force.

Syn.—Oppression, rapacity, exaction

Ex tōr'tion a ry, *a* Practicing, pertaining to, or implying extortion, extortionate

Ex-tōr'tion-ate (45), *a.* Characterized by extortion; oppressive, hard.

Ex-tōr'tion-er, *n* One who practices extortion.

Ex-tōr'tion-oŭs, *a.* Extortionate.

Ex-tōr'tioŭs, *a* Oppressive, violent; unjust. [*Obs.*] "The *extortious* cruelties of some" *Bp Hall.*

Ex-tōr'tious-ly, *adv* By extortion [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ex'tra A Latin preposition, denoting *beyond* or *excess*, often used in composition as a prefix signifying outside of, or beyond the limits or jurisdiction of that denoted by the word to which it is joined

Ex'trà, *n* Something in addition to what is due or expected, something in addition to the regular charge or compensation,—commonly used in the plural [*Colloq*]

Ex'trà, *a* [Lat *extra*, beyond, or outside of, or, perhaps, abbreviated from *extraordinary*] Over and above, beyond what is due, appointed, or expected, uncommon, extraordinary, as, *extra* work, *extra* pay, and the like [*Colloq*]

Ex'trà-ăx'il la ry, *a* (*Bot*) Growing from above or below the axile, as, an *extra-axillary* bud

Ex trăct', *v t* [*imp & p p* EXTRACTED *p pr & vb n* EXTRACTING] [Lat *extrahere, extractum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *trahere*, to draw, Sp *extraer*, Pg *extrahir*, Pr *estraire*, It *estrarre*, Fr. *extraire*]

1 To draw out, to withdraw

The bee
Sits on the bloom *extracting* liquid sweets *Milton*

2 To remove forcibly from a fixed position, as, to *extract* a tooth from its socket, a stump from the earth, a splinter from the finger, and the like

3 To withdraw by distillation, or other chemical process, as, to *extract* an essence

Sunbeams may be *extracted* from cucumbers, but the process is tedious *Swift*

4 To take by selection, to choose out, as a passage from a book

I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods *Swift*

To extract the root (*Math*), to ascertain the root of a number or quantity

Ex'tract, *n* [Lat *extractum*, from *extractus*, p p. of *extrahere*, Sp & Pg *extracto*, Pr *estrat*, It *estratto*, Fr *extrait*]

1 That which is extracted or drawn out

2 A passage taken from a book or writing, an excerpt, a citation, a quotation

3 Any thing drawn from a substance by heat, solution, distillation, or chemical process, as essences, tinctures, and the like

4 (*Chem*) A peculiar principle, once erroneously supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts —called also the *extractive principle*

5 Extraction, descent [*Obs*] *South*

6 (*Scots Law*) A draught or copy of a writing, certified copy of the proceedings in an action and the judgment therein, with an order for execution *Tomlins.*

Ex-trăct'a ble, } *a* Capable of being extracted
Ex-trăct'i ble, }

Ex trăct'i fôrm, *a* [Lat *extractum*, extract, and *forma*, form] (*Chem*) Having the appearance or nature of an extract

Ex trăc'tion (eks trăk'shun), *n* [Fr *extraction*, Pr *extraccio*, Sp *extraccion*, It *estrazione*]

1 The act of extracting, or drawing out, as, the *extraction* of a tooth, of a bone or an arrow from the body, of a stump from the earth, of a passage from a book, and the like

2 The stock from which a person or family has descended, lineage, birth, descent "A family of ancient *extraction*" *Clarendon*

3 That which is extracted, extract, essence

They [books] do preserve as in a vial the purest efficacy and *extraction* of that living intellect that bred them *Milton.*

The extraction of roots (*Math*) (*a*) The operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity (*b*) The method or rule by which the operation is performed, evolution

Ex trăct'ive, *a* [Fr *extractif*, Sp *extractivo*, It. *estrattivo*]

1 Capable of being extracted

2 Tending or serving to extract or draw out

Ex trăct'ive, *n* 1 Extract *Parr.*

2 (*Med*) A peculiar immediate principle admitted to exist in extracts

Bitter *extractive* is the immediate principle of bitter vegetables *Dunglison*

Ex trăct'or, *n* One who, or that which, extracts, (*Surg*), a forceps or instrument for extracting substances

Ex'tra dĭc'tion a ry, *a* [Lat *extra* and *dictio*, a saying See DICTION] Consisting not in words, but in realities [*Obs*]

Of these *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make in number six *Browne*

Ex'tra dĭ'tion (ĕks'tra dĭsh'un), *n* [Fr, from Lat. *ex*, out of, from, and *traditio*, a delivering up, from *tradere*, to deliver See TRADITION] The delivery, by one nation or state to another, of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty

Ex-trā'dos, *n* [Fr, from Lat *extra*, and Fr *dos*, equivalent to Lat *dorsum*, the back] (*Arch*) The exterior curve of an arch,—usually the upper curve of voussoirs or stones forming the arch *Gwilt.*

Ex'tra-dō'tal, *a.* [Lat *extra* and *dotalis*: It *extradotale.* Sc. DOTAL.] Not belonging to dower; *extradotal* property

Ex'tra-fō'li-a'ceoŭs (-shus), *a.* [Lat. *extra* and Eng *foliaceous*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them; as, *extrafoliaceous* prickles. *Loudon*

Ex'tra-fo-rā'ne-oŭs, *a* [Lat *extra*, beyond, and *foras*, out of doors] Pertaining to that which is out of doors

Fine weather and a variety of *extraforaneous* occupation make it difficult for me to find opportunities for writing *Cowper*

Ex'tra-gĕ'ne-oŭs, *a* [Lat *extra* and *genus*, race, kind See GENUS] Belonging to another kind.

Ex'tra-ju-dĭ'cial (-ju dĭsh'al), *a* [Lat. *extra* and Eng *judicial*, q v] Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal proceedings, not called for by the case, not legally required, as, an *extrajudicial* oath *Ayliffe*

Ex'tra-ju-dĭ'cial ly, *adv* In a manner out of the ordinary course of legal proceedings *Ayliffe*

Ex'tra lĭm'it-a ry, *a* [Lat *extra* and *limitaris*] See LIMITARY] Being beyond the limit or bounds; as, *extralimitary* land *Mitford*

Ex'tra-lŏg'ic al, *a* [Lat *extra* and Eng. *logical*] Lying out of the domain of logic

Ex'tra-mis'sion (-mish'-), *n* [Lat *extra* and Eng *mission*, q v] A sending out, emission. *Brown*

Ex'tra mŭn'dāne, *a* [Lat *extramundanus*, from Lat *extra* and *mundus*, world] Beyond the limits of the material world, or relating to that which is so "An *extramundane* being" *Warburton*

Ex'tra mū'ral, *a* [Lat *extra*, beyond, without, and *murus*, wall Lat *extramuranus*] Without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city

Ex trā'ne-oŭs, *a* [Lat *extraneus*, from Lat *extra*, on the outside, without, It *estraneo, estraneo*, Sp *extraño*, Pg *estranho*, Pr *estranh*, O Fr *estrange*, N Fr *etrange*] Not belonging to, or dependent upon, a thing, not essential, foreign, as to separate gold from *extraneous* matter

Nothing is admitted *extraneous* from the indictment *Landa*

Ex-trā'ne oŭs-ly, *adv* In an extraneous manner or relation

Ex'tra-ŏc'ū lar, *a* [Lat *extra* and Eng *ocular*, q v] (*Entom*) Inserted upon the outsides of the eyes,—said of the antennæ of certain insects *Maunder*

Ex'tra-of fĭ'cial (-ŭfish'al), *a* [Lat *extra* and Eng *official*, q v] Not prescribed by official duty

Ex traôr'di-na ri ly, (eks-trôr'dĭ-na ri lĭ, *or* ĕks'tra ôr'dĭ na rĭ lĭ), *adv* [See EXTRAORDINARY] In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method in an uncommon degree, remarkably, particularly eminently

Ex traôr'di na-ri ness (eks trôr', *or* ĕks'tra-ôr') *n* Uncommonness, remarkableness

Ex-traôr'di na ry (eks trôr'dĭ na ry, *or* ĕks'tra ôr'dĭ-na ry) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *extraordinarius*, from Lat *extra* and *ordinarius*, Fr *extraordinaire*, Pr *extraordinari*, Sp & Pg *extraordinario*, It *estraordinario, straordinario* See ORDINARY]

1 Beyond or out of the common order or method, not usual, customary, regular, or ordinary, as, *extraordinary* evils, *extraordinary* remedies

Which dispose
To something *extraordinary* my thoughts *Milton*

2 Exceeding the common degree or measure, hence, remarkable, uncommon, rare, wonderful, as, *extraordinary* talents or grandeur

3 Employed or sent for an unusual or special object, as, an *extraordinary* messenger, an embassador *extraordinary*

Ex-traôr'di na-ry, (*or* ĕks'tra ôr'dĭ na-rў), *n* That which is extraordinary or unusual, an uncommon circumstance or quality, a peculiarity,—used especially in the plural, as, *extraordinaries* excepted, there is nothing to prevent success

Their *extraordinaries* did consist especially in the matter of prayers and devotions *J Taylor*

Ex'tra pa-rō'chi al, *a* [Lat *extra* and Eng *parochial*, q v] Beyond the limits of a parish, out of a parish *Blackstone.*

Ex'tra phўs'ic al, *a* [Lat *extra* and Eng *physical*, q v] Not subject to physical laws or methods.

Ex'tra-pro fĕs'sion al (-fĕsh'un al), *a* [Lat *extra* and Eng *professional*, q v] Foreign to a profession, not within the ordinary limits of professional duty or business

Ex'tra pro vĭn'cial (-pro-vĭn'shal), *a* [Lat. *extra* and Eng *provincial*, q v] Not within or pertaining to the same province or jurisdiction *Ayliffe*

Ex'tra rĕg'ū lar, *a* [Lat *extra* and Eng *regular*, q v] Not comprehended within a rule or rules *Bp Taylor.*

Ex'tra tĕr'ri-tō'ri al, *a* [Lat *extra* and Eng *territorial*, q v] Beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction *Wheaton.*

Ex'tra trŏp'ic-al, *a* [Lat *extra* and Eng *tropical*, q v] Beyond the tropics *Whewell.*

Ex-trąught' (eks trawt'), *p p* of *extract* [*Obs*] "Knowing whence thou art *extraught.*" *Shak.*

Ex'tra-ū'ter-ine, *a* [Lat *extra* and *uterus*, womb] Out of the womb,—said of pregnancy, when the fetus is carried out of the cavity of the womb, as in the ovarian, tube, or cavity of the abdomen *Dunglison.*

Ex-trăv'a-gance, } *n.* [Fr. *extravagance*, Sp
Ex-trăv'a-gan-cy, } *extravagancia*, It. *extravaganza*. See *infra.*]

1. The act of wandering beyond proper limits, an excursion or sally from the usual way, course, or limit.

My determinate voyage is mere *extravagancy* *Shak*

2. The state of being extravagant, wild, or prodigal beyond bounds of propriety or duty, irregularity, excess, as in undue expenditure of property, or in exaggerated language, as, *extravagance* of anger, love, expression, imagination, demands, and the like.

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance* *Arbuthnot*

Syn.—Wildness, irregularity, excess, prodigality, profusion, waste; dissipation, bombast, outrage, violence

Ex-trăv'a-gant, *a* [Lat *extra* and *vagans*, wandering, p pr of *vagari*, Fr *extravagant*, Sp *extravagante*, It *estravagante* See EXTRAVAGATE]

1. Wandering beyond bounds, inclined to err, going out of fixed or proper limits, irregular "The *extravagant* and erring spirits" *Shak.*

2. Wild, excessive, unrestrained, uncontrolled, as, *extravagant* flights of fancy

There is something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great geniuses *Addison*

3. Profuse in expenses, prodigal, wasteful, as, an *extravagant* man

A morbid restlessness now led him to great and *extravagant* expense *Bancroft.*

Ex-trăv'a-gant, *n* 1 One who is confined to no general rule *L'Estrange*

2 (*pl*) (*Eccl Hist*) Certain papal constitutions or decretal epistles, not at first included with the others, but subsequently made a part of the canon law

Ex trăv'a-gant ly, *adv* In an extravagant manner, wildly, unreasonably, excessively, expensively, profusely

Ex trăv'a-gant ness, *n* The state of being extravagant or in excess, excess, extravagance

Ex-trăv'a-găn'za, *n* [It See EXTRAVAGANCE]

1. A musical composition, designed to produce effect by its wild irregularity

2 An extravagant flight of sentiment or language

Ex-trăv'a gāte, *v i* [Lat *extra*, and *vagari*, *vagatus*, to stroll about, to wander, from *vagus*, wandering, O Sp *extravagar*, Pr *estravagar*, Fr *extravaguer*] To wander beyond the proper bounds or limits [*Obs*] *Warburton*

Ex trăv'a gā'tion, *n* [Fr *extravagation*] A wandering beyond limits, excess [*Obs*] *Smollett*

Ex-trăv'a sāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXTRAVASATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXTRAVASATING] [Lat *extra* and *vas*, vessel, Fr *extravaser*, Sp *extravasar*, It *estravasare*] To let out of the proper vessels, as blood

Ex-trăv'a sā'tion, *n* [Fr *extravasation*, Sp *extravasacion*, It *estravasazione*] The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid, effusion, as, an *extravasation* of blood after a rupture of the vessels

Ex'tra văs'cu lar, *a* [Lat *extra* and *vascular*, q v] Being out of the proper vessels *Lawrence*

Ex trăv'e nate (45) (Synop, § 130), *a* [From Lat *extra*, and *vena*, vein] Let out of the veins [*Obs*] *Glanville*

Ex'tra-vĕr'sion (-vĕr'shun), *n* [Fr *extraversion*, from Lat *extra* and Lat as if *versio*, a turning See VERSION] The act of throwing out, the state of being turned or thrown out [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Ex-trēat', *n.* [See ESTREAT and EXTRACT] Extraction [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ex trēme', *a* [Lat *extremus*, superl of *exter*, *exterus*, on the outside, outward, Fr *extreme*, Pr *extrem*, *estrem* Sp & Pg *extremo*, It *estremo*]

1 At the utmost point, edge, or border, outermost, utmost, furthest, most remote, most distant, at the widest limit "The *extremest* verge of the swift brook" *Shak*

2 Last, final, conclusive,—said of time, as, the *extreme* hour of life

3 The worst or best, most urgent, greatest, highest, as, an *extreme* case "The *extremest* remedy." *Dryden* "*Extreme* rapidity" *W Scott*

Yet *extreme* gusts will blow out fire *Shak*

4 (*Mus*) Extended or contracted as much as possible,—said of intervals, as, an *extreme* sharp second, an *extreme* flat fourth

Extreme unction (*Rom Cath Church*), the anointing of a sick person with oil, just before death

☞ Although this adjective, being superlative in signification, is not properly subject to comparison the superlative form not unfrequently occurs, especially in the older writers "Tried in his *extremest* state" *Spenser* "*Extremest* hardships" *Sharp* "*Extremest* of evils" *Bacon* "*Extremest* verge of the swift brook" *Shak* "The sea's *extremest* borders" *Addison*

Ex-trēme', *n.* 1. The utmost point or verge of a thing, that part which terminates a body, extremity

2 Utmost limit or degree that is supposable or tolerable; hence, great necessity, furthest degree,—often in the plural; as, *extremes* of heat and cold, of virtue and vice.

The power of our *extremes*
Hath urged us to them *Chapman*
His parsimony went to the *extreme* of meanness *Bancroft*

3 (*Logic*) Either of the extreme terms of a syllogism, the middle term being interposed between them

4 (*Math*) The first and last terms of a proportion or series

In the extreme, as much as possible

Ex trēme'less, *a* Having no extremes or extremities, infinite

Ex-trēme'ly, *adv* In an extreme manner or state, in the utmost degree, to the utmost point, as, *extremely* hot or cold

Ex trĕm'ist, *n* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice, one who holds extreme opinions

He shared fully the opinion of those *extremists* who attribute to human laws an indescribable power of making or of determining demons, and who place a Styx at the bottom of society *C L Wilmer*

Ex trĕm'i ty, *n* [Lat *extremitas*, Fr *extremité*, Pr *extremitat*, Sp *extremidad*, It *estremita*]

1 That which is at the extreme, the utmost limit, the furthest point or portion,—said of the body, or of a country, and the like.

They sent fleets to the *extremities* of Ethiopia *Arbuthnot*

2 The utmost point, highest degree "The *extremity* of bodily pain" *Ray*

3 The highest degree of inconvenience, pain, or suffering, greatest need or peril

Divers evils and *extremities* that follow upon such compulsion *Milton*

Upon mere *extremity* he summoned this last Parliament *Milton*

Syn.—Verge, border, extreme, end, termination

Ex'tri ca ble, *a* [See *infra*] Capable of being extricated

Ex'tri cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXTRICATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXTRICATING] [Lat *extricare*, *extricatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tricæ*, hinderances, vexations, perplexities]

1 To free from difficulties or perplexities, to disentangle, to disembarrass, as, to *extricate* one's self from debt

We had now *extricated* ourselves from the various labyrinths and defiles *Eustace*

2 To send out, to cause to be emitted or evolved

Syn.—To disentangle, disembarrass, disengage, relieve, evolve, set free

Ex'tri cā'tion, *n* 1 The act of extrication or disentangling, a freeing from perplexities, disentanglement

2 The act of sending out or evolving, as, the *extrication* of heat or moisture from a substance

Ex trin'sic, } *a* [Lat *extrinsecus*, Fr *extrinseque*, Pr *extrinsec*, Sp & Pg *extrinseco*, It *estrinseco*] Not contained in or belonging to a body, external, outward, unessential,—opposed to *intrinsic* "The *extrinsic* aids of education and of artificial culture" *I Taylor*

Ex trin'sic ăl, }

Ex trin'sic ăl ly, *adv* In an extrinsic or unessential manner, externally

Ex trō'i tive, *a* [Lat *extra*, to go out from, from *extra*, beyond, without, and *ire*, *itum*, to go] Seeking or going out after external objects [*Rare*] "Their natures being almost wholly *extroitive*" *Coleridge*

Ex trôr'sal, } *a* [Fr *extrorse*, Lat as if *extrorsus*,
Ex trôrse', } for *extroversus*, from Lat *extra*, on the outside, and *vertere*, to turn] (*Bot*) Occupying the outside of the filament or connective, and turned toward or facing the petals and sepals,—said of an anther

Ex'tro vĕr'sion, *n* [See EXTRORSAL] The condition of being turned wrong side out, as in the usual formation of the bladder *Dunglison*

Ex tru ĕt', *v t* [Lat *extruere*, *extrutum*, or *extruere*, *extructum*, from *ex*, out of from, and *struere*, to pile up, to build] To build, to construct [*Obs*] *Pynson*

Ex trŭc'tion, *n* [Lat *extructio*] A building [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Ex trŭct'ive, *a* Forming into a structure, constructive [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Ex tru ĕt'or, *n* One who extructs, a builder, a fabricator, a contriver [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ex trūde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXTRUDED *p pr* & *vb n* EXTRUDING] [Lat *extrudere*, from *ex* out of, from and *trudere*, to thrust, It *estrudere*]

1 To thrust out to urge force, or press out, to expel "Parentheses thrown into notes or *extruded* to the margin" *Coleridge*

2 To drive away, to drive off *Woodward*

Ex trū'sion, *n* [It *estrusione* See *supra*] The act of thrusting or throwing out, a driving out, expulsion, as, *extrusion* from all their dominions

Ex tū'ber ance, } *n* [It *estuberanza* See *infra*]
Ex tū'ber an cy, } A swelling or rising of any part of a body a protuberance *Moron*

Ex tū'ber ant, *a* [Lat *extuberans*, p pr of *extuberare*] Standing out, swelled "*Extuberant* lips" *Gayton*

Ex tū'ber-āte, *v i* [Lat *extuberare*, *extuberatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tuber*, swelling, tumor] To swell [*Obs*] *Cockeram.*

Ex-tū'ber-ā'tion, *n.* The state of being extuberant, extuberance [*Obs*] *Parindon.*

Ex'tu-mĕs'cence, *n* [Fr *extumescence*, from Lat. *extumescens*, p pr of *extumescere*, to swell up, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tumescere*, to begin to swell, v inchoative from *tumere*, to swell] A swelling or rising [*Obs*] *Cotgrave*

Ex-ū'ber ance (egz yū'ber-ans), } *n* [Lat *exu-*
Ex ū'ber an cy (egz-yū'ber an sy), } *berantia*, Fr *exuberance*, Sp *exuberancia*, It *esuberanza*] The state of being exuberant, an overflowing quantity, richness superfluous abundance, luxuriance as, an *exuberance* of joy, an *exuberance* of fancy or of foliage

Syn—Abundance, excess, plenty, copiousness; overflow, overgrowth, rankness, wantonness See ABUNDANCE

Ex ū'ber ant (egz yū'ber ant), *a* [Lat *exuberans*, *exuberantis*, p pr of *exuberare*, Fr *exubérant*, Pr *exuberant*, Sp *exuberante*, It *esuberante*] Characterized by abundance, plenteous, rich, overflowing, over abundant, superfluous, as, *exuberant* goodness, an *exuberant* intellect, *exuberant* foliage. "*Exuberant* spring" *Thomson.*

Ex ū'ber ant ly, *adv* Abundantly, very copiously, in great plenty, to a superfluous degree; as, the earth has produced *exuberantly*

Ex ū'ber āte *v i* [Lat *exuberare*, *exuberatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *uberare* to be fruitful or productive, from *uber*, fruitful allied to *uber*, teat, udder] To abound, to be in great abundance or plenty [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Ex ū'be'cous, *a* See EXSUCCOUS *Browne*

Ex ū'dāte, *v t* & *i* [See EXUDE] To pass, or cause to pass, outward or through the pores to exude [*Obs*] *Browne*

Ex'ū dā'tion, *n* [See *infra*]

1 The act of exuding, sweating, a discharge of humors or moisture

2 The substance exuded

Ex ūde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXUDED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXUDING] [Lat *exudare*, *exudare*, to come out or discharge by sweating from *ex*, out of, from and *sudare* to sweat, Fr *exuder* *exsuder*] To discharge through pores or incisions, as moisture or other liquid matter, to give out

Our forests *exude* turpentine in the greatest abundance *Dwight.*

Ex ūde', *v i* To flow from a body through the pores, or by a natural discharge, as juice

Ex ŭl'cer āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXULCERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXULCERATING] [Lat *exulcerare*, *exulceratum*, from *ex*, out of, from and *ulcerare*, to make sore, from *ulcus*, sore, ulcer, Sp *exulcerar*, It *esulcerare*, Fr *exulcerer*]

1 To afflict with an ulcer, to form an ulcer on. [*Obs*] "To *exulcerate* the lungs" *Evelyn*

2 To afflict, to corrode, to fret or anger [*Obs*] "Minds *exulcerated* in themselves" *Hooker*

Ex ŭl'cer āte, *v i* To become an ulcer or ulcerous [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ex ŭl'cer ā'tion, *n* [Lat *exulceratio*, Fr *exulcération*, Sp *exulceracion* It *esulcerazione*]

1 The act of causing ulcers on a body, or the process of becoming ulcerous *Quincy.*

2 A fretting, exacerbation, corrosion *Hooker.*

Ex ŭl'cer a tive, *a* Serving to exulcerate, exulcerotory [*Obs*] *Holland*

Ex ŭl'cer a to ry, *a* [Lat *exulceratorius*, O Fr *exulceratoire*] Having a tendency to form ulcers

Ex ŭlt' (egz ŭlt'), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* EXULTED, *p pr* & *vb n* EXULTING] [Lat *exultare*, *exultare*, v intens from *exsilire*, to spring out or up, from *ex*, out of, from, and *salire*, to spring, leap, O Fr *exulter*, O Sp *exultar*, It *esultare*] To leap for joy, to rejoice in triumph to be glad above measure, to triumph as, an *exulting* heart "An *exulting* countenance" *Bancroft.*

The lame his crutch forego
And leap *exulting* like the bounding roe *Pope*

Ex ŭlt'ance, } *n* [Lat *exultantia*] Exultation
Ex ŭlt'an cy, } [*Obs*] *Hammond.*

Ex ŭlt'ant, *a* [Lat *exultans*, *exultantis*, p pr of *exultare* See EXULT] Inclined to exult, characterized by or expressing exultation, triumphant, transported "Break away, *exultant*, from every defilement" *I Taylor.*

Ex'ul tā'tion, *n* [Lat *exultatio* O Fr *exultation*, Sp *exultacion*, It *esultazione*] The act of exulting, lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained, rapturous delight, triumph

Your *exultation* partake to every one *Shak.*
His bosom swelled with *exultation* *Prescott*

Ex-ŭlt'ing ly, *adv* In an exulting or triumphant manner

Ex ŭn'dāte *v i* [Lat *exundare*, *exundatum*, from *ex*, out of from, and *undare*, to rise in waves, to throw up waves from *unda*, wave] To overflow; to inundate [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Ex'un dā'tion *n* [Lat *exundatio*] An overflow, or overflowing abundance [*Obs*] *Ray.*

Ex ŭn'gu lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* EXUNGULATED; *p pr* & *vb n* EXUNGULATING] [Lat *exungulare*, *exungulatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *unguis*, nail, claw, hoof] To pare off the nails of, to remove the nails from. [*Rare*]

Ex-ū'per-a-ble (-yu'per-a bl), *a.* [Lat. *exuperabilis, exuperabilis*, from *exuperare* See EXUPERATE] Capable of being overcome or surpassed; superable [*Obs*] *Johnson.*

Ex-ū'per-ance, *n* [Lat *exuperantia, exuperantia*] A passing over or beyond, excess, overbalance [*Obs*] *Digby*

Ex ū'per-ant, *a* [Lat *exuperans, exuperans, -antis*, p pr of *exuperare*, or *exuperare*] Passing over or beyond, exceeding, surmounting, of greater proportion [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ex ū'per-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* EXUPERATED, *p pr & vb n* EXUPERATING] [Lat *exuperare, exuperatum*, or *exuperare, exuperatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *superare*, to go over, overtop, from Lat *super*, above, over] To excel, to surmount [*Obs*]

Ex-ū'per ā'tion, *n* [Lat *exuperatio, exuperatio*] The act of excelling [*Obs*]

Ex-ūr'gence, *n* [See *infra*] The act of rising or coming into view [*Obs*] *Baxter*

Ex-ūr'gent, *a* [Lat *exurgens, exurgens, -entis*, p pr of *exurgere*, to rise up, from *ex*, out of, from, and *surgere*, to rise, contracted from *surrigere*, from Lat *sub*, under below, beneath, and *regere*, to lead straight] Arising [*Obs*]

Ex-ūs'ci tāte, *v t* [See EXSUSCITATE] To rouse, to excite [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ex-ūs'tion (egz ŭst'yun), *n* [Lat *exustio*, from *exurere, exustum*, to burn up, from *ex*, out of, from, and *urere*, to burn, Pr *exurer*, Fr *exustion*, Pr *exustio*] Act or operation of burning up *Bailey*

Ex ū'to ry, *n* (*Med*) An issue, a small ulcer produced artificially, and kept open for therapeutic purposes

Ex ū'vi a-bil'i ty, *n* Capability of shedding the skin periodically *Craig*

Ex ū'vi a ble, *a* [Fr *exuvable* See *infra*] Capable of being cast off in the form of exuviæ

Ex-ū'vi-æ, *n pl* [Lat , from *exuere*, to draw out or off, to pull off]

1 Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents, the shells of lobsters, &c

2 (*Geol*) The fossil shells and other remains which animals have left in the strata of the earth

Ex ū'vi-āte, *v i* [*imp & p p* EXUVIATED, *p pr & vb n* EXUVIATING] [From *exuviæ*, q v] To lay aside an old coat or condition as preliminary to taking a new one, as, a crab *exuviates* yearly *Dana*

Ex-ū'vi ā'tion, *n* The rejecting or casting off of some part, as the deciduous teeth, or the shells of crustaceans, the skin of serpents, &c

Ey, *n* [A-S *ig*] An island [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Ey'a let (i'a let), *n* A Turkish government or principality, under the administration of a vizier or pacha of the first class

Ey'as (i'as), *n* [Formerly also *nyas, nias*, from Fr *niais*, It *nidace*, fresh from the nest, from Lat *nidus*, nest, Pr *nesi*, Sp *niego*, Pg *ninhego*] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself

There is, sir, an eyre of children, little *eyases* that cry out *Shak*

Ey'as (i'as), *a* Unfledged, or newly fledged

Like *eyas* hawk up mounts unto the skies,
His newly budded pinions to assay *Spenser*

Ey'as-mŭs'ket, *n* A young unfledged male hawk, jocularly, a small child

How now, my *eyas musket* what news? *Shak*

Eye (I), *n* [A S *eage*, O Fries *age*, O Sax *oga*, Goth *augô*, Icel *auga*, Sw *oga*, Dan *oje* D *oog*, O H Ger *ouga*, M H Ger *ouge*, N H Ger *auge*, allied to Slav *oko*, Lith *akis*, Skt *akshi* Gr *ωψ, ὄκκος*, dual *ὄσσε*, Lat *oculus*, diminutive of an hypothetical *ocus*]

1 The organ of sight or vision, in man, quadrupeds, and other vertebrates, it is properly the globe or ball movable in the orbit, but often or usually includes the adjacent parts

☞ The eye has in front the transparent *cornea*, and behind this the *crystalline lens* for concentrating the rays of light to a focus posteriorly, in the inner surface of the ball, overlying the black coat, or *pigmentum nigrum*, of the choroid layer, is the *retina*, through which the *optic nerve* is distributed for taking the impression of the image received by the eye through the lens The outer coat of the ball which supports the cornea, is called the *sclerotic* this is lined with the *choroid*, with which the *iris* is connected In front of the lens *lens* is the *aqueous humor* and behind it the *vitreous humor* In insects crabs and other invertebrates, the eyes are generally compound, consisting of an aggregation of minute eyes, with a single *cornea* over the whole, but having this cornea divided into *corneules* for each eye.

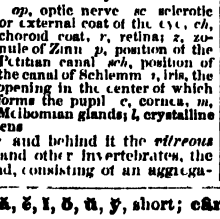

Eye

op, optic nerve *sc* sclerotic or external coat of the eye, *ch*, choroid coat, *r*, retina; *z*, zonule of Zinn *p*, position of the Petitian canal *sch*, position of the canal of Schlemm *i*, iris, the opening in the center of which forms the pupil *c*, cornea, *m*, Meibomian glands; *l*, crystalline

2 The power of seeing, unusual power, range, or delicacy of vision, hence, unusual judgment or taste in the use of the eye, and in judging of visible objects, as, to have the *eye* of a sailor, an *eye* for the beautiful or picturesque

3 The action of the organ of sight, sight, view, ocular knowledge, judgment, opinion, estimate

In my *eye*, she is the sweetest lady that ever I looked on *Shak*

4 The space occupied or commanded by the organ of sight, hence, face, front, an object directly opposed or confronted, presence.

We shall express our duty in his *eye* *Shak*
Her shall you hear disproved to your *eyes* *Shak*

5 Attentive application, as of the mind, use, observation, watch, inspection, notice

The *eye* of the master will do more than both his hands *Franklin*

6 Look, countenance, aspect

I'll say you gray is not the morning's *eye* *Shak*

7 That which resembles the organ of sight, in form, position, or appearance, as, (*a*) The small hole in the end of a needle (*b*) A catch for a hook, as, the hooks and *eyes* of a dress (*c*) The spots on a feather, as of a peacock (*d*) The bud or sprout of a plant or root, as, the *eye* of a potato (*e*) The center of a target (*f*) (*Naut*) That part of a loop or stay by which it is attached to, or suspended from any thing *Totten*

8 That which resembles the organ of sight in relative importance or beauty as, the sun is the *eye* of day "At the very *eye* of that proverb" *Shak*

Athens, the *eye* of Greece, mother of arts *Milton*

9 A small tint of color, probably as much as is just sufficient for the eye to discern [*Obs*]

Red with an *eye* of blue makes purple *Boyle*

Eye of day, or *eye of the morning* the sun, the light of day "So gently shuts the *eye of day*" *Mrs Barbauld* — *Eyes of a ship* the forward part [*Colloq*] *Dana* — *To find favor in the eyes*, to be graciously received and treated — *To have an eye to*, to pay particular attention to "*Have an eye to* Cinna" *Shak* — *To keep an eye on*, to watch — *To see with half an eye*, to see easily *Howell* — *To set the eyes on*, to see, to have a sight of

Eye, *n* [Cf O Eng *eye, ey*, an egg, Ger *ei, ey*, A S *âg* See EGG] A brood, as, an *eye* of pheasants *Todd*

Eye, *v t* [*imp & p p* EYED (id), *p pr & vb n* EYING] To fix the eye on, to look on, to view, to observe, particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention

Eye me, blest Providence and square my trial
To my proportionate strength *Milton*

Eye, *v i* To appear, to have an appearance [*Obs*]

My becomings kill me, when they do not *eye* well to you *Shak*

Eye'ball, *n* The ball, globe, or apple of the eye

Eye'-bēam, *n* A glance of the eye *Shak*

Eye'bōlt, *n* (*Naut*) A bar of iron, or bolt, with an eye at one end, formed to be driven into the deck or sides, for the purpose of hooking tackles or fastening ropes to it *Totten*

Eye'bright (-brīt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Euphrasia* (*E officinalis*), formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye

Eye'-bright'en-ing (-brīt'), *n* A clearing of the sight *Milton*

Eye'brow, *n* The brow or hairy arch above the eye "Penning a sonnet to his mistress' *eye brow*" *Shak*

Eyed (id), *a* Having eyes, — used in composition, as, a dull *eyed* man, ox *eyed* Juno

Eye'-drōp, *n* A tear "Gentle *eye drops*" *Shak.*

Eye'-flāp, *n* A blinder on a horse's bridle

Eye'ful, *a* Filling or attracting the eye, visible, remarkable [*Obs*] "*Eyeful* trophies" *Chapman*

Eye'glānce, *n* A glance or quick movement of the eye, a rapid look *Spenser*

Eye'glăss, *n* 1 A glass to assist the sight, spectacles *Shak.*

2 The eye piece of a telescope, and like instruments

3 A glass adapted for the application of remedies to the eye *Dunglison.*

Eye'-glŭt'ting, *n* A feasting of the eyes *Spenser*

Eye'-in firm'a-ry, *n* A place for the cure of diseased eyes

Eye'lăsh, *n* 1 The line of hairs that edges the eyelid

2 A single one of the hairs on the edge of the eyelid

Eye'less (I'les), *a* Wanting eyes, destitute of sight, blind "*Eyeless* rage" *Shak*

Eye'let, *n* [Fr *œillet* diminutive of *œil*, eye, from Lat *oculus*, Pr *olh*, Pg *olho*, It *occhio*, Sp *ojo*] A small hole or perforation to receive a lace or small rope or cord, as in garments, sails, &c

Eye'let ear' (I'let ēr'), *n* A small, sharp-pointed instrument used in piercing eyelet holes, a stiletto

Eye'let-hōle, *n* An eyelet.

Eye'let-rīng, *n* A small ring of metal, ivory, &c inserted in an eyelet to prevent wearing.

Eye'li-ăd (I'li-ad), *n* [Fr *œillade*, from *œil*, eye It *occhiata*, Sp *ojeada* See *supra*] A glance the eye, œillad [*Obs*] "Judicious *eyeliads*" *Shak*

Eye'lid, *n* The cover of the eye, that portion movable skin with which an animal covers or u covers the eyeball at pleasure

Eye'-piēce (I'pēs), *n* (*Opt*) The lens, or com nation of lenses, at the eye end of a telescope, other optical instrument, by which the image, form by the mirror or object-glass, is viewed

Negative or *Huyghenian eye-piece*, an eye-piece consisting of two plano-convex lenses with their curved s faces turned toward the object-glass, and separated fr each other by about half the sum of their focal distanc the image viewed by the eye being formed between t two lenses — *Positive eye-piece*, an eye-piece consisti of two plano-convex lenses placed with their curved s faces toward each other, and separated by a distan somewhat less than the focal distance of the one near the eye, the image of the object viewed being beyo both lenses, — called also, from the name of the inve or, *Ramsden's eye-piece* — *Terrestrial* or *erecting ey piece*, an eye-piece used in telescopes for viewing t restrial objects, consisting of three, or usually four, lens so arranged as to present the image of the object view in an erect position

Eye'er (I'er), *n* One who eyes another *Gayto*

Eye'-rēach, *n* The range or reach of the eye "seat in *eye reach* of him" *B Jonso*

Eye'-sāint, *n* An object of interest to the ey one looked at or worshiped with the eyes

That's the *eye-saint*, I know,
Among young gallants *Beau &*

Eye'-sălve (I'sălv), *n* Ointment for the eye

Eye'-sērv'ant, *n* A servant who attends to h duty only when watched, or under the eye of h master or employer

Eye'-sērv'īce, *n* Service performed only und inspection, or the eye of an employer "Not wi *eye service*, as men pleasers" *Col* iii

Eye'-shōt, *n* Range, reach, or glance of the ey view, sight, as, to be out of *eye shot* *Dryde*

Eye'-sight (I'sīt), *n* 1 The sight of the ey view, observation

Josephus sets this down from his own *eye-sight* *Willi*

2 The power or relative capacity of seeing "A *eye sight* fails" *Sha*

Eye'-sōre, *n.* Something offensive to the eye sight

Mordecai was an *eye-sore* to Haman *L'Estran*

Eye'-splīce, *n* (*Naut*) A sort of eye or circ formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself

Eye'-spŏt'tĕd, *a* Marked with spots like eye "Juno's bird, in her *eye spotted* train" *Spense*

Eye'-stōne, *n* A small, lenticular, calcareous concr tion found in the stomach of the crawfish just befo it sheds its shell It is used for taking substanc from between the lid and ball of the eye, by bein put into the inner corner of the eye under the li and allowed to work its way out at the outer corne bringing with it any foreign substance

Eye'-string, *n* The tendon by which the eye moved *Sha*

Eye'-tōoth, *n*, *pl* EYE'-TEETH. A tooth who fang is long, and points up toward the eye, t pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grin ers, a fang, — called also a *canine tooth*, and *cu pidate tooth*

Eye'-wą'ter, *n* A medicated water or lotion f the eyes, a collyrium

Eye'-wink, *n* A wink or motion of the eyelid, hint or token *Sha*

Eye'-wit'ness, *n* One who sees a thing don one who has ocular view of any thing

We were *eye-witnesses* of his majesty 2 *Pet* i

Eyne (in), or **Eyen**, *n* The plural of *eye*; — no obsolete, or used only in poetry

With such a plaintive gaze their *eyne*
Are fastened upwards on mine *Browni*

Ey'ot (I'ot, *or* āt), *n* [From *ey*, q v., A S *ig*, wi the French diminutive termination *ot* Cf Fr *il* and Eng *islet*] A little island in a river [Usual written *ait*, sometimes *eight*] *Blackston*

Eyre (ār), *n* [O Fr *erre*, journey, march, wa *errer*, also *edrar*, to travel, march, from Lat *iter*, going, walk, way, L Lat *iterare*, to make a jou ney]

1 A journey or circuit

2 A court of itinerant justices *Blackston*

Justice in eyre (*O Eng Law*), an itinerant judg who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different cou ties

Ey'rie } (ā'rĭ) (Synop , § 130), *n* [See AERIE] Th
Ey'ry } place where birds of prey construct the nests and hatch their young See AERIE

The eagle and the stork
On cliffs and cedar tops their *eyries* build *Milto*

Ey'sell (I'sl), *n.* The same as EISEL.

F.

F, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labio dental articulation, formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and the upper incisive teeth, or between the upper lip and the lower incisive teeth By most persons it is produced in the former manner See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 71. Its corresponding sonant letter is *v*, in producing which voice is substituted for breath The figure of the letter F is the same as that of the Eolic digamma [Ϝ], to which it is also closely related in power See DIGAMMA In etymologies, F is convertible with various other letters, especially the labials In music, F is the fourth tone of the gamut, or model scale F sharp (F♯) is a tone intermediate between F and G In chronology, F is one of the seven dominical letters In heraldry, it denotes the nombril or navel point in an escutcheon

Fā (*Mus*) A syllable applied to the fourth tone of the gamut or model scale, for the purposes of solmization, — used by the French and Italians to designate the fourth tone of the scale of absolute pitch ordinarily represented by F

Fa-bā'ceous (fa bā'shus), *a* [Lat *fabaceus*, from *faba*, bean] Having the nature of a bean, like a bean [*Obs*]

Fā'bi-an, *a* [Lat *Fabianus*, *Fabius*, belonging to Fabius] Delaying, dilatory, avoiding battle, in imitation of Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, a Roman general who conducted military operations against Hannibal, by declining to risk a battle in the open field, but harassing the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades

Fā'ble, *n* [Fr *fable*, Pr *fabla*, *faula*, It *favola*, Sp & Pg *fabula*, Lat *fabula*, from *fari*, to speak, say]

1 A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse, a fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept, an apologue

Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since *Addison*

2 The plot, or connected series of events, forming the subject of an epic or dramatic poem

The moral is the first business of the poet this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral *Lyden*

3 Fiction, untruth, falsehood

It would look like a *fable* to report that this gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret methods *Addison*

Fā'ble, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FABLED, *p pr* & *vb n* FABLING] To feign, to write or speak fiction, to write or utter what is not true

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell *Prior*

Fā'ble, *v t* To feign, to invent, to devise, and speak of, as true or real, to tell of falsely "The hell thou *fablest*" *Milton*

Fā'bler, *n* A writer of fables or fictions, a dealer in feigned stories, a fabulist *Johnson*

Fāb'ric (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *fabrica*, from *faber*, a worker in hard materials, in wood, stone, metal, probably for *facibor*, from *facere*, to make, Fr *fabrique*, It, Sp, & Pg *fabrica*, Pr *fabriga*]

1 The structure of any thing, the manner in which the parts of a thing are united by art and labor, workmanship, texture, make, as, cloth of a beautiful *fabric*

2 That which is fabricated, as, (*a*) Framework, structure, construction, edifice, building

Anon out of the earth a *fabric* huge
Rose like an exhalation *Milton*

(*b*) Manufactured cloth "Silks and other fine *fabrics* of the East" *Henry*

3 The act or purpose of building or constructing, construction

Tithe was received by the bishop, and distributed by him for the *fabric* of the churches for the poor *Ridman*

Fāb'ric, *v t* To frame, to build, to construct [*Obs*] "*Fabric* their mansions" *Philips*

Fāb'ri-cant, *n* [Fr] A manufacturer, a working tradesman *Simmonds*

Fāb'ri-cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FABRICATED, *p pr* & *vb n* FABRICATING] [Lat *fabricare*, *fabricari*, *fabricatus*, *-a*, *-um*, to frame, construct, build, from *fabrica*, Sp & Pg *fabricar*, It *fabbricare*, Pr *fabregar*, Fr *fabriquer* See *supra*]

1 To form into a whole by uniting its parts, to frame, to construct, to build, as, to *fabricate* a bridge or ship

2. To form by art and labor, to manufacture, to produce, as, to *fabricate* woolens

3 To invent and form, to forge, to devise falsely, as, to *fabricate* a lie or story

Our books were not *fabricated* with an accommodation to prevailing usages. *Paley*

Fāb'ri-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat *fabricatio*, Fr *fabrication*, Pr. *fabricatio*, Sp. *fabricacion*, It *fabbricazione*]

1 The act of fabricating, framing, or constructing, construction, manufacture, as, the *fabrication* of a bridge, a church, or a government *Burke*

2 That which is fabricated, a falsehood, as, the story is doubtless a *fabrication*

Syn. — Fiction, figment, invention, fable, falsehood See FICTION

Fāb'ri-cā'tor, *n* [Lat, Fr *fabricateur*, Sp *fabricador*, It *fabbricatore*] One who constructs or makes

Fāb'ri-cā'tress, *n* A female who fabricates

Fāb'rile (fāb'ril), *a* [Lat *fabrilis*, from *faber*, Sp *fabril*, It *fabbrile* See FABRIC] Pertaining to a workman, or to work in stone, metal, wood, and the like, as, *fabrile* skill [*Obs*]

Fāb'ū list, *n* [Lat *fabulista*, Sp *fabulista*, from Lat *fabula* See FABLE] One who invents or writes fables "Borrowing a device from the Arabian *fabulists*" *Hare*

Fāb'ū lize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FABULIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* FABULIZING] [Fr *fabuliser*, Sp *fabularizar*, It *favoleggiare* See FABLE] To invent, compose, or relate fables *Faber*

Fāb'ū lŏs'i-ty, *n* [Lat *fabulositas*, Fr *fabulosité*, Sp *fabulosidad*]

1 The quality of being fabulous, fullness of fables, fabulousness [*Obs*] *Abbott*

2 A fabulous or fictitious story, a fable *Browne*

Fāb'ū lous, *a* [Lat *fabulosus*, Fr *fabuleux*, Sp *fabuloso*, It *favoloso*] Feigned, as a story or fable, related in fable, devised, invented, not real, fictitious, as, a *fabulous* description, a *fabulous* hero "The *fabulous* birth of Minerva" *Chesterfield*

Fabulous age, that period in the history of a nation described or pictured out in legendary or mythological fables, as the *fabulous* age of Greece and Rome

Fāb'ū lous-ly, *adv* In a fabulous manner, in fable or fiction

Fāb'ū lous-ness, *n* The state or quality of being fabulous or feigned, or of inventing fables

Fāb'ur den, *n* [Fr *faux bourdon* See BURDEN, 4] [*Obs*]

1 A species of counterpoint with a double bass

2 That which is high sounding or lofty

Façade (fa sād', *or* fa-sād'), *n* [Fr *façade*, from *face*, face, q v, It *facciata*] Front, front view or elevation of an edifice *Warton*

Face, *n* [Fr *face*, Pr *fassa*, It *faccia* O Sp *faz*, N Sp *haz*, from Lat *facies*, make, form, shape, face, from *facere*, to make]

1 The exterior form or appearance of any thing, that part which presents itself to the view, especially, the front part or surface that which particularly offers itself to the view of a spectator "The whole *face* of the ground" *Gen* ii 6

Lake Leman woos me with its crystal *face* *Byron*

2 A surface of a thing, that part of a body which may be seen from one point, or which is presented toward a certain direction one of the bounding planes of a solid as, a cube has six *faces*

3 (*Mach*) The principal dressed surface of a plate, disk, or pulley, the principal flat surface of a part

4 Outside appearance, surface show, look external aspect, whether natural, assumed, or acquired "A *face* of gravity and piety in the former administration" *Burnet*

They took him to set a *face* upon their own malignant designs *Milton*

This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe *Addison*

5 That part of the head of an animal, especially of a human being, in which are the principal organs of sense, as the eyes, the nose, the mouth, visage, countenance

In the sweat of thy *face* shalt thou eat bread *Gen* iii 19

6 Cast of features, expression of countenance, look, air

We set the best *face* on it we could *Dryden*

7 Maintenance of the countenance free from abashment or confusion, confidence, boldness, shamelessness, effrontery, brass

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with false citations *Tillotson*

8 Presence, sight, front, as in the phrases, *before the face of*, in the immediate presence of, *in the face of*, before, in, or against the front of, as, to fly *in the face of* danger, *to the face of*, directly to, *from the face of*, from the presence of, and the like

9 Mode of regard, whether favorable or unfavorable, favor or anger, mostly in scriptural phrases "I will set my *face* against them" *Exek* xv 7

Came I forth diligently to seek thy *face* [i e, favor] *Prov* vii 15

To make a face, to distort the countenance, to put on an unnatural or purposely altered look *Face to face*, one against another, in the immediate presence — *Face of a bastion* (*Mil*), the part between the salient and the shoulder angle [See *Illust* of *Bastion*] — *Face of a gun* (*Mil*) the surface of metal at the muzzle — *Cylinder face* (*Steam Engin*), the flat part of a steam-cylinder on which a slide-valve moves

Face, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FACED (fāst), *p pr* & *vb n* FACING]

1 To meet in front, to oppose with firmness, to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing, as, to *face* an enemy in the field of battle

I'll *face*
This tempest and deserve the name of king *Dryden*

2 To stand opposite to, to stand with the face or front toward, to front upon "The apartment of the general which *faced* the wife's" *Landor*

He gained, with his forces, that part of Britain which *faces* Ireland *Milton*

3 To turn the front toward, to confront, to meet or oppose, without turning the back, with firmness or confidence

A lie *faces* God, and shrinks from men *Bacon.*

4 To cover with additional superficies, to cover in front, as, a fortification *faced* with marble, to *face* a garment with silk

5 (*Mach*) To make flat or smooth the surface of, to dress the face of

To face down to put down by bold or impudent opposition "He *faced* men *down*" *Prior*

Face, *v i* 1 To carry a false appearance, to play the hypocrite "To lie, to *face*, to forge" *Hubberd*

2 To turn the face, as, to *face* to the right or left

Face about, man a soldier, and afraid! *Dryden.*

Face'-ā'gŭe, *n* (*Med*) A form of neuralgia, characterized by acute lancinating pains returning at intervals, and by twinges in certain parts of the face producing convulsive twitches in the corresponding muscles, — called also *tic douloureux*

Face'-clŏth, *n* A cloth laid over the face of a corpse *Brande.*

Face'-guărd, *n* A kind of mask to defend the face and eyes, as in various chemical and mechanical processes

Face'less, *a* Without a face

Face'-paint'er, *n* A painter of portraits, one who draws the likeness of the face

Face'-plēce, *n* (*Naut*) A piece of wood wrought on the fore part of the knee of the head *Totten.*

Face'-plāte, *n* (*Mach*) The disk attached to the revolving spindle of a lathe, upon which the work is often fastened

Fā'cer, *n* One who faces, one who puts on a false show, a bold faced person

There be no greater talkers, nor boasters, nor *facers* I *Latimer*

Fā'cet (fas'et), *n* [Fr *facette*, diminutive of *face*, q v, Sp *faceta*, It *facetta*] A little face, a small surface, as, the *facets* of a diamond [Written also *facette*]

Fa cēte', *a* [Lat *facetus*, Sp & It *faceto*] Facetious [*Rare*] "A *facete* discourse" *Bp Taylor*

Good manners must have induced them, now and then, "here to interpose with a small, smart remark sentiment *facete* or unctuous and dote *Prof Wilson*

Fā'ce ted, *a* Having facets, formed into facets

Fa cēte'ly, *adv* With good humor, sportively. [*Rare*] *Lurton*

Fa cēte'ness, *n* Wit, pleasant representation. [*Obs*] *Hales.*

Fa cē'tī æ (fa sē'shĭ ē), *n pl* [Lat, from *facetus*, See FACETE] Witty or humorous writings or sayings, witticisms

Fa cē'tious (fa sē'shus), *a* [Sp *facecioso*, Fr *facétieux* See *supra*]

1 Given to wit and good humor merry, sportive, jocular as, a *facetious* companion

2 Characterized by wit and pleasantry, exciting laughter, as, a *facetious* story or reply

Fa cē'tious-ly (fa sē'shus ly), *adv* In a facetious manner, merrily, gayly, wittily, with pleasantry

Fa cē'tious-ness, *n* The state of being facetious; the manifestation of a facetious spirit, sportive humor, pleasantry

Fa cette', *n* [Fr] A small plane surface; a facet. See FACET

Fā'cial (fā'shal), *a* [L Lat *facialis*, from *facies*, face, Fr, Pr, & O Sp *facial*] Pertaining to the face, as, the *facial* artery, vein, or nerve.

Facial angle (*Anat*), the angle formed, in a profile view of the face, by two straight lines, one of which is drawn from the middle of the external entrance of the ear to the base of the nose, and the other from the prominent center of the forehead to the most prominent part of the upper jawbone, as in the angle which the line *a b* makes with the line *c d* in the cut *Camper*

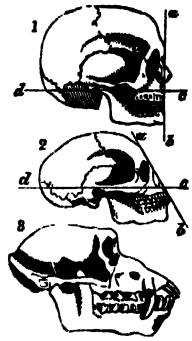

Facial Angles
1, European; 2, African; 3, monkey

Fā'cial-ly, *adv* In a facial manner

Fā'cient (fā'shent), *n* [Lat *faciens, facientis*, p pr of *facere*, to make, do, Sp *faciente*, It *facente*] One who does any thing, good or bad, a doer, an agent. [*Obs*] *Bp Hacket.*

Fā'ci-ēs (fā'shi-eez) *n* [Lat See FACE] (*Nat Hist*) The general aspect or habit of a species, or its habit for a particular region

Fā'çile (fās'il), *a* [Lat *facilis*, from *facere*, to make, do, and therefore, properly, capable of being done or made, Fr & It *facile*, Sp *facil*]

1 Easy to be done or performed, not difficult, performable or attainable with little labor

Order will render the work *facile* and delightful *Evelyn*

2 Easy to be surmounted or removed, easily conquerable, readily mastered

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barred *Milton*

3 Easy of access or converse, mild, courteous, not haughty, austere, or distant, affable

I mean she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet *B Jonson*

4 Easily persuaded to good or bad, yielding, ductile to a fault, pliant, flexible

Since Adam, and his *facile* consort Eve,
Lost Paradise, deceived by me *Milton.*

This is treating Burns like a child, a person of so *facile* a disposition as not to be trusted without a keeper on the king's highway *Prof Wilson*

Fā'çile-ly, *adv* In a facile or easy manner, easily "So *facilely* he bore his royal person" *Chapman*

Fā'çile ness, *n* The state of being facile, easiness to be persuaded or overcome

Fa-çil'i-tāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* FACILITATED, *p pr. & vb n* FACILITATING] [Lat *facilitas*, facility, q v, Sp *facilitar*, It *facilitare*, Fr *faciliter*] To make easy or less difficult, to free from difficulty or impediment, to lessen the labor of, as, to *facilitate* the execution of a task

To invite and *facilitate* that line of proceeding which the times call for *I Taylor*

Fa-çil'i-tā'tion, *n* [Sp *facilitacion*] The act of facilitating or making easy

Fa-çil'i-ty, *n* [Lat *facilitas*, from *facilis*, Fr *facilité*, Pr *facilitat*, Sp *facilidad*, It *facilità* See FACILE]

1 The quality of being easily performed, freedom from difficulty, ease, as, the *facility* of a work or operation.

Though *facility* and hope of success might invite some other choice *Bacon*

2 Ease in performance, readiness proceeding from skill or use, dexterity, as, practice gives a wonderful *facility* in executing works of art

3 Easiness to be persuaded, readiness of compliance, — usually in a bad sense, pliancy, ductility.

It is a great error to take *facility* for good nature tenderness, without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly *I Watts*

4. Easiness of access, complaisance, condescension; affability

Offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility* *South*

5. That which promotes the ease of any action or course of conduct, advantage, valuable aid, assistance, — usually in the plural

Syn. — Ease, expertness, readiness, dexterity, complaisance, condescension, affability — FACILITY, EXPERTNESS, READINESS These words, as here compared, have in common the idea of performing any act with ease and promptitude *Facility* supposes a natural or acquired power of dispatching a task with lightness and dexterity *Expertness* is facility acquired by long-continued practice *Readiness* marks the promptitude with which any thing is done A merchant needs great *facility* in dispatching business, a banker, great *expertness* in casting accounts both need great *readiness* in passing from one employment to another "The *facility* which we get of doing things by a custom of doing makes them often pass in us without our notice" *Locke* "The army was celebrated for the *expertness* and valor of the soldiers" "A *readiness* to obey the known will of God is the surest means to enlighten the mind in respect to duty"

Fā'çing (fā'sing), *n* 1 A covering in front for ornament or other purposes, as, the *facing* of a garment, the *facing* of an earthen slope to increase its steepness

2 (*Mil*) The movement of soldiers by turning on their heels to the right, left, about, &c, — used chiefly in the plural

Fā'çing ly, *adv* In a facing manner or position

Fā'çing-sānd, *n* (*Founding*) A compound, usually of molding-sand and pulverized bituminous coal, to make the surfaces of molds.

Fa-çin'o-rous, *a* [Lat *facinorosus*, from *facinus*, deed, bad deed, from *facere*, to make, do; It. & Sp. *facinoroso*] Atrociously wicked [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Fa-çin'o-rous-ness, *n.* Extreme or atrocious wickedness [*Obs*]

Fāc-sim'i-le, *n*, *pl* FĀC-SIM'I-LĒS [Lat *fac simile*, make like, or an abbreviation of *factum simile*, made like, from *facere*, to make, and *similis*, like Cf SIMILF] An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting

Fāc-sim'i-le, *v t* To make an exact counterpart or copy of [*Rare*]

Fāct, *n* [Lat *factum*, from *facere*, to make or do, Fr *fait*, Pr *fait, fag, fag*, Pg *facto, feito*, O Sp *fecho*, N Sp *hecho*, It *fatto*]

1 A doing, making, or preparing, hence, an effect produced or achieved, any thing done or that comes to pass, an act, an event

A project for the *fact* and vending
Of a new kind of fucus, paint for ladies *B Jonson*
What might instigate him to this devilish *fact*,
I am not able to conjecture *Evelyn*

2 Reality, truth, as, in *fact*

3 The assertion or statement of a thing done or existing, sometimes, even when false, improperly put, by a transfer of meaning, for the thing done, or supposed to be done, a thing supposed or asserted to be done, as, history abounds with false *facts*

☞ The term *fact* has in jurisprudence peculiar uses in contrast with *law*, as attorney at *law*, and attorney in *fact*, issue in *law*, and issue in *fact* There is also a grand distinction between *law* and *fact* with reference to the province of the judge and that of the jury, the latter generally determining the *fact*, the former the *law* *Burrill Bouvier*

Syn — Act, deed, performance, event, incident, occurrence, circumstance See EVENT

Fāc'tion, *n* [Lat *factio*, from *facere*, to make or do, Fr *faction*, Sp *faccion*, It *fazione*]

1 (*Anc Hist*) One of the troops or bodies of combatants in the games of the circus, especially of the horse races

2 A party, in political society, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the prince, government, or state, — usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority, a party of any kind, acting unscrupulously for their own private ends, and for the destruction of the common good

To commit outrages
And cherish *factions*. *Shak*

3 Tumult, discord, dissension

They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves *Clarendon*

Syn. — Cabal, combination, party, clique, junto See CABAL

Fāc'tion a ry, *n* [Fr *factionnaire*, Sp *faccionario*, It *fazionario*] A party man, one of a faction, a factionist [*Obs*] "Always *factionary* on the part of your general" *Shak*

Fāc'tion-er, *n* One of a faction [*Obs*]

The *factioners* had entered into a conspiracy *Bp Bancroft*

Fāc'tion-ist, *n* One who promotes faction

Fāc'tious (fāk'shus), *a* [Lat *factiosus*, Fr *factieux*, Sp *facciono*, It *fazioso*]

1 Given to faction, addicted to form parties and raise dissensions, in opposition to government or the common good, turbulent, prone to clamor against public measures or men, — said of persons "*Factious* for the house of Lancaster" *Shak*

2 Pertaining to faction proceeding from faction, indicating faction, — said of acts or expressions, as, *factious* quarrels "Blind of headlong zeal or *factious* fury" *Burke*

Fāc'tious ly (fāk'shus lȳ), *adv* In a factious manner, by means of faction

Fāc'tious-ness (fāk'shus nes), *n* The state of being factious, inclination to form parties in opposition to the government, or to the public interest "Friendly without *factiousness*" *Sidney*

Fac tī'tious (fak tish'us), *a* [Lat *factitius*, from *facere*, to make, Sp *facticio*, It *fattizio*, Fr *factice*] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature, artificial, formed by, or adapted to, an artificial or conventional, in distinction from a natural, standard or rule, unnatural, as, *factitious* cinnabar or jewels

He acquires a *factitious* propensity, he forms an incorrigible habit, or desultory reading. *De Quincey*

Syn. — Unnatural — FACTITIOUS, UNNATURAL A thing is *unnatural* when it departs in any way from its simple or normal state, it is *factitious* when it is wrought out or wrought up by labor and effort, as, a *factitious* excitement An *unnatural* demand for any article of merchandise is one which exceeds the ordinary rate of consumption, a *factitious* demand is one created by active exertions for the purpose An *unnatural* alarm is one greater than the occasion requires, a *factitious* alarm is one wrought up with care and effort

Fac-tī'tious-ly, *adv* In an artificial manner

Fac-tī'tious-ness, *n* The quality of being factitious or artificial

Fāc'ti tive, *a* [Lat *factus*, from *facio*, to make] (*Gram*) Pertaining to that relation which is proper when the act, as of a transitive verb, is not merely received by an object, but produces some change in the object; as, he made the water wine

Sometimes the idea of activity in a verb or adjective involves in it a reference to an effect, in the way of causality, in the active voice on the immediate objects, and in the passive voice on the subject of such activity. This second object is called the *factitive* object. *J W Gibbs.*

Fāc'tive, *a* [It *fattivo*] Making; having power to make. [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Fāc'tive, *adv* [Lat, ablative of *factum*, deed, fact, from *facere*, to do or make] (*Law*) In fact, by the act or fact

Fāc'tor, *n* [Lat *factor*, Fr *facteur*, Pr. *factor, fastor*, Sp & Pg *factor*, It *fattore*]

1 (*Com*) One who transacts business for another; an agent, a substitute, especially, a mercantile agent who buys and sells goods and transacts business for others on commission, a commission merchant or consignee He may be a home factor or a foreign factor He may buy and sell in his own name, and he is intrusted with the possession and control of the goods, and in these respects he differs from a broker. *Story Simmonds Wharton.*

My *factor* sends me word, a merchant's fled
That owes me for a hundred tun of wine *Marlow*

2 A steward or bailiff of an estate [*Scot*] *Scott.*

3 (*Math*) One of the elements or quantities which, when multiplied together, form a product

Fāc'tor age, *n* [Fr See *supra*] The allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services, — called also a *commission.*

Fāc'tor-ess, *n* A female factor.

Your *factoress* hath been tampering for my misery *Ford*

Fac-tō'ri al, *a.* Pertaining to a factory, consisting in a factory *Buchanan.*

Fāc'tor-ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* FACTORIZED, *p. pr & vb n* FACTORIZING] (*Law*) (*a*) To give warning to, — said of a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached, the warning being to the effect that he shall not pay the money nor deliver the property of the defendant in his hands to him, but appear and answer the suit of the plaintiff (*b*) To attach the effects of a debtor in the hands of a third person to garnish See GARNISH [*Vt and Conn*]

Fāc'tor ship, *n* A factory, or the business of a factor *Sherwood*

Fāc'to ry, *n* [Lat *factor*, Sp *factoria*, It *fattoria*, Fr *factorerie*]

1 A house or place where factors, or commercial agents, reside, to transact business for their employers "The Company's *factory* at Madras" *Burke*

2 The body of factors in any place, as, a chaplain to a British *factory* *Guthrie.*

3 A building, or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods, the place where workmen are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils, a manufactory, as, a cotton *factory*

Fac-tō'tum, *n*, *pl* FAC-TŌ'TUMS [Lat, do every thing, Fr *factotum*] A person employed to do all kinds of work *B Jonson.*

Fāct'u-al, *a* Relating to, consisting of, or containing, facts [*Rare*]

Fāc'tum, *n*, *pl* FĀC'TĀ [Lat See FACT] (*Law.*) A man's own act and deed, particularly, (*a*) (*Civil Law*) Any thing stated and made certain (*b*) (*Testamentary Law*) The due execution of a will, including every thing necessary to its validity *Wharton*

Fāct'ure (fāk'tūr), *n* [Lat *factura*, Fr *facture*, Sp *factura*, It *fattura*]

1 The act or manner of making [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

2 (*Com*) An invoice *Simmonds.*

Fāc'u læ, *n pl* [Lat] (*Astron*) Certain bright spots on the sun's disk, as distinguished from darker ones, called *maculæ*

Fāc'ul ty, *n* [Fr *faculté*, Pr *facultat*, Sp *facultad*, It *facoltà*, Lat *facultas*, from *facul*, easily, from *facere*, to make]

1 Ability to act or perform, whether inborn or cultivated, capacity for any natural function, especially, an original mental power or capacity for the well-known classes of mental activity, psychical or soul capacity, capacity for any of the leading kinds of soul activity, as knowledge, feeling, volition, intellectual endowment or gift, power

The vital *faculty* is that by which life is preserved *Quincy.*

What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! how infinite in *faculties!* *Shak*

2 Privilege or permission, the right to act, granted by favor or indulgence, authority, license, dispensation

The pope granted him a *faculty* to set him free from his promise *Fuller.*

It had not only *faculty* to inspect all bishops' dioceses, but to change what laws and statutes they should think fit to alter among the colleges *Evelyn.*

3 A body of men to whom any specific right or privilege is granted, the graduates in any of the four departments of a university or college (Philosophy, Law, Medicine, or Theology), to whom is granted the right of teaching (*profiendi* or *docendi*) in the department in which they have studied, especially, (*a*) The members of a profession or calling — rarely the profession itself — as the medical *faculty*, the legal *faculty*, and the like, as, the advice of the *faculty* (*b*) The body of graduates actually exercising in a college the right of teaching, the professors and tutors in a college.

Syn. — Talent; gift, endowment; dexterity; adroitness; ability, knack

Fă-cun'dal, *a* [Lat. *facundus*, from *fari*, to speak; Sp. *facundo*, It. *facondo*.] Eloquent; persuasive, rhetorical. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Fa-cun'di-ous, *a* [Lat. *facundiosus*, from *facundia*, eloquence, from *facundus*. See *supra*.] Eloquent; full of words. [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Fa-cun'di-ty, *n* [Lat *facunditas*, It. *facondità*, *facondia*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & Lat *facundia*, Fr *faconde*.] Eloquence, readiness of speech [*Obs.*]

Făd'dle, *v i* [Cf FIDDLE, to play on a fiddle, to trifle, to toy with the fingers] To trifle, to toy, to play, to fiddle [*Low*] *Halliwell*

Făde, *a.* [Fr. *fade*, also *fat*, Pr *fat*, It *fado*, from Lat *fatuus*, foolish, insipid, tasteless] Weak, slight, faint. [*Rare*] "Passages somewhat *fade*" *Jeffrey*

His masculine taste gave him a sense of something *fade* and ludicrous *De Quincey*

Făde, *v. i.* [*imp & p p* FADED, *p pr & vb n* FADING] [O Eng also *vade*, Prov D *vadden*, to fade, wither, *vaddigh*, languid, torpid Cf VADE, and *supra*]

1. To become fade, to grow weak, to lose strength, to decay, to perish gradually, to wither, as a plant "We all do *fade* as a leaf" *Isa* lxiv 6 "Flowers that never *fade*" *Milton*

2 To lose freshness, color, or brightness, to become faint in hue or tint, hence, to be wanting in color. "His *faded* cheek" *Milton*

The stars shall *fade* away *Addison*
Where the *faded* moon
Made a dim silver twilight *Keats*

3 To sink away, to disappear gradually, to grow dim, to vanish

He makes a swan-like end,
Fading in music *Shak.*

Făde, *v t* To cause to wither, to deprive of freshness or vigor, to wear away

No winter could his laurels *fade* *Dryden.*

Făd'ed-ly, *adv* In a faded manner, decayedly, poorly "A dull room *fadedly* furnished" *Dickens*

Făde'less, *a.* Not liable to fade, unfading

Făd'ge (făj), *v i* [*imp & p p* FADGED, *p pr & vb n* FADGING] [A-S *fegan*, *gefegan*, to join, unite, fit together, O Sax *fogian*, *fuogian*, O Fries. *foga*, Sw *foga*, Dan *füre*, O H Ger *fuogan*, *fuokan*, *fogen*, *fuagen*, M H Ger *vuegen*, *vuogen*, N H Ger *fügen*, *fugen*, L Ger *fogen*, D *voegen*, O D *vogen*, Ger & Dan *fuge*, a seam or joint Of this word, *fay* is a contraction] To come close, as the parts of things united, to fit, to suit, to agree.

They shall be made, in spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together *Milton*
Who says his numbers do not *fadge* aright *Swift*

Făd'ge, *n* A sack or pack sheet, a small flat loaf or thick cake, a fagot [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Făd'ing *n* 1 Loss of color, freshness, or vigor, decay, weakness *Shenwood*

2 A variety of dance [*Obs*] "*Fading* is a fine jig" *Beau. & Fl*

Făd'ing ly, *adv* In a fading manner

Făd'ing ness, *n* Liability to fade *Mountagu.*

Făd'y, *a* Losing color or strength *Shenstone.*

Fæ'cal (fē'kal), *a* See FECAL

Fæ'çēs (fē'seez), *n pl* [Written also *feces*] [Lat *fæx*, *fæcis*, pl *fæces*] Excrement, ordure, also, settlings, sediment after infusion or distillation

Fæ'cŭ-lă (fek'yŭ-lă), *n* See FECULA

Fā'er y, *a* or *n* The same as FAIRY *Spenser.*

Făf'fle, *v i* [Prov Eng, also *famble* Cf MAFFLE] To stammer [*Obs*] *Barret*

Făg, *n* One who performs low or menial services for another, a laborious drudge, especially, a school boy who does menial services for another boy of a higher form or class in English schools *Edgeworth*

Făg, *v i* [Cf L Ger *fakk*, wearied, weary, *vaak*, slumber, drowsiness, O Fries *fak*, equivalent to *fâch*, devoted to death, O Sax *fêgi*, M L Ger *veege*, A-S *fæge*, dying, weak, timid, O H Ger. *feigi*, N H Ger *feig*, *feige*, Icel *feigr*, Scot *fail*, to fail, stop, lower the price]

1 To act as a fag, to labor to weariness, to drudge.

Read *fag*, and subdue this chapter *Coleridge*

2 To become weary, to tire

Creighton withheld his force till the Italian began to *fag* *Mackenzie*

Făg, *v t* [*imp & p p* FAGGED, *p pr & vb n* FAGGING]

1 To use or treat as a fag, to beat, to compel to drudge [*Colloq*] *Smart*

2 To cause to labor diligently, or like a drudge, to tire by labor, to cause to become exhausted by hard work

Făg, *n* A knot or coarse part in cloth [*Obs*]

Făg'-end', *n* [*fag* and *end* See FAG, *v t*, *supra*]

1 An end of poorer quality, or in a spoiled condition, as the coarser end of a web of cloth, the untwisted end of a rope, and the like

2 The refuse or meaner part of any thing "The *fag end* of business" *Collier.*

Făg'ging, *n* Laborious drudgery, especially, the acting as a drudge for another at an English school.

Făg'ot, *n.* [Fr & Pr *fagot*, It *fagotto*, *fangotto*, Sp. *fogote*, augmentative of Lat *fax*, *facis*, torch, originally, a bundle of sticks, allied to Gr. *φάκελος*, bundle, fagot.]

1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel, for raising batteries, filling ditches, or other purposes in fortification, a fascine, also, a single stick, suitable or designed for fuel

Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow *Shak.*

2 A bundle of pieces of iron for re-manufacture, or of steel in bars *Simmonds*

3 A person hired to take the place of another at the muster of a company *Addison*

Făg'ot, *v t* [*imp & p p* FAGOTED, *p pr & vb n* FAGOTING] To make a fagot of, to tie or bundle together, to bind in a bundle, to collect promiscuously *Dryden*

Fa gŏt'to, *n* [See FAGOT] (*Mus*) The bassoon, — so called from being divided into parts for convenience of carriage, making, as it were, a small fagot. *Moore*

Făh'lerz (fäl'erz), *n* [Ger, from *fahl*, dun colored, fallow, and *erz*, ore] (*Min*) Gray copper, or gray copper ore It contains copper, antimony, arsenic, and sulphur, — called also *fahlore*

Făh'lun-ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral formed from iolite by hydration It consists for the most part of hydrated silicate of alumina, and derives its name from *Fahlun*, in Sweden, where it is found

Făhr'en heit (fär'en hīt), *a* [Ger] Pertaining to, or measured by means of, a thermometer commonly used in America and England, having the zero of its scale marked at 32 degrees below the freezing-point of water, and the boiling point at 212 degrees above, — so called from the inventor of the scale

Faïence (fī onge'), *n* [Fr, It *faenza*, *porcellana di Faenza*, from *Faenza* in Italy, Lat *Faventia*, the original place of manufacture] A kind of earthen-ware, — a collective name for all the various kinds of glazed earthen-ware and porcelain *Fairholt*

Făil, *v i* [*imp & p p* FAILED, *p pr & vb n* FAILING] [Fr & Pr *faillir*, O Sp & O Pg *fallir*, *falir*, now *fallecer*, *falecer*, It *fallire*, to fail, to deceive, from Lat *fallere*, to deceive The Ger *fehler* is also derived from the Fr *faillir*]

1 To be wanting, to fall short, to be deficient in any measure or degree up to total absence, to cease to be furnished in the usual or expected manner, or to be altogether cut off from supply, to be lacking, as, streams *fail*, crops *fail*

The waters *fail* from the sea. *Job* xiv 11
Till Lionel's issue *fails* his should not reign *Shak*

2 To be affected with want, to come short, to lack, to be deficient in provision or unprovided

If ever they *fail* of beauty, this failure is not to be attributed to their size *Burke*

3 To fall away, to become diminished, to decline, to decay, to sink

When earnestly they seek
Such proof, conclude they then begin to *fail* *Milton*

4 To fall off in respect to vigor, activity, resources, or the like, to become weaker, as, a sick man *fails*

5 To become extinct, to perish, to die

Lest the remembrance of his great should *fail* *Addison*
The king in his last sickness *failed* *Shak*

6 To be found wanting with respect to an effort or a duty to be performed, a result to be secured, or the like, to miss

Either my eye-sight *fails*, or thou look'st pale *Shak*

7 To come short of an effort or object aimed at or desired, to be disappointed of access or attainment, to be baffled or frustrated "Our envious foe hath *failed*" *Milton*

8 To become unable to meet one's engagements, especially, to be unable to pay one's debts or discharge one's business obligations, to become bankrupt or insolvent

Fāil, *v t* 1 To be wanting to not to supply, or be supplied to, the want, need, call, &c, of, not to be sufficient for, to disappoint, to desert

The inventive god, who never *fails* his part *Dryden*
There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne 1 *Kings* ii 4

2 To miss of attaining, to come short of, to lose, to fail of [*Rare*]

Though that seat of earthly bliss be *failed* *Milton*

Fāil, *n* [O Fr *faille*, from *faillir*, Pr *falhir*, O Sp *falla*, It *fagila*, *fulla*, *fallo* See *supra*]

1 Miscarriage, failure, deficiency, fault [*Obs*] "His highness' *fail* of issue" *Shak*

2 Death, decease [*Obs*] *Shak*

Without fail, unfailingly, unreservedly absolutely

Fāil'ance, *n* [Fr *faillance*, from *faillir*, Pr *fallensa*, O Sp *fallenza*, N Sp *falencia*, Pg *falencia*, *fallencia*, It *fallenza* See *supra*] Fault, failure, omission [*Obs*] *Fell*

Fāil'ing, *n* 1 The act of one who fails, deficiency, imperfection, lapse, fault

2 The act of becoming insolvent or bankrupt

Syn —Fault, foible See FAULT

Fāil'ing-ly, *adv* By failing

Fāil'lis, *n* [Fr] (*Her*) A failure or fraction in an ordinary, as if it were broken, or a splinter taken from it

Fāil'ure (fāil'yur, 53), *n* [From *fail*, q v]

1 Cessation of supply, or total defect, a failing, deficiency, as, *failure* of rain, *failure* of crops

2 Omission, non performance, as, the *failure* of a promise

3 Decay, or defect from decay; as, the *failure* of memory or of sight

4 A becoming insolvent; bankruptcy; suspension of payment, as, *failures* in business.

5 A failing, a slight fault [*Obs*] *Johnson.*

Fāin, *a* [A-S *fägen*, *fagen*, glad, *fed*, equivalent to *feaha*, gladness, joy, *gefeohan*, *fagnian*, to rejoice, O Sax *fagan*, a *fagandn*; O H Ger. *gafehan*, to be glad, *gafag*, content, *fagôn*, *gafagon*, to satisfy, Icel *fagna*, to be glad, *feginn*, glad, Sw. *fägna*, a *fägen*, Goth *faginon*, to rejoice, *faheds*, joy] Well-pleased, glad, rejoiced, disposed, inclined, forward, apt, wont, especially, content to accept, for lack of any thing better, as the more desirable of two alternatives

Men and birds are *fain* of climbing high *Shak*
To a busy man, temptation is *fain* to climb up together with his business *Bp Taylor.*

Fāin, *adv* With joy or pleasure, gladly; — with *would*

Fain would I woo her, yet I dare not *Shak.*

Fāin, *v t* To wish or desire [*Obs*] "In his *fayning* eye" *Spenser.*

Fāint, *n* The act of fainting, or the state of one who has fainted, a swoon [*Rare*]

Seemed to me ne'er did limner paint
So just an image of the saint,
Who propped the Virgin in her *faint* *W Scott*

Fāint, *a* [*compar* FAINTER, *superl* FAINTEST] [O Fr *faint*, negligent, sluggish, lazy, p p of *se feindre*, *de quelque chose*, Pr *se fenher*, to feign, to sham, to work negligently, from Lat *fingere*, to contrive, devise, feign hence Prov Fr *faignant*, lazy]

1 Lacking strength, weak, languid, inclined to swoon, as, *faint* with fatigue, hunger, or thirst

2 Wanting in courage, spirit, or energy, timorous, cowardly, dejected, depressed, as, "*Faint* heart never won fair lady"

3 Lacking distinctness, hardly perceptible, striking the senses feebly, not bright, or loud, or sharp, or forcible, weak, as, a *faint* color, or sound, or image, or the like *Walpole.*

4 Performed, done, or acted, in a weak or feeble manner, not exhibiting vigor, strength, or energy, as, *faint* efforts, *faint* resistance "The *faint* prosecution of the war" *Davies.*

Fāint, *v i* [*imp & p p* FAINTED, *p pr & vb n.* FAINTING]

1 To become weak or wanting in vigor, to grow feeble, to lose strength and color, and the control of the bodily or mental functions, to swoon, sometimes with *away*

On hearing the honor intended her, she *fainted* away *Guardian.*
If I send them away fasting to their own houses they will *faint* by the way *Mark* viii 3.

2 To sink into dejection, to lose courage or spirit, to become depressed or despondent

If thou *faint* in the day of adversity, thy strength is small *Prov* xxiv 10.

3 To decay, to disappear, to vanish

Gilded clouds while we gaze on them, *faint* before the eye *Pope*

Fāint, *v t* To cause to faint or become dispirited, to depress, to weaken [*Obs*]

It *faints* me
To think what follows *Shak.*

Fāint'-heärt'ed, *a* Wanting in courage, depressed by fear easily discouraged or frightened, cowardly, timorous, dejected "*Faint hearted* traitors" *Addison.*

Fear not neither be *faint-hearted* *Isa* vii 4.

Fāint'-heärt'ed-ly, *adv* In a faint hearted manner

Fāint'-heärt'ed ness, *n* Want of courage and spirit, timorousness, cowardice

Fāint'ish, *a* Slightly faint, somewhat faint *Tucker*

Fāint'ish ness, *n* State of being faintish, a slight degree of faintness *Arbuthnot*

Fāint'ling, *a* Timorous, feeble minded [*Obs*] "A *faintling*, silly creature" *Arbuthnot*

Fāint'ly, *adv* In a faint, weak, or feeble manner, feebly, languidly, timorously

Fāint'ness, *n* 1 The state of being faint, loss of strength, color, self consciousness, and self-control; feebleness, dejection

2 Inactivity, want of vigor *Spenser.*

3 Feebleness, as of color or light

4 Feebleness of representation, as, *faintness* of description

5 Feebleness of mind, timorousness, dejection; irresolution

I will send a *faintness* into their hearts *Lev* xxvi 36.

Fāints, *n pl* The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky — the former called the *strong*, the latter the *weak*. It is much impregnated with fetid essential oil. *Ure.*

Fāint'y, *a* Weak, feeble, languid *Dryden.*

Fāir *a* [*compar* FAIRER, *superl* FAIREST] [A S. *fäger*, O Sax & O H Ger *fagar*, Icel *fagr*, Sw. *fager* Dan *farer*, *faur*, Goth *fagrs*]

1 Free from spots, specks, dirt, imperfection, or hinderance, unblemished, clear, open, spotless; pure

2 Pleasing to the eye, handsome; beautiful.

Who can not see many a *fair* French city, for me, *fair* French maid *Shak.*

3. Free from a dark hue, of a light shade, spotless; clear, as, a *fair* skin

The northern people large and *fair*-complexioned *Hale*

4. Not overcast, cloudless, — said of the sky, propitious, favorable, — said of the wind or weather, as, a *fair* sky or day

You wish *fair* winds may waft him over *Prior*

5. Free from obstacles or hinderances, unincumbered, open, — said of a road or passage, and the like, as, a *fair* mark, in *fair* sight, a *fair* view

The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a *fair* way to have enlarged *Raleigh*

Close by my side she sat, and *fair* in sight *Dryden*

6 Characterized by frankness, honesty, impartiality, candor, open, upright, free from suspicion or bias, — said of persons, character, or conduct, as, a *fair* man, *fair* dealing, or offers "Show *fair* duty to his majesty" *Shak.* "I would call it *fair* play" *Shak.*

7 Pleasing, favorable, inspiring hope and confidence, — said of words, promises, and the like.

When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail on us, we must be frighted into our duty *L Estrange*

8 Distinct, legible, as, *fair* handwriting

9 Free from any marked characteristic, not distinguished or unusual, moderate, middling

The news is very *fair* and good *Shak*

Syn. — Candid, open frank ingenuous, clear honest, equitable, impartial, reasonable See CANDID

***Fair play*, equitable treatment**

Fāir, *adv* Clearly, openly, frankly, civilly, honestly, favorably, agreeably

***To bid fair*, to be likely, or to have a fair prospect, to promise — *Fair and square*,** justly, honestly, equitably, impartially

Fāir, *n* **1 A fair woman, a handsome female**

2 Fairness, beauty [*Obs*] *Shak*

***The fair*, the female sex**

Fāir, *n* [O Fr *fere, feire* N Fr *foire*, Pr & Pg *feira*, Sp *feria*, It *fiera*, from Lat *feræ*, pl *feriæ*, days of rest, holidays, festivals, because the fairs were generally held in the church yard, and even in the church, on holidays and feasts of dedication, when the people resorted to the churches] A gathering of buyers and sellers, assembled with their merchandise at a stated or regular season, or by special appointment, for the exhibition of wares and the conduct of business

From all parts they are coming,
As if we kept a *fair* *Shak*

***Fancy fair*, a special sale of fancy articles, usually conducted by ladies for the benefit of some charity**

Fāir'-hāired, *a* Having fair hair

Fāir'-hănd, *a* Having a fair appearance *Shak*

Fāir'hood, *n* Fairness, beauty [*Obs*] *Foxe*

Fāir'ly, *adv* In the manner of a fairy.

Numerous shadows haunting *fairly*
The brain *Keats*

A work divine
Made so *fairly* well *Tennyson*

Fāir'ing, *n* A present given or purchased at a fair *Gay*

Fāir'-lēad'er, *n* (*Naut*) A block or thimble placed in any position or part of a vessel, to lead ropes through without increasing the purchase *Totten*

Fāir'ly, *adv* **1** In a fair manner, clearly, openly, distinctly, frankly, honestly, favorably, pleasantly, as, to deal *fairly* to appear *fairly* to speak or write *fairly*, *fairly* beaten "I interpret *fairly* your design" *Dryden*

Then *fairly* I bespoke the officer
To go in person with me to my house *Shak*

2 Softly, quietly, gently [*Obs*] *Milton*

Fāir'-nāt'ūred (nāt'yurd), *a* Endowed with good qualities, well disposed, good natured "A *fair-natured* prince" *Ford*

Fāir'ness, *n* The state of being fair, or free from spots or stains, as of the skin, agreeableness, as of form and features, clearness, as of water, honesty, as of dealing, candor, as of an argument, distinctness, as of handwriting, and the like

Fāir'-seem'ing, *a* Appearing fair *Hemans*

Fāir'-spōk'en (spōk'n, 20), *a* Using fair speech, or uttered with fairness, bland, civil, courteous, plausible "A *fair-spoken* man" *Hooker*

Fāir'-wāy, *n* The part of a river, bay, &c, through which vessels enter or depart *Totten*

Fāir'-wĕath'er, *a* In pleasant weather, in circumstances involving but little exposure or sacrifice, as, a *fair-weather* voyage *Pope*

Fāir'-world (-wûrld), *n* A good time, state of prosperity [*Obs*]

They think it was never *fair-world* with them since *Milton*

Fāir'y, *n* [Written also *faery*, from O Fr *faerie*, N Fr *féerie*, enchantment, from O Fr *faer*, now *fer*, to enchant, charm, from *fee, fae*, now *fé*, It *fata*, Pr & Sp *fada*, O Ger *fei, feie*, from Late Lat *Fata*, for *Parca*, one of the goddesses of fate, from *fatum*, *fatus*, fate, or from *fatus*, a prophesying female, a fortune teller]

1. Enchantment, illusion

The God of her has made an end,
And fro this worlde's *fairy*
Hath taken her into company *Gower*

2. The land of illusions, the abode or country of the Fays [*Obs*]

He [Arthur] is a king y-crowned in *Fairy* *Lydgate*

3 The inhabitants or people of Fairy land [*Obs*]

The fourth kind of spiritis [is] called the *Fairy* *K James*

4 An imaginary supernatural being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, either male or female, and to meddle for good or evil in the affairs of mankind See ELF and DEMON.

Round about the caldron sing,
Like elves or *fairies* in a ring *Shak*

5 An enchantress [*Obs*] *Shak*

***Fairy of the mine*, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines, wandering about in the drifts and chambers, always employed in cutting ore, turning the windlass, &c, yet effecting nothing The Germans believe in two species, one fierce and malevolent, the other gentle** See COBALT

No goblin or swart *fairy of the mine*
Hath hurtful power over true virginity *Milton*

***Fairies of romance*, beings of the human race, endowed with powers beyond those allotted to men**

Fāir'y, *a* **1 Pertaining or relating to fairies**

2 Given by fairies, as, *fairy* money *Dryden*

***Fairy ring*, or *circle*, a bare circular path, or a ring of grass higher green, sourer than the surrounding grass, a frequent phenomenon in fields and meadows in Great Britain, vulgarly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances**

Fāir'y-lănd, *n* The imaginary land or abode of fairies

Fāir'y-stōne, *n* The fossil echinite, abundant in chalk pits

Fāith, *n* [O Eng *feith, fayeth, fay*, from O Fr *feid, foit, foi*, N Fr *foi*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *fe*, It *fede*, Lat *fides*, faith, belief, from *fidere*, to trust]

1 Belief, the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting solely and implicitly on his authority and veracity, reliance on testimony

2 The assent of the mind to the statement or proposition of another, on the ground of the manifest truth of what he utters, firm and earnest belief, on probable evidence of any kind, especially in regard to important moral truth

Faith, that is fidelity — the fealty of the finite will and understanding to the reason *Coleridge*

3 (*Theol*) (*a*) The belief in the historic truthfulness of the Scripture narrative, and the supernatural origin of its teachings, sometimes called *historical* and *speculative* faith (*b*) The belief in the facts and truth of the Scriptures, with a practical love of them, especially, that confiding and affectionate belief in the person and work of Christ which affects the character and life, and makes a man a true Christian, called a *practical, evangelical*, or *saving* faith

Without *faith* it is impossible to please God *Heb* xi 6

The *faith* of the gospel is that emotion of the mind which is called 'trust' or confidence exercised toward the moral character of God, and particularly of the Savior *Dwight*

4 That which is believed on any subject, whether in science, politics, or religion, especially (*Theol*), **a system of religious belief of any kind as, the Jewish or Mohammedan *faith*, and especially, the system of truth taught by Christ, as, the Christian *faith*, also, the creed or belief of a Christian society or church**

Which to believe of her
Must be a *faith* that reason without miracle
Could never plant in me *Shak*

He now preacheth the *faith* which once he destroyed *Gal* i 23

5 Fidelity to one's promises, or allegiance, or duty, or to a person honored and beloved, loyalty, a strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises "Children in whom is no *faith*"

Deut xxxii 20

Her failing while her *faith* to me remains,
I would conceal *Milton*

6 Word or honor pledged promise given, fidelity, as, he violated his plighted *faith*

For you alone
I broke my *faith* with injured Palamon *Dryden*

7 Credibility or truth [*Rare*]

The *faith* of the foregoing narrative *Mitford*

Fāith, *interj* By my faith, in truth, verily [*Colloq*]

Fāith'-brēach, *n* Breach of fidelity, disloyalty, perfidy *Shak*

Fāithed (fāth), *a* Honest, sincere [*Obs*] "Make thy words *faithed*" *Shak*

Fāith'ful, *a* **1 Full of faith, disposed to believe, especially in the declarations and promises of God "You are not *faithful*, sir"** *B Jonson*

2 Firm in adherence to promises, oaths, contracts, treaties, or other engagements

The *faithful* God, who keepeth covenant and mercy with them that love him *Deut* vii 9

3 True and constant in affection or allegiance to a person to whom one is bound by a vow, by ties of love, gratitude, or honor, as to a husband, a prince, a friend, firm in the observance of duty, loyal, of true fidelity, as, a *faithful* husband or servant "Our old and *faithful* friend" *Shak*

So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found,
Among the faithless, *faithful* only he. *Milton.*

4 Conformable to truth, as, a *faithful* narrative or representation

5. True, worthy of belief

Mark what I say to you, which you shall find
By every syllable a *faithful* verity *Shak.*

Syn — Trusty, honest, upright, sincere, veracious.

Fāith'ful-ly, *adv* In a faithful manner

Fāith'ful-ness, *n* The quality or character of being faithful, fidelity, truth, loyalty, constancy, as, the *faithfulness* of God, of a subject, of a wife, of a friend

Fāith'less, *a* **1 Not believing, not giving credit.**

2 Not believing in God or religion, specifically, not believing in the Christian religion "A *faithless* Jew" *Shak.*

3 Not observant of promises

4 Not true to allegiance, duty, or vows, as, a *faithless* subject, servant, or wife "A most unnatural and *faithless* service" *Shak.*

5 Serving to disappoint or deceive, deluding, delusive, unsatisfying "Yonder *faithless* phantom" *Goldsmith.*

Fāith'less-ly, *adv* In a faithless manner

Fāith'less-ness, *n* The state of being faithless, as, (*a*) Unbelief in God, religion, or Christianity (*b*) Perfidy, treachery, disloyalty, as in subjects (*c*) Violation of promises or covenants, inconstancy, as of a husband or wife

Fāl'tour (fâ'tŭr), *n* [Norm Fr *faitour, faiture*, a factor, a doer, an evil doer, a slothful person, O Fr *faitor, faiteur*, Pr *faitor, factor*, from Lat *factor*, a maker, doer, performer, perpetrator, from *facere*, to make or do] A doer or actor, hence, an evil-doer, a scoundrel [*Obs*]

Lo! *faitour*, there thy meed unto thee take *Spenser*

Fāke, *n* [Scot *fauk*, fold, stratum of stone, A S *fæc*, space, interval, Ger *fach*, compartment, partition, division, row] (*Naut*) One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil, a single turn or coil *Totten.*

Fā'kĭr (fa'ker), **Fā'quīr'** (fā-keer'), *n* An Oriental religious ascetic or begging monk

Fal cāde', *n* [Fr, from Lat *falx, falcis*, a sickle or scythe] (*Man*) The position of a horse, as when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, bending himself, as it were, in very quick curvets *Harris.*

Făl'cāte, Făl'cā ted, *a* [Lat *falcatus*, from *falx, falcis*, a sickle or scythe It *falcato*, Sp *falcado*] Hooked or bent like a sickle or scythe, — said of the moon, or a planet, when horned or crescent-formed, (*Bot*) said of leaves

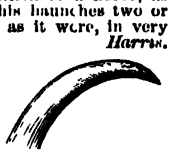

Falcate (*Bot*)

Făl-cā'tion, *n* The state of being falcate or crooked, a bending in the form of a sickle *Browne.*

Făl'chion (fawl'chun) (Synop, § 130), *n* [L Lat. *falcio, falco*, from Lat *falx, falcis*, a sickle, It. *falcione*, Pr *faussso*, O Fr *fauchon*] A broad sword, with a slightly curved point, shorter than the ordinary military sword, and less heavy, much used in the middle ages *Fairholt.*

Făl'çi fôrm, *a* [Lat *falx*, a sickle, and *forma*, form Fr & It *falciforme*] In the shape of a sickle, resembling a reaping hook

Făl'con (faw'kn), *n* [O Fr *falcon*, N Fr *faucon*, Pr *falcô*, O Sp *falcon*, N Sp *halcon*, It *falcone, falco*, O Ger *falcho*, Late Gr φαλκων, Late Lat *falco*, from *falx, falcis*, a sickle or scythe, so named from its curving talons]

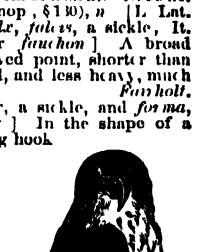

Peregrine Falcon.

1 (*Ornith*) One of a family of raptorial birds, characterized by a short, hooked beak, powerful claws, and great destructive power; especially, one of this family trained to the pursuit of other birds, or game

In the language of falconry, the female peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*) is exclusively called the *falcon* the male *tarrel*

2 (*Gun*) An ancient form of cannon, seven feet in length, carrying a ball of four pounds in weight. *Tomlinson*

Făl'con er (faw'kn er), *n* [O Fr *falconier, fauconier*, N Fr *fauconnier*, Pr *falconier*, O Sp *falconero*, N Sp *halconero*, Pg *falconeiro*, It *falconiere* See FALCON] A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls, one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks *Johnson.*

Făl'co nĕt (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Fr *falconet*, equivalent to *fauconneau*, It *falconetto*, L Lat *falconeta*, properly a young falcon See FALCON] (*Gun*) A small cannon anciently used, a little exceeding six feet in length, and carrying a ball of two pounds in weight *Tomlinson.*

Făl'con-gĕn'tĭl, *n* [See GENTIL.] (*Ornith*) The female and young of the goshawk (*Astur palumbarius*) *Eng. Cyc.*

Fal-cŏn'i-dæ, *n. pl.* (*Ornith.*) A family of birds of prey, characterized by a strong and hooked beak, and very sharp and strong talons, which are retractile and much incurved

Head and Foot of Ictinea plumbea.

Fal'con-ry (faw'kn-ry), *n* [O. Fr. *falconerie, fauconnerie*, N Fr. *fauconnerie*, It *falconeria*]

1 The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking

2 The practice of taking wild fowls or game by means of hawks

Fald'age, *n* [L Lat *faldagium*, from A S *fald*, Eng *fold*] (*O Eng Law*) A privilege of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within manors, in order to manure them, foldage *Spelman*

Fald'fee, *n* [A S *fald*, Eng *fold*, and *fee* See FALDAGE] (*Law*) A fee or composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage on his own ground *Blount*

Fald'ing, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Fald'is-to-ry, *n* [L Lat *faldistorium*, It, Sp, & Pg *faldistorio*, Pr *faldestol*, O Fr *faudestueil*, N Fr *fauteuil*, from O H Ger *faldstuol*, M H Ger *valtstuol*, from O H Ger *faldan, faltan*, now *falten*, to fold, because it could be folded or laid together] The throne or seat of a bishop [*Obs*]

Fald'stool, *n* [A S *fald, feald*, fold, and *stool* See *supra*]

Faldstool, (I)

1 A folding stool, or portable seat, made to fold up in the manner of a camp stool It was formerly placed in the choir for a bishop, when he officiated in any but his own cathedral church *Fairholt*

2 A small desk at which the litany is enjoined to be sung or said, generally placed in the middle of the choir of a church where it is used, sometimes near the steps of the altar *Hook*

Fa lĕr'ni an, *a* [Lat *Falernus*, a *Falernum* (sc *vinum*), Falernian wine] Pertaining to Mount Falernus, in Italy

Fall, *v i* [*imp* FELL, *p p* FALLEN, *p pr* & *vb n* FALLING] [A S *feallan*, O H Ger *fallan*, N H Ger *fallen*, M H Ger & D *vallen*, Sw *falla*, Dan *falde*, allied to Lith *pulti*]

1 To descend from a higher position to a lower, either suddenly or gradually, to drop down, to sink, to make a descent by the force of gravity alone, as, the apple *falls*, the tide *falls*, the mercury *falls* in the barometer

I beheld Satan as lightning *fall* from heaven *Luke* x 18

2 To cease to be erect, to become prostrate, to assume suddenly a recumbent posture as, a child totters and *falls*, a tree *falls*, a worshiper *falls* on his knees

I *fell* at his feet to worship him *Rev* xix 10

3 To attain a level, to find a final outlet to empty, — with *into*, as, the river Rhone *falls* into the Mediterranean

4 To become prostrate and dead, to cease to live, to come to destruction, to perish, to vanish

A thousand shall *fall* at thy side *Ps* xci 7

The greatness of those Irish lords suddenly *fell* and vanished *Davies*

He rushed into the field, and, foremost fighting, *fell Lycon*

5 To cease to be active or strong, to die away, to lose strength, as, the wind *falls*

6 To issue forth into life, to be brought forth, — said of the young of certain animals

7 To decline in power, glory, wealth, or importance, to become insignificant, to decline in weight or value, as, the price *falls*

I am a poor *fallen* man, unworthy now
To be thy lord and master *Shak*

Heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must *fall*, that we are innocent *Addison*

8 To descend in character or reputation to become degraded, to sink into vice, error, or sin, to depart from faith or from rectitude

Let us labor, therefore to enter into that rest lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief *Heb* iv 11

9 To become insnared or embarrassed, to be entrapped, to be worse off than before, as, to *fall* into error, to *fall* into difficulties

10 To assume a look of shame or disappointment, to become or appear dejected, — said of the countenance

Cain was very wroth, and his countenance *fell* *Gen* iv 5

I have observed of late thy looks are *fallen* *Addison*

11. To pass somewhat suddenly, and passively, into a weaker or lower state or circumstances, to become, as, to *fall* asleep, to *fall* into temptation

12 To happen, to come to pass, to light, to arrive, to befall, to issue, to terminate

The Romans *fell* on this model by chance *Swift*

Sit still, my daughter, until thou know how the matter will *fall*. *Ruth* iii 18.

Sadly *fell* our Christmas eve *Tennyson*

13 To begin with haste, ardor, or vehemence; to rush or hurry; as, they *fell* to blows

The mixed multitude *fell* a lusting *Num* xi 4

14 To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise, as, the estate *fell* to his brother, the kingdom *fell* into the hands of his rivals

If to her share some female errors *fall*,
Look in her face, and you'll forget them all *Pope*

15 To be dropped or uttered carelessly, as, an unguarded expression *fell* from his lips, not a murmur *fell* from him

To fall aboard of (*Naut*), to strike against, — applied to one vessel coming into collision with another — *To fall among*, to come among accidentally or unexpectedly — *To fall astern* (*Naut*), to move or be driven backward, to recede, as, a ship *falls astern* by the force of a current, or when outsailed by another — *To fall away* (*a*) To lose flesh, to become lean or emaciated to pine (*b*) To renounce or desert allegiance, to revolt or rebel (*c*) To renounce or desert the faith, to apostatize, to sink into wickedness "Those for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away*" *Luke* viii 13 (*d*) To perish, to be ruined, to be lost "How can the soul *fall away* into nothing?" *Addison* (*e*) To decline gradually, to fade, to languish, or become faint "One color *falls away* by just degrees, and another rises insensibly" *Addison* — *To fall back* (*a*) To recede, to give way (*b*) To fail of performing a promise or purpose, not to fulfill — *To fall calm*, to cease to blow, to become calm — *To fall down* (*a*) To prostrate one's self in worship "All kings shall *fall down* before him" *Ps* lxxii 11 (*b*) To sink, to come to the ground "*Down fell* the beauteous youth" *Dryden* (*c*) To bend or bow, as a supplicant (*d*) (*Naut*) To sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet — *To fall foul*, to attack, to make an assault — *To fall from* (*a*) To recede from, to depart, not to adhere as, to *fall from* an agreement or engagement (*b*) To depart from allegiance or duty, to revolt — *To fall from grace* (*Methodism*) to sink into vice, to sin, to withdraw from faith or allegiance to duty — *To fall home* (*Ship Carp*), to curve inward — said of the timbers or upper parts of a ship's side which are much within a perpendicular *Totten* — *To fall in* (*a*) To concur to agree as, the measure *falls in* with popular opinion (*b*) To comply, to yield to "You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects" *Addison* (*c*) To come in, to join, to enter as *fall into* the ranks *fall in* on the right — *To fall in with* to meet, as a ship also to discover or come near, as land — *To fall off* (*a*) To withdraw to separate, to be broken or detached as friends *fall off* in adversity "Love cools friendship *falls off*, brothers divide" *Shak* (*b*) To perish to die away as, words *fall off* by disuse (*c*) To apostatize, to forsake to withdraw from the faith, or from allegiance or duty

Those captive tribes *fell off*
From God to worship calves *Milton*

(*d*) To forsake to abandon as his subscribers *fell off* (*e*) To drop as fruits *fall off* when ripe (*f*) To deteriorate, to depart from former excellence, to become less valuable or interesting, as the magazine or the review *falls off* (*g*) (*Naut*) To deviate or tend to the leeward of the point to which the head of the ship was before directed to fall to leeward *Totten* — *To fall on* (*a*) To begin suddenly and eagerly *Fall to*, and try the appetite to eat *Dryden* (*b*) To begin an attack to assault to assail "*Fall on, fall on* and hear him not *Dryden* (*c*) To drop on to descend on — *To fall out* (*a*) To quarrel to begin to contend

A soul exasperated in ills *falls out*
With every thing its friend itself *Addison*

(*b*) To happen to befall to chance There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice *L'Estrange* — *To fall over* (*a*) To revolt to desert from one side to another (*b*) To fall beyond *Shak* — *To fall short*, to be deficient as the corn *falls short* they all *fall short* in duty — *To fall to* (*a*) To begin hastily and eagerly *Fall to* with eagerness on homely food *Dryden* (*b*) To apply one's self to as he will never after *fall to* labor "They *fell to* raising money under pretense of the relief of Ireland" *Clarendon* — *To fall under* (*a*) To come under or within the limits or to be subjected to as, they *fell under* the jurisdiction of the emperor (*b*) To come under to become the subject of as this point did not *fall under* the cognizance or deliberations of the court these things do not *fall under* human sight or observation (*c*) To come within, to be ranged or reckoned with as these substances *fall under* a different class or order — *To fall upon* (*a*) To attack [See *To fall on*] (*b*) To attempt "I do not intend to *fall upon* nice disquisitions" *Holder* (*c*) To rush against

☞ *Fall* primarily denotes descending motion either in a perpendicular or inclined direction and in most of its applications, implies *literally* or *figuratively* velocity haste, suddenness or violence Its use is so various and so much diversified by modifying words that it is not easy to enumerate its senses in all its applications

Fall, *v t* 1 To let fall to drop [*Obs*]

For every tear he *falls* a Trojan bleeds *Shak*

2 To sink, to depress, as, to raise or *fall* the voice

3 To diminish, to lessen or lower, as, to *fall* the price of commodities [*Rare*]

4 To bring forth, as, to *fall* lambs [*Rare*] *Shak*

5 To fell, to cut down, as, to *fall* a tree [*Local* or *Prov Eng* & *U S*]

Fall, *n* 1 The act of dropping or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity descent, as, a *fall* from a house, or from the yard of a ship

2 The act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture, as, he was walking on ice, and had a *fall*

3 Death, destruction, overthrow, ruin "They conspire thy *fall*" *Denham*

4 Downfall; degradation, loss of greatness or office, termination of greatness, power, or dominion, ruin, as, the *fall* of the Roman empire, the *fall* of Cardinal Wolsey.

Behold thee glorious only in thy *fall* *Pope*

5 Diminution or decrease of price or value, depreciation, as, the *fall* of prices, the *fall* of rents, the *fall* of interest

6 Declination of sound, a sinking of tone, cadence, as, the *fall* of the voice at the close of a sentence

7 Declivity, the descent of land or a hill, a slope.

8 Descent of water, a cascade, a cataract, a rush of water down a steep place, — usually in the plural, sometimes in the singular, as, the *falls* of Niagara, or the Mohawk, the *fall* of the Housatonic at Canaan

9 The outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean or into a lake or pond, as, the *fall* of the Po into the Gulf of Venice *Addison*.

10 Extent of descent, the distance which any thing falls, as, the water of a pond has a *fall* of five feet

11 The fall of the leaf, the season when leaves fall from trees, autumn

12 That which falls, a falling, as, a *fall* of rain or snow

13 The act of felling or cutting down "The *fall* of timber"

14 Lapse or declension from innocence or goodness specifically, the first apostasy, the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit, also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels

15 A kind of vail [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

16 (*Naut*) That part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting *Dana*

Fal lā'cious, *a* [Lat *fallaciosus*, from *fallacia*, Fr *fallacieux* See FALLACY] Embodying or pertaining to a fallacy, fitted to deceive, as, a *fallacious* argument

Fal lā'cious ly, *adv* In a fallacious manner

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause *Addison*

Fal lā'cious ness, *n* The state of being fallacious, tendency to deceive or mislead, as, the *fallaciousness* of an argument

Făl'la cy, *n* [Lat *fallacia*, from *fallax*, deceitful, deceptive, from *fallere*, to deceive, Pr, Pg, & It *fallacia*, Sp *falacia*]

1 Deceptive or false appearance, deceitfulness, that which misleads the eye or the mind, deception, mistake

I'll entertain the offered *fallacy* *Shak*

Winning by conquest what the first man lost,
By *fallacy* surprised *Milton*

2 (*Logic*) An argument, or apparent argument, which professes to be decisive of the matter at issue, while in reality it is not

Syn - Deception, deceit mistake — FALLACY SOPHISTRY A *fallacy* is an argument which professes to be decisive but in reality is not *sophistry* is also false reasoning, but of so specious and subtle a kind as to render it difficult to expose its *fallacy* Many *fallacies* are obvious, but the evil of *sophistry* lies in its consummate art "Men are apt to suffer their minds to be misled by *fallacies* which gratify their passions Many persons have obscured and confounded the nature of things by their wretched *sophistry*, though an act be never so sinful they will strip it of its guilt *South*

Făl'lals, *n pl* Gay ornaments trippery *Hallivell*

Făl'lax, *n* [Lat *fallax*, deceptive See *supra*] Cavillation [*Obs*] *Abp Cranmer*

Fallen (fawln, 58), *p a* Dropped, descended, degraded decreased ruined

Făl'len cy, *n* [From Lat *fallens*, p pr of *fallere*, to deceive See FAILANCE] Mistake, error, blunder [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor*

Fall'er, *n* One who falls

Făl'li bil'i ty, *n* [It *fallibilita*, Sp *falibilidad*, Fr *faillibilité*] The state of being fallible liableness to deceive or to be deceived, as, the *fallibility* of an argument or of an advisor

Făl'li ble, *a* [L Lat *fallibilis* from Lat *fallere*, to deceive It *fallibile*, Sp *falible*, Fr *faillible*] Liable to fail or mistake, liable to deceive or be deceived as, all men are *fallible*, our opinions and hopes are *fallible*

Făl'li bly, *adv* In a fallible manner

Fall'ing *n* An indenting or hollow, — opposed to *rising* or *prominence* [*Rare*] *Addison.*

Fall'ing-sick'ness, *n* (*Med*) The epilepsy, a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls

Fall'ing-star, *n* See SHOOTING STAR

Fall'ing-stōne, *n* A stone falling from the atmosphere a meteorite, an aerolite

Fal lō'pi an *a* [From *Fallopius*, or *Fallopio*, a physician of Modena, who died in 1562, and who was the discoverer of these tubes] (*Anat*) Pertaining to or discovered by, Fallopius, — applied to two ducts or canals floating in the abdomen, and extending from the upper angles of the womb to the pelvis, usually called the *Fallopian* tubes. *Dunglison.*

Făl'lōw, *a* [A S *fealu, fealo, fealav*, N H Ger. *falb, fahl*, O H Ger *falo, falawer, falawu, falawas*, Icel *fölr*, D *vaal*, whence Pr. *falb*, It *falbo*, Fr *fauve*, allied to Lith *palvas*, Slav *plavŭ*, Pol.

plowy, Skr *palita*, Gr πολιός, Lat *pallidus*, *fulvus*, and *flavus*]

1 Left untilled or unsowed after having been plowed ready for culture, uncultivated, neglected, as, *fallow* ground

2 Pale red or pale yellow, as, a *fallow* deer or greyhound *Shak*

Făl'lōw, *n* [So called from the *fallow*, or somewhat yellow, color of naked ground See *supra*]

1 Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded land which has been plowed without being sowed

The plowing of *fallows* is a benefit to land *Mortimer*

2 The plowing or tilling of land, without sowing it for a season, as, summer *fallow*, properly conducted, has ever been found a sure method of destroying weeds

By a complete summer *fallow* land is rendered tender and mellow The *fallow* gives it a better tilth than can be given by a *fallow* crop *Sinclair*

Green fallow that where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds by cultivating some green crop, as turnips, potatoes &c [*Eng*]

Făl'lōw, *v t* To fade, to become yellow [*Obs*]

Făl'lōw, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FALLOWED, *p pr* & *vb n* FALLOWING] To plow, harrow and break up, as land, without seeding, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow, as, it is found for the interest of the farmer to *fallow* cold, strong, clayey land

Făl'lōw-chăt, *n* See FALLOW FINCH

Făl'lōw-crŏp *n* The crop taken from a green fallow See FALLOW

Făl'lōw Deer (So called from its *fallow* or pale yellow col or See *supra*] (*Zoöl*) A species of deer (*Cervus Dama*, or *Dama vulgaris*), smaller than the stag, and most common in Eng land, where it is often domesticated in the parks

Fallow Deer (*Dama vulgaris*)

Făl'lōw-flnch (66), *n* (*Ornith*) A small bird of the genus *Saxicola* (*Œnanthe* of some, *Motacilla œnanthe* of Linnæus) — called also *fallow-chat*, *wheat ear*, and by a variety of local names *Ency Dict*

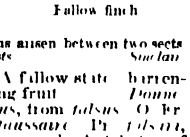

Fallow finch

Făl'lōw-ist, *n* (*Agric*) One who favors the practice of fallowing land [*Rare*]

On this subject a controversy has arisen between two sects the *fallowists* and the anti *fallowists* *Sinclair*

Făl'lōw ness, *n* (*Agric*) Fallow state barrenness, exemption from bearing fruit *Donne*

Fȧl'se-ry, *n* [Lat *falsarius*, from *falsus* O Fr *falsaire*, *faulsaire*, N Fr *faussaire* Pr *falsari*, Sp, Pg, & It *falsario* See *supra*] A falsifier of evidence [*Obs*] *Sheldon*

Fȧlse, *a* [*compar* FALSER *superl* FALSEST] [Lat *falsus*, p p of *fallere*, *falsum* to deceive O Fr *fals*, N Fr *faux*, Pr *fals*, Sp Pg, & It *falso*, whence A S *false*, Ger *falsch*, D *valsch*, Sw & Dan *falsk*]

1 Uttering falsehood, unveracious, given to deceit, dishonest as, a *false* witness, a *false* historian, and the like

2 Not faithful or loyal, as to obligations, allegiance, vows, and the like, treacherous, perfidious as, a *false* friend, lover, or subject, *false* to promises

I to myself was *false*, ere thou to me *Milton*

3 Not according with truth or reality, not true, fitted or likely to deceive or disappoint, treacherous, deceitful, inconstant, unfaithful as, a *false* statement, a *false* measure or weight

4 Not genuine or real assumed or designed to deceive, counterfeit hypocritical as, *false* tears, *false* modesty, *false* colors, *false* jewelry

False fact must hide what the false heart doth know *Shak*

5 Not well founded, not firm or trustworthy erroneous, as, a *false* claim, a *false* conclusion, a *false* construction in grammar

Whose *false* foundation waves have swept away *Spenser*

6 (*Mus*) Not in tune

False attic (*Arch*), an attic without pilasters, casements or balustrades, used for crowning a building *Gwilt* — *False cadence*, an imperfect or interrupted cadence — *False conception* (*Med*) an abnormal conception in which a misshapen fleshy mass is produced instead of a well-organized fetus — *False fire*, a combustible composition, used in vessels of war to make signals during the night *Totten* — *False imprisonment* (*Law*) the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law or the unlawful detaining of a person in custody — *False keel* (*Naut*), the timber used below the main keel to serve both as a defense and an aid in holding the wind better *Totten* — *False pretenses*, false representations made with a view to obtain money or goods with intent to cheat *Bouvier* — *False rail* (*Naut*), a thin piece of timber inside of a curved head-rail *Ogilvie* — *False relation* (*Mus*), a progression in harmony, in which a certain note in a chord appears in the next chord prefixed by a flat or sharp — *False return* (*Law*), an untrue return made to a process by the officer to whom it was delivered for execution — *False roof* (*Arch*), that part between the ceiling of the upper floor and the covering of the roof *Gwilt* — *False token*, a false document or sign of the existence of a fact used for fraudulent purposes *Burrill* — *False work* (*Civil Engin*), a temporary bridge or scaffolding, by the aid of which the permanent structure is erected

Fȧlse, *adv* Not truly, not honestly, falsely *Shak*

Fȧlse, *v t* [O Fr *falser*, N Fr *fausser*, Pr, O Sp, & O Pg *falsar*, It & Lat *falsare*, from Lat *falsus* See *supra*]

1 To mislead by want of truth, to deceive [*Obs*] 'In his *falsed* fancy" *Spenser*

2 To defeat, to balk, to evade [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fȧlse'-fāced (fĭst), *a* Hypocritical "*False faced* soothing" *Shak*

Fȧlse'-hĕart, } *a* Hollow, treacherous, de-
Fȧlse'-hĕart'ed, } ceitful perfidious *Bacon*

Fȧlse'-hĕart'ed ness, *n* Perfidiousness, treachery *Stillingfleet*

Fȧlse'hōōd, *n* [From *false* and the termination *hood* q v]

1 Want of truth or veracity, an untrue assertion

Though it be a lie in the clock, it is but a *falsehood* in the hand of the dial when pointing at a wrong hour it rightly following the direction of the wheel which moveth it *Fuller*

2 Want of honesty or integrity, treachery deceitfulness, perfidy 'Betrayed by *falsehood* off his guard" *Shak*

3 Counterfeit false appearance, imposture

No *falsehood* can endure
Touch of celestial temper *Milton*

Syn Falsity lie, untruth, fiction, fabrication See FALSITY

Fȧlse'ly, *adv* In a false manner not truly, deceitfully, perfidiously "O *falsely*, *falsely* murdered" *Shak*

Fȧlse'ness, *n* The state of being false want of integrity or uprightness double dealing unfaithfulness treachery perfidy as, the *falseness* of a man, or of his word

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness* or cheated by the avarice, of such a servant *Rogers*

Fȧls'er, *n* One who is false a deceiver [*Obs*] 'Such *falser's* friendship fair" *Spenser*

Fȧl sĕt'tŏ, } *n* [It *falsetto*, Fr *fausset* from I t
Fȧl sĕt'to, } *falsus* See FALSE] A false or artificial voice that peculiar species of voice in a man the compass of which lies above his natural voice

The cry scream, yell, and all shrillness, are various modes of the *falsetto* *Pierce*

Fȧl'sĭ-fĭ'men (*Civ Law*) The crime of falsifying

☞ This term in the civil law included not only forgery but every species of fraud and deceit It never has been used in so extensive a sense in modern common law in which its predominant significance is forgery though it also includes perjury and offenses of a like character *Burrill Greenleaf*

Fȧl'sĭ fi'a ble, *a* [O Fr *falsifiable*] Capable of being falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted *Johnson*

Fȧl'sĭ fi cā'tion *n* [Fr *falsification*, Sp *falsificacion* It *falsificazione*]

1 The act of making false a counterfeiting the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not, as, the *falsification* of words *Hooker*

2 Confutation *Broome*

3 (*Equity*) The showing an item of charge in an account to be wrong *Story*

Fȧl'sĭ fi cā'tor, *n* [Fr *falsificateur*, Sp *falsificador* It *falsificatore*] A falsifier *Bp Morton*

Fȧl'sĭ-fī'er, *n* One who falsifies, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance

Fȧl'sĭ-fȳ, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FALSIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* FALSIFYING] [Fr *falsifier* Sp *falsificar*, It & Lat *falsificare*, from Lat *falsus*, false, q v, and *facere*, to make]

1 To represent falsely to make false, to counterfeit, to forge, as, to *falsify* coin

The Irish bards use to forge and *falsify* every thing as they list to please or displease any man *Spenser*

2 To prove to be false or untrustworthy, to disappoint, as, to *falsify* a record

By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I *falsify* men's hopes *Shak*

3 To violate, to break by falsehood, as, to *falsify* one's faith or word *Sidney*

4 To baffle or escape, as, to *falsify* a blow *Luttrell*

5 (*Law*) To avoid or defeat, to prove false, as a judgment *Blackstone*

6 (*Equity*) To show, in accounting, that an item of charge inserted in an account is wrong *Story Daniell*

Fȧls'i fȳ, *v i* To tell lies, to violate the truth

It is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify* *South*

Fȧls'ism, *n* That which is evidently false, an assertion or statement the falsity of which is plainly apparent, — opposed to *truism*

Fȧls'i-ty, *n* [Lat *falsitas*, O Fr *falsité*, N Fr. *fausseté*, Pr. *falsetat*, Sp. *falsedad*, Pg *falsidade*, It. *falsità*.]

1 The quality of being false, contrariety or in conformity to truth

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falsity* of things *South*

2 Falsehood, a lie, a false assertion *Glanville*.

Syn — Falsehood, lie, deceit — FALSITY, FALSENESS, LIE *Falsity* denotes the state or quality of being false A *falsehood* is a false declaration designedly made A *lie* is a gross, unblushing falsehood It is a vulgar error to speak of "telling a *falsity*" It is an equal error to say, 'I perceive the *falsehood* of your declaration or statement The *falsity* of a person's assertion may be proved by the evidence of others, and thus the charge of *falsehood* be fastened upon him

Can you on him such *falsities* obtrude?
And as a mortal the most wise delude? *Sandys*.

Artificer of fraud he was the first
That practiced *falsehood* under saintly show *Milton*.

Fȧl'ter, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FALTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* FALTERING] [O Eng *faulter*, from O Fr *faulte*, N Fr *faute*, fault, or from Eng *fault*, Scot *faulton*, transgressor It is impossible to derive the word from Sp or Pg *faltar*, to be wanting or deficient, to miss, to fail See FAULT and FAULTER]

1 To fail short to fail, to stumble, especially, to hesitate, to stammer, as, his tongue *falters*

With *faltering* speech and visage incomposed *Milton*

2 To tremble, to totter "He found his legs *falter*" *Wiseman*

3 To fail in distinctness or regularity of exercise, — said of the mind or of thought

Here indeed the power of distinct conception of space and distance *falters* *I Taylor*

Fȧl'ter, *v t* [Prov Eng *falter*, to thrash barley in the chaff *faltered*, dishevelled, probably allied to Celtic *talt*, human hair] To thrash in the chaff to cleanse or sift out, as barley [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Fȧl'ter-ing, *n* Feebleness deficiency

Fȧl'ter ing ly, *adv* In a faltering manner, with hesitation or feebleness

Făl'trănck, *n* [Ger *fall*, a fall, casualty, and *trank* drink] (*Med*) A drink prepared from various iron ore plants and used as a remedy in case of wounds and various accidents

Fă'lŭn, *n* [Fr] (*Geol*) A series of strata, of the middle tertiary period abounding in shells, and corresponding to the Norfolk crag *Lyell*

Făm'ble, *v t* To stammer [*Obs*] *Nares*

Făm'ble *n* A hand [*Cant*] "We clap our *fambles*" *Beau & Fl*

Fāme, *n* [O Fr *fame*, Pr Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *fama*, Gr φημη, Dor φαμα, from Gr φημι, I say, speak tell make known]

1 Public report or rumor

The *fame* thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house *Gen* xlv 16.

The certain *fame* thereof being told by none *Chapman*

2 Report or opinion generally diffused, renown, notoriety public estimation celebrity, either favorable or unfavorable, as, the *fame* of Solomon, or Washington

I find thou art no less than *fame* hath bruited thee *Shak*

Syn — Notoriety, celebrity, renown, reputation, credit honor

Fāme, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FAMED, *p pr* & *vb n* FAMING]

1 To report

The fields where thou art *famed*
To have wrought such wonders *Milton*

2 To make famous 'Those Hesperian gardens *famed* of old" *Milton*

Fāme'less, *a* Without renown *Beau & Fl*

Fāme'less ly, *adv* In a fameless manner

Fa mĭl'iar (fa mĭl'yar), *n* [Lat *familiaris*, from Lat *familia*, family, Fr *familier*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *familiar*, It *familiare*, *famigliare* See FAMILY]

1 Pertaining to a family, domestic *Pope*

2 Closely acquainted or intimate, as a friend or companion, well versed in, as any subject of study, as, *familiar* with the Scriptures

3 Characterized by, or exhibiting the manner of, an intimate not formal, unceremonious, free, unconstrained, easy accessible

Be thou *familiar* but by no means vulgar *Shak*

4 Well known, as a friend well understood, as a book or science

That war or peace may be
As things acquainted and *familiar* to us *Shak*

Familiar spirit, a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call

Now ye *familiar* spirits,
Help me this once *Shak*

Fa mĭl'iar, *n* 1 An intimate a close companion, one long acquainted one accustomed to another by free, unreserved converse

All my *familiars* watched for my halting *Jer* xx 10

2 A demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call *Shak*

3 (*Court of Inquisition*) One admitted to the secrets and employed in the service, of the courts, especially in apprehending and imprisoning the accused

Fa mĭl iăr'i-ty (fa mĭl yăr'ĭ tȳ) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *familiaritas*, Fr *familiarité*, Pr *familiaritat*,

Sp *familiaridad*, It *familiarita, famigliarita*] The state of being familiar, intimate and frequent converse, or association, unconstrained intercourse, freedom from ceremony and constraint, intimacy, as, to live in remarkable *familiarity*

Syn.—Acquaintance, fellowship, affability, intimacy See ACQUAINTANCE

Fa mil'iar-ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* FAMILIARIZED, *p pr & vb n* FAMILIARIZING] [Fr *familiariser*]

1 To make familiar or intimate, to habituate, to accustom, to make well known by practice or converse, as, to *familiarize* one's self to scenes of distress

2 To make easy by practice or study as, to *familiarize* one's self with a business, a book, or a science

Fa-mil'iar-ly, *adv* 1 In a familiar manner, unceremoniously, without constraint, without formality

2 Commonly frequently, with the ease and unconcern that arise from long custom or acquaintance

Fa mil'ia ry, *a* [Lat *familiaris*, domestic, from *familia*, household] Pertaining to a family or household domestic [*Obs*] *Milton*

Făm'i lism, *n* The tenets of the Familists "*Familism*, Antinomianism, and other fantastic dreams" *Milton*

Făm'i list, *n* [From *family*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a fanatical sect founded by a David George, in Holland, and existing in England about 1580, called the *Family of Love*, from the affection its members professed to bear to all people, however wicked

Făm'i list'ic, } *a* Pertaining to Familists
Făm'i list'ic al, } *Baxter*

Făm'i ly, *n* [Lat, Sp, & Pg *familia*, from Lat *famulus*, servant, Fr *famille*, Pr *familla*, It *famiglia*]

1 The collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager a household, including parents, children, and servants, and, as the case may be, lodgers or boarders

2 Those who descend from one common progenitor a tribe or race kindred, as, the human *family*, the *family* of Abraham

3 Course of descent, genealogy, line of ancestors, lineage

Go, and complain thy *family* is young *Pope*

4 Honorable descent, noble or respectable stock, as, a man of *family*

5 A group of kindred individuals usually more comprehensive than a genus, and founded on more indefinite resemblances, as, a *family* of plants, of animals, or of languages

Făm'ine (fam'in) *n* [Fr *famine* Pr *famina*, from Lat *fames*, hunger Fr *faim*, Pr *fam* O Sp *fame*, N Sp *hambre* Pg *fome*, It *fame*] General scarcity of food, dearth, a general want of provisions destitution "Worn with *famine*" *Milton*

There was a *famine* in the land *Gen* xxvi 1

Făm'ish, *v t* [*imp & p p* FAMISHED (făm'isht) *p pr & vb n* FAMISHING] [O Fr *fanir*, starving See *supra*, and cf AFFAMISH]

1 To starve kill or destroy with hunger *Shak*

2 To exhaust the strength of by hunger, to distress with hunger

The pains of *famished* Lucullus he filled *Dryden*

3 To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary, to cause to suffer extremity by absence of some necessary condition, as, to *famish* him of breath *Milton*

4 To force or constrain by famine

He had *famished* Paris into a surrender *Burke*

Făm'ish, *v i* 1 To die of hunger to starve

2 To suffer extreme hunger or thirst, to be exhausted in strength, or to come near to perish for want of food or drink

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish* *Shak*

3 To suffer extremity from deprivation of any thing essential or necessary

Făm'ish ment, *n* The pain of extreme hunger or thirst, extreme want of sustenance *Hallywell*

Fa mŏs'i ty, *n* [Lat *famositas* Fr *renommée*, It *famosita*] The state of being famous, renown, celebrity [*Obs*]

Fā'mŏŭs, *a* [Lat *famosus*, from *fama* Fr *fameux*, Pr *famos*, Sp Pg, & It *famoso* See FAME] Celebrated in fame or public report renowned much talked of distinguished in story used in either a good or bad sense, chiefly the former and followed by *for* as, *famous* for erudition, for eloquence, for military skill a *famous* pirate "*Famous* for a scolding tongue" *Shak*

Syn —Noted remarkable signal conspicuous celebrated, renowned illustrious eminent transcendent excellent —FAMOUS RENOWNED ILLUSTRIOUS *Famous* is applied to a person or thing widely spoken of as extraordinary, *renowned* is applied to those who are named again and again with honor *illustrious* to those who have dazzled the world by the splendor of their deeds or their virtues Napoleon was *famous* Alexander was *renowned*, Washington was *illustrious*

Henry the Fifth, too *famous* to live long *Shak*
The rest were long to tell, though far *renowned* *Milton*
Of every nation, each *illustrious* name,
Such toys as those have cheated into fame *Dryden*

Fā'mŏŭsed (fā'must), *a* Renowned. [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fā'mŏŭs ly, *adv* With great renown or celebration, with fame

Then this land was *famously* enriched
With politic grave counsel *Shak*

Fā'mŏŭs ness, *n* The state of being famous, renown, celebrity *Boyle*

Făm'ū-lāte, *v i* [Lat *famulari, famulatum*, from *famulus*, servant] To serve [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Făm'ū list, *n* [Lat *famulus*, servant] A colleague of inferior rank or position [*Oxford Univ Statutes*, *Eng*]

Făn, *n* [A S *fann* O H Ger *wanna*, fan, awning, equiv to M H Ger *wanne* O H Ger *wannon*, to fan, equiv to M H Ger & D *wannen* O D *wan*, *wanne*, allied to Lat *vannus*, Fr *van*, fan, van for winnowing grain Cf VAN]

1 An instrument used for producing artificial currents of air by the waiting or revolving motion of a broad surface, as (*a*) An instrument for cooling the person, made of feathers, paper, silk, &c, and usually mounted on sticks all turning about the same pivot, so as when opened to indicate from the center and assume the figure of a section of a circle (*b*) (*Mach*) Any revolving leaf or leaves used for creating currents of air, in winnowing grain, blowing a fire ventilation, &c or for checking rapid motion by the resistance of the air a fanner a fan blower, a fan wheel (*c*) Any instrument for winnowing grain, by moving which the grain is thrown up and agitated, and the chaff is separated and blown away (*d*) Something in the form of a woman's fan when spread as a peacock's tail, a window, &c (*e*) A small vane or sail, used to keep the large sails of a smock windmill always in the direction of the wind *Hebert*

2 That which produces effects analogous to those of a fan, as in exciting a flame &c that which influences heightens, or strengthens, as, it served as a *fan* to the flame of his passion

Fan-nerved (*Bot & Entom*) having the nerves arranged in the form of an open fan as in leaves or animal organization *Crary* —*Fan tracery* (*Arch*) a style of curved work diverging from a central point like the folds of a fan *Fairholt*

Făn, *v t* [*imp & p p* FANNED *p pr & vb n* FANNING]

1 To move as with a fan "The air *fanned* with innumbered plumes" *Milton*

2 To cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan to blow the air on the face of with a fan

3 To ventilate to blow on, to affect by an put in motion

Calm as the breath which *fans* our eastern groves *Dryden*

4 To winnow, to ventilate, to separate chaff from and drive it away by a current of air, as, to *fan* wheat

Fa-nal' *n* [Fr from Gr *φανός*, lamp from *φαίνειν*, to show to shine forth] A light house, or the apparatus placed in it for giving light

Fa nāt'ic, } *a* [Lat *fanaticus*, inspired by di-
Fa nāt'ic al } vinity, enthusiastic, from *fanum* a fane Fr *fanatique* Sp & It *fanatico* See FANE] Pertaining to or indicating, fanaticism extravagant or erroneous opinions excessively enthusiastic especially on religious subjects, as, *fanatic* zeal, *fanatic* notions or opinions

I abhor such *fanatical* phantasms *Shak*

Fa nāt'ic *n* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion

There is a new word coined within few months called *fanatic* which by the close sticking thereof somewhat will cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby even the sectaries of our age *Fuller* 1660

Fanatics are governed rather by imagination than by judgment *Swift*

Fa-nāt'ic al ly, *adv* In a fanatical manner, with wild enthusiasm

Fa nāt'ic al ness, *n* Fanaticism

Fa nāt'i çism *n* [O It *fanatismo* N It & Sp *fanatismo* Fr *fanatisme*] Excessive enthusiasm wild and extravagant notions of religion religious frenzy *Rogers*

Syn —Enthusiasm superstition frenzy See ENTHUSIASM and SUPERSTITION

Fa nāt'i çize, *v t* [*imp & p p* FANATICIZED *p pr & vb n* FANATICIZING] [Fr *fanatiser*] To make fanatic

Făn'a tism, *n* Fanaticism [*Improper*] *Gibbon*

Făn'-blōw'er *n* A wheel with vanes revolving rapidly to impel a current of air for any purpose especially to blow air into a furnace a fan blower

Făn'cied (făn'sid), *p a* [See FANCY] Formed or conceived by the fancy imagined liked *Stephen*

Făn'ci er *n* 1 One who is governed by fancy Not reasoners, but *fanciers* " *Macaulay*

2 One who fancies or has a special liking for or interest in hence, one who keeps for sale as, bird *fanciers* dog *fanciers*, and the like

Făn'ci ful, *a* [See FANCY]

1 Full of fancy, guided by fancy rather than by reason and experience whimsical, as, a *fanciful* man forms visionary projects

2 Dictated by fancy, abounding in wild images, as, a *fanciful* scheme, a *fanciful* theory

Syn.—Imaginative, ideal; visionary; capricious; chimerical, whimsical, fantastical, wild —FANCIFUL, FANTASTICAL, VISIONARY We speak of that as *fanciful* which is irregular in taste and judgment, we speak of it as *fantastical* when it violates all propriety as well as regularity, we speak of it as *visionary* when it is wholly unfounded in the nature of things *Fanciful* notions are the product of a heated fancy without any support in reason or truth, *fantastical* schemes or devices are made up of oddly-assorted fancies often of the most whimsical kind *visionary* expectations are those which can never be realized in fact

Făn'ci ful ly, *adv* In a fanciful manner, wildly, whimsically

Făn'ci ful ness, *n* The quality of being fanciful, dictated or influenced by the imagination

Făn'ci less, *a* Having no fancy, without ideas or imagination

A pert or bluff important wight
Whose brain is *fancyless* whose blood is white *Armstrong*

Făn'-crick'et *n* (*Entom*) A kind of cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*) which burrows in the ground, — called also *fen cricket*, *churr worm*, and *mole cricket*

Făn'cy, *n* [Contracted from *fantasy*, Fr *fantaisie*, Ir *fanta ait*, *fantasa*, Sp, Pg, & It *fantasia*, Lat. *phantasia*, Gr *φαντασία*, a making visible, the power of perception and presentation in the mind, from *φαντάζειν*, to make visible to place before one's mind, from *φαίνειν*, to bring to light]

1 The faculty by which the mind forms an image or a representation of any thing perceived before, the power of combining and modifying such objects into new notions or images the power of readily and happily creating and recalling such objects for the purpose of amusement wit, or embellishment

2 An image or representation of any thing formed in the mind, conception

How now my lord! why do you keep alone
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making? *Shak*

3 An opinion or notion formed without much reflection, caprice, whim, impression

I have always had a *fancy* that learning might be made a play and recreation to children *Locke*

4 Inclination liking formed by caprice rather than reason as to strike one's *fancy* hence, the object of inclination or liking

To fit your *fancies* to your father's will *Shak*

5 That which pleases or entertains the taste or caprice without much use or value

London pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders *Mortimer*

The fancy those who exhibit some special or peculiar taste or fancy as for sporting, boxing and the like — used collectively *Keightley*

At a great book sale in London which had congregated all the *fancy* *De Quincy*

Syn —Imagination conceit taste humor inclination whim liking See IMAGINATION

Făn'cy *v t* [*imp & p p* FANCIED *p pr & vb n* FANCYING] To figure to one's self to believe or suppose without proof, to imagine

If our search has reached no further than simile and metaphor we rather *fancy* than know *Locke*

Făn'cy *v t* 1 To form a conception of, to portray in the mind to imagine

He whom I *fancy* but cannot express *Dryden*

2 To have a fancy for to be pleased with, particularly on account of external appearance or manners "We *fancy* not the cardinal *Shak*

Făn'cy, *a* Adapted to please the fancy or taste

This anxiety never degenerated into a monomania like that which led his [Frederick the Great's] father to pay *fancy* prices for giants *Macaulay*

Fancy ball a ball in which persons appear in fancy dresses —*Fancy goods* fabrics or various colors pattern &c as ribbons silks satins and the like in distinction from those of a simple or plain color —*Fancy stock* species of stocks which yield great opportunity for stock gambling nor they have no intrinsic value and the fluctuations in their prices are chiefly artificial [U S] —*Fancy store* one where article of fancy and ornament are sold

Făn'cy-free, *a* Free from the power of love

In maiden meditation *fancy free* *Shak*

Făn cy-mŏn'ger (mŭng'ger), *n* One who deals in tricks of imagination *Shak*

Făn'cy-sick *a* Having the imagination unsound, distempered in mind *Dr Strange*

Fănd, old *imp* of *find* [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fan dăn'go, *n* [Sp This dance together with its name, was brought from Guinea by the negroes into the West Indies and thence into Spain] A lively dance, in $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$ time much practiced in Spain and Spanish America

Fandango

Făne, *n* [Lat *fanum*, a place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration, sanctuary, from *fari*, to speak O Sp *fano*]

A temple; a place consecrated to religion, a church

Such to this British Isle, her Christian *fanes* *Wordsworth.*

Fa-nē'gā, *n* [Sp] A dry measure of about a hundred weight, or an English bushel *Velasquez.*

Fān'fāre, *n* [Fr, Sp *fanfurria*, probably an onomatopoetic word Cf *infra*] A flourish of trumpets, as in coming into the lists, &c, hence, a bravado

The *fanfare* announcing the arrival of the various Christian princes *W Scott*

Fān'fa rŏn, *n* [Fr, Sp *fanfarron*, It *fanfano*, O Sp *fanfa*, swaggering, boasting Cf Ar *farfār*, talkative] A bully, a hector, a swaggerer, an empty boaster, a vain pretender. *Dryden*

Fan-făr'on ăde', *n* [Fr *fanfaronnade*, Sp *fanfarronada*, *fanfarrua* See *supra*] A swaggering, vain boasting, ostentation, a bluster *Swift*

Fāng, *v t* [A-S *fangan*, contracted *fōn*, p p *fangen*, Goth *fahan*, O H Ger *fahan*, *fangan*, N H Ger *fahen*, *fangen*, D *vangen*, Dan *fange*, *faae*, S v *fånga*, *få*, Icel *fa*] To catch, to seize, to lay hold, to gripe, to clutch [*Obs*]

He's in the law's clutches; you see he's *fanged* *J Webster*

Fāng, *n* [From the verb, A-S *fang*, a taking, seizing, grasp, Ger *fang*, M H Ger *vang*, O H Ger *fanc*, also the claw of a bird of prey]

1 The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held, a long pointed tooth

2. A claw or talon

since I am a dog, beware my *fangs* *Shak*

3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken. "The protuberant *fangs* of the yucca" *Evelyn*

Fānged, *p a* Furnished with fangs, tusks, clutches, or what resembles them, as, a *fanged* adder *Shak* "Chariots *fanged* with scythes" *Philips*

Fāng'gle (-fāng'gl), *n* [From the root of *fang*, A S *fangan*, *fengan*, to take, *anfeng*, an assumption, *un derfeng*, an undertaking] A new attempt, a trifling scheme or ornament [*Obs*] *Wood*

Fāng'gled, *a* [See *supra*] New made, hence, gaudy, showy, vainly decorated See NEW FANGLED [*Obs*] "Our *fangled* world" *Shak*

Fāng'gle-ness, *n* The quality of being fangled or decorated [*Obs*]

He them in new *fangleness* did pass *Spenser*

Fāng'less, *a* Having no fangs or tusks, toothless "A *fangless* lion" *Shak*

Fāng'got, *n* [Cf *fagot*, It *fagotto*, *fangotto*] A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c, from one hundred to two hundred weight and three quarters

Fān'ion (fān'yun), *n* [O Fr *fanion*, from O H Ger *fano*, N H Ger *fahne*, Goth *fana*, a piece of cloth, flag, banner, allied to Lat *pannus*] (*Mil*) A small flag sometimes carried at the head of the baggage of a brigade [*Obs*]

Fān'-light (-lit), *n* (*Arch*) A window resembling in form an open fan *Ruby*

Fān'nel, *n* Same as FANON, q v

Fān'ner, *n* 1 One who fans

2 A machine with revolving vanes, used in various forms, for particular purposes, as for winnowing grain, for blowing fires, for producing ventilation, and the like, — called also *fanning machine*

Fān'ning-ma-chīne', } *n* A machine for sepa-
Fān'ning-mill, } rating seed from chaff, &c, a fanner

Fān'on, *n* [O Fr *fanon*, altar ornament, a scarf on the priest's arm, L Lat *fano*, from O H Ger *fano*, banner, L Lat *fanonellus*, *fanuelus*, diminutive from *fano*, priestly banner See FANION]

1 An embroidered scarf, worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest, in the celebration of the mass [Written also *fannel*] *Fairholt*

2. A flag, an ensign

Fān'-pălm (-pän'pim), *n* (*Bot*) The talipot tree (*Corypha umbraculifera*), a native of the East Indies It attains to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with a straight trunk crowned by a tuft of enormous leaves The leaves, when they first appear, are folded together like a fan, and afterward spread open they are usually eighteen feet long and fourteen wide, and are used for umbrellas, tents, coverings for houses, books, &c The other species of the genus *Corypha* also have the popular name of *fan palms* *Loudon*

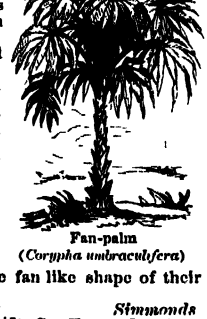

Fan-palm
(*Corypha umbraculifera*)

Fān'-tāil, *n* 1 (*Ornith*) A kind of bird, especially a variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the fan like shape of their tails

2 A form of gas burner *Simmonds*

Fan tăs'ti-kō (-tăs'tĭ-kō), *n* [It See FANCY] (*Mus*) A continuous composition, not divided into what are called movements, or governed by the ordinary rules of musical design, but in which the author's fancy roves under little restraint. *Moore*

Fān'ta sied, *a* [From *fantasy*, fancy.] Filled with fancies or imaginations [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Fān'tasm, *n* [O Fr *fantasme*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It. *fantasma*, Lat *phantasma*, Gr φαντασμα, from φαντάζειν, to make visible, in the passive voice, to become visible, to appear Usually written *phantasm* See FANCY] That which is formed by, or appears to, the imagination, a phantom, something not real

Fān'tasque, *a* Fantastic [*Poet*] *Browning*

Fān'tast, *n* One whose manners or fdens are fantastic [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Fan tăs'tic, } *a* [Fr *fantastique*, Pr *fantastic*,
Fan tăs'tic al, } Sp, Pg, & It *fantastico*, Gr φαντασικός, from φαντάζειν. See *supra*]

1 Producing or existing only in imagination, fanciful, imaginary, not real, chimerical

2 Having the nature of a phantom *Shak*

3 Indulging the vagaries of imagination, exhibiting fantasy, capricious, as, *fantastic* minds, a *fantastic* mistress

4 Resembling fantasies in irregularity, caprice, or unreality, irregular, wild, capricious

There at the foot of yonder nodding beech,
That wreathes its old *fantastic* roots so high *Gray*

Syn —Fanciful, imaginative, ideal, visionary, capricious chimerical, whimsical See FANCIFUL

Fan tăs'tic, *n* A person given to fantastic dress, manners, &c, hence, a dandy *Milton*

Our *fantastics*, who having a fine watch, take all occasions to draw it out to be seen *Fuller*

Fan-tăs'tic-ăl'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being fantastical, fantasticalness

Fan-tăs'tic al ly, *adv* In a fantastic manner, capriciously unsteadily, whimsically

Fan tăs'tic-al ness, *n* The state of being fantastical, humorousness, whimsicalness, caprice

Fan tăs'ti cism, *n* The quality of being fantastic, fantasticalness [*Obs*] *Cudworth*

Fan tăs'tic-ly, *adv* In a fantastic manner, fantastically [*Obs*]

Fan tăs'tic ness, *n* The same as FANTASTICALNESS [*Obs*]

Fan tăs'ti-co, *n* [It] A fantastic [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fān'ta sy, *n* The same as FANCY [*Obs*]

Is not this something more than *fantasy*? *Shak*

Fān'ta-sy, *v t* To have a fancy for, to be pleased with, to fancy [*Obs*] *Cavendish*

Fantoccini (fān'tot chē'nē), *n* [It, pl of *fantoccino*, diminutive of *fantoccio*, puppet from *fante*, boy, child, from Lat *infans* See INFANT] Puppets caused by machinery to perform evolutions or dramatic scenes, also, the representations in which they are used

Fān'tom, *n* [Fr *fantôme*, Pr *fantauma*, Catalan *fantarma*, It *fantasma*, *fantasima*, from Lat *phantasma* See FANTASM] Something that appears to the imagination, a specter, a ghost, an apparition See PHANTOM, which is the usual spelling

Fān'tom-cōrn, *n* Lank or light corn. *Grose.*

Fān'-wheel, *n* A fan blower

Fāp, *a* Fuddled [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fā-quīr', *n* See FAKIR

Fār, *a* [FARTHER and FARTHEST are used as the *compar.* and *superl* of *far*, although belonging to another root See FURTHER] [A S *feorr* *feor*, *for*, *fyr*, O Sax *fer*, D *ver*, *verre*, Icel *fiarri*, *fiarri*, O H Ger. *ferri*, *ferro*, *fer*, Goth *fairra*, N H Ger *fern*, Dan *fiern*, Sw *fiern*, allied to Lat *porro*, Gr πόρρω]

Fan-wheel.

1 Distant in any direction, not near, remote, mutually separated by a wide space or extent

They said, We be come from a *far* country *Josh* ix 6

The nations *far* and near contend in choice *Dryden*

2 Remote from purpose, contrary to design or wishes, as, *far* be it from me to justify cruelty

3 Remote in affection or obedience, at enmity with, alienated

They that are *far* from thee shall perish *Ps* lxxiii 27

4 More or most distant of the two, as, the *far* side of a horse, that is, the right side, or the one opposite to the rider when he mounts

Fār, *adv* 1 To a great extent or distance of space, as, the *far* extended ocean, we are separated *far* from each other

2 To a great distance in time from any point, remotely as, he pushed his researches very *far* into antiquity

3 In great part, as, the day is *far* spent

4 In a great proportion, by many degrees, very much

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies *Prov* xxxi 10

5 To a certain point, degree, or distance, as, this argument is sound and logical, as *far* as it goes

Answer them
How *far* forth you do like their articles. *Shak*

By far, in a great degree, very much — *Far from*, at a great distance, as, *far from* home, *far from* hope — *Far off* (*a*) At or to a great distance (*b*) At enmity, alienated in a state of ignorance and alienation

And the king went forth, and all the people after him, and tarried in a place that was *far off* 2 *Sam* xv 17

Lo, then would I wander *far off*, and remain in the wilderness. *Ps* lv 7.

Far other, very different *Pope* —*From far*, from a great distance, from a remote place

☞ *Far* often occurs in compounds, such as *far-extended*, *far-reaching*, which need no special definition

Fār, *n* [A-S *fearh* See FARROW] The young of swine, or a litter of pigs [*Prov. Eng*] *Tusser.*

Fār'-a-bout', *n* A going out of the way, a digression [*Obs*] *Fuller.*

Fā'rand, *n* See FARRAND

Fār'an-dăng, *n* A kind of fabric made of silk and wool *Simmonds.*

Fār'ant ly, *a* [See FARRAND]

1. Orderly, decent

2 Comely, handsome [*Obs*] *Hallswell.*

Fārçe, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FARCED (farst), *p pr.* & *vb n* FARCING] [Lat *farcire*, Fr *farcir*, Pr *farsir*] [*Obs*]

1 To stuff with force-meat, hence, to fill with mingled ingredients

The first principles of religion should not be *farced* with school points and private tenets *Sanderson*

2 To render fat [*Obs*] "If thou wouldst *farce* thy lean ribs" *B. Jonson.*

3 To swell out, to render pompous [*Obs*] "The *farced* title" *Shak.*

Fārçe, *n* [Fr *farce*, It, Sp, & Pg *farsa*, from Lat. *farsus*, p p of *farcire*, to stuff See *supra*]

1 (*Cookery*) Stuffing or mixture of viands, like that used in dressing a fowl, force meat

2 A low style of comedy, a dramatic composition marked by low humor, generally written with little regard to regularity or method, and abounding with ludicrous incidents and expressions The dialogue is usually low, the persons of inferior rank, and the fable or action trivial or ridiculous

Farce is that in poetry which "grotesque" is in a picture the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false *Dryden*

3 Ridiculous or empty show, as, a mere *farce*. "The *farce* of state" *Pope.*

Fārçe'ment, *n* Stuffing, force meat [*Obs*]

They spoil a good dish with unsavory *farcements* *Feltham*

Fār'çi cal, *a* Belonging to a farce, appropriated to farce, ludicrous, deceptive

They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are actually in nature *Gay*

Fār'çi cal ly, *adv* In a manner suited to farce, hence, ludicrously, ridiculously

Fār'çi cal ness, *n* Quality of being farcical

Fār'çi lite (49), *n* [Eng *farce* and Gr λίθος, stone] (*Min*) Pudding stone [*Obs*] *Kirwan.*

Fār'çi men, *n* The same as FARCIN

Fār'çin, } *n* [Fr *farcin*, It *farcino*, from Lat *far-*
Fār'çy, } *cus*, Fr *farcir* See FARCE, *v t*] (*Far*) A disease of the absorbents, affecting the skin and its blood vessels It is of the nature of mange, and is allied to glanders

Fār'ci tate, *a* [Lat *farcire*, *farctum*, to stuff See FARCI, *v t*] (*Bot*) Stuffed, crammed or full, without vacuities, — opposed to *tubular* or *hollow*, as, a *farctate* leaf, stem, or pericarp [*Obs*] *Martyn*

Fārd, *n* [See *infra*] Paint used on the face [*Obs*] "Painted with French *fard*" *Whitaker*

Fārd, *v t* [Fr *farder*, Pr *fardar*, to paint one's face, Fr *fard*, paint for the face, from O H Ger *gi farit*, *gi faruit*, p p of *farujan*, to color, tinge, from *faruo* A S *fārbu*, N H Ger *fārbe*, color] To paint [*Obs*] *Shenstone*

Fār'-dāy, *n* The advanced part of the day [*Obs*]

The manna was not good
After sun-rising, *far-day* sullies flowers *H Vaughan*

Fār'del, *n* [O Fr *fardel*, N Fr *fardeau*, Pr *fardel*, It *fardello*, Sp *fardel*, *fardillo*, *fardo*, L Lat *fardellus*, Armor *fard*, cargo of a ship, *farda*, to load a ship] A bundle or little pack [*Obs*] *Shak*

A *fardel* of never-ending misery and suspense *Marryatt*

Fār'del, *v t* To make up in fardels or bundles. [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Fār'ding-băg, *n* The first stomach of a cow, or other ruminant animal, where green food lies until it is chewed over again *Gardner.*

Fār'ding-dāle, } *n* The fourth part of an acre of
Fār'ding-dēal, } land [*Obs*] *Hallswell*
Fār'ding-gāle, }

Fāre, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FARED, *p pr* & *vb n.* FARING] [A S, O Sax, Goth, & O H. Ger. *faran*, M H Ger & D *varen*, N H Ger *fahren*, O Frics, Icel, & Sw *fara*, Dan *fare*]

1 To go, to pass, to journey, to travel

So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden *Milton*

2 To be in any state, good or bad, to be attended with any circumstances or train of events, fortunate or unfortunate, as, he *fared* well or ill

So *fares* the stag among the enraged hounds. *Denham.*
So *fared* the knight between two foes *Hudibras*

3 To be treated or entertained at table, or with bodily or social comforts

There was a certain rich man which . . *fared* sumptuously every day *Luke* xvi 19

4. To happen well or ill;—used impersonally; as, we shall see how it will *fare* with him.

So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*

Fāre, *n.* [A-S *fār, far, faru,* journey, from *faran,* O Eng. *fare,* journey, passage See *supra*]

1. The price of passage or going, the sum paid or due for conveying a person by land or water, as, the *fare* for crossing a river, the *fare* for conveyance in a coach or by railway.

2. Condition or state of things, experience

What *fare?* what news abroad? *Shak*

3 Food, provisions for the table, as, coarse *fare*, delicious *fare* *Milton*

4. The person or persons conveyed in a vehicle, as, a full *fare* of passengers [*Rare*] *Drummond*

Fāre-wĕll', *interj* [Compounded of *fare,* in the imperative, and *well*] Go well, good-by, adieu, —originally applied to a person departing, but by custom now applied both to those who depart and those who remain It is often separated by the pronoun; as, *fare* you *well*, and is sometimes used as an expression of separation only, as *farewell* the year, *farewell*, ye sweet groves, that is, I bid you *farewell.*

So *farewell* hope, and with hope *farewell* fear *Milton.*

☞ The accent is sometimes placed on the first syllable, especially in poetry

Fāre'well, or **Fāre-wĕll',** *n* 1 A wish of happiness or welfare at parting, the parting compliment, adieu

2 Act of departure, leave

And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun *Shak*

Before I take my *farewell* of the subject. *Addison*

Fāre'well, *a.* Parting, valedictory, as, a *farewell* discourse

Fär'-fĕt, *a* The same as FAR FETCHED [*Obs*]

"York with his *far fet* policy" *Shak*

Fär'-fĕtch, *v t* To bring from far, to seek out studiously [*Obs*]

To *far-fetch* the name of Tartar from a Hebrew word *Fuller*

Fär'-fĕtch, *n* Any thing brought from far, or brought about with studious care, a deep stratagem. [*Obs*]

Jesuits have deeper reaches
In all their politic *far-fetches* *Hudibras*

Fär'-fĕtched (-fĕtcht), *a* 1 Brought from far, or from a remote place

Whose pains have earned the *far-fetched* spoil *Milton*

2 Studiously sought, not easily or naturally deduced or introduced, forced, strained

Fa-rī'nā, or **Fa-rī'nă,** *n* [Lat *farina,* meal, flour, from *far,* a sort of grain, spelt, the earliest food of the Romans, both roasted and ground into meal]

1 The flour of any species of corn, or starchy root, such as the potato, &c *Ure*

2 (*Chem*) Starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables, extracted by a process of washing the flour, and occurring in particles of different size, according to the grain or root employed This starch is used in cookery, in the preparation of puddings, and the like

3 (*Bot*) Pollen [*Rare*] *Craig*

Fär'ĭ nā'ceous (shus), *a* [Lat *farinaceus,* from *farina,* Fr *farinace,* It *farinaceo*]

1 Consisting or made of meal or flour, as, a *farinaceous* diet

2 Yielding farina or flour, as, *farinaceous* seeds

3 Like meal, mealy, pertaining to meal, as, a *farinaceous* taste or smell

Fär'ĭ nōse' (125), *a* [Lat *farinosus,* from *farina,* Fr *farineux,* It *farinoso*]

1 Yielding farina, as, *farinose* substances

2 (*Nat Hist.*) Covered with a sort of white, mealy powder, as the leaves of some poplars, mealy *Lindley Humble*

Färl, *v t.* The same as FURL [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Fär'lĭes, *n pl* [A S *färlic,* sudden, fortuitous, from *fär,* a coming suddenly upon, danger, peril, O Sax & Icel *fär,* O H Ger *fāra,* N H Ger *fahr, gefahr*] Unusual, unexpected things [*Obs*] [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Färm, *n* [O Eng *ferme,* Fr *ferme,* Pr *ferma,* farm, abode, It *ferma,* Sp *firma,* bargain, contract, signature, from Lat *firmus,* firm, fast, *firmare,* to make firm or fast, either because the farms were at first inclosed or fortified with walls, or because the leases were confirmed or made more certain by signature, A-S *feorme, feorme ham*]

1 A tract of land inclosed or set apart for cultivation by a tenant, a piece of ground farmed out or rented for agriculture

2 An extended piece of ground, devoted by its owner to agriculture, a landed estate "Pleasant villages and *farms*" *Milton*

3 The state of land leased on rent reserved, a lease

It is great willfulness in landlords to make any longer *farms* to their tenants *Spenser*

4. A tract of country *farmed* out for the collection of the revenues. [*Rare.*]

The province was divided into twelve *farms* *Burke*

Färm, *v. t.* [*imp & p p.* FARMED, *p. pr & vb n* FARMING]

1. To lease or let for an equivalent, as land for a rent, to yield the use of to a tenant, on condition of his returning a portion of the proceeds.

We are enforced to *farm* our royal realm. *Shak*

2 To give up to another, as an estate, a business, the revenue, a privilege, &c, on condition of receiving in return a percentage of what it yields, as, to *farm* the taxes

To *farm* their subjects and their duties toward these *Burke*

3 To take at a certain rent or rate

4 To devote, as land, to agriculture, to cultivate, as a farm

To farm let, or *let to farm,* to lease on rent

Färm, *v i* To till the soil, to labor as an agriculturist

Färm'a-ble, *a* Capable of being farmed *Sherwood*

Färm'er, *n* [Fr *fermier,* A-S *feormere*] One who farms, as, (*a*) One who hires and cultivates a farm, a cultivator of leased ground, a tenant *Smart* (*b*) One who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent, as, a *farmer* of the revenues (*c*) One who is devoted to the tillage of the soil, an agriculturist, a husbandman (*d*) (*Mining*) The lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the king

Farmer-general [Fr *fermier-general*], one to whom the right of levying certain taxes, in a particular district was *farmed out,* under the former French monarchy, for a given sum paid down

Färm'er-ess, *n* A woman who manages or tills a farm, a female farmer

Färm'er y, *n* The buildings and yards necessary for the business of a farm [*Ing*]

Färm'-house, *n* A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer

Färm'ing, *n* The business of cultivating land

Färm'-ŏf fĭce, *n* An out building pertaining to a farm

Fär'mōst, *a* Most distant or remote *Dryden*

Färm'stēad, *n* A farm with the buildings upon it, a homestead *Tennyson*

Färm'-yārd, *n* The yard or inclosure attached to a barn, or the inclosure surrounded by the farm buildings

Fär'ness, *n* [From *far*] The state of being far, distance, remoteness [*Rare*] *Grew*

Fär'o (89), *n* [Said to be so called because the Egyptian king *Pharaoh* was formerly represented upon one of the cards] A species of game at cards, in which a person plays against the *bank,* kept by the proprietor of the table *Hoyle*

Fär'o-bănk, *n* A bank or establishment against which persons play at the game of faro *Hoyle*

Far-răg'i-nous, *a* [From *farrago,* q v , It *farraginoso*] Formed of various materials, mixed, as, a *farraginous* mountain [*Rare*] *Kirwan*

A *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers sexes and ages *Browne*

Far rā'go (118), *n* [Lat, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, medley, from *far,* a sort of grain, Fr *farrage,* It *farrago, farragine,* Pg *farragem*] See FARINA] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed, a medley

A book like this is not a collection of pamphlets bound into one volume, or the *farrago* of a few kindred minds *Westminster Review*

Făr'rand, *n.* [Probably from A S *faran,* to go, proceed, fare] Manner, custom, humor [*Prov Eng*] [Written also *farand*] *Grose*

Făr're ā'tion, *n* The same as CONFARREATION

Făr'ri er, *n* [O Eng *ferre,* O Fr *ferrier,* now *maréchal ferrant,* from Fr *ferrer,* to bind with iron, to shoe a horse, L Lat *ferrare,* from Lat *ferrum,* Fr *fer,* iron, L Lat *ferrarius equorum,* one who shoes horses, It *ferraro, ferrajo,* O Sp *herrer, herrero,* N Sp *herrero,* Pg *ferreiro,* Pr *ferrer,* iron monger]

1 A shoer of horses, a smith who shoes horses

2 One who professes to cure the diseases of horses, a veterinary surgeon

Făr'ri er, *v i* To practice as a farrier, to carry on the trade of a farrier [*Obs*] *Mortimer*

Făr'ri er y, *n* 1 The art of shoeing horses

2 The art of preventing, curing, or mitigating the diseases of horses and cattle, the veterinary art

Făr'rōw, *n* [A-S *fearh,* O Sax *uar,* O H Ger *farh, farah,* pig, diminutive *farheli,* little pig, N H Ger *ferkel,* L Ger *ferken* D *varken,* allied to Lat *porcus,* O Gr πόρκος, Lith *parszas, parszelis,* Lett *porsas,* Finn *porsas* Cf A-S *foor, foorn,* hog] A litter of pigs *Shak*

Făr'rōw, *v t & i* [*imp & p p* FARROWED, *p pr & vb n* FARROWING] To bring forth, as pigs, —said only of swine *Tusser*

Făr'rōw, *a* [Of Scot *ferry cow,* a cow that is not with calf, D *vaarkoe, vaars,* a young cow that has not yet brought forth a calf, heifer, Ger *färse,* allied to O H Ger *fa, farro,* A S *fearr,* N H Ger *farre,* bull, steer] Not producing young in a given season or year,—said only of cows

☞ If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to be *farrow,* or to go *farrow*

Făr'ry, *n* A farrow [*Obs*] *Perry*

Fär'-sight'ed (-sīt'-), *a* 1 Seeing to a great distance

2 Incapable of seeing near objects distinctly

Fär'-sight'ed-ness (-sīt'-), *n.* The quality or state of being far sighted

Fär'-strĕtched (-strĕtcht'), *a.* Stretched beyond ordinary limits

Fär'ther, *a , compar.* of *far.* [*superl* FARTHEST. See FURTHER] [A-S *furdhōr, furdhur, fordhōr,* adv , compar of *forth,* forth, *furdhra, furdhre,* a , further, greater, D *verder,* M H Ger *vürder,* O H Ger *furdir, furdor, furdar,* N H Ger *further* The correct and genuine orthography is therefore *further,* but *farther* is the more common when distance is signified. See FURTHER]

1 More remote, more distant than something else, additional

Some *farther* change awaits us *Milton.*

Let me add a *farther* truth *Dryden.*

2 Tending to a greater distance, longer.

Before our *farther* way the fates allow *Dryden.*

Fär'ther, *adv* 1 At or to a greater distance, more remotely, beyond, as, let us rest with what we have, without looking *farther*

2 Moreover, by way of progress in treating a subject, as, *farther,* let us consider the probable event

Fär'ther, *v t* [See FURTHER, *v t*] To help forward, to promote, to advance, to further [*Rare*]

Fär'ther ance, *n* The act of furthering or helping forward, promotion [*Obs*] See FURTHERANCE

Fär'ther-mōre, *adv* Besides, moreover, further more [*Obs*]

Fär'thest, *a , superl of far* [See FARTHER, and cf FURTHEST] Most distant or remote, as, the *farthest* degree See FURTHEST

Fär'thest, *adv* At or to the greatest distance See FURTHEST

Fär'thing, *n* [A-S *feordhung* and *feordhling,* from *feordha,* the fourth, from *feower, feowr,* four]

1 The fourth of a penny, a small copper coin of Great Britain, being the fourth of a penny in value, equal to half a cent in U S currency

2 A very small amount or value [*Obs*] "No *farthing* of grease" *Chaucer.*

3 A division of land [*Obs*]

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land, nine *farthings* a Cornish acre, and four Cornish acres a knight's fee *Carew*

Fär'thin-gāle, *n* [O Eng *vardingale, fardingale,* from O Fr *vertugale, vertugalle, vertugade, vertugadin,* probably corrupted from *vertu garde, vertugardun,* i e, virtue guard, virtue-guardian, from *vertu,* virtue, and *garder,* to guard] A hoop petticoat, or a frame consisting of circles of hoops formed of whalebone, or other light, elastic material, used to extend the petticoat

We'll revel it as bravely as the best,
With ruff and cuff, and *farthingales* and things *Shak.*

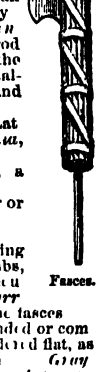

Fasces.

Fās'çēs (făs'sēz), *n pl.* [Lat *fascis,* bundle, allied to *fascis,* band See *infra*] (*Rom Antiq*) An ax tied up with a bundle of rods, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority *Dryden*

Făs'çet, *n* (*Glass making*) An iron rod thrust into the mouths of bottles, and the like, in order to convey them to the annealing furnace,—called also *punty rod* and *puntil*

Făs'ci ă (făsh'ĭ ă), *n , pl* FĂS'CIÆ [Lat *fascia,* band, allied to *fascis,* It *fascia,* Pr *faissa,* Pg *faixa, faxa,* Sp *faja*]

1 A band, sash, or fillet, a belt, a stripe

2 (*Arch*) A flat member of an order or building, like a flat band or broad fillet

3 (*Astron*) The belt of a planet

4 (*Anat*) A thin, tendinous covering which surrounds the muscles of the limbs, and binds them in their places, aponeurosis *Parr*

Făs'ci al (făsh'ĭ al), *a* Belonging to the fasces

Făs'ci āte (făsh'ĭ āt), *a* (*Bot*) (*a*) Banded or compacted together (*b*) Flattened or rendered flat, as some stems, through monstrous growth *Gray*

Făs'ci ā'ted (făsh'ĭ ā'ted), *a* [Lat *fasciatus,* p p of *fasciare,* to envelop with bands, from *fascia,* band It *fasciato,* Fr *fascié* See FASCIA]

1 Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage

2 (*Bot*) Flattened in form by growth

Făs'ci ā'tion (făsh'ĭ ā'shun), *n* The act or manner of binding up, bandage "*Fasciations* and bands of death" *Browne*

Făs'ĭ-cle (făs'sĭ kl), *n* [Lat *fasciculus,* diminutive of *fascis,* Fr *fascicule,* Sp *fascículo,* It *fascicolo* See FASCIS]

Fascicular Root.

1 A small bundle or collection [*Rare*]

2 (*Bot*) A close cluster or cyme, with the flowers much crowded together, as in the sweet william *Gray*

Făs'çi-cled, *a* (*Bot*) Growing in a bundle or tuft, as the leaves of the pine or larch, or the roots of the dahlia *Gray.*

Fas çic'ū lar, *a.* [It. *fascicolare* See FASCICLE] Fascicled, as, a *fascicular* root *Martyn.*

Fas-çle'ū-lar-ly, *adv* In a fascicular manner *Kirwan.*

Fas-çle'ū-late, } *a* [Fr
Fas-çle'ū-lā'ted, } *fasciculé.* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Growing in bundles or bunches, fascicled. *Gray*

Fasciculate Leaves

Fas çle'ū lite (49), *n* [Eng *fascicle*, q v, and Gr λίθος, stone] (*Min*) A variety of fibrous hornblende, of a fascicular structure

Fas çle'ū-lūs, *n*, *pl* FAS-ÇLE'Ū-LI. [Lat. See FASCICLE]
1 A little bundle, a fascicle.
2 A division of a book
3 A nosegay, a bouquet

Fās'çi nāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* FASCINATED, *p pr. & vb n* FASCINATING] [Lat *fascinare*, Gr βασκαίνειν, It *fascinare*, Sp *fascinar*, Fr *fasciner*]
1 To influence in an uncontrollable manner, to operate on by some powerful or irresistible charm, to bewitch, to enchant
2 To excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully, to charm, to captivate
There be none of the passions that have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch but love and envy *Bacon*
Syn —To charm, enrapture, captivate, enchant, bewitch

Fās'çi-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *fascinatio*, Fr *fascination*, Sp *fascinacion*, It *fascinazione*]
1 The act of fascinating, bewitching, or enchanting, enchantment, witchcraft, the exercise of a powerful or irresistible influence on the affections or passions, unseen, inexplicable influence
The Turks hang old rags on their fairest horses, to secure them against *fascination* *Waller*
2 That which fascinates, a charm, a spell "A certain *fascination* in words" *South*

Fas çīne' (seen'), *n* [Lat *fascina*, from *fascis*, bundle, Fr *fascine*, It *fascina* See FASCES] (*Fort*) A bundle of rods or of small sticks

Fascine

of wood, bound at both ends and at intermediate points, used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, in strengthening ramparts, and making parapets

Fās'çi nous, *a* [Lat *fascinum*, witchcraft, from *fascinare* See FASCINATE] Caused or acting by witchcraft [*Obs*] "*Fascinous* diseases" *Harvey*

Fās'çi o-lā'ri-ā, *n* [Lat *fasciola*, a small bandage, dim of *fascia*, bundle, fagot] (*Zool*) A genus of mollusks the windings of whose shells have a smooth, band like surface, and which have spiral plaits on the columella *Brande*

Fāsh, *v t* [*imp & p p* FASHED (fāsht), *p pr & vb n* FASHING] [O Fr *fascher*, N Fr *fâcher*, to make angry, to vex, Pr *fastuar*, *fastiqar*, Sp *fastudiar*, from Lat *fastidium*, dislike, aversion, *fastidire*, to dislike] To vex, to tease, to trouble *W Scott.*

Fāsh, *n* Vexation anxiety, care "Without further *fash* on my part" *De Quincey*

Fāsh'ion (fāsh'un), *n* [Norm Fr & O Sp *facion*, Fr *façon*, N Sp *faccion*, Pr *fassso*, It *fazione*, from Lat *factio*, a making, from *facere*, to make]
1 The make or form of any thing, the style, shape, appearance, or mode of structure, pattern, model, as, the *fashion* of the ark, of a coat, of a house, of an altar, and the like, workmanship, execution "The fineness of the gold, and changeful *fashion*" *Shak*
I do not like the *fashion* of your garments *Shak.*
2 The prevailing mode or style, especially, the prevailing mode or style of dress, custom or conventional usage in respect to dress, behavior, etiquette, and the like, particularly, the mode or style usual among persons of good breeding, as, to dress in the *fashion*, to dance, sing, ride, &c, in the *fashion*
The innocent diversions in *fashion* *Locke*
3 Mode of action method of conduct, manner, sort, way "After his sour *fashion*" *Shak*

Fāsh'ion (fāsh'un), *v t* [*imp & p p* FASHIONED, *p pr & vb. n* FASHIONING] [Fr *façonner*, Pr *faissonar*, O Sp *facionar* See *supra*]
1 To form, to give shape or figure to, to mold
Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys *Gay*
2 To fit, to adapt, to accommodate, — with *to*
Laws ought to be *fashioned* to the manners and conditions of the people *Spenser*
3 To make according to the rule prescribed by custom
Fashioned plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke*
4 To forge or counterfeit [*Obs*] *Shal*

Fash'ion-a-ble, *a* 1 Conforming to the fashion or established mode, according with the prevailing form or style, as, a *fashionable* dress
2 Established by custom or use, current, prevailing at a particular time, as, the *fashionable* philosophy, *fashionable* opinions
3 Observant of the fashion or customary mode, dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion, as, a *fashionable* man
4 Genteel, well bred, as, *fashionable* company or society
Time is like a *fashionable* host
That slightly shakes his parting guest by hand *Shak*

Fāsh'ion-a-ble, *n* A person of fashion; — used chiefly in the plural, as, he was highly esteemed among the *fashionables.*

Fāsh'ion-a-ble-ness, *n* The state of being fashionable, appearance according to the prevailing custom

Fāsh'ion-a-bly, *adv* In a manner according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice, as, to dress *fashionably*

Fāsh'ion-er, *n* One who forms or gives shape to any thing
The *fashioner* had accomplished his task, and the dresses were brought home *W Scott*

Fāsh'ion-ist, *n* An obsequious follower of the modes and fashions

Fāsh'ion-less, *a* Having no fashion

Fāsh'ion-mŏn'ger (fāsh'un mŭng'ger), *n* One who studies the fashion, a fop, a dandy *Marston*

Fāsh'ion-mŏn'ger-ing (-mŭng'ger-ing), *a* Behaving like a fashion-monger *Shak*

Fāsh'ion-piēçe, *n* (*Naut*) One of the hindmost timbers which terminate the breadth, and form the shape of the stern *Totten*

Fās'sa ite (44), *n* (*Min*) A dingy green variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of Fassa, in the Tyrol *Dana*

Fāst, *a* [*compar* FASTER, *superl* FASTEST] [A-S *fæst*, O Sax *fast*, Icel *fastr*, Sw & Dan *fast*, D *vast*, O H Ger *fasti*, *festi*, M H Ger *veste*, N H Ger *fest*]
1 Firmly fixed, closely adhering, made firm, not loose, unstable, or easily moved as, to make *fast* the door, to stick *fast* in the mud
There is an order that keeps things *fast* *Burke*
2 Firm against attack, fortified by nature or art, strong
Lurking in woods and *fast* places *Spenser*
3 Firm in adherence steadfast, not easily separated or alienated, faithful, as, a *fast* friend
4 Not easily disturbed or broken, deep, sound "A most *fast* sleep" *Shak*
5 Moving rapidly, quick in motion, rapid, swift, as, a *fast* horse
6 Rash and inconsiderate, rushing on in ways of sin and folly extravagant, dissipated, as, a *fast* man, a *fast* liver [*Recent*] *Thackeray*
Fast and loose, now coloring now disjoined, variable inconstant, especially in the phrases to *play at fast and loose* to *play fast and loose*, to act with giddy or reckless inconstancy "*Play fast and loose* with faith *Shak*
Fast and loose pulleys (*Mach*), two pulleys placed side by side on a shaft which is driven from another shaft by a band When the shaft is to be stopped the band is transferred from the fixed pulley to the loose one, and *vice versa*

Fāst, *adv* 1 In a fast, fixed, or firmly established manner, fixedly, firmly "We will bind thee *fast*" *Judg* xv 13
2 In a fast or rapid manner, quickly, swiftly, extravagantly, wildly, as, to run *fast*, to live *fast*
Fast by, or *fast beside*, close or near to
Fast by the throne obsequious Fame resides *Pope*

Fāst, *n* That which fastens or holds, a rope which fastens a vessel to a wharf

Fāst, *v t* [*imp & p p* FASTED, *p pr & vb n* FASTING] [A S *fæstan*, O Sax, Icel, & Sw *fasta*, Dan *faste* O H Ger *fasten*, M H Ger & D *vasten*, N H Ger *fasten*, Goth *fastan*, to keep, to observe, to fast, allied to *fast*, firm]
1 To abstain from food, to omit to take nourishment in whole or in part, to go hungry
Fasting he went to sleep, and *fasting* waked *Milton*
2 To practice abstinence as a religious exercise or duty, to abstain from food voluntarily, for the mortification of the body or appetites, or as a token of grief, sorrow, and affliction
Thou didst *fast* and weep for the child 2 *Sam* xii 21

Fāst, *n* [A S *fæsten*, O H Ger *fasta*, M H Ger *vaste*, N H Ger *faste* See *supra*]
1 Abstinence from food, omission to take nourishment
A surfeit is the father of much *fast* *Shak*
2 Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation, or to express grief and affliction on account of some calamity, or to deprecate an expected evil
3 A time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer time, a period of abstinence from food, as, an annual *fast*
To break one's fast to put an end to a period of abstinence by taking food, especially, to take one's morning meal to breakfast *Shak*

Fāst'-dāy, *n* A day on which fasting is observed

Fās'ten (fās'n), *v t* [*imp & p p* FASTENED, *p pr & vb n* FASTENING] [A S *fæstan*, *fæstenian*, Sw *fastna*, O H Ger *fastinôn*, *fastinôn*, M H Ger & D *vesten*, for *vestenen*, N H Ger *festen*, Dan *fæste* See FAST, *a*]
1 To fix firmly, to make fast, to secure, as by lock, bolt, or the like, as, to *fasten* a chain to the feet, to *fasten* a door or window
2 To hold together, to attach or unite firmly, to cause to cleave, or to cleave together, by any means, as, to *fasten* with nails or cords, to *fasten* any thing in our thoughts
The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with different ideas *fastened* to them *Swift.*
3 To cause to take close effect, to make telling, to lay on, as, to *fasten* a blow. *Dryden.*
Syn.—To fix, cement, stick, link; attach; affix, annex

Fāst'en (fas'n), *v i* To fix one's self, to take firm hold, to clinch
The leech will hardly *fasten* on a fish *Browne.*

Fāst'en-er, *n* One who, or that which, makes fast or firm

Fāst'en ing (fas'n ing), *n* Any thing that binds and makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, and the like

Fāst'er, *n* One who abstains from food

Fāst'-hānd'ed, *a* Close handed, covetous; avaricious [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Fās'tĭ [Lat *fasti*, equivalent to *fasti dies*, from sing *fastus*, *-a*, *um*]
1 The Roman calendar, which gave the days for festivals, courts, &c, corresponding to a modern almanac
2 Records or registers of important events.

Fas tĭd'i ŏs'i ty, *n* [O Fr *fastidiosite*, It *fastidiosità*, Sp *fastidiosidad*] Fastidiousness, squeamishness [*Obs*] *Swift.*

Fas tĭd'i ŭs, *a* [Lat *fastidiosus*, from *fastidium*, contracted from *fastus tædium*, i e, loathing for any sort of enjoyment, Fr *fastidieux*, Sp, Pg, & It *fastidioso*, Pr *fastigos*] Difficult to please, delicate to a fault, suited with difficulty, squeamish, as, a *fastidious* mind or ear, a *fastidious* appetite
Proud youth! *fastidious* of the lower world. *Young*
Syn —Squeamish critical, over-nice, difficult, punctilious, disdainful —FASTIDIOUS, SQUEAMISH We call a person *fastidious* when his taste or feelings are offended by trifling defects or errors, we call him *squeamish* when he is excessively nice or critical on minor points, and also when he is over scrupulous as to questions of duty "Whoever examines his own imperfections will cease to be *fastidious*, whoever restrains his caprice and scrupulosity will cease to be *squeamish*" *Crabb*

Fas tĭd'i ŭs ly, *adv* In a fastidious or squeamish manner, disdainfully

Fas tĭd'i ŭs ness, *n* The state or quality of being fastidious, squeamishness of mind, taste, or appetite

Fas-tĭg'i-ate, } *a* [Lat *fastigatus*,
Fas tĭg'i ā'ted, } pointed, sharpened or tapering to a point, from *fastigium*, gable end, top, height, summit, Fr *fastigié*]
1 Narrowed to the top
2 (*Bot*) Close, parallel, and upright, as the branches of the Lombardy poplar, pointed *Gray*

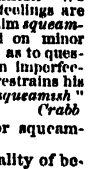
Fastigiate

Fas-tĭg'i-ūm (fas tĭj'i um), *n*, *pl* FASTIGIA [Lat See *supra*] (*Arch*) The summit, apex, or ridge of a house, the gable end of a roof, pediment *Elmes.*

Fāst'ing-dāy, *n* A day of fasting, a fast day, a day of religious mortification and humiliation

Fāst'ly, *adv* Firmly, surely

Fāst'ness, *n* [A S *fæstnes*, from *fæst.* See FAST, *a*]
1 The state of being fast and firm, firmness, fixedness, security, faithfulness
The places of *fastness* are laid open *Daines*
2 A fast place, a stronghold, a fortress or fort, a place fortified, a castle, as, the enemy retired to their *fastnesses*
3 Conciseness of style [*Obs*] *Ascham.*

Fāst'ū ŏŭs (fast'yū us), *a* [Lat *fastuosus*, from *fastus*, haughtiness, pride, Fr *fastueux*, Sp *fastuoso*, *fantoso*, It *fastoso*] Proud, haughty, disdainful [*Obs*] *Barrow.*

Fāst'ū ŏŭs ness, *n* The quality of being fastuous, pride, disdain [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor.*

Fāt, *a* [*compar* FATTER, *superl* FATTEST] [A S *fæt*, O Sax *fet*, *feit*, *feitt*, Icel *fitr*, D *feed*, Sw *fet*, Ger *fett*, D *vet*]
1 Abounding with fat as, (*a*) Fleshy, plump, corpulent not lean, as, a *fat* man or ox (*b*) Oily, greasy, unctuous, rich, — said of a dish, or of food, and the like
2 Exhibiting the qualities of a fat animal, coarse, heavy, gross, dull, stupid "Making our western wits *fat* and mean" *Emerson.*
How could it enter into his *fat* heart to conceive, in the midst of his own roaring ribaldry, that the fire-eyed son of genius was a hypochondriac, sick of life? *Prof Wilson.*
Make the heart of this people *fat* *Isa* vi 10
3 Yielding a rich or abundant supply, productive, yielding abundant returns for slight labor, as, a *fat* soil, a *fat* pasture, a *fat* benefice; a *fat* office
4 Possessed of riches, affluent, happy, fortunate [*Obs*]
Persons grown *fat* and wealthy by long impostures. *Swift*
5 (*Typog*) Affording light work, as a page having much blank space, forms easily printed, and the like, as, a *fat* page *Savage*

Fāt, *n* [O. Sax *feit*, Ger *fett*, D. *vet*. See *supra*]

1. An oily, concrete substance, deposited in the cells of the adipose or cellular membrane, under the skin, and in various other parts of animal bodies. It consists of two substances, stearine and elaine, the former of which is solid, the latter liquid, at common temperatures, and on the different proportions of which its degree of consistence depends. *Brande*

2 The best or richest productions, the best part, as, to live on the *fat* of the land

3. (*Typog*) Work containing much blank space

Făt, *v. t* [*imp & p p* FATTED, *p pr & vb n* FATTING] To make fat, to fatten, to make plump and fleshy with abundant food, as, to *fat* fowls or sheep.

We *fat* all creatures else to *fat* us *Shak*

Făt, *v. i* To grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young one *Mortimer*

Făt, *n* [A-S *fät*, Icel & Sw *fat*, Dan *fad*, D *vad*, M H Ger *vaz*, O H Ger *faz*, N H Ger *fass*, allied to Sw *fatta*, Dan *fatte*, D *vatten*, N H Ger *fassen*, O H Ger *fazzôn*, *fazôn*, to take hold of, to contain, hold]

1. A large tub, cistern, or vessel, a vat

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil *Joel* ii 24

2 A measure of capacity, differing in different commodities [*Obs*] *Hebert*

Fā'tal, *a* [Lat *fatalis*, from *fatum*, Fr & Sp *fatal*, It *fatale* See FATE]

1 Proceeding from, or appointed by, fate or destiny, necessary, inevitable [*Rare*]

These things are *fatal* and necessary *Tillotson*
It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money *Bacon*

2 Causing death or destruction, deadly, mortal, destructive, calamitous, as, a *fatal* wound, a *fatal* disease, a *fatal* day, a *fatal* event "His *fatal* post" *Byron*

Fā'tal-ĭşm, *n* [Fr *fatalisme*, Sp & It *fatalismo*] The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity

Fā'tal-ĭst, *n* [Fr *fataliste*, Sp & It *fatalista*] One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity

Fā'tal-ĭst'ĭc, *a* Pertaining to, or partaking of, fatalism

Fa-tăl'ĭ-ty, *n* [Lat *fatalitas*, Fr *fatalité*, Sp *fatalidad*, It *fatalità*]

1 The state of being fatal, or proceeding from destiny, invincible necessity, superior to, and independent of, free and rational control

The Stoics held a *fatality*, and a fixed, unalterable course of events *South*

2 The state of being fatal, or productive of death, tendency to destruction or danger, mortality.

The year sixty-three is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality* *Browne*

3 That which is decreed by fate *Dryden*

Fā'tal-ly, *adv* 1 In a manner proceeding from, or determined by, fate *Bentley*

2 In a manner issuing in death or ruin, mortally, destructively, as, *fatally* deceived or wounded

Fā'tal-ness, *n* Invincible necessity, fatality

Fā'ta Mor-gā'na [It, so called because this phenomenon was looked upon as the work of a *Fata* or Fairy of the name of *Morgana* See FAIRY] A remarkable phenomenon, in which, by an extraordinary atmospheric refraction, images of objects at a distance appear as inverted, distorted, displaced, or multiplied It is noticed particularly at the Straits of Messina, between Calabria and Italy, where the strata of heated air give rise to this appearance, which is similar to the mirage of the deserts

Făt'-brāined, *a* Dull of apprehension *Shak*

Fāte, *n* [Lat *fatum*, a prophetic declaration, oracle, what is ordained by the gods, destiny, fate, from *fari*, to speak, O Fr & Pr *fat*, O Sp & It *fato*, Pg *fado*, N Sp *hado*]

1 A decree or word pronounced by God, a fixed sentence by which the order of things is prescribed, hence, inevitable necessity, destiny supposed to be independent of a divine origination or control

Necessity or chance
Approach not me, and what I will is *fate* *Milton*

2 Appointed lot, allotted life, arranged or predetermined event, especially, final lot, death, destruction

Tell me what *fates* attend the Duke of Suffolk *Shak*
Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate* *Dryden*

3. (*pl*) [Lat. *Fata*, pl of *fatum*] (*Myth*) The three goddesses, sometimes called the *Destinies*, or *Parcæ*, who were supposed to determine the course of human life, and are represented, one as holding the distaff, a second as spinning, and the third as cutting the thread.

The Fates (from Dwight's Mythology)

Syn.—Destiny; lot, doom, fortune, chance

Fāt'ed, *a.* 1. Decreed or regulated by fate, doomed, destined

Her awkward love, indeed, was oddly *fated* *Prior*

2 Invested with the power of fatal determination. [*Obs*]

The *fated* sky
Gives us free scope *Shak*

3 Exempted by fate [*Obs and rare*] *Dryden*

Fāte'fŭl, *a* Bearing fatal power, producing fatal events "The *fateful* steel" *J. Barlow*

Fāte'fŭl-ly, *adv* In a fateful manner

Fāte'fŭl-ness, *n* State of being fateful.

Făt'-hĕad'ed, *a* Stupid, thick-skulled *Armstrong.*

Fā'ther, *n* [A S *fäder*, O Sax, Sw, & Dan *fader*, Icel *fadir*, Goth *fadar*, D *vader*, O H Ger *fatar*, N H Ger *vater*, allied to Lat *pater*, Gr πατηρ, Per *padar*, *peder*, Skr *pitri*]

1 One who has begotten a child, son or daughter, generator, next male ancestor, male parent

A wise son maketh a glad *father* *Prov* x 1

2 A male ancestor more remote than a parent a progenitor, especially, a first ancestor, founder of a race or family, —in the plural, *fathers*, ancestors

David slept with his *fathers* 1 *Kings* ii 10

3 He who performs the offices of a parent by maintenance, affectionate care, counsel, protection, or the like, he who is to be venerated for age, kindness, wisdom, &c "And his servants said, My *father*" 2 *Kings* v 13

4 A senator of ancient Rome

5 A dignitary of the Roman Catholic church, a superior of a convent, a confessor (called also *father confessor*), or a priest also, a dignitary or elder clergyman in the Protestant church, as an archbishop, bishop, or pastor

Bless you good *father* friar! *Shak*

6 One of the chief ecclesiastical authorities of the first centuries after Christ,—often spoken of collectively as *the fathers*, as, the Latin, Greek, or apostolic *fathers*

7 One who gives origin, a producer author, or contriver, the first of a series, a distinguished example or teacher

Thou still hast been the *father* of good news *Shak*
Jubal, he was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ *Gen* iv 21
That he might be the *father* of all them that believe *Rom* iv 11

8 The Supreme Being, in theology, the first person in the Trinity

Our *Father* which art in heaven *Matt* vi 9
Now had the almighty *Father* from above
Bent down his eye *Milton*

Apostolical father See APOSTOLICAL — *Father of the bar* the oldest barrister — *Fathers of the city* the aldermen — *Father of the house*, the member of a legislative body who has served longest

Fā'ther, *v t* [*imp & p p* FATHERED, *p pr & vb n* FATHERING]

1 To make one's self the father of to beget

Cowards *father* cowards, and base things sire base *Shak*

2 To take as one's own child, to adopt hence to assume as one's own work, to acknowledge one's self author of

Men of wit
Often *fathered* what he writ *Swift*

3 To furnish with a father, to give a father to [*Rare*]

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *fathered* and so husbanded? *Shak*

To father on or *upon* to ascribe to or charge upon as one's offspring or production, to put upon, to make responsible for

Nothing can be so uncouth or extravagant which may not be *fathered on* some fetch of wit or some caprice of humor *Barrows*

Fā'ther hood, *n* The state of being a father, the character or authority of a father, paternity

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood* or fatherly authority *Locke*

Fā'ther-in-lăw, *n* The father of one's husband or wife

☞ A man who marries a woman having children already, is popularly called their *father-in-law*

Fā'ther-lănd, *n* The native land of one's fathers or ancestors, as, England is the *father-land* of the people of New England

Fā'ther-lăsh'er, *n* (*Ichth*) A certain salt water fish (*Cottus bubalis*), allied to the river bull head Its head is large, and its spines formidable It is found on the coasts of Britain, Newfoundland, and Greenland In the latter country, it is extensively used for food *Pennant*

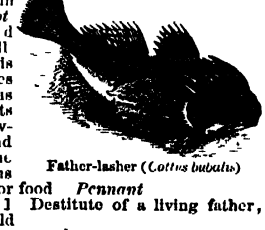

Father-lasher (*Cottus bubalis*)

Fā'ther less, *a* 1 Destitute of a living father, as, a *father less* child

2 Without a known author

Fā'ther-less-ness, *n* The state of being without a father

Fā'ther lĭ ness, *n* [See FATHERLY] The qualities of a father, parental kindness, care, and tenderness

Fā'ther-lŏng'-lĕgg, *n.* 1 (*Entom*) An insect of the genus *Tipula*, a crane fly,—called also *daddy long legs*

2 (*Zool*) A species of spider of the family *Phalangidæ*, having a small, roundish or oval body of dark brown or reddish brown color, and very long legs, by which it is enabled to run with great rapidity,—called also *harvest man*, *shepherd-spider*, and *daddy long legs* [*U S*]

Fā'ther ly, *a* 1 Like a father in affection and care, paternal, tender, protecting, careful.

You have showed a tender, *fatherly* regard *Shak.*

2 Pertaining to a father

Fā'ther-ly, *adv* In the manner of a father [*Rare*]

Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeased *Milton.*

Fā'ther shĭp, *n* The state of being a father, fatherhood, paternity

Făth'om, *n* [A S *fädhem*, *fadhm*, L Ger *fadem*, D *vadem*, *vaam*, Icel *fadmr*, N H Ger *faden*, O Sax *fadhm*, embrace, O H Ger *fadam*, *fadum*, M H Ger *vademe*, *vaden*, N H Ger *faden*, thread; both from Goth *fahan*, O H Ger *fähan*, N H Ger *fahen*, to take seize]

1 A measure of length, containing six feet, the space to which a man can extend his arms,—used chiefly at sea for measuring cables, cordage, and the depth of the sea, in sounding by a line and lead

2 The measure or extent of one's capacity, depth of intellect or contrivance, profundity [*Rare*]

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business *Shak*

Făth'om, *v t* [*imp & p p* FATHOMED, *p pr & vb n* FATHOMING]

1 To encompass with the arms extended or encircling, to measure by throwing the arms about, to span [*Obs*]

2 To measure by a sounding line, especially, to sound the depth of, to penetrate, measure, and comprehend, to get to the bottom of "Our depths who *fathoms*" *Pope*

Leave to *fathom* such high points as these *Dryden*

Făth'om a ble, *a* Capable of being fathomed

Făth'om er *n* One who fathoms

Făth'om less *a* Incapable of being fathomed, grasped with the arms sounded or penetrated "Buckle in a waist most *fathomless*" *Shak* "The *fathomless* absurdity" *Milton*

Fa tĭd'ĭc al, *a* [Lat *fatidicus*, from *fatum*, fate, and *dicere*, to say tell Fr *fatidique* Sp & It *fatidico*] Having power to foretell future events, prophetic *Howell*

Fa tĭd'ĭc al ly, *adv* In a fatidical or prophetic manner

Fa tĭf'er oŭs *a* [Lat *fatifer*, from *fatum*, fate, and *ferre*, to bring] Fate bringing deadly, mortal destructive [*Rare*]

Făt'i ga ble, *a* [Lat *fatigabilis*, Fr *fatigable*, It *fatigabile* See *infra*] Capable of being wearied, easily tired [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Făt'i gāte, *v t* [Lat *fatigare*, *fatigatum*, It *fatigare*, *faticare*, Pr, Sp & Pg *fatigar*, Fr *fatiguer*] To weary, to tire to fatigue [*Obs*] *See* 7 *Elyot*

Făt'i gate, *a* [Lat *fatigatus*, p p of *fatigare*] Wearied, tired fatigued [*Obs*]

Re quickened what in flesh was *fatigate* *Shak*

Făt'i gā'tion, *n* [Lat *fatigatio* O Fr *fatigation*, Pr *fatigacio*, O Sp *fatigacion*] Weariness [*Obs*]

Fa tigue' (fa teeg'), *n* [Fr *id*, Sp *fatiga*, It *fatica* See *infra*]

1 Weariness from bodily labor or mental exertion lassitude or exhaustion of strength

2 The weakening of a metal when subjected to repeated vibrations or strains *Braithwaite*

3 The cause of weariness, labor, toil as, the *fatigues* of war

4 The labors of military men, distinct from the use of arms

Fatigue dress, the working dress of soldiers — *Fatigue party* a party of soldiers on fatigue

Fa tigue' (fa teeg'), *v t* [*imp & p p* FATIGUED, *p pr & vb n* FATIGUING] [Fr *fatiguer* See FATICATE] To weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion, to harass with toil, to exhaust the strength or endurance of, to tire

Syn —To jade, tire weary See JADE

Fa tigue'sŏme, *a* Wearisome [*Rare*]

Fa tĭl'o quent, *a* [See *infra*] Prophetic, fatidical [*Obs*] *Blount*

Fa tĭl'o quĭst, *n* [Lat *fatiloquus* declaring fate, from *fatum*, fate, and *loqui*, to speak] A fortune-teller

Făt'i mīte, *n* (*Hist*) A descendant of Fatima, the daughter and only child of Mahomet

Fa tĭs'cence *n* [Lat *fatiscens*, p pr of *fatiscere*, to open in chinks or clefts, to gape or crack open] A gaping or opening, a state of being chinky, or having apertures *Kirwan*

Făt'ling, *n* [From *fat*] A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter, a fat animal, —said of such animals as are used for food

He sacrificed oxen and *fatlings* 2 *Sam* vi 13.

Făt'-lĭte, *n* A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed oil for filling apertures, joints, &c. *Simmonds.*

Fāt'ly, *adv.* Grossly, greasily.
Fāt'ner, *n* One who, or that which, fattens; that which gives fatness, or richness and fertility
Fāt'ness, *n* [From *fat*.] 1 The quality of being fat, plump, or full fed, corpulency, fullness of flesh
Their eyes stand out with *fatness* *Ps* lxxiii 7
2. Hence, richness, fertility, fruitfulness
Rich in the *fatness* of her plenteous soil *Rowe*
3. That which is fat, unctuous, or greasy, that which makes fat or fertile
Thy paths drop *fatness* *Ps* lxv 11
The clouds drop *fatness* *Philips*
Fāt'ten (fāt'tn), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FATTENED, *p pr.* & *vb n* FATTENING.] [A-S *fættian*, from *fætt*, Eng *fat*, q v.]
1 To make fat, to feed for slaughter, to make fleshy or plump with fat, to fill full, to fat
2 To make fertile and fruitful, to enrich, as, to *fatten* land, to *fatten* fields with blood *Dryden*
Fāt'ten (fāt'tn), *v i* To grow fat or corpulent, to grow plump, thick, or fleshy, to be pampered.
And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labor *Otway*
Fāt'ten-er, *n.* One who, or that which, fattens, fatner
Fāt'ti-ness, *n* [From *fatty*.] The state of being fatty, grossness, greasiness
Fāt'tish, *a* Somewhat fat, inclined to fatness [*Rare*.]
Fāt'ty, *a* Containing fat, or having the qualities of fat, greasy, as, a *fatty* substance
Fatty membrane or *tissue* (*Anat*.) the areolar tissue beneath the skin, containing the vesicles in which fat is deposited *Dunglison*
Fa-tū'i-tōŭs, *a* Stupid foolish, imbecile
Fa-tū'i-ty, *n* [Lat *fatuitas*, fr *fatuus*, Pr *fatuitat*, Sp *fatuidad*, It *fatuità* See *infra*.] Weakness or imbecility of mind, feebleness of intellect, foolishness "Those many forms of popular *fatuity*" *Taylor*
Fāt'ū-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *fatuus*, It, Sp, & Pg *fatuo*, Pr & Fr *fat*.]
1 Feeble in mind, weak, silly, stupid, foolish, fatuitous *Glanville*
2 Impotent, without reality, illusory, like the *ignis fatuus*
Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth *Denham*
Fāt'-wit'ted, *a* Heavy, dull stupid *Shak*
Fauxbourg (fō'bŏorg), *n* [Fr, for *faux-bourg*, i e, a false, not genuine, town, from *faux*, false, and *bourg*, a market town, Late Lat *burgus*, O Fr also *forbourg*, *forsbourg*, an outer town, from Lat *foris*, abroad, without, and *bourg* See FALSE and BOROUGH.] A suburb in French cities, a district now within the city, but which was formerly without it, when the walls were less extensive
Fau'cal, *a* [Lat *fauces*, throat.] Pertaining to the fauces or opening of the throat, especially (*Pron*.), produced in the fauces, as certain deep guttural sounds found in the Semitic and some other languages

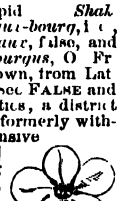
Fauces, (2)

Fau'ces, *n pl* [Lat.]
1 The posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx *Brande*
2 (*Bot*.) The throat of a calyx, corolla, &c *Gray*
3 (*Conch*.) That portion of the first chamber of a shell which can be seen by looking in at the aperture *Ogilvie*
Fau'cet, *n* [Fr *fausset*, for *faucet*, from Lat *fauces*.] A fixture for drawing liquor from a cask or vessel, consisting of a tube stopped with a peg, spigot, or slide These are also called *tap* and *faucet*
Fau'chion, *n* The same as FALCHION [*Obs*.]
Fau'fel, *n* [Fr *faufel*, fruit of the palm, Ar & Hind *fawfal* or *fufal*, a species of Indian nut, the betel nut] The fruit of a species of the palm tree
Faugh (faw), *interj* [Cf FOH] Exclamation of contempt or abhorrence
Faul'chion, *n* The same as FALCHION
Faul'con, *n* The same as FALCON
Faule, *n* A vandyke, a fall [*Obs*.] "These laces, ribbons, and these *faules*" *Herrick*
Fault, *n* [O Fr *faulte*, *falte*, N Fr *faute*, It, Sp, & Pg *falta*, from Sp & Pg *faltar*, It *fallare*, to be deficient, to want, to fail, Lat as if *fallitare*, v freq from *fallere*, to deceive, to be concealed Cf FAIL and DEFAULT]
1 Defect, want, absence, lack, default
One, it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend *Shak*
2 Any thing that fails, is wanting, or that impairs excellence, a failing, a defect, a blemish
As patches set upon a little breach
Discredit more in hiding of the *fault* *Shak*
3 A moral failing, a defect or dereliction from duty, a deviation from propriety, an offense less serious than a crime

Fault in a Mine

4 (*Geol* & *Mining*) A displacement of strata or veins at a fissure, so that they are not continuous, and the operations of the miner are interrupted
5 (*Hunting*) A lost scent
Ceasing their clamorous cry till they have singled,
With much ado, the cold *fault* clearly out. *Shak*
At fault, unable to find the scent and continue chase, hence, in trouble or embarrassment, and unable to proceed, puzzled, thrown off the track — *To find fault*, to find reason for blaming or complaining, to express dissatisfaction, to complain, — followed by *with* before the thing complained of
Syn — Error, blemish, defect, imperfection, weakness, blunder, failing, vice — FAULT, FAILING, FOIBLE A *fault* is positive, something definite and marked which impairs excellence, a *failing* is negative, some weakness or falling short in a man's character, disposition, or habits, a *foible* is a less important weakness, which we overlook or smile at A man may have many *failings*, and yet commit but few *faults*, or his *faults* and *failings* may be few, while his *foibles* are obvious to all "I have *failings* in common with every human being, besides my own peculiar *faults*, but of avarice I have generally held myself guiltless" *Fox* "Presumption and self-applause are the *foibles* of mankind" *Waterland*
Fault, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FAULTED, *p pr* & *vb n* FAULTING]
1 To charge with a fault to accuse [*Obs*.]
For that I will not *fault* thee *Old Song*
2 To cause a fault or displacement in, — said of strata or veins
Fault, *v i* To fail, to lack, to be deficient or wrong, to commit a fault [*Obs*.]
If after Samuel's death the people had asked of God a king, they had not *faulted* *Latimer*
Fault'er, *n* One who commits a fault [*Obs*.]
Behold the *faulter* here in sight. *Fairfax*
Fault'ful, *a* Full of faults or sins *Shak*
Fault'i-ly, *adv* [From *faulty*.] In a faulty manner, defectively, improperly, wrongly
Fault'i-ness, *n* [From *faulty*.] The state of being faulty, defective, or erroneous, defect, viciousness, evil disposition, as, the *faultiness* of a person "Round, even to *faultiness*" *Shak*
Fault'ing, *n* (*Geol*.) The state or condition of being faulted *Dana*
Fault'less, *a* Without fault, not defective or imperfect, free from blemish, free from incorrectness, vice, or offense, perfect, as, a *faultless* poem or picture
And look thyself were *faultless*, thou wert best *Shak*
Syn — Blameless, spotless, stainless, perfect See BLAMELESS
Fault'less-ly, *adv* In a faultless manner
Fault'less-ness, *n* Freedom from faults or defects
Fault'y, *a* 1 Containing faults, blemishes, or defects, defective, imperfect
Creat'd once
So goodly and erect, though *faulty* since *Milton*
2 Guilty of a fault, or of faults, hence, blamable, worthy of censure
Men so noble,
However *faulty* yet should find respect
For what they have been *Shak*
Faun, *n* [Lat *Faunus*, the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, from *favere* to be favorable] (*Rom Myth*.) A god of fields and shepherds, differing little from the satyr The fauns are usually represented as half goat and half man

Dancing Faun (from an ancient statue in the Florentine Museum)

Jupiter or Pan,
Satyr or *Faun* or Sylvan *Milton*
Fau'nā, *n* [From the Lat *Faun*, rural deities among the Romans, Fr *faune*, description of the animals of a country, *faune des bois*, monkey See *supra*.] (*Zool*.) The animals of any given area or epoch, as, the *fauna* of America, fossil *fauna*, recent *fauna*
Faun'ist, *n* One who attends to rural disquisitions, a naturalist *White*
Fau'nus, *n*, *pl* FAUNI (*Myth*.) See FAUN
Fau'sen, *n* [W *llysywen*, eel, *ll* sounding in Welsh almost like *fl*, Ir & Gael *easgann*] (*Ichth*.) A kind of large eel *Chapman*
Fausse-braye (fōs'brā), *n* [Fr, from *faux*, *fausse*, false, and *braye*, *brae*, breeches, a child's diaper, Pr *braya*, Sp & Pg *braga*, It & Lat *bracu*, Armor *brayez*] (*Mil*.) A small mound of earth thrown up about a rampart
Fauteuil (fō tūl'), *n* [Fr See FALDSTORY] An arm-chair, usually highly ornamented, hence, a seat or membership in the French Academy, also, the chair of a presiding officer
Fau'tor, *n* [Lat, contracted from *fautor*, from *favere*, to be favorable, Pr, Sp, & Pg *fautor*, It *fautore*, Fr *fauteur* See FAVOR] A favorer, a patron, one who gives countenance or support, an abettor [*Obs*.]
The king and the *fautors* of his proceedings *Latimer*
Fau'tress, *n* [Lat *fautrix*, Fr & It *fautrice* See *supra*.] A female favorer, a patroness. [*Obs*.] *Chapman*
Faux, *n* ; *pl* FAUCES. [Lat] See FAUCES.
Faux pas (fō pä'). [Fr See FALSE and PAS.] A false step, a mistake or wrong measure.
Fa-vāg'i-noŭs, *a.* [Cf. *infra*.] Resembling a honeycomb [*Obs*.] *Browne.*
Fāv'el, *n.* Favor. [*Obs*.] "To curry *favel*" *Knowles.*
Fāv'el, *a* Yellow, sallow, dun [*Obs*.] *Wright.*
Fa-vē'o-late, *a* [Lat *favus*, a honeycomb] Honeycombed, alveolate, cellular *Henslow*
Fa-vil'loŭs, *a* [Lat *favilla*, sparkling or glowing ashes] Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling, ashes [*Obs*.] *Browne.*
Fā'vor, *n* [Written also *favour*] [Lat. *favor*, from *favere*, to be favorable, Pr, Sp, & Pg *favor*, It *favore*, Fr *faveur*]
1 Kind regard, propitious aspect, countenance; friendly disposition, kindness
Hath crawled into the *favor* of the king *Shak.*
2 The act of countenancing, or the condition of being countenanced, or regarded propitiously, support, promotion, befriending
But found no *favor* in his lady's eyes *Dryden.*
3 A kind act or office, kindness done or granted, benevolence shown by word or deed, an act of grace or good will, as distinguished from one of justice or remuneration "Beg one *favor* at thy gracious hand" *Shak.*
4 Mildness or mitigation of punishment, lenity
I could not discover the lenity and *favor* of this sentence *Swift*
5 The object of kind regard, the person or thing favored
All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favor* *Milton*
6 A gift or present, something bestowed as an evidence of good will, a token of love, a knot of ribbons, something worn as a token of affection, as, a *marriage favor* is a bunch or knot of white ribbons or white flowers worn at weddings, and other festive occasions "Wear thou this *favor* for me and stick it in thy cap" *Shak.*
7 Appearance, look, countenance, face [*Obs*.]
This boy is fair, of female *favor* *Shak.*
8 Partiality, bias *Bourier*
9 A letter or epistle, — so called in civility or compliment, as, your *favor* of yesterday is received.
Challenge to the favor (*Law*) the challenge of a juror on account of some supposed partiality, by reason of favor or malice, interest or connection — *In favor of*, upon the side of, favorable to — *In favor with*, favored, countenanced, or encouraged by — *With* or *by one's favor*, with leave, by kind permission
But, *with* your *favor*, I will treat it here *Dryden*
Syn — Kindness countenance, patronage, defense, vindication, support, lenity, grace, gift, present, benefit
Fā'vor, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FAVORED, *p pr* & *vb n* FAVORING.] [Written also *favour*]
1 To regard with kindness, to support, to aid, or to have the disposition to aid, or to wish success to to be propitious to, to countenance, to be friend, to regard or treat with partiality, to encourage
To *favor*, and perhaps to set thee free *Milton*
O happy youth! and *favored* of the skies *Pope*
2 To afford advantages for success to, to facilitate, as, a weak place in the fort *favored* the entrance of the enemy, the darkness of the night *favored* his approach
3 To resemble in features, to have the aspect or looks of [*Obs*.]
The porter owned that the gentleman *favored* his master *Spectator*
Fā'vor a ble, *a* [Written also *favourable*] [Lat. *favorabilis*, Fr, Pr, & Sp *favorable*, Pg *favoravel*, It *favorabile*, *favorevole*]
1 Full of favor, favoring, manifesting or indicating partiality, kind, propitious, friendly.
Lend *favorable* ear to our requests *Shak*
Lord, thou hast been *favorable* unto thy land *Ps* lxxxv 1
2 Conducive, contributing, tending to promote or facilitate, advantageous, convenient
A place very *favorable* for the making levies of men *Clarendon*
The temper of the climate, *favorable* to generation, health and long life *Sir W Temple*
3 Beautiful, well favored [*Obs*.] *Spenser*
Fā'vor a ble-ness, *n* The condition or quality of being favorable, kindness, partiality, suitableness.
The *favorableness* of the present times to all exertions in the cause of liberty *Burke*
Fā'vor a bly, *adv* In a favorable manner, kindly, with friendly disposition, partially
Fā'vored, *p a* Having a certain favor or appearance, featured, as in the compounds well-*favored*, ill-*favored*, hard *favored*, and the like
Fā'vored-ly, *adv.* Favorably [*Obs*.] *Ascham*
Fā'vored-ness, *n.* Appearance [*Obs*.]
Fā'vor-er, *n* [Written also *favourer*.] One who favors, one who regards with kindness or friendship, a well-wisher, one who assists or promotes success or prosperity
And come to us as *favorers*, not foes *Shak*
Fā'vor-ess, *n* [Written also *favouress*] A female who favors or gives countenance.

Fā'vor-ing-ly, *adv.* In a favoring manner.

Fā'vor-ite, *n* [O. Fr. *favorit*, N. Fr *favori*, f *favorite*; Sp. & It *favorito*, *f. favorita*, from It *favorire*, to favor] A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor, one treated with partiality, one preferred above others, especially, one unduly loved, trusted, and enriched with favors by a person of high rank or authority

Like *favorites*
Made proud by princes *Shak.*
Committing to a wicked *favorite*
All public cares *Milton*

Fā'vor ite, *a* Regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem, or preference, as, a *favorite* walk, a *favorite* child, a *favorite* author "His *favorite* argument" *Macaulay*

Fā'vor-it ism *n* [Fr *favoritisme*] The disposition to favor, aid, and promote, the interest of a favorite, or of one person or family, or of one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims "A spirit of *favoritism* to the Bank of the United States" *Hamilton*

Fā'vor-less, *a* 1 Unfavored, not regarded with favor, having no patronage or countenance

2 Not favoring, unpropitious [*Obs*] "Fortune *favorless*" *Spenser*

Fa-vōse' (125), *a* [Lat *favus*, honey comb] (*Bot*) Honey-combed, like the section of a honey comb, having pits, depressions, or cells, like those of a honey comb, fa veolate *Lindley*

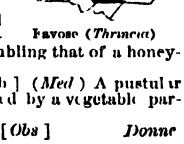

Favose (*Thrincia*)

Fāv'o-site, *n* [Fr *favosite* See *supra*] (*Paleon*) A kind of fossil corals, having a prismatic structure closely resembling that of a honey-comb

Fā'ssa, *n* [Lat, honey comb] (*Med*) A pustular disease of the scalp, produced by a vegetable parasite

Fawk'ner, *n* A falconer [*Obs*] *Donne*

Fawn, *n* [Fr *faon*, O Fr *fan*, *faon*, *feon*, the young one of any beast, for *fedon*, from Lat *fetus*, that is or was filled with young Cf O D *teyn*, *veynt*, a youth]

1 A young fallow deer, a buck or doe of the first year

2 The young of an animal, a whelp [*Obs*]

She [the tigress] followeth the quest after her *fawns* *Holland*

Fawn, (1)

Fawn, *v i* [Fr *faonner*, O Fr *faoner*, *feoner*, to bring forth a fawn See *supra*] To bring forth a fawn *Bullokar*

Fawn, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FAWNED *p pr* & *vb n* FAWNING] [O Eng *fawnian*, A S *fagnian*, *fægnian*, *fahnian*, to rejoice, flatter, wheedle See FAIN]

1 To court favor by low cringing fnisking, and the like, as a dog

You showed your teeth like apes, and *fawned* like hounds *Shak*

2 To court servilely, to cringe and bow to gain favor, to flatter meanly, —often followed by *on* or *upon*

Thou dost bend, and pray, and *fawn* for him *Shak*
My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns *Shak*
Thou with trembling fear,
Or like a *fawning* parasite, obeyest *Milton*

Fawn, *n* A servile cringe or bow, mean flattery, sycophancy *Shak*

Fawn'er, *n* One who fawns, one who cringes and flatters meanly, a sycophant

Fawn'ing ly, *adv* In a fawning manner, in a cringing, servile way, with mean flattery

Fāxed (fākst), *a* [A-S *feaxed*, *geteaxbd*, haired, from *feax*, *fax*, *feaks*, hair] Hairy [*Obs*] *Camden*

Fāy (fā), *n* [O Fr *fee*, *fae*, N Fr *fee* See FAIRY] A fairy, an elf

Fāy, *n* [O Fr *foi*, N Fr *foi* See FAITH] Faith, as, by my *fay* [*Obs*]

That neither hath religion nor *fay* *Spenser*

Fāy, *v t.* [Contracted from *fadge*, q v] To fit, to suit, to unite closely with

Fāy, *v i* To unite closely, to fit, to fadge, —often with *in*, *into*, *with*, or *together*

Fāy'al-ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A black, greenish, or brownish mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicate of iron, —so called from the island of *Fayal*, where it is found *Dana*

Fayence (fī-ōngs'), *n* See FAIENCE

Fāy'tour, *n* A doer, a faitour See FAITOUR [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fāz'zo-lēt', *n* [It *fazzoletto* and *fa zuolo*, O Sp *fazoleto*, probably from Ger *fetzen*, shred, rag Cf It. *pezzuola*, a small piece or rag, handkerchief] A handkerchief *Percival*

Fē'bĕr-ry, *n.* [Cf Prov Eng *feabes*, *theabes*, *thebes*, *thapes*.] A gooseberry [*Prov Eng*]

Fēague (feeg), *v t* [Ger *fegen*, to sweep, Icel *fāgia*, Sw. *feja*, Dan *feie*, *feye*, originally, to cleanse, polish, from A S. *fāger*, O Sax & O H Ger *fager*, Eng *fair*, q v.] To beat or whip, to chastise, to punish. [*Obs.*] *Buckingham*

Fēak, *n* A lock of hair, a curl. [*Obs*]

Can dally with his mistress' dangling *feak* *Marston*

Fē'al, *a* [O Fr *feal*, *feil*, *feel*, *feeil*, *fedeil*, *fidel*, N Fr *fidèle*, A S *fīll*, from Lat *fidelis*, faithful, from *fides*, faith, from *fidere*, to trust, Pr *fel*, *fizel*, Sp & Pg *fiel*, It *fedele*] Faithful [*Obs*]

Fē'al ty, *n* [O Fr *fealté*, *feelte*, *feelteé*, Pr *fealtat*, *feltat*, *fedeltat*, O Sp *fieltat*, It *fedeltà*, from Lat *fidelitas*, from *fidelis* See *supra*] Fidelity to one's lord, the special oath of fidelity, or mutual bond of obligation, between a lord and his tenant, fidelity to a superior power, or to a government, loyalty It is no longer the practice to exact the performance of fealty. *Wharton Tomlins Crabbe*

He should maintain *fealty* to God *Bp Taylor*
Sworn *fealty* to the new government *Macaulay*

Syn.—Homage, loyalty, fidelity See HOMAGE

Fēar, *n* [Written also *fire*, A S *fera*, *gefera*, companion, *fara*, *gefara*, fellow-traveler, companion, from *faran*, to go, fare N H Ger *gefährte*, M H Ger *gevertе*, O H Ger *gwerto*, *giferto*, *gefarto*] A companion [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fēar, *n* [A S *fær*, a coming suddenly upon, deceit, fear, danger, O Sax & Icel *far*, Sw *fara*, Dan *fare*, D *vaar*, O H Ger *fāra*, N H Ger *fahr*, *gefahr*]

1 A painful emotion or passion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger, apprehension, solicitude, alarm, dread, terror

☞ The degrees of this passion beginning with the most moderate, may be thus expressed,—*fear*, *dread*, *terror*, *fright*

Fear is an uneasiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us *Locke*

True nobility is exempt from *fear* *Shak*
Where no hope is left is left no *fear* *Milton*

2 (*Script*) (*a*) Apprehension of incurring, or solicitude to avoid, God's wrath, the trembling and awful reverence felt toward the Supreme Being (*b*) Respectful reverence for men of authority or worth

I will put my *fear* in their hearts *Jer* xxxii 40
I will teach you the *fear* of the Lord *Ps* xxxiv 11
To all their dues, *fear* to whom *fear* *Rom* xiii 7

3 That which causes, or which is the object of, apprehension or alarm, source or occasion of terror

There were they in great fear where no *fear* was *Ps* liii 5

Fēar, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FEARED, *p pr* & *vb n* FEARING] [A S *faran*, *afaran*, to impress fear to frighten, O H Ger *faren*, *afaren*, D *varen*, *vervaren*, Sw *forfara*, Dan *forfarde* See *supra*]

1 To feel painful apprehension of, to be afraid of to consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude

I will *fear* no evil, for thou art with me *Ps* xxiii 4

2 To have a reverential awe of, to be solicitous to avoid the displeasure of

Thus do and live, for I *fear* God *Gen* xlii 18
Leave them to God above him serve and *fear* *Milton*

3 To be anxious or solicitous for [*Rare*]

The sins of the father are to be laid upon the children therefore I *fear* you *Shak*

4 To affright to terrify, to drive away or prevent approach of by fear

Tush tush! *fear* boys with bogs *Shak*

Syn —To apprehend dread reverence venerate

Fēar, *v i* To be in apprehension of evil to be afraid, to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil

I *fear* lest your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ *2 Cor* xi 3
I greatly *fear* my money is not safe *Shak*

Fēar'-bābe, *n* A thing fit only to frighten children, a bugbear [*Obs*]

Fēar'er, *n* One who fears *Sidney*

Fēar'ful, *a* 1 Full of fear, apprehension, or alarm, afraid, frightened

Anxious amidst all their success, and *fearful* amidst all their power *Warburton*

2 Inclined to fear, easily frightened, without courage, timid

What man is there that is *fearful* and faint-hearted? *Deut* xx 8

3 Indicating or caused by, fear

Cold *fearful* drops stand on my trembling flesh *Shak*

4 Inspiring fear, exciting apprehension or terror, terrible frightful, dreadful "Death is a *fearful* thing" *Shak*

In dreams thro' *fearful* precipices tread *Dryden*
Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises! *Ex* xv 11

☞ Formerly, to some extent, pronounced fēr'ful

Syn —Apprehensive, afraid, timid, timorous, horrible distressing, shocking, frightful, dreadful, awful, terrible

Fēar'ful ly, *adv* In a fearful manner timorously, frightfully

Affrighted with their bloody look,
Run *fearfully* among the trembling reeds *Shak*
And *fearfully* did menace me with death *Shak*

Fēar'ful-ness, *n.* The state of being fearful, timorousness, timidity, awe, alarm, dreadfulness

A third thing that makes a government despised, is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders *South.*

Fearfulness hath surprised the hypocrites *Isa* xxxiii 14

Fēar'less, *a* Free from fear, bold, intrepid

Fearless minds climb soonest into crowns *Shak.*
The flaming seraph, *fearless*, though alone *Milton.*

Syn —Bold, daring, courageous, intrepid, valorous, valiant, brave, undaunted, dauntless, heroic

Fēar'less ly, *adv* In a fearless manner, without fear, intrepidly, as, brave men *fearlessly* expose themselves to danger

Fēar'less ness, *n* The state or quality of being fearless, freedom from fear, courage, boldness, intrepidity

He gave instances of an invincible courage and *fearlessness* in danger *Clarendon.*

Fēar'naught (fēer'nawt), *n* A woolen cloth of great thickness, dreadnaught

Fēa'si bil'i ty, *n* [See FEASIBLE] The quality of being feasible, practicability, as, before we adopt a plan, let us consider its *feasibility*

Fēa'si ble, *a* [O Fr *faisable*, N Fr *faisable*, from *faire*, to make or do, Lat *facere*, Sp *factible*, It. *fattibile*, *fattevole*]

1 Capable of being done, executed, or effected, practicable, as, a thing is *feasible* when it can be effected by human means or agency, a thing may be possible, but at the same time not *feasible*

2 Capable of being used or tilled, as land [*Rare*] *B Trumbull*

Fēa'si ble, *n* That which is feasible or practicable.

Fēa'si ble-ness, *n* Feasibility, practicability

Fēa'si bly, *adv* Practicably

Fēast, *n* [O Fr *feast*, *feste*, N Fr *fête*, Pr, O Sp, Pg, & It *festa*, N Sp *fiesta*, Ger *fest*, from Lat *festum*, pl *festa*]

1 A festival, a holiday, a solemn, or more commonly joyous, anniversary

We'll hold a *feast* in great solemnity *Shak*

2 A festive or joyous meal a grand, ceremonious, or sumptuous entertainment, of which many guests partake, a rich repast a banquet

The *feast* sauce is well but I
Appear not like a guest *Shak*

3 That which is partaken of with delight, something delicious or highly agreeable entertainment

☞ Ecclesiastical feasts are called *immovable* when they always occur on the same day of the year, otherwise they are called *movable*

Syn —Entertainment, regale banquet treat, carousal, festivity festival —FEAST, BANQUET FESTIVAL, CAROUSAL A *feast* sets before us viands superior in quantity variety and abundance *A banquet* is a luxurious feast a *festival* is the joyful celebration by good cheer of some agreeable event A *feast* which was designed to be a *festival* may be changed into a *banquet* *Carousal* is unrestrained indulgence in frolic and drink

The *feast* of reason and the flow of soul *Pope*
In his commendations I am fed,
It is a *banquet* to me *Shak*
The morning trumpets *festival* proclaimed
Through each high street *Milton.*
As amus these *carousals* taught,
And, building, Alba to the Latins brought *Dryden*

Fēast, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FEASTED, *p pr* & *vb n* FEASTING]

1 To eat sumptuously to dine or sup on rich provisions, particularly in large companies, and on public festivals

And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses *Job* i 4

2 To be highly gratified or delighted

Fēast, *v t* 1 To entertain with sumptuous provisions to treat at the table magnificently as, he was *feasted* by the king *Hayward*

2 To delight to pamper, to gratify luxuriously, as, to *feast* the soul

Feast your ears with the music awhile *Shak*

Fēast'-dāy, *n* A festival day

Fēast'er, *n* 1 One who feasts deliciously

2 One who entertains magnificently *Johnson.*

Fēast'ful, *a* Festive festal, joyful sumptuous, luxurious "*Feastful* guerdon of their toil" *Spenser* "*Feastful* days" "*feastful* friends" *Milton.*

Fēast'ful ly, *adv* Festively luxuriously

Fēast'-rite, *n* A rite or custom observed in entertainments *Philips.*

Fēast'-wŏn, *a* Won or procured by giving a feast, bribed by feasting *Shak.*

Fēat, *n* [Norm Fr *feat*, Fr *fait*, from Lat *factum*, from *factus*, p p of *facere*, to make or do, Pr *fait*, *faig*, *fag*, Pg *facto*, *feito*, O Sp *fecho*, N Sp *hecho*, It *fatto*]

1 An act a deed, an exploit "The warlike *feats* I have done" *Shak.*

2 A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning, a trick as, *feat* of horsemanship, or of dexterity

Fēat, *a* [*compar* FEATER, *superl* FEATEST] [Fr. *fait*, made, shaped, fit, p p of *faire*, to make or do. See *supra*] Dexterous in movements or service; skillful, neat, nice, pretty [*Obs*]

Never master had a page so *feat* *Shak.*
And look how well my garments sit upon me—
Much *feater* than before *Shak*

Fēat, *v t* [See *supra*] To form, to fashion. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Fēat'-bŏd'ied, *a.* Having a feat or trim body. [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl.*

Fēat'e-ōŭs, *a* [Cf O Fr *faitis, faitice, fetis,* Pr *faitis,* well made, fine, from Lat *factĭcius,* made by art, artificial See FACTITIOUS] Dexterous, neat [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Fēat'e-ōŭs-ly, *adv* Dexterously, neatly [*Obs*]

Fēath'er (fĕth'er), *n* [A-S *feðer,* O H Ger *fedara,* M H Ger *vedere,* N H Ger *feder,* D *veder, veer,* Icel *feodur, fiđr,* Sw *fjäder,* Dan *fjälder, fjär,* allied to Gr *πτερόν,* for *πετερόν,* from *πέτεσθαι,* to fly, Lat *penna,* for *pesna,* equiv to *petna*]

1 One of the growths, generally formed each of a central quill and a vane upon each side of it, which make up the covering of a bird, a plume, a pen

She plumes her *feathers,* and lets grow her wings *Milton*

☞ The feathers covering the body are sometimes called *plumage,* in distinction from the longer feathers of the tail and wings

2 Kind, nature, species, from the proverbial phrase, "Birds of a *feather*," that is, of the same species. [*Rare*]

I am not of that *feather* to shake off
My friend when he most needs me *Shak.*

3 A mark on the throat head or neck of a horse, consisting of a row of hair turned back or raised

4 A small, semi cylindrical piece of iron used for splitting stone by inserting two of them in a hole and driving a wooden wedge between them

5 (*Mach*) A ridge on an axis or cylinder fitting a groove in the eye of a wheel, to prevent the one from turning without the other

A feather in the cap an honor, or mark of distinction — *To be in high feather* to appear in high spirits and health, like birds when their plumage is full, after molting — *To cut a feather,* to make the water foam in moving, — said of a ship — *To show the white feather* to give indications of cowardice — a phrase borrowed from the cockpit, where a white feather in the tail of a cock is considered a token that he is not of the true game-breed *Grose*

Fēath'er (fĕth'er), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FEATHERED, *p pr* & *vb n* FEATHERING.]

1 To dress in feathers, to provide with plumage or with a feather like covering, to furnish with a feather, as an arrow or a cap "*Feathered* soon and fledged" *Milton*

2 To provide with what is ornamental or luxurious, to adorn, to deck

The king cared not to plume his nobility and people to *feather* himself *Bacon*

3 To tread, as a cock *Dryden*

To feather one's nest to provide for one's self especially from property which passes through the hands, — a proverb taken from birds which collect feathers for the lining of their nests — *To feather the oars* (*Naut*) to bring their blades in rowing into an horizontal position as they rise out of the water, so as to cut the wind and water and not to hold them *Dibdin*

Fēath'er, *v i* To become feathered or horizontal, — said of oars

The *feathering* oar returns the gleam *Tickell*

Fēath'er-bĕd, *n* A bed filled with feathers

Fēath'er-bōard'ing, *n* A covering of boards in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird, weather boarding *London*

Fēath'er-dĭ'vĕr, *n* One who beats, and otherwise prepares, feathers, to make them light or loose

Fēath'ered (fĕth'erd), *a* 1 Clothed, covered, or fitted with feathers, as, a *feathered* animal, a *feathered* arrow

2 Resembling a feathered animal in speed, winged

In *feathered* briefness sails are filled *Shak.*

3 Furnished with any thing that is feather like, as, land *feathered* with trees *Cowe*

Fēath'er-ĕdge, *n* An edge formed like that of a feather, or thinner than the opposite edge, — applied to boards and cutting instruments

A board that has one edge thinner than the other, is called *feather-edge* stuff *Morton*

Fēath'er-ĕdged (fĕth'er-ĕjd), *a* Having one edge thinner than the other *Gwilt*

Fēath'er-few (fū), *n* A corruption of *fever-few*

Fēath'er-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A species of grass of the genus *Stipa,* distinguished by its feathered beard *London*

Fēath'er-ing, *n* (*Arch*) The ornamental cusps or projecting points formed by the junction of small arcs, frequently forming an inner edge of lace like ornament within the spandrils of an arch

Fēath'er ing-flōat, *n* (*Naut*) The float or paddle of a feathering wheel

Fēath'er ing-screw (skrŋ), *n* (*Naut*) A screw-propeller, of which the blades may be made to have a variable pitch, or to stand parallel with the shaft, so as to drag easily when the ship is moving under sail alone

Fēath'er ing-wheel, *n* (*Naut*) A paddle wheel of which the floats are automatically turned so as to dip about perpendicularly to the surface of the water, instead of standing radially

Fēath'er less (fĕth'er-), *a* Destitute of feathers, unfledged *Howell*

Fēath'er ly, *a* Resembling feathers [*Obs*] *Brown*

Fēath'er-veined (vānd), *a* (*Bot*) Having the veins of a leaf branching off, as in feathers from the two sides of a midrib *Gray*

Fēath'er-weight (-wāt), *n* (*Sporting.*) Very exact weight, as if weight which a feather might turn, the lightest weight that can be put on the back of a horse in whatever match he may be engaged. *White*

Fēath'er-y (fĕth'er-ȳ), *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers *Milton.*

Fēat'ly, *adv* [From *feat*] Neatly, dexterously, adroitly "Foot it *featly* here and there" *Shak*

Fēat'ness, *n* [From *feat*] Dexterity, adroitness, skillfulness [*Rare*]

Fēat'ōŭs, *a* Same as FEATFOUS, q v [*Obs*]

Fēat'ōŭs ly, *adv* [See FEATEOUS] Very dexterously, featcously [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Fēat'ūre (fē'tyur), *n* [O Fr *faiture,* fashion, make, from Lat *factura,* a making, formation, from *facere, factum,* to make, Pr *faitura,* O Sp & Pg *factura,* N Sp *hechura,* It *fattura*]

1 The make, form, or appearance of a person, personal condition or structure, especially, good appearance

What needeth it his *feature* to describe *Chaucer*
Cheated of *feature* by dissembling nature *Shak.*

2 The make, cast, or appearance of the human face, and especially of any single part of the face, a lineament, — often used in the plural for the face, the countenance

It is for homely *features* to keep home *Milton*

3 The cast or structure of any thing, as of a landscape, a picture, a treaty, or an essay, any marked peculiarity

And to her service bind each living creature
Through secret understanding of their *feature Spenser*

Fēat'ūred (fē'tyurd), *a* Having features, or good features, resembling in features

How noble, young, how rarely *featured* ! *Shak.*
The well stained canvas or the *featured* stone *Young*

Fēat'ūre less, *a* Having no distinct features

Fēat'ūre ly, *a* Having features, showing marked peculiarities

Featurely warriors of Christian chivalry *Coleridge*

Fēaze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FEAZED (fēzd) *p pr* & *vb n* FEAZING] [Ger *fasen,* to separate fibers or threads, from Ger *fase, fasen,* O H Ger *faso,* thread, filament]

1 To untwist, as the end of a rope

2 To whip with rods, to beat, to worry, to tease, to fleece [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Fēaze, *n* [See *supra*] A state of anxious or fretful excitement, a worry a tease

Fe-brĭ'ĭ-tāte, *v i* To be affected with a fever to have a fever [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Fe brĭc'ŭ lă, *n* [Lat , diminutive of *febris,* fever] (*Med*) A slight fever

Fe brĭc'ŭ lōse', *a* Affected with slight fever, somewhat feverish [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Fe brĭc'ŭ lŏs'i ty, *n* Feverishness [*Obs*]

Fĕb'ri fā'cient (fā'shent), *a* [Lat *febris,* fever, and *facies, facientis,* p pr of *facere,* to make] Causing fever, febrific *Baddeus*

Fĕb'ri fā'cient, *n* That which produces fever *Baddeus*

Fe brĭf'ic, *a* [Lat *febris,* fever, and *facere,* to make, O Fr *febrifique,* It *febbrifico*] Producing fever, febrifacient

Fĕb'ri fū'gal, or **Fe-brĭf'ū gal,** *a* [See *infra*] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever, antifebrile

Fĕb'ri fūge, *n* [Fr *fébrifuge,* Sp *febrífugo,* It *febbrifugo,* from Lat *febris,* fever, and *fugare,* to put to flight, from *fugere,* to flee] (*Med*) A medicine serving to mitigate or remove fever

Fĕb'ri fūge, *a* (*Med*) Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever antifebrile *Arbuthnot*

Fĕ'brĭle, or **Fĕb'rile** (Synop , § 130), *a* [Fr *febrile,* Pr , Sp , & Pg *febril,* It *febbrile,* from Lat *febris,* fever] Pertaining to fever, indicating fever, or derived from it, as, *febrile* symptoms, *febrile* action

Fĕb'ru a-ry, *n* [Lat *Februarius,* the month of expiation, because on the fifteenth of this month the great feast of expiation and purification was held, from *februum,* originally, in the Sabine language, a purgative, hence, *februa,* plural, the Roman festival of purification, and *februare,* to purify, expiate, It *Febbraro, Febbrajo,* Sp *Febrero,* Pg *Fevereiro,* Pr *Febrier,* Fr *février*] The second month in the year, introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa In common years this month contains 28 days, in the bissextile, or leap year, 29 days

Fĕb'ru-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *februatio,* from *februare,* to purify See *supra*] Purification, a sacrifice [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fē'cal, *a* [Lat *fax,* pl *fæces,* q v , Fr *fecal,* Sp *fecal*] Pertaining to, or containing, dregs or feces, fæcal

Fē'cēs (fē'sēz), *n pl* Dregs, fæces

Fē'cial (fē'shal), *a* [Lat *fecialis, fetialis,* belonging to the *fetiales,* the Roman priests who sanctioned treaties and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war] Pertaining to heralds and the denunciation of war to an enemy, as, *fecial* law *Kent.*

Fē'çi-fôrk, *n* [Lat *fæces,* dung, and Eng *fork,* q v] (*Entom*) The anal fork on which the larvæ of certain insects carry their feces

Fĕck'less, *a.* [Perhaps a corruption of *effectless* Spiritless, feeble, weak; worthless. [*Scot.*]

Let others take their silly, *feckless* heaven in this life. *S. Rutherford.*

Fē'cŭ-lă, *n* [Lat *fæcula,* diminutive of *fax,* sediment, dregs, Fr *fécule*] Any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence, especially, (*a*) The nutritious part of wheat, starch or farina, — called also *amylaceous fecula.* (*b*) The green matter of plants, chlorophyl

Fē'cŭ lence, } *n* [Lat *fæculentia,* Fr. *fécu-*
Fē'cŭ len cy, } *lence*]

1 The state or quality of being feculent, muddiness, foulness

2 That which is feculent, sediment, lees; dregs

Fē'cŭ lent, *a* [Lat *fæculentus,* from *fax, fæcula;* Fr *feculent,* Pr *faulent,* Sp & Pg *feculento,*] Foul with extraneous or impure substances, abounding with sediment or excrementitious matter, muddy, thick, turbid "Both his hands most filthy *feculent*" *Spenser.*

Fē'cŭnd, *a* [Lat *fecundus,* from the root of *fetus,* q v , Sp *fecundo,* It *fecondo,* Fr *fécond*] Fruitful in children, prolific [*Rare*] *Graunt.*

Fē'cŭn dāte (synop , § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* FFCUNDATED, *p pr* & *vb n* FECUNDATING] [Lat *fecundare, fecundatum,* Pr , Sp , & Pg *fecundar,* It *fecondari,* Fr *féconder* See *supra*]

1 To make fruitful or prolific

2 To impregnate, as, the pollen of flowers *fecundates* the stigma

Fē'cŭn dā'tion, *n* [Sp *fecundacion,* It *fecondazione,* Fr *fécondation*] The act of fecundating or making fruitful, impregnation

Fe cŭn'di fȳ, *v t* [Lat *fecundus,* fecund, and *facere,* to make] To make fruitful or prolific, to fecundate [*Obs*] *Johnson.*

Fe cŭn'di ty, *n* [Lat *fecunditas,* Pr *fecunditat,* It *fecondita,* Fr *fécondité*]

1 The quality or power of producing fruit, fruitfulness especially, the quality or power in female animals of producing young in great numbers

2 The power of germinating, as in seeds

3 The power of bringing forth in abundance; fertility, richness of invention

Fĕd, *imp* & *p p* of *feed*

Fĕd'a ry, *n* A feodary See FEODARY [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Fĕd'ĕr al, *a* [Fr *fédéral,* from Lat *fœdus,* league, treaty, compact]

1 Pertaining to a league, contract, or treaty, derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, especially between nations constituted by a compact between parties, usually governments or their representatives

The Romans contrary to *federal* right, compelled them to part with Sardinia *Grew*

☞ Adam is sometimes called, in theological language, the *federal* head of the human race

2 Specifically, composed of states or districts which retain only a subordinate and limited sovereignty, as the *Union* of the United States, or the *Sonderbund* of Switzerland, constituting or pertaining to such a government, as the *Federal* Constitution, a *Federal* officer, friendly or devoted to such a government

Fĕd'ĕr al, } *n* [Fr *fédéraliste*] An advocate
Fĕd'ĕr al ist, } of confederation, specifically (*Amer Hist*), a friend of the Constitution of the United States at its formation and adoption, a member of the political party which favored the administration of President Washington

Fĕd'ĕr al ism, *n* [Fr *fédéralisme*] The principles of Federalists

Fĕd'ĕr al ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FFDERALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* FEDERALIZING] [Fr *federaliser*] To unite in compact, as different states, to confederate for political purposes, to unite by or under the Federal Constitution *Burlow*

Fĕd'ĕr a ry, *n* [See FEDERAL] A partner, a confederate, an accomplice [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Fĕd'ĕr ate, *a* [Lat *foederatus,* from *fœdus,* It *federato,* Fr *fedéré*] United by compact, as sovereignties, states, or nations, joined in confederacy, leagued, confederate, as, *federate* nations or powers

Fĕd'ĕr ā'tion, *n* [Fr *fédération,* O Sp *federacion,* Lat *foederare,* to establish by treaty or league, from *fœdus*]

1 The act of uniting in a league, confederation.

2 A league, a confederacy, a federal or confederated government *Burke.*

Fĕd'ĕr a-tĭve, *a* [Fr *fédératif*] Uniting, joining in a league, forming a confederacy, federal

Fe dĭf'ra gōŭs, *a* [Lat *fœdifragus,* from *fœdus,* league, and *frangere,* to break] False to treaties [*Obs*] *Vicars.*

Fĕd'i ty, *n* [Lat *fœditas,* from *fœdus,* foul, filthy, It *feditá*] Turpitude, vileness [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

Fee, *n* [Scot *fe, fee, fey, fie,* A S *feoh,* cattle cattle being used in early times as a medium of exchange or payment, the word came to signify money, value, price, hire, reward, fee, and, as property chiefly consisted of cattle, goods, property, wealth, riches, O Sax *fehu, fe,* cattle, money, Goth *faihu,* goods, money, Lombard *fiu, fio,* property, O H Ger. *fihu,* beast, herd, flock, money, N.

H. Ger. *vieh*, cattle, beast, animal, D *vee*, Sw. & Dan. *fä*, cattle, Icel *fe*, cattle, money, allied to Gr πῶυ, flock, and Lat *pecus*, cattle, *pecunia*, property, money, from *pecus*, O. Fr *fe, fie, fiu, feu, fieu, fief, fied*, Pr *feu*, It *fio*]

1. Property, possession, control. "Laden with rich *fee*." *Spenser*

Once did she hold the gorgeous East in *fee* *Wordsworth*

2 Reward for services rendered or to be rendered, especially, payment for professional services, of optional amount, or fixed by custom or law, charge, pay, as, the *fees* of lawyers and physicians, the *fees* of office, clerk's *fees*, sheriff's *fees*, marriage *fees*, &c

To plead for love deserves more *fee* than hate *Shak*

3 (*Feud Law*) A right to the use of a superior's land, as a stipend for services to be performed, the land so held, a fief

4 (*Eng Law*) An estate of inheritance supposed to be held either mediately or immediately from the sovereign

☞ All the land in England, except the crown land, is of this kind An *absolute fee*, or *fee-simple* is land which a man holds to himself and his heirs forever, who are called *tenants in fee-simple* In modern writers, by *fee* is usually meant *fee-simple* A *limited fee* may be a *qualified* or *base fee*, which ceases with the existence of certain conditions, or a *conditional fee*, or *fee-tail*, which is limited to particular heirs *Blackstone*

5 (*Amer Law*) An estate of inheritance belonging to the owner, and transmissible to his heirs, absolutely and simply, without condition attached to the tenure

Fee, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FEED, *p pr* & *vb n* FEEING] To reward for services performed, or to be performed, to recompense, to hire, to bribe "*Fee* me an officer" *Shak*

Fee'ble, *a* [*compar* FEEBLER, *superl* FEEBLEST] [O Eng *feble*, O Fr *feble, fleche, floube, fleuble, floible, foible*, N Fr *faible*, Pr *feble, flible, frcble*, Sp *feble*, Pg *febre*, It *fievole*, from Lat *flebilis*, to be wept over, lamentable, wretched, from *flere*, to weep]

1 Deficient in physical strength, weak, infirm, not powerful, debilitated

Carried all the *feeble* of them upon asses 2 *Chron* xxviii 15

2 Wanting force, vigor, or efficiency in action or expression, not full, bright, rapid, or the like, faint, as, a *feeble* color, *feeble* motion "A lady's *feeble* voice" *Shak*

3 Indicating feebleness

Fee'ble, *v t* To make feeble or infirm, to enfeeble, to weaken [*Obs*]

Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here? *Shak*

Fee'ble-mĭnd'ed, *a* Weak in intellectual power, wanting firmness or constancy irresolute, vacillating "Comfort the *feeble minded*" 1 *Thess* v 14

Fee'ble-mĭnd'ed ness, *n* State of having a feeble mind

Fee'ble ness, *n* The quality or condition of being feeble; weakness of body or mind, infirmity want of vigor or force, debility, infirmity "That shakes for age and *feebleness*" *Shak*

Fee'bly, *adv* In a feeble manner, weakly, without strength, as, to move *feebly*

The gentle numbers *feebly* creep *Dryden*

Feed, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FED *p pr* & *vb n* FEEDING] [A-S *fedan*, O Sax *fodian, fuodian*, Goth *fodjan*, O Fries *foda, feda*, O H Ger *fotjan, fuattan*, M H Ger *vuoten*, D *voeden*, L Ger *föden, foden*, Icel & Sw *föda*, Dan *föde*, to nourish Cf FOOD and FODDER]

1 To give food to, to supply with nourishment, to furnish with provisions

Unreasonable creatures *feed* their young *Shak*

2 To fill the wants of, to supply, to furnish, to satisfy, as, springs *feed* ponds, the hopper *feeds* the mill, to *feed* a furnace with coal, to *feed* the eye with the beauties of scenery

The sight of lovers *feedeth* those in love *Shak*

3 To graze, to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle, as, if grain is too forward in autumn, *feed* it with sheep

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands *Mortimer*

4 To give for food, especially to animals, to furnish for consumption, as, to *feed* out turnips to the cows, to *feed* water to an engine

5 (*Mach*) To subject to operation, as to move the work to the cutting tool, or the tool to the work, in machines for dressing or working wood, metal, and the like

Feed, *v i* **1** To take food, to eat

He *feeds* upon the cooling shade *Spenser*

2 To subsist by eating, to prey, — with *on* or *upon*.

Leaving thy trunk for crows to *feed* upon *Shak*

3 To place cattle to feed, to pasture, to graze

Shall put in his beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field *Ex* xxii 5

4. To grow fat [*Prov Eng*] *Johnson*

Feed, *n* **1** That which is eaten by beasts, provender, fodder, pasture, as, hills that furnish the best *feed* for sheep

2. A grazing or pasture ground. *Shak*

3. A certain portion or allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c, as, a *feed* of corn or oats

4 A large head or supply of melted iron for heavy castings *Simmonds*

5 Meal, or act of eating [*Rare*]

For such pleasure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found *Milton*

6 The water supplied to steam-boilers

7 (*Mach*) The parts that move the work to the cutting tool, or the tool to the work, in machines for dressing wood or metal The feed may be actuated by hand or by the machine itself [See *Illust* of *Lathe*]

Feed'er, *n* **1** One who gives food or supplies nourishment, a steward

A couple of friends his chaplain and *feeder* *Goldsmith*

2 One who furnishes incentives, an encourager "The *feeder* of my riots" *Shak*

3 One who eats or subsists

With eager feeding, food doth choke the *feeder* *Shak*

4 One who fattens cattle for slaughter

5 A fountain stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water

6 A branch railroad, or a side line which increases the business of the main line

7 (*Mining*) A side branch of a vein that passes into a lode

Feed'-hĕad, *n* A cistern at such a height as to feed water by its own weight to the boiler of an engine *Weale*

Feed'-hēat'er, *n* (*Steam-eng*) A vessel in which the feed-water of a steam-engine is heated by waste steam, or the waste heat of the furnace, before it is forced into the boiler

Feed'ing, *n* **1** That which is eaten *Drayton*

2 That which furnishes or affords food, especially for animals, pasture land

Feed'-mō'tion, *n* (*Mach*) The machinery that gives motion to the parts called the *feed* in machines for dressing wood or metal

Feed'-pīpe, *n* A pipe which feeds or supplies the boiler of steam engine, &c, with water

Feed'-pŭmp, *n* The force pump which supplies the boilers of steam engines with warmed water, called *feed water*, through a feed pipe

Fee'-es tāte', *n* (*Eng Law*) Land or tenements held in fee in consideration of some acknowledgment or service rendered to the lord

Fee'-farm, *n* (*Law*) Land held of another in fee, in consideration of an annual farm or rent without homage, fealty, or any other service than that mentioned in the feoffment, an estate in fee simple, subject to a perpetual rent *Blackstone*

Feel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FELT, *p pr* & *vb n* FEELING] [A S *felan, gefelan*, O Sax *gefolian*, O H Ger *fuolan*, M H Ger *vuelen*, N H Ger *fühlen*, D *voelen*]

1 To perceive by the touch, to take cognizance of by means of the nerves of sensation distributed all over the body especially by those of the skin, to have sensation excited by contact of the body or limbs

Who *feel*
Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel *Creech*
Come near that I may *feel* thee my son *Gen* xxvii 21

2 To touch to handle to examine by touching, hence, to make trial of, to test, — often with *out*

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honor *Shak*

3 To have a sense of, to perceive within one's self, to experience, to be affected by, to be sensible of, or sensitive to

He best can paint them who can *feel* them most *Pope*
Mankind have *felt* their strength and made it *felt* *Burke*

4 To take internal cognizance of to be conscious of, to have an inward persuasion of

For then, and not till then he *felt* himself *Shak*
To the *felt* absence now I *feel* a cause *Shak*

To feel after, to search for, to seek to find to seek as a person groping in the dark It haply they might *feel after* him, and find him *Acts* xvii 27 — *To feel of*, to examine by touching

Feel, *v i* **1** To have perception by the touch or by the contact of any substance with the nerves of sensation, especially those upon the surface of the body

2 To have the sensibilities moved or affected

A subject on which I have never reflected without *feeling* from it *Burke*
Man who *feels* for all mankind *Pope*

3 To be sensible of an inward impression, state of mind or humor persuasion, or the like to perceive one's self to be, — followed by an adjective describing the inward state, &c, as, to *feel* assured, grieved, or persuaded

I then did *feel* full sick *Shak*

4 To know with feeling, hence, to know certainly or without misgiving

Garlands which I *feel*
I am not worthy yet to bear *Shak*

5 To appear to the touch, to give a perception, to produce an impression on the nerves of sensation, — followed by an adjective describing the kind of sensation or impression

Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* smooth *Dryden*

Feel, *n.* **1** Feeling, perception [*Rare*]

To intercept and have a more kindly *feel* of its genial warmth *Hazlitt.*

2 A sensation communicated by touching, impression made upon one who touches or handles, as, a greasy *feel* "Membranous or papery as to *feel* and look" *I Taylor.*

Feel'er, *n* **1** One who, or that which, feels

2 (*Nat Hist*) One of the organs with which certain animals, as insects or polyps, are furnished, for trying by the touch objects with which they come in contact, or for searching for food, a palp

Insects perpetually feeling and searching before them with their *feelers* or antennæ *Derham.*

3 Any thing, as a proposal, observation, or the like, put forth or thrown out in order to ascertain the views of others

Feel'ing, *p a* **1** Possessing great sensibility, easily affected or moved, as, a *feeling* man, a *feeling* heart

2 Expressive of great sensibility, attended by or evincing, sensibility, sensitive, as, he made a *feeling* representation of his wrongs, he spoke with *feeling* eloquence

Feel'ing, *n* **1** The sense by which the mind, through certain nerves of the body, perceives external objects, or certain states of the body itself, that one of the five senses which resides in the general nerves of sensation distributed over the body, especially in its surface, the sense of touch, nervous sensibility to external objects

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined,
And not as *feeling* through all parts diffused? *Milton*

2 An act or state of perception by the sense above described an act of apprehending any object whatever, an act or state of apprehending the state of the soul itself, consciousness

The apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse *Shak*

3 The capacity of the soul for emotional states, a high degree of susceptibility to emotions or states of the sensibility not dependent on the body, as, a man of *feeling* a man destitute of *feeling*

4 Any state or condition of emotion, the exercise of the capacity for emotion, any mental state whatever, as, a wrong *feeling* in the heart, our angry *feelings* a *feeling* of pride "Tenderness for the *feelings* of others" *Macaulay*

5 That visible quality of a work of art which embodies the mental emotion of the painter, and similarly affects the spectator *Fairholt*

Syn — Sensation emotion passion sentiment, agitation opinion See EMOTION PASSION, SENTIMENT

Feel'ing ly *adv* In a feeling manner, with sensibility, affectingly

These are counselors
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am *Shak*

Feere, *n* A consort, husband or wife, a companion, a fere [*Obs*] *Shak*

Feese, *n* A race a run [*Obs*] *Barret.*

Fee'-sim'ple, *n* (*Law*) An absolute fee, a fee without conditions or limits See FEE

Buy the *fee-simple* of my life for an hour and a quarter *Shak*

Feet, *n pl* of *foot*

Fee'-tāil, *n* (*Law*) An estate of inheritance, limited and restrained to some particular heirs *Burrill*

Feet'less, *a* Destitute of feet, wanting feet, as, *fetless* birds *Camden*

Feeze, *v t* [See FEAZE] **1** To turn, as a screw [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

2 To beat to chastise to vex, to rout, to put an end to [Written also *feaze, fezze, pheeze*, and *feze*]

Has given me my "quietus est I felt him
In my small guts I'm sure he has *feezed* me *Beau & Fl*

To feeze up, to work into a passion

Feeze *n* A state of anxious or fretful excitement See FEAZE

Feign (fān) *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FEIGNED, *p pr* & *vb n* FEIGNING] [*Per tendre*, p pr *feignant*, Pr *feigner, fenher fenher*, It *fingere, fignere*, Sp & Pg *fingir*, Lat *fingere*]

1 To give a mental existence to, as to something not real or actual to imagine, to contrive, as an appearance or semblance hence to assert by a fiction, to pretend to form and relate as if true

Feig and put case our Savior had committed all the sins of the world *Latimer*
The poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees stones and floods *Shak.*
There are no such things dost as thou sayest, but thou *feignest* them out of thine own heart *Ash* vi 8.

2 To represent by a false appearance of, to pretend, to counterfeit

I pray thee *feign* thyself to be a mourner 2 *Sam.* xiv 2.
Bid my woman *feign* a sickness *Shak.*

3 To dissemble, to conceal [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Feigned (fand), *p a* Pretended, counterfeit; simulating "A *feigned* friend" *Shak.*

Feigned issue (*Law*) an issue produced in a pretended action between two parties for the purpose of trying before a jury a question of fact which it becomes necessary to settle in the progress of a cause *Burrill Bouvier*

Feign'ed ly (fān'ed-lĭ), *adv* In a feigned or fictitious manner, in pretense, not really *Bacon*

Feign'ed-ness (fan'ed-nes), *n.* The condition of being feigned, fiction, pretense, deceit *Harmar.*

Feign'er (fān'er), *n.* One who feigns; an inventor; a deviser of fiction

Feign'ing-ly, *adv.* In a feigning manner; with false appearance

Feint (fānt), *n* [Fr *feinte*, from *feindre*; O. Sp. & It *finta*, Pr *fenha*, *fencha* See *supra*]

1. That which is feigned, an assumed or false appearance, a pretense, a mock or pretended attack.

Courtley's letter is but a *feint* to get off *Spectator*

2 A seeming aim at one part when another is intended to be struck, — said of certain movements in fencing, boxing, and the like

Feint (fānt), *p a* [Fr *feint*, p p of *feindre* See *supra*] Feigned, counterfeit [*Obs*] *Locke*

Feint, *v i* To make a feint, or mock attack.

Feize, *v t* See FEEZE

Fel'and-erg, *n.* See FILANDERS *Ainsworth*

Feld'spär, } *n.* [Ger *feldspath*, from *feld*, field,
Feld'spath, } and *spath*, spar] (*Min*) A mineral occurring in crystals and crystalline masses, somewhat vitreous in luster, and breaking rather easily in two directions, with smooth surfaces The colors are usually white or flesh red, occasionally bluish or greenish It consists of silica, alumina, and potash Feldspar is one of the essential constituents of granite, gneiss, mica slate, and porphyry, and enters into the constitution of nearly all volcanic rocks.

☞ The term *feldspar family* is applied to a group of allied minerals, including, besides common feldspar, the species albite, anorthite, labradorite, and nyanolite

Feld-spăth'ic, } *a* Pertaining to, or consisting
Feld-spăth'ose, } of, feldspar

Fe-lĭç'i-fy, *v t* To make happy, to felicitate [*Obs and rare*] *Quarles*

Fe-lĭç'i-tāte (fe-lĭs'ĭ-tāt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FELICITATED, *p pr* & *vb n* FELICITATING] [L Lat *felicitare*, *felicitatum*, from *felix*, happy, It *felicitare*, Sp *felicitar*, Fr *féliciter*]

1 To make very happy, to delight

A glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit *Watts*

2 To express joy or pleasure to, to congratulate.

Every true heart must *felicitate* itself that its lot is cast in this kingdom *W Howitt*

Syn. — See CONGRATULATE

Fe-lĭç'i-tate, *a* [L Lat *felicitatus*, p p of *felicitare*] Made very happy

I am alone
Felicitate in your dear highness' love *Shak*

Fe-lĭç'i-tā'tion, *n* [Fr *félicitation*] The act of felicitating, the act of wishing happiness, congratulation

Fe-lĭç'i-tous (fe-lĭs'ĭ-tus), *a* [Lat *felix*, happy] Happy, prosperous, delightful, skillful, successful, well applied or expressed, appropriate "*Felicitous* words and images" *M Arnold*

Fe-lĭç'i-tous-ly, *adv* In a felicitous and happy manner

Fe-lĭç'i-tous-ness, *n* State of being very happy

Fe-lĭç'i-ty, *n* [Lat *felicitas* Fr *félicité*, Pr *felicitat*, Sp *felicidad*, Pg *felicidade*, It *felicita*]

1 The state of being happy, blessedness, bliss fulness, enjoyment of good

Mind immortal in power and in *felicity* *I Taylor*

2. That which promotes happiness, a successful or gratifying event or circumstance, a skillful or happy turn, prosperity, blessing "The *felicities* of her wonderful reign" *Atterbury*

Syn. — Happiness, bliss, beatitude, blessedness, blissfulness See HAPPINESS

Fē'line (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *felinus*, from *feles*, or *felis*, cat, Fr *félin*, It *felino*] Pertaining to a cat, or to cats, as, the *feline* race, *feline* rapacity

Fē'lis, *n* [Lat, cat] (*Zool*) A genus of quadrupeds, including the lion, tiger, panther, cat, and similar animals

Fell, *imp* of *fall*

Fĕll, *a* [O Fr & Pr *fel*, It *fello*, A S *fell*, D *fel*, from Celtic *full*, *fal*, *feal*, bad, evil, *fal*, *fala*, grudge, malice, treachery, *feall*, treachery, falsehood, deceit, conspiracy, murder, *feallam*, I deceive, conspire, fail] Cruel, barbarous, inhuman, fierce, savage, ravenous, bloody

For Oberon is passing *fell* and wrath *Shak*
While we devise *fell* tortures for thy faults *Shak*

Fĕll, *n* [A-S *fell*, O H Ger *fel*, N H Ger *fell*, M H Ger & D *vel*, Icel *fell*, *fellir*, Goth *fill*, allied to Lat *pellis*] A skin or hide of a beast, — used chiefly in composition, as *wool fell*

We are still handling our ewes, and their *fells*, you know, are greasy *Shak*

Fĕll, *n* [Icel *fell*, hill, *fiall*, mountain, Sw *fjäll*, a ridge or chain of mountains, Dan *fjäld*, *fjeld*, mountain, rock, Ger *fels*, allied to Gr. πλα, πλλα, φλα, φλλα, stone]

1 A barren or stony hill [*Prov Eng*] *Gray*

2 A field [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Fĕll, *n.* [A S *fell*, gall, anger Cf FELL, *a*] Gall, anger, melancholy [*Obs*] "Untroubled of vile fear or bitter *fell*" *Spenser.*

Fĕll, *n* (*Weaving*) The line which terminates a web in process of weaving, formed by the last weft thread *Ogilvie.*

Fĕll, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FELLED, *p pr* & *vb n.* FELLING] [A S *fellan*, *fyllan*, v causative from *feallan*, to fall, O H Ger, *fellan*, M H Ger. *vellen*, N. H. Ger. *fällen*, D. *vellen*, Sw. *fälla*, Dan. *fälde*]

1. To cause to fall, to prostrate, to bring down or to the ground.

Stand, or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shak*

2 To sew or hem, — said of seams only

Fĕll'a ble, *a.* Capable of being felled, or fit to be felled *Ogilvie.*

Fĕl'lah, *n*, *pl* FĔL'LAH-IN. A peasant or cultivator of the soil among the Egyptians, Syrians, &c *W M Thomson*

Fĕll'er, *n* One who fells or knocks down.

Fel lĭf'lu-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *fellifluus*, from *fel*, gall, and *fluere*, to flow] Flowing with gall [*Obs*]

Fĕll'-mŏn'ger (-mŭng'ger), *n* A dealer in fells or sheepskins, who separates the wool from the pelts.

Fĕll'ness, *n* [See FELL, cruel] The state of being fell or cruel, fierce barbarity. *Spenser.*

Fĕl'lŏe, *n* See FELLY

Fĕl'lo-nest, *a*, *superl* of *fell* [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fĕl'lōw, *n* [O Eng *felawe*, A S *felaw*, from *feh gean*, *fylgean*, *fylgan*, to follow, Icel *fulagi*, Dan. *fälle*]

1 One who follows, an adherent, a companion, a comrade, an associate, a sharer "The *fellows* of his crime" *Milton*

We are *fellows* still,
Serving alike in sorrow *Shak*

2 A man without good breeding or worth, an ignoble or mean man

Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow* *Pope*

3 An equal in power, rank, character, or the like.

It is impossible that ever Rome
Should breed thy *fellow* *Shak*

That enormous engine was flanked by two *fellows* almost of equal magnitude *Gibbon*

4 One of a pair, or of two things used together or suited to each other, a mate, the male

When they be but heifers of one year, they are let go to the *fellow* and breed *Holland*

Thus was my glove, here is the *fellow* of it *Shak*

5 A person, an individual

She seemed to be a good sort of *fellow* *Dickens*

6 One of the associates in an English college, admitted to share in its revenues, one who is appointed to a foundation called a *fellowship*, which gives a title to certain immunities, a member of a literary or scientific society or corporation

7 One of the trustees of a college [*U S*]

☞ *Fellow* is often used in composition, indicating an associate, or sometimes equality, as, *fellow*-councilor, *fellow*-student, *fellow*-servant, *fellow*-maiden The most of these are self-explaining

Were the great duke himself here, and would lift up
My head to *fellow*-pomp amongst his nobles *Ford*

Fĕl'lōw, *v t* To suit with, to pair with, to match [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fĕl'lōw-cŏm'mon-er, *n* A student in an English university who *commons*, or dines, with the fellows

Fĕl'lōw-crēat'ūre, *n* One of the same race or kind, one made by the same Creator

Reason, by which we are raised above our *fellow-creatures*, the brutes *Watts*

Fĕl'lōw-feel, *v t* To feel with sympathy [*Obs and rare*] *Rogers*

Fĕl'lōw-feel'ing, *n* 1 Sympathy, a like feeling

2 Joint interest [*Obs*]

Fĕl'lōw-less, *a* Without fellow or equal, peerless

Whose well-built walls are rare and *fellowless* *Chapman*

Fĕl'lōw-like, } *a* Like a companion, compan-
Fĕl'lōw-ly, } ionable, on equal terms, sympathetic [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Fĕl'lōw-ship, *n* 1 The state or relation of being a fellow or associate

2 Mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms, frequent and familiar intercourse, companionship

In a great town, friends are scattered, so that there is not that *fellowship* which is in less neighborhoods *Bacon*

Men are made for society and mutual *fellowship* *Calamy*

3 Association, confederation, combination [*R*]

Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the *fellowship* of that war *Knolles*

4 Company, a state of being together

The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our *fellowship* *Shak.*

5 Partnership in act or suffering, profit, success, or loss

Fellowship in pain divides not smart *Milton*

6 An association, a company, a band

With that a joyous *fellowship* issued
Of minstrels *Spenser*

7 (*Eng Universities*) A foundation for the maintenance, on certain conditions, of a resident scholar called a *fellow*

8 (*Arith*) The regulation of commercial partnership, the rule for dividing profit and loss among partners

Good fellowship, fondness for company, love of society, trustworthiness, kind behavior

There's neither honesty, manhood, nor *good fellowship* in thee *Shak*

Fĕl'lōw shĭp, *v t* To acknowledge as of good standing, or in communion, to have fellowship with; to admit to Christian fellowship *Bartlett.*

Fĕl'ly, *adv* In a fell or cruel manner, fiercely, barbarously, savagely *Spenser.*

Fĕl'ly, *n.* [A-S *felg*, *felge*, N. H. Ger. *felge*, M. H. Ger. & D. *velge*, O. H Ger *felga*, *felka*, *felaga*, Dan. *felge*, *fælge*] The exterior rim, or a part of the rim, of a wheel supported by the spokes. [Written also *felloe.*]

Fĕl'mŏn-ger, *n.* A dealer in sheep skins. See FELLMONGER.

Fē'lo-de-se', *n* [L Lat. See *infra*] (*Law.*) One who deliberately puts an end to his own existence, or commits any unlawful malicious act, the consequence of which is his own death, a self murderer; a suicide *Burrill.*

Fĕl'on, *n* [L Lat *felo*, *fello*, Fr *félon*, Pr & O. Sp. *felon*, *fellon*, It *fellone*, from O Fr. & Pr. *fel*, It. *fello* See FELL, *a*]

1 (*Law*) A person who has committed felony. See FELONY

2 A person guilty or capable of heinous crime.

3 (*Med*) A whitlow, a painful inflammation of the fingers or toes, usually of the last joint

Syn — Criminal, convict, malefactor, culprit

Fĕl'on, *a* 1 Malignant, fierce, malicious, proceeding from a depraved heart

Vain shows of love to veil his *felon* hate *Pope.*

2 Traitorous, disloyal

Fe-lō'ni-ŏŭs, *a* Having the quality of felony, malignant, malicious, villainous, traitorous, perfidious, indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or evil purpose, as, *felonious* homicide "*Felonious* thief" *Shak.*

Fe-lō'ni-ŏŭs-ly, *adv* In a felonious manner

☞ Indictments for capital offenses must state the fact to be done *feloniously* *Scott.*

Fe-lō'ni-ŏŭs-ness, *n* The quality of being felonious

Fĕl'o-nŏŭs, *a* Wicked, felonious [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Fĕl'on-ry, *n* A body of felons, the convicts remaining in Australia after their sentence has expired *Howitt.*

Fĭl'on-wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Solanum*

Fĕl'o-ny, *n* [L Lat *felonia*, from *felo*, *fello*, Fr. *félonie*, Pr, It, & O Sp *fellonia*, N Sp *felonia*, Pr also *felnia*, *feunia*]

1 (*Feudal Law*) An act on the part of the vassal which cost him his fee by forfeiture *Burrill.*

2 (*Eng Law*) An offense which occasions a total forfeiture of either lands or goods, or both, at the common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be added, according to the degree of guilt. *Craig Bouvier.*

3 A heinous crime, especially, a crime punishable by death or imprisonment

☞ Forfeiture for crime having been generally abolished in the United States, the term *felony*, in American law, has lost this point of distinction, and its meaning, where not fixed by statute, is somewhat vague and undefined, generally, however, it is used to denote an offense of a high grade, punishable either capitally or by a term of imprisonment In Massachusetts, by statute, any crime punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison, and no other, is a felony, — so in New York

☞ "There is no lawyer who would undertake to tell what a *felony* is, otherwise than by enumerating the various kinds of offenses which are so called Originally, the word *felony* had a meaning It denoted all offenses the penalty of which included forfeiture of goods, but subsequent acts of Parliament have declared various offenses to be *felonies*, without enjoining that penalty, and have taken away the penalty from others, which continue, nevertheless, to be called *felonies*, insomuch that the acts so called have now no property whatever in common, save that of being unlawful and punishable" *J S Mill*

Fĕl'sīte, *n* [Fr *felsite*, either from Ger *fels*, rock, or *feld*, field See FELDSPAR] (*Min*) A species of compact feldspar, of an azure blue or green color, found amorphous, associated with quartz and mica.

Fĕl'spär, } *n* See FELDSPAR
Fĕl'spath, }

Fel spăth'ic, *a.* See FELDSPATHIC.

Fĕlt, *imp* & *p p* or *a* from *feel*

Fĕlt, *n* [A-S *felt*, D *valt*, M H Ger *valz*, N & O H Ger *filz*, allied to Gr πλος, hair or wool wrought into felt, Lat *pilus*, hair, *pileus*, a felt cap or hat]

1 A cloth or stuff made of wool, or wool and fur, fulled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure, with lees or size

It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt* *Shak.*

2 A hat made of wool *Thynn.*

3 A skin or hide, a fell [*Obs*]

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt* be loose *Mortimer.*

Fĕlt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FELTED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* FELTING]

1 To make into felt, or a felt like substance *Hale.*

2 To cover with felt, as, to *felt* the cylinder of a steam engine

Fĕlt'er, *v t.* To clot or meet together like felt.

His *feltered* locks that on his bosom fell *Fairfax.*

Fĕlt'-grāin, *n* The grain of split timber which is transverse to the annular rings or plates *Gwilt.*

Fĕlt'ing, *n* 1 The material of which felt is made, also, felt cloth

2. The act of splitting timber by the felt-grain. *Gwilt.*

Fĕl'tre (fĕl'ter), *n.* [From *felt*, q.v.] An ancient kind of cuirass, made of wool. *Wright.*

Fe-lūc'ca, *n.* [It. *felucca, feluca*, Sp. *falúca*, Pg. *falua*, Fr. *félouque*, from Ar *fulāk*, from *fulk*, a ship, from *falaka*, to be round.] (*Naut.*) A boat or vessel, with oars and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean. It has this peculiarity, that the helm may be applied to the head or stern, as occasion requires.

Fēld'wort (-wûrt), *n* [Probably a corruption of *field-wort* Cf. Ger. *feld-enzian*, D *veld-gentiaan*, i e., field-gentian] (*Bot*) A plant (*Swertia perennis*), a species of gentian.

Fē'māle, *n* [Fr *femelle*, Pr. *femel*, Lat *femella*, diminutive of *femina*, woman]

1. An individual of the sex among animals which conceives and brings forth young

The male and *female* of each living thing *Drayton*

2 (*Bot*) A plant which bears the pistil, and is impregnated by the pollen of the male flowers, and produces fruit

Fē'māle, *a* 1 Belonging to the sex which conceives and gives birth to young, not male

As patient as the *female* dove
When that her golden couplets are disclosed *Shak*

2 Belonging to an individual of the female sex, characteristic of the sex, or of woman, feminine "*Female* usurpation" *Milton*

3 (*Bot*) Having pistils and no stamens, pistillate

Female rhymes (*Pros*), double rhymes, or rhymes (called in French *feminine* rhymes) in which two syllables, an accented and an unaccented one, correspond at the end of each line — *Female screw*, the spiral-threaded cavity into which another screw turns *Nicholson*

Syn. — FEMALE, FEMININE We apply *female* to the sex, as opposed to *male*, and *feminine* to the characteristics of the sex, as opposed to *masculine* Hence we speak of the *female* character, dress, habits, manners, &c , and of *feminine* pursuits employments, &c In a *female* school, *feminine* accomplishments should be particularly taught.

Once more her haughty soul the tyrant bends;
To prayers and mean submission she descends;
No *female* arts or aids she left untried,
Nor counsels unexplored, before she died *Dryden*

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more soft and *feminine*
Her graceful innocence *Milton.*

Fē'mal-ist, *n* One who courts women, a gallant

Courting her smoothly like a *femalist* *Marston*

Fē'mal-īze, *v t* To make female or feminine *Shaftesbury*

Feme-covert } (fem kŭv'ert) (Synop , § 130), *n*
Femme-covert } [Fr , from *femme*, O Fr *feme*, equivalent to Lat *femina*, woman, and *covert*, O Fr *covert*, f *coverte*, p p of *couvrir*, to cover] (*Law*) A married woman

Fēm'e-rell, *n* A lantern or louver covering placed on a roof, for ventilation or escape of smoke

Feme-sole } (fem-sōl'), *n* [Fr , from *feme*,
Femme-sole } *femme*, and O Fr *sol*, *sole*, N Fr *seul*, Lat *solus*, *sola*, alone, sole Cf *supra*] (*Law*) A sole, single, or unmarried woman *Burrill*

Femme-sole trader, a married woman who uses a trade alone, or without her husband

Fēm'i-nal, *a* [Pr & O Sp *feminal*, It *femminale*] Pertaining to woman, female

Fēm'i-năl'i-ty, *n* The female nature *Browne*

Fēm'i nate, *a.* [Lat *feminatus*] Feminine [*Obs*]

Fēm'i-nē'i-ty, *n* The quality or nature of the female sex. *Coleridge*

Fēm'i-nine, *a* [Lat *femininus*, from *femina*, woman, Fr *feminin*, I'r *femenin*, *femmin*, Pg *feminino*, Sp *femenino*, It *femminino*]

1. Pertaining to a woman, or to women, characteristic of females, womanish, womanly

In the queen rested nothing but fraud and *feminine* malice *Hall.*

2 Having the qualities of a female, either in a good sense, becoming or appropriate to the female sex, modest, graceful, affectionate, confiding, or in a bad sense, lacking manly force or vigor, effeminate.

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more soft and *feminine* *Milton*
No man of war at all, but altogether *feminine* *Raleigh*

3 (*Gram*) Having a form belonging more especially to words which are appellations of females, as, a *feminine* noun or adjective, a *feminine* termination

Fēm'i nine, *n* Female, woman [*Obs or low*]

They guide the *feminines* toward the palace *Blackwood*

Fēm'i-nine ly, *adv* In a feminine manner

Fēm'i nine-ness (109), *n* The quality of being feminine *Coleridge*

Fēm'i nin'i-ty, *n* Quality or nature of the female sex, femineity

Fe-min'i-ty, *n* The quality of the female sex [*Obs*] "Trained up in true *feminity*" *Spenser.*

Fēm'i-nize, *v t* [Fr *féminiser*] To make womanish. [*Obs*] *Sir T More*

Fēm'o-ral, *a* [Lat *femur*, *femoris*, thigh, Fr *fémoral*, Sp *femoral*] Belonging to the thigh, as, the *femoral* artery "*Femoral* habiliments" *Scott*

Fē'mur, *n ; pl.* FĒM'O-RA. [Lat] (*Anat*) The thigh-bone

Fĕn, *n.* [A-S *fen*, or *fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt, Icel *fen*, O. H. Ger *fenna*, O Frics & L Ger *fenne*, *fene*, N. H. Ger *fenn*, D *veen*, Goth *fani*, mud] Low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; moor, marsh, — used in composition; as, *fen* cress; *fen*-fowl, *fen*-land.

"Mid reedy *fens* wide spread" *Wordsworth*

Fĕn'-bĕr'ry, *n.* A kind of blackberry *Skinner*

Fĕnce, *n.* [Abbreviated from *defence*, q v]

1 That which fends off attack or danger, a defense, a protection, cover, security, shield

Let us be backed with God and with the seas,
Which he hath given for *fence* impregnable *Shak*
A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath *Addison.*

2 An inclosure about a field, especially, an inclosing structure of wood, iron, or other material, intended to prevent intrusion from without or straying from within

Leaps o er the *fence* with ease into the fold. *Milton*

3 Self defense by the use of the sword, fencing, the art and practice of fencing or sword-play, hence, play at argument, or attack and repartee

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric
That hath so well been taught her dazzling *fence* *Milton*
Of dauntless courage and consummate skill in *fence*
Macaulay

4 A receiver of stolen goods, or a place where they are received *Mayhew*

Ring fence, a fence which encircles a whole estate — *To be on the fence*, to be undecided or uncommitted in respect to two opposing parties or policies

Fĕnce, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* FENCED (fĕnst), *p. pr* & *vb n* FENCING]

1 To fend off danger from, to give security to, to protect, to guard "To *fence* my ear against thy sorceries" *Milton*

Fencing our doctrine against a contrary theory *I Taylor*

2 To inclose with a fence or other protection, to secure by an inclosure

O thou wall! Dive in the earth,
And *fence* not Athens *Shak*
A sheep-cote *fenced* about with olive-trees *Shak*

To fence the tables (*Scot Church*), to make a solemn address to those who present themselves to commune at the Lord's supper, on the terms appropriate to the service, in order to hinder, so far as possible, those who are unworthy from approaching the table *McCheyne*

Fĕnce, *v i* 1 To make a fence, to guard any thing, to give protection or security, to keep out danger

Vice is to be *fenced* against *Locke*

2 To defend one's self by the use of the sword, to practice at self defense with swords or foils, to thrust and parry

He will *fence* with his own shadow *Shak.*
They *fence* and push and pushing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore *Dryden*

Fĕnce'ful, *a* Affording defense [*Obs*] *Congreve*

Fĕnce'less, *a* Without a fence, open unguarded

Fĕnce'-month (-mŭnth), *n* (*Law*) The month in which hunting in any forest is prohibited *Bullokar*

Fĕn'cer, *n* One who fences one who teaches or practices the art of fencing with sword or foil "As blunt as the *fencer's* foils" *Shak.*

Fĕnce'-roof, *n* A covering of defense *Holland*

Fĕn'çi ble, *a* Capable of being defended, or of making or affording defense

No fort so *fencible*, nor walls so strong *Spenser*

Fĕn'çi ble (fĕn'sĭ bl), *n* (*Mil*) A soldier enlisted for the defense of the country, and not liable to be sent abroad

Fĕn'çing, *n* 1 The art of using skillfully a sword or foil in attack or defense, the art or practice of self-defense with the sword

2 The materials of fences for farms [U S]

3 A system of fences, as, the *fencing* of a railway

Fĕn'-crick'et, *n* (*Entom*) A kind of insect that digs for itself a little hole in the ground, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris* *Johnson*

Fĕnd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* FENDING] [Abbreviated from *defend*, q v] To keep off, to prevent from entering, to ward off, to shut out, — often with *off*, as, to *fend* off a boat

With fern beneath to *fend* the bitter cold *Dryden*

Fĕnd, *v i* To act in opposition, to resist, to parry, to shift off *Locke*

Fĕnd'er, *n* One who, or that which, fends or wards off, especially, (*a*) A metallic frame employed to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor (*b*) A piece of timber, old rope made up into a mass, or other thing hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from injury by striking against a wharf or another vessel

Fĕn'-dŭck, *n* (*Ornith*) A species of wild duck inhabiting marshy ground

Fĕn'er-āte, *v t* [Lat *feneratum*, p p of *fenerare* and *fenerari*, from *fenus*, *fenoris*, the proceeds of capital lent out, interest] To put to use, as money, to lend on interest [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Fĕn'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *feneratio*, Fr *fénération*] The act of fenerating, interest [*Obs*] *Browne*

Fĕn'es tĕl'lă, *n* [Lat , diminutive of *fenestra*, window] (*Rom Cath Church*) The niche on the south side of an altar, containing the piscina and frequently the credence *Orf Gloss.*

Fe-nĕs'tral, *n* [It *fenestrella*, from Lat *fenestra*, window] A casement or window-blind, closed with cloth or paper instead of glass *Weale*

Fe nĕs'tral, *a* [See *supra*] Pertaining to a window or to windows *Nicholson.*

Fe-nĕs'trate, *a* [Lat *fenestratus*, p p of *fenestrare*, to furnish with openings and windows; Fr *fenestré*.] Perforated, or apparently perforated, with large holes, window like, — said especially of transparent spots on the wings of some insects

Fe-nĕs'trā ted, *a* (*Arch*) Having windows, characterized by windows

Fĕn'es-trā'tion, *n* (*Arch*) The arrangement and proportion of windows *Weale.*

Fĕn'gite (49), *n* (*Min*) A kind of marble or alabaster, sometimes used for windows on account of its transparency

Fĕnks, *n* The ultimate refuse of the blubber of the whale *Simmonds.*

Fĕn'nec, *n* (*Zoöl*) An animal of the genus *Canis* (*C zerda*), found in Africa It resembles a small fox, but has very long ears

Fĕn'nel, *n* [A S *fenol*, Fr *fenouil*, Pr *fenolh*, *fenolle*, *fenoill*, from Lat *fenuculum*, fennel, diminutive of *fenum*, hay, L Lat *fenuculum*, It *finocchio*, O Sp *hinojo*, N Sp *hinojo*, Pg *funcho* N H Ger. *fenchel*, M H Ger *fenchel*, *fenkel*, O H Ger *fenichal*, *fenachal*, *fenachal*, *finachal*, D *venkel*, Sw *fenkål*, Dan *fennikel*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Fœnuculum* (*F vulgare*), cultivated in gardens for the agreeable aromatic flavor of its seeds "Smell of sweetest *fennel*" *Milton.*

Fĕn'nel-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Nigella*, having leaves finely divided, like those of the fennel

Fĕn'nel-gī'ant, *n* See FERULA

Fĕn'nish, *a* Abounding in, or belonging to, fens, fenny, boggy

Fĕn'ny, *a* [From *fen*, q v] Pertaining to, or inhabiting, a fen, abounding in fens, swampy, boggy.

Think all the world breathes a breath as *fenny* and moorish as themselves *Bp Taylor*

Fĕn'ny-stōnes, *n* A plant *Johnson.*

Fĕn'ōwed, *a* [A S *fynig*, *finig*, musty, *fynigean*, *finigan*, to become musty, filthy Cf *fenny*, *fenneg*, fenny, muddy, dirty, from *fen*, q v] Corrupted, decayed, moldy [*Obs*] *Dr Favour.*

Fĕn'si ble, *a* Fencible [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Fĕn'-sŭcked (sŭkt), *a* Sucked out of marshes. "*Fen sucked* fogs" *Shak.*

Fĕn'ū greek, *n* [Lat *fœnum Græcum*, literally Greek hay] (*Bot*) A plant (*Fœnum Græcum*) cultivated for its seeds, which are used by farriers.

Feod (fūd), *n* A feud See FEUD *Blackstone.*

Feod'al (fūd'al), *a* Feudal See FEUDAL

Feo dăl'i ty (fu dăl'i-tĕ), *n* Feudal tenure, the feudal system See FEUDALITY *Burke.*

Feod'a ry (fūd'a rĕ), *n* See FEUDARY

1 A confederate "Art thou a *feodary* for this act" *Shak.*

2 (*Eng Law*) An ancient officer of the court of wards *Burrill.*

Feod'a-to ry (fūd'a-), *n* Feudatory See FEUDATORY.

Fĕoff (fĕf) (Synop , § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FEOFFED (fĕft) *p pr* & *vb n* FEOFFING] [Fr. *feoffer*, *fieffer*, from *fief* L Lat *feoffare*, *fefare*. See FEE] (*Law*) To invest with a fee or feud, to give or grant a corporeal hereditament to, to enfeoff.

Fĕoff, *n* (*Law*) A fief See FEE

Fĕoff fee' (fĕf fē') (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *feoffé*, *feffé* p p of *feoffer*, *feffer*] (*Law*) The person to whom a feoffment is made, the person enfeoffed

Fĕoff'or } (fĕf'-), *n* [O Fr *feoffor*, L Lat *feoffa-*
Fĕoff'or } *tor*] (*Law*) One who enfeoffs or grants a fee

Fĕoff'ment (fĕf'ment), *n* [O Fr *feofment*, L Lat. *feoffamentum*] (*Law*) (*a*) The grant of a feud or fee (*b*) (*Eng Law*) A gift or conveyance in fee of land or other corporeal hereditaments, accompanied by actual delivery of possession *Burrill* (*c*) The instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed [*Obs in U. S* *Rare in Eng*]

Fe rā'cious (fe rā'shus), *a* [Lat *ferax*, from *ferre*, to bear, It *ferace*] Fruitful, producing abundantly [*Rare*] *Thomson.*

Fe răc'i ty, *n* [Lat *feracitas*] The state of being feracious or fruitful [*Obs*] *Beattie*

Fē'ral, *a* [Lat *ferālis*, Fr *féral*, It *ferale*] Funereal, deadly, fatal, dangerous [*Rare*]

Feral madness committed betwixt men of the same nation *Burton*

Fērd'ness, *n* [From *fear*, q v] Fearfulness. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Fēre, *n* [Written also *fear*, q v] A mate or companion, sometimes, a husband or wife [*Obs.*]

Hath won the laurel quite from all his *feres* *Spenser.*

Fēre, *a* [Lat *ferus*, wild] Fierce [*Obs*]

Fĕr'e-to ry, *n* [Lat *feretrum*, bier, litter, Gr. φέρετρον, from *ferre*, φέρειν, to bear] A portable bier or shrine of wood gold, &c , variously adorned, for containing relics of saints, also, the fixed shrine or tomb in which their bodies are deposited

Fēr'gu son ite, *n* (*Min*) An ore, of a brownish-black color, consisting of columbic acid and yttria, with some oxide of cerium and zirconia; — so called after Robert *Fergusson*

Fē'ri al, *a* [L Lat *ferialis*, from *feria*, holiday; Fr *férial*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *ferial*, It *feriale*] Pertaining to holidays *Gregory.*

Fē'ri-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *feriari*, to keep holiday, from *feria*, pl *feriæ*, holiday.] The act of keeping holiday, cessation from work. [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Fē'rie (fē'rȳ), *n.* [O Fr *ferie*, from Lat *feria*, holiday; Sp, Pg, & It *feria*, Pr *fera*] A holiday. [*Obs.*] *Bullokar.*

Fē'ri-er, *a*, *compar* of *fere*. "Rhenus *ferier* than the cataract" *Marston*

Fē'rine, *a* [Lat *fernus*, from *ferus*, or *fera*, a wild animal, Fr *férin*, Sp & It *ferino*] Wild, untamed, savage, as, lions, tigers, wolves, and bears are *ferine* beasts *Hale.*

Fē'rine, *n* A wild beast, a beast of prey

Fē'rine-ly, *adv* In a wild or savage manner [*Obs.*]

Fē'rine-ness (109), *n* The state of being feline or wild [*Obs.*] *Hale*

Fĕr'i-ty, *n* [Lat *feritas*, from *ferus*, wild, Pr *fertat*, *fertat*, Sp *feridad*, It *ferità*, O Fr *fierté*] Wildness, savageness, cruelty [*Obs.*] *Woodward*

Fĕrm, *n* [See FARM] A farm or rent, a place of residence [*Obs.*]

Out of her fleshly *ferm* fled to the place of pain *Spenser*

Fĕr'ment, *n* [Lat *fermentum*, contracted for *fervimentum*, from *fervere*, to be boiling hot, to boil, ferment, Fr & Pr *ferment*, Sp, Pg, & It *fermento*]

1 That which causes fermentation, as yeast, barm, or fermenting beer

2. Intestine motion, heat, tumult, agitation

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of desire *Rogers*

The nation is in a *ferment* *H Walpole*

3 A gentle internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid, fermentation

Fer mĕnt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FERMENTED, *p pr* & *vb n* FERMENTING] [Lat *fermentare*, Fr *fermenter*, Sp *fermentar*, It *fermentare*] To cause ferment or fermentation in, to set in motion, to excite to internal emotion, to raise by intestine motion, to heat

While youth *ferments* the blood *Pope*

Fer-mĕnt', *v i* 1 To undergo fermentation, to be in motion, or to be excited into sensible internal motion, as the constituent particles of an animal or vegetable fluid, to work to effervesce

2 To be active or excited, to rage with anger "But finding no redress, *ferment* and rage" *Milton*

The intellect of the age was a *fermenting* intellect *De Quincey*

Fer-mĕnt'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n* Capability of being fermented

Fer-mĕnt'a ble, *a* [Fr *fermentable*] Capable of fermentation, thus, cider and other vegetable liquors are *fermentable*

Fĕr mĕnt'al, *a* Having power to cause fermentation, fermentative [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Fĕr'men tā'tion, *n* [Fr *fermentation*, Sp *fermentacion*, It *fermentazione*]

1 That change of organic substances by which their starch, sugar, gluten, &c, under the influence of water, air, and warmth, are decomposed, usually with evolution of gas and heat, and their elements are re combined in new compounds

☞ The *saccharine fermentation* changes starch and gum into sugar the *vinous* converts sugar into alcohol the *acetous* changes alcohol and other substances into vinegar, the *viscous* converts sugar into a mucilaginous substance, the *putrefactive* attends the decomposition of substances containing nitrogen

2 The active state of the intellect or the feelings

It puts the soul to *fermentation* and activity *Bp Taylor*

Fer-mĕnt'a tĭve, *a* [Fr *fermentatif*, Sp & It *fermentativo*] Causing, or consisting in, fermentation, as, *fermentative* heat or process

Fer-mĕnt'a-tĭve-ness, *n* The state of being fermentative

Fĕr'men tĕs'çi ble, *n* A body that enters into fermentation when in contact with a fermenting or putrescent body

Fĕr'mil-let, *n* [O Fr *fermaillet*, *fermaillet*, *fermaillet*, diminutive of *fermail*, *fermail*, clasp, from Fr *fermer*, to shut, fasten, make fast, from *ferme*, firm, fast, equivalent to Lat *firmus*] A buckle or clasp [*Obs.*] *Donne*

Fĕrn, *n* [A-S *fearn*, N H Ger *farn*, *farn kraut*, O H Ger *farn*, *faras*, M H Ger *varn*, D *vaaren*] (*Bot*) An order of cryptogamous plants, the *Filices*, which have their fructification on the back of the fronds or leaves They are usually found in humid soil, sometimes grow parasitically on trees, and in tropical climates often attain a gigantic size

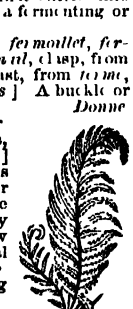

Lady Fern (*Asplenium filix fœmina*)

Fĕrn'e ry *n.* A place for rearing ferns

Fĕrn'-owl, *n.* (*Ornith*) The European goatsucker, or nightjar, a bird of the genus *Caprimulgus*

Fĕrn'ti cle (fĕrn'tĭ-kl), *n* A freckle on the skin, resembling the seed of fern [*Prov Eng*]

Fĕrn'y, *a.* Abounding in fern, overgrown with fern *Barret*

Fe rō'cĭous, *a* [Lat *ferocia*, fierceness, from *ferox*, fierce, allied to *ferus*, wild, Fr *féroce*, Pr & It *feroce*, Sp & Pg *feroz*] Fierce, savage, wild, indicating cruelty, ravenous, rapacious, as, a *ferocious* look or features, a *ferocious* lion

Syn —FEROCIOUS FIERCE, SAVAGE, BARBAROUS When these words are applied to human feelings or conduct, *ferocious* describes the disposition, *fierce*, the haste and violence of an act; *barbarous*, the coarseness and brutality by which it was marked, *savage*, the cruel and unfeeling spirit which it showed A man is *ferocious* in his temper, *fierce* in his actions, *barbarous* in the manner of carrying out his purposes, *savage* in the spirit and feelings expressed in his words or deeds

Fe-rō'cĭous ly, *adv* Fiercely, with savage cruelty.

Fe-rō'cĭous ness, *n* The state of being ferocious, savage fierceness, ferocity

Fe rŏç'i ty, *n* [Lat *ferocitas*, from *ferox*, Fr *férocité*, Pr *ferocitat*, Sp *ferocidad*, It *ferocità*] Savage wildness or fierceness, fury, cruelty, as, *ferocity* of countenance "The pride and *ferocity* of a Highland chief" *Macaulay*

Fē'roŭs, *a* [Lat *ferus*] Wild, savage *Wilson*

Fer-răz'dĭne, *n* A stuff made of silk and wool "I did buy a colored silk *ferandine*" *Pepys*

Fer-rā'ra, *n* A sword of excellent temper, made of steel from Ferrara, Italy The kind most prized was manufactured by Andrea di Ferrara, hence such a sword was often called an *Andrew Ferrara* *W Scott*

Fĕr'ra-rēse' (91), *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Ferrara, in Italy

Fĕr'ra rēse', *n*, *sing* & *pl* (*Geog*) A native, or naturalized inhabitant, of Ferrara, collectively, the inhabitants of Ferrara

Fĕr'ra-ry, *n* [Lat *ferrarius*, from *ferrum*, iron] The art of working in iron [*Obs.*] *Chapman*

Fĕr're oŭs, *a* [Lat *ferreus*, from *ferrum*, iron, Sp & It *ferreo*, Fr *ferreux*] Partaking of, made of, or pertaining to, iron, like iron *Browne*

Fĕr'ret, *n* [Fr *furet*, It *furetto*, L Lat *furetum*, *furetus*, from *furo*, ferret, from Lat *fur*, thief, N H Ger *frett*, *frette*, dim *frettchen*, O. Ger *frette*, *furetto* D *fret*, *foret*, *furet*]

1 (*Zool*) An animal of the weasel kind (*Mustela* or *Putorius furo*), about 14 inches in length, of a pale yellow or white color, with red eyes It is a native of Africa, but has been domesticated in Europe Ferrets are used in catching rabbits, to drive them out of their holes

Ferret (*Mustela furo*)

2 A kind of narrow tape, made of woolen, sometimes of cotton or silk

3 (*Glass Manuf*) The iron used to try the melted matter, to see if it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles

Fĕr'ret, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FERRETED *p pr* & *vb n* FERRETING] To drive or hunt out of a lurking place, as a ferret does the cony, to search out by patient and sagacious efforts, —often used with *out*

Master Fer! I'll fer him, and firk him,
And *ferret* him *Shak*

Fĕr'ret-er, *n* One who ferrets or hunts another in his private retreat

Fer rĕt'to, *n* [It *ferretto* di Spagna, diminutive of *ferro*, equivalent to Lat *ferrum*, iron] Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used to color glass *Hebert*

Fĕr'ri-ăge, *n* [See FERRY] The price or fare to be paid at a ferry, the compensation established or paid for conveyance over a river or lake in a boat

Fĕr'rĭc, *a* [Fr *ferrique*, from Lat *ferrum*, iron] Pertaining to, or extracted from, iron

Ferric acid (*Chem*) an acid consisting of one atom of iron and three atoms of oxygen

Fĕr'ri er, *n* A ferryman *Calthrop*

Fer-rĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Fr *ferrifère*, It *ferrifero*, from Lat *ferrum*, iron, and *ferre*, to bear] Producing or yielding iron *Phillips*

Fĕr'ro-çȳ'a nate, *n* [Lat *ferrum*, iron, and Eng *cyanate*, q v, Fr *ferrocyanate*] (*Chem*) A compound of ferrocyanic acid with a base

Fĕr'ro-çȳ ăn'ĭc, *a* [Lat *ferrum*, iron, and Eng *cyanic*, q v, Fr *ferrocyanique*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, iron and cyanogen

Ferro-cyanic acid, proto-cyanide of iron

Fĕr'ro-çȳ'a nĭde, *n* [Lat *ferrum*, iron, and Eng *cyanide*, q v] (*Chem*) A compound of the proto cyanide of iron with some other cyanide

Fer ruġ'i nā'ted, *a* [See *infra*] Having the color or properties of the rust of iron

Fĕr'ru gĭn'e oŭs, *a* Ferruginous

Fer-ruġ'i noŭs, *a* [Lat *ferruginеus*, from *ferrugo*, Fr *ferrugineux*, It *ferruginoso*]

1 Partaking of iron, containing particles of iron

2 Resembling iron rust in appearance or color, brownish red, mixed with gray

Fer ruġ'go, *n* [Lat, iron rust, from *ferrum*, iron] A disease of plants caused by fungi, commonly called the *rust*, from resembling iron-rust in color

Fĕr'rule, (fĕr'rĭl, *or* fĕr'ryl) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat. *ferrum*, iron]

1 A ring of metal put round a cane, tool handle, or other thing, to strengthen it, or prevent splitting

2 (*Steam boilers*) A bushing for expanding the end of a flue

Fer-ruġ'mi-nāte, *v t* [Lat *ferruminare*, *ferruminatum*, to cement, solder, from *ferrumen*, cement, binding, from *ferrum*, iron.] To solder or unite, as metals. [*Rare*]

Fer-ruġ'mi-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ferruminatio*, Fr *ferrumination* See *supra*] The soldering or uniting of metals

Fĕr'ry, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* FERRIED; *p pr.* & *vb. n.* FERRYING] [From the noun See *infra*.] To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other water, in a boat

Fĕr'ry, *v i* To pass over water in a boat.

They *ferry* o'er this Lethean sound
Both to and fro *Milton.*

Fĕr'ry, *n* [Ger *fähre*, from O H. Ger *ferren*, *ferjan*, A S *ferjan*, Goth *farjan*, M H Ger *vern*, to carry, convey, beat, from O H Ger, A-S, & Goth *faran*, to go, Sw *föra*, *färja*, *färjbåt*, D. *veer*, *veerauk* See FARE]

1 A vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over narrow waters, a wherry. *Spenser.*

2 A place where persons or things are carried across a river or other water in ferry boats

It can pass the *ferry* backward into light. *Milton.*

3 A liberty to have a boat for passage upon a river, for the carriage of horses and men for a reasonable toll *Termes de la Ley* Its limits are high water mark upon either shore *Bouvier.* It is usually to cross a large river *Tomlins*

Fĕr'ry-bōat, *n* A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters

Fĕr'ry-man, *n*, *pl* FĔR'RY MEN One who keeps a ferry, and transports passengers over a river

Fĕr'tĭle (fĕr'til), *a* [Lat *fertilis*, from *ferre*, to bear, produce, Fr *fertile*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *fertil*, It *fertile*]

1 Producing fruit in abundance, fruitful, able to produce abundantly, prolific, productive, rich, inventive, produced in abundance, as, *fertile* land or fields, a *fertile* mind or imagination

Shall fond thee, and the *fertile* burden ease
Of thy full branches *Milton*

2 (*Bot*) Capable of producing fruit, fruit bearing, as, *fertile* flowers or anthers

Syn —FERTILE, FRUITFUL *Fertile* implies the inherent power of production *fruitful* the act The prairies of the West are *fertile* by nature, and will soon be turned by cultivation into *fruitful* fields The same distinction prevails when these words are used figuratively A man of *fertile* genius has by nature great readiness of invention one whose mind is *fruitful* has resources of thought and a readiness of application which enable him to think and act to effect

Thy very weeds are beautiful thy waste
More rich than other climes' *fertility* *Byron*

Adonis's gardens,
That one day bloomed, and *fruitful* were the next *Shak*

Fĕr'tĭle ly (109), *adv* In a fertile or fruitful manner.

Fĕr'tĭle-ness, *n* Fertility

Fer tĭl'i-tāte, *v t* To make productive, to impregnate, to fertilize [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Fer tĭl'i-ty, *n* [Lat *fertilitas*, Fr *fertilité*, Pr *fertilitat*, Sp *fertilidad*, It *fertilità*] The state of being fertile or fruitful, fruitfulness, the quality of producing fruit in abundance, richness, abundance of resources, fertile invention, as, the *fertility* of soil, or of imagination

And all her husbandry doth lie on heaps
Corrupting in its own *fertility* *Shak*

Fĕr'ti lĭze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FERTILIZED, *p pr.* & *vb n* FERTILIZING] [Fr *fertiliser*, Sp *fertilizar*, It *fertilizzare*] To make fertile or enrich, to supply with nourishment for plants, to make fruitful or productive, as, to *fertilize* land, soil, ground, and meadows

And *fertilize* the field that each pretends to gain *Byron*

Fĕr'ti li zā'tion, *n* 1 The act or process of rendering fertile

2 (*Bot*) The process by which the pollen renders the ovule fertile *Henslow*

3 (*Physiol*) The act or process of fecundating the ovum *Carpenter*

Fĕr'ti-lĭz'er, *n* One who, or that which, renders fertile as, to employ guano as a *fertilizer*

Fĕr'ŭ lă, *n* [Lat *ferula*, giant fennel, from *ferire*, to strike, so called because its stalks were used in punishing school boys]

1 (*Bot*) A genus of plants, giant fennel The inspissated juice of the roots of some species, especially *F Persica*, is the asafœtida of commerce

2 A ferule [*Obs.*] *Bean & Fl.*

3 The emperor's scepter in the Eastern Empire.

Fĕr'ŭ-lar, *n* A ferule [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Fĕr'ŭ-lā'ceoŭs, *a* [Lat *ferulaceus*, from *ferula*, q v, Fr *ferulacé*, It & Sp *ferulaceo*] Pertaining to reeds and canes, having a stalk like a reed, or resembling the *ferula* as, *ferulaceous* plants.

Fĕr'ule (fĕr'ril, *or* fĕr'ryl), *n* [Lat, It, Sp, & Pr. *ferula*, Fr *ferule*] A flat piece of wood, used for striking children in punishment

Fĕr'ŭle (fĕr'ril, *or* fĕr'ryl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FERULED, *p pr* & *vb n* FERULING] To punish with a ferule

Fĕr'vençe, *n* Heat, fervency. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Fĕr'ven çy, *n* [It *fervenza* See *infra*] The state of being fervent or warm, heat of mind, ardor, eagerness, warmth of devotion

Did hang a salt-fish on his hook, which he
With *fervency* drew up *Shak.*

Fĕr'vent, *a* [Lat *fervens*, from *fervere*, to be boil

ing hot, to boil, to glow, Fr. & Pr. *fervent*, It & Pg *fervente*, Sp *ferviente*]

1. Hot; ardent, glowing, boiling; as, a *fervent* summer, *fervent* heat; *fervent* blood

2. Warm in feeling, ardent in temperament, earnest, excited; vehement, animated, glowing with religious feelings "So spake the *fervent* angel." *Milton* "They are *fervent* to dispute" *Hooker.* "*Fervent* in spirit" *Rom* xii 11

A *fervent* desire to promote the happiness of mankind *Macaulay*

Fĕr'vent ly, *adv* In a fervent manner, with devotional ardor, with religious zeal

Epaphras laboring *fervently* for you in prayers *Col* iv 12

Fĕr'vent-ness, *n* The quality or condition of being fervent, fervency

Fer vĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *fervescens*, p pr of *fervescere*, to become boiling hot, v inchoative from *fervere* See *supra*] Growing hot

Fĕr'vid, *a* [Lat *fervidus*, from *fervere*, Sp & It *fervido*]

1. Very hot, burning, boiling.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his *fervid* rays *Milton*

2 Ardent, vehement, zealous. "The *fervid* wishes, holy fires" *Parnell*

Fĕr'vid-ly, *adv* In a fervid manner, with glowing warmth

Fĕr'vid-ness, *n* The quality or condition of being fervid, glowing heat, ardor, zeal *Bentley*

Fĕr'vor, *n* [Lat *fervor*, It *fervore*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *fervor*, Fr *fervour* See *supra*]

1 Heat, excessive warmth "The *fervor* of ensuing day" *Waller*

2 Intensity of feeling, glowing ardor, warm or animated zeal and earnestness in religious feeling or worship "Winged with the *fervor* of her love" *Shak*

Syn —Fervor Ardor *Fervor* is a boiling heat, and *ardor* is a burning heat Hence, in metaphor, we commonly use *fervor* and its derivatives when we conceive of thoughts or emotions under the image of ebullition, or as pouring themselves forth Thus we speak of the *fervor* of passion, *fervid* declamation, *fervid* importunity, *fervent* supplication *fervent* desires, &c *Ardent* is used when we think of any thing as springing from a deep-seated glow of soul, as *ardent* friendship *ardent* zeal, *ardent* devotedness "Burning with *ardor* for the fight" Hence Milton's application of this term to angels

Nor delayed the winged saint,
After his charge received but from among
Thousand celestial *ardors* where he stood
Veiled with his gorgeous wings' unspreading light,
Flew through the midst of heaven

Fĕs'cen-nine, *a* [Lat *Fescennus*, from *Fescennia*, a city of Etrurla, famous for a sort of sportive and jeering verse named after it] Pertaining to, or resembling, the Fescennines, licentious *Kennett*

Fĕs'cen nine, *n* A song of a rude or licentious kind prevalent in ancient Italy

Fĕs'cue, *n* [O Eng *festue*, from O Fr *festu*, N Fr *fétu*, a straw, little stick, Pr *festuc*, *festuca*, It *festuco*, *festuca*, Lat *festuca*]

1 A straw, wire, stick, or the like, used chiefly to point out letters to children when learning to read "Pedantic *fescue*" *Sterne*

Escaped the scrula to come under the *fescue* of an imprimatur *Milton*

2 A plectrum, or instrument for playing on the harp [*Obs*]

With thy golden *fescue* playedst upon
Thy hollow harp *Chapman*

Fĕs'cue, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FESCUED, *p pr* & *vb n* FESCUING] To assist in reading by a fescue *Milton*

Fĕs'cue-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) The *Festuca*, a genus of grasses containing several species of importance in agriculture *Lee*

Fĕs'elş, *n* [Written also *faselş*, Fr *faséoles*, *phaséoles*, Lat *phaseolus*, *phaselus*, French beans, kidney beans, Gr *φασιολος*, *φασηλος*. Cf PHASEL] A kind of base grain *May*

Fĕsse } (fĕs), *n* [O Fr *fesse*, N Fr
Fĕss } *fasce*, from Lat *fascia*, band, girth See FASCIA] (*Her*) A band drawn horizontally across the center of an escutcheon, and containing in breadth the third part of it, one of the nine honorable ordinaries

Fĕsse'-point, *n* (*Her*) The exact center of the escutcheon See ESCUTCHEON

Fĕs'si-tude, *n* [Lat *fessus*, wearied, fatigued] Weariness [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Fĕs'tal, *a* [O Fr *festal*, from Lat *festum*, O Fr *feste* See FEAST] Pertaining to a holiday, joyful anniversary, or feast, joyous, gay, mirthful

You bless with choicer wine the *festal* day *Francis*

Fĕs'tal-ly, *adv* Joyously, mirthfully

Fĕs'ten nine, *n* A marriage song or serenade, a fescennine. *Cartwright*

Fĕs'ter, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FESTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* FESTERING] [A modification of *foster*, to feed, to nourish Of A S *fester*, food, equivalent to *foster*, *festre*, nurse, equivalent to *fostre* See FOSTER]

1 To grow virulent, to corrupt, to rankle,—said of wounds and of a person wounded.

Wounds immedicable
Rankle, and *fester*, and gangrene. *Milton*

2 To become malignant and invincible,—said of passions

Fĕs'ter, *v t* To cause to fester, to nurse, as something that rankles

And *festered* rankling malice in my breast. *Marston.*

Fĕs'ter, *n* 1 A sore which rankles and discharges corrupt matter, a pustule

2 A festering or rankling

The *fester* of the chain upon their necks. *I Taylor*

Fĕs'ter-ment *n* A festering *Chalmers*

Fĕs'ti nate, *a* [Lat *festinatus*, p p of *festinare*, to hasten] Hasty, hurried [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fĕs'ti nate ly, *adv* Hastily [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fĕs'ti nā'tion, *n* [Lat *festinatio*, from *festinare*, to hasten, Pr *festinacio*, Sp *festinacion*, It *festinazione*] Haste, hurry [*Obs*] *Bromne*

Fĕs'tĭ val, *a* [O Fr, Pr, O Sp, & Pg *festival*, from Lat *festivum*, festive jollity, from *festivus*, festive, gay, from *festum*, feast] Pertaining to a feast, festive, festal, appropriate to a festival joyous, mirthful "I can not woo in *festival* terms" *Shak*

Fĕs'tĭ-val, *n* A time of feasting or celebration an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious, a festive celebration

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaimed *Milton*

Syn —Feast, banquet, carousal See FEAST

Fĕs'tĭve, *a* [Lat *festivus*, from *festum*, holiday, feast, It & Sp *festivo*] Pertaining to, or becoming, a feast, festal, joyous, gay, mirthful

The glad circle round them yield their souls
To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall *Thomson*

Fĕs'tĭve-ly, *adv* In a festive manner

Fes tĭv'i ty, *n* [Lat *festivitas*, Fr *festivité*, Pr, *festivitat*, Sp *festividad*, It *festività*]

1 The condition of being festive, social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment, joyful mirth, gayety

The unrestrained *festivity* of the rustic youth *Hurd*

2 A festival, a festive celebration *Browne*

Fĕs'ti voŭs, *a* [Lat *festivus*] Pertaining to a feast, joyous, festival, festive [*Rare*] *W Scott*

Fes toon', *n* [Fr & Sp *feston*, It *festone*, from Lat *festum*, festival, hence, originally, an ornament for a festival]

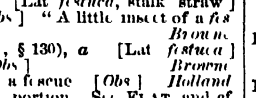

Festoon, (2)

1 A garland or wreath hanging in a depending curve, any thing arranged in this way

2 (*Arch* & *Sculp*) An ornament of carved work, in the form of a wreath of flowers, fruits, and leaves, intermixed or twisted together, and represented as hanging or depending in an arch *Brande*

Fes toon', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FESTOONED *p pr* & *vb n* FESTOONING] To form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons

Fes toon'y, *a* Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling, festoons *Sir J Herschel*

Fĕs'tu line (sin), *a* [Lat *festuca*, stalk straw] Of a straw color [*Obs*] "A little insect of a *festucine* or pale green" *Browne*

Fĕs'tūe, *n* A straw a fescue [*Obs*] *Holland*

Fĕt, *n* [Fr *fait*, part portion See FEAT, and of It *fetta*, slice, cut, Ger *fet en*, shred tatter rag, Icel *fat*, garment, chain] A piece [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Fĕt, *v t* [O Eng *fat*, to fetch, A S *fatian*, ducere (*vf*, uxorem), Sw *fatta*, Dan *fatte*, D *vatten*, to seize, lay hold on, O H Ger *fazôn*, *fazzôn*, *gazôn*, to carry, lead, embrace, N H Ger *fassen*, to seize, Icel *fata*, to clothe] To fetch [*Obs*]

And from the other fifty soon the prisoner *fet* *Spenser*

Fē'tal, *a* [From *fetus*, q v] Pertaining to a fetus

Fe tā'tion, *n* [Lat *fetus*] The formation of a fetus in the womb, pregnancy [*Obs*] *Dunglison*

Fĕtch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FETCHED (Fĕcht), *p pr* & *vb n* FETCHING] [A S *fetian*, to fetch, bring to, *fitian vf*, equivalent to *fatian vf*, to marry cf Lat ducere uxorem cf A-S *feccan*, to draw, lead, *feccan*, to lead take, *fangan*, to acquire, O Iclic *fal a*, to prepare]

1 To bear toward the person speaking or the person or thing from whose point of view the action is contemplated, to go and bring, to bring, to get

Time will run back and *fetch* the age of gold *Spenser*
And *fetch* their precepts from the Cynic tub *Milton*
Go now to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two good kids *Gen* xxvii 9

2 To bring as, (*a*) To obtain as price or equivalent, to sell for

Silver in the coin will never *fetch* as much as silver in the bullion *Locke*

(*b*) To recall from a swoon,—sometimes with *to* *Bacon* (*c*) To reduce to throw

The sudden trip in wrestling that *fetches* a man to the ground *South*

(*d*) With prepositions, as *up*, *out*, to *fetch up*, to *fetch out*, and the like

3 To bring to accomplishment, to make, to do, to perform, with certain objects, as, to *fetch* a turn, round, or compass, to *fetch* a bound or leap, to *fetch* a sigh or groan, to *fetch* a blow or stroke

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden *Shak*
He *fetches* his blow quick and sure *South*

4. To bring or get within reach by going, to reach, to arrive at, to attain; to reach by striking. "We *fetched* the siren's isle" *Chapman.*

The conditions and improvements of weapons are the *fetching* afar off *Bacon.*

To fetch a pump, to pour water into it to make it draw water — *To fetch way* (*Naut*), to be shaken from one side to the other *Falconer*

Fĕtch, *v i* To bring one's self, to move, to arrive, as, to *fetch* about, to *fetch* to windward *Totten.*

Fĕtch, *n* 1 A stratagem, by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done, a trick, an artifice. "Every little *fetch* of wit and criticism" *South.*

Straight cast about to overreach
The unwary conqueror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras.*

2 The apparition of a living person, a wraith

The very *fetch* and ghost of Mrs Gamp, bonnet and all, might be seen hanging up any hour in the day, in at least a dozen of the second hand clothing shops *Dickens*

Fĕtch'er, *n* One who fetches or brings

Fête (fāt), *n* [Fr See FEAST] A festival, holiday, celebration, or festivity

Fête, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FÊTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* FÊTING] To feast, to honor with a festive entertainment

Fête-champêtre (fāt'sham pĕ'tr), *n* [Fr, from *fête* and *champêtre* rural, from Lat *campester*, from *campus*, field See *supra*] A festival or entertainment in the open air a rural festival

Fē'tich (fē'tish), *n* [Fr *fetiche*, from Pg *feitiço*, sorcery, charm, artificial, from Lat *factlcius*, made by art, artificial, *factitius*, q v] A material thing, living or dead, which is made the object of brutish and superstitious worship, as among certain African tribes *Marryatt.*

Fĕt'i chĭşm, } *n* [Fr *fétichisme* See *supra*] One
Fĕt'i şĭşm, } of the lowest and grossest forms of superstition consisting in the worship of some material object, as a stone, a tree, or an animal, often casually selected,—practiced among tribes of lowest mental endowment, as certain races of negroes

Fē'ti cide, *n* [From *fetus* and I at *cædere*, to kill]

1 (*Med*) The act or process of killing the fetus in the womb *Dunglison*

2 (*Law*) The act by which criminal abortion is produced

Fĕt'id, *a* [Lat *fetidus*, from *fetere*, to have an ill smell to stink Fr *fetide*, It & Sp *fétido*] Having an offensive smell, stinking

Most putrefactions smell either *fetid* or moldy *Bacon.*

Fĕt'id ness, *n* The quality of smelling offensively, a fetid quality, fetor

Fe tĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *fetifer*, from *fetus*, and *ferre*, to bear, produce See FETUS] Producing young, as animals

Fĕt'ish, *n* The same as FETICH

Fĕt'lŏck, *n* [From *fet*, or *foot*, and *lock*, q v] The part of the leg where the tuft of hair grows behind the pastern joint in horses

Their wounded steeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore. *Shak*

Fĕt'ŏr, *n* [Lat *fetor*, Sp *fetor*, It *fetore*, Fr. *fétur* See FETID] A strong, offensive smell, stench, fetidness *Arbuthnot.*

Fĕt'ter, *n* [A S *fetor*, *feotor*, *feoter*, Icel *fiotur*, O Sax *fetar*, O D *veter*, M H Ger *vezzer*, O H Ger *fezzâr*, N H Ger *fessel*, allied to Gr *πέδη*, and Lat *pedica* Chiefly used in the plural, *fetters*]

1 A chain for the feet a chain by which an animal is confined by the foot, either made fast or disabled from free and rapid motion, a bond, a shackle

The Philistines bound him with *fetters* of brass *Judg* xvi 21

2 Any thing that confines or restrains from motion, a restraint

Passions too fierce to be in *fetters* bound *Dryden.*

Fĕt'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FETTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* FETTERING]

1 To put fetters upon to shackle or confine with a chain the feet of to bind, to enchain

My heels are *fettered* but my fist is free *Milton*

2 To restrain from motion, to impose restraints on, to confine

Fetter strong madness in a silken thread *Shak*

Fĕt'tered, *p a* (*Zool*) Seeming as if fettered, as the feet of animals which bend backward, and appear unfit for walking

Fĕt'ter less, *a* Free from fetters *Marston.*

Fĕt'tle (fĭt'tl), *v t* [O & Prov Eng, to dress, prepare, to contrive, manage, from *fettle*, n, order, repair, preparation, dress, from O Fr *faiture*, *faiture*, *faiture*, Lat *factura*, a making See FEATURE] To repair, to put in order. [*Prov. Eng*]

Fĕt'tle, *v i* To make preparations, to do trifling business [*Prov Eng* *Bp. Hall.*

Fĕt'tle, *n* The act of fettling, or putting in order; preparation [*Prov Eng*]

Fĕt'tl ŏŭs, *a* Neat, feat [*Obs*] *Herrick.*

Fē'tus, *n*, *pl* FE'TUS-ES [Lat *fœtus*, *fetus*, a bringing forth, brood, offspring, young ones, *fetus*, *-a*, *-um*, fructified, that is or was filled with young, p p of the obsolete *feo*, to fructify] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous

animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed, before which time it is called *embryo*

Fē'tŏŏh, *n* [Ar] A written decision of the Turkish mufti on some point of law, or as to its execution *Heyse.*

Feud, *n* [See FEUD and FEE] (*Scots Law*) A free and gratuitous right to lands, made to one for service to be performed by him, a tenure where the vassal, in place of military services, makes a return in grain or in money. *Burrill*

Feud'er, *n* [See *supra*] (*Scots Law*) One who holds real estate on condition of paying a certain rent or duty to his superior *W Scott*

Feud (fūd), *n* [L Lat *faida, feuda,* A-S *fīhdh, fāgdh,* from *fāgan, fiogan, fian, feon,* to be at enmity, to hate, O H Ger *fehan,* M H Ger *vēhen,* Goth *fāian,* to show enmity, *fijan,* to hate, N H Ger *fehde,* O Ger. *fede, vede, jechd,* M H Ger *vēhede,* O H Ger *fehida,* Sw *fejd,* Dan *fejde*]

1 A combination of kindred to revenge injuries or affronts, done or offered to any of their blood, on the offender and all his race

2 A contention or quarrel, especially, an inveterate strife between families, clans, or parties in a state, deadly hatred, contention satisfied only by bloodshed

Mutual *feuds* and battles betwixt their several tribes and kindreds *Purchas*

Syn.—Affray, fray, broil, contest, dispute, strife

Feud (fūd), *n* [L Lat *feudum, feodum,* O Fr *feude, feu, fiu, fieu, fief, fied* See FEE] (*Law*) A stipendiary estate in land, held of a superior, by service, the right which a vassal or tenant had to the lands or other immovable thing of his lord, to use the same and take the profits thereof hereditarily, rendering to his superior such duties and services as belong to military tenure, &c , the property of the soil always remaining in the lord or superior, a fief, a fee

Feŭd'al (fūd'al), *a* [O Fr *feudal, feodal,* Pr *feusal, feual,* Sp & Pg *feudal,* It *feudale,* L Lat *feudalis* See *supra*]

1 Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees, as, *feudal* rights or services, *feudal* tenures

2. Consisting of, or founded upon, feuds or fiefs, embracing tenures by military services, as, the *feudal* system

Feŭd'al-ism (fūd'al-izm), *n* [O Fr *feudalisme,* N Fr *féodalisme*] The feudal system, the principles and constitution of feuds, or lands held by military services *Whitaker*

Feŭd'al-ist, *n* An upholder of feudalism

Feŭd al'i ty, *n* [It *feudalita,* Sp *feudalidad,* Fr *féodalité*] The state or quality of being feudal, feudal form or constitution *Burke*

Feŭd'al i-zā'tion, *n* The act of reducing to feudal tenure

Feŭd'al-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FEUDALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* FEUDALIZING] To reduce to a feudal tenure, to conform to feudalism

Feŭd'al-ly, *adv* In a feudal manner

Feŭd'a-ry, *a* [L Lat *feudatarius,* from *feudum* See FEUD] Held by, or pertaining to, feudal tenure *Milton*

Feŭd'a-ry, *n* 1 A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service *Clarke*

2 A feodary See FEODARY

Feŭd'a-ta-ry, *a* & *n* [L Lat *feudatarius,* Sp Pg , & It *feudatario,* Fr *feudataire,* Pr *feuzatier*] Same as FEUDATORY

Feŭd'a-to ry (50), *n* A tenant or vassal who held his lands of a superior on condition of feudal service, the tenant of a feud or fief [*Obs*] *Blackstone*

Feŭd'a-to-ry, *a* Held from another on some conditional tenure, as, a *feudatory* title

Feu-de joie (fy'de zhwŏ'), *n* [Fr , fire of joy] A fire kindled in a public place in token of joy, a bonfire, a firing of guns in token of joy

Feŭd'ist, *n.* [Fr *feudiste*] A writer on feuds, a person versed in feudal law *Spelman*

Feuillage (fōl'yĭzh), *n* [Fr , foliage, from *feuille,* leaf] A bunch or row of leaves, foliage *Jervas*

Feŭ'ille-mŏrt (fūl mŏrt), *a* [Fr *feuille morte,* a dead leaf.] The color of a faded leaf *Locke*

Feuilletons (fū'yĕ-tŏng), *n* [Fr , from *feuille,* leaf See FOIL] A part of a French newspaper (usually the bottom of the page), devoted to light literature, criticism, taste, &c

Feŭ'ter, *v. t* [O Fr *feutrer, fautrer, afeutrer, afautrer, afeltrer,* to cover with, to pad, to equip, to support, from *feutre, fautre, feltre,* felt, cushion, carpet, support of a lance, saddle furniture for holding the lance, and, in general, any thing which serves to support, partly from L Lat *filtrum, feltrum,* It *feltro,* Sp *fieltro,* Pr *feutre,* Eng *felt,* partly from Lat *fulcrum,* the post, foot, or prop of a couch, from *fulcire,* to prop up, to keep upright by props] To set close, to fix in rest, as a spear [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Feŭ'ter-er, *n* [Either from Ger *fütterer,* a feeder, from *futtern,* to feed, or corrupted from O Fr *vautrier, vaultrier,* from *vaultre, vautre,* a kind of hound, Pr *veltre,* It *veltro,* O Fr *vaultrer, vautrier,* to hunt boars with such a dog, from Lat *vertragus, vertraga,* greyhound, a word of Celtic origin] A dog keeper. [*Obs*] *Massinger.*

Fē'ver, *n.* [A S *fefer,* Fr *fièvre,* Pr & Pg *febre,* Sp *fiebre,* It *febbre,* Lat *febris,* probably a transposition of *ferbis,* from *fervere,* to be hot, to boil, glow]

1. (*Med*) A diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat, acceleration of the pulse, and a general derangement of the functions. Many diseases, of which fever is the most prominent symptom, are denominated *fevers,* as, typhoid *fever,* yellow *fever*

☞ *Remitting* fevers subside or abate at intervals, *intermitting* fevers intermit or entirely cease at intervals, and *continued* or *continual* fevers neither remit nor intermit

2 Unnatural or excessive excitement of the passions in consequence of strong emotion, strong excitement of any kind, a season of great excitement, as, this quarrel has set my blood in a *fever.*

An envious *fever*
Of pale and bloodless emulation *Shak.*
After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well *Shak.*

Fē'ver, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* FEVERED, *p pr* & *vb n* FEVERING] To put into a fever, to affect with fever, as, a *fevered* lip

Henceforth the white hand of a lady *fever* thee *Shak.*

Fē'ver-et, *n* A slight fever [*Obs*] *Aylyffe*

Fē'ver few (-fū), *n* [A S *feferfuge,* I e , *febrifuge,* q v] (*Bot*) A plant allied to chamomile, — so named from its supposed febrifugal qualities, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*

Fē'ver-ish, *a* 1 Affected by, pertaining to, indicating, or resembling, a fever

2 Hot, sultry "The *feverish* north" *Dryden*

3 Variable through excitement, uncertain, inconstant, fickle

Strive to keep up a frail and *feverish* being *Milton*

Fē'ver-ish-ly, *adv* In a feverish manner

Fē'ver ish-ness, *n* The state of being feverish, a slight febrile affection, hence, heated or anxious excitement "The *feverishness* of his apprehensions" *W Scott*

Fē'ver ly, *a* Like a fever [*Rare*]

Fē'ver oŭs, *a* [Fr *fievreux,* O Fr *fievros,* Pr *febros,* Pg *febroso,* It *febbroso*]

1 Affected with fever or ague, feverish "His heart, love's *feverous* citadel" *Keats*

2 Pertaining to, or having the nature of, fever "All *feverous* kinds" *Milton*

3 Having the tendency to produce fever, as, a *feverous* disposition of the year *Bacon*

Fē'ver oŭs ly, *adv* In a feverous manner, feverishly [*Obs*] *Donne*

Fē'ver-root, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Trillium* (*T perfoliatum*), fever wort

Fē'ver-sōre, *n* (*Med*) A carious ulcer or necrosis *Mayne*

Fē'ver-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Eryngium*

Fē'ver-wort (-wûrt), *n* See FEVER ROOT

Fē'ver y, *a* Affected with fever, feverish [*Obs*] "And all thy body *fevery*" *B Jonson*

Few (fū), *a* [*compar* FEWER, *superl* FEWEST] [A-S *fea,* paucus, pl *fawe,* pauci, O Sax *fāh,* Goth *favs,* pl *favai,* Icel *fār,* m , *fá,* f , *fátt,* n , O Sw *får,* Sw *få,* pl , Dan *faa,* pl , O H Ger *fōhs, foh, fōher,* pl *fōhe*] Not many, small, limited, or confined in number, — indicating a small portion of units or individuals constituting a whole, — often, by ellipsis of a noun, a few people, small number of mankind

There s *few* or none do know me *Shak.*

In few, in a few words, briefly, succinctly [*Poet*]

Few'el (fū'el), *n* Combustible matter fuel [*Obs*]

Few'met (fū'met), *n* The dung of a deer, fumet

Few'ness (fū'nes), *n* The state of being few, smallness of number, paucity, brevity *Shak.*

Fey (fī), *v t* [Dan *feye, feie,* to sweep, to cleanse, Ger *fegen,* D *vegen* See FEAGUE] To cleanse a ditch from mud [*Obs*] *Tusser.*

Fēz, *n* A red cap without a brim, worn by Turks, &c *B Taylor*

Fiacre (fe ā'kr), *n* [Fr , so named because the undertaker of these coaches, the Frenchman Sauvage, lived about the year 1650 at Paris, in a house called after St *Fiacre,* a saint, who, being originally the son of King Eugene IV of Scotland, went to France, and died there as a hermit in the year 670] A kind of French hackney coach

Fī'ançe, *v t* [Fr *fiancer* See AFFIANCE] To betroth, to affiance [*Obs*] *Harmar*

Fī'ar, *n* 1 The same as FEUAR, q v

2 (*pl*) The price of grains, as fixed, in the counties of Scotland, by the respective sheriffs and a jury *Jamieson*

Fī-as'co, *n* [It , a failure]

1 (*Mus*) A failure in a musical performance.

2 A failure of any kind

Fī'at, *n* [Lat , let it be done, 3 pers sing , subj pres , from *fio, fieri,* pass of *facere,* to make] A command to do something, a decisive or effective command, a decree

His *fiat* laid the corner stone,
And heaved its pillars one by one *Willis.*

Fī'aunt, *n* Commission, fiat [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Fib, *n* [Probably abbreviated and corrupted from *fable,* q v Cf Prov Eng *fibble-fabble,* nonsense] A lie or falsehood [*Colloq*]

Fib, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FIBBED; *p pr.* & *vb. n.* FIBBING] To lie, to speak falsely. [*Colloq.*]

Fib, *v. t.* To tell a fib to. [*Rare.*] "To *fib* a man" *De Quincey.*

Fib'ber, *n.* One who tells lies or fibs.

Fī'ber, } *n* [Fr *fibre,* from Lat. *fibra;* Pr., Pg., &
Fī'bre, } It *fibra,* Sp. *fibra, hebra.*]

1. One of the delicate, thread-like or string-like portions of which the tissues of plants and animals are in part constituted, as the *fiber* of flax or of muscle

2 Sinew, strength [*Obs. and rare.*]

Yet had no *fibers* in him, nor no force *Chapman.*

3 Any fine, slender thread, or thread-like substance, as, a *fiber* of spun glass, especially, one of the slender rootlets of a plant

Fī'bered, } *a.* Having fibers, made up of fibers.
Fī'bred, }

Fī'ber-less, } *a* Having no fibers, destitute of
Fī'bre-less, } fibers

Fī'bril, *n* [Fr *fibrille,* diminutive of *fibre;* It. *fibrilla*] A small fiber, the branch of a fiber, a very slender thread *Cheyne.*

Fī bril'la-ted, *a* Furnished with fibrils, fringed. *Carpenter*

Fī'bril lā'tion, *n* The state of being reduced to fibers *Carpenter*

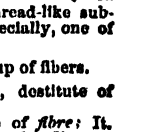
Fibrilloss (Mushroom)

Fī bril'lōse, or **Fīb'ril lōse',** *a.* Covered with hair like appendages, as the under surface of some lichens.

Fī-bril'loŭs, or **Fīb'ril loŭs,** *a.* [Fr *fibrilleur*] Pertaining to fibers, formed of small fibers, as the cap of a mushroom

Fī'brine, *n* [Fr *fibrine,* from *fibre,* Lat *fibra*] (*Chem*) A peculiar organic compound found in animals and vegetables, and also contained in the clot of coagulated blood Pure fibrine is of a whitish color, inodorous, and insoluble in cold water, tough, elastic, and composed of thready fibers *Graham.*

Fīb'ri-noŭs, *a* Having, or partaking of, fibrine

Fī'bro-chr'ti lāg'i noŭs, *a.* (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, fibro cartilage

Fī'broŭs, *a* [Fr *fibreux,* It & Sp *fibroso*] Containing, or consisting of, fibers, as, the *fibrous* coat of the cocoa nut, the *fibrous* root of the onion

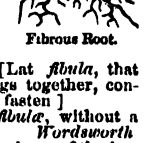
Fibrous Root.

Fī'broŭs ness, *n* The quality of being fibrous

Fīb'ster, *n* One who tells fibs. [*Rare*] *Thackeray.*

Fīb'u lā, *n* , *pl* FĪB'U LÆ [Lat *fibula,* that which serves to fasten two things together, contracted for *figibula,* from *figere,* to fasten]

1 A clasp or buckle "Mere *fibulæ,* without a robe to clasp" *Wordsworth*

2 (*Anat*) The outer and smaller bone of the leg

3 (*Surg*) A needle for sewing up wounds

Fi çĕl'li-er, *n* [Fr , from *ficelle,* pack thread] A reel or roller on which string is wound.

Fich'ed, *a* See FITCHED

Fich'tel ite (49 , *n* (*Min*) A mineral resin, white and crystallizable, found in the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria

Fick'le (fĭk'l) *a* [A S *ficol,* fickle, crafty, from *fican,* to touch lightly, to flatter Cf N H Ger. *ficken,* to move back and forth with a quick motion, Icel *fikia,* to hasten] Not fixed or firm, liable to change or vicissitude, inconstant, unstable, of a changeable mind, not firm in opinion or purpose "Fortune's furious, *fickle* wheel" *Shak.*

They know how *fickle* common lovers are *Dryden*

Syn —Wavering, irresolute, unsettled, vacillating, unstable, inconstant, unsteady, variable, mutable, changeful, capricious

Fick'le ness, *n* The state of being fickle, instability, inconstancy, as, the *fickleness* of lovers "To exclaim at fortune's *fickleness*" *Shak.*

Fick'ly, *adv* Without firmness or steadiness.

Away goes Alce after having given her mistress warning *fickly* *Pegge*

Fī'co (fī'ko), *n* [It , fig, from Lat *ficus* See FIG] A fig, an act of contempt, by placing the thumb between two of the fingers, expressing, *A fig for you.*

Stuall foh, a *fico* for the phrase *Shak.*

Fict, *a* Fictitious [*Obs and rare*] *Harvey.*

Fic'tile, *a* [Lat *fictilis,* from *fingere, fictum,* to form, shape, Fr *fictil,* It *fittile*] Molded into form by art, manufactured by the potter, suitable for the potter

Fictile earth is more fragile than crude earth *Bacon.*

Fic'tion, *n* [Lat *fictio,* from *fingere, fictum,* to form, shape, invent, feign, Fr *fiction,* Pr. *ficcio,* Sp *ficcion,* It *fizione, finzione*]

1 The act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; as, by the mere *fiction* of the mind *Stillingfleet*

2 That which is feigned, invented, or imagined, especially, a feigned story, whether oral or written, a story feigned to deceive

The *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon. *Raleigh*

3 (*Law*) An assumption of a possible thing as a fact, which is not literally true, for the advancement of justice, and which the law will not allow to

be disproved, so far as concerns the purpose for which the assumption was made. *Burrill*

4. Any like assumption made for convenience, as for passing more rapidly over what is not disputed, and arriving at points really at issue.

Syn.—Fabrication, invention, fable, falsehood—FICTION, FABRICATION *Fiction* is opposed to what is real, *fabrication* to what is true *Fiction* is designed commonly to amuse, and sometimes to instruct, a *fabrication* is always intended to mislead and deceive In the novels of Walter Scott we have *fiction* of the highest order The so-called poems of Ossian were chiefly *fabrications* by Mackenzie

Fic'tion-ist, *n* A writer of fiction *West Rev*

Fic'tious, *a* Fictitious [*Obs and rare*] *Daniel*

Fic-ti'tious (fik-tish'us), *a* [Lat *fictitius*, Fr *fictice*, Sp *ficticio*, It *fittizio*] Feigned, imaginary, not real, counterfeit, false, not genuine, as, *fictitious* fame. *Dryden*

The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones *Pope*

Fic-ti'tious-ly, *adv* In a fictitious manner, by fiction, falsely, counterfeitly

Fic-ti'tious-ness, *n* State of being fictitious, feigned representation *Browne*

Fic'tive, *a* [Fr *factif*, It *fittivo*] Feigned "The fount of *fictive* tears" *Tennyson*

Fic'tor, *n* [Lat, from *fingere*, *fictum* See *supra*] An artist who models or forms statues and reliefs in clay or other plastic material *Elmes*

Fi'cus, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of trees or shrubs, one species of which (*F carica*) produces the figs of commerce, the fig-tree

Fid, *n* [Prov Eng *fid*, a small, thick lump]

1 (*Naut*) A square bar of wood or iron, used to support the topmast, being passed through a hole at its heel, and resting on the trestle trees *Totten*

2. A wooden or metal bar or pin, used to support or steady any thing

3 A pin of hard wood, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing

Fi dăl'go, *n* A nobleman, or one royally descended [*Portugal*] *Ingram*

Fid'dle (fid'dl), *n*. [A S *fidhele*, N H Ger *fiedel*, M H Ger *videle*, O H Ger *fidula*, either from Lat *fidicula*, diminutive of *fides*, a stringed instrument, or from L Lat *vitula*, *vidula*, musical instrument, from Lat *vitulari*, to be joyful, to celebrate a festival, originally to spring like a calf, *vitulus*]

1 (*Mus*) A stringed instrument of music, a violin, a kit

2 (*Bot*) A perennial plant, a species of dock, *Rumex pulcher*. *Loudon*

To play second fiddle, to take a subordinate part, like one who plays the *second* to a leading performer on the violin [*Colloq*]

Fid'dle, *v i* [*imp & p p* FIDDLED, *p pr & vb n* FIDDLING]

1 To play on a fiddle or violin

Themistocles said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city *Bacon*

2 To shift the hands often and do nothing, like a fellow that plays on a fiddle, to tweedle, to trifle

The ladies walked, talking, and *fiddling* with their hats and feathers *Peppys*

Fid'dle, *v t* To play on a fiddle

Fid'dle-blŏck, *n* (*Naut*) A block with two sheaves, a larger over a smaller *Simmonds*

Fid'dle-dee-dee', *inter*) An exclamatory word or phrase, equivalent to *Nonsense!*

Fid'dle-făd'dle, *n* A trifle, trifling talk, nonsense [*Colloq and low*] *Spectator*

Fid'dle-făd'dle, *v i* To talk fiddle faddle *Ford*

Fid'dle-hĕad, *n* (*Naut*) An ornament on a ship's bow, curved like the head of a fiddle *Marryatt*

Fid'dle-shāped (shīpt), *a* (*Bot*) Inversely ovate, with a deep hollow on each side *Gray*

Fid'dler, *n* 1 One who plays on a fiddle or violin

2 A kind of small crab, having one claw much smaller than the other [*U S*]

Fid'dle-stick, *n* The bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin

Fid'dle-string, *n* The string of a fiddle, fastened at the ends, and elevated in the middle by a bridge

Fid'dle-wood, *n* The wood of a tree growing in the West Indies (*Citharexylum melanocardium*), on account of its durability called *fiddle*, or faithful, by the French, whence, by corruption, its English name, also, a tree of the genus *Citharexylum* *Loudon*

Fi'de-jūs'sion (jŭsh'un), *n* [Lat *fidejussio*, from *fidejubere*, to be surety or bail, from *fide*, abl of *fides*, trust, faith, and *jubere*, to order, bid, tell, Fr *fidéjussion*] (*Law*) The act of being bound as surety for another, suretiship

Fi'de-jūs'sor, *n* [Lat, Fr *fidejusseur* See *supra*.] (*Law*) A surety, one bound for another, a guarantor *Blackstone*

Fi dĕl'i ty, *n* [Lat *fidelitas*, from *fidelis*, faithful, from *fides*, faith, Fr *fidélité*, Pr *fidelitat*, Sp *fidelidad*, It *fidelità* Cf FAITH] Faithfulness, adherence to right; careful and exact observance of duty, or discharge of obligations, especially, (*a*) Adherence to a person or party to which one is bound; loyalty. "Whose courageous *fidelity* was proof to all danger" *Macaulay*

The best security for the *fidelity* of men is to make interest coincide with duty. *Hamilton*

(*b*) Adherence to one's promise or pledge, veracity; honesty. (*c*.) Adherence to the marriage contract

Syn.—Faithfulness, honesty, integrity, faith, loyalty, fealty

Fĭd'ēs, *n*. [Lat, faith.] (*Myth*) A goddess honored by the ancients She was commonly represented with her hands closely joined

Fĭdge, *n & v i* Same as FIDGET, q v [*Obs*]

Fĭd'get, *v i* [*imp & p p* FIDGETED, *p pr & vb n* FIDGETING] [Dan *fige*, to hasten, to make speed, Icel *fīta*, to hasten, O Sw *fīka*, to move quickly Cf FICKLE] To move uneasily one way and the other, to move irregularly, or in fits and starts *Swift*

Fĭd'get, *n* 1 Irregular motion, uneasiness, restlessness

2 (*pl*) A general nervous restlessness, with a desire of changing the position *Dunglison*

Fĭd'get-i-ness, *n* State or quality of being fidgety.

Fĭd'get-y, *a* Restless, uneasy

Fī-dū'cial (fī dū'shal), *a* [Lat *fiducia*, trust, confidence, from *fidere*, to trust, It *fiducia*]

1 Having faith or trust, confident, undoubting, firm, as, a *fiducial* reliance on the promises of the gospel

2 Having the nature of a trust, fiduciary, as, *fiducial* power *Spelman*

Fī dū'cial-ly, *adv* With confidence. *South*

Fī dū'ci-a ry (dū'shī), *a* [Lat *fiduciarius*, from *fiducia*, It *fiduciario*, Fr *fiduciaire* See *supra*]

1 Confident, steady, undoubting, unwavering, firm "*Fiduciary* obedience" *Howell*

2 Holding or held, or founded, in trust *Spelman*

Fī dū'ci-a ry (dū'shī), *n* 1 One who holds a thing in trust for another, a trustee

Instrumental to the conveying God's blessing upon those whose *fiduciaries* they are *Bp Taylor*

2 (*Theol*) One who depends for salvation on faith, without works, an Antinomian *Hammond*

Fie, *interj* An exclamation denoting contempt or dislike See FY "*Fie* lying monk" *Fuller*

Fief (fēf), *n* [Fr *fief* See FEUD and FEE] (*Law*) An estate held of a superior on condition of military service, a fee, a feud

Field (fēld), *n* [A S, O Sax, & Ger *feld*, M H Ger *velt*, D *veld*, Sw *fält*, Dan *felt*]

1 Felled ground, cleared land, a wide extent of land suitable for tillage or pasture, cultivated grounds

The sweetest flower of all the *field* *Shak*

2 A cleared space or plain where a battle is fought, also, the battle itself

In this glorious and well-foughten *field* *Shak*
What though the *field* be lost. *Milton*

3 An open space of any kind an unrestricted or favorable opportunity for action, operation, or achievement, a wide extent, an expanse

Ask of yonder argent *fields* above *Pope*
Afforded a clear *field* for moral experiments *Macaulay*

4 (*Her*) The surface of the shield, hence, any blank space or ground on which figures are drawn or projected

Without covering, save yon *field* of stars *Shak*

Field of ice a large body of floating ice —*Field* or *field of view*, in a telescope or microscope, the entire space within which objects are seen —*To keep the field*, to continue the campaign

Fīeld, *v i* To take the field, to fight [*Obs*]

Fīeld'-băs'il, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of several species of the genera *Thymus* and *Acinos*

Fīeld'-bĕd, *n* A portable or folding bed, contrived for carrying into the field

Fīeld'-book, *n* A book used in surveying or civil engineering, in which are made entries of measurements taken in the field *Barlow*

Fīeld'-cŏl'ors (kŭl'urz), *n pl* (*Mil*) Small flags of about a foot and a half square, carried along with the quartermaster general, for marking out the ground for the squadrons and battalions

Fīeld'-dāy, *n* (*Mil*) A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions

Fīeld'-dŭck, *n* (*Ornith*) A species of bustard (*Otis tetrax*), nearly as large as a pheasant, found chiefly in France

Fīeld'ed, *a* Being in the field of battle, encamped [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fīeld'en, *a* Consisting of fields [*Obs*] "The *fielden* country also and plains" *Holland*

Fīeld'-ĕq'ui page (ĕk'wī pej), 45), *n* Military apparatus for field service

Fīeld'er, *n* A cricket player who stands out in the field to stop balls

Fīeld'fāre (Synop, § 130), *n* [*field* and *fare*, A-S *faran*, to go, march, wander] (*Ornith*) A kind of bird, of the thrush tribe (*Turdus pilaris*), about ten inches in length, the head ash colored, the body chestnut, and the tail black. These birds pass the summer in the north of Europe, but visit Great Britain in winter *Partington*

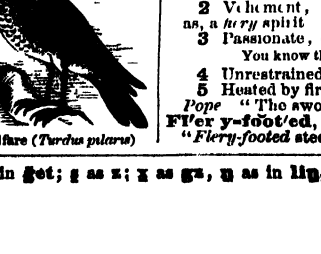

Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*)

Fīeld'-gŭn, *n* (*Mil.*) A small kind of gun, or cannon, used on the battle-field; a field-piece.

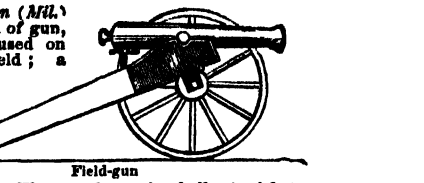

Field-gun

Fīeld'ing, *n* The act of stopping balls at cricket.

Fīeld'-mād'der, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Sherardia* (*S arvensis*), used in dyeing

Fīeld'-măr'shal, *n* (*Mil*) The commander of an army, a military officer of high rank in France and Germany, and the highest military officer in England except the captain general

Fīeld'-mouse, *n* An individual of several species of mice that live in the field *Mortimer.*

Fīeld'-nōtes, *n* Notes, as of bearings, distances, &c, made by a surveyor in the field

Fīeld'-ŏf'fi cer, *n* (*Mil*) A military officer above the rank of captain, and below that of general, as a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel

Fīeld'-pīēce, *n* (*Mil*) A small cannon which is carried along with armies, and used in the field of battle.

Fīeld'-prēach'er *n* One who preaches in the open air *Lavington*

Fīeld'-prēach'ing, *n* A preaching in the field or open air *Warburton*

Fīeld'-rōom, *n* Open space [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Fīeld'-spōrt, *n* Diversion in the field, as shooting and hunting *Chesterfield*

Fīeld'-stăff, *n* (*Mil*) A staff carried by gunners in the field, and holding lighted matches for discharging cannon [*Obs*]

Fīeld'-vōle, *n* [Scot *vole-mouse* Cf Icel *völlr*, field, meadow] The short tailed field mouse, or meadow mouse *Brande*

Fīeld'-work (wŭrk), *n* (*Mil*) A temporary work thrown up by any troops in the field, as in besieging a fortress, or by besiegers in defending a place.

Fīeld'y, *a* Open, like a field [*Obs*] *Wycliffe.*

Fiend (fēnd), *n* [A S *feond*, *fiond*, *fiend*, enemy, fiend, the devil, O Sax *fiond*, Goth *fijands*, O H Ger *fiant*, M H Ger *viant*, *vint*, *vint*, N H Ger. *feind*, D *vijand*, Sw & Dan *fiende*, from A-S *fian*, *feon*, *figan*, *fiogan*, to hate, Goth *fijan*, O H Ger. *fien*, M H Ger *vien*] An implacable or malicious foe, the devil an infernal being

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
Is bent all hell contains no fouler *fiend* *Pope*

Fiend'-frīy'ing, *a* Terrifying fiends *Str T More.*

Fiend'ful, *a* Full of evil, malignant, or fiendish practices *Marlowe*

Fiend'ful ly, *adv* In a fiendful manner

Fiend'ish, *a* Like a fiend malignant

Fiend'ish ly, *adv* In a fiendish manner

Fiend'ish ness, *n* The state of being fiendish, maliciousness

Fīērce (fcers), *a* [*compar* FIERCER *superl* FIERCEST] [O Eng *fers*, *fiers*, from O Fr *fer*, *fier*, *fers*, *fiers*, fierce, savage, cruel, from Lat *ferus*, wild, savage, cruel, Pr *fer*, *fers*]

1 Furious wild, violent, unrestrained, impetuous, as wild beasts, storm winds, &c *Chaucer.*

His *fierce* thunder drove us to the deep *Milton*

2 Excessively earnest, eager, or ardent, vehement in anger or cruelty

The *fierce* foe hung upon our broken rear *Milton*

☞ The pronunciation fērs was formerly in vogue, chiefly, however among actors

Syn—Ferocious, savage, barbarous, fell See FEROCIOUS

Fīērce'ly, *adv* In a fierce manner, or with a fierce expression or aspect, as to look *fiercely*

Fīērce'-mĭnd'ed, *a* Of a furious temper, vehement violent *Bp Wilson.*

Fīērce'ness, *n* The state or quality of being fierce, furious, or angry, fury, violence, excessive ardor

Syn.—Ferocity, savageness, vehemence, impetuosity

Fī'e ri-fā'ci-as, (fī'e rī fā'shī as), *n* [Lat, I cause it to be done] (*Law*) A judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff that he cause to be made of the goods, chattels, or real estate of the defendant, the sum claimed *Blackstone Cowell*

Fī'er-i-ly, *adv* In a hot or fiery manner

Fī'er-i-ness, *n* [From *fiery*, q v] The quality of being fiery, heat; acrimony irritability, as, a *fierceness* of temper *Addison.*

Fī'er y, *a* [Formerly written *firy*, from *fire*, q v.]

1 Consisting of, or resembling, fire, as, the *fiery* gulf of Etna, a *fiery* appearance

And *fiery* billows roll below *Watts.*

2 Vehement, ardent, very active, impetuous; as, a *fiery* spirit "A *fiery* heart" *Shak.*

3 Passionate, easily provoked, irritable.

You know the *fiery* quality of the duke *Shak.*

4 Unrestrained, fierce, as, a *fiery* steed.

5 Heated by fire, or as if by fire "*Fiery* wound" *Pope* "The sword which is made *fiery*" *Hooker.*

Fī'er y-fōot'ed, *a* Eager or swift in motion. "*Fiery-footed* steeds" *Shak.*

6. To prefigure; to foreshow.
In this the heavens *figure* some event. *Shak*

7. (*Mus.*) (*a*) To write over or under the bass, as figures or other characters, in order to indicate the accompanying chords. (*b*) To embellish

To figure out, to find the amount of by computation — *To figure up*, to add, to reckon.

Fig'ūre, *v. i.* To make a figure, to be distinguished, as, the envoy *figured* at the court of St Cloud

Fig'ūre-cāst'er, *n* A pretender to astrology [*Obs*]

Fig'ūred (fig'yurd), *p. a.* 1. Adorned with figures, marked with figures

2 (*Mus*) (*a*) Free and florid, as, a *figured* descant. (*b*) Indicated or noted by figures.

Figured bass (*Mus*), an accompaniment indicated by figures over or under the bass

Fig'ūre-flīng'er, *n.* An astrologer, a figure-caster. [*Obs*] *Rowlands*

Fig'ūre-flīng'ing, *n.* The practice of the tricks of astrology [*Obs*]
I shall spoil your *figure-flinging* *Beau. & Fl.*

Fig'ūre-hĕad, *n* (*Naut*) The figure, statue, or bust, on the projecting part of the head of a ship *Brande*

Figure-head

Fig'ūre-stōne, *n* (*Min*) The agalmatolite, or bildstein. See AGALMATOLITE

Fi-gū'ri-al, *a* Represented by figure or delineation

Fig'ū-rist, *n* One who uses or interprets figures *Waterland*

Fig'wort (wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of several species of the genus *Scrophularia*, especially *S nodosa*

Flke, *n* See FYKE

Fi-lĭ'ceoŭs (fĭ-lĭ'shus), *a* [Lat *filum*, thread] Composed or consisting of threads *Bacon*

Fil'a-ger, *n* [O Eng *filace*, a file, or thread, on which the records of the courts of justice were strung, from Fr *filasse*, tow of flax or hemp, from Lat *filum*, thread, Norm Fr *filacer*] (*Eng Law*) An officer in the English Court of Common Pleas, or of the Queen's Bench,—so called from filing the writs on which he made out process The office is now abolished *Burrill*

Fi-lā'gre, *n* [Lat *filum*, thread] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, the parts of which are covered with delicate threads or filaments, cotton rose

Fil'a-ment, *n* [Fr *filament*, Sp & It *filamento*, from Lat *filum*, thread] A thread, or thread like object or appendage, a fiber, especially (*Bot*), the thread like part of the stamens supporting the anther

Fil'a-mĕnt'oid, *a* [From *filament* and Gr *εἶδος*, form] Filament like

Fil'a-mĕnt'oŭs, *a* [Fr *filamenteux*, Sp & It *filamentoso*] Like a thread, consisting of fine filaments

Filament
a, filament, *b*, anther

Fil'an-der, *n* 1 (*Zool*) An animal of the genus *Macropus* (*M Bruuii*), a kind of kangaroo found in Australia and the other East Indian islands

2 (*pl*) [Fr *filandres*, from Lat *filum*, thread] A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of coagulated blood, also, of small worms wrapped in a thin net work near the reins

Fil'ar, *a* [Lat *filum*, a thread] Of, or pertaining to, a thread or line, constructed with a thread or threads, as, a *filar* micrometer

Fil'a to ry, *n* [L Lat *filatorium*, from *filare*, to spin, from Lat *filum*, thread] A machine which forms or spins threads [*Obs*]
This manufactory has three *filatories* *Toole*

Fil'a-tūre (53), *n* [L Lat *filatura*, from *filare*, to spin, Fr *filature*, It *filatura*, Pr *filadura* See *supra*]

1 A drawing out into threads, hence, the reeling of silk from cocoons

2 A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons, or an establishment for reeling

Fil'bert, *n* [According to Junius and Skinner, corrupted from *full* and *beard*, or *full* of *beard*, from its long beards or husks, whence it is called in Ger *bart nusz*, i e, beard nut, according to Gower, from *Philis*, "*Philis* was shape into a nutte tree, that all men it might see, and after *Philis Philberd* this tree was cleped in the yerd" Cf also Virgil's "*Phillis* amat corylos," and Spenser's "*Phillis Philbert* there away compar'de with mirtle and the bay" In German it is usually called *lambertsnuss*, O Ger *lampart*e, *lampertische* or *lambertische nusz*, i e, nut from Lombardy, N Lat *nux Lombardica*] (*Bot*) The fruit of the cultivated *Corylus* or hazel, an oval nut, containing a kernel that has a mild, farinaceous, oily taste, agreeable to the palate

Filch, *v t.* [*imp & p p* FILCHED (filcht), *p pr & vb n.* FILCHING] [Cf A S *filhan*, *feolhan*, *fyolan*, to stick to, come upon, hide, Goth *filhan*, to hide, to bury, O H Ger *felhan*, *felahan*, to hide, Icel *fela*, to cover, conceal, Prov Eng *feal*, to hide slyly] To steal or take privily,—applied to that which is of little value; to take wrongfully from another, to pilfer; to steal; to pillage.
But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed *Shak*
Fain would they *filch* that little food away *Dryden*

Filch'er, *n* One who filches, a thief

Filch'ing-ly, *adv.* In a filching manner, by pilfering

File, *n* [Fr *file*, row, Pr., Sp., Pg, & It *fila*, from Lat *filum*, thread]

1 An orderly succession, a line, a row, as, (*a*) (*Mil*) A row of soldiers ranged behind one another, a number constituting the depth of a body of troops, as, in rank and *file* (*b*) An orderly collection of papers, arranged for preservation and ready reference, also, the line, wire, or other contrivance, by which papers are put and kept in order
It is upon a *file* with the duke's other letters *Shak*
(*c*) A roll or list
I have a *file*
Of all the gentry *Shak*

2 Regular course or succession of thought, thread of narration [*Obs*]
Let me resume the *file* of my narration *Wotton*

On file, preserved in an orderly collection — *Rank and file* (*Mil*), the body of private soldiers composing an army

File, *v t* [*imp & p p* FILED, *p pr & vb n* FILING]

1 To set in order, to arrange, especially as papers in a methodical manner for preservation and reference, to place on file, to insert in its proper place in an arranged body of papers
I would have my several courses and my dishes well-*filed* *Beau & Fl*

2 To bring before a court or legislative body by presenting proper papers in a regular way, as, to *file* a petition or bill

3 (*Law*) To put upon the files or among the records of a court, to note on a paper the fact and date of its reception in court

File, *v i* [Fr *filer* See *supra*] (*Mil*) To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another,—generally with *off*

To file with, to follow closely, as one soldier after another in file
My endeavors
Have ever come too short of my desires,
Yet *filed* with my abilities *Shak*

File, *n* [A S *feol* O H Ger *fila*, M H Ger *vile*, N H Ger *feile*, D *vyl*, Sw & Dan *fil*, Icel *thiofl*, allied to Lith *pela*, *pelu*, Pol *pilnik*]

1 A steel instrument, having the surface covered with sharp edged furrows or teeth, used for abrading or smoothing other substances, as metals, wood, &c

☞ A *file* differs from a *rasp* in having the furrows made by straight cuts of a chisel either single or crossed, while the rasp has coarse, single teeth, raised by the pyramidal end of a triangular punch

2 Any thing employed to smooth or polish
Mock the nice touches of the critic's *file* *Akenside*

File, *v t* [A S *feolan*, O H Ger *filôn*, M H Ger *vilen*, N H Ger *feilen* Cf AFILE] See *supra*]

1 To rub, smooth, or cut away, with a file, or as with a file, to polish, as to *file* a saw, a tooth, &c

2 To smooth, to polish, to improve
File your tongue to a little more courtesy *W Scott*

File, *v t* [A-S *fylan* See DEFILE] To make foul, to defile [*Obs*]
All his hairy breast with blood was *filed* *Spenser*
For Banquo's issue have I *filed* my mind *Shak*

File'-cŭt'ter, *n* A maker of files

File'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) One of a class of fishes having their skin granulated like a file They are intermediate between the bony and cartilaginous fishes, and constitute the genus *Balistes Partington*

File'-lēad'er, *n* (*Mil*) The soldier placed in the front of a file

File mŏt, *n* [Corrupted from Fr *feuille morte*, a dead leaf See FEUILLEMORT] A yellowish-brown color, the color of a faded leaf *Swift*

File'er, *n* One who uses a file in smoothing and polishing

Fil'i-al (fil'yal), *a* [Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *filial*, It *filiale*, from Lat *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter]

1 Pertaining to a son or daughter, becoming a child in relation to his parents, as, *filial* obedience is such as the child owes to his parents

2 Bearing the relation of a child
Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads *Prior*

Fil'i-al ly, *adv* In a filial manner

Fil'i-āte, *v t* To adopt as son or daughter to establish a filiation between *Ogilvie*

Fil'i-ā'tion, *n* [Fr *filiation*, Pr *filiacio*, Sp *filiacion*, It *filiazione*, L Lat *filiatio*, from Lat *filius*, son]

1 The relation of a son or child to a father
The relation of paternity and *filiation* between the first affiliate and second person *Hale*

2 The fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father, affiliation *Smart*

Fil'i-bŭs'ter, *n* [Sp *filibuster*, *filibustero*, Fr *flibustier*, from Sp *flibote* or *flibote*, a sort of small, fast sailing vessel, said to have been so named from the river *Vly* in Holland] A lawless military adventurer, especially one in quest of plunder, a freebooter, a pirate;—applied especially to the followers of Lopez in his expedition to Cuba in 1851.

Fil'i-bŭs'ter, *v i* To act as a filibuster

Fil'i-bŭs'ter-ism, *n.* The character or conduct of a filibuster.

Fil'i-cal, *n* Belonging to the *Filices*, or ferns

Fi-lĭç'i-fôrm (fi-lis'i fôrm), *a* [Lat *filix*, *filicis*, fern, and *forma*, form, Fr *filiciforme*] Shaped like a fern, filicoid *Smart.*

Fil'i-coid, *a.* [Fr *filicoide*, from Lat. *filix*, *filicis*, fern, and Gr *εἶδος*, form] (*Bot*) Having the form of ferns, fern-like, filiciform

Fil'i-coid, *n* (*Bot*) A fern like plant. *Lindley*

Fi-lĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *filum*, thread, and *ferre*, to produce] Producing threads *Carpenter*

Fil'i fôrm, *a* [Lat *filum*, thread, and *forma*, form, Fr & Sp *filiforme*] Having the form of a thread or filament, long, slender, round, and of equal thickness throughout, as, a *filiform* style or peduncle *Gray.*

Fil'i-grān, } *n* [Fr *filigrane*, It & Sp. *filigrana*,
Fil'i-grāne, } from Lat *filum*, thread, and *granum*, grain] The same as FILIGREE

Fil'i-grāned, *a* Filigreed

Fil'i-gree, *n* Granular net work, or net-work containing beads, hence, ornamental work, executed in fine gold or silver wire, plaited and formed into delicate arabesques and flowers *Fairholt.*

Fil'i-gree, *a* Relating to, or composed of, work in filigree, as, a *filigree* basket

Fil'i greed, *a* Ornamented with filigree *Tatler.*

Fil'ing, *n* A fragment or particle rubbed off by the act of filing, as, *filings* of iron

Fil'i-pĕnd'ū-loŭs, *a* [Lat *filum*, thread, and *pendulus*, hanging, suspended, from *pendere*, to hang] (*Bot*) Suspended by, or strung upon, a thread,—said of tuberous swellings in the middle or at the extremities of slender, thread like rootlets

Fill, *v t* [*imp & p p* FILLED, *p pr & vb n* FILLING] [A S *fyllan*, from *full*, full, q v, Goth. *fulljan*, O H Ger *fullan*, M H Ger *vullen*, N H. Ger *füllen*, D *vullen*, Sw *fylla*, Dan *fylde*]

1 To make full, to supply with as much as can be held or contained to put or pour into, till no more can be received, to occupy the whole capacity of
The rain also *filleth* the pools *Ps* lxxxiv 6
Fill the water-pots with water, and they *filled* them up to the brim *John* ii 7
Gentle breath of yours my sails must *fill* *Shak*

2 To supply abundantly, to cause to abound, to furnish with as much as is desired or desirable
Be fruitful and multiply, and *fill* the waters in the seas *Gen* i 22
The Syrians *filled* the country 1 *Kings* xx 27

3 To satisfy, to content, to glut
Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderness as to *fill* so great a multitude? *Matt* xv 33
Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling* *Bacon*

4 To possess and perform the duties of, to officiate in, as an incumbent, to occupy, to hold, as, a king *fills* a throne, the president *fills* the office of chief magistrate, the speaker of the House *fills* the chair

5 To supply with an incumbent, as, to *fill* an office or a vacancy *Hamilton.*

To fill in, to insert so as to fill — *To fill out*, to extend or enlarge to the desired limit — *To fill up*, to make quite full to fill to the brim or entirely, to occupy completely, to complete "It pours the bliss that *fills* up all the mind *Pope* "And *fill up* that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ *Col* i 24

Fill, *v i* 1 To become full, to have the whole capacity occupied, to have an abundant supply, to be satiated, as, corn *fills* well in a warm season, the sail *fills* with the wind

2 To fill a cup or glass for drinking, to give to drink
In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her double *Rev* xviii 6.

To fill up, to grow or become quite full, as, the channel of the river *fills up* with sand

Fill, *n* 1 A full supply, as much as supplies want, as much as gives complete satisfaction "Where I may weep my *fill*" *Shak*
The land shall yield her fruit and ye shall eat your *fill* *Lev* xxv 19

2 A thill, or shaft of a carriage *Mortimer.*

Fil'la gree, *n* & *a* See FILIGREE

Fill'er, *n* One who, or that which, fills
They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work *Mortimer*

Fil'let, *n* [Fr *filet*, thread, dim of *fil*, thread, from Lat *filum*]

1 A little band or twist, especially one intended to tie about the hair of the head
A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair *Pope*

2 A muscle, or a piece of meat made up of muscles, especially the fleshy part of the thigh,—chiefly said of veal, as, a *fillet* of veal

3 Meat rolled into a string like form *Swift.*

4 (*Arch*) (*a*) A little square member or ornament used in divers places, but generally as a corona over a greater molding, a listel (*b*) The longitudinal ridge between the flutings of a Grecian column, except the Doric

5 (*Her*) A kind of ordinary crossing the shield

horizontally, and not exceeding in breadth one fourth of the chief, to the lowest portion of which it corresponds in position

6 (*Paint & Gilding.*) A little rule or reglet of leaf-gold, drawn over certain moldings, or on the edges of frames, panels, &c

7. (*Man*) The loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests

Fil'let, *v t* [*imp & p p* FILLETED, *p pr & vb n* FILLETING] To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet, or little band

Scotch Highlander, with Fillibeg

Fil'let ing, *n* 1 The material of which fillets are made

2 Fillets taken collectively.

Fil'li bēg, *n* [Gael *filleadh-beag*, i e, little plaid, from *filleadh*, plait, fold, and *beag*, little, small] A little plaid, a kilt or dress reaching nearly to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland [Written also *philibeg*]

Fil'li büs'ter, *n.* See FILIBUSTER

Fill'ing, *n* That which fills or fills up, as the woof in weaving

Fil'lip, *v t* [*imp & p p* FILLIPED (fil'lipt), *p pr & vb n* FILLIPING] [A word probably formed from the sound Cf W. *ffi*, a scud, a quick dart, *ffill*, writhe, turn, Prov Eng *flip*, equivalent to *fillip*] To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with a sudden spring, to snap with the finger "You *fillip* me o' the head" *Shak*

Fil'lip, *n* 1 A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb, a fico

2 A sudden start or excitement, something serving to rouse

Fil'li-peen', *n* Same as PHILOPENA, q v

Fil'ly, *n* [Icel *fyl*, colt, Dan *fol*, W *ffiwg*, *ffiawg*, a young mare or filly, a wanton girl See FOAL]

1 A young horse, especially, a young mare, a female colt

Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal *Shak*

2 A lively, rolstering, or wanton girl *Addison*

Film, *n* [A-S *film*, skin, *fylmen*, membrane, O Frics *filmene*, skin, Goth *filmi*]

1 A thin skin, a pellicle, a membranous covering, causing opacity

He from thick *film* shall purge the visual ray *Pope*

2 A slender thread, as one of those composing a cobweb

Her whip of cricket-bone, the lash of *film* *Shak*

Film, *v t* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle

It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place *Shak*

Film'i ness, *n* State of being filmy

Film'y, *a.* Composed of film, membranous, cob web like

Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly *Dryden*

Fil'öse (125), *a* [Lat *filum*, thread, Pr *filos*, It *filoso*] Ending in a thread like process *Brande*

Fil'ter, *n* [Fr *filtre*, *feutre*, Sp *filtro*, *fieltro*, It *filtro*, *feltro*, L Lat *filtrum*, *feltrum*, properly *felt*, fulled wool, lana coacta, this being used for straining liquors Cf FEUTER] A piece of woolen cloth, paper, or other substance, through which liquors are passed for defecation, a strainer

Fil'ter, *v t* [*imp & p p* FILTERED, *p pr & vb n* FILTERING] [Fr *filtrer*, Sp *filtrar*, It *feltrare*, *filtrare* See *supra*] To purify or defecate, as liquor, by causing it to pass through a filter, or a porous substance that retains feculent matter

Fil'ter, *v i* To pass through a filter, to percolate

Fil'ter, *n* Same as PHILTER, q v

Fil'ter-ing-pā'per, *n* A porous unsized paper, free from impurities, used for filtering

Filth, *n* [A S *fylith*, from *fûl*, foul, D *vuilte* See FOUL, and cf FILE, *v t*, and DEFILE]

1 Foul matter, any thing that soils or defiles, dirt, nastiness

2 Any thing that sullies or defiles the moral character, corruption, pollution

To purify the soul from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights *Tillotson*

Filth'i-ly, *adv* In a filthy manner, foully, grossly

Filth'i ness, *n.* 1 The state of being filthy, or polluted

Let us cleanse ourselves from all *filthiness* of the flesh and spirit *2 Cor* vii 1

2 That which is filthy, or makes filthy, foulness, nastiness, corruption, pollution, impurity

Carry forth the *filthiness* out of the holy place *2 Chron* xxix 5

Filth'y, *a* [*compar* FILTHIER, *superl* FILTHIEST] Defiled with filth, nasty, impure, licentious "In the *filthy* mantled pool" *Shak*

He which is *filthy*, let him be *filthy* still *Rev* xxii 11

Syn.—Nasty, foul, dirty, muddy, miry, sloughy, squalid, unclean, sluttish, gross, impure, polluted, vulgar See NASTY

Fil'trāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* FILTRATED, *p pr & vb n* FILTRATING] [See FILTER] To filter, to defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation

Fil'trate (45), *n* The liquid which has been filtrated, or passed through a filter

Fil-trā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *filtration*, Pr. *filtracio*, Sp, *filtracion*, It *filtrazione*] The act or process of filtering, the mechanical separation of a liquid from the undissolved particles floating in it *Ure.*

Fim'ble-hemp, *n.* [Corrupted from *female hemp.*] Light summer hemp, that bears no seed *Mortimer.*

Fim'bri-æ, *n*, *pl* FIM'BRI-Æ [Lat, fringe]

1 (*Anat*) A fringe, or fringed border, especially, in the plural, the fringe like extremities of the Fallopian tubes

2 (*Bot*) A toothed or fringed ring bordering the operculum of mosses, and serving to remove or displace it

Fim'bri-ate, *a* [Lat *fimbriatus*, fibrous, fringed, fr *fimbria*, fiber, fibrous part, fringe, It *fimbriato*] (*Bot*) Having the margin bordered by filiform processes thicker than hairs, fringed *Lindley*

Fim'bri-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* FIMBRIATED, *p pr & vb n* FIMBRIATING] To hem, to fringe

Fim'bri ā'ted, *a* 1 (*Bot & Conch*) Having the border fringe like *Dana*

2 (*Her*) Ornamented as an ordinary, with a narrow border belonging to another charge

Fim'bri-cate, *a* Fringed, jagged, fimbriate

Fin, *n* [A S *fin*, *finn*, D. *vin*, L Ger & Dan *finne*, Sw *fena*, allied to Lat *penna*, fin, *penna*, wing, feather]

Fins

1, ventral 2, anal 3, caudal; 4, pectoral 5, first dorsal; 6, second dorsal

1 (*Ichth*) An organ of a fish, consisting of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles, and serving to balance and propel it in the water

☞ Fishes move through the water chiefly by means of the tail the principal office of the fins being to balance or direct the body, though they are also, to a certain extent, employed in producing motion

2 A fin like organ or attachment [*Obs and rare*]

The *fins* of her eyelids look most teeming blue *J Webster*

Fin, *v t* [*imp* FINNED, *p pr & vb n* FINNING] [Cf Ger *finne*, a little pointed mound, stud, M H Ger *pinne*, L Ger *pinn*] To carve or cut up, as a chub

Fin, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Finland, a Finn

Fin'a ble, *a* [See FINE] Liable or subject to a fine, as, a *finable* person or offense

Fi'nal, *a* [Lat *finalis*, from *finis*, boundary, limit, end Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *final*, It *finale*]

1 Pertaining to the end or conclusion, last, terminating, ultimate, as, the *final* issue or event of things, *final* hope, *final* salvation

Yet despair not of his *final* pardon *Milton*

2 Conclusive, decisive, mortal, as, a *final* judgment, the battle of Waterloo brought the contest to a *final* issue

3 Respecting the end or object to be gained respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view, as, the *final* cause is that for the sake of which any thing is done,—distinguished from the *efficient* cause

Syn.—FINAL CONCLUSIVE, ULTIMATE *Final* is now appropriated to that which brings with it an end, as a *final* adjustment, the *final* judgment &c *Conclusive* implies the closing of all future discussion, negotiation, &c, as, a *conclusive* argument or fact, a *conclusive* arrangement In using *ultimate*, we have always reference to something earlier or preceding, as when we say a temporary reverse may lead to an *ultimate* triumph The statements which a man *finally* makes at the close of a negotiation are usually *conclusive* as to his *ultimate* intentions and designs

Fi-nāl'e (fe nāl'ā), *n* [It See *supra*] (*Mus*) The last note, or end, of a piece of music, the last composition performed in any act of an opera, or part of a concert, close, termination

Fi-nāl'i ty, *n* Final state, a final or conclusive arrangement, a settlement *Baxter*

Fi'nal ly, *adv* 1 At the end or conclusion ultimately, lastly, as, the contest was long, but the Romans *finally* conquered "Whom patience *finally* must crown" *Milton*

2 Completely, beyond recovery

The enemy was *finally* exterminated *Davies.*

Fi nănce' (fi nans', 114), *n* [L Lat *financia*, payment of money, money, Fr *finance*, Pr *finansa*, O Sp & It *finanza*, quittance, revenue, from L Lat *finare*, to pay a fine or subsidy, O Fr *finer*, to pay, It *finare*, to finish, to put an end to, to settle, from Lat *finis*, end, It *fine*, end, acquittance] The income of a ruler or of a state, revenue, public money, sometimes, the income of an individual,—often used in the plural, funds

All the *finances* or revenues of the imperial crown *Bacon*

Versed in the details of *finance* *Macaulay*

Fi-năn'cial (fi-năn'shal), *a* Pertaining to finance or public revenue "Our *financial* and commercial system" *Macaulay*

Fi-năn'cial-ist, *n* One skilled in financial matters, a financier

Fi năn'cial ly, *adv* In a financial manner, in relation to finances or public revenue

Fi năn'cian, *n* A financier [*Rare.*]

Fin'an-çiēr' (fin'an-seer'), *n*

1. One who is charged with the administration of finance; an officer who administers the public revenue; a treasurer. *Burke.*

2 One who is skilled in financial operations; one who is acquainted with money matters.

3. A receiver or farmer of the public revenues. [*France*]

Fin an-çiēr', *v i.* To conduct financial operations.

Fin'a-ry, *n* Finery See FINERY

Fi'na-tive, *a.* Conclusive, decisive, definitive; final [*Obs*] *Greene*, 1593.

Fin'bäck, *n* (*Zoöl*) A whale of the genera *Balænoptera* or *Physalus*, characterized by a prominent fin on the back

Finch (66), *n* [A-S *finc*, N H Ger *fink*, M H Ger. *vinke*, O H Ger *finco*, *fincho*, D *vink*, allied to W. *pinc*, a finch, brisk, smart, gay] (*Ornith.*) A small singing bird, belonging to the genus *Fringilla.*

☞ The word is often used in composition, as in *chaffinch*, *goldfinch*

Finch'-bäcked (bākt), *a* Having a white streak, or white spots, upon the back,—said of cattle

Finched (fincht), *a* Having a spot or streak of white,—applied to cattle

Find, *v t* [*imp & p p* FOUND, *p pr. & vb. n.* FINDING] [A-S, O Sax, & O H Ger *findan*, N H Ger *finden*, M H Ger & D *vinden*, Dan. *finde*, Icel & Sw *finna*, Goth *finthan*]

1 To meet with, or light upon, accidentally; to gain the first sight or knowledge of, as of something new, or unknown, or unexpected, hence, to fall in with, as a person

I *found* this paper, thus sealed up. *Shak*

In woods and forests thou art *found* *Cowley*

2 To learn by experience or trial, to perceive, to experience, to discover by the intellect or the feelings, to detect, to feel "I *find* you passing gentle" *Shak*

The torrid zone is now *found* habitable *Cowley*

3 To come upon by seeking, to discover by sounding, as, to *find* bottom, to discover by study or experiment directed to an object or end, as, water is *found* to be a compound substance, to gain, as the object of desire or effort, as, to *find* leisure, to *find* time, to *find* means, to attain so, to arrive at, to acquire

Seek, and ye shall *find* *Matt* vii 7

Every mountain now hath *found* a tongue *Byron*

4 To provide for, to supply, to furnish, as, to *find* food for an army, he *finds* his nephew in money

5 To arrive at, as a conclusion, to determine as true, to establish, as, to *find* a verdict, to *find* a true bill of indictment

To find out, to detect, as a thief, to discover, as a secret to solve or unriddle, as a parable or enigma, to understand

Canst thou by searching *find out* God? *Job* xi 7

We do hope to *find out* all your tricks *Milton*

To find fault with, to blame, to censure —*To find one's self*, to be, to fare —often used in speaking of health, as, how do you *find yourself* this morning?

Find, *v t* (*Law*) To determine an issue of fact, and to declare such a determination to a court, as, the jury *find* for the plaintiff *Burrill*

Find'er, *n* One who, or that which, finds, specifically (*Astron*), a small telescope, attached to a larger telescope, for the purpose of finding an object more readily

Find'-fault, *n* A censurer or caviler [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Find'-fault'ing, *a* Apt to censure or cavil, captious [*Obs*] *Whitlock*

Find'ing, *n* 1 That which is found, come upon, or provided, discovery, especially, in the plural, that which a journeyman finds or provides for himself, as a shoemaker his tools, thread, and wax.

When a man hath been laboring in the deep mines of knowledge, hath furnished out his *findings* in all their equipage *Milton*

2 (*Law*) The result of a judicial examination or inquiry, especially into some matter of fact, that which is found by a jury, a verdict *Burrill*

Find'ing-stōre, *n* A store or shop where the tools, &c, used by shoemakers, are kept for sale,—called in England *grundery warehouse* [*U S*] *Simmonds*

Fin'dy, *a* [A S *findig*, *fyndig*, *gefyndig*, *gefyndig*, capacious, heavy, *finde*, *fynde*, capacious, Dan *fyndig*, strong, energetical, emphatical, from *fynd*, strength, force, energy, emphasis] Full, heavy, or firm, solid, substantial [*Obs*]

A cold May and a windy
Makes the barn fat and *findy* *Old Proverb*

Fine, *a* [*compar* FINER, *superl* FINEST] [Prov & M H Ger *fin*, N H Ger *fein*, D *fijn*, Dan *fin*, Sw *fin*, Fr & Pr *fin*, Sp & Pg *fino*, It *fino*, *fine*, abbreviated from Lat *finitus*, finished, i e, completed, accomplished, perfect, p p of *finire*, to finish. See FINAL]

1 Finished, brought to perfection, refined,—hence, excellent superior elegant; worthy of admiration, beautiful, showy

The grief is *fine*, full, perfect, that I taste *Shak*

Not only the *finest* gentleman of his time, but one of the *finest* scholars *Fulton.*

2 Aiming at show or effect, loaded with ornament, over-dressed or over-decked, in a bad sense

He gratified them with occasional *fine* writing *M Arnold*

3. Nice; delicate; subtle; exquisite; artful; in a bad sense, sly, fraudulent.

The spider's touch, how exquisitely *fine!* *Pope*

The nicest and most delicate touches of satire consist in *fine* raillery. *Dryden*

4 Not coarse, gross, or heavy, as, (*a*) Not gross, subtile, thin, tenuous

The eye standeth in the *finer* medium and the object in the grosser *Bacon*

(*b*) Not coarse, comminuted, in small particles, as, *fine* sand or flour (*c*) Not thick or heavy, slender, filmy, as, a *fine* thread (*d*) Thin, attenuate, keen, as, a *fine* edge (*e*) Made of fine materials, light, delicate, as, *fine* linen or silk

Fine arts, or *polite arts*, originally, all those arts in which the powers of imitation or invention are exerted chiefly with a view to the production of pleasure by their immediate impression on the mind, as poetry, music &c , of late restricted to painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture, which influence us through the eye, and sometimes even to the first two of these arts *Hazlitt*

Syn.—FINE, BEAUTIFUL When used as a word of praise, *fine* (being opposed to *coarse*) denotes no "ordinary thing of its kind" It is not as strong as *beautiful* in reference to the single attribute implied in the latter term, but when we speak of a *fine* woman, we embrace a greater variety of particulars viz , all the qualities which become a woman,—breeding, sentiment, tact &c The term is equally comprehensive when we speak of a *fine* garden, landscape, horse, poem, &c , and, though applied to a great variety of objects the word has still a very definite sense, denoting a high degree of characteristic excellence, though not the very highest Americans are considered by the English as overdoing in the use of this word

Fine, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FINED, *p pr* & *vb n* FINING See FINE]

1 To make fine, to refine, to purify, to clarify "The *fining* of wines" *Evelyn* "The furnaces where gold is *fined*" *Holland*

It hath been *fined* and refined by grave and learned men *Hobbes*

2 To decorate, to adorn [*Obs*]

To *fine* his title with some show of truth *Shak*

3. To make less coarse, as, to *fine* grass [*Obs*] *Mortimer*

4 To cause to change by fine gradations, as of tint or shadow, to vary gradually [*Rare*]

I often sate at home
On evenings watching how they *fined* the shelves
With gradual conscience to a perfect night *Browning*

Fine, *n* [Lat *finis*, end, L Lat , a *final* agreement or concord between the lord and his vassal a sum of money paid at the *end*, to make an *end* of a transaction, suit, or prosecution, mulct, penalty Cf FINANCE]

1 End, termination, extinction [*Obs*] "To see their fatal *fine*" *Spenser*

2 A sum of money paid as the settlement of a claim, or by way of terminating a matter in dispute, especially, a payment of money imposed upon a party as a punishment for an offense, a mulct

3 (*Law*) (*a*) (*Feudal Law*) A final agreement concerning lands or rents between persons, as the lord and his vassal *Spelman* (*b*) (*Eng Law*) A sum of money or price paid for obtaining a benefit, favor, or privilege, as for admission to a copyhold, or for obtaining or renewing a lease *Burrill*

Fine for alienation (*Feudal Law*) a sum of money paid to the lord by a tenant whenever he had occasion to make over his land to another *Burrill* —*Fine of lands* a species of conveyance in the form of a fictitious suit compromised or terminated by the acknowledgment of the previous owner that such land was the right of the other party *Burrill* —*In fine*, in conclusion, by way of termination or summing up

Fine, *v t* [See FINE] To impose a pecuniary penalty upon for an offense or breach of law, to set a fine on by judgment of a court, to punish by fine, to mulct, as, the trespassers were *fined* ten dollars, and imprisoned a month

Fine, *v i* To pay a fine [*Rare*]

Men *fined* for the king's good-will, or that he would remit his anger *Hallam*

Fine'-drȧw, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FINE DRAWN, *p pr* & *vb n* FINE DRAWING] To sew up, as a rent, without doubling the edges, so that the seam is not perceived, to renter *Johnson*

Fine'-drȧw'er, *n* One who fine draws

Fine'-drȧwn, *p a* Drawn out with too much subtility; as, *fine-drawn* speculations

Fi-neer', *v i* To run in debt by getting goods made up in a way unsuitable for the use of others, and then threatening not to take them except on credit [*Rare*] *Goldsmith*

Fine'-fin̆gered, *a* Nice in workmanship dexterous at fine work *Johnson*

Fine'less, *a* [From O Eng *fine*, end, conclusion, from Lat *finis*, It *fine*, Fr , Pr , & Sp *fin*] Endless, boundless [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fine'ly, *adv* **1** In a fine or finished manner, admirably, beautifully, as, he was *finely* attired

Plutarch says, very *finely*, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies *Addison*

2 Delicately, with subtility, as, a *finely* chiseled statue, a stuff *finely* wrought, a *finely* drawn conclusion.

3. To a fine state, into minute parts, to a thin or sharp edge or point, as, *finely* ground flour; a knife *finely* sharpened.

Fine'ness (109), *n.* [See FINE, *a.*, Fr *finesse*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *fineza*, It *finezza*]

1 The quality or condition of being fine

2 Freedom from foreign matter, clearness, purity, as, the *fineness* of liquor.

The *fineness* of the gold, and chargeful fashion *Shak*

3 Perfectedness, excellence, as, *fineness* of person, or of character

4 Refinement, delicacy, subtility, as, *fineness* of taste, or of wit

5 Minuteness, slenderness, thinness, as, the *fineness* of sand, of thread, or of an edge

Fin'er, *n* One who fines or purifies

Fin'er y, *n* **1** Fineness, beauty [*Obs*]

Don't choose your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects *Watts*

2 Ornament, decoration, especially, showy or excessive decoration "Her mistress' cast off *finery*" *I D'Israeli*

3 A place where any thing is fined or refined a refinery, a furnace for making iron malleable *Buchanan*

Fine'-spȕn, *a* Drawn to a fine thread, minute, hence, subtile

Finesse (fĭ-nĕs'), *n* [Fr See FINENESS] Subtility of contrivance to gain a point, artifice, stratagem

This is the artificialest piece of *finesse* to persuade men into slavery *Milton*

Fi nĕsse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FINESSED (fĭ-nĕst'), *p pr* & *vb n* FINESSING] To use artifice or stratagem *Goldsmith*

Fine'-still, *v t* To distill, as spirit from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter

Fine'-still'er, *n* One who distills spirit from treacle or molasses

Fine'-stŭff, *n* The second coat of plaster for the walls of a room, made of finely sifted lime with sand and hair *Gault*

Fin'ew (fĭn'ū), *n* The state of being fenowed or moldy, moldiness See FENOWED *Scott*

Fin'-fish, *n* A species of slender whale

Fin'-fŏot'ed, *a* Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane [*Obs*] *Browne*

Fĭn'ger (fĭng'gur), *n* [AS , Ger , Sw , & Dan *finger*, Icel *fingr*, O Sax & O H Ger *fingar*, M H Ger & D *vinger* Goth *figgrs* from AS *fangan*, Ger *fangen*, Goth as if *figgan*, to take or seize Cf FANG]

1 One of the five terminating members of the hand a digit, also, one of the extremities of the hand, not including the thumb

2 The breadth of a finger, sometimes employed as a measure

3 Skill in the use of the fingers, as in music "She has a good *finger*" *Bushy*

To have a finger in to be concerned in

Fĭn'ger, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FINGERED, *p pr* & *vb n* FINGERING]

1 To touch with the fingers to handle

2 To perform on or to perform, with the fingers

3 To touch lightly to toy with

4 To pilfer, to purloin

Fĭn'ger, *v i* (*Mus*) To use the fingers in playing on an instrument *Busby*

Fĭn'ger-ăl'pha bet, *n* See DACTYLOLOGY

Fĭn'ger-bōard *n* (*Mus*) The part of a stringed instrument on which the fingers are pressed to vary the tone, key board manual

Fĭn'gered (fĭng'gurd), *a* **1** Having fingers

2 (*Bot*) Having leaflets like fingers digitate

3 (*Mus*) Marked with figures designating which finger should be used for each note

Fĭn'ger er, *n* One who fingers, a pilferer

Fĭn'ger-fērn, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of ferns *Asplenium*, —called also *spleenwort* *Johnson*

Fĭn'ger-glȧss, *n* A glass to hold water for the use of the fingers at the dinner table

Fĭn'ger-grȧss, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of wild grass of the genus *Digitaria*

Fĭn'ger ing, *n* **1** The act or method of handling or touching lightly with the fingers

2 The manner of using or managing the fingers in playing or striking the keys of an instrument of music the art or dexterous management of the fingers in playing

3 The marking of the notes of a piece of music to guide or regulate the action or use of the fingers

4 Delicate work made with the fingers *Spenser*

Fĭn'ger-plāte, *n* A strip of metal or porcelain on the edge of a door to prevent finger marks from soiling the paint *Simmonds*

Fĭn'ger-pōst, *n* A post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road a sign post

Fĭn'ger-shĕll, *n* (*Conch*) A marine shell resembling a finger

Fĭn'ger-stȧll, *n* A cot of leather, &c worn by workmen as a protection for the finger *Simmonds*

Fĭn'gle-fȧn'gle, *n* [From *fangle*, q v] A trifle [*Low*] *Hudibras*

Fĭn'gri go, *n* [So called in Jamaica] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Pisonia* The fruit is a kind of berry or plum

Fĭn'i al, *n* [Lat *finire*, to finish, end See FINISH] The knot or bunch of foliage, or flower, that forms the upper extremities of pinnacles in Gothic architecture, sometimes, the pinnacle itself

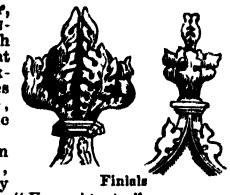

Finials

Fĭn'i cal, *a* [From *fine*] Affectedly fine, nice over much, unduly particular, fastidious "*Finical* taste" *Wordsworth.*

The gross style consists in giving no detail, the *finical* in giving nothing else *Hazlitt*

Syn - FINICAL SPRUCE, FOPPISH These words are applied to persons who are studiously desirous to cultivate finery of appearance One who is *spruce* is elaborately nice in dress one who is *finical* shows his affectation in language and manner as well as dress, one who is *foppish* distinguishes himself by going to the extreme of the fashion in the cut of his clothes by the tawdriness of his ornaments and by the ostentation of his manner "A *finical* gentleman clips his words and screws his body into as small a compass as possible, to give himself the air of a delicate person a *spruce* gentleman strives not to have a fold wrong in his full cravat nor a hair of his head to be amiss a *foppish* gentleman seeks to render himself distinguished for finery *Crabb*

Fĭn'i căl'i ty, *n* State of being finical, a finical thing *Ogilvie*

Fĭn'i cal ly, *adv* In a finical manner foppishly

Fĭn'i cal ness, *n* Extreme nicety in dress or manners foppishness, finicality *Warburton*

Fĭ nĭf'ie *n* [Lat *finis*, end, and *facere*, to make] A limiting element or quality [*Rare*]

The essential *finific* in the form of the finite *Coleridge*

Fĭn'i fȳ, *v t* To make fine [*Obs*]

Hath so pared and *finified* them [his feet] *B Jonson*

Fĭn'i kĭn *n* [From *fine* with a diminutive termination] Precise in trifles, idly busy [*Colloq*] *Smart*

Fĭn'i kĭn, *n* Same as FINNIKIN q v

Fĭn'ing *n* **1** The act of imposing a fine

2 The process of fining or refining clarification

3 That which is used to refine, especially a solution of gelatine

Fĭn'ing-pŏt *n* A vessel for refining

Fĭ'nis, *n* [Lat] An end conclusion

Fĭn'ish *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FINISHED (fĭn'isht), *p pr* & *vb n* FINISHING] [Lat *finire*, to limit, finish, end, from *finis*, boundary, limit end It *finire*, O Sp *fenir*]

1 To arrive at the end of to bring to an end, to put an end to to make an end of, to terminate "And *finish* all foul thoughts" *Shak.*

And heroically hath *finished* a life heroic *Milton*

2 To bestow the last required labor upon to complete to bestow the utmost possible labor upon to perfect, to accomplish to polish

Syn To end terminate, close, conclude, complete accomplish perfect

Fĭn'ish *n* That which finishes puts an end to, or perfects especially, the last hand, smooth coat of plaster on a wall

Fĭn'ished (fĭn'isht) *p a* Polished to the highest degree of excellence complete, perfect as, a *finished* poem a *finished* education

Finished work (*Mach*) work that is made smooth or polished, though not necessarily completed

Fĭn'ish er, *n* **1** One who finishes, puts an end to, completes, or perfects

A prophet of glad tidings, *finisher*
Of utmost hope *Milton*

2 A machinist See BENCH HAND

Fī'nite, *a* [Lat *finitus* p p of *finire* See FINISH] Having a limit limited in quantity, degree, or capacity bounded —opposed to *infinite* as, *finite* number *finite* existence, a *finite* being, *finite* duration

Fī'nite less, *a* Having no limit, infinite [*Obs*] *Browne*

Fī'nite ly, *adv* Within limits, to a certain degree only *Stillingfleet*

Fī'nite ness, *n* The state of being finite, as, the *finiteness* of our natural powers

Fĭn'i tūde (30), *n* [Lat *finire* See FINISH] Limitation [*Obs*] *Cheyne*

Fĭn'less, *a* [From *fin*] Destitute of fins, as, *finless* fish *Shak*

Finn *n* [Originally, an inhabitant of bogs and marshes See FEN] (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Finland

Finned (find), *a* Having a broad edge on either side —said of a plow *Mortimer.*

Fĭn'ner, *n* A kind of whale, a finback

Fĭn'ni kĭn *n* [Prov Eng *finnikin*, equivalent to *finical* See FINIKIN] A sort of pigeon, with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse

Fĭn'nish, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Finland, or to the language of its inhabitants

Fĭn'ny, *a* Furnished with fins, pertaining to fins or fish, as, *finny* fish, *finny* tribes

With patient angle trolls the *finny* deep *Goldsmith*

Fī nō'chi o (Synop , § 130), *n* [It *finocchio*, fennel, q v] (*Bot*) A variety of fennel, *Anethum foeniculum dulce* *Loudon*

Fī'nōz (fē'nōz), *n pl* [Sp, pl of *fino*, fine, excellent, of fine wool See FINE, *a*] Second best wool from Merino sheep *Gardner.*

Fin'-scāle, *n.* (*Ichth*) A kind of river fish, the rudd [*Eng*]

Fin'-tōed (tōd), *a* Having toes connected by a membrane, as aquatic fowls, palmiped, palmated

Fiord (fyōrd, pronounced in one syllable), *n* [Dan & Norw *fiord*, Icel *fiordr*] (*Geog*) A long, narrow inlet, bounded by high banks or rocks, often opening again into the sea, such as are common on the coast of Norway

Fī'o rin, *n* [Probably from It *fiore*, flower, blossom, equivalent to Lat *flos*, *floris*] (*Bot*) A species of creeping bent grass, the *Agrostis stolonifera*, — called also *florin grass* and *black couch grass* *Loudon*

Fī'o rite (49), *n* (*Min*) A variety of opal occurring in the cavities of volcanic tufa, in smooth and shining globular and botryoidal masses, having a pearly luster, — so called from Fiora, in Ischia

Fip'pen ny-bit, *n* Five pence, or a piece of money of that value, — often contracted to *fip* [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Fip'ple (fip'pl), *n* [Perhaps from Lat *fibula*, that which serves to fasten two things together, a clasp, buckle, pin, Fr *fibule* Cf Prov Eng *fible*, a small stick used to stir oatmeal in making pottage See FIBULA] A stopper, as in a wind instrument of music [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Fir (18), *n* [A S *furh*, Icel *fura*, *furutre*, Dan *fyrr*, *fyrretræ*, Sw *furu*, *furuträd*, O H Ger *forha*, *forahā*, M H Ger *vorhe*, Prov Ger *forhe*, N H Ger *föhre*, allied to W *pyp*] (*Bot*) A tree of several species of the genus *Abies*, allied to the pines, and valued for its timber These species are distinguished as the *balsam fir*, the *silver fir*, &c The *Scotch fir* is a *Pinus* See FIR TREE

Fire, *n* [A S, Icel, Dan, & Sw *fyr*, O Sax & O H Ger *fiur*, M H Ger *viur*, N H Ger *feuer*, D *vuur*, allied to Gr *πῦρ*]

1. The evolution of light and heat in the combustion of bodies, or that active natural process by which burning bodies are decomposed with the evolution of heat and light, combustion, state of ignition.

☞ The form of *fire* exhibited in the combustion of gases in an ascending stream or current is called *flame* Anciently *fire*, air earth and water were regarded as the four elements of which all things are composed

2 Fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth, or in a furnace, the burning of a house or town, a conflagration

3 Ardor of passion, whether love or hate, excessive warmth, consuming violence of temper "He had *fire* in his temper" *Atterbury*

4 Liveliness and warmth of imagination, brightness of fancy, intellectual and moral enthusiasm, earnestness for worthy or noble objects, capacity for excited ardor and zeal

And warm the critic with a poet's *fire* *Pope*

5 Splendor, brilliancy, luster hence, a star "Stars, hide your *fires*" *Shak* "The heavenly *fires*" *Milton*

6 Torture by burning severe trial or affliction

7 The discharge of fire-arms, as, the troops were exposed to a heavy *fire*

Direct fire See DIRECT — *Greek fire* a kind of inflammable material, burning with almost inextinguishable violence, used in war, chiefly as a projectile, by the Byzantine Greeks, having been introduced by one Callinicus, A D 668 It probably contained naphtha and perhaps niter and sulphur — *Horizontal fire* See HORIZONTAL — *On fire*, burning — *Plunging fire* See PLUNGING — *Running fire*, the rapid discharge of fire-arms in succession by a line of troops — *St Anthony's fire*, the erysipelas, — an eruptive fever which St Anthony was supposed to cure miraculously *Hobbyn* — *To set on fire*, to inflame

Fire, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FIRED, *p pr* & *vb n* FIRING]

1 To set on fire, to kindle, as, to *fire* a house or chimney, to *fire* a pile

2 To inflame, to irritate, as the passions, as, to *fire* with anger or revenge "Then soonest *fired* with zeal" *Milton*

3 To animate, to give life or spirit to, as, to *fire* the genius

4 To drive by fire [*Obs*] "To *fire* us hence" *Shak*

5 To cause to explode, to discharge, as, to *fire* a musket or cannon

6 (*Far*) To cauterize

To fire up, to light up the fires of, as of an engine

Fire, *v i* 1 To take fire, to be kindled, to kindle

2 To be irritated or inflamed with passion

3 To discharge artillery or fire-arms, as, they *fired* on the town

To fire up, to grow irritated or angry "He *fired up* and stood vigorously on his defense" *Macaulay*

Fire'-a lärm', *n* 1 An alarm given of a fire or conflagration

2 An apparatus for giving or communicating an alarm of fire, as by telegraphic signals

Fire'-an nī'hi lā"tor, *n* A contrivance for extinguishing fires by means of large volumes of gases and steam poured forth from a hollow vessel, in which a chemical composition has been ignited

Fire'-ärm, *n* A weapon which acts by the force of gunpowder

Fire'-är'rōw, *n* A small iron dart, furnished with a match impregnated with powder and sulphur, used to fire the sails of ships

Fire'-ball, *n* (*Mil*) 1 A ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, and to injure by explosion, also to set fire to their works and light these up, so that movements may be seen

Fire-ball, (1)

2 A luminous meteor, resembling a ball of fire passing rapidly through the air, and sometimes exploding, — distinguished from a shooting-star by its greater apparent size

Fire'-bal lōon', *n* 1. A balloon raised in the air by the buoyancy of air heated by a fire placed in the lower part

2 A balloon sent up at night with fire-works which ignite at a regulated height *Simmonds*

Fire'-bāre, *n* [From *fire* and *bear*, to carry] A beacon [*Obs*] *Burrill*

Fire'-bär'rel, *n* A hollow cylinder, filled with various kinds of combustibles, used in fire ships, to convey the fire to the shrouds

Fire'-bärs, *n pl* The bars on which the fuel rests in the fire box or furnace of a steam-engine

Fire'-bärv'in, *n* A bundle of brush wood used in fire ships

Fire'-blāst, *n* A disease of plants and trees, in which they appear as if burnt by fire

Fire'-bōard, *n* A chimney board, used to close a fire place in summer

Fire'-bōte, *n* (*Law*) An allowance of fuel, to which a tenant is entitled [*Inq*]

Fire'-bŏx, *n* The chamber of a steam boiler in which the fire is placed In a locomotive it is often of copper, surrounded by an iron case, leaving an intervening space for water [See *Illust* of *Boiler*]

Fire'-brănd, *n* 1 A piece of wood kindled or on fire

2 One who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief, an incendiary *Bacon*

Fire'-brick, *n* A brick capable of sustaining intense heat without fusion, usually made of fire clay

Fire'-bridge, *n* A partition in furnaces over which the flame, &c, passes to the flues

Fire'-brief, *n* A circular letter desiring help for sufferers by fire *Cotton right*

Fire'-bri-gād'e, *n* An organized and trained body of firemen, especially a corps in London, composed of men who are paid by fire insurance offices

Fire'-brŭsh, *n* A brush used to sweep the hearth

Fire'-bŭck'et, *n* A bucket to convey water to engines for extinguishing fire

Fire'-clāy, *n* A kind of clay, chiefly pure silicate of alumina, capable of sustaining intense heat, and hence used in making fire bricks

Fire'-cŏck, *n* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire

Fire'-cŏm'pa ny (kŭm'pa nĭ) *n* A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires

Fire'-crăck'er, *n* A small paper cylinder, charged with a preparation of gunpowder, and furnished with a short fuse, which, being lighted, explodes with a loud report

Fire crackers were originally imported from China, and are used for amusement

Fire'-crŏss, *n* A cross constructed of two fire brands, and pitched upon the point of a spear, formerly used in Scotland as a signal to take up arms

To blow a trumpet, and proclaim a *fire-cross* to an hereditary civil war *Milton*

Fire'-dămp, *n* The explosive carbureted hydrogen of coal mines See DAMP *Ure*

Fire'-dōg, *n* A support for wood in a fire-place, an andiron

Fire'-drāke, *n* 1 A fiery dragon *Beau & Fl*

2 A fiery meteor an ignis fatuus, a rocket

3 A worker at a furnace or fire *B Jonson*

Fire'-ēat'er, *n* One who pretends to eat fire, hence, a fighting character, a hotspur

Fire'-ĕn'gine (-ĕn'jin), *n* An hydraulic or forcing pump for throwing water to extinguish fires

Fire'-es cāpe', *n* A machine for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire

Fire'-fāngèd (fāngd), *a* [From *fire* and *fang*, a seizing] Dried up, — said of manure or compost when it assumes a baked appearance and ashy color from the heat generated by decomposition

Fire'-fāng'ing, *n* State of being fire fanged

Fire'-flāire, *n* [From *fire* and *flair*, *flaire*, or *flare*, the ray or skate] (*Ichth*) A fish of the ray kind, and of the genus *Trygon* (*T pastinaca*), the trygon, sting ray *Baird*

Fire'-flȳ, *n* (*Entom*) A winged, luminous insect, as the *Pyrophorus noctilucus*, of South America, which emits a brilliant light from a yellow spot on each side of the thorax, and from other parts of the body, also, the female glow-worm, *Lampyris noctiluca*

Fire'-guārd (72), *n* A framework of iron wire, to be placed in front of a fire place, a fender

Fire'-hōok (27), *n* A large hook for pulling down buildings in conflagrations

Fire'-in-sūr'ance (-in-shūr'), *n* An indemnity against loss by fire, obtained by payment of a premium or small percentage — usually made periodically — to an insurance company *Simmonds.*

Fire'-I'rons (-ī'urnz), *n. pl.* Utensils for a fire-place or grate, as tongs, poker, and shovel.

Fire'-kĭln (-kĭl), *n.* An oven or place for heating any thing *Simmonds.*

Fire'less, *a* Destitute of fire

Fire'lŏck, *n* A gun lock, which is discharged by striking fire with flint and steel, hence, a musket furnished with such a lock

Fire'man, *n*, *pl* FIRE'MEN. 1. A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns, a member of a fire-company

2 A man who tends the fires, as of a steam-engine

Fire'-mās'ter, *n* An officer of artillery, who superintends the composition of fire works [*Rare.*]

Fire'-new (-nū), *a.* Fresh from the forge, bright, quite new

Your *fire-new* stamp of honor is scarce current *Shak.*

Fire'-ŏf'fice (-ŏf'fis), *n* An office for making insurance against fire

Fire'-păn, *n* A pan for holding or conveying fire; especially, the receptacle for the priming in a gun

Fire'-plāce, *n* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire, a hearth

Fire'-plŭg, *n* A plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire

Fire'-pŏl'i-cy, *n* The writing or instrument by which insurers engage to pay the insured for a loss sustained by fire *Simmonds.*

Fire'-pŏt, *n* 1 (*Mil*) A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used as a missile in war

2 The part of a furnace in which the fire is made

Fire'-prōof, *a* Proof against fire, incombustible

Fire'-prōof'ing, *n* 1 The act or process of rendering fire proof

2 Materials for rendering any thing fire-proof.

Fir'er, *n* One who sets fire to any thing, an incendiary *Clarke*

Fire'-screen, *n* 1 A movable screen to intercept the light or heat of the fire, a fire guard *Clarke*

2 (*Naut*) A screen of baize or flannel placed in the passage way from the powder magazine whenever this is opened *Totten.*

Fire'-sĕt, *n* A set of fire irons, including, commonly, tongs, shovel, and poker *Simmonds*

Fire'-ship, *n* A vessel filled with combustibles, and furnished with grappling irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships

Fire'-shŏv'el (-shŭv'l), *n* A shovel or instrument for taking up or removing coals of fire

Fire'side, *n* A place near the fire or hearth, home, domestic life or retirement

Fire'-steel, *n* A steel used with a flint for striking fire

Fire'-stĭck, *n* A lighted stick or brand *Digby*

Fire'-stōne, *n* 1 Iron pyrites [*Obs*]

2 A kind of sandstone which bears a high degree of heat

Fire'-sŭr'face, *n* See HEATING SURFACE

Fire'-tĕl'e-grăph, *n* A telegraph used to convey intelligence of fire to different parts of a city

Fire'ward, } *n* An officer who has authority
Fire'ward'en, } to direct in the extinguishing of fires, or the proper precautions against fires

Fire'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) An American plant (*Senecio hieracifolius*), very troublesome in spots where brushwood has been burned

Fire'-wood, *n* Wood for fuel

Fire'-work (wŭrk), *n* Preparations of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials, used for making explosions in the air, on occasions of public rejoicing, pyrotechnical exhibitions, also, various combustible preparations used in war, — usually in the plural

Fire'-work'er (wŭrk'er), *n* An officer of artillery subordinate to the fire master [*Rare*]

Fire'-wor'ship (wŭr'ship), *n* The worship of fire, which prevails chiefly in Persia, among the followers of Zoroaster, called *Ghebers*, or *Guebers*, and among the Parsees of India

Fire'-wor'ship er, *n* One who worships fire.

Fir'ing, *n* 1 The act of discharging fire arms.

2 The application of fire, or of a cautery

3 Fuel, fire wood or coal *Mortimer*

Fir'ing-i'ron (-i'urn), *n* An instrument used in farriery for cauterizing

Firk, *v t* [Cf O Eng *ferke*, to proceed, to hasten, A S *fircum*, to sustain, assist, help, support, allied to *faran*, to go, proceed, fare] To beat, to strike, to chastise [*Obs*] *Hudibras*

Firk, *v i* To fly out, to turn out, to go off. [*Obs*]

A wench is a rare bait, with which a man
No sooner's taken but he *firks* mad *B Jonson.*

Firk, *n* A beat, a trick, quirk [*Obs*] *Ford*

Firk'in (18), *n* [From A S *fiover*, four, Dan *fire*, and the diminutive termination *kin*]

1 A measure of capacity, being the fourth part of a barrel, and equal to nine ale gallons, or seven and a half imperial gallons

2 A small vessel or cask of indeterminate size, — used chiefly for butter and lard [*U S*]

Fir'lot, *n* [Scot, the fourth part of a boll of corn, from A S *feover*, Dan *fire*, four, and Eng *lot*, part, portion] A dry measure used in Scotland. The Linlithgow wheat firlot is to the imperial bushel as

998 to 1040; the Linlithgow barley firlot is to the imperial bushel as 1456 to 1000 *McCulloch*

Firm (18), *a.* [*compar* FIRMER; *superl* FIRMEST] [Lat. *firmus*, Fr. *ferme*, Pr. *ferm*, It. *fermo*, Sp & Pg *firme*]

1 Fixed, hence, closely compressed, compact, hard; solid, — applied to the matter of bodies, as, *firm* flesh, *firm* muscles, *firm* wood, *firm* cloth

2 Not easily excited or disturbed, unchanging in purpose, not moved by other influences, fixed, steady; constant, stable, unshaken, not easily moved, — applied to the feelings and will, as, a *firm* believer, a *firm* friend, a *firm* adherent or supporter, a *firm* man, or a man of *firm* resolution

Moving nigh
In slow, but *firm*, battalion *Milton*
By one man's *firm* obedience fully tried *Milton*

3 Not giving way, solid, — opposed to *fluid*, as, *firm* land

As positive as the earth is *firm* *Shak*

4 Indicating firmness, as, a *firm* tread, a *firm* countenance

Syn. — Compact, dense, hard, solid, stable, stanch, robust, strong, sturdy, unshaken, fixed, steady, resolute, constant

Firm, *n* [It *firma*, the (firm, sure, or confirming) signature or subscription, from Lat *firmus*] The name, title, or style, under which a company transact business, hence, a partnership or house, as, the *firm* of Hope & Co

Firm, *v t* [Lat *firmare*, to make firm, to strengthen, to confirm, from *firmus*, firm, It *firmare*, to sign, to subscribe See *supra*] [*Rare*]

1 To fix, to settle, to confirm, to establish

And Jove has *firmed* it with an awful nod. *Dryden*

2 To fix or direct with firmness

Upon his card and compass *firms* his eye *Spenser*

Firm'ma-ment, *n* [Lat *firmamentum*, from *firmare*, Fr *firmament*, Pr *firmamen*, *fermamen*, Sp *firmamento*, O It *fermamento* See *supra*]

1 Fixed foundation, well established basis [*Obs*]

Custom is the *firmament* of the law *Bp Taylor*

2 The region of the air, the sky or heavens

And God said, Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters *Gen* i 6
And God said, Let there be lights in the *firmament* *Gen* i 14

☞ In Scripture, the word denotes an expanse a wide extent, for such is the signification of the Hebrew word, coinciding with *regio*, *region*, and *reach* The original, therefore, does not convey the sense of solidity, but of stretching, extension, the great arch or expanse over our heads, in which are placed the atmosphere and the clouds, and in which the stars *appear* to be placed, and are *really* seen

3 (*Old Astron*) The orb of the fixed stars, the most remote of the celestial spheres

Firm'ma-mĕnt'al, *a* Pertaining to the firmament celestial, being of the upper regions *Dryden*

Firm'man, or **Fir-mān'**, *n* , *pl* FIRMANS [Pers *fermân*, Skr *pramâna*, measure, judgment, authority, from *pra*, inseparable preposition, Gr *προ*, Lat *pro*, Pers *fer*, and Skr *mit*, to measure, suffix *ana*] A decree of the Turkish or other Oriental government, a royal order or grant — generally given for special objects, as to an invader to insure him protection and assistance [Written also *firmaun*]

Firm'i tude (30), *n* [Lat *firmitudo* See FIRM] Strength, solidity [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Firm'i ty, *n* [Lat *firmitas*, O Fr *firmité*, N Fr *fermete*, Pr *fermetat*] Strength, firmness, stability [*Obs*] *Chillingworth*

Firm'less, *a* Detached from substance [*Obs*]

Does passion still the *firmless* mind control? *Pope*

Firm'li-er, *adv* More firmly *Milton*

Firm'ly, *adv* In a firm manner, solidly, compactly, closely, steadily with constancy or fixedness, steadfastly, as, he *firmly* believes in the divine origin of the Scriptures, his resolution is *firmly* fixed

Firm'ness, *n* The state of being firm, fixedness, stability, constancy, certainty, steadfastness, as, *firmness* of wood, *firmness* of a union, *firmness* of soul

Syn. — FIRMNESS, CONSTANCY *Firmness* belongs to the will, and *constancy* to the affections and principles the former prevents us from yielding, and the latter from fluctuating Without firmness a man has no character, "without *constancy*," says Addison, "there is neither love, friendship, nor virtue in the world"

Still with thy *firmness* steel my breast *Blacklock*
In this small isle, amidst the widest seas,
Triumphant *Constancy* has fixed her seat *Prior*

First (18), *a* [A S *first*, *fyrst*, *fyrest*, Icel *fyrstr*, Sw & Dan *förste*, O H Ger *furist*, *furisto*, superlative of *furi*, before, Goth *faur*, A-S *for*, *fore*, *fora*, Icel *fyri*, Sw *för*, whence O H Ger *furisto*, *furisto*, M H Ger *vürste*, N H Ger *furst*, Icel *fyrsti*, *fyrsti*, Sw *förste*, *furste*, Dan *förste*, *fyrste*, D *vorst*, prince, sovereign, properly, the first, foremost, chief, principal See FOR]

1. Preceding all others of a series or kind, foremost, earliest, — the ordinal of one

2 Most forward, placed in front of, or in advance of, all others, foremost

3 Most eminent or exalted, most excellent, chief, highest.

Syn. — Primary, primordial, original, primitive, primeval, pristine, highest, chief, principal

First, *adv.* Before any thing else in time, space, rank, &c ; — used in composition with many adjectives and participles

Adam was *first* formed, then Eve 1 *Tim* ii 13

At first, *at the first*, at the beginning or origin — *First or last*, at one time or another, at the beginning or end

And all are fools and lovers *first or last* *Dryden*

First, *n* (*Mus*) The upper part of a duct, trio, &c , either vocal or instrumental, — so called because it generally expresses the air, and has a pre-eminence in the combined effect

First'-bôrn, *a* First brought forth, first in the order of nativity, eldest, hence, most excellent, most distinguished or exalted

First'-class, *a* Being of the highest rank or the best quality, &c , as, a *first-class* telescope

First'-dāy, *n* Sunday, — so called by the Society of Friends, as being the first day of the week

First'-flōor, *n* 1 The floor or tier of apartments next above the ground floor [*Eng*]

2 The ground floor [*U S*]

First'-fruit, *n* [Usually in the plural]

1 The fruits earliest gathered, the earliest results or profits of any action or position

2 (*Feudal Law*) One year's profits of lands which belonged to the king on the death of a tenant who held directly from him *Burrill*

3 (*Eng Eccl Law*) The first year's whole profits of a benefice or spiritual living *Burrill*

First'-hănd, *a* Obtained directly from the producer or wholesale dealer, hence, without the intervention of an agent

One sphere there is where the apprehension of him is *first hand* and direct, and that is the sphere of our own mind *J Martineau*

First'-hănd, *n* Possession, either original or immediately subsequent to production, and by direct transfer from the producer

At first-hand immediately, without the intervention of any agent [*Colloq*]

I am empowered to mention that it is the intention of the person to reveal it *at first-hand*, by way of mouth, to yourself *Dickens*

First'ling, *n* 1 The first produce or offspring, — said of animals, especially domestic animals as, the *firstlings* of his flock *Milton*

2 The thing first thought or done [*Obs*]

The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand *Shak*

First'ly, *adv* In the first place, to commence before any thing else — improperly used for *first*

First'-mqv'er (mūv'er), *n* He who, or that which, moves first the original propelling power

First'-rāte, *a* Of the highest excellence pre-eminent in quality, size, or estimation

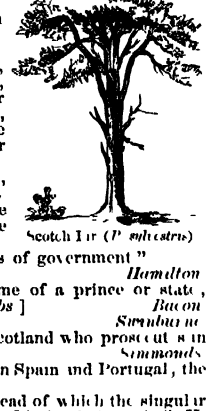

Scotch Fir (*P sylvestris*)

Firth, *n* [Scot, Eng *frith*, q v] (*Geog*) An arm of the sea a frith

Fir'-tree, *n* See FIR

Fisc, *n* [Fr *fisc*, Pr *fisc*, *fisco*, Sp , Pg , & It *fisco*, from Lat *fiscus*, basket or hamper, money basket, the state treasury] The treasury of a prince or state

Fisc'al, *a* [Fr , Pr , Sp , & Pg *fiscal*, It *fiscale*, Lat *fiscalis*, from *fiscus* See *supra*] Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue "The *fiscal* arrangements of government" *Hamilton*

Fisc'al, *n* 1 The income of a prince or state, revenue exchequer [*Obs*] *Bacon*

2 A treasurer *Shenstone*

3 A public officer in Scotland who prosecutes in petty criminal cases *Simmonds*

4 The king's solicitor in Spain and Portugal, the attorney general

Fish, *n* , *pl* FISHES, instead of which the singular is often used collectively [A S , O Sax & O H Ger *fisc*, N H Ger *fisch*, M H Ger & D *visch*, Icel *fiskr*, Sw & Dan *fisk*, Goth *fisks*, allied to Lat *piscis*, W *pysg* Armor *pesk*, Ir *iasg*]

1 An animal that lives in water

2 (*Zool*) An oviparous vertebrate animal having a covering of scales or plates, and breathing by means of gills or branchiæ, and living almost entirely in the water

☞ The class of *fishes* is divided into —

1 The *Branchiostoma* or *Amphioxus*, having a thin, lanceolate translucent body, without a central heart or distinct brain and without special organs of sense, as the *lancelet*

2 The *Cyclostomata* or *Marsipobranchii*, having a long, eel like body, a cartilaginous skeleton, and a sucking mouth as the *lamprey*

3 The *Plagiostoma* or *Elasmobranchii*, or cartilaginous fishes having a mouth under, instead of at the end of the body, with fixed branchial arches opening separately into the pharynx and generally with separate external openings, a cartilaginous skeleton, a heterocercal tail, and a comparatively naked skin, as the *shark* or *ray*

4 The *Teleostea*, or truly osseous fishes, with movable branchial arches, a homocercal tail, and one gill-opening, as the *shad*, *perch*, or *eel*

5 The *Ganoidia*, generally having enamel-covered plates or scales over the head and part of the body a distinct ventricle, and a reptile-like condition of the lung or air-bladder, as the *garpike* or *sturgeon*

6 The *Dipnoi* or *Lepidota* (considered batrachian by some), having both gills and lungs well developed, as the *lepidosiren*

Another classification, founded on the character of the scales, has been proposed by Agassiz, viz , into the *Cycloidei*, where the scales are single laminæ, and have smooth outline edge, the *Ctenoidei*, where the posterior free edge of the scale is toothed, the *Placoidei*, where the enamel is distributed over the skin, either in grains or in masses with projecting spines, the *Ganoidei*, where the scales fit together usually in mosaic, and are composed of layers of bone coated with enamel

3 The flesh of fish, used as food

4 A counter, used in various games

5 (*Naut*) (*a*) A purchase used to raise the flukes of an anchor up to the gunwale, — called also *fish block* *Totten* (*b*) A long piece of timber, which bolsters out in the form of a fish, and is used to strengthen a lower mast, or a yard when sprung or damaged *Francis*

☞ In composition, *fish* sometimes signifies that what it is compounded with is shaped like a fish

Fish , *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FISHED (fisht), *p pr* & *vb n.* FISHING]

1 To attempt to catch fish to be employed in taking fish, by any means, as by angling or drawing nets

2 To seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth, as, to *fish* for compliments *W Scott*

Fish, *v t* [A S *fiscan*, O H Ger *fiscôn*, M H Ger *vischen*, Goth *fiskôn*]

1 To catch, to draw out or up, as to *fish* up a human body when sunk to *fish* an anchor

2 To search by raking or sweeping *Swift*

3 (*Naut*) To strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber

4 (*Railway Engin*) To splice, as rails, with a fish joint

5 To try with a fishing rod, as, to *fish* a stream [*Rare*] *Thackeray*

Fish'-bēam, *n* (*Mech*) A beam one of whose sides (commonly the under one) swells out like the belly of a fish *Francis*

Fish'-bĭl'lied (-bĭl'lid), *a* Swelled out downward, as, a *fish bellied* rail

Fish'-cārv'er, *n* A silver knife for carving fish at a dinner table *Simmonds*

Fish'-dāy, *n* A day on which fish is eaten, a fast day

Fish'er *n* [A S *fiscere*]

1 One who is employed in catching fish

2 (*Zool*) A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family (*Mustela Canadensis*), the pekan

Fish'er man, *n pl* FISHERMEN

1 One whose occupation is to catch fish

2 (*Naut*) A ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish, as in the cod and whale fishery

Fish'er-town, *n* A town inhabited by fishermen *Carew*

Fish'er y, *n* 1 The business or practice of catching fish *Addison*

2 A place for catching fish with nets or hooks

Fish'-flăg, *n* A woman who sells fish *Simmonds*

Fish'-flāke, *n* A fluke See FLAKE

Fish'ful, *a* Abounding with fish "My *fishful* pond" *Carew*

Fish'-gārth, *n* A dam or inclosure on the sides of rivers for preserving fishes or taking them easily *Craig*

Fish'-gĭg, *n* An instrument used for striking fish at sea consisting of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened just above the prongs

Fish'-glūe, *n* Isinglass

Fish'-hŏŏk *n* 1 A hook for catching fish

2 A hook with a pendant to the end of which the fish tackle is hooked *Dana*

Fish'i fy *v t* To change to fish [*Low*] *Shak*

Fish'i ness, *n* The state of being fishy

Fish'ing, *p a* Used or employed in fishery, or by fishermen, as, *fishing* boat *fishing* tackle *fishing* village

Fish'ing, *n* 1 The art or practice of catching fish

2 A fishery [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fish'ing-fly, *n* An artificial fly for fishing

Fish'ing-frŏg, *n* (*Ichth*) A voracious, spinous finned sea fish of the genus *Lophius* the angler

Fish'-joint, *n* (*Railways*) A splice consisting of one or more pieces of iron or wood bolted to the side or sides of two adjacent rails, where the head of one meets the foot of the other

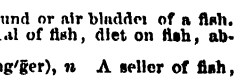

Fish-joint

Fish'-kĕt'tle, *n* A kettle made long for boiling fish whole

Fish'maw, *n.* The sound or air bladder of a fish.

Fish'-mēal, *n* A meal of fish, diet on fish, abstemious diet

Fish'-mŏn'ger (-mung'ger), *n* A seller of fish, a dealer in fish

Fish'-pŏt, *n* A wicker basket, sunk, with a cork float attached, for catching crabs, lobsters, &c

Fish'-rōom, *n* An apartment in a ship, between the after hold and the spirit room

Fish'-slice, *n.* A broad knife for dividing fish at table, a fish trowel
Fish'-spēar, *n* A spear for taking fish
Fish'-tăck'le, *n* A tackle for raising an anchor to the gunwale of a ship *Totten*
Fish'-tāil, *a* Shaped like a fish's tail *Simmonds*
Fish-tail burner, a gas jet which gives out a spreading or forked flame in the form of a fish's tail
Fish'-trow'el, *n* A broad knife for serving fish at table
Fish'-wife, *n* A woman that cries fish for sale
Fish'-wŏm'an, *n*, *pl* FISH'-WOM'EN (-wĭm'en) A woman who sells fish, a fish wife
Fish'y, *a* 1 Consisting of fish fish like, having the qualities or taste of fish abounding in fish, filled with fish, as, the *fishy* flood *Pope*
2 Extravagant, like some stories told about fish, or by fishermen, improbable [*Colloq*]
Fisk, *v i* [O Sw *fiska*, N Sw *fyska*, to bustle about] To run about, to bestir one's self [*Obs*]
He *fisks* abroad, and stirreth up erroneous opinions *Latimer*
Fis'sile (fis'sil), *a* [Lat *fissilis*, from *findere*, *fissum*, to cleave, split, It *fissile*] Capable of being split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints
This crystal is a pellucid, *fissile* stone *Newton*
Fis-sĭl'i-ty, *n* The quality of being fissile
Fis'sion (fish'un), *n* [Lat *fissio* See *supra*]
1 A cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts
2 (*Physiol*) A subdividing into two parts from the progress of natural growth, as when a cell in an animal or plant, or its germ, undergoes a spontaneous division, and the parts again subdivide, so also when an animalcule or polyp divides in an analogous manner into two parts *Dana*
Fis-sĭp'a-rĭsm, *n* [Fr *fissiparité* See *infra*] (*Physiol*) Reproduction by spontaneous fission
Fis'si-pär'i-ty, *n* (*Physiol*) Fissiparism *Dana*
Fis-sĭp'a-rous, *a* [Fr *fissipare*, from *fissus*, p p of *findere*, to split, and *parere*, to bring forth, bear, produce] (*Physiol*) Reproducing by spontaneous fission See FISSION
Fis'si-pĕd, *a* [Fr *fissipède*, from Lat *fissus*, p p of *findere*, to split, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot] (*Zool*) Having separate or divided toes
Fis'si-pĕd, *n* (*Zool*) An animal whose toes are separate, or not connected by a membrane *Browne*
Fis'si-rŏs'tral, *a* [Lat *fissus*, p p of *findere*, to split, and *rostralis*, belonging to a bill, from *rostrum*, bill, beak, Fr *fissirostre*] (*Ornith*) Having a deeply-cleft bill, as swallows, goatsuckers, &c *Swainson*
Fis'sure (fish'ur), *n* [Lat *fissura*, Fr *fissure*, It *fessura*, Sp *fisura* See FISSILE] A cleft, a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance, a longitudinal opening, as, the *fissure* of a rock
Fissure of Sylvius (*Anat*) a deep depression or fold inward from the surface on each side of the brain, dividing the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum — *Great fissure of Bichat* a depression connecting these two fissures across the brain in a curve backward
Fis'sure (fish'ur), *v t* To cleave, to divide, to crack or fracture *Wiseman*
Fist, *n* [A S *fyst*, O H Ger *fûst*, M H Ger *vûst*, D *vuist*, N H Ger *faust* allied to Slav *pjast*] The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm, the hand closed tightly, especially as clinched for the purpose of striking a blow
Who grasp the earth and heaven with my *fist* *Herbert*
Fist, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FISTED, *p pr* & *vb n* FIST'ING]
1 To strike with the fist *Dryden*
2 To gripe with the fist [*Obs*] *Shak*
Fist'ic, *a* [From *fist*] Pertaining to boxing, or to encounters with the fists pugilistic, as, *fistic* exploits, *fistic* heroes [*Colloq*]
Fist'i-cŭffs, *n pl* [*fist* and *cuff*] Blows, or a combat with the fists, a boxing [*Colloq*] *Swift*
Fis'ti-nŭt, *n* [Corrupted from *pistachio-nut*, Ar *fustaḳ*, *fustuḳ*, See PISTACHIO] A pistachio nut
Fis'tu-cā, *n* An instrument used in driving piles, — called also *monkey* by the workmen
Fist'u-læ (fist'yu-la), *n*, *pl* FISTU-LÆ [Lat, Fr *fistule*, Pr, Sp, & It *fistola*, Pr & Pg *fistula*]
1 A reed, hence, a pipe, a wind instrument of music
2 (*Surg*) A permanent, abnormal opening into the soft parts, with a constant discharge, a deep, narrow, chronic abscess, as, a salivary *fistula*, or an anal *fistula*
Fist'u-lar, *a* [Lat *fistularis*, Fr *fistulaire*, Sp *fistular*, It *fistolare* See *supra*] Hollow and cylindrical, like a pipe or reed
Fist'u-lā'ri-ă, *n* [Lat *fistula*, pipe] (*Ichth*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, characterized by having the head prolonged into a slender tube, with the mouth at the extremity, — named by Linnæus
Fist'u-lāte, *v i* [It *fistolare*, O Sp *fistolar*] To become a pipe or fistula
Fist'u-lāte, *v t* To make hollow like a pipe "A *fistulated* ulcer" [*Obs*] *Fuller*
Fist'ule (fist'yul), *n* A pipe like organ, a fistula [*Obs*] *Holland*
Fist'u-li'dan, *n* [Fr *fistulides*, from Lat *fistula*, pipe] (*Zool*) An echinodermatous animal, having an elongated, cylindrical, tube-like body *Brande*.
Fist-ū'li-fŏrm, *a* [Lat *fistula*, pipe, and *forma*, form] Having a fistular form, tubular, pipe-shaped
Stalactite often occurs *fistuliform*. *Phillips*
Fist'u-lŏus (125), *a* [Lat *fistula*.] Hollow, like a reed, reed like *Craig*
Fist'u-lŏus (fist'yu lus), *a* [Lat *fistulosus*, Fr *fistuleux*]
1 Having the form or nature of a fistula, as, a *fistulous* ulcer
2 Hollow, like a pipe or reed, fistulose *Lindley*
Fit, *a* [*compar* FITTER, *superl* FITTEST] [Of *feat*, neat, elegant, well made, to *feat*, to make neat, to form, to fashion, O D *vitten*, to suit, to square, Goth *fetjan*, to deck, adorn, dress, Icel *fata*, to clothe, *fat*, clothing]
1 Adapted to an end, object, or design, suitable by nature, by art, or by culture, suited by character, qualities, circumstances, or the like, qualified, competent, worthy
That which ordinary men are *fit* for, I am qualified in *Shak*
Fit audience find, though few *Milton*
2 Prepared, ready [*Obs*]
So *fit* to shoot she singled forth among
Her foes who first her quarry's strength should feel *Fairfax*
3 Suitable to a standard of duty, propriety, or taste, convenient, meet, becoming
Is it *fit* to say to a king, Thou art wicked? *Job* xxxiv 18
Syn — Suitable, proper, appropriate meet, becoming expedient, congruous, correspondent, convenient apposite, apt, adapted, prepared, qualified, competent, adequate
Fit, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FITTED, *p pr* & *vb n* FITTING]
1 To make fit or suitable, to adapt to the purpose for which any thing is intended, to qualify, to render competent to put into a condition of readiness or preparation
The time is *fitted* for the duty *Burke*
The very situation for which he was peculiarly *fitted* by nature *Macaulay*
2 To bring into a required form, to shape might, to adapt to a model, to adjust — said especially of the work of a carpenter, tailor, &c
The carpenter marketh it out with a line, he *fitteth* it with planes *Isa* xliv 13
3 To supply with something that is suitable or fit, or that is shaped and adjusted to use, to furnish duly
No milliner can so *fit* his customers with gloves *Shak*
4 To be suitable to, to answer the requirements of to be correctly shaped and adjusted to, as, if the coat *fits* you, put it on
I hat time best *fits* the work *Shak*
To fit out, to supply with necessaries or means to furnish, to equip as, to *fit out* a privateer — *To fit up* to furnish with things suitable to make proper for the reception or use of any person, to prepare, as, to *fit up* a house for a guest
Fit, *v i* 1 To be proper or becoming
Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast *Pope*
2 To be adjusted to the shape directed, to suit, to be adapted as, his coat *fits* very well
Fit, *n* [See FIT, *a*] 1 Adjustment, adaptedness, as of dress to the person of the wearer
2 (*Mach*) The coincidence of parts that come in contact
Fit, *n* [Probably from the root of *fight*, A-S *feoht*, fight, *fihtung*, *ftung*, strife Cf Ger *anfechten*, to make a slight attack, *von einer krankheit angefochten werden*, to have a slight attack of an illness, *an fechtung*, the attacking, affliction]
1 A stroke or blow [*Obs and rare*]
Curse on that cross quoth then the Sarazin,
That keeps thy body from the bitter *fit* *Spenser*
2 A sudden and violent attack of a disorder a stroke of disease, as of epilepsy, apoplexy, and the like, which renders insensible or convulses the body, a convulsion, a paroxysm, hence, a period of exacerbation of a disease, in general, an attack of disease, as, a *fit* of sickness
And when the *fit* was on him, I did mark
How he did shake *Shak*
3 An attack of any thing which masters or possesses one for a time, a temporary, absorbing affection, a transient possession, a paroxysm, as, a *fit* of melancholy, of passion, or of laughter
All *fits* of pleasure we balanced by an equal degree of pain *Swift*
4 A passing humor, a vicissitude, a sudden effort, activity, or motion, followed by relaxation or inaction, an impulsive and irregular action "The *fits* of the season" *Shak*
5 A darting point, a sudden emission
A tongue of light a *fit* of flame *Coleridge*
6 [A-S *fitt*, a song, *fittan*, to sing, dispute] A song, or part of a song, a strain, a canto [*Obs*]
To play some pleasant *fit* *Spenser*
By fits, by fits and starts by intervals of action and repose impulsively and irregularly
Fit, *p p* from *fight* [*Obs*]
Fitch, *n* [See VETCH] 1 A chick pea
2 [Contraction of *fitchet*] The fur of the polecat *Simmonds*
Fitched (fitcht), *a* (*Her*) Sharpened to a point, pointed [Written also *fiched*]
Fitch'et, **Fitch'ew**, } *n*. [Also called *fitch*, *fitchee*, *fitcher*, *fitchele*, *fitchul*; O. Fr. *fissau* (Cotgrave), O D *fisse*, *visse*, *vitsche*, Gael *feocullan*, W *gwichyn*, *gwichyll*, *gwichydd*.] A polecat, a foumart
Fitch'y, *a*. Having fitches or vetches; vetchy. [*Obs*] *Fuller*.
Fit'ful, *a* Full of fits, irregularly variable; spasmodic, impulsive and unstable.
After life's *fitful* fever, he sleeps well *Shak*
Fit'ful ly, *adv*. In a fitful manner, by fits; irregularly
The victorious trumpet peal
Dies *fitfully* away *Macaulay*.
Fit'ly, *adv* In a fit manner, suitably, properly; conveniently, as, a maxim *fitly* applied
Fit'ment, *n* The act of fitting, that which fits or adapts to a purpose [*Obs*] *Shak*.
Fit'ness, *n* The state or quality of being fit, suitableness, adaptation, propriety, convenience, readiness, as, the *fitness* of measures or laws, a student's *fitness* for college
Fit'ta-ble, *a* Suitable, fit [*Obs*] *Sherwood*.
Fit'ted ness, *n* The state or quality of being fitted, adaptation [*Obs*] *H More*
Fit'ter, *n* 1 One who makes fit or suitable, one who adapts or prepares
2 A coal broker who conducts the sales between the owner of a coal pit and the shipper of coals [*Eng*] *Simmonds*
Fit'ter, *n* 1 A broil, division [*Obs*] *Fuller*.
2 A little piece, a fritter, a flinder
Where's the Frenchman? Alas, he's all to *fitters* *Beau & Fl*
Fit'ting, *n* Any thing used in fitting up, especially, in the plural, necessary fixtures or apparatus, as, the *fittings* of a church or study, gas *fittings*
Fit'ting, *p a* Fit, appropriate, suitable, proper.
Fit'ting ly, *adv* Suitably *More*
Fit'ting ness, *n* The state or quality of fitting, suitableness *Bp Taylor*
Fit'ting-out, } *n* A supply of things necessary,
Fit'ting-up, } equipments
Fit'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Erygium* (*I. fœtidum*), — so called because supposed to be valuable as a remedy in cases of fits or hysterical affections
Fitz (fits, 108), *n* [Norm Fr *fiz*, *fitz*, O Fr *fils*, *fius*, *fis*, *fiex*, N Fr *fils*, son, from Lat *filius*] A son, — used in compound names, and, in England, of the illegitimate sons of kings and princes of the blood, as, *Fitzroy*, the son of the king, *Fitzclarence*, the son of the duke of Clarence
Five, *n* [A S & O Sax *fif*, Goth *fimf*, O H Ger *finf*, *funf*, M H Ger *vunf*, *vunf*, M Ger *funf*, N H Ger *funf*, D *vyf*, Icel *fimm*, Sw & Dan *fem*, allied to Lat *quinque*, Osc an *pomtis*, Gr πεντε, Eol πεμπε, Celt *pemp*, *pump*, Lith *penki*, Skr *panis chan*]
1 A number next greater than four, and less than six the number of the fingers and thumb of one hand, the sum of four and one
Five of them were wise, and *five* were foolish *Matt* xxv 2
2 A symbol representing this number, as 5, or V
Five, *a* Four and one added, one more than four
Five'-fĭn'ger, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Potentilla* (*P. reptans*), a species of cinquefoil
Five'fōld, *a* & *adv* In fives, consisting of five in one, five double, five times repeated, quintuple
Five'-lēaf, *n* Cinquefoil, five finger *Drayton*
Fives, *n* [H Ger *feifel*, L Ger *vivel*, It *vivole* L Lat *vivolæ*, *vivæ*, Fr *avives*] A disease of the glands under the ear in horses the vives
Fives, *n pl* A kind of play with a ball against the side of a building, resembling tennis, — so named because three *fives*, or *fifteen*, are counted to the game *Smart*
Fives'-cōurt, *n* A place for playing fives
Fix, *n* A position of difficulty or embarrassment predicament, dilemma [*Colloq*]
Is he not living, then? No Is he dead, then? No, not dead either Poor Arcar can not live, and can not die; so that he is in an almighty *fix* *De Quincey*
Fix, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FIXED (fĭkst), *p pr* & *vb n* FIXING] [Fr *fixer*, Sp & Pg *fixar*, It *fissare* from Lat *figere*, *fixum*]
1 To make firm, stable, or fast, to set or place permanently, to establish, to make definite, to determine
O, *fix* thy chair of grace that all my powers
May also *fix* their reverence *Herbert*
2 To hold steadily, or without moving, as the eye on an object, the attention on a speaker, and the like
Sat *fixed* in thought the mighty Stagirite *Pope*
3 To implant, to transfix, to pierce
And *fix* far deeper in his head their stings. *Milton*
4 To put in order, to arrange, to adjust; to set to rights, to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable, as, to *fix* the clothes or dress, to *fix* the furniture of a room [*U S*]
☞ This very common Americanism has no sanction in English usage
Syn. — To arrange, prepare, adjust, place, establish, settle, determine
Fix, *v i* 1 To settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering, to rest.
Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* forever here. *Waller*

2. To become firm, so as to resist volatilization; to cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal, to become hard and malleable, as a metallic substance. *Bacon*

To fix on, to settle the opinion or resolution on, to determine on, as, the contracting parties have *fixed on* certain leading points

Fix'a-ble, *a* Capable of being fixed

Fix-ā'tion (fiks-ā'shun), *n.* [Fr *fixation*, Sp *fixacion*, It *fissazione*]

1 The act of fixing, making firm, holding steady, or establishing

2 The state of being firm or stable, steadiness, constancy

To light, created in the first day, God gave no certain place or *fixation*. *Raleigh*

3 The act of uniting chemically with a solid substance or in a solid form, — said of gaseous elements

4 The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm *Glanville*

5 A state of resistance to evaporation or volatilization by heat, — said of metals *Bacon*

Fix'a tive, *n* That which serves to set or fix colors, as a mordant

Fixed (fikst), *p a* Settled, established, firm.

Fixed air (*Chem*), an invisible fluid, heavier than common air, and fatal to animal life, — called also *aerial acid*, *cretaceous acid*, and more generally *carbonic acid* — *Fixed ammunition* (*Mil*) ammunition composed of the powder and projectile firmly united together, so as to be inserted into a fire-arm at the same time — *Fixed bodies*, those which can not be volatilized or separated by a common menstruum without great difficulty, as gold, platinum, lime, &c — *Fixed oils* or *alkalies* (*Chem*), such as remain in a permanent state, and are not readily volatilized, — so called in distinction from *volatile oils* or *alkalies* — *Fixed stars* (*Astron*), such stars as always retain nearly the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, thus distinguished from planets and comets

Fix'ed ly, *adv* In a fixed or firm manner, steadfastly

Fix'ed ness, *n* 1 A state of being fixed, stability, firmness, steadfastness, as, a *fixedness* in religion or politics, *fixedness* of opinion on any subject

2 The state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat, as, the *fixedness* of gold

Fix-id'i ty, *n* Fixedness [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Fix'ing, *n* That which is fixed, a fixture, — used chiefly in the plural, arrangements, embellishments, trimmings, and the like [*Colloq U S*]

Fix'i ty, *n* [Fr *fixité* See FIX] Fixedness, coherence of parts *Newton*

Fixt'ūre (fikst'yur) (53), *n* [From *fixt*, equivalent to *fixed*, p p of *fix*, q v]

1. That which is fixed or attached to something as a permanent appendage, as, the *fixtures* of a pump, the *fixtures* of a farm the *fixtures* of a dwelling, that is, the articles which the tenant may not take away

2 Fixedness, fixure "The firm *fixture* of thy foot." *Shak*

3 (*Law*) Any thing of an accessory character annexed to houses and lands, so as to constitute a part of them This term is, however, quite frequently used by legal writers and by judges in the peculiar sense of personal chattels annexed to lands and tenements, but removable by the person annexing them, or his personal representatives In this latter sense, the same things may be *fixtures* as between some persons, and not *fixtures* as between others *Wharton Bouvier*

☞ This is a modern word, though frequently substituted for *fixure*, in new editions of old works *Smart*

Fix'ūre (53), *n* [Lat *fixura*, from *figere*, *fixum* See FIX] Position, stable condition, firmness [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fiz'gig, *n* 1 A fishgig *Sandys*

2 A gadding, flirting girl *Gosson*

3 A firework, made of powder rolled up in a paper, which makes a fizzing or hissing noise when it explodes

Fizz, *n.* A hissing sound, as, the *fizz* of a fly

Fizz, } *v i* [Icel *fisa*, to ventilate, Dan *fise*, to
Fiz'zle, } foist, fizzle, O Sw *fysa*, Ger *fisten*, *feisten*, Sw *fis*, a blowing, Gr φυσα, L Lat *pissum*]

1. To make a hissing sound

It is the easiest thing, sir, to be done, as plain as *fizzling* *B Jonson*

2 To fail of success in an undertaking, to bungle

To fizzle out, to burn with a hissing noise and then go out, like wet gunpowder, hence, to fail completely and ridiculously, to prove a failure

Fiz'zle, *n* A failure or abortive effort.

Flăb'bi-ly, *adv* In a flabby manner

Flăb'bi ness, *n* [See FLABBY] The state of being flabby or soft.

Flăb'by, *a.* [See FLAP] Yielding to the touch, and easily moved or shaken, hanging loose by its own weight, wanting firmness, flaccid, as, *flabby* flesh

Flă'bel, *n.* [Lat. *flabellum*, a small fan or fly flap, diminutive of *flabrum*, a blast of wind, breeze, from *flare*, to blow.] A fan [*Obs*] *Hulwet.*

Fla-bĕl'late, *a.* [Lat *flabellatus*, p p of *flabellare*, to fan, from *flabellum*; Fr *flabellé*.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a fan, flabelliform

Flăb'el lā'tion (110), *n* (*Surg*) The act of keeping fractured limbs cool by change of air, as by a fan *Dunglison*

Fla-bĕl'li-fōrm, *a* [Fr *flabelliforme*, from Lat *flabellum* and *forma*, shape] (*Bot*) Having the form of a fan, fan shaped, flabellate

Flăb'ile, *a* Subject to be blown about *Bailey*

Flăc'cid (flăk'sid), *a* [Lat *flaccidus*, from *flaccus*, flabby] Yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness, soft and weak, limber, lax, drooping, flabby, as, a *flaccid* muscle, *flaccid* flesh

Religious profession has become *flaccid* *I Taylor*

Flac çid'i ty, *n* [Fr *flaccidité*] The state of being flaccid, want of firmness or stiffness, flabbiness, flaccidness *Wiseman.*

Flăc'cid ly, *adv* In a flaccid manner

Flăc'cid ness, *n* The state of being flaccid, flaccidity, flabbiness

Flăck'er, *v i* [N H Ger *flackern*, to flare, flash, blaze, to flutter as a bird, *flattern*, to flit, flirt, flutter, O H Ger *flogarōn*, *flokarōn*, to flutter, to blaze, Icel *flagra*, O D *flyggheren*, to flutter] To flutter as a bird [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

Flăff, *v i* To flutter [*Obs*] "A thousand *flaffing* flags" *Sylvester*

Flăg, *v i* [*imp & p p* FLAGGED (flagd), *p pr & vb n* FLAGGING] [Icel *flaka*, to droop, hang loosely, O D *flaggheren*, to be loose, allied to Lat *flaccus*, flabby, Goth *thlaqvus*, soft to the touch, tender]

1 To hang loose without stiffness, to bend down, as flexible bodies, to be loose and yielding

The slack sail
As loose it *flagged* around the mast *T Moore*

2 To grow spiritless or dejected, to droop, to grow languid or weak, to lose vigor, to become dull or languid, to move languidly

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* *Swift*
Flag toward it wearied and saddened *Landor*

Syn — To droop, decline, fail languish pine

Flăg, *v t* To let fall into feebleness, to suffer to droop, as, to *flag* the wings *Prior*

Flăg, *n* [Allied to Ger *flach*, flat Cf FLAGSTONE] A flat stone used for paving *Woodward*

Flăg, *v t* To lay with flat stones

The sides and floor were all *flagged* with marble *Sandys*

Flăg, *n* [From *flag*, to hang loose, to bend down] (*Bot*) An aquatic plant, with long, ensiform leaves, belonging to the genus *Iris* or *Acorus*

Flăg, *v t* To plant or furnish with the flag

The waters are *flagged* about with calamus *Ezekiel*

Flăg, *n* [L & H Ger *flagge*, Icel & Sw *flagg*, Sw *flagga*, Dan *flag*, D. *vlag* See FLAG, *v* i] That which flags or hangs down loosely, an ensign or colors, a banner by which one party or company are distinguished, a standard on which are certain emblems indicative of nationality, party, or opinion.

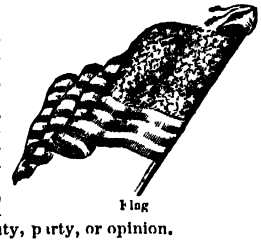

Flag

Black flag a flag of a black color, displayed as a sign that no mercy will be shown to the vanquished or that no quarter will be given — *Flag of truce* a white flag carried or displayed to an enemy as an invitation to conference or for the purpose of making some communication not hostile — *Red flag*, a flag of a red color displayed as a sign of defiance and invitation to battle — *To hang out the white flag*, to ask quarter or, in some cases to manifest a friendly design by exhibiting a flag of a white color — *To hang the flag half mast high* or *half staff* to raise it only half way to the top of the mast or staff as a token or sign of mourning — *To strike or lower the flag*, to pull it down upon the cap in token of respect, submission, or in an engagement, of surrender

Flăg'-brōom, *n.* A broom for sweeping flags *Johnson*

Flăg'el lant, *n* [Lat *flagellans*, p pr of *flagellare*, Fr *flagellant*, It *flagellante*, Sp *flagelante*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a fanatical sect which arose in Italy A D 1260, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the sacrament

Flăg'el lāte, *v t* [Lat *flagellare*, *flagellatum*, from *flagellum*, whip, scourge, diminutive of *flagrum*, whip, scourge, It *flagellare*, Pr & Pg *flagellar*, Fr *flageller*] To whip to scourge

Fla ĝĕl'late, *a* (*Bot*) Flagelliform *Gray*

Flăg'el-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *flagellatio*, Fr *flagellation*, It *flagellazione*, Sp *flagelacion*] A beating or whipping, a flogging, the discipline of the scourge *Garth*

Fla ĝĕl'li-fōrm, *a* [From Lat *flagellum* and *forma*, shape] (*Bot*) Long, narrow, and flexible, like the thong of a whip *Gray*

Fla ĝĕl'lum, *n*, *pl* FLA GRLLÁ [Lat, a whip]

1 (*Bot*) A young, flexible shoot of a plant, especially the long, trailing branch of a vine

2 (*Zool*) An appendage to the legs of some crustaceous animals, having some resemblance to a whip *Owen*

Flăg'eo-lĕt' (flăj'o-lĕt'), *n* [Fr *flageolet*, O Fr. *flajol*, Pr *flaujol*, *flautol*, diminutive of O Fr *flaûte*, *flahute*, N Fr. *flûte*, Pr *flauta* See FLUTE] (*Mus*) A small wind instrument, having a mouth piece at one end, and six principal holes

Flageolet

Flăg'-feath'er, *n.* A feather of a bird's wing next the body *Booth.*

Flăg'gi-ness, *n* The condition of being flaggy, laxity limberness

Flăg'ging, *n* A pavement or sidewalk of flag stones, flag-stones, spoken of collectively

Flăg'gy, *a* 1 Weak, flexible, limber "*Flaggy* wings" *Spenser.*

2 Weak in taste, insipid, as, a *flaggy* apple.

3 Abounding with the plant called *flag*

Fla ĝĭ'tious (fla jish'us), *a* [Lat *flagitiosus*, from *flagitium*, a shameful or disgraceful act, orig a burning desire, heat of passion, from *flagrare*, to demand hotly, fiercely, It *flagizioso*, Sp *flagicioso*]

1 Disgracefully or shamefully criminal, grossly wicked, scandalous "Debauched principles and *flagitious* practices" *I Taylor.*

2 Guilty of enormous crimes, corrupt, — said of persons *Pope.*

3 Characterized by scandalous crimes or vices; as, *flagitious* times *Pope.*

Syn — Atrocious villainous flagrant, heinous, corrupt profligate, abandoned See ATROCIOUS

Fla ĝĭ'tious ly (fla jish'us ly), *adv* In a flagitious manner atrociously "A sentence so *flagitiously* unjust" *Macaulay*

Fla ĝĭ'tious ness, *n* The condition or quality of being flagitious, extreme wickedness, villainy

Flăg'-ŏf'fi cer, *n* The commander of a squadron.

Flăg'on, *n* [Fr *flacon*, for *flascon*, O Fr *flasche*, Sp *frasco*, probably from I at *vasculum*, a small vessel, diminutive of *vas*, vessel] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors

A trencher of mutton chops and a *flagon* of ale *Macaulay*

Flăg'-măn, *n*, *pl* FLĂG'-MĔN. One who makes signals with flags

Flā'grance, *n* Flagrancy *Bp Hall*

Flā'gran cy, *n* [O Fr *flagrance*, Lat *flagrantia*]

1 The condition or quality of being flagrant, actual perpetration, as of a crime, &c, heinousness, enormity

2 A burning, great heat, inflammation [*Obs*]

I rust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes *Bacon.*

Flā'grant, *a* [Lat *flagrans*, p pr of *flagrare*; Fr *flagrant*, It & Sp *flagrante*]

1 Flaming inflamed glowing, burning "*Flagrant* desires and affections" *Hooker.*

The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back *Prior*

A young man yet *flagrant* from the lash of the executioner or the beadle *De Quincey*

2 Actually in preparation, execution, or performance, raging

A war with the most powerful of the native tribes was *flagrant* *Paley.*

3 Flaming into notice, notorious enormous

And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay *Smith.*

Syn — Atrocious, flagitious, glaring See ATROCIOUS

Flā'grant ly, *adv* In a flagrant manner, ardently notoriously

Flā'grāte, *v t* [Lat *flagrare*, *flagratum*, to flame, blaze, burn Fr, Sp, & Pg *flagrar*, It *flagrare*] To burn [*Obs*] *Greenhill*

Fla grā'tion, *n* A conflagration [*Obs*] *Lovelace*

Flăg'-ship *n* The ship which bears the commanding officer of a squadron, and on which his flag is displayed

Flăg'-stăff, *n* A pole or staff on which a flag is hung

Flăg'-stōne *n* [See FLAG a flat stone]

1 A flat stone for pavement

2 Any sandstone which splits up into flags

Flăg'-worm (wĕrm), *n* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge *Walton*

Flāil, *n* [O Fr *flail flael*, *flaal*, N Fr *fléau*, from I at *flagellum*, whip scourge in Late Lat a threshing flail Ger *flegel*, O H Ger *flegil*, M H. Ger & D *vlegel* See FLAGELLATE]

1 An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear by hand, consisting of a wooden staff or handle, at the end of which a stouter and shorter pole or club is so hung as to swing freely

His shadows *flail* hath threshed the corn *Milton*

2 An ancient military weapon, like the common flail having the striking part armed with rows of spikes *Fairholt.*

Flāil'y, *a* Acting like flails [*Obs*] *Vicars.*

Flāke, *n* [A S *flaca*, N H Ger *flocke*, O H Ger. *flocco*, *flocho*, M H Ger *vlocke*, D *vlok*, flock, tuft flake, I at *floccus*, D *vlaak*, a hurdle for wool See FLOCK]

1 A loose filmy or scale like mass of any thing; a film, flock, lamina, layer, scale, as, a *flake* of snow, of flesh, or tallow. "Little *flakes* of scurf" *Addison.*

Great *flakes* of ice encompassing our boat. *Evelyn.*

2. A portion of lighted or incandescent matter, darted from a fire, a flash [*Obs.*]

As it had been a *flake* of lightning *Spenser.*

3. A platform of hurdles, or small sticks made fast or interwoven, supported by stanchions, for drying codfish, and other things [*Massachusetts*]

You shall also, after they be ripe, neither suffer them to have straw nor fern under them, but lay them either upon some smooth table, boards, or *flakes* of wands, and they will last the longer *English Husbandman.*

4. (*Naut*) A small stage hung over the ship's side, for workmen to stand on in calking, &c.

5 A sort of carnation of two colors only, having large stripes going through the leaves *Loudon*

Flāke, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLAKED (flākt), *p pr* & *vb n.* FLAKING] To form into flakes *Pope*

Flāke, *v i* To break or separate in layers, to peel or scale off

Flāke'-white, *n.* (*Paint*) (*a*) The purest white lead in flakes or scales (*b*) A subnitrate of bismuth, or pearl white

Flāk'i ness, *n* The state of being flaky.

Flāk'y, *a* Consisting of flakes or locks, consisting of small, loose masses, lying in flakes or layers, flake like

Flām, *n* [Cf A-S. *fleam*, a flight, *fleam*, smut, dirt] A freak or whim, also, a falsehood, a lie, an illusory pretext, deception, delusion [*Obs*]

Lies immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity *South*

Flām, *v. t* To deceive with falsehood, to delude, to cheat, to bamboozle [*Obs*]

Who is not *flammed* off with words and phrases *South*

Flām'beau (flām'bo), *n*, *pl* FLAM'BEAUX, or FLAM'BEAUS (flām'bōz) [Fr, from *flamber*, to flame, to blaze, from O Fr *flambe*, flame, for *flambla*, from Lat *flammula*, a little flame, dim of *flamma*, flame] A flaming torch, a light made of thick wicks covered with wax, and used in the streets at night, at illuminations, and in processions

Flambeau

Flam-bŏy'ant, *a* [Fr] (*Arch*) Characterized by waving or flame like curves, as in the tracery of windows, &c,—said of the French Gothic style, which was contemporary with the perpendicular in England *Fairholt*

Flāme, *n* [O Fr *flame*, N Fr *flamme*, from Lat *flamma*, Pr & O Sp *flama*, Pg *flamma*, It *fiamma*, N Sp *llama*, Ger *flamme*, D *vlam*]

1 A stream of burning vapor or gas, darting or streaming fire, a blaze

2 Burning zeal or passion, intensely excited ardor, elevated and noble enthusiasm, fervency, glowing elevation of imagination, passionate excitement or strife "So true a *flame* of liking" *Shak.* "In a *flame* of zeal severe" *Milton*

3. Ardor of inclination, warmth of affection

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame* *Pope*

4. A person beloved, a sweetheart [*Colloq*]

Syn.—Blaze, brightness, ardor See BLAZE

Flāme, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FLAMED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* FLAMING]

1 To burn with rising, streaming, or darting fire, to burn as gas emitted from bodies in combustion, to blaze

The main blaze of it is past, but a small thing would make it *flame* again *Shak*

2 To burst forth like flame, to shine like burning vapor, to break out in violence of passion to be kindled with zeal or ardor "In *flaming* yellow bright" *Prior.*

Flāme, *v. t* To kindle, to inflame, to excite "*Flamed* with zeal of vengeance" *Spenser*

Flāme'-eŏl'or (-kŭl'ur), *n* Bright yellow or orange color, as that of flame *B Jonson*

Flāme'-eŏl'ored (-kŭl'urd), *a* Of the color of flame; of a bright yellow color *Shak*

Flāme'less, *a.* Destitute of flame

Flāme'let, *n* A small flame "The *flamelets* flapped and flickered" *Longfellow*

Flā'men, *n*, Eng *pl* FLĀ'MENS, Lat *pl* FLĀM'INĒS. [Lat, also *flamen*, a priest of one particular deity, so called from the fillet which he wore around his head, from *flum*, thread, the fillet of wool wound round the upper part of the flamen's cap] (*Rom. Antiq*) A priest devoted to the service of a particular god, from whom he received a distinguishing epithet The most honored were the *Flamen Dialis*, *Flamen Martialis*, and *Flamen Quirinalis.*

Flamingo (*Phœnicopterus ruber*).

Fla-mĭn'ic-al, *a* Pertaining to the flamen or priest

Flā-mĭn'gō (fla-mĭng'go), *n.* [Sp & Pg *flamenco*, Fr. *flamant*, from Lat. *flamma*, flame, q. v., on account of its red color] (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Phœnicopterus*, of a bright red color, having long legs and neck, and a beak bent down as if broken. The European flamingo is *P ruber*

Fla-mĭn'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to a Roman flamen. [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Flām'ma-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being flammable, inflammability [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Flām'ma-ble, *a* [Lat *flammabilis*, from *flammare*, to inflame, set on fire, from *flamma*, flame] Capable of being enkindled into flame, inflammable [*Obs*]

Flam-mā'tion, *n.* [See *supra.*] The act of setting in a blaze [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Flām'me-oŭs, *a.* [Lat *flammeus*, from *flamma*, flame] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, flame [*Obs*] *Browne*

Flam-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat *flammifer*, from *flamma*, flame, and *ferre*, to bear] Producing flame

Flam-mĭv'o moŭs, *a* [Lat *flammivomus*, from *flamma*, flame, and *vomere*, to vomit] Vomiting flames, as a volcano *Thomson*

Flām'y, *a* [From *flame*] Flaming, blazing, flame like, composed of flame

Flānch, *n* [Prov Eng *flanch*, a projection See FLANK]

1 A flange [*Rare*]

2 (*Her*) An ordinary formed on each side of an escutcheon by the segment of a circle

Flăn'co-nāde', *n* (*Fencing*) A thrust in the side

Flānge, *n* [Prov Eng *flange*, to project out See FLANK] A projecting edge, rib, or rim, as of a car wheel, to keep it on the rail, or of a casting or other piece, by which it is strengthened or may be fastened to something else

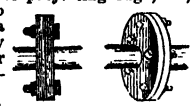

Flange

Flānge, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLANGED, *p pr* & *vb n* FLANGING] (*Mach*) To make a flange on

Flānge, *v i* To be bent into a flange, to take the form of a flange

Flānged (flānjd), *a.* Having a flange or flanges, as, a *flanged* wheel

Flānge'-joint, *n* A joint in pipes, &c, made by two flanges bolted together

Flānge'-rāil, *n* A rail having on one side a flange to keep wheels, &c, from running off

Flănk, *n* [Fr & Pr *flanc*, It *fianco*, probably from Lat *flaccus*, flabby, with *n* inserted, Sp & Pg *flanco*, Ger *flanke*, Sw & Dan *flank* Cf M H Ger *krenke*, from *krank*, weak, Eng *the weak side*]

1 The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip

2 (*Mil*) (*a*) The side of an army, or of any division of an army, as of a brigade, regiment, or battalion, the extreme right or left, as, to attack an enemy in *flank* is to attack him on the side.

When to right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retired *Milton*

(*b*) (*Fort*) That part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, any part of a work defending another by a fire along the outside of its parapet [See *Illust* of *Bastion*]

3 (*Arch*) The side of any building *Brande*

4 The straight part of the tooth of a wheel which receives the impulse *Francis*

5 (*pl*) A wrench or other injury sustained by a horse in the back *Craig*

Flănk, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLANKED (flăngkt), *p pr* & *vb n* FLANKING] [Fr *flanquer*, Sp *flanquear*, It *fiancheggiare* See *supra*]

1. To stand at the flank or side of, to border upon

Stately colonnades are *flanked* with trees *Pitt*

2 To overlook or command the flank of, to secure or guard the flank of, to pass around or turn the flank of, to attack, or threaten to attack, the flank of

Flănk, *v i* **1** To border, to touch. *Butler*

2 To be posted on the side

Flănk'ard, *n* (*Sporting*) One of the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer

Flănk'er, *n* One who, or that which, flanks, as a skirmisher or a body of troops sent out upon the flanks of an army to guard a line of march, or a fort projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body

They threw out *flankers*, and endeavored to dislodge their assailants *Irving*

Flănk'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLANKERED, *p pr* & *vb n* FLANKERING] [See FLANK, *v. t.*, Fr *flanquer*]

1 To defend by lateral fortifications. *Herbert*

2 To attack sideways *Evelyn.*

Flăn'nel, *n* [Fr *flanelle*, It *flanella*, Sp *franela*, L Lat *flaneha*, from O Fr *flasne*, a pillow-case, a mattress, perhaps from Lat *velamen*, a covering, clothing, or from Fr. *laine*, Lat *lana*, wool, with *f* prefixed Cf Celt *gloan*, wool] A soft, nappy, woolen cloth, of loose texture

Flăn'neled, *a* Covered or wrapped in flannel.

Flăn'nen, *a* Made or consisting of flannel. [*Obs.*]

"*Flannen* robes" *Dryden.*

Flăp, *n.* [Cf. O. D. *flabbe*, a fly-flap, orig. any thing pendulous, Ger *flabbe*, Sw. *fabb*, Dan. *fab*, a flapping or hanging mouth, allied to Lat. *flaccus*, flabby.]

1. Any thing broad and limber that hangs loose, or attached by one side or end and easily moved; as, the *flap* of a garment, of the ear, or of a hat.

A cartilaginous *flap* on the opening of the larynx. *Brande.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose, or a stroke with it

3 (*pl*) (*Far.*) A disease in the lips of horses.

Flăp, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* FLAPPED (flăpt), *p. pr.* & *vb n* FLAPPING]

1. To beat with a flap, to strike.

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings. *Pope.*

2 To move, as something broad and flap-like; as, to *flap* the wings, to let fall, as the brim of a hat.

To flap in the mouth, to taunt *Cartwright.*

Flăp, *v i* **1.** To move as wings, or as something broad or loose

2 To fall and hang like a flap, as the brim of a hat, or other broad thing

Flăp'-drăg'on, *n* **1** A game in which the players catch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2 The thing thus caught and eaten *Johnson.*

Flăp'-drăg'on, *v t* To swallow whole like a flap-dragon, to devour [*Obs.*]

See how the sea *flap-dragoned* it. *Shak.*

Flăp'-ēared, *a* Having broad, loose ears *Shak.*

Flăp'jăck, *n* A sort of broad pancake, also, an apple puff

Flăp'-mouthed (mouthd), *a.* Having loose, hanging lips *Shak.*

Flăp'per, *n* One who, or that which, flaps

Flāre, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FLARED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* FLARING] [Contracted from *flacker*, Ger *flackern*, to flare, flash, blaze See FLACKER]

1 To burn with a glaring and unsteady or waving flame, as, the candle *flares*

2 To shine out with a sudden and unsteady light or splendor

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams *Milton.*

3. To be exposed to too much light.

Flaring in sunshine all the day *Prior.*

4. To open or spread outward.

To flare up, to become suddenly heated or excited; to break into a passion *Thackeray*

Flāre, *n* **1** An unsteady, broad, offensive light.

2 Leaf of lard

Flāre'-ŭp, *n.* A sudden passion or passionate controversy

Flār'ing ly, *adv* In a flaring manner

Flăsh, *n* [Fr *flèche*, arrow, *flèche à feu*, a projectile that was thrown from the cross-bow, to light up the works of the besiegers, in the dark, *fleche ardente*, a burning arrow thrown to set on fire the enemy's works, Fr *fleche*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *flecha*, O Sp & Pg *fiecha*, It *freccia*, from D *flits*, M H Ger. *vlitz*, arrow, bow, cross bow]

1 A sudden burst of light, a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing, a momentary blaze, as, a *flash* of lightning

2 A sudden and brilliant burst, a momentary brightness or show

The *flash* and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shak*
No striking sentiment, no *flash* of fancy *Wirt.*

3 The time of a burst of light, an instant, a very brief period

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash* *Bacon.*

4 A reservoir and sluice-way placed on the side of a navigable stream, just above a shoal, with a view to pour in water as boats pass, and thus bear them over the shoal *Craig.*

5 A pool. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

6 A preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, &c, for coloring and giving a fictitious strength to brandy and rum *Craig.*

Flăsh, *n* The slang language of thieves, robbers, and the like, the vulgar tongue *Grose.*

Flăsh, *a.* Low and vulgar, as, *flash* language

Flăsh, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FLASHED (flasht), *p pr.* & *vb n* FLASHING]

1 To be posted on, as a sudden flood of light; to burst instantly and brightly on the sight, to show a momentary brilliancy

Names which have *flashed* and thundered as the watchwords of unnumbered struggles *Tailfourd.*

The object is made to *flash* upon the eye of the mind. *M Arnold.*

2 To burst or break forth with a flood of flame and light, as, the powder *flashed* in the pan.

3 To burst forth like a sudden flame, to make a quick and unexpected transit

Every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other *Shak.*

A thought *flashed* through me, which I clothed in act. *Tennyson.*

Syn.—FLASH, GLITTER, GLEAM, GLISTEN, GLISTER. *Flash* differs from *glitter* and *gleam* in denoting a flood or wide extent of light The latter words may express the issuing of light from a small object, or from a pencil of rays A diamond may *glitter*, but it does not *flash*. *Flash* differs from other words, also, in denoting suddenness of appearance and disappearance *Flashing* differs from *exploding* or *disploding* in not being accompanied with a loud report To *glisten*, or *glister*, is to shine with a soft and fitful luster, as eyes suffused with tears, or flowers wet with dew

Flăsh, *v. t.* 1. To send out in flashes; to cause to burst forth with sudden flame or light, to convey by a flame, or by a quick and startling motion, as, to *flash* a message along the wires, to *flash* conviction on the mind.

The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames *Milton*

2. To throw up, as water, in darting and gleaming jets. [*Obs.*]

He rudely *flashed* the waves *Spenser*

Flăsh'er, *n.* 1. A man of more appearance of wit than reality

2 A rower [*Obs.*]

3 The flusher, or lesser butcher-bird

Flăsh'-house, *n* A house frequented by thieves, &c., where stolen goods are received

Flăsh'i-ly, *adv.* In a flashy manner, with empty show.

Flăsh'ing, *n.* 1 The creation of an artificial flood by the sudden pouring in of water

2. (*Arch.*) Pieces of lead, or other metal, let into the joints of a wall, so as to lap over the gutters and prevent the plashing of rain on the interior works *Gwilt*

Flăsh'y, *a.* 1 Dazzling for a moment, making a momentary show of brilliancy, transitorily bright

A little *flashy* and transient pleasure *Barrow*

2 Showy, gay, gaudy, as, a *flashy* dress

3 Insipid, vapid, without taste or spirit "Lean and *flashy* songs" *Milton*

Flask, *n* [A S *flasc, flaxa,* Dan *flaske,* Sw *flaska,* O H Ger *flasca,* N H. Ger *flasche,* O Fr *flasche* See FLAGON]

1 A narrow necked vessel for holding fluids, a bottle, as, a *flask* of wine or oil

2 A portable vessel for gunpowder, a powder-horn.

3 A bed in a gun-carriage. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

4 (*Foundry*) A box containing the sand that forms the mold, and consisting of two or more parts, viz, the *cope,* or top, the *cheeks,* or middle part, and the *drag,* or bottom part When there are one or more cheeks, the flask is called a *three-part flask, four part flask,* &c

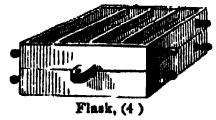

Flask, (4)

Flăsk'et, *n* [See *supra,* and cf W *flasged,* a vessel of straw or wicker work, *flasg,* a vessel made with wicker, basket] [*Obs.*]

1 A vessel in which viands are served up *Pope*

2 A long, shallow basket

In which they gathered flowers to fill their *flasket* *Spenser*

Flăt, *a* [*compar* FLATTER, *superl* FLATTEST] [Icel *flatr,* Sw *flat,* Dan *flad,* O H Ger *flaz,* allied to Ger *flach, black,* O H Ger *flah,* Icel *flaki,* Gr πλαξ, Ger & Sw *platt,* D & Dan *plat,* Gr πλατυς]

1 Having an even and horizontal surface, or nearly so, without marked prominences or depressions, level without inclination, plain

Though sun and moon
Were in the *flat* sea sunk *Milton*

2. Lying at full length, or spread out, upon the ground, level with the earth, prostrate, hence, fallen, laid low, ruined

What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat?* *Milton*

3 Wanting relief, destitute of variety, without points of prominence and striking interest, monotonous, insipid, stale, dull, frigid

A large part of the work is, to me very *flat* *Coleridge*

4 Lacking liveliness of commercial exchange and dealings, depressed, dull

5 Not relieved, broken, or softened, clear, unmistakable, peremptory, absolute, positive, downright

Flat burglary as ever was committed *Shak*
A great tobacco-taker too,—that's *flat* *Marston*

6 (*Mus.*) (*a*) Below the true pitch, hence, as applied to intervals, minor, or lower by a half step, as, a *flat* seventh (*b*) Not sharp or shrill, not acute, as, a *flat* sound

7 (*Pron.*) Uttered with voice instead of breath, spoken, in distinction from whispered, vocal, sonant,—said of certain consonants in the production of which the larynx is brought into action, as *b, d, v, z,* &c., as distinguished from *p, t, f, s,* &c.

Flăt, *adv.* Directly, plainly [*Obs.*]

Sin is *flat* opposite to the Almighty *Herbert*

Flăt, *n* 1 A level surface, without elevation, relief, or prominences, an even or plain space of ground, a low tract

Envy is as the sunbeams that beat hotter upon a bank, or steep rising ground, than upon a *flat* *Bacon*

2. A level tract lying at little depth below the surface of water, or alternately covered and left bare by the tide, a shoal, a shallow, a strand

Half my power, this night
Passing these *flats,* are taken by the tide *Shak.*

3. Something broad and flat in form, as, (*a*) A flat-bottomed boat, without keel, and of small draught. (*b*) A straw hat, broad-brimmed and low-crowned. (*c*) (*Railway Mach.*) A car without a roof, a platform car

4. The flat part, or side, of any thing, as, the broad side of a blade, as distinguished from its edge

5. A floor, loft, or story in a building. [*Scot.*]

6. A dull fellow; a simpleton; a numskull.

Or if you can not make a speech,
Because you are a *flat* *Holmes.*

7 (*Mus.*) A character [♭] before a note, indicating a tone which is a half step or semitone lower

Flăt, *v t* [*imp. & p. p.* FLATTED, *p. pr. & vb n.* FLATTING]

1 To make flat, to flatten, to level.

2 To render dull, insipid, or spiritless, to depress.

Passions are allayed, appetite are *flatted* *Barrow*

3 To depress in tone, as a musical note, especially, to lower in pitch by half a tone

Flăt, *v i* 1 To become flat, or flattened, to be reduced from a prominent or elevated to a level surface *Temple*

2 To become insipid, or dull and unanimated [*Obs.*] *King Charles*

3 (*Mus.*) To fall from the pitch

To flat out, to fall from a promising beginning, to make a bad ending, to disappoint expectations

Flăt'-fish, *n* (*Ichth.*) A fish which has its body of a flattened form, swims on the side, and has both eyes on one side, as the flounder, turbot, halibut, and sole, especially, a small flounder, the *Platessa plana* of Mitchell, which is esteemed excellent food

Flăt'-foot'ed, *a* Firm-footed, determined [*Colloq. U S.*]

Flăt'-hĕad, } *a.* Characterized by flatness of
Flăt'-hĕad'ed, } head, especially that produced by artificial means, as a certain tribe of American Indians

Flăt'-I'ron (-Yurn), *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth, a sad-iron

Flă'tĭve, *a* [Lat *flare, flatum,* to blow] Producing wind, flatulent [*Obs.*] *Brewer*

Flăt'ling, *adv* With the flat side, flatlong, in a prostrate position *Spenser*

Flăt'lings, *adv* With the flat side, not edgewise, flatlong [*Rare.*]

The blade struck me *flatlings* *W Scott*

Flăt'lŏng, *adv* With the flat side downward, not edgewise *Shak.*

Flăt'ly, *adv* In a flat manner, evenly, horizontally, without spirit, dully, frigidly, peremptorily, positively, plainly "He *flatly* refused his aid" *Sidney*

He that does the works of religion slowly, *flatly* and without appetite *Jer Taylor*

Flăt'ness, *n* 1 The quality or condition of being flat

2 Evenness of surface, want of relief or prominence, levelness

3 Want of vivacity or spirit, prostration, dejection, depression

4 Want of variety, dullness, insipidity

5 Depression of tone, gravity of pitch, as opposed to *sharpness* or *acuteness*

Flăt'tĕn (flăt'tn), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLATTENED, *p pr* & *vb n* FLATTENING] [From *flat,* q v]

1 To reduce to an equal or even surface, to level, to make flat

2 To throw down, to bring to the ground to prostrate, hence, to depress, to deject to dispirit.

3 To make vapid or insipid to render stale

4 (*Mus.*) To lower the pitch of, to cause to sound less sharp, to let fall from the pitch

To flatten a sail (*Naut.*), to extend a sail lengthwise of the vessel, so that its effect is only lateral *Bramle*

Flăt'tĕn (flăt'tn), *v i* To become flat, even, depressed, dull, vapid, spiritless, or depressed below pitch

Flăt'ter, *n* 1 The person or thing by which any thing is flattened

2 (*Blacksmith's Work.*) A flat swage

Flăt'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLATTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* FLATTERING] [Icel *fladra,* Fr *flatter,* Pr *flatar,* from Icel *flatr,* Sw & Eng *flat* originally, to rub gently with the hand, to stroke, i e, to make flat, level, or smooth Cf Icel *fletta,* to level, smooth, O D *flatsen,* N D *vleyden, vleyen,* to flatter, fawn]

1 To win the favoring attention of, by action expressly directed to that end, and especially by artful, insincere, or servile attentions, to gratify, to coax, to wheedle

A place for pleasantness, not unfit to *flatter* solitariness *Sidney*

Music's golden tongue
Flattered to tears this aged man and poor *Keats*

2 To soothe by praise, to gratify the self love, vanity, and pride of, to please by artful and interested commendation

Others he *flattered* by asking their advice *Prescott*

3 To please with false hopes, to encourage by unfounded or deceitful representations

Lay not that *flattering* unction to your soul *Shak.*

Flăt'ter-blind, *v t* To blind with flattery [*Rare.*]

It I do not grossly *flatterblind* myself *Coleridge*

Flăt'ter-er, *n.* One who flatters, a fawner, a wheedler

When I tell him he hates *flatterers,*
He says he does,—being then most flattered *Shak.*

The most abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greatest tyrants *Addison*

Flăt'ter-ing ly, *adv.* In a flattering manner, with partiality.

Flăt'ter-y, *n.* [Fr. *flatterie,* Pr. *flataria.* See FLATTER.] The act of flattering, or praising in a way to gratify vanity or gain favor, improper commendation, adulation, false praise

Simple pride for *flattery* makes demands. *Pope.*
Just praise is only a debt, but *flattery* is a present. *Rambler*

Syn.—Adulation, compliment, obsequiousness See ADULATION

Flăt'ting, *n* 1 A mode of painting, in which the paint, being mixed with turpentine, leaves the work without gloss *Gwilt.*

2 A method of preserving gilding unburnished, by touching it with size *Knolles.*

3 The rolling out of metal into sheets by cylindrical pressure

Flăt'tish, *a* [From *flat*] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness *Woodward.*

Flăt'u lence, } *n* [N Lat *flatulentia,* Fr *flatu*
Flăt'u len cy, } *lence,* Sp *flatulencia*]

1 The state of being flatulent, or affected with an accumulation of gases in the alimentary canal.

2 Airiness, emptiness, vanity [*Obs.*] *Glanville.*

Flăt'u lent (flăt'yu lent), *a* [N Lat *flatulentus,* from Lat *flatus* a blowing, *flatus ventris,* windiness, flatulence, from *flare,* to blow, Fr *flatulent,* Sp *flatulento*]

1 Affected with gases generated in the alimentary canal, windy

2 Generating, or tending to generate, wind in the stomach

Vegetables abound more with aerial particles than animal substances and therefore are more *flatulent* *Arbuthnot*

3 Turgid with air, as, a *flatulent* tumor *Quincy.*

4 Pretentious without substance or reality, puffy, empty, vain, as, a *flatulent* writer, *flatulent* vanity [*Obs.*] *Glanville.*

Flăt'u lent ly, *adv* In a windy manner, emptily

Flăt'u ŏs'i ty, *n* [Fr *flatuosite,* It *flatuosita*] The state of being flatuous or windy, flatulence. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Flăt'u ŏus (flăt'yu-us), *a* [Fr *flatueux,* It & Sp *flatuoso*] Windy, generating wind [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Flā'tus, *n* [Lat, from *flare,* to blow]

1 A breath, a puff of wind *Clarke*

2 Wind generated in the stomach or other cavities of the body flatulence *Quincy*

Flăt'wise *a* or *adv* With the flat side downward, or next to another object not edgewise

Flaunt (Synop, § 130), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FLAUNTED *p pr* & *vb n* FLAUNTING] [Cf Goth *flautan,* to boast, vaunt]

1 To throw or spread out, to flutter, to move ostentatiously, as, a *flaunting* show

You *flaunt* about the streets in your new gilt chariot *Arbuthnot*

One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade *Pope*

2 To carry a port or saucy appearance *Boyle.*

Flaunt, *v t* To display ostentatiously, to make an impudent show of

Flaunt, *n* Any thing displayed for show.

In these my borrowed *flaunts* *Shak*

Flaunt'ing ly, *adv* In a flaunting way

Flau'tist, *n* [It *flauto,* a flute] A player on the flute a flutist

Fla-vĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *flavescens,* p pr of *flavescere,* to turn yellow, from *flavus,* yellow] Turning yellow yellowish *Gray*

Fla vic'o mŏus, *a* [Lat *flavicomus,* from *flavus,* reddish yellow, and *coma,* hair, Gr κομη] Having yellow hair

Flā'vine, *n* [Lat *flavus,* yellow] (*Chem.*) A vegetable extract, in the form of a light brown or greenish yellow powder, and containing a large proportion of tannin and coloring matter *Simmonds*

Flā'vor, *n* [O Eng *flayre,* smell, odor, O Fr *flair,* Catalan *flayra* Pg *cheiro,* from Fr *flairer,* Pr & Catalan *flairar,* Pg *cheirar* (*fl* equivalent to Pg *ch*), to scent, to smell, from Lat *fragrare,* to emit a smell or fragrance, changed into *flagrare,* or perhaps the word was originally used of the fine yellow color of wine, and hence transferred to its taste, from Lat *flavus,* yellow Cf Pr *flavor,* yellowish color, L Lat *flavor,* yellow gold] [Written also *flavour*]

1 That quality of any thing which affects the smell, odor, fragrance, as, the *flavor* of a rose

2 That quality of any thing which affects the taste that quality which gratifies the palate, relish, savor, as, the *flavor* of wine

3 That which imparts to any thing a peculiar odor or taste, gratifying to the sense of smell, or the nicer perceptions of the palate

Flā'vor, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLAVORED, *p pr.* & *vb n* FLAVORING] To give flavor to

Flā'vored *p a* Having flavor, or a pleasant taste; as, high *flavored* wine

Flā'vor less, *a* Without flavor, tasteless.

Flā'vor ous, *a* Imparting flavor, pleasant to the taste or smell, sapid

Flā'vous, *a* [Lat *flavus*] Yellow. [*Obs.*]

Flaw, *n* [Cf A S *flōh,* fragment, piece, from *flean,* to flay, Icel *flag,* naked earth after the clods are broken up, *flaga,* clod, twig, scion, *flaga,* to break up the clods, to injure the skin slightly, *flō,* any thing spread out, Sw *flå,* Id., Norw *flage, flaag,* a sudden gust of wind, W *flaw,* a piece shivered off, splinter, rag, dart, banner.]

1. A bursting or cracking, a breach, a gap or fissure; a defect of continuity or cohesion, as, a *flaw* in a knife, a vase, or a wall

This heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand *flaws* *Shak*

2 (*Naut*) A sudden burst of wind, a sudden gust or blast of short duration

Snow and hail and stormy gust and *flaw* *Milton*
Like *flaws* in summer laying lusty corn *Tennyson*

3. A sudden burst of noise and disorder, a tumult, uproar, a quarrel

There grew a *flaw* between us *J Webster*
And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in! I heard the mighty *flaw* *Dryden*

4 Any defect made by violence or occasioned by neglect, a defect, a fault, as, a *flaw* in reputation, a *flaw* in a will, in a deed, or in a statute

Has not this also its *flaws* and its dark side *South.*

Syn.—Blemish, fault, imperfection, spot, speck

Flaw, *v t.* [*imp & p p* FLAWED, *p pr & vb n.* FLAWING] To break, to crack, to violate, to interrupt, to make unequal

The brazen caldrons with the frosts are *flawed* *Dryden*

Flaw'less, *a* Free from flaws *Boyle*

Flawn, *n* [O Fr & Sp *flaon*, N Fr *flan*, Pr *flauzon*, Late Lat *fladо*, L Lat *flato*, *flanto*, *flando*, O H Ger *fladо*, *flada*, N H Ger *fladen*] A sort of flat custard or pie [*Obs*] *Tusser*

Flaw'ter, *v t* [Cf O Eng *flawe*, to flay an animal See FLAY] To scrape or pare, as a skin [*Obs*]

Flaw'y, *a* **1** Full of flaws or cracks, broken, defective, faulty

2 Subject to sudden gusts of wind

Flax, *n* [A S *fleax*, O H Ger *flahs*, M H Ger *vlahs*, N H Ger *flachs*, D *vlas*, from the same root with Ger *flechten*, to braid, plait, twist]

Flax

1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Linum* (*L usitatissimum*), having a single, slender stalk, about a foot and a half high, with blue flowers The fiber of the bark is used for making thread and cloth, called *linen*, *cambric*, *lawn*, *lace*, &c Lin seed oil is expressed from the seed

2 The skin or fibrous part of the flax plant, when broken and cleaned by hatcheling or combing

Flax'-cŏmb (flăks'kōm), *n* A comb or toothed instrument for separating flax from the tow and shives, a hatchel

Flax'-drĕss'er, *n* One who breaks and swingles flax, or prepares it for the spinner

Flax'-drĕss'ing, *n* The process of breaking and swingling flax

Flax'en (flăks'n), *a* **1** Made of flax, as, *flaxen* thread

2 Resembling flax, of the color of flax, as, *flaxen* hair

Flax'-plănt, *n* (*Bot*) A plant in New Zealand allied to the lilies and aloes the *Phormium tenax*

Flax'seed, *n* The seed of the flax plant linseed

Flax'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Linaria* (*L vulgaris*)

Flax'-wĕnch, *n* **1** A female who spins

2 A prostitute [*Obs*] *Shak*

Flax'y, *a* Like flax, of a light color, fair *Sandys*

Flay, *v t* [*imp & p p* FLAYED *p pr & vb n* FLAYING] [A S *flean*, Sw *flå*, Dan *flaa*, O D *vlaen*, *vlaeden*, *vlaghen*, N D *villen* Cf FLAW] To skin, to strip off the skin of, as, to *flay* an ox

With her nails
She'll *flay* thy wolfish visage *Shak*

Flay'er (flā'er, 4), *n* One who strips off the skin

Flea (flee), *v t* [See *supra*] To flay [*Obs*]

He will be *fleaed* first
And horse-collars made of 's skin *Fletcher*

Flea, *n.* [A S *flea*, Scot *flech*, Icel *flō*, N H Ger *floh*, M H Ger *vlōch*, D *vloo*, allied to Lat *pulex*, Slav *blocha*] (*Entom*) An insect of the genus *Pulex*, remarkable for its agility and troublesome bite

☞ The *common flea* is the *Pulex irritans*, the *chigre*, or *chigoe*, of the West Indies and South America is the *Pulex penetrans*

A flea in the ear, an unwelcome hint or unexpected reply, annoying like a flea, an irritating repulse, as to put *a flea in one's ear*, to go away with *a flea in one's ear* — *To have a flea in the ear*, to fail in some scheme in a way to throw ridicule on the person attempting it, also, to receive an unwelcome hint or annoying suggestion

Flea'-bāne, *n* (*Bot*) One of various plants, supposed to have efficacy in driving away fleas They belong to the genera *Conyza*, *Erigeron*, and *Pulicaria* *London.*

Flea' bite, } *n* **1** The bite of a flea, or the
Flea'-bit'ing, } red spot caused by the bite

2 A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea *Harvey.*

Flea'-bit'ten, *a* **1** Bitten or stung by a flea

2 Mean, worthless, of low birth or station *Cleaveland.*

Fleak, *n.* Same as FLAKE, q v

Fleak'ing, *n* A gauze like covering of reeds, over which the main covering is laid, in thatching houses.

Fleam, *n.* [D *fluym* or *fluim*, M H Ger *fliedeme*, *fleuten*, *fliete*, *fliete*, O H Ger *fliedimd*, *fliotlemi*, L Lat *flevotomum*, Lat *phlebotomum*, Gr. φλεβοτόμον, from φλεψ, gen. φλεβός, vein, and τεμνειν, to cut] (*Surg & Vet*) A sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood, a lancet.

Fleam'y, *a* Bloody, clotted [*Obs. or Prov*]

"Foamy bubbling of a *fleamy* brain." *Marston.*

Flear, *v t & i* See FLEER.

Flea'-wort (flē'wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) An herb used in medicine (*Plantago psyllium*), named from the shape of its seeds *Loudon*

Flèche (flăsh), *n* [Fr, from *flèche*, arrow] (*Fort*) A field work usually at the foot of a glacis, consisting of two faces forming a salient angle pointing outward from the position taken

Fleck, *n* A spot, a streak, a speckle, a dapple.

"*Flecks* of sin" *Tennyson*

Fleck, *v t* [*imp & p p* FLECKED (flĕkt), *p pr & vb n* FLECKING] [Ger *fleck*, spot, D *flek*, *flak*, Sw *fläck*, D *vlek*, *vlak*, Ger *flecken*, to spot, Dan *flekke*, *flække*, Sw *fläcka*, D *vlekken*, *vlakken*] To spot, to streak or stripe, to variegate, to dapple

Both *flecked* with white, the true Arcadian strain *Dryden*
A bird, a cloud, *flecking* the sunny air *Trench*

Fleck'er, *v t* Same as FLECK

Fleck'less, *a* Without spot or blame [*Rare*]

My conscience will not count me *fleckless* *Tennyson*

Flec'tion (flĕk'shun), *n* [See FLEXION] The act of bending, or state of being bent inflection.

Flec'tor, *n* A flexor See FLEXOR

Fled, *imp & p p* of *flee*

Fledge, *a* [A S *flycge*, L Ger *flugge*, D *vlug*, N H Ger *flugge*, *flucke*, O H Ger *fluhhi*, from *flug*, *flug*, flight, from *fliogan*, *fleogan*, N H Ger *fliegen*, A S *fleogan*, Eng to *fly*] Feathered furnished with feathers or wings, able to fly [*Obs*]

His locks behind
Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round *Milton*

Fledge, *v t* [*imp & p p* FLEDGED (flejd), *p pr & vb n* FLEDGING]

1 To furnish with feathers, to supply with the feathers necessary for flight

The birds were not yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves *L Estrange*

2 To furnish with any soft covering

Your master, whose chin is not yet *fledged* *Shak*

Fledge (flĕj), *v i* To become fledged [*Obs*]

Fledge'ling, *n* A young bird just fledged

Flee, *v i* [*imp & p p* FLED *p pr & vb n* FLEEING] [A S *flēohan*, *fleon*, O Sax *fliohan*, O H Ger *fliuhan*, *fluhan*, *flohan*, N H Ger *fliehen*, M H Ger *vlehen*, D *vlien*, Icel *flya*, Dan *flye*, Sw *fly*, Goth *thliuhan*] To run away, as from danger or evil, to avoid in an alarmed or cowardly manner, to hasten off — usually with *from* This is sometimes omitted, making the verb transitive "*Flee* fornication" 1 *Cor* vi 18

Cowardly *fled*, not having struck one stroke *Shak*

To flee the question, or *from the question* (*Legislative Assemblies*), to avoid voting on a question

Fleece, *n* [A-S *fleos*, *flys*, L Ger *flus*, M L Ger & M D *vlûs*, D *vlies*, N H Ger *flies*, *vlies*]

1 The coat of wool that covers a sheep, or that is shorn from a sheep at one time

Who shore me
Like a tame wether all my precious *fleece* *Milton*

2 Any soft woolly covering resembling a fleece

3 (*Manuf*) The loose and thin wadding of cotton or wool coming from the breaking card

Fleece, *v t* [*imp & p p* FLEECED (flēcst), *p pr & vb n* FLEECING]

1 To deprive of a fleece, or natural covering of wool

2 To strip of money or property, to deprive of property cruelly under cover of law, to deprive of property by exorbitant or pressing demands, to bring to straits by oppressions and exactions, to rob, to steal from

Whilst pope and prince shared the wool betwixt them, the people were finely *fleeced* *Fuller*

3 To spread over as with wool *Thomson*

Fleeced (flēcst), *a* Furnished with a fleece or with fleeces, as, a sheep is well *fleeced*

Fleece'less, *a* Having no fleece

Fleec'er, *n* One who fleeces, strips, or takes by unreasonable or heartless exactions

Fleece'-wool, *n* Wool shorn from the sheep

Flee'cy, *a* Covered with, made of, or resembling, a fleece "*Fleecy* flocks" *Prior*

Flē'er, *n* One who flees *Ld Berners*

Fleer, *v i* [*imp & p p* FLEERED, *p pr & vb n* FLEERING] [Scot *fleyr*, to make wry faces, Icel *fyra*, to smile, to laugh often]

1 To make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn, to deride, to sneer, to mock, to gibe, as, to *fleer* and flout

To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity *Shak*

2 To grin with an air of civility, to leer [*Obs*]

Grinning and *fleering* as though they went to a bear-baiting *Latimer*

Fleer, *v t* To mock, to flout at *Beau & Fl.*

Fleer, *n* **1** Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks

And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns *Shak*

2. A grin of civility; a leer. [*Obs.*]

A treacherous *fleer* on the face of deceivers. *South.*

Fleer'er, *n* One who fleers; a mocker; a fawner.

Fleer'ing-ly, *adv.* In a fleering manner.

Fleet, *n* [A S *flēot*, a place where vessels float, bay, river, from *flēotan*, to float, swim, L Ger. *flēt*, sewer, rivulet, D *vliet*, M. H Ger. *vliez*, N. H. Ger. *fliesz*]

1 A flood, a creek or inlet, a bay or estuary; a river,—sometimes used in compound names of places, as, *Fleet*-street, North *fleet*, *Fleet*-prison. [*Obs.*]

Together wove we nets to entrap the fish
In floods and sedgy *fleets* *Matthewes.*

2 A former prison in London,—so called from a stream, the Fleet (now filled up), on which it stood

Fleet parson, a clergyman of low character, in the vicinity of the Fleet-prison, who united persons in marriage, called *Fleet-marriage*, at any time of day or night, without public notice or witnesses, and without consent of parents

Fleet, *n* [A-S *fleet*, *flota*, ship, from *flēotan*, to float, swim, Icel *floti*, fleet, boat, O Dan *flaade*, N. Dan *flode*, Sw *flotta*, D *vloot*, L & H Ger *flotte*, Fr *flotte*, It *flotta*] A navy or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company, especially, a number of ships of war

Fleet, *a* [*compar* FLEETER, *superl* FLEETEST] [Icel *flōtr*, quick See FLIT]

1 Swift in motion, moving with velocity, light and quick in going from place to place, nimble

In mail their horses clad, yet *fleet* and strong *Milton*

2 Light, superficially fruitful, or thin, not penetrating deep, as soil [*Prov Eng*] *Mortimer.*

Fleet, *v i* [*imp & p p* FLEETED, *p pr & vb n.* FLEETING]

1 To fly swiftly, to hasten, to flit as a light substance

All the unaccomplished works of Nature's hand,
Dissolved on earth, *fleet* hither *Milton.*

2 To sail, to float [*Obs*]

And in frail wood on Adrian Gulf doth *fleet* *Spenser.*

3 (*Naut*) To slip down the barrel of a capstan or windlass,—said of a rope or chain

Fleet, *v t* [See *supra*]

1 To pass over rapidly, to skim the surface of; as, a ship that *fleets* the gulf *Spenser.*

2 To hasten over, to cause to pass lightly, or in mirth and joy

Young gentlemen flock to him, and *fleet* the time carelessly *Shak.*

3 [A S *flēt*, *flut*, cream, from *flēotan*] To take the cream from, to skim [*Eng*]

4 (*Naut*) (*a*) To draw apart the blocks of,—said of a tackle *Totten* (*b*) To cause to slip down the barrel of a capstan or windlass, as a rope or chain

Fleet'en, *n.* [See FLEET, *v t*, 3] Skimmed milk. [*Obs*]

Fleet'en-face, *n* [See FLEET, *v t*, 3] A pale face, of the color of fleeten, or skimmed milk, a coward.

You know where you are, you *fleeten-face* *Beau & Fl.*

Fleet'-foot, *a* Swift of foot, running, or able to run, with rapidity *Shak.*

Fleet'ing, *p a* Not durable, transient, transitory, as, the *fleeting* hours or moments.

Syn —See TRANSIENT

Fleet'ing-dish, *n* A skimming bowl

Fleet'ing-ly, *adv* In a fleeting manner

Fleet'ly, *adv* In a fleet manner, rapidly

Fleet'ness, *n* The quality of being fleet or swift; swiftness, rapidity, velocity, celerity, speed, as, the *fleetness* of a horse or deer

Flĕm'ing, *n* A native or inhabitant of Flanders

Flĕm'ish, *a.* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Flanders, or the Flemings

Flemish horse (*Naut*), an additional foot-rope at the ends of top-sail yards *Simmonds*

Flĕm'ish, *n* The language or dialect spoken by the Flemings

Flĕnch, *v t* Same as FLENSE

Flĕnse, *v t* [Dan *flense*, D *vlensen*, *vlenzen*, Scot. *flinch* Cf Icel *flusun*, to flay, skin] To cut up and obtain the blubber of,—said of a whale

Flĕsh, *n* [A-S *flæsc*, O Sax *flesc*, O Fries *flesc*, O H Ger *fleisc*, N H Ger *fleisch*, D *vleesch*, Icel. & Dan *flesk*, lard, bacon, fat, Sw *flisk*, allied to Russ *plotj*, flesh]

1 The aggregate of muscles, fat, and other tissue which cover the framework of bones in man and other animals, especially the muscles

2 Animal food, in distinction from vegetable; meat, especially, the body of beasts and birds used as food, distinct from *fish*

With roasted *flesh*, and milk, and wastel brede *Chaucer.*

3 The human system, the body, the corporeal person

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable *Shak.*

4 The human race, mankind, humanity.

All *flesh* had corrupted his way upon the earth. *Gen* vi. 12.

5 Human nature, (*a*) In a good sense, tenderness of feeling, gentleness.

There is no *flesh* in man's obdurate heart. *Cowper.*

(b.) In a bad sense, tendency to transient or physical pleasure; desire for sensual gratification, carnality. (c.) (*Theol.*) The character under the influence of animal propensities or selfish passions, the soul uninfluenced by spiritual influences.

6. Kindred, stock, race.

He is our brother and our *flesh* *Gen* xxxvii 27

7. The soft, pulpy substance of fruit, also, that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten

An arm of flesh, human strength or aid — *Flesh and blood*, the entire body, man in his physical personality

Flĕsh, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLESHED (flĕsht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLESHING] 1 To feed with flesh, as an incitement to further exertion, to initiate, — said especially in reference to the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take, or other flesh, hence, to use upon flesh, as a murderous weapon, especially for the first time

The wild dog
Shall *flesh* his tooth in every innocent *Shak.*

2 To glut, to satiate, hence, to harden, to accustom "*Fleshed* in triumphs" *Glanville*

Old soldiers
Fleshed in the spoils of Germany and France *Beau. & Fl.*

Flĕsh'-brŏth (21), *n* Broth made by boiling flesh in water

Flĕsh'-brŭsh, *n* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction

Flĕsh'-clŏgged, *a* Incumbered with flesh

Flĕsh'er, *n* A butcher

A *flesher* on a block had laid his whittle down *Macaulay*

Flĕsh'-flȳ, *n* A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it *Ray*

Flĕsh'ful, *a* Abounding in flesh, fat [*Obs.*]

Flĕsh'hŏŏd, *n* The state of being in, or clothed with, flesh, or subject to the ills of the flesh, incarnation

Thou, who hast thyself
Endured this *fleshhood* *E. B. Browning*

Flĕsh'-hŏŏk, *n* A hook to draw flesh from a pot or caldron

Flĕsh'i ness, *n* [From *fleshy*] The state of being fleshy, plumpness, corpulence grossness

Flĕsh'ling, *n* A thin covering to imitate skin, worn by actors and dancers

Flĕsh'less, *a* Destitute of flesh, lean "As a *fleshless* ghost" *Carlyle*

Flĕsh'li ness, *n* The state of being fleshly, carnal passions and appetites *Spenser*

Flĕsh'ling, *n* A person devoted to fleshly things [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Flĕsh'ly, *a* 1 Pertaining to the flesh, corporeal "*Fleshly* bondage" *Denham*

2 Animal, not vegetable *Dryden*

3 Human, not celestial, not spiritual or divine "*Fleshly* wisdom" 2 *Cor.* i 12 "Vain of *fleshly* arm" *Milton*

4 Carnal, worldly, lascivious "Abstain from *fleshly* lusts" 1 *Pet.* ii 11

Flĕsh'ly-mĭnd'ĕd, *a* Disposed toward sensual things, carnally minded, lustful

Flĕsh'-mēat, *n* The flesh of animals prepared or used for food, animal food *Swift*

Flĕsh'ment, *n* The act of fleshing, or the excitement attending it *Shak.*

Flĕsh'-mŏn'gĕr (-mŭng'gĕr), *n* [A-S *flæsc mangere*] One who deals in flesh, hence, a procurer, a pimp, a pander [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Flĕsh'-pŏt, *n* A vessel in which flesh is cooked, hence, plenty of provisions

Flĕsh'quāke, *n* [Formed in imitation of *earthquake*] A trembling of the flesh [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Flĕsh'-tĭnt, *n* (*Paint.*) A color which best serves to represent that of the human body *Fairholt*

Flĕsh'-worm (-wûrm), *n* A worm that feeds on flesh

Flĕsh'-wound (-woond, *or* wound), *n* A wound not reaching beyond the flesh, or one not deep

Flĕsh'y, *a* (*compar.* FLESHIER, *superl.* FLESHIEST) 1. Full of flesh, plump, corpulent, gross

The sole of his foot is *fleshy* *Ray*

2 Human [*Obs.*] "Our *fleshy* eyes" *I. Webster*

3 (*Bot.*) Composed of firm pulp, succulent as, the houseleek, cactus, and agave are *fleshy* plants

Flĕt, *p. p.* of *fleet* Skimmed [*Obs.*] *Mortimer*

Flĕtch, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLETCHED (flĕtsht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLETCHING] [Fr *flesche*, arrow. See FLASH] To feather, as an arrow [*Obs.*] *Warburton*

Flĕtch'er, *n* [O Fr *flechier*, L. Lat *flecherius, flecharius, flechiarius* See *supra*] One who fletches or feathers arrows, a manufacturer of bows and arrows [*Obs.*]

Fle-tĭf'er-ŭs, *a* [Lat *fletifer*, from *fletus*, weeping, from *flere*, to weep, and *ferre*, to bear, produce] Producing tears [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Fleur-de-lis (flûr'de-lē'), *n* [Fr., flower of the lily, corrupted, in English, to *flower-de luce*, q. v.] (*Her.*) The royal insignia of France; — whether originally representing a lily or the head of a javelin, is disputed.

Fleur-de lis

Fleur'y, *n.* (*Her.*) A cross, couped at the ends, from which proceed fleurs-de-lis.

Flew (flū), *imp.* of *fly.*

Flew (flū), *n.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound *Hanmer.*

Flewed (flūd), *a* Having large chaps, mouthed, deep mouthed [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Flĕx, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLEXED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLEXING] [Lat *flectere, flexum*] To bend, as, a muscle *flexes* the arm

Flex-ăn'i mŏŭs, *a* [Lat *flexanimus*, from *flectere, flexum*, to bend, and *animus*, mind] Having power to change the mind [*Obs.*] *Howell*

Flĕx'i bĭl'i ty, *n* [Lat *flexibilitas*, Fr *flexibilité*, Pr *flexibilitat*, Sp *flexibilidad*, It *flessibilità*] The quality of being flexible, flexibleness, pliancy, facility or easiness of compliance or temper, as, the *flexibility* of rays of light *Newton*

All the *flexibility* of a veteran courtier *Macaulay*

Flĕx'i ble, *a* [Lat *flexibilis*, from *flectere, flexum*, to bend, Fr & Sp *flexible*, It *flessibile*] 1 Capable of being flexed or bent, admitting of being turned, bowed, or twisted, without breaking, pliable, yielding to pressure

When the splitting wind
Makes *flexible* the knees of knotted oak *Shak.*

2 Capable of yielding to the influence of others, not invincibly rigid or obstinate, tractable, manageable, ductile, too easy and compliant, wavering

Phocion was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people *Bacon*

Women are soft, mild pitiful, and *flexible* *Shak.*

3 Capable of being adapted or accommodated

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose *Rogers*

Syn — Pliant, pliable, supple, tractable manageable ductile, obsequious, inconstant, wavering

Flĕx'i ble ness, *n* The condition or quality of being flexible, flexibility, pliableness, ductility, manageableness, tractableness as, the *flexibleness* of youth

Flĕx'i bly, *adv* In a flexible manner

Flĕx'i cŏs'tate, *a* [Lat *flectere, flexum*, to bend, and *costa*, rib] Having bent or curved ribs

Flĕx'ile (flĕks'il), *a* [Lat *flexilis*, from *flectere, flexum*, to bend] Pliant, pliable, easily bent, yielding to power, impulse, or moral force *Thomson*

Flĕx'ion (flĕk'shun), *n* [Lat *flexio*, Fr & Sp *flexion*, It *flessione*]

1 The act of flexing or bending a turning

2 A bending, a part bent, a fold *Bacon*

3 (*Gram.*) Syntactical change of form of words, inflection

Express the syntactical relations by *flexion* *W. Hamilton*

4 (*Anat.*) That motion of a joint which gives the distal member a continually decreasing angle with the axis of the proximate part

Flĕx'or, *n* [Lat *flectere, flexum*, to bend] (*Anat.*) A muscle whose office is to produce flexion, — opposed to *extensor*

Flĕx'u ōse' (flĕk'shu ōs'), *a* Flexuous *Ency. Cyc.*

Flĕx'u ŏŭs (flĕk'shu us), *a* [Lat *flexuosus*, from *flexus*, a bending, turning, from *flectere, flexum*, to bend, turn Pr *flexuos*, It *flessuoso*] Having turns, windings, or flexures, winding, bending, changing direction *Bacon*

Flĕx'ūre (flĕk'shūr), *n* [Lat *flexura*, Sp *flexura*, It *flessura*]

1 The act of flexing or bending, a turning or curving, flexion, hence, obsequious bowing or bending

Will it give place to *flexure* and low bending? *Shak.*

2 A turn, a bend, a fold

Varying with the *flexures* of the valley through which it meandered *British Quarterly*

Flĭb'ber gĭb'bet, *n* An imp [*Low*] *Howitt*

Flĭ bŭs'tier, *n* See FILIBUSTER

Flĭck, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLICKED (flĭkt) *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLICKING] [Cf FLICKER] To whip lightly, to flip, as, to *flick* a horse, to *flick* the dirt from boots *Thackeray*

Flĭck, *n* A flitch, as, a *flick* of bacon

Flĭck'er, *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLICKERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLICKERING] [A-S *flyccerian, flaccerian, flaccrian, flacrian*, to move the wings, to flutter, from *flyge*, able to fly, O H Ger *flogarôn*, O D. *flugheren*, to flutter, N D *flikkeren*, to twinkle, O Sw *flekra*, to move often, Scot *flekker, flyker*, to flutter, to quiver See FLEDGE] To flutter, to flap without flying to keep in motion without removing, to waver or fluctuate, like a flame in a current of air

And *flickering* on her nest made short essays to sing *Dryden*

Flĭck'er, *n* The act of wavering or of fluttering, fluctuation, sudden and brief increase of brightness, as, it was the last *flicker* of the dying flame

Flĭck'er-ing ly, *adv* In a flickering manner

Flĭck'er-mouse, *n.* The bat, flinder-mouse *B. Jonson.*

Flĭdge, *a* Fledged [*Obs.*]

Drive their young ones out of the nest when they be once *fledge* *Holland*

Flĭdge, *v. i* To become fledged, to get feathers. [*Obs.*]

They every day build their nests, every hour *fledge* *R. Greene*

Flĭ'er, *n.* [See FLY] 1. One who flies or flees, a runaway, a fugitive *Shak.*

2 (*Mach.*) A fly. See FLY.

3 (*pl.*) The arms attached to the spindle of a spinning wheel, over which the thread passes to the spool, — so called from their swift revolution.

4 A straight flight of steps or stairs

Flight (flīt), *n* [A-S *fliht, flyht*, a flying, from *fleógan*, to fly, *flyht*, a fleeing, from *fleóhan, fleón*, to flee, O H Ger *fluht*, N H Ger *flucht*, Sw *flykt*, a fleeing, Ger *flug*, Sw *flygt*, a flying, D *vlugt*, Dan *flugt*, a fleeing or flying]

1 The act of fleeing, the act of running away, to escape danger or expected evil, hasty departure.

Pray ye that your *flight* be not in the winter *Matt.* xxiv 20.

Vain by *flight* to save themselves *Shak.*

2 The act of flying, a passing through the air by the help of wings, volitation, mode or style of flying

Like the night-owl's lazy *flight* *Shak.*

3 Lofty elevation and excursion, a mounting, a soaring as, a *flight* of imagination or ambition, in a bad sense, extravagant sally, excursion, wandering, as, a *flight* of folly

Could he have kept his spirit to that *flight*,
He had been happy *Byron.*

His highest *flights* were indeed far below those of Taylor *Macaulay.*

4 A number of beings or things passing through the air together, especially a flock of birds flying in company, the birds that fly or migrate together, the birds produced in one season "Swift *flights* of angels ministrant" *Milton* "A *flight* of arrows" *Swift*

Like a *flight* of fowl
Scattered by winds *Shak.*

5 A reach of steps or stairs, from one landing to another

6 A long, light, feathered arrow [*Obs.*]

Not a *flight* drawn home
For made that haste that they have *Beau. & Fl.*

7 The husk or glume of oats

To put to flight, to turn to flight, to compel to run away, to force to escape

Syn — Pair, set See PAIR

Flight'ed, *a* Taking flight flying

Flight'i ly, *adv* In a flighty, wild, or imaginative manner

Flight'i ness (flīt'i nes), *n* The state of being flighty, wildness, slight delirium, extreme volatility

Syn — Levity, giddiness, volatility, lightness, wildness See LEVITY

Flight'-shŏt, *n* The distance which an arrow flies

Within a *flight-shot* from it in the valley *Evelyn*

There stands the May-pole, half a *flight-shot* from the king's oak *W. Scott*

Flight'y (flīt'ȳ), *a* 1 Fleeting, swift, transient.

The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it *Shak.*

2 Indulging in flights, or wild and unrestrained sallies, of imagination, humor, caprice, &c., given to disordered fancies and extravagant conduct, volatile, giddy

Proofs of my *flighty* and paradoxical turn of mind *Coleridge*

The younger branches of the nobility denounced the holy monk as a harsh disciplinarian and a *flighty* enthusiast *J. S. Harford*

Flĭm'flăm, *n* [Cf FLAM] A freak, a trick. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Flĭm'si ly, *adv* In a flimsy manner

Flĭm'si ness, *n* State or quality of being flimsy, thin, weak texture, weakness, want of substance or solidity

Flĭm'sy (flĭm'zȳ), *a* [*compar.* FLIMSIER, *superl.* FLIMSIEST] [Cf W *llymsu*, a sharp, fickle motion, with a sharp, fickle motion, vain, weak, *llymus*, of a keen, sharp, quick, or subtle quality, *llym*, subtle, quick, keen, sharp See LIMBY] Weak, feeble, slight, vain, without strength or solid substance, of loose and unsubstantial structure without reason or plausibility, as, a *flimsy* pretext, a *flimsy* excuse, *flimsy* objections *Milner.*

Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines *Pope.*

Syn — Weak feeble, light, superficial shallow, vain.

Flĭm'sy, *n* 1 Thin or transfer paper

2 A bank note (*Cant. Eng.*)

Flĭnch, *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLINCHED (flĭncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLINCHING] [Probably corrupted from *blench*, q. v.] To withdraw from any suffering or undertaking from pain or danger, to fail in doing or persevering, to show signs of yielding or of suffering, to shrink, to wince, as, one of the parties *flinched* from the combat

A child by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or complaining *Locke.*

Flĭnch'er, *n* One who flinches or fails.

Flĭnch'ing ly, *adv* In a flinching manner.

Flĭn'der-mouse, *n* A bat, a flitter-mouse.

Flĭn'ders, *n. pl* [Scot *flinders, flendrs* Cf D. *flenters*, rags, broken pieces] Small pieces or splinters, fragments

The tough ash spear, so stout and true,
Into a thousand *flinders* flew *W. Scott.*

Fling, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUNG, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLINGING] [O Sw *flenga*, to beat, strike, throw,

Icel. *fleygia*, to hurl, send, allied to Lat. *fligere*, to strike down.]

1. To cast, send, or throw from the hand, to hurl, to dart, to emit with violence, as though thrown from the hand, as, to *fling* a stone at a bird.

"Tis Fate that *flings* the dice; and, as she *flings*,
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings *Dyrden.*
He like Jove, his lightning *flung*. *Dryden.*

2. To shed forth, to emit, to scatter.

The sun begins to *fling*
His flaring beams. *Milton*
Every beam new transient colors *flings*. *Pope*

3. To throw down, to prostrate, hence, to baffle, to defeat, as, to *fling* a party in litigation.

His horse started, *flung* him, and fell upon him *Walpole*

To fling away, to reject, to discard "Cromwell I charge thee, *fling away* ambition" *Shak* — *To fling down*, to throw to the ground, to demolish, to ruin — *To fling in*, to throw in, not to charge in an account, as, in settling accounts, one party *flings in* a small sum, or a few days work — *To fling off*, to baffle in the chase, to defeat of prey, also, to get rid of *Addison* — *To fling open*, to throw open, to open suddenly or with violence, as, to *fling open* a door — *To fling out*, to utter, to speak in an abrupt or harsh manner, as, to *fling out* hard words against another — *To fling up*, to relinquish, to abandon, as, to *fling up* a design

Fling, *v i* **1** To throw, to wince, to flounce, as, the horse began to kick and *fling*

2 To cast in the teeth, to utter harsh language, to sneer, as, the scold began to flout and *fling*

3 To throw one's self in a violent or hasty manner, to rush, — *self* being omitted

And crop-full, out of doors he *flings* *Milton*
I *flung* closer to his breast,
As sword that, after battle, *flungs* to sheath' *F B Browning*

To fling out, to grow unruly or outrageous *Shak*

Fling, *n* **1** A cast from the hand, a throw, a flounce.

2 A severe or contemptuous remark, a gibe, a sneer, a sarcasm

I, who love to have a *fling*,
Both at senate house and king *Swift*

3 A kind of dance

Fling'-dŭst, *n* One who kicks up the dust, a street walker, a low woman [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl.*

Fling'er, *n* One who flings, one who jeers

Flint, *n* [A S *flint*, Sw *flinta*, *flintsten*, Dan. *flint*, *flintsten*, M L Ger *vlint*, *vlintstein*, O H. Ger *flins*, M H Ger *vlins*, allied to Gr πλίνθος, brick, whence Ger *flinte*, a light gun with a firelock and a flint stone in it]

1 (*Min*) A variety of quartz, of a yellowish, bluish gray, or grayish black color, composed of silica, with traces of iron, and supposed to be collections of animalcular shells, aggregations around sponges, or other organic substances It is very hard, and strikes fire with steel

2. A piece of flinty stone used in some fire arms to strike fire, now superseded by percussion caps

Flint'-glăss, *n* A very pure and beautiful kind of glass, of great density and high refractive power, in which oxide of lead is a distinguishing ingredient It is much used for table glass-ware and for optical purposes, and is so called because originally made of pulverized flints

Flint'i-ness, *n* State or quality of being flinty, hardness, cruelty *Bean & Fl*

Flint'-lŏck, *n* A musket lock with a flint fixed in the hammer for striking on the cap of the pan, — now superseded by the percussion lock

Flint'-stōne, *n* A hard, siliceous stone, a flint

Flint'y, *a* [*compar* FLINTIER, *superl* FLINTIEST] Consisting of, composed of, abounding in, or resembling, flint, as, a *flinty* rock, *flinty* ground, a *flinty* heart

Flint'y-slāte, *n* (*Min*) A hard mineral of a somewhat slaty structure, containing about 75 per cent. of silica, with lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron. A variety of it, the basanite or Lydian stone, is used for trying gold, and hence is called *touch-stone*. *Eng Cyc*

Flip, *n* [A cant word Cf Prov Eng *flip*, equivalent to nimble, flippant] A mixture of beer and spirit sweetened and heated by a hot iron

Flip'-dŏg, *n* An iron used, when heated, to warm flip

Flip'-flăp, *n* The repeated stroke of something long and loose *Johnson*

Flip'-flăp, *adv* [Prov Eng *flip*, a slight, sudden blow. See FLAP, *n*, 2] With repeated strokes and noise, as of something long and loose *Ash*

Flip'pan cy, *n* [See FLIPPANT] The state or quality of being flippant, smoothness and rapidity of speech, volubility of tongue, fluency of speech.

Flip'pant, *a* [Prov Eng *flip*, to move nimbly. Cf W *llib*, *llibin*, *llipa*, soft, limber, pliant]

1 Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech, speaking with ease and rapidity, having a voluble tongue, talkative

2 Speaking fluently and confidently, without knowledge or consideration, empty, inconsiderate, pert, petulant. "*Flippant* epilogues" *Thomson*

To put *flippant* scorn to the blush *I Taylor*

Flip'pant, *n* A flippant person. [*Rare*]

Flip'pant ly, *adv* In a flippant manner, fluently, with ease and volubility of speech

Flip'pant-ness, *n* The state or quality of being flippant; fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; flippancy.

Flip'per, *n* The paddle of a sea-turtle, the broad fin of a fish.

Flirt (18), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLIRTED, *p. pr. & vb n.* FLIRTING] [Of A-S. *fleard*, trifle, folly, *fleardian*, to trifle, Prov Eng *flurt*, to snap the fingers derisively, Eng *blurt*, to throw at random]

1 To throw with a jerk or quick effort, to fling suddenly, as, they *flirt* water in each other's faces, he *flirted* a glove, or a handkerchief

2 To toss or throw about, to move playfully to and fro, as, to *flirt* a fan

3 To jeer at, to abuse, to treat with contempt

I am ashamed; I am scorned; I am *flirted* *Beau & Fl*

Flirt, *v i* **1.** To run and dart about, to act with giddiness, or from a desire to attract notice, especially, to play the coquette, to play at courtship, to coquet, to be unsteady or fluttering, as, they *flirt* with the young men

2 To throw bantering or sarcastic words, to utter contemptuous language, with an air of disdain, to jeer or gibe *Beau & Fl*

Flirt, *n* [See *supra*] **1** A sudden jerk, a quick throw or cast, a darting motion, hence, a jeer

In unfurling the fan are several little *flirts* and vibrations *Addison*

2 [L Ger *flirtje*, H Ger *flirtchen*] One who flirts, a female who acts with giddiness, or plays at courtship, a coquette, a pert girl

Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world *Addison*

Flirt, *a* Pert, wanton [*Obs*] *Shak*

Flir-tā'tion, *n.* **1** A flirting, a quick, sprightly motion

2 Playing at courtship, coquetry

The *flirtations* and jealousies of our ball-rooms *Macaulay*

Flirt'-gill, *n* A woman of light behavior, a gill flirt [*Obs*] *Shak*

You heard him take me up like a *flirt-gill* *Beau & Fl*

Flirt'i gig, *n* A wanton, pert girl [*Obs*] *Gr osc.*

Flirt'ing-ly, *adv* In a flirting manner

Flisk, *v i* To skip "He *flisking* flies" *Gosson*

Flisk, *n* A large toothed comb *Simmonds*

Flit, *v i* [*imp & p p* FLITTED, *p pr & vb n* FLITTING] [Dan *flytte*, Sw *flytta*, to remove, Dan *flyde*, Sw. *flyta*, to flow, to glide away, D *vleeden*, to flee See FLEET]

1 To move with celerity through the air, to fly away with a rapid motion, to dart along, to fleet, as, a bird *flits* away, or *flits* in air, a cloud *flits* along

A shadow *flits* before me *Tennyson*

2 To flutter, to rove on the wing *Dryden*

3 To pass rapidly, as a light substance, from one place to another, to remove, to migrate

It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other *Hooker*

4 To remove from one habitation to another. [*Scot and Prov Eng*] *Richardson.*

5 To be unstable, to be easily or often moved

And the free soul to *flitting* air resigned *Dryden.*

Flit, *a* Nimble, quick, swift [*Obs*] See FLEFT

Flitch, *n* [A-S *flicce*, Prov Eng *flick*, L Ger. *flicke*] The side of a hog salted and cured *Swift*

Flite, *v i.* [A S *flitan*, to strive, contend, quarrel, O H Ger *flizan*, to be eager] To scold, to quarrel [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

Flit'ter, *v i* To flutter [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Flit'ter, *n* [Cf Ger *flitter*, spangle, tinsel, *flittern*, to make a tremulous or quivering motion, to glitter, allied to Eng *flitter*, *flutter* See *supra*] A rag, a tatter, a small piece or fragment

Flit'ter-mouse, *n* [From *flitter*, to flutter, and *mouse*, N H Ger *fledermaus*, O H Ger *fledarmûs*, M H Ger *vledermûs*, from *vlederen*, to flutter] A bat, a flicker mouse, a flinder mouse

Flit'ti ness, *n* [From *flit*] Unsteadiness, levity, lightness [*Obs*] *Bp Hopkins.*

Flit'ting, *n* **1** A flying with lightness and celerity, a fluttering

2 A removal from one habitation to another [*Scot and Prov Eng*]

A neighbor had lent his cart for the *flitting*, and it was now standing loaded at the door, ready to move away *J. Grey*

Flit'ting ly, *adv* In a flitting manner

Flit'ty, *a* Unstable, fluttering [*Obs*] *More*

Flix, *n* [Allied to *flax*, q v] Down, fur [*Obs*]

Flix, *n* A certain disease, the flux, dysentery

Flix'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) The *Sisymbrium sophia*, or hedge mustard, a warm, aromatic plant, sometimes used as a pot-herb, found growing on walls and waste grounds

Flō, *n* [A S *flâ*, *flân*] An arrow. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Flōat (flōt), *n* [See *infra*, and cf *fleet*, flood, in English proper names, A S *fleot*, Icel *flôt*, river, Dan *flod*, *flood*]

1 Any thing which floats or rests on the surface of a fluid, as a mass of timber or boards fastened together, and conveyed down the river by the current, a raft

2 The cork or quill used on an angling line, to support it, and indicate the bite of a fish

3 The water-gage of a steam-boiler attached to the valve in a feed pipe. *Bourne.*

4 The float-board of a wheel. See FLOAT-BOARD

5. The act of flowing; flux; flood. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

6. A wave. [*Obs.*] "The Mediterranean *float*." *Shak.*

7. A quantity of earth, eighteen feet square and one foot deep *Mortimer.*

8 A broad, wooden instrument, shaped somewhat like a trowel, with which masons smooth the plastering on walls *Buchanan.*

9 A single-cut file for smoothing.

10 A cart for coal [*Eng*] *Simmonds.*

Flōat, *v i* [*imp & p p* FLOATED; *p pr. & vb. n.* FLOATING] [A-S *flotan*, *flotan*, to float, swim; O Sax *flotan*, Icel *fluta*, Fries. *flita*, O H. Ger. *flozzan*, N H Ger *fliezen*]

1 To rest on the surface of any fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up

The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground *Milton.*
Three blustering nights, borne by the southern blast,
I *floated* *Dryden*

2 To move quietly or gently on the water, as a raft, to glide without effort or impulse on the surface of a fluid, to move gently and easily through the air

They stretch their plumes and *float* upon the wind *Pope*
There seems a *floating* whisper on the hills. *Byron.*

Floating debt, capital, &c, debt not funded, or capital not fixed, or of uncertain amount or employment

Flōat, *v t* **1** To cause to float, to cause to rest or move on the surface of a fluid, as, the tide *floated* the ship into the harbor

Had *floated* that bell on the Inchcape rock *Southey.*

2 To flood, to inundate, to overflow, to cover with water

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands *Dryden.*

3 (*Plastering*) To pass over and level the surface of with a float dipped frequently in water.

Floated work, plastering made level by means of a float *Gwilt*

Flōat'a ge (45), *n.* Any thing that floats on the water

Flōat'-bōard, *n* One of the boards fixed radially to the rim of an undershot water wheel, or of a steamer's paddle wheels, by which, in the one case, the water acts upon and moves the wheel, and, in the other, the wheel acts against the water and moves the vessel, a vane, a float

Flōat'-căse, *n* A contrivance for elevating bodies by the upward pressure of water under an air-tight metallic case, moving in a well or shaft

Flōat'er, *n* **1** One who floats or swims *Fusden.*

2 A contrivance for indicating the height of a fluid in a vessel, whose depth we can not at the time directly examine, by means of an index attached to a body floating in the fluid *Nichol.*

Flōat'ing, *p a* **1** Free or loose from the usual attachment, as the *floating* ribs in some fishes

2 Employed in floating, as, *floating* screeds

Flōat'ing-bāt'te ry, *n* (*Mil*) A battery erected on rafts or the hulls of ships, chiefly for the defense of a coast or the bombardment of a place

Flōat'ing-brĭdge, *n* **1** A bridge consisting of rafts or timber, with a floor of plank, supported wholly by the water See BATEAU-BRIDGE

2 (*Mil*) A kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys, — used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort

3 A flat-bottomed steam ferry-boat, running on chains laid across the bottom of a river or other piece of water [*Eng*] *Simmonds.*

Flōat'ing-Isl'and (flōt'ing Vland), *n* A table delicacy, consisting of custard with floating masses of whisked cream or whites of eggs

Flōat'ing-light (lit), *n* (*Naut*) (*a*) A hull of a ship moored on sunken rocks, shoals, &c, bearing a light to warn mariners of danger (*b*) A life buoy with a lantern, for use when one falls overboard at night

Flōat'ing-ly, *adv* In a floating manner

Flōat'-stōne, *n* (*Min*) A spongiform quartz, so light as to float on water

Flōat'y, *a.* Swimming on the surface, buoyant; light *Raleigh*

Flŏc'cĭl lā'tion (flŏk'sil lā'shun), *n* [Lat *flocculus*, a lock or flock of wool See FLOCK] (*Med.*) A delirious picking of bed clothes by a sick person, as if to pick off locks of wool, &c, — an alarming symptom in acute diseases *Dunglison.*

Floc-cōse', *a* [Lat *floccus*]

1 Spotted with small tufts like wool *Wright.*

2 (*Bot*) Dropping off dense hairy pubescence in little tufts *Henslow.*

Floc-cōse'ly, *adv.* In a floccose or tufted manner *Wright.*

Flŏc'cu lence, *n.* The state of being flocculent.

Flŏc'cu lent, *a* [Lat *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool See FLOCK] Coalescing and adhering in flocks or flakes

Flŏc'cus, *n*, *pl* FLŎC'CĪ [Lat]

1. (*Zoöl.*) The tuft of hair terminating the tail of mammals *Crabb*

2. (*Bot*) A woolly filament sometimes occurring with the sporules of certain fungi.

Flŏck, *n.* [A-S. *flocc*, flock, company, crowd, troop, Icel. *flockr*, Sw *flock*, Lan. *flok*, allied to Eng. *folk*, q. v., N. H. Ger. *flocke*, a lock of wool or

hair, flake, O. H. Ger. *flocco*, M. H. Ger. *vlocke*, D. *vlok*, from Lat. *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool. Cf. FLAKE.]

1. A company or collection of living creatures; — especially applied to sheep and birds, rarely to persons or (except in the plural) to cattle and other large animals "A *flock* of ravenous fowl." *Milton*

2. A Christian congregation.

3. A lock of wool or hair.

I prythee, Tom, beat Cut's saddle, put a few *flocks* in the point *Shak.*

4. Finely powdered wool or cloth, used when colored for making flock paper

5. (*pl*) The refuse of cotton and wool, or the shearing of woolen goods, as kerseymeres, used for stuffing mattresses, furniture, &c *Simmonds.*

Flŏck, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* FLOCKED (flŏkt), *p. pr* & *vb. n.* FLOCKING] To gather in companies or crowds. "Friends daily *flock*." *Dryden*

Flŏck, *v. t* To crowd [*Obs*]

Good fellows, trooping, *flocked* me so *Taylor*, 1609

Flŏck'-bĕd, *n* A bed filled with flocks or locks of coarse wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine

On once a *flock-bed*, but repaired with straw *Pope*

Flŏck'ling, *n.* A sheep [*Obs*] *Brome*, 1659.

Flŏck'ly, *adv* In a body, or in flocks

Flŏck'-măs'ter, *n* An owner or overseer of flocks [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

Flŏck'mel, *adv* In a flock or flocks [*Obs*] *Holland*

Flŏck'-pā'per, *n* A kind of wall-paper, having raised figures resembling cloth, made of flock, or finely comminuted cloth or wool attached to the paper by size or varnish

Flŏck'y, *a* Abounding with flocks or locks, floccose

Flō (flō), *n* [Dan *flag af is, isflag*, Sw *flaga, flake, isflaga, isflake*, D *flarde, ijsflarde*, Ger *eisflarde*] An extensive surface of ice floating in the ocean, a detached portion of a field

Flŏg, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* FLOGGED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* FLOGGING] [Cf Scot *fleg*, blow, stroke, kick, Lat *flagrum*, whip, scourge, from the root *flag*, Lat *fligere*, to strike, Lat *plaga*, Gr πλαγη, blow, stroke] To beat or strike with a rod or whip, to whip, to lash, to chastise with repeated blows, as, to *flog* a school-boy or a sailor

Flŏg'ger, *n* One who flogs

Flŏng, *imp* & *p. p* of *fling* [*Obs*] See FLING

Flŏod (flŭd), *n* [A S & O Sax *flōd*, Sw *flod*, Dan *flod, floed*, Icel *flod, flot*, O H Ger *fluot*, N H. Ger *flut*, M H Ger *vlût*, D *vloed*, Goth *flodus*, from Goth. as if *flutan*, O H Ger *fluzan* See FLOAT, *v. i*]

1 A great flow of water, a body of moving water, the flowing stream, as of a river, especially, a body of water, rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually thus covered, a deluge, a freshet, an inundation

A covenant never to destroy
The earth again by *flood* *Milton*

2 The flowing in of the tide, the semi diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean, — opposed to *ebb*, as, young *flood*, high *flood*.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the *flood*, leads on to fortune *Shak*

3. A great quantity, an inundation, an overflowing, abundance, superabundance, as, a *flood* of bank notes, a *flood* of paper currency

4 A great body or stream of any fluid substance, as, a *flood* of light, a *flood* of lava, hence, a *flood* of vice

5 Menstrual discharge, menses *Harvey*

The flood, the deluge in the days of Noah

Flŏod (flŭd), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* FLOODED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* FLOODING] To overflow, to inundate, to deluge, as, to *flood* a meadow

Flŏod'er, *n* One who floods or irrigates

Flŏod'-gāte, *n* A gate to be opened for letting water flow through, or to be shut to prevent it, hence, any opening or passage, also, an obstruction or restraint

Flŏod'ing (flŭd'ing), *n* A preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus

Flŏod'-märk (flŭd'mark), *n* The mark or line to which the tide rises, high water mark

Flŏok, *n* A fluke See FLUKE

Flŏok'ing, *n* (*Mining*) An interruption or shift ing of a lode of ore by a cross vein or fissure

Flŏok'y, *a* The same as FLUKY

Flōor (flōr), *n* [A S *flōr, flōre*, Icel *flōr*, L Ger *floor*, D *vloer*, H Ger *flur*, allied to W *llawr, llor*, floor, ground, earth, allied to *clawr, clor*, surface, area]

1. The level portion or surface on which one walks in any building, as, the *floor* of a house, a room, or a bridge, especially, the lowest part of any room, in distinction from *galleries*

2. A suite of rooms on a level in a house, a story, as, the first *floor*.

3 Any platform or flooring

4. (*Legislative Assemblies*) (*a*) The part of the house assigned to the members. (*b*) The right to speak. [*U. S.*]

☞ Instead of *he has the floor*, the English say, *he is in possession of the house*

5. (*Naut.*) That part of the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson which is most nearly horizontal. *Totten.*

Flōor, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOORING]

1 To cover with a floor, to furnish with a floor, as, to *floor* a house with pine boards

2 To strike down or lay level with the floor, hence, to put to silence by some decisive argument or retort "*Floored* or crushed by him" *Coleridge*

3 To throw on the floor as done with, hence, to finish with [*College cant*]

I've *floored* my little-go work. *Hughes*

Flōor'-clŏth, *n.* Oil cloth, or painted cloth, for covering floors

Flōor'-hĕads, *n pl* (*Naut*) The upper extremities of the floor timbers of a vessel

Flōor'ing (flōr'ing), *n* 1 A platform, the bottom of a room or building pavement

2 Materials for floors

Flōor'less, *a* Having no floor

Flōor'-tim'ber, *n* One of the timbers on which a floor is laid

Flŏp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLOPPED (flŏpt), *p pr* & *vb n* FLOPPING] [A different spelling of *flap*]

1 To clap or strike, as a bird its wings, a fish its tail, &c to flap

2 To let down the brim of, as of a hat

Flŏp, *v i* To strike about with something broad and flat, as a fish with his tail, or a bird with its wings, to rise and fall, as, the brim of a hat *flops*

Flŏp'py, *a* Having a tendency to flop, as, their caps were large and *floppy* [*Eng*]

Flō'rā, *n* [Lat, from *flos*, flower]

1 (*Myth*) The goddess of flowers

2 (*Bot*) The complete system of vegetable species native in a given locality, region, or period, a list or description of such plants

Flō'ral (80), *a* [Lat *Floralis*, belonging to *Flora*, Fr *floral* See *supra*]

1 Pertaining to Flora, or to flowers, as, *floral* games, *floral* play

2 (*Bot*) Containing, or belonging to, the flower, as, a *floral* bud, a *floral* leaf *Martyn*

Flō'ra-mŏur, *n* [Lat *flos, floris*, flower, and *amor*, love] A flower begetting love [*Obs*] *Ash*

Flō'ran, *n* (*Mining*) Tin ore scarcely perceptible in the stone, tin ore stamped very fine *Pryce*

Flō'rā-scōpe, *n* [Eng *flora* and Gr. σκοπεῖν, to view] An optical instrument contrived for examining flowers *Wright*

Flō'ré ăl', *n* [Fr, from Lat *flos, floris*, flower] The eighth month of the French republican calendar, dating from September 22, 1792 It commenced April 20, and ended May 19 See VENDEMIAIRE

Flŏr'in, *n* [L Lat *florenus, florenus de Florentia* It is supposed to be so called because *Florentines* were the first coiners See FLORIN] A certain gold coin, a Florence, a florin *Chaucer*

Flŏr'ĕnce, *n* [Fr *florence*, so called from the city of *Florence* Lat *Florentia*]

1 An ancient gold coin of the time of Edward III, of six shillings sterling value *Camden*

2 A kind of cloth *Rastall*

3 A kind of wine from Florence, in Italy

Flŏr'en tine, or **Flŏr'an tine,** *a* (*Geog*) Belonging or relating to Florence

Flŏr'en tine, or **Flŏr'en tine,** *n* [Lat *Florentinus*, from *Florentia*, Fr *Florentin*]

1 (*Geog*) A person belonging to Florence, a native or inhabitant of Florence

2 A kind of silk *Todd*

3 A kind of pastry [*Obs*] "Stealing custards, tarts, and *florentines*." *Beau & Fl*

Flo-rĕs'çĕnce, *n* [Lat *florescens*, p pr of *florescere*, to begin to blossom, v inchoative of *florere*, to blossom, from *flos*, flower] (*Bot*) A bursting into flower, a blossoming *Martyn*

Flo rĕs'çent, *a* Expanding into flowers.

Flō'ret (89), *n* [O Fr *florete, florette*, N Fr *fleurette*, Pr *floreta*, It *fioretto*, diminutive of O Fr *flor*, N Fr *fleur*, Pr. *flor*, It *fiore*, Lat *flos*, flower]

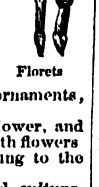
Florets

1 (*Bot*) A little flower, the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower *Martyn*

2 [Fr *floret*] A foil *Colgrave*

Flō'ri-ăge, *n* [Lat *flos, floris*, flower] Bloom, blossom [*Obs*] *J Scott*

Flō'ri ā'ted, *a* (*arch*) Having florid ornaments, as, *floriated* capitals of Gothic pillars

Flo-ri'e'o-mŏus, *a* [Lat *flos, floris*, flower, and *coma*, hair] Having the head adorned with flowers

Flō'ri cŭlt'ŭr al (ygral), *a* Pertaining to the cultivation of flowering plants

Flō'ri-cŭlt'ŭre (53), *n* [Lat *flos* and *cultura*, culture] The cultivation of flowering plants

Flō'ri cŭlt'ŭr ist, *n* One who is interested in the cultivation of flowers, a florist

Flŏr'id, *a* [Lat *floridus*, from *flos, floris*, flower, Fr *floride*, Sp & It *florido*]

1 Covered with flowers, abounding in flowers, flowery [*Rare*] "Fruit from a pleasant and *florid* tree" *Bp Taylor*

2 Bright in color, flushed with red, of a lively red color, as, a *florid* countenance

3 Embellished with flowers of rhetoric, enriched to excess with figures, excessively ornate, as, a *florid* style, *florid* eloquence

Flo-rĭd'i ty, *n.* Freshness or brightness of color; floridness. *Floyer.*

Flŏr'id-ly, *adv.* In a florid manner.

Flŏr'id-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being florid, brightness or freshness of color or complexion, excessive embellishment, ambitious elegance, — applied to style *Boyle.*

Flo-rĭf'er-ŏus, *a.* [Lat *florifer*, from *flos, floris*, flower, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *florifère*, It & Sp. *florifero*.] Producing flowers *Blount*

Flŏr'i-fi-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *flos*, flower, and *facere*, to make] The act, process, or time of flowering

Flō'ri-fŏrm, *a.* [Fr *floriforme*, from Lat *flos, floris*, flower, and *forma*, shape] Having the form of a flower

Flŏr'i kan, *n.* (*Ornith*) A species of bustard; *Otis aurita.*

Flō'ri lĕge, *n* [Lat *florilegus*, from *flos, floris*, flower, and *legere*, to gather, cull] A gathering of flowers

Flŏr'in, *n* [Fr & Sp *florin*, It *fiorino*, originally a Florentine coin, with a lily on it, from It *fiore*, Lat *flos*, flower See FLOREN] A silver coin of Florence, first struck in the twelfth century, and noted for its beauty The name is given to different coins of gold or silver in different countries, the silver florins varying from 23 to 54 cents The English florin is one tenth of a pound sterling

Flō'rist (89), *n* [Sp *florista* Fr *fleuriste, floriste*, from Sp & O Fr *flor*, N Fr *fleur*, Lat *flos*, flower]

1 A cultivator of flowers, one skilled in the cultivation or care of flowers *Thomson.*

2 One who writes a flora, or an account of plants

Flo rŏon', *n* [Fr *flouron* See FLOWER] A border worked with flowers *Wright*

Flŏr'u lent, *a* [Lat *florulentus*, from *flos, floris*, flower] Flowery, blossoming [*Obs*] *Blount.*

Flŏs'cu lar, *a* The same as FLOSCULOUS

Flŏs'cule, *n* [Fr *floscule*, Lat *flosculus*, a little flower, diminutive of *flos*, flower] (*Bot*) A floret of an aggregate flower *Milne*

Flŏs'cu lous, *a* (*Bot*) Consisting of many tubulose, monopetalous florets *Loudon.*

Flŏs-fĕr'rĭ, *n* [Lat, flower of iron] (*Min*) A mineral, a variety of arragonite, consisting of fibrous crystals, with a satin like luster, radiating from a center

Flŏss, *n* [Lat *flos*, flower]

1 A downy or silken substance in the husks of certain plants as the maize *Tooke*

2 A fluid glass floating on iron in the puddling-furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxides and earths *Ure.*

3 Untwisted filaments of silk, used in embroidering on satin, &c

4 A small stream of water [*Eng*]

Flŏs'si fi cā'tion, *n* [Lat *flos*, flower, and *facere*, to make] A flowering, expansion of flowers, florification [*Rare*]

Flŏss'-silk, *n* The portions of raveled silk broken off in the filature of cocoons It is carded and spun like cotton or wool *Ure.*

Flŏss'y, *a* Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, floss

Flō'ta, *n* [Sp See FLEET] A fleet, especially, a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish America

Flō'tage, *n* [O Fr *flotage*, N Fr. *flottage*, from *flotter, flotter*, to float]

1 The act of floating

2 That which floats on the sea, or on rivers. [*Rare*] *Chambers*

Banner flotant

Flō'tant, *a* (*Her*) Flying or streaming in the air, as, a banner *flotant* *Craig*

Flo tā'tion, *n* 1 The act of floating

2 The science of floating bodies

Plane or *line of flotation* the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it

Flōte, *v t* [L Ger *floten* See FLEET *v i*, 3] To skim [*Prov Eng*] *Tusser.*

Flōte, *n* A float, or wave [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Flo tĭl'lă, *n* [Sp *flotilla*, Fr *flottille*, It *flottiglia*, diminutive of Sp *flota*, Fr *flotte*, It *flotta* See FLEET] A little fleet, or a fleet of small vessels

Flŏt'sam, } *n* [Fr *flotter*, Eng *float* Cf JETSAM,
Flŏt'son, } JETSON, from Fr *jeter*] (*Law.*) Goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea, — in distinction from *jetsam* *Blackstone.*

Flŏt'ten, *p p* of *flote* [See FLOTE] Skimmed. [*Obs*] *Skinner.*

Flounce, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FLOUNCED (flounst); *p pr* & *vb n* FLOUNCING] [O Sw *flunsa*, to immerge, Prov Ger *flunschen*, O D *plonssen*, to sink in] To throw the limbs and body one way and the other to spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence to struggle, as a horse in mire; to flounder, to throw one's self with a jerk or spasm, often as in displeasure

To flutter and *flounce* will do nothing but batter and bruise us *Barrow.*

You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce* *Swift*

Flounce, *v t* [See FLOUNCE, *n*, 2] To deck with a flounce or flounces, as, to *flounce* a petticoat or a frock

Flounce, *n.* 1 [See FLOUNCE, *v. t.*] The act of flouncing, a sudden, jerking motion of the body.

2 [Cf Ger *flaus, flausch, flusch, flüsch*, a tuft of

wool or hair, M H Ger *vlôs*] An ornamental appendage to the skirt of a lady's dress, consisting of a strip gathered and sewed on by its upper edge around the skirt, and left hanging and waving.

Floun'der, *n.* [Ger. *flunder*, Sw. *flundra*, Dan *flynder*] (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Platessa* (*Platessa*), allied to the halibut

Flounder (*Platessa flesus*)

Floun'der, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FLOUNDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* FLOUNDERING] [Allied to *flounce*, v t, q v] To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move, to struggle, as a horse in the mire, or as a fish on land, to roll, toss, and tumble, to flounce

They have *floundered* on from blunder to blunder *W Hamilton*

Flour, *n* [See FLOWER Sp *flor de la harina*, superfine flour Icel *flûr*, flowers, finest wheat] The finely ground meal of wheat, or of any other grain, especially, the finer part of meal separated by bolting hence, the fine and soft powder of any other substance, as, *flour* of emery

Flour, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLOURED, *p pr* & *vb n* FLOURING] [From the noun Cf Sp *florear*, to bolt, to sift]

1 To grind and bolt, to convert into flour as, great quantities of wheat are *floured* in the interior country

2 To sprinkle with flour

Flour'ish (flŭr'ish), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLOURISHED (flŭr'isht), *p pr* & *vb n* FLOURISHING] [O Eng *flurische*, *florishe*, O Fr *flurir*, *florir*, N Fr *fleurir*, Pr & O It *florir*, N It *fiorire*, Sp & Pg *florecer*, Lat *florescere*, v inchoative from *florere*, to bloom, from *flos*, flower]

1 To grow luxuriantly to increase and enlarge, as a healthy growing plant, to thrive

A tree thrives and *flourishes* in a kindly and well watered soil *Horn*

2 To be prosperous, to increase in wealth, honor, comfort, happiness, or whatever is desirable, to be increased with good things or qualities to grow and augment, to thrive "His fortune yet may *flourish*" *Shak*

When all the workers of iniquity do *flourish* *Ps* xcii 7

Bad men as frequently prosper and *flourish*, and that by the means of their wickedness *Nelson*

3 To use florid language, to make a display of figures and lofty expressions, to be copious and flowery

They dilate and *flourish* long on little incidents *Watts*

4 To make bold and sweeping fanciful or wanton movements, by way of ornament, parade bravado, or the like, to play with fantastic and irregular motion

5 To make ornamental strokes with the pen, to write graceful, decorative figures

6 To execute an irregular or fanciful strain of music, by way of ornament or prelude

Why do the emperor's trumpets *flourish* thus? *Shak*

7 To boast to vaunt to brag *Pope*

Flour'ish (flŭr'ish), *v t* 1 To cause to thrive to develop, to expand *Lucon*

2 To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial, to ornament with any thing showy to embellish *Fenton*

The day-book and inventory book shall be *flourished* *Walsh*

3 To embellish with the flowers of diction, to adorn with rhetorical figures to grace with ostentatious eloquence to set off with a parade of words, to mark with flourishes

Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deceit *Shak*

4 To move in bold or irregular figures to swing about in circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph, to brandish

And *flourishes* his blade in spite of me *Shak*

Flour'ish (flŭr'ish), *n* 1 A flourishing condition, prosperity, vigor [*Obs*]

Rome was in that *flourish* that Saint Austin desired to see her in *Howell*

2 Decoration, ornament, beauty, showy splendor.

The *flourish* of his sober youth
Was the pride of naked truth *Crashaw*

3 Something made or performed in a fanciful, wanton, or vaunting manner, by way of ostentation, to excite admiration, and the like, ostentatious embellishment, ambitious copiousness, or amplification, parade of words and figures, show, as, a *flourish* of rhetoric, a *flourish* of wit

He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue *Dryden*

Needs not the painted *flourish* of your praise *Shak*

4 A fanciful stroke of the pen or graver, a merely decorative figure

The neat characters and *flourishes* of a Bible curiously printed *Boyle*

5 A fantastic or decorative musical passage, a strain of triumph or bravado, not forming part of a regular musical composition

A *flourish*, trumpets strike alarum drums *Shak*

6. The waving of a weapon or other thing; a brandishing, as, the *flourish* of a sword

Flour'ish-er (flŭr'ish-er), *n* One who flourishes

Flour'ish-ing-ly (flŭr'ish ing ly), *adv* In a flourishing manner

Flour'y, *a* Of or resembling flour

Flout, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLOUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* FLOUTING] [Cf Goth *flautan*, to boast, vaunt, Ing *flute*, to scold, quarrel, and O D *fluyten*, to pipe, lie, flatter] To mock or insult, to treat with contempt "Phillida *flouts* me" *Walton* "He *flouted* us downright" *Shak*

Three gaudy standards *flout* the pale blue sky *Byron*

Flout, *v i* To practice mocking, to behave with contempt, to sneer, — often with *at*

Fleer and jibe, and laugh and *flout* *Shak*

Flout, *n* A mock, an insult

I could have given my uncle's grace a *flout* *Shak*

Who put your beauty to thus *flout* and scorn *Tennyson*

Flout'er, *n* One who flouts and flings a mocker

Flout'ing-ly, *adv* With flouting, insultingly

Flōw (flō), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FLOWED, *p pr* & *vb n* FLOWING] [A S *flōwan*, L Ger *flojen*, O H Ger *flaujan*, float, D *vloeijen*, to flow, feel *floa*, to deluge, Lat *fluere*, *fluctum*, *fluvium*, to flow]

1 To move by the power of gravity, and with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid to change place or circulate, as a liquid, as, rivers *flow* from springs and lakes, tears *flow* from the eyes

2 To become liquid, to melt

The mountains *flowed* down at thy presence *Isa* lxiv 3

3 To glide smoothly or without friction, to proceed, to issue forth, to sound smoothly to the ear, to be uttered easily by the tongue

Those thousand decencies that daily *flow*
From all her words and actions *Milton*

Virgil is sweet and *flowing* in his hexameters *Dryden*

4 To have or be in abundance to abound, to be full, so as to run or flow over, to be copious

He in sleights and jugling feats did *flow* *Spenser*

The moderation to be used in a *flowing* fortune *Addison*

The exhilaration of a night that needed not the influence of the *flowing* bowl *Prof Wilson*

5 To hang loose and waving, as, a *flowing* mantle, *flowing* locks

The imperial purple *flowing* in his train *A Hamilton*

6 To rise, as the tide — opposed to *ebb*, as, the tide *flows* twice in twenty four hours

The fortune of us doth ebb and *flow* like the sea *Shak*

7 To discharge blood in excess from the uterus

Flōw (flō), *v t* 1 To cover with water, to overflow to inundate, to flood

2 To cover with varnish

Flōw, *n* 1 A stream of water or other fluid, a current as, a *flow* of water a *flow* of blood

2 Any gentle, gradual movement or procedure of thought diction, music, &c, resembling the quiet, steady movement of a river, a stream, a pouring out

The feast of reason and the *flow* of soul *Pope*

3 Abundance, copiousness

4 The tidal setting in of the water from the ocean to the shore

Flōw'age, *n* An overflowing with water, the water which thus overflows

Flow'er, *n* [O Eng *flour*, *floure*, O Fr *flour*, *flur*, *flor*, N Fr *fleur*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & O It *flor*, N It *fiore*, from Lat *flos*, *floris*]

1 A circle of leaves or leaflets on a plant usually of some other color than green, a bloom or blossom, as, the dog wood *flower*

2 (*Bot*) That part of a plant destined to produce seed, and hence including one or both of the sexual organs an organ or combination of the organs of propagation, isolated by a circle of foliar parts A complete *flower* consists of two essential parts, the stamens and the pistil, and two floral envelops, the corolla and calyx

3 The purest, freshest, and choicest part of any thing as, the *flower* of an army, or of a family, the *flower* of life, that is, youth

The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain *Hooker*

4 Fine grain flour [*Obs*]

5 A figure of speech, an ornament of style

6 (*pl*) (*O Chem*) Bodies in the form of a powder or mealy substance, especially when condensed from sublimation, as, the *flowers* of sulphur

7 (*pl*) (*Print*) Ornamental types used chiefly for borders around pages, cards, &c *Savage*

8 (*pl*) Menstrual discharges *Lev* xv 24

Flow'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLOWERED, *p pr* & *vb n* FLOWERING] [From the noun Cf FLOURISH]

1 To blossom to bloom, to expand the petals, as a plant, to produce flowers, as, a *flowering* plant

2 To come into the finest or fairest condition

When *flowered* my youthful spring *Spenser*

3 To froth, to ferment gently, to mantle, as new beer [*Obs.*]

The beer did *flower* a little *Bacon*

4 To come as cream from the surface. [*Obs*]

"Observations which have *flowered* off" *Milton*

Flow'er, *v t* To embellish with flowers, to adorn with imitated flowers

Flow'er-age, *n.* State of flowers, flowers in general. *Tennyson.*

Flow'er-bŭd, *n* An unopened flower.

Flow'er-de-luce, *n* [Fr *fleur-de lis*, flower of the lily, *lis*, from Lat *lilium*, Pr *lis*, *lili*, *liri*, Sp & Pg *lirio*, It *giglio*, Gr λειριον] (*Bot*) A plant of several species of the genus *Iris*, especially the *I pseudacorus*, or yellow lily of Great Britain, and the *I sambucina*, which is the common iris, or flower de luce, and is much cultivated as an ornamental plant *Spenser*

Flower-de-luce.

Flow'er-ĕt, *n* [See FLORET] A small flower, a floret

And that same dew which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell like round and orient pearls
Stood now within the pretty *flowerets* eyes
Like tears *Shak*

Flow'er-fĕnce, *n* (*Bot*) The *Poinciana pulcherrima*, a tropical leguminous bush, with prickly branches, and showy yellow or red flowers, — so named from its having been sometimes used for hedges in the West Indies *Baird.*

Flow'er ful, *a* Abounding with flowers

Flow'er-gĕn'tle, *n* (*Bot*) A species of amaranth. *Amaranthus speciosa*

Flow'er-hĕad, *n* (*Bot*) A compound flower in which all the florets are sessile on their receptacle, as in the case of the daisy *Crabb*

Flow'er iness, *n* [From *flowery*]

1 The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers

2 Floridness of speech, abundance of figures

Flow'er-ing, *n* 1 The act of blossoming, or the season when plants blossom, florification

2 The act of adorning with flowers

Flow'er ing-fĕrn, *n* (*Bot*) A variety of fern (*Osmunda regalis*), growing in boggy and wet places *Gray*

Flowering-fern

Flow'er-less, *a* Having no flowers *Chaucer*

Flow'er less ness, *n* State or quality of being without flowers

Flow'er-plĕce, *n* A picture of flowers

Flow'er-stălk (flow'er-stawk), *n* (*bot*) The peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower or fructification

Flow'er y (flow'er ē), *a*

1 Full of flowers, abounding with blossoms

2 Highly embellished with figurative language, florid, as, a *flowery* style *Milton.*

The flowery kingdom, China

Flow'er-y-klr'tled (klr'tld), *a* Dressed with garlands of flowers *Milton*

Flōw'ing-ly, *adv* In a flowing manner

Flōw'ing ness, *n* The state of being fluent, fluency *Nichols*

Flŏwk, *n* [Written also *fluke* and *flooe*, A S *flōc*, *flooe*] A kind of fish, a fluke *Carew*

Flōwn, *p p* of *fly*, — often used with the auxiliary verb to *be*

Flōwn, *a* Flushed inflated, — supposed by some to be a mistake for *blown* or *swoln* *Pope.*

Then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine *Milton*

Flŏxed'-silk (flŏkst'-), *n* The same as FLOSS SILK.

Flū'ate, *n* [Fr *fluate* from *fluor*, q v] (*Chem*) A salt once supposed to be formed by fluoric acid combined with a base, as, *fluate* of alumina or of soda These are properly *fluorides*

Flŭe'ann, *n* (*Mining*) The softened rock which often forms the walls of metallic veins *Weale*

Flue tĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *fluctus*, wave, and *ferre*, to produce] Tending to produce waves *Blount*

Flue tĭs'o noŭs, *a* [From Lat *fluctus*, wave, and *sonus*, sound] Sounding like waves *Bailey*

Flŭct'ū a-bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* The quality of being able to fluctuate [*Obs*] *H Walpole.*

Flŭct'ū ant, *a* [Lat *fluctuans*, p pr of *fluctuare*. See *infra*] Moving like a wave, wavering

Flŭct'ū āte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FLUCTUATED, *p pr*. & *vb n* FLUCTUATING] [Lat *fluctuare*, *fluctuatum*, from *fluctus*, wave, from *fluere*, *fluctum*, to flow, Fr *fluctuer*, Sp *fluctuar*, It *fluttuare*]

1 To move as a wave, to roll hither and thither; to wave, to float backward and forward, as on waves, as, a *fluctuating* field of air *Blackmore.*

2 To move now in one direction and now in another, to be wavering or unsteady, to be irresolute or undetermined

Syn — To waver, vacillate, hesitate, scruple. — To FLUCTUATE, VACILLATE, WAVER *Fluctuate* is applied both to things and persons, and denotes that they move as they are acted upon The stocks *fluctuate*, a man *fluctuates* between conflicting influences *Vacillate* and *waver* apply only to persons, and represent them as acting themselves A man *vacillates* when he goes backward and forward in his opinions and purposes, without

any fixity of mind or principles A man *wavers* when he shrinks back or hesitates at the approach of difficulty or danger One who is *fluctuating* in his feelings is usually *vacillating* in resolve, and *wavering* in execution

Flŭct'ŭ-āte, *v t* To cause to move as a wave, to put in motion [*Rare*]

A breeze began to tremble o'er
The large leaves of the sycamore
And *fluctuate* all the still perfume *Tennyson*

Flŭct'ŭ-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *fluctuatio*, Fr *fluctuation*, Sp *fluctuacion*, It *fluttuazione*]

1 The act of fluctuating, the state of being undetermined or wavering, unsteadiness, a sudden rise or fall

In their fortune there has been some *fluctuation* *Burke*

2 (*Med*) The undulation of a fluid collected in a natural or artificial cavity, which is felt by pressure or percussion *Dunglison*

Flue (flū), *n* [Cf O Fr *flue*, a flowing, from *fluer*, to flow, *fluve*, from Lat *fluvius*, river]

1 An air-passage, especially, one for conveying smoke and flame from a fire, a vertical compartment or division of a chimney

2 (*Steam-boilers*) A passage surrounded by water, for the gaseous products of combustion, in distinction from *tubes*, which hold water, and are surrounded by fire Small flues are called *flue tubes* [See *Illust* of *Boiler*]

Flue (flū), *n* [Cf O Fr *flou*, sweet, tender, Ger *flau*, D *flauw*, weak] Light down, such as rises from beds, cotton, &c, soft down, fur or hair [*Obs*] *Dickens*

Flū'ence, *n* Fluency [*Obs*] *Milton*

Flū'en cy, *n* [Lat *fluentia*, Fr *fluence*] The quality of being fluent, smoothness, readiness of utterance, volubility, affluence

The art of expressing with *fluency* and perspicuity *Macaulay*

Flū'ent, *a* [Lat *fluens*, p pr of *fluere*, to flow, It & Sp *fluente*]

1 Flowing or capable of flowing, liquid, gliding, easily moving, current

Fluent as the flight of a swallow is the sultan's letter *De Quincey*

2 Ready in the use of words, voluble, copious, having words at command, and uttering them with facility and smoothness as a *fluent* speaker hence, flowing, voluble, smooth, — said of language, as a *fluent* speech

Flū'ent, *n* [See *supra*] 1 A current of water, a stream [*Obs*] *Philips*

2 [Fr *fluente*] (*Math*) A variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing — called, in the modern calculus, the *function* or *integral*

Flū'ent ly, *adv* In a fluent manner, as, to speak *fluently*

Flū'ent ness, *n* The state or quality of being fluent, fluency *Montague*

Flue'-plāte, *n* (*Steam-boilers*) A plate in which the ends of flues or tubes are fastened or set, — also called *flue sheet*, *tube sheet*, and *tube plate*

Flŭff, *n* Nap or down flue *Wright*

Flŭff'y, *a* [*compar* FLUFFIER, *superl* FLUFFIEST] Pertaining to or resembling fluff or nap soft and downy "The carpets were *fluffy*" *Thackeray*

The present Barnack had a youthful aspect and the *fluffiest* little whiskers, perhaps that ever was seen *Dickens*

Flŭ'gel man (flū'gl man), *n* [Ger *flugelmann*, file leader, from *flugel* wing, file and *mann*, man] (*Mil*) The leader of a file, one who stands in front of a body of soldiers, and whose motions in the manual exercise they all simultaneously follow a fugleman

Flŭ'id, *a* [Lat *fluidus*, from *fluere*, to flow, Fr *fluide*, Sp & It *fluido*] Having particles which easily move and change their relative position without a separation of the mass, and which easily yield to pressure, capable of flowing liquid or gaseous

Flŭ'id, *n* A body whose particles move easily among themselves, and yield to the least force impressed, and which, when that force is removed, recovers its previous form

☞ *Fluid* is a generic term including liquids and gases as species Water, air, and steam are *fluids*

Flu-id'i-ty, *n* [Fr *fluidité*, It *fluidita*] The quality of being fluid or capable of flowing that quality of bodies which renders them impressible to the slightest force, and by which the particles easily move or change their relative position without a separation of the mass, a liquid, aeriform, or gaseous state, — opposed to *solidity*

Flŭ'id ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLUIDIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* FLUIDIZING] To render fluid

Flŭ'id ness, *n* The state of being fluid fluidity

Flŭk'an, *n* Fluccin

Flŭke, *n* [L Ger *flunk*, *flunk a*, wing, the palm of an anchor, from *flegen*, H Ger *fliegen*, Eng to fly]

1 The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground, a flook

2 One of the points of a whale's tail, so called from their resembling the fluke of an anchor

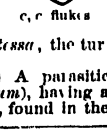
c, c flukes

Flŭke, *n* [See FLOWK] (*Ichth*) A species of flat fish, of the genus *Platessa*, the turbot, the flowk [*Scotland*]

Flŭke'-worm (-wŭrm), *n* (*Zool*) A parasitic cotyloid worm (the *Distoma hepaticum*), having a flat lanceolate body and two suckers, found in the livers of sheep, particularly when they are affected with the rot, a gourd worm *Gardner*

Flŭk'y, *a* Formed like, or having, a fluke, flooky

Flŭme, *n* [A-S *flum*, a stream, Lat *flumen*, from *fluere*, to flow] A stream, especially, a passage or channel for the water that drives a mill wheel, or, an artificial channel of water for gold washing *Howitt*

Flŭ'mi noŭs, *a* Pertaining to rivers, abounding in rivers

Flŭm'mer y, *n* [W *llymry*, *llymru*, or *llymrwd*, a kind of food made of oatmeal steeped in water until it has turned sour, which is then strained and boiled to a proper thickness, to be eaten with milk or other liquid, from *llymr*, that is, of a harsh, raw, or crude quality, *llymu*, harsh, raw, crude, from *llym*, sharp, severe]

1 A light kind of food, formerly made of flour or meal, a sort of pap

Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children *Locke*

2 Something insipid, or not worth having, empty compliment, mere flattery, nonsense

Flŭng, *imp* & *p p* of *fling*

Flŭnk, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLUNKED (flŭnkt) *p pr* & *vb n* FLUNKING] To fail, as on a lesson, to back out, as from an undertaking, through fear [*U S*]

Flŭnk, *n* A failure or backing out [*U S*]

Flŭnk'y, *n* [Probably derived from or allied to *flank*, q v]

1 A livery servant

2 One who is obsequious or cringing

3 One who is easily deceived in buying stocks an inexperienced and unwary jobber [*U S*]

Flŭnk'y dŏm, *n* The place or region of flunkies *C Kingsley*

Flŭnk'y ism, *n* The character or quality of a flunky *Thackeray*

Flū'o bō'rate, *n* [Fr *fluoborate*] (*Chem*) A compound of fluoboric acid with a base

Flū'o bō'ric, *a* [Fr *fluoborique*] (*Chem*) Derived from or consisting of, fluorine and boron as, *fluoboric* acid *Davy*

Flū'o phŏs'phate, *n* (*Chem*) A compound formed by the union of fluoric and phosphoric acids with a base

Flū'or, *n* [Lat, from *fluere*, to flow, Fr *fluor*]

1 A fluid state [*Obs*] *Newton*

2 Menstrual flux catamenia menses [*Obs*]

3 (*Min*) Fluoride of calcium called also *fluor spar* It commonly occurs massive, but crystallizes in octahedrons, which are frequently changed as the crystallization proceeds into cubes It is a mineral of beautiful colors and much used for ornamental vessels *Dana*

Flū'or ăl'bus [Lat] (*Med*) The whites, leucorrhœa

Flū'or ā'ted, *a* (*Chem*) Combined with fluoric acid

Flū'o rĕs'cence, *n* [From *fluor* q v] (*Opt*) That property which some transparent bodies have of producing surface reflections of light different in color from the mass of the material, as when green crystals of fluor spar afford blue reflections It is due not to the difference in the color of distinct surface layers, but to the power which the substance has at its surface of modifying the light incident upon it *Stokes*

Flū'o rĕs'cent, *a* Having the property of fluorescence

Flu ŏr'ic, *a* [Fr *fluorique*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to or obtained from fluor-spar as *fluoric* acid

Flū'or ide, *n* [Fr *fluoride*] (*Chem*) A compound of fluorine with a metallic or combustible base

Flū'or-ine, *n* [N Lat *fluorina* Ger *fluorine*] (*Chem*) An element related to both chlorine and oxygen, but not known in the separate state Combined with calcium it forms fluoride of calcium or fluor spar, with hydrogen it forms a gas called *fluohydric acid*, which is a very powerful agent in corroding glass

Flū'or oid, *n* [From *fluor* and *είδος* appearance] (*Crystallog*) A kind of solid contained under 24 equal triangles and resembling a cube with a low four sided pyramid in place of each of its faces — so called because it is a common form of fluor spar

Flū'or ŏŭs, *a* Obtained from, or pertaining to, fluor *Brande*

Flū'or-spăr, *n* (*Min*) See FLUOR 3

Flū'o sĭl'i cate *n* [*fluor* and *silicon*, q v Fr *fluosilicate*] (*Chem*) A compound of fluosilicic acid with some base

Flū'o sĭ lĭc'ic, *a* [Fr *fluosilicique*] (*Chem*) Composed of, or derived from, silicon and fluorine, as, *fluosilicic* acid

Flŭr'ry, *n* [Prov Eng *flur*, to ruffle]

1 A sudden and brief blast or gust a light, temporary breeze as a *flurry* of wind

2 Violent agitation, commotion, bustle, hurry, confusion

Flŭr'ry, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLURRIED, *p pr* & *vb n* FLURRYING] To put in agitation, to excite or alarm *Sunbourne*

Flŭrt, *n* A flirt [*Obs*] *Quarles*

Flŭsh, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLUSHED (flŭsht) *p pr* & *vb n* FLUSHING] [Cf O H Ger *fluss*, loose, flowing, *flu*, from *fluzan*, to flow, O D *fluysen*, A-S *flotan*, Eng to float]

1. To flow and spread suddenly, to rush, as, blood *flushes* into the face. "The *flushing* noise of many waters" *Boyle*

2 To come suddenly, as blood into the cheeks to become suffused, as the cheeks, to turn red, to blush

3 To show red, to shine suddenly, to glow

4 To start up suddenly, to take wing, as a bird [*Obs*]

Flushing from one spray unto another *Browne*

Flŭsh, *v t* 1 To cause the blood to rush suddenly into the face, to redden suddenly, to put to the blush, or to cause to glow with excitement

Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay.*
Sudden a thought came like a full-blown rose,
Flushing his brow *Keats.*
How faintly *flushed* how phantom fair,
Was Monte Rosa hanging there! *Tennyson.*

2 To make red or glowing to redden

3 To excite the spirits of, to animate with joy to elate, to elevate

The whigs *flushed* with victory and prosperity *Macaulay.*

4 To cause to start, as a hunter a bird *Ayres.*

5 To wash or cleanse with water thrown on plentifully, as, to *flush* a sewer, or a house-front *Tomlinson.*

To flush up joints (*Masonry*), to fill them in, to point them level to make them flush

Flŭsh, *n* 1 A sudden flowing a rush an afflux, as a jet or stream of water thrown suddenly on for cleansing purposes

Driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush* *Ray*

2 A rush of blood to the face a suffusion of the face with blood from fear, modesty, or shame, or, more particularly from excitement, passion, joy, &c a blush, a glow a bloom

3 A flock of birds suddenly started up or flushed

4 [Fr & Sp *flux*] A run of cards of the same suit

Flŭsh, *a* 1 Full of vigor fresh, glowing bright

With all his crimes broad blown as *flush* as May *Shak*

2 Affluent abounding well furnished hence, displaying affluence liberal, prodigal

Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready *Arbuthnot*

3 (*Arch* & *Mech*) Having the surface even or level with the surface adjacent forming a continuous surface as, a *flush* panel a *flush* bolt or joint

4 (*Card playing*) Consisting of cards of the same suit being of the same suit throughout

Flush deck (*Naut*) a deck with a continued floor unbroken from stem to stern

Flŭsh'er, *n* (*Ornith*) A European bird (*Lanius collurio*) — so called because the red back and wings in its jerking flight, seem like flashes of fire, a flusher *Mudie*

Flŭsh'ing ly, *adv* In a flushing manner

Flŭsh'ness *n* Freshness *Gauden*

Flŭs'ter *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLUSTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* FLUSTERING] [Cf Lat *flustrum*, a swell of the sea Ger *flustern*, *flistern*, Prov Ger *fustern*, to whisper to buzz A S *flustran* to plait, to weave, and Eng, *bluster*] To make hot and rosy, as with drinking, to heat, to confuse, to muddle

His habit of *flustering* himself daily with claret. *Macaulay*

Flŭs'ter *v t* To be in a heat or bustle to be agitated and confused "The *flustering*, vain glorious Greeks" *South*

Flŭs'ter, *n* Heat or glow as from drinking, agitation confusion, disorder

Flŭs'ter ā'tion, *n* The act of flustering, or the state of being flustered fluster [*Colloq*]

Flŭs'tra, *n* [A S *flustran* to weave] (*Zool*) A compound plant like animal consisting of one or two layers of horny or calcareous valved cells, — called also *sea-mat* or *white sea weed*

Flūte *n* [Fr *flûte* O Fr *flaute*, *flahute*, *flahuste*, Pr & Sp *flauta*, Ir *frauta*, It *flauto* from Lat *flatus* a blowing from *flare*, *flatum* to blow, sound, whence N H Ger *flote*, M H Ger *floite*, *floite*, Dan *floite* D *fluit*]

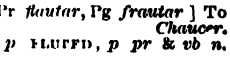
Flute

1 A musical wind instrument consisting of a hollow cylinder or pipe, with holes along its length, stopped by the fingers or by keys which are opened by the fingers The modern flute is closed at the upper end, and blown with the mouth at a lateral hole

The breathing *flute* s soft notes are heard around *Pope*

2 (*Arch*) A channel in a column or pillar, a perpendicular furrow or cavity cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster a fluting *q v* It is used chiefly in the Ionic and Doric orders sometimes in the Composite and Corinthian rarely in the Tuscan.

3 A similar channel or groove made in wood or other work or in plaited muslin as a lady's ruffle.

4 A long thin, French breakfast roll *Simmonds.*

5 [Corrupted from *flout*, q v] A large transport.

A modern flute having the guns in part taken out, as when used as a transport — said of a war vessel *Lunier*

Flūte, *v t* [Fr *flûter*, Pr *flautar*, Pg *frautar*] To play on a flute *Chaucer.*

Flūte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FLUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* FLUTING]

1 To play or sing in a clear, soft note, like that of a flute

Knaves are men,
That lute and *flute* fantastic tenderness *Tennyson.*

2. To form flutes or channels in, as in a column or in a ruffle

Flūt'ed, *p. a* 1 Thin, fine, flute-like; as, *fluted* notes *Busby.*

2. Formed with flutes, as, a *fluted* column.

Flūt'er, *n* 1 One who plays on the flute

2. One who makes grooves or flutings

Flūte'-stŏp, *n* (*Mus*) A range of wooden pipes in an organ, designed to imitate the flute

Flūt'ing, *n* A channel or furrow in a column, or in the muslin of a lady's ruffle, fluted work See FLUTE

Flūt'ing-plāne, *n* (*Carp*) A plane with curved face, used in grooving flutes

Flūt'ist, *n* [Fr *flutiste*] A performer on the flute, a flautist *Busby*

Flŭt'ter, *v i* [*imp & p p* FLUTTERED, *p pr & vb n* FLUTTERING] [L Ger *fluttern, fluddern*, H Ger *flattern*, O Ger *fladdern, fludern*, M H Ger *flodern*, D *flodderen*]

1 To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights, to hover

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings. *Deut* xxxii 11

2 To move with quick vibrations or undulations, to move about briskly, irregularly, or with great bustle and show, without consequence

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *fluttered*, and that once so writ *Pope*

3 To be in agitation, to move irregularly, to fluctuate, to be in uncertainty

How long we *fluttered* on the wings of doubtful success *Howell*

His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering *Watts*

Flŭt'ter, *v t* 1 To vibrate or move quickly, as, a bird *flutters* its wings

2 To drive in disorder, to hurry, to agitate, to disorder, to throw into confusion *Shak*

Flŭt'ter, *n* 1 The act of fluttering, quick and irregular motion, vibration, undulation

The chirp and *flutter* of some single bird *Milnes.*

2 Hurry, tumult, agitation of the mind, confusion, disorder *Pope*

Flŭt'ter er, *n* One who flutters

Flŭt'ter-ing ly, *adv* In a fluttering manner.

Flŭt'y, *a* Soft and clear in tone, like a flute

Flū'vi-al, Flū'vi-ăl-ĭle, } *a* [Lat *fluvialis*, and *fluviatus*, from *fluvius*, river, stream, from *fluere*, to flow, Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *fluvial*, It *fluviale*] Belonging to rivers, growing or living in streams or ponds, as, a *fluviatile* plant

Flū'vi-al-ist, *n* [See *infra*] One who explains phenomena in geology or physical geography by the action of existing streams [*Rare*]

Flū'vi-a tīle, *a* [Lat *fluvialis*, from *fluvius*, Fr *fluviatile* See *supra*] Belonging to rivers, existing in rivers, formed by rivers, fluvial, as, *fluviatile* strata *Lyell*

Flū'vi o-ma-rīne', *a* [From Lat *fluvius*, river, and *marinus*, marine, from *mare*, the sea] (*Geol*) Formed by the joint action of a river and the sea, as in the deposits at the mouths of rivers *Dana*

Flŭx, *n* [Lat *fluxus*, from *fluere, fluxum*, to flow, Fr & Pr *flux*, Sp & Pg *fluxo*, It *flusso*]

1 The act of flowing the motion or passing as of a fluid, quick succession, change, a concourse, as of persons "The *flux* of company" *Shak*

The parts of the body, we know, are in a continual *flux* *South*

Her image has escaped the *flux* of things,
And that same infant beauty that she wore
Is fixed upon her now forevermore *Trench*

2 The matter which flows, as the tide setting in toward the shore, the ebb being called the *reflux*

3 The state of being liquid, fusion

4 (*Chem & Metal*) Any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalies, borax, &c

☞ *White flux* is carbonate or bi-tartrate of potash, *black flux* is the residuum of the deflagration of one part of niter and two of argol

5 (*Med*) (*a*) The discharge of a fluid from the bowels or other part, especially, an excessive and morbid discharge, as, the bloody *flux* or dysentery (*b*) The matter thus discharged

Flŭx, *a* [Lat *fluxus*, p p of *fluere* See *supra*] Flowing, inconstant, variable [*Obs*] "The *flux* nature of all things here" *Barrow*

Flŭx, *v t* [*imp & p p* FLUXED (flŭkst), *p pr & vb. n.* FLUXING]

1. To cause to melt or become fluid, to fuse

One part of mineral alkali will *flux* two of silicious earth with effervescence. *Kirwan*

2 (*Med*) To cause a discharge from, to salivate, to purge [*Obs*] *South*

Flux-ĭ'tion, *n* The act of fluxing *Leslie*

Flŭx'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n* [L Lat *fluxibilitas*, Pr *fluxibilitat*, Sp *fluxibilidad*, It *fluxibilità*] The quality of being fluxible

Flŭx'i ble, *a* [L Lat *fluxibilis*, O Fr & O Sp *fluxible*, It *fluxibile*] Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral

Flŭx'i ble-ness, *n* The quality of being fluxible, fluxibility

Flŭx'ĭle, *a* The same as FLUXIBLE

Flux-ĭl'i-ty, *n* [Lat *fluxilis*, fluid] The quality of admitting fusion, possibility of being fused or liquefied [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

Flŭx'ion (flŭk'shun), *n.* [Lat. *fluxio*, Fr. & Sp. *fluxion*, It. *fussione*]

1 The act of flowing. *Cotgrave.*

2. The matter that flows. *Wiseman.*

3. A constantly varying indication.

Less to be counted than the *fluxions* of sun-dials. *De Quincey*

4 (*Math*) The infinitely small increase or decrease of a variable or flowing quantity in a certain infinitely small and constant period of time, the rate of variation of a fluent, an increment, a differential

5 (*pl*) (*Math*) A method of analysis developed by Newton, and based on the conception of all magnitudes as generated by motion, and involving in their changes the notion of velocity or rate of change It has been superseded by the method of *integrals* and *differentials*

Flŭx'ion-al, } *a* Pertaining to, having the na-
Flŭx'ion a-ry, } ture of, or solved by, fluxions, inconstant, variable

The merely human, the temporary and *fluxional* *Coleridge*

Flŭx'ion ĭst, *n* One skilled in fluxions *Berkeley*

Flŭx'ive (flŭks'ĭv), *a* Flowing, wanting solidity, fluent [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Flŭx'ūre (flŭk'shur), *n* [Lat *fluxura*, a flowing]

1 Quality of being flux, or flowing [*Obs*] *Spalding*

2 A flowing or fluid matter [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Fly, *v i* [*imp* FLEW, *p p* FLOWN *p pr & vb n* FLYING] [A S *fleogan*, Fries *fliaga*, O H Ger *fliogan, fliugan*, N H Ger *fliegen*, M H Ger & D *vliegen*, Icel *fliuga*, Sw *flyga*, Dan *flyve*]

1 To move in the air with wings, as a bird

2 To float or move in the air, as the clouds, the sparks, or a flag

3 To move with rapidity like a bird, to hasten away, as, a ship *flies* on the deep, a top *flies* around, time *flies*

Fly, envious Time, till thou run out thy race *Milton*

4 To run away from danger or alarm, to attempt to escape, to flee, as, an enemy or a coward *flies*

To *fly* from, need not be to hate, mankind *Lyron*

5 To move suddenly, or with violence, to part, to burst in pieces, — usually with a qualifying word, as, a door *flies* open, a bomb *flies* apart

Flying Dutchman (*Naut*), a phantom ship, supposed to cruise in storms off the Cape of Good Hope The origin of the superstition is probably the image of some ship out of sight, reflected from clouds *W Irving — To come off with flying colors*, to be successful or triumphant — *To fly about* (*Naut*), to change frequently in a short time — said of the wind — *To fly around* to move about in haste [*Colloq*] — *To fly at* to spring toward to rush on, to fall upon suddenly — *To fly in the face of*, to insult, to assail, to set at defiance, to oppose with violence, to act in direct opposition to, to resist — *To fly off* to separate, or depart suddenly, to revolt — *To fly on*, to attack — *To fly open*, to open suddenly, or with violence, as the doors *flew open* — *To fly out* (*a*) To rush out (*b*) To burst into a passion to break out into license — *To let fly* (*a*) To throw or drive with violence, to discharge, as, to *let fly* a shower of darts 'A man *lets fly* his arrow without taking any aim' *Addison* (*b*) (*Naut*) To let go suddenly and entirely, as, to *let fly* the sheets *Totten*

Fly, *v t* 1 To shun, to avoid, to decline "Sleep *flies* the wretch" *Dryden*

To *fly* the favors of so good a king *Shak*

2 To cause to fly, to start up, as a bird, to set floating, as a kite

Fly, *n* [A-S *fleoge*, from *fleógan*, to fly, O H Ger *fleyh, fleogh, flugh*, N H Ger *fliege*, M H Ger *vliege*, D *vlieg*, Icel & Sw *fluga*, Dan *flue*]

1 (*Entom*) A winged insect of various species, whose distinguishing characteristic is that the wings are transparent, especially, the house fly, the *Musca domestica* The black fly and sand fly are species of the genus *Simulium*

2 A hook dressed with silk, woolen, &c, in imitation of a fly, used for fishing "The fur wrought *fly*" *Gay*

3 A familiar spirit [*Obs*]

A rifling *fly*, none of your great familiars *B Jonson*

4 A parasite [*Obs*] *Massinger*

5 A kind of light carriage for rapid motion [*England*] *C Kingsley*

6 That part of a flag which extends from the union to the extreme end *Totten*

7 (*Naut*) That part of a compass on which the points are marked, the compass card *Totten*

8 (*Mech*) Two or more vanes set on a revolving axis, to act as a fanner, or to equalize or impede the motion of machinery by the resistance of the air, as in the striking part of a clock, also, a heavy wheel, or cross arms with weights at the ends, to regulate or equalize the motion of machinery by means of its inertia, where the power communicated, or the resistance to be overcome, is variable, as in the steam engine or the coining press

9 (*Print*) (*a*) One who takes the sheets from the press (*b*) That part of a power printing press which receives the printed sheet and lays it aside

Fly'-bane, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Silene*, the catch fly

Fly'-bĭt'ten (-bĭt'tn), *a.* Marked by the bite of flies *Shak.*

Fly'-blōw, *n* The egg of a fly

Fly'-blōw, *v t.* To deposit an egg in, or upon, as a fly; to taint with the eggs which produce maggots.

Like a *fly-blown* cake of tallow. *Swift.*

Fly'-bōat, *n.* [D. *vlieboot*; whence Fr. *flibot*, Sp. *flibote*]

1 A long, narrow boat, used on canals *Simmonds.*

2 A large, flat-bottomed Dutch vessel, used chiefly in the coasting trade *Crabb.*

Fly'-book, *n.* A case for fishing flies, in the form of a book *C. Kingsley.*

Fly'-cătch'er, *n* 1 One who hunts flies.

2 (*Ornith*) One of several species of birds, forming the Linnæan genus *Muscicapa*, and having a bill flatted at the base, almost triangular, notched or hooked at the upper mandible, and beset with bristles These birds are so named because they feed entirely on flies and other winged insects, which they catch as they fly *P. Cyc.*

Fantail Fly-catcher.

Fly'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, flies or flees; — usually written *flier*

2 One that uses wings.

3 The fly of a jack

4 (*Arch*) A step in a flight of stairs which are parallel to each other, as distinguished from winding stairs The second of these *flyers* stands parallel behind the first, the third behind the second, &c.

5 (*pl*) The same as FLIERS, No 3

Fly'-fish, *v i* To angle with flies for bait

Fly'-fish'ing, *n* Angling, the art or practice of angling for fish with a bait of natural or artificial flies *Walton*

Fly'-flăp, *n* Something contrived or intended to drive away flies *Congreve*

Fly'-flăp'per, *n* One who flaps away flies, one who uses a fly flap *Landor*

Fly'-hŏn'ey sŭck'le (hŭn'y-sŭk l), *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Lonicera* (*L xylosteum*)

Fly'ing-ar tĭl'le-ry, *n* (*Mil*) Artillery trained to very rapid evolutions In passing from one part of the field to another, the men spring upon their horses in horse artillery, or on the ammunition chests in fort artillery

Fly'ing-brĭdge, *n* (*Mil*) A contrivance used by armies for crossing rivers in rapid movements, being sometimes a bridge supported by light boats, and sometimes a ferry boat anchored up stream, and made to cross by the force of the current

Fly'ing-bŭt'tress, *n* (*Arch*) A contrivance for strengthening a part of a building which rises considerably above the rest, consisting of a curved brace or half arch between it and the opposite face of some lower part, as in a Gothic building between the wall of the nave and the tops of the side aisle buttresses, over the roof of the side aisles — so named from its passing through the air *P Cyc*

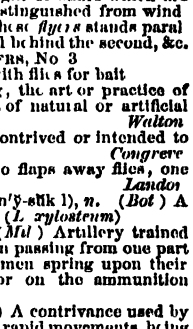

Flying-buttress.

Fly'ing-cămp, *n* (*Mil*) A camp or body of troops formed for rapid motion from one place to another

Fly'ing-fish, *n.* (*Ichth*) A fish which has the power of sustaining itself in the air for a certain length of time, by means of its long, pectoral fins, the *Exocœtus*

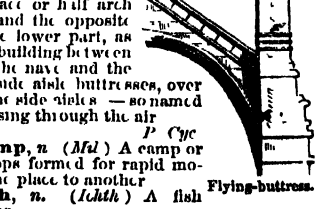

Flying-fish (*Exocœtus volitans*).

Fly'ing-jĭb, *n* (*Naut*) A sail extended outside of the standing jib, on the flying jib-boom

Fly'ing-plăr'ty, *n* (*Mil*) A detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy

Fly'ing-pĭn'ion (-pĭn'yun), *n* The fly of a clock.

Fly'ing-shŏt, *n* A shot fired at something in motion, as a bird on the wing, one who fires thus.

Fly'ing-squĭr'rel (skwĭr'ril, *or* skwĕr'ril), *n.* (*Zool*) A squirrel (the *Pteromys volucella*) having an expansive skin on each side, reaching from the fore to the hind legs, by which it is borne up in leaping

Flying-squirrel (*Pteromys volucella*).

☞ The flying-squirrel of New South Wales is a marsupial, the *Petaurus sciureus*

Fly'-lēaf, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book

Fly'man, *n.*; *pl.* FLY'MEN. The driver of a fly, or light public carriage. *Melville.*

Fly'-pow'der, *n.* An imperfect oxide of arsenic, which, mixed with sugar and water, is used to kill flies *Brande*

Fly'-rĕll, *n.* That part of a table which turns out to support the leaf

Fly'-slōw, *a* Moving as slowly as a fly sometimes does [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fly'-spĕck, *n.* The excrementitious stain of an insect, especially of the common fly.

Fly'-trăp, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant (the *Dionæa muscipula*), called also *Venus's fly trap*, the leaves of which are fringed with stiff bristles, and fold together when certain hairs on their upper surface are touched, thus seizing insects that light on them.

Fly trap

Fly'-wheel, *n* A wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements, or accumulates power for a variable or intermitting resistance, as in a steam-engine or a coining press See FLY

Fō, *n* The Chinese name of Buddha

Fōal, *n* [A S *fola*, O H Ger *folo*, *fuln*, M H Ger *vol*, *vole*, *vul*, *vule*, N H Ger *fohlen*, *füllen*, Goth *fulo*, Icel *fola*, Sw *fåle*, *fol*, Dan *fol*, D *veulen*, allied to Gr πῶλος; Lat *pullus*, a young animal, whence Sp *pollino*, Fr *poulain*, It *poledro*, *puledro* Cf FILLY] The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex, a colt or filly

Fōal, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOALED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOALING] To bring forth, as a colt or filly, —said of a mare or a she-ass

Fōal, *v i* To bring forth young, as an animal of the horse kind

Fōal'-fōot, *n* (*Bot.*) A certain plant, the colt's-foot See COLT'S FOOT

Fōam, *n* [A S *fām*, O & N H Ger *feim*, Up Ger *faum*, M H Ger *veim*, allied to Lat *spuma* for *puma*, Skr *phēna*, Slw *pena*] The aggregation of bubbles which is formed on the surface of liquors by fermentation or violent agitation, froth, spume

Fōam, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOAMED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOAMING] [A S *fāman*, O H Ger *feimen*, N H Ger *feimen* See *supra*]

1 To froth, to gather foam, as, the billows *foam* "He *foameth* and gnasheth with his teeth" *Shak.*

He *foameth* and gnasheth with his teeth *Mark* ix 18

2 To form foam, or become filled with foam, — said of a steam boiler when the water is unduly agitated and frothy

Fōam, *v t* 1 To throw out with rage or violence, as foam, — with *out* "*Foaming* out their own shame" *Jude* 13

2 To cause to foam, to fill with something that foams, as, to *foam* the goblet *Pope*

Fōam'-cŏck, *n* (*Steam boilers*) A cock at the water level to blow off impurities

Fōam'ing ly, *adv* With foam, frothily

Fōam'less, *a* Having no foam

Fōam'y, *a* Covered with foam, frothy, spumy

Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride *Dryden*

Föb, *n* [Prov Ger *fuppe*]

1 A little pocket for a watch

2 A tap or slight blow [*Obs.*] *Shal*

Föb, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOBBED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOBBING] [Ger *foppen* Cf FOP]

1 To beat, to maul [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl*

2 To cheat, to trick, to impose on

To fob off, to shift off by an artifice, to put aside, to delude with a trick

A conspiracy of bishops could prostrate and *fob off* the right of the people *Milton*

Fō'cal, *a* [Fr *focal* See FOCUS] Belonging to, or concerning, a focus, as, a *focal* point

Focal distance of a lens or mirror (*Opt.*) the distance of the focus from the center — *Focal distance of an ellipse*, distance from the focus to the nearest extremity of the transverse axis — *Focal distance of a telescope* the distance of the image of an object from the object-glass

Fō'cal-ĭze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOCALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOCALIZING] To bring to a focus, to concentrate.

Light is *focalized* in the eye, sound in the ear *De Quincey*

Fō'çĭle (fō'sil), *n* [O Fr *focile*] (*Anat.*) A bone of the fore-arm, the greater *focile* being the ulna, the lesser the radius, also, a bone of the fore-leg

Fō̤çil'il-lāte, *v t* [Lat *focillare*, *focillatum*, from *focus*, hearth] To nourish, to warm [*Obs.*] *Blount*

Fō̤çil'il-lā'tion, *n* Comfort, support [*Obs.*]

Fo çim'e-ter, *n.* [*focus* and Gr μέτρον, measure] An instrument for bringing to a focus *R Hunt*

Fō'cus, *n*, Eng *pl* FŌ'CUSES, Lat *pl* FŌ'CĪ [Lat *focus*, hearth, fire place, whence It *fuoco*, Sp *fuego*, Pg *fogo*, Pr *fuec*, Fr *feu*, fire]

1. (*Opt.*) A point in which the rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted, as, the *focus* of a lens or mirror

2. (*Geom.*) A point on the principal axis of a conic section, such that the double ordinate to the axis through the point shall be equal to the parameter of the curve.

☞ In an ellipse, rays of light coming from one focus, and reflected from the curve, proceed in lines directed *toward* the other; in an hyperbola, in lines directed *from* the other, in the parabola, rays from the focus, after reflection at the curve, proceed in lines parallel to the axis

3 A central point, a point of concentration

Principal or *solar focus* (*Opt.*), the focus for parallel rays

Fō'cus, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOCUSED (fō'kust), *p pr* & *vb n* FOCUSING] To bring to a focus, as, to *focus* a camera [*Recent.*] *R Hunt*

Föd'der, *n* [A S *fōdhur*, *fodher*, *fodhr*, *fōder*, *fōdder*, food, from *fēdan*, to nourish, O H Ger *fuotar*, *fōtar*, M H Ger *vuoter*, N H Ger *futter*, Icel *fōdr*, Sw & Dan *foder*, D *voeder*, *voer* Cf FOTHER]

1 That which is fed out to cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and various vegetables

2 A weight by which lead and some other metals were formerly sold, in England, varying from 19½ to 24 cwt, a fother [*Obs.*] *Ure*

Föd'der, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FODDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* FODDERING] To feed, as cattle, with dry food, or cut grass, &c, to furnish with hay, straw, oats

Föd'der er, *n* One who fodders cattle

Fō'dĭ-ent, *a* [Lat *fodiens*, p pr of *fodere*, to dig] Fitted for, or pertaining to, digging [*Obs.*] *Blount*

Fōe (fō), *n* [A S *fā*, *fāh*, from *fean*, *fian*, *figan*, *fiogan*, to hate, Scot *fae* Cf FIEND]

1 One who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge, or malice, against another, an enemy

A man's *foes* shall be they of his own household *Matt* x 36

Our destroyer *foe* to God and man *Milton*

2 An enemy in war, a national enemy, a hostile army, an adversary

3 One who opposes any thing an opponent, an enemy, an ill wisher "Flatterers, *foes* to noble ness" *Shak.*

Fōe (fō), *v t* To treat as an enemy [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Fōe'-hood, *n* Enmity [*Obs.*] *Ledell*

Fōe'man, *n*, *pl* FŌE'MEN An enemy in war

Foemen's marks upon his battered shield *Shak.*

Fœ'tal, *a* The same as FŒTAL

Fœt'i çīde (fēt'i sīd), *n* The same as FŒTICIDE

Fœ'tor, *n* The same as FŒTOR

Fœ'tus, *n* The same as FŒTUS

Fŏg, *n* [Dan *fog*, *svecfog*, snow falling thick, drift of snow, driving snow, Icel *fok*, *fōk*]

1 Watery vapor precipitated in the lower part of the atmosphere, and disturbing its transparency It differs from cloud only in being near the ground

Von fen-sucked *fogs* drawn by the powerful sun *Shak.*

2 A cloud of dust or smoke

Fŏg, *n* [Scot *fog*, *fouge*, moss, *foggage*, rank grass, L Lat *fogagium*, W *ffwg*, dry grass] (*agric.*) (*a*) A second growth of grass, after grass (*b*) Long grass that remains in pastures till winter, — sometimes called, in New England *old tore*

Fŏg, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOGGED *p pr* & *vb n* FOGGING] To envelop, as with fog, to befog, to overcast, to darken

Fŏg, *v t* (*Agr.*) To pasture cattle on the fog, or after grass, of to cut off the fog from

Fŏg, *v i* [Prov Eng *fog*, to take cattle out of pastures in the autumn, to hunt in a servile manner, to flatter for gain, from *fog*, after grass See *supra*] To practice in a small or mean way, to pettifog, to practice low arts [*Obs.*]

Where wouldst thou *fog* to get a fee? *Dryden*

Fŏg'-bănk, *n* An appearance, at sea, in hazy weather, sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached

Fŏg'-bĕll, *n* (*Naut.*) A bell near rocks shoals, &c, rung by machinery, to warn mariners in foggy weather

Fŏg'gy, *n* Same as FOGY, q v *Thackeray*

Fŏg'gage (-ĕj), } *n* [See FOG] (*Agric.*) Rank or
Fŏggge, } coarse grass not mowed or eaten down in summer or autumn See FOG

Fŏg'ger, *n* One who fogs, a pettifogger [*Obs.*]

Fŏg'gĭ ly, *adv* With fog darkly

Fŏg'gĭ ness, *n* [From *foggy*] The state of being foggy, a state of the air filled with watery exhalations

Fŏg'gy, *a* [*compar* FOGGIER, *superl* FOGGIEST] [From *fog*]

1 Filled or abounding with fog, or watery exhalations damp with humid vapors cloudy, misty, as, a *foggy* atmosphere, a *foggy* morning

2 Beclouded, darkened; dull, obscure, as, *foggy* ideas

Fŏg'gĭe, *n* See FOGY

Fŏg'less, *a* Without fog, clear *Kane*

Fŏg'-ring, *n* (*Meteor.*) A bank of fog arranged in a circular form *Brande*

Fŏg'-sĭg'nal, *n* A signal made during a fog, as on English railways, by putting torpedoes or detonating powder on the rails, which warn the train of danger *Simmonds*

Fō'gy, *n* A dull old fellow, a person behind the times, over conservative, or slow, — usually preceded by *old* [Written also *fogie* and *fogey*]

☞ The word is said to be connected with the German *vogt*, a guard or protector By others it is regarded as a diminutive of *folk* (cf D *volkje*) It is defined by Jamieson, in his Scottish Dictionary, as "an invalid or garrison soldier," and is applied to the old soldiers of the Royal Hospital at Dublin, which is called the *Fogies* Hospital In the fixed habits of such persons we see the origin of the present use of the term *Sir F Head*

Fō'gy ism, *n* The principles and conduct of a fogy.

Föh, *interj* [Cf FAUGH] An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt, poh, fy

Foi'ble, *a* [O Fr. *foible*. See FEEBLE] Weak, feeble [*Obs.*] *Herbert.*

Foi'ble, *n* [See *supra*] A particular moral weakness, a failing, a weak point, a fault not of a serious character, a frailty

A disposition radically noble and generous, clouded and overshadowed by superficial *foibles* *De Quincey*

Syn — Fault, imperfection, failing, weakness; infirmity, frailty, defect See FAULT

Foil, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOILED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOILING] [Fr *fouler*, to tread or trample under one's feet, to press, oppress, Pr *folar*, It *follare* Sp *hollar* Cf O Fl *afoler* to wound, bruise, ruin, Pr *afolar*, O Sp *afollar*, It *affollare*, to crowd or throng together]

1 To beat down with the feet, to trample [*Obs.*]

Whom he did all to pieces break and *foil*
In filthy dirt and left so in the loathely soil *Spenser.*

2 To render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt, to frustrate, to defeat, to baffle, to bulk, as, the enemy attempted to pass the river, but was *foiled*, he *foiled* his adversaries

And by a mortal man at length am *foiled* *Dryden*
Her long locks that *foil* the painter's power *Byron*

3 To blunt, to dull [*Obs.*]

When light winged toys
Of feathered Cupid *foil* with wanton dullness,
My speculative and active instruments *Shak.*

Foil, *n* [See *supra*] 1 The failure of success when on the point of being secured, defeat, frustration, miscarriage

Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil* *Dryden*

2 A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end covered with leather, — used in fencing

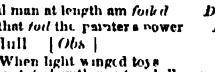

Foil

Blunt as the fencer's *foils* which hit but hurt not *Shak.*

Isocrates contended with a *foil* against Demosthenes with a sword *Mitford.*

Foil, *n* [O Fr *fueil*, *fueille*, N Fr *feuillet*, *feuille*, from Lat *folium*, pl *folia* Pr *fuelh*, *folh*, *fuelha*, *folha*, O Sp *hoja* N Sp *hoa*, Pg *folha*, It *foglia*]

1 A leaf or thin plate of metal, as, tin *foil*

2 A thin leaf of metal, placed under precious stones by jewelers, to increase their brilliancy, or to give them a particular color since the stone appears to be of the color of the foil hence any thing of another color or of different qualities which serves to adorn, or set off another thing to advantage

Hector has a *foil* to set him off *Broome*

3 A thin coat of tin, with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking glass, to cause reflection

4 (*Arch.*) The space between the cusps of feathe rings in Gothic architecture a rounded or leaf like ornament, in windows, arches, &c, called trefoil, quatrefoil, quinquefoil, &c, according to the number of arcs of which it is composed *Oxf Gloss*

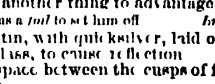

Foils (*Arch.*)

5 The track or trail of game when pursued

Foil'a-ble, *a* Capable of being foiled or frustrated [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave*

Foil'er, *n* One who foils or frustrates

Foil'ing, *n* [Fr *foulées* See FOIL, *v t*]

1 (*Hunting*) The slight mark of a passing deer on the grass *Chalmers*

2 (*Arch.*) A foil *Simmonds*

Foin, *v i* [Prov Fr *fouiner*, to push for eels with a spear from Fr *fouine* an eel spear fishing from *fouine*, a martin] To thrust with a sword or spear, to make passes, to lunge [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

They lash they *foin* they pass they strive to hore
Their corselets, and the thinnest parts explore *Dryden*

Foin, *v t* To prick to sting [*Obs.*] *Hulcet*

Foin, *n* 1 A thrust with a sword or spear, a push [*Obs.*] *Robinson*

2 A small ferret or weasel [*Obs.*]

3 A kind of fur, black at the top on a whitish ground, taken from the ferret or weasel of the same name [*Obs.*]

He came to the stake in a fur black gown furred and faced with *foins* *Fuller.*

Foin'er y, *n* Thrusting with the foil, fencing; sword play [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Foin'ing ly, *adv* In a pushing manner

Foi'son (foi'zn), *n* [Fr *foison*, Pr *foisō*, from Lat *fusio*, a pouring, effusion, from *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour, pour out] Plenty, abundance [*Obs.*]

That from the seeding the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foison* *Shak.*

Foist *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOISTED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOISTING] [Probably from Fr *fausser*, to falsify, pervert, from *faux*, *fausse*, false See FALSE] To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without war-

rant; to interpolate, to pass off as genuine, true, or worthy, — usually followed by *in*.

Lest negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses and corruption *Carew.*

When a scripture has been corrupted by a suppositious *foisting* of some words in. *South*

Foist, *n* [O Fr *fuste*, piece of wood, stick, boat, from Lat *fustis*, cudgel, Pr *fust*, stick, tree, *fusta*, beam]

1 A light and fast-sailing ship [*Obs*] *B & Fl*

2 A foister, a falsifier, a sharper *B Jonson*

Foist'er, *n* One who inserts without authority

Foist'led (foist'ld), *a* Musty, fusty [*Obs*]

Foist'i ness, *n* Fustiness, mustiness [*Obs*]

Foist'y, *a* Fusty, musty [*Obs*] *Gardner*

Fōld, *n* [A-S *feald*, *fald*, *falcd*, *falod*, *falud*, from *fealdan*, to fold up, wrap, O H Ger *vald*, *valt*, M H Ger *valde*, *valte*, N H Ger *falte*, Icel *fald*, Dan *fold*, *folde*, Sw *fäll*, *fälla* See FOLD, *v t* In comp A-S *feald*, Goth *faltho*, Ger. *-falt*, *-faltig*, *-fältig*]

1 A doubling of any flexible substance, a part laid over on another part, a fold, a plication

2 Times or repetitions, — used with numerals, chiefly in composition, to denote multiplication or increase in a geometrical ratio, the doubling, tripling, &c, of any thing, as, *four-fold*, four times, increased in a quadruple ratio, multiplied by four

3 That which is folded together, or which infolds or envelops, embrace "Shall from your neck un loose his amorous *fold*" *Shak*

4 An inclosure in which sheep or like animals are kept, a sheep pen

Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the *fold* *Milton.*

5 A boundary, a limit [*Obs*] *Creech*

Fōld, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOLDED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOLDING] [A S *fealdan*, Goth *falthan*, Icel *falda*, Dan *folde*, Sw *fälla*, O H Ger *faldan*, *faltan*, N H Ger *falten*, M H Ger *valden*, *valten*]

1 To lap or lay in plaits, to lay one part over another part of, to double, as, to *fold* a piece of cloth

Folded the writ up in the form of the other *Shak.*

The scaly horror of his *folded* tail *Milton*

2 To double or lay together, as the arms or the hands, as, he *folds* his arms in despair

3 To inclose within folds or plaitings to envelop, to infold "A face *folded* in sorrow"

J Webster

We will descend and *fold* him in our arms *Shak.*

4 To confine in a fold, as sheep

Fōld, *v i* 1 To become folded, plaited, or doubled, to close over another of the same kind, as, the leaves of the door *fold*

2 To confine sheep in a fold [*Rare*]

The star that bids the shepherd *fold* *Milton*

Fōld'age, *n* [L Lat *fuldagium* See *supra*] The right of folding sheep

Fōld'er, *n* One who, or that which, folds, especially, a flat, knife-like instrument used for folding paper

Fōld'ing, *n* 1 A fold, a doubling, a plication "The lower *foldings* of the vest" *Addison*

2 (*Agr*) The keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land, &c

Fōld'ing-dōors (dōrz), *n pl* Two doors which meet in the middle, and either slide back or turn back on hinges, leaving a communication between two apartments

Fōld'less, *a* Having no fold *Milman*

Fōld'yārd, *n* A yard for folding or feeding cattle

Fō'li-ā'ceous (fō'li ā'shus), *a* [Lat *foliaceus*, from *folium*, leaf, Fr *foliacé*]

1. (*Bot*) Belonging to, or having the texture or nature of, a leaf, having leaves intermixed with flowers, as, a *foliaceous* spike

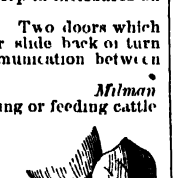

Foliaceous Sepals

2 (*Min*) Consisting of leaves or thin laminæ, having the form of a leaf or plate, as, *foliaceous* spar *Woodward*

Fō'li-āge, *n* [O Fr *foulage*, *fueillage*, N. Fr. *feuillage*, from *foulle*, *fueille*, *fueil*, *feuille*, Lat *folium*, leaf, Sp *follage*, It *fogliame* Cf FOIL]

1. A collection of leaves as produced or arranged by nature, as, a tree of beautiful *foliage*

2 A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches, especially, the representation of leaves, flowers, and branches, in architecture, intended to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, and the like

Fō'li age, *v t* To work or to form into the representation of leaves, to furnish with leaves, or work in imitation of leaves *Drummond*

Fō'li-ar, *a* (*Bot*) Consisting of, or pertaining to, leaves, as, *foliar* appendages *Henslow*

Fō'li āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOLIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOLIATING] [L Lat *foliare*, *foliatum*, to put forth leaves, from Lat *folium*, leaf, Pr *folhar*, It *fogliare*]

1 To beat into a leaf, or thin plate or lamina [*Obs*] *Bacon*

2 To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, as, to *foliate* a looking-glass

Fō'li āte (46), *a* [Lat *foliatus*, leaved, leafy, from *folium*, leaf, Fr *folié*, It *fogliato*] (*Bot*) Furnished with leaves, leafy, as, a *foliate* stalk

Foliate curve (*Geom.*), a curve of the third order, consisting of two infinite branches, which have a common asymptote, and which intersect each other, forming a leaf-shaped branch, — whence the name. Its equation is $x^3+y^3=axy$

Fō'li-ā'ted, *a.* 1 Having leaves, or leaf-like projections, as, a *foliated* shell

2 (*Arch*) Containing foils, as, a *foliated* arch

3 (*Geol*) Laminated, but restricted to the variety of laminated structure found in crystalline schist, as mica schist, and the like, schistose *Dana*

Fō'li-ā'tion, *n* [Fr *foliation*]

1 The act of forming into leaves, the method of disposing leaves within the bud

The *foliation* must be in relation to the stem *De Quincey*

2 The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, foil, or lamina

3 The act or operation of spreading foil over the back side of a mirror or looking-glass

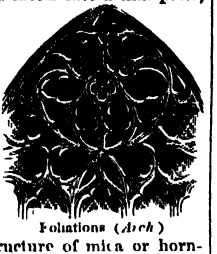

Foliations (*Arch*)

4 (*Arch*) The act of enriching with feather ornaments resembling leaves, or the ornaments themselves, feathering

5 (*Geol*) The property, possessed by some crystalline rocks, of dividing more or less easily into plates or slabs, which is due to the cleavage structure of mica or hornblende, one of the constituents of such rocks mica and hornblendic schists are examples It may sometimes include slaty structure or cleavage, though the latter is usually independent of any mineral constituent, and transverse to the bedding

Fō'li a tūre (53), *n* The state of being beaten into foil *Shuckford*

Fō'li-er, *n* Goldsmith's foil [*Rare*] *Hist Royal Soc*

Fo lif'e r-oŭs, *a* [Lat *folium*, leaf, and *ferre*, to bear, produce, Fr *foliifère*] Producing leaves

Fō'li o (fō'lĭ-o, *or* fōl'yo) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Ablative of Lat *folium*, leaf]

1 A sheet of paper once folded

2 A book made of sheets of paper each folded once

3 A page in an account book, sometimes, two opposite pages bearing the same serial number

4 (*Law*) A leaf containing a certain number of words, hence, a certain number of words in a writing, as in England, in new law proceedings, seventy two, and in chancery, ninety, in New York, one hundred

Fō'li o, *a* Formed of sheets folded so as to make two leaves, of, or equal to, the size of one fold of a sheet of printing paper, when doubled so as to make two leaves, as, a *folio* volume

Fō'li-o late, *a* Of, or pertaining to, leaflets *Gray*

Fō'li ōle, *n* [Fr *foliole*, diminutive of Lat *folium*, leaf] (*Bot*) One of the single leaves which together constitute a compound leaf, a leaflet *Lee*

Fō'li o-mōrt', *a* [Fr *feuille morte*, Lat *folium mortuum*, a dead leaf See FEUILLE-MORT] Of a dark-yellow color, or that of a faded leaf, filemot *Woodward*

Fō'li ōse' (125), *a* (*Bot*) Having, or abounding in, leaves leafy, follous *Gray*

Fō'li-ōs'i ty, *n* The ponderousness or bulk of a folio, voluminousness, copiousness, diffuseness

It is exactly because he is not tedious, because he does not shoot into German *foliosity*, that Schlosser finds him 'intolerable" *De Quincey*

Fō'li-oŭs, *a* [Lat *foliosus*, from *folium*, leaf, It *fogliuso*]

1 Like a leaf, thin, unsubstantial *Browne*

2 (*Bot*) Follose

Fōlk (fōk), *n*, *pl* FŌLKS (20) [A-S *folc*, Icel, Sw, & Dan *folk*, O H Ger *folk*, N H Ger & D *volk*, allied to Lith *pulkas*, crowd] People in general, or a separate class of people, — generally used in the plural, and often with a qualifying adjective, as, the old *folks*, the young *folks*, poor *folks* [*Colloq*]

In winter's tedious night sit by the fire
With good old *folk*, and let them tell the tales *Shak*

Fōlk'lănd (fōk'-), *n* (*O Eng Law*) Land of the people, or public, land belonging to the whole community, but which might be held by freemen of all ranks, but without written agreements *Wharton*

Fōlk'-lōre, *n* [Ger *volkslehre*] Rural tales, legends, or superstitions [*Recent*] *Trench*

Fōlk'mōte (fōk'mōt), *n* [A S *folcmôt*, folk meeting] An assembly of the people, especially (*Sax Law*), a general assembly of the people to consider and order matters of the commonwealth, also, a local court [*Obs*] *Burrill*

To which *folkmote* they all with one consent
Agreed to travel *Spenser*

Fōlk'mōt'er, *n* One who takes part in a folkmote, or local court [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Fōl'li-cle (fōl'lĭ-kl), *n* [Fr *folli cule*, Lat *folliculus*, a small bag, husk, pod, diminutive of *follis*, originally a leathern sack, hence a pair of bellows, a wind-ball, a leathern money-bag]

1 (*Bot*) (*a*) A simple pod opening down the inner suture,

Follicle (1, *a*)

a univalvular pericarp. *Gray.* (*b*) A vessel distended with air, an air-bag, as at the root in *Utricularia*, and on the leaves in *Aldrovanda*. *Martyn.*

2 (*Anat.*) A little bag in animal bodies; a gland; a folding; a cavity. *Coxe.*

Fol-lic'ū-lar, *a.* Like, pertaining to, or consisting of, follicles, as, a *follicular* structure.

Fol-lic'ū-lā'ted, *a* Having follicles; follicular.

Fol-lic'ū-loŭs, *a* [Lat *folliculosus*, Fr. *folliculeux*] Having, or producing, follicles.

Fōl'li-fŭl, *a* Full of folly [*Obs*] *Shenstone.*

Fōl'li-ly, *adv.* Foolishly [*Obs*] *Wycliffe.*

Fōl'lōw, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOLLOWED, *p. pr* & *vb n* FOLLOWING] [A-S *folgnan*, *fyligan*, *fyligean*, *fylgan*, *fylsan*, O H Ger *folagên*, *folkên*, *folgên*, N H Ger *folgen*, M H Ger & D. *volgen*, Icel. *fylgja*, Sw *följa*, Dan *følge*]

1 To go or come after, to move behind in the same direction, to pursue

We'll *follow* him that's fled *Shak.*

2 To go in pursuit of, to endeavor to overtake, to chase, to strive to obtain

Follow peace with all men *Heb.* xii 14.

3 To go with as a leader, to accompany, to attend, to accept as authority, to adopt the opinions of, to obey, to yield to, to take as a rule of action.

Approve the best, and *follow* what I approve *Milton*

4 To imitate as a forerunner, to copy after, to take as an example

5 To succeed in order of time, rank, or office.

6 To result from, as an effect from a cause, or an inference from a premise

7 To watch, as a receding object, to keep the eyes fixed upon while in motion, hence, to keep the mind upon while in progress, as a speech, a piece of music, also, to keep up with, to understand the meaning, connection, or force of, as a course of thought or argument

He *followed* with his eyes the fleeting shade *Dryden*

8 To walk in, as a road or course, to attend upon closely, as a profession or calling

O, had he but *followed* the arts! *Shak*

Syn. — To pursue, chase, go after, attend, accompany, succeed, imitate, copy, embrace, maintain — To FOLLOW, PURSUE *To follow* (*v t*) denotes simply to go after to *pursue* denotes to follow with earnestness, and with a view to attain some definite object, as, a hound *pursues* the deer So a person *follows* a companion whom he wishes to overtake on a journey, the officers of justice *pursue* a felon who has escaped from prison

What could I do
But *follow* strict, invisibly thus led? *Milton*

Impelled with steps unceasing to *pursue*
Some fleeting good, that mocks me with the view,
That, like the circle bounding earth and skies,
Allures from far, yet, as I *follow*, flies. *Goldsmith*

Fōl'lōw, *v i* To go or come after, — used in the various senses of the transitive verb, to pursue; to attend, to accompany, to be a result, to succeed

Syn — To FOLLOW, SUCCEED, ENSUE *To follow* (*v i*) means simply to come after, as, a crowd *followed* To *succeed* means to come after in some regular series or succession, as, day *succeeds* to day, and night to night To *ensue* means to follow by some established connection or principle of sequence As wave *follows* wave, revolution *succeeds* to revolution, and nothing *ensues* but accumulated wretchedness

Welcome all that lead or *follow*
To the oracle of Apollo *B Jonson.*

Enjoy till I return
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed* *Milton*
Of worse deeds worse sufferings must *ensue* *Milton*

Fōl'lōw-bōard, *n* (*Founding*) The board upon which a pattern is laid to make a mold, — called also *molding board*

Fōl'lōw er, *n* 1 One who follows, a pursuer, an attendant, a disciple, a dependent associate, a lover

2 (*Steam-eng*) (*a*) The cover of a piston. [See *Illust* of *Piston*] (*b*) A gland [See *Illust.* of *Gland*]

3 (*Mach*) The part of a machine that receives motion from another part *Rankine*

4 Among law-stationers, a sheet of parchment added to another sheet, as in an indenture *Simmonds.*

Syn. — Imitator, copier, disciple, adherent, partisan, dependent, attendant

Fōl'lōw-ing, *n* Collection of followers or dependents *Macaulay.*

Fōl'lōw ing, *a* Being next after, succeeding, ensuing, as, the assembly was held on the *following* day

Fōl'ly, *n.* [Fr *folie*, from *fol*, *fou*, foolish, mad, Pr & O Sp *folia*, It *follia* See FOOL]

1 The state of being a fool, want of good sense, levity, weakness, or derangement of mind

2 A foolish act, an inconsiderate or thoughtless procedure, weak or light minded conduct, foolery.

What *folly* 'tis to hazard life for ill *Shak.*

Fō'mal-haut', *n* [Ar *fom-al-hût*, i e, mouth of the large fish, from *fom*, or *fam*, mouth, and *hut*, a large fish] (*Astron*) A star of the first magnitude, in the constellation *Piscis Australis*, or Southern Fish

Fo-mĕnt', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* FOMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb n* FOMENTING] [Fr *fomenter*, Pr, Sp, & Pg. *fomentar*, It. & Lat *fomentare*, from Lat. *fomentum*, a warm application or lotion, for *fovimentum*, from *fovere*, to warm or keep warm]

1. To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm water or medicated liquors.
2. To cherish with heat. [*Obs.*]
Which these soft fires, with kindly heat,
Of various influence *foment* and warm *Milton.*
3. To cherish and promote by excitements, to encourage, to abet,—used often in a bad sense, as, to *foment* ill humors *Locke.*
But quench the choler you *foment* in vain *Dryden*
Exciting and *fomenting* a religious rebellion *Southey*

Fō-men-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *fomentatio*, Fr *fomentation*, Sp. *fomentacion*, It *fomentazione*]
1. (*Med*) (*a*) The act of fomenting, or of applying warm lotions or poultices, for the purpose of easing pain, by relaxing the skin, or of discussing tumors (*b*) The lotion applied to a diseased part
2. Excitation, instigation, encouragement

Fo-mĕnt'er, *n* One who foments, one who encourages or instigates, as, a *fomenter* of sedition

Fŏn, *n* [Icel. *fine*, silly, *fana*, to act sillily] A fool, an idiot [*Obs*]
Thou art a *fon* of thy love to boast *Spenser*

Fŏnd, *a.* [*compar* FONDER, *superl* FONDEST] [For *fonned*, p p of O Eng *fonne*, to be foolish, to dote, Scot *fon*, to play the fool, *fone*, to fondle, to toy See *supra*]
1. Foolish, silly, simple, weak, indiscreet, imprudent. [*Obs*]
Grant I may never prove so *fond*,
To trust man on his oath or bond *Shak.*
A *fond* fame is best confuted by neglecting it By *fond*, understand such a report as is rather ridiculous than dangerous if believed *Fuller*
Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain *Davies*
2 Foolishly tender and loving, doting, weakly indulgent, over affectionate, especially not in a bad sense, loving, tender, as, a *fond* mother or wife *Addison*
3 Much pleased, loving ardently, delighted with, relishing highly,—followed by *of*
You are as *fond* of grief as of your child *Shak*
A great traveler, and *fond* of telling his adventures *Irving*
4 Foolishly prized or admired, doted on, regarded with excessive affection [*Rare*]
Nor fix on *fond* abodes to circumscribe thy prayer *Byron*
5 Trifling, valued by folly [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fŏnd, *v t* To treat with great indulgence or tenderness, to caress, to fondle [*Obs*]
The Tyrian hugs and *fonds* thee on her breast. *Dryden*

Fŏnd, *v i* To be fond of, to be in love with, to dote on [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fŏnd'le (fŏnd'l), *v t* [*imp & p p* FONDLED, *p pr & vb n* FONDLING] [From *fond*, v t] To treat with tenderness, to caress, as, a nurse *fondles* a child

Fŏnd'ler, *n* One who fondles

Fŏnd'ling, *n* **1** A foolish creature, a simpleton, a dolt [*Obs*] *Chapman*
2 A person or thing fondled or caressed, one treated with foolish or doting affection
He was his parents' darling, not their *fondling* *Fuller*

Fŏnd'ly, *adv* In a fond manner, foolishly, with indiscreet or excessive affection, affectionately, tenderly.
Make him speak *fondly* like a frantic man *Shak*
Fondly we think we merit honor then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men *Pope*
My heart, unraveled, *fondly* turns to thee *Goldsmith*

Fŏnd'ness, *n* The state or quality of being fond foolishness, weakness, doting affection, tender liking, strong appetite, propensity, or relish
Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden be *Spenser*
My heart had still some foolish *fondness* for thee *Addison*
Syn.—Attachment, affection, love, kindness

Fondūe (fŏn'dŭ), *n* [Fr *fondu*, properly p p of *fondre*, to melt, to soften, to blend, from Lat *fundere*, to pour out, to cast, to found] A style of printing calico, paper hangings, &c, in which the colors, like those of the rainbow, are melted or graduated into each other *Ure.*

Fŏne, *n.*, *pl* of *foe* [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fŏn'ly, *adv* Foolishly, fondly. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fŏnt, *n* [A-S *font*, O Fr *font*, *funt*, N Fr *fonts*, or *fonts baptismaux*, pl, Pr *font*, It *fonte*, *fonte battesimale*, from Lat *fons*, fountain, O Fr. *font*, *funt*, Pr *font*, O Sp & It. *fonte*, N Sp. *fuente*, N Fr. *fontaine*]
1. A fountain, a spring, a source. *Drayton Young*
2. A basin or stone vessel in which water is contained for baptizing.
That name was given me at the *font.* *Shak*

Baptismal Font.

Fŏnt, *n.* [Fr. *fonte*, from *fondre*, to melt or cast, from Lat. *fundere*, to pour out, to cast. See FONDUS and FOUND.] (*Print*) A complete assortment of printing types of one size, including a due proportion of all the letters in the alphabet, large and small, points, accents, and whatever else is necessary for printing with that size or variety of type; a fount.

Font'al, *a.* [Lat. *fontinalis*, from *fons*, fountain; Pr. *fontal*.] Pertaining to a fount, fountain, source, or origin, original, primitive. [*Rare.*]
From the *fontal* light of ideas only can a man draw intellectual power *Coleridge*

Font'a-nĕl', *n.* [Fr *fontanelle*, properly a little fountain, from *fontaine*, fountain, It *fontanella*, Pr. *fontanilha*, L Lat *fontenella*, Sp *fuentecilla*]
1 (*Med*) An issue for the discharge of humors from the body *Hall*
2 (*Anat*) A space occupied by a cartilaginous membrane in a fetus or new born child, and situated at the union of the angles of the bones of the cranium *Dunglison*

Fontange (fong tänj'), *n.* [Fr, from the name of the first wearer, the Duchess de *Fontanges*, about 1679] A knot of ribbons on the top of a head dress *Addison*

Fōod, *n* [A S *foda*, from *fedan*, to feed, q v, Icel *fōda*, *fōdi*, Sw *föda*, Dan & L Ger *fode*, D *voedsel*]
1 What is fed upon, that which goes to support life by being received within, and assimilated by the organism of an animal or plant, nutriment, aliment, especially, what is eaten by animals for nourishment, flesh or vegetables partaken of for the support of life, victuals, provisions
2 Any thing that sustains, nourishes, and augments
Thus may prove *food* to my displeasure *Shak.*
In this moment there is life and *food*
For future years *Wordsworth*
Syn.—Aliment, sustenance, nutriment, feed, fare, victuals, provisions, meat

Fōod, *v t* To supply with food, to feed, to victual [*Obs*] *Barret.*

Fōod'ful, *a* Supplying food, full of food
There the corn,
Bent by its *foodful* burdens, sheds, unreaped,
Its plenteous seed *Glover*

Fōod'less, *a* Without food, destitute of provisions, barren *Sandys*

Fōod'y, *a.* Fit for food, eatable, fertile, fruitful [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Fōol, *n* [Fr *fol*, *fou*, foolish, mad, Pr *fol*, *folh*, O Sp *fol*, It *folle*, of Celtic origin Armor *foll*, W *ffôl*, silly, foolish]
1 One who is destitute of reason, or the common powers of understanding, an idiot, a natural
2 A person deficient in intellect, one who acts absurdly, or pursues a course contrary to the dictates of wisdom, a simpleton, a dunce, a dolt
Extol not riches, then the toil of *fools* *Milton*
Experience keeps a dear school, but *fools* will learn in no other *Franklin*
3 (*Script*) One who acts contrary to moral and religious wisdom, a wicked person
The *fool* hath said in his heart, There is no God *Ps* xiv 1
4 One who counterfeits folly, a professional jester or buffoon, a retainer formerly kept by persons of rank or wealth for the purpose of making sport, dressed fantastically in motley, with a pointed cap on the head, and a mock scepter in the hand, &c
I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester *Milton*
Fool's errand, an absurd or fruitless search or enterprise, the pursuit of what can not be found, the undertaking what is impossible *Booth* — *To make a fool of* to cause to appear ridiculous, to give a mortifying check to, to defeat or deceive in a shameful or ridiculous manner — *To play the fool*, to act the buffoon, to behave like one void of understanding — *To put the fool on*, to charge with folly, to account as a fool

Fōol, *v i* [*imp & p p* FOOLED, *p pr & vb n* FOOLING] To act like a fool, to trifle, to toy to spend time in idle sport or mirth "Is this a time for *fooling?*" *Dryden*

Fōol, *v t* **1** To infatuate, to make foolish *Shak*
2 To make a fool of, to deceive in a shameful or mortifying manner, to impose upon
When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;
For, *fooled* with hope, men favor the deceit *Dryden.*
3 To cheat, as, to *fool* one out of his money
To fool away, to get rid of foolishly, to spend in trifles, idleness, folly or without advantage

Fōol, *n* [Fr *fouler*, to press, tread, crush Cf FOIL] A compound of gooseberries scalded and crushed, with cream,—commonly called *gooseberry fool*
Fall to your cheese-cakes, curds, and clouted cream,
Your *fools*, your flawns *B Jonson*

Fōol'-bĕgged, *a* Idiotical, absurd [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fōol'-bŏrn, *a* Born of, or produced by, a fool *Shak*

Fōol'er y, *n* **1** The practice of folly, the behavior of a fool, absurdity
Folly in fools bears not so strong a note,
As *foolery* in the wise, when wit doth dote *Shak.*
2 An act of folly or weakness, a foolish practice, a piece of absurdity or nonsense *Watts*

Fōol'-hăp'py, *a* Lucky without judgment or contrivance [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fōol'-hărd'i-hood, *n.* The same as FOOL-HARDINESS

Fōol'-hărd'i-ly, *adv.* With fool-hardiness

Fōol'-hărd'i-ness, *n.* Courage without sense or judgment, mad rashness *Dryden.*

Fōol'-hărd'ise, *n.* [Eng. *fool* and Fr. *hardiesse*, boldness, from *hardi*, bold. See HARDY.] Fool-hardiness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser Fairfax.*

Fōol'-hărd'y, *a.* [O. Fr. *fol-hardi*] Daring without judgment, madly rash and adventurous, foolishly bold. *Howell.*
Syn.—Rash, venturesome, venturous, precipitate; headlong, incautious See RASH

Fōol'-hăst'y, *a* Foolishly hasty [*Obs*] *Holland.*

Fōol'i-fy, *v. t* To make a fool of, to fool, or befool. [*Obs*] *Holland.*

Fōol'ish, *a* **1** Marked with, or exhibiting, folly, void of understanding, weak in intellect; without judgment or discretion, silly, unwise.
I am a very *foolish*, fond old man *Shak.*
2 Such as a fool would do, proceeding from weakness of mind or silliness, exhibiting a want of judgment or discretion, as, a *foolish* act
3 (*Script*) Lacking moral wisdom; sinful; wicked
4 Ridiculous, despicable, contemptible.
A *foolish* figure he must make *Prior.*
Syn —Absurd shallow, shallow brained, brainless, simple, irrational, unwise imprudent, indiscreet, incautious, silly, ridiculous, preposterous, vain, trifling, contemptible See ABSURD

Fōol'ish-ly, *adv* In a foolish manner, weakly, without understanding or judgment, unwisely, indiscreetly

Fōol'ish ness, *n* **1** The quality or condition of being foolish, folly, want of understanding
2 A foolish practice an absurdity
The preaching of the cross is to them that perish *foolishness* 1 Cor i 18

Fōols'-căp, *n* [So called from the water mark of a *fool's cap and bells* used by old paper makers] A long folio writing paper, about 13½ by 16½ inches *Simmonds*

Fōol's'-pārs'ley, *n* (*Bot.*) A poisonous umbelliferous plant, resembling parsley, but having a disagreeable, nauseous smell, the *Æthusa cynapium* *Loudon*

Fōol'stŏne, *n* (*Bot*) A certain plant, a species of orchis

Fōot, *n*, *pl* FEET [A-S & O Sax *fōt*, pl *fēt*, Goth *fōtus*, Icel *fōtr*, Sw *fot*, Dan *fod*, D *voet*, O H Ger *fuoz*, M H Ger *vuoz*, N H Ger *fuss*, allied to Gr *πούς*, *ποδός*, Lat *pes*, *pedis*, Skr *padas*]
1 The extremity below the ankle, that part of the body which treads the ground in standing or walking
2 That which corresponds to the foot of a man or animal, as, the *foot* of a table, or of a stocking
3 The lowest part or foundation, the ground part, the bottom, as of a mountain or column, also, the last of a row or series, as, the *foot* of the procession, or the *foot* of a class
And now at *foot*
Of heaven's ascent they lift their feet *Milton.*
4 Fundamental principle, basis, plan,—used only in the singular
Answer directly upon the *foot* of dry reason and argument. *Berkeley*
5 Recognized condition, rank, footing,—used only in the singular [*Rare*]
As to his being on the *foot* of a servant *Walpole*
6 A measure consisting of twelve inches,—supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot It is equal to $\frac{12}{39.1012}$ of the length of a seconds pendulum in the City Hall of New York
☞ This is the length of the foot established by law in the United States In other countries the foot differs somewhat from this
7 (*Mil*) The foot soldiers the infantry, usually designated as *the foot*, in distinction from the cavalry "Both horse and *foot*" *Milton.*
8 (*Pros*) A combination of syllables constituting a metrical element of a verse, the syllables being formerly distinguished by their quantity or length, but in modern poetry by the accent
By foot or *on foot* by walking, as, to go or pass *on foot*, or by fording, as to pass a stream *on foot* — *Cubic foot*, a volume equal to that of a cube the edges of which are twelve inches in length, 1728 cubic inches — *Square foot*, an area equal to that of a square the sides of which are twelve inches in length 144 square inches —*To be on foot*, to be in motion, action or process of execution — *To set on foot* to originate, to begin to put in motion; as, to *set on foot* a subscription — *Under foot*, below par, at less than the par value [*Obs*]
They would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far *under foot* *Bacon.*

Fōot, *v i* [*imp & p p* FOOTED, *p pr & vb n* FOOTING] **1** To tread to measure or music, to dance, to skip *Dryden.*
2 To walk,—opposed to *ride* or *fly*, commonly followed by *it*
If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot* it farthest *Dryden.*

Fōot, *v t* **1** To strike with the foot, to kick; to spurn *Shak.*
2 To set on foot, to organize [*Obs*]
What confederacy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shak*
3 To tread, as, to *foot* the green. *Tickell.*

4. To sum up, as the numbers in a column; as, to *foot* an account

5. To seize and hold with the foot [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. To renew the foot of, as of a stocking or boot.

To foot a bill, to pay it [*Colloq.*]

Foot'-ball, *n* 1 An inflated ball, usually made of bladder cased in leather, or of india rubber, and kicked about in sport *Waller*

2 The sport of kicking the foot ball *Arbuthnot.*

Foot'-band, *n* (*Mil.*) A band of infantry

Foot'-bath, *n* A bathing of the feet, a vessel for this purpose

Foot'-board, *n* 1 A support for the foot, a board at the foot of a bed

2 (*Locomotives*) The platform on which the driver and fireman of a locomotive stand, the foot plate

Foot'-boy, *n* A menial, an attendant in livery, a footman *Swift*

Foot'-bridge, *n.* A narrow bridge for foot passengers *Sidney*

Foot'-cloth, *n.* A sumpter cloth, or housings of a horse, which covered his body and reached down to his heels [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Foot'ed, *a* 1 Provided with a foot, having a foot "*Footed* like a goat" *Grew.*

2. Having a foothold, established

Our king is *footed* in this land already *Shak.*

Foot'fall, *n* 1 A footstep

2 A trip or stumble, a misstep *Shak.*

Foot'-fight (-fit), *n* A conflict by persons on foot — in opposition to a fight on horseback *Sidney*

Foot'-glove (-gluv), *n* A kind of stocking [*Obs.*]

The buskins and *foot-gloves* we wore *Defoe*

Foot'-guards (-gärdz), *n pl* Guards of infantry

Foot'-halt (-hawlt), *n* A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm which enters between the claws

Foot'-hill, *n* A hill lying at the foot of a range of mountains, as in Piedmont

Foot'-hold, *n* A holding with the feet, that which sustains the feet firmly, and prevents them from slipping or moving, that on which one may tread or rest securely *L'Estrange*

Foot'-hot, *adv* Immediately, — a word borrowed from hunting *Gower*

Foot'ing, *n* 1 Ground for the foot, place for the foot to rest on, firm foundation to stand on

In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder*

2 Firm position, established place, basis for operation, permanent settlement, foot-hold

As soon as he had obtained a *footing* at court, the charms of his manner made him a favorite *Macaulay*

3. Relative condition, state

Lived on a *footing* of equality with nobles *Macaulay*

4. Tread, step, especially, tread to measure

Hark, I hear the *footing* of a man *Shak*

5 The act of adding up a column of figures, the amount or sum total of such a column

6 The act of putting a foot to any thing, or that which is added as a foot, as, the *footing* of a column or of a stocking

7 A plain, cotton lace, without figures

8 The finer refuse part of whale blubber, not wholly deprived of oil *Simmonds*

9 (*Arch.*) The broad foundation or base of a wall *Brande*

To pay footing to pay a fee on first doing any thing, as working at a trade or in a ship *Wright*

Foot'less, *a* Having no feet

Foot'-lick'er, *n* A mean flatterer, a sycophant, a fawner, a lick spittle *Shak.*

Foot'-light (-lit), *n* One of a row of lights in front of the stage in a theater, &c, and on a level therewith

Foot'man, *n*, *pl* FOOT'MEN

1 A soldier who marches and fights on foot

2 A man in waiting, a male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, &c, a runner

Foot'man-ship, *n* The art or faculty of a footman.

Foot'-mān'tle (-man'tl), *n* A long garment to keep the gown clean in riding

Foot'-mark, *n* A mark of a foot, a foot-print, a track or vestige. *Coleridge*

Foot'-muff, *n* A receptacle for the feet, lined with fur, &c, for keeping them warm in winter

Foot'-note, *n.* A note of reference at the foot of a page

Foot'-pace, *n.* 1 A slow pace or step, as in walking *Johnson*

2. A stair broader than the rest of a flight *Gwilt*

3 A dais, or elevated platform

Foot'-pad, *n* A highwayman, or robber on foot

Foot'-page, *n* An errand boy, a common attendant *W Scott.*

Foot'-plate, *n* (*Locomotives*) See FOOT-BOARD.

Foot'-plow, **Foot'-plough** (-plou), *n* A kind of swing plow.

Foot'-post, *n* A post or messenger that travels on foot *Carew.*

Foot'-pound, *n.* (*Mech.*) The unit of energy or of work done, viz, one pound avoirdupois raised, or acting through, the distance of one foot.

Foot'-print, *n.* 1 The impression of the foot, a trace or foot-mark *W Irving*

2 (*Geol.*) An impression of the foot of an animal on sandstone, made when it was in a soft state.

Foot'-race, *n* A race by men on foot

Foot'-rope, *n* (*Naut.*) (*a*) The rope stretching along a yard, upon which men stand when reefing or furling, — formerly called a *horse* (*b*) That part of the bolt-rope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed *Dana*

Foot'-rot, *n* An ulcer in the feet of sheep

Foot'-rule, *n* A rule or measure twelve inches long

Foots, *n pl* The settlings of oil, molasses, &c, at the bottom of a barrel or hogshead *Simmonds*

Foot'-sol'dier (-sōl'jer), *n* (*Mil.*) A soldier that serves on foot

Foot'-sore, *a* Having tender or sore feet, as by reason of much walking, as, *foot sore* cattle

Foot'stalk (-stawk), *n* (*Bot.*) The stalk of a leaf or of a flower, a petiole, pedicel, or peduncle *Loudon*

a, footstalk

Foot'stall (-stawl), *n* A woman's stirrup *Johnson*

Foot'step, *n* 1 The mark or impression of the foot, a track, hence, visible sign of a course pursued token, mark, as, the *footsteps* of divine wisdom

How on the faltering *footsteps* of decay *Byrant*
Youth presses

2 An inclined plane under a printing press *Simmonds*

Foot'stool, *n* A stool for the feet, that which supports the feet of one when sitting

Foot'-stove, *n* A contrivance intended to keep the feet warm, a foot warmer

Foot'-valve, *n* (*Steam eng.*) The valve that opens to the air pump from the condenser

Foot'-wāl'ing, *n* (*Naut.*) The inside planks or lining of a vessel over the floor timbers *Totten*

Foot'-warm'er, *n* A contrivance for warming the feet, a foot-stove

Foot'way, *n.* A foot-path, a passage for pedestrians only

Foot'-worn, *a* Worn by, or wearied in, the feet, as, a *foot-worn* path or traveler

Foot'y, *a* Having *foots*, or settlings, as, *footy* oil, molasses, &c [*Eng.*]

Fop, *n* [Cf to *fob*, and Ger *foppen*, to make a fool of one, jeer] One whose ambition it is to gain admiration by showy dress and pertness, a gay, trifling fellow, a coxcomb, a dandy

Fop'-doo'dle, *n* An insignificant fellow [*Obs and low.*] *Hudibras*

Fop'ling, *n* A petty fop "As a vulgar *jopling* or a party-colored buffoon" *Landor*

Fop'per-y, *n* [From *fop*, q v]

1 The behavior, manners, dress, or the like, of a fop, coxcombry, affectation of show or importance, showy folly

2 Folly, impertinence, foolery

Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house *Shak*

Fop'pish, *a* [From *fop*, q v] Fop like, vain of dress, making an ostentatious display of gay clothing, dressing in the extreme of fashion, affected in manners

Syn — Finical, spruce, dandyish See FINICAL

Fop'pish-ly, *adv* In a foppish manner

Fop'pish-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being foppish

For, *prep* [A S *for*, *fore*, O Sax. *for*, *fora*, *furi*, Goth *faur*, *faura*, Icel *fyrr*, *for*, Sw *för*, Dan *for* adv *for*, O H Ger *furi*, *fora*, M H Ger *vur*, *vor*, N H Ger *für*, *vor*, D *voor*, allied to Lat *prō*, Gr πρό, Skr *pra*, Lith & Bohem *pro*, Lett *par*] In the place of, instead of, because of, by reason of, with respect to, concerning, in the direction of, toward, during, as being, &c, — in the most general sense, indicating that in consideration of, in view of, with reference to, which any thing is done or takes place, as, more specifically, (*a*) The antecedent cause or occasion of an action, the motive or inducement accompanying and prompting to an act or state, the reason of any thing, that on account of which a thing is or is done

With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath *Shak*
How to choose dogs *for* scent or speed *Waller*
Now, *for* so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæsar's health *Dryden*

That which we, *for* our unworthiness, are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God, *for* the worthiness of his Son, would, notwithstanding, vouchsafe to grant *Hooker*

(*b*) The remoter and indirect object of an act, the person or thing to be affected or effected by a given act or condition, the end or final cause, that unto which any thing is intended, or in order to, in behalf of, which any thing is, serves, or is done.

The oak *for* nothing ill,
The osier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill *Spenser*
It was young counsel *for* the persons, and violent counsel *for* the matters *Bacon.*
Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not *for* protection, but to be devoured? *Dryden.*
For he writes not *for* money, nor *for* praise *Denham*

(*c*) That in favor of which, or promoting which, any thing is, or is done; hence, in a significant sense, it stands instead of *in favor of, on the side of.*

It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*
Aristotle is *for* poetical justice *Dennis.*

(*d.*) That toward which the action of any thing is directed, the point toward which motion is made.

We sailed from Peru *for* China and Japan. *Bacon.*

(*e*) That in place or instead of which any thing acts or serves, that to which a substitute, an equivalent, a compensation, or the like, is offered or made.

And if any mischief follow, then thou shalt give life *for* life, eye *for* eye, tooth *for* tooth, hand *for* hand, foot *for* foot. *Ex* xxi 23, 24.
To give his life a ransom *for* many *Matt.* xx 28.
Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up English poet *for* their model *Dryden.*

(*f*) That, in the character of or as being which any thing is regarded or treated

We take a falling mote *for* a star. *Cowley.*
If a man can be fully assured of any thing *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth? *Locke.*
But let her go *for* an ungrateful woman *Philips.*

(*g*) That which is considered, but not regarded, in the performing of an action, that in spite of which any thing is done, occurs, or is, equivalent to *not withstanding, in spite of*, — generally followed by *all, aught, any thing*, &c

The writer will do what she pleases *for* all me *Spectator.*
God's desertion shall, *for* aught he knows, the next minute supervene *Decay of Piety*
For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us *Swift.*

(*h*) The space or time through which an action or state extends, duration, continuance

Since, hired *for* life, thy servile muse must sing *Prior*
To guide the sun's bright chariot *for* a day *Garth*

For as much as, or *forasmuch as*, in consideration that, seeing that, since — *For ever*, eternally, at all times See FOREVER — *For thy*, or *forthy* [A-S *forthi*], for this, on this account [*Obs.*] "Thomalin, have no care *for thy*" *Spenser* — *For to*, as sign of infinitive, in order to, to the end of [*Obs or vulgar.*] — *O for*, would that I had, may there be granted, — elliptically expressing desire or prayer "*O for* a muse of fire *Shak* — *Were it not for*, or *if it were not for*, leaving out of account, but for the presence or action of "Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite, *were it not for* the will" *Hale* — *For*, or *as for* so far as concerns, as regards, with reference to, — used parenthetically or independently.

For me my stormy voyage at an end,
I to the port of death securely tend *Dryden.*
As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord *Josh* xxiv 15

For, *conj* 1 Because, by reason that, for that, indicating, in Old English, the reason of any thing.

And *for* of long that way had walked none,
The vault was hid with plants and bushes hoar *Fairfax.*
And Heaven defend your good souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant,
For she is with me *Shak*

2 Since, because, introducing a reason of something before advanced, a cause, motive, explanation, justification, or the like, of an action related or a statement made It is logically nearly equivalent to *since*, or *because*, but connects less closely, and is sometimes used as a very general introduction to something suggested by what has gone before

Give thanks unto the Lord, *for* he is good, *for* his mercy endureth forever *Ps* cxxxvi 1
Heaven doth with us as we with torches do —
Not light them for themselves; *for* if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not *Shak*

☞ *For why* (properly *for why?*) is equivalent to *for*, simply

For, as a prefix to verbs, has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting *before*, that is, *against*, or *away, aside* In a few cases, it is merely intensive, as in *forbathe.*

For'age, *n* [O Fr *fourage*, N Fr *fourrage*, Pr *fouraige*, Sp *forrage*, It'g *forragem*, L Lat *foragium*, *forragium*, *fourragium*, *furragium*, *forrago*, from O Fr *forre*, *fuerre*, *fourre*, N Fr *feurre*, Pr *forre*, It *fodero*, L Lat *foderum*, *fodrum*, *fotrum*, from O H Ger *fuotar*, *fôtar*, fodder, nourishment, N H Ger *futter*, Eng *fodder*, q v.]

1 The act of providing food, search for provisions

The lion from *forage* will incline to play *Shak.*
A band select from *forage* drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen and fair kine. *Milton.*
Mawhood completed his *forage* unmolested. *Marshall.*

2 Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, corn, and oats.

For'age, *v. i* [*imp* & *p p* FORAGED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* FORAGING] To wander or rove in search of food, to collect food for horses and cattle by wandering about and feeding on or stripping the country, to ravage, to feed on spoil

Stood smiling to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility *Shak.*

Foraging cap, a military undress cap. — *Foraging party*, a party sent out for forage *Simmonds*

For'age, *v t.* To strip of provisions; to supply with forage, as, to *forage* steeds. *Pope.*

For'a-ger, *n.* One who forages.

Fo-rā'mens, *n.* ; *pl.* FO-RAM'I-NĀ. [Lat., from *fo*

rare, to bore, pierce; It. *foramc.*] A little opening; a perforation.

Fo-răm'i-nif'ted, a. [Late Lat *foraminatus*, from *foramen*; Fr. *foraminé.*] Having little holes or perforations *Buckland*

Fŏr'a-min'i-fer, n. [Lat. *foramen* and *ferre*, to bear; Fr. *foraminifere.*] (*Zoöl*) A minute protozoan, or compound group of protozoans, of the tribe *Rhizopod*, characterized by having a calcareous shell perforated by pores, or foramina. See PROTOZOON *Dana.*

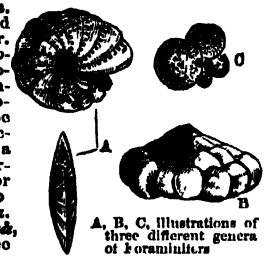

A, B, C, illustrations of three different genera of Foraminifera

Fo-răm'i-nif'er-ă, n pl (*Zoöl*) See FORAMINIFER

Fo-răm'i-nif'er-ŏŭs, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, the foraminifers

Fo-răm'i-nŏŭs, a [Lat *foraminosus*, It *foraminoso*] Full of holes, perforated in many places, porous [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Fŏr'as-much', conj In consideration of, because that See FOR

Fo-rāy', or Fŏr'āy, n [See FORRAY] A sudden or irregular incursion in a border war, hence, any irregular incursion for war or robbery

Fo rāy'er, n One who makes a foray, one who joins in an incursion for war or plunder

They might not choose the lowland road
For the Merse *foragers* were abroad *W Scott*

For-bădе' (for băd'), *imp* of *forbid*

For-bāthe', *v t* To bathe [*Obs*] *Sackville*

For-bēar' (for bâr'), *v t* [*imp* FORBORE (FORBARE, *obs*), *p p* FORBORNE, *p pr & vb n* FORBEARING] [A-S *forberan*]

1 To refrain from proceeding, to keep one's self in check, to control one's self when provoked, to pause, to delay

2 To refuse, to decline

Whether they will hear, or whether they will *forbear* *Ezek* ii 7

For-bēar', v t 1 To keep away from, to avoid, to abstain from, to give up, as, to *forbear* the use of a word of doubtful propriety

But let me that plunder *forbear* *Shenstone*
The king
In open battle or the tilting field
Forbore his own advantage *Tennyson*

2 To treat with consideration or indulgence, to indulge, to bear with

With the little godlinesa
I have, I did full hard *forbear* him *Shak*

3. To cease from bearing [*Obs*]

Whenas my womb her burden would *forbear* *Spenser*

For-bēar'ançe, n 1 The act of forbearing, the exercise of patience

He soon shall find
Forbearance no acquittance ere day end *Milton.*

2 The quality of being forbearing, indulgence toward offenders or enemies, long suffering

Have a continent *forbearance*, till the speed of his rage goes slower *Shak*

Syn.—Abstinence, refraining, long-suffering, lenity, mildness

For-bēar'ant, a Disposed or accustomed to forbear, patient, forbearing [*Rare*]

For-bēar'er, n One who forbears *Tusser*

For-bēar'ing, p a Patient, long-suffering

For-bēar'ing ly, adv In a forbearing manner

For-bĭd', v t [*imp* FORBADE, *p p* FORBIDDEN (FORBID, *obs*), *p pr & vb n* FORBIDDING] [A S *forbeodan*, Icel *forbioda*, Sw *forbyuda*, Dan *forbyde*, D *verbieden*, Ger *verbieten*]

1 To command to forbear, or not to do, to prohibit, to interdict

More than I have said
The leisure and enforcement of the time
Forbids to dwell on *Shak*

2 To forbid from entering or approaching, to command not to enter, as, I have *forbidden* him my house or presence

3 To oppose, to hinder, to obstruct, as, an impassable river *forbids* the approach of the army

A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight. *Dryden*

4. To accurse, to blast [*Obs*] *Shak*

Syn.—To prohibit, interdict, hinder See PROHIBIT

For-bĭd', v. t. To utter a prohibition, to prevent, to hinder.

For-bĭd'dançe, n. The act of forbidding, or the condition of being forbidden, prohibition, command or edict against a thing [*Obs*]

How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict *forbiddance* *Milton*

For-bĭd'den, p. a. Prohibited, hindered, interdiction; as, the *forbidden* fruit

For-bĭd'den-fruit, n. (*Bot*) A small variety of shaddock, the *Citrus decumana*

For-bĭd'den-ly, adv. In a forbidden or unlawful manner. *Shak.*

For-bĭd'den-ness (109), n. A state of being prohibited. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

For-bĭd'der, n. One who, or that which, forbids.

For-bĭd'ding, p. a Repelling approach, repulsive, raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike, disagreeable, as, a *forbidding* aspect, a *forbidding* formality, a *forbidding* air

Syn.—Disagreeable, unpleasant, displeasing, offensive, repulsive, odious, abhorrent

For bĭd'ding-ly, adv In a forbidding manner.

For-börе', imp of *forbear*

For börnе', p p of *forbear*

Förçe, n [Fr *force*, Pr *forsa*, It *forza*, Pg *força*, Sp *fuerza*, L Lat *forcea*, *fortia*, from Lat *fortis*, strong]

1 Strength or energy of body or mind, active power, vigor, might, often an unusual degree of strength or energy, capacity of exercising an influence or producing an effect, especially, power to persuade, or convince, or impose obligation, pertinency, validity, special signification, as, the *force* of an appeal, an argument, a contract, or a term

He was, in the full *force* of the words, a good man *Macaulay*

2 Power exerted against will or consent, compulsory power, violence, coercion

Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right. *Shak*

3 Strength or power for war, hence, a body of land or naval combatants, with their appurtenances, ready for action, an armament, troops warlike array,—often in the plural, hence, a body of men prepared for action in other ways, as, the laboring *force* of a plantation

Lucius is general of the *forces* *Shak*

4 A waterfall, a cascade [*Obs*, *or Prov Eng*]

To see the falls or *force* of the river Kent *Gray*

5 (*Law*) (*a*) Strength or power exercised without law, or contrary to law, upon persons or things, violence (*b*) Validity, efficacy *Burrill*

6 (*Physics*) Any action between two bodies which changes, or tends to change, their relative condition as to rest or motion, or, more generally, which changes, or tends to change, any physical relation between them, whether mechanical, thermal, chemical, electrical, magnetic, or of any other kind, as, the *force* of gravity, cohesive *force*, centrifugal *force*

☞ *Power* differs from *force* strictly in having relation to work to be effected The *tractive force* of a locomotive is the steam-pressure exerted on the rails the *tractive power* is the force considered as exerted in giving motion to a load

In force, or *of force*, of unimpaired efficacy, valid, of full virtue not suspended or reversed "Shall, then my father's will be *of no force*" *Shak* "A testament is *of force* after men are dead" *Heb* ix 17 —*No force* no matter of urgency or consequence, no account, hence *to do no force*, to make no account of not to heed [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Syn.—Strength, vigor, might, energy, stress vehemence, violence, compulsion, coercion, constraint, coercion —FORCE, STRENGTH *Strength* looks rather to power as an *inward* capability or energy Thus we speak of the *strength* of timber, bodily *strength*, mental *strength*, *strength* of emotion &c *Force* on the other hand looks more to the *outward*, as, the *force* of momentum, *force* of circumstances *force* of habit &c We do indeed speak of *strength* of will and *force* of will but even here the former may lean toward the internal tenacity of purpose, and the latter toward the outward expression of it in action But, though the two words do in a few cases touch thus closely on each other there is on the whole a marked distinction between our use of *force* and *strength* "*Force* is the name given in mechanical science, to whatever produces, or can produce motion" *Nichol*

Thy tears are of no *force*
To mollify this flinty man *Hayward*

More huge in *strength* than wise in works he was *Spenser*
Adam and first matron Eve
Had ended now their orisons and found
Strength added from above, new hope to spring
Out of despair *Milton*

Förçe, v t [*imp* & *p p* FORCED (fôrst), *p pr & vb n* FORCING] [Fr *forcer*, Pr *forsar* Sp *forzar*, Pg *forçar*, It *forzare* See *supra*]

1 To constrain to do, or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible, to compel by physical, moral, or intellectual means to coerce as, men are *forced* to submit to conquerors, masters *force* their slaves to labor

2 To impress by force —said of the thing enforced, as, to *force* conviction

3 To do violence to, to compel by violence to one's will, especially, to ravish, to violate, to commit rape upon.

To *force* their monarch and insult the court *Dryden*

4 To obtain or win by strength, to take by violence or struggle specifically to capture by assault, to storm, as a fortress

5 To impel, drive, wrest, extort, get, &c, by main strength or violence,—with a following adverb, as *along*, *away*, *from*, *into*, *through*, *out*, &c.

It stuck so fast, so deeply buried lay,
That scarce the victor *forced* the steel away *Dryden*
To *force* the tyrant from his seat by war *Shak*

Ethelbert ordered that none should be *forced* into religion *Fuller*

6 To put in force, to cause to be executed, to make binding, to enforce. [*Obs*]

What can the church *force* more? *J Webster*

7 To exert to the utmost, to urge, hence, to strain, to urge to excessive or unnatural action, to produce by unnatural effort, as, a *forced* march, a *forced* conceit or metaphor, *forced* fruit, *forced* wine

Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore *Dryden.*

8 To provide with forces, to re-enforce, to strengthen by soldiers, to garrison

9 To allow the force of, to lay stress upon, to account of weight. [*Obs*]

For me, I *force* not argument a straw *Shak*

Syn.—To compel, constrain, oblige, necessitate, coerce, drive, press, impel

Förçe, v i [*Obs*] 1 To use violence, to make violent effort, to strive, to endeavor

2 To make a difficult matter of any thing, to hesitate, hence, *to force of*, to make much account of; to regard

Your oath once broke, you *force* not to forswear *Shak.*
I *force* not of such foolerus *Camden.*

3 To be of force, importance, or weight, to matter

It is not sufficient to have attained the name and dignity of a shepherd, not *forcing* how *Udal.*

Förçe, v t [See FARCE, *v t*] To stuff, to lard; to farce

Wit larded with malice, and malice *forced* with wit. *Shak.*

Förçed ly, adv In a forced manner, violently, constrainedly, unnaturally [*Rare*]

Förçed-ness, n The state of being forced, distortion

Förçe'ful, a Full of force or might, driven with force, acting with power, mighty

Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear *Dryden*

Förçe'ful ly, adv Violently, impetuously

Förçe'less, a Having little or no force, feeble, impotent

These *forceless* flowers like sturdy trees support me *Shak*

Förçe'-mēat, n [Corrupted for *farce meat*, from Fr *farce* stuffing See FARCE] (*Cookery*) Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, either served up alone, or used as a stuffing

Förçe'ment, n The act of forcing, violence committed [*Obs*]

It was imposed upon us by constraint
And will you count such *forcement* treachery? *J Webster*

Förçe'ps, n [Lat] 1 A pair of pincers or tongs, an instrument for holding bodies which it would be inconvenient or impracticable to seize with the fingers, especially one for delicate operations, as those of watchmakers, dentists, and others

2 (*Surg*) A two bladed instrument for grasping and holding firmly that to which it is applied, as the head of the child for facilitating delivery

Förçe'-pump, n See FORCING PUMP

Förçer, n One who, or that which, forces or drives specifically the solid piston of a pump, the instrument by which water is driven up a pump

Förçi ble, a [O Eng *forceable* O Fr *forceable*]

1 Possessing force, characterized by force, efficiency, or energy, powerful, efficacious, impressive

How *forcible* are right words! *Job* vi 25

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken *Bacon*

But I have reasons strong and *forcible* *Shak*

That punishment which hath been sometimes *forcible* to bridle sin *Hooker*

He is at once elegant and sublime, *forcible* and ornamented *South*

2 Attended or marked by excessive force or violence, violent, impetuous

Like mingled streams more *forcible* when joined *Prior*

3 Using force against opposition or resistance

4 Obtained by compulsion, effected by force, as, *forcible* entry or abduction

The abdication of King James *forcible* and unjust *Swift*

Forcible entry and detainer (*Law*), the entering upon and taking and withholding of land and tenements by actual force and violence and with a strong hand to the hinderance of the person having the right to enter *Blackstone Craig*

Syn.—Violent powerful, strong, mighty, potent, weighty impressive cogent

Förçi ble-fee'ble, a [From *feeble*, a character in the Second Part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV," to whom Falstaff derisively applies the epithet "*forcible*"] Seemingly vigorous, but really weak or insipid

He [Prof Aytoun] would purge his book of much offensive matter if he struck out epithets which are in the bad taste of the *forcible-feeble* school *N Brit Review*

Förçi-ble-ness, n The quality of being forcible.

Förçi bly, adv In a forcible manner, strongly, powerfully, by violence, by constraint

To enforce those rights so *forcibly* withheld. *Shak.*

The gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very *forcibly* on our hopes and fears *Tillotson.*

Förçing, n (*Gardening*) The art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits, at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial heat

Förçing-house, n A hot-house for fruits, &c.

Förçing-pit, n A frame sunk in the earth for forcing plants, a hot-bed

Förçing-pump, n A kind of pump used to throw water to a distance, or to force it onward by the direct action of the piston. Its piston, unlike

that of a suction pump, is solid, and it has also a side tube through which the water is forced *Buchanan*

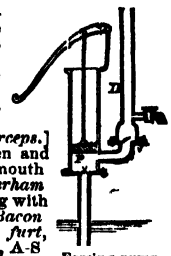

Forcing-pump
P, piston; *D*, delivery tube

Fôr'çi-pal, *a* Of the nature of forceps or pincers [*Obs*]
Mechanics make use hereof in *forcipal* organs *Browne*

Fôr'çi-pā'ted, *a* [From *forceps.*] Formed like a forceps, to open and inclose, as, a *forcipated* mouth [*Obs*] *Derham*

Fôr'çi-pā'tion, *n* A pinching with forceps or pincers *Bacon*

Fôrd, *n* [A-S *ford, fyrd,* Ger *furt,* allied to Slav *brod,* Gr πόρος, A-S *faran,* Eng *fare,* Ger *fahren*]
1 A place in a river, or other water, where it may be passed by man or beast on foot, or by wading
At the *ford* of Jordan, whither all flock To the Baptist *Milton*
2. A stream, a current
With water of the *ford* Or of the clouds, to moisten their roots dry *Spenser.*

Fôrd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FORDED, *p pr* & *vb n* FORDING] To pass or cross, as a river or other water, by treading or walking on the bottom, to pass through by wading, to wade through

Fôrd'a-ble, *a* Capable of being waded or passed through on foot, as water

For-dō' (for dō͞o'), *v t* [A S *fordōn*] [*Obs*]
1 To destroy, to undo, to ruin
His eldest daughters have *fordone* themselves, And desperately are dead *Shak*
2 To overcome with fatigue, to exhaust "All with weary task *fordone*" *Shak.*

For-dōne', *n* Undoing, ruin [*Obs*] *Spenser*

For drīve', *a* Driven away [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

For drŭnk'en, *a* Utterly drunk [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

For-drȳ', *a* Entirely dry [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

For-dwīned', *a* Dwindled away, consumed, vanished [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Fōre, *a* [A S *fore* See FOR, and *infra*]
1 Advanced in place or position, coming first, as compared with something else, toward the front, forward, — opposed to *back* or *behind*, as, the *fore* part of a garment
2 Advanced in time, occurring first, as regards something else, antecedent
The free will of the subject is preserved, while it is directed by the *fore* purpose of the state *Southey*
3 Advanced in order or series, as, the *fore* part of a writing or bill

☞ *Fore* is much used in composition, and, as an adjective, rarely occurs in a separate form

Fōre, *adv* [A S *fora, fore, foran, forene, forne* See FOR] In advance, at the front, in the part that precedes or goes first
Fore and aft (*Naut*), from one end of the vessel to the other, lengthwise of the vessel *R H Dana*

Fōre'-ad-mŏn'ish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FORE ADMONISHED (-mŏn'isht), *p pr* & *vb n* FORE ADMONISHING] To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event *Bp Hall.*

Fōre'-ad-vīse', *v t* To advise or counsel before the time of action, or before the event, to pre admonish *Shak*

Fōre'-al-lĕge' (fōr'al lĕj'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FORE ALLEGED, *p pr* & *vb n* FORE ALLEGING] To allege or cite before *Jotherby*

Fōre'-ap-point', *v t* To set, order, or appoint, beforehand *Sherwood*

Fōre'-ap-point'ment, *n* Previous appointment, pre ordination *Sherwood*

Fōre-ärm', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FORE-ARMED, *p pr* & *vb n* FORE-ARMING] To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need *South*

Fōre'-ärm, *n* (*Anat*) That part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist

Fōre'-bāy, *n* The part of a mill-race where the water flows upon the wheel

Fōre beär', *n* Foremother, ancestress [*Obs*]

Fōre'-be-lĭef', *n* Previous belief

Fōre bōde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOREBODED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOREBODING]
1 To foretell, to prognosticate
2 To be prescient of, as of some misfortune or trial, to have an inward conviction of, as of a calamity which is to happen, to augur despondingly
My heart *forebodes* I ne er shall see you more *Dryden.*
Sullen, desponding, and *foreboding* nothing but wars and desolation, as the certain consequence of Cæsar's death *Middleton*

Syn. — To foretell, predict, prognosticate, augur, presage, portend, betoken

Fōre-bōde', *n* Prophecy, prognostication, presage [*Obs*] *Goodwin.*

Fōre-bōde'ment, *n* The act of foreboding

Fōre bōd'er, *n* One who forebodes, a soothsayer, a prognosticator *L'Estrange.*

Fōre-bōd'ing ly, *adv* In a foreboding manner

Fōre'-bōd'y, *n* (*Naut*) The front part of a ship, from the mainmast to the head

Fōre'-bōw, *n* The fore part of a saddle.

Fōre'-brāçe, *n* A rope applied to the fore yard-arm, to change the position of the foresail

Fōre-by', *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; fast by. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Fōre'-căb'in, *n* (*Naut*) A cabin in the fore part of a ship, having inferior accommodations. *Simmonds*

Fōre-cāst', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FORECAST, *p. pr.* & *vb n* FORECASTING]
1 To plan before execution, to contrive beforehand, to scheme, to project
He shall *forecast* his devices against the strongholds *Dan.* xi 24
2 To foresee, to provide against
It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange*
The time so well *forecast* *Dryden*

Fōre-cāst', *v i* To form a scheme previously, to contrive beforehand "If it happen as I did *fore cast*" *Milton*

Fōre'cāst, *n* 1 Previous contrivance or determination, pre-appointment
He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and predetermination of the gods themselves *Addison*
2 Foresight of consequences, and provision against them, prevision, premeditation
His calm, deliberate *forecast* better fitted him for the council than the camp *Prescott*

Fōre cāst'er, *n* One who forecasts

Fōre'cās tle (-kās sl), *n* (*Naut*) (*a*) That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast, or of the after part of the fore channels (*b*) In merchant vessels, the forward part of the vessel, under the deck where the sailors live *Dana*

Fōre-chōz'en (fōr chōz'n), *a.* Pre-elected, chosen beforehand

Fōre-çĭt'ed, *a* Cited or quoted before or above

Fōre-clōze', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FORECLOSED, *p pr* & *vb n* FORECLOSING] To shut up or out, to preclude, to stop, to prevent, to bar, to exclude
The embargo with Spain *foreclosed* this trade *Carew*
To foreclose a mortgager (*Law*), to cut him off by a judgment of court from the power of redeeming the mortgaged premises, termed his *equity of redemption* *Blackstone*
☞ *To foreclose a mortgage* is not technically correct, but is often used

Fōre clōs'ūre (klōzh'ŭr), *n* The act or process of foreclosing deprivation of a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate *Blackstone*

Fōre'-con çēive', *v t* To preconceive *Bacon*

Fōre-dāte', *v t* To date before the true time, to antedate

Fōre'dĕck, *n* (*Naut*) The forepart of a deck, or of a ship

Fōre-deem', *v t* To recognize in advance [*Obs*]
Laugh at your misery, as *foredeeming* you An idle meteor *J Webster*

Fōre-deem', *v t* To know beforehand, to foretell [*Obs*]
Which [maid] could guess and *foredeem* of things past, present, and to come *General Iest*

Fōre'de-sīgn' (-sīn', or -zīn'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOREDESIGNED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOREDESIGNING] To plan beforehand, to intend previously *Cheyne*

Fōre'de tĕr'mine, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOREDETERMINED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOREDETERMINING] To determine or decree beforehand *Hopkins*

Fōre'dis pōse', *v t* To bestow in advance or beforehand.
King James had by promise *foredisposed* the place on the Bishop of Meath *Fuller*

Fōre-dōom', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOREDOOMED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOREDOOMING] To doom before hand, to predestinate
Thou art *foredoomed* to view the Stygian state *Dryden*

Fōre'dōom, *n* Previous doom or sentence, an nouncement of condemnation
A dread *foredoom* ringing in the ears of the guilty adult *Southey*

Fōre-fĭld'er, *n* An ancestor

Fōre'-ĕnd, *n* The end which precedes, the anterior part *Bacon*

Fōre'fā ther (Synop, § 130), *n* One who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, usually in a remote degree, an ancestor
Respecting your *forefathers*, you would have been taught to respect yourselves *Burke*

Fōre-feel', *v t* To have a presentiment of, to feel beforehand [*Obs*]
As when, with unwieldy waves, the great sea *forefeels* winds *Chapman*

Fōre-fĕnçe', *n* Defense in front [*Obs*] *Holland*

Fōre fĕnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FORFENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOREFENDING]
1 To hinder, to fend off, to avert, to prevent the approach of, to forbid or prohibit
God *forefend* it should ever be recorded in our history *Landor*
It would be a far better work to *forefend* the cruelty *I Taylor*
2 To defend, to guard, to secure *Shak*

Fōre'fĭn ger (fĭng'ger), *n.* The finger next to the thumb, the index

Fōre flōw', *v t* To flow before *Dryden*

Fōre'fōot, *n* 1 One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped
2 (*Naut*) A piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end, connecting it with the lower end of the stem. *Totten.*

Fōre'frŏnt (-frŭnt), *n.* The foremost part or place; as, the *forefront* of a building, or of the battle.

Fōre'-gāme, *n* A first game, first plan. *Whitlock.*

Fōre'-gănge'er, *n* (*Naut*) A short piece of rope grafted on a harpoon, to which a line is attached when used. *Totten.*

Fōre-găth'er, *v t* The same as FORGATHER

Fōre gō', *v t* [*imp* FOREWENT, *p. p.* FOREGONE; *p pr* & *vb n* FOREGOING]
1 To quit, to relinquish, to leave.
Stay at the third cup, or *forego* the place. *Herbert.*
2 To relinquish the enjoyment or advantage of, to give up, to resign, to renounce, — said either of a thing already enjoyed, or of one within reach, or anticipated
The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch *forego.* *Pope.*
Unhappy as you appear, God has, in sooth, *foregone* to chasten you *Landor*
3 To go before, to precede, — used especially in the present and past participles
After whom encouraged and delighted with their excellent *foregoing* others have followed *Sidney.*
Pleasing remembrance of a thought *foregone* *Wordsworth.*
For which the very mother's face *forewent* The mother's special patience *R B Browning.*
Foregone conclusion, one which has preceded argument or examination, one predetermined

Fōre gō'er, *n* 1 One who goes before another, a predecessor, hence, an ancestor, a progenitor.
2 One who forbears to enjoy

Fōre'ground, *n* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie nearest the spectator, or before the figures

Fōre guĕss', *v t* To conjecture [*Obs*] *Sherwood.*

Fōre'hănd, *n* 1 All that part of a horse which is before the rider *Johnson.*
2 The chief or most important part. *Shak.*
3 Prudence, advantage
And, but for ceremony, such a wretch Hath the *forehand* and vantage of a kind *Shak.*

Fōre'hănd, *a* Done beforehand, anticipative
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin *Shak*

Fōre'hănd'ed, *a* 1 Early, timely, seasonable. "*Forehanded* care" *Bp Taylor.*
2 Beforehand with one's needs, or having resources in advance of one's necessities, not behind hand, in easy circumstances, as, a *forehanded* farmer [*U S*]
3 Formed in the forehand or foreparts.
A substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded.* *Dryden.*

Fōre'head (fŏr'ed) (Synop, § 130), *n*
1 The front of that part of the skull which incloses the brain that part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes the brow
2 Unabashedness of countenance, face, assurance
To look with *forehead* bold and big enough Upon the power and puissance of the king *Shak.*

Fōre'head-bāld, *a* Bald above the forehead, or to the top of the head *Lev* xiii 41

Fōre-hăr', *v t* To be informed beforehand.

Fōre hĕnd', *v t* To seize [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Fōre hew', *v t* To hew or cut in front *Sackville*

Fōre hōld'ing, *n* Ominous foreboding, superstitious prognostication [*Obs*] *L'Estrange*

Fōre'-hook, *n* (*Naut*) A piece of timber placed across the stem, to unite the bows and strengthen the forepart of the ship, a breast hook

Fōr'eign (fŏr'in), *a* [Fr *forain,* Sp *forano, foraneo,* L Lat *foraneus,* from Lat *foras, foris,* out of doors, abroad, without, O Fr *fors,* N Fr *hors,* Pr. *foras, fors,* Pg *fora,* It *fuora, fuori,* Sp *fuera,* O Sp *fueras*]
1 Not of one's country, not native, extraneous, alien, from abroad, as, *foreign* worlds *Milton*
Ancient and modern, domestic and *foreign* writers. *Atterbury*
2 Remote, not belonging, not connected, not pertaining or pertinent, not appropriate, not harmonious, not agreeable, not congenial, — with *to* or *from*, as, *foreign* to the purpose
3 Held at a distance, not admitted, excluded *Shak.*
Foreign attachment (*Law*), a process by which the property of a foreign or absent debtor is attached for the satisfaction of a debt due from him to the plaintiff, an attachment of the goods, effects, or credits of a debtor in the hands of a third person, — called in some States *trustee*, in others *factorizing*, and in others *garnishee* process *Kent Tomlins Cowell — Foreign bill*, a bill drawn in one country, and payable in another, as distinguished from an inland bill, which is one drawn and payable in the same country In this latter, as well as in several other points of view, the different States of the Union are foreign to each other *Kent Story*

Syn — Outlandish, alien, exotic, remote, extraneous, extrinsic

Fōr'eign-bŭilt (fŏr'in-bĭlt), *a* Built in a foreign country *Jefferson.*

Fōr'eign-er (fŏr'in er), *n* A person belonging to a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction under consideration, a person not native in the country spoken of, an alien.
Joy is such a *foreigner,* So mere a stranger to my thoughts. *Denham.*
Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater luster, either to *foreigners* or subjects. *Swift*

Fŏr'eign-ness (fŏr'in-nes, 109), *n.* The quality of being foreign; remoteness, want of relation or appropriateness.

Fŏre'-im-ăg'ine, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* FORE-IMAGINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORE-IMAGINING] To conceive or fancy before proof, or beforehand

Fŏre-jŭdge' (fŏr-jŭj'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FORE-JUDGED, *p. pr* & *vb n* FOREJUDGING]

1. To judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof, to prejudge

2 (*O Eng Law*) To expel from court for some offense or misconduct, to deprive or put out of a thing by the judgment of a court. *Burrill*

Fŏre-jŭdg'er, *n* (*Eng Law*) A judgment by which a man is deprived or put out of a thing, a judgment of expulsion or banishment *Burrill*

Fŏre-jŭdg'ment, *n.* Judgment previously formed [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fŏre-knōw' (-nō'), *v t* [*imp* FOREKNEW, *p p* FOREKNOWN, *p pr* & *vb n* FORFKNOWING] To have previous knowledge of, to know beforehand, to think of or contemplate beforehand

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*? *Dryden.*

Fŏre-knōw'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being foreknown *Henry More.*

Fŏre-knōw'er, *n* One who foreknows

Fŏre-knōwl'edge (fŏr-nōl'ej), *n* Knowledge of a thing before it happens, prescience

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault *Milton*

Fŏr'el, *n* [O Fr *forel, fourel,* N Fr *fourreau,* sheath, case, L Lat *forellus, forulus,* sheath, from O Fr *forre, foure, fuerre,* sheath, case, It *fodero,* from Goth *fodr,* sheath, O H Ger *fuotaj,* Icel *fōdr,* L Lat *fodrus*] A kind of parchment for the cover of books

Fŏr'el, *v t* To cover or bind with forel, hence, to adorn [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Fŏre'lănd, *n* 1 A point of land extending into the sea some distance from the line of the shore, a promontory or cape, a head land, as, the North and South *Foreland* in Kent, in England

2 (*Fort*) A piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat

Fŏre-lāy', *v t* 1 To contrive antecedently *Mede*

2 To lie in wait for, to forlay *Dryden*

Fŏre-lēad'er, *n* One who leads others by his example

Fŏre-lĕnd', *v t* To lend or give beforehand [*Obs*]

As if that life to losse they had *forelent* *Spenser*

Fŏre-lĕt', *v. t.* To leave to ruin, to abandon, to neglect

He had purchased those lands which lay neglected and *forelet* *Holland*

Fŏre-lĭft', *v t* To raise aloft any anterior part [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fŏre'lŏck, *n* 1 The lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head

2 (*Naut*) A flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt, to retain it firmly in its place *Totten*

To take time, or *occasion, by the forelock* to make prompt use of any thing, not to let slip an opportunity

Time is painted with a lock before and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must *take time by the forelock*, for when it is once past, there is no recalling it *Swift*

On *occasion's forelock* watchful wait *Milton*

Fŏre-lŏŏk', *v t* To look beforehand or forward [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fŏre'man, *n*, *pl* FŌRE'MEN The first or chief man, as, (*a*) The chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker (*b*) The chief of a set of hands employed in a shop, or on works of any kind, who superintends the rest, an overseer

Fŏre'mast, *n* (*Naut*) The forward mast of a vessel, or the one nearest the bow

Fŏre-mĕnt' (fŏr ment'), *a* Intended before hand [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fŏre-mĕn'tioned, *a* Mentioned before, recited or written in a former part of the same writing or discourse

Fŏre'mŏst, *a* First in place, most advanced, chief in rank or dignity, as, the *foremost* troops of an army

That struck the *foremost* man of all this world *Shak*

Fŏre'mŏst ly, *adv* In the foremost place or order, among the foremost *J Webster*

Fŏre'mŏth er, *n* A female ancestor *Prideaux*

Fŏre'nāme, *n* A name that precedes the family name or surname, a first name *Selden*

Fŏre'nāmed, *a* Named or nominated before, mentioned before in the same writing or discourse

Fŏre-nĕnst', *prep* Over against, opposite to [*Obs*]

The lands *forenenst* the Greekish shore *Fairfax*

Fŏre'nōon, *n* The former part of the day, from morning to meridian, or noon, the first part of the day

Fŏre'nō tice, *n* Notice or information of an event before it happens. *Rymer*

Fo-rĕn'sal, *a* Forensic [*Rare*]

Fo-rĕn'sic, } *a* [Lat *forensis,* from *forum,* a
Fo-rĕn'sic al, } public place, market place, where courts of justice were held, hence a court] Belonging to courts of judicature or public discussion and debate, used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions, appropriate to an argument, argumentative, as, a *forensic* term, *forensic* eloquence or disputes.

They disdain all *forensical* motives to it, and love virtue only for virtue's sake *Berkeley*

Forensic medicine, medical jurisprudence, medicine in its relations to law

Fŏre'-or-dāin', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FORE-ORDAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* FORE-ORDAINING] To ordain or appoint beforehand, to pre-ordain, to predestinate, to predetermine *Hooker*

Fŏre-ôr'di nāte, *v t* To fore ordain [*Rare*]

Fŏre-ôr'di nā'tion, *n* Previous ordination or appointment, predetermination, predestination

Fŏre'part, *n* The part most advanced, or first in time or in place, the anterior part, the beginning, as, the *forepart* of a series "The front and *fore part* of his life" *South*

Fŏre pāss', *v t* To pass by or along [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fŏre'-plāne, *n* (*Carp*) The first plane used after the saw and ax, a jack plane *Gwilt*

Fŏre'pos-sĕssed' (pos zĕst', *or* -poz zĕst'), *a* [*Obs*]

1 Holding or held formerly in possession

2 Pre occupied, pre possessed, pre engaged

Any rational man not extremely *forepossessed* with prejudice *Sanderson*

Fŏre prīze', *v t* To prize or rate beforehand *Hooker*

Fŏre'-prŏm'ised (-prŏm'ist), *a.* Promised beforehand, pre engaged *Lp Hall*

Fŏre quōt'ed, *a* Cited before, quoted in a foregoing part of the work

Fŏre-răn', *imp* of *forerun*

Fŏre'răuk, *n* The first rank, the front *Shak*

Fŏre rēach', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOREFACHED (fŏr rēcht'), *p pr* & *vb n* FOREFACHING] (*Naut*) To advance or gain ground upon, as on a vessel

Fŏre rēach', *v t* (*Naut*) To shoot ahead, especially when going in stays *Dana*

Fŏre rēad', *v t* To signify by tokens, to predestine [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fŏre-rēad'ing, *n* Previous perusal [*Obs*] *Hales*

Fŏre're çīt'ed, *a* Named or recited before *Shak*

Fŏre're mĕm'bered, *a* Called to mind previously *Mountagu*

Fŏre'-rĕnt, *n* Rent due before the first crop is reaped [*Scotland*]

Fŏre'right (-rīt), *a* Ready, forward, quick [*Obs*] *Massinger*

Fŏre'rĭght (-rīt), *adv* Right forward, onward [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Fŏre rŭn', *v t* [*imp* FORERAN, *p p* FORERUN, *p pr* & *vb n* FORERUNNING]

1 To run before, to precede, to have the start of *Grauut*

2 To come before as an earnest of something to follow, to introduce as a harbinger, to announce

These signs *forerun* the death or fall of kings *Shak*

Fŏre rŭn'ner, *n* 1 A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others a harbinger, herald, a sign foreshowing something to follow, a prognostic, as, the *forerunners* of a fever

My elder brothers, my *forerunners*, came *Dryden*

2 A predecessor, an ancestor [*Obs*]

3 (*Naut*) A piece of rag terminating the stray line of the log line *Dana*

Fŏre'said (fŏr'sed), *a* Mentioned before, aforesaid [*Obs*]

Fŏre'sail, *n* (*Naut*) (*a*) A sail extended on the fore yard, which is supported by the foremast (*b*) The first triangular sail before the mast of a sloop or cutter

Fŏre sāy', *v t* To predict to foretell, to presage, to prophesy, to prognosticate [*Obs*]

Her danger nigh that sudden change *foresaid* *Fairfax*

Fŏre-see', *v t* [*imp* FORESAW, *p p* FORESEEN, *p pr* & *vb n* FORESEEING] To see beforehand, to see or know before occurrence, to have prescience of, to foreknow

A prudent man *forseeth* the evil, and hideth himself *Prov* xxii 3

Fŏre see', *v t* To exercise foresight

Fŏre sēen', *conj* Provided, in case that, on condition that [*Obs*]

One manner of meat is most sure to every complexion *foreseen* that it be alway most commonly in conformity of qualities with the person that eateth *Sir T Elyot*

Fŏre seer', *n* One who foresees or foreknows

Fŏre sēize', *v t* To seize beforehand

Fŏre-shăd'ŏw, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FORESHADOWED, *p pr* & *vb n* FORESHADOWING] To shadow or typify beforehand, to prefigure *Dryden*

Fŏre-shew' (-shō'), *v t* See FORESHOW

Fŏre'ship, *n* The fore part of a ship *Ict's* xxvii 30

Fŏre shôrt'en (shôrt'n), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FORESHORTENED, *p pr* & *vb n* FORESHORTENING] (*Paint*) To shorten by representing in an oblique position, to represent as seen obliquely An arm extended toward the spectator will be *foreshortened* in a painting

Songs, and deeds, and lives that lie
Foreshortened in the tract of time *Tennyson*

Fŏre-shôrt'en ing, *n* The representation or appearance, or diminution of length, of objects, when viewed obliquely See FORESHORTEN *Dryden*

Fŏre shōw', *v t* [*imp* FORESHOWED, *p p* FORESHOWN, *p pr* & *vb n* FORTSHOWING] To show or exhibit beforehand, to give foreknowledge of, to prognosticate, to foretell

Your looks *foreshow*
You have a gentle heart. *Shak*

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,
Whose purple blush the day *foreshows.* *Denham*

Fŏre-shōw'er, *n* One who predicts

Fŏre'side, *n.* The front side, also, a specious outside *Spenser.*

Fŏre'sight (-sīt), *n* 1 The act or the power of foreseeing, prescience, foreknowledge, prognostication *Milton.*

2 Action in reference to the future, provident care of futurity, prudence in guarding against evil, wise forethought

This seems an unseasonable *foresight* *Milton.*
A random expense, without plan or *foresight* *Burke.*

3 (*Surv*) Any sight or reading of the leveling-staff, except the one backward, called the backsight; any sight or bearing taken by a compass or theodolite forward

Fŏre'sight ed (-sīt ed), *a* Prudent in guarding against evil provident for the future *Bartram.*

Fŏre'sight ful (-sīt), *a* Prescient, provident; foresighted [*Obs*] *Sidney.*

Fŏre-sig'ni fy, *v t* To signify beforehand, to betoken previously, to foreshow, to typify

They oft *foresignify* and threaten ill *Milton*

Fŏre'skin, *n* (*Anat*) The skin that covers the *glans penis* the prepuce

Fŏre'skirt, *n* The loose and pendulous part of a coat before *Shak*

Fŏre slăck', *v t* To neglect by idleness, not to seize or improve promptly to foreslow, to delay [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fŏre'sleeve, *n* That part of a sleeve between the elbow and wrist

Fŏre slōw', *v t* 1 To make slow, to delay, to hinder, to impede, to obstruct [*Obs*]

No stream no wood, no mountain could *foreslow*
Their hasty pace *Fairfax*

2 To be dilatory about, to procrastinate, to put off, to linger over [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Fŏre slōw', *v t* To be dilatory, to loiter [*Obs*]

Foreslow no longer make we hence amain *Shak.*

Fŏre spēak', *v t* [*Obs*] 1 To foresay, to foreshow, to foretell to predict

My mother was half a witch, never any thing that she *forespake* but came to pass *Beau & Fl*

2 To bewitch, to enchant *Drayton*

3 To forspeak, or forbid to prohibit *Shak*

Fŏre'spēak ing, *n* A prediction, also, a preface [*Obs*] *Camden Hulcet*

Fŏre'speech, *n* A preface [*Obs*] *Sherwood*

Fŏre spĕnt', *a* [*Obs*] 1 Wasted in strength, tired exhausted *Shak*

2 Past spent, as, life *forespent* *Spenser*

Fŏre-spŭr'rer, *n* One who rides before [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fŏr'est, *n* [O Fr *forest,* N Fr *forêt,* Pr *forest, foresta,* It *foresta,* Sp, P'g, & Catalan *floresta,* L. Lat *forestis, foreste, forestus, forestum, foresta, forastum, forasta,* Ger *forst,* from Lat *foris, foras,* out of doors abroad, because forests are out of, or beyond, towns]

1 An extensive wood a large tract of land covered with trees, in the United States, a wood of native growth, or a tract of woodland which has never been cultivated

2 (*Law Law*) A large extent or precinct of country generally waste and woody, belonging to the sovereign set apart and privileged for the keeping of game for his use not inclosed but distinguished by certain limits and protected by certain laws, courts, and officers of its own, a royal hunting-ground *Burrill*

Fŏr'est, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FORESTED *p pr* & *vb n* FORESTING] To cover with trees or wood

Fŏr'est, *a* Pertaining to a forest, sylvan, rustic

Forest laws laws for governing and regulating forests, and preserving game [*Eng*]

Fŏre'stăff, *n* (*Naut*) An instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies, and now superseded by the sextant *Brande.*

Fŏr'est ăge, *n* [Fr *forestage,* Pr *forastatge,* L Lat *forestagium*] (*Law Law*) (*a*) A duty or tribute payable to the king's foresters (*b*) An ancient service paid by foresters to the king

Fŏr'est al, *a* Pertaining to forests, as, *forestal* rights

Fŏre stall', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FORESTALLED, *p. pr* & *vb n* FORESTALLING] [Vb *forestallan.* See STALL]

1 To take beforehand, or in advance, to anticipate

Why need a man *forestall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid? *Milton.*

2 To take possession of in advance of something else, to the exclusion or detriment of the latter, to pre occupy, also, to exclude, hinder, or prevent, by prior occupation or by measures taken in advance; to influence before the means or the opportunity for a right opinion or judgment

An ugly serpent which *forestalled* their way *Fairfax*
But evermore those damzells did *forestall*
Their furious encounter *Spenser.*
To be *forestalled* ere we come to fall *Shak*
Habit is a *forestalled* and obstinate judge. *Rush.*

3. To deprive, — with *of* [*Rare.*]

May
This night *forestall* him of the coming day. *Shak.*

4. (*Eng. Law.*) To obstruct or stop up, as a way; to stop the passage of on the highway; to intercept on the road.

To forestall the market, to buy or contract for merchandise or provision on its way to the market, with the intention of selling it again at a higher price, to dissuade persons from bringing their goods or provisions there, or to persuade them to enhance the price when there *Burrill*

Syn.—To anticipate, pre-occupy, monopolize, engross

Fōre-stăll'er, *n* One who forestalls, a person who purchases provisions before they come to the fair or market, with a view to raise the price *Locke*

Fōre'stāy, *n* (*Naut*) A large, strong rope, reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end, to support the mast

Fŏr'est-er, *n* [Fr & Pr *forestier*, L Lat *forestarius*, Sp *forestero*, N H Ger *förster*, O H Ger. *forstari*]

1 One who has charge of a forest, an officer appointed to watch a forest and preserve the game

2 An inhabitant of a forest, a sylvan. *Shak*

3 A forest-tree *Evelyn.*

Fōre'stick, *n* The front stick of a wood fire

Fŏr'est-ry, *n* The art of forming or managing forests [*Rare*]

Fŏr'est-tree, *n.* A tree of the forest, not a fruit tree.

Fōre'swărt, } *a* [See SWART and SWAT] Ex-
Fōre'swăt, } hausted by heat [*Obs*] *Sidney*

Fōre'tāste, *n* A taste beforehand, enjoyment in advance, anticipation, pregustation

Fōre tāste', *v t* [*imp & p p* FORETASTED, *p. pr. & vb n* FORETASTING]

1. To taste before full possession, to have previous enjoyment or experience of something, to anticipate

2. To taste before another

Foretasted fruit
Profaned first by the serpent *Milton*

Fōre'tăst-er, *n.* One who tastes beforehand, or before another

Fōre-tēach', *v t* To teach or instruct beforehand [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fōre-tĕll', *v t* [*imp & p p* FORETOLD, *p pr & vb. n* FORETELLING] To predict, to tell before occurrence, to prophesy, to foretoken, to foreshow.

For many men that stumble at the threshold
Are well *foretold* that danger lurks within *Shak*

Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold* *Pope*

Prodigies, *foretelling* the future eminence and luster of his character *Middleton*

Syn.—To predict, prophesy, prognosticate, augur

Fōre-tĕll', *v t* To utter prediction or prophecy

All the prophets have likewise *foretold* of these days *Acts* iii 24

Fōre-tĕll'er, *n* One who predicts or prophesies, a foreshower *Boyle*

Fōre-thĭnk', *v t* **1** To think beforehand, to anticipate in the mind [*Obs*]

The soul of every man
Prophetically does *forethink* thy fall *Shak*

2. To contrive beforehand *Bp Hall*

Fōre-thĭnk', *v t* To contrive beforehand [*Obs*]

Fōre'thŏught (thawt), *a* Prepense "*Forethought* malice" *Bacon*

Fōre'thŏught (fōr'thawt), *n* **1** A thinking beforehand, anticipation, prescience, premeditation. *L'Estrange*

2. Provident care, forecast

A sphere that will demand from him *forethought*, courage, and wisdom *I Taylor*

Fōre'thŏught-fŭl (thawt), *a* Having forethought [*Rare*]

Fōre-tō'kĕn, *v t* [*imp & p p* FORETOKENED, *p pr. & vb n* FORETOKENING] To foreshow, to presignify, to prognosticate

Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood *Daniel*

Fōre'tō-kĕn, *n.* Prognostic, previous sign or omen. *Sidney*

Fōre'-tŏoth, *n*, *pl* FORE' TEETH (*Anat*) One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth, an incisor

Fōre'tŏp, *n* **1** The hair on the forepart of the head

2. That part of a head dress that is forward, the top of a periwig

3 (*Naut*) The platform erected at the head of the foremast

Fōre-tŏp'-mast, *n* (*Naut*) The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the foretop gallant-mast

For-ĕv'er, *adv* **1.** To eternity, eternally, through endless ages

2 At all times

☞ In England, *for* and *ever* are usually written and printed as two separate words, but, in the United States, the general practice is to make but a single word of them

Syn.—Constantly, continually, invariably, unchangeably, incessantly, always, perpetually, unceasingly, ceaselessly, interminably, everlastingly, endlessly, eternally

Fōre-vouched' (-voucht'), *a.* Formerly vouched or avowed, affirmed before *Shak.*

Fōre'wărd, *n* The van, the front

My *foreward* shall be drawn out all in length,
Consisting equally of horse and foot *Shak*

Fōre-wărn', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOREWARNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOREWARNING.] To warn beforehand; to give previous warning, admonition, information, or notice to; to caution in advance; to inform previously.

We were *forewarned* of your coming *Shak.*

Forewarned in vain by the prophetic maid. *Dryden.*

Fōre-wāste', *v t.* To forwaste. [*Obs.*] *Gascoigne.*

Fōre-wătched' (wŏtcht'), *a* Weary with watching. [*Obs*] *England's Helicon*, 1614.

Fōre-wĕnd', *v. t.* To go before. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Fōre'-wind, *n* A favorable wind *Shak.*

Fōre-wish', *v. t.* To wish beforehand *Knolles.*

Fōre'-wit, *n* A leader, or would be leader, in matters of knowledge or taste. [*Obs*]

Nor that the *fore-wits*, that would draw the rest
Unto their liking, always like the best. *B Jonson.*

Fōre'-wŏm'an, *n*, *pl* FORE'-WOM'EN (-wĭm'en). A woman who is chief, a head woman *Tatler.*

Fōre wŏrn', *p a* [See WEAR] Worn out, wasted, used up [*Obs.*] "Old *foreworn* stories almost forgotten" *Brydges*

Fŏr'fălt-ūre, *n* Forfeiture [*Obs*] *Holinshed*

Fŏr'feit (fôr'fĭt), *a* [Fr *forfait*, p p of *forfaire*] Lost or alienated for an offense or crime, liable to penal seizure

Thy wealth being *forfeit* to the state *Shak.*
And his long toils were *forfeit* for a look *Dryden*

Fŏr'feit (fôr'fĭt), *n* [Fr *forfait*, Pr *forfuch*, *forfist*, O It *forfatto*, L Lat *forefactum*, *forisfactum*, originally, and still in Fr, Pr, & It, trespass, transgression, or crime, but in Eng the effect of some transgression or offense, from Fr & It *forfaire*, O It *forfare*, L Lat *foris facere*, to offend, injure, act unreasonably, from Lat *foris*, out of doors, abroad, beyond, and *facere*, to do]

1 An unjustifiable and malicious injury, a misdeed, a crime [*Obs and rare*]

To seek arms upon people and country that never did us any *forfeit* *Barnes*

2 A thing forfeit or forfeited, what is or may be taken from one in requital of a misdeed committed, that which is lost, or the right to which is alienated, by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract, hence, a fine, a mulct, a penalty, as, he who murders pays the *forfeit* of his life

Thy slanders I forgive and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits.* *Shak*

3 Something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine,—whence the game of *forfeits*

Country dances and *forfeits* shortened the rest of the day *Goldsmith*

Fŏr'feit, *v t* [*imp & p p* FORFEITED, *p pr & vb n* FORFEITING] [From the noun See *supra*] To lose, or lose the right to, by some fault, offense, or crime, to render one's self by misdeed liable to be deprived of, to alienate the right to possess by some neglect or crime, as, to *forfeit* an estate by treason, to *forfeit* honor or reputation by a breach of promise

More than we *forfeited* and losed first
In Eden, rebels when we were accurst *Drummond.*

Persons who had *forfeited* their property by their crimes *Burke*

Fŏr'feit, *v t* To be guilty of a misdeed, to be criminal [*Obs and rare*]

And all this suffered our Lord Jesu Christ that never *forfeited* *Chaucer*

Fŏr'feit-a-ble (fôr'fĭt a bl), *a* Liable to be forfeited, subject to forfeiture

For the future uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and *forfeitable*, like the lands themselves *Blackstone*

Fŏr'feit er (fôr'fĭt er), *n* One who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond *Shak*

Fŏr'feit ūre (fôr'fĭt yur, 53), *n* [Fr *forfaiture*, Pr *forfaitura*, *forfachura*, O It *forfattura*, L Lat *forisfactura*]

1 The act of forfeiting, the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honor, office, or effects, by an offense, crime, breach of condition, or other act

Under pain of *forfaiture* of the said goods *Hackluyt*

2 That which is forfeited, an estate forfeited, a fine or mulct

What should I gain by exaction of the *forfeiture* *Shak*

Syn.—Fine, mulct, amercement, penalty

For-fĕnd', *v t* To forefend [*Obs*] *Latimer.*

Fŏr'fex, *n* [Lat] A pair of scissors *Pope*

Fŏr-fĭc'ŭ-la, *n* [Lat, small shears, scissors, diminutive of *forfex*, shears] (*Entom*) A genus of insects, of which the earwig (*F auricularia*) is the type. See EARWIG

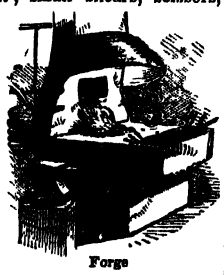

Forge

For-găth'er, *v t* To meet or convene [*Scot*]

Within that circle he *forgathered* with many a fool, and something more *Wilson*

For-gāve', *imp* of *forgive*

Fŏrge, *n* [Fr *forge*, Sp & Pg *forja*, Prov It *forgia*, Pr *farga*, Sp also *fragua*, from Lat *fabrica*, the work shop of a *faber* or artisan who works in hard materials, forger, smith.]

1. A place or establishment where iron or other metals are wrought by heating and hammering; especially, a furnace, or a shop with its furnace, &c., where iron is heated and wrought; a smithy; also, the works where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling; a shingling-mill.

2 A work-shop, a place where any thing is produced, shaped, or devised.

Portable Forge.

In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought. *Shak.*

Portable forge, a light and compact blacksmith's forge, with bellows, &c, that may be moved from place to place,—much used in iron ship-building, boiler-work, &c

3 The act of beating or working iron or steel, the manufacture of metallic bodies. [*Obs.*]

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy. *Bacon.*

Fŏrge, *v t* [*imp & p p* FORGED, *p pr. & vb n.* FORGING] [Fr *forger*, Sp & Pg *forjar*, Prov. It, *forguare*, Pr *fargar*, Sp also *fraguar*. See *supra*]

1 To form by heating and hammering, to beat into any particular shape, as a metal "Mars' armor *forged* for proof eterne" *Shak.*

2 To form or shape out in any way, to produce; to effect

Names that the schools *forged*, and put into the mouths of scholars *Locke*

Do *forge* a life-long trouble for ourselves *Tennyson*

3 To make falsely, to produce, as that which is untrue or not genuine, to fabricate, to counterfeit, as a signature, or a signed document.

They *forge* and vent odious slanders *Barrow.*
That paltry story is untrue,
And *forged* to cheat such gulls as you *Hudibras.*

Forged certificates of his learning and moral character *Macaulay.*

Syn.—To fabricate, frame, counterfeit, feign, falsify

Fŏrge, *v t* **1** To commit forgery

2 (*Naut*) To move heavily and slowly, as a ship after the sails are furled, to work one's way, as one ship in outsailing another,—used especially in the phrase *to forge ahead* *Totten.*

And off she [a ship] *forged* without a shock *De Quincey.*

Fŏr'ger, *n* One who forges, makes, or forms, a fabricator, a falsifier, especially, one guilty of forgery, one who makes or issues a counterfeit document

Fŏr'ger-y, *n* **1** The act of forging or working metal into shape [*Obs*]

Useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield and spear *Milton.*

2 The act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely, especially, the crime of fraudulently making or altering a writing, to the prejudice of another's right, the making of a thing in imitation of another thing, with a view to deceive and defraud, counterfeiting, the fabrication of physical objects to deceive or mislead, as, the *forgery* of a bond, or of coin *Bouvier.*

3 That which is forged, fabricated, falsely devised, or counterfeited "These are the *forgeries* of jealousy" *Shak.*

The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a *forgery* of the second century *Waterland*

For-gĕt', *v t* [*imp* FORGOT (FORGAT, *obs*); *p p.* FORGOTTEN, FORGOT, *p pr & vb n* FORGETTING] [A S *forgetan*, *forgitan*, from *for* and *getan*, *gitan*, to get, Sw *förgäta*, Dan *forgiette*, D. *vergeeten*, Ger *vergessen*]

1 To lose the remembrance of, to let go from the memory, to cease to have in mind, not to think of.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *forget* not all his benefits *Ps* ciii. 2.

2 To treat with inattention, to slight, to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *forget*, yet will I not *forget* thee *Isa* xlix 15.

To forget one's self, to be guilty of that which is unworthy of one, to lose one's dignity, temper, or self-control, to commit an oversight

For gĕt'fŭl, *a* **1** Apt to forget, easily losing remembrance, as, a *forgetful* man should use helps to strengthen his memory

2 Heedless, careless, neglectful, inattentive.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers *Heb* xiii 2.

3 Causing to forget, inducing oblivion, oblivious, as, *forgetful* draughts "The *forgetful* wine" *J Webster.*

For gĕt'fŭl-ly, *adv* In a forgetful manner.

For-gĕt'fŭl ness, *n* **1** The quality of being forgetful, proneness to let slip from the mind.

2 Loss of remembrance or recollection, a ceasing to remember, oblivion. "A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care" *Pope.*

3 Failure to bear in mind, careless omission; inattention; as, *forgetfulness* of duty.

Syn.—FORGETFULNESS, OBLIVION *Forgetfulness* is Anglo-Saxon, and *oblivion* is Latin The former has reference to persons, and marks a state of mind, the latter

...ect reference to things, and indicates a condition into which they are sunk. We blame a man for his *forgetfulness*; we speak of some old custom as buried in *oblivion*. The expressions could not be interchanged. We can not speak of men as characterised by *oblivion*, nor do we usually speak of things as buried in *forgetfulness*; or if we do, it is in reference to the persons who forget, and not to the state of being forgotten.

And steep my senses in *forgetfulness* *Shak*
And blind *oblivion* swallowed cities up. *Shak*
The swallowing gulf
Of dark *forgetfulness* and deep *oblivion* *Shak*

For-ġĕ'tive, *a.* [From *forge*] Forging; productive; inventive [*Obs.*] *Shak*

For-ġĕt'-me-nŏt', *n* (*Bot*) A small herb, of the genus *Myosotis* (*M palustris*), bearing a beautiful blue flower, and extensively considered the emblem of fidelity.

For-ġĕt'ter, *n.* One who forgets or fails to bear in mind; a heedless person

For-ġĕt'ting-ly, *adv.* By forgetting or forgetfulness.

Fŏr'ġing, *n.* 1 The act of beating into shape, the act of counterfeiting

2. (*Mach*) A piece of forged work in metal, — a general name for a piece of hammered iron or steel.

There are very few yards in the world at which such *forgings* could be turned out *London Times*

For-ġĭv'a-ble, *a* [See FORGIVE.] Capable of being forgiven, pardonable *Sherwood.*

For ġĭve' (for-ġĭv'), *v t* [*imp* FORGAVE, *p p.* FORGIVEN, *p. pr & vb n* FORGIVING] [A-S *forgifan*, from *for* and *gifan*, to give, Dan *forgive*, D. *vergeven*, Ger. *vergeben*, Goth *fragiban*, Sw. *tillgifva*]

1 To give away, to make over, to resign. [*Obs. and rare*]

To them that list the world's gay shows I leave,
And to great ones such folly do *forgive* *Spenser*

2 To give up resentment or claim to requital on account of, as an offense or wrong, to cease to impute, to remit, to pardon, — said in reference to the act forgiven

I *forgive* and quite forget old faults *Shak*
He *forgave* injuries so readily that he might be said to invite them. *Macaulay*

3 To cease to feel resentment against, on account of wrong committed, to give up claim to requital from, as an offender, to absolve, to pardon, — said of the person offending

I *forgive* you, as I would be *forgiven*. *Shak.*

For-ġĭve'ness, *n* 1 The act of forgiving, the pardon of an offender, by which he is considered and treated as not guilty, the pardon or remission of an offense, crime, debt, or penalty, as, the *forgiveness* of sin or of injuries

2. Disposition to pardon, willingness to forgive.

And mild *forgiveness* intercede
To stop the coming blow *Dryden*

Syn. — Pardon, remission — FORGIVENESS, PARDON *Forgiveness* is Anglo-Saxon, and *pardon* Norman-French, both denoting to *give back* The word *pardon*, being early used in our Bible, has, in religious matters, the same sense as *forgiveness*, but in the language of common life there is a difference between them, such as we often find between corresponding Anglo-Saxon and Norman words *Forgive* points to inward feeling, and supposes alienated affection, when we ask *forgiveness*, we primarily seek the removal of anger *Pardon* looks more to outward things or consequences, and is often applied to trifling matters, as when we beg *pardon* for interrupting a man, or for jostling him in a crowd The civil magistrate also grants a *pardon*, and not *forgiveness* The two words are, therefore, very clearly distinguished from each other in most cases which relate to the common concerns of life

Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet:
Mine and my father's death come not upon thee,
Nor thine on me *Shak.*
What better can we do than prostrate fall
Before him reverent, and there confess
Humbly our faults, and *pardon* beg, with tears
Watering the ground? *Milton*

For-ġĭv'er, *n.* One who pardons or remits

For ġĭv'ing, *p. a* Disposed to forgive, inclined to overlook offenses, mild, merciful, compassionate, as, a *forgiving* temper

Fŏr-gō', *v. t.* To forego [*Obs*] *Spenscr.*

For-gŏt',
For-gŏt'ten, } *p. p.* from *forget.*

For-hăil', *v. t.* To harass, to torment, to distress. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

For-hĕnd', *v t.* To forehend [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Fo-rin'se-cal, *a.* [Lat *forinsecus*, from without, from *foris*, without, and the affix *secus*, which signifies *side*] Foreign, alien. [*Obs*] *Burnet*

Fŏr'is-fa-mil'i-ātе, *v t* [*imp & p p* FORISFAMILIATED; *p. pr & vb n* FORISFAMILIATING] [L. Lat. *forisfamiliare*, *forisfamiliatum*, from Lat *foris*, abroad, without, and *familia*, family] (*Law*) To put out of a family, hence, to portion off so as to exclude further claim of inheritance, to emancipate or free from paternal authority

☞ A son was said to be *forisfamiliated* if his father assigned him part of his land, and gave him seisin thereof, and did this at the request or with the free consent of the son himself, who expressed himself satisfied with such portion. *Burrill*

Fŏr'is-fa-mil'i-ātе, *v. t.* (*Law*) To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.

Fŏr'is-fa-mil'i-ā'tion, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of forisfamiliating.

Fŏrk, *n.* [A-S. *forc*, L. Ger. *forke*, M. H. Ger. *furke*, D. *vork*, Pr., O Sp, Pg, & It *forca*, O Fr. *force, forque, forche*, N Fr *fourche*, Lat *furca*.]

1 An instrument, consisting of a handle, with a shank terminating in two or more prongs or tines, which are usually of metal, parallel and slightly curved, used for piercing and holding or taking up any thing, as, a *table-fork* for food, a *pitch-fork* for hay or grain, a *dung fork*, &c

2 Any thing like a fork in shape, or furcate at the extremity, also, one of the parts into which any thing is bifurcated or divided, a prong, a point, a barb

Adder's *fork* and blind-worm's sting *Shak*

In fork (*Mining*) A mine is said to be *in fork*, or an engine to have the water *in fork*, when all the water is drawn out *Ure* — *The forks of a river* or *road*, the branches into which it divides, or which come together to form it, the place where separation or union takes place

Fŏrk, *v t* [*imp & p p* FORKED (fŏrkt), *p pr & vb n* FORKING]

1 To shoot into blades, as corn *Mortimer*
2 To divide into two branches, as, a road *forks*
3 To draw out water.

Fŏrk, *v t* To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay, to dig and break with a fork, as ground

He kept *forking* the sheaves on the high-laden cart *Prof Wilson*

Fŏrk'-chŭck, *n* A piece of steel entering the mandrel of a lathe, and terminated in a central point with two or more lateral teeth, for holding wood work in turning

Fŏrk'ed, *a* Formed into a fork-like shape, provided with prongs at the extremity, bifurcated

A serpent seen, with *forked* tongue *Shak*

Forked counsel, advice pointing more than one way, ambiguous or equivocal advice [*Obs*] *B Jonson* — *To fork over*, to hand or pay over, as money [*Vulgar, U S*]

Fŏrk'ed ly, *adv* In a forked form

Fŏrk'ed ness, *n.* The quality of being forked

Fŏrk'-hĕad, *n* The barbed head of an arrow

Fŏrk'i-ness, *n* The quality or state of opening in a fork-like manner

Fŏrk'less, *a* Having no fork

Fŏrk'tāil, *n* A salmon in his fourth year's growth [*Prov Eng*] *Todd*

Fŏrk'y, *a* Opening into two or more parts, shoots, or points, forked, furcated "*Forky* tongues" *Pope*

For-lāy', *v t* To lie in wait for, to ambush, as, an ambushed thief *forlays* a traveler *Dryden*

For-lĕnd', *v t* To forelend [*Obs*] *Spenser*

For-lĕt', *v t* To forelet [*Obs*]

For-lie', *v. t.* To lie before or in front of. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

For lōre', *a.* Forlorn [*Obs*] *Spenser*

For lōse', *v t* [See *infra*] [*Obs*]
1 To desert, to forsake, to abandon

The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore* *Fairfax*

2 To deprive, to take away

When as night hath us of light *forlorn* *Spenser*

For-lōrn', *a* [A-S *forloren*, p p of *forleosan*, to lose, from *for* and *leosan*, to go, Dan *forloren*, p p of *forlore*, Sw *forlora*, Ger & D *verloren*, p p of *verlieren*, *verliezen*, to lose, q v]

1. Deserted, abandoned, lost

Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn* *Hubberd*
Some say that ravens foster *forlorn* children *Shak*

2 Destitute, helpless in pitiful plight, wretched, miserable, despicable

For here *forlorn* and lost I tread *Goldsmith*
The condition of the besieged in the mean time was *forlorn* in the extreme *Prescott*

Syn — Destitute lost, abandoned, forsaken solitary, helpless, friendless, hopeless, abject, wretched, miserable, pitiable

For lōrn', *n* 1 A lost, forsaken, or solitary person *Shak*

2 A forlorn hope, a vanguard [*Obs*]

For-lōrn'-hōpe, *n* 1 Literally, a desperate case or enterprise

2 (*Mil*) A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a scarp, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril

For-lōrn'ly, *adv* In a forlorn manner *Pollok*

For-lōrn'ness (109), *n* The condition of being forlorn, misery *Boyle*

For lȳe', *v t* The same as FORLIE [*Obs*]

Fōrm (the 8th and 9th senses, pron *fōrm* in Eng), *n* [Fr *forme*, Sp, Pg, & It *forma*, from Lat *forma*, whence also Ger, Sw, & Dan *form*, D *vorm*]

1 The shape and structure of any thing, as distinguished from the material of which it is composed, particular disposition of matter, giving it individuality or distinctive character, configuration, figure, frame, external appearance, the outline of the person, a mental transcript or image

The *form* of his visage was changed *Dan* iii 19
Imagination bodies forth
The *forms* of things unknown *Shak*
And woven close, both matter, *form*, and style *Milton*

2 Constitution, mode of construction, arrangement, organization, or the like, system, as, a republican *form* of government.

3. Established method of expression or practice; fixed way of proceeding; conventional or stated scheme, formula, as, a *form* of prayer.

4. Show without substance, empty, outside appearance, vain, trivial, or conventional ceremony; conventionality, formality.

Though well we may not pass upon his life
Without the *form* of justice *Shak*

5 Orderly arrangement, shapeliness, also, comeliness, elegance, beauty

The earth was without *form* and void *Gen* i. 2.
He hath no *form* nor comeliness *Isa* liii 2.

6. That which has form, a shape, a phantom.

7 That by which shape is given or determined; mold, pattern, model

8 A long seat, a bench, hence, a rank of students in a school, a class, also, a class or rank in society "Ladies of a high *form*" *Burnet*

9. The seat or bed of a hare

As in a *form* sitteth a weary hare *Chaucer*

10 (*Print*) The type from which an impression is to be taken, arranged and secured in a chase.

11 (*Metaph*) That assemblage or disposition of qualities which makes a conception, or that internal constitution which makes an existing thing to be what it is, — called *essential* or *substantial form*, and contradistinguished from matter, hence, active or formative nature, law of being or activity, subjectively viewed, an idea, objectively, a law

12 Mode of acting or manifestation to the senses, or the intellect, as, water assumes the *form* of ice or snow In modern usage, the elements of a conception furnished by the mind's own activity, as contrasted with the object or condition, which is called the *matter*, — subjectively, a mode of apprehension or belief conceived as dependent on the mind or constitution, objectively, universal and necessary accompaniments of every object known or thought of, element

Fōrm, *v t* [*imp & p p* FORMED, *p pr & vb n.* FORMING] [Fr *former*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *formar*, It & Lat *formare*, from Lat *forma* See *supra*]

1 To give form or shape to, to frame, to construct, to make, to fashion, to produce, to constitute

God *formed* man of the dust of the ground *Gen* ii 7.
The thought that labors in my *forming* brain *Rowe.*
Thus *formed* for speed he challenges the wind *Dryden*

2 To give a particular shape to, to shape, mold, or fashion into a certain state or condition, to arrange, also, to model by instruction and discipline, to mold, to train

'Tis education *forms* the common mind *Pope*

3 To go to make up to act as constituent of, to be the essential or constitutive elements of, to answer as, to take the shape of, — said of that out of which any thing is formed or constituted, in whole or in part

The diplomatic politicians . who *formed* by far the majority *Burke.*

4 To provide with a form, as a hare

The melancholy hare is *formed* in brakes and briers *Drayton.*

5 (*Gram*) To derive by grammatical rules, as by adding the proper suffixes and affixes.

Fōrm *v i* 1 To take a form

2 To run for a form, as a hare *B Jonson.*

Fōrm'al, *a* [Lat *formalis*, Fr *formel*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *formal*, It *formale*]

1 Belonging to the form, shape, frame, external appearance, or organization of a thing

2 Belonging to the constitution of a thing, as distinguished from the matter composing it, constitutive, essential, pertaining to, or depending on, the so called *forms* of the human intellect

Of [the sounds represented by] letters the material part is breath and voice, the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech *Holder*

3 Done in due form, or with solemnity, express, according to regular method not incidental, sudden, or irregular, as, he gave his *formal* consent to the treaty

His obscure funeral
No noble rite nor *formal* ostentation *Shak*

4 According to form, agreeable to established mode, regular, methodical, — often in an unfavorable sense

To make of him a *formal* man again *Shak.*
A cold looking, *formal* garden, cut into angles and rhomboids *Irving*

5 Having the form or appearance without the substance or essence, external, as, *formal* duty: *formal* worship

6 Dependent on form, conventional

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains *Pope*

Syn — Precise punctilious, stiff, starched, affected; ritual, ceremonial, external, outward — FORMAL, CEREMONIOUS When applied to things, these words usually denote a mere accordance with the rules of form or ceremony, as to make a *formal* call, to take a *ceremonious* leave When applied to a person or his manners, they are used in a bad sense, a person being called *formal* who shapes himself too much by some pattern or set form, and *ceremonious* when he lays too much stress on the conventional laws of social intercourse *Formal* manners render a man stiff or ridiculous, a *ceremonious*

carriage puts a stop to the ease and freedom of social intercourse.

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a father. *Shak.*
You are too senseless obstinate, my lord,
Too *ceremonious* and traditional *Shak*

Fôrm'al-ism, *n* The quality of being formal, especially in matters of religion, the religion of a formalist or of formalists, outside and ceremonial religion

Fôrm'al ist, *n* [Fr *formaliste*, It *formalista*] One who is over-attentive to forms, or too much confined to them, one who relies on external ceremonies, especially, one who rests in external religious forms, or observes the forms of worship, without possessing the life and spirit of religion.

As far a *formalist* from wisdom sits,
In judging eyes, as libertines from wits. *Young*

For-măl'i ty, *n* [Fr *formalité*, Sp *formalidad*, It *formalità*]

1 The condition or quality of being formal, express, regular, strictly ceremonious, precise, &c

2. Form without substance

Such [books] as are mere pieces *of formality*, so that if you look on them, you look through them *Fuller*

3 Compliance with formal or conventional rules, ceremony, conventionality "For passion seldom loves *formality*" *Browne*

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience *Attertury*

4 That which is formal, the formal part, hence, the quality which constitutes a thing what it is, essence

It unties the inward knot of marriage, . while it aims to keep fast the outward *formality* *Milton.*

The material part of the evil came from our father upon us, but the *formality* of it, the sting and the curse, is only by ourselves *Bp Taylor*

The *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillingfleet*

5. An established order, conventional rule of procedure, usual and express method, habitual mode

After the election, he was installed with all the usual *formalities* *Mul lkton.*

6 (*Scholastic Philos*) The manner in which a thing is conceived or constituted by an act of human thinking, the result of such an act, as, animality and rationality are *formalities*

Fôrm'al-ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* FORMALIZED, *p. pr. & vb n* FORMALIZING] [Fr *formaliser*, Sp *formalizar*, It *formalizzare*] To give form, or a certain form, to, to model [*Obs*] *Hooker*

Fôrm'al-ize, *v i* To affect formality [*Obs*] *Hales.*

Fôrm'al ly, *adv* In a formal manner, essentially, characteristically, expressly, regularly, ceremoniously, precisely

That which *formally* makes this [charity] a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows *Smairidge*

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorized guides of the church and the rest of the people. *Hooker*

Fôr'mate (45), *n* (*Chem*) A salt composed of formic acid combined with any base, a formiate

For-mā'tion, *n* [Lat *formatio*, Fr *formation*, Pr. *formatio*, Sp *formacion*, It *formazione*]

1 The act of giving form or shape to, the act of giving being to

2 The manner in which a thing is formed, structure, construction

3. (*Geol*) The series of rocks belonging to an age, period, or epoch, as, the Silurian *formation* It may include many strata *Dana.*

4 (*Mil*) An arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, &c

Fôrm'a-tive, *a* [Fr *formatif*, Pr *formatiu*, Sp & It *formativo*]

1. Giving form, having the power of giving form, plastic, as, the *formative* arts

The meanest plant can not be raised without seeds, by any *formative* power residing in the soil *Bentley*

2. (*Gram*) Serving to form, derivative, not radical, as, a termination merely *formative*

Fôrm'a-tive, *n* (*Gram*) (*a*) That which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical (*b*) A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root

Fôrmed, *a.* Arranged in a constellation, as, *formed* stars

Fôr'me-don, *n.* (*O. Eng Law*) A writ of right for a tenant in tail in case of a discontinuance of the estate-tail This writ has been abolished

Fôrm'er, *n* 1. One who forms, a maker, an author

2 (*Mach*) A pattern in or upon which any thing is shaped by pressure.

3 A piece of wood used for shaping cartridges and wads *R. H Dana.*

Fôr'mer, *a compar.* [A S. *forma*, m, *forme*, f. n, first, Goth *fruma*]

1 Preceding in order of time, antecedent; previous, prior, earlier, hence, ancient, long past. "For inquire, I pray thee, of the *former* age" *Job* viii. 8. "The latter and the *former* rain." *Hosea* vi. 3.

Time with his fairer hand,
Offering the fortunes of his *former* days,
The *former* man may make him *Shak*

2. Earlier, as between two things mentioned together, first mentioned

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of want of judgment; but he can not be the latter without both that and an ill temper *Pope*

Syn.—Prior; previous, anterior; antecedent; preceding, foregoing

Fôr'mer-ly, *adv* In time past, either in time immediately preceding, or at any indefinite distance, of old, heretofore

Fôrm'ful, *a* Full of, or productive of, forms, creative, imaginative *Thomson*

Fôr'mi-ate, *n* [Fr *formiate*, from Fr *fourmi*, Lat *formica*, an ant] (*Chem*) A salt composed of formic acid and a base *Ure.*

Fôr'mic, *a* [Fr *formique* See *supra*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to ants, as, the *formic* acid, an acid obtained originally from red ants, but now formed by artificial distillation

Fôr'mi-dæ, *n* [Lat] (*Entom*) A Linnæan genus of hymenopterous insects, including the ant

Fôr'mi cate, *a* [From Lat *formica*, ant] Resembling an ant

Fôr'mi cā'tion, *n* [Lat *formicatio*, from *formicare*, to creep like ants, to feel like the creeping of ants, from *formica*, ant, Fr *formication*] (*Med*) A sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin *Dunglison*

Fôr'mi-da-bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being formidable, formidableness *H Walpole*

Fôr'mi da ble, *a* [Lat *formidabilis*, from *formidare*, to fear, dread, Fr & Sp *formidable*, It *formidabile*] Exciting fear or apprehension, impressing dread, adapted to excite fear and deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking, alarming

They seemed to fear the *formidable* sight *Dryden*

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind *Dryden*

Syn—Dreadful, fearful, terrible, frightful, shocking horrible, terrific, tremendous

Fôr'mi da-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread

Fôr'mi da-bly, *adv* In a formidable manner

For mid'o lōse, *a* [Lat *formidolosus*, from *formido*, fear] Fearing greatly, very much afraid [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Fôr'mill, *v t.* [Cf A S *formâl*, treaty, *mâlan*, to speak, converse] To order [*Prov Eng*]

Fôrm'less, *a* [From *form*] Shapeless, without a determinate form, wanting regularity of shape

The conception of a *formless* infinite, whether in time or space *Carlyle*

Fôrm'less-ness, *n* The state of having no form

Fôr'mu lă, *n* Lat *pl* FÔR'MU LÆ, Eng *pl* FÔR'MU LAS [Lat, dim of *forma*, form, model, Fr *formule*]

1 A prescribed or set form, an established rule, a fixed or conventional method in which any thing is to be done, arranged, said, or the like

2 (*Eccl*) A written confession of faith, a formal statement of doctrines

3 (*Math*) A rule or principle expressed in algebraic language, as, the binomial *formula*

4 (*Med*) A prescription or recipe

5 (*Chem*) An expression by means of symbols and letters of the constituents of a compound, as, a *rational formula*, which gives the exact proportion and grouping of the elements, or an *irrational* or *empirical formula*, which does not

Fôr'mu la-rist'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, formularization *R W Emerson*

Fôr'mu lăr'i zā'tion, *n* The act of formularizing, a formularized or formulated statement or exhibition *C Kingsley*

Fôr'mu lar-ize, *v t* To reduce to a formula, to formulate

Fôr'mu la ry (44), *n* [Fr *formulaire*, Sp & It *formulario*, from Lat *formula*]

1 A book containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers, and the like, a book of precedents

2 Prescribed form or model, formula

Fôr'mu la-ry, *a* [Fr *formulaire*, Sp *formulario*, from Lat *formula*] Stated, prescribed, ritual

Fôr'mu lāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* FORMULATED, *p pr & vb n* FORMULATING] To reduce to a formula, to express in a formula, to put in a clear and definite form of statement or expression *G P Marsh Lord Dufferin*

Fôr'mŭle, *n* [Fr] A set or prescribed model, formula [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Fôr'mu lize, *v t* [*imp & p p* FORMULIZED, *p pr & vb n* FORMULIZING] To reduce to a formula, to formulate *R. W Emerson*

Fôr'mŷle, *n* (*Chem.*) The hypothetical base of formic acid *Ure*

Fôr'ni-cāte, } *a* [Lat *fornicatus*,
Fôr'ni cā'ted, } from *fornix*, arch, vault]

1 Vaulted like an oven or furnace, arched

2 (*Bot*) Arching over; overarched *Gray.*

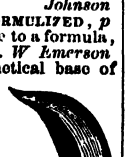
Fornicate Leaf

Fôr'ni-cāte, *v i* [Lat *fornicari*, *fornicatum*, from *fornix*, arch, vault, a brothel, situated in underground vaults, Fr *forniquer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg. *fornicar*, It. *fornicare.*] To commit lewdness, to have unlawful sexual intercourse

Fôr'ni-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *fornicatio*, Fr. *fornication*, Pr. *fornicatio*, Sp. *fornicacion*, It. *fornicazione.*]

1 The incontinence or lewdness of an unmarried person, male or female, also, the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman.

2 (*Script.*) (*a*) Adultery. (*b.*) Incest. (*c.*) Idolatry

3 (*Arch*) An arching, the forming of a vault.

Fôr'ni-cā'tor, *n* [Lat, Fr. *fornicateur*, Pr. *fornicaire*, Sp *fornicador*, It *fornicatore.*] An unmarried person, male or female, who has criminal conversation with the other sex; also, a married man who has sexual commerce with an unmarried woman, one guilty of fornication

Fôr'ni cā'tress, *n* [Lat *fornicatrix*, Fr & It *fornicatrice*, Pr *fornicairitz*] An unmarried female guilty of lewdness *Shak.*

For pāss', *v t* To forepass [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

For-pīne', *v t.* To pine or waste away [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fôr'rāy, or **For-rāy'** *v. t.* [See FORAGE, *v. t.*, 3.] To ravage [*Obs*]

For they that morn had *forrayed* all the land *Fairfax.*

Fôr'rāy, or **For rāy'**, *n* The act of ravaging, a ravaging, a predatory excursion See FORAY

Fôr'rill, *n* [See FOREL] A kind of parchment; forel *Simmonds.*

For-sāke', *v t* [*imp* FORSOOK, *p p* FORSAKEN; *p pr & vb n* FORSAKING] [A S *forsacan*, to oppose, refuse, from *for* and *sacan*, to contend, strive, defend one's right, Goth *sakan*, Sw *försaka*, Dan. *forsage*, D *verzaken*, Ger *versagen*, to deny, renounce]

1 To quit or leave entirely, to desert, to abandon, to depart or withdraw from, to leave, as, friends and flatterers *forsake* us in adversity

Forsake the foolish, and live *Prov* ix 6.

2 To abandon, to renounce, to reject

If his children *forsake* my law, and walk not in my judgments *Ps* lxxxix 30.

If you *forsake* the offer of their love *Shak*

Syn.—To abandon, quit, assert, fail, relinquish; give up, renounce, reject See ABANDON

For sāk'en-ness, *n* State of being forsaken.

For sāk'er, *n* One who forsakes or deserts.

For-sāy', *v t* To forbid, to renounce [*Obs*]

For-shāpe', *v t* To render misshapen [*Obs*]

For slăck', *v t* To forslack, q v [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

For-slōw', *v t* To forslow, q v [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

For-sōoth', *adv* [A S *forsoth*, from *for* and *sōth*, sooth, truth] In truth, in fact, certainly, very well,—often used ironically

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm! *Hayward.*

☞ *Forsooth* appears to have been formerly a term used much with and by women in a dainty or affected way, whence such uses as the following "The captain of the Charles had *forsoothed* her, though he knew her well enough, and she him" *Pepys' Diary*

You sip so like a *forsooth* of the city *L Jonson.*

For-spēak', *v t* 1 To forbid, to prohibit *Shak.*

2 To injure by undue praise

3 To forespeak, q v *W. Scott.*

For spĕnt', *a* Forespent, q v [*Obs*] *Shak.*

For-stāll', *v t* To forestall, q v *Spenser*

Fôrs'ter, *n* A forester [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

For-swęt', *a* Foreswat See FORESWAT *Spenser.*

For-swĕär', *v t* [*imp* FORSWORE, *p p.* FORSWORN, *p pr & vb n* FORSWEARING] [A-S *forsweriun*, from *for* and *sweriun*, to swear, Dan. *forsvĕre*, Sw *forsvĕra*, Ger *verschwören*, *abschwören*, D *verzweren*, *afzweren*]

1 To reject or renounce upon oath, hence, to renounce earnestly, determinedly, or with protestations "I do *forswear* her" *Shak.*

2 To deny upon oath

Like innocence and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold! *Dryden.*

To forswear one's self, to swear falsely, to perjure one's self "Thou shalt not *forswear thyself*" *Matt* v 33.

Syn.—See PERJURE

For-swĕär', *v i* To swear falsely, to commit perjury *Shak.*

For-swĕär'er, *n* One who rejects or denies upon oath, one who swears a false oath

For-swŏŭk', *a* [Eng *for* and *swonk*, p p of *swink*, to labor See SWINK] Overlabored [*Obs*]

For swŏre', *imp* of *forswear*

For-swŏrn', *p p* of *forswear* Renounced on oath, perjured

For swŏrn'ness, *n* The state of being forsworn.

Fôrt, *n* [Fr, from *fort*, equivalent to Lat. *fortis*, strong, It & Pg *forte*, Sp *fuerte*]

1 (*Mil*) A fortified place, usually, a small fortified place, occupied only by troops, surrounded with a ditch, rampart, and parapet, or with palisades, stockades, or other means of defense; a fortress, a fortification

2 A strong side, a forte. [*Rare*] See FORTE.

Fôrt'al-ice (Synop, § 130), *n* [L. Lat *fortalitia fortalitium*, *fortelesia*, *fortelicia*, *fortellitia*, *fortilicia*, *fortareza*, *fortaricia*, *forteresia*, *forterescia fortecia*, *forticia*, *fortitia*, *fortilligatum*, O. Fr. *forterelesse*, N Fr *forteresse*, Pr *fortalessa*, *fortaleza*, *fortaressa*, Sp & Pg. *fortaleza*. See FORTRESS.] (*Mil.*) A small outwork of a fortification; a fortlage,—called also *fortelace.* *W. Scott.*

Fŏrte, *n.* [It *forte*, Fr. *fort*. See *supra.*] The strong point; that in which one excels.

The construction of a fable seems by no means the *forte* of our modern poetical writers *Jeffrey*

Fŏr'tĭg (fōr'tĭ), *adv.* [It *forte*, a. & adv, from Lat *fortis*, strong; Pg *forte*, Sp *fuerte*, Pr. & Fr *fort*] (*Mus.*) Loud; strong, powerfully

For-tēach', *v. t.* To unteach, to contradict [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fŏrt'ed, *a.* Furnished with forts, guarded by forts; strengthened or defended, as by forts.

A *forted* residence 'gainst the tooth of Time *Shak.*

Fŏrth, *adv.* [A-S *fordh*, from *for*, N H Ger *fort*, O. Ger. *furt*, M H Ger *vort*, D *voort* See FOR]

1. Forward, onward in time or in place, in advance from a given point, as, from that day *forth*, from that time *forth*, one, two, three, and so *forth.*

Lucas was Paul's companion, at the leastway from the sixteenth of the Acts *forth* *Tyndale*

From this time *forth*, I never will speak word *Shak.*

2 Out from a state of concealment, confinement, non-development, or the like, out into notice or view, as, the plants in spring put *forth* leaves.

When winter past, and summer scarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labor in the sun *Dryden.*

3 Beyond the boundary of a place, away, abroad

I have no mind of feasting *forth* to-night *Shak.*

That wash'd his father's fortunes *forth* of France *Shak.*

From forth, forth from See FROM

Fŏrth, *prep.* Forth from [*Obs.*]

Some *forth* their cabins peep *Donne*

Fŏrth, *n* [O Sw *fort*, common way, Ger *furt*, from A S *furan*, Eng *fare* See FORD] A way. [*Obs.*] *Todd.*

Fŏrth'-cŏm'ing, *a* [See COME] Ready to appear, making appearance, as, the prisoner is *forthcoming*

Fŏrth'-gō'ing, *n.* A going forth, or utterance, a proceeding out *Chalmers*

Fŏrth'-gō'ing, *a* Going forth

For thĭnk', *v. t* To repent, to regret, to be sorry for [*Obs.*] "Let it *forthink* you" *Tyndale*

That me *forthinketh*, quad this January *Chaucer*

Fŏrth-right', *adv* [See RIGHT] Straight forward, in a straight direction [*Obs.*] *Sidney*

Fŏrth-right', *n* A straight path [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fŏrth'ward, *adv* Forward [*Obs.*] *Bp Fisher.*

Fŏrth-with', or **Fŏrth with'** (99), *adv*

1. Immediately, without delay, directly

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received sight *forthwith* *Acts* ix 18.

2 (*Law*) As soon as the thing required may be done by reasonable exertion confined to that object *Bouvier*

Fŏr'thy, *adv* [A S *forthy*, from *for* and *thy*, instr neut of *the*, *theo*, *thät*, pron demonstrative and article] Therefore [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Fŏr'tĭ eth, *a* [See FORTY] 1 Following the thirty-ninth, or preceded by thirty-nine

2 Constituting one of forty parts into which any thing is divided

Fŏr'tĭ-ĕth, *n.* One of forty equal parts into which one whole is divided, the quotient of a unit divided by forty

Fŏr'tĭ fĭ'a-ble, *a* [O Fr *fortifiable*] Capable of being fortified

Fŏr'tĭ fĭ-kā'tion, *n* [Fr *fortification*, Sp *fortificacion*, It *fortificazione*, Lat *fortificatio*]

1 The act of fortifying, the art or science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy

2 That which fortifies or strengthens, especially, the works erected to defend a place against attack, a fortified place, a fort, a castle

Syn.—Fortress, castle, citadel, bulwark See CASTLE

Fŏr'tĭ-fĭ'er, *n* One who, or that which, fortifies, strengthens, supports, and upholds

Fŏr'tĭ-fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FORTIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* FORTIFYING] [Fr *fortifier*, Pr & Sp *fortificar*, It & Lat *fortificare*, from Lat *fortis*, strong, and *facere*, to make]

1 To add strength to, to strengthen, to confirm, to furnish with power to resist attack

He's *fortified* against any denial *Shak*

Timidity was *fortified* by pride *Gibbon*

Pride came to the aid of fancy, and both combined to *fortify* his resolution *W Scott*

2. To strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art, to render defensible against an attack by hostile forces, or capable of standing a siege

Fŏr'tĭ fy, *v. t* To raise strong places *Milton*

Fŏr'tĭ-lage (45), *n* [See FORTALICE] A little fort, a blockhouse [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Fŏrt'ĭn, *n* [Fr & Sp *fortin*, It *fortino* See FORT, *n.*] A little fort, a field fort, a sconce, a fortlet [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

For-tĭs'sĭ-mō, *adv* [It, superlative of *forte*, adv, q. v.] (*Mus.*) Very loud, with the utmost strength or loudness.

For-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n* [See FORTUITOUS] Casual choice; fortuitous selection

No mode of election operating in the spirit of *fortuition* or rotation can be generally good. *Burke*

Fŏr'tĭ-tūde (53), *n.* [Lat. *fortitudo*, from *fortis*, strong; O. Sp. *fortitud*, O It. *fortitudine*]

1. Power to resist attack; strength. [*Obs.*]

The *fortitude* of the place is best known to you *Shak.*

2. That strength or firmness of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression, or despondency, passive courage, resolute endurance, firmness in confronting or bearing up against danger

Extolling patience as the truest *fortitude* *Milton*

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues *Locke*

Syn.—Courage, resolution, resoluteness, endurance, bravery See COURAGE

Fŏr'tĭ-tū'dĭ-nous, *a* Having fortitude, courageous *Gibbon.*

Fŏrt'lĕt, *n* A little fort

Fŏrt'nĭght (fōrt'nĭt) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Contracted from *fourteen nights*, our ancestors reckoning time by nights and winters, so, also, *seven nights*, *sennight*, a week "Non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant" *Tacitus*] The space of fourteen days, two weeks

Fŏrt'nĭght-ly (-nĭt), *adv* Once in a fortnight, at intervals of a fortnight

Fŏr'tress, *n* [Fr *forteresse*, Pr *fortaressa*, *fortalessa*, *forteza*, It *fortezza*, from Lat *fortis*, strong, Fr & Pr *fort*, It & Pg *forte*, Sp *fuerte* See FORTALICE and FORT] A fortified place, a fort, a castle, a stronghold, a place of defense or security, usually, a city or town well fortified

Syn.—FORTRESS, FORTIFICATION, CASTLE, CITADEL A *fortress* is constructed for military purposes only, and is permanently garrisoned, a *fortification* is built to defend harbors, cities, &c a *castle* is a fortress of early times which was ordinarily a palatial dwelling, a *citadel* is the stronghold of a fortress or city, &c

The *castle* of Macduff I will surprise *Shak*

I'll to my charge, the *citadel* repair *Dryden*

God is our *fortress*, in whose conquering name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks *Shak*

Fŏr'tress, *v t* To furnish with fortresses, to guard, to fortify *Shak.*

For tŭ'i tous, *a* [Lat *fortuitus*, from *forte*, adv, by chance, properly abl of *fors*, *fortis*, chance, hazard, Fr *fortuit*, It & Sp *fortuito*] Happening by chance, coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause

It was from causes seemingly *fortuitous* that all the mighty effects of the Reformation flowed *Robertson.*

So as to throw a glancing and *fortuitous* light upon the whole *Hazlitt*

Syn.—Accidental, casual, contingent, incidental See ACCIDENTAL

For tŭ'i tous ly, *adv* In a fortuitous manner, accidentally, casually, by chance

For-tŭ'i-tous-ness, *n* The quality of being fortuitous, accident, chance

For tŭ'i ty, *n* [Fr *fortuité* See *supra*] Accident, chance, casualty *Forbes*

Fŏrt'ū nate, *a* [Lat *fortunatus*, p p of *fortunare*, to make fortunate or prosperous, It *fortunato*, Sp *fortunado*, Pr *fortunat*, Fr *fortuné* See FORTUNE]

1 Coming by good luck or favorable chance, bringing some good thing not foreseen as certain, presaging happiness, auspicious, as, a *fortunate* event, a *fortunate* concurrence of circumstances, a *fortunate* ticket in a lottery

2 Receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good, or some good which was not dependent on one's own skill or efforts, lucky

Syn.—Auspicious lucky, prosperous, successful, favored, happy —FORTUNATE, SUCCESSFUL, PROSPEROUS A man is *fortunate* when he is favored of fortune and has unusual blessings fall to his lot *successful* when he gains what he aims at, *prosperous* when he succeeds in those things which men commonly desire One may be *fortunate*, in some cases where he is not *successful*, he may be *successful*, but, if his plans are badly formed, he may for that reason fail to be *prosperous*

No, there is a necessity in fate
Why still the brave, bold man is *fortunate* *Dryden*

He observed the illustrious throng,
Their names, their fates their conduct, and their care
In peaceful senate and *successful* war *Dryden*

We now return
To claim our just inheritance of old,
Surer to prosper than *prosperity*
Could have assured us *Milton.*

Fŏrt'ū nate ly, *adv* In a fortunate manner, luckily, successfully, happily

Fŏrt'ū nate ness, *n* The condition or quality of being fortunate, good luck, success, happiness

Fŏrt'ūne (fōrt'yun, 30), *n* [Fr *fortune*, from Lat *fortuna*, a protracted form of *fors*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *fortuna* See FORTUITOUS]

1 The arrival of something in a sudden or unexpected manner, chance, accident, luck, fortuity, hap, also, the personified or deified power regarded as determining human success, sharing happiness and unhappiness, and distributing arbitrarily or fortuitously the lots of life

'Tis more by *fortune* than by merit *Shak*

O *Fortune*, *Fortune*, all men call thee fickle *Shak*

Fortune a goddess is to fools alone. *Dryden, Jr*

2 Appointed lot in life, or success in any particular undertaking, fate, destiny

You, who men's *fortunes* in their faces read. *Cowley*

A private conscience sorts not with a public calling, but declares that person rather meant by nature for a private *fortune* *Milton.*

3. That which befalls one; that which comes as the result of an undertaking or of a course of action, event, good or ill success, especially, favorable issue, happy event, success.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to *fortune* *Shak.*

In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies. *Dryden.*

Our equal crimes shall equal *fortune* give *Dryden.*

4 That which falls to one as his lot in life; estate, possessions, wealth, especially, large estate, great wealth

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his *fortune* *Swift.*

Syn.—Chance, accident, luck, fate

Fŏrt'ūne, *v t* [O Fr *fortuner*, Pr & O. Sp. *fortunar*, It & Lat *fortunare*] [*Obs.*]

1 To make fortunate *Chaucer.*

2 To dispose, fortunately or not.

3 To presage, to prognosticate *Dryden.*

Fŏrt'ūne, *v i* To come casually to pass; to befall; to fall out, to happen

It *fortuned* the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning *Knolles.*

Fŏrt'ūne-bŏŏk, *n* A book to be consulted to discover future events *Crashaw.*

Fŏrt'ūne-hūnt'er, *n* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself *Addison.*

Fŏrt'ūne-hūnt'ing, *n* The seeking of a fortune by marriage

Fŏrt'ūne less, *a* Luckless, also, destitute of a fortune or portion

Fŏrt'ūne tĕll, *v t* To tell, or pretend to tell, the future events of one's life, to reveal futurity to. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Fŏrt'ūne-tĕll'er, *n* One who tells or reveals the future events of one's life

Fŏrt'ūne-tĕll'ing, *n* The act or practice of telling or revealing the future fortune or events of one's life

Fŏrt'ūn-ize, *v t* To regulate the fortune of. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Fŏr'ty, *a* [A S *feowertig*, from *fewer*, four, and the termination *tig*, Goth *tigus*, from *taihun*, ten, A S *tyn* See FOUR and TEN] Four times ten, thirty nine and one added

Fŏr'ty, *n* 1 The sum of forty units

2 A symbol expressing forty units, as 40 or xl

Fō'rum, *n*, Eng *pl* FORUMS, Lat *pl* FŌ'RA. [Lat, kindred with *foris*, *foras*, out of doors]

1 A market place or public place in Rome, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered to the people

2 A tribunal, a court, an assembly empowered to hear and decide causes

For wan'der, *v t* To wander away, to go astray; to wander far and to weariness [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Fō'ward, } *adv* [A-S *forweard*, *foreweard*, from
Fŏr'wards, } *for*, *fore*, and *-weard*, *-wardes*, used in composition to express situation, direction, toward, towards, Ger *vorwärts* See FOR, FORE, and WARD] Toward a part or place before or in front onward, in advance, progressively, —opposed to *backward*

Fŏr'ward, *a* 1 Near or at the fore part, in advance of something else, as, the *forward* gun in a ship, or the *forward* ship in a fleet, the *forward* horse in a team

2 Ready, prompt, strongly inclined, in an ill sense, over ready, too hasty

Only they would that we should remember the poor; the same which I also was *forward* to do *Gal* ii 10

Nor do we find him *forward* to be sounded *Shak.*

3 Ardent, eager, earnest, in an ill sense, less reserved or modest than is proper, bold, confident, as, the boy is too *forward* for his years

Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war *Prior*

4 Advanced beyond the usual degree, advanced for the season, as, the grass or the grain is *forward*, or *forward* for the season, we have a *forward* spring

The most *forward* bud
Is eaten by the canker ere it blows *Shak*

Fŏr'ward, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FORWARDED, *p pr.* & *vb n* FORWARDING]

1 To help onward, to advance, to promote, to accelerate, to quicken, to hasten, as to *forward* the growth of a plant, to *forward* one in improvement

2 To send forward to send toward the place of destination, to transmit, as, to *forward* a letter or dispatches

Fŏr'ward er, *n* 1 One who promotes, or advances in progress

2 One who sends forward or transmits goods; a forwarding merchant [*U S*]

Fŏr'ward ing, *n* The act or employment of transmitting or sending forward merchandise and other property for others

Fŏr'ward ly, *adv* Eagerly, hastily. *Atterbury.*

Fŏr'ward ness, *n* 1 The quality of being forward, cheerful readiness, promptness, as, the *forwardness* of Christians in propagating the gospel

2 Eagerness, ardor, boldness, confidence, assurance, want of due reserve or modesty.

Since the youth will not be entreated, his own peril on his *forwardness.* *Shak.*

In France it is usual to bring children into company, and cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance. *Addison*

3. A state of advance beyond the usual degree, precocity, prematureness, as, the *forwardness* of spring or of corn

Syn.—Promptness, promptitude, eagerness, ardor, zeal, assurance, confidence, boldness, impudence, presumption

Fôr'wards, *adv* See FORWARD

For-wāste', *v t* To lay waste, to desolate, to destroy [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

For-wēa'ry, *v. t.* To weary extremely, to dispirit [*Obs*] *Spenser*

For-weep', *v t* To weep much [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Fôr'word (wûrd), *n* [A S *foreword, forword*, condition] A promise [*Obs*] *Spenser*

For-wŏrn', *a* Much worn [*Obs*]

A silly man, in simple weeds *forworn.* *Spenser*

For-zan'do (fôrd-zän'do), *adv* [It, properly p pr of *forzare*, to force, q v] (*Mus*) Sudden and forcible, explosive,—used to designate a tone which is produced suddenly and forcibly, and instantly diminished,—usually indicated by the mark > over each note of the passage, or by the letters *sf* or *fz* placed at the beginning of the passage [Written also *sforzando*]

Fŏsse (fŏs), *n* [Fr *fosse*, Sp *fosa*, Pr, Pg, It, & Lat *fossa*, from Lat *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig]

1. (*Fort*) A ditch or moat

2 (*Anat*) (*a*) A non articular depression in a bone, wider at the margin than at the bottom, as, temporal *fosse* (*b*) One of variously shaped cavities in the soft parts, as, the oval *fosse* of the heart

Fŏs'set, *n.* A faucet [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fŏs'sil, *a* [Fr & It *fossile*, Sp *fosil*, Lat *fossilis*, from *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig]

1 Dug out of the earth, as, *fossil* coal, *fossil* salt

2 Pertaining to, or resembling, fossils, changed into stone, petrified, as, *fossil* shells, bones, or wood

Fossil copal, a kind of resinous substance, first found in the blue clay at Highgate, near London, and apparently a vegetable resin, partly changed by remaining in the earth

Fŏs'sil, *n.* **1.** A substance dug from the earth *Warburton*

2 (*Paleon*) The petrified form of a plant or animal in the strata composing the surface of our globe

Fŏs'sil If'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *fossilis*, fossil, and *ferre*, to bear, produce] (*Paleon*) Containing fossil or organic remains, as, *fossiliferous* rocks

Fŏs'sil-i fi-kā'tion, *n* [Lat *fossilis*, fossil, and *facere*, to make] Act of becoming fossil

Fŏs'sil-ism, *n* The science or quality of fossils *Coleridge*

Fŏs'sil ist, *n* One who studies the nature and properties of fossils, one who is versed in the science of fossils, a paleontologist *Black*

Fŏs'sil-i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *fossilisation*] The act or process of converting into a fossil or petrifaction

Fŏs'sil ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOSSILIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOSSILIZING] [Fr *fossiliser*]

1 To convert into a fossil or petrifaction, as, to *fossilize* bones or wood

2 To cause to become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, as by fossilization, to cause to lose the characteristics proper to the time, and to assume those of a former period, to place beyond the influence of change or progress, as, the ideas of some men become *fossilized* through ignorance and prejudice

Ten layers of birthdays on a woman's head
Are apt to *fossilize* her girlish mirth *E B Browning*

Fŏs'sil ize, *v i* **1** To become, or be changed into, a fossil or petrifaction

2 To become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, beyond the influence of change or progress

Fŏs'sil-ized, *p a.* **1** Converted into a fossil or petrifaction

2. Fixed or hardened beyond the reach of change or progress

Fos-sō'ri-al, *n pl* [Lat *fossor*, a digger, from *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig] (*Entom*) A group of insects which excavate cells in earth or wood, where they deposit their eggs, with the bodies of other insects for the support of the young when hatched

Fos-sō'ri-al, *a* [Lat *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig] Fitted for digging, or accustomed to dig, as, a *fossorial* limb or instrument, a *fossorial* animal

Fos-sō'ri-al, *n* (*Zool*) An animal which digs into the earth for a retreat or lodge, and whose locomotive extremities are adapted for that purpose

Fŏss'-rōad, *n* [See FOSSE] A Roman military way in England, from Totnes to Barton,—so called from the ditches on each side [Written also *fosseway*]

Fŏs'su late, *a* [Lat *fossula*, a little ditch, diminutive of *fossa* See FOSSE] Having trenches, or depressions like trenches *Brande*

Fŏss'-wāy, *n* See FOSS ROAD

Fŏs'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOSTERED, *p pr* & *vb. n* FOSTERING] [A-S *fostran*, from *fostor*, *foster*, food, nourishment, *fostre*, nurse, from *fedan*, to feed, Icel & Sw *fostra*, Dan *fostre*, to nourish, Icel *fostri*, foster father, foster-son, *fostra*, foster-mother, nurse, *fostr*, education]

1. To feed, to nourish, to support, to bring up

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children *Shak*

2 To cherish; to forward; to promote the growth of, to encourage; to sustain and promote; as, to *foster* passion or genius.

Fŏs'ter, *v i.* To be nourished or trained up together [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Fŏs'ter, *n* [Contracted from *forester*.] A forester. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Fŏs'ter age, *n* The charge of nursing *Ralegh*

Fŏs'ter-brŏth'er (brŭth'er), *n* A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents

Fŏs'ter-child, *n* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father *Addison*

Fŏs'ter-dăm, *n* One who performs the office of a mother by giving food to a child, a nurse *Dryden*

Fŏs'ter-ĕarth (ĕrth), *n* Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil *Philips*

Fŏs'ter-er, *n* One who feeds and nourishes in the place of parents, a nurse *Davies*

Fŏs'ter-fā'ther, *n* One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child *Bacon*

Fŏs'ter ling, *n* A foster child *B Jonson*

Fŏs'ter-ment, *n* Food, nourishment [*Obs*]

Fŏs'ter-mŏth'er (mŭth'er), *n* One who takes the place of a mother in the care of a child, a nurse

Fŏs'ter-nŭrse, *n* A nurse [*Rare*] *Shak*

Fŏs'ter-pār'ent, *n* One who rears up a child in place of its own parent

Fŏs'ter-sĭs'ter, *n* One not a sister, but brought up as such by the same parent or parents

Fŏs'ter-sŏn (sŭn), *n* One fed and educated like a son, though not a son by birth *Dryden*

Fŏs'tress, *n* A female who feeds and cherishes, a nurse *B Jonson*

Fŏth'er, *n* [O H Ger *fuodar*, M H Ger *fuoder*, *vuoder*, N H Ger *futer*, D *voder*, cart load Cf FODDER] A fodder

Fŏth'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOTHERED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOTHERING] [Cf FODDER, *v t*, and Ger *futtern*, *futtern*, to cover within or without, to line] To endeavor to stop, as a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat, by letting down a sail under her bottom, by its corners, and putting between it and the ship's sides oakum to be sucked into the cracks *Totten*

Fŏt'ive, *a* Nourishing [*Obs*] *T Carew*, 1633

Fŏt'mal, *n* The weight of seventy pounds of lead *Simmonds*

Fŏu-gāde', } *n* [Fr *fougade*, *fougasse*, from
Fŏu-gāsse', } *fougue*, fury, fire, ardor, It *foga*, for *fuoga*, from Lat *focus*, hearth, fire place, L Lat fire, Sp *fogada* Cf It *focaccia*, Fr *fouasse*, *fouace*, a sort of cake, from Lat *focus*] (*Mil*) A small mine, formed by sinking a pit from the surface, charged with powder, or powder and shells, and covered with stones or earth

Fought (fawt), *imp* & *p p* of *fight*

Fought'en (fawt'n), *p p* of *fight* [*Obs*]

Foul, *a* [*compar.* FOULER, *superl* FOULEST] [A S *fûl*, sordid, Goth *fuls*, rotten, fetid, Icel *full*, fetid, Sw *ful*, Dan *faul*, *ful*, O H Ger *fûl*, N H Ger *faul*, M H Ger *vûl*, D *vuil*, allied to Skr *pûy*, Lat *putere*, Lith *puti*, to be putrid]

1 Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious, or offensive, filthy, dirty, not clean, polluted, nasty, defiled, as, a *foul* cloth, *foul* hands, a *foul* chimney.

My face is *foul* with weeping *Job* xvi 16.

2 Impure, scurrilous, obscene or profane, abusive, as, *foul* words, *foul* language

3 Cloudy or rainy, stormy, not clear or fair,—said of the weather, sky, &c

So *foul* a sky clears not without a storm *Shak*

4 Loathsome, hateful, detestable, abominable, shameful, odious "The *foul* witch Sycorax" *Shak*

Babylon the hold of every *foul* spirit. *Rev* xviii 2

Who first seduced them to that *foul* revolt? *Milton*

5 Not favorable, unpropitious, not fair or advantageous, as, a *foul* wind, a *foul* road or bay

6 Not conformed to the established rules and customs of a game, a conflict, test, or the like, unfair, dishonest, dishonorable, cheating, as, *foul* play

7 Having freedom of motion interfered with by collision or entanglement with any thing, entangled, as, a rope is *foul*

A foul copy, a first draught, with erasures and corrections "Some writers boast of negligence, and others would be ashamed to show their *foul copies*" *Corper* — *To fall foul*, to fall out, to quarrel "If they be any ways offended they *fall foul*" *Burton* — *To run* or *fall foul of* to come into collision with, to run against, to stumble over or upon

Syn.—Nasty, filthy, dirty See NASTY

Foul, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOULED, *p pr* & *vb n* FOLLING] [A S *fylan*, to defile, *fuljan*, to be putrid]

1 To make filthy, to defile, to daub, to dirty, to bemire, to soil, as, to *foul* the clothes, to *foul* the face or hands *Shak.*

2 To entangle or bring into collision with something that impedes motion

Foul, *v i* To become entangled or clogged, to come into collision with something, as, the two boats *fouled*, one of the blocks *fouled.*

Fgus-tăn', *n.* [Fr] A thin fabric of silk or silk-cotton, originally brought from India, used for handkerchiefs and ladies' dresses.

Foul'der, *v i.* [O. Eng *fouldor*, lightning, from O Fr *fouldre*, N Fr *foudre*, lightning, Pr *foldre*, from Lat *fulgur*, It *folgore*] To flame, as lightning, to lighten, to gleam [*Obs*]

Seemed that loud thunder, with amasement great,
Did rend the rattling skies with flames of *fouldering* heat. *Spenser.*

Foul'ly (109), *adv* In a foul manner, filthily, nastily, hatefully, shamefully, unfairly, dishonorably.

Thou play'dst most *foully* for it. *Shak.*

I *foully* wronged him; do forgive me, do. *Gay.*

Foul'-mouthed (-mouthd), *a* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane, abusive.

So *foul-mouthed* a witness never appeared in any cause *Addison.*

Foul'ness, *n* The quality of being foul, filthiness; defilement, pollution, hatefulness, ugliness; unfairness, dishonesty

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or *foulness* *Bacon*

The *foulness* of the infernal form to hide *Dryden*

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falseness or *foulness* of intentions *Hammond*

Foul'-spōk'en (spōk'n), *a* Using profane, scurrilous, slanderous, or obscene language. *Shak.*

Fqu'mărt (fōō'mărt), *n* [Scot *fowmarte*, Prov Eng *foulmart*, O Eng *folmert*, from A S *fûl*, Eng *foul*, and *marten*, Fr *martre*] The polecat, the fitchew

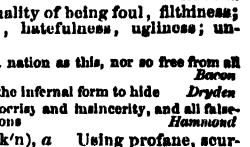

Foumart (*Mustela putorius*).

Found, *imp.* & *pp.* of *find*

Found, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FOUNDED, *p pr* & *vb n.* FOUNDING] [Fr *fonder*, Pr *fondar*, It *fondare*, Sp & Pg *fundar*, Lat *fundare*, from *fundus*, bottom]

1 To lay the basis of, to set, or place, as on something solid, for support, to ground, to establish, to fix upon a basis, literal or figurative, to fix or establish firmly

I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock *Shak.*

A man that all his time
Hath *founded* his good fortunes on your love *Shak*

It fell not, for it was *founded* on a rock *Matt* vii 25.

Power *founded* on contract can descend only to him who has right by that contract *Locke*

2 To take the first step or measures in erecting or building up, to furnish the materials for beginning, to begin to raise, to originate

There they shall *found*
Their government, and their great senate choose *Milton*

Syn.—To predicate, base, ground, build, institute See PREDICATE

Found, *v i* To rest or rely [*Rare*] *H Miller.*

Found, *v t* [Fr & Pr *fondre*, It *fondere*, Sp & Pg *fundir*, Lat *fundere*] To form by melting a metal, and pouring it into a mold, to cast *Milton*

Foun dā'tion, *n* [Fr *fondation*, Pr *fundacio*, *fondation*, Sp *fundacion*, It *fondazione*, Lat. *fundatio* See FOUND]

1 The act of founding, fixing, establishing, or beginning to erect

2 That upon which any thing is founded, that on which any thing stands, and by which it is supported, the lowest and supporting layer of a superstructure, groundwork, basis. "The *foundation* of a free commonwealth" *Motley.*

Behold, I lay in Zion, for a *foundation*, a stone a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation *Is* xxviii. 16.

The frame and huge *foundation* of the earth
Shook like a coward *Shak.*

3 A donation or legacy appropriated to support a charitable institution, and constituting a permanent fund, endowment

He was entered on the *foundation* of Westminster *Macaulay*

4 That which is founded, or established by endowment, an endowed institution or charity.

Against the canon laws of our *foundation* *Milton*

Foun dā'tion-er, *n* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or great school [*England*]

Foun-dā'tion-less, *a* Having no foundation *Hammond.*

Foun-dā'tion-mŭs'lin, *n* An open worked, gummed fabric, used for stiffening dresses, bonnets, and the like

Found'er, *n* One who founds, establishes, and erects, one who lays a foundation, an author; one from whom any thing originates, one who endows.

Found'er, *n* One who founds, one who casts metals in various forms, a caster, as, a *founder* of cannon, bells, hardware, or printing types

Found'er, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FOUNDERED; *p pr* & *vb n* FOUNDERING] [O Fr. *fondrer*, *afondrer*, *effoudrer*, *afonder*, *effonder*, to sink, plunge, overturn, break, *s'esfondrer*, *s'esfundrer*, to addict one's self, from *fond*, Lat *fundus*, Pr *esfondrar*, *esfondar*, *efondar*, to overturn, precipitate See FOUND.]

1 (*Naut*) To fill or be filled with water, and sink, as a ship, hence, to fail, to miscarry. *Shak.*

2. To trip; to fall; to stumble and go lame, as a horse.

For which his horse for fear 'gan to turn,
And leapt aside, and *foundered* as he lope. *Chaucer.*

Found'er, *v. t.* To cause internal inflammation and soreness in the feet or limbs of, so as to disable or lame; — said of a horse.

I have *foundered* nine score and odd posts *Shak*

Found'er, *n.* (*Far.*) (*a*) A lameness occasioned by inflammation in the foot of a horse (*b*) An inflammatory fever of the body, or acute rheumatism, as, chest-*founder* *White*

Found'er-ous, *a.* Failing, liable to sink from beneath, ruinous, as, a *founderous* road *Burke*

Found'er-y, *n.* [Fr. *fonderie*, from *fondre*, It. *fonderia* See FOUND, to cast.]

1. The art or process of forming articles in metal by melting the metal and pouring it into molds, the art of founding, or casting metals

2. The house and works occupied for casting metals, a foundry See FOUNDRY

Found'ling, *n.* [From *found*, p. p. of *find*, Ger *fündling*, *findling*.] A deserted or exposed infant, a child found without a parent or owner

Foundling hospital, a hospital for foundlings

Found'ress, *n.* A female founder, a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund

Found'ry, *n.* A building arranged and fitted for casting metals, a foundery

Fount, *n.* (*Print.*) A complete set or assortment of types of a certain kind, a font

Fount, } *n.* [O Fr *font*, *funt*, Fr *fontaine*,
Fount'ain, } Pr, Sp, It, & L Lat *fontana*, from Lat. *fons*, *fontis*, fountain. See FONT.]

1. A spring, or natural source of water, a spring or issuing of water from the earth.

Fountain

2. An artificially produced jet or stream of water, also, the structure or works in which such a jet or stream rises or flows, a basin built and constantly supplied with pure water for drinking and other useful purposes, or for ornament

3. The source from which any thing is supplied continuously, origin, first cause

Nearer in situation to Judea, the *fountain* of the gospel *Fuller*
Author of all being, *fountain* of light *Milton*

Fount'ain-hĕad (42), *n.* Primary source, original, first principle *Young*

Fount'ain-less, *a.* Having no fountain, destitute of springs or sources of water

A barren desert, *fountainless* and dry *Milton*

Fount'ain-pĕn, *n.* A pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink

Fount'ain-tree, *n.* A tree in the Canary Isles which distills water from its leaves

Fount'ful, *a.* Full of springs as, *fountful* Ida

Four (fōr), *a.* [A S *fower*, O Sax *fiuar*, Goth *fidvōr*, Icel *fiorir*, *fiorar*, *fiogur*, Sw *fyra*, Dan *fire*, O. H Ger *fior*, N H Ger & D *vier*, allied to Gr *πίσυρες*, Oscan *petur*, W *pedwar*, Lat *quatuor*, Skr *tschatwār*.] As many as the fingers of one hand without the thumb, one more than three, or one less than five, twice two

Four, *n.* 1. The sum of four units, the sum of two and two

2. A symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv

Fourbe (fōrb), *n.* [Fr, It *furbo*, properly one who removes by brushing or cleaning, from Fr *fourbir*, Pr *forbir*, It *forbire*, to furbish, to rub up, from O H Ger *furban*, to clean.] A tricking fellow, a cheat [*Obs.*] *Evelyn* *Denham*

Fourchée (fōr shā'), *a.* [Fr See FORK.] (*Her.*) Having the ends forked or branched, and the ends of the branches terminating abruptly as if cut off, — said of an ordinary, especially of a cross

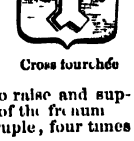
Cross fourchée

Fourchette (fōr shĕt'), *n.* [Fr, dim. of *fourche*. See FORK.]

1. A table fork.

2. (*Anat.*) The united clavicles, or wishing-bone, of birds

3. (*Surg.*) An instrument used to raise and support the tongue during the cutting of the frenum

Four'fōld, *a.* Four double, quadruple, four times told, as, a *fourfold* division

He shall restore the lamb *fourfold* 2 *Sam.* xii 6.

Four'fōld, *n.* Four times as much

Four'fōld, *v. t.* To assess in a fourfold ratio, to quadruple.

Four'foot'ed, *a.* Having four feet, quadruped

Fou'ri-er-ism (fōō'rĭ-er-izm), *n.* The system of Charles Fourier, a Frenchman, who recommends the re-organisation of society into small communities, living in common

Fou'ri-er-ite, *n.* One who favors Fourierism

Fourm, *n.* See FORM. *B. Jonson.*

Fourneau (fōōr-nō'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) The chamber or part of a mine in which the powder is placed

Four'rĭēr (fōōr'reer), *n.* [Fr, O. Fr *forrier*, from O Fr *forre*, *fuerre*, fodder. See FORAGE, *n.*] A harbinger. [*Obs.*] *Sir G Buck*

Four'scōre, *a.* [See SCORE.] Four times twenty, eighty.

Four'scōre, *n.* Eighty units, twenty taken four times

Four'square, *a.* Having four sides and four equal angles, quadrangular *Raleigh*

Four'teen, *n.* [A-S *feówertyne*, from *feówer*, four, and *tyne*, equivalent to *tyn*, ten.]

1. The sum of ten and four

2. A symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv

Four-tēēn', *a.* Four and ten more, twice seven

Four'teenth, *a.* 1. Succeeding the thirteenth and preceding the fifteenth, coming fourth after the tenth, as, the *fourteenth* day of the month

2. Making or constituting one of fourteen parts into which any thing is divided

Four'teenth, *n.* 1. One of fourteen equal parts into which one whole is divided, the quotient of a unit divided by fourteen

2. (*Mus.*) The octave of the seventh

Fourth (fōrth), *a.* [A-S *feordha*, from *feower*, four.]

1. Next following the third and preceding the fifth, coming after three predecessors

2. Forming one of four parts into which any thing is divided

Fourth, *n.* 1. One of four equal parts into which one whole is divided, the quotient of a unit divided by four

2. (*Mus.*) The interval of two tones and a semitone, embracing four diatonic degrees of the scale

Fourth'ly, *adv.* In the fourth place.

Four'-wāy, *a.* Allowing passage in either of four directions, as, a *four way* cock, or valve *Francis*

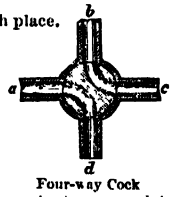

Four-way Cock

a to steam pipe, *b* to upper cylinder, *c* to condenser, *d*, to lower cylinder

Fou'ter (fōō'tur), *n.* [Fr *foutre*, p. p. of *foutre*, O Fr *foutu*, scoundrel.] Despicable [*Obs.*]

Fou'tra, *n.* [See FOUTER.] A scoff [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Fou'ty (fōō'tĭ), *n.* [Fr *foutu*, p. p. of *foutre*, O Fr *foutu*, scoundrel.] Despicable [*Obs.*]

Fō've ate, *a.* [Lat *fovea*, pit.] (*Bot.*) Marked with deep pits deeply pitted *Gray*

Fō've o late, or **Fo've o lāted**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Marked with small pits or depressions *Gray*

Fō've o lā'ted, *a.* [Lat *foveola*, dim. of *fovea* pit.] Having small depressions or pits *Smith*

Fo-vĭl'la, *n.* [Ct Lat *fovere*, to warm, and *favilla*, a glimmering spark.] (*Bot.*) One of the fine granules contained in the pollen grain of flowers *Henslow*

Fowl, *n.* [A S *fugol*, *fugel*, O Sax *fugal*, Goth *fugls*, Icel & Dan *fugl*, Sw *fogel*, O H Ger *fogal*, N H Ger & D *vogel*, allied to A S *flogan*, to fly, O H Ger *flogan*, Ger *fliegen*, imp *flog*, so that it originally signifies the *flying animal*.]

1. A vertebrate animal having two legs and two wings, and covered with feathers or down, a bird

Like a flight of *fowl*
Scattered by winds and high tempestuous gusts *Shak*

2. A barn door fowl, a cock or hen

☞ The word is sometimes used collectively, more frequently in the plural

Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the *fowl* of the air Gen. i. 26.

Fowl, *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowls for game or food, as by shooting or by means of bird lime, decoys, nets, snares, or hawks

Fowl'er, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food

Fowl'ing-pĭēce (foul'-), *n.* A light gun for shooting fowls or birds

Fŏx, *n.* [A S *fox*, O Sax *fohs*, *vus*, O H Ger *fuhs*, *fohs*, Goth *fauhs*, *fauhō*, M H Ger *vuhs*, N H Ger *fuchs*, L Ger & D *voss*, *vos*, probably allied to Icel *fax*, hair, mane, so that it originally signifies the *hairy animal*.]

Common Fox (*Vulpes vulgaris*)

1. (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the genus *Vulpes* It burrows in the earth, is remarkable for its cunning, and preys on lambs, geese, hens, or other small animals The common fox of Europe is the *Vulpes vulgaris*; the red fox of America, the *V. fulvus*.

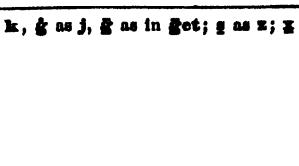
American Black Fox

Subtle as the *fox* for prey *Shak.*

2. A sly, cunning fellow.

We call a crafty and cruel man a *fox* *Beattie*

3 (*Naut.*) A small strand of rope, made by twisting several rope-yarns together, — used for seizings or mats *Totten.*

4 A sword [*Colloq. and obsolete.*] *Shak.*

Fŏx, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOXED (fŏkst), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOXING.] [See *supra*, and cf Icel *fox*, imposture.]

1 To intoxicate, to stupefy [*Obs.*]

I drank so much wine that I was even almost *foxed* *Pepys.*

2 To cover the feet of, as of boots, with new front upper leather

Fŏx, *v. i.* To turn sour, — said of beer, &c., when it sours in fermenting

Fŏx'-ēāse, *n.* The skin of a fox [*Obs.*] *D'Estrange.*

Fŏx'-chāse, *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

Fŏx'-ĕarth, *n.* A hole in the earth to which a fox resorts to hide himself *W. Scott.*

Fŏxed (fŏkst), *a.* Discolored or stained — said of timber, and also of the paper in printed books

Fŏx'ĕr-y, *n.* Behavior like that of a fox [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Fŏx'-ĕ'vĭl (-ĕ'vl), *n.* A kind of disease in which the hair falls off

Fŏx'-glŏve, *n.* (*Bot.*) A handsome biennial plant (*Digitalis purpurea*), whose leaves are used as a powerful medicine, both as a sedative and diuretic, — probably so called from the fancied resemblance of the flowers to the fingers of a glove

Fox-glove (*D. purpurea*)

To keep her slender fingers from the sun
Pan through the pastures often times hath run
To pluck the spotted *fox-gloves* from their stem
And on those fingers neatly placed them *W. Browne.*

Fŏx'-grāpe, *n.* (*Bot.*) A certain American grape; the *Vitis labrusca* *Beck.*

Fŏx'-hound, *n.* A superior variety of hound for chasing foxes

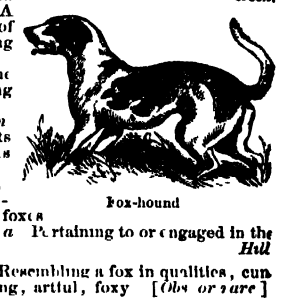
Fox-hound

Fŏx'-hŭnt, *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox

Fŏx'-hŭnt'ĕr, *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds

Fŏx'-hŭnt'ing, *n.* The amusement of hunting foxes

Fŏx'-hŭnt'ing, *a.* Pertaining to or engaged in the hunting of foxes *Hill*

Fŏx'ish, **Fŏx'-like**, } *a.* Resembling a fox in qualities, cunning, artful, foxy [*Obs. or rare*]
Fŏx'ly, }

Worldly policy, *foxly* craft, and lion-like cruelty *Latimer*

Fŏx'shĭp, *n.* The character or qualities of a fox; artfulness, cunning *Shak*

Fŏx'tāil, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of grass, the *Alopecurus pratensis*

Fŏx'-trăp, *n.* A trap, or a gin or snare, to catch foxes

Fŏx'y, *a.* 1 Pertaining to foxes, fox like in disposition wily

2 Having the color of a fox, of a yellowish or reddish brown color — applied sometimes to paintings, the shadows and lower tones of which are of this color

3 Sour, unpleasant in taste — said of wine, beer, &c., not properly fermented — also of grapes which have the coarse flavor of the fox grape

Foy, *n.* [Fr *foy*, *foi*, faith, q. v.] Faith, allegiance, fealty [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Foy, *n.* [Fr *foy*, for faith, whence O D *foey*, compact.] A feast given by one who is about to leave a place [*Obs.*]

He did at the Dog give me, and some other friends of his, his *foy*, he being to set sail to-day *Pepys.*

Foy'son, *n.* See FOISON

Frā'cas (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr Sp *fracaso*, It. *fracasso*, from It *fracassare*, from *fra*, among, and *cassare*, to break, annul, i. q. Lat *inter rumpere*, Fr *fracasser*, Sp *fracasar* Pg *fracassar*.] An uproar, a noisy quarrel, a disturbance

Frā(th)e, *n.* (*Glass works.*) A flat iron pan into which glass vessels already formed are put, to be placed in the lower oven, over the working-furnace.

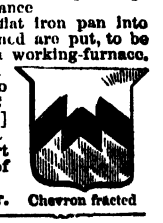

Frăd'id, *a.* [Lat *fradidus*, mellow, soft.] Rotten from being too ripe, over ripe [*Obs.*] *Blount*

Frăct, *v. t.* [Lat. *frangere*, *fractum*.] To break, to violate [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Frăct'ed, *a.* (*Her.*) Having a part displaced, as if broken, — said of an ordinary

Frăc'tion, *n.* [Fr. *fraction*, Pr.

Chevron fracted

fraccio, Sp *fraccion*, It *frazione*, Lat. *fractio*, from *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.]

1 The act of breaking, or state of being broken, especially by violence [*Obs*]

Neither can the natural body of Christ be subject to any *fraction* or breaking up *Foxe*

2 A portion, a fragment "The *fractions* of her faith — the fragments, scraps" *Shak.*

3 (*Arith* or *Alg*) One or more aliquot parts of a unit or whole number, an expression for a definite portion of a unit or magnitude

Common or *vulgar fraction*, a fraction in which the number of equal parts into which the integer is supposed to be divided is indicated by figures or letters, called the *denominator*, written below a line, over which is the numerator, indicating the number of these parts included in the fraction, as $\frac{1}{2}$, one half, $\frac{2}{5}$, two fifths — *Decimal fraction*, a fraction in which the denominator is a unit or 1 with ciphers annexed, in which case it is commonly expressed by writing the numerator only with a point before it, by which it is separated from whole numbers, thus 5, which denotes five tenths, $\frac{5}{10}$, 25, that is, $\frac{25}{100}$

Frăc'tion-al, *a* Pertaining to fractions, constituting a fraction, as, *fractional* numbers

Frăc'tion-a ry, *a* Relating to, consisting of, or containing fractions, fractional

Frăc'tious (frăk'shus), *a* [Probably formed from *fract*, to break Cf also Prov Eng *frack*, forward, eager, and *freal*, *fricandeau*, *fridge*] Apt to break out into a passion, apt to fret, cross, snappish, as, a *fractious* man

Syn. — Snappish, peevish, waspish, cross, irritable, pettish

Frăc'tious-ly, *adv* Passionately, snappishly

Frăc'tious-ness, *n* A cross or snappish temper

Frăct'ûr-al, *a* Pertaining to, or dependent on, a fracture

Frăct'ûre (frăkt'yur, 53), *n* [Fr *fracture*, Pr *fractura*, *frachura*, Sp & Pg *fractura*, It *frattura*, Lat *fractura*, from *frangere*, *fractum*, to break]

1 The act of breaking or snapping asunder, rupture, breach

2 (*Surg*) The breaking of a bone

3 (*Min*) The appearance of a freshly broken surface, by which its texture is displayed, as, a compact *fracture* a fibrous *fracture*, foliated, striated, or conchoidal *fracture* *Kirwan*

Compound fracture, a fracture in which there is an open wound from the surface down to the *fracture* — *Simple fracture*, a fracture in which the bone only is divided *Dunglison*

Syn. — FRACTURE, RUPTURE These words denote different kinds of *breaking* according to the objects to which they are applied *Fracture* is applied to hard substances, as, the *fracture* of a bone *Rupture* is applied to soft substances, as, the *rupture* of a blood-vessel It is often used figuratively "To be an enemy, and once to have been a friend, does it not embitter the *rupture*?" *South*

High-piled hills of *fractured* earth *Thomson*

Frăct'ûre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FRACTURED, *p pr* & *vb n* FRACTURING] [Fr *fracturer*] To cause a fracture or fractures in to break, to burst asunder, to crack, to separate the continuous parts of, as, to *fracture* a bone, to *fracture* the skull

Frænessum, *n* [Lat] (*Anat*) A small membranous fold, attached to certain organs, somewhat like a bridle

Fra grā'ri-ă, *n* [Lat *fragrare*, to emit fragrance] (*Bot*) A genus of plants of several species, including the strawberry

Frăg'ile (frăj'il), *a* [Fr *fragile*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *fragil*, It *fragile*, Lat *fragilis*, from *frangere*, *fractum*, to break] Easily broken, brittle, liable to fail, easily destroyed

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile* *Bacon*

Syn. — Brittle, infirm, weak, frail, frangible

Frăg'ile-ly (109), *adv* In a fragile manner

Fra-ğil'i ty, *n* [Fr *fragilité*, Pr *fragilitat*, Sp *fragilidad*, It *fragilità*, Lat *fragilitas*] The condition or quality of being fragile, brittleness, frailty, liability to fail, frangibility

Frăg'ment, *n* [Fr & Pr *fragment*, Sp & Pg *fragmento*, It *fragmento*, *frammento*, Lat *fragmentum*, from *frangere*, *fractum*, to break] A part broken off, a piece separated from any thing by breaking, a small, detached portion, an imperfect part, as, a *fragment* of an ancient writing

Gather up the *fragments* that remain, that nothing be lost. *John* vi 12

Frag-mĕnt'al, *a* 1 Pertaining to, or composed of, fragments, fragmentary

2 (*Geol*) Consisting of the pulverized or fragmentary material of rock, as conglomerate, shale, and the like *Dana*

Frăg'men-ta-ri-ly, *adv* In a fragmentary manner, piecemeal.

Frăg'ment-a ry (44), *a* [Fr *fragmentaire*]

1 Composed of fragments, or broken pieces, broken up, not complete or entire *Donne*

2 (*Geol*) Composed of the fragments of other rocks

Frăg'ment-ed, *a* Broken into fragments.

Frăg'ôr, *n* [Lat, a breaking to pieces, from *frangere*, *fractum*, to break, Sp *fragor*, It *fragore*]

1 A loud and sudden sound, the report of any thing bursting, a crash *Watts.*

2 A strong or sweet scent. [*Obs. and illegitimate*] *Sir T. Herbert.*

Frā'grance, } *n* [Lat. *fragrantia*, Sp. *fragran*
Frā'gran-cy, } *cia*, It *fragranza*, *fragransia*, Fr *fragrance*] The quality of being fragrant, sweetness of smell, delicately pleasing scent; grateful odor or perfume.

Eve separate he spies,
Veiled in a cloud of *fragrance* *Milton.*

The goblet, crowned,
Breathed aromatic *fragrancies* around *Pope*

Frā'grant, *a* [Lat *fragrans*, p pr of *fragrare*, to emit a smell or fragrance, O Fr *fragrant*, O It & Sp *fragrante*] Affecting the olfactory nerves agreeably, sweet of smell, odorous, having an agreeable perfume

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers *Milton*

Syn. — Sweet-smelling, odorous odoriferous, sweet-scented, redolent, ambrosial, balmy, spicy, aromatic

Frā'grant ly, *adv* With sweet scent *Mortimer*

Frāight (frāt), *a* Same as FRAUGHT [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Frāil, *a* [*compar* FRAILER, *superl* FRAILEST] [O Fr *fraile*, N Fr *frêle*, It *frale*, *frale*, contracted from *fragile* See FRAGILE]

1 Easily broken, fragile, not firm or durable, liable to fail and perish, easily destroyed, subject to casualties, not tenacious of life, weak, infirm

That I may know how *frail* I am *Ps* xxxix 4

2 Tender [*Obs*]

Deep indignation and compassion *frail.* *Spenser*

3 Of infirm virtue, not strong against temptation to evil, weak in resolution

Man is *frail*, and prone to evil *Taylor*

Frāil, *n* [Norm Fr *fraile*, basket, O Fr *frayel*, *frasnel*, L Lat *fraellum*]

1 A basket made of rushes, used chiefly for containing figs and raisins

2 The quantity of raisins — about seventy pounds — usually contained in a frail

3 A rush for weaving baskets *Johnson*

Frāil'ly (109), *adv* Weakly, infirmly

Frāil'ness, *n* The condition or quality of being frail, frailty

Frāil'ty, *n* [Norm Fr *frealté*, O Fr *fraileté*]

1 The condition or quality of being frail, frailness, infirmity, weakness of resolution, liableness to be deceived or seduced

God knows our *frailty*, and pities our weakness *Locke*

2 A fault proceeding from weakness, foible, sin of infirmity

Syn. — Frailness, infirmity, imperfection, failing, foible

Fraischeur (frā'shur), *n* [O Fr, N Fr *fraicheur*, from *frais*, *fraiche*, fresh, Pr *fresc*, Sp, Pg, & It *fresco*, from O H Ger *frisc* See FRESH] Freshness, coolness [*Rare*] *Dryden*

Frāize, *n* [Fr *fraise*, *frise*, O Fr *freze*, originally a ruff, O Sp *freso*, fringe, It *fregio*, trimming, lace Cf FRIEZE]

1 (*Fort*) A defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in an horizontal or inclined position [See *Illust* of *Abatis*]

2 [See FROISE] A large and thick pancake, with slices of bacon in it [*Obs*] *Nares*

Frāized (frāzd), *a* Fortified with fraise

Frām'a-ble, *a* Capable of being framed

Frāme, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FRAMED, *p pr* & *vb n* FRAMING] [A S *fremman*, to frame, form, effect, *fremming*, a framing, Icel *fremma*, to frame, shape. Cf Ger *rahm*, D *raam*, Dan *ramme*, Sw *ram*, frame]

1 (*Carp*) To construct, by, fitting and uniting together the several parts, to adjust and put together, to fabricate, to construct, to make, as, to *frame* a house

2 To originate, to plan, to devise, to compose, in a bad sense, to invent or fabricate, as some thing false

How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years! *Watts*

3 To fit to something else, or for some specific end, to adjust, as one's life or hopes, to regulate, to shape, to conform

And *frame* my face to all occasions *Shak*

We may in some measure *frame* our minds for the reception of happiness *Landor*

The human mind is *framed* to be influenced *I Taylor*

4 To support [*Obs and rare*]

That on a staff his feeble steps did *frame* *Spenser*

5 To provide with a frame, as a picture

Frāme, *v i* 1 To contrive [*Obs*] *Judg* xii 6

2 To proceed, to go [*Obs*]

The beauty of this sinful dame
Made many princes thither *frame* *Shak*

Frāme, *n* 1 Any thing composed of parts fitted and united together, a fabric, a structure

2 Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, as that which contains a window, door, picture, or looking-glass

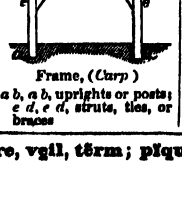

Frame, (*Carp*)

a b, *a b*, uprights or posts; *c d*, *e d*, struts, ties, or braces

3 (*Print.*) A stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed.

4 (*Founding*) A kind of ledge, inclosing a board, which, being filled with wet sand, serves as a mold for castings.

5 A sort of loom on which linen, silk, &c., is stretched, for quilting and embroidering, or on which lace or stockings are made

6 The bodily structure, physical constitution; make or build of a person, the skeleton.

Some bloody passion shakes your very *frame* *Shak*

No *frame* could be strong enough to endure it. *Prescott.*

7 Form, scheme, structure, constitution, system, as, a *frame* of government

She that hath a heart of that fine *frame*
To pay this debt of love but to a brother *Shak.*

8 Regulated or adapted condition, adjusted state; also, particular state, as of the mind, humor, as, to be always in a happy *frame*.

9 Contrivance, projection

John the bastard,
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies *Shak.*

Frām'er, *n* One who frames, a maker; a contriver

Frāme'-work (-wûrk), *n* That which supports or incloses any thing else, a frame, a framing.

Frām'ing, *n* 1 The manner or style of putting together, a frame-work or frame.

2 (*Engin*) A system of frames

Frām'pel, } *a* [Also written *frampul*, *frampled*,
Frām'pŭld, } *frumfold* Cf FRUMP] Peevish, cross, vexatious [*Obs*]

Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampel* *Beau. & Fl.*

Frănc, *n* [Fr & Pr *Franc*, Sp, Pg, & It *Franco*, from Fr *Franc*, Lat *Francus*, O H Ger *Franko*, *Francho*, N H Ger *Franke*, Eng *Frank*, name of a Germanic people on the Rhine, that afterward founded the French monarchy Cf FRANK, a coin, and FRANK, 2] A silver coin, originally of France, and the unit of the French monetary system It is equal to about nineteen cents, or ten pence, and is divided into 100 centimes

Frăn'chise (-chiz), *n* [Fr, from *franc*, *franche*, free, Pr, Sp, & Pg *franqueza*, It *franchezza*. See FRANK]

1 Exemption from constraint or oppression; freedom, liberty [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

2 (*Law*) A particular privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or a government, and vested in individuals, an immunity or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction

Election by universal suffrage, as modified by the Constitution, is the one crowning *franchise* of the American people *W H Seward*

3 The district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends, the limits of an immunity, hence, an asylum or sanctuary

Churches and monasteries in Spain are *franchises* for criminals *Encyc*

Frăn'chise, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FRANCHISED, *p pr* & *vb n* FRANCHISING] To make free, to enfranchise *Shak.*

Frăn'chise ment (frăn'chiz-), *n* Release, deliverance, freedom *Spenser.*

Frăn'çic, *a* [See FRANC and FRANK] Pertaining to the Franks or French

Fran çis'can, *a* [L Lat *Franciscus*, Francis, Fr *Franciscain*] (*Rom Cath*) Belonging to the order of St Francis

Franciscan Brothers, pious laymen who devote themselves to useful works such as manual-labor schools, and other educational institutions, — called also *Brothers of the Third Order of St Francis* — *Franciscan Nuns*, an order of nuns who are chiefly employed in education, — called also *Sisters of the Third Order of St Francis*

Fran-çis'can, *n* (*Rom Cath*) A monk of the order of St Francis, founded in 1209 They are called also *Gray Friars* and *Friars Minor*

Frăn'ço lĭn, *n* [Fr & Sp *francolin*, It *francolino*. Cf FRANKLIN] (*Ornith*) A species of partridge, characterized by having strong spurs, inhabiting both Europe and Asia, the *Francolinus vulgaris*

Frăn'ğent, *a* Causing fractures, breaking [*Rare*] *H Walpole.*

Frăn'ği bĭl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *frangibilité*, Pr *frangibilitat*, It *frangibilità*] The state or quality of being frangible *Fox.*

Frăn'ği ble, *a* [Fr, Pr, & Sp *frangible*, It. *frangibile*, from Lat *frangere*, to break] Capable of being broken, brittle, fragile, easily broken *Boyle.*

Frăn'ği pāne, *n* [Fr *frangipane*, supposed to be called so from the inventor, the Marquis *Frangipani*, major general under Louis XIV] A species of pastry, containing cream and almonds, also, a perfume of jasmine *Simmonds.*

Frăn'ği-păn'ni, *n* [Another mode of spelling *frangipane* See *supra*] A perfume derived from, or imitating, the odor of a flower produced by a West India tree of the genus *Plumiera*

Frăn'ion (frăn'yun), *n* [Perhaps corrupted from Fr *fainéant*, an idle, lazy person.] A paramour, a boon companion [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Frănk, *a* [*compar* FRANKER, *superl* FRANKEST.] [Fr & Pr *franc*, Sp, Pg, & It *franco*, Ger. *frank*, D *vrank*, Lat *Francus*, a Frank, O H Ger *Franko*, A-S *Francan*, pl, Icel *Frackar*, pl, *Frackr*, s., which seems derived from Goth. as if *fraggs*, Icel.

frackr, equivalent to Goth. *freis*, Icel. *frí*, free. Cf. FRANC and FREE]

1. Unbounded by restrictions, limitations, or the like; free. [*Rare*] *L'Estrange*

2. Free in uttering real sentiments, not reserved, using no disguise, candid, open, ingenuous

3 Liberal, generous, not mean or niggardly. [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

4. Unrestrained, loose, licentious, — used in a bad sense. *Spenser*

Syn. — Ingenuous, candid, artless; plain open, unreserved, undisguised, sincere See INGENUOUS

Frănk, *v t* [*imp & p p* FRANKED (frănkt), *p pr. & vb n* FRANKING]

1. To send by public conveyance free of expense, as, to *frank* a person to London *Dickens*

2 To exempt from charge for postage, as a letter, packet, &c

Frănk, *n* [See FRANK, *a*] A letter free of postage, or of charge for sending by mail, also, that which makes a letter free, as the signature of a person possessing the privilege

I have said so much, that, if I had not a *frank*, I must burn my letter and begin again *Cowper*

Frănk, *n* [O Fr *franc*] A sty for swine, a pig sty, a hogpen [*Obs*] *Shal*

Frănk, *v t* To shut up in a frank or sty, to pen up, hence, to cram, to latten *Shak*

Frănk, *n* [See FRANC] 1 One of the German tribes inhabiting Franconia, who in the fifth century overran and conquered Gaul, and established the kingdom of France

2 An inhabitant of Western Europe, a Europe an, — a term used in the East

3 A certain French coin, a franc

Frănk'al moigne' (moin'), *n* [Eng *franc* and Norm Fr *almoigne*, *almoignes*, alms, q v] (*Eng Law*) A tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands given to them and their successors forever, usually on condition of praying for the soul of the donor and his heirs *Burrill*

Frănk'-chāse, *n* (*Eng Law*) The liberty or franchise of having a chase, free chase *Burrill*

Frănk'-fee, *n* (*Eng Law*) A species of tenure in fee simple, being the opposite of ancient demesne, or copyhold *Burrill*

Frank-in'çense, or **Frănk'in-çense** (Synop, § 130), *n.* A dry, resinous substance, produced by the Norway spruce, the *Abies excelsa*, anciently, an odorous resin produced by the *Bosuellia thurifera* and allied species in Western India and Africa, the olibanum *Boyle*

Frănk'ish, *a* Relating to the Franks *Verstegan*

Frănk'-lăw, *n* (*Eng Law*) The liberty of being sworn in courts, as a juror or witness one of the ancient privileges of a freeman, free and common law

Frănk'lin, *n* [From *frank*, a, q v] An English freeholder, or substantial householder [*Obs*]

First let me introduce you to the *franklin*, a small landholder of those days *I Stephens*

Frănk'lin-ite, *n* (*Min*) A mineral compound of iron, zinc, and manganese, found in New Jersey, and named from its locality, *Franklin* Furnace, in the town of Hamburg, N J *Dana.*

Frănk'ly, *adv* In a frank manner, openly, ingenuously, liberally, freely

Very *frankly* he confessed his treason *Shak.*

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both *Luke* vii 42.

Syn. — Openly, ingenuously, plainly, unreservedly, undisguisedly, sincerely, candidly, artlessly, freely, readily, unhesitatingly, liberally, willingly

Frănk'-măr'riage (măr'rij), *n* (*Eng Law*) A certain tenure in tail special, an estate of inheritance given to a person, together with a wife, and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten [*Obs*] *Blackstone*

Frănk'ness, *n* The quality of being frank, candor, openness, ingenuousness, fairness, liberality

Frănk'plĕdge (plĕj), *n* (*O Eng Law*) (*a*) A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen, a member of an ancient decennary, tithing, or friborg in England, being a pledge for the good conduct of the others, for the preservation of the public peace, a free surety. (*b*) The tithing itself *Bouvier*

The servants of the crown were not, as now, bound in *frankpledge* for each other *Macaulay*

Frănk'-tĕn'e-ment, *n* (*Eng Law*) A free tenement, freeholding, or freehold, either the tenure or the estate *Burrill*

Frăn'tic, *a* [For *frentic*, *phrentic*, contracted from *frenetic*, *phrenetic*, q v Cf FRENZY]

1 Mad, raving, furious, outrageous, wild and disorderly, distracted, — said of persons.

Die, *frantic* wretch, for this accursed deed *Shak*

2 Characterized by violence, fury, and disorder, noisy, wild, irregular, — said of things "Torrents of *frantic* abuse" *Macaulay*

Frăn'tic-al-ly, *adv* Madly, distractedly, outrageously.

Frăn'tic-ly, *adv* Frantically. *Shak*

Frăn'tic-ness, *n* The condition or quality of being frantic, madness, distraction

Frăn'sy, *n.* Fronzy. [*Obs*] *John Taylor*, 1630

Frăp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* FRAPPED (frăpt), *p pr & vb n.* FRAPPING.] [Fr. *frapper*, to strike, to seize ropes, Pr. *frapar*, Prov Eng. to *frape*, to scold, from Icel *hrappa*, to scold Cf AFFRAP] (*Naut.*) To draw together, with a view to secure and strengthen, often by a rope going around, to undergird, as, to *frap* a tackle, sail, or vessel. *Totten*

Frăpe, *n* A crowd, a rabble [*Obs*] *Nares*

Frăp'pler, *n* A blusterer, a rowdy [*Obs*] "Impolished, a *frapler*, and base" *B Jonson.*

Fra-tĕr'nal, *a* [O Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *fraternal*, N Fr *fraternel*, It *fraternale*, L Lat *fraternalis*, for Lat *fraternus*, from *frater*, brother] Pertaining to brethren, becoming brothers, brotherly, as, *fraternal* affection, a *fraternal* embrace. "*Fraternal* love and friendship" *Addison.*

A war fit for Cain to be the leader of —
An abhorred, a cursed a *fraternal* war *Milton.*

Fra-tĕr'nal-ly, *adv* In a fraternal manner.

Fra-tĕr'năte, *v i* To fraternize [*Rare*]

Frā'ter nā'tion, } *n.* Fraternization [*Rare*]
Frā'ter-nīşm, }

Fra tĕr'ni ty, *n* [Fr *fraternité*, Pr *fraternitat*, Sp *fraternidad*, It *fraternita*, Lat *fraternitas*]

1 The state or quality of being fraternal or brotherly, brotherhood

2 A body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure, a company, a brotherhood, a society, a community of men of the same class, profession, occupation, or character

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity* *South*

Frā'ter-ni zā'tion, *n* The act of fraternizing or uniting as brothers *Burke*

Frā'ter nīze, or **Fra tĕr'nīze**, *v i* [*imp & p p* FRATERNIZED, *p pr & vb n* FRATERNIZING] [Fr *fraterniser* See FRATERNAL] To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character, to have brotherly feelings *Carlyle*

Frā'ter nīz'er, *n* One who fraternizes *Burke*

Frā'trage, *n* (*Law*) A sharing among brothers, or brothers' kin [*Obs*]

Frăt'ri-çī'dal, *a* Pertaining to, or involving, fratricide

Frăt'ri-çīde, *n.* [Fr *fratricide*, Sp *fratricidio*, *fratricida*, It *fratricidio*, *fraticidio*, *fratricida*, *fraticela*, Lat *fratricidium*, a brother's murder, *fratricida*, a brother's murderer, from *frater*, brother, and *cædere*, to cut down, kill]

1 The crime of murdering a brother

2 One who murders or kills a brother.

Fraud, *n* [Lat *fraus*, *fraudis*, Fr, Sp, Pg, & It *fraude*, Pr *frau*]

1 Deception deliberately practiced with a view to gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage, artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured, injurious stratagem, deceit, trick

If success a lover's toil attends
Who asks if force or *fraud* obtained his ends? *Pope*

2 An act or instrumentality by which unfair or unlawful advantage is sought to be gained deceit fully a fraudulent procedure, a deceptive trick

Syn — Deception, deceit, guile, subtlety craft, wile sham strife, circumvention, stratagem, trick, imposition, cheat See DECEPTION

Fraud'ful, *a* Full of fraud, deceit, or treachery, treacherous, trickish, — applied to persons or things

Servants are false, *fraudful*, foul *I Taylor*

Fraud'ful-ly, *adv* In a fraudful manner with intention to deceive and gain an undue advantage, trickishly, treacherously

Fraud'less, *a* Free from fraud

Fraud'less ly, *adv* In a fraudless manner

Fraud'less-ness, *n* State of being fraudless

Fraud'ū lence, } *n* [Lat *fraudulentia*, Sp *fraudulencia*] The quality of being fraudulent, deceitfulness, trickishness *Hooker*

Fraud'ū lent (frawd'ū lent), *a* [Lat *fraudulentus*, from *fraus* Fr & Pr *fraudulent*, Sp & Pg *fraudulento*, It *fraudolento*, *fraudolente*]

1 Using fraud in making contracts, trickish

2 Containing, founded on, or proceeding from, fraud, as, a *fraudulent* bargain

3 Obtained or performed by artifice, as, *fraudulent* conquest *Milton*

Syn — Deceitful fraudful guileful crafty trickish wily cunning subtle, deceiving, cheating deceptive insidious, treacherous, dishonest, designing, unfair, knavish

Fraud'ū lent ly, *adv* In a fraudulent manner, by deceit, by artifice or imposition

Fraught (frawt), *a* [See FREIGHT, *v t*]

1 Freighted, laden loaded, charged "A vessel richly *fraught*" *Shak*

2 Filled, stored, charged

A discourse *fraught* with all the commending excellences of speech *South*

Enterprises *fraught* with world-wide benefits *I Taylor*

Fraught (frawt), *n* [Dan *fragt*, Sw *frakta*, Ger *frachten*, *befrachten*, D *vrachten*, *bevrachten*, allied to O H Ger. *frēhtôn*, to deserve, *frēht*, *frēht*, merit, virtue Cf FREIGHT] To load, to fill; to crowd [*Obs.*]

Upon the tumbling billows *fraughted* ride
The armed ships *Fairfax.*

Fraught'ăge, *n.* Loading, cargo [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Frăx'i-nine, *n* (*Chem*) A bitter principle obtained from the bark of the *Fraxinus excelsior.*

Frăx'i-nŭs, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, of several species, including the common ash-tree.

Frāy, *n* [Abbreviated from *affray*, q v]

1 Affray, broil, contest, combat.

Who began this bloody *fray*? *Shak.*

Foes disabled in the brutal *fray* *Byron.*

2 [See *infra*, FRAY, *v t*, to rub.] A fret or chafe in cloth, a place injured by rubbing

Frāy, *v t* [*imp & p p* FRAYED, *p pr. & vb n.* FRAYING] [See *supra*] To frighten, to terrify; to alarm *I Taylor.*

What *frays* ye, that were wont to comfort me affrayed? *Spenser.*

She comes again like ring-dove *frayed* and fled *Keats.*

Frāy, *v t* To bear the expense of, to defray [*Obs.*]

The charge of my most curious and costly ingredients *frayed*, I shall acknowledge myself amply satisfied *Massinger.*

Frāy, *v t* [O Fr *frayer*, *froyer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg. *fregar*, It *fregare*, Lat *fricare*, to rub] To rub, to wear, or wear off, by rubbing, to fret, as cloth; as, a deer is said to *fray* her head

Frāy, *v t* 1 To rub

We can show the marks he made
When 'gainst the oak his antlers *frayed* *W Scott.*

2 To wear out easily by rubbing, to wear off the threads of the warp or of the woof so that the cross threads shall be loose, to ravel, as, the cloth *frays* badly

A suit of *frayed* magnificence *Tennyson.*

Frāy'ing, *n* The peel which a deer frays from his horn *B Jonson*

Frĕak, *n* [Scot *frak*, *frack*, *freck*, to move swiftly, A S *frec*, *frec*, *frac*, bold, greedy, O H Ger *frech*, N H Ger *frech*, Icel *frekr*, Goth *frika*, Icel *frela*, to increase, quicken] A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind, a whim or fancy, a capricious prank

She is restless and peevish and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation *Spectator*

Blink youth apparel, the morn of youth,
With *freaks* of graceful folly *Wordsworth*

Syn — Whim, fancy, caprice, folly, sport See WHIM

Frĕak, *v t* [*imp & p p* FREAKED (freekt), *p pr. & vb n* FREAKING] [O & Prov Eng *freken*, *freelen*, freckle, spot, N H Ger *flecken*, *fleck*, spot, blot, stain, O H Ger *flecco*, Dan *flek*, Sw *fläck*, D *vlek*, *vlak*] To variegate, to checker "*Freaked* with many a mingled hue" *Thomson*

Frĕak'ing, *a* Freakish [*Obs*] *Pepys*

Frĕak'ish, *a* Apt to change the mind suddenly, whimsical, capricious

It may be a question whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakish* of the two *L'Estrange*

Frĕak'ish-ly, *adv* In a freakish manner, capriciously

Frĕak'ish ness, *n* The quality of being freakish, capriciousness whimsicalness

Frĕck'le (frĕk'l), *n* [Diminutive, from the same root as to *freak*, q v]

1 A spot, of a yellowish color, in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, and hands

2 Any small spot or discoloration *Evelyn.*

Frĕck'le (frĕk'l), *v t* [*imp & p p* FRECKLED, *p pr & vb n* FRECKLING] To cover with freckles or small discolored spots, to spot

The *freckled* cowslip, burnet, and green clover *Shak.*

Frĕck'le, *v i* To become covered with freckles, to be spotted

Frĕck'led ness, *n* The state of being freckled

Frĕck'ly *a* Full of freckles sprinkled with spots.

Frĕd, *n* [A S *fridhu*, O Sax *fithu*, *frithu*, Icel. *fridhr*, Sw *frid*, Dan *fred*, O H Ger *fridu*, *fridu*, *frida*, N H Ger *friede*, *frieden*, M H Ger *vride*, D *vreede*, peace, as in *Frederic*, Goth *Fritharevalds*, A S *Freodhonia*, prince or king of peace, *Winfred*, O H Ger *Winufrid* a friend's peace] Peace, — a word used in composition, especially in proper names as, *Alfred*, *Frederic*

Frĕd'stōle, *n* [See FRED] A seat in churches near the altar, to which offenders formerly fled for sanctuary [*Obs*]

Free, *a* [*compar* FREER, *superl* FREEST] [A-S. *fri*, *frea*, *freo*, *freoh*, *frig*, O Sax, Icel, Sw, Dan, & O H Ger *fri* N H Ger *frei*, M H Ger *vrī* D *vry*, Goth *freis*, allied to Skr *priya*, beloved, dear, from *pri*, to love Goth *frijon*, to love]

1 Exempt from subjection to the will of others; not under restraint, control, or compulsion, able to follow one's own impulses, desires, or inclinations; determining one's own course of action, not dependent, at liberty

That which has the power or not the power, to operate, is that alone which is or is not *free* *Locke.*

2 Not under an arbitrary or despotic government, subject only to fixed laws, regularly administered, and defended by them from encroachments upon natural or acquired rights, enjoying political liberty

3. Liberated, by arriving at a certain age, from the control of parents, guardian, or master.

4. Not confined or imprisoned, released from arrest, liberated.

Let an unhappy prisoner *free* — *Prior*

5. Not subjected to the laws of physical necessity, capable of voluntary activity, endowed with moral liberty, — said of the will

6 Clear of offense or crime, guiltless, innocent

My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. — *Dryden*

7 Unconstrained by timidity or distrust, unreserved, ingenuous, frank, familiar

He was naturally of a serious temper, which was somewhat soured by his sufferings, so that he was *free* only with a few — *Milward*

8. Unrestrained, immoderate, lavish, licentious, — used in a bad sense

The critics have been very *free* in their censures. — *Felton*

9 Not close or parsimonious, liberal, open-handed

10 Not united or combined with any thing else, separated, dissevered, unattached, at liberty to escape, as, *free* carbonic acid gas

11 Exempt, clear, released, liberated, — followed by *from*, or, rarely, by *of*

Princes declaring themselves *free* from the obligations of their treaties — *Burnet*

12 Invested with a particular freedom or franchise, enjoying certain immunities or privileges, admitted to special rights, — followed by *of*

He therefore makes all birds, of every sect,
Free of his farm — *Dryden*

13 Characteristic of one acting without outward restraint, genteel, charming, easy

14. Thrown wholly open, or made entirely accessible, to be enjoyed without limitations, unrestricted, not obstructed, engrossed, or appropriated, open, — said of a thing to be possessed or enjoyed

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you? — *Shak*

15. Not gained by importunity or purchase, gratuitous, spontaneous, as, *free* admission to a place

16 Not arbitrary or despotic, assuring liberty, defending individual rights against encroachment by any person or class, — said of a government, institutions, &c

Free agency, the state or the power of choosing or acting freely, or without necessity or constraint upon the will — *Free chapel*, a chapel not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary, having been founded by the king or by a subject specially authorized [*Eng*] *Bouvier* — *Free charge*, that part of the induced electricity in electrical experiments with a jar or battery, which passes through the air to surrounding conductors *Nichol* — *Free church*, a large party that separated from the church of Scotland in 1843 — *Free city*, or *free town* a city or town independent in its government and franchises, as those of the Hanseatic league, of which only four, Frankfort, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen remain — *Free port* (*Com*) (*a*) A port where ships of all nations may load and unload free of duty, provided the goods are not carried into the adjoining country (*b*) A port where goods of all kinds are received from ships of all nations at equal rates of duty — *Free States*, those States of the Federal Union in which slavery has ceased to exist or has never existed — *Free wind* (*Naut*), a fair wind

Free, *v t* [*imp & p p* FREED, *p pr & vb n* FREEING] [A-S *frian, freġan, frēogan, freogan*]

1 To make free, to set at liberty, to rid of that which confines, limits, embarrasses, oppresses, or the like, to release, to disengage, to clear

He that is dead is *freed* from sin — *Rom* vi 7
I'll *free* thee within two days for this — *Shak*
Our land is from the rage of tigers *freed* — *Dryden*

2. To keep free, to exempt, to maintain in security

3. To remove, as something that confines or bars, to relieve from the constraint of

This master-key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his person — *Dryden*

Free'bŏnch, *n* (*Law*) A widow's dower in a copyhold — *Blackstone.*

Free'bŏŏt'er, *n* [D *vrijbuiter*, Ger *freibeuter*. See BOOTY] One who wanders about for plunder; a robber, a pillager, a plunderer — *Bacon.*

Free'bŏŏt'er-y, *n* The act, practice, or gains of a freebooter, freebooting — *Booth*

Free'bŏŏt'ing, *n* Robbery, plunder, a pillaging

Free'bŏŏt'ing, *a* Acting the freebooter, practicing freebootery, robbing "Your *freebooting* acquaintance" — *W Scott*

Free'-bŏrn, *a.* Born free, not in vassalage, inheriting liberty.

Free'-cŏst, *n.* Freedom from charges or expense

Free'-dĕn'i-zen (-dĕn'i-zn), *n* A citizen — *Jackson.*

Free'-dĕn'i-zen, *v t* To make free [*R*] — *Bp Hall.*

Freed'man, *n*, *pl* FREED'MEN A man who has been a slave, and is manumitted

Free'dŏm, *n* [A-S *freodōm*]

1 The state of being free, exemption from the power and control of another, liberty, independence, frankness, openness, liberality, separation, unrestrictedness

Made captive, yet deserving *freedom* more — *Milton*
I emboldened spake, and *freedom* used. — *Milton*

2. Particular privileges, franchise; immunity "Your charter and your city's *freedom*" — *Shak*

3. Improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum, license.

Syn. — See LIBERTY

Freed'-stōōl, *n.* A fredstole. [*Obs.*]

So that the *freed-stool* in Beverley became the seat of the scornful. — *Fuller.*

Frē'er, *n* One who frees, or sets free.

Free'-fish'er, } *n* One who has an exclu-
Free'-fish'er man, } sive right to take fish in certain waters.

We are your lordship's *free-fishermen* — *C Kingsley*

Free'-fish'er-y, *n* (*Eng Law*) An exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river — *Burrill.*

Free'-hănd'ed, *a* Open-handed, liberal

Free'-heärt'ed (-härt'ed), *a* [See HEART] Open, frank, unreserved, liberal, generous "*Free-hearted* mirth" — *F W Robertson*

Free'-heärt'ed ly, *adv* Unreservedly, liberally

Free'-heärt'ed-ness, *n.* Frankness, openness of heart, liberality — *Burnet*

Free'hōld, *n* (*Law*) An estate in real property, of inheritance or for life, or the tenure by which it is held — *Kent Burrill*

Free'hōld-er, *n* (*Law*) One who owns an estate in fee simple, fee tail, or for life, the possessor of a freehold

Free'-liv'er, *n.* One who gratifies his appetite without stint, one given to indulgence in eating and drinking

Free'-liv'ing, *n.* Full gratification of the appetite

Free'ly, *adv* [A-S *frēolice*] In a free manner, without restraint, constraint, or compulsion, in abundance, without scruple or reserve, without obstruction, gratuitously

Of every tree of the garden thou mayst *freely* eat. *Gen* ii 16
Freely ye have received, *freely* give — *Matt* x 8
Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell — *Milton*
Freely we serve
Because we *freely* love — *Milton*

Syn. — Independently, voluntarily, spontaneously, willingly, readily, liberally, generously, bounteously, munificently, bountifully, abundantly, largely, copiously, plentifully, plenteously

Free'man, *n*, *pl* FREE'MEN **1** One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another, one not a slave or vassal

2 One who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege, as, the *freeman* of a city or state

Free'-mär'tin, *n* A cow calf twin-born with a bull calf It generally proves to be barren

Free'mā'sŏn (-mā'sn), *n* One of an ancient and secret association or fraternity, said to have been at first composed of masons or builders in stone, but now consisting of persons who are united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance

Free'mā'son ry (mā'sn rȳ), *n.* The institutions or the practices of freemasons

Free'-mind'ed, *a* Not perplexed, having a mind free from care — *Bacon*

Free'ness, *n* The state or quality of being free, freedom, liberty, openness, liberality, gratuitousness

Free'-pāss, *n* A permission to pass free

Free'-soil, *a* Pertaining to, or advocating, the non extension of slavery, as, the *Free-soil* party [*U S*]

Free'-soil'er, *n* One who holds to the non extension of slavery [*U S*]

Free'-soil'ism, *n* The principle of the non extension of slavery [*U S*]

Free'-spōk'en (-spōk'n), *a* Accustomed to speak without reserve — *Bacon*

Free'stōne, *n* A stone composed of sand or grit, — so called because it is easily cut or wrought

Free'stōne, *a* Having the stone free, or not closely adhering to the flesh, as, a *freestone* peach

Free'-stŭff, *n* Timber free from knots — *Weale*

Free'thĭnk'er, *n* One who discards revelation, an unbeliever

Atheist is an old-fashioned word: I'm a *freethinker*, child — *Addison*

Syn — Infidel, skeptic See INFIDEL

Free'thĭnk'ing, *n* Undue boldness of speculation, unbelief — *Berkeley*

Free'thĭnk'ing, *a* Exhibiting undue boldness of speculation, skeptical

Free'-tŏngued (-tŭngd), *a.* Speaking without reserve — *Bp Hall*

Free'-vĭnt'ner, *n* A member of the Vintners' Company, one who can sell wine without a license

Free'-wär'ren, *n* (*Eng Law*) A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits — *Bouvier*

Free-will', *n* **1** A will free from improper coercion or restraint

To come thus was I not constrained, but did it
Of my *free-will*. — *Shak*

2 The power asserted of moral beings of choosing or willing without the restraints of natural or physical necessity

Free'-will, *a* Spontaneous, as, a *free-will* offering.

Freeze, *v i* [*imp* FROZE, *p p* FROZEN, *p pr & vb n* FREEZING] [A S. *freōsan, frysan*, Icel *frīosa*, Sw *frysa*, Dan *fryse*, O H Ger *friosan, friusan*, M H Ger. *vriesen*, D. *vriezen*, L Ger *fresen*, N H. Ger *frieren*, Goth *frius*, cold, frost.]

1. To become congealed by cold, to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat, to be hardened into ice or a like solid body.

☞ Water *freezes* at the temperature of 32° above zero by Fahrenheit's thermometer: mercury *freezes* at 40° below zero

2 To become chilled with cold, or as with cold; to be of a low temperature, to suffer loss of animation or life by lack of heat; as, the blood *freezes* in the veins

Freeze, *v t* **1** To congeal; to harden into ice; to convert from a fluid to a solid form by cold, or abstraction of heat

2 To cause loss of animation or life in, from lack of heat, to give the sensation of cold and shivering to, to chill

A faint, cold fear runs through my veins,
That almost *freezes* up the heat of life. — *Shak*

Freeze, *n* **1** The act of congealing, or the state of being congealed or completely chilled. [*Colloq.*]

2. (*Arch*) A frieze See FRIEZE

Freez'ing-mĭxt'ūre (-mĭkst'yur), *n* A mixture, as of salt and snow, or of chemical salts, for producing intense cold

Freez'ing-point, *n.* That degree of a thermometer at which a fluid begins to freeze, — applied particularly to water, whose *freezing point* is at 32° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and zero on the Centigrade.

Freight (frāt), *n* [A later form of *fraught*, q v.]

1 That with which any thing is fraught or laden for transportation, lading, cargo, especially of a ship, also of a car on a railway, or the like, as, a *freight* of cotton, a full *freight*, *freight* will be paid for by the ton

2 That which is paid for the transportation of merchandise, the sum agreed or paid for the hire or use of a ship, in whole or in part. — *Kent.*

Freight (frāt), *v t* [*imp & p. p* FREIGHTED, *p pr & vb n* FREIGHTING]

1 To load with goods, as a ship, or vehicle of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another, as, to *freight* a ship, to *freight* a car

2 To load or burden — *Shak.*

Freight'age (frāt'ej, 45), *n* **1.** Charge for transportation, expense of carriage.

2 Freight, cargo, lading

Broader likewise they were made, for the better transporting of horses, and all other *freightage*, being intended chiefly to that end — *Milton*

Freight'-cär, *n* A railway car for the transportation of merchandise, — called in England a *goods-wagon* [*U S*]

Freight'-ĕn'gine, *n* A locomotive for hauling freight cars, usually made with small driving-wheels to gain leverage, and often with six or eight driving-wheels, to gain adhesion, — called in England *goods-engine* [*U S*]

Freight'er (frāt'er), *n* **1** One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship

2 One whose business it is to receive and forward freight

3 One for whom freight is transported, as in a ship or on a railway

Freight'less (frāt'les), *a* Destitute of freight.

Freight'-trāin, *n* A railway train of freight-cars or goods wagons, — called in England *goods-train* [*U S*]

Frĕn, *n* [O Eng *frenne*, contracted from *forrene, forraine*, equivalent to *foreign*, q v] A stranger. [*Obs*] — *Spenser*

Frĕnch, *a* [Lat *Franci*, pl, the Franks, O. Fr *Francois, Franchois, François*, N Fr *Français*, Pr & Sp *Frances*, Pg *Francez*, It *Francese* See FRANC and FRANK] (*Geog*) Pertaining to France or its inhabitants

French leave, an informal departure

Frĕnch, *n* The language spoken by the people of France, collectively, the people of France

Frĕnch'-bĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot*) The berry of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, a species of buckthorn, which affords a green or purple pigment — *London*

Frĕnch'-chălk (-chawk), *n* (*Min.*) A variety of indurated talc, composed of small scales, and of a pearly white or grayish color It is much used for drawing lines on cloth, and other similar purposes

Frĕnch-hŏn'ey-sŭck'le, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Hedysarum* (*H. coronatum*), — called also *garland-honeysuckle*

Frĕnch'-hŏrn, *n* (*Mus*) A wind-instrument of metal, consisting of a long tube, twisted into several circular folds, and gradually increasing in diameter from the end at which it is blown to that at which the sound issues

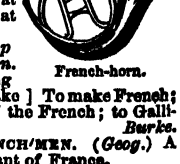

French-horn.

Frĕnch'i-fȳ, *v. t* [*imp & p p* FRENCHIFIED, *p pr & vb n.* FRENCHIFYING] [From Eng *French*, and Lat *facere*, to make] To make French; to infect with the manner of the French; to Gallicize — *Burke.*

Frĕnch'man, *n*, *pl* FRENCH'MEN. (*Geog.*) A native or naturalized inhabitant of France.

Frĕnch'-pīe, *n* (*Ornith.*) A species of woodpecker (*Picus major*), having a variety of local names — *Eng. Cyc.*

Frĕnch'-pŏl'ish, *n.* A varnish for furniture, invented in France, giving a brilliancy superior to that of any other polish, with less liability to injury. It

is composed of shell-lac, gum-copal, and gum-arabic, dissolved in spirits of wine

Frĕnch'-rŏof, *n.* A kind of roof with curved sides, and flat, or nearly so, at the top. See ROOF.

Frĕnch'-white, *n.* Pulverized talc *Hoblyn.*

Fre-mĕt'ic (Synop., § 130), } *a.* Distracted, mad,
Fre-mĕt'ic-al, } raving, frantic, frenzied; phrenetic.

Frĕn'zi-cal, *a.* Partaking of frenzy, frenzied, frantic. *Orrery*

Frĕn'zied-ly, *adv* Madly, distractedly.

Frĕn'zy, *n.* [Fr *frénésie*, Pr *frenezi*, *frenezia*, Sp & Pg. *frenesi*, *frenesia*, It. *frenesia*, Lat *phrenesis*, *phrenitis*, Gr. *φρενῖτις* (sc *νόσος*), a disease of the mind, *φρήν*, mind.] Any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction, violent and irrational excitement, madness, rage

All else is towering *frenzy* and distraction *Addison.*

Syn.—Insanity, lunacy, madness, derangement, alienation; aberration, delirium See INSANITY

Frē'quence, *n* [See *infra*] A crowd, a throng, a concourse, an assembly [*Obs*] *Milton*

Frē'quen-cy, *n* [Lat *frequentia*, Fr *fréquence*, Sp *frequencia*, It *frequenza*, *frequenzia*. See FREQUENT]

1. The condition of returning frequently, occurrence oft repeated, as, the *frequency* of crimes, the *frequency* of miracles

The reasons that moved her to remove were, because Rome was a place of riot and luxury, her soul being almost stifled with the *frequencies* of ladies' visits *Fuller*

2 A crowd, a throng [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Frē'quent, *a* [Lat *frequens*, Fr. *fréquent*, Sp & It *frequente*]

1. Often to be met with, happening at short intervals, often repeated or occurring, as, *frequent* visits. "*Frequent* feudal towers" *Byron*

2 Given to any course of conduct, inclined to indulge in any practice, as, *frequent* and loud in declamations against the revolution

3. Full, crowded, thronged [*Obs*] *Milton*

4. Often or commonly reported [*Obs*]

'Tis *frequent* in the city he hath subdued
The Catti and the Daci *Massinger*

Fre-quĕnt', *v t* [*imp & p p.* FREQUENTED, *p pr & vb n.* FREQUENTING] [Fr *fréquenter*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *frequentar*, It & Lat *frequentare* See *supra*] To visit often, to resort to often or habitually.

He *frequented* the court of Augustus *Dryden*

Fre-quĕnt'a-ble, *a* Accessible [*Obs*] *Sidney.*

Fre-quĕnt'age, *n* The practice or habit of frequenting. [*Rare*] *Southey*

Frē'quen-tā'tion, *n* [Fr *frequentation*, Pr *frequentacio*, Sp *frequentacion*, It *frequentazione*, Lat *frequentatio*] The habit of frequenting or visiting often *Chesterfield*

Fre-quĕnt'a-tĭve, *a.* [Lat *frequentativus*, Fr *fréquentatif*, Pr *frequentatiu*, Sp, Pg, & It *frequentativo*] (*Gram*) Serving to express the frequent repetition of an action, as, a *frequentative* verb.

Fre-quĕnt'a-tĭve, *n* (*Gram*) A verb which expresses the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action.

Fre-quĕnt'er, *n* One who frequents, one who often visits, or resorts to customarily

Frē'quent-ly, *adv* At frequent or short intervals, many times, often, commonly

Frē'quent-ness, *n* The quality of being frequent, or often repeated

Frēre (frār), *n* [Fr, Pr *fraire*, *fratre*, *frar*, *frai*, Sp *fraile*, *fray*, Pg *frei*, It *frate*, *fra*, from Lat *frater*] A brother

Frēs'cāde, *n* [O Fr *frescade*, fr *fres*, f *fresche*, Pr. *fresc*, It *fresco* See *infra*] A cool walk, shady place. [*Rare*] *Maundel*

Frēs'co, *n* [It, from *fresco*, fresh See *infra.*]

1. A cool, refreshing state of the air, duskiness, coolness, shade *Prior*

2 A method of painting on walls, performed with mineral and earthy pigments on a freshly laid stucco-ground of lime or gypsum The pigments unite with the lime or gypsum-ground, and are therefore exceedingly durable *Fairholt.*

3 A cool, refreshing liquor [*Rare*] *Johnson.*

Frēs'co, *v t* [*imp & p p* FRESCOED (frēs'kōd), *p pr & vb n.* FRESCOING] To paint in fresco, as walls

Frĕsh, *a* [*compar* FRESHER, *superl* FRESHEST] [A-S *fersc*, D *versch*, M H Ger *vrisch*, N H Ger *frisch*, O. H Ger *frisc*, Sw *frisk*, Dan *frisk*, *fersk*, Icel. *frískr*, whence Pr *fresc*, Sp, Pg, & It *fresco*, O. Fr. *fres*, *frois*, f *fresche*, *fresche*, N Fr *frais*, *fraîche* Cf. FRAISCHEUR]

1. Possessed of original life and vigor, new and strong; unimpaired, sound, not faded, untried, recent; as, *fresh* flowers, fields, strength, pleasure, complexion, recollections "The *fresh* beauty" *Chaucer.* "*Fresh* to second pain" *Pope.* "*Fresh*-colored young gentlemen" *Addison.*

A *fresh* pleasure in every *fresh* posture of the limbs *Landor*

2. Lately produced, gathered, or prepared for market; new, as, *fresh* vegetables, eggs, meat, and the like; recently made or obtained, occurring again; repeated, as, a *fresh* supply of goods, *fresh* tea, raisins, &c.; lately come or made public, as, *fresh* news; recently taken from a well or spring; as, *fresh* water "Fear of *fresh* mistakes." *W Scott.*

3 In a raw, green, or untried state; uncultivated; uncultured, unpracticed, as, a *fresh* hand on a ship

4. Renewed in vigor, alacrity, or readiness for action or exertion, as, *fresh* for a combat, hence, tending to renew in vigor, cool, brisk, as, a *fresh* wind

5 Not salt, as, *fresh* water, in distinction from that which is from the sea, or brackish, *fresh* meat, in distinction from that which is pickled

Fresh way (*Naut*), the increased velocity of a vessel *Totten*

Syn.—Sound, unimpaired, recent, unfaded, ruddy, florid, sweet, good, inexperienced, unpracticed, unused, lively, vigorous, strong

Frĕsh, *n*, *pl* FRĔSH'ES 1 A pool or spring of fresh water

I'll not show him where the quick *freshes* are *Shak*

2 A flood, an overflowing, an inundation, a freshet

3 The mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays, as by means of a flood of fresh water flowing toward or into the sea *Bacon*

Frĕsh, *v t* To refresh, to freshen [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Frĕsh'en (frĕsh'n), *v t* [*imp & p p* FRESHENED, *p pr & vb n* FRESHENING]

1 To make fresh, to separate, as water from saline particles, to take saltness from any thing, as, to *freshen* water, fish, or flesh

2 To refresh, to revive [*Obs*] *Spenser*

3. (*Naut*) To relieve, as by change of place, or by renewing the material used to prevent chafing, as, to *freshen* ballast, to *freshen* a hawse *Totten*

Frĕsh'en, *v. i.* 1. To grow fresh, to lose salt or saltness

2 To grow brisk or strong, as, the wind *freshens*

Frĕsh'et, *n* 1 A flood or overflowing of a river by means of heavy rains or melted snow, an inundation [*U S*]

2 A stream of fresh water [*Obs*] *Browne*

Frĕsh'fōlᵹe, *n* (*Law*) Force done within forty days

Frĕsh'ly, *adv* In a fresh manner, newly, as, a room *freshly* painted, with a healthy look, ruddily, briskly, coolly, as, the wind begins to blow *freshly*

He looks as *freshly* as he did *Shak*

Frĕsh'man, *n*, *pl* FRĔSH'MEN A novice, one in the rudiments of knowledge, especially, a student during his first year's residence at a college or university.

Freshman class, the youngest of the four classes in an American college

Frĕsh'man-shĭp, *n* The state of a freshman

Frĕsh'ment, *n* Refreshment [*Obs*] *Cartwright*

Frĕsh'ness, *n* The state of being fresh, recent, unimpaired, lately produced, not salted, or the like, newness, perfectness, vigor, briskness

The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men *Hayward*

And breathe the *freshness* of the open air *Dryden*

Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace *Granville*

Frĕsh'-new, *a* Unpracticed [*Obs*] *Shak*

Frĕsh'-wa'ter, *a* 1 Of, or pertaining to, water not salt, as, *fresh-water* geological deposits *Dana*

2 Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, or in the coasting trade, hence, unskilled, raw, as, a *fresh water* sailor *Knolles*

Frĕt, *v t* [*imp & p p* FRETTED, *p pr & vb n* FRETTING] [Prov Fr *freter*, Fr *frotter*, Pr *fretar*, It *frettare*, from Lat *fricare*, *frictum*, to rub, A-S *fretan*, to eat, to gnaw, Sw *frata*, D *vreeten*, M H Ger *vrezzen*, O H Ger *frezzan*, *frezan*, N H Ger *fressen*, from *ver-essen*, i e, to eat up, Goth *fritan*, *fra-itan*]

1 To rub, to wear away by friction, hence, to eat away, to gnaw, to corrode, to chafe, as, to *fret* cloth, to *fret* a piece of gold or other metal, a worm *frets* the planks of a ship

2. To impair, to wear away

By starts
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear *Shak*

3 To variegate, to diversify, to ornament or give figure to by wearing or cutting away

Yon gray lines,
That *fret* the clouds, are messengers of day *Shak*
With many a curve my banks I *fret*,
By many a field and fallow *Tennyson*

4 To make rough, agitate, or disturb, to cause to ripple, as, to *fret* the surface of water

5 To tease, to irritate, to vex, to make angry

Fret not thyself because of evil-doers *Ps* xxxvii 1

6 [A-S *frætu*, ornament, *frætwyan*, to adorn, Goth *fratwjan*] To ornament with raised work

Whose skirt with gold was *fretted* all about *Spenser*

Frĕt, *v i* 1. To be worn away, to be corroded; to chafe, to make way by attrition or corrosion

Many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation *Wiseman*

2 To be agitated, to be in violent commotion, as, rancor *frets* in the malignant breast

3 To be vexed, to be chafed or irritated, to be angry, to utter peevish expressions

He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the grounds *Dryden*

Frĕt, *n* 1 The agitation of the surface of a fluid by fermentation or other cause, a rippling on the surface of water, small undulations continually repeated. *Addison.*

2 Agitation of mind; commotion of temper, irritation, as, he keeps his mind in a continual *fret.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret* *Pope*

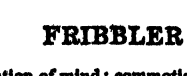

Fret.

His lady's cabinet is adorned on the *fret* with carving *Evelyn.*

4 (*Her*) A bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced

5 (*Mus*) A short piece of wire fixed on the finger board of a guitar, or a similar instrument, to indicate where the finger is to be placed in playing.

6 Herpes, tetter *Dunglison.*

7 (*pl*) (*Mining*) The worn sides of river banks, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate by being washed down from the hills, and thus indicate to the miners the locality of the veins

Frĕt, *v t* To furnish with frets, as an instrument of music

Frĕt, *n* A frith See FRITH

Frĕt'ful, *a* Disposed to fret, ill humored, peevish, angry, in a state of vexation, as, a *fretful* temper

Syn.—Peevish, ill-humored, ill-natured, irritable; waspish, captious, petulant, splenetic, spleeny, passionate, angry.—FRETFUL, PEEVISH, CROSS These words all indicate an unamiable working and expression of temper *Peevish* marks more especially the inward spirit a *peevish* man is always ready to find fault. *Fretful* points rather to the outward act, and marks a complaining impatience sickly children are apt to be *fretful* *Crossness* is peevishness mingled with vexation or anger.

She is *peevish*, sullen, froward,
Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty *Shak*
Are you positive and *fretful*?
Heedless, ignorant, forgetful? *Swift*

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a *crossness* or aptness to oppose, but the deeper sort, to envy or mere mischief *Bacon*

Frĕt'ful-ly, *adv* In a fretful manner, peevishly, angrily

Frĕt'ful-ness, *n* The state of being fretful, peevishness, ill humor

Frĕtt, *n* (*Mining*) The worn side of the bank of a river See FRET, 7

Frĕt'ted, *p a* 1 Rubbed or worn away, agitated, vexed, made rough on the surface, variegated, ornamented with fretwork, furnished with frets

2 (*Her*) Interlaced one with another,—said of charges and ordinaries

A Chevron fretted with a Barrulet

Frĕt'ten, *a* Rubbed, marked, as, pock *fretten*, marked with the small pox

Frĕt'ter, *n* One who, or that which, frets

Frĕt'ty, *a.* Adorned with fretwork *Johnson*

Frĕ'tum, *n* [Lat] A strait, or arm of the sea *Ray.*

Frĕt'work (-wŭrk), *n* Work adorned with frets

Frī'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *friabilité*, It *friabilità*] The quality of being friable, friableness

Frī'a-ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *friable*, It *friabile*, Lat. *friabilis* from *friare*, to rub, break, or crumble into small pieces] Easily crumbled or pulverized, easily reduced to powder "*Friable* ground" *Evelyn* "Soft and *friable* texture" *Paley*

Frī'a-ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being friable, friability

Frī'ar, *n* [From *frère*, q v]

1 (*Rom Cath Church*) A brother or member of any religious order, but especially of one of the four mendicant orders, viz (*a*) Minors, Gray Friars, or Franciscans (*b*) Augustines (*c*) Dominicans, or Black Friars (*d*) White Friars, or Carmelites

2 (*Print*) A white patch on a page caused by a deficiency of ink on the types of the form *Savage.*

Frī'ar ly, *a* Like a friar, untaught in the affairs of life *Bacon.*

Frī'ar's-bal'sam, *n* A stimulating application for wounds and ulcers, being an alcoholic solution of benzoin, styrax, tolu balsam, and aloes *Brande.*

Frī'ar's-cowl, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Arum* (*A arisarum*), with a flower resembling a cowl

Frī'ar's-lăn'tern, *n* The ignis fatuus, or will o'-the wisp *Milton.*

Frī'a ry, *n* [O Fr *frerie*, *frairie*, from *frère*. See FRIAR and FRERE]

1 A monastery, a convent of friars *Dugdale.*

2 The institution or practices of friars, monkery *Fuller.*

Frī'a-ry, *a* Like a friar, pertaining to friars or to a convent

Frī-ā'tion, *n* [See FRIABLE] The act of breaking up or pulverizing

Frĭb'ble, *a* [Fr *frivole*, It & Sp *frivolo*, Pr *frevol*, Lat *frivolus* See FRIVOLOUS] Frivolous; trifling, silly

Frĭb'ble, *n* A frivolous, trifling, contemptible fellow, a coxcomb, a beau or fop

Frĭb'ble, *v i* 1 To act in a trifling or foolish manner, to act frivolously.

The fools that are *fribbling* round about you. *Thackeray.*

2 To totter [*Obs*] *Tatler.*

Frĭb'bler, *n* A trifler, a fribble. [*Obs.*] *Spectator.*

Frib'bling, *a.* Frivolous, trifling, foolishly capricious [*Prov. Eng.*]

Fri'borg, **Fri'burgh**, } *n* [A-S *freoborh*, a free-pledge, from *freó*, free, and *borh*, *borg*, pledge, security] The same as FRANK-PLEDGE, q v [Written also *fribourg*] *Cowell*

Fric'ace, *n* [See FRICASSEE] [*Obs.*]
1 Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce
2 An unguent prepared by frying things together *B Jonson*

Fric'an dō' } (frik'an-dō'), *n* [Fr *fricandeau*
Fric'an dō' } Cf Fr *friand*, for *friand*, nice to the palate, dainty, O Fr *frandeau*, a person fond of dainties, perhaps from Goth *friks*, eager, A S *fricc*, eager, *fracc*, devourer] A ragout or fricassee of veal *Cooley*

Fric'as-see', *n* [Fr *fricassee*, from *fricasser*, to fry, to fricassee, L Lat *fricare*, for *frictare*, equivalent to Lat *frigere*, *frictum*, to roast, fry, It *fricasea*, Sp *fricasé*, *fricasea*, Pg *fricasse*, from the French word] A dish made of fowls or small animals cut into pieces, and dressed or fried *King*

Fric'as see', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FRICASSEED, *p pr* & *vb n* FRICASSEEING] To dress in fricassee

Fri-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *fricatio*, from *fricare*, *fricatum*, to rub, Pr *fricacio*, Sp *fricacion*, It *fregagione*] The act of rubbing, friction [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Fric'a tive, *a* [See FRICATION] (*Pron.*) Produced by the friction or rustling of the breath, into nated or unintonated, through a narrow opening between two of the mouth organs, uttered through a close approach, but not with a complete closure, of the organs of articulation, and hence capable of being continued or prolonged, — said of certain consonantal sounds, as *f*, *v*, *s*, , &c

Fric'a trice, *n* [Lat *fricatrix*, from *fricare*, to rub] A lewd woman, a harlot [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Frick'le, *n* A bushel basket *Simmonds*

Fric'tion (frik'shun), *n* [Lat *fractio*, *fricare*, *fractum*, to rub Fr *friction*]
1 The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another, attrition abrasion
2 (*Mech.*) The effect of rubbing or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves

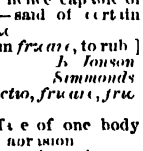
Friction Clutch

Friction balls or *friction rollers*, balls or rollers placed so as to receive the pressure or weight of bodies in motion, and relieve friction, as in a revolving dome, or in moving houses — *Friction clutch* (*Mach.*), a clutch one piece of which, *b*, is kept from turning easily on its shaft, *s* by friction (as of the spring-plate *c*, pressing it against the collar, *d*), so that when it engages its counterpart on another shaft it may, by yielding at first, permit the resistance to be overcome gradually — *Friction cones*, a kind of coupling in which motion is communicated by the friction of the surface of a cone *b*, fixed on one shaft against the inner surface of a similar cone *a* into which it may be thrust fixed on another shaft — *Friction powder*, a composition of chlorate of potash and antimony, which readily ignites by friction — *Friction tube* (*Mil.*) a tube used for firing cannon by means of friction, which generates heat enough to ignite the friction powder, which sets fire to the charge — *Friction wheels* (*Mach.*) a pair of wheels turning freely on their own axes and sustaining at the angle formed by their circumferences the pivot or journal of a revolving shaft, in order to relieve it of friction

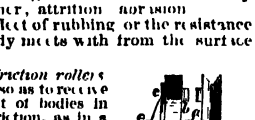
Friction Cones

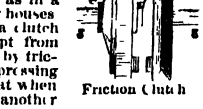
Friction Tube

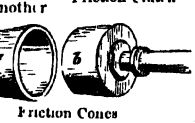
Friction Wheels

Fric'tion-al, *a* Relating to friction, moved by friction, produced by friction, as, *frictional* electricity *Nichol*

Frictional gearing, wheels which transmit motion by surface friction instead of teeth The faces are sometimes made more or less V-shaped to increase or decrease friction, as required

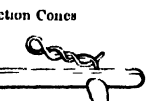
Frictional Gearing

Fric'tion less, *a* Having no friction

Fri'day, *n* [A-S *frigedæg*, from *Frig*, Icel *Frigg*, O H Ger *Fria*, the goddess of marriage (equivalent to Lat Juno), the wife of Odhin or Wodan, and A S *dæg*, day, Icel *friadagr*, for *friggjardagr*, O H Ger *frietac*, *frijetac*, M H Ger *vritac*, N H Ger *freitag*, D *vrydag*] The sixth day of the week, following Thursday and preceding Saturday

Fridge, *v t* [A S *fricum*, to dance, from *frec*, bold, O Eng *frek*, quick, eager, brave] To rub, to fray [*Obs.*]
You might have *fridged* the outside of them [jerkins] all to pieces *Sterne*

Frid'stōle, *n* See FREDSTOLE

Fried, *imp* & *p p* of *fry*

Friend (frend), *n* [Goth *frijônds*, friend, properly p pr of *frijôn*, *frion*, to love, A-S *freogan*, *freógan*, A S. *friónd*, *freónd*, *friénd*, O. Sax. *friund*, O H. Ger *fruunt*, *friunt*, M. H. Ger. *vriunt*, N. H Ger *freund*, D *vriend*, Dan & Sw *frände*]
1 One who, entertaining for another sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection, from personal predilection, seeks his society and welfare, a well-wisher, an intimate associate, — sometimes an attendant *Dryden.*
There is a *friend* that sticketh closer than a brother *Prov* xviii 24.
2 One not inimical or hostile, not a foe or enemy, also, one of the same nation, party, kin or the like, whose friendly feelings may be assumed, — sometimes used as a term of friendly address
3 One who looks propitiously on a cause, an institution, a project, and the like, a favorer, a promoter, as, a *friend* to commerce, to poetry, to charitable institutions
4 One of the religious sect usually called *Quakers* by those not of the sect
5 A paramour [*Obs.*] *Shak*
A friend at court or *in court*, one disposed to act as a friend in a place of special opportunity or influence

Friend (frend), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FRIENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* FRIENDING] To act as the friend of to favor to countenance, to befriend "Fortune *friends* the bold" *Spenser*

Friend'ed (frend'ed), *a* 1 Having friends [*Obs.*]
2 Inclined to love, well disposed [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Friend'ing, *n* The state or quality of being friendly, friendliness [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Friend'less (frend'les), *a* Destitute of friends, wanting countenance or support, forlorn *Pope*

Friend'li ly, *adv* In a friendly manner *Pope*

Friend'li ness, *n* The condition or quality of being friendly a disposition to favor or befriend exhibition of friendly feeling, good will *Sidney*

Friend'ly (frend'li), *a* 1 Having the temper and disposition of a friend disposed to promote the good of another, kind, favorable, disposed to friendship
Thou to mankind,
Be good and *friendly* still, and oft return *Milton*
2 Appropriate to, or implying, friendship befitting friends, amicable "In *friendly* relations with his moderate opponents" *Macaulay*
3 Not hostile, as, a *friendly* power or state
4 Promoting the good of any person or persons, favorable, propitious as, a *friendly* breeze or gale

Syn — Amicable kind, conciliatory, propitious favorable See AMICABLE

Friend'ly, (frend'), *adv* In the manner of friends, amicably [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Friend'ship (frend'), *n* 1 An attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance, and a reciprocation of kind offices or from a favorable opinion of the amiable and respectable qualities of his mind
There is little *friendship* in the world *Bacon*
There can be no *friendship* without confidence and no confidence without integrity *Rambler*
2 Personal attachment to a friend, a friendly relation or intimacy
His *friendships* still to few confined,
Were always of the middling kind *Swift*
3 Friendly aid, office, or kindness, amicable assistance
Some *friendship* will it lend you *Shak.*
4 Aptness to unite, conformity, affinity, correspondence [*Obs.*]
Those colors have a *friendship* for each other *Dryden*

Fri'er, *n* One who fries

Frie'sic, *a* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Friesland, a province in the northern part of the Netherlands

Frie'sish, *a* (*Geog.*) Relating to Friesland, Friesic [*Rare.*]

Frize (freez), *n* [Fr *frise*, O Fr *frese*, Sp *frisa*, *frizo*, originally a woolen cloth or stuff from *Friesland* (Fr & O Eng *Frise*, Pr *Friza*, Lat *Frisia*), L Lat *frisa pannus* and *frisatus pannus*, shaggy woolen cloth, Ger *fries* Cf FRAISE] [Written also *frize*] [See *Illust.* of *Column*]
1 A kind of coarse woolen cloth or stuff, with a nap on one side "Robes of *frize*" *Goldsmith*
2 (*Arch.*) That part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice It is a flat member or face, often enriched with figures of animals, or other ornaments of sculpture, whence its name
Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures graven *Milton*

Frieze, *v t* To make a nap on, as on cloth, to frize

Friezed, *a* Napped, shaggy with nap or frize

Frieze'er, *n* One who, or that which, friezes or frizes

Frig'ate, *n* [Fr *frégate*, It *fregata*, Sp & Pg *fragata*, probably contracted from Lat *fabricata*, something constructed or built, like Fr. *bâtiment*, a ship or vessel, from *bâtir*, to construct or build See FABRICATE]
1. (*Naut.*) A kind of vessel originally used in the Mediterranean, and propelled both by sails and by oars, in modern naval usage, a ship of war, of a size larger than a corvette or sloop of war, and less than a ship of the line Usually it has batteries on two decks, viz, the spar deck, and the one below it, or main deck, on which is the principal force. It rates usually from twenty eight guns up to forty-four.

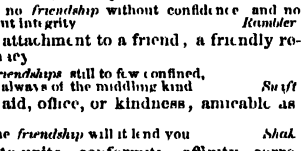
Frigate

2 Any small vessel on the water. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

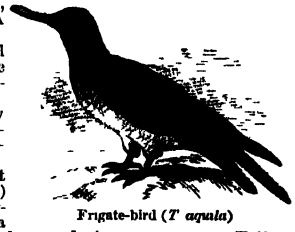
Frigate-bird (*T aquila*)

Frig'ate-bird, *n* (*Ornith.*) A large and rapacious tropical sea fowl of the genus *Tachypetes* (*T aquila*), with very long wings, allied to the pelican

Frig'ate-built (bilt), *a* (*Naut.*) Built like a frigate in having a spar deck over the gun-deck *Totten.*

Frig'a tōon', *n* [It *fregatone*, Fr *frégaton*, Sp *fragatin* See FRIGATE] (*Naut.*) A Venetian vessel, with a square stern, without a foremast, having only a main mast and mizzen mast

Frig'e fāc'tion (frij'e fāk'shun), *n* [L Lat *frigefacere*, to make cold, from *frigere*, to be cold, and *facere*, to make Cf Lat *frigefactare*, and O Fr *frigefier*, to make cold] The act of making cold [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Frig'e fāc'tive, *a* Tending or serving to make cold cooling [*Obs.*] *Boyle*

Frig'e rāte, *v t* To make cool, to refrigerate [*Obs.*] *Blount*

Frig'e r-a-to-ry, *n* A place for cooling, a refrigeratory [*Rare.*] *Scott*

Fright (frit), *n* [A-S *fyrhtu*, *fyrhto*, fear, *forht*, timid, O Sax *forht*, Goth *faurhtei*, fear, *faurhts*, timid O H Ger *forhta*, *forahta*, feat, M H Ger *vorht*, *vorhte*, N H Ger *furcht*, O D *voryht*, *vocht*, *vrocht*, *vurcht*, *vrucht*, Dan *frygt*, Sw *fruchtan*, A S *fyrhtan*, *forhtjan*, to fear, Goth *faurhtjan*, to fear, O H Ger *furhten*, *forahtan*, M H Ger *vurhten*, N H Ger *furchten*, O D *vurchten*, *vorchten*, *vruchten*] A passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger, sudden and violent fear, terror, alarm

Syn — Alarm, terror, consternation, fear See ALARM

Fright (frit), *v t* [*imp* FRIGHTED, *p pr* & *vb n* FRIGHTING] [A-S *fyrhtan*, to fright, terrify See *supra*] To alarm suddenly with danger, to shock suddenly with the approach of evil
Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave spirit. *Dryden*
I think the company are likely to *fright* them thence *W Scott*

Syn — To affright, terrify, scare, dismay, daunt, intimidate

Fright'en (frit'n), *v t* [*imp* FRIGHTENED, *p pr* & *vb n* FRIGHTENING] [See *supra*] To disturb with fear to fright to affright

Fright'ful, *a* 1 Full of fright or terror, alarmed.
See how the *frightful* herds run from the wood *W Browne*
2 Full of that which causes fright, exciting alarm, impressing terror, as, a *frightful* chasm or precipice, a *frightful* tempest

Syn — Terrible dreadful alarming fearful, terrific, awful, horrid, horrible, shocking — FRIGHTFUL, DREADFUL, AWFUL These words all express fear In *frightful* it is a sudden emotion in *dreadful* it is deeper and more prolonged in *awful*, the fear is mingled with the emotion of awe, which subdues us before the presence of some invisible power An accident may be *frightful*, the approach of death is *dreadful* to most men, the convulsions of the earthquake are *awful*
Death was denounced that *frightful* sound
Which even the boldest can hardly bear *Dryden.*
The rigid interdiction which resounds
Yet *dreadful* in mine ear *Milton.*
Nor have feared
Thy *awful* brow more *awful* thus retired,
Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair! *Milton*

Fright'ful ly, *adv* 1 In a manner to impress terror and alarm, horribly, terribly, dreadfully
2 Very disagreeably shockingly *Swift.*

Fright'ful ness, *n* The quality of being frightful, or of impressing terror

Fright'less, *a* Free from fright

Fright'ment, *n* The state of being frightened, terror [*Obs.*]
All these *frightments* are but idle dreams *J Webster*

Frig'id (frij'id), *a* [Lat *frigidus*, from *frigere*, to be cold, It & Sp *frigido*]
1 Cold, wanting heat or warmth, of low temperature as, a *frigid* climate
2 Wanting warmth, fervor, ardor, fire, vivacity, and the like, unfeeling, forbidding in manner, dull and unanimated, stiff and formal, as, a *frigid* constitution or temper, a *frigid* style, a *frigid* look or manner, *frigid* zeal, obedience, service
3 Wanting natural heat or vigor sufficient to excite the generative power, impotent *Johnson.*

Frigid zone (*Geog*), that part of the earth which lies between each polar circle and the pole. It extends about 23° 28′ from each pole

Fri-gid'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *frigidité*, Pr. *frigiditat*, It. *frigidità*]
1 The condition or quality of being frigid, coldness, want of warmth
Ice is water congealed by the *frigidity* of the air *Browne*
2 Want of warmth, ardor, vivacity, virility, &c, coldness of affection or of manner, dullness, as, the *frigidity* of old age, of style, of a bow, &c

Frig'id-ly, *adv* Coldly, dully, without affection

Frig'id-ness, *n* The state of being frigid, want of heat, vigor, affection, and the like, coldness, dullness

Frig'o-rif'ic, } *a* [Lat *frigorificus*, from *fri-*
Frig'o-rif'ic-al, } *gus*, *frigoris*, cold, and *facere*, to make, Fr *frigorifique*, It *frigorifico*] Causing cold, producing or generating cold *Quincy*

Frill, *n* [Cf FRILL, *v t*, to turn back in plaits]
1. An edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing, a ruffle *Mason*
2 The ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering or frilling with cold

Frill, *v t* To provide or decorate with frills, to turn back in plaits, as, to *frill* a cap

Frill, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FRILLED, *p pr* & *vb n* FRILLING] [O Fr *friller*, from Lat *frigidulus*, somewhat cold, diminutive of *frigidus*, cold, Fr *frileux*, *frileux*, chilly] To shake or shiver as with cold, as, the hawk *frills* *Halliwell*

Frim, *a* [Cf A-S *fram*, *from*, strong, stout, firm, Icel *framr*, free, bold, O D *vroom*, *vrom*, *vroom*, fierce, active] Flourishing, in good case [*Obs and rare*] "*Frim* pastures" *Drayton*

Frimaire (frē mâr'), *n* [Fr *frimas*, hoar frost] The third month of the French republican calendar, dating from September 22, 1792 It commenced November 21, and ended December 20 See VENDEMIAIRE

Fringe (frinj), *n* [Fr *frange*, It *frangia*, Sp & Pg *franja*, Sicilian *franza*, Prov Fr *franche*, Pr *fremna*, Walachian *frimbe*, from Lat *fimbria*, fiber, thread, fringe, whence also D *franje*, Ger *franse*, Dan *fryndse*]
1 An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads
The golden *fringe* o'en set the ground on flame *Dryden*
2 Something resembling fringe, an open, broken border, a border, a confine
The confines of grace and the *fringes* of repentance *Bp Taylor*

Fringe, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FRINGED, *p pr* & *vb n* FRINGING] To adorn or border with fringe or a loose edging, to decorate or line, as with a fringe "Precipices *fringed* with grass" *Bryant*

Fringe'less, *a* Having no fringe

Fringe'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A small tree (*Chionanthus Virginica*), growing in the southern United States, and having snow white flowers, which hang down like fringe

Frin-gil'la, *n* [Lat, chaffinch] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds, with short, conical, pointed bills, the finch

Frin'gil-lā'ceous (lā'shus), *a* (*Ornith*) Pertaining to birds of the genus *Fringilla*

Frin'gy, *a* Adorned with fringes *Shak*

Frip'per, } *n* [Fr *friper*, from *friper*, to rum
Frip'per-er, } ple, fumble, waste allied to Icel *hripa*, to act hastily] One who deals in frippery or in old clothes

Frip'per y, *n* [Fr *friperie*, from *friper* See *supra*]
1 Old clothes, cast dresses, clothes thrown aside after wearing, hence, second hand finery, cheap and tawdy decoration, pretentious trumpery, useless matter
Fond of gauze and French *frippery* as the best of them *Goldsmith*
The gauzy *frippery* of a French translation *W Scott*
2. A place where old clothes are sold. *Shak*
3. The trade or traffic in old clothes

Frip'per y, *a* Trifling, contemptible *Gray*

Friseur (fre zûr'), *n* [Fr, from *friser*, to curl, frizzle, *frauser*, to plait, It *ficcuare*, to trim, adorn] See FRIZZLE, FRIEZE, FRAISE] A hair dresser

Frisk, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FRISKED (friskt), *p pr* & *vb n* FRISKING] [From the adjective See *in fra*] To leap, skip, dance, or gambol, in frolic and gayety
The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danced *Addison*
In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries *Swift*

Frisk, *a* [O Fr *frisque*, from O H Ger *frisc*, Dan & Sw *frisk*, Icel *friskr*, N H Ger *frisch*, fresh, brisk, gay See FRESH] Lively brisk, blithe, frisky [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Frisk, *n.* A frolic, a fit of wanton gayety *Johnson*

Frisk'al, *n* A leap or caper [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Frisk'er, *n* One who frisks, one who leaps or dances in gayety, a wanton, an inconstant or unsettled person *Camden*

Frisk'et, *n* [Fr *frisquette* So named from the velocity or frequency of its motion See FRISK] (*Print*) The light frame in which a sheet of paper is confined, before it is laid on the form for impression

Frisk'ful, *a.* Brisk, lively, frolicsome *Thomson*

Frisk'i ly, *adv.* Gayly, briskly

Frisk'i ness, *n* The state or quality of being frisky, gayety, liveliness, a dancing or leaping in frolic

Frisk'y, *a.* Jumping with gayety, frolicsome, gay, lively
He is too *frisky* for an old man *Jeffrey*

Fris'let, *n.* A kind of small ruffle *Halliwell*

Frist, *v t* To sell upon time or credit, as goods [*Rare*]

Frisure (fre zyr'), *n* [Fr] The dressing of the hair by crisping or curling *Smollett*

Frit, *n* [Fr *frite*, It *fritta*, from *frit*, *fritto*, fried, p p of *friere*, *friggere*, to fry, from Lat *frigĕre*, *frictum*, or *frixum*, to roast, fry] (*Glass-making*) The material of which glass is made, after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace, but before fusion It is a composition of silex and alkali, occasionally with other ingredients *Ure*

Frit, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FRITTED, *p pr* & *vb n* FRITTING] To prepare by exposing to heat, as the materials for the manufacture of glass, to fuse partially *Ure*

Frith, *n* [Scot *firth*, Dan & Norw *fiord*, Sw *fjörd*, Eng also *frit* See FIRTH, FIORD, FRET]
1 A narrow arm of the sea, an estuary the opening of a river into the sea, as, the *frith* of Forth, or of Clyde
2 A kind of weir for catching fish *Carew*

Frith, *n* [Gael *frith* forest, properly of deer Ir *frith*, a wild mountainous place, W *ffridd*, forest, plantation]
1 A forest a woody place *Drayton*
2 A small field taken out of a common *Wynne*

Frith'y, *a* Woody [*Obs*] *Skelton*

Frit'il lā'ri a, *n* [N Lat & It *fritillaria*, from Lat *fritillus*, dice box, on account of the form of its corolla Fr *fritillaire*, Sp *fritilaria*] (*Bot*) A genus of liliaceous plants, of which the crown imperial (*F imperialis*) is one species *De Theis*

Frit'i nan cy, *n* [Lat *fritinnire*, to twitter] A chirping, or creaking, as of a cricket [*Obs*] *Browne*

Frit'ter, *n* [Fr *friture*, frying, a thing fried, from Lat *frigere*, *frictum*, to fry Fr & Pr *frire*, Sp *freir*, Pg *frigir*, It *friggere*, It *frittella*, Sp *fritilla*, fritter, pancake, *fritura*, a dish of fried meat or fish]
1 A small pancake of fried batter, also, a small piece of meat fried
2 A fragment a shred, a small piece
And cut whole giants into *fritters* *Hudibras*

Frit'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FRITTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* FRITTERING]
1 To cut, as meat, into small pieces, for frying
2 To break into small pieces or fragments
Break all their nerves and *fritter* all their sense *Pope*
To fritter away to diminish to pare off, to reduce to nothing by taking away a little at a time also, to spend in trifling employment as to *fritter away* time

Friv'o lism, *n* Frivolity [*Rare*] *Priestley*

Friv'o lī'ty, *n* [Fr *frivolité*, Pr *frevoltat*, Sp *frivolidad*, Pg *frivolidade*] The condition or quality of being frivolous triflingness insignificance also, acts or habits of trifling, unbecoming levity of disposition

Friv'o lous, *a* [Lat *frivolus*, It & Sp *frivolo*, Fr *frivole* See FRIBBLE]
1 Of little weight, worth, or importance, not worth notice, slight, as, a *frivolous* argument a *frivolous* objection or pretext *Swift*
2 Given to trifling marked with unbecoming levity silly "His personal tastes were low and *frivolous*" *Macaulay*
Syn — Trifling, trivial, slight, unimportant, petty, worthless

Friv'o lous ly, *adv* In a trifling manner

Friv'o lous ness, *n* The quality of being frivolous, or of very little worth or importance

Friz, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FRIZZED *p pr* & *vb n* FRIZZING] [Fr *friser*, to curl, crisp, Sp *frisar*, to frizzle, to raise the nap on frize or other woolen stuff See FRISEUR] [Written also *friz*]
1 To curl or form into small curls, as hair, with a crisping pin to crisp
2 To form into little burs, prominences, or knobs, as the nap of cloth

Friz, *n* That which is frizzed, any thing crisped or curled, as a wig
He [Dr Johnson] who saw in his glass how his wig became his face and head, might easily infer that a similar full bottomed well-curled *friz* of words would be no less becoming to his thoughts *Hare*

Frize, *n* See FRIZE

Frizz *v t* See FRIZ

Friz'zle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FRIZZLED *p pr* & *vb n* FRIZZLING] [Dim of *friz*, q v] To curl or crisp, as hair to friz *Gay*

Friz'zler, *n* One who frizzles

Friz'zly, } *a* Curled or crisped, as, *frizzly* hair
Friz'zy, }

Frō, *adv* [A S *fra*, abbreviated from *fram*, Scot *fra*, *frae*, *frae*, Dan *fra*, Icel *frá* See FROM] From, away, back or backward, as in the phrase *to and fro*, that is, *to* and *from*, forward or toward and backward, hither and thither *Milton*

Frōck, *n* [Fr *froc*, a monk's cowl, coat, garment, Pr *floc*, a monk's cowl, a lock or flock of wool, L Lat. *frocus*, *froccus*, *flocus*, *floccus*, from Lat *floccus*, a flock of wool, hence, originally, a flocky cloth or garment] An upper coat, an outer garment, especially, a loose, coarse garment worn by men over their other clothes, or a kind of gown, open behind, worn by females and children, also, an ecclesiastical garment, worn by monks

Frōck'-cōat, *n* A body coat for ordinary wear, with broad skirts, cut like a surtout, but shorter and lighter

Frōcked (frōkt), *a* Clothed in a frock.

Frōck'less, *a* Destitute of a frock

Frō, *n* 1 [See FROW] A dirty woman, a frow.
2 An iron wedge [*Local, U S*] *Bartlett.*

Frōg, *n* [A S *frogga*, *froga*, *frocca*, *frox*, *frosc*, N H Ger *frosch*, M H Ger *vrosch*, D *vorsch*, Dan *frø*, Sw *fro*]
1 (*Zool*) An amphibious animal of the genus *Rana*, with four feet, a naked body, and without a tail It is remarkable for swimming rapidly, and for taking long leaps on land

Marsh frog (*Rana palustris*).

2 (*Vet*) An elastic, horny substance growing in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot, at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork

Bull-frog (*Rana pipiens*)

3 An oblong cloak-button, swelled in the middle, covered with silk, and having tufts at the end

Railway frog

4 (*Railways*) A triangular support or crossing plate for the wheels where one track branches off from another or crosses it at an angle greater or less than a right angle [*U S*]
Cross-frog a plate of iron having two wings to fit a piece of rail formed as it bent at right angles placed at each of the four angles formed by one railroad track crossing another at right angles

Frōg'bit, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Hydrocharis* (*H morsus rana*), common in still water, and propagating itself by runners *Loudon*

Frōg'-fish *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of several different species of the genus *Lophius* — called also *goose fish*, *monk fish*, and *fishing frog* See FISHING FROG

Frōgged (frōgd), *a* Provided with frogs, as, a *frogged* coat

Frōg'gy, *a* Having, or abounding in, frogs *Sherwood*

Frōg'-hŏp'per, *n* (*Entom*) A small insect of the genus *Ipherophora* (*I spumaria*), living on plants, and remarkable for its powers of leaping, — called also *froth worm* Its larvæ are found inclosed in a frothy liquid, which is hence called *cuckoo spittle*, or *frog spittle*

Froise *n* [Written also *fraise*, q v, probably from O Fr *froiss*, *froise*, broken, N Fr *froisser*, to bruise, from Lat *frendere fressum*, to gnash with the teeth to crush, bruise, or grind to pieces] The same as FRAISE, q v

Frŏl'ic, *a* [O H Ger *frōlih*, *fraw lih*, M H Ger *vrölich*, *vrolich*, N H Ger *frohlich* D *vrolyk* joyful, from O H Ger *frō*, *frao*, M H Ger *vrō*, N H Ger *froh*, Dan *fro*, O Sax *frah*, glad Icel *frō*, *frōi*, quick] Full of levity dancing, playing, or frisking about full of pranks gay merry
The *frolic* wind that breathes the spring *Milton*
The gay, the *frolic* and the loud *Waller*

Frŏl'ic, *n* 1 A wild prank, a flight of levity, or gayety and mirth
He would be at his *frolic* once again *Roscommon*
2 A scene of gayety and mirth, as in dancing or play, a merry making

Frŏl'ic, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FROLICKED (frŏl'ikt), *p pr* & *vb n* FROLICKING] To play wild pranks, to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gayety, to sport.
The buzzing insects *frolic* in the air *Anon.*

Frŏl'ic ful, *a* Frolicsome [*Rare*]

Frŏl'ic ly, *adv* In a frolicsome manner, with mirth and gayety [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl.*

Frŏl'ic sŏme, *a* Full of gayety and mirth, given to pranks, sportive
Old England who takes a *frolicsome* brain-fever once every two or three years for the benefit of her doctors *W Scott*

Frŏl'ic-sŏme ly, *adv* In a frolicsome manner, with wild gayety

Frŏl'ic sŏme ness, *n* The quality of being frolicsome, gayety, wildness

Frŏm, *prep* [A S *fram*, from, O Sax, Fries, O H Ger, Goth, & Sw *fram*, Icel *framm*, Dan *fra*] Out of the neighborhood of, lessening or losing proximity to, leaving behind, by reason of,

out of; by aid of; — used whenever departure, setting out, commencement of action, being, state, occurrence, and the like, or procedure, emanation, absence, separation, and the like, are to be expressed: it is construed with, and indicates the point of space or time at which the action, state, &c, are regarded as setting out or beginning, also, less frequently, the source, the cause, the occasion, out of which any thing proceeds, its antithesis and correlative is *to*. as, it is one hundred miles *from* Boston to Springfield, he took his sword *from* his side, light proceeds *from* the sun, separate the coarse wool *from* the fine, men have all sprung *from* Adam, and often go *from* good to bad, and *from* bad to worse, the merit of an action depends on the principle *from* which it proceeds, men judge of facts *from* personal knowledge, or *from* testimony

Experience *from* the time past to the time present *Bacon*
The song began *from* Jove. *Dryden*
We sicken soon *from* her contagious care,
Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair *Prior.*
From high Mæonia's rocky shores I come *Addison*

☞ *From*, rarely, denotes away from, remote from, inconsistent with "Any thing 25 overdone is *from* the purpose of playing" *Shak* In certain constructions, as *from forth*, *from out*, and the like, the ordinary and more obvious arrangement is inverted, the sense being more distinctly *forth from out from*, — *from* being virtually the governing preposition, and the other word the adverb

Sudden partings such as press
The lift *from out* young hearts *Byron*

Frŏm'ward, *adv* [A-S *framweard*, averse, perverse] Away from, the contrary of *toward* [*Obs*] "Toward or *fromward* the zenith" *Cheyne*

Frŏnd, *n* [Lat *frons*, *frondis*, a heavy branch, leaves, foliage] (*Bot*) The organ formed by the combination or union into one body of stalks and leaves in certain plants, as the ferns, whose stalk and leaves are so intimately connected, that it is difficult to say where the one ends and the other begins

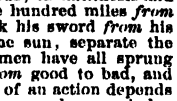
Frond

Fron-dā'tion, *n* [Lat *frondatio*, from *frons* See *supra*] The act of stripping, as trees, of leaves or branches *Evelyn*

Frŏnde, *n* [Fr *fronde*, sling, in reference to certain incidents in a street quarrel] (*Hist*) A political party in France, during the minority of Louis XIV, who were opposed to the government, and made war upon the court party

Frŏn'dent, *a* [See FROND] Covered with leaves [*Rare*] "Tree still *frondent*" *Owen*

Fron dĕsce' (fron-dĕs'), *v i* [Lat *frondescere*, v inch from *frondere*, to have or put forth leaves, from *frons* See FROND] To unfold leaves, as plants *Staughton*

Fron-dĕs'cence, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) The time at which each species of plants unfolds its leaves (*b*) The act of bursting into leaf *Milne Martyn*

Fron-dĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Fr *frondifere*, It & Sp *frondifero*, Lat *frondifer*, *frons* and *ferre*, to bear] Producing fronds *Blount*

Fron-dōse', *a* [Lat *frondosus*, It & Sp *frondoso*] (*Bot*) (*a*) Frond bearing, resembling a frond (*b*) Leafy *Gray*

Frŏnd'oŭs, *a* [See FROND] (*Bot*) Producing leaves and flowers in one organ, producing branches charged with both leaves and flowers as, a *frondous* plant *Milne*

Frŏns, *n.* [Lat, front] (*Anat*) The part of the cranium between the orbits and vertex

Frŏnt (frŭnt) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *frons*, *frontis*, Fr, Pr, & O Sp *front*, It & Pg *fronte*, Sp *frente*]

1 The forehead or brow, the part of the face above the eyes, sometimes, also, the whole face

His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command *Prior*

2 The forehead, brow, or countenance, as expressive of character, temper, or disposition especially, of boldness of disposition, sometimes, of impudence, as, a bold *front*, a hardened *front* "With smiling *fronts* encountering" *Shak*

3 The part or surface of any thing which seems to look out, or to be directed forward, the face or fore part, as, the *front* of a house, the foremost rank, as, the *front* of an army

Hugh Oldham in the *front* of benefactors *Fuller*

4 Position directly before the face of a person, or foremost part of a thing, as, in *front* of one, of the troops, or of a house

5 That which covers the foremost part of the head, a front piece of hair worn by ladies

His Helen's hair turned gray,
Like any plain Miss Smith's, who wears a *front*
E B Browning

Bastioned front (*Mil*), a curtain connecting two half bastions — *Front of fortification*, that portion of the enceinte between the capitals of the adjacent salient angle of the polygon fortified, or it includes this portion, or any other works within or beyond it which are between the two adjacent capitals, and connected with it by defensive relations *Mahan* — *Front of operations*, the front formed by an army as it moves on its line of operation *Halleck*

Frŏnt (frŭnt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p*. FRONTED, *p pr*. & *vb n* FRONTING]

1. To oppose face to face; to oppose directly; to meet.

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost. *Dryden.*
Enid daily *fronted* him
In some fresh splendor *Tennyson.*

2 To stand opposed or opposite, or over against, as, his house *fronts* the church

3 To adorn in front, as, to *front* a house with marble, to *front* a head with laurel *B Jonson*

Frŏnt (frŭnt), *v i* 1 To stand foremost *Shak*

2 To have the face or front toward any point of compass, as, *fronts* to the right

Frŏnt, *a* Of, or relating to, the forward part, having a position in front, foremost, as, the *front* door of a house, *front* view

Frŏnt'age, *n* The front part of an edifice or lot

Frŏnt'al, *a* [Fr & Sp *frontal*, It *frontale* See FRONT] Belonging to the forehead or front part

Frŏnt'al, *n* [Lat *frontale*, an ornament for the forehead, frontlet, Fr, Pr, & Sp *frontal*, It *frontale* See FRONT]

1 A front piece, something worn on the forehead or face, as an ornamental band for the hair, or the metal face guard of a soldier *Fairholt*

2 (*Arch*) (*a*) A little pediment or front piece over a small door or window (*b*) (*Eccl Arch*) A hanging or ornamental panel in front of an altar, often adorned with jewels and gilding *Fairholt*

3 (*Med*) A medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead *Quincy*

Frŏn'tā ted, *a* Growing broader and broader, as a leaf *Quincy*

Frŏnt'ed (frŭnt'ed), *a.* Formed with a front "*fronted* brigades" *Milton*

Frŏnt'ĭēr (frŏnt'eer) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *frontiere*, It *frontiera*, Sp *frontera*, Pg *fronteira*, from Lat *frons*, forehead, front, Pr *frontiera*, forehead See FRONT] That part of a country which fronts or faces another country the marches, the border, confine, or extreme part of a country, bordering on another country, hence, a fortified or guarded position "Palisadoes, *frontiers*, parapets" *Shak*

Frŏnt'ĭēr, *a* 1 Lying on the exterior part, bordering conterminous, as, a *frontier* town

2 Acquired on a frontier "*Frontier* experience" *W Irving*

Frŏn'tĭēr, *v t* To constitute or form a frontier *Sir Wm Temple*

Frŏnt'lĕred, *a* Guarded on the frontiers

Frŏn'ti-gnăc' (tin yăk'), *n* [Properly *Frontignan*, from the place in Languedoc where it is produced] A species of French wine

Frŏnt'ing ly, *adv* In a fronting or facing position, oppositely

Frŏn'tin-ĭăc' (tin yăk'), *n* The same as FRONTIGNAC

Frŏnt'is plĭçe, *n* [Fr *frontispice*, It *frontispizio*, Sp *frontispicio*, L Lat *frontispicium*, that which is seen in front, from Lat *frons* and *specere*, *specere*, to look at, view] That which presents itself to the front view, as, (*a*) (*Arch*) The principal face or front of a building (*b*) An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book, or at the beginning

Frŏnt'less (frŭnt'les), *a* Without face or front, shameless, impudent "*Frontless* vice" *Dryden* "*Frontless* flattery" *Pope*

Frŏnt'less ly, *adv* In a frontless manner, shamelessly, impudently

The worst deserving the better, and that so *frontlessly* that shame and justice should fly the earth for them *Chapman*

Frŏnt'let, *n* [Eng *front* and the diminutive termination *let*, q v, O Eng *frountelle*]

1 A frontal or brow-band, a fillet or band worn on the forehead, hence, a frowning brow

What makes that *frontlet* on?
Methinks you are too much i the frown *Shak*

2 (*Ornith*) The margin of the head, behind the bill, of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles

Frŏn'tŏn, *n* [Fr, from *front*] (*Arch*) An ornament over a door, a pediment *Gwilt*

Frŏp'pish, *a* [A modification of O Eng *frappish*, equivalent to *frapping*, fretful, from O Eng *frap*, to fall into a passion, to strike or beat Cf FRAP and O Eng *fraqe*, to reprove, scold] Peevish, froward [*Obs*] *Clarendon*

Frŏre, *a* [A S *froren*, p p of *freosan*, *frysan*, to freeze, Ger *fror*, *gefroren*, imp & p p of *frieren*, D *vroor*, *gevroren*, from *vruzen* See FREEZE] Frozen, frosty.

The parching air
Burns *frore*, and cold performs the effect of fire *Milton*

Frŏ'rn, *a* [See *supra*] Frozen [*Obs*]
Well nigh *frorn* I feel *Spenser*

Frŏ'ry, *a* [A-S *freórig*. See *supra*] [*Obs*]
1 Frozen *Spenser*
2 Covered with a froth resembling hoar frost
The foaming steed with *frory* bit to steer *Fairfax*

Frŏst (21), *n* [A S *forst*, *frost*, from *freosan*, *frysan*, to freeze, O Sax, Icel, Sw, Dan, O H Ger, & N H Ger *frost*, M H Ger *vrost*, D *vorst*, Goth *frus* See FREEZE]

1 The act of freezing, — applied chiefly to the congelation of water, congelation of fluids

2 That state or temperature of the air which occasions congelation, or the freezing of water, severe cold or freezing weather

The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost*. *Shak*
Nipped with the lagging rear of winter's *frost*. *Milton.*

3. Frozen dew, — called also *hoar-frost* or *white frost*.

He scattereth the hoar-*frost* like ashes. *Ps. cxlvii. 16.*

4 Coldness or insensibility of temperament; harsh, stern, or repulsive manner, severity or rigidity of character [*Rare*]

It was one of those moments of intense feeling when the *frost* of the Scottish people melts like a snow-wreath *W Scott.*

Black frost, cold so intense as to freeze vegetation and cause it to turn black, without the formation of white or hoar frost

Frŏst, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FROSTED, *p pr* & *vb n* FROSTING] To cover with any thing resembling hoar frost, as cake with powdered white sugar.

While with a hoary light she *frosts* the ground *Wordsworth.*

Frŏst'-bēar'er, *n.* A philosophical instrument illustrating the freezing of water in a vacuum; a cryophorus See CRYOPHORUS

Frŏst'-bĭte, *n* The freezing of some part of the body by exposure to intense cold *Kane.*

Frŏst'-bĭte, *v t* To expose to the effect of frost, or a frosty atmosphere [*Obs*]

My wife up and with Mrs Pen to walk in the fields to *frost-bite* themselves *Pepys.*

Frŏst'-bĭt'ten (-bĭt'tn), *p. a.* Nipped, withered, or affected by frost

Frŏst'-blīte, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Atriplex*, orache. *A hortensis* is the garden orache. *Gray.*

Frŏst'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A small fish of the genus *Morrhua* (*M prunosa*), also called *tom-cod* It is abundant on the coast of the United States soon after frost commences, — hence the name *Storer.*

Frŏst'i-ly, *adv* 1 With frost or excessive cold.

2 Without warmth of affection, coldly

Frŏst'i ness, *n.* The state or quality of being frosty, freezing cold

Frŏst'ing, *n* The composition, resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c

Frŏst'less, *a* Free from frost, as, a *frostless* winter *Swift.*

Frŏst'-mist, *n* A mist arising from the congelation of the vapor in the atmosphere *W Scott.*

Frŏst'-năil, *n* A nail driven into a horse-shoe, to prevent the horse from slipping on ice

Frŏst'-năilled, *a* Guarded by frost nails against slipping *J Webster*

Frŏst'-smōke, *n* An appearance resembling smoke, caused by the congelation of the vapor in the atmosphere in a time of severe cold

The brig and the ice round her are covered by a strange black obscurity it is the *frost-smoke* of arctic winters *Kane*

Frŏst'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Helianthum* (*H Canadense*), sometimes used in medicine as an astringent or aromatic tonic, — so called because, late in autumn, crystals of ice shoot from the cracked bark at the root, — called also *frost-wort* and *rock rose*

Frŏst'-work (-wŭrk), *n.* Work resembling hoar frost on shrubs *Blackmore*

Frŏst'-wort (wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) See FROST-WEED

Frŏst'y, *a* [A-S *frostig*, *fyratig*, O H Ger. *frostag*, M H Ger *vrostec*, N H Ger *frostig*]

1 Attended with, or producing, frost, having power to congeal water, as, a *frosty* night, *frosty* weather

2 Containing frost, as, the grass is *frosty*

3 Chill in affection, without warmth of affection or courage *Johnson.*

4 Appearing as if covered with hoar frost, white, gray haired, as, a *frosty* head *Shak*

Frŏte, *v t* [Fr *frotter*] To rub or wear by rubbing, to chafe [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Frŏ'ter er, *n* One who frotes, one who rubs or chafes [*Obs*] *Marston*

Frŏth (21), *n* [Scot *freath*, Icel *frodha*, *fraudh*, *fraudhr*, Dan *fraade*, Sw *fradga*, from A S. *freodhan*, to rub, to froth Cf L Ger *frathem* *fradem*, *fraum*, steam, vapor]

1 The bubbles caused in fluids or liquors by fermentation or agitation, spume, foam

2 Any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence *Johnson.*

3 Light, unsubstantial matter. *Tusser.*

Frŏth, *v t* 1 To cause to foam *Beau & Fl.*

2 To cover with froth, as, a horse *froths* his chain *Southey*

Frŏth, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FROTHED (frŏtht), *p pr* & *vb n* FROTHING] To throw up spume, foam, or bubbles, to foam, as, beer *froths*, a horse *froths* at the mouth

Frŏth'i-ly, *adv* In a frothy manner, with foam or spume, emptily

Frŏth'i ness, *n* The state of being frothy, emptiness, senseless matter

Frŏth'less, *a* Free from froth

Frŏth'-spit, *n* A kind of white froth on the leaves of plants cuckoo spit, wood sore

Frŏth'-worm (-wŭrm), *n.* (*Entom*) Same as FROG HOPPER, q v

Frŏth'y, *a.* [*compar* FROTHIER, *superl.* FROTHIEST]

1 Full of foam or froth, or consisting of froth or light bubbles, spumous, foamy.

2 Not firm or solid, soft *Bacon.*

3. Vain; light; empty; unsubstantial; as, a *frothy* speaker or harangue. *Tillotson.*

Frounce, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* FROUNCED (frounst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FROUNCING.] [Fr *froncer*, to wrinkle, contract the brow, Pr. & O Sp *froncir*, N Sp *fruncir*, Lat. as if *frontiare*, from *frons*, forehead, brow.] To gather into plaits, to form wrinkles in or upon; to curl or frizzle the hair about the face

Not tricked and *frounced* as she was wont *Milton*

Frounce, *v. i.* To form wrinkles in the forehead, to frown. [*Obs.*]

The Commons *frounced* and stormed *Holland*

Frounce, *n.* **1.** A wrinkle, plait, or curl, an ornament of dress *Beau & Fl*

2. A mass of pimples in the palate of a horse, also, a similar affection in hawks, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill *Booth*

Frounçe'less, *a.* Having no frounce, not wrinkled. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Frou'sy, *a* [Prov Eng *frouzy*, froward, peevish, offensive to the eye or smell, *frousi*, a musty smell, *frouse*, to rumple, *frouze*, to curl, contracted from *frounce*, q v Cf FROWY and FROWZY] Fetid, musty, rank, dim, cloudy *Swift*

Frow (frou), *n* [O H Ger *frouwā, frāwn*, M H Ger. *vrouwe, vroue, vrou*, N H Ger *frawe, frau*, D. *vrouw*, Dan *frue*, Sw & Icel *frú*, A-S. *freu*, Goth. *fraujo*, master]

1 A woman, especially, a Dutch or German woman *Beau & Fl*

2 A dirty woman, a slattern, a lusty woman [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Frow, *n* [Cf FROWER] An instrument for splitting cask staves

Frow, *a* Brittle [*Obs.*] *Evelyn*

Frō'ward, *a* [A-S *framweard*, averse, perverse See FROMWARD] Not willing to yield or comply with what is required or is reasonable, perverse, disobedient, peevish, as, a *froward* child

Two of them *froward* seemed to be *Spenser*

Syn.—Perverse, untoward, wayward, unyielding, ungovernable, refractory, disobedient, petulant, cross, peevish See PERVERSE

Frō'ward-ly, *adv.* In a froward manner, perversely.

Frō'ward-ness, *n* The condition or quality of being froward, reluctance to yield, disobedience, peevishness *South*

Frōw'er (frō'er), *n* [Contracted from Prov Eng *frommard*, which has the same meaning, from *from* and the termination *ard*, q v] A sharp-edged tool to cleave laths or staves, a frow *Tusser*

Frow'ey, *a* (*Carp*) Working smoothly, or without tearing and splitting, —said of wood or timber

Frown, *v. i* [*imp & p p* FROWNED, *p pr & vb n* FROWNING] [Fr *frogner*, in *se refrogner, se renfrogner*, to knit the brow, to frown, It *infrigno*, wrinkled, frowning, Prov It *frignare*, to cringe the face, to make a wry face]

1 To contract the brow in displeasure, severity, or sternness, to scowl, to put on a stern, grim, or surly look "The *frowning* wrinkles of her brow" *Shak*

2 To manifest displeasure or disapprobation, to look on with disfavor, to look threatening, to lower.

The sky doth *frown* upon our army *Shak*

Frown, *v. t* To repress or repel by expressing displeasure, to rebuke with a look, as, *frown* the impudent fellow into silence

Frown, *n* **1** A wrinkling of the brow in displeasure, rebuke, sternness, &c, a sour, severe, or stern look, a scowl.

His front yet threatens, and his *frowns* command *Prior*

2 Any expression of displeasure, as, the *frowns* of Providence the *frowns* of Fortune

Frown'ing-ly, *adv* In a frowning manner, sternly, with a look of displeasure

Frown'y, *a* Frowning, scowling [*Obs.*] "Her *frowny* mother's ragged shoulder" *Sir F Palgrave*

Frow'y, *a* [Contracted from *frouzy, frouzy*, q v] Musty, rancid, rank, ill-scented, as, *frowy* butter *Forby*

Frow'zy, *a.* **1** The same as FROUZY

2. Rough and tangled "With head all *frowzy*" *Spenser*

Frōz'en (frōz'n), *p a* Subject to frost, or to long and severe frost, chilly, as, the *frozen* regions of the north.

Frōz'en-ness (109), *n* A state of being frozen

Früb'ish, *v. t.* To rub up, to furbish [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl*

Früct'ed, *a* [Lat *fructus*, fruit, q v] (*Her.*) Bearing fruit,—said of a tree or plant so represented upon an escutcheon

Fruc-tēs'cence, *n* [Fr *fructescence*, from *fructus*, fruit, q v] (*Bot.*) The time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity, and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season *Milne Martyn*

Fruc-tic'ū-lōse', *a.* Producing much fruit, full of fruit *Hooker*

Früc'ti-dōr' (frük'tĭ-dōr'), *n.* [Fr, from Lat *fructus*, fruit, and Gr δῶρον, gift] The twelfth month of the French republican calendar, dating from September 22, 1792 It commenced August 18, and ended September 16 See VENDEMIAIRE

Fruc-tif'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fructifer*, *fructus*, fruit, and *ferre*, to bear; Fr. *fructifère*, Sp. *fructifero*, It. *frutifero*] Bearing or producing fruit *Ainsworth.*

Früc'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *fructificatio*, Fr. *fructification*, Sp *fructificacion*, It *frutificazione*]

1 The act of forming or producing fruit, the act of fructifying, or rendering productive of fruit, fecundation. "The prevalent *fructification* of plants" *Browne*

2 (*Bot*) (*a*) All those parts of a plant, taken collectively, which compose the flower and fruit (*b*) The process by which these parts develop so as to produce the fruit

Früc'ti-fy, *v. t* [*imp & p p* FRUCTIFIED, *p pr & vb n* FRUCTIFYING] [Fr *fructifier*, Pr *fructifiar, fructificar*, Sp *fructificar*, It *fruttificare*, Lat *fructificare*, *fructus*, fruit, and *facere*, to make] To make fruitful, to render productive, to fertilize, as, to *fructify* the earth *Howell*

Früc'ti-fy, *v. i* To bear fruit "Causeth the earth to *fructify*" *Beveridge*

Fruc-tōse', *n* (*Chem*) A kind of sugar occurring, already formed, in honey and some fruits It is a sirup like liquid, incapable of crystallization, and changed to grape sugar by the action of dilute acids

Früct'ū a ry, *n* [Lat *fructuarius*, *fructus*, fruit, q v] One who has the use of the profits or increase of any thing

Kings are not proprietors nor *fructuaries* *Prynne*

Früct'ū ā'tion, *n* Produce, fruit [*Obs*] *Pownall*

Früct'ū oŭs (frükt'yu-us), *a* [Lat *fructuosus*, Fr *fructueux*, Pr *fructuos*, Sp & Pg *fructuoso*, It *fruttuoso*] Fruitful, fertile, also, impregnating with fertility [*Obs.*] "Nothing *fructuous* or profitable" *Chaucer*

Früct'ū-oŭs ly, *adv* Fruitfully, fertilely [*Obs.*]

Früct'ū-oŭs ness, *n* Fruitfulness, fertility [*Obs.*]

Früct'ūre (frükt'yur, 53), *n* [O Fr *fructure*, from Lat *fruī, fructus*, to enjoy] Use, fruition, enjoyment [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave*

Fru'gal, *a* [Lat *frugalis*, from *frugi*, fit for food, useful, proper, temperate, Fr & Sp *frugal*, It *frugale*] Economical in the use or appropriation of resources saving unnecessary expense, or any thing else which is to be used or consumed wise in the expenditure or application of force, materials, and the like, sparing economical, saving, as, a *frugal* housekeeper, *frugal* of time

I oft admire

How Nature wise and *frugal*, could commit Such disproportions *Milton.*

Fru-găl'i ty, *n* [Lat *frugalitas*, Fr *frugalité*, Sp *frugalidad*, It *frugalità*]

1 The quality of being frugal, prudent economy, good husbandry or housewifery, that careful management of any thing valuable which expends nothing unnecessarily, and applies what is used to a profitable purpose

Frugality is founded on the principle that all riches have limits *Burke*

2 A sparing and cautious use or appropriation, as of praise *Dryden*

Syn.—Economy, parsimony See ECONOMY

Fru'gal ly, *adv* With economy with good management in a saving manner, as, he seldom lives *frugally* that lives by chance

Fru'gal ness, *n* Quality of being frugal frugality

Fru'gar dite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral consisting chiefly of the silicates of alumina, iron, and lime, with a very small quantity of the silicate of magnesia, a variety of idocrase,—so called from *Frugard*, in Finland, where it is found

Früg'gin, *n* [Fr *fourgon*, poker from Lat *furca*, fork, It *forcone*] An oven fork the pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred

Fru-gĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *frugifer*, from *frux, frugis*, fruit of the earth, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *frugifere*, It & Sp *frugifero*] Producing fruit fruitful, fructiferous *Henry More*

Fru-glv'o roŭs, *a* [Fr *frugivore*, Sp & It *frugivoro*, from Lat *frux, frugis*, fruit of the earth, and *vorare*, to devour] Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds and other animals *Pennant*

Früit (früt), *n* [Fr *fruit*, Pr *fruit*, Sp & Pg *fruto*, It *frutto*, from Lat *fructus*, enjoyment, product, fruit, from *fruī, fructus*, to enjoy]

1 Whatever is produced for the enjoyment of man or animals by the processes of vegetable growth, that part of plants which contains the seed, especially, the juicy, pulpy products of certain plants, covering and including their seeds, as the apple, plum, pear, peach, berries, figs, melons, and others "Goodliest trees, laden with fairest *fruit*" *Milton*

2 Whatever is to be enjoyed, partaken of, or made use of, the ultimate product or result of a growth or development, an action or course of conduct, and the like, which is to be taken and used, applied or endured, product, result, advantageous or desirable product or result, disadvantageous or evil consequence or effect, as, the *fruits* of the earth, of labor, of self denial, of intemperance, and the like "The *fruit* of rashness" *Shak.* "The *fruit* of a bargain" *Burke*

They shall eat the *fruit* of their doings *Isa* iii 10

The *fruits* of this education became visible *Macaulay*

3. The produce of animals; offspring, young, as, the *fruit* of the womb, of the loins, of the body

King Edward's *fruit*, true heir to the English crown. *Shak.*

Früit (früt), *v i* To produce fruit [*R*] *Chesterfield.*

Früit'age (früt'ej), 45), *n* [Fr *fruitage*, from *fruit*] Fruit collectively, various fruits, fruitery. "Ambrosial *fruitage*" *Milton.*

Früit'-bŭd, *n* The bud that produces fruit

Früit'er-er, *n* [Fr *fruitier*, from *fruit*] One who deals in fruit, a seller of fruits

Früit'er-ess, *n* A woman who sells fruit

Früit'er y (früt'er ĭ), *n* [Fr *fruiterie*, from *fruit*]

1 Fruit collectively taken, fruitage *Philips.*

2 A fruit-loft, a repository for fruit *Johnson.*

Früit'ful (früt'ful), *a* Full of fruit, producing fruit abundantly, richly productive, prolific, plenteous, as, *fruitful* soil, a *fruitful* tree or season, a *fruitful* wife, *fruitful* in expedients or in crimes. "Your *fruitful* brain" *Shak.*

Nature multiplies

Her fertile growth, and by disburdening grows More *fruitful* *Milton.*

Syn.—Fertile, prolific, productive, fecund, plentiful rich, abundant plenteous See FERTILE

Früit'ful ly, *adv* In such a manner as to be prolific, plenteously, abundantly

Früit'ful ness, *n* The state or quality of being fruitful, exuberant abundance, productiveness, fertility, fecundity "*Fruitfulness* and a liberal heart" *Shak.* "The great *fruitfulness* of the poet's fancy" *Addison*

Früi'tion (früĭsh'un), *n* [O Fr *fruition*, Pr. *fruicio*, Sp *fruicion*, It *fruizione* from Lat *fruī, fruitus*, to use or enjoy] Use or possession of any thing, especially such as is accompanied with pleasure or satisfaction pleasure derived from possession or use "Capacity of *fruition*" *Rogers* "Godlike *fruition*" *Milton*

Where I may have *fruition* of her love *Shak.*

Früi'tive, *a* [Lat *fruī, fruitus*, to enjoy, Sp. *fruitivo*] Enjoying [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Früit'less, *a* **1** Lacking, or not bearing, fruit, barren, destitute of offspring, as, a *fruitless* tree or shrub, a *fruitless* marriage *Shak.*

2 Productive of no advantage or good effect, vain idle, useless unprofitable, as, a *fruitless* attempt a *fruitless* controversy "A dream and *fruitless* vision" *Shak* "They spent the *fruitless* hours" *Milton*

Syn.—Useless barren unprofitable abortive, ineffectual vain idle profitless See USELESS

Früit'less ly, *adv* In a fruitless manner without any valuable effect, idly vainly unprofitably

Früit'less ness, *n* The quality of being fruitless, or unprofitable

Früit'-lŏft, *n* A loft for the preservation of fruit.

Früit'-tree, *n* A tree cultivated for its fruit, especially, one producing fruit agreeable to the taste.

Früit'y (früt'ĭ), *a* Resembling fruit, or the taste of fruit *Dyclens.*

Fru'men tā'ceoŭs (früm'en ta'shus), *a* [Lat *frumentaceus, frumentum* corn or grain, contracted from *frugimentum*, from *frux, frugis*, fruit; It *frumentaceo*, Fr *frumentacé*] Made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain

Fru'men tā'rĭ oŭs, *a* [Lat *frumentarius*, Sp & It *frumentario* See *supra*] Pertaining to wheat or grain [*Obs.*] *Coles*

Fru'men tā'tion, *n* [Lat *frumentatio frumentari*, to provide with corn from *frumentum* See *supra*] (*Rom. antiq.*) A largess of grain bestowed upon the people, to quiet them when uneasy

Fru'men ty, *n* [Also *furmenty* and *frumety*, from Lat *frumentum* See *supra*] Food made of wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned with sugar, cinnamon, &c *Halliwell*

Früm'p, *n* [See *infra*] **1** A contemptuous speech or piece of conduct a gibe or flout [*Obs.*] *B & Fl*

2 A cross tempered, old fashioned female, a gossip [*Colloq.*] *Halliwell*

Früm'p, *v t* [Cf Prov Eng *frumple*, to wrinkle, ruffle, and Ger *rumpfen*, to wrinkle, to sneer] To insult, to flout [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl*

Früm'per, *n* A mocker [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave*

Früm'pish *a* **1** Cross tempered scornful [*Obs.*]

2 Old fashioned, as a woman's dress

Our Bell looked very *frumpish* *Foote*

Früsh, *v t* [Fr *froisser*, to bruise See FROISE] To bruise or dash violently to pieces

I like thine armor well

I'll *frush* it and unlock its rivets all,

Or I'll be master of it *Shak.*

Früsh, *a* Broken or crushed, as, the thatch of a room becomes *frush* *Prof Wilson.*

Früsh, *n* Noise of things dashing or dashed together [*Rare*]

Horrible uproar and *frush*

Of rocks that meet in battle *Southey*

Früsh, *n* [Cf Ger *frosch*, frog, and a carney or lampas of horses See FROG]

1 (*Far*) A sort of tender substance in the middle of the sole of a horse, the frog

2 A discharge of a fetid or ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot,—also called *thrush.*

Früs'tra-ble, *a* Capable of being frustrated or defeated [*Rare*]

Frus trā'ne-oŭs, *a* [Lat *frustra*, without effect,

in vain; Sp. & It. *frustraneo*] Vain; useless; unprofitable [*Obs*] *Sir T More. South.*

Frŭs'trāte, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p* FRUSTRATED, *p pr. & vb n.* FRUSTRATING] [Lat. *frustrare, frustrari, frustratum*, from *frustra*; Pr., Sp, & Pg *frustrar*, It *frustrare*, Fr. *frustrer*. See *supra.*]

1 To bring to nothing, to prevent from attaining a purpose, to disappoint, to defeat, to baffle, as, his enemy was *frustrated*, to *frustrate* a plan, design, or attempt, to *frustrate* the will or purpose.

Shall the adversary thus obtain
His end and *frustrate* thine? *Milton.*

2 To make null, to nullify; to render invalid or of no effect, as, to *frustrate* a conveyance or deed

Syn.—To baffle; defeat, disappoint, balk See BAFFLE

Frŭs'trate, *a* [Lat *frustratus*, p p of *frustrari* See *supra*] Vain, ineffectual, useless, unprofitable, null, void, nugatory; of no effect. "Our *frustrate* search" *Shak*

Frŭs'trate ly, *adv* In vain. [*Obs*] *Vicars*

Frus trā'tion, *n* [Lat *frustratio*, O Fr *frustration*] The act of frustrating, disappointment, defeat, as, the *frustration* of one's attempt or design

Frŭs'tra tīve, *a* [Fr *frustratif*] Tending to defeat, fallacious [*Obs*] *Ainsworth.*

Frŭs'tra-to-ry, *a* [Lat *frustratorius*, Fr *frustratoire*, Pr *frustratori*, Sp, Pg, & It *frustratorio*] Making void, rendering null, as, a *frustratory* appeal [*Obs*] *Ayliffe.*

Frŭst'ŭ lent, *a* [From Lat *frustum*, fragment.] Abounding in fragments

Frŭs'tums, *n.* *pl* FRŬSTA, or FRŬSTUMS [Lat *frustum*, piece, bit, It *frusto*] (*Geom*) The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top, or, the part of any solid, as of a cone, pyramid, &c between two planes which may be either parallel or inclined to each other

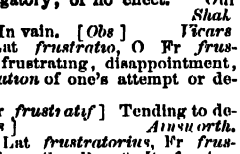

Frustums

Frŭt'age, *n* [Cf FRUITAGE] [*Obs*]

1 A picture of fruit, a fruit piece

The cornices consist of *frutages* and festoons *Evelyn*

2 A confection of fruit *Nares*

Fru-tĕs'çent, *a* [Lat *fruter*, shrub, bush, Fr *frutescent*] (*Bot*) Becoming shrubby, or having the appearance of a shrub, as, a *frutescent* stem *Martyn*

Fru'tex, *n* [Lat See *supra*] (*Bot*) A plant having a woody, durable stem, but less than a tree, a shrub *Milne*

Fru'ti cant, *a* [Lat *fruticans*, p pr of *frutare, frutecare*, to become bushy, from *frutex*, q v] Full of shoots [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

Fru'ti cōse, } *a* [Lat *fruticosus*, from *frutex*,
Fru'ti-cous, } q v, Fr *frutiqueur*] (*Bot*) Pertaining to shrubs, branching like a shrub, shrubby, shrub like, as, a *fruticous* stem *Gray*

Fru tic'ŭ lōse, *a* [Diminutive of Lat *fruticosus*, Fr *fruticuleux*] (*Bot*) Like a small shrub *Gray.*

Fry, *v t* [*imp & p p* FRIED, *p pr & vb n* FRYING] [Fr & Pr *frire*, Sp *freir*, Pg *frigir*, It *friggere*, Lat *frigere*] To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire, to cook and prepare for eating in a frying pan, as, to *fry* meat or vegetables

Fry, *v i* 1 To be heated and agitated, as meat in a frying pan, to undergo the action of fire or extreme heat, to simmer, hence, to ferment, to foam, or to dissolve with heat "With crackling flames a caldron *fries*" *Dryden* "The frothy billows *fry*" *Spenser* "To keep the oil from *frying* in the stomach" *Bacon*

2 To be agitated, to be greatly moved [*Obs*]

What kindling motions in their breasts do *fry* ! *Fanfax*

Fry, *n* [O Fr *fraye*, M Fr *frai*, spawning, spawn of fishes, fry or little fish, It *fregola*]

1 A swarm or crowd, especially of little fishes, a large number "The *fry* of children young" *Spenser* "To sever the good fish from the other *fry*" *Milton*

We have burned two frigates, and a hundred and twenty small *fry* *H Walpole*

2 [See FRY, *v*] A dish of any thing fried

3 A kind of sieve [*Eng*] *Mortimer*

Fry'ing-păn, *n* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables

Fū'age, *n* The same as FUMAGE

Fū'ar, *n* A small freeholder of land in fee [*Scot*] *W Scott.*

Fŭb, *n* [Cf *fob*, pocket] A plump young person. [*Obs*] [Written also *fubs*] *Smart*

Fŭb, *v t* [The same word as *fob*, to cheat] To put off, to delay, to cheat [*Obs*]

I have been *fubbed* off, and *fubbed* off, from this day to that day *Shak*

Fŭb'ber-y, *n* Act of cheating, deception *Marston.*

Fŭb'by, }
Fŭb'gy, } *a* Plump, chubby [*Eng*] *Nichols.*

Her daughter, a *fubsy*, good-humored, silly old maid *Madam D'Arblay*

Fū'cate, }
Fū'cā-ted, } *a* [Lat *fucatus*, p p of *fucare*, to color, paint, from *fucus*, q v ; It *fucato*] Painted; disguised with paint, or with false show. *Johnson.*

Fūch'si-ā (fūk'sĭ-ā), *n.* (*Bot*) A genus of flowering plants, named in honor of Leonard *Fuchs*, a German botanist *F coccinea* is one of the most elegant of deciduous greenhouse shrubs, the young wood and leaves are tinged with purplish red, the blossom is pendent. There are many beautiful varieties *Loudon.*

Fu çiv'o rŏŭs, *a* [Lat *fucus*, sea-weed, and *vorare*, to eat] Eating, or subsisting on, sea-weed, as, *fucivorous* animals *Dana*

Fū'coid, *n* [Lat *fucus*, q v, and Gr εἶδος, form] (*Paleon*) Fossil sea-weed *Hitchcock.*

Fū'coid, } *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, sea-
Fu-coid'al, } weed

Fū'cus, *n* ; *pl* FŪ'CĪ [Lat, rock lichen, orchil, used as a red dye, and as a rouge for the cheeks, red or purple color, rouge, disguise, deceit]

1 A paint, a dye, hence, false show *B Jonson*

2 (*Bot*) A genus of sea weeds of a tough, leathery kind, and usually of a dull, brownish green color, sea wrack, and other species

Fŭd, *n* The tail of a hare *Halliwell*

Fŭd'der, *n* See FOTHER and FODDER

Fŭd'dle, *v t* [*imp & p p* FUDDLED, *p pr & vb n* FUDDLING] [Perhaps formed as a kind of diminutive of *full* Cf FUZZIT] To make foolish or disordered by drink, to cause to become intoxicated *Thomson*

Fŭd'dle, *v i* To drink to excess *L'Estrange*

Fŭd'dler, *n* A drunkard *Laxter*

Fŭdge, *n* A made up story, stuff, nonsense,—an exclamation of contempt *Goldsmith*

Fŭdge, *v t* 1 To devise, to contrive, to fabricate

Fudged up into such a smirkish liveliness *Fairfax*

2 To foist, to interpolate "That last is *fudged* in" *Foote*

Fu-ē'ji-an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Tierra del Fuego

Fū'el, *n* [Norm Fr *fuayl, fouoyle, fouaille*, L Lat *focale*, from Lat *focus*, hearth, fire place, L Lat *fire*, O Fr *fou, fu, feu*, fire See FOCUS] [Formerly written also *fewel*]

1 Any matter which serves as aliment to fire, that which feeds fire, combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, &c

2 Any thing that serves to feed or incite use flame, heat, or excitement

Fū'el *v t* 1 To feed with fuel or combustible matter [*Obs*]

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fuels* the infernal flame *Cowley*

2 To store or furnish with fuel or firing *Wotton*

Fū'el-er, *n* [Written also *fueller*] One who, or that which, supplies fuel [*Rare*] *Donne*

Fu-ē'ro, *n* [Sp, Pg & It *foro*, Pr *for*, O Fr *feur*, from Lat *forum*, q v] (*Sp Law*) (*a*) A code, a charter, a grant of privileges (*b*) A custom having the force of law (*c*) A declaration by a magistrate (*d*) A place where justice is administered (*e*) The jurisdiction of a tribunal *Burrill*

Fŭff, *v i* To puff [*Prov Eng , and local, U S*] *Brockett*

Fŭff'y, *a* Light, puffy [*Prov Eng , and local, U S*]

Fū'ga, *n* [It] (*Mus*) A fugue See FUGUE

Fu gā'cious (fu-gā'shus), *a* [Lat *fugax*, from *fugere*, to flee, Fr & It *fugace*, Sp *fugaz*] Flying, or disposed to fly, fleeing away, volatile

Much of its possessions is so hid, so *fugacious*, and of so uncertain purchase *By Taylor*

Fu gā'cious-ness, *n.* The quality of being fugacious, volatility

Fu gāc'i ty (fu gās'ĭ tĭ), *n* [Lat *fugacitas*, Fr *fugacité*, Sp *fugacidad*, It *fugacità*]

1 The quality of being fugacious, fugaciousness, volatility, as, *fugacity* of spirits *Boyle*

2 Uncertainty, instability *Johnson*

Fū'ga cy, *n* Fugaciousness, fugacity [*Obs*] *Milton*

Fu gā'to, *n* [It] (*Mus*) A composition in the fugue style, but not strictly a fugue

Fūgh (fu), *interj* An exclamation expressing abhorrence [Commonly written *foh*] *Dryden.*

Fū'gi tīve, *a* [Lat *fugitivus*, *fugere*, to flee, Fr *fugitif*, Pr *fugitiu*, Sp & Pg *fugitivo*, It *fuggitivo*]

1 Apt to flee away, given to flying away, inclined to escape, liable to disappear, uncertain, not to be relied upon

2 Easily blown away or absorbed, volatile, evanescent "Tender and *fugitive* parts of vegetables" *Woodward* "A growing and *fugitive* idea" *Locke*

3 Flying or escaping from duty, service, danger, and the like,—said of persons "The *fugitive* Parthians follow" *Shak*

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself while her parents are in tears? *Richardson*

Fugitive compositions, such as are short and occasional, and so published that they quickly escape notice, as in a newspaper

Syn.—Fleeting, unstable, wandering, eloping, uncertain

Fū'gi tīve, *n.* 1 One who flees from his station or duty, a deserter, one who flees from danger.

2. One who has fled or deserted, and taken refuge under another power, or one who has fled from punishment *Dryden.*

3. One hard to be caught or detained.

Or catch that airy *fugitive* called wit *Harte.*

Fugitives from justice (*Law*), one who, having committed a crime in one jurisdiction, flees or escapes into another to avoid punishment

Fū'gi tīve-ly, *adv* In a fugitive manner.

Fū'gi tīve-ness, *n* 1 Liability or aptness to fly away, volatility, fugacity. *Boyle.*

2 Instability, unsteadiness *Johnson.*

Fū'gle-man, *n* , *pl* FŪ'GLE-MĔN [Ger *flügelmann*, a file leader, from *flügel*, wing] (*Mil*) A soldier especially expert and well drilled, who takes his place in front of a military company, as an example or model to the others in their exercises, hence, a file-leader, an example, a director. [Written also *flugelman*]

Fūgue (fūg), *n* [Fr, It, & Sp *fuga*, Ger *fuge*, from Lat *fuga*, a fleeing, flight] (*Mus*) A musical composition in contrapuntal style, in which a subject is proposed by one part, and then responded to by the others, according to certain rules

All parts of the scheme are eternally chasing each other, like the parts of a *fugue* *By Taylor*

Fū'guist (fū'gist), *n* (*Mus*) A musician who composes or performs fugues *Busby*

Fūl'ci ble, *a* [Lat *fulcire*, to prop] Capable of being propped up [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Fūl'ci-ment, *n* [Lat *fulcimentum*, from *fulcire*, to prop] The support on which a balance or lever rests and turns, a prop, a fulcrum [*Obs*] *Wilkins.*

Fūl'crate, *a* [From Lat *fulcrum*, q v]

1 (*Bot*) Descending to the earth, as, a *fulcrate* branch [*Rare*] *Lee*

2 Furnished with fulcrums.

Fūl'crum, *n* , Lat *pl* FŪL'CRA, Eng *pl* FŪL'CRUMS [Lat, bed post, from *fulcire*, to prop]

1 A prop or support

2 (*Mech*) That by which a lever is sustained, or the point about which it turns in lifting or moving a body

3 (*Bot*) A part of a plant —used in the plural to designate all the appendages of the axis of a plant, except the leaves and flowers, as the stipules, bracts, tendrils, &c [*Obs*]

Ful fĭll', *v t* [*imp & p p* FULFILLED, *p pr & vb n* FULFILLING] [A tautological compound of *full* and *fill*, A S *ful fyllan*] [Written also *fulfil*]

1 To fill up to make full or complete "*Fulfil* her week" *Gen xxix* 27 "Corresponding and *fulfilling* bolts" *Shak*

2 To accomplish or carry into effect, as an intention, promise, or prophecy, a desire, prayer, or requirement, and the like, to complete by performance, to answer the requisitions of, to bring to pass, to effectuate

He will *fulfil* the desire of them that fear him *Ps* cxlv 19

If ye *fulfil* the royal law according to the scripture, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, ye do well *James* ii 8.

Here Nature seems *fulfilled* in all her ends *Milton*

Ful fĭll'er, *n* One who fulfills or accomplishes

Ful fĭll'ment, *n* 1 Accomplishment, completion, as, the *fulfillment* of prophecy

2 Execution, performance, as, the *fulfillment* of a promise

Fūl'gen cy, *n* [See *infra*] Brightness, splendor, glitter, effulgence *Bailey*

Fūl'gent, *a* [Lat *fulgens, fulgentis*, p pr of *fulgere*, to flash, glitter, shine, O It *fulgente*] Exquisitely bright, shining, dazzling, effulgent

Other Thracians *fulgent* morions wore *Glover*

Fūl'gent ly, *adv* Dazzlingly, glitteringly

Fūl'gid, *a* [Lat *fulgidus*, It *fulgido* See *supra*] Shining, glittering, dazzling [*Obs*] *Pope*

Ful ġĭd'i-ty, *n* [It *fulgidita* See *supra*] Splendor, resplendence, effulgence [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Fūl'gŏr, *n* [Lat *fulgor*, from *fulgere*, to shine, Pr, Sp, & Pg *fulgor*, It *fulgore*] Dazzling brightness, splendor [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Fūl'gu rant, *a* [Lat *fulgurans, fulgurantis*, p pr of *fulgurare* See *infra*] Lightening [*Obs*] *More*

Fūl'gu rāte, *v t* [Lat *fulgurare, fulguratum, fulgur*, lightning, *fulgere*, to shine] To flash as lightning [*Obs*] *Chambers*

Fūl'gu rā'tion, *n* [Lat *fulguratio*, Fr *fulguration*]

1 The act of lightening [*Obs*] *Donne.*

2 (*Assaying*) The sudden brightening of a fused globule of gold or silver, when the last film of the oxide of lead or copper leaves its surface.

A phenomenon called, by the old chemists, *fulguration* *Ure.*

Fūl'gu rīte, *n* [Fr *fulgurite*, Lat *fulguritum, fulgurire*, to strike with lightning, *fulgur, fulgetra*, lightning] A vitrified sand tube, supposed to have been produced by the striking of lightning on sand *P Cyc.*

Fūl'gu ry, *n* [Lat *fulgur*, It *fulgure, folgore*] Lightning [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Ful'ham, *n* [Because they were, as has been conjectured, chiefly made at *Fulham*, in Middlesex, Eng] A false die [*Cant*] *Shak*

Fū'li-ēd, *n* [Lat, a coot] (*Ornith*) A genus of aquatic birds, the coot *F atra*, found throughout Europe and in Japan, and indigenous to Great Britain, is black, with the exception of the beak, which is white, and also of a plate or lobe extending from the bill nearly to the crown of the head, and

which, being destitute of feathers, and smooth, has given rise to the name *bald-coot*, by which it is often known. *Baird*

Fu-lĭg'i-nŏs'i-ty, *n* [Fr *fuligineité* See *infra*] The condition or quality of being fuliginous, that which is, or which makes, fuliginous, sootiness, matter deposited by smoke [*Obs*]

Fu-lĭg'i-nŭs (fu-lĭj'ĭ-nus), *a* [Lat *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo*, soot, Fr. *fuligineux*, Sp *fuliginoso*, It *fuligginoso*]

1. Pertaining to soot, sooty, dark, dusky

2 Pertaining to smoke, resembling smoke, dusky. *Shenstone*

Fu-lĭg'i-nŭs-ly, *adv.* In a smoky manner, duskily.

Fŭl'lĭt-mârt, *n* The same as FOUMART

Full, *a* [*compar* FULLER, *superl* FULLEST] [A S & Sw *full*, O Sax *ful*, Icel *fullr*, Goth *fulls*, Dan *fuld*, O H Ger *fol*, N H Ger *voll*, D *vol* Cf FILL]

1 Filled up, having within its limits all that it can contain, supplied, not empty or vacant, — said primarily of hollow vessels, and hence, of any thing else, as, a cup *full* of water, a house *full* of people.

Had the throne been *full*, their meeting would not have been regular *Blackstone*

2 Abundantly furnished or provided, sufficient in quantity, quality, or degree, copious, ample, adequate, as, a *full* meal, a *full* supply, a *full* voice, a *full* compensation

3 Amply provided or furnished, abounding in, well laden with, — often with *of*, as, a house *full* of furniture, and the like

I am *full* of the burnt-offerings of rams *Isa* I 11

4 Not wanting in any essential quality, complete, entire, perfect, adequate, as, a *full* narrative, a person of *full* age, a *full* stop, a *full* face, the *full* moon

It came to pass, at the end of two *full* years, that Pharaoh dreamed. *Gen* xli 1

I can not
Request a *fuller* satisfaction
Than you have freely granted. *Ford*

At full, when full or complete *Shak* — *Full and by* (*Naut*), sailing close-hauled, having all the sails *full*, and lying as near the wind as possible *Totten* — *Full band* (*Mus*), a band in which all the voices and instruments are employed — *Full moon*, the moon with its whole disk illuminated as when opposite to the sun, also, the time when the moon is *full* — *Full organ* (*Mus*), an organ in which all or most of the stops are out

Full, *n* Complete measure, utmost extent, the highest state or degree

The swan's-down feather,
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide *Shak*

Full of the moon, the time of full moon

Full, *adv* Quite, to the same degree without abatement or diminution with full force or effect, completely, exactly, entirely

The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good *Dryden*.
The diapason closing *full* in man *Dryden*

☞ *Full* is prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express utmost extent or degree, as *full*-bloomed, *full*-blown, *full*-crammed *full* grown, *full* laden, *full*-stuffed, and others Such compounds are self defining

Full, *v t* To become full or wholly illuminated, as, the moon *fulls* at midnight

Full, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FULLED, *p pr* & *vb n* FULLING] [A-S *fullan*, to make full or perfect, to whiten as a fuller, to baptize, *fullere*, *fullo*, a bleacher, D *vullen*, *vollen*, L Lat *fullare*, to thicken cloth, *folare*, to smooth, bleach, Pr *folar*, It *follare*, Fr *fouler*, Lat *fullo*, fuller, cloth fuller] To thicken in a mill, as cloth to mill to make compact, to scour, cleanse and thicken in a mill

Full, *v i* To become fulled or thickened, as, this material does not *full* well

Full'age, *n* The money or price paid for fulling or cleansing cloth *Johnson*

Ful'lam, *n* A false die See FULHAM

Full'-blŏwn, *a* 1 Fully expanded, as a blossom *Denham*

2 Fully distended with wind *Dryden*

Full'-bŏt'tom, *n* A wig with a large bottom

Full'-bŏt'tomed, *a* Having a large bottom, as a wig

Full'-bŭtt', *adv* With direct opposition and with violence [*Low*] *L'Estrange*

Full'-drīve', *adv* With full speed *Chaucer*

Full'er, *n* [See FULL, *v t*]

1 One whose occupation is to full cloth

2 (*Blacksmith's Work*) A die, a half round set-hammer

Full'er, *v t* To form a groove or channel in, by a fuller or set hammer, as, to *fuller* a bayonet

Full'er's-ĕarth (-ĕrth), *n* A variety of clay, compact, but friable, unctuous to the touch, and of various colors, usually with a shade of green It is useful in scouring and cleansing cloth, as it imbibes the grease and oil used in preparing wool

Full'er's-thĭs'tle (-thĭs'l), } *n* (*Bot*) Teasel, a
Full'er's-weed, } plant of the genus *Dipsacus* (*D fullonum*), whose burs are used in dressing cloth

Full'er-y, *n.* The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

Full'-heärt'ed (-härt'ed), *a* Full of courage or confidence *Shak.*

Full'-hŏt', *a.* Heated to the utmost *Shak.*

Full'ing-mĭll, *n* A mill for fulling cloth by means of pestles or stampers, which alternately fall into and rise from troughs where the cloth is put with the fuller's earth or other cleansing materials

Full'mart, *n* See FOUMART *B Jonson*

Full'ness, *n* The state of being full or filled, entireness, completeness, abundance, sufficiency, adequateness, affluence, excellence, perfection, as, the *fullness* of a cup, a room, of sound, of blood, of the heart, and the like [Written also *fulness*]

In thy presence is *fullness* of joy *Ps* xvi 11

There wanted the *fullness* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought *Dryden*

Ful lōn'ic al, *a* [Lat *fullonicus*, from *fullo*, a bleacher] Pertaining to a fuller of cloth [*Obs*] *Blount*

Full'-ôrbed, *a* Having the orb or disk complete or fully illuminated, like the full moon *Addison*

Full'-sāiled, *a* Without limit, absolute "*full-sailed* confidence" *Massinger*

Full'-sūmmed (-sŭmd), *a* Complete in all its parts *Howell*

Full'-swing', *n* The utmost extent or limit of desire or possibility

Leaving corrupt nature to the *full-swing* and freedom of its own extravagant actings *South*

Full'-winged, *a* 1 Having complete wings, or large, strong wings *Shak*

2 Ready for flight, eager *Beau*

Ful'ly, *adv* In a full manner or degree, completely, entirely, without lack or defect, adequately satisfactorily, as, to be *fully* persuaded of the truth of a proposition

Fully committed (*Law*), committed to prison for trial, in distinction from being previously detained for examination

Syn —Completely, entirely, maturely plentifully abundantly, plenteously, copiously largely, amply, sufficiently, clearly, distinctly perfectly

Fŭl'mar *n* [Cf FOUMART, which is spelled also *fullmart* and *fulmer*] (*Ornith*) A species of petrel (*Procellaria glacialis* of some, and *Fulmarus glacialis* of others), an inhabitant of the Shetland Isles and other northern regions, much sought for on account of its down, feathers, and oil

Fŭl'mi nant, *a* [Lat *fulminans*, p pr of *fulminare*, Fr *fulminant*, Sp & It *fulminante*] Thundering [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Fŭl'mi nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FULMINATED *p pr* & *vb n* FULMINATING] [Lat *fulminare*, *fulminatum*, to lighten, to strike with lightning from *fulmen*, thunderbolt, for *fulgimen*, from *fulgere*, to shine It *fulminare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *fulminar*, Fr *fulminer*]

1 To thunder, hence, to make a loud sudden noise, to detonate, to explode with a violent report, as, *fulminating* mercury

2 To issue, utter, or send forth decrees or censures with publicity or violence, or with the assumption of supreme authority, to thunder forth menaces

Fŭl'mi nāte, *v t* 1 To cause to explode *Sprat*

2 To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure, especially, to send out, as a menace or censure, by ecclesiastical authority

They *fulminated* the most hostile of all decrees *De Quincey*

Fŭl'mi nate, *n* [Fr *fulminate*, N Lat *fulminatum* See *supra*] (*Chem*) A compound of fulminic acid with a base as, *fulminate* of mercury, *fulminate* of silver —often called *fulminating* mercury and silver, *fulminate* of gold —called also *aurum fulminans*, or *fulminating gold* These compounds detonate or explode by percussion, friction or heat *Gregory*

Fŭl'mi-nā'ting, *p a* 1 Thundering, exploding, detonating

2 Hurling denunciations, menaces, or censures

Fulminating powder (*Chem*), a detonating compound of sulphur, carbonate of potash, and nitre See FULMINATE

Fŭl'mi nā'tion, *n* [Lat *fulminatio*, Fr *fulmination*, Pr *fulminatio*, Sp *fulminacion*, It *fulminazione*]

1 The act of fulminating, thundering, thundering forth, or issuing forth, with authority and violence detonation

2 That which is fulminated or thundered forth, menace or censure

The *fulminations* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule *Ashgh*

Fŭl'mi na-to ry (Synop , § 130), *a* [Fr *fulminatoire*] Thundering striking terror *Cotgrave*

Fŭl'mine, *v i* [Fr *fulminer* See FULMINATE, *v*] To thunder [*Obs*] *Spenser Milton*

Fŭl'mine, *v t* To shoot, to dart like lightning, to fulminate, to utter or issue with authority or vehemence

She *fulmined* out her scorn of laws Salique *Tennyson*

Ful-mĭn'e ŏus, *a* [Lat *fulmen*, thunder] Of, or concerning, thunder

Ful mĭn'ic, *a* [Fr *fulminique*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or capable of, detonation, as, *fulminic* acid, which exists only in connection with a base, forming a fulminate *Gregory*

Ful'ness, *n.* See FULLNESS.

Ful sŏm'ic, *a* [See *infra*] Fulsome. [*Obs*]

Fŭl'sŏme, *a* [A S *fŭl*, foul, q v , and the term. *some*]

1 Full, having fullness [*Obs*]

This lean, pale, hoar, and withered corpse grew *fulsome*, fair, and fresh *Golding*

2 Offending or disgusting by over fullness, excess, or grossness, rank, gross, nauseous also, coarse, obscene, as, *fulsome* flattery, compliments, or artifices "*Fulsome* ewes" *Shak.*

Chaste and modest as he [Permus] is esteemed, it can not be denied that in some places he is broad and *fulsome* *Dryden.*

Fŭl'sŏme ly, *adv* In a fulsome manner, rankly, nauseously

Fŭl'sŏme ness, *n* The quality of being fulsome; nauseousness, offensive grossness *Dryden.*

Fŭl'vid, } *a* [L Lat *fulvidus*, Lat *fulvus*, It.
Fŭl'vous, } *fulvo*, Pr *f lvi*,] Tawny, dull yellow, with a mixture of gray or brown *Lindley.*

Fŭm, *v i* To sound or play upon a fiddle [*Obs.*]

"Follow me, and *fum* as you go" *B Jonson.*

Fu mā'ceous, *a* Smoky, hence, fond of, or given to, smoking, addicted to the use of tobacco in smoking

Fu mā'do, *n* [Sp *fumado*, smoked, p p of *fumar*, to smoke, Lat *fumare*, from *fumus*, smoke, L Lat. *fumado*] A smoked fish *Carew.*

Fŭ'mage, *n* [L Lat *fumagium*, O Fr *fumage*, *fumaige*, Lat *fumus*, smoke] Hearth money

Fumage, or fuage, vulgarly called smoke-farthings *Blackstone*

Fū'ma rate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of fumaric acid with a base

Fu mā'rĭ-a, *n* [Lat *fumus*, smoke, fume] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the fumitory, — so called from the disagreeable odor of the plants

Fu mā'ric, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, fumitory, — said of a certain acid

Fū'ma rōle, *n* [It *fumarola* from *fumo* Lat *fumus*, smoke] A hole or spot in a volcanic or other region, from which vapors issue *Dana*

Fū'ma to ry, *n* See FUMITORY

Fŭm'ble, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FUMBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* FUMBLING] [Prov Eng *fimble*, to fumble, to do imperfectly, O Eng *fumbles*, hands, L Ger *fummeln*, *fommeln* to touch, grope D *fommelen*, to crumple, Sw *fumla*, *famla*, Dan *famle*, to grope about]

1 To feel or grope about to make awkward attempts *Cudworth*

2 To grope about in perplexity, to seek awkwardly, as, to *fumble* for an excuse. *Dryden*

3 To handle much, to play childishly, to turn over and over

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets and play with flowers *Shak*

Fŭm'ble, *v t* To manage awkwardly, to crowd or tumble together *Shak*

Fŭm'bler, *n* One who fumbles, gropes, or manages awkwardly

Fŭm'bling ly, *adv* In a fumbling or awkward manner

Fūme *n* [Lat *fumus*, O Fr *fum*, N Fr *fumée*, Pr *fum*, O Sp, Pg & It *fumo*, N Sp *humo*]

1 Vapor from combustion, or exhalation, volatile matter ascending in a dense body smoke, reek, as a *fume* of tobacco of a dunghill, and the like "The *fumes* of new shorn hay" *Waller* "The *fumes* of wine" *Dryden*

From them a *fume* at first appears *Chapman.*

2 Any thing vapor like, unsubstantial, or airy, idle conceit, vain imagination "A show of *fumes* and fancies" *Bacon.*

Fūme, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FUMED, *p pr* & *vb n* FUMING] [Fr *fumer*, Pr Sp & Pg *fumar*, It & Lat *fumare*, from Lat *fumus* smoke See *supra*]

1 To smoke to throw off vapor, as in combustion to yield vapor or exhalations "Where the golden altar *fumed*" *Milton*

Solemn lay
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain *Rowe Common*

2 To pass off in vapors

Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity *Cheyne.*

3 To be in a rage to be hot with anger

He frets he *fumes* he stares he stamps the ground *Dryden*

To fume away (*Pig*), to give way to excitement and displeasure

Fūme, *v t* 1 To smoke, to dry in smoke *Carew.*

2 To perfume [*Obs or rare*]

She *fumed* the temple with an odorous flame *Dryden*

3 To disperse or throw off in vapor, or as in the form of vapor

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent *Mortimer*
How vicious hearts *fume* frenzy to the brain! *Young.*

Fūme'less, *a* Free from fumes

Fūm'er, *n* One who fumes or perfumes [*Obs*]
Embroiderers, feather makers, *fumers* *B & Fl.*

Fū'met, *n* [Lat *fumus*, dung Cf Fr. *fumier*, dung, O Fr *femier*, from Lat *fimus*]

1 The dung of deer *B Jonson.*

2 See FUMITORY

Fu-mĭt'ter, *n* [Fr *fumet*, odor, fume of wine, of meat, from Lat *fumus*, smoke, fume] The stench or high flavor of game or meat when kept long *Swift*

Fū'mid, *a* [Lat *fumidus*, from *fumus*, smoke, It *fumido*] Smoky, vaporous [*Rare*] *Browne*

Fu mĭd'i ty, } *n* The state of being fumid, smo
Fū'mid ness, } kiness [*Rare*] *Bailey.*

Fu-mif'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *fumifer*, *fumus*, smoke, and *ferre*, to bear, It & Sp *fumifero*] Producing smoke

Fu mif'ŭ-gist, *n* [Lat *fumus*, smoke, and *fugare*, to put to flight, *fugere*, to flee, Fr *fumifuge*] One who, or that which, drives away smoke or fumes

Fū'mi gant, *a* [Lat *fumigans*, *fumigantis*, p pr of *fumigare*, O Sp *fumigante*] Fuming [*Rare*]

Fū'mi gāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* FUMIGATED, *p pr & vb n* FUMIGATING] [Lat *fumigare*, *fumigatum*, from *fumus*, smoke, O Sp *fumigar*, Fr *fumiger*]

1 To apply smoke to, to expose to smoke or gas, as in chemistry, or medicine, by inhaling, or in cleansing infected apartments, clothing, &c

2 To smoke, to perfume *Dryden*

Fū'mi-gā'tion, *n* [Fr *fumigation*, Sp *fumigacion*, It *fumigazione*]

1 The act of fumigating, or applying smoke or gas, for various purposes

2 Vapor, scent raised by fire

Fū'mi ga-to ry (50), *a* [Fr *fumigatoire*, Sp *fumigatorio*] Having the quality of fumigating [*R*]

Fūm'i ly, *adv* Smokily, with fume

Fūm'ling ly, *adv* In a fuming manner, angrily "They answer *fumingly*" *Hooker*

Fūm'ish, *a* Smoky, hot choleric [*Obs*]

Fūm'ish ness, *n* Choler, fretfulness passion

Fū'mi ter, } *n* [Lat *fumare*, to smoke, *fumus*,
Fū'mi to ry, } smoke, N Lat *fumaria officinalis*, *fumus terræ*, Fr *fumeterre*, Pr *fumada*, *fumterra*, Sp & Pg *fumaria*, It *fummosterno*, Ger *erdrauch*] (*Bot*) A plant, of several species, of the genus *Fumaria*, having a rank, disagreeable smell *F officinalis* is a common species, and was formerly used as an anti scorbutic

Fūm'mel, *n* The offspring of a stallion and she ass, a mule, a hinny *Booth*

Fu mŏs'i ty, *n* The state of being fumid, fumid ness

Fūm'oŭs, } *a* [Lat *fumosus* from *fumus*, smoke,
Fūm'y, } Fr *fumeux*, Pr *fumos*, Sp, Pg, & It *fumoso*,] Producing fume, full of vapor vaporous

From dice and wine the youth retired to rest
And puffed the *fumy* god from out his breast *Dryden*

Fŭn, *n* [Cf A S *fean*, joys, *fea*, *gefea*, joy gladness] Sport, merriment wanton or frolicsome amusement "Frolic and *fun*" *Goldsmith*

Fu năm'bu-lāte, *v i* [See *infra*] To walk on a rope

Fu năm'bu lā'tion, *n* Rope dancing

Fu năm'bu la to ry (50) (Synop, § 130), *a* [See *infra*]

1 Performing like a rope dancer *Chambers*

2 Narrow, like the walk of a rope dancer "His *funambulatory* track" *Browne*

Fu năm'bu list, *n* [See *infra*] A rope walker or dancer *De Quincey*

Fu năm'bu lŭs, } *n* [Lat *funambulus* *funis*,
Fu năm'bu lus, } rope, and *ambulare*, to walk, Sp *funambulo*, It *funambolo*, Fr *funambule*] A rope dancer or rope walker *Bacon*

Fŭnc'tion (fŭngk'shun), *n* [Lat *functio*, from *fungi*, *functus*, to perform, execute, Fr *fonction*, Sp *funcion*, It *funzione*]

1 The act of executing, or performing activity, duty, office, or calling performance

That *function* is swallowed in surmise *Shak*

A representing commoner in the *function* of his public calling *Scott*

2 The peculiar appointed action of any special organ or part of an animal or vegetable organism, as, the *function* of the heart or the limbs, the natural or assigned action of any power or faculty of the soul, or of the intellect the exertion of an energy of some determinate kind

As the mind opens and its *functions* spread *Pope*

3 The course of action which peculiarly pertains to any public officer in church or state, the activity appropriate to any business or profession

Tradesmen singing in their shops, and going about their *functions* friendly *Shak*

Every soldier was able to do all the *functions* of an officer *Burnet*

4 (*Math*) A quantity so connected with another quantity, that if any alteration be made in the latter there will be a consequent alteration in the former The dependent quantity is said to be a *function* of the other Thus, the circumference of a circle is a *function* of the diameter It is a symbol to which different numerical values can be assigned, such expressions as x^2, 3^x, Log x, and Sin x, are all *functions* of x,—usually indicated by the symbol f, F, or ϕ, as, $y = f'(x)$, denoting that y is the function of x, or is dependent for its value on x

Fŭnc'tion-al, *a* Pertaining to functions, required by, or involved in, the appropriate action

Fŭnc'tion al ize, *v t* To assign to some function or office [*Rare*]

Fŭnc'tion al ly, *adv* In a functional manner, by means of the functions *Lawrence*

Fŭnc'tion a ry, *n* [Fr *fonctionnaire*] One charged with the performance of a function, as, a public *functionary*, secular *functionaries*

Fŭnd, *n* [O Fr *fund*, *fons*, N Fr *fond*, *fonds*, Pr *fons*, Sp *fundo*, *fondo*, Pg *fundo*, It *fondo*, from Lat *fundus*, bottom, ground, foundation]

1 A deposit of resources from which supplies are drawn, out of which expenses are provided for, &c, a stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation, undertaken with a view to profit, and by means of which expenses and credit are supported, an invested sum whose income is devoted to a specific object, as, the *fund* of a bank, commercial house, an ecclesiastical society, and the like

2 A store laid up, from which one may draw at pleasure, a supply, a full provision of resources, as, a *fund* of wisdom or good sense "An inexhaustible *fund* of stories" *Macaulay*

3 (*pl*) The stock of a national debt, public securities, evidences of money lent to government, for which interest is paid at prescribed intervals,—called also *public funds*

Sinking fund, a sum of money set apart, usually at fixed intervals, to the redemption of the debts of government or of a corporation

Fŭnd, *v t* [*imp & p p* FUNDED, *p pr & vb n* FUNDING]

1 To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of to make permanent provision of resources for discharging the annual interest of as, to *fund* government notes, to *fund* a national debt

2 To place in a fund, as money

3 To put into the form of bonds or stocks bearing regular interest

Fŭnd'a-ble, *a* Capable of being funded, or converted into a fund, convertible into bonds

Fŭn'da ment, *n* [Lat *fundamentum*, from *fundare*, to lay the bottom, to found, from *fundus*, bottom O Fr *fundement*, N Fr *fondement*, Pr *fundamen*, *fondamen*, *fondament*, Sp & Pg *fundamento*, It *fondamento*]

1 Foundation [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

2 The seat, the lower part of the body, on which one sits the buttocks, also, the orifice of the intestines, the anus *Hume*

Fŭn'da mĕnt'al, *a* [Fr *fondamental*, Sp *fundamental*, It *fondamentale* See *supra*] Pertaining to the foundation or basis, serving for the foundation, hence, essential, as an element, principle, or law, important, original, elementary, as, a *fundamental* truth, a *fundamental* sound or chord in music "The *fundamental* reason of that war" *Shak* "Some *fundamental* antithesis in nature" *Whewell*

Fundamental base (*Mus*) a base formed of the roots or fundamental tones of the chords — *Fundamental chord* (*Mus*) a chord the lowest tone of which is its root

Fŭn'da mĕnt'al, *n* A leading or primary principle rule, law, or article, which serves as the ground work of a system, essential part, as, the *fundamentals* of the Christian faith

Fŭn'da mĕnt'al ly, *adv* In a fundamental manner, primarily, originally, essentially, at the foundation in origin or constituents "*Fundamentally* defective" *Burke*

Fŭnd'ed, *p a* 1 Existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest as, *funded* debt

2 Invested in public funds, as, *funded* property

Fŭnd'-hōld'er, *n* One who has property in the public funds *J S Mill*

Fŭnd'ing, *p a* 1 Providing a fund for the payment of the interest

2 Investing in the public funds

Funding system, a scheme of finance or revenue by which provision is made for paying annual interest on a public debt

Fŭnd'less, *a* Destitute of funds

Fŭn'dus, *n* [Lat] (*Anat*) The base of any cone-shaped organ, as the womb

Fu-nē'bral, } *a* [Lat *funebris*, belonging to a
Fu nē'bri al, } funeral, from *funus*, *funeris*, fu
Fu nē'bri oŭs, } neral, Fr *funèbre*, Sp & It *funebre*] Pertaining to a funeral or funerals funeral, funereal [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

Fū'ner al, *n* [Sp *funeral*, It *funerale*, Fr *funerailles* L Lat *funeralia*, Pr & O Sp *funerarias* See *infra*]

1 The ceremony of burying a dead human body, the solemnization of interment, obsequies, burial, —formerly used in the plural

King James his *funerals* were performed very solemnly in the collegiate church at Westminster *Fuller*

2 The procession of persons attending the burial of the dead, the show and accompaniments of an interment "The long *funerals*" *Pope*

Fū'ner al, *a* [L Lat *funeralis*, from *funus*, funeral, Sp *funeral*, It *funerale*] Pertaining to burial, used at the interment of the dead, as, *funeral* rites, honors, or ceremonies *Shak*

Fū'ner al ly, *adv* In the manner of a funeral, with funeral ceremonies *Browne*

Fū'ner-āte, *v t* [See *infra*] To bury with funeral rites [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Fū'ner ā'tion, *n* [Lat *funeratio*, from *funerare*, to bury with funeral rites, from *funus* See *supra*] Solemnization of a funeral [*Obs*] *Knatchbull*

Fu nē're al (89), *a* [Lat *funereus*, from *funus*, funeral] Suiting a funeral, pertaining to burial, hence, dark, dismal, mournful *Bp Taylor*.

What seem to us but dim, *funereal* tapers,
May be heaven's distant lamps *Longfellow*

Fu-nē're al-ly, *adv* Dismally, mournfully

Fu-nĕst', *a* [Lat *funestus*, from *funus*, funeral, destruction, Fr *funeste*, Sp & It *funesto*.] Lamentable. [*Rare.*] "A forerunner of something very *funest*" *Evelyn.* "*Funest* and direful deaths." *Coleridge.*

Fŭn'gal, *a* Pertaining to the fungi. [*Rare.*]

Fŭn'gate, *n* [From *fungus*, q v, Fr. *fongate.*] (*Chem*) A compound of fungic acid and a base.

Fŭngle, *n* [Lat *fungus*, mushroom, dolt] A blockhead, a dolt, a fool [*Obs*] *Burton.*

Fŭn'gi ĕ, *n* [Lat *fungus*, mushroom, Fr. *fungue*, *fongie*] (*Zoöl*) A genus of corals, some species of which have much resemblance in form to a mushroom They are circular or elliptical, and some of them eighteen inches in diameter *Dana.*

Fŭn'gi-ate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of fungic acid with a base

Fŭn'gi ble, *n* [Law Lat (*res*) *fungibles*, probably from Lat *fungi*, to discharge "A barbarous term, supposed to have originated in the use of the words *functionem recipere* in the Digests" *Bouvier.* "Called *fungibles*, *quæ una alterius vice fungitur*" *Taylor*]

1 (*Law*) A thing which may take the place of another, as by payment in kind

2 (*pl*) (*Scots Law*) Movable things which may be weighed, counted, or measured, or which consist in, or may be estimated by, weight, number, or measure *Burrill*

Fŭn'gic, *a* [Fr *fungique*, *fongique*, from Lat *fungus*, mushroom] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, mushrooms, as, *fungic* acid

Fŭn'gi fôrm, *a* [Lat *fungus*, mushroom, and *forma*, shape, Fr *fongiforme*] (*Min*) Having a termination similar to the head of a fungus *Philips.*

Fŭn'gĭne, *n* [Fr *fungine*, *fongine*, Lat *fungosus*, *fungus*, mushroom] (*Chem*) The fleshy part of mushrooms, now considered as a peculiar vegetable principle *Coxe*

Fŭn'gite, *n* [Lat *fungus*, mushroom, Fr *fongite*, It *fungite*] (*Paleon*) A kind of fossil coral

Fun gĭv'o roŭs, *a* [Lat *fungus*, mushroom, and *vorare*, to eat greedily, Fr *fongivore*] Feeding on mushrooms *Kirby*

Fŭng'oid, *a* [Lat *fungus*, mushroom, and Gr *eidos*, shape, Fr *fongoide*] Having the appearance of a mushroom

Fun-gŏs'i ty, *n* [Fr *fungosité*, *fongosité*, Sp *fungosidad*] The quality of that which is fungous, fungous excrescence *Dunglison*

Fŭn'goŭs, *a* [Lat *fungosus*, Fr *fungueux*, *fonqueux*, It & Sp *fungoso* See *infra*]

1 Like fungus, or a mushroom, excrescent, spongy soft

2 Growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable *Harris*

Fungi
1, Agaricus comatus, 2 Boletus edulis, 3, Morchella esculenta

Fŭng'gus, *n* Lat *pl* FUNGI, Eng *pl* FUNGUSES [Lat *fungus*, mushroom]

1 (*Bot*) A large natural order of plants, comprehending mushrooms, toadstools, the microscopic plants which form mold, mildew, smut, &c, constituting one division of the Linnæan class *Cryptogamia* The word is also applied to excrescences on plants

2 (*Med*) A spongy, morbid growth or granulation in animal bodies, as the proud flesh of wounds *Hobbyn*

Fū'ni cle, *n.* (*Bot*) [Lat *funiculus*, diminutive of *funis*, cord, rope, Fr *funicule*, It *funicolo*]

1 A small cord, a small ligature, a fiber *Johnson*

2 (*Bot*) The little stalk that attaches a seed to the placenta *Loudon*

Fu-nĭc'ŭ lar, *a* [Fr *funiculaire*, Sp *funicular* See *supra*]

1 Consisting of a small cord or fiber

2 Dependent on the tension of a cord

Funicular action (*Mech*) the force or action exerted by a rope in drawing, together the supports to which its ends are fastened when acted upon by a power at the middle as in the archer's bow —*Funicular curve* See CATENARY —*Funicular machine*, an apparatus for illustrating certain principles in statics consisting of a cord or chain attached at one end to a fixed point, and having the other passed over a pulley and sustaining a weight, while one or more other weights are suspended from the cord at points between the fixed support and the pulley —*Funicular polygon*, the polygonal figure assumed by a cord supported at its extremities, and sustaining weights at different points

Fu-nĭc'ŭ late, *a* Forming a narrow ridge.

Fu nĭl'i fôrm, *a* [Lat *funis*, rope, and *forma*, form] (*Bot*) Resembling a cord in toughness and flexibility, as the roots of some endogenous trees *Henslow*

Fū'nis, *n* [Lat, cord] (*Anat*) The umbilical cord, the navel string

Fŭnk, *n* [O Eng *funke*, a little fire, Prov Eng *funk*, touch wood, Ger *funkenholz* Cf Ger *funke*, spark, Goth *funa*, *fon*, fire, Icel *funi*, **spark**, *fúi*, rottenness, *fúna*, to become rotten] An offensive smell, a stink, a stench [*Low*]

Fŭnk, } *n* Great fear and shrinking back.
Fŭnk'ing, } "The horrid panic, or *funk* (as the men of Eton call it)" *De Quincey*

Fŭnk, *v. t.* To envelop or infect with an offensive smell. *King.*

Fŭnk, *v. i.* 1 To emit an offensive smell, to stink

2. To be in great fear, and shrink back, as, to *funk* at the edge of a precipice *C. Kingsley*

Fŭn'nel, *n* [Armor *founil*, probably from Lat *infundibulum*, funnel, from *infundere*, to pour in Cf W *ffynel*, air hole, funnel, chimney]

1 A vessel for conveying fluids into close vessels, a kind of inverted hollow cone with a pipe, a tunnel. *Ray*

2 A passage or avenue for a fluid or flowing substance, particularly the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney, through which smoke ascends, a stove-pipe.

Fŭn'nel-fŏrm, *a* (*Bot*) Having the form of a funnel, or tunnel, that is, expanding gradually from the bottom upward, as the corolla of some flowers, infundibuliform

Funnel form Flower

Fŭn'nel-nĕt, *n.* A net shaped like a funnel

Fŭn'ny, *a* [*compar* FUNNIER, *superl.* FUNNIEST] [From *fun*, q v] Droll, comical

Fŭn'ny, *n.* A light boat [*Prov Eng*] *Todd*

Fŭr, *n* [L Lat *furra*, a hairy skin, Fr *fourrure*, fur, Sp & Pg *forro*, lining, the inner covering of a thing, It *fodero*, lining, scabbard, from Goth *fôdr*, a scabbard, originally made of skin, Icel *fôdr*, lining, Ger *futter*, lining, case, fur]

1 The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser

2 The skins of certain wild animals with the fur, peltry, as, a cargo of *furs*

3 Strips of skins with fur, used on garments for lining or for ornament, as, garments are lined or faced with *fur*

4 Any coating considered as resembling fur, as, (*a*) A coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever (*b*) The soft downy covering on the skin of a peach (*c*) A coat or crust formed on the interior of vessels by matter deposited by hard water

Fŭr, *a* Pertaining to, or made of, fur

Fŭr, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FURRED (fŭrd), *p pr* & *vb n* FURRING]

1 To line, face, or cover with fur, as, a *furred* robe

You *fur* your gloves with reason *Shak*

2 To cover with morbid matter, as the tongue

3 (*Arch*) To nail small strips of board upon, in order to make a level surface for lathing, or to provide for a space or interval back of the plastered or boarded surface *Gwilt*

Fu rā'cious (fu rā'shus), *a* [Lat *furax*, thievish, *furari*, to steal, *fur*, thief It *furace*] Given to theft, inclined to steal, thievish [*Obs*]

Fu răc'i ty, *n* [Lat *furacitas* See *supra*] Addictedness to theft, thievishness [*Obs*]

Fŭr'be lōw, *n* [Prov Fr *furbala* Piedmontese *farabala*, Cremona, Parma, *frambala*, Sp & Bisc *farfala*, Fr, It, Sp, & Pg *falbala*, Ger *falbel* It was not, as it is generally believed, invented by M de Langlée, under Louis XIV] A piece of stuff plaited and puckered on a gown or petticoat, a flounce, the plaited border of a petticoat or gown

Fŭr'be-lōw, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FURBELOWED, *p pr* & *vb n* FURBELOWING] To put a furbelow on, to furnish with an ornamental appendage of dress *Prior*

Fŭr'bish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FURBISHED (fŭr'bisht), *p pr* & *vb n* FURBISHING] [Fr *fourbir*, Pr *forbir*, It *forbire*, from O H Ger *furban*, to clean]

1 To rub or scour to brightness to polish to burnish, as, to *furbish* a sword or spear *Shak*

2 To restore to original purity, to prepare for use, to bring honor to

Furbish new the name of John of Gaunt *Shak*

Fŭr'bish a-ble, *a* Capable of being furbished or polished *Sherwood*

Fŭr'bish er, *n* One who polishes or makes bright by rubbing, one who cleans

Fŭr'cate, } *a* [From Lat *furca*, fork, It *for-*
Fŭr'cā-ted, } *cato*, Pr *forcat*, Fr *fourche*] Forked, branching like the prongs of a fork, as, *furcate* twigs

Fur-cā'tion, *n* A forking, a branching like the tines of a fork *Browne*

Fur çĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *furcifer*, a yoke bearer, rogue, scoundrel, from *furca*, fork, yoke, instrument of punishment in the form of a fork, a fork shaped gallows] Rascally, scandalous [*Rare*] "*Furciferous* knaves" *De Quincey*

Fŭr'cu lă, *n* [Lat, diminutive of *furca*, fork] A forked process or projection, a forked bone in the breast of a fowl, a merry thought

Fŭr'cu-lar, *a* Shaped like a fork, furcate

Fŭr'dle, *v t* [A corruption of *fardel*, to make up in bundles, O Fr *fardeler* See FARDEL] To draw up into a bundle, to contract [*Obs*] *Browne*

Fŭr'fur, *n* [Lat, bran, scurf] Scurf, dandruff

Fŭr'fu-rā'ceous, *a* [Lat *furfuraceus* See *supra*.] Made of bran, like bran, scurfy

Fŭr'fu-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *furfur*, scurf or scales] The falling of scurf from the head, desquamation

Fŭr'fu rous, *a* Furfuraceous [*Rare*] "*Furfurous* bread" *Sydney Smith*

Fŭr'i bŭn'dal, *a* [Lat *furibundus*, from *furere*, to rage] Abounding in, or full of rage "The *furibundal* champion of fame" *Harvey*

Fŭ'ri ŏs'i-ty, *n* The state of being furious, raving madness [*Rare*]

Fŭ'ri ŏ'so, *adv* [It] (*Mus*) With great force or vigor, vehemently

Fŭ'ri oŭs, *a* [Lat *furiosus*, *furia*, rage, fury, Fr *furieux*, Pr *furios*, Sp, Pg, & It *furioso*]

1 Transported with passion, raging, violent, as, a *furious* animal

2 Rushing with impetuosity, moving with violence, as, a *furious* stream, a *furious* wind or storm

Syn.—Impetuous vehement boisterous raging, fierce, violent turbulent, tumultuous, angry, mad, frantic, frenzied

Fŭ'ri oŭs ly, *adv* In a furious manner, with impetuous motion or agitation violently, vehemently, as, to run *furiously*, to attack one *furiously*

Fŭ'ri oŭs-ness, *n* The state of being furious, violent agitation, impetuous motion, madness, frenzy, rage

Fŭrl, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FURLED *p pr* & *vb n* FURLING] [Contracted from *furdle*, q v O Eng *furle*, contracted from *furdle*, *furdel*, Fr *ferler*, *frler*] To draw up, to wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast, securing it there by a gasket or line *Totten*

Fŭr'long, *n* [A S *furlang*, *furlung*, *furhlung*, properly the length of a furrow, from *fur*, *furh*, furrow, and *lang*, long] A measure of length, the eighth part of a mile, forty rods, poles, or perches

Fŭr'lough (fŭr'lō), *n* [Dan *forlov*, O Dan *orlov*, Sw *forlof*, *orlof*, D *verlof*, L Ger *verlof*, Ger *verlaub*, *urlaub* See LEAVE] The common orthography, *furlough*, is corrupt, as the last syllable exhibits false radical consonants The true orthography would be *furlow*] (*Mil*) Leave of absence, especially leave or license given by a commanding officer to an officer or soldier to be absent from service for a certain time

Fŭr'lough (fŭr'lo), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FURLOUGHED, *p pr* & *vb n* FURLOUGHING] (*Mil*) To furnish with a furlough, to grant leave of absence, as to an officer or soldier

Fŭr'ment y, *n* Same as FRUMENTY, q v

Fŭr'nace (45), *n* [Fr *fournaise*, Pr *fornat*, O Sp *fornal*, N Sp *horna a*, It *fornace*, Lat *fornax*]

a ash-pit *b* door *c* hearth *d* chimney *e* retort

Reverberatory Air Furnace

1 An inclosed place where a hot fire is maintained, as for melting ores or metals, for warming a house, for baking bread or pottery, or for other useful purposes, as an iron *furnace* a hot air *furnace*, a glass *furnace*, an engine *furnace*, and the like

☞ Furnaces are classified as *wind* or *air furnaces* when the fire is urged only by the natural draught as *blast furnaces* which by the injection artificially of a forcible current of air as *reverberatory furnaces* which the flame in passing to the chimney is thrown down by a low arched roof upon the materials operated upon

2 Any place or time of severe torture affliction sore trial

Fŭr'nace, *v t* To throw out, like sparks from a furnace [*Obs and rare*]

He *furnaces*
The thick sighs from him *Shak*

Fŭr'ni ment, *n* [Fr *fournument*, It & O Sp *fornimento* Sp *fornimanto* See *infra*] Furniture [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Fŭ'nish, *n* That which is furnished as a specimen, a sample [*Obs*] *Greene*

Fŭr'nish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FURNISHED (fŭr'nisht), *p pr* & *vb n* FURNISHING] [Fr *fournir* Pr, Sp, & Pg *fornir*, It *fornire* allied to Pr *formir*, *formir*, *fromir*, to accomplish satisfy, from O H Ger *frumjan*, to do, act, send]

1 To supply with any thing necessary or useful, to provide to equip, as, to *furnish* a family with provisions, to *furnish* one with arms for defense, to *furnish* a table to *furnish* the mind with ideas, to *furnish* one with knowledge or principles, to *furnish* an expedition or enterprise

2 To offer for use to give to hand to afford as, to *furnish* food to the hungry, or medicine to the sick

His writings and his life *furnish* abundant proofs that he was not a man of strong sense *Macaulay*

3 To fit up, to supply with the proper goods, vessels, or ornamental appendages, as, to *furnish* a house or a room

Fŭr'nish er, *n* One who supplies or fits out

Fŭr'nish-ment, *n* The act of supplying furniture, also, the furniture supplied [*Obs*]

Fŭr'ni ture (53), *n* [Fr *fourniture*, O It *fornitura* See *supra*]

1. That which furnishes, or with which any thing is furnished or supplied, fitting out, supply of necessary, convenient, or ornamental articles for any business or residence, also, a supply of intellectual stores or equipments

2 Whatever must be supplied to a house, a room, or the like, to make it habitable, convenient, or agreeable, goods, vessels, utensils, and other appendages necessary or convenient for house keeping, whatever is added to the interior of a house or apartment, for use or convenience, chattels, movables, effects, also, the necessary appendages to any thing, as to a machine, a carriage, a table, a horse, and the like, as, the *furniture* of a printing-press, of a gig, of a ship, table *furniture*, horse *furniture*, and the like

The form and all the *furniture* of the earth *Tillotson.*

The horse's *furniture* must be of very sensible colors *Dryden.*

3 (*Mus*) A mixed or compound stop in an organ, sometimes called *mixture*

Fŭ'ror, *n* [Lat, from *furere*, to rage Cf FURY] Fury rage

Fŭr'ri er, *n* [Fr *fourreur*] A dealer in furs, one who makes or sells muffs, tippets, &c

Fŭr'ri er y, *n* 1 Furs in general *Tooke.*

2 The business of a furrier, trade in furs

Fŭr'ring, *n* (*Carp*) (*a*) The nailing on of thin strips of board in order to level or raise a surface for lathing, boarding &c (*b*) The strips thus laid on

Fŭr'rōw *n* [A S *furh*, *furh*, *fur*, O H Ger *furuh*, *furah*, *furh*, M H Ger *furch*, N H Ger *furche*, Dan *fure*, Sw *fara*]

1 A trench in the earth made by a plow

2 Any trench, channel or groove as in wood or metal a wrinkle on the face, as, the *furrows* of age

Fŭr'rōw *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FURROWED *p pr* & *vb n* FURROWING] [From the noun A S *furhian*, *furuan*, O H Ger *furhan*, N H Ger *furchen*]

1 To cut a furrow in to make furrows in, to plow as, to *furrow* the ground or sea *Shak*

2 To cut trench channel or groove upon to mark with channels or with wrinkles

Thou canst help time to *furrow* one with age *Shak*
Her cheeks were *furrowed* with hot tears *Lyron*

Fŭr'rōw-weed, *n* A weed growing on plowed land *Shak*

Fŭr'rōw y *a* Full of, or abounding in, furrows, furrowed [*Rare*]

A double hill ran up his *furrowy* forks
Beyond the thick leaved plutanus of the vale *Tennyson*

Fŭr'ry *a* [From *fur*] 1 Covered with fur, dressed in fur

2 Consisting of fur, as, *furry* spoils *Dryden*

Fŭr'ther, *a compar* [*positive wanting*, *superl* FURTHEST] [See FARTHER]

1 More remote at greater distance more in advance further as, the *further* end of the field

2 Additional as, there is a *further* reason for this opinion we have nothing *further* to suggest

Fŭr'ther *adv* To greater distance, in addition, moreover

Fŭr'ther *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FURTHERED, *p pr* & *vb n* FURTHERING] [A S *fyrthrian*, O H Ger *furdirjan*, N H Ger *fordern*, M H Ger *vurdern* D *vorderen* Dan *befordre*, Sw *befordra*, Ger *befordern* See FARTHER] To help forward to promote, to advance, to forward, to help or assist

This binds thee then to *further* my design *Dryden*

Fŭr'ther ance *n* The act of furthering or helping forward promotion advancement

I know that I shall abide and continue with you all for your *furtherance* and joy of faith *Phil* i 25

Fŭr'ther er, *n* One who furthers, or helps to advance a promoter *Shak*

Fŭr'ther more *adv* or *conj* Moreover besides, in addition to what has been said

Fŭr'ther most, *a* Most remote furthest

Fŭr'ther sŏme *a* Tending to further advance, or promote, helpful "You will not find it *furthersome*" *Carlyle*

Fŭr'thest *a superl* Most remote furthest See FURTHER, *a*

Fŭr'thest, *adv* At the greatest distance

Fŭr'tive *a* [Lat *furtivus* *furtum*, theft *fur*, thief Fr *furtif* It & Sp *furtivo*] Stolen, obtained or characterized by stealth sly, secret, stealthy *Prior*

Fŭr'tive ly, *adv* Stealthily by theft *Lover.*

Fŭr'un cle (fŭr'ungk l), *n* [Lat *furunculus*, a petty thief a burning sore boil diminutive of *fur*, thief Fr *furoncle* *furoncle* It *furuncolo*] (*Med*) A superficial, inflammatory tumor deep red, hard circumscribed acutely tender to the touch, suppurating with a central core a boil

The Furies (from Dwight's Mythology)

Fŭ'ry (89), *n* [Lat *furia*, from *furere* to rage Fr *furie*, It & Sp *furia* Cf FEROR]

1 Violent passion, extreme excitement, over mastering agitation or enthusiasm "Such noble *fury* in so poor a thing" *Shak*

2 Violent anger, extreme

wrath; rage, — sometimes applied to inanimate things, as the wind or storms. "The *fury* of the winds" *Shak.*

I do oppose my patience to his *fury* *Shak*

3 (*Myth*) A female deity, a goddess of vengeance, hence a stormy, turbulent, violent woman, a hag, a virago, a termagant

4. One of the Parcæ, or Fates [*Very rare*]

Comes the blind *Fury* with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life *Milton.*

5. [Lat *fur*] A thief [*Obs and rare*]

Have an eye to your plate, for there be *furies* *Fletcher*

Syn.—Anger, indignation, resentment, wrath, ire, rage, vehemence, violence, fierceness, turbulence, madness, frenzy See ANGER

Fûrze, *n* [A-S *fyrs*, perhaps from W *ferdd*, thick, dense, firm, strong] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Ulex* (*U Europæus*), a thorny evergreen shrub with beautiful yellow flowers, very common upon the plains and hills of Great Britain, — called also *gorse*, and *whin* *Loudon*

Fûrze'-chăt, *n.* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Saxicola* (*S rubetra*), the whin chat

Fûrz'en, } *a* Overgrown with, or full of, furze or
Fûrz'y, } gorse, gorsy *Gay*

Fŭs'a-rōle', *n* [Fr *fusarole*, *fusarolle*, from It *fusaruole*, pl of sing *fusaruola*, from *fuso*, spindle, shaft of a column See FUSIFORM] (*Arch*) A molding generally placed under the echinus or quarter-round of columns in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders

Fus-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *fuscare*, to make dark, *fuscus*, dark, swarthy] A darkening, obscurity obfuscation *Blount*

Fŭs'çine, *n* [Lat *fuscus*, dark colored] (*Chem*) A brownish or dark-colored substance obtained from empyreumatic animal oil

Fŭs'çīte (49), *n* [Fr *fuscite*, from Lat *fuscus* See *infra*] (*Min*) A mineral of a grayish or greenish-black color, found in Norway *Phillips*

Fŭs'cous, *a* [Lat *fuscus*, Pr *fusc*, Sp, Pg, & It *fusco*] Of a dark color, brown or grayish black.

Sad and *fuscous* colors, as black or brown, or deep purple and the like *Burke*

Fūse (fūz), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* FUSED, *p pr* & *vb n* FUSING] [Lat *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour, melt, to cast] To liquefy by heat, to render fluid, to dissolve, to melt

Fūse, *v i* To be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat, to be melted, to melt

Fūse (fūz), *n* A tube filled with combustible matter used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, &c

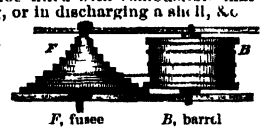

F, fusee *B*, barrel

Fu-see' (fu-zē'), *n* [Fr *fusee*, a spindleful, squib, rocket, fusee, from Pr *fus*, O Sp, Pg, & It *fuso*, Fr *fuseau*, Lat *fusus*, spindle] The cone or conical wheel of a watch or clock, designed to equalize the power of the main spring by having the chain from the barrel which contains the spring wind in a spiral groove on the surface of the cone in such a manner that the diameter of the cone at the point where the chain acts may correspond with the degree of tension of the spring

Fu-see' (fu-zē'), *n* [See FUSE and FUSIL]
1 A small, light musket, or firelock [More commonly written *fusil*]
2 The same as FUSE See FUSE, *n*
3 The track of a buck *Ainsworth*

Fū'sel, *n* [Ger *fusel*, bad liquor] (*Chem*) An alcohol of the amylic series, having a nauseous odor and poisonous properties It accompanies ordinary alcohol in its production from potatoes and grain, — called also *fusel oil* *Brande*

Fū'si bĭl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *fusibilité*, Sp *fusibilidad*, It *fusibilità*] The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat

Fū'si-ble, *a* [Lat *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour, to melt, Fr, Pr, & Sp *fusible*, It *fusibile*] Capable of being melted or liquefied

Fusible metal, an alloy of five parts of bismuth three of lead, and two of tin which melts at the heat of boiling water *Ure* — *Fusible plug* (*Steam-engin*), a piece of easily fusible alloy, placed in the crown-sheet, and intended to melt and blow off the steam in case of low water

Fusiform Root.

Fū'si-fōrm, *a* [Lat *fusus*, spindle, and *forma*, shape, Fr *fusiforme*] (*Bot*) Shaped like a spindle, tapering at each end. *Lindley*

Fū'sil, *a* [Lat *fusilis*, from *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour to cast, Fr & It *fusile*]
1 Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat, fusible [*Rare*] "A kind of *fusil* marble" *Woodward*
2 Running or flowing, as a liquid [*Rare*] "A *fusil* sea" *Philips*

Fū'sil (fū'zil) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr. *fusil*, It *fucile*, *focile*, from It *foco*, *fuoco*, fire, from Lat *focus*, hearth, fire place, L Lat fire]
1 A light musket or firelock.
2 [See FUSEE] (*Her*) A bearing of a rhomboidal figure, named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle.

Fusil, (2)

Fū'sil-lāde', *n.* [Fr *fusillade*, It. *fucilata*, from *fusil*, q v] (*Mil*) A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms in a military exercise, as, a grand *fusillade*

Fū'sil-lāde', *v t* [*imp* FUSILLADED, *p pr* & *vb n* FUSILLADING] [Fr *fusiller*, It *fucilare*. See *supra*] To shoot down by a simultaneous discharge of fire-arms "*Fusillade* them all" *Carlyle*

Fū'sil eer', } *n* [Fr *fusilier*, from *fusil* See *su-*
Fū'sil-ĭer', } *pra*] (*Mil*) Formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil, but, in modern times, a soldier armed like others of the infantry and distinguished by wearing a bear skin cap like that of a grenadier *Campbell*

Fū'sion (fū'zhun), *n* [Lat *fusio*, from *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour, melt, Fr & Sp *fusion*, Pr *fuzio*, *fusion*, It *fusione*]
1 The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat alone, without the aid of a solvent, as, the *fusion* of ice or of metals
2 The state of being melted or dissolved by heat, a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat, as, metals in *fusion*
3 The union or blending together of things into oneness, as if melted together

So far did the emperor advance in this work of *fusion*, as to claim a place for himself among the Gaulish deities *Merivale*

Watery fusion (*Chem*), the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization

Fŭ'sŏme, *a* [From A-S *fûs*, ready, quick, willing, *fysan*, to hasten, O Sw *fus*, *fos*, quick, ready, *fösa*, to hasten, O H Ger *fuos*, ready] Handy, neat, handsome, notable [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

Fŭss, *n* [A-S *fûs*, ready, quick, Sw *fûs* See *supra*] A tumult, a bustle, unnecessary or annoying ado

Ay, that's the reason of this fawning *fuss*
I like him not, he never stole from us *Byron*

Fŭss, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* FUSSED (fŭst), *p pr* & *vb n* FUSSING] To be over busy or unduly anxious about trifles, to make a bustle or ado *W Scott*

Fŭss'i-ly, *adv* In a fussy manner *Byron*

Fŭs'sock, *n* [Prov Eng *fussocking*, large and fat] A large, gross woman [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

Fŭss'y, *a* [*compar* FUSSIER, *superl* FUSSIEST] Making a fuss, disposed to make an unnecessary ado about trifles

Fŭst, *n* [O Fr *fust*, N Fr *fût*, Pr *fust*, Sp & Pg *fuste* It *fusto*, from Lat *fustis*, stick, staff] (*Arch*) The shaft of a column, or trunk of a pilaster *Gwilt*

Fŭst *n* [Cf FOIST and FIZ, and O Fr *fust*, N Fr *fût*, cask, taste or smell of the cask, fustiness, *sentir le fust*, to taste of the cask, *fusté*, tasting of the cask, smelling of the vessel] A strong, musty smell, mustiness *Johnson*

Fŭst, *v i* To become moldy, to smell ill [*Obs*] *Shak*

Fŭst'ĕd, *a* Moldy, ill smelling [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Fŭs'ter ic, *n* The coloring matter of fustet *Ure*

Fŭs'tet, *n* [Fr & Pr *fustet*, Sp *fustete*, *fustoque*, *fustoc*, Pg *fustete*, L Lat *fustetus*, from Lat *fustis*, stick, staff, L Lat tree, O Sp *fusta*, wood See FUSTIC] The wood of the *Rhus cotinus* or *Venice sumach*, a shrub of Southern Europe, which yields a fine orange color, which, however, is not durable without a mordant *Ure*

Fŭs'tian (fŭst'yan, 66, 97), *n* [O Fr *fustaine*, *fustenne*, N Fr *futaine*, Pr *fustani*, Sp *fustan*, It *fustagno*, L Lat *fustaneum*, *fustaneum*, *fustanum*, —so called from *Fostat*, or *Fossat*, i e, Cairo, where it was made]
1 A kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff, including corduroy, velveteen, &c
2 An inflated style of writing, a kind of writing in which high sounding words are used, above the dignity of the thoughts or subject, a swelling style, bombast

Claudius has run his description into the most wretched *fustian* *Addison.*

Fŭs'tian (fŭst'yan, *a* 1 Made of fustian
2 Swelling above the dignity of the thoughts or subject, too pompous, ridiculously tumid, turgid, inflated, bombastic "As *fustian* and tedious a history" *H Walpole*

Fŭs'tian ist, *n* One who writes bombast *Milton*

Fŭs'tic, *n* [Written also *fustoc*] [Fr *fustoc*, Sp *fustoc*, *fustoque*, *fustete* See FUSTIT] The wood of the *Morus tinctoria*, a tree growing in the West Indies, used in dyeing yellow

☞ This is the *old fustic* of the English dyers, their *young fustic* is *fustet* See FUSTET *Ure*

Fŭs'ti-gāte, *v t* [See *infra*] To beat with a stick, to cudgel [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Fŭs'ti gā'tion, *n* [Lat *fustigare*, *fustigatum*, to beat with a cudgel, from *fustis*, stick, cudgel, club, Fr *fustigation*] A punishment by beating with a stick or club, cudgeling

Nothing could be more hearty than the blows except the applause with which this satire, composed of actual *fustigation*, was received *Motley*

Fŭs'ti-lĭ'ri-an, *n* [From *fusty*, q. v] A low fellow, a stinkard, a scoundrel. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Fŭs'ti-lŭg', } *n.* [Eng. *fusty* and *lug*, q. v., some
Fŭs'ti-lŭgg', } thing heavy, to be drawn or carried] A gross, fat, unwieldy person. [*Obs.*] *Junius.*

Fŭst'i-ness, *n* A fusty state or quality; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.

Fŭst'y, *a* [*compar.* FUSTIER, *superl.* FUSTIEST.] [See FUST] Moldy, musty, ill smelling, rank; rancid "A *fusty* nut." "*Fusty* plebeians" *Shak.*

The .. grandee, who wears *fusty* as his mansion *De Quincey.*

Fūs'ūre (zhur), *n* [Lat *fusura*, from *fundere*, *fusum* See FUSE, *v t*] The act of fusing, a smelting, fusion [*Rare*] *Bailey.*

Fŭtch'ell, *n.* A longitudinal piece of timber supporting the splinter bar and pole of a carriage

Fū'tile, *a* [Fr & It *futile*, Sp *futil*, from Lat *futilis*, that easily pours out, that easily lets loose, vain, worthless, from *fundere*, root *fud*, to pour out.]
1 Talkative, loquacious, tattling [*Obs.*] "Talkers and *futile* persons" *Bacon.*
2 Of no weight or importance, answering no valuable purpose, resulting in disappointment, failing of the designed effect, useless, vain, worthless, trifling "*Futile* theories" *I Taylor.*

His reasoning was singularly *futile* *Macaulay.*

Fū'tile-ly (100), *adv* In a futile manner

Fu tĭl'i ty, *n* [Lat *futilitas*, Fr *futilité*, Sp *futilidad* See *supra*]
1 The quality of being talkative, talkativeness, loquaciousness, loquacity [*Obs*]
2 The quality of producing no valuable effect, or of coming to nothing, want of importance or effect, trifflingness, uselessness "The *futility* of this mode of philosophizing" *Whewell.*

Fū'til-oŭs, *a* Worthless, trifling [*Obs*] *Howell.*

Fŭt'tock, *n* [Corrupted either from *foot-lock* or from *foot hook*] (*Naut*) One of the middle timbers between the floor and the upper timbers, or of the timbers raised over the keel, which form the breadth of the ship

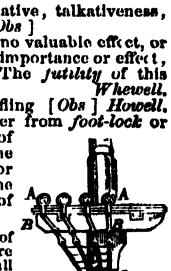

Futtock

Futtock-plates (*Naut*), plates of iron to which the dead-eyes are secured — *Futtock-shrouds*, small shrouds over the lower ones *Totten*

Fŭt'ŭr a ble, *a* Capable of being future, possible to occur [*Obs*] "Things not only future, but *futurable*" *Fuller*

Fŭt'ŭre (fūt'yur, 53), *a* [Lat *futurus*, properly fut p of *esse*, to be, Fr & Pr *futur*, Sp, Pg, & It *futuro*] About to be, liable to be or come hereafter, likely to exist at any time after the present, as, the next moment is *future* to the present

A A, dead eyes *B B* futtock-plates *C C* futtock shrouds

Future tense (*Gram*) the modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event

Fŭt'ŭre (fūt'yur), *n* [Lat *futurum*, Fr & Pr *futur* See *supra*] Time to come time subsequent to the present, as, the *future* shall be as the present, collectively, events that are to happen in time to come "He'd lay the *future* open" *Shak*

Fŭt'ŭre ly, *adv* In time to come [*Obs*] *Raleigh.*

Fŭt'ŭr ĭst, *n* 1 One whose chief interests are in what is to come, one who anxiously, eagerly, or confidently looks forward to the future, an expectant
2 (*Theol*) One who believes or maintains that the fulfillment of the prophecies of the Bible is to be in the future

Fŭt'ŭ-rĭ'tial (fūt'yu rish'al), *a* Relating to what is to come, pertaining to future time or events, future [*Rare*]

Fŭt'ŭ-rĭ'tion (fūt'yu rish'un), *n* [Fr *futuriton*, Sp *futurizon*] The state of being future [*Rare*]

Nothing can have this imagined *futuriton*, but as it is dreaded *Coleridge*

Fu-tŭ'ri-ty, *n* 1 The state of being yet to come, or to come hereafter
2 Future time, time to come, the future.
3 Event to come, a future event.

All *futurities* are naked before the all-seeing eye *South*

Fūze, *n* A tube, filled with combustible matter, for exploding a shell, &c See FUSE.

Fŭzz, *v t* To make drunk [*Obs*] *A Wood.*

Fŭzz, *v i* [See *infra*] To fly off in minute particles.

Fŭzz, *n* [Cf Ger *fuse*, *fasen*, filament, fiber, L. Ger *fussig*, loose, light, fibrous, Prov Eng *fuzzy*, that ravels (of silk or cotton), D *voos*, spongy, fungous] Fine, light particles, loose, volatile matter.

Fŭzz'-bāll, *n* A kind of fungus or mushroom, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust, a puff ball

Fŭz'zle, *v t* [Cf L Ger *fuseln*, to drink common liquor, from *fusel*, common, bad liquor] To make drunk, to intoxicate, to fuddle [*Obs*] *Burton.*

Fŭz'zy, *a* [See FUZZ] Light and spongy. [Written also *fozy*] [*Prov Eng*]

Fy, *inter* [O Fr *fy*, N Fr *fi*, It. *fi*, Dan *fy*, L. Ger & Sw *fi*, H Ger *pfui*, Gr φεῦ Cf FIE] A word which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence, or contempt

Fy, my lord! *fy!* a soldier, and afeard! *Shak.*

Fȳke, *n.* [D *fuik*, a bow-net.] A long bag-net distended by hoops, into which fish can pass easily, without being able to return. *Cozzens.*

G.

G, which is the seventh letter, and the fifth consonant letter, of the English alphabet, has two sounds one simple, as in *gave, go, gull*, the other compound, like that of *j*, being nearly equivalent to *dzh*, as in *gem, gin, gyve, dingy* The former is commonly called the *hard* sound of *g*, and is that which this letter has before *a, o, u, l*, and *r*, and also when final, the latter is commonly called the *soft* sound of *g*, and usually occurs before the vowels *e, i*, and *y*, though in some words it has its hard sound before these vowels In this vocabulary, the hard sound, when occurring before *e, i*, or *y*, is distinguished by Ġ, ġ, and the soft by G, g See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 72–75 As to its form, G is merely a slight modification of C, which, in the Roman alphabet, originally represented the sound of G See the letter C, p 181 The Anglo Saxon *g* has in many words been softened or liquefied into *y* or *ow*, as, A-S *dæg, gear*, Eng *day, year*, A-S *bugan*, Eng to *bow* In some words originally beginning with *u* or *w*, *g* has been prefixed in the form which comes to us through the French, as in *guard*, from *ward*, *guise*, from *wise*, &c — (*Mus*) G is the name of the fifth tone of the natural or model scale, — called also *sol* by the Italians and French It was also originally used as the treble clef, and has gradually changed into the character represented in the margin See CLEF G ♯ (G sharp) is a tone intermediate between G and A

G Clef

Ga A Gothic prefix, answering to *ge* in Anglo Saxon and other Teutonic languages It sometimes has the force of the Latin *cum* or *con*, as in *gawithan*, to conjoin But in most words it appears to have no use, and in modern English it is entirely lost *Y-cleped*, in which *ge* is changed into *y*, is the last word in which the English retained this prefix

Gāb, *n* [Scot *gab*, mouth, Dan *gab*, orifice, mouth, Sw *gap*, Ir *cab* and *gob*, mouth See GAPE] The mouth, hence, idle prate, chatter, unmeaning talk, loquaciousness *Toone*

Gāb, *v i* [A S *gabban*, to scoff, jeer, Icel *gabba*, to delude, *gabb*, sport, Armor *goapaat*, to mock, deceive, *goap*, mockery See *supra*, and cf GABBLE]

1 To talk idly, to prate *Chaucer*

2 To impose upon one, to lie *Chaucer*

Gāb, *n* (*Steam eng*) The hook on the end of an eccentric rod, opposite the strap [See *Illust* of *Eccentric*]

Gā'ban, *n* A kind of coarse cloak *Simmonds*

Gāb'ar-āge (45), *n* A kind of coarse cloth for packing goods [*Obs*]

Gāb'ar-dine' (gāb'ar deen'), *n* [Sp *gabardina*, It *gavardina*, O Fr *gallevardine, galvardine, calvardine*, Sp & O Fr *gaban*, N Fr *caban*, It *gabbano*, a great coat with a hood and close sleeves, Sp. *gabacha*, a kind of loose garment, Pg *gabam*, frock, gabardine] A coarse frock or loose upper garment, a mean dress [Written also *gaberdine*] *Shak.*

Gāb'ble, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GABBLED, *p pr* & *vb n.* GABBLING] [Dim of *gab*, q v Cf O D *gabberen*, to trifle, jest, O Fr *gaber*, O Sp *gabar*, It *gabbare*, to deride, deceive]

1 To talk fast, or to talk without meaning, to prate, to jabber

Such a rout, and such a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble* *Swift*

2 To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity, as, *gabbling* fowls *Dryden*

Gāb'ble, *n* 1 Loud or rapid talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
Among the builders *Milton.*

2. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls *Shak*

Gāb'bler, *n* One who gabbles, a prater, a noisy talker, one who utters inarticulate sounds

Gā'bel, *n* [Fr *gabelle*, It & Pg *gabella*, Sp & Pr. *gabela*, L Lat *gabella, gabulum, gablum*, from A S. *gafol, gafol, gaful*, from *gifan*, Goth *giban*, to give. Cf GAVEL.] A tax, impost, or duty, an excise

He enabled St. Peter to pay his *gabel* by the ministry of a fish *Jer. Taylor.*

Gā'bel-er, *n.* A collector of the gabel, or of taxes

Ga-brīlle', *n* [Fr See GABEL] A tax, especially on salt [*France*]

Gāb'er-dine', *n.* [See GABARDINE] A coarse frock or upper garment, gabardine

My best way is to creep under his *gaberdine*, there is no other shelter hereabout *Shak*

Gāb'er-lūn'zie (-lūn'zy), *n.* [Scotch] A beggar; one who can not pay for his entertainment *W Scott.*

Gā'bi-on, *n* [Fr , Sp *gavion*, It *gabbione*, a large cage, from Sp & Pg *gavva*, It *gabbia*, *gaggia*, cage, from Lat *cavea* See CAGE] (*Fort*) A hollow cylinder, of wicker work, resembling a basket, but having no bottom, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire *Campbell*

Gabion

Gā'bi on-āge, *n* (*Mil*) Gabions when used for fortification

Gā'bi on mūde', *n* [Fr See *supra*] (*Fort*) A work hastily thrown up, especially, one formed chiefly of gabions. *Campbell.*

Gā'ble, *n* [Formerly written also *gavel*, Norm Fr *gable*, gable, L Lat *gabulum*, Lat *gabulus*, a kind of gallows, Ger *gabel*, O H Ger *gabalt*, Icel *gafl*, fork, N H Ger *gabel*, M H Ger *gibel*, O H Ger *gibil*, gable, house top] (*Arch*) The vertical triangular end of a house or other building, from the cornice or eaves to the top *Gwilt*

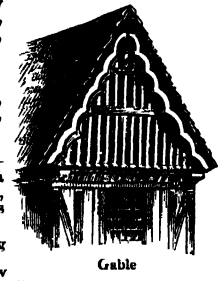
Gable

Gable roof, the sloping roof which forms a gable — *Gable window*, a window in a gable, or pointed at top like a gable

Gā'ble, *n* A cable [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Gā'blet, *n* (*Arch*) A small ornamented gable, or canopy, formed over a tabernacle, niche, &c *Fairholt*

Gāb'lŏck, *n* A false spur or gaff for a fighting cock *Wright*

Gā'by, *n* A silly, foolish person, a simpleton, a dunce, a gawby [*Colloq*]

Gād, *n* [A S *gad*, a point of a weapon, a spear or arrow head, sting, prick, Sw *gadd*, sting Icel *gaddr*, club, Ir *gadh*, arrow, ray, *gada*, a bar or ingot of any metal]

1 The point of a spear, or an arrow head *Shak*

2 A point or wedge shaped instrument of metal

I will go get a leaf of brass
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words *Shak*

3 A sharp-pointed rod, or pricking instrument, a goad

4 A steel spike on the knuckle of a gauntlet See GADLING *Fairholt*

5 A wedge or ingot of iron or steel

Blemish steel is brought, some in bars and some in *gads* *Moxon*

6 (*Mining*) A wedge of steel for driving into crevices or openings made by the pick *Ure*

7 A rod or stick, as a fishing rod, a measuring rod, or a rod used to drive cattle with [*Prov Eng and local, U S*] *Halliwell Bartlett*

Upon the gad, upon the spur or impulse of the moment [*Obs*] 'All this done *upon the gad*' *Shak*

Gād, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GADDED, *p pr* & *vb n* GADDING] [Cf Ir *gad*, Gael *gad*, to steal, pilfer, originally to rove, W *gadau*, to quit, leave, Russ *chod*, a going or passing, *chodit*, to go, pass, march]

1 To walk about to rove or ramble idly, or without any fixed purpose

Envy is a *gadding* passion and walketh the streets *Bacon*

2 To ramble in growth "With the *gadding* vine o'ergrown" *Milton*

Gād'-a-bout', *n* One who gads about, or roves idly, a gadder [*Colloq*]

Gād'der, *n* A rambler, one who roves about idly

Gād'ding ly, *adv* In a roving idle manner

Gād'dish, *a* Disposed to gad about

Gād'dish ness, *n* The quality of being gaddish, idleness "*Gaddishness* and folly" *Abp Leighton*

Gād'fly, *n* [Eng & A S *gad*, goad, sting, and *fly*, q v] (*Entom*) An insect of the genus *Œstrus*, which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin, — called also *breeze* The common species which infest oxen is *Œstrus bovis*

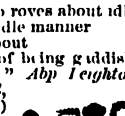
Gadfly

☞ The *gadfly* of the horse produces the disease called *bots* The proper *horseflies* are often erroneously called *gadflies*

Gād'i tā'ni an, *a* [Lat *Gaditanus, -a, um*, from *Gades*, Cadiz] (*Geog*) Belonging or relating to Cadiz, in Spain, or to its inhabitants

Gād'i tā'ni an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Cadiz

Gād'ling, *n* [A-S *gad*, goad] (*Anc Armor*) A spike or sharp pointed boss on the knuckle of a gauntlet, gad *Fosbroke.*

Gadling.

Gād'ling, *n* [See GAD, *v t*] An idle vagabond *Chaucer*

Gād'ling, *a* Gadding about, rambling, straggling [*Obs*] *Bullokar.*

Gā'doid (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *gadoïde*, from N. Lat *gadus*, Fr *gade*, Prov Ger *gadde, gadden*, Eng *cod*, and Gr *εἶδος*, shape] (*Ichth*) One of a family of soft finned fishes, having the ventral fins below or in advance of the pectoral, of which family the cod is the type *Brande.*

Gā'doid, *a* (*Ichth*) Relating to a family of fishes of which the cod is the type

Gād'o-lin īte, *n* (*Min*) A mineral of a black or greenish black color and vitreous lustre, and consisting principally of the silicates of yttrium, cerium, and iron, — so called from Prof *Gadolin*, a Russian chemist

Gā'dus, *n* [Lat , a cod fish] (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes in the Linnæan system, including the cod

Gād'wāll, *n* [Written also *gaddwell*, from *gad*, to walk about, and *well*] (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Anas* (*A strepera*), found in the northern parts of Europe and America, in marshes and along the shores, the duck

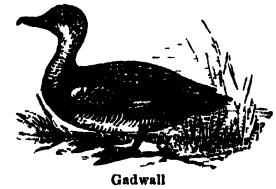
Gadwall

Gāel, *n sing* & *pl* 1 A Scotch Highlander of Celtic origin

2 An Irish Celt

Gāe'lic (gā'lik) (Synop , § 130), *a* [Gael *Gaidhealach, Gaelach* from *Gaidheal, Gael*, a Scotch Highlander] Belonging to the Gael tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland, as, the *Gaelic* language

Gāe'lic (gā'lik), *n* [Gael *Gaelig, Gailig*] The language of the Highlanders of Scotland It is a branch of the Celtic

Gāff, *n* [Fr *gaffe*, an iron hook with which seamen pull great fishes into their ships, Pr *gaf*, hook, Sp. & Pg *gafa*, It & Gael *gaf, gafa*, hook]

1 A light spear or barbed iron used by fishermen

2 (*Naut*) A sort of boom or yard, extending the upper edge of a fore and aft sail *Brande.*

3 A gaffle *Wright.*

Gāf'fer, *n* [Contracted from *godfather*, A S *gefæder, gefadera* Cf GAMMER] An old fellow, an aged rustic

Go to each *gaffer* and each goody *Fawkes.*

☞ *Gaffer* was originally a word of respect, now degenerated into a term of familiarity or contempt, when addressed to an aged man

Gāf'fle, *n* [L Ger , D , Sw , & Dan *gaffel*, Icel. *gafall*, fork, H Ger *gabel*, W *gafl*, fork, angle, Ir & Gael *gabhal* fork]

1 An artificial spur put on cocks when they are set to fight

2 A steel lever to bend cross bows *Ainsworth*

Gāff'-tŏp'sail, *n* (*Naut*) A small sail placed above, and spread by, a gaff

Gāf'ol, *n* [A S *gafol, gaful*, rent payment] (*Law*) Rent or income, tax, tribute or custom *Burrill.*

Gāf'ol-lānd, *n* [See GAFOL] (*Law*) Land subject to taxes, land that is rented

Gāg, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GAGGED, *p pr* & *vb n.* GAGGING] [L Lat *gaggare* A S *dagian*, to lock, shut, *cleg*, key, W *cegau*, to choke or strangle, *ceg*, mouth, opening, entrance]

1 To stop the mouth of, by thrusting in something, so as to hinder speaking, hence to silence by authority or by violence, not to allow freedom of speech to *Marvell.*

2 To pry or hold open by means of a gag. "Mouths *gagged* to such a wideness" *Fortescue.*

3 To cause to heave with nausea, to keck.

Gāg, *v i* To keck, to heave with nausea

Gāg, *n* 1 Something thrust into the mouth or throat to hinder speaking

2 A mouthful that makes one retch, a choking bit, as a *gag* of mutton fat *C Lamb.*

Gāg'ate, *n* Agate [*Obs and rare*] *Fuller.*

Gāge, *n* [Fr , Pr , Sp , & Pg *gage*, It *gaggio*, L. Lat *gadium, vadium, wadium*, from Goth *vadi*, pledge, earnest, from *vidan*, to bind, O H Ger.

wette, pledge, agreement, N H Ger. *wette*, bet, wager, A S *wedd*, pledge, promise]

1. A pledge or pawn, something laid down or given as a security for the performance of some act, to be done by the person depositing the thing, and which is to be forfeited by non performance, security.

Nor without *gages* to the needy lend *Sandys.*

2 A challenge to combat, that is, a glove, a cap, a gauntlet, or the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the acceptor of the challenge "There I throw my *gage*" *Shak.*

Gāge, *n* A measure or standard See GAUGE

Gāge, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GAGED, *p pr* & *vb n* GAGING] [Fr *gager*, Pr *gatjar* See *supra*]

1 To give or deposit as a pledge or security for some other act, to wage or wager, to pawn or pledge [*Obs*]

A moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king *Shak*

2 To bind by pledge, caution, or security, to engage

Great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gaged* *Shak*

Gāge, *v t* To measure See GAUGE

You shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night *Shak.*

Gā'ger, *n* A measurer See GAUGER

Gāg'ger, *n* One who gags

Gāg'gle (gāg'gl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GAGGLED, *p pr* & *vb n* GAGGLING] [D *gaggelen*, *gaghelen*, H Ger *gackeln*, *gackern*, L Ger *kaklen*, from M H Ger *gagen*, to make the noise of a goose, to croak like a raven, allied to *cackle*] To make a noise like a goose *Bacon*

Gāg'-tōoth, *n* A projecting tooth *Halliwell*

Gāg'-tōothed, *a* Having projecting teeth

Then follow the lips some men there be that put them far out by reason that they are *gag-toothed* *Holland*

Gāhn'ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A zinc spinel, automolite, —so called in honor of *Gahn*, a Swedish chemist See AUTOMOLITE

Gāi'e-ty, *n* The same as GAIETY, q v

Gaillarde (gīl yard'), *n* [Fr *gaillarde*, Sp *gallarda*, It *gagliarda* See GALLIARD] A sprightly Italian dance *Brande*

Gāi'ly, *adv* [From *gay*, and better written *gayly*] In a gay manner, joyfully, merrily, jauntily

Gāin, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* GAINING] [Fr *gagner*, Pr *gazanhar*, for *gadanhar*, It *guadagnare*, to earn, gain, O Fr *gaignier*, to cultivate, L Lat *gannare*, to plow till, from O H Ger *weidanôn*, *weidanjan*, to feed, hunt, *weida*, pasture Cf A S *gyman*, to gain, Icel & Sw *gagna*, *gena*, Dan *gavne*, to profit, Icel & Sw *gagn*, Dan *garn*, advantage]

1 To get, as profit or advantage to acquire, to win, to obtain or acquire by effort or labor, as, to *gain* a good living

What is a man profited, if he shall *gain* the whole world, and lose his own soul? *Matt* xvi 26

Impotent
To *gain* dominion, or to keep it *gained* *Milton*
For fame with toil we *gain* but lose with ease *Pope*

2 To come off winner or victor in to be successful in, as, to *gain* a battle, to *gain* a case at law, to obtain by competition, as, to *gain* a prize

3 To draw into any interest or party, to win to one's side, to conciliate

If he shall hear thee thou hast *gained* thy brother *Matt* xviii

To gratify the queen, and *gain* the court *Dryden*

4 To reach, to attain to, to arrive at, as, to *gain* the top of a mountain, to *gain* a good harbor "Forded Usk and *gained* the wood" *Tennyson*

To gain ground, to advance in any undertaking to prevail, to acquire strength or extent, to increase —*To gain over*, to draw to another party or interest, to win over —*To gain the wind* (*Naut*), to reach the windward side of another ship

Syn.—To obtain, acquire, get, procure win, am, achieve See OBTAIN —TO GAIN, WIN *Gain* implies only that we get something by exertion *win* that we do it in competition with others A person *gains* knowledge, or *gains* a prize, simply by striving for it, he *wins* a victory, or *wins* a prize, by taking it from others in a struggle between them

Compute the *gains* of thus ungoverned zeal;
Ill suits his cloth the praise of ruling well *Dryden*

Loyalty is still the same,
Whether it *wins* or loses the game;
True as the dial to the sun
Although it be not shined upon *Hudibras*

Gāin, *v i* To have advantage or profit, to acquire gain, to grow rich, to advance in interest or happiness

Thou hast greedily *gained* of thy neighbors by extortion *Ezek* xxii 12

Thanks to you
That called me timelier than my purpose hither,
For I have *gained* by it *Shak*

To gain on or *upon* to encroach on, to obtain influence with, to win ground upon, in a race or contest, hence, to get the better of, to have the advantage of

The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself *Addison.*

My good behavior had so far *gained on* the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty *Swift*

Gāin, *n.* [Fr *gain*, Pr *gazanh*, It. *guadagno*. See *supra*]

1 That which is gained, obtained, or acquired, as profit or advantage, profit, advantage, benefit, winning, —opposed to *loss*

But what things were *gain* to me, those I counted loss for Christ *Phil* iii 7

Every one shall share in the *gains* *Shak*

2 The obtaining or amassing of profit or valuable possessions, acquisition, accumulation "The lust of *gain*" *Fitzgerald*

Gāin, *n* [W *gân*, a mortise] (*Arch*) A beveled shoulder of a binding joist, for the purpose of giving additional resistance to the tenon below *Gwilt*

Gāin, *a* [Cf Sw *gagn*, advantage, *gagna*, to profit, *gagnelig*, useful, A-S *ungâgne*, adv, fruitlessly, vain See GAIN, *v t*] [*Prov Eng*]

1 Handy, dexterous, suitable, convenient
2 Profitable, cheap
3 Near, contiguous
4 Respectable, honest

Gāin'a ble, *a* [N Fr *gagnable*, O Fr *gaignable* See GAIN, *v t*] Capable of being obtained or reached *Sherwood*

Gāin'age, *n* [O Fr *gaignage*, N Fr *gagnage*, L Lat *gainagium*, *gagnagium*, *warnagium*, *wainagium*, *wannagium* See GAIN, *v t*] (*O Eng Law*) (*a*) The horses, oxen, plows, wains or wagons with their furniture for carrying on tillage (*b*) The land itself, or the profit made by cultivation *Bouvier*

Gāin'er, *n* One who gains or obtains profit, interest, or advantage

Will thou, after the expense of so much money, be now a *gainer*? *Shak.*

Gāin'ful, *a* 1 Producing profit or advantage, profitable, advantageous, advancing interest or happiness

They be very *gainful* and profitable to their masters *Holland*

2 Productive of wealth, lucrative "A *gainful* speculation" *Macaulay*

Gāin'ful ly, *adv* In a gainful manner, with gain, profitably, advantageously

Gāin'ful ness, *n* The quality of being gainful, profitableness

Gāin'giv ing, *n* [A S *gean*, *geon*, *gên*, *geon*, *gegn*, adv, against, and *gifre*] A misgiving, a giving against [*Obs*] *Shak*

Gāin'less, *a* Not producing gain, unprofitable, not bringing advantage *Hammond*

Gāin'less ness, *n* Want of advantage, unprofitableness

Gāin'ly, *adv* Handily, readily dexterously, advantageously, conveniently [*Obs*] *Henry More*

Gāin'pāin, *n* [Fr *gagner*, to gain, and *pain*, bread] Bread-gainer, —a term applied in the middle ages to the sword of a hired soldier

Gāin say', or **Gāin'sāy**, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GAINSAID, *p pr* & *vb n* GAINSAYING] [A S *gean*, against, and *say*] To contradict, to oppose in words, to deny or declare not to be true to controvert to dispute

I will give you a mouth and wisdom which all your adversaries shall not be able to *gainsay* nor resist *Luke* xxi 15

Gāin say'er, or **Gāin'sāy er**, *n* One who gainsays, contradicts, or denies, an opposer *Latimer*

Gāin'sōme, *a* Bringing gain, advantageous, desirable, gainful [*Obs*] *Massinger*

'Gainst (genst), *prep* See AGAINST

Gāin'stānd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GAINSTOOD, *p pr* & *vb n* GAINSTANDING] [A S *gean*, against, and *stand*] To withstand, to oppose, to resist [*Obs*]

Durst *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires *Sidney*

Gāin'strīve, *v i* [A-S *gean*, against, and *strive*] To make resistance [*Obs*] "Unable to *gainstrive*" *Spenser*

Gāin'strīve, *v t* To strive or struggle against, to withstand [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Gāir'-fowl, *n* (*Ornith*) A large aquatic bird, the auk or penguin

Gāir'ish, *a* [Cf A-S *gearn*, ready, prepared, *gare*, and Scot *gair*, *gare*, stripe, streak, *garred*, *garry*, striped, and O Eng *gare*, *gaure*, to stare] [Written also *garish*]

1 Gaudy, showy fine, affectedly fine, tawdry "Monstrous hats and *gairish* colors" *Ascham*

2 Extravagantly gay, flighty

Fame and glory transport a man out of himself it makes the mind loose and *gairish* *South*

Gāir'ish ly, *adv* In a gairish, showy manner

Gāir'ish ness, *n* 1 The quality of being gairish, gaudiness, finery, affected or ostentatious show

2 Flighty or extravagant joy, or ostentation "*Gairishness* of spirit" *Bp Taylor*

Gāit, *n* [See GAIT]

1 A going a walk, a march, a way "Address thy *gait* to her" *Shak*

Good gentleman, go your *gait*, and let poor folks pass *Shak.*

2 Manner of walking or stepping, bearing or carriage while moving

What majesty is in her *gait*! *Shak*
I do know him by his *gait* *Shak.*

Gāit'er, *n* [Cf Fr *guêtre*, Armor. *gweltren*, *geltren*, pl *gweltron*, *geltron*]

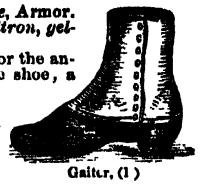
Gaiter. (1)

1 A covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe, a galoche

2 A kind of shoe, consisting chiefly of cloth, and covering the ankle

Gāit'er, *v t* To dress with gaiters

Gā'lā, *n* [Fr *gala*, show, pomp, It *gala*, finery, Sp & Pg *gala*, a rich and splendid dress, court dress, O Fr *gale*, magnificence, banquet, from O H Ger *geil*, glad, wanton; A S *gâl*, wanton, merry, O H Ger *geili*, pride, boasting, wantonness] Pomp, show, or festivity. [*Rare*]

Gala day, a day of mirth and festivity, a holiday.

Ga-lăc'tic, *a* [Gr γαλα, γαλακτος, milk]

1 Of, or pertaining to, milk, obtained from milk; as, *galactic* acid

2 Of, or pertaining to, the galaxy *Herschel.*

Ga lăc'tīne, *n* [Gr γαλα, γαλακτος, milk] (*Chem*) A milky or waxy substance, obtained from the juice of the *Galactodendron utile*

Ga lăc'to dĕn'dron, *n* [Gr γαλα, γαλακτος, milk, and δένδρον, tree] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the cow-tree or milk-tree (*Galactodendron*, or *Brosimum utile*), of South Africa, the juice of which is a white, palatable nutritious liquid, resembling, and often used in place of, milk

Gă'lac tŏm'e ter, *n* [Fr *galactometre*, Gr γαλα, γαλακτος, milk, and μετρον, measure] An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk, by indicating its specific gravity, a lactometer *Ure*

Gă'lac tŏph'a gist (tŏf'a jist), *n* [Gr γαλα, γαλακτος, milk, and φαγειν, to eat, Gr γαλακτοφαγειν, to live on milk] One who eats, or subsists on, milk

Gă'lac tŏph'a-gous, *a* [Gr γαλακτοφαγος, Fr. *galactophage* See *supra*] Feeding on milk

Gă'lac tŏph'o rous, *a* [Gr γαλακτοφορος, γαλα, γαλακτος, milk, and φερειν, to bear, Fr *galactophore*] Producing milk, lactiferous

Ga lăc'to-poi ĕt'ic, *a* [Fr *galactopoetique*, from Gr γαλα, γαλακτος, milk, and ποιητικος, capable of making, from ποιειν, to make] Increasing the flow of milk milk producing *Brande*

Ga lăc'to poi ĕt'ic, *n* A substance which facilitates the production, or increases the flow, of milk

Ga lāsh', *n* [See GALOCHE] A wooden shoe or clog [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ga lā'go, *n* (*Zool*) A small quadruped, which subsists chiefly upon insects, found in different parts of Africa

Ga lăn'gă, } *n* [L Lat & Fr *galanga*, O Fr
Ga lăn'gal, } *galangue*, *galange*, Ger *galgant*, from Ar *khalandjan*, Per *khulandjan*, *khuraindjan*, the root *galangals*, from Ar *khalandj*, Per *khalandj*, a tree from which beams and wooden bowls are made] The pungent aromatic root of a plant of the East Indies (*Alpinia galanga*), allied to the ginger Other roots of a similar taste are sold under the same name *Ing Cyc.*

Gă'lan tine, *n* [Fr *galantine*, from *galant*, gallant, pleasing, *galantin*, a boar] A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold *Smart*

Ga-lā'tian, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Galatia, in Asia Minor, a descendant of the Gauls who settled in Asia Minor

Găl'ax y, *n* [Gr γαλαξιας (sc κυκλος), from γαλα, γαλακτος, milk Fr *galaxie*]

1 (*Astron*) The Milky Way, that luminous tract, or belt, which is seen at night encompassing the heavens, and which is composed of innumerable stars, so distant and blended as to be distinguishable only with the most powerful telescopes The term has recently been used for remote clusters of stars *Nichol*

2 An assemblage of splendid persons or things

Găl'ban, } *n* [Lat *galbanum*, Gr γαλβανη
Găl'ba-nŭm, } Heb *Chelbenah*, from *khâlab*, to be fat, *khâlâb*, milk, or from *Khelbôn*, i e, fat, fertile, a city of Syria, Gr γαλυβων, now *Aleppo*] A gum resin exuding from the stem of the *Bubon galbanum*, an umbelliferous plant growing in Africa It has an acrid, bitter taste, and a strong, unpleasant smell, and is used both for medical purposes and in the arts, as in the manufacture of varnish. *Ure.*

Gāle, *n* [Originally a cool wind, Ir *gal*, gale, blast of wind, Icel *gola*, *gola*, cool wind, *gola*, to blow, allied to Lat *gelu*, cold, Skt *djala*, cold; Prov Eng *gale*, to ache with cold, A S *gâlan*, to congeal, as with fear]

1 A strong current of air, a wind between a stiff breeze and a storm or tempest

☞ *Gales* usually have a velocity of from fifty to sixty miles an hour Among seamen they are variously qualified, as, a *stiff gale*, or one of moderate violence, a *hard gale* one of extreme violence, a *top-gallant gale*, one in which a ship may carry her top-gallant sails

2 A moderate current of air, a breeze.

A little *gale* will soon disperse that cloud *Shak.*
And winds of gentlest *gale* Arabian odors fanned
From their soft wings *Milton.*

3. A state of excitement, of hilarity, or passion.

The ladies, laughing heartily, were fast getting into what, in New England, is sometimes called a *gale* *Brooke*

Gāle, *n.* [Sax *galan*, to sing.] A song or story [*Obs.*] *Toone*

Gāle, *n.* [Prov Eng *gale*, wild myrtle, Scot *gaul*, Scotch gale, Dutch myrtle, D & A S *gagel*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Myrica*, growing in wet places, and strongly resembling the bayberry The sweet gale (*M gale*) is a native of Europe, but is also found in the United States *Loudon*

Gāle, *v i* (*Naut*) To sail, or sail fast

Gāle, *v i.* [Sax *galan*] To sing or cry [*Obs*] "Gan he cry and *gale*" *Chaucer*

Gā'le-ā, *n* [Lat, helmet] **1** (*Bot*) The upper or helmet shaped part of a labiate flower

2 (*Anat*) The innermost of the membranes which inclose the fetus in the uterus, the amnion

3 (*Surg*) A kind of bandage for the head

4 (*Pathol*) Headache extending all over the head

5 (*Geol*) A genus of fossil echini, having a vaulted, helmet shaped shell

6 (*Bot*) The upper lip of a labiate flower

Gā'le-as (Synop, § 130), *n* A form of galley used by the Venetians and Spaniards, and propelled by both sails and oars See GALLIASS

Gā'le ate, } *a* [Lat *galeatus*,
Gā'le ā'ted, } p p of *galeare*, to cover with a helmet, *galea*, helmet]

1 Covered, as with a helmet *Woodward*

2 (*Bot*) Having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's hood

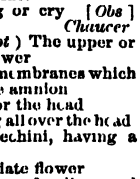

Galeate (Corolla of *Aconitum cas tegatum*)

Ga lē'nā, *n* [Lat *galena*, lead-ore, dross that remains after melting lead, Fr *galène*, Gr γαλήνη, stillness of the sea, calm, tranquillity,—so named from its supposed effects in mitigating the violence of disease]

1 (*Med*) A remedy or antidote for poison, theriaca [*Obs*] *Parr*

2 Sulphuret of lead, the principal ore from which the metal lead is extracted It is of a shining, bluish-gray color, has a metallic luster, and is cubic in crystallization and cleavage

Ga-lēn'ic, } *a* **1** Pertaining to, or containing,
Ga-lēn'ic al, } galena

2 [From *Galen*, the physician] Relating to Galen or his principles and method of treating diseases, as, *galenic* medicine *Dunglison*

Gā'len ism, *n* The doctrines of Galen

Gā'len ist, *n* A follower of Galen

Gā'le-ŏp'sis, *n.* [Lat, from Gr γαλεοψις, from γαλῆ, for γαλέη, weasel, and ὄψις, appearance, form] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, the hemp nettle,—so called from the resemblance of the form of the grotesquely shaped flower to that of the weasel

Gā'le rie'ū late, *a* [Lat *galericulum*, diminutive of *galerum*, or *galerus*, a hat or cap, *galea*, helmet] Covered as with a hat or cap *Smart*

Gāl'er ite, *n* [Fr *galerite*, from Lat *galerum*, or *galerus*, hat, cap See *supra*] (*Paleon*) A fossil sea urchin, found in the chalk formation, of the genus *Galerites*

Ga lic'i an (-lish'i an), *a* [O Sp *Galiciano*, N Sp *Gallego*, Lat *Gallæcus*, or *Gallicus*, from *Gallæci*, Gr Γαλλαικοι, a people in Western Spain] (*Geog*) Pertaining to Galicia, in Spain, or to Galicia, the kingdom of Austrian Poland

Ga-lic'i an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Galicia, in Spain,—called also *Gallegan*

Gāl'i-lē'an, *n* [Lat *Galilæus*, from *Galilæa*, Gr Γαλιλαία, Galilee, Fr *Galiléen*]

1 (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Galilee, in Judea

2 (*Eccl Hist*) One of a class among the Jews, who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans,—called also *Herodians*

Gāl'i lē'an, *a* (*Geog*) Belonging or relating to Galilee

Galilean telescope See TELESCOPE

Gāl'i lee, *n* [Supposed to have been so termed in allusion to the scriptural "Galilee of the Gentiles"] (*Arch*) A porch or chapel, usually at the west end of an abbey church, where the monks collected in returning from processions, where bodies were laid previous to interment, and where females were allowed to see the monks to whom they were related, or to hear divine service *Gwilt*

Gāl'i-mā'tias (-mā'sha), *n* [Fr *galimatias*,—so called because a French lawyer, who pleaded, in Latin, before a court, the cause of a certain Matthias, from whom a cock had been stolen, often changed the words *gallus Matthiæ*, the cock of Matthew, into *galli Matthiæ*, the Matthew of the cock] Nonsense, gibberish, confused and unmeaning talk, confused mixture

Her dress, like her talk, is a *galimatias* of several countries *H Walpole*

Gāl'i-ot (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Fr *galiot*, N Fr *galiote*, Sp *galeota*, It *galeotta* See GALLEY] (*Naut*) (*a*) A small galley, or sort of brigantine, built for chase It is moved both by sails and oars, having one mast, and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers (*b*) A Dutch vessel, carrying a main mast and a mizzen-mast, and a large gaff main-sail

Gāl'in-gāle, *n.* [See GALANGAL] (*Bot*) A plant, bearing fragrant flowers of a pale, greenish white color, also, a kind of sedge "Meadows set with slender *galingale*" *Tennyson*

Gāl'i-pŏt, *n* [Fr *galipot*, Sp *galipodo*, O Fr *garipot*, the wild pine or pitch tree Cf GALLIPOT] A white resin or resinous juice, which flows from pine or fir trees, and becomes hardened by spontaneous evaporation when purified, it is called *Burgundy pitch* *Dunglison*

Gā'lī-nse, *n* [Gr γαλα, milk] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, bed straw, cleavers, or goose grass,—so called because some species are used in curdling milk

Gall, *n* [A S *geallu*, O Sax *gallu*, Icel *gall*, Dan *galde*, D *gal*, O H Ger *galla*, *lalla*, N H Ger & Sw *galle*, allied to Gr χολη, Lat *fel*, for *hel*]

1 (*Physiol*) The bitter, alkaline, viscid liquid found in the gall bladder, beneath the liver It consists of the secretion of the liver or bile, mingled with that of the mucous membrane of the gall bladder

2 Any thing bitter, bitterness, spite, malignity "Comedy diverted without *gall*" *Dryden*

Gall, *n* [Lat, It, & O Sp *galla*, N Sp *agalla*, Fr *galle*, *noix de galle*] A vegetable excrescence produced by the deposit of the eggs of an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, and constituting the food of the grub when hatched, as the oak apple, and the like

☞ The *galls*, or *gall-nuts* of commerce are produced by a species of *Cynips* (*C gallæ-tinctoriæ*) upon an oak (the *Quercus infectoria*), in the western part of Asia They are largely composed of tannin, and are used in the manufacture of that article and for making ink

Gall of glass the neutral salt skimmed off from the surface of melted crown glass,—called also *glass-gall* and *sandiver* *Ure*

Gall, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GALLED, *p pr* & *vb n* GALLING] [Fr *galer*, to scratch, rub, *gale*, scurf, scab, Ger *galle*, a disease in horses' feet, an excrescence under the tongue of horses, It *galla*, Sp *galla*, *agalla*, gall nut, wind gall See GALL, *supra*]

1 To fret and wear away by friction, to excoriate, to hurt or break the skin of by rubbing, to chafe, to injure the surface of by attrition, as, a saddle *galls* the back of a horse, to *gall* a mast or a cable

I am loth to *gall* a new healed wound *Shak*

2 To cause to fret, to vex, to chagrin, as, to be *galled* by sarcasm

They that are most *galled* with my folly,
They most must laugh *Shak*

3 To injure, to harass, to annoy, as, the troops were *galled* by the shot of the enemy

In our wars against the French of old we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows *Addison*

4 (*Dyeing*) To impregnate with a decoction of gall nuts *Ure*

Gall, *v i* To fret, to be teased [*Obs or R*] *Shak*

Gall *n* A wound in the skin by rubbing

Gāl'lant, *a* [Fr *galant*, It *galante*, Sp *galante*, *galan*, *galano*, O Fr *galois*, *gallois*, from Fr, It, & Sp *gala* See GALA]

1 Showy, splendid, magnificent, gay, well dressed "The town is built in a very *gallant* place" *Evelyn*

Where we in all her trim freshly beheld
Our royal good and *gallant* ship *Shak*
The gay the wise the *gallant* and the grave *Waller*

2 Noble in bearing or spirit, brave high spirited, courageous heroic magnanimous, as, a *gallant* youth, a *gallant* officer

That *gallant* spirit hath aspired the clouds
Which too untimely here did scorn the earth *Shak*

3 (Pron *gal lānt'*) Polite and attentive to ladies, courteous to women, chivalrous *Clarendon*

Syn GALLANT COURAGEOUS BRAVE *Courageous* is generic denoting an inward spirit which rises above fear *Brave* is more outward, marking a spirit which braves or defies danger *Gallant* rises still higher denoting bravery on extraordinary occasions in a spirit of adventure A *courageous* man is ready for battle a *brave* man courts it, a *gallant* man dashes into the midst of the conflict

The king becoming graces
Devotion, patience *courage* fortitude *Shak*
With firm resolve my steady bosom steel,
Bravely to suffer though I deeply feel *Churchill*
The *gallant* man though slain in fight he be,
Yet leaves his nation safe his children free *Pope*

Gal lānt' (116) (Synop, § 130), *n*

1 A gay, courtly, or fashionable man, one extremely nice on points of courtesy and etiquette, one fond of paying attention to ladies *Shak*

2 One who woos a lover, a suitor, in a bad sense, one who pays attention to a woman for lewd purposes, a seducer *Addison*

Gal lānt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GALLANTED, *p pr*, & *vb n* GALLANTING]

1 To attend or wait on, as a lady

2 To handle with grace or in a modish manner, as, to *gallant* a fan

Gāl'lant ly, *adv* In a gallant manner, spirit, or bearing, gayly, nobly bravely, as, to fight *gallantly* to defend a place *gallantly*

Gal lānt'ly, *adv* In a polite or courtly manner, like a gallant or wooer

Gāl'lant ness, *n* The state of being gallant, gayety, nobleness, bravery *Howell*

Gāl'lant ry, *n.* [Fr *galanterie*, It & Sp *galanteria*. See GALLANT]

1 Splendor of appearance, show, magnificence; ostentatious finery [*Obs.*]

Guess the *gallantry* of our church by this . . when the desk whereon the priest read was inlaid with plates of silver *Fuller*

I went to Hyde Park, where was his majesty and abundance of *gallantry* *Evelyn*

2 Bravery, courageousness, heroism, intrepidity, as, the troops attacked the fort with great *gallantry*

3 Civility or polite attention to ladies, in a bad sense, attention or courtesy designed to win criminal favors from a female, freedom of principle or practice with respect to female virtue, intrigue

4 Gallant persons, brave men,—used collectively [*Obs*]

Hector, Helenus, Antenor, and all the *gallantry* of Troy *Shak*

Syn —See COURAGE and HEROISM

Gāl'late (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *gallate* from *gall*, q v] (*Chem*) A salt formed by gallic acid combined with a base *Gregory.*

Gall'-blād'der, *n* (*Anat*) A small, membranous sac, shaped like a pear, seated on the under side of the liver, and containing gall *Dunglison*

Gāl'le ass, *n* [See GALLIASS] (*Naut*) A vessel formerly used by the Spaniards, of large size and weight, combining the features of a galleon and a galley

☞ "The *galleasses* were a third larger than the ordinary galleys and rowed each by three hundred galley-slaves They consisted of an enormous towering structure at the stern a castellated structure almost equally massive in front, with seats for the rowers amidships *Motley*

Gal lē'gan, } *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of
Gal lē'go, } Galicia in Spain, a Galician

Gāl'le on, *n* [Sp *galeon*, It *galeone*, Fr *galion*, L Lat *galeo*, *galeo* See GALLEY] (*Naut*) A large ship, with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards as a man of war, as in the Armada, and also in commerce, as between Spain and her colonies in America

The *galleons* were huge round-stemmed clumsy vessels with bulwarks three or four feet thick, and built up at stem and stern like castles *Motley*

Gāl'le ry, *n* [Fr *galerie*, Sp & Pg *galeria*, It *galleria*, L Lat *galeria galerna*, a gallery, originally a festal hall a banqueting hall O Fr *galerre*, a rejoicing, festival, from *gale*, magnificence, feast See GALA]

1 A long and narrow corridor, or place for walking a connecting passage way, as between one room and another or between one part of a mine and another and the like

2 A room for the exhibition of works of art, as, a picture *gallery* hence, also, a collection of paintings, sculptures and the like

3 A long and narrow platform attached to one or more sides of a public hall or the interior of a church, and supported by brackets or columns,—intended to be occupied by musicians or spectators, sometimes designed merely to increase the capacity of the hall

4 (*Naut*) A frame, like a balcony, projecting from the stern or quarter of a ship That part at the stern is called the *stern gallery*, that at the quarters, the *quarter gallery* *Totten*

5 (*Fort*) Any communication which is covered overhead as well as at the sides When prepared for defense, it is a *defensive gallery*

Gāl'le tȳle, *n* [Cf O & Prov Eng *gally tiles*, little square tiles, like those of polished earthenware sometimes seen in cottages in the country Cf GALLIPOT] Gallipot [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Gāl'ley, *n pl* GAL'LEYS [O Fr *galie galee*, Pr *galea*, *galie*, *galeya* Pg *galé* It & O Sp *galea*, L Lat *galea galeida* M H Ger *galie*, *galie galeide* N Fr *galere*, Pr It & Sp *galera* Cf Lat *galea* helmet diminutive *galeola*, a hollow vessel, shaped like a helmet *galerum* or *galerus* a helmet like covering for the head, and Ar *Thaliyah*, bee-hive, a large ship]

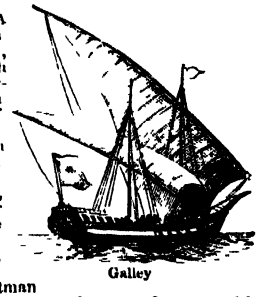

Galley

1 (*Naut*) (*a*) A low, flat built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars formerly used in the Mediterranean—often rowed by slaves (*b*) A light, open boat, used on the Thames by custom house officers, press gangs, and for pleasure (*c*) The cook room or kitchen of a ship of war, answering to the caboose of a merchantman

2 (*Chem*) An oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts whose necks protrude through lateral openings *Nicholson*

3 (*Print*) A frame which receives the types from the composing stick [Written also *galley*]

Găl'ley-foist, *n* [See FOIST, a light ship.] A barge of state [*Obs.*] *Hakewill*

Găl'ley-slăve, *n.* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley. "To toil like a *galley-slave*" *Macaulay*

Gall'-flȳ, *n.* (*Entom*) An insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls, a species of *Cynips.*

Găl'li-ăm'bic, *a* [Lat *gallambus*, a song used by the priests of Cybele, from *Gallus*, a name applied to these priests, and *iambus*] (*Pros*) Consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which lacks the final syllable, — said of a certain kind of verse *E Andrews*

Găl'liard (-yard), *a* [Fr *gaillard*, Pr *galhart*, Sp *gallardo*, It *gagliardo* Cf GALA and A-S *gagol*, *geagle*, wanton, lascivious] Gay, brisk, active [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Găl'liard, *n* [See *supra*] 1 A brisk, gay man

Selden is a *gallnard* by himself *Cleveland*

2 A gay, lively dance, a gailliarde *W Scott*

Găl'liard ĭse', *n* [Fr *gaillardise*, Pr *gallardia*, Sp *gallardia*, It *gagliardia* See *supra*] Excessive gayety, merriment [*Obs*] "The mirth and *galliardise* of company" *Browne*

Găl'liard ness, *n* Gayety [*Obs*] *Gayton*

Găl'li ăss, *n* [Fr *galéasse*, *galeace*, It *galazza*, Sp & Pg *galeaza* See GALLEY, and cf GALEAS] A vessel similar in construction to a galley, but larger and heavier [*Obs*] *Shak*

Găl'lic (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *gallique* See GALL] (*Chem*) Belonging to galls or oak apples, derived from galls, as, *gallic* acid

Găl'lic, *a* [Lat *Gallicus*, belonging to the Gauls, from *Galli*, the Gallic nation, the Gauls, *Gallus*, Gaul, now France, Fr *Gallique*, equivalent to *Gaulois*] Pertaining to Gaul or France, Gallican

Găl'lic-an, *a* [Lat *Gallicanus*, Fr *Gallican*, It *Gallicano*] Pertaining to Gaul or France, Gallic, as, the *Gallican* church or clergy

Gal-lĭc'ĭ-nīte (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral consisting chiefly of titanic acid, rutile *Dana*

Găl'li-cĭşm, *n* [Fr *Gallicisme*, from Lat *Gallicus*] A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation, an idiomatic manner of using words in the French language

Găl'li-cīze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GALLICIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* GALLICIZING] [See GALLIC] To render conformable to the French idiom or language

Găl'li-găs'kins, *n pl* [Either for *Gallogascons*, because these trowsers were first worn by the *Gallic Gascons*, i e, the inhabitants of Gascony, especially by the seafaring people in the ports of that country, or corrupted from Lat *caligæ Vasconum*, Gascon hose]

1 Large, open hose or trowsers *W Scott*

2 Leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen *Simmonds*

Găl'li-mă'ti-ă (shĭ a) (Synop, § 130), *n* Talk without meaning [*Obs or rare*] See GALIMATIAS

Găl'li mau'fry, *n* [Fr *galimafrée*, a sort of ragout or mixed hash of different meats Cf GALIMATIAS and Pr *Malfre*, Manfred]

1. A hash of various kinds of meats, a ragout

Delighting in hodge-podge, *gallimaufries*, forced meat *King*

2 Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley

The Mahometan religion, which being a *gallimaufry* made up of many, partakes much of the Jewish *South*

3 A woman [*Obs and rare*] *Shak*

Găl'li-nā'cean (nā'shan), *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the family which includes the common hen

Găl'li-nā'ceous (găl'lĭ-nā'shus), *a* [Lat *gallinaceus*, from *gallina*, hen, *gallus*, cock, Fr *gallinacée*, It *gallinaceo*] (*Ornith*) Belonging to an order of birds characterized by a rather stout body, a short and straight bill, of which the upper part overlaps the under all round, and by generally feeding on seeds and insects which they scratch up from the ground with their claws, hence being sometimes called *rasorial* birds, as the common domestic fowls, or those of the pheasant kind

Găl'li nā'go, *n* (*Ornith*) A genus of birds including the woodcock

Gall'-in'sect, *n* (*Entom*) A family of small hymenopterous insects living upon plants or trees and causing the excrescences called *gall nuts*, or *galls*, gall fly

Găl'li-nĭp'per, *n* [Probably from *gall* Lat *galla*, gall-nut, and *nip*, q v] A large musquito

Găl'li-nūle, *n* [Lat *gallinula*, dim of *gallina*, hen, Fr *gallinule*] (*Ornith*) An aquatic bird (*Gallinula chloropus*) which inhabits rivers, ponds, sedgy spots, and marshy places, — called also *water-hen*, *moor-hen*, and *coot*

Purple Gallinule (*Fulica porphyrio*)

Găl'li-ot, } *n* See GAL-
Găl'le-ot, } LIOT

Gal-lĭp'o-lĭ Oil An inferior kind of olive oil, brought from Gallipoli, in the kingdom of Naples

Găl'li pŏt, *n.* [Properly a fine painted pot, from Fr, It, & Sp *gala*, show, pomp, finery See GALA, and of GALIPOT and GALLETYLE] A small, glazed earthen pot or vessel, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines

Găl'li-văt, *n* [Perhaps D, from *galei*, galley, and *vat*, vessel] (*Naut.*) A small vessel used on the Malabar coast *Chalmers*

Gall'-nŭt, *n* An excrescence on a species of oak, used in dyeing, making ink, &c See GALL

Găl'lon, *n* [O Fr *galon*, *jalon*, L Lat *galo*, *galona* In Mod Fr *galon* is a grocer's box] A measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, and containing four quarts

☞ The standard gallon of the United States contains 231 cubic inches, or 58372 1754 grains, or 8 3389 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at its maximum density, and with the barometer at 30 inches This is almost exactly equivalent to a cylinder of 7 inches in diameter and 6 inches in height, and is the same as the old English wine gallon The beer gallon contains 282 inches The English imperial gallon contains 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° of Fahrenheit, and barometer at 30 inches, equal to 277 274 cubic inches The old wine gallon of 231 inches, and the ale gallon of 282 inches, are still in use

Gal-lōon', *n* [Fr & Sp *galon*, It *galone*, from *gala*, pomp, show, finery See GALA]

1 A ribbon-like tissue thickly woven, and usually interwoven with threads of metal, as gold, silver, &c, also of silk, and the like, used for binding or decorating garments, &c

Gold and silver *galloons*, with the like glittering gewgaws *Addison*

2 A tape-like tissue of cotton, silk, &c, used for binding hats, shoes, and for other purposes *Simmonds*

Gal lōoned' (gal-lōond'), *a* Furnished or adorned with galloon

Găl'lop, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GALLOPED (găl'lupt), *p pr* & *vb n* GALLOPING] [Fr *galoper*, Sp & Pg *galopar*, *galopear*, It *galoppare*, Pr *galaupar*, from Goth *ga-hlaupan*, O H Ger *gahlaufan*, A S *gehleapan*, N. H Ger *laufen*, L Ger *lopen*, D *loopen*]

1 To move or run with leaps or bounds, as a horse, to run or move with speed

But *gallop* lively down the western hill *Dowse*

2 To move very rapidly, to run over

Such superficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it *Locke*

Găl'lop, *n* [Fr *galop*, Sp *galope*, It *galoppo* See *supra*] A mode of running by a quadruped, particularly by a horse, by lifting alternately the fore feet and the hind feet together, in successive leaps or bounds

Găl'lop ăde', *n* [Fr *galopade* See *supra*] A kind of dance, and also a kind of music appropriate to the dance

Găl'lop ăde', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GALLOPADED, *p pr* & *vb n* GALLOPADING] To perform the dance called gallopade

Găl'lop er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, gallops

2 (*Mil*) A carriage on which very small guns are conveyed, having shafts on which the gun may be conveyed without a limber [*Rare*]

Găl'lo-pĭn, *n* [Fr *galopin*, Sp *galopo*, *galopin*, It *galuppo* See GALLOP] An under servant for the kitchen, a scullion [*Obs*] *Hallwell*

Găl'lo-tăn'nic, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the pure tannin of nutgalls, as, *gallo tannic* acid

Găl'lōw, *v t* [A-S *gillwan*, *agalwan*, to stupefy] To fright or terrify [*Obs*]

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves *Shak*

Găl'lo-wāy, *n* A horse, or species of horses, of a small size, first bred in Galloway, in Scotland, characterized by great spirit, endurance, and fastness of gait *Haukesworth*

Găl'lōw glăss, *n* [Ir *galloglach*, a heavy armed soldier, properly a fighting servant, from *gallu*, servant, and *glac*, to fight, wrestle] A heavy-armed foot-soldier of Ireland and the Western Isles *Shak*

Găl'lows (găl'lus), *n sing*, *pl* GĂL'LOWS-ĔS [A S *galga*, *gealga*, O Sax *galgo*, Goth *galga*, Icel *galgi*, Sw & Dan *galge*, D *galg*, O H Ger *galgo*, *kalgo*, M H Ger *galge*, N H Ger *galgen* Etymologically and historically considered, *gallows* is a noun in the plural number, but it is used as a singular, and hence is preceded by *a*, — *a gallows*]

1 An instrument of punishment on which criminals are executed by hanging, usually consisting of two posts and a cross beam on the top, to which the criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck, also, a like instrument for suspending any thing

2 A wretch who deserves the gallows [*Obs and rare*] *Shak*

3 (*pl*) A pair of suspenders or braces [*Colloq*]

Găl'lows-bĭtts (găl'lus), *n pl* (*Naut*) A strong frame in the center of a ship's deck for supporting spare spars while in port *Totten.*

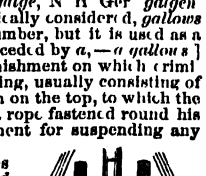

Gallows-bitts

Găl'lows-frāme (găl'lus-), *n.* (*Steam-eng.*) The frame that supports the beam of a beam-engine. [*U S*]

Găl'lows-free (găl'lus-), *a.* Free from danger of the gallows [*Rare*] *Dryden.*

Găl'lows-tree, *n* A tree used for execution, or as a gallows [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Gall'-sĭck'ness, *n.* A remitting bilious fever in the Netherlands. *Dunglison.*

Gall'-stōne, *n.* A concretion formed in the gall-bladder

Gall'y, *a* Like gall, bitter as gall *Cranmer.*

Găl'ly, *n* [Fr *galie*, Pg *galé*, Sp *galera*, a galley, and a printer's frame See GALLEY] A printer's frame [Written also, and more usually, *galley*]

Găl'ly-găs'kins, *n pl* See GALLIGASKINS

Găl'ly-worm (wŭrm), *n* [From *gally*, bitter as gall] An insect of the centiped kind, of several species [Written also *galley-worm*]

Ga lōshe' (ga losh') (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *galoche*, Sp *galocha*, It *galoscia*, L Lat *galochia*, from Lat *gallica* (sc *solea*, or *crepida*), a Gallic shoe. Cf. GALAGE]

1 A patten, clog, or wooden shoe [*Obs*]

2 A shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry

3 A gaiter made to cover the leg and upper part of the foot

Găl'op, *n* [Fr] (*Mus*) A quick species of dance, generally in 2/4 time

Ga-lōre', *n* [Written also *galore*] [Scot *gelore*, *galore*, *galore*, from Gael & Ir *gu leor*, enough, from *gu*, *go*, to, also a prefix to an adjective, converting it into an adverb, and *leor*, *leoir*, enough, Ir. *glan*, plenty] Plenty, abundance "They tipped strong liquor *galore*" *Old Ballad.*

☞ This word is not now used except in some parts of England and by sailors

Ga lōshe', *n* The same as GALOCHE

Gal'sŏme (gawl'sum), *a* [From *gall* and the term. *some*, q v] Angry, malignant [*Obs*] *Morton.*

Galt, *n* [See GAULT] The same as GAULT.

Gal văn'ic, *a* [Fr *galvanique*] Pertaining to galvanism, containing or exhibiting galvanism

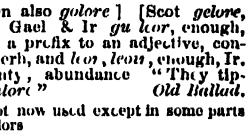

Galvanic Battery

Galvanic battery, an apparatus for generating galvanism See BATTERY

Gal văn'ic Pile The original form of the apparatus used by Volta to produce a current of dynamical electricity It consisted of a *pile* of alternate silver and zinc disks, laid up with disks of paper or cloth between them moistened with brine or acid water The more usual materials are now copper and zinc in alternate disks

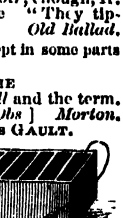

Galvanic Pile

Găl'va nĭşm, *n* [Fr *galvanisme*, from *Galvani*, of Bologna, the discoverer]

1 Electricity developed by chemical action between different substances without the aid of friction, as by connecting dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, with an intervening oxidizing fluid, current electricity — called also *ivanic electricity*, *voltaic electricity*, *chemic electricity*, and *dynamic electricity*

The electricity thus produced is of the same nature as that given by the common machine the only difference being that the mode of producing *galvanism* is continuous *Eng Cyc*

2 That branch of physical science which treats of galvanic electricity

Găl'va nĭst, *n* One versed in galvanism

Găl'va nīze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GALVANIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* GALVANIZING] [Fr *galvaniser*. See *supra*]

1 To affect with galvanism

2 To plate, as with gold, silver, &c, by means of galvanism

3 To restore to consciousness by galvanic action, as from a state of suspended animation

Galvanized iron, iron coated with zinc by galvanic deposition, more commonly, iron coated with zinc by a peculiar process, in which the coating is produced not by galvanism but by plunging the iron, after its surface has been cleaned by friction, and with the aid of dilute acid, into a bath of melted zinc and mercury and potassium or sodium, hence, the term *galvanized* is improperly used for the latter process

Găl'va nīz'er, *n* One who, or that which, galvanizes

Gal-vă'no-căus'tic, *a* [From *galvanic* and *caustic*, q v] Relating to the use of galvanic heat as a caustic, especially in medicine

Găl'va-nŏl'o gĭst, *n* One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

Găl'va-nŏl'o-gy, *n* [Eng *galvanism* and Gr λόγος, discourse] A treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena

Găl'va-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Fr *galvanomètre*, from *galvanisme* and Gr. μέτρον, measure] An instrument

or apparatus for measuring the force of minute quantities of galvanic electricity *Ure.*

Gal-vă'no-plăs'tic, *a.* [From *galvanic* and *plastic.*] Pertaining to the art or process of electrotyping *Tomlinson.*

Gal-văn'o-scōpe, *n.* [Fr. *galvanoscope*, from *galvanisme* and Gr *σκοπός*, viewing, from *σκέπτεσθαι*, to view] An instrument or apparatus for detecting the presence of minute quantities of galvanic electricity.

Gă'ma-grăss, *n* [*Gama*, a cluster of the Maldive Islands] (*Bot.*) A species of grass, *Tripsacum dactyloides* It is tall, stout, and exceedingly productive, and is cultivated in the West Indies, and somewhat in the Southern States of North America, as a forage grass *Farm Encyc*

Ga-măsh'eg, *n pl* [Fr *gamaches*, from O Fr *gambe*, for *jambe*, It, Sp, & Pr *gamba*, leg, of Celtic origin] Short spatterdashes similar to gaiters [*Obs*] *Shelton*

Gam-bā'do, *n*, *pl* GAM-BĀ'DŌES [It, Sp, & Pr *gamba*, leg See *supra*] A case of leather, formerly used to defend the leg from mud, and in riding on horseback

His thin legs tenanted a pair of *gambadoes* fastened at the side with rusty clasps *W Scott*

Găm'bet, } *n* [Prov Fr *gambette*, It *gambetta*,
Gam-bĕt'tă, } from *gamba*, leg See *supra*] (*Ornith*) A bird, of the size of the greenshank, found in the Arctic Sea, and in Scandinavia and Iceland *Pennant*

Găm'bĭer, *n* [Malayan] The inspissated juice of a plant (the *Uncaria gambir*) growing in Malacca It is a powerful astringent, much used in dyeing and tanning It is also eaten with betel nuts By tanners it is called *Terra Japonica* *Ure*

Găm'bi son, *n* [O Fr *gambeson*, *gambaison*, *wambais*, Pr *gambaison*, *gambais*, O Sp *gambar*, O Pg *cambas*, L Lat *gambeso*, from M H Ger *wambeis*, N H Ger *wams*, doublet, from O H Ger *wamba*, stomach See WOMB] A stuffed doublet worn under armor [*Obs*] *Toone*

Găm'bist, *n* [It *gamba*, leg] (*Mus*) A performer upon the *viola di gamba* See VIOLA

Găm'bit, *n* [Fr *gambit*, *gambis*, from O Fr *gambier*, *gamboyer*, to march, walk, *gambeer*, *jambeer*, to trip, from *gambet*, *jambet*, a tripping See GAMASHES] (*Chess-playing*) A mode of opening the game, a peculiar movement made on beginning to play

☞ "There are many forms of *gambit* at chess, and in every one there is the sacrifice of a pawn early in the game, this being the trick by which a powerful attack is gained" *Eng Cyc*

Găm'ble, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GAMBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* GAMBLING] [Diminutive of *game*, q v] To play or game for money or other stake

Găm'ble, *v t* To lose or squander by gaming, — usually with *away*

Bankrupts or sots who have *gambled* or slept away their estates *Ames*

Găm'bler, *n* One who gambles, one who games or plays for money or other stake

Gam-bōge', or **Gam bōge',** *n* A concrete vegetable juice, or gum resin, produced by several species of trees growing in Siam, Ceylon, and Malabar It is brought in masses, or cylindrical rolls, from *Cambodia*, or *Camboga*, whence its name The best kind is of a dense, compact texture, and of a beautiful reddish yellow It is used chiefly as a pigment Taken internally, it is a strong and harsh cathartic and emetic [Written also *camboge*]

☞ There are several kinds of gamboge The gamboge of Ceylon is produced by a tree of the genus *Hebradendron* (*H cambogioides*) Of the gamboge of Siam, the poorest is produced by the *Gambogia gutta* The source of the best is not definitely known It is said by some to be the product of *Stalagmites cambogioides* of Siam and Ceylon, by others, to be produced by *Garcinia cambogia*, or by *Garcinia Cochinchinensis* *Encyc Brit Tomlinson Ure*

Gam-bō'ĝi-an, } *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or
Gam bō'ĝic, } containing, gamboge

Găm'bol, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GAMBOLLED, or CAMBOLLED, *p pr* & *vb n* GAMBOLING, or CAMBOLLING] [O Eng *gambolde*, *gambold* See *infra*]

1 To dance and skip about in sport, to frisk, to play in frolic, like boys and lambs

2 To leap, to start *Shal*

Găm'bol, *n* [O Eng *gamboldе*, *gambaulde*, *gambalde*, *gambald*, from Fr *gambade*, gambol, *gambader*, to gambol frisk, *gambiller*, to kick about, from O Fr *gambe*, for *jambe*, leg] A skipping or leaping about in frolic, a skip, a hop, a leap a sportive prank *Dryden*

Găm'brel, *n* [O Fr *gambe*, for *jambe*, leg Cf CAMBREL, CHAMBREL, and see GAMASHES]

1 The hind leg of a horse

2 A stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers in suspending animals which have been slaughtered for the purpose of dressing and weighing them

Gambrel roof, a hipped roof, a mansard or curb roof [*U S*] [See *Illust* of *Curb-roof*]

Găm'brel, *v t* To tie by the leg *Beau & Fl*

Gam brŏon', *n.* (*Manuf*) A kind of twilled linen cloth for lining *Simmonds*

Gāme, *n.* [A-S. *gamen*, *gomen*, play, joke, Icel *gaman*, joke, Dan *gammen*, O Sw. *gamman*, *gaman*, joy, O H Ger *gaman*, joy, jest, allied to Skr *kam*, to love See *infra*]

1 Sport of any kind, jest, frolic

We have had pastime here, and pleasing *game* *Shak*

2 A contrivance, arrangement, or institution designed to furnish sport, recreation, or amusement, as, a *game* of chance, *games* of skill, field *games*, and the like

3 The use or practice of such a game, a single match at play, a single contest, as, a *game* at chess "Talk the *game* o'er between the deal" *Lloyd*

4 That which is gained, as the stake in a game

5 Animals pursued and taken by sportsmen, wild meats designed for, or served at, table

Those species of animals distinguished from the rest by the well-known appellation of *game* *Blackstone*

6 Method of procedure scheme pursued, projected line of operations, plan, project

But war's a *game*, which, were their subjects wise, Kings should not play at *Cowper*

To make game of, to make sport of to mock, to ridicule

Gāme, *a* 1 Having a resolute, unyielding spirit, like that of the game cock, ready to fight to the last, courageous, brave, resolute

I was *game* I felt that I could have fought even to the death *W Irving*

When a young lady is as mild as she's *game*, and as *game* as she's mild that's all I ask *Dickens*

2 Of, or pertaining to, such animals as are hunted for game

To die game, to maintain a bold, unyielding spirit to the last

Gāme, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GAMED *p pr* & *vb n* GAMING] [A S *gaman*, *gamenian*, to play See *supra*]

1 To play at any sport or diversion

2 To play for a stake or prize, to use cards, dice, billiards, or other instruments, according to certain rules, with a view to win money or other thing waged upon the issue of the contest

3 To practice playing for money or some other stake to gamble

Gāme'-cŏck, *n* A cock bred or used to fight, a cock kept for barbarous sport *Locke*

Gāme'-ĕgg, *n* An egg from which a fighting cock is bred *Garth*

Gāme'fŭl, *a* Full of game or games

Gāme'keep'er, *n* One who has the care of game, especially in a park or preserve, one who is authorized to preserve beasts of the chase, or animals kept for sport *Blackstone*

Gāme'-lăws, *n pl* Laws for the preservation of those animals which constitute game [*Law*]

Gāme'-lĕg, *n* [W *cam* or *gam*, crooked, wry, wrong] A lame or crooked leg [*Colloq*]

Gāme'less, *a* Destitute of game

Gāme'sŏme, *a* Gay, sportive, playful, frolicsome "Gladness of the *gamesome* crowd" *Lyon*

Gāme'sŏme ly, *adv* In a gamesome manner, merrily playfully

Gāme'sŏme ness, *n* Sportiveness, merriment

Gāme'ster, *n* [Eng *game* and the suffix *ster*, q v]

1 A merry, frolicsome person [*Obs*] *Shal*

2 A person who plays at games especially, one accustomed to play for money or other stake at cards, dice billiards, and the like, a gambler, one skilled in games

When knits and cruelty play for a kingdom the gentlest *gamester* is the soonest winner *Shak*

3 A prostitute a strumpet [*Obs*] *Shal*

Gamin (gă măng'), *n* [Fr] A neglected and unruly child in the streets

In Japan the *gamins* run after you, and say 'I look at the Chinaman" *Oliphant*

Găm'ma rĭs, *n* [Lat, from Gr *καμμαρος*, crab, shrimp] (*Zool*) A genus of crust aceans, including the sand flea or sand hopper

Găm'mer, *n* [Contracted from *godmother*, A-S *gemĕder* Cf GAFFER] An old wife, — correlative of *gaffer*, as applied to an old man

Găm'mon, *n* [O Fr *gambon*, N Fr *jambon*, from *gambe*, *jambe*, leg, Sp *jamon*, ham, It *gambone*, a big leg See GAMASHES]

1 The buttock or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried, a smoked ham

2 A certain game with dice, backgammon

3 An imposition or hoax, humbug

Găm'mon, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GAMMONED, *p pr* & *vb n* GAMMONING]

1 To make bacon of, to pickle and dry in smoke

2 (*Naut*) To fasten, as a bowsprit to the stem of a ship, by several turns of a rope *Totten*

Găm'mon, *v t* 1 To beat or excel in the game of backgammon, by withdrawing all one's counters from the board through fortunate throws of the dice, or by superior skill in moving before an antagonist has been able to get his counters home and withdraw any of them from the board, as, to *gammon* a person

2 To impose on by creating a belief in improbable stories, to humbug *Dickens*

Găm'mon-ing, *n* 1 (*Naut*) The lashing by which the bowsprit of a vessel is secured to the stem *Dana*

2 The act of imposing upon a person by making him believe improbable stories

Găm'o-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* [Fr *gamopétale*, from Gr *γάμος*, wedding, marriage, and *πεταλον*, leaf] (*Bot*) Having the petals united or joined so as to form a tube, monopetalous *Gray*

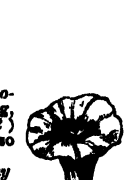

Gamopetalous.

Ga mŏph'yl-loŭs, or **Găm-o-phyl'loŭs** (117), *a.* [Gr *γάμος*, marriage, and *φύλλον*, leaf] (*Bot*) Composed of leaves united by their edges *Gray.*

Găm'o sĕp'al-oŭs, *a* [See *supra*, and SEPAL] (*Bot*) Formed of united sepals, monosepalous *Gray*

Găm'ut, *n* [Gr *γαμμα*, the third letter of the Greek alphabet, and *ut*, the name of a musical note; It, Sp, & Pg *gamma*, Fr *gamme* See UT] (*Mus*) The scale, — so called from the first tone of the model scale of Guido, which was represented by *gamma*

Găm'y, *a* 1 (*Cookery*) Having the flavor or condition of dead game when kept uncooked until it verges on the state of being tainted, which is considered its highest excellence, as, *gamy* venison.

2 (*Sporting*) Showing an unyielding spirit to the last, as a *gamy* trout

Găn, *imp* of *gin* Began, commenced See GIN

Gănch, *v t* [Fr *ganche*, *ganache*, from *ganche*, Sp & Pg *gancho*, It *gancio*, hook] To drop from a high place on sharp stakes or hooks, as the Turks do malefactors, by way of punishment

Ganching, which is to let fall from on high upon hooks and there to hang until they die *Sandys.*

Găn'der, *n* [A-S *gandra*, *ganra*, Prov Ger *gander*, *ganter*, N H Ger *ganser*, *gansерich*, from Ger & D *gans*, Icel *gas*, A-S *gōs*, Eng *goose*, q v] The male of the goose

Găng, *v i* [A S, O Sax, & O H Ger *gangan*, Goth *gaggan*, Icel *ganga*, D *gaan*, Ger *gehen*. See GO] To go, to walk

☞ Obsolete in English literature, but still used in the North of England and also in Scotland

Găng *n* [A S, Dan, D, & Ger *gang*, Sw *gång*, a going pace, gait, way, gallery, Ger also a metallic vein, a streak in a mine, Goth *gaggs*, *gayy*, way, street See *supra*]

1 A number going in company, hence, a company, or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose, a *gang* of sailors, &c, — ordinarily used in respect to persons in low or servile positions as, a *gang* of thieves

2 A combination of similar implements arranged so as, by acting together, to save time or labor, as, a *gang* of saws, or of plows

3 (*Mining*) That which incloses a vein, a gangue See GANGUE

Găng'-bōard, *n* (*Naut*) (*a*) A board or plank, with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat *Falconer* (*b*) A plank placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist, for the sentinel to walk or stand on *Totten*

Găng'-cāsk, *n* A small cask used for bringing water aboard ships in boats

Găng'-dāys, *n pl* [A S *gang dagas*] Rogation-days the time of perambulating parishes See GANG WEEK

Gan ĝĕt'ic, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to the Ganges, living in or by the Ganges as, the *Gangetic* crocodile.

Găn'gli ac, } *a* Relating to a ganglion, gangli
Găn'gli al, } onic

Găn'gli fōrm', } *a* [From *ganglion*, and Lat
Găn'gli o-fōrm', } *forma*, form] Having the form of a ganglion

Găn'gli on (găng'gli on), *n* [Lat *ganglion*, Gr *γαγγλιον*, a sort of swelling or excrescence, a tumor under the skin]

1 (*Compar Anat*) (*a*) A collection of nerve cells from which nerve fibers are given off in one or more directions — held to be the productive organ of action as the hemispherical *ganglion*, the optic *ganglion* (*b*) (*Human Anat*) A small mass of vesicular neurine in the course of a nerve, distinct from the brain and spinal cord, as, the Gesserian *ganglion* also, a lymphatic gland

2 (*Surg*) A globular, hard, indolent tumor, always situated somewhere on a tendon formed by the elevation of the sheath of the tendon, and the effusion of a viscid fluid into

Lymphatic ganglion, a lymphatic, and *Dunglison*

Găn'gli on a ry, *a* [Fr *ganglionnaire*] Composed, or consisting, of ganglions

Găn'gli ŏn'ic, *a* [Fr *ganglionique*] Pertaining to a ganglion as the *ganglionic* nerves of the digestive organs, or the *ganglionic* nerves of common sensation *Pycroft.*

Găn'grē nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GANGRENATED; *p pr* & *vb n* GANGRENATING] [Fr *gangrener*] See GANGRENE] To produce a gangrene in, to gangrene [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Găn'grēne (găng'green), *n* [Fr *gangrène*, Lat. *gangræna*, Gr *γαγγραινα*, from *γραω*, *γραιειν*, to gnaw, eat] (*Med*) The first stage of mortification of living flesh, — so termed from its eating away the flesh *Hoblyn.*

Găn'grēne, *v t* [Fr *gangrener*] To mortify

Găn'grēne, *v i* To become mortified or putrescent, to lose vitality

Găng'gre-nĕs'cent, *a* Tending to mortification.
Găng'gre-nous, *a* [Fr *gangréneux*] Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh
Găng'-tide, *n* Rogation-week, or gang-week. See GANG-WEEK *Warner*
Găng'-tooth, *n* A projecting tooth. *Halliwell.*
Găngue (găng), *n* [Fr *gangue*, equivalent to Ger. *gang*, a metallic vein. See GANG] (*Mining*) The mineral substance which incloses any metallic ore in the vein, without being combined with it *Ure*
Găng'wāy, *n* [See GANG] 1 A passage, way, or avenue, into or out of any inclosed place

2 (*Naut*) That part of the vessel on the spar-deck, on each side of the booms, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, — more properly termed the *waist* *Totten.*

To bring to the gangway, to punish a seaman by tying him up and flogging him, in the waist or at the gangway, the usual place of punishment *Totten*

Găng'-week, *n* Rogation week, when processions were formerly made to survey the bounds of parishes *Halliwell*
Găn'il, *n* [Fr *ganil*] A kind of brittle limestone. [*Prov Eng*] *Kirwan.*
Găn'net, *n* [A S. *ganet*, *genot*, a sea-fowl, a fen-duck, L Ger *gante*, D *gent*, O. H Ger. *ganazzo*, *ganzo*, *gans*, M H Ger *ganze*, Lat *ganta*, goose, O H Ger. *horgans*, coot See GANDER and GOOSE] (*Ornith*) The Solan goose, a sea fowl allied to the pelican, of the genus *Sula* (*S. Bassanus*), with a straight bill and palmated feet It frequents the northern regions of both continents in summer, and feeds on herrings and other fish

Gannet (*Sula bassanus*)

Gă'noid } (Synop , § 130), *a.* Pertaining to
Ga-noid'al } the ganoids
Ga noid'i an }
Gă'noid, } *n* [N Lat *ganoidei*, Gr *γανος*, brightness, beauty, and *εἶδος*, form] (*Ichth*) One of an order of fishes characterized by having shining bony scales or plates, the gills as in ordinary fishes, but the optic nerve not decussating The ganoids were among the earliest of fishes in geological time, and became afterward very numerous, but are now of few species The order includes the modern gar, in part, and the sturgeon See FISH *Dana*
Gă'no ine, *n* A peculiar kind of bony tissue beneath the enamel of the scale of a ganoid fish
Gănt'let, } *n* [*Gantlet*, for *gauntlet*, an iron glove,
Gănt'lōpe, } corrupted from *guntlope*, *guntlope*, for *gatelope*, Ger *gassenlaufen*, equivalent to *spiessruthenlaufen*, from L Ger *gate*, H Ger *gasse*, a little street, lane, and L Ger *lopen*, H Ger *laufen*, to run See GATE] A military punishment inflicted on criminals for some heinous offense The offender is made to run between two files of men facing one another, who strike him as he passes

To run the gantlet, to suffer the punishment of the gantlet, hence, to go through severe criticism or controversy, or ill treatment

Winthrop ran the *gantlet* of daily slights from his neighbors *Palfrey*

☞ Written also, but less properly *gauntlet*

Gan tois' (gong twa'), *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Ghent
Găn'try, *n* See GAUNTRIF
Găn'zā, *n* [Written also *ganza*] [Sp *ganza*, *ganso*, goose, O H Ger *ganzo*, *ganazzo*, Lat *ganza*, *ganta* See GANNET and GOOSE] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world *Johnson Hudibras*
Găol (jāl), *n* [O Fr *gaole*, *gavole*, *javole*, Norm Fr. *geaule*, *geole*, N Fr *geôle*, Pg *gaiola*, Sp *gayola*, *jaula*, It. *gabbiuola*, L Lat *gayola*, *gabiola*, Lat as if *caveola*, diminutive of *cavea*, cavity, cage, q v] A place of confinement or safe keeping of persons legally committed to it for crime, or of persons committed for trial or for failure to recognize in criminal cases, or for contempt of court, and of others in the legal custody of the sheriff or other officer of the law, a prison *Bouvier Burrill*

☞ Written also, and preferably, *jail*

Găol, *v t* To imprison, to confine in prison *Bacon*
Găol'-de-liv'er-y (jāl), *n* (*Law*) A clearing the gaol of persons confined in it for trial, by trying them, and of persons whom the grand jury fail to indict, by discharging them, jail delivery.

Commission of general gaol delivery, an authority conferred upon judges and others who may be included in it, for trying and delivering every prisoner, who may be in gaol, when the judges, upon their circuit, arrive at the place for holding court, whenever and for whatever crime indicted and for discharging any whom the grand jury fail to indict [*Eng*]

Găol'er (jāl'er), *n* The keeper of a gaol or prisoner, a jailer See JAILER
Găp, *n* [O Eng *gappe*, Icel *gap*, mouth, opening See GAB and GAPE] An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting, as, a *gap* in a fence or wall; an opening for a passage or entrance; an opening which implies a breach, defect, flaw, or dishonor, an opening which is irreparable.

Manifold miseries ensued by the opening of that *gap* to all that side of Christendom. *Knolles*

It would make a great *gap* in your honor *Shak*

To stand in the gap, to expose one's self for the protection of something, to make defense against any assailing danger — *To stop a gap*, to secure a weak point, to repair a defect

Gāpe (in England commonly pronounced *gāp*) (Synop , § 130), *v i* [*imp & p p* GAPED (gāpt), *p pr & vb n* GAPING] [A-S *geapan*, to open, Icel & Sw *gapa*, to open, Dan *gabe*, D *gapen*, Ger *gaffen*]

1 To open the mouth wide, as, (*a*) Expressing a desire for food, as, young birds *gape Dryden* (*b*) Indicating sleepiness, indifference, dullness, to yawn.

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise *Swift*

(*c*) Showing self forgetfulness in surprise, astonishment, expectation, and the like "With *gaping* amazement had stared aghast" *Byron* (*d*) Manifesting a desire to injure, devour, or overcome

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth *Job* xvi 10

2 To open as a gap, to exhibit a fissure or hiatus

May that ground *gape* and swallow me alive *Shak*

To gape for or *after*, rarely with *at* to seek after

The hungry grave for her due tribute *gapes* *Dryden*

Syn. — To gaze, stare, yawn See GAZE
Gāpe, *n* 1 The act of gaping *Addison*

2 (*Zool*) The width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, &c

The gapes, a disease of young poultry, attended with much gaping

Gāp'er, *n* 1 One who gapes in longing, weariness, astonishment, and the like

2 (*Ichth*) A fish with six or seven bands, and tail undivided *Pennant*

Gāp'-tōothed (-tōotht), *a.* Having interstices between the teeth *Dryden*
Gär, *n* [A S *gar*, dart, spear, lance The name is applied to the fish on account of its long and slender body and pointed head] (*Ichth*) (*a*) A fish of the pike or *Esox* family, of the genus *Belone*, having a long, pointed head, as the *B vulgaris*, or sea pike, of European shores, the *B truncata*, or banded gar fish, of the American coast (*b*) A ganoid fish of the genus *Lepidosteus*, having a similar general form to the above, but with rhombic scales, found in fresh waters, as those of America One species, the alligator *gar*, has some resemblance, in the form of its head, to that of an alligator, and attains a length of ten feet
Gär, *v t* [Icel & Sw *gora*, to make, Dan *gore*] To cause, to make [*Obs*] *Spenser*
Gär'an çine, *n* [Fr *garance*, madder, L Lat *garantia*, Sp *granza*] (*Chem*) An extract of madder by means of sulphuric acid *Ure*
Gärb, *n* [Norm Fr *garbs*, clothes, dress, O Fr *garbe*, looks, countenance, grace, ornament, It , Sp , & Pg *garbo*, from O H Ger *garawi*, *garwi*, ornament, dress]

1 Clothing, especially, official or appropriate dress, habit, as, the *garb* of a clergyman or judge

2 Fashion, or mode of dress, hence, exterior appearance as expressive of the feelings or character, looks, fashion or manner, as of speech

What Denham says, with great felicity, of Cowley, may be applied to him [Milton] "He wears the *garb*, but not the clothes, of the ancients" *Macaulay*

You thought because he could not speak English in the native *garb*, he could not therefore handle an English cudgel *Shak*

3 (*Her*) [Fr *gerbe*, Sp. *garba*] A sheaf of grain
Gär'bage, *n* [O Eng also *garbash*, properly that which is purged or cleansed away, from O Fr *garber*, to make fine, neat, from O H Ger *garawan*, A-S *gearwian*, to make ready, prepare, O H Ger *garaw*, *garo*, A-S *gearu*, *gearuw*, *geare*, prepared] The bowels of an animal, refuse parts of flesh, offal, hence, the refuse animal and vegetable matter from a kitchen
Gär'baged, *a* Stripped of the bowels *Sherwood*
Gärbed (gärbd), *a* Dressed, habited, clad [*Rare*]
Gär'bel, *n* 1 (*Naut*) The plank next the keel of a ship See GARBOARD

2 Any thing sifted, or from which the coarse parts have been taken *Dalton*

Gär'ble, *v t* [*imp & p p* GARBLED, *p pr & vb n* GARBLING] [O Fr *grabeler*, for *garbeler*, to examine, to garble spices, &c , and hence, also, to examine precisely, look narrowly, L Lat & It *garbellare*, to sift, clean, Sp *garbillar*, to garble, to sift, from *garbillo*, a coarse sieve, Lat *cribellum*, dim of *cribrum*, sieve, allied to *cernere*, to separate, sift]

1 To sift or bolt, to separate the fine or valuable parts of from the coarse and useless parts, or from dross or dirt, as, to *garble* spices [*Obs*]

2 To pick out or select such parts of as may serve a purpose, to mutilate, to corrupt, as, to *garble* a quotation

Gär'bler, *n.* One who garbles, sifts, separates, or selects, as, a *garbler* of spices, or of quotations
Gär'bles (gär'blz), *n. pl* The dust, soil, or filth, separated from good spices, drugs, &c
Gär'bōard, *n.* (*Naut.*) The first plank fastened on the keel on the outside.

Garboard-streak, the first range or streak of planks laid on a ship's bottom next the keel. *Totten.*

Gär'boil, *n* [O Fr *garbouil*, *grabouil*, Sp. *garbullo*, It *garbuglio*, probably from Lat. *garrire*, to prate, talk, and *bullire*, to be in a bubbling motion.] Tumult, uproar, disorder [*Obs.*]

Her *garboils*
Made out of her impatience, I grieving grant,
Did you too much disquiet *Shak.*

Gar-çĭn'i-a, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the mangosteen tree (*G mangostana*), found in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, — so called in honor of Dr *Garcin* *Baird*
Gärd, *n* Garden [*Obs*] "Trees of the *gard*." *Beau.*
Gärd, *v & n* See GUARD and WARD.
Gärd'ant, *a* [Fr , p pr of *garder*, to look, regard, q v] (*Her*) In a full faced position, or in the act of looking at an observer, — a term applied to an animal thus represented, whether *passant*, *rampant*, or otherwise *Brande*

Gär'den (gär'dn, 72) (Synop , § 130), *n* [L Ger *garden*, N H Ger *garten*, M H Ger *garte*, O H Ger *garto*, *karto*, whence also Fr , Pr , & Sp *jardin*, I'g *jardim*, It. *giardino*, from A S *geard*, O Sax *gard*, Goth. *gards*, Eng *yard*, O H Ger *gart*, Icel *gardr*, Sw. *gård*, Dan *gaard*, an inclosed place, W *gardd*, Gael *gart*, allied to Lat *hortus*, garden, Gr *χόρτος*, an inclosed place, Russ *gorod*, a town or city See GIRD, *v*]

1 A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs or plants, fruits and flowers, and vegetables

2 A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot

I am arrived from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant *garden* of great Italy *Shak*

Kitchen garden a garden where vegetables are cultivated for kitchen use

Gär'den, *v i* [*imp & p p.* GARDENED, *p pr & vb n* GARDENING] To lay out or to cultivate a garden, to prepare and cultivate ground as a garden, to labor in a garden, to practice horticulture.
Gär'den, *v t* To cultivate as a garden
Gär'den-ĕn'gine, *n* A machine for watering gardens *Simmonds*
Gär'den er (gär'dn er), *n* One who makes and tends a garden, a horticulturist
Gär'den-house, *n* 1 A summer house *B & Fl.*

2 A privy, a necessary [*Southern States*]

Gar dē'ni-ă, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, some species of which produce beautiful and fragrant flowers, Cape jasmine, — so called in honor of Dr. *Garden*
Gär'den-ing, *n* The art of laying out and cultivating gardens, horticulture
Gär'den-less, *a* Destitute of a garden *Shelley*
Gär'den-mōld, } *n* Mold, or rich, mellow earth,
Gär'den-mōuld, } suitable for a garden *Mortimer.*
Gär'den-plŏt, *n* Plot or plantation of a garden
Gär'den ship, *n* Horticulture [*Obs*] *Lit Shaftesbury.*
Gär'den-stănd, *n* A stand or support for flower pots
Gär'den-stŭff, *n* Plants growing in a garden, vegetables for the table [*Colloq*]
Gär'den-wāre, *n* The produce of gardens, garden stuff [*Obs*] *Mortimer*
Gär'don, *n* [Fr & Sp *gardon*] (*Ichth*) A fish of the roach kind (*Leuciscus Idus*)
Gär'dy lōo', *n* [Fr *gardez l'eau*, beware of the water] An old cry in throwing water, &c , from the windows in Edinburgh *W. Scott.*
Gāre, *n* [Prov Eng *gear*, accouterments See GEAR] Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep *Blount*

Gar-fish, or sea-pike (*Belone vulgaris*).

Gär'-fish, *n* The same as GAR See GAR
Gär'ga lize, *v t* To gargle, to rinse. *Marston.*
Gär'ga ney, *n* A species of duck, summer teal, *Anas querquedula* *Farrell*

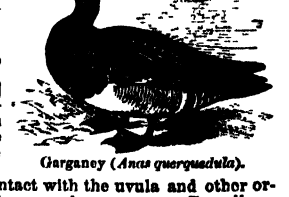
Garganey (*Anas querquedula*).

Gär'ga-rism, *n* [Fr *gargarisme*, Gr *γαργαρισμός* See *infra*] (*Med*) Any liquid preparation intended to be retained in the mouth for a time, and thrown in contact with the uvula and other organs of the throat, a gargle *Dunglison.*
Gär'ga-rize, *v t.* [*imp & p. p.* GARGARIZED, *p. pr & vb n* GARGARIZING] [Fr *gargariser*, Lat. *gargarizare*, Gr *γαργαρίζειν.*] To gargle, to rinse or wash, as the mouth. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Gär'get, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *gargut.*]
1 A disease in the udders of cows, arising from an inflammation of the lymphatic glands.
2. A disease in hogs, indicated by staggering and loss of appetite. *Youatt.*
3. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Phytolacca* (*P. decandra*), known commonly as *poke*, or *poke-weed*, and by other names, having emetic and cathartic qualities. It has been employed in medicine *Dunglison*

——, *n.* A distemper in geese, which affects the [illegible], and often proves fatal

——gle, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARGLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARGLING] [Prov. Eng. *gargle*, Ger. *gurgel*, throat, *gurgeln*, to gargle, Fr. *gargouiller*, to dabble, paddle, to gargle, It. *gargagliare*, to murmur. See GURGLE.]
1 To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat, particularly the latter, preventing the liquid from descending by an expulsion of air against it
2 To warble, to play in the throat [*Obs. and rare.*] *Waller*

Gär'gle, *n.* A liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat *Wiseman.*

Gär'gle, *n.* (*Arch.*) See GARGOYLE

Gär'gol, *n.* A distemper in swine, garget. *Mortimer.*

Gär'goyle, *n.* [Fr. *gargouille*, from *gargouiller*, Sp. *gargola*. See GARGLE.] (*Arch.*) A spout projecting from the roof gutters of buildings, especially of ancient ones, carved grotesquely, often representing human figures, or animals, or birds, of real or fanciful kinds. [Written also *gargle*, *gargyle*, and *gurgoyle*.]

Gargoyle

Gär'gyle, *n.* (*Arch.*) See GARGOYLE

Gär'ish, *a.* [See GAIRISH.] 1 Showy, dazzling, ostentatious, attracting or seeking attention "The *garish* sun" *Shak.* "In *garish* gaudery" *Bp. Hall* "*Garish* like the laughters of drunkenness" *Bp. Taylor*

A *garish* flag,
To be the aim of every dangerous shot *Shak.*

2 Gay to extravagance, flighty "The mind loose and *garish*" *South*

Gär'ish-ness, *n.* The state of being garish, ostentation *Bp. Taylor*

Gär'land, *n.* [Fr. *garlande*, O. Sp. *guarlanda*, It. *ghirlanda*, Sp. *guirnalda*, Pg. id. and *grinalda*, from O. H. Ger. *warta*, *wiera*, crown, M. H. Ger. *wieren*, to twist, dim. as if *wierelin*, with the suffix *anda*, like Fr. *grande*, from *quer*.]
1 A wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, feathers, and sometimes of precious stones, to be worn on the head like a crown, a coronal *Pope*
2 The top, the principal thing, or thing most prized *Shak.*
3 A collection of little printed pieces, a book of extracts in prose or poetry, an anthology

They [ballads] began to be collected into little miscellanies under the name of *garlands* *Percy*

4 (*Naut.*) (*a*) A sort of bag, of network, having the mouth extended by a hoop, used by sailors to keep provisions in (*b*) A grommet or ring of rope lashed on a mast *Totten*

Gär'land, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARLANDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARLANDING] To crown or deck with a garland *B. Jonson*

Gär'land-less, *a.* Destitute of a garland *Shelley*

Gär'lic, *n.* [A. S. *gárleac*, from *gár*, spear, lance, and *leac*, leek, from the leaves rising like lances or spears. Cf. Ger. *knoblauch*, O. H. Ger. *chlobalôch*, from *chlioban*, to cleave.]
1 (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Allium* (*A. sativum* is the cultivated variety), having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste. Each root is composed of several lesser bulbs, called *cloves of garlic*, inclosed in a common membranous coat, and easily separable
2 A jig or farce popular at the beginning of the seventeenth century [*Obs.*] *Bp. Taylor*

Gär'lick-y, *a.* Like or containing garlic

Gär'lic-pear'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree in Jamaica (*Crataeva gynandra*), bearing a fruit which has a strong scent of garlic, and a burning taste

Gär'ment, *n.* [O. Eng. & Norm. Fr. *garnement*, O. Fr. *garnement*, *garnument*, *quarniment*, from *garnir*, to garnish, Pr. *garniment*, *garnimen*, It. *guarnimento*, O. Sp. *guarnimento*. See GARNISH.] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c

No man putteth a piece of new cloth to an old *garment* *Matt.* ix. 16.

Gär'ment-ed, *a.* Having on a garment [*Rare.*]

Gär'ner, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *garnar*, *guernier*, O. Fr. *gernier*, *grenier*, N. Fr. *grenier*, Pr. *granier*, Sp. *granero*, It. *granaro*, *granaio*, Lat. *granarium*, from *granum*. See GRAIN.] A granary, a building or place where grain is stored for preservation

Gär'ner, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARNERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARNERING] To gather for preservation, to store in a granary *Shak.*

Gär'net, *n.* [Fr. *grenat*, Pr. *granat*, Sp. *granate*, It. *granato*, L. Lat. *granatus* (sc. *lapis*), from Lat. *granatum* (sc. *malum*), pomegranate, from *granatus*, having many grains or seeds, from *granum*, grain, seed, so called from its resemblance in color and shape to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate.]
1 (*Min.*) A mineral, usually occurring in symmetrical, twelve-sided crystals (dodecahedrons), of a deep red color [Formerly written also *granate.*]

☞ There are also green, yellow, brown, and black varieties. The garnet consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with more or less oxide of iron or manganese. When transparent, it is called *precious garnet*, and is used as a gem. Other varieties are, *melanite*, *grossular*, *allochroite*, *colophonite*, *ouvarovite*. The last-mentioned has an emerald green color. Garnet is a very common mineral in gneiss and mica-slate. It is the *carbuncle* of the ancients *Dana*

2 (*Naut.*) A sort of tackle fixed to the main stay, and used to hoist in and out the cargo *Totten*

Gär'net ifer ous, *a.* Producing garnets

Gär'nish, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARNISHED (gär'nisht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARNISHING.] [Fr. & Pr. *garnir*, O. Sp. *guarnir*, N. Sp. *guarnecer*, It. *guarnire*, *guernire*. O. Fr. *guarnir*, *warnir*, to warn, protect, from A. S. *warnian*, to take care, beware, to warn, O. H. Ger. *warnôn*, to fortify, admonish, N. H. Ger. *warnen*.]
1 To decorate with ornamental appendages, to set off, to adorn, to embellish

All within with flowers was *garnished* *Spenser*

2 To ornament, as a dish with something laid about it, to furnish, as a fort with troops, to hang, as it were to adorn, with fetters [*Colloq.*]
3 (*Law.*) To warn, to give notice to. See GARNISHEE. *Connell*

Gär'nish, *n.* 1 Something added for embellishment, decoration, ornament, also, dress, garments, especially such as are showy or decorated

So are you sweet,
Even in the *garnish* of a lovely boy *Shak.*
Matter and figure they produce
For *garnish* this, and that for use *Prior*

2 (*Cookery.*) Something set round or upon a dish as an embellishment *Smart*
3 (*Inils*) (*a*) Fetters (*b*) An entrance-fee demanded by the old prisoners of one just committed to jail [*Cant.*] *Grose*

Gär'nish ee', *n.* (*Law.*) One in whose hands the property of another has been attached, in a suit against the latter by a third person, and who is garnished or warned of the proceeding, and has notice of what is required of him in reference to it, a trustee *Bouvier Burrill*

Gär'nish ment, *n.* 1 Ornament, embellishment, decoration *Wotton*
2 (*Law.*) (*a*) Warning, or legal notice to one to appear and give information to the court on any matter (*b*) Warning to a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached, not to pay the money or deliver the goods, but to appear in court and give information as garnishee
3 A fee

Gär'ni ture (53), *n.* [Fr. *garniture*, Pr. *garnidura*, It. *guarnitura*. See GARNISH.] That which garnishes, ornamental appendage, embellishment, furniture, dress

The pomp of groves and *garniture* of fields *Beattie*

Ga rōōk'uh, *n.* A vessel met with in the Persian Gulf, and trading often as far as the Malabar coast. In length it varies from fifty to a hundred feet, and is remarkable in that the keel is only one third the length of the boat. It is better fitted for fishing than trading purposes.

Gā'rōus (Synop., § 130), *a.* [From Lat. *garum*, q. v., fish sauce.] Pertaining to garum, resembling pickle made of fish *Browne*

Gär'ran, *n.* [Scot. *garron*, *gerron*, Gael. & Ir. *garran*, *gearran*, gelding, work horse, hack allied to Ger. *gurre*, jade, a bad horse.] A small horse, a Highland horse, a hack, a jade, a galloway [Written also *garron*.] *Temple*

Gär'ret, *n.* [Scot. *garret*, *garrit*, *gerret*, a watch tower, the top of a hill, O. Fr. *garite*, N. Fr. *guerite*, Sp. *garita*, Pg. *guarita*, a place of refuge and of safe retreat, the dungeon of a fortress, whither the beleaguered soldiers make their last retreat, sentinel box, from O. Fr. *garir*, to preserve, save, Pr. *garir*, O. Sp. & O. Pg. *guarir*, It. *guarire*, *guerire*, from Goth. *varjan*, O. H. Ger. *werjan*, N. H. Ger. *wehren*, to defend.]
1 A turret or battlement [*Obs.*]

He saw men go up and down on the *garrets* of the gates and walls *Ld. Berners*

2 That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof, an attic

The tottering *garrets* which overhung the streets of Rome *Macaulay*

3 The color of rotten wood [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Gär'ret ed, *a.* Protected by turrets [*Obs.*] *Carew*

Gär'ret-eer', *n.* An inhabitant of a garret, a poor author, a literary hack

Gär'ret ing, *n.* Small splinters of stone inserted in the joints of coarse masonry *Weale*

Gär'ri son (gär'ri sn), *n.* [O. Eng. *garneson*, *garnison*, Fr. *garnison*, garrison, O. Fr. *garnison*, *garison*, provision, munitions, from *garnir*, to garnish, Pr. *garniso*, *garnizo*, equipment, provision, garrison, Sp. *guarnicion*, It. *guarnizione*, *guarnigione*. See GARNISH.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection *Burke* (*b*) A strong place, in which troops are quartered for its security. *Campbell.*

In garrison, in the condition of a garrison, doing duty in a fort or as one of a garrison

Gär'ri son, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARRISONED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARRISONING.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) To place troops in, as in a fortress, for its defense; to furnish with soldiers, as, to *garrison* a fort or town (*b*) To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops; as, to *garrison* a conquered territory.

Gär'ron, *n.* Same as GARRAN, q. v.

Gär'rot, *n.* [Fr.] 1 (*Surg.*) A stick or small wood en cylinder used for the purpose of tightening a bandage, in order to compress the arteries of a limb
2 (*Ornith.*) A kind of duck, a bird of the genus *Clangula*

Gar rōte', *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *garrote*, Fr. *garrot*, a bending lever, a stick for packing, from Sp. & Pg. *garra*, claw, talon, Pr. *garra*, ham, leg, bend of the knee, Armor. & W. *gar*, leg, ham, shank.] A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, with an iron collar affixed to a post and tightened by a screw until life becomes extinct, also, the instrument by means of which the punishment is inflicted

Gar-rōte', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARROTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARROTING.] To strangle with the garrote, hence, to seize by the throat from behind, with a view to strangle and rob

Gar rōt'er, *n.* One who seizes a person by the throat from behind, with a view to strangle and rob him

Gar-ru'li-ty, *n.* [Lat. *garrulitas*, Ir. *garrulité*, Sp. *garrulidad*, It. *garrulità*. See *infra.*] The quality of being garrulous, talkativeness, loquacity *Ray*

Gär'ru lous, *a.* [Lat. *garrulus*, from *garrire*, to chatter, talk, It. & Sp. *garrulo*.] Indulging in, or characterized by, long, prosy talk, with repetition and excessive detail, talkative, loquacious

Undoubtedly the French are the most *garrulous* people on earth *De Quincey*

Syn.—GARRULOUS, TALKATIVE, LOQUACIOUS. A *garrulous* person indulges in long, prosy talk, with frequent repetitions and lengthened details. *talkative* implies simply a great desire to talk, and *loquacious* a great flow of words at command. A child is *talkative*, a lively woman is *loquacious*, an old man in his dotage is *garrulous*.

Every absurdity has a champion to defend it, for Error is always *talkative* *Goldsmith*
Thersites only clamored in the throng
Loquacious loud and turbulent of tongue *Pope*
Pleased with that social sweet *garrulity*
The poor disbanded veteran's sole delight *Somerville*

Gär'ru lous-ly, *adv.* In a garrulous manner

Gär'ru lous ness, *n.* Talkativeness, loquacity

Gär'tex, *n.* [Fr. *jarretière*, Sp. *jarretera*, from O. Fr. *garet*, N. Fr. *jaret*, Sp. *jarrete*, It. *garretto*, bend of the knee, from Sp. & Pg. *garra*, claw, Pr. *garra*, ham, leg, bend of the knee. See GARROTE.]
1 A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg, so as to prevent it from dropping or slipping down
2 The badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the *Order of the Garter*, instituted by Edward III., hence, also, the order itself

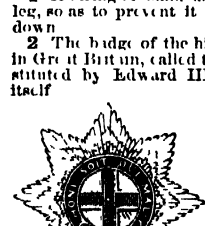

Star of Garter

Collar of Garter.

3 (*Her.*) The half of a bend

Garter King at arms the principal herald of England, being a herald belonging to the order of the *garter*, and sovereign over all other officers in the Herald's Office,—often abbreviated to *garter*

Gär'ter, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARTERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARTERING.]
1 To bind with a garter

He could not see to *garter* his hose

2 To invest with the order of the Garter *Warton.*

Gär'ter-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish having a long, depressed body, like the blade of a sword, the *Lepidopus*

Gär'ter-snāke, *n.* (*Zool.*) The striped snake, of which there are two species, both harmless, common in the United States, *Tamnia sirtalis*, and *E. ordinata*, the latter being found only in the Southern States

Gärth, *n.* [W. *gardd*, inclosure, garden, q. v.]
1 A close, a yard, a croft, a garden

I think no more of deadly larks therein
Than in a clapper clapping in a *garth*
To scare the fowl from fruit *Tennyson.*

2 A hoop or band [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*
3 A dam or wear for catching fish.

Gā'rum, *n.* [Lat., Gr. γάρον, γαρός.] A sauce, much prized by the ancients, made of small fish preserved in a certain kind of pickle or brine.

Gās (pron. *gās* to some extent), *n.* [Fr. *gas*; a word invented by the chemist Van Helmont, who died in 1644 Cf D *geest*, A-S *gāst*, O Sax. *gēst*, Ger *geist*, spirit, ghost, M H Ger *gust*, *gest*, N H. Ger. *gischt*, *gascht*, yeast, froth, *gischen*, *gäschen*, to foam, froth, ferment]

1 An aeriform fluid, — a term used at first by chemists as synonymous with *air*, but since restricted to fluids supposed to be permanently elastic, as oxygen, hydrogen, &c, in distinction from vapors, as steam, which become liquid on a reduction of temperature In present usage, since Faraday succeeded in liquefying many of the supposed permanent gases, the term has resumed nearly its original signification, and is applied to any substance when in the elastic or aeriform state

2 (*Popular Usage*) A mixture of carbureted hydrogen and oil-fiant gas or bi-carbureted hydrogen, which gives a brilliant light when burned, and is the common gas used for illuminating purposes

Gās'a liēr' (-leer'), *n* A chandelier arranged to burn gas

Gās'-bûrn'er, *n* That part of a gas fixture where the gas is burned as it escapes from one or more minute orifices

Gas-burners

Gās'coinеg, *n pl* See GASKINS *Lilly*

Gās'con, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Gascony, in France

Gās'con ād'e', *n* [Fr, from *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which are noted for boasting] A boast or boasting, a vaunt, a bravado, a bragging *Swift*

Gās'con-ād'e', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GASCONADED, *p pr* & *vb n* GASCONADING] To boast, to brag, to vaunt, to bluster

Gās'con ād'er, *n* A great boaster, a blusterer

Gās'coynеg, *n pl* See GASKINS *Beau & Fl*

Gas ĕ'i-ty, *n* State of being gaseous [*R*] *Eng Cyc*

Gās'e-ous (gāz'e us) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *gazeux* See GAS]

1 In the form of gas, or an aeriform fluid

2 Lacking substance or solidity, tenuous "Unconnected, *gaseous* information" *Sir J Stephens*

Gās'-flt'ter, *n* One who puts up gas fixtures

Gās'-flt'ting, *n* The occupation of a gas fitter

Gās'-flxt'ūre, *n* One of the ornamental fittings or appendages at the extremity of the pipes which conduct gas from the meter to the different apartments of a building, a bracket or chandelier for gas, including a stop cock and burner

Gās'-gôv'ern-or, *n* An apparatus for equalizing the flow of gas, or the pressure under which it escapes when burning

Gāsh, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GASHED (gāsht), *p pr* & *vb n* GASHING] [Probably from Fr *hacher*, to hew, chop, from *hache*, hatchet, ax, Sp *hacea*, It *accia*, *azza*, Pr *apeha*, from Ger & D *hacke*, hatchet, pick ax] To make a gash, or long, deep incision in, — applied chiefly to incisions in flesh "Grievously *gashed* or gored to death" *Hayward*

Gāsh, *n* [From the verb] A deep and long cut, an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh "A perilous *gash*" *Shak*

Gāsh'fŭl, *a* Full of gashes, hence, hideous, frightful "A *gashful*, horrid, ugly shape" *Guyton*

Gās'-hōld'er, *n* A vessel for containing and preserving gas, a gasometer

Gās'i-fi-cā'tion, *n* [See GASIFY] The act or process of converting into gas

Gās'i-fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GASIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n.* GASIFYING] [Eng *gas* and Lat *facere*, to make] To convert into gas, or an aeriform fluid, as by the application of heat, or by chemical processes

Gās'ket, *n* [Fr *garcette*, Sp *cazeta*]

1 (*Naut*) A flat, plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl the sail, or tie it to the yard when furled *Totten*

2 (*Mech*) (*a*) The platted hemp used for packing a piston, as of the steam engine and its pumps (*b*) Any ring or washer of packing

Gās'king, *n pl* Galligaskins, wide, open hose [Written also *gascoines* and *gascoynes*. See GALLIGASKINS] *Shak*

Gās'-light (lit), *n* Light produced by the combustion of carbureted hydrogen gas

Gās'-māin, *n* One of the principal pipes for conveying gas from the works, and to which the service pipes are attached

Gās'-mē'ter, *n* An instrument for measuring the quantity or number of cubic feet of gas consumed in a given time, at a particular place

Gas-ŏm'e ter, *n* [Fr *gazometre* See GAS and METER] An apparatus for measuring or holding gas, a gas holder or reservoir, usually a cylinder closed at one end and having the other end immersed in water, in which it is made to rise or fall, according to the volume of gas it contains, or the pressure required

Gās'o mĕt'rie, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the measurement of gases, as, *gasometric* analysis

Gas sŏm'e try, *n* [Fr *gazométrie*] The art or practice of measuring gases, and also the science which treats of the nature and properties of these elastic fluids *Coxe*

Gās'o-scōpe, *n.* An apparatus employed for the detection of bi carbureted hydrogen gas in any place.

Gāsp, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* GASPED (gāspt), *p. pr.* & *vb n* GASPING] [Icel *geispa*, Sw. *gäspa*, Dan. *gispe*, to gape, yawn.]

1 To open the mouth wide in catching the breath, or in laborious respiration, to labor for breath, to respire convulsively, to pant violently.

She *gasps* and struggles hard for life *Lloyd*

2 To pant with eagerness, to show a vehement desire

Quenching the *gasping* furrows' thirst with rain *Spenser*

Gāsp, *v t* To emit with gaspings, — with *forth*, *out*, *away*, &c.

And with short sobs he *gasps* away his breath *Dryden.*

Gāsp, *n* The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath, a labored respiration, a painful catching of the breath

At the last gasp, at the point of death, in great extremity *Addison*

Gās'-rĕg'ŭ lā'tor, *n* The same as GAS-GOVERNOR, q v

Gās'-re-tôrt', *n* A form of retort used to contain the coal and other materials used in the manufacture of gas

Gās'sing, *n* (*Manuf*) A process of singeing off the hairy filaments from cotton goods by passing the material between two rollers and exposing it to the action of numerous minute jets of gas *Simmonds*

Gās'sy, *a* Full of gas, hence, inflated, exhilarated, full of ambitious or deceitful talk [*Colloq*]

Gāst, } *v t* [A S *gāst*, ghost, q v Cf GAFF]

Gāst'er, } To make aghast, to frighten, to terrify See AGHAST [*Obs*] *Shak*

Gāst'fŭl, }

Gāst'ly, } *a* See GHASTFUL, GHASTLY

Gāst'ness, *n* See GHASTNESS

Gās'-tār, *n* See COAL-TAR

Gās'ter o pŏd, *n* [Fr *gastropode*, Gr γαστηρ, stomach, and πούς, ποδος, foot] (*Zool*) An animal of the subdivision *Cephalate*, of the sub kingdom *Mollusca*, having a fleshy ventral disk, which serves to take the place of feet See MOLLUSK

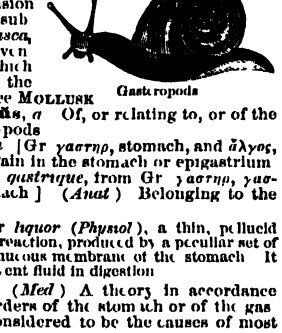

Gastropods

Gās'ter-ŏp'o-dous, *a* Of, or relating to, or of the order of, Gasteropods

Gas trăl'gi a, *n* [Gr γαστηρ, stomach, and ἄλγος, pain] (*Med*) Pain in the stomach or epigastrium

Gās'tric, *a* [Fr *gastrique*, from Gr γαστηρ, γαστρός, belly, stomach] (*Anat*) Belonging to the stomach

Gastric juice, or *liquor* (*Physiol*), a thin, pellucid fluid, with an acid reaction, produced by a peculiar set of secretories in the mucous membrane of the stomach It is the principal solvent fluid in digestion

Gās'tri-çism, *n* (*Med*) A theory in accordance with which disorders of the stomach or of the gastric region are considered to be the causes of most other diseases

Gas-trĭl'o quist, *n* [Fr *gastriloque*, from Gr γαστήρ, belly, and Lat *loqui*, to speak] One who appears to speak from his stomach, a ventriloquist

Gas-trĭl'o quŏus, *a* [See *supra*] Ventriloquous [*Rare*] *Chambers*

Gas trĭl'o quy, *n* A voice or utterance which appears to proceed from the stomach, ventriloquy

Gas trī'tis, *n* [Gr γαστήρ, stomach] (*Med*) Inflammation of the stomach

Gās'tro-çē'le, *n* [Fr *gastrocele*, Gr γαστηρ, stomach, and κηλη, tumor] (*Med*) A hernia of the stomach

Gās'tro-dȳn'i-ă, *n* [Gr. γαστήρ, belly, stomach, and ὀδύνη, pain] (*Med*) Pain in the stomach, gastralgia

Gas trŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *gastrologie*, Gr γαστρολογια, γαστηρ, stomach, and λογος, discourse] A treatise on the stomach

Gās'tro măn'çy, *n* [Fr *gastromancie*, Gr. γαστήρ, belly, and μαντεια, divination, γαστρομαντεύεσθαι, to divine by the belly] (*Antiq*) (*a*) A kind of divination, among the ancients, by means of words seeming to be uttered from the stomach (*b*) A species of divination by means of glasses or other round, transparent vessels, in the center of which figures appear by magic art

Gās'tro-mўth, *n* [Gr γαστηρ, stomach, and μυθεῖσθαι, to say, speak] One whose voice appears to proceed from the stomach, a ventriloquist [*Obs*]

Gās'tro-nōme, }

Gas trŏn'o-mer, } *n* [Fr *gastronome*, Gr. γαστηρ, belly, and νόμος, law, νέμειν, to distribute] One who is fond of good living, an epicure, a glutton *Sir W Scott*

Gās'tro nŏm'ic, }

Gās'tro nŏm'ic-al, } *a* [Fr *gastronomique*] Pertaining to gastronomy

Gas trŏn'o-mist, *n* One who is fond of good living, a gastronomer

Gas-trŏn'o-my, *n* [Fr *gastronomie*, Gr γαστρονομία] The art or science of good eating, epicurism.

Gās'tro-pŏd, *n* See GASTEROPOD.

Gas-trŏp'o-dous, *a.* See GASTEROPODOUS.

Gas-trŏr'a-phy, *n.* [Fr. *gastrorraphie*, Gr. γαστροῤῥαφία; γαστήρ, belly, and ῥαφή, a sewing, suture, from ῥάπτειν, to sew.] (*Surg.*) The operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen. *Quincy.*

Gas-trŏt'o-my, *n.* [Fr *gastrotomie*; Gr. γαστήρ, belly, and τομή, a cutting, τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen.

Gās'-wĕ'ter, *n* Water through which coal-gas has been passed to purify it, — called also *gas-liquor* and *ammoniacal water*, and used for the manufacture of sal-ammoniac, carbonate of ammonia, and Prussian blue *Tomlinson.*

Gās'-works (-wûrks), *n pl* A manufactory of gas, with all the machinery and appurtenances, a place where gas is generated for lighting cities.

Gāt, *imp* of *get* [*Obs*]

Gāte, *n* A goat [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Gāte, *n* [A-S *geat*, *gat*, gate, door, Icel, D & L Ger. *gat*, opening, Icel & Sw *gata*, Dan. *gade*, D *gatte*, Goth *gatwo*, O H Ger *gazza*, *gazza*, N. H Ger. *gasse*, path, from Goth *gitan*, A S *getan*, *gitan*, Icel *geta*, Eng *get* Cf GAIT and GEAT]

1 A large door or passage way in the wall of a city, or an inclosed place, a grand edifice, and the like, also, the frame of timber, metal, &c, which closes the passage

2 An opening left for passage in any inclosing wall or fence, or the suspended frame-work which closes or opens a passage, a frame stopping the passage of water through a dam or lock, an avenue, a means of entrance "Opening the *gate* for a long war" *Knolles*

Knowest thou the way to Dover?
Both stile and *gate*, horse-way and foot-path. *Shak*

3 (*Script*) The places which command the entrances or access, hence, to stand in the *gate*, or the *gates*, is to occupy places of advantage or defense

4 (*Founding*) (*a*) The channel leading from the sprue to the mold (*b*) The waste piece of metal cast in the gate

5 A way or path [*Scot*]

I was going to be an honest man; but the devil has thir very day flung first a lawyer, and then a woman, in my *gate* *W Scott*

Gāt'ed, *a* Having gates *Young.*

Gāte'-house, *n* A house at or over a gate.

Gāte'less, *a* Having no gate

Gāte'-vein (vān), *n* (*Anat*) A large vein which conveys the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver, the *vena porta* *Bacon*

Gāte'-wāy, *n* A passage through a fence or wall, a gate, also, a frame, arch, or the like, in which a gate is hung, or a structure at an entrance or gate designed for ornament or defense

Gāte'wise, *adv* In the manner of a gate or gateway [*Obs*] "Three circles of stones set up *gatewise*" *Fuller*

Găth'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GATHERED, *p pr* & *vb. n* GATHERING] [A-S *gaderian*, *gadrian*, *gadheran*, from *gador*, at the same time, together, D *gaderen*, from *gader*, N H Ger *gatter*, M H Ger *gater*, O H Ger *kataro*, door, lattice, railing, M H Ger *gateren*, N H Ger *gattern*, to furnish with a lattice, to gather, *vergatter n*, to inclose or shut with a trellis, to call soldiers together by beat of drum]

1 To bring together, to collect, as a number of separate things, into one place, or into one aggregate body, to assemble, to congregate

And Belgium's capital had *gathered* then
Her beauty and her chivalry *Byron*

2 To pick out and bring together from among what is of less value, to collect, as a harvest, to harvest, to cull, to pick, to pluck "A rose just *gathered* from the stalk" *Dryden.*

Do men *gather* grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles? *Matt* vii 16.

Save us, O Lord our God, and *gather* us from among the heathen *Ps* cvi 47

3 To accumulate by collecting and saving, to amass in large quantity or numbers

To pay the creditor he must *gather* up money by degrees *Locke*

4 To bring closely together the parts or particles of, to make compact, to consolidate, to bring together in folds or plaits, as a garment, also, to draw together, as a piece of cloth, by a thread, to pucker, to plait

Gathering his flowing robe, he seemed to stand
In act to speak, and graceful stretched his hand *Pope.*

5 To derive, as an inference, to collect, as a conclusion, from circumstances that suggest, or arguments that prove, to infer, to conclude

Let me say no more:
Gather the sequel by that went before. *Shak.*

6 To gain, to win [*Obs*]

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase *Dryden.*

To gather breath, to take breath, to respire freely, to have respite *Spenser*

Găth'er, *v i* 1 To come together, to collect, to unite, to become assembled, to congregate.

When small humors *gather* to a gout. *Pope*
The evening is beginning to *gather* in. *Hazlitt*

2 To grow larger by accretion of like matter, to increase

Their snowball did not *gather* as it went. *Bacon*

3. To suppurate a head, as a sore, and generate pus.
4. To draw an inference; to come to a conclusion.
After he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us to preach the gospel to them. *Acts xvi 10.*

Găth'er, *n.* A plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing the thread through it.

Găth'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being gathered or collected; deducible. [*Rare.*] *Godwin*

Găth'er-er, *n* One who gathers or collects, one who gets in a crop.

Găth'er-ing, *n.* That which is gathered, collected, or brought together, as, (*a*) A crowd, an assembly; a congregation (*b*) Charitable contribution, collection. (*c*) A tumor, suppurated or maturated, a collection of pus, an abscess

Găt'tem-tree, *n.* [Of Prov Eng *gatter bush*, *gattridge*, the wild gelder-rose, or dog wood.] A species of *Cornus*, or cornelian cherry

Găt'-tōothed (-tōōthd), *a* [Prov Eng *gat*, equivalent to *goat*, q v] Goat toothed, having a lickerish tooth, lustful [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Gauche (gōsh), *a.* [Fr.] Left handed, hence, awkward, unhandy

Gaucherie (gōsh-rē'), *n.* A ridiculously awkward act. *C Kingsley*

Gau'cho (gow'cho), *n*, *pl* GAU'CHOS. [Sp] (*Geog.*) One of the native inhabitants of the pampas of La Plata, of Spanish-American descent, celebrated for their independence, horsemanship, cattle-rearing, and rude, uncivilized mode of life

Gaud, *v i* [Lat *gaudere*, to rejoice, be glad, O. Fr. *se gaudir*] To sport or keep festival [*Obs*]
"*Gauding* with his familiars" *North*

Gaud, *n.* [Lat *gaudium*, joy, gladness, Pr *gaudi*, *gaug*, O Sp & It *gaudio* See *supra*] An ornament, a piece of worthless finery, a trinket "An idle *gaud*" *Shak*

Rings, chains, and other vain *gauds*. *W Scott*

Gaud'-dāy, *n* See GAUDY, *n*

Gaud'ed, *a* Adorned with trinkets, colored [*Obs*] "Nicely *gauded* cheeks" *Shak.*

Gaud'er-y, *n* Finery, fine things, ornaments, [*Rare*] "Tarnished *gaudery*" *Dryden.*

Gaud'ful, *a* Joyful, showy

Gaud'i ly, *adv* In a gaudy manner, with vain show, ostentatiously *Guthrie.*

Gaud'i-ness, *n* The quality or condition of being gaudy, showiness, tinsel appearance, ostentatious finery. *Whitlock*

Gaud'ish, *a* Gaudy "*Gaudish* ceremonies" *Bale.*

Gaud'less, *a.* Destitute of ornament [*Rare*]

Gaud'y, *a* [*compar* GAUDIER, *superl* GAUDIEST] Ostentatiously fine, gay beyond the simplicity of true taste or good taste, showy, splendid, gay.

A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes *Dryden.*
Cost thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not *gaudy* *Shak.*

2. Gay, merry, festal
Let's have one other *gaudy* night. *Shak.*
I will make
Amends hereafter by some *gaudy* day *Tennyson.*

Gaud'y, *n* A feast or festival [Written also *gaudday*] [*University of Oxford*] *Compleare.*

Gauf'fer, *v t* [Fr *gaufrer*, to figure cloth, velvet, and other stuffs, from *gaufre*, O Sp *guafla*, L Lat. *gafrum*, Eng *waffle*, q v] To plait, crimp, or flute, to goffer, as lace See GOFFER

Gauf'fer-ing, *n* A mode of plaiting or fluting frills, &c, in which the plaits are wider than usual

Gauge (gāj), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GAUGED, *p pr* & *vb n* GAUGING] [O Fr *gauger*, *gaugier*, N Fr *jauger*, to gauge, O Fr *gauge*, a liquid measure, N. Fr *jauge*, gauge, measuring rod, probably from Lat. as if *qualificare*, to determine the qualities of a thing, O Fr *gauger*, for *galger*] [Written also *gage*]
1. To measure or to ascertain the contents of, to ascertain the capacity of, as of a pipe, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, tierce, or keg
2 To measure the capacity or ability of, to proportion; to estimate.
The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side *Derham.*

Gauge (gāj), *n* **1** A measure, a standard of measure, an instrument to determine dimensions or capacity; a standard of any kind
A *gauge* to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by *Moxon.*
There is not in our hands any fixed *gauge* of minds *J Taylor*
2. Measure, dimensions; estimate.
The *gauge* and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt. *Burke*
3. (*Mech. & Manuf*) Any instrument for ascertaining or regulating the dimensions or forms of particular things, as, a button maker's *gauge*, a gunsmith's *gauge*, and the like
4. (*Machine-building*) A template.
5. (*Physics*) Any instrument or apparatus for measuring the state of a phenomenon, or for ascertaining its numerical elements at any moment, — usually applied to some particular instrument, as a rain-*gauge*, a steam *gauge*, &c
6. (*Naut.*) (*a*) Position with reference to a vessel and to the wind; as, to have the weather *gauge*, to be on the windward side of a vessel, to have the lee-*gauge*, to be on the lee side of a vessel (*b*) The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water *Totten.*
7. The distance between the rails of a railway.

☞ When the gauge is four feet, eight and one half inches, it is called *narrow gauge*. *Wide* or *broad gauge*, in the United States, is six feet; in England, seven feet. There are also other intermediate gauges

8 (*Plastering*) (*a*) The greater or less quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting (*b*) The composition made of plaster of Paris and other materials used in finishing plastered ceilings, for moldings, &c

Gauge of a carriage, the distance between the opposite wheels when on the track — *Joiner's gauge*, an instrument used to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board, &c — *Printer's gauge*, an instrument to regulate the margin of the page — *Rain gauge*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain at any given place — *Salt-gauge*, an instrument or contrivance for indicating the degree of saltness of water from its specific gravity, as in the boilers of ocean steamers — *Sea-gauge*, an instrument for finding the depth of the sea — *Sliding gauge*, an instrument used by makers of mathematical instruments for measuring and setting off distances — *Standard gauges*, templates and patterns of certain parts and tools common to all machine work — *Steam-gauge*, an instrument for measuring the pressure of steam in a boiler See WATER-GAUGE — *Tide-gauge*, an instrument for determining the height of the tides — *Vacuum-gauge*, a species of barometer for determining the relative elasticities of the vapor in the condenser of a steam-engine and the air, or for indicating the difference between the vacuum of the condenser and a perfect vacuum — *Water-gauge* (*a*) A contrivance for indicating the depth of water, as in a steam-boiler, as, by a gauge-cock or glass, — called also *steam-gauge* (*b*) The height of the water in the boiler, as, three *gauges of water*, that is, water up to the third gauge-cock — *Wind-gauge*, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface, an anemometer

Joiner's Gauge

Gāuge'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being gauged or measured

Gāuge'-cŏck, *n* (*Steam-boilers*) A stop cock to show the height of the water, a form of water gauge

Gāuge'-glass, *n* A strong glass tube connected with a steam boiler by two cocks, for indicating the height of the water in it

Gāuge'-point, *n* The diameter of a cylinder whose altitude is one inch, and its content equal to that of a unit of a given measure, — a term used among gaugers

Gāu'ger, *n* One who gauges, an officer whose business it is to ascertain the contents of casks

Gāu'ging-rŏd, *n* An instrument to be used in measuring the contents of casks or vessels

Gaul, *n* [Lat *Gallia*, the country of the Gauls, and *Gallus*, a Gaul]
1 France, — anciently so called
2 A native or inhabitant of Gaul

Gaul'ish, *a* Pertaining to ancient France, or Gaul, Gallic [*Rare*]

Gault, *n* [See GALT] (*Geol*) A series of beds of clay and marl, the geological position of which is between the upper and lower green sand. [*Prov Eng*] *Lyell*

Gaunt (gânt), *a* [Perhaps contracted from A S. *gewanod*, p p of *gewanian*, to diminish, to wane, q v Cf also W *gwan*, weak, poor] Attenuated, as with fasting or suffering, lean meager, pinched and grim. "The *gaunt* mastiff growling at the gate" *Pope.*
A mysterious but visible pestilence, striding *gaunt* and fleshless across our land *Nichol*

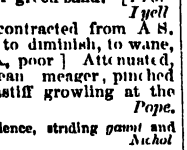
Gauntlet.

Gaunt'let, *n* [Fr *gantelet*, from *gant*, glove, Pr *guan*, Sp *guante*, It *guanto*, L Lat *wantus*, D *want*, Sw & Dan *vante*, Icel *vottr*, for *vantr*]
1 A large glove of mail, a covering for the hand with plates of metal on the back, worn as part of the defensive armor in ancient times *Shak.*
2 A long glove, covering the wrist, as, a riding-*gauntlet*
3 A kind of military punishment, the gantlet. See GANTLET
To take up the gauntlet to accept a challenge — *To throw down the gauntlet*, to offer or send a challenge

Gaunt'let-ed, *a* Wearing a gauntlet

Gaunt'ly, *adv* In a gaunt manner, leanly, meagerly

Gaun'tree, } *n.* A frame for supporting barrels in
Gaun'try, } a cellar or elsewhere *W Scott*

Gauze, *n* [Fr *gaze*, Sp *gasa*, L Lat *gazzatum*, — so called because it was first introduced from Gaza, a city of Palestine] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk or linen

Gauze'-lōom, *n* A loom in which gauze is woven.

Gauz'y, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, gauze, thin as gauze.

Gāve, *imp* of *give*

Gāv'el, *n.* (*Law*) Tribute; toll, custom See GAVELL *Cowell*

Gāv'el, *n.* [O Fr *gavelle*, N Fr *javelle*, *javeau*, Pr *guavella*, Pg. *gavela*, Sp *gavilla*, diminutive from Lat *capulus*, handle, *capere*, to lay hold of, seize. Cf W *gafael*, a hold, grasp]
1 A small heap of wheat, rye, or other grain, not tied up.
Their corn lies on the *gavel* heap *Chapman.*
2. A gable. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Kilhwell.*
3. The mallet of a chairman in a legislative body or public assembly.

Gāv'el-ĕt, *n* [See *infra.*] (*O. Eng Law.*) An ancient special kind of *cessavit* used in Kent and London for the recovery of rent [*Obs.*]

Gāv'el-kind, *n.* [W. *gafuel ceneall*, the hold or tenure of a family, from *gafael*, a hold or holding, and *cenedl*, a kindred, clan, family, Ir *gabhail-cine*, the law of gavelkind, from *gabhail*, a taking, receiving, *gabhum*, I take, receive, and *cine*, race, tribe, family, generation] (*O Eng. Law*) A tenure by which land descended from the father to all his sons in equal portions, and the land of a brother, dying without issue, descended equally to his brothers. It still prevails in the county of Kent *Cowell.*

Gāv'e lŏck (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Eng *gafôl*, A S *gafoluc*, *gafeloc*, javelin, Icel *gaflok*, M H. Ger *gabelôt*, *gabilôt*, O Fr *gavelot*, N Fr *javelot*. Cf Icel *gefja*, Ir *gabhla*, spear, lance, W *gaflash*, fork, angle, a barbed or bearded spear]
1 An iron crow or lever [*Prov Eng*] *Brockett.*
2 A spear or javelin [*Obs*] *Terence, Trans*, 1614.

Gă'vi al, *n* [Fr *gavial*, the name of this animal in the East Indies] (*Zool*) A species of crocodile, having a long, slender muzzle, teeth of uniform length, and feet completely webbed The only living species are found in India

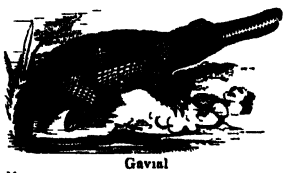
Gavial

Gāv'ot (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *gavotte*, It *gavotta*, derived from the *Gavots*, a people inhabiting a mountainous district in France, called *Gap*] (*Mus*) A kind of dance, or tune, the air of which has two brisk and lively strains in common time, each of which is played twice over The dance is difficult and complicated [*Obs*]

Gaw'by, *n* [Probably from *gape*, to open the mouth wide, from sleepiness or dullness] A lout or clown, a gaby [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Gawk, *n* [A S *geac*, *guc*, cuckoo, simpleton, Icel *gaukr*, Sw *gok*, Dan *gog*, O H Ger *gouch*, N H. Ger *gauch*, allied to Lat *cuculus*]
1 A cuckoo *Johnson.*
2 A fool, a simpleton, a booby [*Scot and North of Eng*] *Nares.*

Gawk'y, *a* [*compar* GAWKIER, *superl* GAWKIEST] [See *supra*, and cf AWK] Foolish and awkward clumsy, clownish, as, *gawky* behavior. "*Gawky* admiration" *Lloyd*

Gawk'y, *n* A fellow who is awkward from being overgrown, or from silly stupidity

Gawn, *n* [Corrupted from *gallon*] A small tub or lading vessel [*Prov Eng*] *Johnson*

Gawn'tree, *n* A wooden frame on which casks are set, a gauntry

Gāy, *a* [*compar* GAYER, *superl* GAYEST] [Fr. *gai*, Pr *gai*, *jai*, O Sp *gayo*, Pg *gaio*, It *gajo*, from O H Ger *gâhi*, headlong, swift, rapid, excellent, N H Ger *gäh*, *jäh*, steep, hasty, rash]
1 Excited with merriment or delight, manifesting unusual sportiveness or delight, inspiring delight, merry
Belinda smiled, and all the world was *gay* *Pope.*
2 Having many or showy colors, showy, fine, bright.
A bevy of fair women richly *gay*
In gems and wanton dress *Milton.*

Syn — Merry, gleeful, blithe, airy, lively, sprightly, sportive, light-hearted, frolicsome, jolly, jovial, vivacious

Gāy, *n* An ornament [*Obs*] *L'Estrange.*

Gāy'di ang, *n* (*Naut*) A vessel of Anam, generally with two, but in fine weather with three, masts, fifty to sixty five feet long, with lofty triangular sails It has a curved deck and in construction somewhat resembles a Chinese junk

Gāy'e ty, *n* [Fr *gayeté*, *gaieté*, Pr *gayeza*, It. *gaiezza* See *supra*]
1 The state of being gay, merriment, mirth; acts or entertainments prompted by, or inspiring, merry delight, — used often in the plural, as, the *gayeties* of the season
2 Finery, show, as, the *gayety* of dress.
Our *gayety* and our gilt are all besmirched. *Shak*

Syn — Liveliness, mirth, animation, vivacity, glee, blithesomeness, sprightliness, jollity See LIVELINESS.

Gāy'lus-īte' (40), *n* (*Min*) A yellowish-white, translucent mineral, consisting chiefly of the carbonates of lime and soda in nearly equal quantities, and water, — so called in honor of the French chemist *Gay Lussac* *Dana.*

Gāy'ly, *adv.* **1** With mirth and frolic; merrily.

2 Finely; splendidly, showily; as, ladies *gayly* dressed; a flower *gayly* blooming. *Pope.*

Gāy'ness, *n* Gayety, finery [*Rare*] *Bp Hall.*

Gāy'sŏme, *a* Full of gayety [*Obs*] *Mir for Mag.*

Gāze, *v i* [*imp & p. p* GAZED, *p pr & vb n* GAZING] [Cf Gr *ἀγάζεσθαι*, to be astonished, and A S *gīsan*, Goth *geisan, gaisjan*, to smite, *us-gaisjan*, to terrify, *us-geisnan*, to be terrified. Cf GEASON] To fix the eyes in a steady and earnest look, to look with eagerness or curiosity, as in admiration, astonishment, or with studious attention

Why stand ye *gazing* up into heaven? *Acts* i 11

Syn.—To gape, stare, look —To GAZE, GAPE, STARE To *gaze* is to look with fixed and prolonged attention, awakened by excited interest or elevated emotion, to *gape* is to look fixedly, with open mouth and feelings of ignorant wonder, to *stare* is to look with the fixedness of insolence or of idiocy The lover of nature *gazes* with delight on the beauties of the landscape, the rustic *gapes* with wonder at the strange sights of a large city, the idiot *stares* on those around with a vacant looks

So checking his desire with trembling heart,
Gazing he stood, nor would nor could depart. *Dryden.*
Studying his looks and watching at the board,
He *gapes* to catch the droppings of my lord. *Pitt*
But fixing on the maid his horrid eye,
He *stares* and shakes, and finds it vain to fly *Dryden*

Gāze, *v. t.* To view with fixed attention [*Rare*]

And *gazed* a while the ample sky *Milton.*

Gāze, *n.* 1 A fixed look, a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration, a continued look of attention

With secret *gaze*,
Or open admiration, him behold *Milton.*

2 The object gazed on, that which causes one to gaze.

Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze* *Milton*

At gaze

At gaze (*a*) (*Her*) With the face directly to the front,—said of the figures of the stag, hart, buck, or hind when borne, in this position, upon an escutcheon (*b*) In a position expressing sudden fear or surprisal —a term used in stag-hunting to describe the manner of a stag when he first hears the hounds and gazes round in apprehension of some hidden danger hence, standing agape, idly or stupidly gazing

I that rather held it better men should perish one by one,
Than that earth should stand *at gaze*, like Joshua's moon in Ajalon *Tennyson*

Ga-zee'bo, *n* [Humorously formed from *gaze*, q v] A summer-house so situated as to command an extensive prospect [*Colloq*]

Gāze'fŭl, *a* Looking with a gaze, looking intently *Spenser*

Gāze'hound, *n* A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent

Lead in the leash the *gazehounds* grim *W Scott*

Ga-zĕl', *n* See GAZELLE

Ga-zĕlle', *n* [Fr *gazelle*, Sp *gazela*, Pg *gazella*, It *gazzella*, from Ar *ġazāl* a wild goat] (*Zool*) A small, swift, elegantly formed species of antelope, celebrated for the luster and soft expression of its eyes It is found in Northern Africa [Written also *gazel*]

Gazelle

Gāze'ment, *n* View [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Gāz'er, *n.* One who gazes from delight, admiration, or study *Pope*

Ga-zĕt', *n* [It *gazeta, gazzetta*, diminutive of Lat, Gr, & Pers *gaza*, royal treasure, wealth] A Venetian coin, worth about three English farthings, or 1½ cents [*Obs*] *Massinger*

Ga-zĕtte' (ga-zĕt'), *n* [Fr *gazette*, It *gazzetta*, from *gazzetta*, a Venetian coin, worth about three farthings The first newspaper published at Venice was sold for this sum, whence the name] A newspaper, a printed sheet published periodically, and containing an account of transactions and events of public or private concern, especially, an official newspaper or journal published in each of the three capitals of the United Kingdom, London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and containing legal and state notices, which are inserted in it, by requirement of law, for the information of the public

Ga-zĕtte' (ga-zĕt'), *v t* [*imp & p p* GAZETTED, *p pr & vb n* GAZETTING] To announce or publish in a gazette, to announce officially, as an appointment, either civil or military, or a case of bankruptcy

Gāz'et teer', *n* [Fr *gazetier*]

1 A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority *Johnson*

2 A newspaper, a gazette *Burke*

3 A book containing names and brief descriptions, alphabetically arranged, of the natural and civil divisions, as of the states, cities, towns, rivers, &c, over the whole world, or any division or country, a book of topographical descriptions, a geographical dictionary

4 An alphabetical descriptive list of any thing

Gāz'ing-stŏck, *n* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence, a person exposed to public view as an object of curiosity or contempt *Bp Hall.*

Ga-gon' (ga-gŏn') (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *gazon*, turf, from O. H Ger. *waso*, N. H Ger *wasen*.] (*Fort*) A piece of sod used to line parapets and the faces of works raised of earth

Ge [A-S & Ger *ge*, M H Ger *ge, gi*, O. H. Ger *ga, gi, ge*, Goth *ga*, allied to Lat *co-, con-*, equivalent to *cum*] A particle often prefixed to Anglo-Saxon verbs, &c See GA

Gĕal, *v t* [Fr *geler*, Pr & Pg *gelar*, Sp *helar*, It & Lat *gelare*, from Lat. *gelu*, frost, cold] To congeal [*Obs*]

Gĕar, *n* [A-S *gearu, gearwa*, provision, furniture, *gearo, gearu, gearaw*, ready, yare, Ger *gar*, D *gaar*, ready, dressed, done, A-S *gearwian, gerwian, girwian*, to prepare, O H Ger *karawan*, M H Ger *gerwen*, N H Ger *gerben*, Sw *garfva*, to tan, I e, to prepare the leather] [Written also *geer*]

1 Whatever is prepared for use or wear, manufactured stuff or material, goods, riches, household stuff

Clad in a vesture of unknown *gear* *Spenser*

2 Clothing, garments, ornaments, or dress

Array thyself in thy most gorgeous *gear* *Spenser*

3 The harness or tackle of beasts of burden, horse trappings *Wright*

4 Warlike accouterments, military harness [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

5 Business matters, affairs, concern [*Obs*]

Thus go they both together to their *gear* *Spenser*

6 (*Mach*) (*a*) A toothed wheel, or toothed wheels collectively, as, spur *gear* or *gears*, bevel *gears* (*b*) The connection of toothed wheels with each other, gearing, as, in *gear*, or out of *gear*, that is, in or out of connection with each other

7 (*pl*) (*Naut*) Purchases or tackles by which the lower yards are raised or lowered,—usually written *jears* *Totten*

8 Any thing worthless, stuff, nonsense, rubbish [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Wright*

That servant of his that confessed and uttered this *gear* was an honest man *Latimer*

Expansion-gear (*Steam-eng*), the arrangement for cutting off steam by a valve at a certain part of the stroke, so as to leave it to act upon the piston expansively, the cut-off See EXPANSION-GEAR

Gĕar, *v t* [*imp & p p* GEARLD, *p pr & vb n* GEARING] To dress, to put on gear, to harness

Gĕar'ing, *n* 1 Harness

2 (*Mach*) The parts by which motion communicated to one portion of an engine or machine is transmitted to another, considered collectively, as, the valve *gearing* of a locomotive engine, belt *gearing*, especially, a train of wheels for transmitting and varying motion in machinery

Directional gearing, gearing in which the wheels transmit motion by surface friction, the corresponding surfaces being sometimes grooved to increase the friction — *Frictional beveled gearing*, gearing in which the grooves are parallel and of equal depth on the conical faces of the wheels — *Spur gearing*, gearing in which the teeth or cogs are ranged round either the concave or convex surface (properly the former) of a cylindrical wheel, in the direction of radii from the center of the wheel — *Toothed beveled gearing*, gearing in which the teeth are placed on the exterior periphery of a conical wheel, in a direction converging to the apex of a cone, and the depth of tooth gradually diminishes from the base

Spur Gearing

☞ *Gearing* and its compounds are sometimes spelled with *ee* instead of *ea* in the first syllable, as *geering*, &c

Gĕar'ing-chāin, *n* (*Mach*) An endless chain, with regular projections like those of a rack, passing like a belt around toothed wheels, and transmitting motion between them

Gēa'şon (gē'zn), *a* [A S *gēsen*, rare, dear, barren, wanting, O H Ger *keisan*, sterile, *keisani*, sterility, from A S *gīsan*, to smite Cf GAZE and GEFST] Rare wonderful [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Gĕat, *n* [See GATE] The hole through which metal runs into a mold in castings [Written also *git*] *Moxon*

Gē'car-cĭn'i an, *n* [Gr *γῆ*, earth, and *καρκῖνος*, crab] (*Zool*) A crab of the genus *Gecarcinus* a land crab *Smart*

Gĕck, *n* [Ger *geck*, D *gek*, Sw *gäck*, D *giek* Cf GAWK]

1 Scorn, derision, or contempt [*Prov Eng*]

2 An object of scorn, a dupe, a gull [*Obs*]

To become the *geck* and scorn
O' the other's villainy *Shak*

Gĕck, *v t* [M H Ger *geckeln*, O D *ghecken* See *supra*] To cheat, trick, or gull [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Gĕck'o, *n* , *pl* GĔCK'ŌES [N Lat, Fr, Ger, & D *gekko*, so called from the sound which the animal utters] (*Zool*) A nocturnal lizard, having flattened toes, and generally sharp claws, by means of which it is enabled to run upon walls and ceilings It is very nimble, seeming to disappear as if by magic The species are widely distributed in the torrid zone. The common species of the East Indies is *Platydactylus guttatus*

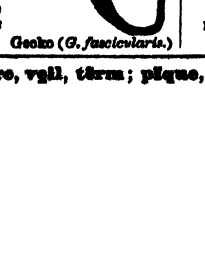

Gecko (*G. fasciolaris.*)

Gee, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GEED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GEEING.]

1 To agree, to harmonize. [*Colloq. or Prov. Eng.*]

2 [Probably from A-S. *gegan*, to go. Cf., however, Fr *dia*, gee] To turn to the off-side, or from the driver, said of cattle, or a team; —used most frequently in the imperative, often with *off*, as, *gee, gee off*; —words employed by teamsters in directing their teams, and opposed to *haw*, or *hoi*. [Written also *gee-ho* and *jee*]

☞ In England, the teamster walks on the right-hand side of his cattle, in the United States, on the left-hand side In all cases, however *gee* means to turn *from* the driver, and *haw* to turn *toward* him

Gee, *v t* [See *supra*] To cause to turn, as a team, to the off side, or from the driver, as, to *gee* a team of oxen [Written also *jee*]

Gee'-ho, *v i* To turn from the driver See GEE.

Geer, *n* See GEAR

Geest, *n* [L Ger *geest, geestland*, sandy, dry land, O Fries *gêst, gâst, gêstland, gâstland*, from Fries. *gâst*, barren See GEASON] Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. *Jameson*

Ge-hĕn'nă, *n* [Lat *Gehenna*, Gr Γεεννα, Heb. *Gê Hinnōm*] (*Jewish Hist*) The valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where some of the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch, and which, on this account, was afterward regarded as a place of abomination, and made a receptacle for all the refuse of the city, perpetual fires being kept up in order to prevent pestilential effluvia In the New Testament the name is transferred by an easy metaphor to hell

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
And black *Gehenna* called, the type of hell *Milton*

Gĕh'len-ite (gĕ'len-īt, 49), *n* [From *Gehlen*, the chemist] (*Min*) A mineral of a grayish or brownish color, and resinous luster

Gē'line (jē'ĭn), *n* [Ger *gein*, Fr *géine*, from Gr *γῆ*, earth] (*Chem*) A brown precipitate obtained by boiling mold or the debris of decayed vegetable matter with alkalies,—called also *humus, humine, ulmine*, &c *Gregory*

Gĕck'ko *n* The same as GECKO, q v

Gĕl'a ble (jĕl'a bl), *a* [Fr *gelable*, from Lat *gelare*, to congeal See GEAL] Capable of being congealed, capable of being converted into jelly

Gĕl'a tĭg'e nŏŭs, *a* [From *gelatine*, and Gr *γενεσθαι*, to be born] Producing gelatine

Ge lăt'i nāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* GELATINATED; *p pr & vb n* GELATINATING] To convert into gelatine, or into a substance resembling jelly

Ge lăt'i nāte, *v i* To be converted into gelatine, or into a substance like jelly

Lapis lazuli if calcined, does not effervesce, but *gelatinates* with the mineral acids *Kirwan*

Ge lăt'i-nā'tion, *n* The act or process of converting, or being turned, into gelatine, or into a substance like jelly

Gĕl'a tine (jĕl'a tĭn), *n* [Fr *gélatine*, Sp & It *gelatina*, from Lat *gelare*, to congeal See GEAL] (*Chem*) An animal substance found in the skin, the cellular membrance, and membrances generally, whose distinguishing character is that of dissolving in hot water, and forming a jelly on cooling When pure, it is colorless, transparent, and insipid It has been used as an article of food, but is now regarded as destitute of nutritious qualities Its purest form is isinglass, made from the air bladder of fishes glue and size are impure forms of it *Gregory*

Gĕl'a tĭn'i fôrm, *a* [Eng *gelatine* and Lat. *forma*, form] Having the form of gelatine

Ge lăt'i nize, *v t or i* The same as GELATINATE

Ge lăt'i-nŏŭs, *a* [Fr *gelatineux*, It *gelatinoso*] Of the nature and consistence of gelatine, resembling jelly, viscous

Gĕld, *n* [A S *gild, gield, geld*, tribute, from *gildan, geldan*, Icel *gald*, money, debt, Dan *gield*, Sw *gäld*, O H Ger *gelt* N H Ger & D *geld*, money, Goth *gild*, tribute] Money, tribute, compensation

☞ This word is obsolete in English, but it occurs in old laws and law books in composition, as in *danegeld*, or *danegelt*, a tax imposed by the Danes, *weregeld*, compensation for the life of a man, and the like

Gĕld, *v t* [*imp & p p* GELDED, or GELT, *p. pr. & vb n* GELDING] [Icel *gelda*, to castrate, Dan *gilde*, Sw *gälla*, A-S *gylte*, castrated, Icel. *geldr*, castrated, *geldr*, dry, A S *gelde*, O H Ger *gialt, galt, gelte*, dry, not giving milk]

1 To castrate, to emasculate

2 To deprive of any thing essential. "Bereft and *gelded* of his patrimony" *Shak*

3 To deprive of any thing exceptionable, as a book, a story, and the like, to expurgate *Dryden.*

Gĕld'er, *n* One who gelds or castrates

Gĕld'er-rōse, *n* [Supposed to be brought from *Guelderland*, hence D *Geldersche roos*, Ger *Gelderische rose*, Fr *rose de Gueldre*, It *rosa di Gueldra*, Sp *rosa de Gueldres*. Cf GATTER.] The same as GUELDER-ROSE

Gĕld'ing, *n* [Icel. *gelding*, castration; Dan *gilden*, Icel *geldingr*, eunuch, Dan. *gilding*, Sw. *gälling*, a castrated animal]

1 The act of castrating.

2 A castrated animal, chiefly a horse, but formerly used also of the human male.

Among the MSS . . an old English Bible, wherein the

eunuch mentioned to be baptized by Philip is called the *gelding*; "And Philip and the *gelding* went down into the water." *Bochm.*

Gĕ-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* The state of being gelid or cold, extreme cold; gelidness

Gĕl'id-ly, *adv.* In a gelid or cold manner, coldly

Gĕl'id-ness, *n.* The state of being gelid, gelidity, extreme coldness.

Gĕl'ly (jĕl'ly), *n* [Fr *gelée*, from *geler*, to freeze, Pg. *gelea*, Sp *jalea*, It *gelata, gelata*, frost It is now generally written *jelly*] A viscous or glutinous substance See JELLY

Ge-lŏs'co-py, *n* [Gr. γελαν, to laugh, and σκοπεῖν, to see] (*Antiq*) Divination by means of laughter

Gel-sĕ'mi-num, *n* [It *gelsomino*, jessamine.] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, the yellow (false) jessamine, a beautiful climbing evergreen, which produces large, showy, and very fragrant yellow flowers *Gray*

Gĕlt, *n.* [A S *gild, geld*, payment, from *geldan*, to pay.] A payment of money, tribute, tax [*Obs*]

All these the king granted unto them free from all *gelts* and payments, in a most full and ample manner *Fuller*

Gĕlt, *n* [See GELD, *v*] A castrated animal, a gelding. [*Obs*] *Mortimer*

Gĕlt, *n* [For *gilt*] Tinsel, or gilt surface [*Obs. and very rare*] *Spenser*

Gĕm, *n* [Lat *gemma*, Fr *gemme, gême*, Pr & It. *gemma*, Sp *yema*, Pg *gomo, gemma*]

1. (*Bot*) A bud

From the joints of thy prolific stem
A swelling knot is raised called a *gem* *Dryden*

2 A precious stone of any kind, as the ruby, topaz, emerald, &c, especially when cut and polished for ornament, a jewel "Sparkling orient *gems*" *Milton*

Artificial gems, flint glass colored with metallic oxides to resemble gems

Gĕm, *v t* [*imp & p p* GEMMED, *p pr & vb. n.* GEMMING]

1. To adorn with gems or precious stones

2 To embellish or adorn as with gems, as, a foliage *gemmed* with dewdrops

England is *gemmed* with castles and palaces *W Irving*

3 To put forth in buds [*Rare*] *Milton*

Ge mā'rā, *n* [Heb *gemara*, tradition, from *gemara*, to learn, teach, to finish] (*Jewish Lit*) The second part of the Talmud, or the commentary on the Mishna

Ge mār'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Gemara

Gĕm'el, *n.* [Lat *gemellus*, twin, doubled diminutive of *geminus* O Fr *gemeau, gemeaux*, N Fr *jumeau*, It *gemello* Sp *gemelo*, Pg *gemeo* See GEMINOUS] (*Her*) A bar

Two *gemels*, silver, between two griffins passant *Strype*

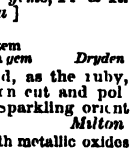

Bars-gemel.

Gĕm'el lĭp'a rous, *a* [Lat *gemelliparus, gemelliparus*, from *gemellus* and *parere*, to bear, produce, It *gemelliparo* See *supra*] Producing twins [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Gĕm'el-ring, *n* A ring with two or more links, a gimbal See GIMBAL

Gĕm'i nāte, *v t* [Lat *geminare, geminatum*, It *geminare*, Pr & O Sp *geminar*, Fr *geminer*] To double [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Gĕm'i nate (-nĕt), *a* [Lat *geminatus* p p of *geminare*] (*Bot*) In pairs or twains, binate, twin as, *geminate* flowers *Gray*

Gĕm'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *geminatio*, Sp *geminacion*, It *geminazione*] A doubling, duplication, repetition [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Gĕm'i nī, *n pl* [Lat, twins, pl of *geminus*, Pr & It *gemini*, Sp & Pg *gemins*, Fr *gémeaux*. See *infra*] (*Astron*) A constellation of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars *Castor* and *Pollux*, also the third sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 25th of May

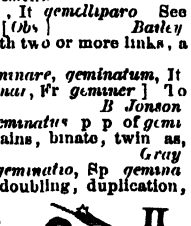

Gemini

Gĕm'i nous, *a* [Lat *geminus*, Sp. & It *gemino*] Double, in pairs *Browne.*

Gĕm'i ny, *n.* [See GEMINI] Twins, a pair, a couple. [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Gĕm'mæ, *n, pl* GĔM'MÆ [Lat] (*Bot*) A leaf bud, as distinguished from a flower bud

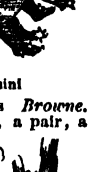

Gem mā'ceous (jem mā'shus), *a* Pertaining to gems or leaf buds of the nature of gems, resembling gems

Gĕm'ma ry, *a.* [Lat *gemmarius* See GEM] Pertaining to, or resembling, gems or jewels. [*Obs*] Gemma.

The principal and *gemmary* affection is its translucency *Browne*

Gĕm'ma ry, *n.* A receptacle for jewels [*Obs*]

Gĕm'mate, *a.* [Lat *gemmatus*, p p of *gemmare*, to put forth buds, from *gemma*, bud, It *gemmato*] Having buds, reproducing by buds

Gĕm'ma-ted, *a.* Adorned with gems or jewels.

Gem-mā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *gemmation*]

1 (*Nat. Hist.*) The formation of a new individual by the protrusion of any part of an animal or plant, which may then become free or remain connected with the parent stalk, budding, gemmiparity

2. (*Bot*) The arrangement of buds on the stalk.

3. The period or time of the expansion of buds.

Gĕm'me ous (jĕm'me us), *a.* [Lat *gemmeus*. See GEM] Pertaining to gems, of the nature of gems, resembling gems *Pennant*

Gem mĭf'er ous, *a.* [Lat *gemmifer*, from *gemma*, bud, and *ferre*, to produce Fr *gemmifère*] Producing gems or buds, multiplying by buds

Gĕm'mi ness, *n* The state of being gemmy

Gĕm'mi pā'ri ty, *n* [Lat *gemma*, bud, and *parere*, to produce] (*Zool*) The faculty of reproducing by buds, as in polyps and some other animals The buds may either remain attached to the parent animal, or may separate into distinct animals *Dana*

Gem mip'a rous, *a* [Lat *gemma*, bud, and *parere*, to produce Fr *gemmipare*] Producing buds, reproducing by buds

Gem mōs'i ty, *n* [Lat *gemmosus* set with jewels, from *gemma*, gem, q v] The quality or characteristics of a gem or jewel [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Gĕm'mule, *n* [Fr *gemmule*, Lat *gemmula* diminutive of *gemma* See GEM] (*Bot*) (*a*) A little leaf bud, as the plumule between the cotyledons (*b*) One of the buds of mosses (*c*) One of the reproductive spores of *Alga*

Gĕm'mu lĭf'er ous, *a* [Lat *gemmula* and *ferre*, to bear] Bearing gemmules

Gĕm'my, *a* [See GEM, and cf GEM GIMP]

1 Full of gems, bright, glittering "The *gemmy* bridle glitter'd free" *Tennyson*

2 Sparkling like a gem *Thomson*

Ge mōte', *n* [A S *gemōt, mōt*, an assembly See MEET] A meeting [*Obs*]

Gĕms'bok, *n* [Ger *gemsbock*, the male or buck of the chamois, from *gemse*, chamois, goat of the Alps, and *bock*, buck] (*Zool*) A species of the antelope found in South Africa having somewhat the appearance of a horse, with long, straight horns

Gendarme (zhŏng darm'), *n pl* GENS D'ARMES or GENDARMES [Fr, from the plural, *gens d'armes*, men at arms]

1 (*Mil*) One of a body of heavy cavalry [*Obs*] [*France*]

2 An armed policeman [*France*]

Gen dārm'er y *n* [Fr *gendarmerie* See *supra*] The body of gendarmes *Hume*

Gĕn'der *n* [Fr *genre* Pr *genre, gendre* It *genere* Sp & Pg *genero* Lat *genus, generis* birth descent, race, kind, gender from *q nere quinere*, to beget, to pass to be born Cf ENGENDER]

1 Kind sort [*Obs*] "One *gender* of herbs" *Shak*

2 Sex, male or female

3 (*Gram*) A difference in words to express distinction of sex a difference of termination in nouns, adjectives and participles expressive of the distinction of male and female

Gĕn'der, *v t* [*imp & p p* GENDERED *p pr & vb n* GENDERING] To beget to engender

Gĕn'der, *v t* To copulate to breed [*Rare*] *Shak*

Gĕn'e a gĕn'e sis, *n* See PALINGENESIS

Gĕn'e a lŏg'ic al (Synop § 130) *a* [Fr *généalogique*, Sp, It, & Pg *genealogica*, Gr γενεαλογια, γενεα, birth, race, descent, and λογος discourse]

1 Pertaining to genealogy or the descent of persons or families, exhibiting the succession of families from a progenitor as, a *genealogical* table

2 According to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor, as, *genealogical* order

Genealogical tree a family line or genealogy drawn out under the form of a tree and its branches

Gĕn'e a lŏg'ic al ly, *adv* In a genealogical manner, by genealogy

Gĕn'e ăl'o gĭst, *n* [Fr *généalogiste*, Sp & It *genealogista*, Lat *genealogus* Gr γενεαλογος] One who traces the descent of persons or families

Gĕn'e ăl'o gize, *v t* To relate the history of descents

Gĕn'e ăl'o gy (Synop § 130) *n* [Fr *genealogie*, Sp, It, & Pg *genealogia*, Gr γενεαλογια, γενεα, birth, race, descent, and λογος discourse]

1 An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor, enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession, a pedigree

2 Regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor, pedigree, lineage

Gĕn'er a, *n pl* of *genus* See GENUS

Gĕn'er a ble, *a* [Lat *generabilis, generare* to beget It *generabile* Pr & Sp *generable*] Capable of being generated or produced *Bentley*

Gĕn'er al, *a* [Lat *generalis* Fr *général* It & Sp *general* It *generale*, Pg *geral* See GENUS]

1 Relating to a genus or kind, pertaining to a whole class or order, belonging to a whole rather than to a part as, a *general* law of the animal or vegetable economy

2 Comprehending many species or individuals, not special or particular, including all particulars, as, a *general* inference or conclusion.

3. Not restrained or limited to a precise or detailed import, not specific; lax in signification, as, a loose and *general* expression.

4. Common to many, or the greatest number; widely spread, prevalent, extensive, though not universal, as, a *general* opinion; a *general* custom.

This *general* applause and cheerful shout
Argue your wisdom and your love to Richard *Shak.*

5 Having a relation to all, common to the whole; as, Adam, our *general* sire. *Milton.*

Adjutant general (*Mil*), an officer who assists the general of an army distributes orders, receives returns, and the like, the chief adjutant — *Attorney-general*, or *solicitor general* (*Law*) an officer who conducts suits and prosecutions for the king or for a nation or state, and whose authority is general in the state or kingdom — *Brigadier general*, a general who commands a brigade — *General assembly* an assembly of a whole body in fact or by representation hence a legislature — *General court* a legislature — *General issue* (*Law*) an issue made by a general plea which traverses the whole declaration or indictment at once without offering any special matter to evade it *Bacon Burrill* — *General officer* (*Mil*), an officer having a rank above that of colonel *Campbell* — *General ship* a ship employed as a general cartel, a ship in which the goods of several merchants unconnected with each other are conveyed to her place of destination — *General term* (*Law*) a term which is the sign of a general acceptation or notion — *Lieutenant general* the general next in rank to the commander in-chief and commanding an army or the whole military power of a country — *Major general* a general who commands a division of an army — *Postmaster general*, the chief officer of the post office service of a country — *Surveyor general* a chief surveyor or one to whom the surveying of the public lands is intrusted — *Vicar general* one who has authority as vicar or substitute over a whole territory or jurisdiction

☞ The word *general* annexed to a name of office usually denotes chief or superior as a *commissary general quartermaster general*

Syn — GENERAL COMMON UNIVERSAL *Common* denotes primarily that in which many share and hence, that which is often met with *General* is stronger denoting that which pertains to a majority of the individuals which compose a genus or whole *Universal* that which pertains to all without exception It is best to read and write less common and all common in this country though we may pronounce it *general* though by no means *universal*.

Gĕn'er al *n* [Fr *general*, Sp *general*, It *generale* See *supra*]

1 The whole the total that which comprehends or relates to all or the chief part opposed to a particular object or view In this sense — used in the plural or in the singular with the definite article as in *the general*

In particulars our knowledge begins and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals* *Locke*

2 The chief or superior officer in an administration one who is the chief of a department and superintends the other officers of it especially one of the chief military officers of a government or country the commander of an army, or of a division or brigade

3 (*Mil*) A particular beat of drum which in the morning gives notice to the whole army to be in readiness to march

4 (*Eccl*) The chief of an order of monks or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule

5 The public, the interest of the whole, the vulgar [*Obs*] *Shak*

In general in the main for the most part, not always or universally

Gĕn'er al is'si mo, *n* [It Sp *generalissimo*, Fr *généralissime* See *supra*] The chief commander of an army or military force especially the commander in chief of an army which consists of two or more grand divisions under separate commanders

Gĕn er ăl'i ty *n* [Lat *generalitas* It *generalità*, Pr *generalitat* Sp *generalidad* It *generalita*]

1 The state of being general the quality of including species or particulars *Heber*

2 That which is general that which includes specific practices or application a general or vague statement or phrase

Let us descend from *generalities* to particulars *Tatler*

3 The main body the bulk the greatest part, as the *generality* of mankind

Gĕn'er al ĭz a ble *a* Capable of being generalized or reduced to a general form of statement, or brought under a general rule

Extreme cases are upon nomine ut *generalibus* *Coleridge*

Gĕn'er al i zā'tion *n* [Fr *généralisation* Sp *generalizacion*] Act of generalizing, or of bringing individuals or particulars under general classes

Generalization is only the apprehension of the one in the many *Sir W Hamilton.*

Gĕn'er al ize *v t* [*imp & p p* GENERALIZED; *p pr & vb n* GENERALIZING] [Fr *généraliser*, Sp *generalizar*]

1 To bring under a genus or under genera, to view in relation to a genus or to genera

Copernicus *generalized* the celestial motions by merely referring them to the moon's motion Newton *generalized* them still more by referring this last to the motion of a stone through the air *Nicholson*

2 To apply to other classes or genera, to use with a more extensive application, to apply to other individuals or single objects, to extend so as to in-

clude all special cases, to make universal in application, as a formula or rule

When a fact is *generalized*, our discontent is quieted, and we consider the generality itself as tantamount to an explanation *Sir W Hamilton*

3 To derive, as a genus, or as a general conception, or general principle

A mere conclusion *generalized* from a great multitude of facts *Coleridge*

Gĕn'er al-ize, *v t* To form classes or genera, to view objects in their relations to classes, to take general or comprehensive views

Gĕn'er al ly, *adv* 1 In general, commonly, extensively, though not universally, most frequently, but not without exceptions, as, a hot summer *generally* follows a cold winter

2 In a general way, or in a general relation, in the main, without detail, upon the whole

Generally speaking they live very quietly *Addison*

Gĕn'er al ness, *n* The condition or quality of being general, frequency, commonness *Sidney*

Gĕn'er al ship, *n* 1 The office of a general

2 The exercise of the functions of a general, as, the affair was carried on under his *generalship*

3 The skill and conduct of a general officer, military skill in a commander

Gĕn'er al ty, *n* The greater part, or generality, the whole, the totality [*Rare*] *Hale*

Gĕn'er ant, *n* [Lat *generans*, p pr of *generare*] 1 That which generates *Glanville*

2 (*Geom*) A line, surface, or solid, generated, or supposed to be generated by the motion of a point, line, or surface, called the *generatrix*, according to mathematical laws

Gĕn'er āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GENERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* GENERATING] [Lat *generare*, *generatum*, It *generare*, Pr & O Sp *generar*, Pg *gerar*, Fr *générer* See GENDER]

1 To beget, to procreate to propagate, to produce a being similar to the parent to engender, as, every animal *generates* its own species

2 To cause to be to bring into life *Milton*

3 To originate, especially by a vital or chemical process, to produce, to cause

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all *Bacon*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle must likewise *generate* milk *Arbuthnot*

Gĕn'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *generatio*, Fr *generation*, Pr *generacio*, Sp *generacion* It *generazione*]

1 The act of generating or begetting, procreation, as of animals

2 Origination by some process, mathematical, chemical, or vital, production formation, as, the *generation* of sounds, of gases, of curves, and the like

3 That which is generated, progeny, offspring

He that makes his *generation* messes
To gorge his appetite *Shak*

4 A single step or stage in the succession of natural descent, a rank or remove in genealogy, hence, the body of those who are of the same genealogical rank or remove from an ancestor, the mass of beings living at one period, also, the ordinary interval or period of time at which one rank follows another, or father is succeeded by child an age

This is the book of the *generations* of Adam *Gen* v 1

All *generations* and ages of the Christian church *Hooker*

5 Race, kind, family, breed, stock

Thy mother sot my *generation* what's she if I be a dog? *Shak*

6 (*Geom*) The formation or production of any geometrical magnitude as a line, a surface, a solid, by the motion, in accordance with a mathematical law, of a point or other magnitude, as, the *generation* of a line or curve by the motion of a point, and the like

7 (*Physiol*) The aggregate of the functions and phenomena which attend reproduction

Spontaneous generation, the production of living beings without parents from inorganic matter, or from decomposing organic matter

Gĕn'er-a tĭve, *a* [Fr *génératif*, Pr *generatiu*, Sp, Pg, & It *generativo*] Having the power of generating, propagating, originating, or producing, prolific "That *generative* particle" *Bentley*

Gĕn'er ā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *generare*, It *generatore*, Fr *generateur*]

1 One who, or that which, generates, begets, causes, or produces

2 A vessel in which steam is generated *Perkins*

3 (*Mus*) The principal sound or sounds by which others are produced, the fundamental note of the common chord, — called also *generating tone*

Gĕn'er ā'trix, *n* [Lat] (*Geom*) That which generates, the point, or the mathematical magnitude, which, by its motion, generates another magnitude, as a line, surface, or solid

Ge-nĕr'ic, } *a* [Fr *générique*, It & Sp *generico*,
Ge nĕr'ic al, } from Lat *genus* See GENDER]

1 Pertaining to a genus or kind, relating to the genus, as distinct from species, or from another genus, as, a *generic* description, a *generic* difference, a *generic* name

2 Very comprehensive, pertaining, or appropriate, to large classes or their characteristics

Ge-nĕr'ic al ly, *adv* With regard to a genus, or an extensive class, as, an animal *generically* distinct from another, or two animals *generically* allied

Ge nĕr'ic al ness, *n* The quality of being generic.

Ge-nĕr'i fi-kā'tion, *n* [Lat *genus* and *facere*, to make] The act or process of generalizing

Out of this the universal is elaborated by *generification* *Sir W Hamilton*

Gĕn'er-ŏs'i-ty, *n* [Lat *generositas*, Fr *générosité*, Sp *generosidad*, It *generosità*]

1 The quality of being generous, nobleness of birth or of soul, magnanimity

Generosity is in nothing more seen than in a candid estimation of other men's virtues and good qualities *Barrow*

2 Liberality in giving, munificence

Syn — Magnanimity, liberality See MAGNANIMITY

Gĕn'er ous, *a* [Lat *generosus*, Fr *généreux*, Pr *generos*, Sp, Pg, & It *generoso* See GENDER]

1 Of honorable birth or origin, high-born [*Obs*]

The *generous* and gravest citizens *Shak*

2 Exhibiting those qualities which are popularly regarded as belonging to high birth, noble, honorable, magnanimous, spirited, courageous "The *generous* critic" *Swift* "His *generous* spouse" *Pope* "*Generous* virtue" *Dryden*

3 Open handed, free to give, not close or niggardly, munificent, as, a *generous* friend or father

4 Characterized by generosity, abundant, overflowing, as, a *generous* table *Swift*

5 Exciting feeling, or spirited feelings, strong, exciting, as, *generous* wine

Syn — Liberal, magnanimous, bountiful See LIBERAL

Gĕn'er ous ly, *adv* In a generous manner, honorably nobly, magnanimously liberally

Gĕn'er ous ness, *n* 1 The quality of being generous, magnanimity nobleness of mind

2 Liberality, munificence, generosity

Gĕn'e-sis, *n* [Lat *genesis*, Gr γενεσις, from γίνειν, γενεσθαι, γεγενησθαι, to beget, be born]

1 The act of producing, or giving birth or origin to any thing, the process of originating or being, production formation, origination "The origin and *genesis* of poor Sterling's club" *Carlyle*

2 A theory, explanation, or account of the origin of any thing "Under his *genesis* of its powers" *De Quincey*

3 The first book of the Old Testament, — so called by the Greek translators, from its containing the history of the creation of the world and the human race

4 (*Geom*) The same as GENERATION

Gĕn'et, *n* [Fr *genêt*, Sp *gineta*, a horse soldier, O Sp, horse, It *ginnetto*, *gianetto*, a Spanish horse, Gr ἵππος, a dwarfish horse or mule Cf Ar *jund*, a body of troops, and see GINNET]

1 A small sized, well proportioned, Spanish horse, a jennet *Shak*

2 [Fr *genette*, Sp *gineta*, Pg *geneta*, *gineta*, N Lat *genetta*] (*Zool*) A carnivorous animal, allied to the civet (*Genetta vulgaris*), of a gray color, spotted and banded with black or brown, and found in the south of Europe and in Africa

Genet (2) (*Genetta vulgaris*)

3 The same as GINETTE, q v

Ge-nĕt', } *n* Cat skin, when made into muffs and
Ge nĕt'te, } tippets, as if they were skins of the genet *Booth*

Ge nĕth'li ăc, *n* [Lat *genethliacon* See *infra*]

1 A birthday poem *Brande*

2 One skilled in genethliacs [*Obs*]

Ge nĕth'li ăc, } *a* [Fr *genethliaque*, Lat *ge-*
Gĕn'eth li'ac al, } *nethliacus*, Gr γενεθλιακός, from γενεθλια, pl, a birthday feast, γενεθλιος, belonging to one's birth, γενεθλη, birth, γενεσθαι, to be born] Pertaining to nativities, as calculated by astrologers, showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any person [*Obs*] *Howell*

Ge nĕth'li ăcs, *n sing* The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars which preside at the birth of persons [*Obs*] [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *Johnson*

Ge nĕth'li-ăl'o gy, *n* [Gr γενεθλιαλογια, astrology, from γενεθλη, birth, and λόγος, treatise, discourse] Divination as to the destinies of one newly born, the act or art of casting nativities, astrology

Ge nĕth'li ăt'ic, *n* One who calculates nativities [*Obs*] *Drummond*

Ge nĕt'ic, } *a* [See GENESIS] Pertaining or
Ge nĕt'ic al, } related to, concerned with, or determined by, the genesis of any thing, or its natural mode of production or development

This historical, *genetical* method of viewing prior systems of philosophy *Hare*

Ge nĕt'ic al ly, *adv* In reference to origin

Ge nĕv'a, *n* [Fr *genevre*, *genevre*, juniper, juniper-berry, gin, Pr *genibre*, It *ginepro*, *ginepro*, *ginepra*, Sp *enebro*, *enebrina*, *nebrina*, Pg *zimbro*, from Lat *juniperus*, the juniper-tree]

1 A strongly alcoholic, and powerfully stimulating, fermented liquor, obtained from the berries of juniper (*Juniperus communis*)

☞ This is often confounded with *gin*, to which it bears the same relation as wine does to any distilled spirit

2. A spirit distilled from grain, and flavored with juniper-berries, originally manufactured in Holland and hence called *Hollands*, or *Holland gin*.

Ge-nē'vă Bi'ble. A copy of the Bible in English printed at Geneva, first in 1560

Ge nē'van, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Geneva, in Switzerland, Genevese

Ge-nē'van, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Geneva

Ge-nē'van-ism, *n* [From *Geneva*, where Calvin resided] Strict or genuine Calvinism *Mountagu*

Gĕn'e-vēse', *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining or belonging to Geneva, in Switzerland, Genevan

Gĕn'e vēse' (91), *n sing* & *pl* [Lat *Genevenses*, Fr *Genevois*] (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Geneva, also, used collectively, the inhabitants of Geneva, people of Geneva

Gĕn'e vois' (zhĕn'e vwä'), *n pl* People of Geneva, the Genevese *Addison*

Gĕ'ni al, *a* [Lat *genialis*, O Fr & Sp *genial*, It *geniale* See GENIUS]

1 Contributing to, or concerned in, propagation or production, generative, productive. "The *genial* bed" *Milton*

Creator Venus, *genial* power of love *Dryden*

2 Contributing to, and sympathizing with, the enjoyment of life, sympathetically cheerful and cheering, jovial and inspiring joy or happiness exciting pleasure and sympathy, enlivening

So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop *Milton*

3 Belonging to one's genius or natural character native, natural, innate [*Obs*] "Natural incapacity and *genial* indisposition" *Browne*

4 Relating to, or marked with, genius, belonging to the higher nature [*Rare*]

Men of genius have often attached the highest value to their less *genial* works *Hare*

Genial gods (*Pagan Antiq*) the powers supposed to preside over generation as earth air, fire, and water

Gē'ni ăl'i ty, *n* [Lat *genialitas*, Sp *genialidad*, It *genialità*] The quality of being genial, gayety sympathetic cheerfulness

Gē'ni al ly, *adv* 1 By genius or nature, naturally [*Obs*]

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions *Glanville*

2 Gayly, cheerfully *Johnson*

Gē'ni al ness, *n* The quality of being genial

Gĕ'ni an, *a* [Gr γενειον, chin] (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the chin, as, the *genian* processes

Ge nĭc'ū lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GENICULATED *p pr* & *vb n* GENICULATING] [See *infra*] To form joints or knots on [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Ge nĭc'ū late, } *a* [Lat *geniculatus*, from *ge-*
Ge nĭc'ū lā'ted, } *niculum*, a little knee, a knot or joint, diminutive of *genu*, knee, It *geniculato* Fr *geniculé*] (*Bot*) Bent abruptly at an angle like the knee as, a *geniculate* stem *Gray*

Ge nĭc'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *geniculatio*]

1 The state of being bent abruptly at an angle

2 The act of kneeling [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Gē'nie (jē'nĭ), *n* [Fr *génie* See GENIUS]

1 Individual or peculiar turn of mind, inclination, disposition, genius [*Obs*] *Wood*

2 [See JINNEE] One of a fabulous class of beings, regarded by the Arabians as intermediate between angels and men, created of fire, and capable of assuming any form, or of becoming invisible, at pleasure

Gē'ni o, *n* [It *genio* See GENIP and GENIUS] A man of a particular turn of mind [*Obs*] *Tatler*

Ge nĭs'tă, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants including the common broom

Gĕn'i tal, *a* [Lat *genitalis*, from *genere*, *gignere* to beget, Fr *genital*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *genital*, It *genitale*] Pertaining to generation, or the act of begetting

Gĕn'i tals, *n pl* [Lat *genitalia*, pl of *genitale* sc *membrum* See *supra*] The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation, the sexual organs, the privates

Gĕn'i ting, *n* [Fr *jeanton*, or perhaps corrupted from *June-eating*] A species of apple that ripens very early *Bacon*

Gĕn'i tīve, *n* [Lat *genitivus*, from *gignere*, *genitum*, to beget, Fr *genitif*, Pr *genitiu*, Sp, Pg, & It *genitivo*] (*Gram*) A case in the declension of nouns, designating primarily that from which something else proceeds, and expressing the relation of origination, source, and the like, or such as are expressed in English by *of*

Gĕn'i-tīve, *a* (*Gram*) Pertaining to, or indicating source, origin, possession, and the like, as, the *genitive* case, *genitive* relation

Gĕn'i tor, *n* [Lat, O Fr *géniteur*, Sp *genitor* It *genitore*]

1 One who procreates, a sire, a father *Sheldon*

2 (*pl*) The genitals [*Obs*] *Holland*

Gĕn'i tūre (53), *n* [Lat *genitura*, Fr *géniture* O Sp, Pg, & It *genitura*] Generation *Burton*

Gĕn'ius (jĕn'yus) (Synop, § 130), *n*, *pl* **GĔN'IUS ES** [Lat *genius*, properly the superior or divine nature which is innate in every thing, the spirit, the tutelar deity or genius of a person or place, taste, talent genius, from *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, bring forth Fr *génie*, Sp & It *genio*, Pr *genh*, *geinh*, equivalent to *engeinh*, Lat *ingenium*]

1. The peculiar structure of mind with which

each individual is endowed by nature; that disposition or aptitude of mind which is peculiar to each man, and which qualifies him for certain kinds of action or special success in any employment or pursuit; special taste, inclination, or disposition, as, a *genius* for history, for poetry, or painting "A *genius* for friendship" *W Scott*

2. Distinguished mental superiority, uncommon intellectual power, especially, superior power of invention or origination of any kind, or of forming nice combinations, as, a man of *genius*

Genius of the highest kind implies an unusual intensity of the modifying power *Coleridge*

3. A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind, a man of superior intellectual faculties, as, Shakespeare was a rare *genius*

4 Peculiar constitution or character, as, the *genius* of a language.

Syn.—GENIUS, TALENT *Genius* implies high and peculiar gifts of nature, impelling the mind to certain favorite kinds of mental effort, and producing new combinations of ideas, imagery, &c *Talent* supposes general strength of intellect, with a peculiar aptitude for being molded and directed to specific employments, and valuable ends and purposes *Genius* is connected more or less with the exercise of imagination, and reaches its ends by a kind of intuitive power *Talent* depends more on high mental training, and a perfect command of all the faculties, memory, judgment, sagacity, &c Hence we speak of a *genius* for poetry, painting, &c, and a *talent* for business or diplomacy Among English orators Lord Chatham was distinguished for his *genius*, William Pitt for his pre-eminent *talents*, and especially his unrivaled *talent* for reply

Gē'nĭ-ĭ, n, *pl* **ĭ'NĪ** [See *supra*]

1 A good or evil spirit, or demon, supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's destiny in life, a tutelary deity charged with the care of men, places, or things, hence, a supernatural being, a spirit, good or evil "The unseen *genius* of the wood" *Milton*

2 The animating spirit of a people or period, as, the *genius* of the French Revolution

Gē'nĭ us Lō'cĭ [Lat] The presiding divinity of a place, and hence, the pervading spirit of a place or institution, as of a college, &c

Gĕn'o ēse' (91), *n sing & pl* [Lat *Genuensis, Genuenses*] (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant, or the people, of Genoa, in Italy

Gĕn'o ēse', *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Genoa

Genouillère (zhnool yĭr'), *n* [Fr, from *genou*, Lat *genu*, knee] (*Fort*) That part of a parapet between the merlons and beneath the sole of an embrasure

Genre (zhŏng'r), *n* [Fr See GENDER] (*Fine Arts*) A style of painting, sculpture, or other imitative art, which takes for its subjects scenes illustrating every-day life and manners

Gĕnt, *a* [O Fr & Pr *gent*, It *gente*, Sp *gent*, *gento*, from Lat *gentus*, i e, qui gentem habet nobilem, or less probably from *genitus* See *infra*] Elegant, pretty, gentle [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Gen-teel', *a* [Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *gentil*, It *gentile*, Lat. *gentilis*, belonging to the same clan, stock, or race, from *gens*, race, stock family, and with the sense of noble, or at least respectable, birth, as we say *birth* and *family*]

1 Possessing or exhibiting the qualities popularly regarded as belonging to high birth and breeding, free from lowness of taste or behavior, adapted to a refined or cultivated taste, polite, well bred, easy in manners, as, *genteel* company, *genteel* guests, *genteel* manners, a *genteel* address

2 Graceful in mien or form, elegant in appearance, dress, or manner, as, the lady has a *genteel* person *Law*

Syn—Polite, well-bred, refined polished, elegant, fashionable

Gen teel'ish, *a* Rather genteel [*Rare*] *Johnson*

Gen teel'ly (100), *adv* In a genteel manner

Gen teel'ness, *n* The quality of being genteel, gracefulness of manners or person, elegance, politeness

Gĕn'tian (jĕn'shan), *n* [Lat *gentiana*, so called after the Illyrian king *Gentius*, who is said to have first discovered the properties of this plant, Fr *gentiane*, Pr *genciana, gensana*, Sp & Pg *genciana*, It *genziana*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Gentiana* The officinal gentian (*G lutea*) is found in the Alpine meadows of Middle Europe, and has a bright yellow flower Its root has a yellowish brown color, and a very bitter taste, and is used as an ingredient in stomachic bitters—called also *felwort* There are several other species one of which, having a beautiful fringed corolla of a sky-blue color, is the *G crinita*, or the fringed gentian

Gentian

Gĕn'tian ĭ'lă, *n* [Lat *gentiana* See *supra*]

1 A kind of blue color *Johnson*

2 (*Bot*) A genus of perennial plants, gentian

Gĕn'tian-ine, *n* (*Chem*) A bitter substance, capable of crystallization, obtained from gentian

Gĕn'tĭl, *n* [Fr *faucon-gentil* See GENTEEL] (*Falconry*) The female falcon in her mature plumage. See FALCON-GENTIL.

Gĕn'tile (Synop., § 130), *n* [Lat. *gentilis*, belonging to the same clan, stock, race, people, or nation, in opposition to *Roman*, a foreigner, in opposition to *Jew* or *Christian*, a heathen, Fr, Pr, & Sp *gentil*, It *gentile*, Pg *gentil, gentio* See GENTLE] One of a gentile or non Jewish nation, a worshiper of false gods, a heathen

☞ The Hebrews included in the term *goim*, or nations, all the tribes of men who had not received the true faith, and were not circumcised The Christians translated *goim* by the L *gentes* and imitated the Jews in giving the name *gentiles* to all nations who were not Jews or Christians In civil affairs, the denomination was given to all nations who were not Romans

Syn—Pagan heathen See PAGAN

Gĕn'tile, *a* **1** Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the *Jews*, of pagan or heathen people

2 (*Gram*) Denoting a race or country, as, a *gentile* noun or adjective

Gĕn'tĭl ĕsse', *n* [Fr *gentilesse* Pr, Sp, & Pg *gentile a*, It *gentilezza* See GENTILE] Complaisance [*Obs*] *Huddibras*

Gĕn'tĭl ĭsh, *a* Heathenish pagan [*Obs*] *Milton*

Gĕn'tĭl ĭsm, *n* [Fr *gentilisme*, It *gentilesimo* See GENTILE] Heathenism, paganism the worship of false gods *Stillingfleet*

Gĕn'tĭl ĭ'tĭal (jĕn'tĭl ĭsh'al), } *a* [Lat *gentilis*
Gĕn'tĭl ĭ'tĭous (jĕn'tĭl ĭsh'us), } *tius*, It *gentile*
sio See GENTILE and GENTILE] [*Obs*]

1 Peculiar to a people, national *Browne*

2 Hereditary, entailed on a family *Arbuthnot*

Gen tĭl'ĭ-ty, *n* [Lat *gentilitas*, the relationship of those who belong to the same clan, heathenism Fr *gentilité*, Sp *gentilidad*, It *gentilità*, heathenism See GENTEEL and GENTILE]

1 Good extraction dignity of birth [*Obs*]

2 The manners appropriate to those who are well born politeness of manner graceful and easy mien or behavior, the state or quality of being genteel good breeding, genteel demeanor or style of living

As much as in him lies, mines my *gentility* with my education *Shak*

3 The class in society who are considered genteel, the gentry [*Rare*] *Davies*

4 Paganism heathenism [*Obs*] *Hooker*

Gĕn'tĭl ĭze, *t t* [O Fr *gentiliser*, Sp *gentilizar*] To live like a heathen [*Obs*] *Milton*

Gĕn'tĭl ĭze, *t t* To render gentle or gentlemanly [*Rare*]

Religion is the most gentlemanly thing in the world It alone will *gentilize* if unmixed with cant *Coleridge*

Gĕn'tle (jĕn'tl) *a* [*compar* GENTLER *superl* GENTLEST] [Lat *gentilis* See GENTILE]

1 Well born, of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble

The studies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to bestow their time *Milton*

2 Soft and refined in manners not rough, harsh, or severe, mild, meek, bland, as a *gentle* nature, temper, or disposition, a *gentle* manner, a *gentle* address a *gentle* voice

3 Not wild, turbulent, or refractory quiet and docile tame peaceable as, a *gentle* horse

4 Soft, soothing pacific *Gentle* music *Davies*

O sleep it is a *gentle* thing *Coleridge*

The gentle craft, the art or trade of shoemaking

Syn—Mild meek placid dove like quiet peaceful pacific, bland soft tame tractable docile—GENTLE TAME MILD MEEK *Gentle* describes the natural disposition *tame* that which is subdued by training, *mild* implies a temper which is by nature not easily provoked *meek* a spirit which has been schooled to mildness by discipline or suffering The lamb is *gentle* the domestic fowl is *tame* John the apostle, was *mild* Moses was *meek*

Her voice was ever soft
Gentle and low—an excellent thing in woman *Shak*
A most poor man made *tame* to Fortune's blows *Shak*
If that *mild* and gentle God thou be
Who dost mankind below with pity see *Dryden*
With their sighs the air
Frequenting sent from hearts contrite in sign
Of sorrow unfeigned and humiliation *meek* *Milton*

Gĕn'tle, *n* **1** Or well born a gentleman [*Obs*]
"*Gentles*, me thinks you frown" *Shak*

2 A maggot or larva especially applied to the larvæ of some flies used as bait for fish

3 A trained hawk a falcon gentle

Gĕn'tle, *t t* To make genteel, to raise from the vulgar [*Obs*] *Shak*

Gĕn'tle fōlk (fok) or **Gĕn'tle fōlks** (foks) *n pl* [*gentle* and *folk*, q v] Persons of good breeding and family

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolks* *Shak*

Gĕn'tle-hear'ted, *a* Having a kind or gentle disposition *Shak*

Gĕn'tle man, *n* *pl* GĔN'TLE MEN [Of Fr *gentilhomme*, Pr *gentils hom*, Sp *gentilhombre*, Pg *gentil homem*, It *gentiluomo* See GENTILE]

1 A man who is well born one who is of good family, one above the condition of a yeoman

2 One of gentle or refined manners, a well bred man

3 (*Her*) One who bears arms, but has no title

4 The servant of a man of rank "The count's *gentleman*, one Cesario" *Shak*

5 (*pl*) Citizens, people,—a common appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, irrespective of their condition

☞ In Great Britain, the term *gentleman* is applied in a limited sense to those having coats of arms, but who are without a title, and, in this sense, *gentlemen* hold a middle rank between the nobility and yeomanry In a more extensive sense, it includes every man above the rank of yeoman, comprehending the nobility In the United States the term is applied to men of education and good breeding of every occupation

Gentleman commoner the highest class of commoners at the University of Oxford—*Gentleman farmer*, one who farms his own estate—*Gentleman usher*, one who ushers visitors into the presence of a sovereign—*Gentlemen at arms* a band of forty gentlemen who attend the sovereign on occasions of solemnity, as to chapel, &c, formerly called *gentlemen pensioners* [*Eng*]

Gĕn'tle man-like, } *a* Pertaining to, resembling,
Gĕn'tle man ly, } or becoming, a gentleman; polite, complaisant, as, a *gentlemanly* man, *gentlemanly* manners

Gĕn'tle man li ness, *n* The act of being gentlemanly well bred behavior *Sherwood.*

Gĕn'tle man ship *n* Quality of a gentleman

Gĕn'tle ness, *n* The quality or state of being gentle mild benevolent docile and the like gentility; softness of manners, disposition, &c, tenderness, mildness docility

Gĕn'tle ship *n* The deportment or conduct of a gentleman [*Obs*] *Ascham*

Gĕn'tless, *n* Gentleness [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Gĕn'tle wŏm'an, *n* *pl* GĔN'TLE WOM'EN (wĭm'en) **1** A woman of good family or of good breeding, a woman above the vulgar *Bacon*

2 A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank *Shak*

Gĕn'tly *adv* In a gentle manner, without violence or asperity softly, meekly

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made *Dryden*

Gen too', *n* [Pg *gentio*, gentile, heathen See GENTILE] A native of India or Hindoostan, a Hindoo, one who follows the religion of the Brahmans [*Obs*]

Gĕn'try, *n* [For *gentlery* from *gentle* q v]

1 Birth, condition, rank by birth [*Obs*] "*Gentry*, title, wisdom" *Shak*

2 People of education and good breeding, in England in a restricted sense the class of people between the nobility and the vulgar

3 Courtesy, civility complaisance [*Obs*]

To show us so much *gentry* and good will *Shak*

Gĕ'nu flĕ'xion, or **Gĕn'ū flĕ'xion** *n* [Fr *genuflexion*, Sp *genuflexion*, It *genuflessione*, Pr & Lat *genuflexio* Lat *genu*, knee, and *flexio*, a bending *flectere, flexum*, to bend] The act of bending the knee particularly in worship *Stillingfleet*

Gen'ū ine *a* [Lat *genuinus* from *gignere, genere*, to beget in pass to be born Fr *genuine*, Sp & It *genuino*] Belonging to, or proceeding from the original stock, native hence, not spurious false or adulterated real, natural as, a *genuine* text a *genuine* production, *genuine* materials "True, *genuine* might" *Dryden.*

Syn Authentic real true, pure, unallowed, unadulterated See AUTHENTIC

Gĕn'ū ine ly *adv* In a genuine manner

Gĕn'ū ine ness, *n* The state or quality of being genuine not altered or corrupted not forged or substituted purity reality sincerity as, the *genuineness* of Livy's History, the *genuineness* of faith or repentance

The evidence both internal and external against the *genuineness* of these letters is overwhelming *Macaulay*

Gĕ'nus *n* *pl* GĔ'NĔ RĂ [Lat Gr γένος, from Lat *genere, gignere* to engender Gr γείνω, Skr *djan*]

1 (*Logic*) A class of objects divided into several subordinate species a class more extensive than a species a precisely defined and exactly divided class one of the five predicable conceptions, or sorts of terms

2 (*Science*) An assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common by which they are distinguished from all others It is subordinate to *tribe* and *sub tribe* hence a single species having distinctive characters that seem of more than specific value, may constitute a genus

Gē'o çĕn'trĭc, } *a* [Fr *géocentrique* Gr γῆ, **Gē o çĕn'trĭc al** } or γαῖα, earth and κέντρον, center] (*Astron*) (*a*) Having reference to the earth as center in relation to or seen from the earth, in contradistinction to *heliocentric*, as seen from the sun as, the *geocentric* longitude or latitude of a planet (*b*) Having reference to the center of the earth

Geocentric latitude of a place the angle included between the radius of the earth through the place and the plane of the equator in distinction from *geographic* latitude It is always a little less than the geographic latitude

Gē'o çĕn'trĭc al ly, *adv* In a geocentric manner.

Ge ŏs'ro mīte *n* [Ger *geocronit*, fr Gr γῆ, or γαῖα, earth, and Κρονος, Saturn, the alchemistic name of lead] (*Min*) A lead gray or grayish blue mineral with a metallic luster, consisting of sulphur, antimony, and lead, with a small proportion of arsenic.

Gē'o çȳ'clĭc, *a* [Gr γῆ, γαῖα, the earth, and κύκλος, circle] Circling the earth periodically.

Gē'ōde, *n* [Fr *geode*, Gr γεώδης, γαιώδης, earth-

like; γῆ, γῆ, or γαῖα, earth, and εἶδος, form] (*Min*) (*a*) A rounded nodule of stone, containing a small cavity, usually lined with crystals, though sometimes with other matter. (*b*) The cavity in such a nodule

Ge o dĕs'ic, } *a* [Fr *géodésique*]
Ge o dĕs'ic al, } Pertaining to geodesy geodetic *Sedgwick*

Ge ŏd'e sy (Synop, §130), *n* [Fr *géodésie* Gr γεωδαισία, from γῆ, γῆ, earth and δαίειν, to divide] (*Math*) That branch of applied mathematics which determines by means of observations and measurements the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, or the general figure and dimensions of the earth or that branch of surveying in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account as in the surveys of states, or of long lines of coast

Ge o dĕt'ic, } *a* Pertaining to ge
Ge o dĕt'ic al } odesy obtained or determined by the operations of geodesy, engaged in geodesy as *geodetic* surveying, *geodetic* observers

Geodetic line the shortest line that can be drawn between two points on the ellipsoidal surface of the earth

Ge o dĕt'ic al ly, *adv* In a geodetic manner

Ge o dĕt'ics *n sing* Same as GLOD ESY [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Ge o dif'er ous *a* [Lng *gerde* and Lat *ferre* to bear] Producing geodes

Ge o glŏs'sum *n* [Gr γῆ, earth, and γλῶσσα tongue] (*Bot*) A genus of fungi found in meadows and moist grounds and growing upon the earth, — called also *earth tongue*

Ge og nŏst *n* [Ir *g' gnoste*] One versed in geognosy a geologist [*R*]

Ge og nŏst'ic, } *a* [Fr *g ognos*
Ge og nŏst'ic al } *tique*] Pertaining to a knowledge of the structure of the earth geological [*Rare*]

Ge og'no sy, *n* [Ir *g ign se* from Gr γεα, γῆ, the earth and γνῶσις, knowing knowledge from γιγνώσκειν, γνωναι, to know] That part of geology which states the facts of the structure of the earth with regard to the position relative situation and properties of its constituents the subject matter of speculative geology [*Rare*]

Ge o gŏn'ic, } *a* [Ir *g gonique*
Ge o gŏn'ic al } Pertaining to geogony or geology

Ge ŏg'o ny, *n* [Fr *géogonie* Gr γεα, γῆ, the earth and γονή, generation birth from γένω to beget] The doctrine of the formation of the earth

Ge ŏg'ra pher *n* One who is versed in geography

Ge o gräph'ic } *a* [Ir *g ogra*
Ge o gräph'ic al } *phique* Gr γεωγραφικός] Pertaining to geography

Geographic latitude or *place* the angle included between a line perpendicular or normal to the surface of the earth at the place and the plane of the equator differing slightly from the geocentric latitude by reason of the difference between the earth's figure and a true sphere

Ge o gräph'ic al ly *adv* In a geographical manner with reference to geographical relations or notions

Ge ŏg'ra phy *n* [Gr γεωγραφία, γέα, γῆ, the earth and γράφειν, to write describe] The science which treats of the world and its inhabitants a description of the earth including its physical structure and characteristics natural products, political divisions and the people by whom it is inhabited

Ge ŏl'o ger, } *n* One devoted to
Ge o lō'gi an, } geology, a geologist [*Rare*] *Hallam*

Ge o lŏj'ic, } *a* [Fr *geologique*]
Ge o lŏj'ic al } Pertaining to geology, or the science of the earth

Ge o lŏj'ic al ly, *adv* In a geological manner

Ge ŏl'o gist, *n* [Fr *géologiste*] One versed in the science of geology

Ge ŏl'o gize, *v i* [*imp & p p* GEOLOGIZED *p pr & vb n* GEOLOGIZING] To study geology to make geological investigations, to discourse as a geologist

Ge ŏl'o gy *n* [Fr *géologie* Gr γέα, γῆ, the earth and λόγος discourse, λέγειν, to speak] The science which treats of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe, the causes of its physical features, and its history

☞ The science of geology, as treating of the physical history of the globe, involves a description of the different strata which compose its crust, their order of succession, characteristic forms of animal and vegetable life, &c The principal subdivisions of geological time, and the most important strata corresponding to each, with their relative positions are indicated in the following diagram —

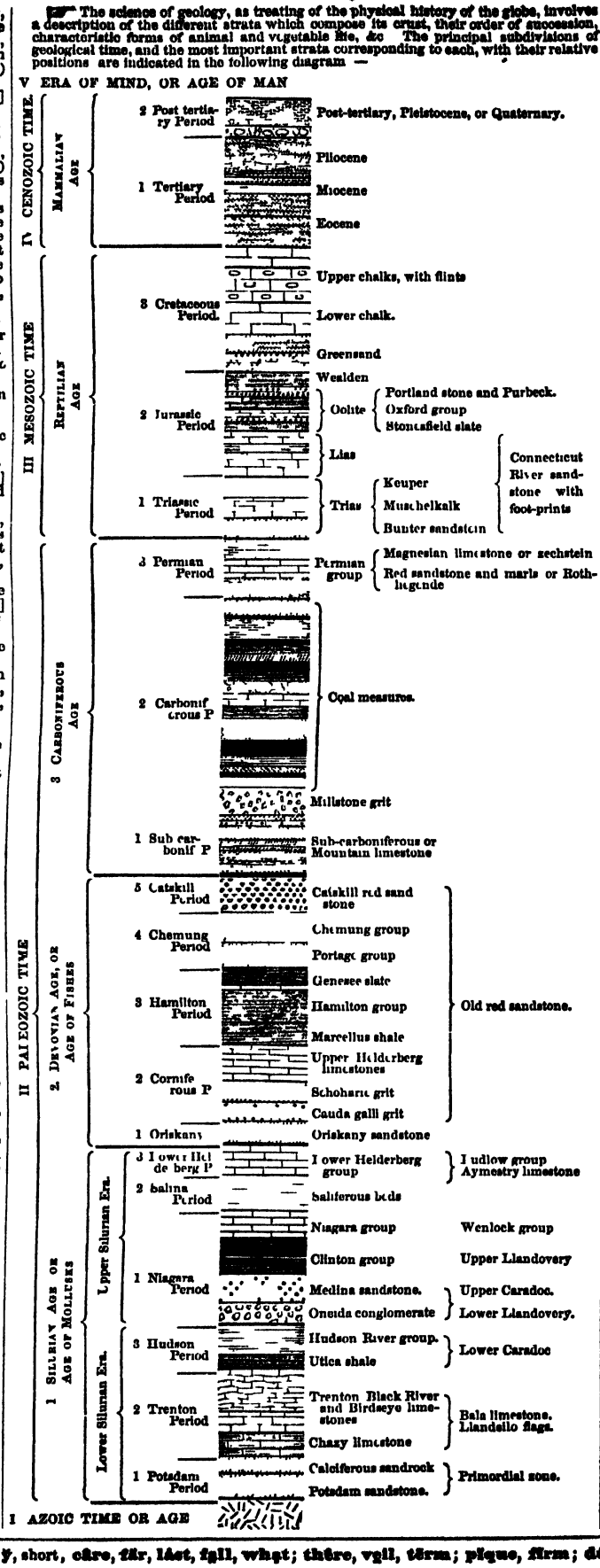

☞ The crystalline rocks, granite, mica slate, and the like, once called *primitive*, and regarded as situated beneath all other rocks, are now known not to be exclusively of any particular age Those of Northern New York and Northern Canada are of the Azoic age, those of the larger part of New England are Paleozoic rocks, but date their crystallization from the close of the Paleozoic era others, of the Alps, are still more recent in origin *Dana.*

Ge o măn'cer, *n* One who practices, or is versed in, geomancy

Ge o măn'cy, *n* [Fr. *geomance* géomancie, Gr γέα, γῆ, the earth, and μαντεία, divination] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines, formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth, and afterward on paper

Ge o măn'tic, } *a* [Fr *géomantique*]
Ge o măn'tic al, } Pertaining or belonging to geomancy

Ge ŏm'e ter, *n* [Fr *geomètre*, Gr γεωμέτρης, from γέα, γῆ, the earth, and μέτρειν, to measure, from μέτρον, measure] One skilled in geometry, a geometrician *Watts.*

Ge ŏm'e tral, *a* [Fr *géométral*] Pertaining to geometry [*Obs*]

Ge o mĕt'ric, } *a* [Fr *géométrique*, Gr γεωμετρικός] Pertaining to, or according to the rules or principles of geometry determined by geometry, as, a *geometrical* solution of a problem.

Geometrical pace a measure of five feet — *Geometric pen* an instrument for drawing geometric curves in which the movements of a pen or pencil attached to a revolving arm of adjustable length may be indefinitely varied by changing the toothed wheels which give motion to the arm — *Geometrical plane* (*Persp*) the same as ground plane — *Geometrical progression proportion* and *ratio* See PROGRESSION PROPORTION and RATIO — *Geometrical staircase* one in which the stairs are supported by the wall at one end only

☞ *Geometrical* is often used in a limited or strictly technical sense as opposed to *mechanical* thus a construction or solution is *geometrical* which can be made by the ruler and compasses that is by means of right lines and circles Every construction or solution which requires any other curve or such a motion of a line or circle as would generate another curve, is not *geometrical* but *mechanical* There is also another distinction sometimes observed in accordance with which a *geometrical* solution is one obtained by the rules of geometry or processes of analysis, and hence is exact while a *mechanical* solution is one obtained by trial by actual measurements with instruments and the like and is therefore only approximative and empirical

Ge o mĕt'ric al ly, *adv* According to the rules or laws of geometry

Ge ŏm e trī'cian (trish'an), *n* One skilled in geometry, a geometer

Ge ŏm'e trize, *v i* [*imp & p p* GEOMETRIZED *p pr & vb n* GEOMETRIZING] To recognize or apprehend geometrical quantities or laws, to make geometrical constructions, to proceed in accordance with the principles of geometry

Nature *geometrizeth* and observeth order in all things *Bruyn*

Ge ŏm'e try, *n* [Fr *géométrie*, Gr γεωμετρία, from γεωμετρεῖν, to measure land, from γέα, γῆ, the earth, and μέτρειν, to measure — so called because one of its earliest and most important applications was to the measurement of the earth's surface] That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles the science which treats of the properties and relations of magnitudes

Analytical geometry, that branch of mathematical analysis which has for its object the analytical investigation of the relations and properties of geometrical magnitudes It is usually divided into two parts *determinate* and *indeterminate* — *determinate geometry* having for its object the solution of problems in which the conditions given limit the number of solutions *indeterminate* having for its object the determination and discussion of the general properties and relations of lines and surfaces — *Descriptive geometry* that part of geometry which treats of the graphic solution of all problems involving three dimensions — *Elementary geometry*, that part of geometry which relates to straight lines plane surfaces, and solids bounded

by plain surfaces, and also the sphere. — *Higher geometry*, that part of geometry which relates to conic sections and those magnitudes which are less simple in their relations.

Ge-ŏph'a-gism, *n.* [See *infra*] The act or habit of eating earth. See DIRT-EATING *Dunglison.*

Ge-ŏph'a-gist, *n* [Gr. γῆ, earth, and φαγειν, to eat] One who has a diseased appetite for eating clay, chalk, and the like

Ge'o-pŏn'ic, } *a.* [Fr *géoponique*, Gr γεωπονι-
Ge'o-pŏn'ic al, } κός ; γέα, γῆ, the earth, and πόνος, labor, πονικός, toilsome] Pertaining to tillage of the earth, or agriculture.

Ge'o-pŏn'ics, *n sing* [Gr τὰ γεωπονικά] The art or science of cultivating the earth. [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *Evelyn*

Ge'o-rā'mă, or **Ge'o rā'mă**, *n* [Fr *géorama*, Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth, and ὁραμα, sight, view, ὁραω, to see, view] *An invention for exhibiting, on the inner surface of a large, hollow sphere, a general view of the geography of the earth's surface*

Geŏrge, *n* [Fr *George*, or *Georges*, from Gr γεωργός, husbandman, laborer, γεα, γῆ, the earth, and ἐργειν, to do work, ἐργον, work] [*Obs*]

1. A figure of St George on horseback, worn by Knights of the Garter *Shak*

2 A brown loaf *Dryden*

Geŏrge-nŏble, *n* A gold coin of the time of Henry VIII, of the value of six shillings eight pence sterling, or about $1 50

Geŏr'gi an, *a* 1 (*Geog*) Belonging or relating to Georgia, in Asia, or to Georgia, one of the United States

2 Belonging or relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain, as, the *Georgian* era.

Geŏr'gic, *n* [Fr *georgique*, and *georgiques*, pl, Lat *georgicum* (sc *carmen*), and *georgica*, pl, Gr βίβλιον γεωργικόν, and τα γεωργικα See *infra*] A rural poem, a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, as, the *Georgics* of Virgil

Geŏr'gic, } *a* [Fr *georgique*, Lat *georgicus*,
Geŏr'gic-al, } Gr γεωργικός, belonging to tillage, γεωργία, tillage, agriculture See GLORGI] Relating to agriculture and rural affairs *Addison.*

Geŏr'gi-um Sĭ'dus [N Lat, the star of George (III of England).] (*Astron*) The planet Uranus, so named by its discoverer, Sir William Herschel

Ge ŏs'co py, *n* [Fr *géoscopie*, Gr γεα, γῆ, the earth, and σκοπεῖν, σκεπτεσθαι, to look about, to view] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection *Chambers*

Gē'o se lĕn'ic, *a* [Gr γῆ, earth, and σελήνη, moon] Pertaining to the earth and moon, belonging to, or concerned in, the joint action or mutual relations of the earth and moon, as, *geoselenic* phenomena

Ge ŏt'ic, *a* [Gr γεα, γῆ, the earth] Belonging to earth, terrestrial [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Gĕ'rah, *n* [Heb *gerah*, literally a bean] (*Jewish Antiq*) The smallest piece of money in use among the ancient Hebrews, being the twentieth part of a shekel, or nearly three cents

Ge-rā'ni ŭm, *n* [Lat, Gr γερανιον, from γερανος, crane] (*Bot*) A genus of plants having a beak like torus or receptacle, around which the seed capsules are arranged, and membranous projections, or stipules, at the joints Most of the species have showy flowers and a pungent odor —Called sometimes *crane's bill*

Gē'rant, *n* [Fr] The manager or acting partner of a company, joint stock association, &c *Simmonds.*

Gē'rent, *a* [Lat *gerens*, p pr of *gerere*, to bear, to manage, govern, Fr *gerer*, Pr *gerir*] Bearing, carrying [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Gĕr'fal con (jĕr'faw kn), *n* See GYRFALCON.

Gĕrm (14), *n* [Fr *germe*, Pr *germ*, *germe*, It *germe*, Sp *germen*, Lat *germen*, for *gerimen*, from *gerere*, to bear, produce] [Written also *germe*]

1 (*Physiol*) That which is to develop an embryo, a point of growth, an ovary, a bud, as, the *germ* of a fetus, of a plant or flower, and the like

In the entire process in which a new being originates two distinct classes of action participate, namely, the act of generation by which the *germ* is produced; and the act of development, by which that *germ* is evolved into the complete organism *Carpenter*

2 That from which any thing springs, origin, first principle, as, the *germ* of civil liberty, or of prosperity

Ger-mān', *a.* The same as GERMANE

Gĕr'man, *a* [Lat *germanus*, full, own, of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, Fr *germain*, Pr *german*, O Sp, Pg, & It *germano*, N. Sp *hermano*] Nearly related, closely akin

Wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion *Shak*

Cousins german, cousins having the same grandfather

Gĕr'man, *a.* [Lat *Germanus*. See *infra*] (*Geog*) Belonging to Germany.

German sausage, a polony, or gut stuffed with meat partly cooked — *German silver*, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel in different proportions for different uses,— thus, as a substitute for silver, 2 parts of copper, 1 of zinc, and 1 of nickel, for rolling purposes, 12 copper, 4 zinc, 5 nickel, for castings, 3 copper, 1 zinc, 1 nickel, with sometimes a little lead The original German silver is prepared from an ore found in Hennebürg, and contains by analysis 40 4 of copper, 25 4 zinc, 31 6 nickel, and 2 6 iron. — *German steel*, a metal made of white iron in forges where charcoal is employed; the ores being either bog-iron or the sparry carbonate. *Ure* — *German tinder* See ANADOU

Gĕr'man, *n.*; *pl* GĔR'MANS. [Lat *Germanus*, of Celtic origin, and signifying *neighbor*, i e., of the Gauls]

1 (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Germany.

2 The German language

Ger mān'der, *n* [Fr *germandrée*, Pr *germandrea*, It *calamandrea*, Sp *camedrio*, *camedreo*, *camedris*, Lat *chamædrys*, Gr χαμαιδρυς, from χαμαί, on the earth or ground, and δρυς, Skr *dru*, tree, especially the oak] (*Bot*) A plant of several species of the genera *Veronica* and *Teucrium*, formerly much used, in Europe, for medicine and in brewing

Ger mānc', *a* [Lat *germanus* See GERMAN] Literally, near akin, hence, closely allied, appropriate or fitting, relevant

The phrase would be more *germane* to the matter *Shak*

Apply the funds to a purpose as *germane* as possible to the intention of the founder *I Smith*

Ger-mān'ic, *a* [Lat *Germanicus*, Fr *Germanique* See GERMAN, *n*] Pertaining to Germany, as, the *Germanic* body or confederacy

Gĕr'man ism, *n* [Fr *Germanisme*] An idiom of the German language *Chesterfield*

Gĕr'man-mil'let, *n* (*Bot*) A species of grass (*Setaria Germanica*), the seed of which is sometimes used for food *Simmonds*

Gĕr'man-pāste, *n* A food for cage birds, made of pea meal, hemp seed, raw meat, lard, and honey or treacle *Simmonds*

Gĕr'men, *n*, *pl* GĔR'MENS Same as GERM, q v

Gĕr'mi nal, *a* [Lat *germen* See GERM] Pertaining or belonging to a germ, as, the *germinal* vesicle

Germinal (zhēr'me năl'), *n* [Fr, from Lat *germen*, *germinis*, shoot, sprout] The seventh month of the French republican calendar, dating from September 22, 1792 It commenced March 21, and ended April 19 See VENDEMIAIRE

Gĕr'mi nant, *a* [Lat *germinans*, p pr of *germinare*] Sprouting, sending forth germs or buds

Gĕr'mi nāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GERMINATED, *p pr* & *vb n* GERMINATING] [Lat *germinare*, *germinatum*, It *germinare*, Sp *germinar*, Pr *germenar*, Fr *germer* See GERM] To sprout to bud, to shoot, to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed *Bacon*

Gĕr'mi nāte, *v t* To cause to sprout *Pope*

Gĕr'mi nā'tion, *n* [Lat *germinatio*, Fr *germination*, Pr *germinacio*, Sp *germinacion*, It *germinazione*]

1 The act of sprouting, the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant

2 The time in which seeds vegetate, after being planted or sown *Martyn*

Gĕr'mi na tive, *a* Pertaining to germination

Gĕrn, *v t* To grin or yawn [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Gĕr'ro cō'mi ă, *n* The same as GEROCOMY

Gĕ'ro cŏm'ic al, *a* Pertaining to gerocomy [*Obs*] *Smith* 1666

Ge rŏc'o my, *n* [Fr *gerocomie*, Gr γηροκομια, an old man, and κομεω, to take care of] (*Med*) That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people

Gĕr'ry man'der, *v t* To divide as a state, into local districts, for the choice of representatives, in a way which is unnatural and unfair with a view to give a political party an advantage over its opponent

☞ This was done in Massachusetts at a time when Elbridge Gerry was governor and was attributed to his influence, hence the name though it is now known that he was opposed to the measure [U S] *Bartlett*

Gĕr'und, *n* [Lat *gerundium*, from *gerere*, to bear, Sp, Pg, & It *gerundio* Lat also *gerundivus modus*, hence Fr *gérondif*, Pr *gerundiu*] (*Lat Gram*) A kind of verbal neuter noun, having only the four oblique cases of the singular number, and governing cases like a participle

Ge rŭnd'i al, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, a gerund

Ge rŭnd'ive, *n* (*Lat Gram*) The future passive participle *Andrews*

Ge rŭnd'ive, *a* Pertaining to or partaking of, the nature of the gerund, gerundial

Ge rŭnd'ive ly, *adv* In the manner of a gerund, as, or in place of, a gerund

Ger-vil'li ă, *n* (*Paleon*) An extinct genus of bivalves, found in a fossil state

Gĕg'ling, *n* The same as GOSLING [*Prov Eng*]

Gĕst, *n* [O Fr *geste*, exploit, L Lat *gesta*, history of things done, from Lat *gestum*, pl *gesta*, from *gerere*, to bear, carry on perform, hence, *res gestæ*, a deed, *res gestæ*, events, occurrences, Pr *gesta*, chronicle, history, Sp *gestas* pl, It *geste*, pl, exploits achievements]

1 That which has been done, something accomplished, a deed, action, or achievement, demeanor [*Rare*] "Heroic grace and honorable *gest*" *Spenser*

The lives, stories, and *gests* of men, which are contained in the Bible *Tyndale*

2 An action represented in sports, plays, or on the stage, show, ceremony [*Obs*] *Mede*

3 [O Fr *giste*, N Fr *gîte*, a lodging place, bed, home, L Lat *gestum*, *gistum*, hospitality, guest-chamber, inn, Pr *jatz*, from Fr. *gésir*, Pr. *jazer*, Lat. *jacere*, to lie.] A stage in traveling; so much of a journey as is made without resting, a rest, a stop [*Obs*] *Browne.*

4 A roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed in a royal progress Many of them are extant in the herald's office [*Obs*] *Hammer.*

Gĕs'tant, *a* [Lat *gerere*, to carry] Bearing within, laden, burdened [*Rare*] "Clouds *gestant* with heat" *E B Browning.*

Ges tā'tion, *n* [Lat *gestatio*, from *gestare*, to bear, to carry, v intens from *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear, Fr *gestation*, It *gestazione*]

1 The act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments. [*Obs*] *Browne.*

2 The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery, pregnancy

3 Exercise in which one is borne or carried, as on horseback, or in a carriage, without the exertion of his own powers, passive exercise

Ges'ta to ry (90), *a* [Lat *gestatorius*, Fr. *gestatoire*, It *gestatorio*]

1 Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy

2 Capable of being carried or worn [*Obs. or rare*] *Browne.*

Gĕs'tic, *a* [See GEST, 2, from Fr *geste*, Lat *gestus*, carriage, motion, gesture, from *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear See GESTURE]

1 Pertaining to deeds or feats of arms, legendary

And the gay grandsire skilled in *gestic* lore
Has trusted hoarse the burden of fourscore *Goldsmith*

2 Relating to bodily motion, pertaining to, or consisting of, gestures, — said especially with reference to dancing

He seemed, like herself, carried away by the enthusiasm of the *gestic* art *W Scott*

Ges tic'ū lāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GESTICULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* GESTICULATING] [Lat *gesticulari*, *gesticulatum*, *gesticulus*, a mimic gesture, gesticulation dim of *gestus*, gesture, Fr *gesticuler*, Sp *gesticular* See GESTIC] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking to use postures *Herbert*

Ges tic'ū lāte, *v t* To represent by gesture, to act *B Jonson*

Ges tic'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *gesticulatio*, Fr *gesticulation*, Sp *gesticulacion*, It *gesticulazione*]

1 The act of gesticulating or making gestures to express passion or enforce sentiments

2 A gesture a motion of the body or limbs in speaking, or in representing action or passion, and enforcing arguments and sentiments *Macaulay*

3 Antic tricks or motions

Ges tic'ū lā'tor, *n* [Lat Fr *gesticulateur*, Sp *gesticulador*, It *gesticulatore*] One who gesticulates

Ges tic'ū la to ry (syn op, § 130), *a* Representing by or belonging to, gestures *Harton*

Gĕs'tor, *n* [From *gest*, q v] One who relates the gests or achievements of distinguished personages, a narrator [*Ob*] *Chaucer*

Gĕst'ū al, *a* Pertaining to gesture

Gĕst'ūre (jĕst'yūr, 55), *n* [L Lat *gestura*, from Lat *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear, behave, perform, act, Lat *gestus*, Fr *geste* See GESTIC]

1 Bearing position, or movement of the body or limbs posture [*Obs*]

Accubation or lying down at meals was a *gesture* used by many nations *Bourne*

2 A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion, any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion

Humble and reverent *gestures* in our approaches to God *Hooker.*

Grace was in all her steps heaven in her eye,
In every *gesture* dignity and love *Milton*

Gĕst'ūre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GESTURED *p pr* & *vb n* GESTURING] To accompany with gesture or action to gesticulate

Gĕst'ūre, *v i* To make gestures to gesticulate

Gĕst'ūre less, *a* Free from gestures

Gĕst'ūre ment *n* Act of making gestures [*Obs*]

Gĕt, *v t* [*imp* GOT (GAT, *obs* *p p* GOTTEN, *ob descent*, *p pr* & *vb n* GETTING] A S *getan*, *gitan* Icel *geta*, to produce, obtain, O H Ger *gezan*, to obtain, Goth *gitan*, to obtain, *bigitan*, to find]

1 To procure to obtain, to gain possession of; to acquire to come by to win, by almost any means as to *get* favor by kindness to *get* wealth by industry and economy, to *get* land by purchase, and the like

2 To come into possession of — only in the forms compounded with *have* and *had*

Thou hast *got* the face of a man *Herbert.*

3 To beget to procreate to generate

I had rather adopt a child than *get* it *Shak.*

4 To obtain mental possession of to learn, to commit to memory, to memorize, as, to *get* a lesson.

It being harder with him to *get* one sermon by heart, than to get twenty *Fell.*

5 To prevail on, to induce, to persuade.

Get him to say his prayers *Shak.*

6 To procure to be, or to occur, — with a following participle

Those things I bid you do; *get* them dispatched *Shak.*

7 To betake, to carry, — in a reflexive use.

Get thee out from this land *Gen.* xxxi 13.

He with all speed *got* himself . to the strong town of Megs *Knolles.*

☞ *Get*, as a transitive verb, is combined with all adverbs implying motion, to express the causing to, the effecting in, the object of the verb, of the kind of motion indicated by the preposition, thus, *to get in*, to cause to enter *to get out*, to make come forth, to extract *to get off*, to take off from upon any thing, to remove *to get together*, to cause to come together, to collect, and the like

Syn.—To obtain, gain win, acquire See OBTAIN

Gĕt, *v t* 1 To make acquisition, to gain, to be increased

We mourn, France smiles, we lose, they daily *get* *Shak*

2 To fall or bring one's self into a state or condition, to come to be, to become, —with a following adjective belonging to the subject of the verb "To *get* rid of fools and scoundrels" *Pope* "Bathes, and *gets* drunk" *Dryden*

His chariot wheels *get* hot by driving fast *Coleridge*

To get ahead to advance, to prosper — *To get along*, to proceed, to advance — *To get a mile* or other distance, to pass over it in traveling — *To get among* to arrive in the midst of, to become one of a number — *To get asleep*, to fall asleep — *To get at* to reach, to make way to — *To get back*, to arrive at the place from which one departed, to return — *To get before* to arrive in front or more forward — *To get behind*, to fall in the rear to lag — *To get between* to arrive between — *To get clear*, to disengage one's self to be released as from confinement, obligation, or burden, also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment —*To get drunk*, to become intoxicated — *To get forward*, to proceed to advance, also to prosper, to advance in wealth — *To get home*, to arrive at one's dwelling — *To get loose* or *free* to disengage one's self to be released from confinement — *To get near* to approach within a small distance — *To get on* to proceed, to advance — *To get quit of* to get rid of to shift off or to disengage one's self from — *To get rid of* to disengage one's self from also, to shift off, to remove — *To get up* to make ready, to prepare as to *get up* a celebration, also to write, print, or publish, as, to *get up* an oration, or a directory

☞ *Get*, as an intransitive verb, is used with a following preposition or adverb of motion to indicate movement or action on the part of the subject of the act, of the kind signified by the preposition or adverb or, in the general sense, to move, to stir, to make one's way, to advance, to arrive, and the like as, *to get away* to leave, to escape *to get down*, to descend *to get up* to rise, especially from a seat or bed *to get along* or *forward*, to advance to make progress, hence to prosper succeed, or live *to get in*, to enter *to get out*, to extricate one's self to escape *to get through* to traverse also to finish, to be done *to get to* to arrive at, to reach *to get off* to come from upon any thing, to dismount also, to escape to come off clear *to get together* to assemble, to convene

Gĕt'-pĕn'ny, *n* Something which gets or gains money to those who are concerned with it a successful affair or performance [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Gĕt'ta ble, *a* Capable of being obtained [*Rare*]

Gĕt'ter, *n* One who gets, gains, obtains, acquires, begets, or procreates

Gĕt'ting, *n* 1 The act of obtaining, gaining, or acquiring, acquisition

Get wisdom, and with all thy *getting*, get understanding *Prov* iv 7

2 That which is got or obtained, gain profit

Gew'gaw, *n* [O Eng *geugaw*, *geagaw*, *geagawde* Of Fr *joujou*, plaything, and Eng *gaud* ornament] A showy trifle, a pretty thing of little worth, a toy, a bauble, a splendid plaything "A heavy *gewgaw* called a crown" *Dryden*

Gew'gaw, *a* Showy without value, pretentious, gaudy

Seeing his *gewgaw* castle shine,
New as his title built last year *Tennyson*

Gey'ser (gī'zer) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Icel *geysa*, to be impelled, *geysandi* vehement] (*Geog*) A fountain common in Iceland, which spouts forth boiling water *Mantell*

Ghast, *v t* To strike aghast, to affright [*Obs*]

Ghasted by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled *Shak*

Ghast'ful, *a* [See GHASTLY] Dreary, dismal, fit for walking ghosts [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ghast'ful ly, *adv* Frightfully *Pope*

Ghast'li ness, *n* [From *ghastly*] The state of being ghastly, horror of countenance, a death-like look

Ghast'ly, *a* [*compar* GHASTLIER, *superl* GHASTLIEST] [A S *gāstlic*, ghostly, spiritual, from *gast*, ghost, spirit]

1 Like a ghost in appearance, death like, pale, dismal

Each turned his face with a *ghastly* pang *Coleridge*

His face was so *ghastly* that it could scarcely be recognized *Macaulay*

2 Horrible, shocking, dreadful "Mangled with *ghastly* wounds" *Milton*

Ghast'ly, *adv* In a ghastly manner, hideously

Staring full *ghastly* like a strangled man *Shak*

Ghast'ness, *n* Ghastliness [*Obs*] *Shak*

Ghat } (gawt), *n* [Hind *ghāt*, an entrance into a
Ghaut } country over mountains, or through a difficult pass]

1 A pass through a mountain [*India*]

A steep *ghat* or pass leading up the cliff *J D Hooker*

2 A range or chain of mountains [*India*]

3 Stairs descending to a river *Malcom*

Ghē'ber, } *n* A worshiper of fire, a Zoroastrian,
Ghē'bre, } a Parsee See GUEBER

Ghee (gē), *n* [Hind *ghi*, clarified butter, Skr *ghrita*] Butter clarified by boiling, and thus converted into a kind of oil [*East Indies*] *Malcom.*

Ghĕr'kin, *n* [Ger *gurke*, O Ger. & Dan. *agurke*, D *agurkje*, dim, Pol *ogorek*, Russ *ogurets*, Ar *al-khiyār*, Per *khiyār*, Hind *khīrā*, *kakri*, *khiyār*] A small species of cucumber used for pickling.

Ghĕss, *v t* & *i* The same as GUESS [*Obs*]

Ghĕt'to, *n* [It] The Jews' quarter in Rome

I went to the *Ghetto*, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb by themselves *Evelyn*

Ghĭb'el-line (gĭb'el-lin), *n* (*It Hist*) One of a faction in Italy, in the 13th century, which favored the German emperors, and opposed the Guelfs, or adherents of the popes *Brande.*

Ghōle (gōl), *n* See GHOUL

Ghōst (gost), *n* [O Eng *gast*, A S *gāst*, breath, spirit, mind, genius, O Sax *gest*, D *geest*, Ger *geist*, Icel *geisti*, vehement, rapid, *geysa*, to be impelled Cf GAZE]

1 The spirit, the soul of man

Then gives her grieved *ghost* thus to lament and mourn *Spenser*

2 The soul of a deceased person the soul or spirit separate from the body, an apparition

I thought that I had died in sleep,
And was a blessed *ghost* *Coleridge*

Holy Ghost the Holy Spirit the Paraclete, the Comforter, (*Theol*) the third person in the Trinity — *To give up the ghost*, to die, to yield up the breath or spirit, to expire

Ghōst (gōst), *v i* To die, to expire [*Obs*] *Sidney*

Ghōst (gost), *v t* To haunt with an apparition [*Obs*] *Shak*

Ghōst'less (gōst'les), *a* Without life or spirit [*Obs*] *Sherwood*

Ghōst'li ness, *n* Spiritual tendency [*Obs*]

Ghōst'ly (gost'lĭ), *a* 1 Relating to the soul, not carnal or secular spiritual "A divine, a *ghostly* confessor" *Shak* "*Ghostly* offices" *Bp Taylor*

Save and defend us from our *ghostly* enemies *Common Prayer*

One of the *ghostly* children of St Jerome *Bp Taylor*

2 Pertaining to apparitions *Addison*

Ghoul (gōōl), *n* [Per *ghol*, an imaginary sylvan demon, supposed to devour men and animals, *ghul*, a mountain demon, *ghaul*, a demon of the woods] An imaginary evil being among Eastern nations, which was supposed to prey upon human bodies [Written also *ghole*] *T Moore*

Gĭăl lo ŏw'no (gĭăl-lo-ō'no), *n* [It *giallorino*, from *giallo*, yellow, from O H Ger *gelo*, A S *gelu*, *geolu*, Eng *yellow*, N H Ger *gelb*] A fine yellow pigment the yellow oxide of lead or massicot The term, however, was variously employed by early writers on art *Fairholt*

Giam'beux (zham'bŭ), *n pl* [See JAMBEUX] Greaves, armor for the legs [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Gī'ant, *n* [O Eng *geant*, from Fr *geant*, Pr *jaun*, *jaunt*, *gyant*, Sp, Pg, & It *gygante*, A S *gygant*, from Lat *gigas*, *gigantis*, Gr γίγας, γίγαντος, properly ἰ γῆγενης, earth born, *gena*, from γῆ, the earth, and γενεσθαι. See GENESIS The ancients believed the first inhabitants of the earth to be produced from the ground, and to be of enormous size]

1 A man of extraordinary bulk and stature

Giants of mighty bone and bold emprise *Milton*

2 A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual

Giant's Causeway (*Geog*) a vast collection of basaltic pillars in the county of Antrim, on the northern coast of Ireland

Gī'ant, *a* Like a giant, extraordinary in size or strength, as, *giant* brothers, a *giant* son

Gī'ant ess, *n* A female giant, a female of extraordinary size and stature *Shak*

Gī'ant-fĭn'nel, *n* (*Bot*) A large, coarse looking herb, of the genus *Ferula* found in Italy

Gī'ant ize, *v i* [Fr *geantiser*] To play the giant [*Obs*] *Sherwood*

Gī'ant ly, *a* Appropriate to, or resembling, a giant, gigantic, huge [*Obs*] *South*

Gī'ant-ry, *n* The race of giants [*Obs*] *Cotgrave*

Gī'ant ship, *n* The state or character of a giant

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crestfallen,
Stalking with less unconscionable strides *Milton*

Giaour (jour), *n* [Turk *gaour*, Per *gâur*, an infidel] An infidel, —a term applied by the Turks to disbelievers in the religion of Mahomet *Byron*

Gib, *n* [Abbreviated from *Gilbert*, the name of the cat in the old story of Reynard the Fox, in the Romaunt of the Rose, &c "Hath no man geldid *Gyb*, her cat?" *Gammer Gurton*] A cat [*Obs*]

Gib, *n* A piece or slip, notched or otherwise, in a machine or structure, to hold other parts together, or keep them in place, —usually held in its place by a wedge or key, or by a screw

Gib and key or *gib and cotter*, the fixed wedge or *gib*, and the driving wedge, *key*, or *cotter*, used for tightening the strap which holds the brasses at the end of a connecting rod in steam machinery, or for other like purposes [See *Illust of Cotter*]

Gib, *v i* 1 To act like a cat, to caterwaul *B & Fl*

2 To show determination not to move, to be obstinate, to balk, —said of a horse *Youatt*

Gib, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GIBBED, *p pr* & *vb n* GIBBING] To secure or fasten with a gib, or gibs

Gibbe, *n* [See GIB] An old, worn out animal [*Obs*] *Shak*

Gĭb'ber, *v i.* [*imp.&p p.* GIBBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIBBERING] [Allied to *jabber* and *gabble*, q v.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Gĭb'ber, *n* A balky horse *Youatt.*

Gĭb'ber-ĭsh, *n* [From *gibber.*] Rapid and inarticulate talk, unintelligible language; unmeaning words *Swift.*

Gĭb'ber-ĭsh, *a* Unmeaning, as words.

Gĭb'bet, *n* [Fr *gibet*, L Lat *gibetum*, *gibetus*, It. *grubbetto*, *grubbetta*, diminutive of *grubba*; Prov It. *gibba*, an under waistcoat, doublet, mane, so that it probably originally signified a halter, a rope round the neck of malefactors, or it is, perhaps, derived from Lat *gibbus*, hunched, humped, crook-backed, convex]

1 A kind of gallows, an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on which, formerly, notorious malefactors were hanged in chains, and on which their bodies were suffered to remain as spectacles *Swift*

2 The projecting beam of a crane, on which the pulley is fixed *Brande*

Gĭb'bet, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GIBBETED, *p pr* & *vb n* GIBBETING]

1 To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows, as an infamous punishment, to hang or expose on any thing

2 To expose to infamy "I'll *gibbet* up his name" *Oldham.*

Gĭb'bĕr, *n* [Fr *gibier*, from L Lat *giba*, box, chest Gr κιββα, wallet, purse] Wild fowl, game. [*Obs*] *Addison.*

Gibbon

Gĭb'bon, *n* (*Zool*) An animal of the genus *Hylobates* (*Il lar*), a kind of ape remarkable for the length of its arms, which, when the animal is standing, reach to the ankle joints It is of a black color, with the exception of the hands and feet and a circle around the face, which are white, —called also *hylobate* *Baird*

Gĭb'-boom, *n* See JIB-BOOM

Gĭb bōse', *a* [Lat *gibbosus*, from *gibbus*, *gibba*, hunch, hump, Fr *gibbeux*, Pr *gibos*, Sp & Pg *giboso*, It *gibboso*] Humped, — said of a surface which presents one or more large elevations *Brande*

Gĭb bŏs'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *gibbosité*] The state of being gibbous, gibbousness

Gĭb'bŏŭs, *a* [Lat *gibbosus* See GIBBOSE]

1 Swelling by a regular curve or surface, protuberant, convex, as, the moon is *gibbous* between the quarters and the full moon, the enlightened part being then convex

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member *Wiseman.*

2 Hunched, hump-backed [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Gĭb'bŏŭs ly, *adv* In a gibbous form

Gĭb'bŏŭs ness, *n* Protuberance, a round prominence convexity

Gibbs'ĭte, *n* (*Min*) A mineral found at Richmond, in Massachusetts, and named in honor of George Gibbs It is a hydrate of alumina

Gĭb'ĕăt, *n* [See GIB] A he cat, or an old worn out cat [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Gĭbe, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GIBED, *p pr* & *vb n* GIBING] [Prov Fr *giber*, jouer, O Fr *gaber*, to deride See GABBLE] To cast reproaches and sneering expressions, to rail, to utter taunting, sarcastic words, to flout, to fleer, to scoff.

Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift*

That dry, barren, musty *gibing* which thou hast used of late *W Scott*

Gĭbe, *v t* To reproach with contemptuous words, to deride, to scoff at, to treat with sarcastic reflections, to taunt

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them *Swift*

Gĭbe, *n* An expression of censure mingled with contempt, a scoff, a railing, an expression of sarcastic scorn

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and the notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face *Shak.*
With solemn *gibe* did Eustace banter me *Tennyson.*

Gĭb'er, *n* One who utters gibes *B Jonson.*

Gĭb'ing ly, *adv* In a gibing manner, scornfully.

Gĭb'let, *a* Made of giblets, as, a *giblet* pie

Gĭb'lets, *n pl* [O Fr *giblet*, *gibelet*, equivalent to *gibier*, game See GIBBIER] Those parts of a fowl which are removed before cooking, as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c, —often served separately, as in a sauce or pie

Gĭb'ship, *n* Catship [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl.*

Gĭb'stăff (Synop, § 130), *n* [Prov Eng *gib*, a hooked stick]

1 A staff to gauge water, or to push a boat.

2 A staff formerly used in fighting beasts on the stage [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Gĭd'dĭ-ly, *adv* [See GIDDY] In a giddy, unsteady, or careless manner, inconstantly, negligently

Gĭd'dĭ ness, *n* 1 The state of being giddy.

A medicine against the *giddiness* of the brain. *Holyday.*

2. The quality of being inconstant or heedless; unsteadiness; levity. *South*

Gid'dy, *a.* [*compar.* GIDDIER, *superl* GIDDIEST] [A-S. *gidig, gydig, gydlig,* giddy, dizzy, *gydlian, gydlian,* to be giddy Cf A-S *gíd,* a point of a weapon, prick, goad]

1 Having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about, having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body, and therefore wavering and inclined to fall, light-headed, given to vertigo, dizzy.

By *giddy* head and staggering legs betrayed *Tate*

2 Promoting or inducing giddiness, as, a *giddy* height, a *giddy* precipice *Prior*

As we paced along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches *Shak*

3 Bewildering on account of rapidity, whirling, running round with celerity, gyratory

The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill *Pope*

4 Characterized by inconstancy, unstable, tottering, unfixed, changeable "*Giddy* chance" *Dryden*

5 Characterized by heedlessness, wild, thoughtless, excited "*Giddy,* foolish hours" *Rowe*
"Young heads are *giddy*" *Cowper*

Gid'dy, *v. i* To turn rapidly, to reel *Chapman*

Gid'dy, *v. t* To make dizzy, to render reeling or unsteady *Farindon*

Gid'dy-hĕad (hĕd), *n* A person without thought or judgment

Gid'dy-pāced (past), *a* Moving irregularly [*Obs*] *Shak*

Gide, *v. t* [See GIVE] To guide [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Gier'-ēa'gle (jer'), *n* [D *geyr-arend,* Ger *geyer-adler,* i e, vulture eagle, from D *geyr,* N H Ger *geyer,* O H Ger *gir,* vulture] A bird of the eagle kind mentioned in Leviticus xi 18

Gīe'geck ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral occurring in greenish gray six sided prisms, having a greasy luster It is a pseudomorph of cleolite, and differs from it mainly in containing a small additional portion of water,—so called in honor of Sir Charles *Gieseck*

Gif, *conj* [A S *gif,* if, from *gifan* to give See IF] If

☞ *Gif* is the old form of *if,* and frequently occurs in the earlier English writers See IF

Gif'fard In jĕct'or (*Mach*) An instrument for supplying steam boilers with water, and operated by the direct action of steam on the water,—so called from the inventor

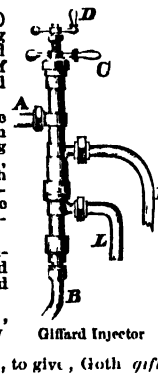

Giffard Injector

☞ The steam enters from the boiler at A, and the water from the tank at E, their amount being regulated by the handles D and C, respectively L is the pipe through which the overflow occurs at starting The water heated by the steam all of which it has condensed enters the boiler at B

Giff'-gāff, *n* Mutual accommodation —an old phrase used by Hugh Latimer, and revived by Sir Walter Scott

Gif'fy, *n* A very short time, an instant, a moment, a jiffy [*Colloq*]

Gift, *n* [A S *gift,* from *gifan,* to give, Goth *gifts,* Ger *gift,* f and neut]

1 Any thing given or bestowed, any piece of property which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation, a donation, a present, an offering, an oblation —sometimes used in a bad sense, as any thing given to corrupt or bribe

Shall I receive by *gift,* what of my own
I can command? *Milton*

Neither take a *gift,* for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise *Deut* xvi 19

2 Some quality or endowment given to man by God, a pre eminent and special talent or aptitude, power, faculty, as, the *gift* of wit, the *gift* of ridicule *Addison.*

3 The act of giving or conferring *Milton*

4 Right or power of giving or bestowing *South*

5 (*Law*) A voluntary transfer of real or personal property, from one to another, without any consideration It can be perfected only by deed, or in case of personal property, by an actual delivery of possession *Bouvier Burrill*

Syn.—Present, donation, grant, largess, benefaction, boon, bounty, gratuity, endowment, talent, faculty —GIFT, PRESENT, DONATION These words as here compared, denote something gratuitously imparted to another out of one's property A *gift* is usually from one who is in some respects a superior and is designed for the relief or benefit of him who receives it A *present* is ordinarily from an equal or inferior, and is always intended as a compliment or expression of kindness *Donation* is a word of more dignity, denoting, properly a gift of considerable value, and ordinarily a gift made either to some public institution, or to an individual on account of his services to the public as, a *donation* to a college, a hospital, or a charitable society

But O, thou bounteous Giver of all good
Thou art of all thy *gifts* thyself the crown *Cowper*

Say, heavenly muse, shall not thy sacred vein
Afford a *present* to the infant God? *Milton.*

Gift, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* GIFTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* GIFTING] To endow with some power or faculty

He was *gifted* in a high degree with philosophical sagacity *I Taylor*

Gift'ed ness, *n.* The state of being gifted *Echard.*

Gig (jig), *n* [Fr *gigue,* It *giga* See JIG] A fiddle

Gig, *v. t* [Probably from Lat *gignere,* to beget]

1 To engender [*Obs*] *Dryden.*

2 [See FISHING] To fish with a gig or fishgig

Gig, *n* [It, O Sp, & Pr *giga,* Fr *gigue,* a string, instrument, N Sp *giga,* N Fr *gigue,* jig, romp from M H Ger *gige,* N H Ger *geige,* fiddle, M H Ger *gigen,* N H Ger *geigen,* to fiddle, Icel *geiga,* to tremble]

1 A top or whirligig, any little thing that is whirled round in play

Thou disputest like an infant, go whip thy *gig* *Shak*

2 A light carriage, with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse, a chair or chaise

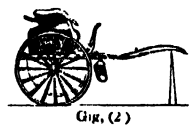
Gig, (2)

3 (*Naut*) A ship's wherry, or long, light boat, designed for rapid motion

4 A playful, or wanton person, a giglot

5 A rotatory cylinder, covered with wire teeth, for teasling woolen cloth

6 A dart or harpoon See FISHING

Gī'gan tē'an, *a* [Lat *gigantēus,* from *gigas,* It *gigantéo* See GIANT] Like a giant, mighty, gigantic *Sir T More*

Gī'gan tĕsque' (tĕsk'), *a* [Fr] Befitting a giant

What style would suit
The men required that I should give throughout
The sort of mock heroic *gigantesque,*
With which I bantered Lilia first *Tennyson*

Gī-găn'tic (110), *a* [Lat *gigas, gigantis* See GIANT]

1 Of extraordinary size, very large, huge, like a giant as, a man of *gigantic* stature

2 Enormous, very great or mighty, as, *gigantic* deeds *gigantic* wickedness *Milton*

Gī gan'tic al ly, *adv* In a gigantic manner

Gī găn'tī cīde, *n* [Lat *gigas, gigantis,* giant and *cædere,* to slay] The act of killing or murdering a giant *Bailliam*

Gī găn'tine, *a* Gigantic [*Obs*] *Bulloar*

Gī-găn'to lite, *n* [Gr γίγας, γίγαντος, giant and λίθος, stone, in allusion to the great size of the crystals] (*Min*) A variety of lolite, related to fahlunite, and occurring in large crystals

Gī'gan tŏl'o gy, *n* [Lat *gigas,* (Gr γίγας, γίγαντος, giant and λόγος, discourse, Fr *gigantologie*] An account or description of giants

Gī gan tŏm'a chy, *n* [Gr γιγαντομαχία, γίγας, γίγαντος, giant, and μάχη, battle, from μάχεσθαι, to fight, Lat *gigantomachia,* Fr *gigantomachie*] A war of giants especially, the fabulous war of the giants against Jupiter

Gig'gĕt, *n* The same as GIGOT "Cut the slave in *giggets*" *Lear & H*

Gig'gle *n* [From the verb See *infra*] A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath

Gig'gle, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* GIGGLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* GIGGLING] [D *giechelen,* Ger *kicheln, lachern,* from M H Ger *lachen,* equivalent to Lat *cachinnare,* to laugh aloud] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice, to laugh in a light frolicsome, or silly manner, to titter, to grin with childish levity or mirth

Giggling and laughing with all their might
At the pitcous hap of the fairy wight *Drake*

Gig'gler, *n* One who giggles or titters

Gig'let, } *n* [Cf A-S *gaegl, gagl,* lascivious, wan
Gig'lot, } ton, Icel *gagl,* M H Ger *gouch,* wanton, *geck,* silly] A wanton a lascivious girl [*Obs*]

The *giglet* is willful and is running upon her fate *W Scott*

Gig'let-wise, *n* A wanton manner [*Obs and R*]

Thou wilt gad by night in *giglet* wise *Fan ar*

Gig'lot, *a* Giddy, light, inconstant wanton "O *giglot* fortune" *Shak*

Gig'ot (jig ot) *n* [Fr, from O Fr *cogue,* fiddle, on account of the resemblance See GIG] A leg of mutton, hock, a piece of flesh [*Obs*]

In *gigots* cut the other fit for meat *Chapman*

Gil'bert ine, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a religious order, so named from *Gilbert,* lord of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, England about A D 1148 The monks observed the rule of St Augustine, the nuns that of St Benedict

Gild, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* GILDED or GILT, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* GILDING] [A S *gildan, gyldan,* from *gold,* gold, *gylden,* golden, Dan *forgylde,* Ger *vergolden* See GOLD]

1 To overlay or overspread with a thin covering of gold as, a *gilt* frame, hence, to cover or color with a gold like color

Her joy in *gilded* chariots when alive
And love of ombre, after death survive *Pope*
No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn *Pope*

2 To illuminate, to brighten *South*

Let oft good humor mild and gay
Gild the calm evening of your day *Trumbull*

3 To give a fair and agreeable external appearance to, to recommend or set off by superficial decoration, as, to *gild* flattery or falsehood

4 To make drunk. [*Obs*]

Trinculo is reeling ripe we are should they
Find this grand liquor that hath *gilded* them? *Shak*

Gild'ale, *n* A drinking bout in which every one pays an equal share [*Obs*]

Gild'en, *a* Gilded [*Obs*] "*Gilden* pillar" *Holland.*

Gild'er, *n* 1 One who gilds, one whose occupation is to overlay things with gold

2 A Dutch coin, of the value of twenty stivers, about thirty eight cents, or one shilling and ninepence sterling [Usually written *guilder*]

Gild'ing, *n*] The art or practice of overlaying things with gold leaf, or a thin coating of gold

2 That which is overlaid in gilding, a thin surface of gold covering some other substance.

Gill, *n* [A S *geagl, geahl,* jaw, Sw *gäl,* Dan *gjälle, galle, gelle,* gill of a fish]

1 (*Physiol*) A ciliated organ of respiration, generally in the form of folds or of leaf like tufts, by means of which the oxygen dissolved in a surrounding fluid is absorbed and combined with the blood, as in the case of fishes, frogs in their tadpole state, lobsters, and other water animals

Fishes perform respiration under water by the *gills* *Ray.*

2 (*Bot*) The radiating, gill shaped plate forming the under surface of a mushroom

3 The flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl or bird *Bacon.*

4 The flesh on the lower part of the cheeks, or under the chin *Swift.*

5 A pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is conveyed [*Prov Eng*]

6 [Icel *gil,* fissure, cleft] A woody glen, a place between steep banks, and a rivulet flowing through it, a brook [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Gill (jil), *n* [L Lat *gillo, gillo, gillo, gillo,* flask, O Fr. *galle* an earthen vessel Cf GALLON] A measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint

Gill, *n* [Abbreviated from *Gillian,* q v]

1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Nepeta,* the ground ivy See GROUND IVY

2 Malt liquor medicated with ground ivy

Gill, *n* [From *Gillian,* a woman's name] A young woman, a sportive or wanton girl "Luck Jack with his *Gill*" *B Jonson.*

Gill'-āle, *n* Ale flavored with gill, or ground ivy

Gill'-flăp, *n* A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill lid, immediately closing the gill-opening

Gill'-flirt (jil'), *n* A sportive or wanton girl, the same as JILL FLIRT

I can no more for such *gill flirts,* said the jester, than I do for thy leasings *W Scott*

Gill'-house, *n* A place where the liquor gill is sold *Pope*

Gill'i an, *n* [O Eng *Gillian,* for *Julian, Juliana*] A girl, a wanton a gill [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Gill'ie, *n* [Gael *gille, giolla,* boy, lad Cf A S. *guma,* companion, fellow] A boy, a page or menial *W Scott.*

Gill'-lid, *n* The covering of the gills

Gill'-ō'pen ing, *n* The external opening by means of which the water from the gills, as in fishes, passes off

Gil'ly flow'er, *n* [O Eng *peroflour, gilloflre, gillofer, giloter, girofle,* from Fr *girofle,* from Fr & Pr *girofle,* clove, Sp *girofle, girofre,* It *garofano,* from N Lat *caryophyllum,* Gr καρυόφυλλον See CARYOPHYLLOUS] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Matthiola* (especially the *M incana*), called also *purple gilliflower* stock

Gilse *n* [W *gleisiad, gleisiedyn,* salmon, from *glas,* blue] A kind of salmon [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Gilt, *imp* & *p. p* of *gild*

Gilt, *n* 1 Gold laid on the surface of a thing, gilding *Shak.*

2 [Prov Eng *gilt* a spayed sow, and sometimes a young pig or sow See GELT, *n*, and GELD, *v t*] A young female pig [*Prov Eng*]

Gilt'-hĕad *n*

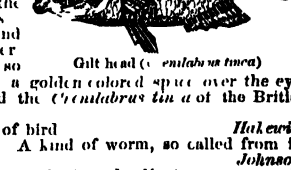
Gilt head (*Cantharus vulgaris*)

1 (*Ichth*) A kind of fish — the name is applied to two species the *Chrysophrys aurata* found in the Mediterranean, — so named from a golden colored space over the eyebrows, — and the *Crenilabrus tinca* of the British coasts

2 A kind of bird *Hakewill*

Gilt'-tāil, *n* A kind of worm, so called from its yellow tail *Johnson.*

Gim (jim), *a* [Cf GIMP] Neat, genteel, well dressed [*Obs or rare and local*]

Gim'bal *n* [See GEMEL RING] A contrivance for securing free motion in suspension, or for suspending any thing, as a chronometer, ship's compass, marine barometer, &c, so that it may keep a constant position, or remain in equilibrium unaffected by the motion of connected bodies, or the rolling of a ship It consists of a ring, within which the suspended body turns on an axis through the diameter, while the

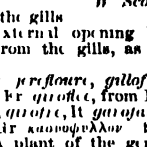
Gimbals.

ring itself turns on another axis at right angles to the first, by means of pivots resting in an outer ring, or other means of support

Gim'crăck (Jim'krak), *n* [O Eng. a spruce and pert pretender, also a spruce girl, from *gim* and *crack*, lad, boaster] A trivial mechanism, a device, a toy, a pretty thing *Asbuthnot*

Gim'let, *n* [Also written and pronounced *gimblet* (Gim'blet)] [O Fr *guimbelet*, N Fr *gibelet*, from O D *wimpel*, *weme*, a bore, *wemelen*, to bore, Eng *wimple*, q v, Ger *windelbohrer*] A borer, a small instrument, usually with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes by turning it with the hand

Gim'let, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GIMLETED, *p pr* & *vb n* GIMLETING]

1 To pierce with a gimlet

2 (*Naut*) To turn round, as an anchor, by the stock, that is, with a motion like the turning of a gimlet

Gim'let-eye, *n* A squint eye *Wright.*

Gim'mal, *n* [Lat *gemellus* See GEMEL, GEMELRING, and GIMBAL]

1 Joined work whose parts move within each other, as a bridle bit or interlocked rings

In their pale, dull mouths, the *gimmal*-bit
Lies foul with chewed grass *Shak.*

2 A quaint piece of machinery "Some odd *gimmals* or device" *Shak.*

Gim'mer, *n* [From *gimmal*, n Cf GIMCRACK] Movement or machinery [*Obs*] "The *gimmers* of the world" *More*

Gimp, *n* [O Fr *guimpe*, *guimple*, the pennon of a lance, from O H Ger *wimpal*, a summer garment, N H Ger *wimpel*, pennon, pendant] A kind of silk, woolen, or cotton twist, often with a metallic wire, or sometimes a coarse thread, running through it, used as trimming for dresses, &c

Gimp, *a* [W *gwymp*, fair, neat, comely] Smart, spruce, trim, nice [*Obs or Prov*]

Gin (Jin), *n* [Contracted and corrupted from *Geneva* See GENEVA] A distilled spirit or alcoholic liquor, manufactured in Holland from rye and barley, and flavored with juniper berries and sometimes with hops

Gin, *n* [A contraction of *engine*] 1 A machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength, especially, a machine consisting of a tripod formed of poles united at the top, one of them being longer than the rest, and called the *pry pole*, with a windlass, pulleys, ropes, &c, for raising or moving heavy weights, lifting ores from mines, hauling cannon, and like purposes, — also, a machine for separating the seeds from cotton, called hence a *cotton gin*, — the name is also given to an instrument of torture, and to a pump moved by rotary sails

Gin

2 A trap, a snare [*Obs*] "Treason and deceitful *gin*" *Spenser*

Gin, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GINNED, *p pr* & *vb n* GINNING]

1 To clear of seeds by a machine, as, to *gin* cotton

2 To catch in a trap [*Obs*] *Bean & Fl*

Gin, *v t* [A S *ginnan*, *gynnan* See BEGIN] To begin [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ging, *n* The same as GANG, q v [*Obs*]

There is a knot, a *ging*, a pack, a conspiracy against me *Shak*

Gin'gal, *n* A light gun mounted on a carriage so as to be carried easily by men or by animals [Written also *jingal*] *Oliphant.*

Gin'ger, *n* [O Eng *gingiber*, *gynginer*, It *gengero*, *gengiero*, *genguovo*, *zenzero*, *zenzovero*, Sp *gengibre*, Pg *gengivre*, Pr *gingebre*, Fr *gingembre*, from Lat *zingiber*, *zingiberi*, L Lat *zinziber*, Gr ζιγγίβερις, ζιγγίβερι, Ar & Pers *zendjebil*, from Skr *sringa-vera*, i e, horn shaped, from *sringa*, horn, and *wēra*, shape, Ger *ingwer*, M H Ger *gingeber*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Zingiber*, found in both the East and West Indies The species most commonly known is *Z officinalis*, the hot and spicy root of which is extensively used in cookery and in medicine *London*

Gin'ger-beer, *n* A sort of beer impregnated with ginger, — called also *ginger pop*

Gin'ger-brĕad, *n* A kind of plain sweet cake flavored with ginger

Gin'ger brĕad-tree, *n* (*Bot*) The doom palm, — so called from the resemblance of its rind to gingerbread See DOOM PALM

Gin'ger brĕad Work (-wûrk) Work cut, carved, or formed in various fanciful shapes for ornament, like the figures on gingerbread, or those into which gingerbread is shaped [*Colloq*] *Grose*

Gin'ger ly, *adv* [Prov Eng *ginger*, brittle, tender Cf Ger *zimperlich*, coy, cautious] Nicely, cautiously, fastidiously, daintily *Dickens.*

What is it you took up so *gingerly*? *Shak*

Gin'ger-ness, *n* Niceness, tenderness [*Obs.*]

Gin'ger-pŏp, *n* See GINGER BEER

Gin'ger-wine, *n* Wine impregnated with ginger.

Ging'ham, *n* [Fr *guingan*, Jav *ginggang*] A kind of cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven; — distinguished from printed cotton or prints.

Gin'ging, *n* (*Mining*) The lining of a mine-shaft with stones or bricks for its support

Gin'gi-val, *a* [Lat *gingiva*, the gum.] Pertaining to the gums *Holder.*

Gin'gle, *n*, and *v t* & *i* See JINGLE

Gin'gly-moid, } *a* [Fr *gingylmoïde*, Gr γιγ-
Gin'gly moid'al, } γλωειδής, γίγγλυμος and εἶδος, form See *infra*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a ginglymus

Gin'gly mŏs, *n*, *pl* GIN'GLY-MĪ [Gr γίγγλυμος, any hinge like joint, a ball and socket joint] (*Anat*) A kind of articulation admitting of only two motions, as in a hinge, that species of articulation in which, either by the action of lateral tendons, or by transverse extension or irregularity of the joint, only flexion and extension are possible, as in the elbow joint

Gin'-hôrse, *n* A horse which puts a gin in motion

Gin'-house, *n* A building where cotton is ginned

Gin'net, *n* [See GENET and GENNIT] A nag

Gin'ny-căr'riage, *n* A small, strong carriage for conveying materials on a railway [*Eng*] *Halliwell*

Gin'-ring, *n* The ring round which a horse moves in putting a gin in motion *Halliwell*

Gin'seng, *n* [This word is probably Chinese, and it is said by Grosier to signify the resemblance of a man, or man's thigh He observes, also, that the root, in the language of the Iroquois, is called *garentoquen*, which signifies, legs and thighs separated By others it is said to be from the Chinese word *gen-seng*, first of plants] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Panax*, the root of which is highly valued as a medicine among the Chinese It is found in the northern parts of Asia and America, and the species *P quinquefolium* is an article of export from America to China The root, when dry, is of a yellowish white color, with a mucilaginous sweetness in the taste, somewhat resembling that of liquorice, accompanied with a slight aromatic bitterness

Gin'-shŏp, *n* 1 A house for the retail of the spirit called gin, a dram shop where gin is sold

2 A place where gins are made or used

Gip, *v t* To take out the entrails of, — said of herrings *Bailey*

Gip, *n* A servant See GYP

Gip'cire, *n* [Also *gipciere*, Fr *gibecière*, a game pouch or game pocket, L Lat *gibacerium*, *gibacerium*, *gibasserius*, *gibbocerius* See GIBBIER] A kind of pouch formerly worn at the girdle *Bulwer*

Gip'sy, *n* & *a* See GYPSY

Gi'răffe' (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *giraffe*, *girafe*, It *giraffa*, Sp *girafa*, from Ar *zirâfah*, *zorâfah*, Egypt *soraphe*, i e long neck] (*Zool*) An African quadruped, whose fore legs are much longer than the hinder ones, the camelopard It is the tallest of animals, being sometimes twenty feet from the hoofs to the top of the head

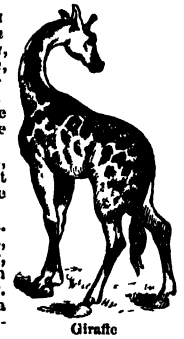

Giraffe

Gi'ran-dōle (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *girandole*, It *girandola*, Sp *girándula*, from It *girare*, Sp *girar*, Lat *gyrare*, to turn round in a circle, *gyrus*, Gr. γῦρος, circle] A chandelier, a large kind of branched candlestick

Gir'a sōle, } *n* [It *girasole*, Fr & Sp *girasol*,
Gi'ra sōl, } from It *girare*, Sp *girar*, and It *sole*, Sp & Lat *sol*, the sun See *supra*]

1 (*Bot*) A plant, the turnsole or heliotrope See HELIOTROPE

2 (*Min*) A mineral, usually milk white, bluish-white, or sky blue, but when turned toward the sun, or any bright light, it constantly reflects a reddish color, — hence its name *Dana*

Gird (18), *n* [A S *geard*, *gerd*, *gird*, *gyrd*, rod, stick, twig, Eng *yard*, N H Ger *gerte*, switch, O H Ger *gerta*, allied to Goth *gazds*, goad, Gr κέντρον, Icel *gaddr*, nail, Lat *hasta*, lance, spear]

1 The stroke of a rod, hence, a severe spasm, twitch, or pang

2 A cut, a sarcastic remark, a gibe, a sneer

I thank thee for that *gird*, good Tranio *Shak.*

Gird, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GIRT, or GIRDED, *p pr* & *vb n* GIRDING] [A S *gyrdan*, O Sax *gurtian*, Goth *gaurdan*, Icel *gyrda*, Dan. *gjörde*, *gjerde*, Sw. *gjorda*, D *gorden*, O H. Ger *gurtan*, N H Ger *gurten*]

1 To encircle with any flexible band, hence, to make fast, as clothing, by binding with a cord, a twig, a bandage, or the like, as, to *gird* on a garment, or a sword

2 To surround, to encircle, to inclose, to encompass

The Nyseian isle,
Girt with the River Triton *Milton.*

3 To clothe, to dress, to invest, to equip "*Girded* with snaky wiles" *Milton*

The Son appeared
Girt with omnipotence *Milton*
I *girded* thee about with fine linen *Ezek* xvi 10

4. [See GIRD, *n*] To strike or give a blow to; hence, to lash with sneers or reproaches; to gibe "*Gird* off Giles' head." *Piers Ploughman.*

He will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shak.*

Gird, *v i* [See GIRD, *v t*, 4.] To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest, to utter severe sarcasms.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me. *Shak.*

Gird'er, *n* 1. One who girds, a satirist *Idlly.*

2 (*Arch*) The principal piece of timber in a floor, girding or binding the others together.

3 (*Engin*) Any simple or compound beam supported at both ends

Gird'ing, *n* A covering [*Rare.*] "A *girding* of sackcloth" *Isa* iii. 24.

Gir'dle, *n* [A-S *gyrdel*, from *gyrdan*, Sw *gördel*, D *gordel*, O Fries *gerdel*, O H Ger *gurtil*, N. H Ger *gurtel*, Dan *gyrtel* See GIRD, *v t*]

1 That which girds or encircles, especially, a band which encircles the body, and binds together the clothing, an inclosure

Within the *girdle* of these walls. *Shak.*

2 The zodiac [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

3 A round iron plate for baking cakes over the fire, a griddle [*Scot and Prov Eng*] *Jamieson.*

4 (*Jewelry*) The line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon

Gird'le, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GIRDLED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* GIRDLING]

1 To bind with a belt or sash, to gird. *Shak.*

2 To inclose, to environ, to shut in

Those sleeping stones
Which, like a waist, do *girdle* thee about *Shak.*

3 To make a circular incision through, as through the bark and alburnum of a tree, to kill it.

Gird'le-bĕlt, *n* A belt that encircles the waist.

Gird'ler, *n* 1 One who girdles

2 A maker of girdles

Gird'le-stĕad (-stĕd), *n* That part of the body where the girdle is worn [*Obs*]

In his belly's rim was sheathed, below his *girdle-stead* *Chapman*

Gire, *n* [Lat *gyrus*] A circle, or circular motion; a gyre See GYRE

Gir'kin, *n* See GHERKIN

Girl (72), *n* [In O Eng it seems to have been applied to a male as well as a female Cf A S *ceorl*, man, husband, countryman, churl, N H Ger *kerl*, man, churl, M H Ger *kerl*, *karl*, O H Ger. *charal*, D *karel*, *kerel*, Icel & Sw *karl*, man, Icel. *karlinna*, married woman, L Ger *gör*, *göhr*, *göhre*, child]

1 A female child, or young woman

2 (*Sporting*) A racehack of two years old

Girl'hood, *n* The state or time of being a girl.

Girl'ish, *a* 1 Like a young woman or child, befitting a girl

2 Pertaining to the youth of a female *Carew.*

Girl'ish ly, *adv* In the manner of a girl

Girl'ish ness, *n* The quality of being girlish; the character or manners of a girl

Gir'lond, *n* A garland, a prize [*Obs*] *Chapman.*

Girn, *v i* [A corruption of *grin*] To grin [*Obs*]

Gi rŏnd'ist, *n* [Fr *Girondiste*] One of the moderate party in the first French revolution, formed by the deputies to the convention from the department of *La Gironde*

Gi rŏnd'ist, *a* Pertaining to the Girondists

Gir'oŋ vĕne, *n* [Fr, weathercock] A political time server or trimmer

Gir'rock, *n* [Prov Fr *chicarou*] (*Ichth*) A species of gar fish

Girt, *imp* & *p p* of *gird*

Girt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GIRTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* GIRTING] To gird, to surround

We here create thee the first duke of Suffolk,
And *girt* thee with the sword *Shak*

Girt, } *n* [A S *gyrd*, Ger *gurt* See GIRD, *v t*]
Girth, } 1 A band or strap which encircles the body, especially, one by which a saddle is fastened upon the back of a horse

2 The measure round the body, as at the waist or belly, the circumference of any thing

He's a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the *girth* *Addison*

3 A small horizontal beam or girder. [*Local, U S*]

Girth, *v t* To bind or fasten with a girth, to girt; to gird [*Rare*] *Johnson.*

Gis ărm', *n* (*Anc Armor*) A scythe-shaped weapon, with a pike projecting from one side, borne by foot soldiers on the end of a long staff It was used as late as the battle of Flodden *Fairholt.*

Gise (Jiz), *v t* To feed or pasture See AGIST

Gis'le (Jiz'l), *n* [A S *gysel*, Icel *gisl*, M. H. Ger. *gisel*, O H Ger *gisal*, N H Ger *geisel*] A pledge. [*Obs*] *Gibson.*

Gist (Jist), *n* [O Fr *giste*, abode, lodgings, *gist*, situated, placed, from *gésir*, to lie, Pr. *jaser*, Lat. *jacēre* Cf AGIST]

1 A resting place. [*Obs*]

These quails have their set *gists*, to wit, ordinary resting and baiting places *Holland.*

2 (In this sense sometimes pronounced *Jit.*) The main point of a question, the point on which an action rests, the pith of a matter; as, the *gist* of a question

Git, *n.* See GEAT.

Gith, *n.* [Prov. Eng., corn-cockle; W. *gith*, corn-cockle.] Guinea pepper; a species of *Nigella.*

Gi'tern, *n.* [See CITHERN and GUITAR.] A guitar.

Gi'tern, *v. t.* To play on a gittern *Milton.*

Gi'tith, *n.* [Heb.] A musical instrument, by some supposed to have been used by the people of Gath, and thence to have been introduced by David into Palestine; — a heading or title of Psalms viii, lxxxi, and lxxxiv *Dr Wm Smith*

Gjust, *n.* Same as JOUST, q. v *Spenser*

Gimste (jus'to) [It., from Lat *justus.* See JUST] (*Mus.*) In correct, equal, or steady time

Give (57), *v. t.* [*imp.* GAVE, *p. p.* GIVEN, *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIVING] [A. S. *gifan*, Icel. *gefa*, Sw. *gifva*, Dan. *give*, D. *geven*, O. Sax. *gebban*, Goth. *giban*, O. H. Ger. *geban*, N. H. Ger. *geben*.]

1. To bestow without receiving a return, to confer without compensation, to impart, as a possession, to grant, as authority or permission, to yield up or allow

For generous lords had rather *give* than pay *Young*

2. To yield possession of, to deliver over as property, in exchange, to pay, as, we *give* the value of what we buy.

What shall a man *give* in exchange for his soul? *Matt.* xvi. 26

3. To communicate or announce, as tidings, to pronounce, to render or utter, as an opinion, a judgment, a sentence, a shout, and the like

4. To grant power or license to, to permit, to allow, to license, to commission

It is *given* me once again to behold my friend *Rowe*
Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine *Pope*

5. To exhibit as a product or result, to produce, to show, as, the number of men, divided by the number of ships, *gives* four hundred to each ship

6. To devote, to apply, — used reflexively, to devote or apply one's self, as, the soldiers *give* themselves to plunder, — used very frequently in the passive participle, as, the people are *given* to luxury and pleasure, the youth is *given* to study

7. To allow or admit by way of supposition

I *give* not heaven for lost. *Milton.*

To give away, to make over to another, to transfer "Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses during our lives, is *given away* from ourselves" *Atterbury* — *To give back*, to return, to restore *Atterbury* — *To give chase*, to pursue *Tooke* — *To give ear*, to listen — *To give forth*, to publish, to tell *Hayward* — *To give in* (*a*) To allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim, to yield what may be justly demanded (*b*) To declare, to make known, to announce, to tender, as, to *give in* one's adhesion to a party — *To give one's self up* (*a*) To despair of one's recovery, to conclude to be lost (*b*) To resign or devote "Let us *give our selves* wholly *up* to Christ in heart and desire" *Bp. Taylor* (*c*) To addict to abandon, as, he *gave himself up* to intemperance — *To give out* (*a*) To utter publicly, to report, to announce (*b*) To send out, to emit, as, a substance *gives out* steam or odors — *To give over*, to yield completely, to leave to quit, to abandon, as, to *give over* a pursuit — *To give place*, to withdraw also to yield pre-eminence as being subordinate or inferior — *To give the bag*, to cheat [*Obs.*] "I fear our ears have *given* us the *bag*" *J. Webster* — *To give the hand*, to pledge friendship or faith — *To give up* (*a.*) To abandon (*b*) To show up, to make public

I'll not stalk them
By *giving up* their characters *Beau. & Fl.*

— *To give way* (*a*) To withdraw, to give place (*b*) To yield to force or pressure, as, the scaffolding *gave way*, the wheels or axletree *gave way* (*c*) (*Naut.*) To begin to row, or to row with increased energy

Syn. — To GIVE, CONFER, GRANT. To *give* is the generic word, embracing all the rest. To *confer* was originally used of persons in power, who gave permanent grants or privileges, as to *confer* the order of knighthood, and hence it still denotes the giving of something which might have been withheld, as, to *confer* a favor. To *grant* is to give in answer to a petition or request, or to one who is in some way dependent or inferior

Give, *v. i.* 1. To yield to force or pressure, as the earth *gives* under the feet

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like seasoned timber, never *gives* *Herbert.*

2. To move, to recede

Now back he *gives*, then rushes on amain *Daniel*

3. To shed tears, to weep [*Obs.*]

Whose eyes do never *give*
But through lust and laughter *Shak.*

4. To have a misgiving [*Obs. and rare.*]

My mind *gives* me's reserved
To rob poor market women *J. Webster*

To give into, to go back, to give way — *To give in to* (*a*) To yield assent, to adopt "This consideration may induce a translator to *give in to* those general phrases" *Pope* (*b*) To acknowledge inferiority, to yield — *To give off*, to cease, to forbear [*Obs.*] *Locke* — *To give on* or *upon* (*a*) To rush, to fall upon [*Obs.*] (*b*) To have a view of, to be in sight of, to overlook, to look toward [*A Gallicism.*]

Then stepped a buxom hostess forth, and sailed
Full-blown before us into rooms which *gave*
Upon a pillared porch *Tennyson*

It received such light as it got, through a grating of iron bars, fashioned like a pretty large window, by means of which it could always be inspected from the gloomy staircase on which the grating *gave* *Dickens*

— *To give out*, to expend all one's strength, hence, to cease from exertion, to yield — *To give over*, to cease, to act no more, to desist "It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame" *Addison* — *To give up*, to cease from effort, to yield

Giv'er, *n.* One who gives, a donor; a bestower; a grantor, one who imparts or distributes.

It is the *giver*, and not the gift, that engrosses the heart of the Christian *Kollock*

Gives (jivz), *n. pl.* [W. *gefyn*, Ir. *geibhion*, from *geibhim*, to get, obtain, hold.] Fetters. See GYVES

Giv'ing, *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that which, gives

2. An alleging of what is not real. *Shak.*

Giz'zard, *n.* [Fr. *gesier*, allied to *gosier*, throat, from O. Fr. *guuse*, *geuse*, throat, It. *gozzo*, a bird's crop.] (*Physiol.*) An enlarged part of the alimentary canal in birds, having strong muscular walls. It is situated between the glandular part and commencement of the intestine, and performs the function of teeth in grinding or crushing the food

To fret the gizzard, to harass, to vex one's self or to be vexed *Hudibras*

Glā'brate, *a.* [Lat. *glaber*, smooth.] (*Bot.*) Becoming smooth or glabrous from age *Gray*

Glā'bre āte, } *v. t.* [From Lat. *glabrare*, from *glā-*
Glā'bri āte, } *bri*, smooth.] To make smooth, plain, or bare [*Obs.*]

Glā-brī'ty, *n.* [Lat. *glabritas.*] Smoothness [*Obs.*]

Glā'brous, *a.* [Lat. *glaber*, Fr. *glabre.*] Smooth, having a surface without hairs or any unevenness

Glā'cial (-shal) (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat. *glacialis*, *glacies*, ice, Fr. & Sp. *glacial*, It. *glaciale.*]

1. Pertaining to ice or its action, icy, especially, pertaining to glaciers, as, *glacial* phenomena *Lyell*

2. (*Chem.*) Having a glassy appearance, as crystals, as, water acidulated by twenty drops of *glacial* acetic acid *Eng. Cyc.*

Glacial period (*Geol.*), a period of geologic time in which, as is supposed by some geologists, large portions of the northern hemisphere were covered with ice nearly to the summits of the highest mountains

Glā'cial ist (glā'shal ist), *n.* One who attributes the phenomena of the drift in geology to glaciers

Glā'ci āte (shī āt), *v. i.* [Lat. *glaciare*, *glaciatum*, Fr. *glacer*, Pr. *glassar*, *glachar*, It. *ghiacciare.*] To turn to ice [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Glā-ci ā'tion (shī-ā'shun), *n.* [See *supra.*]

1. The act of freezing

2. That which is formed by freezing, ice

3. The process of becoming covered with glaciers

Glā'cier (glā'seer, *or* glas'i er), *n.* [Fr. *glacier*, from Lat. *glacies*, ice.] A field or immense mass of ice, or snow and ice, formed in the region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys. It usually bears along bowlders and fragments of rock, arranged in lines parallel with the sides, and called *moraines*

Glacier theory (*Geol.*), the theory that large parts of the frigid and temperate zones were covered with ice during the *glacial* or *ice period*, and that by the agency of this ice, the loose materials on the earth's surface called *drift*, or *diluvium*, were transported and accumulated

Glā'cious (shus), *a.* [It. *ghiacciuso.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, ice, icy [*Obs.*] *Bryan*

Glā'çis, or **Gla çĭs'**, *n.* [Fr. *glacis*, from L. Lat. *glatia*, smoothness, from Ger. *glatt*, smooth, even.] An easy, insensible slope, especially (*fort.*), that mass of earth which serves as a parapet to the covered way, having an easy slope or declivity toward the exterior ground [See *Illust.* of *Rampart.*]

Glăd, *a.* [*compar.* GLADDER; *superl.* GLADDEST] [A. S. *glîd*, glad, Dan. & Sw. *glad*, Icel. *gladhr*, D. *glad*, O. H. Ger. *glat*, N. H. Ger. *glatt*, smooth, even.]

1. Well contented, joyous, pleased, cheerful, gratified, — said of persons, and often followed by *of*, *at*, sometimes by *with*

A wise son maketh a *glad* father *Prov.* x. 1
He that is *glad* at calamities shall not be unpunished *Prov.* xvii. 5

The Trojan *glad* with sight of hostile blood *Dryden*

2. Wearing a gay or bright appearance, expressing or exciting joy, exhilarating

Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is *Sidney*
Glad evening sun' *glad* morn crowned the fourth day *Milton*

Syn. — Pleased, gratified, exhilarated, animated, delighted, cheerful, joyous, joyful, cheering, exhilarating, pleasing, animating. — GLAD, DELIGHTED, GRATIFIED. *Delighted* expresses a much higher degree of pleasure than *glad*. *Gratified* always refers to a pleasure conferred by some human agent, and the feeling is modified by the consideration that we owe it in part to another. A person may be *glad* or *delighted* to see a friend, and *gratified* at the attention shown by his visits

Glad of a quarrel straight I clap the door:
"Sir, let me see you and your works no more" *Pope*
So on they fared, *delighted* still to join
In mutual converse. *Milton*

Glăd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLADDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLADDING] [See GLADDEN.] To make glad to affect with pleasure, to cheer, to gladden, to exhilarate

But that which *gladded* all the warrior train,
Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain *Dryden*

Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man *Pope*

Glăd, *v. i.* To be glad, to rejoice [*Obs.*] *Massinger*

Glăd'den (glăd'dn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLADDENED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLADDENING] [A. S. *gladsum*, Dan. *glade*, Sw. *glada*, *gladja*, Icel. *gladia.* See *supra.*] To make glad, to cheer, to please, to exhilarate

A secret pleasure *gladdened* all that saw him *Addison.*

Glăd'den (glăd'dn), *v. i.* To be or become glad, to rejoice

The vast Pacific *gladdens* with the freight. *Wordsworth.*

Glăd'der, *n.* One who makes glad *Dryden.*

Glāde, *n.* [Cf. W. *goleud*, *goleuad*, a lighting, illumination, from *goleu*, light, clear, bright, *goleufach*, glade, literally a light or clear defile, O. Eng. *glade*, shining, bright.]

1. An open passage through a wood, an open or cleared space in a forest

Gladiate Leaves

There interspersed in lawns and opening *glades* *Pope.*

The opening of the wooded *glade* gave them a view of the castle ditch *W. Scott*

2. An everglade [*Local, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

3. An opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen, also, smooth ice [*Local, U. S.*]

Glăd'den, } *n.* [Lat. *gladius*, a sword.]
Glă'der, } (*Bot.*) Sword grass, — the general name of plants that rise with a broad blade, like sedge *Junius*

Glăd'ful, *a.* Full of gladness [*Obs.*]

It followed him with *gladful* glee *Spenser*

Glăd'ful ness, *n.* The state of being gladful, gladness [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Glăd'i ate, *a.* [Lat. *gladius*, sword, Fr. *glaive.*] (*Bot.*) Sword-shaped, resembling a sword in form, as the legume of a plant *Martyn*

Glăd'i-ā'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *gladius*, sword, Fr. *gladiateur*, Sp. *gladiador*, It. *gladiatore.*] A sword-player, a prize fighter, especially, in ancient Rome, one who fought in the arena for the entertainment of the people

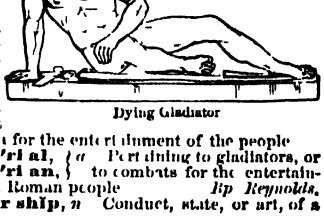
Dying Gladiator

Glăd'i-a tō'ri al, } *a.* Pertaining to gladiators, or
Glăd'i a tō'ri an, } to combats for the entertainment of the Roman people *Sir Reynolds.*

Glăd'i ā'tor ship, *n.* Conduct, state, or art, of a gladiator

Glăd'i a to ry, *a.* [Lat. *gladiatorius*, Sp. *gladiatorio.*] Relating to gladiators, gladiatorial

Glăd'i a tūre (53), *n.* [Lat. & It. *gladiatura*, from Lat. *gladiator*, *gladius.*] Sword play, fencing [*Obs.*] *Gayton*

Glăd'i ō'lus, *n.* [Lat. *gladiolus*, a small sword, the sword lily, diminutive of *gladius*, sword, Fr. *glaïeul*, *glaïeul*, O. Fr. *glai*, Pr. *glavol*, *glaiga*, *glay*, Sp. & It. *gladiolo.*] (*Bot.*) A lily like plant, of the genus *Gladiolus* — called also *corn flag*

Gla di'o lĭs, *n.* [Lat., diminutive of *gladius*, sword.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having bulbous roots and including many species, some of which are cultivated and valued for their beauty, the cornflag, gladiole. *Baird.*

Glăd'ly, *adv.* [See GLAD.] With pleasure, joyfully, cheerfully

The common people heard him *gladly* *Mark* xii. 37

Glăd'ness, *n.* [See GLAD.] The state or quality of being glad, joy, or a moderate degree of joy and exhilaration, pleasure of mind, cheerfulness

They did eat their meat with *gladness* and singleness of heart *Acts* ii. 46.

☞ *Gladness* is rarely or never equivalent to *mirth*, *merriment*, *gayety* and *triumph* and it usually expresses less than *delight*. It sometimes expresses great joy

The Jews had joy and *gladness*, a feast and a good day *Esther* viii. 17

Glăd'ship, *n.* State of gladness [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Glăd'sŏme (sum), *a.* 1. Pleased, joyful, cheerful *Spenser.*

2. Causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness, having the appearance of gayety, pleasing

Or opening heaven they sung and *glad'some* day *Prior*

Glăd'sŏme ly, *adv.* In a gladsome manner, with joy, with pleasure

Glăd'sŏme ness, *n.* The state of being gladsome; joy, pleasure of mind "Hours of perfect *gladsomeness*" *Wordsworth.*

Glăd'stōne, *n.* A roomy four wheeled pleasure carriage, with two inside seats, cloth top, and seats for driver and footman.

Gladstone.

Glăd'wyn, *n.* [Prov. Eng. also *glad'em*, from *glad*, A. S. *glîd*, and A. S. & O. H. Ger. *wine*, friend, Icel. *rem.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Iris* (*I. fœtidissima*), from the leaves and roots of which a purge is sometimes made by steeping them in beer. *Loudon.*

Glăir, *n.* [Fr. *glaire*, Pr. *glaorea*, gravy, must, Fr.

glaire d'œuf, the glair of an egg, from A-S *glâre*, amber, glare, L Lat *glarea*, any thing sticky.]

1. The white of an egg

2. Any viscous, transparent substance, resembling the white of an egg

3 A kind of halberd

Glāir, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GLAIRED, *p pr* & *vb n.* GLAIRING] To smear with the white of an egg

Glāir'e-ŏŭs, *a* Resembling the white of an egg

Glāir'ine, *n* A glairy substance which forms on the surface of some thermal waters

Glāir'y, *a* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities *Fleming*

Glāive, *n* See GLAIVE

Glā'mă, *n* [Gr γλαμη, i q λήμη, Lat *glamis*] (*Med*) A copious gummy secretion of the humor of the eyelids, in consequence of some disorder, bleariedness

2 (*Zool*) A species of camel

Glā'mour (glā'mŭr), *n* [Written also *glamer*] [Of Icel *glamr galdr*, one who is troubled with the glaucoma] Witchery, or a charm on the eyes, making them see things differently from what they really are. [*Scot*]

It had much of *glamour* might
To make a lady seem a knight. *W Scott*

Glānce, *n* [Ger *glanz*, luster, brightness, glimpse, glance or flash of light, D, Sw, & Icel *glans*, shining, lightning, Dan *glands*, Icel *glana*, to grow light, Eng *glen*]

1. A sudden shoot of light or splendor.

Swift as the lightning's *glance* *Milton*

2 A sudden look or darting of the sight, a rapid view or cast with the eye, as, a sudden *glance*, a *glance* of the eye

Glānce, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GLANCED (glanst), *p pr* & *vb n* GLANCING]

1 To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendor, to shine

When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly *Rowe*

From art, from nature, from the schools,
Let random influences *glance*
Like light in many a shivered lance,
That breaks upon the dappled pools *Tennyson*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction, to dart aside, as, a *glancing* ball or shot

On me the curse aslope
Glanced on the ground *Milton*

3 To look with a sudden, rapid cast of the eye, to snatch a momentary or hasty view

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth *glance* from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven *Shak*

4 To make an incidental or passing reflection, to allude, — often with *at*

He *glanced* at a certain reverend doctor *Swift*

5 To move quickly, rapidly appearing and disappearing, to be visible only for an instant at a time, to move interruptedly, to twinkle

And all along the forum and up the sacred seat,
His vulture eye pursued the trip of those small *glancing* feet. *Macaulay*

Glānce, *v t* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely, to cast for a moment, as, to *glance* the eye

Glānce, *n* (*Min*) A dark colored, metallic sulphuret, as the sulphuret of silver or copper, called respectively *silver glance* and *copper glance* *Dana*

Glānce'-cōal, *n* Anthracite, a mineral composed chiefly of carbon See ANTHRACITE

Glān'çing ly, *adv* In a glancing manner, transiently *Hakewill*

Glănd, *n* [Fr *glande*, gland, *gland*, acorn, Lat *glans*, acorn, and *glandula*, gland, literally a little acorn, Pr *glant*, *glan*, It *ghianda*, acorn, Pr *glandola*, Sp & Pg *glandula*, It *ghiandola*, a gland]

1. (*Anat*) A cell, or collection of cells, having the power of secreting or separating some peculiar substance from the blood or animal fluids It is composed of follicles opening into a common duct for the conveyance of its products Its action may be distinguished from that of simple cell action, as subserving a general economy, instead of that of an individual cell

☞ There are two classes of glands, one called *ductless glands*, for the modification of the fluids which pass through them, as the mesenteric and lymphatic glands, and the other for the secretion of fluids which are either useful in the animal economy, or require to be rejected from the body

2 (*Bot*) (*a*) A small cellular spot or prominence which secretes oil or aroma, as in orange-peel (*b*) Any very small prominence

3 (*Steam-mach*) The cover of a stuffing-box, — sometimes called a *follower*

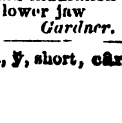

Gland (3)
a, gland; *b*, *c*, packing

4 (*Mach*) A cross piece or clutch for engaging and disengaging machinery moved by belts or bands

Glănd'ered, *a* Affected with glanders *Berkeley*

Glănd'ers, *n* [From *gland*]

1 (*Far*) A contagious and very destructive disease of the mucous membrane in horses, characterized by a constant discharge of sticky matter from the nose, and an enlargement and induration of the glands beneath and within the lower jaw *Gardner.*

2. (*Med.*) A like disease, dangerous, and often fatal, communicated to man by contact with glandered animals *Dunglison.*

Glan-dif'er-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat *glandifer*, from *glans*, acorn, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *glandifere*, Sp *glandifero*, It *ghiandifero*.] Bearing acorns, or other nuts, producing nuts or mast, as, *glandiferous* trees

Glănd'i form, *a* [Lat *glans*, acorn, and *forma*, shape, Fr *glandiforme*] In the shape of a gland or nut, resembling a gland

Glănd'ū lar, *a* [O Fr *glandulaire*] Containing or supporting glands, consisting of glands, pertaining to glands

Glănd'ū-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *glandulation*] (*Bot*) The situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants *Martyn*

Glandulation respects the secretory vessels, which are either glandules, follicles, or utricles *Lee*

Glănd'ūle (glănd'yūl), *n* [Fr *glandule*, Lat *glandula*] A small gland or secreting vessel

Glănd'ū lif'er ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *glandula* and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *glandifere*] Bearing glands *Lee*

Glănd'ū-lōse', *a* The same as GLANDULOUS

Glănd'ū lŏs'i ty, *n* The quality of being glandulous, a collection of glands [*Obs*] *Browne*

Glănd'ū lous, *a* [Lat *glandulosus*, Fr *glandulaux*, Pr *glandulos*, Sp, Pg, & It *glandoloso*, It also *ghiandoloso*] Containing glands, consisting of glands pertaining to glands, resembling glands

Glāns, *n* [Lat See GLAND]

1 (*Anat*) The vascular body which forms the apex of the penis, and the extremity of the clitoris

2 (*Bot*) The acorn or mast of the oak and similar fruits *Gray*

3 (*Med*) (*a*) A form of tumor, consisting of an enlargement of the thyroid gland, known also as *bronchocele* and *goiter* (*b*) A pessary *Dunglison*

Glâre, *n* [Allied to Lat *clarus*, clear, bright, shining, A S *glâre*, amber, glare, any thing transparent, L Ger *glaren*, *gloren*, to glow or burn like coals, *glarogig*, O D *glæroogigh*, blue eyed, Dan *glar*, Icel *gler*, glass]

1 A bright, dazzling light, clear, brilliant luster or splendor, that dazzles the eyes, a confusing and bewildering light

The flame of burnished steel that cast a *glare* *Dryden*

2 A fierce, piercing look

About them round,
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare* *Milton*

3 A viscous, transparent substance See GLAIR

Glâre, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GLARED, *p pr* & *vb n* GLARING]

1 To shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light, as, *glaring* light

The cavern *glares* with new-admitted light *Dryden*

2 To look with fierce, piercing eyes

And eye that scorcheth all it *glares* upon *Byron.*

3 To shine with excessive luster, to be ostentatiously splendid, as, a *glaring* dress

She *glares* in balls, front boxes, and the ring *Pope*

Glâre, *v t* To shoot out, or emit, as a dazzling light "Every eye *glared* lightning" *Milton*

Glâre, *a* [See GLARE, *n*] Polished so as to reflect light brightly or clearly, hence, smooth, slippery, glib, as, the pool was covered with *glare* ice

Glâr'e-ŏŭs, *a* [Fr *glaireux* See GLAIR] Resembling the white of an egg, viscous and transparent or white

Glâr'i ness, } *n* A dazzling luster or brilliancy
Glâr'ing-ness, }

Glâr'ing, *p a* Clear, notorious, open and bold, barefaced, as, a *glaring* crime

Glâr'ing-ly, *adv* In a glaring manner, openly, clearly, notoriously

Glâr'y, *a* Of a brilliant, dazzling luster [*Obs*] "Bright, crystal glass is *glary*" *Boyle*

Glăss, *n* [A S *glîs*, Ger, D, Dan Sw, & Icel *glas*, Icel also *gler*, Dan *glar*, O H Ger *clas*, also amber, A-S *glare*, Lat *glesum*, *glessum*, *glæsum*]

1 A hard, brittle, transparent substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalies

2 (*Chem*) A substance or mixture, earthy, saline, or metallic, brought by fusion to the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, whose fracture is conchoidal *Aikin*

3 Any thing made of glass, especially, (*a*) A looking glass, a mirror (*b*) A glass filled with running sand for measuring time, and hence the time in which a glass is exhausted of its sand

She would not live
The running of one *glass* *Shak*

(*c*) A drinking glass, a tumbler (*d*) An optical glass, a lens, a spy glass, — in the plural, spectacles, as, a pair of *glasses* (*e*) A weather glass, a barometer

Glăss, *a* Made of glass, vitreous, as, a *glass* bottle.

Glăss, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GLASSED (glăst), *p pr* & *vb n* GLASSING]

1 To see, as in a glass

Happy to *glass* themselves in such a mirror *Motley.*

2 To reflect, as in a mirror, to mirror, — used reflexively.

When the Almighty's form *glasses* itself in tempests *Byron.*

3. To case in glass [*Rare*] *Shak.*

4 To cover with glass, to glaze. *Boyle*

Glăss'-blōw'er, *n.* One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.

Glăss'-cōach, *n* A coach superior to a hackney-coach, hired for the day, or any short period, as a private carriage, — so called because originally private carriages alone had glass windows. [*Eng.*] *Smart.*

Glăss'-crăb, *n* (*Zoöl*) A species of crustacean, of the genus *Phyllosoma*, which is almost as transparent as glass *Dana.*

Glăss'-cŭt'ter, *n* One who cuts sheets of glass to the requisite size for window panes, &c *Simmonds.*

Glăss'-cŭt'ting, *n* The act or process of cutting, shaping, and modifying the surface of glass, by grinding and polishing with emery and water on a metallic wheel or other tool, as in ornamenting glass ware

Glăss'en (glas'n), *a* Glassy, glazed [*Obs*] "*Glassen* eyes" *B Jonson.*

Glăss'-făçed (făst), *a* Mirror faced, reflecting the sentiments of another. [*Rare*] "The *glass-faced* flatterer" *Shak.*

Glăss'ful, *n*, *pl* GLASSFULS The contents of a glass

Glăss'ful, *a* Glassy shining like glass [*Obs*] "Minerva's *glassful* shield" *Marston.*

Glăss'-fûr'năçe, *n* A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted

Glăss'-gall, *n* Sandiver See GALL

Glăss'-găz'ing, *a* Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror, finical [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Glăss'-grind'er, *n* One who grinds glass

Glăss'-house, *n* A house where glass is made, a manufactory of glass

Glăss'i fy-mĕt'al (mĕt'tl, *or* mĕt'al), *n* Glass in fusion [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Glăss'-păint'ing, *n* A mode of staining glass so as to represent painting *Wright.*

Glăss'-pā'pēr, *n* Paper covered with finely-pounded glass, and used, like sand paper, for abrasive purposes *Simmonds.*

Glăss'-pŏt, *n* A vessel used for melting glass in manufactories

Glăss'-sōap, *n* The black oxide of manganese or other substances used by glass blowers to take away color from glass

Glăss'-tēars, *n pl* The same as Prince Rupert's drops See RUPERT'S DROPS

Glăss'-work (wûrk), *n* **1** Manufacture of glass

2 (*pl*) The place or buildings where glass is made, a glass house

Glăss'wort (wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Salicornia*, so called from the fact that, when burned, it yields soda, which is used in the manufacture of glass The jointed glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*), is often eaten as a salad or pickle, under the name of *marsh samphire* *Loudon*

Glăss'y, *a* **1** Made of glass, vitreous, as, a *glassy* substance *Bacon*

2 Resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency, as, a *glassy* stream, a *glassy* surface, the *glassy* deep

Glăs'ton bu ry Thôrn (glăs'n ber-ŷ-) (*Bot*) A variety of the common hawthorn *Loudon*

Glau'ber ite, *n* [Fr *glauberite*, Ger *glauberit*, from *Glauber*, a German physician and chemist, who died 1668] (*Min*) A slightly soluble mineral, consisting of sulphate of soda and sulphate of lime It occurs in flattened, oblique crystals, somewhat glassy in appearance, and of a yellowish or grayish color This mineral has been met with only in salt mines *Dana.*

Glau'ber's-sălt, *n* [Ger *glaubersalz*, from *Glauber*, a distinguished German chemist (1604–1668) who discovered it See *supra*] Sulphate of soda, a well known cathartic

Glau cŏ'çent, (*a* [Lat *glaucus*, Gr γλαυκός,
Glau'çine, } blue gray] Having something of a bluish hoary appearance *Loudon.*

Glau'çic, *a* (*Chem*) Relating to an acid procured from teasels and scabious plants *Hobbyn.*

Glau'çi flo rous, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of glaucous evergreen plants, the juice of which is acrid, and said to be poisonous, horn poppy

Glau'co lite (49), *n* [Gr γλαυκός, sea green, and λίθος, stone] (*Min*) A greenish-blue variety of scapolite, consisting principally of the silicates of alumina and lime

Glau cō'ma, *n* [Lat, Gr γλαύκωμα, from γλαυκοῦν, to make grayish, γλαυκός, light gray, blue gray, Lat *glaucus*, Fr *glaucome*] Dimness or abolition of sight, with a diminution of transparency, and a bluish or greenish tinge of the refracting media of the eye, due, in general, to an inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid coats

Glau cō'ma-toŭs, or **Glau-cŏm'a-toŭs,** *a.* Having the nature of glaucoma

Glau'co-nite, *n* [Fr *glauconite* and *glauconie*, from Lat *glaucus*. See *infra*] (*Min*) The green mineral which gives the peculiar character to the *greensand* of the chalk and other formations. See GREENSAND. *Dana.*

Glau-cō'pis, *n.* [Gr γλαυκός, sea-green, and ὄψ, eye.] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds including but a single species (*G cinerea*), the great wattle bird, found in New Zealand

Glau-cō'sis, *n.* The same as GLAUCOMA.

Glau'cous, *a.* [Lat *glaucus*, Gr γλαυκός]
1. Of a sea green color, of a dull green passing into grayish-blue *Lindley*
2 (*Bot*) Covered with a fine bloom or fine white powder easily rubbed off, as that on a blue plum, or on a cabbage leaf *Gray*

Glau'cus, *n* [Lat *glaucus*, sea green] (*Zool*) A genus of nudibranchiate mollusks, found in the warmer latitudes, floating in the open sea, beautifully colored with blue *Forster*

Glāve, *n* [Fr *glaive*, Pr *glavi*, O Pr *gladi*, Lat *gladius*]
1 A broadsword, a falchion [*Obs*] "Laying both hands upon his *glave*" *Spenser*
The fierce Orion with his golden *glave* *G Douglas*
2 A curved cutting weapon used by infantry in repelling cavalry, having its edge on the outer curve, and fastened to the end of a pole [Written also *glaive*] *Fosbroke*

Glāv'er, *v i* [W *glafru*, to flatter, *glafr*, flattery, A S *gliwere*, flatterer, allied to Lat *glabri*, smooth] To flatter, to wheedle [*Obs*] "Some slavish, *glavering*, flattering parasite" *South*

Glāv'er er, *n* A flatterer [*Obs*] *Mir for Mag*

Glāy'mōre, *n* [See CLAYMORE] A large, two-handed sword formerly used by the Highlanders, a claymore *Johnson*

Glāze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GLAZED, *p pr* & *vb n* GLAZING] [O Eng *glase*, glass, from *glass*, q v]
1 To furnish with glass, as a window, a house, a case, a frame, and the like
Two cabinets daintily paved, richly hanged, and *glazed* with crystalline glass *Bacon*
2 To incrust, cover, or overlay with a thin surface, consisting of, or resembling, glass, hence, to render smooth, glass like, or glossy as to *glaze* earthenware, paper, gunpowder, and the like
Sorrow's eye *glazed* with blinding tears *Shak*

Glāze, *n* The vitreous coating or glazing of pottery or porcelain, glazing *Ure*

Glāz'en, *a* Resembling glass [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Glāz'er, *n* 1 A workman who glazes or applies glazing in pottery manufacture, &c, also, a calenderer or smoother of cloth, paper, and the like
2 A wooden wheel covered with emery or with an alloy-ring of lead and tin, for polishing cutlery, &c *Simmonds*

Glā'zier (glā'zhur), *n* [From *glaze* or *glass*] One whose business is to set glass

Glāz'ing, *n* 1 The act or art of setting glass the art of crusting with a vitreous substance, or of polishing, smoothing, or rendering glossy
2 The glass or glass like substance with which any surface is incrusted or overlaid, as, the *glazing* of pottery or porcelain, or of paper
3 (*Paint*) Transparent, or semi transparent, colors passed thinly over other colors, to modify the effect

Gl̆ēad, *n* Same as GLEDE q v

Gl̆ēam, *n* [A S *gleam*, *glām*, from *glowan*, to shine, gleam Cf Icel *glama*, whiteness, O Sax *glimo*, splendor]
1 A shoot of light, a small stream of light, a beam, a ray
A glimmer, and then a *gleam* of light *Longfellow*
2 Brightness, splendor
In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen *Pope*

Gl̆ēam, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GLEAMED, *p pr* & *vb n* GLEAMING]
1 To shoot, or dart, as rays of light, as, at the dawn, light *gleams* in the east
2 To shine, to cast light
3 (*Falconry*) To disgorge filth, as a hawk

Syn.—To GLEAM, GLIMMER GLITTER To *gleam* denotes a faint but distinct emission of light To *glimmer* describes an indistinct and unsteady light To *glitter* imports a brightness that is intense, but varying The morning light *gleams* upon the earth a distant taper *glimmers* through the mist, a dew-drop *glitters* in the sun
At last a *gleam*
Of dawning light turned thitherward in haste
His traveled steps *Milton*
And from the walls of heaven
Shoots far into the bosom of dim night
A *glimmering* dawn *Milton*
Yet oft before his infant eyes would run
Such forms as *glitter* in the muse's ray *Gray*

Gl̆ēam'ing, *n* A shoot or shooting of light

Gl̆ēam'y, *a* Darting beams of light casting light in rays, flashing
In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray.
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way *Pope*

Gl̆ēan, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GLEANED *p pr* & *vb n* GLEANING] [Fr *glaner*, Prov Fr *glener*, to glean, L Lat *glenare*, Fr *glane*, handful, cluster Cf W *glain*, *glân*, clean, *glanhu*, to clean, purify, Icel *glana*, to become light]
1 To gather after a reaper, to collect in scattered or fragmentary parcels, as the grain left by a reaper
To *glean* the broken ears after the man
That the main harvest reaps *Shak*
2. To collect with patient and minute labor, as, to *glean* facts.

Gl̆ēan, *v t* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.
And she went, and came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers *Ruth* ii 3

Gl̆ēan, *n.* 1 A collection made by gleaning, or by gathering here and there a little.
The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs *Dryden*
2 The after birth or secundine of an animal, especially of a cow, or other domestic animal, cleaning [*Obs*] *Holland*

Gl̆ēan'er, *n* 1 One who gathers after reapers
2 One who gathers slowly with labor *Locke*

Gl̆ēan'ing, *n* 1 The act of gathering after reapers
2 That which is collected by gleaning "*Gleanings* of natural knowledge" *Cowl*

Gl̆ēbe, *n* [Fr *globe*, Sp, It, & Lat *gleba*, clod, land, soil]
1 Turf, soil ground, sod
Fertile of corn the *glebe*, of oil and wine *Milton*
2 (*Eccl Law*) The land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice *Spelman*
3 A crystal [*Obs*] *Urquhart*
4 (*Mining*) A piece of earth in which is contained some mineral ore

Gl̆ēbe'less, *a* Without a glebe

Gl̆e bŏs'i ty, *n* The quality of being gleby

Gl̆ēb'ous, } *a* [Lat *glebosus*, Sp *globoso* See
Gl̆ēb'y, } *supra*] Pertaining to the glebe, turfy, cloddy "*Gleby* land" *Prior*

Gle chō'ma, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of small, trailing plants, including the ground-ivy, or gill

Gl̆ĕde, *n* [A S *glida*, *glioda*, probably from *glidan*, to glide, Sw *glada*]
1 (*Ornith*) The common kite of Europe (*Milvus ictinus*), a rapacious bird
2 [See GLEED] A glowing coal [*Obs*] "The cruel fire, red as any *glede*" *Chaucer*

Glee, *n* [O Eng *gle*, *gleo*, A S *gliw*, *gliu*, *glig*, joy, song *gleoman*, *gliwian*, *gliwan*, to jest, sing Cf GLAD]
1 Music, minstrelsy [*Obs*] *Chaucer*
2 Joy, merriment, mirth gayety, particularly, the mirth enjoyed at a feast *Spenser*
3 (*Mus*) A composition for three or more voices, generally of a light and secular character It is of modern English origin

Gleed, *n* [A S *gled*, from *glōwan*, to glow as a fire, Icel *glōd*, Dan *glod*, Ger *glut*, O H Ger *gluot* See GLOW] A glowing coal [*Rare*] *Longfellow*

Glee'ful, *a* Merry, gay joyous *Shak*

Gleek, *n* [See GLICKE and GLEFE] [*Obs*]
1 A jest or scoff, a trick or deception
Where's the Bastard's braves and Charles's *gleeks*? *Shak*
2 A game at card formerly much used, played by three persons with forty four cards, each hand having twelve, and eight being left for the stock
My aunt Wright and my wife and I to cards, the teaching of us to play at *gleek* which is a pretty game *Pepys*
3 An enticing look or glance "A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye" *Beau & Fl*

Gleek, *v i* To make sport to gibe to sneer to spend time idly [*Obs*] *Shak*

Glee'man, *n pl* GLEEMEN An itinerant minstrel or musician [*Obs*]

Gleen, *v i* [Icel *glōna* to grow light See GLARE and GLEAN] To shine, to glisten [*Obs*] *Prior*

Glee'sŏme (sum), *a* Merry joyous [*Obs*]

Gleet, *n* [Cf Icel *glata*, to close and A S *gliddan*, to glide] (*Med*) A transparent mucous discharge from the membrane of the urethra, an effect of gonorrhœa *Hobbyn*

Gleet, *v i* 1 To flow in a thin, limpid humor, to ooze, as gleet *Wiseman*
2 To flow slowly, as water *Cheyne*

Gleet'y, *a* Ichorous thin limpid *Wiseman*

Glĕn, *n* [A S *glen*, from W *glyn*, a deep valley, through which a river flows, Ir & Gael *gleann*, valley, glen] A secluded and narrow valley, a dale, a depression or space between hills
And wooes the widow's daughter of the *glen* *Spenser*

Glĕ'noid, *n* [Fr *glenoïde*, Gr γληνοειδής from γλήνη and εἶδος, form] (*Anat*) A part having a shallow cavity, as the socket of the shoulder joint, and the like *Hobbyn*

Glew, *n* See GLUE [*Obs*]

Gli'a din, *n* [Fr *gliadine*, from Gr γλία, glue] (*Chem*) The viscid portion of gluten *Gregory*

Glĭb, *a* [*compar* GLIBBER, *superl* GLIBBEST] [Fr *glib*, slippery, Gael *glib*, sleet, D *glibberen*, *glippen*, to slide, *glibberig*, *glipperig* glib, slippery Cf A S *glid*, slippery]
1 Smooth, slippery, admitting a body to slide easily on the surface, as, ice is *glib*
2 Voluble, easily moving, as, a *glib* tongue
I want that *glib* and oily art
To speak and purpose not. *Shak*

Syn.—Slippery, smooth, fluent, voluble, flippant

Glĭb, *n.* [Ir & Gael *glib*, a lock of hair] A thick, curled brush of hair, hanging down over the eyes.
The Irish have, from the Scythians mantles and long *glibs*, which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them *Spenser*
Their wild costume of *glib* and mantle *Southey*

Glĭb, *v t* 1 [O & Prov Eng *lib*, to castrate, geld, Prov Dan *live*, L Ger & O D *lubben*] To castrate, to geld, to emasculate
I had rather *glib* myself, than they
Should not produce fair issue *Shak*
2 [See GLIB, *a*] To make smooth *Bp Hall.*

Glĭb'ber y, *a.* 1 Glib, sliding, slippery, changeable [*Obs*]
His love is *glibbery* there is no hold on't. *Marston.*
2 Moving easily, nimble, voluble [*Obs*] "Thy lubrical and *glibbery* muse" *B Jonson.*

Glĭb'ly, *adv* In a glib manner, as, to slide *glibly*; to speak *glibly*

Glĭb'ness, *n* The quality or state of being glib, smoothness slipperiness, volubility

Glĭcke, *n* [Cf Ir & Gael *glic*, wise, cunning, crafty] An ogling look [*Obs*] See GLEEK

Glĭde, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GLIDED, *p pr* & *vb n* GLIDING] [A S *glidan*, Sw *glida*, Dan *glide*, L Ger *gliden*, D *glyden* or *glijden*, M H Ger *glisen*, N H Ger *gleiten*] To move gently or smoothly, to pass along without noise, violence, or apparent effort, to pass rapidly and easily, as over a smooth surface, as a river in its channel, a bird in the air, a vessel through the water, a skater over ice, a ghost in the twilight
The river *glideth* at his own sweet will *Wordsworth*

Glĭde, *n* 1 The act or manner of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labor or obstruction *Shak*
2 (*Pron*) The series of sounds produced while the mouth organs are changing from one definite position to another
☞ It corresponds exactly to the succession of musical tones produced by sliding the finger down a violin string while the bow is drawn In both cases the sounds lie between two fixed extremes and pass into one another by a continuous course of change In other words by an infinite number of degrees each of which is separately indistinguishable from the rest The glide which occurs in speaking, is a very important and usually an essential, efficient of syllables Its effects are most apparent, 1 In the transition from a long to a short vowel or the reverse producing a diphthong, as *oi* in 2 In the transition from a vowel to a consonant or the reverse, as in *pit* where there is a glide from the *p* to the *i*, and another from the *i* to the *t*, in *any* where there is a glide from the *a* to the *n* and another from the *n* to the *y*, and in *boot tree* where the glide up to the *t* is separated from the glide from it by a perceptible pause

Glĭd'er, *n* One who, or that which glides

Glĭd'ing ly, *adv* In a gliding, flowing, rapid manner

Glĭff *n* [Cf O Eng *gliffe*, to look] A transient glimpse an unexpected view of something that startles one [Prov Eng] *Halliwell*

Glĭke, *n* [See GLEEK] A sneer, a flout [*Obs*]

Glĭm, *n* [Prov Ger *glim*, glowing, a spark See *infra*] A light or candle *Thompson.*
Douse the glim put out the light [*Slang*]

Glĭm'mer, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GLIMMERED, *p pr* & *vb n* GLIMMERING] [Ger *glimmer*, a faint, trembling light mica, *glimmern*, to glimmer, *glimmen*, to shine faintly, glow Sw *glimra* and *glimma*, Dan *glimre* D *glimmen*, *glimpen*] To give feeble or scattered rays of light to shine faintly, as, the *glimmering* dawn, a *glimmering* lamp
The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day *Shak*
Syn — To gleam to glitter See GLEAM

Glĭm'mer, *n* 1 A faint light, feeble, scattered rays of light
2 Mica See MICA *Woodward*

Glĭm'mer ing *n* 1 A faint beaming of light
2 A faint view a glimpse *Wotton*

Glĭmpse, *n* [D *glimpen* and *glimmen*, to shine faintly See *supra*]
1 A sudden flash, a momentary ray, transient luster
Like as the lightning's *glimpse* they ran *Milton*
2 A short, hurried view, a transitory or fragmentary perception, a quick sight
Here hid by shrub wood there by *glimpses* seen *Rogers.*

Glĭmpse, *v t* To appear by glimpses *Drayton.*

Glĭmpse, *v t* To catch a glimpse of, to see by glimpses to have a short or hurried view of

Glint, *n* A glimpse glance, or gleam [*Scot*] "He saw a *glint* of light" *Ramsay.*

Glint, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GLINTED *p pr* & *vb n* GLINTING] To glance, to peep forth, as a flower from the bud *Burns.*

Glĭst, *n* [From *glisten*] Glimmer, mica [*Rare*]

Glĭs'ten (glĭs'n), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GLISTENED, *p pr* & *vb n* GLISTENING] [O. Eng *glissen*, A S *glisnan*, *glisnian*, O H Ger *glizzan*, N H. Ger *gleis en*] To sparkle or shine, especially, to shine with a mild, subdued, and fitful luster, to emit a soft, scintillating light, as, the *glistening* stars
The ladies' eyes *glistened* with pleasure *S Richardson.*

Glĭs'ter, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GLISTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* GLISTERING] [Ger *glistern*, *glinstern*, *glit-*

sern, D. *glisteren*, *glinsteren*] To be bright, to sparkle, to be brilliant, to shine, to glisten

All that *glistere* is not gold *Shak.*

Glis'ter, *n* 1 Glitter, luster.

2 The same as CLYSTER

Glis'ter-ing-ly, *adv* In a glistering manner

Glit'ter, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GLITTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* GLITTERING] [Sw *glittra*, Icel *glitra*, *glita*, A S *glitan*, *glitian*, *glitnian*]

1 To sparkle with light, to shine with a brilliant but cold and broken light, to gleam, to be splendid, as, a *glittering* sword

The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war *Dryden*

2 To be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive, as, the *glittering* scenes of a court

Syn —To gleam, to glisten, to shine, to sparkle, to glare See GLEAM

Glit'ter, *n* A bright, sparkling light brilliant and showy splendor or luster brightness, brilliancy, as, the *glitter* of arms, the *glitter* of royal equipage, the *glitter* of dress *Milton*

Glit'ter and, *a* Sparkling [*Obs*] "Belts of *glitterand* gold" *Spenser*

glit'ter-ing ly, *adv* In a glittering manner

Glōam, *v t* [See GLOOM and GLUM] To be sullen

Glōam'ing, *n* [See GLOOM]

1 Twilight, dusk [*Scot*] *Hoog*

2 Sullenness, melancholy [*Obs*]

Glōar, *v i* [O D *gloeren*, *gluren*, *gluyeren*] To squint, to stare [*Obs*]

Glōat, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GLOATED, *p pr* & *vb n* GLOATING] [Ger *glotzen*, *klotzen*, Dan *glotte*, *glotte*, to look, Icel *glotta*, to smile indignantly] To look steadfastly to gaze earnestly —usually in a bad sense, to gaze with malignant satisfaction, or passionate desire

In vengeance *gloating* on another's pain *Byron*

Glō'bard, *n* [O Eng *globarde*, from *globe*, q v, *bard*, *berde*, perhaps corrupted from Fr *ver*, worm] A glow worm

Glō'bate, } *a* [Lat *globatus*, p p of *globare*, to
Glō'bā-ted, } make into a ball, *globus*, ball] Having the form of a globe, spherical, spheroidal

Glōbe, *n* [Fr *globe*, Sp & It *globo*, Lat *globus*]

1 A round or spherical body, solid or hollow a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the center a ball, a sphere

2 Any thing which is nearly spherical or globular in shape, as, the *globe* of the eye, the *globe* of a lamp, a *globe* of glass, and the like hence also, a collection of men or animals closely gathered together "A *globe* of fiery seraphim" *Milton*

3 The earth the terraqueous ball —usually preceded by the definite article *Locke*

4 A round model of the world a spherical representation of the earth or heavens as, a terrestrial or celestial globe, called also *artificial globe*

Globe of compression (*Mil*), a kind of mine producing a wide crater

Syn. —GLOBE, SPHERE, ORB, BALL —*Globe* denotes a round, and usually a solid body, *sphere* is the term applied in astronomy to such a body, or to the concentric spheres or orbs of the old astronomers *orb* is used, especially in poetry, for globe or sphere and also for the pathway of a heavenly body, *ball* is applied to the heavenly bodies conceived of as thrown or impelled through space

Thus, roaming with adventurous wing the *globe*,
From scene to scene excursive *Mallet*

Kindly, perhaps, He now afflicts us here,
To guide our views to a sublimer *sphere* *Jenyns*

Thousands of suns beyond each other blaze,
Orbs roll o'er *orbs*, and glow with mutual rays *Jenyns*

What though in solemn silence all
Move round this dark terrestrial *ball* *Addison*

Glōbe, *v t* To gather or form into a globe *Milton*

Glōbe'-ăm'a rănth, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Gomphrena* (*G globosa*), bearing beautiful heads of flowers, long retaining color when gathered

Glōbe'-ăn'i mal, *n* A small aquatic plant of the genus *Volvox* It has a globular form, and was formerly supposed to be an animal, whence the name

Glōbe'-dăi'sy, *n* (*Bot*) A plant or flower of the genus *Globularia*, common in Europe

Glōbe'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Diodon* or the genus *Tetraodon*, which, by inflating an abdominal sac, can swell out its body to a globular shape

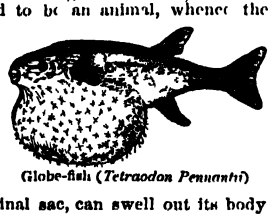

Globe-fish (*Tetraodon Pennantii*)

Glōbe'-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Trollius* (*T Europæus*), found in the mountainous parts of Europe, and producing handsome globe-shaped flowers

Globose Capsules

Glo bōse', *a* [Lat *globosus*, It & Sp *globoso*, Fr *globeux*]

1 Round, spherical, globular, or nearly so *Milton*

2 (*Bot*) Having a rounded form resembling that of a globe

Glo bōs'i-ty, *n* [Lat *globositas*, Fr *globosité*, It *globosità*.] The quality of being round, sphericity *Ray.*

Glō'bous, *a* [See GLOBOSE.] Round, spherical; globose *Milton.*

Glōb'ū-lar, *a* [Fr *globulaire*, It *globulare*] Globe-shaped, having the form of a ball or sphere, spherical, or nearly so, as, *globular* atoms *Milton.*

Globular chart, a chart of a portion of the earth's surface constructed on the principles of the globular projection —*Globular projection* (*Map Projection*), a projection of the meridians and parallels as they would appear if the point of sight were taken in the axis of the primitive circle and at a distance without the surface equal to the radius of the sphere into the sine of 45° —*Globular sailing*, sailing on a great circle, or so as to make the shortest distance between two places

Glōb'ū lā'ri-ă, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants growing in Europe, and having the flowers arranged in compact globose heads mad wort

Glōb'ū lăr'i ty, *n* The state of being globular, globosity, globulousness

Glōb'ū lar-ly, *adv* In a globular or spherical form, spherically

Glōb'ū lar ness, *n* The quality of being globular sphericity globosity

Glōb'ūle, *n* [Fr *globule*, Sp *globulo*, Lat *globulus*, diminutive of *globus*]

1 A little globe, a small particle of matter, of a spherical form

Hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their center *Newton*

2 (*Physiol*) A small, flat, and circular or elliptical body found in the blood of all animals one of the corpuscles or disks found in the blood, and consisting of hematine and globuline

Glōb'ū line, *n* [Fr *globuline*, from Lat *globulus* See *supra*] (*Chem*) A substance closely allied to albumen, and forming the principal constituent of the globules of blood *Graham*

Glōb'ū lous, *a* [Fr *globuleux*, Sp & It *globuloso*] Having the form of a small sphere, round, globular spherical, orbicular

Glōb'ū lous ness, *n* The state of being globular, globularity, sphericity

Glōb'y, *a* Resembling, or pertaining to, a globe, round, orbicular "The *globy* sea" *Milton*

Glōch'i date, } *a* [From Gr γλωχις, γλωχίς,
Glo chid'i ate, } point] (*Bot*) Having barbs, as, *glochidiate* bristles *Gray*

Glōde, old *imp* of *glide* *Spenser*

Glōme, *n* [Lat *glomus*, ball, allied to *globus* See GLOBE] (*Bot*) A roundish head of flowers *Martyn*

Glōm'er āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GLOMERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* GLOMERATING] [Lat *glomerare*, *glomeratus*, from *glomus*, *glomeris* Fr *glomerer* See *supra*] To gather or wind into a ball, to collect into a spherical form or mass, as threads

Glōm'er ate, *a* [Lat *glomeratum*, p p of *glomerare*] Growing in massive forms, or in dense clusters See CONGLOMERATE

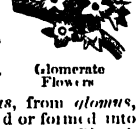

Glomerate Flowers

Glōm'er-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *glomeratio*]

1 The act of gathering, winding, or forming into a ball or spherical body, conglomeration

2 That which is formed into a ball *Bacon*

Glōm'er-ous, *a* [Lat *glomerosus*, from *glomus*, *glomeris* See GLOME] Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass [*Obs*] *Blount*

Glōm'er ule, *n* (*Bot*) A head or dense cluster of flowers *Henslow*

Glōom, *n* [O Eng *glome*, *glombe*, Scot *gloam*, A S *glōm*, gloom, *glómung*, *glommung*, twilight, Prov Ger *glum*, *glumm*, *glumig*, gloomy, troubled, not clear Cf GLUM and GLOAM]

1 Partial or total darkness, thick shade obscurity, as, the *gloom* of a forest, or the *gloom* of midnight

Before a *gloom* of stubborn-shafted oaks *Tennyson*

2 Cloudiness or heaviness of mind, melancholy, aspect of sorrow, also, sullenness, as, a *gloom* overspreads the mind

Syn —Darkness dimness, obscurity, heaviness, dullness depression, melancholy, dejection, sadness See DARKNESS

Glōom, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GLOOMED, *p pr* & *vb n* GLOOMING]

1 To shine obscurely or imperfectly, to glimmer

2 To appear dark dismal, gloomy, or sad "Now *glooming* sadly" *Spenser*

Glōom, *v t* 1 To render gloomy or dark, to obscure, to darken

A bow window *gloomed* with limes which shade half each window *H Walpole*

A black yew *gloomed* the stagnant air *Tennyson*

2 To fill with gloom, to make sad, dismal, or sullen

Such a mood as that which lately *gloomed*
Your fancy *Tennyson*

Glōom'i ly, *adv* [From *gloomy*]

1 With a gloomy light, obscurely, dimly, dismally

2 In a manner or with an expression to excite gloom or sadness *Dryden*

Glōom'i-ness, *n* The state of being gloomy, obscurity; darkness; dismalness; sullenness; heaviness. *Addison.*

Glōom'ing, *n* Twilight; the gloaming.

When the faint *glooming* in the sky
First lightened into day *French.*

The balmy *glooming*, crescent-lit,
Spread the light haze along the river-shores
And in the hollows *Tennyson.*

Glōom'y, *a* [*compar.* GLOOMIER, *superl.* GLOOMIEST]

1 Imperfectly illuminated, dismal through obscurity or darkness, dim, dismal "Hid in *gloomiest* shade" *Milton*

2 Affected with, or expressing, gloom, heavy of heart, dejected, as, a *gloomy* temper or countenance

Syn —Dark, dim, dusky, dismal, cloudy, moody; sullen, morose, melancholy, sad, downcast, depressed, dejected, disheartened See MOODY

Glōp'pen, *v t* [Prov Eng *glop*, to stare Cf Icel. *glōpa*, foolish, *glupa*, to stare] To surprise or astonish [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Glōre, *v i* To glare to glower [*Obs*] *Halliwell.*

Glō'ri-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *gloriatio*, from *gloriari*, to glory, boast, from *gloria*, O Fr *gloriation*, It *gloriazione*, Pr *gloriation* See GLORY, *n*] Boast; a triumphing [*Obs*] *Bp Richardson.*

Glō'ried (glō'rid), *a* [See GLORY] Illustrious, honorable [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Glō'ri fi cā'tion, *n* [Lat *glorificatio*, Fr *glorification*, Pr *glorificacio*, Sp *glorificacion*, It *glorificazione*]

1 The act of giving glory, or of ascribing honors to *Bp Taylor.*

2 The state of being glorified, as, the *glorification* of Christ after his resurrection

Glō'ri fȳ, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GLORIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* GLORIFYING] [Fr *glorifier*, Pr *glorifiar*, *glorificar*, Sp & Pg *glorificar*, It & Lat *glorificare*, Lat *gloria*, glory, and *facere*, to make]

1 To make glorious by bestowing glory upon, to confer honor and distinction upon, to elevate to power or happiness, to render illustrious or worthy of praise

Jesus was not yet *glorified* *John* vii 39.

2 To make glorious in thought or with the heart, by ascribing glory to to acknowledge the excellence of, to render homage to, to worship, to adore

In heaven by all his angels *glorified* *Milton*

Glō'ri-ō'să, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants found in India —so called from the beauty and splendor of their flowers

Glō'ri ous (89), *a* [Lat *gloriosus*, Fr *glorieux*, O Fr & Pr *glorios*, It, Sp, & Pg *glorioso* See GLORY, *n*]

1 Exhibiting attributes, qualities, or acts that are worthy of or receive glory, praiseworthy, excellent "Of color *glorious*" *Milton.*

2 Eager for glory or distinction, boastful, ostentatious, vain glorious

Most miserable
In the desire that's *glorious* *Shak.*

Syn —Eminent, noble excellent, renowned, illustrious, celebrated, magnificent, grand, splendid

Glō'ri ous ly, *adv* 1 In a glorious manner, splendidly illustriously

Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed *gloriously* *Is* xv 21

2 In a glorying manner, boastfully, pretentiously vain gloriously

I protest to you signior, I speak it not *gloriously*, nor out of affectation *B Jonson*

Glō'ri ous ness, *n* The state or quality of being glorious

Glō'ry (89), *n* [Lat *gloria*, allied to *clarus*, bright, clear, O Fr *glorie*, *glore*, *gloire*, N Fr only *gloire*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *gloria*]

1 Praise, honor, admiration, or distinction, accorded by common consent to a person or thing, high reputation, honorable fame, renown, celebrity

Glory to God in the highest *Luke* ii 14

Spread his *glory* through all countries wide *Spenser*

2 That quality in a person or thing which secures general praise or honor, that which brings or gives renown, an object of pride or boast, the occasion of praise, excellency, brilliancy, splendor.

Think it no *glory* to swell in tyranny *Sidney.*

Jewels lose their *glory* if neglected. *Shak.*

Your sex's *glory* 'tis to shine unknown *Young*

3 Pride, boastfulness, arrogance "In *glory* of thy fortunes" *Chapman.*

4 The presence of the divine Being, the manifestations of the divine nature and favor to the blessed in heaven, celestial honor, heaven

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to *glory* *Ps.* lxxiii 24.

5 (*Paint*) A circle of rays, or a circular effulgence, surrounding the head or entire figure of saints, &c, and especially of the Savior, aureola

Glō'ry, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GLORIED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* GLORYING] [Lat *gloriari*, O Fr. *glorier*, Pr., Sp., & Pg *gloriar*, It *gloriare*]

1 To exult with joy, to rejoice

Glory ye in his holy name. *Ps.* cv 3.

2 To boast, to be proud of

No one should *glory* in his prosperity *S Richardson.*

Glōse, *v. t.* To gloss over. See GLOZE.

Glŏs'er, *n.* See GLOSSER.

Glŏss, *n* [*Cf.* Ger. *gleissen*, to shine, glitter, *glanz*, luster, gloss, Lat. *glossa*, Gr. γλωσσα, an obsolete or foreign word that requires explanation, Fr *glose*, Pr. *glosa*, *gloza*, Sp & It. *glosa*, Pg *glossa* See GLOZE]

1. Brightness or luster of a body proceeding from a smooth surface, polish, as, the *gloss* of silk, cloth is calendered to give it a *gloss*

2 A specious appearance or representation, external show that may mislead opinion

It is no part of my secret meaning to set on the face of this cause any fairer *gloss* than the naked truth doth afford *Hooker*

3 An interpretation artfully specious *Sidney*

4 Remark intended to illustrate a subject, interpretation, comment, explanation

All this, without a *gloss* or comment,
He would unriddle in a moment *Hudibras*
Explaining the text in short *glosses* *Baker*

Glŏss, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* GLOSSED (glŏst), *p pr* & *vb n* GLOSSING]

1 To give a superficial luster to, to make smooth and shining, as, to *gloss* cloth or mahogany "The *glossed* and gleamy wave" *Drake*

2 To give a specious appearance to, to render specious and plausible, to palliate by specious representation

You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause *Philips*

3 To render clear and evident by comments, to illustrate, to explain

Glŏss, *v i* 1 To comment, to write or make explanatory remarks *Dryden*

2 To make sly remarks, or insinuations *Prior*

Glos-sā'ri al, *a* Containing explanation

Glŏss'a-rist, *n* A writer of glosses or of a glossary, a commentator, a scholiast *Tyrwhitt*

Glŏss'a ry, *n* [Lat *glossarium*, from *glossa* Fr *glossaire*, It *glossario*, Sp *glosario* See GLOSS, 4] A collection of glosses or explanations of the special meanings and difficult terms of a work or author, a vocabulary of words requiring special elucidation, hence, also, a partial or limited dictionary, as of an author, a class of works, a dialect, or the like, as, Du Cange's *Glossary* Spelman's *Glossary*

Glos-sā'tor, *n* [Lat, Fr *glossateur*, It *glosatore*, Sp *glosador* See GLOSS, 4] A writer of glosses or comments a commentator [*Obs*] "The *glossators* of Aristotle" *Milman*

Glŏss'er, *n* 1 A writer of glosses, a scholiast a commentator *I Addison*

2 A polisher, one who gives a luster

Glŏss'i ly, *adv* In a glossy manner

Glŏss'i ness, *n* [from *glossy*] The condition or quality of being glossy, the luster or brightness of a smooth surface *Boyle*

Glŏss'ist, *n* A writer of comments [*Obs*] *Milton*

Glos sī'tis, *n* [Gr γλωσσα, tongue, and *itis*, termination signifying inflammation] (*Med*) Inflammation of the tongue

Glŏss'ly, *adv* Like gloss, specious *Cowley*

Gloss-ŏg'ra-pher, *n* [Gr γλωσσογραφος, γλωσσα and γραφειν, to write See GLOSS, 1] A writer of a glossary, a commentator, a scholiast *Haydn*

Glŏss'o graph'ic al, *a* Pertaining to glossography

Gloss ŏg'ra-phy, *n* [See *supra*]

1 The writing of glossaries, glosses, or comments for illustrating an author

2 (*Anat*) A description of the tongue *Dunglison*

Glŏss'o lŏg'ic al, *a* Pertaining to glossology

Gloss-ŏl'o gist, *n* One who defines and explains terms, one who is versed in glossology

Gloss ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr γλωσσα and λογος, discourse, Fr *glossologie*, It *glossologia* See GLOSS, 4]

1 The definition and explanation of terms

2 The science of language, comparative philology, linguistics, glottology

Gloss ŏt'o-my, *n* [Gr γλῶσσα, tongue, and τομη, a cutting, τεμνειν, to cut] (*Surg*) Dissection of the tongue *Dunglison*

Glŏss'y, *a* [*compar* GLOSSIER, *superl* GLOSSIEST]

1. Smooth and shining reflecting luster from a smooth surface, highly polished, as, *glossy* silk, a *glossy* raven, a *glossy* plum

2 Having a specious appearance, plausible, as, *glossy* deceit

Glŏt'tal, *a* Pertaining to the glottis

Glŏt'ta lite (49), *n* [Lat *Glota* the Clyde, and Gr λιθος, stone] (*Min*) A white, vitreous mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicates of alumina and lime, with water, found at Port Glasgow, on the Clyde, in Scotland

Glŏt'tis, *n* [Gr γλωττις, γλωσσις, from γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, the tongue, Fr *glotte*] (*Anat*) The narrow opening at the upper part of the larynx, and between the vocal chords, which, by its dilatation and contraction, contributes to the modulation of the voice

Glŏt'to-lŏg'ic al, *a* Pertaining to glottology

Glot-tŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr. γλῶττα, tongue, and λογος, discourse] The science of tongues or languages, comparative philology, glossology

Glout, *v i.* (Scot. *Cf* GLOAT] To pout, to look sullen.- [*Obs.*] *Garth.*

Glout, *v t* To view attentively; to gloat. [*Obs*]

Glŏve (glŭv), *n* [A-S. *glōf*, Icel *glōfi* Cf Goth. *lofa*, O H Ger. *luffa*, Icel *lōfi*, *lōfa*, palm, W. *golaf*, cover] A cover for the hand, or for the hand and wrist, with a separate sheath for each finger The latter circumstance distinguishes the *glove* from the *mitten*

To throw the glove, to challenge to single combat [*Obs*]

Glŏve, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GLOVED, *p pr* & *vb n* GLOVING] To cover with, or as with, a glove *Shak*

Glŏv'er, *n* One whose occupation is to make and sell gloves

Glōw (glo), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GLOWED *p pr* & *vb n* GLOWING] [A S *glowan*, D *gloeyen*, M H Ger *glujen*, O H Ger *gluoan*, *gluolan*, *gluoyan*, N H Ger *glühen*, Icel *gloa*, Dan *gloe*, to shine]

1 To shine with an intense or white heat to give forth vivid light and heat, to be incandescent

Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees *Pope*

2 To exhibit a strong bright color to be brilliant, as if with heat, to be bright or red with heat or animation, with blushes, or the like

Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays *Dryden*
To *glow* with shame of your proceedings *Shak*

3 To feel hot, as the skin, to give a burning sensation

Did not his temples *glow*
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addison*

4 To feel the heat of passion to be ardent to be animated, as by intense love zeal, anger, and the like to rage, as passion, as, the heart *glows* with love or zeal the *glowing* breast

With pride it mounts and with revenge it *glows* *Dryden*

Glōw (glō), *v t* To make hot so as to shine [*Obs*]

Eyes whose wind did seem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool *Shak*

Glōw (glo), *n* 1 Shining heat, or white heat, incandescence

2 Brightness of color, redness, as the *glow* of health in the cheeks

A waving *glow* his blooms beds display
Blushing in bright diversities of day *Pope*

3 Intense excitement or circumstance vehemence of passion

Glōw'bard, *n* [See GLOBARD] The glow worm or globard [*Obs*] *Holland*

Glow'er (glow'er) *v i* To stare angrily *Thackeray*

Glōw'ing ly, *adv* In a glowing manner, with ardent heat or passion

Glōw'-worm (-wŭrm), *n* (*Entom*) An insect (*Lampyris noctiluca*), of the order of *Coleoptera* The female, which is wingless, emits in the night time, a shining green light from the extremity of the abdomen The male is winged and is supposed to be attracted by the light of the female

Glow-worms
a, female *b*, male

Like a *glow worm* in the night
The which hath fire in darkness none in light *Shak*

Glox in'i a, *n* (*bot*) A genus of plants found in the tropical regions of America — so called in honor of B P *Gloxin*, of Colmar

Glōze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GLOZED *p pr* & *vb n* GLOZING] [A S *glosa*, gloss, interpretation, *glesan*, to glaze Cf GLOSS]

1 To flatter to wheedle to fawn, to talk smoothly "A false, *glozing* pu'aise" *South*

So *glozed* the tempter and his proem tuned *Milton*

2 To give a specious or false meaning to misinterpret *Shak*

Glōze, *v t* To smooth over to put a fair face on to palliate or extenuate "By *glozing* the evil that it is in the world" *I Taylor*

Glōze, *n* 1 Flattery, adulation "Lay these *glozes* by" *Shak*

2 Specious show gloss [*Obs*] *Sidney*

Glōz'er, *n* A flatterer [*Obs*] *Gifford*, 1580

Glū'cic, *a* [Gr γλυκυς, sweet] (*Chem*) Obtained from cane sugar boiled with alkalies and so converted into glucose —said of acetic acid *Gregory*

Glu cī'nă, *n* [Fr *glucine* See *infra*] More

Glū'ine, } properly *glucyna*] (*Chem*) The only
Glū'ina, } oxide of the metal glucinum a white powder, with neither taste or odor and insoluble in water Its salts have a sweet taste, and hence its name

Glu cī'nŭm, } *n* [Fr *glucinum*, from Gr γλυκυς,
Glu cī'num, } sweet] (*Chem*) A metal which appears in the form of a grayish black powder, and acquires a dark, metallic luster by burnishing It occurs in nature only in combination with silicic acid, as in the emerald, the beryl, and a few other minerals, and is also called *beryllium*

Glū'cōse, *n* [From Gr γλυκυς, sweet] (*Chem*) A sugar less soluble and less sweet than cane sugar, occurring in the juice of many fruits, but best obtained from dried grapes, honey, and starch It also occurs in the urine of those affected with one variety of diabetes, —called also *grape-sugar*, *starch sugar*, and *diabetic sugar* *Gregory*

Glūe (glū), *n* [Fr *glu*, Pr *glut*, from Lat *glus*, *glutis*, i e, *gluten*, *glucre*, to draw together] A hard, brittle, brownish gelatine, obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, &c , of animals When gently heated with water, it becomes viscid and tenacious, and is used as a cement for uniting substances The name is also given to other adhesive substances

Glūe, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GLUED, *p pr* & *vb. n* GLUING] [Fr *gluer* See *supra*]

1 To join with glue or a viscous substance, to stick or hold fast

This cold congealed blood
That *glues* my lips and will not let me speak *Shak.*

2 To hold together, to unite "Fast *glued* to the world" *Baxter.*

Glūe'-boil'er, *n* One whose occupation is to make glue

Glūe'-pŏt, *n* A utensil for melting glue, often consisting of one pot within another, the inner one holding the glue, and the outer one being filled with water which is heated to dissolve the glue

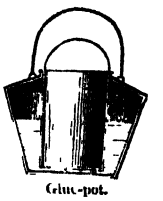
Glue-pot.

Glū'er, *n* One who cements with glue

Glū'ey, *a* Viscous glutinous

Glū'ey ness, *n* The quality of being gluey, viscidity

Glū'ish, *a* Having the nature of glue, gluey. *Sherwood.*

Glŭm, *a* [See GLOOM] Frowning, sullen, moody, silent, as, a *glum* look or person

Glŭm, *n* Sullenness [*Obs*] *Skelton*

Glŭm, *v i* [See GLOOM] To look sullen, to be of a sour countenance [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Glu mā'ceous, *a* [Fr *glumacé* See *infra*] Having glumes, consisting of glumes *Barton.*

Glū'mal, *a* (*Bot*) Characterized by a glume.

Glūme, *n* [Lat *gluma*, hull, husk, from *glubere*, to bark or peel, Fr *glume* or *gloume*] (*Bot*) The floral covering of grain and grasses, especially, the outer husk or bract of a spikelet *Gray*

Glume

Glū'melle, *n* [Fr diminutive of *glume*, q v] (*Bot*) The inner husk of the flowers of grasses *Gray*

Glŭm'my, *a* [See GLOOM] Dark, gloomy dismal [*Obs*]

Glū'mous *a* [Fr *glumé* See GLUME] (*Bot*) Having a uniform receptacle, with a common glume at the base *Martyn.*

Glŭt *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GLUTTED *p pr* & *vb n.* GLUTTING] [Lat *glutire*, Fr *engloutir*, Pr *engolir*, O Sp *englutir*, It *inghiottire* See ENGLUT]

1 To swallow or to swallow greedily, to gorge.

Though every drop of water swear against it,
And gape at widest to *glut* him *Shak.*

2 To fill to satiety to satisfy fully the desire or craving of to satiate to sate

His faithful heart a bloody sacrifice,
Torn from his breast to *glut* the tyrant's eyes *Dryden*

I have for some time been *glutted* with the world *H Walpole.*

To glut the market to furnish in over-supply of any article of trade so that there is no sale for it

Glŭt, *n* 1 That which is glutted or swallowed down

Death
Shall be deceived his *glut* *Milton*

2 Plenty to satiety or repletion, full supply, hence, often supply beyond sufficiency or to loathing, over-abundance

A *glut* of those talents which raise men to eminence *Macaulay*

3 A large wooden wedge used in splitting blocks *Halliwell*

Glū'tæ ăs, *n* [See GLUTEAL] (*Anat*) A muscle of the buttocks

☞ The name *glutæus* is applied to three different muscles *glutæus maximus* a large thick quadrilateral muscle situated at the posterior part of the pelvis and at the upper and posterior part of the thigh the office of which is to rotate the thigh outward and to assist in progression and in standing *glutæus medius* a broad, thick radiated triangular muscle situated beneath the *g maximus* and serving as an abductor of the thigh and also to turn it outward and forward and *glutæus minimus*, a flat triangular muscle with radiated fibres situated beneath the *g medius*, and performing the same offices as the other two

Glū'te al, *a* [Gr γλουτος, rump, pl the buttocks] (*Anat*) Of or relating to certain organs and parts connected with the buttocks as, the *gluteal* artery, nerve, vein, &c *Dunglison.*

Glū'ten *n* [Lat See GLUE] (*Chem*) The viscid, tenacious substance which gives adhesiveness to dough It may be separated from the flour of grain by subjecting this to a current of water, the starch and other soluble matters being thus washed out Gluten consists of glutine, vegetable fibrine, and caseine, with sometimes a fatty substance

Glū'ti nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GLUTINATED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* GLUTINATING] [Lat *glutinare*, *glutinatum* from Lat *gluten*, It *glutinare*, q v] To unite with glue to cement *Bailey.*

Glū'ti nā'tion, *n* [Lat *glutinatio*, Fr *glutination* See *supra*] The act of uniting with glue

Glū'ti na tive, *a* [Fr *glutinatif*, Pr *glutinatiu*, It *glutinativo*] Having the quality of cementing, tenacious, viscous, glutinous

Glū'tine, *n* (*Chem*) A white substance, resem-

...albumen, precipitated from an alcoholic solution of gluten, by the addition of water.

Glū-tĭn-ŏs'i-ty, *n* [Fr *glutinosité*, Sp *glutinosidad*, It *glutinosità*] The quality of being glutinous; viscousness. [*Rare.*]

Glū'ti-nous, *a.* [Lat *glutinosus*, from *gluten*, q. v., Fr *glutineux*, Pr *glutinos*, Sp., Pg., & It *glutinoso.*]

1. Having the quality of glue; resembling glue; viscous, viscid, tenacious.

2. (*Bot*) Besmeared with a slippery moisture, as, a *glutinous* leaf *Martyn.*

Glū'ti-nous-ness, *n.* The quality of glue; tenacity; viscosity, viscidity *Cheyne*

Glŭt'ton (glŭt'tn), *n* [Lat *glutto, gluto*, Fr *glouton*, Pr & Sp *glotón*, It *ghiottone* See GLUT]

1 One who eats voraciously, or to excess, one who stuffs or gluts himself with food, a gormandizer, hence, one who satisfies to excess any low or depraved appetite

2. One eager of any thing to excess.

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy. *Granville.*

3. (*Zoöl*) A carnivorous mammal (the *Gulo luscus*), about the size of a large badger, and at one time regarded as inordinately voracious, whence the name, the wolverine It is a native of the northern parts of America, Europe, and Asia. *Baird*

Glutton (*Gulo luscus*)

Glŭt'ton, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a glutton, gluttonous. "*Glutton* souls" *Dryden*

A *glutton* monastery in former ages makes a hungry ministry in our days *Fuller*

Glŭt'ton, *v i.* To eat voraciously, to indulge the appetite to excess, to gluttonize [*Obs*]

Whereon in Egypt *gluttoning* they fed. *Drayton.*

Glŭt'ton-ish, *a.* Gluttonous, greedy *Sidney*

Glŭt'ton-ize, *v i.* [*imp & p p* GLUTTONIZED, *p. pr. & vb n* GLUTTONIZING] To eat to excess, to eat voraciously, to indulge the appetite to excess; to gormandize [*Rare*] *Hallywell.*

Glŭt'ton-ous, *a* Belonging to a glutton or to gluttony; given to excessive eating, indulging the appetite, as, a *gluttonous* age

Glŭt'ton-ous-ly, *adv* In a gluttonous manner

Glŭt'ton-y (glŭt'tn ў), *n* [O Fr *gloutonnie*, N Fr. *gloutonnerie*] The act or practice of a glutton, excess in eating, extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food, voracity.

Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts. *Milton*

Glȳ'cer-ine, *n* [Fr *glycérine*, from Gr γλυκερός, equivalent to γλυκύς, sweet] (*Chem*) A sweet viscid liquid, formed during the saponification of fatty substances, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. *Gregory*

Glȳ'col, *n* (*Chem*) An inodorous, sweetish liquid, soluble in water and in alcohol, and unaltered in air. It is the type of a newly discovered class of compounds, intermediate, in their chemical relations, between glycerine and alcohol, or the bodies of which these are types, whence the name

Glȳ-cŏ'mi-an, *a & n* The same as GLYCONIC.

Glȳ-cŏn'ic, *n.* [Fr. *glyconien, glyconique*, Gr Γλαυκώνειος, a kind of verse, so called from its inventor, *Glycon.*] (*Pros*) A kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of three feet, a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic

Glȳ-cŏn'ic, *a* (*Pros*) Consisting of three feet, namely, a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic, as, a *glyconic* verse.

Glȳ-cȳr-rhī'zȧ, *n* [Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, and ῥίζα, root.] (*Bot*) A genus of dicotyledonous, herbaceous plants, one species of which (*G glabra*) is the liquorice plant, the roots of which abound in a saccharine mucilaginous matter

Glȳ-cȳr-rhi-zine, *n.* [Fr *glycyrrhizine*, from Lat *glycyrrhiza*, Gr γλυκύῤῥιζα, liquorice root; γλυκύς, sweet, ῥίζα, root.] (*Chem*) A substance resembling both sugar and gum, obtained from the root of the *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or common licorice *Gregory.*

Glyn, *n.* See GLEN

Glyph (glif), *n.* [Fr. *glyphe*, Gr γλυφή; γλύφειν, to hollow out, carve] (*Arch.*) A sunken channel, usually vertical. *Gwilt*

Glyph'ic, *n.* A picture or figure by which a word is implied; a hieroglyphic. See HIEROGLYPHIC. *Rare*]

Glyph'o-grăph, *n.* A plate made by glyphography, or an impression taken from such a plate

Glyph'o-grăph'ic, *a.* Of, or belonging to, glyphography

Glȳ phŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. γλύφειν, to engrave, and γραφή, drawing; γράφειν, to write.] A process of etching by means of voltaic electricity, by which a raised copy of a drawing is made, so that it can be used as a block to print from, as in common typography *Eng. Cyc.*

Glyp'tic, *a.* [See *supra.*] (*Min*) Figured.

Glyp'tic, } *n sing.* [Fr *glyptique*, It. *glittica.*
Glyp'tics, } See *supra*] The art of engraving figures on precious stones. [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Glȳp'to-dŏn, *n.* [Gr. γλυφή, carved, engraved, and ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth. See GLYPH.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct quadruped of the armadillo family, of the size of an ox, covered with tesselated scales and having fluted teeth. Its remains are found in South America. *Owen.*

Glyptodon (*Glyptodon clavipes*).

Glȳp'to-grăph'ic, *a.* [Fr *glyptographique*] Describing or relating to glyptography, or the art of engraving on precious stones

Glyp-tŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Fr *glyptographie*, Gr. γλυπτός, carved, and γράφειν, to write] A description of the art of engraving on precious stones

Glȳp'to-thē'ek, *n* [Fr. *glyptothèque*, from Gr. γλυπτός, carved, and θήκη, case, box, from τιθέναι, to place, put] A building or room for the preservation of works of sculpture

Glȳs'ter, *n* The same as CLYSTER

Gnă phă'li-um, *n* [Gr γναφάλιον, wool of the teasel] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, the species of which are very numerous, everlasting

Gnär, *v i.* To snarl, to snarl [*Obs or rare*]

The *gnarring* porter durst not whine for doubt. *Fairfax.*

A thousand wants
Gnar at the heels of men *Tennyson.*

Gnärl (narl), *v i* [*imp & p. p* GNARLED, *p pr. & vb n* GNARLING] [A S *gnyrran*, M Ger *gnarren*, L Ger *gnurren*, N H Ger *knarren, knurren*, D *gnorren, knorren*, Sw *knarra*, Icel *knurra*, Dan *knurre*] To growl, to murmur, to snarl

And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first. *Shak.*

Gnärl, *n.* A knot in wood

Gnärled (närld), *a* [See GNARR] Knotty, full of knots "The unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak" *Shak.*

Gnärl'y, *a.* Full of knots, knotty, twisted, cross-grained

Gnärr, *n* [See KNAR and KNUR] A knot in wood [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Gnăsh (năsh), *v t* [*imp & p p* GNASHED (năsht), *p pr & vb n* GNASHING] [O Eng *gnaste, gnayste*, Dan *knuse, knusle*, Icel *gnista*, Sw *knastra, gnissla*, D *knarsen, knersen*, L Ger *gnirschen*, H Ger *knirschen*] To strike together, as in anger or pain, as, to *gnash* the teeth

Gnăsh (năsh), *v. i.* To grind or strike together the teeth

There they him laid,
Gnashing for anguish, and despite, and shame. *Milton.*

Gnăsh'ing ly, *adv* With gnashing

Gnăt (năt), *n.* [A S *gnăt*, L Ger. *gnid*, a small kind of gnat, from A-S *gnîtan*, to rub, O Eng *gnide*] (*Entom*) A delicate blood-sucking fly of the genus *Culex*, having a long proboscis, and undergoing a metamorphosis in the water The females have the proboscis armed with lancet like stings, and are famous for the annoyance they create The males are destitute of stings, and are further distinguished by their plume like antennæ The mosquito is a well known example of the genus.

Gnăt'-flow'er, *n.* A kind of flower, called also *bee-flower.* *Johnson*

Gna thŏn'ic (na-), } *a.* [From Lat *Gnatho*, Gr
Gna-thŏn'ic-al (na-), } γνάθων, name of a parasite in the Eunuchus of Terence, hence, a parasite in general] Flattering, deceitful [*Obs*]

Gnăt'-snăp'per, *n* A bird that catches gnats for its food *Halewill*

Gnăt'-worm (năt'wûrm), *n* (*Entom*) A small water-insect, which, after its several changes, is transformed into a gnat, the larve of a gnat

Gnaw (naw), *v t* [*imp & p p* GNAWED, *p pr. & vb n* GNAWING] [A S *gnagan*, Icel & Sw. *gnaga*, Dan *gnave, nage*, D. *knagen*, O. H. Ger *gnagan, nagan*, N H Ger *nagen*]

1 To bite, as something hard or tough, which is not readily separated or crushed, to bite off little by little, with effort, to wear away by scraping with the teeth, to nibble at

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain *Rev* xvi 10
His bones clean picked: his very bones they *gnaw* *Dryden.*

2 To corrode, to fret away, to waste.

Gnaw (naw), *v i.* To use the teeth in biting, to bite with repeated effort, as in eating or removing with the teeth something hard, unwieldy, or unmanageable.

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me *Sidney*

Gnaw'er (naw'er), *n* One who, or that which, gnaws or corrodes.

Gnēiss (nīs), *n.* [Ger *gneis* or *gneisz*] (*Geol*) A crystalline rock, consisting, like granite, of quartz, feldspar, and mica, but having these materials, especially the mica, arranged in planes, so that it breaks rather easily into coarse slabs or flags. Hornblende sometimes takes the place of the mica, and it is then called *hornblendic* or *menitic gneiss.* *Dana.*

Gnēis'soid (nīs'soid), *a.* [Eng. *gneiss* and Gr. εἶδος, form.] Having some of the characteristics of gneiss;—applied to rocks of an intermediate character between granite and gneiss, between gneiss and gneiss.

Gnēis'oŭs (nīs'ŏs), *a.* Having the granitoid structure of gneiss.

Gnōff (nŏf), *n.* [Cf. N. H. Ger. *knaupen*, to gnaw, D. *knaauwen.*] A miser. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gnōme (nōm), *n.* [Fr *gnome*, Sp. & It. *gnomo*, from Gr. γνώμων, one that knows, a guardian, i. e., of the treasures in the inner parts of the earth, from γνῶναι, γιγνώσκειν, to know.]

1. An imaginary being, supposed by the Rosicrucians to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c.

2. A dwarf, a goblin, a person of small stature or misshapen features, or of strange appearance.

3 [Gr γνώμη, from γνῶναι, γιγνώσκειν, to know.] A brief reflection or maxim. [*Obs*] *Peacham.*

☞ In the latter sense, pronounced by Smart and Worcester *no'me*

Gnŏm'ic (nŏm'ik), } *a.* [Gr. γνωμικός, from
Gnŏm'ic-al (nŏm'ik-al), } γνώμη; Fr. *gnomique.* See *supra*]

1 Sententious, uttering or containing maxims, or striking detached thoughts, aphoristic. [*Obs.*]

2 [See GNOMON] Gnomonical. *Boyle.*

Gnō'mo lŏg'ic, } *a* [Gr. γνωμολογικός, Fr. *gno-*
Gnō'mo-lŏg'ic al, } *mologique*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a gnomology.

Gno-mŏl'o gy (no mŏl'o jў), *n.* [Gr. γνωμολογία, from γνώμη, judgment, maxim, and λόγος, discourse, from λέγειν, to gather, collect, speak; Fr. *gnomologie*] A collection of, or a treatise on, maxims, grave sentences, or reflections [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Gnō'mon (nō'mon), *n.* [Gr γνώμων, one who knows, the index of a sun-dial, Lat *gnomon.* See GNOME]

1 (*Dialing*) The style or pin, which, by its shadow, shows the hour of the day. *Brande.*

2 (*Astron*) A style or column erected perpendicularly to the horizon, and formerly used for making astronomical observations Its principle use was to find the altitude of the sun by measuring the length of its shadow.

3 (*Geom*) The complement of a parallelogram, or space included between the boundary lines of two similar parallelograms, the one within the other, with an angle in common, as the gnomon *b c d e f g* of the parallelogram *a c* and *a f*

Gnomon

4 The index of the hour circle of a globe.

Gno-mŏn'ic } (no-), *a* [Gr. γνωμονικός, Lat.
Gno-mŏn'ic-al } *gnomonicus*, Fr. *gnomonique.* See *supra*] Pertaining to the art of dialing. *Chambers.*

Gnomonic projection, a projection of the circles of the sphere, in which the point of sight is taken at the center of the sphere, and the principal plane is tangent to the surface of the sphere

Gno mŏn'ic al ly (no-), *adv.* According to the principles of the gnomonic projection.

Gno-mŏn'ics (no mŏn'iks), *n sing* [Gr. γνωμονική (sc τέχνη), Lat *gnomonice gnomonica*, Fr. *gnomonique.* See *supra*] The art or science of dialing, or of constructing dials to show the hour of the day by the shadow of a gnomon. [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

Gnō'mon-ist, *n.* One skilled in gnomonics. *Boyle.*

Gnō'mon-ŏl'o gy (nō'mon-), *n* [See *supra*, and cf GNOMOLOGY] A treatise on dialing

Gnŏs'tic (nŏs'tik), *n.* [Fr. *gnostique*, Lat *gnosticus*, from Gr. γνωστικός, good at knowing, sagacious, a man that claims to have a deeper wisdom, from γιγνώσκειν, to know] (*Eccl. Hist*) One of the so called philosophers that arose in the first ages of Christianity, who pretended that they had a true philosophical knowledge of the Christian religion. Their system was a fantastical combination of oriental theology and Greek philosophy with the doctrines of Christianity They held that all matter, intelligible, intellectual, and material, are derived by successive emanations from the Deity. These emanations they called *æons.*

Gnŏs'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines.

Gnŏs'ti cĭşm (nŏs'ti-sĭzm), *n* The doctrines, principles, or system of philosophy, taught by the Gnostics

Gnū (nū), *n* [Written also *gnoo.*] [Fr. *gnou*, or *nion*, D & Ger. *gnu*, Hottentot *gnu*, or *nju.*]

1. (*Zoöl.*) An antelope (*Antilope gnu*) having the neck,

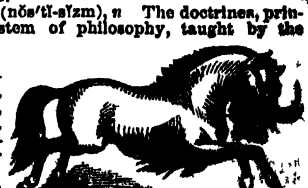

Antilope Gnu.

body, and tail like those of a horse, and single, reserved horns. It is found in South Africa

2. The draught iron attached to the end of a plow beam. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gō, *v. i.* [*imp* WENT, *p. p* GONE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GOING. *Went* comes from the A-S *wendan*, a different word.] [A-S. *gangan*, *gān*, D *gaan*, Dan. *gaa*, Sw. *gå*, N H Ger *gehn*, *gehen*, M H Ger. *gēn*, *gān*, O H Ger. *gēn*, *gān*, *gangan* Cf GANG, *v i*.]

1. To pass from one place to another, to be in motion, to be in a state not motionless or at rest, to proceed, to advance, to make progress, — employed in the most various applications of the movement of both animate and inanimate beings, by whatever means, and also of the movements of the mind, also figuratively applied to every thing which is conceived to have being or life

2 To move upon the feet, or step by step, to walk, also, to walk step by step, or leisurely, as distinguishing from running or hasting

You know that love
Will creep in service where it can not *go* *Shak.*

Thou must run to him, for thou hast staid so long that *going* will scarce serve the turn *Shak.*

3 To be passed on from one to another, to pass, to circulate, hence, with *for*, to have currency, to be taken, accepted, or regarded

The man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 *Sam* xvii 12

The money which remains should *go* according to its true value *Locke*

4 To proceed or happen in a given manner, to fare, to be carried on, to have course, to come to an issue or result, to succeed, to eventuate, to turn out

How *goes* the night, boy? *Shak*

I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough *Arbuthnot*

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward *Watts*

5 To proceed or tend toward a result, consequence, or product, to tend, to conduce, to avail, to apply, to contribute, — often with *to* or *unto*

Against right reason all your counsels *go* *Dryden*

To master the foul fiend there *goeth* some competent knowledge of theology *W Scott*

6 To apply one's self, to set one's self, to undertake.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood *Sidney*

☞ *Go*, in this sense, is often used in the present participle with the auxiliary verb *to be*, before an infinitive, to express a future of intention, or to denote design, as, I was *going* to say, I am *going* to begin harvest

7 To proceed by a mental operation, to pass in mind or by an act of the memory or imagination, — generally with *over* or *through*

By *going* over all the particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject *South*

8. To be with young, to be pregnant, to gestate

The fruit she *goes* with,
I pray that it good time and life may find *Shak.*

9 To move from the person speaking, or from the point whence the action is contemplated, to pass away, to leave, to depart, — in opposition to *stay* and *come*

I will let you *go*, that ye may sacrifice to the Lord your God: only ye shall not *go* very far away *Ex* viii 28

10 To be lost or ruined, to perish, to decline, to decease, to die

By Saint George, he's *gone*!
That spear wound hath our master sped *W Scott*

11. To reach, to extend, to lead, as, a line *goes* across the street, his land *goes* to the river, this road *goes* to New York

His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow *Dryden*

☞ *Go* is used, in combination with many prepositions and adverbs, to denote motion of the kind indicated by the preposition or adverb, in which, and not in the verb, lies the principal force of the expression, as, to *go against*, to *go in*, to *go out*, to *go on*, to *go aside*, to *go astray*, and the like

Go to, come, move, begin, — a phrase of exhortation, serious or scornful [*Obs*] — *To go about* (*a*) To set one's self about or at, to endeavor "They never *go about* to hide or palliate their vices" *Swift* (*b*) (*Naut*) To tack, to turn the head of a ship — *To go between*, to interpose between as mediator or as helper, to attempt to reconcile, or to adjust differences — *To go by*, to pass away unnoticed, to omit — *To go down*, to be swallowed or accepted, to be received without opposition [*Low*] — *To go for nothing*, to have no meaning or efficacy — *To go hard with*, to occasion danger or fatal issue to, to cause serious trouble or danger to — *To go in and out*, to do the business of life — *To go in to* or *unto* to have sexual intercourse with [*Script*] — *To go on* (*a*) To proceed, to advance forward (*b*) To be put on, as a garment, as, the coat will not *go on* — *To go out* (*a*) To become extinct, as light or life to expire, as, a candle *goes out*, fire *goes out* "And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure" *Addison* (*b*) To become public, as, this story *goes out* to the world — *To go over* (*a*) To read; to peruse, to study (*b*) To examine, to view or review; as, to *go over* an account "If we *go over* the laws of Christianity" *Tillotson* (*c*) To think over, to proceed or pass in mental operation (*d*) To change sides; to pass from one party to another (*e*) To revolt (*f*) To pass from one side to the other, as of a river — *To go through* (*a*) To execute, to accomplish, to perform thoroughly, to finish, as, to *go through* an operation (*b*) To suffer, to bear, to undergo; to sustain to the end, as, to *go through* a long sickness — *To go under* (*a*) To be talked of or known, as by a title or name, as, to *go under* the name of Reformers (*b*) To be submerged, to sink, to be ruined. — *To let go*, to allow to depart, not to restrain or confine, to quit hold of, to release

Gō, *v t* To take, as a share in an enterprise, to undertake or become responsible for, to bear or enjoy a part in

They were to *go* equal shares in the booty *L'Estrange*

To go it, to behave in a wild manner, to be uproarious to carry on, also, to proceed, to make progress [*Colloq*] — *To go one's way*, to set forth, to depart, to move on

Gō, *n* 1 Act, working, operation. [*Obs*] "So gracious are the *goes* of marriage" *Marston*

2 A circumstance or occurrence "This is a pretty *go*" [*Slang*] *Dickens*

3 The fashion or mode, as, quite the *go* [*Colloq*]

4 Noisy merriment, as, a high *go* [*Colloq*]

5 A glass of spirits [*Slang*]

Gōad (20), *n* [A-S *gād*, *gaed*, Goth *gazds* See GAD] A pointed instrument used to urge on a beast to move faster, hence, any thing that urges or stimulates

He no longer felt the daily *goad* urging him to the daily toil *Macaulay*

Gōad, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GOADED, *p pr* & *vb n* GOADING] To prick, to drive with a goad, hence, to urge forward, or to rouse by any thing pungent, severe, irritating, or inflaming, to stimulate

That temptation that doth *goad* us on *Shak*

Syn — To urge, stimulate, excite, arouse, irritate, incite, instigate

Gōaf, *n* [See GOB, *n*] (*Mining*) That part of a mine from which the mineral has been partially or wholly removed, the waste, — called also *gob*

To work the goaf, or *gob*, to remove the pillars of mineral matter previously left to support the roof, and replace them with props *Ure*

Gōal, *n* [Fr *gaule*, pole, Prov Fr *waule*, from Fries *wald*, Goth *valus*, staff, stick, rod, Armor *gwalen*, staff, W *gwyal*, goal]

1 The point set to bound a race, and to or around which the contestants run, or from which they start to return to it again, the mark

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*
With rapid wheels *Milton*

2 The end or final purpose, the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish

Each individual seeks a several *goal* *Pope*

Gōar, *n* [See GORE] The same as GORE, *q v*

Gōar'ish, *a* Patched, mean [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Gōat, *n* [Prov Eng *gat*, A S *gat*, D & Icel *geit*, Sw *get*, Dan *ged* or *geed*, N H Ger *geiss*, O H Ger *keiz*, Goth *gaits*, *gaiza*, allied to Lat *hoedus*, *hædus*, a young goat, kid, Russ *koza*, a she goat, Lett *kasa*] (*Zool*) A mammiferous quadruped of the genus *Capra*, having cloven hoofs, and chewing the cud Its horns are hollow, erect, and turned backward, and rough with rings It has long, straight hair the male being bearded under the chin It is allied to the sheep, but is stronger, less timid, and more agile, and is useful for its milk and flesh, and for its skin The male is noted for salacity, and emits a strong stench The common goat is *C* (*Hircus*) *egagrus*

Cashmere Goat

Gōat'-chāf'er, *n* (*Entom*) An insect, a kind of beetle, — probably the chafer *Melolontha solstitialis*, the favorite food of the goat sucker

Gōat-ee', *n* Part of the beard depending from the lower lips or chin, resembling the beard of a goat [*Colloq*]

Gōat'-hērd, *n* One whose occupation is to tend goats *Spenser*

Gōat'ish, *a* Resembling a goat in any quality, especially in smell or lustfulness *Shak*

Gōat'ish ly, *adv* In the manner of a goat, lustfully

Gōat'ish-ness, *n* The quality of being goatish, lustfulness

Gōat'-mär'jo-ram, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, goat's beard

Gōat'-milk'er, *n* The goat sucker

Gōat'-mōth, *n* (*Entom*) A gray colored moth (*Cossus lignperda*), the caterpillar of which lives upon the wood of the oak and the willow, and is characterized by a goat like odor *Baird*

Gōat's'-bēard, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Tragopogon*, — so named from the long, silky beard of the seeds One species is the salsify *London*

Gōat's'-rue, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Galega*

Gōat's'-thorn, *n.* (*Bot*) A leguminous plant (*Astragalus verus*), found in the Levant This, with other species, yields the gum tragacanth of commerce

Gōat'-sück'er, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A nocturnal swallow, something like the owl in appearance (*Caprimulgus Europæus*), — so called from the mistaken notion that it sucks goats, — called also *fern owl*

Goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus Europæus*)

Gōat'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Capraria* (*C biflora*) *Loudon.*

Gŏb, *n* [O Fr *gob*, morsel, N Fr *gobe*, *gobbe*, a poisoned morsel, poison-ball, *gobet*, a piece swallowed, *gober*, to swallow greedily and without tasting Cf W *gob*, heap, mound, Gael & Ir *gob*, mouth, snout, W *gwp*, a bird's head and neck]

1 A little mass or collection, a small quantity, a mouthful [*Low*] *L'Estrange.*

2 The mouth, also, the spittle or saliva [*Prov. Eng*] *Wright.*

3 (*Mining*) Same as GOAF, *q v*

Gŏb'bet, *n* [Fr *gobet* See *supra*] A small piece; a mouthful, a lump *Spenser.*

Gŏb'bet, *v t* To swallow in masses or mouthfuls, to gulp [*Low*] *L'Estrange.*

Gŏb'bet ly, *adv* In pieces [*Obs*] *Huloet*

Gŏb'bing, *n* (*Mining*) The stones or rubbish taken away from the mineral, pavement or roof, to fill up an excavation so as to prevent the falling in of superincumbent strata, — called also *gob-stuff* *Ure*

Gŏb'ble, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GOBBLED *p pr* & *vb n* GOBBLING] [See GOB, *n*] To swallow in large pieces, to swallow hastily, to eat down voraciously or coarsely

Gŏb'ble, *v i* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey *Prior*

Gŏb'bler, *n* 1 One who swallows in haste, a greedy eater, a gormandizer

2 A turkey cock [*Colloq*]

Gŏb'e lin, *a* [So called from Jehan *Gobelen*, a Flemish dyer of the fifteenth century, who erected in Paris a building which was afterward used as a manufactory of tapestry] Pertaining to a species of rich tapestry in France, ornamented with complicated and beautiful designs in brilliant and permanent colors also, pertaining to a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, sofas, &c, in imitation of tapestry *Wright.*

Gŏ'-be tween', *n* An interposer, one who transacts business between parties, a broker *Shak*

Gŏb'let, *n* [Fr & Pr *gobelet*, Sp *cubilete*, L Lat *gobultus*, *gobelletus*, Pr *cubel*, *cubu*, tub, from Lat *cupa*, tub cask See CUP] A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle

We love not loaded boards and *goblets* crowned *Denham*

Gŏb'lin, *n* [Fr *goblin*, *gobelin*, L Lat *gobelinus*, from Gr κοβαλος, knave, a mischievous goblin, Ger *kobold* Cf Armor *goblin*, an ignis fatuus, goblin Cf also COBALT] An evil spirit, a frightful phantom, a gnome, an elf, a spirit

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, replied *Milton*

Gō'by, *n* [Fr *gobie*, Lat *gobius* and *gobio*, Gr κωβιος] (*Ichth*) A spiny-finned fish allied to the blenny, and distinguished by having the ventral fins on the breast capable of forming a funnel shaped sucker Several species of the genus *Gobius* are so called They are mostly small sea fishes, and can live for some time out of the water

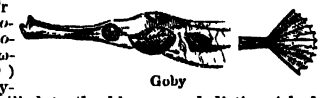

Goby

Gō'-by, *n* 1 Evasion, escape by artifice *Collier*

2 A passing without notice, a thrusting away, a shifting off, as, to give a proposal the *go by*

You had had far more in some songs to which we have given the *go-by* *Prof Wilson.*

Gō'-cart, *n* A small machine or frame work without a bottom, and moving on castors, designed to support children while learning to walk

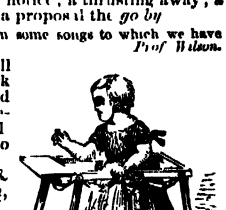

Go-cart

Gŏd, *n* [A-S, O Sax, & D. *god*, Icel *gudh*, *godh*, Sw & Dan *gud*, O H Ger *got*, N H Ger *gott*, Goth *guth*, allied to Pers *khoda*, Hind *khudā* As this word and *good* are written exactly alike in Anglo-Saxon, it has been inferred that *God* was named from his *goodness* But the corresponding words in most of the other languages are not the same, and it is believed no instance can be found of a name given to the Supreme Being from the attribute of goodness. It is probably an idea too remote from the rude conceptions of men in early ages With the exception of the word *Jehovah*, the name of the Supreme Being appears usually to have reference to his supremacy

or power, and to be equivalent to lord or ruler In the present case, there is some evidence that this is the sense of this word, for, in Persian, *goda*, or *khoda*, signifies lord, master, prince, or ruler]

1. An object of worship, a being conceived of as possessing divine power, and to be propitiated by sacrifice, worship, &c , a divinity, a deity.

This man is now become a *god* *Shak*

2 The Supreme Being, the eternal and infinite Spirit, the Creator, and the Sovereign of the universe, Jehovah

God is a spirit and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth *John* iv 24

3 A prince, a ruler, a magistrate, or judge, an angel [*Rare, except in Scripture*]

Thou shalt not revile the *gods*, nor curse the ruler of thy people *Ex* xxii 28

4 A person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honored as the chief good "Whose *god* is their belly" *Phil* iii 19

Gŏd, *v t* To deify [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Gŏd'chīld, *n* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and promises to see educated as a Christian.

Gŏd'dăugh ter (daw ter), *n* A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism

Gŏd'dess, *n* 1 A female god, a divinity, or deity, of the female sex

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty *Addison*

2 A woman of superior charms or excellence

Gŏd'fā ther, *n* [A S *godfæder* Cf Gossip] A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism, in the English and Roman Catholic churches, who makes himself a surety for the child, that he will "forsake the devil and all his works, and constantly believe God's holy word, and obediently keep his commandments"

☞ Bingham maintains that during the first four centuries, there was but one sponsor for a child, and that one the parent, or some person who had the charge of it Afterward, the number of sponsors was increased, and the parents excluded from the office *Murdock*

Gŏd'fā ther, *v t* To act as godfather to, to take under one's fostering care [*Rare*] *Burke*

Gŏd'hĕad (gŏd'hĕd), *n* [Eng *god* and suffix *head*, from A S *had*, person, sex, habit, order, O Sax *hēd*, Ger *heit*, Goth *haidus*]

1 Godship, deity, divinity, divine nature or essence, godship, godhood

2. A deity in person, a god or goddess

And set me in the Olympian roar and round
To keep the mouths of all the *godheads* moist
E B Browning

3 The Deity, God, the Supreme Being

Gŏd'hood, *n* The condition or manner of being, or existence of, a god, especially of the Deity, divine nature or essence, deity, godship

Gŏd'less, *a* Having, or acknowledging, no God, without reverence or regard for God, atheistical, ungodly, irreligious, wicked

Gŏd'less ly, *adv* In a godless manner, irreverently, atheistically

Gŏd'less ness, *n* The state of being godless, or irreligious *Bp Hall*

Gŏd'like, *a* 1 Resembling a god or God divine

2 Of superior excellence, as, *godlike* virtue, a *godlike* prince

Gŏd'like-ness, *n* The state of being godlike

Gŏd'li ly, *adv* In a godly manner, piously, righteously [*Rare*] *H Wharton*

Gŏd'li ness, *n* [From *godly*] The quality of being godly, religiousness, piety

Godliness is profitable unto all things 1 *Tim* iv 8

Gŏd'ling, *n* A little deity, a diminutive god, as, a puny *godling* *Dryden*

Gŏd'ly, *a.* [Eng *god* and suffix *ly*, q v , A-S *godlic*]

1 Pious, reverencing God, and his character and laws, obedient to the commands of God from love for, and reverence of, his character, religious, righteous, as, a *godly* person

2 Formed or influenced by a regard for God, as, a *godly* life

Syn.—Pious, holy, devout, religious, righteous

Gŏd'ly, *adv* Piously, righteously

All that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution 2 *Tim* iii 12

Gŏd'ly-hĕad (hĕd), *n* [Eng *godly* and suffix *head* Cf Godhead] Goodness [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Gŏd'mŏth-er (mŭth-er), *n* [A-S *godmōdor*] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism See Godfather

Go down', *n* [Corruption of Malay (Telinga) *gā dong*, warehouse] A warehouse [*East Indies*]

Go droon', *n* [Fr *godron*, a round plait, godroon Cf W *godre*, pl *godreon*, skirt, border, edge] (*Arch*) A kind of inverted fluting or beading for ornament

Gŏd'sĕnd, *n* Something sent by God, an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune

Gŏd'ship, *n* The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity, a god or goddess

O'er hills and dales their *godships* came *Prior*

Gŏd'-smith, *n* A maker of idols *Dryden*

Gŏd'sŏn (sŭn), *n.* [A S. *godsunu.*] One for whom another has been sponsor at the font

Gŏd'speed, *n* Success, prosperous journeying;—a contraction of the phrase, "I wish that *God* may *speed* you." [Written also as two separate words.]

Receive him not into your house, neither bid him *God speed* 2 *John* 10.

Gŏd's'-pĕn'ny, *n* An earnest penny. *Beau & Fl.*

Gŏd'ward, *adv* Toward God 2 *Cor.* iii 4.

Gŏd'wit, *n* [Probably from A S *gōd*, good, and *wiht*, creature, wight] (*Ornith*) A bird (the *Limosa melanura*), having long legs, and a long, flexible bill It undergoes three almost complete changes of plumage, so that it has received, at different times, several different specific names This bird frequents fens and the banks of rivers, throughout Europe and in the north of Africa Its flesh is esteemed a great delicacy

Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa nigra*)

Gŏd'yeld, } *adv* [*God yield* (you for it), i e , God
Gŏd'yīld, } requite or reward you for it] A term of thanks [*Obs*] *Shak*

Gō'el, *a* [A S *geolo*, O H Ger *gelo*, N H Ger *gelb*] Yellow [*Obs*] *Tusser*

Gō'en, *p p of go* [*Obs*]

Gō'er, *n* [From *go*] One who, or that which, goes, a runner or walker, as, (*a*) A foot [*Obs*] *Chapman* (*b*) A horse, considered in reference to his gait, as, a good *goer*, a safe *goer*

Gō'e ty, *n* [Fr *goetie*, Gr γοητεια, witchcraft, γοητευειν, to bewitch, γοης, sorcerer] Invocation of evil spirits [*Obs*] *Hallywell*

Gŏff, *n* [Fr *goffe*, ill made, awkward, It *goffo*, Sp *gofo*, Prov Ger *goff*, a blockhead, Gr κωφος, stupid]

1 A foolish clown [*Prov Eng*] *Hallwell*

2 A game in which a ball is driven with clubs into a hole See Golf *Hallwell*

Gŏf'fer, *v t* [*imp & p p* Goffred, *p pr & vb n* Goffring] [See Gauffer] To plait or flute, as lace, &c [Written also *gauffer*] *Clarke*

Gŏf'fer, *n* A ruffle [*Obs*] *Hallwell*

Gŏff'ish, *a* Foolish, stupid [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Gŏg, *n* [Probably abbreviated from *agog*, q v Cf also Fr *gogue*, sprightliness, mirth, *se goguer*, to be merry, W *gogi*, to agitate, shake] Haste, ardent desire to go [*Obs*] *Bean & Fl*

Gŏg'gle (gŏg'gl), *v i* [*imp & p p* Goggled, *p pr & vb n* Goggling] [O Eng *goggle eyed*, one eyed, Scot *gogge*, to blindfold Cf Lat *cocles*, surname of a person blind with one eye] To strain or roll the eyes "And wink and *goggle* like an owl" *Hudibras*

Gŏg'gle, *a* Full and rolling, or staring,—said of the eyes. "The long, sallow visage, the *goggle* eyes" *W Scott*

Gŏg'gle, *n.* [See Goggle, *v i*]

1 A strained or affected rolling of the eye

2 (*pl*) A kind of spectacles with short, projecting eye tubes, in the front end of which are fixed plain glasses for protecting the eyes from cold, dust, &c , or colored glasses for relief from intense light, or a disk with a small aperture, to direct the sight forward, and cure squinting

Gŏg'gled (gŏg'gld), *a* Prominent, staring, as the eye *Herbert*

Gŏg'gle-eȳed (gŏg'gl īd), *a* Having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes *Ascham*

Gō'ing, *n* 1 The act of moving in any manner

2 Departure *Milton*

3 Pregnancy, gestation, child bearing *Grew*

4 Course of life, behavior, deportment, or procedure, way

His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings* *Job* xxxiv 21

They have seen thy *goings*, O God; even the *goings* of my God, my King, in the sanctuary *Ps* lxvii 24

Going out or *goings out* (*Script*) (*a*) The utmost extremity or limit, the point where an extended body terminates

The border shall go down to Jordan, and the *goings out* of it shall be at the salt sea *Num* xxxiv 12

(*b*) Departure or journeying

And Moses wrote their *goings out* according to their journeys *Num* xxxiii 2

Goi'ter, } *n* [Fr *goitre*, O Fr & Pr *goitron*, from
Goi'tre, } Lat *guttur*, throat, *tumidum guttur*, goiter, *gutturosus*, goitered] (*Med*) The bronchocele, an enlargement of the thyroid gland, appearing on the anterior part of the neck It is frequently associated with cretinism, and is most common in mountainous regions, especially certain parts of Switzerland

Goi'tered, } *a* Affected with goiter.
Goi'trous, }

Goi'trous, *a* [Fr *goitreux*, Pr. *gutrinos*, Lat *gutturosus*. See Goiter]

1. Pertaining to the goiter; partaking of the nature of bronchocele.

2. Affected with goiter, or bronchocele.

Let me not be understood as insinuating that the inhabitants in general are either *goitrous* or idiots *Cuvier*

Gŏl'ĕ, *n.* [It., throat, molding flute; Lat *gula*, throat] (*Arch*) The same as Cymatium, or Cyma.

Gōld, *n.* [A S , O Sax , & Ger *gold*, Sw. & Dan. *guld*, Icel *gull*, Goth *guth*, D *goud*, allied to Russ. *zoloto*, Slav *zlato*]

1 A precious metal of a reddish yellow color, and metallic luster It is remarkable for its ductility and malleability, and also as occurring in a metallic state in nature It is one of the heaviest of the metals, and not being subject to oxidation or other change from exposure to the atmosphere, is well fitted to be used as coin It is not acted upon by acids, but readily forms alloys Gold occurs in metamorphic rocks, and usually in quartz veins by the decomposition or degradation of these, it is found in more recent alluvial soils

2 Money, riches, wealth

For me the *gold* of France did not seduce. *Shak.*

3 A yellow color, like that of the metal, as, a flower tipped with *gold*

Fulminating gold See Fulminate —*Jeweler's gold*, an alloy containing three parts of gold to one of copper —*Mosaic gold*, an amalgam of tin and mercury, used for gilding wood and paper,—called also *aurum mosaicum*, and *aurum musivum*

☞ Formerly often pronounced *goold*

Gōld'-bēat'en (bēt'n), *a* Gilded [*Obs*]

Gōld'-bēat'er, *n* One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding

Gold-beater's skin, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used for separating the leaves of metal in the process of gold-beating

Gōld'-bēat'ing, *n* The art or process of reducing gold to extremely thin leaves, by beating with a hammer *Ure.*

Gōld'-bound, *a* Encompassed with gold *Shak.*

Gōld'-clŏth, *n.* Cloth woven with threads of gold

Gōld'-cŭp, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Ranunculus* (*R bulbosus*), butter cup, king cup

Gōld'-dŭst, *n* Gold in very fine particles

Gōld'en (gōld'n), *a* [A S *golden, gylden*, O Sax. & O H Ger *guldin*, Sw & Dan *gylden*, Icel *gullinn*, Goth *gulthens*, N H Ger *golden* See Gold]

1 Made of gold, consisting of gold

2 Having the color of gold, gold like, as, a *golden* harvest

3 Very precious, highly valuable, excellent, eminently auspicious, as, *golden* opinions.

Golden age, the fabulous age of primeval simplicity and purity of manners in rural employments —*Golden fleece* (*Myth*) the fleece of gold fabled to have been taken from the ram that bore Phryxus through the air to Colchis and in quest of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition —*Golden number* (*Chronol*), a number showing the year of the lunar or Metonic cycle It is reckoned from one to nineteen, and is so called from having formerly been written in the calendar in gold —*Golden rule* (*a*) The rule of doing as we would have others do to us See *Luke* vi 31 (*b*) The Rule of Proportion, or Rule of Three, so called on account of its great practical importance

Gōld'en-clŏth, *n* (*Bot*) An aquatic plant, bearing yellow flowers, the *Aronitum aquaticum*

Gōld'en-cŭp, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Ranunculus* *London.*

Gōld'en-eȳe (gōld'n ī), *n* (*Ornith*) A species of duck (*Clangula vulgaris*) found in the arctic regions

Gōld'en-fish, *n* See Gold fish

Gōld'en-lŭng'wort (-wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Pneumonanthe*

Gōld'en ly (gōld'n ly), *adv* Splendidly, delightfully [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Gōld'en-phĕas'ant, *n.* (*Ornith*) A species of bird (*Phasianus pictus*), a native of China, and esteemed the most beautiful of its genus, from the richness and multiplicity of the tints of its plumage

Golden-pheasant (*P. pictus*).

Gōld'en-rōd, *n* (*Bot*) A tall herb common in the United States, bearing graceful heads of yellow flowers The name is common to plants of the genus *Solidago.*

Gōld'en-săx'i frage, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Chrysosplenium* *Loudon.*

Gōld'en-slŏpt, *a* Wearing golden buskins. [*Obs*] "Some shy *golden-slopt* Castallo." *Marston.*

Gōld'en-thīs'tle (gōld'n-thīs'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Scolymus*, bearing yellow flowers.

Gōld'finch, *n.* [A-S. *goldfinc*, Ger. *goldfink.*] (*Ornith.*) A beautiful singing-bird of the genus *Carduelis* (*C. elegans*), — so named from the color of its wings

Goldfinch (*Carduelis elegans*)

Gōld'-finď'er, *n.* 1. One who finds gold.

2 One who empties privies. [*Obs. and low.*] *Swift.*

Gōld'-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A small fish of the genus *Cyprinus* (*C. auratus*), so named from its color, being like that of gold. It is a native of China, and is said to have been introduced into Europe in 1691. It is often kept in small ponds or glass globes, as an object of curiosity or ornament

Gōld'-foil, *n.* Thin sheets of gold used by dentists and others *Simmonds*

Gōld'-hăm'mer, *n.* A kind of bird, the yellow-hammer

Gōld'-lāce, *n.* Lace made wholly or in part of gold or gilt threads

Gōld'-lāt'ten, *n.* Thin plates of gold, thin plates of other metal covered with gold

Gōld'-lēaf, *n.* [A-S. *gold laf.*] Gold foliated or beaten into a thin leaf

Gōld'less, *a.* Destitute of gold

Gōld'ney, *n.* A kind of fish, the gilthead. See GILTHEAD

Gōld'-plēas'ure (plĕzh'ŭr), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Camelina*, bearing yellow flowers. *C. sativa* is sometimes cultivated for the oil of its seed.

Gōld'-prōōf, *a.* Proof against bribery or temptation by money *Beau & Fl.*

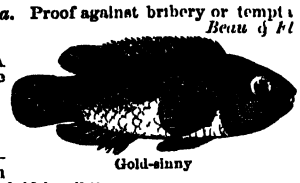

Gold-sinny

Gōld'-sin'ny, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A small fish, the *Crenilabrus Norwegicus* *Eng. Cyc.*

Gōld'-size, *n.* The composition upon which the gold leaf is laid in gilding

Gōld'smith, *n.* [A.S. *goldsmiđ.*]

1 An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold and silver

2 A banker, one who manages the pecuniary concerns of others [*Obs.*] *Swift*

Gōld'-stick, *n.* The colonel of a regiment of English lifeguards, who attends his sovereign on state occasions, — so called from the gold rod presented to him by the sovereign when he receives his commission as colonel of the regiment [*Eng.*]

Gōld'-thrēad (thrĕd), *n.* 1. A thread formed of flatted gold laid over a thread of silk, by twisting it with a wheel and iron bobbins *Ure*

2 (*Bot.*) A small, evergreen plant (*Coptis trifolia*), so called from its fibrous, yellow roots. It is common in marshy places in the United States

Gōld'-wīre, *n.* Wire made of, or covered with, gold, usually silver wire gilded *Ure*

Gōld'y-lōcks, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several species of the genus *Chrysocoma*, — so called in allusion to the tufts of yellow flowers which terminate the stems

Gōle, *n.* A small stream or ditch [*Obs.*] *Holland*

Gōlf, *n.* [D. *kolf*, club or bat, also a Dutch game played in an inclosed area with clubs and balls, Sw. *kolf*, Dan. *kolv*, Icel. *kólfr*, L. Ger. *kulf*, O. H. Ger. *colbo*, N. H. Ger. *Kolbe*, *kolben*, club, butt end.] A game played with a small ball and a bat or club crooked at the lower end, in which he who drives the ball into each of a series of small holes in the ground and brings it into the last hole with the fewest strokes is the winner *Strutt*

Gō'liard ĕr'y (gō'lyard ĕr'ĭ), *n.* A satirical kind of poetry in the middle ages, — so called from the Goliards, a kind of monkish rhapsodists *Milman*

Go-lī'ath, *n.* [From *Goliath*, the giant mentioned in Scripture.] (*Entom.*) A beetle of the genus *Golíathus.*

Go-lī'a thĭs, *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Entom.*) A genus of beetles found only in Africa, and remarkable for their beauty and great size

Gōll, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *collan*, flesh, body, *collach*, corpulent, a fat heifer, Prov. Eng. *golls*, fat chops, ridges of fat on a corpulent person, Lat. *vola*, the hollow of the hand, palm.] A hand, or paw, or claw [*Obs.*] *Sidney*

Gō-lōō'-shape (go-lō'shŏŏ), *n.* [Cf. GALOCHE and W. *golo*, a covering, to envelop, Armor. *gôlo*, cover, *gôlôi*, *gôlet*, to cover.] The same as GALOCHE.

Go-lōre', *n.* [See GALORE.] Plenty, abundance [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Gōlt'-sphŭt, *n.* 1 A small ingot of gold

2 A small ingot of silver, used in Japan as money.

Gŏm, *n.* [A-S. & Goth. *guma*, O. Sax. *gomo*, *gumo*, Icel. *gumi*, O. H. Ger. *gomo*, Sw. & Dan. *gom*, N. H. Ger. *-gam*, e. g., in *bräutigam*, bridegroom, allied to Lat. *homo*.] A man [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman*

Gŏm'an (gŏm'an), *n.* [Probably from *good man*; but cf. also A-S. *gummann*, a famous man, a man, O. H. Ger. *gomman*, man, husband.] A husband, a master of a family [*Obs.*] *Whister.*

Gŏm'bo, *n.* See GUMBO.

Gō'mer, *n.* See HOMER.

Gom-phī'a-sis, *n.* [Gr. γομφίασις, from γομφίος (sc. ὀδούς), a grinder tooth, from γομφός, bolt, nail, be cause of their rounded upper surface.] (*Med.*) A disease of the teeth, by reason of which they loosen and fall out of their sockets. *Brande*

Gom-phō'sis, *n.* [Gr. γομφοῦν, properly to fasten with bolts or nails, γόμφος, bolt, nail, fr. *gomphose.*] (*Anat.*) An immovable articulation in which one bone is received into another like a nail or peg into its hole. It is only met with in the articulations of the teeth with their sockets *Dunglison*

Go mū'tī, *n.* [Malayan *gumuti*, the gomuti palm, Fr. *gomuto*, the Indian palm.] A black, fibrous substance resembling horse hair, obtained from the leaf stalks of a kind of sago palm (*Saguerus saccharifera*), of the Indian islands, and used for making cordage *McCulloch*

Gŏn'do lă, *n.* [It., diminutive of *gonda*, id. Cf. L. Lat. *gandeia*, a kind of boat, Gr. γόνδυ, a drinking vessel, said to be a Persian word, Fr. *gondole*, gondola, cup.]

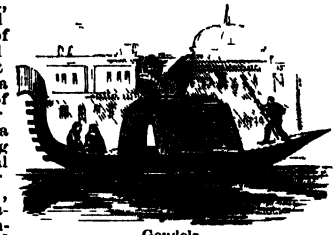

Gondola

1 (*Naut.*) A flat-bottomed pleasure boat, very long and narrow, used at Venice, in Italy, on the canals

2 A flat-bottomed boat for carrying produce and the like [*U. S.*]

3 A long platform car, either having no sides or with very low sides, used on railways

Gŏn'do liēr', *n.* [It. *gondoliere*, Fr. *gondolier.* See *supra.*] A man who rows a gondola

Gone (gŏn), *p. p.* of *go*

Gŏn'fa lŏn, } *n.* [Fr. *gonfalon*,
Gŏn'fa nŏn, } It. *gonfalone*, O. Fr. & Pr. *gonfanon*, from O. H. Ger. *gundfano*, war flag, from *gund*, war, and *fano*, cloth, flag, A.S. *gudhfana*, from *gudh*, war, and *fana*, cloth, flag.] An ensign or standard, colors

Ecclesiastical Gonfalon

Standards and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear
Stream in the air *Milton*

Gŏn'fa lon iēr', *n.* [Fr. *gonfalonier*, It. *gonfaloniere.* See *supra.*] A chief standard bearer *Hallam*

Gŏng, *n.* [A.S. *gong*, *gang*, a going, passage, drain. Cf. GANG.]

1 A privy or jakes [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

2 [Malayan (Jav.) *gong.*] A Chinese instrument made of an alloy of copper and tin, of a circular form, producing, when struck, a very loud and harsh sound

Chinaman with Gong

3 (*Mach.*) A stationary bell, of which the hammer is moved by a cord or wire, as in the engine room of a steamer

Gō'ni a tīte, *n.* [From Gr. γωνία, angle.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct ammonite, having the lateral sutures lobed, but not foliated. It is found in the coal period

Gō'ni ŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Fr. *goniomètre*, Gr. γωνία, angle, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring angles, especially the angles of crystals, or the inclination of planes

Gong, (*Mach.*)

Reflecting goniometer, an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals by determining through what angular space the crystal must be turned so that two rays reflected from two surfaces successively shall have the same direction — called also *Wollaston's goniometer*, from the inventor *Nichol*

Gō'ni o-mĕt'rĭc, } *a.* Pertaining
Gō'ni o mĕt'rĭc al, } to, or determined by means of, a goniometer

Reflecting Goniometer

Gō'ni ŏm'e try, *n.* [Fr. *goniométrie.*] The art of measuring solid angles

Gŏn'oph, *n.* [A corruption of *gone off.*] A thief or amateur pickpocket [*Slang, Eng.*] *Dickens*

Gŏn'o-plāx, *n.* [Gr. γωνία, angle, and πλάξ, plate.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of crabs characterized by having an angular, square, or rhomboidal carapace

Gŏn'or rhē'ă (rē'ă), *n.* [Gr. γονόῤῥοια, from γονή, that which begets, semen, from γένειν and ῥεῖν, to flow, Lat. *gonorrhœa*, Fr. *gonorrhée.*] (*Med.*) An inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra of the male or the vagina of the female. In the most common kind it is contagious *Dunglison*

Good, *a.* [*compar.* BETTER, *superl.* BEST. These words though used as the comparative and superlative of *good*, are from a different root.] [A.S., O. Sax., Sw., & Dan. *god*, Goth. *goda*, Icel. *godr*, D. *goed*, O. H. Ger. *got*, M. H. Ger. *guot*, N. H. Ger. *gut*, allied to Gr. ἀ-γα-θός.]

1 Possessing desirable qualities, adapted to answer the end designed, promoting success, welfare, or happiness, serviceable, useful, fit, excellent; admirable, commendable, not bad, corrupt, noxious, offensive, troublesome, or the like

And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very *good* *Gen.* i. 31

Good company, *good* wine, *good* welcome *Shak.*

2 Possessing moral excellence or virtue, virtuous, pious, religious, — said of persons or actions

Yet peradventure for a *good* man some would even dare to die. *Rom.* v. 7

In all things showing thyself a pattern of *good* works *Tit.* ii. 7

3 Kind, benevolent, humane, merciful, gracious, propitious, friendly, — followed by *to* or *toward.*

The men were very *good* to us. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 15

4 Serviceable, suited, adapted, suitable, of use, — followed especially by *for*

All quality that is *good* for any thing is founded originally in merit *Collier*

5 Clever, skillful, dexterous, handy, — followed especially by *at*

He is a *good* workman; a very *good* tailor *Shak.*

Those are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing else *South*

6 Adequate, sufficient, competent, valid, in a commercial sense, to be depended on for the discharge of obligations incurred, having pecuniary ability, of unimpaired credit

My reasons are both *good* and weighty *Shak.*

My meaning in saying he is a *good* man is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. I think I may take his bonds *Shak.*

7 Real, actual, serious, as in the phrases in *good earnest*, *in good sooth*. "Love not in *good* earnest." *Shak.*

8 Not small, insignificant, or of no account; considerable, especially in the phrases *a good deal*, *a good way*, *a good degree*, *a good share* or *part*, and the like

The curiosity of the public went a *good* way to maintain an unabated interest in these publications. *W. Scott*

9 Not lacking or deficient, full, complete

Good measure, pressed down, and running over. *Luke* vi. 38.

10 Not blemished or impeached, fair, honorable, as in the phrases *a good name*, *a good report*, *good repute*, and the like

A *good* name is better than precious ointment. *Eccl.* vii. 1

A good fellow, a person distinguished or esteemed for his companionable qualities. — *As good as*, not less than, not falling short of. — *As good as one's word*, faithful to an obligation, performing, to the extent promised. — *Good consideration* (*Law*), a consideration of blood or of natural love and affection. *Blackstone.* — *Good for nothing*, of no value, worthless, insignificant. — *To hold or stand good*, to continue solid or fixed; to remain in effect. — *To make good*, to fulfill, to establish, to maintain; to supply defect or deficiency of, to indemnify for. — *To think good*, to approve, to be pleased or satisfied with, to regard as expedient or proper

☞ *Good*, in the sense of wishing well is much used in greeting and leave taking, as, *good day*, *good night*, *good by*, and like phrases.

Good, *n.* 1 That which possesses desirable qualities, promotes success, welfare, or happiness, is serviceable, fit, excellent, kind, benevolent, or the like, — opposed to *evil*

There be many that say, Who will show us any *good*? *Ps.* iv. 6

2 Advancement of interest or happiness; welfare, prosperity, advantage, benefit, — opposed to *hurt*, *harm*, or the like

I do love my country's *good* *Shak.*

The *good* of the whole community can be promoted only by advancing the *good* of each of the members composing it *Jay*

3 A valuable possession or piece of property, especially, and almost universally, in the plural, *goods*, wares, commodities, chattels

All the *goods* are confiscate to the state *Shak.*

For good or *for good and all*, as a thing fixed, for the rest of the time, for always, finally, permanently

The good woman never died after this, till she came to die *for good and all* *L'Estrange.*

We were out of school *for good* at three. *Dickens.*

Good, *adv.* 1 Well, especially in the phrase *as good*, with a following *as* expressed or implied, equally well, with as much advantage or as little harm as possible.

As *good* go any where they say *Herbert*

As *good* almost kill a man as kill a good book. *Milton*

2. To a good degree, quite; considerably

Hard things are glorious, easy things *good* cheap *Herbert.*

As good as, in effect, virtually

They who counsel ye to such a suppressing, do *as good as* bid ye suppress yourselves *Milton.*

Good, *v t* To manure. [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

Good'-breed'ing, *n* Polite manners, formed by a good education, a polite education

Good-by', } *n or interj* [Either a contraction of
Good-bye', } *God be with ye*, or compounded with *by, bye*, way, journey See By] Farewell, a form of address used at parting *Shak.*

Good-day', *n or interj* Farewell, a term of salutation at meeting or parting

Good-den', *n or interj* [A corruption of *good-e'en*, for *good evening*] Good-evening, — a form of salutation *Shak.*

Good'-fĕl'lŏw-ship, *n* Merry or lively society, pleasant company, companionableness

Good-Fri'day, *n* [D *goed vrydag*, Ger *der gute, der stille freitag, charfreitag*, i e, mournful-Friday, Dan *langfredag*, Sw *långfredag*, i e, long Friday, Bohem *velky patek*, Pol *wielki piątek*, i e, great-Friday, Fr *vendredi saint*, It *venerdì santo*, i e, holy-Friday] A fast, in memory of our Savior's sufferings, kept on the Friday of passion week

Good'geon (gŭd'jun), *n* (*Naut*) A clamp of metal secured to the stern post of a vessel to receive the pintles of the rudder See Gudgeon *Totten*

Good-hū'mored, *a* Having a cheerful spirit and demeanor, good natured, good tempered

Syn — See Good-natured

Good-hū'mored ly, *adv* With a cheerful spirit, in a cheerful way

Good'ish, *a* Rather good than the contrary, not actually bad, tolerable "*Goodish* pictures in rich frames" *H Walpole*

Good'less, *a* Having no goods [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Good'li ness, *n* [From *goodly*] Beauty of form, grace, elegance, comeliness

Her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes *Sidney*

Good'ly, *adv* Excellently [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Good'ly, *a* [*compar* Goodlier, *superl* Goodliest]

1. Pleasant, agreeable, desirable

We have many *goodly* days to see *Shak.*

2 Of pleasing appearance comely, graceful as, a *goodly* person, *goodly* raiment, *goodly* houses

The *goodliest* man of men since born *Milton*

3 Large, swelling, as, a *goodly* number

Goodly and great he sails behind his link *Dryden*

Good'ly hĕad, } *n* Goodness, grace [*Obs*]
Good'ly hood, } *Spenser*

Good'măn, *n* **1** A familiar appellation of civility, equivalent to "My friend," "Good sir," "Mister", — sometimes used ironically

With you, *goodman* boy if you please *Shak*

2 A husband, the master of a house or family, — often used in speaking familiarly

Say ye to the *goodman* of the house, Where is the guest-chamber? *Mark* xiv 14

☞ In the early colonial records of New England the term *goodman* is frequently used as a title of designation, sometimes in a respectful manner, to denote a person whose first name was not known, or when it was not desired to use that name, in this use it was nearly equivalent to *Mr* This use was doubtless brought with the first settlers from England

It is ordered that Thomas Saule shall agree with *Goodman* Spunnage before the next court or else the court will determine the difference between them

New Haven Colonial Records, 1639

Good-mŏr'rōw, *n* or *interj* A term of salutation, good morning

Good'-nāt'ured, *a* Naturally mild in temper, not easily provoked

Syn — Good-natured, Good-tempered, Good-humored *Good natured* denotes a disposition to please and be pleased *Good-tempered* denotes a habit of mind which is not easily ruffled by provocations or other disturbing influences *Good-humored* is applied to a spirit full of ease and cheerfulness, as displayed in one's outward deportment and in social intercourse A *good-natured* man recommends himself to all by the spirit which governs him A *good humored* man recommends himself particularly as a companion A *good-tempered* man is rarely betrayed into any thing which can disturb the serenity of the social circle

Good-nāt'ured ly, *adv* With mildness of temper

Good'ness, *n* The quality of being good in any of its various senses, excellence, virtue, kindness, benevolence, as, the *goodness* of timber, of a soil, of food, *goodness* of character, of disposition, of conduct, and the like

God's *goodness* hath been great *Shak*

Good-night' (nīt'), *n or interj* A form of salutation in parting for the night

Good'-now, *interj* An exclamation of wonder, surprise, or entreaty [*Obs*] *Shak*

Goods, *n pl* See Good, *n*, No 3

Goods'-ĕn'gine, *n* Same as Freight-engine, q v

Good'ship, *n* Favor, grace [*Obs*] *Gower*

Good'-speed, *n* Good success, — an old form of wishing success See Speed

Goods'-trāin, *n* Same as Freight train, q v

Goods'-wăg'on, *n* Same as Freight car, q. v.

Good'-tĕm'pered, *a* Having a good temper; not easily irritated or annoyed

Syn — See Good-natured

Good'-wife, *n* The mistress of a family *Burton.*

Good-will', *n* **1** Benevolence, well-wishing.

2 (*Law*) The custom of any trade or business, the tendency or inclination of persons, old customers and others, to resort to an established place of business, the advantage accruing from such tendency or inclination

The *good-will* of a trade is nothing more than the probability that the old customers will resort to the old place *Lord Eldon*

Good'-wŏm'an, *n* The mistress of a family, — applied to persons in the lower walks of life

Good'y, *n* **1** [Probably contracted from *goodwife*] Good wife, good-woman, — a low term of civility or sport

2 (*pl*) Bonbons, and the like, as, to give children *goodies* [*Colloq*]

Good'y-ship, *n* The state or quality of a goody *Hudibras*

Goo-roo', *n* [Hind *guru*, a spiritual parent or teacher, Skt *guru*, noble, venerable, teacher] A spiritual teacher, guide, or confessor among the Hindoos *Malcom*

Goos'an der, *n* [O Eng *gossander*, a tautological word, formed from *goose* and *gander*, q v Cf Merganser] (*Ornith*) A migratory duck, of the genus *Mergus* (*M castor*), the dun diver or plunger, an inhabitant of the northern regions, and feeding chiefly on fish, — called also *merganser, dish washer*, and *waytail.*

Goose, *n*, *pl* Geese [A S *gôs*, Icel *gas*, Dan *gaas*, Sw *gås*, Ger *gans*, allied to Armor *gaz*, *gaz*, W *gwydd*, Ir *geadh*, Lat *anser*, for *hanser*, Gr χήν, Skt *hańsa* Pliny says that, in Germany, the small, white geese were called *gan æ*, al *ganta*, Hib x 22]

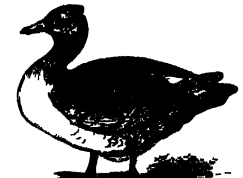

Common Goose

1 (*Ornith*) An aquatic fowl, of the genus *Anser* The common goose lives chiefly on land, and feeds on grass, it is supposed to be the wild goose domesticated The soft feathers are used for beds, and the quills for pens The wild goose is migratory

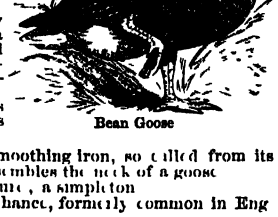

Bean Goose

Barnacle goose, the *Anser bernicle*, — so called from the notion formerly entertained that it was developed from a barnacle — *Bean goose*, the *Anser segetum* of Gmelin, by some considered a distinct species, and by others a mere variety of wild goose — *Green goose* (*Cookery*), a goose less than four months old

2 A tailor's smoothing iron, so called from its handle, which resembles the neck of a goose

3 A silly creature, a simpleton

4 A game of chance, formerly common in England

☞ It was played on a card divided into small compartments numbered from 1 to 62, arranged in a spiral figure around a central open space, on which, at the beginning of the game the stakes are laid and during the game any forfeits paid It was played by two or more persons with two dice, and the numbers that turned up to each designated the number of the compartment on which he might place his mark or counter It was called the *game of goose*, because at every fourth and fifth compartment in succession, a goose was depicted on the card and if the throw of the dice carried the counter of a player on a goose, he might move forward double the actual number thrown *Strutt*

The royal game of *goose* was there to view *Goldsmith*

Goose'bĕr ry, *n* [Corrupted for *gosberry*, or *gorseberry*, a name taken from the roughness of the shrub, for *gors*, or *gorse*, has prickles like the gooseberry tree Cf Ger *stachelbeere*, from *stachel*, prickle, *rauch beere*, from *rauch*, rough, *krausbeere*, *krausselbeere*, from *kraus*, crisp, Sw *krusbär*, from *krus*, *krusig*, crisp, D *kruisbes*, *kruisbezu*, as if *crossberry*, from *kruis*, cross, corrupted for *krocabes*, *krosbeere*, from *kros*, crisp, It *uva crespa*, i e, crisp grape, Fr *groseille*, Sp *grosella*, Prov Fr *grusiela*, *grusale*, not from Lat *grossus*, thick, but from M H Ger & L Ger *krûs*, D *kroes*, N H Ger *kraus*, crisp, crisped]

1 (*Bot*) The fruit of a certain thorny shrub, and the shrub itself, the *Ribes grossularia* It is supposed to be a native of Europe, but is found in all temperate regions of the world. Of the fruit there are several varieties

2 A silly person; a goose-cap. *Goldsmith.*

Goose'ber-ry-fōol, *n.* [See Fool.] A compound made of gooseberries, scalded and pounded with cream. *Goldsmith.*

Goose'-cāp, *n.* A silly person. *Beau. & Fl.*

Goose'-flĕsh, *n* A peculiar roughness of the skin produced by cold or fear, — called also *goose-skin.*

Goose'foot, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Chenopodium* (*C album*), pigweed

Goose'grăss, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Galium* (*G aparine*), which is a favorite food of geese, — called also *catchweed*, &c (*b*) A species of buckwheat, the *Polygonum aviculare.*

Goose'-nĕck, *n* **1.** A piece of iron bent like the neck of a goose, for various purposes, as, the *goose-neck* of a hoe or rake, especially used to connect the inner end of a boom, yard, &c, to a mast, by entering a clamp or eye bolt *Totten.*

2 (*Mach*) A pipe shaped like the letter S

Goose'-quill (gōos'kwĭl), *n* The large feather of quill of a goose, or a pen made from it

Goos'er y, *n* **1** A place for geese.

2 The characteristics of a goose, silliness.

The finical *goosery* of your neat sermon actor *Milton.*

Goose'-skin, *n* The same as Goose flesh, q. v.

Goose'wing, *n* (*Naut*) A sail set on a boom on the lee side of a ship, also, one of the clews or lower corners of a ship's main sail or fore sail, when the middle part is furled *Totten.*

Gō'-out, *n* A sluice in embankments against the sea, for letting out the land waters, when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of salt water. [Written also *gowt*]

Gō'pher, *n* [Fr *gaufre*, waffle, honeycomb Cf. Gauffering] An animal of several different species

☞ The name was originally given by French settlers to many burrowing animals from their honeycombing the earth In Canada and Illinois, the name was given to a gray burrowing squirrel (*Spermaphilus Franklini*), west of the Mississippi to *S Richardsonii*, and in Wisconsin to a striped squirrel In Missouri, a common species is a pouched rat of a reddish or chestnut-brown color, with broad, mole-like fore feet, the *Geomys bursarius* In Georgia, a snake (*Coluber couperi*) is called by the same name, and in Florida, a turtle (the *Testudo polyphemus*)

Gō'pher, *n* [Heb *gôpher*] A species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark

Gŏp'pish, *a* [Cf Prov Eng *gope*, to talk vulgarly and loud, to snatch or grasp] Proud, pettish. [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Ray*

Gŏr'-bĕl'lied (-bĕl'lĭd), *a* Big bellied *Shak*

Gŏr'-bĕl'ly, *n* [Cf W *gor*, extreme, above, very, O Fr *gorre*, sow] A prominent belly [*Obs*]

Gôrge, *n* [Norm Fr *gors*, *gorse*, *gorts*, O Fr *gore*, *gort*, *gorge*, gulf, canal, conduit, from Lat *gurges*, whirlpool, gulf, stream See Gorge] A pool of water to keep fish in, a wear [*Obs*]

Gŏr'-cŏck, *n* [Either from *gore*, blood, i e, red, or from *gorse*, furze or heath] (*Ornith*) A gallinaceous bird, the moor cock, red grouse, or red game

Gŏr'-crōw, *n* [A S *gor*, dung, dirt] (*Ornith*) The common or carrion crow

Gôrd, *n* [Written also *gourd* this species of false dice was probably bored so as to leave a cavity, and so named in allusion to a *gourd*, which is scooped out] An instrument of gaming, a sort of dice [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Gôr'di an, *a* Pertaining to Gordius, king of Phrygia, or to a knot tied by him, and which could not be untied, hence, intricate, complicated, difficult.

Gordian knot, a knot tied by Gordius, a king of Phrygia, in the thong which connected the pole of his chariot to the yoke, and which was so very intricate that there was no finding where it began or ended An oracle declared that he who should untie this knot should be master of Asia Alexander, fearing that his inability to untie it would prove an ill augury, cut it asunder with his sword Hence, a *Gordian knot* is an inextricable difficulty, and to *cut the Gordian knot* is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures

Gōre, *n.* [A-S *gor*, gore, dirt, dung, Icel. & Dan *gor*, Sw *gorr*, O H Ger *gor*, dung, W *gor*, gore, pus, *gwyar*, gore, Ir & Gael *cear*, *ceara*, blood, gore Cf Cruor and Char, *n*]

1 Blood, thick or clotted blood, especially, blood that after effusion has become inspissated *Milton.*

2 Dirt, mud [*Obs*] *Bp Fisher.*

Gōre, *n* [Scot *gore*, *gair*, *gare*, Icel *geirr*, D *geer*, N H Ger *gehre*, M H Ger *gere*, O H Ger *gêro*, O Frics *gêre*, from A S *gâr*, O Sax. *gêr*, Icel. *geir*, Ger *ger*, dart, lance]

1 A wedge shaped or triangular piece of cloth, canvas, &c, sewed into a garment, sail, &c, to give greater width at a particular part *Chaucer.*

2 A slip or triangular piece of land *Cowell*

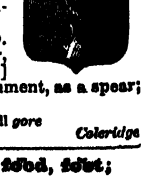

3 (*Her*) An abatement denoting a coward It consists of two arch lines, meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point

Gōre, *v t* [*imp & p p* gored, *p. pr & vb n* goring] [A S *gâr*, spear See *supra*, and cf Gar] To penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear; to pierce, to stab

The low stumps shall *gore* His dainty feet. *Coleridge*

Gōre, *v. t.* To cut in a triangular form; to piece with a gore.

Gōrge, *n.* [Fr. *gorge*, Pr *gorga, gorja*, It *gorga, gorgia*, gullet, throat, Sp. *gorja*, throat, *gorya*, whirlpool, It *gorgo*, Pr *gorc*, Fr *gort, gord, gour*, whirlpool, Lat. *gurges*, whirlpool, gulf, abyss.]

1. The throat, the gullet, the canal by which food passes to the stomach

Wherewith he gripped her *gorge* with so great pain *Spenser*

Now how abhorred in my imagination! my *gorge* rises at it *Shak.*

2. A narrow passage or entrance, as, (*a*) A defile between mountains (*b*) The entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort, — usually synonymous with *rear* [See *Illust.* of *Bastion*.]

3. That which is gorged or swallowed, especially by a hawk or other fowl

And all the way, like a most brutish beast,
He spewed up his *gorge*, that all did him detest. *Spenser*

4 (*Arch.*) A concave molding, cavetto *Gwilt*

Gōrge, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GORGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GORGING.] [Fr. *gorger*. See *supra*.]

1. To swallow, especially, to swallow with greediness, or in large mouthfuls or quantities. "The fish has *gorged* the hook." *Johnson*

2. To glut, to fill the throat or stomach of, to satiate. "The giant *gorged* with flesh." *Addison*

Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite *Dryden*

Gōrge, *v. i.* To feed greedily *Milton*

Gōrged (gōrjd), *a.* 1. Having a gorge or throat

2. (*Her.*) Bearing a crown, or the like, about the neck

Gōr'geous (gōr'jus), *a.* [O. Fr. *gorgias, gorgeias, gorguise*, beautiful, glorious, vain, luxurious, from *gorgias*, ruff, neck handkerchief, Pr. *gorguas*, neck armor. Cf. O. Fr. *gorguere*, gorget. See GORGE.] Imposing through splendid or various colors; showy; fine, magnificent. "Cloud land, *gorgeous* land." *Coleridge*

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the sun at midsummer *Shak.*

With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of sovereign sway *Dryden*

Gōr'geous-ly, *adv.* In a gorgeous manner, splendidly, finely; as, the prince was *gorgeously* arrayed

Gōr'geous ness, *n.* The quality of being gorgeous, show, splendor

Gōr'get (gōr'jet), *n.* [O. Fr. *gorgette, gorgerette*, equivalent to *gorgerin*, neck armor. See GORGE.]

1. A piece of armor for defending the throat or neck, a kind of breast plate like a half moon

Unfix the *gorget's* iron clasp *W. Scott*

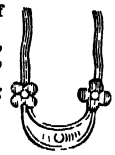

Gorget, or Neck-plate

2. (*Mil.*) A pendent metallic ornament, worn by officers when on duty [*Eng.*]

3. A ruff worn by females [*Obs.*]

4. (*Surg.*) (*a*) A cutting instrument used in lithotomy (*b*) A concave or canulated conductor, called also *blunt gorget*. *Dunglison*

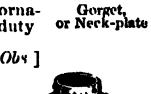

Gorget, (*b*)

Gōr'gon, *n.* [Lat. *Gorgo, Gorgon*, Gr. Γοργώ, Γοργών.]

1. (*Myth.*) A fabled monster, of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. The poets represent the Gorgons as three sisters, *Stheno, Euryale*, and *Medusa*; but authors are not agreed in the description of them

2. Any thing very ugly or horrid *Milton*

Gōr'gon, *a.* Like a Gorgon, very ugly or terrific, as, a *Gorgon* face *Dryden*

Gor gō'ne an, *a.* See GORGONIAN *Milton*

Gōr'go nē'ĭa, *n. pl.* [Gr. Γοργόνεια, equivalent to Γοργείος, belonging to the Gorgon.] (*Arch.*) Masks carved in imitation of the Gorgon's or Medusa's head, — used as key stones *Elmes*

Gor gō'ni ă, *n.* [Lat., a coral which hardens in the air.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of flexible coralzoophytes, growing in the form of shrubs, twigs, and reticulate fronds, and including the *sea fan* of the West Indies. The branches consist of a horny axis, surrounded by a semi-calcareous crust. The polyps, aggregated together, constitute the crust, and by secretions from their bases, which are directed inward, they form the axis. The species are often bright colored. *Dana.*

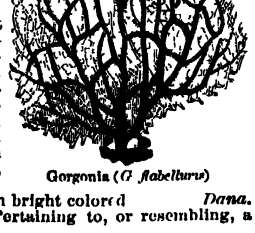

Gorgonia (*G. flabellum*)

Gor-gō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a Gorgon.

Gōr'gon ize, *v. t.* To have the effect of a Gorgon upon; to render stony, hard, or stiff, as with astonishment, anger, or fear [*Rare*]

Gōr'-hĕn, *n.* The female of the gor cock

Go-rĭl'lă, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large monkey (*Troglodytes gorilla*), inhabiting the western shores of Africa. It is as large as man, and is remarkable for its strength and ferocity. *Baird*

Gorilla (*Troglodytes gorilla*)

Gōs'ling, *n.* A pricking, puncture. *Dryden*

Gōr'ling, *n.* (*Naut.*) See GORING CLOTH

Gōr'ling-clŏth, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of canvas cut obliquely, and used to widen the breadth of a sail at the base. *Totten*

Gōr'mand, *n.* [Fr. *gourmand*. Cf. Prov. Fr. *gourmer*, to sip, to lap, *gourmacher*, to eat improperly, *gourme*, mumps, glanders, Icel. *gormr*, mud, mire, Prov. Eng. *gorm*, to smear, daub. See GOURMAND.] A greedy or ravenous eater, a glutton, a gourmand

Gōr'mand, *a.* Gluttonous, voracious *Pope*

Gōr'mand er, *n.* The same as GORMAND *Huloet*

Gōr'mand ĭzm, *n.* Gluttony

Gōr'mand ize, *v. i.* or *t.* [Fr. *gourmandise*, gluttony. See GORMAND.] To eat greedily, to swill low voraciously, to feed ravenously *Shak.*

Gōr'mand ĭz'er, *n.* A greedy, voracious eater

Gōrse, *n.* [A. S. *gorst, gost*. Cf. O. H. Ger. *grast*, hay, equivalent to *gras*, O. D. *gors, ghors, gars, gras*, grass, herb, A. S. *gears, gärs*, grass, q. v.] (*Bot.*) A thick, prickly shrub, of the genus *Ulex* (*U. Europæus*), bearing yellow flowers in winter, furze, whin. "Pricking *gorse* and thorns." *Shak.*

Gōr'y, *a.* [From *gore*.] 1. Covered with gore, or with congealed or clotted blood. "Never shake Thy *gory* locks at me." *Shak.*

2. Bloody, murderous. "*Gory* emulation." *Shak.*

Gŏs'hawk, *n.* [A. S. *gōshafuc*, i. e., gooshawk, *gōs*, goose, and *hafuc*, hawk.] (*Ornith.*) A short winged, slender hawk, the *falco* (or *Astur*) *palumbarius*, found in the temperate part of both hemispheres. The general color of the plumage is a deep brown, the breast and belly white.

Goshawk (*Falco palumbarius*)

Gŏs'ling, *n.* [A. S. *gōs*, a goose, and the diminutive termination *ling*, q. v.]

1. A young goose, a goose not full grown

2. A catkin on nut trees and pines *Ludlow*

Gŏs'pel, *n.* [A. S. *godspell*, from *gōd*, good, and *spell*, history, story, tidings, answering to the Gr. εὐαγγέλιον, Lat. *evangelium*, Eng. *evangely*, a good or joyful message.]

1. Glad tidings, especially the good news concerning Christ and his salvation, the substance or most important truths of Christianity

The steadfast belief of the promises of the *gospel*. *Locke*

2. One of the historical narratives of the life and sayings of Jesus Christ, the Savior, as, the *Gospel* of Matthew

3. Any system of religious truth or doctrine

Gŏs'pel, *a.* According with, or relating to, the gospel; as, *gospel* righteousness *Barrow*

Gŏs'pel, *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel, to fill with sentiments of religion [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Gŏs'pel er, *n.* [A. S. *godspellere*.] [Written also *gospeller*.]

1. An evangelist [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

2. A follower of Wycliffe, the first Englishman who attempted a reformation of religion; hence, a Puritan [*Obs.*] *Latimer*

3. A priest who reads the gospel at the altar during the communion service

Gŏs'pel-gŏs'sip, *n.* One who is over zealous in running about among his neighbors to lecture on religious subjects *Addison*

Gŏs'pel ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOSPELIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOSPELIZING.]

1. To form according to the gospel [*Obs.*] *Milton*

2. To instruct in the gospel, to evangelize, as, to *gospelize* the savages [*Obs.*] *Boyle*

Gŏss, *n.* [A. S. *gost, gorst*. See GORSE.] A kind of low furze or gorse *Shak.*

Gŏs'sa mer, *n.* [O. Eng. *gossomer, gossamure, gossamoure, gossamore*, perhaps contracted from *good* and *summer*, because these webs were considered as remnants of the neckcloth of the Virgin Mary, with which she was invested in the grave, and which, on her ascension to heaven, she dropped to earth, whence Fr. *fils de la vierge*, It. *filamenti della madonna*, Sw. *Marïetrad*, Dan. *Marïespind*, D. *Marïendraadjes*, Ger. *unserer lieben frauen sommer, marïengarn*, N. Lat. *filamenta virginis*; or more probably from *gorse* and *summer*, as this web is frequently seen on gorse or furze and other low bushes.] A fine, filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm, clear weather, especially in autumn. It is seen in stubble-fields, and on furze or low bushes, and is probably formed by a species of spider

Gŏs'sa mĕr'y, *a.* Like gossamer, filmy, unsubstantial

The greatest master of *gossamery* affectation in Europe *De Quincey.*

Gŏs'san (gŏz'zan), *n.* (*Geol.*) Decomposed rock, usually reddish or ferruginous, forming the upper part of a metallic vein, and owing its reddish color mainly to decomposed pyrites *Dana.*

Gŏs'san if'er ous, *a.* [Eng. *gossan* and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Containing or producing gossan *Dana.*

Gŏs'sip, *n.* [O. Eng. *gossib, godsib*, A. S. *godsibb*, a relation or sponsor in baptism, a relation by a religious obligation, from *god*, God, and *sib*, alliance, relation.]

1. A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism [*Obs.*]

Should a great lady that was invited to be a *gossip*, in her place send her kitchen-maid, 'twould be ill taken. *Selden*

2. A friend or comrade, a companion, a familiar and customary acquaintance [*Obs.*]

My noble *gossips*, ye have been too prodigal *Shak.*

3. One who runs from house to house, tattling and telling news, an idle tattler *Dryden*

4. The talk or tattle of a gossip, idle and groundless rumor

Gŏs'sip, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOSSIPED (gŏs'sipt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOSSIPING.]

1. To be a companion [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To prate, to chat, to talk much *Shak.*

3. To run about and tattle; to tell idle tales

Gŏs'sip red, *n.* Relation by baptismal rites, spiritual affinity [*Obs.*] *Davies*

Gŏs'sip ry, *n.* 1. Spiritual relationship or affinity, special intimacy *Bale*

2. Idle talk, gossip

And many a flower of London *gossipry*
Has dropped when'er such a stem broke off. *E. B. Browning*

Gŏs'sip y, *a.* Full of gossip

Gos soon', *n.* [Scot. *garsoun*, an attendant from Fr. *garçon*, Sp. *garzon*, It. *garzone*, L. Lat. *garcio*, O. Fr. *gars, i. garse*, Pr. *garz*.] A boy, a servant [*Ireland*.] *Miss Edgeworth*

Gos sўp'pi ŭm, *n.* [Lat. *gossypium* or *gossipium*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. The cotton plant (*G. Barbadense*) a shrubby plant, from six to fifteen feet high, produces the sea island or long staple cotton. *G. herbaceum* is the species cultivated in India, and produces an inferior quality of cotton, with a short staple

Gŏt, *imp.* of *get*

Gŏt, } *p. p.* of *get*. See GET

Gŏt'ten, }

Gōte, *n.* [L. Ger. *gote* or *gante*, L. Lat. *gota*, canal, H. Ger. *gosse*, gosse, from *giessen*, L. Ger. *gheten*, A. S. *geotan*, to pour, shed.] A water passage, a channel for water [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*

Gŏth, *n.* [Goth. *Guthans*, A. S. *Geatas*, O. H. Ger. *Gutä, Gunte*, Lat. *Gothi*, Gr. Γοῦται.]

1. One of an ancient tribe or nation, of Asiatic origin, who overran and took an important part in subverting the Roman empire

☞ Under the reign of Valens they took possession of Dacia (the modern Transylvania and the adjoining regions), and came to be known as *Ostrogoths* and *Visigoths*, or *East* and *West Goths*; the former inhabiting countries on the Black Sea up to the Danube, and the latter on this river generally. Some of them took possession of the province of Mœsia and were hence called *Mœso Goths*. Others, who made their way to Scandinavia at a time unknown to history, are sometimes styled *Scio Goths*.

2. One rude or uncivilized; a barbarian; a rude, ignorant person *Chesterfield*

Gŏ'tham ĭst, or **Gŏth'am ĭst**, *n.* A wiseacre, a person deficient in wisdom — so called from Gotham, in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant blunders. *Sir Morton*

Gŏ'tham ite, or **Gŏth'am ite**, *n.* An inhabitant of New York city [*Colloq.*] *W. Irving*

Gŏth'ic, *a.* [Lat. *Gothicus*, Fr. *Gothique*.]

1. Pertaining to the Goths, as, *Gothic* customs. *Gothic* barbarity

2. (*Arch.*) Suitable to, derived from, or pertaining to, a style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.

3. Rude, barbarous

Gŏth'ic, *n.* The language of the Goths. See MŒSO GOTHIC and SCIO-GOTHIC

Gŏth'ĭ çĭzm, *n.* 1. A Gothic idiom

2. Conformity to the Gothic style of building

3. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness

French Gothic Window, Tournay Cathedral.

Gŏth'ĭ-cīze, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GOTHICIZED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* GOTHICIZING] To make Gothic, to bring back to barbarism

Gōud, *n* [O Fr *gaude, waide*, Prov Fr *vouède*, N Fr *guède*, It *guado*, A-S *wād*, O H Ger *weit*, N. H Ger *waid* See WOAD] Woad [*Obs.*]

Gouge (gowj, in most English authorities, *gōōj*), *n* [Fr *gouge*, N Pr *gubio*, Sp *gubia*, Pg *goiva*, L Lat *gubia, gumia, gulbia, gulvia, gulvium*, It *gorbia, sgorbia* Cf Bisc *gubia*, bow, *gubioa*, throat]

1 A chisel, with a hollow or semi cylindrical blade for scooping or cutting holes, channels, or grooves, in wood or stone, a similar instrument, with curved edge, for turning wood

2 Imposition, cheat, fraud, also, an impostor, a cheat or trickish person [*Colloq U S*]

Gouge (gowj) (Synop, § 130), *v. t* [*imp & p p* GOUGED, *p pr & vb n* GOUGING]

1 To scoop out with a gouge

2 To force out, as the eye of a person, with the thumb or finger [*U S*]

☞ The practice of *gouging* is said to have existed formerly in the interior of some of the Southern States, but was never known elsewhere, except by hearsay *Bartlett* *Gouging* is performed by twisting the fore finger in a lock of hair, near the temple, and turning the eye out of the socket with the thumb nail, which is suffered to grow long for that purpose *Lambert*

3 To cheat, to get the advantage of in a bargain [*Colloq U S*]

Gouge'-bit, *n* A bit, shaped like a gouge, for boring wood

Gou'jeers, *n* [O Fr *gouge*, prostitute, a camp trull] The venereal disease [*Obs*] *Shak*

Gou'land, *n* [Scot *gule, gules, gool, goold, guilde*, corn-marigold, from *gule, gool*, yellow See GOFL and YELLOW] A kind of plant or flower *B Jon*

Gou lārd's Ex'trăct [So called from the inventor, Thomas *Goulard*, surgeon at Montpellier, about 1760] (*Med*) A saturated solution of the sub acetate of lead, used as a remedy for inflammation *Ure*

Gōurd (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *gourde*, O Fr *gougourde, gouhourde*, N Pr *cougourdo*, Fr also *courge*, from Lat *cucurbita*, gourd]

1 (*Bot*) A fleshy, one celled, many-seeded fruit, as the melon, pumpkin, cucumber, and the like, of the genus *Cucurbita* The *bottle gourd* (*C lagenaria*) has a hard outer rind, which, when dry, is used for cups, bottles, &c, in the countries where it is found *Baird*

2 A false die [*Cant*] *Shal*

Gōurde, *n* [Sp *gordo*, large] The colonial dollar, — so called in Cuba, Hayti, &c *Simmonds*

Gōurd'i ness, *n* [From *gourdy*, q v] (*Far*) A swelling on a horse's leg after a journey

Gōurd'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A tree (the *Crescentia cujete*, or calabash tree), found in the West Indies and Central America

Gōurd'y, *a* [Either from *gourd*, q v, or from Fr *gourd*, benumbed] (*Far*) Swelled in the legs

Gourmand (gōōr'mind), *n* [Fr] A greedy or ravenous eater, a glutton See GORMAND

Gōur'net, *n* A fish See GURNET

Gout, *n* [Fr *goutte*, a drop, the gout, the disease being considered as a defluxion, It *gotta*, Sp & Pg *gota*, from Lat *gutta*, drop Cf It *gocciola*, a little drop, apoplexy]

1 (*Med*) A constitutional disease, occurring by paroxysms It consists in an inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints, and almost always attacks first the great toe, next the smaller joints, after which it may attack the greater articulations It is attended with various sympathetic phenomena, particularly in the digestive organs It may also attack internal organs, as the stomach, the intestines, &c *Dunglison*

2. A clot or coagulation

On thy blade and dudgeon *gouts* of blood *Shak*

Gŏût (gōō), *n* [Fr, Lat *gustus*, taste] Taste, relish

Gout'i ly, *adv* In a gouty manner

Gout'i ness, *n* The state of being gouty, gout, gouty affections

Gout'-weed, } *n* [So called from having been for-
Gout'wort, } merly used in assuaging the pain of the gout] (*Bot*) An umbelliferous plant (*Ægopodium podagraria*), having a leaf so divided as to resemble the cloven foot of a goat, — called also *ache-weed* and *herb gerhard* *Loudon*

Gout'y, *a* 1 Diseased with, or subject to, the gout, as, a *gouty* person, a *gouty* joint

2 Pertaining to the gout "*Gouty* matter" *Blackmore*

3 Boggy, as, *gouty* land [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Gŏve, *n* [Also *goaf, goof, goff*] A mow, a rick for hay [*Obs*] *Tusser*

Gŏv'ern (gŭv'ern), *v t* [*imp & p p* GOVERNED, *p pr & vb n* GOVERNING] [Fr *gouverner*, Pr & Pg *governar*, Sp *gobernar*, It *governare*, Lat *gubernare*, Gr κυβερνάω]

1 To direct and control, as the actions or conduct of men, either by established laws or by arbitrary will, to regulate by authority, to keep within the limits prescribed by law or sovereign will.

Not fit to *govern* and rule multitudes *Shak*

2. To regulate, to influence, to direct, to restrain, to manage, as, to *govern* the life or the passions, to *govern* the motion of a ship.

Govern well thy appetite *Milton*

3 (*Gram.*) To require to be in a particular case; as, a verb transitive *governs* a word in the accusative case, or to require a particular case, as, a verb *governs* the accusative case

Gŏv'ern, *v i* To exercise authority, to administer the laws, to have the control *Dryden*

Gŏv'ern a-ble (gŭv'ern a-bl), *a* [Fr *gouvernable*] Capable of being governed, or subjected to authority, controllable, manageable, obedient *Locke*

Gŏv'ern-a ble-ness, *n* The quality of being governable. [*Rare*]

Gŏv'ern all, *n* Government [*Obs*] *Spenser*.

Gŏv'ern ance (gŭv'), *n* [Fr *gouvernance*] Exercise of authority, direction, control, government. [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Gŏv'ern-ănte' (110), *n* [Fr *gouvernante*, from *gouvernant*, p pr of *gouverner* See GOVERN] A lady who has the care and management of young women, a governess

Formally installed in all the duties of a *governante* *W Scott.*

Gŏv'ern ess (gŭv'), *n* [O Fr *gouvernesse*, Pr *governayritz*, It *governatrice*, Lat *gubernatrix*] A female governor, a woman invested with authority to control and direct, a tutoress, an instructress

Gŏv'ern ing, *p a* Holding the superiority, prevalent, controlling, as, a *governing* wind, a *governing* party in a state *Jay*

Gŏv'ern ment, *n* [Fr *gouvernement*, Pr *governamen*, O Sp *gobernamento*, It *governamento*]

1 The act of governing, the exercise of authority, the administration of laws, control, direction, restraint, regulation, as, civil, church, or family *government*

2 The mode of governing, the system of polity in a state, the established form of law, as, a republican *government*

That free *government* we have so dearly purchased a free commonwealth *Milton*

3 The right or power of governing, authority

I here resign my *government* to thee *Shak*

4 The person or persons authorized to govern or administer the laws, the ruling power, the administration, as, to be obedient to the *government*, to rebel against the *government*

5 The body politic governed by one authority, a commonwealth, a state, as, the *governments* of Europe

6 Management of the limbs or body [*Obs*] *Spenser*

7 (*Gram*) The influence of a word in regard to construction, requiring that one word should cause another to be in a particular case or mode

Gŏv'ern mĕnt'al, *a* [Fr *gouvernemental*] Pertaining to government, made by government *Hamilton*

Gŏv'ern or (gŭv'ern ur), *n* [Fr *gouverneur*, Pr *governaire, governador*, Sp *gobernador*, Pg *governador*, It *governatore*, Lat *gubernator*] One who governs, especially, (*a*) One who is invested with supreme authority in the state, a chief ruler or magistrate, as, the *governor* of Pennsylvania (*b*) One who has the care or guardianship of a young man, a tutor, a guardian (*c*) (*Naut*) A pilot, one who steers a ship [*Rare*] (*d*) (*Mach*) A contrivance connected with mills, steam engines, or other machinery, for maintaining uniform velocity with a varying resistance The most common form of governor used in the steam engine consists of two centrifugal balls, the arms supporting which are connected by joints with a revolving spindle, and have their upper extremities connected by means of a slide upon the spindle, with a lever which opens or shuts the throttle valve as the greater or less speed of the engine causes the balls to rise or fall, thus regulating the supply of steam according to the amount of resistance to be overcome

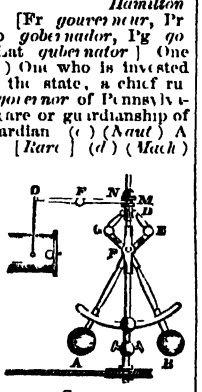

Governor

A B, centrifugal balls; *D E, D G*, connecting rods and joints *F*, fulcrums *F A, F B*, ball rods, *N O*, lever; *M*, slide

Hydraulic governor, or *cataract*, a contrivance applied to Cornish engines for regulating the number of strokes per minute, by means of water raised by a pump at each stroke of the engine, and forced by counter-weights through a cock, causing a system of levers to act on the proper valves — *Silver's momentum-wheel governor*, a form of governor for marine engines, in which the throttle-valve is connected by suitable mechanism with a heavy revolving wheel, the momentum of which causes it to act upon the valve whenever there is a change of velocity in the engine

Gŏv'ern-or-shĭp, *n* The office of a governor

Gow'an, *n* [Scot, from Gael & Ir. *gugan*, bud, flower, daisy]

1 (*Bot*) The daisy, or mountain daisy [*Scot.*] "And pulled the *gowans* fine" *Burns.*

2 (*Min*) Decomposed granite

Gowk, *v. t.* [See GAWK.] To stupefy. [*Obs.*] *B. Jon*

Gowk, *n.* Same as GAWK, q. v

Gowl, *v. i* [A modification of *howl*, q. v.] To howl. [*Obs*] *Wycliffe.*

Gown, *n* [O Eng *goune*, O. Fr. *gone*, Pr. & O. Sp. *gona*, It *gonna*, L. Lat *gunna*, Late Gr. γοῦνα, ἡ q. δέφθερα, a prepared hide, a leathern garment, Albanian *gunë*, cloak, coat, W *gwn*, gown, loose robe, Ir *gunn, gunnadh*, Gael *gun*]

1 A loose, flowing upper garment; especially, (*a*) The ordinary outer dress of a woman; as, a calico or silk *gown* (*b*) The official robe of certain professional men and scholars, including university students, in distinction from the people of the town, and officers of a university, barristers, and the like, hence, civil officers, in distinction from military

He Mars deposed, and arms to *gowns* made yield. *Dryden.*

(*c*) A loose wrapper worn by gentlemen within doors, a dressing-gown

2 Any sort of dress or garb "Dressed in the *gown* of humility" *Shak.*

Gowned, *a* Dressed in a gown, clothed, clad.

One arm aloft,
Gowned in pure white that fitted to the shape *Tennyson.*

Gown'man, } *n* One whose professional habit is
Gowns'man, } a gown, as a divine or lawyer, and particularly a member of an English university, hence, a civilian, in distinction from a soldier *Pope.*

Gowt, *n* Same as GOUT, q v

Gŏz'zard, *n* [A corruption of *gooseherd*] One who attends geese [*Low*] *Malone*

Grăb, *n* [Ar & Hind *ghurāb*, crow, raven, a kind of Arab ship]

1 (*Naut*) A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts

2 [See *infra*] A sudden grasp or seizure

Grăb, *v t & i* [*imp & p p* GRABBED, *p pr & vb n* GRABBING] [Sw *grappa*, to grasp, O Ger. *grabben, grappen*, for *gerappen*, from L Ger *rappen*, H Ger *raffen*, to snatch away See GRABBLE, GRAPPLE, and GRIPE] To gripe suddenly, to seize, to snatch, to clutch

Grăb'ber, *n* One who seizes, or grabs

Grăb'ble, *v i* [*imp & p p* GRABBLED, *p pr & vb n* GRABBLING] [Diminutive of *grab*,] *grabbelen* and *krabbelen*, Ger *grabbeln, krabbeln*.]

1 To grope, to feel with the hands

He puts his hands into his pockets, and keeps a *grabbling* and fumbling *Selden*

2 To lie prostrate on the belly, to sprawl on the ground, to grovel *Ainsworth.*

Grāce, *n* [Fr *grace*, Pr & Sp *gracia*, Pg *graça*, It *grazia*, Lat *gratia*, from *gratus*, beloved, dear, agreeable]

1 The exercise of love, kindness, or good will, disposition to benefit or serve another, favor be stowed or privilege conferred

Or each, or all may win a lady's *grace*. *Dryden.*

To bow and sue for *grace*
With suppliant knee *Milton*

2 The divine favor toward man, the mercy of God, as distinguished from his sovereignty or justice, and also any benefits or blessings it imparts, the undeserved kindness or forgiveness of God, divine love or pardon a state of acceptance with God, enjoyment of the divine favor

And if by *grace*, then it is no more of works *Rom* xi 6.
My *grace* is sufficient for thee 2 *Cor* xii 9
Where sin abounded, *grace* did much more abound *Rom* v. 20
By whom also we have access by faith, into this *grace* wherein we stand *Rom* v 2

3 Inherent excellence, any endowment or characteristic fitted to win favor or confer pleasure or benefit

He is complete in feature and in mind,
With all good *grace* to grace a gentleman *Shak.*

4 Beauty, physical, intellectual, or moral, commonly, easy elegance of manners, perfection of form

I have formerly given the general character of Mr Addison's style and manner as natural and unaffected, easy and polite and full of those *graces* which a flowery imagination diffuses over writing *Blair*

Grace in women gains the affections sooner, and secures them longer, than any thing else *Hazlitt*

5 (*pl*) (*Myth*) Graceful and beautiful females, represented by the ancient writers as the attendants of Venus They were commonly mentioned as three in number, namely, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne

The Loves delighted, and the *Graces* played *Prior*

6 The title of a duke or an archbishop, and formerly of the king of England "How fares it with your *Grace*?" *Shak.*

7 A short prayer before or after meat, a blessing asked, or thanks rendered.

8 (*pl*) (*Mus*) Ornamental tones, either introduced by the performer in the execution, or indicated by the composer, in which case the notation signs are called *grace notes.*

9 (*Eng Universities*) An act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution

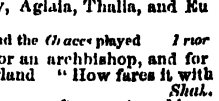
Grace Hoop and Sticks.

10 (*pl*) A play de-

signed to promote or display grace of motion: it consists in throwing a small hoop from one player to another by means of two sticks in the hands of each.

Day of grace (*Theol*), time of probation, when an offer is made to sinners *Days of grace* (*Com*), the days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in In Great Britain and the United States, the days of grace are *three*, but in other countries more, the usages of merchants being different — *Good graces*, favor, friendship — *Means of grace*, means of securing the divine favor, or of promoting right feeling toward God — *To say grace*, to render thanks before or after meat.

Syn.—Elegance, comeliness, charm, favor, kindness, mercy —GRACE, MERCY These words, though often interchanged, have each a distinctive and peculiar meaning *Grace*, in the strict sense of the term, is spontaneous favor to the guilty or undeserving, *mercy* is kindness or compassion to the suffering or condemned It was the *grace* of God that opened a way for the exercise of *mercy* toward men See ELEGANCE

> O, momentary *grace* of mortal men,
> Which we more hunt for than the *grace* of God *Shak*
>
> But infinite in pardon was my Judge,
> That I, who first brought death on all, am *graced*
> The source of life *Milton.*
>
> The quality of *mercy* is not strained:
> It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
> Upon the place beneath It is twice blessed;
> It blesseth him that gives and him that takes *Shak*

Grāce, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* GRACED (grāst), *p pr.* & *vb n* GRACING]

1 To adorn, to decorate, to embellish and dignify.

> Great Jove and Phœbus *graced* his noble line *Pope*
> We are *graced* with wreaths of victory *Shak*

2 To dignify or raise by an act of favor, to honor

> He might, at his pleasure, *grace* or disgrace whom he would in court *Knolles*

3 To supply with heavenly grace *Bp Hall*

Grāce'-cŭp, *n* The cup or health drank after saying grace *Prior*

Grā̆ced (grāst), *p a* [*Obs*]

1. Beautiful, graceful *Sidney*

2 Virtuous, regular, chaste [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Grāce'fŭl, *a* Displaying grace or beauty in form or action, elegant, easy, agreeable in appearance, as, a *graceful* walk, a *graceful* deportment, a *graceful* speaker, a *graceful* air

> High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode *Dryden*

Grāce'fŭl-ly, *adv* In a graceful manner, elegantly, with a natural ease and propriety, as, to walk or speak *gracefully*

Grāce'fŭl ness, *n* The quality or state of being graceful, elegance of manner or deportment

Grāce'less, *a* Wanting in grace or excellence, departed from, or deprived of, divine grace, hence, depraved, degenerate, corrupt

> In a *graceless* age, things of highest praise, to make them infamous and hateful to the people, are miscalled *Milton*

Grāce'less-ly, *adv* In a graceless manner

Grāce'less ness, *n* The state of being graceless, destitution of grace, profligacy

Grā̆c'ile, } *a* [Lat *gracilis*, *gracilentus*, It
Grā̆c'i lent, } *gracile*, O Sp *gracil*, Pr *gracile*, *gralenz*, O Fr *graille*, N Fr *grêle*] Slender, thin [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Gra-cil'i-ty, *n* [Lat *gracilitas*, It *gracilità*, Sp *gracilidad*, Fr *gracilité*] The state of being gracilent, slenderness [*Obs. or rare*]

> As the niches became narrower, the saints rose to disproportionate stature, shrunk to meager *gracility* *Milman*

Grā̆'cioŭs (grā'shus), *a* [Fr *gracieux*, Pr *gracios*, Sp & Pg *gracioso*, It *grazioso*, Lat *gratiosus*]

1 Abounding in grace or mercy, kind to the ill-deserving, the poor, the lowly, expressing or manifesting love, or bestowing mercy, characterized by grace, merciful, condescending

> Thou art a God ready to pardon, *gracious* and merciful *Neh* ix 17

2 Winning regard, attracting favor, acceptable, excellent

> Since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
> There was not such a *gracious* creature born. *Shak*

3 Beautiful, graceful

> So hallowed and so *gracious* is that tune *Shak*

4 Produced by divine grace, influenced or controlled by the divine influence, as, *gracious* affections

Syn.—Favorable, kind, benevolent, friendly, beneficent, benignant, merciful

Grā'cioŭs-ly, *adv* In a gracious manner, kindly, favorably; mercifully

> His testimony he *graciously* confirmed *Dryden*

Grā'cioŭs-ness, *n* The quality or state of being gracious, kindness, condescension

Grā̆ck'le, } (grāk'l), *n.* [Lat *graculus*, jack daw,
Grā̆k'le, } so called from its note *gra, gra*, N. Lat. *gracula*] (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Gracula*, allied to the blackbird *G religiosa* is found in India The *rusty grakle* of the United States is the *Quiscalus ferrugineus*

Gra-dā'tion, *n.* [Lat *gradatio*, Fr *gradation*, Pr. *gradatio*, *graduacio*, O. Sp *gradacion*, N Sp *gradacion*, It *gradazione*, *graduazione* See GRADE]

1. The act of progressing by regular steps or orderly arrangement; the state of being graded or arranged in ranks.

2. Any degree or relative position in an order or series.

> The several *gradations* of the intelligent universe *I Taylor*

3 (*Fine Arts*) A suitable separation or arrangement of the parts of a work, so as to produce the proper effect, as, in painting, the gradual blending of one tint with another, and the like

4 (*Mus*) A diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords

Gra-dā'tion al, *a* According to gradation [*Rare*]

Gra-dā'tioned, *a.* Formed by gradation, or with gradations

Grā̆d'a-to ry (50), *a* [See GRADE]

1 Proceeding step by step, gradual *Seward*

2 Adapted for progressive or forward motion

Grā̆d'a to-ry, *n* [L Lat *gradatarium*] A step from the cloisters into the church *Ainsworth*

Grāde, *n* [Fr *grade*, Sp & It *grado*, Pg *grao*, Pr *grat*, *gra*, Lat *gradus*, from *gradi*, to step, go]

1 A step or degree in any series, rank, or order, relative position or standing, as, *grades* of military rank, crimes of every *grade*

> While questions periods and *grades*, and privileges are never once formally discussed *S Miller*

2 (*a*) In a railroad or highway, the rate of ascent or descent, usually stated as so many feet per mile, or as one foot rise or fall in so many of horizontal distance, as, a heavy *grade*, a *grade* of twenty feet per mile, or of 1 in 264, a gradient, deviation from a level surface to an inclined plane (*b*) A graded ascending or descending portion of a road, a gradient

Grāde, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GRADED, *p pr* & *vb n* GRADING] To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent, as the line of a canal or road

Grāde'ly, *a* [A S *grâda*, grade, step, order Icel *grâda*, *grada*, Ger, Sw, & Dan *grad*, D *graad*, from Lat *gradus* See GRADE] Decent, orderly [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Grāde'ly, *adv* Decently, orderly [*Prov Eng*]

Grā'di-ent, *a* [Lat *gradiens*, p pr of *gradi*, to step, to go]

1 Moving by steps, walking, as, *gradient* animals *Wilkins*

2 Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination, as, the *gradient* line of a railroad

Grā'di ent, *n* 1 The rate of ascent or descent in a road, &c, grade

2 A part of a road which slopes upward or downward, a portion of a way not level a grade

Grā'din, } *n* [Fr, diminutive of *grade* See
Gra dine', } GRADE]

1 A seat raised over another "The *gradines* of the amphitheater" *Layard*

2 An indented chisel used by sculptors

Grā̆d'ū al (grāj'yū-al), *a* [Fr *graduel*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *gradual*, It *graduale* See GRADE] Proceeding by steps or degrees, advancing, step by step, in ascent or descent progressive, slow, as, a *gradual* increase of knowledge a *gradual* decline

> Creatures animate with *gradual* life
> Of growth, sense, reason all summed up in man *Milton*

Grā̆d'ū al, *n* [L Lat *graduale*, *gradale*, O Fr *graduel*, Pr & Sp *gradual*, It *graduale* See *supra*]

1 An order of steps *Dryden*

2 An ancient book of hymns and prayers so called because some of the anthems were chanted on the steps (*gradus*) of the pulpit *Hood*

Grā̆d'ū ăl'i ty, *n* The state of being gradual, regular progression [*Obs*] *Browne*

Grā̆d'ū al ly, *adv* 1 In a gradual manner, step by step, by degrees

2 In degree [*Obs*]

> Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically differ from the tantastic reason of brutes *Grew*

Grā̆d'ū-āte (grāj'ū at), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GRADUATED *p pr* & *vb n* GRADUATING] [L Lat *graduare*, *graduatum*, from Lat *gradus*, It *graduare*, Pr, Sp & Pg *graduar* Fr *graduer*]

1 To mark with degrees, to divide into regular steps, grades, or intervals, as a scale, a thermometer, and the like

2 To admit or elevate to a certain grade or degree, especially, in a college or university, to admit to an honorable standing defined by a diploma "*Graduated* a doctor" *Carew*

3 To prepare gradually, to arrange, temper, or modify by degrees

> Dyers advance and *graduate* their colors with salts *Browne*

Grā̆d'ū āte, *v i* 1 To pass to, or to receive, a degree in a college or university

2 To pass by degrees, to change gradually, as, sandstone which *graduates* into gneiss, carnelian sometimes *graduates* into quartz *Kirwan*

Grā̆d'ū ate (45), *n* [L Lat *graduatum*, from *graduare*, It *graduato*, Sp *graduado*, Fr *gradué* See *supra*] One who has been admitted to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional incorporated society

Grā̆d'ū ate, *a* Arranged by successive steps or degrees, graduated

> Beginning with the genus, passing through all the *graduate* and subordinate stages *Tatham*

Grā̆d'ū ate-ship, *n.* The state of a graduate *Milton.*

Grā̆d'ū ā'tion, *n.* [L Lat. *graduatio*, Fr. *graduation*, Sp *graduacion*, It *graduazione.*]

1 The act of graduating; as, *graduation* of a scale, or of qualities, *graduation* at a college, &c

2 The art of dividing into degrees, or other definite parts, as scales, the limbs of astronomical and other instruments, and the like

3 The marks or lines made on an instrument to indicate degrees or other divisions

4 The exposure of a liquid in large surfaces to the air, so as to hasten its evaporation

Grā̆d'ū ā'tor, *n* [N Lat, from L Lat *graduare*. See GRADUATE, *v*]

1 One who graduates, as, a *graduator* of mathematical instruments

2 An instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into small, regular intervals

3 A vessel for accelerating the formation of vinegar by arrangements to diffuse the liquid over a large surface, so as to secure rapid acetification, in consequence of exposure to the air *Ure.*

Grā'dus, *n* [Abbreviated from Lat *gradus ad Parnassum*, a step to Parnassus] A dictionary of prosody, designed as an aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry

Grăff, *n* [L Ger *graft*, D *gracht*, N H Ger. *graben*, M H Ger *grabe*, O H Ger *grabo*, ditch. Cf GRAVE] A ditch or moat [*Obs*] *Clarendon.*

Grăff, *n* & *v* Same as GRAFT, *n* & *v*

Grăf'fer, *n* [Fr *greffier* See GREFFIER] (*Law*) A notary or scrivener *Bouvier.*

Grăft (6), *n* [O Eng *graff*, Fr *greffe*, from O Fr. *graje*, Pr *grafi*, Lat *graphium*, Gr γραφιον, γραφειον, pencil, from γραφειν, to write, from the resemblance of a scion or shoot to a pointed pencil] A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree, as the stock which is to support and nourish it These unite and become one tree, but the graft determines the kind of fruit

Cleft-grafting a method of grafting in which the scion is placed in a cleft or slit in the stock or stump made by sawing off a branch, usually in such a manner that its bark evenly joins that of the stock — *Saddle-grafting* a mode of grafting, in which a deep cleft is made in the end of the scion by two sloping cuts and the end of the stock is made wedge shaped to fit the cleft in the scion which is placed upon it saddle wise — *Side grafting*, a mode of grafting in which the scion cut quite across very obliquely so as to give it the form of a slender wedge is thrust down inside of the bark of the stock or stem into which it is inserted, the cut side of the scion being next the wood of the stock — *Splice grafting* a method of grafting by cutting the ends of the scion and stock completely across and obliquely, in such a manner that the sections are of the same shape then lipping the ends so that the one cut surface exactly fits the other, and securing them by tying or otherwise — *Whip-grafting* or *tongue grafting* the same as *splice-grafting* except that a cleft or slit is made in the end of both scion and stock in the direction of the grain and in the middle of the joining surface forming a kind of tongue, so that, when put together, the tongue of each is inserted in the slit of the other

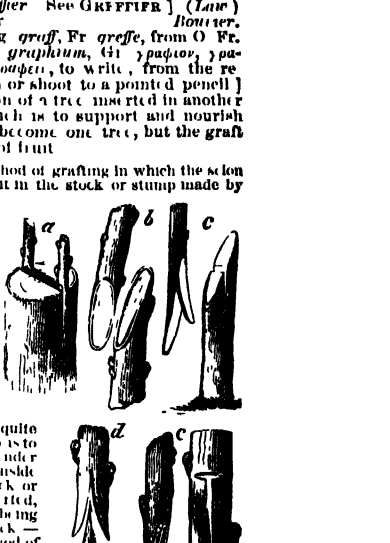

a, cleft grafting *b* splice-grafting, *c* whip or tongue-grafting *d* saddle grafting; *e* side-grafting

Grăft, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GRAFTED *p pr* & *vb n* GRAFTING] [Fr *greffer* See *supra*] To insert, as a cutting from one tree in a branch or stem of another, to propagate by insertion or inoculation, to unite by budding hence to implant or incorporate, as a bud upon a stem [Formerly written *graff*]

> And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame *Pope*

Grăft, *v i* To insert scions from one tree, or kind of tree, into another

Grăft'er, *n* One who inserts scions on foreign stocks, or propagates fruit by inarching

Grăil, *n* [O Fr *greel*, contracted from L Lat. *gradale graduale* See GRADUAL, *n*]

1 A book of offices in the Roman Catholic church; a gradual *Warton.*

2 A broad, open dish or cup, also, a chalice. [*Obs*] *Nares.*

☞ The *Holy Grail* according to some legends of the middle ages was the cup used by our Savior in dispensing the wine at the last supper, and according to others the platter on which the paschal lamb was served at the last Passover observed by our Lord By some it was said to have been preserved by Joseph of Arimathea, who received into it the blood which flowed from the Redeemer's wounds as he hung on the cross By others it was said to have been brought down from heaven by angels, and committed to the charge of a body of knights, who

guarded it on the top of a lofty mountain. This cup, according to the legend, if approached by any but a perfectly pure and holy person, would be borne away and vanish from their sight. This led to the *quest* of the Holy Grail, which was to be sought for on every side by a knight who was perfectly chaste in thought, word, and act. It is to this that some of the later English poets have referred, especially Tennyson in his Sir Galahad —

"Sometimes on lonely mountain meres
I find a magic bark;
I leap on board: no helmsman steers;
I float till all is dark
A gentle sound, an awful light!
Three angels bear the *Holy Grail*
With folded feet, in stoles of white,
On sweeping wings they sail"

The origin of the word in this sense is uncertain. It may be derived from *graal* or *greal*, which in the Langue Romane signifies a cup or dish. Some, however, according to Dunlop, suppose the word *Sangreal* (the Holy Grail) to be a corruption of *Sanguis realis* (real blood), from its having been fabled to be filled with blood, and that *grail* is formed from this by further corruption, and omission of the first syllable.

Grāil, *n* [Fr *grêle*, hail, Pr *greza*, *gressa*, hail, from Fr *grès*, sandstone, grit, N Pr *gres*, gravel, from O H Ger *griez*, *griuz*, N H Ger *grics*, gravel, grit.] Small particles of earth, gravel. "Lying down upon the sandy *grail*." *Spenser*

Grāin, *n* [Fr *grain*, *graine*, Pr *gran*, *gra*, *grana*, Sp & It *grano*, *grana*, from Lat *granum*, grain, seed, small kernel.]

1. A single small, hard seed, a kernel, especially of certain plants, like corn and wheat, which are used for food.

2. The fruit of certain kindred plants which constitute the chief food of man, viz., corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c., or the plants themselves, — used collectively. "Storehouses crammed with *grain*." *Shak.*

3. Any small, hard particle, as of sand, sugar, salt, &c., hence, any small portion, as, a *grain* of sense, of wit, and the like.

I with a *grain* of manhood well resolved. *Milton*

4. A small weight, or the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part of a scruple, in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty fourth of a pennyweight troy, 7000 such grains are equal to a pound avoirdupois.

5. A reddish colored dye made from the coccus insect, or kermes, hence, a red color of any tint or hue, as crimson, scarlet, &c., — sometimes used by the poets as equivalent to *Tyrian purple*.

All in a robe of darkest *grain*. *Milton*

Doing as the dyers do, who, having first dipped their silks in colors of less value, then give them the last tincture of crimson in *grain*. *Quoted by Coleridge, preface to Aids to Reflection*

6. The composite particles of any substance, that arrangement of the particles of any body which determines its comparative roughness, texture, as, marble, sugar, sandstone, &c., of fine *grain*.

7. The arrangement or the direction of the veins or fibers of wood.

8. (*pl*.) The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation, hence, any residuum.

9. A tine, prong, or spike. *Ray*

Against the grain, against the fibers of wood hence, unwillingly, unpleasantly, reluctantly, with difficulty. — *Grains of paradise*, seeds of a species of amomum. See AMOMUM. — *In grain*, deeply seated, fixed. "Anguish *in grain*." *Herbert*. — *To dye in grain*, to dye with the tint made from grain [see No. 5] hence, to dye firmly, hence, also, to dye in the wool, or in the raw material. — *To go against the grain of*, to be repugnant to, to cause vexation, mortification, or trouble to.

Grāin, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GRAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* GRAINING.]

1. To paint in imitation of the grain of wood, to color deeply or permanently, to dye.

2. To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like.

Grāin, *v. i* [Fr *grainer*, *grener*. See *supra*.]

1. To yield fruit. [*Obs*.] *Gower*

2. To form grains, or to assume a granular form, as the result of partial crystallization.

Grāin, *v & n*. The same as GROAN. [*Obs*.]

Grāin'age, *n*. Duties on grain.

Grāined, *a* 1. Divided into small particles or grains.

2. Roughened. [*Obs*.] *Shak.*

3. Dyed in grain, ingrained.

Persons lightly dipped, not *grained* in generous honesty, are but pale in goodness. *Browne*

4. (*Bot*.) Having tubercles or grain like processes, as the petals or segments of the corolla of some flowers.

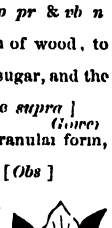

Grained Petals, (*Bot*.)

Grāin'er, *n* 1. A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeon's dung in water, used by tanners to give flexibility to skins, — called also *bate*. *Ure*

2. One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.

Grāin'ing *n* 1. Indentation. *Leake.*

2. A process in leather dressing by which the skin is softened and the grain raised.

3. A kind of painting in imitation of the grain or fibers of wood.

4. (*Ichth*.) A small fish (the *Leuciscus Lancastriensis*), found in England and Switzerland.

Graining (*Leuciscus Lancastriensis*)

Grāin'-mŏth, *n* (*Entom*.) A minute moth, of which two species are known, *Tinea granella* and *Butalis cerealella*, whose larvæ or grubs devour grain in storehouses. The moths have narrow, fringed wings, of a satiny luster.

Grāing, *n pl* A kind of harpoon, with several barbed points. *Simmonds.*

Grāin'-stăff, *n* A quarter staff.

Grāin'y, *a* Full of grains or corn, full of kernels.

We watched the emmet to her *grainy* nest. *Rogers*

Grāip, *n* 1. A dung fork. [*Scot*.] *Burns.*

2. A fork for lifting potatoes or other tubers from the ground. *Simmonds*

Grāith, *v t* To prepare, to make ready. [*Obs*.] See GRITH. *Chaucer*

Grăl'la-tō'ri al, } *a* [N Lat *grallatorius*, from
Grăl'la-to ry (50), } *grallator*, *grallæ*, stilts, contracted for *gradulæ*, from *gradus* See GRADE.] Pertaining to the grallatores, or waders.

Grallatory Birds
b, *b*, head and foot of crane; *c*, *c*, ditto of stork

Grăl'lic, *a* Grallatory. [*Rare*.]

Grăm, *n* [A-S., Sw., Dan., & Ger *gram*, Icel *gramr*, angry, whence O Fr *gram*, *gram*, Pr *gram*, It *gramo*, sad.] Angry. [*Obs*.] *Chaucer.*

Grăm, *n* [Fr *gramme*, from Gr γράμμα, that which is written, a letter, the twenty fourth part of an ounce, γράφειν, to write.] A gramme. See GRAMME.

Grăm, *n* A species of grain on which horses are fed. [*East Indies*.]

Grăm'a rўe, *n*. [Fr *grimoire*.] The art of necromancy. *W Scott*

Gra mĕr'cy (11), *interj* [Fr *grand' merci*, great thanks.] A word formerly used to express thankfulness, with surprise.

The gain, the lucre, the revenues that we get must not be imputed to our labor, we may not say, "*Gramercy*, labor." *Latimer*

Gramercy, Mammon, said the gentle knight. *Spenser*

Grăm'i nā'ceous (-nā'shus), *a* [It *graminaceo*, from Lat *gramen*, *graminis*.] Pertaining to the grasses, gramineous.

Gra mĭn'e al, } *a* [Lat *gramineus*, *gramen*,
Gra mĭn'e ous, } grass, Fr *graminé*.] (*Bot*.) Like, or pertaining to, grass, or to the tribes of grasses characterized by having a jointed stem, a husky calyx, termed *glume*, and a single seed, grassy.

Grăm'i nĭv'o rous, *a* [Lat *gramen*, grass, and *vorare*, to eat greedily.] Feeding or subsisting on grass, and the like food, — said of horses, cattle, and other animals.

Grăm'ma lŏgue, *n* [Gr γράμμα, letter, and λόγος, word.] (*Phonography*.) A letter word, a word represented by a logogram, as, *it*, represented by |, that is, *t*. *Pitman*

Grăm'mar, *n* [Fr *grammaire*, Pr *gramaira*, *gramaria*, for *gramadaria*, from Lat as if *grammaticaria*. See GRAMMARIAN.]

1. The science of language, the theory of human speech, the study of forms of speech, and their relations to one another.

2. The art of speaking or writing with propriety or correctness, according to established usage, the normal or right use of language. "The original bad *grammar* and bad spelling." *Macaulay*

3. A treatise on the principles of language, a book containing the principles and rules for correctness in speaking or writing.

4. A treatise on the elements or principles of any science.

Grăm'mar, *v i* To discourse according to the rules of grammar. [*Obs*.]

Gram măr'i an, *n* [Fr *grammarien*, O Fr *gramaire*, from Lat as if *grammaticarius*, from *grammaticus*, grammarian, Gr γραμματικός, from γράμμα, letter, γράφειν, to write.]

1. One versed in grammar, or the construction of languages, a philologist.

☞ "The term was used by the classic ancients as a term of honorable distinction for all who were considered learned in any art or faculty whatever." *Brande*

2. One who teaches grammar.

Gram-măr'i an-ĭsm, *n*. The principles or pedantry of grammarians. [*Rare*.]

Grăm'mar-less, *a*. Destitute of grammar.

Grăm'mar Schōōl (-skōōl). A school in which grammar, or the science of language, is taught; especially, a school in which Latin and Greek are taught.

Grăm'mates, *n. pl*. Rudiments, as of grammar. [*Obs*.]

These apish boys, when they but taste the *grammates*
And principles of theory, imagine
They can oppose their teachers. *Ford.*

Gram-măt'ic, } *a* [Lat. *grammaticus* and
Gram-măt'ic al, } *grammaticalis*, from *grammatica*, Gr γραμματικη (sc τέχνη), grammar, Fr. & Pg *grammatical*, Pr. & Sp. *gramatical*, It *grammaticale*. See *supra*.]

1. Belonging to grammar, as, a *grammatical* rule.

2. According to the rules of grammar; as, the sentence is not *grammatical*, the construction is not *grammatical*.

Gram-măt'ic-al ly, *adv*. In a grammatical manner, or according to the principles and rules of grammar, as, to write or speak *grammatically*.

Gram măt'ic al ness, *n* The quality of being grammatical, or according to the rules of grammar.

Gram-măt'ic-ăs'ter, *n* [L Lat See *supra*.] A low grammarian, a pretender to a knowledge of grammar, a pedant.

He tells thee true, my noble neophyte, my little *grammaticaster*. *B Jonson.*

Gram măt'i cā'tion, *n* A principle of grammar; a grammatical rule. [*Obs*.] *Dalgarno.*

Gram-măt'i-çĭsm, *n* A point of grammar. [*Obs*.] *Leighton.*

Gram-măt'i çīze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GRAMMATICIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* GRAMMATICIZING.] To render grammatical. *Johnson.*

Gram măt'i-co-his tŏr'ic al, *a* Having reference at once to grammatical usage and historical modes of interpretation, as, the *grammatico historical* sense of a passage.

Grăm'ma tĭst, *n* [Fr *grammatiste*, Lat *grammatista*, Gr γραμματιστής, schoolmaster, γραμματίζειν, to teach the letters, to be a scribe, γράμμα, letter, γραμματεύς, scribe, secretary. See *supra*.] A pretender to a knowledge of grammar, a grammaticaster. [*Rare*.] *H Tooke.*

Grăm'ma tīte, *n* [Fr *grammatite*, Gr γράμμα, letter, or γραμμή, a stroke in writing, a line, γράφειν, to write, on account of the lines on its crystals.] (*Min*.) Same as TREMOLITE, q. v.

Gramme (grăm), *n* [Fr See GRAM.] The French unit of weight, equivalent to the weight of one cubic centimeter of pure water at its maximum density, that is, at a temperature of 39.2 Fahrenheit, in a vacuum, in Paris. It is equal to 15.433 grains troy or avoirdupois.

Grăm'mite (49), *n* (*Min*.) A mineral consisting chiefly of silicate of lime, wollastonite, tabular spar.

Grăm'ple, *n* [O Fr *grampelle*, *crampelle*. Cf. It. *grampa*, claw, talon, O Fr *crampe*, a horse's hoof, O H Ger *cramph*, hooked, bent into the form of a hook.] A crab fish. [*Obs*.] *Colgrave.*

Grăm'pus, *n* [Probably corrupted from Fr *grand poisson*, great fish. Cf. A S *hran*, *hranfisc*. "There likewise we saw many *grandpisces* or herringhogs hunting the scholes of herrings." *Josselyn*, 1675.] (*Ichth*.) A fish of the genus *Delphinus*, having socketed, conical teeth, and breathing by a spout hole on the top of the head, as whales do. There are several species, of which the largest (*Delphinus orca gladiator*) grows to the length of twenty five feet, and is a carnivorous species, even attacking the whale.

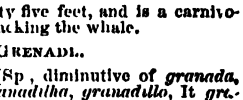

Grampus (*Delphinus grampus*)

Gra nădo', } *n* See GRENADE.
Gra nā'do, }

Grăn'a-dĭl'la, *n* [Sp., diminutive of *granada*, pomegranate, Pg *granadilha*, *granadillo*, It *granadiglia*, Fr *grenadille*, Dan *granatblomster*.] (*Bot*.) The fruit of a climbing vine (*Passiflora quadrangularis*) found in Brazil and the West Indies. It is as large as a child's head, and is much esteemed as a pleasant dessert fruit. The *P edulis* used for flavoring ices is often so called.

Grăn'a ry, *n* [Lat *granarium*, from *granum*, grain, It *granaio*, *granajo*, Sp *granero*, Pr *granier*, Fr *grenier*.] A storehouse or repository of grain after it is thrashed, a corn house.

Grăn'ate, *n* See GARNET.

Grăn'a tīte, *n* See GRANATITE.

Grănd, *a* [*compar* GRANDER, *superl*. GRANDEST.] [Fr *grand*, Pr *grant*, *gran*, *granda*, Norm. Fr. *grant*, Sp & It *grande*, Lat *grandis*.]

1. Of large size or extent, great; extensive; hence, relatively great, greatest, chief; principal; as, a *grand* mountain, a *grand* army, a *grand* mistake. "To unfold their *grand* commission." *Shak.* "Satan, our *grand* foe." *Milton*

2. Great in size, and fine or imposing in appearance or impression, — said of persons illustrious, dignified, noble, as, a *grand* monarch, a *grand* lord, a *grand* general, — said of things majestic,

splendid, magnificent, sublime; as, a *grand* view; a *grand* conception.

They are the highest models of expression, the unapproached masters of the *grand* style. *M Arnold*

3 Holding an elevated or advanced rank, as in years or station; — often forming compounds with the following word, as, a *grand*father, a *grand* jury, a *grand* lodge, a *grand* vizier, and the like

Grand days (*Eng Law*), certain days in the terms which are solemnly kept in the inns of court and chancery — *Grand duke* (*a*) A sovereign duke inferior in rank to a king. (*b*) (*Ornith*) The great horned-owl (*Bubo maximus*) — *Grand juror*, one of a grand jury — *Grand jury* (*Law*), a jury of not less than twelve nor generally more than twenty-three, whose duty it is to examine into accusations against persons charged with crime, and if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them, to be presented to the court, — called also *grand inquest*. *Bouvier* — *Grand piano forte* (*Mus*), a peculiar species of the piano-forte, in which the wires or strings are generally triplicated, increasing the power — *Grand vizier*, the chief member or head of the Turkish council of state

Syn. — Magnificent, sublime, majestic, dignified, elevated, stately, august, pompous, lofty, exalted, noble — GRAND, MAGNIFICENT, SUBLIME. *Grand*, in reference to objects of taste, is applied to that which expands the mind by a sense of vastness and majesty. *magnificent* is applied to any thing which is imposing from its splendor. *sublime* describes that which is awful and elevating. A cataract is *grand*, a rich and varied landscape is *magnificent*, an overhanging precipice is *sublime*. "*Grandeur* admits of degrees and modifications, but *magnificence* is that which has already reached the highest degree of superiority naturally belonging to the object in question." *Crabb*

Grăn'dam, *n* [Fr *grand*, *grande*, and *dame*. See *supra* and DAME.] An old woman, specifically, a grandmother. *Shak*

Grănd'child, *n* A son's or daughter's child, a child in the second degree of descent

Grănd'daugh'ter (daw'ter), *n* The daughter of a son or daughter

Gran-dee', *n* [Sp *grande*. See GRAND.] A man of elevated rank or station, a nobleman. In Spain, a nobleman of the first rank, who has the king's leave to be covered in his presence

Gran-dee'ship, *n* The rank or estate of a grandee. *Swinburne*

Grănd'eûr (grănd'yur), *n* [Fr, from *grand*. See GRAND.] The quality of being grand; vastness of size, splendor of appearance, elevation of thought or expression, nobility of action

Nor doth this *grandeur* and majestic show
Of luxury allure mine eye. *Shak*

Syn. — Sublimity, majesty, stateliness, augustness, loftiness. See SUBLIMITY.

Gran dĕv'i ty, *n* [Lat *grandævitas*.] Great age, long life. [*Obs*.] *Glanville*

Gran dē'vous, *a* [Lat *grandævus*, from *grandi*, grand, and *ævum*, lifetime, age.] Of great age, long lived. [*Obs*.] *Bailey*

Grănd'fă'ther, *n* A father's or mother's father, an ancestor in the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent

Grănd'fă'ther ly, *a* Having the age or manner of a grandfather, kind, benignant, complacent

He was a *grandfatherly* sort of personage. *N Hawthorne*

Gran dĭf'ic, *a* [Lat *grandificus*, *grandis*, grand, and *facere*, to make.] Making great. [*R*.] *Bailey*.

Gran-dĭl'o quençe, *n* [It *grandiloquenza*.] The use of lofty words or phrases, — usually in a bad sense, bombast

Gran dĭl'o quent, *a* [Lat *grandis*, grand, and *loqui*, to speak.] Pompous, bombastic, grandiloquous

Gran-dĭl'o quous, *a* [Lat *grandiloquus*, *grandis*, grand, and *loqui*, to speak.] Speaking in a lofty style, bombastic

Grănd'ĭ ōse' (125), *a* [Lat *grandis*, grand, Fr *grandiose*.]

1 Impressing or elevating in effect, imposing, striking, — used in a good sense

The tone of the parts was to be perpetually kept down, in order not to impair the *grandiose* effect of the whole. *M Arnold*

2 Characterized by self display, swell or bombast, flaunting, turgid, bombastic, — used in a bad sense, as, a *grandiose* style

The *grandiose* red tulips, which grow wild. *F B Browning*

Grănd'ĭ ŏs'i-ty, *n* [Fr *grandiosité*.] Swell of style or manner, also, one who is grand, pompous, or bombastic

Grăn'dĭ-nous, *a*, [Lat *grandinosus*, from *grando*, *grandinis*, hail, It *grandinoso*.] Consisting of hail, abounding in hail. [*Obs*.] *Bailey*

Grănd'ĭ ty, *n* [Lat *granditas*, O Fr *grandité*, Pr *grandistat*. See GRAND.] Greatness, magnificence. [*Obs*.] *Camden*

Grănd'ly, *adv.* In a grand or lofty manner, splendidly, sublimely

Grănd'möth'er (-mŭth'er), *n.* The mother of one's father or mother

Grănd'-nĕph'ew (-nĕf'yu), *n* The grandson of a brother or sister.

Grănd'ness, *n.* Grandeur, greatness with beauty, magnificence. *Wollaston*

Grănd'nĭēçe, *n.* The granddaughter of a brother or sister.

Grănd'-paunch, *n.* A greedy fellow; a gourmand. [*Obs*.]

Our *grand-paunches* and riotous persons have devised for themselves a delicate kind of meat out of corn and grain. *Holland*

Grănd'sire, *n.* A grandfather, more generally, any ancestor

Grănd'sŏn (-sŭn), *n* The son of a son or daughter

Grāne, *v* & *n* The same as GROAN. [*Obs*.]

Grānge, *n* [Fr *grange*, barn, Pr, Sp, & Pg. *granja*, barn, farm, L. Lat *grangia*, *granea*, *granica*, from Lat *granum*, Eng *grain*.] A house for storing grain, a granary, a barn, hence, also, a farm, with its stables and other buildings

No have the watry fowls a certain *grange*
Wherein to rest. *Spenser*

Nor burnt the *grange*, nor bussed the milking-maid. *Tennyson.*

Grān'ger, *n* A farm-steward or bailiff. *Holland*

Gra nĭf'er ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *granifer*, from *granum*, grain, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *granifere*.] Bearing seeds like grain. *Humble*

Grăn'i-fôrm, *a* [Lat *granum*, grain, and *forma*, form, Fr *graniforme*.] Formed like grains of corn. *Loudon*

Grăn'ĭte (grăn'it), *n* [Fr *granit*, It *granito*, Sp *granido*, from Lat *granum*, grain, It *granito*, grainy, grained, p p of *granire*, to make grainy.] (*Geol*) A crystalline, unstratified rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica, and presenting usually a whitish, grayish, or flesh-red color. It differs from gneiss in not having the mica in plates, and therefore in being destitute of a schistose structure

☞ Granite is one of the metamorphic rocks, like gneiss and mica schist. It is also regarded as a true igneous rock. *Dana*

Gneissoid granite, granite in which the mica has traces of a regular arrangement. — *Graphic granite*, granite consisting of quartz and feldspar without mica, and having the particles of quartz so arranged in the feldspar as to appear, in a transverse section like oriental characters. — *Porphyritic granite*, granite containing feldspar in distinct crystals. — *Syenitic granite*, granite containing hornblende as well as mica

Grăn'ĭ-tel, *n* [It *granitello* and *granitella*, diminutives of *granito*, Fr *granitelle*. See *supra*.] (*Geol*) A binary, granitic compound, containing two constituent parts, as quartz and feldspar, or quartz and shorl or hornblende. [*Obs*.] *Kirwan*

Gra nĭt'ic, } *a* [Fr *granitique*.]
Gra nĭt'ic al, }

1 Like granite in composition, color, &c., having the nature of granite, as, *granitic* texture

2 Consisting of granite, as, *granitic* mountains

Gra nĭt'i fi-cā'tion, *n* [Eng *granite* and Lat *facere*, to make.] The art or process of being formed into granite. *Humble*

Gra nĭt'i fôrm, *a* [Eng *granite* and Lat *forma*, form.] (*Geol*) Resembling granite in structure or shape. *Humble*

Grăn'i-tine, *n* [Fr *granitin*. See GRANITE.] (*Geol*) A rock containing three species of mineral, some of which differ from those which compose granite, as quartz, feldspar, and shorl. *Kirwan*

Grăn'i-toid, *a* [Fr *granitoïde* from *granit*, and Gr εἶδος, form.] Resembling granite in granular appearance, even though not igneous, as, *granitoid* gneiss

Gra nĭv'o rŏŭs, *a* [Lat *granum*, grain, and *vorare*, to eat greedily, Fr *granivore*.] Eating grain, feeding or subsisting on seeds, as, *granivorous* birds. *Broome*

Grăn'nam, } *n* [For *grandam*.] A grandmother,
Grăn'ny, } a grandam. [*Low*.] *L Jonson*

Grānt (6), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GRANTED; *p pr* & *vb n* GRANTING.] [O Eng *graunt*, Norm Fr *graunter*, *granter*, O Fr *graanter*, *graaunter*, *grantez*, *craanter*, *craanter*, *cranter*, to promise, yield, Lat as if *credentare*, to make believe, from *credens*, p pr of *credere*, to believe.]

1 To give over, to make conveyance of, to give the possession or title of, — usually in answer to petition, to convey

Grant me the place of this threshing-floor. 1 *Chron* xxi 22.

2 To bestow or confer, with or without compensation, particularly in answer to prayer or request

Wherefore did God *grant* me my request. *Milton*

3 To admit as true when disputed or not satisfactorily proved, to yield belief to, to allow, to yield, to concede. [*Obs*.]

Grant that my fates have firmed by their decree. *Dryden*

Syn. — To cede, confer, bestow, convey, transfer, admit, allow, concede. See GIVE.

Grănt, *n* **1** The act of granting, a bestowing or conferring, concession, admission of something as true

2 The thing granted or bestowed, a gift, a boon

3 (*Law*) A transfer of property by deed or writing, especially, an appropriation or conveyance made by the government, as, a *grant* of land

☞ Formerly, in English law, the term was specifically applied to transfers of incorporeal hereditaments, expectant estates, and letters-patent from government, and such is its present application in some of the United States. But now, in England, the usual mode of transferring realty is by *grant*; and so, in some of the States, the term *grant* is applied to conveyances of every kind of real property. *Bouvier* *Burrill*

Grănt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being granted or conveyed

Grănt-ee', *n* (*Law*) The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made

His grace will not survive the poor *grantee* he despises. *Burke.*

Grănt'er, *n* One who grants

Grănt'or (127), *n* (*Law*) The person by whom a grant or conveyance is made

Grăn'ŭ lar, } *a* [Fr *granulaire*. See GRANULE.]
Grăn'ŭ la-ry, }

Consisting of, or resembling, grains, as, a *granular* substance, a stone of *granular* appearance

Grăn'ŭ-lar ly, *adv* In a granular form.

Grăn'ŭ lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GRANULATED; *p pr* & *vb n* GRANULATING.] [Fr *granuler*. See GRANULE.]

1 To form into grains or small masses, as, to *granulate* powder or sugar

2 To raise in small asperities, to make rough on the surface. *Ray.*

Grăn'ŭ lāte, *v i* To collect or be formed into grains, as, cane juice *granulates* into sugar

Grăn'ŭ late, } *a* **1** Consisting of, or resem-
Grăn'ŭ lā'ted, } bling, grains

2 Having numerous small elevations, as shagreen. *Brande*

Grăn'ŭ lā'tion, *n* [Fr *granulation*.] The act of forming into grains, as, the *granulation* of powder and sugar. *Ure.*

Suppurative granulation (*Physiol*) (*a*) The development of cells from the effusion of a raw surface which forms small grain like protuberances and pustules. It serves to fill up the cavity and unite the sides. (*b*) The act or process of such development. *Tully*

Grăn'ŭle, *n* [Fr *granule*, Sp *granulo*, *granillo*, It *granello*, diminutive of Lat *granum*, grain, q v.] A little grain, a small particle

Grăn'ŭ lĭf'er-ŏŭs, *a* [Eng *granule* and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Full of granulations

Gra nŭ'li fôrm, *a* [Eng *granule* and Lat *forma*, form.] (*Min*) Having an irregular granular structure

Grăn'ŭ lĭte, *n* [Eng *granule* and Gr λίθος, stone.] (*Geol*) A whitish, granular rock, consisting of feldspar and quartz intimately mixed, — it is sometimes called *white stone*, *leptynite*, and *eurite*

Grăn'ŭ lous, *a* [Fr *granuleux*, Pr *granulos*, Sp. *granuloso*, *granilloso*, It *granelloso*.] Full of grains, abounding with granular substances

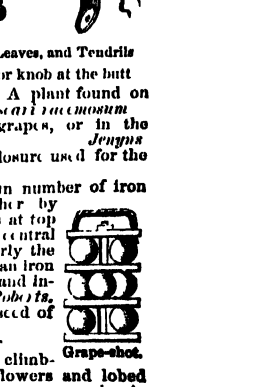

Grapes, Leaves, and Tendrils

Grāpe, *n* [Fr *grappe*, O & Prov Fr *crape*, It *grappo*, *grappolo*, D *grappe*, *knappe*, allied to It *grappa*, Pr & Sp *grapa*, a cramp iron, crotchet, a grapling, from O H Ger *krapfo*, hook. Of W *grab*, cluster, grape, *crap*, grapple.]

1 The fruit of the vine, but commonly a single berry of the vine

2 (*Med*) A mangy tumor on the legs of a horse

3 (*Mil*) Grape-shot

Grape of a cannon, the casabel or knob at the butt

Grāpe'-hy'a çinth, *n* (*Bot*) A plant found on sandy soils in England, the *Muscari racemosum*

Grāpe'less, *a* Wanting in grapes, or in the strength and flavor of the grape. *Jennyns*

Grāp'er-y, *n* A building or inclosure used for the cultivation of grapes

Grāpe'-shŏt *n* (*Mil*) A certain number of iron balls, usually nine, put together by means of cast iron circular plates at top and bottom, with two rings and a central connecting pin and nut. Formerly the balls were placed in tiers around an iron pin, attached to a bottom plate, and inclosed in a canvas bag. *Roberts.*

Grape-shot.

Grāpe'-stōne, *n* The stone or seed of the grape

Grāpe'-sŭg'ar, *n* See GLUCOSE.

Grāpe'-vine, *n* (*Bot*) A vine or climbing shrub, having small green flowers and lobed leaves, and bearing a fruit called *grapes*, growing in clusters

☞ The common grape-vine is *Vitis vitifera*, and is a native of Central Asia. Another variety is that yielding a small seedless grape commonly called *Zante currants*. The northern *Fox-grape* is the *V Labrusca*, from which, by cultivation, has come the *Isabella* variety. The southern *Fox-grape*, or *Muscadine*, is the *V vulpinus*. The *Frost-grape* is *V cordifolia*, which has very fragrant flowers, and ripens after the early frosts, whence the name

Gräph'ic, Gräph'ic-al, *a.* [Fr *graphique*, Lat *graphicus*, Gr γραφικός; γράφειν, to write]
1. Pertaining to the art of writing or delineating *Bacon.*
2. Written, inscribed
The finger of God hath left an inscription on all his works, not *graphical*, or composed of letters *Browne*
3 Well delineated, clearly and vividly described *Bacon*
Graphic granite See GRANITE — *Graphic method* the method of scientific analysis or investigation, in which the relations or laws involved in tabular numbers are represented to the eye by means of curves or other figures, as the daily changes of weather by means of curves, the abscissas of which represent the hours of the day, and the ordinates the corresponding degrees of temperature

Gräph'ic al ly, *adv* In a graphic manner

Gräph'ite, *n* [Fr *graphite*, from Gr γράφειν, to write] (*Min*) Carbon in one of its conditions, distinguished by its usually crystallizing in foliated six sided prisms, though often massive, by its soft ness, its metallic luster, and by leaving a dark lead colored trace on paper It sometimes contains iron, but this is not essential It is used for pencils, and is often called *plumbago* or *black lead* *Cleaveland*

Gräph'i toid, Gräph'i-toid'al, *a* [From *graphite* and Gr εἶδος, resemblance] Resembling graphite or plumbago

Gräph'o lite, *n* [Fr *graphiolithe*, Gr γράφειν, to write, and λίθος, stone] A species of slate, suitable for writing on

Gra phŏm'e-ter, *n* [Fr *graphometre*, Gr γράφειν, to write, and μετρον, measure] A mathematical instrument, commonly called a *semicircle*, for measuring angles in surveying See SEMICIRCLE

Gräph'o mĕt'ric al, *a* Pertaining to, or ascertained by, a graphometer

Gräp'line, *n* [Also *crap*

Gräp'nel, *nel* Cf O Fr *grappil*, and N Fr *grappin*, the grapple of a ship, from Prov Fr *grapper*, Eng *grapple*, q v] (*Naut*) A small anchor, fitted with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels, hence, any instrument designed to grapple or hold

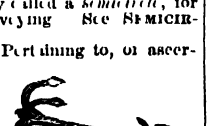
Grapline, or Grapnel

Gräp'ple (gräp'pl), *v t* [*imp & p p* GRAPPLED, *p pr & vb n* GRAPPLING] [Diminutive of *grap*, for *grab*, Prov Fr *grapper*, *agrapar*, It *grappare*, *aggrappare*, to grapple, grasp Cf GRAB, GRABBLE] To seize, to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks, to fix and hold fast in confidence and affection
Grapple him to thy soul with hooks of steel *Shak*

Gräp'ple, *v i* To seize to contend in close fight, to attach one's self as if by a grapple, as in wrestling, hence, to *grapple with*, to enter into contest with, resolutely and courageously
The arms of York
To *grapple with* the house of Lancaster *Shak*

Gräp'ple, *n* [See *supra*, and cf GRAPE] 1 A seizing or seizure, close hug in contest the wrestler's hold *Milton*
2 (*Naut*) A hook or iron instrument by which one ship may fasten on another "The iron hooks and *grapples* keen" *Spenser*

Gräp'ple ment, *n* A grappling close fight or embrace [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Gräp'pling, *n* A laying fast hold of, also, that by which any thing is seized and held

Gräp'pling-i'rons (Furnz), *n pl* Irons used as instruments of grappling and holding fast a vessel or other object

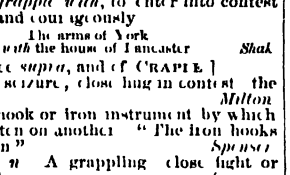
Grapsus (*Grapsus pictus*)

Gräp'sus, *n* (*Zool*) A genus of decapod crustaceans, allied to the crabs

Gräp'to lite, Grap tŏl'i thic, *n* [Gr γραπτος, engraved, written, from γράφειν, to write, and λίθος, stone] (*Geol*) A plumose shaped or penniform fossil of extreme delicacy, probably related to the modern sertularian zoophytes, found in Silurian slates

Gräp'to lit'ic, *a* Containing graptolites, as, a *graptolitic* slate *Dana*

Grāp'y, *a* Composed of, or resembling, grapes "The *grapy* clusters" *Addison*

Gräsp, *v t* [*imp & p p* GRASPED (gräspt) *p pr & vb n* GRASPING] [L Ger *grapsen*, from O Ger *grappon*, *grabben* See GRAB] To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms, to catch, to take possession of
Thy hand is made to *grasp* a palmer's staff *Shak*

Gräsp, *v i* To effect a grasp, to gripe, to struggle, to strive [*Obs*] *Dryden*
To grasp at, to catch at, to try to seize, as, Alexander *grasped at* universal empire

Gräsp, *n.* 1. The gripe or seizure of the hand; a seizure by embrace, or infolding in the arms
2 Reach of the arms, hence, the power of seizing and holding, forcible possession. "The tyrant's *grasp*" *Shak*
3 Wide reaching power of intellect to comprehend subjects
The foremost minds of the following intellectual era were not, in power or *grasp* equal to their predecessors *I Taylor*

Gräsp'a ble, *a* Capable of being grasped

Gräsp'er, *n* One who grasps or seizes, one who catches or holds

Gräsp'ing, *p a* 1 Seizing, embracing, catching
2 Avaricious, greedy of gain, exacting, miserly, as, he is a *grasping* man

Gräsp'ing ly, *adv* In an eager, grasping manner

Gräss (6), *n* [A S *gräs*, *gärs*, *gears*, O Frics *gras*, *gers*, Goth, O Sax, D, Icel, & Ger *gras*, Dan & Sw *gras*, Prov Eng *gars*, *gerse*, Scot *girs*, D *gras*, *gars*, *ghers*, *gors* Cf GORSE, and Lat *gramen*, grass, Skr *gras*, to devour, and Gr γράειν, γραύειν, to gnaw, eat]
1 Herbage, the plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts
2 (*Bot*) An endogenous plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, called *glume*, and the seed single
☞ This definition includes wheat, rye, oats barley, &c and excludes clover and some other plants which are commonly called by the name of *grass* The grasses form a numerous family of plants
Grass of the Andes, an oat grass, the *Arrhenatherium avenaceum* of Europe — *Grass of Parnassus*, a plant of the genus *Parnassia*, growing in wet ground The European species is *P palustris* In the United States there are two species, *P Carolina* and *P asarifolia*

Gräss, *v t* To cover with grass or with turf

Gräss, *v i* To breed grass, to be covered with grass [*Obs or rare*] *Tusser*

Gras-sā'tion, *n* [Lat *grassatio*, from *grassari*, to go about, It *grassazione*] A wandering about with evil intentions [*Obs*] *Feltham*

Gräss'-clŏth, *n* A fine, light quality of cloth, resembling linen, made from the *Urtica nivea* and other plants *S W Williams.*

Gräss'-green, *a* 1 Green with grass *Shenstone.*
2 Dark green, like the color of grass

Gräss'-green, *n* The color of grass

Gräss'-grŏwn, *a* Overgrown with grass

Gräss'hŏp per, *n* (*Entom*) A jumping orthopterous insect of the genus *Gryllus*, having four joints to each foot, and transparent wing covers that drop down on each side, under which the wings are folded in plaits like a fan It feeds on grass or leaves

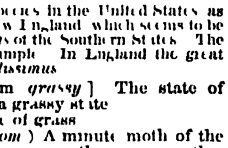
Grasshopper (*G viridissimus*)

☞ There are many species in the United States as the *Gryllus vulgaris* of New England which seems to be represented by the *G aquilus* of the Southern States The katydid is a familiar example In England the great grasshopper is the *G viridissimus*

Gräss'i ness, *n* [From *grassy*] The state of abounding with grass, a grassy state

Gräss'less, *a* Destitute of grass

Gräss'-mŏth, *n* (*Entom*) A minute moth of the genus *Crambus*, found on grass, the veneer moth

Gräss'-oil, *n* An essential oil obtained from certain scented grasses in India *Simmonds*

Gräss'-plŏt, *n* A plot or space covered with grass a lawn, also, a space consisting of beds of flowers with grass between them, instead of gravel

Gräss'-pŏl'y, *n* (*Bot*) A species of willow wort, *Lythrum hyssopifolium* *Johnson*

Gräss'-vĭtch, *n* *Bot* A plant of the genus *Lathyrus*

Gräss'-wrĕck (-rĕk), *n* (*Bot*) A marine plant (the *Zostera marina*), very much like sea weed in appearance, and growing at the bottom of the sea in ordinary depths

Gräss'y, *a* 1 Covered with grass, abounding with grass *Spenser*
2 Resembling grass, green

Grāte, *n* [It *grata*, *grada*, Sp *grada*, Pg *grade*, L Lat *grates*, from Lat *crates*, hurdle]
1 A work or frame, composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices, a kind of lattice work, such as is used in the windows of prisons and cloisters "A secret *grate* of iron bars" *Shak*
2 A frame of iron bars for holding fuel, coals, while burning as fuel

Grāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* GRATED *pr & vb n* GRATING] To furnish with grates to make fast with cross bars, as, to *grate* a window

Grāte, *v t* [Fr *gratter*, O Fr *grater*, to scrape, scratch, Pr & Sp *gratar*, It *grattare*, L Lat *grattare*, *cratare*, from Dan *kratte*, *kradse*, Sw *kratta*, *kratsa*, D *kratsen*, N H Ger *kratzen*, O H Ger *krazōn*]
1 To rub roughly or harshly, as one body against another, to rub so as to produce a harsh sound, as, to *grate* the teeth
On their hinges *grate*
Harsh thunder *Milton*
2 To wear away in small particles, by rubbing with any thing rough or indented; as, to *grate* a nutmeg
3. To offend, to fret, to vex, to irritate, to mortify, as, harsh words *grate* the heart, harsh sounds *grate* the ear
News, my good lord, from Rome *Grates* me *Shak*

Grāte, *v i* 1 To rub hard, so as to offend; to offend by oppression or importunity
This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men *South.*
2 To make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies
I had rather hear a brazen can'stick turned,
Or a dry wheel *grate* on the axle tree *Shak.*

Grāte, *a* [O Fr *grate*, It & Sp *grato*, from Lat. *gratus*, agreeable, grateful] Serving to gratify, agreeable [*Obs*] *Herbert.*

Grāt'ed, *a* Furnished with a grate, as, *grated* windows

Grāte'ful, *a* [O Fr *grat*, *gret*, Pr *grat*, recon noissance, from Lat *gratum* See GRATE]
1 Having a due sense of benefits, kindly disposed toward one from whom a favor has been received, willing to acknowledge and repay benefits, as, a *grateful* heart.
A *grateful* mind,
By owing owes not, but still pays *Milton.*
2 Affording pleasure, pleasing to the taste, delicious, as, a *grateful* present, food *grateful* to the palate, *grateful* sleep
Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine *Pope*
Syn — Thankful, pleasing acceptable, gratifying, agreeable, welcome, delightful, delicious

Grāte'ful ly, *adv* In a grateful or pleasing manner

Grāte'ful-ness, *n* The quality of being grateful, gratitude, agreeableness to the mind or to the taste

Grā'te lŏ'pi ă, *n* (*Paleon*) A genus of fossil conchifers, — so called after Dr *Grateloup*

Grāt'er, *n* [See GRATE] He who, or that which, grates, especially, an instrument or utensil, with a rough, indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of a body, as, a *grater* for nutmegs

Gra tic'ū lā'tion, *n* [Fr *graticulation*, *craticulation*, from *graticuler*, *craticuler*, to square, from *graticule*, *craticule* Lat *craticula*, diminutive of *crates*, wicker work, hurdle] The division of a design or draught into squares, for the purpose of reducing it to smaller dimensions *Gwilt*

Grăt'i fi cā'tion, *n* [Lat *gratificatio*, Fr *gratification*, Sp *gratificacion*, It *gratificazione*]
1 The act of gratifying, or pleasing, either the mind, the taste, or the appetite, as, the *gratification* of the palate, of the appetites, of the senses, of the desires of the heart
2 That which affords pleasure, satisfaction, enjoyment, fruition, delight
3 Reward, recompense *Bp Morton.*

Grăt'i fied (fid), *p a* Pleased, indulged according to desire
Syn — Glad, pleased See GLAD

Grăt'i fi'er, *n* One who gratifies or pleases.

Grăt'i fy, *v t* [*imp & p p* GRATIFIED, *p pr & vb n* GRATIFYING] [Fr *gratifier*, Sp *gratificar*, It *gratificare*, Lat *gratificari*, *gratus*, pleasing, and *facere*, to make]
1 To please to give pleasure to, to delight to satisfy to soothe to indulge, as, to *gratify* the taste, the appetite, the senses, the desires, the mind, and the like
For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden*
2 To requite, to recompense "
It remains ag
To *gratify* his noble service *Shak*
Syn — To indulge, humor, please, delight, requite, recompense — To GRATIFY, INDULGE, HUMOR *Gratify* is the generic term, and has reference simply to the pleasure communicated To *indulge* a person implies that we concede something to his wishes or his weaknesses which he could not claim, and which had better, perhaps, have been spared To *humor* is to adapt ourselves to the varying moods and, perhaps caprices, of others We *gratify* a child by showing him the sights of a large city we *indulge* him in some extravagance on such an occasion, we *humor* him if he is taken ill when away from home

Grāt'ing, *n* [See GRATE] 1 A harsh sound or rubbing
2 A partition of parallel or cross bars, a lattice work resembling a window grate, as, the *grating* of a prison or convent
3 (*Naut*) An open cover for the hatches of a ship, resembling lattice work, — commonly used in the plural

Grāt'ing ly, *adv* In a grating manner, harshly, offensively

Grā'tis, *adv* [Lat, contracted from *gratiis*, out of favor or kindness, without recompense, for nothing, from *gratia*, favor, from *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable] For nothing, without fee or recompense, freely, gratuitously

Grăt'i tūde (53), *n* [Fr *gratitude*, Pr *gratitud*, It *gratitudine*, L Lat *gratitudo*, *gratus*, agreeable, grateful] The state of being grateful or thankful, warm and friendly feeling toward a benefactor, kindness awakened by a favor received, thankfulness
The depth immense of endless *gratitude* *Milton*

Gra-tū'i-tous, *a.* [Lat. *gratuitus*, from *gratis*, *gratis*, q. v., It. & Sp *gratuito*, Fr *gratuit*.]

1. Given without an equivalent or recompense; granted without claim or merit, not required by justice.

We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of Heaven for the fruits of our own industry *L'Estrange*

2. Not called for by the circumstances, without reason, cause, or proof, adopted or asserted without any good ground "A *gratuitous* assumption" *Ray* "Acts of *gratuitous* self humiliation" *De Quincey*

Gra-tū'i-tous-ly, *adv* In a gratuitous manner, without claim or merit without an equivalent or compensation, without proof

Gra tū'i tous-ness, *n.* The quality of being gratuitous

Gra tū'i ty, *n* [Fr *gratuité*, L Lat *gratuitas* See *supra*] Something given freely or without recompense, a free gift, a present, a donation

Grāt'ū-lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GRATULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* GRATULATING] [Lat *gratulari*, *gratulatum*, from *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable, Sp *gratular*, It *gratulare*] To salute with declarations of joy, to congratulate "To *gratulate* the gentle princes there" *Shak*

Grāt'ū-late (45), *a* Worthy of joy or gratulation

There's more behind that is more *gratulate* *Shak*

Grāt'ū-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *gratulatio*, Sp *gratulacion*, It *gratulazione*] The act of gratulating or felicitating, an address or expression of joy to a person on account of some good received by him, congratulation

I shall turn my wishes into *gratulations* *South*

Grāt'ū-la-to-ry, *n* [Lat *gratulatorium* See *infra*] An address or expression of joy to a person on account of some good received by him, congratulation

Grāt'ū la to ry (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *gratulatorius*, It & Sp *gratulatorio*] Expressing gratulation or joy, congratulatory

Grauwacke (grou'wā-c), *n* See GRAYWACKE

Gra vā'men, *n* [Lat, from *gravare*, to load, burden, *gravis*, heavy, weighty] (*Law*) The grievance complained of, the substantial cause of the action *Bouvier*

Grāve, a final syllable in the names of places, is a grove, A S *graf*, or, it is a ruler, D *graaf*, count, Ger *graf*, M H Ger *grave*, O H Ger *grâve*, L Lat *gravio*, *grapo*, *graphio*, from Gr γραφειν, to write It is used principally in composition, as *landgrave*, *margrave*

Grāve, *v t* [*imp* GRAVED, *p p* GRAVEN, or GRAVED, *p pr* & *vb n* GRAVING] [Fr *graver*, Sp *grabar*, *gravar*, from Ger *graben*, O H Ger & Goth *graban*, D *graven*, Dan *grave*, Sw *gräfva*, Icel *grafa*, O Fries *greva*, A S *grafan*, allied to Gr γραφειν, to grave, scratch, write]

1 To carve or cut, as letters or figures, on some hard substance to engrave

Thou shalt take two onyx-stones, and *grave* on them the names of the children of Israel *Ex* xxviii 9

2 To carve out or give shape to, by cutting with a chisel, as, to *grave* an image

Thou shalt not make unto thee any *graven* image *Ex* xx 4

3 (*Naut*) To clean a ship's bottom by burning off filth, grass, or other foreign matter, and paying it over with pitch

4 To entomb [*Obs*]

He full low *graved* in the hollow ground *Shak*

5 (*Mus*) To render grave, as a note or tone

Grāve, *v i* To write or delineate on hard substances, to practice engraving

Grāve, *n* [A S *graf*, from *grafan*, to dig, grave, carve, Dan *grav*, Sw, D, & O Sax *graf*, Icel *grof*, Ger *grab*, from *graben*, allied to Russ *grob*, grave, coffin See *supra*]

1 An excavation in the earth as a place of burial, hence, also, any place of interment, tomb, sepulcher

Graves, yawn and yield your dead *Shak*

2 Death, or destruction, end of existence

Richard marked him for the *grave* *Shak*

3 (*pl*) The sediment of melted tallow

Grāve, *a* [*compar* GRAVER, *superl* GRAVEST] [Fr, Sp, & It *grave*, Pr *greu*, *greu*, O Fr *gref*, *grief*, from Lat *gravis*, heavy]

1 Characterized by weight, heavy, ponderous, —said of material [*Obs and rare*] "His shield *grave* and great" *Chapman*

2 Of importance, momentous, weighty, influential, serious, —said of character, relations, &c, as, *grave* deportment, character, &c

Most potent, *grave*, and reverend seigniors *Shak*

A *grave* and prudent law, full of moral equity *Milton*

3 Not light or gay, solemn, sober, plain, as, a *grave* color

4 (*Mus*) Not acute or sharp low, deep, —said of sound, as, a *grave* note or key

The thicker the cord or string, the more *grave* is the note or tone *Moore*

Grave accent, (*Pron*) See ACCENT

Syn.—Solemn, sober, serious, sage, staid demure, thoughtful, sedate, weighty, momentous, important — GRAVE, SOBER, SERIOUS, SOLEMN *Sober* supposes the absence of all exhilaration of spirits, and is opposed to *flighty*; as, *sober* thought. *Serious* implies considerateness or reflection, and is opposed to *jocose* or *sportive*, as, *serious* and important concerns *Grave* denotes a state of mind, appearance, &c., which results from the pressure of weighty interests, and is opposed to *hilarity* of feeling or *vivacity* of manner, as, a *grave* remark, *grave* attire *Solemn* is applied to a case in which *gravity* is carried to its highest point, as, a *solemn* admonition, a *solemn* promise

The *sober* follies of the wise and great *Pope*

There's nothing *serious* in mortality; All is but toys *Shak*

Youth on silent wings is flown; *Graver* years come rolling on *Prior*

There reigned a *solemn* silence over all *Spenser*

Grāve'-clōthes, *n pl* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred

Grāve'-dig'ger, *n* One whose occupation is to dig graves

Grāv'el, *n* [O Fr *gravele*, equivalent to N Fr *gravier*, O Fr *gravoi*, *gravois*, from Fr *grave*, *gravel*, O Fr *greve*, a sandy shore, strand, O Fr *gravel*, of Celtic origin Cf Armor *grouan*, gravel, W *gro*, coarse gravel, pebbles]

1 Small stones, or fragments of stone, very small pebbles, — often intermixed with particles of sand

2 (*Med*) A disease produced by small, calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder

Grāv'el, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GRAVELED, *p pr* & *vb n* GRAVELING]

1 To cover with gravel, as, to *gravel* a walk

2 To stick in the sand, hence, to puzzle, to stop, to embarrass *Camden*

When you are *graveled* for lack of matter *Shak*

3 To hurt, as the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe

Grāve'less, *a* [From *grave*] Without a grave or tomb, unburied *Shak*

Grāv'el ly ness, *n* The state of being gravelly

Grāv'el ly, *a* [From *gravel*] Abounding with gravel, consisting of gravel, as, a *gravelly* soil or land

Grāv'el-pit, *n* A pit from which gravel is dug

Grāv'el-walk (-wawk), *n* A walk or alley covered with gravel

Grāve'ly, *adv* [From *grave*] In a grave, solemn manner, soberly seriously, plainly

Grāve'ly sound'ing, *adv* [It] (*Mus*) With a depressed tone, solemnly See GRAVE

Grāve'ness *n* The quality of being grave, seriousness, solemnity, sobriety

His sables and his weeds, Importing health and *graveness* *Shak*

Gra vē'o lençe, *n* [Lat *gravis olentia*, Fr *grave odeur* See *infra*] A strong and offensive smell, rancidity [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Gra vē'o lent, *a* [Lat *gravis olens* *gravis* heavy, and *olere*, to smell] Having a strong or offensive odor *Boyle*

Grāv'er, *n* [See GRAVE]

1 One who carves or engraves one whose occupation is to cut letters or figures in stone, or other hard material, a sculptor

2 An engraving tool an instrument for graving on hard substances, a burin

3 A tool for turning metals resembling an engraving tool

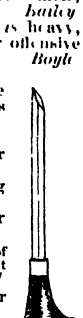

Graver

Grāv'er y, *n* The process of graving or carving

Neither shall you hear of any piece either of picture or *graver y* and embossing, that came out of a servile hand *Holland*

Grāve'-stōne, *n* A stone laid over, or erected near a grave, to preserve the memory of the dead

Grāve'-yard, *n* A yard or inclosure for the interment of the dead, a cemetery

Grāv'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or causing, gravitation as, *gravic* forces *gravic* attraction [*Rare*]

Grā vid'id, *a* [Lat *gravidus* *gravis*, heavy, loaded It *gravido*] Being with child pregnant *Herbert*

Grāv'i dā'ted, *a* [Lat *gravidatus*, p p of *gravidare*, to load, impregnate, It *gravidato* See *supra*] Made pregnant big [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Grāv'i dā'tion, *n* [Lat *gravidatus*] The state

Gra vid'i ty, } of being gravidated, pregnancy [*Obs*] *Arbuthnot*

Grāv'i grāde, *n* [Lat *gravis*, heavy, and *gradus*, step] (*Zool*) One of that class of mammalia which includes animals of slow and heavy pace, as the elephant, hippopotamus, &c, — so called by Blainville

Grā vim'e ter, *n* [Fr *gravimètre* Lat *gravis*, heavy, and Gr μετρον, measure] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies, solid or liquid

Grāv'ing, *n* 1 The act of one who graves or cuts figures in hard substances

2 That which is graved or carved

3 The act of cleaning a ship's bottom

4 Impression, as upon the mind or heart

Grāv'ing-dōck, *n* A dock into which ships are taken to have their bottoms examined, cleaned, and the like See DOCK

Grāv'i tāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GRAVITATED, *p pr* & *vb n* GRAVITATING] [It *gravitare* Sp *gravitar*, Fr *graviter* See GRAVITY] To obey the law of gravitation, to exert a force or pressure, or tend to move, under the influence of gravitation

Why does this apple fall to the ground? Because all bodies *gravitate* toward each other *W Hamilton*

Grāv'i tā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *gravitation*, Sp. *gravitacion*, It *gravitazione*]

1 The act of gravitating

2 (*Physics*) That species of attraction or force by which all bodies or particles of matter in the universe tend toward each other, — called also *attraction of gravitation*, *universal gravitation*, and *universal gravity*

Law of gravitation, that law in accordance with which gravitation acts, namely, that every two bodies or portions of matter in the universe attract each other with a force proportional directly to the quantity of matter they contain, and inversely to the squares of their distances.

Grāv'i tā'tive, *a* Causing to gravitate, tending to a center *Coleridge*

Grāv'i ty, *n* [Lat *gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy, Fr *gravité*, It *gravità*, Sp *gravedad*]

1 The state of being grave or weighty, heaviness, as the *gravity* of lead [*Obs*]

2 Sobriety of character or demeanor "Men of *gravity* and learning" *Shak.*

3 Relative importance significance, dignity, &c, weight enormity "According to the *gravity* of the fact" *Hooker.*

They derive an importance from the place where they were uttered the *gravity* of the *Burke*

4 (*Physics*) The tendency of a mass of matter toward a center of attraction, especially, the tendency of a body toward the center of the earth, terrestrial gravitation

5 (*Mus*) Lowness of note, — opposed to *acuteness*

Center of gravity See CENTER — *Specific gravity* the ratio of the weight of a body to the weight of an equal volume of some other body taken as the standard or unit This standard is usually water for solids and liquids, and air for gases Thus 19 the *specific gravity* of gold, expresses the fact that, bulk for bulk gold is 19 times heavier than water

Grā'vy, *n* [O Eng *greare*, either from A S *greota*, *greosu*, pot, allied to Icel *grita*, pit (cf. *pottage*, Fr *potage*, from *pot*, or allied to W *crau*, gore, blood] The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in cooking made into a dressing for the meat when served up

Grāy, *a* [*compar* GRAYER, *superl* GRAYEST] [A S *graq*, *greg*, *grig*, O H Ger *grâo*, *crao*, M H Ger *grâ*, *grau* N H Ger *grau*, D *grauw*, Dan *grau*, Sw *grå*, Icel *grar*, allied to Gr γραος, aged, gray]

1 Of the color of hair whitened by age, hoary, hence also, white mixed with black, as the color of pepper and salt or of ashes sometimes a dark mixed color, as, the soft *gray* eye of a dove

These *gray* and dun colors may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks *Newton*

2 Old mature as, *gray* experience *Times.*

Grāy, *n* 1 A gray color, any mixture of white and black

2 An animal of gray color, as a horse, a badger and a kind of salmon

Woe worth the day That cost thy life my gallant *gray* *W Scott*

Grāy'-bēard, *n* An old man *Shak.*

Grāy'-flȳ, *n* The trumpet fly *Milton*

Grāy'hound, *n* See GREYHOUND

Grāy'ish, *a* Somewhat gray, gray in a moderate degree

Grāy'ling, *n* (*Ornith*) The common wild goose of Europe, and the supposed original of the domestic goose *Inscriptions*

Grāy'ling, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish (the *Thymallus vulgaris*), called also *umber* allied to the trout, from which it differs chiefly by the smallness of its mouth

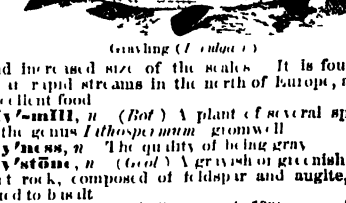

Grayling (*Thymallus*)

and increased size of the scales It is found in clear rapid streams in the north of Europe, and is excellent food

Grāy'-mill, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of several species of the genus *Lithospermum* gromwell

Grāy'ness, *n* The quality of being gray

Grāy'stōne, *n* (*Geol*) A grayish or greenish compact rock, composed of feldspar and augite, and allied to basalt

Grāy'wācke (wak) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Ger. *grauwacke* *grau* gray, and *wacke*, wacke, q v] (*Geol*) A conglomerate or grit rock, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together

☞ This term derived from the *grauwacke* of German miners was formerly applied in geology to different grits and slates of the Silurian series, but it is now seldom used

Grāze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GRAZED, *p pr* & *vb n* GRAZING] [A S *grasian*, from *gærs*, grass, D *grazen*, N H Ger *grasen*, O H Ger *grasôn*. See GRASS]

1. To rub or touch lightly in passing, to brush lightly the surface of a thing in passing, as, the bullet *grazed* the wall or the earth

2 To feed or supply, as cattle, with grass, to furnish pasture for

So much ground as would scarce *graze* the goslings *Kennett*

3 To feed on, to eat from the ground, as growing herbage.

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead *Pope*

4 To tend grazing cattle.

When Jacob *grazed* his uncle Laban's sheep *Shak*

Grāze, *v i* **1** To eat grass to feed on growing herbage, as, cattle *graze* on the meadows

Like the empty ass to shake his ears
And *graze* on commons *Shak*

2 To supply grass, as, the ground will not *graze* well *Bacon*

Grā'zer, *n.* One who grazes or feeds on growing herbage "The cackling goose, close *grazer*" *Philips*

Grā'zier (grā'zher), *n* One who pastures cattle, and rears them for market

Grā'zing, *n* **1** The act of feeding on grass

2 A pasture

3 A light touch in passing

Grē'zi ē'so (grē'ze-ō'zo), *adv* [It See GRACE] (*Mus*) Gracefully, smoothly, elegantly

Grease, *n* [Fr *graisse*, Sp *grasa*, Pg *graxa*, It *grasso*, grease for wheels, and a distemper in a horse when his fat is melted by excessive action, from Fr & Pr *gras*, Sp *graso*, It *grasso*, Pg *graxo*, fat, greasy, from Lat *crassus*, L Lat *grassus*, thick, fat, gross Gael *creis* is from Eng *grease*]

1. Animal fat in a soft state, oily or unctuous matter of any kind, as tallow, lard, especially, the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals

2. (*Far*) An inflammation of the heels of a horse, which suspends the ordinary greasy secretion of the part, and which produces dryness and scurfiness, followed by cracks, ulceration, and fungous excrescences

Grēase, or **Grēase,** *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GREASED, *p. pr* & *vb n* GREASING]

1 To smear, anoint, or daub, with grease or fat

2. To bribe, to corrupt with presents

The *greased* advocate that grinds the poor *Dryden*

3 To cheat or cozen *Beau & Fl*

Grēag'i-ly, *adv.* **1** With grease, or an appearance of it

2. In a gross or indelicate manner

You talk *greasily* your lips are foul *Shak*

Grēag'i-ness, *n* The state of being greasy, oiliness, unctuousness, grossness

Grēag'y, or **Grēas'y,** *a* [*compar* GREASIER, *superl* GREASIEST]

1 Composed of, or characterized by, grease, oily, fat, unctuous, as, a *greasy* dish

2. Smeared or defiled with grease

Mechanic slaves with *greasy* aprons *Shak*

3 Like grease or oil, smooth, seemingly unctuous to the touch, as is mineral soapstone

4 Fat of body, bulky [*Rare*] *Shak*

5 Gross, indelicate indecent [*Obs*] *Marston*

6 (*Far*) Affected with the disease called *grease*, as, the heels of a horse are *greasy* See GREASE, No 2

Great (formerly by many pronounced *greet*), *a* [*compar* GREATER *superl* GREATEST] [A S *great*, O Sax & L Ger *grōt*, D *groot*, O H Ger *grōz*, *crōz*, N H Ger *gross*, allied to Lat *grandis*, with insertion of *n*, and perhaps also to Lat *grossus* and *crassus*, thick]

1 Large in respect to spatial quantity, solidity, surface, or linear dimensions, of wide extent, big, grand, immense, enormous, expanded, as, a *great* house, ship, farm, plain, distance, breadth, length, and the like

2 Large in number, numerous, as, a *great* company, multitude, series, and the like

3 Long continued, lengthened in duration, prolonged in time, as, a *great* while, a *great* period or interval

4 Superior, admirable, commanding, — applied to thoughts, actions, and feelings

5 Endowed with extraordinary powers uncommonly gifted, able to accomplish vast results, strong, powerful, mighty, noble, as, a *great* hero, scholar, genius, philosopher, and the like

6 Holding a chief position, elevated, lofty, eminent, distinguished, foremost, principal, as, *great* men, the *great* seal, the *great* marshal, and the like

He doth object I am too *great* of birth *Shak*

7 Entitled to earnest consideration, weighty, important, as, a *great* argument, truth, or principle

8 (*Genealogy*) Older, younger, or more remote, by a single generation, — often used before *grand* to indicate one degree more remote in the direct line of descent, as, a *great*-grandfather, a grandfather's father, *great* grandson, and the like

By the great, in the gross or whole, as, a contract to build a ship *by the great* — *Great circle of a sphere*, a circle the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere — *Great circle sailing*, the act or art of conducting a ship on a great circle of the globe, or the shortest arc between two places — *Great organ* (*Mus*), a part of the organ, the largest and loudest, played upon by a separate keyboard — *Great scale* (*Mus*), the complete scale, — employed to designate the entire series of musical sounds from lowest to highest — *Great seal*, the principal seal of a kingdom, state, &c — *The great*, the distinguished, the rich, the powerful

☞ The various applications of *great* are very numerous It is very frequently used merely as a word of emphasis, or to intensify the meaning of the words with which it is associated, as, a *great* many "We have all *great* cause to give *great* thanks" *Shak*

Great'-bē'llied, *a* Pregnant, teeming *Shak*

Great'-cōat, *n* An over-coat

Great'en, *v t* To make great, to cause to increase in size, to expand, to enlarge [*Rare*]

I called the artist but a *greatened* man *E B Browning*

Great'en, *v i* To become large, to increase in size, to dilate [*Obs*]

My blue eyes *greatening* in the looking-glass *E B Browning*

Great'-heärt'ed, *a* High spirited, undejected, noble *Clarendon*

Great'ly, *adv* **1** In a great degree, much See BADLY

I will *greatly* multiply thy sorrow *Gen* iii 16

2 Nobly, illustriously

By a high fate thou *greatly* didst expire *Dryden*

Syn — Much, considerably, magnanimously

Great'ness, *n* **1** Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number, or quantity Large amount extent, high degree, as, the *greatness* of a mountain, of an edifice, of a multitude, or of a sum of money, the *greatness* of crime

2 High rank or place, elevation, dignity, distinction, eminence, power, command, grandeur, pomp, magnificence

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my *greatness* *Shak*

Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught
As brings all Brobdignag before your thought *Pope*

3 Swelling pride, affected state

It is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships *Bacon*

4 Magnanimity, elevation of sentiment, nobleness, as, *greatness* of mind

Virtue is the only solid basis of *greatness* *Rambler*

5 Strength or extent of intellectual faculties, as, the *greatness* of genius

6 Force, intensity, as, the *greatness* of sound, of passion, heat, &c

Grēave, *n* **1** A grove [*Obs*] See GROVE *Fairfax*

2 A groove [*Obs*] See GROOVE *Spenser*

Grēave, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GRAVED, *p pr* & *vb n* GRAVING] (*Naut*) To cleanse the bottom of, by burning off the adhering grass, sediment, &c, to grave, to breem *Simmonds*

Grēaves (grēvz), *n pl* [O Fr *greves*, Sp & Pg *greves*, from Lat *gravis*, heavy]

1 Armor for the legs, a sort of boots

2 The sediment of melted tallow, graves *Brande*

Grēbe, *n* [Fr *grebe*, from Armor *krib*, comb, *kribl*, *kriben*, crest, W *crib*, comb, crest, because one variety of it is called the *crested grebe*, Fr *le grebe huppé*, N Lat *colymbus cristatus* Cf CARGOOSE] (*Ornith*) A marine bird, of the genus *Podiceps*, having a straight, sharp beak, flattened, lobated toes, and very short wings, and expert at diving It is common in the northern parts of both continents The crested grebe is *P cristatus*, the little grebe, or dab chick, is *P minor*

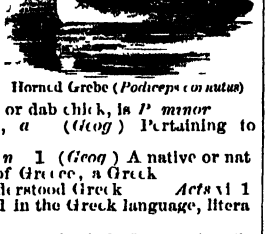

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps cornutus*)

Grē'cian (grē'shan), *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Greece

Grē'cian (grē'shan), *n* **1** (*Geog*) A native or naturalized inhabitant of Greece, a Greek

2 A Jew who understood Greek *Acts* vi 1

3 One well versed in the Greek language, literature, or history

Matched against the master of "ologies" in our days, the most accomplished of *Grecians* is becoming what the Master of Sentences had become long since in competition with the political economist *De Quincy*

Grecian fire See GREEK FIRE

Grē'cism (grē'sizm), *n* [Fr *Grécisme*, It & Sp *Grecismo*, Pr *Gresisme*] An idiom of the Greek language, a Hellenism *Addison*

Grē'cize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GRECIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* GRECIZING] [Fr *Grécizer*, Sp. *Grecizar*, It *Grecizzare*]

1 To render Grecian

2 To translate into Greek *Warton*

Grē'cize, } *v i* To speak the Greek language
Grē'cian ize, }

Greegree (grē), *n* [Fr] A contrivance for holding coffee-grounds, being a metallic vessel minutely perforated at the bottom, through which boiling water is poured, — also, a coffee pot having this contrivance

Gree, *n* [Fr *gré*, Pr *grat*, It., Sp, & Pg. *grado*, Lat. *gratum*, from *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable. Cf AGREE]

1. Good will, favor. [*Obs*]

Accept in *gree*, my lord, the words I spoke. *Fairfax*

2 [O Fr *gré*, *grés*, Pr *gra*, *grat*, Pg *gráo*, N. Fr *grade*, Sp & It *grado* See GRADE, and cf. DEGREE] Step or stair, hence, rank, degree. [*Obs.*]

He is a shepherd great in *grees* *Spenser*

Gree, *v i* To establish, or come to, an agreement; to agree [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Greece, *n* [The plural of *gree*, stop See GREE.] A flight of steps See GRIECE [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Greed, *n* [Goth *gredus*, hunger, Icel *grâd*, avidity, M H Ger *grit*, greediness, whence It *gretto*, stinginess See GRIEDY] An eager desire or longing, greediness, as, a *greed* of gain

Greed'i-ly, *adv* [See GRILDY] In a greedy manner, eagerly, voraciously, ravenously, as, to eat or swallow *greedily*

Greed'i-ness, *n* The quality of being greedy, ardent desire, ravenousness, voracity "Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*" *Shak.*

Syn — Ravenousness, voracity, eagerness, avidity

Greed'y, *a* [*compar* GREEDIER, *superl* GREEDIEST] [A-S *grædig*, *grédig*, O Sax *gradag*, Dan. *graadig*, O Sw *gradig*, *grädig*, Icel *grâdugr*, D. *gretig*, O H Ger *grâtag*, Goth *gredags*, A S *grâdan*, to cry, call, Goth *grêdon*, to be hungry]

1 Having a keen appetite for food or drink, ravenous, voracious, very hungry, — followed by *of*, as, a lion that is *greedy* of his prey

2 Having a keen desire of any thing, eager to obtain, as, *greedy* of gain

Greed'y-gut, *n* A glutton, a devourer, a bellygod [*Low*] *Todd.*

Greek, *a* [Lat *Græcus*, Fr *Grec*, Pr *Gret*, *Greg*, Sp *Griego*, *Grugo*, It *Greco*, A S *Grec*, *Grêc*] (*Geog*) Pertaining or belonging to Greece, Grecian

Greek church (*Eccl Hist*), the eastern church, that part of Christendom which separated from the Roman or western church in the ninth century It comprises the great bulk of the Christian population of Russia, Greece, Moldavia, and Wallachia, and is governed by patriarchs — *Greek fire*, a combustible composition which burns under water, the constituents of which are supposed to be asphalt, with nitre and sulphur *Ure.*

Greek, *n* **1** (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Greece, a Grecian

2 The language of Greece

Greek'ess, *n* A female Greek *Taylor.*

Greek'ish, *a* [A S *Grêcisc*] Peculiar to Greece.

Greek'ling, *n* A little Greek, or one of small esteem or pretensions *B Jonson.*

Greek'-rōse, *n* The flower campion

Green, *a* [*compar* GREENER, *superl* GREENEST] [A S *grêne*, D *groen*, Dan & Sw *grön*, Icel *grönn*, N H Ger *grün*, O H Ger *gruoni*, *gröni*, from *gruoên*, *groên*, *gruohan*, *gruojan*, *groan*, to be or become green, M H Ger *gruejen*, A S *grôwan*, Eng *grow*, Icel *grôa* Cf Icel *grein*, fir tree, *grön*, beard]

1 Having the color of grass when fresh and growing resembling that color of the solar spectrum which is situated between the yellow and the blue; having a color composed of blue and yellow rays, verdant, emerald

2 Having a sickly greenish color, wan "To look so *green* and pale" *Shak.*

3 Full of life and vigor fresh and vigorous, new, recent, as, a *green* manhood, a *green* wound "The *greenest* usurpation" *Burke.*

4 Not ripe, immature, not fully grown or perfect, as, *green* fruit, corn, vegetables, and the like.

5 Not roasted, half raw [*Rare*]

We say the meat is *green* when half roasted *Watts*

6 Immature in age or experience, young, raw, not trained, awkward, as, *green* in years or judgment, a *green* hand

I might be angry with the officious zeal which supposes that its *green* conceptions can instruct my gray hairs *W Scott*

7 Not seasoned, not dry, containing its natural juices, as, *green* wood, timber, and the like.

Green goose See GOOSE

Green, *n* **1** The color of growing plants, the color of the solar spectrum intermediate between the yellow and the blue

2 A grassy plain or plat, a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage "O'er the smooth, enameled *green*" *Milton*

3 Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants, wreaths, — usually in the plural

The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind *Dryden.*

In that soft season when descending showers
Call forth the *greens*, and wake the rising flowers *Pope.*

4 (*pl*) (*Cookery*) The leaves and stems of young plants dressed for food

Green, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GREENED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* GREENING] [A S *grênian*, from *grêne*. See *supra*] To make green

Great spring before
Greened all the year *Thomson*

Green'-brī'er, *n* (*Bot*) A thorny climbing shrut (*Smilax rotundifolia*), having a yellowish green stem and thick leaves, with small bunches of flowers. It is common in the United States, and is also called *cat brier.*

Green'-brŏŏm, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Genista* (*G. tinctoria*), dyer's-weed, — called also *green-weed.*

Green'clŏth, *n.* A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the British king's or queen's household, composed of the lord steward and the officers under him This court has the charge and cognizance of all matters of justice in the king's household, with power to correct offenders and keep the peace of the verge, or jurisdiction of the court royal, which extends every way two hundred yards from the gate of the palace *Johnson*

Green'-crŏp, *n* A crop of green vegetables, such as grasses, turnips, &c , used on a farm in their unripe state.

Green'-drăg'on, *n* (*Bot*) A plant (*Arisæma dracontium*), much resembling the Indian turnip, found in the United States

Green'-ĕarth, *n* A species of earth or mineral, the *mountain green* of artists *Ure.*

Green'er y, *n* Green plants, verdure [*Rare*]

Green'finch, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird, the *Conothraustes* (*Loxia*) *chloris*, — called also *goosbeak*

Green'fish, *n* A fish so called, in the United States, the *Temnodon saltator* *Storer*

Green'gāge, *n* A choice variety of plum, whose pulp, when ripe, is of a greenish hue

Green'-grō'cer, *n* A retailer of vegetables or fruits in their fresh or green state

Green'hĕart, *n* (*Bot*) A variety of the genus *Laurus*, found in the West Indies and in South America, bearing a resemblance to cocoa wood, and used for ship building or turnery purposes, according to the quality The greenheart of Jamaica and Guiana is the *Nectandra Rodiæi* — called also *cogwood* in the former, and *sipeeri* in the latter locality

Green'hood, *n* A state of greenness *Chaucer*

Green'hôrn, *n* A raw youth [*Low*] *W Irving*

Green'house, *n* A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather, and preserved green during the winter or cold weather

Green'ing, *n.* A sort of apple, of a green color when ripe

Green'ish, *a.* Somewhat green, having a tinge of green, as, *a greenish* yellow

Green'ish-ness, *n* The quality of being greenish

Green'land ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A variety of precious garnet obtained from Greenland *Dana*

Green'ly, *adv* With a green color, newly, freshly, immaturely

Green'ly, *a* Of a green color

Green'ness (109), *n* [A-S *grēnness* See GREEN]
1 The quality of being green, viridity, as, *the greenness* of grass, or of a meadow
2 Freshness vigor, newness
3 Immaturity, unripeness, as, the *greenness* of fruit, or of youth

Green'rōom, *n* The retiring room of play actors in a theater

Green'sănd, *n* (*Geol*) A variety of sandstone, usually imperfectly consolidated, consisting largely of green particles of a mineral called *glauconite*

☞ *Greensand* is often called *marl*, because it is a useful fertilizer The term is also applied to beds of the lower and middle part of the cretaceous formation in England, which include among them some of the greensand layers The greensand beds of the American cretaceous belong mostly to the upper cretaceous Greensand occurs also in rocks of other ages, from the Silurian to the Tertiary, and has been found in Rhizopod and other shells of modern date, obtained from the bottom of the ocean The forms of the grains of glauconite, both in ancient and modern deposits, are often casts of the shells of Rhizopods *Dana*

Green'shănk, *n* (*Ornith*) A name given to a species of snipe, *Totanus glottis*

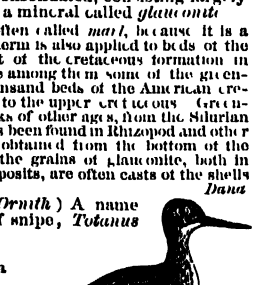

Greenshank (*Totanus glottis*)

Green'-sick'ness, *n* (*Med*) Chlorosis, a disease of young females in which the complexion is pale and unhealthy, the blood depraved, and the nervous system disordered

Green'-stall, *n* A stall on which greens are exposed to sale

Green'stōne, *n* [So called from a tinge of green in the color] (*Geol*) A rock, sometimes called *trap*, consisting of hornblende and feldspar in the state of grains or small crystals

Green'swārd, *n* Turf green with grass

Green'-weed, *n* See GREEN BROOM

Green'wood, *a* Pertaining to a greenwood, as, a *greenwood* shade *Dryden*

Greeg, *n* [The plural of *gree*, step See GREE] A flight of steps, a staircase, also, a step, stair, or degree [*Obs*] [Written also *grese*, *greese*, *greece*, *grice*, *griece*, and *gruse*]

Greet, *v t* [*imp & p p* GREETED, *p pr & vb n* GREETING] [A-S *grētan*, to address, incite, O Sax *grōtian*, L Ger *grōten*, D *groeten*, O H Ger *gruozan*, M H Ger *gruezen*, N H Ger *grus en*]
1. To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes, to salute, to hail, to accost with friendship, to pay respects or compliments to, either personally or through the intervention of another, or by writing or token.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you *Shak.*
Once had the early matrons run
To *greet* her of a lovely son *Milton*

2 To accost, to address, to fall in with. *Pope*

Greet, *v i* To give salutations.

There *greet* in silence as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace *Shak*

Greet, *n* [*Obs.*] 1 Greeting. *Beaumont*
2 [See *infra*] Mourning *Spenser*

Greet, *v t.* [A-S *gratan* and *grēotan*, to weep, cry, O Sax *griotan*, *grata*, Sw *gråta*, Dan *gräde*, Goth *gretan*, *greitan*] To weep, to cry, to lament [*Obs*] [Written also *great*] *Spenser*

Greet'er, *n.* One who greets

Greet'ing, *n* Expression of kindness or joy, salutation at meeting, compliment addressed from one absent

Write to him gentle adieus and *greetings* *Shak.*

Syn. — Salutation, salute, compliment

Greeve, *n* See GRIEVE

Greeze, *n* A step, a staircase See GREES [*Obs*]
The top of the ladder, or first *greeze*, is this *Latimer*

Grĕf'fi-er, *n* [Fr, L Lat *grafarius*, *graffarius*, *grefferius*, from Lat *graphium*, a writing style, Fr *greffe*, a clerk's office, record office, from O Fr *graje*, Lat *graphium* See GRAFFER and GRAFT] A registrar or recorder [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Grē'gal, *a* [Lat *gregalis*, from *grex*, *gregis*, herd, Sp *gregal*, It *gregale*] Pertaining to a flock [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Gre gā'ri-an, *a* Belonging to the herd or common sort [*Obs*] *Howell*

Gre gā'ri-oŭs, *a* [Lat *gregarius*, from *grex*, *gregis*, herd, It & Sp *gregario*, Fr *grégaire*] Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd, not habitually solitary or living alone

They kept the common nature of their kind, and were not *gregarious* *Burke*

Gre-gā'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv* In a gregarious manner, in a company

Gre gā'ri oŭs ness, *n* The state or quality of being gregarious, or of living in flocks or herds

Grĕg'gōe, } *n* [Probably from It *Greco*, Sp *Gri*
Grē'gō, } *ego*, Pg *Grego*, Greek, i e , a short coat after the Greek fashion] A short jacket or cloak, made of very thick, coarse cloth, with a hood attached, worn by the Greeks and others in the Levant [Written also *grugo*]

Gre gō'ri an, *a* [N Lat *Gregorianus*, from *Gregorius*, Gr Γρηγόριος, Gregory, from γρηγορεῖν, to be awake, ἐγρήγορα, perfect of ἐγείρειν, to awaken, It & Sp *Gregoriano*, Fr *Grégorien*] Belonging to, or established by, Gregory

Gregorian calendar, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, including the method of adjusting the leap-years so as to harmonize the civil year with the solar, and also the regulation of the time of Easter and the movable feasts by means of epochs — *Gregorian chant* (*Mus*), choral music, according to the chant celebrated church modes, as arranged by Pope Gregory I — *Gregorian telescope* (*Opt*), a form of the reflecting telescope, so named from its inventor, Prof James *Gregory*, of Edinburgh A small concave mirror in the axis of this telescope, having its focus coincident with that of the large reflectors transmits the light received from the latter back through a hole in its center to the eye-piece placed behind it — *Gregorian year*, the year as now reckoned according to the *Gregorian* calendar Thus, every year which is divisible by 4, except those divisible by 100 and not by 400, has 366 days, all other years have 365 days

Grē'gree, *n* An African talisman or charm *S P Mills*

Grēit, *v t* [See GRFFT, *v t*, 2] See GRFET

Grēith, *v t* [Written also *greath* A S *geradian*, from prefix *ge* and *rad*, ready See READY] To make ready [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Grēith, *n* [A S *gilde*, *gerade*, a preparation, from *rād*, ready, M H Ger *gerēite*, N H Ger *gereth* See *supra*] Goods, furniture [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Grē'mi al, *a* [Lat *gremium*, lap, bosom, Sp *gremial*] Belonging to the lap or bosom [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Grē'mi-al, *n* A bosom friend, an intimate [*Obs*]

And now was not Waltham highly honored with more than a single share, when, amongst those fourteen, two were her *gremials?* *Fuller*

Gre-nādē', *n* [Fr *grenade*, Sp *granada*, pomegranate and grenade, It *granata*, grenade, *granato*, pomegranate, so called from the resemblance of its shape and size to a pomegranate] (*Mil*) A hollow ball or shell of iron to be filled with powder, which is to be fired by means of a fuse, and thrown among enemies This, bursting into many pieces, does great injury, and is particularly useful in annoying an enemy

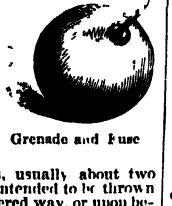

Grenade and Fuse

Hand grenades, small grenades, usually about two inches and a half in diameter and intended to be thrown into the head of a sap trenches, covered way, or upon besiegers mounting a breach — *Rampart grenades*, grenades of various sizes, which, when used, are rolled over the parapet in a trough

Grĕn'a-dĭēr' (grĕn'a-deer'), *n.* [Fr. *grenadier*, Sp. *granadero*, It *granatiere*]
1 (*Mil.*) Formerly, a soldier who threw grenades, in modern use, one of a company of tall, stout soldiers, selected for the place, which takes post on the right of a battalion, and leads it in every attack. *Campbell.*
2 A fowl found in Angola, in Africa

Grĕn'a dĭl'lo, *n* A cabinet wood from the West Indies, called also *Grenada cocoa*, being a lighter species of the common cocoa.

Grĕn'a dine, *n* A thin silk used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c

Gre nā'do, *n* The same as GRENADE, q v.

Grēge, *n* See GREES [*Obs*]

Gres-sō'ri al, *a* [Lat *gradi*, *gressus*, to step, go] (*Ornith*) Having three toes of the feet forward two of them connected, and one behind.

Grew (gru), *imp* of *grow*

Grew'sŏme, } *a* Ugly, frightful [*Scot*] "*Grew*
Gru'sŏme, } *some* sights of war" *C Kingsley.*

Grey, *a* See GRAY, the correct orthography.

Grey'hound, *n* [A S *grag hund*, *greg hund*, *grig hund*, *grig*, *grēg*, or *grīg*, gray, and *hund*, hound] A slender, graceful variety of dog, remarkable for its keen sight and swiftness It is one of the oldest varieties known, and is figured on the Egyptian monuments [Written also *graphound*]

English Greyhound

Grey'hŭg, *n* See GRAYHAG

Grĭçe, *n* [Also *grise* Dan *gris*, or *grus*, Sw & Icel *gris*, Prov Eng equivalent to a young wild boar, swine Cf Skr *ghrishti*, or *ghrishri*, hog. Gr χοῖρος, swine]
1 A little pig *W Scott.*
2 A flight of steps See GREES [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Grĭd'dle, *n* [Scot *girdle*, W *greuell*, from *greidaw*, to heat, scorch, parch, Gael *greadal*, gridiron, Ir *greadeal*, *greideal*, griddle, gridiron, from *greadam*, I burn, scorch Cf Sw *gräddа*, to bake]
1 A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes
2 A sieve with a wire bottom, used by miners

Grĭde, *v t* [*imp & p p* GRIDLD, *p pr & vb n* GRIDING] [Cf It *gridare*, to cry, and A S *grīdan*, to cry, Dan *gryde* See CRY] To cut with a grating sound, to cut to penetrate or pierce harshly, as, the *griding* sword *Milton.*

That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride* *Spenser*

Grĭde, *n* A harsh scraping or cutting, a grating.

The *grate* of hatchets fiercely thrown
On wigwam log, and tree, and stone *W Hither*

Grĭd'e lin, *n* [Fr *gris de lin*, gray of flax, flax-gray] [Written also *gredaline*, *gridelin*] A color mixed of white and red, or a gray violet *Dryden*

Grĭd'i-ron (Purn), *n* [Cf W *greuddu*, Ir *greadam*, to heat, scorch, Sw *gridda*, to bake, and Fr. *griller*, to broil See GRILL]
1 A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals
2 A frame used for drawing vessels out of water to be docked and repaired *Simmonds.*

Gridiron pendulum See PENDULUM

Grĭēçe, *n* See GRFFS [*Obs*]

Grĭēf (greef), *n* [Fr *grief*, from O Fr *grief*, *gref*, It *grave*, *greve*, Pr *grieu*, Lat *gravis*, heavy]
1 Pain of mind on account of something in the past mental suffering arising from any cause, as misfortune, loss of friends, misconduct of one's self or others, or the like, sorrow sadness

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, that she died for *grief* at it *Addison*

2 Cause of sorrow or pain, that which afflicts or distresses, trial, grievance

Be factious for redress of all these *griefs.* *Shak*

3 Physical pain, or a cause of physical pain [*R*]

This *grief* [cancerous ulcers] caused the death of that famous mathematician, Mr Harriot *Wood.*

Syn — Affliction, sorrow, distress, sadness, trial, grievance — GRIEF, SORROW, SADNESS *Sorrow* is the generic term, *grief* is sorrow for some definite cause one which *commenced*, at least, in the past, *sadness* is applied to a permanent mood of the mind *Sorrow* is transient in many cases but the *grief* of a mother for the loss of a favorite child too often turns into habitual *sadness* " *Grief* is sometimes considered as synonymous with *sorrow*, and in this case we speak of the transports of *grief* At other times it expresses more silent, deep, and painful affections, such as are inspired by domestic calamities, particularly by the loss of friends and relatives or by the distress, either of body or mind, experienced by those whom we love and value " *Cogan.* See AFFLICTION

Grĭēf'ful (109), *a* Full of grief or sorrow. *Sackville.*

Grĭēf'less, *a* Without grief *Huloet.*

Grĭē'go, *n* See GREGGOE.

Grĭē'ging, *n* A staircase, stair. [*Obs*] *Latimer.*

Griēv'a-ble, *a.* Lamentable. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Griēv'ance, *n* [O Fr. *grevance*, Pr. *grevansa*, from Lat *gravare*, to burden, oppress, *gravis*, heavy, O Fr *grief*, *gref* See *supra*]

1 A cause of uneasiness and complaint, wrong done and suffered, that which gives ground for remonstrance or resistance, as arising from injustice, tyranny, or the like, injury

2 Grieving, grief, affliction "The *grievance* of a mind unreasonably yoked" *Milton.*

Syn.—Burden, oppression, hardship, trouble

Griēv'an-cer, *n* One who occasions a grievance, one who gives ground for complaint [*Obs.*]

Some petition against the bishops as grand *grievancers* *Fuller*

Griēve, *v t* [*imp & p p* GRIEVED, *p pr & vb n* GRIEVING] [O Fr *grever*, *grever*, Pr *grevar*, *gremar*, *gravar*, Sp & Pg *gravar*, It *gravare*, from Lat *gravare*, to burden, oppress See GRIEVANCE, GRIEF, AGGRIEVE]

1 To occasion grief to, to inflict mental pain upon, to wound the sensibilities of, to make sorrowful, to cause to suffer, to afflict, to hurt, to try.

He doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve*, the children of men *Lam* iii 33

The maidens *grieved* themselves at my concern *Cowper*

2. To sorrow over, to mourn, as, to *grieve* one's fate [*Rare*]

Griēve, *v i* To feel grief, to be in pain of mind on account of an evil, to sorrow, to mourn,—often followed by *at* or *for*

Do not you *grieve* at this *Shak*

Griēve, } *n* [A S *gerefa*, or Gael *graf*] A man
Greeve, } ager of a farm, or overseer of any work, a reeve, a manorial bailiff [*Scot.*]

Their children were horsewhipped by the *grieve* when found trespassing *W Scott*

Griēv'er, *n* One who, or that which, grieves

Griēv'ing ly, *adv* In sorrow, sorrowfully *Shak.*

Griēv'oŭs, *a* [O Fr *grevous*, *greos*, *greuer*, L Lat *gravosus*, *gravosus*, from Lat *gravis*, heavy, O Fr *grief*, *gref* See GRIEF]

1 Causing grief or sorrow, painful, afflictive, hard to bear, offensive, harmful

The famine was *grievous* in the land *Gen* xii 10

The thing was very *grievous* in Abraham's sight, because of his son *Gen* xxi 11

2 Characterized by great atrocity, heinous, aggravated, flagitious, as, a *grievous* crime

Because their sin is very *grievous* *Gen* xviii 20

3 Full of grief, showing great sorrow or affliction, as, a *grievous* cry

Griēv'oŭs ly, *adv* In a grievous manner, painfully, calamitously, heinously

Griēv'oŭs ness, *n* The quality or condition of being grievous, oppressiveness, distrustfulness, atrocity, enormity

Griff, *n* Grasp, reach [*Obs.*]

A vein of gold within our spade's *griff* *Holland*

Grif'fin, } *n* [Fr *griffon*, Pr *grifo*, It *grifone*,
Grif'fon, } *grifo*, Sp *grifo*, O H Ger *grif*, *grifo*, N H Ger *greif*, from Lat *gryphus*, equivalent to *gryps*, Gr γρυψ, γρυπός, from γρυπός, curved, hooked nosed, because of their hooked beak]

1 (*Myth.*) An imaginary animal, said to be generated between the lion and the eagle It is represented with wings, a beak, and four legs, the upper part resembling an eagle, and the lower part a lion The figure of the griffin is seen on ancient medals, and is still borne in coat armor It is also an ornament of Greek architecture See GRYPHON

Griffin (*Myth.*)

2 (*Zoöl.*) A species of vulture (*Vultur fulvus*) found in the mountainous parts of Europe, North Africa, and Turkey The *bearded griffin* is the *Lammergeyer*

Grig, *n* [Cf L Ger *kruke*, Sw *kräcka*, a wild little duck]

1 The sand eel, a small eel of lively and incessant motion *Walton*

2 Heath.

Some great mosses in Lancashire that for the present yield little or no profit, save some *grig* or heath for sheep *Aubrey*

3 A cricket [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

☞ *As merry as a grig*, a saying supposed by some to have had its origin in the lively motions of the eel called *grig*, but more probably a corruption of "As merry as a *Greek*," the Greeks being proverbially spoken of by the Romans as fond of good living and free potations, hence, as being jovial fellows *Nares*

Grill, *v t* [*imp & p p* GRILLED, *p pr & vb n* GRILLING] [Fr *griller*, from *gril*, gridiron, *grille*, grate, O Fr *grail*, L Lat *gratecula*, Lat *crates cula*, fine hurdle-work, a small gridiron, diminutive of *crates*, hurdle]

1 To broil on a grate or gridiron

Boiling of men in caldrons, *grilling* them on gridirons *Marvell*

2 To torment, as if by broiling *Dickens*

Grill, *a.* [O Eng *grille*, stern, cruel, severe, Ger *grell*, offending the ear or eye, shrill, dazzling, M H. Ger. *grel*, angry, from *grellen*, to cry angrily, A-S. *grellan*, *grillan*, *griellan*, to provoke, Icel *grilla*, to see dimly, Ger *groll*, grudge, rancor.] Characterized by fierceness or harshness, severe [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Grill lāde', *n* [Fr, from *griller*. See GRILL, *v.*] The act of grilling, or that which is grilled

Grill'āge, *n* [Fr, from *grille*, grate, railing, *griller*, to grate, to rail See GRILL, *v*] A construction of sleepers and cross beams on which some erections are carried up, as piers on marshy soils

Grille, *n* [Fr See GRILL, *v t*] A lattice work or grating. "The *grille* which formed part of the gate" *Oliphant*

Grill'ly, *v t* [See GRILL] To broil, to grill, hence, to harass [*Obs.*] *Hudibras*

Grilse, *n* A young salmon on its first return to fresh water, usually in its second year of life *Prof Wilson*

Grim, *a.* [*compar.* GRIMMER, *superl* GRIMMEST] [A S *grim*, *grimm*, from *grimman*, to rage, Ger *grim*, equivalent to Ger & D *grimmig*, Dan *grim*, *grum*, Sw *grym*, Icel *grimmr*, whence Pr *grim*, afflicted, grieved, *grimo*, grief, Sp *grimo*, fright, It *grimo*, wrinkled] Of forbidding or fear inspiring aspect, fierce, surly, frightful, horrible "The *grim* face of law" *Denham*

Syn.—Fierce, ferocious, furious, horrid, horrible, frightful, ghastly, grisly, hideous, stern, sullen, sour, surly

Grī māçe', *n* [Fr, from A S & Icel *grima*, O H Ger *crima*, mask, ghost] A distortion of the countenance, whether habitual, from affectation, or momentary and occasional, to express some feeling, as contempt, disapprobation, complacency, or the like, a smirk, a made up face

☞ "Half the French words used affectedly by Melantha in Dryden's *Marriage a la-Mode*, as innovations in our language are now in common use *chagrin*, *double entendre*, *eclaircissement*, *embarras*, *equivoque*, *fadle grimace*, *naiveté*, *ridicule* All these words, which she learns by heart to use occasionally, are now in common use *Disraeli*

Grī māçed' (grī māst'), *a* Distorted, having a grimaced look

Grī-măl'kin, *n* [Corrupted from *grymalkin*, from *grey* or *gray*, and *malkin*, q v] An old cat *Philips*

Grime, *n* [A S *hrym*, *hrim*, soot, *hrim*, hoar frost, Icel *hrim*, soot, hoar frost] Foul matter, dirt, sullying blackness, deeply insinuated

Grime, *v t* To sully or soil deeply, to dirt *Shak.*

Grim'ly, *a* Having a hideous or stern look

In gilded Margaret's *grimly* ghost,
And stood at William's feet *David Mallet.*

Grim'ly, *adv* In a grim manner, fiercely, ferociously, sullenly *Shak.*

Grim'ness, *n* Fierceness of look, sternness, crabbedness

Grim'sir, *n* A proud or haughty official [*Obs.*] *Burton*

Grim'y, *a* [*compar* GRIMIER, *superl* GRIMIEST] Full of grime, dirty, foul

Grin, *v t* [*imp & p p* GRINNED, *p pr & vb n* GRINNING] [A-S *grinnan*, *grennian*, Dan *grine*, Sw & Icel *grina*, O H Ger *grannan*, *grennan*, *grinan*, M H Ger *grinnen*, *grunen*, N H Ger *greinen*, D *grijnen*, whence Pr *grinar*, Prov Fr *grigner* (les dents), It *digrignare*] To set the teeth together and open the lips, or to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as in laughter, scorn, or pain

The pangs of death do make him *grin* *Shak*

Grin, *n* [A S *grin*, *gryn*, *grn*, *gyrn*] The act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of with drawing the lips and showing the teeth *Watts*

He showed twenty teeth at a *grin* *Addison*

Grin, *v t* To express by grinning "*Grinned* horribly a ghastly smile" *Milton*

Grin, *n* A snare or trap [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Grind, *v t* [*imp & p p* GROUND, *p pr & vb n* GRINDING] [A S *grindan*, Icel *grenna*, to weaken, lessen]

1 To reduce to powder by friction, as in a mill, or with the teeth, to crush into small fragments

Take the millstones and *grind* meal *Isa* xlvii 2

2 To wear down, polish, or sharpen by friction, to make smooth, sharp, or pointed, to whet, to rub against one another, as millstones, teeth, &c

3 To prepare for examination, to put through the mill [*Eng. University*]

4 To oppress by severe exactions, to cause trouble or affliction to, to harass

They undid nothing in the state but irregular and *grinding* courts *Milton*

Laws *grind* the poor, and rich men rule the law *Goldsmith*

Grind, *v i* 1 To move some object, as a mill, to perform the operation of grinding something

Send thee
Into the common prison, there to *grind* *Milton*

2 To become ground or pulverized by friction, as, this corn *grinds* well

3 To become polished or sharpened by friction, as, glass *grinds* smooth, steel *grinds* to a sharp edge

4. To perform hard and distasteful service; to drudge.

Grind'ed, old *p. p.* of *grind*. Ground. *W. Scott.*

Grind'er, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, grinds.

2. One of the double teeth used to grind or masticate the food, a molar.

Grind'ing-frāme, *n.* A frame for cotton spinning

Grind'er-y, *n.* Shoemakers' materials [*Eng.*]

Grindery warehouse, in England, a shop where the tools and materials used by shoemakers and other workers in leather are kept for sale,—called, in the United States, a *finding-store*

Grind'ing ly, *adv* In a grinding manner.

Grind'ing-stīne, *n* A kind of oil stone, a hone. *Simmonds.*

Grin'dle-stōne, *n* A grindstone [*Obs.*] *B Jonson.*

Grind'let, *n* A small drain

Grind'stōne (*colloq* grin'ston), *n* A flat, circular stone used for grinding or sharpening tools

To hold one's nose to the grindstone, to oppress him; to keep him in a condition of servitude

Grin'ner, *n* One who grins *Addison.*

Grin'ning ly, *adv* In a grinning manner.

Grip, *n* [Lat *gryps*, *gryphus* See GRIFFIN] The griffin [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Grip, *n* [Dan *greeb*, L Ger *greep*, H Ger *griff* See GRIPE]

1 A grasp, a holding fast, strength in grasping

2 A peculiar mode of clasping the hand, by which members of a secret association recognize one another

3 That by which any thing is grasped, a handle or gripe, as, the *grip* of a sword

Grip, *v t* To give a grip to, to grasp, to gripe.

Grip, *n* [A S *grēpe*, *grope*, furrow, ditch, D. *groep*, Icel *grōpa*, to plow] A small ditch or furrow *Ray*

Grip, *v t* To trench, to drain [*Obs.*]

Gripe, *v t* [*imp & p p* GRIPED (gript), *p pr. & vb n* GRIPING] [A S & O Sax *grīpan*, Goth. *greipan*, Icel *grīpa*, *greipa*, Sw *gripa*, Dan *gribe*, D *grijpen*, O H Ger *grifan*, M H Ger *grifen*, *krupfen*, N H Ger *greifen*, allied to Slav *grabiti*, Lith *grabuti*, whence Fr *gripper* Cf GRAB]

1 To catch with the hand, to clasp closely with the fingers, to clutch

2 To seize and hold fast, to embrace closely

He had *griped* the monarchy in a stricter and faster hold *Br Taylor*

3 To give pain to the bowels of, as if by pressure or contraction

4 To pinch, to straiten, to distress.

How inly sorrow *gripes* his soul *Shak*

Gripe, *v i* 1 To hold or pinch as with a gripe, to get money by hard bargains or mean exactions, as, a *griping* miser

2 To suffer griping pains *Locke.*

3 (*Naut.*) To tend to come up into the wind, as a ship *R H Dana, Jr*

Gripe, *n* 1 Grasp, seizure, fast hold, clutch "A barren scepter in my *gripe*" *Shak.*

2 That on which the grasp is put, a handle, as, the *gripe* of a sword

3 Oppression, cruel exaction, affliction, pinching distress, as, the *gripe* of poverty

4 Pinching and spasmodic pain in the intestines,—chiefly used in the plural

5 (*Naut.*) (*a*) The piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore end, the fore foot (*b*) The compass or sharpness of a ship's stern under the water, having a tendency to make her keep a good wind (*c*) (*pl*) An assemblage of ropes, dead eyes, and hooks, fastened to ring bolts in the deck, to secure the boats *Totten*

6 [See GRYPE] A vulture, sometimes, also, a griffin See GRYPE [*Obs.*]

Upon whose breast a fiercer *gripe* doth tire,
Than did on him who first stole down the fire *Sir P Sidney*

Gripe'fŭl, *a* Disposed to gripe

Grip'er, *n* One who gripes, an oppressor, an extortioner

Gripe's'-ĕgg, *n* A vessel used by alchemists [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*

Grip'ing ly, *adv.* In a griping or oppressive manner

Grippe (grip), *n* [Fr] The influenza or epidemic catarrh *Dunglison.*

Grip'ple, *n* A grasp, a gripe [*Obs.*]

Ne ever Artegall his *gripple* strong
For any thing wold slack *Spenser*

Grip'ple, *a* [Diminutive from *grype*, q v] [*Obs.*]

1 Griping, greedy, covetous, unfeeling

Men of as prying eyes as afterward they proved of *gripple* hands *Fuller*

2 Grasping fast, tenacious. *Spenser.*

Grip'ple ness, *n* The state or quality of being gripple [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall*

Gris (grees), *n* [O Fr, Pr, & Sp *gris*, from Fr, Pr, & Sp *gris*, It *grisso*, *grigio*, gray, from O Sax. & M H Ger *gris*, vanus, N. H. Ger. *greis*, L Lat. *griseus*, *grisius* Cf Ger *grauwerk*, i. e. gray-work, the gray skin of the Siberian squirrel] A costly kind of fur [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Gris'am-ber, *n* Ambergris. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Grise, *n.* [*Obs.*] 1. [See GREES.] A step, or scale of steps. See GREES. *Shak.*
2. [See GRICE.] A young swine; a pig. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Gris'e-olin, *a.* Of a light color, or white, mottled with black or brown; grizzled or grizzly
Gri-sette' (gri-zĕt'), *n.* [Fr, Sp *griseta*, from Fr *grisette*, Sp *griseta*, It *grisetto*, Ger *grisett*, a gray woolen cloth, from *gris*, *griso*, gray, because those women of the inferior classes wore gray gowns made of this stuff See GRIS.] A young French girl or woman of the lower class, more frequently, a young laboring woman who is fond of gallantry, a young laboring woman kept as a servant and mistress *Sterne*
Gris'kin, *n* [From *grisc*, or *grice*, a swine.] The spine of a hog [*Obs.*]
Gris'le-a, *n* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, one species of which (*G tomentosa*) produces flowers which, in India, are used for making a red dye
Gris'led, *a* The same as GRIZZLED
Gris'li-ness, *n.* Quality of being grisly, or horrible *Sidney*
Gris'ly (griz'lĭ), *a.* [A-S *grislic*, *gryslik*, *grisenlic*, from *grisan*, *agrisan*, to dread Cf Ger *grässlich*, from M H Ger *graz*, furious, fury] Frightful, horrible, terrible, as, *grisly* locks, a *grisly* countenance, a *grisly* face, a *grisly* spectre

My *grisly* countenance made others fly *Shak*

Grisly bear See GRIZZLY

Grison (*Galictis vittata*)

Gri'son, *n* [Fr, fr *grison*, gray, gray haired, from *gris*, gray See GRIS] A South American animal, the glutton, *Gulo* (*Galictis*) *vittatus*, which is a little larger than a weasel *Partington*
Gri'sons (grē'zunz), *n pl* [Fr. *Grisons*, from *grison*, gray, Ger *Graubundner*, a Grison, *Graubunden*, the country of the Grisons, Fr *pays des Grisons*, from *gris*, gray, and *bund*, alliance, league, i e, *the Gray League* of 1424, the members of which were dressed in gray coats, or corrupted for *grafenbund*, i e, league of the counts] (*Geog*) (*a*) Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps (*b*) The largest and most eastern of the Swiss cantons
Grist, *n* [A-S *grist*, *gerst*, grist, pearled barley, allied to Gr ἄρσην, Lat *hordeum*, barley]
1 That which is ground at one time, as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store *Tusser*

2 Supply, provision *Swift*
Gris'tle (gris'l), *n* [A S *gristl*, M H Ger *krustel*, *krostel*, O H Ger *krustila*, *krostela*, *krospel*, *krosel*, Fries *grussel*, *grossel*] (*Anat*) A smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies, chiefly in those parts where a small, easy motion is required, as in the nose, ears, larynx, trachea, and sternum, and covering the ends of all bones which are united by movable articulations, cartilage
Gris'tly, *a* Consisting of gristle like gristle, cartilaginous, as, the *gristly* rays of fins connected by membranes *Ray*
Grist'-mill, *n* A mill for grinding grain, especially, a mill for grinding grists, or portions of grain brought by different customers [*U S.*]
Grit, *n* [A S *gryttt*, *gryttе*, bran, dust, *grĭt*, barley, D *grut*, *grutte*, *gort*, grit, groats, Dan *grod*, N H Ger *grütze*, O H Ger *gruzi*, *gruzzi*, from *krozan*, M H Ger *grīezen*, allied to Lith *grudas*, grain Cf GROUT and GROATS From the same root is derived A S *greot*, grit, sand, dust, O Sax *griot*, *greot*, O Fries *gret*, gravel, Icel *grjot*, rocks, stones, O H Ger *grioz*, N H Ger *griesz*, sand]
1 The coarse part of meal
2 Oats or wheat hulled, or coarsely ground, groats, — usually in the plural
3 Sand or gravel, rough, hard particles
4 (*Geol*) A hard, coarse-grained siliceous sand stone, as, millstone *grit* — called, also, *gritrock*, and *gritstone* *Lyell*
5 Structure adapted to grind or sharpen well as, a hone of good *grit*
6 Firmness of mind, and courage, spirit, determination, resolution, spunk [*Colloq.*] *Holland*
Grit, *n* 7. A kind of crab [*Obs.*]
Grit, *v i* To give forth a sound as of sand under the feet, to grind "The sanded floor that *grits* beneath the tread" *Goldsmith*
Grit, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* GRITTED, *p pr & vb n* GRITTING] To grind, to rub harshly, to grate, as, to *grit* the teeth [*Colloq.*]
Grith, *n* [A-S *grĭdh*, peace, covenant, treaty Icel *grĭdh*, peace, security, Fries *grith*] Agreement [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*
Grit'rock, Grit'stone, } *n.* See GRIT
Grit'ti-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being gritty
Grit'ty, *a* 1. Containing sand or grit, consisting of grit, caused by grit, full of hard particles, sandy.
2 Spirited and resolute
Griz'e lin, *n* See GRIDELIN
Griz'zle, *n* [Fr *grisaille*, hair partly gray, cameo with a gray ground, from *gris*, gray See GRIS] Gray, a gray color, a mixture of white and black *Shak*
Griz'zled, *a* Gray, of a mixed white and black "*Grizzled* hair flowing in clf locks" *W Scott*
Griz'zly, *a* Somewhat gray *Bacon*

Grizzly bear (*Zool*), a large and ferocious beat of Western North America, the *Ursus horribilis*

Grōan, *v i* [*imp & p p* GROANED, *p pr & vb n* GROANING] [O Eng *grane*, *grain*, A S *granian*, to groan, Prov Ger *grannen*, W *grwn*, a hum, murmur, groan, O H Ger *grun*, *grunni*, from *grinan*, to mumble See GRIN, and cf GRUNT]
1 To give forth a low, moaning sound, especially, to breathe with a deep, murmuring sound, to utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow, to sigh

For we, that are in this tabernacle, do *groan*, being burdened *2 Cor v 4*

He heard the *groaning* of the oak *W Scott*

2 To strive after earnestly, as with groans

Nothing but holy, pure, and clear,
Or that which *groaneth* to be so *Herbert*

Grōan, *n* A low, moaning sound, usually, a deep, mournful sound uttered in pain, sometimes, a derisive or indignant cry, the opposite of a cheer "Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain" *Shak*

The wretched animals heaved forth such *groans* *Shak*

Grōan'ful, *a* Inducing groans, sad [*Obs.*] *Spenser*
Groat (grawt), *n* [L Ger *grōt*, D *groot*, that is, a *great* piece of coin, from L Ger *grōt*, D *groot*, Ger *gross*, great, — so called because before this piece was coined by Edward III the English had no silver coin larger than a penny] An old English coin and money of account, equal to four pence
Groats (grawts), *n pl* [A S *grot*, meal of wheat or barley See GROUT and GRIT] Oats or wheat deprived of the hulls or outer coating

Embden groats, oaten groats crushed

Grō'cer, *n* [Formerly written *grosser*, originally one who sells by the *gross*, that dealls by wholesale, Fr *grossier*, *marchand grossier*, from *gros*, large, great See GROSS] A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c
Grō'cer-y, *n* [Fr *grosserie*, wholesale See *supra*]
1 The commodities sold by grocers, — used in the singular in England, in the plural in the United States
2 A grocer's store [*U S.*]
Grŏg, *n* [It is said that Admiral Vernon, about the middle of the eighteenth century, first introduced rum, diluted with water, as a beverage, on board a ship He used to wear a *grogram* cloak in foul weather, whence he was called by the sailors "Old *Grog*," and this name was transferred by them to the beverage] A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened
Grŏg'-blŏs'som, *n* A redness on the nose or face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess
Grŏg'ger-y, *n* A grog shop
Grŏg'gi-ness, *n* 1 The state of being groggy, or staggering
2 Tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse, which causes him to move in an uneasy, hobbling manner
Grŏg'gy, *a* 1 Overcome with grog so as to stagger or stumble, tipsy
2 Weakened in a fight so as to stagger, — said of pugilists
3 (*Man*) Moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to a tenderness about the feet, — said of a horse
Grŏg'ram, } *n* [O Fr *gros-grain*, i e, gross grain,
Grŏg'ran, } or of a coarse texture It *grosgrana*] A kind of coarse stuff made of silk and mohair also, a kind of strong, coarse silk
Grŏg'-shŏp, *n* A shop where grog and other spirituous liquors are retailed
Groin, *n* [Icel *grein*, distinction, division, branch Sw *gren*, branch, space between the legs, from Icel *greina*, Sw *grena*, to distinguish, divide]
1 The depressed part of the body between the belly and the thigh
2 (*Arch*) The angular curve made by the intersection of two semi cylinders or arches
3 A frame of wood work across a beach to accumulate and retain shingle [*Eng*] *Weale*
Groin, *n* [Fr *groin*, Pr *groinh*, It *grugno*, O Pg *quun*, snout, from Fr *grogner*, Pr *gronhar*, *gronir*, Sp *gruñir*, It *grugnire*, *grugnare*, Lat *grunnire*, to grunt] The snout of a swine [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*
Groin, *v t* (*Arch*) To fashion into groins, to adorn with groins

The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And *groined* the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity *R W Emerson*

Groin, *v i* [Fr *grogner*, to growl, snarl, grunt, grumble] To grumble, to be discontented, to growl, to grunt. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.* "Bears that *groined* continually." *Spenser.*
Groined, *a* [From *groin*] (*Arch*) Having an angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches, as, a *groined* arch, a *groined* ceiling

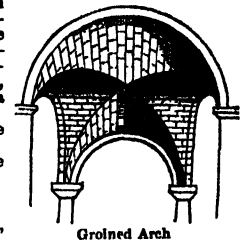

Groined Arch

Grŏm'et, *n* The same as GROMMET
Grŏm'ill, *n* See GROMWELL
Grŏm'met, *n* [Fr *gourmette*, curb, curb chain, from *gourmer*, to curb, thump, beat Cf Armor *gromm*, a curb, *gromma*, to curb]
1 (*Naut*) A ring formed of a strand of rope laid round by others in a particular manner *Dana.*
2 (*Mil*) A wad for cannon, made of rope
Grŏm'well, *n* [Called also *gromel*, *grommel*, *graymill*, and *gray millet*. Fr *grémil*, W *cromenydd*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Lithospermum* (*Lat sense*), anciently used, because of its stony pericarp, in the cure of gravel The *German gromwell* is the *stellera* [Written also *gromill*]
Gro nin'gi nist, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A member of a certain subdivision of the sect of the Anabaptists
Grōom, *n* [Scot *grome*, *groume*, *grume*, *gome*, *guym*, man, lover, O D *grom*, boy, youth, A S & Goth *guma*, man, O Sax *gomo*, *quimo*, Icel *gumi*, O H Ger *gomo*, allied to Lat *homo*]
1 A boy or young man, a waiter, a servant, especially, a man or boy who has the charge of horses, or the stable

I was a poor *groom* of thy stable *Shak*

2 One of several officers of the English royal household, chiefly in the lord chamberlain's department, as, the *groom* of the chamber, *groom* of the stole or robes *Brande*
3 A man recently married, or one who is attending his proposed spouse in order to be married, a bridegroom
Grōom, *v t* [*imp & p p* GROOMED, *p pr & vb n* GROOMING] To tend or care for, as a horse
Grōom'-pōr'ter, *n* An officer in the household of the king of England, who succeeded the master of revels, and gave direction as to sports *Ivobroke*
Grōoms'man, *n* An attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding, — the correlative of *bridesmaid*
Grōop'er, *n* See GROUPER
Grōove, *n* [A S & Icel *grōf*, ditch, pool, Sw *grop*, Goth *gróba*, O H Ger *gruoba*, N H Ger *grube*, pit cavity, mine, from A S *grafan*, Icel *grafa*, Goth & O H Ger *graban*, N H Ger *graben*, to dig See GRAVE]
1 A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool
2 (*Mining*) A shaft or excavation [*Prov Eng.*]
Grōove, *v t* [*imp & p p* GROOVED, *p pr & vb n* GROOVING] [See *supra*] To cut a groove or channel in, to form into channels or grooves, to furrow.
Grōov'er, *n* A miner [*Prov Eng*] *Holloway*
Grōov'ing, *n* A groove, or collection of grooves
Grōpe, *v t* [*imp & p p* GROPED (grōpt) *p pr. & vb n* GROPING] [Prov Eng *grape*, A S *grapian*, *grapan*, allied to *gripe*, O H Ger *greifen*, allied to *greifan* See GRIPE]
1 To use the hands, to feel with the hands, to handle [*Obs.*]
2 To search or attempt to find something in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling, to move about in darkness or obscurity, to feel one's way, as with the hands

We *grope* for the wall like the blind *Isa lix 10*

The dying believer leaves the weeping children of mortality to *grope* a little longer among the miseries and casualities of a worldly life *Beckmeyer*

Grōpe, *v t* 1 To search out by feeling in the dark, as, we *groped* our way at midnight

But Stephon cautious never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope* *Swift*

2 To make examination of to sound

Felix *groped* him, thinking to have a bribe *Geneva Test*, *Acts xxiv*

Grōp'er, *n* One who gropes one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling
Grōp'ing ly, *adv* In a groping manner
Gro rol'lite (80), *n* [From *Grorol*, a town in France, and Gr λίθος, *stone*] (*Min*) An earthy ore of manganese occurring in roundish masses of a blackish brown color and *Dana.*
Gross (grō), *a* [Fr See GROSS] Thick, strong, — used in many compound words for silk goods, as, *gros de Nap* or *Naples*, *gros de Tours*, &c, all strong fabrics
Grōs'bēak, *n* A kind of bird See GROSSBEAK.
Grōsch'en, *n* A silver coin and money of account in Germany, worth about two cents
Grōss, *a* [*compar* GROSSER, *superl.* GROSSEST] [Fr & Pr *gros*, It & Pg *grosso*, Sp *grueso*, L Lat. *grossus*, from Lat *crassus*, thick, dense, fat. The Ger *gross*, Eng *great*, is a different word, and probably not even allied See GREAT]
1 Great, large, excessively or disproportionately

large; bulky;—particularly applied to animals. "A *gross* body of horse under the duke of Newcastle" *Milton.*

2 Coarse, rough, not fine or delicate

3 Not easily aroused or excited, not sensitive in perception or feeling, stupid

Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear *Milton*

4 Expressing, prompted by, or originating in, animal or sensual appetites, hence, vulgar, low, obscene, impure

The terms which are delicate in one age become *gross* in the next. *Macaulay*

5 Thick, dense, not attenuated, as, a *gross* medium or material

6 Great, palpable, as, a *gross* mistake, *gross* injustice

7 Whole, entire, total, as, the *gross* sum, or *gross* amount, as opposed to a sum consisting of separate or specified parts

Gross adventure (*Law*), the contract of bottomry — *Gross average* (*Law*), that kind of average which falls upon the gross or entire amount of ship, cargo, and freight,—commonly called *general average* *Bouvier Burrill*

Grŏss, *n* [Fr *gros*, 2, Fr *grosse* See *supra*]

1 The main body, the chief part, the bulk, the mass "The *gross* of the enemy" *Addison*

For the *gross* of the people, they are considered as a mere herd of cattle *Burke*

2 The number of twelve dozen, twelve times twelve, as, a *gross* of bottles

☞ This word never has the plural form, as, *five gross* or *ten gross*

Advowson in gross (*Law*), an advowson belonging to a person, and not to a manor — *A great gross*, twelve gross, one hundred and forty-four dozen — *By the gross*, by the quantity — *Common in gross* (*Law*) that which is neither appendant nor appurtenant to land, but is annexed to a man's person — *Gross weight*, the weight of merchandise or goods with the dust and dross, the bag, cask, &c, in which they are contained After an allowance is made of tare and tret the remainder is denominated *neat* or *net* weight — *In the gross*, *in gross*, in the bulk, or the whole undivided, all parts taken together

Grŏss'bĕak, *n* (*Ornith*) One of various singing birds of the genus *Coccothraustes*, allied to the finches and linnets, as the hawfinch and greenfinch The bill is convex above, and very thick at the base, from which circumstance they take their name *P Cyc*

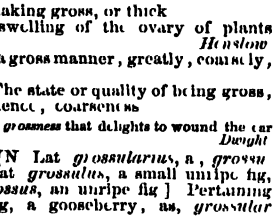

Grossbeak (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*)

Grŏss'-hĕad'ed, *a* Having a thick skull, stupid *Milton*

Grŏss'i fi-cā'tion, *n* [Eng *gross*, and Lat *facere*, to make]

1 The act of making gross, or thick

2 (*Bot*) The swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization *Hunslow*

Grŏss'ly, *adv* In a gross manner, greatly, coarsely, without delicacy

Grŏss'ness, *n* The state or quality of being gross, thickness, corpulence, coarseness

Abhor the swinish *grossness* that delights to wound the ear of delicacy *Dwight*

Grŏs'su-lar, *a* [N Lat *grossularius*, a, *grossularia*, n, from Lat *grossulus*, a small unripe fig, diminutive of *grossus*, an unripe fig] Pertaining to, or resembling, a gooseberry, as, *grossular* garnet

Grŏs'su lar, *n* (*Min*) A translucent garnet of a pale green color

Grŏs'sus lā'ri-ă, *n* (*Min*) The same as GROSSULAR

Grŏt, *n* A grotto See GROTTO "Subterranean excavated *grots*" *Young*

Grŏtes, *n* The same as GROATS [*Obs*] *Holland*

Gro tĕsque' (gro tĕsk'), *a* [Fr *grotesque*, O Fr *crotesque*, It *grottesco*, Sp & Pg *grutesco*, from *grotte*, *grotta*, *gruta* See GROTTO] Like the figures found in grottoes, grotto like, wildly formed, whimsical, extravagant, of irregular forms and proportions, ludicrous, antic "*Grotesque* design" *Dryden* "*Grotesque* incidents" *Macaulay*

Gro tĕsque' (gro-tĕsk'), *n* 1. Whimsical figures or scenery *Dryden*

2 Artificial grotto work *Brande*

Gro-tĕsque'ly, *adv* In a grotesque manner

Gro tĕsque'ness, *n* State of being grotesque

Grŏt'to, *n*, *pl* GRŎT'TŌES [Fr *grotte*, It *grotta*, Sp & Pg *gruta*, Pr *crota*, *cropta*, O Fr *crote*, *croute*, L Lat *grupta*, Ger *grotte*, A S *grut*, from Lat *crypta*, Gr κρυπτη, a concealed subterranean passage, κρυπτός, concealed, κρύπτειν, to conceal] A natural covered opening in the earth, a cavern, also, an ornamental, artificial cave or cavern like apartment

Grŏught (grŏt), *n* Growth, q v [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Ground, *n* [A S, O Sax, Sw, Dan, & N H Ger *grund*, D *grond*, O H Ger *grunt*, Icel *grunnr*, Goth *grundus*, originally dust, earth, gravel, and hence, the gravelly bottom of a river, or lake, or of the sea, from A-S *grindan*, Eng. *grind*. Cf. Ger. *grand*, gravel, coarse meal, from A S *grindan*, Eng. *grind*]

1 The surface of the earth, the outer crust of the globe, hence, the surface of a floor or pavement supposed to touch the earth

There was not a man to till the *ground*. *Gen.* ii 5

The fire ran along upon the *ground* *Ex.* ix 23.

2 A portion set apart of the earth's surface, region, territory, land, estate, possession, field.

Thy next design is on thy neighbor's *grounds* *Dryden*

3 The basis on which any thing rests, foundation, hence, the foundation of knowledge, belief, or conviction, a premise, reason, or datum, ultimate or first principle, cause of existence or occurrence, originating force, agency, or agent

Making happiness the *ground* of his unhappiness *Sidney*

4 (*Paint*) The surface on which a figure or object is represented, that surface or substance which retains the original color, and to which the other colors are applied to make the representation, as, crimson on a white *ground*, also, that portion of manufactured articles, as tapestry, carpeting, &c, of a uniform color, on which the figures are, as it were, drawn or projected "Like bright metal on a sullen *ground*" *Shak.*

5 (*pl*) Sediment at the bottom of liquors, dregs, lees, feces, as, coffee *grounds*, the *grounds* of strong beer

6 (*pl*) (*Arch*) Pieces of wood, flush with the plastering, to which moldings, &c, are attached

7 (*Mus*) (*a*) A composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody (*b*) The tune on which descants are raised, the plain-song *Moore*

On that *ground* I'll make a holy descant. *Shak.*

8 A gummous composition spread over the surface of a metal to be etched, to prevent the nitric acid from eating, except where an opening is made by the point of a needle

9 The pit of a play house [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

To gain ground, to advance, to proceed forward in conflict, as, an army in battle *gains ground*, hence, to obtain an advantage, to have some success, as, the army *gains ground* on the enemy —*To get*, or *to gather ground*, to gain ground [*Rare*] "There is no way for duty to prevail, and *get ground* of them, but by bidding higher" *South* — *To give ground*, to recede, to yield advantage "These two began to *give me ground*" *Shak* — *To lose ground* to retire, to retreat, to withdraw from the position taken, hence to lose advantage, to lose credit or reputation, to decline

Ground, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GROUNDLD, *p pr.* & *vb n* GROUNDING]

1 To lay or set on the ground

2 To found, to fix or set, as on a foundation, cause, reason, or principle, to furnish a ground for, to fix firmly

Being rooted and *grounded* in love *Eph* iii 17

And for the multitude, no doubt their *grounded* judgments did gaze, said it was fine, and were satisfied *B Jonson*

So far from warranting any inference to the existence of a God would, on the contrary, *ground* even an argument to his negation *W Hamilton*

3 To instruct in elements or first principles

Ground, *v i* To run aground, to strike the bottom and remain fixed, as, the ship *grounded* in two fathoms of water

Ground, *imp* & *p p* of *grind*

Ground'age, *n* A tax paid by a ship for the ground or space it occupies while in port *Bouvier*

Ground'-ăn'gling, *n* Fishing without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook

Ground'-ăsh, *n* A sapling of ash, a young shoot from the stump of an ash *Mortimer*

Ground'-bāil'iff, *n* (*Mining*) A superintendent of mines *Simmonds*

Ground'-bāit, *n* Bait consisting of balls of boiled barley, &c, dropped to the bottom of the water to collect together the fish *Walton*

Ground'-bāse, *n* (*Mus*) Fundamental base, a base continually repeated to a varied melody

Ground'-chĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) An American weed (*Physalis viscosa* and other species), having an inflated calyx or seed pod (*b*) A plant, the *Cerasus chamæcerasus*

Ground'ed ly, *adv* In a grounded or firmly established manner

Ground'-flōor, *n* The floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground

Ground'-fôrm, *n* (*Gram*) The basis of a word, to which the other parts are added in declension or conjugation It is sometimes, but not always, the same as the root

Ground'-hĕm'lock, *n* (*Bot*) A species of creeping yew (*Taxus baccata*), found in the United States

Ground'-hŏg, *n* [From *ground* and *hog*]

1 (*Zool*) The American marmot (*Arctomys monax*), usually called, in New England, *woodchuck*.

2 A certain animal of Australia

Ground'-hōld, *n*. Ground tackle [*Obs*]

Like as a ship

Having spent all her masts and her *ground hold* *Spenser.*

Ground'-Ivy, *n* (*Bot*) A certain trailing plant, the *Nepeta glechoma* —called also *alehoof* and *gill*.

Ground'-joint, *n*. (*Mach.*) A joint made by rubbing together the surfaces to be fitted, with fine emery and oil.

Ground'-joist, *n*. One of the joists of basement or ground floors *Gwilt.*

Ground'less, *a*. Without ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support, not authorized, false, as, *groundless* fear, a *groundless* report or assertion

Ground'less ly, *adv* In a groundless manner.

Ground'less-ness, *n*. The state or quality of being groundless

Ground'-line, *n* (*Geom*) The line of intersection of the horizontal and vertical plane or projection.

Ground'ling, *n* 1 (*Ichth*) A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water, the spined loach (*Cobitis trenia*)

2 A spectator in the pit of the theater, which was formerly on the ground, having neither floor nor benches

The fool is no comic buffoon to make the *groundlings* laugh *Coleridge.*

Ground'ly, *adv* Upon principles, solidly [*Obs.*]

Those whom princes do once *groundly* hate,
Let them provide to die as sure as fate *Marston.*

Ground'-mōld, } *n* (*Engin*) A mold or frame
Ground'-mōuld, } by means of which the surface of the ground is wrought to any particular form

Ground'-nĕst, *n* A nest on the ground

Ground'-nŭt, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) The fruit of the *Arachis hypogæa*, a native of South America, the peanut, the earth-nut (*b*) A leguminous, twining plant (*Apios tuberosa*), producing clusters of dark purple flowers, and having a root tuberous and pleasant to the taste *Dewey* (*c*) The dwarf ginseng (*Aralia trifolia*) [U S] *Gray* (*d*) A European plant of the genus *Bunium* (*B flexuosum*), having an edible root of a globular shape, and sweet, aromatic taste,—called also *earth nut*, *earth-chestnut*, *hawk nut*, and *pig nut*

Ground'-ōak, *n* A sapling of oak *Mortimer.*

Ground'-pēarl, *n* (*Entom*) An insect, *coccus* (*margarodes*) *formicarum*, found in ants' nests in West Indies

Ground'-pīne, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Ajuga* (*A chamæpitys*), formerly included in the genus *Teucrium*, or germander, and said to be so called from its resinous smell *Hill* (*b*) A long, creeping, evergreen plant, of the genus *Lycopodium* (*L clavatum*),—called also *club moss*, also, an elegant tree-shaped evergreen plant, about eight inches in height, of the same genus (*L dendroideum*), found in moist, dark woods in the Northern States *Gray*

Ground'-plăn, *n* The surface representation of the divisions of a building *Nimmonds*

Ground'-plāne, *n* The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing

Ground'-plāte, *n* (*Arch*) One of the outermost pieces of framing placed on or near the ground, a ground sill *Harris*

Ground'-plŏt, *n* 1 The ground on which a building is placed

2 The plan or outline of the lower part of a building *Johnson*

Ground'-plŭm, *n* (*Bot*) A leguminous plant (*Astragalus caryocarpus*), found in the valley of the Mississippi

Ground'-răt, *n* (*Zool*) A rodent (*Aulacodus Sundevallii*), allied to the porcupine, and found at Sierra Leone

Ground'-rĕnt, *n* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land *ag Johnson*

Ground'-rōom, *n* A room on the ground, a lower room *Tatler*

Ground'sel, *n* [O Eng *groundswill*, A-S *grundsuilge*, *grundswelge*, *senecio*, i e, a swelling of the ground, from *swellan*, *swellan*, to swell, because the ground swells every where with this plant, i e, because it grows every where] (*Bot*) An annual plant of the genus *Senecio*, of several species, and now one of the most common and widely distributed weeds on the globe

Ground'sel, } *n* [Eng *ground*, A S *grund*, and
Ground'sill, } *syl*, sill, q v] The timber of a building which lies next to the ground, the ground plate, the sill

Ground'-snāke, *n*. (*Zool*) A harmless little snake (the *Celuta amœna*, or worm snake), found under logs and stones in the United States It is of a salmon color, and has a blunt tail

Ground'-squĭr'rel, *n* (*Zool*) A kind of squirrel that burrows in the ground, of the genus *Tamias*, a chipmunk

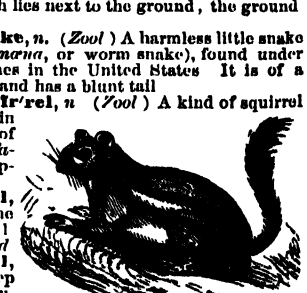

Ground Squirrel (*Tamias striatus*).

Ground'swell, *n* (*Bot*) The plant groundsel [*Obs*] *Holland*

Ground'swell, *n* A broad, deep swell or undulation of the ocean, caused by a long continued gale, and felt even at a remote distance after the gale has ceased.

Ground'-tack'le (-tak'l), *n.* (*Naut.*) The tackle and every thing necessary to secure a vessel at anchor. *Totten.*

Ground'-tier (-teer), *n.* 1. The lowest tier of casks in a vessel's hold *Totten.*
2. The lowest range of boxes in a theater *Simmonds.*

Ground'work (-wûrk), *n.* 1 The work which forms the foundation or support of any thing, the basis.
2. The essential part, the ground *Dryden.*
3. First principle, original reason, preparatory labor or discussion *Dryden*

Group (grōōp), *n* [Fr *groupe, grouppe*, It *gruppo, groppo*, Sp *grupo, gorupo*, cluster, bunch, packet Cf A-S *crop*, crop, top, bunch, Ger *kropf*, a scrofulous tumor, Icel *kryppa*, humped Cf CROUP]
1 A cluster, crowd, or throng, an assemblage, either of persons or things, a number collected without any regular form or arrangement, as, a *group* of men or of trees, a *group* of isles
2 An assemblage of figures or objects in a certain order or relation, or having some resemblance or common characteristic, as, *groups* of strata, animals, &c.
3 (*Mus*) A number of eighth, sixteenth, &c, notes tied together,—sometimes rather indefinitely applied to any musical ornament consisting of several short tones

Group, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GROUPED (grōōpt), *p pr* & *vb. n* GROUPING] [Fr *grouper, groupper* See *supra*] To form a group of, to arrange in a group or in groups, often with reference to mutual relation and the best effect, to form an assemblage

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects *Prior*

Group'er, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the perch family, of the genus *Serranus* [Written also *grouper*]

Group'ing, *n* The disposal or relative arrangement of figures or objects in drawing, painting, and sculpture

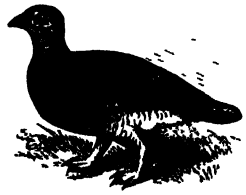

Red Grouse (*Tagopus Scoticus*)

Grouse, *n* [Perhaps from *gorse*, furze or heath, whence *gorcock*, for *gorse cock*, the red grouse, W. *grug ŵr*, i e, heath hen Cf Per *khurŏs* or *khoŏs*, a dunghill cock] (*Ornith*) A stout legged rasorial bird, having feathered feet and a very short bill, and highly prized for food The ruffled grouse (*Bonasia umbellus*) called *pheasant* in the Middle, and *partridge* in the New English States The red grouse of England is the *T. rufus* (or *Lagopus*) *Scoticus*

Grouse, *v i* To seek or shoot grouse

Grout, *n* [A S *grût*, Icel *grautr*, M H Ger *grûz*, N H Ger *grausz* See GROAT and GRIT]
1 Coarse meal, pollard *King*
2 Liquor with malt infused for ale or beer before it is fully boiled, a kind of thick ale *Halliwell*
3 Lees, grounds, dregs, sediment "*Grouts* of tea" *Dickens*
4 A thin, coarse mortar, used for pouring into the joints of masonry and brick work, also, a finer material, used in finishing the best ceilings *Gwilt.*
5 A kind of wild apple *Johnson*

Grout, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GROUTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* GROUTING] To fill up with grout, as the joints between stones

Grout'ing, *n* 1. The process of filling in or finishing with grout *Gwilt*
2 The grout thus filled in

Grŏut'nol, *n* The same as GROWTHEAD, q v

Grout'y, *a* Cross, irritable, sulky, surly, sullen [*Colloq*]

Grōve, *n* [A S *grâf*, grave, cave, grove, *grove*, gravo, *grôf*, pit, from *grafan*, to dig, because an avenue or grove is cut out or hollowed out of a thicket of trees, L Lat *grava, gravea, quarum.* See GROOVE and GREAVE] A cluster of trees shading an avenue or walk, a group of trees smaller than a forest, and without underwood, planted, or growing naturally as if arranged by art, and very generally attaining their full proportions, a wood of small extent

Grŏv'el (grŏv'l), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GROVELED, or GROVELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* GROVELING, or GROVELLING] [Cf L & H Ger *krabbeln*, D *grabbelen, krabbelen*, to crawl, Dan *krarle*, to climb, crawl up, Sw. *krafla*, to creep, to advance with difficulty, Icel *grufa*, to lie prostrate on the ground Cf GRABBLE.]
1. To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground, to lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture

To creep and *grovel* on the ground *Dryden*

2. To be low or mean, as, *groveling* thoughts

Grŏv'el-er, *n.* One who grovels, an abject wretch. [Written also *groveller*]

Grŏv'y, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a grove, frequenting groves. [*Rare*] *Dampier.*

Grōw, *v. i.* [*imp* GREW; *p p.* GROWN; *p, pr* & *vb. n.* GROWING] [A-S. *growan*, D *groeijen*, Icel. *gróa*, Dan *groe*, Sw. *gro.*]
1 To increase in size by a natural and organic process, to increase in bulk by the gradual assimilation of new matter into the living organism,—said of animals and vegetables and their organs
2 To increase in any way, to become larger and stronger, to be augmented to advance, to extend, to wax, to accrue "Winter began to *grow* fast on" *Knolles.*

Even just the sum that I do owe to you
Is *growing* to me by Antipholus *Shak*

3 To spring up and come to maturity in a natural way, to be produced by vegetation, to thrive, to flourish, as, wheat *grows* in temperate climates, rice *grows* in warm countries

Where law faileth, error *groweth* *Gower*

4 To pass from one state to another, to result as an effect from a cause, to become, as, to *grow* pale, poor, wealthy, or less, the wind *grows* to a tempest

For his mind
Had *grown* Suspicion's sanctuary *Shak*

5 To become attached or fixed, to adhere

Our knees shall kneel till to the ground they *grow* *Shak*

Grown over, covered with a growth — *To grow out of* to issue from, as plants from the soil, or as a branch from the main stem, to result from "These wars have *grown out of* commercial considerations" *A Hamilton* — *To grow up*, to arrive at full stature or maturity — *To grow up*, or *grow together*, to close and adhere, to become united by growth, as flesh or the bark of a tree severed

Syn —To become, increase, enlarge, augment, improve See BECOME

Grōw, *v t* To cause to grow, to cultivate, to produce, to raise, as, a farmer *grows* large quantities of wheat

Syn —To raise, to cultivate See RAISE

Grōw'an, *n* (*Mining*) Any rock of uneven composition, decomposed granite *Page*

Grōwe, *n* A grove [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Grōw'er, *n* One who grows, cultivates, or produces, that which grows or increases, as, a quick or slow *grower*

Growl, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GROWLED, *p pr* & *vb n* GROWLING] [D *grollen*, to grunt, murmur, be angry, *krollen*, to caterwaul, Ger *grollen*, O Ger *grullen*, to be angry, from M H Ger *grellen*, to cry angrily See GRILL] To murmur or snarl, as a dog, to utter an angry, grumbling sound *Gay*

Growl, *n* The murmur of a cross dog *Thomson*

Growl'er, *n* One who growls

Growl'ing ly, *adv* In a growling manner

Grōwn, *p p* of *grow*

Growse (grouz), *v i* [N H Ger *grausen*, to make shudder, shiver, M H Ger *grûsen, griusen*, O H Ger *grûsôn, grûwison*, from N H Ger *grauen*, to dread, M H Ger *gruwen* O H Ger *grûen*, allied to L *horrere*, to be rough, to have chills [*Obs*] *Ray*

Grōwth, *n* [The principle of vegetable life] The natural increase of animals and vegetables in bulk by development from a seed, germ, or embryo to maturity, increase in size, number, quantity, strength, &c, augmentation, advancement, production, prevalence or influence

Idle weeds are fast in *growth* *Shak*

2 That which has grown any thing produced, product, consequence, effect, result

Nature multiplies her fertile *growth* *Milton*

Grōwt'hĕad, *n* [i e *great head*, from O Sax & L Ger *grôt*, great, and *head*]
1 A certain kind of fish, groutnol *Ainsworth*
2 A lazy person, a lubber [*Obs*] *Turner*

Groyne, *n* See GROIN

Grŏz'zer, *n* [Fr *groseille*] The gooseberry [*Scot*]

Grŭb, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GRUBBED, *p pr* & *vb n* GRUBBING] [O H Ger *graban*, to dig, imp *grub*, Goth *graban*, imp *grof*, for *grôb*, A S *grafan*, imp *grôf*, N H Ger *graben*, imp *grub*]
1 To dig in or under the ground, generally for an object that is difficult to reach or extricate, to be occupied in digging
2 To beg, to solicit alms, especially food [*Colloq and low*]

Grŭb, *v t* To dig to dig up by the roots, to root out by digging,—followed by *up*, as, to *grub* up trees, rushes, or sedge

They do not attempt to *grub* up the root of sin *Hare*

Grŭb, *n* [So called from *grubbing* or mining See *supra*]
1 A fleshy, dingy colored larva, whether proceeding from the eggs of a beetle, moth, or other insect, especially, a larva of a beetle or weevil

Yet your butterfly was a *grub* *Shak.*

2 A short, thick man, a dwarf. *Carew*
3 That which is grubbed up for food, victuals [*Colloq and low*] *Halliwell*

Grŭb'-ăx, } *n* A tool used in grubbing up roots,
Grŭb'-ăxe, } &c

Grŭb'ber, *n* 1. One who grubs
2 An instrument for digging up the roots of trees, and the like

Grŭb'ble, *v. t.* [Diminutive of *grub*, or a modification of *grabble*. Cf O H Ger *grubilôn*, M H. Ger *grubelen*, N H Ger *grubeln*, to grub, dig] To feel or grab in the dark [*Obs*] *Dryden.*

Grŭb'ble, *v i.* To grovel [*Obs*] *Hopkins.*

Grŭb'street, *n* or *a* A street near Moorfields, in London (now called *Milton Street*), "much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems, whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*" *Johnson* As an adjective, suitable to, or resembling the productions of, Grub Street

I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubstreet* lays. *Gay.*

Grŭdge, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GRUDGED, *p pr* & *vb. n* GRUDGING] [O Eng *grutche, grutche*, O Fr. *grouchier, grouchier, grouciier, groucer, grocer, grouchier, groucer*, to murmur, grumble, complain, from Ger *grunzen*, Eng *grunt*, not from Fr. *gruger*, to craunch or crush with the teeth] To look upon with desire to possess, to envy, to covet; to part with reluctantly, to desire to get back again; —followed by the direct object only, or by both the direct and remote objects

'Tis not in thee
To *grudge* my pleasures to cut off my train *Shak*
I have often heard the Presbyterians say, they did not *grudge* us our employments *Swift*

Grŭdge, *v i* 1 To be covetous or envious, to show discontent, to murmur, to complain, to repine, to be unwilling or reluctant

Grudge not one against another *James* v 9

2 To feel compunction or grief [*Obs*] *Beattie*

Grŭdge, *n* 1 Uneasiness at the possession of something by another, sullen malice or malevolence, cherished malice or enmity, ill will, envy, secret enmity, hatred

Esau had conceived a mortal *grudge* and enmity against his brother Jacob *South*

The itching may not be envy; it may not be imbittered by a *grudge* *I Taylor*

2 Slight symptoms of disease [*Obs*]

Our shaken monarchy that now lies laboring under her throes and struggling against the *grudges* of more dreaded calamities *Milton.*

Syn —Pique, aversion, dislike, ill will, hatred, spite See PIQUE

Grŭdge'ful, *a* Full of grudge, envious [*Obs*] "*Grudgeful* discontent" *Spenser.*

Grŭd'geons (grŭj'unz), *n pl* [Also *gurgeons*, probably from Fr *gruger*, to craunch or crush with the teeth, to crumble Cf L Ger *grusen*, D *gruizen*, to crush, grind, and A S *grut*, Eng *grit*] Coarse meal [*Obs*] *Bean & Fl.*

Grŭdg'er, *n* One who grudges, a murmurer

Grŭdg'ing ly, *adv* In a grudging or reluctant manner

Gru'el, *n* [O Fr *gruel*, for *grutel*, N Fr *gruau*, from A S *grût*, O H Ger *grut, gruz*, N H Ger *grutze*, W *gruel*, from Eng *gruel* See GRIT] A kind of light, liquid food, made by boiling meal in water

Grŭff, *a* [*compar* GRUFFER, *superl* GRUFFEST] [D & Sw *grof*, Dan *grov*, N H Ger *grob*, M H. Ger [illegible], O H Ger *gerob*, probably from A S [illegible] Of a [illegible] *Addison*

Grŭff, *v a* [illegible] *Dryden*

Grŭff'ness, *n* The quality or state of being gruff

Grŭm, *a* [A S *grum, grom, gram, grim*, Dan *grum*, Sw *grym* furious, not from A S *geomor*, sad, sorrowful See GRIM]
1 Morose, severe of countenance, sour, surly, glum grim *Tibullus.*
2 Low, deep in the throat, guttural, rumbling, as, a *grum* voice

Grŭm'ble, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GRUMBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* GRUMBLING] [L Ger *grummeln, grumen*, D *grommelen, grommen*, whence Fr *grommeler*, Prov Fr *gromma* Cf W *grwm*, murmur, grumble, surly]
1 To murmur with discontent, to utter a low voice by way of complaint

I scare not using half his store
Still *grumbles* that he has no more *Prior*

2 To growl, to snarl, as, a lion *grumbling* over his prey
3 To rumble, to roar to make a harsh and heavy sound, as, *grumbling* thunder, a *grumbling* storm

Grŭm'ble, *v t* To express or utter with grumbling

Grŭm'bler, *n* One who grumbles or murmurs, one who complains, a discontented man

Grŭm'bling ly, *adv* In a grumbling manner

Grume, *n* [O Fr *grume*, diminutive *grumel*, N. Fr *grumeau*, It & Sp *grumo*, from Lat *grumus*, a little heap, diminutive *grumulus*] A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid, a clot, as of blood *Quincy.*

Grŭm'ly, *adv* In a grum manner

Gru mōse', *a* (*Bot*) Clustered in grains at intervals, grumous

Gru'mous, *a* [O Fr *grumeux*, N Fr *grumeleux* It & Sp *grumoso* See *supra*]
1 Resembling or containing grume, thick; concreted, clotted, as, *grumous* blood.

2. (*Bot*) Formed of coarse grains, as some clustered, tubercular roots *Lindley.*

Gru'mous-ness, *n* A state of being grumous or concreted *Wiseman*

Grŭmp'i ly, *adv* In a surly, dissatisfied manner; as, to answer *grumpily*

Grŭmp'y, *a* [Cf GRUMBLE and GRUM] Surly, dissatisfied, grouty *Forby*

Grŭn'del, *n* (*Ichth*) A certain fish, the groundling

Grŭnd'sel, *n* The same as GROUNDSEL *Milton.*

Grŭnt, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GRUNTED, *p pr* & *vb n* GRUNTING] [Dan *grynte*, Sw *grunta*, Ger *grunzen*, A S *grunan*, allied to Lat *grundire, grunnire*, It *grugnire, grugnare*, Sp *gruñir*, Pr *gronhar, gronir*, Fr *grogner*, from Lat *grunnire*, O Fr *grondir, grondre*, Pr *grondar*, N Fr *gronder*, from Lat *grundire*, O Fr *gronoer*, from Ger *grunzen* Cf GRUDGE] To make a noise like a hog, to utter a short groan, or a deep, guttural sound

Grŭnt, *n* A deep, guttural sound, as of a hog

Grŭnt'er, *n* **1** One that grunts

2 (*Ichth*) A certain fish, the grunts

Grŭnt'ing ly, *adv* In a grunting manner

Grŭnt'le (grŭnt'l), *v i* [Diminutive of *grunt*, q v] To grunt [*Obs*]

Grŭnt'ling, *n* A young hog

Grŭnts, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish (*Pogonias chromis*) found on the eastern seaboard of the United States, and so called from the peculiar grunting sound made by it

Grŭs, *n* [Lat] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds including the crane

Grŭtch, *v t* or *i* To grudge [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Gry, *n* [Gr γρύψ, grunt, syllable, bit] [*Obs*]

1. A measure equivalent to one tenth of a line *Locke*

2 Any thing very small, or of little value [*Rare*]

Gryde, *v i* To glide See GRIDE *Spenser*

Gryf'on, *n* A griffin See GRIFFIN *Spenser.*

Gryl'li dæ, *n pl* (*Entom*) A family of leaping insects, of which the genus *Gryllus* is the type, characterized by having very long and slender antennæ and legs, large and delicate wings, and wing covers extending often far beyond the extremity of the abdomen grasshoppers

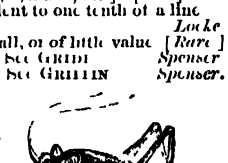

Gryllus (*G viridissimus*)

Gryl'lus, *n* [Lat, locust] (*Entom*) A genus of insects including the grasshopper, and the like

Gry'pe, *v t* To gripe See GRIPE *Spenser*

Gry'pe, *n* [Gr γρύψ, γρυπός, griffin] [Written also *gripe*] A vulture, sometimes also, a griffin [*Obs*]

Like a white hind under the *grype's* sharp claws,
Pleads in a wilderness where are no laws *Shak.*

Gryph'ite, *n* [Fr *gryphite*, N Lat *gryphites*, from Lat *gryphus*, or *grypus*, griffin] (*Geol*) A mollusk of the oyster family, the shell of which has the beak more or less incurved crowstone It existed in the jurassic and cretaceous periods

Gryph'on, *n* A griffin See GRIFFIN

To the exuberant fancy of the East we perhaps owe the introduction of such fabulous and monstrous creations as the *gryphons*, mermaids wyverns, and harpies which form so conspicuous a feature among heraldic devices. *Barrington*

Gua-chā'ro, *n* [Sp *guacharo* and *guacharaca*] (*Ornith*) A nocturnal bird of South America, the *Steatornis caripensis* It feeds on hard fruits, and is valued for its fat *Humboldt*

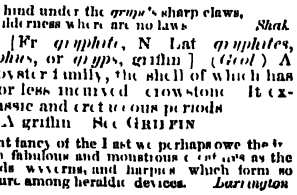

Guacharo (*Steatornis caripensis*)

Guā'co, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant (the *Aristolochia anguicida*) of Carthagena, used as an antidote to serpent bites *Lindley* (*b*) The *Mikania guaco*, of Brazil, used for the same purpose *Baird*

Guā'ia-cŭm (gwī'ya-kŭm), *n* [Sp *guayaco*, from the language of Hayti]

1 (*Bot*) A genus of small, crooked trees, growing in several of the West India islands

2 The resin of the *Guaiacum officinale*, lignumvitæ, or boxwood, found in the West Indies and Central America It is of a greenish cast, and much used in medicine [Written also *guaic*]

Guān, *n* (*Ornith*) A Brazilian bird, of the genus *Penelope*, about the size of a guinea hen, and often domesticated for food

Guā'nā, *n* (*Zool*) The iguana See IGUANA

Gua-nā'co, *n*, *pl* GUA-NA'CŌS [Sp *guanaco*, Peruv. *huanacu*] (*Zoöl*) The (*Auchenia*) *Guanacus*, a species or variety of llama like mammals. It inhabits the Andes, and is domesticated.

Gua-nif'er ous, *a* [Eng *guano*, q v, and Lat *ferre*, to bear, produce] Yielding guano. *Ure.*

Gŭa'nite (40), *n* (*Min*) A translucent mineral, of a white or yellowish color, and vitreous luster, consisting chiefly of the phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, — so called because found in guano *Dana*

Guā'no (gwa'no), *n* [Sp *guano*, or *huano*, from Peruv *huanu*, dung] A substance found on some coasts or islands that are frequented by sea fowls, and composed chiefly of their excrement, — used as a manure *Ure*

Guā'rā, *n* [Braz *guara*] (*Ornith*) A bird (the *Tantalus ruber*) allied to the ibis, being black when first hatched, and of a glowing scarlet color at maturity It is found from Brazil to Florida, and is sometimes domesticated

Gua rā'nā, *n* A preparation from the *Paullinia sorbilis* of Brazil, used in making an astringent drink *Martius*

Guăr'a-nine (gar'-), *n* (*Chem*) A substance obtained from the fruit of *Paullinia sorbilis*

Guăr'an tee' (găr'an tee'), *n* (*Law*)

1 A promise to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some duty, in case of the failure of another person, who is, in the first instance liable to such payment or performance, a warranty, a security Same as GUARANTY

His interest seemed to be a *guarantee* for his zeal *Macaulay*

2 One who binds himself to see the undertaking of another performed

☞ *Guarantor* is the word more correctly used in this sense

3 The person to whom a guaranty is made, — the correlative of *guarantor*

Guăr'an tee' (găr'an tee'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GUARANTEED, *p pr* & *vb n* GUARANTEEING] (*Law*) To undertake or engage for the payment of a debt, or the performance of a duty, by another person, to undertake to secure to another at all events, to make sure, to warrant, to secure the performance of, as, to *guarantee* the execution of a treaty

The United States shall *guarantee* to every State in this Union a republican form of government *Constitution of U S*

Guăr'an tor' (găr'an tôr'), *n* (*Law*) (*a*) One who makes or gives a guaranty, a warrantor, a surety (*b*) One who engages to secure another in any right or possession

Guăr'an ty (găr'an tỹ), *n* [O Fr *guarantie*, N Fr *garantie*, Pr *guarentia, garentia*, Sp & Pg *garantia*, It *guarentia*, from O Fr *guarantir*, N Fr *garantir*, Pr *garentir*, Sp & Pg *garantir*, It *guarantire, guarentire*, to warrant, from O Fr *guarant*, N Fr *garant*, Pr *guarran, garren*, Sp *garante*, O It *guarento*, L Lat *warens*, O H Ger *werent*, O Frics *werand, warend*, a warranter, from O H Ger *weren*, to warrant, guard, keep] (*Law*) An undertaking to answer for the payment of some debt or the performance of some contract or duty, of another, in case of the failure of such other to pay or perform, a warranty a security

Guăr'an tỹ, (găr'an tỹ), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GUARANTIED, *p pr* & *vb n* GUARANTYING]

1 (*Law*) To undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated to undertake to be answerable for the debt or default of another, to engage to answer for the performance of some promise or duty by another in case of a failure by the latter to perform

2 To undertake to secure to another, at all events

3 To indemnify, to save harmless

☞ *Guaranty* is the prevalent form of writing the word among legal writers and in law-books, in the United States both for the verb and the substantive *Guarantee* is the form most commonly used in England

Guărd (gard, 72), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GUARDED, *p pr* & *vb n* GUARDING] [O Fr *guarder, warder*, N Fr *garder*, Pr Sp, & Pg *guardar*, It *guardare*, from O H Ger *warten*, to see, look, observe, guard, N H Ger *warten*, O Sax *wardôn*, A S *weardian*, Eng *ward*]

1 To protect from danger, to secure against surprise, attack, or injury, to keep in safety, to defend, to shelter to shield from surprise or attack, to protect by attendance, to accompany for protection

For Heaven still *guards* the right *Shak.*

2 To protect the edge of especially with an ornamental border, hence, to fasten or ornament with lace and the like

The body of your discourse is sometime *guarded* with fragments and the guards are but slightly basted on neither *Shak*

3 To fasten by binding, to gird [*Obs*] *B Jon*

Syn - To defend, protect, shield, keep, watch

Guărd, *v i* To watch by way of caution or defense, to be cautious, to be in a state of defense or safety, as, careful persons *guard* against mistakes or against temptations

Guărd (gird), *n* [O Fr *guarde*, N Fr *garde*, Pr & Sp *guarda*, It & Sp *guardia*, Goth *vardja*, O H Ger *warto, warta*, Eng *ward* See *supra*]

1 That which guards or secures from injury, danger, exposure, or attack, as, (*a*) A man or body of men stationed to protect a person or position, a watch, a sentinel "The *guard* which kept the door of the king's house" **1 *Kings* xiv. 28.** (*b*) One who has charge of a mail coach or a railway train, a conductor [*Eng.*] (*c*) An expression or admission intended to secure against objections or censure.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I *Attorney.*

2 Any fixture or attachment designed to protect or secure against injury, soiling, or defacement, theft or loss, as, (*a*) Part of a sword hilt which protects the hand (*b*) Ornamental lace or hem protecting the edge of a garment (*c*) A chain or cord for fastening a time piece to one's person (*d*) A fence to prevent falling from the deck of a vessel (*e*) A widening of the deck of a steamboat by a framework of strong timbers, which curve out on each side to the water wheel, and protect it and the shaft against collision

3 (*Fencing*) A posture of defense

Advanced guard, or *vanguard* (*Mil*), a body of troops either horse or foot, marching before an army or division, to prevent surprise, or give notice of danger —*Grand guard*, one of the posts of the second line belonging to a system of advance posts of an army *Mahan* — *Guard mounting*, the parade of mounting on a guard — *Life guard*, a body of select troops, whose duty is to defend the person of a prince or other officer —*Off the guard*, in a careless state, inattentive —*On guard*, acting or serving as a guard —*On the guard*, in a watchful state, vigilant —*Rear guard* a body of troops marching in the rear of an army or division, for its protection — *To run the guard*, to pass the watch or sentinel without leave

Syn - Defense, shield, protection, safeguard, convoy escort, care, attention, watch heed

Guărd'a ble, *a* [O Fr *guardable*, N Fr *gardable* See GUARD, *v*] Capable of being guarded or protected

Guărd'age, *n* [O Fr *guardage, gardage* See GUARD, *v*] Wardship [*Obs*] *Shak*

Guărd'ant, *a* [O Fr *guardant*, p pr of *guarder* See GUARD, *v*]

1 Acting as guardian [*Obs*] *Shak*

2 (*Her*) Having the face turned toward the spectator

Guărd'ant, *n* A guardian [*Obs*] *Shak*

Guard'-bōat *n* A boat appointed to row the rounds among ships of war in a harbor, to observe that their officers keep a good lookout

Guărd'-chām'ber, *n* A guard room

Guărd'ed, *a* **1** Cautious circumspect, as, he was *guarded* in his expressions

2 Framed or uttered with caution, as, his expressions were *guarded*

Guărd'ed ly, *adv* In a guarded or cautious manner

Guărd'ed ness, *n* The state or quality of being guarded

Guărd'en age, *n* Guardianship [*Obs and rare*]

His younger brother had recommended his daughter to his tuition and *guardenage* *Holland*

Guărd'er, *n* One who guards

Guărd'ful, *a* Wary cautious [*Obs*] *A Hill*

Guărd'ful ly, *adv* In a guardful manner

Guărd'i an (gard'i an), *n* [O Fr *guardain, gardain*, N Fr *gardien*, Pr & Sp *guardian*, It *guardiano*, L Lat *guardianus* See GUARD, *v*]

1 One who guards, preserves, or secures, one to whom any person or thing is committed for protection, security, or preservation from injury, a warden

2 (*Law*) One who has, or is entitled to, the custody of the person or property of an infant, a minor without having parents, or a person who is incapable of managing his own affairs

Guard'i an, *a* Performing, or appropriate to, the office of a protector, as, a *guardian* angel, *guardian* care

Guărd'i an age, *n* Guardianship [*Obs*]

Guărd'i an ăge, *n* Guardianship [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Guărd'i an ess, *n* A female guardian *Beau & Fl.*

Guărd'i an less, *a* Without a guardian

A lady, *guardianless*,
Left to the push of all allurement *Marston*

Guărd'i-an ship, *n* The office of a guardian, protection, care, watch

Guărd'less, *a* Without a guard or defense.

Guard'-rōom (28), *n* A room for the accommodation of guards

Guard'-ship, *n* A vessel of war appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbor or river, and also, in the English service, to receive impressed seamen

Guard'ship, *n* Care, protection [*Obs*] *Swift.*

Guăr'ish (găr'ish), *v t* [O Fr *guarir, garir, warir*, N Fr *guerir*, Pr *garir*, O Sp *guarir*, N. Sp *guarecer*, It *guarire, guerire*, from Goth *varjan*, A S *warian*, O H Ger *werjan*, N H. Ger. *wehren*, to defend, guard] To heal [*Obs.*]

She did the best
His grievous hurt to *guarish* *Spenser.*

Guā'vā (gwa'va) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Sp *guayaba, guayabo*, Fr *guayave, goyave, guayavier, goyavier*, N. Lat *guyava*] A tropical tree, or its fruit, of the genus *Psidium* Two species are well known, the *P pyriferum*, or *white guava*, and *P pomiferum*, or *red guava* The fruit or berry is shaped like a pomegranate, but is much smaller. It is somewhat astringent, but makes a delicious jelly.

Guā'zu-ma (gwa-), *n* A genus of plants possessing mucilaginous properties.

Gŭb'ber-nance, *n.* Government [*Obs*] *Strype.*
Gŭb'ber-nāte, *v. t.* [Lat *gubernare, gubernatum* See GOVERN] To govern [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*
Gŭb'ber-nā'tion, *n* [Lat. *gubernatio.*] The act of governing, government [*Obs*] *Watts*
Gŭb'ber-nā'tive, *a* Governing [*Obs*] *Chaucer*
Gŭb'ber-na-tō'ri al (89), *a* [Lat *gubernator*, governor. See GUBERNATE] Pertaining to government, or to a governor

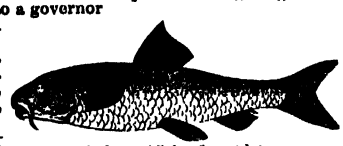
Gudgeon (*Gobio fluviatilis*)

Gŭd'geon (gŭd'jun), *n* [Fr. *goujon*, fr. Lat. *gobio*, or *gobius*, Gr. κωβιός Cf GOGGING and GOUGE]
1. A small fresh water fish (the *Gobio fluviatilis*), allied to the carp It is easily caught, and often used for bait
2 A person easily cheated or insnared. *Swift*
3 A bait, allurement *Shak*
4 (*Mech*) The piece of iron in the end of a wooden shaft on which it turns in a collar or on a gudgeon block, formerly, the pin of any horizontal shaft on which it runs

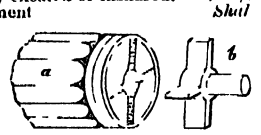

Gudgeon
a, wooden shaft *b*, gudgeon

5 (*Naut*) An eye or clamp fastened to the stern post to hang the rudder on
Gŭd'geon (gŭd'jun), *v t* To fraudulently deprive, to cheat [*Rare*] "To be *gudgeoned* of the opportunities which had been given you" *W Scott*
Gŭle, *n* A sharper, a rogue [*Obs*] *J Webster*
Gŭl'bar, } *n* [Per *gabi, ghebi* from Ar *kafr, kâ*
Gŭl'bre, } *âr*, an infidel, Turk *gaur, ghaour*] A Gheber See GHEBER
Gŭl'der-rōse (gĕl'dĕr), *n* (*Bot*) A species of *Viburnum* (*V opulus*), bearing large bunches of white flowers, — called also *snowball tree* *London*
Gŭlf } (gwĕlf), *n* [It *Guelfo*, O Ger *Hwelfo*,
Gŭlph } from O H Ger *hwelf*, O Sax & A S *hwelp*, Icel *hvelpr*, Eng *whelp*] (*Hist*) One of a faction in Italy, A D 1250–1500, which supported the pope, and opposed the Ghibellines, or faction of the emperor
Gŭr'don (gĕr'dun, 14), *n* [O Fr *guerdon, guerredon*, Pr *guerdon, guardon, guazardon*, for *guardon*, It *guiderdone*, O Sp *galardon*, N Sp *galardon*, Pg *galardão*, L Lat *widerdonum*, from O H Ger *widar*, N H Ger *wider*, against, against, and Lat *donum*, gift, present, or corrupted from O H Ger *widarlôn*, recompense, A S *wiðerlean*] A reward requital, recompense, — used both in a good and bad sense

So young as to regard men's frown or smile,
As loss or *guerdon* of a glorious lot *Byron*

☞ Formerly pronounced *guer'dun*, to a limited extent
Gŭr'don, *v t* [O Fr *guerdonner, guerredonner*, Pr *guardonar, guazardonar*, It *guiderdonare*, Sp *galardonar*, Pg *galardoar* See *supra*] To give guerdon to, to reward [*Rare*]

Him we gave a costly bribe
To *guerdon* silence *Tennyson*

Gŭr'don a ble, *a* Worthy of reward *Sir G Buck*
Gŭr'don-less, *a* Without reward [*Obs*]
Gue rĭl'lă, *n* See GUERRILLA
Gŭr'lite, *n* [Fr] (*Fort*) A projecting sentry-box of masonry at the salient angles of works on the top of the revetment *Lay Cyc*
Guer rĭl'lă (gĕr rĭl'lă), *n* [Sp, literally little war, skirmish, diminutive of *guerra*, war, Pr, It, & Pg also *guerra*, Fr *guerre*, from O H Ger *werra*, scandal, A S *wyrd*, O Eng *werre*, Eng *war*, from O H Ger & O Sax *werran*, N H Ger *warren*, to confound, overturn]
1 An irregular mode of carrying on war, by the constant attacks of independent bands, adopted in the north of Spain during the Peninsular war
2 One who carries on, or assists in carrying on, irregular warfare, especially a member of an independent band engaged in predatory excursions against an enemy [Written also *guerilla*]

☞ The term *guerrilla* is the diminutive of the Spanish word *guerra*, war, and means petty war, that is, war carried on by detached parties, generally in the mountains A guerrilla party means an irregular band of armed men, carrying on an irregular war, not being able, according to their character as a guerrilla party to carry on what the law terms a *regular war* The irregularity of the guerrilla party consists in its origin, for it is either self-constituted or constituted by the call of a single individual, not according to the general law of levy, conscription, or volunteering, it consists in its disconnection with the army, as to its pay, provision, and movements, and it is irregular as to the permanency of the band, which may be dismissed and called again together at any time *F Lieber*

Guer-rĭl'lă (gĕr-rĭl'lă), *a* Pertaining to, or engaged in, warfare carried on irregularly and by independent bands, as, a *guerrilla* party
Gue'rrĭl-lē'ro (gĕr'reel yā'ro), *n* [Sp See GUERRILLA] An irregular soldier, a member of a guerrilla band or party, a partisan
Gŭess, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* GUESSED (gĕst), *p pr* & *vb n* GUESSING] [O Eng *gesse*, D *gissen*, Dan *gisse* and *gette*, Sw *gissa*, Icel *giska*, for *gitska*, allied to A S *gitan*, Eng *get*, to obtain]
1 To form an opinion concerning without certain principles or means of knowledge, to judge of at random

First, if thou canst, the harder reason *guess* *Pope*

2 To judge or form an opinion of, from reasons that seem preponderating, but are not decisive

We may then *guess* how far it was from his design *Milton*

3 To solve by a correct conjecture, to conjecture rightly, as, he who *guesses* the riddle shall have the ring, he has *guessed* my designs
4 To hit upon by accident *Locke*

Your own people have informed you, I *guess*, by this time *Middleton*

Syn —To conjecture, suppose, surmise, suspect, divine, think, imagine, fancy — To *Guess*, Think, Reckon *Guess* denotes to attempt to hit upon at random, as, to *guess* at a thing when blindfolded, to conjecture or form an opinion on hidden or very slight grounds, as to *guess* a riddle, to *guess* out the meaning of an obscure passage It is a gross vulgarism to use the word *guess* not in its true and specific sense, but simply for *think* or *believe*, as, I *guess* the mail has arrived, I *guess* he is at home It is equally vulgar to use *reckon* in the same way, as, I *reckon* the mail has arrived, I *reckon* he is at home
Gŭess, *v i* To make a guess or random judgment, to conjecture, — with *of, at, about*, &c

This is the place, as well as I can *guess* *Milton*

Gŭess, *n* Judgment without sufficient or decisive evidence or grounds, conjecture

A poet must confess
His art's like physic — but a happy *guess* *Dryden*

Gŭess, *n* A guest [*Obs*] *J Webster*
Gŭess'a ble, *a* Capable of being guessed or imagined *Carlyle*
Gŭess'er, *n* One who guesses, one who forms or gives an opinion without certain means of knowing
Gŭess'ing ly, *adv* In a guessing manner, by way of conjecture *Shak*
Gŭess'ive, *a* Determined by guesses, conjectural [*Obs and rare*] *Feltham*
Gŭess'-rōpe, *n* See GUEST ROPE
Gŭess'-work (wŭrk), *n* Work performed, or results obtained, by guess, conjecture
Gŭest, *n* [A S *gest*, Icel *gestr*, Sw *gäst*, Dan *gast*, O Sax, D, & Ger *gast*, Goth *gasts*, allied to Lat *hostis*, or *fostis*, stranger, enemy Skr *ghas*, to eat up] A visitor or friend received and entertained for a short time, a visitor entertained without pay a lodger at a hotel, lodging or boarding house

To cheer his *guests*, whom he had stayed that night *Spenser*

Gŭest, *v t* To act the part of a guest [*Obs*]

And tell me, best of princes, who he was
That *guested* here so late *Chapman*

Gŭest'ĭve, *a* Pertaining to a guest [*Obs and rare*] *Chapman*
Gŭest'-ĭte, *n* Office due to a guest *Chapman*
Gŭest'-rōpe, *n* A rope to tow with, or to make fast a boat [Written also *guess rope*]
Gŭest'wĭse, *adv* In the manner of a guest
Guf faw', *n* A loud burst of laughter horse laugh
Gŭg'gle, *v i* See GURGLE
Gŭhr (gur), *n* [Ger, originally fermentation from *gähren*, O H Ger *gesan*, to ferment] A loose, earthy deposit from water, found in the cavities or clefts of rocks, usually white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ochre *Nicholson Cleaveland*

Gui'ac, } *n* The same as GUAIACUM, q v
Gui ă'cum, }
Guī'ba, *n* (*Zool*) A kind of quadruped resembling the gazelle
Guīd'a ble, *a* Capable of being guided *Sprat*
Guīd'age, *n* [See GUIDE] 1 The reward given to a guide for services [*Rare*] *Inscoth*
2 Guidance, lead direction [*Rare*] *Southey*
Guīd'ance, *n* [See GUIDE] The act of guiding, the superintendence of a guide, direction, government, a leading

His studies were without *guidance* and without plan *Macaulay*

Guīde (gīd, 72), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GUIDED, *p pr* & *vb n* GUIDING] [Fr *guider*, Pr *guidar guiar*, *guiar*, Sp & Pg *guiar*, It *guidare* from Goth *vitan* to watch over, give heed to, A S *witan*]
1 To lead or direct in a way to conduct in a course or path, to pilot as, to *guide* an enemy or a traveler who is not acquainted with the road or course

I wish you'd *guide* me to your sovereign's court *Shak*

2 To regulate and manage, to direct, to order, to superintend the training or education of to instruct and influence intellectually and morally, to train, to influence

He will *guide* his affairs with discretion *Ps* cxii 5

Guīde, *n* [Fr *guide*, Pr *guida, guit*, Sp *guia*, It *guida* See *supra*]
1 A person who leads or directs another in his way or course, a conductor
2 One who directs another in his conduct or course of life, a director, a regulator

He will be our *guide*, even unto death *Ps* xlviii 14

3 (*Mil*) A non commissioned officer placed on the directing flank of each subdivision of a column of troops to conduct it His duty is to follow in the trace of, to keep at the proper distance from, and to maintain the step of, the leading guide
Guīde'-bārs, *n pl* (*Mach*) The parts of a steam-engine on which the cross head slides, and by which it is kept parallel to the cylinder, being a substitute for the parallel motion, — called also *guides, guide blocks, slide rods*, and *slides*

Guide-bars

Guīde'less, *a* Destitute of a guide *Dryden.*
Guīde'-pōst *n* A post at the fork of a road, to direct travelers in the way
Guīd'er, *n* A guide, a director [*Obs*] *Shak.*
Guīd'er ess, *n* A female guide [*Obs*] *Chaucer*
Guī'don (gī'don), *n* [Fr *guidon* See GUIDE, *v*]
1 A small flag or streamer, as that carried by cavalry, or that used to direct the movements of a body of infantry or to make signals at sea, also, the flag of a guild or fraternity In the U S service, each company of cavalry has a *guidon*

The pendants and *guidon* were carried by the officers of the army *Evelyn*

2 One who carries a flag *Johnson*
3 One of a community of guides established at Rome, by Charlemagne, to accompany pilgrims to the Holy Land [*Obs*]
Guild (gĭld), *n* [A S *gild, geld, gild*, tribute, a society or company where payment was made for its charge and support from A S *gildan, geldan*, to pay I & H Ger *gilde* D *gild*, L Lat *gelda*, Goth *gild*, tribute, Icel *gildi* value worth]
1 An association of men belonging to the same class, or engaged in kindred pursuits, formed for mutual aid and protection a business fraternity, as the Stationers' *Guild* the Ironmongers' *Guild* They were originally licensed by the government, and endowed with special privileges and authority
2 A guildhall [*Obs*] *Spenser*
Guild'a ble, *a* Liable to a tax [*Obs*] *Spelman*
Guild'er, *n* See GILDER
Guild'hall (gĭld'hawl) *n* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assemble
Guīle (gīl, 72), *n* [O Fr *guile, guile*, Pr *guilar* See *supra*] [*Obs*]
1 To disguise craftily to conceal *Spenser*
2 To deceive to delude *Spenser*
Guīle'ful *a* Full of guile characterized by cunning, deceit, or treachery, guilty "A *guileful* hierarchy" *Milton*
Guīle'ful ly *adv* In a guileful manner
Guīle'ful ness, *n* The state or quality of being guileful *Sherwood*
Guīle'less *a* Free from guile or deceit artless
Guīle'less ly *adv* In a guileless manner
Guīle'less ness, *n* State or quality of being guileless freedom from guile or deceit
Guīl'er, *n* One who betrays into danger by insidious arts [*Obs*] *Spenser*
Guil le mŏt' (gĭl le mŏt'), *n* [Fr so called from the name of the inventor] A turned comma used as a mark of a quotation thus [ ] — in the plural, applied both to the turned commas and to the apostrophes, used to indicate a quotation as thus ["'"], quotation marks or points [*Rare*]

Guillemot (*Uria troile*).

Guil'le mŏt' (gĭl'le mŏt'), *n* [Fr *guillemot* W *chwilawg*] A marine diving bird of the genus *Uria*, having very stout legs and three completely webbed toes, allied to the penguins, auks and divers, and found in the northern parts of Europe Asia and America The common guillemot, or willock, is the *U troile*, the black guillemot, or dovekie, is the *U grylle*
Guil'le vāt', *n* [Fr *guillevat*, from *guiller*, to work, ferment, from Armor *goall*, ferment, yeast] A vat for fermenting liquors.
Guil'loche (gĭl lŏsh'), *n* [Fr *guilloche*, from the inventor, named *Guillot*] (*Arch*) An ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisted over each other in a continued series *Gwilt*

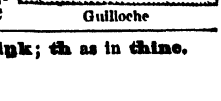
Guilloche

Gull'lo-tine' (gĭl'lo-teen') (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Fr., from *Guillotin*, a French physician, though he was neither the inventor nor the introducer of it, but merely proposed, in the Constituent Assembly of 1789, to abolish the usual mode of decapitation, and use machinery which would dispense with the ax or sword The instrument was invented by Dr Antoine Louis, in 1792, and was at first called *Louison* or *Louisette*, but this name was soon superseded by that of *Guillotine*, first used in a satirical song published in a royalist newspaper of the day] An engine or machine for beheading a person by the stroke of a heavy ax or cutter, which is raised by a cord and let fall upon the neck of the victim

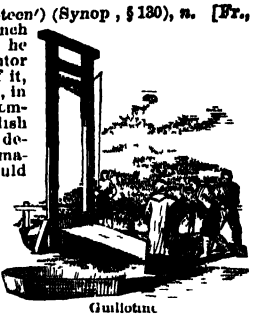

Guillotine

Gull'lo-tine' (gĭl'lo-teen'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GUILLOTINED, *p pr* & *vb n* GUILLOTINING] [Fr *guillotiner*] To behead with the guillotine

Gullis, *n* A plant, the corn marigold

Guilt (gĭlt), *n* [A S *gylt*, crime, Ger *gelt*, impost, rent, *gelten*, to pay the rent, from *gelten*, to be worth, to cost, O Ger to requite, to pay, V S *gel dan*, *gildan*, to pay, probably originally signifying the fine or mulct paid for an offense, and afterward the offense itself]

1 The criminality and consequent exposure to punishment resulting from willful disobedience of law, or from morally wrong action crime criminality, neglect to obey, or transgression of, right principle, offense against right

Satan had not to answer but stood struck
With *guilt* of his own sin *Milton.*

2 Exposure to any legal penalty or forfeiture

A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade *Kent*

Guilt'i ly, *adv* In a guilty manner

Guilt'i ness, *n* The quality or state of being guilty, wickedness, criminality, *guilt*

Guilt'less, *a* 1 Free from guilt, crime, or offense, not guilty, innocent, not liable to a charge

The Lord will not hold him *guiltless* that taketh his name in vain *Ex* xx 7

2. Without experience or trial

Such gardening tools as art yet rude,
Guiltless of fire, had formed *Milton*

Guilt'less ly, *adv* In a guiltless manner

Guilt'less ness, *n* The quality or state of being guiltless *Sidney*

Guilt'-sick, *a* Made sick by guilt, or the consciousness of guilt "A *guilt-sick* conscience" *B & Fl*

Guilt'y (gĭlt'y), *a* [*compar* GUILTIER, *superl* GUILTIEST] [A S *gyltig*, a party to an action See GUILT]

1 Evincing guilt, justly exposed to penalty criminal and ill deserving morally delinquent wicked, corrupt, — used with *of*, and usually followed by the crime, sometimes by the punishment

They answered and said, He is *guilty* of death *Matt* xxvi 66
Nor he, nor you were *guilty* of the strife *Dryden*

2 Conscious cognizant [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

3 Condemned to payment [*Obs and rare*] *Dryden*

Guilt'y-like, *adv* Guiltily [*Obs*] *Shal*

Guim'bard, *n* [Fr *guimbarde*] A Jew's harp [*Rare*] *Maunder*

Guin'ea (gĭn'e), *n* [From *Guinea*, in Africa, abounding in gold] A gold coin of England current for twenty one shillings sterling, or about five dollars, but no longer issued

The *guinea*, so called from the Guinea gold out of which it was first struck was proclaimed in 1663, and to go for twenty shillings, but it never went for less than twenty one shillings *Pinkerton*

Guin'ea-cŏrn, *n* (*Bot*) The great or Indian millet, a variety of the *Sorghum vulgare*.

Guin'ea-di ŏp'per, *n.* One who cheats by dropping guineas

Guin'ea-fowl, *n* (*Ornith*) A fowl (the *Numida meleagris*), closely allied to the peacocks and to the turkeys, originally brought from Africa It is larger than the common hen, has a colored fleshy horn on each side of the head, and is of a dark gray color, variegated with small white spots, — called also *guinea hen*.

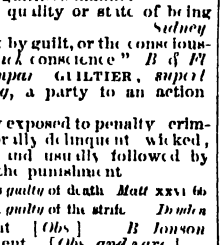

Guinea-fowl

Guin'ea-grāins, *n pl* Grains of paradise

Guin'ea-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A tall strong forage grass (*Panicum maximum* of Jacquin), introduced from the west coast of Africa into the West Indies and Southern States of America *Simmonds*

Guin'ea-hĕn, *n* See GUINEA FOWL.

Guin'ea-pĕp'per, *n* (*Bot*) The seeds of two different plants of the genus *Amomum* (*A granaparadisi*, and *A grandiflorum*), found in Africa and the East India Islands, having a hot, biting taste, and, being aromatic and stimulant, much used as a condiment, grains of paradise, also, Cayenne pepper. See GRAINS OF PARADISE

Guin'ea-pig, *n* [Probably a mistake for *Guanapig*] (*Zool*) A small Brazilian rodent, the *Cavia cobaya* It is about seven inches in length, and of a white color, with spots of orange and black

Guinea-pig

Guin'ea-worm (-wûrm), *n* (*Zool*) An entozoid worm found in Africa (the *Filaria medinensis*), that burrows in the human cellular tissue It is round, whitish, and attains considerable length

Guin'i-ad (gwĭn'ĭ ad), *n* See GWINIAD

Guipure (ge pūr'), *n* [Fr] An imitation of antique lace, which is durable, less expensive, and equally beautiful, also, a kind of gimp *Simmonds*

Guir'land, *n* A garland [*Obs*] *Holland*

Guise (gīz, 72), *n* [Fr *guise*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *guisa*, from O H Ger *wisa*, L Ger, A-S, & Eng *wise*, Icel *visa*, N H Ger *weise*]

1 External appearance in manner or dress, appropriate indication or expression, garb, behavior, mien "As then the *guise* was for each gentle swain" *Spenser*

A vast, tremendous unformed spectre, in a far more terrific *guise* than any which everyet have overpowered the imagination *Lamb*

2 Customary way of speaking or acting, custom, mode, practice

The swain replied "It never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught human despise" *Pope*

Guis'er (gīz'er), *n* [From *guise*] A person in disguise, a mummer who goes about at Christmas

Gui tar' (gĭ tär'), *n* [Fr *guitarre*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *guitarra*, It *chitarra*, from Gr κιθάρα, Lat *cithara* Cf CITHERA] A stringed instrument of music resembling the violin, but larger, and having six strings, played upon with the fingers, three of silk covered with silver wire, and three of catgut

Guitar

Gŭ'la, *n* [See GOLA] (*Arch*) An ogee, or wavy member in a building, the cymatium

Gū'lar, *a* [Lat *gula*, throat, Fr *gulaire*] Pertaining to the throat

Gŭ'lgund, *n* [Icel *gul ond*, from *gulr*, yellow, Dan *gul*, and *ond*, duck, Dan *and*] (*Ornith*) An aquatic fowl, of a size between a duck and a goose, the breast and belly white, the head mallard green It inhabits Iceland *Pennant*

Gŭlch, *n* [See *infra*] 1 A glutton, a swallowing or devouring [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

2 A ravine, or dry water course a gully

Gŭlch, *v t* [Prov Sw *gulla*, to gulch Icel *gull*, mouthful, D *gulzig*, greedy] To swallow greedily [*Obs*]

Gŭle, *v t* To give the color of gules to *Heywood*

Gŭles (gūlz), *n* [Fr *gueules*, from L Lat *gula*, reddened skin] (*Her*) A red color, red, — intended, perhaps, to represent courage, animation, or hardihood, and indicated in engraved figures of escutcheons and the like by straight perpendicular lines

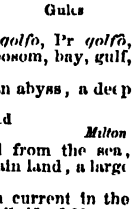

Gules

Full on this casement shone the wintery moon,
And threw warm *gules* on Madeline's fair breast *Keats*

Gŭlf, *n* [Fr *golfe*, It, Sp, & Pg *golfo*, Pr *golfe*, D & Ger *golf*, from Gr κόλπος, bosom, bay, gulf, Mod Gr κόλφος]

1 A hollow place in the earth, an abyss, a deep chasm or basin

He then surveyed
Hell and the *gulf* between *Milton*

2 (*Geog*) A wide opening filled from the sea, the entrance of the ocean into the main land, a large bay, an open sea

Gŭlf'-strēam, *n* (*Geog*) A warm current in the Atlantic Ocean running from the Gulf of Mexico along the shores of the United States, and continuing over the North eastern Atlantic

Gŭlf'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A branching sea-weed (the *Sargassum bacciferum*, or sea grape), having numerous grape like air vessels, and found in the gulf stream

Gŭlf'y, *a* Full of whirlpools or gulfs

To pass the *gulfy* purple sea that did no sea-rites know *Chapman*

Gŭ'list, *n* [Lat *gula*] A glutton [*Obs*] *Fealty*

Gŭll, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GULLED, *p pr* & *vb n* GULLING] [O Sw *gylla*, to deceive, D *kullen*, O Fr *guiller*, *guiler*, to deceive Cf GUILE, GULL, a sea fowl, and DUPE] To deceive, to cheat, to mislead by deception, to trick, to defraud.

The vulgar, *gulled* into rebellion, armed *Dryden.*
I'm not *gulling* him for the emperor's service *Coleridge*

Gŭll, *n.* 1. A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud. *Shak.*

2 One easily cheated, a dupe. *Shak.*

Gŭll, *n* [Corn. *gullan*, W *gwylan*. Cf. *supra.*] (*Ornith*) A web-footed sea-fowl, of the genus *Larus*, with long, narrow wings and with a straight beak hooked at the tip The common gull is the *Larus zonorhynchus*

Great black-backed Gull

☞ Why the word "gull" should be employed to express stupidity, I can not at all comprehend, for the *gulls* are very knowing birds indeed, and difficult to be deceived *J G Wood.*

Gŭll'age, *n* Act of being gulled [*Obs*]

Had you no quirk
To avoid *gullage*, sir, by such a creature? *B Jonson.*

Gŭll'-cătch'er, *n* One who catches gulls, one who deceives or entraps silly people. *Shak.*

Gŭll'er, *n* One who gulls

Gŭll'er y, *n* An act, or the practice, of gulling [*Obs*] "A mere *gullery*" *Selden*

Gŭl'let, *n* [Fr *goulet*, *goulette*, *goulot*, *goulotte*, *gullet*, water channel, Pr *golet*, gorge, defile, *goleta*, gullet, channel, from Lat *gula*, gullet, throat]

1 (*Anat*) The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach, the œsophagus

2 Something shaped like the food passage, or performing similar functions, as, (*a*) A channel for water *Heylin* (*b*) A preparatory cut or channel in excavations of sufficient width for the passage of earth wagons (*c*) A concave cut made in the teeth of some saw blades

Gŭll'i bĭl'i ty, *n* The quality or state of being gullible [*Colloq*] *J Foster.*

Gŭl'li ble, *a* Easily gulled [*Colloq*]

Gŭll'ish, *a* Foolish, stupid [*Obs*]

They have most part some *gullish* humor or other *Burton*

Gŭll'ish ness, *n* The quality or state of being gullish [*Obs*]

Gŭl'ly, *n* [See GULLET]

1 A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water, a gulch

2 A large knife [*Scot*] *W Scott.*

3 An iron rail or tram plate *Francis*

Gŭl'ly, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GULLIED, *p pr* & *vb n* GULLYING] To wear into a gully or into gullies, to make by a gully or by gullies

Gŭl'ly, *v i* To run with noise [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Gŭl'ly-gŭt, *n* A glutton [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Gŭl'ly-hōle, *n* An opening where gutters empty their contents into the subterraneous sewer *Johnson.*

Gu lōs'i ty, *n* [Lat *gulosus*, gluttonous, *gula*, gullet, throat] Excessive fondness for the pleasures of the table, greediness, voracity [*Rare*] *Browne.*

Gŭlp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GULPED (gulpt), *p pr* & *vb n* GULPING] [D *gulpen*, *golpen*, from *golpe* whirlpool, gulf, q v] To swallow eagerly, or in large draughts, to swallow up

In all comic meters, the *gulping* of short syllables, and the abbreviation of syllables are not so much a license as a law *Coleridge*

To gulp up, to throw up from the throat or stomach, to disgorge

Gŭlp, *n* 1 The act of taking a large swallow, a swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once

2 A disgorging

Gŭlph, *n* The same as GULF [*Obs*]

Gŭl'y, *a* Of, or pertaining to, gules "To rear the horrid standard of those *guly* red dragons" *Milton*

Gŭm, *n* [A S *gōma*, palate, D & Sw *gom*, Icel *gōmr*, Dan *gane*, O H Ger *guumo*, *gommo*, N H Ger *gaum*, *gaumen*] The hard, fleshy substance covering the jaws and investing the teeth

Gŭm, *n* [A S *gōma*, Pr & Sp *goma*, It & Pg *gomma*, Fr *gomme*, D *gom*, Ger *gummi*, Lat *gummi* and *commis*, Gr κομμι, Russ *kamedi*, from Gr κομμιοσι, diminutive of κομμι]

1 A vegetable secretion in the juices of many plants that hardens when it exudes, but is soluble in water, as, *gum* arabic, *gum* tragacanth, the *gum* of the cherry tree Also, with less propriety, exudations that are not soluble in water, as, *gum* copal and *gum* sandarach, which are resins

2 (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Nyssa*, — called also *black gum* and *sour gum*

Gum arabic, a gum which flows from trees of several species of the genus *Acacia* found in Africa and the south of Asia — *Gum elastic*, or *elastic gum*, caoutchouc or India rubber, the white juice of a tropical tree (the *Siphonia elastica*), which, when dry, becomes very tough and elastic — *Gum juniper*, a gum resin occurring in the form of whitish tears, obtained from the *Juniperus communis*. — *Gum lac* See LAC — *Gum senegal*, a gum resembling gum arabic, brought from near the River Senegal, in Africa — *Gum tragacanth* See TRAGACANTH

Gŭm, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GUMMED; *p pr* & *vb n.* GUMMING] To smear with gum, to close with gum; to unite or stiffen by gum or gum-like substance

He frets like a *gummed* velvet. *Shak.*

Gŭm'bo, *n* [Written also *gombo*; i q okra, and a soup in which this plant enters largely as an ingredient. Local in the southern part of the United States] A dish composed of okra, tomatoes, and a little mustard together

Gŭm'-boil, *n* A boil or small abscess on the gum, — often caused by carious tooth

Gŭm-cĭs'tus, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cistus* (*C. ladaniferus*), a species of rock-rose

Gŭm'-cōd, *n* [See GUM] (*Med*) A kind of soft tumor, — so called from the resemblance of its contents to gum.

Gum-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *gummi*, gum, and *ferre*, to bear; Fr. *gummifère*, It *gommifero*] Producing gum.

Gŭm'mi-ness, *n*. 1 The state or quality of being gummy, viscousness

2. Accumulation of gum *Wiseman*

Gum-mŏs'i-ty, *n* [Fr *gommosité*, Pr *gomositat*, Sp *gomosidad*] Gumminess, a viscous or adhesive quality [*Rare*] *Kluge*

Gŭm'mous, *a* [Lat *gummosus*, Fr *gommeux*, It *gomoso*, Sp *gomoso*, It & Pg *gommoso*] Gum like, or composed of gum, gummy *Woodward*

Gŭm'my, *a* [*compar* GUMMIER, *superl* GUMMIEST]

1. Consisting of gum, viscous, adhesive

Nor all the *gummy* stores Arabia yields *Dryden*

2. Productive of gum *Milton*

Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir or pine *Milton*

3 Covered with gum or viscous matter "*Gummy* eyes" *Dryden*

Gŭmp, *n* [Cf Sw & Dan *gump*, buttocks, rump, Icel *gumpr*] A foolish person, a dolt, a dunce [*Low*] *Holloway*

Gŭmp'tion (84), *n* [Cf O & Prov Eng *gaum*, to understand, *goam*, to look after, A S *gouman*, *gumian*, *gueman*, to regard, observe, *gyme*, care, D *goomen*, O Sax *gômian*, *gômean*, M H Ger *gouwen*, Goth *gaumjan*, to attend provide]

1 Capacity, shrewdness, address [*Colloq*]

2 (*Paint*) (*a*) The art of preparing colors *W Scott* (*b*) Magilp See MAGILP

Gŭm'-răsh, *n* (*Med*) A cutaneous disease, red gum *Hoblyn*

Gŭm'-rĭz'in, *n* [See RESIN] The milky juice of a plant solidified by exposure to air, one of certain inspissated saps, — so called from their being mixtures of, or having the properties of, gum and resin

Gŭm'-tree, *n* 1 (*Bot*) (*a*) The black gum (*Nyssa multiflora*), one of the largest trees of the Southern States Its small blue fruit is the favorite food of the opossum Most of the large trees become hollow (*b*) A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*, found in Australia, having a straight, branchless stem from one to two hundred feet in height

2. A hollow tree [*Southern U S*]

☞ From the use of sections of gum trees for beehives, a bee hive is sometimes called a *bee-gum* in the Southern States

Gŭm'-wŏod, *n* The wood of the *Eucalyptus pulverulenta*, or blue gum tree, of New South Wales *Tre*

Gŭn, *n* [O Ieng *gonne*, *gone*, *gunne*, *goon*, Ir, Gael, & L Lat *gunna*, W *gwn*, Corn *gun*, probably, like *cannon*, from Lat *canna* reed, tube, or abbreviated from L Lat *mangona*, *mangonus*, *mango*, *mangannum* (Gr μάγγανον, a machine for defending fortifications, O Fr *mangonne*, *mangonnel*, *mangonneau*, a machine for hurling stones, It *mangano*, or, perhaps, from O Eng *gyn*, *gynne*, *gin*, abbreviation of *engine*, though both words are distinguished in the following passage of Chaucer "They dradde non assaut of *gynne*, *gonne*, nor skaffaut"]

1 A weapon which throws or propels a missile to a distance, any fire arm or instrument except the pistol and mortar, for throwing projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder, consisting of a tube or barrel closed at one end, in which the missile is placed, with an explosive charge below, which is fired through a small hole or vent Muskets, rifles, carbines, and fowling pieces are smaller guns, for hand use Larger guns are called *cannon*, *ordnance*, *field-pieces*, *carronades*, *howitzers*, &c

The word *gun* was in use in England for an engine to throw a thing from a man long before there was any gunpowder found out *Selden*

2 (*Mil*) A heavy cannon distinguished from others by its great weight and length, and the absence of a chamber It is used to throw solid shot with large charges, for the purpose of attaining great range, accuracy, and penetration *Benton*

☞ *Armstrong gun* (so called from the inventor Sir William G Armstrong, of England), a breech-loading, rifled cannon, composed wholly of wrought iron in the form of long bars, which are coiled into spiral tubes, and then welded by forging It carries a projectile made of segments of cast iron, built round a cylindrical cavity in the center, which contains the bursting charge [See *Illust* of *Armstrong Gun*] — *Dahlgren gun* (so called from its inventor, an officer in the United States navy), a large gun similar to the *Columbiad* See COLUMBIAD — *Paixhan gun* (so called from General Paixhan, who introduced it into the French service), the same as the COLUMBIAD — *Parrot gun*, a rifled field gun invented by R P Parrot, of West Point, for firing an elongated bullet similar to the Minié bullet, re-enforced by iron This gun has, in reference to the projectile, three grooves, and a twist of one turn in ten feet — *Whitworth gun* (so called from its inventor, Mr Whitworth, of Manchester, Eng.) a breech-loading, rifled cannon, of wrought iron, characterized by its hexagonal bore, rapid twist, and projectile of unusual length

Gŭn, *v t* To practice fowling or hunting small game, — used chiefly in the participial form, as, to go *gunning*

Gŭ'nar-chy, *n*. The same as GYNARCHY [*Obs*]

Gŭn'-bär'rel, *n* The barrel or tube of a gun

Gŭn'-bōat, *n* (*Mil*) A boat or small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns

Gŭn'-căr'riage (-kăr'rĭj), *n* The carriage on which a gun is mounted or moved

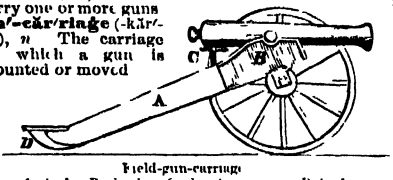

Field-gun-carriage
A, stock; *B*, cheeks, *C*, elevating screw, *D*, trail

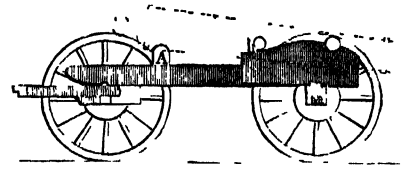

Siege-gun-carriage *A*, bolster

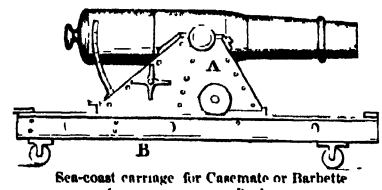

Sea-coast carriage for Casemate or Barbette
A, carriage proper *B* chassis

Gŭn'-cŏt'ton, *n* A highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, or any other vegetable fiber, in nitric and sulphuric acids and then leaving it to dry It is occasionally used as a substitute for gunpowder

☞ By dissolving it in a mixture of rectified ether and alcohol an adhesive liquid called *collodion* is obtained which is much used in surgery to keep the edges of wounds together, and as a coating for abrasions and burns

Gŭn'-dĕck, *n* (*Naut*) A lower deck of a ship where the gun room is

Gŭn'de let, *n* A gondola [*Obs*] *Marston*

Gŭn'-fire, *n* (*Mil*) The hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired *Campbell*

Gŭn'jah, *n* (*Bot*) The dried hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*) from which the resinous juice has not been removed It is smoked, in India, for its narcotic effects *Johnston*

Gŭn'-mĕt'al, *n* An alloy of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for cannon, &c The name is also given to certain strong mixtures of cast iron [*U S*]

Gŭn'nage, *n* The number of guns in a ship of war

Gŭn'nel, *n* 1 A gunwale

2 (*Ichth*) A little spotted fish of the genus *Murænoides*, found on the Northern Atlantic shores

Gŭn'ner, *n* One who works a gun whether on land or sea also a warrant officer in the navy having charge of all the ordnance of a vessel *Totten*

Gŭn'nery, *n* That branch of military science which comprehends the theory of projectiles and the manner of employing ordnance

Gŭn'ning, *n* The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun

In the earlier times the art of *gunning* was but little practised *Goldsmith*

Gŭn'ny, *n* [Hind & Bengal *gon*, a sack or bag of coarse cloth fastened on the side of a beast of burden, to carry grain in] A strong, coarse kind of sacking, made from the fibers of two plants of the genus *Corchorus* (*C olitorius* and *C capsularis*), of India The fiber is also used in the manufacture of cordage and a coarse linen called *tat* *Lindley*

Gu nŏc'ra cy, *n* The same as GYNOCRACY

Gŭn'-pōrt, *n* (*Naut*) An opening in a ship for a cannon

Gŭn'pow der, *n* A mixture of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal separately pulverized, then granulated and dried

Gunpowder tea, a species of fine green tea each leaf of which is rolled into a small ball or pellet *S W Williams*

Gŭn'rēach, *n* The reach or distance to which a gun will shoot gunshot

Gŭn'-rōom (28), *n* (*Naut*) An apartment on the after end of the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, occupied by the gunner or as a mess room by the lieutenants The officers' mess room is called a *ward-room* in the American service

Gŭn'shŏt, *n* 1 (*Mil*) The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot *Totten*

2 The distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun, so as to be effective, the reach or range of a gun

Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of *gunshot* *Dryden*

Gŭn'shŏt, *a* Made by the shot of a gun, as, a *gunshot* wound

Gŭn'smith, *n* A maker of small arms, one whose occupation is to make or repair small fire-arms, an armorer

Gŭn'smith'er y, *n* The business of a gunsmith, the art of making small fire arms

Gŭn'ster, *n* A gunner [*Rare*] *Tatler.*

Gŭn'stick, *n* A stick to ram down the charge of a musket &c, a rammer or rimrod [*Rare*]

Gŭn'stŏck, *n* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed

Gŭn'stōne, *n* A stone used for the shot of cannon Before the invention of iron balls, stones were used for shot [*Obs*] *Shak*

Gŭn'-tăck'le (-tăk'l), *n* The blocks and pulleys affixed to the side of a ship, by which a gun-carriage is run to and from the port hole

Gun tackle purchase (*Naut*), a tackle composed of two single blocks and a fall *Totten*

Gŭn'ter's Chāin [From Edmund *Gunter*, the inventor] The chain commonly used for measuring land It is four rods, or 66 feet, long, and is divided into 100 links

Gŭn'ter's Line A logarithmic line on Gunter's scale, used for performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically by the dividers, — called also *line of lines*, and *line of numbers*; also, a sliding scale corresponding to logarithms, for performing these operations by inspection, without dividers — called also *Gunter's sliding rule*

Gŭn'ter's Scāle A wooden rule, two feet long, on one side of which are marked scales of equal parts, of chords, sines tangents rhombs, &c, and on the other side of logarithms of these various parts, by means of which many problems in surveying and navigation may be solved, mechanically, by the aid of the dividers alone

Gŭn'wale (commonly pron *gŭn'nel*), *n* [Written also *gunnel*] [From *gun* and *wale*, because the upper guns are pointed from it, if the ship carries any] (*Naut*) The upper edge of a ship's side, the uppermost wale of a ship, or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend, which finishes the upper works of the hull

Gŭr'ge, *n* [Lat *gurges*, It *gorgo*, Pr *gorc*, Fr *gour*] A whirlpool [*Obs*]

The plain wherein a black bituminous *gurge* Boils out from under ground *Milton*

Gŭr'ge t [Fr *gorge*, throat Lat *gurges* See GORGE, and *supra*] To swallow [*Obs*]

Gŭr'geons (gŭr'junz) *n pl* [See GRUDGEONS] The coarser part of meal separated from the bran, grudgeons [*Obs*] *Holinshed.*

Gŭr'gle, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GURGLED *p pr* & *vb n* GURGLING] [Cf Gr *gargalizo*, to gargle, It *gorgogliare*, to gargle, bubble up, from Lat *gurgulio*, gullet Cf GARGLE] To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream on a stony bottom

Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace,
And waste their music on the savage race *Young*

Gŭr'gle, *n* A gush or flow of liquid *Thomson*

Gŭr'glet, *n* A porous earthen jar for cooling water by evaporation

Gŭr'gling ly, *adv* In a gurgling manner

Gŭr'goyle, *n* See GARGOYLE

Gŭr'hof ite (49) *n* (*Min*) A compact snowy-white subtranslucent variety of dolomite — so named from a locality of it at Gurhof, in Lower Austria

Gŭr'jun, *n* A thin balsam or oil derived from trees, and obtained in the East Indies It is used in medicine, and as a substitute for linseed oil in the coarser kinds of paint

Gŭr'my, *n* (*Mining*) A level a working *Simmonds.*

Gŭr'nard, } *n* [O Fr *gournal*, *gournauld*, *gournau*, *gournaud*, Ir *gurnead*, W *pen-*
Gŭr'net, } *gueran*, *pen heregrup*, *pen hai arn*, Corn *pen-gurnek*, i e, horn head, or iron head] (*Ichth*) A sea fish of the genus *Trigla*, having a large and spiny head with mailed cheeks Some of the species are highly esteemed for food *Ash*

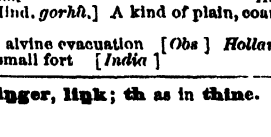

Gurnard

Gŭr'rah, *n* [Hind. *gorhā*.] A kind of plain, coarse Indian muslin

Gŭr'ry, *n* An alvine evacuation [*Obs*] *Holland*

Gŭr'ry, *n* A small fort [*India*]

Gŭrt, *n.* 1. (*Mining*) A gutter or channel for water hewn out of the bottom of a working drift *Page*
2 (*pl*) Grouts [*Obs*] *Holland*

Gŭsh, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* GUSHED (gusht), *p pr* & *vb. n* GUSHING] [L Ger & D *gudsen*, allied to N H Ger *giessen*, O H Ger *guzan*, *guzan*, Goth *gutan*, O Sax *giotan*, A-S *geotan*, Icel *gota*, Sw *gjuta*, Dan *gyde*, to pour out]
1 To flow copiously, to issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid, to rush forth as a fluid from confinement
He smote the rock that the waters *gushed* out *Ps* lxxviii 20
A sea of blood *gushed* from the gaping wound *Spenser*
2 To act with a sudden and rapid impulse

Gŭsh, *v t* To emit in a copious manner [*Rare*]
The gaping wound *gushed* out a crimson flood *Dryden*

Gŭsh, *n* A rapid outflowing, a sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place, an emission of liquid in a large quantity, and with force, the fluid thus emitted
The *gush* of springs,
And fall of lofty fountains *Byron*

Gŭsh'ing, *p a* 1 Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid, flowing copiously, as, *gushing* waters "*Gushing* blood" *Milton*
2 Emitting copiously, as tears, hence, ready or easily made to shed tears, weakly and unreservedly demonstrative in matters of affection, soft hearted, sentimental [*Colloq*]

Gŭsh'ing ly, *adv* In a gushing manner, weakly, sentimentally [*Colloq*]

Gŭs'set, *n* [Fr *gousset*, arm-pit, fob, gusset, diminutive of *gousse*, pod, husk It *guscio* Cf W *cwysed*, gore, gusset, from *cwys*, furrow]
1 A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment, for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part
2 (*Mach*) A kind of bracket, or angular piece of iron, fastened in the angles of a structure to give strength or stiffness
3 (*Steam-boilers*) A piece of plate, at a corner, resembling the gusset of a garment especially, the part joining the barrel and the fire box of a locomotive boiler [See *Illust of Boiler*]

Gŭst, *n* [Lat *gustus*, It & Sp *gusto*, Pg *gosto*, Pr *gost*, O Fr *goust*, N Fr *goût*]
1. The sense of pleasure of tasting, relish
The joyous oil whose gentle *gust*
Made him so frolic *Spenser*
An ox will relish the tender flesh of kids with as much *gust* and appetite *Bp Taylor*
2 Gratification of any kind, particularly that which is exquisitely relished, enjoyment
Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust* *Pope*
3 A capacity for any form of such enjoyment or appreciation, whether natural or acquired, taste
A choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients *Dryden*

Gŭst, *v t* [Lat *gustare*, It *gustare*, Sp *gustar*, Pr & Pg *gostar* O Fr *gouster*, *goster*, *guster*, N Fr *goûter* See *supra*] To taste, to have a relish of [*Obs*] *Shak*

Gŭst, *n* [Icel *gustr*, *gusti*, a cool breeze, *gusta*, *gousta*, to blow cold]
1 A sudden squall a violent blast of wind, a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration "Stormy *gust* and flaw" *Milton.*
2 A sudden, violent burst of passion *Bacon*

Gŭst'a ble, *a* [It *gustabile*, Sp *gustable* See GUST, *v*] [*Obs*]
1 Capable of being tasted, tastable
This position informs us of a vulgar error terming the gall bitter, wherein there is nothing *gustable* sweeter *Harvey*
2 Pleasant to the taste
A *gustable* thing seen or smelt excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth *Derham*

Gŭst'a ble, *n* Any thing that can be tasted [*Obs*]

Gus tā'tion, *n* [Lat *gustatio*, Fr *gustation*] The act of tasting [*Rare*] *Browne.*

Gŭst'a to-ry, *a* Pertaining to gust or taste

Gŭst'ful, *a* Tasteful, well tasted [*Obs*] *Digby*

Gŭst'ful ness, *n.* The quality or state of being gustful [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Gŭst'less, *a* Tasteless, insipid [*Obs*] *Browne*

Gŭs'to, *n* [It & Sp See GUST] Nice appreciation or enjoyment, relish, taste, fancy *Dryden*

Gus tŏ'so, *adv* [It] (*Mus*) In a tasteful manner, elegantly

Gŭst'y, *a* Subject to, or attended by, gusts, stormy, tempestuous
Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tiber, chafing with his shores *Shak*

Gŭt, *n* [L Ger *kut*, *kute*, N H Ger *kuttel*, M H Ger *kutel*, *kutele*, allied to Goth *quithus*, belly, womb, O H Ger. *guts*, Icel *qvidhr*, A S. *cwidh*, womb]
1 The intestinal canal of an animal
2 The whole mass formed by the natural convolutions of the intestine in the abdomen
3 Gluttony, love of gormandizing [*Low*]
4 The substance made by pulling in two a silkworm, when ready to spin its cocoon, and drawing it out into a thread This, when dry, is exceedingly strong, and is used as part of a fish line *Tomlinson*

Gŭt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GUTTED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* GUTTING] [L Ger *kuten* See *supra*]
1. To take out the bowels from; to eviscerate.
2 To plunder of contents, to destroy the interior of, as, the mob *gutted* the house.
Tom Brown, of facetious memory, having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as he pleased *Addison*

Gŭt'tă, *n*, *pl* GUTTÆ [Lat] 1. A drop.
2 (*Arch*) One of a series of ornaments, in the form of a frustum of a cone, attached to the lower part of the triglyphs, and also to the lower faces of the mutules, in the Doric order

Guttæ

Gŭt'tă-pĕr'chă, *n* [From the Malay *gutta*, gum, and *percha*, the particular tree from which it is procured] A concrete juice produced by various trees found in the Malayan archipelago, especially by the *Isonandra gutta* It becomes soft and impressible at the temperature of boiling water, and on cooling, retains its new shape It dissolves in oils and ethers, but not in water In many of its properties it resembles caoutchouc and it is extensively used for many economical purposes

Gutta-percha (*Isonandra gutta*)

Gŭt'tă Se rē'nă [Lat, literally serene or clear drop] (*Med*) Amaurosis, blindness occasioned by a palsied retina

Gŭt'tate (45), *a* [Lat *gutta*, drop] (*Bot*) Spotted, as if by drops *Gray*

Gŭt'tā ted, *a* [Lat *guttatus*, from *gutta*, drop] Besprinkled with drops *Bailey*

Gŭt'tă-tăp, *n* The inspissated juice of a tree of the genus *Artocarpus* (the *A incisa*, or bread fruit tree), sometimes used in making bird lime, on account of its glutinous quality

Gŭt'ter, *n* [Fr *gouttière*, Pr & Sp *gotera*, Pg *goteira*, from Fr *goutte*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *gota*, Lat *gutta*, drop]
1 A channel at the eaves of a roof for conveying away the rain
2 A small channel at the side or elsewhere "*Gutters* running with ale, and conduits spouting claret" *Macaulay*

Gŭt'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GUTTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* GUTTERING] To cut or form into small, longitudinal hollows

Gŭt'ter, *v i* To become hollowed or channeled, as a candle

Gŭt'ter ing, *n* Gutters or channels for carrying off water from the roofs of houses

Gŭt'ti fer, *n* [Lat *gutta*, drop, and *ferre*, to bear, N Lat *gummi gutta*, gamboge] (*Bot*) A plant that exudes gum or resin

Gut tĭf'er oŭs, *a* [See *supra*] (*Bot*) Yielding gum or resinous substances

Gŭt'tle, *v t* [From *gut*, q v] To put into the gut, to swallow, to gormandize [*Obs*] *L'Estrange*

Gŭt'tle, *v i* To swallow greedily [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Gŭt'tler, *n* A greedy eater

Gŭt'tu lous, *a* [Lat *guttula*, a little drop, diminutive of *gutta*, drop] In the form of a small drop, or of small drops [*Obs*] "In its [hail's] *guttulous* descent from the air" *Browne*

Gŭt'tur al, *a* [Lat *guttur*, throat, Fr *guttural*, Sp *gutural*, It *gutturale*] Pertaining to the throat, formed in the throat "In such a sweet, *guttural* accent" *Landor*

Gŭt'tur-al, *n* A letter pronounced in the throat, as the Greek χ

Gŭt'tur ăl'i ty, *n* The quality of being guttural, gutturalness [*Rare*]

Gŭt'tur-al-ize, *v t* To pronounce or speak gutturally

Gŭt'tur-al-ly, *adv* In a guttural manner

Gŭt'tur al ness, *n* The quality of being guttural

Gŭt'tur ine, *a* [Lat *guttur*, throat] Pertaining to the throat [*Obs*] *Ray*

Gŭt'tur ize, *v t* [Lat *guttur*, throat] To make in the throat [*Rare*] "For which the Germans *gutturize* a sound" *Coleridge*

Gŭt'ty, *a* [Lat *gutta*, drop Cf GUTTATED] (*Her*) Charged or sprinkled with drops

Gŭt'wort (-wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant, *Globularia alypum*, a violent purgative, found in Africa

Guy (gī), *n* [Sp *guia*, guide, a guy or small rope used on board of ships to keep weighty things in their places See GUIDE, GIF, and GUIDY]
1 A rope attached to any thing to steady it, and bear it one way and another in hoisting or lowering
2 (*Engineering*) A rope or rod, generally a wire rope, attached to any thing to steady it, and especially to steady and prevent undulations in a suspension bridge

Guy (gī), *n* 1 A grotesque effigy of Guy Fawkes, such as is dressed up in England on the fifth of November, being the day of the Gunpowder Plot
2 A person of queer looks or dress *Dickens*

Guy'len, *v t* To gulle [*Obs and rare*]
For why wotes not that woman's subtilties
Can *guylen* Argus? *Spenser*

Gŭze, *n.* (*Her.*) A roundlet of a sanguine tint, representing an eyeball.

Gŭz'zle (gŭz'zl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* GUZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb n* GUZZLING] [A modification of *guttle*, q v. Cf Fr *gosier*, throat, It *gozzo*, a bird's crop] To swallow liquor greedily, to drink much, to drink frequently "Those that came to *guzzle* in his wine cellar" *Milton.*
Well-seasoned bowls the gossip's spirit raise,
Who, while she *guzzles*, chats the doctor's praise *Roscommon.*

Gŭz'zle, *v t* To swallow much or often, to swallow with immoderate gust. "Still *guzzling* must of wine" *Dryden*

Gŭz'zle, *n* An insatiable thing or person. "That sink of filth, that *guzzle* most impure" *Marston*

Gŭz'zler, *n.* One who guzzles, an immoderate drinker

Gwin'i-ad, *n* [W *gwynsad*, a whiting, the name of various fishes, from *gwyn*, white] (*Ichth*) A fish (the *Coregonus fera*, or fresh water herring) found in North Wales, and allied to the lake white fish.

Gy'all, *n.* (*Zoöl*) The Indian jungle-bull, *Bos frontalis* *Eng. Cyc.*

Gybe (jīb), *n.* & *v* See GIBE

Gybe, *v t* & *i* [*imp* & *p p* GYBED, *p pr* & *vb n.* GYBING] (*Naut*) To shift from one side of a vessel to the other, — said of the boom of a fore-and-aft sail *Totten.*

Gȳe, *v t* [O Fr *guier*, N Fr *guider* See GUIDE] To guide [*Obs*] [Written also *gie*] *Chaucer.*

Gȳm'nal, *a* The same as GIMMAL *W Scott.*

Gym när'gi arch, *n* [Gr γυμναρχης and γυμνασιαρχος, γυμνασιον and ἀρχειν, to govern, Fr *gymnarque*] (*Gr Antiq*) An Athenian officer who superintended the gymnasia, and provided the oil and other necessaries at his own expense

Gym nā'si um (Synop, § 130), *n*, *pl* GYMNĀ'SI A [Lat *gymnasium*, Gr γυμνασιον, from γυμναζειν, to exercise, γυμνός, naked, Fr *gymnase*, It *ginnasio*]
1 A place where athletic exercises are performed
2 A school for the higher branches of literature and science a school secondary to the university or college "More like ordinary schools of *gymnasia* than universities" *Hallam*

Gym'nast (jim'nast), *n* [Gr γυμναστης, Fr *gymnaste* See *supra*] One who teaches or practices gymnastic exercises, the manager of a gymnasium, a gymnastic

Gym năs'tic, } *a* [Gr γυμναστικός, Lat *gymnasticus*, Fr *gymnastique* See GYMNASIUM] Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defense, or diversion, — said of games or exercises, as running, leaping, wrestling, throwing the discus, the javelin, and the like, also, pertaining to disciplinary exercises for the intellect

Gym năs'tic al, }

Gym năs'tic, *n* 1 Athletic exercise, disciplinary exercise for the intellect or character
2 One who practices or teaches athletic exercises, a gymnast

Gym năs'tic al ly, *adv* In a gymnastic manner

Gym năs'tics, *n sing* The art of performing athletic or disciplinary exercises [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Gym'nic, *n* Athletic exercise [*Obs*] *Burton*

Gym'nic } (jim'nik), *a* [Gr γυμνικός, Lat

Gym'nic al } *gymnicus*, Fr *gymnique* See GYMNASIUM] [*Obs*]
1 Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body
2 Performing athletic exercises
Have they not sword-players and every sort
Of *gymnic* artists, wrestlers riders, runners? *Milton*

Gym'nite, *n* (*Min*) A hydrous silicate of magnesia

Gym'no căr'poŭs, *a* [Gr γυμνός, naked, and καρπος, fruit] (*Bot*) Naked fruited, having no pubescence nor floral envelop about the fruit *Henslow*

Gym'no-clăd'ŭs, *n* [Gr γυμνός, naked, and κλάδος, a branch] (*Bot*) A genus of leguminous plants, the Kentucky coffee tree The leaves are cathartic, and the seeds are a good substitute for coffee

Gym'no gĕn, *n* [Gr γυμνός, naked, and γεννᾶν, to produce] (*Bot*) One of an order of plants, so called by Lindley, because the ova are fertilized by direct contact of the male principle, although, in other respects, the organs of the plants are essentially exogenous

Gym nŏs'o phist, *n* [Gr γυμνοσοφιστης, γυμνός, naked, and σοφιστης, philosopher, Fr *gymnosophiste*] One of a sect of East Indian philosophers and religious teachers, who went almost naked, did not allow themselves the use of flesh, renounced all bodily pleasures, and employed themselves in the contemplation of nature

Gym nŏs'o phy, *n* [See *supra*] The doctrines of the Gymnosophists *Good*

Gym'no-spĕrm, *n* [See *infra*] (*Bot.*) A plant that bears naked seeds, as the common pine and hemlock

Gym'no-spĕrm'oŭs, *a* [Gr. γυμνόσπερμος, γυμνός, naked, and σπέρμα, seed, σπείρειν, to sow, Fr *gymnosperme*] (*Bot*) (*a*) Having naked seeds, or seeds not inclosed in a capsule or other vessel (*b*) Belonging to the order of plants consisting of gymnosperms

Gym'nōte, } *n.* [Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, and *νῶτος*,
Gym-nō'tus, } the back, Fr *gymnote.*] (*Ichth.*)
A genus of fresh-water fishes, including the *Gymnotus electricus*, or electric eel, found in South America It has an eel like body, of olive green color above, and is possessed of electric power "One fearful shock, fearful but momentary, like that from the electric blow of the *gymnotus*" *De Quincey*

Gymnote (*Gymnotus electricus*)

Gym-nŏm'e-trā, *n* [Gr *γυμνός*, naked, and *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, eagle] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds having the character both of the eagle and vulture, the lammergeyer

Gym'nŏ-phō'rā sēēs, *n* (*Ornith*) A genus of birds, designated also by the synonymous generic name *Serpentarius*, including but a single species, *S* (or *G*) *reptilivorus*, secretary See SECRETARY

Gypse, *n.* [Fr] Gypsum. See GYPSUM. [*Obs.*] *Pococke.*

Gyp'se-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *gypseus*, Fr *gypsé*, *gypseux* See GYPSUM] Resembling or containing gypsum, of the nature of gypsum, partaking of the qualities of gypsum.

Gyp'sey, *n* A gypsy See GYPSY

Gyp-sif'er-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *gypsum* and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *gypsifere*] Containing gypsum.

Gyp'sine, *a* Gypseous [*Rare*] *Chambers*

Gyp-sŏg'ra phy, *n* [Lat *gypsum* and Gr *γραφή*, writing, from *γράφειν*, to write] The act or art of engraving upon gypsum

Gyp'so plāst, *n* [Lat *gypsum* and Gr *πλασσειν*, to mold] A cast taken in plaster of Paris, or in white lime

Gyp'sum, *n* [Lat *gypsum*, Gr *γύψος*, Ar *djabsin*, Per *djabsun*, Chald *gipsa*] (*Min*) A mineral consisting of sulphate of lime, and 21 per cent of water The transparent varieties are called *selenite*, and the fine, massive varieties, *alabaster* Gypsum, when calcined, forms *plaster of Paris*, it is otherwise known improperly so called

Gyp'sy, *n*, *pl* GYPSIES [O Eng *Gypsum*, from Fr *Egyptien*, an Egyptian, a gypsy, Lat *Ægyptius*] [Also spelled *gipsy* and *gypsey*]
1 One of a vagabond race, whose tribes, coming originally from India, entered Europe in the 14th or 15th century, and are now scattered over Turkey, Russia, Hungary, Spain, England, &c, living by theft, fortune-telling, horse jockeying, tinkering, and the like

Like a right *gypsy*, hath at fast and loose,
Beguiled me to the very heart of loss *Shak*

2 A dark colored person *Shak*
3 A cunning or crafty person [*Colloq*]

Gyp'sy ism, *n* 1 The arts and practices of gypsies, deception cheating, flattery
2 The state of a gypsy

Gyp'sy wort (wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A labiate plant (the *Lycopus Europæus*) Gypsies are said to stain their skins with its juice

Gyr'a cān'thus, *n* [Gr *γυρός*, round, and *ἀκανθα*, spine] (*Falcon*) A genus of fossil, placoid fishes, found in the strata of the carboniferous period *Agassiz*

Gȳ'ral (jī'ral), *a* [See GYRI] Moving in a circular path or way whirling, gyratory [*Rare*]

Gȳ'rant, *a* Gyrating [*Rare*]

Gȳ'rate, *a* [Lat *gyratus*, made in a circular form, p p of *gyrare* See *infra*] (*Bot*) Winding or coiled round, as in a circle *Lindley*

Gȳ'rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GYRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* GYRATING] [Lat *gyrare*, *gyratum*, It *girare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *girar*, Fr *gyrer*, O Fr *gyrer* See GYRI] To revolve round a central point to move spirally about an axis, as a tornado, to move spirally *Ledfield*

Gȳ rā'tion, *n* [O It *gira zione*] The act of turning or whirling around a fixed center, a circular or spiral motion about an axis rotation "The stately and voluminous *gyrations* of an ascending balloon" *De Quincey*

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations* continually repeated the whole circle will appear like fire *Newton*

Center of gyration (*Mech*) that point in a body rotating round an axis or point of suspension at which a given force applied would produce the same angular velocity as it would if the whole mass of the body were collected at that point —*Radius of gyration* the distance between the axis of a rotating body and its center of gyration *Lardner*

Gȳ'ra to ry, *a* Moving in a circle, or spirally

Gȳre (jīr), *n* [Lat *gyrus*, Gr *γῦρος*, from *γύρος*, round, It & Sp *giro*, Pr *gir*] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body a turn or revolution, a circuit "Still expanding and ascending *gyres*" *R B Browning*

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres* *Dryden*

Gȳre, *v t* or *i* [Fr *gyrer*, *giver*] To turn round, to gyrate [*Obs*] *Isp Hall Drayton*

Gȳre'ful, *a* Abounding in gyres [*Obs*] *Drant*

Gyr'fal con (jĭr'faw kn), *n* [O Fr *gerfault* N Fr *gerfaut*, Pr *gerfalc*, Sp *gerifalte*, *gerifalte*, Pg *gerifalte*, It *girifalco gerfalco* L Lat *gyrofalco*, *gyrofalcus*, *a gyrando*, from its circling around before descending on the prey, whence also Gor *geserfalk*.] (*Ornith*)
The peregrine falcon, or *Falco gyrfalco* See FALCON *Schlegel*
[Written also *gerfalcon*]

Gyrfalcon

Gȳ rī'nus, *n* A genus of aquatic beetles including the water flea

Gyr'land (gĕr'), *v t* To garland [*Obs*] "Their hair loose and flowing, *gyrlanded* with sea grass" *B Jonson*

Gȳr'o dŭs, *n* [Gr *γῦρος*, round, and *ὀδούς*, tooth] (*Falcon*) A genus of fossil fishes, having the mouth furnished with rows of round, grinding teeth which enabled them to crush hard crustaceans and fishes, found in the strata of the oolitic period *Agassiz.*

Gȳ ŏg'o nīte, *n* [Fr *gynogonite*, Gr *γῦρος*, circle, ring, and *γόνη*, *γόνατος*, to beget, bring forth] (*Falcon*) The fossil seed of the *Chara*, a plant found in ponds and ditches —once supposed to be a shell *Lyell*

Gȳ-roid'al *a* [Gr *γυρος*, circle, and *εἶδος*, form.]
1 Spiral in arrangement or action
2 (*Crystallog*) Having certain planes arranged spirally, so that they incline all to the right, or all to the left, of a vertical line
3 (*Opt*) Turning the plane of polarization circularly or spirally to the right or left

Gȳ ŏl'e pis, *n* [Gr *γυιός*, round and *λεπις* scale] (*Falcon*) A genus of ganoid fishes found in strata of the new red sandstone, and the lias bone beds *Agassiz.*

Gȳ rō'mā, *n* [Gr *γυροῦν*, to round, bend, from *γῦρος*, round] A turning round [*Rare*]

Gȳr'o mān'cy, *n* [Gr *γῦρος*, ring, circle, and *μαντεια*, divination Fr *gyromancie*] A kind of divination performed by drawing a ring or circle, and walking in or around it *Brande.*

Gȳ'ron, *n* [O Fr *giron*, *gyron*, *queron*, *geron*, Sp *giron*, Pg *geron*, It *ghirone*, *garone*, lap bosom, gyron, from O H Ger *gero*, acc *geron*, M H Ger *gere*, N H Ger *gehre*, Icel *geire*, O Fries *gara*, gusset, gore spear cloth, from O H Ger *ger*, because of the shape of a gore or gusset Cf GORE and L Lat *pilum testamenti*] (*Her*) A subordinary bounded by a line from either angle of an escutcheon, and one from the middle of the adjacent side, or when there are more than one gyron on the shield by any two lines drawn from the circumference and meeting in the fesse point *Barrington*

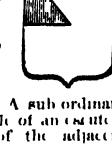

Gȳ'ron y, *a* (*Her*) Covered with gyrons, or divided so as to form several gyrons, —said of an escutcheon

Gȳ'ro scōpe, *n* [Gr *γῦρος*, ring, circle, and *σκοπειν*, to view]
1 A piece of apparatus, consisting of a rotating wheel mounted in a ring or rings, in different ways, for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, the composition of rotations, &c It is a modification of Bohnenberger's machine, and was first devised by Professor W R Johnson, in 1842, by whom it was called the *rotascope*
2 A form of the above apparatus, invented by M Foucault, mounted so delicately as to render visible the rotation of the earth, through the tendency of the rotating wheel to preserve a constant plane of rotation, independently of the earth's motion

Gȳ rōse', *a* [See GYRI] Turned round like a crook, or bent to and fro *Loudon*

Gȳte, *a* Delirious, senselessly extravagant as, the man is clean *gyte* [Scot] *W Scott*

Gȳve (jīv), *n* [See GIVES] A shackle, especially one to confine the legs a fetter "Like a poor prisoner in his twisted *gyves*" *Shak* "With *gyves* upon his wrist" *Hood*

Gȳve, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* GYVED *p pr* & *vb n* GYVING] To fetter, to shackle to chain *Spenser*
I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship *Shak*

H.

H, the eighth letter of the English alphabet, is commonly classed among the consonants, but perhaps without sufficient reason, as it is pronounced with the mouth organs in the same position as that of the succeeding vowel See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 76 H is used with certain consonants to form digraphs representing sounds which are not found in the alphabet, as *sh*, *th*, *th*, as in *shall*, *thing*, *thine*, also, to modify the sounds of some other letters, as when placed after *c* and *p*, with the former of which it represents a compound sound like that of *tsh*, as in *charm*, *change*, with the latter the sound of *f*, as in *phase*, *phantom* In some words, mostly derived or introduced from foreign languages, *h* following *c* and *g* indicates that those consonants have the hard sound before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *chemistry*, *chiromancy*, *chyle*, *Ghent*, *Ghibelline*, &c , in some others, *ch* has the sound of *sh*, as in *chicane* In the Anglo Saxon, and other Teutonic dialects, *h* sometimes represents the Lat *c*, and the Gr. *κ*, as in *horn*, Goth *haurn*, Lat *cornu*, Gr *κέρας*, *hide*, A S *hyde*, *hîd*, D *huid*, Dan & Sw *hud*, O H Ger *hût*, N H Ger *haut*, Lat *cutis* A S *hlinian*, Goth *hleinan*, Lat *clinare*, Gr *κλίνειν*, Eng *lean* Ger *lehnen*, A S *helan*, to conceal, O Eng *hele*, hill, Ger *hehlen*, Lat *celare* —(*Mus*) H is the seventh degree in the diatonic scale, being used by the Germans for B natural

Hă, *interj* An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief With the first or long sound of *a*, it is used as a question, and is equivalent to "What do you say?" When repeated, *ha*, *ha*, it is an expression of laughter, or sometimes it is equivalent to "Well, it is so"

Hăaf (hăf), *n* [Icel & Sw *haf*, Dan *hav*, the sea] The act or occupation of fishing for cod, ling, and tusk in the Shetland Isles *Jamieson*

Hăak (hăk), *n* [See HAKE] A fish, the hake See HAKE *Ash*

Hăar'kĭēs (hăr'kēr), *n* [Ger, from *haar*, hair, and *kies*, gravel pyrites] (*Min*) (*a*) Capillary pyrites in very delicate acicular crystals (*b*) A native sulphuret of nickel *Brande*

Hăbe as Cŏr'pus [Lat, you may have the body] (*Law*) A writ having for its object to bring a party before a court or judge, especially, one to inquire into the cause of a person's imprisonment or detention by another, with the view to protect the right to personal liberty *Bouvier*

Hă bĕn'dum, *n* [Lat] (*Law*) One of the principal parts of a deed, so called, because it begins with this word, signifying *to have* It follows that part of the deed called the *premises* Its office is to determine the quantity of estate granted *Kent*

Hăb'er-dăsh, *v i* To do small trading [*Rare*] "To *haberdash* in earth's base wares" *Quarles*

Hăb'er-dăsh'er, *n* [Either from Ger *habt ihr das*, *herr?* i e, have you that, sir? (cf O Eng *haber dash* ware) or —*ler* probably —from *berdash*, a kind of neck dress, formerly worn in England, or from O Fr *aver*, *avoir*, property, goods, ware, and D *tuschen*, Ger *tauschen*, to exchange, barter, D *tuscher*, Ger *tauscher*, a barterer] A seller of small wares, such as ribbons, tapes, pins, needles, and thread

Hăb'er-dăsh'er y, *n* The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher

Hăb'er-dine', or **Hăb'er-dine**, *n* [O Fr *haberdean*, D *abberdaan*, and *labberdaan*, L Ger *labberdân*, probably corrupted from *liberdeen fish*, i q *Aberdeen-cod*] A dried salt cod *Ainsworth*

Ha-bĕr'ġe-on (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *haubergeon*, a small hauberk, diminutive of O Fr *hauberc*, *halberc*, N Fr *haubert* See HALBERK] A piece of ancient defensive armor descending from the neck to the middle, and formed of little iron rings or meshes linked together

Put on all thy gorgeous arms thy broad *habergeon* *Milton*

Hăb'ĭle, *a* [Fr *habile*, Pr & Sp *habil*, It *abile*, Lat *habilis* See ABLE] Fit, proper, also, apt, skillful, handy [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ha bĭl'ĭ ment, *n* [Fr *habillement*, from *habiller*, to dress, clothe, Lat as if *habitulare*, from *habitus*, dress, attire, Pr *habillament*, Sp *habillamiento* See HABIT] A garment, clothing "The honorable *habiliments*, as robes of state, Parliament robes" *Camden*

Ha bĭl'ĭ ment-ed, *a* Having habiliments, clothed [*Obs*] *Taylor*, 1630

Ha bĭl'ĭ-tāte, *v t* [L Lat *habilitare*, *habilitatum*, to enable, It *abilitare*, Pr & Sp *habilitar*, Fr *habiliter*] To qualify [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ha bĭl'ĭ-tate, *a* [L Lat *habilitatus*, p p of *habilitare*] Qualified or entitled [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ha-bĭl'ĭ tā'tion, *n* [L Lat. *habilitatio*, Fr *habilitation*, Sp *habilitacion*, It. *abilitazione*] Qualification [*Obs*] *Bacon*.

Ha-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n* Ability, [*Obs*] *South*

Hăb'ĭt, *n* [Fr *habit*, Pr *habit*, *habiti*, Sp & Pg. *habito*, It *abito*, from Lat *habitus*, state, dress, from *habere*, to have, be in a condition]

1 The usual condition of a person or thing regarded as that which is had or retained, ordinary state, either natural or acquired, especially, physical temperament, as, a full, lax, or costive *habit* of body

2 Fixed or established custom, ordinary course of conduct, hence, prominently, the involuntary tendency to perform certain actions which is acquired by their frequent repetition, as, *habit* is second nature, also, prevailing dispositions, feelings, and actions which are right or wrong, moral character "A man of very shy, retired *habits*" *Irving*

3 Outward appearance, attire, dress, habiliment, hence, a garment a particular kind of outer covering, especially, a closely fitting coat worn by ladies, as, a riding *habit*

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same
We wore last year *Dryden*

There are, among the statues, several of Venus, in different *habits* *Addison*

Habit of plants (*Bot*), the general form or aspect of plants, or of their mode of growth, the conformity of plants of the same kind in structure and growth *Martyn*

Syn — Practice, mode, manner, way, custom — HABIT, CUSTOM *Habit* is an internal principle which leads us to do easily, naturally, and with growing certainty, what we do often, *custom* is external, being habitual use or the frequent repetition of the same act The two operate reciprocally on each other The *custom* of giving produces a *habit* of liberality, *habits* of devotion promote the *custom* of going to church *Custom* also supposes an act of the will, selecting given modes of procedure, *habit* is a law of our being, a kind of "second nature" which grows up within us

Upheld by old repute,
Consent, or *custom* *Milton*

How use doth breed a *habit* in a man *Shak*

Hăb'ĭt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HABITED, *p pr* & *vb n* HABITING] [Fr *habiter*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *habitar*, It *abitare*, from Lat *habitare*, to have frequently, to inhabit, dwell, v intens from *habere*, to have]

1 To inhabit [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

2 To dress, to clothe, to array

They *habited* themselves like rural deities *Dryden*

Hăb'ĭt a bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* Habitableness *Buckland*

Hăb'ĭt a ble, *a* [Fr, Pr, & Sp *habitable*, Pg *habitavel*, It *abitabile*, Lat *habitabilis*, from *habitare*, to dwell See *supra*] Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in, as, the *habitable* world

Hăb'ĭt a ble ness, *n* Capacity of being inhabited *Ray*

Hăb'ĭt a bly, *adv* In a habitable manner, or so as to be habitable *Forsyth*

Hăb'ĭt a cle, *n* [Fr & Pr *habitacle*, Lat *habitaculum*, from *habitare*, to dwell See HABIT, *v*] [*Obs*]

1 A dwelling place *Bale*

2 A niche for a statue *Chaucer*

Hăb'ĭt ançe, *n* [O Fr *habitance*, O Sp *habitancia*, It *abitanza*, L Lat *habitantia*] Dwelling, abode, residence [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Hăb'ĭt-an-çy, *n* [See *supra*] The same as IN HABITANCY

Hăb'ĭt ant, *n* [Fr *habitant*, Sp *habitante*, It *abitante*, from Lat *habitans*, p pr of *habitare*]

1 An inhabitant, a dweller *Milton* *Pope*

2 (*pl*) (Pe tŏng') An inhabitant or resident, — a name applied to and denoting farmers of French descent or origin in Lower Canada

Hăb'ĭ tăt, *n* [Lat *habitare* See HABIT, *v*] (*Nat Hist*) The natural abode or locality of a plant or animal

Hăb'ĭ tā'tion, *n* [Fr *habitation*, Pr & Sp *habitacion*, It *abitazione*, Lat *habitatio*]

1 Act of inhabiting, state of dwelling *Denham*

2 Place of abode, a settled dwelling, a mansion, a residence

The Lord blesseth the *habitation* of the just *Prov* iii 33

3 (*Bot*) The range within which a species grows, a habitat

Hăb'ĭt ā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *habitare*, to dwell] A dweller an inhabitant [*Obs*] *Browne*

Hăb'ĭt-ed, *p a* 1 Clothed, dressed, as, he was *habited* like a shepherd

2 Fixed by habit, accustomed [*Obs*] "So *habited* he was in sobriety" *Fuller*

Ha bĭt'ū al, *a* [Fr *habituel*, Sp & Pg *habitual*, It *abituale*, L Lat *habitualis*]

1. Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use, or custom

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims *South.*

2 According to habit, customary, as, the *habitual* practice of sin.

It is the distinguishing mark of *habitual* piety to be grateful for the most common blessings *Buckminster.*

3 Formed by repeated impressions, rendered permanent by continued causes, as, an *habitual* color of the skin *S S Smith.*

Syn. — Customary, accustomed, usual, common

Ha bĭt'ū al ly, *adv* In an habitual manner, in consequence of habit, customarily, by frequent practice or use

Ha-bĭt'ū al-ness, *n* Quality of being habitual.

Ha-bĭt'ū āte (yū āt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HABITUATED, *p pr* & *vb n* HABITUATING] [Lat *habituare*, *habituatum*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *habituar*, It *abituare*, Fr *habituer* See HABIT]

1 To make accustomed, to accustom, to familiarize "Our English dogs, who were *habituated* to a colder clime" *Digby*

2 To settle as an inhabitant in a place. *Temple.*

Ha bĭt'ū ate, *a* Inveterate by custom, formed by habit, habitual [*Rare*] *Hammond.*

Ha-bĭt'ū ā'tion, *n* [Fr *habituation*, Sp *habituacion*, O It *abituazione*] The act of habituating, or the state of being habituated

Hăb'ĭ tūde (53), *n* [Fr, from Lat *habitudo*, Sp. *habitud*, It *abitudine* See HABIT]

1 The state of being had, held, or related, with reference to another object, relation [*Obs*] *South.*

2 Frequent intercourse, familiarity [*Rare*]

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company *Dryden*

3 Frequent repetition of an act or feeling, and its resulting tendency or consequence, customary manner or mode of living, feeling, or acting

The verdict of the judges was biased by nothing else than their *habitudes* of feeling *Landor*

Habitué (ȧ bĭt'ū ā'), *n* [Fr *habitué*, p p of *habituer* See HABITUATE] One habituated to a certain place, employment, &c , as, an *habitué* of a theater

Hăb'ĭ tūre (53), *n* Habitude, custom [*Obs*] "Without much do or far fetched *habiture*" *Marston.*

Hă'ble, *a* [See HABILE and ABLE] Fit, proper, able See ABLE *Spenser*

Hăb'năb, *adv* [From *hap ne hap*, let it happen or not] At random, by chance, without order or rule, at all risks *Hudibras*

Hab zĕ'lĭ-a, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of dicotyledonous plants, the fruits of several species of which have a pungent, aromatic taste, that of one species (*H Æthiopica*) being sold in the shops under the name *Piper Æthiopicum* *Baird.*

Hăch'ūre, *n* [Fr, from *hacher*, to hack See HATCHING] A short line used in delineating surfaces, especially mountains, in map engraving

Hăch'ūre, *v t* To cover with hachures

Hacienda (Ath'e en'da), *n* [Sp *hacienda*, O Sp *facienda*, Pr *facenda*, It *faccenda*, affair, business, Sp employment, estate, from Lat *facienda*, pl of *faciendum*, what is to be done, from *facere*, to make, do] A large estate where work of any kind is done, as agriculture, manufacturing, mining, or raising of animals, an isolated farm or farm house

Hăck, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HACKED (hăkt), *p pr* & *vb n* HACKING] [A S *haccan*, D *hakken*, Dan. *hakke*, Sw *hacka*, Ger *hacken*, whence Fr *hacher*, Prov Fr *héquer*, Sp *hachear*, It *accuare*]

1 To cut irregularly, without skill or definite purpose, to notch, to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument "My sword *hacked* like a handsaw" *Shak*

2 To speak with stops or catches, to speak with hesitation *Shak.*

Hăck, *v i* 1 To be exposed or offered to common use for hire, to turn prostitute *Hanmer.*

2 To make an effort to raise phlegm, to hawk, to cough faintly and frequently *Halliwell.*

Hăck, *n* 1 A notch, a cut *Shak.*

2 Hesitating or faltering speech *Sir T. More.*

3 A prostitute

Hăck, *n* [O Fr *haque*, Sp *haca*, O Sp & Pg. *faca* Cf Icel *fâkr*, horse See HACKNEY]

1 A horse, or coach, or other carriage, hackneyed or let out for common hire, also, a family horse used in all kinds of work, as distinguished from hunting and carriage horses

2 A book maker who hires himself out for any sort of literary work, an overworked man, a drudge *Macaulay.*

3 A large pick used in working stone. *Simmonds.*

4 A rack for feeding cattle.

5. A frame for drying fish, or for drying cheeses.
6. A place where bricks are dried before burning
7. The frame, composed of wooden bars, in the tail-race of a mill

Hăck, *a* Hackneyed, hired, mercenary. *Wakefield*

Hăck'bĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot*) An American tree (*Celtis occidentalis*), having the appearance of an elm, and bearing sweet, edible fruits about the size of a cherry. *Gray*

Hăck'bōlt, *n.* See PUFFIN.

Hăck'but, *n* See HAGBUT

Hăck'ee, *n* The striped squirrel, the chipmunk See CHIPMUNK [*U S*]

Hăck'er-y, *n* [Hind *chhakrā*, a cart or car] A street cart in Bengal, drawn by oxen *Malcom*

Hăck'le (hăk'l), *v t* [*imp & p p* HACKLED, *p pr & vb n* HACKLING] [M H Ger. *hacheln, hecheln*, N H Ger *hecheln*, D. *hekelen*. See *infra*] [Written also *heckle*]

1. To separate, as the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine, by drawing it through the teeth of a hackle or hatchel

2 To tear rudely asunder, to break up into irregular fragments "The other divisions of the kingdom being *hackled* and torn to pieces" *Burke*

Hăck'le (hăk'l), *n* [M H Ger *hachele, hechele*, N H Ger *hechel*, D *hekel*, Sw *häckla*, Dan *hegle*, allied to Ger *haken*, Eng *hook*, q v Cf HATCHEL]

1. [Written also *heckle*] An instrument with teeth for separating the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine, a hatchel

2 Any flimsy substance unspun, as raw silk

3 A fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk *Walton*

4 A long, shining feather on the neck of a cock *Walton*

Hăck'ly, *a* [From *hack*] **1** Rough or broken, as if hacked or chopped

2 (*Min*) Having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface, as, a *hackly* fracture *Cleaveland*

Hăck'ma tăck', *n* [A name of Indian origin] The tamarack tree See TAMARACK

Hăck'ney, *n*, *pl* HĂCK'NEYS [Fr *haquenée*, a pacing horse, an ambling nag, Sp *hacanea*, nag, O Sp *facanea, Pg hacanea, acanea*, It *acchinea, chinea*, D *hakkenei* Cf HACK]

1 A horse suitable for riding or driving a pad, a nag, a pony *Chaucer*

2 A horse or pony kept for hire, hence, a horse and carriage kept for hire, a hack

3 A person worn by hired drudgery, a person ready to be hired for any drudgery or dirty work, a hireling, a prostitute

Hăck'ney, *a* **1** Let out for hire, devoted to common use, as, a *hackney* coach "*Hackney* horses" *Hacklyt*

2 Prostitute, vicious for hire *Roscommon*

3 Much used, common, trite, as, a *hackney* author or remark

Hăck'ney, *v t* [*imp & p p* HACKNEYED, *p pr & vb n* HACKNEYING]

1 To devote to common or frequent use, as a horse or coach, to wear out in common service, to make trite or commonplace, as, a *hackneyed* metaphor or quotation

Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So common-*hackneyed* in the eyes of men *Shak*

2 To carry in a hackney coach *Cowper*

Hăck'ney-cōach, *n* A coach kept for hire, hack

Hăck'ney-măn, *n*, *pl* HĂCK'NEY-MEN A man who lets horses and carriages for hire *Barret*

Hăck'ster, *n* [From *hack*, v t] A bully, a ruffian or assassin [*Obs*]

Braves and *hacksters*, the only contented members of his government *Milton*

Hăc'que tŏn (hăk'we tŏn), *n* [Fr *hoqueton*, O Fr *auqueton*, Pr *alcotó*, M D *acottoen*, O Sp *al-coton*, N Sp *al godon*, cotton, q v] A stuffed jacket formerly worn under armor, sometimes made of leather [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Hăd, *imp & p p* of *have* [Contracted from A S *hæfde, hæfed, hæfd*, that is, *haved*] See HAVE

Hăd'der, *n* [Cf HEATHER and HEATH] Heath, ling [*Obs*] *Burton*

Hăd'dock, *n* [W *hadog, hadawg*, from *hadawg*, having seed, seedy, Fr *codog*, Gael *adag*, O Fr *hadot, hadou*, Scot *haddie*] (*Ichth*) A sea fish (the *Morrhua æglefinus*), a little smaller than the cod, which it much resembles It has a dark lateral line, and a spot on each side of the body just back of the head

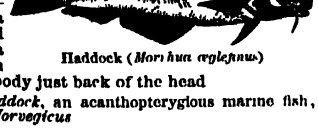

Haddock (*Morrhua æglefinus*)

Norway haddock, an acanthopterygious marine fish, the *Sebastis Norvegicus*

Hăde, *n* [Cf A S *heald*, inclined, bowed down, Ger *halde*, declivity]

1 The descent of a hill [*Obs*] *Drayton*

2 (*Mining*) The inclination or deviation from the vertical of any mineral vein *Ure*

Hăde, *v. i.* (*Mining*) To deviate from the vertical, —said of a vein.

Hăd'dĕg, *n.* [Gr. *ἅδης, ἀΐδης*, usually derived from *a* priv and *ἰδεῖν*, to see, but the aspirate in Attic makes this doubtful] The habitation of the dead, the invisible world, or the grave

Hăd'I wist', *interj* [For *had I wist* See WIST] O that I had known! [*Obs*] *Gower*

Hădj, *n* [Ar *hadjd*, from *hadjdja*, to set out, walk, go on a pilgrimage] The pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina, performed by Mohammedans

Hădj'I, *n* [See *supra*] **1** A Mohammedan pilgrim to Mecca, —used among Orientals as a respectful salutation or a title of honor *G W Curtis*

2 A Greek or Armenian who has visited the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem *Heyse*

Hæc cē'I ty (hĕk sē'I tȳ), *n* [From Lat *hæcce*, this] (*Logic*) [Literally, *this ness*] The relation of individuality conceived by the schoolmen as a positive attribute or essence

Hæ'mal, *a* [Gr *αἷμα*, blood] Pertaining to the blood See HEMAL, and for HÆMACHROME, HÆMADYNAMOMITER, and other derivatives of Gr *αἷμα*, see HEMACHROME, HEMADYNAMOMETER, &c

Hæm'a tŏx'y-lŏn, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of leguminous plants containing but a single species, the *H Campechianum*, or log wood tree

Hem'a tite, *n* See HEMATITE

Hăf'fle, *v i* [Allied to Ger *haften*, to cling, stick to, Prov Ger stop, stammer, falter] To speak unintelligibly, to prevaricate [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Hăft, *n* [A S *hæft*, haft, *hæftan*, to take, seize, D & N H Ger *heft*, handle, O H Ger *hefti*, M H Ger *hefte*, Dan & Sw *häfte*, Icel *hefti*, from M H Ger *haft*, Goth *hafts*, sticking to, allied to Lat *captus*, p p of *capere*, to take, seize] A handle, that part of an instrument or vessel taken into the hand, and by which it is held and used, —said chiefly of a knife, sword, or dagger, the hilt

Hăft, *v t.* To set in a haft, to furnish with a handle *W Scott*

Hăft'er, *n* [Ger *haften*, to cling or stick to See HAFILE] A caviler, a wrangler [*Obs*] *Barret*

Hăg, *n* [A S *hægtes, hægesse, hægtes, hægtesse*, M D *hagetisse, haghedisse*, M H Ger *hegetusse*, O H Ger *hegazusa, hazusa, hazasa, hazessa, hazas, hazes, hazes*, M H Ger *hegxse, hecse, hexse*, O Ger *hāgs*, N H Ger *here*, D *heks*, Dan *hex, here*, Sw *häxa*, probably from Ger *hag* hedge, bush, wood originally wood woman, wild woman, as the hags pass into the wood, M H Ger *ze holze varn* Cf also Icel *hagr*, wise]

1 An ugly old woman, a fury, a she monster

2 A witch, a sorceress, an enchantress *Shak*

3 A wizard [*Obs*] "[Silenus] that old *hag*" *Golding*

4 (*Ichth*) An eel like fish (the *Gastrobranchus* (*Myxine*) *glutinosus*), having a cartilaginous skeleton, a ring like mouth, a strong tooth in the palate, and two rows of teeth, by which it enters other fishes and devours them It is about five or six inches long, and is allied to the lamprey It is found in polar seas

5 An appearance of light and fire on a horse's mane or man's hair [*Obs*] *Blount*

6 A small wood, or part of a wood, marked off or inclosed for felling [*Obs*]

This said he led me over boults and *hags*
Through thorns and bushes scant my legs I drew *Fairfax*

7 A quagmire

Hăg, *v t* To harass, to torment, to weary with vexation, to tire *Hudibras*

Hăg'bĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Prunus* (*P padus*), —so called in Scotland bird cherry

Hăg'-bôrn, *a* Born of a hag or witch *Shak*

Hăg'but, *n* [O Fr *haquebute*] An arquebuse, of which the butt was bent down or hooked to hold it more readily *Lisbrole*

Hag gā'dă, *n pl* HAG GA'DOTH A Hebrew story or anecdote added to the text of the Old Testament for explanation or illustration, a Jewish legend

Hăg'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A kind of fish See HAG

Hăg'gard, *a* [Fr *hagard*, Ger *hagart*, from O Eng *hauk*, now *hawk*, and the suffix *ard*, q v, Pr *aguer*, O Fr *aguer*]

1 Wild or intractable disposed to break away from duty, rough, untamed, as, a *haggard* or refractory hawk

If I do prove her *haggard*
Though that her jesses were my dear heartstrings,
I'd whistle her off and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune *Shak*

2 Having the expression of one wasted by want or suffering having the eyes sunk in their orbits, having the features distorted by pain

Staring his eyes, and *haggard* was his look *Dryden*

Hăg'gard, *n* [See *supra*] **1** An untrained or refractory hawk, which often broke away or flew off "Wild as *haggards* of the rock" *Shak*

2 Any thing wild and intractable *Shak*

3 A hag, a frightful or ugly old woman *Garth*

Hăg'gard, *n* [A S *haga*, Ger *hag*, hedge, a place fenced in, and A S *geard*, yard] A stack yard [*Obs*] *Swift*

Hăg'gard-ly, *adv* In a haggard manner *Dryden*

Hăg'ged, *a* Like a hag, lean, ugly [*Rare*] *Gray*

Hăg'gess, } *n* [Scot *hag*, to hack, to chop, Gael
Hăg'gis, } *taigeas*] A pudding containing the entrails of a sheep or lamb, chopped with fine herbs and suet, highly seasoned with leeks and spices, and boiled in the maw. [Written also *haggies.*] [*Scot*]

Hăg'gish, *a.* Like a hag, deformed, ugly, horrid.

But on us both did *haggish* age steal on. *Shak.*

Hăg'gish ly, *adv* In the manner of a hag

Hăg'giss, *n.* See HAGGESS

Hăg'gle, *v t* [*imp & p p* HAGGLED, *p pr. & vb. n.* HAGGLING] [Diminutive of Scot *hag*, for *hack.*]

1 To cut into small pieces, to notch or cut in an unskillful manner, to make rough by cutting, to mangle, as, a boy *haggles* a stick of wood.

Suffolk first died, and York, all *haggled* o'er,
Comes to him where in gore he lay insteeped *Shak.*

2 To tease, to worry *Halliwell.*

Hăg'gle, *v i* To be difficult in bargaining, to stick at small matters, to chaffer, to higgle

Royalty and science never *haggled* about the value of blood *H Walpole.*

Hăg'gler, *n* **1** One who haggles

2 One who forestalls a market [*Eng*] *Mayhew.*

Hā'gi ăr'chy, *n* [Gr *ἅγιος*, sacred, holy, and *ἀρχή*, rule, from *ἄρχειν*, to rule] A sacred government, government of holy orders of men *Southey.*

Hā'gi ŏc'ra cy, *n* [Gr *ἅγιος*, holy, and *κρατεῖν*, to govern] Government by a priesthood, hierarchy

Hā'gi ŏg'rā phā, *n pl* [Lat, Gr *ἁγιόγραφα* (sc *βιβλια*), from *ἁγιόγραφος*, written by inspiration, from *ἅγιος*, sacred, holy, and *γράφειν*, to write]

1 The last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, comprehending the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes

2 The lives of the saints *Brande*

Hā'gi ŏg'ra phal, *a* Pertaining to the hagiographa, or to sacred writings

Hā'gi ŏg'ra pher, *n* One of the writers of the hagiographa, a sacred writer

Hā'gi ŏg'ra phy, *n* The same as HAGIOGRAPHA

Hā'gi ŏl'o gist, *n* One who writes or treats of the sacred writings, a writer of the lives of the saints

Hagiologists have related it without scruple *Southey*

Hā'gi ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ἅγιος*, sacred, and *λόγος*, speech discourse] The history or description of the sacred writings a narrative of the lives of the saints

Hā'gi o scōpe, *n* [Gr *ἅγιος*, holy, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view] An aperture made in the interior walls of a cruciform church to afford a view of the altar to those in the transepts, a squint [*Eng*] See SQUINT *Hook*

Hăg'-rid'den, *a* Afflicted with the nightmare *Cheyne*

Hăg'-seed, *n* The descendant of a hag *Shak*

Hăg'ship, *n* The state or title of a hag *Muddleton*

Hăg's-tŏoth, *n* (*Naut*) A part of a matting, netting, and the like, which is interwoven with the rest in an erroneous and irregular manner, so as to destroy the uniformity of the work, —called also *hake's tooth*

Hăg'-tā'per, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Verbascum* (*V phlomoides*), the great woolly mullein

Hăgue'but (hag'but), or **Hăg'ue bŭt** (hag'e bŭt), *n* Same as ARQUEBUSE, q v

Hăh, *interj* An exclamation expressing surprise or effort, ha See HA

Hă-hă', *n* [Probably from *haw haw*, a reduplication of *haw*, hedge See HAW] A fence or inclosure made by a bank or ditch, so contrived as not to be seen till one is close upon it [Written also *haw haw*]

Haĭ'ding er ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral consisting chiefly of the arseniate of lime, —so named in honor of W *Haidinger*

Hāik, *n* [Ar *haik*, from *haka*, to weave] A large piece of woolen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs over the turnic, being itself covered in foul weather by the burnoose [Written also *hyke*] *Heyse.*

Hāil, *n* [A S *hagal, hagol, hagul, hagel*, Icel *hagall, hagl*, O H Ger *hagal*, N H Ger, D, Dan, & Sw. *hagel*] Frozen rain, or grains and lumps of ice precipitated from the clouds, when they are formed by the congelation of vapor The pieces of ice, considered separately, are called *hailstones*

Hāil, *v i* [*imp & p p* HAILED *p pr & vb n* HAILING] [A S *hagolan*, M D *hoaglen*, Ger. *hageln* See *supra*] To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapors

Hāil, *v t* To pour down, as hail *Shak.*

Hāil, *a* Healthy, sound See HALE

Hāil *interj* [See *infra*] An exclamation, usually of respectful, and sometimes of reverent, salutation, occasionally, of familiar greeting "*Hail*, brave friend" *Shak.*

Hāil, *n* [A S *hál, hálo, hálu*, safety, Ger *heil*. See HAIL, *a*, and HALE, *a* and *n*] A wish of health, a salutation

The angel *hail* bestowed *Milton*

Hāil, *v t* [O H Ger *halôn, holôn*, to call, N H Ger *holen*, to fetch, to hail, allied to Lat *calare* Gr *καλεῖν*, to call, q v]

1. To call after loudly, to accost, to salute.
2. To name, to designate, to call.

And such a son as all men *hailed* me happy. *Milton.*

Hāil, *v i* To report one's self, as when hailed from another ship at sea, especially in the phrase *to hail from*, to report as one's home

Hāil'-fĕl'lōw, *n* An intimate companion

Hāilse, *v. t.* To greet, to embrace [*Obs and rare*] *Sir T. More*

Hāil'shŏt, *n* Small shot which scatter like hail stones [*Obs*] *Hayward*

Hāil'stōne, *n* A single mass of ice falling from a cloud, a frozen rain drop *Dryden.*

Hāil'stōrm, *n* A storm accompanied with hail

Hāil'y, *a* Full of hail, consisting of hail "*Haily* showers" *Pope*

Hāim, *v t* To inclose for mowing, to set aside for grass [*Obs*] "A ground *haimed* in" *Holland*

Hāir, *n* [A-S *hār*, O Fries *hêr*, O H Ger & Icel *hâr*, N H Ger & D *haar*, O D *hair*, Dan *haar*, Sw *hår*, Goth as if *hês*, allied to Skr. *kêça*, and Lat *cas* in *cæsaries*]

1 The collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal, and forming an integument or covering for a part of the head or for the whole of the body In this sense it has no plural

2 One of the above mentioned filaments, consisting of a long, tubular part, which is free and flexible, and a bulbous root imbedded in the skin "And draweth new delights with hoary *hairs*" *Spenser*

3 (*Bot*) An external prolongation consisting of one or more cells of the vegetable cuticle, of any form, as globular, elongated, or stellated, sometimes containing poison, as in the nettle, sometimes an odorous product (then called *glandular hairs*), as in the sweetbrier, especially, a long, straight, and distinct filament on the surface of plants *Martyn*

4 (*Mech*) A spring or other contrivance in a rifle or pistol lock, which, being unlocked by a slight pressure on the trigger, strikes the tumbler-catch, and unlocks the tumbler

Against the hair, in a rough and disagreeable manner, against the grain [*Obs*]

You go *against the hair* of your profession *Shak*

— *To split hairs*, to make distinctions of useless nicety — *Not worth a hair*, of no value — *To a hair*, with the nicest distinction

Hāir'bĕll, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, the harebell See HAREBELL *Smart*

Hāir'-brăck'et, *n* (*Ship Carp*) A molding at the back of, or behind, the figure head

Hāir'-brāined, *a* See HARE BRAINED

Hāir'-brēadth (-bredth), *n* [See BREADTH] The diameter or breadth of a hair a very small distance, sometimes, definitely, the 48th part of an inch

Every one could sling stones at a *hair-breadth* and not miss *Judg* xx 16

Hāir'-brēadth, *a* Having the breadth of a hair, very narrow as, a *hair breadth* escape

Hāir'-brŭsh, *n* A brush for smoothing the hair

Hāir'-clŏth, *n* Stuff or cloth made of hair, or in part with hair Some qualities are used for the covering of cushions, others for rough garments, &c

Hāir'-drĕsser, *n* One who dresses or cuts hair

Hāired (hārd), *a* Having hair, — used in composition.

Hāir'en, *a.* Hairy [*Obs*] "His *hairen* shirt and his ascetic diet" *Bp Taylor*

Hāir'-glōve (-gluv), *n* A glove of horse hair used for rubbing the skin *Simmonds*

Hāir'-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A wiry grass, not of much use for fodder, as the *Agrostis scabra* in America, or the *Isia carpatosa*

Hāir'-hăng, *a* Hanging by a hair *Young*

Hāir'i-ness, *n* [From *hairy*] The state of abounding, or being covered, with hair *Johnson*

Hāir'-lāçe, *n* A fillet for tying up the hair of the head *Swift*

Hāir'less, *a* Destitute of hair, wanting hair, as, *hairless* scalps *Shak*

Hāir'-line, *n* A line made of hair, a very slender line.

Hāir'-nee'dle, *n* A kind of hair pin [*Obs*]

Hāir'-pĕn'çil, *n* A brush or pencil made of very fine hair, for painting.

Hāir'-pin, *n* A pin used in dressing the hair

Hāir'-pow'der, *n* A fine powder of flour, &c, for sprinkling the hair of the head

Hāir'-sālt, *n* [Ger *haar salz*] (*Min*) A variety of native Epsom salt occurring in silky fibers *Dana*

Hāir'-sēat'ing, *n* Hair cloth for the seats of chairs, &c *Simmonds*

Hāir'-sprĭng, *n* A fine wire in a watch, which gives motion to the balance wheel

Hāir'-strēak, *n* A butterfly of the genus *Thecla*

Hāir'-strōke, *n* A delicate stroke in writing

Hāir'-trĭg'ger, *n* A trigger so constructed as to discharge a fire arm by a very slight pressure, as by the touch of a hair It is connected with the tumbler-catch by a device called a *hair* See HAIR, 4

Hāir'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of sea weed of the genus *Conferva*

Hāir'-wŏrm (hār'wûrm), *n* (*Zoöl*) A nematoid worm of the genus *Gordius*, resembling a hair

Although entozoid, it is frequently found in pools of fresh water, where it deposits its eggs

Hāir'y, *a* [From *hair*] Made of, covered with, or resembling, hair. "His mantle *hairy*, and his bonnet sedge." *Milton.*

Esau, my brother, is a *hairy* man *Gen* xxvii 11

Hāl'ti-an, *a & n* (*Geog*) See HAYTIAN

Hāke, *n* [Also *hauk*. Cf Prov. Eng *hake*, hook, Ger *hecht*, pike See HAKOR] (*Ichth*) A sea fish of the cod family (the *Merluccius vulgaris*), having only two dorsal fins It is often salted and dried *Jardine*

Hake (*Merluccius vulgaris*)

Hāke, *v i* To go about idly, to sneak *Grose.*

Hā'kim (hā'kem), *n* [Ar] A wise man, hence, a physician, sometimes a ruler *Hayse*

Hăk'et, *n* [Prov Eng *haket*, a large pike, A S *hacod*, *hæced*, Id] A kind of fish *Ainsworth*

Hal'berd (hŏl'berd) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *hallebarde*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *alabarda*, It *alabarda*, *labarda*, Grison *halumbard*, from M H Ger *helmbart*, *helmbarte*, *helmbarte*, *helmbarte*, N H Ger *helle barte*, *helle barde*, D *helleboard*, i e, an ax to split a helmet, from Ger *barte*, a broad ax, and *helm*, helmet] (*Mil*) A weapon, consisting of a pole or shaft of wood, a head armed with a steel point, and a cross piece of steel, flat and pointed at both ends, or with a cutting edge at one end, and a bent point at the other This weapon is now rarely used

Halberd (time of Charles II)

Hal'berd-ēer' (hŏl'berd eer'), *n* [Fr *hallebardier*, Sp *alabardero*, It *alabardiere*, Ger *hellebardier*] See *supra*] One who is armed with a halberd *Bacon*

Hăl'cy on (hăl'sĭ-on) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *halcyon*, or *alcyon*, Gr ἁλκυών, ἀλκυών, Fr *halcyon*, *alcyon*, Pr & Sp *alcion*, Pg *alcyon*, It *alcione*] The king fisher See KING FISHER

Hăl'cy-on, *a* 1 Pertaining to, or resembling, the halcyon, which was said to lay her eggs in nests on or near the sea during the calm weather about the winter solstice, which was reckoned about seven days before and as many after it

2 Hence, calm, quiet, peaceful, undisturbed, happy "Deep, *halcyon* repose" *De Quincy*

Hăl'cy-ō'ni an, *a* Halcyon, calm [*Obs*] *Sheldon*

Hăl'cy o-noid, *a* See ALCYONOID

Hāle, *a* [Written also *hail*, A S *hāl*, sound, whole, O Sax *hel*, *heil*, Ger *heil*, Icel *heill*, Dan & D *heel*, Sw *hel*, Goth *hails* See WHOLE] Sound, entire, healthy, robust, not impaired, as, a *hale* body

Hāle, *n* [A S *hāl* See *supra*] Welfare [*Obs*] "All heedless of his dearest *hale*" *Spenser*

Hāle, or **Haie** (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp & p p* HALED, *p pr & vb n* HALING] [See HAUL] To pull or draw with force, to drag, to haul See HAUL "Easier both to freight and to *hale* ashore" *Milton*

Hā lē'ri a (ha-lē'rĭ á), *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, containing several species, called *snow drop trees H tetraptera*, a native of South Carolina, has clusters of fine white flowers, which droop gracefully, and resemble those of the snow drop *Baird*

Half (hăf), *n*, *pl* HALVES (havz) [A S *healf*, *half*, O Sax, O Fries, D, & Sw *half*, Dan *halv*, Icel *hâlfr*, Ger *halb*, Goth *halbs*] One of two equal parts into which any thing may be divided, or considered as divided, — sometimes followed by *of*

In half in two, — a vulgarism sometimes used instead of *into halves*, as, to cut *in half* [*Colloq and low*]

Mr Pecksniff held the patient's head between his two hands, as if without that assistance it must inevitably come *in half* *Dickens*

To cry halves, to claim an equal share — *To go halves*, to have an equal share

☞ *Half* is much used in composition, as, *half* barrel, *half*-dollar, &c

Half (hăf), *a* Consisting of a moiety, or half *Wright*

Half (hăf), *v t* To halve [*Obs*] See HALVE *Wotton*

Half (hăf), *adv* In part, or in an equal part or degree "*Half* loth and *half* consenting" *Dryden*

Half-and-half (128), *n* A mixture of beer or porter and ale

He drank our *half-and-half*, and sat a talking very sociably *Dickens*

Half'-blind'ing (hăf'), *n* A style of book-binding in which the backs and corners are in leather, and the sides in paper or cloth

Half'-blōod (hăf'blŭd), *n* Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both, as, a brother or sister of the *half-blood*

Half'-blōod'ed, *a* 1 Proceeding from a male and female of different breeds or races, having only one parent of good stock, as, a *half-blooded* sheep

2 Hence, degenerate, mean *Shak*

Half'-bōard'er (hăf'-), *n.* One who takes dinner only

Half'-bound (hăf'-), *a.* Having only the back and corners in leather, as a book

Half'-brĕd (hăf'), *a.* Half-blooded; imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding; not well trained *Atterbury.*

Half'-breed (hăf'), *a.* Half blooded.

Half'-breed, *n* A person who is half-blooded; especially, the offspring of Indians and whites.

Half'-brŏth'er (hăf'-), *n* A brother by one parent, but not by both

Half'-cā'dençe (hăf'-), *n* (*Mus*) A cadence on the dominant

Half'-căp (hăf'), *n* A cap not wholly put off, a slight salute with the cap [*Obs*] *Shak*

Half'-cāste (hăf'), *n* One born of a Hindoo parent on the one side, and of a European on the other.

Half'-clămmed (hăf'-), *a* Half-starved [*Obs.*] "Lions' *half clammed* entrails roar for food" *Marston.*

Half'-cŏck (hăf'), *n* The position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch *Booth*

Half'-cŏck, *v t* [*imp & p p.* HALF COCKED (-kokt), *p pr & vb n* HALF COCKING] To set the cock of at the first notch

Half'-dōz'enth (hăf'), *a.* Next in order after the fifth, sixth [*Colloq*]

A sallow prisoner has come up in custody for the *half-dozenth* time *Dickens*

Half'en (hăf'n), *a* [From *half*, A S *healf*] Wanting half its due qualities [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Half'en dēal, *adv* [O Eng *halfendel*, O D *halfdeel*] Half, by the half part [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Half'er (hăf'er), *n* 1 One who possesses half only [*Obs*] *Mountagu*

2 A male fallow deer gelded *Pope*

Half'-fāced (haf'fāst), *a* Showing only part of the face *Shak*

Half'-hătched (hăf'hacht), *a.* Imperfectly hatched, as, *half hatched* eggs *Gay*

Half'-hēard (haf'hĕrd), *a* Imperfectly heard, not heard to the end

And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale *Pope*

Half'-hearted (hăf'), *a* Wanting in true affection, ungenerous, illiberal, unkind *B Jonson*

Half'-hŏl'i dāy (hăf'), *n* A half of a day given up to recreation

Half'-hour'ly (haf'our'lĭ), *a* Done or happening at intervals of half an hour

Half'-lēarned (haf'lĕrnd), *a* Imperfectly learned

Half'-lĕngth (hăf') *a* Of half the whole or ordinary length, as a picture

Half'-mast (hăf'), *n* See FLAG

Half'-mĕas'ure, *n* An imperfect measure.

Half'-mōon (hăf'-), *n* 1 The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated

2 Any thing in the shape of a half moon

3 (*fort*) An outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, placed just in front of the curtain of the main work, and just beyond the main ditch

Half'-nōte (hăf'nōt), *n* (*Mus*) A minim, in value one half of a semibreve, or whole note, and represented thus —

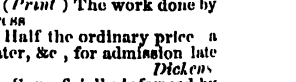

Half notes

Half'-part (hăf'), *n.* One half of a thing, an equal share *Shak*

Half'-pāy (haf'pā), *n* Half the amount of wages or salary, more commonly, diminished or reduced pay, as, an officer retires on *half pay*

Half'-pĕn ny (hāf'pĕn nĭ, hāp'pen nĭ, *or* hā'pen nĭ) (Synop, § 130), *n pl* HALF'-PENCE An English coin of the value of half a penny, also, the value of half a penny

Half'-pĕn ny worth (-wûrth), *n.* The value of a half-penny. See HALF-PENNY

Half'-pīke (hăf'pīk), *n* (*Mil*) A short pike, sometimes carried by officers, sometimes used in board ing ships *Tatler*

Half'-pōrt (hăf'-), *n* (*Naut*) A shutter made of a piece of deal for the port hole of a ship, and having a hole for the muzzle of the gun to pass through

Half'-prĕss' (hăf'-), *n* (*Print*) The work done by one man at a printing press

Half'-prīce (hăf'), *n* Half the ordinary price a reduced charge at a theater, &c, for admission late in the evening *Dickens*

Half'-rēad (haf'rĕd), *a* Superficially informed by reading *Dryden*

Half'-round (hăf'), *n* (*Arch*) A semicircular molding *Gwilt*

Half'-schŏl'ar (haf'skŏl'ar), *n* One imperfectly learned *Watts*

Half'-sēas-ō'ver (hăf'), *a* Half drunk [*Colloq*]

Half'-shĭft (hăf'-), *n* A move of the hand, in playing the violin, a little way upward on the neck of the instrument, to produce a high note.

Half'-sĭght'ed (hăf'sīt'ed), *a* Seeing imperfectly, having weak discernment *Bacon*

Half'-sis'ter (hăf'), *n* A sister by one parent, but not by both

Half'-stĕp (hăf'), *n* (*Mus*) One of the smaller intervals of the diatonic scale, a semitone.

Half'-strāined (hăf'), *a* Half-bred, imperfect "A *half strained* villain" *Dryden*

Half'-swōrd (haf'sōrd), *n* Fight within half the length of a sword, close fight. *Shak*

Hălf'-te-rēte' (hăf'-), *a.* (*Bot.*) Terete, but flattened on one side. *Henslow.*

Hălf'-tide (hăf'-), *n.* The time or state of the tide equally distant from ebb and flood.

Hălf'-tint (hăf'-), *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) A middle or intermediate tint. See TINT

Hălf-tŏngue' (hăf-tŭng'), *n.* (*O Law*) A jury half the members of which were natives or denizens, and the other half aliens, a party jury

Hălf'-wāy (hăf'wa), *adv* In the middle, at half the distance, imperfectly, partially. "Temples proud to meet their gods *half way*" *Young*

Hălf'-wāy (hăf'wa), *a* Equally distant from the extremes, as, a *half-way* house

Hălf'-wit (hăf'-), *n.* A foolish person, a dolt, a blockhead; a dunce *Dryden*

Hălf'-wit'ted (hăf'-), *a* Weak in intellect, silly, foolish

Hălf'-yēar (hăf'), *n* The space of six months

Hălf'-yēar'ly (hăf'-), *a* Two in a year, semi-annual.

Hălf'-yēar'ly (hăf'), *adv* Twice in a year, semi-annually.

Hal'i-but (hŏl'i-but) (Synop , § 130), *n* [D *heil bot*, *heilbut*, Ger. *heilbutt*, *heiligebutt*, *heilbutt*, *hil lebutt*, *hilligbutt*] (*Ichth*) A large sea fish (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*), of the flat fish kind, having a dark back and a white belly It often attains to a very large size, weighing 400 or more pounds, and is used for food

Halibut

Hăl'i cōre, *n* The same as DUGONG See DUGONG

Hăl'i dŏm, *n* [A S *hâligdom*, sacrament, sanctuary, relics, from *hâlig*, holy, and the termination *dôm*, Eng *dom*] Holiness, sacred oath, sanctuary, — used chiefly in oaths [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Hăl'i eū'tics, *n sing* [Gr ἁλιευτικός, pertaining to fishing] A treatise upon fish or the art of fishing, ichthyology [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Hăl'i-măs (Synop , § 130), *n* [A S *hâlig*, holy, and *mæsse*, mass, festival] The feast of All Souls, Hallowmas

Hăl'i ŏg'ra pher, *n* [See *infra*] One who describes the sea

Hăl'i-ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr ἅλς, sea, and γραφειν, to describe] A description of the sea

Hăl'i ō'tis, *n* [Gr ἅλς, sea, and οὖς, ωτός, ear] (*Conch*) A genus of gasteropods having shells resembling in form the human ear, the sea ear

Hăl'i-o-toid, *a* (*Zool*) Resembling the ear in form, ear shaped

Ha lit'u ōŭs, *a* [Lat *halitus*, breath, vapor, from *halare*, to breathe , Fr *halitueux*, Sp *halituoso*, *halitoso*, O It *alituoso*, *alituso*] Like breath, vaporous [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Hăl'i-tŭs, *n* [Lat , breath, vapor] (*Physiol*) The watery vapor arising from newly drawn blood *Brande*

Hall, *n* [A S *heal*, *healle*, *alh*, *ealh*, O Sax & O H Ger *halla*, N H Ger *halh*, Icel *holl*, gen *hallar*, Dan & D *hal*, Sw *hall*, Goth *alhs*, O Sax *alh*, O H Ger *alah*, temple, Ir & Gael *talla*, hall, Lat *aula*, Gr αὐλη, palace]

1 A covered edifice or room, usually of stately dimensions, devoted to public business or domestic convenience, especially, (*a*) A room or passage way at the entrance of a house or suite of chambers (*b*) A room in the houses of magistrates where audience is given and justice administered (*c*) A manor house, — so called because the courts were formerly held in manor houses *Addison* (*d*) A large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution (*e*) A place of public assembly, as, a town *hall*, a music *hall*

2 A college in an English university, or, as in Oxford, an organization differing from a college chiefly in being without endowment

3 Cleared space or passage way in a crowd, — formerly used as an exclamation [*Obs*] "A *hall*! a *hall*!" *B Jonson*

Syn.—Vestibule, entry, court, passage See VESTIBULE

Hall'age, *n* Toll paid for goods sold in a hall

Hăl'le lū'iah } (hăl'le lū'yâ), *n & inter*) [See ALHăl'le lū'jah } LELUIAH] Praise ye Jehovah, give praise to God, — an exclamation used chiefly in songs of praise to God, and as a term of rejoicing in thanksgiving to God

And the empyrean rung with *Hallelujahs* *Milton*

Hăl'le-lu-jăt'ic (-yăt'ik), *a* Pertaining to, or containing, hallelujahs [*Obs*]

Hăl'liard (hăl'yard), *n* See HALYARD

Hăl'li-dōme, *n* The same as HALIDOM *Spenser*

Hăl'li er, *n* [From *hale*, or *haul*, to pull, drag] A kind of net for catching birds

Hall'-mărk, *n* The official stamp of the Goldsmiths' Company and other assay offices affixed to gold and silver articles, as showing their purity [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

Hal-lōō', *v i* [*imp & p p* HALLOOED (hal lōōd'), *p pr & vb. n* HALLOOING] [From *halloo*, an exclamation, allied to Fr *haler*, to set or excite a dog, Ger. *halloh.*] To cry out, to exclaim with a loud voice, to call to by name, or by the word *halloo*.

Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me *Sidney*

Hal-lōō', *v t.* 1 To encourage with shouts.

Old John *hallooes* his hounds again *Prior*

2 To chase with shouts. "If I fly . . . *halloo* me like a hare" *Shak.*

3 To call or shout to, to hail *Shak.*

Hal lōō', *n* An exclamation, used as a call to invite attention, a shout, a call

Some far off *halloo* breaks the silent air *Milton*

Hal lōō', *interj* Ho, there! ho! — an exclamation to call attention or to encourage one

Hăl'lōw, *v t* [*imp & p p* HALLOWED (60), *p pr & vb n* HALLOWING] [A S *hâlgian*, *hâlgan*, from *hâlig*, holy, Ger & D *heiligen*, Dan *hellige*, Sw *helga*] To make holy, to set apart for holy or religious use, to consecrate, to treat as sacred, to reverence "His secret altar touched with *hallowed* fire" *Milton*

Hallowed be thy name *Matt* vi 9

Hăl'lōw-een', *n* The evening preceding All Hallows or All Saints' day [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

Hăl'lōw măs, *n* [See MASS] The feast of All Souls, All Saints, or All Hallows "To speak pulling, like a beggar at *hallowmas*" *Shak*

Hal lū'çi nāte, *v i* [Lat *hallucinari*, *hallucinatum*, or *alucinari*, *alucinatum*, to wander in mind, to talk idly, to dream, Sp *alucinar*, It *allucinare*] To stumble or blunder [*Obs*] *Byrom*

Hal lū'çi nā'tion, *n* [Lat *hallucinatio*, Fr *hallucination*, Sp *alucinacion*, It *allucinazione*]

1 The act of hallucinating, error, delusion, mistake *Addison*

2 An error or illusion of sensible perception, occasioned by some bodily or organic disorder or affection, as distinguished from a *phantasm*, which is owing to disorder of the mind or imagination

3 (*Med*) The perception of objects which have no reality, or of sensations which have no corresponding external cause, arising from disorder of the nervous system, as in delirium tremens

Hal lū'çi na to ry, *a* Partaking of, or tending to produce, hallucination

Hăl'lux, *n* [Lat *hallex*, or *allex*] (*Anat*) The great toe *Dunglison*

Hălm (hawm), *n* [A S *halm*, *healm*, D , Ger , Dan , & Sw *halm*, Icel *halmr*, allied to Lat *calamus*, Gr καλαμος, reed] Straw, haulm See HAULM

Hā'lō, *n* , *pl* HA'LŌS [Lat *halos* acc *halo* Gr ἅλως, a threshing floor, and from its round shape also the disk of the sun or moon, and later a halo round it]

1 A circle of light, especially, the bright ring represented in painting as surrounding the heads of saints and other holy persons a glory

2 A luminous circle, usually prismatically colored, round the sun or moon, and supposed to be caused by the refraction of light through crystals of ice in the atmosphere Connected with halos there are often white bands, crosses, or arches in particular positions, resulting from the same atmospheric conditions

3 A colored circle round the nipple areola

Hā'lō, *v t* or *i* [*imp & p p* HALOED *p pr & vb n* HALOING] To form, or surround with, a halo

The fire That *haloed* round his saintly brow *Southey*

Hăl'o gĕn, *n* [Gr ἅλς, ἅλος, salt, and γενειν, to beget, bring forth Fr *halogène*] (*Chem*) A substance which, by combination with a metal, forms a haloid salt

Ha lŏg'e noŭs, *a* (*Chem*) Having the nature of a halogen

Hā'loid, *a* [Gr ἅλς, ἅλος, salt, and εἶδος, form Fr *haloïde*] (*Chem*) Resembling a salt — applied to binary compounds, such as chloride of sodium, or common salt, containing chlorine, iodine, and the allied elements

Hā'lo sc ōpe *n* [Gr ἅλως, halo, and σκοπειν, to view] An instrument for exhibition, illustration, or explanation of the phenomena of halos, parhelia, and the like

Halse (hawls), *n* [A S *heals*, *hals*, Goth , D , Dan , Sw , & Ger *hals*, allied to Lat *collum*] The neck or throat [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Hălse, *v t* [A S *healsian*, *halsian*, Icel *halsa*, O H Ger *halson*, N H Ger *halsen* A S *halsian halsian* to beseech, adjure, augur, approve, O H Ger *halisôn*]

1 To embrace about the neck, to salute, to greet [*Obs*] *Spenser*

2 To beseech, to adjure [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Hălse, *v t* [*imp & p p* HALSED (hălst), *p pr & vb n* HALSING] To raise or draw, to hoist [*Obs*] *Sir T More*

Hăl'sen ing, *a* Sounding harshly in the throat, inharmonious [*Obs*] *Carew*

Hăls'er (haw'zer), *n* [Ger *halse*, a collar of hounds, halser, from *hals*, neck, Ger also *haltseil*, halser, from *halten*, to hold, and *seil*, rope] A large rope of a size between the cable and the tow-line, a hawser See HAWSER

Hălt, *v i* [*imp & p p* HALTED, *p pr & vb n* HALTING] [A-S *healtian*, to limp, Dan *halte*, Sw *halta*, Icel. *helta*; Ger. *halten*, to hold, to stop, Dan. *holde*, Icel. *halda*, A-S. *healdan*, Sw *hålla*. See *infra*]

1 To hold one's self from proceeding, to hold up, to stop in walking or marching, to stop for a longer or shorter period on a march

2 To stop with lameness, to be lame, to limp

3 To stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do, to hesitate

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? 1 *Kings* xviii. 21.

4 To have an irregular rhythm.

The blank verse shall *halt* for it. *Shak.*

Hălt, *v t* (*Mil*) To cause to cease marching, to stop, as, the general *halted* his troops for refreshment *Washington.*

Hălt, *a* [A S *healt*, *healt*, O Sax , Dan , & Sw. *halt*, Icel *haltr*, *hallt*, Goth *halts*, O H. Ger. *hals*] Halting or stopping in walking, lame.

Bring in hither the poor, and the maimed and the *halt*, and the blind *Luke* xiv 21

Hălt, *n* 1 A stop in marching, a stopping, as, the troops made a *halt* at the bridge

2 The act of limping, lameness

Hălt'er, *n* One who halts or limps

Hălt'er, *n* [L Ger *halter* A-S *hælfter*, halter, noose, N H Ger *halfter*, O H Ger *halftra*, *halaftra*, D *halfter*, *halster*, *helster*, *holster*, *helchter*] A strong strap or cord especially, (*a*) A rope or strap and head stall for leading or confining a horse. (*b*) A rope for hanging malefactors

I shall as soon be strangled with a *halter* as another *Shak.*

Hălt'er, *v t* [*imp & p p* HALTERED, *p pr & vb n* HALTERING] To catch and hold, or to bind with a rope, cord, or halter, to put a halter on "A *haltered* neck which does the hangman thank" *Shak*

Hăl'te rēs, *n pl* [Lat , Gr ἅλτηρες, dumb bells, from ἅλλεσθαι, to leap] (*Entom*) Two movable appendages placed one on each side of the thorax just back of the wings of two winged insects, as flies, and the like

Hălt'er-săck, *n* One doomed to hang upon a halter the halter a sack *Beau & Fl*

Hălt'ing ly, *adv* In a halting manner

Hălve (hăv), *v t* [*imp & p p* HALVED, *p pr & vb n* HALVING] [From *half*]

1 To divide into two equal parts, as, to *halve* an apple

2 To join, as timbers, by letting into each other

Hălved (hăvd), *a* (*Bot*) Appearing as if one side, or one half were cut away dimidiate

Hălves (hăvz), *n pl* of *half*

Hăl'yard, *n* [From *hale*, or *haul*, and *yard*, q v] (*Naut*) A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards or sails [Written also *halliard*]

Ham, *n* [A S & D *ham*, N H Ger *hamme*, O H. Ger *hamma*, from O H Ger *ham*, crooked, bent, Celt *cam*]

1 The inner or hind part of the knee, the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal

2 The thigh of any animal as, a man's *ham*, a beef mutton, or venison *ham*, especially, the thigh of a hog cured by salting and smoking

Hăm'a drў'ad, *n* , Eng *pl* HĂM'A DRŸ'ADS, Lat. *pl* HAM'A DRŸ'A DES [Gr Ἁμαδρυας, from ἅμα, together, and δρυς, δρυος, oak, tree , Lat *Hamadryas*, Fr *hamadryade*] (*Infid*) A wood nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which it was attached

Hăm'mate, *a* [Lat *hamatus*, from *hamus*, hook, allied to Celtic *cam* See HAM, *n*] Hooked, bent at the end into a hook hamous, entangled *Berkeley*

Hăm'mā ted, *a* [See *supra*] Hooked, or set with hooks *Swift*

Hăm'ble, *v t* [O Eng *hamel* A-S *hamelan*, from *ham*, the ham O H Ger *hamalôn*, to mutilate, Icel *hamla*, to impede, O H Ger *hamal*, M H Ger *hamel*, mutilated N H Ger *hammel*, a wether See HAM, *n*] To hamstring [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Hăm'burg White A pigment composed of two parts of barytes and one of white lead

Hăme, *n* [*Scot & O Eng*] Home

Hăme, *n* [Scot *hames*, *hammays*, *hems*, Ir *ame*, allied to O H Ger *ham*, Celt *cam*, crooked, curved]

1 One of the two curved pieces of wood or metal in the harness of a draught horse to which the traces are fastened, and which lie upon the collar, or have pads attached to them fitting the horse's neck

2 The stem or stalk of grain, &c See HAULM

Hăme'-sŭck'en (sŭk'n), } *n* [A S *hamsocn*, from
Hăme'-sŭck'en (sŭk'n), } *ham*, Scot *hame*, home, and A S *secean*, *sêcan*, *sôcan*, to seek, Goth *sôkjan*; O Sw *hemsoka*, Ger *heimsuchung*, O D *heymsoecken*, to visit, to invade violently any one's house, O Sw *hemsoka*, Ger *heimsuchen*] (*Scots Law*) The felonious seeking and invasion of a person in his dwelling house *Bouvier.*

Hăm'ūlar form, *a* [Lat *hamus*, hook, and *forma*, form] (*Zool*) Having the extremity curved so as to resemble a hook

Hăm'ūl tō'ni dæ, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants having very fragrant flowers

Hā'mite, *n* [Fr *hamite*, from Lat *hamus*, hook] (*Paleon*) A fossil shell allied to the ammonite, but generally shaped like a hook, instead of being spiral *Mantell*

Ham It'ic, *a* Pertaining to Ham or his descendants.

Hăm'let, *n.* [A-S *hâm*, home, house, and *let*, the diminutive termination, Norm Fr *hamele, hamelle*, L. Lat. *hamellum*, Fr *hameau*, from A-S. *hâm*, Ger. *heim*, Goth *haims*, O Fr *ham*] A small village: a little cluster of houses in the country. "The country wasted, and the *hamlets* burned" *Dryden.*

Syn.—Village, neighborhood See VILLAGE

Hăm'let-ed, *a* Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life *Feltham*

Hăm'mer, *n.* [A-S., D, & M H Ger. *hamer*, O H Ger & Icel *hamar*, N H Ger & Dan. *hammer*, Sw *hammare*]

1 An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like, consisting of a head, usually metallic, fixed crosswise to a handle

The armorers
With busy *hammers* closing rivets up *Shak*

2 Something which in form or action resembles the common hammer, as, (*a*) The part of a clock which strikes upon the bell to indicate the hour (*b*) That part of the arrangements of a piano which strikes the wires, to produce the tones (*c*) (*Anat*) The *malleus*, or outermost of the four small bones of the ear (*d*) (*Gun*) A piece of steel covering the pan of a flint lock musket, which being struck by the flint, a spark was produced to ignite the priming; also, that part of a percussion lock which strikes the cap or primer

Hăm'mer, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HAMMERED, *p pr* & *vb n* HAMMERING]

1 To beat with a hammer, as, to *hammer* iron or steel

2 To form or forge with a hammer, to shape by beating "*Hammered* money" *Dryden*

3 To work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labor,—usually with *out* "Who was *hammering* out a penny dialogue" *Jeffrey*

Hăm'mer, *v i* 1 To be busy, to labor in contrivance. "Who but to day *hammered* of this design" *Shak.*

2 To be working or in agitation

Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head *Shak*

Hăm'mer-a ble, *a* Capable of being formed or shaped by a hammer *Sherwood*

Hăm'mer-bēam, *n* (*Gothic Arch*) A beam acting as a tie at the feet of a pair of principal rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides It is generally supported by a rib springing from a corbel below, and also itself supports another rib, forming, with that springing from the opposite side, an arch *Gwilt*

Hammer-beam Roof

Hăm'mer-clŏth, *n* The cloth which covers a coach-box, so called either from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, &c, in a pocket hid by this cloth, or as being a corruption of *armor, ham mock*, or *hamper-cloth* *Pegge*

Hăm'mer-er, *n* One who works with a hammer

Hăm'mer-fish, *n* The hammer-head, q v

Hăm'mer-hăr'den, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HAMMERHARDENED, *p pr* & *vb n* HAMMERHARDENING] To harden, as a metal, by hammering in the cold state

Hăm'mer-hĕad, *n* (*Ichth*) A shark of the genus *Zygæna*, having the eyes set on projections from the sides of the head, which gives it a hammer shape, balance fish The *Zygæna malleus* is found in the North Atlantic

Hăm'mer-măn, *n*, *pl* HĂM'MĔR-MĔN A hammerer

Hăm'mer-oys'ter, *n* (*Zool*) A bivalve shell (*Malleus vulgaris*), found in the East Indies, allied to the pearl oyster, and resembling it when young, but when mature becoming hammer shaped

Hăm'mer-wort (-wûrt), *n* [A S *hamor wyrt*] The herb pellitory *Hallwell*

Hăm'mo-chrȳ'sos, *n* [Gr ἀμμόχρυσος, ἄμμος, or ἅμμος, sand, and χρυσός, gold, Lat *hammochrysus, ammochrysus*] A stone with spangles of gold color in it

Hăm'mock, *n* [Sp *hamaca, amahaca*, It *amaca*, Pg *maca*, Fr *hamac*, D *hangmat*, Ger *hangematte*, Sw *hängmatta* A word of Indian origin, for Columbus, in the Narrative of his first voyage, says, "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and *hamacas*, or nets, in which they sleep"] A kind of hanging bed, usually consisting of a netting or a piece of hempen cloth about six feet long and three feet wide, gathered at the ends, from which it is suspended by cords

Hammock

Hă mōse', } *a* [Lat *hamus*, hook] (*Bot*) Having
Hă'mous, } the end hooked or curved

Hăm'per, *n* [Contracted from *hanaper*, q v] A large basket for conveying things to market, &c

Hăm'per, *n* [Cf Icel *hampr*, hemp, *hamp-strengr*, Sw. *hamprep*, a hempen rope.] An instrument that shackles, a fetter. *W. Browne.*

Hăm'per, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAMPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* HAMPERING] [See the noun.]

1 To put in a hamper.

2 To put a hamper or fetter on; to shackle; to insnare, to inveigle, to entangle, hence, to impede in motion or progress, to embarrass, to encumber. "A lion *hampered* in a net" *L'Estrange.*

They *hamper* and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upward *Tillotson*

3 To tangle, to render complicated. "*Hampered* nerves" *Blackmore*

Hăm'-shăck'le (-shăk'l), *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* HAMSHACKLED, *p pr* & *vb n* HAMSHACKLING] [Eng *ham* and *shackle*, q v] To fasten by a rope binding the head to one of the fore legs, as, to *hamshackle* a horse or cow, hence, to bind or restrain

Hăm'ster, *n* [N. H. Ger. *hamster*, O H Ger *hamistro, hâmastro*] (*Zool*) A species of rat, the *Cricetus vulgaris*, or German marmot It is remarkable for having a bag on each side of the jaw, under the skin, and for its migrations

Hamster (*Cricetus vulgaris*)

Hăm'string, *n* One of the tendons of the ham

Hăm'string, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HAMSTRUNG, or HAMSTRINGED, *p pr* & *vb n* HAMSTRINGING] To lame or disable by cutting the tendons of the ham

So have they *hamstrung* the valor of the subject by seeking to effeminate us all at home *Milton*

Hăm'ū lōse', *a* [Lat *hamus*, a hook] (*Bot*) Bearing at the end a small hook *Gray*

Hăn, *v* For *have*, in the plural [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Hăn'ap, *n* [See *infra*] A rich goblet or tankard of silver or gold, used on state occasions [*Obs*]

Hăn'a per, *n.* [L Lat *hanaperium*, a large vase, *hanapus*, vase, bowl, cup, from O Fr *hanap*, Pr *enap*, It *anappo, nappo*, N H Ger *napf*, O H Ger *knapf*, A S *hnĕp*, cup, bowl]

1 A kind of basket, usually of wicker work, and adapted for package *Holland*

2 A bag or basket, in the English chancery, used to receive the fees due to the king for seals of charters, patents, commissions, and writs, hence, the exchequer of the chancery *Spelman*

Hanaper office, an office of the English chancery in which the writs relating to the business of the subject and the returns to them were anciently kept. *Blackstone*

Hănce, *v t* To enhance [*Obs*]

Hănce, } *n.* [Also *hanches* See HAUNCH, 2]
Hănch, }

1 (*Arch*) The end of an elliptical arch, which is the arc of a smaller circle than the scheme, or middle part of the arch *Harris*

Hance, four centered Arch

2 (*Naut*) The fall of the ffe-rail placed on balusters on the poop and quarter deck down to the gangway *Harris*

Hănd, *n* [A S *hand, hond*, Icel *hand, hond*, Dan *haand*, Sw, D, & N H Ger *hand*, O H Ger *hant*, Goth *handus*]

1 The outer extremity of the human arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, united by the wrist to the arm, the part of the body with which we commonly hold and use any instrument See SKELETON

2 That which resembles, or to some extent performs the office of, a human hand, as, (*a*) A limb of certain animals, as, the foot of a hawk, the fore foot of a horse, either of the four extremities of a monkey (*b*) An index or pointer of a dial, as, the hour or minute *hand* of a clock

3 A measure of the hand's breadth, four inches, a palm —often applied to the measurement of a horse's height

4 Side, part, direction, either right or left

The Protestants were then on the winning *hand* *Milton*

5 Power of performance, means of execution, power, ability, skill, dexterity

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin *Addison*

He had a mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator *Addison*

6 Actual performance, deed, act, hence, manner of performance "To change the *hand* in carrying on the war" *Clarendon*

7 An agent, servant, or laborer, a laborer trained or competent for special service or duty, a performer more or less skillful

I was always reckoned a lively *hand* at a simile *Hazlitt*

8 Style of handwriting, penmanship, chirography, as, a good, bad, or running *hand*

9 Possession, ownership, control, course of performance or execution,—usually in the plural "Receiving in *hand* one year's tribute" *Knolles.*

Albinus found means to keep in his *hands* the government of Britain *Milton.*

10 Agency in transmission from one person to another, as, to buy at first *hand*, that is, from the producer, or when new; at second *hand*, that is, when no longer in the producer's hand, or not new

11. Rate, price; conditions. [*Obs.*] "Bought at a dear *hand*." *Bacon*

12 That which is, or may be, held in a hand at once, as, a good *hand* of cards at whist; a *hand* of tobacco.

☞ *Hand* is used as a symbol to denote, (*a*.) Activity, operation, work,—in distinction from the *head*, which implies thought, and the *heart*, which implies affection "His *hand* will be against every man" *Gen.* xvi 12 (*b*) Power, might, supremacy,—often in the Scriptures (*c*) Fraternal feeling, as, to give the *hand*, to give the right *hand* (*d*) Contract,—commonly of marriage, as, to ask the *hand*, to pledge the *hand*

☞ *Hand* is often used in composition, signifying performed by the hand, as *hand-blow, hand-gripe, hand-stroke* used by, or designed for, the hand, as, *hand-ball, hand-bow, hand-fetter, hand-grenade, hand-gun, hand-loom, hand-mill, hand-organ, hand-saw, hand-weapon* measured or regulated by the hand, as, *hand-breadth, hand-gallop* tame, so as to be controlled by the hand, as, *hand-wolf*

At all hands, or *on all hands*, from those in every direction, by all parties —*At any hand, at no hand*, on any account, on no account "And therefore *at no hand* consisting with the safety and interests of humility" *Bp Taylor* —*At hand* (*a*) Near in time or place; either present and within reach, or not far distant "Your husband is *at hand*, I hear his trumpet" *Shak* (*b*) Under the hand or bridle [*Obs*] "Horses hot *at hand*" *Shak* —*At the hand of*, by the bestowal of, as a gift from "Shall we receive good *at the hand of* God, and shall we not receive evil?" *Job* ii 10 —*By hand*, with the hands, in distinction from instrumentality of tools, engines, or animals, as, to weed a garden *by hand*, to lift, draw, or carry *by hand* —*Clean hands*, freedom from guilt —*From hand to hand*, from one person to another —*Hand in hand* (*a*) In union, conjointly, unitedly *Swift* (*b*) Fit, suitable *Shak* —*Hand-made*, made by hand, in distinction from machine made, as, *hand-made* paper —*Hand over hand*, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another, as, to climb *hand over hand*, also, rapidly, as, to come up with a chase *hand over hand* —*Hand over head*, negligently, rashly, without seeing what one does [*Obs*] *Bacon* —*Hands off!* keep off! forbear! —*Hand to hand*, in close union, close in fight *Dryden* —*Hand to mouth*, precariously, from day to day, without provision for the future, as, to live from *hand to mouth* —*Heavy hand* severity or oppression —*In hand* (*a*) Paid down "A considerable reward *in hand*, and a far greater reward hereafter" *Tillotson* (*b*) In preparation "Revels *in hand*" *Shak* —*Laying on of hands*, a form used in consecrating to office and in blessing persons —*Light hand*, gentleness moderation —*Off hand*, or *out of hand*, without delay, hesitation, or difficulty "She causeth them to be hanged up *out of hand*" *Spenser* —*Off one's hand*, out of one's possession or care —*On hand*, in present possession, as, he has a supply of goods *on hand* —*Putting the hand under the thigh*, an ancient ceremony used in swearing —*Right hand*, the place of honor, power and strength —*Stack hand*, idleness, carelessness, sloth —*Strict hand*, severe discipline, rigorous government —*To bear a hand* (*Naut*), to give help quickly to hasten —*To bear in hand*, to keep in expectation [*Obs*] *Shak* —*To be hand and glove*, to be intimate and familiar, as friends or associates —*To be on the mending hand* to be convalescent or improving —*To change hands*, to change sides, or change owners *Butler* —*To clap hands*, to express joy —*To come to hand*, to be received, to be taken into possession, to be within reach, as, the letter *came to hand* yesterday —*To get hand*, to gain influence [*Obs*] "Appetites have *got* such a *hand* over them" *Baxter* —*To have a hand in*, to be concerned in, to have a part or concern in doing, to have an agency in, to be employed —*To have in hand*, to undertake, to be engaged upon, to carry forward —*To have one's hands full*, to have in hand all that one can do, or more than can be done conveniently, to be pressed with labor or engagements, to be surrounded with difficulties —*To his hand, to my hand*, &c, in readiness, already prepared "The work is made *to his hands*" *Locke* —*To hold hand*, to compete successfully [*Obs*] *Shak* —*To lend a hand*, to give assistance —*To lift* or *put forth the hand against*, to use violence against —*To live from hand to mouth*, to obtain food and other necessaries as want requires, without making previous provision, or having a previous supply —*To make one's hand*, to gain advantage or profit —*To pour water on the hands of*, to serve or minister to "One of the king of Israel's servants answered and said, Here is Elisha the son of Shaphat, which *poured water on the hands* of Elijah" 2 *Kings* iii 11 —*To put the hand to*, or *lay hands on*, to seize —*To put the last*, or *finishing, hand to*, to make the last corrections, to complete, to perfect —*To set the hand to*, to engage in, to undertake "That the Lord thy God may bless thee in all thou *settest thine hand to*" *Deut* xxiii 20 —*To strike hands*, to make a contract, or to become surety for another's debt or good behavior —*To take in hand* (*a*) To attempt, to undertake (*b*) To seize and deal with —*To wash the hands*, to profess innocence —*Under the hand of*, authenticated by the handwriting or signature of, as, the deed is executed *under the hand* and seal of the owner

Hănd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HANDED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* HANDING]

1 To give or transmit with the hand, as, he *handed* them the letter

2 To lead, guide, and lift with the hand, to conduct, as, to *hand* a lady into a carriage.

3 To manage, as, I *hand* my oar [*Obs.*] *Prior*

4 To seize, to lay hands on [*Obs*] *Shak.*

5 To pledge by the hand; to handfast.

If any two be but once *handed* in the church, and have tasted in any sort the nuptial bed *Milton*

6 (*Naut*) To furl,—said of a sail. *Totten.*

To hand down, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor; as, fables are *handed down* from age to age

Hănd, *v. i.* To go hand in hand; to co-operate. [*Obs.*] *Massinger.*

Hănd'-băr'rŏw, *n.* A barrow or vehicle borne by the hands of men, and without a wheel

Hănd'-bās'ket, *n* A small or portable basket

Hănd'-bĕll, *n.* A small bell rung by the hand, a table bell. *Bacon.*

Hănd'bill, *n.* 1 A loose printed sheet to be circulated or stuck up for some public announcement

2. A small bill or pruning-hook *Simmonds*

Hănd'-book (27), *n* A book of reference for the hand, a manual, a guide book for travelers

Hănd'-brĕdăth (brĕdth), *n* A space equal to the breadth of the hand, a palm

Hănd'-căr, *n* A railway car, propelled through the aid of cranks, gearing, &c, by one or more of the passengers

Hănd'-cărt, *n* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.

Hănd'-clŏth, *n* A handkerchief

Hănd'crăft, *n* The same as HANDICRAFT

Hănd'crăfts-man, *n* A handicraftsman *Swift*

Hănd'cŭff, *n* [A S *handcosp*, or *handcops*, from *hand* and *cosp*, *cops*, fetter] A fastening consisting of an iron ring around the wrist, usually connected by a chain with one on the other wrist, a manacle

Hănd'cŭff, *v t* [*imp & p p* HANDCUFFED (hănd' kŭft), *p pr & vb n* HANDCUFFING] To put hand cuffs on, to manacle

Hănd'-dĭ rĕc'tor, *n* (*Mus*) An instrument to aid in forming a good position of the hands and arms when performing on the piano forte, a hand guide.

Hănd'ed, *a* 1 With hands joined

Into their inmost bower, *handed* they went *Milton.*

2 Having a hand of such or such a sort

What false Italian,
As poisonous tongued as *handed*, hath prevailed *Shak*

Hănd'er, *n* One who hands or transmits, a conveyer in succession *Dryden*

Hănd'-fast, *n* Hold, custody, power of confining or keeping [*Obs*] *Shak*

Hănd'făst, *a.* Fast by contract, betrothed by joining hands [*Obs*]

Hănd'făst, *v t* [*imp & p p* HANDFASTED, *p pr & vb n* HANDFASTING] [Sax *handfæstan*] To pledge, to betroth by joining hands, in order to cohabitation, before the celebration of marriage [*Obs*]

Hănd'făst ly, *adv* In a handfast or solemnly pledged manner [*Obs*] *Holinshed*

Hănd'fŭl, *n* , *pl* HĂND'FŬLS 1 As much as the hand will grasp or contain *Addison*

2 A palm, four inches [*Obs*]

Knap the tongs together about a *handful* from the bottom *Bacon*

3 A small quantity or number

This *handful* of men were tied to very hard duty *Fuller*
To have one's handful, to have one's hands full [*Obs*]
They had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing *Ralegh*

Hănd'-găl'lop, *n* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed *Johnson*

Hănd'-gĕar, *n* The contrivances in a steam-engine for working the valves by hand, the starting gear

Hănd'-glăss, *n* A glass or small glazed frame used for placing over, protecting, and forwarding plants *Simmonds*

Hănd'-guīde, *n* The same as HAND DIRECTOR

Hănd'-hōle, *n* (*Steam boilers*) A small hole at the bottom of a water space, for the purpose of inserting the hand, cleaning, &c

Hand-hole plate, the cover of a hand-hole

Hănd'i căp, *n* 1 A race in which the horses carry different weights, according to their age and character for speed, &c , with a view to equalize the chances as much as possible a contest in which the chances of success are made, by previous arrangement, as nearly equal as possible

2 An allowance of a certain amount of time or distance in starting, granted in a race to the competitor possessing inferior advantages, or an additional weight or other hinderance imposed upon the one possessing superior advantages, in order to equalize, as much as possible, the means of success, as, the *handicap* was five seconds, or ten pounds, and the like

Hănd'i căp'per, *n* The umpire of a handicap

Hănd'i crăft, *n* [A S *handcræft*]

1 Manual occupation, work performed by the hand, handcraft *Addison*

2 A man who obtains his living by manual labor, one skilled in some mechanical art, a handicrafts man [*Rare*] *Dryden*

Hănd'i-crăfts'man, *n* , *pl* HĂND'I CRĂFTSMEN A man skilled or employed in manual occupation, a manufacturer *Swift*

Hănd'i-ly, *adv* [See HANDY] In a handy manner

Hănd'i ness, *n* Facility or state of being handy

Hănd'i-work (-wûrk), *n* [A corruption of *handwork*; A S *handweorc*] Work done by the hands

The firmament showeth thine *handwork* *Ps* xix 1

Hănd'ker-cher (hăngk'er cher), *n* A handkerchief [*Obs or colloq*] *Chapman*, 1654

Hănd'ker-chief (hăngk'er-chĭf), *n.* [From *hand* and *kerchief*, q. v.]

1. A piece of cloth, usually silk or linen, carried about the person for the purpose of wiping the face or hands

2 A cloth to be worn about the neck, a neckerchief, a neckcloth

Hănd'-lăn'guage (-lăng'gwej), *n.* The art of conversing by the hands

Hănd'le, *v. t* [*imp & p p* HANDLED, *p pr & vb n* HANDLING] [From *hand*, A S *handelian*, *handlian*, to touch, Ger *handeln*, D *handelen*, Sw *handla*, Dan *handle*, Icel *handla*, to treat, act, trade, negotiate]

1 To touch, to feel with the hand, to use or hold with the hand

The bodies we daily *handle* hinder the approach of the part of our hands that press them *Locke*

2 To manage in appropriate use, as a spade or a musket, to wield, often, to manage skillfully

That fallow *handles* a bow like a crow-keeper *Shak*

3 To make familiar by frequent touching

Breeders *handle* their colts six months every year *Temple*

4. To deal with, to practice

They that *handle* the law knew me not *Jer* ii 8.

5 To treat, to use well or ill

How wert thou *handled*? *Shak*

6 To manage, to practice on, to transact with

You shall see how I will *handle* her *Shak*

7 To use or manage in writing or speaking, to treat, to discourse on, to discuss

We will *handle* what persons are apt to envy others *Bacon*

Hănd'le, *v i* To use the hands, to labor or act by means of the hands

They have hands, but they *handle* not *Ps* cxv 7

Hănd'le, *n* [A S *handel*]

1 That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used, as the haft of a sword, the bail of a kettle, &c

2 That of which use is made, the instrument of effecting a purpose, a tool *South*

To give a handle, to furnish an occasion

Hănd'le a ble (hăn'dl a-bl), *a* Capable of being handled *Sherwood*

Hănd'-lĕad (led), *n* A small lead for sounding

Hănd'less, *a* Without a hand *Shak*

Hănd'ling, *n* 1 A touching or use by the hand, a treating in discussion, action

The heavens and your fair *handling*
Have made you master of the field this day *Spenser*

2 (*Paint*) The mode of using the pencil, mode of touch *Fairholt*

Hănd'-măde, *a* Manufactured by hand, as, *hand made* paper

Hănd'maid, } *n* A maid that waits at hand, a
Hănd'māid en, } female servant or attendant

Hănd'-māk'ing, *n* The act of pilfering, theft [*Obs*] *Latimer*

Hănd'-ŏr'gan, *n* A kind of musical instrument, a portable organ played by means of a cylinder or barrel set with pins and staples, and turned with a crank

Hănd'-plănt, *n* (*Bot*) A Mexican plant of the genus *Cheirostemon* (*C platanoides*) See HANDTREE

Hănd'-pŭmp, *n* (*Locomotives*) A pump situated at the side of the fire box, and worked by means of a lever when the engine is standing with steam up

Hănd'-răil, *n* A rail, usually supported by balusters, as in staircases, to hold by *Gwilt*

Hănd'-săil, *n* A sail managed by the hand

Sir W Temple

Hănd'-săw, *n* A saw to be used with the hand

☞ In the proverb "not to know a hawk from a *handsaw*, denoting great ignorance *handsaw* is a corruption of *heronshaw* that is, the *heron*

Hănd'-screw (skrŭ), *n* An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights, a jack

Hănd'sel, *n* [Dan *handsel*, *handsel*, Sw *handsäl*, Icel *handsal*, O D *hansel* A S *handselen*, *handsylen*, a giving into hands, *handsellan*, *handsyllan*, to deliver up, from *sellan*, *syllan*, to give, deliver See SELL and SALE] A sale, gift, or delivery into the hand of another, especially, a sale, gift, or delivery, or a using which is the first of a series, and regarded as an omen for the rest a first installment, an earnest, as, the first money received for the sale of goods in the morning, the first money taken at a shop newly opened, the first present sent to a young woman on her wedding day, &c "Their first good *handsel* of breath in this world" *Fuller*

Our present tears here not our present laughter,
Are but the *handsels* of our joys hereafter *Herrick*

[The buried child] was my first *handsel* and propine to heaven *Mrs A V Monteath*

Hănd'sel, *v t* To give a handsel to, to use or do for the first time, especially so as to make fortunate or unfortunate

No contrivance of our body, but some good man in Scripture hath *handseled* it with prayer *Fuller*

Hănd'sel-Mŏn'day, *n* The Monday after New Year when *handsels* or presents are given to servants, children, &c

Hand'sŏme (hăn'sum), *a* [*compar* HANDSOMER, *superl* HANDSOMEST] [D *handzaam*, dexterous, ready, limber, manageable, from *hand* and the termination *zaam*, equivalent to Eng *some* Cf Ger *handlich*, easily managed with the hand, handy, manageable, Prov. Ger. *handsam*, equivalent to *handlich*]

1 Dexterous; skillful, handy; ready; convenient, — applied to things as well as persons. [*Obs*]

For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him *Spenser*

That they [engines of war] be both easy to be carried and *handsome* to be moved and turned about *Sir T More*

2 Agreeable to the eye or to correct taste, having a pleasing appearance or expression, comely, nice, good looking, expressing more than *pretty*, and less than *beautiful*, as, a *handsome* man or woman, person or face

3 Suitable or fit in action, marked with propriety and ease, becoming, appropriate, as, a *handsome* style, &c "Easiness and *handsome* address in writing" *Felton.*

4 Evincing a becoming generosity or nobleness of character, liberal, generous, ample, moderately large

He at last accumulated a *handsome* sum of money. *Knox.*

Syn — HANDSOME, PRETTY *Pretty* applies to things comparatively small which please by their delicacy and grace as, a *pretty* girl, a *pretty* flower a *pretty* cottage *Handsome* rises higher, and is applied to objects on a larger scale We admire what is *handsome*, we are pleased with what is *pretty* The word is connected with *hand*, and has thus acquired the idea of training, cultivation symmetry and proportion, which enters so largely into our conception of *handsome* Thus Drayton makes mention of *handsome* players meaning those who are well trained, and hence we speak of a man a having a *handsome* address, which is the result of culture, of a *handsome* horse or dog, which implies well-proportioned limbs of a *handsome* face, to which among other qualities the idea of proportion and a graceful contour are essential, of a *handsome* tree, and a *handsome* house or villa So, from this idea of proportion or suitableness, we have, with a different application, the expressions a *handsome* fortune a *handsome* offer

Hănd'sŏme, *v t* To render handsome [*Obs*]

Hănd'sŏme ly, *adv* In a handsome manner

Hănd'sŏme-ness, *n* The quality or state of being handsome

He will not look with any *handsomeness*
Upon a woman *Beau & Fl.*

Handsomeness is the mere animal excellence, beauty the more imaginative *Hare*

Hănd'spike, *n* A bar, usually of wood, used with the hand as a lever, for various purposes, as in raising weights, heaving about a windlass, &c

Hănd'-stăff, *n* , *pl* HAND' STAVES A javelin. *Ez* xxxix 9

Hănd'-tight (tīt), *a* (*Naut*) As tight as can be made by the hand *Totten.*

Hănd'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A lofty tree found in Mexico (the *Cheirostemon platanoides*), having red flowers whose stamens unite in the form of a hand

Hănd'-vise, *n* A small vise used by hand, or for small work *Moxon*

Hănd'-wheel, *n* (*Mach*) Any wheel worked by hand, usually the handle by which a valve or other part is adjusted

Hănd'-while, *n* A little while [*Obs*] *Heywood.*

Hănd'-winged, *a* Having wings resembling hands in their use, cheiropterous, — said of bats

Hănd'-wolf *n* A tamed wolf *Beau & Fl.*

Hănd'-work (wûrk), *n* Handiwork

Hănd'writ-ing, *n* 1 The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person, chirography.

2 That which is written by hand, manuscript

Hănd'y, *a* [*compar* HANDIER, *superl* HANDIEST] [D *handig*, Dan *handig*, *handelig*, *haandelig*]

1 Performed by the hand [*Obs*] "To draw up and come to *handy* strokes" *Milton.*

2 Skillful in using the hand dexterous, ready, adroit, skillful "Each is *handy* in his way" *Dryden.*

3 Ready to the hand, near, suited to the use of the hand, convenient, as, my books or tools are *handy*

Hănd'y-dăn'dy, *n* A play among children in which something is shaken between two hands, and then a guess is made in which hand it is retained *Todd.*

Hănd'y-fight (fit), *n* A fight with the hands, boxing

Castor his horse Pollux loves *handy-fights* *B Jonson.*

Hănd'y-grīpe, *n* Seizure by the hand *Hudibras.*

Hănd'y-strŏke, *n* A blow inflicted by the hand.

Hănd'y-work (wûrk), *n* Same as HANDIWORK, q v

Hăng, *v t* [*imp & p p* HANGED or HUNG, *p pr & vb n* HANGING The use of *hanged* is preferable to that of *hung*, when reference is had to death or execution by suspension, and it is also more common] [A S *hangian*, *hargian*, *hōn*, O. Sax *hangon*, D *hangen*, Ger *hangen*, *hängen*, Icel *hanga*, *hengja*, Sw *hänga*, Dan *hænge*, M H Ger. *hâhen*, O H Ger *hâhan*, *hangen*, *hengan*, Goth. *hahan*]

1 To suspend, to affix to some elevated point without support from below, — often used with *up* or *out* as, to *hang* a coat on a hook, to *hang* up a sign, to *hang* out a banner

2 To fasten in a manner which will allow of free motion upon the point or points of suspension, — said of a pendulum, a swing, a door, gate, &c.

3 To put to death by suspending, — a common form of capital punishment, as, to *hang* a murderer.

4. To decorate or furnish by hanging pictures, trophies, drapery, and the like, — said of a wall, a room, &c.

Hung be the heavens with black *Shak.*
And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils *Dryden*

5 To cause or suffer to hang, to droop "Cowslips wan that *hang* the pensive head" *Milton*

To hang down, to let fall below the proper situation, to bend down, to decline, as, to *hang down* the head, or, elliptically, to *hang* the head — *To hang fire* (*Mil*), to be slow in discharging or communicating fire through the vent to the charge, as, the gun *hangs fire*

Hăng, *v i* **1** To be suspended or affixed to some elevated point without support from below, to dangle, to float, to rest, to remain, to stay

2 To be fastened in such a manner as to allow of free motion on the point or points of suspension

3 To be put to death by suspension from the neck [*Rare*] "Sir Balaam *hangs*" *Pope*

4 To rest for support to depend, to cling, — usually with *on* or *upon* as, this question *hangs* on a single point "Two infants *hanging* on her neck" *Peacham.*

5. To be a weight, to drag

Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden *Addison*

6 To hover, to impend, to appear threateningly, — usually with *over*, as, evils *hang* over the country

7 To incline downward, to lean or incline, as, *hanging* grounds "To decide which way *hung* the victory" *Milton*

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulder *hung* *Pope*

8 To be undetermined or uncertain, to be in suspense.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not. *Milton*

Hanging garden, a garden raised above ground, as on a roof — *To hang by the eyelids* (*a*) To hang, by a very slight hold or tenure (*b*) To be in an unfinished condition, to be left incomplete — *To hang on* (with the emphasis on the preposition), to keep hold, to hold fast to stick — *To hang on the lips, words*, &c, to be charmed by eloquence

Though wondering senates *hung on all* he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke *Pope*

— *To hang to*, to cling — *To hang together* (*a*) To remain united

In the common cause we are all of a piece, we *hang together* *Dryden*

(*b*) To be self-consistent, as, the story does not *hang together* [*Colloq*]

Hăng, *n* [Ger *hang*, q v *abhang*, declivity]

1 A sharp or steep declivity [*Colloq*]

2 The manner in which one part hangs upon another, connection, arrangement plan, as, the *hang* of a scythe, or of a discourse [*Colloq*]

To get the hang of, to learn the arrangement of, hence, to become accustomed to

Hăng'-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird, the Baltimore oriole (*Icterus oriolus*), — so called from its nest, which is suspended from the limb of a tree

Hăng'-by, *n* A dependent — so called in contempt

Sirrah, I pray thee be acquainted with my two *hang bys* here *B. Jonson*

Hăng'dŏg, *n* A base and degraded man, fit only to be the hangman of dogs

Hăng'er, *n* **1** One who, or that which, hangs, or causes to be suspended

2 That which hangs or is suspended, specifically, a short, broad sword, incurvated toward the point

3 That by which a thing is suspended especially (*Mach*) a part that suspends a journal box in which the shafting of factories, &c, runs [See *Illust* of *Pulley*]

Hăng'er-ŏn, *n* One who hangs on, or sticks to, a person, place, or plan, a dependent, one who adheres to others' society longer than he is invited

Hăng'ing, *p a* **1** Foreboding death by the halter "What a *hanging* face!" *Dryden*

2 Requiring or deserving punishment by the halter, as, a *hanging* matter *Johnson*

Hăng'ing, *n* **1** Death by suspension

2 That which is hung as lining or drapery for a room, as tapestry, paper, &c, sometimes serving to close an entrance, — used chiefly in the plural

No purple *hangings* clothe the palace walls *Dryden*

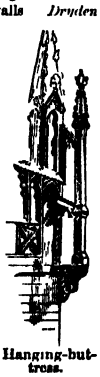

Hanging-buttress.

Hăng'ing-bŭt'tress, *n* (*Arch*) A buttress supported upon a corbel, and not standing solid on the foundation

Hăng'ing-hōld'er, *n* One whose business is to hold up a hanging, an usher *Beau & Fl*

Hăng'ing-side, *n* (*Mining*) The overhanging side of an inclined or hading vein

Hăng'ing-sleeves, *n pl* Strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders

Hăng'ing-vălve, *n* (*Mach*) A certain kind of valve, — so called from its position when open

Hăng'man, *n*, *pl* HĂNG'MEN One who hangs another, a public executioner, and, as such persons were often low characters, sometimes a term of reproach, without reference to office

Hăng'man ship, *n* The office or character of a hangman

I abominate and detest *hangmanship* *Landor*

Hăng'nĭl, *n* [Cf AGNAIL.] A small piece or sliver of skin which hangs from the root of a fingernail. *Holloway.*

Hăng'-nĕst, *n* **1** A nest that hangs like a bag or pocket

2 A bird which builds such a nest, a hang-bird

Hang-nest, or Baltimore oriole

Hăngk, *n* [Dan *hank*, handle, hook, clasp, Sw *hank*, a band or tie, Icel *hānka*, cord, L Ger *henk*, handle]

1 A parcel consisting of two or more skeins of yarn or thread tied together *Brande*

2 A rope or latch for fastening a gate, a hold [*Prov Eng*] "When the devil hath got such a *hank* over him" *Sanderson*

3 (*Naut*) One of the rings of wood, rope, or iron fixed on stays, to confine the sails when hoisted *Totten*

Hăngk, *v t* **1** To form into hanks

2 To fasten [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Hăngk'er, *v i* [*imp & p p* HANKERED *p pr & vb n* HANKERING] [D *hunkeren*, allied to Eng *hunger*, q v Cf Dan *huge*, to long after]

1 To long for with a keen appetite and uneasiness, to desire vehemently, — usually followed by *for* or *after*, as, to *hanker* after fruit, to *hanker* after the diversions of the town *Addison*

2 To form a group, to cluster, as, to *hanker* about the church door *Thackeray*

Hăngk'er ing ly, *adv* In a hankering manner

Hăngk'le (hăngk'l), *v t* [See HANK] To twist or entangle [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Hăn'o vē'ri an, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Hanover

Hăn'o vē'ri an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hanover

Hăn'sa, *n* (*Geog*) See HANSE

Hăn'sard, *n* **1** A merchant of one of the Hanse towns *M'Culloch*

2 The reports of proceedings in the British Parliament, — so called from the name of the publisher *Simmonds*

Hănse, *n* [O Ger *hanse*, or *hansa*, O Fr *hanse* association, league, O H Ger & Goth *hansa*, cohort, troop, A S *hōs*, *hosu*, band, troop] An association, league

Hanse towns (*Hist*), certain commercial cities in Germany which associated themselves for the protection of commerce as early as the twelfth century The confederacy, called also *Hansa* and *Hanseatic league*, has now ceased to exist, and its remnants, Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort are called *free cities*

Hăn'sĕ ăt'ic, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to the Hanse towns, or to their confederacy

Hanseatic league See HANSE

Hăn'sel, *n* & *v* See HANDSEL

Hăn'som, } *n* [From the name of the in-
Hăn'som-căb, } ventor] A light, low, two-wheeled street carriage with the driver's seat elevated behind [*Eng*]

Hăn't (in England *hānt*) A vulgar contraction of *have not*, or *has not*, as, I *han't*, he *han't*, we *han't*

Hăp, *n* [Icel *happ*, unexpected good fortune W *hap*, *hab*, luck, chance, fortune] That which happens or comes suddenly or unexpectedly also, the manner of occurrence or taking place chance, fortune, accident casual event, fate, lot "Whether art it was or heedless *hap*" *Spenser*

Cursed be good *haps* and cursed be they that build
Their hopes on *haps* *Sidney*

Loving goes by *haps*
Some Cupid kills with arrows some with traps *Shak.*

Hăp, *n* A cloak or plaid [*Scot*]

Hăp, *v i* To happen to befall, to come by chance "Sends word of all that *haps* in Tyre" *Shak*

Hăp, *v t* To clothe [*Prov Eng*] *Sir T More*

Hăp'-hăz'ard, *n* [This is tautological See HAZARD] Extra hazard, chance, accident

We take our principles at *hap-hazard*, on trust *Locke*

Hăp'less, *a* Without hap or luck, luckless unfortunate unlucky, unhappy, as, *hapless* youth, *hapless* maid *Dryden*

Hăp'less ly, *adv* In a hapless manner

Hăp'ly, *adv* By hap, chance, or accident, perhaps, it may be

Lest *haply* ye be found even to fight against God *Acts* v 39

Hăpped (hapt), *a* [From *hap*, cloak] Wrapped, covered, cloaked [*Scot*]

All *happed* with flowers in the green wood were *Hogg*

Hăp'pen (hăp'pn) *v i* [*imp & p p* HAPPENED, *p pr & vb n* HAPPENING] [Eng *hap*, W *hapaw*, *hapio*]

1 To come by chance, to come without previous expectation, to fall out

There shall no evil *happen* to the just *Prov* xii 21

2 To take place, to occur

They talked together of all these things which had *happened* *Luke* xxiv 14

To happen on, to meet with, to fall or light upon "I have *happened on* some other accounts relating to mortalities" *Graunt*

Hăp'pi-ly, *adv* [See HAPPY.]

1. By good fortune, fortunately; luckily; with success "Preferred by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown" *Waller.*

2 In a happy manner, state, or circumstances; as, he lived *happily* with his consort.

3 With address or dexterity, gracefully; in a manner to insure success.

Formed by thy converse *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

4 By chance, peradventure, haply [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn — Fortunately, luckily, successfully, prosperously, dextrously, felicitously, gracefully

Hăp'pi ness, *n* [From *happy*]

1 An agreeable feeling or condition of the soul arising from good of any kind, the possession of those circumstances or that state of being which is attended with enjoyment, the state of being happy, felicity, blessedness, bliss, joyful satisfaction

2 Good luck, good fortune *Johnson.*

3 Fortuitous elegance, unstudied grace.

For there's a *happiness*, as well as care *Pope.*

Syn — HAPPINESS, FELICITY, BLESSEDNESS, BLISS *Happiness* is generic, and is applied to almost every kind of enjoyment except that of the animal appetites, *felicity* is a more formal word, and is used more sparingly in the same general sense, but with elevated associations, *blessedness* is applied to the most refined enjoyment arising from the purest social, benevolent, and religious affections, *bliss* denotes still more exalted delight, and is applied more appropriately to the joy anticipated in heaven

O *happiness*, our being's end and aim. *Pope*
Others in virtue place *felicity*,
But virtue joined with riches and long life,
In corporal pleasures he, and carcless ease *Milton*
His overthrow heaped *happiness* upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the *blessedness* of being little *Shak.*
Dim sadness did not spare
That time celestial visages, yet mixed
With pity, violated not their *bliss* *Milton*

Hăp'py *a* [*compar* HAPPIER, *superl* HAPPIEST] [Eng *hap*, Icel *heppinn*, fortunate, *heppni*, chance felicity, W *hapus*, happy, fortunate]

1 Favored by hap, luck, or fortune, lucky, fortunate successful, as, a *happy* thought, a *happy* expedient

Chemists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them *Boyle*

2 Enjoying good of any kind, peace, tranquillity, and comfort, possessed of bliss, contented in mind, delighted, satisfied

The learned is *happy* Nature to explore,
The fool is *happy* that he knows no more *Pope*

He found himself *happiest* in communicating happiness to others *Hurd*

3 In circumstances or a condition of being favorable to such enjoyment, secure of good, prosperous, blessed

Happy is that people whose God is the Lord *Ps* cxliv 15

4 Furnishing enjoyment, supplying happiness, as, a *happy* condition

5 Dexterous, ready able

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, another excels in a rejoinder *Swift*

6 Propitious, favorable as, a *happy* omen

Hăque'but (hăk'but), *n* [O Fr *haquebute* See ARQUEBUSE] An arquebuse, or hand gun *Brande*

Har, *n* [A S *here*, O Sax *heri*, O H Ger *heri*, *hari*, N H Ger *heer*, Goth *harjis* So *Harold*, Frics *Herold*, O H Ger *Hariwalt*, leader of an army, *Hareman*, *Harman*, O H Ger *Hariman*, *Herman*, N H Ger *Hermann*, man of the army, warrior, *Herum*, friend of the army] A syllable used in composition usually as a prefix, and signifying *army* — occurring in various forms, as *here*, *her*, and *here*

Ha rängue' (ha răng'), *n* [Fr *harangue*, Pr *arenga*, Sp & Pg *arenga*, It *aringa*, literally speech before a multitude or on the hustings, from It *arringo*, arena, hustings, pulpit, from O H Ger *hring*, N H Ger *ring*, arena, lists, ring] A speech addressed to a large public assembly, a popular oration, a loud address to a multitude, in a bad sense, a noisy or pompous speech, declamation, ranting

Gray-haired men and grave, with warriors mixed,
Assemble, and *harangues* are heard, but soon
In factious opposition *Milton*

Syn — HARANGUE, SPEECH, ORATION *Speech* is generic, an *oration* is an elaborate and prepared speech, an *harangue* is a vehement appeal to the passions, or a noisy, disputatious address A general makes an *harangue* to his troops on the eve of a battle, a demagogue *harangues* the populace on the subject of their wrongs

Ha rängue' (ha răng'), *v i* [*imp & p p* HARANGUED, *p pr & vb n* HARANGUING] [Fr *haranguer*, Pr *arengar*, Sp & Pg *arengar*, It *arringare* See *supra*] To make an address or speech to a large assembly

Ha rängue' (ha-răng'), *v t* To address by an harangue

Ha-răngue'fŭl, *a* Full of harangue.

Ha răng'uer (ha răng'er), *n* One who harangues, or is fond of haranguing

Hăr'ass, *v t* [*imp & p p* HARASSED (hăr'ast), *p pr & vb n* HARASSING] [Fr *harasser*, probably from O Fr *harasse*, a very heavy and large shield, which fatigued the bearer of it.]

1. To fatigue to excess; to tire with repeated and exhausting efforts, to weary

2. To weary with importunity, care, or perplexity; to tease, to perplex "Nature oppressed and *harassed* out with care" *Addison*

3. To annoy by repeated and unlooked-for attacks, as an enemy. *Hammond*

☞ Sometimes incorrectly pronounced *ha-răs'*

Syn.—To weary, jade, tire, perplex, distress, tease, vex, molest, trouble, disturb

Hăr'ass, *n.* Waste, disturbance, distress, devastation. [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Hăr'ass-er, *n.* One who harasses

Hăr'ass-ment, *n* The act of harassing [*Rare.*]

Hăr'ber-ŭs, *a* Harborous, hospitable, liberal in entertaining [*Obs.*]

A bishop must be faultless, the husband of one wife, honestly apparelled, *harberous* 1 *Tim.* iii 2, *Tyndale's Trans.*

Hăr'bin-ger, *n* [Ger *herberger*, D *herbergier*, one who provides or gives lodging]

1. One who provides lodging, especially, an officer of the English royal household who precedes the court when traveling, to provide lodgings and other accommodations

He was the best *harbinger* that ever King Henry had, not only taking up beforehand, but building up beautiful houses for his entertainments *Fuller*

2 A forerunner, a precursor

The birds met me first and I knew by these *harbingers* who were coming *Landor*

Hăr'bin-gered, *a* Preceded by a harbinger

Hăr'bor, *n* [O Eng *herbous, herbergh*, O Fr *herberge, herbege, haubergi*, f, and *halbert, herbert*, m, N Fr *auberge*, Pr *alberga*, f, *albert*, m, It *albergo*, Sp *albergue*, L Lat *heriberga, heribergum*, from O H Ger *heriberga*, A S *herebeorg*, Icel *herbergi*, a lodging for soldiers, a military station, from O H Ger *heri, hari*, A-S *here*, army, and O H Ger *bergan*, N H Ger *bergen*, A S *beorgan*, Goth *bairgan*, to shelter, protect, N H Ger, Dan, & Sw *herberge*, D *herberg*, an inn] [Written also *harbour*]

1 A station for rest and entertainment, a place of security and comfort, a lodging, an asylum, a refuge, a shelter

For *harbor* at a thousand doors they knocked *Dryden*

2 A refuge for ships, a port or haven

Hăr'bor, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HARBORED, *p pr* & *vb n* HARBORING] [Written also *harbour*]

1 To entertain as a guest, to shelter, to protect "Any place that *harbors* men" *Shak*

2 To protect, as a ship from storms

Hăr'bor, *v i* To lodge or abide for a time, to receive entertainment, to take shelter

For this night he's *harbor* here in York *Shak*

Hăr'bor age (44), *n* Shelter, entertainment [*R.*]

Where can I get me *harborage* for the night? *Tennyson*

Hăr'bor-er, *n* One who harbors

Hăr'bor-less, *a* Without a harbor

Hăr'bor-măs'ter, *n* An officer who executes the regulations respecting harbors

Hăr'bŏr ŭugh (hăr'bŭr ro), *n* [A-S *herebeorg, herebeorga* See HARBOR] A harbor, a lodging [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Hăr'bor-ŭs, *a* Hospitable [*Obs.*] *Bale*

Har'brŏugh (har'bro), *n* Harborough, or harbor [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Hărd, *a* [*compar* HARDER, *superl* HARDEST] [A S *heard*, O Sax & D *hard*, Icel *hardr*, Dan *haard*, Sw *hård*, N H Ger *hart*, O H Ger *harti, herti*, Goth *hardus*, allied to Gr *καρτος*, for *κραρτος*, strength, vigor]

1 Not easily penetrated, or separated into parts, not yielding to pressure, firm, solid, compact,—applied to material bodies, and opposed to *soft*, as, *hard* wood, *hard* flesh a *hard* apple

2 Difficult to penetrate with the understanding as, a *hard* problem, a *hard* cause "The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses" *Ex* xviii 26

In which are some things *hard* to be understood 2 *Pet* iii 16

3 Difficult to accomplish full of obstacles laborious, fatiguing, distressing, as, a *hard* task, a disease *hard* to cure

4 Difficult to resist or control

The stag was too *hard* for the horse *L'Estrange*

5 Difficult to bear or endure, not easy to put up with or consent to, hence, severe, rigorous, oppressive, unreasonable, unjust, as, a *hard* lot *hard* work, *hard* times, *hard* fare, a *hard* winter, *hard* conditions or terms

I never could drive a *hard* bargain *Burke*

6. Difficult to please or touch, not easy to influence, rigorous, severe, unfeeling, cruel as, a *hard* master, a *hard* heart, hence, proceeding from such a disposition, rough, harsh, abusive, as, *hard* words or thoughts, also, expressive of such a disposition, rough, coarse, as, a *hard* face or countenance

7 Not easy or pleasant to follow with the mind, not agreeable to the taste, harsh, stiff, forced, constrained

Others . . make the figures *harder* than the marble itself *Dryden*

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold *Dryden*

8 Rough, acid; sour, as liquors, as, *hard* cider

9. (*Pron.*) Abrupt or explosive in utterance, not aspirated, sibilated, or pronounced with a gradual change of the organs from one position to another,—said of certain consonants, as *c* in *came*, and *g* in *go*, as distinguished from the same letters in *center, general*, &c.

Hard money, coin or specie, as distinguished from paper money —*Hard pan* the hard stratum of earth lying beneath the soil See PAN —*Hard water*, water which contains some mineral substance that decomposes soap, and thus renders it unfit for washing —*Hard wood*, wood of a solid texture, as walnut, oak ash, box, and the like

Syn —Solid, arduous powerful, trying, unyielding, stubborn, stern See SOLID and ARDUOUS

Hărd, *adv* **1** With pressure, with urgency, hence, diligently, earnestly "And prayed so *hard* for mercy from the prince" *Dryden*

My father is *hard* at study *Shak*

2 With difficulty, as, the vehicle moves *hard*

3 Uneasily, vexatiously *Shak*

4 So as to raise difficulties, closely

The question is *hard* set *Browne*

5 With pressure or urgency, vehemently, vigorously, energetically, hence, rapidly, nimbly, as, to run *hard*

6 With force or violence, forcibly, violently, as, to press, to blow, or to rain, *hard*

Hard by, near by, close at hand, not far off "*Hard by* a cottage window smokes" *Milton* —*Hard up*, closely pressed by want or necessity, without money or resources, in extremity, hard run [*Colloq.*]

☞ *Hard* is often used in nautical language as a word of emphasis joined to other words of command to the helmsman or others, denoting that the order should be carried out with the utmost energy and thoroughness, or that the helm should be put close to the direction indicated as, *Hard a-port! Hard a-starboard! Hard a-lee! Hard a-weather! Hard up! Hard* is also often used in composition, as *hard-earned* &c

Hărd, *n* **1** A kind of pier or landing-place for boats on a river *Marryatt*

2 (*pl*) The refuse, or coarse part, of flax, tow

Hărd'-bāke, *n* A sweetmeat of baked sugar or treacle spread out thin [*Ing.*] *Thackeray*

Hărd'bēam, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Carpinus*, so called from its compact, horny texture, hornbeam

Hărd'en (hard'n), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HARDENED, *p pr* & *vb n* HARDENING] [Eng *hard*, A S *heardan*, O H Ger *hartjan*]

1 To make hard or more hard, to make firm or compact, to indurate, as, to *harden* iron or steel, to *harden* clay

2 To make hard and strong to make firm to strengthen, to accustom by labor or suffering to murder also, to confirm in wickedness, obstinacy, insensibility, or impudence

I would *harden* myself in sorrow *Job* vi 10

Hărd'en (hard'n) *v i* **1** To become hard, or more hard to acquire solidity or more compactness, as, mortar *hardens* by drying

2 To become confirmed or strengthened in either a good or bad sense

They *hardened* more by what might most reclaim *Milton*

Hărd'ened, *p a* Made hard or more hard, or compact, made unfeeling, made obstinate, confirmed in error or vice

Syn —Obdurate callous unfeeling unsusceptible, insensible, impenetrable hard See OBDURATE

Hard'en-er (hard'n er) *n* One who hardens

Hărd'-fā'vored, *a* Having coarse features, harsh of countenance *Dryden*

Hărd'-fā'vored-ness, *n* Coarseness of features

Hărd'-fēat'ūred (fē'tyurd), *a* Having coarse features hard favored *Smollett*

Hărd'-fist'ed, *a* **1** Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer

2 Close fisted, covetous niggardly *Bp Hall*

Hărd'-fought (fawt), *a* Vigorously contested as, a *hard fought* battle

Hărd'-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of grass of several species of the genera *Scleropoa, Ophiurus*, or *Rottboll'a*, and *Aegilops* [*Ing.*]

Hărd'hăck, *n* (*Bot*) A very astringent plant (*Spiraea tomentosa*), common in pastures

Hărd'-hănd'ed, *a* Having hard hands, as a laborer *Shak*

Hărd'hĕad (hĕd), *n* Clash or collision of heads in contest *Dryden*

Hărd'-hĕărt'ed (hărt'ed), *a* Cruel, pitiless, merciless, unfeeling, inexorable

Hărd'i hōod, *n* Hardihood [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Hărd'i hood, *n* [Eng *hardy* and the termination *hood*, q v] Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind, dauntless bravery, intrepidity, audaciousness, impudence

It is the society of numbers which gives *hardihood* to iniquity *Buckminster*

Syn —Intrepidity, courage, stoutness, audacity, effrontery

Hărd'i ly, *adv* In a hardy manner, boldly, stoutly, sternly

Hărd'i ment, *n* Hardihood, courage, bold or energetic action, contest, struggle "Changing *hardiment* with great Glendower" *Shak*

Hărd'i ness, *n* [From *hardy*, q v]

1 The quality or state of being hardy, capability of endurance

Hardness ever
Of *hardness* is mother *Shak*

2. Hardihood, boldness, firmness, assurance

3 Hardship, fatigue [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Hărd'ish, *a* Somewhat hard.

Hărd'i-shrew (-shrŭ), *n* A field-mouse. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Hărd'-lā'bored, *a* Wrought with severe labor, elaborate, studied, as, a *hard-labored* poem *Swift.*

Hăr'dle (hăr'dl), *n* See HURDLE [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Hărd'ly, *adv* [See HARD] **1** In a hard or difficult manner "Recovering *hardly* what he lost before" *Dryden.*

The House of Peers gave so *hardly* their consent. *Milton.*

2 Scarcely, barely, not quite or wholly

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good *South*

3 Severely, harshly, roughly

He has in many things been *hardly* used *Swift*

4 Confidently, hardily [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Hărd'-mouthed, *a* Not sensible to the bit, not easily governed, as, a *hard mouthed* horse

Hărd'ness, *n* [Eng *hard*, A S *heardness*]

1 The quality or state of being hard, in any sense of the word, solidity difficulty of comprehension, accomplishment, control, or endurance, harshness obduracy, also, want of minute attention to the feelings of others, insensibility

The habit of authority also had given his manners some peremptory *hardness* *W Scott*

2 (*Min*) The adhesion of particles determined by the capacity of a mineral to scratch another, or be itself scratched, and referred to a scale which has the diamond at one extreme, and common talc at the other

Hăr'dock, *n* [See HOAR and DOCK] Dock with whitish leaves, hoar dock *Shak.*

Hărd'-răn, *a* Greatly pressed, as, he was *hard-run* for time, money, &c

Hărd'ship, *n* That which is hard to bear, as toil, injury, and the like *Swift*

Hărd'-tăck, *n* (*Naut*) Sea bread *Kane*

Hărd'-vĭz'aged, *a* Having coarse features, of a harsh countenance *Burke*

Hărd'wāre, *n* Ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen furniture, and the like

Hărd'y, *a* [*compar* HARDIER *superl* HARDIEST] [Fr *hardi*, Pr *ardit*, It *ardito*, O Sp *ardido*, properly p p of Fr *hardir*, for *enhardir*, Pr *ardir*, to make bold It *ardire*, to be bold, from O H Ger *hartjan*, A S *heardian*, Eng *harden* See HARD]

1 Bold, brave, stout, daring, resolute, intrepid, as, there are few who are *hardy* enough to encounter contempt

2 Confident, full of assurance, impudent stubborn to excess *Johnson.*

3 Strong firm compact

An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabric *South*

4 Inured to fatigue, rendered firm by exercise, as a veteran soldier

5 Able to bear exposure to cold weather, as, a *hardy* plant

Hărd'y, *n* An ironsmith's tool

Hare, in composition, signifies *army* See HAR

Hāre, *n* [A S *hara*, Dan & Sw *hare*, Icel *hera*, O H Ger *haso*, N H Ger *hase*, D *haas*, allied to Skr *gaça*, from *gaç*, to leap, spring]

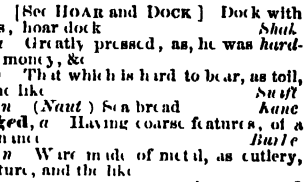

Hare (*Lepus timidus*)

1 (*Zool*) A rodent of the genus *Lepus*, having long hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip It is a timid animal, moves swiftly by leaps, and is remarkable for its fecundity

A brace of greyhounds
Having the fearful flesh a *hare* in sight *Shak*

2 (*Astron*) A constellation situated directly under Orion

Hāre, *v t* [O Fr *harer, harier*, to stir up, provoke, O H Ger *haren* to cry out] To excite, tease and harass, or worry to hurry [*Obs.*] *Locke.*

Hāre'bĕll, *n* (*Bot*) A plant (the *Campanula rotundifolia*, blue bell, or milk wort) having blue, bell shaped flowers, and an edible root Its juice is used to make a blue ink

Hāre'-brāined, *a* Wild, giddy, volatile, heedless *Bacon.*

Hāre'fŏot, *n* **1** A certain bird

2 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Ochroman agopus.*

Hāre'-hēart'ed (hārt'ed), *a* Timorous, easily frightened *Ainsworth.*

Hāre'-hound, *n* A hound for hunting hares *Chalmers.*

Hāre'-kăn'ga rōo', *n* (*Zoöl*) A small kangaroo of Australia (the *Macropus* (*Lagorchestes*) *leporoides*), resembling the hare, though of smaller size *Waterhouse.*

Hāre'lĭp, *n* A lip, more commonly the upper one, having a fissure or perpendicular division like that of a hare

Hāre'lipped (-lĭpt), *a* Having a harelip.

Hā'rem (Synop , § 130), *n* [Ar *haram*, any thing forbidden or sacred, from *harama*, to forbid, prohibit] [Written also *haram (ha-rām')*]
1 The apartments or portion of the house allotted to females in the larger dwelling houses of the East
2 The collection of wives and concubines belonging to one man

Hā're'mint, *n* A certain herb or plant *Ainsworth*

Ha-rēn'gī-fōrm, *a* [Fr *hareng*, herring, q v , and *forme*, Lat *forma*, shape] Shaped like a herring

Hā're'-pīpe, *n* A snare to catch hares *Stat Jas I*

Hā're's'-ēar, *n*. (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Bupleurum*
Bastard hare s-ear (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Phyllis*

Hā're's'-lēt'tuçe (lēt'tis), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Sonchus*, or sow thistle, — so called from its being a favorite food of hares

Hā're's'-tāil, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, the *Eriophorum vaginatum*, a kind of cotton grass

Hā're's'-tāil-grāss, *n* (*Bot*) A species of grass (*Lagurus ovatus*), — so called from the resemblance of its head to a hare's tail

Hār'fang, *n* [A S *hara*, hare, and *fangan*, to catch] (*Ornith*) An owl (the *Strix* (*Surnia*) *nyctea*), or snowy owl, found in the arctic regions It pursues hares, grouse, &c

Hār'gue bush, *n* A harquebus [*Obs*] *Marston*

Hār'i-cot (hăr'e ko), *n* [Fr *haricot*, kidney bean, from It *caraco*, *caracollo*, *caracoro*, Sp *caracollo*, Pg *caracol*, snail flowered kidney bean, from Sp & Pg *caracol*, a snail, probably of Iberian origin]
1 A kind of ragout of meat and vegetables
2 The kidney bean

Hār'i-er, *n* A harrier See HARRIER

Hār'i o lā'tion, *n* [See ARIOLATION] Prognostication, soothsaying [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Hār'ish, *a* Like a hare [*Obs*] *Huloet*

Hārk, *v i* [From *harken*, q v] To listen, to hearken [*Obs*, except in the imperative, *Hark!* listen] *Hudibras*

Hārl, *n* [Cf O H Ger *harluf*, noose, rope, A S *hlēra*, hair cloth] A filamentous substance, especially, the filaments of flax or hemp

Hār'le quīn (kĭn *or* -kwĭn), *n* [Fr *harlequin*, *arlequin*, Sp *arlequin*, It *arlecchino*, prob from O Fr *hierlekin*, *hellequin*, goblin, elf, L Lat *harlequinus*, *hellequinus*, from D & O Ger *helle*, hell] A buffoon, dressed in party colored clothes, who plays tricks, often without speaking, to divert the bystanders or an audience, a merry andrew, a zany "As dumb *harlequin* is exhibited in our theaters" *Johnson*

Hār'le quīn (kĭn *or* -kwĭn), *v i* To play the droll, to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks

Hār'le quīn (-kĭn *or* kwĭn), *v t* To remove, as by a harlequin's trick

And kitten, if the humor hit,
Has *harlequined* away the fit. *Green*

Hār'le quīn-ād' (kĭn *or* kwĭn), *n* [Fr *harlequinade*, *arlequinade*, Sp *arlequinada* See *supra*] Exhibitions of harlequins

Hār'le quīn-dŭck (kĭn- *or* kwĭn), *n* (*Ornith*) A species of duck (*Clangula histrionica*), found in Hudson's Bay, of an ash color, the male being fantastically streaked with gray

Hār'le quīn-snāke (kĭn *or* kwĭn), *n* (*Zool*) A poisonous snake (the *Elaps fulvius*), ringed with red and black, found in the Southern States

Hār'lock, *n* [A corruption either of *charlock* or *hardock*, q v] A certain plant *Drayton*

Hār'lot, *n* [O Fr *harlot*, *harlot*, *arlot*, Pr *arlot*, Sp *arlote*, It *arlotto*, from O H Ger *harl*, for *karl*, man, husband, A-S *carl*, male, *ceorl*, man, husband, churl This word was formerly applied to males as well as females W *harlawd*, a stripling, *herlodes*, a maiden]
1 A churl, a husbandman, a servant, a rogue, a cheat [*Obs*]
2 A woman who prostitutes her body for hire, a prostitute, a common woman, a strumpet

Hār'lot, *a* Wanton, lewd, low, base *Shak*

Hār'lot, *v i* To practice lewdness [*Obs*] *Milton*

Hār'lot ĭze, *v i* To play the harlot, to harlot [*Obs*] *Warner*

Hār'lot ry, *n*. The trade or practice of prostitution, habitual or customary lewdness, prostitution *Dryden*

Hārm, *n* [A S *harm*, *hearm*, O & N H Ger *harm*, Icel *harmr*, Dan *harme*, *harm*, Sw *harm*, allied to Lith *sarmata*, grief, O Slav *sramiti*, to shame, confound, Skr *hri*, to be ashamed, to blush] Injury, hurt, damage, detriment, misfortune
Syn. — Mischief, evil, loss, injury See MISCHIEF

Hārm, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HARMFD, *p pr* & *vb n* HARMING] [A S *hearmian*, O H Ger *harman*, N H Ger *härmen* See *supra*] To hurt, to injure, to damage

Though yet he never *harmed* me *Shak*

Hār'ma-lĭne *n* (*Chem*) An alkaloid found in the South Russian plant *Peganum harmala*, and used for dyeing silk pink or red *Miller*

Har măt'tan, *n* [Fr *harmattan*, Sp *harmatan*, It *armatano*, an Arabic word] A dry, and generally very hot, wind, from the interior of Africa, which blows in December, January, and February toward the Atlantic Ocean, and is usually accompanied by a haze which obscures the sun It withers vegetation, and even causes the skin to peel off from the human body

Hār'mel, *n*. [Ar *harmal*, wild rue.] The wild African rue

Hārm'fŭl, *a*. Full of harm, injurious

Hārm'fŭl-ly, *adv* In a harmful manner

Hārm'fŭl ness, *n* Hurtfulness, noxiousness.

Hār'mĭne, *n* (*Chem*) The same as HARMALINE

Hārm'less, *a* 1 Free from harm, unhurt, as, to give bond to save another *harmless*
2 Free from power or disposition to harm, not injurious, innocent "The *harmless* deer" *Drayton*
Syn — Innocent, innoxious, innocuous, inoffensive, unoffending, unhurt, uninjured, unharmed

Hārm'less ly, *adv* In a harmless manner, without being injured, without injuring

Hārm'less ness, *n*. The quality or state of being harmless

Har mŏn'ic, } *a* [Fr *harmonique*, Pr *armonic*,
Har-mŏn'ic al, } Sp & It *armonico*, Pg *harmonico*, Lat *harmonicus*, Gr ἁρμονικός. See HARMONY]
1 Concordant, musical, consonant, as, *harmonic* sounds "*Harmonic* twang of leather, horn, and brass" *Pope*
2 (*Mus*) Relating to harmony or music, harmonious, especially relating to the accessory sounds which accompany the predominant and apparent single tone of any string or sonorous body
3 (*Math*) Having relations or properties bearing some resemblance to those of musical consonances, said of numbers, terms of certain ratios, or proportions, and the like
Harmonic triad (*Mus*), the chord of a note with its third and fifth, the common chord — *Harmonical mean* (*Arith & Alg*), certain relations of numbers and quantities, which bear an analogy to musical consonances — *Harmonical proportion* See PROPORTION — *Harmonical series* or *progression*, a series of numbers such that any three consecutive terms are in harmonical proportion *Brande*

Har mŏn'ic, *n* (*Mus*) A musical note produced by a number of vibrations which is a multiple of the number producing some other See HARMONICS

Har-mŏn'i-cā, *n* [Lat *harmonicus* See *supra*]
1 A musical instrument invented by Dr Franklin, in which the tones are produced by friction against the edges of a series of hemispherical glasses *Hebert*
2 A small, flat, wind instrument of music, in which the notes are produced by the vibration of metallic reeds, — mostly used as a toy for children

Har-mŏn'ic al ly, *adv* 1 In an harmonical manner
2 In respect to harmony, as distinguished from *melody* as, a passage *harmonically* correct

Har mŏn'ics, *n sing* & *pl* 1 (*sing*) The doctrine or science of musical sounds [See Note under MATHEMATICS]
2 (*pl*) (*Mus*) Secondary and less distinct tones which accompany any principal, and apparently simple, tone, as the octave, the twelfth, the fifteenth, and the seventeenth The name is also applied to the artificial tones produced by a string or column of air, when the impulse given to it suffices only to make a part of the string or column vibrate

Har mō'ni oŭs, *a* [Fr *harmonieux*, It & Sp *armonioso* See HARMONY]
1 Adapted to each other, having the parts proportioned to each other symmetrical

God hath made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us *Locke*

2 Acting together to a common end, agreeing in action or feeling living in peace and friendship, as, an *harmonious* family
3 Vocally or musically concordant, agreeably consonant, symphonious

Har mō'ni oŭs ly, *adv* In an harmonious manner or relation

Distances, notions, and quantities of matter *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system *Bentley*

Har mō'ni oŭs ness, *n* The quality or state of being harmonious, symmetry, concord, musicalness

Har-mŏn'i phŏn, *n* [Gr ἁρμονία, harmony, and φωνη, sound] (*Mus*) A musical instrument whose sound is produced by the vibration of thin metallic plates The air which acts on these vibrating substances is blown by the mouth through an elastic tube It is played with keys, like a piano forte

Hār'mo nĭst, *n* [Fr *harmoniste*]
1 One who shows the agreement or harmony of corresponding passages of different authors, as of the four evangelists
2 (*Mus*) One who understands the principles of harmony, or who is skillful in applying them in composition, a musical composer

Hār'mon ĭst, } *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a religious
Hār'mon īte, } sect founded in Wurtemburg in 1780, but now established in Pennsylvania *Brande*.

Har mō'ni ŭm, *n* [See HARMONY] A musical instrument in which the tones are produced by the vibration of metallic reeds, and which is played upon by means of keys similar to those of the pianoforte This instrument is now made with one or two key boards, and also with pedals It also has different stops or registers, and is especially designed for church music

Hār'mo-nī-zā'tion, *n*. The act of harmonising.

Hār'mo-nīze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p*. HARMONIZED *p pr* & *vb n*. HARMONIZING.] [Fr. *harmoniser*]
1 To agree in action, adaptation, or effect on the mind, to agree in sense or purport, as, the arguments *harmonize*
2 To be in peace and friendship, as individuals or families
3 To agree in vocal or musical effect, to form concord, as, the tones *harmonize* perfectly.

Hār'mo nīze, *v t* 1 To adjust in fit proportions to cause to agree, to show the agreement of, to reconcile the apparent contradiction of
2 (*Mus*) To accompany with harmony, to provide with parts, as an air, a melody

Hār'mo nīz'er, *n* One who harmonizes; a harmonist

Hār'mo nŏm'e-ter, *n* [Fr *harmonomètre*, Gr ἁρμονία, harmony, and μετρον, measure] An instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds It is often a monochord furnished with movable bridges

Hār'mo-ny, *n* [Fr *harmonie*, Pr , Sp , & It *armonia*, Pg & Lat *harmonia*, Gr ἁρμονία, joint, proportion, concord, from ἁρμοσειν, to fit together, from ἁρμός, a fitting or joining, from ἀ, for ἅμα, copulative and ἀρειν, to join, fit]
1 The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or combination of things, or in things intended to form a connected whole, as, the *harmony* of the universe
2 Concord or agreement in facts, opinions, manners, interests, &c , good correspondence, peace and friendship, as, good citizens live in *harmony*
3 A literary work which brings together parallel passages of historians respecting the same events and shows their agreement or consistency, — said especially respecting the Gospels
4 (*Mus*) (*a*) A succession of chords according to the rules of progression and modulation (*b*) The science which treats of their construction and progression

Ten thousand harps, that tuned
Angelic *harmonies* *Milton*

5 (*Med*) An immovable articulation in which the depressions and eminences presented by the bony surfaces are but slightly marked *Dunglison*
Harmony of the spheres See MUSIC

Syn — HARMONY, MELODY *Harmony* results from the concord of two or more musical strains which differ in pitch and quality the term may also be applied to sounds which are not musical *Melody* denotes the pleasing alternation and variety of musical and measured sounds, as they succeed each other in a single verse or strain

The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of sounds, from discord springs *Denham*

Hār'most, *n* [Gr ἁρμοστής, ἁρμόζειν, to join, arrange, command, Fr *harmoste* See *supra*] (*Gr Antiq*) A city governor or prefect appointed by the Spartans in the cities subjugated by them

Hār'mo tōme, *n* [Fr *harmotome*, Gr ἁρμός, joint, and τόμος, a cut, from τέμνειν, to cut] (*Min*) A hydrous silicate of alumina and baryta, occurring usually in white cruciform crystals, cross stone

☞ A related mineral, called *lime-harmotome*, and *Phillipsite*, contains lime in place of baryta *Dana*

Hār'ness, *n* [O Fr *harnas*, N Fr *harnais*, *harnois*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *arnes*, It *arnese*, W *harnais*, *haiarnwaez*, Ir & Gael *airneis*, from W *haiarn*, iron, Armor *houarn*, *hoarn*, Ir *iarann*, Gael *iarunn*, D *harnas*, Ger *harnisch*, Dan *harnisk*, Sw *harnesk*, L Lat *harnascha*, *harnesium*]
1 The iron covering or dress which a soldier formerly wore, and which was fastened to the body by straps and buckles, coat of mail, also, the whole accouterments, offensive and defensive armor, of a knight or soldier, the armor of a horse

At least well die with *harness* on our back *Shak*

2 The equipments of a draught horse, for a wagon, coach, gig, chaise, &c , tackle, tackling
3 The part of a loom comprising the heddles with their means of support and motion, by which the threads of the warp are alternately raised and depressed for the passage of the shuttle

Hār'ness, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HARNESSED (har'nest), *p pr* & *vb n* HARNESSING]
1 To dress in armor, to equip with armor for war, as a horseman "*Harnessed* in rugged steel" *Rowe*
2 To equip or furnish for defense
3 To make ready for draught, to equip with harness, as a horse.

Hār'ness-cāsk, *n* (*Naut*) A tub lashed to a vessel's deck and containing salted provisions for daily use, — called also *harness tub* *Simmonds*

Hār'ness-er, *n* One who harnesses.

Hārns, *n pl* [Icel *hiarni*, Dan. *hierne*, Sw *hjerna*, N H Ger. *hirn*, *gehirn*, M H. Ger *hirne*, O H Ger *hirni*, allied to Lat *cer-ebrum*, the brain, Skr *çiras*, head] Brains [*Scot*] *Grose*

Hārp, *n* [A-S *hearpe*, Dan *harpe*, Icel. & Sw. *harpa*, D *harp*, O H Ger *harpha*, N H. Ger *harfe*, Fr *harpe*, Pr , Sp , Pg , & It. *arpa*, Lat. *harpa*, allied to Gr. ἅρπη, sickle]

1. A stringed instrument of music, of a triangular figure, held upright, and usually played with the fingers.

2. (*Astron.*) A constellation; *Lyra*, or the Lyre.

Harp

Härp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARPED (härpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARPING.] [A-S. *hearpian*, O Fr *harper*, Pr *arpar*, It. *arpeggiare* See *supra*.]

1. To play on the harp

I heard the voice of harpers, *harping* with their harps *Rev* xiv 2

2. To dwell tediously or monotonously in speaking or writing, to speak or write repeatedly with slight variations, — usually with *on* or *upon*.

He seems
Proud and disdainful, *harping* on what I am,
Not what he knew I was *Shak*

Making infinite merriment by *harpings* upon old themes *W Irving*

Härp, *v. t.* To play upon, as a harp, to arouse, to sound forth as from a harp

Thou'st *harped* my fear aright *Shak*

Härp'ax, *n* [Lat, harp] (*Conch.*) A genus of mollusks, harp shell, — so called from certain parallel lines or ribs upon the shell somewhat resembling in position the strings of a harp

Härp'a gŏn, *n* [Gr ἁρπαγή, from ἁρπάζειν, to seize] A grappling-iron [*Obs.*]

Härp'er, *n* **1** A player on the harp

2 An Irish coin bearing the emblem of a harp. "The *harper* that was gathered amongst us to pay the piper" *B Jonson*

Härp'ing, *a* Pertaining to the harp, as, *harping* symphonies *Milton*

Härp'ing-i'ron (-ĭ'urn), *n* [Fr *harper*, to take and grasp strongly, Pr, Sp, & Pg *arpar*, Pr *arpa*, claw] A harpoon *Evelyn*

Härp'ings, *n. pl* (*Naut.*) The fore parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship, and are fastened to the stem Their use is to strengthen the ship in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the sea *Totten*

Härp'ist, *n* [Fr *harpiste* See HARP] A player on the harp, a harper *Browne*

Här'po neer', *n* An harpooner *Johnson*

Har-pōōn', *n* [Fr. *harpon*, Sp *arpon*, L Lat. *harpo*, from Pr *arpa*, griffin, allied to Gr ἅρπη, sickle, D. *harpoen*, Dan. & Sw *harpun*, Ger *harpune*, It *arpione*, hinge, hook] A spear or javelin used to strike and kill large fish, as whales, a harping iron It consists of a long shank, with a broad, flat, triangular head, sharpened at both edges, and is generally thrown by hand

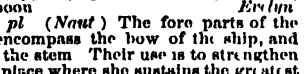
Harpoon

Har-pōōn', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARPOONED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARPOONING] To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon

Här'poon eer', *n* An harpooner *Johnson*

Har pōōn'er, *n* [Fr *harponneur*, from *harponner*, Sp *arponear*, *arponear*, to harpoon] One who throws the harpoon

Härp'ress, *n* A female performer upon the harp [*Rare.*] *W Scott*

Härp'si chŏrd, *n* A harpsichord [*Obs.*] *Pepys*

Härp'si chŏrd, *n* [O Fr *harpechorde*, It *arpicordo*. See HARP and CHORD] (*Mus.*) A harp-shaped instrument of music, with strings of wire, played by the fingers, by means of keys provided with quills, instead of hammers, for striking the strings It is now superseded by the piano forte

Härp'y, *n*, *pl* HÄR'PIES [Fr *harpie*, It, Sp, & Pg *arpa*, Lat *harpyia*, Gr ἅρπυια, from ἅρπαν, for ἁρπάζειν, to snatch, to seize]

1 (*Myth.*) A fabulous winged monster, ravenous and filthy, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture, with long claws, and with a face pale with hunger

Both table and provisions vanished quite
With sound of *harpies'* wings and talons heard *Milton*

2 One that is rapacious or ravenous, an extortioner, a plunderer

3 (*Ornith.*) A European buzzard, the *Circus æruginosus*, or *harpaye*. See DUCK-HAWK

4 (*Ornith.*) A crested, short winged eagle (the *Harpyia destructor*), inhabiting Mexico and New Granada.

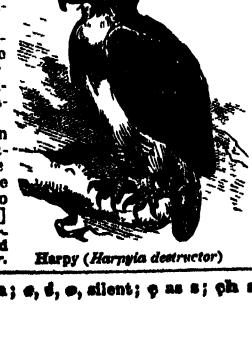
Harpy (*Harpyia destructor*)

Här'que-büse, *n.* An arquebuse. See ARQUEBUSE. *Strype*

Här'rage, *v. t.* [See HARRY.] To harass, to plunder from. [*Obs.*]

This of Lincoln, *harraged* out before, should now lie fallow. *Fuller.*

Här'ra-teen', *n.* A kind of cloth. *Shenstone.*

Här'ri-co, *n.* The same as HARICOT.

Här'ri-dan, *n.* [Fr *haridelle*, Prov. Fr. *hardele*, *harin*, a worn out horse, jade] A decayed strumpet

Such a weak, watery, wicked old *harridan*, substituted for the pretty creature I had been used to see *De Quincey*

Här'ri-er, *n* [Written also *harier*, from *hare*]

1 A kind of hound for hunting hares, having an acute sense of smelling

2 [From *harry*] (*Ornith.*) A European buzzard, the *Circus cyaneus*

Här'rot, *n* Herald [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*

Här'rōw, *n* [A-S *hérce*, *hyrwe*, Dan *harv*, Sw *harf* Cf D *hark*, O H Ger *harka*, N H Ger *harke*, rake, O Fr *herce*, L Lat *hercia*, harrow, Lat *hirpex*, a large rake with iron teeth harrow] An instrument of agriculture, usually formed of pieces of timber or metal crossing each other, and set with iron or wooden teeth It is drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown

Här'rōw, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARROWED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARROWING] [Dan *harve*, Sw *harfva*, A S *hyrwian*, *herewian*, to vex, afflict, O H Ger *harawan*, to exasperate See *supra*]

1 To draw a harrow over for the purpose of breaking clods and levelling the surface, or for covering seed sown, to break or tear with a harrow, as, to *harrow* land or ground

Will he *harrow* the valleys after thee? *Job* xxxix 10

2 To tear, to lacerate, to torment, to harass

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow* up thy soul *Shak*
It *harrows* me with fear and wonder *Shak*

3 To pillage, to harry [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Här'rōw, *interj* [O Fr *haro*, *haro*, from O H Ger *hara*, *hera*, *herot*, O Sax *herod*, hither] Help! hallo! — an exclamation of sudden distress "*Harrow* now, out and well away!" *Spenser*

Här'rōw er, *n* **1** One who harrows

2 A hawk, a harrier *Ainsworth*

Här'ry, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARRIED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARRYING] [A-S *herian*, *herjan*, to act as an army, to ravage, plunder, from *here*, army, O H Ger *herjan*, *herjôn*, *herrôn*, N H Ger *heeren*, *verheeren* Cf HARE, *v.*, and HAR]

1 To strip, to pillage "To *harry* this beautiful region" *W Irving*

2 To agitate, to worry, to harrow *Shak*

Här'ry, *v. i* To make a predatory incursion [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl*

Här'ry-sŏph', *n* [L Gr *ἰστωφος*, from *ερι-*, inseparable particle, signifying much, and *σοφός*, wise] A student who, having sufficient standing to take the degree of B A, declares himself a candidate for a degree in law or physic [*Cambridge Univ. sity, Eng.*] *Ogilvie*

Härsh, *a* [*compar* HARSHER, *superl* HARSHEST] [Ger *harsch*, Scot *harsl*, *hars*, O Sw *harsl* Dan *harsk*, Sw *harsk*, rank, rancid, O D *haersch*, hoarse]

1 Rough, disagreeable, grating, especially, (*a*) To the touch "*Harsh* sand" *Boyle* (*b*) To the taste "Berries *harsh* and crude" *Milton* (*c*) To the ear "*Harsh* din" *Milton*

2 Unpleasant and repulsive to the sensibilities, austere, crabbed, abusive, severe "Clarence is so *harsh*, so blunt" *Shak*

Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher charmed *Dryden*

Härsh'ly, *adv* In a harsh manner, gratingly, roughly, rudely

It would sound *harshly* in her ears *Shak*

Härsh'ness, *n* The quality or state of being harsh

'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offense, —
The sound must seem an echo to the sense *Pope*

Syn — Acrimony, roughness, sternness, asperity, tartness See ACRIMONY

Härs'let, *n* See HAMLET *King*

Härt, *n* [A-S *heort*, *heorut*, *hiorot*, Icel *hiörtr*, Dan & Sw *hjort*, L Ger *hart*, D *hert*, O H Ger *hiruz*, *hiuz*, N H Ger *hirsch*, allied to Lat *cervus*] A stag the male of the red deer "Goodly cest of all the forest, *hart* and hind" *Milton*

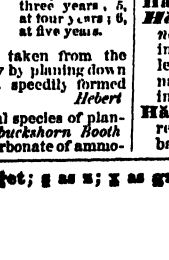
Antlers of a Hart
1, at birth; 2 at one year; 3, at two years, 4, at three years, 5, at four years; 6, at five years.

Härt'beest, *n* [L Ger *hart*, D *hert*, and D *beest*, beast See *supra*] (*Zool.*) A species of the antelope, the *Caama*, the most common of the large antelopes inhabiting the plains of South Africa

Härt'en, *v. t* To hearten to encourage [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Härt's'-clō'ver, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Melilotus*, melilot

Härts'hŏrn, *n* The horn of the hart, or male deer

☞ *Hartshorn shavings*, originally taken from the horns of harts, are now obtained chiefly by planing down the bones of calves They afford a speedily formed jelly *Hebert*

Hartshorn plantain (*Bot.*), an annual species of plantain, *Plantago coronopus*, — called also *buckshorn* *Booth* — *Salt of hartshorn*, an impure solid carbonate of ammonia, obtained by the destructive distillation of hartshorn, or any kind of bone, volatile salts. *Brande* — *Spirit of hartshorn*, a solution of carbonate of ammonia

Härt's'-tŏngue (-tŭng), *n* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A common British fern, the *Scolopendrium officinarum* of Smith (*b*) A West Indian fern, the *Polypodium phyllitidis* of Linnæus *Partington*

Härt'wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant of the genera *Seseli*, *Tordylium*, and *Bupleurum*

Hăr'um-scăr'um, *a* [Cf *hare*, to fright, and *scare*, to terrify suddenly] Wild, precipitate, giddy, rash [*Colloq.*] *Smart.*

Ha rŭs'pĭce (ha rŭs'pis), *n* [Lat *haruspex*, *haruspicis*, probably from *hariuga*, *harriga*, *arriga*, *harvx*, *arvix*, a ram for offering, and *spicere*, *specere*, to look, view] A person in ancient Rome who professed to explain and interpret the will of the gods by inspecting the entrails of beasts sacrificed, or by observing extraordinary natural phenomena, a diviner, a soothsayer See ARUSPEX

Ha rŭs'pĭcy, *n* [Lat *haruspicium*] The art or practices of haruspices See ARUSPICY

Hăr'vest, *n* [A S *hærfest*, *harfest*, *harfest*, *hearfest*, *herfest*, harvest, autumn, L Ger *harfst*, D. *herfst*, O H Ger *herbist*, M H Ger *herbest*, N H. Ger *herbst*, allied to Gr καρπος, fruit, καρπίζειν, to pluck or gather fruit, Icel *haust*, Dan & Sw *höst*]

1 The season of gathering a crop of any kind, the time of reaping the corn and grain "At *harvest*, when corn is ripe" *Tyndale*

2 That which is reaped, the ripe corn and grain when cut and gathered in

To glean the broken ears after the man
That the main *harvest* reaps *Shak*

3 The product of any labor, gain

The pope a principal *harvest* was in the jubilee *Fuller*

Hăr'vest, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HARVESTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HARVESTING] To reap or gather, as corn and other fruits, for the use of man and beast

Hăr'vest-bŭg, *n* A minute animal (*Leptus autumnalis*), of a bright crimson color, found at the end of summer in the downs Its bite is very troublesome — Called also *harvest louse* *Jardine.*

Hăr'vest er, *n* One who harvests

Hăr'vest-flȳ, *n* (*Entom.*) A hemipterous insect of the genus *Cicada*, often erroneously called *locust*, *seventeen year locust* &c, which has its first pair of wings of one texture throughout, without overlapping when shut It feeds on vegetable juices The males of several species are remarkable for their loud, buzzing noise

Hăr'vest-hōme, *n* **1** The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself *Dryden.*

2 The time of harvest *Dryden*

3 The opportunity of gathering treasure *Shak.*

Hăr'vest-lōrd, *n* The head reaper at the harvest *Tusser*

Hăr'vest-mōon, *n* The moon near the full at the time of harvest in England, or about the autumnal equinox, when, by reason of the small angle of the ecliptic and moon's orbit with the horizon, it rises nearly at the same hour for several days

Hăr'vest-mouse, *n* (*Zool.*) A very small European field mouse, the *Mus messorius*, which builds its nest on the stems of wheat or other plants *Partington.*

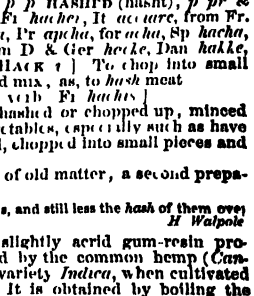
Harvest Mouse (*Mus messorius*).

Hăr'vest-queen, *n* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest

Has The third person singular of the verb *have*

Hāse, *v. t* To harass, to haze [*Obs.*]

Hăsh, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HASHED (hăsht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HASHING] [Fr *hacher*, It *accuare*, from Fr. *hache*, It *accia*, *azza*, Pr *apcha*, for *acha*, Sp *hacha*, Pg *facha*, *echa*, from D & Ger *hecke*, Dan *hakke*, hatchet, hoe See HACK *v.*] To chop into small pieces to mince and mix, as, to *hash* meat

Hăsh, *n* [From the verb Fr *hachis*]

1 That which is hashed or chopped up, minced meat, meat and vegetables, especially such as have been already cooked, chopped into small pieces and mixed

2 A new mixture of old matter, a second preparation or exhibition

I can not bear elections, and still less the *hash* of them over again in a first session *H Walpole*

Hăsh'eesh, } *n* A slightly acrid gum-resin pro-
Hăsh'ish, } duced by the common hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), of the variety *Indica*, when cultivated in a warm climate It is obtained by boiling the leaves and flowers with a little fresh butter It is narcotic, and has long been used in the East for its intoxicating effect *Johnstone.*

Hăsk, *n* [Contracted from *hassock*, Prov Eng. a reed or rush, a tuft of rushes or coarse grass.] A basket made of rushes or flags. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Has'let (Synop , §130), *n.* [See HARSLET.] The inwards of a beast, especially of a hog, which are used for food, as heart, liver, &c. [Written also *harslet*] *Cook.*

Hasp, *n* [A S *hāspe* or *hāps*, Sw *haspe*, *haspa*, Dan *hasp*, *haspe*, Icel *hespa*, Ger *haspe*, *hāspe*, *hespe*, Norm Fr *haspe*]

1 A clasp, especially one that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock, also, a metallic hook for fastening a door

2 A spindle to wind thread or silk on

3 An instrument for cutting the surface of grassland, a scarifier

Hasp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HASPED (hāspt), *p pr.* & *vb n* HASPING] To shut or fasten with a hasp

Hasp'i-cōll, *n* A harpsichord [*Obs*] *Goldsmith*

Has'sock, *n* [Scot *hassock*, *hassick*, a besom, any thing bushy, a large round turf used as a seat, W *hesyog*, sedgy, *hesg*, sedge, rushes, *hesor*, a hassock, Sw *hwass*, *wass*, mat weed, rush]

1 A thick mat for kneeling in church

And knees and *hassocks* are well nigh divorced *Cowper*

2 A sandstone quarried in Kent, England, and sometimes used for the interior walls of churches

Hast, *v* The second person singular of *have*, I have, thou *hast*, — contracted from *harest*

Has'tate, } *a* [Lat *hastatus*, from
Has'tā-ted, } *hasta*, spear, Fr *hasté*] (*Bot*) Shaped like the head of a halberd, triangular with the base and sides concaved, and the lobes or basal angles spreading, as, a *hastate* leaf *Gray*

Hastate Leaf

Haste, *n* [Ger , Dan , Sw , & O Fries *hast*, Icel *hastr*, N D *haast*, O D *haest*, whence O Fr *haste*, N Fr *hâte*]

1 Celerity of motion, speed, swiftness, dispatch, expedition, — applied only to voluntary beings, as men and other animals

The king's business required *haste* 1 *Sam* xxi 8

2 The state of being urged or pressed by business, hurry, urgency, sudden excitement of feeling or passion, quickness, precipitance, vehemence

I said in my *haste*, All men are liars *Ps* cxvi 11

Syn. — Speed quickness, nimbleness swiftness, expedition, dispatch, hurry, precipitance, vehemence, precipitation — HASTE HURRY, SPEED, DISPATCH *Haste* denotes quickness of action and a strong desire for getting on, *hurry* includes a confusion and want of collected thought not implied in *haste* *speed* denotes the actual progress which is made, *dispatch* the promptitude and rapidity with which things are done A man may properly be in *haste*, but never in a *hurry* *Speed* usually secures *dispatch*

Our lines reformed and not composed in *haste*,
Polished like marble, would like marble last. *Waller*

For whom all this *haste*
Of midnight march and *hurried* meeting here *Milton*

Speed! to describe whose swiftness number fails *Milton*

So saying, with *dispatchful* looks in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent *Milton*

Haste, } *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HASTED, HASTENED (hās'n), } TENED *p pr* & *vb n* HASTING, HASTENING] [N H Ger & M H Ger *hasten*, D *haasten*, Dan *haste*, Sw & Icel *hasta*, O Fr *haster*, N Fr *hâter* See *supra*] To press, to drive or urge forward, to push on, to precipitate, to accelerate the movement of, to expedite, to hurry "I'll *haste* the writer" *Shak*

I would *hasten* my escape from the windy storm *Ps* lv 8

Haste, } *v t* To move with celerity, to be rapid
Has'ten, } in motion, to be speedy or quick

They were troubled, and *hasted* away *Ps* xlviii 5

Has'ten-er, *n* 1 One who hastens or urges forward

2 That which hastens, especially, a stand or reflector used for confining the heat of the fire to meat while roasting *Simmonds*

Has'tile, *a* The same as HASTATE, q v. *Gray.*

Has'ti-ly, *adv* [See HASTY]

1 In haste, with speed or quickness, speedily, nimbly. "Half clothed, half naked, *hastily* retire." *Dryden*

2. Without due reflection, precipitately, rashly

We *hastily* engaged in the war *Swift*

3 Under sudden excitement of passion, passionately, impatiently

Has'ti-ness, *n* The quality or state of being hasty, haste, precipitation, rashness, irritability

Has'ting-pēar, *n.* An early pear, — called also *green chissel*

Has'tings, *n pl* [From *hasty*] Early fruit or vegetables, especially, early peas

Has'tings-sānds, *n* (*Geol*) The middle group of the Walden formation, — so called from its development around Hastings, in Sussex

Has'tive, *a* [O Fr *hastif*, N Fr *hâtif*, Pr *astiu* See HASTE, *n*] Forward, early, — said of fruits. [*Obs*]

Has'ty, *a.* [*compar* HASTIER, *superl* HASTIEST] [O Fries & Ger *hastig*, M H Ger. *hastec*, O. D *hastig* See HASTE]

1 Quick, speedy, expeditious, forward, — opposed to *slow* "*Hasty* fruit" *Isa* xxviii. 4.

Be not *hasty* to get out of his sight. *Eccles* viii. 3.

2. Eager; precipitate; rash; easily excited; — opposed to *deliberate.*

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.* xxix. 20.

3 Caused by, or indicating, passion.

Take no unkindness of his *hasty* words *Shak.*

Has'ty-pud'ding, *n* 1 A thick batter or pudding made of Indian meal stirred into boiling water, mush [*U S*]

2 A batter or pudding formed of flour stirred into boiling water or milk till it becomes stiff, a minute pudding [*Eng*]

Hat, *n* [A S *hat*, *hēt*, Dan. *hat*, Sw *hatt*, Icel. *hattr*, *höttr*, N H Ger *hut*, O H Ger *huot*, D *hoed*, Norm Fr *hatte* Cf HOOD]

1 A covering for the head, made of various materials, and worn by men or women for defending the head from rain or heat, or for ornament

2 The dignity of a cardinal, — so used in allusion to the broad brimmed scarlet hat which is a distinguishing part of a cardinal's dress

Hāt'a-ble, *a* [From *hate*] Capable of being, or deserving to be, hated, odious *Sherwood*

Hāt'-bănd, *n* A band round the crown of a hat, especially, a band of crape, and the like, worn on the hat by persons in mourning *Thackeray*

Hāt'-bŏx, *n* A box for a hat, — when designed for a lady's hat, it is called a *band box*

Hāt'-brŭsh, *n* A brush for hats

Hătch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HATCHED (hătcht), *p pr* & *vb n* HATCHING] [Ger *hecken*, *ausbrecken*, Dan *hekle*, allied to M H Ger *hage*, bud]

1 To produce from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat, to cause to germinate

The partridge sitteth on eggs, and *hatcheth* them not *Jer* xvii 11

2 To contrive or plot, to form by meditation, and bring into being, to originate and produce, as, to *hatch* mischief, to *hatch* heresy *Hooker*

Hătch, *v i* To produce young, to bring the young to maturity, as, eggs will not *hatch* without a due degree and continuance of heat

Hătch, *n* 1 As many chickens as are produced at once, or by one incubation, a brood

2 The act of exclusion from the egg

3 Development, disclosure, discovery *Shak.*

Hătch, *v t* [Fr *hacher*, to chop, hack See HASH]

1 To cross with lines in a peculiar manner in drawing and engraving "Shall win this sword, silvered and *hatched*" *Chapman* "Those *hatching* strokes of the pencil" *Dryden* See HATCHING

2 To cross, to spot, to stain, to steep [*Obs*]

Come, sons of Honor,
True Virtue's heirs, thus *hatched* with Britain blood *B & Fl*

Hătch, *n* [A S *hlicu*, *hecu*, the bar of a door, D *hel*, hedge, gate Cf HEDGE]

1 A door with an opening over it, a half door, sometimes set with spikes on the upper edge

Either get thee from the door or sit down at the *hatch* *Shak*

2 A frame or weir in a river for catching fish

3 A floodgate *Ainsworth.*

4 A bed frame

A rude wooden stool, and still ruder *hatch*, or bed-frame *W Scott*

5 The crate or frame of cross bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck, — called also *hatches* or *hatch bars*, the lid or cover of the opening in a deck or floor, or into a cellar

6 The opening in a ship's deck or in the floor of a warehouse, the hatchway

7 (*Mining*) An opening into a mine, or in search of one

To be under the hatches, to be confined below, to be in distress, depression, or slavery *Locke*

Hătch, *v t* To close with a hatch

'Twere not amiss to keep our door *hatched* *Shak.*

Hătch'el, *n* [Ger *hechel*, D *hekel*, whence the common pronunciation in America, *hetchel* See HACKLE] An instrument formed with long iron teeth set in a board, for cleansing flax or hemp from the tow, hards, or coarse part, a kind of large comb [Written also *hackle* and *heckle*]

Hătch'el (Synop , §130), *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* HATCHELLED, or HATCHELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* HATCHELING, or HATCHELLING] [Also *hackle*, *heckle*]

1 To draw through the teeth of a hatchel, as flax or hemp, so as to separate the coarse and refuse parts from the fine, fibrous parts

2 To tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches; to torment severely

Hătch'el er, *n* One who uses a hatchel

Hătch'er, *n* 1 One who hatches, or that which hatches, hatching apparatus, incubator

2 One who contrives or originates, as a plot

Hătch'et, *n* [Fr *hachette*, diminutive of *hache* See HASH, *v t*] A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand

To bury the hatchet, to make peace — *To take up the hatchet*, to make war, — phrases derived from the practice of the American Indians

Hătch'et-fāce, *n.* A sharp, prominent face, like the edge of a hatchet *Dryden.*

Hătch'ing, *n.* A mode of execution in engraving, drawing, and miniature painting, in which the effect is produced by courses of lines crossing each other at angles more or less acute.

Hătch'ment, *n.* [Corrupted from *achievement.*]

1. (*Her.*) A frame bearing the escutcheon of a dead person, placed in front of the house, on a hearse at funerals, or in a church It consists of canvas stretched upon a square, black frame, placed with one of its corners uppermost, and having depicted upon it the arms of the deceased or of his family If the arms are only those of the dead person, the canvas bordering them is made black; but if those of survivors, as of a husband or wife, are also represented, the part bordering the arms of the deceased is made black, that adjacent to those of the survivor being white.

His obscure funeral;
No trophy, sword, or *hatchment* o'er his bones. *Shak*

2 An ornament on the hilt of a sword.

Let there be deducted, out of our main potation,
Five marks in *hatchments* to adorn this thigh *Beau. & F*

Hătch'wāy, *n* A square or oblong opening in a deck or floor, affording a passage from one deck or story to another, the entrance to a cellar.

Hāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* HATING] [A S *hatian*, O Sax *hatan*, Goth *hatan*, *hatjan*, D *haten*, Icel & Sw *hata*, Dan. *hade*, O H Ger *hazēn*, *hazôn*, N H Ger *hassen*, allied to Lat *odisse*, for *codisse* Cf HEINOUS] To have a great aversion to, to dislike, to be lacking in love toward, to turn away from

The Roman tyrant was contented to be *hated*, if he was but feared *Ramble*

He that spareth his rod *hateth* his son *Prov.* xiii 2

Syn — TO HATE, ABHOR, DETEST, ABOMINATE, LOATHE *Hate* is the generic word, and implies that one is inflamed with extreme dislike We *abhor* what we deeply repugnant to our sensibilities or feelings We *detest* what contradicts so utterly our principles and moral sentiments that we feel bound, as it were, to lift up our voice against it What we *abominate* does equal violence to our moral and religious sentiments What we *loathe* is offensive to our own nature, and excites an unmingled disgust Our Savior is said to have *hated* the deeds of the Nicolaitans, his language shows that he *loathed* the lukewarmness of the Laodiceans, he *detested* the hypocrisy of the Scribes and Pharisees, he *abhorred* the suggestions of the tempter in the wilderness

Hāte, *n* [A S *hate*, D *haat*, Icel *hatr*, Sw *hat* Dan *had*, Goth *hatis*, Ger. *hasz*, allied to Lat *odium*, for *codium* See *supra*] Strong or extreme dislike or aversion, hatred

Then enters *hate*, not that *hate* that sins, but that which only is natural dissatisfaction and the turning aside from mistaken object. *Milt*

Hāte'fŭl, *a* 1 Manifesting hate or hatred, malignant, malevolent

And worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conquest. *Dryd*

2 Exciting or deserving great dislike, aversion or disgust, odious. "Unhappy, wretched, *hateful* day" *Shak*

Syn. — Odious, detestable, abominable, execrable loathsome, abhorrent, repugnant, malignant, malevolent

Hāte'fŭl ly, *adv* In a hateful manner

Hāte'fŭl-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being hateful

Hāt'er, *n.* One who hates. "An enemy to God and a *hater* of all good" *Brown*

Hāthe, *v t* To heat by stinging [*Obs*]

Against the stinging of nettles the remedy is, that so soon as they be *hathed*, there be some nettle roots laid under the nest of straw *Holland*

Hăt'less, *a* Having no hat.

Hā'tred, *n* [From *hate*] Very great dislike aversion, enmity, hate, — springing from disapprobation of what is wrong, or from revenge, envy jealousy, and the like

Syn — Odium, ill-will; enmity, hate, animosity malevolence, rancor, malignity, detestation, loathing abhorrence, repugnance, antipathy See ODIUM

Hăt'ted, *a* Covered with a hat

Hăt'tem ist, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a religious sect which arose in Holland in the latter part of the seventeenth century, who are said to have denied the expiatory sacrifice of Christ, the corruption of human nature, and the difference between moral good and evil, — so called from *Pontian von Hattem* *Brande*

Hăt'ter, *v t* [Prov Eng , to entangle, L. Ger *v haddern*, *ver-heddern*, *ver-hiddern*, to entangle] To harass [*Obs*] *Dryd*

Hăt'ter, *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

Hăt'ting, *n.* The business of making hats.

Hăt'ti-sher'iff, *n.* [Turk , from Ar. *hatt* or *khatt* a writing, and *sherif*, noble, excellent] A Turkish decree countersigned by the sultan with the words "Let it be done accordingly," — thus being invested with the highest possible authority.

Hăt'tle, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *hat*, equivalent to *hot*, q v] Wild; skittish [*Prov Eng*] *Halliw*

Hăt'tock, *n.* [Scot. *hattock*, diminutive of Eng. *hat*] A shock of corn. [*Obs.*] *Halliw*

Hau'bergh, *n.* An habergeon. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hau'berk, *n.* [O. Fr. *haubere, halbere*, N. Fr. *haubert*, Pr *auberc, auberg*, It *usbergo, osbergo*, from O. H. Ger *halsberg*, A-S. *healsberg*, Icel. *hálsbiörg*, originally an armor protecting the neck, from Ger. *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to defend, protect. Of HALSE and HARBOR.] A shirt of mail formed of small steel rings interwoven; an habergeon [*Obs.*]

Hauberk

Hau'er ite, *n.* (*Min.*) A reddish-brown or brownish black mineral, consisting chiefly of sulphur and manganese.

Haugh (haw), *n.* [A-S *hăg*, hedge, inclosure, *gehăg*, hedged land, meadow, *haga*, hedge, haw, garden, field, Dan. *hauge*, garden, Ger *hag*, hedge, fence, wood, from O. H. Ger. *hagan*, to wall, hedge in. See HAW.] A low-lying meadow. [*Scot.*]

Haught (hawt), *a.* [O. Eng *haulte*, O. Fr *hault, halt*, Fr *haut*, high, *hautain*, haughty, from Lat. *altus*, high, with an aspirate *h* prefixed.] High, elevated, hence, proud, haughty. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Haugh'ti ly (haw'ti li), *adv.* [From *haughty*.] In a haughty manner, proudly, arrogantly.

Her heavenly form too *haughtily* she prized *Dryden*

Haugh'ti-ness (haw'-), *n.* The quality of being haughty, high mindedness, arrogance. "And will lay low the *haughtiness* of the terrible." *Isa.* xiii. 11.

Syn.—Arrogance, disdain, contemptuousness, supercilliousness, loftiness.—HAUGHTINESS, ARROGANCE, DISDAIN. *Haughtiness* denotes the expression of conscious and proud superiority, *arrogance* is a disposition to claim for one's self more than is justly due, and enforce it to the utmost, *disdain* is the exact reverse of condescension toward inferiors, since it expresses and desires others to feel how far below ourselves we consider them. A person is *haughty* in disposition and demeanor, *arrogant* in his claims of homage and deference, *disdainful* even in accepting the deference which his *haughtiness* leads him *arrogantly* to exact.

Haugh'ty (haw'ti), *a.* [*compar.* HAUGHTIER, *superl.* HAUGHTIEST.] [From *haught*, q. v.]

1. High, lofty, bold. "To measure the most *haughty* mountain's height." *Spenser.* "Equal unto this *haughty* enterprise." *Spenser.*

2. Disdainfully or contemptuously proud, arrogant, overbearing.

A woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature *Clarendon.*

3. Expressing or indicating haughtiness, as, a *haughty* carriage.

Haul, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAULED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAULING.] [D. *halen*, Dan *hale*, Sw. & Icel. *hala*, O. H. Ger *halôn, holôn*, N. H. Ger *holen*, Fr *haler*, Sp *halar*, Pg *alar*.] To pull or draw with force or violence, to transport by drawing, to drag, to compel to move or go.

Galling his kingly hands
Hauling ropes *Shak.*

To haul the wind (*Naut.*) to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows by arranging the sails more obliquely, hauling the sheets more aft, &c.

Haul, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To change the direction of a ship, to sail with changed course.

I immediately *hauled* up for it, and found it to be an island *Cook.*

Haul, *n.* 1. A pulling with force, a violent pull.

2. A draught of a net, as, to catch a hundred fish at a *haul*.

3. That which is taken at once, as by hauling a net, and the like.

4. A quantity of yarn, about four hundred threads, warped off the winches with a slight turn in it, to be tarred for making a rope. *Simmonds.*

Haul'age, *n.* Act of hauling, charge for hauling.

Haul'er, *n.* One who hauls.

Haulm (hawm), *n.* [See HALM.]

1. The stem or stalk of grain, of all kinds, or of peas, beans, hops, &c., straw, the dry stalks of corn, and the like. [Written also *halm, hame, haum, haom*, and *helm*.]

2. A part of the harness of a horse, a hame.

Haulse, *n.* See HALSE.

Hault, *a.* Lofty, haught, haughty. [*Obs.*] "Of countenance proud and *hault*." *Spenser.*

Haum, *n.* The same as HAULM, q. v.

Haunce, *v. t.* To enhance. [*Obs.*]

Haunch (hänch), *n.* [Fr *hanche*, Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *anca*, from O. D. *hancke, hencke*, O. H. Ger *ancha*.] The hip, that part of an animal body which lies between the last ribs and the thigh, the rear; the hind part.

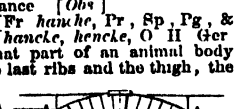

Haunches of an arch (*Arch.*), the parts between the crown and the springing. *Gwilt.*

A A, haunches of an arch.

Haunched (hänchd), *p. a.* Having haunches.

Haunt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAUNTING.] [Fr *hanter*, from A-S. *hentan*, to pursue, go after, Dan *hente*, to fetch, bring, Icel. *heimta*, to demand, regain, from *heim*, house, home, Dan. *hjem*, A-S. *hâm*. See HOME.]

1. To frequent; to resort to frequently, to seek constantly, also, to visit pertinaciously or intrusively, to intrude upon contrary to the wishes or will of.

Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves *Pope*
You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house *Shak.*
Those cares that *haunt* the court and town *Swift*

2. To inhabit as a specter, to visit as a ghost or apparition.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting-place *Fairfax*

3. To habituate, to accustom, to practice.

Leave honest pleasure, and *haunt* no good pastime *Ascham.*

Haunt, *v. i.* To persist in staying or visiting.

I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my doors *Shak.*

Haunt, *n.* 1. A place to which one frequently resorts, as, taverns are often the *haunts* of tipplers, a den is the *haunt* of wild beasts.

2. The habit or custom of resorting to a place. [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot.*

3. Custom, practice. [*Obs.*]

Of cloth-making she hadde swiche an *haunt* *Chaucer*

Haunt'ed, *p. a.* Inhabited by, or subject to the visits of, apparitions, as, a *haunted* house.

Haunt'er, *n.* One who haunts a place.

Haun'tri ent, *a.* (*Her.*) Placed upright, or in a perpendicular position,—said of the figure of a fish.

Hausse, *n.* (*Gun.*) A kind of breech-sight for a cannon.

Haust, *n.* [A. S. *hrôsta*, Icel *hôsti*, Dan *hoste*, Sw *hosta*, O. H. Ger *huosto*, N. H. Ger *husten*.] A dry cough. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

Haus'tel late, *a.* [N. Lat *haustellatus*, from *haustellum*, a sucker, from Lat *haurire, haustum*, to draw water, to draw up, swallow.] Provided with a sucker, as certain insects.

Haus'tel late, *n.* (*Entom.*) One of a great class of insects furnished with a sucker.

Haut, *a.* [See HAUGHT.] Haughty. [*Obs.*] "Nations proud and *haut*." *Milton.*

Haut'boy (hō'boy), *n.* [Fr *hautbois*, i. e., high wood, *haut*, high, and *bois*, wood, on account of the high tone of the instrument, It *oboe*.]

1. A wind instrument of music, sounded through a reed, and similar in shape and tone to the clarionet, only thinner. Now more commonly called by the Italian name *oboe*.

2. (*Bot.*) A sort of strawberry, the *Fragaria elatior*. *Loudon.*

Haut'boy ist (hō'boy ist), *n.* A player on the hautboy.

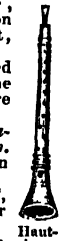

Hautboy

Hauteur (hō tûr'), *n.* [Fr., from *haut*, high. See HAUGHT.] Haughty manner or spirit, haughtiness, pride.

Hautgoût (hō gōō') [Fr.] High relish or taste, high seasoning.

Hăv'an ăge', *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Havana, in Cuba.

Hăv'an ăge', *n. sing. & pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant, or the people, of Havana.

Hăve (hăv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAD, *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAVING. Indic. present, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*, we, ye, they *have*.] [A. S. *habban, hibban*, O. Sax *hebbian*, D. *hebben*, O. Fries *hebba*, Goth *haban*, O. H. Ger *habên*, N. H. Ger *haben*, Icel *hafa*, Sw *hafva*, Dan *have*, allied to Lat *habere*, whence Norm. Fr. & Sp *haber*, Pg *haver*, It *avere*, Pr. *aver*, O. Fr *aveir, aveir*, N. Fr *avoir*.]

1. To own, to hold in possession or control.

The earth *hath* bubbles, as the water *has* *Shak.*

2. To possess, as something which appertains to, is connected with, or affects one. "He *had* a fever late." *Acts.*

3. To hold, regard, or esteem.

Of them shall I be *had* in honor 2 *Sam.* vi. 22.

4. To accept possession of, to take or accept.

Break thy mind to me in broken English: wilt thou *have* me? *Shak.*

5. To get possession of, to obtain, hence, to beget or bear, as young.

6. To cause or procure to be, to effect, to exact, to require.

I *had* the church accurately described to me *W. Scott.*

7. To cause or force to go, to take. "The stars *have* us to bed." *Herbert.* "*Have* out all men from me." 2 *Sam.* xiii. 9.

8. To take or hold one's self to proceed promptly,—used reflexively, often with ellipsis of the pronoun, as, to *have* after one, to *have* at a thing, to *have* with a companion. *Shak.*

9. To be under necessity or obligation, to be impelled by duty,—followed by an infinitive.

☞ *Have*, as an auxiliary verb, is used with the past participle to form preterit tenses, as, I *have* loved, I shall *have* eaten. Originally it was used only with the participle of transitive verbs and denoted the possession of the object in the state indicated by the participle, as, *I have conquered him*, I have or hold him in a conquered state, but it has long since lost this independent significance, and is used with the participles both of transitive and intransitive verbs as a device for expressing past time. *Had rather, had as lief, had better*, are probably formed by corruption for *would rather, &c.*, when contracted, as, *I'd rather*. "I *had rather* be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness." *Ps.* lxxxiv. 10.

To have a care, to take care; to be on one's guard.—*To have on*, to wear.

Syn.—To possess, to own. See POSSESS.

Hăve'less (hăv'les), *a.* Having little or nothing. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Hăv'e lock, *n.* [From *Havelock*, an English general distinguished in India in the rebellion of 1857.] A light cloth covering for the head and neck, used by soldiers as a protection from sunstroke.

Hă'ven, *n.* [A. S. *hăfen*, D. & L. Ger *haven*, Dan. *havn*, Icel *höfn*, Sw *hamn*, M. H. Ger *habe*, N. H. Ger *hafen*, O. Fr *havene, havle, hable*, N. Fr. *havre*.]

1. A bay, recess, or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river, which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships, a harbor, a port.

What shipping and what lading's in our *haven* *Shak.*

2. A place of safety, a shelter, an asylum. *Shak.*

Hă'ven age, *n.* Harbor dues.

Hă'vened, *a.* Sheltered in a haven.

Blissfully *havened* both from joy and pain. *Keats.*

Hă'ven er, *n.* The overseer of a port, a harbormaster. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Hăv'er, *n.* One who has or possesses, a possessor, a holder. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Hăv'er, *n.* [D. *haver*, O. Sax *havoro*, O. H. Ger. *habaro*, N. H. Ger *haber, hafer*, Icel *hafri*, Sw. *hafre*, Dan *havre*.] Oats. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Johnson.*

Haver-bread, oaten bread.

Hăv'er săck, *n.* [Fr *havre sac*, from Ger *habersack*, sack for oats. See *supra*.]

1. A bag for oats or oatmeal. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A bag or case, usually of stout cloth, in which a soldier carries his rations when on a march,—distinguished from *knapsack*.

3. A gunner's case for ordnance, being a leather bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition chest to the piece in loading.

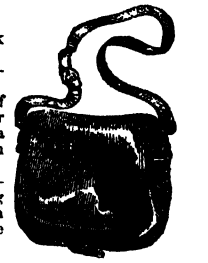

Haversack

Hăv'ing, *n.* Possession, goods, estate. *Shak.*

Hăv'ior (hav'yur), *n.* [Eng. *have*, like *behavior*, from *behave*.] Behavior. [*Obs.*]

Hăv'oc, *n.* [W. *hafog*, devastation, havoc, *hafwg*, abundant, common; A. S. *hafoc*, hawk, being a cruel and rapacious bird. Cf. Ir. *ambhach*, havoc, destruction.] Wide and general destruction, devastation, waste.

Ye gods, what *havoc* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addison.*
As for Saul, he made *havoc* of the church *Acts* viii. 3.

Hăv'oc, *v. t.* To waste, to destroy, to lay waste. "To waste and *havoc* yonder world." *Milton.*

Hăv'oc, *interj.* [See *supra*.] A cry originally used in hunting, but afterward in war as the signal for indiscriminate slaughter. *Tyone.*

Do not cry *havoc* when you should but hunt
With modest warrant. *Shak.*
Cry *havoc*, and let slip the dogs of war! *Shak.*

Haw, *n.* [See HAUGH. A. S. *haga*, fruit of the haw.]

1. A hedge, an inclosed garden or yard.

There was a polecat in his *haw* *Chaucer*

2. The berry and seed of the hawthorn, that is, *hedge thorn* *Bacon*

Haw, *n.* (*Anat.*) The third eyelid, or the nictating membrane, a semi-cartilaginous membrane in the internal corner of the eye of birds and hoofed quadrupeds. It is pressed out beneath the eyelids across the eye, which it seems to moisten and free from dust.

Haw, *n.* An hesitation or intermission of speech.

Haw, *v. i.* [Cf. *ha*, an interjection of wonder, surprise, or hesitation.] To stop, in speaking, with a haw, or to speak with interruption and hesitation.

Cut it short; don't prose—don't hum and *haw* *Chesterfield.*

Haw, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAWED *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAWING.] [Written also *hoe*.] [Perhaps connected with *here, hither*. Cf., however, Fr *huhau, hurhau*, haw.] To turn to the near side, or toward the driver, said of cattle or a team,—most frequently, in the imperative, often with *here*, as, *haw, haw here*,—words used by teamsters in guiding their teams. See GEE.

To haw and gee or *haw and gee about*, to go from one thing to another without good reason, to have no settled purpose, to be irresolute or unstable. [*Colloq.*]

Haw, *v. t.* [See *supra*.] To cause to turn, as a team, to the near side, or toward the driver, as, to *haw* a team of oxen.

To haw and gee, or *haw and gee about*, to lead this way and that at will, to lead by the nose, to master or control. [*Colloq.*]

Ha-wai'ian (ha wī'yan), *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging or pertaining to the island or kingdom of Hawaii or Owhyhee, or to the Sandwich Islands.

Hȧw'finch, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small bird, the *Coccosthraustes vulgaris*, or grossbeak

Hawfinch (*C vulgaris*)

Hȧw-hȧw', *n.* [Duplication of *haw*, a hedge] A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk sunk between slopes, and not perceived till approached See HA-HA *Chalmers.*

Hawk, *n* [A-S *hafoc*, D & O L Ger *havik*, O H Ger *habuch*, *habuch*, N H Ger *habicht*, Icel *haukr*, Sw *hök*, Dan *hog*, W *hebog*] (*Ornith*) A bird resembling the falcons, except in the shortness of its wings, having a beak which curves from the base to the tip, and a head thick set with feathers Most of the species are rapacious, and some were formerly trained to hunt and catch other birds

Swallow-tailed Hawk (*Nauclerus furcatus*)

Black hawk, the *Archibuteo Sancti johannis* of North America — *Swallow-tailed hawk*, a variety of kite

Hȧwk, *v i* [*imp & p p* HAWKED (hawkt), *p pr & vb n* HAWKING] 1 To catch, or attempt to catch, birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose, and let loose on the prey, to practice falconry "He that *hawks* at larks and sparrows" *Locke*

A falconer Henry is when Emma *hawks* *Prior*

2 To make an attack on the wing, to soar or strike like a hawk, — generally with *at* "To *hawk* at flies" *Dryden*

Hȧwk, *v i* [Scot *hawgh*, W *hochi*] To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise, as, to *hawk* and spit

Hȧwk, *v t* To raise by hawking, as phlegm

Hȧwk, *n* [W *hoch* See *supra*] An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise

Hȧwk, *v t* [Ger *holen*, *hökeln*, to higgle, to retail, *hökle*, *hocke*, *hoke*, *hoker*, *hocker*, *hoken*, a higgler, huckster, M H Ger *hocke*, *huceler*, Dan *hoker*, Sw *hökare*, L Ger *hülker*, from Ger *hocken*, *huckeln*, to take upon the back, *hocke*, *huckle*, the back] To offer for sale by outcry in the street, or to sell by outcry, to cry, as, to *hawk* goods or pamphlets

Hȧwk, *n* (*Masonry*) A small board, with a handle on the under side, to hold mortar

Hȧwk'-boy, *n* An attendant on a plasterer to supply him with mortar

Hȧwked (hawkt), *p a* Curving, like a hawk's bill, crooked

Hȧwk'er, *n* 1 One who hawks, a peddler *Swift*

2 [A S *hafecere*] A falconer

Hȧwk'er, *v t* To sell goods by outcry in the street [*Obs*] *Hudibras*

Hȧwk'ey, *n* The same as HOCKEY, q v *Holloway*

Hȧwk'-ēȳed (-īd), *a* Having a keen eye, discerning

Hȧwk'-mŏth, *n.* (*Entom*) A very large moth, having a long mouth, and which moves from flower to flower with great rapidity, and with a loud, humming sound

☞ The potato-worm develops into a *hawk moth*, the *Sphinx quinquemaculatus* The *privet hawk-moth* of Europe is *Sphinx ligustri*

Hȧwk'-owl, *n* The harfang See HARFANG

Hȧwk'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Hieracium*, so called from the ancient belief that birds of prey used its juice to strengthen their vision (*b*) A plant of the genus *Senecio* (*S hieracifolius*) *Loudon*

Hȧwm, *n* See HAULM

Hȧwse (hawz) (Synop, § 130), *n* [See HALSE and HALSER]

1. (*Naut*) (*a*) The situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow (*b*) The distance ahead to which the cables usually extend, as, the ship has a clear or open *hawse*, or a foul *hawse*, to anchor in our *hawse*

2 A hawse-hole [*Obs*] *Harris*

Foul hawse, a hawse in which the cables cross each other, or are twisted together

Hȧwse'-blŏck, *n* (*Naut*) A block used to stop up a hawse hole at sea, — called also *hawse plug*

Hȧwse'-hūle, *n* (*Naut*) A hole in the bow of a ship, through which a cable passes

Hȧwse'-plēce, *n* (*Naut*) One of the foremost timbers of a ship, through which the hawse-hole is cut

Hȧwş'er, *n* [See HALSER] (*Naut*) A small cable, or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow line, used in warping, &c

Hȧwş'eş, *n.* See HAWSE-HOLE.

Hȧw'thȯrn, *n* [A-S *hagathorn*, *hägthorn*, from *haga*, *häg*, hedge, haw, fruit of the haw, and *thorn*; Ger *hagedorn*, D *haagdoorn*, Dan *hagetorn*, Sw *hagtorn*] (*Bot*) A shrub or tree (the *Cratægus oxyacantha*), having deeply-lobed, shining leaves, small, rose like, fragrant flowers, and a fruit called *haw* It is much used in Europe for hedges, and for standards in gardens. The American species, as the *Cratægus cordata*, have the leaves but little lobed *Loudon.*

Gives not the *hawthorn* bush a sweeter shade
To shepherds? *Shak.*

Hȧw'thȯrn-flȳ, *n* A kind of fly *Walton*

Hāy, *n* [A S *hey*, *hig*, *hyg*, D *hooi*, Dan *hoe*, *ho*, Sw *ho*, Icel *hey*, *hä*, N H Ger *heu*, M H Ger *hou*, *houwe*, *howwe*, O H Ger *hewi*, *howi*, *houwi*, *houm*, Goth *hawi*, from Ger *hauen*, to cut, hew, M H Ger *houwen*, O H Ger *houwan*, A S *heuvan* See HEW] Grass cut and dried for fodder "Make *hay* while the sun shines" *Camden*

To dance the hay, to dance in a ring *Donne*

Hāy, *v t* [Ger *heuen* See *supra*] To dry or cure grass for preservation

Hāy, *n* [Fr *haie*, O D *haeghe*, N D *haag*, A-S *hæg* See HAUGH]

1 A hedge [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

2 A net set around the haunt of an animal, especially of a rabbit *Roue*

Hāy, *v i* To lay snares for rabbits *Huloet.*

Hāy'-bănd, *n* A band or rope of twisted hay

Hāy'-bīrd, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Muscicapa* — called also *beam-bird* and *spotted fly catcher*

Hāy'-bōte, *n* (*Eng Law*) An allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing his hedges or fences, hedge bote *Blackstone*

Hāy'-cŏck, *n* A conical pile or heap of hay, in the field

Hāy'-knīfe (-nīf), *n* A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow

Hāy'-lŏft, *n* A loft or scaffold for hay.

Hāy'-māk'er, *n* One who cuts and dries hay

Hāy'-māk'ing, *n* The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder

Hāy'-mär'ket, *n* A place for the sale of hay

Hāy'mow (mou), *n* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation

Hāy'-rick, *n* A rick of hay, usually, a long pile for preservation in the open air

Hāy'-stăck, *n* A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation *Shak*

Hāy'-stālk (-stawk), *n* A stalk of hay

Hāy'-tēa, *n* The juice of hay extracted by boiling with water, and used as food for cattle

Hāy'thȯrn, *n* Hawthorn *Scott*

Hāy'ti an, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, the island of Hayti

Hāy'ti an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Hayti [Written also *Haitian*]

Hāy'ward, *n* [I e, *hedgeward*, from *hay*, hedge, and *ward*, q v] A person appointed to guard the hedges, and hence to keep cattle from doing them injury, an officer whose duty it is to impound animals which are found running at large [*Obs*] [*Eng*]

Hăz'ard, *n.* [Fr *hazard*, *hasard*, It *azzardo*, Pr, Pg, & Sp *azar*, an unforeseen disaster or accident, an unfortunate card or throw at dice, from Ar *sehär*, *sär*, a die, with the article *al*, the, *assehär*, *assär*, from *sahara*, to be white, shine]

1 That which falls or comes suddenly or unexpectedly, a fortuitous event, chance, accident, casualty

I will stand the *hazard* of the die *Shak*

2 Danger, peril, risk, as, he encountered the enemy at the *hazard* of his reputation and life

Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a condition of the utmost *hazard* *Rogers*

3 A game at dice [*Obs*] *Swift*

To run the hazard, to do, or neglect to do, something, when the consequences are not foreseen and not within the powers of calculation, to take the chance, to risk

Syn — Danger, risk, chance See DANGER

Hăz'ard, *v t* [*imp & p p* HAZARDED, *p pr & vb n* HAZARDING] [Fr *hazarder*, *husarder*, It *azzardare*]

1 To expose to chance or evil, to put in danger of loss or injury, to venture, to risk

Men *hazard* nothing by a course of evangelical obedience *J Clarke*

2 To expose, to make liable [*Rare*]

He *hazards* his neck to the halter *Fuller*

3. To venture to incur, or bring on

I *hazarded* the loss of whom I loved *Shak*
They *hasard* to cut their feet *Landor*

Syn — To venture, adventure, risk, jeopard, peril, endanger

Hăz'ard, *v i* To expose any thing valuable to loss or harm, to encounter risk or danger.

Pause a day or two
Before you *hazard* *Shak*

Hăz'ard-a-ble, *a.* Liable to hazard or chance, uncertain *Browne*

Hăz'ard-er, *n.* One who hazards.

Hăz'ard-ize, *n* A hazardous attempt or situation; hazard [*Obs*]

Herself had run into that *hazardize*. *Spenser.*

Hăz'ard-oŭs, *a.* [Fr *hasardeux*, *hasardeuse*, It *azzardoso*] Exposed to hazard; dangerous; risky. "The enterprise so *hazardous* and high." *Milton.*

Syn. — Perilous, dangerous; bold, daring; adventurous, venturesome, precarious; uncertain.

Hăz'ard-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a hazardous manner.

Hăz'ard-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being hazardous

Hăz'ard-ry, *n* 1 Rashness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2 Playing at games of chance, gaming; gambling. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Hăz'ard-tā'ble, *n.* A table for playing at games of chance *Clarke.*

Hāze, *n* [Armor *aéz*, *aézen*, *ézen*, warm vapor, exhalation, zephyr Cf also A S *hasu*, livid, russet, dusky] Vapor which renders the air thick, with little or no dampness, a slight lack of transparency in the air, hence, obscurity, dimness.

O'er the sky
The silvery *haze* of summer drawn. *Tennyson.*

Hāze, *v i.* To be hazy, or thick with haze. *Ray.*

Hāze, *v t* [*imp & p p* HAZED, *p pr. & vb. n.* HAZING] [Also *hase* Cf Sw *hasa*, to hamstring, from *has*, tendon, O D *hæssen*, ham] To vex with chiding or reproof, to punish by exacting unnecessarily disagreeable or difficult duty, to play abusive tricks upon, — used chiefly among college students and sailors

Hā'zel (hā'zl), *n* [A-S *hæsl*, *häsel*, N H Ger *hasel*, O H Ger *hasal*, *hasul*, *hasala*, Icel *hasl*, Dan & Sw *hassel*, D *hazelaar*, allied to Lat. *corylus*, for *cosylus*] (*Bot*) A shrub or plant of the genus *Corylus*, as the *C avellana*, bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild, farinaceous taste, the filbert The American species are *C Americana*, which produces the common hazel nut, and *C. rostrata* *Gray*

Hā'zel (hā'zl), *a* Pertaining to the hazel, or like it, of a light brown color, like the hazel nut

Hā'zel-ĕarth (hā'zl ĕrth), *n* Soil suitable for the hazel, a fertile loam

Hā'zel ly, *a* Of the color of the hazel-nut, of a light brown *Mortimer.*

Hā'zel-nŭt, *n* The nut or fruit of the hazel.

Hā'zi-ness, *n* The state of being hazy

Hā'zle, *v t* To make dry, to dry [*Obs*] *Rogers.*

Hā'zy, *a* [See HAZE] Thick with haze "A tender, *hazy* brightness" *Wordsworth* "The indistinct light of a *hazy* and oft over-clouded moon" *Scott*

Hē, *pron* [*nom* HE, *poss* HIS, *obj* HIM, *pl nom* THEY, *poss* THEIRS, *obj* THEM] [A S *he*, f *heo* or *hio*, neut *hit*, pl *hi* or *hie*, *hig*, O Fries *hi*, *hit*, D *hij*, Icel *hinn*, *hun*, *hit*, Goth *his*, neut *hita*]

1 The man or male person named before, a pronoun of the masculine gender, usually referring to a specified subject already indicated

Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and *he* shall rule over thee *Gen* iii 16.

Thou shalt fear the Lord thy God; *him* shalt thou serve *Deut* x 20

2 Any man, the man or person, — used indefinitely for any person, and usually followed by a relative pronoun

He that walketh with wise men shall be wise *Prov* xiii 20

3 Man, a male, any male person.

I stand to answer thee,
Or any *he*, the proudest of thy sort *Shak*

☞ When a collective noun or a class is referred to, *he* is of common gender, and is invariably used In early English *he* referred to a feminine or neuter noun, or to one in the plural, as well as to a noun in the masculine singular In composition, *he* denotes a male animal, as, a *he*-goat

Hĕad (hĕd), *n* [A-S *heafud*, *heáfod*, *heáfed*, *heáfd*, Icel *hofudh*, *hafudh*, Sw *hufvud*, Dan *hoved*, D *hoofd*, O Sax *hovid*, *hôbhid*, O Fries *haved*, Goth *haubith*, O H Ger *houbit*, M H Ger *houbet*, *houbt*, N H Ger *haupt*, allied to Lat *caput*, Gr κεφαλή]

1 That part of any animal body which contains the collected perceptive organs of sense, and which is therefore foremost or uppermost in the creature's locomotion The central nervous masses are generally placed here in immediate connection with these organs, and hence it is the chief or most important part of the animal body It always includes the mouth, and in man and the higher animals is connected with the rest of the trunk by a part called the neck

2 The uppermost, foremost, or most important part of an inanimate object, such a part as may be considered to resemble the head of an animal, often, also, the larger, thicker, or heavier part or extremity, in distinction from the smaller or thinner part, or from the point or edge, as, the *head* of a cane, a nail, a spear, an ax, a mast, a ship, a cabbage, a sore

3 The place where the head should go; as, the *head* of a bed, of a grave, &c; the *head* of a carriage, that is, the hood which covers the head.

4. The most prominent or important member of any organized body, the chief, the leader; as, the *head* of an army, a column, a file, a church, a state, a school, and the like "The *heads* of the chief sects of philosophy" *Tillotson.* "Your *head* I him appoint" *Milton.*

5. The place of honor, or of command; the most

important position; the front; as, the *head* of the table; the *head* of troops.

An army of fourscore thousand troops, with Marlborough at the *head* of them, could do nothing *Addison*

6 Each one among many, an individual "Thirty thousand *head* of swine" *Addison*

If there be six millions of people, there are about four acres for every *head* *Graunt*

7. The seat of the intellect, the brain, the understanding, as, a good *head*, that is, a good mind, it never entered his *head*, it did not occur to him, of his own *head*, of his own thought or will

When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine *head*, we express ourself metaphorically, and speak in relation to his understanding. *Addison*

8. The source, fountain, spring, or beginning, as of a stream or river, as, the *head* of the Nile, hence, the altitude of the source, or the height of the surface, as of water, above the orifice at which it issues, and also the quantity in reserve, and the pressure resulting from either, as, a mill or reservoir has a good *head* of water, or ten feet *head*, also, sometimes, that part of a gulf or bay most remote from the outlet or the sea

9. A separate part, or topic, of a discourse, a theme to be expanded, a chapter or subdivision

10 Culminating point or crisis, hence, strength, force; height

The indisposition which has so long hung upon me, is at last grown to such a *head*, that it must quickly make an end of me or of itself *Addison*

11 State of a deer's horns by which his age is known

The buck is called, the fifth year, a buck of the first *head* *Shak*

12 A rounded mass of foam which rises on a pot of beer, or other effervescing liquor *Mortimer*

13 A head dress, a covering of the head, as, a laced *head*, a *head* of hair *Swift*

14 Power, armed force.

My lord, my lord, the French have gathered *head* *Shak*

By the head (*Naut*) laden too deeply at the fore-end, —said of a ship — *Head and ears*, with the whole person, deeply, completely, as, he plunged *head and ears* into the water, he was *head and ears* in debt, that is, completely overwhelmed — *Head and shoulders* (*a*) By force, violently, as, to drag one, *head and shoulders* "They bring in every figure of speech, *head and shoulders*" *Felton* (*b*) By the height of the head and shoulders, hence, by a great degree or space, by far, much, as, he is *head and shoulders* above them — *Head or tail* this side or that side; this thing or that, — a phrase used in throwing a coin to decide a choice question or strike, *head* being the side of the coin bearing the effigy or principal figure, and *tail* the other side — *Neither head nor tail*, neither beginning nor end, neither this thing nor that, nothing distinct or definite, — a phrase used in speaking of what is indefinite or confused, as they could make neither *head nor tail* of the matter — *To come to a head*, to mature, as, a boil *comes to a head* — *To give one the head*, or *to give head*, to let go control, hence to free from restraint, to give license "He gave his able horse the *head*" *Shak* "He has so long given his unruly passions the *head*" *South* — *To his head* before his face "An uncivil answer from a son to a father, from an obliged person to a benefactor, is a greater indecency than if an enemy should storm his house or revile him *to his head*" *Bp Taylor* — *To make head*, or *to make head against*, to resist with success, to advance — *To turn head*, to turn the face or front "The ravishers *turn head*, the fight renews" *Dryden*

Hĕad (hĕd), *v t* [*imp & p p* HEADED, *p pr.* & *vb n* HEADING]

1 To be at the head of, to put one's self at the head of, to lead, to direct, to act as leader to, as, to *head* an army, an expedition, or a riot

2. To behead, to decapitate [*Obs*] *Shak*

3. To form a head to, to fit or furnish with a head, as, to *head* a nail

4 To go in front of, to get into the front of, so as to hinder or stop, to oppose, hence, to check or restrain, as, to *head* a drove of cattle, to *head* a person, the wind *heads* a ship

5 To set on the head, as, to *head* a cask

To head down, to trim or cut off, as to *head down* the branches or tops of trees — *To head off* to intercept, to get before, as, an officer *heads off* a thief who is escaping

Hĕad (hĕd), *v i* **1** To originate, to spring, to have its source, as a river

A broad river, that *heads* in the great Blue Ridge *Adair*

2. To go or tend, as, how does the ship *head*?

3 To form a head, as, this kind of cabbage *heads* early

Hĕad'ache (hĕd'āk), *n.* Pain in the head, cephalalgy.

Hĕad'-bănd (hĕd'band), *n* A fillet, a band for the head; also, the band at each end of a book

Hĕad'-blŏck, *n* (*Saw mills*) The movable crosspiece of a carriage on which the log rests

Hĕad'bŏr-ŭugh } (hĕd'bŭr ro), *n*
Hĕad'bŏr rōw }

1 The chief of a frankpledge, tithing, or decennary, consisting of ten families, — called, in some counties, *borsholder*, that is, *borough's elder*, and sometimes *tithing-man* [*Obs*] [*Eng.*] *Blackstone*

2. (*Modern Law.*) A kind of constable [*Eng*]

Hĕad'-cheese, *n.* A dish made of portions of the head and feet of swine cut up fine and pressed into the form of a cheese, — called, also, *hog's head cheese*

Hĕad'-drĕss (hĕd'drĕs), *n* **1** A dress or ornamental covering worn by women on the head

2 The crest on a fowl's head *Addison.*

Hĕad'ed (hĕd'ed), *a* **1** Furnished with a head, — used in composition as an adjective, as, clear-*headed*, long *headed*, thick-*headed*, &c

2 Formed into a head by growth, as, a *headed* cabbage

Hĕad'er (hĕd'er), *n* **1** One who heads nails, pins, or the like

2 One who heads a mob or party

3 (*Arch*) A brick or stone laid with its shorter face or head in the surface of the wall *Gwilt*

Hĕad'făst (hĕd'fast), *n* (*Naut*) A rope at the head of a ship to fasten it to a wharf or other object *Totten*

Hĕad'-first', *adv* With the head foremost

Hĕad'-gär'gle (hĕd'gär'gl), *n* A disease of cattle *Mortimer*

Hĕad'-gĕar (hĕd'gĕer), *n* Covering or ornament of the head *Burton*

Hĕad'i ly (hĕd'i ly), *adv* In a heady or rash manner, hastily, rashly

Hĕad'i ness (hĕd'i nes), *n* [See HEADY]

1 Rashness, precipitation, a disposition to rush forward without due deliberation or prudence

2 Stubbornness, obstinacy

Hĕad'ing (hĕd'ing), *n* **1** The act of providing with a head, formation of a head

2 That which stands at the head, title, as, the *heading* of a paper

3 Material for the heads of casks

Hĕad'ing-cŏurse, *n* (*Arch*) A course consisting only of headers

Hĕad'ing-joint, *n* (*Carp*) A joint, as of two or more boards, &c, at right angles to the grain of the wood

Hĕad'land (hĕd'land), *n* **1** (*Geog*) A cape, a promontory, a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea, or other expanse of water

2 A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence *Tusser*

Hĕad'less (hĕd'les), *a* **1** Having no head, beheaded, as, a *headless* body, neck, or carcass

2 Destitute of a chief or leader *Raleigh*

3 Destitute of understanding or prudence, rash, obstinate [*Obs*]

Hĕad'less-hood, *n* The state of being headless [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Hĕad'-light (hĕd'līt), *n.* (*Engin*) A light, with a powerful reflector, placed at the head of a locomotive, or in front of it, to throw light on the track at night

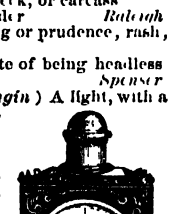
Head light

Hĕad'-line, *n* **1** (*Print*) The line at the head or top of a page

2 (*pl*) (*Naut*) Those ropes of the sails which are next to the yards

Hĕad'-lin'ing, *n* The lining of the head or hood of a carriage, the oil cloth or other textile lining of the roof of a railway car [*U S*]

Hĕad'lŏng (hĕd'lŏng), *adv*

1 With the head foremost, as, to fall *headlong*

2 Rashly, precipitately, without deliberation

3 Hastily, without delay or respite

Hĕad'lŏng (hĕd'lŏng), *a* **1** Rash, precipitate, as, *headlong* folly

2 Steep, precipitous "Like a tower upon a *headlong* rock" *Byron*

Hĕad'-lūgged, *a* Dragged by the head *Shak*

Hĕad'-măin, *n* The main ditch by which water is drawn from a river, &c, for irrigation, to be distributed through smaller channels *Loudon*

Hĕad'-man (hĕd'man), *n*, *pl* HEAD'-MEN A chief a leader

Hĕad'-mās'ter, *n.* The head or principal of a school

Hĕad'mōld-shŏt, } *n* A disease in children,
Hĕad'mōuld-shŏt, } in which the edges of the parts of the skull, along the sutures, shoot over one another, so as to compress the brain, often occasioning convulsions and death It usually takes place with the coronal suture

Hĕad'-mŏn'ey (hĕd'mŭn'ȳ), *n* A capitation-tax, a poll tax *Milton*

Hĕad'-mōst (hĕd'mōst), *a* Most advanced, most forward, first in a line or order of progression, as, the *headmost* ship in a fleet

Hĕad'-păn (hĕd'păn'), *n* The brain pan [*Obs*]

Hĕad'-pĕnce, *n* A poll tax [*Obs*]

Hĕad'-plĕce, *n* **1** Head

In his *head-piece* he felt a sore pain *Spenser*

2 Armor for the head, a helmet, a morion

3 Understanding, force of mind *Shak*

Fumenes had the best *head-piece* of all Alexander's captains *Prideaux*

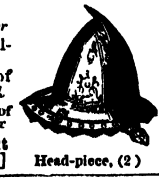
Head-piece, (2)

Hĕad'-quar'ters, *n pl.* [but sometimes used as a *n. sing.*] The quarters, office, or place of residence of any chief officer, hence, the center of authority.

Hĕad'-rōpe (hĕd'rōp), *n* (*Naut.*) That part of a bolt rope which is sewed to the upper edge or head of the principal sails *Totten.*

Hĕad'-săil (hĕd'sāl), *n* (*Naut*) Any one of those sails of a vessel which are set forward of the foremast *Totten*

Hĕad'-sea (hĕd'see), *n* A sea that meets the head of a ship, or rolls against her course *Totten*

Hĕad'-shāke (hĕd'shāk), *n* A significant shake of the head *Shak*

Hĕad'ship (hĕd'ship), *n.* Authority or dignity, chief place *Hales.*

Hĕadş'man (hĕdz'man), *n*, *pl* HEADS'MEN One who cuts off heads an executioner *Dryden*

Hĕad'spring (hĕd'spring), *n* Fountain, source; origin

Hĕad'stall (hĕd'stawl), *n* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head

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Hĕad'-stŏck, *n* (*Mach*) (*a*) The part of a lathe that holds the revolving spindle and its attachments; — also called *live head*, the opposite corresponding part being called a *tail stock* or *dead head*. (*b*) The part of a planer that supports the cutter

Hĕad'-stōne (hĕd'ston), *n* **1** The principal stone in a foundation the chief or corner stone

2 The stone at the head of a grave

Hĕad'strŏng (hĕd'strŏng), *a* **1** Not easily restrained, ungovernable, obstinate

Now let the *headstrong* boy my will control *Dryden*

2 Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy, as, a *headstrong* course *Dryden.*

Syn — Violent, obstinate, ungovernable, untractable stubborn, unruly, venturesome, heady

Hĕad'strŏng ness, *n* Obstinacy [*Obs*] *Gayton.*

Hĕad'-tire (hĕd'tīr), *n* Dress or attire for the head *Willet*

Hĕad'wāy (hĕd'wā), *n* **1** The progress made by a ship in motion, hence, progress or success of any kind

2 (*Arch*) Clear space or height under an arch, over a stairway, and the like

Hĕad'-wind (hĕd'wind), *n* A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course

Hĕad'work (wŭrk), *n* **1** Mental labor

2 (*Arch*) An ornament for the key stone of an arch *Gwilt*

Hĕad'-work'man, *n*, *pl* HEAD'-WORK'MEN (wŭrk'men) The chief workman of a party, a foreman in a manufactory *Swift*

Hĕad'y (hĕd'y), *a* [See HEAD]

1 Willful rash hasty, precipitate, violent, hurried on by will or passion, ungovernable

All the talent required, is to be *heady* — to be violent on one side or the other *Temple*

2 Apt to affect the head, intoxicating, strong, or inebriating, as spirituous liquors "The liquor is too *heady*" *Dryden.*

3 Violent impetuous [*Rare*] "A *heady* current" *Shak.*

Heal, *v t* [*imp & p p* HEALED, *p pr & vb n.* HEALING] [AS *hælan*, from *hāl*, hale, sound, whole O Sax *helian*, Goth *hailjan*, D *heelen*, Dan *heele*, or *hele*, Sw *hela*, O H Ger *heilan*, N. H Ger *heilen* See HALE]

1 To make hale, sound, or whole, to cure of a disease or wound and restore to soundness, or to that state of body in which the natural functions are regularly performed

Speak the word only, and my servant shall be *healed* *Matt* viii 8.

2 To remove or subdue, — said of a disease or wound

3 To restore to original purity or integrity

Thus saith the Lord I have *healed* these waters *2 Kings* ii 21.

4 To reconcile, as a breach or difference, to make whole

I will *heal* their backsliding *Hos* xiv 4.

Hĕal, *v t* [AS *helan*, to cover, conceal See HELE] To cover, as a roof with tiles, slate, lead, and the like [*Obs*]

Hĕal, *v i* To grow sound, to return to a sound state, as, the limb *heals*, or the wound *heals*, — sometimes with *up* or *over*, as, it will *heal* up, or over

Hĕal'a ble, *a* Capable of being healed *Sherwood.*

Healds (heldz), *n pl* [Cf HEDDLE] The harness for guiding the warp threads in a loom *Ure.*

Hĕal'er, *n* One who, or that which, cures, or restores to soundness

Hĕal'ful, *a* Tending or serving to heal healing.

Hĕal'ing, *a* Tending to cure, mild, mollifying; as the *healing* art, a *healing* salve

Hĕal'ing ly, *adv* So as to cure

Hĕalth (helth), *n* [AS *hælth*, from *hāl*, hale, sound whole See HALE]

1 The state of being hale, sound, or whole, in body, mind, or soul, especially, the state of being free from physical pain or disease

Though *health* may be enjoyed without gratitude, it can not be sported with without loss, or regained by courage *Buckminster*

2 A wish of health and happiness. "Come, love and *health* to all" *Shak.*

To drink a health, to drink with the expression of a wish for the health and happiness of some other person

Hĕalth'fŭl (hĕlth'fŭl), *a.* 1. Full of health, free from illness or disease, well, entire, sound, healthy as, a *healthful* body, a *healthful* person, a *healthful* plant

2 Serving to promote health, wholesome, salubrious, salutary, as, a *healthful* air or climate, a *healthful* diet

3. Indicating, characterized by, or resulting from, health or soundness, as, a *healthful* condition

4. Well disposed, favorable

Gave *healthful* welcome to their shipwrecked guests *Shak.*

Hĕalth'fŭl-ly, *adv* In health, wholesomely.

Hĕalth'fŭl-ness, *n* A state of being healthy or healthful, wholesomeness, as, the *healthfulness* of the air, or of climate, or of diet, or of exercises

Hĕalth'i-ly, *adv* In a healthy manner

Hĕalth'i-ness, *n* The state of being healthy or healthful, freedom from disease, as, the *healthiness* of an animal or plant

Hĕalth'less (hĕlth'), *a* 1. Without health, not healthy "*A healthless* old age" *Bp Taylor*

2 Not conducive to health *Bp Taylor*

Hĕalth'less-ness, *n* State of being healthless

Hĕalth'-ŏf'fi-çer, *n* One charged with the protection of a place against infectious diseases

Hĕalth'sŏme (hĕlth'sum), *a.* Wholesome, salubrious [*Obs*] *Shak*

Hĕalth'y, *a* [*compar* HEALTHIER, *superl* HEALTHIEST]

1 Being in a state of health, enjoying health, hale, sound, as, a *healthy* body or constitution

His mind was now in a firm and *healthy* state *Macaulay*

2 Conducive to health, wholesome, salubrious, as, a *healthy* exercise, a *healthy* climate, *healthy* recreations

Syn —Vigorous, sound, hale, salubrious, healthful, wholesome, salutary

Hĕam, *n* [A S *hâma, hâme*, womb, birth, *cild hama*, womb, O D *hamme*, after-birth, L Ger *hamen*] The after birth or secundine of a beast

Hĕap, *n* [A-S *heap*, O Sax *hôp*, D *hoop*, Icel *hôpr*, Sw *hop*, Dan *hob*, O H Ger *houf, hûfo*, M H Ger *houf, hûfe*, N H Ger *haufe, haufen*, allied to Slav *kupa*, Lith *kupa* and *kaupas*]

1 A pile or mass a collection of things laid in a body, so as to form an elevation, as, a *heap* of earth or stones

Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise *Dryden*

2 A crowd, a throng, a cluster, — said of persons [*Colloq and low*]

I shall believe there can not be a more ill-boding sign to a nation, than when the inhabitants to avoid insufferable grievances at home, are enforced by *heaps* to forsake their native country *Milton*

Hĕap, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HEAPED (heept), *p pr* & *vb n* HEAPING] [A S *heapian*, D *hoopen*, Sw *hopa*, O H Ger *houfôn, hûfon*, M H Ger *houfen, hûfen*, N H Ger *häufen*]

1 To throw or lay in a heap, to make a heap of, to pile, as, to *heap* stones, — often with *up* as, to *heap* up earth, or with *on*, as, to *heap* on wood or coal

2 To collect in great quantity to amass, to lay up, to accumulate, — usually with *up*, as, to *heap* up treasures

Though the wicked *heap* up silver as the dust. *Job* xxvii 16

3 To form or round into a heap, as in measuring

Hĕap'er, *n* One who heaps, piles, or amasses

Hĕap'y, *a* Lying in heaps "*Heapy* rubbish" *Gay*

Hĕar, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HEARD (HEARLD would be more analogical, but is not in use), *p pr* & *vb n* HEARING] [A S *hêran, hŷran*, O Sax *hôran*, O Fries *hera, hora*, Icel *heyra*, Sw *hora*, Dan *höre*, D *hooren*, O H Ger *hôran, hôren*, N H Ger *horen*, Goth *hausjan* Cf EAR]

1 To perceive by the ear, to apprehend or take cognizance of by the ear, as, to *hear* sound, to *hear* a voice, to *hear* words

Lay thine ear close to the ground, and list if thou canst *hear* the tread of travelers *Shak*

2 To give audience or attention to, to listen to, to heed, to examine, especially, to attend to for the purpose of judging a cause between parties, to try in a judicial court.

Thy matters are good and right, but there is no man deputed of the king to *hear* thee 2 *Sam* xv 3

I beseech your honor to *hear* me one single word *Shak*

3 To accede to the demand or wishes of, to listen to and answer favorably, to favor

I love the Lord, because he hath *heard* my voice *Ps* cxvi 1

They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking *Matt* vi 7

4 To acknowledge or accept as a title [*A Latinism Rare*]

Hear'st thou, submissive, but a lowly birth? *Prior*

To hear a bird sing, to receive private communication [*Colloq*] *Shak* — *To hear say* to hear one say, to learn by common report, to receive by rumor [*Colloq*]

Hĕar, *v i* 1 To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound "The *hearing* ear" *Prov.* xx 12.

2 To use the power of perceiving sound, to perceive or apprehend by the ear, to attend, to listen.

So spake our mother Eve, and Adam *heard*,
Well pleased, but answered not. *Milton.*

3 To be informed by oral communication, to be told, to receive by report.

I have *heard*, sir, of such a man. *Shak*
I must *hear* from thee every hour in the day *Shak.*

To hear ill, to be blamed [*Obs*] "[Fabius] was well aware that not only within his own camp, but also now at Rome, he *heard ill* for his temporizing and slow proceedings" *Holland* — *To hear well*, to be praised [*Obs*]

Hĕard (hĕrd), *n* Same as HERD [*Obs*] *Gibson*

Hĕar'er, *n* One who hears, an auditor

Hĕar'ing, *n* 1 The act of perceiving sound, perception of sound, the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived, as, my *hearing* is good.

I have heard of thee by the *hearing* of the ear *Job* xlii 5

2 Attention to what is delivered, opportunity to be heard, audience, as, I could not obtain a *hearing*

3 A listening to facts and evidence, for the sake of adjudication

His last offenses to us
Shall have judicious *hearing* *Shak*

4 Reach of the ear, extent within which sound may be heard "She's not within *hearing*" *Shak*

They laid him by the pleasant shore,
And in the *hearing* of the wave *Tennyson*

Hĕărk'en (hărk'n), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* HEARKENED, *p pr* & *vb n* HEARKENING] [A S *hêrcnsan, hyrcnian*, O D *harcken, horcken*, L Ger *harken, horken*, N H Ger *horchen*, O H Ger *hôrechôn*, from *hôran, hôren*, A S *hêran, hyran* See HEAR] To listen, to lend the ear, to attend to what is uttered with eagerness or curiosity, to give heed, to hear with attention, obedience, or compliance

The Furies *hearken*, and their snakes uncurl *Dryden*

Hearken, O Israel, to the statutes and the judgments which I teach you *Deut* iv 1

Syn —To attend, listen, hear, heed See ATTEND

Hĕărk'en (hărk'n), *v t.* 1 To hear by listening, to listen to [*Obs*] *Milton*

2 To give heed to, to hear attentively. [*Obs*] *Shak*

To hearken out, to search for "If you find none, you must *hearken out* a vein and buy" *B Jonson*

Hĕărk'en-er (hărk'n-er), *n.* One who hearkens, a listener

Hĕar'sal, *n* Same as REHEARSAL [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Hĕar'săy, *n* Report, rumor, fame, common talk

Much of the obloquy that has so long rested on the memory of our great national poet originated in frivolous *hearsays* of his life and conversation *Prof Wilson*

Hĕarse (14), *n* [See HART O H Ger *hiruz, hirz*] See HIND

1 A frame work of wood or metal placed over the coffin or tomb of a deceased person, and covered with a pall also, a temporary canopy covered with wax lights and set up in a church, under which the coffin was placed during the funeral ceremonies [*Obs*] *Oxf Gloss*

2 A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave

We wept after her *hearse*,
And even yet we mourn *Shak*

Hĕarse, *n.* A hind in the second year of its age [*Eng*] *Halliwell*

Hĕarse, *v t* To lay or inclose in a hearse, to bury *Shak*

Hĕarse'-clŏth, *n* A pall, a cloth to cover a hearse *Sanderson*

Hĕarse'-like, *a* Suitable to a funeral

If you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *hearse-like* airs as carols *Bacon*

Hĕart (hărt), *n* [A S *heorte*, O Sax *herta*, O Fries *herte, hirte*, D *hart*, Icel *hiarta*, Sw *hjerta*, Dan *hierte*, Goth *hairtô*, O H Ger *herzâ*, M H Ger *herze*, N H Ger *herz*, allied to Lat *cor, cordis*, Gr *καρδία, κῆρ, κραδίη*, Skr *hrid*, Slav *sr'd'ze*, Russ. *serdze*, Lith *szirdis*]

1 (*Anat*) A hollow, muscular organ, contracting rhythmically, and serving to keep up the circulation of the blood In man, it has four chambers The blood passes from the veins of the system into the upper chamber on the right side, called the *right auricle*, thence, into the chamber below, called the *right ventricle* Between these is the *tricuspid valve*, which closes when the heart contracts, and the blood is sent from the right ventricle to the lungs It is returned to the left upper chamber (the *left auricle*), passes thence into the *left ventricle*, is prevented from returning into the auricle by the *mitral valve*, which closing when the ventricle contracts, the blood is driven into the arteries of the body

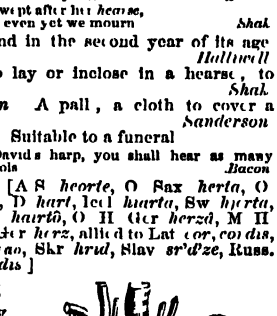

Human Heart and Lungs

P P P, pulmonary arteries, *A*, aorta; *H H* right and left ventricle; *P' P'*, pulmonary veins

☞ The *lymphatic hearts* of reptiles are contractile sacs which pump the lymph into the veins

Why does my blood thus muster to my *heart*? *Shak*

2 The seat of the affections or sensibilities, collectively or separately, as love, hate, joy, grief, courage, and the like, rarely, the seat of the understanding or will, — usually, in a good sense, when no epithet is expressed, the better or loveller part of our nature, the spring of all our actions and purposes, the seat of moral life and character, the moral affections and character itself, the individual disposition and character, as, a good, tender, loving, bad, or selfish *heart*

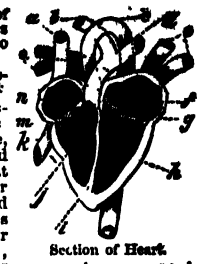

Section of Heart.

a, superior vena cava; *b*, pulmonary artery; *c*, aorta; *d*, pulmonary artery; *e*, pulmonary veins; *f*, left auricle; *g*, mitral valve; *h*, left ventricle; *i*, septum; *j*, right ventricle; *k*, vena cava inferior; *m*, tri-cuspid valve; *n*, right auricle; *o*, pulmonary veins

3 The part nearest the middle or center, the part most hidden and within; the inmost or most essential part of any body or system, the source of life and motion in any organization, the chief or vital portion, the center of activity, or of energetic or efficient action, as, the *heart* of a country, tree, &c "Exploits done in the *heart* of France" *Shak.*

Peace subsisting at the *heart*
Of endless agitation *Wordsworth*

4 Courage, courageous purpose, spirit "Eve, recovering *heart*, replied" *Milton.*

The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they fly from one country invade another *Temple*

5 Vigorous and efficient activity, power of fertile production, the condition of the soil, whether good or bad "That the spent earth may gather *heart* again" *Dryden*

6 That which resembles a heart in shape, especially a roundish or oval figure having an obtuse point at one end, and at the other a corresponding indentation, and used as a symbol or representative of the heart, hence, one of a series of playing cards, distinguished by that figure, as, *hearts* are trumps

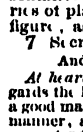

7 Secret meaning, real intention

And then show you the *heart* of my message *Shak*

At heart, in the true character or disposition, as regards the heart, really, substantially, as, he is *at heart* a good man — *By heart*, in the closest or most thorough manner, as, to know or learn *by heart* "Composing songs for fools to get *by heart* *Pope* — *For my heart*, for my life, if my life was at stake "I could not get him *for my heart* to do it *Shak* — *Hardness of heart*, cruelty, want of sensibility — *To break the heart of* (*a*) To bring to despair or hopeless grief, to cause to be utterly cast down by sorrow (*b*) To bring almost to completion, to finish very nearly, — said of any thing undertaken, as, he has *broken the heart* of the task — *To find in the heart*, to be willing or disposed "I *find it in my heart* to ask your pardon" *Sidney* — *To have in the heart*, to purpose, to have design or intention — *To have the heart in a nutshell*, to be very penurious, mean-spirited, or cowardly — *To have the heart in the mouth*, to be much frightened — *To heart*, to the inmost affections, as to take *to heart*, that is, to grieve over, to be concerned about — *To set the heart at rest* to put one's self at ease — *To set the heart upon* to fix the desires on, to long for earnestly to be very fond of — *To speak to one's heart* (*Script*), to speak kindly to, to comfort, to encourage

☞ *Heart* is used in many compounds, the most of which need no special explanation, as, *heart-aching, heart affecting, heart-alluring, heart appalling, heart-breaking, heart bred, heart-buried, heart-cheering, heart-chilled, heart-consuming, heart corroding, heart-devouring, heart discouraging, heart-easing, heart-expanding, heart-felt, heart-grinding, heart-hardened, heart hardening, heart-hatred, heart-heaving, heart-humbled, heart-offending, heart piercing, heart-purifying, heart quelling, heart-rending, heart-searching, heart-sinking, heart-sore, heart-sorrowing, heart-thrilling, heart touching, heart wounding*, and the like

Hĕart, *v t* To give heart to, to hearten, to encourage, to inspirit [*Obs*]

My cause is *hearted* thine hath no less reason *Shak*

Hĕart'-ăche (hart'āk), *n* Sorrow, anguish of mind, mental pang *Shak*

Hĕart'-blŏod (blŭd), *n.* The blood of the heart, hence, life, essence

Hĕart'-bŏnd, *n* (*Masonry*) A kind of bond in which one stone is lapped over two others See BOND

Hĕart'-brĕāk, *n* Crushing sorrow or grief. *Shak.*

Hĕart'-brĕāk'er, *n* A lady's curl, a love-lock. [*Colloq and humorous*] *Hudibras.*

Hĕart'-brŏk'en, *a* Deeply affected or grieved

Hĕart'-bŭrn, *n* (*Med*) An uneasy, burning sensation in the stomach, often attended with an inclination to vomit, sometimes idiopathic, but often a symptom of other complaints

Hĕart'-bŭrned, *a* Having the heart inflamed.

Hĕart'-bŭrn'ing, *a* Causing discontent.

Hĕart'-bŭrn'ing, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) The same as HEART BURN

2 Discontent; secret enmity. *Swift.*

The transaction did not fail to leave *heart-burnings*. *Palfrey.*

Heärt'-dēar, *a.* Sincerely beloved. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*
Heärt'-deep, *a.* Rooted in the heart. *Herbert.*
Heärt'-ease, *n.* Quiet; tranquillity of mind *Shak.*
Heärt'-ēat'ing, *a.* Preying on the heart. *Burton.*
Heärt'ed, *a.* 1. Having a heart
2. Shaped like a heart; cordate. [*Rare.*] "With *hearted* spear-head" *Laudon.*
3. Taken to heart. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
4. Composed or consisting of hearts [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
5. Seated or laid up in the heart *Shak.*
☞ This word is chiefly used in composition, as, hard-*hearted*, faint-*hearted*, stout-*hearted*, &c
Heärt'ed-ness, *n.* Earnestness, sincerity, heartiness [*Rare.*] *Clarendon*
Heärt'en (härt'n), *v. t.* [A-S *hiertan*, *hyrtan* See HEART.]
1. To encourage, to animate, to incite or stimulate the courage of, to embolden "That trust may *hearten* thee" *Chapman*
Hearten those who fight in your defense *Shak.*
2. To restore fertility or strength to, as, to *hearten* land. [*Obs.*] *May*
Heärt'en er (härt'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, heartens *Browne*
Heärt'-grīef, *n* Affliction of the heart *Milton.*
Heärth (harth, 5), *n* [A-S *hcorth*, D *haard*, *heerd*, Sw. *härd*, N H Ger *herd*, O H Ger *hert*, gen. *herdes*, ground, altar, allied to *hero*, ground]
1. The pavement or floor of brick or stone in a chimney, on which a fire is made, the floor of a fire place, and from which is a passage for smoke to ascend
Where thou find'st fires unraked and *hearths* unswept
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry *Shak*
2. The house itself, as the abode of comfort to its inmates and of hospitality to strangers
Some of the compounds are *hearth-brush*, *hearth-broom*, *hearth-rug*
Heärt'-hăvd'ness, *n* Insensibility, either natural or moral *Shak*
Heärt'-hĕav'i-ness (hĕv'i nes), *n.* Depression of spirits *Shak.*
Heärth'-mŏn'ey, } *n* A tax formerly laid in Eng-
Heärth'-pĕn'ny, } land on hearths, and regarded as oppressive
He had been importuned by the common people to relieve them from the burden of the *hearth-money* *Macaulay*
Heärth'-stōne, *n.* Stone forming the hearth, fireside
Heärt'i-ly, *adv* [From *hearty*]
1. From the heart, with all the heart, with sincerity, really "I *heartily* forgive them" *Shak*
2. With zeal, actively, vigorously, as, he *heartily* assisted the prince
3. With eagerness, freely, largely, as, to eat *heartily*
Syn.—Really, sincerely, fully, cordially, zealously vigorously, actively, warmly, eagerly, ardently, earnestly
Heärt'i-ness, *n* The state of being hearty, sincerity, zeal, ardor, earnestness
Heärt'ist, *n* One who can hit the heart [*Obs and rare*] *Beau & Fl*
Heärt'less, *a* 1 Without a heart
You have left me *heartless*, mine is in your bosom *J Webster*
2 Destitute of heart, sensibility, or courage, spiritless, unsympathetic, cruel
Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground *Dryden*
Heärt'less-ly, *adv* In a heartless manner, without courage, spirit, or affection
Heärt'less ness, *n* The state of being heartless
Heärt'let, *n* A little heart
Heärt'lĭngş, *interj* An exclamation formerly sometimes used in addressing a familiar acquaintance [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Heärt'-pēa, *n* Heart seed See HEART-SEED
Heärt'-rĕnd'ing, *a* Breaking the heart, overpowering with anguish, deeply afflictive
Heärt'-rĭş'ing, *n* A rising of the heart, opposition.
Heärt'-rŏb'bing, *a.* 1 Depriving of thought, ecstatic *Spenser.*
2 Stealing the heart or affections, winning
Heärt's'-ease, *n* 1 Ease of heart, peace or tranquillity of feeling
2 (*Bot*) A species of violet (*Viola tricolor*),—called also *pansy*
Heärt'-seed, *n* (*Bot*) A climbing plant of the genus *Cardiospermum*, having round seeds which are marked with a spot like a heart *Loudon*
Heärt'-shāped (-shāpt), *a* (*Bot*) Having the shape of a heart, cordate

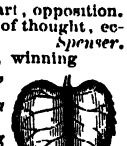
Heart-shaped Leaf

Heärt'-shĕll, *n* (*Conch*) A mollusk of the genus *Isocardia*, having a shell shaped like a heart
Heärt'-sĭck, *a* Sick at heart, depressed, low spirited
Heärt'-sĭck'en ing, *a* Tending to make the heart sick or depressed.
Heärt'-sĭck'ness, *n.* Depression of spirits.
Heärt'sŏme, *a.* Merry, cheerful, lively. [*Scot.*]
Heärt'-stĭr'ring, *a.* Arousing or moving the heart.

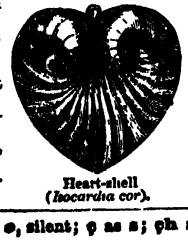
Heart-shell (*Isocardia cor*).

Heärt'-strĭke, *v. t.* To affect at heart. *B. Jonson.*
Heärt'-string, *n* A nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart *Shak*
Heärt'-strŭck, *a.* 1. Driven to the heart, infixed in the mind
2 Shocked with fear; dismayed *Milton.*
Heärt'-swĕll'ing, *a.* Rankling in the heart *Spenser*

Heart-wheel

Heärt'-whōle (härt'hōl), *a* [See WHOLE] Not affected in heart, as to love, courage, &c *Shak.*
Heärt'-wood, *n* The hard, central part of the trunk of a tree, differing in color from the outer layers, and technically known as *duramen*
Heärt'-wound'ed (wōond'ed, or wound'ed), *a* Wounded with love or grief, deeply affected with some passion *Pope*
Heärt'y, *a* [*compar* HEARTIER, *superl* HEARTIEST]
1 Exhibiting the action of the heart, proceeding from the heart, warm, cordial, bold, zealous, sincere, also, energetic, with the utmost activity, as, a *hearty* welcome, *hearty* in supporting the government
Full of *hearty* tears
For our good father's loss *Marston*
2 Exhibiting strength, sound, firm, not weak, as, a *hearty* man, *hearty* timber
3 Promoting strength, nourishing, rich, abundant, as, *hearty* food, a *hearty* meal
A hearty eater, one who eats eagerly and largely, one who eats a *hearty* meal
Syn.—Sincere, real, unfeigned, undissembled, cordial earnest, warm, zealous, ardent, eager, active, vigorous.—HEARTY, CORDIAL, SINCERE. *Hearty* implies honesty and simplicity of feelings and manners *cordial* refers to the warmth and liveliness with which the feelings are expressed, *sincere* implies that this expression corresponds to the real sentiments of the heart A man should be *hearty* in his attachment to his friends *cordial* in his reception of them to his house, and *sincere* in his offers to assist them
But the kind hosts their entertainment grace
With *hearty* welcome and an open face;
In all they did you might discern with ease
A willing mind and a desire to please *Dryden.*
He with looks of *cordial* love,
Hung over her, enamored *Milton*
Pardon my tears; 'tis joy which bids them flow—
A joy which never was *sincere* till now *Dryden.*
Heärt'y-hūle, *a* Good for the heart [*Obs.*] *Spenser*
Hēat, *n* [A S *hâte*, *hâto*, *hâtu*, Icel *hita*, *hiti*, Sw *hetta*, Dan *hede*, D & L Ger *hitte* O Frics *hete*, *heth*, N Frics *hatte*, *hette*, O H Ger *hi a hei a*, N H Ger *hitze* Cf Goth *hatô*, fever heat See HOT]
1 The force, agent or principle in nature upon which depends the state of bodies as solid, fluid, or aeriform, and which is recognized by its effects in the phenomena of expansion, fusion, evaporation, &c, and which, as developed from its natural sources, fire, the sun's rays, mechanical action, chemical combination, &c, becomes directly known to us through the sense of feeling As affecting the human body, it produces different sensations, which are called by different names, as heat or sensible heat, warmth, cold, &c, according to its degree or amount relatively to the normal temperature of the body On the hypothesis that it is a substance or subtile, imponderable fluid, it has received also the name of *caloric*
2 The sensation caused by caloric, or the principle of heat when present in excess, or above that which is normal to the human body, the bodily feeling experienced on exposure to fire, the sun's rays, &c, the reverse of *cold*
3 High temperature, as distinguished from low temperature, or cold as, the *heat* of summer and the cold of winter, the *heat* at noon is intense in the tropics, *heat* of the skin or body in fever, &c.
S he how had the world
Avoided pinching cold and scorching *heat*? *Milton*
4 Indication of high temperature, appearance, condition, or color of a body, as indicating its temperature, redness, high color, flush
The *heats* smiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat* a white-flame *heat*, and a sparkling or welding *heat* *Moxon.*
It has raised *heats* in their faces *Addison*
5 The state of being once heated or hot, exposure to heat, as, to give the iron another *heat*
6 A violent action unintermitted, a single effort, as in a race, a course
Many causes for refreshment between the *heats.* *Dryden*
7 Utmost violence, rage, vehemence, as, the *heat* of battle, or party "The *heat* of their division" *Shal*
8 Agitation of mind, inflammation or excitement exasperation "The *heat* and hurry of his rage" *South*
9 Animation in thought or discourse, ardor, fervency "With all the strength and *heat* of eloquence" *Addison*
10 Fermentation.
Blood heat, the natural temperature of the human body, being about 98° of Fahrenheit
Hēat, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEATED (see HEAT, *infra*), *p pr & vb n* HEATING] [A-S *hâtan*, D. *heten*, Icel *heita*, Sw *hetta*, Dan *hede*, Ger *hitzen*] To make hot, to communicate heat to, or cause to grow warm,—said (*a*) Of inanimate objects, as, to *heat* an oven or furnace, an iron, or the like. "*Heat* me these irons hot" *Shak* (*b*) Of animals, to excite by action, or to make feverish
Pray you walk softly, do not *heat* your blood *Shak*
(*c*) Of the passions, to inflame, to call forth, to excite to excess
A noble emulation *heats* your breast. *Dryden.*
Hēat, *v. i* [A S *hâtian*, Sw. *hetta*, Icel *hita*, O. H Ger *hei a*]
1 To grow warm or hot by the action of fire or the communication of heat, as, the iron or the water *heats* slowly
2 To grow warm or hot by fermentation, or the development of heat by chemical action, as, green hay *heats* in a mow, and green corn in a bin
Hēat (hĕt), *imp & p p* of *heat* Formerly used, as by Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, for *heated*, and still sometimes heard in colloquial language
Hēat'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, heats.
2 Any contrivance or implement, as a heated body, a vessel, &c, used to impart heat to something else, or to contain something else to be heated, as, the feed *heater* of a steam engine and the like
Hēath, *n* [A S *hæth*, Icel *heidhi*, Dan *hede*, Sw *hed* Goth *haitha*, O H Ger *heida*, N H Ger & D *heide*, Scot *haddys*, *hadder*, *heather*]
1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Erica* (*E vulgaris*), bearing beautiful flowers It is a shrub which is used in Great Britain for brooms, thatch, beds for the poor, and for heating ovens Its leaves are small, and continue green all the year,—called also *ling*
2 A place overgrown with heath *Temple.*
3 A desert, a cheerless tract of country
Their stately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blasted *heath* *Milton.*
Hēath'-clăd, *a* Clothed or crowned with heath
Hēath'-cŏck, *n* (*Ornith*) A large bird which frequents heaths, *Tetrao tetrix*, the black grouse,—called also *heath game* *Baird*
Hē'then (hē'thn, 58), *n* [A S *hæthen*, O Sax. *hethan*, O Frics *hethan*, Goth *haithns*, f *haith nô*, Icel *heidhinn*, Sw & Dan *heden*, *hedning*, M. H Ger & D *heiden*, O H Ger *heidan*, N H Ger *heide*, from *heath* i e, one who lives in the country or on the heaths and in the woods, as *pagan*, from *pagus*, village] An individual of the pagan or unbelieving nations, or those which worship idols and do not acknowledge the true God, a pagan, an idolater, an irreligious, unthinking person
The heathen as employed in the Scriptures, all people except the Jews now used of all nations except Christians and Mohammedans
Ask of me, and I will give thee the *heathen* for thine inheritance *Ps* ii 8.
Syn.—Pagan gentile See PAGAN
Hē'then (hē'thn), *a* Gentile, pagan, as, a *heathen* author *Addison.*
Hē'then dŏm (hē'thn dum), *n*
1 That part of the world where heathenism prevails *Irving*
2 The heathen nations, considered collectively, or as forming a power in the world
Hē'then esse, *n* Heathendom [*Rare.*] *W Scott.*
Hē'then ish (hē'thn), *a* 1 Belonging, or pertaining to the heathen "Worse than *heathenish* crimes" *Milton*
2 Rude, uncivilized savage, cruel, inhuman
Hē'then ish ly (hē'thn), *adv* In a heathenish manner
Hē'then ish-ness, *n* The state of being heathen, or like heathens
Hē'then ism, *n* 1 The religious system or rites of a heathen nation, idolatry paganism
2 The manners or morals usually prevalent in a heathen country ignorance, rudeness barbarism.
Hē'then ize, *v. t* [*imp & p p* HEATHENIZED, *p pr & vb n* HEATHENIZING] To render heathen or heathenish *Firmin.*
Hē'then ness, *n* State of being heathens
Hē'then ry, *n* The state, quality, or character of heathens heathendom
Hēath'er (hĕth'er This is the only pronunciation in Scotland) (Synop, § 130), *n* [See HADDER and HEATH] Heath [*Scot.*]
Hēath'er-bĕll (hĕth'er bel), *n* The blossom of the heather [*Scot.*] *Burns.*
Hēath'er y (hĕth'), *a* Heathy, abounding in heather
Hēath'-grāme *n* See HEATH COCK
Hēath'-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of perennial grass of the genus *Triodia* (*T decumbens*), having a leafy stem
Hēath'-hĕn, *n* (*Ornith*) A kind of bird, the female of the black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*)
Hēath'-pēa, *n* (*Bot*) A species of bitter vetch (*Orobus tuberosus*), the roots of which are eaten, and in Scotland are used to flavor whisky
Hēath'-pout, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird, the same as the HEATH-COCK.

Hēath'-rōse, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Hēath'-thrōs'tle (-thrōs'l), *n.* (*Ornith*) A species of throstle which frequents heaths

Hēath'y, *a* [From *heath*] Full of heath, abounding with heath, as, *heathy* land

The hills were high and *heathy* *W Scott*

Hēat'ing, *a* Tending to impart heat, promoting warmth or heat, exciting action, stimulating, as, *heating* medicines or applications

Hēat'ing ly, *adv* In a heating manner, so as to make or become hot or heated

Hēat'ing-sŭr'face, *n* (*Steam boilers*) The aggregate surface exposed to fire or to the heated products of combustion, of all the plates or sheets that are exposed to water on their opposite surfaces, — called also *fire surface*

Hēat'less, *a* Destitute of heat, cold *Beau & Fl*

Hēave (heev), *v t* [*imp* HEAVED, or HOVE, *p p* HEAVED, HOVE, formerly HOVEN, *p pr* & *vb n* HEAVING] [A S *hebban*, *hefan*, O Sax *hebbian*, *heffan*, *hevan*, Goth *hafjan*, N & M H Ger *heben*, O H Ger *heffan*, *hevan*, *hepfan*, L Ger *heven*, *hefen*, D *heffen*, O Fries *hema*, N Fries *heffe*, Icel. *hefta*, Sw *häfva*, Dan *hæve*, allied to Lat *capere*.]

1. To move upward, to lift, to raise

So stretched out huge in length the arch fiend lay,
Chained on the burning lake, nor ever hence
Has risen, or *heaved* his head *Milton.*

2 To raise, to elevate, — usually with *high*

One *heaved* on high, to be hurled down below *Shak*

3 To throw, to cast, to send, as, to *heave* a stone, to *heave* the lead in making soundings

4. To force from, or into, any position, to cause to move, also, to throw off

5 To raise or force from the breast, to cause to swell or rise

The wretched animal *heaved* forth such groans *Shak*

To heave a cable short to draw so much of it into the ship, as that she is almost perpendicularly above the anchor — *To heave a ship ahead* (*Naut*) to force it ahead when not under sail, as by means of cables — *To heave a ship astern*, to cause it to recede or move back — *To heave a ship down*, to throw or lay it down on one side, to careen it — *To heave a ship to* to bring the ship's head to the wind and stop her motion — *To heave a short* to work at the windlass with unusual exertion — *To heave in stays*, to put a vessel on the other tack — *To heave out a sail*, to unfurl it — *To heave taut*, to turn a capstan, &c, till the rope becomes strained See TAUT and TIGHT — *To heave up* (*a*) To relinquish, to give up as to *heave up* a design (*b*) To discharge from the stomach, to vomit out [*Colloq*] — *To heave up an anchor*, to raise it from the bottom of the sea or elsewhere

Hēave (heev), *v i* **1** To be thrown up, to be raised

And the huge columns *heave* into the sky *Pope*
Where *heaves* the turf in many a moldering heap *Gray*

2 To rise and fall with alternate motions, as the lungs in heavy breathing, as waves in a heavy sea, as ships on the billows, as the earth when broken up by frost, &c, to swell, to dilate, to expand, to distend, hence, to labor, to pant, to struggle "The *heaving* plains of ocean" *Byron*

Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves* *Prior*
Souls immortal must for ever *heave*
At something great, the glitter or the gold *Young*

3 To make an effort to vomit, to try to throw up, to retch, to keck

To heave in sight, to come in sight, to appear — *To heave up*, to vomit [*Colloq*]

Hēave (heev), *n* **1** A raising up, an upward motion swell or distention, as of the breast in difficult breathing, of the waves, of the earth in an earthquake, and the like

There's matter in these sighs, these profound *heaves*
You must translate *Shak*
None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle or swallow them *Dryden*

2 An effort to raise up something, as a weight, one's self, the contents of the stomach, &c

After many strains and *heaves*
He got up to his saddle's eaves. *Hudibras*

3. A fling, an assault

I'll have one *heave* at him *Shak*

4 (*Geol*) An horizontal dislocation in a metallic lode, taking place at an intersection with another lode *Dana*

5 (*pl*) A disease of horses, characterized by difficult breathing, and a peculiar cough

Hĕav'en (hev'n, 58), *n* [A-S *heofon*, *heben*, probably from *hefan*, *hebban*, to heave, and signifying elevated or arched, O Sax *hebban*, *heban*, *hevan*, L Ger *heven*, *hëven*, *heben*]

1 That which is heaved, thrown up, or elevated, especially, the arch which overhangs the earth the sky, the atmosphere, the place where the sun, moon, and stars appear, — often used in the plural

I never saw the *heavens* so dim by day *Shak*

2 The dwelling place or immediate presence of God, the home of the blessed, the abode of bliss, — a term used by Jewish, Christian, and Pagan writers, in varying senses, according to their different doctrines. "Unto the God of love, high *heaven's* King" *Spenser*

It is a knell
That summons thee to *heaven* or hell *Shak*

3. The sovereign of heaven, the Omnipotent, Jehovah, God, — used variously in this sense, as in No 2. "Her prayers whom *Heaven* delights to hear." *Shak*

The will
And high permission of all-ruling *Heaven.* *Milton.*

4 Supreme happiness, great felicity, bliss, a sublime or exalted condition, as, a *heaven* of delight "A *heaven* of beauty" *Shak* "The brightest *heaven* of invention" *Dryden*

☞ *Heaven* is very often used in forming compound words, the most of which need no special explanation, as *heaven-appeasing*, *heaven-aspiring*, *heaven-banished*, *heaven-begot*, *heaven-conducted*, *heaven-descended*, *heaven exalted*, *heaven-given*, *heaven-guided*, *heaven-inspired*, *heaven-instructed*, *heaven-loved*, *heaven-moving*, *heaven pictured*, *heaven-taught*, *heaven-warring*, and the like

Hĕav'en, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HEAVENED, *p pr* & *vb n* HEAVENING] To place in happiness or bliss, as if in heaven, to make happy, to beatify [*Rare*]

We are happy as the bird whose nest
Is *heavened* in the hush of purple hills *G Massey*

Hĕav'en-bŏrn, *a* Born in heaven, native of heaven, or of the celestial regions, as, *heaven born* sisters *Pope*

Hĕav'en-brĕd, *a* Produced or cultivated in heaven, as, *heaven bred* posy *Shak*

Hĕav'en-brĭght (-brīt), *a* Bright as heaven

Hĕav'en-bŭilt (-bĭlt), *a* Built by the agency or favor of the gods, as, a *heaven built* wall *Pope*

Hĕav'en-dār'ing, *a* Offering defiance to Heaven, or to the divine will and commands

Hĕav'en-dĭ rĕct'ed, *a* **1** Pointing to the sky, as, a *heaven directed* spire *Pope*

2 Taught or directed by the celestial powers, as, *heaven directed* hands *Pope*

Hĕav'en-fāllen (fawln), *a* Fallen from heaven, having revolted from God *Milton*

Hĕav'en ize (hĕv'n iz), *v t* To render like heaven [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Hĕav'en-kiss'ing, *a.* Touching, as it were, the sky *Shak*

Hĕav'en li ness, *n* [From *heavenly*] Supreme excellence *Davies*

Hĕav'en ly (hĕv'n lȳ), *a* **1** Pertaining to, resembling, or inhabiting heaven, celestial, not earthly, as, *heavenly* regions, *heavenly* bliss, a *heavenly* lyre, a *heavenly* temper

The love of heaven makes one *heavenly* *Sidney*

2 Appropriate to heaven in character or happiness perfect, pure, supremely blessed, as, a *heavenly* place, the *heavenly* throng

Hĕav'en ly, *adv* **1** In a manner resembling that of heaven

Where *heavenly* pensive Contemplation dwells *Pope*

2 By the influence or agency of heaven

Our *heavenly* guided soul shall climb *Milton.*

Hĕav'en ly-mĭnd'ed, *a* Having the thoughts and affections placed on heaven and heavenly objects *Milner*

Hĕav'en ly-mĭnd'ed ness, *n* The state or quality of being heavenly minded *Milner*

Hĕav'en ward, *a* & *adv* Toward heaven *Prior*

Hĕave'-ŏf'fer ing, *n* (*Jewish Antiq*) An offering or oblation made to God, — so called because it was to be heaved or elevated, the same as WAVE OFFERING

Hĕav'er, *n* **1** One who heaves or lifts

2 (*Naut*) A bar used as a lever *Totten*

Hĕa'ves (hēēvz), *n pl* A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration

Hĕav'i ly (hĕv'ĭ lȳ), *adv* [From *heavy*]

1 With great weight, as, to bear *heavily* on a thing, to be *heavily* loaded

2 With great weight of grief grievously, afflictively, sorrowfully

I came hither to transport the tidings
Which I have *heavily* borne *Shak*
Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day? *Shak*

3 Slowly and laboriously, with difficulty, as, to move *heavily*

And took off their chariot-wheels, that they drave them *heavily* *Ex* xiv 25

Hĕav'i ness (hĕv'ĭ nes), *n* The state or quality of being heavy in its various senses, weight, sadness, sluggishness, oppression, thickness, and the like

Hēav'ing, *n* A rising or swell, a panting or palpitation *Addison Shak*

Hĕav'i sŏme (hĕv'ĭ sum), *a* Dull, dark, drowsy

Hĕav'y (hĕv'ȳ), *a* [*compar* HEAVIER, *superl* HEAVIEST] [A S *hefig*, *hafig*, lifted with labor, from *hefan*, *hebban*, to lift, heave, O H Ger. *hebig*, *hevig*, M H Ger *hebec*, Icel *hotgr*, *hofugr*]

1 Heaved or lifted with labor, tending strongly to the center of attraction, not light, weighty, ponderous, as, a *heavy* stone, hence, sometimes, large in size, extent, or quantity, bulky, as, a *heavy* fall of rain or snow, often implying strength, as, a *heavy* timber, a *heavy* barrier, also, difficult to move, as, a *heavy* draught

2 Not easy to bear, burdensome; cumbersome, oppressive, hard to endure or accomplish, as, *heavy* news, taxes, expenses, yokes, enterprises, undertakings, &c

The hand of the Lord was *heavy* upon them of Ashdod. 1 *Sam* v 6
The king himself hath a *heavy* reckoning to make *Shak*

3. Laden with that which is weighty; incumbered, burdened, bowed down; — either with an actual burden, or with care, grief, pain, disappointment, stupidity, and the like.

The *heavy* [sorrowing] nobles all in council were. *Chapman.*
He found his men *heavy* and laden with booty. *Bacon.*
A light wife makes a *heavy* husband. *Shak.*

4 Slow, sluggish, dilatory, inactive; or lifeless, dull, inanimate, stupid, as, a *heavy* gait, looks, eyes, manners, style, and the like, a *heavy* writer or book "While the *heavy* plowman snores." *Shak* "Of a *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind" *Dryden*

Neither is his ear *heavy*, that it can not hear *Isa.* lix. 1.

5 Strong, violent, forcible, as, a *heavy* sea, storm, cannonade, and the like

6 Loud, low, or deep, — said of sound, as, *heavy* thunder

But, hark! that *heavy* sound breaks in once more *Byron.*

7 Not properly raised or made light, clammy, solid, — said of bread, and the like

8 Not agreeable to, or suitable for, the stomach, not easily digested, — said of food

9 Impeding motion, cloggy, clayey, — said of earth, as, a *heavy* soil, road, and the like.

10 Having much body or strength, — said of wines, or other liquors

11 Dark with clouds, or ready to rain, gloomy; — said of the sky

12 With child, pregnant [*Rare*]

Heavy fire (*Mil*) See FIRE — *Heavy metal*, large guns carrying balls of a large size, also, large balls for such guns

☞ *Heavy* is used in composition to form many words which need no special explanation, as, *heavy-built*, *heavy-browed*, *heavy-gaited*, *heavy-hearted*, *heavy-laden*, and others

Hĕav'y (hĕv'ȳ), *adv* With great weight, — sometimes used in composition

Hĕav'y, *v t* To make heavy [*Obs*] *Wycliffe.*

Hĕav'y, *a* Having the heaves, as, a *heavy* horse

Hĕav'y-hănd'ed, *a.* Clumsy, not active or dextrous

Hĕav'y-hĕad'ed, *a.* Having a heavy or dull head

Hĕav'y-spăr, *n* [See BARYTA] (*Min*) Sulphate of baryta, often occurring in large crystals remarkable for their great weight

Hĕa'zy, *a* [Also *heasy*, A S & Icel *hás*, Dan. *hös*, Sw *hes*, O H Ger *heis*, D *heesch*, N H Ger *heisch*, *heiser*] Hoarse, wheezing [*Prov Eng*]

Hĕb'do măd, *n* [Lat *hebdomas*, *hebdomadis*, Gr. ἑβδομας, the number seven, seven days, ἑβδομος, the seventh, επτα, seven, O Fr *hebdomade*] A week, a period of seven days [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Heb dŏm'a dal, } *a* [Lat *hebdomadalis*, L Lat
Heb dŏm'a da ry, } *hebdomadarius*, Fr *hebdomadaire* See *supra*] Weekly, consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days *Browne.*

Heb dŏm'a da ry, *n* [L Lat *hebdomadarius*, Fr. *hebdomadier* See *supra*] (*Rom Cath Church*) A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir, and perform other services, which, on extraordinary occasions, are performed by the superiors

Hĕb'do măt'ic-al, *a* [Lat *hebdomaticus*, Gr ἑβδομαδικος See HEBDOMAD] Weekly, hebdomadal [*Obs*] *Bp Morton*

Hĕb'en, *n* [See EBONY] Ebony [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Hĕb'e tāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HEBETATED, *p pr* & *vb n* HEBETATING] [Lat *hebetare*, *hebetatum*, Fr *hebeter* See HEBETE] To render obtuse, to dull, to blunt, to stupefy, as, to *hebetate* the intellectual faculties *Southey*

Hĕb'e tate, *a* Obtuse, dull

Hĕb'e tā'tion, *n* [Lat *hebetatio*, Fr *hébétation.*]

1 The act of making blunt, dull, or stupid.

2 The state of being blunted or dulled

He bĕte', or **Hĕb'ĕte**, *a* [Lat *hebes*, *hebetis*, blunt, dull, stupid, from *hebere*, to be blunt or dull] Dull, stupid [*Obs*]

Hĕb'e tūde (53), *n* [Lat *hebetudo.* See *supra*] Dullness, stupidity *Harvey*

He brā'ic, *a* [Lat *Hebraicus*, Gr 'Εβραϊκός, Fr. *hébraïque*] Pertaining to the Hebrews, designating the language of the Hebrews

He brā'ic-al ly, *adv* After the manner of the Hebrew language, from right to left *Swift.*

Hē'bra ism (Synop, § 130), *n* [N Lat *Hebraismus*, Fr *hébraisme*] A Hebrew idiom, a peculiar expression or manner of speaking in the Hebrew language

Hē'bra ist, *n* [Fr *hébraïste*] One versed in the Hebrew language and learning

Hē'bra ist'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, Hebrew

Hē'bra ize, *v t* [Fr *hébraïser*, Gr 'Εβραΐζειν] To convert into the Hebrew idiom, to make Hebrew or Hebraistic *J. P Smith.*

Hē'bra ize, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* HEBRAIZED; *p pr.* & *vb* HEBRAIZING] To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrew idiom, or to Hebrew customs, &c

Hē'brew (hē'brŋ), *n.* [Lat *Hebræus*, Gr 'Εβραῖος, Fr *Hébreu*, Heb *ibrhi*, i e., coming from beyond the Euphrates, from *ĕbher*, the country beyond the Euphrates, or, according to the conjecture of some

one of the descendants of Eber or Heber, the son of Salah, and a descendant of Shem]

1. One of the descendants of Jacob; one of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine, an Israelite; a Jew.

2. The Hebrew 'anguage; one of the Semitic family of languages, allied to the Hebrew and the Aramæan.

Hē'brew, (hē'bru), *a* [See *supra*] Pertaining to the Hebrews, as, the *Hebrew* language or rites.

Hē'brew ess, *n* An Israelitish woman

He-brī'ician (he brish'an), *a* One skilled in the Hebrew language, a Hebraist [*Rare*] *Raleigh.*

He-brid'e an, } *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to,
He-brid'i-an, } the islands called Hebrides, west of Scotland *Johnson*

He-brid'e-an, } *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant
He-brid'i an, } of the Hebrides

Hĕc'a-tomb (hĕk'a tōom) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr. ἑκατόμβη, from ἑκατόν, hundred, and βοῦς, ox, Lat *hecatombe*, Fr *hécatombe*] (*Antiq*) A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind, hence, any large number of victims

Slaughtered *hecatombs* around them bleed. *Addison*

Hĕc'a-tŏm'pe-dŏn, *n.* [Gr ἑκατόμπεδος, hundred feet long, τὸ ἑκατόμπεδον, the Parthenon, from ἑκατόν, hundred, and πούς, ποδός, foot] (*Arch*) A temple one hundred feet in length [*Rare*]

Hec'a-tŏn'sty-lŏn, *n* [Gr ἑκατόν, hundred, and στῦλος, pillar] (*Arch*) A temple having a hundred columns

Hĕck, *n* [Also *hack*, Scot *heck*, *hack*, *hake*, A-S *hăca*, bar, *halcce*, hook, crook, Icel *hakr*, hook, O. Sw *hlick*, manger, crib]

1 The division from the side of a fire, in the form of a passage, in old houses [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

2 A door, especially one not closely paneled, but partly of lattice-work, — called, also, *heck door* [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

3 The bar or latch of a door [*Prov Eng*]

4 A rack for cattle to feed at [*Prov Eng*]

5 An instrument for catching fish, made in the form of lattice work or a grating *Chambers*

6 An apparatus through which the threads of warps pass from the bobbins to the warping mill, in weaving, and by means of which they are separated into sets for the heddles

7 The bend or winding of a river [*Prov Eng*]

Half-heck, the lower half of a door — *Heck-board* the board at the bottom of a cart — *Heck-box* or *frame*, that which carries the heck in warping

Hĕck'le (hĕk'l), *n* & *v t* The same as HACKLE

Hectare (ek-tār'), *n* [Fr, from Gr ἑκατόν, hundred, and Lat *area*, a piece of level ground] A French measure of area, or superficies, containing a hundred *ares*, or ten thousand square *metres*, and equivalent to 2 4711 English acres

Hē'ctic, } *a* [Gr ἑκτικός, habitual, consump-
Hē'tic al, } tive, from ἕξις, habit, a habit of body or mind, from ἔχειν, to have, future ἕξειν, Fr *hectique*, Sp *hetico*, It *etico*]

1 Pertaining to hectic, habitual, constant

2 Affected with hectic fever, as, a *hectic* patient

No *hectic* student scares the gentle maid *Taylor*

Hē'tic, *n* (*Med*) The fever of irritation and debility, occurring usually at an advanced stage of exhausting disease, as in pulmonary consumption

Hē'tic al-ly, *adv* In a hectic manner

Hē'to-cŏt'y-lized (kŏt'ĭ lizd), *a* Changed into a hectocotylus, as happens to one of the arms of the male of a kind of cuttle fish

Hē'to-cŏt'y-lŭs, *n* [Gr ἑκτός, out of, or separate from, and κοτυλή, a small cup] (*Physiol*) The arm of a kind of cuttle fish, which takes on a modified form, and bears the male generative organs, and which separates from the male so as to swim free, in which state it performs its appointed functions *Carpenter*

Hē'to-grăm, *n* [Fr *hectogramme*, from Gr ἑκατόν, hundred, and γραμμα, gram, q v] A French measure of weight, containing a hundred grams, or about 3 527 ounces avoirdupois

Hectogramme (ĕk'to grăm'), *n.* [Fr] The same as HECTOGRAM

Hec tŏl'i ter, or **Hĕc'to-li'ter**, *n* [Fr *hectolitre*, from Gr. ἑκατόν, hundred, and λίτρα, pound See LITER or LITRE] A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred *litres*, equal to a tenth of a cubic *metre*, nearly 26¼ gallons of wine measure, or 22 0097 imperial gallons As a dry measure, it is called a *setier*, and contains 10 *decalitres*, or about 2⅝ Winchester bushels

Hectolitre (ĕk'to lē'tr), *n.* [Fr] The same as HECTOLITER.

Hec tŏm'e-ter, or **Hĕc'to-mē'ter**, *n* [Fr *hectomètre*, from Gr ἑκατόν, hundred, and μετρον, measure See METER or METRE] A French measure of length, equal to a hundred metres It is equivalent nearly to 328 09 English feet

Hectomètre (ĕk'to mā'tr), *n* [Fr] The same as HECTOMETER

Hĕc'tor, *n* [From *Hector*, the son of Priam, a brave Trojan warrior] A bully, a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow, hence, one who teases or vexes.

Hĕc'tor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* HECTORED, *p pr &* *vb. n.* HECTORING.] To treat with insolence; to threaten, to bully, hence, to torment by words, to tease, to irritate, to fret, to annoy, to vex "*Hectoring* his servants" *Arbuthnot*

Hĕc'tor, *v i* To play the bully, to bluster, to be turbulent or insolent *Swift*

Hĕc'tor ism, *n* The disposition or practice of a hector, a bullying

Hĕc'tor ly, *a* Resembling a hector, blustering, insolent, teasing "*Hectorly*, ruffian-like swaggering or huffing" *Burrow*

Hectostère (ĕk'to-stār'), *n* [Fr, from Gr ἑκατόν, hundred, and στερεός, solid] A French measure of solidity, containing one hundred cubic meters, and equivalent to 3531 66 English or 3531 05 United States cubic feet

Hĕd'dle, *n*, *pl* HĔD'DLES (hĕd'dlz) [Cf HEALDS] (*Weaving*) One of the sets of parallel doubled threads which are arranged in sets, and, with their mounting, compose the harness employed to guide the warp threads to the lathe or batten, heald

Hĕd'dle-eȳe, *n* (*Weaving*) The eye or loop formed in each heddle to receive a warp thread

Hĕd'dling, *n* The act of drawing the warp threads through the heddle eyes of a weaver's harness

Hĕd'e-rā'ceous (hĕd'e rā'shus), *a* [Lat *hederaceus*, from *hedera*, ivy] Pertaining to, resembling, or producing ivy

Hĕd'e ral, *a* Composed of, or pertaining to, ivy

Hĕd'e rĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *hedera*, ivy, and *ferre*, to bear] Producing ivy

Hĕd'e rōse' (125), *a* [Lat *hedera*, ivy] Pertaining to ivy, full of ivy

Hĕdge (hĕj), *n* [A S *hege*, *heygge*, *hȳge*, *hagu*, *hȳg*, O H Ger *heggo*, M H Ger *hegge*, *hecke*, N H Ger *hecke*, D *heggе*, *heg*, *haag*, Icel *hagi*, Dan *hække*, *hæk*, Sw *häck* See HAUGH] A thicket of bushes, usually thorn bushes, especially, such a thicket planted as a fence between any two portions of land, and also any sort of shrubbery, as evergreens planted in a line or as a fence, particularly, such a thicket planted round a field to fence it, or in rows, to separate the parts of a garden

Through the verdant maz
Of sweetbrier *hedges* I pursue my walk *Thomson*

☞ *Hedge* is sometimes prefixed to another word or used in composition, to denote something rustic, outlandish, poor, or mean

Hĕdge (hĕj), *v t* [*imp & p p* HEDGED, *p pr & vb n* HEDGING] [A S *hegian*, N & M H Ger *hegen*, O H Ger *hegan*, *helan*]

1 To inclose or separate with a hedge to fence with a thicket of shrubs or small trees, as, to *hedge* a field or garden

2 To obstruct, as a road, with a barrier, to hinder from progress or success, — sometimes with *out*

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns *Hos* ii 6

Lollius Urbius drew another wall to *hedge* out incursions from the north *Milton*

3 To surround for defense to fortify to guard, to protect, to hem in "England *hedged* in with the main" *Shak.*

4 To surround so as to prevent escape

That is a law to *hedge* in the cuckoo *Locke*

To hedge a bet to bet upon both sides, that is, after having bet on one side to bet also on the other side, thus guarding against great loss, whatever may be the result

Hĕdge (hĕj), *v i* 1 To hide, as in a hedge, to hide, to skulk *Shak*

2 To bet on both sides

Hĕdge'-bill, } *n* A cutting hook used in dressing hedges
Hĕdg'ing-bill, }

Hĕdge'-bôrn, *a* Of low birth, as if born in the woods, outlandish, obscure *Shak*

Hĕdge'-bōte, *n* Wood for repairing hedges, allowed to a tenant *Blackstone*

Hĕdge'-creep'er, *n* One who skulks under hedges for bad purposes *Johnson*

Hĕdge'-fŭ'mi to ry, *n* (*Bot*) A plant belonging to the genus *Fumaria* *Lindley*

Hĕdge'-gär'lic, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Alliaria*, so called in allusion to the smell of its leaves *Loudon.*

Hĕdge'hŏg, *n*

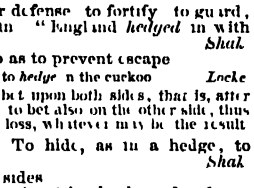

Hedgehog (*Erinaceus Europæus*)

1 (*Zool*) A small animal of the genus *Erinaceus*, having the hair on the upper part of its body mixed with prickles or spines, and endowed with power of rolling itself into a ball so as to present the spines outwardly in every direction It is nocturnal in its habits, feeding upon insects and reptiles

☞ The name is sometimes used as a term of reproach

2 (*Bot*) A species of *Medicago* (*M intexta*), the pods of which are armed with short spines, — popularly so called *London*

3 (*Ichth*) The globe fish See GLOBE FISH

4 A form of dredging machine *Simmonds*

Hĕdge'hŏg-this'tle (this'l), *n* (*Bot*) A plant, the cactus

Hĕdge'-hȳs'sop (*or* hī'zup), *n* (*Bot*) A bitter herb of the genus *Gratiola*, the leaves of which are emetic and purgative

Hĕdge'less, *a.* Having no hedge.

Hĕdge'-măr'riage, *n.* A secret or clandestine marriage *Halliwell.*

Hĕdge'-mŭs'tard, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen plant of the genus *Erysimum* *London.*

Hĕdge'-nĕt'tle, *n* (*Bot*) An herb, or undershrub, of the genus *Stachys*, whose flowers grow in spikes, and the species of which are chiefly strong smelling weeds *London*

Hĕdge'-nōte, *n* [I e, the note of a hedge bird. Cf HEDGE-NORN] Mean, low, or contemptible writing *Dryden.*

Hĕdge'-pĭg, *n* A young hedgehog *Shak.*

Hĕdge'-priest, *n* A low, ignorant priest "*Hedge-priests* were muttering prayers" *W Scott.*

Hĕdg'er, *n* One who makes or mends hedges

Hĕdge'-rōw, *n* A row or series of shrubs, or trees, planted for inclosure, or separation of fields. "By *hedge row* elms, and hillocks green" *Milton.*

Hĕdge'-school, *n* An open-air school beside a hedge, in Ireland *Kohl.*

Hĕdge'-spăr'rōw, *n* (*Ornith*) A European bird (the *Accentor modularis*) which frequents hedges, of a reddish brown and ash color, tipped with white

Hĕdge'-stāke, *n* A stake to support a hedge

Hĕdge'-writ'er, *n* [Cf HEDGE-NOTE] A Grub-street writer, or low author *Swift.*

Hĕdg'ing-bill, *n* A bill or hook like a sickle, for pruning hedges *Sidney*

He dŏn'ic, *a* [Gr ἡδονικός, from ἡδονή, pleasure, akin to ἥδομαι, to delight, ἡδυς, sweet, pleasant] Pertaining to pleasure

Hedonic sect (*Antiq*), a sect that placed the highest good in the gratification of the senses, — called also *Cyrenaic sect*

Hĕd'on ism (110), *n* [See *supra*] The doctrine of the Cyrenaic sect, or school of Aristippus

Hĕd'on ist, *n* One who believed in Hedonism

Heed, *v t* [*imp & p p* HEEDED, *p pr & vb n* HEEDING] [A S *hedan*, D *hoeden*, Fries *hoda*, *huda*, O H Ger *huotan*, M H Ger *hueten*, N H Ger *hüten*, Dan *hytte*, allied to Lat *cautum*, *cavitum*, *cavere*, *cautio*] To mind, to regard with care, to take notice of, to attend to, to observe

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds* *Dryden*

Heed, *n* 1 Attention, notice, observation, regard, — often with *give* or *take* as, take *heed* to your ways

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning *Milton.*

Amasa took no *heed* to the sword that was in Joab's hand *2 Sam* xx 10.

2 Careful, reverential, or fearful attention

Because the preacher was wise he gave good *heed*, and sought out and set in order many proverbs *Eccles* xii 9

3 A look or expression indicating care or seriousness [*Obs and rare*]

He did it with a serious *heed*;
Was in his countenance *Shak.*

Heed, *v t* To mind to consider *Warton.*

Heed'ful, *a* Full of heed, cautious, circumspect; vigilant, attentive *Shak.*

Heed'ful ly, *adv* In a heedful manner, attentively, watchfully

Heed'ful ness, *n* The state of being heedful, attention caution, vigilance, circumspection

Heed'i ly, *adv* [From *heedy*] Cautiously, vigilantly [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Heed'i ness, *n* Attention caution [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Heed'less, *a* Without heed, careless, thoughtless, regardless, unobserving "O negligent and *heedless* discipline" *Shak.*

The *heedless* lover does not know
Whose eyes they are that wound him so *Waller.*

Heed'less-ly, *adv* In a heedless manner, carelessly, negligently, inattentively

Heed'less ness, *n* The state of being heedless, inattention, carelessness, thoughtlessness

Heed'y, *a* Giving heed, careful [*Obs*] "*Heedy* shepherds" *Spenser.*

Heel, *n* [A S *hēl*, pl *hēla*, O D *hiele*, N D *hiel*, O Fries *hēla*, *hēla*, Icel *hoell*, *hol*, Dan & Sw *häl*, allied to Lat *calx*, Ir *sail*, Gael *sail*]

1 The hinder part of the foot, hence sometimes, the whole foot — in man or quadrupeds

The stag recalls his strength, his speed,
His winged *heels* *Denham.*

2 The hinder part of any covering for the foot, as of a shoe, sock, &c

3 The latter or remaining part of any thing, the closing or concluding part as the *heel* of a session. "The *heel* of the white loaf that came frae the baillie's" *W Scott.*

4 Something considered as shaped like a human heel, a protuberance, a knob *Mortimer.*

5 A spur, as being set on the heel of a boot, as, the horse understands the *heel* well

6 The part of a thing corresponding in position to the human heel, the lower back part, or part on which a thing rests, especially, (*Naut*) (*a*) The after end of a ship's keel (*b*) The lower end of a mast, a boom, the bowsprit, the stern post, &c. *Totten.*

7 (*Arch*) A cyma reversa, so called by workmen *Gwilt.*

Heel of a rafter (*Arch*), the end or part that rests on the wall-plate *Gwilt* — *Neck and heels*, the whole length

of the body — *To be at the heels of*, to pursue closely; to follow hard; also, to attend closely. "Hungry want is *at my heels*" *Otway* — *To be out at the heels*, to have on stockings that are worn out, hence, to be in bad condition — *To cool the heels*, to wait — *To go heels over head*, to turn over so as to bring the heels uppermost, hence, to move in a hasty, inconsiderate, or rash manner — *To have the heels of*, to outrun — *To lay by the heels*, to fetter, to shackle, to confine *Addison* — *To show the heels*, to flee, to run from — *To take to the heels*, to flee, to betake to flight

Heel, *v t* [*imp & p p* HEELED, *p pr & vb n.* HEELING]
1 To perform by the use of the heels, as in dancing, running, and the like

I can not sing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt. *Shak*

2 To add a heel to, as, to *heel* a shoe
3 To arm with a gaff, as a cock for fighting

Heel, *v i* (*Naut*) To incline, to lean, as a ship; as, the ship *heels* a port, or a starboard

Heel'er, *n* A cock that strikes well with his heels

Heel'-piēce, *n* 1 Armor for the heels *Chesterfield.*
2 A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe
3 The end "The *heel piece* of his book" *Lloyd*

Heel'-pōst, *n* (*Naut*) The post which supports, at the outer end, the propelling screw of a steam vessel

Heel'-tăp, *n* 1 A small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe
2 A small portion of liquor remaining at the bottom of a glass after drinking *Halliwell*

Heel'-tăp, *v t* To add a piece of leather to the heel of, as of a shoe

Heel'-tōōl, *n* A kind of chisel used by turners, having an acute cutting edge and an angular base

Heer, *n* The length of two cuts or leas of linen or woolen threads

Hēft, *n* [Eng *heave* Cf A S *hefe*, Icel *hōfgi*, weight]
1 The act or effort of heaving or lifting, violent strain or exertion, effort [*Obs*]

He cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent *hefts* *Shak*

2 Weight, ponderousness [*Prov Eng Colloq , U S*]
3 The greater part or bulk of any thing [*Colloq U S*] *Pickering*

Hĕft, *n* [See HAFT] A handle, a haft [*Obs*]
"Blade and *heft*" *Waller*

Hĕft, *v t* [*imp & p p* HEFTED (HĔFT, *obs*), *p pr & vb n* HEFTING]
1. To heave up, to lift

Inflamed with wrath, his raging blade he *heft* *Spenser*

2 To prove or try the weight of by raising [*Prov Eng Colloq U S*]

Hĕft'ed, *p a* Raised, hence, excited, agitated — used in composition *Shak*

He gĕ'li an, *a* Pertaining to the philosophy of Hegel

He-gĕ'li an, *n* One who holds to the philosophical system of Hegel

He gĕ'li an ism, } *n* The philosophical system of
Hē'gel ism, } Hegel

Hĕg'e mŏn'ic, } *a* [Gr ἡγεμονικός See *infra*]
Hĕg'e mŏn'ic al, } Principal, ruling, predominant *Fotherby*

He gĕm'o ny, *n* [Gr ἡγεμονία, from ἡγεμών, guide, leader, from ἡγεῖσθαι, to go before] Leadership, preponderant influence or authority, — usually applied to the relation of a government or state to its neighbors or confederates *Tucker*

He-jī'rā, or **Hĕj'i rā** (Synop , § 130), *n* [Written also *hejra*] [Ar *hujrat, hidjrah*, departure, from *hadjara*, to separate, to desert one's country or friends] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, A D 622, — from which date time is reckoned by the Mohammedans, hence, any flight or exodus

Hēif'er (hĕf'er), *n* [A S *heahfore, heafore, heafre*, perhaps from *heah, hea*, high, chief, and *fear*, bull, ox, O H Ger *farri, farro, far*, bull, allied to Gr. πόρις, πόρτις, calf, heifer] A young cow

Heigh'-hō (hī'hō), *inter* An exclamation expressing surprise, uneasiness, or weariness

Height } (hīt), *n* [A S *heahdho, headho, hēhdho,*
Hight } *hyhdho*, from *heah, heag, hea*, high, Goth *hauhitha*, D *hoogte*, Sw *hogd*, Dan *höide*, N H Ger *höhe*, O H Ger *hōhi*, Goth *hauhei*]
1 The condition of being high, elevated position, eminence.
2 The measure of the distance to which any thing rises above its foot, basis, or foundation, altitude "A church that is in length one hundred feet, and in *height* near fifty" *Bacon*

I know she is about my *height* *Shak*

3. Degree of latitude either north or south [*Obs*]

Guinea hath to the north sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the south *Abbot*

4 That which is elevated, an eminence, a summit, a hill or mountain, as, Dorchester *Heights* "Alpine *heights*" *Dryden*
5 Elevation in excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts, also, an advanced degree of social rank, pre eminence or distinction in society, prominence

He affects, past all men, *height*;
All would ta'his power hold, all make his subjects. *Chapman.*

6 Utmost degree in extent or violence; as, the *height* of a fever, of passion, of madness, of folly, of happiness, of good-breeding, the *height* of a tempest.

My grief was at the *height* before thou camest. *Shak.*

7 Progress toward eminence, grade, degree

Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion *Addison*

☞ In the first mode of spelling (*height*), this word was formerly pronounced *hāt*

Heighf'en } (hīt'n), *v t* [*imp & p p.* HEIGHTENED, HIGHTENED, *p pr. & vb. n.*
Hight'en } HEIGHTENING, HIGHTENING]
1 To make high, to raise higher, to elevate
2 To carry forward, to make better in excellence or good qualities, to advance, to increase, as, to *heighten* virtue, to *heighten* the beauties of description, or of poetry
3 To advance toward a worse state; to augment in violence, to intensify

Foreign states used their endeavors to *heighten* our confusion *Addison*

4 To set off to advantage, by means of contrast, to make brighter, more intense, or prominent

To *heighten* a tint is to make it lighter and more prominent by means of touches of light opaque color placed upon it *Fairholt*

Heighf'en-er, } *n* One who heightens.
Hight'en er, }

Hē'nous (hē'nus), *a* [Fr *haineux*, from *haine*, hatred, O Fr *haine*, from *hair*, to hate, O Fr *hadir*, from Goth *hatan*, A S *hatian*, O Sax *hatan, hetian*, O Fries *hatia* See HATE] Hateful, odious, hence, great, enormous, aggravated, as, a *heinous* sin or crime

How *heinous* had the fact been, how deserving
Of blame! *Milton*

Syn — Enormous, excessive, aggravated, great, monstrous, flagrant, flagitious, atrocious

Hē'nous-ly (hā'nus lȳ), *adv* In a heinous manner, hatefully, abominably, enormously

Hē'nous ness (hē'nus), *n* The state of being heinous, odiousness, enormity, as, the *heinousness* of theft, or robbery, or of any crime

Hēir (âr), *n* [O Fr *heir, hoir, eir, oir*, N Fr *héritier*, Pr *her, heres, hereticr*, It *erede*, from Lat *hæres, hæredis*]
1 One who receives, inherits, or is entitled to succeed to the possession of any property after the death of its owner, one in whom the title to an estate vests on the death of the proprietor, one on whom the law bestows the title or property of another at the death of the latter

I am my father's *heir* and only son *Shak*

2 One who receives any endowment from an ancestor or relation, as, the *heir* of one's reputation, virtues, and the like "*Heir* to an honorable name" *Macaulay*

Heir apparent See APPARENT — *Heir at law*, one who, after his ancestor's death, has a right to inherit all his intestate estate *Wharton* — *Heir presumptive* one who, if the ancestor should die immediately would be his heir, but whose right to the inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative, or by some other contingency

Hēir (âr), *v t* To inherit, to succeed to [*Rare*]

One only daughter *heired* the royal state *Dryden*

Hēir'-ap pār'en cy (âr'), *n* The state of being heir apparent [*Rare*]

Hēir'dŏm (âr'dum), *n* The state of an heir, succession by inheritance *Burke*

Hēir'ess (âr'es), *n* A female heir

Hēir'less (âr'les), *a* Destitute of an heir

Hēir'-lōōm (âr'lōōm), *n* [Eng *heir*, and A-S *loma, geloma*, household stuff See LOOM] Any furniture, movable or personal chattel, which by law or special custom descends to the heir along with the inheritance, any piece of personal property that has been in a family for several generations

Woe to him whose daring hand profanes
The honored *heir-looms* of his ancestors *Moir*

Hēir'ship (âr'ship), *n* The state, character, or privileges of an heir, right of inheriting

Heirship movables, certain kinds of movables which the heir is entitled to take, besides the heritable estate [*Scot*]

He jī'rā, or **Hĕj'i rā,** *n.* See HEGIRA.

Hĕl'a mȳs, *n.* [Gr ἐλλός, fawn, and μῦς, mouse] (*Zool*) A burrowing, rodent animal, of the genus *Pedetes* (*P capensis*), found at the Cape of Good Hope, resembling in size and color a hare, but having a long tail, — called also *jumping-rat* or *jumping-hare*

Hĕld, *imp & p p* of *hold* See HOLD

Hēle, *v t* [A S & O H Ger *helan*, N H Ger *hehlen*, allied to Lat *celare*, whence Goth & O H Ger *hulyan*, N H Ger *hullen*, Icel *hylia*, Sw *holja*, Dan *hylle*, to cover, vail Cf HILL, *v t*, 2, and CONCEAL] To hide, to conceal, to cover, to roof [*Obs*] *Gower.*

Hē'li-ac, } *a* [Gr ἡλιακός, belonging to the sun,
He-lī'ac-al, } from ἥλιος, the sun, N. Lat *heliacus*, Fr *héliaque*] (*Astron*) Emerging from the light of the sun, or passing into it, rising or setting at the same, or nearly the same, time as the sun

☞ The *heliacal* rising of a star is when, after being in conjunction with the sun, and invisible, it emerges from the light so as to be visible in the morning before sunrising On the contrary, the *heliacal* setting of a star is when the sun approaches so near as to render it invisible by its superior splendor

He-lī'ac-al-ly, *adv* In an heliacal manner. "Like a star rising *heliacally*, or hidden in the blaze of the sun" *De Quincy.*

Hē'li-an'the mŭm, *n* [Gr ἥλιος, sun, and ἄνθεμον, flower] (*Bot*) A genus of plants including the rock rose and frost weed.

Hē'li-an'thus, *n* [Gr ἥλιος, sun, and ἄνθος, flower] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, sun-flower.

Hĕl'i-cal, *a* [From *helix*, q v] Of, or pertaining to, a helix, having a spiral form, spiral.

He-lĭc'i fōrm, *a* [Lat *helix* (Gr. ἕλιξ) and *forma*, form See HELIX] Having the form of a helix; helical

Hĕl'i coid, *n* [Fr *héliceide*, Gr ἑλικοειδής; ἕλιξ, spiral, and εἶδος, shape See HELIX] (*Geom*) A warped surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner that every point of it shall have a uniform motion in the direction of a fixed straight line, and at the same time a uniform angular motion about it *Math. Dict*

Hĕl'i coid, } *a* Spiral, spirally curved, like
Hĕl'i-coid'al, } the spire of a univalve shell.

Helicoid parabola (*Math*), the curve which would be formed, upon the supposition that the axis of the common parabola is bent round into the periphery of a circle, by a line passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which now converge toward the center of the said circle, — called also the *parabolic spiral*

Hĕl'i-cŏm'e-try, *n* [Gr ἕλιξ, ἕλικος, a spiral, and μέτρον, measure] (*Geom*) The art of measuring, or of drawing, spiral lines on a plane

Hĕl'i cŏn, *n* [Lat, Gr 'Ελικών.] A mountain in Bœotia, in Greece, supposed by the Greeks to be the residence of Apollo and the Muses

Hĕl'i-cō'ni an, *a* [Lat *Heliconius*] Pertaining to Helicon

He-lĭc'ter-ēg, *n* [See HELIX] (*Bot*) A genus of flowering shrubs in which the carpels are twisted in a screw like manner

Hĕl'ing, *n* [See HELF, *v t*] That which covers, hence, the covering of a roof, a coverlet, and the like [Written also *hiling*] *Halliwell*

Hē'li o çĕn'tric, } *a.* [Fr *héliocentrique*; Gr.
Hē'li-o-çĕn'tric al, } ἥλιος, the sun, and κέντρον, center] (*Astron*) Pertaining to the sun's center, or appearing to be seen from it.

Heliocentric parallax, the arc of a great circle included between the heliocentric and the geocentric places of a body — *Heliocentric place*, the latitude, longitude, &c , of a heavenly body

Hē'li o-chrōme, *n* [Gr ἥλιος, the sun, and χρῶμα, color] A colored photograph *R. Hunt.*

Hē'li o-chrōm'ic, *a* Pertaining to heliocromy

Hē'li ŏch'ro my, *n* [Gr ἥλιος, the sun, and χρῶμα, color] The art of producing colored photographs

Hē'li o-grăph, *n* [See *infra*] A picture taken by heliography *R Hunt.*

Hē'li o grăph'ic, *a* Pertaining to heliography

Hē'li ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and γράφειν, to write] The art of taking pictures on any prepared material by means of the sun and a camera obscura, photography *R Hunt.*

Hē'li ŏl'a ter, *n* [Gr ἥλιος, the sun, and λάτρης, λατρις, servant, worshiper, from λατρεύειν, to serve, to worship] A worshiper of the sun *Drummond.*

Hē'li ŏl'a try, *n* [Gr ἥλιος, the sun, and λατρεία, service, worship See *supra*] The worship of the sun, a branch of Sabianism

Hē'li o mĕ'ter, *n* [Fr *héliometre*, Gr ἥλιος, the sun, and μέτρον, measure] (*Astron*) An instrument used originally for measuring the diameter of the sun, now employed for delicate measurements, as the distance between double stars It is a divided object glass micrometer, that is, a telescope, usually of large size, and mounted equatorially, with its object glass divided on a diameter, the two portions being capable of motion relatively to each other by means of a screw, so that two images of an object, or of different objects, formed in the field, may be brought in contact, and their distance determined by the revolutions of the screw

Hē'li o scōpe, *n* [Fr. *hélioscope*: Gr ἥλιος, the sun, and σκοπεῖν, radix σκεπ, to look carefully, to spy] (*Astron*) A telescope fitted for viewing the sun without injury to the eyes, as when made with colored glasses, or with mirrors formed simply of surfaces of transparent glass, which reflect but a small portion of light

Hē'li o stăt, *n* [Fr *héliostate*, Gr ἥλιος, the sun, and στατός, placed, standing, ἱστάναι, to place, stand] An instrument by which a sunbeam may be introduced into a dark room, and, by means of clock work, kept in a fixed position.

Hē'li-o trōpe, *n.* [Fr *héliotrope*, Lat *heliotropium*, Gr ἡλιοτρόπιον; ἥλιος, the sun, and τρέπειν, to turn, τρόπος, turn]
1 (*Anc. Astron.*) An instrument or machine used by the ancients for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the equinoctial line.
2. (*Bot*) A very fragrant plant of the genus *He-*

tropium, called also *turnsole*, or *girasole*. The most frequent species is *H peruvianum*.

3. (*Geodesy*) An instrument for making signals to an observer at a distance, by means of the sun's rays thrown off from a mirror

4. (*Min*) A variety of chalcedony, of a deep green color, variegated with blood red or yellowish spots

Hē'li-o-trōp'er, *n* The person at a geodetic station who has charge of the heliotrope

Hē'li-sphēr'ic, } *a.* [For *helicospheric*, from
Hē'li-sphēr'ic-al, } Gr. ἕλιξ, helix, and σφαιρικός, spherical] Spiral.

Helispherical line (*Math.*), the rhomb line in navigation, — so called because, on the globe, it winds round the pole spirally, coming nearer and nearer to it, but never terminating in it *Barlow*

Helices (*Arch*)

Hē'lix (Synop., § 130), *n.* *pl* HĒL'I-CĒS [Lat *helix*, Fr *hélice*, Gr ἕλιξ, twisted, spiral, from ἑλίσσειν, to turn round]

1. A spiral line, as of wire in a coil, a circumvolution, a winding, or something that is spiral

2 (*Arch*) A cauliculе or little volute under the flowers of the Corinthian capital

3 (*Anat*) The whole circuit or extent of the auricle, or external border of the ear. *Brande*

4 (*Zool*) The snail shell

Helices (*Zool*)

Hĕll, *n* [A S *hell*, D *hel*, O H Ger *hella*, *hellia*, M H Ger *helle*, N H. Ger *holle* Goth *halja*, Icel *hel*, death, Sw *helvete*, *helfvete*, Dan *helvede*, hell, originally Icel *Hel*, A S *Hell*, O H Ger *Hella*, *Hellia*, Goth *Halja* is the Goddess of Death, from A S & O H Ger *helan*, to hele, conceal See HELE]

1 The place of the dead, or of souls after death, the lower regions, or the grave, called in Hebrew *sheol*, and by the Greeks *hades* "He descended into *hell*" *Common Prayer*

2 The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death, the abode of evil spirits

I'll speak to it, though *hell* itself should gape,
And bid me hold my peace *Shak*

3 A place where outcast persons or things are gathered, as, (*a*) A dungeon or prison, also, in certain games, a place to which those who are caught are carried for detention (*b*) A gambling house (*c*) A place into which a tailor throws his shreds or a printer his broken type *Hudibras*

Gates of hell (*Script*), the power and policy of Satan and his instruments

Hĕll, *v t* To plunge as into an abyss, to overwhelm [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Hĕl'la-nŏd'ic, *n* [Gr 'Ελλανοδικης, from 'Ελλην, a Greek, and δικη, right, judgment] (*Gr Antiq*) A judge of the games, exercises, or combats, who decided to which of the candidates the prizes belonged

Hĕll'-bĕnd'er, *n.* (*Zool*) The large North American salamander, *Menopoma Alleghaniensis*.

Hĕll'-blăck, *a* Black as hell. *Shak*

Hĕll'-bōrn, *a* Born in hell

Hĕll'-brĕd, *a* Produced in hell *Spenser*

Hĕll'-brewed (brūd), *a* Prepared in hell

Hĕll'-brŏth, *n* A composition for infernal purposes *Shak*

Hĕll'-cāt, *n* A witch, a hag *Middleton*

Hĕll'-doomed, *a* Doomed or consigned to hell

Hĕl'le bōre, *n* [Gr ελλεβορος, Lat *helleborus*, Fr *hellebore*, *ellébore*] (*Bot*) A plant used in medicine.

☞ The black hellebore, Christmas-rose, or Christmas-flower, is of the genus *Helleborus* (*H niger*), and the white hellebore, of the genus *Veratrum* (*V album*) Both are acrid and poisonous, and are used in medicine as evacuants and alteratives Among the ancients a plant to which the name was given was held to cure insanity, it was *H officinalis* or *orientalis* Its purgative properties may have rendered it useful in cases of insanity

Hĕl'le-bōr'ĭsm, *n.* A medicinal preparation of hellebore *Farr and*

Hel-lĭs'ni an, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenes, Hellenic

Hel lĕn'ic, or **Hel-lĭs'nic** (Synop., § 130), *a* [Gr 'Ελλήνιος, 'Ελληνικός, from "Ελλην, Hellen, son of Deucalion, whence "Ελληνες, his descendants, at first dwellers in the Thessalian Hellas, later the Greeks in general, Fr *Hellénique*] Pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece, Greek, Grecian

Hĕl'len-ĭsm, *n* [Gr Ελληνισμός, Fr *Hellenisme*] A phrase in the idiom, genius, or construction of the Greek language, a Grecism *Addison*

Hĕl'len-ĭst, *n.* [Gr 'Ελληνιστής, Fr *Helleniste*]

1 One who affiliates with Greeks, or imitates Greek manners, especially, a person of Jewish extraction who used the Greek language as his mother tongue, as did the Jews of Asia Minor, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere.

2. One skilled in the Greek language; a Grecian.

Hĕl'len-ĭst'ic, *a.* [Fr. *Hellénistique.*] Pertaining to the Hellenists.

Hellenistic language, the Greek spoken or used by the Jews who lived in Egypt and other countries where the Greek language prevailed

Hĕl'len ĭst'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to the Hellenistic dialect *Gregory*

Hĕl'len ĭze, *v t* [Gr 'Ελληνιζειν] To use the Greek language

Hĕl'les pŏnt'ine, *a* [Lat *Hellespontius*, *Hellesponticus*, Gr 'Ελλησπόντιος from Lat *Hellespontus*, Gr 'Ελλησποντος, literally sea of Helle, 'Ελλη, Helle, and πόντος, sea] Pertaining to the Hellespont *Milford*

Hĕll'-hăg, *n* A hag of hell

Hĕll'-hāt'ed, *a* Abhorred as hell *Shak*

Hĕll'-hāunt'ed, *a* Haunted by hell or the devil

Hĕll'-hound, *n* A dog of hell, an agent of hell

Hĕl'li-er, *n* [Also *helier*, from *hele*, to hide, to cover See HELE] One who hides or covers, hence, a tiler or thatcher [*Obs*] *Hallowell*

Hĕll'ish, *a* Pertaining to hell, fit for hell in qualities or character, infernal, malignant, wicked, detestable

Hĕll'ish ly, *adv* In a hellish manner, infernally, wickedly

Hĕll'ish ness, *n* The qualities of hell, or of its inhabitants, extreme wickedness, malignity, or impiety

Hĕll'-kīte, *n* A kite of an infernal breed *Shak*

Hĕll'ward, *adv* Toward hell *Pope*

Hĕll'y, *a* Having the qualities of hell *Anderson*

Hĕlm, *n* [A S *helma*, *healma*, rudder, D & N H Ger *helm*, helve, handle, and a rudder, helm, Prov Ger *hellm* for *helben*, M H Ger *halm*, helve, handle Cf HELVE]

1 (*Naut*) The instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and, in large vessels, a wheel

2 The place of direction or management, as, to be at the *helm* in the administration

3 A helve [*Obs*]

A great ax first she gave that two ways cut,
In which a fair, well-polished *helm* was put *Chapman*

4 The stem or stalk of grain See HAULM

Hĕlm, *v t* **1** To steer, to guide, to direct [*Obs*]

The very stream of life, and the business he hath *helmed*, must give him a better proclamation *Shak*

2 To cover with a helmet

The *helmed* cherubim
Are seen in glittering ranks *Milton*

Hĕlm, } *n* [A S, O Sax, D, & Ger *helm*, Goth
Hĕlm'et, } *hilms*, Icel *hialmr*, Dan & Sw *hielm*, from A S & O H Ger *helan* to hide, to hele, allied to Lith *szalmas*, Slav *shlem* Russ *shlem*, whence O Fr *healme*, *halme*, *elme*, N Fr *heaume*, Pr *elm*, It, Pg, & O Sp *elmo*, N Sp *yelmo*, O Fr *healmet*, Sp & Pg *almete*, for *elmete*]

1 Defensive armor for the head, a head piece, a morion

Barred Helmet.

2 That which resembles a helmet in form, position, &c., as, (*a*) The upper part of a retort *Boyle* (*b*) The hood formed upper sepal of some flowers, as of the snap dragon (*c*) A heavy cloud lying on the brow of a mountain [*Prov Eng*] *Hallowell*

3 (*Her*) The representation of a helmet over shields or coats of arms, denoting, by modifications of form, gradations of rank

Hĕlm'age, *n* Guidance [*Rare*]

Hĕlm'et-shāped (-shāpt), *a* (*Bot*) Shaped like a helmet, galeate [See *Illust* of *Galeate*]

Hĕl'minth, *n* [Gr ελμις, a worm]

1 (*Zool*) A worm, or worm like animal, inhabiting the internal parts, or alimentary canal, of an animal

2 A worm See WORM

Hel-mĭn'tha gŏgue, *n* [Gr ελμις, ελμινθος, worm, and αγειν, to lead or drive] (*Med*) A medicine which causes the expulsion of worms, vermifuge

Hĕl'min thĭ-a'sis, *n* [Gr ελμινθιᾶν, to suffer from worms, from ελμις, ελμινθος, worm] (*Med*) A disease in which worms and their larves breed under the skin

Hel mĭn'thic, *a* [Fr *helminthique*, from Gr ελμις, ελμινθος, worm, especially a tape worm] Relating to worms, expelling worms

Hel mĭn'thic, *n* A medicine for expelling worms, a vermifuge *Coxe*

Hel mĭn'thoid, *a* [Gr ελμις, worm, and εἶδος, form] Worm like, belonging to the helminths

Hel mĭn'tho lŏg'ic, } *a* [Fr *helminthologique*]
Hel mĭn'tho lŏg'ic al, } Pertaining to worms, or to their history

Hĕl'min thŏl'o gĭst, *n* [Fr *helminthologiste*, and *helminthologue*] One who is versed in the natural history of worms

Hĕl'min-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Fr *helminthologie*, Gr ελμινς, ελμινθος, worm, and λογος, discourse] The science or knowledge of worms; the description and natural history of worms.

Hĕl mĭn'thite (49), *n.* [Gr. ελμις, a worm] (*Geol*) A figure or impression composed of sinuous lines, found on sandstone, and supposed to be the tracks of worms

Hĕlm'less, *a* **1** Destitute of a helmet. *Barlow.*

2 Without a helm

Hĕlms'man, *n*, *pl* HĔLMS'MEN. The man at the helm

Hĕlm'-wind, *n* A wind coming from or attending the kind of cloud called *helm* See HELM *Burn.*

Hē'lot, or **Hĕl'ot** (Synop., § 130), *n* [Gr Ειλως and Ειλωτης, a bondman or serf of the Spartans, from "Ελος, a town of Laconia, whose inhabitants were enslaved, but perhaps from ἑλειν, ἑλεῖν, to take, conquer, aor 2 of αιρεῖν; Lat *Helotes*, *Ilotæ*, pl] A slave in ancient Sparta, hence, a slave.

Those unfortunates — the *Helots* of mankind, more or less numerous in every community *J Taylor.*

Hē'lot ĭsm, or **Hĕl'ot ĭsm**, *n* The condition of the Helots, slaves in Sparta slavery

Hē'lot ry, or **Hĕl'ot ry**, *n* The collective body of the Helots, or of a class in a similar condition *Macaulay.*

Hĕlp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HELPED (hĕlpt) (*imp* HOLP, *p p* HOLPEN, *obs*) *p pr* & *vb n* HELPING] [A S. & O Sax *helpan*, Goth *hilpan*, D *helpen*, Icel *hialpa*, Sw *hjelpa*, Dan *hielpe*, O Frics *helfa*, O H Ger *helfan*, N H Ger *helfen*, allied to Lith *gelbetì*, and A S & O H Ger *helan*, to hele, hide, cover]

1 To furnish strength or means for the successful performance of any action or the attainment of any object, to aid, to assist, as, to *help* a man in his work, to *help* another in raising a building, to *help* one to remember

2 To furnish with the means of deliverance from trouble or difficulty, as, to *help* one in distress, to *help* one out of prison

3 To furnish with relief in pain or disease, — sometimes with *of* before a word designating the pain or disease, and sometimes having such a word for the direct object "To *help* him of his blindness" *Shak.*

Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them *Locke*
The true calamus *helps* coughs *Gerard*

4 To change for the better, to remedy

Cease to lament for what thou canst not *help* *Shak*

5 To prevent, to hinder, as, the evil approaches, and who can *help* it?

6 To forbear, to avoid

I can not *help* remarking the resemblance between him and our author *Pope*

To help forward to advance by assistance — *To help off* to remove by help, as to *help off* time [*Rare*] *Locke* — *To help on* to forward, to promote by aid — *To help out* to aid in delivering, from difficulty, or to aid in completing a design

The god of learning and of light
Would want a god himself to *help* him *out* *Swift.*

— *To help over*, to enable to surmount, as to *help* one *over* a difficulty — *To help to* to supply with, to furnish with — *To help up* to sustain, also to assist in rising, as after a fall and the like "A man is well *holp up* that trusts to you" *Shak*

Syn — To aid, assist succor, relieve, serve — To HELP AID, ASSIST These words all agree in the idea of affording relief or support to a person under difficulties *Help* turns attention especially to the source of relief If I fall into a pit, I call for *help*, and he who *helps* me out does it by an act of his own *Aid* turns attention to the other side and supposes co-operation on the part of him who is relieved, as he *aided* me in getting out of the pit, I got out by the *aid* of a ladder which he brought me *Assist* has a primary reference to relief afforded by a person, who stands by in order to relieve It denotes both *help* and *aid* Thus we say of a person who is weak, I *assisted* him up stairs or he mounted the stairs by my *assistance* When we say, he mounted by the *assistance* of his staff the word "staff" is used figuratively When *help* is used as a noun it points less distinctively and exclusively to the source of relief or in other words agrees more closely with *aid* Thus we say, I got out of a pit by the *help* of my friend

Hĕlp, *v t* To lend aid or assistance, to contribute strength or means

A generous present *helps* to persuade, as well as an agreeable person *Gauth.*

To help out, to lend aid, to bring a supply

Hĕlp, *n* [A S *help*, Icel *hialp*, Sw *hjelp*, Dan. *hielp*, D *hulp*, O D *helpe*, O Sax *helpa*, O M Ger *hilfe*, N H Ger *hulfe*, *hilfe* See *supra*]

1 Strength or means furnished toward promoting an object or deliverance from difficulty or distress; aid, assistance

God is a very present *help* in trouble *Ps.* xlvi. 1.
Virtue is a friend and a *help* to nature *South.*

2 Remedy, relief, as, the evil is done, there is no *help* for it

3 One who helps, especially, a hired man or woman a domestic servant [U S]

Hĕlp'er, *n* One that helps, aids, or assists; an assistant an auxiliary

Compassion is oftentimes a *helper* of evils *More.*

Hĕlp'ful, *a* Furnishing help, useful, wholesome. "*Helpful* medicines" *Raleigh.*

Heaven make our presence and our practices
Pleasant and *helpful* to him *Shak.*

Hĕlp'ful ness, *n.* The state of being helpful, assistance, usefulness *Milton.*

Hĕlp'less, *a.* 1. Destitute of help or strength; needing help, feeble, weak, as, a *helpless* babe.
How shall I then your helpless fame defend? *Pope*
2 Beyond help, irremediable "Some *helpless* disagreement or dislike, either of mind or body" *Milton.*
3 Bringing no help
Yet since the gods have been
Helpless forseers of my plagues *Chapman.*
4 Unsupplied, destitute [*Rare*]
Helpless of all that human wants require *Dryden.*

Hĕlp'less ly, *adv* In a helpless manner
Hĕlp'less-ness, *n* The state of being helpless
Hĕlp'mate, } *n* [From *help* and *mate*, or *meet*, cor-
Hĕlp'meet, } rupted for *mate*] An assistant, a helper, a companion, a consort, a wife
Hĕl'ter-skĕl'ter, *adv* [An onomatopoetic word Cf Ger *holter-polter, holter die polter*, L Ger *hulter de bulter*, D *holder de bolder*] In hurry and confusion [*Colloq*]
Helter-skelter have I rode to thee *Shak*

Hĕlve, *n* [A-S *hielfa, helf, hylf*, O H Ger *helbe, halbe, halp* Cf Helm] The handle of an ax or hatchet, sometimes the head of the ax
The helve of the ax craved a handle of the wood of oaks *Fuller*

Hĕlve, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* HELVED, *p pr* & *vb n* HELVING] To furnish with a helve, as an ax
Hel vĕt'ic, *a* [Lat *Helveticus*, from *Helvetii*, A-S *Hilfeldan*] Pertaining to the Helvetii, the inhabitants of the Alps, now Switzerland, or to the modern states and inhabitants of the Alpine regions, as, the *Helvetic* confederacy, *Helvetic* states
Hĕl'vine, *n* [Gr ἥλιος, sun, in allusion to its yellow color] (*Min*) A mineral of a yellowish color and vitreous luster, consisting chiefly of silica, glucina, manganese, and iron
Hĕm, *n* [A S *hem, hemm*, Fries *heam*, W *hem*, margin, Prov Ger *hamel, hämmel*, hem of mire or dirt]
1 The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it and prevent the raveling of the edge.
2 Border, edge, margin "*Hem* of the sea" *Shak*
3 A particular sound of the human voice, expressed by the word *hem*, and often indicative of hesitation or doubt

Hĕm, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HEMMED, *p pr* & *vb n* HEMMING] [Fries *hemmen* See *supra*]
1 To form into a hem or border, to fold and sew down the edge of
2. To border, to edge
All the skirt about
Was *hemmed* with golden fringe *Spenser*
To hem about, around, or *in*, to inclose and confine to surround, to environ "With valiant squadrons round *about* to *hem* *Fairfax* "*Hemmed in* to be a spoil to tyranny *Daniel* — *To hem out* to shut out "You can not *hem* me *out* of London" *J Webster*

Hĕm, *interj* An exclamation whose utterance is a sort of voluntary half cough, loud or subdued, as the emotion may suggest It would perhaps be better expressed by *hm*
Hĕm, *v i* [D *hemmen, hummen* See Hum, *interj*] To make the sound expressed by the word *hem*, hence, to hesitate in speaking
Hĕm'a-chate, *n* [Lat *hæmachates*, Gr αἱμα, blood, and ἀχατης, agate, q v] (*Min*) A species of agate, sprinkled with spots of red jasper *Dana*
Hĕm'a-chrōme, *n* [Gr αἷμα, blood, and χρῶμα, color] (*Chem*) The coloring matter of blood, hematine
Hĕm'a-drŏm'e ter, *n* [Gr αἷμα, blood, δρόμος, course, and μετρον, measure] (*Physiol*) An instrument for measuring the velocity with which the blood moves in the arteries
Hĕm'a-dȳn'a mŏm'e ter, *n* [Gr αἷμα, blood, and Eng *dynamometer*, q v] (*Physiol*) An instrument by which the pressure of the blood in the arteries, or veins, is measured by the height to which it will raise a column of mercury
Hĕ'mal, *a* [Gr αἷμα, blood] Relating to the blood or blood vessels See Vertebra *Dunglison*
He măs'thus, *n* [Gr. ἁιμα, blood, and ἄνθος, flower] (*Bot*) A genus of plants having bulbous roots, blood-flower
Hĕm'a-po-phȳ'si-al, *a* Relating to an hemapophysis
Hĕm'a pŏph'y-sis, *n* [Gr αἷμα, blood, and ἀπόφυσις, apophysis, q v] (*Med*) A costal cartilage See Vertebra *Dunglison*
Hĕm'a stăt'ic, } *a* [Gr αἷμα, blood, and στατός,
Hĕm'a stăt'ic-al, } fixed] (*Med*) Serving to arrest the escape or flow of blood, checking hemorrhage
Hĕm'a stăt'ic, *n* [See *supra*] (*Med*) A substance or application which arrests the flow of blood
He mat'e-mĕ'sis, *n* [Gr αἷμα, blood, and ἐμέω, to vomit] (*Med*) A vomiting of blood
Hĕm'a-thĕrm, *n* [Gr αἷμα, blood, and θέρμα, heat] A warm blooded animal, — so called by Latreille [*Rare*]
Hĕm'a tine, *n* [Fr *hématine*, from Lat *hæmatinus*, Gr αἱματινος, blood-colored, from αἷμα, blood] (*Chem*) (*a*) The coloring principle of logwood, of a red color and bitterish taste. *Chevreul.* (*b.*) The coloring matter of the blood.
Hĕm'a-tīte, *n* [Fr. *hématite*, Lat. *hæmatites*; Gr. αἱματίτης, blood like, from αἷμα, blood] (*Min*) An important ore of iron, the sesqui oxide, so called because of the red color of the powder, — also called *specular iron, oligist iron*, and *rhombohedral iron ore*
☞ *Limonite*, or the hydrous sesquioxide of iron, is sometimes called *brown hematite* *Dana*

Hĭ'm'a tĭt'ic, *a* Pertaining to hematite, or resembling it, composed of, or containing, hematite
He-măt'o çēle, or **Hĕm'a-to-çēle',** *n* [Fr. *hématocele*, from Gr αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, and κήλη, tumor] (*Med*) A tumor filled with blood
Hĕm'a tŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, and λογος, treatise, discourse] (*Med*) That branch of medical science which pertains to the blood
He-măt'o-sine, *n* [Fr *hematosine*, from Gr αἷμα, αἵματος, blood] (*Chem*) A product of the decomposition of blood, of a dark brown color, and forming red solutions with alkalies It contains part of the iron of the blood *Gregory*
Hĕm'a tō'sis, *n* [Gr αἱμάτωσις] (*Physiol*) (*a*) Sanguification, the conversion of chyle into blood (*b*) The arterialization of the blood in the lungs
Hĕm'a tŭr'e sĭs, *n* [Gr αἷμα, blood, and οὐρεῖν, to urinate] (*Med*) The passage of urine mingled with blood
Hĕm'e ra lō'pi a, *n.* [Fr *héméralopie*, from Gr ἡμέρα, day, and ὄψις, sight] (*Med*) A disease of the eyes, in consequence of which a person can only see by daylight, and not by artificial light, night blindness *Dunglison*
Hĕm'e ro băp'tist, *n.* [Gr ἡμεροβαπτισης, from ἡμέρα, day, and βαπτιστης, one that baptizes or bathes, Fr *hémérobaptiste*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect among the Jews who bathed every day *Fuller*
Hĕm'e ro căl'lis, *n* [Gr ἡμεροκάλλις, from ἡμέρα, day, and καλλιστος, most beautiful] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, some species of which are cultivated for their beautiful flowers, day lily
Hĕm'i. [Gr ἡμι, abbreviated from ἡμισυ, neuter of ἡμισυς, half] A prefix signifying *half*, and equivalent to the Lat *semi* and the Fr *demi*
Hĕm'i cārp, *n* [Gr ἡμι, half, and καρπος, fruit] (*Bot*) One portion of a fruit that spontaneously divides into halves
Hĕm'i crā'ni ă, } *n* [Gr ἡμικρανια, from ἡμι,
Hĕm'i crā'ny, } half, and κρανίον, the skull, Lat *hemicranium*, Fr *hemicranie*] (*Med*) A pain that affects only one side of the head
Hĕm'i-çȳ'çle (-sī'kl), *n* [Gr ἡμικυκλος, ἡμικύκλιον, from ἡμι, half, and κύκλος, a ring, a circle, Lat *hemicyclus, hemicyclium*, Fr *hemicycle*] A half circle, a semicircle
Hĕm'i-dăc'tȳl, *a* [See Hemi and Dactyl] Having an oval disk at the base of the toes, — said of certain saurian reptiles
Hĕm'i-dĭ'tōne, *n* [Gr ἡμι, half, and δίτονος, Fr *hémiditon* See Ditone, and cf Demi-ditone] (*Gr Mus*) The lesser third *Busby*
He mĭg'a mous, *a* [Gr ἡμισυς, half, and γαμος, marriage] (*Bot*) Having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter, and the other unisexual, whether male or female, — said of grasses
Hĕm'i glȳph, *n* [Gr ἡμισυς, ἡμίσεια, half, and γλυφή, a carving] (*Arch*) The half channel or groove in the edge of the triglyph in the Doric order
Hĕm'i hĕ'dral, *a.* [Gr ἡμι, half, and ἕδρα, seat, base, from ἑζεσθαι, to sit] (*Crystallog*) Having half of the similar parts in a crystal, instead of all, consisting of half the planes which full symmetry would require, as when a cube has planes only on *half* of its eight solid angles, or one plane out of a pair on each of its edges or, as in the case of a tetrahedron, which is *hemihedral* to an octohedron, it being contained under four of the planes of an octohedron *Dana*
Hĕm'i hĕ'dral ly, *adv* In a hemihedral manner
Hĕm'i hĕ'drĭsm, *n* (*Crystallog*) The property of crystallizing hemihedrally
Hĕm'i hĕ'dron, *n* [See Hemihedral] (*Crystallog*) A solid hemihedrally derived Thus, the tetrahedron is a *hemihedron*.
Hĕm'i-mŏrph'ic, *a* [Gr. ἡμι, half, and μορφή, form] (*Crystallog*) Having the two ends modified with unlike planes, — said of a crystal
Hĕm'i-nă, *n* [Lat, Gr ἡμίνα, from ἡμισυς, half]
1 (*Rom Antiq*) A measure containing half a sextary, and, according to Arbuthnot, about half a pint English wine measure
2 (*Med*) A measure equal to about ten fluid ounces *Quincy*
Hĕm'i-ŏc'ta hĕ'dron, *n* [From *hemi* and *octahedron*, q v] A tetrahedron *Dana*
Hĕm'i ŏ'pi ă, *n* [Gr. ἡμισυς, ἡμίσεια, half, and ὄψις, sight] (*Med*) A defect of vision in consequence of which a person sees but half of an object looked at
Hĕm'i plē'ġi a, } *n.* [N Lat *hemiplegia, hemi-*
Hĕm'i plē'ġy, } *plexia*, Fr *hémiplégie, hémiplexie*, Gr. ἡμιπληγία, ἡμιπληξία, from ἡμι, half, and πλήσσειν, to strike, πλῆξις, πληγή, a stroke.] (*Med.*) A palsy that affects one side only of the body.
Hĕm'i-prig-măt'ic, *a.* 1. Half prismatic.
2. (*Crystallog.*) Pertaining to a hemiprism. *Dana.*
Hĕm'i-prĭşm, *n.* [See Hemi and Prism.] (*Crystallog*) A form, in the monoclinic and triclinic systems of crystallization, that comprises but one face of a prism and its opposite. *Dana.*

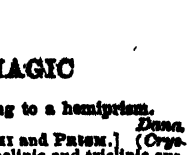
Hemipter (*Pentatoma*).

He-mĭp'ter, } *n* [Gr. ἡμι, half, and
He-mĭp'ter-an, } πτερόν, feather, wing, from πέτομαι, πτισθαι, to fly, Fr *hémiptères*, pl] (*Entom*) One of that order of insects having the anterior wings or wing-covers transparent toward the end, the true wings straight and unplaited, and feeding on vegetable or animal juices by means of a sucking tube.
☞ There are two groups of these 1 The true *hemipterans* (*Hemiptera heteroptera*), in which the wing-covers are opaque at the base, and overlap at their transparent tips, as the various bugs 2 Those (*Homoptera*) in which the wing-covers are of one texture throughout, and more or less transverse, and do not overlap when shut, as, the harvest-flies, plant-lice, &c By some authors the order *Hemiptera* is replaced by the two groups, *Heteroptera* and *Homoptera*, which are raised to the rank of orders
He-mĭp'te-rā, *n pl* See Hemiptr.
He-mĭp'ter-al, } *a* (*Entom*) Of, or pertaining
He-mĭp'ter ous, } to, the hemipterans
Hĕm'i sphēre, *n.* [Fr *hemisphere*, Lat. *hemisphærium*, Gr ἡμισφαιριον, from ἡμι, half, and σφαῖρα, sphere]
1 A half sphere, one half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its center
2 Half of the terrestrial globe, or a projection of the same in a map or picture
Hĕm'i-sphĕr'ic, } *a* [Fr *hémisphérique*] Con-
Hĕm'i sphĕr'ic al, } taining, or pertaining to, a hemisphere, as, an *hemispheric* figure or form, an *hemispherical* body
Hĕm'i sphe roid'al, *a* Having a figure resembling or approximating to that of a hemisphere.
Hĭ'm'i-sphĕr'ule, *n* A half spherule
Hĭ'm'i stich (hĕm'ĭ stik) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr. *hémistiche*, Lat *hemistichium*, Gr ἡμιστιχιον, from ἡμι, half, and στιχος, row, line, verse, from στείχειν, to go up, to go in line or order] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed
He mis'tich al (he mis'tik al), *a* Pertaining to, or written in, hemistichs, also, by, according to, or into, hemistichs, as, an *hemistichal* division of a verse
Hĕm'i tōne, *n* [Lat *hemitonium*, Gr. ἡμιτόνιον, from ἡμι, half, and τόνος, tone] The same as Semitone See Semitone
He mĭt'ro pal, } *a* [See *infra*]
He mĭt'ro-pous, } 1 Turned half round, half inverted
2 (*Bot*) Having the raphe terminating about half way between the chalaza and the orifice, — said of an ovule *Gray*
Hĕm'i trōpe, *a* [Fr *hemitrope*, from Gr. ἡμι, half, and τρεπειν, to turn, τρόπος, turn]
1 Turned half round, half inverted
2 (*Crystallog*) Having a compound structure, which may be imitated by bisecting a crystal and revolving one half 180° (or in some cases 120°), and then re uniting the halves *Dana.*
Hĕm'i trōpe, *n* 1. That which is hemitropal in construction
2 (*Crystallog*) A twin crystal, a crystal having an hemitropal structure *Dana.*
He mĭt'ro py, *n* (*Crystallog*) Twin-composition in crystals *Dana*
Hĕm'lock, *n* [O Eng *hemlocke, humlocke, humeloc*, Scot *humlock, humlok*, A S *hemleac, hemlyc, hymlice* Cf Charlock] (*Bot*) (*a*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Conium*, the most common species of which is *C maculatum* It has active properties which frequently render it poisonous, but it is employed in medicine for its narcotic qualities (*b*) An evergreen tree common in North America (*Abies Canadensis*), hemlock spruce. *Loudon*
☞ The potion of hemlock administered to Socrates and others is thought to have been a decoction of *Cicuta virosa*, or *water-hemlock*
Hĕm'mel, *n* [Scot *hemmel, hammel*, Prov Eng *hemble*, hovel, stable, shed, prob allied to D *hemel*, Ger *himmel*, heaven, canopy, formerly any covering, esp a vaulted, arched, or concave covering] A shed or hovel for cattle [*Prov Eng*] *Wright.*
He mŏp'to e, *n* See Hemoptysis
He mŏp'ty-sis, *n* [Gr αἷμα, blood, and πτύσις, a spitting, from πτύειν, to spit, Fr *hémoptysie*] (*Med*) Hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the lungs, characterized by the expectoration of more or less florid and frothy blood. [Written also *hemoptoe*] *Dunglison*
Hĕm'or rhage, *n.* [Gr αἱμορραγία, from αἷμα, blood, and ῥηγνύναι, to break, burst; Lat *hæmorrhagia*, Fr *hémorragie*] (*Med*) Any discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.
☞ The blood circulates in a system of closed tubes, the rupture of which gives rise to hemorrhage
Hĕm'or-rhăj'ic (-răj'ik), *a.* [Gr. αἱμορραγικός.]

Pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage.

Hĕm'or-rhoid'al, *a.* [Fr. *hémorroïdal*, Pr. *emorroydal.*] Pertaining to the hemorrhoids, as, the *hemorrhoidal* vessels.

Hĕm'or-rhoids, *n pl.* [Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*, pl *αἱμορροΐδες* (sc. *φλέβες*), veins liable to discharge blood, especially the piles, from *αἱμόρροος*, flowing with blood, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥεῖν*, to flow, Lat *hæmorrhois*, Fr *hémorroïdes*, Pr *emorroydas*]

1. (*Med*) Livid and painful tubercles around the margin of or within the anus, from which blood or mucus is occasionally discharged, piles, emerods *Dunglison*

2 A venomous serpent [*Obs*] "The venomous worms called *hemorrhoids.*" *Holland*

Hĕmp, *n* [A S *henep, hænep, hanep*, D *hennep, hennip, kennep, kennip*, Dan. *hamp*, Sw *hampa*, Icel. *hanpr*, O H Ger *hanaf*, N H Ger *hanf*, allied to Lat *cannabis, cannabum*, Gr. *κάνναβις, κάνναβος*, Pol *konopf*, Russ. *konopiza*, Per. *kunnap*, Skr. *çana*]

1. (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cannabis* (*C sativa*), whose fibrous skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage

2 The skin or rind of the plant, prepared for spinning.

☞ *Senegal hemp* is obtained from a leguminous plant, *Crotolaria Junsea*. *African hemp* is an exceedingly tough fiber obtained from an endogenous plant of the genus *Sanseviera*

Hĕmp'-ăg'ri-mo-ny, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, a species of *Eupatorium* (*E cannabinum*)

Hĕmp'en (hĕmp'n), *a.* Made of hemp, as, a *hempen* cord.

Hĕmp'-nĕt'tle, *n* (*Bot*) An annual plant of the genus *Galeopsis* (*G tetrahit*), whose flower has a grotesque figure *Loudon*

Hĕmp'ten, *a* Hempen [*Rare*] *Latimer*

Hĕmp'y, *a* Like hemp [*Rare*] *Howell*

Hĕm'stitch, *v t* [*imp & p p* HEMSTITCHED (hĕm'stĭcht), *p pr & vb n* HEMSTITCHING] [*hem* and *stitch*] To ornament at the head of a hem by drawing out a few parallel threads, and fastening the cross threads in successive small clusters, as, to *hemstitch* a handkerchief

Hĕn, *n* [A-S *henn, hen*, D *hen*, N H Ger *henne*, O H Ger *henna*, Icel *hœna*, Dan *hone*, Sw *hona*, from A-S & Goth *hana*, O H Ger *hano*, N H Ger *hahn*, D *haan*, Icel *hani*, Dan & Sw *hane*, a cock, originally the singer, allied to Lat *canere*, to sing Cf CHANTICLEER] The female of any kind of fowl, especially, the female of the domestic fowl, or, as it is sometimes called, the *barn yard fowl*

Hĕn'bāne, *n* [Eng *hen* and *bane*, whence Fr *henebane, hanebane*, equivalent to *mort aux poules*, A S *henbell*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Hyoscyamus* (*H niger*) All parts of the plant are highly narcotic, and it is used in medicine as a substitute for opium It is poisonous to domestic fowls, whence the name, — called, also, *stinking nightshade*, from the fetid odor of the plant

Hĕn'bĭt, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Lamium* (*L amplexicaule*), an ugly weed *Loudon*

Hĕnce, *adv* [O Eng *hennes, hens*, and *heuen, henne*, A-S. *hinan, hinane, heonane, heonan, heonun, heonon*, hence, thither, O H Ger *hinnân, hindn, hinana*, N H Ger *hinnen*, A S *hinā, hin, heona*, hence, thither, O H Ger *hina*, M H Ger *hine*, N H Ger *hin*, originally accusative of Goth *his*, this, accusative *hina* . Eng *hennes, hens, hence*, is the termination of a genitive]

1. From this place

Arise, let us go *hence* *John* xiv 31

I will send thee far *hence* unto the Gentiles *Acts* xxii 21

2. From this time , in the future, as, a week *hence* , a year *hence*

3 From this cause or reason, as an inference or deduction

Hence, perhaps, it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom *Tillotson*

Whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not *hence*, even of your lusts? *James* iv 1

4 From this source, origin, or cause "All other faces borrowed *hence* " *Suckling*

☞ *Hence* is used, elliptically and imperatively, for *go hence*, *depart hence*, *away*, *be gone* "*Hence* with your little ones" *Shak* — *From hence*, though a pleonasm, is authorized by the usage of good writers

Hĕnce, *v t* To send away [*Obs*] *Sidney*

Hĕnce-fōrth', or **Hĕnce'fōrth**, *adv.* From this time forward

I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray *Milton*

Hĕnce-fōr'ward, *adv.* From this time forward, henceforth

Hĕnch'boy, } *n.* [For *haunchboy, haunchman*,
Hĕnch'man, } from following the *haunch* of his master, not from A-S *hine, hina*, servant, which is impossible.] A page, a servant [*Obs or rare.*]

Hĕn'-cōop, *n.* A coop or cage for domestic fowls.

Hĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HENT, *p pr & vb. n* HENDING.] [A-S. *hendan, hentan, gehendan*, to pursue, take, seize; Icel. *henda*, Goth *hinthan*, to take, in *us-hinthan* and *fra-hinthan*. Cf. COMPREHEND] To seize, to lay hold on; to occupy [*Obs*] [Written also *kent.*]

And those bright arms down from the rafter *kent* *Fairfax*

Hĕnd, *a* See HENDY

Hen-dĕc'a-gŏn, *n* [Gr *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, and *γωνία*, angle, Fr *hendécagone*] (*Geom*) A plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles

Hen dĕc'a syl'lăb'ic, *a* Pertaining to a line of eleven syllables, consisting of eleven syllables

Hen dĕc'a sỹl'la ble, *n* [Gr *ἑνδεκασύλλαβος*, from *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, and *συλλαβή*, syllable, Lat *hendecasyllabus*, Fr *hendecasyllabe*] A metrical line of eleven syllables *Warton*

Hen-dĭ'a dỹs, *n* [N Lat , from Gr *ἓν διὰ δυοῖν*, one by two] (*Gram*) A figure in which the same idea is presented by two words or phrases

Hĕn'-drĭv'er, *n* A kind of hawk *Walton*

Hĕnd'ly, *a* [O Eng also *hynde*, allied to *handy*, ready, convenient, not from A S *hean, hyne*, poor, humble, miserable Cf also Icel *hind*, grace, *henta*, to be becoming] Gentle [*Obs*] [Written also *hend*] *Chaucer.*

Hĕn'-hārm,
Hĕn'-hăr'ri er, } *n* (*Ornith.*) A species of falcon or kite, of the genus *Circus* (*C cyaneus*), found in many parts of Europe and North America

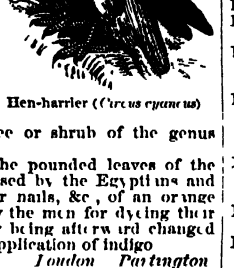

Hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)

Hĕn'-hĕärt'ed, *a* Cowardly, timid, dastardly.

Hĕn'-house, *n , pl* HEN' HOUSES A house or place of shelter for fowls

Hĕn'-hŭs'sy, *n* A coquean, a man who intermeddles with women's concerns *Wright*

Hĕn'na, *n* [Ar *hinna a*, the dyeing or coloring shrub, cyprus, or *Lawsonia inermis* See ALCANNA]

1 (*Bot*) A thorny tree or shrub of the genus *Lawsonia* (*L alba*)

2 A paste made of the pounded leaves of the henna tree, and much used by the Egyptians and Asiatics for dyeing their nails, &c , of an orange hue It is also used by the men for dyeing their beards, the orange color being afterward changed to a deep black, by the application of indigo *London Partington*

Hĕn'ner-y, *n* An inclosed place for hens [*U S*]

Hĕn'-pĕcked (pĕkt), *a* Governed by one's wife

Hĕn'-rōost, *n* A place where poultry rest at night

Hĕn's'feet, *n* A plant, hedge fumitory *Johnson*

Hĕnt, *v t* See HEND

Hĕnx'man, *n* The same as HENCHMAN *Holland*

Hĕp, *n* [See HIP] The fruit of the wild dog rose See HIP

Hē'par,
Hē'par-sŭl'phur rĕt, } *n* [Lat *hepar*, Gr *ἧπαρ*, the liver] (*Chem*) A sulphuret obtained by fusing sulphur and carbonate of potash together, — it has a liver brown color, whence the name [*Obs*] *Graham*

He-păt'ic, } *a* [Gr *ἡπατικός*, from *ἧπαρ*, the
He-păt'ic al, } liver, Lat *hepaticus*, Fr *hepatique*]

1 Pertaining to the liver, as, *hepatic* gall , *hepatic* pain , *hepatic* artery *hepatic* flux

2 Having the color of the liver as, *hepatic* cinnabar

Hepatic gas, sulphureted hydrogen gas, formerly so called — *Hepatic mercurial ore*, or *hepatic cinnabar* See CINNABAR

Hĕp'a tīte, *n* [Fr *hépatite*, from Lat *hepatitis*, an unknown precious stone, Gr *ἧπαρ, ἥπατος*, the liver] (*Min*) The fetid sulphate of baryta By friction, or the application of heat it exhales a fetid odor, like that of sulphureted hydrogen

Hĕp'a tī'tis, *n* [Gr *ἧπαρ, ἥπατος*, liver, and termination *-itis*, signifying inflammation] (*Med*) Inflammation of the liver

Hĕp'a ti zā'tion, *n* [Fr *hépatisation*]

1 (*Chem*) The act of impregnating with sulphureted hydrogen gas [*Obs*]

2 (*Med*) Conversion into a substance resembling the liver, a state of the lungs when gorged with effused matter, so that they are no longer pervious to the air *Dunglison*

Hĕp'a-tīze, *v t* [*imp & p p* HEPATIZED, *p pr & vb n* HEPATIZING] [Gr *ηπατιζειν*, to be like the liver, to be liver colored, from *ἧπαρ, ἥπατος*, the liver]

1 To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen gas

On the right of the river were two wells of *hepatized* water *Barrow*

2 To gorge with effused matter, as, *hepatized* lungs

He-păt'o cēle, *n* [Gr *ἧπαρ, ἥπατος*, liver, and *κήλη*, tumor] (*Med*) Hernia of the liver

Hĕp'a-tŏg'ra-phy, } *n* [Gr *ἧπαρ, ἥπατος*, the liv
Hĕp'a-tŏl'o gy, } er, and *γράφειν*, to describe, or *λόγος*, discourse] (*Med*) A description or account of the livor *Dunglison.*

Hĕp'a-tŏs'co-py, *n.* [Gr. *ἡπατοσκοπία* ; from *ἧπαρ* the liver, and *σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι*, to view, Fr *hépatoscopie.*] The art or practice of divination by inspecting the liver of animals

Hĕp'pen, *a* [A-S. *hlīpp, hlīp*, fit] Neat, fit, comfortable *Grose.*

Hĕp'ta chŏrd (-kôrd), *n* [Gr. *ἑπτάχορδος*, seven-stringed, *ἑπτα*, seven, and *χορδή*, chord, Fr. *heptacorde*]

1 (*Anc Mus*) (*a*) A system of seven sounds. (*b*) A lyre with seven chords

2 (*Anc Poet*) A composition sung to the sound of seven chords. *Moore.*

Hĕp'tāde, *n* [Fr *heptade*, Lat *heptas*, Gr. *ἑπτας, ἑπτάδος*, from *ἑπτα*, seven] The sum or number of seven

Hĕp'ta glŏt, *n* [Gr *ἑπτάγλωττος*, from *ἑπτα*, seven, and *γλῶττα, γλῶσσα*, tongue, language.] A book in seven languages

Hĕp'ta gŏn, *n* [Fr *heptagone*, Gr *ἑπτάγωνος*, seven cornered, from *ἑπτα*, seven, and *γωνία*, angle] (*Geom*) A plane figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles

Hep tăg'o nal, *a* [Fr *heptagonal* See *supra*] Having seven angles or sides

Heptagonal numbers (*Arith*) a sort of polygonal numbers wherein the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is *b*, e g —

1, 6, 11, 16 &c , arithmetical progression
1, 7, 18, 34, &c , heptagonal numbers

One of the properties of these numbers is that if they are multiplied by 40 and 9 is added to the product the sum will be a square number *Math Dict*

Hĕp'ta gỹn'i â, *n* [Gr *ἑπτα*, seven, and *γυνή*, woman, female, Fr *heptagynie*] (*Bot*) An order of plants having seven pistils

Hĕp'ta gỹn'i an, } *a* [Fr *heptagyne, heptagy-*
Hep tăg'y nous, } *nique*] (*Bot*) Having seven pistils

Hĕp'ta hē'dron, *n* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, and *ἕδρα*, seat, base, *ἕζεσθαι*, to sit, Fr *heptaèdre*] (*Geom*) A solid figure with seven sides

Hĕp'ta hĕx'a hē'dral, *a* [Gr *ἑπτα*, seven, and *hexahedral*, q v] Presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces

Hep tăm'er ĕde, *n.* [Fr *heptaméride*, Gr *ἑπτα*, seven, and *μερις, μεριδος*, part, from *μερος*, part] That which divides into seven parts *A Smith.*

Hep tăm'er ous, *a* [Gr *ἑπτα*, seven, and *μερος*, part] (*Bot*) Consisting of seven parts *Gray.*

Hep-tăn'dri ă, *n* [Gr *ἑπτα*, seven, and *ἀνηρ, ἀνδρός*, man, male, Fr *heptandrie*] (*Bot*) A class of plants having seven stamens

Hep tăn'dri an, } *a* [Fr *heptandre, heptandrique*]
Hep tăn'drous, } (*Bot*) Having seven stamens.

Hep tan'gu lar *a* [Fr *heptangulaire*, from Gr *ἑπτα*, seven, and Eng *angular*] Having seven angles

Hep tăph'y l loŭs, or **Hĕp'ta phỹl'loŭs** (117), *a* [Gr *ἑπτα*, seven, and *φυλλον*, leaf, Fr *heptaphylle*] (*Bot*) Having seven leaves

Hĕp'tarch, *n* See HEPTARCHIST

Hep tärch'ie, *a* [Fr *heptarchique*] Pertaining or belonging to a sevenfold government, constituting or consisting of a heptarchy *Warton*

Hĕp'tarch ist, *n* [Fr *heptarque*] A ruler of one division of a heptarchy *Warton.*

[Written also *heptarch*]

Hĕp'tarch y, *n* [Fr *heptarchie*, Gr *ἑπτά*, seven, and *ἀρχη*, sovereignty, rule, *ἄρχειν*, to be first, to lead, rule] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons

☞ The word is most commonly applied to England, when divided into seven kingdoms as, the Saxon *heptarchy* which consisted of Kent the South Saxons (Sussex), West Saxons (Wessex) East Saxons (Essex), the East Angles Mercia, and Northumberland

Hĕp'ta teŭch (tūk), *n* [Gr *ἑπτά*, seven, and *τευχος*, tool, book, *τευχειν*, to prepare, make, work, Fr *heptateuque*] The first seven books of the Old Testament

Hĕp'-tree, *n* [See HIP] The wild dog rose

Her, in composition, signifies *army* See HAR

Hēr, *pron & a* [O Eng *hire, here, hir, hure*, A S. *hire, heore* gen , acc , and dat sing of *heo*, she, O. Eng *her* also equivalent to *then* A S gen pl *hira, heora*]

1 The objective case of the personal pronoun *she.* See SHE

The sea
That buried *her* I loved should bury me *Dryden.*

2 Belonging to a female, or a noun in the feminine gender, — being the possessive case of the personal pronoun *she*, as, *her* face , *her* head

She gave also unto *her* husband with her, and *he* did eat *Gen.* iii 6.

Her [Wisdom's] ways are ways of pleasantness, and all *her* paths are peace *Prov* iii. 17.

☞ Some grammarians call *her*, when thus used, an adjective pronoun agreeing with the following noun. It is written *hers* when the noun which governs it, or with which it agrees, is not given, but implied "And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend" *Dryden* Said by some to be thus used absolutely, or as a substantive.

He răc'le on-īte, *n.* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of Heracleon, in the early history of the Christian church, who denied that the world was created by

the Son of God, and also rejected the authority of the Old Testament

He-rā-clē'le-ăs, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants including the cow-parsnep

Hĕr'ald, *n* [O Fr *herald, heralt, harald, harauld, heraut, hiraut,* N Fr *héraut, heraut,* Sp *heraldo, haraldo,* It *araldo,* Pg *arauto,* L Lat *heraldus, haraldus, heroldus,* Ger *herold,* from O H Ger as if *hariwalto, herewalt, hariowalt,* a (civil) officer who serves the army, from *hari, heri,* army, and *waltan,* N H Ger *walten,* to manage, govern]

1 (*Antiq*) An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army

2 An officer whose business is to marshal, order, and conduct royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of dukes and other nobles, embassies, funeral processions, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, &c, also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein [*Eng*]

3 A proclaimer, a publisher, as, the *herald* of another's fame

4 A forerunner, a precursor, a harbinger

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn *Shak*

Hĕr'ald, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HERALDED, *p pr* & *vb n* HERALDING] To introduce, or give tidings of, as by a herald, to proclaim *Shak*

He-răl'dic, *a* [Fr *heraldique*] Pertaining to heralds or heraldry, as, *heraldic* delineations

He-răl'dic-al ly, *adv* In an heraldic manner

Hĕr'ald-ry, *n* [O Fr *heraulderie, heraudere*] The art or office of a herald, the art, practice, or science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial, also, of whatever relates to the marshaling of cavalcades, processions, and other public ceremonies

Hĕr'ald shĭp, *n* The office of a herald *Selden*

Hĕrb (ĕrb, 14) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *herba,* Fr *herbe,* Pr *herba, erba,* It *erba,* Pg *herva, erva,* Sp *yerba*] A plant having a soft or succulent stalk or stem, that dies to the root every year, and is thus distinguished from a *tree* and a *shrub,* which have ligneous, or hard, woody stems

And flocks grazing the tender *herb* *Shak*

Her-bā'ceoŭs (her bā'shus), *a* [Lat *herbaceus,* Fr *herbacé,* It *erbaceo* See *supra*]

1 Pertaining to herbs, having the nature of an herb, as, *herbaceous* plants an *herbaceous* stem

2 Herbivorous [*Illegitimate*] *Derham*

Hĕrb'ăge (ĕrb'ĕj, *or* hĕrb'ĕj, 45) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr & Sp *herbage,* Pr *erbatge,* It *erbaggio* See HERB]

1 Herbs collectively, green food for beasts, grass, pasture

The influence of true religion is mild, soft and noiseless and constant as the descent of the evening dew on the tender *herbage* *Buckminster*

2 (*Law*) The liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man *Blount*

Hĕrb'aged, *a* Covered with grass *Thomson*

Hĕrb'al (hĕrb'ăl), *n* 1 A book containing the names and descriptions of plants, or the classes, genera, species, and qualities of vegetables *Bacon*

2 A collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved, a hortus siccus, an herbarium.

Hĕrb'al, *a* Pertaining to herbs

Hĕrb'al-ism, *n* The knowledge of herbs

Hĕrb'al-ist, *n* A person skilled in plants, one who makes collections of plants

[Written also *herborist*]

Hĕrb'ar, *n* An herb [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Her-bā'ri an, *n* A herbalist *Holinshed*

Hĕrb'ar-ist, *n* [N Lat *herbarista,* Lat *herbarius*] A herbalist [*Obs*] *Derham Boyle*

Her-bā'ri-ŭm, *n*, Eng *pl* HER-BĀ'RI-ŬMS, Lat *pl* *HER-BA'RI-Æ* [L Lat, from Lat *herba* See HERB]

1 A collection of dried plants, carefully arranged and preserved

2 A book or other contrivance for thus preserving plants, a hortus siccus

Hĕrb'a-rize, *v t* See HERBORIZE.

Hĕrb'a-ry, *n* [See HERBARIUM] A garden of herbs, a cottage garden *Warton*

Hĕrb'-bĕn'net (ĕrb'), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Geum,* avens

Hĕrb'-chris'to pher, *n* (*Bot*) An herb (*Actæa spicata*), whose root is used in nervous diseases, the baneberry *Partington*

Hĕrb'e let, *n* A small herb. *Shak*

Hĕrb'er, } *n* [See HERBARY] [*Obs*]

Hĕrb'er-y, } 1 A lodging-place. *Hallwell*

2 An arbor *Chaucer*

Her-bĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *herbescens,* p pr of *herbescere,* to grow into herbs] Growing into herbs

Hĕrb'-grāçe, *n* (*Bot*) A certain plant, the rue. See RUE

Hĕrb'i-car nĭv'o roŭs, *a* Subsisting upon both vegetable and animal food, — said of certain animals

Hĕrb'id, *a* [Lat *herbidus*] Covered with herbs. [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Her-bĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *herbifer,* from *herba,* herb, and *ferre,* to bear, Fr *herbifère*] Bearing herbs

Hĕrb'ist, *n.* One skilled in the knowledge of herbs, a herbalist.

Hĕrb'i-vŏre, *n* [See *infra*] One of the herb-eating animals, an animal that subsists upon herbs or vegetables *Gosse.*

Her bĭv'o-roŭs, *a* [Lat *herba,* herb, and *vorare,* to devour, Fr *herbivore*] Eating herbs, subsisting on herbaceous plants, feeding on vegetables, as, the ox and the horse are *herbivorous* animals

Hĕrb'less (ĕrb'-), *a* Destitute of herbs *Warton.*

Hĕrb'o-rist, *n* [Fr *herboriste*] See HERBALIST *Ray*

Hĕrb'o ri-zā'tion (hĕrb'), *n.* [Fr *herborisation*]

1 The act of seeking plants in the field, botanical research

2 The figure of plants in mineral substances See ARBORIZATION

Hĕrb'o rize, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* HERBORIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* HERBORIZING] [Fr *herboriser,* for *herbariser,* from Lat *herbarium,* q v] To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters, and to class them

He *herborized* as he traveled, and enriched the Flora Suecica with new discoveries *Tooke*

Hĕrb'o-rize, *v t* To form the figures of plants in, — said in reference to minerals See ARBORIZE

Daubenton has shown that *herborized* stones contain very fine mosses *Fourcroy, Trans*

Hĕr'bŏr ŭgh (hĕr'bŭr ro), *n* [See HARBOROUGH and HARBOR] A place of temporary residence [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Her bōse', } *a* [Lat *herbosus,* Fr *herbeux,* Pr *er-*

Hĕr'bŏŭs, } *bos,* Sp *herboso,* Pg *herboso,* It *erboso*] Abounding with herbs.

Hĕrb'-păr'is, *n* (*Bot*) A poisonous plant found in England, *Paris quadrifolia*

Hĕr'b-ă-ŏb'ert, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, a species of *Geranium* (*G Robertianum*)

Hĕrb'-wŏm'an (ĕrb'wo͝om'an), *n*, *pl* HERB-WOM'EN (wĭm'en) A woman that sells herbs

Hĕrb'y, *a* Having the nature of, pertaining to, or covered with, herbs

The roots of hills and *herby* valleys then,
I or food there hunting *Chapman*

Her cū'le-an (124), *a* [Fr *Herculéen,* Lat *Herculeus,* from *Hercules,* the most famous of the Greek heroes, celebrated for his strength, and especially for his twelve labors]

1 Very great, difficult, or dangerous, such as it would require the strength or courage of Hercules to encounter or accomplish, as, *Herculean* labor or task

2 Having extraordinary strength and size, such as would be appropriate to Hercules, as, *Herculean* limbs

Hĕr'cu lēs, *n* 1 (*Antiq*) A hero of antiquity, fabled to have been the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, and celebrated for his great strength

2 (*Astron*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere, near Lyra

Her cўn'i an, *a* [Lat *Hercynia sylva, Hercynius saltus,* Gr Ἑρκύνιος δρυμός, the Hercynian forest, from O H Ger *hart, hard,* O Sax *hard,* forest] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, an extensive forest in Germany, the remains of which are now in Swabia

Hĕrd (14), *n* [A S *heord, hiord, hiored,* O Sax & O H Ger *herta,* M H Ger *hert,* N H Ger & D *herde,* Icel *hiordh,* Sw *hjord,* Dan *hiord,* Goth *haurda,* allied to Slav. *tshreda,* Pol *trzoda,* whence O Fr *herde*]

1 A number of beasts assembled together, as, a *herd* of horses, oxen, cattle, camels, elephants, bucks, harts, or of swine

☞ *Herd* is distinguished from *flock,* as being chiefly applied to the larger animals, as a *flock* of sheep, goats, or birds A number of cattle, when driven to market, is called a *drove*

2 A company of men or people, — said in contempt or detestation, a crowd, a rabble, as, a vulgar *herd*

You can never interest the common *herd* in the abstract question *Coleridge*

Hĕrd, *n* [A S *hirde, hierde, hyrde,* Sw *herde,* Dan *hyrde, hyre,* Icel *hirdhingi,* O H Ger *hirdi, hurti,* M H Ger *hirte,* N H Ger *hirt,* Goth *hairdeis,* from *herd,* flock, herd, swarm, A S *heord,* &c See *supra*] One who herds or assembles domestic animals, — much used in composition, as, a shep*herd*, a goat*herd*, and the like

Hĕrd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HERDED, *p pr* & *vb n* HERDING]

1 To unite or associate in a herd, as beasts, to feed or run in collections, as, many kinds of beasts manifest a disposition to *herd*

2 To associate, to unite in a company or in companies, by custom or inclination

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem
One of the number *Addison*

Hĕrd, *v t* To form or put into a herd. *B Jonson*

Hĕrd'er, *n* A herdsman [*Rare*]

Hĕr'der-ite, *n* [From *Herder,* who discovered it] (*Min*) A yellowish or greenish white mineral of a vitreous luster, being probably an anhydrous phosphate of alumina and lime with fluorine. *Dana*

Hĕrd'ess, *n* A shepherdess [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Hĕrd'grŏom, *n.* A keeper of a herd; a herdsman. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hĕrd'man, } *n.*; *pl.* HĔRD'MEN, HĔRDS'MEN, The

Hĕrds'man, } owner or keeper of herds; one employed in tending herds of cattle

Hĕrd's-grăss, *n.* (*Bot*) One of several species of grass which are highly esteemed for hay, especially in New England the timothy (*Phleum pratense*), and in Pennsylvania the rod-top (*Agrostis vulgaris*) *Gray.*

Hĕrds'-wŏm'an, *n*; *pl.* HĔRDS-WOM'EN (-wĭm'en) A woman who has the care of a herd, or of cattle

Her juvenile exercise as a *herds-woman* had put "life and mettle" in her heels *W Scott.*

Hēre, *adv.* [A-S, O Sax, Goth, Icel, & Dan *hēr,* Sw *här,* O H Ger *hwar, hear,* N H Ger. & D. *hier,* from Goth *his, hja, hita,* this]

1 In this place, in the place where the speaker is present, — opposed to *there*

2 In the present life or state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

☞ *Here* is sometimes used before a verb without a subject, either being used as an indefinite subject, or the latter being omitted, as, *here goes,* for *here it goes,* or *here one goes,* or perhaps for *here go I,* — especially occurring thus in drinking healths "Then *here's* for earnest" *Dryden* "*Here's* to thee, Dick" *Cowley*

Here and there, in one place and another, in a dispersed manner or condition, thinly, or irregularly — *It is neither here nor there,* it is neither in this place nor in that neither in one place nor in another, hence, unimportant, irrelevant *Milton.*

Hēre'a-bout', } *adv* About this place, in this

Hēre'a bouts', } vicinity or neighborhood

Hēre ăft'er, *adv* In time to come, in some future time or state

Hēre ăft'er, *n* A future existence or state.

'Tis Heaven itself that points out an *hereafter* *Addison*

Hēre ăt', *adv* At, or by reason of, this, as, he was offended *hereat*

Hēre-bў', *adv* By means of this

Hereby we became acquainted with the nature of things *Watts*

He rĕd'i-ta bĭl'i ty, *n* State of being hereditable *Brydges*

He rĕd'i ta ble, *a* [L Lat *hereditabilis,* from *hereditare,* to inherit, Lat *hereditas,* heirship, inheritance, *heres, heredis,* heir, O Fr *heretable*] Capable of being inherited [*Rare*] See INHERITABLE *Locke*

He rĕd'i ta-bly, *adv* In an hereditable manner, by inheritance

The one-house-owners belong *hereditably* to no private persons *Tooke*

Hĕr'e dĭt'a ment, *n* [L Lat *hereditamentum,* Pr *heretamen,* Sp *heredamiento* See *supra*] (*Law*) Any species of property that may be inherited, lands, tenements, any thing corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed, that may descend to an heir *Blackstone*

☞ A *corporeal* hereditament is visible and tangible, an *incorporeal* hereditament is an ideal right, existing in contemplation of law, issuing out of substantial corporeal property

He rĕd'i ta-ri ly, *adv* By inheritance *Pope*

He-rĕd'i ta ry (44), *a* [Lat *hereditarius,* from *hereditas,* Fr *héréditaire,* Pr *heretdari,* Sp & Pg *hereditario,* It *ereditario*]

1 Descended by inheritance, or from an ancestor, as, he is in possession of a large *hereditary* estate

2 Capable of descending from an ancestor to an heir, descendible to an heir at law, as, the crown of Great Britain is *hereditary*

3 Transmitted, or capable of being transmitted, from a parent to a child, as, *hereditary* pride, *hereditary* bravery, *hereditary* disease.

Syn — Ancestral, patrimonial, inheritable

Hēre'hĕnçe, *adv* From hence [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Hēre în', *adv* In this

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit. *John* xv 8.

Hēre în'to (Synop, § 130), *adv* Into this. *Hooker.*

Hĕr'e mit, } *n* A hermit [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall*

Hĕr'e-mīte, }

Hĕr'e mĭt'ic al, *a* Pertaining to a hermit, solitary, secluded from society *Pope*

Hēre ŏf' (heer-ŏff', *or* heer-ŏv', 71), *adv.* Of this, concerning this, from this

Hereof comes it that Prince Harry is valiant *Shak.*

Hēre ŏn', *adv* On this, hereupon *Browne.*

Hēre-oŭt', *adv* Out of this place [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hĕr'e si-ärch, or **He-rĕ'si-ärch** (Synop., § 130), *n* [Gr αἱρεσιαρχης, αἱρεσιαρχος, from αἵρεσις, heresy, and ἀρχός, leader, ἄρχειν, to lead, Lat *haresiarcha,* Fr *héresiarque,* Pr, Sp, & Pg. *heresiarca,* It *eresiarca*] A leader in heresy, the chief of a sect of heretics *Stillingfleet*

Hĕr'e si-ärch'y, or **He-rĕ'si-ärch-y,** *n.* Chief heresy

Hĕr'e-si-ŏg'ra phy, *n.* [Gr. αἵρεσις, heresy, and γραφειν, to write, Fr. *héresiographe.*] One who writes on heresies

Hĕr'e-si-ŏg'ra phy, *n.* [Fr. *héresiographie.*] A treatise on heresy.

Hĕr'e-sy, *n.* [Gr. αἵρεσις, a taking, a taking for

spn's self, a choosing, a choice, a sect, a heresy, from *aipeîv*, to take, choose; Lat. *hæresis*, Fr. *hérésie*, It. *eresia*, Pg. *heresia*, *heregia*, Pr. & Sp *heregía*.]

1. An opinion taken upon opposition to the established or usually received doctrine, tending to promote a division or party; the belief of a sect or party; a persuasion; — usually, but not necessarily, said in reproach, especially (*Theol.*), lack of orthodox or sound belief, heterodoxy

New opinions
Divers and dangerous, which are *heresies*,
And not reformed, may prove pernicious *Shak*

2. (*Law*) An offense against Christianity, consisting in a denial of some essential doctrine, publicly avowed, and obstinately maintained *Blackstone*

☞ "When I call dueling, and similar aberrations of honor, a moral *heresy*, I refer to the force of the Greek *αἵρεσις*, as signifying a principle or opinion taken up by the will for the will s sake, as a proof or pledge to itself of its own power of self-determination, independent of all other motives" *Coleridge*

Hĕr'e-tic (123), *n* [Lat *hæreticus*, Gr. *αἱρετικός*, able to choose, heretical, from *αἱρεῖν*, to take, choose, Fr *hérétique*, O Fr *herege*, Sp *heretico*, *herege*, It *eretico*, Pr *heretge* See *supra*]

1 One who holds to a heresy, one who believes some doctrine contrary to the Christian religion

A man that is an *heretic* after the first and second admonition, reject. *Titus* iii 10

2 (*Rom Cath Church*) One who does not acknowledge the teachings of the Roman Catholic church, a Protestant.

Syn. — Heretic, Schismatic, Sectarian A *heretic* is one whose errors are doctrinal, and usually of a malignant character, tending to subvert the true faith A *schismatic* is one who creates a *schism*, or division in the church, on points of faith, discipline, practice, &c, usually for the sake of personal aggrandizement A *sectarian* is one who originates or promotes a *sect*, or distinct organization, which separates from the main body of believers Hence the expression "a *sectarian* spirit" has a slightly bad sense, which does not attach to "denominational"

He rĕt'ic-al, *a* Containing, or pertaining to, heresy
He rĕt'ic al-ly, *adv* In an heretical manner, with heresy
He-rĕt'ic-ātе, *v t* [L Lat *hæreticare*, *hæretica tum*] To decide to be heresy. [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*
Hēre-tō', *adv* To this *Hooker*
Hĕr'e tŏch, } *n* [A S *heretoga*, *heretoha*, from
Hĕr'e-tōg, } *here*, army, and *teoche*, *toga*, leader, from *teohan*, *teon*, to tug, to lead, O Sax *heri togo*, O H Ger *herezogo*, *herizoho*, *herzogo*, M H Ger *herzoge*, N H Ger *herzog*] (*A S Antiq*) The leader or commander of an army, also, a constable, a marshal
Hēre'to fōre', *adv* In times before the present, formerly
Hēre-un tō', *adv* Unto this or this time, hereto
Hēre'up ŏn', *adv* On this, hereon
Hēre-with', or **Hēre with'**, *adv* With this
Hĕr'i ot, *n* [L Lat *heriotum*, *herietum*, *hariotum*, arms of war, A S *heregeatu*, *heregeatwe*, *heregeat*, a military preparation, what was given to the lord of the manor to prepare for war, from *here*, army, and *geatu*, *geatwe*, provision, supply, from *getan*, *gitan*, to get] (*Eng Law*) A payment or tribute of arms or military accouterments, or the best beast, or, in modern use, a customary tribute of goods or chattels to the lord of the fee, made on the decease of a tenant *Blackstone Bouvier*

Heriot custom, a heriot depending on usage — *Heriot service* (*Law*), a heriot due by reservation in a grant or lease of lands *Spelman Blackstone*

Hĕr'i ot a-ble, *a*. Subject to the payment of a heriot *Burn*
Hĕr'is-son (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *herisson*, O Fr *eriçon*, Pr *erisson*, Sp *erizo*, Pg *ericio*, *ouriço*, It *riccio*, from Lat *ericius*, equivalent to *erinaceus*, a hedgehog] (*Fort*) A beam or bar armed with iron spikes pointed outward, and turning on a pivot or rolling on wheels, used to block up a passage
Hĕr'it-a-ble, *a* [O. Fr *héritable*. See Hereditable]

1. Capable of being inherited, inheritable.
2 Capable of inheriting

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable* *Hale.*

Heritable rights (*Scots Law*), rights of the heir, rights to land or whatever may be intimately connected with land, realty *Jacobs*

Hĕr'it-āge, *n*. [Fr *héritage*, Pr *heritatge*, *heretatge*, O Sp *eredage*, It *eredıtaggio*, L Lat *hereditagium*, *hereditagium*, *hæreditagium*]

1 That which is inherited, or passes from heir to heir, inheritance.

Part of my *heritage*,
Which my dead father did bequeath to me *Shak*

2 (*Script.*) The saints or people of God
Hĕr'i-tance, *n*. Heritage, inheritance [*Rare*]

Robbing their children of the *heritance*
Their fathers handed down *Southey*

Hĕr'it-or, *n* [Originally an heir, L Lat *heritator*, for *hæreditator*, from *hæreditare*, Fr *heriter*, Pr *heritador*.] A proprietor or landholder in a parish [*Scots.*] *Jamieson*
Hĕr'maē, *n.*; *pl.* **Her'mæ**. [Lat.] The same as Hermes, 2. See Hermes.
Her-măph'ro-dĭ-ty, *n*. State of being hermaphrodite, hermaphrodism. [*Obs*] *B Jonson*
Her-măph'ro-dĭsm, *n* [Fr *hermaphrodisme*] The union of the two sexes in the same individual. [Written also *hermaphroditism*]
Her măph'ro dīte (măf'ro dīt), *n* [Fr. *hermaphrodite*, Lat. *hermaphroditus*, Gr *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, so called from *Hermaphroditus*, son of Hermes, or Mercury, and Aphrodite, or Venus, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis, the nymph of a fountain in Caria, into one person]

1 An animal or human being having the parts of generation both of male and female

2 (*Bot*) A flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil within the same calyx, or on the same receptacle *Martyn*

Her-măph'ro dīte, *a* Including, or being of, both sexes, as, an *hermaphrodite* animal or flower

Hermaphrodite brig (*Naut*), a brig that is square-rigged forward, and schooner-rigged aft *Totten*

Her-măph'ro-dĭt'ic, } *a* Partaking of both
Her măph'ro dĭt'ic-al, } sexes *Browne*
Her măph'ro dĭt'ic-al-ly, *adv* After the manner of hermaphrodites
Her-măph'ro-dĭt-ĭzm, *n* See Hermaphrodism
Hĕr'me-neū'tic, } *a* [Gr *ἑρμηνευτικός*, from
Hĕr'me-neū'tic-al, } *ἑρμηνεύειν*, to interpret, from *Ἑρμῆς*, Mercury, the messenger of the gods, and tutelary god of all skill and accomplishment, Fr *hermeneutique* See *supra*] Unfolding the signification, pertaining to interpretation, exegetical, as, *hermeneutic* theology, the art of expounding the Scriptures
Hĕr'me-neū'tic-al-ly, *adv* According to the acknowledged principles of just interpretation
Hĕr'me neū'tics, *n sing* [Gr *ἑρμηνευτική* (sc *τέχνη*), Fr *hermeneutique* See *supra*] The science of interpretation, or of finding the meaning of an author's words and phrases, and of explaining it to others, exegesis, — especially applied to the interpretation of the Scriptures [See Note under Mathematics]
Hĕr'mēs, *n* [Gr *Ἑρμῆς*, Mercury]

1, (*Myth*) Mercury, so called by the Greeks

☞ The name is also applied to a very ancient philosopher, who appeared soon after the time of Moses, called *Trismegistus* (thrice great) by reason of his virtues and great learning He first divided the day into hours

Hermes (2)

2 (*Archæology*) A rough, quadrangular stone or pillar, having a head, usually of Hermes, or Mercury, sculptured on the top, without arms or body, placed by the Greeks in front of buildings, and used by the Romans as boundaries or landmarks [Written also *Herma*]
Her mĕt'ic, } *a* [Fr *hermé-*
Her mĕt'ic al, } *tique*, Sp *hermetico*, It *ermetico*, from the Egyptian *Hermes Trismegistus*, or Hermes the thrice greatest, the fabled inventor of alchemy]

1 Pertaining to chemistry, chemical

Just as the dream of the philosopher's stone induces dupes under the more plausible delusions of the *hermetic* art to neglect all rational means of improving their fortunes *Burke*

2 Pertaining or belonging to that species of philosophy which pretends to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury, as, the *hermetic* philosophy

3 Pertaining, or belonging, to the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine, on the principles of the hermetical philosophy, and particularly on the system of an alkali and acid, as, *hermetical* physic or medicine

4 Perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape, as, an *hermetic* seal The *hermetic* seal is formed, in glass vessels, by heating the neck of a vessel till it is soft, and then twisting it till the aperture, or passage, is accurately closed

Hermetic books (*a*) Books of the Egyptians, which treat of astrology *Bryant* (*b*) Books which treat of universal principles, of the nature and orders of celestial beings, of medicine, and other topics *Enfield*

Her mĕt'ic al ly, *adv* In an hermetical manner, chemically

☞ A vessel or tube is *hermetically* sealed when it is closed completely against the admission of air or other fluid by fusing the extremity
Hĕr'mit, *n* [Lat *eremita*, Gr *ἐρημίτης*, from *ἐρῆμος*, lonely, solitary, It *eremita*, Pr *ermita*, Fr *ermite*, *hermite*]

1 A person who retires from society and lives in solitude, a recluse, an anchoret, especially, one who so lives from religious motives

He had been Duke of Savoy, and after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this solitary spot *Addison*

2 A beadsman, one bound to pray for another [*Obs*] *Shak*
Hĕr'mit age, *n* [Also *eremitage*, Fr *hermitage*, *ermitage*, Pr *hermitaje*, *ermitatge*, It *eremitaggio*, L Lat *hermitagium*]

1. The habitation of a hermit; a retired residence.

Some forlorn and naked *hermitage*,
Remote from all the pleasures of the world, *Shak*

2 A kind of wine; — so called from a district of France bearing this name, and celebrated for its excellent wine *Beschereelle.*
Hĕr'mit-a-ry, *n* [L Lat *hermitorium*, *eremitorium*, Pr *hermitori*, Sp *eremitorio*, It *eremitorio*, *romitorio*] A cell annexed to some abbey, and designed for the use of a hermit *Howell.*
Hĕr'mit-crăb, *n* (*Zool*) A crustacean of the genus *Pagurus*, — called also *soldier-crab*. The hermit crabs occupy the shells of various mollusks.
Hĕr'mit ess, *n* A female hermit. *Drummond.*
Her mĭt'ic al, *a* Pertaining or suited to a hermit, or to retired life *Coventry.*
Hĕr'mo dăc'tyl, *n* [N Lat *hermodactylus*, i. e., Mercury's finger, from Gr *Ἑρμῆς*, Mercury, and *δάκτυλος*, finger, because the bulbs of the root have the shape of fingers, Fr *hermodacte*, *hermodatte*, Ger *hermodattel*] (*Med*) A bulbous root brought from Turkey, formerly in great repute as a cathartic [*Obs.*]
Hĕr'mo gĕ'ni an, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of ancient heretics, so called from their leader, *Hermogenes*, who lived near the close of the second century He held matter to be the fountain of all evil, and that whatever is in the world, including souls and spirits, is formed of corrupt matter.
Hērn, *n* The same as Heron See Heron

I stood beside the pool from whence ascended
A stately *hern* *Treach.*

Hērn'hĭll, *n* A plant *Ainsworth*
Hĕr'ni-ā, *n* [Lat *hernia*, probably from Gr *ἔρνος*, a young sprout, shoot, Fr *hernie*] (*Surg*) A tumor of some part, which has escaped from its natural cavity by some aperture, and projects externally, as, *hernia* of the brain, of the thorax, of the abdomen That of the abdomen is most common, and consists of the protrusion of the viscera through natural or accidental apertures in the cavity of the abdomen

Strangulated hernia, a hernia so tightly compressed in some part of the channel through which it has been protruded as to stop its functional activity, and produce swelling and tumefaction of the protruded part It may occur in recent or chronic hernia, but is more common in the latter
Hēr'ni al, *a* Pertaining to, or connected with, hernia
Hērn'shăw, *n* A heronshaw or heron See Handsaw [*Obs*] *Spenser*
Hē'ro (89), *n*, *pl* Hē'rōes [Fr *heros*, Sp *heroe*, It *eroe*, Lat *heros*, Gr *ἥρως*]

1 A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger a prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event, hence, a great illustrious, or extraordinary person

2 The principal personage in a poem, story, and the like, or the person who has the principal share in the transactions related, as Achilles in the Iliad, Ulysses in the Odyssey, and Æneas in the Æneid

3 (*Myth*) An illustrious man, supposed by the populace to partake of immortality, and after his death to be placed among the gods
He rō'di an, *n* (*Jewish Hist*) One of a party among the Jews, taking their name from *Herod*, and represented by the evangelists Matthew and Mark as acting in concert with the Pharisees in endeavoring to obtain from our Lord himself the materials for his accusation
Hĕ'ro ĕss, *n* A heroine [*Obs*] *Dryden.*
He rō'ic, *a* [Fr *heroique*, Sp *heroico*, It *eroico*, Lat *heroicus*, Gr. *ἡρωϊκός*]

1 Pertaining to, or like, a hero or heroes, as, *heroic* valor

2 Becoming a hero, bold daring, illustrious; as, *heroic* action, *heroic* enterprises

Heroic age, the age when the heroes or those called the children of the gods are supposed to have lived — *Heroic poetry* that in which the life of a hero is celebrated, epic poetry — *Heroic treatment remedies* (*Med*), those of a violent character — *Heroic verse* (*Pros*) the verse of heroic or epic poetry, being in English German and Italian the iambic of ten syllables, in French the iambic of twelve syllables, and in classic poetry the hexameter

Syn — Brave, intrepid courageous, daring valiant, bold gallant, fearless, enterprising, noble, magnanimous, illustrious
He rō'ic al, *a* The same as Heroic [*Rare*]
He rō'ic al ly, *adv* In the manner of a hero, with valor, bravely, courageously, intrepidly, as, the town was *heroically* defended
Hĕ'ro i-cŏm'ic, } *a* [Fr *heroicomique*. See
Hĕ'ro i-cŏm'ic al, } Heroic and Comic] Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous, denoting the high burlesque, as, a *heroi comic* poem
Hĕr'o ine (hĕr'o in) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *héroïne*, It *eroina*, Sp & Lat *heroina*, Gr. *ἡρωΐνη*, feminine of *ἥρως* See Hero]

1 A female hero, a woman of a brave spirit.

2 The principal female person who figures in a remarkable action, or as the subject of a poem or story.
Hĕr'o ĭzm (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *héroïsme*, Sp. *heroismo*, It *eroismo*] The qualities of a hero; bravery, courage, intrepidity.

Heroism is the self-devotion of genius manifesting itself in action *Rare*

Syn.—Heroism, Courage, Fortitude, Bravery, Valor, Intrepidity, Gallantry *Courage* is generic, denoting fearlessness of danger, *fortitude* is *passive* courage, the habit of *bearing up* nobly under trials, dangers, and sufferings, *bravery* and *valor* are courage in battle or other conflicts with living opponents, *intrepidity* is *firm* courage, which shrinks not amid the most appalling dangers, *gallantry* is *adventurous* courage, dashing into the thickest of the fight *Heroism* may call into exercise all these modifications of courage It is a contempt of danger, not from ignorance or inconsiderate levity, but from a noble devotion to some great cause, and a just confidence of being able to meet danger in the spirit of such a cause

Hĕr'on, *n* [Fr *héron*, O Fr *herron*, Sp *airon*, Pr. *aigron*, It *aghirone*, from O H Ger *heigir, heigero, heigro*, heron, Icel *hegri*, Dan. *heire* Cf O H. Ger *hehera*, M H. Ger *heher*, N H. Ger *häher*, A S *higere, hygera*, woodpecker, pie Cf Aigrft] (*Ornith*) A wading bird of the genus *Ardea* (*A cinerea*), with long legs and neck, and having the claw of the middle toe toothed It is remarkable for its directly ascending flight, and was formerly hunted by hawks The blue heron, found in the United States, is the *A Herodias* The night-heron, or *Qua bird* of the south, is *A nucticorax*

Common Heron (*Ardea cinerea*)

Hĕr'on ry, *n* A place where herons breed

Hĕr'on's-bill, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Erodium*,—so called from the fancied resemblance of the fruit to the head and breast of the heron

Hĕr'om-shaw, *n* [Also *heronsew, heronsu*, from *heron* and *sue*, for *pursue*, from the propensity of the bird to pursue fish] A heron, a hernshaw

Hē'ro-ŏl'o ġist, *n* [Gr ἥρως and λόγος, discourse] One who treats of heroes [*Rare*] *Warton*

Hē'ro shĭp, *n* The character of a hero *Cowper.*

Hĕr'pēs (hĕr'peez), *n* [Lat, Gr ἕρπης, from ἑρπειν, to creep] (*Med*) An eruption of the skin, taking various names, according to its form, or the part affected, especially, an eruption of vesicles in small distinct clusters, accompanied with itching or tingling, including shingles, ringworm, and the like The name is given from the tendency of the eruption to creep or spread from one part of the skin to another

Her pĕt'ic, *a* [Fr *herpétique*, Lat *herpeticus*, Gr ἑρπητικός, made or fit for creeping, spreading See *supra*] Pertaining to the herpes or cutaneous eruptions, resembling the herpes, or partaking of its nature, as, *herpetic* eruptions

Her pĕt'o lŏġ'ic, } *a* Pertaining to herpetol
Her pĕt'o lŏġ'ic al, } ogy

Hĕr'pe-tŏl'o ġist, *n* A person versed in herpetology, or the natural history of reptiles

Hĕr'pe-tŏl'o ġy, *n* [Written also, but less properly, *erpetology*] [Fr *herpétologie, erpétologie*, from Gr ἑρπετόν, a creeping thing, reptile, from ἑρπειν, to creep, and λόγος, discourse] The natural history or description of reptiles including oviparous quadrupeds, as the crocodile, frog, and tortoise, and serpents

Hĕr'pe-tŏn, *n* [Gr ἑρπετόν, reptile, creeping thing, from ἑρπειν, to creep] [Written also *erpeton*] (*Zoöl*) A genus of serpents allied to *Lygr*, and characterized by two soft prominences covered with scales, which are appended to the muzzle *Brande*

Hĕr'ring, *n* [A S & N H Ger *hæring, hering*, M H Ger *hering*, O H Ger *hering, haring*, D *haring*, whence Fr *hareng*, Pr *arenc*, Sp *arenque*, It *aringa* either allied to Lat *halec, halex alec, alex*, fish pickle, fish-brine, or more probably from O H Ger *heri, hari*, N H Ger *heer*, O Sax *heri*, A S *here*, Goth *harjis*, army, multitude, because they usually appear in large numbers] (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Clupea* (*C harengus*) Herrings move in vast shoals, coming from high northern latitudes in the spring, to the shores of Europe and America, where they are taken and salted in great quantities.

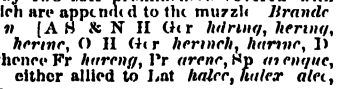

Herring (*Clupea harengus*)

King of the herrings (*Ichth*), a cartilaginous fish (*Chimæra monstrosa*), allied to the sturgeon which follows the shoals of herring The males of the species have a spinous disk in front of the eyes, whence the name

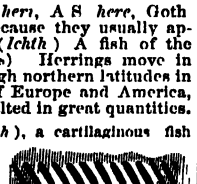

Herring-bone Masonry.

Hĕr'ring-bōne, *a* Pertaining to, or like, the spine of a herring, especially characterized by an arrangement of work in rows of parallel lines, which in the alternate rows slope in different directions.

Herring-bone masonry, masonry with rows of stones laid sloping in different directions in alternate rows *Gwilt* —*Herring-bone stitch*, a kind of cross-stitch in seams *Simmonds*

Hĕrrn'hut er, *n.* [So called from the establishment of this sect at *Herrnhut*, in Upper Lusatia] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect established, about 1722, by Nicholas Lewis, count of Zinzendorf,—called also *Moravians*

Hĕrs, *pron* Belonging to her, of her,—the form of the feminine possessive pronoun which is used when the word denoting the thing possessed is omitted, as, this house is *hers*, that is, this is the house of *her* See Her

Hĕr'sal, *n* Rehearsal [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Hēr'schel (hĕr'shel), *n* (*Astron*) A planet discovered by Dr *Herschel*, in 1781, first called *Georgium Sidus*, in honor of king George III, afterward named *Herschel*, in honor of the discoverer, but now called *Uranus*

Hĕrse (14), *n* [Fr *herse*, harrow, portcullis, O Fr *herce*, L Lat *hercia, hersia*, from L at *herpex*, gen *herpicis*, harrow, It *erpice* The L Lat *hercia*, or *hersia*, signifies also a kind of candlestick in the form of a harrow, having branches filled with lights, and placed at the head of graves or cenotaphs, whence *herse* came to be used for the grave, coffin, or chest containing the dead]

1 (*Fort*) (*a*) A lattice or portcullis in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes, hung by a rope fastened to an axis, and let down to obstruct passage through a gateway (*b*) A harrow used instead of a cheval de frise, laid in the way, in breaches, or in fords, with the points up, to obstruct or incommode the march of an enemy

2 The same as Hearse See Hearse

3 A ceremonial or rehearsal [*Obs*] "The holy *herse*" *Spenser*

Hĕrse, *v t* 1 To put on or in a herse *Chapman*

2 To carry to the grave

Her sĕlf', *pron* 1 An emphasized form of the third person feminine pronoun, used as a subject with *she*, as, she *herself* will bear the blame —used alone in the predicate, either in the nominative or objective case, as, it is *herself*, she washed *herself*

2 In her ordinary, true, or real character, hence, in her right mind, sane, as, the woman was deranged, but she is now *herself* again, she has come to *herself*, the woman acts like *herself*

By herself, alone, apart, unaccompanied, as, she sits *by herself*

Hĕr'sil lion, *n* [Fr, from *herse*, q v] (*Mil*) A plank or beam, whose sides are set with spikes or nails, to incommode and retard the march of an enemy, a form of the herse

Hĕr'y, *v t* [A S *herian*, O Sax *hêrôn*, O H Ger *heren*, Goth *hazjan*, to praise] To regard as holy to worship, to honor [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Hĕs'i tan çy, *n* [Lat *hæsitantia*, It *esitanza*]
1 The act of hesitating or doubting, slowness in forming decisions, doubt

2 The action or manner of one who hesitates, indecisive deliberation, vacillation

Hĕs'i tant, *a* [Lat *hæsitans*, p pr of *hæsitare*, Fr *hesitant*, It *esitante*]
1 Not ready in deciding or acting, hesitating

2 Lacking readiness of speech

Hĕs'i tant ly, *adv* With hesitancy or doubt

Hĕs'i tāte, *v i* [*imp & p p* Hesitated, *p pr & vb n* Hesitating] [Lat *hæsitare, hæsitatum*, v intens from *hærere*, to hang or hold fast, Fr *hésiter*, O Sp *hesitar*, It *esitare*]
1 To stop or pause respecting decision or action, to be doubtful as to fact, principle, or determination, to be in suspense or uncertainty, as, he *hesitated* whether to accept the offer or not, men often *hesitate* as to what judgment to form

2 To stammer, to stop in speaking

Syn — To doubt, waver, scruple, deliberate, demur, falter, stammer

Hĕs'i tāte, *v t* To be uncertain about, to be undecided in reference to, also, to utter with hesitation, to stammer out [*Obs and rare*] "Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike" *Pope*

Hĕs'i tā'ting ly, *adv* With hesitation or doubt

Hĕs'i tā'tion, *n* [Lat *hæsitatio*, Fr *hésitation*, Sp *hesitacion*, Pr *heyssitacio, esitacio*, It *esitazione*]
1 The act of hesitating, suspension of opinion or action, doubt, vacillation

2 A stopping in speech, intermission between words, stammering

Hĕs'per, *n* [See *infra*] The evening star, Hesperus

Hes pē'ri an, *a* [Lat *hesperius*, from *hesperus*, the evening star, Gr ἕσπερος, Lat *vesper*, evening, ἑσπερος ἀστήρ, the evening star] Western, situated at the west, occidental

Hes pē'ri an, *n* An inhabitant of a western country *J Barlow*

Hes pĕr'i dēs, *n pl* (*Myth*) The daughters of Hesperus, brother of Atlas, who had orchards in Africa producing golden fruit, which was carried away by Hercules, who slew the watchful dragon which guarded it

Hĕs'pe-rĭs, *n.* [Lat. *hesperis*, pertaining to evening] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; rocket,—so called from the increased fragrance of the flowers toward evening

Hessian Fly. *a*, natural size; *b*, magnified.

Hĕs'pe-rĭs, *n* [Lat] The evening star, especially Venus, Hesper

Hĕs'sian (hĕsh'an), *a.* (*Geog*) Of, or relating to, Hesse, in Germany

Hessian fly (*Entom*), a small, two-winged fly, or midge, nearly black, very destructive to young wheat,—so called from the opinion that it was brought into America by the Hessian troops, during the Revolution It is the *Cecidomyia destructor* of Say

Hĕs'sian (hĕsh'an), *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Hesse

Hĕst, *n* [A-S *hâs*, from *hâtan*, to call, bid, Goth. *haitan*, D *heeten*, O H Ger *heizan*, N H Ger *heizen*, Ger *geheiss*., command.] Command, precept; injunction, order

Let him that yields obey the victor's *hest* *Fairfax*

[Obsolete, but retained in the compound *behest.*]

Hĕs'tern, } *a* [Lat *hesternus*, allied to *heri*,
Hes tĕr'nal, } yesterday, originally *hes*, kindred with Gr χθές, originally χές] Pertaining to yesterday [*Obs*]

Hĕs'y chăst (hĕs'i kăst), *n* [Gr ἡσυχαστής, from ἡσυχάζειν, to be still or quiet, fr. ἡσυχος, still, calm, Fr *hésychaste*] A Quietist *Bib Repository*

Hĕtch'el, *v t* Same as Hatchel, q v

Hĕt'er ărch'y, *n* [Gr ἕτερος, the other, one of two, and ἀρχη, rule] The government of an alien [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Hĕt'er-o cĕr'cous, *a* [Gr ἕτερος, the other, and καρπός, fruit] (*Bot*) Bearing fruit of two kinds or forms, as in the genus *Amphicarpæa* *Gray*

Hĕt'er-o çĕr'cal, *a* [Gr ἕτερος, other, and κίρκος, tail] (*Compar Anat*) Having the vertebral column continued into the upper lobe of the tail, which, on this account is larger than the lower,—said of certain species of fish *Agassiz*

Heterocercal (shark's tail).

Hĕt'er-ŏch'ro mous (Synop, § 130), *a* [Gr ἕτερος, other, different, and χρώμα, color] (*Bot*) Having the central florets of a flower head of a different color from those of the circumference

Hĕt'er o clite, *n* [See *infra*]
1 (*Gram*) A word which is irregular or anomalous either in declension or conjugation, or which deviates from ordinary forms of inflection in words of a like kind, especially, a noun which is irregular in declension

2 Any thing or person deviating from common forms *Johnson.*

Hĕt'er o clite, } *a* [Gr ἑτερόκλιτος, other-
Hĕt'er o clit'ic, } wise, i e, irregularly de-
Hĕt'er o clit'ic al, } clined, from ἕτερος, other, and κλίτος, inflecting, from κλίειν, to lean, incline, inflect, Lat *heteroclitus*, Fr *héteroclite*] Deviating from ordinary forms or rules, irregular, anomalous, abnormal

Hĕt'er-ŏe'll toŭs, *a* Heteroclitic [*Obs.*]

Hĕt'er o dŏx, *a* [Gr ἑτερόδοξος, from ἕτερος, other, and δόξα, opinion, Fr *hétérodoxe*]
1 Contrary to some acknowledged standard, as the Bible, the creed of a church, the decree of a council, and the like not orthodox,—said of opinions, especially upon theological subjects

2 Holding opinions or doctrines contrary to some acknowledged standard, not orthodox,—said of persons

Hĕt'er o dŏx, *n* A peculiar opinion, or one opposed to some acknowledged standard [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Hĕt'er o dŏx'ly, *adv* In a heterodox manner

Hĕt'er o dŏx'ness, *n* State of being heterodox

Hĕt'er o dŏx'y, *n* [Gr ἑτεροδοξία, Fr *hétérodoxie*] Heresy, an opinion or doctrine contrary to some established standard of faith, as the Scriptures, &c, or contrary to those of an established church

Hĕt'er ŏg'a mous, *a.* [Fr *hétérogame*, from Gr. ἕτερος, other, and γάμος, marriage] (*Bot*) Bearing two or more sorts of flowers, as to their stamens or pistils, as in the aster, daisy, &c *Grew*

Hĕt'er-o găn'gli-ate, *a* [Gr ἕτερος, other, and γαγγλιον, ganglion] (*Physiol*) Having the ganglions of the nervous system unsymmetrically arranged,—said of certain invertebrate animals

Hĕt'er-o-ġĕne, *a.* [*Obs*] The same as Heterogenous

Hĕt'er-o ġĕ'ne al, } *a.* [Gr. ἑτερογενής, from
Hĕt'er o ġĕ'ne ous, } ἕτερος, other, and γένος, race, kind, from γενειν, to beget, Fr *hétérogène*] Differing in kind, having unlike qualities, possessed of different characteristics, dissimilar,—opposed to *homogeneous*, and said of two or more connected objects, or of a conglomerate mass, considered in respect to the parts of which it is made up. "The members [of a sentence] being so *heterogeneal* one to another." *Hare.*

Heterogeneous nouns (*Gram*), nouns having different genders in the singular and plural numbers, as, *hic locus*, of the masculine gender in the singular, and *hi loci* and *hæc loca*, both masculine and neuter in the plural, *hoc cælum*, neuter in the singular, *hi cæli*, masculine in the plural. — ***Heterogeneous quantities*** (*Math*), such quantities as are incapable of being compared together in respect to magnitude — ***Heterogeneous surds***, surds having different radical signs

Hĕt'er-o-gĕ'ne-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a heterogeneous manner.

Hĕt'er-o-gĕ'ne-ous-ness, } *n* [Fr *hétérogénéité*]
Hĕt'er-o-gĕ'ne-oŭs-ness, } *n* The state of being heterogeneous, dissimilarity

The difference, indeed the *heterogeneity*, of the two may be felt. *Coleridge*

Hĕt'er-ŏg'e-ny, *n* [Gr ἕτερος, other, and γένος, race] The production of different kinds of young

Hĕt'er o grăph'ic, *a* [See *infra*] Employing the same letters to represent different sounds in different words, — said of methods of spelling, as, the ordinary English orthography is *heterographic*

Hĕt'er ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr ἕτερος, other, different, and γράφη, writing, from γράφειν, to write] That method of spelling in which the same letters represent different sounds in different words, as in the ordinary English orthography

Hĕt'er ŏl'o goŭs, *a* [Gr ἕτερος, other, and λόγος, proportion] Constituted of different elements and in different proportions, different, — opposed to *homologous*

Hĕt'er-ŏm'er-oŭs, *a* [Gr ἕτερος, other, and μέρος, part] (*Chem*) Unrelated as to chemical composition, as in cases of *heteromerous* isomorphism

Hĕt'er o môr'phic, *a* [Gr ἕτερος, other, and μορφή, form] (*Entom*) Having a wide difference of form between the larve and the adult

Hĕt'er o môr'phoŭs, *a* [Gr ἕτερος, other, and μορφή, form] Of an irregular or unusual form, of two or more shapes

Hĕt'er o-ou'si an, *a* [Gr ἕτερος, other, and οὐσία, being, essence] Having different essential qualities, of a different nature

Hĕt'er o-ou'si oŭs, *a* Same as HETEROOUSIAN

Hĕt'er-o păth'ic, *a* [N Lat *heteropathicus*, Gr ἑτεροπαθής, suffering in one or another part, from ἕτερος, other, and πάθος, suffering, from πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer] The same as ALLOPATHIC

Hĕt'er-ŏph'yl-loŭs, or **Hĕt'er o-phyl'loŭs** (117), *a* [Fr *heterophylle*, from Gr ἕτερος, other, and φύλλον, leaf] (*Bot*) Having leaves different from the regular form, as, an *heterophyllous* violet is one which has leaves not analogous to the leaves of other violets

Heteropod

Hĕt'er-o-pŏd, *n* [Fr *hétéropode*, from Gr ἕτερος, other, and πούς, ποδός, foot] (*Zool*) One of an order of molluscous animals whose foot is compressed into a vertical, muscular lamina, serving for a fin [*Obs*]

Hĕt'er ŏp'o doŭs, *a* [See *supra*] Of, or pertaining to, the heteropods

Hĕt'er ŏp'ter, *n* [Gr ἕτερος, -η, -ον, other, different, and πτερόν, wing] (*Entom*) One of an order of insects which have four partly membranaceous wings, of which the two posterior are smaller, and overlap at the tip See INSECT

Hĕt'er-ŏp'ter-a, *n pl.* See HETEROPTER

Hĕt'er ŏp'tics, *n sing* [Gr ἕτερος, other, and Eng *optics*, q v] False optics [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *Spectator*

Hĕt'er-ŏs'cian (hĕt'er-ŏsh'an), *n* [Fr *heteroscien*, from Gr ἕτερος, other, and σκία, shadow] (*Geog*) An inhabitant of either of the two zones lying between the tropics and the polar circles, as contrasted with an inhabitant of the other in respect to the circumstance that their shadows at noon always fall in opposite directions, in the one case toward the north, in the other toward the south

Hĕt'er-ŏs'ian, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, any portion of the earth's surface considered relatively to a certain other portion, so situated that the shadows of two objects, one being in the former and the other in the latter, fall in opposite directions

Hĕt'e rō'sis, *n* [Gr ἕτερος, other, different] (*Rhet*) A figure of speech by which one form of a noun, verb, or pronoun, and the like, is used for another. "What is life to such as *me*?" *Prof Lytton*

Hĕt'er o-site, *n* (*Min*) A mineral of a greenish gray or brownish violet color, consisting of phosphoric acid and the oxides of iron and manganese *Dana*

Hĕt'er-ŏt'o-moŭs, *a* [Fr *hétérotome*, from Gr ἕτερος, other, and τόμος, a cut, τέμνειν, to cut] Having a different cleavage, — applied to a species of the feldspar family in which the cleavage differs from that of common feldspar *Dana*

Hĕt'er-ŏt'ro pal, } *a* [Fr *hétérotrope*, from Gr
Hĕt'er-ŏt'ro poŭs, } ἕτερος, other, and τροπή, a turning, τρόπος, turn, τρέπειν, to turn] (*Bot*) Having the embryo or ovule oblique or transverse to the axis of the seed, amphitropous *Gray*

Hĕt'man, *n.* / *pl* HĔT'MANS [Pol *hetman*, Russ *atamán*, from Ger. *hauptmann*, head man, chieftain. Cf ATAMAN] A Cossack commander-in chief

Heŭ'land-ite, *n.* [So called by Brooke, from Mr *Heuland*, an English mineralogist] (*Min*) A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in amygdaloid, in pearly, foliated masses, and also crystallized in rhomboidal prisms, with the basal plane pearly It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with about fifteen per cent of water

Hew (hū), *v t* [*imp* HEWED, *p p* HEWED, or HEWN, *p pr & vb n* HEWING] [A S *heawan*, M H Ger *houwen*, O H Ger *houwan*, N H Ger *hauen*, Icel *höggva*, Sw *hugga*, Dan *hugge*]

1 To cut with an ax, to fell with a sharp instrument, — often with *down*, or *off*

And many strokes, though with a little ax,
Hew down and fell the hardest oak *Shak*

2 To form or shape with a sharp instrument, — often with *out*, as, to *hew* out a sepulcher, hence, to form laboriously [*Rare*]

I now pass my days not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing* out new ones *Pope*

3 To cut in pieces, to chop, to hack

Hew them to pieces, hack their bones asunder *Shak*

Hew (hū), *n* **1** Destruction by cutting down [*Obs*] "Of whom he makes such havoc and such *hew*" *Spenser.*

2 The same as HUE [*Obs*]

Hew'er, *n* One who hews wood or stone

Hĕx'a căp'su lar, *a* (*Bot*) Having six capsules or seed vessels

Hĕx'a chord, *n* [Gr ἑξαχορδος, from ἕξ, in compos ἕξα, six, and χορδή, string, chord, Fr *hexacorde*] (*Mus*) A series of notes, consisting of four tones and one semitone *Moore*

Hĕx'a dăc'tyl-oŭs, *a* [Gr ἑξαδακτυλος, from ἑξ, six, and δακτυλος, finger, Fr *hexadactyle*] Having six fingers or toes

Hĕx'ade, *n* [Gr ἑξας, ἑξαδος, from ἕξ, six, Lat *hexas*, *hexadis*] A series of six numbers

Hĕx'a gŏn, *n* [Fr *hexagone*, Lat *hexagonum*, Gr ἑξάγωνος, six cornered, from ἕξ, six, and γωνία angle] (*Geom*) A plane figure of six sides and six angles

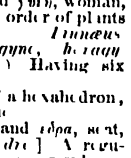
Hexagon

Regular hexagon a hexagon in which the angles are all equal, and likewise the sides all equal

Hex ăg'o nal, *a* [Fr *hexagonal*] Having six sides and six angles

Hex ăg'o nal ly, *adv* In an hexagonal manner

Hex ăg'o ny *n* A hexagon [*Obs*] *Bramhall*

Hĕx'a gŷn'i a, *n* [Gr ἕξ, six, and γυνή, woman, female, Fr *hexagynie*] (*Bot*) An order of plants having six pistils *Linnæus*

Hĕx'a gŷn'i an, } *a* [Fr *hexagyne*, *hexagyn*]
Hex ăg'y-noŭs, } *nique*] (*Bot*) Having six pistils

Hĕx'a-hĕ'dral, *a* Of the figure of a hexahedron, having six equal sides or faces cubic

Hĕx'a hē'dron, *n* [Gr ἕξ, six, and ἕδρα, seat, base from ἑζεσθαι, to sit Fr *hexaedre*] A regular solid body of six equal sides or faces, a cube

Hĕx'a hĕm'e rŏn, *n* [Gr ἕξ, six, and ἡμερα, day, Fr *hexameron*]

1 The term of six days *Good*

2 The history of the six days' work of creation, as contained in the first chapter of Genesis

Hex ăm'e roŭs, *a* [Gr ἕξ, six, and μέρος, part] (*Bot*) In six parts, in sixes

Hex-ăm'e-ter, *n* [Gr ἑξάμετρος, of six meters, se στίχος, the heroic verse from ἕξ, six and μέτρον, measure, Lat *hexameter* Fr *hexametre*] (*Gr & Lat Pros*) A verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth must regularly be a dactyl, and the sixth always a spondee In this species of verse are composed the Iliad of Homer and the Æneid of Virgil

☞ In English hexameters accent takes the place of quantity, and iambuses are generally substituted for spondees The following lines are hexameters and are descriptive of this species of verse —

Strongly it | bears us a- | long on | swelling and | limitless | billows
Nothing be- | fore and | nothing be- | hind but the | sky and the | ocean *Coleridge*

Hex ăm'e ter, *a* Having six metrical feet, especially dactyls and spondees

Hĕx'a-mĕt'ric, } *a* Consisting of six metrical
Hĕx'a mĕt'ri cal, } feet *Barton*

Hex ăm'e trist, *n* One who writes in hexameters

Claudian and even the few lines of Merobaudes stand higher in purity, as in the life of poetry, than all the Christian *hexametrists* *Milman*

Hex ăn'dri a, *n* [Gr ἕξ, six, and ἀνηρ, ἀνδρος, man male Fr *hexandrie*] (*Bot*) A class of plants having six stamens *Linnæus*

Hex ăn'dri an, } *a* (*Bot*) Having six
Hex ăn'droŭs, } stamens

Hex-ăn'gu lar, *a* [Gr ἕξ, six, and Lat *angularis*, Fr *hexangulaire* See ANGULAR] Having six angles or corners

Stamens of a Hexandrous Flower

Hĕx'a-pĕt'al oŭs, *a* [Gr ἕξ, six, and πέταλον, leaf, from πέταλος, outspread, from πετανυναι, to spread out, Fr *hexapetale*] (*Bot*) Having six petals or flower leaves

Hex-ăph'yl loŭs, or **Hĕx'a-phyl'loŭs** (117), *a* [Gr ἕξ, six, and φύλλον, a leaf, Fr *hexaphylle*.] (*Bot*) Having six leaves or leaflets

Hĕx'a plă, *n* [Gr ἑξαπλᾶ, from ἑξαπλόος, contr. ἑξαπλους, sixfold, Fr *hexaple*] A collection of the Holy Scriptures in six languages, — sometimes applied particularly to the collection published by Origen, in the third century

Hĕx'a plar, *a* [See *supra*] Sextuple, containing six columns

Hĕx'a pŏd, *a* [Gr ἑξαπους, gen ἑξαπόδος, six-footed, from ἕξ, six, and πούς, ποδός, foot, Fr *hexapode*] Having six feet

Hĕx'a pŏd, *n* An animal having six feet, as the true insects

Hex ăp'ter oŭs, *a* [Gr ἕξ, six, and πτερον, wing] Having six wing like processes *Gray.*

Hĕx'a stich (stik), *n* [Gr ἑξάστιχος, of six rows,
Hex ăs'ti chŏn, } lines, or verses, from ἑξ, six, and στιχος, row, line, verse, from στειχειν, root στιχ, to go up, ascend Lat *hexastichus*, Fr *hexastique*] A poem consisting of six verses

Hĕx'a-stўle, *n* [Gr ἑξαστυλος, from ἕξ, six, and στῦλος, column Fr *hexastyle*] (*Arch*) A building with six columns in front

Hex ăs'tra hē'dron, *n* [Gr ἑξ, six, and Eng *octahedron*, q v] (*Geom*) A solid contained under forty eight equal, triangular faces

Hey (hā) *interj* An expression of joy or mutual exhortation, the contrary to the Lat *hei*

Hey'dāy (hā'da), *interj* [Ger *heida*, or *hei da*] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder *Shak*

Hey'dāy (hā'da), *n* A frolic wildness *Shak*

Hey'de guȝ (hā'de gē), *n* [Perhaps from *heyday* and *gaze*] A kind of dance, a country dance or round [*Obs*]

And light foot nymphs can chase the night
With *heydeguys* *Spenser*

Hi ā'tion, *n* [Lat *hiare*, to stand open, to gape, allied to Gr χαίνειν, root χα] Act of gaping [*Obs*]

Hi ā'tus, *n* Lat *pl* id, Eng *pl* HI'ATUS ES [Lat, from *hiare* See *supra*]

1 An opening an aperture, a gap a chasm

2 A defect, a chasm in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced

3 (*Gram*) The concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables of words, occasioning a hardness in the pronunciation *Pope.*

Hi bēr'na cle *n* [Lat *hibernaculum*, a winter residence, pl *hibernacula* winter quarters for *hibernacle* See HIBERNATE] That which serves for protection or shelter in winter winter quarters, as, the *hibernacle* of an animal or plant [*R*] *Martyn*

Hi'ber nāc'u lum, *n* [Lat winter residence] (*Bot*) A covering or protection for young buds during the winter

Hi bĕr'nal, *a* [Fr *hibernal*, Lat *hibernus*, from *hiems*, winter] Belonging or relating to winter, wintry wintrish *Browne*

Hi'ber nāte, *v i* [*imp & p p* HIBERNATED, *p pr & vb n* HIBERNATING] [Lat *hibernare*, *hibernatum* from *hibernus* See *supra*] To winter to pass the season of winter in close quarters, or in seclusion, as birds or beasts

Inclination would lead me to *hibernate* during half the year in this uncomfortable climate of Great Britain *Southey*

Hi'ber nā'tion, *n* [Fr *hibernation*] The act of hibernating

Hi bĕr'ni an, *a* [From Lat *Hibernia*, *Iverna*, *Juverna*, Gr Ἰουερνία, Ἰερνη, the island now called Ireland] (*Geog*) Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland

Hi bĕr'ni an, *n* A native or an inhabitant of Ireland

Hi bĕr'ni an ism, } *n* An idiom or mode of speech
Hi bĕr'ni çism, } peculiar to the Irish *Todd*

Hi bĕr'no-çĕl'tic, *n* The native language of the Irish, that branch of the Celtic spoken by the natives of Ireland

Hi bis'cus *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, some species of which have fine, showy flowers, rose mallow *Gray*

Hic'çi ūs Dŏc'ti ŭs (hĭk'shĭ us dŏk'shi us) [Corrupted from Lat *hic est doctus*, this is a learned man] A juggler [*Cant*] *Hudibras*

Hic'cough (hik'kup) (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Eng *hecket*, *hoquet*, L Ger *hick*, *hicksup* D *hik*, Dan *hik*, *hikken*, Sw *hicka*, *hicksma*, Armor *hak*, *hik*, W *eg*, *igad*, Fr *hoquet*] A spasmodic inspiration, accompanied with closure of the glottis, producing a sudden sound also, the sound itself [Sometimes written *hiccup* or *hiccup*]

Hic'cough (kup), *v i* [*imp & p p* HICCOUGHED, *p pr & vb n* HICCOUGHING] To have a convulsive catch of some of the respiratory muscles, accompanied with closure of the glottis, and the production of a sudden sound

Hick'o ry, *n* (*Bot*) An American tree of the genus *Carya*, of which there are several species The shagbark is the *C alba*, and has a very rough bark; it affords the *hickory nut* of the markets The pignut, or brown hickory, is the *C glabra* The swamp hickory is *C amara*, having a nut whose shell is very thin and the kernel bitter.

Hick'up, *n & v* See HICCOUGH

Hick'wall, } *n* [O Eng, also *hygh-whele*, *hig-*
Hick'way, } *hawe*] A small species of woodpecker, *Picus minor.*

Hid, } *p. p* of *hide.* 1. Concealed, placed in
Hid'den, } secrecy

2 *p a.* Secret, not seen or known, mysterious.

Syn —HIDDEN, SECRET, COVERT *Hidden* may denote either known to no one, as a *hidden* disease; or intentionally concealed, as, a *hidden* purpose of revenge A *secret* must be known to some one, but only to the party or parties concerned, as, a *secret* conspiracy *Covert* literally denotes what is not *open* or avowed, as, a *covert* plan, but is often applied to what we mean shall be understood, without openly expressing it, as, a *covert* allusion *Secret* is opposed to *known*, and *hidden* to *concealed*

When the sire of gods and men below
What I have *hidden* hope not thou to know *Dryden.*

My heart, which by a *secret* harmony,
Still moves with thine, joined in connection sweet. *Milton.*

By what best way,
Whether of open war, or *covert* guile,
We now debate *Milton.*

Hid'age, *n* [From *hide*, a quantity of land] A tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land

Hi-dăl'go, *n* [Sp , contracted from *hijo de algo*, i e , son of something *hijo*, O Sp *figo*, from Lat *filius*] A nobleman of the lowest class [*Spain*]

Hid'den, *p p & p a* from *hide* See HIDE and HID

Hid'den-ly, *adv* In a hidden or secret manner

Hide, *v t* [*imp* HID, *p p* HIDDEN, HID, *p pr & vb n* HIDING] [A S *hydan*, Icel *hyda*, to spread skins over, Sw *hyda*, *forhyda*, *forhuda* to sheathe a ship Cf HEED, A S *hēdan*]

1 To conceal, withhold, or withdraw from sight, to place out of view, to secrete

I will find where truth *is hid* *Shak*
Beneath its base are heroes' ashes *hid* *Byron*

2 To conceal from knowledge, to keep secret, to refrain from avowing or confessing

False face must *hide* what the false heart doth know *Shak*
Heaven from all creatures *hides* the book of fate *Pope*

3 To protect from danger, to keep in safety to defend

In the time of trouble, he shall *hide* me in his pavilion
Ps xxvii 5

To hide the face, to withdraw favor "Thou didst *hide thy face*, and I was troubled" *Ps* xxx 7 —*To hide the face from* (*a*) To overlook to pardon "*Hide thy face from* my sins" *Ps* li 9 (*b*) To withdraw favor from, to be displeased with —*To hide one's self*, to put one's self in a condition to be safe to secure protection "A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and *hideth himself*" *Prov* xxii 3

Syn.—To conceal, disguise, dissemble, secrete See CONCEAL

Hide, *v i* To lie concealed, to keep one's self out of view, to be withdrawn from sight, or observation.

Bred to disguise in public 'tis you *hide* *Pope*

Hide-and-seek, a play of children, in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them

Hide, *v t* [*imp & p p* HIDED, *p pr & vb n* HIDING] To beat or flog, to whip [*Prov Eng Colloq U S*]

Hide, *n* [A S *hyd* L Lat *hida*, *hyda* Of Icel *haudhr*, uncultivated land] (*O Eng Law*) (*a*) A house or dwelling (*b*) A certain portion of land, the quantity of which, however, is not well ascertained, but has been differently estimated at 60, 80, and 100 acres *Spelman Cowell*

Hide, *n* [A S *hyd*, *hŷd*, Icel *hyth*, Dan & Sw *hud*, D *huid*, O H Ger *hût*, N H Ger *haut*, allied to Lat *cutis*]

1 The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed, more generally applied to the undressed skins of the larger domestic animals, as oxen, horses, &c

2. The human skin, —so called in contempt

O tiger's heart, wrapped in a woman's *hide* *Shak*

Hide'-bound *a* 1 Having the skin stuck so closely to the ribs and back as not to be easily loosened or raised, —said of an animal

2 Having the bark so close or firm that it impedes the growth, —said of trees

3 Harsh, untractable [*Obs*] *Hudibras*

4 Niggardly, penurious [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Hid'e-oŭs (77), *a* [O Fr *hideus*, *hidos*, *hidus*, *hideus*, *hisdos*, *hisdous*, *hisdeus*, N Fr *hideux*, from O Fr *hide*, *hisde*, fright, from Armor *heñz*, *eñz*, horror, terror, *heñzuz*, *eñzuz*, horrible, terrible, Ir *uadh*, *uath*, dread, fear, Fr *hideux*, less probably from Lat *hispidosus*, for *hispidus*, rough, bristly]

1 Frightful or shocking to the eye, dreadful to behold, as, a *hideous* monster, a *hideous* spectacle, *hideous* looks "*Hideous* wood cuts" *Macaulay*

2 Distressing or offensive to the ear, exciting terror or dismay, as, a *hideous* noise.

Howled in my ear
Such *hideous* cries *Shak*

3. Detestable, hateful *Spenser.*

Syn.—Frightful, ghastly, grim, grisly, horrid, dreadful, terrible

Hid'e oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a hideous manner, dreadfully, shockingly

Hid'e oŭs-ness, *n* The state of being hideous, dreadfulness, horribleness

Hid'er, *n.* [From *hide.*] One who hides or conceals

Hid'ing-plăce, *n.* A place of concealment.

Hi drŏt'ic, *n* [Gr. *ἱδρώς*, *ἱδρῶτος*, sweat.] (*Med.*) A medicine which causes perspiration.

Hie, *v i* [*imp. & p. p* HIED, *p pr & vb. n.* HYING] [O Eng *highe*, *hieghe*, A-S *higan*, *higian*, *hiegan*, *hiegian*, to strive, make haste, *hige*, *hyge*, mind, thought, study, D *huygen*, to strive, Goth *hugjan*, to think, *hugs*, mind, thought] To hasten, to move or run with haste, to go in haste, —often with the reciprocal pronoun [*Rare, except in poetry*]

You will *hie* you home to dinner *Shak*
The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies.* *Dryden*

Hie, *n* Haste, diligence [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Hi'e-ră'ci ŭm (-rā'shĭ-ŭm), *n* [Lat , from Gr *ἱεράκιον*, from *ἱέραξ*, *ἱέρακος*, hawk] (*Bot*) A genus of plants including many species, hawk weed.

Hi'e ra-pi'cră, *n* [Gr *ἱερός*, sacred, and *πικρός*, bitter] (*Med*) A warming cathartic medicine, made of aloes and canella bark, —popularly called *hiera picra* *Dunglison*

Hi'e-răr'ch, *n* [Gr *ἱεράρχης*, from *ἱερός*, sacred, and *ἀρχός*, leader, ruler, from *ἄρχειν*, to lead, rule, Lat *hierarcha*, It *gerarca*, Fr *hierarque*] One who rules or has authority in sacred things

Hi'e-răr'chal, *a* Pertaining to a hierarch *Milton*

Hi'e răr'ch'ic al, *a* [Fr *hierarchique*, Pr *hierarchic*, It *gerarchico*] Pertaining to a hierarchy

Hi'e răr'ch'ic al ly, *adv* After the manner of a hierarchy

Hi'e răr'ch'ism, *n* Principles of a hierarchy

Hi'e răr'ch'y, *n* [Gr *ἱεραρχία*, from *ἱερός*, sacred, and *ἀρχή*, sovereignty, rule, Fr *hierarchie*, It *gerarchia*]

1 Dominion or authority in sacred things

2 The body of persons to whom is intrusted the direction of things sacred, or a body of priests intrusted with government, a sacred body of rulers

I was borne upward till I trod
Among the *hierarchy* of God *Trench*

3 A form of government administered solely by the priesthood and the clergy.

Hi'e răt'ic, *a* [Gr *ἱερατικός*, *ἱερατεύειν*, to be a priest, *ἱερός*, sacred, Lat *hieraticus*, Fr *hieratique*] Consecrated to sacred uses, sacerdotal, pertaining to priests, —applied to a mode of ancient Egyptian writing, chiefly used in *papyri*, considered as a rapid mode of writing hieroglyphics, and being the sacerdotal character, as the *demotic* was that of the people

Hi'e rŏb'o-ă, *n* [Gr *ἱερός*, sacred, and *βλάω*, grass] A genus of fragrant grasses, holy grass See HOLY-GRASS

Hi'e rŏc'ra çy, *n.* [Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, and *κρατεῖν*, to be strong, rule, *κρατος*, strength] Government by ecclesiastics, hierarchy *Jefferson*

Hi'e ro glŷph, } *n* [Fr *hieroglyphe* See *in-*
Hi'e ro glŷph'ic, } *fra*]

Hieroglyphics (from an Egyptian obelisk)

1 A sacred character, —specifically, the picture writing of the ancient Egyptian priests It is made up of two classes of characters one of these consists of symbols (sometimes called *ideographs*), representing ideas, not sounds, as an ostrich-feather is a symbol of truth, the other, of symbols (called *phonetic*), employed as syllables of a word, or as letters of the alphabet, with the sound, as a hawk represented the vowel *a*

☞ This name has also been given to the picture-writing of the ancient Mexicans, by which they depicted the various occurrences of life

2 Any character or figure which has, or is supposed to have, a hidden or mysterious significance

Hi'e ro glŷph'ic, } *a* [Gr *ἱερογλυφικός*, hiero-
Hi'e-ro-glŷph'ic al, } glyphic, *ἱερογλυφικόν* (sc *γραμμα*), an hieroglyphic character, *ἱερός*, sacred, and *γλυφειν*, to hollow out, carve, Lat *hieroglyphicus*, Fr *hieroglyphique*]

1 Emblematic, expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures, as, *hieroglyphic* writing, an *hieroglyphic* obelisk

Pages no better than blanks to common minds, to his, *hieroglyphical* of wisest secrets *Prof Wilson*

2 Obscure, enigmatical. "An *hieroglyphical* scrawl" *W Scott*

Hi'e-ro glŷph'ic al ly, *adv* In an hieroglyphic manner

Hi'e rŏg'ly-phĭst, or **Hi'e ro glŷph'ist,** *n* [Gr *ἱερογλύπτης*, an engraver of hieroglyphics] One versed in hieroglyphics *Gliddon.*

Hi'e-ro-grăm, *n.* [Fr *hiérogramme*, Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, and *γράμμα*, letter, writing, from *γραφειν*, to write] A species of sacred writing

Hi'e-ro gram măt'ic, *a* [Fr *hiérogrammatique*] Written in, or pertaining to, hierograms, expressive of sacred writing *Warburton*

Hi'e-ro-grăm'ma-tĭst, *n.* [Fr *hiérogrammatiste*, Gr *ἱερογραμματεύς*] A sacred writer, a writer of hierograms, also, one skilled in hieroglyphics

Hi'e-ro grăph'ic, } *a* [Gr. *ἱερογραφικός*, Lat.
Hi'e ro grăph'ic-al, } *hierographicus*, Fr. *hiérographique*] Pertaining to sacred writing

Hi'e-rŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr *ἱερογραφία*, from *ἱερός*, sacred, and *γράφειν*, to write; Fr. *hiérographie.*] Sacred writing [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Hi'e-rŏl'a-try, *n.* [Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, and *λατρεία*, worship, *λατρεύειν*, to serve, worship.] The worship of saints or sacred things. [*Rare.*] *Coleridge.*

Hi'e-ro-lŏg'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *hiérologique.*] Per-
Hi'e-ro-lŏg'ic-al, } taining to hierology. *Gliddon.*

Hi'e-rŏl'o-gist, *n* One versed in hierology.

Hi'e-rŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ἱερολογία*, from *ἱερός*, sacred, and *λόγος*, discourse; Fr *hiérologie.*] A discourse on sacred things, especially, the science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians, or a treatise on that science.

Hi'e-ro măn'cy, *n* [Gr *ἱερομαντία*, fr. *ἱερός*, sacred, and *μαντεία*, divination, Fr *hiéromantie*] Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice

Hi'e-ro măr'tyr, *n* A martyr who is also a priest.

Hi'e rom nē'mŏn, *n* [Gr *ἱερομνήμων*, from *ἱερός*, sacred, and *μνημων*, mindful, from *μνᾶσθαι*, to think on, remember, Fr *hiéromnemon*, *hiéromnème*] (*Gr. Antiq*) (*a*) The most honorable of the two classes of representatives which composed the Amphictyonic council His duties do not clearly appear, but the name implies some connection with the temple and religious matters (*b*) In some of the Grecian states, a priest, and also a magistrate

Hi-ĕr'o phănt, or **Hi'e-ro phănt** (Synop , § 180), *n* [Gr *ἱεροφαντης*, from *ἱερός*, sacred, and *φαίνειν*, to show, make known, Lat *hierophanta*, *hierophantes*, Fr *hiérophante*] A priest, one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

Hi'e ro phănt'ic, *a* [Gr *ἱεροφαντικός*.] Relating to hierophants

Hi'er-our'gy, *n* [Gr *ἱερουργία*, from *ἱερός*, sacred, and *ἔργον*, work] A sacred or holy work or worship [*Obs*] *Waterland.*

Hĭg'gle, *v i* [*imp & p p* HIGGLED, *p pr & vb n.* HIGGLING] [See HAGGLE and HAWK, to sell by outcry]

1 To carry provisions about and offer them for sale

2 To chaffer, to be tedious and parsimonious in making a bargain. "A person accustomed to *higgle* about taps" *Jeffrey*

Hĭg'gle dy-plg'gle-dy, *adv.* In confusion, topsy turvy [*Colloq*]

Hĭg'gler, *n* 1 One who carries about provisions for sale

2 One who is tedious and nice in bargaining

High (hī), *a* [*compar* HIGHER, *superl* HIGHEST] [A S *heah*, *heag*, *heh*, *hch*, O Sax *hoh*, O Frs *hag*, *hach*, Goth *hauhs*, Icel *hār*, *hārr*, *hā*, Sw *hog*, Dan *høi*, D *hoog*, O H Ger *hôh*, *hô*, N H Ger *hoch*]

1 Elevated above any starting point for measurement, as a line, or surface, lifted or raised up, exalted, lofty, sublime, as, a *high* mountain, tower, tree, the sun is *high*, and the like

2 Regarded as raised up or elevated, distinguished, remarkable, sometimes equivalent to *great*, used indefinitely, sometimes used in figurative senses, which are understood from the connection, as, (*a*) Elevated in character or attainments, whether moral or intellectual, distinguished, preeminent, honorable "The *highest* faculty of the soul" *Baxter* (*b*) Exalted in social standing or common estimation, that is, in rank, reputation, office, condition, and the like, dignified, lofty "He was a wight of *high* renown" *Shak* (*c*) Of noble birth, illustrious, as, a man of *high* family. (*d*) Of great strength, force, importance, and the like, strong, mighty, violent, powerful, sometimes, triumphant, victorious, majestic, &c , as, a *high* wind, *high* passions "The children of Israel went out with an *high* hand" *Ex* xiv 8 "Strong is thy hand, and *high* is thy right hand" *Ps* lxxxix 13 "Can heavenly minds such *high* resentment show?" *Dryden* (*e*) Very abstruse, difficult to comprehend, profound "They meet to hear and answer such *high* things" *Shak* (*f*) Of great costliness or price, dear, precious, greatly prized "If they must be good at so *high* a rate, they know they may be safe at a cheaper" *South* (*g*) Arrogant, lofty, boastful, proud, ostentatious, —used in a bad sense "An *high* look and a proud heart is sin" *Prov.* xxi 4. "His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot" *Clarendon*

3 Possessing some characteristic quality in a marked degree, as, *high* (i e , intense) heat, *high* (i e , full or complete) noon, *high* (i e , rich) seasoning, *high* (i e , complete) pleasure, *high* (i e, deep or vivid) color, and the like.

High time it is this war now ended were. *Spenser*

Solomon lived at ease, and full
Of honor, wealth, *high* fare *Milton*

High sauces and spices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

4 Prominent, eminent, —used in various technical senses, as, (*a*) (*Fine Arts.*) Wrought so as to be prominent from the surface, as, *high relief*, or *alto-rilievo*, also, in an elevated style, which disarms criticism by its intrinsic excellence. *Fairholt* (*b*) (*Law & Politics*) Relating to, or derived from, the sovereignty or a state, as, *high* treason, that is, treason committed against the king or sovereign (*c.*) (*Chron.*) Remote in time or antiquity, as, a *high* antiquity. (*d.*) (*Cookery*) Strong scented, as tending toward putrefaction; as, venison

or game should never be cooked before it is *high* (*a.*) (*Geog.*) Remote from the equator, north or south; as, *high* latitudes (*f.*) (*Mus.*) Acute or sharp; opposed to *grave* or *low*; as, a *high* note.

High admiral, the chief admiral. — *High altar*, the principal altar in a church *Oxf. Gloss* — *High and dry*, out of water, in a dry place, out of reach of the current or waves *Totten.* — *High bailiff*, the chief bailiff — *High church* and *low church*, two ecclesiastical parties or sects, which became distinct after the Revolution of 1688 The high church were supposed to favor the Papists, or at least to support the high claims to prerogative which were maintained by the Stuarts The low church entertained more moderate notions, manifested great enmity to Popery, and were inclined to circumscribe the royal prerogatives This distinction is now less marked, but not wholly obliterated [*Eng.*] — *High constable* (*Law*), a police officer in some cities *Bouvier* — *High commission court*, a court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England erected and united to the regal power by Queen Elizabeth, which, from the abuse of its powers, was afterward abolished *Burrill* — *High day* (*Script.*), a holy or festive day *John* xix 31 — *High Dutch*, or *High German*, the German language, as spoken in the elevated southern part of Germany, in distinction from *Low Dutch*, or *Low German*, the same language as spoken in the northern or flat parts of the country, the cultivated German, or language spoken by the educated classes, as opposed to the vulgar dialects spoken by the lower orders — *High jinks*, an old Scottish pastime played in different ways Commonly a person was selected by lot to sustain some fictitious character, or to repeat verses in a particular order, and if he departed from the character assigned, or failed in repeating the verses, he incurred certain forfeits *W Scott* — *High life*, life among the aristocracy or the rich — *High living*, a feeding upon rich and costly food — *High mass* (*Rom Cath Church*), that mass which is performed by a choir in a specially formal and solemn manner, — distinguished from *low mass* in which the prayers are rehearsed without singing — *High noon*, the time when the sun is in the meridian — *High operation* (*Surg.*), extraction of the stone by cutting into the upper part of the bladder — *High place* (*Script.*), an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered — *High-priest* a chief priest *Scripture* — *High school* See SCHOOL — *High seas*, the waters of the ocean without the boundary of any county, also, the unenclosed waters of the ocean, which are without the limits of low water mark *Kent* — *High steam*, steam having a high pressure, or a pressure greater than about fifty pounds on the square inch — *High steward*, the chief steward — *High tide*, the greatest flow of the tide, high water — *High time*, quite time, full time for the occasion, or the time when any thing is to be done — *High treason*, treason against the state, being the highest civil offense See TREASON *Hallam* — *High water*, the utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide, also the time of such elevation — *High-water mark*, that line of the sea-shore to which the waters ordinarily reach at high water, the margin of the ordinary flow of the tide, unaffected by extraordinary causes — *High wine*, distilled wine, brandy, also, pure or undiluted alcohol

Syn. — Tall, lofty, elevated, noble, exalted, supercilious, proud, ostentatious, violent, tumultuous, full, dear See TALL

High (hī), *adv* In a high manner, to a great altitude, eminently, profoundly, powerfully "He reasoned *high*"
Milton
Heaven and earth
Shall *high* extol thy praises *Milton*

☞ *High* is extensively used in the formation of compound words, the most of which are of very obvious signification, as, *high-arched*, *high-aspiring*, *high-battled*, *high-bearing*, *high boasting high browed*, *high-crested*, *high-crowned*, *high-curling*, *high-designing*, *high-engendered*, *high-feeding*, *high-flaming high-flavored*, *high-gazing*, *high-heaped*, *high placed*, *high-priced*, *high-reared*, *high repented*, *high-resolved*, *high-rigged*, *high-roofed*, *high-seated*, *high-shouldered*, *high-soaring*, *high-swelled*, *high-swoln*, *high-towered*, *high-towering*, *high-voiced*, and the like

High (hī), *n* An elevated place, superior region, as, on *high*, from on *high*
On high (*a.*) Aloud [*Obs.*] *Spenser* (*b.*) Aloft

High (hī), *v. t* To hie. [*Obs.*]
Men must *high* them apace, and make haste *Holland*

High (hī), *v. i* To rise, as, the sun *higheth* apace [*Obs.*] *Holland*

High'-ā̆imed, *a* Having grand or lofty designs. "*High-aimed* hopes" *Crashaw.*

High'-blĕst, *a* Supremely happy *Milton*

High'-blōwn, *a* Swelled much with wind, inflated, as with pride or conceit *Shak*

High'-bŏrn, *a* Being of noble birth or extraction

High-bound', *v. i* To bound or spring aloft

High'-brĕd, *a* Bred in high life *Byron*

High'-bŭilt (hī'bĭlt), *a* 1 Of lofty structure
2. Covered with a lofty edifice
The *high-built* elephant his castle rears *Creech*

High'-chŭrch, *a.* Inclined to magnify a particular form of church government or ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies, — more usually applied to such as attach the highest importance to the episcopal office and the apostolic succession

High'-chŭrch'ism, *n.* The principles of the high-church party.

High'-chŭrch'man, *n.* One who holds high-church principles.

High'-clĭmb'ing (hī'klīm'ing), *a.*
1. Climbing to a great height
2. Difficult to be ascended. *Milton*

High'-cŏl'ored (hī'kŭl'lurd), *a*
1. Having a strong, deep, or glaring color.
2. Vivid; strong or forcible in representation, as, a *high-colored* description.

High'-em-bōwed', *a.* Having lofty arches. "The *high embowed* roof" *Milton*

High'-fĕd, *a* Pampered, fed luxuriously *Milton*

High'-fĭn'ished (-fĭn'isht), *a* Finished completely, or with great care

High'-flī'er, *n* One who is extravagant in pretensions or manners *Swift*

High'-flōwn (hī'flōn), *a* 1 Elevated, swelled, proud "*High flown* hopes" *Denham*
2 Turgid, swelled, extravagant "A *high flown* hyperbole" *L'Estrange*

High'-flŭshed (hī'flŭsht), *a* Elated *Young*

High'-flў'ing, *a* Extravagant in claims, opinions, or expectations "*High flying*, arbitrary kings" *Dryden*

High'gāte Rĕs'in (*Geol.*) A fossil gum resin found in the tertiary clay at Highgate, England

High'-gō, *n* A spree, a merry frolic [*Colloq and low.*]

High'-gō'ing, *a* Moving high, rolling in high waves "The *high going* sea" *Massinger*

High'-grōwn, *a* Considerably grown

High'-hănd'ed, *a* Overbearing, oppressive, violent, arbitrary

High'-heärt'ed, *a* Full of courage *Beau & Fl*

High'-hee'led, *a* Having high heels, as, a *high-heeled* shoe

High'-hŭng, *a* Hung aloft, elevated *Dryden*

High'land, *n* Elevated land, a mountainous region

High'land er, *n* An inhabitant of highlands, especially of the *Highlands* of Scotland

High'land ish, *a* Characterized by high or mountainous land *Drummond*

High-lĭft', *v. t* To lift or raise aloft *Cowper*

High'-lĭved, *a* Pertaining to high life *Goldsmith*

High'-lōne, *a* Entirely alone [*Obs.*] *Marston*

High'-lōw, *n* An ankle boot, laced, sometimes, a rant name given to the wearer *Thackeray*

High'ly (hī'lў), *adv* In a high manner, or to a high degree

High'men, *n pl* Loaded dice contrived so as invariably to turn up high numbers *Harrington*

High'-mĕt'tled, *a* Having high spirit, ardent, full of fire, as, a *high mettled* steed

High'-mĭnd'ed, *a* 1 Proud, arrogant
Be not *high-minded*, but fear *Rom* xi 20
2 Having, or characterized by, honorable pride, or pertaining to, elevated principles and feelings, magnanimous — opposed to *mean* "An open, *high minded*, manly recognition of those truths" *A Norton*

High'-mĭnd'ed-ness, *n* State of being high minded

High'mōst, *a* Highest [*Obs.*] *Shak*

High'ness (hī'nes), *n* 1 The state of being high, in all its various senses
2 A title of honor given to princes or other men of rank

High'-prĕss'ūre (hī'prĕsh'ŷr), *a* (*Steam eng.*) Having or involving a pressure exceeding that of the atmosphere, or, in a more restricted sense, exceeding about fifty pounds on the square inch, — said of steam and steam engines

High-pressure steam-engine an engine in which high steam is used, it may be either condensing or non condensing by some the term is used only of the latter See STEAM-ENGINE

High'-prīest'ship, *n* Office of a high priest

High'-prĭn'ci pled, *a* 1 Possessed of noble or honorable principles
2 Extravagant in notions of politics *Swift*

High'-prōof, *a* Highly rectified, very strongly alcoholic, as, *high proof* spirits

High'-rāised, *a* 1 Elevated, raised aloft
2 Raised or elated with great expectations or conceptions *Milton*

High'-rēach'ing, *a* 1 Reaching to a great height
2 Reaching upward *Milton*
3 Ambitious, aspiring *Shak*

High'-rĕd, *a* Having a strong red color, deeply red *Boyle*

High'-rōad, *n* A highway, a much frequented or traveled road

High'-rōpes, *n pl* Excitement, intense passion, as a person is said to be on his *high ropes* when he is greatly elevated or excited, especially by passion [*Low.*] *Glow*

High'-sēa'soned (-se'zŭnd), *a* Enriched with spices or other seasoning

High'-sĭght ed (hī'sīt'ed), *a.* Always looking upward *Shal*

High'-sōuled, *a* Having a high spirit *Everett*

High'-sound'ing, *a* Pompous, noisy, ostentatious, as, *high-sounding* words or titles

High'-spĭr'it ed, *a* 1 Full of spirit or natural fire, easily irritated, irascible
2 Full of spirit, bold, daring

High'-stŏm'ached (-stŭm'akt), *a.* Having a lofty spirit, proud, obstinate *Shak*

High'-strŭng, *a* Strung to a full tone, or high pitch, hence, spirited or obstinate, as, a *high strung* horse

High'-swĕll'ing, *a* Swelling greatly; inflated; boastful

Hight (hīt), *n.* The same as HEIGHT.

Hight (hīt), *v. t & i.* [*imp & p. p.* HIGHT, and HOT, HOTE, HOTEN] [A-S *hātan*, to call, name, be called, to command, promise, Ger *heizen.* See BEHIGHT] To be called or named, to command, to commit or intrust, to promise [*Obs.*] "As he that caret I *hote*" [i. e, named or mentioned]. *Spenser.*
What better dowre can to a dame be *hight* [i e, given or committed] *Spenser*
The sad steele seized not where it was *hight* [i. e, commanded or directed] *Spenser*
No man would *hight* [i e, promise] them life and recovery. *Holland.*
Ismen I *hight* [i e, am called] . an enchanter great. *Fairfax.*
Childe Harold was he *hight* [i e, called]. *Byron.*

High'-tā'per, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Verbascum* (*V. thapsus*), the common mullein, — called also *shepherd's-club*

High'-tāst'ed, *a* Having a strong relish, piquant; gustful *Denham.*

High't'en er, *n* One who, or that which, heightens

Highth (hīth, *or* hĭth), *n* The same as HIGHT. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

High'-tōned, *a* High in tone or sound, hence, nobly elevated, as, a *high toned* character "*High-toned* mind" *W Scott*

High'-tōp, *n* 1 The summit of a ship *Shak.*
2 A kind of apple

High'-vĭced (-vist), *a* Enormously wicked *Shak*

High'-wrought (-rawt), *a* 1 Wrought with exquisite art or skill, accurately finished *Pope.*
2 Inflamed to a high degree, as, *high-wrought* passion

High'wāy, *n* A public road, a way open to all passengers

Syn — Way, road, path, course

High'wāy man, *n*, *pl* HIGHWAYMEN One who robs on the public road, a highway robber

Hi'lar, *a* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the hilum of a seed.

Hil'a rāte, *v. t* [Lat *hilarare*, *hilaratum*, from *hilaris*, merry, Gr ἱλαρός] To make as EXHILARATE [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Hĭ lā'ri oŭs, or **Hĭ lā'ri oŭs**, *a* [O Fr *hilarieux*, Lat *hilaris*, *hilarius*, Gr ἱλαρός, It *ilare*] Mirthful, merry

Hĭ lăr'i ty, or **Hĭ lăr'i ty** (Synop., § 130), *n* [Lat *hilaritas*, Fr *hilarité*, It *ilarità* See *supra*] A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits, mirth, merriment, gayety

☞ *Hilarity* differs from *joy* the latter excited by good news or prosperity is an affection of the mind, the former by social pleasure, drinking, &c, which rouse the animal spirits

Syn — Glee, cheerfulness, mirth, merriment, gayety, joyousness, exhilaration jovility jollity.

Hil'a-ry Tĕrm One of the four terms of the courts of common law in England, beginning on the eleventh of January and ending on the thirty first of the same month, in each year *Wharton.*

Hild'ing, *n* [A S *hyldan*, to incline, bend, O H Ger *haldan*, *halden*, Dan *holde*, Sw *hålla*, Icel *halla* or corrupted for *handling*, diminutive of *hind* Cf Prov Eng *hilderling*, *hinderling* See HINDERLING] A mean, sorry, paltry man or woman, a dastard [*Obs.*]

Hild'ing, *a* Wanting spirit, cowardly [*Obs and rare.*] "Such a *hilding* foe" *Shak*

Hille, *n* (*Bot.*) The same as HILUM, q v

Hil'ling, *n* See HELLING

Hill, *n* [A S *hill*, *hull*, *hul*, O D *hille*, *hil*, L Ger *hull*, *grashull*, O Eng *hul*, *hil*, allied to Lat *collis* Cf Ger *hugel*, M H Ger *hurel*, D *heuvel*, O D *hovel*, Icel *hôll*]
1 A natural elevation of land, or a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land, an eminence less than a mountain
2 The earth raised about the root of a plant or cluster of plants [*U S.*]
3 A single cluster or group of plants growing close together, and having the earth heaped up about them, as, a *hill* of maize or potatoes [*U S.*]

Hill, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* HILLED, *p. pr & vb n* HILLING]
1 To surround with earth, as, to *hill* corn
Squanto showed them how to plant and *hill* it *Palfrey*
2 To cover [*Obs.*] See HELE

Hill'i ness, *n* The state of being hilly

Hill'ing, *n* 1 The act of raising the earth around plants
2 A covering [*Obs.*]

Hill'ock, *n* A small hill

Hill'-side, *n* The side or declivity of a hill.

Hill'-tōp, *n* The top of a hill

Hill'y, *a* Abounding with hills as, a *hilly* country.

Hilt, *n* [A S *hilt*, *hilte*, *helt*, *hielt*, Icel *hialt*, **hilt**, *hialti*, sword, O H Ger *helza*, Prov Ger. *hilze*, not from A S *healdan*, to hold] The handle of any thing, especially of a cutting instrument, as a knife or sword

Hilt'ed, *a* Having a hilt

Hĭl'lum, *n* [Lat, a little thing, trifle, according to Festus, "*Hilum* putant esse quod grano fabæ adhæ-

ret") (*Bot*) The eye of a bean or other seed, the mark or scar of the point of attachment of an ovule or seed to its base [Written also *hile*] *Martyn.*

Hilum

Him, *pron* [A-S acc and dat *him, heom,* acc *hine*] The objective case of *he,* — anciently *em* or *im* See HE

Him that is weak in the faith receive *Rom* xiv 1

☞ *Him* and *his* were formerly used for nouns of the neuter gender, but the practice is obsolete

Him'a lay'an, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or relating to, the Himalaya, a range of lofty mountains north of India

Him-sĕlf', *pron* 1 An emphasized form of the third person masculine pronoun, — used as a subject with *he*, as, he *himself* will bear the blame, — used alone in the predicate, either in the nominative or objective cases, as, it is *himself*, he washed *himself*

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one
Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done *Denham.*
But he *himself* returned from the quarries *Judges* iii 19
David hid *himself* in the field 1 *Sam* xx 24

2 Having the command of himself, in his true character, of his natural temper and disposition, after or in opposition to wandering of mind, irregularity, or devious conduct, from derangement, passion, or extraneous influence, as, the man has come to *himself*, after delirious or extravagant behavior, let the man alone — let him act *himself*

By himself alone, unaccompanied, sequestered, as he sits or studies *by himself*

Him yăr'ie, } *a* Pertaining to Himyar, an an-
Him'ya-rit'ic, } cient king of Yemen, in Arabia, or to his descendants, or people, as, the *Himyaritic* language *S Davidson*

Hin, *n* [Heb *hin*] A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing about six quarts English measure

Hind, *n* [A S *hind, hinde*, Icel, Sw, & Dan *hind*, D *hinde*, M H Ger *hinde, hinte*, O H Ger *hindî, hintî*, N H Ger *hinde, hindin*] The female of the red deer or stag

Hind, *n* [O Eng & Scot *hyne, hine*, A S *hine, hina*, with *d* suffixed, A S *hina man*, a farmer]

1 A domestic, a servant [*Obs*] *Shak*

2 A peasant, a rustic, a countryman a swain, a boor, or a husbandman's servant [*Ing*]

This *hind* that homeward driving the slow steer,
Tells how man's daily work goes forward here *Trench*

Hind, *a* [*compar* HINDER, *superl* HINDMOST, or HINDERMOST] [A S *hind, hindan*, after, back, from *hina, heonu, hin*, thither, hence M H Ger *hinden*, N H Ger *hinten*, O H Ger *hintana*, Goth *hindana*, adv D & M H Ger *hinder*, N H Ger *hinter* O H Ger *hintaro*, a] Placed in the rear, and not in front pertaining to the part which follows, in opposition to the fore part, as, the *hind* legs of a quadruped, the *hind* toes, the *hind* shoes of a horse, the *hind* part of an animal

Hind'bĕr-ry, *n* [Eng *hind*, the female of the stag, because hinds or stags like to eat them, O H Ger *hintperi*, M H Ger *hintber*, O Ger *hindbere*, N H Ger *himbeere*] The raspberry [*Prov Eng*]

Hind'er, *a* [*compar of hind* See HIND] Of, or belonging to that part which is in the rear, or which follows, in the rear following, as, the *hinder* part of a wagon, the *hinder* part of a ship, or the stern

Hin'der, *v t* [*imp & p p* HINDERED, *p pr & vb n* HINDERING] [A S *hindrian*, from *hinder*, back, after, Goth *hindar*, M H Ger *hinder*, O H Ger *hintar*, N H Ger *hinter* M & N H Ger *hindern*, O H Ger *hintaran, hintaron*, D *hinderen*, Icel & Sw *hindra*, Dan *hindre*]

1 To prevent from moving forward, to bring to a full stop, to prevent from starting, to obstruct, to interrupt, to stop

Ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye *hindered* *Luke* xi 52

2 To check or retard in progress or motion, to prevent, as, cold weather *hinders* the growth of plants, or *hinders* them from coming to maturity in due season, a prudent man will let no obstacle *hinder* daily improvement

3 To prevent or embarrass, to debar, to shut out

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke*

Syn. — To stop interrupt counteract, thwart, oppose, obstruct, debar, arrest, embarrass, check, retard, impede, delay

Hin'der, *v t* To interpose or cause obstacles or impediments

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander may be written *Dryden*

Hin'der ance, *n* [Written also *hindrance*]

1 The act of impeding or restraining motion

2 That which stops progression or advance, obstruction

He must remove all these *hinderances* out of the way *Atterbury*

Syn — Impediment, obstacle, difficulty, restraint See IMPEDIMENT

Hin'der er, *n* One who, or that which, hinders

Hind'er ling, *n* [A-S *hinderling*, one who comes behind his ancestors, from A-S *hinder, hindan, hind*, back, after See HIND, *a*, and cf HILDING] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal [*Obs*] *Callander*

Hind'er-mŏst, } *a* [A-S. *hinduma, hindema*, Goth
Hind'mŏst, } *hindumists*, O H Ger *hintarôst* See HIND, *a*] The superlative of *hind.* See HIND

Hind'ley's Screw (-skrŭ) A screw cut on a solid whose sides are arcs of the pitch circle of a wheel into the teeth of which the screw is intended to work It is named from the person who first used the form

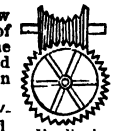
Hindley's screw

Hin'dōō } (Synop, § 130), *n*, *pl* HIN-
Hin'dŭ } DOOS, or HIN'DUS [Hind *Hindî, Hindawî, Hindwî, Hindûsthânî*, an Indian, from *Hind, Hindûstân, Hindûsthan*, India] A native inhabitant of Hindostan

Hin'dōō-ĭzm, } *n* The doctrines and rites of the
Hin'dŭ-ĭzm, } Hindoos, the system of religious principles among the Hindoos

Hin'dōō-stăn'ee } (112), *a* Of, or pertaining to,
Hin'dŭ stăn'ī } the Hindoos or their language
Hin'dōō-stăn'ee, } *n* The language of the Hin-
Hin'dŭ stăn'ī, } doos

Hin'drance, *n* See HINDERANCE

Hinge (hĭnj), *n* [Prov Eng *hingin*, O D *hanghe, hinghene, henghe, henghene, ghehenghe, henghsel, hanghsel, hanghi*, O H Ger *ango*, M H Ger *ange*, N H Ger *angel*, Prov Eng *hingle*, a small hinge, connected with *hang*, v, Prov Eng *hing*, because the door *hangs* upon it]

1 The hook or joint on which a door, gate, or lid, &c, turns

The gate self opened wide,
On golden *hinges* turning *Milton*

2 That on which any thing depends or turns, a governing principle, rule, or point, as, this argument was the *hinge* on which the question turned

3 One of the cardinal points, east, west, north, or south [*Lare*]

Nor slept the winds but rushed abroad
From the four *hinges* of the world *Milton*

To be off the hinges (*Fig*), to be in a state of disorder or irregularity *Tillotson*

Hinge, *v t* [*imp & p p* HINGED, *p pr & vb n* HINGING]

1 To furnish with hinges

2 To bend like a hinge [*Obs*] "*Hinge* thy knee" *Shak*

Hinge, *v i* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge to depend chiefly for a result or decision, — usually with *on* or *upon*

Our persuasions of this fact must not be made to *hinge* on the native or independent force of the adjective then employed *I Taylor*

Hinged (hĭnjd), *a* Furnished with hinges

Hinge'-joint', *n* (*Anat*) A joint in which the bones move upon each other like hinges, as in the elbow, knee, &c *Paley*

Hin'ni āte, } *v i* [Lat *hinnire*, Fr *hennir*, O Fr
Hin'ny, } *henir, hanir*] To neigh *B Jonson*

Hin'ny, *n* [Lat *hinnus*, Gr ἴννος, ἰννός, ὑννός, ὑινος, mule]

1 The produce of a stallion and a she ass, a mule *Booth*

2 A term of endearment, — corrupted from *honey* *Halliwell*

Hint, *v t* [*imp & p p* HINTED, *p pr & vb n* HINTING] [A S *hentan*, to pursue, take, seize, O Eng *hente*, to seize, *hint*, seized, took, a cause or subject, *hent*, hold, opportunity See HIND, HINT] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion, to allude to, to suggest in an indirect manner "Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike" *Pope*

Syn. — To suggest intimate, insinuate, imply

Hint, *v i* To make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion

To hint at to allude to

Syn — To allude, refer glance, touch

Hint, *n* 1 A distant allusion, slight mention, intimation, insinuation a word or two intended to give notice, or remind one of something, without a full declaration or explanation, a suggestion "Up on this *hint* I spake" *Shak*

2 Occasion [*Obs and rare*]

Our *hint* of woe
Is common, every day some sailor's wife,
The master of some merchant and some merchant
Have just our theme of woe *Shak*

Syn. — Suggestion, allusion See SUGGESTION

Hint'ing ly, *adv* In a hinting manner, suggestingly, insinuatingly

Hip, *n* [A-S *hupe, hype, huppe, hyp, hip, hypp*, D *heupe*, Goth *hups*, O & M H Ger *huf*, N H Ger *hufte*, Dan *hofte*, Sw *höft*]

1 The projecting part of the trunk of an animal formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip joint, with the flesh covering them, the haunch

2 (*Arch*) The external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides or skirts of a roof, which have their wall plates running in different directions *Oxf Gloss*

To have on the hip to have the advantage of [*Colloq and obs*] — *To smite hip and thigh*, to overthrow completely, to defeat utterly *Judg* xv 8

Hip, *v t* [*imp & p p* HIPPED (hĭpt), *p pr & vb n* HIPPING] To sprain or dislocate the hip

Hip, *n* [Written also *hop* and *hep*] [A-S *heap, heop, heope, hiop, hiope*, O. Eng. *hepe.*] The fruit of the dog-rose

Hip, *interj* Used in calling, or to excite attention as, *hip, hip*, hurra!

Hip, Hipped, Hip'pish See HYP

Hip'halt, *a* Lame; limping, halt. [*Obs*] *Gower.*

Hip'-hăp, *n* The same as HAP, formed by reduplication See HAP

Hip'-knŏb (nob), *n* (*Arch*) An ornament, as a finial or pinnacle, placed upon a roof, either upon the hips or at the point of a gable

Hip knob

Hip'-mōld'ing, } *n* (*Arch*) A molding on
Hip'-mōuld'ing, } the rafter or beam which forms the hip of a roof.

Hip'pă, } *n* (*Zool*) One of the
Hip'pe, } *Hippidæ*, a family of crustaceans They appear to be specially formed for burrowing in the sand, and present extraordinary forms

Hippa.

Hipped'-rōōf (hĭpt'rōōf), *n* (*Arch*) A roof built with a hip, or hips See HIP [Written also *hip-roof*]

Hip'po-bŏs'ca, *n* [Gr ἵππος, horse, and βοσκειν, to feed] (*Intom*) A genus of insects including the horse fly

Hip'po căm'pus, *n* [Lat *hippocampus*, Gr ἱππόκαμπος, ἱππόκαμπη, from ἵππος, horse, and κάμπτειν, to bend] The sea horse *Browne*

Hip'po-căm'pus, *n* [See *supra*]

1 (*Myth*) A fabulous monster, with the head and fore quarters of a horse attached to the tail of a dolphin or other fish It is seen in Pompeian paintings, attached to the marine chariot of Neptune *Fairholt*

Hippocampus

2 (*Ichth*) A species of fish having a head and neck much like those of a horse, and a long prehensile tail It swims in an erect position, and is often called *sea horse* It is the *Hippocampus brevirostris* *Eng Cyc*

Hip'po cĕn'tăur, *n* [Lat *hippocentaurus*, Gr ἱππόκενταυρος, from ἵππος, horse, and κένταυρος, centaur, q v] (*Myth*) A fabulous monster, half man and half horse, the same as CENTAUR See CENTAUR

☞ The *Hippocentaurs* were fabled to be a people of Thessaly, having the upper part of their bodies in the form of a man and the lower part in that of a horse — an idea derived perhaps from their having been the first, or among the first, to ride upon horseback

Hip'po crās, *n* [Fr *hippocras, hypocras*, N Lat *vinum hippocraticum*, i e, wine of Hippocrates, — so called by the apothecaries because it is supposed to be made according to the prescription of Hippocrates, but it may also have been formed from Gr ὑπο, under in composition, especially of the mixing of one thing with another, and κρασις, a mixing, from κεραννυναι, to mix] (*Med*) A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredient, used as a cordial

Hip pŏc'ra tĭc'-sleeve, *n* A kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used as a strainer for sirups and decoctions

Hip'po crăt'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to Hippocrates, a celebrated physician of antiquity, or to his doctrine

Hippocratic face, the change produced in the countenance by death, or long sickness, excessive evacuations, excessive hunger, and the like The nose is pinched, the eyes are sunk the temples hollow, the ears cold and retracted the skin of the forehead tense and dry the complexion livid the lips pendent, relaxed, and cold, — so called, as having been described by Hippocrates *Dunglison*

Hip pŏc'ra tism, *n* [Fr *hippocratisme*] The philosophy or system of Hippocrates in relation to medicine *Chambers.*

Hip'po crĕp'i an, *n* [See *infra*] One of a family of animals, ranked by some with the molluska, and by others with the zoophytes, — one extremity having a horse-shoe form *Milne Edwards.*

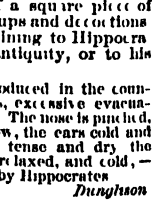
Hippocrepian

Hip'po crĕp'i form, *a* [Gr ἵππος, horse, κρηπις, boot, shoe, and Lat *forma*, form] Shaped like a horse-shoe *Gray*

Hip'po dāme, *n* [Corrupted from *hippopotamus*, q v] A sea horse [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

δρομος, from *ἵππος*, horse, and *δρόμος*, course, from *δραμεῖν*, *τρέχειν*, to run, Lat *hippodromos*, Fr *hippodrome*] A circus, or place in which horse-races and chariot races are performed

Hip'po-grif, *n* [Fr *hippogriffe*, Sp *hipogrifo*, It *ippogrifo*, from Gr *ἵππος*, horse, and *γρυψ*, grif fin, Fr *griffon*] (*Myth*) A fabulous animal or monster, half horse and half griffin, a winged horse *Milton*

Hip'po-nȳx, *n* [Gr *ἵππος*, horse, and *ὄνυξ*, claw] (*Zoöl*) A genus of mollusks having patelliform shells, upon the inner surface of which is a de pression in the form of a horse shoe

Hip'po pa thŏl'o-ġy, *n* [Gr *ἵππος*, horse, and Eng *pathology*, q v , Fr *hippopathologie*] The science of veterinary medicine, the pathology of the horse

Hip pŏph'a-gous, *a* [Gr, *ἵππος*, horse, and *φα γεῖν*, to eat, Fr *hippophage*] Feeding on horses,—said of certain tribes or races, as the Tartars

Hip pŏph'a ġy, *n* [Fr *hippophagie*] The act or practice of feeding on horses

Hip'po pŏt'a-mŭs, *n* , Eng *pl* HIP'PO PŎT'A MŬS ES, Lat *pl* *HIPPO PŎT'A MI* [Lat *hippopotamus*, Gr *ἱπποποταμος*, from *ἵππος*, horse, and *ποταμος*, river, Fr *hippopotame*] (*Zool*) A pachydermatous mammal allied to the hog, having a thick and square head, a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs terminated by four toes, a short tail, two ventral dugs, skin without hair, except at the extremity of the tail It inhabits nearly the whole of Africa, and has been found of the length of seventeen feet It delights in the water but feeds on herbage on land There are several species

Hippopotamus (*H amphibius*)

Hip pū'rĭc, *a* [Fr *hippurique*, from Gr *ἱππος*, horse, and *οὖρον*, urine] Obtained from the urine of horses, &c , as, *hippuric* acid, an acid allied to benzoic acid

Hip pū'rĭs, *n* [Gr *ἵππος*, horse, and *ουρα*, tail] (*Zoöl*) A genus of perennial aquatic plants —so called from the resemblance of the stem to the tail of a horse, mare's tail

Hip'pu rīte, *n* [Fr *hippurite*, from Gr *ἱππουρος*, decked with a horse tail, from *ἱππος*, horse and *ουρα*, tail] (*Paleon*) A fossil bivalve mollusk having a conical, deep under valve, with a flattish upper valve or lid It forms the genus *Hippurites*, and is found in the lower chalk *Woodward*

Hip'pus, *n* [Lat , from Gr *ἵππος*, horse] (*Med*) (*a*) A disease of the eyes, in which, from birth, the eye perpetually twinkle (*b*) A tremulous condition of the iris, which occasions repeated alternations of contraction and dilatation of the pupil *Dunglison*

Hip'-rāft'er, *n* The piece of timber in the angle of a roof formed with a hip

Hip-roof

Hip'-rōof, *n* A roof having sloping ends and sloping sides, a hipped roof See HIP, *n* , 2

Hip'shŏt, *a* [*hip* and *shot*] Having the hip dislocated, hence, having one hip lower than the other *Pl strange*

Hip'-tīle, *n* A tile made to cover the hip of a roof

Hip'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) The dog rose, *Rosa canina*

Hip'wort (-wŭrt), *n* A plant *Ainsworth*

Hir, *pron* [A S *hira*, *heora*, of them, their] The same as HER See HER [*Obs*

☞ *Hir*, or, as it was sometimes written, *hire* is the common form for *her* in the earlier English writers and is also often used for the plural *their*

Hir'çĭc, *a* [Fr *hircique* See *infra*] (*Chem*) Produced by the saponification of hircine, as, *hircic* acid *Dre*

Hir'çĭne, *n* [Fr *hircine*, from *hircin*, Lat *hircinus*, of a goat, from *hircus*, he goat, buck] (*Chem*) A liquid, fatty matter, obtained from mutton suet, and giving it a peculiar rank smell *Brande*

Hir'çĭne, *a* [Lat *hircinus*, from *hircus*, he goat] Goat like, of a strong, goatish smell *Booth*

Hire, *v t* [*imp & p p* HIRED, *p pr & vb n* HIRING] [A S *hyrian*, Dan *hyre*, Sw *hyra*, D *huren*, L Ger *hüren*, M H Ger *hüren*, N H Ger *heuern*, A S *hyr*, hire, wage, Dan *hyre*, Sw *hyra*, D *huur*, N H Ger *heuer*]

1 To procure from another person, and for temporary use, for a compensation or equivalent, as, to *hire* a farm for a year, to *hire* a horse for a day, to *hire* money at legal interest

2 To engage in service for a stipulated reward, to contract with for wages, as, to *hire* a servant for a year, to *hire* laborers by the day or month

3. To engage in immoral or illegal service for a reward, to bribe.

4. To grant the temporary use of, for compensation, to engage the service of, for a reward, to let, to lease, — usually with *out*, as, he has *hired* out his farm, — often used reflexively, as, to *hire* one's self out

They have *hired* out themselves for bread 1 *Sam* ii 5

Hire, *n* [See *supra*] 1 The price, reward, or compensation paid, or contracted to be given, for the temporary use of any thing

2 The reward or recompense paid for personal service, wages

The laborer is worthy of his *hire* *Luke* x 7

3 Reward for base or illegal service, a bribe

4 (*Law*) A bailment by which the use of a thing, or the services and labor of a person, are contracted for at a certain price or reward *Story*

Syn Wages, salary, stipend, allowance, pay

Hire'less, *a* Without hire

Hire'ling, *n* [A S *hyrling*, D *huurling*, Sw *hyrling*, N H Ger *heuerling* See *supra*] One who is hired, or who serves for wages, hence, a mercenary, a prostitute

Hire'ling, *a* Serving for wages venal, mercenary, employed for money or other compensation

A tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners *Dryden*

Hir'ren, *n* A strumpet [*Obs*]

☞ *Hiren* is a corruption of the name *Irene* and was probably first employed by G Peele, in his play entitled The Turkish Mahomet and Hiren the fair Greek It was not unfrequently used by subsequent dramatists especially in the phrase Have we not *hiren* here? which often appears and occurs twice in Shakespeare, having apparently acquired a proverbial significance

Hir'er, *n* One who hires, one who procures the use of any thing for a compensation one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service

Hir sūte', *a* [Lat *hirsutus*, from *hirsus* a variation of *hirtus*, hairy, shaggy, It *irsuto* and *irto*]

1 Rough with hair, set with bristles, hairy, shaggy

2 Rough and coarse, boorish [*Rare*]

He was cynical and *hirsute* in his behavior *Life of I Wood*

3 (*Bot*) Having stiffish or beard like hairs less harsh than *hispid* *Martyn*

Hir sūte'ness, *n* Hairiness *Burton*

Hir'ūn'do, *n* [Lat sw allow] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds including swallows, swifts, and martins

His (hĭz), *pron* [A S *his*, or *hys*, of him, his, gen m & neut of *he*, neut *hit*]

1 Belonging or pertaining to h'm, — used as a pronominal adjective or adjective pronoun, as, to tell John *his* papers are ready formerly used also for *its*, but this use is now obsolete

Desire *his* jewels, and another's house *Shak*
Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix *his* earth bound root *Milton*

☞ Also formerly used in connection with a noun simply as a sign of the possessive Thy young locks *his* blooming years *Pope*

2 Of him, the possessive of *he* as, the book is *his*

☞ Here the possessive form is considered by some grammarians as an adjective pronoun, the substantive being omitted

Of his — used as an equivalent for *of him* "Ye ministers *of his*, that do his pleasure" *Ps* ciii 21

His'ing er ite, *n* [So named by Berzelius from W *Hisinger* a Swedish mineralogist and chemist] (*Min*) A soft, black iron ore, nearly earthy consisting of silica and iron, with twenty per cent of water *Dana*

Hisk, *v t* [Prov Eng , to draw breath with difficulty, also to speak Cf Lat *hiscere*, to open gape, utter a sound speak] To breathe with difficulty [*Prov Eng*]

His păn'i çĭsm *n* A Spanish idiom a mode of speech or form of construction peculiar to the Spanish language "There are likewise numerous *Hispanicisms*" *Keightley*

His'pid, *a* [Lat *hispidus*, Fr *hispide* It *ispido*]

1 Rough with bristles or minute spines, bristly

2 (*Bot*) Having strong hairs or bristles beset with stiff bristles *Martyn*

His pĭd'ū lous, *a* [Diminutive of *hispid*] (*Bot*) Having short, stiff hairs *Gray*

Hiss, *v i* [*imp & p p* HISSED (hĭst) *p pr & vb n* HISSING] [A S *hyssan*, O D *hissen*, *hisschen*, N D *sissen*, Dan *hysse*, Sw *hyssa*]

1 To make a sound like that of the letter s, by driving the breath between the tongue and the teeth, especially in contempt or disapprobation

The merchants among the people shall *hiss* at thee *Ezek* xxvii 36

2 To make a like sound, as a goose or serpent does, or as water thrown on hot metal, or steam escaping through a narrow orifice

3 To glide with a whizzing noise, as an arrow

Shod with steel,
We *hissed* along the polished ice *Bloomfield*

Hiss, *v t* 1 To condemn by hissing, to explode

If the tag rag people did not clap him and *hiss* him, according as he pleased and displeased them *Shak*

2 To procure hisses or disgrace for

Malcolm What is the newest grief?
Rosse That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker *Shak*

Hiss, *n* 1 The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and teeth, as in pronouncing the letter *s*, especially as a sound of disapprobation or contempt

On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal, universal *hiss*, the sound
Of public scorn *Milton*

2 Any sound resembling that above described, as, (*a*) The noise made by a serpent "But *hiss* for *hiss* returned with forked tongue" *Milton*. (*b*) The note of a goose when irritated (*c*) The noise made by steam escaping through a narrow orifice, or by water falling on hot metal, and the like sounds

Hiss'ing, *n* 1 The noise made by one who hisses, a hiss

2 The occasion of contempt, the object of scorn and derision

I will make this city desolate and a *hissing* *Jer* xix 8

Hiss'ing ly, *adv* With a hissing sound

Hist, *inter j* [Dan *hys* Cf Whist] Hush, be silent — a word commanding silence *Milton*

His'ter *n* [Lat *histrio* an actor] (*Entom*) A genus of coleopterous insects — so called from their feigning death when alarmed

His'ti ŏl'o ġy, *n* [Gr *ἱστιον*, tissue, and *λόγος*, discourse] See HISTOLOGY

His'to ġe nĭt'ĭc, *a* [See *infra*] Forming tissue, tissue producing

His tŏġ'e ny, *n* [Gr *ἱστος*, web, tissue, and *γενεια*, to produce] The formation and development of organic tissues *Dunglison*

His tŏġ'ra phy, *n* [Gr *ἱστο* tissue, and *γραφειν*, to describe] A description of organic tissues

His'to lŏġ'ĭc al, *a* Pertaining to histology, or to the tissues of living species

His'to lŏġ'ĭc al ly, *adv* With reference to histological facts

His tŏl'o gĭst, *n* One versed in histology

His tŏl'o ġy *n* [Gr *ἱστος*, tissue, and *λόγος*, discourse] The science which treats of the minute structure of the tissues of plants animals, &c [Written also *histology* *Dunglison*

His tō'ri al, *a* [Lat *historialis* O Fr & Sp *historial*, It *istoriale*] Historical [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

His tō'ri an, *n* [Fr *historien*, Lat *historicus*, Sp *historico*, It *istorico*]

1 A writer or compiler of history, a chronicler, an annalist

2 One versed in history [*Obs*]

Great captains should be good *historians* *South*

His tŏr'ĭc, } *a* [Lat *historicus*, Gr *ἱστορικος*,
His tŏr'ĭc al, } Fr *historique*, Sp *historico*, It *istorico*]

1 Containing history or the relation of facts as, an *historical* poem the *historic* page *Pope*

2 Pertaining to history, as, *historic* care or fidelity

3 Contained or exhibited in history, deduced from history as *historical* evidence

4 Representing history as, an *historical* chart

Historical painting that branch of painting which represents the events of history with a scrupulous regard to time place and accessories and at the same time with a proper exercise of imaginative art — *Historical sense*, that meaning of a passage which is deduced from the circumstances of time place &c under which it was written — *The historic sense* the capacity vividly to conceive and represent the unity of a past era or age

His tŏr'ĭc al ly, *adv* In the manner of history, according to history, by way of narration

The Gospels declare *historically* something which our Lord Jesus Christ did spoke, or suffered *Hooker*

His tŏr'ĭ çīze, *v t* [*imp & p p* HISTORICIZED, *p pr & vb n* HISTORICIZING] To record or narrate [*Rare*]

His'to ried (hĭs'to rĭd), *a* Related or recorded in history storied

His tō'ri ĕr, *n* An historian [*Obs*]

His tō'ri fȳ, *v t* [Lat *historia*, history, and *facere* to make] To relate, to record or narrate in history [*Obs*] *Sidney*

His tō'ri ŏġ'ra pher, *n* [Lat *historiographus*, Gr *ἱστοριογραφος*, from *ἱστορια*, history and *γραφειν*, to write, Fr *historiographe*, Sp *historiografo*, It *istoriografo*] An historian a writer of history, especially, a professed historian an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state, as, the *historiographer* of his Britannic majesty

His tō'ri ŏġ'ra phy, *n* [Sp *historiografia* See *supra*] The art or employment of an historian or historiographer

His tō'ri ŏl'o ġy, *n* [Gr *ἱστορια* history, and *λόγος*, discourse] A discourse on history, or the knowledge of history [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

His'to ry, *n* [Lat *historia*, Gr *ἱστορια*, from *ἱστορειν*, to learn or know by inquiry, from *ἱστωρ*, knowing from *εἰδεναι*, to know, Sp & Pg *historia*, It *istoria* Fr *histoire*]

1 A written statement of what is known, an account of that which exists or has existed, a record, a description

2 An account of that which is known to have occurred, a record of the past, a narrative of events, a true story, in distinction from a *romance*, a statement of the progress of a nation or an institution, with philosophical inquiries respecting ef-

facts and causes, — in distinction from *annals*, which relate simply the facts and events of each year, in strict chronological order, without any observations of the annalist, and from *biography*, which is the record of an individual's life

For aught that I could ever read,
Could ever hear by tale or *history* *Shak.*
What *histories* of toil could I declare! *Pope.*

Natural history, a description and classification of objects in nature, as minerals plants, animals, &c , and the phenomena which they exhibit to the senses as distinguished from *natural philosophy*, or *natural science*, which explains or accounts for these phenomena

Syn. — Chronicle, annals, relation, narration — HISTORY, CHRONICLE ANNALS *History* is a methodical record of the important events which concern a community of men, usually so arranged as to show the connection of causes and effects A *chronicle* is a record of such events, when it conforms to the order of time as its distinctive feature *Annals* are a chronicle divided out into distinct years

Justly Cæsar scorns the poet's lays;
It is to *history* he trusts for praise *Pope*
No more yet of this;
For 'tis a *chronicle* of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfast. *Shak*

We are assured by many glorious examples in the *annals* of our religion *Rogers*

His'to ry, *v t* To narrate or record [*Obs*] *Shak*

His'to-ry-piēce, *n* A representation of any real event in painting, which exhibits the actors, their actions, and the attending events, to the eye, by figures drawn to the life

His'tri on, *n* [Lat *histrio*, Etruscan *hister*, Fr & Sp *histrion*, It *istrione*] A player [*R*] *Pope*

His'tri ŏn'ic, *n* A theatrical performer [*Rare*]

His'tri-ŏn'ic, } *a* [Lat *histrionicus*, Fr *his*
His'tri ŏn'ic al, } *trionique*, Sp *histrionico*, It *istrionico* See *supra*] Pertaining to a stage player, belonging to stage playing, befitting a theater, theatrical, pantomimic — sometimes in a bad sense "Tainted with false and *histrionic* feeling" *De Quincey*

His'tri-ŏn'ic al ly, *adv* In the manner of a stage-player, theatrically

His'tri-o-nism, *n* The acts or practice of a histrion or stage player *Southey*

His'tri-o-nize, *v t* To act, to represent on the stage, or theatrically [*Obs*] *Sir J Urquhart*

Hit, *v t* [*imp & p p* HIT *p pr & vb n* HITTING] [Dan *hitte*, Sw & Icel *hitta*, to hit, find, A S *hettan*, *hetan*, to pursue, drive, Ger *het en*, to set on, O H Ger *hezan*, originally to make to hate, from *hazen*, Goth *hatan*, A S *hatian* See HATE]

1 To reach with a stroke or blow, especially, to reach or touch an object aimed at, as a mark, to strike or touch, usually with force

I think you have *hit* the mark *Shak*

2 To reach or attain exactly, to meet according to the exigency or occasion, to effect successfully, to attain to, to accord with, to be conformable to, to suit

Melancholy,
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To *hit* the sense of human sight *Milton*

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavors to *hit* the notes right *Locke*

There you *hit* him that argument never fails with him *Dryden*

3 (*Backgammon*) To take up, or replace by a man belonging to the opposing player, — said of a single man standing alone upon a point

To hit off to describe with hits or characteristic strokes *Temple* — *To hit out*, to perform by good luck [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Hit, *v i* 1 To meet or come in contact, to strike, to clash, — followed by *against* or *on*

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another? *Locke*

Corpuscles meeting with or *hitting* on those bodies become conjoined with them *Woodward*

2 To meet or reach what was aimed at to succeed in an attempt, — often with implied chance, or luck.

And oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest and despair most fits *Shak*
And millions miss for one that *hits* *Swift*

To hit on or *upon* to light upon, to come to by chance "None of them *hit upon* the art *Addison*

Hit, *n* 1 A striking against, the collision of one body against another, the stroke or blow that touches any thing, — often with implied luck or chance

So he the famed Cilician fencer praised,
And, at each *hit*, with wonder seems amazed *Dryden*
What late he called a blessing now was wit,
And God's good providence, a lucky *hit* *Pope*

2 A peculiarly apt expression or turn of thought, a phrase which hits the mark a happy conception

3 A partial success in backgammon, — three *hits* being equal to one gammon

Hitch, *v i* [Cf Scot *hitch*, a motion by a jerk, *hatch*, *hotch*, to move by jerks, and Prov Ger *hitzen*, for *hinken*, to limp, hobble, L Ger *hake*, H Ger *hal en*, hook]

1 To become entangled or caught by a hook, or as by a hook *South*

2 To move spasmodically or by jerks, as if caught on a hook, to jerk, to hop

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides into verse, and *hitches* in a rhyme. *Pope.*

3 To change place, to fidget; to move.

Weary of long standing, to ease themselves a little by *hitching* into another place *Fuller*

4 To hit the legs together in going, as horses, to interfere [*Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Hitch, *v t* [*imp & p p.* HITCHED (hĭtcht), *p pr & vb n* HITCHING] To hook, to catch or fasten as by a hook, as, to *hitch* a bridle

Hitch, *n* 1 A catch, any thing that holds, as a hook, an impediment, an obstacle

2 The act of catching, as on a hook, &c

3 A stop or sudden halt in walking or moving

4 (*Naut*) A knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object, as, a clove *hitch*, a timber *hitch*, &c *Totten*

5 (*Geol*) A small dislocation of a bed or vein *Dana*

Hitch'el, *v t* To hatchel See HATCHEL

Hithe, *n* [A-S *hyth* Cf HELD] A port or small haven, — used in composition, as, *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*

Hith'er, *adv* [A S *hidher*, *hider*, *hyder*, Goth *hidre*, Icel *hedhar*, *hedhra*, Dan *hid*, *herhid*, Sw *hit*]

1 To this place, — used with verbs signifying motion, and implying motion toward the speaker, correlate of *hence* and *thither*, as, to come, proceed, or bring *hither*

2 To this point, topic, end, conclusion, result, design, or the like, — in a sense not physical [*Obs and rare*]

Hither we refer whatever belongs to the highest perfection of man *Hooker*

Hith'er, *a* Being on the side or direction toward the person speaking, nearer, — correlate of *further*, as on the *hither* side of a hill, the *hither* end of the building

Hith'er-mōst, *a* Nearest on this side *Hale*

Hith'er-tō, *adv* 1 To this place, to a prescribed limit

Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further *Job* xxxviii 11

2 Up to this time, as yet, until now, in all previous time

The Lord hath blessed me *hitherto* *Josh* xvii 14
More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont *Spenser*

Hith'er ward, *adv* This way, toward this place, hither.

A puissant and mighty power
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array *Shak*

Hit'ter, *n* One who hits, one who deals forth successful and effective blows

Hive, *n* [A-S *hyfe*, hive, *hiw*, family, Goth *heiwa*, family, household, O H Ger *hiwa*, family, marriage, *hiwo*, *hiwa*, brides, *hiwan*, *hiwjan*, *hijan*, *hian*, to marry, *hi rat*, marriage, N H Ger *heirath*, marriage, A S *hiwēd*, meeting, family]

1 A box, chest, or basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of honey bees

2 The bees inhabiting a single hive, a swarm of bees *Shak*

3 A place or scene swarming with busy occupants; a company, a crowd

Hive, *v t* [*imp & p p* HIVED, *p pr & vb n* HIVING]

1 To collect into a hive, to cause to enter a hive, as, to *hive* bees

2 To collect and lay up in store, to deposit for use and enjoyment "*Having* wisdom with each studious year" *Byron*

Hive, *v i* To take shelter or lodgings together, to reside in a collective body *Pope*

Hive'less, *a* Destitute of a hive *Gascoigne*

Hiv'er, *n* One who collects bees into a hive

Hives, *n* [Scot, allied to *heave*, q v] (*Med*) (*a*) A disease, the croup, or *Cynanche trachealis* rattles (*b*) An eruptive disease (*Varicella globulata vix*), allied to the chicken pox *Wilson*

Hizz, *v i* [See HISS] To hiss [*Obs*] *Shak*

Hō, *n* [See HO, *interj*, No 2] Stop, bound, limit, moderation [*Obs or colloq*]

There is no *ho* with them *Dekker*

Hō, } *interj* [Ger & Fr *ho* Cf Lat *eho*, *ohe*,
Hōā, } *oho*]

1 Halloo! oho! oh! attend! — a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach "What noise there, *ho?*" *Shak* "*How!* who's within?" *Shak*

2 [Perhaps corrupted from *hold* Cf, however, Fr *hau*, *haut*, stop!] Stop! stand still! hold! — a word used by teamsters in stopping their teams [Written also *whoa*]

Hōar, *a* [A-S *hār*, hoar, hoary, gray Cf Icel *har*, lofty, sublime, O H Ger *her*, illustrious, magnificent, A S *hear*, high, proud]

1 White, or grayish white, as, *hoar* frost, *hoar* cliffs "*Hoar* waters" *Spenser*

2 Gray or white with age, hoary, as, a matron grave and *hoar*

The covert of old trees, with trunks all *hoar* *Byron*

3 Musty, moldy [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Hōar, *n* 1 Hoariness, antiquity

Covered with the awful *hoar* of innumerable ages *Burke*

2 Fog or thick mist [*Eng.*] *London*

Hōar, *v i* [A S *hārian* See *supra.*] To become moldy or musty [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Hōard, *n.* [A-S. *hord*, *hoard*, O. Sax. & Ger. *hort*, Icel. *hodd*, *hödd*, Goth *husd.*] A store, stock, or large quantity of any thing accumulated or laid up, a hidden stock, a treasure; as, a *hoard* of provisions for winter, a *hoard* of money.

Hōard, *n* [O Fr *horde*, *hourde*, barrier, palisade, L Ger *hord*, D & H Ger. *horde*, hurdle, fence, O. H Ger *hurt*, hurdle, crate, N H Ger. *hürde*, hurdle, fold, pen] A fence inclosing a house and materials while builders are at work [*Eng*] *Smart.*

Hōard, *v t* [*imp & p p* HOARDED, *p pr. & vb. n* HOARDING] [A S *hordian*, *heordan.* See *supra*] To collect and lay up, to amass and deposit in secret, to store secretly, as, to *hoard* grain or provisions, to *hoard* silver and gold

Hōard, *v i* To collect and form a hoard, to lay up a store

Nor cared to *hoard* for those whom he did breed. *Spenser*

Hōard'er, *n* One who hoards

Hōared, *a* Moldy, musty [*Obs*]

Hōar'-frōst, *n* The white particles formed by the congelation of dew, white frost [Written also *hore-frost* See HOAR, *a*]

Hōar'hound, *n* [Also written *horehound*; A-S. *hune*, *hūrahune*, from *hār*, hoar gray] A plant of the genus *Marrubium* (*M vulgare*), which has a bitter taste, and is a weak tonic

Hōar'i ness, *n* [From *hoary*] The state of being hoary, whitish, or gray, as, the *hoariness* of the hair or heads of old men

Hōarse, *a* [*compar* HOARSER, *superl* HOARSEST] [O D *haersch*, N D *heesch*, N H Ger *heiser*. See HEAZY]

1 Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold

2 Rough, grating, discordant, — said of any sound, as, the *hoarse* raven "The *hoarse*, resounding shore" *Dryden.*

Hōarse'ly, *adv* With a rough, harsh, grating voice or sound

Hōarse'ness, *n* Harshness or roughness of voice or sound unnatural asperity of voice, raucity.

Hōar'stōne, *n* [Cf Gr *opos*, Arm *harz*, a boundary, limit, landmark] A stone designating the bounds of an estate, a landmark

Hōar'y, *a* [See HOAR] 1 White or whitish. "The *hoary* willows" *Addison.*

2 White or gray with age, hoar, as, *hoary* hairs "Reverence the *hoary* head" *Dwight.*

3 Moldy, mossy, musty [*Obs*] *Knolles*

4 (*Bot*) Covered with short, dense, grayish-white hairs, canescent *Lindley*

Hōax, *n* [A S *hucs*, *hux*, *husc*, *hōh*, *hōc*, mockery, contempt, O H Ger *hosc*, *hōh*, *huoh*, or contracted from *hocus*, in *hocus pocus*] Something done for deception or mockery, a trick played off in sport, a practical joke

Hōax, *v t* [*imp & p p* HOAXED (hōkst), *p pr. & vb n* HOAXING] To deceive, to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice

Hōax'er (hōks'er), *n* One who hoaxes or deceives, a trickster [*Colloq*]

Hō'a zin, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird (*Opisthocomus cristatus*) found in South America, and allied to the curassows

Höb, *n* [Cf Ger *hub*, a heaving, lifting, Dan *hob*, Sw *hop*, heap, W *hob*, any thing which can rise or swell out]

1 The nave or hub of a wheel See HUB *Washington*

2 The flat part of a grate at the side, where things are placed to be kept warm *Smart*

Höb, *n* [Originally an abbreviation of *Robin*, *Robert*, *Robin Goodfellow*, a celebrated fairy, or domestic spirit Cf HODGE from *Roger*, and see HOBGOBLIN] [*Obs*]

1 A clown, a fairy

From elves, *hobs*, and fairies,
Defend us, good Heaven! *Beau. & Fl.*

2 A countryman, a rustic

Many of the country *hobs* who had gotten an estate liable to a fine took it first as a jest; but their purses afterward paid for it in good earnest *Select Lives of English Worthies.*

Höb'bism, *n* The principles of Thomas Hobbes, an English philosopher of the 17th century, especially, the doctrine which he has been ignorantly charged with holding, that a monarch's opinion is the test of true religion and true morality

Höb'bist, *n* A follower of Hobbes See HOBBISM

Höb'ble (höb'bl), *v i* [*imp & p p* HOBBLED, *p pr & vb n* HOBBLING] [Dim of *hop*, q v., D *hobbelen*, Prov Ger *hoppeln*]

1 To walk lamely bearing chiefly on one leg, to limp, to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too *Dryden.*

2 To move roughly or irregularly. "The *hobbling* versification, the mean diction" *Jeffreys.*

While you Pindaric truths rehearse,
She *hobbles* in alternate verse *Prior*

Höb'ble, *v t* 1 To fasten loosely together the legs of, to hopple, to clog. "They *hobbled* their horses" *Dickens.*

2 To perplex; to embarrass [*Obs*]

Höb'ble, *n* 1 An unequal, halting gait; an incumbered, awkward step

He has a *hobble* in his gait. *Swift.*

2. Difficulty; perplexity.

If thou hast got into a hobble to-day, thou shalt not suffer for it. *Waterton*

Hŏb'ble-bush, *n.* (*Bot*) A low bush (*Viburnum lantanoides*), having long, straggling branches, and handsome flowers. It is found in the Northern States. *Gray*

Hŏb'ble-de-hoy', } *n* [Written also *hobbelyhoy*,
Hŏb'ble-te-hoy', } *hobbardidehoy* Cf Prov Eng *hobbledygee*, with a limping movement See HOBBLE] A stripling, a boy between fourteen and twenty-one. [*Colloq.*]

Auntie would fain become a mother, and, in order thereunto, a wife, and waylays a *hobbledehoy* *Prof Wilson*

Hŏb'bler, *n.* One who hobbles

Hŏb'bler, *n.* [O Eng also *hobeler*, *hobellar*, from *hobby*, q v, L Lat *hobellarius*, *hoberarius*, O Fr *hobler*; whence Fr *hobereau*, a country squire, a troublesome neighbor] One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service, or one who served as a soldier on a hobby with light armor [*Obs*] *Davies*

Hŏb'bling ly, *adv* With a limping or interrupted step

Hŏb'bly, *a* Full of holes, rough, uneven, hubby, —said of a road

Hŏb'by, *n* [See *infra*. Cf. Fr *hobereau*, a hobby, a species of falcon, and a country squire, a hobbler] (*Ornith*) A small, but strong winged falcon (*Falco subbuteo*), formerly trained for hawking It migrates from England southward

Hobby (*Falco subbuteo*)

Hŏb'by, } *n*
Hŏb'by-hŏrse, } [Dan *koppe*, a mare, Prov Sw & Fries *koppa*, Esthonian *hobbo*, Finnish *hepo*, perhaps allied to Gr ἵππος, whence O Fr *hobin*, Norm Fr *hobyn*, It *ubano*]

1 A strong, active horse, of a middle size, said to have been originally from Ireland, a nag, a pacing horse, a garran *Johnson*

2. A stick, or figure of a horse, on which boys ride

3 A subject or plan upon which one is constantly setting off, a favorite and ever recurring theme of discourse, thought, or effort, that which occupies one's attention unduly, or to the weariness of others

Hŏb'by-hŏrs'ic al, *a* Pertaining to, or having, a hobby horse, eccentric *Sterne*

Hŏb'by-hŏrs'ic al ly, *adv* Whimsically *Sterne*

Hŏb'gŏb lin, *n* [See HOB and GOBLIN] A fairy, a frightful apparition, an imp —a name formerly given to the household spirit, Robin Goodfellow

Hŏb'i-ler, *n* [See HOBBLER] A feudal tenant bound to serve as a light horseman or bowman, a hobbler [*Obs*] *Brande*

Hŏ'bit, *n* [Ger *haubitze*, O Ger *hauffnitz*, *hauffnitz*, from Bohem *haufnice*, originally a sling, Fr *obus*, Sp *obus*, *obuz*, It *obizzo*, *obice*] (*Mil*) A small mortar, or short gun, for throwing bombs, a howitzer [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Hŏb'nāil, *n* [Dan *hovnagle*, *hovsöm*, Ger *huf nagel*, hoof nail]

1 A nail with a thick, strong head, such as is used in the shoes of horses, or sometimes of men

2 A clownish person, —so called in contempt or ridicule *Milton*

Hŏb'nāiled, *a.* Set with hobnails *Dryden*

Hŏb'nŏb, *adv* [A S *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, to have not, from *ne*, not, and *habban*, to have] Take or not take, —a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking *Shak*

Hŏb'nŏb, *v t* To drink familiarly

Hŏb-or-nŏb, *adv* See HORNOB

Hŏ'boy, *n.* A hautboy See HAUTBOY.

Hŏb'son's Choice A choice without an alternative, the thing offered or nothing

☞ It is said to have had its origin in the name of one *Hobson*, at Cambridge, England, who let horses, and obliged every customer to take in his turn the horse which stood next the stable-door

Hŏck, *n.* See HOUGH. *Johnson*

Hŏck, *v. t* To disable by cutting the tendons of the ham; to hamstring, to hough

Hŏck, *n.* [From *Hochheim*, in Germany] A light yellowish Rhenish wine, which is either sparkling or still. *Simmonds*

Hŏck'a-mōre, *n.* [Corrupted from *Hochheim on-the-Maine.*] A Rhenish wine [*Obs*] See HOCK *Hudibras*

Hŏck'-dāy, *n.* [Cf Ger *hoch*, O Sax *hoh*, A-S. *heáh*, *heag*, high] A holiday formerly held in England the second Tuesday after Easter, to commemorate the expulsion of the Danes in the time of Ethelred.

Hŏck'ey, *n.* See HOCK-DAY.

1. Harvest-home. [*Obs.*]

2 A game at ball played with a club curved at the bottom, hawkey. [Written also *hookey*]

Hŏck'hērb (-ĕrb), *n* A plant; the mallows

Hŏck'le (hŏk'l), *v. t.* [*imp & p p.* HOCKLED, *p pr & vb n* HOCKLING] [From *hock*, q v]

1 To hamstring, to hough *Hanmer*

2 To mow, as stubble *Mason*

Hŏcks, *v t* To hock or hough [*Obs*] *Dampier*

Hŏ'cus, *v t* To deceive or cheat, to adulterate, as, liquor is said to be *hocused* when laudanum has been put into it *Halliwell*

Hŏ'cus, *n* One who cheats or deceives *South*

Hŏ'cus-pŏ'cus, *n* [D *hokus bokus*, O Ger *okes bokes*, *ockes bockes* According to Turner, in his history of the Anglo Saxons, from *Ochus Bochus*, a magician and demon of the northern mythology, according to Tillotson, a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, uttered by Romish priests on the elevation of the host] A juggler, a juggler's trick, a cheat used by conjurers *Hudibras*

Hŏ'cus-pŏ'cus, *v t* To cheat *L'Estrange*

Hŏd, *n* [Fr *hotte*, a basket carried on the back, Prov Ger *hotte*, *hutte*, id]

1 A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick, used in bricklaying It is fitted with a handle, and borne on the shoulder

2 A utensil for holding coal, a coal scuttle

Hŏd'dĕn-grāy, *n* [Allied to Eng *hodden*, rustic, clownish, because it is worn by the peasantry] Cloth made of wool in its natural state, without being dyed [*Scot*]

Hŏd'dy-dŏd, *n* A hodmandod [*Obs*] *Holland*

Hŏd'dy-dŏd'dy, *n* [O & Prov Eng also *hoddy peke*, *hoddypoule*, *hoddymandoddy*] An awkward or foolish person [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Hŏd'dy-pēck, *n* A cuckold, a hoddy-doddy [*Obs*] *Latimer*

Hŏdge'-pŏdge, *n* [Fr *hochepot*, from *hocher*, to shake, and *pot*, pot *hocher*, allied to D *hotsen*, *kutsen*, to shake, Wall *hossa* Cf HITCH]

1 A mixed mass, a medley of ingredients, hotch potch, hotch pot [*Colloq*] *Johnson*

2 A commixture of land *Johnson*

Hŏdge'-pud'ding, *n* A pudding made up of a medley of ingredients *Shak*

Hŏ'dĭ ĕr'nal, *a* [Lat *hodiernus*, from *hodie* to day, contracted from *hoc die*, on this day] Of this day, belonging to the present day [*Rare*]

Hŏd'man, *n*, *pl* HŎD'MEN A man who carries a hod, a mason's tender

Hŏd'man-dŏd, *n* A certain shell snail, the dod man *Bacon*

Hŏd'o-grăph, *n* [Gr ὁδός, path, and γράφειν, to write or describe] (*Math*) A curve described by the moving extremity of a line the other end of which is fixed, this line being constantly parallel to the direction of motion of, and having its length constantly proportional to the velocity of a point moving in any path, —sometimes used in investigations respecting central forces

Hŏe (hō), *n* [O Fr *hoe*, N Fr *houe*, N H Ger *haue*, M H Ger & O D *houwe*, O H Ger *houwa*, *howa* See *infra*]

1 An instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens, being a plate of iron, with a handle, which is set at a acute angle with it

2 (*Ichth*) A dog fish or shark (*Acanthias vulgaris*), found on the British coasts

Hŏe, *v t* [*imp & p p* HOED *p pr & vb n* HOEING] [Fr *houer*, N H Ger *hauen*, M H Ger & D *houwen*, O H Ger *houwen*] To cut dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe, as, to *hoe* the earth in a garden, to *hoe* the beds, also, to clear from weeds, or to loosen the earth about, with a hoe, as, to *hoe* corn

Hŏe, *v i* To use a hoe, to labor with a hoe

Hŏe'-cāke, *n* A coarse cake, of Indian meal baked before the fire, and sometimes on a hoe, a johnny cake

Hō'fŭl, *a* [A S *hogofull*, *hogfull*, *hohfull*, *hofull*, fr *hogo*, *hoga*, care, anxiety] Careful, wary [*Obs*]

Hō'fŭl-ly, *adv* Carefully [*Obs*] *Stapleton*

Hŏg, *n* [W *hwch*, swine, sow, Armor *houch*, *hoch*, *moch*, Corn *hoch*, hog, *hoh*, sow, Prov Ger *hugl*, *hutsch*, boar Norm Fr *hoget*, a young wether sheep Cf HOGGET and HOGGEREL]

1 (*Zool*) A well known domesticated animal, of the genus *Sus*, of gluttonous and filthy habits, kept for the fat and meat, called, respectively, lard and pork, which it furnishes, swine, porker, —specifically, a castrated boar

2 A mean, filthy, or gluttonous fellow [*Low*]

3 A young sheep that has not been shorn, a hog get [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

4 (*Naut*) A sort of scrubbing broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water *Totten*

Hŏg, *v t* [*imp & p p* HOGGED, *p pr & vb n* HOGGING]

1 To cut short the hair of, as, to *hog* the mane of a horse *Smart*

2 [See *supra*, 4] (*Naut*) To scrape under water, as a ship's bottom *Totten*

Hŏg, *v t* [Ger *hocken*, *hucken*, to take upon the back, from *hocke*, *hucke*, the back Cf HAWK, *v t*] To carry on the back [*Local*] *Grose*

Hŏg, *v i* To become bent upward in the middle, —said of a ship strained out of shape

Hŏg'-cōte, *n.* A shed or house for swine, a sty

Hŏg'-fish, *n.* (*Ichth*) An acanthopterygious fish (*Scorpæna scrofa*), common in the Mediterranean, of a large size, red color, with broad, smooth scales, and having its head armed with spines *Baird.*

Hŏg'-frāme, *n* (*Steam vessels*) A fore and aft frame, usually above deck, and forming, together with the frame of the vessel, a truss to prevent vertical flexure Used chiefly in American river and lake steamers Called also *hogging-frame*

Hŏg'ger, *n* A stocking without a foot, worn by coal miners at their work

Hŏg'ger-el, *n* [From *hog* Cf *infra*] A sheep of the second year, a hogget *Ash.*

Hŏg'ger-pūmp, *n* (*Mining*) The top pump in the pit *Simmonds.*

Hŏg'ger y, *n* Hoggish character or manners, beastliness, greedy selfishness, coarseness, brutal meanness, hoggishness, swinishness [*Rare*]

Crime and shame,
And all their *hoggery*, trample your smooth world
R. B Browning

Hŏg'get, *n* [Norm Fr *hoget*, a young wether-sheep See HOG and HOGGEREL]

1 A young boar of the second year

2 A sheep or colt after it has passed its first year *Halliwell.*

Hŏg'ging-frāme, *n* See HOG FRAME

Hŏg'gish, *a* Having the qualities of a hog, brutish, gluttonous, filthy mean selfish, swinish

Hŏg'gish ly, *adv* In a hoggish, gluttonous, or filthy manner, swinishly

Hŏg'gish ness, *n* Voracious greediness in eating, beastly filthiness, mean selfishness, swinishness

Hŏg'grel, *n* A hoggerel *Surrey*

Hŏg'-gŭm, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, the *Rhus metopium* of Jamaica

Hŏgh (hō), *n* [Norm Fr *hoque*, O Fr *hoge*, L Lat *hoga*, from Icel *haugr*, hill, mound, Dan *hoi*, O H Ger *hôha*, *hôhi*, N H Ger *hohe*, Goth *hauhei*. See HEIGHT and HIGH] A hill, a cliff [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Hŏg'-hērd, *n* A keeper of swine *Browne*

Hŏg'nōse-snāke, *n* (*Zool*) A non venomous snake, of two species of *Heterodon*, a flat headed adder It flattens its head when about to strike

Hō'go, *n* [Corrupted from Fr *haut goût*] High flavor, strong scent [*Low*] *Halliwell*

Hŏg'-pēa'nut, *n* (*Bot*) A vine (*Amphicarpæa monoica*) having purplish flowers, and also subterranean or semi subterranean flowers that become fleshy, pea shaped fruits, —found in the United States

Hŏg'-pĕn, *n* A pen or sty for hogs

Hŏg'-plŭm, *n* A tropical tree, of the genus *Spondias* (*S purpurea* and other species), with fruit somewhat resembling plums but chiefly eaten by hogs —found in the West Indies

Hŏg'-rĭng'er, *n* One who puts rings into the snouts of hogs

Hŏg'-rŭb'ber, *n* A coarse clown fit for such work as rubbing hogs [*Obs*] *I Webster*

Hŏg'y'-bēan, *n* [Of Gr ὑς ὑός, literally hog-bean, but answering to henbane, from ὑς, ὑός, hog, swine, and κύαμος, bean] (*Bot*) A plant, *Hyoscyamus niger*, and other species of *Hyoscyamus*, henbane *Ainsworth*

Hŏg'y'-brĭ'ad, *n* A certain plant *Ainsworth.*

Hŏg'y'-fĭn'nel, *n* (*Bot*) An umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum officinale*, or sulphur wort *Eng Cyc*

Hŏgs'hĕad (hogz'hed), *n* [Either so called from its form or make, or corrupted from D *ohoofd*, Sw *oxhufvud*, Dan *oxehoved*, *oxehoved* Ger *ochshoft*, i e, ox head, from D *os*, Sw & Dan *oxe*, Ger *ochs*, ox, and D *hoofd*, Sw *hufvud*, Dan *hoved*, Ger *haupt* head]

1 An English measure of capacity containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons a half pipe The old ale hogshead contained 54 ale gallons, or nearly 45 imperial gallons *M'Culloch*

2 A large cask, of indefinite contents but usually containing from 100 to 140 gallons [U S]

Hŏg'-shĕar'ing, *n* Great ado about nothing [*Ludicrous and rare*]

Hŏg'-skĭn, *n* Leather tanned from the skins of swine

Hŏg'y'-mŭsh'rōom, *n* A certain plant *Ainsworth*

Hŏg'steer, *n* A wild boar of three years old [*Obs*]

Hŏg'stў *n* A pen or inclosure for hogs

Hŏg'wąsh, *n* The refuse matters of a kitchen or brewery, or like matter for swine swill *Unbuthnot.*

Hŏg'weed, *n* (*Bot*) A common weed, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*

Hŏhl'spath, *n* (*Min*) The same as HOLLOW SPAR.

Hoi, *v t* See HAW

Hoi'dĕn (hoi'dn), *n* [O Eng, also *hoydon*, *hoyd*, applied to youth of either sex, also an animal remarkable for the vivacity of its motions, probably a leveret, W *hoedn*, flirt, wanton, perhaps originally a woodman, rustic, from W *hoed*, *coed*, wood, or from *hoedl*, exposed, public, naked, or from *hoeltan*, to dally, to dandle Cf also HOIT]

1 A rude, bold girl, a romp

2 A rude, bold man, a hobbledehoy. [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Hoi'dĕn (hoi'dn), *a.* Rude, bold, inelegant, rustic *Young.*

Hol'den, *v i* To romp rudely or indecently *Swift.*
Hol'den hood, *n* State of being a hoiden
Hol'den ish, *a* Like, or appropriate to, a hoiden.
Hoise, *v t* To hoist [*Obs*] *Chapman Shak*
Hoist, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HOISTED, *p pr* & *vb n* HOISTING] [O Eng *hoise*, D *hyzen, hyschen*, L Ger *hissen*, Dan *hisse*, Sw *hissa*, Icel *hissa*, Fr *hisser*, It *issare*, Sp & Pg *izar*] To raise, to lift, to exalt, to elevate to heave, especially, to raise, to lift, or bear upward by means of tackle, as a sail, a flag, a heavy package or weight

He was the subversion and fall of that monarchy, which was the *hoisting* of him *Milton*

They land my goods, and *hoist* my flying sails *Pope*

Hoist, *n* **1** That by which any thing is hoisted, a machine for elevating goods

2 The act of hoisting [*Colloq*]

3 (*Naut*) The perpendicular height of a flag or sail, as opposed to the *fly*, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge *Totten*

Hoist'ing-ĭn'gine, *n* A stationary or portable steam engine for actuating hoisting machinery
Hoit, *v i* [Cf W *hoetian*, to dally, dandle] To leap, to caper [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*
Hoi'ty-toi'ty, *a* [From *hoit* q v] Thoughtless, giddy, haughty, flighty, gay, and noisy, as, to be in *hoity-toity* spirits, — used also as an exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt

Hoity-toity! What have I to do with dreams? *Congreve*

Hōke'-day, *n* The same as HOCK DAY
Hō'ker ly, *adv* In a scornful manner, disdainfully [*Obs*] *Chaucer*
Hōl'ead, *n* [Gr ὁλκας, -άδος, a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, from ἕλκειν, to draw, tug] A large ship of burden in ancient Greece *Mitford*
Hōl'eus, *n* [Lat, from Gr ἕλκειν, to draw] (*Bot*) A genus of perennial grasses, soft grass
Hōld (30), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HELD, *p pr* & *vb n* HOLDING HOLDEN, *p p*, is obs in elegant writing, though still used in legal language] [A S & O S *healdan*, Dan *holde*, Icel *halda*, Sw *halla*, D *houden*, N H Ger *halten*, O H Ger *haltan*, to hold, keep, Goth *haldan*, to feed, tend, the cattle]

1 To cause to remain in a given situation, position, or relation, within certain limits, or the like, to prevent from falling or escaping, to sustain, to restrain, to keep in the grasp to retain

The loops *held* one curtain to another *Exod* xxxvi 12

Thy right hand shall *hold* me *Ps* cxxxix 10

They all *hold* swords, being expert in war *Cant* iii 8

In vain he seeks that having can not *hold* *Spenser*

France thou mayst *hold* a serpent by the tongue,
A fasting tiger safer by the tooth
Than keep in peace that hand which thou dost *hold* *Shak*

2 To retain in one's keeping, to maintain possession of, or authority over not to give up or relinquish, to keep, to defend

We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Of empire *Milton*

3 To be in possession of, to possess, to occupy, to derive title to

Of him to *hold* his seigniory for a yearly tribute *Knolles*

And now the strand and now the plain they *held* *Dryden*

4 To impose restraint upon, to limit in motion or action, to bind legally or morally, to confine, to restrain

We can not *hold* mortality's strong hand *Shak*

Death! what do st *O hold* thy blow *Crashaw*

He had not sufficient judgment and self command to *hold* his tongue *Macaulay*

5 To keep up in being or action to carry on, to prosecute, as a course of conduct or an argument, to continue, to sustain

Night and Chaos, ancestors of Nature, *hold*
Eternal anarchy *Milton*
Seed time and harvest heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course *Milton*

6 To prosecute, have, take, or join in, as something which is the result of united action, as, to *hold* counsel, deliberations, a meeting, a festival, a session, or the like, hence, to direct and bring about officially, as, the king *holds* a Parliament, a judge *holds* a court, a clergyman *holds* a service

7 To receive and retain, to contain, as a vessel, any thing put into it, hence, to be able to receive and retain, to have capacity for, to measure in containing power "Broken cisterns that can *hold* no water" *Jer* ii 13

8 To accept, as an opinion, to be the adherent of, openly or privately, to persist in, as a purpose, to maintain, to sustain

But still he *held* his purpose to depart *Dryden*

9 To consider, to regard, to esteem, to account, to think, to judge, to maintain "I *hold* him but a fool" *Shak*

I shall never *hold* that man my friend *Shak*

The Lord will not *hold* him guiltless that taketh his name in vain *Exod* xx 7

To hold a wager, to lay, to stake or to hazard a wager *Swift* — *To hold forth*, to offer, to exhibit, to propose, to put forward "Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach" *Locke* — *To hold in* to restrain, to curb — *To hold in hand*, to toy with, to keep in expectation [*Obs*]

O, fie! to receive favors, return falsehoods,
And *hold* a lady *in hand* *Beau & Fl*

— *To hold off* to keep at a distance — *To hold on*, to continue or proceed in, as, to begin a quarrel, and then *hold it on* — *To hold one's own* (*a*) To keep good one's present condition, not to fall off, or to lose ground (*b*) (*Naut*) To keep up, not to lose ground or be left behind, as, a ship *holds her own* when she sails as fast as another ship, or keeps her course — *To hold out* (*a*) To extend, to stretch forth, to offer "The king *held out* to Esther the golden scepter" *Esther* v 2 "Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards" *B Jonson* (*b*) To continue to suffer to endure "He can not long *hold out* these pangs" *Shak* — *To hold up*, to raise, to lift, to sustain to support, as, *hold up* your head "He *holds* himself *up* in virtue" *Sidney*

Hōld, *v i* **1** To keep one's self in a given position or condition, to remain fixed, as, (*a*) Not to move, to halt, to stop, — mostly in the imperative "And damned be he that first cries, 'Hold! enough'" *Shak* (*b*) Not to give way, not to part or become separated, to remain unbroken or unsubdued "Our force by land hath nobly *held*" *Shak* (*c*) Not to fail or be found wanting, to continue, to last, to endure, to abide, to persist "While our obedience *holds*" *Milton* (*d*) Not to prove false, fallacious, insufficient, inapplicable, to be valid, to continue on being tested "The rule *holds* in lands as well as in other things" *Locke* (*e*) Not to fall away, become detached, prove recreant, or desert, to remain attached to cleave, — often with *with*, *for*, or *to* "He will *hold* to the one, and despise the other" *Matt* vi 24

2 To restrain one's self, to refrain

His daunchs as hart would fain have *held*
From weeping *Dryden*

3 To derive right or title, to acknowledge dependence for possessions, — generally with *of*

My crown is absolute, and *holds* of none *Dryden*

His imagination *holds* immediately from nature, and owes no allegiance but to the elements" *Hazlitt*

To hold forth to speak in public to harangue to preach to proclaim *L Estrange* — *To hold in* to restrain one's self, as he was tempted to laugh, and could hardly *hold in* — *To hold off* to keep at a distance, to avoid connection — *To hold on* to keep fast hold, to cling, to continue to go on The trade *held on* in my years *Swift* — *To hold out* to last to endure to continue to maintain one's self not to yield or give way — *To hold over* to remain in office, possession, &c beyond the regular term — *To hold to* or *with* to take sides with a person or an opinion — *To hold together* to be joined not to separate to remain in union *Dryden Locke* — *To hold up* (*a*) To support one's self to remain unbent or unbroken as, to *hold up* under misfortunes (*b*) To cease raining, to cease to stop, as, it *holds up* It will *hold up* (*c*) To keep up, not to fall behind *Collier*

Hōld, *n* **1** The act of holding the manner of holding, whether firm or loose seizure grasp clasp, gripe, — often used with the verbs *take* and *lay*

Take fast *hold* of instruction *Prov* iv 13

Rather thou shouldst lay *hold* upon him *B Jonson*

My soul took *hold* on thee *Addison*

2 The authority or ground to take or keep, claim

The law hath yet another *hold* on you *Shak*

On your sin or now

My *hold* of this new kingdom all depends *Milton*

3 Binding power and influence "Fear by which God and his laws take the surest *hold* of us" *Tillotson* "Gives fortune no more *hold* of him than is necessary" *Dryden*

4 Something which may be seized for support, that which one takes hold of, or holds on by

If a man be upon a high place, without a good *hold* he is ready to fall *Bacon*

5 A place of confinement, a prison, confinement, custody

They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* till the next day *Acts* iv 3

King Richard he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke *Shak*

6 A place of security, a fortified place, a fort, a castle — often called a *stronghold*

7 The whole interior cavity of a vessel in which the cargo, &c, is stowed, — divided into the *after hold*, which lies abaft the main mast, the *main hold*, immediately before the main mast, and the *fore-hold*, about the fore-hatchway

8 (*Mus*) A character [thus, 𝄐] placed over or under a note or rest, and indicating that it is to be prolonged, — called also *pause*

Hōld'bǎck, *n* **1** Check, hinderance, restraint, obstacle *Hammond*

2 The iron or strap on the thill of a vehicle, to which a part of the harness is attached, in order to hold back the carriage from the animal attached to it, when going down hill, or in backing

Hōld'er, *n* **1** One who holds, grasps, embraces, confines, restrains, believes, possesses, and the like

2 Something by which a thing is held

3 (*Naut*) One who is employed in the hold of a vessel *Totten*

Hōld'er-fōrth', *n* One who holds forth, an harangurer, a preacher *Addison*
Hōld'-fāst, *n* Something used to secure and hold in place something else, as a long, flat headed nail, a catch, a hook, &c *Hebert*
Hōld'ing, *n* **1** A tenure, a farm held of a superior, any thing that is held *Carew*

2 The burden or chorus of a song [*Obs*] *Shak*

3 That which holds, binds, or influences, hold, influence, power *Burke*

Hōle, *n* [A-S. *hol*, hollow, hole, cavern; O. H Ger *hol*, N. H Ger *hohl*, hollow, from A-S. & O. H Ger *helan*, to hele, conceal; D *hol*, Dan. *hul*, *hule*, Sw *hål*, Icel. *hola*, hole, cavern, allied to Gr. κοιλος, hollow]

1 A hollow place or cavity, a rent, fissure, crevice, pit, perforation, excavation, or the like

Jehoiada, the priest, took a chest, and bored a *hole* in the lid of it *2 Kings* xii. 9.

2 An excavation in the ground, made by an animal to live in, or a natural cavity inhabited by an animal, hence, a low, narrow, or dark lodging, a mean habitation *Dryden.*

Syn — Hollow, concavity, aperture, interstice, perforation, excavation, pit, cave, den, cell

Hōle, *v i* To go into a hole *B Jonson.*
Hōle, *v t* [A S *holian*] **1** To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in, as, to *hole* a post for the insertion of rails or bars "With throwing of the *holed* stone, with hurling of their darts" *Chapman.*

2 To drive into a hole, as an animal, or into a bag, as in billiards

Hōle, *a* Whole [*Obs*] *Spenser.*
Hōl'i but, *n* See HALIBUT
Hōl'i dam, *n* The same as HALIDOME
Hōl'i dāy, *n* [*holy* and *day*]

1 A consecrated day, a religious anniversary; a day set apart in honor of some person, or in commemoration of some event See HOLYDAY [*Rare*]

2 A day of exemption from labor, a day of amusement, joy, and gayety

And young and old come forth to play
On a sunshine *holiday* *Milton*

The holidays, any fixed or usual period for relaxation of festivity, especially, Christmas and New Years, with the intervening time

Hōl'i dāy, *a* Pertaining to a festival, gay
Hō'li ly, *adv* [From *holy*] **1** In a holy manner, piously, with sanctity

2 Sacredly, inviolably [*Rare*] *Shak*

Hō'li ness, *n* [From *holy*] **1** The state or quality of being holy, purity or integrity of moral character, freedom from sin sanctity

We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as morose singularities *Rogers.*

☞ Applied to the Supreme Being, holiness denotes perfect moral purity, or integrity of moral character "Who is like thee glorious in *holiness*" *Exod* xv 11

2 The state of any thing hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship, sacredness

His Holiness, a title of the pope of Rome and also of Greek bishops

Syn — Piety, devotion, godliness, religiousness, sanctity, sacredness, righteousness

Hōl'ing-ăx, *n* A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts

Hōl'lă (Synop, § 130), *interj* Hollo See HOLLO.
Hōl'lă, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* HOLLAED, *p pr* & *vb n* HOLLAING] To hollo See HOLLO
Hōl'land, *n* A kind of linen first manufactured in Holland
Hōl'land er, *n* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Holland, a Dutchman
Hōl'land ish, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Holland, resembling the Hollanders, Dutch
Hōl'lands, *n* Gin made in Holland
Hōl'len, *n* The holly *Halliwell*
Hōl'lo (Synop, § 130), *interj* & *n* [Fr *hola*, from *ho* and *la* there, from Lat *illac*, that way, there, It, Sp, & Pg *ola*, Ger *holla* and *hollo*] Hey ho, attend, here, — it is the usual response when a ship is hailed at sea

And every day for food or play,
Came to the mariner's *hollo* *Coleridge*

Hōl'lo (hŏl'lo, *or* hol lō'), *v i* [See *supra*, and cf HALLOO] To call out or exclaim, to halloo
Hōl'lock, *n* A kind of sweet wine used in the sixteenth century
Hōl'lōw, *a* [A S, D, & O H Ger *hol*, N H Ger *hohl*, Icel *holr*, Dan *hul*, Sw *hålig* See HOLE]

1 Containing an empty space, natural or artificial, within a solid substance, not solid, cavernous, open within, excavated in the interior, as, a *hollow* tree, a *hollow* rock, a *hollow* sphere

Hollow with boards shalt thou make it *Ex* xxvii 8.

2 Reverberated from a cavity, or resembling such a reverberated sound, deep, low, as, a *hollow* roar *Dryden*

3 Not sincere or faithful, false, deceitful, not sound, as, a *hollow* heart, a *hollow* friend *Milton.*

Hollow eye, an eye sunk in its orbit — *Hollow newel* (*Arch*), an opening in the center of a winding staircase in place of a newel-post, the stairs being supported by the wall at the outer end — *Hollow quoin* (*Arch*), a pier of stone or brick made behind the lock-gates of a canal, and containing a hollow or recess to receive the ends of the gates — *Hollow square* See SQUARE — *Hollow ware*, hollow vessels, — a general trade name for hollow articles, such as cast-iron kitchen utensils, earthenware, and the like *Simmonds*

Syn — Concave, sunken, low, vacant, empty, void; false faithless, deceitful, hollow-hearted

Hōl'lōw, *n* **1** A cavity, natural or artificial, an unfilled space within any thing, a hole, a cavern, an excavation, as, the *hollow* of the hand, or of a tree

2 A low spot surrounded by elevations; a de

pressed part of a surface, a concavity, a groove; a channel. *Addison*

Höl'lōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOLLOWED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOLLOWING] [A S *hollian*, O H Ger *hollan*, *hollōn*, Goth *hulōn*, N H Ger *hohlen*] To make hollow, as by digging, cutting, or engraving; to excavate.

Trees rudely *hollowed* did the waves sustain *Dryden*

Höl'lōw, *adv.* So as to make hollow, or empty of resources, strength, and the like, completely, utterly, — chiefly after the verb *to beat*, and often with *all*, as, he beat his competitors *hollow*, this story beats the other *all hollow* [*Colloq and low*]

Hol-lōw', *interj* Hollo See HOLLO

Höl'lōw (Synop, § 130), *v. t* To shout to hollo

Whisperings and *hollowings* are alike to deaf ears *Fuller*

Höl'lōw, *v. t* To impress or allow

He has *hollowed* the hoof more upon a

bler

Höl'lōw-hē[illegible] *ed a* Insincere, [illegible] sound and true, of practice or [illegible] from profession *Butler*

Syn. Faithless, insincere, dishonest, deceitful, false, treacherous

Höl'lōw ly, *adv* In a hollow manner, insincerely, deceitfully *Shak*

Höl'lōw ness, *n* 1 The state of being hollow, cavity, excavation *Bacon*

2 Insincerity, deceitfulness treachery *South*

Höl'lōw-rōōt, *n* (*Bot*) A tuberous plant, mos chatel See MOSCHATEL

Höl'lōw-spär, *n* (*Min*) The mineral called also *chiastolite*

Höl'ly, *n* [A S *holen*, *holegn*, from W *celyn*, *celynen*, Armor *Ielen*, *Ielennen*, Gael *cuileann*, *cuilthionn*, Ir *cuileann*, D *hulst*]

Holly

1 (*Bot*) A tree or shrub of the genus *Ilex* The European species (*I aquifolium*) is best known, having glossy green leaves, with a spiny, waved edge, and bearing berries that turn red or yellow about Michaelmas

☞ The *holly* is much used to adorn churches and houses at Christmas time, and hence is associated with scenes of good will and rejoicing It is an evergreen tree and has a fine grained, heavy white wood Its bark is used as a febrifuge, and the berries are violently purgative and emetic The American holly is the *I opaca* and is found along the coast of the U S from Maine southward *Gray*

2 (*Bot*) The holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), an evergreen oak, — often called *holly oak* *Brande*

Sea holly (*Bot*) a plant of the genus *Eryngium* (*E maritimum*) sea holver, sea holm It is found on the sandy shores of Europe, and was once much used in medicine

Höl'ly hŏck, *n* [A S *holihōc hāc*, hook *hō leaf*, mallows, holly hock W *hoeys*, mallows *ho ys ben digaid*, holly hock] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Althea* (*A rosea*), bearing flowers of various colors, — called also *rose mallow*

Hōlm (hōm) (Synop, § 130), *n* [From A S *holen*, holly, as the holly is also called *holm*, and the leaves of one sort of the evergreen oak is called *holly* leaved See HOLLY] (*Bot*) The evergreen oak, the ilex See HOLLY, 2

Hōlm (hōm), *n* [A S, L Ger, & Dan *holm*, Sw *holme*, Icel *hôlmi*, L Lat *holmus*, *hulmus*, allied to Russ *cholm*, Slav *chlum*, *chlum*, hill]

1 An islet, or river isle

2 A low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river "The soft wind blowing over meadowy *holms*" *Tennyson*

Höl'o cąust, *n* [Lat *holocaustum*, Gr *ὁλοκαυστον*, from *ὁλος*, whole, and *καυστος*, burnt, *καιειν*, to burn, Fr *holocauste*] A burnt sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire — a species of sacrifice in use among the Jews and some pagan nations *Milton*

Höl'o crўp'tic, *a* [Gr *ὁλος*, whole, complete, and *κρυπτειν*, to conceal] Wholly or completely concealing, incapable of being understood or found out

Holocryptic cipher, a cipher so constructed as to afford no clew to its meaning to one ignorant of the key or scheme in accordance with which it is arranged

Höl'o grăph, *n* [Gr *ὁλός ραφος*, wholly written, from *ὁλος*, whole, and *γραφειν*, to write Lat *holographus*, Fr *holographe*, *olographe*] Any writing, as a letter, deed, will, memorandum, &c, wholly in the handwriting of the person from whom it proceeds, or who bestows by means of it

Höl'o grăph'ic, *a* Of the nature of a holograph, pertaining to holographs

Höl'o-hē'dral, *a* [Gr *ὁλος*, whole, and *ἑδρα*, seat, base, from *ἑζεσθαι*, to sit] (*Crystallog*) Having all the similar parts similarly replaced, as, a *holohedral* crystal. *Dana.*

Ho-lŏm'e-ter, *n* [Fr *holomètre*, Gr *ὁλος*, whole, and *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for taking measurements of all kinds, a pantometer *Hebert*

Höl'o stōme, *n* [Gr *ὁλος*, whole, and *στομα*, mouth] (*Zoöl*) A univalve mollusk having the aperture of the shell entire, or without a terminating canal. *Dana.*

Höl'o thūre, *n* [Gr *ὁλος*, whole, and *θυριον*, diminutive of *θυρα*, opening, door, mouth] (*Zoöl*) A marine, radiate animal, of the order of *Echinoderms*, having an elongated body and leathery skin, an alimentary canal open at both ends and generally with a circlet of tentacles about the mouth Some are flattened, or much like true worms in form others are sub prismatic, and have little tubercles along the body [illegible] are they are some [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Hōme'-brĕd, *a.* 1 Bred at home; native, domestic. "*Home-bred* mischief" *Milton*
2. Not polished, rude, uncultivated.
Only to me two *home-bred* youths belong. *Dryden.*
Hōme'-drīv'en, *a* Driven home, as a nail, driven closely
Hōme'-dwĕll'ing, *a* Dwelling at home
Hōme'-fārm, *n* That part of a farm where the mansion-houses and principal buildings are erected *Simmonds*
Hōme'-fĕlt, *a* Felt in one's own breast, inward, private. "*Home felt* quiet" *Pope*
Hōme'-keep'ing, *a* Staying at home, not gadding
Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits *Shak*
Hōme'less, *a* Destitute of a home
Hōme'less-ness, *n* The state of being without a home
Hōme'li-ly, *adv* In a homely manner
Hōme'li-ness, *n* [From *homely*]
1 Plainness of features, want of beauty
2 Rudeness, coarseness, as, the *homeliness* of dress, or of sentiments *Addison*
Hōme'-lŏt, *n* An inclosure on or near which the mansion house stands [*U S*]
Hōme'ly (20), *a* [*compar* HOMELLIER, *superl* HOMELIEST] [From *home*]
1 Belonging to home, domestic, familiar, [illegible]
With all these men I was right *homely*, as I [illegible] them long time and oft. [illegible]
Their *homely* joys, and destiny [illegible]
2 Plain, not pretending, rude [illegible] unpolished, as, a *homely* garment [illegible] a *homely* house, *homely* fare
Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homeliest* strains *Pope*
3 Of plain features, not handsome
It is observed by some that there is [illegible] one so *homely* but loves a looking-glass *South*
Hōme'ly, *adv* Plainly, rudely, *homely* dressed [*Rare*] coarsely, as,
Hōme'lyn, *n.* [Scot *hommelin*] [illegible] species of fish, the *Raia miraletus* or [illegible] found on the British coasts, — called also
Hōme'-mādе (109), *a* Made [illegible] manufacture, made either in private [illegible] of domestic [illegible] one's own country *Locke*
Hō'me-o-păth'ic (110), *a* [Fr *homeopathique*] Of, or pertaining to, homeopathy
Hō'me-o-păth'ic al ly, *adv* In homeopathy
Hō'me-ŏp'a thist, *n* A believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy
Hō-me-ŏp'a thy, *n* [Fr *homeopathie*, Gr ὁμοιος, like, and πάθος, suffering] The art of curing, founded on resemblances, the theory and its practice that diseases [illegible] *Mild*) *also, et pro unde*) by remedies which [illegible] cured (*tuto*, *cito*, *et jucunde*) by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to those of the complaint under which the patient suffers, the symptoms of which they are intended to remove, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses This system was founded [illegible] *omac* [illegible] Hahnemann, and is opposed to *allopathy* [illegible] Samuel *athy*. [Written also *homopathy*] or *heteropathy*
Hō'mer, *n* [Heb *khŏmer*, from *khāmar*, to move [illegible] up, a dry measure, from *khāmar*, to move [illegible] A Hebrew measure containing, as [illegible] to swell] ten baths, equivalent to seventy [illegible] measure, and, as a dry measure ten ephahs [illegible] gallons, eleven and one ninth bushels [Written also *chomer*]
Ho mĕr'ic, *a* [Lat *Homericus*, Gr [illegible] taining to Homer, the great poet of [illegible]] Pertaining to, resembling, or in the spirit [illegible] ostentatious Homer [illegible] poetry of
Hōme'sick, *a* Depressed in spirits [illegible] a separation from home [illegible] ved at
Hōme'sick ness, *n* A morbid anxiety [illegible] sorrowing for home when absent, [illegible] n collable
Hōme'-spēak'ing, *n* Forcible [illegible] loquacious speaking
Hōme'spun, *a* 1 Spun or wrought [illegible] Milton domestic manufacture, coarse, plain [illegible] me, of country garbs" *mespun*
2 Plain in manner or style, not [illegible] *Irving* coarse "Our *homespun* English [illegible] rude, *den* "Our *homespun* authors" [illegible] *Dryden*
Hōme'spun, *n* 1 Cloth made [illegible] as, he was dressed in *homespun*
2 A coarse, unpolished, rustic person [illegible] *Shak*
Hōme'stall, } *n* 1 The place of a house,
Hōme'stead, } the inclosure or ground immediately connected with the mansion
2. The home or seat of a family [illegible] of origin *Dryden*
We can trace them back to a [illegible] *stead* on the [illegible] Volga and Ural *Locke*
3 (*Law*) A person's dwelling place with that part of his landed property which is about [illegible] and contiguous to it *Parker.*
Hōme'ward, *adv* [A S *hāmweard*] Toward home, toward one's habitation
Hōme'ward-bound, *a* Bound for [illegible] as, the *homeward bound* fleet
Hŏm'i-cī'dal, *a* [From *homicide*] [illegible] taining to homicide, murderous, bloody.
Hŏm'i-cīde, *n* [Fr, Pr *homicide*, [illegible] *homicidio*, It. *omicidio*, Lat. *homicidium*, from *homo*, man, and *cædere*, to cut, kill.]
1. The killing of any human being by the act of man This is of three kinds — *justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious*, the latter may be either manslaughter or murder *Tomlins Bouvier.*
2 A person who kills another, a manslayer *Dryden.*
Hŏm'i fōrm, *a.* [Lat *homo*, man, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a man, in human form. [*Obs*] *Cudworth.*
Hŏm'i-lĕt'ic, } *a* [Gr. ὁμιλητικός, from ὁμιλεῖν,
Hŏm'i-lĕt'ic-al, } to be together, to converse, ὁμιλος, an assembled crowd, ὁμός, one and the same, common, gen neut. ὁμοῦ, together, and ἴλη, crowd, Fr *homiletique*]
1 Pertaining to familiar intercourse, social, conversable, companionable [*Rare*]
His virtues active, chief, and *homiletic*, not those lazy, sullen ones of the cloister *Atterbury*
2 Pertaining to homilies
Hŏm'i-lĕt'ics, *n sing* [Fr *homiletique*] The science which teaches homilies or sermons, and the best method of preparing and delivering them [Often written as MATHEMATICS]
Hŏm'i list, *n* One who preaches to a congregation
Hŏm'i ly, *n* [Gr. ὁμιλια, communion, assembly, converse, sermon, Fr *homelie*, Sp & Pg *homilia*, It & It *omelia* See HOMILETIC] A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience, a sermon, a serious discourse
Book of Homilies (*English Church*), a collection of plain sermons, which was prepared at the time of the Reformation, to be preached by those of the inferior clergy who were not qualified to compose discourses themselves
Hŏm'i ny, *n* [Written also *homony*] [From Indian *auhuminea*, parched corn] Maize hulled and broken, but coarse, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled [*U S*]
Hŏm'mock, *n* [Written also *hammock* and *hummock*] [Probably an Indian word] A hillock, or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees *Bartram.*
Hō'mo cĕn'tric, *a* [Fr *homocentrique*, Gr. ὁμόκεντρος, from ὁμος, one and the same, and κεντρον, center] Having the same center
Hō'mo-cĕr'cal, *a* [Gr ὁμος, common, and κερκος, tail] (*Ichth*) Having the tail symmetrical, the vertebral column terminating at its commencement, — opposed to *heterocercal* *Agassiz*

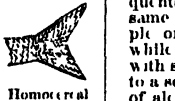

Homocercal (tail of a herring)

Ho mŏch'ro moŭs (Synop, § 130), *a* [Gr ὁμός, same, and χρῶμα, color] (*Bot*) Having all the florets in the same flower head of the same color *Brande*
Hō'mœ o mĕr'y a, *n* [Lat, from Gr ὁμοιομερεια, from ὁμοιος, like, and μερος, part] The state or quality of being homogeneous in respect to elements or first principles, likeness or identity of parts
Hō'mœ o mĕr'ic, } *a* Pertaining to, or characterized by, sameness of parts, receiving or advocating the doctrine of homogeneity of elements or first principles
Hō'mœ-o-mĕr'ic al, }
Hō'mœ ŏm'i try, *n* The same as HOMŒOMERIA [*Obs*] *Cudworth*
Hō'mœ-o mŏrph'ism, *n* [Gr ὁμοιος, similar, and μορφή, form] A near similarity of crystalline forms between unlike chemical compounds or inorganic species, isomorphism *Dana*
Hō'mœ o mŏrph'oŭs, *a* Approximately similar in crystalline form *Dana*
Hō'mœ o păth'ic, *a* The same as HOMŒOPATHIC
Hō'mœ-ŏp'a thist, *n* The same as HOMŒOPATHIST
Hō'mœ ŏp'a thy, *n* The same as HOMŒOPATHY.
Hō'mœ o zō'ic, *a* [Gr ὁμοιος, similar, and ζωή, life] Pertaining to, or including, similar forms or kinds of life, as, *homœozoic* belts on the earth's surface *E Forbes*
Ho mŏg'a moŭs, *a* [Fr *homogame*, Gr ὁμόγαμος, married together, from Gr ὁμός, one and the same, and γαμος, marriage, from γαμεῖν, to marry] (*Bot*) Having the same essential parts of fructification
Hō'mo-găn'gli ăte, *a* [Gr ὁμος, like, and γαγγλιον, ganglion] Having the nervous ganglions symmetrically arranged, as in the invertebrates *Dana*
Hō'mo gĕ'ne, *a* Homogeneous [*Obs*] *B Jonson*
Hō'mo gē'ne-al, } (Synop, § 130), *a* [Sp *homogeneo*, It *omogeneo*, Fr *homogene*, Gr ὁμογενής, from ὁμός, the same, and γενος, race, kind, from γενεσις, to beget] Of the same kind or nature, consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature, as, *homogeneous* particles, elements, or principles, *homogeneous* bodies
Hō'mo gē'ne al ness, } *n* [Fr *homogeneité*, Sp
Hō'mo ge nē'i ty, } *homogeneidad*, It *omogeneità*] Sameness of
Hō'mo gē'ne-oŭs-ness, } kind or nature, uniformity of structure or material
Ho mŏg'e ny, *n* [Fr *homogenie*, Gr. ὁμογενεια, from ὁμος, the same, and γενος, race, kind] Joint nature [*Obs*] *Bacon*
Hō'mo-grăph'ic, *a* [See *infra*] Employing a single and separate character to represent each sound, — said of certain methods of spelling words.
Ho-mŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ὁμός, same, and γραφειν, to write] That method of spelling in which every sound is expressed by a single character, which represents that sound and no other
Hō'moi-ŏp'to-tŏn, *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιοπτωτος, -ον, in like case, from ὁμοιος, like, and πτωτός, falling, apt to fall, from πίπτειν, to fall, πτῶσις, a falling, fall, case] (*Rhet*) A figure in which the several parts of a sentence end with the same case, or a tense of like sound
Hō'moi-ou'si-an (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr. ὁμοιος, like, and οὐσία, the substance, from ὁμοιος, like, and οὐσία, the substance, being, essence, from εἶναι, to be, p pr ὤν, οὖσα, ὄν] (*Eccl Hist.*) One who held that the Son was of like, but not the same essence with the Father
Hō'moi-ou'si-an, *a* Pertaining to the Homoiousians, or their belief
Ho mŏl'o-gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HOMOLOGATED *p pr* & *vb n* HOMOLOGATING] [L Lat *homologare*, *homologatum*, It *omologare*, Fr *homologuer* Gr ὁμολογεῖν, to assent, agree See HOMOLOGOUS (*Civ Law*) To approve, to allow, as, the court *homologates* a proceeding *Wheaton*
Hŏm'o lŏg'ic al, *a* Pertaining to homology, having a structural affinity proceeding from, or based upon, that kind of relation termed *homology* *Dana*
Hŏm'o lŏg'ic al ly, *adv* In a homological sense or manner *Dana*
Ho-mŏl'o gīze, *v t* To determine the homologies or structural relations of *Dana*
Hŏm'o lo gou'me nă, *n pl* [Gr ὁμολογούμενα, things conceded, p p of ὁμολογεῖν, to agree, admit, concede See *infra*] Those books of the New Testament which were universally acknowledged as canonical by the early church, — so called by biblical critics, — opposed to *antilegomena*
Ho mŏl'o goŭs, *a* [Gr ὁμόλογος, assenting, agreeing, from ὁμός, the same, and λογος, speech, discourse, proportion, λεγειν, to say, speak, Fr *homologue*] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure, especially, (*a*) (*Geom*) Corresponding in relative position and proportion
In similar polygons the corresponding sides, angles, diagonals &c, are *homologous* *Math Dict*
(*b*) (*Alg*) Having the same relative proportion or value, as the two antecedents or the two consequents of a proportion (*c*) (*Chem*) Being of the same chemical type or series, differing by a multiple or arithmetical ratio in certain constituents while the physical qualities are wholly analogous, with small relative differences, as if corresponding to a series of parallels, as, the species in the group of alcohols are said to be *homologous* (*d*) (*Zoöl*) Being of the same typical structure, having like relations to a fundamental type of structure, as, those bones in the hand of man and the fore foot of a horse are *homologous* that correspond in their structural relations, that is, in their relations to the type structure of the fore limb in vertebrates *Dana*
Hŏm'o lo grăph'ic, *a* [Gr ὁμός, same, like, ὅλος, whole, and γράφειν, to write, describe, or draw] Preserving the mutual relations of parts, especially as to size and form, maintaining relative proportion
Homographic projection, a method of constructing geographical charts or maps, so that the surfaces, as delineated on a plane, have the same relative proportions as the real surfaces, that is, so that the relative actual areas of the different countries are accurately represented by the corresponding portions of the map
Hŏm'o lŏgue, *n* That which is homologous to something else, as, the corresponding sides, &c, of similar polygons are the *homologues* of each other, the members or terms of an homologous series in chemistry are the *homologues* of each other, this or that bone in the hand of man is the *homologue* of that in the paddle of a whale
Ho-mŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr ὁμολογια, agreement See *supra*]
1 The quality of being homologous, correspondence, relation, as, the *homology* of similar polygons
2 (*Physiol*) Correspondence or relation in type of structure, as, the relation in structure between the leg and arm of man, or that between the arm of a man, fore leg of a horse, wing of a bird, and fin of a fish, the structures of all these organs being due to modifications of one type of structure
☞ *Homology* differs from *analogy*, which is a relation or correspondence in functions there is analogy between the wing of a bird and that of a bat, but not homology *Dana.*
Ho mŏm'a-loŭs, *a* [Gr. ὁμός, the same, and ἁλεσθαι, to leap or rise] (*Bot*) Characterized by a similarity in bending or curving to one side, as leaves, and the like, originating all round a stem *Gray*
Hŏm'o-mŏrph'oŭs, *a* [Gr ὁμός, the same, and μορφή, shape] Similar in shape. *Gray.*
Hŏm'o-ny, *n* See HOMINY
Hŏm'o nym, *n* [Written also *homonyme*] [Fr. *homonyme* See *infra*] A word having the same sound as another, but differing from it in meaning, as the noun *bear* and the verb *bear*.
Ho-mŏn'y-moŭs, *a* [Gr. ὁμώνυμος, from ὁμός, the same, and ὄνομα, Æolic ὄννυμα, name; Lat. *homony-*

mus, Fr *homonyme*, Sp. *homonimo*, It. *omonimo*.] Having different significations, or applied to different things, equivocal, ambiguous. *Watts*

Ho-mŏn'y-mŏŭs-ly, *adv.* In an homonymous or equivocal manner.

Ho-mŏn'y-my, *n.* [Gr. *ὁμωνυμία*, Fr *homonymie*, Sp. *homonimia* See *supra*] Sameness between words which differ in signification, ambiguity.

There being in this age two Patricks, and that the *homonymy* may be as well in place as in name, three Bangors *Fuller*

Hŏ'mo-ou'si-an (Synop., § 130), *n* [Gr. *ὁμοούσιος*, from *ὁμός*, the same, and *οὐσία*, being, essence] (*Eccl Hist.*) One of a sect in the fourth century, who maintained that the Son had the same essence with the Father,—opposed to *homoousian*

Hŏ'mo-ou'si-an, *a* Pertaining to the Homoousians, or to the doctrines they held

Hŏm'o phōne, *n* [Fr See *infra*] A symbol or character which expresses a like sound or letter with another *Gliddon.*

Ho mŏph'o nŏŭs, *a* [Gr *ὁμόφωνος*, from *ὁμός*, the same, and *φωνή*, sound, tone, Fr *homophone*]

1 Of the same pitch, of like sound, unisonous

2 Expressing the same sound or letter with another, as, an *homophonous* hieroglyphic

Ho-mŏph'o ny, *n* [Gr *ὁμοφωνία*, Fr *homophonie*]

1 Sameness of sound

2 Singing in unison,—in opposition to *antiphony* *Moore*

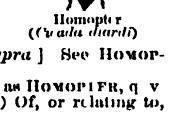

Homopter (*Cicada diardi*)

Ho mŏp'te rā, *n pl* [See *supra*] See HOMOPTER

Ho mŏp'ter an, *n* The same as HOMOPTER, q v

Ho mŏp'ter ŏŭs, *a* (*Entom*) Of, or relating to, the homopters

Ho mŏt'o-nŏŭs, *a* [Gr *ὁμότονος*, from *ὁμος*, the same, and *τόνος*, tone, force, from *τείνειν*, to stretch, Lat *homotonus*, Fr *homotone*] Of the same tenor or tone, equable

Ho mŏt'ro pal, } *a* [Gr *ὁμότροπος*, from *ὁμος*,
Ho mŏt'ro-pŏŭs, } the same, and *τρόπος*, turn, direction, from *τρέπειν*, to turn, Fr *homotrope*]

1. Turned in the same direction with something else

2 (*Bot*) Having the embryo in the same general direction as the seed

Hŏm'o tȳpe, *n* [Gr *ὁμος*, similar, and *τύπος*, type] That which has the same fundamental type of structure with something else, thus, the right arm is the *homotype* of the right leg, one arm is the *homotype* of the other, &c *R Owen*

Ho mŭn'cu lŭs (mŭŋ'kŭ lus), *n* [Lat, diminutive of *homo*, man] A little man, a dwarf, a manikin

Hŏne, *n* [Icel *hein*, cos mollis, O Sw *hen*, A S *hanan*, to stone, probably allied to Gr *ακονη*, whetstone, Syr *akana*]

1 A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge, and particularly for setting razors

2 A kind of swelling in the cheek

Hone-slates, species of slate used for sharpening tools upon

Hōne, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HONED, *p pr* & *vb n* HONING] To rub and sharpen on a hone, as, to *hone* a razor

Hōne, *v i* [Cf A S *hongian*, *hangian*, *hangan*, *hōn*, to hang, *hogian*, to meditate, think, lament, grieve] To pine, to long [*Obs*] *Burton*

Hŏn'est (ŏn'est), *a* [O Fr *honeste*, N Fr *honnête*, Pr *honest*, Sp & P'g *honesto*, It *onesto*, Lat *honestus*, from *honos*, *honor*, honor, as if furnished or clothed with honor]

1 Decent, honorable, or suitable

Provide things *honest* in the sight of all men *Rom* xii 17

2 Fair, good, unimpeached

Look ye out among you seven men of *honest* report *Acts* vi 3

3 Fair in dealing with others, free from trickishness and fraud acting, and having the disposition to act, at all times according to justice or correct moral principles, upright, just

An *honest* man's the noblest work of God *Pope*

An *honest* physician leaves his patient when he can contribute no farther to his health *Sir Wm Temple*

4. Free from fraud, fair, just, equitable, as, an *honest* transaction, an *honest* transfer of property

5 Frank, sincere, unreserved, according to truth, as, an *honest* confession

6 Proceeding from pure or just principles, or directed to a good object, sincere, as, an *honest* inquiry after truth, an *honest* endeavor, *honest* views or motives

7. Chaste, faithful, virtuous

Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too *Shak*

☞ A man who marries his concubine is still said to make an *honest* woman of her *Smart*

Syn.—Upright, trusty, faithful; equitable, just; rightful, sincere, frank, candid

Hŏn'est (ŏn'est), *v t.* [Lat *honestare*, to clothe or adorn with honor, O Fr *honester*, Sp *honestar*, It *onestare* See *supra*.] To adorn, to grace, to embellish [*Obs*] *Sandys.*

Hŏn'es tā'tion, *n.* [See *supra*] Adornment, grace, embellishment [*Obs*] *Mountague*

Hŏn'est ly (ŏn'est lȳ), *adv* In an honest manner, as, a contract *honestly* made, to confess *honestly* one's real design, to live *honestly*

Syn—Justly, fairly equitably, faithfully, truly, uprightly, sincerely, frankly

Hŏn'es ty (ŏn'es tȳ), *n* [O Fr *honneste*, *honnestet*, N Fr *honnetée*, Pr *honestat*, *honestetat*, O Sp *honestad*, N Sp *honestidad*, It *onestà*, Lat *honestas* See HONEST, *a*]

1 The quality or state of being honest, upright disposition or conduct

2 (*Bot*) A flowering herb of the genus *Lunaria* (*L rediviva*).

Syn.—Integrity, probity, uprightness, trustiness, faithfulness, honor, justice, equity, fairness, candor, plain dealing, veracity

Hōne'wort (wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Sison* (*S amomum*),—so called because used to cure a hone See HONE, *n*, No 2

Hŏn'ey (hŭn'ȳ), *n* [A S *hunig*, O Sax *honeg*, *hanig*, O H Ger *honu*, *honag*, *honu*, *honang*, M H Ger *honec*, N H Ger & D *honig*, Icel *hunang*, Sw *hänning*, Dan *honning*]

1 A sweet, thick fluid, collected by bees from the flowers of plants, and deposited in cells of the comb in hives When pure, it is of a yellowish white color, sweet to the taste, of an agreeable odor, soluble in water, and becomes vinous by fermentation Its odor and fragrance are due to the flowers from which it is obtained, and when gathered from poisonous plants it produces deleterious effects upon the human system, though innocuous to the bees

2 That which is sweet or pleasant, like honey

The king hath found,
Matter against him that forever mars
The *honey* of his language *Shak*

3 Sweet one, darling,—a word of endearment *Dryden*

Hŏn'ey, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HONIED *p pr* & *vb n* HONIYING] To be gentle or agreeable to talk fondly, to use endearments hence also, to be or become obsequiously courteous or complimentary, to practise servile flattery, to fawn "*Honeying* and making love" *Shak*

One
Discussed his tutor rough to common men,
But *honeying* at the whisper of a lord *Tennyson*

Hŏn'ey, *v t* To make agreeable or luscious to sweeten "*Honeyed* lines of rhyme" *Byron*

Hŏn'ey-băg (hŭn'ȳ bȧg), *n* The receptacle for honey in a honey bee *Grew*

Hŏn'ey-bee, *n* The common bee which makes honey See BEE

Hŏn'ey-bŭz'zard, *n* (*Ornith*) A species of kite (*Pernis apivorus*) common in Europe —so called from its habit of breaking into the nests of bees and wasps to obtain the larvæ

Hŏn'ey-cōmb (hŭn'ȳ kōm), *n* 1 A mass of hexagonal, waxy cells, formed by bees and used by them as repositories for their honey and their eggs

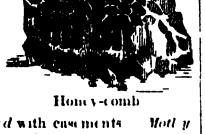

Honey-comb

2 Any substance, as a casting of iron, &c, perforated with cells like those of a honey comb

Hŏn'ey-cōmbed (hŭn'ȳ kōmd), *a* Formed or perforated like a honey comb

Each bastion was *honey-combed* with casements *Watts*

Hŏn'ey-dew (hŭn'ȳ dū), *n* 1 A sweet saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops, like dew Two substances have been called by this name one secreted from the plants, and the other deposited by a small insect, called the *aphis*, or vine fretter

2 A kind of tobacco which has been moistened with molasses *Simmonds*

Hŏn'eyed (hŭn'nid), *a* 1 Covered with honey

2 Sweet, as, *honeyed* words *Milton*

Hŏn'ey-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) An evergreen shrub, of the genus *Melianthus* a native of the Cape of Good Hope The flowers attract bees *Loudon*

Hŏn'ey-gnăt (nȧt), *n* An insect *Imsworth*

Hŏn'ey-guide (72), *n* (*Ornith*) A bird allied to the cuckoo (*Indicator albirostris*, and other species), which, by its motions and cries conducts persons to hives of wild honey It is found in Africa

Hŏn'ey-hăr'vest, *n* Honey collected *Dryden*

Hŏn'ey less, *a* Destitute of honey *Shak*

Hŏn'ey-lō'cust, *n* (*Bot*) A North American tree (*Gleditschia triacanthus*), armed with thorns, and having long pods with a sweet pulp between the seeds

Hŏn'ey-mŏnth, } *n* The first month after mar-
Hŏn'ey-mōon, } riage *Addison*

Hŏn'ey-mouthed, *a* Soft or smooth in speech, persuasive *Shak*

Hŏn'ey-stalk (stawk), *n* Clover flower *Mason*

Hŏn'ey-stōne, *n.* See MELLITE.

Hŏn'ey sŭck'le (hŭn'ȳ sŭk'l), *n.* (*Bot.*) One of several species of flowering plants, much admired for their beauty, and some for their fragrance

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera caprifolium*).

☞ The *Lonicera periclymenum* bears yellow fragrant flowers and red berries it is found in Europe and is the true English woodbine, called by Milton "twisted eglantine" The trumpet honeysuckle is the *L sempervirens* its flowers are of a bright scarlet without and yellowish within, and are scentless it is common in the United States The American woodbine, *L grata*, is fragrant and found from New York westward, especially in rocky places The European fly-honeysuckle is *L xylosteum*, the American *J ciliata* The false honeysuckle is the *Azalea* common in our swamps The name *honeysuckle* is said to be derived from the practice by children of sucking the corolla to obtain the drop of sweet juice at its base

Hŏn'ey sŭck'led (hŭn'ȳ sŭk'ld), *a* Covered with honeysuckles

Hŏn'ey-sweet, *a* Sweet as honey *Chaucer.*

Hŏn'ey-tŏngued (tŭngd), *a* Using soft or sweet speech *Shak*

Hŏn'ey wort (wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cerinthe*, whose flowers are very attractive to bees *Loudon.*

Hŏng, *n* [Chinese *hang*, Canton dialect *hong*, a mercantile house, factory, *hang-shang*, a wholesale merchant *ying hang shang*, a wholesale merchant licensed by the government for foreign trade] A large factory or mercantile house in Canton, where each nation has a separate department, likewise called *hong*

Hong merchant, a Chinese who is authorized to trade with these hongs *Buchanan*

Hŏn'ied (hŭn'nid), *a* See HONEYED

Hŏn'or (on'ur), *n* [O Fr *honor*, *hounor*, *hounour*, N Fr *honneur*, Pr *honor*, *onor*, Sp & P'g *honor*, It *onore* Lat *honor*, *honos*] [Written also *honour*]

1 Esteem due or paid to worth, high estimation, consideration —when said of the Supreme Being, reverence, veneration

A prophet is not without *honor*, save in his own country *Matt* xiii 57

2 That which rightfully attracts esteem, respect, or consideration, that which is fitted to adorn, an ornament, a decoration —especially, excellence of character high moral worth, manly virtue, nobility —and more particularly, in men, integrity, in women, purity chastity "If she have forgot *honor* and virtue" *Shak* "Godlike, erect, with native *honor* clad" *Milton*

The air then shook the *honors* of his head *Dryden.*

3 A nice sense of what is right, just, and true, with a course of life correspondent thereto

Say what is *honor*? 'Tis the finest sense
Of justice which the human mind can frame,
Intent each lurking frailty to disclaim
And guard the way of life from all offense
Suffered or done *Wordsworth*

4 That to which esteem or consideration is paid, dignity, distinguished position, high rank sometimes, reputation "Restore me to my *honors*" *Shak.*

I have given thee both riches and *honor* 1 *Kings* iii 13.
Thou art clothed with *honor* and majesty *Ps* civ 1

5 A token of esteem paid to worth, a mark of respect a sign of consideration, as, military *honors* civil *honors*

Their funeral *honors* claimed, and asked their quiet graves. *Dryden*

6 (*Feudal Law*) A noble kind of seigniory or lordship held of the king and having several lordships and manors dependent on it *Cowell*

7 (*pl*) Academic or university prizes or distinctions especially, the highest ranks or places in an English university

8 (*pl*) (*Card playing*) The four highest cards —the ace, king, queen, and jack

Court of honor a court of chivalry a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction having power to redress injuries of honor and to hold pleas respecting matters of arms and deeds of war —*Honor court* (*Feudal Law*), one held in an honor —*Honors of war* (*Mil*) distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out from a camp or intrenchment with all the insignia of military etiquette —*Law* or *code of honor* certain rules by which social intercourse is regulated among persons of fashion, and which are founded on a regard to reputation *Paley* —*On one's honor*, on the pledge of one's honor, on the stake of one's reputation for integrity, as, the members of the House of Lords in Great Britain, are not under oath, but give their opinions *on their honor* — *To do the honors*, to bestow honor as on a guest, to show civility or attention.

Then here a slave or if you will, a lord,
To *do the honors*, and to give the word *Pope.*

Hŏn'or (ŏn'ur), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HONORED, *p pr* & *vb n* HONORING] [Fr *honorer*, Pr *honorar*, *honrar*, *onrar*, O Sp *honorar*, N Sp *honrar*, It *onorare*, Lat *honorare*, from *honor* See *supra*.]

1 To regard or treat with honor, esteem, or re-

spect; to revere, to treat with deference and submission, when said respecting the Supreme Being, to reverence, to adore, to worship

Honor thy father and thy mother *Ex* xx 12.

That all men should *honor* the Son, even as they *honor* the Father *John* v 23

2 To dignify, to raise to distinction or notice, to elevate in rank or station, to exalt, to glorify, to render illustrious

Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to *honor* *Esther* vi 9

3 (*Com*) To accept and pay when due, as, to *honor* a bill of exchange

Hŏn'or a-ble, *a* [Fr, Pr, & Sp *honorable*, It *onorevole*, Lat *honorabilis*]

1 Worthy of honor, fit to be esteemed or regarded, estimable, illustrious

He was more *honorable* than all the house of his father *Gen* xxxiv 19

To advance
Your name and *honorable* lumily *Shak*

2 Possessing a high mind, actuated by principles of honor, or a scrupulous regard to probity, rectitude, or reputation

3 Proceeding from an upright and laudable cause, or directed to a just and proper end, not base, not reproachful, as, an *honorable* motive

Is this proceeding just and *honorable*? *Shak*

4 Conferring honor, or procured by noble deeds "*Honorable* wounds from battle brought" *Dryden*

5 Worthy of respect, regarded with esteem, respected

Marriage is *honorable* in all *Heb* xiii 4

6 Performed or accompanied with marks of honor, or with testimonies of esteem, as, an *honorable* burial

7 Not to be disgraced

Let her descend my chambers are *honorable* *Shak*

8 An epithet of respect or distinction, as, the *honorable* Senate, the *honorable* gentleman

9 Becoming men of rank and character, or suited to support men in a station of dignity, as, an *honorable* salary

Hŏn'or-a-ble ness (ŏn'ur a bl nes), *n*

1 The state of being honorable, eminence, distinction

2 Conformity to the principles of honor, probity, or moral rectitude, fairness

Hŏn'or a bly, *adv* In a manner conferring, or consistent with, honor

Why did I not more *honorably* starve? *Dryden*

Syn.—Magnanimously generously, nobly, worthily, justly, equitably, fairly, reputably

Hŏn'o-rā'ri ŭm, } *n* [Lat *honorarium* (sc *do-*
Hŏn'or a ry, } *num*), from *honorarius*, Fr *honoraire*, It *onorario* See *infra*] The recompense offered to professors in universities, and to medical or other professional gentlemen, for their services, a fee [*Europe*]

Hŏn'or a ry (ŏn'ur a ry), *a* [Lat *honorarius*, from *honor*, Fr *honoraire*, Sp *honorario*, It *onorario*]

1 Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor, as, an *honorary* degree, an *honorary* crown

2 Possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward, as, an *honorary* member of a society

Hŏn'or er (on'ur er), *n* One who honors

Hŏn'or-less (ŏn'ur les), *a* Destitute of honor, not honored *Warburton*

Hood [A S *hād*, from *hād*, state, sex, order, degree, person, form, manner, O Sax *hed*, Goth *haidus*, O & M H Ger *heit*, Ger *-heit*, D *-heid*, Dan *-hed*, Sw *-het*] A termination denoting state or fixedness, condition, quality, character, totality, as in *manhood*, *childhood*, *knighthood*, *brotherhood* Sometimes it is written according to the German form, *head*, as *maidenhead*, *godhead*

Hood, *n* [A S *hōd*, a hood, D *hoed*, O H Ger *huot*, N H Ger *hut*, hat, Dan *hätte*, hood, cowl, from A-S *hēdan*, O H Ger *huotan*, N H Ger *hüten*, to heed, take care of Cf HAT]

1 That which covers the head and shoulders, especially, (*a*) A soft covering for the head worn by women (*b*) A part of a monk's outer garment, with which he covers his head, a cowl "All *hoods* make not monks" *Shak* (*c*) A like appendage to a cloak or loose overcoat, that may be drawn up over the head at pleasure (*d*) An ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown, as, a master's *hood*. (*e*) (*Falconry*) A covering for a hawk's head or eyes

2 Dress in general, covering [*Obs and rare*] "Through that disguised *hood*" *Spenser*

3 Any thing resembling a hood in form or uses, as, (*a*) The top or head of a carriage (*b*) A chimney top, often movable on a pivot to secure a constant draught by turning with the wind (*c*) The top of a pump (*d*) (*Bot.*) The hood shaped upper petal of some flowers, as of monk's hood,—called also *helmet* *Gray* (*e*) (*Naut*) A covering or porch for a companion hatch *Totten*.

Hood, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HOODED, *p. pr.* & *vb n.* HOODING]

1 To cover with a hood, to furnish with a hood or hood shaped appendage

The cobbler aproned, and the parson gowned,
The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crowned. *Pope*

2. To cover, to hide; to blind.

While grace is saying, I'll *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, Amen. *Shak*

Hood'-ēkp, *n* (*Zoöl*) A kind of seal (the *Stemmatopus cristatus*), having a piece of loose skin, like a hood, over its head, which the animal inflates when menaced *Cuvier*

Hood'ed, *a* Hood-shaped, especially, (*Bot.*) rolled up like a cornet of paper, cucullate, as the spathe of Indian turnip *Gray*

Hood'less, *a* Having no hood

Hood'man-blind, *n* A play in which a person blinded is to catch another, and tell his name, blindman's buff *Shak.*

Hood'-mōld'ing, }
Hood'-mould'ing, }
n (*Arch*) A projecting molding, as over the head of an arch;—called also *drip-stone*. *Oxf Gloss.*

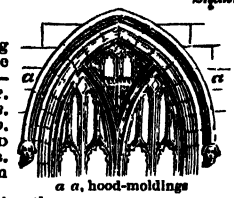

a a, hood-moldings

Hood'wink, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* HOODWINKED (-wĭnkt), *p pr* & *vb n.* HOODWINKING] [From *hood* and *wink*]

1 To blind by covering the eyes

We will blind and *hoodwink* him *Shak*

2 To cover, to hide

For the prize I'll bring thee to
Shall *hoodwink* this mischance *Shak*

3 To deceive by external appearances or disguise, to impose on "*Hoodwinked* with kindness" *Sidney*

Hoof, *n*, *pl* HOOFS, very rarely HOOVES [A S *hōf*, Icel *hofr*, Sw *hof*, Dan *hov*, D *hoef*, Ger *huf*, O H Ger *huof*, allied to Russ and Pol *kopyto*]

1 The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, &c

On burnished *hooves* his war-horse trode *Tennyson*

2 An animal, a beast, hence, any portion or part, remnant, fragment, trace

Our cattle also shall go with us; there shall not a *hoof* be left behind *Ex* x 26

We will not willingly leave an *hoof* of the British honor behind, which may be brought on *Fuller*

3 (*Geom*) See UNGULA

Hoof *v i* To walk as cattle [*Rare*] *William Scott*

Hoof'-bound, *a* (*Far*) Having a dryness and contraction of the hoof, which occasions pain and lameness

Hoofed (hōft), *a* Furnished with hoofs

Of all the *hoofed* quadrupeds the horse is the most beautiful *Crew*

Hoof'less, *a* Destitute of hoofs

Hook (27), *n* [A S *hōc*, allied to *hlēcce*, hook, crook, Icel *haki*, Sw *hake*, Dan *hage*, D *haak*, L Ger *hake*, O H Ger *haco*, *hacco*, *hagge*, M H Ger *hake*, *hacke*, *hagge*, N H Ger *hake*, *haken*, W *hwy*, Norm Fr *hoke*]

1 A piece of metal, or other hard material, formed or bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining any thing, as, a *hook* for catching fish, a tenter *hook*, a chimney *hook*, a pot *hook*, &c

2 That which catches, a snare, a trap *Shak*

3 That part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post, and consists of a bolt with a vertical pin at its head, on which the door or gate hangs, and about which it turns

4 [W *hoc*, a scythe] A curved instrument for cutting grass or grain, a sickle, an instrument for cutting or lopping

Like slashing Bentley with his desperate *hook* *Pope*

5 (*Naut*) A forked timber in a ship, placed on the keel

6 (*Steam eng*) An eccentric hook See ECCENTRIC and V-HOOK

7 A catch, an advantage [*Low*]

8 (*Agric*) A field sown two years in succession [*Prov Eng*] *Ainsworth*

9 (*pl*) The projecting points of the thigh bones of cattle,—called also *hook bones*

By hook or by crook, one way or other, by any means, direct or indirect *Milton*—*Off the hooks*, unhinged, disturbed or disordered (See No 3) "In the evening, by water, to the Duke of Albemarle, whom I found mightily *off the hooks* that the ships are not gone out of the river" *Pepys*—*On one's own hook*, on one's own account or responsibility, by one's self [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Hook, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HOOKED (hŏkt), *p pr* & *vb n* HOOKING]

1 To catch or fasten with a hook, to seize or draw as with a hook, as, to *hook* a trout, to be *hooked* by an ox

2 To draw or obtain by artifice, to entrap, to insnare "Her I can *hook* to me" *Shak.* "*Hooked* in by tedious consequences" *Norris*

3 To steal or rob [*Colloq Eng and U. S*]

To hook on (*a*) To apply a hook to, to fasten or attach by means of a hook (*b*) (*Steam-eng*) To connect the valve-gear with the engine, so as to make the motion of the valves automatic

Hook, *v. i.* To bend; to be curved.

Hook'ah, *n.* [Hind. *hukkah*, a pipe in which tobacco is smoked, from Per & Ar. *hukkah*, a round box or casket, a bottle through which the fumes pass when smoking tobacco] A pipe, so arranged that the smoke is made to pass through water for the sake of cooling it

Hookah.

Hooked (hŏok'ed, *or* hŏokt, 60), *a*

1 Having the form of a hook, curvated.

The bill is strong, short, and very much *hooked* *Pennant*

2 Provided with a hook or hooks

The *hooked* chariot stood
Unstained with hostile blood *Milto*

Hook'ed-ness, *n* A state of being bent like hook, incurvation

Hook'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, hooks

2 (*Naut*) A small vessel or smack, used in the Netherlands and on the Irish coast [Written also *hoeker*] *Simmonds*

Hook'ey, *n* See HOCKEY

Hook'-mō'tion, *n* (*Steam eng*) A valve gear which is reversed by V hooks

Hook'-nōsed (nōzd), *a* Having a curvated or aquiline nose *Shak*

Hook'y, *a* Full of hooks, pertaining to hooks

Hoop, or **Hoop** (Synop, § 130), *n* [A S *hōp*, D *hoep*, *hoepel*]

1 A pliant strip of wood or metal formed into a ring, for holding together the staves of casks, tubs &c, or for other similar purposes

2 Something resembling a hoop, a ring, any thing circular *Addison*

3 A circle, or combination of circles, of thin whalebone, metal, or other elastic material, used for expanding the skirts of ladies' dresses, crinoline —used chiefly in the plural "Though stiff with *hoops* and armed with ribs of steel" *Pope*

4 A quart pot,—so called because originally bound with hoops, like a barrel There were generally three hoops on the quart pot, and if three men were drinking, each would take his *hoop*, or third portion

5 A measure of capacity, variously estimated at from one to four pecks *Halliwell*

Hoop, or **Hoop,** *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HOOPED (hōopt), *p pr* & *vb n* HOOPING]

1 To bind or fasten with hoops, as, to *hoop* a barrel or puncheon

2 To clasp, to encircle, to surround *Shak.*

Hoop, *v i* [Written also *whoop*, q v, Fr *houper*, to hoop, to shout,—a hunting term]

1 To utter a loud cry, or a particular sound by way of call or pursuit, to shout [Usually written *whoop*]

2 To cough, as in the hooping cough, to whoop See WHOOP

Hoop, *v t* 1 To drive or follow with a shout or outcry *Shak*

2 To call by a shout or hoop

Hoop, *n* 1 A shout, also a shrill, gasping cough.

2 The hoopoe See HOOPOE

Hoop'er, or **Hoop'er,** *n* 1. One who hoops casks or tubs, a cooper

2 (*Ornith*) A wild swan (*Cygnus musicus*), having a singularly convoluted windpipe, and uttering a note like *hoop* It is found in Northern Europe

Hoop'ing-cough (kawf), *n* A cough in which the patient hoops, or whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath [Written also *whooping-cough*]

Hoop'ōe, } *n* [Also *whoop*, so called from its cry,
Hoop'ōo, } as in Lat *upupa*, and in Gr. ἔποψ, D. *hop*, O H Ger *wituhopf*, N. H Ger *wiedehopf*, It *upupa*, Pr. *upa*, Fr *huppe*, whence Fr *huppe*, the tuft or crest of a bird, on account of the tuft of feathers on its head, W *oopawg*] (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Upupa* (*U epops*), whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure It is found in Europe and Northern Africa —Called also *hoop*

Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*)

Hoop'-skirt (hōop'-, *or* hōop'-), *n.* A frame work of hoops for expanding the skirts of a lady's dress; —called also *hoop-petticoat*.

Hŏŏ'gier (hŏŏ'zher), *n.* [Either from *husher*, because they were considered as bullies and men of

great physical strength, or from their rough exclamation when one knocks at a door, "*Who's yere?*"] A citizen of the State of Indiana. [*U. S.*]

Hoot, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOOTING.] [Prov. Fr *houter*, *hutter*, to call, cry Cf. W *hwt*, off! off with it! away! hoot! and *hue*, in *hue and cry*.]

1. To cry out or shout in contempt

Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more *Dryden*

2. To cry as an owl

The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots* *Shak*

Hoot, *v. t.* To utter contemptuous cries or shouts at; to follow with such noise or shouts

Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat *Swift*

Hoot, *n.* A cry or shout in contempt *Glanville*

Hoove, } *n.* [Allied to *heave*, *hove*.] A disease in
Hov'en, } cattle consisting in the excessive inflation of the stomach by gas, ordinarily caused by eating too much green food *Gardner*

Hoov'en, } *a.* Affected with the disease called *hoove*
Hov'en, } or *hoven*, as, *hooven* cattle

Hop, *v. i.* [*imp & p. p.* HOPPED (hŏpt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOPPING.] [A. S. *hoppan*, Icel. & Sw. *hoppa*, Dan. *hoppe*, L. & M. Ger. *hoppen*, M. & N. H. Ger. *hüpfen*, D. *huppen*, *huppelen*.]

1. To move by successive leaps or sudden starts, to jump once or by successive hops, alighting on one foot, to skip, as birds do, to spring

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from spray to spray *Dryden*

2. To walk lame, to limp, to halt *Dryden*

3. To dance *Chaucer.*

Hop, *n.* [Icel. & Ger. *hopp*. See *supra*.]

1. A leap on one leg, a leap, a jump, a spring

2. An informal dance, also, any dance [*Colloq.*]

Hop, *n.* [D. *hop*, *hoppe*, O. H. Ger. *hopfo*, M. H. Ger. *hopfe*, N. H. Ger. *hopfen*, L. Lat. *hupa*, W. *hopez*, Armor. *houpez*.]

Hop (*Humulus lupulus*)

1. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Humulus* (*H. lupulus*), having a long, twining stalk. The female flowers, or catkins, constitute the hops of commerce. Their scales and the fruit secrete an aromatic resin called *Lupuline*. This is the active part of the plant, and is largely used in brewing and in medicine. The plant is very widely distributed, but it may have been originally a native of Europe.

2. The fruit of the dog rose. See HIP.

Hop, *v. t.* To impregnate with hops *Mortimer*

Hop, *v. i.* To gather hops

Hop'-bind, *n.* The stalk or vine on which hops grow *Blackstone*

Hope (20), *n.* [A. S. *hopa*, D. *hoop*, *hope*, Sw. *hopp*, Dan. *haab*, Ger. *hoffnung*.]

1. A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable, an expectation of any thing desirable, confidence, expectation

The hypocrite's *hope* shall perish *Job* viii. 13
He wished, but not with *hope* *Milton*

2. That which gives hope, he, who, or that which, furnishes ground of expectation, or promises desired good

The Lord will be the *hope* of his people *Joel* iii. 16
A young gentleman of great *hopes*, whose love of learning was highly commendable *Macaulay*

3. That which is hoped for

Hope, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOPED (hōpt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOPING.] [A. S. *hopian*, D. *hopen*, Sw. *hoppas*, Dan. *haabe*, L. Ger. *hapen*, N. H. Ger. *hoffen*.]

1. To entertain or indulge hope, to cherish a desire of good, with some expectation of obtaining it, or belief that it is obtainable. "*Hope* for good success." *Bp. Taylor*

2. To place confidence, to trust with confident expectation of good

Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me? *Hope* thou in God. *Ps.* xlii. 11

Hope, *v. t.* To desire with expectation, or with belief in the possibility or the prospect of obtaining, to look forward to as a thing desirable, with the anticipation of obtaining

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear,
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted boar *Dryden.*

Hope, *n.* [Prob. of Celtic origin.] A sloping plain between ridges of mountains. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth*

Hope'ful, *a.* 1. Full of hope, or of desire, with expectation

I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage you to the trial of more nice and difficult experiments *Boyle*

2. Having qualities which excite hope, promising or giving ground to expect good or success, as, a *hopeful* youth, a *hopeful* prospect

Hope'ful-ly, *adv.* In a manner to excite or encourage hope, with hope, with ground for expectation or anticipation of good

Hope'ful-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being hopeful, or of furnishing reason for hope

Hope'ite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) See HOPEITE.

Hope'less, *a.* 1. Destitute of hope, having no expectation of that which is desirable, despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*. *Shak*

2. Giving no ground of hope or expectation of good, promising nothing desirable, desperate, as, a *hopeless* condition

3. Unhoped for, unexpected, despaired of.

Thrice happy eyes,
To view the *hopeless* presence of my brother *Marston*

Hope'less-ly, *adv.* Without hope *Beau & Fl.*

Hope'less-ness, *n.* A state of being hopeless, despair

Hop'er, *n.* One who hopes

Hop-horn'beam, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American tree of the genus *Ostrya* (*O. Virginica*), the American iron wood

Hop'ing-ly, *adv.* With hope or desire of good, and expectation of obtaining it *Hammond*

Hop'ite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) A transparent mineral of a light color, being a hydrous compound of phosphoric acid and oxide of zinc, with a small proportion of cadmium, — so named from Professor *Hope*, of Edinburgh *Dana*

Hop'lite, *n.* [Gr. ὁπλίτης, from ὅπλον, tool, weapon, Fr. *hoplite*.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A heavy-armed infantry soldier *Mitford*

Hop'-oast, *n.* An oven or a kiln for drying hops [*Prov. Eng.*]

Hop'o' my thumb', *n.* A very diminutive person [*Colloq. and low.*] *Grose*

Hopped (hŏpt), *p. a.* Impregnated with hops

Hop'per, *n.* [See HOP.] 1. One who hops, or leaps on one leg

2. A wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill by jolting or shaking, a receptacle from which any thing passes into a mill to be ground, and the like

3. A vessel in which seed corn is carried for sowing

4. (*pl.*) A play in which a person hops on one leg, — called also *hop scotch*. *Johnson*

Hop'per-boy, *n.* A rake, in a mill moving in a circle to draw the meal over an opening in the floor, through which it falls

Hop'pet, *n.* 1. A hand basket

2. A dish used by miners to measure ore in. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

3. An infant in arms. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Hop'-pick'er, *n.* One who picks hops

Hop'ping, *n.* 1. The act of leaping on one leg, a springing, frisking, or dancing

2. A gathering of hops *Smart*

Hop'ple, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOPPLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOPPLING.] [From *hop*. Cf. HOBBLE.] To tie the feet of loosely together, to prevent running or leaping, as, to *hopple* an unruly horse *Holloway*

Hop'ple, *n.* A fetter for horses, or other animals, when turned out to graze, — chiefly used in the plural *Brande*

Hop'po, *n.* (*a.*) A collector, an overseer "of commerce. (*b.*) A tribunal or commission having charge of that part of the public revenue derived from trade and navigation. [*China.*] *Malcom*

Hop'-pōle, *n.* A pole used to support hops

Hop'-scotch, *n.* A child's game, in which a stone is driven by the foot of the player from one compartment to another of a figure traced or scotched upon the ground. See HOPPER.

Hop'-vine, *n.* The stalk of hops

Hop'-yard, *n.* A field or inclosure where hops are raised

Hō'ral, *a.* [Lat. *horalis*, *hora*, hour, q. v.] Relating to an hour, or to hours *Prior*

Hō'ral-ly, *adv.* Hourly. [*Obs.*]

Hō'ra-ry (Synop., § 130), *a.* [L. Lat. *horarius*, from Lat. *hora*, hour, Fr. *horaire*, Sp. *horario*, It. *orario*.]

1. Pertaining to an hour, noting the hours, as, the *horary* circle

2. Occurring once an hour, continuing an hour, hourly. "His *horary* shifts of shirts and waistcoats." *B. Jonson*

Ho-rā'tian, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Horace, the Latin poet, or resembling the style of his writings

Hōrde, *n.* [Fr., D., & Ger. *horde*, Albanian *horda*, It. *orda*, Russ. *orda*, from Turk. *ordā*, *ordī*, camp, Per. *ōrdā*, court, palace, amp, a horde of Tartars, Hind. *urdā*, army, camp, market.] A wandering troop or gang, especially, a clan or tribe of a nomadic people possessing no fixed habitations, but migrating from place to place for the sake of pasturage, plunder, or the like cause

Hōr'de-ine, *n.* [Fr. *hordeine*, from Lat. *hordeum*, barley.] (*Chem.*) A substance analogous to starch, found in barley, cellulose *Gregory*

Hor-dē'o-lum, *n.* [Lat. *hordeolus*, diminutive of *hordeum*, barley.] (*Med.*) A small tumor or boil upon the edge of the eyelid, — so called from its being of the size or shape of a grain of barley, a sty

Hōre'hound, *n.* See HOARHOUND.

Ho-ri'zon (118), *n.* [Gr. ὁρίζων (sc. κύκλος), the bounding line, horizon, from ὁρίζειν, to bound, from ὅρος, boundary, limit, Lat. & Fr. *horizon*, Pr. *orizon*, Sp. *horizonte*, It. *orizzonte*.]

1. The circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface visible to a spectator from a given point, the apparent junction of the earth and sky.

In the East the glorious lamp was seen
Regent of day, and all the *horizon* round
Invested with bright rays *Milton*

2. (*Astron.*) (*a.*) A plane passing through the eye of the spectator and at right angles to the vertical at a given place, a plane tangent to the earth's surface at that place, — called distinctively the *sensible horizon*. (*b.*) A plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's center, — called also the *rational* or *celestial horizon*. (*c.*) (*Naut.*) The line separating sky and water, as seen by an eye at a given elevation.

Apparent horizon. See APPARENT. — *Artificial horizon*, a level mirror, as the surface of mercury in a shallow vessel, or a plane reflector adjusted to the true level artificially, — used chiefly with the sextant for observing the double altitude of a celestial body. — *Dip of the horizon*, the vertical angle contained between the sensible horizon and a line to the visible horizon, the latter always being below the former.

Hōr'i-zŏn'tal, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *horizontal*, It. *orizzontale*.]

1. Pertaining to, or near, the horizon

2. Parallel to the horizon, on a level, as, an *horizontal* line or surface

3. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon, as, *horizontal* distance

Horizontal fire (*Mil.*) the fire of guns and howitzers under low angles of elevation

Hōr'i-zŏn'tal-ly, *adv.* In an horizontal direction or position, on a level, as, a ball carried *horizontally*

Hōr'i-zon tăl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *horizontalité*, Sp. *horizontalidad*.] The state of being horizontal. *Kirwan.*

Hōrn, *n.* [A. S., O. Sax., Icel., Sw., Dan., & Ger. *horn*, D. *horen*, *hoorn*, Goth. *haurn*, allied to W. *corn*, Lat. *cornu*, Gr. κέρας.]

1. A hard, projecting, and usually pointed organ, growing from the heads of certain animals, especially of the ruminant or cud-chewing quadrupeds, as the ox, the goat, the deer, and the like. The hollow horns of the ox family consist externally of true horn, and are never shed, while the solid horns of the stag family are of bone throughout, and are annually shed and renewed.

2. Hence, something made of a horn, or resembling a horn in form, use, and the like, as, (*a.*) A wind instrument of music; hence, also, a musical instrument of brass or other material, resembling a horn in its shape. "Wind his *horn* under the castle wall." *Spenser*. (*b.*) A drinking cup, or beaker, as having been originally made of the horns of cattle. (*c.*) The cornucopia, or horn of plenty. See CORNUCOPIA. "Fruits and flowers from Amalthæa's *horn*." *Milton*. (*d.*) A utensil for holding powder.

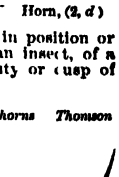

Horn, (2, *d*)

3. Something resembling a horn in position or projection, as, (*a.*) The feeler of an insect, of a snail, and the like. (*b.*) An extremity or cusp of the moon when crescent shaped.

The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns* *Thomson*

(*c.*) Any pointed projection or excrescence from any thing, as, the *horn* of a beetle, the *horn* of a flower, the *horn* of an owl, the *horn* of an altar, and the like. (*d.*) The curving extremity of the wing of an army or of a squadron drawn up in a crescent like form. "Sharpening in mooned *horns* their phalanx." *Milton*

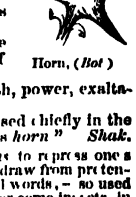

Horn, (*Bot.*)

4. The material of which horns are composed, being, in the ox family, chiefly albuminous, with some phosphate of lime, as, a spoon of *horn*; a *horn* lantern; a *horn* comb.

5. (*Script.*) A symbol of strength, power, exaltation

6. An emblem of a cuckold, — used chiefly in the plural. "Thicker than a cuckold's *horn*." *Shak.*

To draw, *pull*, or *haul in the horns* to repress one's ardor, to restrain one's pride, to withdraw from pretension, to take back arrogant or boastful words, — so used in allusion to the behavior of a snail or some insects, in retracting the feelers when alarmed. — *To raise* or *lift the horn* (*Script.*), to exalt one's self, to rise in arrogance. "Gainst them that raised thee dost thou *raise thy horn*?" *Milton*. — *To take a horn*, to take a drink, especially of some spirituous or intoxicating liquor [*Colloq. and low.*]

Hôrn, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with horns, to give the shape of a horn to

2. To cause to wear horns, to cuckold.

Hôrn'bēak, *n.* A fish. See HORNFISH.

Hôrn'bēam, *n.* [See BEAM.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Carpinus* (*C. Americana*), having a smooth gray bark and a ridged trunk, the wood being white and very hard. It is common along the banks of streams in the United States, and is also called *iron-wood*. The English hornbeam is *C. betulus*.

Hôrn'bill, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large bird (*Buceros rhi-*

rhoceros), having a large bill curving downward, on which is a process resembling another growing upward It is a native of the East Indies There are other species in India and Africa.

Hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*)

Hörn'blĕnde, *n.* [Ger , from *horn*, horn, and *blende*, blende, q v] (*Min*) A common mineral, occurring massive or in prismatic crystals, and of various colors, from white, through green shades, to black The crystals are often long and slender, blade like or mere fibers The black variety is called *hornblende*, the green, *actinolite*, the white, *tremolite*, or *white hornblende*, the fibrous, *asbestus* This mineral consists essentially of silica combined with magnesia, lime, or iron

Hörn'blĕnde-schist' (shist'), *n* (*Geol*) A hornblende rock of schistose structure *Dana*

Hörn blĕnd'ic, *a* Composed chiefly of hornblende *Percival*

Hörn'-blōw'er, *n* One that blows a horn

Hörn'-bŏŏk, *n* 1 The first book of children, or that from which they learn their letters and rudiments, — so called because formerly covered with horn to protect it, a primer

2 A book containing the rudiments or first principles of any science or branch of knowledge, a manual, a hand book

Hörn'-bŭg, *n* (*Entom*) A large nocturnal beetle (*Lucanus capreolus*), having long, curved upper jaws, resembling a sickle The grubs are found in the trunks of old trees It is closely related to the stag beetle *Harris*

Hörn'-dis tĕm'per, *n* A disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn

Hörned (hôrnd, 60), *a* 1 Furnished with horns, or a horn like process or appendage, as, *horned* cattle

2. Shaped like a horn *Milton*

The *horned* moon with one bright star
Within the nether tip *Coleridge*

Hörn'ed-ness, *n* The condition of being horned

Hörned Pŏp'py (*Bot*) See HORN POPPY

Hörned Pout (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Pimelodus*, cat fish See CAT FISH [Written also *horn pout*]

Hörn'er, *n* 1 One who works or deals in horn [*Rare*] *Grew*

2 One who winds or blows the horn *Sherwood*

3 One who horns or cuckolds *Massinger*

4 The sand eel [*Scot*]

Hör'net, *n* [A S *hyrnet*, *hirnet*, from *hyrne*, *horn*, horn, so called from its antennæ or horns, whence in O Sax *hornbero*, i e , horn bearer, N H Ger *hornuss*, M H Ger *hornüz*, O H Ger *hornaz*, *hornuz*, *hornunz*, Prov Ger *hornussel*, D *horzel*] (*Entom*) A large, strong wasp (*Vespa crabro*), of a dark brown and yellow color It is very pugnacious, feeds upon insects, as well as the juices of fruits and flowers, and its sting is very severe Its nest is constructed of a woody fiber, of the color of a dead leaf, and the layers of comb are hung together by columns *Westwood*

Hörn'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) The gar fish or sea needle

Hörn'-fōōt, *a* Having a hoof, hoofed *Hakewill*

Hörn'i fy, *v t* [Eng *horn* and Lat *facere*, to make] To bestow horns upon, to horn *B & Fl*

Hörn'ing, *n* 1 Appearance of the moon when increasing, or in the form of a crescent *Gregory*

2 (*Scots Law*) A process against a debtor requiring the debt to be paid within a limited time, in default of which the debtor incurs a charge of rebellion

Hörn'ish, *a.* Somewhat like horn, hard

Hör'ni to, *n* [Sp *horno*, oven, O Sp , Pg , & It *forno*, Pr *forn*, Fr *four*, Lat *furnus*] (*Geol*) A low, oven shaped mound, common in volcanic regions, from whose sides and summit smoke and vapors are continually emitted *Humboldt.*

Hörn'-lĕad (lĕd), *n* Chloride of lead

Hörn'less, *a.* Having no horns.

Hörn'-mād, *a* Mad as one who has been horned or cuckolded, hence, stark mad, raving crazy

Did I tell you about Mr Garrick, that the town are *horn-mad* after? *Gray*

Hörn'-măk'er, *n* A maker of cuckolds *Shak*

Hörn'-mĕr'cu ry, *n* (*Min* , The same as HORN-QUICKSILVER

Hörn'-owl, *n* (*Ornith*) A species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head, like horns. The American species is *Strix Virginiana*.

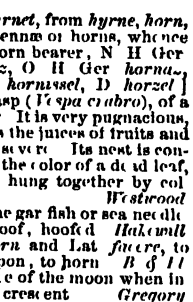
Horn-owl (*Bubo maximus*).

Hörn'pīpe, *n.* [W *pib-corn.*] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) An instrument of music in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe, with holes at stated intervals, and a horn at each end (*b*) A lively air or tune, of compound triple time, with nine crotchets in a bar — six down and three up *Moore.*

Many a *hornpipe* he tuned to his Phyllis *Raleigh*

(*c*) A characteristic British dance, as, the Derbyshire *hornpipe.* *Tatler.*

Hörn'-pŏp'py, *n* (*Bot*) A plant allied to the poppy (*Glaucium luteum*), found on the sandy shores of Great Britain and in Virginia [Written also *horned poppy*] *Gray*

Hörn'-pout, *n* (*Ichth*) See HORNED POUT

Hörn'-pŏx, *n* (*Med*) An eruptive disease (*Varicella populans*), allied to the chicken pox *Wilson*

Hörn'-quick'sil-ver, *n* (*Min*) The native calomel, or bichloride of mercury

Hörn'-sĭl'ver, *n* (*Min*) A whitish, grayish, or brownish mineral, the native chloride of silver, — so called because it may be easily cut, like horn, kerargyrite

Hörn'-slāte, *n* A gray, siliceous stone *Kirwan*

Hörn'-snāke, *n* (*Zool*) A harmless snake, found in the Southern United States (*Calopisma* [or *Farancia*] *abacurno*), of a bluish black color above, and red below *Dumeril*

Hörn'stōne, *n* (*Min*) A siliceous stone, a subspecies of quartz, closely resembling flint, but more brittle, — called also *chert*

Hörn'work (wûrk), *n* (*Fort*) An outwork composed of two demi bastions joined by a curtain It is connected with the works in rear by long wings

Hörn'wrăck (răk), *n* A species of coralline See CORALLOID

Hörn'y, *a* [*compar* HORNIER, *superl* HORNIEST]

1 Consisting of horn or horns

2 Composed of horn, or of a substance resembling horn "The ravens with their *horny* beaks" *Milton* "The *horny* coat of the eye" *Ray*

3 Hard, callous "His *horny* fist" *Dryden*

Ho rŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *horographie*, Gr ὥρα, hour, and γράφειν, to describe]

1 An account of the hours *Chaucer*

2 The art of constructing dials, dialing

Hör'o lōge (Synop , § 130), *n* [Lat *horologium*, Gr ὡρολόγιον, from ὥρα, hour, and λέγειν, to say, tell, Fr *horloge*, It *orivolo*, Pg *relogio*, Pr *relotge*, Sp *reloz*]

1 A servant who called out or announced the hours [*Obs*]

2 An instrument indicating the time of day, a time piece of any kind

Ho rŏl'o ger, *n* A maker or vender of clocks and watches

Hŏr'o lŏj'ic al, *a* [Lat *horologicus*, Gr ὡρολογικός] Pertaining to a horologe, or to horology

Hŏr'o lō'gi ŏg'ra pher, *n* [Fr *horologiographe*] A maker of clocks or dials [*Obs*]

Hŏr'o lō'gi o grăph'ic, *a* Pertaining to the art of dialing *Chambers*

Hŏr'o lō'gi o gra phy, *n* [Fr *horologiographie*, Gr ὡρολόγιον, horologe, and γράφειν, to describe]

1 An account of instruments that show the hour of the day,

2 The art of constructing dials, horography

Ho rŏl'o gist, *n* One versed in horology

Ho-rŏl'o gy, *n* [See HOROLOGE] The science of measuring time, or the principles and construction of machines for measuring and indicating portions of time, as clocks, watches, &c

Ho rŏm'e ter, *n* An instrument for measuring the time

Hŏr'o mĕt'ric al, *a* [Fr *horométrique*] Belonging to horometry, or to the measurment of time by hours and subordinate divisions

Ho rŏm'e-try, *n* [Fr *horométrie*, Gr ὥρα, hour, and μέτρον, measure] The art, practice, or method of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions "The *horometry* of antiquity" *Browne*

Ho rŏp'ter, *n* [Gr. ορος, boundary, and ὀπτήρ, one who looks, root ὀπ, to see] (*Opt*) The right line drawn through the point of intersection of the two optic axes, and parallel to a line joining the pupils of the two eyes

Plane of the horopter, the plane in which lies the horopter, and which is perpendicular to the axis of vision It is the plane at which the optic axes meet, producing single vision, with any given binocular parallax, or it is the limit of distinct vision

Hŏr'o scŏpe, *n* [Fr *horoscope*, Gr ὡροσκόπος, observing hours or times, especially, observing the hour of birth, from ὥρα, hour, and σκόπος, observing, σκέπτεσθαι, σκοπεῖν, root σκεπ, to view, observe]

1 (*Astrol*) (*a*) An observation made of the aspect of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer claimed to foretell the events of his life, especially, the sign of the zodiac rising above the horizon at such a moment (*b*) The diagram or scheme of twelve houses or signs of the zodiac, into which the whole circuit of the heavens was divided for the purposes of such prediction of fortune.

The most important part of the sky in the astrologer's consideration was that sign of the zodiac which rose at the moment of the child's birth; this was, properly speaking, *horoscope* ascendant, or first house *Wilkins*

2. A species of planisphere, invented by Jo Paduanus.

3 A catalogue, or general table, of the length the days and nights at all places. *Key*

Hŏr'o-scŏ'per, } *n.* One employed in horoscop
Ho rŏs'co-plst, } or prediction of the stars.

Ho rŏs'co py, *n.* 1 The art or practice of pr dicting future events by the disposition of the sta and planets.

2. Aspect of the stars at the time of birth. *Hobbes*

Hor-rĕn'dous, *a* Fearful, frightful [*Obs.*] *Wats*

Hŏr'rent, *a* [Lat *horrens*, p pr of *horrere*, bristle] Standing erect, as bristles, covered wi bristling points, bristled "Rough and *horre* with figures in strong relief" *De Quince*

With bright emblazonry and *horrent* arms *Milto*

Hŏr'ri ble, *a* [Lat *horribilis*, Fr., Pr , & Sp *horrible*, It *orribile* See *supra*] Exciting, tending to excite, horror, dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, as, a *horrible* sight, a *horrible* story "A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round" *Milton*

Syn. — Dreadful, frightful, fearful, terrible, awful terrific, shocking, hideous, horrid

Hŏr'ri ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being horrible, dreadfulness, terribleness, hideousness

Hŏr'ri bly, *adv* In a manner to excite horror dreadfully, terribly, as, *horribly* loud, *horribly* afraid

Hŏr'rid, *a* [Lat *horridus*, Sp *horrido*, It. *orrido* Fr *horride* See HORROR]

1 Rough, ragged, bristling, prickly.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn *Dryden*

Next is Aria's host,
Drawn from a region *horrid* all in thorn *Glover*

2 Fitted to excite horror, dreadful, hideous shocking, hence, very offensive or disagreeable

The day is too light; the night is too *horrid* *Bp Taylor*

Syn — Frightful, hideous, alarming, shocking, dreadful, awful, terrific, terrible, horrible

Hŏr'rid-ly, *adv* In a manner to excite horror dreadfully, shockingly

Hŏr'rid ness, *n* The quality of being horrid, hideousness, enormity *Hammond*

Hor rĭf'ic, *a* [Lat *horrificus*, from *horror* and *facere*, to make, Fr *horrifique*, Sp *horrifico*] Causing horror, frightful

Let nothing ghastly or *horrific* be supposed *I Taylor*

Hŏr'ri-fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HORRIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* HORRIFYING] [Lat *horrificare* See *supra*] To make horrible, to strike or impress with horror *E Irving*

Hor rĭp'i lā'tion, *n* [Lat *horripilatio*, from *horripilare*, *horrere*, to bristle, and *pilus*, the hair, Fr *horripilation*, Sp *horripilacion*] (*Med*) A bristling of the hair of the head or body, resulting from disease or terror

Hor rĭs'o nant, *a* Horrisonous [*Obs*] *Blount*

Hor rĭs'o nous, *a* [Lat *horrisonus*, from *horrere* and *sonus*, a sound, Sp *horrisono* See HORRENT] Sounding dreadfully, uttering a terrible sound [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Hŏr'ror, *n* [Fr *horreur*, Pr *horror*, *orror*, Sp & Pg *horror*, It *orrore*, Lat *horror*, from *horrere*, to bristle, to shiver, tremble with cold or dread, to be dreadful or terrible]

1 A bristling up, a rising into roughness. [*Obs. and rare*]

Such fresh *horror* as you see driven through the wrinkled waves *Chapman*

2 A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever This ague is usually accompanied with a contraction of the skin into small wrinkles, giving it a kind of roughness

3 A painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence, a shuddering with terror and detestation, the feeling inspired by something frightful and shocking

How could this, in the sight of Heaven, without *horrors* of conscience be uttered? *Milton.*

4 That which excites horror or dread; gloom, dreariness

Breathes a browner *horror* on the woods *Pope*

The horrors a result of habits of inebriation, a state of extreme bodily and mental agitation, occasioned by excess in the use of narcotic or intoxicating liquors, delirium tremens

Hŏr'ror-strick'en, *a* Struck with horror.

Hors de Combat (ôr-de kŏng bȧ'). [Fr] Out of the combat, disabled from fighting

Hŏrse, *n* [A S *hors*, for *hros*, O Sax., Icel., & O H Ger *hros*, N H Ger *ross*, M H Ger & D. *ros*, whence Pr *ros*, O Fr *rous*, a horse, Pr *rossa*, Fr *rosse*, It *rozza*, a sorry horse, jade. Cf Skr. *hṛṣh*, to neigh]

1 (*Zoöl*) A hoofed quadruped of the genus *Equus* (*E caballus*), having one toe to each foot, a mane, and a long, flowing tail It is exclusively herbivorous, having six broad grinding teeth on each side of each jaw; and six incisors and two canine teeth both above and below The mares have the canines rudimentary or entirely wanting. It has all four legs furnished with warts, or castors, which distinguishes it from the ass. It is supposed to be originally a na-

tive of Central A… horse excels in strength, speed, docility … and no-bleness of cha… is used for drawing … bearing a rider, and …

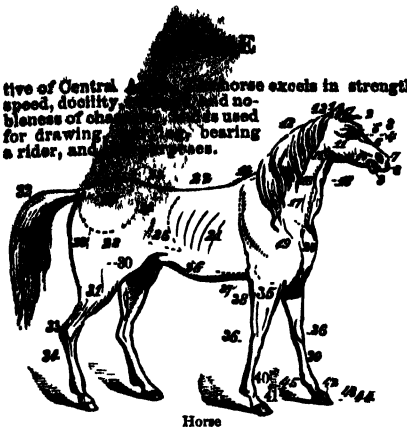

Horse

1, ears; 2, forelock; 3, forehead; 4, eye; 5, eye-pits; 6, nose, 7, nostril; 8, point of nose, 9, lips; 10, nether jaw; 11, cheek; 12, poll; 13, mane; 14, withers; 15, parotid glands, 16, throat; 17, neck; 18 jugular vein; 19, shoulder; 20, breast; 21, ribs, 22, back; 23, loins; 24, hip 25, flank; 26, belly; 27, haunch; 28, thigh; 29, buttock, 30, stifle, 31, leg; 32, tail; 33, hock or hough; 34, cannon or shank bone, 35, arms; 36, knees; 37, passage for the girths; 38, elbow; 39 shank, 40 bullet; 41, pasterns, 42, coronet; 43, foot, 44, hoof, 45, fetlock

2 The male of the genus horse, in distinction from the female

3 Mounted soldiery, troops serving on horseback, cavalry, — used without the plural termination, as, a regiment of *horse*

4. A frame with legs used for supporting something, as a clothes *horse*, a saw *horse*, and the like.

5 A frame of timber, &c , on which soldiers are made to ride for punishment

6 (*Mining*) A mass of earthy matter or other wall work inclosed between branches of a vein, as of coal, ore, &c , hence, to *take horse* — said of a vein — is to divide into branches for a distance

7 (*Naut*) (*a*) A foot rope extending from the middle of a yard to its extremity, to support the sailors while they loose, reef, or furl the sails (*b*) A thick rope extended near the mast for hoisting a yard or extending a sail on it *Totten*

To take horse (*a*) To set out to ride on horseback (*b*) To be covered, as a mare (*c*) See No 6, *supra*

Hôrse, *v t* [*imp & p p* HORSED (hôrst), *p pr & vb n* HORSING]

1 To provide with a horse, or with horses, to mount on a horse

2. To ride or sit on any thing astride

Ridges *horsed*
With variable complexions, all agreeing
In earnestness to see him *Shak*

3 To cover, as a mare, — said of the male

4 To take or carry on the back "The keeper, *horsing* a deer" *Butler*

Hôrse, *v i* To get on horseback *Shelton*

Hôrse'-ânt, *n* A kind of large ant, the *Formica rufa*, or horse emmet

Hôrse'bâck, *n* **1** The back of a horse

2 The state or condition of being mounted on the back of a horse, — used especially in the phrase *on horseback*

I saw them salute on *horseback* *Shak*

Hôrse'-bâlm (-bâm), *n* (*Bot*) A strong-scented plant of the genus *Collinsonia*, having large leaves and flowers of a yellowish color

Hôrse'-bêan, *n* A kind of small bean usually given to horses *Mortimer*

Hôrse'-blôck, *n* A block or stage upon which one steps in mounting and dismounting from a horse

Hôrse'-bôat, *n* **1** A boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water

2 A boat moved by horses, a species of ferry boat

Hôrse'-boy, *n* A boy employed in dressing and tending horses, a stable boy

Hôrse'-brêăk'er, *n* One whose employment is to break horses, or to teach them to draw or carry

Hôrse'-cär, *n.* A railroad car drawn by horses

Hôrse'-chĕst'nut (-chĕs'nut), *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A large nut, the fruit of a species of *Æsculus* (*Æ hippocastanum*), formerly ground, and fed to horses, whence the name (*b*) The tree itself, which was brought from Constantinople in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and is now common in the temperate zones of both hemispheres The American horse chestnut is the *buckeye*

Hôrse'-clŏth, *n.* A cloth to cover a horse

Hôrse'-cōurs'er, *n.* **1** One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race. *Johnson*

2. A dealer in horses *Wiseman*

Hôrse'-crăb, *n.* A crustaceous fish, — called also *horse-foot* and *king-crab.*

Hôrse'-cū'cum-ber, *n.* A large green cucumber *Mortimer*

Hôrse'-dēal'er, *n.* One who buys and sells horses

Hôrse'-dŏc'tor, *n.* One whose business is to cure sick horses; a farrier

Hôrse'-drăuch (66), *n.* A dose of physic for a horse. *Shak.*

Hôrse'-ŏm'met, *n.* A species of ant, horse-ant

Hôrse'-fâçed (-fāst), *a* Having a long, coarse face.

Hôrse'-fĕr'ry, *n.* A ferry which is passed by a horse-boat [*U S*]

Hôrse'-fly, *n* A large fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood This characteristic distinguishes them from the *gad fly* The most common American species is the *Tabanus atratus*, a large black fly, having two bands of jet across the eyes

Horse-fly (*Hemipter*)

Hôrse'-fōot, *n* **1** A plant, — called also *coltsfoot*

2 A large crab, of the genus *Limulus*, shaped like a horse's foot, king-crab, horseshoe

Hôrse'-ĝĕn'tian, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Trosteum* — called also *fever wort*

Hôrse'-guärdş (-gärdz, 72), *n pl* (*Mil*) A body of cavalry for guards

The Horse-guards, the head-quarters of the British army in London, — so called from two mounted sentries before the entrance

Hôrse'-hâir, *n* The hair of horses, especially that of the mane and tail

Hôrse'-hōe, *n* A hoe for cleaning a field by means of horses

Hôrse'-jŏck'ey, *n* A dealer in the purchase and sale of horses

Hôrse'-knāve (-nāv), *n* [See KNAVE] A groom [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Hôrse'-knŏp (hôrs'nop), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Centaurea* (*C nigra*), knap weed or knop weed

Hôrse'-läugh (-läf), *n* A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh

Hôrse'-leech, *n* **1** A large leech See LEECH

2 A farrier, a veterinary surgeon

Hôrse'-leech'er y, *n* The business of a farrier, especially, the art of curing the diseases of horses

Hôrse'-lit'ter, *n* A carriage hung on poles which are borne by and between two horses *Milton*

Hôrse'ly, *a* Having the qualities which a horse should have, — applied to a horse, as *manly* is to a man

Hôrse'-măck'er el, *n* (*Ichth*) A spiny, finned fish (*Caranx trachurus*), about the size of the mackerel, distinguished by having a lateral line of larger keeled scales, the scad The flesh is oily and rank

Hôrse'man, *n* , *pl* HORSE'MEN

1 A rider on horseback, one who uses and manages a horse, a mounted man

2 (*Mil*) A mounted soldier

3 A variety of pigeon

Hôrse'man shĭp, *n* The act or art of riding, and of training and managing horses, manage

Hôrse'-mar'tin, *n* (*Entom*) A kind of large bee, of the genus *Bombus*

Hôrse'-mēat, *n* Food for horses provender

Hôrse'-mĭll, *n* A mill turned by a horse

Hôrse'-mĭl'li ner, *n* One who supplies ribbons and other decorations for horses *Smart*

Hôrse'-mint, *n* (*Bot*) A large species of mint (*Monarda punctata*) It is common from New York southward

Hôrse'-mŭs'ĉle (mŭs'sl), *n* A large muscle or shell fish

Hôrse'-plāy, *n* Rough, rude play *Dryden*

Lady G—— has as much *horse-play* in her raillery as Miss Howe *W Scott*

Hôrse'-pŏnd, *n* A pond for watering horses

Hôrse'-pow'er, *n* **1** The power which a horse is capable of exerting

2 (*Mech*) A unit or standard by which the capabilities of steam engines and other prime movers are measured, estimated as 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute

☞ *Work* is an exertion of pressure through space The *unit* by which quantities of work are measurable is the labor necessary to raise one pound through the height of one foot The *rate* at which work is done, is expressed in *horse power*, and one horse-power is equivalent to the work done by continuous exertion at the rate of 33,000 lbs raised through one foot in one minute, that is, to the performance of 33,000 units of work per minute *D K Clark* As a horse can exert such a force but six hours a day, one machinery horse-power is equivalent to that of 4 4 horses *Haswell Nominal horse-power* is a term still used in England to express certain proportions of cylinder, but of no value as a standard of measurement The *actual* or *indicated horse power* of an engine, is from three to five times the *nominal horse power* the elements of its calculation are the speed of the piston, and the pressure upon it as shown by the indicator-card, or as calculated by approximate rules See INDICATOR-CARD

3 A machine operated by one or more horses, a horse-engine

Hôrse'-pûrs'lain, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Trianthema*

Hôrse'-rāçe, *n* A race by horses, a match of horses in running

Hôrse'-rā'ĉing, *n.* Practice of running horses.

Hôrse'-rād'ish, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Nasturtium* (*N. Armoracia*), a species of scurvy-grass, having a root of a pungent taste, much used, when grated, as a condiment *Gray.*

Hôrse'-rād'ish Tree. (*Bot*) A tree found in India (*Moringa* [or *Hyperanthora*] *pterygosperma*), having pinnate leaves, and long, three-valved, pod-like capsules, largely used in curries, and to some extent in medicine The fresh root has a pungent odor and warm taste, much like that of a horse radish

Hôrse'-rāil'rōad, *n.* A railroad running through the streets of a town or city, on which the cars are drawn by horses

Hôrse'-rāke, *n.* A rake worked by horse power.

Hôrse'-rūn, *n* A contrivance in deep earthworks for drawing up and lowering, by a horse, a man with a wheelbarrow *Simmonds.*

Hôrse'shŏe (shōō), *n* **1** A shoe for horses, consisting of a narrow plate of iron bent into a form somewhat like the letter U, so as to fit the foot.

2 Any thing shaped like a horseshoe

3 (*Zool*) A kind of crustacean See HORSE FOOT.

Hôrse'shŏe-hĕad (shōō hĕd), *n* A disease of infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open, — opposed to *headmold shot*

Hôrse'shŏe ing, *n* The act or employment of shoeing horses

Hôrse'-stĭng'er, *n* Same as DRAGON FLY, q v

Hôrse'-sŭg'ar (shŭg'ar), *n* (*Bot*) A shrub of the southern part of the United States (*Symplocos tinctoria*), whose leaves are sweet, and good for fodder

Hôrse'-tāil, *n* **1** (*Bot*) A leafless plant, with hollow and rush like stems It is of the genus *Equisetum*, and is allied to the ferns The *shrubby horse tail* is of the genus *Ephedra*

2 A Turkish standard

☞ Commanders are distinguished by the number of *horse tails* carried before them, or planted in front of their tents Thus the sultan has seven, the grand-vizier five, and the pachas three, two, or one

Horse-tail (*Equisetum fluviatile*)

Hôrse'-thĭs'tle (thĭs'l), *n* (*Bot*) A rough, prickly plant, of the genus *Cnicus* [*Eng*]

Hôrse'-tŏngue (tŭng), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Ruscus*

Hôrse'-vĕtch, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Hippocrepis* (*H comosa*), cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, — called also *horseshoe vetch*

Hôrse'-wāy, } *n* A way or road in which
Hôrse'-rōad, } horses may travel

Hôrse'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A composite plant (*Erigeron Canadense*), which is a common weed

Hôrse'whip, *n* A whip for driving or striking horses

Hôrse'whip, *v t* [*imp & p p* HORSEWHIPPED (hwĭpt) *p pr & vb n* HORSEWHIPPING] To strike with a horse whip

Hôrse'wŏm an, *n* , *pl* HÔRSE'WOM'EN (wĭm-en) A woman who rides on horseback

Hôrse'-worm (wûrm), *n* A worm that infests horses, a bot

Hor tā'tion, *n* [Lat *hortatio*, from *hortari*, to incite, exhort] The act of exhorting, or giving advice, exhortation, advice intended to encourage [*Rare*]

Hôr'ta tive, *a* [Lat *hortativus* See *supra*] Giving exhortation, advisory

Hôr'ta tive, *n* A precept given to incite or encourage, exhortation

For soldiers I find the general, commonly in their *hortatives*, put men in mind of their wives and children *Bacon*

Hôr'ta to ry (50), *a* [Sp *hortatorio* See *supra*] Giving exhortation or advice, encouraging, inciting as, a *hortatory* speech

Hor tĕn'sial (tĕn'shal), *a* [Lat *hortensius, hortensis*, from *hortus*, garden] Fit for a garden [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

Hôr'ti cŭl'tor, *n* [N Lat, from Lat *hortus*, garden, and *cultor*, a cultivator, *colere*, to cultivate, Sp *horticultor*, Fr *horticulteur*] One who cultivates a garden

Hôr'ti cŭlt'ŭr al (kŭlt'yur), *a* [Fr *horticultural*] Pertaining to the culture of gardens

Hôr'ti cŭlt'ŭre (kŭlt'yur, 53), *n* [N Lat *horti cultura*, from *hortus*, garden, and *cultura*, culture, *colere*, to cultivate, Fr *horticulture*, Sp *horticultura*, It *orticoltura*] The cultivation of a garden, the art of cultivating gardens

Hôr'ti cŭlt'ŭr ist (-kŭlt'yur), *n* One who practices the art of cultivating gardens

Hôrt'ŭ lan (hôrt'yu lan), *a* [Lat *hortulanus*, from *hortulus*, diminutive of *hortus*, garden, Sp *hortolano*, *hortelano*, It *ortolano*] Belonging to a garden, as, a *hortulan* calendar *Evelyn.*

Hôr'tus Sĭc'cus [Lat, a dry garden] A collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved, an herbarium

Hort'yärd, *n* An orchard See ORCHARD.

Ho săn'nă, *n* , *pl* HO SĂN'NAS [Gr. ὡσαννά, from Heb *hôshiahnnâ*, save now, save, we pray, from *hôshia*, to save, Hiphil of *yasha*, and *nâ*, a particle, I ask, pray, come] An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.

Hŏge, *n* , *pl* HŎGE (hōz), formerly HŌ'GEN (hō'zn),

[A-S. & M & N H Ger *hose*, hose, O H Ger. *hosā*, Icel *hosa*, Dan *hose*, stocking, boot, L Lat *hosa, osa*, whence O Fr *hose*, W *hos*, It. *wosa*, O. Pg *osa*, O Sp *huesa*]

1 Covering for the legs, close fitting trowsers or breeches, as formerly worn, reaching to the knee.

His youthful *hose*, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk shanks. *Shak*

2 Covering for the lower part of the legs, including the feet, stockings

3 A flexible pipe, made of leather, or various other materials, and used for conveying fluids, especially water, as to extinguish fires, &c

4 (*Printing presses*) A case connected by hooks with the platen, for guiding it in a horizontal position, and lifting it from the form

Hose hooks (*Printing-presses*), four iron hooks at the bottom corners of the hose, to which the platen is tied

Hō'sier (hō'zher), *n* One who deals in hose, or stockings and socks, &c, or in goods knit or woven like hose

Hō'sier-y (hō'zher ȳ), *n.* 1 The business of a hosier

2 Stockings in general, a supply or assortment of stockings and socks

Hōs'pīçe (hŏs'pees), *n* [Fr, from Lat *hospitium*, hospitality, a place where strangers are entertained, from *hospes*, stranger, guest, It *ospizio*] A place of refuge or entertainment for travelers on some difficult road or pass, as among the Alps, kept by monks, who also occupy it as a convent

Hōs'pi ta-ble, *a* [O Fr *hospitable*, N Fr *hospitalier*, Pr *hospitaleur*, It *ospitabile, ospitale*, Sp *hospedable, hospital*, Lat *hospitalis*, from *hospes*, guest]

1 Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward, kind to strangers and guests, disposed to treat guests with generous kindness, as, a *hospitable* man

2 Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests manifesting generosity to strangers, as, a *hospitable* table, *hospitable* rites

To where yon taper cheers the vale
With *hospitable* ray *Goldsmith*

Hōs'pi-ta-bly, *adv* In a hospitable manner, with generous and liberal entertainment

Hōs'pi tage, *n* [Lat *hospitagium*, for *hospitium* See Hospice] Hospitality [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Hōs'pi-tal (76) (Synop , § 130), *n* [O Fr *hospital, ospital*, N Fr *hôpital*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *hospital*, It *ospedale*, from Lat *hospitalis*, relating to a guest, *hospitalia*, apartments for guests, from *hospes*, guest]

1 A place for shelter or entertainment, an inn [*Obs*] *Spenser*

2 A building in which the sick or infirm are received and treated, a public or private institution founded for the reception and cure, or for the refuge, of persons diseased in body or mind, or disabled, and in which they are treated either at their own expense, or more often by charity in whole or in part

Hōs'pi tal, *a* [Lat *hospitalis*] Hospitable [*Obs*] *Howell*

Hōs'pi-tal-er, *n* [From *hospital*]

1 One residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor and strangers

2 One of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem, in A D 1042, for pilgrims They were called *Knights of St John*, and after the removal of the order to Malta, *Knights of Malta*

Hōs'pi tăl'i ty, *n* [Lat *hospitalitas*, Fr *hospitalité*, Pr *hospitalitat*, Sp *hospitalidad*, It *ospitalità*] The act or practice of one who is hospitable, reception and entertainment of strangers or guests without reward, or with kind and generous liberality

Hospitality I have found as universal as the face of man *Ledyard*

Hōs'pi-tāte, *v i* [Lat *hospitari, hospitatum*, to be a guest, from *hospes*, guest] To be the recipient of hospitality, to reside or lodge under the roof of another [*Obs*] *Grew*

Hōs'pi-tāte, *v t* To receive with hospitality, to lodge [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Hos-pĭ'di-ŭm' (hos pĭsh'i ŭm'), *n*

1 A monastery where entertainment is also provided for travelers, a hospice

2 (*Law*) An inn, a hotel

Hŏs'po dăr', *n* [O Slav & Russ *gospodarj, gospodj, gospodin*, lord, master, allied to Gr δεσπότης] A title of a prince in Moldavia and Wallachia also applied to the governor appointed by the Turkish government over these provinces *Brande*

Hōst, *n* [O Fr & Pr *hoste*, N Fr *hôte*, It *oste*, Sp *huesped*, Pg *hospede*, from Lat *hospes*, a stranger who is treated as a guest, he who treats another as his guest, a host] One who receives or entertains another, whether gratuitously or for compensation, one from whom another receives food, lodging, or entertainment, a landlord

Homer never entertained either guests or *hosts* with long speeches till the mouth of hunger be stopped *Sidney*

Hōst, *n* [O Fr *host, ost*, Norm Fr *houst*, Pr *ost*, Pg *hoste*, Sp *hoste, hueste*, It *oste*, army, from Lat *hostis*, enemy, L Lat army]

1 An army, a number of men embodied for war. "A *host* so great as covered all the field" *Dryden*

2 Any great number or multitude. "The numbers of our *host*" *Shak*

Hōst, *n.* [Fr. *hostie*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *hostia*, It. *ostia*, from Lat. *hostia*, sacrifice, victim, from *hostire*, to strike, — applied to the Savior, who was offered for the sins of men] (*Rom Cath Church.*) The consecrated wafer, believed to be the body of Christ, which in mass is offered as a sacrifice

Hōst, *v t* To give entertainment to [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Hōst, *v i* To lodge at an inn, to take up entertainment [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Hŏs'tage, *n* [O Fr *hostage*, N Fr *ôtage*, Sp *hostage*, Pr *ostatge*, It *ostaggio*, and *statico*, L Lat *hostagium, hostaticum*, contracted from Lat as if *obsidaticum*, from *obsidatus obses, obsidis*, hostage] A person given as a pledge or security for the performance of the conditions of a treaty or stipulations of any kind, and on the performance of which the person is to be released.

He that hath a wife and children hath given *hostages* to fortune *Bacon*

Hŏs'tel, } *n* [O Fr *hostel, ostel, hostellerie*, Pr *hostal, ostal, ostalaria*, Sp *hostal*, It *ostale, ospitale, ostello*, L Lat *hospitale, hospitalis*, from Lat *hospitalis, hospitalia* See Hospital, and of Hotel]

Hŏs'tel-ry (Synop , § 130), } *tel, hostallerie*, Pr *hostal, ostal, ostalaria*, Sp *hostal*, It *ostale, ospitale, ostello*, L Lat *hospitale, hospitalis*, from Lat *hospitalis, hospitalia* See Hospital, and of Hotel]

1 An inn [*Rare*]

How loud, broad, deep, is the plowman's or the shepherd's mirth, as a hundred bold, sunburnt visages make the rafters of the old *hostel* ring *Prof Wilson*

2 A small college, not endowed, in Oxford and Cambridge [*Obs*]

Hŏs'tel er, *n* 1 The keeper of a hostel or inn

2 A student in a hostel, or small unendowed college in Oxford or Cambridge [*Obs*]

Whence we infer them to be no collegiates but *hostelers*, not in that sense in which the spiteful Papists charged Dr Cranmer to be one ("an attendant on a stable") but "such as lived in a learned inn, or hostel, not endowed with revenues" *Fuller*

Hŏst'ess, *n* 1 A female host, a woman who receives and hospitably entertains guests at her house

2 A female who receives and entertains guests for compensation, a female innkeeper

Hŏst'ess-ship, *n* The character or business of a hostess *Shak*

Hŏs'tĭe, *n* [Fr *hostie* See Host] The consecrated wafer, the host [*Obs*] *Burnet*

Hŏs'tile, *a* [Lat *hostilis*, from *hostis*, enemy, Fr *hostile*, Sp *hostil*, It *ostile*] Belonging to an enemy, appropriate to an enemy, showing ill will and malevolence, or a desire to thwart and injure, occupied by an enemy or a hostile people inimical, unfriendly, as, a *hostile* force, *hostile* intentions, a *hostile* country, *hostile* to a sudden change

Syn Warlike, inimical, unfriendly, adverse, opposite, contrary, repugnant

Hŏs'tile ly (109), *adv* In a hostile manner

Hos tĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *hostilité*, Pr *hostilitat*, Sp *hostilidad*, It *ostilità*]

1 The state of being hostile, public or private enmity, unfriendliness, animosity

Hostility being thus suspended with France *Hayward*

2 An act of an open enemy, a hostile deed, especially in the plural, acts of warfare, attacks of an enemy

We have showed ourselves generous adversaries, and have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity *Atterbury*

Syn. — Animosity, enmity, opposition, violence, aggression

Hŏs'til-ize, *v t* To make hostile, to cause to become an enemy [*Obs*]

Hōst'ing, *n* [From *host*, an army] [*Obs*]

1 An encounter, a battle *Milton*

2 A muster or review *Spenser*

Hōs'tler (hos'ler, *or* os'ler) (Synop , § 130), *n* [O Fr *hostelier*, N Fr *hôtelier*), innkeeper, Pr *hostalier, ostalar*, O Sp *hostalero* See Hostel]

1 The person who has the care of horses at an inn, — so called because the innkeeper formerly attended to this duty in person

2 Any one who takes care of horses, a stable boy, a groom

Hōst'less, *a* Inhospitable [*Obs*] "A *hostless* house" *Spenser*

Hōst'ry, *n* [Sp *hosteria*, It *osteria*, Inn See Host, guest, host]

1 A lodging house, a hostel, an inn *Howell*

2 A stable for horses *Dryden*

Hŏt, *a* [*compar* Hotter, *superl* Hottest] [A S *hat*, O Sax *hêt*, D *heet*, Sw *het*, Dan *heed, hed*, Icel *heitr*, O H Ger *heiz*, N H Ger *heisz*, allied to Gr καίειν, to burn]

1 Having much sensible heat, exciting the feeling of warmth in a great or powerful degree very warm, — opposed to *cold*, and exceeding *warm* in degree, as, a *hot* stove or fire, a *hot* cloth, *hot* liquors

2 Characterized by heat, ardor, or animation, easily excited or exasperated, vehement, eager, violent

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, and revengeful. *Dryden*
There was mounting in *hot* haste *Byron*

3 Lustful, lewd, lecherous *Shak*

4 Acrid, biting, stimulating, pungent, as, *hot* as mustard or pepper

Syn — Burning, fiery, fervid, glowing, eager, animated, brisk, vehement, precipitate, violent, furious

Hŏt, } *p p* Called, named; styled [*Obs.*] See
Hōte, } Hight. *Gower.*
Hōt'tem, }

Hŏt'-bĕd, *n.* 1. (*Gardening.*) A bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, and covered with glass, intended for raising early plants, or for nourishing exotic plants

2 A place which favors rapid growth or development, as, a *hot-bed* of sedition.

Hŏt'blăst, *n.* (*Iron Works.*) A stream of heated air thrown into a furnace by means of a blowing-machine

Hŏt'-blōod'ed (blŭd'ed), *a.* Having hot blood, or having an excitable disposition; high-spirited; irritable

Hŏt'-brāined, *a* Ardent in temper, violent; rash, precipitate, as, *hot brained* youth. *Dryden.*

Hŏtch'pŏt, } *n* [Fr *hochepot*, from *hocher*, to
Hŏtch'pŏtch, } shake, O Fr *hocher, oscher*, Pr. *oscar*, to notch, break See Hodgepodge]

1 A mingled mass, a confused mixture of ingredients, a hodgepodge

A mixture or *hotchpotch* of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste *Bacon*

2 (*Law*) A blending of property for equality of division Thus lands given in frank marriage to one daughter, shall, after the death of the ancestor, be blended with the lands descending to her and to her sisters from the same ancestor, and then be divided in equal portions to all the daughters In modern usage, a mixing together, or throwing into a common mass or stock, of the estate left by a person deceased and the amounts advanced to any particular child or children, for the purpose of a more equal division, or of equalizing the shares of all the children, the property advanced being accounted for at its value when given *Bouvier Tomlins.*

☞ This term has been applied in cases of salvage *Story* It corresponds in a measure with *collation* in the civil and Scotch law See Collation *Bouvier Tomlins Erskine*

Hŏt'-cŏck'leş (kŏk'lz), *n* [Eng *hot* and *cockle, cockle* perhaps corrupted for *knuckle* Cf Fr *main chaude*, i e , hot hand, equivalent to hot cockles] A childish play, in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him, or his hand placed behind him

Ho tĕl', *n* [Fr *hôtel*, for O Fr *hostel* See Hostel]

1 A house for entertaining strangers or travelers, a hostel or hostelry, an inn or public house, especially, one of some style or pretensions

2 A palace or dwelling of a person of rank or wealth [*France*]

Hôtel-de-ville (o tĕl'dŭ veel), *n.* [Fr] City hall or town house

Hôtel-Dieu (ō tĕl'dēu'), *n* [Fr] A hospital

Hŏt'-flūe, *n* An apartment heated by stoves or steam pipes, in which padded and printed calicoes are dried *Ure*

Hŏt'-hĕad'ed, *a* Of ardent passions, vehement, violent, rash, impetuous *Arbuthnot*

Hŏt'-house, *n* 1 A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air, a place in which the plants of warmer climates may be reared, and fruits ripened

2 A bagnio, or place to sweat in [*Obs*] *Shak*

3 A brothel [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Hŏt'-lĭv'ered, *a* Of an excitable or irritable temperament, irascible *Milton.*

Hŏt'ly, *adv* [From *hot*] 1 In a hot manner, ardently, vehemently, violently, as, a stag *hotly* pursued

2 In a lustful manner, lustfully *Dryden.*

Hŏt'-mouthed, *a* Headstrong, ungovernable

That *hot-mouthed* beast that bears against the curb *Dryden*

Hŏt'ness, *n* 1 The condition or quality of being hot

2 Heat or excitement of mind, violence, vehemence, fury

Hŏt'-prĕss, *v t* [*imp & p p* HOT-PRESSED (prĕst), *p pr & vb n* HOT PRESSING] To apply heat to in conjunction with mechanical pressure, for the purpose of giving a smooth and glossy surface, as, to *hot-press* paper, linen, &c

Hŏt'-prĕssed (prest), *a* Pressed while heat is applied, for the purpose of giving a smooth and glossy surface, as paper and the like

Hŏt'-shŏrt, *a* More or less brittle when heated, as, *hot short* iron

Hŏt'-spĭr'it ed, *a* Having a fiery spirit *Irving.*

Hŏt'spur, *n* [*hot* and *spur*] 1 A man violent, passionate, heady, rash, or precipitate *Shak.*

2 A kind of pea of early growth *Mortimer*

Hŏt'spur, *a* Violent, impetuous *Spenser*

Hŏt'spurred (hŏt'spurd), *a.* Vehement, rash, heady, headstrong *Peacham.*

Hŏt'ten tŏt, *n* [D *Hottentot*, from *hot* and *tot*, two syllables of frequent occurrence in their language *Wedgwood* The native name is *Quaqua*] (*Geog*) One of a certain savage and degraded tribe of South Africa

Hottentot cherry (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Cassine* (*C maurocenia*), having handsome foliage, with generally inconspicuous white or green flowers *Loudon*

Hŏt'-wăll, *n* (*Gardening*) A wall constructed with flues for the conducting of heat, to secure or hasten the growth of fruit-trees. *Brande*

Hŏt'-wĕll, *n* (*Low-pressure* or *Condensing Steam-engines*) A receptacle for the hot water drawn from

the condens... -pump. This water is returned to th... ing drawn from the hot-well by the plu...

Hou'dăh, ... WDAH.

Hŏugh (... Written also *hock*] [A-S *hōh*, *hō*, the ... ough, Prov Ger *hucl*, L Ger. *hacke*, ... *hake*, D *hak*, f, the heel, Ger *hacke*, f., ... *hek*, m, hoe Cf HACK, *v*]

1. (*a*) The joint on the hind leg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock, and which corresponds to the ankle joint in man (*b*) That part of the leg between the leg bone (*tibia*) and the cannon-bone, consisting of the ankle bones more or less completely united *White*

2 The posterior part of the knee joint in man, the popies or ham *Dunglison*

3 An adz, a hoe [*Obs*] *Stillingfleet*

Hŏugh (hŏk), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HOUGHED, *p pr* & *vb n* HOUGHING]

1. To disable by cutting the sinews of the ham, to hamstring

2 To cut with a hoe [*Obs*]

Hou'let, *n* An owl See HOWLET.

Hōult, *n* See HOLT.

Hound, *n* [Scot, A S, O Sax, O Frics, Dan, Sw, & N H Ger *hund*, Icel *hundr*, Goth. *hunds*, D *hond*, O H Ger *hunt*, allied to Lat *canis*, Gr κύων, κυνος, Albanian *këu*, Skr *çvā*, gen *çunas*, Lith. *szu*, for *szunis*]

Hound

1 A dog, properly, one which hunts by the scent of game, as, a *fox-hound*, a *blood hound*, and the like, but often used more generally of any dog used for the purpose of hunting, as, a *greyhound*

2 (*Naut*) A projection at the mast head, on both sides, serving as a shoulder for the tops or trestle trees to rest on *Totten*

Hound, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HOUNDED, *p pr* & *vb n* HOUNDING]

1. To set on the chase, to incite, as a hound, to pursuit

He who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip is said to *hound* him at the hare *Bramhall*

2 To hunt, to chase *L'Estrange*

3 To urge on, as by hounds, to incite or spur on, to force to action by repeated and clamorous demands as, to *hound* a person on to his own ruin

Hound'-fĭsh, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the shark family The smooth hound fish is the *Mustelus lævis*, which is esteemed delicate food in the Hebrides

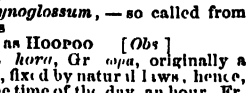

Hound-fish

Hound's'-tŏngue (-tŭng), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cynoglossum*, — so called from the shape of its leaves

Hŏup, *n* The same as HOOPOO [*Obs*]

Hour (our), *n* [Lat *hora*, Gr ὥρα, originally a definite space of time, fixed by natural laws, hence, in Greek, a season, the time of the day, an hour, Fr *heure*, O Fr *hore*, *houre*, Pr *hora*, *ora*, Sp & Pg *hora*, It *ora*, whence Ger *uhr*, clock, watch, hour]

1. The twenty fourth part of a day, sixty minutes

2 The time of the day, as expressed in hours, minutes, &c, and indicated by a timepiece, as, what is the *hour*? at what *hour* shall we meet?

3 Fixed or appointed time, conjuncture, a time or occasion, as, it was the *hour* of peril "His last *hour* of unrepenting breath" *Dryden*

4 (*pl*) Certain prayers in the Roman Catholic church, to be repeated at stated times of the day, as matins and vespers

5 (*pl*) (*Myth*) Divinities, regarded as the goddesses of the seasons or of the hours of the day

Lo! where the rosy bosomed *Hours*,
Fair Venus' train, appear *Gray*

Sidereal hour, the twenty-fourth part of a sidereal day — *Solar hour*, the twenty-fourth part of a solar day — *To keep good hours*, to be at home in good season not to be abroad late, or after the usual hours of retiring to rest

Hour'-ăn'gle, *n* (*Astron*) The angle between the hour circle passing through a given body, and the meridian of a place

Hour'-cĭr'cle (our'sĭr'kl), *n* (*Astron*) (*a*) Any circle of the sphere passing through the two poles, especially, one of the circles drawn on an artificial globe through the pole, and dividing the equator into spaces of 15°, or one hour, each (*b*) A circle upon an equatorial telescope lying parallel to the plane of the earth's equator, and graduated in hours and subdivisions of hours of right ascension

Hour'-glăss (our'glăs), *n* An instrument for measuring time, especially the interval of an hour, consisting of a glass vessel having two compartments, from the uppermost of which a quantity of sand, water, or mercury occupies an hour in running through a small aperture into the lower.

Hour-glass.

☞ A similar instrument measuring any other interval of time takes its name from the interval measured, as, a *half-hour-glass*, a *half-minute-glass* A *three-minute-glass* is sometimes called an *egg-glass*, from being used to time the boiling of eggs

Hour'-hănd, *n* The hand or index which shows the hour on a chronometer

Hour'i (hour y), *n* [Ar, properly Per *hūri*, *hūrā*, *hūr*, from Ar *hūr*, pl of *ahwar*, beautiful eyed, black eyed] A nymph of paradise, — so called by the Mohammedans

Hour'-line, *n* 1 (*Astron*) A line indicating the hour

2 (*Dialing*) A line on which the shadow falls at a given hour, the projection of an hour circle on a plane

Hour'ly (our'lȳ), *a* Happening or done every hour, occurring hour by hour, frequent, often repeated

Observe the waning moon with *hourly* view *Dryden*

We must live in *hourly* expectation of having the troops recalled *Swift*

Hour'ly (our'lȳ), *adv* Every hour, frequently, continually

Great was their strife which *hourly* was renewed *Dryden*

Hour'-plāte (our'plāt), *n* The plate of a clock or other timepiece on which the hours are marked, the dial *Locke*

Hous'age, *n* [From *house*] A fee for keeping goods in a house [*Obs*] *Chambers*

House, *n*, *pl* HOUSES [A S, O Sax, O Frics, Goth, Icel, Sw, & O H Ger *hūs*, Dan *huus*, D *huis*, N H Ger *haus*]

1 A building intended or used as a habitation or shelter for animals of any kind, but especially a building or edifice for the habitation of man, a dwelling place, mansion, or abode for any of the human species

2 Household affairs, domestic concerns interests of housekeeping or of a family, particularly in the phrases to *keep house*, to maintain an independent family establishment to *keep a good house*, to carry on one's domestic concerns with success, and especially to set a good table, to provide well for guests

3 Those who dwell in a house together, a household, a family

Cornelius, a devout man, and one that feared God with all his *house* *Acts x 2*

4 A family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred, a race of persons from the same stock, a tribe, especially, a noble family or an illustrious race as, the *house* of Austria the *house* of Hanover, the *house* of Israel, or of Judah

Two of a *house* few ages can afford *Dryden*

5 One of the estates of a kingdom assembled in parliament or legislature, a body of men united in their legislative capacity, as, the *House* of Lords or Peers of Great Britain, the *House* of Commons, the *House* of Representatives

6 (*Com*) A firm or commercial establishment, as, the *house* of Baring & Brothers

7 (*Astrol*) A twelfth part of the heavens, as divided by six circles intersecting at the north and south points of the horizon used by astrologers in noting the positions of the heavenly bodies, and casting horoscopes or nativities The houses were regarded as fixed in respect to the horizon, and numbered from the one at the eastern horizon, called the *ascendant*, first house, or *house of life*, downward, or in the order of the planetary motions, the stars and planets passing through them in the reverse order every twenty four hours

8 A square on a chess board, regarded as the proper place of a piece

9 A place where guests are received and entertained for compensation an inn, a hotel, as, the Astor *House* in New York

House of call a place usually a public house where journeymen connected with a particular trade assemble when out of work, ready for the *call* of employers [*Eng*] *Simmonds* — *House of correction* a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, vagrants trespassers, &c — *House of God*, a temple or church — *Religious house* a monastery or convent — *To bring down the whole house* to draw forth a burst of applause from the entire audience in a theater, or other place of assembly

Syn. — Tenement, dwelling, residence See TENEMENT

House (houz), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HOUSED, *p pr* & *vb n* HOUSING] [Sw *hūsian*, O Sw *husa*, Sw *hysa*, Dan *huse*]

1. To admit to residence, to harbor [*Obs*]

Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots *Sidney*

2 To cover from the inclemencies of the weather, to shelter, to protect by covering, as, to *house* wood, to *house* farming utensils, to *house* cattle

At length have *housed* me in a humble shed *Young*

3 To deposit and cover, as in the grave *Sandys*

4 To drive to a shelter *Shak*

House (houz), *v i* 1 To take shelter or lodgings, to abide, to dwell, to reside "To *house* with darkness and with death" *Milton*

2 To have an astrological station in the heavens "Where Saturn *houses*" *Dryden*

House'-bōat, *n* (*Naut*) A covered boat.

House'-bōte, *n* [Eng *house* and *bote*, q v, whence Norm Fr *husbote*] (*Law*) A sufficient allowance of wood to which a tenant is entitled for repairing the house and for fuel. This latter is often called *fire bote* *Craig Washburn. Cowell.*

House'-breāk'er (hous'brāk'er), *n* One who breaks open and enters a house with a felonious intent

House'-breāk'ing (hous'brāk'ing), *n* The act of breaking open and entering a house with a felonious purpose

☞ If the crime is committed at night, it is called *burglary*

House'-cărl, *n* See CARL

House'-dŏg, *n* A dog kept to guard the house.

House'hōld, *n* 1 Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family, those who belong to a family

I baptized also the *household* of Stephanas 1 *Cor* i 16.

2 Family life, domestic management *Shak.*

House'hōld, *a* Belonging to the house and family, domestic, as, *household* furniture, *household* affairs.

Household bread bread made in the house or family, domestic or common bread, or that which is not of the finest quality

House'hōld-er, *n* The master or chief of a family; one who keeps house with his family "Towns in which almost every *householder* was an English Protestant" *Macaulay.*

House'keep-er, *n* 1 One who occupies a house with his family, a householder, the master or mistress of a family *Locke.*

2 A female servant who has the chief care of the family, and superintends the other servants

3 One who lives in plenty, or exercises hospitality *Wotton.*

4 One who keeps the house, or stays much at home [*Obs*]

You are manifest *housekeepers* *Shak.*

5 A house dog [*Obs*] *Shak.*

House'keep-ing, *a* Domestic, used in a family, as, *housekeeping* commodities

House'keep-ing, *n* 1 The family state in a dwelling care of domestic concerns, management of home affairs

2 Hospitality, a plentiful and hospitable table, provisions

Tell me softly and hastily what's in the pantry? Small *housekeeping* enough said Phœbe *W Scott*

Hous'el (houz'el), *n* [A S *hūsel*, *hūsel*, *hūsl*, offering, sacrament, Icel & O Sw *hūsl*, *hunsl*, Goth *hunsl*] The eucharist, the sacred bread. [*Obs*] *Tennyson*

Hous'el, *v t* [A S *hūslian*, Goth *hunslan* See *supra*] To give or receive the eucharist [*Obs*]

House'-lămb, *n* A lamb kept in a house for fatting

House'leek, *n* [See LEEK] (*Bot*) A succulent plant of the genus *Sempervivum* (*S tectorum*), originally a native of subalpine Europe, but now found very generally on old walls and roofs It is very tenacious of life *Eng Cyc.*

House'less, *a* Destitute of a house or habitation; without shelter, as, the *houseless* child of want

House'line, *n* (*Naut*) A small line formed of three strands, smaller than rope yarn, used for seizings, and the like, — called also *housing* *Totten.*

House'ling, *a* The same as HORSLING.

House'-māid, *n* A female servant employed to work in a house

House'-plĭg'eon (-plĭj'un), *n* A tame pigeon. *Gregory.*

House'-rōom (28), *n* Room or place in a house

House'-warm'ing, *n* A feast or merry making at the time a family enters a new house *Johnson*

House'wife (*or* hŭz'wif) (Synop, § 130), *n*

1 The mistress of a family, the wife of a householder, a female manager of domestic affairs

He a good husband a good *housewife* she *Dryden.*

2 A little case or bag for materials used in sewing, and for other articles of female [Written also *huswy* and *huswife*] *Shelton*

House'wife, *v t* To manage with skill and economy, to as a female.

House'wive, Conferred those moneys on the nation they have well *housewived* *Fuller.*

House'wife-ly, *a* Pertaining to mistress of a family, or to female management of home affairs, like a housewife [A good woman, ladylike and *housewifely* *W Scott*

House'wife-ry ... of the mistress of a family, ... in the economy of a family, female ... of domestic concerns.

House'wrigh ..., *n* An architect who builds houses *Fotherby.*

Hous'ing (houz'ing), *p a* Warped, crooked, as a brick

Hous'ing, *n* [From *house*, v t Cf W. *hws*, a covering, and HOUSE]

1. Cover or cloth over or under a horse's saddle used for cleanliness, or as an ornamental or military appendage, a saddle cloth, a horse cloth.

2 A covering or protection to any thing, as to a vessel laid up in harbor or dock, the act of putting under shelter *Kane.*

3 Houses, taken collectively. [*Obs.*]

4. A houseline. See HOUSELINE.

5. (*Arch*) (*a*) The space taken out of one solid, to admit the insertion of another. (*b*.) A niche for a statue

6 (*Mach*) (*a*) The part of the framing which holds a journal box in place See JAW (*b*) The uprights supporting the cross slide of a planer

Hous'ling, *a* [See HOUSEL] Sacramental, as, *housling* fire, used in the ceremony of marriage [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Houss, *n*. [Fr *housse*, Norm Fr *houce*, from O H Ger *hulst*, *hulft*, *haluft*, L Lat *hulcia*, *hulcium* Cf HOLSTER] A covering [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Höve, *imp* of *heave*

Höve, *v i* To heave, to raise [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Höve, *v i* To hover around, to remain near, to loiter, to lurk [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Höv'el, *n* [Cf W *hogl*, *hogl*, *hogldy*, hovel, shed, A S *höf*, palace, house, cave, den, and Prov Eng *hore*, to take shelter, *hoy*, shelter, home]

1 An open shed for sheltering cattle, protecting produce, &c, from the weather *Brande*

2 A poor cottage, a small, mean house

Höv'el, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HOVELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* HOVELLING] To put in a hovel, to shelter

Höv'el ing, *n* A method of securing a good draught in chimneys, or of preventing them from smoking, by covering the top and leaving openings in the sides, or by carrying up two of the sides higher than the other two

Höv'en (hōv'n), *a* Swelled or puffed out, — applied mostly to cattle when distended with gas from eating too much green food

Höv'en, *p p* of *heave*

Höv'er (hŭv'er), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* HOVERED, *p pr* & *vb n* HOVERING] [W *hofian*, *hofian*, to hang over, hover, *hof'ma*, to rise over, *hwb*, rising up]

1 To hang fluttering in the air, or upon the wing, to remain in flight about or over a place or object, to be suspended in the air

A hovering mist came swimming o'er his sight *Dryden*

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge and settling on it *Addison*

2 To hang about, to move to and fro in the neighborhood of, either threateningly, uncertainly, or watchfully "Agricola having before sent his navy to *hover* on the coast" *Milton*

Höv'er, *n* A protection or shelter by hanging over [*Obs*]

Höv'er-ground, *n* Light ground *Ray*

Höv'er ing ly, *adv* In a hovering manner

How, *adv* [A S *hû*, *hwâ*, *hwy*, *hwe*, properly instrum of *who*, *what*, who, what, pron interrog, D *hoe*, O Sax *huco*, O H Ger *huco*, N H Ger *wie*, Goth *hwaiwa*]

1 In what manner or way, by what means

How can a man be born when he is old? *John* iii 4

2 To what degree or extent, in what proportion, by what measure or quantity

O, *how* love I thy law! it is my meditation all the day *Ps* cxix 97

By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea so much they would impair the fertility, and fountains and rivers of the earth *Bentley*

3 For what reason, from what cause

How now, my love! why is your cheek so pale? *Shak*

4 In what state, condition, or plight

How, and with what reproach shall I return! *Dryden*

☞ *How* is used in each sense interrogatively interjectionally, and relatively it is often employed by itself as an interrogation interjection, or exclamation *How* are the mighty fallen! *2 Sam* i 27 With a following *that*, it is superfluous, and no longer in good use

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land knowing *how* that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown *Bacon*

How-ädj'ĭ (hou ŋ'ĭ), *n* [Ar] 1 A traveler

2 A merchant, — so called in the East because merchants were formerly the chief travelers

How'be, *conj* However [*Obs*] *Spenser*

How-bē'it, *conj* [Compounded of *how*, *be*, and *it*] Be it as it may, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, but, however

How'dăh, *n* [Hind & Ar *haudah*, or *haudadj*, a litter on an elephant or camel, in which the Arabian ladies travel] A seat intended to be fastened to the back of an elephant or camel, for two or more persons to ride in [Written also *howdah*]

How'dy, *n* [Scot, also *houdy wife* Cf O Sw *jordgumma*, midwife, for *jodgumma*, from Icel *jôdr*, offspring, and Sw *gumma*, an old woman, or perhaps ludicrously formed from *how d' ye*, this generally being the first question directed by a midwife to a lying in woman] A midwife [*Prov Eng*]

How d'ye [Contracted from *how do you?* or *how do ye?*] How do you? how is your health?

How'el, *n* A tool used by coopers for smoothing their work, especially the inside of a cask.

How'el, *v t* To smooth, as a cask

How-ĕv'er, *adv* 1 In whatever manner or degree, as, *however* good or bad the style may be.

2 At all events, at least

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be *however* from the greatest evils *Tillotson*

How ĕv'er, *conj* Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still, though, as, I shall not oppose your design, I can not, *however*, approve of it

You might, *however*, have took a fairer way *Dryden*

Syn. — HOWEVER, AT LEAST, NEVERTHELESS, YET. These words, as here compared, have an *adversative sense in reference to something referred to in the context*. *However* is the most general, and leads to a final conclusion or decision Thus we say, the truth, *however*, has not yet fully come out, i e, such is the speaker's conclusion in view of the whole case So also we say, *however*, you may rely on my assistance to that amount, i e, at all events whatever may happen, this is my final decision *At least* is adversative in another way It points out the utmost concession that can possibly be required and still marks the adversative conclusion, as, *at least*, this must be done whatever may be our love of peace, we must *at least* maintain the rights of conscience *Nevertheless* denotes that though the concession be fully made, it has no bearing on the question, as, *nevertheless*, we must go forward *Yet* signifies, that however extreme the supposition or fact conceded may be the consequence which might naturally be expected does not and will not follow, as though I should die with thee, *yet* will I not deny thee, though he slay me, *yet* will I trust in him

How'itz (hŏu's), *n* The same as HOWITZER [*Obs*]

How'itz-er (hou'its er, 109), *n*. [Ger. *haubitze* See HOBIT] (*Mil*) (*a*) A gun so short that the projectile, which was hollow, could be put in its place by hand [*Obs*] (*b*) A short, light cannon, having a chamber, intended to throw large projectiles with comparatively small charges

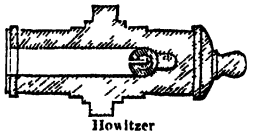

Howitzer

How'ker, *n* [Called also *hooker*, D *hoeker*] (*Naut*) (*a*) A Dutch vessel with two masts, a main and a mizzen mast (*b*) A fishing boat with one mast, used on the coast of Ireland

Howl, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* HOWLED (hould), *p pr* & *vb n* HOWLING] [M Ger *hülen*, M H Ger *hiulen*, *hiuweln*, O H Ger *hiuwilôn*, N H Ger *heulen*, D *huilen*, Dan *hyle*, Sw & Icel *yla*, Lat *ululare*, Gr ὑλαν]

1 To cry as a dog or wolf, to utter a loud, protracted, and mournful sound, to make a prolonged cry, like that of a wolf or dog

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Encompassed me and *howled* in my ears *Shak*

2 To utter a sound expressive of distress, to cry aloud and distressfully to wail

Howl ye for the day of the Lord is at hand! *Isa* xiii 6

3 To make a loud noise resembling the cry of a wild beast, to roar, as a tempest

Howling wilderness a dreary and desolate place inhabited only by wild beasts *Deut* xxxii 10

Howl, *v t* To utter or speak with outcry "Go *howl* it out in deserts" *Philips*

Howl *n* The cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound, a loud, piercing cry of distress, a yell

Howl'er, *n* 1 One who howls

2 (*Zool*) A gregarious monkey (*Mycetes ursinus*), remarkable for its nocturnal howlings Its hyoid bone is expanded into a hollow drum, which is supposed to be connected with this peculiarity It is found in the forests of South America

Howl'et, *n* [Written also *houlet* *howlet*, equivalent to *owlet*, diminutive of *owl*, O H Ger *huuwelâ*, *hûwela*, M D *huile*, diminutive of O H Ger *hûwo*, *hûo*, N H Ger *uhu*, Fr *hulotte*, from O Fr *huler*, to howl] An owl, an owlet

How'quă, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a certain fine variety of tea

How'so, *adv* [Abbreviation of *howsoever*] However, however [*Obs*]

How'so-ĕv'er, *adv* [Compounded of *how*, *so*, and *ever*]

1 In what manner soever, to whatever degree, however

2 Although though, however [*Obs*] *Shak*

Höx, *v t* [Cf N H Ger *hachse*, *hacksa*, O H Ger *hâhsâ*, hough, ch imbrel of a horse] To hough, to hamstring See HOUGH [*Obs*] *Shak*

Hoy, *n* [D *heu*, *heude*, *hode*, Dan & Sw *hoy*, Ger & Fr *heu*] (*Naut*) A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in conveying passengers and goods from place to place on the sea-coast

The *hoy* went to London every week loaded with mackerel and herrings, and returned loaded with company *Cowper*

Hoy, *interj* [Cf O Fr *heu*, *hu*, *hue*, *huye*, a term of the chase Cf also AHOY] Hey! halloo!

Hoy'man, *n*, *pl* HOY'MEN One who navigates a hoy

Kneeland was a common *hoyman* to carry goods by water for hire *Hobart*

Hua-nă'co (hwa nă'ko), *n* [Peruv] The llama, a South American animal of about the size of a deer, *Auchenia lama*, or *huanaco* It is found in herds on the Cordilleras, and hunted for the sake of its fleece, from which articles of clothing are made *Prescott*

Hŭb, *n* [See HOB] 1 The central part, usually cylindrical, of a wheel, the nave

2 The hilt of a weapon, as, to drive a dagger into a body up to the *hub* *Halliwell*

3 A rough protuberance or projecting obstruction, as, a *hub* in the road [*U S*]

4 A goal or mark at which quoits, &c, are cast

5 A projection on a wheel for the insertion of a pin, as, a crank-pin *hub* [Written also *hob*.]

Up to the hub, as far as possible in embarrassment or difficulty, or in business, like a wheel sunk in mire; to a great extent, deeply involved.

Hŭb'ble-bŭb'ble, *n*. A tobacco-pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise, hence its name. The natives of India use a cocoa-nut shell partly filled with water, having a mouth piece inserted at one part, and a pipe bowl at another

Hubble-bubble.

Hŭb'bŭb, *n* [Cf WHOOBUB, WHOOP, and HOOP] A great noise of many confused voices, a tumult, uproar, riot

Hŭb'bub-hōō', *n* [Formed from the preceding word] A howling *Smart*.

Hŭb'by, *a* Full of hubs or projecting protuberances, as, a road that has been frozen while muddy is *hubby* [*U S*]

Hŭck, *v i* [Ger *höcken*, *hökken* See HAWK, *v*.] To haggle in trading [*Obs*]

Hŭck, *n* A kind of river trout found in Germany.

Hŭck'a băck, *n* A kind of linen with raised figures on it, used for table cloths and towels

Hŭck'le, *n* [Diminutive of Ger *hucke*, the back.]

1 The hip

2 A bunch or part projecting like the hip.

Hŭck'le-băcked (hŭk'l-băkt), *a*. [See *supra*.] Having round shoulders

Hŭck'le bĕr'ry (hŭk'l), *n* [Cf Ger *puckelbeere*, *puckelbeere*, *pikelbeere*, *bickelbeere*, *buckbeere*, *heidelbeere*] (*Bot*) (*a*) A low branching shrub of the genus *Vaccinium* (*V vacillans*), with very stiff and crooked branches, and producing a small, black, edible berry, of pleasant flavor (*b*) The fruit of this shrub [Written also *whortleberry*]

☞ The genus *Vaccinium* embraces a large number of species, including also the cranberry, bilberry, and blueberry The latter are retained by Gray for the genus *Vaccinium* the various species of huckleberry being placed under the genus *Gaylussacia*, the common black variety being *G resinosa*

Hŭck'le-bōne (hŭk'l), *n* The hip bone

Hŭck'ster *n* [From Eng *huck*, to haggle in trading Cf HAWK, *v*]

1 A retailer of small articles, of provisions, nuts, and the like, a peddler, a hawker

2 A mean, trickish fellow

Hŭck'ster, *v i* To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains *Swift*

Hŭck'ster ăge, *n* The business of a huckster, small dealings, piddling "Ignoble *huckstérage* of piddling tithes" *Milton*.

Hŭck'ster-ess, *n* A female peddler

Hŭd, *n* [Cf *hood*, O Eng *hud*, a covering, and *cod*, husk] The shell or hull of a nut [*Prov. Eng*] *Grose*

Hŭd'dle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HUDDLED, *p pr* & *vb n* HUDDLING] [Ger *hudeln*, to do a thing hastily and carelessly, to bungle, O Ger *hudel*, *huddel*, rag, trash] To press together promiscuously, from confusion, apprehension, or the like, to press or hurry in disorder, to crowd "The cattle *huddled* on the lea" *Tennyson*

Huddling together on the public square like a herd of panic-struck deer *Prescott*

Hŭd'dle, *v t* 1 To perform hastily, carelessly, and negligently, to hurry and slight

Let him forecast his work with timely care,
Which else is *huddled* when the skies are fair *Dryden*

2 To put on, to do in haste or roughly, — usually with a following preposition or adverb, as, to *huddle on*, to put or press on in hurry and confusion, to *huddle up*, to put or press together in haste, to *huddle together*, to crowd together confusedly, to assemble without order

Now, in all haste they *huddle* on
Their hoods and cloaks *Swift*

Our adversary, *huddling* several suppositions together, makes a medley and confusion *Locke*

Hŭd'dle, *n* A crowd, a number of persons or things crowded together without order or regularity, tumult, confusion

Hŭd'dler, *n* One who throws things into confusion, a bungler

Hŭ'dĭ brăs'tle, *a* Similar in manner to Hudibras, or in the style of doggerel poetry

Hūe (hū), *n* [Formerly written *hew*, A-S *hiw*, *hiow*, *heow*, *hu*, *heó*, appearance, form, color, Sw *hy*, color, esp flesh color, Goth *hiwi*, shape, form, color] Color, tint, dye "Flowers of all *hues*" *Milton*.

Hūe, *n* [Norm Fr *hue*, cry, clamor, Fr *huée*, hooting, shouting, *huer*, to hoot, shout, O Fr *hu*, an exclamation. Cf HOY] A shouting or vociferation

Hue and cry (*Law*) a loud outcry with which felons were anciently pursued, and which all who heard it were obliged to take up, and join in the pursuit till the malefactor was taken in later usage, a written proclamation issued on the escape of a felon from prison requiring all persons to aid in retaking him *Burrill*

Hūed (hūd), *a* Having a color. [*Rare*.] *Chaucer*.

Hūe'less, *a* Destitute of color *Hudibras*.

Hūf'er, *n* One who cries out or gives an alarm, especially, on the English shores, a man stationed on a high point to give notice to fishers as to the movement of shoals of fish. *Carew*.

Huff, *n.* [See below.] 1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a fit of disappointment and anger, a rage. "Left the place in a *huff*" *W. Irving*

2. A boaster; one swelled with a false opinion of his own value or importance

Lewd, shallow-brained *huffs* make atheism and contempt of religion the badge of wit. *South*

Hŭff, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* HUFFED (hŭft), *p pr* & *vb n.* HUFFING] [A modification of O Eng *hoove*, *hove*, equivalent to *heave*, q v]

1 To swell, to enlarge, to puff up *Grew*

2 To treat with insolence and arrogance, to chide or rebuke with insolence, to hector to bully

Hŭff, *v i* 1 To dilate or enlarge, to swell up, as, bread *huffs*

2 To bluster or swell with anger, pride, or arrogance, to storm

This arrogant conceit made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance *South*

3 To remove a man from the board, as in chess or draughts *Wright*

Hŭff'-căp, *a* Huffy, swaggering [*Obs*] "*Huff cap* terms and thundering threats" *Hall*

Hŭff'er, *n* A bully, a swaggerer, a blusterer

Hŭff'i-ness, *n* The state of being huffy or puffed up, petulance *Huddibras*

Hŭff'ish, *a* Disposed to put on swelling, petulant, or bullying airs, arrogant *Johnson.*

Hŭff'ish ly, *adv* With arrogance or blustering

Hŭff'ish ness, *n.* Arrogance, petulance, noisy bluster *Johnson*

Hŭff'y, *a* 1 Puffed up, swelled, as, *huffy* bread

2 Characterized by arrogance, bluster, or petulance, as, a *huffy* person

Hŭg, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HUGGED, *p pr* & *vb n* HUGGING] [O Eng *hoge*, *hugge* A S *hogian*, to meditate, think, Goth *hugjan*, to think, *hugs*, mind, Icel *huga*, to think, care, *huggia*, to console, Sw *hugna*, to exhilarate, *hägna*, to hedge, wall in, D *hugen*, to flatter, Dan *hygge*, to guard, A S *hegan*, *hegian*, to wall in, guard, *hege*, *haga*, hedge, Ger *hegen*, *hägen*, O Dan *hage*, to fence, hug, cherish See HEDGE]

1 To press closely within the arms, to embrace closely, to clasp to the bosom, to grasp or gripe "And *hugged* me in his arms" *Shak*

2 To embrace closely, to hold fast, to treat with fondness

We *hug* deformities if they bear our names *Glanville*

3 (*Naut*) To keep close to, as, to *hug* the land, to *hug* the wind *Totten*

To hug one s self to congratulate one s self, to chuckle

Hŭg, *v i* To crowd together, to cuddle, as, to *hug* with swine *Shak*

Hŭg, *n* A close embrace, a clasp or gripe

Hŭge, *a* [*compar* HUGER, *superl* HUGEST] [O Eng *hogge*, *houge*, D *hoog*, Ger *hoch*, O Fr *ahugue*, *ahoege* See HIGH]

1 Very large or great, enormous, monstrous, immense, as, a *huge* mountain, a *huge* ox

2 Extended, very great, carried to a high degree, — inelegantly applied to space, distance, and degree, as, a *huge* space, a *huge* difference, a *huge* feeder

Instantly was set
The *huge* confusion *Chapman*

It is a *huge* folly rather to grieve for the good of others than to rejoice for that good which God hath given us of our own *Bp Taylor*

Syn — Enormous, gigantic, colossal, immense, prodigious, vast

Hŭge'ly, *adv.* Very greatly, enormously, immensely

Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea? *Shak*

Hŭge'ness, *n* Enormous bulk or largeness, as, the *hugeness* of a mountain or of an elephant

Hŭge'ous, *a* Huge [*Obs and low*] "*Hugeous* length of trunk" *Byrom*

Hŭg'ger, *n* One who hugs or embraces

Hŭg'ger-mŭg'ger, *n* [Scot *huggrie muggrie*, Prov Eng *hugger*, to lie in ambush, to lurk about, *mug*, fog, mist, *muggard*, sullen, displeased] Privacy, secrecy [*Colloq and low*]

Many things have been done in *hugger-mugger* in our day *Fuller*

Hŭg'ger-mŭg'ger, *a* 1 Secret, clandestine, close, sly

2 Confused, disorderly, poor, mean, contemptible, as, *hugger mugger* doings, *hugger mugger* condition

Hŭg'gle, *v t* To hug, to clasp [*Obs*] *Holland*

Hū'gue not (hū'ge not), *n* [Fr, properly diminutive of *Hugon*, *Hugo*, and originally a heretic and conspirator of this name] (*Eccl Hist*) A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the sixteenth century

Hū'gue not ism, *n* [Fr *huguenotisme*] The religion of the Huguenots in France

Hŭ'gy, *a* [From *huge*] Vast in size [*Obs*] *Dryden.*

Hus'sher (hwŭ'sher), *n* [Fr *huissier*, properly a door-keeper, O Sp *uxier*, It *uscere*, L Lat *ustiarius*, Lat *ostiarius*, from O Fr *huis*, Prov *us*, *us*, O Sp. *uzo*, It. *uscio*, Lat *ostium*, door, from *os*, mouth, opening.] An usher. [*Obs*] See USHER.

B Jonson.

Hus'sher, *v t* To usher. [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor.*

Hŭke, *n.* [O. Fr. *huque*, L. Lat. *huca*, from D *hutk*, O. D. *huyoke*, perhaps for *hoedke*, from *hoeden*, *hueden*, to keep, cover; but cf. also HYKE and HAIK] A cloak, a hyke. [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Hŭlch, *n.* [A modification of *hunch*, q v] A bunch or hump [*Obs*] *Cotgrave.*

Hŭlch'y, *a* Much swelling, gibbous [*Obs*]

Hŭlk, *n* [A S *hulc*, a light, swift ship, *hulc*, a cabin, cottage, den, D *hulk*, O D *hulcke*, a ship of burden, L Ger *holl*, M H Ger *holche*, O H Ger *holcho*, a swift ship, from Gr ὁλκάς See HOLCAD]

1 The body of a ship, or decked vessel of any kind, — especially applied to the body of an old ship or vessel which is laid by as unfit for service "Some well timbered *hulk*" *Spenser*

2 Any thing bulky or unwieldy *Shak*

Sheer hulk, an old ship fitted with an apparatus to fix or take out the masts of a ship — *The hulks* old or dismasted ships, formerly used as prisons [*Eng*]

Hŭlk, *v t* To take out the entrails of, as, to *hulk* a hare *Ainsworth*

Hŭlk'y, *a* Bulky, unwieldy [*Obs or Prov*]

Hŭll, *n* [A S *hulc*, *hulu*, the hard shell, hull, or crust of a thing, H Ger *hulle*, covering, husk, case, from *hullen*, O H Ger & Goth *huljan*, to cover, from O H Ger & A-S *helan*, N H Ger *hehlen*, to hele, conceal, Ger *hülse*, hull, husk, shell, likewise from *helan*, to hele Cf HELE]

1 The outer covering of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain, the husk

2 (*Naut*) The frame or body of a vessel, exclusive of her masts, yards, sails, and rigging *Totten*

Hull down having the hull as of a ship concealed by the convexity of the sea, on account of the distance from the observer — *To lie a-hull* (*Naut*) to lie as a ship without any sail upon her, and her helm lashed a-lee — *To strike a-hull*, to take in the sails in a storm, and lash the helm on the lee side of a ship

Hŭll, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HULLED, *p pr* & *vb n* HULLING] 1 To strip off or separate the hull or hulls of, as to *hull* grain

2 To pierce the hull of, as a ship with a cannon-ball

Hŭll, *v i* To float or drive on the water, like the hull of a ship, without sails *Milton*

Hŭll'er, *n* One who, or that which, hulls, especially, an agricultural machine for separating seeds from their hulls

Hŭll-gŭll', *n* A play or game of children

Hŭll'y, *a* Having husks or pods siliquous

Hū'lo ist, *n* The same as HYLOIST

Hū'lo thē'ism, *n* Hylotheism

Hŭl'ver, *n* [O Eng *hulfere*, D *hulst*, L Ger *hulst*, *hulse*, *hulshôm*, M H Ger *hulz*, O H Ger *hulis*, whence Fr *houx* Cf HOLLY, HOLLY TREE, and HOLM] Holly, an evergreen shrub, or tree See HOLLY

Hŭm, *v* [*imp* & *p p* HUMMED, *p pr* & *vb n* HUMMING] [Ger *hummen*, *humsen*, D *hommelen*]

1 To make a dull, prolonged nasal sound, like that of a bee in flight, to drone, to murmur, to buzz as, a top *hums*

2 To make a drawling sound through the nose in the process of speaking from embarrassment or affectation "He *hummed* and hawed" *Hudibras*

3 To make as if speaking or praying but without opening the mouth, or articulating, to mumble, to drone

The cloudy messenger turns me his back,
And *hums* *Shak*

4 To make a dull, heavy noise like a drone

Still *humming* on their drowsy course they took *Pope*

Hŭm, *v t* 1 To sing with shut mouth to murmur without articulation to mumble as, to *hum* a tune

2 To greet with a murmur or buzz of approbation

3 To flatter by approving, to cajole, to impose on [*Colloq and low*]

Hŭm, *n* 1 The noise of bees in flight of a swiftly revolving top, of a whirling wheel or the like a drone a buzz "The shard borne beetle with his drowsy *hum*" *Shak*

2 Any inarticulate and buzzing sound, as, (*a*) The confused noise of a crowd heard at a distance "But midst the crowd, the *hum*, the shock of men" *Byron* (*b*) A buzz or murmur of approbation, as, a *hum* of applause (*c*) An inarticulate sound or murmur uttered by a speaker in pauses from embarrassment, &c "These shrugs, these *hums* and haws" *Shak*

3 An imposition or hoax

Hŭm, *n* A kind of strong liquor formerly used, regarded by some as a mixture of ale or beer and spirits [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Hŭm, *interj* [Of Hebr] Ahem, hem, a sound with a pause implying doubt and deliberation *Pope*

Hū'man, *a* [Lat *humanus*, from *homo*, man Fr *humain*, Pr *human*, *uman*, Sp & Pg *humano*, It *umano*]

1 Belonging to man or mankind, having the qualities or attributes of a man pertaining or relating to the race of man, as, a *human* voice, *human* shape, *human* nature, *human* knowledge, *human* life

To err is *human*, to forgive, divine *Pope*

2 Profane; not sacred or divine; as, a *human* author [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Hū'man, *n* A human being; one of the race of man [*Rare and inelegant*] "Sprung of *humans* that inhabit earth" *Chapman.*

In this world of ours, we *humans* often find ourselves, we can not tell how, in strange positions *Prof Wilson.*

Hū'man ate, *a* [L Lat *humanatus*, Pr *humanat*] Induced with humanity [*Obs*] *Cranmer.*

Hu-māne', *a* [Lat *humanus* See HUMAN]

1 Pertaining to man, human [*Obs*]

When we had been taught all the mysterious articles, we could not, by any *humane* power, have understood them *Bp Taylor.*

2 Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man and a disposition to treat other human beings or animals with kindness, kind, benevolent.

Syn — Kind sympathizing, benevolent, mild, compassionate tender merciful

Hu māne'ly, *adv* In a humane manner, with kindness, tenderness or compassion, as, the prisoners were treated *humanely*

Hu māne'ness (109), *n* The quality of being humane tenderness *Scott*

Hu mān'ics, *n sing* The doctrine or science of human nature, or of matters pertaining to humanity [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *Collins.*

Hu mān'i fy, *v t* [Lat *humanus*, human, and *facere*, to make] To make human, to invest with a human body or personality to incarnate [*Rare*] "The *humanifying* of the divine Word" *H B Wilson.*

Hū'man ist, *n* [Fr *humaniste*, Sp *humanista*, It. *umanista*]

1 One who pursues the study of the *humanities* (*literæ humaniores*), or polite literature, — a term used in various European universities, especially the Scottish *Brande*

2 One versed in the knowledge of human nature *Shaftesbury*

Hu mān'i tā'ri an, *n* [Lat *humanitas*, *humanus*, Fr *humanitaire*] One who denies the divinity of Christ and believes him to be a mere man

Hu mān'i tā'ri an, *a* Pertaining to humanitarians *Motley.*

Hu mān'i tā'ri an ism, *n* The doctrine of the humanitarians

Hū'ma nĭ'tian (-nĭsh'an), *n* A humanist [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Hu mān'i ty, *n* [Lat *humanitas*, Fr *humanité*, Pr *humanitat*, Sp *humanidad*, It *umanità*]

1 The quality of being human the peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings

2 Mankind collectively, the human race

If he is able to untie those knots he is able to teach all *humanity* *Glanville*

It is a debt we owe to *humanity* *S S Smith*

3 The quality of being humane, the kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man, kindness benevolence especially, a disposition to relieve persons in distress, and to treat all creatures with tenderness

4 Mental cultivation befitting man liberal education instruction in classical and polite literature "Being polished with *humanity* and the study of witty sciences" *Holland*

5 (*pl*) The branches of polite or elegant learning, as language, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and the study of the ancient classics, belles lettres. [*Scot*] "Philology or polite literature, or the *humanities*, as they are called" *Jortin*

Hū'man-i zā'tion, *n* The act of humanizing

Hū'man ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HUMANIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* HUMANIZING] [Fr *humaniser*] To render human or humane to soften, to subdue dispositions to cruelty, and render susceptible of kind feelings

What the business of magic to *humanize* our natures with compassion? *Addison.*

Hū'man ize, *v i* To become or be made more humane, to become civilized, to be ameliorated

By the original law of nations war and expatriation were the punishment of injury *Humanizing* by degrees, it admitted slavery instead of death a further step was to exchange of prisoners instead of slavery *B Franklin*

Hū'man ize'r, *n* One who renders humane

Hū'man kĭnd (78), *n* The race of man, mankind, the human species *Pope.*

Hū'man ly, *adv* 1 In a human manner, after the manner of men according to the opinions or knowledge of men, as, the present prospects, *humanly* speaking, promise a happy issue

2 Kindly humanely [*Obs*] *Pope.*

Hu mā'tion, *n* [Lat *humatio*, from *humare*, to cover with earth, to inter, from *humus*, the earth, ground soil] Interment, inhumation [*Rare.*]

Hŭm'-bird, *n* See HUMMING BIRD

Hŭm'ble (76) (Synop, § 130), *a* [*compar* HUMBLER *superl* HUMBLEST] [Fr *humble*, O Fr. *humle*, *humele*, *humil*, Pr & O Sp *humil*, Sp & Pg. *humilde*, It *umile*, from Lat *humilis*, on the ground, low, from *humus*, the earth, ground]

1 Not high or lofty, low, unpretending, mean; as, a *humble* place or cottage "Thy *humble* nest built on the ground" *Cowley*

2 Thinking lowly of one's self, claiming little

for one's self, not proud, arrogant, or assuming; thinking one's self ill deserving or unworthy, when judged by the demands of God, lowly, meek, modest.

She must be *humble* who would please *Prior*

Without a *humble* imitation of the divine Author of our blessed religion, we can never hope to be a happy nation *George Washington*

3 Sore, bruised [*Obs*] "*Humble* heels" *Holland*

To eat humble pie to take up with mean fare, and hence, to endure mortification to submit tamely to insult or injury, to look or act in a meanly humble and cowardly manner,—said to be derived from a pie made of the entrails or *humbles* of a deer See HUMBLES *Halliwell Thackeray*

Hŭm'ble, *v t* [*imp & p p* HUMBLED, *p pr & vb n* HUMBLING]

1 To bring low, to reduce the power, independence, or exaltation of, to bring down, to lower, to abase, to mortify

Take thou this purse thou whom the heaven's plagues
Have *humbled* to all strokes *Shak*

2 To make humble or lowly in mind, to abase the pride of, to reduce the arrogance and self dependence of, to make meek and submissive to the divine will, — often used reflexively

Hezekiah *humbled* himself for the pride of his heart. 2 *Chron* xxxii 26.

Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you 1 *Pet* v 6

3 To break, to make sore [*Obs*] "Kibed or *humbled* heels" *Holland*

Syn.—To abase, lower, depress, humiliate, disgrace degrade, sink

Hŭm'ble bee, *n* [O H Ger *humbal, humpal*, M H Ger *humbel*, N H Ger *hummel*, D *hommel*, Dan *humle*, Sw *humla*, probably from *hum*, q v Cf BUMBLEBEE] (*Entom*) A large, hairy bee, of a black color, with bands of yellow or orange, constituting the genus *Bombus*, a bumblebee

☞ The bees of this genus form societies as the honey-bee does, but construct their hives under ground

Hŭm'ble-cow, *n* A cow without horns *W Scott*

Hŭm'ble-mouthed, *a* Mild, meek *Shak*

Hŭm'ble ness, *n* The state of being or feeling humble or low, humility, meekness

Hŭm'ble-plănt, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Mimosa* (*M sensitiva*) a species of sensitive plant

Hŭm'bler, *n* One who, or that which, humbles, one who reduces pride or mortifies

Hŭm'bles (-blz), *n pl* [See UMBLES and NOMBLES] Entrails of a deer [Written also *umbles*] *Johnson*

Hŭm'bless, *n* [O Fr *humblesse*] Humbleness, humility, abasement low obeisance *Spenser*

Hŭm'bly, *adv* In a humble manner with modest submissiveness, with humility, lowly

Hope *humbly* then with trembling pinions soar;
Wait the great teacher Death and God adore *Pope*

Hŭm'bŏldt ĭ lĭte (bōlt, 49), *n* (*Min*) A variety of mellite found in the lavas of Vesuvius, and consisting chiefly of alumina, lime and silica *Dana*

Hŭm'bōldt ĭte (49), *n* [From *Humboldt*] (*Min*) A native oxalate of iron, oxalite

Hŭm'bōldt ĭte (49), *n* [From *Humboldt*] (*Min*) Borosilicate of lime, a rare variety of datholite

Hŭm'bŭg, *n* [Probably from *hum*, to impose on, deceive, and *bug*, a frightful object, bugbear] [*Colloq*]

1 An imposition under fair pretenses, something contrived in order to deceive and mislead, a piece of trickery a hoax

2. A spirit of deception, trickishness

3. One who deceives or hoaxes, a trickish fellow *Sir J Stephens*

Hŭm'bŭg, *v t* [*imp & p p* HUMBUGGED, *p pr & vb n* HUMBUGGING] To deceive, to impose on, to cajole, to hoax [*Colloq*]

Hŭm'bŭg ger, *n* One who humbugs

Hŭm'bŭg ger y, *n* The practice of imposition

Hŭm'drŭm, *a* [Probably from *hum* and *drum*, for *drone*, q v] Dull, stupid "A *humdrum* crone" *Bryant*

Hŭm'drŭm, *n* A stupid fellow, a drone

Hu-mĕc'tate, } *v t* [Lat *humectare, humectatum*,
Hu-mĕct'ăte, } from *humectus*, moist, from *humere*, to be moist, Fr *humecter*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *humectar*, It *umettare*] To moisten, to wet, to water [*Obs*] *Howell*

Hu mĕc'tant, *a* [Lat *humectans*, p pr of *humectare*, to wet] Tending to increase the fluidity of the blood

Hū'mec-tā'tion, *n* [Fr *humectation*, Pr *humectacio*, Sp *humectacion*, It *umettazione*] The act of moistening, wetting, or watering [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Hu mĕc'tive, *a* Tending to moisten [*Obs*]

Hū'mer al, *a* [Lat *humerus*, the shoulder, Fr *humeral*] Belonging to the shoulder, as, the *humeral* artery

Hū'me rŭs, *n* [Lat] (*Anat*) (*a*) The large cylindrical bone of the arm between the shoulder and the elbow (*b*) The shoulder or upper part of the arm, including the shoulder joint, the scapula, and the clavicle, with their uniting ligaments and muscles

Hŭm'hŭm, *n* A kind of plain, coarse India cloth, made of cotton

Hū'mic, *a* [Lat *humus*, the earth, ground, Fr *humique*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, mold. *Cooley*

Humic acid, an acid formed from mold by boiling it with alkalies, and adding acids to the solution,—called also *ulmic acid ulmine*, and *geic acid*

Hū'mi-cu bā'tion, *n* [Lat *humus*, the ground, *humi*, on the ground, and *cubare*, to lie down] A lying on the ground [*Obs*] *Bramhall*

Hū'mid, *a* [Lat *humidus*, from *humere*, to be moist, Fr *humide*, Pr *humid*, Pg *humido*, Sp *humedo*, It *umido*] Containing sensible moisture, damp moist, as, a *humid* air or atmosphere, somewhat wet or watery, as, *humid* earth, consisting of water or vapor. "Evening cloud or *humid* bow" *Milton*

Hu-mĭd'i-ty, *n* [Fr *humidité*, Pr *humiditat*, It *umidita*, Sp *humidad, humedad*] Moisture, dampness a moderate degree of wetness, which is perceptible to the eye or touch,—used especially of the atmosphere, or of clothing, and the like, which have absorbed moisture from the atmosphere

Hū'mid ness, *n* Humidity

Hū'mi fūse, *a* [Lat *humus*, ground, and *fundere*, *fusum*, to spread] (*Bot*) Spread over the surface of the ground, procumbent *Gray*

Hu mĭl'i-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* HUMILIATED, *p pr & vb n* HUMILIATING] [Lat *humiliare, humiliatum*, Fr *humilier*, Pr *humiliar*, Sp *humillar*, It *umiliare* See HUMBLE] To reduce to a lower position in one's own eyes, or in the eyes of others, to humble, to depress, as, *humiliated* slaves

Hu mĭl'i-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *humiliatio*, Fr *humiliation*, Pr *humiliacio*, O Sp *humiliacion*, N Sp *humillacion*, It *umiliazione*]

1 The act of humiliating or humbling, abasement of pride, reduction to a lower position, mortification

2 The state of being humiliated, humbled, or reduced to lowliness, meekness, or submission

The former was a *humiliation* of Deity, the latter, a *humiliation* of manhood *Hooker*

The doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance *Swift*

Hu mĭl'i-ty, *n* [Lat *humilitas*, Fr *humilité*, Pr *humilitat*, Sp *humildad*, It *umilita* See HUMBLE]

1 The state or quality of being humble, freedom from pride and arrogance, lowliness of mind, a modest estimate of one's own worth, a sense of one's own unworthiness through imperfection and sinfulness

Before honor is *humility* *Prov* xv 33

Serving the Lord with all *humility* of mind *Acts* xx 19

2 Act of submission

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king *Daries*

Syn —Lowliness, humbleness, modesty, diffidence —HUMILITY MODESTY, DIFFIDENCE *Diffidence* is a distrust of our powers, combined with a fear lest our failure should be censured, since a denial of failure unconnected with a dread of censure is not usually called *diffidence* It may be carried too far, and is not always, like modesty and humility a virtue *Modesty* without supposing self-distrust implies an unwillingness to put ourselves forward, and an absence of all over-confidence in our own powers *Humility* consists in rating our *claims* low, in being willing to waive our rights and take a lower place than might be our due It does not require of us to underrate *ourselves* The *humility* of our Savior was perfect, and yet he had a true sense of his own greatness

Be silent, always when you doubt your sense;
And speak though sure, with seeming *diffidence* *Pope*

Modesty is a kind of shame or bashfulness proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before *South*

Humility is like a tree whose root when it sets deepest in the earth rises higher and spreads fairer, and stands surer and lasts longer, and every step of its descent is like a rib of iron *Bp Taylor*

Hū'mine, *n* See HUMUS

Hŭm'mel, *v t* To separate from the awns,—said of barley.

Hŭm'mel-er, *n* [Written also *hummeller*]

1 An implement for separating barley from its awns

2 One who hummels barley

Hŭm'mer, *n* [From *hum*] One who hums, an applauder *Arnaworth*

Hŭm'ming, *n* A sound like that made by bees, a low, murmuring sound

Hŭm'ming-āle, *n* Sprightly ale *Dryden*

Hŭm'ming-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A very small bird of the genus *Trochilus*, remarkable for the metallic brilliancy of its plumage, and for the swift motion and noise of its wings in flight It has a long, slender beak, and an extensile tongue, and feeds upon the juices of flowers while on the wing It is found only on the continents of America In the United States the *T colubris* is common The smallest known bird is *T* (or *Mellisuga*) *minimus* [Sometimes written *hum-bird*] *Gould*

Humming-bird (*Trochilus ornatus*)

Hŭm'mock, *n* [Probably an Indian word]

1 A rounded knoll or hillock, a rise of ground of no great extent, above a level surface.

2. A ridge or pile of ice on an ice-field. See HUMMOCK.

3. Timbered land. [*Florida*]

Hŭm'mock-ing, *n* The process of forming hummocks in the collision of Arctic ice. *Kane.*

Hŭm'mock-y, *a* Abounding in hummocks.

Hŭm'mum, *n* [Per & Ar *hammâm*, a bath, from Ar *hamma*, to warm or heat the water] A bath or place for sweating *Sir T. Herbert.*

Hū'mor (*or* yū'mur, 76) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat, from *humere*, to be moist, allied to Gr. χυμός, liquid, juice, Fr *humeur*, O Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg. *humor*, It *umore*] [Written also *humour*]

1 Moisture, especially, the moisture or fluids of animal bodies, as, the *humors* of the eyes, &c.

2 (*Med*) (*a*) A vitiated or morbid animal fluid, such as often causes an eruption on the skin (*b*) An eruptive affection of the skin, a rash. "A body full of *humors*" *Temple.*

3 State of mind, whether habitual or temporary (as formerly fancied to depend on the character or condition of the fluids of the body), disposition; temper, mood

Examine how your *humor* is inclined,
And which the ruling passion of your mind *Roscommon.*

The peculiar excellence of this great writer [B Jonson] lay in the delineation of what were then called the *humors*—a word which may be explained to mean those innate and peculiar moral distortions and deformities of moral physiognomy with which nature has stamped the characters of individuals in every highly artificial and civilized state of society, and which are afterward exaggerated and rendered inveterate by vanity and affectation *Thos B Shaw*

4 (*pl*) Changing and uncertain states of mind, caprices, freaks, vagaries, whims

Is my friend all perfection? Has he not *humors* to be endured? *South.*

5 That quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a wild or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous images or representations

A great deal of excellent *humor* was expended on the perplexities of mine host *W Irving*

6 A trick, a practice or habit [*Obs*]

I like not the *humor* of lying *Shak*

Aqueous humor (*Anat*), a transparent watery fluid in the anterior part of the eye It occupies the space between the cornea in front and the crystalline lens behind — *Crystalline humor*, a lens-shaped solid body just back of the aqueous humor in the eye It separates the aqueous and vitreous humors, and is commonly called *crystalline lens* — *Vitreous humor* a semi-solid, gelatinous, transparent fluid occupying the posterior part of the eye, between the crystalline lens and the retina [See *Illust* of *Eye*]

Syn —Wit, satire, pleasantry, temper, disposition, mood, frame, whim fancy, caprice See WIT

Hū'mor (*or* yū'mur), *v t* [*imp & p p* HUMORED, *p pr & vb n* HUMORING]

1 To comply with the humor of, to adapt matters so as to suit the peculiarities or exigencies of, to indulge by gentle and skillful adaptation

It is my part to invent, and that of the musicians to *humor* that invention *Dryden*

2 To help on by indulgence or favoring treatment, to favor

You *humor* me when I am sick *Pope.*

Syn.—To gratify, to indulge See GRATIFY

Hū'mor al (*or* yū'mur al), *a* [Fr & Sp *humoral*, It *umorale* See *supra*] Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the humors, as, a *humoral* fever *Harvey*

Humoral pathology (*Med*), that pathology, or doctrine of the nature of diseases, which attributes all morbid phenomena to the disordered condition of the fluids or humors

Hū'mor-al-ism (*or* yū'mur-al-izm), *n*

1 State of being humoral

2 The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors or fluids of the body, humorism

Hū'mor al ist (*or* yū'mur al ist), *n* One who favors the humoral pathology

Hū'mor-ism (*or* yū'mur izm), *n*

1 (*Med*) The theory founded on the part which the humors were supposed to play in the production of disease *Dunglison*

2 The manner or disposition of a humorist, humorousness

Hū'mor ist (*or* yū'mur ist), *n* [Fr *humoriste*]

1 One who attributes diseases to the diseased state of the humors

2 One who has some strong peculiarity of character, which he indulges in ways that are odd or whimsical

He [Roger de Coverley] . was a great *humorist* in all parts of his life *Addison.*

3 One who indulges humor in speaking or writing, one who has a playful fancy or genius, also, a wag, a droll *Thackeray.*

Hū'mor-ize (*or* yū'mur iz), *v i* To fall in with the humor of any thing, to be accordant with in humor. *Marston.*

Hū'mor less (*or* yū'mur-), *a* Destitute of humor.

Hū'mor-ous (*or* yū'mur us), *a* [Lat. *humorosus*, Fr *humoreux*, Pr *humoros*, Sp. *humoroso*, It. *umoroso* See HUMOR]

1 Moist, humid. [*Obs.*]

Whence all floods, all the sea, all founts, wells, all deeps *humorous*,
Fetch their beginnings. *Chapman.*

2. Subject to be governed by humor or caprice; irregular; capricious; whimsical

I am known to be a *humorous* patrician *Shak*

Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind *Dryden*

3. Full of humor, jocular, exciting laughter, playful, as, a *humorous* story or author

Syn.—Jocose, jocular, witty, pleasant, merry

Hū'mor-ŏŭs ly (*or* yu'mur us lȳ), *adv* In a humorous manner, capriciously, whimsically, pleasantly, jocosely

We resolve by halves, rashly and *humorously* *Calamy*

Hū'mor-ŏŭs-ness (*or* yu'-), *n* **1** The state or quality of being humorous, capriciousness, fickleness, oddness of conceit, jocularity

2 Moodiness, petulance, peevishness [*Obs*]

Hū'mor-sŏme (*or* yu'mur sum), *a* Influenced by the humor of the moment, capricious, whimsical, petulant, odd, facetious [*Obs*]

The commons do not abet *humorsome*, factious arms *Burke*

Hū'mor-sŏme ly (*or* yu'mur sum-lȳ), *adv* Humorously, petulantly, oddly *Johnson*

Hŭmp, *n* [Prov Eng, a hunch or hump, a small quantity, L Ger *hump*, heap, hill, stump, D *homp*, probably allied to Lat *umbo*, any convex elevation, the boss of a shield] A protuberance, a swelling or convexity, a bunch, especially the protuberance formed by a crooked back, a lump or bunch upon the back, a hunch, as, a camel with one *hump*, or two *humps*

Hŭmp'bäck, *n* **1** A crooked back, high shoulders, a hunchback *Tatler*

2 A humpbacked person

3 (*Zoöl*) A genus of whales (*Megaptera*), characterized by a hump or bunch on the back *Baird*

Hŭmp'bäcked (-bakt), *a* Having a crooked back

Hŭmped (hŭmpt), *a* Having a hump on the back

Hŭmp'y, *a* Full of humps or bunches, covered with protuberances

Hū'mus tĭn, *n* [Lat *humus*, earth] (*Bot*) A genus of plants including the hop,—so called because it grows well only in rich soils

Hū'mus, *n* [Lat, the earth, ground, soil, allied to Gr χαμαι, on the earth, on the ground, Lat *humi*] A pulverulent brown substance formed by the action of air on solid animal or vegetable matter It is a valuable constituent of soils *Graham*

Hŭn, *n* [Lat *Hunni*, also *Huni*, *Chunni*, and *Chuni*, Gr Ουννοι, A S *Hune*, *Hunas*, pl, O H Ger *Hûni*, sing & pl, N H Ger *Hunnen*, whence M H Ger *hune*, *hûne*, *henne*, L Ger *hune*, H Ger *heune*, a giant The Huns are first mentioned by the Chinese, in the third century before Christ, under the name of *Hiung nu*] One of the Scythians who conquered Pannonia, and gave it its present name, *Hungary*

Hŭnch (66), *n* [Ger *hucke*, *hocke*, back, bunch, heap, with an *n* inserted Cf Hulch, Bunch, and Hump]

1 A hump, a protuberance, as, the *hunch* of a camel

2 A lump, a thick piece, a hunk

His wife brought out the cut loaf and a piece of Wiltshire cheese and I took them in hand, gave Richard a good *hunch*, and took another for myself *Cobbett*

3 A push or jerk with the fist or elbow

Hŭnch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HUNCHED (hŭncht), *p pr* & *vb n* HUNCHING]

1 To push with the elbow, to push or thrust with a sudden jerk

2 To push out in a protuberance, to crook, as the back *Dryden*

Hŭnch'bäck, *n* A humpback

Hŭnch'bäcked (-bakt), *a* Having a crooked back *L'Estrange*

Hŭn'dred, *n* [A S *hund*, hundred, *hundred*, century, O Sax *hunderod*, O Fries *hundered*, Icel *hundrath*, Dan *hundrede*, Sw *hundra*, *hundrade*, O H Ger *hunt*, *huntari*, *hundert*, N H Ger *hundert*, D *honderd*, Goth *hund*, allied to Lat *centum*, Gr εκατον, Skr *çatam*, Per *szad*, Ir *cead*]

1 The product of ten multiplied by ten, or the number of ten times ten, a collection, body, or sum, consisting of ten times ten individuals or units, five score,—written 100, or C

☞ The word *hundred*, as well as *thousand*, *million*, &c, often takes a plural form, but can never do so when modified by an ordinal numeral adjective We can say *hundreds*, or many *hundreds*, but never five *hundreds*, or eight *hundreds* "With many *hundreds* treading on his heels" *Shak*

2 A division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a *hundred* families, or freemen

☞ Formerly colloquially pronounced *hun'derd*

Hundred-weight, a denomination of weight usually denoted by *cwt*, containing 112 pounds avoirdupois according to the legal standard in England and the United States But often in practice, and sometimes by law it is 100 pounds avoirdupois and the corresponding ton of 2000 pounds is called the *short* ton

Hŭn'dred, *a* Ten times ten, ninety and ten added, as, a *hundred* dollars

Hŭn'dred-cŭrt, *n* (*Eng*) A court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred *Blackstone*

Hŭn'dred-er, *n* **1.** An inhabitant or freeholder of a hundred.

2. (*Law.*) A person impaneled, or fit to be impaneled, upon juries, dwelling within the hundred where the cause of action arose

3 One having the jurisdiction of a hundred, and sometimes, a bailiff of a hundred *Blount Cowell*

Hŭn'dredth (108), *a* **1** Next following in order the ninety ninth, coming last of a hundred successive individuals

2 Forming one of a hundred parts into which any thing is divided, the tenth of a tenth

Hŭn'dredth, *n* One of a hundred equal parts into which one whole is, or may be, divided, the quotient of a unit divided by a hundred

Hŭng, *imp* & *p p* of *hang*

Hun-gā'ri an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Hungary

Hun gā'ri an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hungary

Hŭng'ga ry-wȳ'ter, *n* A distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary,—so called from a queen of Hungary, for whom it was first made

Hŭng'er-beef, *n* The fleshy part of beef slightly salted and hung up to dry, dried beef

Hŭng'ger, *n* [A S *hunger*, *hungor*, *hunger*, O Sax & O H Ger *hungar*, Icel *hungr*, O Fries, Sw, Dan, & N H Ger *hunger*, D *honger*, Goth *hukrus*, hunger, *huggran*, to hunger]

1 An uneasy sensation occasioned normally by the want of food, a craving or desire for food

2 Any strong or eager desire

O sacred *hunger* of ambitious minds! *Spenser*

For *hunger* of my gold I die *Dryden*

Hŭng'ger, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HUNGERED, *p pr* & *vb n* HUNGERING] [A S *hungrian*, *hyngrian*, O Sax *hungrian*, *hungrian*, O Fries *hungera*, Icel *hungra*, O H Ger *hungarôn*, *hungaran*, N H Ger *hungern*]

1 To feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food, to crave food

2 To desire with great eagerness to long for

Blessed are they which do *hunger* and thirst after righteousness *Matt* v 6

Hŭng'ger, *v t* To make hungry, to famish

When he had fasted forty days and forty nights he was afterward an *hungered* *Matt* iv 2

Hŭng'ger-blt, } *a* Pained, pinched, or weak
Hŭng'ger-blt'ten, } ened by hunger *Milton*

Hŭng'ger ly, *a* Hungry, wanting food or nourishment [*Obs*] *Shal*

Hŭng'ger ly, *adv* Hungrily [*Obs*] *Shal*

Hŭng'gri-ly, *adv* [From *hungry*] In a hungry manner, voraciously

Hŭng'gry, *a* [*compar* HUNGRIER, *superl* HUNGRIEST] [A S *hungrig*, N H Ger *hungrig*, *hungerig* O H Ger *hungarag*

1 Feeling hunger having a keen appetite, feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food, hence, having an eager desire

2 Showing hunger or a craving desire

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look *Shak*

3 Not rich or fertile, poor, barren as, a *hungry* soil, a *hungry* gravel *Mortimer*

Hŭnk, *n* A large lump or piece, a hunch [*Prov Eng and U S*]

Hŭnk'er, *n* One opposed to progress in politics hence, one opposed to progress in general, a conservative, a fogy [*U S*]

Hŭnk'er ism, *n* Hostility to progress [*U S*]

Hŭnks, *n* [Prov Eng *hunk*, hunch, hump] A covetous, sordid man, a miser, a niggard

Pray make your bargain with all the prudence and selfishness of an old *hunks* *Gray*

Hŭnt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HUNTED *p pr* & *vb n* HUNTING] [A S *huntian* to hunt *hunta* hunts man allied to *hentan*, to follow, pursue Cf Hind, Hent]

1 To search for or follow after, as game or wild animals, to chase, to pursue for the purpose of catching or killing to follow with hounds for sport or exercise, as, to *hunt* a deer

2 To search diligently after, to pursue, to follow,—often followed by *out* or *up*

I will shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him *Ps* cxl 11

We see children perpetually running from place to place to *hunt* out something new *Burke*

3 To drive, to chase,—with *down*, *from*, *away*, and the like

4 To use or manage, as hounds in the chase

He *hunts* a pack of dogs *Addison*

Hŭnt, *v i* **1** To follow the chase, to go out in pursuit of game, for sport or other purposes, to course with hounds

Esau went to the field to *hunt* for venison *Gen* xxvii 5

2 To seek by close pursuit, to search,—with *for*

The adulteress will *hunt* for the precious life *Prov* vi 26

To hunt counter to trace the scent backward in hunting to go back on one's steps [*Obs*] *Shak*

Hŭnt, *n* **1** A chase of wild animals for catching them, chase, pursuit, search

The *hunt* is up the morn is bright and gray *Shak*

2 A huntsman a hunter [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

3 A pack of hounds [*Obs*] *Dryden*

4 An association of huntsmen, as, the Caledonian *Hunt*

5 A portion of country hunted over.

Hŭnt'-count'er, *n* A dog that runs back on the scent, and is therefore worthless, hence, a blunderer *Shak*

Hŭnt'er, *n* **1** One who pursues wild animals with a view to take them, either for sport or for food, a huntsman

2 A dog that scents game, or is employed in the chase, a hunting dog

3 A horse used in the chase, especially, one of a particular breed of horses bred and trained for hunting

4 A hunting watch, or one which has the crystal protected by a metallic cover

Hŭnt'er's screw (skrū) (*Mech*) A differential screw, so named from the inventor See Differential

Hŭnt'ing-cŏg, *n* (*Mach*) An odd cog in one of two geared wheels serving to change the order of contact of the teeth, so that the same teeth shall not always meet

Hunting horn.

Hŭnt'ing-hôrn, *n* A bugle, a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game

Hŭnt'ing-sēat *n* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting *Gray*

Hŭnt'ing-watch, *n* A watch having a metallic case or cover over the crystal, a hunter

Hŭnt'ress, *n* A female that hunts, or follows the chase as, Diana is called the *huntress*

Hŭnts'man, *n* *pl* HUNTSMEN

1 One who hunts or who practices hunting

2 The servant whose office it is to manage the chase *I Estrange*

Hŭnts'man-shĭp, *n* The art or practice of hunting, or the qualifications of a hunter *Donne*.

Hŭnt's'-ŭp, *n* A tune played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen very early in the morning, to awaken them hence, any noise of an awakening or alarming nature [*Obs*]

They come to play you and your love a *hunt's up* *Beau & Fl*

Hŭr'den, *n* [From *hurds*, i e, hards, or coarse flax] A coarse kind of linen,—called also *hurden* [*Obs. or Prov Eng*] *Shenstone*

Hŭr'dle, *n* [A S *hyrdel*, *hyrdhel*, D & Ger *horde*, I Ger *hord*, H Ger *hurde*, *hurde*, a hurdle, and fold pen, allied to Lat *crates*] A texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks, a crate of various forms, as, (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) A movable frame of split timber or sticks wattled together, serving for gates, inclosures, and the like It is sometimes made of iron *Gardner* (*b*) (*Fort*) A collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely and sustained by long stakes, usually in the figure of a rectangle, three feet high by two feet broad, and used as revetments, and for other purposes (*c*) In England, a sled or crate on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution [*Obs*] *Bacon*

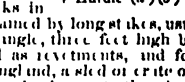

Hurdle (*a*) (*b*)

Hŭr'dle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HURDLED, *p pr* & *vb n* HURDLING] To make up, hedge, cover, or close, with hurdles *Seward*

Hŭr'ds, *n* The coarse part of flax or hemp See Hards

Hŭr'dy-gŭr'dy, *n* A stringed instrument of music whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel, and regulated by the fingers *Porter*

Hurdy-gurdy

Hŭrl, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HURLED, *p pr* & *vb n* HURLING] [O Eng *hurle*, *hurle* Fr *hurler*, to howl, yell, shriek It *urlare*, from Lat *ululare*, probably transferred from the voice to a noisy and tumultuous throwing Cf, e g a passage in Milton "Highly they raged against the Highest, *Hurling* defiance toward the vault of heaven" but perhaps *hurl* is only a modification of *whirl*]

1 To send whirling or whizzing through the air, to throw with violence, to drive with great force, to emit with effort or energy, as, to *hurl* a stone or lance

And *hurl* them headlong to their fleet and main *Pope.*

2 To twist or turn [*Obs*]

He himself had *hurled* or crooked feet *Fuller.*

Hŭrl, *v i* **1** To move rapidly to whirl [*Rare*]

2 To play at a kind of game of ball *Halliwell.*

Hŭrl, *n* **1** The act of hurling or throwing with violence, a cast, a fling

2 Tumult, riot, commotion *Knolles.*

Hŭrl'-bāt, *n* A whirl bat, an old kind of weapon whirled round very rapidly *Ainsworth.*

Hŭrl'-bōne, *n* (*Far*) A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse

Hŭrled (hŭrld), *p a* Whirled, twisted "Crooked shoes to fit *hurled* feet" *Fuller.*

Hŭrl'er, *n* One who hurls, or plays at hurling.

Hŭrl'ing, *n* **1** The act of throwing with force.

2 A certain game of ball

Hŭrl'wind, *n* A whirlwind [*Obs*] *Sandys.*

Hŭr'ly, } *a* [Eng *hurl*, and Prov Eng.
Hŭr'ly-bŭr'ly, } *burly*, big, strong Cf Dan. *hurtumlet*, hurly burly, confusion The Fr *hurluberlu*, or *hurlubrelu*, giddy, seems to come from the English word] Tumult, bustle, confusion

Unpreaching prelacy hath been the chiefest cause of all this *hurly-burly* and commotion *Latimer.*

Hu-rō'ni-an, *a* [Named from Lake *Huron*] (*Geol*) Of, or pertaining to, certain non fossiliferous rocks on the borders of Lake Huron, which are supposed to correspond in time to the latter part of the azoic age *Dana*

Hŭrr, *v t* [See HURRY] To make a trilling or rolling sound [*Obs*]

R is the dog's letter and *hurreth* in the sound *B Jonson*

Hur rā' } (hu rä'), *interj* [Ger *hurrah*, Dan &
Hur-rāh' } Sw *hurra*, Pol *hura* Cf HUZZA] Huzza! a shout of joy or exultation

Hŭr'ri-cāne, *n* [Sp *huracan*, Pg *furaçam*, Fr *ouragan*, It *uracano*, *oragano*, D *orlaan*, Dan & Sw *orcan*, Ger *orlan*, originally a Carib word, signifying a high wind] A violent storm, characterized by the extreme fury of the wind and its sudden changes — in the East and West Indies, often accompanied by thunder and lightning

Hurricane deck (*Naut*) the upper deck of steamboats, which from its height, is liable to be injured by sudden and violent winds

Hŭr'ri-cā'no, *n* A hurricane [*Obs*] "Cataracts and *hurricanoes* spout" *Shak*

Hŭr'ried ly, *adv* In a hurried manner *Bowring*

Hŭr'ried ness, *n* State of being hurried *Scott*

Hŭr'ri er, *n* One who hurries, urges, or impels

Hŭr'ry, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HURRIED, *p pr* & *vb n* HURRYING] [M H Ger *hurren*, to move hastily, O Sw *hurra*, to be hurried along, Icel *hurra*, to rattle over hardened snow, or frozen ground, *hurr*, noise of sledges or wood drawn over hardened snow and ice]

1 To hasten, to impel to greater speed, to drive or press forward with more rapidity to urge onward, to cause to advance precipitately or violently

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy the cravings of it *South*

2 To impel to violent or thoughtless action, to urge to constraint or irregular activity

And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends *Shak*

Syn.—To hasten, precipitate, expedite, quicken, accelerate

Hŭr'ry, *v i* To move or act with haste, to proceed with celerity or precipitation, as, let us *hurry*

Hŭr'ry, *n* The act of hurrying, a driving or pressing forward in motion or business, pressure, urgency, precipitation, bustle

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought *Addison*

Syn.—Haste, speed, dispatch, expedition See HASTE

Hŭr'ry ing ly, *adv* In a hurrying manner

Hŭr'ry-skŭr'ry, *adv* [Cf Sw *skorra*, to rattle, snarl] Confusedly, in a bustle [*Obs*] *Gray*

Hŭrst, *n* [A S *hurst*, *hyrst*, wood, grove, O D *horst*, *horscht*, thicket, O H Ger *hurst*, *horst*, M H Ger *hurst*, wood, thicket M I Ger *horst*, forest, N H Ger *horst*, the nest of a bird of prey, an eyrie] A wood or grove — a word used in the composition of many names, as in *Hazlehurst*

Hŭrt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HURT *p pr* & *vb n* HURTING] [A S *hyrt*, hurt, wounded, M H Ger *hurten*, D *hurten*, *horten*, O Ger *hurten*, N Fr *heurter*, Pr *urtar*, It *urtare*, to knock, thrust, strike, W *hwrdd*, thrust, *hyrddu*, *hyrddwe*, to push, drive, assault]

1 To cause physical pain to, to afflict, to wound or bruise painfully

The *hurt* lion groans within his den *Dryden*

2 To impair the value, usefulness, beauty, or pleasure of, to damage, to injure, to harm

Virtue may be assailed but never *hurt* *Milton*

3 To wound the feelings of, to touch in point of honor or self respect, to annoy, to grieve "I am angry and *hurt*" *Thackeray*

Hŭrt, *n* 1 A physical injury causing pain, a wound, bruise, or the like

The pains of sickness and *hurts* all men feel *Locke*

2 Injury, damage, detriment

Syn.—Wound bruise injury harm, damage, loss, detriment, mischief, bane, disadvantage

Hŭr'tel, *n* A horse See HURTLE

Hŭrt'er, *n* 1 One who hurts or does harm

2 [Fr *hurtoir*] (*Mil*) A piece of wood at the lower end of the platform, designed to prevent the wheels of gun carriages from injuring the parapet

Hŭrt'fŭl, *a* Tending to impair or destroy, injurious, mischievous, occasioning loss or destruction, as, *hurtful* words or conduct

Syn.—Pernicious, destructive, harmful, baneful, prejudicial detrimental disadvantageous, mischievous, injurious, noxious, unwholesome

Hŭrt'fŭl ly, *adv* Injuriously, mischievously

Hŭrt'fŭl ness, *n* Injuriousness, tendency to occasion loss or destruction, mischievousness

Hŭr'tle (hûr'tl), *v t* [Diminutive of *hurt*]

1 To meet with violence or a shock, to clash, to jostle

Together *hurtled* both their steeds, and brake
Each other's neck *Fairfax*

2 To move rapidly, to wheel or rush forth suddenly or with violence, to skirmish

Now cuffing close, now chasing to and fro,
Now *hurtling* round, advantage for to take *Spenser*

3 To make a clashing, terrifying, or threatening sound, to resound

The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air *Shak*
The earthquake sound
Hurtling 'neath the hollow ground *Browning*

Hŭr'tle, *v t* 1 To move with violence or impetuosity, to whirl about, to brandish [*Obs*]

His harmful club he 'gan to *hurtle* high *Spenser*

2 To push forcibly, to hurl

And he him *hurtleth* with his horse adown *Chaucer*

Hŭr'tle, *n* A horse,—so called among the Highlanders in Scotland [Written also *hurtel*]

Hŭr'tle bĕr'ry, *n* [A S *heort berie*, *heorot berie*, i e, *hart-berry*, equivalent to bilberry, from *heort*, *heorot*, hart, stag, and *berie*, berry Cf HUCKLEBERRY] The same as HUCKLEBERRY and WHORTLEBERRY See HUCKLEBERRY

Hŭrt'less, *a* 1 Doing no injury, innoxious, harmless, innocuous, innocent "*Hurtless* blows he makes" *Dryden*

2 Receiving no injury

Hŭrt'less ly, *adv* Without harm *Sidney*

Hŭrt'less-ness, *n* The state or quality of being hurtless, harmlessness

Hur toir' (hur twŏr'), *n* Same as HURTER, No 2

Hŭs'band (hŭz'band), *n* [O Eng *hosbonde*, *husbonde*, A S *hûsbonda*, the master of the house or family, from *hûs*, house, and *bonda*, boor, peasant, Dan & Sw *bonde*, Icel *bondi*, contracted from *bhandi*, dwelling, from *bûa*, Goth *bauan*, A S *bûan*, to dwell, p pr *bûand*, *bûande*, dwelling, *bûend*, one dwelling, inhabitant, farmer, Dan *huusbond*, Sw *husbonde*, the master of the house By an easy transition, this word soon came to signify a married man, the inhabitant, master, or head of the house generally being married]

1 A male head of a household, a manager of domestic concerns, one who orders the economy of a family, especially, a cultivator, a tiller, a husbandman [*Obs*]

In those fields
The painful *husband* plowing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with rust both pikes and shields *Hakewill*

He is the neatest *husband* for curious ordering his domestic and field accommodations, and what pertains to husbandry, that I have ever seen *Evelyn*

2 A married man, one wedded to a wife,—the correlative of *wife*

Thus careful *husband* had been long away,
Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn *Dryden*

3 The male of a pair of animals [*R*] *Dryden*

4 One who manages or directs with prudence and economy, a frugal person

God knows how little time is left me and may I be a good *husband* to improve the short remnant left me *Luther*

A ship's husband (*Naut*) the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person

Hŭs'band, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HUSBANDED, *p pr* & *vb n* HUSBANDING]

1 To direct and manage with frugality, to use or employ in the manner best suited to produce the greatest effect, to spend, apply, or use with economy

He is conscious how ill he has *husbanded* the great deposit of his Creator *Rambler*

To *husband* up
The respite of the season *Wordsworth*

2 To cultivate, as land, to till "Land so trim and well *husbanded*" *Lucilyn*

3 To supply with a husband [*Rare*] *Shak*

Hŭs'band a ble, *a* Capable of being husbanded, or managed with economy *Sherwood*

Hŭs'band age, *n* Allowance to the managing owner of a vessel for acting as ship's husband, or attending to her concerns

Hŭs'band less, *a* Destitute of a husband *Shak*

Hŭs'band ly, *a* Frugal, thrifty [*Obs*] *Tusser*

Hŭs'band man, *n*, *pl* HŬS'BAND MEN

1 The master of a family [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

2 A farmer, a cultivator or tiller of the ground, one who labors in tillage

Hŭs'band ry, *n* 1 Care of domestic affairs, domestic economy, management, thrift

There's *husbandry* in heaven,
The candles are all out *Shak*

2 The business of a husbandman or farmer, comprehending the various branches of agriculture, tillage

Husbandry supplieth all things necessary for food *Spenser*

Hŭsh, *a* [An onomatopoetic word Cf Ger *husch*, quick, make haste, at once, also, be silent] Silent, still, quiet, as, they are *hush* as death

Hŭsh, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HUSHED (hŭsht), *p pr* & *vb n* HUSHING]

1 To still, to silence, to calm, to make quiet, to repress the noise or clamor of

My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war *Shak*

2 To appease, to allay, to calm, as commotion or agitation

Wilt thou, then,
Hush my cares? *Otway*

To hush up to keep silence concerning, to suppress, to keep concealed "This matter is *hushed up*" *Pope*

Hŭsh, *v i* To be still, to be silent,—especially used in the imperative, as an exclamation, be still, be silent or quiet, make no noise

Hŭsh, *n* Stillness, quiet [*Rare.*] "It is the *hush* of night" *Byron.*

Hŭsh'er, *n.* 1. An usher[redacted] *Spenser.*

2 A bully [*Local, U. S.*]

Hŭsh'-mŏn'ey (mŭn'ȳ), *n* [redacted] secure silence, money paid to hinder [redacted] or disclosure of facts *Swift.*

Hŭsk, *n* [O D *hulsche*, *huldsche*, *hulse*, N D *hulze*, M H Ger *hulsche*, O H Ger *hulsa*, N. H. Ger *hülse*, from O H Ger & A-S *helan*, to hele, conceal, cover] The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants, glume, hull, rind, chaff, — in the United States, especially applied to the covering of the ears of maize

Hŭsk, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HUSKED (hŭskt), *p pr.* & *vb n* HUSKING] To strip off the external integument or covering of, as, to *husk* maize

Hŭsked (hŭskt), *p a* 1 Covered with a husk.

2 Stripped of husks, deprived of husks

Hŭsk'i ly, *adv* In a husky manner, dryly.

Hŭsk'i ness, *n* 1 The state of being husky.

2 Roughness of sound, harshness, hoarseness, as, *husk'iness* of voice

Hŭsk'ing, *n* 1 The act of stripping off husks, as from Indian corn

2 A meeting of neighbors or friends, to assist in husking maize [*U S*]

Hŭsk'y, *a* 1 Abounding with husks, consisting of husks, resembling husks, rough *Dryden.*

2 Rough in tone, not clear, hoarse, raucous, as, a *husky* voice

Hŭs'so, *n* [N Lat, O H Ger *hûso*, M H Ger *hûse*, *hûsen*, N H Ger *hausen*, Bohem *wyz*, *wyza*, *wyzna*, Pol *wy*, *wyzna*, Hung *viza*] (*Ichth*) A sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*) from which the finest isinglass is obtained

Hus sär' (hŏoz zär'), *n* [Hung *huszár*, from *husz*, twenty, because under King Matthias I, in the fifteenth century, every twenty houses were to furnish one horse soldier, Ger *husar*, Fr *houssard*, Sp *husar*, *husaro*, It *usaro*] (*Mil*) Originally, one of the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia, now one of the light cavalry of European armies

☞ The equipments of these troops are very light and elegant, their arms being a saber a carbine, and pistols Hussars now form a part of the French and English cavalry

Hŭss'ite, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of John *Huss*, the reformer, who was burnt alive in 1415

Hŭs'sy, *n* [Contracted from *housewife*, housewife]

1 An ill behaved woman or girl, a sorry wench, a jade,—used as a term of contempt or reproach

2 A pert girl, a frolicsome or sportive young female,—used jocosely

3 A case or bag containing thread, needles, and other articles used in sewing, &c See HOUSEWIFE

Hŭs'tings, *n pl* [A S *hustinq*, a place of council, from *hûs*, house, and *thing*, thing, cause, council, Icel *hus thingi*, familiar consultation, from *hûs*, house, and *thingi*, colloquy, consultation, *thing*, assembly, forum, whence O Fr *hustin*, noise, clamor, quarrel]

1 The principal court of the city of London, held before the lord mayor, recorder, and aldermen, the recorder being, however, in effect, the sole judge

2 The place where an election of a member of Parliament is held, hence, the platform on which candidates stand in addressing those whom they would represent in Parliament

Hŭs'tle (hŭs'l), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HUSTLED, *p pr* & *vb n* HUSTLING] [D *hutselen*, *hutsen*, to shake] To shake together in confusion, to push or crowd with violence, to expel with rough usage, to handle roughly, as to *hustle* a person out of a room

Hŭs'tle, *v i* To move hastily and with confusion, to hurry

Leaving the king, who had *hustled* along the floor with his dress woefully ill arrayed *W Scott*

Hŭs'wife (hŭz'zif, *or* hŭz'wif), *n.* [From *housewife*] [Written also *housewife*]

1 A female economist or housekeeper, a woman who manages domestic affairs "The bounteous *huswife* Nature" *Shak*

2 A worthless woman, a bad manager See HUSSY *Shak*

3 A case for sewing materials and the like. See HOUSEWIFE

Hŭs'wife (hŭz'zif, *or* hŭz'wif), *v t* To manage with frugality,—said of a woman *Dryden*

Hŭs'wife ly (hŭz'zif ly, *or* hŭz'wif ly), *a* Like a huswife, frugal, economical, prudent *Tusser.*

Hŭs'wife ly, *adv* Like a huswife, thriftily, prudently, frugally *Barret.*

Hŭs'wife ry (hŭz'zif ry, *or* hŭz'wif ry), *n* The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female, female domestic economy *Tusser.*

Hŭt, *n* [D *hut*, N H Ger *hutte*, O H Ger *hutta*, Dan *hytte*, Sw *hydda*, Goth *hethjo*, store room; whence Fr *hutte*, Sp *huta*, allied to Gr. *κεύθειν*, to hide, conceal] A small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling, a cottage

Hŭt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HUTTED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* HUTTING] To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters "The troops *hutted* among the heights of Morristown" *W. Irving.*

Hŭtch, *n* [O Eng *hucche*, Norm Fr. *houche*, Fr. *huche*, Sp & O Pg *hucha*, O Fr. *huge*, L Lat. *hutica*, *hucha*, *huchia*, Bisc. *ucha*, *cucha*. Cf. A-S. *hwecca*, chest, hutch.]

1. A ch[illegible]bin, or other place in which thi[illegible]red, or animals caught or confined; [illegible]ch, a rabbit-*hutch*, and the like.

2. A measur[illegible]o Winchester bushels

3 (*Mining*) [illegible]ox in which coal is drawn up out of the mine

Hŭtch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HUTCHED (hŭtcht), *p pr* & *vb. n.* HUTCHING] To hoard or lay up, as in a chest. *Milton*

Hŭtch'in-sō'ni-an, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of the opinions of John *Hutchinson*, of Yorkshire, England

Hut-tō'ni an, *a* (*Geol*) Relating to what is now called the *Plutonic* theory of the earth, first advanced by Dr *Hutton* *Lyell*

Hŭx, *v t* To fish for, as pike, with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders [*Obs*]

Hŭx'ter, *v. i* To trade in a small way, to huckster

Hŭzz, *v t* [An onomatopœia Cf BUZZ] To buzz [*Obs*]

There shall be no such *huzzing* and burring in the preacher's ear *Latimer*

Hŭz zĭ' (Synop, § 130), *n* [Ger *hussa, husa, hessa, hessza,* inter], hurrah, huzza, perhaps from Fr *hou ça,* an exclamation in hurling] A shout of joy

They wanted the *huzzas* of mobs *S Smith*

Hŭz-zĭ', *interj* Hurrah, — an expression of joy or exultation

Hŭz zĭ', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HUZZAED, *p pr* & *vb n* HUZZAING] To utter a loud shout of joy, or an exclamation in joy or praise

Hŭz'zĭ', *v t* To receive or attend with shouts of joy

He was *huzzaed* into the court by several thousand of weavers and clothiers *Addison*

Hy'a-çĭnth, *n* [Lat *hyacinthus*, Gr ὑακίνθος, originally a beautiful Laconian youth, beloved by Apollo, who killed him by an unlucky cast of his quoit, from whose blood the flower of the same name is said to have sprung up, Fr *hyacinthe*, Pr *jacint*, Sp & Pg *jacinto*, It *giacinto, jacinto*]

Hyacinth

1 (*Bot*) (*a*) A bulbous plant of the genus *Hyacinthus*, bearing beautiful spikes of fragrant flowers *H orientalis* is a common variety (*b*) A plant of the genus *Scilla* (*S Fraseri*), called also *Eastern quamash*, wild hyacinth The name is also given to *S Peruviana*, an evergreen, one variety of which produces white, and another blue, flowers, — called also *hyacinth of Peru*

2 (*Min*) A red variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem See ZIRCON *Dana*

Hy'a-çĭnth'i an, *a* Hyacinthine [*R*] *Richardson*

Hy'a çĭnth'ine, *a* [Lat *hyacinthinus*, Gr ὑακινθινος.] Made of, or resembling, hyacinth, of a violet, purple, dark auburn, or brown color

Her hair in *hyacinthine* flow
When left to roll its folds below *Byron*

Hy'a dēs, } *n pl* [Lat & Fr *Hyades*, Gr Ὑάδες, I o,
Hy'ads, } the Rainers, from ὑ, to rain] (*Astron*) A cluster of five stars in the face of the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun

Hy'a lēs'çençe, *n* A becoming transparent, like glass

Hy'a line, *a* [Lat *hyalinus*, Gr ὑαλινος, from ὕαλος, glass, Fr *hyalin*] Glassy, resembling glass, consisting of glass, crystalline, transparent "*Hyaline* spaces" *Carpenter*

Hy'a-line, *n* 1 The glassy surface of the sea "The clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea" *Milton*

Our blood runs amazed neath the calm *hyaline* *Browning*

2 (*Embryogeny*) The pellucid substance in cells in process of development

Hy'a-lite, *n* [Gr ὑαλιτης, belonging to glass from ὑαλος, glass, Fr *hyalite*] (*Min*) A pellucid variety of opal, looking like colorless gum or resin, — called also *Müller's glass* *Dana*

Hy'a lŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr ὕαλος, glass, and γράφειν, to write] Art of writing or engraving on glass

Hy'a-loid, *a* [Gr ὑαλοειδης, glassy, transparent, from ὕαλος, glass, and εἶδος, appearance, Fr *hyaloïde*] (*Anat*) Resembling glass, vitriform, transparent, as, the *hyaloid* membrane of the eye

Hy ăl'o type, *n* [Gr ὑαλος, glass, and τυπος, representation] A photographic positive picture on glass, copied from negatives *R Hunt*

Hy bĕr'na cle, } See HIBERNACLE, HIBERNATE,
Hy'ber-nāte, } HIBERNATION
Hy'ber-nā'tion,

Hy-blæ'an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Mount Hybla, in Greece, famous for its bees

Hȳb'o dŏn, *n* [Gr ὑβος, hump, and ὀδους, tooth] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fishes resembling sharks, and having conical, compressed teeth

Hy'brid, or **Hȳb'rid,** *n* [Lat *hybrida, hibrida*, probably allied to Gr ὑβρις, wantonness (as if unbridled, lawless, unnatural), Fr *hybride*] An animal or plant produced from the mixture of two species; a mongrel, a mule

Hy'brid, or **Hȳb'rid,** *a* Produced from the mixture of two species, mongrel.

Hy'brid-ĭşm, or **Hȳb'rid-ĭşm,** *n.* State or quality of being hybrid or mongrel

Hy brĭd'i-ty, *n* Same as HYBRIDISM

Hy'brid ĭ'za ble, or **Hȳb'rid ĭ'za ble,** *a* Capable of forming a hybrid, or of being subjected to a hybridizing process, capable of producing a hybrid by union with another species or stock

Hybridizable genera are rarer than is generally supposed even in gardens where they are so often operated upon under circumstances most favorable to the production of hybrids *J D Hooker*

Hy'brid ĭ zā'tion, or **Hȳb'rid ĭ zā'tion,** *n* The act of hybridizing or the state of being hybridized

Hy'bri dize, or **Hȳb'rid ĭze,** *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HYBRIDIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* HYBRIDIZING] To render hybrid, to produce by the union or mixture of two different stocks

Hy'brid oŭs, or **Hȳb'rid oŭs,** *a* Same as HYBRID

Hyd'age, *n* (*Law*) A tax on lands, at a certain rate by the hide See HIDAGE *Wharton*

Hȳd'a-tĭd (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *hydatide*, Gr ὑδατίς, -ίδος, a watery vesicle under the upper eyelid, from ὑδωρ, ὑδατος, water] (*Zool*) A membranous sac or bladder filled with a pellucid fluid, found parasitic in various parts of the body of organized beings, but unconnected with the tissues It is often formed by parasitic animals

Hyd'a tĭşm, *n* (*Med*) A sound caused by the motions of an effused fluid in some cavity of the body

Hyd'a toid, *n* [Gr ὑδωρ, water, and εἶδος, form] (*Anat*) (*a*) The membrane inclosing and belonging to the aqueous humors of the eye (*b*) The aqueous humor

Hȳ'drā, *n* Eng *pl* HȲ'DRĀS, Lat *pl* HȲ'DRÆ [Lat *hydra*, Gr ὑδρα, from ὑδωρ, water]

1 (*Myth*) A serpent or monster in the lake or marsh of Lerna, in Peloponnesus represented as having many heads one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized It was slain by Hercules

2 Hence, a multifarious evil, an evil of many sources or points of action, not to be repressed by a single effort

3 (*Zool*) A minute fresh water polyp like animal of the class *Medusæ* The body is a simple slender tube, having a mouth opening at one extremity surrounded by a circle of tentacles Young hydræ bud out from its sides, so that an individual may thus have several heads and if a head is cut off another will grow out, or if the body be divided in pieces, each piece will grow into a complete hydra, hence the name *hydra*, from the old fable

4 (*Astron*) A southern constellation of great length

Hȳ drăc'id (drĭs'id), *n* [Fr *hydracide*, from Gr ὑδωρ, water, and Eng *acid* Fr *acide*] (*Chem*) An acid whose base is hydrogen

Hȳ'dra gōgue (hȳ'dra gog), *n* [Fr *hydragogue*, Lat *hydragogus*, Gr ὑδραγωγος, conveying or carrying off water from ὑδωρ, water, and ἀγω to lead ing ἀγειν, to lead] (*Med*) A remedy believed to be capable of expelling serum effused into any part of the body, usually a cathartic or diuretic *Dunglison*

Hy'dra mīde, *n* (*Chem*) Hydruret of amide, ammonia

Hȳ drăn'ge a, *n* [N Lat, Fr *hydrangée*, from Gr ὑδωρ, water, and ἀγγειον, vessel capsule] (*Bot*) A shrubby genus of plants bearing opposite leaves and large heads of showy flowers of a rose color naturally, but varying in color with the soil *H hortensis* the common garden species, is a native of China or Japan

Hy'drant, *n* [Gr ὑδραγειον, to irrigate, ὑδωρ, water] A pipe or spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of an aqueduct a water plug

Hȳ'dra'go-chlō'ride *n* [See *infra* and CHLORIDE] (*Chem*) A compound of the bichloride of mercury with another chloride *Brande*

Hȳ'drär'gy rate, *a* Pertaining to mercury

Hȳ dr ăr'gy rŭm, *n* [Lat *hydrargyrus*, Gr ὑδραργυρος, from ὑδωρ, water, and ἀργυρος, silver] Quicksilver, mercury

Hȳ'drate, *n* [Fr *hydrate*, from Gr ὑδωρ, water] (*Chem*) A compound formed by the union of water with some other substance generally forming a neutral salt as, slaked lime is a *hydrate*

Hy'drā ted, *a* Formed into a hydrate

Hy drā'tion, *n* (*Chem*) The act or state of becoming a hydrate

Water of hydration water chemically combined with some substance to form a hydrate, — distinguished from *water of crystallization*

Hȳ drau'lic, } *a* [Fr *hydraulique*, Lat *hydraulicus*, Gr ὑδραυλικος, from Lat *hydraulus*, Gr ὑδραυλις, or ὑδραυλος, a water organ, from ὑδωρ, water and αὐλος, flute, pipe] Pertaining to hydraulics, or to fluids in motion
Hȳ drau'lic al, }

Hydraulic cement a cement or mortar made of hydraulic lime to be used under water — *Hydraulic crane* a crane operated by the pressure of water — *Hydraulic lime*, a mixture producing an insoluble silicate of alumina composed partly of lime, which hardens in water, and is used for cementing under water — *Hydraulic press* see HYDROSTATIC — *Hydraulic ram*, a machine for raising water by means of the momentum or moving force of the water of which a portion is to be raised When the rush of water through the main pipe *d* shuts the valve at *a*, the momentum of the current thus suddenly checked forces part of it into the air-chamber *b* and up the pipe *c* its return being prevented by a valve below while the dropping of the valve *a* by its own weight allows another rush through the main pipe, and so on alternately

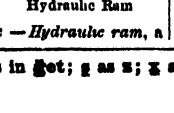

Hydraulic Ram

Hȳ drau'li cŏn, *n* [See *supra*] (*Mus*) An ancient musical instrument acted upon by water, a water organ

Hȳ drau'lics, *n sing* [Fr *hydraulique*] That branch of science, or of engineering, which treats of fluids in motion, especially of water, its action in rivers and canals, the works and machinery for conducting or raising it, its use as a prime mover, and the like [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

☞ As a science *hydraulics* includes hydrodynamics or the principles of mechanics applicable to the motion of water as a branch of engineering, it consists in the practical application of the mechanics of fluids to the control and management of water with reference to the wants of man including canals water works hydraulic machines, pumps water wheels &c Some writers treat hydraulics and hydrostatics as subdivisions of hydrodynamics

Hȳ'dren tĕr'o çēle, *n* [Gr ὑδωρ, water, and Eng. *enterocele* q v Fr *hydrentérocèle*] (*Med*) Intestinal hernia, the sac of which includes fluid

Hȳ'dri ăd, *n* [Gr ὑδριας, -αδος, from ὑδωρ, water, Fr *hydriade*] (*Myth*) A kind of water nymph

Hȳ'dri o dāte, *n* [Fr *hydriodate* See *infra*] (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of hydriodic acid with a base *De Cloubry.*

Hȳ'dri ŏd'ĭc, *n* [Fr *hydriodique* See HYDROGEN and IODIC IODINE] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, hydrogen and iodine — said of an acid produced by the combination of these elements

Hȳ'dro bā'rŏm'e ter, *n* [Gr ὑδωρ, water, and Eng *barometer*, q v] An instrument for determining the depth of the sea water by its pressure

Hȳ'dro brō'mate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of hydrobromic acid and a base

Hȳ'dro brō'mic *a* [Fr *hydrobromique* See HYDROGEN and BROMIC] (*Chem*) Composed of hydrogen and bromine as *hydrobromic* acid

Hȳ'dro car'bon, *n* [See HYDROGEN and CARBON Fr *hydrocarbure*] (*Chem*) A compound of hydrogen and carbon

Hȳ'dro car'bon ate, *n* (*Chem*) Carbureted hydrogen gas

Hȳ'dro car'bon ate, *a* (*Chem*) Being, or pertaining to a combination of carbonate with water

Hȳ'dro car'bu ret, *n* [See HYDROGEN and CARBURET] (*Chem*) A compound formed by the union of hydrogen and carbon, carbureted hydrogen

Hȳ'dro çēle, *n* [Lat *hydrocele*, Gr ὑδροκηλη, from ὑδωρ, water, and κηλη, tumor Fr *hydrocèle*] (*Med*) A collection of serous fluid in the areolar texture of either the scrotum or in some of the coverings of either the testicle or the spermatic cord *Dunglison.*

Hȳ dro çĕph'a lŭs *n* [Gr ὑδρο κεφαλος and ὑδροκεφαλη, water in the head from ὑδωρ, water, and κεφαλη, head Fr *hydrocéphale*] (*Med*) An accumulation of liquid within the cavity of the cranium; dropsy of the brain When it occurs in infancy, it often enlarges the head enormously

Hȳ'dro chlō'rate *n* [See *infra* and CHLORATE] (*Chem*) A supposed compound of hydrochloric acid and a base — formerly called a *muriate*

Hȳ dro chlō'ric *a* [See HYDROGEN and CHLORIC Fr *hydro chlorique*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or compounded of, chlorine and hydrogen gas, as, *hydro chloric* acid

Hȳ dro chlō'ride, *n* (*Chem*) A compound consisting of hydrogen, chlorine, and carbon

Hȳ'dro çy'a nate, *n* [See *infra* and CYANATE. Fr *hydro cyanate*] (*Chem*) A compound of hydrocyanic acid with a base

Hȳ'dro çy ăn'ic *a* [See HYDROGEN and CYANIC. Fr *hydrocyanique* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen, as *hydrocyanic* acid, — called also *prussic acid*

Hȳ'dro dy năm'ic, *a* [Gr ὑδωρ, water, and *dynamic* q v Fr *hydrodynamique*] Pertaining to, or derived from, the force or pressure of water

Hȳ'dro dy năm'ics *n sing* [Gr ὑδωρ, water, and *dynamics*, q v Fr *hydrodynamique*] That branch of the science of mechanics which relates to fluids or, as usually limited, which treats of the laws of motion and action of non elastic fluids, whether as investigated mathematically, or by observation and experiment, the principles of dynamics, as applied to water and other fluids

☞ The word is sometimes used as a general term, including both hydrostatics and hydraulics, together with pneumatics and acoustics

Hȳ'dro e lĕc'tric, *a* [Gr ὑδωρ, water, and Eng. *electric*, q v] Pertaining to, employed in, or produced by, the evolution of electricity by means of a battery in which liquids are used, or by means of steam

Hydro-electric machine, an apparatus invented by Mr Armstrong (1843) for generating electricity by the escape of high-pressure steam from a series of jets connected with a strong boiler, in which the steam is produced

Hȳ'dro-ex-trăct'or, *n.* [Gr ὑδωρ, water, and Eng *extractor*, q. v] An apparatus for removing

moisture from yarns or cloths in process of manufacture

Hȳ/dro fĕr/ro cȳ ăn'ĭc, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to or obtained from, ferrocyanide of barium decomposed with sulphuric acid, as, *hydroferrocyanic* acid

Hȳ/dro flū'ātе, *n* (*Chem*) A salt composed of hydrofluoric acid and a base

Hȳ/dro flu ŏr'ĭc, *a* [See HYDROGEN and FLUORIC Fr *hydrofluorique*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, fluorine and hydrogen, as, *hydrofluoric* acid, an acid obtained by distilling feldspar with sulphuric acid

Hȳ/dro flū/o sĭl'ĭ-cate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by hydrofluosilicic acid and a base.

Hȳ/dro flū/o sĭ-lĭc'ĭc, *a* (*Chem*) Consisting of one atom of hydrofluoric, and two of silicic, acid

Hȳ dro-gal-văn'ĭc, *a* [Gr ὕδωρ, water, and Eng *galvanic*, q v] Pertaining to, produced by, or consisting of, electricity evolved by the action or use of fluids, as, *hydro-galvanic* currents

Hȳ/dro ĝen, *n* [Fr *hydrogène*, from Gr ὕδωρ, water, and γένειν, to beget, generate, so called as being considered the generator of water] (*Chem*) A gas which constitutes one of the elements of water, of which it forms one ninth, and oxygen eight ninths It is an inflammable, colorless gas, of extreme lightness Its specific gravity is 0 0692, that of water being 1 It enters as an element into the composition of nearly all organic bodies In consequence of its extreme lightness, it is often employed for filling air balloons

Hȳ/dro ĝen-ātе, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HYDROGENATED, *p pr* & *vb n* HYDROGENATING] [Fr *hydrogéner*] (*Chem*) To combine with hydrogen

Hȳ/dro-ĝen ĭzе, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HYDROGENIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* HYDROGENIZING] To combine with hydrogen, to hydrogenate

Hȳ drŏĝ'e nŭs, *a* Pertaining to hydrogen, containing hydrogen

Hȳ-drŏĝ'no sy, *n* [Gr ὕδωρ, water, and γνῶσις, knowledge] A treatise pertaining to, or a history and description of, the waters of the earth

Hȳ-drŏg'ra pher, *n* [Fr *hydrographe*] One who draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters, with the adjacent shores, one who describes the sea or other waters *Boyle*

Hȳ/dro-grăph'ĭc, } *a* [Fr *hydrographique*]
Hȳ/dro-grăph'ĭc al, } Relating to, or containing a description of, the sea, sea coast, isles, shoals, depth of water, and the like, or of a lake or river

Hȳ-drŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *hydrographie*, from Gr ὕδωρ, water, and γραφειν, to write, describe]
1 The art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters
2 That branch of nautical surveying which embraces the determination of the contour of the bottom of a harbor or other sheet of water, the depth of soundings, the position of channels and shoals, with the construction of charts exhibiting these particulars

Hȳ drŏg'ū ret, *n* (*Chem*) A compound of hydrogen with a base, a hydruret [*Rare*]

Hȳ/droid, *a* [Lat *hydra*, Gr ὕδρα, and εἶδος, form] (*Zool*) Related to, or resembling, the polyp like hydra *Dana*

Hȳ/dro-lŏĝ'ĭc al, *a* [Fr *hydrologique*] Pertaining to hydrology

Hȳ-drŏl'o-gist, *n* One skilled in hydrology

Hȳ-drŏl'o ĝy, *n* [Fr *hydrologie*, from Gr ὕδωρ, water, and λογος, discourse] The science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, its distribution in lakes, rivers, &c, over the earth's surface

Hȳ/dro măn'cy, *n* [Fr *hydromancie*, from Gr ὕδωρ, and μαντεια, divination] A method of divination or prediction of events by water, invented, according to Varro, by the Persians, and practiced by the Romans

Hȳ/dro măn'tĭc, *a* [Fr *hydromantique*] Pertaining to divination by water

Hȳ/dro-mĕl, *n* [Fr *hydromel*, Lat *hydromeli*, Gr ὑδρόμελι, from ὕδωρ, water, and μελι, honey] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water

☞ Before fermentation, it is called *simple hydromel* after fermentation, it is called *vinous hydromel*, or *mead*

Hȳ/dro-mĕt'al lŭr'ĝy, *n* [Gr ὕδωρ, water, and Eng *metallurgy*, q v] The act or process of assaying or reducing ores in the wet way, or by means of liquid re-agents

Hȳ/dro-mĕ'te-ŏr/o-lŏĝ'ĭc al, *a* Pertaining to rain, clouds, storms, &c

Hȳ/dro-mĕ'te or ŏl'o ĝy, *n* [Gr ὕδωρ, water, and Eng *meteorology*, q v] That branch of meteorology which relates to water in the atmosphere, as rain, clouds, &c

Hȳ/dro-mĕ'te ors, *n pl* [From Gr ὕδωρ, water, and μετέωρα, meteors, q v] Meteors or atmospheric phenomena dependent upon the vapor of water,—a general term for the whole aqueous phenomena of the atmosphere, as rain, snow, hail, &c, —used also in the singular *Nichol*

Hȳ drŏm'e ter, *n* [Fr *hydrometre*, from Gr ὕδωρ, water, and μέτρον, measure]
1 An instrument for determining the specific gravities of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors, saline solutions, &c

☞ It is usually made of glass with a graduated stem, and indicates the specific gravity of a liquid by the depth to which it sinks in it, the zero of the scale marking the depth to which it sinks in pure water Extra weights are sometimes used to adapt the scale to liquids of different densities

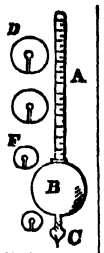

Hydrometer
A, scale, *B*, bulb, *C*, stem, *D*, *F*, weights

2 An instrument, variously constructed, used for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, from reservoirs, &c, and called by various specific names, according to its construction or use, as *tachometer*, *rheometer*, *hydrometric pendulum*, *Woltmann's mill*, &c

Hȳ/dro mĕt'rĭc, } *a* [Fr *hydrométrique*]
Hȳ/dro mĕt'rĭc al, }
1 Pertaining to an hydrometer, or to the determination of the specific gravity of fluids
2 Pertaining to the measurement of the velocity, discharge, &c, of running water
3 Made by means of an hydrometer, as, *hydrometrical* observations

Hydrometric pendulum, a species of hydrometer consisting of a hollow ball of ivory or metal suspended by a thread from the center of a graduated quadrant and used to measure the velocity of a stream by the inclination given to the thread when the ball is immersed in the water

Hȳ/dro mĕt'ro-grăph, *n* [Gr ὕδωρ, water, μετρον, measure, and γραφειν, to describe] An instrument for determining and recording the quantity of water discharged from a pipe, orifice, &c, in a given time

Hȳ/drŏm'e try, *n* [Fr *hydrométrie*]
1 The art of determining the specific gravity of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors, &c
2 The art or operation of measuring the velocity or discharge of running water, as in rivers, &c

Hȳ/dro păth'ĭc, }
Hȳ/dro păth'ĭc al, } *a* Pertaining to hydropathy

Hȳ drŏp'a thĭst, *n* One who practices hydropathy, a water cure doctor

Hȳ drŏp'a thy, *n* [Gr ὕδωρ, water, and πάθος, suffering, from πασχειν, παθειν, to suffer] The water cure, a mode of treating diseases by the copious and frequent use of pure water, both internally and externally

Hȳ/dro phāne, *n* [Fr *hydrophane*, from Gr ὕδωρ, water, and φανος, shining, bright, from φαινειν, to show, appear] (*Min*) An opaque variety of opal that becomes transparent by immersion in water

Hȳ/drŏph'a nous, *a* [Fr *hydrophane*] (*Min*) Made transparent by immersion in water

Hȳ/dro phĭd, *n* [Gr ὕδωρ, water, and ὄφιδιον, a small serpent] (*Zool*) A species of ophidian, including the water snake

Hȳ/dro phō'bĭ a, *n* [Fr *hydrophobie*, Lat *hydrophobia*, Gr ὑδροφοβια, from ὕδωρ, water and φοβος, fear] (*Med*) A preternatural dread of water a symptom of canine madness, hence, the disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid creature, of which the chief symptoms are, a sense of dryness and constriction in the throat, excessive thirst, difficult deglutition, aversion for and horror at the sight of liquids, great nervous irritability, frothy saliva, grinding of the teeth, and the like [Written also *hydrophoby*] *Dunglison*

Hȳ/dro phō'bĭc, *a* [Fr *hydrophobique*, Lat *hydrophobicus*, Gr ὑδροφοβικός] Pertaining to a dread of water, or canine madness

Hȳ/dro phō'by, *n* See HYDROPHOBIA

Hȳ/dro phōre, *n* [Gr ὕδωρ, water, and φορος, bearing, from φερειν, to bear] An instrument used for the purpose of obtaining specimens of water from any desired depth, in a river, lake, or the ocean

Hȳ/droph thăl'mus, } *n* [Gr ὕδωρ, water, and
Hȳ/droph thăl'my, } ὀφθαλμος, eye] (*Med*) A disease of the eye caused by an increase in the quantity of the aqueous or of the vitreous humor, dropsy of the eye *Dunglison*

Hȳ/dro phȳte, *n* [Fr *hydrophyte*, from Gr ὕδωρ, water, and φυτόν, plant, from φυειν, φυεσθαι, to grow] (*Bot*) An aquatic plant, an alga *Bell*

Hȳ drŏph'y-tŏl'o ĝy, *n* [Eng *hydrophyte*, q v, and Gr λόγος, discourse] A discourse or treatise on water plants

Hȳ drŏp'ĭc, } *a* [Fr *hydropique*, Lat *hydropicus*, Gr ὑδρωπικός. See DROPSY]
Hȳ drŏp'ĭc al, }
1 Dropsical, as, an *hydropic* swelling
2 Resembling dropsy

Every lust is a kind of *hydropic* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst *Tillotson*

Hȳ drŏp'ĭc al ly, *adv* In an hydropical manner.

Hȳ/dro pneū măt'ĭc (nu măt'ĭk), *a* [Gr ὕδωρ, water, and Eng *pneumatic*, q v, Fr *hydropneumatique*] Pertaining to, or employed for the purpose of, collecting gases, —said of a vessel of water, or other fluid, used in certain chemical experiments

Hȳ/drop sy, *n* The same as DROPSY, q v

Hȳ/dro spăt, *n* (*Chem*) A salt supposed to be formed by a hydracid and a base

Hȳ/dro scōpe, *n* [Fr *hydroscope*, from Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and σκοπός, spying, viewing]
1 An instrument intended to mark the presence of water in air. *Weale.*
2 A kind of water-clock, used anciently, consisting of a graduated tube from which the water escaped gradually by a small orifice at the bottom.

Hȳ/dro stăt, *n* A contrivance or apparatus to prevent the explosion of steam-boilers *Simmonds.*

Hȳ/dro stăt'ĭc, } *a* [Fr. *hydrostatique*, from
Hȳ/dro-stăt'ĭc al, } Gr ὕδωρ, water, and στατικός, causing to stand, skilled in weighing, στατική, statics, from ἱστανατ, to stand] Relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to, or in accordance with, the principles of the equilibrium of fluids

Hydrostatic Balance.

Hydrostatic balance, a balance for weighing substances in water, for the purpose of ascertaining their specific gravities —*Hydrostatic bellows*, an apparatus consisting of two disks connected by a band of leather, or other flexible material, around their edges, thus forming a water-tight case, with a long, upright tube inserted in the upper disk, into which water may be poured to illustrate the hydrostatic paradox —*Hydrostatic jack*, or *hydraulic jack*, a portable hydrostatic press [See *Illust* of *Jack* and *Hydrostatic Press*]—*Hydrostatic paradox*, the proposition in hydrostatics that any quantity of water, however small, may be made to counterbalance any weight, however great, or the law of the equality of pressure of fluids in all directions. —*Hydrostatic press* an instrument or engine in which great force, with slow motion, is communicated to a piston by means of water forced into the large cylinder in which it moves by a forcing-pump of small diameter to which the power is applied, the principle involved being the same as in the hydrostatic bellows

Hydrostatic Press — Fig 1.

Fig 1 is a section of what is known as the *Bramah press* *A* is a pump with a safety-valve, *E* to prevent overpressure and a plunger *B* which forces the water into the cylinder, *C* when it lifts the piston, *D*, from which the power is derived Fig 2 represents the press as used in machine-shops for forcing wheels upon shafts, &c

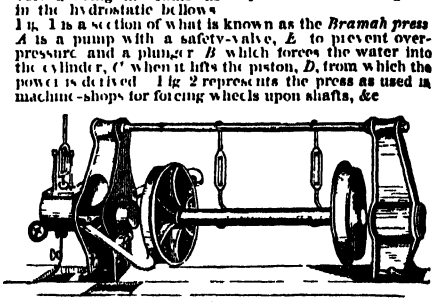
Hydrostatic Press — Fig 2

Hȳ/dro stăt'ĭc al ly, *adv* According to hydrostatics, or to hydrostatic principles *Bentley*

Hȳ/dro stăt'ĭcs, *n sing* [Fr *hydrostatique*] That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of non elastic fluids, as water, mercury, &c, the principles of statics applied to water and other liquids [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Hȳ/dro sŭl'phate (45), *n* (*Chem*) The same as HYDROSULPHURET

Hȳ/dro sŭl'phīte, *n* (*Chem*) A saline compound of hydrosulphurous acid and a base

Hȳ/dro-sŭl'phu rĕt, *n* [From *hydrogen* and *sulphuret*] (*Chem*) A combination of sulphureted hydrogen with an earth, alkali, or metallic oxide

Hȳ/dro sŭl'phu-rĕt-ed, *a* Combined with sulphureted hydrogen

Hȳ/dro sul phū'rĭc, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, hydrogen and sulphur as, *hydrosulphuric* acid —called also *sulphureted hydrogen*

Hȳ/dro-tel lū'rate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of telluric acid and a base

Hȳ/dro-tel lū'rĭc, *a* (*Chem*) Formed by hydrogen and tellurium, as, *hydrotelluric* acid

Hȳ/dro thō'rax, *n* [Gr ὑδρωψ, water, and θώραξ, chest, Fr *hydrothorax*] (*Med*) Dropsy in the chest

Hȳ drŏt'ĭc, } *a* [Fr *hydrotique*, from Gr ὑδωρ,
Hȳ-drŏt'ĭc al, } water] Causing a discharge of water or phlegm

Hȳ drŏt'ĭc, *n* (*Med*) A medicine that purges off water or phlegm *Arbuthnot.*

Hȳ/drous, *a* Containing water, watery

Hȳ drox ăn'thate, *n.* [Fr *hydroxanthate*, from Gr ὑδωρ, water, and ξανθός, yellow] (*Chem*) A compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base

Hȳ/drox ăn'thĭc, *a* [Fr *hydroxanthique*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, or containing, sulphur and carbon,—said of an acid, formed by the action of alkalies on the deutosulphuret of carbon,—called also *carbo sulphurous* acid

Hȳ-drŏx'ĭde, } *n* [Gr ὑδωρ, water, and Eng *oxide*,
Hȳ drŏx'yd, } Fr *hydroxyde*] (*Chem*) A metallic oxide combined with water, a metallic hydrate

Hȳ/dro zō'on, *n*, *pl* HȲ/DRO ZŌ'Ȧ [Gr ὑδωρ, water, and ζῶον, a living animal] (*Zool.*) One of the Medusæ, or jelly fishes *Dana.*

Hȳ/dru rĕt, *n.* [See HYDROGURET; Fr. *hydrure*, from Gr. ὑδωρ, water] (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrogen destitute of acidity; an hydroguret

Hȳ'drŏss, *n.* [...ος, equivalent to ὕδρα, from ὕδωρ, water.] 1 (*Zool.*) A genus of serpents; the water-snake 2 (*Astron.*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere, near the south pole

Hȳ-ē'mal (Synop., §130), *a* [Lat *hyemalis, hiemalis*, from *hyems*, or *hiems*, winter, Fr *hyemal*, Sp *hiemal*, It. *gemale*] Belonging to winter, done in winter. *Browne*

Hȳ'e-māte, *v. i* [Lat *hyemare, hyematum*, from *hyems*, winter] To pass the winter [*Obs and rare*]

Hȳ'e-mā'tion, *n* [Lat *hyematio*] 1. The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place 2 The act of affording shelter in winter [*Obs*]

Hȳ'ems, *n* [Lat *hyems, hiems*, allied to Gr χεῖμα, gen. χειματος, and χειμων, Skr *hemanta*, Russ *zima*, winter, Skr *hima*, snow] Winter *Shak*

Hȳ'en, *n.* A hyena [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Hȳ-ē'nă, *n*, *pl* HY-Ē'NÆ [Lat *hyæna* Gr. ὕαινα, originally a sow, but usually a Libyan wild beast, probably the modern hyena, an animal with a bristly mane like the hog, fr ὗς, hog] (*Zool*) A carnivorous mammal allied to the dog, from which it differs by having only four toes to each foot, a bristly mane, the hips very much lower than the shoulders, and an odor from a gland under the tail Its habits are nocturnal, and it generally feeds upon carrion It is found in Africa and Asia The *striped hyena* is the *Hyæna striata*

Hyena (*Hyena striata*)

Hȳ'e-tal, *a* [Gr ὑετος, rain, ὕειν, to rain] Pertaining to rain, descriptive of the distribution of rain, or of rainy regions

Hȳ'e to grăph, *n* [See *infra*] A chart or graphic representation of the average distribution of rain over the surface of the earth

Hȳ'e to grăph'ic, *a* Pertaining to the science of the geographical distribution of rain

Hygeia (from an ancient statue in the British Museum)

Hȳ'e tŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr ὑετός, rain, and γράφειν, to describe] The science of the geographical distribution of rain

Hȳ ge'ĭă (hĭ jē'yȧ), *n* [Lat See *infra*] (*Myth*) The goddess of health, daughter of Esculapius

Hȳ ge'ĭan, *a* [Gr ὑγιεινός, ὑγιης, sound, healthy, Ὑγιεια, Ὑγεια, health, the goddess of health, Lat *Hygiea, Hygea, Hygia, Hygeia*] Relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health, pertaining to health or its preservation

Hȳ'gi ēne' (Synop., §130), *n* [Fr *hygiene*] That department of medical science which treats of the preservation of health, a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health

Hȳ'gi ĕn'ic, *a* [Fr *hygienique*] Pertaining to health or hygiene, sanatory

Hȳ'gi-ĕn'ics, *n sing* The science of health, hygiene [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Hȳ'gi-en ĭsm, *n* The science which treats of the laws of health, hygiene

Hȳ'gi en ĭst, *n* One versed in the science of health

Hȳ'gi ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr ὑγίεια, health, and λόγος, discourse] A treatise on, or the science of, the preservation of health [*Rare*]

Hȳ'gro grăph, *n* [Gr ὑγρος, wet, moist, and γράφειν, to write] (*Physics*) An instrument for recording automatically the variations of the humidity of the atmosphere

Hȳ grŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *hygrologie*, from Gr ὑγρός, wet, moist, and λόγος, discourse] The doctrine of the fluids of the body

Hȳ grŏm'e ter, *n* [Fr *hygrometre*, from Gr ὑγρός, wet, moist, and μέτρον, measure] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere

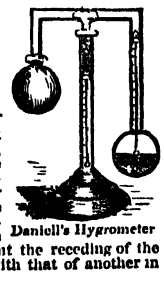

Daniell's Hygrometer

Daniell's hygrometer, a form of hygrometer consisting of a bent glass tube terminating in two bulbs, the one covered with muslin, the other of black glass, and containing ether and a thermometer Ether being poured on the muslin the black ball, cooled by the evaporation of the ether within, is soon covered with dew, at which moment the receding of the inclosed thermometer, compared with that of another in the air, gives the dew-point

Hȳ'gro mĕt'rie, Hȳ'gro mĕt'ric-al, *a* [Fr. *hygrométrique*] 1. Pertaining to hygrometry, made by, or according to, the hygrometer 2 Readily absorbing and retaining moisture, as potash *Brande*

Hȳ grŏm'e try, *n* [Fr *hygrometrie*] That branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, particularly of the atmosphere, with the theory and use of the instruments constructed for this purpose

Hȳ'gro-scōpe, *n.* [Fr *hygroscope*, from Gr ὑγρός, wet, moist, and σκοπος, spying, viewing] (*Physics*) An instrument which shows whether there is more or less moisture in the atmosphere, without indicating its amount, as by the change of weight in substances which readily imbibe moisture, or from the opening and closing of certain seed vessels of plants, &c

Hȳ'gro scŏp'ic, *a* [Fr *hygroscopique*] 1 Pertaining to the hygroscope not readily manifest to the senses, but capable of detection by the hygroscope,—said of moisture, as, glass is often covered with a film of *hygroscopic* moisture 2 Having the property of readily imbibing moisture from the atmosphere, or of becoming coated with a thin film of moisture, as glass, &c

Hȳ'gro sco pĭc'i ty, *n* (*Bot*) The property possessed by vegetable tissues of absorbing or discharging moisture according to circumstances

Hȳ'gro-stăt'ics, *n sing* [Gr ὑγρος, wet, moist, and στατική, statics] The science of comparing degrees of moisture [*Obs*] [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *Evelyn*

Hȳke, *n* [See HAIK, and cf HUKE] A loose Arabian garment *Parl hist*

Hȳ lar'chic al, *a* [Fr *hylarchique*, from Gr ὑλη, wood, matter, and ἀρχειν, to rule, ἀρχη, rule] Presiding over matter [*Obs*] *Hallywell*

Hȳ'le o saur', *n* [Gr ὑλαῖον, belonging to a wood, from ὑλη, wood, and σαυρος, lizard] (*Paleon*) An extinct animal, of gigantic size, which united in its structure the osteology of the crocodile with that of the lizard, found in the Wealden formation, England

Hȳ'lo bate, *n* [Gr ὑλοβατης, one that walks or inhabits the woods, from ὑλη, a wood, and βαινειν, to walk] (*Zool*) The gibbon, or long armed ape [See GIBBON]

Hȳ'lo ĭst, *n* [Gr ὑλη, wood, matter] One who believes matter to be God

Hȳ lŏp'a thĭsm, *n* [Gr ὑλη, matter, and παθος, feeling] The doctrine that matter is sentient

Hȳ lŏp'a thĭst, *n* One who believes in hylopathism

Hȳ'lo thē'ĭsm (Synop., §130), *n* [Gr ὑλη, wood, matter, and Θεος, God] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe [See MATERIALISM]

Hȳ'lo zĭsm, *n* The same as HYLOZOISM, q. v.

Hȳ'lo zō'ĭc, *n* [Fr *hylozoique*] One who holds matter to be animated

Hȳ lo zō'ĭc, *a* Pertaining to hylozoism

Hȳ'lo zō'ĭsm, *n* [Fr *hylozoisme*, from Gr ὑλη, wood, matter, and ζωη, life, from ζαω, to live] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life [Written also *hylozism*] *Cudworth*

Hȳ'lo zō'ist, *n* One who holds that matter and every particle of it have a species of life or sensation

Hȳ'men, *n* [Lat & Fr *hymen*, Gr Υμεν, the god of marriage, υμην, skin, membrane]

1 (*Myth*) A fabulous deity, the son according to some, of Apollo and Urania according to others, of Bacchus and Venus He was the god of marriage, and presided over nuptial solemnities

2 (*Anat*) The virginal membrane, situated at the orifice of the vagina

3 (*Bot*) The fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud

Hȳ'men ē'al } (124), *a* [Fr *hyméné*, Lat *hymenæus*, Gr ὑμεναιος] Pertaining
Hȳ'men ē'an } to marriage *Pope*

Hȳ'men ē'al, } *n* [Lat *hymenæus* Gr ὑμεναιος]
Hȳ'men ē'an, } A marriage song *Milton*

Hȳ'men ŏp'te., . [Fr *hymenoptere*, It *imenottero, imenottero* See *infra*] (*Entom*) One of an order of insects having four membranous wings that are parallel veined at the proximal part, and loosely reticulated distally The females have generally either an ovipositor or a sting The bee, the wasp, &c, are examples

Hymenopter

Hȳ'men ŏp'te rȧ, *n pl* See HYMENOPTERA

Hȳ'men ŏp'ter al, } *a* [Gr υμενοπτερος, membrane winged, from ὑμήν, skin, membrane, and πτερόν, feather, wing, from πετομαι, πτεσθαι, to fly] Belonging, or pertaining, to the hymenoptera
Hȳ'men ŏp'ter ous, }

Hȳ'men ŏp'ter an, *n* The same as HYMENOPTER, q. v.

Hȳmn (hĭm), *n* [Fr *hymne*, Lat *hymnus*, Gr ὑμνος, a festive song, a song of praise, Pr *hymne, ymne*, Sp *himno*, Pg *hymno*, It *inno*] An ode or song of praise, especially, a religious ode, a sacred lyric, a song of praise or thanksgiving to a deity or to God, a psalm intended to be used in religious service, as, the Homeric *hymns*; Watts's *hymns*. Admonishing one another in psalms and *hymns* *Col* iii 16.

Hȳmn (hĭm), *v t.* [*imp & p p* HYMNED, *p pr & vb n* HYMNING] [See *supra* Lat *hymnizo*, Gr. ὑμνεῖν] To praise or celebrate in song, to worship or extol by singing hymns, to sing

Their praise is *hymned* by loftier harps than mine *Byron.*

Hȳmn, *v i* To sing in praise or adoration *Milton.*

Hȳm'nal, *n* A sacred lyric, a hymn [*Rare*]

Hȳm'nic, *a* [Fr *hymnique*] Relating to hymns, or sacred lyrics *Donne.*

Hȳm'ning (81), *n* The singing of hymns

Hȳm'no dy, *n* [Gr ὑμνωδία] A collection or selection of hymns, hymns considered collectively.

Hym nŏg'ra phēr, *n* 1 One who writes on the subject of hymns 2 A writer or composer of hymns

Hym nŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr ὑμνος, hymn, and γράφειν, to write] The science which treats of the writing of hymns

Hym nŏl'o gĭst, *n* [Fr *hymnologue*] A composer of hymns *Busby.*

Hym nŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *hymnologie*, from Gr ὑμνος, hymn, and λόγος, discourse] 1 The body of hymns or sacred lyrics composed by several authors of a particular country or period, considered with respect to quantity and quality, as, the *hymnology* of Germany 2 The science pertaining to hymns, also, a treatise on hymns

Hȳ'oid, } *a* [Fr *hyoide*, Gr υοειδης, from let-
Hȳ oĭd'e an, } ter υ, and ειδος, form] Having the form of an arch, or of the Greek letter upsilon [υ]

Hyoid bone (*Anat*) a bone at the base of the tongue, being a movable osseous arch, convex before, and suspended in the substance of the softer parts of the neck

Hȳ'os cȳ'a mine, *n* [Gr ὑς, sow, and κύαμος, a bean] The active principle of henbane See HENBANE

Hȳp, *n* [Contraction of *hypochondria*, q. v.] A morbid depression of spirits, melancholy

Hȳp, *v t* To make melancholy, to depress the spirits of *W Irving*

Hȳ pæ'thral, } *a.* [Lat *hypæthrus*, Gr ὑπαιθρος,
Hȳ pē'thral, } ὑπαι θριος, under the sky, in the open air, from ὑπο, under, and αιθηρ, ether, the clear sky] (*Arch*) Exposed to the air, wanting a roof — applied to a building or temple *Gwilt.*

Hȳ păl'la gē, *n* [Lat & Fr *hypallage*, Gr ὑπαλλαγη, properly, interchange, exchange, from ὑπαλλασσειν, to interchange, from ὑπο, under, and ἀλλασσειν, to change] (*Gram*) A figure consisting of a transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others — thus Virgil says, "*dare classibus austros*," to give the winds to the fleets, instead of *dare classes austris*, to give the fleets to the winds

The *hypallage* of which Virgil is fonder than any other writer is much the gravest fault in language *Landor*

Hȳ păs'pĭst, *n* [Gr ὑπασπιστης, from ὑπασπιζειν, to carry the shield for one, from ὑπο, under, and ασπις, shield] (*Gr Antiq*) A shield bearer or armor bearer *Mitford*

Hȳ'per [Gr ὑπερ, allied to Lat *super*, Skr *upari*, Gr *uber*, Eng *over*] A prefix used in composition to denote excess, or something *over* or beyond, — sometimes used in the composition of chemical terms, instead of *super*, to denote excess, or that the substance first mentioned in the name of the compound enters in a greater proportion than the other, as, *hyper-oxide*, one containing an excess of oxygen

Hȳ'per, *n* A hypercritic [*Obs and rare*] *Prior*

Hȳ'per a'mi a, *n* [Gr ὑπερ, over or above, and αἱμα, blood] (*Med*) A superabundance or congestion of blood in an organ or part of the body

Hȳ'per ăs'pist *n* [Gr υπερασπιστης, from ὑπερασπιζειν, to cover and protect with a shield, from ὑπερ, over, and ασπις, shield] One who throws a shield over another, hence, a defender [*Ob* *Chillingworth*

Hȳ'per bătle *a* [See *infra* Fr *hyperbatique*] Transposed, inverted

Hȳ pēr'ba tŏn, *n* [Gr ὑπερβατον, properly neut. of υπερβατος, transposed, inverted, from υπερβαινειν, to step over or beyond, from υπερ, over, and βαινειν, to step, go] (*Gram*) A figurative construction, changing or reversing the natural and proper order of words and sentences

Hȳ pēr'bo lă, *n* [Gr υπερβολη, overshooting excess from υπερβαλλειν, to throw over or beyond, from υπερ, over, beyond, and βαλλειν, to throw Fr *hyperbole*] (*Geom*) A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes, a plane curve such that the difference of the distances from any point of it to two fixed points, called *foci*, is equal to a given distance, which is the nearest distance between the two branches of the curve If the cutting plane be produced so as to cut the opposite cone, another curve will be formed, which is also an hyperbola, or both curves may be regarded as branches of the same hyperbola *Math Dict.*

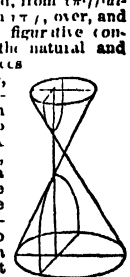

Hyperbola.

Hȳ-pĕr'bo-le, *n* [Lat & Fr *hyperbole*, Gr. *ὑπερβολή*. See *supra*.] (*Rhet*) A figure of speech in which the expression is an exaggeration of the meaning intended to be conveyed, or by which things are represented as much greater or less, better or worse, than they really are, a statement which exaggerates through passion or intense excitement

☞ The following are instances of the use of this figure "If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered" *Gen* xiii 16 "He was owner of a piece of ground not larger than a Lacedæmonian letter" *Longinus* "He was so gaunt, the case of a flagelet was a mansion for him" *Shak*

Hȳ'per bŏl'ic, } *a* [Lat *hyperbolicus*, Gr. *ὑπερβολικός*, Fr *hyperbolique*]
Hȳ'per bŏl'ic al, }
1 (*Math*) Belonging to the hyperbola, having the nature of the hyperbola

2 Relating to, or containing, hyperbole, exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact, exceeding the truth, as, an *hyperbolical* expression

Hyperbolic logarithms See LOGARITHM —*Hyperbolic space* (*Geom*) the area comprehended between the curve of an hyperbola and a double ordinate —*Hyperbolic spiral*, a spiral curve the law of which is that the distance from the pole to the generatrix varies inversely as the distance swept over *Math Dict*

Hȳ'per-bŏl'ic-al-ly, *adv* 1 In the form of an hyperbola

2 With exaggeration, in a manner to express more or less than the truth

Scylla is *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible *Broome*

Hȳ'per-bŏl'i-fôrm, *a* [Fr *hyperboliforme*] Having the form, or nearly the form, of an hyperbola

Hȳ pĕr'bo lĭsm, *n* [Fr *hyperbolisme*] The use of hyperbole *Johnson*

Hȳ-pĕr'bo list, *n* One who uses hyperboles

Hȳ pĕr'bo lize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HYPERBOLIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* HYPERBOLIZING] [Fr *hyperboliser*] To speak or write with exaggeration *Montague*

Hȳ pĕr'bo lize, *v t* To exaggerate or to extenuate, to represent hyperbolically *Jotheby*

Hȳ-pĕr-bŏl'oid, *n* [Fr *hyperboloide*, from *hyperbole*, Eng *hyperbola*, and Gr *εἶδος*, form] (*Geom*) An hyperbolic conoid, a solid formed by the revolution of an hyperbola about its axis, a surface or solid whose plane sections are either ellipses or hyperbolas *Math Dict*

Hȳ'per-bō're an (89, 124), *a* [Fr *hyperboréen*, Lat *hyperboreus*, Gr *ὑπερβόρεος*, *ὑπερβόπιος*, beyond boreas, i e, in the extreme north, from *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, and *βορᾶς* See BOREAS] Northern, belonging to, or inhabiting, a region very far north, most northern, hence, very cold frigid

Hȳ'per bō're an, *n* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth

Hȳ'per ĕăr'bu ret-ed, *a* (*Chem*) Supercarbureted having the largest proportion of carbon

Hȳ'per-kăt'a lĕc'tic, *a* [Gr *ὑπερκαταληκτικός* and *ὑπερκαταληκτος*, from *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, and *καταληκτικός*. Lat *hypercatalecticus*, *hypercatalectus*, Fr *hypercatalectique* See CATALECTIC] (*Gr & Lat Pros*) Having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure, — said of a verse

Hȳ'per-chlō'ric, *a* (*Chem*) Containing a greater proportion of oxygen than chloric acid

Hȳ'per crĭt'ic, *n* [Fr *hypercritique*, from Gr *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, and *κριτικός*, critical, critic] One who is critical beyond measure or reason, an over rigid critic, a captious censor *Dryden*

Hȳ'per crĭt'ic, } *a* 1 Over critical, critical
Hȳ'per crĭt'ic al, } beyond use or reason, unmadverting on faults with unjust severity "*Hypercritical* readers" *Swift*

2 Excessively nice or exact, as, an *hypercritical* punctilio *Irelyn*

Hȳ'per-crĭt'ic al-ly, *adv* In an hypercritical manner

Hȳ'per-crĭt'i çīse, *v t* To criticise with unjust severity

Hȳ'per-crĭt'i çĭsm, *n* Excessive rigor of criticism, zoilism

Hȳ'per dū'li-à, *n* [Fr *hyperdoulie*, from Gr *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, and *δουλεία*, servitude See DULIA] Super service in the Roman Catholic church, performed to the Virgin Mary *Usher*

Hȳ'per dū'ly, *n* The same as HYPERDULIA [*Obs*]

Hȳ'per-æs-thē'si a, *n* [Gr *ὑπερ*, over or above, and *αἴσθησις*, sense or feeling] (*Med*) A state of exalted sensibility of a part of the body

Hȳ-pĕr'i cŭm, *n* [Lat, Gr *ὑπερικον*, *ὑπέρεικον*, from *ὑπό*, under, and *ἐρείκη*, *ερικη*, Lat *erice*, N Lat *erica*, heath, heather, because it grows amongst it] (*Bot*) A plant of a shrubby nature, generally with dotted leaves, and usually yellow flowers, — called also *St John's wort* *Loudon*

Hȳ pē'ri on, *n* [Lat *Hyperion*, Gr *Ὑπερίων*, according to some ancients, from *ὑπερ ιών*, he that walks on high, moves above us, but more probably it is a shortened form of the patronym *Ὑπεριονίων*, son of Hyperion] (*Myth*) Apollo, the god of day, who was distinguished for his beauty

So excellent a king; that was, to this,
Hyperion to a satyr *Shak*

☞ Pronounced *Hyperi'on* in the classics

Hȳ pĕr'me ter, *n* [Gr *ὑπέρμετρος*, beyond all measure, from *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, and *μέτρον*, measure, Fr *hypermètre*.] An hypercatalectic verse, hence, any thing exceeding the ordinary standard of measure

When a man rises above six foot he is an *hypermeter* *Addison*

Hȳ'per mĕt'rĭc-al, *a* Exceeding the common measure, having a redundant syllable.

Hypermetrical verse (*Gr. & Lat Pros*) a verse which contains a syllable more than the ordinary measure When this is the case, the following line begins with a vowel, and the redundant syllable of the former line blends with the first of the following, and they are read as one syllable

Hȳ'per-mȳr'i-o-rā'mà, or **Hȳ'per mȳr'i-o-rā' mà,** *n* [Gr *ὑπέρ*, beyond, *μυριος*, countless, and *ὅραμα*, view] A show or exhibition having a great or countless number of scenes or views [*Rare*]

Hȳ'per-ôr'tho dŏx'y, *n* [Prefix *hyper* and *orthodoxy*, q v] Orthodoxy pushed to excess, excessive orthodoxy *Duck*

Hȳ'per-ŏx'ĭde, } *n* [Prefix *hyper* and *oxide*, q v,
Hȳ'per ŏx'yd, } Fr *hyperoxide*] (*Chem*) An oxide which has an excess of oxygen, a super-oxide

Hȳ'per-ŏx'y gen ā'ted, } *a* [Prefix *hyper*, beyond, and *oxygen*, q v, and *-ized*, } excess, and
Hȳ'per ŏx'y gen ĭzed, } *oxygenated*, or *oxygenized*] (*Chem*) Containing an excess of oxygen

Hȳ'per ŏx'y mū'rĭ ate, *n* (*Chem*) A compound formed by the union of hyperoxy muriatic acid and a base, — now called *chlorate*

Hȳ'per ŏx'y mū'rĭ ăt'ic, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to or designating a certain acid, as, *hyperoxymuriatic* acid, the same as chloric acid

Hȳ'per phȳ'ic al, *a* [Prefix *hyper* and *physical*, q v] Above or transcending physical laws or method "Those who do not fly to some *hyperphysical* hypothesis" *Sir W. Hamilton*

Hȳ'per săr-cō'sis, } *n* [Gr. *ὑπερσαρκοῦν*, to make exceeding fleshy or fat, from *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, and *σαρξ*, gen *σαρκός*, flesh, Fr *hypersarcose*] (*Med*) A soft fungous excrescence, especially such as appears upon ulcerated parts, fungosity. *Dunglison*
Hȳ'per sär-cō'sis, }

Hȳ'per stĕne, } *n* [Fr *hyperstène*, from Gr *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, and *σθενος*, strength] (*Min*) A foliated variety of either augite or hornblende, of a grayish or greenish black color *Dana*
Hȳ'per-stĕn'ic, }

Hȳ'per sthĕn'ic, } *a* [Fr *hypersthénique*] (*Min*) Composed of, or containing, hypersthene

Hȳ'per thĕt'ĭc al, *a* [Gr *ὑπερθετικός*, from *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, and *τιθεναι*, to place] Superlative [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Hȳ'per-thȳr'i-on, *n* [Gr. *ὑπερθύριον*, from *ὑπερ*, over, and *θύρα*, door, *θυριον*, a little door, Lat *hyperthyrum*] (*Arch*) That part of the architrave which is over a door or window

Hȳ'per trŏph'ic, } *a* [Fr *hypertrophique*]
Hȳ'per trŏph'ic al, } (*Med*) Producing, or tending to produce hypertrophy

Hȳ pĕr'tro phied, *a* Augmented in bulk from increase of nutrition

Hȳ-pĕr'tro phy, *n* [Fr. *hypertrophie*, from Gr *ὑπερ*, over, beyond, and *τροφη*, nourishment, from *τρεφειν*, to nourish] (*Med*) The state of an organ or part of the body in which, from increased nutrition, its bulk is augmented

Hȳ'phen, *n* [Gr *ὑφεν*, for *ὑφ' ἓν*, under one, into one, together, a sign for joining two syllables] (*Print*) A mark or short line, thus [ ], placed at the end of a line which terminates with one or more syllables of a word, the remainder of which is carried to the next line or between two words, or parts of words, to show that they form a compound word, or are to be connected, as in *pre occupied*, *fire-lighted*, *head dress*

Hyp-nŏl'o gĭst, *n* One versed in hypnology

Hyp nŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ὑπνος*, sleep, and *λόγος*, discourse] A discourse or treatise on sleep

Hyp-nŏt'ĭc, *a* [Gr *ὑπνωτικός*, inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, from *ὑπνοῦν*, to lull to sleep, from *ὑπνός*, sleep, Fr *hypnotique*]

1 Having the quality of producing sleep, tending to produce sleep, soporific

2 Characterized by unnatural or morbid sleep

Hyp nŏt'ĭc, *n* A medicine that produces, or tends to produce, sleep, an opiate, a soporific

Hȳp'no tĭsm, *n* [Fr *hypnotisme*, from Gr *ὑπνός*, sleep] Sleep, especially a kind of sleep or somnambulism said to be produced by means of animal magnetism, also a similar condition produced in persons of very delicate organization, by gazing at a very bright object, as a metallic ball highly polished and strongly illuminated

Hȳp'no tize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* HYPNOTIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* HYPNOTIZING] To affect with hypnotism.

Hȳ'po A prefix from the Greek preposition *ὑπό*, under, beneath, and frequently used in composition to signify a less quantity, or a low state or degree of that denoted by the word with which it is joined, position under or beneath it, and the like In chemical language, prefixed to the name of a compound containing oxygen, it designates another compound containing less oxygen, as, *hypo nitrous* acid, which contains less oxygen than *nitrous* acid

Hȳ'po, *n* [A contraction of *hypochondria*.] A morbid depression of spirits; hyp. [*Colloq.*]

Hȳ-pŏb'o-le, *n.* [Gr. *ὑποβολή*, a throwing under, from *ὑποβάλλειν*, to throw under, from *ὑπό*, under, and *βάλλειν*, to throw; Fr. *hypobole*] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument, or in favor of the opposite side, and each of them is refuted in order

Hȳp'o-căust, *n* [Gr. *ὑπόκαυστον*, from *ὑποκαιειν*, to set on fire from below, from *ὑπό*, under, and *καιειν*, to burn, Lat *hypocaustum*, Fr *hypocauste*.] (*Anc Arch*) A vaulted apartment from which the heat of a fire was distributed to rooms above, by means of earthen tubes This contrivance, first used in baths, was afterward adopted in private houses

Hȳp'o-chŏn'dres (kŏn'derz) (Synop, § 130), *n. pl.* The same as HYPOCHONDRIUM, q v

Hȳp'o-chŏn'dri à, *n* (*Med*) A mental disorder arising ordinarily from digestive derangement, in which melancholy and gloomy views torment the affected person, particularly concerning his own health

Hȳp'o chŏn'dri ăc, *a* [Gr *ὑποχονδριακός*, Fr. *hypocondriaque*, Sp *hipocondriaco*, It. *ipocondriaco*]

1 Pertaining to the hypochondria, or the parts of the body so called, as, the *hypochondriac* region. See HYPOCHONDRIUM.

2 Affected, characterized, or produced by, hypochondria

3 Producing melancholy, or low spirits

Hȳp'o-chŏn'dri ăc, *n.* A person affected with hypochondria

He had become an incurable *hypochondriac* *Macaulay.*

Hȳp'o chon drĭ'ac al, *a* The same as HYPOCHONDRIAC

Hȳp'o chon drĭ'ac al ly, *adv.* In an hypochondriacal or melancholy manner

Hȳp'o chon drĭ'a çĭsm, } *n* The same as HYPO-
Hȳp'o-chon drĭ'a sĭs, } CHONDRIA, q v.
Hȳp'o chŏn'dri ăsm, }

Hȳp'o-chŏn'dri-ăsm, *n*, *pl* HYPOCHONDRIÁ [Gr *ὑποχονδριον*, from *ὑποχονδριός*, under the cartilage of the breast bone, from *ὑπό*, under, and *χονδρός*, gristle, cartilage, Lat *hypochondrium*, Fr *hypocondre*, Sp *hipocondrio*] (*Anat*) That part of the cavity of the abdomen which, on either side, is beneath the cartilages of the false ribs, as, the spleen is in the left *hypochondrium* [Written also, in the plural, *hypochondres*]

Hypocrateriform Corolla

Hȳp'o chŏn'dry, *n.* Same as HYPOCHONDRIA

Hȳp'o çĭst, *n* [Gr *ὑποκιστις*] An inspissated juice obtained from the fruit of a plant (*Cytinus hypocistis*) growing from the roots of the *cistus*.

Hȳp'o cra tĕr'i fôrm, *a* [Fr *hypocraterimorphe*, from Gr *ὑπό*, under, *κρατηρ*, cup, and Lat *forma*, form] (*Bot*) Salver formed, having a tubular base ending abruptly in a border spreading horizontally, as in the phlox *Wood.*

Hȳ pŏc'ri sy, *n* [Fr *hypocrisie*, Lat *hypocrisis*, Gr *ὑποκρισις*, the playing a part on the stage, simulation, outward show, from *ὑποκρινεσθαι*, to question and answer on the stage, to play a part, from *ὑπο*, under, and *κρινειν*, to decide, question, Sp *hipocresia*, Pg *hypocrisia*, It *ipocrisia*, Pr *ypocrizia*] The act or practice of a hypocrite, simulation, a feigning to be what one is not, or dissimulation, a concealment of one's real character or motives, especially, the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion

Hypocrisy is the necessary burden of villainy *Rambler*

Hȳp'o-crĭte, *n* [Fr *hypocrite*, Lat *hypocrita*, Gr *ὑποκριτης*, one who plays a part on the stage, a dissembler, feigner, Sp & Pg *hipocrita*, It *ipocrita*, Pr *ypocrita* See *supra*]

1 A dissembler, one who assumes a false appearance

I am *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain *Dryden.*

2 One who feigns to be other and better than he really is, one who, for the purpose of deceiving, or of winning favor, puts on a fair outside seeming, a false pretender to virtue or piety, one who assumes an appearance of piety and virtue

And the *hypocrite's* hope shall perish *Job* viii 13.

Syn. — Dissembler, deceiver, pretender, cheat See DISSIMULER

Hȳp'o crĭt'ic, } *a.* [O Fr *hypocritique*, Gr.
Hȳp'o crĭt'ic al, } *ὑποκριτικός*] Belonging to a hypocrite, exhibiting hypocrisy, proceeding from a false outward show of virtue and piety, simulating, counterfeiting a religious character, as, an *hypocritical* person, or look

Hypocritical professions of friendship and of pacific intentions were not spared *Macaulay.*

Hȳp'o crĭt'ic al ly, *adv* In an hypocritical manner, with simulation, falsely, without sincerity

Hȳp'o-dĭ-ăs'to lē, *n* [Gr *ὑποδιαστολή*, separation beneath, from *ὑπό*, under, beneath, and *διαστολή*, drawing asunder, from *διαστέλλειν*, to sever, compounded of *διά*, asunder, and *στέλλειν*, to place or put] (*Gr Gram*) A mark like a comma placed after some forms of the article and relative pronoun when followed by the enclitics *τέ* and *τι*, to distin-

guish them from o[illegible]s having the same letters; as, ὅ,τε, τό,τε, ὅ,τι, in distinction from ὅτε, τότε, and ὅτι.

Hўp'o-jē'an (-jē'an), *a.* [Written also *hypogæan*] (Gr *ὑπό*, under, and *γῆ*, the earth) (*Bot*) Growing under the earth, ripening its fruit under ground

Hўp'o-jē'ous, *a* [See *supra*] (*Bot*) Growing under ground, hypogean [Written also *hypogæous.*]

Hўp'o-gās'tric, *a.* [Fr *hypogastrique*, Gr *ὑπογάστριος*, from *ὑπό*, under, and *γαστήρ*, belly] (*Anat*) Relating to the hypogastrium, situated in the lower part of the abdomen.

Hўp'o gās'tri ŭm, *n* [Gr *ὑπό*, under, and *γαστήρ*, belly] The lower part of the abdomen

Hўp'o-gās'tro cēle, *n* [Fr *hypogastrocèle*, from Gr *ὑπό*, under, *γαστήρ*, belly, and *κήλη*, tumor] (*Med*) Hernia in the hypogastric regions, rupture of the lower part of the abdomen *Dunglison.*

Hўp'o-jēne, *a* [Gr *ὑπό*, under, and *γένειν, γιγνεσθαι*, to produce, grow] (*Geol*) Formed or crystallized at depths beneath the earth's surface, — applied to granite and some other rocks, by those (as Lyell) who suppose that the crystallization took place beneath a great thickness of other rocks

Hўp'o-jē'um, *n*, *pl* HYPOGÆ'A [Lat, from Gr *ὑπόγαιος, ὑπόγειος*, subterranean, from *ὑπο*, under, and *γαῖα, γῆ*, the earth, Fr *hypogée*] (*Anc Arch*) The subterraneous portion of a building, — used to designate all the parts of a building which were under ground, as the cellar, &c *Gwilt.*

Hўp'o glŏs'sal, *a* [Gr *ὑπο*, under, and *γλῶσσα*, tongue] (*Anat*) Pertaining to the lingual or gustatory nerve

Hўp'o gўn, *n* (*Bot*) An hypogynous plant.

Hў-pŏg'y nŭs, *a* [Gr *ὑπο*, under, and *γυνή*, woman, female, Fr *hypogyne, hypogynique*] (*Bot*) Having certain parts, as the sepals, petals, and stamens, springing from below the pistils *Gray*

Hypogynous Stamens

Hўp'o nĭ'trŏus, *a* [Prefix *hypo* and *nitrous*, q v] (*Chem*) Compounded of nitrogen and oxygen, but containing an inferior quantity of oxygen, as, *hyponitrous* acid, an acid composed of nitrogen and oxygen, but containing less oxygen than nitrous acid

Hўp'o phĕt, *n* [Gr *ὑποφήτης*] An expounder or interpreter [*Rare*]

Hўp'o phŏs'phate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt obtained by combining hypophosphoric acid with a base

Hўp'o-phŏs'phite, *n* [Fr *hypophosphite*] (*Chem*) A compound of hypophosphorous acid and a base

Hўp'o phŏs'phor ŭs, *a* [Prefix *hypo* and *phosphorous*, q v, Fr *hypophosphoreux*] (*Chem*) Composed of phosphorus and oxygen, but containing an inferior quantity of the latter as, *hypophosphorous* acid, an acid containing less oxygen than phosphorous acid does It exists only in combination with water, as a viscid and intensely acid fluid *Ure*

Hў pŏph'yl-lous, or **Hўp'o-phўl'lous** (117), *a.* [Gr *ὑπό*, under, and *φύλλον*, leaf] (*Bot*) Being under the leaf *Loudon*

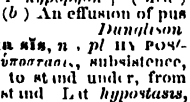

Hypophyllous

Hў pŏph'y-sis, *n* [Gr *ὑπό*, under, and *φυσις*, nature, origin] (*Med*) (*a*) The cataract (*b*) (*Anat*) The pituitary gland

Hў pŏ'py on, } *n* [Gr *ὑπόπυον*, neut -*ον*, mixed
Hў pŏ'py ŭm, } with pus from *ὑπο*, under, and *πυον*, or *πυον*, matter, pus, Fr *hypopyon*] (*Med*) (*a*) An abscess in the eye (*b*) An effusion of pus into the chambers of the eye *Dunglison*

Hў-pŏs'ta sĭs, or **Hў pŏs'ta sĭs**, *n*, *pl* HY POSTA-SĒS (hȳ-, *or* hў-) [Gr *ὑπόστασις*, subsistence, substance, from *ὑφίστασθαι*, to stand under, from *ὑπό*, under, and *ἵστασθαι*, to stand, Lat *hypostasis*, Fr *hypostase*, Sp *hipostasis*, It *ipostasi*]

1 Substance, or subsistence, hence, used by Greek theologians to denote especially each of the three subdivisions of the Godhead, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit which are called by the Latins *personæ*, whence the modern term *persons* applied to the Godhead

2 Principle, an element, — used by the alchemists in speaking of salt, sulphur, and mercury, which they considered as the three principles of all material bodies

3 (*Med*) That which is deposited at the bottom of a fluid, sediment

Hў-pŏs'ta sīze, or **Hў pŏs'ta-sīze**, *v t* [*imp & p p* HYPOSTASIZED, *p pr & vb n* HYPOSTASIZING] To make into a distinct substance, to regard as a separate substance

The pressed Newtonians refused to *hypostasize* the law of gravitation into an ether *Coleridge*

Hў'po-stăt'ic, or **Hўp'o stăt'ic** } (110), *a*
Hў'po-stăt'ic al, or **Hўp'o stăt'ic-al** } [Gr *ὑποστατικός*, Fr *hypostatique*]

1 Relating to hypostasis, or substance, hence, constitutive, or elementary

Let our Carneades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chemists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, till they have a little examined it *Boyle*

2 Personal, or distinctly personal, relating to the divine hypostases, or subsistences *Pearson*

Hў'po-stăt'ic-al-ly, or **Hўp'o-stăt'ic-al ly**, *adv* In an hypostatical manner.

Hў-pŏs'tro-phe, *n.* [Gr *ὑποστροφή.*] (*Med*) (*a*) The act of a patient turning himself (*b*) A relapse or return of a disease. *Dunglison*

Hў'po stўle, *n* [Gr *ὑποστυλον*, from *ὑπο*, under, and *στῦλος*, pillar] (*Arch*) That which rests upon columns, a covered colonnade, a pillared hall

Hў'po sŭl'phate (45), *n* [Prefix *hypo* and *sulphate*, q v, Fr *hyposulfate*] (*Chem*) A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a base

Hў'po-sŭl'phite, *n* [Prefix *hypo* and *sulphite*, q v, Fr *hyposulfite*] (*Chem*) A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a salifiable base

Hў'po-sul phū'ric, *a* [Prefix *hypo* and *sulphuric*, q v, Fr *hyposulfurique*] (*Chem*) Composed of sulphur and an inferior quantity of oxygen as, *hyposulphuric* acid, an acid having less oxygen than the sulphuric acid, and found only in combination with water as a heavy, transparent, inodorous fluid

Hў po-sŭl'phur ŭs, *a* [Prefix *hypo* and *sulphurous*, q v, Fr *hyposulfureux*] (*Chem*) Composed of sulphur and an inferior quantity of oxygen, as, *hyposulphurous* acid, an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid This acid is known only in combination with salifiable bases

Hў pŏt'e-nūse, or **Hў pŏt'e nūse**, *n* [Fr *hypoténuse*, Gr *ὑποτείνουσα*, subtending (sc γραμμη), from *ὑποτείνειν*, to stretch under, subtend, from *ὑπο*, under, and *τείνειν*, to stretch] (*Geom*) The subtense, or longest side of a right angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle [Written also *hypothenuse*]

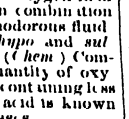

a b, hypotenuse

Hў'po thĕ'cá, *n* [Gr *ὑποθήκη*, a thing subject to some obligation] (*Rom Law*) An obligation by which property of a debtor was made over to his creditor in security of his debt

☞ It differed from pledge in regard to possession of the property subject to the obligation pledge requiring simple hypothecation not requiring possession of it by the creditor The modern mortgage corresponds very closely with it *Kent*

Hў pŏth'e cāte, or **Hў pŏth'e cāte**, *v t* [*imp & p p* HYPOTHECATED, *p pr & vb n* HYPOTHECATING] [L Lat *hypothecare, hypothecatum*, Fr *hypothéquer*, from Lat *hypotheca*, Gr *ὑποθήκη*, support, base, pledge, security, from *ὑποτίθημι*, to place or put under, especially as a basis or foundation, from *ὑπο*, under, and *τίθημι*, to place] (*Law*) To confer on — said of one's creditor — a right in or to a thing by which the creditor obtains the power to cause that thing to be sold for the discharge of a debt or engagement out of the proceeds, to subject, as property, to liability for a debt or engagement without delivery of possession or transfer of title, to pledge without delivery of possession to mortgage, as ships, or other personal property to make a contract by bottomry See HYPOTHECATION, BOTTOMRY *Pothier Lytle Abbott*

Hў pŏth'e cā'tion, or **Hў pŏth'e cā'tion**, *n* [L Lat *hypothecatio*]

1 (*Civ Law*) The act or contract by which property is hypothecated a right which a creditor has in or to the property of his debtor in virtue of which he may cause it to be sold and the price appropriated in payment of his debt This is a right in the thing, or *jus in re* *Pothier Addison Curtis*

There are but few cases if any in our law where an *hypothecation* in the strict use of the Roman law, exists that is a pledge without possession by the pledgee *Story*

☞ In modern civil law this contract has no application to movable property not even to ships to which and their cargoes it is most frequently applied in England and America See HYPOTHECATE *Curtis Domat*

2 (*Law of Shipping*) A contract whereby in consideration of money advanced for the necessities of the ship the vessel freight, or cargo is made liable for its repayment, provided the ship arrives in safety It is usually effected by a bottomry bond See BOTTOMRY *Maude & Pollock Abbott Addison*

☞ This term is often applied to mortgages of ships

Hў pŏth'e-cā'tor, or **Hў pŏth'e cā tor**, *n* (*Law*) One who pledges any thing as security for the repayment of money borrowed

Hў pŏth'e nūse'al, *a* Pertaining to the hypothenuse [*Rare*]

Hў pŏth'e nūse or **Hў pŏth'e nūse**, *n* (*Geom*) The side of a right angled triangle, opposite the right angle See HYPOTENUSE

Hў pŏth'e-sĭs, or **Hў pŏth'e sĭs**, *n*, *pl* HYPOTHE'SES (hī-, *or* hĭ-) [Gr *ὑπόθεσις*, foundation, supposition, from *ὑποτίθημι*, to place under, N Lat *hypothesis*, Fr *hypothèse*]

1 A supposition, a proposition or principle which is supposed or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument

2 A system or theory imagined or assumed to account for known facts or phenomena

Syn — Theory, supposition, assumption See THEORY

Hў'po thĕt'ic, or **Hўp'o thĕt'ic**, } *a* [Gr
Hў'po thĕt'ic al, or **Hўp'o thĕt'ic al**, } *ὑποθετικός*, Lat *hypotheticus*, Fr *hypothétique*] Characterized by an hypothesis, conditional, assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof

Causes *hypothetical* at least, if not real, for the various phenomena of the existence of which our experience informs us *Sir W Hamilton.*

Hў'po thĕt'ic-al-ly, or **Hўp'o-thĕt'ic-al ly**, *adv* In an hypothetical manner or relation, conditionally

Hў pŏth'e tĭst, *n* [See *supra*] One who defends an hypothesis [*Rare*]

Hў'po tra chĕ'li-ŭm, *n* [Gr *ὑποτραχήλιον*, from *ὑπο*, under, and *τραχηλος*, neck] (*Arch*) That part of the capital of a column between the termination of the shaft and the annulet of the echinus, the neck of a capital

Hў'po ty pō'sis, *n.* [Gr *ὑποτύπωσις*, sketch, outline, from *ὑποτυπόω*, to sketch out, imagine, from *ὑπο*, under, and *τυπόω*, to impress, form, from *τύπος*, impression, Fr *hypotypose*] (*Rhet*) A description of things in strong or lively colors, imagery

Hў'po zō'ic, *a* [Gr *ὑπό*, under and *ζῶον*, animal] (*Geol*) Anterior in age to the lowest rocks which contain organic remains *Lyell.*

Hўp'pish *a* [From *hyp*, q v] Affected with hypochondria

Hўp'po grĭff, *n* See HIPPOGRIFF

Hyp sŏm'e ter, *n* An apparatus for determining heights by the boiling point of water, consisting of a vessel for water, with a lamp for heating it, and an inclosed thermometer for showing the temperature of ebullition, all combined in one instrument

Hўp'so mĕt'ric, } *a* Pertaining to hypsometry
Hўp'so mĕt'ric al, } *Guyot.*

Hyp sŏm'e try, *n* [Gr *ὕψος*, height, and *μετρον*, measure] The science which treats of the measurement of heights in any other manner than by trian gulation, as by means of the barometer, or by boiling water *Guyot*

Hў'rax, *n* [Gr *ὑραξ*, shrew mouse] (*Zool*) A genus of pachydermatous animals The Cape hyrax is called the *rock-badger*, or *rock-rabbit*

Hyrax

Hyrse (hĭrs), *n* [N H Ger *hirse*, O H Ger *hirsi*] (*Bot*) Millet

Hyrst (hĭrst), *n* A wood See HURST

Hў'son, *n* [Chin *hi tshun*, i e, lit, first crop, or blooming spring] A fragrant species of green tea

Hyson Skin the refuse portion of the fine tea called *hyson* Skins is Chinese word meaning *refuse*

Hў'sŏp (hĭs'sup, *or* hĭ'zup) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr. *ὕσσωπος*, from Heb *ēzōbh*, Ar *sūfa*, Lat *hyssopus, hyssopum, hysopum*, I Lat *ysopus*, Fr *hysope*, Ger. *ysop ysop*] (*Bot*) A plant, *Hyssopus officinalis*, The leaves have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste The hyssop of Scripture is supposed to be a species of caper (*Capparis spinosa*)

Hў'ster ăn'thous, *a* [Gr *ὕστερος*, after, and *ἄνθος*, flower] (*Bot*) Having the leaves expand after the flowers have opened *Henslow.*

Hys tĕ'ri ă, *n* [Gr *τα ὑστερικα* (sc *παθη*), N Lat. *hysteria*, Fr *hystérie* See *supra*] (*Med*) A species of neurosis or nervous affection, generally occurring in paroxysms the principal characteristics of which consist in alternate fits of laughing and crying with a sensation as if a ball set out from the uterus and proceeded through the stomach, chest and neck, producing a sense of strangulation It is sometimes attended with convulsions, and is variable as to the time of attacking a person *Dunglison*

Hys tĕ'ric, } *a* [Gr *ὑστερικός*, from *ὑστερα*, the
Hys tĕ'ric al, } womb Lat *hystericus*, Fr *hystérique*] Of or pertaining to hysterics affected, or troubled, with hysterics, convulsive, fitful

With no *hysteric* weakness or nervous excitement, they preserved their peace and patience *Bancroft*

Hys tĕ'rics, *n pl* (*Med*) Nervous or convulsive fits of a certain kind, with which women are sometimes affected See HYSTERIA

Hys tĕ'ro cēle, *n* [Gr *ὑστερα*, womb, and *κήλη*, tumor] (*Med*) Hernia of the womb

Hў'ster ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ὑστερολογία*, from *ὕστερος*, the latter, and *λόγος*, speech discourse Fr *hystérologie*] (*Rhet*) A figure by which the ordinary course of thought is inverted in expression, and the last put first, — called also *hysteron proteron*

Hў'ster o-pro tĕ'ron, *n* [Gr *ὕστερος*, the latter following, and *πρότερος*, before others, sooner] (*Rhet*) (*a*) A figure in which the word that should follow comes first, hysterology, as, *valet atque vivit*, "he is well and lives" (*b*) An inversion of logical order, in which the conclusion is put before the premises, or the thing proved before the evidence

Hўs'ter ŏt'o my *n* [Fr *hystérotomie*, from Gr. *ὑστερα*, womb, and *τομη*, a cutting, *τεμνειν*, to cut] (*Surg*) The operation of cutting into the uterus, for taking out a fetus which can not be extracted by the natural passages, the cesarean section

Hўs'trix, *n* [Gr *ὑστριξ*] (*Zool*) A genus of animals including the porcupine

Hўthe, *n.* A port. See HITHE.

I.

I, the ninth letter, and the third vowel, of the English alphabet, has two principal sounds the long sound, as in *pine*, *fine*, *ice*, and the short sound, as in *pin*, *fin*, *fill* It has also three other sounds, one like that of *ē* in *fērm*, as in *firksome*, *dīrk*, *thirst*, another like that of *e* in *mēte*, *seem*, and another, in many words in which it precedes another vowel, like that of consonant *y*, as in *bunion*, *trunnion*, *million* It enters into several digraphs, as in *fail*, *field*, *seize*, *feign*, *vain*, *friend* and with *o* in *oil*, *join*, *coin*, it helps to form a proper diphthong No genuine English word ends with *i*, although its use as a termination in words introduced from foreign languages is not very rare, as in *alkali*, *bandatti*, &c, in most of which it has the short sound, like that of *y* in the same circumstances See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 15-18, 48, 49 —The dot which we place over the small, or lower case, *i*, dates only from the fourteenth century *I* and *J* were formerly regarded as the same character, and in many English dictionaries, words containing these letters were, till quite recently classed together —*I* formerly prefixed to some English words, as in *ibuilt*, is a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon prefix *ge* and more generally this was written *y* —In our old authors, *I* was often used for *ay*, which is pronounced nearly like it

I, *pron* [*poss* MY, or MINE, *object* ME *pl*, *nom* WE, *poss* OUR, or OURS, *object* US] [AS & O Sax *ik*, O Fries, Goth, & D *ik*, Icel *ek*, *eg*, Dan *jeg*, Sw *jag*, O H Ger *ih*, N H Ger *ich*, allied to Lat *ego*, Gr ἐγώ, ἐγωί, Skr *aham*, for *agam*, Lith *asz*, Slav *azŭ*, Russ *ya*] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person —the word which expresses one's self, or that by which a speaker or writer denotes himself

Ī'amb, *n* [See IAMBUS] An iambus or iambic [*Rare*]

Ī-ăm'bic, } *a* [Gr ἰαμβικός, Lat *iambicus*, Fr
Ī-ăm'bic al, } *iambique* See *infra*]

1 Consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, as, an *iambic* foot

2 Pertaining to, or composed of, iambics, as, an *iambic* verse

Ī-ăm'bic, *n* [See IAMBUS] 1 (*Pros*) A foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the second long, as in *āmāns*, or the first unaccented and the second accented, as in *invēst* The following couplet consists wholly of iambic feet

Thy ge- | nius calls | thee not | to pur- | chase fame
In keen | iam- | bics or | mild an- | agram *Dryden*

2 A verse composed of short and long or of accented and unaccented, syllables alternately

3 (*pl*) Certain ancient songs or satires, supposed to have given birth to ancient comedy

4 Hence, a satirical poem, as such poems were often written in iambic verse, a satire "Stings with *iambics* Bupalus his foe" *Rawleys*

Ī-ăm'bic al-ly, *adv* After the manner of iambics

Ī-ăm'bize, *v t* To satirize, especially in iambic verse

Ī-ăm'bus, *n*, Lat *pl* I-ĂM'BĪ, Eng *pl* Ī-ĂM'BUSES [Lat *iambus*, Gr ἰαμβος, Fr *iambe*, Sp *yambo*, It *giambo*, *jambo*, *jambico*] (*Pros*) A foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, an iambic

Ī-ă'tra-lĭp'tic, *a* [Gr ἰατραλειπτικός, from ἰατρός, surgeon, and ἀλειπτικος, belonging to the ἀλείπτης, or anointer, fr ἀλείφειν, to anoint, Fr *iatraliptique*] Having the property of curing by anointing [Written also *iatroleptic*]

Ī-ăt'ric, } *a* [Gr ἰατρικός, healing, ἰατρός, sur-
Ī-ăt'ric-al, } geon ἰᾶσθαι, to heal] Relating to medicine, or medical men

Ī-ă'tro-chĕm'ist, *n* [Gr ἰατρός, physician, and Eng *chemist*] A physician who is also a chemist [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ī-ă'tro-lĕp'tic, *a* See IATRALIPTIC

Ibex, *n* [Lat, a kind of goat, the chamois] (*Zool*) A species of goat, *Capra ibex*, found in the Alps and other mountainous parts of Europe, remarkable for having long, recurved horns It is much hunted, and has become comparatively scarce —Called also *stein-bok*

Ibex (*Capra ibex*)

Ī'bĭd'em, *adv* [Lat] In the same place,—abbreviated *ibid*

Ī'bis, *n* [Lat *ibis*, Gr ἴβις, Coptic *hibôi*, *habioui*, *hip*, *huppen*, *phibour*, *phibôi*, *phibol*] (*Ornith*) A genus of grallatory birds, one species of which, the *I religiosa*, having a bare head and neck and the general plumage white, with the tips of the wings and the tail black, was regarded in ancient Egypt with a degree of respect bordering on adoration *I rubra*, another species, is found in all the hot parts of America

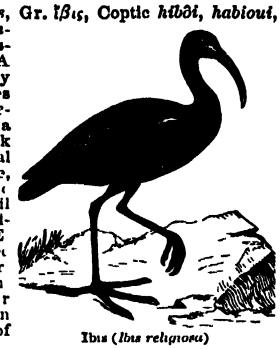
Ibis (*Ibis religiosa*)

Ī-cā'rĭ-an, *a* [Lat *Icarius*, Gr Ἰκάριος, from *Icarus*, the son of Dædalus who fled on wings to escape the resentment of Minos, but his flight, being too high, was fatal to him, as the sun melted the wax that cemented his wings, and he fell into the sea] Adventurous in flight, soaring too high for safety, like Icarus

Īce, *n* [AS, O H Ger, Icel, Dan, & Sw *is*, N H Ger *eis*, D *ijs*, *ys*, from an hypothetical A S root *isan*, Goth *eisan*, to shine, and allied to Ger *eisen*, iron and Lat *æs*, brass, copper]

1 Water in a solid state It is formed under the influence of extreme cold It is a nearly solid transparent, brittle substance, of a crystalline structure, having the specific gravity of 0 9184 It melts into water at the temperature of 32° Fahrenheit It crystallizes in hexagonal prisms

2 Concreted sugar *Johnson*

3 Cream or milk sweetened, variously flavored, and frozen, ice cream

Ground ice, ice formed under peculiar circumstances upon objects at the bottom of running water *anchor ice* —*To break the ice* to make the first opening to any attempt to remove the first obstructions or difficulties to open the way "The *ice* of ceremony being once *broken*" *W Scott*

Īce, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ICED (Ist), *p pr* & *vb n*. ICING]

1 To cover with ice, to convert into ice

2 To cover with concreted sugar, to frost

3 To chill, as with ice, to freeze

Īce'-ăñch'or, *n* A grapnel for holding ships to a field of ice *Kane*

Īce'-bēam, *n* (*Naut*) A plank or beam at the stem or bows of a ship as a guard against the pressure of ice

Īce'-bĕlt, *n* A belt of ice along the shore in Arctic regions *Kane*

Īce'bĕrg, *n* [Ger *eisberg*, from *eis*, ice, and *berg*, mountain] A hill or mountain of ice, or a vast and lofty body of ice floating on the ocean

Īce'-bĭrd, *n* (*Ornith*) A certain bird found in Greenland

Īce'-blĭnk, *n* A bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from ice, and visible before the ice itself is seen

Īce'-bōat, *n* 1 A strong boat, commonly propelled by steam, used to break a passage through ice

2 A boat for sailing on the surface of ice *Hebert*

Īce'-bound, *a* 1 Totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing, as, an *ice bound* vessel

2 Surrounded by ice so as to hinder or prevent easy access, as, an *ice bound* coast or harbor

Īce'-brōok, *n* A frozen brook or stream "The *ice brook's* temper" *Shak*

Īce'-bŭilt (-bilt), *a* 1 Composed of ice

2 Loaded with ice "*Ice built* mountains" *Gray*

Īce'-crēam, *n* Cream or milk, sweetened, flavored, and congealed by a freezing mixture Sometimes, instead of cream, the materials of a custard are used

Īced (Ist), *p a* 1 Covered with ice, chilled with ice, as, *iced* water

2 Covered with concreted sugar, as, *iced* cake

Īce'-drŏp, *n* (*Bot*) A process resembling an icicle in form and transparency

Īce'-fall, *n* Ice having the form of a falling stream of water *Coleridge*

Īce'-fĭēld, *n*. A sheet of ice of such extent that its limits can not be seen from the mast head of a ship

Īce'-flōat, } *n* A large mass of floating ice.
Īce'-flŏe, }

Īce'-fōot, *n* [D *eis fod.*] The same as ICE-BELT *Kane*

Īce'-glāzed, *a* Glazed or incrusted with ice. *Coleridge*

Īce'-hōok, *n* A hook on the end of a pole, used to catch and move blocks of ice

Īce'-house, *n* A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather, often a pit, with a drain for conveying off the water of the ice when dissolved, and covered with a roof

Īce'-Is'land (-Yland), } *n* A vast body of floating
Īce'-Isle (Is'Il), } ice, such as is often seen in the Atlantic, off the banks of Newfoundland,—distinguished from an *ice field* as being less extensive, and often quite high above the water

Īce'land-er, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Iceland

Īce lănd'ic, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Iceland, relating to, or resembling, the Icelanders.

Īce lănd'ic, *n* The language of the Icelanders It is one of the Scandinavian group, and is more nearly allied to the old Norse than any other language now spoken

Iceland-moss

Īce'land-mŏss, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of lichen (*Cetraria* [or *Physcia*] *Islandica*) found in the mountainous districts of Europe It has a slightly bitter taste, and is used both as a tonic and for its nutritive properties

Īce'land-spär, *n* (*Min*) A transparent variety of calcareous spar, exhibiting well its property of doubly refracting light, and much used, therefore, in polarizing instruments *Dana*

Īce'-măn, *n*, *pl* ICE'-MĔN 1 A man who is skilled in traveling upon ice

2 One who deals in ice, one who retails ice

Īce'-mās'ter, *n* One who has charge of a ship in the ice *Clarke*

Īce'-păck, *n* A body of separate pieces of drift ice *Kane*

Īce'-plāin, *n* A plain of ice *Coleridge*

Īce'-plānt, *n* (*Bot*) A plant (the *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*) sprinkled with pellucid, glittering, watery vesicles, which make the plant appear as if covered with ice It is a native of South Africa Its juice has been used in medicine, and its ashes are used in Spain as an alkali in the manufacture of glass *Lindley*

Īce'-plow } (-plow), *n* A sort of plow for mak-
Īce'-plough } ing grooves on ice

Īce'-săw, *n* A large kind of saw for cutting through ice

Īce'-spär, *n* (*Min*) A variety of feldspar, the crystals of which are very clear, like ice

Īce'-tā'ble, *n* A flat and horizontal mass of ice

Īce'-tōngs, *n pl* Large iron nippers for handling ice

Ich dien (ech deen) [Ger] Literally, *I serve*,—the motto of the Prince of Wales *Brande*

Ich neū'mon (ik nū'mon), *n* [Lat, Gr ἰχνεύμων, strictly the tracker, because it tracks or hunts out the eggs of the crocodile from ἰχνεύειν, to track or hunt after, from ἴχνος, track, footstep, Copt *shaikoul*, Ar *nims*]

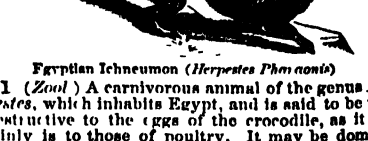
Egyptian Ichneumon (*Herpestes Pharaonis*)

1 (*Zool*) A carnivorous animal of the genus *Herpestes*, which inhabits Egypt, and is said to be very destructive to the eggs of the crocodile, as it certainly is to those of poultry. It may be domesticated

2 A genus of hymenopterous insects whose larvæ are parasitic in other insects They are distinguished by having the abdomen attached to the hinder part of the thorax, just between the base of the hind legs, and often by a pedicel These animals are great destroyers of caterpillars, plant-lice, and other insects, as the ichneumon is of the eggs and young of the crocodile —Called also *ichneumon-fly*. *Westwood.*

Ich'neū mŏn'i dan, *a*. (*Entom*) Relating to a family of prodaceous insects of which the ichneumon is the type

Ich'neu-mŏn'i-dan, *n.* (*Entom*) An insect of the family of which the ichneumon is the type

Ich'nite, *n.* [Gr. ἴχνος, track, footstep] A fossil footprint *Page.*

Ich'no-gräph'ic, } *a.* [Fr *ichnographique*]
Ich'no gräph'ic-al, } Pertaining to ichnography, describing a ground plot

Ich-nŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *ichnographie*, Gr ἰχνογραφία, from ἴχνος, track, footstep, and γράφειν, to describe] (*Drawing*) An horizontal section of a building or other object, showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale, a ground plan

Ich'no-lite, *n* [Gr ἴχνος, track, footstep, and λίθος, stone] A fossil footprint *Dana*

Ich-nŏl'i-thŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr ἴχνος, footstep, λίθος, stone, and λόγος, discourse] The same as ICHNOLOGY, q v *Hitchcock.*

Ich'no lŏg'ic al, *a* Pertaining to ichnology

Ich-nŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr ἴχνος, a footstep, and λόγος, discourse] The science which treats of the footprints of animals

I'chor (I'kor), *n* [N Lat *ichor*, Gr ἰχώρ]
1 (*Myth*) An ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods
2 A thin, watery humor, like serum or whey, colorless matter flowing from an ulcer

I'chor-ous, *a* [N Lat *ichorosus*, Fr *ichoreux*] Composed of, or resembling, ichor, thin, watery, serous, sanious

Ich'thine, *n* [Gr ἰχθύς, fish] An albuminous substance characteristic of the yolk of fishes' eggs

Ich'thy ic, *a* Pertaining to fishes

Ich'thy o cŏl, } *n* [Lat *ichthyocolla*, Gr ἰχθυοκόλλα, from ἰχθύς, genitive ἰχθύος, fish and κόλλα, glue, Fr *ichthyocolle*] Fish glue, isinglass, a glue prepared from the sounds of fish *Tooke*

Ich'thy-o dŏr'ų-lite, *n* [Gr ἰχθύς, fish, δόρυ, spear, and λίθος, stone] (*Paleon*) The fossil dorsal spine of certain fishes *Humble*

Ich'thy ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *ichthyographie*, from Gr ἰχθύς, fish, and γράφειν, to describe] A treatise on fishes

Ich'thy oid, *a* [Fr *ichthyoïde*, Gr ἰχθυοειδής, from ἰχθύς, fish, and εἶδος, form] Having many of the characters of a fish

Ich'thy o lite, *n* [Fr *ichthyolithe*, from Gr ἰχθύς, fish, and λίθος, stone] (*Paleon*) (*a*) A fossil fish (*b*) The figure or impression of a fish in rock

Ich'thy-o lŏg'ic al, *a* [Fr *ichthyologique*] Pertaining to ichthyology

Ich'thy-ŏl'o gist, *n* [Fr *ichthyologiste*] One versed in ichthyology

Ich'thy ŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *ichthyologie*, from Gr ἰχθύς, fish, and λόγος, discourse] The science of the systematic arrangement or classification of fishes

Ich'thy-o-măn'cy, *n* [Fr *ichthyomancie*, from Gr ἰχθύς, fish, and μαντεία, divination] Divination by the heads or the entrails of fishes

Ich'thy ŏph'a gist, *n* [See *infra*] One who eats or subsists on fish

Ich'thy ŏph'a gous, *a* [Gr ἰχθυοφάγος, from ἰχθύς, fish, and φαγεῖν, to eat, Lat *ichthyophagus*, Fr *ichthyophage*] Eating, or subsisting on, fish

Ich'thy ŏph'a gy, *n* [Fr *ichthyophagie*, Gr ἰχθυοφαγία] The practice of eating fish

Ich'thy-oph-thăl'mite, *n* [Fr *ichthyophthalmite*, from Gr ἰχθύς, fish, and ὀφθαλμός, eye] Fish-eye-stone See APOPHYLLITE

Ich'thy-o spur, } *n* [N Lat, from Gr ἰχθύς, fish, and σαῦρος, lizard, Fr *ichthyosaure*] (*Paleon*) An extinct carnivorous reptile of enormous size, found in the Lias formation, nearly to the close of the chalk period It is saurian, or lizard-like, both in shape and habits The vertebræ resemble much those of fishes hence the name

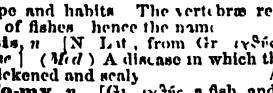

Ichthyosaurus

Ich'thy ō'sis, *n* [N Lat, from Gr ἰχθύς, fish, Fr *ichthyose*] (*Med*) A disease in which the skin becomes thickened and scaly *Mayne.*

Ich'thy ŏt'o-my, *n* [Gr ἰχθύς, a fish, and τομή, a cutting, τέμνειν, to cut] Dissection of fishes [*R*]

I'çi-cle (ī'sĭ-kl), *n* [A S *isgicel*, or *ises gicel*, fr *is*, ice, and *gicel*, icicle, D *ijskegel*, from *ijs*, ice, and *kegel*, a cone or ninepin, O H Ger *kegil*, N H Ger *kegel* Cf Icel *jokull*, iceberg] A pendent conical mass of ice, formed by the freezing of water or other fluid as it flows down an inclined plane, or falls in drops from any thing

I'çi-ly, *adv* In an icy manner, coldly

Faultily faultless, *icily* regular, splendidly null
Dead perfection, no more *Tennyson*

I'çi-ness, *n* The state of being icy, or of being very cold.

I'çing, *n.* A covering of concreted sugar, frosting

Ick'le, *n.* An icicle [*Prov Eng*]

I'con, *n.* [Lat, Gr εἰκών, from εἴκειν, to be or look like] An image or representation. [*Obs*] "Many Netherlanders whose names and *scons* are published" *Hakewill*

I-cŏn'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, images, pictures, or representations of any kind

I'con-ism, *n.* [Gr. εἰκονισμός, from εἰκονίζειν, to mold, delineate, from εἰκών, an image, Fr. *iconisme* See *supra.*] The formation of a figure, representation, or semblance.

The fancy will employ itself in making some kind of aptish imitations counterfeit *iconisms*, symbolical adumbrations and resemblances *Cudworth*

I'con ize, *v t.* To form a likeness or resemblance of *Cudworth*

I-cŏn'o-clăsm, *n* [Fr *iconoclasme*] The act of breaking or destroying images, as of idolaters

I-cŏn'o clăst, *n* [Fr *iconoclaste*, Gr εἰκονοκλάστης, from εἰκών, image, and κλαστής, a breaker, from κλάω, to break]
1 A breaker or destroyer of images or idols, a determined enemy of idol worship
2 One who exposes or destroys impositions or shams of any kind

I-cŏn'o clăst'ic, *a* Breaking images

I-cŏn'o gräph'ic, *a* 1 Pertaining to iconography
2 Representing or describing by aid of pictures or diagrams

I'con-ŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Fr *iconographie*, Gr εἰκονογραφία, from εἰκών, an image, and γράφειν, to describe] The description of ancient images or representations, as statues, paintings in fresco, mosaic, engravings on gems or metals, and the like

I'con ŏl'a ter, *n* [Fr *iconolâtre*, from Gr. εἰκών, an image, and λατρις, λατρις, servant, λατρευειν, to serve, worship] One who worships images, — a name sometimes given to the Roman Catholics

I'con ŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *iconologie*, Gr εἰκονολογία, from εἰκών, image, and λόγος, discourse]
1 Pictorial or emblematical representation
2 A description of pictures or statues *Fairholt*

I'con ŏm'le al, *a* [Gr εἰκών, an image, and μάχη, fight] Opposed or averse to pictures, hostile to images [*Rare*] *Browne*

I'co sa hē'dral, *a* [See *infra*] (*Geom*) Having twenty equal sides or faces

I'co sa-he'dron, *n* [Gr εἴκοσι, twenty, and ἕδρα, seat, base, from ἕζεσθαι, to sit, Fr *icosaèdre*]
1 A solid of twenty equal sides or faces
2 (*Geom*) A regular solid, consisting of twenty equal and similar triangular pyramids whose vertices meet in the center of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it

I'co săn'drı a, *n* [Gr εἴκοσι, twenty, and ἀνήρ, gen ἀνδρός, man, male Fr *icosandrie*] (*Bot*) A class of plants according to the system of Linnæus, having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx

I'co săn'dri an, } *a* (*Bot*) Pertaining to the class
I'co săn'drous, } *Icosandria* having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

Ic tĕ'ri ă, *n* [Lat *ictus*, Gr ἴκτερος, a yellowish bird, supposed to cure the jaundice, from ἴκτερος, the jaundice] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds including the chattering fly catcher (*Turdus*) It abounds in North America during the summer months, and mimics almost every noise it hears

Chattering Fly catcher (*Icteria*)

Ic tĕr'ic, *n* A remedy for the jaundice *Swift*

Ic tĕr'ic, } *a* [Gr ἰκτερικός, from ἴκτερος, jaun-
Ic tĕr'ic al, } dice, Lat *icterious* Fr *ictérique*]
1 Pertaining to, or affected with, jaundice
2 Good against the jaundice *Johnson*

Ic'te rĭt'ious, *a* [See *supra*] (*Med*) Yellow,

Ic tĕr'i-toŭs, } having the color of the skin when affected by the jaundice

Ic'te roid, *a* [Gr ἴκτερος, jaundice, and εἶδος, image, resemblance] Of a tint resembling that produced by jaundice yellow, as an *icteroid* tint or complexion is one of the symptoms of poisoning by lead

Ic'tic rŭs, *n* [See *supra*] (*Med*) The jaundice

Ic'tic al, *a* [Lat *ictus*, blow, *vere* to strike] Pertaining to, or produced by, a stroke or blow, or a sudden movement or influence, sudden, marked abrupt *Bushnell*

Ic'tus, *n* [Lat, from *icere*, *ictum* to strike] (*Pros*) The stress of voice laid upon the accented syllable of a word

I'çy, *a* [*compar* ICIER *superl* ICIEST] [From *ice*]
1 Pertaining to, composed of, resembling or abounding in, ice, cold, frosty "*Icy* chains" *Shak* "*Icy* regions" *Boyle* "*Icy* seas" *Pope*
2 Characterized by coldness, as of manner, influence, &c, chilling, backward indifferent

Icy was the deportment with which Philip received these demonstrations of affection *Motley*

I'çy-pĕarl'ed (-pĕrl'ed), *a* Studded with spangles of ice "Mounting up in *icy pearled* car" *Milton*

I'd A contraction from *I would* or *I had*

I dā'li an, *a* Pertaining to Idalia, a mountain city in Cyprus, or to Venus, to whom it was sacred

Ide, *n* (*Ichth*) A small fish (*Leuciscus idus*), allied to the graining, and found in the northern parts of Europe.

I-dē'a, *n*, *pl* I-DĒ'Æ [Gr. ἰδέα, from ἰδεῖν, to see, Lat, It, & Sp *idea*, Fr. *idée*]
1. The transcript, image, or picture of a visible object, that is formed by the mind, also, a similar image of any object whatever, whether sensible or spiritual

Being the right *idea* of your father
Both in your form and nobleness of mind *Shak.*

This representation or likeness of the object being transmitted from thence [the senses] to the imagination and lodged there for the view and observation of the part intellect, is aptly and properly called its *idea* *T Browne*

2 A general notion or conception formed by generalization

3 Hence, any object apprehended, conceived, or thought of by the mind, a notion, conception, or thought, the real object that is conceived of thought of

Whatsoever the mind perceives in itself or as the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea* *Locke*

What is now 'idea' for us? How infinite the fall of this word since the time when Milton sang of the Creator contemplating his newly-created world —

' how it showed
Answering his great *idea*,' —

to its present use when this person has an *idea* that the train has started and the other had no *idea* that the dinner would be so bad ' *Trench.*

4 A belief, doctrine, or opinion

5 A rational conception the complete conception of an object when thought of in its necessary elements or constituents, the necessary metaphysical attributes and relations, when conceived in the abstract

6 A fictitious object or picture created by the imagination, the same when proposed as a pattern to be copied, or a standard to be reached one of the archetypes or patterns of created things, conceived by the Platonists to have existed from eternity in the mind of the Deity

There to behold this new created world
The addition of his empire how it showed
In prospect from his throne, how good, how fair,
Answering his great *idea* *Milton.*

☞ In England Locke may be said to have been the first who naturalized the term in its Cartesian universality When in common language employed by Milton and Dryden after Descartes is before him by Sidney, Spenser Shakespeare, Hooker, &c, the meaning is Platonic ' *Sir W Hamilton*

I-dē'al, *n* A conception proposed by the mind for imitation realization, or attainment, a standard or model of perfection or duty

The *ideal* is to be attained by selecting and assembling in one whole the beauties and perfections which are usually seen in different individuals excluding every thing defective or unseemly so as to form a type or model of the species Thus, the Apollo Belvedere is the *ideal* of the beauty and proportion of the human frame *Fleming*

I dē'al (124), *a* [Lat *idealis*, It *ideale*, Sp *ideal*, Fr *idéal*]
1 Existing in idea or thought, intellectual, mental as, *ideal* knowledge

There will always be a wide interval between practical and *ideal* excellence *Rambler*

2 Proposed for imitation, realization, or obedience as, *ideal* models, rules standards, and the like.
3 Existing in fancy or imagination only, visionary as *ideal* good "Planning *ideal* commonwealths" *Southey*
4 Teaching the doctrine of idealism, as, the *ideal* theory or philosophy

Syn — Intellectual, mental, visionary, fanciful, imaginary, unreal

I dē'a less, *a* Destitute of ideas *Allan*

I dē'al ism, *n* [Fr *idéalisme*, It & Sp *idealismo*]
1 The system or theory that makes every thing to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies *Walsh*
2 The doctrine or theory that teaches that we have no rational grounds to believe in the reality of any thing but ideas and their relations

I dē al ist, *n* [Fr *idéaliste*, It & Sp *idealista*] One who holds the doctrine of idealism

I dē'al ĭst'ic, *a* Belonging to idealists, pertaining to, or partaking of, idealism

I de ăl'i ty, *n* [It *idealità*, Sp *idealidad*] A lively imagination united to a love of the beautiful, forming in its higher exercises one of the chief constituents of creative genius in poetry and the fine arts capacity or disposition to form ideals of beauty or perfection

I dē'al i zā'tion, *n* The act of forming in ideas.

I-dē'al ize, *v t* [*imp* & *pp* IDEALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* IDEALIZING] To make ideal, to give an ideal form or value to, as, to *idealize* real life

I dē'al ize, *v i* [Fr *idéaliser*] To form ideas, to form pictures or fancies, generally of an elevated type.

I dē'al ĭz'er, *n* One who is given to idealizing; an idealist

I dē'al ly, *adv* In an ideal manner, or in ideal relations

I dē'a-lŏgue, *n* One given to ideas or theories, a theorist, a speculator

Some domestic *idealogue*, who sits
And coldly chooses empire, where as well
He might republic *E B Browning.*

I-dē'ate, *v t* [It *ideare*, Sp *idear*]
1 To form in idea, to fancy [*Obs*] *Donne.*
2 To apprehend in thought so as to retain and recall, to fix and hold in the mind [*Rare*]

I'de-ā'tion (-ā'shun), *n.* The capacity of the mind for forming ideas, the act or exercise of this capacity or power, specifically, the act of the mind by which objects of sense are apprehended and retained as objects of thought

The whole mass of residua which have been accumulated all enter now into the process of *ideation* *J D Morell*

I'de ā'tion al, *a* Pertaining to the principles or results of ideation "Certain sensational or *ideational* stimuli" *Blackwood's Mag*

I'dem [Lat] The same as above

dĕm'tic, *a* Identical [*Obs*] *Hudibras*

dĕn'tic al, *a* [Lat as if *identicus*, from *idem*, the same, Fr *identique*, It & Sp *identico*]

1 The same, not different, as, the *identical* person

I can not remember a thing that happened a year ago, without a conviction as strong as memory can give that I the same *identical* person who now remember that event, did then exist. *Reid*

2 Uttering sameness or the same truth, expressing in the predicate what is given, or obviously implied, in the subject, as, an *identical* proposition

When you say body is solid I say that you make an *identical* proposition, because it is impossible to have the idea of body without that of solidity *Fleming*

I-dĕn'tic-al ly, *adv* In an identical manner

I-dĕn'tic-al-ness, *n* The state of being identical, sameness

I-dĕn'ti fi'a-ble, *a* Capable of being identified

I-dĕn'ti fi cā'tion, *n* [Fr *identification*, Sp *identificacion*] The act of identifying, or proving the same

I-dĕn'ti fy, *v t* [*imp & p p* IDENTIFIED, *p pr & vb n* IDENTIFYING] [Fr *identifier*, Sp *identificar*, It *identificare*, from Lat as if *identicus*, from *idem*, the same, and *facere*, to make]

1 To make to be the same to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one, to treat as being one, to consider the same in any relation

Every precaution is taken to *identify* the interests of the people and of the rulers *Lamsay*

2 To determine or establish the identity of to prove to be the same with something described, claimed, or asserted, as, to *identify* stolen property

I-dĕn'ti fy, *v i* To become the same, to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c

An enlightened self interest, which when well understood they tell us will *identify* with an interest more enlarged and public *Burke*

I dĕn'ti ty, *n* [Fr *identité*, It *identita*, Sp *identidad*, L Lat *identitas*, from *idem*, the same]

1 The state or quality of being identical, or the same, sameness

Identity is a relation between our cognitions of a thing not between things themselves *Sir W Hamilton*

2 The condition of being the same with some thing described or asserted, or of possessing a character claimed, as, to establish the *identity* of stolen goods

I'de-o grăph'ic } (110), *a* [Fr *ideographique*,
I'de-o-grăph'ic-al } from Gr ἰδεα, idea, and γραφειν, to write] Representing ideas standing for and representing a notion or idea, without reference to the name given to it as by means of figures, symbols, or hieroglyphics, thus, the digit 9 does not represent the word *nine*, but the idea itself of the number

I'de-o grăph'ic al-ly, *adv* In an ideographic manner

I'de o grăph'ics, *n sing* The system of representing ideas independently of the names given to them [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

I'de-ŏg'ra phy, *n* The representation of ideas independently, or in an ideographic manner, as some times is done in short hand writing and the like

I'de-o-lŏj'ic-al, *a* [Fr *ideologique*] Pertaining to ideology

I'de ŏl'o gist (110), *n* [Fr *ideologue*] One who treats of ideas, one versed in the science of ideas, or who advocates the doctrines of ideology

I'de-ŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *ideologie*, from Gr ἰδεα, idea, and λόγος, discourse]

1 The science of ideas *Stewart*

2 (*Metaph*) A view of the formation of ideas which derives them exclusively from sensation

☞ By a double blunder in philosophy and Greek, *ideologie* has in France become the name peculiarly distinctive of that philosophy of mind which exclusively derives our knowledge from sensation *Sir W Hamilton*

Ides, *n pl* [Fr *ides*, It *idi*, Sp *idos*, *idus*, Lat *idus*, according to Macrobius from the Etruscan *iduare*, i q *dividere*, to divide, from the root *vid*, and thus as if the divided or half month, but perhaps more correctly, on account of the length, from the Gr ἰδεῖν, to see, and thus the whole visible moon, the full moon] (*Anc Rom Calendar*) The fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth day of the other months

☞ Eight days in each month often pass by this name, but only one strictly receives it, the others being called the day before the *ides*, and so on, backward, to the eighth from the *ides*

Id'i ŏc'ra sy, *n* [Fr *idiocrasie* and *idiocrase*, from Gr ἰδιος, proper, peculiar, and κρᾶσις, a mixture, from κερανῦναι, to mix, mingle] Peculiarity of constitution, that temperament, or state of constitution, which is peculiar to a person, idiosyncrasy

Id'i o-crăt'ic, Id'i o-crăt'ic-al, } *a* Peculiar in constitution or temperament; idiosyncratic.

Id'i ŏ cy, *n* [Gr, ἰδιωτεια, from ἰδιωτης, See IDIOT, and cf IDIOTCY] The condition of being an idiot, or idiotic, natural absence or marked deficiency of sense and intelligence

I will undertake to convict a man of *idiocy*, if he can not see the proof that three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles *F W Robertson*

Id'i o-e-lĕc'tric, *a* [Gr ἰδιος, proper, peculiar, and Eng *electric*, q v, Fr *idioélectrique*] Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties, or manifesting electricity in its natural state, — said of certain substances

Id'i-om, *n* [Fr. *idiome*, It, Sp, & Lat *idioma*, Gr ἰδιωμα, from ἰδιοω, to make a person's own, to make proper or peculiar, from ἰδιος, proper, peculiar]

1 A peculiar mode of expression, a phrase stamped by the usage of a language, or sometimes of an author, with another than its grammatical meaning

Sometimes we identify the words with the object — though by courtesy of *idiom* rather than in strict propriety of language *Coleridge*

Every good writer has much *idiom* *Landor*

2 The genius or peculiar cast of a language

He followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours *Dryden*

3 Dialect, peculiar form or variety of language

Syn — Dialect — IDIOM, DIALECT The *idioms* of a language belong to its very structure its *dialects* are varieties of expression ingrafted upon it in different localities or by different professions Each county of England has some peculiarities of *dialect*, and so have most of the professions while the great *idioms* of the language are every where the same See LANGUAGE

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach,
And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech *Prior*

Then all these
Who in the dark our fury did escape,
Returning know our borrowed arms and shape
And different *dialect* *Denham*

Id'i o măt'ic, } *a* [Gr. ἰδιωματικός, It & Sp
Id'i o măt'ic al, } *idiomatico*] Peculiar to a language, conformed or pertaining to the particular genius or modes of expression which belong to a language, as, an *idiomatic* phrase

Id'i o măt'ic al-ly, *adv* According to the idiom of a language

Id'i o pa-thĭt'ic, *a* [See IDIOPATHY] Idiopathic [*Rare*]

Id'i o păth'ic, *a* [Fr *idiopathique*, It & Sp *idiopatico*] Individually affecting, or indicating an individual affection pertaining to, or indicating, a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease — opposed to *symptomatic*

Id'i o păth'ic al ly, *adv* In the manner of an idiopathic disease, not symptomatically

Id'i ŏp'a thy, *n* [Fr *idiopathie*, It & Sp *idiopatia*, Gr ἰδιοπαθεια, from ἰδιος, proper, peculiar, and παθος, suffering, disease, from παθειν, παθεῖν, to suffer]

1 A proper, peculiar, or individual nature or affection

All men are so full of their own fancies and *idiopathies* that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger *More*

2 (*Med*) A morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease, a primary disease *Dunglison*

Id'i o re pŭl'sive, *a* [Gr ἰδιος, proper peculiar, and Eng *repulsive*, q v] Repulsive by itself, as, the *idio repulsive* power of heat

Id'i o-sȳn'cra sy, *n* [Fr *idiosyncrasie* and *idiosyncrase*, It & Sp *idiosincrasia*, Gr ἰδιοσυγκρασια, from ἰδιος, proper, peculiar, and συγκρασις, a mixing together, from συγκερανῦναι, to mix together, from συν, with, and κερανῦναι, to mix] A peculiarity of constitution and susceptibility, characteristic belonging to, and distinguishing, an individual, idiocrasy

The individual mind takes its tone from the *idiosyncrasies* of the body *I Taylor*

Id'i o syn-crăt'ic, Id'i o syn-crăt'ic al, } *a* [Fr *idiosyncrasique* See *supra*] Of peculiar temper or disposition, belonging to one's peculiar and individual character

Id'i ot, *n* [Fr *idiot*, It, Sp, & Lat *idiota*, from Gr ἰδιωτης, a private, uneducated, ignorant, ill informed person, from ἰδιος, proper, peculiar]

1 A man in private station, as distinguished from one holding a public office, a person in private life [*Obs*]

Humility is a duty in great ones as well as *idiots* *Bp Taylor*

St Austin affirmed that the plain places of Scripture are sufficient to all laics, and all *idiots* or private persons *Bp Taylor*

2 An unlearned, ignorant, or foolish person, as distinguished from the educated [*Obs*]

Christ was received of *idiots*, of the vulgar people, and of the simpler sort while he was rejected, despised, and persecuted even to death by the high priests, lawyers, scribes, doctors, and rabbis *Blount*

3 A human being destitute of the ordinary intellectual powers of man, and as this condition is generally accompanied with congenital malformation or disease, a natural fool, or fool from birth, a natural, an innocent, a simpleton.

Life is a tale
Told by an *idiot*, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Mack*

Id'i-ot-cy, *n* [Cf IDIOCY.] State of being an idiot or idiotic [*Rare*]

Id'i-ŏt'ic, } *a* [Lat *idioticus*, Gr. ἰδιωτικός, Fr.
Id'i ŏt'ic-al, } *idiotique*]

1 Familiar, plain, simple [*Obs*] *Blackwall*

2 Pertaining to, or like an idiot, foolish, sottish.

Id'i ŏt'ic-al ly, *adv* After the manner of an idiot.

Id'i-ŏt'i cŏn, *n* [Gr ἰδιωτικός, belonging to a private man, private See IDIOT] A dictionary of a particular dialect, or of the words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country

I'di ot ish, *a* Like an idiot, partaking of idiocy, foolish

Id'i-ot-Izm, *n* [Fr *idiotisme*, It & Sp *idiotismo*, Lat *idiotismus*, Gr ἰδιωτισμος, the way or fashion of a private person, the common or vulgar manner of speaking, from ἰδιωτιζειν, to put into or use common language, &c, from ἰδιωτης See IDIOT]

1 An idiom, a mode of expression peculiar to a language

Scholars sometimes give terminations and *idiotisms*, suitable to their native language, to words newly invented *Hale*

2 Lack of knowledge or mental capacity, idiocy, foolishness [*Obs*] "somewhat worse than mere ignorance or *idiotism*" *Shaftesbury*

Id'i ot ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* IDIOTIZED, *p pr & vb n* IDIOTIZING] [See *supra*] To become stupid [*Rare*]

Id'i ot ry, *n* Idiocy [*Very rare*] *Warburton*

I'dle (īd'l), *a* [*compar* IDLER, *superl* IDLEST] [A S *idel*, *ydel*, vain, empty, idle, O Sax *idal*, *idil*, O H Ger *ital*, M H Ger *itel*, N H Ger *eitel*, D *ydel*, *ydel*, Dan & Sw *idel*, vain, frivolous, mere, pure]

1 Of no account, useless, vain, trifling, unprofitable, barren "*Idle* deserts" *Shak*

Every *idle* word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment *Matt* xii 36.

Down their *idle* weapons dropped *Milton*

This custom is at least *idle*, and may be prejudicial *W Scott*

2 Not called into active service, not turned to appropriate use, unemployed, as, *idle* hours

The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung *Milton.*

3 Not employed, unoccupied with business, inactive, doing nothing

Why stand ye here all the day *idle*? *Matt* xx 6.

4 Given to rest and ease, averse to labor or employment, lazy, as, an *idle* man, an *idle* fellow

5 Light headed, foolish [*Obs and rare*] *Ford*

Syn — Unoccupied, unemployed, vacant, inactive, indolent sluggish slothful, useless ineffectual, futile, frivolous, vain, trifling, unprofitable, unimportant — IDLE INDOLENT, LAZY A propensity to inaction is expressed by each of these words, they differ in the cause and degree of this characteristic *Indolent* denotes an habitual love of ease a settled dislike of movement or effort *idle* is opposed to *busy*, and denotes a dislike of *continuous* exertion An *idle* person may be active in his way, but is reluctant to force himself to what he does not like *Lazy* is only a stronger and more contemptuous term for *indolent* "An *indolent* man fails in activity from a defect either of mind or body, and trifling exertions of any kind are sufficient, even in prospect to deter him from attempting to move *Laziness* is opposed to *industry* and is frequent among those who are compelled to work for others, it is a habit of body superinduced upon one's condition" *Crabb*

I'dle (īd'l), *v i* [*imp & p p* IDLED, *p pr & vb n* IDLING] To lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business [*Obs*]

I'dle, *v t* To spend in idleness, to waste, to consume, — often followed by *away*, as, to *idle* away an hour or day

I'dle-hĕad'ed (īd'l hĕd'ed), *a.* [*Obs*]

1 Foolish, unreasonable *Carew*

2 Delirious, infatuated *L'Estrange*

I'dle ness, *n* The condition or quality of being idle, in the various senses of that word, uselessness, triviality, futility, laziness

Syn — Inaction, indolence, sluggishness, sloth, laziness

I'dle-pā'ted, *a* Idle headed, stupid *Overbury*

I'dler, *n* 1 One who idles, one who spends his time in inaction, a lazy person, a sluggard

2 (*Naut*) One who has constant day duties on board ship, and hence keeps no regular watch *Totten.*

3 (*Mach*) An idle wheel

I'dles by (īd'lz bȳ), *n* An idle or lazy person. [*Obs*] *Whitlock.*

Id'less, } *n* Idleness, sloth, indolence. [*Obs*]
Id'lesse, }

And an *idlesse* all the day
Beside a wandering stream *Browning*

I'dle-wheel, *n* (*Mach*) A wheel placed between two others, to transfer motion from one to the other without changing the direction of revolution

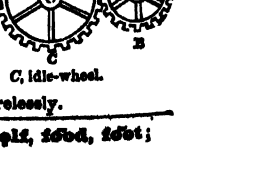

C, idle-wheel.

I'dly, *adv* In an idle manner; ineffectually; vainly, lazily; without attention; carelessly.

Id'o-crase (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *idocrase*, from Gr. *εἶδος*, form, and *κρᾶσις*, mixture, from *κεραννύναι*, to mix; It. *idocrasia.*] (*Min.*) A mineral, occurring either in massive or in modified square prisms, presenting a handsome brown or brownish-yellow color It consists essentially of silica, alumina, and lime It is the *Vesuvian* of Werner. *Cyprine* is the name of a rose red variety *Dana*

I'dol, *n.* [Fr. *idole*, Pr & O It *idola*, It., Sp, & Pg *idolo*, Lat *idolum*, Gr *εἴδωλον*, from *εἶδος*, that which is seen, the form, shape, figure, from *εἶδειν*, *ἰδεῖν*, to see]

1. An image, form, or representation of any thing.

Pallas her favors varied, and addressed
An *idol* that Ipthima did present
In structure of her every lineament *Chapman*

2. An image of a divinity, a representation or symbol of a deity, made as an object of worship "That they should not worship devils and *idols* of gold" *Rev* ix 20

3. Hence, that on which the affections are strongly, excessively, and improperly set, a person or thing greatly loved or adored "The soldier's god and people's *idol*" *Denham*

4 A deceitful image, a likeness mistaken for the object itself, a phantom, a fatuity "The *idols* of preconceived opinion" *Coleridge.*

I-dŏl'a-ter, *n* [Fr *idolâtre*, It *idolatre*, *idolatra*, *idolatro*, Sp *idolatra*, *idolatro* Lat *idololatrēs*, Gr *εἰδωλολάτρης*, *εἴδωλον*, idol, and *λατρης*, servant, worshiper]

1 A worshiper of idols, one who pays divine honors to images, statues, or representations of any thing made by hands, one who worships as a deity that which is not God, a heathen

4 An adorer, a great admirer

Jonson was an *idolater* of the ancients *Hurd*

I-dŏl'a-tress, *n* A female worshiper of idols

I'do-lăt'ric al, *a* [Fr *idolatrique*, Sp *idolatrico*] Tending to idolatry, idolatrous [*Obs*]

I-dŏl'a-trize, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* IDOLATRIZED, *p pr & vb n* IDOLATRIZING] [Cf Fr *idolâtrer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *idolatrar*, It *idolatrare*] To worship idols

I-dŏl'a-tize, *v t* To make an idol of, to adore, to worship, to idolize *Ainsworth*

I-dŏl'a-trous, *a* 1 Pertaining to idolatry, partaking of the nature of idolatry, or of the worship of false gods, consisting in the worship of idols, as, *idolatrous* worship

2 Consisting in, or partaking of, an excessive attachment or reverence, as, an *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity

I-dŏl'a-trous-ly, *adv* In an idolatrous manner, with excessive reverence

I-dŏl'a-try, *n* [Fr *idolâtrie*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *idolatria*, Lat *idololatria*, Gr *εἰδωλολατρεία*]

1 The worship of idols, images, or any thing made by hands, or which is not God

His eye surveyed
The dark *idolatries* of alienated Judah *Milton*

2 Excessive attachment or veneration for any thing, or that which borders on adoration

I'dol-ish, *a* Idolatrous [*Obs*] *Milton*

I'dol-ism, *n* The worship of idols [*Obs*] *Milton*

I'dol ist, *n* A worshiper of images [*Obs*] *Milton*

I'dol-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IDOLIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* IDOLIZING]

1 To make an idol of, to pay idolatrous worship to, as, to *idolize* the sacred bull in Egypt

2 To love to excess, to love or reverence to adoration, as, to *idolize* gold or wealth, to *idolize* children, to *idolize* a virtuous magistrate or a hero

I'dol ize, *v i* To make idols, to form or portray idols for worship "To *idolize* after the manner of Egypt" *Fairbairn*

I'dol iz'er, *n* One who idolizes or loves to reverence, idolater

I-dŏl'o-clăst, *n* [Gr *εἴδωλον*, idol, and *κλαν*, to break] A breaker of idols, an iconoclast [*Rare*]

I'dol-ous, *a* Idolatrous [*Obs*] *Bale*

I-dō'ne ous, *a* [Lat *idoneus*, It & Sp *idoneo*] Characterized by appropriateness, suitable, convenient, fit, proper "The *idoneous* vehicle of abuse against the establishment" *Coleridge*

Id'ri a line, *n* [Fr *idrialine*] (*Min.*) A bituminous substance obtained from the quicksilver mines of Idria, where it occurs in connection with cinnabar It is combustible, and fusible at a high temperature *Dana*

I'dyl, or **Id'yl,** *n* [Fr *idylle*, It *idillio*, Sp *idilio*, Lat *idyllium*, Gr *εἰδύλλιον*, diminutive of *εἶδος*, form, literally, a little form or image] A short poem, properly, a short pastoral poem, as, the *idyls* of Theocritus, but also any poem, especially a narrative or descriptive poem, written in an elevated and highly finished style [Written also *idyll*]

Or at times a modern volume — Wordsworth's solemn-thoughted *idyl*,
Howitt's ballad-verse, or Tennyson's enchanted revery —
Or from Browning some "Pomegranate," which, if cut deep down the middle,
Showed a heart within, blood-tinctured, of a veined humanity! *E B Browning*

I-dyl'lic, *a.* Of, or belonging to, idyls

If, *v. i.*, but commonly called a *conj* [O Eng & A-S. *gif*, O. Fries. *jef*, Icel. *ef*. O. H. Ger *ibu, obe, ob*, Goth *ibai, ibai* The A-S. *gif* has been explained by Horne Tooke, and by others after him, as simply the imperative, second person singular, of the verb *gifan*, to give *If* would in that case be equivalent to *grant, allow, admit.* Thus, *if* thou wilt, — that is, *give* the fact that thou wilt, — thou canst make me whole, *if* John shall arrive in season, — *grant, suppose* that he shall arrive, — I will send him with a message This etymology is plausible in itself, and is favored by the old use of *that* after *if*, as, *if that* John shall arrive, &c But it is not supported by the form and use of the corresponding words in other Teutonic languages, and it must therefore be looked upon as uncertain at least, if not as improbable Cf AN]

1 In case that, granting, allowing, or supposing that

Tisiphone that oft hast heard my prayer,
Assist thy Œdipus deserve thy care *Pope*

If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread *Matt* iv 3

2. Whether, — in dependent questions

Uncertain *if* by augury or chance *Dryden*
She doubts *if* two and two make four *Prior*

I'faith, *adv.* [Abbreviation of *in faith*] Indeed, truly *Shak*

Ig'a sū'ric, *a* [See *infra*] (*Chem.*) Obtained from nux-vomica and St Ignatius' bean, as, *igasuric* acid

Ig'a-sū'rine, *n* [Malay *igasura*, a vomiting nut, the strychnos bean] (*Chem.*) An alkali found in nux vomica

Ig nā'ro, *n* [It, from Lat *ignarus*, ignorant] An ignorant person a blockhead [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ig'ne ous, *a* [Lat *igneus*, from *ignis*, fire, allied to Skr *agni*, Lith *ugnis*, Slav *ogny*, It & Sp *igneo*, Fr *igné*]

1 Pertaining to, or consisting of, fire, as *igneous* particles emitted from burning wood, containing fire, having the nature of fire, resembling fire, as, an *igneous* appearance

2 (*Geol.*) Resulting from the action of fire, as, lavas and basalt are *igneous* rocks *Dana*

Ig nĕs'çent, *a* [Lat *ignescens*, p pr of *ignescere*, to become fire or inflamed, from *ignis*, fire, Fr *ignescent*] Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel, scintillating, as, *ignescent* stones

Ig nĭf'er ous, *a* [Lat *ignifer*, from *ignis*, fire, and *ferre*, to bear, produce, Fr *ignifere*, It & Sp *ignifero*] Producing fire [*Rare*] *Blount*

Ig nĭf'lu ous, *a* [Lat *ignifluus* *ignis*, fire and *fluere* to flow] Flowing with fire [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Ig'ni fȳ, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IGNIFIED *p pr* & *vb n* IGNIFYING] [Lat *ignis*, fire, and *facere*, to make] To form into fire [*Obs*] *Stukely*

Ig nĭg'e nous, *a* [Lat *ignigenus*, from *ignis*, fire, and *genere*, *gignere*, to beget produce Fr *ignigene*, It & Sp *ignigeno*] Produced by fire, as, lava is *ignigenous* [*Rare*]

Ig nĭp'o tence, *n* Power over fire

Ig nĭp'o tent, *a* [Lat *ignipotens*, from *ignis*, fire, and *potens* powerful, It & Sp *ignipotente*] Presiding over fire "Vulcan is called the power *ignipotent*" *Pope*

Ig'nis-fā'tŭ us, *n*, *pl* IGNES-FĀTUI [Lat *ignis*, fire, and *fatuus*, foolish — so called in allusion to its tendency to mislead travelers] A meteor or light that appears, in the night, over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, or by some inflammable gas, — popularly called also *Will with the wisp*, or *Will o' the wisp*, and *Jack with a lantern*, or *Jack a lantern*

Ig nīte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IGNITED, *p pr* & *vb n* IGNITING] [Lat *ignire*, *ignitum*, from *ignis*, fire, Pr *ignir*] To kindle or set on fire to communicate fire to, as to *ignite* charcoal or iron

Ig nīte', *v i* To take fire to begin to burn

Ig nĭt'i ble, *a* Capable of being ignited *Browne*

Ig nĭ'tion (ig nĭsh'un), *n* [Fr *ignition*, Pr *ignicio*, Sp *ignicion*, It *ignizione* See *supra*]

1 The act of igniting, kindling or setting on fire

2 The state of being ignited or kindled

Ig nĭv'o mous, *a* [Lat *ignivomus*, from *ignis*, fire, and *vomere*, to vomit Fr *ignivome*, It & Sp *ignivomo*] Vomiting fire "*Ignivomous* mountains" *Durham*

Ig'no bĭl'i ty, *n* [Lat *ignobilitas*, Fr *ignobilité*, It *ignobilita*, *ignobilta*, Sp *ignobilidad*] Ignobleness [*Obs*] *Bale*

Ig nō'ble *a* [Fr *ignoble*, Sp *ignobil*, *ignoble*, *in noble*, It *ignobile*, Lat *ignobilis*, from *in*, not, and *nobilis*, noble]

1 Of low birth or family, not noble, not illustrious

I was not *ignoble* of descent *Shak*

2 Mean, worthless "Graft with *ignoble* plants" *Shak*

3 Not honorable, elevated or generous base "A base, *ignoble* mind" *Shak* "Far from the madding crowd's *ignoble* strife" *Gray*

Syn. — Degenerate degraded, mean base, dishonorable, reproachful, disgraceful, shameful, scandalous, infamous

Ig nō'ble, *v t* To make ignoble. [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ig-nō'ble-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being ignoble, want of dignity; meanness.

Ig nō'bly, *adv* 1 In an ignoble manner, not nobly or honorably, as, *ignobly* born

2 Meanly, dishonorably, reproachfully; disgracefully, basely, as, the troops *ignobly* fly.

Ig'no mĭn'i ous (Synop., § 130), *a* [Lat *ignominiosus*, Fr *ignominieux*, It & Sp *ignominioso*]

1 Marked with ignominy, incurring public disgrace dishonorable, infamous, shameful, contemptible

Then, with pale fear surprised,
Fled *ignominious* *Milton.*

2 Deserving ignominy, worthy of contempt, despicable "One single, obscure, *ignominious* projector" *Swift.*

Ig'no mĭn'i ous ly, *adv* In an ignominious manner, meanly, disgracefully, shamefully

Ig'no mĭn'y, *n* [Lat *ignominia*, from *in*, un-, not, and *nomen*, name, (as if) a deprivation of one's good name Fr *ignominie*, It & Sp *ignominia*]

1 Public disgrace or dishonor, shame, reproach, infamy

Then generals have been received with honor after their defeat yours with *ignominy* after conquest *Addison.*
Vice begins in mistake and ends in *ignominy* *Rambler*

2 An act deserving disgrace, an ignominious act

Syn — Opprobrium, reproach, dishonor, shame, contempt infamy

Ig'no my, *n* Ignominy [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Ig'no rā'mus, *n* [Lat, we are ignorant, from *ignorare*, to be ignorant of See IGNORE]

1 (*Law*) We ignore, — being the word formerly written on a bill of indictment by a grand jury when there was not sufficient evidence to warrant them in finding it a true bill The phrase now used is, 'not a true bill," or "not found" [*Obs*]
Wharton Burn.

2 (*pl* IGNORĀMUSES) An ignorant person, a vain pretender to knowledge "An *ignoramus* in place and power" *South*

Ig'no rance *n* [Lat *ignorantia*, Fr *ignorance*, Pr *ignorancia*, *ignorausa* Sp & Pg *ignorancia* It *ignoranza*] The condition of being ignorant the want of knowledge in general, or in relation to particular subjects

Ignorance is the curse of God
Knowledge the wing with which we fly to heaven *Shak*

Ig'no rant, *a* [Lat *ignorans*, p pr of *ignorare*, Fr *ignorant* Pr *ignoran*, Sp, Pg, & It *ignorante*. See IGNORE]

1 Destitute of knowledge, uninstructed or uninformed unlearned, unenlightened

2 Unacquainted unconscious unaware

Ignorant of guilt I fear not shame *Dryden.*

3 Unknown, undiscovered [*Obs*] "*Ignorant* concealment *Shak.*

4 Displaying ignorance, resulting from ignorance, done or made without knowledge

His slipping
Poor *ignorant* bubbles on our terrible seas,
Like egg shells moved *Shak*

Syn — Uninstructed, untaught unenlightened, uninformed unlearned unlettered illiterate — IGNORANT, ILLITERATE *Ignorant* denotes want of knowledge, either as to a single subject or information in general, *illiterate* refers to an ignorance of letters or of knowledge acquired by reading and study In the middle ages, a great proportion of the higher classes were *illiterate* and yet were far from being *ignorant*, especially in regard to war and other active pursuits

In such business
Action is eloquence and the eyes of the *ignorant*
More learned than the ears *Shak*

In the first ages of Christianity not only the learned and the wise but the *ignorant* and *illiterate*, embraced torments and death *Lillotson*

Ig'no rant, *n* A person untaught or uninformed; one unlettered or unskilled an ignoramus

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach? *Denham*

Ig'no rant ly *adv* In an ignorant manner, without knowledge, instruction, or information

Whom therefore ye *ignorantly* worship him declare I unto you *Acts* xvii 23

Ig nōre', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IGNORED *p pr* & *vb n* IGNORING] [Fr *ignorer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *ignorar*, It & Lat *ignorare*, from *Lat ignarus*, not knowing ignorant, from *in*, un, not, and *gnarus*, knowing]

1 To be ignorant of

Brute and irrational barbarians who may be supposed rather to *ignore* the being of God than to deny it *Boyle.*

2 (*Law*) To throw out as false or ungrounded, — said of a bill rejected by a grand jury for want of evidence

3 Hence, to refuse to take notice of, to leave out of account or consideration, to shut the eyes to, not to recognize, to disregard willfully and causelessly "*Ignore* facts" *E B Browning.*

Ignoring Italy under our feet
And seeing things before, behind *E B Browning.*

Ig nōs'çi ble, *a* [Lat *ignoscibilis*, from *ignoscere*, to pardon, literally not to wish to know, not to search into, especially with reference to a fault or crime, from *in*, un, not, and *gnoscere*, *noscere*, to learn to know] Pardonable [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Ig-nōte', *a* [Lat *ignotus*, from *in*, un-, not, and *gnotus*, *notus*, known, p p of *gnoscere*, *noscere*, to learn to know, It & Sp *ignoto*.] Unknown. [*Obs*] *Sandys*

I-guā'nā (-gwä'-) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Sp *iguana*, from the language of Hayti Cf GUANA] (*Zool*) A genus of lizards, of which one species (the *I tuberculata*), a large herbivorous lizard, having a dewlap, a crested beak, and a long tail, is found in South America, and is eaten, the flesh being esteemed nutritious

Iguana (*I tuberculata*)

I-guan'o-dŏn (-gwŏn'-) (Synop , § 130), *n* [From *iguana*, q v, and Gr *ὀδούς*, *ὀδοντος*, a tooth] (*Paleon*) A fossil herbivorous lizard found in the Wealden of England It is supposed to have been from twenty five to thirty feet long From its teeth and bones it is thought to have resembled, in many respects, the iguana, whence the name *Mantell*

Il A prefix the form of *in* when used before words beginning with *l*, usually denoting a negation of the sense of the simple word, as, *illegal*, not legal, or it denotes *to*, *on*, or *into*, and merely augments or enforces the sense, as in *illuminate* See IN

Ile, *n* [Corrupted from *aisle*] A walk or alley in a church or public building [*Obs*]

Ile, *n* [A S *egl*, Prov Ger *aigle*, *eile*] An evil of corn [*Obs*] *Tusser*

Il'e ăc, *a* Pertaining to the ileum, or third division of the lesser intestine [Written also *iliac*]

Iliac or *iliac passion* (*Med*) a disease characterized by spasms of the abdominal muscles, griping pain in the bowels, and the vomiting of fecal matter It is supposed to be dependent upon occlusion of the intestines, either by intus-susception, displacement, or constriction — called also *ileus* See ILIAC *Mayne*

Il'e ŭm, *n* [See ILIAC] (*Anat*) The third or longest division of the lesser intestines, — so called from its convolutions *Dunglison*

Il'ex, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, including the common holly

Il'i ăc, } *a* [N Lat *iliacus*, from *ilia*, groin,
Il'ac-al, } flank, small intestines N Lat *ileum*, *ilion*, the last part of the small intestines, from Gr *εἰλεῖν*, *εἰλεῖν*, to roll or twist up, Fr *iliaque*, It & Sp *ilíaco*]

1 Pertaining to the ilium or flank-bone, in the direction of the ilium, as, the *iliac* artery

2 Pertaining to the third division of the lower intestine See ILIAC

Iliac crest the upper margin of the ilium — *Iliac regions*, the sides of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips

Il'i ad, *n* [Lat *Ilias*, genitive *adis*, Gr Ἰλιάς, Ἰλιάδος (sc ποίησις), from Ἴλιος, Ἴλιον, Lat *Ilium*, *Ilion*, the city of Ilus, a son of Tros, founder of Ilium, a poetical name for Troy] An epic poem, composed by Homer, in twenty four books, on the destruction of Ilium, the ancient Troy hence the phrase *Ilias malorum*, an *Iliad* of woes or calamities, a world of disasters

Il'i-ăs, *n* [See ILIAC] (*Anat*) The upper part of the hip bone, the flank bone, which in the fetus is a distinct bone from others of the hip *Dunglison*

Ilk, *a* [Scot *ilk*, *eil*, A S *ał*, *elc*, each, *ylc*, *ylca*, the same See EACH] The same, also, each, every *Spenser*

☞ In Scottish usage, the phrase *of that ilk* denotes that a person's surname and title are the same as *Grant of that ilk*, i e , *Grant of Grant* *Jamieson*

Ill, *a* [The regular comparative and superlative are wanting, their places being supplied by *worse* and *worst*, from another root] [Contracted from *evil*, O Eng *wele*, *ele*, Icel *illr*, Sw *illa*, Dan *ilde*]

1 Contrary to good, in a physical sense, contrary or opposed to advantage, to happiness, &c , bad, evil, unfortunate, disagreeable, unfavorable

Neither is it *ill* nor only that maketh an ill seat, but *ill* ways *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbors *Bacon*

There's some *ill* planet reigns *Shak*

2 Contrary to good, in a moral sense, evil, wicked, wrong, iniquitous, naughty, bad

Of his own body he was ill, and gave
The clergy *ill* example *Shak*

3 Sick, indisposed, unwell, diseased, disordered, as, *ill* of a fever

You wish me health in very happy season,
For I am on the sudden something *ill* *Shak*

4 Not accordant with rule, fitness, or propriety, incorrect rude, unpolished, inelegant "That's an *ill* phrase" *Shak*

5 Cross, crabbed, surly, peevish, — generally with *nature*, *temper*, and the like, as, *ill* nature, *ill* temper, *ill* will

Ill turn (*a*) An unkind or injurious act (*b*) A slight attack of illness [*Colloq U S*]

Ill, *n* 1 Whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success, evil of any kind, misfortune, calamity, disease, pain

Who can all sense of others' *ills* escape
Is but a brute at best in human shape *Tate*

2 Whatever is contrary to good, in a moral sense; wickedness, depravity, iniquity.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the *ill* *Dryden*

Ill, *adv* 1 With pain or difficulty, not easily, as, he is *ill* able to sustain the burden.

Ill becomes the sex the youthful lovers' fate,
When just approaching to the nuptial state *Dryden*

2 Not rightly or perfectly, not well "I am very *ill* at ease" *Shak*

☞ *Ill* in composition expresses a negation of the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed or some bad quality connected with it, as *ill-arranged ill-assorted*, *ill-conceived*, *ill-conditioned*, *ill-conducted ill-considered ill-defined ill-devised ill-disposed*, *ill-fated*, *ill-flavored*, *ill formed*, *ill-imagined*, *ill mannered*, *ill-mannered*, *ill-matched ill-meaning*, *ill-modeled*, *ill proportioned ill-provided ill required ill-sorted*, *ill-suppressed*, *ill-trained*, *ill-used* and the like

Il lăb'ile, *a* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, and *labile*, q v] Not liable to fall or err, infallible [*Obs*] *Cheyne*

Il'la bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being illabile, infallibility [*Obs*] *Cheyne*

Il lăc'er a ble, *a* [Lat *illacerabilis*, prefix *il*, for *in*, and *lacerabilis*, *laceribile*, Fr *illacerable*] Not lacerable, incapable of being torn or rent [*Obs*]

Il lăc'ry ma ble, *a* [Lat *illacrymabilis*, prefix *il*, for *in*, and *lacrymabilis*, worthy of tears, *lacryma*, tear, Fr *illacrymable*] Incapable of weeping [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Il lăps'a-ble, *a* Capable of illapsing, or liable to illapse *Glanville*

Il lapse', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ILLAPSED (il lipst'), *p pr* & *vb n* ILLAPSING] [Lat *illabi illapsus*, prefix *il*, for *in*, and *labi*, to fall, slide] To fall or glide, to pass, — usually followed by *into* *Cheyne*

Il lăps', *n* [Lat *illapsus*, Sp *ilapso* See *supra*] A sliding in, an immission or entrance of one thing into another, sudden entrance *Akenside*

They sit silent in a thoughtful posture for a short time waiting for an *illapse* of the spirit *Jeffrey*

Il lăq'ue a ble, *a* Capable of being insnared or entrapped [*Rare*] *Cudworth*

Il lăq'ue ăte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ILLAQUEATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ILLAQUEATING] [Lat *illaquare*, *illaqueatum*, prefix *il*, for *in*, and *laqueare*, to insnare, *laqueus*, noose, snare It *illaquear*] To insnare, to entrap, to entangle, to catch [*Rare*]

Let not the surpassing eloquence of Taylor dazzle you nor his scholastic tetrary versatility of logic *illaqueate* your good sense *Coleridge*

Il lăq'ue-ā'tion, *n* 1 The act of illaquenting or insnaring [*Rare*] *Broome*

2 A snare, a trap *Johnson*

Il lā'tion, *n* [Lat *illatio*, from *inferre*, *illatum*, to carry or bring in, prefix *in*, *il*, and *ferre*, *latum*, to bear, carry, Fr *illation*, Sp *ilacion*, It *illazione*] The act of inferring from premises or reasons, that which is inferred, inference, deduction, conclusion

Fraudulent deductions or inconsequent *illations* from a false conception of things *Browne*

Il'la tive, *a* [Lat *illativus*, Fr *illatif*, It *illativo*, Sp *ilativo* See *supra*]

1 Relating to, formed by, or dependent on, illation, inferential, conclusive, as, an *illative* conclusion

2 Denoting an inference or rational connection or justification as an *illative* word or proposition *Bp Hall*

Il'la tive-ly, *n* An illative particle *Bp Hall*

Il'la tive ly, *adv* By inference

Il laud'a ble, *a* [Lat *illaudabilis*, prefix *il*, for *in*, and *laudabilis*, laudable, It *illaudabile*] Not laudable not worthy of approbation or commendation, worthy of censure or dispraise *Milton*

Il laud'a bly, *adv* In an illaudable manner, without deserving praise [*Obs*] *Broome*

Ill'-blŏod (-blŭd), *n* Resentment enmity

Ill'-brĕd, *a* Not well bred, badly educated or brought up, impolite, uncivil

Ill'-breed'ing, *n* Want of good breeding, impoliteness, indecorum

Il'le çē'brous, *a* [Lat *illecebrosus*, fr *illecebra*, allurement, fr *illicere*, to allure, prefix *il*, for *in*, and *lacere*, to entice It *illecebroso*] Alluring, full of allurement [*Obs*] *Sir T Elyot*

Il lē'gal, *a* [Fr *illégal*, Sp *ilegal*, It *illegale*, Lat prefix *il*, for *in*, and *legalis*, legal] Not according to law, contrary to law, unlawful, illicit, as, an *illegal* act *illegal* trade

Il'le găl'i ty, *n* [Fr *illégalite*, It *illegalità*, Sp *ilegalidad*] The quality or condition of being illegal unlawfulness, as, the *illegality* of trespass or of false imprisonment

Il lē'gal ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ILLEGALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* ILLEGALIZING] To render unlawful

Il lē'gal ly, *adv* In an illegal manner, unlawfully, as, a man *illegally* imprisoned

Il lē'gal ness, *n* Illegality

Il lĕg'i bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being illegible

Il-lĕg'i ble, *a* [Lat prefix *il*, for *in*, and *legibilis* See LEGIBLE] Incapable of being read, not easily read, not legible or readable, as, an *illegible* chirography or manuscript

Il-lĕg'i ble ness, *n* The quality or state of being illegible

Il-lĕg'i bly, *adv* In a manner not to be read, as, a letter written *illegibly*

Il'le-git'i-ma-cy, *n* [Cf. Fr. *illégitimité*, It. *illegittimità*, Sp. *ilegitimidad*.]

1 The state of being illegitimate; the state of bastardy. *Blackstone*

2 The state of being not genuine, or of legitimate origin

Il'le git'i mate, *a* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, and *legitimate* q v Cf Fr *illegitime*, It *illegittimo*, Sp *ilegitimo*

1 Not according to law, not regular or authorized unlawful, improper

2 Unlawfully begotten, born out of wedlock spurious, as, an *illegitimate* son or daughter

3 Not legitimately deduced or inferred, illogical as, an *illegitimate* inference

4 Not authorized by good usage, as, an *illegitimate* word

Il'le git'i māte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ILLEGITIMATED *p pr* & *vb n* ILLEGITIMATING] To render illegitimate, to declare or prove to be born out of wedlock, to bastardize

The marriage should only be dissolved for the future, without *illegitimating* the issue *Burnet*

Il'le git'i mate ly, *adv* In an illegitimate manner unlawfully

Il'le git'i mā'tion, *n* 1 The act of illegitimating

2 The state of being illegitimate, illegitimacy

Gardiner had performed his promise to the queen of getting her *illegitimation* taken off *Burnet*

Il'le git'i ma tize, *v t* To render illegitimate

Il lĕv'i a ble, *a* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, and *levable*, q v Not capable of being levied, exacted, or collected [*Obs*] *Hale*

Ill'-fā'vored, *a* Ill looking, wanting beauty, deformed, ugly

Ill-favored and lean fleshed *Gen* xli 3

Ill'-fā'vored ly, *adv* 1 With deformity

2 Roughly, rudely [*Obs*] *Howell*

Ill'-fā'vored ness, *n* Ugliness, deformity

Il lĭb'er al, *a* [Lat *illiberalis*, prefix *il*, for *in*, and *liberalis*, liberal, Fr *illiberal*, Sp *ilíberal*, It *illiberale*]

1 Not liberal, not free, generous, or noble, or the like close, niggardly, mean, base. "A thrift and *illiberal* hand" *Macaulay*

The reputation that groweth from small and base things is dishonorable *illiberal* vile, and of no worth *Holland*

2 Indicating a lack of breeding, culture, and the like, rude narrow, disingenuous

3 Not well authorized or elegant, as, *illiberal* words in Latin [*Obs and rare*] *Chesterfield*

Il lĭb'er ăl'i ty, *n* [Lat *illiberalitas*, Fr *illiberalité*, Sp *ilíberalidad*] The quality of being illiberal, narrowness of mind, contractedness, meanness, parsimony *Bacon*

Il lĭb'er al ism, *n* Illiberality [*Rare*]

Il lĭb'er al ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ILLIBERALIZED *p pr* & *vb n* ILLIBERALIZING] To make illiberal

Il lĭb'er-al ly, *adv* In an illiberal manner, ungenerously, uncharitably, parsimoniously

Il lĭc'it (il lis'it), *a* [Lat *illicitus*, prefix *il*, for *in* and *licitus*, p p of *licere*, to be allowed or permitted Fr *illicite*, Sp *ilicito*, It *illecito* and *illecito*] Not permitted or allowed, prohibited, unlawful, as, a *illicit* trade, *illicit* intercourse or connection

One *illicit* and mischievous transaction always leads on to another *Burke*

Il lĭc'it ly, *adv* In an illicit manner, unlawfully

Il lĭc'it ness, *n* The quality of being illicit, unlawfulness, illegality

Il lĭc'it ous, *a* Illicit [*Rare*] *Cotgrave*

Il lĭght'en (lit'n), *v t* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, and *lighten*, q v] To enlighten [*Obs*] *Raleigh*

Il lĭm'it a ble, *a* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, and *limitable* q v Fr *illimitable*] Incapable of being limited or bounded, as, the *illimitable* void

The wild the irregular the *illimitable*, and the luxurious have their appropriate force of beauty *De Quincey*

Syn — Boundless, limitless unlimited, unbounded immeasurable, infinite, immense, vast

Il lĭm'it a ble ness, *n.* State or quality of being illimitable *Chamnock*

Il lĭm'it a-bly, *adv* Without possibility of being bounded, without limit

Il lĭm'i tā'tion, *n* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, and *limitation* q v , Fr *illimitation*] The state of being illimitable, want of limitation *Bp Hall*

Il lĭm'it ed, *a* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, and *limited*, q v Cf Fr *illimité*, It *illimitato*, Sp *ilimitado*] Unbounded, not limited, interminable [*Obs*] *Bp. Hall*

Il lĭm'it ed ness, *n* The condition or quality of being illimitable

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was much spoken of *Clarendon*

Il'li nī'tion (-nish'un), *n* [Lat *illinire*, i. q *illinere* to besmear, prefix *il*, for *in*, and *linire*, or *linere*, smear]

1 A smearing or rubbing in or on, as of an ointment, liniment, &c

2 That which is smeared or rubbed on.

3 A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals [*Rare*]

It is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or *illinition* of black manganese *Kirwan*

Il'li quā'tion, *n.* [Lat *il*, for *in*, and *liquare*, melt.] The melting of one thing into another.

Il-lĭs'ion (il-lĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *illisio*, from *illidere*, to strike against, prefix *il*, for *in*, and *lædere*, to strike.] The act of dashing or striking against. *Browne.*

Il-lĭt'er-a-cy, *n.* [From *illiterate*.]
1. The state of being illiterate, want of learning or reading, ignorance
2. An instance of ignorance, a literary blunder

Il-lĭt'er-al, *a.* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, and *literal*, q. v.] Not literal.

Il-lĭt'er-ate, *a.* [Lat. *illiteratus*, prefix *il*, for *in*, and *literatus*, learned, It. *illiterato* and *illetterato*, Sp. *illiterato*, Fr *illitéré* and *illettré*.] Ignorant of letters or books, uninstructed in science, as, an *illiterate* man, nation, or tribe.

Syn.—Ignorant, untaught, unlearned, unlettered See IGNORANT

Il-lĭt'er-ate-ly, *adv.* In an illiterate manner

Il-lĭt'er-ate-ness, *n.* Want of learning, ignorance of letters, books, or science

Il-lĭt'er-a-tūre (53), *n.* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, and *literature*, q. v.] Want of learning [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

Ill'-jŭdged, *a* Not well judged

Ill'-lĭved, *a* Leading a wicked life [*Obs.*] "A scandalous and *ill lived* teacher" *Bp Hall*

Ill'-lōoked (lōokt), *a* Bad looking, homely, plain [*Rare.*] *W Scott*

Ill'-lōok'ing, *a* Having a bad look

Ill'-nāt'ūred (nāt'yurd), *a* 1 Of habitual bad temper, peevish, fractious, cross, crabbed, surly, as, an *ill-natured* person
2 Dictated by, or indicating, ill nature, mischievous "The *ill natured* task refuse" *Addison*
3 Intractable, not yielding to culture "*Ill natured* land" *Philips*

Ill'-nāt'ūred ly, *adv* In an ill natured manner, crossly, unkindly

Ill'-nāt'ūred-ness, *n.* The quality of being ill natured, crossness

Ill'ness, *n* [From *ill*] 1 The condition of being ill, evil, or bad, badness, unfavorableness [*Obs.*]
His preference being determined to stay by the *illness* of the weather *Locke*
2 Disease, indisposition, malady, disorder of health, sickness, as, a short or a severe *illness*
3 Wrong moral conduct, wickedness, iniquity, unrighteousness *Shak*

Syn.—ILLNESS, SICKNESS Originally, *sickness* was the English term for a continuous disease, as in our version of the Scriptures, &c Within the present century, there has been a tendency in England to use *illness* exclusively in this sense, and to confine *sickness* more especially to a sense of nausea, or "sickness of the stomach" Hence it is there common to say of a friend, "he has been *ill* for some weeks," "he has had a long *illness*" This practice is also gaining ground in America to some extent

Il'lo-cāl'i-ty, *n* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, not, and *locality*, q. v.] Want of locality or place [*Obs.*] *Cudworth*

Il lŏj'ic al, *a* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, and *logical*, q. v.] 1 Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning as, an *illogical* disputant
2 Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning, as, an *illogical* inference

Il lŏj'ic al ly, *adv* In an illogical manner

Il lŏj'ic al ness, *n* The quality of being illogical, or contrary to the rules of reasoning *Hammond*

Ill'-ō'mened, *a.* Having unlucky omens, unfortunate

Ill'-stärred (stärd), *a* [From *ill* and *star*] Fated to be unfortunate *Beddoes*

Ill'-tĕm'pered, *a* 1 Of bad temper, morose, crabbed, sour, peevish, fretful
2 Not of a good temperament or state of bodily constitution [*Obs.*]
So *ill-tempered* I am grown that I am afraid I shall catch cold, while all the world is afraid to melt away *Pepys Diary*

Ill'-time', *v t* To do or attempt at an unsuitable time

Ill'-timed, *a* Done or said at an unsuitable time

Ill-trēat', *v. t* To treat in a cruel or improper manner.

Il lūde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ILLUDED, *p pr* & *vb n* ILLUDING.] [Lat *illudere*, *illusum*, prefix *il*, for *in*, and *ludere*, to play, It *illudere*, O Sp *iludir*] To play upon by artifice, to deceive, to mock, to excite and disappoint the hope of

Il lūme', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ILLUMED, *p pr* & *vb n* ILLUMING.] [See ILLUMINATI] To throw or spread light upon, to make light or bright, to illuminate, to illumine
The mountain's brow,
Illumed with fluid gold *Thomson*

Il lū'mi na ble, *a* Capable of being illuminated

Il-lū'mi nans, *n.* [Lat *illuminans*, p pr of *illuminare*] That which illuminates or affords light [*Obs.*] *Boyle*

Il-lū'mi na'ry, *a.* Pertaining to illumination, illuminative.

Il-lū'mi-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* ILLUMINATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ILLUMINATING.] [Fr *illuminer*, Pr & Pg. *iluminar*, Sp *iluminar*, It & Lat *illuminare*; from Lat *il*, for *in*, and *lumen*, light]
1. To enlighten, to throw light on, to supply with light, to adorn, — literally and figuratively
2. To light up or adorn, as a building or buildings, in token of rejoicing.
3 To adorn, as a book or page, with colored decorations or illustrations, or ornamental letters, figures, pictures, &c.; to fill with ornamental illustrations

Il-lū'mi nate (45), *a.* [Lat *illuminatus*, p p of *illuminare*] Enlightened. *Bp Hall*

Il lū'mi-nate, *n.* One pretending to possess extraordinary light and knowledge

Il lū'mi nā'ti, *n pl* [Lat *illuminatus*, Fr *illuminé*, p p of *illuminare*, *illuminer* See *supra*] Literally, those who are enlightened, — variously applied as follows.—
1 (*Eccl*) Persons in the early church who had received baptism, in which ceremony a lighted taper was given them, as a symbol of the faith and grace they had received by that sacrament
2 (*Eccl Hist*) Certain heretics who sprung up in Spain about the year 1775, and who afterward appeared in France Their principal doctrine was, that, by means of a sublime manner of prayer, they had attained to so perfect a state as to have no need of ordinances, sacraments, and good works
3 (*Mod Hist*) Members of certain associations in modern Europe, who were said to have combined to promote social reforms, by which they expected to raise men and society to perfection Adam Weishaupt, professor of canon law at Ingolstadt, was the originator of such an association, which spread rapidly for a time, but ceased to act after existing about sixteen years
4 Any persons who profess extraordinary discoveries, whether by natural methods or superior gifts

Il lū'mi nā'tion, *n* [Lat *illuminatio*, Fr *illumination*, It *illuminazione*, Sp *iluminacion*, Pr *enluminatio*]
1 The act of illuminating, or the state of being illuminated
2 Festive decoration of houses or buildings with lights
3 Adornment of books and manuscripts with colored illustrations
4 That which is illuminated, as a house, also, an ornamented book or manuscript
5 That which illuminates or gives light, brightness, splendor
Hymns and psalms are framed by meditation beforehand or by prophetical *illumination* are inspired *Hooker*

Il-lū'mi nā'tive, *a* [Fr *illuminatif*, Pr *illuminatiu*, It & Pg *illuminativo*, Sp *iluminativo*] Tending to illuminate or illustrate, throwing light, illustrative
Graceful, ingenious *illuminative* reading *Carlyle*

Il lū'mi nā'tor, *n* [Lat] 1 One who, or that which, illuminates or gives light, especially, one whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with ornamented letters, or with pictures, portraits, and drawings of any kind
2 A lens or mirror used as a condenser of light, in microscopes and other optical apparatus

Il-lū'mine, *v t* To illume, to illuminate to adorn

Il lū'mi nee', *n* One of the Illuminati See ILLUMINA *i*

Il lū'mi ner, *n* One who illuminates

Il-lū'mi nism, *n* [Fr *illuminisme*] The principles of the Illuminati

Il lū'mi nist'ic, *a* Pertaining to illuminism, or the Illuminati

Il lū'mi nize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ILLUMINIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* ILLUMINIZING] To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati

Il lūre', *v t* To deceive, to entice, to lure [*Obs.*]
The devil insnareth the souls of many men by *alluring* them with the muck and dung of this world, to undo them eternally *Fuller*

Il lū'sion (Il lū'zhun), *n* [Lat *illusio*, from *illudere*, *illusum*, to illude, Fr *illusion*, Pr *illusio*, sp *ilusion*, It *illusione*] An unreal image presented to the bodily or mental vision; a deceptive appearance, a false show, mockery hallucination "To cheat the eye with blear *illusions*" *Milton*
Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope*

Syn.—Delusion, mockery, deception, chimera fallacy error See DELUSION

Il lū'sion ist, *n* One given to illusion

Il lū'sive, *a* Sp *ilusorio* See ILLUDI] Deceiving by false show, deceitful, false; illusory
While the fond soul
Wrapped in gay visions of unreal bliss,
Still paints the *illusive* form *Thomson*

Il lū'sive ly, *adv* In an illusive manner

Il lū'sive-ness, *n* The quality of being illusive, deception, false show *Ash*

Il lū'so ry, *a* [Fr *illusoire*, It *illusorio*, Sp *ilusorio*] Deceiving, or tending to deceive, by false appearances, fallacious, illusive, as, *illusory* promises or hopes

Il lūs'tra ble, *a* Capable of being illustrated, admitting illustration *Browne*

Il lūs'trāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ILLUSTRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ILLUSTRATING] [Lat *illustrare*, *illustratum*, from *illustris*, bright, Fr *illustrer* Sp *ilustrar*, It *illustrare* See ILLUSTRIOUS]
1 To make clear, bright, or luminous
Here, when the moon *illustrates* all the sky *Chapman*
2 To set in a clear light, to exhibit distinctly, to make plain or conspicuous "To prove him, and *illustrate* his high worth" *Shak*
3. To make clear, intelligible, or apprehensible; to elucidate, to explain, to exemplify, especially by means of figures, comparisons, examples, and the like
4 To ornament and elucidate with pictures or figures, to adorn, as, to *illustrate* a book or manuscript
5 To give renown or honor to, to make illustrious, to glorify [*Obs or rare*]
Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illustrates. *Milton.*

☞ It would better accord with the genius of our language to pronounce this word and its derivatives with the accent on the first instead of the second syllable, and it is sometimes so pronounced, but the prevalent and established usage is to accent the second syllable [See Note under CONTEMPLATE]

Il lūs'trāte, *a* Illustrated, distinguished, illustrious [*Obs.*] "This most gallant, *illustrate*, and learned gentleman" *Shak.*

Il'lus trā'tion, *n* [Lat *illustratio*, Fr *illustration*, Sp *ilustracion*, It *illustrazione*]
1 The act of illustrating, a rendering bright, glorious, or illustrious, a making clear, explanation, elucidation
2 The state of being illustrated, glorified, or elucidated
3 That which illustrates, a comparison or example intended to make clear or apprehensible, or to remove obscurity, an illustrative engraving, picture, &c
4 Any persons who profess extraordinary discoveries, whether by natural methods or superior gifts

Il lūs'tra tive, *a* 1 Tending, or intended, to illustrate, exemplifying, explaining
2 Making illustrations, honorific [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Il lūs'tra tive ly, *adv* By way of illustration or elucidation [*Rare.*] *Browne.*

Il lūs'tra tor, *n* [Lat] One who illustrates.

Il lūs'tra to ry, *a* Serving to illustrate

Il lūs'tri oŭs, *a* [Lat *illustris*, prefix *il*, for *in*, and *lustrare*, to purify by means of a propitiatory offering, from *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, lustration Fr & It *illustre*, Sp *ilustre*]
1 Possessing luster, brightness, or brilliancy; luminous, splendid
Quench the light those eyes are guides *illustrious* *Peau & Fl*
2 Characterized by greatness, nobleness, &c, eminent conspicuous "*Illustrious* earls, renowned every where" *Drayton.*
3 Conferring luster or honor, brilliant, renowned, as, *illustrious* deeds or titles

Syn.—Distinguished famous remarkable, conspicuous noted celebrated, signal renowned, eminent, exalted, noble, glorious See DISTINGUISHED

Il lūs'tri oŭs ly, *adv* In an illustrious manner, conspicuously, nobly, eminently, gloriously

Il lūs'tri oŭs ness, *n* The quality of being eminent, eminence, greatness, grandeur, glory

Il'luz ū'ri oŭs, *a* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, and *luxurious*, q. v.] Not luxurious *Orrery*

Ill'-will', *n* Enmity malevolence

Ill'-wĭll'er, *n* One who wishes ill to another

Ill'-wĭsh'er, *n* One who wishes that evil may befall another, an enemy

Ill'y, *adv* In an ill or evil manner, not well

☞ A word sometimes used though improperly, for *ill*

Il'men ite, *n* [So called from *Ilmen*, a branch of the Ural Mountains, in the province of Orenburg, in Siberia] (*Min*) A black metallic mineral, consisting of titanium, iron, and oxygen *Dana.*

I'm A contraction from *I am*

Im A prefix from the Lat *in*, *n* being changed to *m*, for the sake of easy utterance, before a labial, as in *imbibe*, *immense*, *impartial* The same prefix is sometimes used in compounds not of Latin origin, as in *imbank*, *imbitter* For *im*, the French write *em*, which is used in words introduced into the English from the French language

Im'age, *n* [Fr & Pr *image* It *image*, *immagine*, Sp *imagen*, Lat *imago*, genitive *imaginis*, from the root *im*, whence *imitari*, to imitate]
1 An imitation, representation, or similitude of any person or thing, sculptured, drawn painted, or otherwise made perceptible to the sight a visible presentation, a copy a likeness, an effigy "Even like a stony *image* cold and numb" *Shak.*
Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Matt* xxii 20.
This play is the *image* of a murder done in Vienna *Shak*
2 Hence, the likeness of any thing to which worship is paid, an idol
Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven *image* thou shalt not bow down thyself to them nor serve them *Ex* xx 45.
To which *image* both young and old
Commanded he to loute and have in drede *Chaucer.*
3 Semblance, show, appearance
The face of things a frightful *image* bears *Dryden.*
4 A representation of any thing to the mind, a picture drawn by the fancy, a transcript or picture of a sensible object or action
Can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*
5 (*Rhet*) A picture, example, or illustration, often taken from sensible objects, and used to illustrate, or to impart pleasure
6 (*Opt*) The figure or picture of any object formed at the focus of a lens or mirror, by rays of light from the several points of the object refracted or reflected to corresponding points in such focus,

and received on a screen, as a photographic plate, or the retina of the eye, or viewed directly by the eye, or with an eye glass, as in the telescope and microscope, the view of an object by reflection, as, to see one's *image* in a mirror

Im'age, *v t.* [*imp & p. p* IMAGED, *p pr & vb. n.* IMAGING]

1 To represent or form an image of, as, mountains *imaged* in the peaceful lake

2 To represent to the mental vision, to form a likeness of by the fancy or recollection

And *image* charms he must behold no more *Pope*

Im'age-a ble, *a* Capable of being imagined [*R*]

Im'age less, *a.* Having no image *Shelley*

Im'a-ger, *n* One who images or forms likenesses, a sculptor [*Obs*]

Praxiteles was ennobled for a rare *imager* and cutter in stone and marble. *Holland*

Im'age ry (Im'aj rỹ) (Synop , § 130), *n*

1 The work of one who makes images or visible representations of objects, imitation work, images in general, or in mass "Painted *imagery*." *Shak*

In those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery* *Dryden*

2 Hence, unreal show, imitation, appearance

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean? *Prior*

3 The work of the imagination or fancy, false ideas, imaginary phantasms. "The *imagery* of a melancholic fancy" *Hterbury*

4 Rhetorical decoration, representations in writing or speaking, sensuous pictures or descriptions presenting or suggesting images of sensible objects or phenomena, figures in discourse

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery* *Dryden*

Im'age-wor'shIp (wûr), *n* The worship of images, idolatry

Im-ăg'i na ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *imaginable*, It *immaginabile*] Capable of being imagined

Men sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable* *Tillotson*

Im ăg'i na ble ness, *n* State of being imaginable

Im-ăg'i-na bly, *adv* In an imaginable manner

Im-ăg'i nal, *a* 1 Characterized by imagination, imaginative

2 Given to the use of rhetorical figures or images

Im-ăg'i nant, *a* [Fr *imaginant*, Lat *imaginans*, p pr of *imaginer*, *imaginare* See IMAGINE] Imagining, conceiving [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Im-ăg'i nant, *n* An imaginer [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Im-ăg'i na-ri ly, *adv* In an imaginary manner, in imagination *B Jonson*

Im-ăg'i na ri ness, *n.* The state or quality of being imaginary

Im-ăg'i na ry, *a* [Lat *imaginarius*, Fr *imaginaire*, Sp *imaginario*, It *immaginario*] Existing only in imagination or fancy, not real

Wilt thou add to all the griefs I suffer
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison*

Imaginary quantity or *expression* (*Math*), an algebraic expression or symbol having no assignable arithmetical or numerical meaning or interpretation, the even root of a negative quantity, as, $4\sqrt{-9}$, $\sqrt{-a^2}$

Syn.—Ideal, fanciful, chimerical, visionary, fancied unreal

Im ăg'i na ry, *n* (*Alg*) An imaginary expression or quantity

Im ăg'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *imaginatio*, Fr *imagination*, Pr *imaginatio*, Sp *imaginacion*, It *immaginazione*]

1 The image making power, the power to create or reproduce an object of sense previously perceived, the power to recall a mental or spiritual state that has before been experienced

Our simple apprehension of corporeal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, is *imagination* *Glanville*

2 The representative power, the phantasy or fancy, the power to reconstruct or recombine the materials furnished by experience or direct apprehension, the complex faculty usually termed the *plastic* or *creative* power

The *imagination* of common language—the productive *imagination* of philosophers—is nothing but representative process plus the process to which I would give the name of the "comparative" *Sir W Hamilton*

The lunatic, the lover, and the poet
Are of *imagination* all compact
The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,
And as *imagination* bodies forth
The form of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name *Shak*

3. The power to re-create or re combine with readiness, under the stimulus of excited feeling, for the accomplishment of an elevated end or purpose,—in this sense, distinguished from *fancy*

Syn.—Conception, idea, conceit, fancy, device—IMAGINATION, FANCY These words have, to a great extent, been interchanged by our best writers, and considered as strictly synonymous A distinction, however, is now made between them which more fully exhibits their nature Properly speaking, they are different exercises of the same general power—the plastic or creative faculty *Imagination* consists in taking parts of our conceptions and combining them into new forms and images more select, more striking, more delightful, more terrible, &c, than those of ordinary nature It is the higher exercise of the two It creates by laws more closely connected with the reason, it has *strong emotion* as its actuating and formative cause; it aims at results of a definite and weighty character Milton's fiery lake, the debates of his Pandemonium, the exquisite scenes of his Paradise, are all products of the imagination *Fancy* moves on a lighter wing, it is governed by laws of association which are more remote, and sometimes arbitrary or capricious Hence the term *fanciful*, which exhibits fancy in its wilder flights It has for its actuating spirit feelings of a lively, gay, and versatile character, it seeks to please by unexpected combinations of thought, startling contrasts, flashes of brilliant imagery, &c Pope's Rape of the Lock is an exhibition of fancy which has scarcely its equal in the literature of any country—"This, for instance, Wordsworth did in respect of the words 'imagination' and 'fancy' Before he wrote, it was, I suppose, obscurely felt by most that in 'imagination' there was more of the earnest in 'fancy' of the play of the spirit, that the first was a loftier faculty and gift than the second, yet for all this the words were continually, and not without loss, confounded He first, in the preface to his 'Lyrical Ballads,' rendered it henceforth impossible that any one, who had read and mastered what he has written on the two words, should remain unconscious any longer of the important difference between them" *French*

Im-ăg'i nā'tIve, *a* [Fr *imaginatif*, Sp *imaginativo*, It *immaginativo*]

1 Proceeding from, and characterized by, the imagination, generally in the highest sense of the word

In all the higher departments of *imaginative* art, nature still constitutes an important element *Muse*

2 Given to imagining, full of images, fancies, &c

Milton had a highly *imaginative*, Cowley a very fanciful mind *Coleridge*

Im ăg'i nā'tIve-ness, *n* State of being imaginative

Im ăj'Ine, *v t* [*imp & p p* IMAGINED, *p pr & vb n* IMAGINING] [Fr *imaginer*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *imaginar*, It *imaginare*, *immaginare*, Lat *imaginare* and *imaginari*, from *imago* See IMAGE]

1 To form in the mind a notion or idea of, to conceive, to produce by the imagination

In the night, *imagining* some fear,
How easy is a bush supposed a bear!

2 To contrive in purpose, to scheme, to devise

How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man? *Ps* lxii 3

3 To represent to one's self, to think *Shak*

Syn.—To fancy, conceive, apprehend think believe, suppose, deem, plan, scheme, devise, frame

Im ăj'Ine, *v i* 1 To form images or conceptions, to conceive to devise

2. To opine, to think, to suppose

My sister is not so defenceless left
As you *imagine* *Milton.*

Im-ăj'in-er, *n* One who forms ideas or conceptions, one who contrives *Bacon*

Im-ā'go, *n* [Lat See IMAGE] 1 An image

2 (*Physiol*) The last and perfected state of insect life when the pupa case, or mask which covered it, is dropped, and the inclosed image or being comes forth *Carpenter*

Im-mēme', }
Im'mus, } *n* [Ar *imam*, from *amm a*, to walk
Im'mum, } before, to preside]

1 A minister or priest who performs the regular service of the mosque among the Mohammedans

2 A Mohammedan prince who unites in his person supreme spiritual and temporal power, as, the *imaum* of Muscat

Im-bălm', *v t* See EMBALM

Im băn', *v t* [Prefix *im* and *ban*] To excommunicate, in a civil sense, to cut off from the rights of man, or exclude from the common privileges of humanity [*Rare*] *J Barlow*

Im bănd', *v t* [Prefix *im* and *band*] To form into a band or bands

Beneath full sails *imbanded* nations rise *J Barlow*

Im bănk', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMBANKED (-bănkt), *p pr & vb n* IMBANKING] [Prefix *im* and *bank* Cf EMBANK] To inclose with a bank, to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes [Written also *embank*]

Im bănk'ment, *n* 1 The act of surrounding or defending with a bank

2 Inclosure by a bank, the banks or mounds of earth that are raised to defend a place, especially against floods [Written also *embankment*]

Im băn'nered, *a* Furnished with banners

Im bâre', *v t* To lay bare, to uncover, to expose [*Obs*] "To *imbare* their crooked titles" *Shak*

Im bär'go, *n* See EMBARGO

Im bärk', *v t* See EMBARK

Im bär'ment, *n* Hinderance [*Obs*] *Boccace, Tr.*

Im-bärn', *v t* To lay up or deposit in a barn [*Obs*] *Herbert*

Im bāse', *v t* See EMBASE

Im bāse', *v t* To diminish in value [*Obs*] *Hales*

Im bās'tard Ize, *v t* To render degenerate, to bastardize [*Obs*] *Milton*

Im bāthe', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMBATHED, *p pr & vb n* IMBATHING] [Prefix *im* and *bathe*] To bathe all over

And gave her to her daughters to *imbathe*
In nectared lavers strowed with saphodel *Milton*

Methinks a sovereign and reviving joy must needs rush into the bosom of him that reads or hears; and the sweet odor of the returning gospel *imbathe* his soul with the fragrance of heaven *Milton.*

Im-bēad', *v t.* [*imp. & p p* IMBEADED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMBEADING.] [Prefix *im* and *bead.*] To fasten with a bead.

The strong, bright bayonet imbeaded fast. *J. Barlow.*

Im'be çIle (Im'be-sil, *or* Im'be-seel') (Synop., § 130), *a* [Lat *imbecillis* and *imbecillus*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *baculum*, a small staff, because he who is weak or infirm of foot leans upon a staff; Fr *imbécile*, Sp *imbecil*, It *imbecille*] Destitute of strength, either of body or of mind, weak, feeble, impotent, decrepit, as, an *imbecile* old man. "*Imbecile* and lost" *Barrow.*

Syn.—Weak, debilitated, feeble, infirm, impotent.

Im'be çIle (Im'be sil, *or* Im'be seel'), *n.* One destitute of strength, either of body or mind

Im'be çIle (Im'be sil, *or* Im'be seel'), *v t* To weaken, to make imbecile [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor.*

Im'be-çIl'i tāte, *v t* To weaken, to render feeble [*Rare*] *A Wilson.*

Im'be çIl'i ty, *n* [Lat *imbecillitas*, Fr *imbécillité*, It *imbecillita*, Sp *imbecilidad*] The quality of being imbecile, weakness, feebleness of body or of mind

Cruelty argues not only a depravedness of nature, but also a meanness of courage and *imbecility* of mind *Temple*

Syn.—Debility, infirmity, weakness, feebleness, impotence See DEBILITY

Im bĕd', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMBEDDED, *p. pr. & vb n* IMBEDDING] [Prefix *im* and *bed*] To sink or lay, as in a bed, to deposit in a partly enclosing mass, as of earth, &c

Im bĕl'lIc, *a* [Lat *imbellis*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *bellicus*, warlike, from *bellum*, war] Not warlike or martial [*Obs*] *Junius*

Im bĕnc h'ing, *n* [Prefix *im* and *bench*] A raised work like a bench [*Obs*] *Parkhurst.*

Im bĕz'zle, *v t* See EMBEZZLE

Im bIbe', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMBIBED, *p pr. & vb n* IMBIBING] [Lat *imbibere*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *bibere*, to drink, Fr *imbiber*, It *imbevere*, *imbere*, Sp *imbibir*, *embeber*]

1 To drink in, to absorb, as, a dry or porous body *imbibes* a fluid, a sponge *imbibes* moisture

2 To receive or admit into the mind and retain, as, to *imbibe* principles, to *imbibe* errors

3 To cause to drink in, to imbue [*Obs*] "Earth, *imbibed* with acid" *Newton*

Im bIb'er, *n* One who, or that which, imbibes

Im'bi bI'tion (bish'un), *n* [Fr *imbibition*, Sp *imbibicion*] The act of imbibing *Bacon*

Im-bIt'ter, *v t* [*imp & p p* IMBITTERED, *p pr & vb n* IMBITTERING] [Prefix *im* and *bitter*] [Written also *embitter*]

1 To make bitter hence, to make unhappy or grievous, to render distressing

Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South*

2 To render more violent or malignant, to exasperate "Men the most *imbittered* against each other by former contests" *Bancroft*

Im blt'ter-er, *n* One who, or that which, makes bitter *Johnson*

Im-blāze', *v t* See EMBLAZE

Im blā'zon, *v t* See EMBLAZON

Im bōd'y, *v t* To become, as it were, body or matter See EMBODY

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes *Milton.*

Im-boil', *v t* To effervesce, to rage [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Im bōld'en, *v t* See EMBOLDEN

Im bŏn'i ty, *n* [Lat *in*, for *in*, not, and *bonitas*, goodness] Want of goodness or good qualities [*Obs*] *Burton*

Im bôr'der, *v t* [*imp & p p* IMBORDERED, *p pr & vb n* IMBORDERING] [Prefix *im* and *border* Cf EMBORDER]

1 To furnish or inclose with a border, to adorn with a border

2 To set as in a border, to form a border of

Im bŏsk', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMBOSKED (im bŏskt'), *p pr & vb n* IMBOSKING] [It *imboscare*, to lay in ambush, *imboscarsi*, to retire into a wood, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *bosco*, a wood See BOSCAGE and BUSH] To conceal, as in bushes, to hide *Milton*

Im bŏsk', *v i* To lie concealed [*Rare*] *Milton*

Im bos'om, *v t* [*imp & p p* IMBOSOMED, *p pr. & vb n* IMBOSOMING] [Prefix *im* and *bosom* [Written also *embosom*]

1 To hold in the bosom, to caress; hence, to hold in intimacy, to admit to the heart or affection

The Father in[illegible]
By whom in bliss *imbosomed* sat the Son *Milton*

2 To inclose in the midst of, to surround

lages *imbosomed* in trees" [illegible]

Im bŏss', *v t* See EMBOSS.

Im bŏst'fire, *n* [See EMBOSS] [illegible] raised work [*Obs*]

Im bound', *v t* [Prefix *im* and *bound*.] To limit in limits, to shut in [*Obs*] *Knol*

Im-bōw', *v t* [Prefix *im* and *bow*] To make circular form, to arch, to vault. "*Imbowed* windows" [illegible]

Im bow'el (bou'el), *v t* See EMBOWEL.

Im bow'er, *v t & i* See EMBOWER.

Im bōw'ment, *n* An arch, a vault. [*Obs*] *Bp*

Im-bŏx', *v. t.* To inclose in a box.

Im-brāid', *v. t* To upbraid. [*Obs.*] *Martin*

Im-brăg'gle, *v. t.* To entangle; to mix confusedly.

[*bore.*] "Physiology *imbrangled* with an inapplicable logic." *Coleridge.*

Im-breed', *v. t.* [Prefix *im* and *breed* Cf IN-BREED.] To generate within, to inbreed [*Obs.*]

Im'bri-cate, } *a.* [Lat *imbricatus*, p p of *im-*
Im'bri-cā'ted, } *bricare*, to cover with tiles, to form like a gutter tile, *imbrex, -icis*, a hollow tile, gutter tile, Fr *imbricé, imbriqué*, It. *imbricato*]

1 Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter tile

2 Lying over each other in regular order, like tiles or shingles on a roof, as the scales on the leaf-buds of plants, the cup of some acorns, or the scales of fishes, overlapping each other at the margins, as leaves in estivation

Imbricate Scales

Im'bri-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *imbrication.* See *supra*] An overlapping of the edges, like that of tiles or shingles, hence, an intricacy of structure

Im'bri-cā'tive, *a* (*Bot*) Imbricated *Gray*

Im'bro-cā'do, *n* Cloth of silver or of gold [*Rare*]

Im'bro-cā'ta, *n* [It, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *brocare*, to incite, *brocco*, a nail] A bit or thrust [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Im brŏgl'io (im brōl'yo), *n* [Written also *im broglio*] [It See BROIL]

1 (*Drama*) An intricate, complicated plot

2 A complicated and embarrassing state of things "Wrestling to free itself from the baleful *imbroglio*" *Carlyle*

Im brown', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMBROWNED, *p pr & vb n* IMBROWNING] [Prefix *im* and *brown*] To make brown, to obscure, hence, to darken the color of, to tan, as, features *imbrowned* by exposure to the sun "The mountain mass by scorching skies *imbrowned*" *Byron*

Im bryc' (im brī'), *v t* [*imp & p p* IMBRUED, *p pr & vb n* IMBRUING] [Prefix *im*, for *in*, and O Eng *bruc*, to imbrue, allied to *brew*]

1 To wet or moisten, to soak, to drench in a fluid, as in blood "The stream with blood of Scots *imbrued*" *Milton*

Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *imbrue* their hands in Cato's blood *Addison*

2 To pour out or distill [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Im bryc'ment, *n* The act of imbruing

Im brȳte', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMBRUTED, *p pr & vb n* IMBRUTING] [Prefix *im* and *brute* Cf Sp *embrutar, embruteccr*, It *imbrutire, abbrutire*, Fr *abrutir*] To degrade to the state of a brute, to reduce to brutality

And mix with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute* *Milton*

Im brȳte', *v i* To sink to the state of a brute

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbrutes* till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being *Milton*

Im-bŭe' (im bū'), *v t* [*imp & p p* IMBUED, *p pr & vb n* IMBUING] [Lat *imbuere* prefix *im*, for *in*, and the root *bi*, Skr *pi, pā*, whence L at *bibere*, Slav *pi ti*, to drink, Sp *imbuir*]

1 To tinge deeply, to dye "Clothes thoroughly *imbued* with black" *Boyle*

2 To tincture deeply, to cause to become impressed or penetrated, as, to *imbue* the minds of youth with good principles

Thy words with grace divine
Imbued bring to their sweetness no satiety *Milton*

Im bŭe'ment, *n* A deep tincture

Im bŭrse', *v t* [Prefix *im* and *burse*, Fr *bourse*, Eng *purse*, Fr *embourser*, to put into one's purse See BURSE and PURSE] To supply with money, or to stock with money [*Obs*] *Shorwood*

Im-bŭrse'ment, *n* 1 The act of imbursing or supplying with money [*Obs*]

2 Money laid up in stock [*Obs*]

Im bŭ'tion, *n.* [See IMBUE] The act of imbuing [*Obs*] *Lee*

Im'i ta bĭl'i-ty, *n* [See IMITABLE] The quality of being imitable *Norris*

Im'i ta-ble, *a* [Lat *imitabilis*, Fr & Sp *imitable*, It *imitabile* See *infra*]

1 Capable of being imitated or copied

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers *Attenbury*

2 Worthy of imitation, as, *imitable* character or qualities.

Im'i-ta ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being imitable

Im'i-tāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* IMITATED, *p pr & vb n.* IMITATING] [Lat *imitari, imitatus*, It *imitare*, Sp & Pg *imitar*, Fr *imiter* Cf IMAGE]

1 To follow as a pattern, model, or example to copy, or strive to copy, in acts, manners, and the like.

Despise wealth and *imitate* a god *Cowley*

2. To produce a semblance or likeness of, in form, color, qualities, conduct, manners, and the like, to counterfeit.

A place picked out by choice of best alive
That Nature's work by art can *imitate* *Spenser*

3. To produce as the copy or counterfeit of some thing else.

This hand appeared a shining sword to wield,
And that sustained an *imitated* shield *Dryden*

Im'i-tā'tion, *n* [Lat. *imitatio*, Fr. *imitation*, Sp. *imitacion*, It *imitazione*]

1. The act of imitating.

Poetry is an art of *imitation*, that is to say, a representing, counterfeiting, or figuring forth. *Sidney*

2 That which is made or produced as a copy, likeness, resemblance

Both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature *Dryden.*

Im'i tā'tion-al, *a* Pertaining to, or employed in, imitation, as, *imitational* propensities

Im'i tā'tive, *a* [Fr *imitatif*, It & Sp *imitativo*]

1 Inclined to imitate, copy, or follow, imitating, exhibiting, or designed to exhibit, an imitation of a pattern or model, as, man is an *imitative* being, painting is an *imitative* art

2 Formed after a model, pattern, or original

This temple less in form with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace *Dryden*

Imitative music, that which is composed in imitation of the effects of some of the operations of nature, art, or human passion, as the rolling of thunder, agitations of the sea, roaring of beasts, warbling of birds, and the like, also of the tones of the passions *Moore*

Im'i tā'tive, *n* (*Gram*) A verb expressive of imitation or resemblance [*Rare*]

Im'i tā'tive ly, *adv* In an imitative manner

Im'i tā'tive ness, *n* Quality of being imitative

Im'i-tā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *imitatore*, Sp *imitador*, Fr *imitateur*] One who imitates, copies, or follows

Im'i tā'tor ship, *n* The office or state of an imitator *Marston*

Im'i tā'tress, } *n* A female imitator

Im'i tā'trix, }

Im măc'ū late, *a* [Lat *immaculatus* prefix *im*, for *in*, and *maculare*, to spot, stain, from *macula*, spot, It *immacolato, immacolato*, Sp *inmaculado*, Fr *immaculé*]

1 Spotless, without blemish, unstained, undefiled, pure

Were but my soul as pure
From other guilt as that, Heaven did not hold
One more *immaculate* *Denham*

2 Not tinged with impure matter, limpid, pure as, an *immaculate* fountain *Shal*

Immaculata conceptio (*Theol*), the doctrine as held in the Roman Catholic church, that the Virgin Mary was born without original sin

Im măc'ū late ly *adv* With spotless purity

Im măc'ū late ness, *n* Spotless purity

Im măiled', *a* Wearing mail or armor, clad in armor [*Obs*] *Browne*

Im măl'le a ble *a* [Prefix *im* and *malleable*, Fr *immalleable*] Not malleable, not capable of being extended by hammering

Im măn'a cle (im măn'a kl), *v t* [*imp & p p* IMMANACLED *p pr & vb n* IMMANACLING] [Prefix *im* and *manacle*] To put manacles on, to fetter or confine, to restrain from free action

Although this corporal rind
Thou hast *immanacled* *Milton*

Im'ma nā'tion, *n* A flowing or entering in [*Obs*] *Good*

Im māne', *a* [Lat *immanis*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and the root *ma*, whence *magnus* great It *immane*] Very great, huge, monstrous, atrocious [*Obs*]

"So *immane* a man" *Chapman*

Im māne'ly, *adv* Monstrously, atrociously [*Obs*] *Milton*

Im'ma-nençe, } *n* The condition of being immanent, inherence, an indwelling [*Rare*] "The actual *immanence* of all in each" *Coleridge*

Im'ma nent, *a* [Lat *immanens*, p pr of *immanere*, to remain in or near, prefix *im*, for *in* and *manere*, to remain Fr *imminent*, It *immanente*, Sp *inmanente*] Remaining within hence, limited in activity, agency, or effect, to the subject or associated acts, inherent and indwelling, internal or subjective, — opposed to *emanant*, or transitive

A cognition is an *immanent* act of mind *Sir W Hamilton*

The very act of becoming an *immanent* power in the life of the world *Rare*

Im măn'i fest, *a* Not manifest or apparent [*Obs*] *Browne*

Im măn'i ty, *n* [Lat *immanitas*, It *immanità* See IMMANE] The quality of being immane, monstrosity, atrocity

No man can but marvel at that barbarous *immanity* of rival madness *Burton*

Im măn'ū el, *n* [Heb, from *im*, with, *anu*, us, and *el*, God] God with us, — an appellation of the Savior *Matt* i 23

Im'mar çĭs'çi ble, *a* [Prefix *im* and *marcescible*, q v, Lat *immarcescibilis*, Fr *immarcescible*, It *immarcescibile*, Sp *inmarcesible*] Unfading [*Obs*]

Im'mar çĭs'çi bly, *adv* Unfadingly [*Obs*]

Im mär'gin ate, *a* [Lat *im*, for *in*, not a noun *margo, marginis*, border, margin] (*Bot*) Not having a rim or border *Gray*

Im mär'tial (shal), *a* [Prefix *im*, for *in*, and *martial*, q v, Fr *immartial*] Not martial, not warlike [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Im măsk', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMMASKED (maskt'), *p pr & vb n* IMMASKING] [Prefix *im* and *mask*] To cover, as with a mask, to disguise [*Obs*] *Shak*

Im-măteh'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being matched; peerless, matchless [*Obs*]

Im'ma-tē'ri al, *a* [Prefix *im* and *material*, Pr. *immaterial*, It. *immateriale*, Sp *inmaterial*, Fr *immateriel*]

1 Not consisting of matter, incorporeal, spiritual

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual *Hooker.*

2 Of no essential consequence, without weight or significance, unimportant, as, it is wholly *immaterial* whether he does so or not

Im'ma tē'ri al ism, *n* [Fr *immatérialisme*, It. *immaterialismo*] The doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist or are possible.

Im'ma tē'ri al ist, *n* [Fr *immatérialiste*, It *immaterialista*, Sp *inmaterialista*] One who believes in, or professes, immaterialism

Im'ma tē'ri ăl'i ty, *n* [Fr *immatérialité*, It *immaterialità*, Sp *inmaterialidad*] The quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter, destitution or absence of matter as, the *immateriality* of the soul

Im'ma tē'ri al ize, *v t* [Fr *immaterialiser*] To render or make immaterial, to make incorporeal "*Immaterialized* spirits" *Glanville.*

Im'ma tē'ri al ly, *adv* 1 In an immaterial manner, without matter

2 In a manner unimportant

Im'ma te'ri al ness, *n* The state of being immaterial, immateriality

Im'ma tē'ri ate, *a* Not consisting of matter, incorporeal, immaterial [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Im'ma tūre', } *a* [Lat *immaturus* prefix *im*, for
Im'ma tūred', } *in*, and *maturus*, mature, ripe, It *immaturo*, Sp *inmaturo*]

1 Not mature or ripe, unripe, not perfect, not arrived at perfection or completion, crude, unfinished as, *immature* fruit, and the like

The land expedition of Panama was an ill measured and *immatured* counsel *Bacon*

2 Too early, coming before the natural time, hasty premature

We call not that death *immature*, if a man lives till seventy *Sir Taylor*

Im'ma-tūre'ly, *adv* In an immature manner, unripely crudely prematurely

Im ma tūre'ness, } *n* [Lat *immaturitas*, Fr *im-*
Im'ma tū'ri ty, } *maturité*, It *immaturità*] The condition or quality of being immature, unripeness, incompleteness

Im'me a bĭl'i ty, *n* [Lat prefix *im*, for *in*, and *meabilis* passible, from *meare* to pass] Want of power to pass, or to permit passage "*Immeability* of the pores" *Arbuthnot*

Im mĕas'ur a ble (im mĕzh'ur a bl), *a* [Prefix *im* and *measurable*, Fr *immesurable* It *immensurabile*, Sp *inmensurable* Cf IMMENSURABLE] Incapable of being measured, indefinitely extensive, illimitable "Of depth *immeasurable*" *Milton*

Im mĕas'ur a ble ness, *n* The state of being incapable of measure or measurement

Eternity and *immeasurableness* belong to thought alone *J W Robertson*

Im mĕas'ur a bly, *adv* To an extent not to be measured, beyond all measure in quantity or degree

Im mĕas'ured, *a* Exceeding common measure, immeasurable [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Im'me chăn'ic al, *a* Not consonant to the laws of mechanics [*Obs*] *Cheyne*

Im'me chăn'ic al ly, *adv* Inconsistently with the laws of mechanics [*Obs*]

Im mĕ'di a çy, *n* [From *immediate*] The relation of freedom from a medium or dependence of any kind, independence [*Rare*] *Shak.*

Im mē'di ate, *a* [L Lat *immediatus*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *medius* middle, midst, It *immediato*, Sp *inmediato*, Fr *immediat*]

1 Not separated in respect to place by any thing intervening proximate, close

You are the most *immediate* to our throne *Shak.*

2 Not deferred by an interval of time present, instant "Assemble in *immediate* council" *Shak*

Death not yet inflicted as he feared
By some *immediate* stroke *Milton*

3 Acting with nothing interposed or between, or without the intervention of another object as a cause, means, medium, or condition, producing its effect by direct agency, acting or cognized directly, as, an *immediate* cause

The *immediate* knowledge of the past is therefore impossible *Sir W Hamilton.*

Im mē'di ate ly, *adv* 1 In an immediate manner; without intervention of any thing, proximately, directly, — opposed to *mediately*

God's acceptance of it either *immediately* by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop *South.*

2 Without interval of time, without delay, instantly

And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him, saying, I will; be thou clean And *immediately* his leprosy was cleansed *Matt* viii 3.

Syn — Directly, instantly, quickly, presently See DIRECTLY

Im-mē'di-ate ness, *n* The quality or relation of being immediate, exemption from second or intervening causes, close proximity in time.

Im-mē'di-a-tism, *n.* The quality of being immediate, immediateness.

Im-mĕd'i ca-ble, *a* [Lat. *immedicabilis*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *medicabilis*, medicable, It *immedicabile*, Sp *immedicable*] Not to be healed, incurable "Wounds *immedicable*" *Milton*

Im'me lō'di-oŭs, *a* Not melodious *Drummond.*

Im-mĕm'o-ra ble, *a* [Lat *immemorabilis*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *memorabilis*, memorable, Fr *immémorable*, Sp *inmemorable*, It *immemorabile*] Not memorable, not worth remembering *Johnson.*

Im'me mō'ri al, *a* [Prefix *im* and *memorial*, q v., Fr *immemorial*, Sp *inmemorial*]

1. Beyond memory, out of mind, extending beyond the reach of record or tradition "*Immemorial* usage or custom" *Hale*

2. (*Eng Law*) Previous to the reign of Richard I *Burrill.*

Im'me-mō'ri al ly, *adv* Beyond memory *Bentley*

Im-mĕnse', *a* [Lat *immensus*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *mensus*, p p of *metiri*, to measure, Fr *immense*, It *immenso*, Sp *inmenso*] Unlimited, unbounded, very great, vast, huge "Of amplitude almost *immense*" *Milton* "*Immense* the power" *Pope* "*Immense* and boundless ocean" *Dansel.*

Syn.—Infinite, immeasurable, illimitable, unbounded, unlimited, interminable, vast, prodigious, enormous, monstrous

Im mĕnse'ly, *adv.* Without limits or measure, infinitely, vastly.

Im-mĕnse'ness, *n.* Unbounded extent or greatness, immensity.

Im mĕn'si-ty, *n* [Lat *immensitas*, Fr *immensité*, Pr *immensitat*, It *immensita*, Sp *inmensidad* See IMMENSE]

1 Unlimited extension, an extent not to be measured, infinity

All these illustrious worlds,
Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity*,
Are suns *Blackmore*

2. Vastness in extent or bulk, greatness

A glimpse of the *immensity* of the material system is granted to the eye of man *I Taylor*

Im-mĕn'su ra bil'i ty, *n* [See *infra*] The quality of being immensurable, incapacity of being measured

Im-mĕn'su-ra ble, *a* [Lat *im*, for *in*, and *mensurabilis*, measurable, Fr *immensurable*] Not to be measured, immeasurable

The law of nature a term of *immensurable* extent *Ward*

Im-mĕn'su rate, *a* [Lat *im*, for *in*, and *mensuratus*, p p of *mensurare*, to measure] Unmeasured

Im-mĕrge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMMERGED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMMERGING] [Lat *immergere*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *mergere*, to dip, plunge, It *immergere*, Sp *sumergir*, Fr *immerger* Cf IMMERSE] To plunge into, under, or within any thing, especially a fluid, to immerse See IMMERSE

Im-mĕrge', *v i* To disappear by entering into any medium, as into the light of the sun, or the shadow of the earth [*Rare*]

Im-mĕr'gent, *a* Emergent [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Im-mĕr'it, *n* Want of worth [*Obs*]

Im mĕr'it ed, *a* Unmerited [*Obs*]

Im mĕr'it-oŭs, *a* [Lat *immeritus*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *meritus*, p p of *mereri* or *mereri*, to deserve] Undeserving [*Obs*] *Milton*

Im-mĕr'sa ble, *a* See IMMERSIBLE

Im-mĕrse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMMERSED (im mĕrst'), *p pr* & *vb n* IMMERSING] [Lat *immergere*, *immersum* See IMMERGE]

1 To plunge into any thing that surrounds or covers, especially into a fluid, to dip, to sink, to bury, to immerge

Deep *immersed* beneath its whirling wave *Warton*
More than a mile *immersed* within the wood *Dryden*

2 To engage deeply, to involve, to overwhelm "The queen *immersed* in such a trance" *Tennyson*

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immersed* in the enjoyment of this *Atterbury*

Im-mĕrse', *a* [Lat *immersus*, p p of *immergere* See *supra*] Immersed, buried, hid, sunk [*Obs*] "Things *immerse* in matter" *Bacon*

Im-mĕrsed' (im mĕrst'), *p a* 1 Deeply plunged into any thing, especially into a fluid

2 (*Bot*) Growing wholly under water *Gray*

Im-mĕr'si-ble, *a.* 1 Capable of being immersed

2 [Lat prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *mersus*, p p of *mergere*, to plunge] Not capable of being merged

Im-mĕr'sion, *n* [Lat *immersio*, Fr *immersion*, Sp *inmersion*, It *immersione*]

1 The act of immersing, or the state of being immersed, a sinking within a fluid, a dipping, as, the *immersion* of Achilles in the Styx

2 The state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged, absorption, deep engagedness "Too deep an *immersion* in the affairs of life" *Atterbury*

3 (*Astron*) The disappearance of a celestial body, by passing either behind another, as in the occultation of a star, or into its shadow, as in the eclipse of a satellite,—opposed to *emersion*

Im-mĕr'sion ist, *n* (*Eccl*) One who holds that immersion is essential to Christian baptism

Im-mĕsh', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMMESHED (mĕsht'), *p pr* & *vb n* IMMESHING] To entangle in the meshes of a net, or in a web.

Im'me-thŏd'ic-al, *a.* [Prefix *im*, not, and *methodical*] Not methodical, without systematic arrangement, without order; confused. *Addison.*

Syn —Irregular, confused, disorderly

Im'me-thŏd'ic al ly, *adv.* Without order or regularity, irregularly

Im'me thŏd'ic-al-ness, *n.* Want of method, confusion

Im mĕth'od ize, *v t* To render immethodical, to destroy the method of [*Rare*]

Im mew' (mū'), *v t* See EMMEW

Im'mi grant, *n* [Fr *immigrant*, Lat *immigrans*, p pr of *immigrare* See *infra*] One who immigrates, one who removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence,—opposed to *emigrant*

Im'mi-grāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* IMMIGRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMMIGRATING] [Lat *immigrare*, *immigratum*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *migrare*, to migrate, Fr *immigrer*] To remove into a country of which one is not a native, for the purpose of permanent residence See EMIGRATE

Im'mi grā'tion, *n* [Fr *immigration*] The act of immigrating, the passing or removing into a country for the purpose of a permanent residence

The *immigrations* of the Arabians into Europe, and the Crusades, produced numberless accounts, partly true and partly fabulous, of the wonders seen in Eastern countries *Warton*

Im'mi nençe, *n* [Fr *imminence*, It *imminenza*, Lat *imminentia*]

1 The quality or condition of being imminent, a threatening, as of something in the act of falling "The *imminence* of any danger or distress" *Fuller*

2 That which is imminent, impending evil or danger *Shak*

Im'mi nent, *a* [Fr *imminent*, It *imminente*, Sp *inminente*, Lat *imminens*, p pr of *imminere*, to project, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *minere*, to jut, project]

1 Threatening immediately to fall or occur, near at hand, impending,—said especially of misfortune or peril

2 Full of threats of danger, threatening evil, perilous "Hair breadth escapes in the *imminent* deadly breach" *Shak*

Syn —Impending, threatening, near, at hand —IMMINENT, IMPENDING THREATENING *Imminent* is the strongest It denotes that something is ready to fall on the instant, as, in *imminent* danger of one's life *Impending* denotes that something hangs suspended over us, and may so remain indefinitely, as the *impending* evils of war *Threatening* supposes some danger in prospect but more remote, as, *threatening* indications for the future

Three times to day
You have defended me from *imminent* death *Shak*
No story I unfold of public woes,
Nor bear advices of *impending* foes. *Pope*
Death to be wished,
Though *threatened*, which no worse than this
Can bring *Milton*

Im'mi nent ly, *adv* Impendingly, threateningly

Im mĭn'gle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMMINGLED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMMINGLING] To mingle, to mix, to unite with numbers [*Rare*] *Thomson*

Im'mi nŭ'tion, *n* [Lat *imminutio*, from *imminuere*, *imminutum*, to lessen, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *minuere*, to lessen, from *minus*, less, Fr *imminution*, It *imminuzione*] A lessening, diminution, decrease [*Obs*] *Ray*

Im mis'ci bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *immiscibilité*] Incapacity of being mixed *Johnson*

Im mis'ci ble (im mis'si bl), *a* [Prefix *im* and *miscible*, Fr *immiscible*, Sp *inmiscible*] Not capable of being mixed *S Richardson*

Im mis'sion (im mish'un), *n* [Lat *immissio*, Fr & Pr *immission*, Sp *inmision*, It *immissione* See *infra*] The act of immitting, or of sending or thrusting in, injection,—correlative to *emission*

Im mit', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMMITTED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMMITTING] [Lat *immittere*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *mittere*, to send] To send in, to inject, to infuse

Im-mit'i ga-ble, *a* [Lat *immitigabilis*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *mitigare*, to mitigate, It *immitigabile*] Not capable of being mitigated or appeased

Im mit'i ga bly, *adv* In an immitigable manner

Im-mix', *v t* To mix, to mingle

Samson, with these *immixed*, inevitably
Pulled down the same destruction on himself *Milton*

Im-mix'a-ble, *a.* Not capable of being mixed. [*Obs*] *Wilkins*

Im mix'ture, *n* [Prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *mixture*, q v] Freedom from mixture [*Rare*] *Mountague.*

Im möb'ile, *a* [Lat *immobilis*, Fr *immobile* See *infra*] Incapable of being moved, immovable, fixed, stable *Sheild.*

Im'mo-bil'i ty, *n* [Lat *immobilitas*, from *immobilis*, immovable, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *mobilis*, movable, from *movere*, to move, Fr *immobilité*, It *immobilità*, Sp *inmobilidad*] The condition or quality of being immobile, fixedness in place or state

Im mō'ble, *a* Immovable. [*Obs*]

Im möd'er-an cy, *n* Excess [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Im möd'er-ate, *a* [Lat. *immoderatus*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *moderatus*, moderate, It. *immoderato*, Sp. *inmoderado*, Fr. *immodéré*.] Not moderate; exceeding just or usual bounds; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable, as, *immoderate* demands; *immoderate* passions, cares, or grief.

So every 'scape by the *immoderate* use
Turns to restraint. *Shak.*

Syn.—Excessive, exorbitant, unreasonable; extravagant, intemperate

Im-möd'er-ate-ly, *adv.* In an immoderate degree, excessively, unreasonably, as, to weep *immoderately*

Im möd'er-ate-ness, *n.* The quality of being immoderate, excess, extravagance

Im-möd'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *immoderatio*, Fr. *immodération*, Sp *inmoderacion* See *supra*] Want of moderation, excess

Im möd'est, *a* [Lat *immodestus*, from prefix *im* for *in*, and *modestus*, modest, Fr *immodeste*, It. *immodesto*, Sp *inmodesto*]

1 Not limited to due bounds, immoderate, exorbitant, unreasonable, arrogant, impudent.

2 Wanting in the reserve or restraint which decorum and decency require, wanting in delicacy or chastity, unchaste, lewd, indelicate, obscene, as, *immodest* persons, behavior, words, pictures, books, and the like

Immodest deeds you hinder to be wrought,
But we proscribe the least *immodest* thought. *Dryden.*

Syn.—Indecorous, indelicate, shameless, impudent, indecent, impure, unchaste, lewd, obscene

Im-möd'est ly, *adv* Without due reserve or restraint, indecently, unchastely, obscenely.

Im möd'est y, *n* [Lat & It *immodestia*, Fr. *immodestie*, Sp *inmodestia* See *supra*]

1 Want of modesty, indecency, unchastity "A piece of *immodesty*" *Pope.*

2 Want of delicacy or decent reserve

Im'mo lāte, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* IMMOLATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* IMMOLATING] [Lat *immolare*, *immolatum*, to sacrifice, originally to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *mola*, grits or grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt, hence called *mola salsa*, Fr *immoler*, Sp *inmolar*, It *immolare*] To sacrifice, to offer in sacrifice, to kill, as a victim.

Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine *Pope*

From the same altar on which the small states shall be *immolated* will rise the smoke of sacrificed liberty, and despotism must be the dreadful successor *U Tracy*

Im'mo lā'tion, *n* [Lat *immolatio*, Fr. *immolation*, It *immolazione*, Sp *inmolacion*]

1 The act of immolating, or the state of being immolated

2 That which is immolated, a sacrifice

Im'mo lā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *immolatore*, Sp *inmolador*, Fr *immolateur*] One who offers in sacrifice.

Im möld', } *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMMOLDED, IM-
Im möuld', } MOULDED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMMOLDING, IMMOULDING] To mold into shape, to form by molding [*Obs*] *Fletcher*

Im mō'ment, *a* Trifling [*Obs and rare*] *Shak.*

Im'mo mĕnt'oŭs, *a* Not momentous, unimportant [*Rare*] *Seward*

Im mŏr'al, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *moral*, q v, Fr *immoral*, Sp *inmoral*, It *immorale*] Not moral, inconsistent with rectitude, contrary to conscience or the divine law, wicked, unjust, dishonest, vicious, as, an *immoral* man, an *immoral* deed

Syn.—Wicked, vicious, unjust, dishonest, depraved, impure, unchaste, profligate, dissolute, abandoned, licentious, lewd, obscene, debauched

Im'mo răl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *immoralité*, It *immoralità* Sp *inmoralidad*]

1 The quality of being immoral "The root of all *immorality*" *Temple.*

2 An immoral act or practice

Luxury, sloth, and a great drove of heresies and *immoralities* broke loose among them *Milton*

Im mŏr'al-ly, *adv* In violation of morality, wickedly, viciously.

Im'mo-rĭg'er-oŭs, *a.* [Prefix *im* and *morigerous*, q v, L Lat *immorigeratus*, Sp. *inmorigerado*] Rude, uncivil [*Obs*] *Stackhouse*

Im'mo rĭg'er oŭs-ness, *n* Rudeness, disobedience [*Obs*] *Bp. Taylor*

Im-mŏr'tal, *a* [Lat *immortalis*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *mortalis*, mortal, It *immortale*, Pr *immortal*, Sp *inmortal*, Fr *immortel*]

1 Not mortal, exempt from liability to die, undying, imperishable, lasting forever; having unlimited existence

Unto the King eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wise God, be honor and glory forever and ever 1 *Tim.* i 17

For my soul, what can it do to that,
Being a thing *immortal* as itself? *Shak*

2 Connected with, or terminating in, immortality, never to cease, as, *immortal* hopes.

I have
Immortal longings in me *Shak*

3 Destined to live in all ages of this world, imperishable, as, *immortal* fame

One of the few, the *immortal* names,
That were not born to die. *Halleck*

Syn.—Eternal, everlasting, never-ending, ceaseless; perpetual, continual, enduring, endless, imperishable; incorruptible, deathless.

Im-mŏr'tal, n. One who will never cease to be; one exempt from death or annihilation.

Im'mŏr-tăl'i-ty, n. [Lat *immortalitas*, Fr. *immortalité*, It *immortalità*, Sp. *inmortalidad*]

1. The quality of being immortal, exemption from death and annihilation, unending existence, as, the *immortality* of the soul.

That life-giving plant . that well used had been the pledge Of *immortality* *Milton.*

2. Exemption from oblivion, perpetuity, as, the *immortality* of fame

Im-mŏr'tal-i-zā'tion, n. The act of immortalizing.

Im-mŏr'tal-ize, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* IMMORTALIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* IMMORTALIZING] [Fr *immortaliser*, It *immortalizzare*, Sp *immortalizar*]

1. To render immortal, to cause to live or exist forever.

2. To exempt from oblivion, to perpetuate.

Alexander had no Homer to *immortalize* his guilty name *T Dawes*

Im-mŏr'tal ize, *v i* To become immortal [*Obs*]

Im-mŏr'tal-ly, *adv* In an immortal manner, with exemption from death

Im'mor-tělle', n [Fr fleur *immortelle*] See IMMORTAL] The flower commonly called *everlasting* See EVERLASTING

Im-mŏr'ti fi cā'tion, n [Prefix *im* and *mortification*] Want of mortification or subjection of the passions *Bp Taylor*

Im mŏv'a bil'i ty (-mŏov'), *n* The condition or quality of being immovable, steadfastness

Im-mŏv'a ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *movable*]

1 Incapable of being moved, firmly fixed, fast, as, an *immovable* foundation "*Immovable*, inflixed, and frozen round" *Milton*

2 Not to be moved from a purpose, steadfast, fixed, not to be induced to change or alter, as, a man who remains *immovable*

3 Incapable of being altered or shaken, unalterable, unchangeable, as, an *immovable* purpose or resolution

4 Not capable of being easily affected or moved in the feelings, especially those of sympathy, unimpressible, hard hearted, cruel, unfeeling

How much happier is he who remains *immovable*, and smiles at the madness of the dance about him! *Dryden*

5 (*Law*) Not liable to be removed, permanent in place or tenure, fixed, as, *immovable* estate See IMMOVABLE, *n* *Blackstone*

Im mŏv'a ble, *n* 1 That which cannot be moved

2 (*pl*) (*Civil Law*) Lands, and things adherent thereto, by nature, as trees, by the hand of man, as buildings and their accessories, by their destination, as seeds, plants, manure, &c , and by the objects to which they are applied, as servitudes. *Domat Ayliffe Bouvier*

Im-mŏv'a-ble ness, *n.* The quality of being immovable

Im-mŏv'a bly, *adv* In an immovable manner, unalterably, unchangeably

Im mŭnd', *a* [Lat *immundus*, prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *mundus*, clean, Sp *inmundo*, It *immondo*, Fr *immonde*] Unclean [*Obs*] *Burton*

Im'mun-dĭç'i-ty, *n* [Fr *immondicité*, Sp *inmundicidad* Cf Lat *immunditia* and *immundities*, from *immundus*, It *immondizza* and *immondezza* See *supra*] Uncleanness [*Obs*] *Mountagu*

Im mŭ'ni ty, *n* [Lat *immunitas*, from *immunis*, free from a public service, prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *munus*, service, duty, Fr *immunité*, Pr. *immunitat*, It *immunità*, Sp *inmunidad*]

1 Freedom from an obligation, exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition, a particular privilege, as, the *immunities* of the free cities of Germany, the *immunities* of the clergy

Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed so far as to cause Palladius to be proclaimed successor *Sidney*

They deny even to the departed the sad *immunities* of the grave *Burke*

2 Freedom, as, an *immunity* from error *Dryden.*

Man is frail, and can but ill sustain
A long *immunity* from grief or pain *Cowper*

Im-mūre', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMMURED, *p pr* & *vb. n* IMMURING] [Prefix *im* and *mure*, Fr *emmurer*]

1. To wall, to surround with walls [*Obs*]

Lysimachus *immured* it with a wall *Sandys*

2 To inclose within walls, to shut up, to confine, to imprison, to incarcerate

Those tender babes
Whom envy hath *immured* within your walls *Shak*

Im-mūre', *n.* A wall, an inclosure [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Im-mūre'ment, *n* The state of being immured, imprisonment. [*Rare*]

Im-mū'sic-al, *a.* [Prefix *im*, not, and *musical*] Not harmonious, unmusical *Bacon*

Im-mūt'a-bil'i ty, *n* [Lat. *immutabilitas*, Fr *immutabilité*, It *immutabilità*, Sp *inmutabilidad*] The quality of being unchangeable, unchangeableness, immutableness, invariableness, as, *immutability* is an attribute of God

Im-mūt'a-ble, *a.* [Lat *immutabilis*, prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *mutabilis*, mutable, Fr *immutable*, It *immutabile*, Sp. *inmudable*] Not mutable, incapable of mutation; not susceptible of change, unchangeable; invariable, unalterable.

That by two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation *Heb* vi 18.

Im-mūt'a-ble-ness, *n* Unchangeableness, immutability

Im mūt'a-bly, *adv* In a manner that admits of no change, unchangeably, invariably

Im-mū'tate, *a* [Lat *immutatus*, p p of *immutare*, to change, prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *mutare*, to change] Unchanged [*Obs*] *Lee*

Im'mu tā'tion, *n* [Lat *immutatio*, O Fr *immutation*, Pr *immutacio*, Sp *inmutacion*, It *immutazione*] Change, alteration [*Rare*] *More*

Im mūte', *v t* [Fr *immuter*, Pr & Sp *inmutar*, It & Lat *immutare*] To change or alter, to commute [*Obs*] *Sallust*

Imp, *n* [Dan *ympe*, Sw *ymp* See *infra*]

1 A shoot, a scion, a bud, a slip, a graft [*Obs*]

When the cliff was made, they hold it open with a wedge of wood, until such time as the *imp*, or graft, were set handsomely close within the rift. *Holland*

2 An offspring, progeny, child [*Obs*]

Those most virtuous and goodly young *imps*, the Duke of Suffolk and his brother *Bacon*

The tender *imp* was weaned *Fanfax*

3 A young or inferior devil, a little, malignant spirit, a little demon, a contemptible evil-worker

To mingle in the clamorous fray
Of squabbling *imps* *Beattie*

4 Something added to, or united with, another to lengthen out or repair it, as, an addition to a beehive, a feather inserted in a broken wing of a bird, a length of twisted hair in a fishing line [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Nares Halliwell*

Imp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPI D (Impt), *p pr* & *vb n* IMPING] [A-S *impan*, *impian*, to imp, ingraft, plant, Dan *ympe*, Sw *ympa*, O H Ger *impfôn*, *impôn*, M H Ger *impfeln*, *impeten*, N H Ger. *impfen*, D *enten*, Fr *enter*, from Gr *ἐμφυτεύειν*, to plant in, from *ἐν*, in, and *φυτεύειν*, to plant, or perhaps from Lat prefix *im*, for *in*, and *putare*, to prune, lop, L Lat *impotus*, sprout]

1 To graft, to insert as a scion [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

2 To insert as a feather into a broken wing to extend or mend, as a broken or deficient wing, by the insertion of a feather, and the like, hence, to increase, to strengthen, to plume, to qualify for flight or use "*Imp* out our country's broken wings" *Shak*

Who lazily *imp* their wings with other men's plumes, wherewith they soar high in common esteem *Fuller*

Borne on thy new-*imped* wings, thou took'st thy flight *Arbuthnot*

Im-pā'ca ble, *a* [Lat prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pacare*, to quiet See PACATE] Not to be appeased or quieted [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Im pā'ca-bly, *adv* In a manner not admitting of being appeased [*Obs*]

Im păck'ment, *n* The state of being closely surrounded, crowded, or pressed, as by ice [*Rare*] *Kane*

Im-păct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPACTED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMPACTING] [Lat *impingere*, *impactum*, to push, strike against prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pangere*, to strike or drive] To drive close, to press or drive firmly together *Woodward*

Im'pact, *n* 1 Contact or impression by touch, collision force communicated "By that *impact* driven true to its aim" *Southey*

2 (*Mech*) The single instantaneous blow or stroke of a body in motion against another either in motion or at rest

Im pā'ges, *n pl* (*Arch*) Those parts of the frame work of a door which are horizontal

Im-pāint', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPAINTED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMPAINTING] To paint, to adorn with colors [*Obs*] *Shak*

Im păir', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPAIRED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMPAIRING] [Written also *empair*] [O Fr *empeirer*, N Fr *empirer*, Lat as if *impejorare*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pejorare*, to make worse, *pejor*, worse, Fr *pire*, Pr *peire*, Sp *empeorar*, Pg *empeiorar*, *empeyorar* Cf APPAIR] To make worse, to diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength, to lessen in power, to weaken, to enfeeble, to deteriorate, as, to *impair* health, character, the mind, value, and the like

Time sensibly all things *impairs* *Roscommon*

In years he seemed but not *impaired* by years *Pope*

Syn.—To diminish, decrease, injure, weaken, enfeeble

Im-păir', *v i* To be lessened or worn out, to grow worse [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Im'păir, *a* [Fr *impair*, It *impare*, *impari*, Sp & Lat *impar*, Lat *im*, for *in*, not, and *par*, equal] Not fit or appropriate, unsuitable [*Obs*] "An *impair* thought" *Shak.*

Im păir', *n* Diminution, decrease [*Obs*] *Browne*

Im păir'er, *n* One who, or that which, impairs

Im păir'ment, *n* The state of being impaired, diminution, decrease, impair [*Obs*] *Carew*

Im pāl'a-ta ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *palatable*, q v] Unpalatable [*Rare*]

Im-pāle', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPALED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMPALING] [See EMPALE]

1 To fix on a stake, to put to death by fixing on an upright, sharp stake See EMPALE

Then with what life remains, *impaled*, and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake *Addison.*

2 To inclose, as with stakes, posts, or palisades.

Impale him with your weapons round about. *Shak.*

3 (*Her*) To join, as two coats of arms, pale wise; hence, to join in honorable mention or exhibition

Ordered the admission of St Patrick to the same to be matched and *impaled* with the blessed Virgin in the honor thereof *Fuller*

Im-pāle'ment, *n* 1 The act of impaling, or of putting to death by piercing with a stake, the act of inclosing with stakes

2 A space inclosed by stakes or pales, and the like, an inclosed space *Brooke*

3 (*Her*) The division of a shield pale wise, or by a vertical line

Im păl'lid, *v t* To make pallid or pale [*Obs*] *Feltham*

Im pălm' (im pām'), *v t* [Prefix *im* and *palm*, the inner part of the hand] To grasp; to take in the hand [*Obs*] *J Barlow.*

Im păl'pa bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *impalpabilité*] The quality of not being palpable, or perceptible by the touch *Jortin.*

Im păl'pa ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *palpable*, q v Fr & Sp *impalpable*, It *impalpabile*]

1 Not palpable not to be felt, incapable of being perceived by touch, not coarse or gross "*Impalpable* powder" *Boyle*

2 Not obviously or readily apprehended by the mind as, *impalpable* distinctions

Im păl'pa bly, *adv* In a manner not readily felt or apprehended

Im-pal'sy (păl'zĭ), *v t* [Prefix *im* and *palsy*] To strike with palsy, to paralyze, to deaden

Im pā'nate, *a* [L Lat *impanatus*, p p of *impanare* Sp *impanado*, Fr *impané* See *infra*] Imbodied in bread [*Obs*] *Cranmer*

Im pā'nate, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPANATED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMPANATING] [L Lat *impanare*, from Lat prefix *im*, for *in*, and *panis*, bread] To imbody in bread [*Obs*] *Waterland.*

Im'pa nā'tion, *n* [Fr *impanation*, Sp *impanacion*, It *impanazione* See *supra*] The supposed real presence and union of Christ's material body and blood with the substance of bread, in the eucharist, consubstantiation — distinguished from *transubstantiation*, which supposes a miraculous change of the substance of the elements

Im păn'el, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPANELED, or IMPANELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMPANELING, or IMPANELLING] [Prefix *im* and *panel*] [Written also *empanel*] To write or enter, as the names of a jury, in a list, or on a piece of parchment, called a *panel* to form, complete, or enroll, as a list of jurors in a court of justice

Im păr'a dīse, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPARADISED (im păr'a dīst), *p pr* & *vb n* IMPARADISING.] [Prefix *im* and *paradise*, q v It *imparadisare*, Fr *emparadiser*, Sp *emparaisar*] To put in a place of supreme felicity, to make perfectly happy *Milton*

Im păr'al leled *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *paralleled*, q v] Unparalleled [*Obs*] *Burnet*

Im păr'don a ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *pardonable* Fr *impardonnable*] Unpardonable [*Obs*]

Im păr'i dĭg'i-tate, *a* [Lat *impar*, unequal, and *digitus*, finger] Having an odd number of fingers or toes, either one, three, or five, as in the horse, tapir, rhinoceros *Lady*

Im păr'i-pĭn'nate, *a* [Lat *im par*, unequal, and *pinnatus*, winged] (*Bot*) Pinnate with a single terminate leaflet

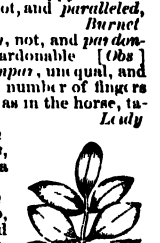

Im-păr'i syl lăb'ic, *a* [Fr *imparisyllabique*, Sp *imparisilabo*, from Lat *impar*, unequal, and *syllaba*, syllable See SYLLABIC and cf PARISYLLABIC] (*Gram*) Not consisting of an equal number of syllables, as, an *imparisyllabic* noun, one which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases, as, *lapis*, *lapidis*, *mus*, *muris* Imparipinnate Leaf. *Martyn*

Im păr'i ty, *n* [Prefix *im*, not, and *parity*, q v., Fr *imparité*, It *imparità*, Sp *imparidad*]

1 Inequality, want of proportion or correspondence disproportion *Bacon*

2 Difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, and the like

In this region of merely intellectual effort, we are at once encountered by the *imparity* of the object and the faculty employed upon it. *I Taylor.*

3 Indivisibility into equal parts, oddness

Im pārk', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPARKED (pārkt'), *p pr* & *vb n* IMPARKING] [Prefix *im* and *park*] To inclose for a park, to make into a park by inclosure to sever from a common, hence, to inclose or shut up

They *impark* them [sheep] within hurdles *Holland*

Im pārl', *v i* [Prefix *im* and *parle*, Fr *parler*, to speak, O Fr *emparler*, Norm Fr *emperler*, Pr. *emparlar*, O It *imparolare* See PARLE]

1 To hold mutual discourse [*Obs*] *North*

2 (*Law*) To have time before pleading, to have delay for mutual adjustment *Blackstone.*

Im pārl'ance, *n.* [Prefix *im* and *parlance*, q. v. See *supra*]

1 Mutual discourse, conference [*Obs*]
2 (*Law*) (*a*) Time given to a party to talk or converse with his opponent, with the object, as is supposed, to effect, if possible, an amicable adjustment of the suit The actual object, however, has long been merely to obtain further time to plead, or answer to the allegations of the opposite party (*b*) Hence, the delay or continuance of a suit

☞ *Imparlance* and continuance by imparlance have been abolished in England *Wharton Burrill*

Im pär'son ee', *n* [Prefix *im* and *parson*, q v] (*Law*) Presented, instituted, and inducted into a rectory, and in full possession

Im-pärt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPARTED *p pr* & *vb n* IMPARTING] [O Fr & Sp *impartir*, It *impartire*, L *impartire*, *impertire* prefix *im*, for *in*, and *partire* to part, divide, from *pars*, genitive *partis*, part, share]

1 To bestow a share or portion of to give, grant, or communicate to allow another to partake in, as, to *impart* food to the poor

2 To communicate the knowledge of, to make known, to show by words or tokens

Gentle lady,
When first I did *impart* my love to you *Shak*

Syn —To communicate share, yield, confer grant, give, reveal, disclose, discover, divulge See COMMUNICATE

Im-pärt', *v i* 1 To give a part or share

He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath none *Luke* iii 11

2 To hold a conference or consultation *Blackstone*

Im-pärt'ance, *n* Communication of a share, grant

Im'par-tā'tion, *n* The act of imparting or conferring

All are now agreed as to the necessity of this *impartation* *I Taylor*

Im pärt'er, *n* One who imparts

Im pär'tial (im pär'shal), *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *partial* Fr *impartial*, Sp *imparcial*, It *imparziale*] Not partial not favoring one party more than another, unprejudiced, disinterested equitable, just

Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same *Dryden*

Those who take a comprehensive and *impartial* view of his whole course will not be disposed to give him credit for religious zeal *Macaulay*

Im par'tial ist, *n* One who is impartial, an unprejudiced person [*Obs*] *Leigh*

Im-pär'ti ăl'i ty (pär'shal'i ty, *or* par shal' i ty), *n* [Fr *impartialité*, Sp *imparcialidad* It *imparzialità*] The quality of indifference of opinion or judgment freedom from bias disinterestedness, equitableness as, *impartiality* of judgment, of treatment, of a judicial decision, and the like

Impartiality strips the mind of prejudice and passion *South*

Im-pär'tial-ly, *adv* In an impartial manner, without bias without prejudice equitably justly

Im pär'tial ness, *n* The quality or state of being impartial impartiality

Im pär'ti bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *impartibilité*, Sp *imparticibilidad*]

1 The quality of being impartible, or of not being subject to partition, indivisibility *Holland*

2 The quality of being imparted or communicable *Blackstone*

Im pärt'i ble, *a* [Prefix *im* not, and *partible*, Fr & Sp *impartible*, It *impartibile*]

1 Not partible or subject to partition, indivisible, as, an *impartible* estate *Blackstone*

2 [From *impart*] Capable of being imparted or communicated

Im pärt'ment, *n* 1 The act of imparting or communicating [*Rare*]

2 That which is imparted or communicated, disclosure [*Obs*]

It beckons you to go away with it,
As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone *Shak*

Im-pass'a ble, *a* [Prefix *im* and *passable*] Incapable of being passed, not admitting a passage, as, an *impassable* road, mountain, or gulf

Syn —Impervious impenetrable pathless

Im pass'a-ble ness, *n* The state of being impassable

Im pass'a bly, *adv* In an impassable manner or degree

Im păs'si bil'i ty, *n* [Lat *impassibilitas*, Fr *impassibilité*, It *impassibilita*, Sp *impasibilidad*] The quality or condition of being impassible, insusceptibility of injury from external things

Im păs'si ble, *a* [Lat *impassibilis*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *passibilis*, passible Fr *impassible*, Sp *impasible*, It *impassibile*] Incapable of suffering inaccessible to harm or pain, not to be touched or moved to passion or sympathy without sensation "*Impossible* to the critic" *W Scott*

Secure of death I should contemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impassible* depart *Dryden*

Im păs'si ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being impassible, impassibility

Im păs'sion (im păsh'un), *v t* [Prefix *im* and *passion*] To move or affect strongly with passion, to express with strong feeling

The tempter, all *impassioned*, thus began *Milton*

Im-păs'sion-a-ble, *a* Easily excited to anger; susceptible of strong emotion

Im păs'sion-āte, *v t* [Lat, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *passio*, a suffering, passion, It *impassionare*] To affect powerfully *H More*

Im păs'sion ate (45), *a* 1 Strongly affected

2 Without passion or feeling *Burton*

Im pās'sioned (-păsh'und), *p a* Actuated or agitated by passion, showing warmth of feeling, animated, excited, as, an *impassioned* orator or discourse

Im pas'sive, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *passive*, q v] Not susceptible of pain or suffering, insensible, impassible. "*Impassive* as the marble in the quarry" *De Quincey*

In the *impassive* ice the lightnings play *Pope*

Im păs'sive ly, *adv* Without sensibility to pain or suffering

Im păs'sive ness, *n* The state of being insusceptible of pain, insensibleness

Im'pas siv'i ty, *n* The quality of being insusceptible of feeling, pain, or suffering impassiveness

Im'pas tā'tion, *n* [Fr See *infra*]

1 The act of making into paste

2 That which is formed into paste or mixture especially, a combination of different substances by means of cements which are capable of resisting the action of fire or air

Im pās'te', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPASTED *p pr* & *vb n* IMPASTING] [Prefix *im* and *paste*, q v, It *impastare*, Sp *impastar*, *empastar*, Pr *empastar*, O Fr *empaster* N Fr *empater*, from prefix *im*, *em*, for *in*, *en*, and It, Pr, Sp, & Lat *pasta*, O Fr *paste*, N Fr *pate*]

1 To knead to make into paste

2 (*Paint*) To lay on colors thick and bold

Im pās'ting, *n* 1 (*Paint*) The laying on of colors thickly

2 (*Engraving*) (*a*) An intermixture of lines and points to represent thickness or depth of coloring (*b*) The kind of work thus produced

Im pās'to, *n* [It See IMPASTE] (*Paint*) The thickness of the layer or body of pigment applied by the painter to his canvas *Fairholt*

Im păt'i ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *patible*, q v, Lat *impatibilis*, It *impatibile*]

1 Not capable of being borne intolerable [*Obs*]

2 Incapable of suffering impassible "A spirit, and so *impatible* of material fire" *Fuller*

Im pā'tience (im pā'shens) *n* [Prefix *im*, not, and *patience*, q v, Fr *impatience*, Sp *impaciencia*, It *impazienza*, Lat *impatientia*]

1 The quality of being impatient want of patience, uneasiness of pain or suffering restless experience of a given condition, or eagerness to change it, as, the *impatience* of a child or invalid

I then
Out of my grief and my *impatience*,
Answered neglectingly *Shak*

2 Violence of temper, vehement passion, excitement

With huge *impatience* he inly swelt
More for great sorrow that he could not pass,
Than for the burning torment which he felt *Spenser*

Im pā'tien çy, *n* The same as IMPATIENCE [*Obs*]

Im pā'tie ens (shi enz), *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, several species of which have very beautiful flowers, and so called because the elastic capsules burst when touched, and scatter the seeds with considerable force,—called also *touch me not* and *jewel weed*, and *snapweed* *I balsamina* is the lady's slipper, much cultivated for its handsome flowers

Im pā'tient (im pā'shent) *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *patient*, q v, Fr *impatient*, Sp *impaciente*, It *impaziente*, Lat *impatiens*]

1 Not patient not bearing with composure, intolerant uneasy or fretful in a given condition, and eager to change it restless, hasty,—often followed by *at*, *for*, *of*, and *under* "A violent, sudden, and *impatient* necessity" *Bp Taylor*

Fame *impatient* of extremes decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise *Pope*

2 Not to be borne unendurable, intolerable [*Obs*] "*Impatient* smart" *Spenser*

3 Prompted by, or exhibiting, impatience, as, *impatient* speeches or replies

Im pā'tient, *n* One who is restless under suffering [*Rare*]

Im pā'tient ly, *adv* In an impatient manner, with uneasiness or restlessness

Im păt'ron i zā'tion, *n* Absolute seigniory or possession [*Rare*] *Colgrave*

Im pāt'ron ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPATRONIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMPATRONIZING] [Fr *impatroniser*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *patron*, patron, q v] To gain to one's self the whole power of,—said of a seigniory [*Rare*] *Bacon*

Im pāve', *v t* To cover with pavement, to pave [*Poet*]

Imparked with rude fidelity
Of art mosaic *Wordsworth*

Im pawn', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPAWNED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMPAWNING] To pawn, to pledge, to deposit as security *Shak*

Im pēach' (im peech'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPEACHED (im pecht'), *p pr* & *vb n* IMPEACHING] [O Fr *empescher*, *empescher*, N Fr *empêcher*, to prevent, hinder, bar, Pr *empachar*, *empaltar*, Sp & Pg *empachar*, It *impacciare*, verb frequentative from Lat *impingere*, *impactum*, to thrust or drive against, hence, to hinder, to stop. Cf. APPEACH, DISPATCH, and IMPACT]

1 To hinder, to impede. [*Obs*]

These ungracious practices of his sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land *Daines*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance *Howell*

2 To charge with a crime or misdemeanor; to accuse, especially, to charge, as an officer, with misbehavior in office, to cite before a tribunal for judgment of official misconduct, as, to *impeach* a judge. See IMPLACHMENT

3 Hence, to charge with impropriety; to call in question, as, to *impeach* one's motives or conduct.

☞ When used in law with reference to a witness, the term signifies to discredit, to show or prove unreliable or unworthy of belief, when used in reference to the *credit* of a witness, the term denotes, to impair, to lessen, to disparage, to destroy The credit of a witness may be *impeached* by showing that he has made statements out of court contradictory to what he swears at the trial, or by showing that his reputation for veracity is bad, &c

Syn – To accuse, arraign, censure, criminate, indict See ACCUSE

Im-pēach', *n* Hinderance [*Obs*] *Shak*

Im pēach'a ble, *a* Liable to impeachment, chargeable with a crime, accusable, censurable

Owners of lands in fee-simple are not *impeachable* for waste *T Sayt*

Im pēach'er, *n* One who impeaches, a preventer, an accuser

Im pēach'ment, *n* [O Fr *empeschement*, N Fr *empechement*] The act of impeaching, or the state of being impeached, as, (*a*) Prevention, hinderance, impediment, obstruction [*Obs*]

Willing to march on to Calais,
Without *impeachment* *Shak*

(*b*) A calling to account, arraignment, especially of a public officer for mal administration

The consequence of Coriolanus *impeachment* had like to have been fatal to their state *Swift*

(*c*) Censure, accusation, a calling in question as to purity of motives or the rectitude of conduct, &c, as, an *impeachment* of motives or judgment

☞ In England it is the privilege or right of the House of Commons to impeach and the right of the House of Lords to try and determine impeachments In the United States, it is the right of the House of Representatives to impeach, and of the Senate to try and determine impeachments

Im pēarl' (im pērl'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPEARLED *p pr* & *vb n* IMPEARLING] [Prefix *im* and *pearl* q v, It *imperlare*, Fr *emperler*]

1 To form into pearls or their likeness.

Dew drops which the sun
Impearls on every leaf and every flower *Milton*

2 To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn *Digby*

Im pĕc'ca bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *impeccabilité*, It *impeccabilità*, Sp *impecabilidad*, Lat *impeccantia* See *infra*] The quality of being impeccable, exemption from sin, error, or offense

Im pĕc'ca ble, *a* [Fr *impeccable*, Sp *impecable* It *impeccabile*, Lat *impeccabilis*, prefix *im*, for *in* not, and *peccare*, to err to sin] Not liable to sin exempt from the possibility of doing wrong

Im pĕc'can çy, *n* The quality of being impeccable impeccability, sinlessness

Im pĕc'cant, *a* Free from sin, sinless, impeccable

Im'pe cū'ni ŏs'i ty, *n* [See *infra*] The want of money [*Rare or colloq*] *W Scott*

Im'pe cū'ni ous, *a* [Lat *in*, for *in*, not, and *pecunia*, money] Not having money, poor [*Rare*]

"An *impecunious* creature" *B Jonson*

Im pēde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPEDED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMPEDING] [Lat *impedire*, literally to entangle the feet, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot It *impedire*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *impedir*] To hinder to stop in progress, to obstruct, as, to *impede* the advance of troops

Im pēd'i ble, or **Im pĕd'i ble**, *a* [It *impedibile* Capable of being impeded or hindered

Im pĕd'i ment, *n* [Lat *impedimentum*, It, Sp & Pg *impedimento*, Fr *impedimen*, *empedimen*, Fr *impediment*] That which impedes or hinders progress or motion, hinderance, obstruction, obstacle

Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we marched on without *impediment* *Shak*

Impediment in speech, a defect which prevents distinct utterance

Syn.– Hinderance obstruction, obstacle, difficulty —IMPEDIMENT, OBSTACLE, DIFFICULTY, HINDERANCE An *impediment* literally strikes against our feet, checking our progress, and we remove it An *obstacle* rises up before us in our path, and we surmount it A *difficulty* sets before us something hard to be done, and we encounter it and overcome it A *hinderance* holds us back for a time but we break away from it

May I never
To this good purpose, that so fairly shows,
Dream of *impediment* *Shak*

Conscience is a blushing, shame-faced spirit,
That mutinies in a man's bosom: it fills
One full of *obstacles* *Shak*

Thus, by degrees, he rose to Jove's imperial seat:
Thus *difficulties* prove a soul legitimately great. *Dryden*

Im-pĕd'i-ment, *v. t* To impede, to obstruct; to hinder, to retard [*Obs.*] *Bp Reynolds*

Im-pĕd'i-mĕnt'al, *a.* Hindering, obstructing. [*Rare.*] *Mountague*

Im'pe dite, *a.* Hindered, obstructed [*Obs.*] "*Impedite* faculties" *Bp Taylor*

Im'pe-dite, *v t* [Lat *impedire, impeditum*] To impede [*Obs.*]

Im'pe di'tion (Im'pe-dish'un), *n* [Lat *impeditio*] A hindering [*Obs.*] *Baxter*

Im pĕd'i tive, *a* [It & Sp *impeditivo*, Pr *impeditiu*, Fr. *impeditif*] Causing hinderance, impeding *Bp Sanderson*

Im pĕl', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPELLED, *p pr & vb n* IMPELLING] [Lat *impellere*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pellere*, to drive, It *impellere*, Sp *impeler*, Pg *impellir*, Pr *impellir, empellir*] To drive or urge forward, to press on, to incite to action in any way

The surge *impelled* me on a craggy coast. *Pope*
And several men *impel* to several ends *Pope*

Syn —To instigate, incite, induce, influence, actuate, move

Im pĕl'lent, *a* [Lat *impellens*, p pr of *impellere*, It *impellente*, Sp *impelente*] Having the quality of impelling

Im-pĕl'lent, *n* A power or force that drives forward, motive or impulsive power *Glanville*

Im pĕl'ler, *n* One who, or that which, impels

Im pĕn', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPENNED, *p pr & vb n* IMPENNING] [Prefix *im* and *pen*] To pen, to shut or inclose in a narrow place *Feltham*

Im-pĕnd', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPENDED *p pr & vb n* IMPENDING] [Lat *impendere*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pendere*, to hang] To hang over, to be suspended above, to threaten from near at hand, to be imminent

Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends* *Pope*

Im-pĕnd', *v t* [Lat *impendere* prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pendĕre*, to weigh out, pay] To pay, to render [*Obs.*] *Laboan*

Im-pĕnd'ençe, } *n* The state of impending, near
Im-pĕnd'en çy, } approach, a menacing attitude

Im pĕnd'ent, *a* [Lat *impendens*, p pr of *impendere*, O Fr *impendent*, It *impendente*] Impending, imminent, threatening, pressing closely as, an *impendent* evil "*Impendent* horrors threatening hideous fall"

Im pĕnd'ing, *p a* Hanging over, approaching near, impendent

Syn —Imminent, threatening See IMMINENT

Im pĕn'e tra bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *impenetrabilité*, It *impenetrabilità*, Sp *impenetrabilidad*]

1 The quality of being impenetrable

2 (*Physics*) That property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies

3 Insusceptibility of intellectual impression, obtuseness, stupidity

4 Incapability of being moved or affected want of sympathy or susceptibility coldness

Im pĕn'e tra ble, *a* [Fr *impenetrable*, Sp *impenetrable*, It *impenetrabile*, Lat *impenetrabilis*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *penetrabilis*, penetrable]

1 Incapable of being penetrated or pierced, not admitting the passage of other bodies, not to be entered, as, an *impenetrable* shield

Highest woods *impenetrable*
To star or sunlight *Milton*

2 Hence, inaccessible, as to knowledge, reason, sympathy, &c, unimpressible not to be moved by arguments or motives, as, an *impenetrable* mind or heart

They will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel *Bp Taylor*

Im pĕn'e tra ble ness *n* Impenetrability

Im pĕn'e tra bly, *adv* In an impenetrable manner, so as to be impenetrable "*Impenetrably* armed" *Milton* "*Impenetrably* dull" *Pope*

Im pĕn'i tençe, } *n* [Fr *impenitence*, Sp *impenitencia*, It *impenitenza*, Lat *impenitentia*] The condition of being impenitent want of penitence or repentance, obduracy of heart

He will advance from one degree of *impenitence* to another *Logan*

Im pĕn'i tent, *a* [Fr *impenitent*, It & Sp *impenitente*, Lat *impœnitens*, prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pœnitens*, penitent] Not penitent not repenting of sin, not contrite, obdurate, of a hard heart "They died *impenitent*" *Milton*

Im-pĕn'i tent, *n* One who does not repent, a hardened sinner

Im pĕn'i tent ly, *adv* Without repentance or contrition for sin, obdurately

Im pĕn'nate, *a* [Prefix *im* and *pennate*, Fr *impenne*] (*Ornith*) Characterized by short wings covered with feathers resembling scales, as certain swimming birds, among which are the penguins and allied species

Im pĕn'nate, *n* [See *supra*] (*Ornith*) One of a tribe of swimming birds having short wings, as the penguin

Im-pĕn'noŭs, *a* [Lat prefix *im*, for *in*, and *penna*, feather, wing] Having no wings, as some insects

Im-pĕo'ple (im pē'pl), *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPEOPLED, *p pr & vb n* IMPEOPLING] [See PEOPLE] To form into a community. [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl*

Im'pe rant, *a* [Lat *imperans*, p pr of *imperare*, It & Sp *imperante*] Commanding [*Obs.*] *Baxter.*

Im'pe rate, *a.* [Lat *imperatus*, p p of *imperare*, to command] Done by express direction, not involuntary, commanded [*Obs.*] "Those *imperate* acts wherein we see the empire of the soul" *Hale*

Im pĕr'a-tive, *a* [Lat *imperativus*, from *imperare*, to command, It & Sp *imperativo*, Pr. *imperatiu*, Fr *impératif*]

1 Expressive of command, containing positive command, authoritatively or absolutely directive, commanding, authoritative as, *imperative* orders

The suits of kings are *imperative* *Hall*

2 Not to be avoided or evaded, obligatory, binding, as, an *imperative* duty or necessity

Imperative mode (*Gram*) that mode or form of the verb which expresses command entreaty, advice, or exhortation as, *go write, attend*

Im pĕr'a tive ly, *adv* In an imperative manner, authoritatively

Im'pe ra'tor, *n* [Lat, from *imperare*, to command] (*Rom Antiq*) A commander in chief a general-issimo, —a title of honor conferred on Roman generals in connection with great military achievements It was often given by soldiers who saluted their victorious general by this title but it had to be specially conferred by a law passed in the assembly of the Curiæ, that the authority and privileges belonging to the title should be possessed

Im pe ra'tō ri a, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of umbelliferous plants, including the great masterwort, *Imperatorium*

Im pĕr'a tō'ri al, }
Im pĕr'a to ry, } *a* 1 Commanding *Norris*

2 Of, or pertaining to, the title or office of imperator "*Imperatorial* lances" *C Merivale*

Im'per çēiv'a ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *perceivable*] Imperceptible [*Rare*] *South*

Im'per çēiv'a ble ness, *n* Imperceptibleness [*Rare*] *Sharp*

Im'per çĕp'ti bil'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being imperceptible, imperceptibleness

Im'per çĕp'ti ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not and *perceptible* Fr & Sp *imperceptible*, It *impercettibile*]

1 Not perceptible, not to be apprehended or cognized by the senses, insensible, impalpable, not discernible by the mind, not easily apprehended

Its operation is slow, and in some cases almost *imperceptible* *Burke*

2 Very small fine minute in dimensions or very slow in progress as the growth of a plant or animal is *imperceptible*

Im'per çĕp'ti ble, *n* That which can not be perceived on account of its smallness *Luther*

Im'per çĕp'ti ble ness, *n* [Fr *imperceptibilité*, It *impercettibilità*] The quality of being imperceptible

Im'per çĕp'ti bly, *adv* In a manner not to be perceived

Im'per çĕp'tion, *n* Want of perception "The silence of *imperception* *Henry More*

Im'per çĕp'tive, *a* Unable to perceive "The *imperceptive* part of the soul" *Henry More*

Im'per çĭp'i ent, *a* [Prefix *im* not and *percipient*] Not perceiving, or not having power to perceive [*Obs.*] *Barrow*

Im pĕr'di bil'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being imperdible [*Obs.*] *Dorham*

Im pĕr'di ble, *a* [Lat prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perdere*, to destroy] Not destructible [*Obs.*]

Im pĕr'fect (14), *a* [Prefix *im*, not and *perfect*, Lat *imperfectus*, Sp *imperfecto*, Fr *imparfait*]

1 Not perfect or complete in all its parts wanting a part, defective in quantity or quality

2 Wanting in some elementary organ that is essential to successful or normal activity

He stammered like a child or an amazed *imperfect* person *Bp Taylor*

3 Not fulfilling its design, not realizing an ideal not conformed to a standard or rule not satisfying the taste or conscience, esthetically or morally defective

Nothing *imperfect* or deficient left
Of all that he created *Milton*

4 Marked by or subject to, defects or evil

There is something in melancholy nothings more natural to an *imperfect* and suffering state than in those of gayety *W Scott*

5 (*Mus*) Not containing the full complement of simple sounds, —said of compound intervals

Imperfect chord (*Mus*) an incomplete chord, or one not including all its accessory sounds *Moore* — *Imperfect flower* (*Bot*) a flower wanting either stamens or pistils *Gray* — *Imperfect number* (*Math*) a number either greater or less than the sum of its several divisors in the former case it is called also a *defective* number in the latter an *abundant* number — *Imperfect power* a number which can not be produced by taking any whole number or vulgar fraction, as a factor the number of times indicated by the power thus, 9 is a perfect square, but an *imperfect* cube — *Imperfect tense* (*Gram*) a tense expressing an action in time past, then present, but not finished

Im pēr'fect, *v t* To cause to become imperfect, to make imperfect [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Im'per fĕc'tion, *n* [Prefix *im*, not, and *perfection*, q v, Lat *imperfectio*, Fr *imperfection*, Sp *imperfeccion*, It *imperfezione*] The quality or condition of being imperfect, want of perfection, incompleteness, deficiency

Sent to my account
With all my *imperfections* on my head. *Shak.*

Syn —Defect, deficiency incompleteness, fault, failing, weakness, frailty, foible, blemish, vice

Im-pēr'fect-ly, *adv* In an imperfect manner or degree not fully, not entirely, not completely

Im pēr'fect ness, *n* The state of being imperfect

Im-pēr'fo ra ble, *a* [Lat prefix *in*, for *in*, and *perforare*, to bore through See PERFORATE] Incapable of being perforated, or bored through

Im pēr'fo rate, *a* [Lat prefix *im*, for *in*, and *perforatus*, p p of *perforare*, It *imperforato*, Sp. *imperforado*, Fr *imperforé*] Not perforated or pierced having no opening

Im pēr'fo rā'ted, *a* 1 Not perforated, imperforate

2 Having no pores *Sir J Banks*

Im pēr'fo rā'tion *n* [Prefix *im* and *perforation*] Fr *imperforation*, Sp *imperforacion*, It *imperforazione*] The state of being imperforated, or without aperture

Im pē'ri al (89) *a* [Fr *impérial* Sp & Pg *imperial*, Pr *emperial* It *imperiale* Lat *imperialis*, from *imperium* command, sovereignty, empire, from *imperare*, to command]

1 Pertaining to an empire or to an emperor, as, an *imperial* government *imperial* authority or edict *imperial* power or sway, the *imperial* parliament

The last
That wore the *imperial* diadem of Rome *Shak*

2 Belonging to supreme authority, or one who wields it royal sovereign supreme "The *imperial* democracy of Athens" *Mitford*

Who in opinion crowns
With an *imperial* voice *Shak*

He sounds his *imperial* clarion along the whole line of battle *F Everett*

3 Of superior size or excellence, as, *imperial* paper, tea, &c

Imperial chamber the sovereign court of the German empire — *imperial city* a city in Germany having no head but the emperor — *imperial diet* an assembly of all the states of the German empire

Im pē'ri al, *n* [Fr *impériale* Sp *imperial*]

1 (*Arch*) A kind of dome which viewed in profile, is pointed toward the top and widens as it descends as in Moorish buildings *Elmes*

2 A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip

3 An outside seat on a diligence

4 A case for luggage carried on the top of a coach *Simmonds*

5 Any thing of unusual size or excellence, as a large decanter &c *Simmonds*

Im pē'ri al ism *n* The power authority, or character of an emperor the spirit of empire

Im pē'ri al ist *n* [Fr *impérialiste*, Sp *imperialista*] One who belongs to an emperor, a subject or soldier of an emperor

☞ The denomination *imperialists* is often given to the troops or armies of the emperor of Germany

Im pē'ri ăl'i ty, *n* 1 Imperial power

2 An imperial right or privilege See ROYALTY.

The late empress having by ukases of grace relinquished her *imperialities* on the private mines, viz, the tenths of the copper iron silver, and gold *Tooke*

Im pē'ri al ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPERIALIZED, *p pr & vb n* IMPERIALIZING] To make imperial to bring to the form of an empire [*R*] *Fuller.*

Im pē'ri al ly, *adv* In an imperial manner

Im pē'ri al ty, *n* Imperial power [*R*] *Sheldon.*

Im pēr'il, *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPERILED, or IMPERILLED *p pr & vb n* IMPERILING, or IMPERILLING] [Prefix *im* and *peril*] To bring into peril to endanger

Im pēr'il ment, *n* Peril state of being in peril

Im pē'ri oŭs (89) *a* [Lat *imperiosus*, It & Sp *imperioso*, Fr *impérieux* See IMPERIAL]

1 Commanding authoritative especially in a bad sense dictatorial haughty arrogant overbearing domineering as, an *imperious* tyrant, an *imperious* dictator, an *imperious* man, an *imperious* temper

His bold contemptuous, and *imperious* spirit soon made him conspicuous *Macaulay*

2 Commanding indicating an imperious temper authoritative as, *imperious* words "Expect a message more *imperious*" *Shak.*

3 Authoritative, commanding with rightful authority

The commandment high and *imperious* in its claims *I A Clarke.*

Syn —Dictatorial haughty domineering, overbearing, lordly tyrannical despotic, arrogant, imperative; commanding, pressing, —IMPERIOUS LORDLY, DOMINEERING One who is *imperious* exercises his authority in a manner highly offensive for its spirit and tone, one who is *lordly* assumes a lofty air in order to display his importance one who is *domineering* gives orders in a way to make others feel their inferiority "There is always something offensive in *imperiousness*, there is frequently something ludicrous in that which is *lordly*; and a mixture of the ludicrous and offensive in that which is *domineering* *Crabb*

This *imperious* man will work us all
From princes into pages *Shak.*

How the sight
Of me, as of a common enemy,
So dreaded once, may now exasperate them
I know not lords are *lordliest* in their wine *Milton.*

Go to the feast, revel, and *domineer*,
Carouse full measure *Shak.*

Im-pē'ri oŭs ly, *adv.* In an imperious manner, with arrogance

Im pē'ri oŭs ness, *n* The quality of being imperious, authority, arrogance, haughtiness

Imperiousness and severity is an ill way of treating men who have reason to guide them *Locke*

Im pĕr'ish-a-bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being imperishable, indestructibility "The *imperishability* of the universe" *Milman*

Im-pĕr'ish a ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *perishable*, Fr *impérissable*] Not perishable not subject to decay, indestructible, enduring permanently, as, an *imperishable* monument, *imperishable* renown

Im-pĕr'ish-a-ble ness, *n* The quality of being imperishable

Im pĕr'ish a bly, *adv* In an imperishable manner "*Imperishably* pure beyond all things below" *Byron.*

Im-pĕr'i-wigged, *a* Wearing a periwig *Cotgrave*

Im-pĕr'ma nençe, } *n* [Prefix *im*, not, and *per-*
Im-pĕr'ma-nen-cy, } *manence*] Want of permanence or continued duration [*Obs*] *Mountague*

Im-pĕr'ma-nent, *a* [Prefix *im* and *permanent*] Not permanent, not enduring [*Obs*] *Gregory*

Im-pĕr'me a bil'i ty, *n* [Prefix *im*, not, and *permeability*, Fr *impermeabilité*, It *impermeabilità*, Sp *impermeabilidad*] The quality of being impermeable, impermeableness

Im-pĕr'me a-ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *permeable*, Fr *impermeable*, Sp *impermeable*, It *impermeabile*] Not permeable, not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance, impervious, impenetrable, as, India rubber is *impermeable* to water, bladder is *impermeable* to air

Im-pĕr'me a ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being impermeable, impermeability

Im pĕr'me-a bly, *adv* In an impermeable manner

Im'per mis'si ble, *a* Not capable of being permitted, not to be allowed [*Rare*]

Im'per-scrŭ'ta ble, *a* [Lat prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *perscrutari*, to examine See PERSCRUTATION] Not capable of being searched out [*Obs*]

Im'per scrŭ'ta ble ness, *n* The state of not being capable of scrutiny [*Obs*]

Im'per-sĕv'er ant, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *persevere*] Earnestly persevering [*Obs*] *Shak*

Im-pĕr'son al, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *personal*, Fr *impersonnel*, Pr & Sp *impersonal*, It *impersonale*, Lat *impersonalis*, from prefix *in*, for *in*, not, and *personalis*, personal] Not personal, not representing a person, not having personality "Their faith in an almighty but *impersonal* power, called Fate" *Sir J Stephens*

Impersonal verb (*Gram*) a verb without the inflections appropriate to the first and second persons, one without a definite subject, as, *it rains, it behoves* or *becomes*, and like expressions

Im pĕr'son al, *n.* That which wants personality, specifically (*Gram*), an impersonal verb

Im pĕr'son al'i ty, *n* The condition or quality of being impersonal *Draper*

Im pĕr'son al ly, *adv* In an impersonal manner

Im-pĕr'son āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPERSONATED, *p pr & vb n* IMPERSONATING]

1 To invest with personality, or the bodily substance of a living being

2 To ascribe the qualities of a person to, to personify *Warton.*

3 To represent the person of, to personate, as, he *impersonated* Macbeth

Im pĕr'son ā'tion, } *n.* The act of imper-
Im'per-sŏn'i fi-cā'tion, } sonating, personification, investment with personality, representation in a personal form

Im-pĕr'son ā'tor, *n* One who impersonates

Im-pĕr'spi-cŭ'i ty, *n* [Prefix *im*, not, and *perspicuity*, q v] Want of perspicuity or clearness to the mind, vagueness

Im'per-spic'ŭ-oŭs, *a* [Prefix *im* and *perspicuous*] Not perspicuous, not clear, obscure, vague

Im'per-suād'a ble, *a* Not to be persuaded [*R*]

Im'per-suād'a ble ness, *n* The quality of being impersuadable, incapability of being persuaded or convinced. [*Rare*]

Im'per-swā'zi ble (swā'zĭ bl), *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *persuasible*. O Fr & Sp *imperuasible*, It *impersuasibile*] Not to be moved by persuasion, not yielding to arguments, impersuadable

Im-pĕr'ti nençe, } *n* [Fr *impertinence*, Sp *im-*
Im-pĕr'ti nen cy, } *pertinencia*, It *impertinenza*]

1 The condition or quality of being impertinent, absence of pertinence, or of adaptedness to the thing in question, irrelevance

2 Conduct unbecoming the person, the society, or the circumstances, rudeness, incivility

We should avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants who affect to talk in a language not to be understood *Swift*

3 That which is impertinent, a thing out of place, or of no value, &c

O, matter and *impertinency* mixed,
Reason in madness *Shak*

There are many subtile *impertinences* learned in schools *Watts.*

Im pĕr'ti-nent (14), *a.* [Fr. *impertinent*, It. & Sp. *impertinente*, Lat *impertinens*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pertinens* See PERTINENT]

1. Not pertinent, not pertaining to the matter in hand, having no bearing on the subject, not to the point, irrelevant, inapplicable, misplaced "Things that are *impertinent* to us, and do not concern us" *Tillotson*

It will appear how *impertinent* that grief was which served no end of life *Bp Taylor*

2 Contrary to, or offending against, the rules of propriety or good breeding, guilty of, or prone to, rude, unbecoming words or actions, as, an *impertinent* coxcomb

3 Having no special pertinency or significance, of no account, trifling, frivolous.

Syn — Rude, officious, intrusive, saucy, impudent, insolent — IMPERTINENT, OFFICIOUS, RUDE A person is *officious* who obtrudes his *offices* or assistance where they are not needed, he is *impertinent* when he intermeddles in things with which he has no concern The former shows a want of tact, the latter a want of breeding, or, more commonly, a spirit of sheer impudence A person is *rude* when he violates the proprieties of social life either from ignorance or wantonness "An *impertinent* man will ask questions for the mere gratification of curiosity, a *rude* man will burst into the room of another, or push against his person, in violation of all decorum, one who is *officious* is quite as unfortunate as he is troublesome when he strives to serve, he has the misfortune to annoy" *Crabb* "I was forced to quit my first lodgings by reason of an *officious* landlady, that would be asking me every morning how I had slept *Addison*

Im pĕr'ti nent, *n* One who is rude or unbecoming in behavior, an intruder *L'Estrange*

Im pĕr'ti nent ly, *adv* In an impertinent manner, officiously, rudely, foolishly "Not to betray myself *impertinently*" *B Jonson*

Im'per trăn'si bil'i-ty, *n* The quality of not being capable of being passed through [*Obs*] *Hale*

Im'per trăn'si ble, *a* [Lat prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pertransire*, to go or pass through, from *per*, through, and *transire*, to go or pass over See TRANSIENT] Not to be passed through [*Obs*]

Im'per tûr'ba bil'i-ty, *n* State of being imperturbable, self possession, coolness

Im'per tûr'ba ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *imperturbable*, It *imperturbabile*, Lat *imperturbabilis*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *perturbare*, to disturb] Incapable of being disturbed or agitated, permanently quiet, as, *imperturbable* gravity

Im pĕr'tur-bā'tion, *n* [Lat *imperturbatio*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *perturbatio* See PERTURBATION] Freedom from agitation of mind, calmness, quietude *W Mountague*

Im'per tûrbed', *a* Not perturbed, undisturbed [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Im pĕr'vi-a bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being impervable, impenetrability, imperviousness

Im-pĕr'vi a ble, *a* Not pervious Imperviousness

Im pĕr'vi a ble ness, *n* Imperviousness *Ed Rev*

Im pĕr'vi oŭs, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *pervious*, Lat *impervius*, It & Sp *impervio*] Not pervious, not admitting of entrance or passage through, as, cloth *impervious* to water "This gulf impassable, *impervious*" *Milton*

Syn.—Impassable, pathless, impenetrable, impervable

Im pĕr'vi oŭs ly, *adv* In an impervious manner, impenetrably

Im pĕr'vi oŭs ness, *n* The state of being impervious

Im'pe ry, *n* Imperial [*Obs and rare*] *Joye*

Im-pĕst', *v t* To afflict with pestilence, to infest, as with plague [*Obs*]

Im pĕs'ter, *v t* [Prefix *im* and *pester*, O Fr *empestrer*, N Fr *empetrer*, to entangle the feet or legs, to embarrass] To vex, to tease [*Obs*] *Cotgrave.*

Im'pe-tĭg'i-noŭs, *a* [Lat *impetiginosus*, It *impetiginoso*, *impetigginoso* See *infra*] Of the nature of, or relating to, impetigo

Im'pe tĭ'go, *n* [Lat, from *impetere*, to rush upon, to attack] (*Med*) A cutaneous, pustular eruption, not attended with fever, nor contagious *Bateman*

Im'pe tra ble, *a* [Fr *impetrable*, Sp *impetrable*, It *impetrabile*, Lat *impetrabilis* See *infra*] Capable of being obtained by petition [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Im'pe trāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPETRATED, *p pr & vb n* IMPETRATING] [Lat *impetrare*, *impetratum*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *patrare*, to bring to pass, to accomplish, It *impetrare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *impetrar*, Fr *impétrer*] To obtain by request or entreaty [*Obs*] *Usher*

Im'pe trate, *a* Obtained by prayer or entreaty. [*Obs*] *Id Herbert*

Im'pe trā'tion, *n* [Lat *impetratio*, Fr *impetration*, Sp *impetracion*, It *impetrazione*]

1 The act of impetrating, or obtaining by prayer or petition [*Obs*]

In way of *impetration* procuring the removal or alleviation of our crosses *Barrow*

2 (*Law*) The pre obtaining of benefices from the church of Rome, which belonged to the disposal of the king and other lay patrons of the realm *Tomlins*

Im'pe-trā'tive, *a* [Lat *impetrativus*, It. *impetrativo*] Tending or able to obtain by entreaty, obtaining. [*Obs*] *Bp. Hall.*

Im'pe tra-to ry (50), *a.* [It. *impetratorio.*] Containing or expressing entreaty. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

Im-pĕt'ŭ-ŏs'i-ty, *n* [Fr. *impétuosité*, It. *impetuosità*, Sp *impetuosidad*]

1 The condition or quality of being impetuous; fury, violence.

2 Vehemence, furiousness of temper

Im-pĕt'ŭ oŭs (im pĕt'yŭ-us), *a.* [Lat. *impetuosus*, Fr *impétueux*, It & Sp *impetuoso* See IMPETUS]

1 Rushing with force and violence, moving with impetus, furious, forcible, fierce, raging, as, an *impetuous* wind, an *impetuous* torrent. "Went pouring forward with *impetuous* speed" *Byron.*

2 Vehement in feeling, hasty, passionate, violent, as, a man of *impetuous* temper

The people, on their holidays,
Impetuous, insolent, unquenchable *Milton.*

Syn — Forcible, rapid, hasty, precipitate, furious; boisterous, violent, raging, fierce, passionate

Im pĕt'ŭ oŭs ly, *adv* In an impetuous manner, violently, fiercely, forcibly, with haste and force.

Im-pĕt'ŭ oŭs ness, *n* 1 The quality of being impetuous, furiousness, fury, violence.

2. Vehemence of temper, violence

Im'pe tŭs, *n* [Lat, from *impetere*, to rush upon, attack, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *petere*, to fall upon]

1 Force of motion, the force with which any body is driven or impelled, momentum

☞ *Impetus* like momentum, is measured by the product of mass into velocity But *momentum* is the technical term, *impetus* its popular equivalent yet differing from it as applied commonly to bodies moving or moved suddenly or violently, and indicating the origin and intensity of the motion, rather than its quantity or effectiveness

2 (*Gun*) The altitude through which a heavy body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which a ball is discharged from a piece

Im'phee, *n* (*Bot*) The African sugar cane (*Holcus saccharatus*), resembling the *Sorghum*, or Chinese sugar cane

Im plet'ûred, *a* Painted, pictured, impressed. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Im'pler, *n* See UMPIRE [*Obs*]

Im plĕrçe' (im pĕrs'), *v t.* To pierce through, to penetrate *Drayton*

Im plĕrçe'a ble (im pĕers'a bl), *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *perceable*, q v] Not capable of being pierced or penetrated [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Im pl'e ty, *n* [Fr *impiété*, Pr *impietat*, It *impietà*, *empietà*, Sp *impiedad*, Pg *impiedade*, Lat *impietas*, from *impius*, impious]

1 The quality of being impious, want of, or the contrary of, piety, irreverence toward the Supreme Being, ungodliness, wickedness

2 An impious act, an act of wickedness. "Guilty of those *impieties* for which they are now visited" *Shak.*

3 Want of reverence, filial affection, or obedience, to parents.

Syn — Ungodliness, irreligion, unrighteousness, sinfulness, profaneness

Im-plĭg'no rāte, *v t* [L Lat *impignorare*, *im pignoratum*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pignorare* Pr *impignorar*, *empenhorar* See PIGNORATION] To pledge or pawn [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Im plĭg'no rā'tion, *n* [L Lat *impignoratio*, Fr *impignoration*, Pr *impignoratio* See *supra*] The act of pawning [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Im plinġe', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPINGED, *p pr & vb n* IMPINGING] [Lat *impingere*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pangere*, to fix, strike, It *impingere*, *impignere*] To fall against, to dash against, to clash upon, to touch upon, to strike, to hit

The cause of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies *Newton*

Im plinġe'ment, *n* Act of impinging.

Im plin'ġent, *a* Striking against or upon.

Im plŋ'ġuāte (plng'gwāt), *v t* [Lat *impinguare*, *impinguatum*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pinguis*, fat, It *impinguare*, O Sp *impingar*] To fatten, to make fat [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Im'pin-guā'tion, *n.* The act of making fat, or the state of being fat or fattened [*Obs*]

Im'pi oŭs, *a* [Lat *impius*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pius*, pious, It *impio*, *empio*, Sp *impio*, Fr *impie*]

1 Not pious, wanting piety, wanting in veneration for God and his authority, irreligious, profane.

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station *Addison*

2 Proceeding from, or manifesting, a want of reverence for the Supreme Being, as, an *impious* deed, *impious* language, *impious* writings

Im'pi oŭs ly, *adv.* In an impious manner, profanely, wickedly

Im'pi oŭs ness, *n.* Impiety, contempt of God and his laws

Im'pire, *n.* Umpire [*Obs and rare*] *Huloet.*

Im'pish, *a* Having the qualities of an imp

Imp'ish ly, *adv* In the manner of an imp

Im plā'ca bil'i ty, *n.* [Fr *implacabilité*, It *implacabilità*, Sp *implacabilidad*, Lat *implacabilitas*.] The quality of being implacable, inexorableness, irreconcilable enmity or anger

Im-plā'ca-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *implacable*, It. *impla*

pable, Lat. *implacabilis*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *placabilis*, placable.]

1. Not placable; not to be appeased; incapable of being pacified; inexorable, stubborn or constant in enmity; as, an *implacable* prince "I see thou art *implacable*" *Milton.* "An object of *implacable* enmity." *Macaulay*

2. Incapable of being relieved or quieted, inextinguishable. [*Rare.*]

Which wrought them pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous groan *Milton.*

Syn.—Unappeasable, inexorable, irreconcilable, unrelenting, relentless

Im-plā'ca-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being implacable, implacability

Im-plā'ca bly, *adv* With enmity not to be pacified or subdued, inexorably, as, to hate a person *implacably*

Im'pla-çĕn'tal, *n* A mammal having no placenta

Im'pla-çĕn'tal, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *placental*] Without a placenta, as certain marsupial animals

Im-plănt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPLANTED, *p pr.* & *vb n* IMPLANTING] [Prefix *im* and *plant*, q v, Fr *implanter*, Sp *implantar*, It *impuntare*] To set, plant, or infix, for the purpose of growth, as, to *implant* the seeds of virtue, or the principles of knowledge, in the minds of youth, to *implant* grace in the heart "Minds well *implanted* with solid and elaborate breeding" *Milton*

Im'plan tā'tion, *n* [Fr *implantation*] The act of implanting, setting, or infixing in the mind or heart, as principles or first rudiments

Im plāte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPLATED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMPLATING] To put a plate upon as a covering, to sheathe, as, to *implate* a ship with iron

Im-plau'si bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being implausible, or not specious, want of plausibility

Im-plau'si ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *plausible*, q v, Fr *implausible*, It *implausibile*] Not plausible or specious not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility, and not likely to be believed "*Implausible* harangues" *Swift.*

Im plau'si-ble-ness, *n* State of not being plausible

Im-plau'si bly, *adv* In an implausible manner

Im-plēach', *v t* [Prefix *im* and *pleach*, q v] To interweave [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Im plēad', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPLEADED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMPLEADING] [Prefix *im* and *plead*] (*Law*) To institute and prosecute a suit against in court, to sue at law

Im plēad'er, *n.* (*Law*) One who prosecutes another

Im plēas'ing, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *pleasing*, q v] Unpleasing [*Obs*] *Ordinary*

Im plēdge' (im-plĕj'), *v t* [Prefix *im* and *pledge*, q v] To pawn [*Obs*] *Sherwood*

Im'ple ment, *n* [Lat *implementum*, fr *implere*, to fill up, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *plere*, to fill] Whatever may supply a want, especially an instrument or utensil as supplying a requisite to an end as, the *implements* of trade, of husbandry, or of war

Genius must have talent as its complement and *implement* *Coleridge*

Im'ple ment, *v t* 1 To accomplish [*Rare*] "Executed and *implemented* by the hand of Van beest Brown" *W Scott*

2 To provide with an implement or implements, to cause to be fulfilled, satisfied, or carried out, by means of an implement or implements

The chief mechanical requisites of the barometer are *implemented* in such an instrument as the following *Nichol*

3 (*Scots Law*) To fulfill or perform, as a contract or an engagement

Im plē'tion, *n* [Lat *implere*, to fill up See *supra*]

1 The act of filling, the state of being full

The *impletion* is either in simple or compound flowers The *impletion* of simple flowers is by the increase either of the petals or of the nectary *Lee*

2. That which fills up, filling *Coleridge*

Im'plex, *a* [Lat *implexus*, p p of *implectere*, to infold, entwine, entangle, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *plectere*, to plaid, interweave, Fr *implexe*, Sp *implexo*] Infolded, intricate, entangled, complicated

The fable of every poem is simple or *implex* It is called "simple" when there is no change of fortune in it, *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad *Addison.*

Im-plĕx'ion (im-plĕk'shun), *n* [Lat *implexio*. See *supra*]

1. The act of infolding or involving

2. The state of being involved, involution

Im-pli'a ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *pliable*] Not pliable, inflexible, unyielding

Im'pli-cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPLICATED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* IMPLICATING] [Lat *implicare*, *implicatum* and *implicitum*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *plicare*, to fold, allied to Gr πλεκειν, It *implicare*, Sp *implicar*, Pr *implicar*, Fr *impliquer*]

1. To infold, to connect in many relations *Boyle*

2 To bring into connection with, to show or prove to be connected or concerned, as, the evidence does not *implicate* the accused person in this conspiracy.

Im'pli cā'tion, *n.* [Lat *implicatio*, Fr *implication*, Sp. *implicacion*, It. *implicazione.*]

1. The act of implicating, or the state of being implicated; involution, entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are, the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts *Boyle*

2 An implying, or that which is implied, but not expressed, an inference, or something which may fairly be understood, though not expressed in words

Whatever things, therefore, it was asserted that the king might do it was a necessary *implication* that there were other things which he could not do *Hallam*

Im'pli-cā'tive, *a* Tending to implicate.

Im'pli cā'tive-ly, *adv* By implication *Buck*

Im-plĭç'it, *a* [Lat *implicitus*, from *implicare*, *implicitum* and *implicatum*, Fr *implicite*, It & Sp *implicito* See IMPLICATE]

1 Infolded, entangled, complicated [*Obs*]

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit* *Pope*

2 Tacitly comprised, fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words, implied, as, an *implicit* contract or agreement *South*

3 Resting on another, trusting to the word or authority of another, without doubting or reserve, or without examining into reasons or evidence as, *implicit* credit or confidence in the declarations of a person of known veracity

Back again to *implicit* faith I fall *Donne*

Im plĭç'it ly, *adv* 1 In an implicit manner, by implication, impliedly, virtually

He that denies the providence of God *implicitly* denies his existence *Bentley*

2 By connection with something else, dependently, with unreserved confidence without doubting, or without examining evidence We are disposed to believe *implicitly* what a man of veracity testifies

I am not to dispute the methods of his providence, but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them *Atterbury*

Im plĭç'it ness, *n* The state of being implicit, the state of trusting without reserve

Im plĭç'i ty, *n* [O Fr *implicite* See IMPLICIT] Implicitness [*Obs*] *Cotgrave*

Im plĭ'ed ly, *adv* By implication

Im'plo rā'tion, *n* [Lat *imploratio*, O Fr *imploration*, Sp *imploracion* See IMPLORE] The act of imploring, earnest supplication [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Im'plo rā'tor, *n* [O Fr *implorateur*, Sp *implorador*] One who implores [*Obs*] *Shak*

Im plōre', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPLORED *p pr* & *vb n* IMPLORING] [Fr *implorer*, Sp *implorar*, It & Lat *imploare*, from Lat prefix *im*, for *in*, and *ploare*, to cry aloud, to cry out] To call upon, or for, in supplication to beseech to pray earnestly, to petition with urgency to entreat, to ask earnestly to beg — followed directly by the word expressing the thing sought, or the person from whom it is sought "*Imploring* all the gods that reign above" *Pope*

I kneel, and thus *implore* her blessing *Shak*

Syn —To beseech, supplicate, crave, entreat, beg, solicit See BESEECH

Im plōre', *v t* To entreat to beg

Im plōre', *n* Earnest supplication [*Obs*] "With piercing words and pitiful *implore*" *Spenser*

Im-plōr'er, *n* One who prays earnestly

Im-plōr'ing ly, *adv* In an imploring manner

Im-plūmed', } *a* [Prefix *im* and *plume*, *plumous*,
Im plūm'oŭs, } q v Lat *implumis*, Having no plumes or feathers [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Im-plŭnge' (im-plŭnj'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPLUNGED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMPLUNGING] To plunge, to immerse *Fuller*

Im plȳ', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPLIED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMPLYING] [Fr *impliquer*, O Fr as if *implier* See IMPLICATE, and cf APPLY]

1 To infold or involve to wrap up [*Obs*] "His head in curls *implied*" *Chapman*

2 To involve in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words, to contain by implication, to include virtually

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied* *Sherlock*

When a man employs a laborer to work for him, or an agent to transact business for him the act of hiring *implies* an obligation and a promise that he shall pay him a reasonable reward for his services *Blackstone*

3 To refer, ascribe, or attribute [*Obs*]

Whence might this distaste arise?
your perverse and peevish will,
To which I most *imply* it *J Webster.*

Syn —To involve, include, comprise, import, mean, denote, signify See INVOLVE

Im-pŏck'et, *v t* To pocket [*Obs*]

Im poi'son (im poi'zn), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPOISONED *p pr* & *vb n* IMPOISONING] [Prefix *im* and *poison*, q v, Fr. *empoisonner*, Pr. *empoizonar.* See EMPOISON]

1 To impregnate or affect with poison

2 To imbitter, to impair, as, grief *impoisons* the pleasures of life

Im-poi'son er, *n* A poisoner [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Im-poi'son ment, *n* [See *supra*, and cf EMPOISONMENT] The act of poisoning [*Obs*] *Pope*

Im pō'lar i ly, *adv* [Prefix *im*, not, and *polarly*, q v] Not according to the direction of the poles [*Obs*] *Browne*

Im-pŏl'i çy, *n.* [Prefix *im*, not, and *policy*, q v.] Lat *impolitia*, want of neatness, from *impolitus*, unpolished, Fr *impolice.* See IMPOLITE] The quality of being impolitic, inexpedience, unsuitableness to the end proposed, bad policy, defect of wisdom [*Rare*]

Im'po līte', *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *polite*, q v, Lat *impolitus*, unpolished, Fr *impoli*] Not polite, not of polished manners, unpolite, uncivil.

Im'po līte'ly, *adv.* In an impolite manner, uncivilly

Im'po lite'ness, *n.* The quality of being impolite; incivility, want of good manners

Im pŏl'i tic, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *politic*, q v, Fr *impolitique*, Sp & It *impolitico*] Not politic, contrary to the dictates of policy, wanting in policy of prudent management, unwise, imprudent, indiscreet, as, an *impolitic* ruler, law, or measure.

Syn —Indiscreet, incautious, imprudent, inexpedient

Im'po lĭt'ic al, *a* Impolitic [*Obs*] *Mickle.*

Im'po lĭt'ic al ly, *adv* In an impolitic manner; impolitely [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Im pŏl'i tic-ly *adv* In an impolitic manner, unwisely not with due forecast and prudence

Im pŏl'i tic ness, *n* Quality of being impolitic

Im-pŏn'der a bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *imponderabilité*, It *imponderabilità*, Sp *imponderabilidad*] The quality of being imponderable

Im pŏn'der a ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *ponderable*, q v, Fr *imponderable*, It *imponderabile*, Sp *imponderable*] Not ponderable, without sensible weight, incapable of being weighed

Im pŏn'der a ble ness, *n* The condition or quality of being imponderable

Im pŏn'der a bles, *n pl* (*Physics*) Things having no appreciable weight, — a name formerly applied to heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, regarded as subtile fluids destitute of weight, but in modern science little used

Im pŏn'der-oŭs, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *ponderous*, q v] Not having sensible weight, imponderable [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Im pŏn'der-oŭs ness, *n* The quality of being imponderous [*Obs*]

Im pōne', *v t* [Lat *imponere* to place upon, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *ponere*, to place, Sp *imponer*, It *imporre*] To stake, to wager [*Obs*]

Against which he has *imposed*, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards *Shak*

Im pōor', *v t* [Prefix *im* and *poor*] To impoverish [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Im pŏp'ū lar, *a* Unpopular [*Obs*] *Bolingbroke.*

Im'po rŏs'i ty, *n* [Prefix *im*, not, and *porosity*, q v Fr *imporosité*] Want of porosity, compactness that excludes pores *Bacon.*

Im pō'roŭs, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *porous*, q v, Fr *imporeux*] Destitute of pores, very close or compact in texture, solid *Browne*

Im pōrt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IMPORTED, *p pr* & *vb n* IMPORTING] [Fr *importer*, Sp *importar*, It & Lat *importare*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *portare*, to bear]

1 To bring in from abroad, to introduce from without, especially, to bring, as wares or merchandise from another State or country, in the transactions of commerce, — opposed to *export* We *import* teas and silks from China, wines from Spain and France, and dry goods from Great Britain

2 To carry within, as meaning, to include, as signification or intention, to imply, to signify

Every petition doth always *import* a multitude of speakers together *Hooker*

3 To be of importance or consequence to, to have a bearing on, to concern

I have a motion much *imports* your good *Shak.*
If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden*

Syn.—To denote, mean, signify, imply, interest, concern

Im'pōrt, *n* 1 That which is imported, or brought in from abroad, merchandise introduced into a country from without its boundaries

I take the *imports* from and not the exports to these conquests as the measure of these advantages which we derived from them *Burke.*

2 That which a word, phrase or document contains as its signification or intention, purport, meaning, intention, intended significance, also, the intended application or interpretation of an action, of events, and the like.

3 Importance, weight, consequence "Most serious design, and of great *import* too" *Shak.*

What are we doing a great part of us but chasing the shows of our senses, and magnifying their *import*? *Bushnell.*

Im pōrt'a ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *importable*, It. *importabile*, Lat *importabilis*, from *importare*, and from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *portabilis*. See PORTABLE, and cf *supra*]

1 Capable of being imported.

2 Not to be endured, insupportable [*Obs*] "*Importable* power." *Spenser.*

Im-pōr'tançe *n* [Fr *importance*, Sp *importancia*, It *importanza* and *importanzia*]

1 The quality of being important, consequence; weight, moment, significance

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below *Pope*

2. What is imported or implied; import; meaning; significance [*Obs*]

The wisest beholder could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow *Shak*

3. Importunity, solicitation [*Obs and improper.*]

At our *importance* hither is he come *Shak*

Im-pōr'tan cy, *n* [*Obs*] 1 Importance *Shak*

2 That which is important "Careful to conceal *importancies*" *Fuller*

Im pōr'tant (formerly, to some extent, pronounced *im-pōrt'ant*), *a* [Fr *important*, Sp & It. *importante* See IMPORT, *v*]

1 Full of, or burdened by, import, or that which is carried with anxiety, restless, anxious [*Obs*]

Thou hast strength as much
As serves to execute a mind very *important* *Chapman*

2 Carrying or possessing weight or consequence, of valuable content or bearing, significant, weighty

Things small as nothing
He makes *important* *Shak.*

3. Bearing on, forcible, driving [*Obs*]

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assailed *Spenser*

4 Importunate [*Obs and improper*] "*Important* letters" *Shak*

Im-pōr'tant ly, *adv* In an important manner, weightily, forcibly.

Im'por-tā'tion, *n* [Fr *importation*, Sp *importacion*, It *importazione* See IMPORT, *v*]

1 The act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or State, — opposed to *exportation*

2. That which is imported, commodities or wares introduced into a country from abroad

3 The act of carrying or conveying, conveyance

Im-pōrt'er, *n* One who imports the merchant who, by himself or his agent, brings goods from another country or State

Im-pōrt'less, *a* Without import, of no weight or consequence [*Obs*] *Shak*

Im-pōrt'ū na-cy, *n* The quality of being importunate, importunateness

Im-pōrt'ū nate, *a* [Lat *importunus* See IMPORTUNE]

1 Troublesomely urgent, unreasonably solicitous, over-pressing in request or demand, pertinacious in solicitation, urgent, teasing, as, an *importunate* suitor or petitioner, *importunate* passions "*Importunate* curiosity" *Whewell*

2 Causing trouble, hard to be borne [*Rare*] "*Importunate* accidents" *Donne*

Im-pōrt'ū-nate ly, *adv* In an importunate manner, with pressing solicitation

Im-pōrt'ū nate ness, *n* Urgent and pressing solicitation

Im-pōrt'ū nā'tor, *n* [Sp *importunador*] One who importunes [*Obs*] *Sandys*

Im'por tūne', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPORTUNED, *p pr & vb n* IMPORTUNING] [Fr *importuner*, Sp *importunar*, It & L Lat *importunare*, from Lat *importunus* See *infra*]

1 To request with urgency, to press with solicitation, to urge with frequent, unreasonable, or troublesome application, to tease

Their ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands *Swift*

2 To import, to signify [*Obs*] "It *importunes* death" *Spenser*

Im'por-tūne', *v t.* To require, to call for, to demand [*Obs*]

We shall write to you
As time and our concernings shall *importune* *Shak.*

☞ Formerly the second syllable took the accent, and not the last

Im'por tūne', *a* [Lat *importunus*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *portare*, to bear, (as if) not conducive, not proper, Fr *importun*, Sp & It *importuno*] [*Obs*]

1 Pressing in request, troublesome by frequent demands, urgent, vexatious

Of all other affections it [envy] is the most *importune* and continual *Bacon*

2 Unseasonable, inopportune, unfortunate "The too *importune* fate" *Spenser*

Im'por-tūne'ly, *adv* In an importunate manner, with urgent solicitation, incessantly, continually, troublesomely, inopportunely [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Im'por-tūn'er, *n.* One who importunes, or urges with earnestness

Im'por-tū'ni ty, *n* [Lat *importunitas*, Fr *importunité*, It *importunita*, Sp *importunidad*, Pr *importunitat.*] The quality of being importunate, pressing solicitation, urgent request, application urged with troublesome frequency or pertinacity "O'ercome with *importunity* and tears" *Milton*

Im-pōrt'ū ous, *a* [Lat *importuosus*, prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *portuosus*, abounding in harbors, from *portus*, harbor] Without a port, haven, or harbor [*Rare*]

Im-pō'a-ble, *a* [Fr *imposable*] Capable of being imposed or laid on

Im-pō'a ble ness, *n* State of being imposable

Im-pōse', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPOSED, *p pr & vb n* IMPOSING] [Fr *imposer*, Lat *imponere*, *impositum*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *ponere*, to place, Pr *empausar*, from Lat *im* and *pausare*, to pause, *pausi*, pause, stop Cf. APPOSE, DEPOSE, EXPOSE, and IMPONE]

1. To lay on; to set or place; to put; to deposit; — generally with *on* or *upon*.

Cakes of salt and barley [she] did *impose*
Within a wicker basket. *Chapman*

2 To lay as a charge, burden, tax, duty, obligation, command, or the like, to enjoin, to levy, to inflict, as, to *impose* a toll or tribute, or a name

What fates *impose*, that men must needs abide. *Shak*
Thou on the deep *imposest* nobler laws. *Waller*
Impose but your commands *Dryden*

3 To obtrude unfairly or fallaciously, to pass off, to palm

Our poet thinks not fit
To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden*

4 (*Eccl*) To lay, as the hands in an act of religion, as in confirmation or ordination

5 (*Print*) To place, as matter in type, on the stone, in order to arrange it for printing

To impose on, to pass or put a trick or deceit on "He *imposes on* himself, and mistakes words for things" *Locke*

Im-pōse', *n* An imposition, command, injunction [*Obs*] *Shak*

Im pōse'ment, *n* Imposition [*Obs*] *Moore*

Im-pōs'er, *n* One who imposes or lays on, one who enjoins

The *imposers* of these oaths might repent *Walton*

Im pōs'ing, *p a* 1 Laying as a duty, enjoining

2 Adapted to impress forcibly, impressive, commanding, as, an *imposing* air or manner

Large and *imposing* edifices, unbosomed in the groves of some rich valley *Bp Hobart*

Im-pōs'ing, *n* (*Print*) The act of putting the pages of a sheet in proper order on the imposing stone, and preparing them to be printed

Im pōs'ing ly, *adv* In an imposing manner

Im pōs'ing ness, *n* The state or quality of being imposing or impressive

Im pōs'ing-stōne, *n* (*Print*) The stone on which the pages or columns of types are imposed or made into forms — called also *imposing table*

Im'po sī'tion (-zish'un), *n* [Fr *imposition*, Sp *imposicion*, It *imposizione*, Pr *impositio*, *empositio*, Lat *impositio* See IMPOSE]

1 The act of imposing, laying on, affixing, enjoining, inflicting, obtruding, and the like "The *imposition* of strict laws" *Milton* "The first *imposition* of names" *Hammond*

2 That which is imposed, laid on, or enjoined, charge, burden, injunction, levy, tax

3 (*Eng Universities*) A supernumerary exercise enjoined on students as a punishment

Literary tasks, called *impositions*, or frequent compulsive attendances on tedious and unimproving exercises in a college hall *T Warton*

4 An excessive or unlawful exaction, hence, a trick or deception put or laid on others, deception, fraud, delusion, cheating, imposture "An idle and most false *imposition*" *Shak*

5 (*Eccl*) The act of laying on the hands as a religious ceremony, in ordination and the like

Syn — Deception, deceit, fraud, imposture See DECEPTION

Im pōs'i tor, *n.* One who imposes, an imposer [*Rare*]

Im pōs'si bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *impossibilité*, Pr *im possibilitat*, It *impossibilita*, Sp *imposibilidad*, Lat *impossibilitas*]

1 The quality of being impossible, impracticability "They confound difficulty with *impossibility*" *South*

2 An impossible thing, that which can not be thought, done, or endured "*Impossibilities*! O, no, there's none" *Cowley*

Im pōs'si ble, *a* [Fr & Pr *impossible*, Sp *imposible*, It *impossibile*, Lat *impossibilis*, prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *possibilis*, possible] Not possible, incapable of being done, unattainable in the nature of things or by means at command, insuperably difficult under the circumstances, absurd or impracticable

With men this is *impossible*, but with God all things are possible *Matt* xix 26

Without faith it is *impossible* to please him *Heb* xi 6

Impossible quantity (*Math*), an imaginary quantity See IMAGINARY

Syn — See IMPRACTICABLE

Im pōs'si ble, *n* Something that can not be, or can not be done [*Rare*] *Harris*

Im'pōst, *n* [O Fr & Pr *impost*, N Fr *impôt*, Sp & Pg *imposta*, from Lat *imponere*, *impositum* See IMPOSE]

1 That which is imposed or levied, a tax, tribute, or duty often a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported into a country

Even the ship-money Johnson could not pronounce to have been an unconstitutional *impost* *Macaulay*

a, impost.

2 (*Arch*) That part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which the weight of the building rests, or the capital of a pillar or cornice which receives an arch *Gwilt.*

Syn — Tribute, excise, custom, duty

Im-pōst'hu-māte, *v t* [See IMPOSTHUME] To form an abscess, to gather; to collect pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body *Arbuthnot.*

Im-pōst'hu-māte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPOSTHUMATED, *p pr & vb n* IMPOSTHUMATING.] To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

Im-pōst'hu-mate, *a.* Swollen or bloated with corrupt or purulent matter; imposthumated.

Im pōst'hu mā'tion, *n.* 1. The act of forming an abscess

2 An abscess, an imposthume *Coxe.*

Im pōst'hūme, *n* [This word is a corruption of *apostene*, Fr *apostème*, *apostume.* See APOSTEME] A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body, an abscess

Im pōst'hūme, *v t & t* Same as IMPOSTHUMATE.

Im pōs'tor, *n* [Lat *impostor*, a deceiver, from *imponere*, to impose upon, deceive, It *impostore*, Sp & Pg *impostor*, Fr *imposteur*] One who imposes upon others, a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception, a deceiver under a false character, a pretender "The fraudulent *impostor* foul" *Milton,*

Syn — Deceiver, cheat, rogue See DECEIVER

Im pōs'tor ship, *n* The condition, character, or practice of an impostor *Milton.*

Im pōs'trix, *n* A female who imposes [*Obs*] "So notorious an *impostrix*" *Fuller.*

Im pōst'ūr āge, *n* Imposition [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor.*

Im pōst'ūre (53), *n* [Fr *imposture*, Sp, It, & Lat *impostura* See IMPOSE] The act or conduct of an impostor deception practiced under a false or assumed character, fraud or imposition.

Form new leagues,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures* *Johnson.*

Syn — Cheat, fraud, trick, imposition, delusion

Im-pōst'ūred, *a* Having the nature of imposture. [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl.*

Im-pōst'ūr ous, *a* Deceitful [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl.*

Im pōst'ūr y, *n* Imposition, deceit, imposture. [*Obs*] *Fuller.*

Im'po tence } *n* [Lat *impotentia*, Sp *impoten-*
Im'po ten cy, } *cia*, It *impotenza*, *impotenza*]

1 The quality or condition of being impotent; want of strength or power, animal, intellectual, or moral, weakness, feebleness inability, imbecility, defect of power, natural or adventitious, to perform any thing

Some were poor by the *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples *Hayward.*

O, *impotence* of mind in body strong! *Milton.*

2 Want of self restraint, unchecked or ungovernable passion, — a Latinism [*Rare*] *Milton.*

3 (*Law & Physiol*) Want of procreative power; inability to copulate, or to beget children, also, sometimes, sterility, barrenness

Im'po tent, *a* [Fr *impotent*, Sp & It *impotente*, Lat *impotens*, prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *potens*, potent, powerful]

1 Not potent, wanting power, strength, or vigor, whether physical, intellectual, or moral, deficient in capacity, destitute of force, weak, feeble

Not slow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to save *Addison.*

2 Wanting the power of self restraint, of ungoverned passion, violent "*Impotent* of tongue, her silence broke" *Dryden.*

3 (*Law*) Wanting the power of procreation, unable to copulate, also, sometimes, sterile, barren.

Im'po tent, *n* One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease *Shak.*

Im'po tent ly, *adv* In an impotent manner, weakly, without power over the passions

Im pound', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPOUNDED, *p. pr. & vb n* IMPOUNDING] To put, shut, or confine, in a pound or close pen, to confine, to restrain within limits

But taken and *impounded*, as a stray,
The king of Scots *Shak.*

Im-pound'age (45), *n* The act of impounding cattle

Im pound'er, *n* One who impounds

Im pōv'er ish, *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPOVERISHED (im pōv'er ished), *p pr & vb n* IMPOVERISHING] [Prefix *im*, not, and O Fr *povere*, *porre*, poor, O. Fr *aporrir*, N Fr *appauvrir*, Sp. *empobrecer* See POOR] [Written also *empoverish.*]

1 To make poor, to reduce to poverty or indigence, as, misfortune and disease *impoverish* individuals and families

2 To exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of, to make sterile, as, to *impoverish* land by frequent cropping

Im pōv'er-ish-er, *n* One who, or that which, impoverishes

Im pōv'er-ish-ly, *adv* In a manner to impoverish. [*Obs*]

Im-pōv'er-ish ment, *n* The act of impoverishing, or the state of being impoverished, reduction to poverty, exhaustion, drain of wealth, richness, or fertility *W. Scott.*

Im-pow'er, *v t* See EMPOWER.

Im prăc'ti-ca bil'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *impraticabilité*, It *impraticabilita*]

1 The state or quality of being impracticable; infeasibility

2 Untractableness, stubbornness. *Burnet.*

Im-prăc'ti-ca-ble, *a.* [Prefix *im* and *practicable*, q v, Fr. & Sp *impracticable*, It *impraticabile.*]

1. Not practicable, incapable of being practiced,

performed, or accomplished by the means employed or at command; impossible, as, an *impracticable* undertaking

2. Not easily managed or controlled, untractable, stubborn.

This tough, *impracticable* heart
Is governed by a dainty-fingered girl. *Rowe.*
Made a knot as hard as life
Of those loose, soft, *impracticable* curls *E B Browning*

3. Not to be overcome or persuaded by any reasonable method,—used in a general sense, as applied to a person or thing that is difficult to control or get along with, not capable of being easily dealt with.

Patriotic but loyal men went away disgusted afresh with the *impractic able* arrogance of a sovereign whose errors they had but too much reason to condemn and deplore, but had not yet become indisposed to forgive *Palgrey*

4 Incapable of being passed or traveled, as, an *impracticable* road

Syn.—Impossible, infeasible —IMPRACTICABLE, IMPOSSIBLE A thing is *impracticable* when it can not be accomplished by any human means at present possessed, a thing is *impossible* when the laws of nature forbid it The navigation of a river may now be *impracticable*, but not *impossible*, because the existing obstructions may yet be removed "The barons exercised the most despotic authority over their vassals, and every scheme of public utility was rendered *impracticable* by their continued petty wars with each other" *Mickle* "With men this is *impossible*, but with God all things are possible" *Matt* xix 26

Im-prăc'ti ca ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being impracticable, impracticability

Im-prăc'ti ca bly, *adv* In an impracticable manner "Morality not *impracticably* rigid" *Johnson*

Im'pre-cāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPRECATED, *p pr & vb n* IMPRECATING] [Lat *imprecari*, *imprecatum*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *precari*, to pray, It *imprecare*, Sp *imprecar*]

1 To call down by prayer, as something hurtful or calamitous, to invoke, as evil "*Imprecate* the vengeance of Heaven on the guilty empire" *Mickle*

2 To invoke evil on [*Rare*]

In vain we blast the minister of Fate,
And the forlorn physicians *imprecate* *Rochester*

Im'pre-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *imprecatio*, Fr *imprecation*, Sp *imprecacion*, It *imprecazione*] The act of imprecating, or invoking evil on any one a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one

Men cowered like slaves before such horrid *imprecations* *Motley*

Syn.—Malediction, curse, execration See MALEDICTION

Im'pre-ca to ry, *a* [Sp *imprecatorio*, Fr *imprécatoire*] Of the nature of imprecation, invoking evil, maledictory

Im'pre cĭs'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n* [Prefix *im* and *precision*] Want of precision or exactness defect of accuracy [*Rare*]

Im prĕgn' (im pren'), *v t* [Fr *impregner* See IMPREGNABLE] To impregnate, to make prolific, to fecundate [*Obs*]

His pernicious words, *impregned*
With reason *Milton*

Im-prĕg'na bll'i ty, *n* State of being impregnable, impregnableness

Im prĕg'na ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *pregnable*, Fr *imprenable*, Pr *imprenable*, *empreable*]

1 Not to be stormed, or taken by assault, incapable of being reduced by force, able to resist attack, as, an *impregnable* fortress

2 Not to be moved, impressed, or shaken, invincible

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable* *South*

Im prĕg'na ble-ness, *n* The state of being impregnable, impregnability

Im-prĕg'na bly, *adv* In an impregnable manner, in a manner to defy force, as, a place *impregnably* fortified

Im-prĕg'nant, *n.* That which impregnates *Glanville*

Im prĕg'nant, *a* [Lat prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pregnant*] Not pregnant [*Rare*]

Im prĕg'nāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPREGNATED, *p pr & vb n* IMPREGNATING] [L Lat *imprægnare*, *imprægnatum*, from Lat prefix *im*, for *in*, and *prægnans*, *prægnas*, pregnant, It *impregnare*, Sp *impregnar*, *empreñar*, Pr *empregnar*, Fr *imprégner*]

1 To make pregnant, to cause to conceive, to render prolific, to get with child

2 To infuse an active principle into, to render fruitful or fertile in any way, to fertilize, to imbue

3 To infuse particles of another substance into, to communicate the virtues of another to, as in pharmacy, by mixture, digestion, and the like

Im-prĕg'nate, *a* [L Lat, *impregnatus*, p p of *impregnare*, It *impregnato*, Sp *impregnado*, *empreñado*, Fr *imprégné* See *supra*] Rendered prolific or fruitful, impregnated

The scorching ray
Here pierceth not, *impregnate* with disease *Byron*

Im'preg-nā'tion, *n* [Fr *imprégnation*, Pr *impregnacio*, Sp *impregnacion*, It *impregnazione*, L Lat. *imprægnatio*]

1. The act of impregnating; fecundation.

2 The state of being impregnated

3 Intimate mixture of parts or particles; infusion; saturation.

4 That with which any thing is impregnated [*Obs*] *Derham.*

Im'pre-jŭ'di-cate, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *prejudicate*] Not prejudged, unprejudiced, not prepossessed, impartial [*Obs*] "*Imprejudicate* apprehensions" *Bromne*

Im prĕp'a-rā'tion, *n.* [Prefix *im*, not, and *preparation*] Want of preparation, unpreparedness, unreadiness [*Obs*] *Hooker*

Im prĕs'sĕ, *n* [It See IMPRESS] A device on a shield, seal, and the like [Written also *imprese* and *impresa*]

My *impresa* to your lordship, a swan
Flying to a laurel for shelter *Webster*

Im'pre-scrĭp'ti bll'i ty, *n* [Fr *imprescriptibilité*, Sp *imprescriptibilidad*] The quality of being imprescriptible

Im'pre scrĭp'ti-ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *prescriptible*, q v, Fr & Sp *imprescriptible*, It *imprescrittibile*, *imperscrittibile*]

1 Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect to use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription

The rights of navigation, fishing, and others that may be exercised on the sea, belonging to the right of mere ability are *imprescriptible* *Pattel*

2 Not derived from, or dependent on, external authority, self evidencing "The *imprescriptible* laws of the pure reason" *Coleridge*

Im'pre scrĭp'ti bly, *adv* In an imprescriptible manner

Im prĕse', *n* A device, as on a shield, the same as IMPRESA

An *impresa* as the Italians call it is a device in picture with his motto or word, borne by noble or learned personages *Camden*

Im-prĕss', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPRESSED (prĕst'), *p pr & vb n* IMPRESSING] [Lat *imprimere*, *impressum*, prefix *im*, for *in*, and *premere*, to press, It *imprimere*, Sp *imprimir*, Fr *imprimer*]

1 To press, or stamp, in or upon, to mark by pressure, or as if by pressure, to make a mark or figure upon "This heart, like an agate, with your print *impressed*" *Shak*

2 To produce by pressure, as a mark, stamp, image, &c to stamp

3 To fix deeply, to inculcate, to imprint

Impress motives of persuasion upon our own hearts till we feel the force of them *Watts*

4 To take by force for public service, as, to *impress* sailors

The second five thousand pounds *impressed* for the service of the sick and wounded prisoners *Evelyn*

Im'press, *n* **1** A mark made by pressure, an indentation, imprint the image or figure of any thing formed by pressure, or as if by pressure, stamp, mold, communicated character "The *impresses* of the insides of these shells" *Woodward*

They were the lieutenants of God, sent with the *impresses* of his majesty *Jer Taylor*

2 Mark of distinction, seal, stamp *South*

3 Device, motto, as upon a shield or seal See IMPRESA

To describe emblazoned shields,
Impresses quaint *Milton*

4 Impression or influence wrought on the mind

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice *Shak*

5 The act of impressing or taking by force for the public service, compulsion to serve "Why such *impress* of shipwrights?" *Shak*

Impress money, a sum of money paid to men who have been impressed, immediately upon their entering service

Im prĕss'-găng, *n* A party of men, with an officer, employed to impress seamen for ships of war See PRESS GANG

Im-prĕs'si bll'i ty, *n* [Sp *impresibilidad*] The quality of being impressible

Im-prĕs'si ble, *a* [Fr *impressible* Sp *impresible*] Capable of being impressed, yielding to an impression, susceptive

Im prĕs'si ble-ness, *n* Having the quality of being impressible

Im prĕss'i bly, *adv* In an impressible manner

Im prĕsh'ion (prĕsh'un), *n* [Fr *impression*, Sp *impresion*, It *impressione*, Pr *empressso*, Lat *impressio*]

1 The act of impressing or stamping, marking by pressure or imprint, the communication of a stamp, mold, or character, by external force

2 That which is produced by pressure,—as, (*a*) A stamp made by pressure, mark, indentation, as an impression on wax, &c (*b*) Sensible result of an influence exerted from without, effect of an attack made, a power caused to operate, an affecting agency exerted, or the like

To shelter us from *impressions* of weather, we must spin we must weave, we must build *Barrow*

(*c*) Influence on the purposes, feelings, or actions, hence, sometimes, love, interest, concern

His words *impression* left *Milton.*
I have a father's dear *impression*
And wish, before I fall into my grave,
That I might see her married *Ford*

(*d*) Effect or influence on the organs of sense, which is the condition of sensation or sensible perception, the object as perceived and remembered; hence, an indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief (*e*) A copy taken by pressure from type, from an engraved plate, or the like, hence, also, all the copies of a work taken at once, an edition

For ten *impressions* which his books have had in so many years, at present a hundred books are scarcely purchased in a twelvemonth *Dryden.*

3 That which impresses, or exercises an effect, action, or agency "The portentous blaze of comets and *impressions* in the air" *Milton* "A fiery *impression* falling from out of heaven to earth." *Holland*

4 Impressiveness, emphasis [*Obs*]

Which must be read with an *impression*, and understood limitedly *Milton*

5 (*Paint*) (*a*) The ground-color, or that which is first laid on to receive the other colors (*b*) A stratum of a single color laid upon a wall or surface for ornament, upon outside work, or upon metals to protect from humidity

Proof impression (*Print*), an early impression taken, as from types, an engraved plate, lithographic stone, and the like See PROOF

Im prĕs'sion a bll'i ty, *n* The quality of being impressionable, impressionableness

Im prĕs'sion a ble, *a* [Fr *impressionable*, Sp *impresionable*] Susceptible of impression, capable of being molded, susceptive

He was too *impressionable* he had too much of the temperament of genius *Motley*

That she had done a grievous thing in taking an *impressionable* child to mold into the form that her wild resentment, spurned affection and wounded pride found vengeance in I knew full well *Dickens*

Im prĕs'sion a ble ness, *n* The quality of being impressionable, impressionability

Im prĕs'sion less, *a* Having the quality of not being impressed or affected

Im prĕss'ive, *a* [Lat as if *impressivus*, It *impressivo*, Sp *impresivo*, Fr *impressif*]

1 Making, or tending to make, an impression, having the power of affecting, or of exciting attention and feeling, adapted to touch the sensibilities or the conscience, as, an *impressive* discourse, an *impressive* scene

2 Capable of being impressed, susceptible, impressible *Spenser.*

Im prĕss'ive ly, *adv* In an impressive manner, forcibly

Im prĕss'ive ness, *n* The quality of being impressive

Im prĕss'ment, *n* The act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service, compulsion to serve, as, the *impressment* of provisions or sailors

Im prĕss'ure (presh'ur), *n* [O Fr *impressure*, I Lat *impressura*] The mark made by pressure; indentation, dent, impression [*Obs*]

The *impressure* of those ample favors
Would bind my faith to all observances *B Jonson*

Im'prest, *n* [It *imprestito*, L Lat *imprastitum* See *infra*] A kind of earnest money; loan, money advanced *Burke.*

The clearing of their *imprests* for what little of their debts they have received *Pepys.*

Im prĕst', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPRESTED, *p pr & vb n* IMPRESTING] [It *imprestare*, L Lat *imprastare* prefix *im*, for *in*, and *præstare*, to stand before, to lead, It *prestare*, Sp *prestar*, O Fr *prester*, N Fr *prêter* See PRENT] To advance on loan *Burke.*

Im-prĕv'a lĕnce, } *n* [Prefix *im*, not, and *prevalence*, *prevalency*, q v] Incapability of prevailing, want of prevalence [*Obs*] *Hall*

Im'pre vĕnt'a ble, *a* Not capable of being prevented inevitable, certain

Im'pre vĕn'ta bll'i ty, *n* State or quality of being impreventable, impossibility of preventing [*R*]

Im'pri mā'tur, *n* [Lat, let it be printed] A license to print a book, &c

Im prĭm'er y *n* [Fr *imprimerie*, from *imprimer*, to imprint, impress, print] [*Obs*]

1 A print impression

2 A printing house

3 The art of printing

Im prĭm'ing, *n* The first motion, or the first action [*Obs*] *Wotton.*

Im prī'mis, *adv* [Lat, for *in primis*, among the first, chiefly, *in*, in, and *primus* first] In the first place first in order

Im'print, *n* [See *infra*] Whatever is impressed or printed on the title page, as of a book, especially, the name of the printer or publisher, with the time and place of publishment

Im prĭnt', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPRINTED, *p pr & vb n* IMPRINTING] [O Eng *emprent*, from Fr. *empreint*, p p of *empreindre*, to imprint, Lat *imprimere*, to impress, imprint, Sp *emprentar*, It. *imprentare*, *improntare*]

1 To impress, to mark by pressure, to indent; to stamp

2 To stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of types, to print

3 To fix indelibly or permanently, as on the mind or memory, to impress

Ideas of those two different things distinctly *imprinted* on his mind *Locke*

Im-priz'on (im-priz'n), *v t* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPRISONED; *p. pr & vb n* IMPRISONING] [Prefix *im* and *prison*, q v, Fr. *emprisonner*, Pr *empreisonar*, It. *imprigionare*]

1. To put into a prison, to confine in a prison or jail, or to arrest and detain in custody.

2 To limit, hinder, or restrain in any way, as, to be *imprisoned* in a cell

He *imprisoned* was in chains remediless *Spenser*
Try to *imprison* the resistless winds *Dryden.*

Syn.—To incarcerate, confine, immure

Im-priz'on er (-priz'n-), *n* One who imprisons.

Im-priz'on ment, *n* [Fr *emprisonnement*, It *imprigionamento*] The act of imprisoning, or the state of being imprisoned, confinement in a prison, restraint of liberty

His sinews were waxed weak and raw
Through long *imprisonment* and hard constraint. *Spenser*

False imprisonment, confinement of the person, or restraint of liberty, without legal or sufficient authority *Blackstone*

Syn.—Incarceration, custody, confinement, durance

Im prŏb'a-bil'i-ty, *n* [Fr *improbabilité*, Sp *improbabilidad*, It *improbabilità*] The quality of being improbable, or not likely to be true, unlikelihood

Im prŏb'a ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *improbable*, It *improbabile*, Lat *improbabilis*, prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *probabilis*, probable] Not probable, unlikely to be true, not to be expected under the circumstances of the case, as, an *improbable* story or event.

He sent an *improbable* letter, as some of the contents discover *Milton*

Im-prŏb'a-bly, *adv* In an improbable manner

Im'pro-bāte, *v t* [Lat *improbare, improbatum*, prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *probare*, to approve] To disallow, not to approve [*Obs*] *Ainsworth.*

Im'pro-bā'tion, *n* [Lat *improbatio*]

1. The act of disapproving [*Obs*]

2 (*Scots Law*) The act by which perjury or falsehood is proved, an action brought for the purpose of having some instrument declared false or forged *Bell Burrill*

Im-prŏb'i-ty, *n* [Fr *improbité*, Sp *improbidad*, It *improbità*, Lat *improbitas*, prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *probitas*, probity] Absence of probity, want of integrity or rectitude of principle, dishonesty

Persons excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious *improbity* *Hooker*

Im'pro dūced' (dūst'), *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *produced*] Not produced [*Obs*] *Ray*

Im'pro fi'cience (fish'ens), } *n* [Prefix *im*, not,
Im'pro fi'cien cy (fish'en sy), } and *proficience*] Want of proficiency [*Rare*] *Bacon*

Im prŏf'it a ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *profitable*] Unprofitable [*Obs*] *Sir T Elyot*

Im'pro grĕss'ive, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *progressive*] Not progressive [*Rare*]

Cathedral cities in England, imperial cities without manufactures in Germany, are all in an *improgressive* condition *De Quincy*

Im'pro grĕss'ive ly, *adv.* In an improgressive manner [*Rare*] *Hare*

Im'pro lĭf'ic, *a*, [Prefix *im*, not, and *prolific*, Fr *improlifique*] Not prolific, unfruitful, improductive [*Obs*] *Waterhouse.*

Im'pro lĭf'ic ate, *v t* [Prefix *im* and L Lat *prolificare, prolificatum*, to generate See PROLIFIC] To impregnate, to fecundate [*Obs*] *Browne*

Im prŏmpt' (84), *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *prompt*] Not ready, unprepared [*Obs*] "So *impromptu*, so ill prepared to stand the shock" *Sterne*

Im-prŏmp'tū, *adv* or *a* [Fr *impromptu*, from Lat *in promptu*, in readiness, at hand, from *promptus*, visibility, readiness, from *promptus*, visible, ready See PROMPT] Off-hand, without previous study, as a verse uttered or written *impromptu*, an *impromptu* epigram

Im-prŏmp'tū, *n* A piece made off hand, at the moment, or without previous study, an extemporaneous composition

Im-prŏp'er, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *proper*, Fr. *impropre*, Pr *impropri*, Pg *improprio*, It *improprio, inpropio*, Sp *impropio*, Lat *improprius*]

1 Not proper, not suitable, not fitted to the circumstances, design, or end, unfit, not becoming, indecent, as, an *improper* medicine, regulation, &c, *improper* behavior, conduct, language, words, and the like

2. Not appropriate to individuals, general, common [*Obs*]

They are not to be adorned with any art but such *improper* ones as nature is said to bestow, as singing and poetry *J Fletcher*

3. Not according to facts, inaccurate, wrong, erroneous [*Rare*]

Improper fraction (*Arith*), a fraction whose denominator is less than its numerator, as, $\frac{4}{3}$

Im prŏp'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *improperare, improperatum*, to taunt] The act of upbraiding or taunting, a reproach, a taunt [*Obs*]

Omitting those *improperations* and terms of scurrility betwixt us, which only difference our affections, and not our cause *Browne*

Im prŏp'er ly, *adv* In an improper manner, not fitly, unsuitably, incongruously, inaccurately.

Im-prŏp'er-ty, *n.* Impropriety. [*Obs.*]

Im'pro-pĭ'tious (pish'us), *a.* [Prefix *im*, not, and *propitious*] Unpropitious [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

Im'pro-pōr'tion-a-ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *proportionable*] Not proportionable [*Obs.*] *B. Jon.*

Im'pro-pōr'tion-ate, *a.* [Prefix *im*, not, and *proportionate*] Not proportionate, not adjusted. [*Obs*] *Smith, On Old Age.*

Im-prō'pri-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPROPRIATED, *p pr & vb. n* IMPROPRIATING] [Lat *im*, for *in*, and *propriare, propriatum*, to appropriate, *proprius*, proper]

1. To appropriate to private use, to assume. [*Obs*] "To *impropriate* the thanks to himself" *Bacon.*

2 (*Eng Eccl Law*) To place the profits of, for care and disbursement, in the hands of a layman,—applied to ecclesiastical property *Hook.*

Im-prō'pri ate, *a* (*Eng Eccl Law*) Devolved into the hands of a layman, impropriated

Im prō'pri-ā'tion, *n* 1 The act of impropriating, as, the *impropriation* of property or tithes, especially, (*Eng Eccl Law*) (*a*) The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice in the hands of a layman, or lay corporation (*b*) A benefice in the hands of a layman, or of a lay corporation,—said to be so called from its being improperly held thus

2 That which is appropriated, as thanks, or ecclesiastical property

Im prō'pri-ā'tor (110), *n* One who impropriates, especially, a layman who has possession of the lands of the church, or an ecclesiastical living *Ayliffe*

Im-prō'pri-ā'trix, *n* A woman who impropriates, or who holds possession of church lands

Im'pro prĭ'e ty, *n* [Prefix *im*, not, and *propriety*, Fr *impropriété*, Pr *improprietat*, Pg *improprie-dade*, It *impropriela, impropreta*, Sp *impropiedad*, Lat *impropriétas* See IMPROPER]

1 The quality of being improper, unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances, as, *impropriety* of behavior or manners

2 That which is improper, an unsuitable act, expression, or the like

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be discarded *Swift*

Im'pros pĕr'i ty, *n* [Prefix *im*, not, and *prosperity*, Fr *improsperité*] Want of prosperity or success [*Obs*]

Im-prŏs'per ous, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *prosperous*, Fr *improspere*, Lat *improsper*] Not prosperous, not successful, unfortunate, as, an *improsperous* undertaking or voyage [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Im prŏs'per ŏus ly, *adv* In an improsperous manner, unprosperously [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

Im prŏs'per ŏus-ness, *n* Want of prosperity, ill success [*Obs*] *Hammond*

Im-prŏv'a bĭl'i ty, *n* [See IMPROVABLE] The state or quality of being capable of improvement, susceptibility of being made better

Im prŏv'a-ble, *a* [See IMPROVE]

1 Capable of being improved, susceptible of improvement, admitting of being made better, advanceable in good qualities

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties *Hale*

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands *Addison*

2 Capable of being used to advantage, or for the increase of any thing valuable

The essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints to better *Browne*

Im-prŏv'a-ble-ness, *n* Susceptibility of improvement, capableness of being made better, or of being used to advantage

Im-prŏv'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner that admits of improvement

Im prŏve' (im prŏōv'), *v t* [Prefix *im* and *prove* Cf Lat *improbare*, Fr *improuver* See *infra*]

1 To disprove or make void [*Obs*]

Neither can any of them make so strong a reason which another can not *improve* *Tyndale*

2 To disapprove, to find fault with, to reprove, as, to *improve* negligence [*Obs*] *Chapman*

When he rehearsed his preachings and his doings unto the high apostles, they could *improve* nothing *Tyndale*

Im-prŏve' (prŏōv'), *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPROVED, *p pr & vb n* IMPROVING] [Prefix *im* and O Fr *prover*, Lat *probare*, to esteem as good, Norm Fr *prover*, to improve, *improvement*, improving In Latin and French the same compounds, *improbare* and *improuver*, are used in the sense of disapprove, censure, blame]

1 To make better, to advance in value or good qualities, to ameliorate by care or cultivation, as, to *improve* land, talents, &c.

Manure thyself, then; to thyself be *improved*,
And with vain, outward things be no more moved *Donne*

I love not to *improve* the honor of the living by impairing that of the dead *Denham*

2 To use or employ to good purpose, to make productive, to turn to profitable account, to use for advantage, to employ for advancing interest, reputation, or happiness

We shall especially honor God by *improving* diligently the talents which God hath committed to us *Barrow*

A hint that I do not remember to have seen opened and *improved* *Addison.*

The court seldom fails to *improve* the opportunity. *Blackstone*

Those moments were diligently *improved*. *Gibbon.*

True policy, as well as good faith, in my opinion, binds us to *improve* the occasion. *Washington.*

3. To advance or increase by use,—said with reference to what is bad [*Rare.*]

I fear we have not a little *improved* the wretched inheritance of our ancestors *Fortesc.*

Syn.—To better, meliorate, ameliorate, advance; heighten, mend, correct, rectify

Im prŏve' (im-prŏōv'), *v i* 1 To grow better, to advance or make progress in what is desirable; to make or show improvement

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence. *Atterbury.*

2 To advance or progress in bad qualities, to grow worse

Domitian *improved* in cruelty toward the end of his reign *Milner.*

3 To increase, to be enhanced, to rise, as, the price of cotton *improves*, or is *improved*

To improve on or *upon*, to make useful additions or amendments to, to bring nearer to perfection, as, to *improve* on the mode of tillage usually practiced

Im prŏve'ment (im-prŏōv'ment), *n*

1 The act of improving, or the state of being improved, advancement in growth, or promotion of growth, in desirable qualities, progress toward what is better, melioration, as, the *improvement* of the mind or of the heart, of land, roads, &c.

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement* *South.*

2 The act of making profitable use or application of any thing, or the state of being profitably employed, a turning to good account, hence, also, practical application, as of the doctrines and principles of a discourse "A good *improvement* of his reason" *S Clarke.*

I shall make some *improvement* of this doctrine *Tillotson.*

3 That which improves any thing, or is added to it by way of improving it, that by which the value of any thing is increased, its excellence enhanced, or the like

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others are *improvements* on the Greek poet *Addison.*

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays *Addison*

4 Increase, growth [*Rare*] "Those vices which more particularly receive *improvement* by prosperity" *South.*

5 (*pl*) Valuable additions or melioration, as buildings, clearings, drains, fences, &c, on a farm.

6 (*Patent Laws*) An addition of some useful thing to a machine, manufacture, or composition of matter *Bouvier Kent.*

Im prŏv'er (im prŏōv'er), *n.* One who, or that which, improves *W Scott.*

Im'pro-vide', *v t* [Prefix *im*, not, and *provide.*] Not to provide against, not to foresee or expect. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Im-prŏv'i-dence, *n* [Prefix *im*, not, and *providence*, O Fr *improvidence*, Sp *improvidencia*, It. *improvidenza*, Lat *improvidentia*] The quality of being improvident, want of providence or forecast, neglect of foresight

Im prŏv'i dent, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *provident*; Lat *improvidus*, It & Sp *improvido*] Not provident, wanting forecast, not foreseeing, or provided for or against what will happen in future time; negligent, thoughtless

Improvident soldiers! had your watch been good,
This sudden mischief never could have fallen *Shak.*

Syn.—Inconsiderate, negligent, careless, heedless

Im-prŏv'i-dĕn'tial-ly, *adv* Improvidently, carelessly *Prof Wilson.*

Im prŏv'i dent-ly, *adv* In an improvident manner, without foresight or forecast

Im prōv'ing ly, *adv* In an improving manner

Im-prŏv'i sate, *a* [It *improvisato*, p p of *improvisare*, Fr *improvisé*. See IMPROVISE] Unpremeditated, impromptu

Im-prŏv'i-sāte, *v t* or *i* [*imp & p p* IMPROVISATED, *p pr & vb n* IMPROVISATING] To compose and utter extemporaneously, to improvise.

Im prŏv'i sā'tion, *n* [Fr *improvisation*]

1 The act or art of making poetry, or performing music extemporaneously

2 That which is improvised, an impromptu.

Im'pro vĭz'a-tize, *v. t.* or *i* The same as IMPROVISATE

Im'pro-vĭz'a tor, *n* One who improvisates or improvises, an improvisor

Im-prŏv'i-sa-tō'ri-al, } *a* Relating to extem-
Im-prŏv'i-sa-to-ry, } porary composition of rhymes

Im-prŏv'i-sa-trī'ce (-trū'cha), *n.* See IMPROVVISATRICE

Im'pro vīze', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPROVISED, *p. pr & vb n* IMPROVISING] [Fr *improviser*, Sp. *improvisar*, It *improvvisare*, from *improvviso*, unprovided, sudden, extempore, Lat *improvisus*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *provisus*, foreseen, provided. See PROVISO]

1 To speak extemporaneously, especially in verse

2 To bring about on a sudden, off-hand, or without previous preparation

Charles attempted to *improvise* a peace *Motley.*

Im'pro-vīze', *v. t.* To utter compositions, especially in verse, without previous preparation, hence, to do any thing off-hand, as, to *improvise* successfully.

Im'pro-vīz'er, *n.* One who improvises; an improvisator.

Im'pro-vĭ'zion (-vĭzh'un), *n* [Prefix *im*, not, and *provision*, q. v.] Want of forecast, improvidence. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Im'pro-vī'so, *a.* [Lat. *improvisus*, unforeseen, unexpected, It *improviso*] Not prepared or meditated beforehand, extemporaneous, impromptu. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Im-prŏv'ĭ-sa tō'r, *n* [It, Sp *improvisador*, Fr. *improvisateur* See IMPROVISE] A man who composes and sings or recites rhymes and short poems extemporaneously and immediately [Written also *improvisatore*]

Im-prŏv'ĭ-sa trī'ce (im-prŏv've sa trē'chē), *n* [It, Fr. *improvisatrice*. See *supra*] A woman who composes and sings or recites rhymes or short poems extemporaneously. [Written also *improvisatrice*]

Im-pru'dence, *n.* [Fr *imprudence*, Sp *imprudencia*, It *imprudenza*, Lat *imprudentia*] The quality of being imprudent, want of prudence, indiscretion, want of caution, circumspection, or a due regard to consequences, heedlessness, inconsideration, rashness.

His serenity was interrupted, perhaps, by his own *imprudence* *Mickle*

Im-pru'dent, *a* [Fr *imprudent*, It & Sp *imprudente*, Lat *imprudens*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *prudens*, prudent] Not prudent, wanting prudence or discretion, indiscreet, injudicious, not attentive to consequences, rash, heedless

Her majesty took a great dislike at the *imprudent* behavior of many of the ministers and readers *Strype*

Syn.—Indiscreet, injudicious, incautious, unadvised, heedless, rash

Im-pru'dent-ly, *adv.* In an imprudent manner, indiscreetly

Im-pū'ber-al, *a* [From Lat *impubes*, fr prefix *im* and *pubes*, puberty] Not having arrived at puberty

In *impuberal* animals the cerebellum is, in proportion to the brain proper, greatly less than in adult *Sir W Hamilton*

Im pū'ber ty, *n* [Prefix *im*, not, and *puberty*] Want of age at which the marriage contract can be legally entered into *Paley*

Im'pu dence, *n* [Fr *impudence*, Sp *impudencia*, It *impudenza*, Lat *impudentia*] The quality of being impudent, assurance, accompanied with a disregard of the presence or opinions of others, shamelessness, want of modesty

Those clear truths that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny *Locke*

Syn.—Shamelessness, audacity, insolence, effrontery, sauciness, impertinence, pertness, rudeness—IMPUDENCE, EFFRONTERY, SAUCINESS *Impudence* refers more especially to the feelings as manifested in action *Effrontery* applies to some gross and public exhibition of shamelessness *Sauciness* refers to a sudden outbreak of impudence, especially from an inferior *Impudence* is an unblushing kind of impertinence, and may be manifested in words, tones, gestures, looks, &c *Effrontery* rises still higher, and shows a total unconcern for the opinions of those present, and a disregard for all the forms of civil society *Sauciness* discovers itself toward particular individuals, in certain relations, as in the case of servants who are saucy to their masters, or children who are saucy to their teachers

Im'pu den cy, *n.* Impudence [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Im'pu-dent, *a* [Fr *impudent*, It & Sp *impudente*, Lat *impudens*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pudens*, ashamed modest] Bold, with contempt or disregard of others, unblushingly forward, wanting modesty, shameless

When we behold an angel, not to fear
Is to be *impudent* *Dryden.*

Syn.—Shameless, audacious, brazen, bold faced, pert, immodest, rude, saucy, impertinent, insolent

Im'pu dent ly, *adv* In an impudent manner, with indecent assurance, shamelessly.

At once assail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail *Sandys*

Im'pu dĭc'ĭ-ty, *n* [Fr *impudicité*, Sp *impudicicia*, It *impudicizia*, Lat *impudicitia*, from *impudicus*, immodest, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pudicus*, shamefaced, modest] Immodesty *Sheldon*

Im-pūgn' (im pūn'), *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPUGNED, *p pr. & vb n.* IMPUGNING] [O Fr *impugner*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *impugnar*, It & Lat *impugnare*, from Lat prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pugnare*, to fight] To attack by words or arguments, to contradict, to assail, to call in question, to make insinuations against, to gainsay

The truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Purchas*

Im pūgn'a-ble (im pūn'a bl, *or* im pūg'na bl), *a* Capable of being impugned

Im'pug-nā'tion, *n* [O Fr *impugnation*, Pr *impugnacio*, Sp *impugnacion*, It *impugnazione*, Lat *impugnatio*] Opposition [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall.*

Im-pūgn'er (im pūn'er), *n* One who impugns, one who opposes or contradicts

Im-pūgn'ment (im-pūn'ment), *n.* The act of impugning. *Ed Rev*

Im pū'is-sançe, *n.* [Fr.] Impotence, weakness [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Im-pū'is-sant, *a.* [Fr., from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *puissant*, powerful. See PUISSANT] Weak, impotent [*Obs.*]

Im'pulse, *n.* [Lat. *impulsus*, It. & Sp. *impulso*. See IMPEL]

1. The act of impelling, or driving onward with sudden force, impulsion, the action of a force so as to produce motion suddenly, or without appreciable lapse of time

2 The effect of an impelling force, motion produced by the sudden or momentary action of a force

3 Sudden motion exciting to action, hasty inclination, influence acting unexpectedly or with momentary force, impression, instigation

These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking *Dryden*
Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Merentius, armed,
Succeeded Turnus *Dryden*

Im-pūlse', *v. t* To impel, to incite [*Obs or poet*] *Pope*

Im-pūl'sion (im-pūl'shun), *n* [Fr & Sp *impulsion*, It. *impulsione*, Pr. & Lat. *impulsio*. See IMPEL]

1 The act of impelling or driving onward, the sudden or momentary agency of a body in motion on another body

2 Influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind, from without or within, sudden motion or influence, impulse

Thou didst plead
Divine *impulsion* prompting *Milton*

Im-pūl'sive, *a* [It & Sp *impulsivo*, Pr *impulsiu*, Fr *impulsif*]

1 Having the power of driving or impelling, moving, impellent

Poor men! poor papers! We and they
Do some *impulsive* force obey *Prior*

2 Actuated by impulse, as, a person who is *impulsive* often acts unwisely

3 (*Mech*) Acting momentarily, or by impulse, not continuous,—said of forces

Im pūl'sive, *n* That which impels or moves, impulsive agency, impelling cause, impulse

Im pūl'sive ly, *adv* With force, by impulse

Im pūl'sive-ness, *n.* The quality of being impulsive

Im pūnc'tate, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *punctate*] Not punctate or dotted

Im pūnct'ū al, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *punctual*, It *impuntuale*, Fr *imponctuel*] Not punctual [*Rare*]

Im-pūnct'ū ăl'ĭ ty, *n* [It *impuntualita*] Neglect of punctuality [*Rare*] *A Hamilton*

Im pū'ni bly, *adv* [It *impunibile* See *infra*] Without punishment [*Obs*]

Im pū'ni ty, *n* [Fr *impunité*, It *impunita*, Sp *impunidad*, Lat *impunitas*, from *impunis*, without punishment, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pana*, punishment, *punire*, to punish]

1 Exemption from punishment or penalty.

Heaven though slow to wrath,
Is never with *impunity* defied *Cowper.*

2 Exemption from injury or loss, security

Im pūre', *a* [Lat *impurus* prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *purus*, pure, It & Sp *impuro*, Fr *impur*]

1 Mixed or impregnated with extraneous substances, not pure, foul, feculent, tinctured, as, *impure* water or air, *impure* salt or magnesia

2 Defiled by sin or guilt, unholy,—said of persons

3 Unhallowed, unholy,—said of things

4 Unchaste, lewd, unclean, as, *impure* actions.

5 Obscene, as, *impure* language or ideas

6 (*Old Test*) Not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses, unclean

Im pūre', *v t.* To render foul, to defile, to pollute [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Im pūre'ly, *adv* In an impure manner, with impurity

Im-pūre'ness, } *n* [Lat *impuritas*, Fr *impureté*,
Im-pū'ri ty, } Pr *impuritat*, It *impurita*, Sp *impuridad*]

1 The condition or quality of being impure, want of purity, foulness, feculence, pollution, defilement, obscenity, lewdness, as, the *impurity* of water, of air, of spirits, of character, language, behavior, and the like

Profaneness, *impurity*, or scandal, is not wit. *Buckminster*

2 That which is impure, foul matter, action, language, &c

The foul *impurities* that reigned among the monkish clergy *Atterbury*

3 (*Old Test*) Want of ceremonial purity, defilement, pollution

Im pūr'ple, *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPURPLED, *p pr & vb n* IMPURPLING] [Prefix *im* and *purple*, O Fr *empourprer*, It *imporporare*, to dress in purple] To color or tinge with purple, to make red or reddish, as, a field *impurpled* with blood

The bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smiled *Milton*

Im-pūt'a bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* The quality of being imputable, imputableness

Im pūt'a-ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *imputable*, It *imputabile*]

1 Capable of being imputed or charged, chargeable, ascribable, attributable.

A prince whose political vices, at least, were *imputable* to mental incapacity. *Prescott.*

2 Accusable; chargeable with a fault. [*Rare*]

The fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise *imputable* *Aylife.*

Im-pūt'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being imputable, imputability. *Norris.*

Im'pu-tā'tion, *n* [Fr *imputation*, Sp *imputacion*, It *imputazione*, Lat *imputatio*]

1 The act of imputing or charging, attribution, any thing imputed or charged

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humor his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shak.*

2 Charge or attribution of evil, censure, reproach

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them *Addison.*

3 (*Theol*) The applying to the account of; the reckoning as belonging to, the attribution of personal guilt, or of penal consequences appropriate to the same, to one person or to many on account of an offense committed by another, also, a similar attribution of personal excellence, or of its appropriate rewards, as, the *imputation* of the sin of Adam, or the righteousness of Christ

4 Hint, slight notice, intimation. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Im-pūt'a tĭve, *a* [Lat *imputativus*, It & Sp *imputativo*, Fr *imputatif*] Coming by imputation; imputed *Milton.*

Im pūt'a tĭve-ly, *adv* By imputation

Im pūte', *v t* [*imp & p p* IMPUTED, *p pr & vb n.* IMPUTING] [Fr *imputer*, Sp *imputar*, It & Lat. *imputare*, from Lat prefix *im*, for *in*, and *putare*, to reckon, think]

1 To charge, to ascribe, to attribute, to set to the account of

Nor you, ye proud, to these *impute* the fault,
If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise *Gray*

2 To charge to one as the author, responsible originator, or possessor of,—generally in a bad sense

One vice of a darker shade was *imputed* to him—envy *Macaulay*

3 (*Theol*) To set to the account of another as the ground of judicial procedure

And therefore it was *imputed* to him for righteousness *Rom* iv 22.

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds *Milton.*

4 To take account of, to reckon, to regard, to consider [*Rare*]

If we *impute* this last humiliation as the cause of his death *Gibbon*

Syn—To ascribe, attribute, charge, reckon See ASCRIBE

Im pūt'er, *n* One who imputes or attributes

Im'pu trĕs'cĭ ble, *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *putrescible*, Fr *imputrescible*] Not subject to putrefaction or corruption

In A prefix from the Latin *in*, not, often used in composition, as a particle of negation, like the English *un*, as in *inactive*, *incapable*, or signifying *within*, *into*, or *among*, as in *inbred*, *incase*, or serving to render emphatic the sense of the word to which it is prefixed, as in *inclose*, *increase* — *In*, before *l*, is changed into *il*, as in *illusion*, and before *r*, into *ir*, as in *irregular*, and before a labial, into *im*, as in *imbitter*, *immaterial*, *impatient*

In, *prep* [A S, Goth, Ger, & D *in*, Icel, Sw, & Dan *i*, allied to Lat *in*, Gr *ev*, adv Goth & Icel. *inn*, Sw *in*, Dan *ind*, Ger *in*, *ein*] Within, inside of, surrounded by, not outside of,—used to indicate a variety of relations, especially, (*a*) Presence or situation within limits, whether of place, time, or circumstances, inclosure by something regarded as surrounding, standing about, containing, including, or the like,—opposed to *out of*, or *from*, as, *in* the house, *in* the city, *in* the hour, *in* the year, *in* sickness, *in* health "*In* most cases, very consistent" *Smalridge* "*In* all likelihood." *Collier*

Nine *in* ten of those who enter the ministry are obliged to enter *Swift*

(*b*) Existence or activity, as a part or constituent of, by the means or agency of, in a quality or relation of, in the midst or in possession of, in respect to, or consideration of, on account of, according to, and the like, as it is not *in* gold to be oxidized, it is not *in* man to resist such appeals (*c*) Entrance with respect to a new state, condition, or sphere of activity,—used instead of *into*, as, to put *in* operation

In blank (*Law*), with the name only,—a term applied to the indorsement of a bill or note by merely writing on it the indorser's name —*In that*, because, for the reason that "Some things they do *in that* they are men, some things *in that* they are men misled and blinded with error *Hooker* —*In the name of*, in behalf of, on the part of, by authority as, it was done *in the name of* the people,—often used in invocation, swearing, praying, and the like —*To be* or *keep in with* (*a*) To be close or near; as, to keep a ship *in with* the land (*b*) To be on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with, to secure and retain the favor of [*Colloq*]

☞ *In* is often used for *into*, and without the noun to which it properly belongs, as, he cares not who is *in* or who is *out*, that is, *in office* or *out of office*, come *in*, that is, *into* the house or other place, he has or will come *in*,

that is, *into* office; a vessel has come *in*, that is, into port, or has arrived

In, *adv* 1 Not out, within, inside.

☞ The sails of a vessel are said, in nautical language, to be *in* when they are furled, or when stowed

2. (*Law*) With privilege or possession,—used to denote a holding, possession, or seisin, as, *in* by descent, *in* by purchase, *in* of the seisin of her husband *Burrill Kent*

In, *n* 1 A person who is in office,—the opposite of *out*

2 A re entrant angle, a nook or corner —usually in the plural, and especially in the phrase *ins and outs*, that is, nooks and corners "*Ins and outs* of a garden" *II Dixon*

In, *v t* To inclose, to take in [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In'a bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *ability*, Fr *inhabileté*, Sp, *inhabilidad*, It *inabilita*, from Lat *inhabilis*, unable prefix *in*, not, and *habilis* See ABLE] The quality of being unable lack of ability, want of sufficient physical power or strength, or resources, defect of requisite moral or intellectual capacity

It is not from an *inability* to discover what they ought to do, that men err in practice *Blair*

Syn —Disability, impotence incapacity, incompetence, weakness See DISABILITY

In-ā'bled, *a* Disabled [*Obs*] *Barrington*

In ā'ble ment, *n* [See ENABLEMENT] Ability [*Obs*]

In ăb'sti nençe, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *abstinence* Fr *inabstinence*] The want of, or defect in, abstinence, indulgence of appetite, a partaking as the *inabstinence* of Eve *Milton*

In'ab stră̆ct'ed, *a* Not abstracted *Hooker*

In'a bŭ'sive ly, *adv* Without abuse

In'ac çĕs'sĭ bĭl'ĭ ty, } *n* [Fr *inaccessibilité*, Sp
In'ac çĕs'sĭ ble ness, } *inaccesibilidad*] The quality or state of being inaccessible, or not to be reached

In'ac çĕs'sĭ ble, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *accessible*, Fr *inaccessable*, Sp *inaccesible*, It *inaccessibile*, Lat *inaccessibilis*] Not accessible not to be reached, obtained, or approached, unobtainable as, an *inaccessible* rock, fortress, document, prince, &c

In'ac çĕs'sĭ bly, *adv* In an inaccessible manner unapproachably *Barton*

In'ac cŏrd'ant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *accordant*] Not in a state of accordance

In-ăc'cu ra çy, *n* The quality of being inaccurate, want of accuracy or exactness, mistake fault, defect, error as, an *inaccuracy* in writing, in a transcript, or in a calculation

Syn.—Mistake fault defect, error blunder

In ăc'cu rate, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *accurate*] Not accurate displaying a want of careful attention, not exact or correct, not according to truth, erroneous as, an *inaccurate* man, narration, copy, or instrument

In ăc'cu rate ly, *adv* In an inaccurate manner, incorrectly erroneously, as, the accounts are *inaccurately* stated

In'ac quaint'ançe, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *acquaintance*] Unacquaintance *Good*

In ăc'qui ĕs'çent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *acquiescent*] Not acquiescing

In ăc'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *action* Fr *inaction*, Sp *inaccion*, It *inazione*] Want of action, forbearance of labor idleness, rest

In ăct'ive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *active*, Fr *inactif*, Sp *inactivo*, It *inattivo*]

1 Not active inert having no power to move, as, matter is, of itself, *inactive*

2 Not disposed to action or effort not diligent or industrious, not busy idle, as, an *inactive* officer

3 (*Chem*) Not exhibiting any action or activity, inert, as, *inactive* tartaric acid

Syn —Inert dull, sluggish, idle, indolent, slothful, lazy See INERT

In ăct'ive-ly, *adv* In an inactive manner, idly, sluggishly

In'ac tĭv'ĭ ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *activity* Fr *inactivité*, Sp *inactividad*, It *inattività*]

1 The quality of being inactive, inertness, as, the *inactivity* of matter

2 Idleness, indisposition to action or exertion want of energy, sluggishness "The gloomy *inactivity* of despair" *Cook*

In, ăct'ŭ ăte, *v t* To put in action [*Obs*]

In ăct'ŭ ā'tion, *n* Operation [*Obs*] *Glanville*

In ăd'ap tā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *adaptation*] A state of being not adapted or fitted *Dict*

In-ăd'e qua-çy, *n* 1 The quality of being inadequate, or insufficient for a purpose, defectiveness, inequality

The *inadequacy* and consequent inefficacy of the alleged causes *Dwight*

2 Unjust or improper defect

Dr Price considers this *inadequacy* of representation as our fundamental grievance *Burke*

In ăd'e quate, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *adequate* Fr *inadequat*, Sp *inadecuado*, It *inadequato*] Not adequate, unequal to the purpose, insufficient to effect the object, unequal, incomplete, defective, as, *inadequate* resources, power, ideas, representations, and the like

Syn.—Unequal, incommensurate, disproportionate, insufficient, incompetent, incapable

In ăd'e quate ly, *adv* In an inadequate manner, not fully or sufficiently

In ăd'e quate ness, *n* The quality of being inadequate, inadequacy, inequality, incompleteness

In ăd'e quā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *adequation*] Want of exact correspondence [*Obs*] *Puller*

In'ad hĕr'ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *adherent*]

1 Not adhering

2 (*Bot*) Free, not connected with the other organs

In'ad hē'sion (-hē'zhun), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *adhesion*] The quality of not adhering, want of adhesion

Porcelain clay is distinguished from colorific earths by *inadhesion* to the fingers *Kirwan*

In'ad mĭs'sĭ bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *inadmissibilité*, It *inammissibilita*] The quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received as, the *inadmissibility* of an argument or of evidence in court, or of a proposal in a negotiation

In'ad mĭs'sĭ ble *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *admissible* Fr *inadmissible* Sp *inadmisible* It *inammissibile*] Not admissible not proper to be admitted, allowed or received as, *inadmissible* testimony, an *inadmissible* proposition

In'ad mĭs'sĭ bly, *adv* In a manner not admissible

In'ad vĕr'ençe, } *n* [Fr *inadvertance*, It *inavvertenza*, Sp & Pg *inadvertencia*, It *inavvertenza*]
In'ad vĕr'en cy, } *advertansa*, Sp & Pg *inadvertencia*, It *inavvertenza*

1 The quality of being inadvertent lack of heedfulness or attentiveness inattention negligence as many mistakes, and some misfortunes, proceed from *inadvertence*

2 An effect of inattention, an oversight mistake, or fault which proceeds from negligence of thought

The productions of a great genius with many lapses and *inadvertences* are infinitely preferable to works of an inferior kind of author which are scrupulously exact *Addison*

Syn —Inattention carelessness, heedlessness thoughtlessness See INATTENTION

In'ad vĕr'ent, *a* Not turning the mind to a matter heedless careless negligent

In'ad vĕr'ent ly, *adv* From want of attention, inconsiderately, heedlessly carelessly

In'ad vĕr'tençe ment, *n* Inadvertence [*Rare*] *Broome*

In ăf'fa bĭl'ĭ ty *n* [Fr *inaffabilité*] Reserved ness in conversation, want of affability or sociability reticence

In ăf'fa ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *affable*, Fr *inaffable* Sp *inafable*] Not affable, reserved

In ăf'fec tā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *affectation* Fr *inaffectation*] Freedom from affected manner *Shak*

In'af fĕct'ed, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *affected* Fr *inaffecté*, Sp *inafectado*, Lat *inaffectatus*] Unaffected [*Obs*]

In'af fĕct'ed ly, *adv* Unaffectedly [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

In āid'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *aid*] Incapable of being assisted [*Obs*] *Shak*

In ăl'ĭe na bĭl'ĭ ty (in ăl'yen), *n* The quality of being inalienable

In ăl'ĭe na ble (ăl'yen a bl) *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *alienable* Fr *inaliénable*, Sp *inalienable*, *inajenable*, It *inalienabile*] Incapable of being put off, alienated, or transferred to another unalienable

His *inalienable* character was that of an emissary of peace *Stillman*

In ăl'ĭe na ble ness (ăl'yen), *n* The state of being inalienable *Scott*

In ăl'ĭe na bly (ăl'yen), *adv* In a manner that forbids alienation, as rights *inalienably* vested

In ăl'ĭ mĕnt'al, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *alimental*] Affording no nourishment [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In ăl'ter a bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *inaltérabilité*, It *inalterabilita*, Sp *inalterabilidad*] The quality of being unalterable or unchangeable

In ăl'ter a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *alterable* Fr *inaltérable*, Sp *inalterable*, It *inalterabile*] Not alterable incapable of being altered or changed, unalterable [*Obs*] *Holcroft*

In ăl'ter a ble, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *amiable* Fr *inamable*, It *inamabile*, Lat *inamabilis*] Unamiable [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

In ā'mi a ble ness, *n* Unamiableness [*Obs*]

In'a mĭs'sĭ ble, *a* [Fr *inamissible*, Sp *inamisible*, It *inamissibile*, Lat *inamissibilis*, prefix *in*, not, and *amissibilis*, that may be lost, *amittere*, to let go to lose *a*, from, and *mittere*, to send] Not to be lost [*Obs*] *Hammond*

In'a mĭs'sĭ ble ness, *n* The state of not being liable to be lost [*Obs*] *Scott*

In ămo'o rā'tĭ, *n f* } (Synop, § 130) [It *inamorata*,
In ămo'o rā'to, *n m* } *morata*, *inamorato*, p p of *inamorare*, to inspire with love See ENAMOR] One who is enamored or in love, a lover

In-and-In, *n* A game used in gambling, and played by three persons with four dice, each person having a box *In* signified that there was a doublet or two dice alike, out of the four, *in and in*, that there were either two doublets, or that all of the four dice were alike, which swept all the stake

He is a merchant still, adventurer at *in-and-in* *B Jonson*

In-and-In, *a* (*Breeding*) From animals of the same parentage *In-and in*, or *in-and-in breeding*. See BREEDING

In-ā̆ne', *a* [Lat *inanis*, Sp *inane*] Destitute of contents, empty, void, without definite intentions or object, void of sense or intelligence "Vague and *inane* instincts" *I Taylor.*

In-ā̆ne', *n* That which is void or empty, infinite space, vacuity [*Rare*]

We sometimes speak of place, distance, or bulk, in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world *Locke*

It moves or stands still in the undistinguishable *inane* of infinite space *Locke*

In ăn'gu lar, *a* Not angular [*Obs*] *Browne.*

In'an ĭl'o quent, } *a* [Lat *inanis*, empty, and
In'an ĭl'o quous, } *loqui*, to speak] Loquacious, very talkative, garrulous [*Rare*]

In ăn'i māte, *v t* [Prefix *in* and *animate*, v t] To animate [*Obs*] *Donne.*

In ăn'i mate, *a* [Lat *inanimatus*, prefix *in*, not, and *animatus*, animate, It *inanimato*, Sp & Pg. *inanimado*, Fr *inanimé*, Fi *inanime*] Not animate destitute of life or spirit, inert, dead, as, stones and earth are *inanimate* substances, a corpse is an *inanimate* body

Syn - Lifeless dead inert, inactive dull, soulless, spiritless See LIFELESS

In ăn'i mā'ted, *a* Destitute of life, lacking animation unanimated

In ăn'i mate ness, *n* The state of being inanimate "The deadness and *inanimateness* of the subject" *Mountague.*

In ăn'i mā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in* (in 1, used negatively in 2, intensively) and *animation*, q v]

1 Want of animation, lifelessness, dullness

2 Infusion of life or vigor, animation

Satan accounts it no small mastery to bereave us of this habitual joy in the Holy Ghost arising from the *inanimation* of Christ living and breathing within us *Bp Hall*

In'a nĭ'tion (in'a nish'un), *n* [Fr *inanition*, Pr *inanicio*, Sp *inanicion*, It *inanizione* See INANE] The condition of being inane, want of fullness, as in the vessels of the body emptiness hence, exhaustion from want of food, either from partial or complete starvation, or from a disorder of the digestive apparatus, producing the same result "Feeble from *inanition*, inert from weariness" *Landor.*

The result of an entire deficiency of food or its supply in a measure inadequate for the wants of the system, constitutes the phenomenon of *inanition* or starvation *Carpenter*

In ăn'i ty, *n* [Lat *inanitas*, Fr *inanité*, It *inanità*]

1 Inanition, void space, vacuity, emptiness

2 Deficiency of contents, absence of object, senselessness, frivolity

In ăp'a thy, *n* Sensibility,—opposed to *apathy* [*Rare*]

In'ap pēal'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appealable*] Not admitting of appeal *Coleridge*

In'ap prăs'a ble, *a* Incapable of being appreciated, unappreciable

In'ap pĕl'la bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* Incapability of being appealed from "The *inappellability* of the councils" *Coleridge*

In ăp'pe tençe, } *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appetence*,
In ăp'pe ten cy, } O Fr *inappetence*, Sp *inapetencia*, It *inappetenza*]

1 Want of appetence, or of a disposition to seek, select or imbibe nutriment See APPETENCE

2 Want of desire or inclination *Cheyne.*

In ăp'plĭ ca bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *inapplicabilité*] The quality of being inapplicable unfitness

In ăp'plĭ ca ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *applicable*, Fr *inapplicable*, Sp *inaplicable*] Not applicable, incapable of being applied not suited or suitable to the purpose, as, the argument or the testimony is *inapplicable* to the case

Syn —Unsuitable, unsuited, unadapted, inappropriate inapposite

In ăp'plĭ ca ble-ness, *n* The quality of being inapplicable

In ăp'plĭ ca bly, *adv* In a manner not suited to the purpose

In ăp'plĭ cā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *application* Fr *inapplication*, Sp *inaplicacion*] Want of application want of attention or assiduity, negligence, indolence, neglect of study or industry

In ăp'po sīte (ăp'po zit) *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apposite*] Not apposite, not fit or suitable, not pertinent, as, an *inapposite* argument

In ăp'po-sīte-ly, *adv* Not pertinently, not suitably

In'ap prē'cĭ a ble (pre'shĭ, 92), *a* Prefix *in*, not, and *appreciable* Fr *inappreciable* Sp *inapreciable*, It *inapprezzabile*] Not appreciable, incapable of being duly valued or estimated

In'ap prē'cĭ ā'tion (pre'shĭ), *n* Want of appreciation [*Rare*]

In ăp'pre hĕn'sĭ ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apprehensible*, Lat *inapprehensibilis*, Fr *inapprehensible*, It *inapprehensibile*] Not apprehensible, unintelligible *Milton.*

In ăp'pre hĕn'sion, *n* Want of apprehension *Hurd.*

In ăp'pre hĕn'sive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apprehensive*] Not apprehensive, regardless *Bp Taylor.*

In'ap prōach'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in* and *approachable*] Not approachable, inaccessible.

In'ap-prōach'a bly, *adv.* So as not to be approached.

In'ap-prō'pri-ate, *a.* [Prefix *in* and *appropriate*] Not pertaining or belonging to, not suited, adapted, or becoming, unbecoming, unsuitable, as in manners, moral conduct, and the like

In'ap-prō'pri-ate ly, *adv* Not appropriately

In'ap prō'pri ate-ness, *n* Unsuitableness

In-ăpt', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apt*, Fr *inapte* Cf INEPT] Unapt, not apt, unsuitable, unfit

In-ăpt'i-tūde (5d), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *aptitude*, Fr *inaptitude*, Sp *inaptitud*, It *inattitudine*] Want of aptitude, unfitness, unsuitableness *Burke*

In-ăpt'ly, *adv* Unfitly, unsuitably

In-ăpt'ness, *n* Unfitness, inaptitude

In-ă'quate, *a* [Lat *inaquatus*, p p of *inaquare*, to make or turn into water, prefix *in*, in, and *aqua*, water] Embodied in water [*Obs*] *Cranmer*

In'a-quā'tion, *n* The state of being inaquate [*Obs*] *Bp Gardiner*

In ăr'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *arable*. It *in arabile*] Not arable, not capable of being plowed or tilled

In ārch', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INARCHED (in-ārcht'), *p pr* & *vb n* INARCHING] [Prefix *in* and *arch*] To graft by uniting, as a cion, to a stock, without separating it from its parent tree, to graft by approach *Miller*

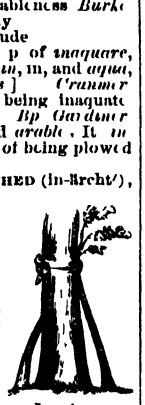

Inarching

In ārch'ing, *n* A method of inarching, by which a cion, without being separated from its parent tree, is joined to a stock standing near

In'ar-tic'ū late, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *articulate*, Lat *inarticulatus*, It *inarticolato*, Sp *inarticulado*, Fr *inarticulé*]

1 Not uttered with articulation or jointing of sounds as in speech, not articulate, not distinct, or with distinction of syllables as, the sounds of brutes and fowls are, for the most part, *inarticulate*

2 (*Zool*) Not jointed or articulated *Dana*

3 Incapable of articulating [*Rare*] "The poor earl, who is *inarticulate* with palsy" *H Walpole*

In'ar-tic'ū lā'ted, *a* (*Zool*) Not jointed, not articulated, inarticulate

In'ar tic'ū late ly, *adv.* Not with distinct syllables, indistinctly

In'ar-tic'ū late ness, *n.* Indistinctness of utterance by animal voices, want of distinct articulation

In'ar tic'ū-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *inarticulation*] Indistinctness of sounds in speaking

In ăr'ti fi'cial (ăr'ti fish'al), *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *artificial* Fr *inartificiel*, It *inartificiale*]

1 Not artificial, not done by art, not made or performed by the rules of art, formed without art "An *inartificial* argument depending upon a naked asseveration" *Brown*

2 Characterized by artlessness or simplicity, simple, honest, as, an *inartificial* character "*Inartificial* gratitude" *Evelyn*

In ăr'ti fi'cial-ly, *adv* Without art, in an artless manner, contrary to the rules of art

In ar'ti fi'cial ness, *n* The quality of being inartificial, naturalness

In'as much', *adv* [*in*, *as*, and *much*] Seeing that, considering that, since, —followed by *as*

Syn —Because, since, for, as See BECAUSE

In'at tĕn'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *attention*, Fr *inattention*, It *inattenzione*] The want of attention, or of fixing the mind steadily on an object, heedlessness, neglect

> Novel lays attract our ravished ears;
> But old, the mind with *inattention* hears *Pope*

Syn —Inadvertence heedlessness thoughtlessness, neglect —INATTENTION, INADVERTENCE We miss seeing a thing through *inadvertence* when we do *not look at it*, through *inattention* when we give *no heed* to it, though directly before us The latter is therefore the worse *Inadvertence* may be an involuntary accident, *inattention* is culpable neglect A versatile mind is often *inadvertent*, a careless or stupid one is *inattentive*

> What is not ill executed should be received with approbation, with good words and good wishes; and small faults and *inadvertencies* should be candidly excused *Jortin*

> What prodigies can power divine perform
> More grand than it produces year by year,
> And all in sight of *inattentive* man! *Cowper*

In'at tĕn'tive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *attentive*, Fr *inattentif*] Not attentive not fixing the mind on an object, heedless, careless, negligent, regardless, as, an *inattentive* spectator or hearer, an *inattentive* habit.

Syn —Careless, heedless, regardless, thoughtless, negligent, remiss

In'at-tĕn'tive-ly, *adv* Without attention, carelessly, heedlessly *Johnson*

In'at tĕn'tive ness, *n* The state of being inattentive, inattention

In-gud'i bil'i ty, } *n* The state or quality of be-
In-gud'i-ble ness, } ing inaudible

In gud'i-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *audible*, Fr *inaudible*, It *inaudibile*, Lat *inaudibilis*]

1. Not audible, incapable of being heard, as, an *inaudible* voice or sound

2. Making no sound, noiseless, silent "The *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time" *Shak*

In gud'i bly, *adv* In a manner not to be heard

In gu'gur, *v. t* To inaugurate. [*Obs*] "*Inaugured* and created king" *Latimer*

In gu'gu ral, *a* [Fr & Sp *inaugural*, It *inaugurale*, N Lat *inauguralis*] Pertaining to, or performed or pronounced at, an inauguration, as, an *inaugural* ceremony or address

In gu'gu ral, *n* An inaugural address [*U S*]

In gu'gu-rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INAUGURATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INAUGURATING] [Lat *inaugurare*, *inauguratum*, from the prefix *in* and *augurare*, *augurari*, to augur, It *inaugurare*, Sp *inaugurar*, Fr *inaugurer*]

1 To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies, to invest with an office in a formal manner

2 To cause to begin, to set in motion, action, or progress, also, to make a public exhibition of for the first time, as, to *inaugurate* a new era of things, or a career of distinction, dishonesty, &c, to *inaugurate* a fashion in dress, to *inaugurate* a statue, and the like [*Recent*]

3 To begin with good omens [*Obs*] *Wotton*

In-gu'gu rāte, *a* [Lat *inauguratus*, p p of *inaugurare*] Invested with office *Drayton*

In gu'gu rā'tion, *n* [Fr *inauguration*, Sp *inauguracion*, It *inaugurazione*, Lat *inauguratio*]

1 The act of inaugurating, or inducting into office with solemnity, investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies

2 The solemn or formal beginning of any movement, course of action, public exhibition, and the like, as, the *inauguration* of a new era, or of a statue, and the like

In gu'gu rā'tor, *n* One who inaugurates *Coleridge*

In gu'gu ra-to ry, *a* Suited to induction into office pertaining to inauguration as, *inauguratory* gratulations

In gu'nāte, *v t* [Lat *inaurare*, *inauratum*, from prefix *in* and *aurum*, gold] To cover with gold, to gild

In gu'nate (45), *a* Covered, or seeming to be covered, with gold, gilded, gilt

In'gu rā'tion, *n* [Fr *inauration*, from Lat *in aurare*, to gild] The act or process of gilding or covering with gold *Litchfield*

In gus'pi cate, *a* [Lat *inauspicatus*, prefix *in*, not, and *auspicatus*, p p of *auspicare* It *inauspicato* See AUSPICATE] Ill omened [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In'gus pi'cious (awspish'us), *a* [Prefix *in* and *auspicious*] Not auspicious ill omened, unfortunate, unlucky, evil, unfavorable, as, the war commenced at an *inauspicious* time, and its issue was *inauspicious* "The yoke of *inauspicious* stars" *Shak* "*Inauspicious* love" *Dryden*

In'gus pi'cious ly, *adv* In an inauspicious manner, unfortunately, unfavorably

In'gus pi'cious ness, *n* The quality of being inauspicious, unluckiness unfavorableness

In barge', *v t* To imbark to go into a barge or bark [*Obs*] *Drayton*

In'bēam ing, *n* Ingress of a beam of light *South*

In bē'ing, *n* Inherence, inherent existence in separableness *Watts*

In blind', *v t* To hem in, to surround, to inclose [*Obs*] *Lantan*

In'blōwn, *a* Blown in or into [*Obs*] *Cudworth*

In'bōard, *a* Carried or stowed within the hold of a ship or other vessel as, an *inboard* cargo

In'bōard, *adv* Within the hold of a vessel, on board of the vessel

In'bŏnd-stōne, *n* (*Arch*) A stone laid length wise across a wall, a header

In'born, *a* [Prefix *in* and *born*] Born in or with, implanted by nature, as, *inborn* passions, *inborn* worth

In'bra ăk ing, *a* Breaking into *Id Rev*

In'bra ăk ing, *n* The act of breaking in, incursion, invasion, inroad

In bre'athe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INBREATHED *p pr* & *vb n* INBREATHING] [Prefix *in* and *breathe*] To infuse by breathing *Coleridge*

In'bred', *a* [Cf IMBRED] Bred within, innate natural as, *inbred* worth, *inbred* affection

In bred' , *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INBRED *p pr* & *vb n* INBREEDING] [Cf IMBRED] To produce or generate within *Bp Reynolds*

In'bŭrn ing *a* [Prefix *in* and *burn*] Burning or acting powerfully within "Her *inburning* wrath she gan abate" *Spenser*

In'bŭrnt, *a* Burning or acting within "Her *inburnt*, shame faced thoughts" *Fletcher*

In'bŭrst, *a* A bursting in or within

In'ca, *n*, *pl* INCÆ (In'kaz) A king or prince of Peru, before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards

In cāge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCAGED *p pr* & *vb n* INCAGING] [Cf ENCAGE] [Written also *en cage*] To confine in a cage, to coop up, to confine to any narrow limits, to inclose *Shak*

In cāge'ment, *n* Confinement in a cage or other narrow space [*Obs*] *Skelton*

In căl'cu la ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *calculable*, Fr & Sp *incalculable*] Not capable of being calculated, beyond calculation

In căl'cu-la ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being beyond calculation

In căl'cu la-bly, *adv* In an incalculable manner

In'ca lĕs'cence, } *n* [It *incalescenza* See *infra*]
In'ca lĕs'cen cy, } A growing warm, incipient or increasing heat, calefaction *Ray*

In'ca lĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *incalescens*, p pr of *incalescere*, to grow hot, prefix *in* and *calescere*, to grow warm or hot See CALLESCENCE] Growing warm, increasing in heat

In căm'er ā'tion, *n* [Fr *incamération*, It *incamerazione*, from Lat *in* and *camera*, chamber] The act or process of uniting lands, revenues, or other rights, to the pope's domain

In'can dĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *incandescens*, p pr of *incandescere*, to become warm or hot, prefix *in* and *candescere* to become of a glittering whiteness, to become red hot, v inche from *candere*, to be of a glittering whiteness Fr *incandescent*, Sp & It *incandescente* Cf CANDENT] White or glowing with heat

> Holy Scripture become resplendent, or as one might say, *incandescent* throughout *I Taylor*

In cā'nŏus, *a* [Lat *incanus*, prefix *in* and *canus*, hoary, *canere*, to be gray] (*Bot*) Hoary with white pubescence *Gray*

In'can tā'tion, *n* [Lat *incantatio*, from *incantare*, to chant a magic formula over one, Fr *incantation*, Pr *incantatio*, *encantatio*, Sp *incantacion*, *encantacion*, It *incanto* *incantagione* See ENCHANT] The act of enchanting enchantment the act or process of using certain formulas of words and ceremonies, for the purpose of raising spirits or performing other magical actions

In cănt'a to ry, *a* [It *incantatorio* See *supra*] Dealing by enchantment, magical *Browne*

In cănt'ing, *a* Enchanting [*Obs*]

In căn'ton, *v t* [Prefix *in* and *canton*] To unite to a canton or separate community to form into a canton *Addison*

In-cā'pa bil'i ty, *n* 1 The quality of being incapable incapacity want of power, as the *incapability* of a child to comprehend logical syllogisms

2 (*Law*) Want of legal qualifications, or of legal power, as the *incapability* of holding an office

In cā'pa ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *capable*, Fr *incapable*, Lat *incapabilis*]

1 Wanting spatial capacity or largeness, not large or wide enough to contain or hold as, a vessel is *incapable* of containing or holding a certain quantity of liquor

2 Wanting physical strength for an effort or effect as, *incapable* of lifting a weight, of running fast, of enduring fatigue, and the like

3 Deficient in adequate intellectual power, mentally insufficient "*Incapable* and shallow innocents" *Shak.*

4 Morally weak with respect to a purpose, as, *incapable* of resisting temptation

5 Not capable of being brought to do or perform, not being morally strong, fixed, or secure, —used with reference to things that are evil, as, *incapable* of a dishonest deed, or of falsehood

6 Not in a state to suffer or receive, not susceptible not admitting as, a bridge *incapable* of reparation

7 (*Law*) Unqualified or disqualified, in a legal sense not having the legal or constitutional qualifications as, a man under thirty five years of age is *unqualified*, and therefore *incapable* of holding the office of president of the United States, a man convicted on impeachment is *disqualified*, and therefore *incapable* of holding any office of honor or profit under the government

☞ *Incapable* is often used elliptically, as in the following passages

> Me you knew
> *Incapable* of ship or men to row *Chapman.*

> Is not your father grown *incapable*
> Of reasonable affairs *Shak.*

> She chanted snatches of old lauds,
> As one *incapable* of her own distress *Shak.*

Syn —Incompetent, unfit, unable, disqualified See INCOMPETENT

In cā'pa ble, *n* One who is not possessed of adequate intellectual power a weak intellectual person.

In cā'pa ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being incapable incapability

In cā'pa bly, *adv* In an incapable manner

In'ca pā'cious (-ka pā'shus), *a* Not capacious; not large or spacious narrow, of small content; as, an *incapacious* soul *Burnet.*

In'ca pā'cious ness, *n* Narrowness, want of containing space

In'ca păc'i tāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCAPACITATED *p pr* & *vb n* INCAPACITATING] [Prefix *in*, not and *capacitate*]

1 To deprive of capacity or natural power, to render or make incapable

2 To disable to weaken, to deprive of competent power or ability, to render unfit, to disqualify

3 (*Law*) To deprive of legal or constitutional requisites, or of ability or competency for the performance of certain civil acts, to disqualify

In'ca-pāç'i tā'tion, *n.* Want of capacity; disqualification *Burke*

In'ca pāç'i-ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *capacity*, Fr. *incapacité*, Sp *incapacidad*, It. *incapacità*, from Lat. *incapax*, incapable]

1. Want of capacity, defect of intellectual power, absence or defect of ability for any function of the soul, whether knowledge, feeling, or choice, inability to discharge a duty or to fill an office

2. (*Law*) Want of legal ability or competency to do, give, transmit, or receive something, inability, disqualification, as, the *incapacity* of minors to make binding contracts, &c

Syn – Inability, incapability, incompetency, unfitness, disqualification

In car'cer ăte, *v t* [*imp & p p* INCARCERATED, *p pr & vb n* INCARCERATING] [Lat prefix *in* and *carcer*, prison, *carcerare*, *carceratum*, to imprison, It *incarcerare*, Fr *incarcérer*, Pr , Pg , & O Sp *encarcerar*, N Sp *encarcelar*]

1 To imprison, to confine in a jail or prison

2 To confine, to shut up or inclose

Incarcerated hernia (*Med*), hernia in which the constriction can not be easily reduced

In căr'çer ate, *a* [It *incarcerato* See *supra*] Imprisoned, confined *More*

In căr'çer ā'tion, *n* [Fr *incarcération*, It *incarcerazione*, *incarceragione*, Pr *encarceration*, Sp *encarcelacion* See *supra*]

1 The act of imprisoning or confining, imprisonment

2 (*Surg*) (*a*) Constriction about the hernial sac or elsewhere, in cases of hernia, which does not admit of being easily reduced (*b*) Strangulation, as in hernia, &c

In cărn', *v t* [Fr *incarner* See INCARNATE] To cover with flesh, to invest with flesh, to incarnate *Wiseman*

In cărn', *v i* To breed flesh *Wiseman*

In căr'na dine, *a* [Fr *incarnadin*, Sp *encarnadino*, It *incarnatino*, from Lat *in* and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh] Flesh colored, of a carnation color pale red [*Obs*] *Lovelace*

In-căr'na dine, *v t* To dye red or of a flesh-color [*Rare*]

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red *Shak*

In-căr'nāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* INCARNATED, *p pr & vb n* INCARNATING] [L Lat *incarnare*, *incarnatum*, from Lat *in* and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, It *incarnare*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *encarnar*, Fr *incarner*] To clothe with flesh, to embody in flesh

This can not be to *incarnate* and imbrute,
That to the height of deity aspired *Milton*

In-căr'nāte, *v i* To form flesh, to granulate, as a wound

My uncle Toby's wound was nearly well – 'twas just beginning to *incarnate* *Sterne*

In căr'nate, *a* [L Lat *incarnatus*, p p of *incarnare*, It *incarnato*, Sp *encarnado*, Fr *incarné*, *incarnat*]

1 Invested with flesh, embodied in a fleshy nature and form

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate* *Milton*

2 Having a color like that of flesh, flesh colored, rosy, red [*Obs*] "A blossom like to a damask or *incarnate* rose" *Holland*

in'căr-nā'tion, *n.* [L Lat *incarnatio*, Fr *incarnation*, It *incarnazione*, Pr *encarnatio*, Sp *encarnacion*]

1. The act of clothing with flesh, the act of assuming flesh, or of taking a human body and the nature of man, as, the *incarnation* of the Son of God

2 (*Surg*) The process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh, granulation

3 An incarnate form, a personification, a reduction to apparent form.

She is a new *incarnation* of some of the illustrious dead *Jeffrey*

4 A striking exemplification in person or act, a manifestation, a personification "The very *incarnation* of selfishness" *F W Robertson*

5 A rosy or red color resembling that of flesh, flesh color, carnation [*Obs*]

In căr'na tive, *a* [It *incarnativo*, Fr *incarnatif*, Pr *encarnatiu*, Sp *encarnativo*] Causing new flesh to grow, healing

In-căr'na tive, *n* A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh, and assist nature in the healing of wounds

In căr'ni fi-cā'tion, *n* The act of assuming, or being clothed with, flesh, incarnation

In căse', *v t* [*imp & p p* INCASED (in-kāst'), *p pr & vb n* INCASING] [Prefix *in* and *case*, Fr *enchâsser*, Pg *encaixar*, Sp *encajar*, It *incassare* Cf ENCASE] To inclose in a case, to inclose, to cover or surround with something solid

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase* *Pope*

In cāse'ment, *n* 1 The act or process of inclosing with a casement

2 That which forms a casement or covering, any inclosing or encasing substance

In cāsk', *v t* To put into a cask *Sherwood*

In-căs'tel-lā'ted, *a* [Prefix *in* and *castellated*, It. *incastellato*, L. Lat. *incastellatus*.] Confined or inclosed in a castle

In-căs'telled, *a* Hoof bound *Crabb*

In-căt'e nā'tion, *n* [L Lat *incatenatio*, from Lat *in* and *catena*, chain] The act of linking together

In-cau'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *caution*] Want of caution [*Rare*] *Pope*

In-cau'tious (kaw'shus), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cautious*, Lat *incautus*] Not cautious, not circumspect, not attending to the circumstances on which safety and interest depend, heedless.

You *incautious* tread
On fire with faithless embers overspread *Francis*

Syn – Unwary, indiscreet, inconsiderate, imprudent impolitic, careless, heedless, thoughtless, improvident

In cau'tious-ly, *adv.* In an incautious manner, unwarily, heedlessly

In cau'tious ness, *n* The quality of being incautious, want of caution, unwariness

In'ca-vā'ted, *a* [Lat *incavatus*, p p of *incavare*, to make hollow, from prefix *in* and *cavare*, from *cavus*, hollow, It *incavato*, *incavare*] Made hollow, bent round or in

In'ca vā'tion, *n* [See *supra*]

1 The act of making hollow

2 A hollow an excavation, a depression.

In cāved' (in kavd'), *a* Inclosed in a cave

In cāv'erned (in kāv'ernd), *a* [Prefix *in* and *cavern*] Inclosed or shut up as in a cavern "And so *incaverned* goes" *Drayton*

In'çe lēb'ri ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *celebrity*] The being without, or the want of, celebrity, obscurity *Coleridge*

In çend', *v t* [Lat *incendere*, *incensum*, to kindle, burn, from prefix *in* and *candere*, to glow, It *incendere*, Pr *encendre*, Sp & Pg *encender*, Fr *incendier*] To inflame, to excite [*Obs*] *Marston*

In çen'di a rism, *n* [From *incendiary* See *infra*] The act or practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings

In çen'di-a ry (Synop , § 130), *n* [Lat *incendiarius*, Fr *incendiaire*, It & Sp *incendiario* See *infra*]

1 Any person who sets fire to a building one who maliciously sets fire to another's dwelling house or other building

2 A person who excites or inflames factions, and promotes quarrels, an agitator

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries* *Bentley*

In çen'di a ry, *a* [Lat *incendiarius*, from *incendium*, a fire, conflagration Fr *incendiaire*, It & Sp *incendiario* See INCEND]

1 Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling as, an *incendiary* purpose

2 Tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrel, inflammatory, seditious

In çen'di oŭs, *a* [Lat *incendiosus*, It & Sp *incendioso* See *supra*] Promoting faction or contention [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In-çen'di oŭs ly, *adv* In a manner tending to promote contention [*Obs*]

In'çense (Synop , § 130), *v t* [*imp & p p* INCENSED (in'senst), *p pr & vb n* INCENSING] [L Lat & It *incensare*, Sp & Pg *incensar*, Fr *encenser*, Pr *encessar* See *supra*] To perfume with incense "To have her bound, *incensed* with wanton sweets" *Marston*

In-çense', *v t* [Lat *incendere*, *incensum* See INCEND]

1 To set on fire, to inflame, to kindle [*Obs*]

Twelve Trojan princes wait on thee, and labor to *incense*
Thy glorious heap of funeral *Chapman*

2 To enkindle or inflame to violent anger, to provoke, to irritate, to exasperate, to heat, to fire

The people are *incensed* against him *Shak*

Syn – To enrage, exasperate, provoke, anger, irritate, heat, fire

In'çense, *n* [Lat *incensum*, from *incensus*, p p of *incendere*, It & Pg *incenso*, N Sp *incienso*, O Sp *encenso*, Pr *encens*, *ences*, Fr *encens* See INCEND]

1 Perfume exhaled by fire, the odors of spices and gums burned in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity

A thick cloud of *incense* went up *Isaiah* vi 11

2 A mixture of fragrant gums, spices, and the like, used for the purpose of producing a perfume when burned

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein, and put *incense* thereon *Lev* x 1

In'çense-brēath'ing, *a* Breathing or exhaling incense *Gray*

In-çense'ment, *n* Violent irritation of the passions, heat, exasperation [*Obs*] *Shak*

In-çen'sion, *n* [Lat *incensio*, It *incensione* See INCEND] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled or on fire *Bacon*

In çen'sive, *a* [It & Sp *incensivo*] Tending to excite or provoke, inflammatory *Barrow*

In çen'so ry (Synop , § 130), *n* [L Lat *incensorium*, *incensorius*, *incensarium*, It *incensorio*, *incensiere*, Sp *incensario*, Pr *encensier*, Fr *encensoir*. See INCENSE] The vessel in which incense is burned and offered, – usually called *censer*.

In-çen'sur-a-ble (-sēn'shur), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *censurable*, Fr & Sp. *incensurable*, It. *incensurabile*] Not censurable. *Dwight.*

In çen'sur-a bly (sen'shur-), *adv.* In a manner not deserving of censure

In-çen'tive, *a* [Lat *incentivus*, from *incinere*, to strike up or set the tune, from prefix *in* and *canere*, to sing] Inciting, encouraging or moving.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry *Decay of Piety*

In çen'tive, *n* [Lat *incentivum*, It. & Sp. *incentivo* See *supra*]

1 That which moves the mind, or operates on the passions, that which incites, or has a tendency to incite, to determination or action, that which prompts to good or ill, motive, spur, as, the love of money, and the desire of promotion, are two most powerful *incentives* to action

2 That which serves to kindle or set on fire. [*Rare*]

Part the *incentive* reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire *Milton*

Syn – Motive, spur, stimulus, incitement, encouragement

In çen'tive-ly, *adv* Incitingly, encouragingly.

In çep'tion, *n* [Lat *inceptio*, from *incepere*, to begin, from prefix *in* and *capere*, to take, O Sp. *incepcion*] Beginning, commencement *Bacon.*

I hope this society will not be marked with vivacity of *inception*, apathy of progress, and prematureness of decay *Rawle*

In çep'tive, *a* 1 Beginning, expressing or indicating beginning, as, an *inceptive* proposition, an *inceptive* verb, which expresses the beginning of action

2 (*Math*) Not possessing magnitude, or magnitude of a certain kind, but yet capable of producing or generating it by extension or enlargement, or by motion, as, a point is *inceptive* of a line, a line of a surface, a surface of a solid [*Rare*]

In çep'tive ly, *adv* In an inceptive manner.

In çep'tor, *n* [Lat See *supra*]

1 A beginner, one in the rudiments *Walton.*

2 One who is on the point of taking the degree of master of arts at an English university *Walton.*

In'cer ā'tion, *n* [Lat *incerare*, to smear with wax, from prefix *in* and *cerare*, to cover with wax, from *cera*, wax, Fr *incération*] The act of covering with wax *B Jonson.*

In çer'a tive, *a* [See *supra*] Cleaving or sticking like wax *Cotgrave*

In çer'tain, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *certain*, Fr *incertain*, It *incertano*, *incerto*, Lat *incertus*] Uncertain doubtful unsteady [*Obs*] *Fairfax.*

In çer'tain ly, *adv* Doubtfully [*Obs*]

In-çer'tain ty, *n* Uncertainty [*Obs*] *Daines.*

In çer'ti tūde (-tūd), *n* [Fr *incertitude*, O Sp. *incertidud*, It *incertitudine*, L Lat *incertitudo*, from Lat *incertus* See *supra*] Uncertainty, doubtfulness, doubt

He falls and forfeits reputation from mere *incertitude* or irresolution *I Taylor*

In-çes'tu ous, *a* [Lat, doubtful, not of definite form] (*Arch*) A kind of masonry work employed in building walls, in which the stones were not squared, and the courses were irregular, rubble work

In çes'sa ble, *a* [Lat *incessabilis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *cessare*, to cease, It *incessabile*, Sp *incesable*] Unceasing, continual [*Obs*] *Shelton.*

In çes'sa bly, *adv* Continually, unceasingly, without intermission [*Obs*]

In çes'san cy, *n* [It *incessanza*] The quality of being incessant, unintermitted continuance, unceasingness *Dwight*

In çes'sant, *a* [L Lat *incessans*, from Lat prefix *in* and *cessare*, to cease, Fr *incessant*, It *incessante*, Sp *incesante*] Continuing or following without interruption, unceasing, unintermitted, uninterrupted, continual, as, *incessant* rains, *incessant* clamors

Syn – Unceasing, uninterrupted, unintermitted; ceaseless, continual, constant, perpetual

In-çes'sant, *n* The state or quality of being incessant [*Obs or rare*] *Scott.*

In çes'sant ly, *adv* Without ceasing, continually.

In-çes'sion, *n* [Lat *incessus*, from *incedere*, to walk, from prefix *in* and *cedere*] Motion on foot, progress in walking [*Obs*] "The *incession* or local motion of animals" *Browne.*

In'cest, *n* [Fr *inceste*, It & Sp *incesto*, from Lat *incestum*, unchastity, incest, from *incestus*, unchaste, from prefix *in*, not, and *castus*, chaste] The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited

Spiritual incest (*a*) The crime of cohabitation committed between persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation (*b*) The act of a vicar, or other beneficiary, who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other

In çest'ū oŭs (in-sĕst'yŭ us), *a.* [Fr. *incestueux*, It , Sp , & Pg *incestuoso*, Pr *encestuos*] Guilty of incest, involving the crime of incest, as, an *incestuous* person or connection

In-çest'ū oŭs ly, *adv* In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

In-çĕst'ŭ-ous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being incestuous.

Inch (66), *n.* [A-S. *inoc*, inch, *indsa*, ounce, from Lat. *uncia*, the twelfth part See OUNCE.]
1. A measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot, commonly subdivided either decimally, as for scientific purposes, or into eighths, sixteenths, &c, as among mechanics. It was also formerly divided into twelve parts, called *lines*, and originally into three parts, called *barley-corns*, its length being supposed to have been determined from three grains of barley placed end to end lengthwise
2 A small distance or degree, whether of time or space, hence, sometimes, a critical moment
Beldame, I think we watched you at an *inch*. *Shak.*
By inches, by slow degrees, gradually —*Inch of candle* See CANDLE —*Inch of water* See WATER INCH

Inch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCHED (Incht), *p. pr.* & *vb n.* INCHING.]
1 To drive by inches, or small degrees [*Rare*]
2 To deal out by inches, to give sparingly [*Rare*] *Ainsworth*

Inch, *v i* To advance or retire by small degrees, to move slowly. *Johnson*

Inch, } *a* Measuring an inch in any di
Inched (Incht), } mension, whether length, breadth, or thickness, — used in composition, as, a two-*inch* or four-*inch* cable
Inch stuff, deal boards sawed one inch thick

Inch, *n* [Gael *innis*, Lat *insula*] An island, — often used in the names of small islands off the coast of Scotland, as in *Inch* colm, *Inch*-keith, &c [*Scot*]

In-chăm'ber, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCHAMBERED, *p pr* & *vb n* INCHAMBERING] [Prefix *in* and *chamber*, O Fr *enchambrer*] To lodge in a chamber [*Rare*] *Sherwood*

In-chāngе'a-bil'i ty, *n* Unchangeableness [*Obs*] *Acontius.*

In-chānt', *v t* See ENCHANT

In-chăr'i ta ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *charitable*, Fr *incharitable*] Uncharitable [*Obs*] *Shak.*

In chăr'i ty, *n* Want of charity [*Obs*] *Warner.*

In-chāse', *v t* See ENCHASE

In-chās'ti ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *chastity*, Fr *inchasteté*, It. *incastità*] Lewdness, impurity, unchastity *Milton*

In-chĕst', *v t.* To put into a chest *Sherwood.*

Inch'i-pin, *n* See INCHPIN

Inch'-mēal, *n.* A piece an inch long
By inch-meal, by small degrees *Shak*

Inch'-mēal, *adv* By small degrees, little by little, gradually

In'cho-āte (In'ko āt), *v t* [Lat *inchoare*, *inchoatum*, It *incoare*, Sp *incoar*, Pr *enchar*, *engar*] To begin [*Obs*] *More*

In'cho ate, *a* [Lat *inchoatus*, p p of *inchoare*] Recently, or just, begun, incipient, also, existing in elements, incomplete
It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate* *Raleigh*
Many *inchoate* acts are innocent, the consummation of which is a capital offence *S Smith*

In'cho-ate-ly, *adv* In an incipient degree

In'cho-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *inchoatio*, Fr *inchoation*] The act of beginning, commencement, inception
The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts, would be looked on as the first *inchoation* of them *Hale*
It is now in actual progress, from the rudest *inchoation* to the most elaborate finishing *I Taylor*

In-chō'a tive (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *inchoativus*, It & Sp *incoativo*, Fr *inchoatif*, Pr *enchoativa*] Expressing or indicating beginning, inceptive, as, an *inchoative* verb, — called also *inceptive* verb

Inch'pin, *n* [Written also *inchpin*, *inch pinne*, *inne pinne* Cf Gael *inne*, *innidh*, bowel, entrail] The sweetbread of a deer *Cotgrave*

In çĭe'ŭ ra-ble, *a* [Lat *incurr*, not tame, from *in*, not, and *cicur*, tame] Incapable of being tamed, untamable [*Rare*]

In-çīde', *v t* [Lat *incidere*, *incisum*, from prefix *in* and *cædere*, to cut, cut off, It *incidere*, Pr *incidir* Cf INCISE] To cut, to separate and reduce as by medicines [*Obs*] *Arbuthnot.*

In'ci-dençe, *n.* [Fr *incidence*, Sp *incidencia*, It *incidenza*, Lat *incidentia* See *infra*]
1. A falling on or occurrence, an accident or casualty *Shak.*
2 (*Physics.*) The direction in which a body, or a ray of light or heat, falls on any surface

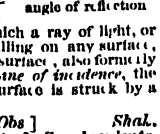

A, B, H, angle of incidence; C, B, H, angle of reflection

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions *Newton*
Angle of incidence, the angle which a ray of light, or the line of incidence of a body, falling on any surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface, also formerly the complement of this angle —*Line of incidence*, the line in the direction of which a surface is struck by a body, ray of light, and the like

In'çi-den-çy, *n* Incidence [*Obs*] *Shak.*

In'çi-dent, *a* [Fr. *incident*, It & Sp *incidente*, Lat. *incidens*, p pr of *incidere*, to fall into or upon, from prefix *in* and *cadere*, to fall]
1 Falling or striking upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface.
2. Coming or happening accidentally, or not in the usual course of things, or not according to expectation or in connection with the main design; falling, casual, fortuitous.
As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so man's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered *Hooker*
3 Liable to happen, apt to occur, hence, naturally happening or appertaining "All chances *incident* to man's frail life" *Shak* "The studies *incident* to his profession" *Milward*
4 (*Law*) Dependent upon, or appertaining to, another thing, called the *principal*
Incident proposition (*Logic*), one introduced by *who*, *which*, *whose*, *whom*, &c, as, Julius, *whose surname was Cæsar*, overcame Pompey *Watts*

In'çi-dent, *n* [Fr *incident*, It & Sp *incidente*]
1 That which usually falls out or takes place, an event, casualty
2 That which happens aside of the main design, an episode or subordinate action
No person, no *incident*, in a play but must be of use to carry on the main design *Dryden.*
3 (*Law*) Something appertaining to, and depending on, another, called the *principal* *Tomlins*
Syn.—Circumstance, event, fact, adventure, contingency, chance, accident, casualty See CIRCUMSTANCE

In'çi-dĕnt'al, *a.* [Sp *incidental*]
1 Happening, as an occasional event, without regularity, coming without design, casual, accidental, as, an *incidental* conversation, an *incidental* occurrence
2 Not necessary to the chief purpose, occasional
By some persons, religious duties appear to be regarded as an *incidental* business *Rogers*
Syn.—Accidental, casual, fortuitous, contingent See ACCIDENTAL

In'çi dĕnt'al, *n* An incident *Pope*

In'çi-dĕnt'al ly, *adv* 1. Without intention, accidentally, casually
2 Beside the main design, occasionally
I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colors *Boyle*

In'çi dĕnt'al-ness, *n.* The state of being incidental

In'çi dent ly, *adv* Occasionally, by the way

In çĭn'er-a-ble, *a* Capable of being reduced to ashes, as, *incinerable* substances *Browne*

In çĭn'er āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCINERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INCINERATING] [L Lat *incinerare*, *incineratum*, from Lat prefix *in* and *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes, Pr & Sp *incinerar*, It *incenerare*, *incenerire*, Fr *incinérer*] To burn to ashes *Bacon*

In çĭn'er-ate, *a* Reduced to ashes by burning, thoroughly consumed [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In çĭn'er ā'tion, *n* [L Lat *incineratio*, Fr *incinération*, Pr *incineracio*, Sp *incineracion*, It *incenerazione*] The act of incinerating, or reducing to ashes by combustion

In çĭp'i ençe, } *n* [L Lat *incipientia* See *in*
In çĭp'i-en çy, } *fra*] Beginning, commencement

In-çĭp'i ent, *a* [Lat *incipiens*, from *incipere*, to begin, It & Sp *incipiente* See INCEPTION] Beginning, commencing, as, the *incipient* stage of a fever, *incipient* light of day

In-çĭp'i-ent ly, *adv* In an incipient manner

In-çĭr'çle, *v t* See ENCIRCLE

In-çĭr'çlet, *n* [Cf ENCIRCLET] A small circle [*Obs*] *Sidney*

In-çĭr'cum-scrip'ti ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *circumscriptible*, L Lat *incircumscriptibilis*, It *incirconscrittibile*, *incircoscrittibile*, Sp *incircunscribible*] Incapable of being circumscribed or limited *Cranmer*

In çĭr'cum scrip'tion, *n* Condition or quality of being incircumscribable or limitless *Bp Taylor*

In çĭr'cum spect, *a* Not circumspect, heedless, careless *Tyndale*

In çĭr'cum-spĕc'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *circumspection*, Fr *incirconspection*] Want of circumspection, heedlessness *Browne*

In çĭse', *v t* [*imp* & *p* INCISED, *p pr* & *vb n* INCISING] [Fr *inciser*, from Lat *incidere*, *incisum*, see INCIDE] To cut, to form by cutting, to engrave *Carew.*

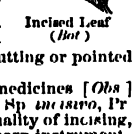
Incised Leaf (*Bot*)

Incised leaf (*Bot*) one irregularly, sharply, and deeply cut or notched

In çĭs'ed ly, *adv* In the manner of incisions or notches *Eaton.*

In çĭs'ion (in sizh'un), *n* [Lat *incisio*, Fr & Sp *incision*, Pr *incezo*, It *incisione*. See INCISE and INCIDE]
1 The act of incising, or cutting into a substance
2 That which is produced by incising, the separation of the surface of any substance made by a cutting or pointed instrument a cut, a gash
3 Separation of viscid matter by medicines [*Obs*]

In çĭ'sive, *a* [Lat *incisivus*, It & Sp *incisivo*, Pr *incisiu*, Fr *incisif*] Having the quality of incising, cutting, or penetrating, as with a sharp instrument, cutting, hence, sharp, acute, sarcastic, biting
And her incisive smile accrediting
That treason of false witness in my blush *Browning*
Incisive bones (*Anat*), the bones of the upper jaw, which contain the incisors, the premaxillary bones See SKULL —*Incisive teeth*, foreteeth, the cutters or incisors

In-çĭ'sor, *n.* [Lat. & Sp *incisor*, It. *incisore*.] A cutter, hence, in general, a fore tooth, which cuts, bites, or separates, especially, in the upper jaw, a tooth developed from the premaxillary bone, in the lower jaw, one of those teeth which are forward of the canine teeth

In çĭ'so ry, *a* [It & Sp *incisorio*, Fr. *incisoire*.] Having the quality of cutting

In çĭ'şure (in sizh'ur), *n* [Lat *incisura*, It & Sp *incisura*, Fr *incisure*] A cut, a place opened by cutting, an incision. *Derham.*

In çĭt'ant, *n* [Lat *incitans*, p. pr of *incitare*. See INCITE] That which incites or causes, a stimulant *Darwin.*

In'çi tā'tion, *n* [Lat *incitatio*, Fr *incitation*, Sp *incitacion*, It *incitazione*]
1 The act of inciting or moving to action, incitement
2 That which incites to action, that which rouses or prompts, incitement, motive, incentive

In çīte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCITED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* INCITING] [Fr *inciter*, Sp *incitar*, It & Lat *incitare*, from Lat prefix *in* and *citare*, to rouse, stir up, v intens from *ciere*, *cire*, to put into motion] To move to action, to stir up, to rouse, to spur on.
Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans *Bacon.*
No blown ambition does our arms *incite* *Shak*
Syn — Excite, stimulate, instigate, spur, goad, urge, rouse, provoke, encourage, prompt, animate See EXCITE

In çīte'ment, *n* 1 The act of inciting
2 That which incites the mind, or moves to action, motive, incentive, impulse
From the long records of a distant age,
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage *Pope*
Syn —Motive, incentive, spur, stimulus, impulse, encouragement

In çīt'er, *n* One who, or that which, incites or moves to action

In çīt'ing ly, *adv* So as to excite to action

In çĭv'il, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *civil*, Fr & Sp. *incivil*, It *incivile*, Lat *incivilis*] Not civil, rude, unpolite [*Obs*] *Shak*

In'çi vĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *incivilité*, Sp *incivilidad*, It *incivilità*, Lat *incivilitas*]
1 The quality of being uncivil, want of civility or of courtesy, rudeness of manners toward others, impoliteness *Tillotson.*
2 Any act of rudeness or ill breeding, — usually in the plural
Uncomely jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities* *Bp Taylor*
Syn —Impoliteness uncourteousness, unmannerliness, disrespect rudeness

In çĭv'il i zā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *civilization*] The state of being incivilized, want of civilization barbarism

In çĭv'il ly, *adv* Uncivilly, rudely [*Obs*] *Shak*

In çĭv'işm, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *civism*, Fr *incivisme*, Sp *incivismo*] Want of civism, want of patriotism or love to one's country, unfriendliness to the state or government of which one is a citizen [*Rare*] *Macaulay.*

In'cla mā'tion, *n* Exclamation [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

In-clăsp', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCLASPED (in klaspt'), *p pr* & *vb n* INCLASPING] To clasp within or into, to hold fast to, to embrace
The flattering ivy who did *enclasp* [illegible]
Inclasp the huge trunk of an [illegible]

In'cla vā'ted, *a* [L Lat *inclavatus*, from prefix *in* and *clavare*, to fasten with a nail, Pr *enclavat*, Fr *enclavé*] [illegible] fast fixed.

In clāve', *a* [See *supra*] (*Her*) Having a form resembling that of the parts of a dovetail joint, — said of lines of division, or the borders of ordinaries

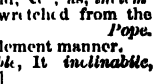
Inclave

In'cle (Ink'l), *n* See INKLE

In-clĕm'en çy, *n* [Fr *inclemence*, Sp *inclemencia* It *inclemenza*, Lat *inclementia*]
1 The condition or quality of being inclement, want of clemency want of mildness of temper, unmercifulness harshness, severity "The *inclemency* of the late pope" *Hall*
2 Physical severity or harshness, roughness, boisterousness, stormi ness, severe cold "So ill the *inclemencies* of morning air" *Pope.*

In-clĕm'ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *clement*, Fr. *inclement*, It & Sp *inclemente*, Lat *inclemens*]
1 Not clement, destitute of a mild and kind temper, void of tenderness, unmerciful severe, harsh
2 Physically severe or harsh rough, stormy, boisterous, rainy rigorously cold, &c, as, *inclement* weather "To guard the wretched from the *inclement* sky" *Pope.*

In clĕm'ent-ly, *adv* In an inclement manner.

In clĭn'a ble, *a* [Sp *inclinable*, It *inclinabile*, Lat *inclinabilis* See INCLINE]
1 Leaning, tending, as, a tower *inclinable* to fall [*Rare*] *Bentley.*
2 Having a propension of will, leaning in disposition, somewhat disposed, as, a mind *inclinable* to truth
The very constitution of a multitude is not so *inclinable* to save as to destroy *Fuller.*

In-clĭn'a ble-ness, *n.* The state of being inclinable, inclination

In'cli-nā'tion, *n.* [Fr *inclination*, Pr. *inclinatio, enclinacio*, Sp *inclinacion*, It. *inclinazione*, Lat. *inclinatio*]

1 The act of inclining, a leaning, any deviation of a body or line from an upright position, or from a parallel line, toward another body, as, the *inclination* of the head in bowing

2 (*Geom*) The angle made by two lines or planes, which meet, or which would meet, if produced, as, the *inclination* of the plane of the earth's equator to that of the ecliptic is about 23° 28'

3 A leaning of the mind, feelings, preferences, or will, propension or propensity, a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another.

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing *South*

How dost thou find the *inclination* of the people? *Shak*

4. Love, affection, regard, desire *Beattie*

Inclination of an orbit (*Astron*), the angle which the orbit makes with the ecliptic —*Inclination* or *dip of the magnetic needle*, the angle which a magnetic needle, free to move in the plane of the magnetic meridian, makes with the plane of the horizon

Syn.—Bent, disposition, tendency, proneness, bias, propensity, prepossession, predilection, attachment, desire, affection, love See DISPOSITION and BENT

In-clin'a to ri ly, *adv* In an inclined manner, with inclination [*Obs*] *Browne*

In-clin'a to ry (50) (Synop , §130), *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining *Browne*

In-clīne', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* INCLINED, *p pr* & *vb n* INCLINING] [Fr *incliner*, O Fr *encliner*, Pr *inclinar, enclinar*, Sp & Pg *inclinar*, It *inclinare, inchinare*, Lat *inclinare*, from prefix *in* and *clinare*, Gr κλίνειν, to bend, incline, allied to Eng *lean* q v]

1. To deviate from a line, direction, or course toward an object, to lean, to tend as, converging lines *incline* toward each other, a road *inclines* to the north or south

2 To lean in an intellectual or moral sense, to favor an opinion, a course of conduct, or a person, to have a propension, to be disposed, to have some wish or desire

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech *Judges* ix 3

In-clīne', *v t* 1 To cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction, to give a leaning to, as, *incline* the column or post to the east, *incline* your head to the right

2 To give a tendency or propension to, as to the will or affections, to turn, to dispose

Incline my heart unto thy testimonies *Ps* cxix 36

Incline our hearts to keep this law *Common Prayer*

3 To bend, to cause to stoop or bow, as to *incline* the head or the body in acts of reverence or civility

In clīne', *n* An inclined plane, an ascent or descent, as in a road or railway, a grade

In clīned' (in klīnd'), *p a* 1 Having a leaning or tendency, disposed

2 (*Math*) Making an angle with some line or plane, —said of a line or plane

3 (*Bot*) Bent out of a perpendicular position, or into a curve with the convex side uppermost.

Inclined plane (*Mech*), a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon, a sloping plane [illegible] of the [illegible] which, [illegible] An inclined [illegible]

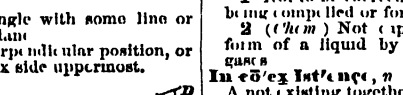

D inclined plane, *D B*, height; *A B*, base

In'cli nŏm'e[illegible] to incline, and Gr μέτρον, [illegible] An apparatus to determine [illegible] of the magnetic force

In-clĭp', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCLIPPED, *p pr* & *vb n* INCLIPPING] [Prefix *in* and *clip*] To grasp, to inclose, to surround "With [illegible] ocean palms or sky *inclips*"

In clois'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCLOISTERED, *p pr.* & *vb n* INCLOISTERING] [Prefix *in* and *cloister*, Fr *enclostrer*] To shut up or confine in a cloister, to cloister *Lovelace*

In-clōge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCLOSED, *p pr* & *vb n.* INCLOSING] [Prefix *in* and *close* Fr *enclos*, p p of *enclore* Lat *inclusus*, Sp & It *incluso* See INCLUDE] [Written also *enclose*]

1. To surround, to shut in, to confine on all sides, to include, to shut up, to encompass, as, to *inclose* a field with a fence, or a fort or an army with troops, to *inclose* a town with walls

How many evils have *inclosed* me round! *Shak*

2 To put within a case, envelop, or the like, as, to *inclose* a letter, bank-note, and the like

3 To separate from common grounds by a fence, as, to *inclose* lands

4. To put into harness, to harness [*Obs*]

They went to coach and their horse *inclose* *Chapman*

In clōs'er, *n* One who, or that which, incloses, one who separates land from common grounds by a fence

In clōs'ūre (klō'zhyr), *n* [See INCLOSE] [Written also *enclosure*]

1 Act of inclosing, state of being inclosed, shut up, or encompassed, the separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions by a fence

2. That which is inclosed; a thing contained; a space contained or fenced up.

Within the *inclosure* there was a great store of houses *Hackluyt.*

3. That which incloses, a barrier or fence. "Breaking our *inclosure* every moon" *Browne*

In-cloud', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCLOUDED, *p pr* & *vb n* INCLOUDING] [Prefix *in* and *cloud*] To envelop in clouds, to darken, to obscure *Shak.*

In clūde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCLUDED, *p pr* & *vb n* INCLUDING] [Lat *includere, inclusum*, from prefix *in* and *cludere, claudere*, to shut, It *includere*, Sp & Pg *incluir*, Pr *includre, enclure*, Fr *enclore, enclorre*]

1 To confine within, to hold, to contain, to shut up, as, the shell of a nut *includes* the kernel, a pearl is *included* in a shell.

2 To comprehend, as a genus the species, the whole a part, an argument or reason the inference, to contain, to embrace to relate to, to pertain to, as, Great Britain *includes* England, Scotland, and Wales "The whole *included* race his purposed prey" *Milton*

The loss of such a lord *includes* all harm *Shak.*

Included stamens, &c (*Bot*), such as are shorter than the other floral envelopes, or are connected within them

In clū'sa, *n pl* [From Lat *includere, inclusum*, to shut in] (*Zoöl*) A tribe of shell bearing acephalous molluscs, characterized by the closed state of the mantle which surrounds and envelops the body, and remarkable for their power of burrowing in and excavating clay, wood, or even stony rocks The tribe includes the ship-borer (*Teredo navalis*) *Brande*

In clū'sion (in klū'zhun), *n* [Lat *inclusio*, Fr & Sp *inclusion*, It *inclusione* See *supra*] The act of including, or the state of being included

In clū'sive, *a* [It & Sp *inclusivo*, Fr *inclusif*]

1 Inclosing, encircling

The *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal which must round my brow *Shak*

2 Comprehending the stated limit or extremes, as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*, that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday

In clū'sive ly, *adv* In an inclusive manner, so as to include

In cŏach', *v t.* To place or carry in a coach [*R*]

In'co-ăct', } *a* [Lat *incoactus*, from prefix *in*,
In'co ăct'ed, } not and *coactus*, p p of *cogere*, to drive together, to force Cf COACT] Not coacted or compelled, unconstrained [*Obs*] *Coles*

In'co ăg'ū la ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coagulable* Sp *incoagulable*] Not coagulable, incapable of being coagulated or concreted

In'co a lĭs'cençe, *n* State of not coalescing

In-cŏct', *v t* To make indigestible [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

In'co-ĕr'ci ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coercible*, Fr & Sp *incoercible*, It *incoercibile*]

1 Not to be coerced or compelled incapable of being compelled or forced

2 (*Chem*) Not capable of being reduced to the form of a liquid by pressure, —said of certain gases

In cō'ex ĭst'ençe, *n* [Prefix *in* and *coexistence*] A not existing together [*Obs*] *Locke*

In cŏg', *adv* [Contracted from *incognito*] In concealment, in disguise, in a manner not to be known *Addison*

In cŏg'i-ta ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cogitable*, Sp *incogitable*, It *incogitabile*, Lat *incogitabilis*] Not cogitable, incapable of being thought of

In cŏg'i-tançe, } *n* [Lat *incogitantia*] Want of
In cŏg'i tan cy, } thought, or the power of thinking, thoughtlessness

"'Tis folly and *incogitancy* to argue any thing one way or the other, from the designs of a sort of beings with whom we so [illegible] communicate *Glanvill*

In-cŏg'i tant, *a* [Lat *incogitans*, from prefix *in*, [illegible] *cogitans* p pr of *cogitare*, to think See COGITATE] Not thinking, thoughtless [*Rare*] *Hton*

In-cŏg'i tant ly, *adv* Without consideration, thoughtlessly *Burke*

In-cŏg'i ta tive, *a* [Lat *incogitativus* a *pfative*] Not cogitative, not thinking, wanting the power of thought, unthinking, as, a vegetable is an *incogitative* being *Locke*

In cŏg'i ta tĭv'i ty, *n* The quality of being incogitative, absence or want of thought or the power of thinking

God may superadd a faculty of thinking to *incogitativity* *Wollaston*

In cŏg'ni tă, *n* [See *infra*] A female who is unknown or in disguise the state of being in disguise on the part of a female

In-cŏg'ni tant, *a* Ignorant [*Obs*] *Mather*

In cŏg'ni to, *a* or *adv* [It , Sp , & Fr *incognito*, from Lat *incognitus*, unknown, prefix *in*, not, and *cognitus*, known, p p of *cognoscere* See COGNITION] Unknown, in concealment, in a disguise, in an assumed character, and under an assumed title.

In-cŏg'ni to, *n* [See *supra*]

1 One unknown or in disguise, or under an assumed character

2 The assumption of disguise or of a feigned character, the state of being in disguise or assumed character

His *incognito* was endangered *W Scott*

In-cŏg'ni-za-ble (in-kŏg'ni-za-bl, or in-kŏn'i-za-bl), *a.* Not cognizable; incapable of being recognized, known, or distinguished.

The Lettish race, not a primitive stock of the Slavi, but a distinct branch, now become *incognizable*. *Tooke.*

In-cŏg'ni-zançe (-kŏg'-, or -kŏn'-), *n.* Failure to cognize, apprehend, or notice

This *incognizance* may be explained in three possible hypotheses *Sir W Hamilton*

In cŏg'ni zant (kŏg', or -kŏn'-), *a.* Not cognizant, failing to apprehend or notice.

Of the several operations themselves, as acts of volition, we are wholly *incognizant* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

In'cog-nŏs'ci ble, *a* Incognizable [*Obs. or rare*]

In'co hēr'ençe, } *n* [Fr *incohérence*, Sp. *incoherencia*, It *incoerenza.*]
In'co hēr'en cy, }

1 The quality of being incoherent, want of coherence, want of cohesion or adherence *Boyle.*

2 Want of connection, incongruity, inconsistency, want of agreement or dependence of one part on another, as, the *incoherence* of arguments, facts, or principles

Incoherence in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handsomely together, are apt to pass for strong reason *Locke*

In'co hēr'ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coherent*, Fr. *incohérent*, Sp *incoherente*, It *incoerente*]

1 Not coherent, wanting cohesion, loose, unconnected, not fixed to each other, —said of material substances

2 Wanting coherence or agreement, incongruous, inconsistent, having no dependence of one part on another "A rambling, *incoherent* manner" *Warburton* "*Incoherent* style" *Roscommon.*

In'co hēr'en tĭf'ic, *a* [Eng *incoherent* and Lat. *facere*, to make] Causing incoherence [*Rare.*]

In'co-hēr'ent ly, *adv* In an incoherent manner, inconsistently without coherence of parts, as, to talk *incoherently*

In'co hēr'ent ness, *n* Want of coherence, inconsistency

In'co in'ci dençe, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coincidence*] The quality of being incoincident

In'co in'ci dent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coincident*] Not coincident, not agreeing in time, place, or principle

In'co lū'mi ty, *n* [Lat *incolumitas*, from *incolumis*, unmured, safe, from prefix *in*, not, and *columis*, unhurt, safe, Sp *incolumidad*] Safety, security [*Obs*] *Howell*

In cŏm'bēr, *v t* See ENCUMBER.

In'com bīne', *v i* To be incapable of combining or uniting, to disagree, to differ [*Obs*] *Milton*

In'com bŭs'ti bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *incombustibilité*, Sp *incombustibilidad*, It *incombustibilità*] The quality of being incombustible *Ray*

In'com bŭs'ti ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *combustible* Fr & Sp *incombustible*, It *incombustibile*] Not combustible, not capable of being burned, decomposed, or consumed by fire, as, asbestus is an *incombustible* substance

In'com bŭs'ti ble ness, *n* Incombustibility.

In'com bŭs'ti bly, *adv.* So as to resist combustion

In'cŏme (In'kum), *n* [Prefix *in* and *come*; Ger. *einkommen, einkunft*, Dan. *indkomme, indkomst*, Sw *inkomst*]

1 The act of coming in, entrance, admittance, ingress [*Obs*]

At mine *income* I louted low *Drant*

2 That which is caused to enter, infusion, inspiration, influence, hence, courage or zeal imparted as if by supernatural influence [*Rare*]

I would then make in and stop
My *income* in their blood *Chapman*

3 That gain which proceeds from labor, business, or property of any kind, the produce of a farm, the rent of houses, the proceeds of professional business, the profits of commerce or of occupation, the interest of money or stock in funds, &c, revenue, receipts, especially, the annual receipts of a private person, or a corporation, from property as, a large *income*, a limited *income*

Income tax, a tax imposed on the incomes of the corporation or company and on the interest which is to be paid from the earnings of the company on dividends are taxed so as to [illegible] exclusively to railroad companies [illegible] upon all a person's incomes [illegible] or all beyond a certain amount.

In'cŏm-er, *n* One who comes in or succeeds another, as a tenant of land, houses, &c. [*Eng.*]

In'cŏm ing (In'kum ing), *a*

1 Coming in, accruing "A full *incoming* profit on the product of his labor" *Burke.*

2 Coming in as occupant or possessor; as, an *incoming* tenant.

In'cŏm ing, *n* Income, gain [*Rare.*]

Many *incomings* are subject to great fluctuations *Tooke.*

In-cŏm'i ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comity*, q. v.] Want of comity, incivility [*Rare*]

In Com mĕn'dam [Law Lat See COMMENDAM.] By favor, as, to hold a vacant living *in commendam*, is to hold it by favor of the crown, till a proper pastor is provided [*Law*] *Blackstone.*

☞ In Louisiana, this term is applied to a kind of limited partnership *Bouvier.*

In'com-mĕn'su-ra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *incommen-*

surabilité, Sp. *incommensurabilidad*, It. *incommensurabilità*] The quality or state of being incommensurable.

In'com-mĕn'su-ra-ble (-mĕn'shŭ-), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commensurable*, Fr *incommensurable*, Sp *incommensurable*, It *incommensurabile*] Not commonsurable, having no common measure or standard of comparison, as, quantities are *incommensurable* when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of both

In'com mĕn'su ra ble, *n* One of two or more quantities which have no common measure

In'com-mĕn'su ra ble ness, *n* The quality or state of being incommensurable

In'com mĕn'su ra bly, *adv* In an incommensurable manner

In'com mĕn'su rate, *a* [Prefix *in* and *commensurate*]

1 Not commensurate, not admitting of a common measure *More*

2. Not of equal measure or extent, not adequate, as, our means are *incommensurate* to our wants.

Syn.—Unequal, inadequate, insufficient

In'com-mĕn'su rate ly, *adv.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion *Cheyne*

In'com mĕn'su rate ness, *n.* The quality of being incommensurate

In'com mĭx'i-ble (-mĭks'i bl), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, *com*, with, and *mixable*, It *incommixtibile*, Lat *incommixtibilis*] Not commixible, incapable of being commixed

In'com mĭx'ture, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *com mixture*] A state of being unmixed [*Obs*]

In cŏm'mo dāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCOMMODATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INCOMMODATING] [Lat *incommodare*, *incommodatum*, from *incommodus*, inconvenient, from prefix *in*, not, and *commodus*, convenient, It *incomodare*, Sp *incomodar*, Fr *incommoder*] To incommode [*Obs*] *Browne*

In cŏm'mo dā'tion, *n* State of being incommodated [*Obs*]

In'com mŏde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCOMMODED, *p pr* & *vb n* INCOMMODING.] [Fr *incommoder* See INCOMMODATE] To give inconvenience to, to give trouble to, to disturb or molest, to worry, to put out, as, we are *incommoded* by want of room, visits of strangers, at unreasonable hours, *incommode* a family

Syr —To annoy, disturb, trouble, molest, inconvenience, annoy, vex

In'com mŏde'ment, *n* The condition of being incommoded, inconvenience [*Obs*] *Cheyne*

In'com mō'di ous (77) *a* [Prefix *in* not and *commodious*, L Lat *incommodiosus*, Lat *incommodus*, It & Sp *incomodo*, Fr *incommode*] Tending to incommode, incommoding, not affording ease or advantage, unsuitable, giving trouble, inconvenient, annoying, as, an *incommodious* seat, arrangement, and the like *Ray*

In'com mō'di ous ly, *adv* In an incommodious manner, inconveniently, unsuitably

In'com-mō'di-ous-ness, *n* The quality of being incommodious, inconvenience, unsuitableness

In'com-mŏd'i ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commodity*, Lat *incommoditas*, Pr *incommoditat*, Fr *incommodité*, It *incomodità*, Sp *incomodidad*] Inconvenience, trouble [*Obs*] "A great *incommodity* to the body" *Bp Taylor*

In'com mū'ni ca bll'i ty, *n* [Fr *incommunicabilité*, Sp *incomunicabilidad*] The quality of being incommunicable, or incapable of being imparted to another

In'com mū'ni ca ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *communicable*, Fr *incommunicable*, Sp *incomunicable*, It *incomunicabile*, Lat *incommunicabilis*] Not communicable, incapable of being communicated, told, or imparted to others

Health and understanding are *incommunicable* *Southey*

In'com-mū'ni ca ble-ness, *n* The quality of being incommunicable, incommunicability

In'com mū'ni ca bly, *adv* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated *Hakewill*

In'com-mū'ni-cā'ted, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *communicated*] Not imparted or communicated [*Obs*]

In'com-mū'ni-cā'ting, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *communicating*] Having no communion or intercourse with each other, as, an administration in *incommunicating* hands [*Obs*] *Hale*

In'com-mū'ni-ca-tive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *communicative*, Fr *incommunicatif*]

1 Not communicative, not free or apt to impart to others in conversation

2. Not disposed to hold communion, fellowship, or intercourse with "The Chinese an *incommunicative* nation" *Buchanan*

In'com-mū'ni-ca tive ly, *adv.* Not communicatively.

In'com-mū'ta bll'i ty, *n* [Fr *incommutabilité*, Sp. *incomutabilidad*, It *incommutabilità*, Lat *incommutabilitas*] The quality of being incommutable

In'com mūt'a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commutable*, Fr *incommutable*, Sp *incomutable*, It *incommutabile*, Lat *incommutabilis*] Not commutable, not capable of being exchanged with another.

In'com-mūt'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being incommutable, incommutability

In'com-mūt'a-bly, *adv.* Without reciprocal change

In'com păct', } *a.* [Prefix *in* and *compact*] Not
In'com păct'ed, } compact, not having the parts firmly united, not solid *Boyle*

In cŏm'pa ra ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comparable*, Fr, & Sp *incomparable*, It *incomparabile*, Lat *incomparabilis*] Not comparable, admitting of no comparison with others, unapproachably eminent, without a peer or equal, matchless, peerless, transcendent "A merchant of *incomparable* wealth" *Shak*

A new hypothesis which hath the *incomparable* Sir Isaac Newton for a patron *Bentley*

In cŏm'pa ra ble ness, *n* The quality of being incomparable, excellence beyond comparison

In cŏm'pa ra bly, *adv* In an incomparable manner, beyond comparison, without competition as, Newton was *incomparably* the greatest philosopher the English nation had produced

In'com păred', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compared*] Peerless, incomparable [*Obs*] *Spenser*

In'com păs'sion (păsh'un), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compassion*, Fr *incompassion*] Want of compassion [*Obs*]

In'com păs'sion ate (păsh'un), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compassionate*] Not compassionate, void of compassion or pity, destitute of tenderness, remorseless *Johnson*

In'com păs'sion-ate ly, *adv* Without pity or tenderness

In'com păs'sion ate ness, *n* Want of pity, remorselessness *Grainger*

In'com-păt'i bll'i ty, *n* [Fr *incompatibilité*, Sp *incompatibilidad*, It *incompatibilità*] The quality of being incompatible, inconsistency, irreconcilableness

In'com păt'i ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compatible*, Fr & Sp *incompatible*, It *incompatibile* It was formerly sometimes written *incompetible*]

1 Not compatible, so opposed as to be incapable of co existence, or combined and harmonious action, inconsistent, as, persons of *incompatible* tempers, *incompatible* colors

To have effected that would have required a strength and obduracy of character *incompatible* with his meek and innocent nature *Southey*

2 (*Chem*) Not capable of being united in solution without liability to decomposition or other chemical change

3 (*Med*) Not suitable to be prescribed together because of opposing medicinal qualities, as, *incompatible* medicines

Incompatible terms (*Logic*), terms which can not both be affirmed of one subject

Syn —Inconsistent incongruous, dissimilar, irreconcilable, discordant, repugnant, contradictory See INCONSISTENT

In'com păt'i ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being incompatible, incompatibility

In'com păt'i bles, *n pl* Things which can not co exist, especially (*Chem*), substances which can not be united in solution without decomposition or chemical change

In'com păt'i bly, *adv* In an incompatible manner, inconsistently, incongruously

In'com pĕn'sa ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compensable*, Fr & Sp *incompensable* It *incompensabile*] Not compensable, unable to be recompensed

In cŏm'pe-tence, } *n* [Fr *incompetence*, Sp *in*
In-cŏm'pe ten cy, } *competencia*, It *incompetenza*]

1 The quality of being incompetent, want of competence, want of sufficient power, either physical, intellectual, or moral, insufficiency, inadequacy, as, the *incompetency* of a child for hard labor, or of an idiot for intellectual efforts, or of the eyes for observing the motions of the heavenly bodies, and the like

2 (*Law*) (*a*) Want of competency or legal fitness to be heard or admitted as a witness, or to sit or act as a juror, in the trial of a cause (*b*) (*Scotch & French Law*) The state of a judge who has not jurisdiction of a cause, or who is disqualified for hearing it *Bouvier Erskine*

In cŏm'pe tent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *competent*, Fr *incompetent*, Sp & It *incompetente*, Lat *incompetens*]

1 Not competent, wanting in adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, or the like, incapable, unable, inadequate "False and *incompetent* pretexts" *Bacon* "*Incompetent* to perform the duties of the place" *Macaulay*

2 Wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications, as, a person wanting in religious belief is an *incompetent* witness in a court of law or equity

3 Not lying within one's competency, or ability, or authorized power, unfit

It is *incompetent* for the defendant to make this [illegible]

Syn —Incapable, unable, inadequate, insufficient unfit improper —INCOMPETENT, INCAPABLE *Incompetent* is a relative term, denoting a want of the requisite qualifications for performing a given act, service, &c, *incapable* is absolute in its meaning, denoting want of power, either natural or moral We speak of a man as *incompetent* to a certain task, of an *incompetent* judge, &c We say of an idiot, that he is *incapable* of learning to read, and of a man distinguished for his honor, that he is *incapable* of a mean action

In-cŏm'pe-tent-ly, *adv* In an incompetent manner, inadequately, not suitably

In'com plēte', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *complete*; Lat *incompletus*, It. & Sp. *incompleto*, Fr. *incomplet*]

1 Not complete, not filled up or finished, unfinished, imperfect, defective

2 (*Bot*) Lacking calyx or corolla, or both;—said of a flower

Incomplete equation (*Alg*), an equation some of whose terms are wanting or one in which the co-efficient of some one or more of the powers of the unknown quantity is equal to 0

In'com plēte'ly, *adv* In an incomplete manner; imperfectly

In'com plēte'ness, *n* An unfinished state, imperfectness, defectiveness

In'com plē'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *completion* (Cf *supra*] Incompleteness *Smart.*

In'com plĕx', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *complex*; Lat *incomplexus*, Fr *incomplexe*, Sp *incomplexo*, *incomplejo*, It *incomplesso*] Not complex, uncompounded simple *Barrow.*

In'com plī'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compliable*] Not compliable

In'com plī'ance, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compliance*]

1 The quality of being incompliant, want of compliance, unyielding temper or constitution

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humor in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotson*

2 The act of not complying, refusal or failure to comply

In'com plī'ant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compliant*; Not compliant unyielding to request or solicitation, not disposed to comply

In'com plī'ant ly, *adv* Not compliantly

In'com-pōsed' (kom pōzd'), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *composed*] Disordered, disturbed [*Obs*] *Milton*

In'com pōs'ed ly, *adv* In a disturbed manner, with disquiet [*Obs*]

In'com pōs'ed ness, *n* Want of composure, disquietude

In'com pŏs'ite, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *composite*; Lat *incompositus*, It *incomposito*, *incomposto*, Sp *incompuesto*, Fr *incompose*] Not composite, uncompounded, simple

Incomposite numbers (*Arith*), the same as *prime numbers* See PRIME

In'com pŏs'si bll'i ty, *n* [It *incompossibilità*, Sp *incompositibilidad*] The quality of being incompossible, incapacity of joint existence, inconsistency with something [*Obs*] *Hale.*

In'com pŏs'si ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compossible*, Fr *incompossible*, Sp *incomposible*, It. *incompossibile*] Not possible to be or subsist with something else, incapable of joint existence, incompatible [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor.*

In cŏm'pre hĕnse', *a* Incomprehensible [*Obs*] "*Incomprehense* in virtue" *Marston.*

In-cŏm'pre hĕn'si bll'i ty, *n* [Fr *incompréhensibilité*, Sp *incomprehensibilidad*, It *incomprensibilità*] The quality of being incomprehensible, or beyond the reach of human intellect, inconceivableness *Campbell.*

In cŏm'pre hĕn'si ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comprehensible* Fr *incomprehensible*, Sp. *incomprehensible*, It *incomprensibile*, Lat. *incomprehensibilis*]

1 Not capable of being contained within limits. [*Obs*] *Hooker.*

2 Not comprehensible, incapable of being comprehended or understood, beyond the reach of the human intellect, inconceivable

And all her numbered stars that seem to roll
Spaces *incomprehensible* *Milton.*

In cŏm'pre hĕn'si ble ness, *n* Incomprehensibility

In cŏm'pre hĕn'si bly, *adv.* In an incomprehensible manner

In cŏm'pre hĕn'sion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comprehension*, It *incomprensione*] Want of comprehension or understanding *Bacon.*

In cŏm'pre hĕn'sive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comprehensive* It *incomprensivo*] Not comprehensive, not capable of including or of understanding, not extensive, limited *Warton.*

In cŏm'pre hĕn'sive ness, *n.* The quality of being incomprehensive

In'com prĕss'i bll'i ty, *n* [Fr *incompressibilité*, It *incompressibilità*] The quality of being incompressible, or of being incapable of reduction by force into a smaller compass, the quality of resisting pressure, or of not being capable of reduction of volume by pressure,—formerly supposed to be a property of fluids

In'com prĕss'i ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compressible*, Fr *incompressible*, It *incompressibile*, Sp *incompresible*, *incomprimible*] Not compressible, incapable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass, resisting compression.

In'com-prĕss'i-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being incompressible.

In'com-pūt'a-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *computable*] Not computable, incapable of being computed or reckoned

In'con-çēal'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *concealable*] Not concealable, not to be hid or kept secret *Browne*

In'con-çēiv'a bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being inconceivable, inconceivableness. "The *inconceivability* of the Infinite" *Mansel*

In'con-çēiv'a ble (-sēv'a bl), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conceivable*, Fr *inconcevable*, Sp *inconcebible*, It *inconcepibile*] Not conceivable, incapable of being conceived by the mind, not explicable by the human intellect, or by any known principles or agencies, incomprehensible as, it is *inconceivable* to us how the will acts in producing muscular motion

In'con-çēiv'a-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being inconceivable incomprehensibility

In'con-çēiv'a bly, *adv* In a manner beyond comprehension, or beyond the reach of human intellect

In'con-çĕp'ti ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conceptible*] Inconceivable [*Obs*] *Hale*

In'con-çērn'ing, *a* Unimportant, trifling [*Obs*] "Trifling and *inconcerning* matters" *Fuller*

In'con-çĭlĭate', *a* Unsuitable [*Obs*] *Cudworth*

In'con-çĭn'ni ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *concinnity*, Lat *inconcinnitas*] Want of concinnity, congruousness, or proportion, unsuitableness [*Obs*]

In'con-çĭn'nous, *a* [Lat *inconcinnus*] [*Obs*]
1 Not concinnous, unsuitable *Cudworth*
2 Not agreeable to the ear, discordant, dissonant.

In'con-clūd'ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *concludent*, It *inconcludente*, Fr *inconcluant*] Not inferring a conclusion or consequence [*Obs*] *Aylife*

In'con-clūd'ing, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *concluding*] Inferring no consequence [*Obs*] *Pearson*

In'con-clū'sive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conclusive*] Not conclusive, leading to no conclusion not closing, concluding, or settling a point in debate, or a doubtful question as, an argument or evidence is *inconclusive* when it does not exhibit the truth of a disputed case in such a manner as to satisfy the mind, and put an end to debate or doubt

In'con-clū'sive ly, *adv* In an inconclusive manner

In'con-clū'sive ness, *n* The quality of being inconclusive

In'con-cōct', *a* [Lat prefix *in*, not, and *concoctus*, p p of *concoquere* See CONCOCT, *v t*] Incon coctd [*Obs*]

In'con-cŏct'ed *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *concocted*] Not concocted or fully digested, not matured, unripened [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In'con-cŏc'tion (-kŏk'shun), *n* [Prefix *in*, not and *concoction*] The state of being indigested, unripeness, immaturity [*Obs*] *Bac*

In'con-cŭr'ring, *a* Not concurring, not agreeing [*Rare*] *Pr a*

In'con-cŭs'si ble, *a* [Lat pr fix *in*, not, *concussibilis*, that can be [illegible] Not concussible unable to [illegible] *Bro*

In'con-dēn sa bil'i ty [illegible] the quality of being [illegible]

In'con-dēn'sa ble [illegible] not, and *condensable* Not condensable, incapable of condensation, or of being made more dense or compact

In'con-dĭte (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *inconditus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *conditus*, p p of *condere*, to put or join together, It *incondito* See CONDITION] Inartificial, rude, unpolished, irregular [*Obs*] *J Philips*

In'con-dĭ'tion-al (-kon dĭsh'un al), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conditional*, Fr *inconditionnel*] Not conditional, without any condition, exception, or limitation, absolute, unlimited. [*Obs*] See UNCONDITIONAL *Browne*

In'con-dĭ'tion ate, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conditionate*, Fr *inconditionné*] Not limited or restrained by conditions, absolute [*Obs*] *Boyle*

In'con-fŏrm'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conformable*, It *inconformabile*] Not conformable, unconformable [*Obs*] *Heylin*

In'con-fŏrm'i ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conformity*, Fr *inconformité*] Want of conformity, incompliance with the practice of others, or with the requisitions of law, rule, or custom, nonconformity [*Obs*] *Ibp Laud*

In'con-fūsed', *a* Not confused distinct [*Obs*]

In'con-fū'sion (-fū'zhun), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *confusion*, Fr *inconfusion*] Freedom from confusion, distinctness [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In'con-gē'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congelable*, Lat *incongelabilis*] Not congealable, incapable of being frozen

In'con-gē'a-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being incongealable

In'con-gē'ni al, *a* Not congenial, not of a like nature, unsuitable, uncongenial

In'con-gē-ni ăl'i ty, *n* The quality of being incongenial, unlikeness of nature, unsuitableness uncongeniality

In-cŏn'gru-ence, *n* [Lat *incongruentia*, Sp *incongruencia*, It *incongruenza*] The quality of being incongruent, want of congruence adaptation, or agreement, unsuitableness [*Rare*] *Boyle*

In-cŏn'gru-ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congruent*, Lat. *incongruens*, It & Sp *incongruente.*] Not congruent, unsuitable, inconsistent. *Elyot.*

In'con gru'i-ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congruity*, Fr *incongruité*, It *incongruità*, Sp *incongruidad*]
1 The quality of being incongruous, want of congruity, unsuitableness of one thing to another, inconsistency, impropriety

The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them *Stillingfleet*

2 Disagreement of parts, want of symmetry [*Obs*] *Donne*

In-cŏn'gru-ous, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congruous*, Lat *incongruus*, It & Sp *incongruo*, Fr *incongru*] Not congruous to a standard or end, not reciprocally agreeing, not capable of being harmonized, not readily assimilating, unsuitable, not fitting, inconsistent, improper "*Incongruous* mixtures of opinion" *J. Taylor.* "Made up of *incongruous* parts" *Macaulay*

Incongruous numbers (*Arith*), two numbers, which, with respect to a third, are such that their difference can not be divided by it without a remainder the two numbers being said to be *incongruous* with respect to the third

Syn —Inconsistent, unsuitable, unsuited, inappropriate, unfit, improper See INCONSISTENT

In-cŏn'gru-ous ly, *adv* In an incongruous manner, unsuitably, unfitly, improperly

In-cŏn'gru ous ness, *n* The state or quality of being incongruous

In'con nĕct'ed, *a* Not connected, unconnected [*Rare*] *Warburton*

In'con nĕc'tion, *n* [Prefix *in* and *connection*, Fr *inconnection*, Sp *inconexion*] Want of connection, loose, disjointed state, disconnection *Bp Hall*

In'con nĕx'ed ly, *adv* [Prefix *in*, not, and *connexed*, p p of *connex*, q v] Without connection [*Obs*] *Browne*

In-cŏn'scion a ble (-kŏn'shun a bl), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conscionable*] Having no sense of good and evil, unconscionable [*Obs*] *Spenser*

In-cŏn'se quençe, *n* [Fr *inconsequence*, It *inconsequenza*, Sp *inconsecuencia*, Lat *inconsequentia*] The quality of being inconsequent, want of just inference, inconclusiveness *Stillingfleet*

In-cŏn'se quent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consequent*, Fr *inconsequent*, It *inconsequente*, Sp *inconsecuente* Lat *inconsequens*]
1 Not following from the premises, not regularly inferred, invalid, not [illegible]rized by method, illogical "Loose and *inconsequent* lectures" *Bp San*
2 Not [illegible] [illegible] *ax in,* [illegible] regularly following from the premises
3 Inconsequence, not of importance, of little moment *Chesterfield*

In-cŏn'se quĕn'ti ăl'i ty (-kwen'shĭ ăl'i-tȳ), *n* State of being inconsequential

In-cŏn'se quĕn'tial ly, *adv* Without regular sequence or deduction

In-cŏn'se quent ness, *n* The quality of being inconsequent

In'con sĭd'er a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *considerable*, Sp *inconsiderable*, It *inconsiderabile*] Not considerable, unworthy of consideration or notice, unimportant, small, trivial, as, an *inconsiderable* distance, an *inconsiderable* quantity or degree, *inconsiderable* value

In'con sĭd'er a ble ness, *n* The quality of being inconsiderable, small importance

In'con sĭd'er a bly, *adv* In an inconsiderable manner or degree, to a small amount very little

In'con sĭd'er a çy, *n* The quality of being inconsiderate, inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness, want of consideration [*Obs*] *Chesterfield*

In'con sĭd'er ançe, *n.* Want of consideration [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

In'con-sĭd'er ate, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *considerate*, Lat *inconsideratus*, It *inconsiderato*, Sp *inconsiderado*, Fr *inconsidéré*]
1 Not considerate, not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety, not regarding propriety, or the rights or feelings of others, hasty, careless, thoughtless, heedless, as, the young are generally *inconsiderate*
2 Proceeding from heedlessness, rash, as, *inconsiderate* conduct

Syn.—Thoughtless, inattentive, inadvertent, heedless negligent, improvident, careless, imprudent, indiscreet, incautious, injudicious, rash, hasty

In'con sĭd'er ate ly, *adv* In an inconsiderate manner, without due consideration or regard to consequences, heedlessly, carelessly, rashly, imprudently

In'con-sĭd'er ate ness, *n* The quality of being [illegible], want of due regard to consequences, thoughtlessness, inadvertence, inattention, imprudence *Tillotson*

In'con sĭd er ā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consideration*, Fr *inconsidération*, Sp *inconsideracion*, It *inconsiderazione*, Lat *inconsideratio*] Want of consideration, inattention to consequences; inconsiderateness. *Bp. Taylor.*

In'con-sĭst'ençe, } *n.* [Fr. *inconsistance*, Sp. *in-*
In'con-sĭst'en-çy, } *consistencia*, It. *inconsistenza*]
1 The quality of being inconsistent; discordance in respect to sentiment or action, such contrariety between two things that both can not exist or be true together, disagreement

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt and that which is of free gift *South.*

2 Absurdity in argument or narration; irreconcilability in the parts of a statement, argument, or narration

3 Want of agreement or uniformity, incongruity; unsteadiness, changeableness, as, the *inconsistency* of a man with himself

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature *Addison.*

In'con-sĭst'ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consistent* Fr *inconsistant*, It & Sp *inconsistente*]
1 Not consistent, irreconcilable in conception or in fact, discordant, at variance, especially as regards character, sentiment, or action, incompatible; incongruous

Compositions of this nature show that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent* with politeness and good humor *Addison*

2 Not exhibiting conformity of sentiment, steadiness to principle, &c, unequal, fickle, changeable, as, men are often *inconsistent* as to their conduct, or with themselves

Syn —Incompatible, incongruous, irreconcilable, discordant, repugnant, contradictory — INCONSISTENT, INCONGRUOUS, INCOMPATIBLE Things are *incongruous* when they are not suited to each other, so that their union is unbecoming, *inconsistent* when they are opposed to each other, so as to render it improper or wrong, *incompatible* when they *can not* co-exist and it is therefore impossible to unite them Habitual levity of mind is *incongruous* with the profession of a clergyman, it is *inconsistent* with his ordination vows, it is *incompatible* with his permanent usefulness *Incongruity* attaches to the modes and qualities of things, *incompatibility* attaches to them essential attributes, *inconsistency* attaches to the actions, sentiments, &c, of men

You still approve some absent places;
The present's ever in disgrace,
And such your special *inconsistence,*
Make the chief merit in the distance *Horace, Trans*
Arms through the vanity and brainless rage
Of those that bear them in whatever cause,
Seem most at variance with all [illegible]
And *incompatible* with serious thought *Cowper*

In'con sĭst'ent ly, *adv* In an [illegible] tent manner [illegible] consistency without [illegible] or utility [illegible]

In'con sĭst'ent ness, *n* [illegible] system [illegible] *More.*

In'con sŏl'ing *a* [illegible] *Dyden.*

In'con sōl'a ble, *a* [illegible] *sol able*, Fr & Sp *inconsolable*, It *inconsolabile*, Lat *inconsolabilis*] Not consolable, not to be consoled, grieved beyond susceptibility of comfort

In'con sōl'a ble-ness, *n* State of being inconsolable *Scott*

In'con sōl'a bly, *adv* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation

In con'so nançe, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consonance*]
1 Want of consonance or harmony of action or thought, disagreement, inconsistency
2 (*Mus*) Disagreement of sounds, discordance, discord *Busby.*

In con'so-nan çy, *n.* 1 Disagreement, inconsistency
2 (*Mus*) Disagreement of sounds, discordance.

In con'so nant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consonant*, Lat *inconsonans*] Not consonant or agreeing, inconsistent, discordant

In-con'so-nant ly, *adv* Inconsistently, discordantly

In'con spĭc'u-ous, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conspicuous*, Lat *inconspicuus*] Not conspicuous, hardly discernible

In'con-spĭc'u ous ly, *adv* In an inconspicuous manner

In con spĭc'u ous ness, *n.* The state of being inconspicuous

In con'stan çy, *n* [Fr *inconstance*, Sp *inconstancia*, It *inconstanza*, *incostanza*, Lat *inconstantia*]
1 The quality of being inconstant, want of constancy, mutability, fickleness
2 Want of uniformity, dissimilitude *Woodward.*

In cŏn'stant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *constant*, Fr *inconstant*, Sp *inconstante*, It *inconstante*, *incostante*, Lat *inconstans*]
1 Not constant, subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose, not firm in resolution, unsteady, fickle, capricious,—said of persons, as, *inconstant* in love or friendship
2 Changeable, variable,—said of things. "The *inconstant* moon" *Shak.*

Syn.—Mutable, fickle, volatile, unsteady, unstable; changeable, variable

In cŏn'stant-ly, *adv* In an inconstant manner; not steadily

In'con-sūm'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consumable*, It *inconsumabile*] Not consumable, incapable of being wasted or spent

In'con-sūm'a-bly, *adv* In an inconsumable manner.

In'con sŭm'mate, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consummate*, Lat *inconsummatus*, Fr. *inconsommé.*] Not consummate, not finished, not complete

In'con-sŭm'mate-ness, *n.* State of being inconsummate, or not complete.

In'con-sump'ti-ble, *a* [Lat prefix *in*, not, and *consumere*, to consume, Fr *inconsomptible*] Not consumptible, not to be spent, wasted, or destroyed by fire [*Obs*] *Digby*

In'con-tăm'i-nate, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *contaminate*, Lat *incontaminatus*, It *incontaminato*, Sp. *incontaminado*, Fr *incontaminé*] Not contaminated or defiled, pure *Moore.*

In'con tăm'i-nate-ness, *n* Uncorrupted state

In-cŏn'ten tā'tion, *n* State of being discontented, dissatisfaction, discontent [*Obs*] *Goodman*

In'con tĕst'a-bil'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being incontestable

In'con tĕst'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *contestable*; Fr & Sp *incontestable*, It *incontestabile*] Not contestable, not to be disputed, not admitting debate, too clear to be controverted, incontrovertible, as, *incontestable* evidence, truth, or facts

Syn —Incontrovertible, indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable

In'con-tĕst'a-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being incontestable, incontestability

In'con tĕst'a bly, *adv* In a manner to preclude debate, indisputably, incontrovertibly, indubitably

In'con tĕst'ed, *a* Uncontested *Addison*

In'con tig'ū-oŭs, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *contiguous*, Lat *incontiguus*, Fr *incontigu*] Not contiguous, not adjoining, not touching or in contact, separate *Boyle*

In'con tig'ū-oŭs ly, *adv* Not contiguously, separately.

In cŏn'ti nence, } *n* [Fr *incontinence*, Pr & It
In cŏn'ti nen çy, } *incontinencia*, Sp & Pg *incontinencia*, Lat *incontinentia*]

1 Incapacity to hold, hence, incapacity to hold back or restrain, the quality of being incontinent, want of restraint of the passions or appetites, indulgence of lust, lewdness "From the rash hand of bold *incontinence*" *Milton*

2 (*Med*) The inability of any of the animal organs to restrain the natural evacuations, so that the discharges are involuntary

In cŏn'ti nent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *continent*, Fr *incontinent*, Sp, Pg, & It. *incontinente*, Pr *encontenen*, Lat *incontinens*]

1 Not continent, not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite, indulging lust without restraint, or in violation of law, unchaste, lewd

2 (*Med*) Unable to restrain natural evacuations

In cŏn'ti nent, *n* One who is unchaste *It lon*

In-cŏn'ti-nent, *adv* Incontinently, instantly, immediately [*Obs*]

He says he will return *incontinent* *Shak*

In-cŏn'ti nent ly, *adv* 1 Without due restraint of the passions or appetites, unchastely

2 Immediately, at once, suddenly [*Antiquated*]

Immediately he sent word to Athens that he would *incontinently* come hither with a host of men *Goldyng*

In'con trăct'ed, *a* Not contracted, not shortened, uncontracted *Blackwall*

In'con-trōl'la ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *controllable*, Fr *incontrôlable*] Not controllable, incapable of being controlled, restrained, or governed, uncontrollable *Walsh*

In'con trōl'la-bly, *adv* In a manner that admits of no control

In cŏn'tro vĕrt'i bil'i ty, *n* The state or condition of being incontrovertible

In cŏn'tro vĕrt'i ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *controvertible*, Sp *incontrovertible*, It *incontrovertibile*, Fr *incontrovertable*] Not controvertible, too clear or certain to admit of dispute, indisputable

In-cŏn'tro vĕrt'i bly, *adv* In a manner or to a degree that precludes debate or controversy

In'con-vĕn'ience } (Synop , § 130), *n* [Lat *in-*
In'con-vĕn'ien çy } *convenientia*, Sp *inconveniencia*, It *inconvenienza*, Fr *inconvenance*, *inconvénient*]

1 The quality of being inconvenient, want of convenience, unfitness, unsuitableness, inexpedience

They plead against the *inconveniences*, not the unlawfulness, of Popish apparel *Hooker*

2 That which gives trouble or uneasiness, disadvantage, any thing that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success, as, one great *inconvenience* of human life is the want of money and the means of obtaining it.

Syn.—Incommodiousness, disadvantage disquiet, uneasiness, disturbance, annoyance, molestation, trouble

In'con-vĕn'ience, *v. t* To bring to inconvenience, to occasion inconvenience to, to incommode, as, to *inconvenience* one's self or a neighbor

In'con vĕn'ient (In'kon vēn'yent), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convenient*, Lat *inconveniens*, It & Sp *inconveniente*, Fr *inconvenant.*]

1. Not becoming or suitable, unfit, inexpedient
2. Serving to produce inconvenience, giving trouble or uneasiness; increasing the difficulty of progress or success, incommodious, disadvantageous, inopportune, as, an *inconvenient* house, garment, custom, arrangement of business, and the like

The principal sum might be called for at an *inconvenient* time *W Scott*

In'con-vĕn'ient ly, *adv* In an inconvenient manner, unsuitably, incommodiously, unseasonably

In'con vĕrs'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conversable*, Sp *inconversable*, It *inconversabile*] Not conversable, incommunicative, unsocial, reserved, unconversable

In cŏn'ver sant, *a* Not conversant, not acquainted, not versed, unfamiliar

In'con vĕrt'i bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being inconvertible, not capable of being exchanged for, or converted into, something else, as, the *inconvertibility* of bank notes or other currency into gold or silver *Walsh*

In'con vĕrt'i ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convertible*, Fr & Sp *inconvertible*, Lat *inconvertibilis*] Not convertible, not capable of being transmuted or changed into something else, as, one metal is *inconvertible* into another, bank notes are sometimes *inconvertible* into specie *Walsh*

In con vĕrt'i ble ness, *n* Inconvertibility

In'con vĭct'ed ness, *n* State of being not convicted [*Obs*] *More*

In'con vĭn'çi ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convincible*, It *inconvincibile*, Sp *inconvencible*] Not convincible, incapable of being convinced, not capable of conviction

In'con vĭn'çi bly, *adv* In a manner not admitting of conviction

In-cō'ny, or **In cŏn'y,** *a* [Prob from prefix *in*, not, and *con*, *conne*, to know Cf CONNY and CANNY] Unlearned, artless, pretty, delicate [*Obs.*]

Most sweet jests! most *incony* vulgar wit! *Shak.*

In-cŏr'po ral, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corporal*; Lat *incorporalis*, It *incorporale* Pr & Sp *incorporal*, Fr *incorporel*] Not consisting of matter or body, immaterial, incorporeal [*Obs*] *Raleigh*

In cŏr'po răl'i ty, *n* [Lat *incorporalitas*, Fr *incorporalité*, It *incorporalita*] The quality of being incorporal, immateriality, incorporeity [*Obs*] *Bailey*

In cŏr'po ral ly, *adv* Without matter or a body, immaterially incorporeally [*Obs*]

In cŏr'po rate, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corporate*, Lat *incorporatus*, p p of *incorporare* It *incorporato*, Sp *incorporado*, Fr *incorporé* See *infra*]

1 Not consisting of matter, not having a material body

2 United in one body, associated mixed

As if our hands our sides, voices and minds
Had been *incorporate* *Shak*

3 Not incorporated, not existing as a corporation, as, an *incorporate* banking association, or other society

In-cŏr'po rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCORPORATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INCORPORATING] [Lat *incorporare*, *incorporatum*, from prefix *in*, not, and *corpus*, *corporis*, body, It *incorporare*, Pr & Sp *incorporar*, Fr *incorporer*]

1 To form into a body, to combine as different ingredients, into one mass, to place or fix into a consistent mass, as, to *incorporate* drugs

2 To unite with a material body, to give a material form to, to embody

The idolaters who worshiped their images as gods supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein *Stillingfleet*

3 To unite with a substance or mass already formed or in being, as, to *incorporate* copper with silver

4 To unite intimately, to combine into a structure or organization whether material or mental, as, to *incorporate* subjected provinces into the community of the conquerors, to *incorporate* plagiarisms into one's work

5 To form into a legal body, or body politic, to constitute into a corporation recognized by law, as a person with special functions rights, and duties, as, to *incorporate* a bank, a railroad company, and the like

In cŏr'po rāte, *v i* To unite so as to make a part of another body, to be mixed or blended, to grow into,—usually followed by *with*

Painters' colors and ashes do but ill *incorporate* with oil *Bacon*

In cŏr'po rā'tion, *n* [Lat *incorporatio*, Fr *incorporation*, Pr *incorporacio*, Sp *incorporacion*, It *incorporazione*]

1 The act of incorporating, or the state of being incorporated

2 The union of different ingredients in one mass, mixture, combination

3 Combination into a structure or organization, association intimate union as, the *incorporation* of conquered countries into the Roman republic

4 (*Law*) The formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person, and having the capacity of perpetual succession

5 (*Med*) A mixture or combination of medicines with liquids or soft substances in order to give them a certain degree of consistence

In'cor pō're al (80), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corporeal*, Lat. *incorporeus*, It. & Sp *incorporeo* Cf INCORPORAL]

1 Not corporeal, not consisting of matter, not having a material body, immaterial

Thus *incorporeal* spirits to smaller forms
Reduced their shapes immense *Milton*

2. (*Law*) Existing only in contemplation of law, not capable of actual visible seizin or possession, not being an object of sense, intangible

Incorporeal hereditament a right issuing out of a thing corporeal (whether real or personal), or concerning or annexed to or exercisable within the law See HEREDITAMENT *Blackstone*

Syn —Immaterial, unsubstantial, bodiless, spiritual

In'cor pō're-al-ism, *n* Immateriality, state of spiritual existence *Cudworth.*

In'cor pō're al ist, *n* One who believes in incorporealism *Cudworth.*

In'cor pō're-al ly, *adv* In an incorporeal manner; without body immaterially

In cŏr'po rĕ'i ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corporeity* Fr *incorporeité*, Pr *incorporitat*, Sp *incorporedad*, It *incorporeita*] The quality of being incorporeal, immateriality

In-cŏr'pse', *v t* [Prefix *in* and O Lng *corpse*, a body, now a dead body] To unite into a body, to incorporate [*Obs*] *Shak*

In'cor rĕct', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *correct*, Fr *incorrect*, Sp *incorrecto*, It *incorretto*, Lat *incorrectus*]

1 Not correct not according to a copy or model, or to established rules, inaccurate, faulty

The piece you think is *incorrect* *Pope*

2 Not in accordance with the truth, inaccurate, not exact, as, an *incorrect* statement, narration, or calculation

3 Not accordant with the rule of duty or of morality not duly regulated or subordinated

It shows a will most *incorrect* to heaven *Shak*

Syn —Inaccurate erroneous, wrong, faulty

In'cor rĕc'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *correction*, Fr *incorrection*, Sp *incorreccion*] Want of correction, restraint, or discipline [*Obs*] *Arnway*

In'cor rĕct'ly, *adv* In an incorrect manner, inaccurately, not exactly as, a writing *incorrectly* copied testimony *incorrectly* stated

In'cor rĕct'ness, *n* The quality of being incorrect, want of conformity to truth or to a standard, inaccuracy as, *incorrectness* may consist in defect or in redundance

In cŏr're spŏnd'ence, } *n* Want of correspond-
In cŏr're spŏnd'en çy, } ence, disagreement, disproportion *Rare* }

In cŏr're spŏnd'ing, *a* Not corresponding disagreeing [*Rare*] *Coleridge.*

In cŏr'ri gi bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *incorrigibilité*, It *incorrigibilita*, Sp *incorrigibilidad*, *incorregibilidad*] The quality of being incorrigible, or depraved beyond correction hopeless depravity

In cŏr'ri gi ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *corrigible*, Fr *incorrigible*, Sp *incorrigible*, *incorregible*, It *incorrigibile*] Not corrigible incapable of being corrected or amended, bad beyond correction, irreclaimable, as, *incorrigible* error, or an *incorrigible* drunkard

In cŏr'ri gi ble ness, *n* The quality of being incorrigible, incorrigibility

In cŏr'ri gi bly, *adv* In an incorrigible manner, irreclaimably

In'cor rōd'i ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corrodible*] Incapable of being corroded

In'cor rŭpt', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corrupt*, Lat *incorruptus* Sp *incorrupto* It *incorrotto*]

1 Not affected with corruption or decay, unimpaired, not marred or spoiled

2 Not defiled or depraved pure, sound, untainted above the influence of bribes *Milton*

In'cor rŭpt'ed, *a* Uncorrupted [*Obs*] *Whitehead*

In'cor rŭpt'i bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *incorruptibilité*, Pr *incorruptibilitat*, Sp *incorruptibilidad*, It *incorruttibilita*, Lat *incorruptibilitas*] The quality of being incorruptible incapability of corruption

In'cor rŭpt'i ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corruptible* Fr & Sp *incorruptible*, It *incorruttibile*, Lat. *incorruptibilis*]

1 Not corruptible incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution, as, gold is *incorruptible* spirits are supposed to be *incorruptible*

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal substances *Bale*

2 Incapable of being bribed, inflexibly just and upright

In'cor rŭpt'i ble, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a religious sect which arose in Alexandria, in the reign of the Emperor Justinian the most prominent article of whose belief was, that the body of Christ was incorruptible, and from the time of his conception was incapable of change or alteration, even by natural appetites and passions, so that he suffered hunger, thirst, pain, and the like, only in appearance.

In'cor rŭpt'i ble-ness, *n* The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay *Boyle*

In'cor rŭpt'i bly, *adv.* In an incorruptible manner

In'cor rŭp'tion (-kor-rŭp'shun), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corruption*, Fr. *incorruption*, Sp *incor-*

rupcion, It. *incorrusione*, Lat. *incorruptio*] The condition of being incorrupt, absence of corruption, exemption from corruption.

It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption. 1 *Cor* xv. 42

In'cor-rŭpt'ive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corruptive*; Lat *incorruptivus*] Not liable to corruption or decay *Akenside.*

In'cor-rŭpt'ly, *adv* Without corruption. "To demean themselves *incorruptly*" *Milton*

In'cor rŭpt'ness, *n* 1 The quality of exemption from decay or corruption

2 Purity of mind or manners, probity, integrity, honesty *Woodward*

In-crăs'sāte, *v t* [*mp & p p* INCRASSATED, *p. pr & vb n* INCRASSATING] [Lat *incrassare, incrassatum*, from prefix *in* and *crassus*, thick, Sp *incrasar*, Fr *incrasser*]

1. To make thick or thicker, to thicken

2. (*Pharmacy*) To make thicker by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts,—said of fluids

Acids dissolve or attenuate; alkalies precipitate or increasate *Newton*

In-crăs'sāte, *v. i.* To become thick or thicker

In-crăs'sate, } *a* [Lat *incrassatus*, p p of *in-*
In-crăs'sā ted, } *crassare* See *supra*]

1 Made thick or fat, thickened, inspissated

2 (*Bot*) Thickened, becoming thicker *Martyn*

In'cras-sā'tion, *n* [Fr *incrassation*]

1 The act of thickening, or becoming thick or thicker

2 The state of being incrassated, or made thick, inspissation. *Browne*

In-crăs'sa tive, *a.* Having the quality of thickening *Harvey*

In crăs'sa-tive, *n* That which has the power to thicken *Harvey*

In-crăs'a ble, *a* Capable of being increased or augmented *Sherwood*

In-crăs'a-ble ness, *n.* The quality of being increasable

In-crēase', *v t* [*mp & p p* INCREASED (-krēst'), *p. pr & vb. n* INCREASING] [Lat *increscere*, from prefix *in* and *crescere*, to grow, Norm Fr *encrecer*, n. *encres*, O Fr *encroistre*, n *encrois*, *encroist*, *encres*, Pr *encreisser*, It *increscere* Cf DECREASE]

1 To become greater in bulk, quantity, number, degree, value, intensity, authority, reputation, &c, to grow, to augment, to advance

The waters *increased* and bore up the ark *Gen* vii 17
He must *increase*, but I must decrease. *John* iii 30
The heavens forbid
But that our loves and comforts should *increase*,
Even as our days do grow *Shak*

2 To multiply by the production of young, to be fertile or fruitful

Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds as appears by their numerous spawn *Hale*

Increasing function (*Math*), a function whose value increases when that of the variable increases, and decreases when the latter is diminished

Syn.—To enlarge, extend, grow swell, multiply, augment, advance —To INCREASE, ENLARGE, EXTEND *Enlarge* implies to make larger or broader in size *Extend* marks the progress of enlargement beyond wider boundaries *Increase* denotes enlargement by growth and accession, as in the case of plants A kingdom is *enlarged* by the addition of new territories, the mind is *enlarged* by knowledge A kingdom is *extended* when its boundaries are carried to a greater distance from the center A man's riches, honors knowledge, &c, are *increased* by accessions which are made from time to time

Great objects make
Great minds, *enlarging* as their views *enlarge*,
Those still more godlike, as these more divine } *Young*
The wise, *extending* their inquiries wide,
See how both states are by connection tied,
Fools view but part and not the whole survey,
So crowd existence all into a day *Jenyns*
May they *increase* as fast, and spread their boughs
As the high fame of their great owner grows *Waller*

In-crēase', *v t* To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount, to improve in quality, to extend, to lengthen, to spread, to aggravate

I will *increase* the famine *Ezek* v 16
Make denials
Increase your services *Shak*

In-crēase', or **In'crēase** (115) (Synop, § 130), *n*

1 Augmentation, a growing larger in size, extent, quantity, number, intensity, value, &c

Of the *increase* of his government and peace there shall be no end. *Is* ix 7
As if *increase* of appetite had grown
By what it fed on *Shak*

2 That which results from augmentation or growth, that which is added to the original stock, produce, profit, interest

Take thou no usury of him, or *increase*, but fear thy God *Lev* xxv 36
Let them not live to taste this land's *increase* *Shak*

3 Progeny, issue, offspring

All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age 1 *Sam.* ii 33

4. Generation [*Obs*] *Shak.*

5 (*Astron*) The period of increasing light, or luminous phase, the waxing,—said of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs will grow soonest if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon *Bacon.*

Syn.—Enlargement, extension; growth; increment; addition, accession

In-crēase'fŭl, *a.* Full of increase, abundant in produce *Shak.*

In-crēas'er, *n.* One who, or that which, increases

In crēas'ing ly, *adv.* In the way of growing, growingly

In'cre-āte', *v t* [*mp. & p p* INCREATED, *p pr & vb n* INCREATING] [Prefix *in* and *create*] To create within [*Rare*] *Howe*

In'cre-āte, } *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *create, created*,
In'cre-ā'ted, } It. *increato*, Sp *increado*, Fr *increé*] Uncreated. [*Rare.*] "Bright effluence of bright essence not *increate*" *Milton*

In-crĕd'i bil'i-ty, *n* [Fr. *incrédibilité*, It *incredibilità*, Sp *incredibilidad*, Lat *incredibilitas*] The quality of being incredible, or of being too extraordinary to admit of belief *Dryden*

In-crĕd'i-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *credible*; O Fr *incréd'ible*, N Fr *incroyable*, Sp *increible*, *increble*, It *incredibile*, Lat *incredibilis*] Not credible, impossible to be believed, not to be credited, too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief

Why should it be thought a thing *incredible* with you that God should raise the dead? *Acts* xxvi 8.

In-crĕd'i-ble ness, *n* Incredibility

In crĕd'i bly, *adv* In a manner to preclude belief

In'cre-dŭ'li-ty, *n* [Fr *incrédulité*, Pr *incredulitat*, Sp *incredulidad*, It *incredulità*, Lat *incredulitas*] The quality of being incredulous, indisposition to believe, a withholding or refusal of belief, skepticism, unbelief, disbelief

Of every species of *incredulity*, religious unbelief is infinitely the most irrational *Buckminster*

In-crĕd'ŭ lŏŭs (77), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *credulous*, Lat *incredulus*, It & Sp *incredulo*, Fr *incrédule*] Not credulous, indisposed to admit the truth of what is related, skeptical *Bacon*

In-crĕd'ŭ lŏŭs-ly, *adv* In an incredulous manner, with incredulity

In crĕd'ŭ lŏŭs ness, *n* Incredulity

In crĕm'a-ble, *a* [Lat prefix *in*, not, and *cremabilis*, combustible, from *cremare*, to burn] Incapable of being burnt [*Obs*] *Browne*

In'cre mā'tion, *n.* The act of burning a dead body *T Campbell*

In'cre-ment, *n* [Lat *incrementum*, It & Sp *incremento*, Fr *incrément* See INCREASE]

1 Increase, a growing in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount, augmentation

A nation, to be great, ought to be compressed in its *increment* by nations more civilized than itself *Coleridge*

2 Matter added, increase, produce, production

3 (*Math*) The increase of a variable quantity or fraction from its present value to its next ascending value, the finite quantity, generally variable, by which a variable quantity is increased

4 (*Rhet*) An amplification without strict climax, as in the following passage "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, . think on these things" *Phil* iv 8

Method of increment (*Math*), a calculus founded on the properties of the successive values of variable quantities and their differences or increments It differs from the *method of fluxions* in treating these differences as finite, instead of infinitely small, and is equivalent to the calculus of *finite differences*

In'cre pāte, *v t* [Lat *increpare, increpatum*, to make a noise, to upbraid loudly, from prefix *in*, against, and *crepare*, to make a noise, to talk noisily, O It *increpare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *increpar*, O Fr *increper*] To chide, to rebuke [*Obs*]

In'cre pā'tion, *n* [Lat *increpatio*, O Fr *increpation*, Sp *increpacion*, It *increpazione*] A chiding, rebuke, reprehension [*Obs*] *Hammond*

In-crē'scent, *a* [Lat *increscens*, p pr of *increscere*, It *increscente* See INCREASE]

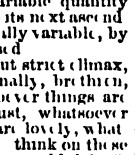
Increscent

1 Increasing, growing, augmenting, swelling

2 (*Her*) Increasing, or the increase, hence, crescent shaped, said of the moon

In crĕst', *v t* To adorn with a crest [*Rare*] *Drummond*

In-crim'i nāte, *v t* [*mp & p p* INCRIMINATED, *p pr & vb n* INCRIMINATING] [L Lat *incriminare* from Lat prefix *in*, and *criminari, criminari*, to accuse one of a crime, from *crimen*, crime, Pr *incriminar, encriminar*, Fr *incriminer*] To accuse, to charge with a crime or fault, to criminate

In'cru ĕn'tal, *a* [Lat *incruentus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *cruentus*, bloody See CRUENTOUS] Unbloody, not attended with blood [*Obs*] *Brevint*

In-crŭst', *v t* [*mp & p p* INCRUSTED, *p pr & vb n* INCRUSTING] [Lat *incrustare*, fr pref *in* and *crustare*, to cover with a crust, It *incrostare*, Sp *incrustar*, Fr *incruster*. See CRUSTATED] To cover with a crust, or with a hard coat, to form a crust on the surface of, as, iron *incrusted* with rust, a vessel *incrusted* with salt. [Written also *encrust.*]

In-crŭst'āte, *v. t.* To incrust. [*Rare*] *Bacon.*

In'crus-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *incrustatio*, Fr. *incrustation*, Sp. *incrustacion*, It. *incrustazione*. See *supra*]

1. The act of incrusting, or the state of being incrusted

2 A crust or coat of any thing on the surface of a body, a covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, or other substance, attached by cramp irons, cement, and the like

In-crŭst'ment, *n* Incrustation. [*Rare.*]

In-crỹs'tal-liz'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *crystallizable*, Fr *incristallisable*, Sp *incristalizable*, It *incristallizzabile*] Not crystallizable, incapable of being formed into crystals, uncrystallizable.

In'cu bāte, *v t* [*mp & p p* INCUBATED, *p. pr. & vb n* INCUBATING] [Lat *incubare, incubatum*, to lie on, from prefix *in* and *cubare*, to lie down.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching

In'cu bā'tion, *n* [Lat *incubatio*, Fr *incubation*, Sp *incubacion*, It *incubazione*]

1 The act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young, the hatching of young from eggs by any process *Ray.*

2 (*Med*) The maturation of a contagious poison.

Period of incubation, the period which elapses between exposure to a contagious disease and the attack resulting from it

In'cu-bā'tor, *n.* A machine by means of which eggs are hatched by artificial heat

In cŭ'ba-to ry, *a* Serving for incubation.

In cŭbe', *v t.* To fix as in a cube, to secure firmly [*Obs*] *Milton.*

In cŭ'bi tūre (53), *n* Incubation [*Obs*]

In'cu-bŭs, *n*, Eng *pl* IN'CU BŬS ES, Lat *pl.* IN'CU BI [Lat, from *incubare*, It & Sp *incubo*, Fr. *incube* See INCUBATE]

1 A demon or fiend, an imaginary being or fairy. [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

2 (*Med*) The nightmare, a sensation of a distressing weight at the chest or stomach during sleep, and of an impossibility of motion, speech, or respiration, from which one wakes in terror after extreme anxiety, hence, generally, any oppressive or stupefying influence *Dunglison.*

In cŭl'cāte, *v t* [*mp & p p* INCULCATED, *p pr & vb n* INCULCATING] [Lat *inculcare, inculcatum*, to tread on, from prefix *in* and *calcare*, to tread, from *calx*, the heel, It *inculcare*, Sp *inculcar*, Fr *inculquer*] To impress by frequent admonitions, to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions, to urge on the mind, as, the Savior *inculcates* on his followers humility and forgiveness of injuries

In'cul cā'tion, *n* [Lat *inculcatio*, Fr *inculcation*, Sp *inculcacion*, It *inculcazione*] The action of impressing by repeated admonitions

In-cŭl'ca tor, or **In'cul cā'tor,** *n* One who inculcates or enforces "The example and *inculcator*" *Boyle.*

In cŭlk', *v t* To inculcate [*Obs*] *Sir T More*

In-cŭl'pa ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *culpable*, Fr & Sp *inculpable*, It *inculpabile*, Lat *inculpabilis*] Without fault, unblamable, blameless, not to be accused *South*

In cŭl'pa-ble ness, *n* Unblamableness, blamelessness *Mountagu*

In cŭl'pa bly, *adv* Unblamably *South*

In cŭl'pāte, *v t* [*mp & p p* INCULPATED, *p pr & vb n* INCULPATING] [L Lat *inculpare, inculpatum*, from prefix *in* and *culpa*, fault, It *incolpare*, Sp *inculpar*, Pr *encolpar*, Fr *inculper*, O Fr *enculper, encolper*] [A word of recent introduction]

1 To bring or expose to blame, to blame, to censure,—opposed to *exculpate*

2 (*Law*) To accuse of crime, to impute guilt to.

In'cul pā'tion, *n* [Fr *inculpation*, It *incolpazione*] Blame, censure, crimination *Jefferson.*

In cŭl'pa to ry, *a* 1 Imputing blame

2 (*Law*) Tending to establish guilt, accusatory, criminatory

In-cŭlt', *a* [Lat *incultus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *cultus*, p p of *colere*, to till, cultivate, It *inculto, incolto*, Sp *inculto*, Fr *inculte*] Untilled, uncultivated

His style is diffuse and incult *M W Shelley*

In cŭl'ti vā'ted, *a* Not cultivated, uncultivated. [*Obs*] *Sir T Herbert*

In cŭl'ti vā'tion, *n* Neglect or want of cultivation [*Obs*] *Berrington*

In-cŭl'tūre (in-kŭl'tyur, 53), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *culture*, Fr *inculture*, Sp & L Lat *incultura*] Want or neglect of cultivation [*Obs*] *Feltham*

In cŭm'ben cy, *n* [Sp *incumbencia*, It. *incumbenza, incombenza*]

1 The state of being incumbent, a lying or resting on something

2 That which is incumbent, that which lies as a burden, a weight

3 That which is imposed, as a rule, a duty, or an obligation

4 (*Feod*) The state of holding, or being in possession of, a benefice, or of an office.

These fines are to be paid to the bishop only during his incumbency *Swift*

In-cŭm'bent, *a.* [Lat *incumbens*, p pr of *incumbere*, to lie down upon, from prefix *in* and *cumbere, cubare*, to lie down, Sp. *incumbente*, It. *incombente*, Fr. *incumbant*]

1. Lying or resting upon.
To move the *incumbent* load they try. *Addison.*
Till the bright mountains prop the *incumbent* sky *Pope*

2. Supported; buoyed up.
And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. *Milton.*

3. Lying or resting, as duty or obligation, imposed and emphatically urging or pressing to performance, indispensable.
All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works which are *incumbent* on all Christians *Spratt*

4 (*Bot*) Leaning or resting,—said of anthers when lying on the inner side of the filament, or of cotyledons when the radicle lies against the back of one of them *Gray*

Section of Incumbent Cotyledon

In-cŭm'bent, *n* The person who is in present possession of a benefice, or any office

In-cŭm'bent-ly, *adv* In an incumbent manner

In-cŭm'ber, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCUMBERED, *p pr* & *vb n* INCUMBERING.] [Prefix *in* and *cumber*, Fr *encombrer*, Pr *encombrar*, It *ingombrare*] To burden with a load, to embarrass See ENCUMBER

In-cŭm'brance, *n* [Written also *encumbrance*] [O Fr *encombrance* See *supra*]

1 A burdensome and troublesome load, any thing that impedes motion or action, or renders it difficult or laborious, clog, impediment, embarrassment

2 (*Law*) A burden or charge upon property, a legal claim or lien upon an estate

In cŭm'bran-cer, *n* (*Law*) One who has an incumbrance, or some legal claim, lien, or charge on an estate *Kent*

In-cŭm'brous, *a* [Pr *encombros*, O Fr *encombreux*] Cumbersome, troublesome [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

In'cu năb'u lă, *n pl* [Lat, cradle, prefix *in* and *cunabula*, from *cunæ*, cradle] (*Bibliog*) Books printed during the early period of the art, generally confined to those which were printed before the year 1500

In cŭr', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCURRED (in-kŭrd'), *p pr* & *vb n* INCURRING (in kŭr'ring)] [Lat *in currere*, to run into or toward, from prefix *in* and *currere*, to run, It *incorrere*, Pr *encorrer*, *encorrr*, Pg *encorrer*, Sp *incurrir*, Fr *encourir*, O Fr *encorre*]

1 To meet or fall in with, as something from which inconvenience or harm is to be apprehended, to put one's self in the way of, to expose one's self to, to become liable or subject to, to bring down, to encounter

I know not what I shall *incur* to pass it,
Having no warrant *Shak*

2 To render liable or subject to, to occasion [*Obs and rare*] *Chapman*

In cŭr', *v i* To pass, to enter [*Obs and rare*]
The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and *incur* not to the eye *Bacon*

In-cūr'a-bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *incurabilité*, Sp *incurabilidad*, It *incurabilità*, L Lat *incurabilitas*] The state of being incurable, insusceptibility of cure or remedy *Harvey*

In cūr'a-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *curable* Fr, Pr, & Sp *incurable*, Pg *incuravel*, It *incurabile*, Lat *incurabilis*]

1 Not curable, incapable of being cured, beyond the power of skill or medicine, as, an *incurable* disease

2 Not admitting remedy or correction, irremediable, remediless, as, *incurable* evils
They were laboring under a profound and, as it might have seemed, an almost *incurable* ignorance *Sir J Stephen*

Syn —Irremediable, remediless, irrecoverable, irretrievable

In-cūr'a ble, *n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure

In cūr'a ble ness, *n* The state of not admitting cure or remedy

In cūr'a bly, *adv* In a manner or degree that renders cure impracticable or impossible

In cū'ri ŏs'i ty, *n* [Fr *incuriosité*, It *incuriosità*, Lat *incuriositas*] Want of curiosity, inattentiveness, indifference *Wotton*

In cū'ri ŭs, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *curious*, Fr *incurieux*, Sp *incurioso*, Lat *incuriosus*] Not curious or inquisitive, destitute of curiosity, without care for or interest in, inattentive, careless "Carelessness and *incurious* deportments toward their children" *Bp Taylor*

In cū'ri ŭs-ly, *adv* In an incurious or inattentive manner *Bp Hall*

In cū'ri ŭs ness, *n* Want of curiosity, inquisitiveness, or care *Chesterfield*

In cŭr'rence, *n.* [See INCUR] The act of incurring, bringing on, or subjecting one's self to, as, the *incurrence* of guilt

In cŭr'sion, *n* [Lat *incursio*, Fr & Sp *incursion*, It *incursione* See INCUR]

1. A running into, hence, an entering into a territory with hostile intention, an invasion not followed by continued occupation, a predatory or harassing inroad
The Scythian, whose *incursions* wild
Have wasted Sogdiana *Milton*

2. Attack; occurrence. [*Obs*] "Sins of daily *incursion.*" *South*

Syn.—Invasion, inroad, raid, foray

In-cŭr'sive, *a.* Hostile; making an attack or incursion, invasive.

In-cŭr'tain, *v t* To curtain, to hang with curtains, to tapestry
They began at Rome to *incurtain* their theater with such valls dyed in colors, only for shade *Holland*

In-cūrv'āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCURVATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INCURVATING] [Lat *incurvare*, *incurvatum*, from prefix *in* and *curvus*, bent, It *incurvare*, Sp *encorvar*, Pr *encorbar*, Fr *incourber*, Lat *incurvus*, bent, curved] To turn from a right line or straight course, to bend, to crook

In cūrv'ate, *a* [Lat *incurvatus*, p p of *incurvare* See *supra*] Curved inward or upward

In'cur vā'tion, *n* [Lat *incurvatio*, Fr *incurvation*, Pr *incurvacio*, It *incurvazione*]

1 The act of bending, or of being curved

2 The state of being bent or turned from a rectilinear course, curvature

3 The act of bowing, or bending the body, in respect or reverence *Stillingfleet*

In-cūrve', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INCURVED, *p pr* & *vb n* INCURVING] [See INCURVATE] To bend, to make crooked

In'cūrve-rē'cūrved, *a* (*Bot*) Bent or bending inward and then backward *Loudon*

In cūrv'i ty, *n* [From Lat *incurvus*, bent See INCURVATE] A state of being bent or crooked, crookedness, a bending inward *Browne*

In'cus, *n* [Lat, anvil] 1 An anvil

2 (*Anat*) One of the small bones of the ear,—so called from its form, which bears some resemblance to that of a smith's anvil

In cūse', *v t* [Lat *incutere*, *incussum*, to strike]

In cūss', } To form by stamping, as a coin, to strike

In-cŭs'sion (in kŭsh'un), *n.* The act of shaking, a concussion [*Rare*]

In'da gāte, *v t* [Lat *indagare*, *indagatum* It *indagare*, Sp *indagar*] To seek or search out [*Obs*]

In'da-gā'tion, *n* [Lat *indagatio*, O Fr *indagation*, Sp *indagacion*, It *indagazione*] The act of seeking, search, inquiry, examination [*Obs*] *Boyle*

In'da gā'tor, *n* [Lat, Fr *indagateur*, Sp *indagador*, It *indagatore* See *supra*] A searcher, one who seeks or inquires with diligence [*Obs*]
Awake ye curious *indagators* fond
Of knowing all but what avails you known *Young*

In dăm'ăge, *v t* See ENDAMAGE

In dart', *v t* [Prefix *in* and *dart*] To dart in, to thrust or strike in *Shak*

In dăr', *v t* See ENDEAR

In dĕbt' (dĕt'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDEBTED, *p pr* & *vb n* INDEBTING] To bring into debt, to place under obligation,—chiefly used in the participle *indebted*
Thy fortune hath *indebted* thee to none *Daniel*

In dĕbt'ed (in dĕt'ed), *a* [Prefix *in* and *debt* Fr *endetté*, O Fr *endebte*, It *indebitato*, L Lat *indebitatus*]

1 Placed in debt, being under obligation, held to payment or requital, beholden
By owing owes not but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharged *Milton*

2 Obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due, as, we are *indebted* to our parents for their care of us in infancy and youth, we are *indebted* to God for life we are *indebted* to the Christian religion for many of the advantages, and much of the refinement, of modern times

In dĕbt'ed ness (in-dĕt'ed nes), *n* The state of being indebted

In dĕbt'ment (in-dĕt'ment), *n* The state of being indebted, indebtedness

In dē'çĕnce, } *n* [Fr *indecence*, Sp *indecencia*,
In dē'çen çy, } It *indecenza*, Lat *indecentia*]

1 The quality of being indecent, want of decency, lack of modesty or good manners obscenity

2 That which is indecent, an indecent word, act, or the like a commission of something indecent an offense against delicacy "An *indecence* of barbarity" *Burnet*
They who by speech or writing present to the ear or the eye of modesty any of the *indecencies* I allude to, are pests of society *Jeaffre*

Syn —Indelicacy, indecorum, immodesty, impurity, obscenity See INDECORUM

In dē'çent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *decent* Fr *indecent*, It & Sp *indecente* Lat *indecens*] Not decent, unbecoming unfit to be seen or heard offensive to modesty and delicacy, as, *indecent* language or manners, an *indecent* posture or gesture

Syn Unbecoming, indecorous indelicate, unseemly immodest gross, shameful impure, unchaste, obscene filthy

In dē'çent ly, *adv* In a manner to offend modesty or delicacy

In'de çĭd'ū ŏŭs, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deciduous*] Not deciduous or falling, as the leaves of the trees in autumn, lasting evergreen

In dĕç'i ma ble, *a* [Fr *indecimable*, from prefix *in*, not, and L Lat *decimare*, to pay the tenth, from Lat *decima*, the tenth part, tithe Cf DIME] Not decimable, or liable to be decimated, not liable to the payment of tithes *Cowell*

In'de-çĭ'pher a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decipherable*] Not decipherable; incapable of being deciphered.

In'de-çĭ'pher-a-bly, *adv.* In a manner incapable of being deciphered.

In'de çĭs'ion (-sizh'un), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decision* Fr *indécision*, Sp *indecision*] Want of decision, want of settled purpose, or of firmness in the determination of the will, wavering of mind, irresolution
Indecision is the natural accomplice of violence *Burke.*

In'de çĭ'sive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decisive*; Fr. *indecisif*, Sp *indeciso*]

1 Not decisive, not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue, as, an *indecisive* battle or engagement, an argument *indecisive* of the question

2 Not having yet decided, prone to indecision; unsettled, wavering, vacillating, hesitating, as, an *indecisive* state of mind an *indecisive* character.

In'de çĭ'sive ly, *adv* Without decision

In'de çĭ'sive ness, *n* The state of being indecisive, unsettled state

In'de clĭn'a ble *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *declinable*, Fr *indeclinable*, Sp *indeclinable*, It *indeclinabile*, Lat *indeclinabilis*] (*Gram*) Not declinable; not varied by terminations, as, *pondo*, in Latin, is an *indeclinable* noun

In'de clĭn'a ble, *n* (*Gram*) A word that is not declinable

In'de-clĭn'a bly, *adv.* Without variation of termination *Mountagu.*

In dē'com pōs'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decomposable*, Fr *indecomposable* It *indecomponibile*] Not decomposable, incapable of decomposition "The assumed *indecomposable* substances of the laboratory" *Coleridge*

In dē'com pōs'a-ble-ness, *n* Incapableness of decomposition

In'de cō'rŏŭs, or **In dĕc'o rŏŭs** (Synop, §130), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decorous* Lat *indecorus*, It & Sp *indecoro*, *indecoroso*] Not decorous, violating good manners, contrary to the established rules of good breeding, or to the forms of respect which age and station require, unbecoming
It was useless and *indecorous* to attempt any thing more by mere struggle *Burke*

Syn —Unbecoming, unseemly, rude, coarse, impolite, uncivil

In'de cō'rŏŭs ly, or **In dĕc'o rŏŭs ly,** *adv* In an indecorous manner

In'de cō'rŏŭs ness, or **In dĕc'o rŏŭs ness,** *n* The quality of being indecorous, want of decorum, violation of propriety

In'de cō'rum, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decorum*; Lat *indecorus*, unbecoming See *supra*]

1 Want of decorum, impropriety of behavior, that in behavior or manners which violates the established rules of civility, or the duties of respect which age or station requires, indecorousness

2 An indecorous or unbecoming action, a breach of decorum
The soft address the castigated grace,
Are *indecorums* in the modern maid *Young*

Syn —*Indecorum* is sometimes synonymous with *indecency* but *indecency* more frequently than *indecorum*, is applied to words or actions which refer to what nature and propriety require to be concealed or suppressed

In deed', *adv* [Prefix *in* and *deed*] In reality, in truth, in fact —sometimes used emphatically, sometimes denoting concession or admission, sometimes interjectional, as an expression of surprise
The carnal mind is enmity against God, for it is not subject to the law of God neither *indeed* can be *Rom* viii 7
I were a beast *indeed* to do you wrong *Dryden.*
Some sons *indeed* some very few we see
Who keep themselves from this infection free *Dryden*
There is *indeed* no great pleasure in visiting these magazines of war *Addison*

In'de făt'i ga bĭl'i ty, *n* The state of being indefatigable

In'de făt'i ga ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defatigable* O Fr *indefatigable*, Lat *indefatigabilis* Cf INFATICABLE] Incapable of being fatigued, not readily exhausted or overcome by labor unremitting in labor or effort, not tired, not yielding to fatigue, as, *indefatigable* exertions, *indefatigable* attendance or perseverance
Upborne with *indefatigable* wings *Milton.*

Syn —Unwearied, untiring, persevering, assiduous.

In'de făt'i ga ble ness, *n* Unwearidness, persistency *Parnell.*

In'de făt'i ga bly, *adv* Without weariness, without yielding to fatigue *Dryden.*

In'de făt'i gā'tion *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defatigation*] Unwearidness [*Obs*]

In'de fĕa'si bĭl'i ty, *n* The quality of being indefeasible or of not being liable to be abrogated or made void as the *indefeasibility* of a title

In'de fĕa'si ble *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defeasible*.] Not to be defeated incapable of being made void, as, an *indefeasible* estate or title

In'de fĕa'si bly, *adv* In a manner not to be defeated or made void

In'de fĕct'i bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *indéfectibilité*, Sp *indefectibilidad*, It *indefettibilità*] The quality of being indefectible *Burrow.*

In'de fĕct'i ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defectible*; Fr. *indéfectible*, Sp *indefectible*, It. *indefettibile*]

Not defectible, unfailing, not liable to defect, failure, or decay "An *indefectible* treasure in the heavens" *Barrow*

In'de fĕct'ive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defective*, It *indefettivo*, Fr *indefectueux*] Not defective, perfect, complete *South*

In'de fĕs'si ble, *a* Indefeasible [*Obs*]

In'de fĕn'si bil'i ty, *n* The quality or state of not being defensible *Walsh*

In'de fĕn'si ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defensible*, O Fr *indefensible*, It *indefensabile* Sp *indefensible*, *indefendible*, *indefensable*, N Fr *indefensable*, *indefendable*] Not defensible not capable of being defended or maintained, vindicated or justified, as, a military post may be *indefensible* a bad cause is *indefensible*

In'de fĕn'si bly, *adv* In an indefensible manner

In'de fĕn'sive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defensive*] Having no defense

The sword awes the *indefensive* villager *Sir T Herbert*

In'de fĭ'cien cy (fish'en sy), *n* [Sp *indeficiencia*, It *indefizienza*] The quality of not being deficient

In'de fĭ'cient (fish'ent), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deficient* It & Sp *indeficente*, Lat *indeficiens*] Not deficient, not failing perfect

In'de fīn'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *definable* It *indefinibile*, Sp *indefinible*, Fr *indéfinissable*] Incapable of being defined *Bp Reynolds*

In'de fīn'a bly, *adv* So as not to be capable of definition

In dĕf'i nite, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *definite* Lat *indefinitus*, It *indefinito*, Sp *indefinido*, Fr *indéfini*]

1 Not definite not limited or defined not determined or fixed upon, hence not precise or certain, as, an *indefinite* time, proposition term, or phrase

2 Having no determined or certain limits as, *indefinite* space —often confounded with *infinite* or incapable of being defined or limited

The reduction of the infinite to numbers is then the reduction of time infinite to its measure *indefinite*, that is to the finite *C S Henry*

3 (*Bot*) Too numerous or various to make a particular enumeration important, more than twelve, especially when the number is not constant,—said of the parts of a flower, and the like

Indefinite inflorescence The same as *indeterminate inflorescence* *Gray*

In-dĕf'i nite ly *adv* In an indefinite manner without any settled limitation, not precisely not with certainty or precision, as, to use a word *indefinitely*

In dĕf'i nite ness, *n* The quality of being undefined, unlimited or not precise and certain

In'de fīn'i tūde (53) *n* Quantity not limited by our understanding though yet finite [*Obs*] *Hale*

In de his'cence *n* (*Bot*) The property of being indehiscent, or of not opening at maturity

In'de his'cent, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *dehiscent* Fr *indehiscent*, It *indescente*] (*Bot*) Not opening spontaneously at maturity, as the pericarp of the hazel nut *Lindley*

In'de lĭ'et'a ble, *a* Not delectable, unpleasant, disagreeable

In'de lĭb'er ate, *a* [Prefix *in* not and *deliberate* It *indeliberato*, Sp *inadeliberado*, Fr *indélibéré*] Done or performed without deliberation or consideration sudden unpremeditated as, the *indeliberate* commission of sin

In'de lĭb'er ā'ted, *a* Unpremeditated [*Obs*] *Bramhall*

In'de lĭb'er-ate ly, *adv* Without deliberation or premeditation

In dĕl'i bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *indelebilité*] The quality of being indelible *Horsley*

In dĕl'i ble, *a* [Fr *indelebile* Sp *indeleble* It *indelebile*, Lat *indelebilis* prefix *in*, not, and *delebilis*, capable of being destroyed from *delere* to destroy blot out] [Formerly written also *indelebile*, which accords with the etymology of the word]

1 Not to be blotted out incapable of being effaced, incapable of being canceled, lost, or forgotten, as, *indelible* letters or characters

2 Not to be annulled [*Rare*]

They are endued with *indelible* power from above, to feed and govern this household *Spratt*

In dĕl'i ble ness, *n* State or quality of being indelible

In dĕl'i bly, *adv* In a manner not to be blotted out or effaced

In-dĕl'i ca cy, *n* [Fr *indelicatesse*] The quality of being indelicate, want of delicacy, want of a nice sense of propriety, or nice regard to refinement in manners or in the treatment of others, rudeness coarseness of manners or language that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind "The *indelicacy* of English comedy" *Hare*

In dĕl'i cate *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *delicate* Fr *indelicat*] Not delicate wanting delicacy, indecent offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind coarse rude as, an *indelicate* word or suggestion *indelicate* behavior *Churchill*

Syn Indecorous unbecoming, unseemly, rude, coarse broad, impolite, gross, indecent

In dĕl'i cate ly, *adv* In an indelicate manner, indecently

In dĕm'ni fi-cā'tion, *n* **1** The act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against loss, damage, or penalty, reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty

2 That which indemnifies, preserves from harm or injury, or reimburses "No reward with the name of an *indemnification*" *De Quincey*

In-dĕm'ni fȳ, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDEMNIFIED *p pr* & *vb n* INDEMNIFYING] [L Lat, from prefix *in*, not and *damnificare* See DAMNIFY]

1 To save harmless, to secure against future loss or damage

I believe the states must at last engage to the merchants here that they will *indemnify* them from all that shall fall out *W Temple*

2 To make up for that which is past, to make good to reimburse

In dĕm'ni ty, *n* [Fr *indemnité*, Sp *indemnidad*, It *indennità*, Lat *indemnitas*, from *indemnis*, uninjured, from prefix *in*, not, and *damnum*, hurt, damage, loss]

1 Security to save harmless, exemption from loss or damage, past or to come security from penalty, or the punishment of past offenses

Having just obtained a promise of *indemnity* for the riot they had committed *W Scott*

☞ Insurance is a contract of *indemnity* *Arnould Phillips* The owner of private property taken for public use is entitled to compensation or *indemnity* *Shaw Kent*

2 Indemnification, compensation or remuneration for loss, damage, or injury sustained

They were told to expect upon the fall of Walpole a large and lucrative *indemnity* for their pretended wrongs *Ld Mahon*

Act of indemnity an act or law passed in order to relieve persons especially in official station from some penalty to which they are liable in consequence of acting illegally or, in case of ministers, in consequence of exceeding the limits of their strict constitutional powers These acts also sometimes provide compensation for losses or damage either incurred in the service of the government or resulting from some public measure

In'de mŏn'stra bĭl'i ty, *n* The quality of being indemonstrable

In'de mŏn'stra ble *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *demonstrable* Lat *indemonstrabilis*, It *indimostrabile* Sp *indemostrable*, Fr *indémontrable*] Incapable of being demonstrated

In'de mŏn'stra ble ness, *n* The quality of being indemonstrable

In dĕn'i zā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not and *denization*] The act of naturalizing, or the patent by which a person is made free

In dĕn'ize *v t* To endenize, to make free [*R*]

In dĕn'i zen, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDENIZENED *p pr* & *vb n* INDENIZENING] To invest with the privileges of a free citizen to naturalize to adopt "Words *indenizened*, and commonly used as English *B Jonson*

In-dĕnt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDENTED *p pr* & *vb n* INDENTING] [L Lat *indentare*, from Lat *in* and *dens*, tooth It *indentare*, O Fr *endenter*]

1 To notch to jag, to cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth, as, to *indent* the edge of paper

2 To bind out by indenture or contract to an acquittance, as, to *indent* a young man to a shoemaker to *indent* a servant

3 (*Print*) To begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph See INDENTATION

In dĕnt', *v i* **1** To be cut or notched

2 To crook or turn to wind in and out

3 To contract to bargain or covenant [*Obs*] "To *indent* and drive bargains with the Almighty" *South*

In dĕnt', *n* **1** A cut or notch in the margin of any thing, or a recess like a notch *Shak*

2 A stamp an impression [*Obs*]

3 (*Law*) A certificate, or indented certificate issued by the government of the United States at the close of the Revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt [*Obs*] *Ramsay Hamilton*

In'den tā'tion, *n* **1** A notch, a cut in the margin of paper or other things *Woodward*

2 A recess or depression in any border

3 (*Print*) The act of beginning the first line of a paragraph further in from the margin than the other lines (called a *common indentation*), or of beginning the second line and those following it further in than the first line (called a *hanging indentation*)

In dĕnt'ed, *p a* **1** Cut in the edge into points or inequalities, like teeth, jagged, notched "*Indented* reeds" *Milton*

2 Bound out by indented writings, as, an *indented* apprentice or servant

In dĕnt'ed ly, *adv* With indentations

In'den tĭl'ley, *a* (*Her*) Having deep indentations forming long projections like piles compoined —said of an ordinary

In dĕnt'ing, *n* An impression like that made by a tooth

In dĕnt'ment, *n* Indenture [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

In dĕnt'ūre (53), *n* [L Lat *indentura*, O Fr *endenture* See INDENT]

1 The act of indenting, or the state of being indented

2 (*Law*) A mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties, whereof each party has usually a part

☞ Indentures were originally duplicates, laid together and indented, so that the two papers or parchments corresponded to each other But indenting has gradually become a mere form, and is often neglected, while the writings or counterparts retain the name of *indentures*

In dĕnt'ūre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDENTURED, *p pr* & *vb n* INDENTURING] To indent, to bind by indentures, as, to *indenture* an apprentice

In dĕnt'ūre, *v i* To run in and out, to be cut or notched, to indent *Heywood*

In'de pĕnd'ence, *n* [Fr *indépendance*, Sp *independencia*, It *independenza*] The state or quality of being independent absence of dependence, exemption from reliance on others, or control from them, self subsistence or maintenance, direction of one's own affairs without interference

Let fortune do her worst whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence* *Pope*

Declaration of Independence (*Amer Hist*) the solemn declaration of the Congress of the United States of America on the 4th of July 1776 by which they formally renounced their subjection to the government of Great Britain

In'de-pĕnd'en cy, *n* **1** Independence [*Obsolescent*]

"Give me I read (enough for me),
"My bread and *independency*" *Pope*

2 (*Eccl*) The doctrine that a local church is independent of every other church in respect to government, control or direction

In'de pĕnd'ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *dependent*, It *indipendente*, Sp *independiente*, *independiente*, Fr *indépendant*]

1 Not dependent, not subject to the control of others, not relying on others not subordinate as, few men are wholly *independent* even in property, and none *independent* for the supply of their wants

2 Affording a comfortable livelihood, as, an *independent* property

3 Not subject to bias or influence not obsequious, self directing, as, a man of an *independent* mind

4 Expressing or indicating the feeling of independence free easy bold unconstrained, as, an *independent* air or manner

5 Separate from, exclusive

I mean the account of that obligation in general under which we conceive ourselves bound to obey a law *independent* of those resources which the law provides for its own enforcement *Burke*

6 (*Eccl*) Belonging or pertaining to the Independents

7 (*Math*) Not dependent upon another quantity in respect to value or rate of variation,—said of quantities or functions

☞ *Independent* is followed by *of* or *on*, but *of* is most common

In'de pĕnd'ent, *n* (*Eccl*) One who believes that an organized Christian church is complete in itself, competent to self government, and independent of all ecclesiastical authority

In'de pĕnd'ent ly, *adv* In an independent manner without control

In dĕp're ca ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deprecable* Lat *indeprecabilis*] Incapable of being deprecated *Cockeram*

In dĕp're-hĕn'si ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deprehensible* Lat *indeprehensibilis*] Incapable of being found out *Bp Morton*

In'de prīv'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deprivable*] Incapable of being deprived

In'de scrīb'a ble *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *describable* Fr *indescriptible*, Sp *indescriptible*, It *indescrivibile*] Incapable of being described

In'de scrip'tive, *a* Not descriptive, not containing just description

In'de sērt', *n* [Prefix *in* not, and *desert*] Want of merit or worth, ill desert *Addison*

In dĕs'i nent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *desinent*] Not ceasing, perpetual [*Obs*] *Barter*

In dĕs'i nent ly, *adv* Without cessation, incessantly [*Obs*] *Ray*

In'de sīr'a ble, *a* Not desirable undesirable

In'de struc'ti bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *indestructibilité*, Sp *indestructibilidad*] The quality of resisting decomposition, or of being incapable of destruction

In'de struc'ti ble *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *destructible* Fr & Sp *indestructible*] Not destructible, incapable of decomposition *Boyle*

In'de-struc'ti bly, *adv* In an indestructible manner

In'de-tĕr'mi na ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *determinable* Fr *indeterminable*, Sp *indeterminable*, It *indeterminabile*, Lat *indeterminabilis*]

1 Not determinable, impossible to be determined, ascertained, or fixed

2 Not to be determined or ended, interminable. [*Rare*]

In'de tĕr'mi na bly, *adv* In an indeterminable manner

In'de tĕr'mi nate, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *determinate*, Lat *indeterminatus*, It *indeterminato*, Sp *indeterminado*, Fr *indéterminé*] Not determinate, not settled or fixed, not definite, uncertain, not precise, as, an *indeterminate* number of years

Indeterminate analysis (*Math*), that branch of analysis which has for its object the solution of indeterminate

problems *Math Dict* — *Indeterminate coefficients*, coefficients arbitrarily assumed for convenience of calculation, to facilitate some artifice of analysis, or as the coefficients of indeterminate quantities in certain forms of equations, especially in the development of series and the like — *Indeterminate equation* one in which the unknown quantities admit of an infinite number of values A group of equations is *indeterminate* when it contains more unknown quantities than there are equations — *Indeterminate inflorescence* (*Bot*) a mode of inflorescence in which the flowers all arise from axillary buds the terminal bud going on to grow and continuing the stem indefinitely *Gray* — *Indeterminate problem* (*Math*), a problem which admits of an infinite number of solutions or one in which there are fewer imposed conditions, than there are unknown or required results — *Indeterminate quantity* a quantity which has no fixed value but which may be varied in accordance with any proposed condition — *Indeterminate series* series whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity, sometimes also with indeterminate exponent or indeterminate coefficients *Hutton*

In'de tĕr'mi nate ly, *adv* Not in any settled manner, indefinitely, not with precise limits as a space *indeterminately* large, an idea *indeterminately* expressed

In'de tĕr'mi nate ness, *n* Want of certain limits, want of precision indefiniteness

In'de tĕr'mi nā'tion *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *determination* Fr *ind termination*, Sp *indeterminacion*, It *indeterminazione*]

1 Want of determination an unsettled or wavering state as of the mind

2 Want of fixed or stated direction *Bramhall*

In'de tĕr'mined, *a* Undetermined, unsettled, unfixed

In'de vĭr'gin āte *a* Not deprived of virginity not deflowered [*Obs*] *Chapman*

In de vōte', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *devote* Lat *indevotus*, It & Sp *indevoto*, Fr *indevot*] Not devoted [*Obs*] *Bentley*

In'de vōt'ed *a* Not devoted [*Obs*] *Clarendon*

In'de vō'tion *n* [Prefix *in*, not and *devotion* Lat *indevotio*, Fr *indevotion* Sp *indevocion* It *indevozione*] Want of devotion absence of devout affections, impiety, irreligion "An age of *indevotion*" *Bp Taylor*

In de vout', *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *devout* Cf INDEVOTE] Not having devout affections, undevout *Bp Taylor*

In de vout'ly, *adv* Without devotion

In'dex, *n* Eng *pl* INDEXES Lat *pl* INDICES [Lat, from *indicere* to proclaim announce *indicare*, to point out indicate q v]

1 That which points out, that which shows, indicates or manifests

Tastes are the *index* of the different qualities of plant *Whitehurst*

2 That which guides points out or informs as a pointer or hand that directs to any thing as the hour of the day, the road to a place and the like

3 Any table for facilitating reference to proper names, and the like in a book — usually alphabetical in arrangement, and printed at the end of the volume

4 (*Anat*) The fore finger or pointing finger

5 (*Math* & *Alg*) The figure or letter which shows the power or root of a quantity the exponent [In this sense the plural is always *indices*]

Index error the error in the reading of a mathematical instrument arising from the zero of the index not being in complete adjustment with that of the limb a correction to be applied to the instrument at radius equal to the error of the zero adjustment — *Index hand* the pointer or hand of a clock watch or other registering machine a hand that points to something *Simmonds* — *Index of a rhythm* the integral part of the logarithm and always one less than the number of integral figures in the given number It is described the *characteristic* — *Index of refraction* or *refractive index* (*Opt*) the number which expresses the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction Thus the *index of refraction* for sulphur is 2 because when light passes out of air into sulphur the sine of the angle of incidence is double the sine of the angle of refraction — *Index prohibitory* a catalogue of books which are forbidden by the Roman Catholic church to be read the *index expurgatory* or *index expurgatorius* is a catalogue specifying passages in books which are to be expunged or altered These catalogues are published with additions from time to time, under the sanction of the pope *Hook*

In'dex, *v t* [*Imp* & *p p* INDEXED In'dekst) *p pr* & *vb n* INDEXING] To provide with an index or table of references, to make accessible or easily found by means of an index as, to *index* a book, or its contents

In'dex er, *n* One who makes an index

In dĕx'ic al, *a* Having the form of an index pertaining to an index

In dĕx'ic al ly, *adv* In the manner of an index

In'dex tĕr'ri ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dexterity* Fr *indexterité*]

1 Want of dexterity or readiness in the use of the hands

2 Want of skill or readiness in any art or occupation, clumsiness awkwardness

In dī'a dem, *v t* 1 To place in a diadem to set, as a gem, in a diadem

2 To make like a diadem, as in beauty or brilliancy

In'dia man (Ind'yȧ, *or* In'dĭ ȧ), *n* , *pl* INDIAMEN (*Naut*) A large ship employed in the India trade

In'dia-măt'ting, *n* Grass or reed mats made in the East, usually from the *Papyrus corymbosus* *Simmonds*

In'dian (Ind'yan, *or* In'dĭ an) (Synop, § 130) *a* [From *India*, and this from *Indus*, the name of a river in Asia Skt *sindhu*, river]

1 (*Geog*) Of or pertaining to either of the Indies East or West or to the aborigines of America

2 Made of maize or Indian corn as, *Indian* meal, *Indian* bread, and the like [*Colloq U S*]

In'dian (Ind'yan *or* in dĭ an) *n*

1 (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of the Indies, as, an East *Indian* or West *Indian*

2 One of the aboriginal inhabitants of America — so called originally from the idea, on the part of Columbus and the early navigators, of the identity of America with India

Indian bay (*Bot*) a plant of the genus *Laurus* (*L Indica*) — *Indian berry*, a plant the *Cocculus Indicus* See COCCULUS INDICUS — *Indian bread* a plant of the genus *Isatis* See CASSAVA — *Indian corn* a plant of the genus *Zea* (*Z mays*) the maize a native of America See CORN — *Indian cress* nasturtium See NASTURTIUM — *Indian cucumber* a plant of the genus *Medeola* (*M Virginica*) common in woods in the United States having a root shaped like a cucumber which is said to possess diuretic properties — *Indian arrant* a plant of the genus *Sagittaria* (*S sagittifolia*) beaten mallet berries Its common in the State of New York

Indian Corn

Gray — *Indian fig* (*Bot*) (*a*) The banana See BANANA (*b*) The prickly pear — *Indian file* single file arrangement of persons or of following one after another the usual way of going Indians of traversing wood &c — *Indian grass* coarse tall grass (*Sorghum nutans*) common in the southern portions of the United States Wood grass *Gray* — *Indian hemp* (*a*) *Apocynum cannabinum* (*b*) *Cannabis sativa* a tough fibrous bark which is the name The root used in medicine and is both emetic and cathartic in properties (*b*) The variety of common hemp (*Cannabis Indica*) from which hashish is obtained — *Indian ink* substance brought chiefly from China used for water colors It is in rolls or square cakes and consists of impalpable and unmingled — called also *India ink* It was formerly supposed to be made from the mud by the Ganges but it is now known to be made chiefly from lampblack and animal glue — *Indian ipecac* (*a*) a plant of two species (*Gillenia trifoliata* and *G stipulacea*) common in the United States the root of which are used in medicine as a mild emetic called also *Indian physic* (*b*) *Gillenia trifoliata* — *Indian jujube* a plant of the genus *Myrtus* (*M communis*) having a straight stem and bright leaves of a pure white color and warm appearance with a fragrance similar to that of the myrtle It is found in dark woods at the roots of trees and from bluish berries gathered *Loudon* — *Indian plantain* a plant of several species of the genus *Canna* It is a tall herb with coarse broad leaves common in the United States much used *Gray* — *Indian pink* a plant usually known as the *wild pink* — *Indian poke* a species of lily with a very fine purple earth of a firm compact texture and great weight *Hill* — *Indian rice* (*Bot*) a reddish water grass See RICE — *Indian rubber* a coarse bad substance of an ordinary clumsy called also *elastic gum* or *gum elastic* and *India rubber* It is included from several trees of different genera See CAOUTCHOUC — *Indian shot* (*Bot*) a plant of the genus *Canna* (*C Indica*) — *Indian summer* a period I warm and pleasant weather in autumn See SUMMER — *Indian tobacco* (*Bot*) an species of *Lobelia* See LOBELIA — *Indian turnip* an American plant of the genus *Arisæma* (or *Arum* of Linnæus) *Peltophyllum* has a wrinkled flattened root resembling a small turnip but with a very acrid juice — *Indian yellow* a yellow coloring matter composed of myronate and euxanthic acid and used in water color painting

In'dian-eer' (Ind'yan *or* In dĭ an') *n* (*Naut*) An English ship employed in the India trade an India man

In dia Rŭb'ber See CAOUTCHOUC

In'di cant *a* [Lat *indicans* p pr of *indicare* Fr *indicant* It & Sp *indicante* See *infra*] Serving to point out, as a remedy indicating

In'di cant *n* (*Med*) That which indicates or points out as an *indicant* of disease, or of the remedy to be used for a disease

In'di cāte *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDICATED *p pr* & *vb n* INDICATING] [Lat *indicare indicatum*, from prefix *in* and *dicare* to proclaim, It *indicare*, Fr & Sp *indiquer* Lat *index*]

1 To point out to discover, to direct the mind to a knowledge of to show

Obey the steeple shuns a plain
That turns and turns to *indicate*
From what point blows the weather *Cowper*

2 (*Med*) To show or manifest by symptoms to point to as the proper remedies as great prostration of strength *indicates* the use of stimulants

Syn To shew mark signify denote discover

In'di cā'tion, *n* [Lat *indicatio*, Fr *indication*, Pr *indicatio*, Sp *indicacion*, It *indicazione*]

1 The act of pointing out or indicating

2 That which serves to indicate or point out, mark token, sign, symptom

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places are plain *indications* of their weariness *Addison*

3 (*Med*) Any symptom or occurrence in a disease which serves to direct to suitable remedies

4 Discovery made, intelligence given, information [*Obs*] *Bentley*

5 Explanation, display [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In dĭc'a tive *a* [Lat *indicativus*, It & Sp *indicativo* Pr *indicatiu*, Fr *indicatif*] Pointing out, bringing to notice giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious

That truth productive of utility, and utility *indicative* of truth may be thus proved *Warburton*

Indicative mood (*Gram*) that mode of the verb that indicates that which affirms or denies as, he *writes*, he *writing* they *can* we *mistake* us advantages It is thus used in asking questions as *he* the mail *arrived*? *Indicative* is also sometimes used substantively to denote the mode

☞ When used in the general sense of *showing* or *relating* as Smart gives this word *indicative*, Latham gives the same sense to the word *indicatory*

In dĭc'a tive ly, *adv* In a manner to show or signify *Locke*

In'di cā tor, *n* [Lat, It *indicatore*, Fr *indicateur*]

1 One who, or that which, shows or points out

2 (*Steam eng*) An instrument by which the working steam records its working pressure from which the power of the engine may be calculated It consists of a small cylinder communicating by a cock with the cylinder of the engine and fitted with a piston to which a pencil is attached The roller upon which a card is fastened is oscillated forward and backward by a cord attached to the piston rod of the engine As the pencil rises by the steam pressure and is brought back by a graduated spring when that pressure is reduced by expansion and condensation a figure representing the pressure at each point in the stroke of the engine is traced up in the card See INDICATOR CARD and HORSE POWER

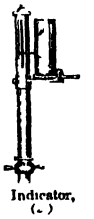

Indicator, (2)

3 A dynamometer for measuring the power of any prime mover

1 *Ornith* A genus of birds belonging to the tribe of the honey guides — so called from their pointing out by their presence or movement the nests of bees They are natives of South Africa *Baird*

Indicator card and *indicator diagram* (*Steam eng*) A figure drawn by the work in steam of a steam engine by means of an apparatus The diagram I step I after it then represents the stroke and its height from 0 to the pressure in pounds, and from 0 to the vacuum The numbers 1 2 represent the pressures at the different points in the stroke The average pressure and the speed of piston are the elements for calculating the horse power (*b*) A diagram made by any dynamometer

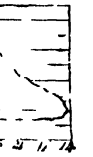

Indicator Card

In'di ca tor y (Synop § 130 *a* Serving to show or make known shewing

In dic'a vit *n* [Lat he has indicated perfect of *indicare*] (*Eng Law*) A writ of prohibition against proceeding in the spiritual court in certain cases when the suit belongs to the common law courts *Jenkin Wharton*

In'dĭce *n* [Fr *indice* indication indicator, index See INDEX] The same as INDEX (*Obs*)

In'di ces *n pl* See INDEX

In dĭ'ci ă (In dĭsh'yȧ *n pl* [Lat plural of *indicium* from *indicere*] (*Law*) Discriminating marks, signs badges tokens indications *Jarvis Purcell*

In dĭc'i ble *a* [Fr] Unspeakable [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

In'di co lite *n* [Lat *indicum* the name Lat *indicum*, indigo q v and Gr λίθος stone] (*Min*) Tourmaline of an indigo blue color *Dana*

In dĭct' *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDICTED *p pr* & *vb n* INDICTING] [Lat *indicere*, *inductum*, to proclaim from prefix *in* and *dicere* to say speak; O Fr *endicter* to *enditer*]

1 To appoint publicly or by authority, to proclaim [*Obs* and *rare*]

I am not sure when I first *indicted* the year *Evelyn*

2 (*Law*) To charge with a crime in due form of law by the finding or presentment of a grand jury, to find an indictment against — followed by *for*, as, to *indict* for treason It is the peculiar province of a grand jury to *indict*, as it is of a house of representatives to *impeach*

In dĭct'a ble (in dĭt a bl) *a* Capable of being, or liable to be indicted subject to indictment, as, an *indictable* offender or offense

In dĭct ee' (in dĭ tē'), *n* A person indicted

In-dict'er (in dīt'er), *n.* One who indicts.

In-dic'tion, *n.* [Lat. *indictio*, Fr. *indiction*, Sp. *indiccion*, It. *indizione* See *supra*]

1. Declaration, proclamation. [*Obs*] *Bacon*

2. (*Chron*) A cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great, in connection with the payment of tribute, and afterward made a substitute for Olympiads in reckoning time It was much used in the ecclesiastical chronology of the middle ages, and is reckoned from the year 313 as its origin, so that, if any given year, less 312, be divided by 15, the quotient will give the current period of the *indiction*, and the remainder the current year of the period

In dic'tive, *a* [Lat *indictivus*, from *indicere* See INDICT] Proclaimed, declared. *Kennet*

In-dict'ment (in dīt'ment), *n*

1 The act of indicting, or the state of being indicted

2 A written accusation, or formal charge of a crime, preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath, hence, an accusation in general

Here is the *indictment* of the good Lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is engrossed *Shak*

In-dict'or (dīt', 127), *a* (*Law*) One who indicts, an indicter.

In dif'fer-ence, *n* [Fr *indifference*, Sp *indiferencia*, It *indifferenza*, Lat *indifferentia*]

1. The quality of being indifferent, or not making or measuring a difference, absence of importance or purposed weight, insignificance

2 Passableness, mediocrity, as, *indifference* of quality

3. Impartiality, freedom from prejudice, prepossession, or bias, as when we read a book on controverted points with *indifference*

He is, through such pride, far from such *indifference* and equity as ought and must be in the judges which he saith I assign *Sir T More*

4. A state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it, unconcernedness, as, entire *indifference* to all that occurs

Indifference can not but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance *Addison*

Syn.—Carelessness, negligence, unconcern, apathy, insensibility

In dif'fer-en cy, *n* Absence of interest in, or influence from, any thing, equilibrium, indifferentism

To give ourselves to a detestable *indifferency* or neutrality in this cause *Fuller*

Moral liberty, it should seem then, all the liberty a man has, or which he wants, does not, after all, consist in a power of *indifferency*, or is a power of choosing without regard to motives *Hartley*

In-dif'fer-ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *different* Fr *indifferent*, Sp *indiferente*, It *indifferente*, Lat *in differens*]

1 Not making a difference, having no influence or preponderating weight, having no difference which gives a preference, of no account, without significance or importance

Dangers are to me *indifferent* *Shak*

Every thing in the world is *indifferent* but sin *Bp Taylor*

2 Neither particularly good, nor very bad, of a middle state or quality, passable

The state rooms are in *indifferent* order *W Scott*

3 Not inclined to either side, party, or choice, neutral, impartial, unbiased, disinterested

Cato knows neither of them
Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die *Addison*

4 Feeling no interest, anxiety, or care, respecting any thing, as, it seems impossible that a rational being should be *indifferent* to the means of obtaining endless happiness

It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any person who, in the commotions of the republic remained neuter or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment *Addison*

5 Free from bias or prejudice, impartial, disinterested.

In choice of committees for ripening business for the counsel, it is better to choose *indifferent* persons than to make an indifferency by putting in those that are strong on both sides *Bacon*

In dif'fer-ent, *adv* To a moderate degree, passably, tolerably "News *indifferent* good" *Shak*

In dif'fer ent ism, *n* [Fr *indifferentisme*, Sp *indiferentismo*] State of indifference *Carlisle*

In dif'fer-ent ist, *n* One governed by indifferentism

In dif'fer ent ly, *adv* In an indifferent manner, impartially, without concern, wish, or aversion, tolerably, passably

They may truly and *indifferently* minister justice *Common Prayer*

Set honor in one eye and death i' the other,
And I will look on death *indifferently* *Shak*

In'di gence, } *n* [Fr *indigence*, Pr & Sp *indi*
In'di gen cy, } *gencia*, It *indigenza*, Lat *indigentia* See INDIGENT] The condition of being indigent, want of estate, or means of comfortable subsistence, penury poverty. "Now *indigencies* founded upon new desires" *South*

Syn — Poverty, penury, destitution, want, need, pauperism See POVERTY

In'di gene, *n* [Fr *indigene*, Sp , It , & Lat *indigena*, from O Lat *indu*, for *in*, and Lat. *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, to be born.] One born in a country; a native animal or plant. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn. Vattel.*

In-dig'e-nous, *a.* [Lat. *indigenus*, i. q. *indigena*; It. & Sp. *indigeno*. See *supra*.]

1. Native, born or originating in, as in a place or country.

Joy and hope are emotions *indigenous* to the human mind. *I Taylor*

2 Native, produced naturally in a country or climate, not exotic.

In America, cotton, being *indigenous*, is cheap *Lyon Playfair*

In'di-gent, *a* [Fr *indigent*, It & Sp. *indigente*, Lat *indigens*, p pr of *indigere*, to stand in need of, prefix *indu*, for *in*, and *egere*, to be needy, to need] Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence, needy, poor. "*Indigent*, faint souls, past corporal toil" *Shak.*

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent* *Addison*

In'di-gent ly, *adv.* In an indigent, destitute manner

In'di-ges't', *n* [Lat *indigestus*, unarranged, prefix *in* and *digestus*, distributed, arranged, p p of *digerere* See DIGEST] A crude mass [*Obs*] *Shak.*

In'di-ges'ted, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digested*]

1 Not digested, not changed or prepared for nourishing the body, undigested, crude "Rising fumes of *indigested* food" *Dryden*

2 Not regularly disposed and arranged, not reduced to due form, not methodized, as, an *indigested* array of facts

This, like an *indigested* meteor, appeared and disappeared almost at the same time *South*

3 (*Med*) Not brought to suppuration, as the contents of an abscess or boil, as, an *indigested* wound

In'di-ges'ted-ness, *n* The state or quality of being undigested crudeness

In'di-ges'ti-bil'i ty, *n.* State or quality of being indigestible

In'di-ges'ti-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digestible*, Fr & Sp *indigestible*, It *indigestibile*, Lat *indigestibilis*]

1 Not digestible, not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body

2 Not to be received or patiently endured, as, an *indigestible* affront

In'di-ges'ti-ble ness, *n* The quality of being indigestible, undigestibleness

In'di-ges'ti bly, *adv* Not digestibly

In'di-ges'tion (jest'yun, 66), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digestion*, Fr & Sp *indigestion*, Pr *indigestio*, It *indigestione*, Lat *indigestio*] Want of due digestion, a failure of the natural changes which food undergoes in the alimentary canal, dyspepsia, difficult or painful digestion

In dig'i tāte, *v t* [L Lat *indigitare*, *indigitatum*, from Lat *in* and *digitus*, finger] To communicate ideas by the fingers, to show or compute by the fingers [*Obs*]

In dig'i tāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* INDIGITATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INDIGITATING] To point out with the finger, hence, to point to [*Obs*]

Their lines did seem to *indigitate* and point to our times *Browne*

In dig'i tā'tion, *n* The act of pointing out with the finger [*Obs*] *More*

In dign' (in dīn'), *a* [Lat *indignus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *dignus*, worthy, Fr *indigne*, Sp *indigno*, It *indegno*] Unworthy, disgraceful

Counts it scorn to draw
Comfort *indign* from any meaner thing *Trench*

In dig'nance, } *n* Indignation [*Obs*] *Spenser*
In dig'nan cy, }

In dig'nant, *a* [Lat *indignans*, p pr of *indignari*, to be indignant, disdain, prefix *in* and *dignari*, to deem worthy, *dignus*, worthy] Affected with indignation, feeling wrath, as when a person is exasperated by unworthy or unjust treatment, or by a mean action, or by the charge of a dishonorable act

He strides *indignant* and with haughty cries
To single fight the fairy prince defies *Tickell*

In dig'nant ly, *adv* In an indignant manner

In'dig nā'tion, *n* [Lat *indignatio*, Fr *indignation*, Pr *indignacio*, Sp *indignacion*, It *indignazione*, *indegnazione* See *supra*]

1 The feeling excited by that which is indign or unworthy, base, or disgraceful, a strong and elevated disapprobation of what is flagitious in character or conduct, anger mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence

When Haman saw Mordecai in the king's gate, that he stood not up nor moved for him, he was full of *indignation* against Mordecai *Esth* v 9

2 (*Script*) The effects of anger, terrible judgments, punishment "Hide thyself until the *indignation* be overpast" *Isa* xxvi 20

Syn.—Anger, ire, wrath resentment, fury, rage See ANGER

In dig'ni fy, *v. t* To treat disdainfully, to contemn [*Obs*] *Spenser*

In dig'ni ty, *n* [Lat *indignitas*, Fr *indignité*, Sp *indignidad*, It *indegnità* See INDIGN] Unmerited contemptuous treatment, any action toward another which manifests contempt for him, contumely, incivility or injury, accompanied with insult

How might a prince of my great hopes forget
So great *indignities* you laid upon me? *Shak*

In-dign'ly (in-dīn'ly), *adv.* Unworthily.

In'di-go, *n.* [Sp. & Pr. *indigo*, It. *indaco*, O. Sp. *endico*, Pr *indi*, *endi*, O. Fr. *inde*, from Lat. *indicum*, indigo, from *Indicus*, Indian, from *India*, India.] A blue coloring matter obtained from the *Indigofera tinctoria*, woad, and other plants, and formed by the decomposition of a peculiar substance called *indican*, which is supposed to exist in the juices of the plants

☞ *Indigo* is obtained by steeping the plant in water till the *indican* is decomposed by fermentation, when the indigo is precipitated in the form of a blue sediment, which forms the indigo of commerce It is a uniform dark-blue color, slightly conchoidal fracture, assuming a coppery luster by friction with a hard body, is lighter than water, and insoluble in water, and nearly so in ether or alcohol *Eng Cyc.*

In'di-go-cŏp'per, *n* (*Min*) An ore of copper of a dark indigo color it is a compound of sulphur and copper *Dana.*

In'di go fēn, } *n* [Eng *indigo*, and Gr. *γίνεσθαι*,
In'di go fēne, } to beget, generate] White or reduced indigo, precipitated from blue indigo by the action of any deoxidizing body It occurs in a crystalline powder of a dirty white, and when moist it rapidly passes into blue indigo by absorbing oxygen *Gregory.*

In'di-go lite, *n* Same as INDICOLITE, q v.

In'di gŏm'e-ter, *n* [Eng *indigo* and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo *Ure.*

In'di gŏm'e try, *n* The art or method of determining the coloring power of indigo

In'di-go-plānt, *n* (*Bot*) A leguminous plant of several species of the genus *Indigofera*, from which indigo is prepared The different varieties are natives of Asia, Africa, and America Several species are cultivated, of which the most important are the *I tinctoria*, or common indigo plant, the *I. anil*, a larger species, and the *I disperma*

In'di gŏt'ic, *a* [Fr *indigotique*] (*Chem*) Obtained from, or pertaining to, indigo, as, *indigotic* acid, an acid obtained by boiling indigo in nitric acid, diluted with an equal weight of water

In'di go tine, *n* (*Chem*) Pure indigo, occurring in purple crystals, and obtained by heating or subliming the indigo of commerce *Gregory*

In dil'a to ry, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dilatory*] Not dilatory or slow [*Obs*] *Cornwallis.*

In-dil'i gence, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *diligence*; Fr *indiligence*, Sp *indiligencia*, It *indiligenza*, Lat *indiligentia*] Want of diligence, slothfulness, idleness [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

In dil'i gent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *diligent*, Fr. *indiligent*, O Sp *indiligente*, Lat *indiligens*] Not diligent, idle, slothful [*Obs*] *Feltham.*

In dil'i gent ly, *adv* Without diligence, slothfully [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

In'di min'ish-a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *diminishable*] Not diminishable, incapable of being diminished *Milton.*

In'di rĕct', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *direct*, Lat *indirectus*, Fr & Pr *indirect*, Sp *indirecto*, It *indiretto*]

1 Not direct, not straight or rectilinear, deviating from a direct line or course, circuitous

2 Not tending to an aim, purpose, or result by the plainest course, or by obvious means, but obliquely or consequentially, by remote means, as, an *indirect* accusation, an *indirect* attack on reputation, an *indirect* answer or proposal

By what by-paths and *indirect*, crooked ways
I met this crown *Shak*

3 Not straightforward or upright, unfair, dishonest, tending to mislead or deceive

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other *Tillotson*

4 (*Logic & Math*) Not reaching the end aimed at by the most plain and direct method,—said of certain modes of demonstration in which the truth of a proposition is established by showing that any supposition opposed to it necessarily involves an absurdity or impossibility, thus, one line or magnitude may be proved equal to another by showing that it can neither be greater nor less than that other

Indirect tax, a tax or duty on articles consumed but not collected immediately from the consumer, as an excise, customs, &c

In'di rĕc'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *direction*, Fr *indirection*, Sp *indireccion*] Oblique course or means dishonest practices, indirectness *Shak.*

In'di rĕct'ly, *adv* In an indirect manner, not in a straight line or course, obliquely, not by direct means, not in express terms, unfairly

Your crown and kingdom *indirectly* held *Shak.*

In'di-rĕct'ness, *n* 1 The quality of being indirect, obliquity, devious course

2 Deviation from an upright or straightforward course, unfairness, dishonesty

In'dis cĕrn'i ble (in'dis zĕrn'i bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discernible*, Sp *indiscernible*, It *indiscernibile*, Fr *indiscernable*] Not to be discerned; incapable of being discerned, not discoverable. "Secret and *indiscernible* ways" *Bp. Taylor.*

In'dis cĕrn'i ble ness, *n.* Incapability of being discerned. *Hammond.*

In'dis-cĕrn'i bly, *adv.* In a manner not to be seen or perceived

In'dis-çĕrp'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Indiscerptibility. [*Obs.*]
In'dis-çĕrp'i-ble, *a.* Indiscerptible. [*Obs.*] *More.*
In'dis-çĕrp'i-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of not being capable of separation into the constituent parts.
In'dis-çĕrp'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being indiscerptible; incapacity of dissolution.
In'dis-çĕrp'ti-ble, *a* Not discerptible, incapable of being destroyed by dissolution, or separation of parts. *Bp Butler*
In'dis-çĕrp'ti bly, *adv.* In an indiscerptible manner.
In-dĭs'çi-plin-a ble, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *disciplinable*, Fr. & Sp *indisciplinable*, It *indisciplinabile*] Not disciplinable, incapable of being disciplined, or subjected to discipline, undisciplinable.
In dĭs'çi-plĭne, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discipline*, Fr. *indiscipline*, Sp & Lat *indisciplina*] Want of discipline, or instruction [*Rare*]
In'dis-cŏv'er-a ble (-kŭv'er a bl), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discoverable*] Incapable of being discovered, undiscoverable
In'dis-cŏv'er y, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discovery*] Want of discovery, state of being hidden. [*Obs*]
In'dis-creet', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discreet*, Fr *indiscret*, Sp & It *indiscreto*, from Lat *indiscretus*. See INDISCREET] Not discreet, wanting in discretion, imprudent, inconsiderate, injudicious. "So drunken and so *indiscreet* an officer" *Shak.*

Syn.—Imprudent, injudicious, inconsiderate, rash, hasty, incautious, heedless
In'dis-creet'ly, *adv* Not discreetly, without prudence, inconsiderately, without judgment
In'dis-creet'ness, *n* Want of discretion
In'dis-crēte', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discrete*, Lat. *indiscretus*, unseparated, undistinguished] Not discrete or separated
In'dis-crē'tion (-krĕsh'un), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discretion*, Fr *indiscretion*, Pr *indiscretio*, Sp *indiscrecion*, It *indiscrezione* See *supra*]

1 The quality of being indiscreet, want of discretion, imprudence

Misfortune is not crime, nor is *indiscretion* always the greatest guilt *Burke*

2 An indiscreet act, indiscreet behavior
In'dis-crĭm'i-nate, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discriminate*] Not discriminate, wanting discrimination, undistinguishing, not making any distinction, confused, promiscuous

On this principle the idea of blind or *indiscriminate* forgiveness will be quite excluded from the idea of the divine conduct. *I Taylor*

In'dis-crĭm'i-nate ly, *adv* In an indiscriminate manner, without distinction, in confusion
In'dis crĭm'i-nā'ting, *a* Not discriminating, not making any distinction, as, the victims of an *indiscriminating* spirit of rapine *Mar hall*
In'dis-crĭm'i-nā'tion, *n* The quality of being indiscriminate, want of discrimination or distinction. *Jefferson.*
In'dis-crĭm'i nā tĭve, *a* Making no distinction
In'dis cŭssed' (-kŭst'), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discuss*] Not discussed [*Obs*] *Donne*
In'dis pĕn'sa bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *indispensabilite*, Sp *indispensabilidad*, It *indispensabilita*] Indispensableness [*Obs*] *Skelton*
In'dis pĕn'sa ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dispensable*, Fr & Sp *indispensable*, It *indispensabile*]

1 Not dispensable, impossible to be omitted, remitted, or spared absolutely necessary or requisite, whether by the laws of nature or those of propriety and morality

The protection of religion is *indispensable* to all governments. *Washington*

2 Not admitting dispensation, not providing for release or exemption

The law was moral and *indispensable* *Burnet*

In'dis-pĕn'sa ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being indispensable, or absolutely necessary
In'dis pĕn'sa bly, *adv* In an indispensable manner, necessarily
In'dis pĕr'sed' (-pĕrst'), *a* Not dispersed *More*
In'dis pōs', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDISPOSED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* INDISPOSING] [Fr *indisposer*, from prefix *in*, not, and *disposer*, Sp *indisponer*, It *indisporre* See DISPOSE]

1 To render unfit or unsuited, to disqualify, to disorder, as, the distemperature of *indisposed* organs *Glanville*

2. To disqualify for the exercise of proper functions, hence, to disorder slightly as regards health, to make somewhat ill

To take the *indisposed* and sickly fit
For the sound man *Shak.*
It made him rather *indisposed* than sick *Walton.*

3. To disincline, to render averse or unfavorable, as, a love of pleasure *indisposes* the mind to severe study and steady attention to business, the pride and selfishness of men *indispose* them to religious duties.

4. To make unfavorable or disinclined, — with *toward.*

The king was sufficiently *indisposed* toward the persons, or the principles, of Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon*

In'dis-pōg'ed-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being indisposed; disinclination; slight aversion, unfitness, disordered state, indisposition
In-dis'po-zĭ'tion (-po-zĭsh'un), *n.* [Fr *indisposition*, Sp *indisposicion*, It *indisposizione*. See DISPOSITION]

1. The condition of wanting adaptation or affinity, as, the *indisposition* of two substances to combine.

2 Slight disorder of the healthy functions of the body, tendency to disease

3 Want of fitness in feeling, disinclination, aversion, unwillingness, as, an *indisposition* to abandon vicious practices

A general *indisposition* toward believing *Atterbury*

In dis'pu ta ble (Synop, § 130), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *disputable*, Fr & Sp *indisputable*, It *indisputabile*] Not disputable, incontrovertible, incontestable, too evident to admit of dispute

Syn.—Incontestable, unquestionable, incontrovertible, undeniable, irrefragable, indubitable, certain, positive

In dis'pu ta ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable
In dis'pu ta-bly, *adv* Without dispute, in a manner or degree not admitting of controversy, unquestionably, without opposition
In'dis pūt'ed, *a.* Not disputed or controverted, undisputed
In dis'so lu bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr *indissolubilite*, Sp *indisolubilidad*, It *indissolubilita*]

1 The quality of being indissoluble, or incapable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied

2 Perpetuity of union, obligation, or binding force *Warburton*

In dis'so-lu-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissoluble*, Fr *indissoluble*, Sp *indisolable*, It *indissolubile*, Lat *indissolubilis*]

1 Not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied, as by heat or water, as, few substances are *indissoluble* by heat, but many are *indissoluble* in water

2 Incapable of being broken or rightfully violated, perpetually binding or obligatory, firm, stable, as, an *indissoluble* league or covenant.

To the which my duties
Are with a most *indissoluble* tie
Forever knit. *Shak.*

In-dis'so-lu ble ness, *n* The quality of being incapable of dissolution, separation, or breach in dissolubility *Hale*
In dis'so lu bly, *adv* In a manner resisting separation, firmly united beyond the power of separation, in a manner not to be dissolved or broken "On they move *indissolubly* firm" *Milton*
In'dis sŏlv'a ble (-dĭz zŏlv'a bl), *a* Not dissolvable, incapable of being dissolved, incapable of separation, perpetually firm and binding, indissoluble, as, an *indissolvable* bond of union
In'dis sŏlv'a ble ness, *n* Indissolubleness
In dĭs'tan çy, *n.* Want of distance or separation [*Obs*] *Pearson*
In'dis tĭnct', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not and *distinct* Fr & Pr *indistinct*, Sp & It *indistinto*, Lat *indistinctus*]

1 Not distinct or distinguishable, not separate in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself, as, the *indistinct* parts of a substance "*Indistinct* as water is in water" *Shak*

2 Obscure to the mind, not clear confused, as, *indistinct* ideas or notions

3 Not presenting clear and well defined images or perceptions, imperfect, faint, as, *indistinct* vision, an *indistinct* view

Syn.—Undefined, undistinguishable, obscure, indefinite, vague, ambiguous, uncertain

In'dis tĭnct'i ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinct*] Undistinguishable [*Obs*] *Barton*
In'dis tĭnc'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinction*, Fr *indistinction*, Sp *indistincion*, It *indistinzione*]

1 Want of distinction or distinguishableness, confusion, uncertainty, indiscrimination

The *indistinction* of many of the same name hath made some doubt *Brerewood*

2 Equality of rank or condition

An *indistinction* of all persons or equality of all orders is far from being acceptable to the will of God *Sprat*

In'dis-tĭnct'ly, *adv* 1 In an indistinct manner, without distinction or separation, not definitely, not with precise limits

In his side it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly* *Newton*

2 Not clearly confusedly obscurely, as, certain ideas are *indistinctly* comprehended
In'dis tĭnct'ness, *n* 1 The quality or condition of being indistinct, want of distinctness confusion, uncertainty, as, the *indistinctness* of a picture, or of comprehension

2 Obscurity faintness, dimness, as, the *indistinctness* of vision
In'dis tĭn'guish a ble (-tĭng'gwish a bl) *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinguishable* Sp *indistinguible*, It *indistinguibile*] Not distinguishable unable to be distinguished or separated, undistinguishable
In'dis tĭn'guish a-bly, *adv.* In an indistinguishable manner *W Scott*
In'dis-tĭn'guish-ing, *a.* Making no difference; indiscriminative, impartial; as, *indistinguishing* liberalities [*Obs*] *Johnson.*
In'dis-tŭrb'ance, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *disturbance*] Freedom from disturbance, calmness, repose, tranquillity *Sir W Temple.*
In dĭtch', *v. t.* To bury in a ditch. [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*
In dĭte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDITED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* INDITING] [Lat *indicere*, *indictum*, O. Fr *enditier*, *enditer* Cf INDICT]

1 To direct, dictate, suggest, or prompt what is to be uttered or written

My heart is *inditing* a good matter *Ps* xlv 1.

2 To compose, to write, to produce, to be author of

Hear how learned Greece her useful rules *indites*. *Pope.*

3 To invite or ask [*Obs*]

She will *indite* him to some supper *Shak.*

In dīte', *v t* To compose, to write, as a poem or sonnet

Wounded I sing tormented I *indite* *Herbert.*

In dīte'ment, *n* The act of inditing
In dīt'er, *n* One who indites
In'dĭ vĭd'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dividable*] Not capable of division, indivisible [*Obs*] *Shak.*
In'dĭ vĭd'ed, *a* Undivided *Patrick.*
In'dĭ vĭd'ū al, *a* [Fr *individuel*, Sp *individual*, It *individuale*, from Lat *individuus*, indivisible, from prefix *in*, not, and *dividuus*, divisible, from *dividere*, to divide]

1 Not divided, or not to be divided, subsisting as one entity, or distinct being, single, one, as, an *individual* man or city

2 Of, or pertaining to, one only, as, *individual* labor or exertions, hence, peculiar to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing, distinctive, as, *individual* traits of character, *individual* peculiarities

3 Not capable of being separated or divided, indivisible [*Obs*] "An *individual* solace" *Milton.*
In'dĭ vĭd'ū al, *n* 1 A single person, animal, or thing of any kind, especially, a human being, a person

An object which is in the strict and primary sense one, and can not be logically divided, is called an *individual* *Whately*

2 A thing or being incapable of separation or division in a certain relation, without losing its identity

That *individuals* die, his will ordains *Dryden.*

In'dĭ vĭd'u al ĭsm, *n.* [Fr *individualisme*, Sp. & It *individualismo*]

1 The quality of being individual, individuality

2 An excessive or exclusive regard to one's personal interest, self interest selfishness
In'dĭ vĭd'ū ăl'i ty, *n* [Fr *individualite*, Sp *individualidad*, It *individualita*]

1 The condition or quality of being individual, separate or distinct nature or existence, a state of oneness *Arbuthnot.*

2 The character or property appropriate or peculiar to an individual, that quality which distinguishes one person or thing from another, the sum of characteristic traits, distinctive character, as, he is a person of marked *individuality*
In'dĭ vĭd'ū ăl'i-zā'tion, *n* [Fr *individualisation*, Sp *individuacion accion*] The act of individualizing, the state of being individualized
In'dĭ vĭd'ū al ĭze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDIVIDUALIZED *p pr* & *vb n* INDIVIDUALIZING] [Fr *individualiser* Sp *individuar* &c] To select or mark as an individual, or to distinguish from others by peculiar properties
In'dĭ vĭd'ū al ĭz er, *n* One who individualizes
In'dĭ vĭd'ū al ly, *adv* 1 In an individual manner or relation, to the exclusion of others, separately, by itself

How should that subsist solitary by itself which hath no substance but *individually* the very same whereby others are clothed with it? *Hooker*

2 In an inseparable manner, inseparably, incommunicably

Omniscience, an attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead *Hakewill.*

In'dĭ vĭd'ū ate, *a* [L Lat *individuatus*, p p of *individuare* It *individuato* Sp *individuado*, Fr *individue*] Undivided [*Obs*]
In'dĭ vĭd'ū āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDIVIDUATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INDIVIDUATING] [L Lat *individuare*, *individuatum*, It *individuare*, Sp *individuar*, Fr *individuer* See INDIVIDUAL]

1 To distinguish from others of the species, to make single

Life is so *individuated* into infinite numbers that have their distinctions and pleasure *More.*

2 To cause to exist as an individual whole.

The soul as the prime *individuating* principle, and the said reserved portion of matter as essential and radical part of the individuation, shall make up and restore the same individual person *South.*
In'dĭ vĭd'ū ā'tion, *n* [L Lat *individuatio*, Fr. *individuation*, Sp *individuacion*, It *individuazione*]

1 The act of making single, or the same, to the exclusion of others. *Watts.*

2. The act of endowing with individuality.
3. The act of separating into individuals by analysis.

In'dĭ vi dū'ĭ-ty, *n* [Lat *individuitas*, It *individuità*, Sp *individuidad* See INDIVIDUAL] Separate existence, individuality [*Obs*] *Coleridge.*

In'dĭ vĭn'ĭ-ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *divinity*, Fr *indivinité*] Want or absence of divine power [*Obs*] *Browne.*

In'dĭ vĭs'ĭ bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n* [Fr *indivisibilité*, Sp *indivisibilidad*, It *indivisibilità*] The state or property of being indivisible, inseparable

In'dĭ vĭs'ĭ-ble (In'dĭ vĭz'ĭ bl), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *divisible*, Fr & Sp *indivisible*, It *indivisibile*, Lat *indivisibilis*]

1 Not divisible, incapable of being divided, separated, or broken, not separable into parts "One *indivisible* point of time" *Dryden*

2 (*Math*) Not capable of exact division, as one quantity by another, incommensurable

In'dĭ vĭs'ĭ ble, *n* **1** That which is indivisible

2 (*Geom*) One of the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved, an infinitesimal *Barlow.*

In'dĭ vĭs'ĭ ble ness, *n* Indivisibility

In'dĭ vĭs'ĭ-bly, *adv* So as not to be capable of division

In'dĭ vĭs'ion (In'dĭ vĭzh'un), *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *division*, Sp *indivision*, L Lat *indivisio*] A state of being not divided [*Obs*] *More*

In'do-Brĭt'on, *n* A person born in India, one of whose parents is a native of Great Britain *Malcom*

In dŏc'ĭ bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n* Indocibleness, the state of being indocible

In dŏc'ĭ ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *docible*, Lat *indocibilis*, Sp *indocible*] Incapable of being taught, or not easily instructed, dull in intellect, intractable, untractable *Bp Hall*

In dŏc'ĭ ble ness, *n* Indocility

In-dŏc'ile, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *docile*, Lat *in docilis*, It & Fr *indocile*, Sp *indocil*] Not teachable, indisposed to be taught, or to yield to training, not easily instructed, dull, intractable

In'do cĭl'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *indocilité*, Sp *indocilidad*, It *indocilità*] The quality of being indocile, dullness of intellect, untractableness, intractableness

In-dŏc'tri nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDOCTRINATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INDOCTRINATING] [Lat prefix *in*, in, and *doctrina*, doctrine, Fr *endoctriner*, It *indottrinare*] To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning to imbue with learning, to furnish with the principles or doctrines of, — followed by *in*

He took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favorite *Clarendon*

In dŏc'tri nā'tion, *n* The act of indoctrinating, or the condition of being indoctrinated, instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science, information

In'do-Ĕn'glish (Ing'glish), *a* Of, or relating to, the English who are born or reside in India

In'do-lençe, } *n* [Fr *indolence*, Sp *indolencia*,
In'do lĕn çy, } It *indolenza*, Lat *indolentia*, from prefix *in* and *dolere*, to feel pain]

1 The quality of being indolent, freedom from that which pains, vexes, or harasses, exemption from distress or toil, insensibility to pain or grief [*Obs*]

As there must be *indolency* where there is happiness so there must not be indigency *Burnet*

2 Inaction, or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil, habitual idleness, indisposition to labor, laziness

As there is a great truth wrapped up in 'diligence,' what a lie, on the other hand, lurks at the root of our present use of the word "*indolence*"! Thus is from 'in' and dolco "not to grieve; and *indolence* is thus a state in which we have no grief or pain; so that the word as we now employ it, seems to affirm that indulgence in sloth and ease is that which would constitute for us the absence of all pain *Trench*

In'do-lent, *a* [Fr *indolent*, It & Sp *indolente*, from Lat *in* and *dolere*, to feel pain]

1 Free from suffering, exertion, or toil, exempt from trouble [*Obs*]

2 Indulging in ease, avoiding labor and exertion, habitually idle, lazy, inactive, as, an *indolent* man "*Indolent* repose" *Pope*

Indolent tumor (*Med*), a tumor causing little or no pain

Syn. — Idle, lazy, sluggish, listless, inactive See IDLE

In'do lent ly, *adv* In an indolent manner, without action, activity, or exertion, lazily

Calm and serene you *indolently* sit *Addison*

In-dŏm'a ble, *a* [Lat *indomabilis*, from *in*, not, and *domabilis*, tamable] Indomitable [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

In dŏm'ĭ ta ble, *a* [Lat *in* and *domitare*, verb intensive from *domare*, to tame, Fr *indomptable*] Not to be subdued, untamable, invincible, as, an *indomitable* will

In dŏm'ĭte, *a* [Lat *indomitus*] Not tamed, untamed, savage, wild [*Obs and rare*] *Sall eld*

In dŏmpt'a ble (84), *a* [See *supra*] Not to be subdued [*Obs*] *Tooke*

In'-dŏor, *a* Being within doors, as, *in-door* work.

In-dôrs'a ble, *a* Capable of being indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order

In'dor-sā'tion, *n.* The same as INDORSEMENT, q v [*Obs*]

In-dôrse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* INDORSED (in-dôrst'); *p pr.* & *vb n.* INDORSING] [L Lat. *indorsare*, from Lat *in* and *dorsum*, the back, O Fr *endorser*, N Fr *endosser*, Sp *endorsar*, *endosar*, Pr *endossar*, It *indossare*] [Written also *endorse*]

1 To put on the back of, to cover or bestride the back of [*Obs and rare.*] "Elephants *indorsed* with towers" *Milton*

2 To write upon the back or outside of, as a direction, a heading, or the like, upon a paper, letter, and the like

3 (*Law*) To write one's name upon the back of, as a paper, for the purpose of transferring it, or to secure the payment of, as a note, draft, &c , to guaranty the fulfillment or performance of

4 Hence, to give one's name or support to, to sanction, to aid by approval, to render current

To indorse in blank, to write one's name on the back of a note or bill, leaving a blank to be filled by the holder

In'dor see', *n* (*Law*) The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement

In dôrse'ment, *n* [Law Lat *indorsamentum*, from L Lat *indorsare*, Fr *endossement*, It *indossamento* See *supra*] [Written also *endorsement*]

1 The act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument

2 That which is written on the back of a note, bill, or other paper, as a name, an order for, or a receipt of, payment, or the return of an officer, a writing, usually upon the back, but sometimes on the face, of a negotiable instrument, by which the property therein is assigned and transferred *Story Bules Burrill*

3 Sanction or support given, as, the *indorsement* of a rumor

In dôrs'er } (127), *n* The person who indorses,
In dôrs'or } the party by whom a bill, note, or check is indorsed [Written also *endorser*, *endorsor*]

In dow', *v t* See ENDOW

In'drâught (In'draft), *n* An opening from the sea into the land, an inlet [*Obs*] *Raleigh*

In'drawn, *a* Drawn in

In drĕnch', *v t* To overwhelm with water, to drown, to drench [*Obs*]

In how many fathoms deep
They lie *indrenched* *Shak*

In'dri, *n* (*Zool*) A lemurine animal (*Indris brevicaudatus*), about the size of a large cat, a native of Madagascar, having silky fur of a black color, with touches of gray It is said to be sometimes trained so as to be useful in hunting *Eng Cyc*

Black or Tailless Indri

In-dū'bi-ōŭs, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dubious*, q v , Lat *indubius*]

1 Not dubious or doubtful, certain

2 Not doubting unsuspecting "*Indubious* confidence" *Harvey*

In dū'bi ta ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dubitable*, Fr & Sp *indubitable*, It *indubitabile*, Lat *indubitabilis*] Not dubitable, unquestionable, evident, apparently certain, too plain to admit of doubt

Syn — Unquestionable, evident incontrovertible, incontestable, undeniable, irrefragable

In dū'bi ta ble, *n* A thing not admitting of doubt *Watts*

In dū'bi ta ble-ness, *n* State of being indubitable *Ash*

In-dū'bi ta bly, *adv* Undoubtedly, unquestionably, in a manner to remove all doubt

These are oracles *indubitably* clear and infallibly certain *Barrow*

In dū'bi-tate, *a* [Lat *indubitatus*, from prefix *in* and *dubitatus*, p p of *dubitare*, to doubt, It *indubitato*, Sp *indubitado*] Not questioned, evident certain [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In dū'bi tāte, *v t* To bring into doubt [*Obs*] "To conceal, or *indubitate*, his exigency" *Browne*

In dū'ca tive, *a* Tending to induce [*Obs and rare*] *Chaucer*

In dūçe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDUCED (in dūst'), *p pr* & *vb n* INDUCING] [Lat *inducere*, *inductum* from prefix *in* and *ducere*, to lead, Sp *inducir*, Pg *induzir*, It *indurre*, Fr *induire*, Pr *endurre*, *enduire*]

1 To lead in, to bring into view, to introduce

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad *Pope*

2 To lead on, to influence, to prevail on, to incite, to move by persuasion or influence.

I do believe,
Induced by potent circumstances, that
You are my enemy *Shak*

3 To effect by persuasion or influence; to bring on, to effect, to cause, as, a fever *induced* by fatigue or exposure

As this belief is absolutely necessary for all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men *Forbes*

4. (*Physics.*) To cause by proximity without contact or transmission, as a particular electric or magnetic condition in a body, by the approach of another body in an opposite electric or magnetic state.

Syn. — To move, instigate, urge, impel, incite; press

In-dūçe'ment, *n.* [Eng. *induce*, Sp. *inducimiento*, It *inducimento*]

1 That which induces, a motive or consideration that leads on or persuades to action, any argument, reason, or fact, that tends to persuade or influence the mind, as, the love of ease is an *inducement* to idleness

2 (*Law*) Matter stated by way of explanatory preamble or introduction to the main allegations of a pleading, a leading to

Syn — Motive, reason, influence See MOTIVE

In-dū'çer, *n* One who, or that which, induces, persuades, or influences

In dū'çi ble, *a* **1** Capable of being induced; offered by induction, derivable

2 Capable of being caused, or made to take place,

In dŭct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDUCTED, *p pr* & *vb n* INDUCTING] [Lat *inducere*, *inductum*. See INDUCE]

1 To bring in, to introduce

The independent orator *inducting* himself without further ceremony into the pulpit *W Scott*

2 (*Eccl*) To introduce, as to a benefice or office, to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living, or of any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies

In-dŭc'te ŏŭs, *a* (*Elec*) Rendered electro polar by induction, or brought into the opposite electrical state by the influence of inductive bodies

In-dŭc'tĭle, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *ductile*, Fr *inductile*, Sp *inductil*] Not ductile, incapable of being drawn into threads, as a metal

In'duc tĭl'ĭ ty, *n* The quality of being inductile.

In-dŭc'tion, *n* [Lat *inductio*, Fr *induction*, Pr. *inductio*, Sp *induccion*, It *induzione* See INDUCT]

1 The act of inducting or bringing in, introduction, entrance, beginning, commencement

I know not you, nor am I well pleased to make this time, as the affair now stands, the *induction* of your acquaintance *Beau & Fl*

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope *Shak*

2 An introduction or introductory scene, as to a play, leading to the main action [*Obs*]

This is but an *induction* I will draw
The curtains of the tragedy hereafter *Massinger*

3 (*Philos*) The act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, or from particulars to generals

4 (*Eccl*) The introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or giving possession of an ecclesiastical living, or the introduction of a person into an office by the usual forms and ceremonies

5 (*Physics*) The property by which one body, having electrical, galvanic, or magnetic polarity, causes or induces it in another body without direct contact, an impress of molecular force or condition from one body on another without actual contact

6 (*Math*) A process of demonstration in which a general truth is gathered from an examination of particular cases, the examination being so conducted that each case is made to depend on the preceding one, — called also *successive induction* *Math Dict*

Electro-magnetic induction, the influence by which an electric or galvanic current produces magnetic polarity in certain bodies near or round which it passes — *Magneto-electric induction*, the influence by which a magnet excites electric currents in closed circuits

Logical induction (*Philos*) an act or method of reasoning from all the parts discretively to the whole which they constitute, or into which they may be united collectively — *Philosophical induction*, the inference or act of inferring that what has been observed or established in respect to a part, individual, or species, may, on the ground of analogy, be affirmed or received of the whole to which they belong

☞ This last is the *inductive method* of Bacon It ascends from the parts to the whole and forms, from the general analogy of nature, or special presumptions in the case, conclusions which have greater or less degrees of force, and which may be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience It relates to actual existences, as in physical science, or the concerns of life *Logical induction* is founded on the necessary laws of thought, *philosophical induction*, on the interpretation of the indications or analogy of nature

Syn — Deduction — INDUCTION, DEDUCTION In *induction* we observe a sufficient number of individual facts, and, on the ground of analogy, extend what is true of them to others of the same class, thus arriving at *general* principles or laws This is the kind of reasoning in physical science In *deduction* we begin with a *general* truth, and seek to connect it with some particular case by means of a middle term, or class of objects, known to be equally connected with both Thus we bring down the general into the particular, affirming of the latter the distinctive qualities of the former This is the syllogistic method By *induction* Franklin established the identity of lightning and electricity, by *deduction* he inferred that dwellings might be protected by lightning-rods

In-dŭc'tion-al, *a* Pertaining to, or proceeding by, induction, inductive [*Rare*]

In dŭct'ive, *a* [L Lat *inductivus*, Sp. *inductivo*,

Fr. *inductile*, Fr. *inductif*, It. *induttivo*. See IN DUCE.]

1. Leading or drawing, persuasive, tempting, — usually followed by *to*.

A brutish vice, *Inductive* mainly to the sin of Eve *Milton*

2. Tending to induce or cause. [*Rare*]

They may be *inductive* of credibility *Hale*

3. Leading to inferences, proceeding or derived by induction, as, *inductive* reasoning *W Hamilton*

4. (*Elec*) (*a*) Operating by induction, as, an *inductive* electrical machine (*b*) Facilitating induction, susceptible of being acted upon by induction, as, certain substances have a great *inductive* capacity.

Inductive philosophy, or *method* The same as *Philosophical induction* See INDUCTION

In-dŭct'ive-ly, *adv* By induction or inference

In'duc-tŏm'e-ter, *n* [Lat *inducere*, *inductum*, to induce, and Gr. *μετρον*, measure] (*Elec*) An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the degree or rate of electrical induction

In-dŭct'or, *n* [Lat See INDUCE] The person who inducts another into an office or benefice

In dŭc'tric, } *a* (*Elec*) Acting by, or in a state
In-dŭc'tric-al, } of, induction, relating to electrical induction

In-dŭe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDUED, *p pr* & *vb n* INDUING] [Written also *endue*] [Lat *induere*, allied to Gr *ἐνδυειν*, to put on, from *ἐν*, in, and *δυειν*, to get into, to put on]

1 To put on, as clothes, to draw on

By this time the baron had *indued* a pair of jack-boots of large dimensions *W Scott*

2 To clothe, to invest, hence, to endow, to furnish, to supply "*Indued* with intellectual sense and souls" *Shak*

In dŭe'ment (in dū'ment), *n*. A putting on, endowment [*Obs*] *Mountague.*

In-dŭlge' (in dŭlj'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDULGED, *p pr* & *vb n* INDULGING] [Lat *indulgere*, to be kind or tender to one, from prefix *in* and *dulcis*, sweet, kind, O It *indulgere*]

1. To be complacent toward, to give way to, not to oppose or restrain, when said of a habit, desire, or the like, to give free course to, to give one's self up to, when said of a person, to yield to the desire of, to gratify by compliance, to humor, to withhold restraint from, as, to *indulge* sloth, pride, selfishness, or inclinations, to *indulge* children in amusements

2 To grant as by favor, to bestow in concession, or in compliance with a wish or request "Persuading us that something must be *indulged* to public manners" *Jer Taylor*

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread Chaos and eternal Night! *Pope*

☞ It is remarked by Johnson, that if the matter of indulgence is a single thing, it has *with* before it, if it is a habit, it has *in*, as, he indulged himself *with* a glass of wine, he indulges himself *in* sloth or intemperance

Syn —To gratify, humor, cherish, foster, harbor, allow, favor See GRATIFY

In-dŭlge', *v i* 1 To indulge one's self, to give way, to give one's self up, to practice a forbidden, or questionable, act without restraint

Most men are more willing to *indulge* in easy vices than to practice laborious virtues *Johnson*

2 To yield, to comply, to be favorable [*Obs*]

In dŭlge'ment, *n* Indulgence [*Rare*]

In dŭl'gence, } *n* [Lat *indulgentia*, Fr *indul*
In dŭl'gen cy, } *gence*, Pr & Sp *indulgencia*, It *indulgenza*]

1 The quality of being indulgent, the act of indulging or humoring, free permission to the appetites, desires, passions, or will, to act or operate, forbearance of restraint or control

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing less *Hammond*

2 An indulgent act, favor granted, liberality, gratification

If all these gracious *indulgencies* are without effect on us, we must perish in our folly *Rogers*

3 (*Rom. Cath Church*) Remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory, absolution from the censures and public penances of the church

In dŭl'gent, *a*. [Lat *indulgens*, p pr of *indulgere*, Fr *indulgent*, It & Sp *indulgente* See INDULGE] Prone to indulge or humor, yielding to the wishes, desires, humor, or appetites of those under one's care, compliant, not opposing or restraining, mild, favorable, not severe, as, an *indulgent* parent "The *indulgent* censure of posterity" *Waller*

The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease *Dryden*

In/dul-gĕn'tial, *a* Relating to the indulgences of the Roman Catholic church *Brevint.*

In-dŭl'gent ly, *adv* In an indulgent manner, mildly, favorably, not severely

In dŭl'ger, *n* One who indulges *Mountagu*

In-dŭlt', } *n*. [Lat *indultum*, indulgence, favor,
In-dŭl'to, } from *indultus*, p p of *indulgere*, It & Sp. *indulto*, Fr *indult* See INDULGE]

1. A privilege or exemption, an indulgence

2. A duty, tax, or custom paid to the king for all goods imported. [*Spain.*] *Velasquez*

In'du-ment, *n*. [Lat. *indumentum*, covering, from *induere*, to put on] (*Zoöl.*) Plumage, feathers.

In dū'pli-cate, *a* [Prefix *in* and *duplicate*, Fr *indupliqué*.] (*Bot*) (*a*) Having the edges bent abruptly toward the axis, — said of the parts of the calyx or corolla in estivation (*b*) Having the edges rolled inward, and then arranged about the axis without overlapping, — said of leaves in vernation *Gray*

Induplicate

In-dū'pli-ca-tive, *a* (*Bot*) (*a*) Having induplicate sepals or petals in estivation (*b*) Having induplicate leaves in vernation *Gray*

In'du rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INDURATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INDURATING] [Lat *indurare*, *induratum*, from prefix *in* and *durare*, to harden, from *durus*, hard, It *indurare*, Pr & Sp *endurar*, Fr *endurer*, *endurcir*] To grow hard, to harden, or become hard, as, clay *indurates* by drying, and by extreme heat

In'du rāte, *v t* 1 To make hard, as, extreme heat *indurates* clay, some fossils are *indurated* by exposure to the air

2 To make unfeeling, to deprive of sensibility, to render obdurate, as, to *indurate* the heart

Love's and friendship's finely-pointed dart
Fell blunted from each *indurated* heart *Goldsmith*

In'du-rate, *a* 1 Hardened, not soft, indurated

2 Without sensibility, unfeeling, obdurate

In'du rā'tion, *n* [L Lat *induratio*, Fr *induration*, Sp *induracion*, It *indurazione*]

1 The act of hardening, or process of growing hard

2 The state of being indurated, or having become hard

3 Hardness of heart, obduracy, stiffness, want of pliancy

A certain *induration* of character had arisen from long habits of business *Coleridge*

In dū'si al (*or* in-dū'zhĭ al), *a* [See *infra*] Composed of, or containing, the petrified cases of the larves of certain insects

Indusial limestone (*Geol*), a fresh-water limestone, supposed to be composed of the agglomerated cases of the larves of insects of the genus *Phryganea* It is found in Auvergne, France, and belongs to the upper Eocene *Lyell*

In dū'si ā'ted (*or* in-dū'zhĭ-ā-ted), *a* (*Bot*) Furnished with an indusium

In dū'si um (in dū'zhĭ um), *n* [Lat, an under garment, from *induere*, to put on, Fr *induse*, the covering of the seed spots of ferns]

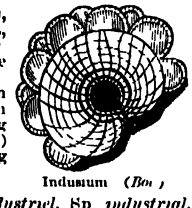
Indusium (*Bot*)

1 (*Bot*) (*a*) A collection of hairs united so as to form a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma of a flower (*b*) The shield or scale covering the fruit spot of a fern

2 (*Anat*) The amnion

In dŭs'tri al, *a* [Fr *industriel*, Sp *industrial*, It *industriale*, L Lat *industrialis*, from Lat *industria* See INDUSTRY] Consisting in industry, pertaining to industry, or the arts of industry "The great ideas of *industrial* development and social amelioration" *M Arnold*

Industrial exhibition, a public exhibition of the various industrial products of a country, or of various countries — *Industrial school* a school for teaching one or more branches of industry, also, a school for educating neglected children, and training them to habits of industry

In-dŭs'tri al-ism, *n* Devotion to industrial pursuits or employments, occupation in labor and gain getting *J S Mill*

In dŭs'tri al ly, *adv* With reference to industry

In dŭs'tri ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *industrius*, *industriosus*, It & Sp *industrioso*, Fr *industrieux* See INDUSTRY]

1 Given to industry, characterized by diligence diligent in business or study, constantly, regularly, or habitually occupied in business, assiduous, — opposed to *slothful* and *idle*

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government *Sir W Temple*

2 Diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end, as, *industrious* to accomplish a journey, or to reconcile contending parties

In dŭs'tri ŏŭs ly, *adv* 1 In an industrious manner, with habitual diligence, with steady application of the powers of body or of mind

2 Diligently, assiduously, with care, as, he *industriously* concealed his name

In'dus try, *n* [Lat, It, Pr, & Sp *industria*, Fr *industrie*] Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental, steady attention to business, assiduity, — opposed to *sloth* and *idleness*, as, *industry* pays debts, while idleness or despair will increase them

We are more industrious than our fathers, because in the present time the funds destined for the maintenance of *industry* are much greater in proportion to those likely to be employed in the maintenance of idleness, than they were two or three centuries ago *A Smith*

Syn. — Diligence, assiduousness, laboriousness See DILIGENCE

In-dŭ'vi-æ, *n. pl.* [Lat, clothes, garments, from *induere*, to put on. See INDUE] (*Bot*) The withered leaves that remain on the stems of some plants in consequence of not being joined to them by articulations which allow of their falling off

In-dŭ'vi-ate, *n* (*Bot.*) The part of a plant that is covered with induviæ

In'dwĕll, *v t* & *i* [*imp* & *p p* INDWELT, *p pr*. & *vb n* INDWELLING] To dwell in, to abide within, to remain in possession "The personal *indwelling* of the Spirit in believers" *South.*

The Holy Ghost became a dove, not as a symbol, but as a constantly *indwelt* form *Milman.*

In'dwĕll-er, *n* An inhabitant *Spenser.*

In'dwĕll ing, *n* Residence within, or in the heart or soul

In ē'bri ant, *a* [Lat *inebrians*, p pr. of *inebriare*. See INEBRIATE] Intoxicating

In ē'bri ant, *n* Any thing that intoxicates, as opium

In ē'bri āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INEBRIATED; *p. pr* & *vb n* INEBRIATING] [Lat *inebriare*, *inebriatum*, from prefix *in*, used intensively, and *ebriare*, to make drunk, from *ebrius*, drunk, It *inebbriare*, Sp *inebriar*]

1 To make drunk, to intoxicate

The cups
That cheer, but not *inebriate* *Cowper.*

2 To disorder the senses of, to stupefy, or to make furious or frantic, to exhilarate, to enliven or animate "The *inebriating* effect of popular applause" *Macaulay*

In ē'bri āte, *v i* To be or become intoxicated

In-ē'bri ate, *a* Intoxicated, drunk *Udal*

In ē'bri ate, *n* [Lat *inebriatus*, p p of *inebriare*] One who is drunk, especially, an habitual drunkard

Some *inebriates* have their paroxysms of inebriety *Darwin*

In ē'bri ā'tion, *n* [It *inebbriazione*] The condition of being inebriated *Browne*

Syn Drunkenness, intoxication, inebriety See DRUNKENNESS

In'e bri'e ty, *n* [Lat, from prefix *in*, used intensively, and *ebrietas* See EBRIETY] Drunkenness, inebriation *Darwin*

In ĕ'bri-ŏŭs, *a* Intoxicated, or partially so [*Rare*]

In ĕd'it ed, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *edited*] Not edited, unpublished, as, an *unedited* manuscript *Warton.*

In ĕf'fa bĭl'i ty, *n* [Lat *ineffabilitas*, Fr *ineffabilité*, It *ineffabilita*, Sp *inefabilidad*] Unspeakableness [*Rare*]

In ĕf'fa ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effable*, Lat *ineffabilis*, It *ineffabile*, Fr *ineffable*, Sp *inefable*] Incapable of being expressed in words, unspeakable unutterable as the *ineffable* joys of heaven, the *ineffable* glories of the Deity

In ĕf'fa ble ness *n* The quality of being unutterable, unspeakableness *Scott*

In ĕf'fa bly, *adv* In a manner not to be expressed in words unspeakably *Milton.*

In'ef făçe'a-ble, *a* Incapable of being effaced

In'ef făçe'a bly, *adv* So as not to be effaceable

In'ef-fĕct'ive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effective*, Fr *ineffectif*] Not effective, incapable of producing any effect, or the effect intended, inefficient, useless

The word of God, without the spirit, is a dead and *ineffective* letter *Taylor*

Syn —Useless, inefficient, inefficacious, vain, fruitless, weak See USELESS

In'ef fĕct'ive ly, *adv* In an ineffectual manner, without effect, inefficiently

In'ef fĕct'ŭ al (-fĕkt'yū al), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effectual*] Not producing the proper effect, without effect inefficient, weak, as, an *ineffectual* remedy the Spaniards made an *ineffectual* attempt to reduce Gibraltar

In'ef fĕct'ŭ al ly, *adv* Without effect, in vain

In'ef fĕct'ŭ al ness, *n* Want of effect, or of power to produce it inefficacy

James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion *Wake*

In ĕf'fer-vĕs'çençe, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effervescence*] Want of effervescence, a state of not effervescing *Kirwan.*

In ĕf'fer vĕs'çent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effervescent*] Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence

In ĕf'fer vĕs'çi-bĭl'i ty, *n* The quality of not effervescing, or not being susceptible of effervescence

In ĕf'fer vĕs'çi ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effervescible*] Not capable of effervescence

In ĕf'fi ē'çiŏŭs, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficacious*; Fr & It *inefficace*, Pg *ineficaz*, Sp *ineficaz*, Pr. *inepcar*, Lat *inefficax*] Not efficacious, not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect, of inadequate power or force

☞ *Ineffectual* says Johnson, rather denotes an actual failure, and *inefficacious* an habitual impotence to any effect But the distinction is not always observed, nor can it be for we can not always know whether means are *inefficacious* till experiment has proved them *ineffectual*, nor even then, for we can not be certain that the failure of means to produce an effect is to be attributed to habitual want of power, or to accidental and temporary causes *Inefficacious* is therefore sometimes synonymous with *ineffectual*

In-ĕf'fi-eā'cious-ly, *adv.* Without efficacy or effect

In-ĕf'fi-eā'cious-ness, *n.* Want of effect, or power to produce the effect

In ĕf'fi-en cy, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficacy*: Lat & It *inefficacia*, Sp *ineficacia*, Fr *inefficacité*] Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect, inefficiency, ineffectualness, failure of effect as, the *inefficacy* of medicines or means

In ef fi'cien cy (-efish'en sy), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficiency*] The quality of being ineffectual, want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect, inefficacy

In ef-fi'cient (-fish'ent), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficient*]

1 Not efficient, not producing the effect, inefficacious

2. Incapable of, or indisposed to, effective action, habitually slack or remiss, effecting nothing, as, an *inefficient* force

In ef fi'cient ly (-fish'ent ly), *adv* Ineffectually, without effect

In'e lăb'o rate, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elaborate*, Lat *inelaboratus*] Not elaborate, not wrought with care

In'e lăs'tic, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elastic*] Not elastic, wanting elasticity, unelastic

In'e las tic'i ty, *n* The absence of elasticity the want of elastic power

In ĕl'e gance, } *n* [Lat *inelegantia*, It *inele-*
In ĕl'e gan cy, } *ganza*, Fr *inelegance*] The quality of being inelegant want of elegance want of beauty or polish in language, composition, or manners "Confessed *inelegance* of hand"
Cauthorn

In-ĕl'e gant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elegant* Lat *inelegans*, It & Sp *inelegante*, Fr *inelegant*] Not elegant, deficient in beauty polish, refinement symmetry, or ornament, wanting in any thing which correct taste requires

What order so contrived as not to mix
Tastes not well joined *inelegant* *Milton*

In-ĕl'e gant ly, *adv* In an inelegant or unbecoming manner, coarsely roughly

In ĕl'i gi bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *inéligibilité*, It *ineligibilità*]

1 Incapacity of being elected to an office

2 State or quality of not being worthy of choice

In ĕl'i gi ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eligible* Fr *inéligible*, It *ineligibile*] Not eligible, incapable of being elected to an office, not worthy to be chosen or preferred not expedient *Burke*

In-ĕl'i gi bly, *adv* In an ineligible manner

In-ĕl'o quent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eloquent*, Lat *ineloquens*, It *ineloquente*, Fr *inéloquent*] Not eloquent not fluent, graceful, or pathetic, not persuasive, as language or composition

Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men,
Nor tongue *ineloquent* *Milton*

In ĕl'o-quent ly, *adv* Without eloquence

In'e lūc'ta ble, *a* [Lat *inelactabilis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *eluctabilis*, to be surmounted from *eluctari*, to struggle out of, to surmount from prefix *e*, out of, from, and *luctari*, to struggle, strive, Fr *inéluctable*, It *ineluttabile*] Not to be resisted by struggling, not to be overcome [*Obs*] *Pearson*

In'e lūd'i ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eludible* Fr *inéludable*] Incapable of being eluded, escaped, or defeated *Glanville*

In ĕm'bry o nate, *a* Not formed in embryo

In'e măr'ra ble, *a* [Lat *inenarrabilis*, from prefix *in* and *enarrabilis*, that may be related, from *enarrare*, to relate Fr *inenarrable*, Sp *inenarrable*, It *inenarrabile* See ENARRATION] Incapable of being narrated or told [*Obs*] *Chapman*

In ĕpt', *a* [Lat *ineptus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *aptus*, apt, fit, Fr *inepte*, Sp *inepto*, It *inetto* Cf INAPT]

1 Not apt or fit, unfit, unsuitable, improper, unbecoming

2 Foolish, silly, useless, nonsensical

To view attention as a special state of intelligence, and to distinguish it from consciousness, is utterly *inept* *Sir W Hamilton*

In-ĕpt'i tūde (53), *n* [Lat *ineptitudo*, Sp *ineptitud*, It *inettitudine* See *supra*]

1 The quality of being inept, unfitness, inaptitude, unsuitableness as, an *ineptitude* to motion

2 Foolishness, trifling nonsense

In ĕpt'ly, *adv.* Unfitly, unsuitably *Glanville*

In ĕpt'ness, *n* Unfitness, inaptitude *More*

In ē'qua-ble, *a* Unequable [*Rare*] *Bailey*

In ē'qual, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equal*, Lat *inæqualis*, It *inegualle*, *inuguale*, Sp *inegual*, Fr *inégal*] Unequal, uneven, various [*Obs*] *Shenstone*

In'e qual'i ty (-ekwol'i-ty), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equality*, Lat *inæqualitas*, It *inequalità*, *inuguaglia*, Sp *inegualdad*, Fr *inégalité*. See *supra*]

1 The quality of being unequal; difference, or want of equality, in any respect, lack of uniformity, diversity, as, an *inequality* in size or stature, an *inequality* of numbers or of power, *inequality* of distances or of motions, or rank or property

2 Unevenness, want of levelness, the alternate rising and falling of a surface, as, the *inequalities* of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab, &c

3 Disproportion to any office or purpose, inadequacy: incompetency; as, the *inequality* of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul.

4. (*Alg*) The expression of two unequal quantities, with the sign of inequality between them, as $2<3$, $4>1$

5 (*Astron*) An irregularity or deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion

In'e quā'tion, *n* (*Math*) An inequality

In ē'qui dis'tant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equidistant*] Not being equally distant

In ē'qui lăt'er al, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equilateral*] Having unequal sides

In ĕ'qui ta ble (ĕk'wi ta bl), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equitable*] Not equitable not just

In ĕ'qui tāte, *v t* [Lat *inequitare*, *inequitatum*, to ride over, from *in*, in or upon, and *equitare*, to ride] To ride over or through [*Obs*] *More*

In ē'qui vălve, } *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equi-*
In-ĕ'qui vălv'ū lar, } *valve*] Having unequal valves, as the shell of an oyster

In'e răd'i ca ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eradicable*, q v] Incapable of being eradicated

In'e-răd'i-ca bly, *adv* So as not to be eradicable

In'e rĕ'tic, } *a* [Ill formed from *in*, not, and
In'e-rĕt'ic-al, } *energia*, q v.] Having no energy

In'e rĕt'ic al ly, *adv* Without energy

In ĕrm', } *a* [Lat *inermis* and *inermus*, from
In ĕrm'oŭs, } prefix *in*, not, and *arma*, arms, It, Sp, & Fr *inerme*] (*bot*) Unarmed, destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf

In ĕr'ra bil'i ty, *n* Freedom or exemption from error, or from the possibility of erring, infallibility [*Obs*] *King Charles*

In ĕr'ra ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *err* Lat *inerrabilis*, It *inerrabile*, Sp *inerrable*] Incapable of erring, exempt from error or mistake, infallible [*Obs*] *Hammond*

In ĕr'ra ble ness, *n* Exemption from error infallibility [*Obs*] *Hammond*

In ĕr'ra bly, *adv* With security from error, infallibly

In ĕr'ran cy, *n* Exemption from error [*Rare*]

In'er rant'ic, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *erratic*] Not erratic or wandering, fixed

In ĕr'ring ly, *adv* [Prefix *in*, not, and *err*] With out error, mistake, or deviation [*Obs*] *Glanville*

In ert' (11), *a* [Lat *iners inertis*, unskilled idle, from prefix *in*, not, and *ars*, art, It, Sp, & Fr *in erte*]

1 Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed, as, matter is *inert*

2 Indisposed to move or act, very slow to act, sluggish, dull *Thomson*

3 Powerless for an effect or influence

The *inert* and despondent party of the court *Macaulay*

It presently becomes extravagant, then imbecile, and at length utterly *inert* *I Taylor*

Syn – Inactive, dull, sluggish, slothful, lazy — INERT INACTIVE, SLUGGISH A man may be *inactive* from mere want of stimulus to effort, but one who is *inert* has some thing in his constitution or his habits which operates like a weight holding him back from exertion *Sluggish* is still stronger, implying some defect of temperament which directly impedes action

They can boast but little virtue, and *inert*
Through plenty lost in morals what they gain
In manners — victims of luxurious ease *Cowper*

Virtue concealed within our breast
Is *inactive* at best *Swift*

Sluggish Idleness, the nurse of sin,
Upon a slothful ass he chose to ride *Spenser*

In ĕr'ti ā (in ĕr'shĭ ā), *n* [Lat, from *iners*, It *inerzia*, Sp *inercia*, Fr *inertie* See *supra*]

1 (*Physics*) That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion, — sometimes called *vis inertiæ*

2 Inertness, indisposition to move

3 (*Med*) Want of activity, sluggishness, — said especially of the uterus, when, in labor, its contractions have nearly or wholly ceased

In ĕr'tion, *n* Want of activity, want of action or exertion, inertness [*Rare*]

Those vicissitudes of exertion and *inertion* of the arterial system constitute the paroxysms of remittent fever *Darwin*

In ĕr'ti tūde (14, 53), *n* [Lat *inertitudo*, from Lat *iners* See INERT] The state of being inert, or a tendency to remain quiescent till impelled by external force to move *Good*

In ĕrt'ly, *adv* Without activity, sluggishly *Pope*

In ĕrt'ness, *n* 1 Want of activity or exertion, habitual indisposition to action or motion, sluggishness

2 Absence or destitution of the power of self motion, inertia

In ĕr'u-dite (52), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *erudite*] Not erudite, unlearned, ignorant

In ĕs'cāte, *v t* [Lat & It *inescare*, *inescatum*, from prefix *in* and *esca*, food, bait for catching animals] To bait, to lay a bait for [*Obs.*] *Burton*

In'es-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *inescatio*, Fr *inescation*] The act of baiting. [*Obs*] *Hallywell*

In'es tătch'eon, *n* (*Her*) A small escutcheon borne within a shield.

Inescutcheon

In Es'se. [Lat.] In being; actually existing; — distinguished from *in posse*, or *in potentia*, which denote that a thing is not, but may be.

In'es-sĕn'tial, *a.* [Fr. *inessentiel.*] Not essential, unessential

In-ĕs'ti ma ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *estimable*; Fr, Pr, & Sp *inestimable*, It *inestimabile*, Lat. *in æstimabilis*] Incapable of being estimated or computed, especially, too valuable or excellent to be measured or fully appreciated, above all price, as, *inestimable* rights or privileges.

Science is too *inestimable* for expression by a money-standard *Lyon Playfair*

Syn. — Incalculable, invaluable

In-ĕs'ti ma bly, *adv* In a manner not to be estimated or rated

In'e vā'si ble, *a* [Lat *in*, not, and *evadere*, *evasum* See EVADE] Incapable of being evaded.

In ĕv'i dence, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *evidence*; Fr. *inevidence*, It *inevidenza*] Want of evidence, obscurity [*Obs*] *Barrow.*

In ĕv'i dent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *evident*, Fr *inevident*] Not evident, not clear or obvious, obscure

In ĕv'i ta bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *inévitabilité*, Sp *inevitabilidad*, It *inevitabilità*] Impossibility to be avoided, certainty to happen, inevitableness

In-ĕv'i-ta ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *evitable*, Fr. *inevitable*, Sp *inevitable*, It *inevitabile*, Lat *inevitabilis*]

1 Not evitable, incapable of being avoided, admitting of no escape or evasion, unavoidable.

It was *inevitable*, it was necessary; it was planted in the nature of things *Burke*

2 Not to be withstood or resisted. "*Inevitable* charms" *Dryden*

And on her tender cheeks
Inevitable color *Mason.*

In ĕv'i-ta ble-ness, *n.* The state of being unavoidable

In ĕv'i ta bly, *adv* Without possibility of escape or evasion, unavoidably, certainly

How *inevitably* does immoderate laughter end in a sigh! *South*

In'ex ăct', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exact*, Fr *inexact*, Sp *inexacto*, It *inesatto*] Not exact, not precisely correct or true

In'ex ăct'ness, *n* Incorrectness, want of precision

In'ex cīt'a bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being inexcitable, insusceptibility to excitement

In'ex cīt'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *excitable* Lat *inexcitabilis*] Not susceptible of excitement, dull, lifeless torpid

In'ex cūs'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *excusable*, Fr *inexcusable*, Sp *inescusable*, It *inescusabile*, Lat *inexcusabilis*] Not admitting excuse or justification, as, *inexcusable* folly

In'ex-cūs'a ble ness, *n* The quality of not admitting of excuse or justification, enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation

This *inexcusableness* is stated on the supposition that they knew God, but did not glorify him *South*

In'ex cūs'a bly, *adv* With a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or justification

In ĕx'e cū'ta ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *executable*, Fr *inexecutable*] Incapable of being executed or performed, impracticable, infeasible

In-ĕx'e cū'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *execution*, Fr *inexecution*] Neglect of execution, non performance, as, the *inexecution* of a treaty

In'ex ĕr'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exertion*] Want of exertion, want of effort, defect of action

In'ex hāl'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exhalable*] Incapable of being exhaled or evaporated, not evaporable [*Obs*] *Browne*

In'ex hąust'ed, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exhausted*] Not exhausted, not emptied, not spent, not having lost all strength or resources, unexhausted

In'ex hąust'ed ly, *adv* Without exhaustion

In'ex hąust'i bil'i ty, *n* State of being inexhaustible

In'e x-hąust'i ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exhaustible*] Incapable of being exhausted or emptied, unfailing, not to be wasted or spent, as, *inexhaustible* stores of provisions. "An *inexhaustible* flow of anecdote" *Macaulay*

In'e x hąust'i ble ness, *n.* The state of being inexhaustible

In'e x-hąust'i bly, *adv* In an inexhaustible manner or degree

In'ex hąust'ive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exhaustive*] Not to be exhausted or spent. *Thomson.*

In'ex hąust'less, *a* Inexhaustibly [*Obs*] *Bonne.*

In ex-ĭst', *v i* Not to exist [*Obs*] *Tucker.*

In-ex-ĭst'ence, *n* [Prefix *in*, q v., and *existence* Fr *inexistence*, Sp *inexistencia*]

1 Want of being or existence. *Broome.*

2. Inherence.

In-ex ĭst'ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, q v., and *existent*, Fr. *inexistant*, Sp *inexistente*]

1. Not having being, not existing

2 Existing in something else, inherent.

In-ĕx'o ra bil'i-ty, *n* [Fr *inexorabilité*, Sp. *inexorabilidad*, It. *inesorabilità*] The quality of being inexorable, or unyielding to entreaty. *Paley.*

In ĕx'o-ra-ble, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exorable*]

Fr. & Sp. *inexorable*, It. *inesorabile*, Lat. *inexorabilis*] Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined in purpose to yield to supplication, unyielding, unchangeable, as, an *inexorable* prince or tyrant, an *inexorable* judge. "*Inexorable* equality of laws" *Gibbon.*

In-ĕx'o-ra ble ness, *n* The quality of being inexorable or implacable *Chillingworth*

In ĕx'o-ra-bly, *adv* So as to be immovable by entreaty.

In ĕx'pec tā'tion, *n.* State of having no expectation [*Obs.*] *Feltham*

In'ex-pĕct'ed, *a* Not expected [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall*

In'ex pĕct'ed ly, *adv* Unexpectedly [*Obs.*] *Hall*

In'ex pĕ'di-ence, } *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expedience*] The quality of being inexpedient, want of fitness, unsuitableness to a good end or object, hence, impropriety, unsuitableness to the purpose, as, the *inexpedience* of a measure is to be determined by the prospect of its advancing the purpose intended or not

In'ex-pĕ'di ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expedient*] Not expedient, not tending to promote a purpose, not tending to a good end, hence, unfit, improper, unsuitable to time and place, as, what is expedient at one time may be *inexpedient* at another.

In'ex pĕ'di-ent ly, *adv* Not expediently, unfitly

In'ex pĕn'sive, *a* Not expensive *Coleridge*

In'ex pĕ'ri ence, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *experience*, Fr *inexperience*, Sp *inexperiencia*, It *inesperienza*, Lat *inexperientia*] Absence or want of experience or experimental knowledge, as, the *inexperience* of youth, or their *inexperience* of the world

In'ex pĕ'ri enced (-eks pē'rĭ enst), *a* Not having experience, unskilled

In'ex pĕrt' (14), *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *expert*, Fr *inexpert*, Sp *inexperto*, It *inesperto*, Lat *inexpertus*] Not expert, not skilled destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice "In letters and in laws not *inexpert*" *Prior*

In'ex pĕrt'ness, *n* Want of expertness

In ĕx'pi a-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expiable*, Fr & Sp *inexpiable*, It *inespiabile*, Lat *inexpiabilis*]

1. Admitting of no atonement or satisfaction, as, an *inexpiable* crime or offense

2 Incapable of being mollified or appeased by atonement, implacable "*Inexpiable* hate" *Milton*

They are at *inexpiable* war with all establishments *Burke*

In-ĕx'pi a ble ness, *n* The quality of being inexpiable

In ĕx'pi a bly, *adv* To a degree that admits of no atonement *Roscommon*

In-ĕx'pi ate, *a* Not appeased or placated [*Obs.*]

To rest *inexpiate* were too rude a part *Chapman*

In'ex-plāin'a-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explainable*, Lat *inexplanabilis*] Incapable of being explained, inexplicable [*Obs.*]

In'ex-plē'a-bly, or **In ĕx'pli a bly,** *adv* [Lat as if *inexplicabilis*, for *inexplebilis*, insatiable, from prefix *in*, not, and *explere*, to fill up See EXPLETION] Insatiably [*Obs.*] *Sandys*

In ĕx'pli-ca bil'i-ty, *n* [Fr *inexplicabilité*] The quality or state of being inexplicable

In ĕx'pli ca ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explicable*, Fr & Sp *inexplicable*, It *inesplicabile*, Lat *inexplicabilis*] Not explainable, incapable of being explained, interpreted, or accounted for, incapable of being rendered plain and intelligible, as, an *inexplicable* mystery

In-ĕx'pli ca ble ness, *n* A state of being inexplicable, inexplicability

In ĕx'pli ca bly, *adv* In an inexplicable manner

In'ex-plīc'it, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explicit*, Lat *inexplicitus*, Fr *inexplicite*] Not explicit not clearly stated

In'ex plōr'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explorable*] Incapable of being explored, searched, or discovered

In'ex-pōs'ure (-pōzh'ŭr), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exposure*] A state of not being exposed

In'ex-prĕs'si ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expressible*, Fr *inexpressible*, *inexprimable*, It *inesprimibile*] Not capable of expression, not to be uttered, ineffable, unspeakable, unutterable, as, *inexpressible* grief, joy, or pleasure

In orbs
Of circuit *inexpressible* they stood *Milton*

Syn.—Unspeakable, unutterable, ineffable, indescribable, untold

In'ex-prĕs'si bly, *adv* In an inexpressible manner or degree, unspeakably, unutterably

In'ex-prĕss'ive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expressive*] Not expressing or tending to express, inexpressible.

In'ex prĕss'ive ness, *n* The state of being inexpressive

In'ex-pūg'na-ble, or **In'ex pūgn'a ble** (pūn'-), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expugnable* Fr & Sp *inexpugnable*, It *inespugnabile*, Lat *inexpugnabilis*] Incapable of being subdued by force, impregnable *Bacon*

In'ex-ūl'per-a-ble, *a* [Lat *inexsuperabilis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *exsuperabilis*, that may be surmounted, from *exsuperare*, to overcome, surmount, from *ex*, out of, from, and *superare*, to go over, surmount; from *super*, above, over.] Not capable of being passed over or surmounted.

In'ex tĕnd'ed, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extended*] Not extended *Watts*

In'ex-tĕn'sion (-tĕn'shun), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extension*] Want of extension, unextended state

In'ex-tĕr'mi na ble, *a* [Lat *interminabilis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *exterminare*, to drive out or expel See EXTERMINATE] Incapable of extermination *Rush*

In'ex tinct', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extinct* Lat *inextinctus*, *inextinctus*, It *inestinto*] Not quenched, not extinct

In'ex tin'gui ble, *a* Inextinguishable [*Obs.*] *Sir T More*

In'ex-tin'guish-a ble *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extinguishable* Cf Fr & Sp *inextinguible*, It *inestinguibile*, Lat *inextinguibilis*] Not capable of being extinguished, unquenchable, as, *inextinguishable* flame, thirst, or rage *Milton*

In'ex tin'guish a bly, *adv* So as not to be extinguished

In'ex-tir'pa ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extirpable*, Fr *inextirpable*, It *inestirpabile*, Lat *inextirpabilis*] Not capable of being extirpated

In-ĕx'tri-ca-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extricable* Fr & Sp *inextricable*, It *inestricabile*, Lat *inextricabilis*] Not capable of being extricated, untied, or disentangled, as, an *inextricable* knot or difficulty

Lost in the wild, *inextricable* maze *Blackmore*

In ĕx'tri ca ble ness, *n* The state of being inextricable

In ĕx'tri ca bly, *adv* In an inextricable manner

In'ex ūl'per a ble, *a* Not capable of being passed over or surmounted insurmountable [*Obs.*]

In ęȳ' (in ī') *v t* To inoculate, as a tree or plant, by the insertion of a bud "The arts of grafting and *inejing*" *Philips*

In făb'ri cā'ted, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fabricated*] Not fabricated unwrought [*Obs.*]

In făl'li bĭl'i ty, *n* [It *infallibilità*, Sp *infalibilidad*, Fr *infaillibilité*] The quality of being infallible, or exempt from error incurability

Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty *Elliot on*

In făl'li ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fallible* It *infallibile*, Sp *infalible*, Fr *infaillible*]

1 Not fallible not capable of crime, entirely exempt from liability to mistake incurring merrible "Of opinion that their *infallible* master has a right over kings" *Dryden*

2 Not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence not to disappoint or fail, certain, as, *infallible* evidence, *infallible* success

To whom also he showed himself alive, after his passion, by many *infallible* proofs *Acts* i

In făl'li ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being infallible infallibility

In făl'li bly, *adv* In an infallible manner, certainly, unfailingly

In fā'me, *v t* [Fr *infamer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *t famar*, It & Lat *infamare*, from Lat *infamis*, infamous See INFAMOUS] To defame [*Obs.*]

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband *Bacon*

In'fa-mize, *v t* [*imp & p p* INFAMIZED *p pr & vb n* INFAMIZING] To make infamous [*Rare.*]

In făm'o nize, *v t* To brand with infamy, to defame [*Obs and ludicrous*] *Shad*

In'fa mous, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *famous* Lat *infamis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *fama*, fame, Fr, Pr, Sp, & It *infame*]

1 Of ill report having a reputation of the worst kind, held in abhorrence, rendering infamous, base, scandalous notoriously vile detestable, as, an *infamous* liar or gambler, an *infamous* vice or act

I also errant knight, *infamed* and forsworn *Spenser*
To say the truth, this fact was *infamous* *Shak*
The puny shade
More *infamous* by cursed Lycaon made *Dryden*

2 (*Law*) Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime, as, at common law, an *infamous* person can not be a witness

Syn.—Detestable odious scandalous, disgraceful base, shameful ignominious

In'fa mous ly, *adv* In an infamous manner or degree scandalously disgracefully, shamefully, with open reproach

In'fa mous ness, *n* The state or quality of being infamous, infamy

In'fa my, *n* [Fr *infamie* Pr, Sp, It, & Lat *infamia*, from Lat *infamis* See *supra*]

1 Total loss of reputation public disgrace

The afflicted queen would not yield, and said she would not submit to such *infamy* *Burnet*

2 A quality which exposes to disgrace, extreme baseness or vileness as the *infamy* of an action

3 (*Law*) That loss of character, or public disgrace, which a convict incurs, and by which a person is at common law rendered incompetent as a witness *Starkie Burrill*

In'fan cy, *n* [Lat *infantia*, It *infanzia*, Sp & Pg *infancia*, Pr *infancia*, *enfansa*, Fr *enfance* See INFANT]

1 The state of being an infant, the first part of life

The babe yet lies in smiling *infancy.* *Milton.*
Their love in early *infancy* began *Dryden.*

2 The first age of any thing, the beginning or early period of existence. "The *infancy* and the grandeur of Rome" *Arbuthnot*

3 (*Law*) The state or condition of one under age, or under the age of twenty one years, nonage, minority

In făn'dous, *a* [Lat *infandus*, from prefix *in* not, and *fari*, *fatus*, to speak, It & Sp *infando*] Too odious to be expressed [*Obs.*] *Howell*

In făng'thef, *n* [A S *in-fangen theof*, from *in*, in, into, within, *fangen*, taken, p p of *fón*, to take, and *theof*, thief] (*Eng Law*) The privilege granted to lords to judge thieves taken on their manors, or within their franchises [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

In'fant, *n* [Lat *infans*, from prefix *in*, not, and *fari*, to speak, It, Sp, & Pg *infante*, Fr *enfant*]

1 A child in the first period of life beginning at his birth a young babe, sometimes, a child several years of age

2 (*Law*) A person not of full age, a person under the age of twenty one years, a minor

3 The same as INFANTE See INFANTE *Spenser.*

In'fant, *v i* To become or be an infant [*Obs.*]

But newly was he *infanted,*
And yet already he was sought to die *G Fletcher*

In'fant, *v t* To bear or bring forth, as a child, to produce [*Ob.*] *Milton*

In'fant, *a* 1 Pertaining to infancy, or the first period of life, tender not mature, as, *infant* strength

2 Intended for young children, as, an *infant* school an *infant* gun or toy

In făn'tă, *n* [Sp & Pg *infanta*, f of *infante* See *infra*] Any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent [*Spain and Portugal*]

In făn'tē, *n* [Sp & Pg *infante* See INFANT] Any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent [*Spain and Portugal*]

In'fant hood, *n* The state of being in infancy, the condition of an infant infancy

In făn'ti çī'dal, *a* Pertaining to infanticide, engaged in or guilty of child murder

In făn'ti çīde, *n* [Lat *infanticidium*, child murder and *infanticida* a child murderer from *infans*, child, and *cædere* to kill murder Fr *infanticide* It & Sp *infanticidio* and *infanticida*]

1 (*Law*) The murder of an infant born alive murder of a newly born child

2 Specifically, the slaughter of infants by Herod

3 A slayer of infants

In'fan tile or **In'fan tile** (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *infantilis*, It *infantile*, Pr Sp, & Pg *infantil* See INFANT] Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant, pertaining to the first period of life

In'fan tine, or **In'fan tine** (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *infantin*] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, infants or young children infantile "A degree of credulity next to *infantine*" *Burke*

In'fant ly, *a* Like an infant *Beau & Fl.*

In'fant ry, *n* [Fr *infanterie*, Sp *infantería*, It *infanteria*, *fanteria*, from Sp *infante*, It *infante*, *fante*, infant, child, boy, servant, foot soldier, from Lat *infans*, child, foot soldier being formerly the servants and followers of knights]

1 A body of children [*Obs.*]

There is a schoolmaster
Hangs all his school with his [juvenal's] sentences,
And o'er the execution-place hath painted
Time whipped for terror to the *infantry* *B Jonson*

2 (*Mil.*) A body of soldiers serving on foot, foot soldiers, in distinction from *cavalry*

In farçe', *v t* [Lat *infarcire*, from prefix *in* and *farcire*, to stuff, cram It *infarcire*] To stuff to swell [*Obs.*] "Where the body is *infarced* with watery humors" *T Lyot*

In far'tion, *n* [See *supra*] The act of stuffing or filling constipation [*Obs.*] *Harvey*

In'făre, *n* [A S *infare*, entrance]

1 A party or entertainment given upon newly entering a house

2 A reception party or entertainment given by a newly married couple, or by the husband upon receiving the wife to his house, the day after the wedding [Written also *infair*]

In făsh'ion a ble, *a* Unfashionable [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl.*

In făt'i ga ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fatigable* Fr & Sp *infatigable*, It *infatigabile*, Lat *infatigabilis*] Indefatigable [*Obs.*]

In făt'u āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* INFATUATED, *p pr & vb n* INFATUATING] [Lat *infatuare*, *infatuatum*, from prefix *in* and *fatuus*, foolish, It *infatuare*, Sp *infatuar*, Fr *infatuer*]

1 To make foolish to affect with folly, to weaken the intellectual powers of, or to deprive of sound judgment

The judgment of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people ripe and prepared for destruction *Clarendon.*

2 To inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion, too obstinate to be controlled by reason, to prepossess or incline to in a manner not justified by reason, as, to be *infatuated* by a love of gaming, of strong drink, &c

Syn.—To besot, stupefy, mislead

In-fāt'ū-ate, *a.* [Lat. *infatuatus*, p. p. of *infatuare*. See *supra*] Infatuated

In-fāt'ū ā'tion, *n* [L Lat *infatuatio*, Fr *infatuation*, Sp *infatuacion*]

1. The act of infatuating, or affecting with folly.

2 The state of being infatuated, folly, stupefaction

The *infatuations* of the sensual and frivolous part of mankind are amazing; but the *infatuations* of the learned and sophistical are incomparably more so *J Taylor*

In-fąus'ting, *n* [Lat *infaustus*, unlucky, from prefix *in*, not, and *faustus*, fortunate, lucky] The act of making unlucky [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In fēa'ṣi bil'i ty, *n* The state of being infeasible, impracticability.

In fēa'ṣi-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *feasible*] Not capable of being done or accomplished, impracticable

In-fēa'ṣi-ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being infeasible, infeasibility

In fĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INFECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* INFECTING] [Fr *infecter*, Sp *infectar*, *infecir*, It *infettare*, from Lat *inficere*, *infectum*, to put or dip into, to stain, infect, from prefix *in* and *facere*, to make]

1 To taint with disease, to infuse, as a healthy body, with the virus, miasma, or morbid matter of a diseased body, or any pestilential or noxious air or substance by which a disease is produced, as, *infected* with the plague

2. To taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter, as, to *infect* a lancet, to *infect* clothing, to *infect* an apartment

3 To communicate bad qualities to, to corrupt, to taint by the communication of any thing noxious or pernicious "*Infected* Sion's daughters with like heat" *Milton*

4 (*Law*) To contaminate with illegality, or expose to penalty

Syn.—To poison, vitiate, pollute, defile

In fĕct', *a* [Fr & It *infect*, Sp & Pg *infecto*, It *infetto*, from Lat *infectus*, p p of *inficere* See *supra*] Infected [*Obs*] *Shak*

In-fĕct'er, *n* One who, or that which, infects

In fĕc'tion, *n* [Fr *infection*, Pr *infeccio*, Sp *infeccion*, It *infezione*, Lat *infectio*]

1 The act or process of infecting

There was a strict order against coming to those pits and that was only to prevent *infection* *De Foe*

2 That which infects, or causes the communicated disease

And that which was still worse they that did thus break out spread the *infection* further by their wandering about with the distemper upon them *De Foe*

3 The result of infecting influence, a prevailing disease

The danger was really very great, the *infection* being so very violent in London *De Foe*

4 That which taints, poisons, or corrupts, by communication from one to another, as, the *infection* of error or of evil example

It was her chance to light
Amidst the gross *infections* of those times *Daniel*

5 Contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods

6 Communication of like qualities, influence

Mankind are gay or serious by *infection* *Rambler*

7 Liking or desire [*Obs*]

Her husband has a marvelous *infection* to the little page *Shak*

Syn—Contagion—INFECTION, CONTAGION Medical writers in Europe do not, most of them, recognize any difference between *contagion* and *infection* In America, the distinction referred to under CONTAGION is to a considerable extent, admitted In general literature, this distinction is well established We use *contagion* and *contagious* in respect to things which spread by intercourse or imitation as, the *contagious* influence of example, while we apply *infection* and *infectious* to a more hidden and diffusive power, as, the *infection* of vice, the *infectious* influence of evil principles

In-fĕc'tious (fĕk'shus), *a* [Fr *infectieux*, *infectueux*]

1 Having qualities that may infect, pestilential, as, an *infectious* fever, *infectious* clothing *infectious* air, *infectious* vices or manners

In a house
Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign *Shak*

2 Corrupting, or tending to corrupt or contaminate, vitiating

It [the court] is necessary for the polishing of manners but it is *infectious* even to the best morals to live always in it. *Dryden*

3 (*Law*) Contaminating with illegality, exposing to seizure and forfeiture

Contraband articles are said to be of an *infectious* nature *Kent*

4 Capable of being easily diffused or spread, readily communicated, as, *infectious* mirth

Syn.—See CONTAGIOUS

In-fĕc'tious-ly, *adv* By infection, contagiously

In fĕc'tious ness, *n.* The quality of being infectious

In fĕc'tive, *a* [Lat *infectivus*, Sp *infectivo*, It *infettivo*, Pr *infectiu*] The same as INFECTIOUS See INFECTIOUS *Sidney*

In fĕc'und, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fecund*. Lat *infecundus*, Sp *infecundo*, It *infecondo*, Fr. *infécond*] Unfruitful, not producing young, barren

In'fe-cŭn'di-ty, *n.* [Lat. *infecunditas*, Sp. *infecundidad*, It. *infecondita*, Fr. *infécondité*] Want of fecundity or fruitfulness, unfruitfulness, barrenness

In-fee'ble, *v t* See ENFEEBLE.

In'fe-lĭç'i tous, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate

In'fe-lĭç'i-ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *felicity*, Fr *infelicité*, Sp. *infelicidad*, It *infelicita*, Lat. *infelicitas*]

1 Unhappiness, misery, misfortune.

2 Unfortunate state, unfavorableness, as, the *infelicity* of the times, or of the occasion

In'felt, *a* [Prefix *in* and *felt*, from *feel*] Felt inwardly, heartfelt

The baron stood afar off, or knelt in submissive, acknowledged, *infelt* inferiority *Milman*

In'feod ā'tion (-fūd), *n.* See INFEUDATION

In-fēoff' (-fēf'), *v. t.* See ENFEOFF

In fēr' (14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INFERRED (in-fērd'), *p pr* & *vb n* INFERRING (in-fēr'ring)] [Fr *inférer*, Sp *inferir*, It *inferire*, Lat *inferre*, from prefix *in* and *ferre*, to carry, bring]

1 To bring on, to induce [*Obs*] "*Infer* fair England's peace by this alliance" *Shak*

2 To derive either by deduction or induction, to know by means, or on the ground, of facts or evidence, to prove, to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence

To *infer* is nothing but by virtue of one proposition, laid down as true, to draw in another as true *Locke*

3 To offer, to produce [*Obs*]

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
Inferring arguments of mighty force *Shak*

In-fĕr'a ble, *a* Capable of being inferred or deduced from premises [Written also *inferrible*]

In'fer ençe, *n* [Sp *inferencia*, O Fr as if *inférence* See *supra*]

1 The act of inferring

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of *inference* *Glanville*

2 That which is inferred, a truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true, a conclusion

These *inferences*, or conclusions, are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism, or argument *Watts*

Syn—Conclusion, deduction, consequence—INFERENCE, CONCLUSION An *inference* is literally that which is *brought in*, and hence, a deduction or induction from premises,—some thing which follows as certainly or probably true A *conclusion* is stronger than *inference*, it *shuts up* to the result and terminates inquiry In a chain of reasoning we have many *inferences*, which lead to the ultimate *conclusion* "An *inference* is a proposition which is perceived to be true because of its connection with some known fact" "When something is simply affirmed to be true, it is called a *proposition*, after it has been found to be true by several reasons or arguments, it is called a *conclusion*" *Taylor's Elements of Thought*

In'fer ĕn'tial, *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference

In'fer ĕn'tial ly, *adv* By way of inference

In fĕr'ri æ, *n pl* [Lat, from *infer*, the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead, from *infernus*, that is below, belonging to the lower world] (*Gr & Rom Antiq*) Sacrifices offered by the ancients to the souls of deceased heroes or friends

In fē'ri or (89), *a* [Lat, compar of *infernus*, that is below, underneath, the lower, It *inferiore*, Sp *inferior*, Fr *inférieur*]

1 Lower in place, social rank, or excellence, less important or valuable, subordinate "A thousand *inferior* and particular propositions" *Watts* "The body, or, as some love to call it, our *inferior* nature" *Burke*

Whether equal or *inferior* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge *Dryden*

2 (*Astron*) (*a*) Between the earth and the sun, as, the *inferior* or interior planets an *inferior* conjunction of Mercury or Venus (*b*) Below the horizon, as, the *inferior* part of a meridian

3 (*Bot*) Growing below some other organ,—used especially with reference to the position of the calyx when not adherent to the ovary *Gray*

In fē'ri or, *n* A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society, than another

A person gets more by obliging his *inferior* than by disdaining him *South*

In-fē'ri ŏr'i ty, *n* [Fr *infériorité*, Sp *inferioridad*, It *inferiorita* See *supra*] The state of being inferior, a lower state or condition, as, the *inferiority* of rank, of office, of talents, of age, of worth

In fē'ri or ly, *adv* In an inferior manner, or on the inferior part

In fĕr'nal (14), *a* [Lat *infernalis*, from *infernus*, that which lies beneath, the lower, It *infernale*, Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg, *infernal*]

1 Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients "The Elysian fields, the *infernal* monarchy" *Garth*

2 Pertaining to hell, resembling hell, inhabiting hell, suitable to the character of the inhabitants of hell, hellish, diabolical, as, *infernal* spirits, or conduct

Infernal machine, a machine or apparatus contrived so as to explode unexpectedly or under certain conditions, for the purpose of assassination or other mischief. —*Infernal stone* (*lapis infernalis*), lunar caustic,—formerly so called. The name was also applied to caustic potash

Syn.—Tartarean, Stygian; hellish, devilish; diabolical, satanic, fiendish, malicious

In-fēr'nal, *n.* An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions

In fēr'nal ly, *adv* In an infernal manner.

In fĕr'ri-ble, *a* The same as INFERABLE, q. v.

In fēr'tile, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fertile*; Fr. & It *infertile*, Pr & O Sp *infertil*, Lat. *infertilis*.] Not fertile, not fruitful or productive, barren, as, an *infertile* soil

In fēr'tile ly, *adv* In an infertile manner, unproductively, unfruitfully

In'fer-til'i ty, *n* [Fr *infertilité*, O. Sp *infertilidad*, It *infertilita*, Lat *infertilitas*] The state of being infertile, unproductiveness, barrenness, as, the *infertility* of land *Hale.*

In fĕst', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INFESTED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* INFESTING] [Fr *infester*, Sp *infestar*, It & Lat. *infestare*, from Lat *infestus*, disturbed, hostile, troublesome] To trouble greatly, to disturb, to annoy, to harass, as, flies *infest* horses and cattle, the sea is often *infested* with pirates, parties of the enemy *infest* the coast

These, said the genius, are envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions that *infest* human life *Addison.*

In-fĕst', *a* [Lat *infestus*, It & O Sp *infesto*, O. Fr *infeste* See *supra*] Mischievous, hurtful, harassing [*Obs*] *Spenser*

In'fes tā'tion, *n* [Fr *infestation*, Sp *infestacion*, It *infestazione*, Lat *infestatio*] The act of infesting, molestation *Bacon.*

In fĕst'er, *n* One who infests

In fēs'tered, *a* Rankling, invetorate [*Obs*]

In fēs'tive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *festive*, Lat *infestivus*] Having no mirth, not festive or merry, dull, cheerless [*Rare*]

In'fes tiv'i-ty, *n* [Prefix *in* and *festivity*] Want of festivity, or of cheerfulness and mirth, as at entertainments, dullness, cheerlessness [*Rare*]

In fĕst'ū-oŭs, *a* [Lat *infestus* See INFEST, *a*] Mischievous, harmful, dangerous [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

In'feu dā'tion, *n* [L Lat *infeudatio*, from *infeudare*, to enfeoff, It *infeudazione*, Pr & Sp *infeudacion*, Fr *infeodation* See FEUD]

1 (*Law*) The act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee *Hale.*

2 The granting of tithes to laymen *Blackstone.*

In fib'ū lā'tion, *n* [From Lat *infibulare*, *infibulatum*, to clasp, buckle, or button together, from prefix *in* and *fibula*, clasp, buckle, Fr *infibulation*, Sp *infibulacion*, It *infibulazione*]

1 The act of clasping, or confining, as with a buckle or padlock

2 The act of attaching a ring, clasp, or the like, to the privy parts in such a manner as to prevent copulation

In'fi del, *a* [Lat *infidelis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *fidelis*, faithful, from *fides*, faith, Fr *infidèle*, It *infedele*, *infedele*, O Sp *infidel*, N Sp *infiel*] Unbelieving, disbelieving the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine institution of Christianity.

The *infidel* writer is a great enemy to society *Knox*

In'fi del, *n* One who is without faith, or unfaithful, hence, a disbeliever, a freethinker, especially, (*a*) A heathen (*b*) A Mohammedan (*c*) One who disbelieves in Christ, or the divine origin and authority of Christianity

Syn—INFIDEL, UNBELIEVER, FREETHINKER, DEIST, ATHEIST, SKEPTIC An *infidel*, in common usage, is one who denies Christianity and the truth of the Scriptures Some have endeavored to widen the sense of *infidel* so as to comprehend atheism and every form of unbelief, but this use does not generally prevail A *freethinker* is now only another name for an *infidel* An *unbeliever* is not necessarily a disbeliever or infidel because he may still be inquiring after evidence to satisfy his mind, the word, however is more commonly used in the worst sense A *deist* believes in one God and a divine providence, but rejects revelation An *atheist* denies the being of God A *skeptic* is one whose faith in the *credibility of evidence* is weakened or destroyed, so that religion, to the same extent, has no practical hold on his mind

In'fi del'i ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fidelity*, Fr. *infidélité*, Pr *infidelitat*, Sp *infidelidad*, It *infidelità*, *infedeltà*, Lat *infidelitas*]

1 Want of faith or belief, a withholding of confidence

2 Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine origin of Christianity, unbelief

There is no doubt that vanity is one principal cause of *infidelity* *Knox*

3 Unfaithfulness to the marriage contract, a violation of the marriage covenant by adultery or lewdness

4 Breach of trust, unfaithfulness to a charge, or to moral obligation, treachery, deceit, as, the *infidelity* of a friend or a servant

In fīld', *v t* To inclose, as a field.

In'fīld, *n* Land kept continually under crop, and which receives manure,—distinguished from *outfield* [*Scotland*]

In-file', *v t* To arrange in a file or rank; to place in order. [*Obs*] *Holland.*

In-film', *v. t.* To cover with a film; to coat thinly;

as, to *infilm* one metal with another, in the process of gilding.

In-fil'ter, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFILTERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFILTERING.] To filter or sift in.

In-fil'trāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* INFILTRATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFILTRATING] [Prefix *in* and *filtrate*, q. v , Fr. *s'infiltrer*, Sp *infiltrarse*] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance

In'fil-trā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *infiltration*, Sp. *infiltracion*, It *infiltrazione*]

1 The act or process of infiltrating

2 The substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body

Calcareous *infiltrations* filling the cavities of other stones *Kirwan*

In fil'tra-tive, *a* Pertaining to infiltration. *Kane*

In'fi-nite, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *finite*, Lat *infinitus*, It, Sp, & Pg *infinito*, Fr *infini*, Fr *infini*]

1 Unlimited or boundless, in time or space, as, *infinite* duration or distance.

2 Without limit in power, capacity, intensity, or moral excellence, perfect, as, the *infinite* wisdom and goodness of God

Great is our Lord, and of great power: his understanding is *infinite* *Ps* cxlvii 5

3. Indefinitely large or extensive, very great

Which *infinite* calamity shall cause
To human life *Milton*

4 (*Math*) Greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind, — said of certain quantities

5 (*Mus*) Capable of endless repetition, — said of certain forms of the canon, called also *perpetual fugues*, so constructed that their ends lead to their beginnings, and the performance may be incessantly repeated. *Moore*

Syn. — Boundless, immeasurable, illimitable, interminable, limitless, unlimited, unbounded

In'fi nite, *n* 1 That which is infinite, an infinite space or extent, infinity

Not till the weight is heaved from off the air, and the thunders roll down the horizon will the serene light of God flow upon us, and the blue *infinite* embrace us again *J Martineau*

2 (*Math*) An infinite quantity or magnitude

3 An infinity, an incalculable or very great number

Glittering chains, embroidered richly o'er
With *infinite* of pearls and finest gold *Fanshaw*

In'fi-nite ly, *adv* Without bounds or limits, beyond or below assignable limits, as, an *infinitely* large or *infinitely* small quantity

In'fi-nite-ness, *n* The state of being infinite, infinity, greatness, immensity

In'fin i-tē'si mal, *a* [Fr *infinitesimal*, Sp *infinitesimal*, It *infinitesimale*, from Fr *infinite*, Sp *infinitesimo*, It *infinitissimo*, infinitely small, from Lat *infinitus* See INFINITE] Infinitely small, less than any assignable quantity

In'fin-i-tē'si mal, *n* (*Math*) An infinitely small quantity, that which is less than any assignable quantity

In'fin i tē'si-mal-ly, *adv.* By infinitesimals, in infinitely small quantities

In fin'i tive, *a* [Lat *infinitivus*, It, Sp, & Pg *infinitivo*, Pr *infinitiu*, Fr *infinitif* See INFINITE] Unlimited, not bounded or restricted

Infinitive mode (*Gram*), that mode of the verb which expresses the action of the verb, without limitation of person or number, as, *to love* The word *infinitive* is often used as a noun to denote this mode

In fin'i tive-ly, *adv* (*Gram*) In the manner of an infinitive mode

In'fi-nī'to, *a* [It] (*Mus*) Infinite, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning. See INFINITE

In fin'i tūde (53), *n* [It *infinitudine*]

1. The quality of being infinite, or without limits, infiniteness

2 Infinite extent, immensity, infinity, greatness

3 Boundless number, countless multitude "An *infinitude* of distinctions" *Addison*

In-fin'i tū'ple, *a* Multiplied an infinite number of times [*Rare*] *Wollaston*

In fin'i ty, *n* [Fr *infinité*, Pr *infinitat*, Sp *infinidad*, It *infinità*, Lat *infinitas*, from prefix *in*, not, and *finis*, boundary, limit, end]

1 Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity, boundlessness

2 Unlimited capacity, energy, or excellence, as, the *infinity* of God and his perfections, the *infinity* of his existence, his knowledge, his power, his goodness, and holiness

3. Endless or indefinite number; great multitude, as, an *infinity* of beauties

4. (*Math*) The state of a quantity when greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind

☞ Mathematically considered, *infinity* is always a limit of a variable quantity, resulting from a particular supposition made upon the varying element which enters it. *Math Dict*

In-firm' (18), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *firm*, Fr *infirme*, Lat. *infirmus*, It. *infermo*, Sp & Pg *enfermo*, Pr. *enferm*]

1. Not firm or sound, weak, feeble, as, an *infirm* body, an *infirm* constitution. "A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despised old man." *Shak.*

2. Weak of mind, irresolute. "*Infirm* of purpose" *Shak.*

3 Not solid or stable.

He who fixes on false principles treads on *infirm* ground *South*

Syn. — Debilitated, sickly, feeble, enfeebled, irresolute, imbecile

In firm', *v. t.* [Fr *infirmer*, It & Lat *infirmare*, Sp *infirmar*, *enfermar*, Pr *enfirmar*, *enfermar*] To weaken, to enfeeble [*Obs*] *Raleigh*

In firm'a-ry, *n* [L Lat *infirmaria*, Fr *infirmerie*, It *infermeria*, Sp *enfermeria*, Pg *enfermaria*, Pr *efermaria* See *supra*] A hospital, or place where the infirm or sick are lodged and nursed, or only treated as out patients

In firm'a tive, *a* [Fr *infirmatif*] Weakening, annulling, or tending to make void [*Obs*] *Cotgr*

In firm'a-to-ry, *n* An infirmary [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

In-firm'i ty, *n* [Lat *infirmitas*, Fr *infirmité*, It *infermità*, Pr *infermetat*, *enfermetat*, Sp *enfermedad* See INFIRM, *a*]

1 The state of being infirm, an imperfection or weakness, especially, a disease, a malady, as, *infirmity* of body

2 Weakness, feebleness, failing, foible, defect

Will you be cured of your *infirmity*? *Shak*
A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities*. *Shak*
The house has also its *infirmities* *Evelyn*

Syn. — Debility, imbecility, weakness, feebleness, failing, foible, defect, imperfection, disease, malady See DEBILITY

In firm'ly, *adv* In an infirm manner

In firm'ness, *n* Infirmity, feebleness, debility

In fix', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INFIXED (in fikst'), *p pr* & *vb n* INFIXING] [Lat *infigere*, *infixum*, from prefix *in* and *figere*, to fix, Fr *infixer*]

1 To fix by piercing or thrusting in, as, to *infix* a sting, spear, or dart

The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart *infixed* the wound *Dryden*

2 To set in, to implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, instructions, as, to *infix* good principles in the mind, or ideas in the memory

In'fix, *n* Something infixed [*Rare*]

In flāme', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INFLAMED, *p pr* & *vb n* INFLAMING] [Lat *inflammare*, from prefix *in* and *flammare*, to flame, *flamma*, flame, Fr *enflammer*, Sp *inflamar*, It *infiammare*]

1 To set on fire, to kindle, to cause to burn, to cause to glow

We should have made retreat
By light of the *inflamed* fleet *Chapman*

2 To raise to an unnatural heat, to excite to an excessive and unnatural action, as, to *inflame* the eyes, to *inflame* with wine

3 To excite, as passion or appetite, to enkindle, to increase, as, to *inflame* desire "More *inflamed* with lust than rage" *Milton*

4 To provoke to anger or rage, to exasperate, to irritate

It will *inflame* you, it will make you mad *Shak*

5 (*Med*) To cause to become morbidly hot or irritated, by reason of undue or excessive action in the blood vessels and tissues

6 To exaggerate, to enlarge upon [*Obs*]

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes *Addison*

Syn. — To provoke, fire, irritate, exasperate, incense, enrage, anger

In flāme', *v i* To grow hot, angry, and painful *Wiseman*

In flāmed', *p a* 1 Set on fire, enkindled, heated, provoked, exasperated

2 (*Her*) Adorned with flames, burning, flamant, as, a bend *inflamed*

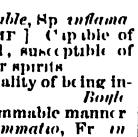

In-flām'er, *n* The person or thing that inflames *Addison*

In flăm'ma bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *inflammabilité*, Sp *inflamabilidad*, It *infiammabilità*] Susceptibility of readily taking fire

In flăm'ma ble, *a* [Fr *inflammable*, Sp *inflamable*, It *infiammabile* See INFLAME] Capable of being set on fire easily enkindled, susceptible of combustion, as, *inflammable* oils or spirits

In flăm'ma ble-ness, *n* The quality of being inflammable, inflammability *Boyle*

In flăm'ma bly, *adv* In an inflammable manner

In'flam mā'tion, *n* [Lat *inflammatio*, Fr *inflammation*, Pr *inflammacio*, Sp *inflamacion*, It *infiammazione* See INFLAME]

1 The act of inflaming or setting on fire "The *inflammation* of fat" *Watkins*

2 The state of being in flame or on fire

3 (*Med* & *Surg*) Vividness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms

4 Violent excitement, heat, passion, animosity, turbulence, as, an *inflammation* of the body politic, or of parties

In flăm'ma tive, *a* Inflammatory [*Rare*]

In flăm'ma-to ry (50), *a* [Fr *inflammatoire*, Sp *inflamatorio*, It *infiammatorio* See INFLAME]

1 Tending to inflame, tending to excite heat or inflammation, as, medicines of an *inflammatory* nature

2. Accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action, as, an *inflammatory* fever or disease.

3 Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition, seditious, as, *inflammatory* libels, writings, speeches, or publications.

Inflammatory crust (*Med*), a yellowish or grayish coating which appears upon the clotted part of blood drawn from a vein during violent inflammation, or during pregnancy, — called also, from its color, *buffy coat*

In flāte', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* INFLATED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* INFLATING] [Lat *inflare*, *inflatum*, from prefix *in* and *flare*, to blow, Sp *inflar*, Pr. *enflar*, Fr *enfler*, It *enfiare*, *inflare*]

1 To swell or distend with air, to blow into, as, to *inflate* a bladder, to *inflate* the lungs.

2 To swell, to puff up, to elate, as, to *inflate* one with pride or vanity

3 To cause to be extended, or to become unduly expanded or increased, as, an *inflated* currency will become depreciated

In flāt'ed, } *a* [Lat *inflatus*, p p of *inflare*. See
In flāt'ed, } *supra*]

1 Filled with air blown up distended

2 Puffed up, turgid, swelling, bombastic, as, an *inflated* style

3 (*Bot*) Hollow and distended, as a perianth, corol, nectary, or pericarp *Martyn*

In flāt'ing ly, *adv* In a manner tending to inflate.

In flā'tion, *n* [Lat *inflatio*, Fr *inflation*, Pr *inflacio*, *enflazon*, Sp *inflacion*, It *inflazione*, *inflagione*, *enfiagione*]

1 The act of inflating

2 The state of being inflated, as with air, distention

3 The state of being puffed up, as with vanity or pride, conceit

4 Undue expansion or increase, from over issue, — said of currency

In flā'tus, *n* [Lat , from *inflare*, to breathe into] A blowing or breathing into, inflation, hence, in spiration

The divine breath that blows the nostrils out
To inclinable *inflatus* *E B Browning*

In flĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INFLECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* INFLECTING] [Lat *inflectere*, *inflexum*, from prefix *in* and *flectere*, to bend, It *inflettere*, Fr *infléchir*]

1 To bend, to turn from a direct line or course

Are not the rays of the sun reflected, retracted and *inflected* by one and the same principle? *Newton.*

2 (*Gram*) To vary a noun or a verb in its terminations, to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb

3 To modulate, as the voice

In flĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *inflexio*, Fr & Sp *inflexion*, It *inflessione* See *supra*]

1 The act of inflecting, or the state of being inflected

2 A bend, a fold

3 A slide or modulation of the voice in speaking.

4 (*Gram*) The variation of nouns, &c , by declension, and verbs by conjugation

5 (*Mus*) Any change or modification in the pitch or tone of the voice

6 (*Opt*) The peculiar modification or deviation which light undergoes in passing the edges of an opaque body usually attended by the formation of colored fringes, &c , — more commonly called *diffraction*

Point of inflection (*Geom*) the point on opposite sides of which a curve bends in contrary ways

In flĕc'tion-al, *a* Pertaining to inflection.

In flĕct'ive, *a* Capable of inflection, as, the *inflective* quality of the air *Derham*

In flĕsh', *v t* To incarnate [*Obs or rare*]

In flĕx', *v t* [Lat *inflectere*, *inflexum*, to bend Cf. INFLECT] To bend, to cause to become curved, to make crooked

In flĕxed' (in flĕkst'), *a* [Eng *inflex*, for *inflect*] Turned, bent bent inward *Feltham Brande.*

In flex'i bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *inflexibilité*, Sp *inflexibilidad*, It *inflessibilità*]

1 The quality of being inflexible, or not capable of being bent, unyielding stiffness

2 Obstinacy of will or temper firmness of purpose that will not yield to importunity or persuasion, unbending pertinacity

In flĕx'i ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *flexible*, Fr. & Sp *inflexible*, It *inflessibile*, Lat *inflexibilis*]

1 Not capable of being bent firm unyielding.

2 Firm in purpose, not to be turned, not to be changed or altered "*Inflexible* as steel" *Milton.*

A man of upright and *inflexible* temper can overcome all private fear *Addison.*

3 Incapable of change, unalterable.

The nature of things is *inflexible* *Watts.*

Syn. — Unbending, unyielding, rigid, inexorable; pertinacious, obstinate, stubborn, unrelenting

In flĕx'i ble-ness, *n* The quality of being inflexible inflexibility

In flĕx'i bly, *adv* In an inflexible manner, firmly, inexorably

In flĕx'ion, *n* The same as INFLECTION.

In flĕx'ure, *n* An inflection, a bend or fold.

The contrivance of nature is singular in the opening and shutting of bindweed by five *inflexures* *Browne*

In-flict', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p* INFLICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n* INFLICTING] [Lat *infligere, inflictum*, from prefix *in* and *figere*, to strike, allied to Eng *flog*, It *infliggere*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *infligir*, Fr *infliger*] To lay, throw, or send, as a punishment, &c.; to apply, to impose

What heart could wish, what hand *inflict*, this dire disgrace? *Dryden*

In flict'er, *n* One who inflicts

In flic'tion, *n* [Lat *inflictio*, Fr *infliction*, Sp *inflicion*, It *inflizione* See *supra*]

1 The act of inflicting or imposing, as, the *infliction* of torment, or of punishment

2 That which is inflicted or imposed, the punishment applied

His severest *inflictions* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness *Rogers*

In flict'ive, *a* [Fr *inflictif*, Sp *inflictivo*, It. *inflittivo*] Tending or able to inflict

In'flo-rĕs'cençe, *n.* [Lat *inflorescens*, p pr. of *inflorescere*, to begin to blossom, from prefix *in* and *florescere*, to begin to blossom, Fr *inflorescence*, Sp *inflorescencia, inflorescencia*, It *inflorescenza* See FLORESCENCE]

Various Forms of Inflorescence

1, spike 2 raceme 3, fascicle, 4 cyme; 5 capitulum or head 6 10 catkins, or amenta 7, 8, umbel or umbella 9, panicle, 11, corymb, 12, whorl, 13, thyrse; 14 spadix

1 A flowering, the unfolding of blossoms

2 (*Bot*) (*a*) The mode of flowering, or the general arrangement and disposition of the flowers (*b*) An axis on which all the buds are flower-buds

Inflorescence affords an excellent characteristic mark in distinguishing the species of plants *Milne*

Centrifugal inflorescence (*Bot*), definite inflorescence — *Centripetal inflorescence*, indefinite inflorescence

In flŏw', *v. i* To flow in *Wiseman*

In'flu ençe, *n* [Fr *influence*, Pr *influencia, enfluensa*, Sp & Pg *influencia*, It *influenza, influenza*, Lat as if *influentia*, from *influens* See INFLUENT]

1 A flowing in or upon, influx, — followed by *on, upon*, or *with*, and formerly sometimes by *into*

God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things *Hooker*

2 Hence, in general, the bringing about of an effect, physical or moral, by a gradual, unobserved, and easy process, controlling power quietly or efficaciously exerted, ability to move or effect, tendency to produce a change or effect, agency, force, or tendency of any kind, whether physical, on matter, or rational, on the intellect, emotions, or the feelings, hyperphysical, as of the stars, or supernatural, as of God or the Divine Spirit

3 Power or authority arising from elevated station, excellence of character or intellect, wealth, and the like, reputation, acknowledged ascendency, as, he is a man of *influence* in the community

In'flu-ençe, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* INFLUENCED (In'fluenst), *p. pr & vb. n* INFLUENCING] To control or move by hidden, but efficacious, power, physical or moral, to affect by gentle action, to exert an influence upon, to move, to persuade, to lead, to direct

These experiments succeed after the same manner in vacuo as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere *Newton*

This standing revelation is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend *Atterbury*

In'flu en-çer, *n.* One who influences

In'flu-en-çive, *a.* Tending to influence, influential

In'flu-ent, *a* [Lat *influens*, p pr of *influere, influxum*, to flow in, from prefix *in* and *fluere*, to flow, It & Sp *influente*, Fr *influent*]

1 Flowing in "*Influent* odors" *Browning*

2 Exerting influence, influential [*Obs*]

I find no office by name assigned unto Dr Cox, who was virtually *influent* upon all, and most active *Fuller*

In'flu ĕn'tial, *a* [See INFLUENCE] Exerting influence or power by invisible operation, as physical causes on bodies, or as moral causes on the mind It is particularly used to express the operation of moral causes

Influential characters persons who possess the power of inclining or controlling the minds of others

In'flu-ĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* In an influential manner, so as to incline, move, or direct.

In'flu-ĕn'za, *n* [It *influenza*, influence, and an epidemic catarrh See INFLUENCE] (*Med.*) A violent form of catarrh, which occurs with great suddenness, and is accompanied with debilitating fever. It often occurs much in the manner of an epidemic, affecting many persons in a community at once

In'flux, *n* [Lat *influxus*, from *influere, influxum*, to flow in, O Fr. *influx, influs*, Sp *influxo, influjo*, It *influsso*]

1 The act of flowing in, as, an *influx* of light or other fluid

2 Infusion, intromission.

The *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale*

3 A coming in, introduction, importation in abundance, as, a great *influx* of goods into a country, or an *influx* of gold and silver

4 Influence, power [*Obs*] *Hale*

In flŭx'ion, *n* [Lat *influxio*, Fr *influxion* See INFLUENT] Infusion, intromission [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In flŭx'ious, *a* [See *supra*] Influential [*Obs*]

In flŭx'ive, *a* [See INFLUENT] Having influence, or having a tendency to flow in [*Obs*] *Halesworth*

In flŭx'ive ly, *adv* By influxion

In fōld', *v. t* [*imp & p. p* INFOLDED, *p pr. & vb. n* INFOLDING] [Written also *enfold*]

1 To wrap up or inwrap, to inclose, to involve

Infold his limbs in bands *Blackmore*

2 To clasp with the arms, to embrace.

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart *Shak*

In fōld'ment, *n* Act of infolding, state of being infolded

In fō'li āte, *v. t* [From Lat prefix *in* and *folium*, leaf, It *infoliare*] To cover or overspread with leaves, or with objects or forms resembling leaves

In fōrm', *v. t* [*imp & p. p* INFORMED, *p pr & vb. n* INFORMING] [Fr *informer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *informar*, It & Lat *informare*, from Lat *in* and *formare*, to form, shape, from *forma*, form, shape]

1 To give form or shape to [*Rare*] "The *informing* Word" *Coleridge*

Let others better mold the running mass
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass *Dryden*

2 To give organizing power to, to animate, to give life to, to imbue and actuate with vitality

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame *Prior*
Breathes in our soul, *informs* our vital part *Pope*

3 To communicate knowledge to, to make known to, to advise, to instruct, to tell, — usually followed by *of*

I am *informed* thoroughly of the cause *Shak*

4 To communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation

Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul *Acts* xxiv 1

Syn — To acquaint, apprise, tell, teach, instruct

In fōrm', *v. i* 1 To take form, to appear [*Obs*]

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes *Shak*

2 To give intelligence or information *Shak*

He might either teach in the same manner, or *inform* how he had been taught *Monthly Rev*

To inform against, to communicate facts by way of accusation against, to give intelligence of a breach of law by, as, two persons came to the magistrate, and *informed against* A

In fōrm', *a* [Lat *informis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *forma*, form, shape, Fr, It, & Sp *informe*] Without regular form, shapeless, ugly [*Obs*]

In fōrm'al, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *formal*, Sp *informal*]

1 Not in the regular, usual, or established form, without official, conventional, or customary forms, hence, without ceremony, as, an *informal* writing, proceeding, or visit

2 Irregular or deranged in mind [*Obs*] "These poor *informal* women" *Shak*

In'for măl'i ty, *n* [Sp *informalidad*] The state of being informal, want of regular or customary form, as, the *informality* of legal proceedings may render them void

In fōrm'al ly, *adv* In an informal manner, without the usual forms

In fōrm'ant, *n* [Lat *informans*, p pr of *informare* See INFORM, *v*]

1 One who informs, or gives intelligence

2 One who offers an accusation See INFORMER

Syn — Informer, accuser — INFORMANT, INFORMER These words had originally two distinct senses 1 One who gives information in general 2 One who points out persons for punishment At the present time *informant* is applied to the first, and *informer* to the second case

In'for mā'tion, *n* [Fr *information*, Pr *informacio*, Sp *informacion*, It *informazione*, Lat *informatio* See INFORM]

1 The act of informing, or communicating knowledge

2 News or advice communicated by word or writing, intelligence, notion, knowledge derived from reading or instruction "The active *informations* of the intellect" *South.*

He should get some *information* in the subject he intends to handle *Swift*

3 (*Law.*) A proceeding in the nature of a prosecution for some offense against the government, instituted and prosecuted, really or nominally, by some authorized public officer on behalf of the government It differs from an indictment in criminal cases chiefly in not being based on the finding of a grand jury *Cole. Shaw. Tomlins.*

In-fōrm'a-tive, *a.* [It. & Sp *informativo*, Fr. *informatif*, Fr *informatif*] Having power to inform or animate [*Obs*] *More.*

In fōrmed', *a* Not formed or arranged, hence, ill formed, misshapen [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Informed stars See UNFORMED

In-fōrm'er, *n* 1. One who informs, animates, or gives intelligence

2 (*Law*) One who communicates to a magistrate a knowledge of the violations of law, one who in forms against another for the violation of some law or penal statute

3 One who makes a business of informing against others, — used popularly and in a bad sense.

Common informer (*Law*), one who habitually gives information of the violation of penal statutes, with a view to a prosecution therefor *Bouvier Wharton.*

Syn — See INFORMANT

In fōr'mi-da-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *formidable*, Fr *informidable*, Lat *informidabilis*.] Not formidable, not to be feared or dreaded. [*Obs*] "Foe not *informidable*" *Milton*

In fōrm'i-ty, *n* [Lat *informitas*, It *informità*, Sp *informidad* See INFORM, *a*] Want of regular form, shapelessness [*Obs*] *Browne*

In fōrm'ous, *a* [Lat *informis* See INFORM, *a*] Of no regular form or figure, shapeless. [*Obs.*]

In fōrt'ū nate, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fortunate*, Lat *infortunatus*, It *infortunato*, Sp *infortunado*, Pr *infortunat*, Fr *infortune*] Unlucky, unfortunate, hapless [*Obs*]

In-fōrt'ū nate-ly, *adv* Unfortunately. [*Obs*]

In fōrt'ūne, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fortune*, Fr *infortune*, It & Sp *infortunio*, Lat *infortunium*] Misfortune [*Obs*] *Sir T Elyot*

In found', *v. t* [Lat *infundere*, to pour in] To pour in, to infuse [*Obs*] *Sir T. More*

In'frà, *adv* [Lat] Below, beneath, under, — often used as a prefix

In'fra-ax'il la ry, *a* [Lat *infra*, beneath, and *axilla*, axil] (*Bot*) Situated below the axil, as a bud *Gray*

In frăct', *v. t* [*imp & p. p* INFRACTED, *p pr & vb. n* INFRACTING] [Lat *infringere, infractum*, from prefix *in* and *frangere*, to break Cf IN FRINGE] To break, to violate, to infringe [*Rare*] *Thomson.*

In frăct', *a* Not broken or fractured, unbroken, whole [*Obs*] *Chapman*

In-frăct'i ble, *a* Capable of being broken [*Rare*]

In frăc'tion, *n* [Lat *infractio*, Fr *infraction*, Sp *infraccion*, It *infrazione* See *supra*] The act of infracting or breaking, breach, violation, non observance, as, an *infraction* of a treaty, compact, agreement, or law *Watts*

In frăct'or, *n* [Fr *infracteur*, O Sp. *infractor*, It *infrattore, infrangitore*] One who infracts or infringes, a violator, a breaker

In frā'grant, *a* Having no fragrance, inodorous

In'fra lap să'ri an, *a* (*Theol*) Pertaining to the Infralapsarians, or to their doctrine

In'fra lap să'ri an, *n* [Lat *infra*, below, under, after, and *lapsus*, fall, Fr *infralapsaire* See LAPSE] (*Eccl Hist*) One of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being already in a fallen and guilty state, — opposed to *Supralapsarian* The former considered the election of grace as a remedy for an existing evil, the latter regarded the infliction of the evil as a part of God's original purpose in regard to men

In'fra-lap să'ri an ĭsm, *n* (*Theol*) The doctrine, belief, or principles of the Infralapsarians

In'fra măx'il-la-ry, *a* [Lat *infra*, below, and *maxilla*, jaw] (*Anat*) Below or under the jaw, pertaining to the lower jaw

In'fra mē'di an, *a* [Lat *infra*, below, and *medium*, middle] (*Zoological Geog*) Pertaining to the interval or zone along the sea bottom, between fifty and one hundred fathoms in depth *E Forbes.*

In'fra mŭn'dāne, *a* [Lat *infra*, below, beneath, and *mundus*, the world, *mundanus*, mundane] Lying or being beneath the world

In frăn'chīse, *v. t.* See ENFRANCHISE

In frăn'gi bĭl'i ty, *n.* The quality of being infrangible

In frăn'gi-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *frangible* Fr & Sp *infrangible*, It *infrangibile*]

1 Not capable of being broken or separated into parts, as, *infrangible* atoms. *Cheyne*

2 Not to be violated

In frăn'gi-ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being infrangible, infrangibility.

In'fra-ŏrb'it al, *a.* [Lat *infra*, below, and *orbitus*, orbit] Situated below the orbit.

In'fra-po-sĭ'tion (po zish'un), *n.* [Lat *infra*, below, and *positio*, position.] A situation or position beneath *Kane.*

In'fra-scăp'ū-lar, *a* [Lat *infra*, below, and *scapula*, q v.] Having a position beneath the scapula, pertaining to the parts beneath the scapula.

In'fra-spī'nate, *a.* [Lat. *infra*, below, and Eng.

spinate, q. v.] Having a position beneath the spine; pertaining to parts beneath the spine.

In-fra-tĕr-ri-tō'ri-al, *a.* [Lat. *infra*, below, beneath, and *territorium*, territory, *territorialis*, territorial.] Within the territory *Story.*

In-frē'quence, } *n.* [Lat *infrequentia*, O Sp *in-frecuencia*, It *infrequenza*, Fr *infréquence*] The state of rarely occurring, uncommonness, rareness

In-frē'quent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *frequent*. Lat *infrequens*, Fr *infréquent*, Sp *infrecuente*, It *infrequente*.] Seldom happening or occurring to notice, unfrequent, rare, uncommon

In-frē'quent-ly, *adv.* Not frequently.

In-frĭg'i-dāte, *v. t.* [Lat *infrigidare*, *infrigidatum*, fr. *in* and *frigidare*, to make cold, fr *frigidus*, cold, It *infrigidare*, Pr *infrigular*, *enfrigidar* See FRIGID.] To chill, to make cold [*Obs.*] *Boyle*

In-frĭg'i-dā'tion, *n.* [Lat *infrigidatio*, Pr *infrigidacio*] The act of chilling or causing to become cold. [*Obs.*] *Tatler*

In-fringe' (frinj'), *v. t* [*imp & p. p* INFRINGED, *p. pr & vb n* INFRINGING] [Lat *infrangere*, from prefix *in* and *frangere*, to break, It *infringere*, Sp *infringir*, Fr *enfreindre*]

1 To break, as contracts, to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively by non-fulfillment or neglect

2 To break, to violate, to transgress, to neglect to fulfill or obey, as, to *infringe* a law

3 To destroy or hinder, as, to *infringe* efficacy [*Obs.*] *Hooker*

In-fringe', *v. i* 1 To violate some rule, to do some evil or injury

2 To encroach, to trespass,—followed by *on* or *upon*, as, to *infringe* upon the rights of another

In-fringe'ment (frinj'ment), *n* Act of violating, breach, violation, non fulfillment, as, the *infringement* of a treaty, compact, or other agreement, the *infringement* of a law or constitution

In-frin'ger, *n* One who violates, a violator

In-fruct'ū-ōse' (125), *a* Not producing fruit, unfruitful, unprofitable

In-fru'gal, *a* Not frugal, prodigal

In-fru'gif-er-ous, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *frugiferous*, q. v.] Not bearing fruit

In-fū-cāte, *v. t* [Lat *infucare*, *infucatum*, from prefix *in* and *fucare*, to paint, dye See FUCATE, *a*] To stain, to paint, to daub

In-fu-cā'tion, *n* The act of painting or staining, especially of painting the face

In-fu-māte (117), *v. t* [*imp & p. p* INFUMATED, *p. pr & vb n* INFUMATING] [See *infra*] To dry by smoking, to smoke

In-fu-mā'tion, *n* [Lat *infumatus*, p. p of *infumare*, to dry in smoke, from prefix *in* and *fumare*, to smoke, from *fumus*, smoke] The act of drying in smoke *Craig*

In-fūmed', *a* Dried in smoke, smoked

In-fun-dĭb'ū-lar, } *a* [Lat *infundibulum*, a funnel, and *late*,] } nel, properly an implement for pouring in, from *infundere*, to pour in or into, from prefix *in* and *fundere*, to pour] Having the form of a funnel *Kirby*

Infundibulate polyzoa (*Zool*), a group of *Bryozoa* characterized by a circular arrangement of the tentacles upon the disk They are chiefly marine

In-fun-dĭb'ū-li-fōrm, or **In-fūn'-di-bŭ'li-fōrm**, *a* [Fr *infundibuliforme*, from Lat *infundibulum*, funnel, and *forma*, form See *supra*]

1. Having the form of a funnel, funnel shaped

2. (*Bot*) Having the form of a tube, enlarging gradually below and spreading widely at the summit, funnel-form;—said of monopetalous corollas

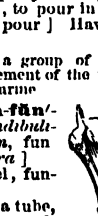

Infundibuliform Corolla.

In-fū'ne-ral, *v. t* To inter with funeral rites, to bury [*Obs.*]

In-fur-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *in* and *furca*, fork] A forked expansion or divergence *Craig*

In-fū'ri-ate, *a* [L Lat *infuriatus*, p. p of *infuriare* See *infra*] Enraged, mad, raging, furiously angry

In-fū'ri-āte, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* INFURIATED, *p. pr & vb n* INFURIATING] [L Lat *infuriare*, *infuriatum*, from Lat *in* and *furiare*, to enrage, from *furia*, fury, rage, It *infuriare*] To render furious or mad, to enrage

In-fūs'cāte, *v. t* [Lat *infuscare*, *infuscatum*, from prefix *in* and *fuscare*, to make dark, *fuscus*, dark, It *infuscare*, O Sp *infuscar*] To darken, to make black, to obscure

In-fus-cā'tion, *n.* The act of darkening or blackening

In-fūse', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* INFUSED, *p. pr & vb n* INFUSING] [Lat. *infundere*, *infusum*, from prefix *in* and *fundere*, to pour; Fr *infuser*, Sp *infundir*, It *infondere*]

1 To pour in, as a liquid.

That strong Circean liquor cease to *infuse* *Denham.*

2. To instill, as principles or qualities, to inspire with; to introduce.

Infusing him with self and vain conceit. *Shak*

Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son which himself never possessed? *Swift*

3. To inspire; to inspirit or animate.

Infuse his breast with magnanimity *Shak*

4 To steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities

One scruple of dried leaves is *infused* in ten ounces of warm water *Cave*

5 To make an infusion with, as an ingredient [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

In-fūse', *n* Infusion [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

In-fū'ser, *n* One who infuses

In-fū'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n* 1 [From *infuse*] The capability of being infused, or poured in

2 [Prefix *in*, not, and *fusibility*, Fr *infusibilité*, It *infusibilità*] The incapability of being fused or dissolved

In-fū'si-ble, *a* 1 [From *infuse*, v] Capable of being infused

2 [Prefix *in*, not, and *fusible*, Fr & Sp *infusible*, It *infusibile*] Not fusible, incapable of fusion, or of being dissolved or melted

The best crucibles are made of Limoges earth which seems absolutely *infusible* *Jamieson, Trans*

In-fū'sion (in fū'zhun), *n* [Lat *infusio* Fr & Sp *infusion*, It *infusione*, Pr *infuzio*, *enfuzo* See INFUSE, *v*]

1 The act of infusing, pouring in, or instilling, instillation, as, the *infusion* of good principles into the mind, the *infusion* of ardor or zeal

2 That which is infused or poured in, suggestion

His folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men *Swift*

3 (*Pharmacy*) (*a*) The act or process of steeping any insoluble substance in water in order to extract its virtues (*b*) The liquid obtained by this process

4 The act of plunging beneath the surface of a fluid, immersion [*Obs.*] *Jortin*

In-fū'sive, *a* Having the power of infusion [*Rare*]

"The *infusive* force of Spring on man" *Thomson*

In-fu-sō'ri-a, *n pl* [N Lat, from *infundere*, *infusum*, Fr *infusoires* See INFUSE] (*Zool*) Microscopic animals found in water and other fluids, and multiplying by gemmation

Infusoria (as seen through a microscope)

☞ They move by means of *cilia* have no shell or crust, and seem to be composed of sarcode Neither nerves, muscles, nor organs of sense have been found in them, nor has any distinction of sex been observed They have been considered as forming a class of *protozoa*, but many of them have been found to be forms of the alternate generation of higher groups They are called *infusoria* because found in infusions when left exposed to the air for a time *Dana*

In-fu-sō'ri-al, } *a* Pertaining to the infusoria

In-fū'so-ry, } composed of or containing infusoria

In-fū'so-ry, *n*, *pl* IN-FŪ'SO-RIĘS One of the infusoria, an infusorial animal See INFUSORIAL

Ing, *n* [A S *ing*] A pasture or meadow, generally one lying low, near a river [*Obs.*]

In'ga, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of leguminous plants

In'gan nā'tion, *n* [L Lat *ingannare*, It *ingannare*, Sp *engañar*, Pr *enganar*, O Fr *enganer* to deceive, cheat, L Lat *gannire*, to deride of Celtic origin Cf Armor *ganaz*, a deceiver, *gan*, *gaan*, false, wrong, *gaanat*, to do wrong, to deceive It *geon*, *goan*, derision, delusion] Cheat, fraud, deception [*Obs.*] *Bromne*

In'gate, *n* 1 Entrance, passage in [*Obs.*] "Which hath in charge the *ingate* of the year" *Spenser*

2 (*Founding*) The aperture in a mold for pouring in the metal *Simmonds*

In'gath er ing, *n* The act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth, harvest, as, the feast of *ingathering*

In-gĕl'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *gelable*, Lat *ingelabilis*] Incapable of being congealed

In-gĕm'i-nāte, *a* [Lat *ingeminatus*, p. p of *ingeminare* See *infra*] Redoubled, repeated, reiterated [*Obs.*] *Sir Paylon*

In-gĕm'i-nāte, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* INGEMINATED, *p. pr & vb n* INGEMINATING] [Lat *ingeminare*, *ingeminatum*, from prefix *in* and *geminare* See GEMINATE] To double or repeat [*Obs.*] *Clarendon*

In-gĕm'i-nā'tion, *n* Repetition, reduplication

The iteration and *ingemination* of a given effect, moving through subtle variations that sometimes disguise the theme *De Quincey*

In-gĕn'der, *v. t* See ENGENDER

In-gĕ'ner, *n* One who contrives, a designer [*Obs.*] *Shak*

In-gĕn'er a bĭl'i-ty, *n* [It *ingenerabilità*] Incapacity of being engendered

In-gĕn'er-a ble, *a* [Lat *in* and *generabilis*, that has the power of generating, from *generare*, to engender, Fr *ingenerable*, Sp *ingenerable*, It *ingenerabile* See GENERATE] Incapable of being engendered or produced

In-gĕn'er-a-bly, *adv* In an ingenerable manner *Cudworth*

In-gĕn'er-āte, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* INGENERATED, *p. pr & vb n* INGENERATING] [Lat *ingenerare*, *ingeneratum*, from prefix *in* and *generare*, to engender, It. *ingenerare*.] To generate or produce within

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul *Hale*

In-gĕn'er-ate, *a* [Lat *ingeneratus*, p. p of *ingenerare*] Generated within, inborn, innate, inbred, as, *ingenerate* powers of body *Wotton.*

In-gĕn'er-ā'tion, *n* Act of ingenerating *Bushnell.*

In'ge-nie, *n* [*Obs.*] See INGENY

In-gē'nĭous (in jē'nyus) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat. *ingenuosus*, from *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, natural capacity, genius, from prefix *in* and *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, in passive to be born, It *ingenioso*, *ingegnoso*, Sp *ingenioso*, O Sp *ingeñoso*, Fr *ingenieux*, O Fr *engignous*, Pr *enginhos*]

1 Possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention, hence, skillful or prompt to invent, having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations of ideas, as, an *ingenious* author, an *ingenious* mechanic

Send out for torturers *ingenious* *Shak.*

The more *ingenious* men are, the more apt are they to trouble themselves *Sir W Temple*

2 Proceeding from, or pertaining to, or characterized by, genius or ingenuity, of curious design, structure, or mechanism, as, an *ingenious* performance, an *ingenious* scheme, model, or machine, *ingenious* fabric, *ingenious* contrivance

3 Witty well formed, well adapted, as, an *ingenious* reply

4 Mental, intellectual [*Obs.*] "A course of learning and *ingenious* studies" *Shak.*

In-gē'nĭous-ly (in jē'nyus), *adv* In an ingenious manner, with ingenuity, with skill

In-gē'nĭous-ness (in jē'nyus), *n* The quality of being ingenious, ingenuity

In-gĕ'nite (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *ingenitus*, from *ingenere*, *ingignere*, *ingenitum*, to instill by birth or nature, from prefix *in* and *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, in passive to be born, It & Sp *ingenito*] Innate, inborn inbred, native, ingenerate [*Obs.*]

It is natural or *ingenite* which comes by some defect of the organs and over-much brain *Burton*

In-gĕ-nĭ'i-ty, *n* [Lat *ingenuitas*, Fr *ingénuité*, Sp *ingenuidad*, It *ingenuità* See *infra*]

1 The quality or power of ready invention, quickness or acuteness in combining ideas, or in forming new combinations, ingeniousness, skill, as, how many machines for saving labor has the *ingenuity* of men devised and constructed!

2 Curiousness in design, the effect of ingenuity, as, the *ingenuity* of a plan or of mechanism

3 Openness of heart ingenuousness [*Obs.*]

The stings and remorses of natural *ingenuity* a principle that men scarcely ever shake off as long as they carry any thing of human nature about them *South*

Syn — Inventiveness ingeniousness, skill — INGENUITY CLEVERNESS *Ingenuity* is a form of genius and *cleverness* of talent The former implies invention, the latter a peculiar dexterity and readiness of execution Sir James Mackintosh remarks that the English overdo in the use of the words *clever* and *cleverness*, applying them loosely to almost every form of intellectual ability Thus they speak of a *clever* article in a magazine, a *clever* review, a *clever* speech in Parliament, of a book very *cleverly* written of great *cleverness* in debate and in accordance with this use of language Mr Macaulay would be called a very *clever* writer of history, and Mr Fox a very *clever* debater

In-gĕ'nŭ-ŏŭs (in jĕn'yu us), *a* [Lat *ingenuus*, inborn, innate, free born, noble, frank, from *ingenere*, *ingignere* It & Sp *ingenuo*, Fr *ingenu*. See INGENITE]

1 Of honorable extraction, free-born, as, *ingenuous* blood or birth

2 Noble, generous as, an *ingenuous* ardor or zeal "An *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood" *Locke*

3 Free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation, open, frank, generous, as, an *ingenuous* man, declaration, confession, and the like.

Sensible in myself what a burden it is for me who would be *ingenuous* to be loaded with courtesies which he hath not the least hope to requite or deserve *Fuller*

Syn — Open frank unreserved artless plain, sincere candid fair noble generous — INGENUOUS, OPEN, FRANK One who is *open* speaks out at once what is uppermost in his mind one who is *frank* does it from a natural boldness or dislike of self restraint one who is *ingenuous* is actuated by a noble candor and love of truth, which makes him willing to confess his faults, and make known all his sentiments without reserve *A frank* man is not frank to all nor on all occasions he is frank to his friends, or he is frank in his dealing with others, but the *open* man lets himself out like a running stream to all who choose to listen, and communicates trivial or important matters with equal eagerness *Crabb* "If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty *Locke*

In-gĕ'nŭ-ŏŭs-ly, *adv* In an ingenuous manner; openly fairly, candidly

In-gĕ'nŭ-ŏŭs-ness, *n* The state or quality of being ingenuous, openness of heart, frankness, fairness, as, to confess our faults with *ingenuousness*

In'ge-ny, *n* [Lat *ingenium* See INGENIOUS] Natural gift or talent, ability, wit, ingenuity. [*Obs.*] [Written also *ingene*] *Bacon.*

How can he
Esteem that understands not, poetry?
For this, and not for want of *ingeny*,
Virgil and Homer are not born with us *Fanshaw*

In jĕr'mi-nāte, *v. t* To cause to germinate.

In-jĕst', *v t* [Lat *ingerere, ingestum*, from prefix *in* and *gerere*, to bear] To throw into, to place in, as in the stomach [*Obs*] *Browne*

In jĕs'tion (in jĕst'yun), *n* [Lat *ingestio*, Fr *in gestion* See *supra*] The act of throwing into the stomach, as, the *ingestion* of milk or other food.

In girt', *v t* To encircle, to gird, to engirt

In girt', *p a* Surrounded, encircled

In'gle (ing'gl), *n* [Lat *ignaulus*, dim of *ignis*, fire, Gael. & Ir *aingeal, eingeal*, Corn *engil*, fire]

1 Flame, blaze [*Obs*] *Ray.*

2 A fire, or fireplace *Burns*

In'gle, *n* [Written also *engle, enghle* Gael & Ir *aingeal*, an angel, Ger *engel* See ANGEL] A darling, a paramour, — used as a term of endearment [*Obs*] *Yoone*

In'gle, *v t* To cajole, wheedle, or coax [*Obs*] See ENGLE "*Ingling* feats" *Spenser*

In glō'bate (45), *a* [Lat *in* and *globus*, globe] In the form of a globe or sphere, — applied to nebulous matter collected into a sphere by the force of gravitation

In glōbe', *v t* To encircle or surround, to involve [*Obs*] *Milton*

In glō'ri-oŭs (89), *a* [Lat *inglorius*, from prefix *in*, not, and *gloria*, glory, fame, It *inglorio, in glorioso*, Sp *inglorioso*, Fr *inglorieux*]

1 Not glorious, not bringing honor or glory not accompanied with fame or celebrity, as, an *inglorious* life of ease

2 Shameful, disgraceful, ignominious, as, he charged his troops with *inglorious* flight

In glō'ri-oŭs ly, *adv* In an inglorious manner, dishonorably, with shame

In glō'ri oŭs ness, *n* The state of being inglorious, or without celebrity

In glŭ'vi-ēs (in glŭ'vi-ēz), *n* [Lat] (*Anat*) (*a*) The crop or dilatation of the œsophagus in birds (*b*) The stomach or paunch of ruminant animals

In glŭ'vi oŭs, *a* Gluttonous [*Obs*] *Blount*

In'-gō'ing, *n* The act of going in, entrance

In'-gō'ing, *a* Going in, entering, as upon an office

In-gōrge', *v t* See ENGORGE

In'got, *n* [Fr *lingot*, L Lat *lingotus*, a mass of gold or silver, extended in the manner of a tongue Of Ger *engus*, L Ger & O Eng *ingot*, a mold for casting metals in]

1 That in which metal is cast, a mold [*Obs*]

2 A mass or wedge of gold, silver, or other metal, cast in a mold, a mass of unwrought metal

Wrought *ingots* from Bessora's mine *Sir W Jones*

In-gräff', *v t* The same as INGRAFT [*Obs*]

In gräft', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INGRAFTED, *p pr* & *vb n* INGRAFTING] [Prefix *in* and *graft*] [Written also *engraft*]

1 To insert, as a cion of one tree or plant into another for propagation, to propagate by incision, hence, to insert, to introduce, as, to *ingraft* a peach cion on a plum tree

This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our stock *Dryden*

2 To subject to the process of grafting, to furnish with a graft or cion, as a tree

3 To set or fix deeply and firmly

Ingrafted love he bears to Cæsar *Shak*

In gräft'er, *n* A person who ingrafts

In gräft'ment, *n* 1 The act of ingrafting

2 The thing ingrafted, a cion

In'grāin (Synop , § 130), *a* [Prefix *in* and *grain*, kermes See GRAIN]

1 Dyed with grain, or kermes [*Obs*]

2 Dyed in the grain, thoroughly inwrought, as color

Ingrain carpet, a double or two-ply carpet — *Triple ingrain carpet*, a three-ply carpet

In'grain, or **In-grāin',** *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INGRAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* INGRAINING] [Written also *engrain*]

1 To dye with grain [*Obs*] See GRAIN

2 To dye in the grain, or before manufacture

3 To work into the natural texture, as color, to impregnate the whole matter or substance

That confused succeeding age
Our fields *ingrained* with blood *Daniel*

In grăp'pled, *a* [Prefix *in* and *grappled*] Grappled, seized on, entwined [*Obs*] *Drayton*

In'grāte, } (Synop , § 130), *a* [Lat *ingratus*,
In grāte'ful, } from prefix *in*, not, and *gratus*, beloved, dear, grateful, It & Sp *ingrato*, Fr *ingrat*]

1 Not having feelings of kindness for a favor received ungrateful *Milton Pope*

2 Unpleasing to the sense

He gives no *ingrateful* food *Milton*

In'grāte, *n* [See *supra*] An ungrateful person

In-grāte'ful ly, *adv* Ungratefully

In grāte'ful ness, *n* Ungratefulness

In grā'ti āte (in grā'shi āt, 95), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INGRATIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INGRATIATING] [Lat *in* and *gratia*, favor, It *ingraziare, ingraziare*, Sp *engraciar*]

1 To introduce or commend to the favor of another, to bring into favor, to insinuate, — used reflexively, and followed by *with* before the person whose favor is sought

Lysimachus *ingratiated* himself both with Philip and his pupil *Budgell.*

2. To recommend; to render easy; — followed by *to* [*Obs*]

What difficulty would it [the love of Christ] not *ingratiate* to us? *Hammond*

In-grāt'i-tūde (53), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *gratitude*, Fr *ingratitude*, Pr *ingratitut*, Sp *ingratitud*, It *ingratitudine*, Lat *ingratitudo*] Want of gratitude or sentiments of kindness for favors received, insensibility to favors, and want of a disposition to repay them, unthankfulness

Ingratitude is abhorred by God and man *L'Estrange*

In grāve', *v t* [Prefix *in* and *grave*] To bury [*Obs*] See ENGRAVE

In-grăv'i-dāte, *v t* [Lat *ingravidare, ingravidatum*, from prefix *in* and *gravidare*, to impregnate, It *ingravidare* See GRAVIDATED] To impregnate [*Obs*] *Fuller*

In-grăv'i dā'tion, *n.* The state of being pregnant or impregnated. [*Obs*]

In greāt', *v t* To make great, to greaten or enlarge [*Obs*] *Rotherby*

In grē'di-ent (77), *n* [Fr *ingredient*, It & Sp *ingrediente*, from Lat *ingrediens*, entering into, p pr of *ingredi, ingressus*, to go into, to enter, from prefix *in* and *gradi*, to walk, go] That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any compound or mixture, an element

By way of analysis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients* *Newton*

In'gress, *n* [Lat *ingressus*, from *ingredi*, It *in gresso*, Sp *ingreso* See *supra*]

1 Entrance, as, the *ingress* of air into the lungs

2 Power or liberty of entrance or access, means of entering, as, all *ingress* was prohibited

3 (*Astron*) The entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, the sun's entrance into a sign, &c

In grĕss', *v i* To go in, to enter

In grĕ'sion (grĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *ingressio*, Fr *ingression* See *supra*] The act of entering, entrance *Digby*

In grīēve', *v t* To increase the grief of, to render grievous [*Obs*] *Sidney*

In grōss', *v t* See ENGROSS

In guilt'y, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *guilty*] Not guilty, innocent [*Obs*] *Shak*

In'gui nal (ing'gwi nal), *a* [Lat *inguinalis*, from *inguen, inguinis*, the groin, Fr *inguinal*, It *inguinale*] (*Anat*) Pertaining to the groin, as, an *inguinal* tumor

In gŭlf', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INGULFED (in-gŭlft'), *p pr* & *vb n* INGULFING] [Written also *engulf*]

1 To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf, or whirlpool, to overwhelm by swallowing

A river large
Passed underneath *ingulfed* *Milton*

2 To cast into a gulf to overwhelm *Hayward*

In gŭlf'ment, *n* A swallowing up in a gulf or abyss

In gŭr'gi tāte, *v t* [Lat *ingurgitare, ingurgitatum*, from prefix *in* and *gurges*, whirlpool, gulf, It *ingurgitare*, Sp *ingurgitar*, Fr *ingurgiter*]

1 To swallow greedily, or in great quantity

2 To swallow up, as in a gulf, to ingulf

In-gŭr'gi-tāte, *v i.* To drink largely, to swill [*Obs*] *Burton*

In gŭr'gi tā'tion, *n* [Lat *ingurgitatio*, Fr *ingurgitation*, Sp *ingurgitacion*] The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity [*Obs*] *Darwin*

In-gŭst'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *gustable*, Lat *ingustabilis*, It *ingustabile*, Sp *ingustable*] Incapable of being tasted, having no perceptible taste [*Obs*] *Browne*

In hăb'ile (in hăb'il), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *hobile*, Fr *inhabile*, Sp *inhabil, inhabile*, It *inabile*, Lat *inhabilis*]

1 Not apt or fit, unfit, not convenient, as, *inhabile* matter [*Obs*]

2 Unskilled, unready, awkward, unqualified [*Obs*] See UNABLE

In'ha bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *inhabileté, inhabilité*, Sp *inhabilidad*, It *inabilita*] The quality of being unfit or unsuitable, unaptness, unfitness [*Obs*] See INABILITY

In hăb'it, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INHABITED, *p pr* & *vb n* INHABITING] [O Fr *inhabiter*, Lat *inhabitare*, from prefix *in* and *habitare*, to dwell, properly to have frequently, to have possession of a place, verb intensive, from *habere*, to have] To live or dwell in, to occupy, as a place of settled residence, as, wild beasts *inhabit* the forest, men *inhabit* cities and houses

Thus saith the high and lofty One, that *inhabiteth* eternity *Isa* lvii 15

In hăb'it, *v i* To have residence, to dwell, to live, to abide

They say wild beasts *inhabit* here *Waller*

In hăb'it-a ble, *a* [Lat *inhabitabilis*, O. Fr *inhabitable* See *supra*]

1 Capable of being inhabited, habitable "Systems of *inhabitable* planets" *Locke*

2 [Lat *inhabitabilis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *habitabilis*, Fr & Sp *inhabitable*, It *inabitabile, inabitevole* See HABITABLE] Not habitable, not suitable to be inhabited [*Obs*]

The frozen ridges of the Alps
Or other ground *inhabitable* *Shak*

In-hăb'it-ance, } *n.* The condition of an inhab-
In hăb'it-an-cy, } itant; residence; the legal authority or right to claim the privileges of a recognized inhabitant, especially, the right to support in case of poverty, acquired by residence in a town, habitancy

In-hăb'it ant, *n* [Lat *inhabitans*, p. pr. of *inhabitare* See INHABIT]

1 One who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor, as, the *inhabitant* of a house or cottage, the *inhabitants* of a town, city, county, or state

2 (*Law*) One who has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish, a resident

In-hăb'i-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *inhabitatio*, It. *inabitazione*]

1 The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited

2 Abode, place of dwelling

3 Population, the whole mass of inhabitants, [*Obs*] *Browne.*

In hăb'it a tive-ness, *n* (*Phrenol*) An organ supposed to indicate the desire of permanence in place or abode

In hăb'it-er, *n* One who inhabits, a dweller, an inhabitant *Derham.*

In hăb'it ress, *n* A female inhabitant [*Rare*] *By Richardson*

In'ha lā'tion, *n* [Fr *inhalation*, Sp *inhalacion*, It *inalazione*] The act of inhaling

In-hāle', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INHALED, *p pr* & *vb n* INHALING] [Lat *inhalare*, from prefix *in* and *halare*, to breathe, Fr *inhaler*, Sp *inhalar*, It *inalare*] To draw into the lungs, to inspire, as, to *inhale* air, — opposed to *exhale*

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening *Arbuthnot*

In hāl'ent, *a* Used for inhaling, as, the *inhalent* end of a duct *Dana.*

In hāl'er, *n* 1 One who inhales

2 An apparatus for inhaling any vapor or volatile substance, as ether or chloroform, for medicinal purposes

3 A contrivance to protect the lungs from injury by inhaling damp or cold atmospheric air

In hănçe', *v t* See ENHANCE

In'har mŏn'ic, } *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *har-*
In'har mŏn'ic al, } *monic*] Not harmonic, unharmonious, discordant, inharmonious

In'har mō'ni oŭs, *a* [Fr *inharmonieux*] Not harmonious, unmusical, discordant

In'har mō'ni oŭs ly, *adv* Without harmony, discordantly

In'har mō'ni oŭs-ness, *n* Want of harmony, discord, harshness "The *inharmoniousness* of a verse" *Tucker*

In-hăr'mo ny, *n* Want of harmony, discord

In'haul er, *n* (*Naut*) A rope employed to draw in the jib boom

In hēarse' (14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INHEARSED (inhērst'), *p pr* & *vb n* INHEARSING] To put or place in a hearse, to bury *Shak*

In hēre', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* INHERED, *p pr* & *vb n* INHERING] [Lat *inhærere*, from prefix *in* and *hærere*, to stick, hang, It *inerire*] To be fixed or permanently incorporated, to belong, as attributes or qualities, to a subject or substratum, as, a dart *inheres* in the flesh, colors *inhere* in cloth

They do but *inhere* in the subject that supports them *Digby*

In-hēr'ençe, } *n* [Fr *inherence*, Sp *inherencia*,
In hēr'en cy, } It *ineranza*] The state of inhering, existence in something *Fuller*

In hēr'ent, *a* [Lat *inhærens*, p pr of *inhærere*, Fr *inherent*, Sp *inherente*, It *inerente* See INHERE]

1 Existing in something, so as to be inseparable from it "*Inherent* baseness" *Shak*

2 Naturally pertaining to, innate, as, the *inherent* qualities of the magnet, the *inherent* right of men to life, liberty, and protection

This is the sore disease which seems *inherent* in civilization *Southey*

Syn. — Innate, inborn, native, natural, inbred, inwrought

In hēr'ent-ly, *adv* By inherence, inseparably

In hēr'it, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INHERITED, *p pr* & *vb. n* INHERITING] [O Fr *enheriter*, Lat *inhereditare, inhæredare*, to appoint as an heir, N. Fr. *hériter*, Pr *heretar*, Sp *heredar*, Pg *herdar*, It *ereditare*, to be heir, to inherit, from L Lat *hæreditare*, to inherit, from Lat *hæres*, heir]

1 (*Law*) To take by descent from an ancestor, to take by inheritance, to take as heir on the death of the ancestor, to receive as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his decease, as, the heir *inherits* the land or real estate of his father, the eldest son of a nobleman *inherits* his father's title, the eldest son of a king *inherits* the crown

2 To receive or take by birth, to have by nature

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath mannred with good store of fertile sherris *Shak.*

3. To become possessed of, to possess; to own.

He that had rest would think that I had none,
To bury so much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Shak.*

In hĕr'it, *v t* To take or have, as an inheritance, *possession*, or property.

Thou shalt not *inherit* in our father's house *Judg* xi 2

In-hĕr'it-a-bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being in heritable or descendible to heirs *Jefferson*

In-hĕr'it a ble, *a* 1 Capable of being inherited, transmissible or descendible to, as, an *inheritable* estate or title

2. Capable of being transmitted from the parent to the child, as, *inheritable* qualities or infirmities

3 Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent, capable of succeeding to, as an heir

By attainder the blood of the person attainted is so corrupted as to be rendered no longer *inheritable* *Blackstone*

The eldest daughter of the king is also alone *inheritable* to the crown on failure of issue male *Blackstone*

Inheritable blood, blood or relationship by which a person becomes qualified to be an heir, or to transmit possessions by inheritance

In hĕr'it-a-bly, *adv* By inheritance *Sherwood*

In-hĕr'it-ançe, *n* 1 (*Law*) A perpetual or continuing right to an estate in a man and his heirs, an estate which a man has by descent as heir to another, or which he may transmit to another as his heir, an estate derived from an ancestor to an heir in course of law

2 That which is or may be inherited, that which is derived by an heir from an ancestor

When the son dies, let the *inheritance*
Descend unto the daughter *Shak*

3 A permanent or valuable possession or blessing

4 A possession received by gift, or without purchase, also, possession, ownership "The *inheritance* of their loves" *Shak*

To you the *inheritance* belongs by right
Of brother's praise, to you ekt longs his love *Spenser*

5 (*Script*) Future reward of righteousness

Giving thanks unto the Father, which hath made us meet to be partakers of the *inheritance* of the saints *Col* i 12

Ye shall receive the reward of the *inheritance*, for ye serve the Lord Christ *Col* iii 24

In hĕr'it-or, *n* One who inherits, or may inherit, an heir

In hĕr'it-ress, } In-hĕr'it-rix, } *n* An heiress, a female who inherits, or is entitled to inherit, after the death of her ancestor

In hĕrse', *v t* [Prefix *in* and *herse*] To inhearse See INHEARSE *Shak*

In hē'sion (zhun), *n* [Lat *inhæsio*, It *inesione* See INHERE] The state of existing, or belonging to something, inherence

In/hI ā'tion, *n* [Lat *inhatio*, from *inhare*, to gape, from prefix *in* and *hare*, to gape] A gaping after, eager desire [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

In hĭb'it, *v t* [*imp & p p* INHIBITED *p pr & vb n* INHIBITING] [Lat *inhibere*, *inhibitum*, from prefix *in*, not, and *habere*, to have, Pt, Sp, & Pg *inhibir*, It *inibire*, Fr *inhiber*]

1 To check, to repress, to hold back, to restrain, to hinder

Their motions also are excited or *inhibited* by the objects without them *Bentley*

2 To forbid, to prohibit, to interdict

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation at the dissolution so much as to mention a Parliament *Clarendon*

In/hi bi'tion (bish'un), *n* [Lat *inhibitio*, Fr *inhibition*, Pr *inhibitio*, Sp *inhibicion*, It *inibizione*]

1 The act of inhibiting, or the state of being inhibited, restraint

2 Prohibition, embargo *Gov of the Tongue*

3 (*Law*) A writ from a higher court forbidding an inferior judge from further proceedings in a cause before him, commonly, a writ issuing from a higher ecclesiastical court to an inferior one, on appeal *Cowell*

In hĭb'i-to-ry, *a* [L Lat *inhibitorius*, Fr *inhibitoire*, Sp *inhibitorio*, It *inibitorio*] Tending or serving to inhibit, prohibitory *Southey*

In hīve', *v t* To place in a hive, to hive *Colgrave*

In hōld', *v t* [*imp & p p* INHELD, *p pr & vb n* INHOLDING] [Prefix *in* and *hold*] To have inherent, to contain in itself [*Obs*] *Raleigh*

In-hōld'er, *n* An inhabitant [*Obs*] *Spenser*

In hōop', or In hōop', *v t* [Prefix *in* and *hoop*] To confine or inclose in any place [*Obs*] *Shak*

In hŏs'pi-ta ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *hospitable*, Lat *inhospitalis*, It *inospitale*, Sp *inhospedable*, *inhospitable*, *inhospital*, Fr *inhospitalier*] Not hospitable, not disposed to entertain strangers, not favorable to strangers or guests, as, an *inhospitable* person or people, *inhospitable* deserts or rocks

In-hŏs'pi-ta ble ness, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *hospitableness*] Want of hospitality or kindness to strangers *Chesterfield*

In hŏs'pi-ta-bly, *adv* In an inhospitable manner, unkindly or illiberally

In hŏs'pi-tăl'i ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *hospitality*: Lat *inhospitalitas*, Fr *inhospitalité*, Sp *inhospitalidad*, It *inospitalità*] The quality of being inhospitable, inhospitableness

In-hŭ'man, *a*. [Prefix *in*, not, and *human*, Lat *inhumanus*, Sp. *inhumano*, It *inumano*, Fr *inhumain*]

1 Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being, cruel, barbarous, savage, unfeeling, as, an *inhuman* person or people

2. Characterized by, or attended with, cruelty, as, an *inhuman* act

Syn —Cruel, unfeeling, pitiless, merciless, savage, barbarous

In/hu-măn'i ty, *n* [Lat *inhumanitas*, Sp *inhumanidad*, It *inumanità*, Fr *inhumanité*] The state of being inhuman, cruelty, barbarousness

In-hū'man ly, *adv* In an inhuman manner, cruelly, barbarously

In hū'māte, *v t* [Lat *inhumare*, *inhumatum*, fr *in* and *humare*, to cover with earth, Fr *enhumer*, Sp *inhumar*, It *inumare* See HUMATION] To inhume See INHUME *Hedge*

In/hu mā'tion, *n* [Fr *inhumation*, Sp *inhumacion*, It *inumazione*]

1 The act of inhumating or burying, interment

2 (*Chem*) The act of burying vessels in warm earth in order that their contents may be exposed to a steady heat of moderate degree

In hūme', *v t* [*imp & p p* INHUMED *p pr & vb n* INHUMING] [Fr *inhumer* See INHUMATE] To deposit in the earth, as a dead body, to bury, to inter

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain *Pope*

In/im-ăg'i-na ble, *a* Unimaginable, inconceivable *Pearson*

In im'i cal (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *inimicalis*, from *inimicus*, unfriendly, hostile, from prefix *in* and *amicus*, friendly, from *amare*, to love]

1 Having the disposition or temper of an enemy, unfriendly,—chiefly applied to *private* enmity, as *hostile* is to *public* enmity

2 Opposed in tendency, influence, or effects, inconsistent, adverse, repugnant

We are at war with a system, which, by its essence, is inimical to all other governments *Burke*

In im'i-căl'i ty, *n* The state of being inimical or hostile, unfriendliness [*Rare*]

In im'i cal ly, *adv* In an inimical manner

In im'i-cous, *a* Inimical [*Obs and rare*] *Irelyn*

In im'i-ta bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being immitable, immitableness *Norris*

In im'i ta ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *imitable* Fr & Sp *inimitable*, It *inimitabile*, Lat *inimitabilis*] Not capable of being imitated or copied, surpassingly excellent or superior, as, *inimitable* beauty or excellence, an *inimitable* description, *inimitable* eloquence

In im'i ta ble ness, *n* The quality of being inimitable, inimitability

In im'i ta-bly, *adv* In an inimitable manner, to a degree beyond imitation

Charms such as thine *inimitably* great *Young*

In iq'ui tous (in ĭk'wĭ tus), *a* Characterized by iniquity, unjust wicked as, an *iniquitous* bargain, an *iniquitous* proceeding

Syn —Wicked unjust unrighteous, nefarious criminal —INIQUITOUS, WICKED NEFARIOUS *Wicked* is the generic term *Iniquitous* is stronger denoting a violation of the rights of others, usually by fraud or circumvention *Nefarious* is still stronger, implying a breach of the most sacred obligations

Go and succeed the rivals' arms despise,
For never, never, *wicked* man was wise. *Pope*

Till God at last
Wearied with their *iniquity* withdraw
His presence from among them *Milton*

But to worse purpose many times,
To flourish over *nefarious* crimes,
And cheat the world *Butler*

In iq'ui tous ly, *adv* In an iniquitous manner, unjustly, wickedly

In-iq'ui ty (in ĭk'wĭ tȳ), *n* [Lat *iniquitas*, Fr *iniquité*, Pr *iniquitat* Sp *iniquidad*, Pg *iniquidade*, It *iniquità* See *infra*]

1 Absence of, or deviation from, equal or just dealing, want of rectitude gross injustice, unrighteousness, wickedness, as, the *iniquity* of war, of the slave trade, of a thief or dishonest person, and the like

There is greater or less probability of a happy issue to a tedious war according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced *Southey*

2 An act of injustice or unrighteousness, a sin or crime

Your *iniquities* have separated between you and your God *Isa* lix 2

3 A character or personification in the old English moralities, or moral dramas, having the name sometimes of one vice and sometimes of another See VICE

Acts old *Iniquity* and in the fit
Of mirning gets the opinion of a wit *B Jonson*

In I'quous, *a* [Lat *iniquus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *æquus*, even, equal, It & Pg *iniquo*, Sp *inicuo*, Pr *iniqu*, *enic*, Fr *inique* Cf EQUITY] Unjust [*Obs*]

Whatever is done through any unequal affection is *iniquous*, wicked, and wrong *Shafts bury*

In ir'ri ta bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *irritabilité*] The quality of being irritable *Darwin*

In ir'ri ta ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *irritable*, Fr *irritable*] Not irritable, not susceptible of irritation, or contraction by excitement *Darwin*

In ir'ri ta tive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *irritative*] Not accompanied with excitement, as, an *irritative* fever *Darwin*

In-isle' (in īl'), *v t* To surround, or shut in, as an island, to encircle. [*Obs*] *Drayton.*

In I'tial (in ĭsh'al), *a* [Lat *initialis*, from *initium*, a going in, entrance, beginning, from *inire*, to go into, to enter, begin, from prefix *in* and *ire*, to go, Fr *initial*, Sp *inicial*, It *iniziale*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, the beginning, marking the commencement, incipient, commencing, as, the *initial* symptoms of a disease

2 Placed at the beginning, standing at the head, as of a list or series, as, the *initial* letters of a name.

In I'tial, *n* The first letter of a word

In I'tial, *v t* To put an initial to, to sign by an initial [*Rare*]

In I'tial ly, *adv* In an incipient degree, by way of commencement *Barrow.*

In I'ti āte (in ĭsh'ĭ āt, 95), *v t* [*imp & p p* INITIATED *p pr & vb n* INITIATING] [Lat *initiare*, *initiatum*, from *initium* Fr *initier*, Sp *iniciar*, It *iniziare* See *supra*]

1 To introduce by a first act, to make a beginning with, to begin

How are changes of this sort to be *initiated*? *I Taylor*

2 To acquaint with the beginnings to instruct in the rudiments or principles, to introduce to, to teach

To *initiate* his pupil into any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the governor is enough *Locke.*

3 To introduce into a society or organization, or secret ceremonies, to admit

The Athenians believed that he who was *initiated* and instructed in the mysteries would obtain celestial honor after death *Warburton*

In I'ti āte, *v i* To do the first act, to perform the first rite, to take the initiative *Pope*

In I'ti ate (-āt), *a* [Lat *initiatus*, p p of *initiare*]

1 Unpractised now [*Obs*] "The *initiate* fear that wants hard use" *Shak*

2 Begun, commenced, incomplete, as a right, and the like introduced to a knowledge of, instructed in, as a tenant by the courtesy *initiate* becomes so by the birth of a child, but his estate is not consummate till the death of his wife *Blackstone*

To rise in science as in bliss,
Initiate in the secrets of the skies. *Young*

In I'ti ate, *n* One who is initiated *J Barlow*

In I'ti ā'tion (in ĭsh I ā'shun), *n* [Lat *initiatio*, Fr *initiation* Sp *iniciacion*, It *iniziazione*]

1 The act or process of initiating "The *initiation* of courses of events"

2 The form or ceremony by which a person is introduced into any society, mode of entrance into an organized body, introduction into the principles of any thing unknown or mysterious

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into the sacred mysteries *Broome*

In I'ti a tive (ĭsh'I ā tĭv), *a* [Fr *initiatif*, Sp *iniciativo*, It *iniziativo*] Serving to initiate, inceptive, initiatory

In I'ti a tive, *n* [Fr *initiative*]

1 An introductory step or movement "The undeveloped *initiatives* of good things to come" *I Taylor*

2 The right or power to introduce a new measure or law, as in legislation

In I'ti a to ry (in ĭsh'I a to rȳ, 50), *a*

1 Suitable for an introduction or beginning, introductory, as, an *initiatory* step

2 Tending or serving to initiate, introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies

Two *initiatory* rites of the same general import can not exist together *J M Mason*

In I'ti a to ry *n* Introductory rite *L Addison*

In I'tion (in ĭsh'un), *n* [L Lat *initio*, O Fr *inition* See INITIAL] The act of initiating or commencing, a beginning [*Obs*] *Saunton*

In jĕct', *v t* [*imp & p p* INJECTED, *p pr & vb n* INJECTING] [Lat *injicere*, *injectum*, from prefix *in* and *jacere*, to throw Fr *injecter*]

1 To throw in, to dart in, as to *inject* any thing into the mouth or stomach

2 To cast or throw —with *on* [*Rare*] "And mound *inject* on mound" *Pope*

In jĕc'tion (in jĕk'shun), *n* [Lat *injectio*, Fr *injection*, Sp *inyeccion*, It *injezione*]

1 The act of injecting or throwing in —applied particularly to the forcible throwing in of a liquid, or a reform body, by means of a syringe pump, &c

2 That which is injected, especially a liquid medicine thrown into a cavity of the body by a syringe or pipe, when intended to be introduced at the rectum, it is called a clyster *Mayne.*

3 (*Anat*) The act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some colored substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications

4 Hence, a preserved specimen of some part of an animal body, thus injected

5 (*Steam eng*) (*a*) The act of throwing cold water into a condenser (*b*) The cold water thrown into a condenser to produce a vacuum.

Injection cock (*Steam eng*), the cock by which cold water is thrown into a condenser — *Injection condenser*, a vessel in which steam is condensed by the direct contact of water See SURFACE CONDENSER — *Injection engine*, a kind of steam-engine having an injection condenser — *Injection pipe*, the pipe through which water is thrown into the condenser of a steam-engine

In jĕct'or, *n* A person or thing that injects.

In-jĕl'ly, *v t* To place or deposit in, or as if in, jelly [*Rare*]

I like fossils in the rock, with golden yolks
Imbedded or *injelled* *Tennyson.*

In join', *v t* See ENJOIN

In joint', *v t* To joint, or unite together as with joints [*Rare*] *Shak*

In'ju cŭn'di-ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *jucundity*, Lat *injucunditas*] Unpleasantness, disagreeableness [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

In-jŭd'di-ca-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *judicable*] Not cognizable by a judge [*Obs*] *Bailey*

In'ju-dĭ'cial (-ju dĭsh'al), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *judicial*] Not according to the forms of law [*R*]

In'ju-dĭ'cious (-ju dĭsh'us), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *judicious*, Fr *injudicieux*]

1 Not judicious void of judgment, acting without judgment, unwise, as, an *injudicious* person

2 Not according to sound judgment or discretion, unwise, as, an *injudicious* measure

Syn.—Indiscreet, inconsiderate, incautious, unwise, rash, hasty, imprudent

In'ju-dĭ'cious ly, *adv* In an injudicious manner, unwisely

In'ju-dĭ'cious ness, *n* The quality of being injudicious or unwise

In jŭne'tion, *n* [Lat *injunctio*, from *injungere*, to join into, to enjoin, from prefix *in* and *jungere*, to join, Pr *injunction*, Fr *injonction*]

1 The act of enjoining or commanding

2 That which is enjoined, an order, a command, a precept

For still they knew, and ought to have still remembered
The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit *Milton*

3 (*Law*) A writ or process, granted by a court of equity, and, in some cases, under statutes, by a court of law, whereby a party is required to do or to refrain from doing certain acts, according to the exigency of the writ

☞ It is sometimes described as a judicial process whereby a party is required to do a particular thing, or to refrain from doing a particular thing It is however more generally used as a preventive than as a restorative process, although by some mis confined to the former *Wharton Daniell Story*

In'jure (53), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INJURED, *p pr* & *vb n* INJURING] [Fr *injurier*, Sp & Pg *injuriar*, Pr *enjurar*, It *ingiuriare*, Lat *injuriari*, from *injuria* See INJURY] To do harm to, to impair the excellence and value of, to hurt, to damage —used in a variety of senses, as, (*a*) To hurt or wound, as the person, to impair soundness, as of health (*b*) To damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate (*c*) To slander, tarnish, or impair, as reputation or character (*d*) To impair or diminish, as happiness or the sensibilities or the feelings, to grieve to annoy (*f*) To impair, as the intellect or mind

In'jur er (53), *n* One who injures or wrongs

In jū'ri oŭs (89), *a* [Lat *injurius*, from prefix *in*, not, and *jus*, *juris*, right, law, justice, Fr *injurieux*, Catalan *injurios*, Pr *enjurios*, Sp & Pg *injurioso*, It *ingurioso*]

1 Not just, wrongful, hurtful or prejudicial to the rights of another, as, *injurious* assertions, *injurious* treatment

2 Tending to injure, hurtful, harmful, pernicious, baneful "*Injurious* consequences" *Tillotson*

3 Detractory contumelious, hurting reputation, as, obscure hints, as well as open detraction, are sometimes *injurious* to a person's good name

In jū'ri oŭs ly, *adv* In an injurious or hurtful manner, wrongfully, hurtfully, mischievously

In jū'ri-oŭs ness, *n* The quality of being injurious or hurtful, injury.

In'ju ry, *n* [Lat *injuria*, from *injurius*, injurious, wrongful, unjust, Fr, Sp, & Pg *injuria*, It *ingiuria*, Fr *injure*] That which injures or brings harm, that which occasions loss or diminution of good, that which wrongs, mischief, detriment, damage

Riot ascends above their loftiest towers,
And *injury* and outrage *Milton*

Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling on trifling arguments *Watts*

In jŭs'tĭçe, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *justice*, Fr *injustice*, Pr & Sp *injusticia*, Pg *injustiça*, It *ingiustizia*, Lat *injustitia*] Want of justice and equity, violation of the rights of an individual, iniquity, wrong

If this people [the Athenians] resembled Nero in their extravagance, much more did they resemble, and even exceed, him in cruelty and *injustice* *Burke*

Ink, *n* [O Eng *enke*, *inke*, O D *enckt*, *inckt*, N D *inkt*, O Fr *enque*, N Fr *encre*, O It *incostro*, N It *inchiostro*, Pr *encaut*, from Lat *encaustum*, the purple red ink with which the Roman emperors signed their edicts, Gr ἔγκαυστον, from ἔγκαυστος, burnt in, encaustic, from ἐγκαίειν, to burn in, to paint in encaustic, i e, with colors mixed with wax, Lat encausta pingere See ENCAUSTIC]

1 A colored fluid, usually black, used in writing, printing, and the like

2 A pigment [*Rare*]

Indian ink, a composition of lampblack and size or glue it is formed into solid cakes, and is used by moistening it with water, being applied with a small brush, as in using water colors It received its name as being first obtained from China through India As formerly supposed to be prepared from the ink of the cuttle-fish or sepia, it was called *sepia* —*Printing ink*, a kind of ink used in printing, and made by boiling linseed oil, and burning it for a short time, and mixing it with lampblack, with an addition of soap and resin —*Sympathetic ink*, a fluid used in writing, and of such a nature that what is written remains invisible till the action of some reagent upon the characters makes it visible

Ink, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INKED (ĭŋkt), *p pr* & *vb n* INKING] To black or daub with ink

Ink'-bag, *n* A bag or sac containing a deep-black liquid, found in the cuttle fish *Buckland*

Ink'-blûrred, *a* Blurred or darkened with ink

Ink'-fish, *n.* (*Zool*) The cuttle fish See CUTTLE-FISH

Ink'hôrn, *n.* [Eng *ink* and *horn* Cf Fr *cornet à encre*, N H Ger *dintenhorn*, M H Ger *tinctehorn*, *tinthorn*, O H Ger *tinctahorn*, *tinctihorn*]

1 An inkstand, —so called as formerly made of horn

2 A portable case for ink, pens, &c for writing "With a writer's *inkhorn* by his side" *Ezek* ix 2

Ink'hôrn, *a* Affected, pedantic, or pompous, —used in contempt [*Obs*] "*Inkhorn* terms" *Bale*

Ink'i ness, *n* [From *inky*] The state or quality of being inky

Ink'ing, *p a* Supplying or covering with ink.

Inking roller a somewhat elastic roller, composed of glue and treacle used to spread ink over forms of type, copper-plates and the like —*Inking-trough* or *table*, a trough or table from which the inking roller receives its ink *Savage*

Ink'le (ĭŋk'l), *n* A kind of broad linen tape *Shak*

Ink'ling, *n* [Contracted from *inclining*, with the accent thrown back on the first syllable]

1 Inclination, desire *Grose*

2 Hence, a hint or whisper, an intimation *Bacon*

In knit' (in nĭt', 109), *v t* To knit in *Southey*

In knŏt' (in nŏt', 109), *v t* [Prefix *in* and *knot*] To bind, as with a knot [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Ink'stănd, *n* A vessel for holding ink and writing materials

Ink'-stōne, *n* A kind of small, round stone, of a white, red, gray, yellow, or black color, containing a quantity of native vitriol or sulphate of iron, used in making ink

Ink'y, *a* Consisting of ink, resembling ink, black, tarnished or blackened with ink

In lāçe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INLACED (in lāst'), *p pr* & *vb n* INLACING] To work in, as lace, to embellish with work resembling lace *Fletcher*

In'la gā'tion, *n* [L & Law Lat *inlagatio*, from *inlagare*, to restore to law, from *in* and A S *lagu*, *lag*, *lah*, law] (*Law*) The restitution of an outlawed person to the protection of the law *Bouvier*

In lāid', *p p* of *inlay*

In'land, *a* 1 Within the land, remote from the sea, interior, as, an *inland* town, or lake "In this wide *inland* sea" *Spenser*

2 Carried on within a country, domestic, not foreign, as, *inland* trade or transportation, *inland* navigation

3 Confined to a country, drawn and payable in the same country, as, an *inland* bill of exchange, distinguished from a *foreign* bill, which is drawn in one country and payable in another

In'land, *n* The interior part of a country *Shak*

In'land-er, *n* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea

In'land ish, *a* The same as INLAND [*Obs*]

In lăp'i dāte, *v t* [Lat prefix *in* and *lapis*, *lapidis*, stone] To convert into a stony substance, to petrify [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In-lard', *v t* See ENLARD

In law', *v t* [Cf INLAGATION] (*Law*) To clear of outlawry or attainder, to place under the protection of the law

In lāy', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INLAID, *p pr* & *vb n* INLAYING] To lay within, hence, to insert, as pieces of pearl, ivory choice woods, or the like, in a groundwork of some other material, to diversify or adorn with mosaic insertions *Gwilt*

In'lāy, *n* Matter or pieces of wood, ivory, &c, inlaid, or prepared for inlaying, that which is inserted for ornament or variety

The sloping of the moonlit sward
Was damask-work, and deep *inlay*
Of braided blooms, which crept
Adown to where the waters slept. *Tennyson*

In lāy'er, *n* One who inlays, or whose occupation it is to inlay

In lēague', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INLEAGUED, *p pr* & *vb n* INLEAGUING] To ally, or form an alliance with, to unite, to combine

With a willingness *inleague* our blood
With his, for purchase of full growth in friendship *Ford*

In'let, *n* 1 A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered, place of ingress, entrance

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and light, I couple together *Wotton.*

2 A bay or recess in the shore of the sea, or of a lake or large river, or between isles

3. That which is let in or inlayed; an inserted material. *Simmonds*

In-lĭght'en (-lĭt'n), *v t* See ENLIGHTEN

In lĭst', *v t* See ENLIST.

In lŏck', *v t* To lock in, or inclose, as one thing within another.

In lū'mine, *v t* See ENLUMINE. [*Obs*]

In'ly, *a* [Prefix *in* and *ly*, q. v., A-S. *inlic*.] Internal, interior, secret *Shak.*

In'ly, *adv* Internally, within, in the heart; secretly, as, to be *inly* pleased or grieved

In'ma çy, *n* The state of being an inmate. [*Very rare*] *Craig*

In măn'tle, *v t* To cover in, to shroud. [*Rare.*]

The dewy night had with her frosty shade
Inmantled all the world *G Fletcher*

In'māte, *n* [Eng *in*, q v, and *mate*] A person who lodges or dwells in the same apartment or house with another, a fellow-lodger

In'māte, *a* Admitted as a dweller. [*Rare*] "*Inmate* guests" *Milton.*

In mĕsh', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INMESHED (in-mĕsht'), *p pr* & *vb n* INMESHING] To bring within meshes, as of a net

In mew', *v t* To inclose, as in a mew or cage "*Inmew* the town below" *Beau & Fl*

In'mŏst, *a* [*in* and *most*] Deepest within, furthest from the surface or external part

The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey *Addison.*

Inn, *n* [A S *inne*, *inn*, house, chamber, inn, Icel. *inn*, house]

1 A place of shelter, also, habitation, residence, abode [*Obs*]

Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*
For this same night *Spenser*

2 A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers, a tavern, a public house, a hotel "The miserable fare and miserable lodgment of a provincial *inn*" *W Irving*

☞ It has been judicially defined as a house where a traveler is furnished with every thing for which he has occasion when on his way *Bouvier New Am Cyc*

3 One of the four colleges of students of law, and also one of the buildings in which students at law have their lodgings, as, *Lincoln's Inn*, *Gray's Inn*, —so called as being lodging houses [*Eng*]

4 The town house or residence of a nobleman or distinguished person, as, Leicester *Inn.* [*Eng*] [*Obs*]

Inns of chancery, colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies These are now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, &c —*Inns of court*, colleges in which students of law reside and are instructed The principal are the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn The four law societies of these inns exercise the right of admitting persons to practice at the bar *Wharton*

Inn, *v t* To take up lodging, to lodge [*Obs*]

Inn, *v t* 1 To put under cover, to shelter "To *inn* the crop" *Shak*

2 To afford lodging and entertainment to, to house, to lodge *Chaucer*

In'nate or **In nāte'** (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *innatus*, from prefix *in* and *natus*, born, p p of *nasci*, to be born, It & Sp *innato*, Fr *inné*]

1 Inborn, native, natural

2 Originating in, or derived from, the constitution of the intellect, as opposed to being acquired from experience

There is an *innate* light in every man, discovering to him the first lines of duty in the common notions of good and evil *South*

3 (*Bot*) Joined by a base to the very tip of a filament, as, an *innate* anther *Gray*

In'nāte, or **In nāte'** (114), *v t* To dwell in, to be a native of [*Obs*]

Who makes curious search
For nature's secrets the first *innating* cause
Laughs them to scorn *Marston*

In'nāte ly, or **In nāte'ly,** *adv* Naturally

In'nāte-ness, or **In nāte'ness,** *n* The quality of being innate

In-nā'tĭve, *a* Native [*Obs*] "His *innative* port" *Chapman*

In năv'i-ga-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *navigable* Fr *innavigable*, Sp *innavegable*, It *innavigabile*, Lat *innavigabilis*] Incapable of being navigated, impassable by ships or vessels

In-năv'i ga bly, *adv* So as not to be navigable

In'ner, *a* [Eng *in*, q v, A S *inner*, *innor*, O H Ger *innaro*, N H Ger *innre*, *innere*, *innerer*]

1 Further in, interior, internal, not outward, as, an *inner* chamber

2 Not obvious or easily discovered, obscure.

3. Pertaining to the spirit or its phenomena.

This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part. *Milton.*

In'ner ly, *adv* More within [*Obs*] *Barret.*

In'ner-mŏst, *a* [See INNER A S *innemest*, *innŏst*] Furthest inward, most remote from the outward part

In'ner-plāte, *n* (*Arch*) The wall-plate which lies nearest to the center of the roof in a double-plated roof

In'ner-pōst, *n* (*Ship Carp*) A post or beam situated at the forward side of the main post

In'ner-squāre, *n* The interior angle, or the right angle formed by the inner edges, of a carpenter's square

In'ner-vā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *in* and *nervus*, sinew, nerve; Fr. *innervation*]
1. The act of innerving
2. (*Physiol.*) Nervous excitement; special activity excited in any part of the nervous system or organ of sense or motion.

In-nērve', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* INNERVED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* INNERVING] To give nervous energy or power to, to give increased energy, force, or courage; to invigorate, to strengthen

Inn'hōld-er, *n* [*inn* and *holder*]
1. A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers, also, a taverner
2. An inhabitant [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Inn'ing, *n.* [Eng *in*, prep & adv, q v, A S. *innung*]
1. The ingathering of grain
2. (*Cricket Playing*) The time or turn for using the bat
3. (*pl*) Lands recovered from the sea *Ainsworth.*

In nĭ'tion cy, *n* [Lat *innīti*, to lean upon, from prefix *in* and *nīti*, to lean] A leaning, pressure [*Rare*] "The *innitency* being made upon the fulciment" *Browne*

In nĭx'ion, *n* [Lat *innixus*, p p of *innīti*, to lean upon] The act of leaning or resting upon some thing, incumbency [*Obs*] *Derham.*

Inn'keep-er, *n* An innholder

In'no-cence, *n* [Lat *innocentia*, Fr *innocence*, Pr *innocensia*, Sp *inocencia*, It *innocenza*]
1. The state of being innocent, freedom from that which is harmful, innocuousness
2. Freedom from a charge or imputation of crime or moral wrong, the state of being not chargeable with guilt or sin, purity of heart, harmlessness

Banished from man's life his happiest lit,
Simplicity and spotless *innocence* *Milton*

3. The state of being without knowledge or the ordinary intellectual power, ignorance, imbecility

In'no cen-cy, *n* The same as INNOCENCE, but obsolete or antiquated

In'no cent, *a* [Lat *innocens*, from prefix *in*, not, and *nocens*, p pr of *nocere*, to harm, hurt, Fr & Pr *innocent*, Sp *inocente*, It *innocente*]
1. Not harmful, free from that which can injure, innoxious, innocuous, harmless, as, an *innocent* medicine or remedy

The spear
Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air *Pope*

2. Free from guilt, not having done wrong, not tainted with sin, pure, upright "To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb" *Shak.* "The aidless *innocent* lady, his wished prey" *Milton*
3. Free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action, as, a man is *innocent* of the crime charged in the indictment
4. Lawful, permitted, as, an *innocent* trade
5. Not contraband, not subject to forfeiture, as, *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent nation
6. Ignorant, imbecile, idiotic [*Obs*]

Syn.—Harmless, innoxious, inoffensive, guiltless, spotless, immaculate, pure, unblamable, blameless, faultless, guiltless, upright

In'no cent, *n* 1. An innocent person, one free from guilt or harm *Shak*
2. An ignorant person, hence, a natural, an idiot, a dolt, a simpleton

In Scotland a natural fool was called an *innocent* *W Scott*

Innocents' day (*Eccl*), the twenty-eighth day of December, sometimes observed as a festival day in commemoration of the slaughter of the infants by Herod

In'no cent-ly, *adv* In an innocent manner, harmlessly.

In'no cĕn'ti-ty, *n* The quality of being innocuous, harmlessness, innocuousness

In nŏc'ū-oŭs, *a* [Lat. *innocuus*, from *in* and *nocuus*, hurtful, *nocere*, to hurt, It & Sp *innocuo*] Harmless, safe, producing no ill effect, innocent, —said only of things, as, certain poisons, used as medicines, in small quantities, prove not only *innocuous*, but beneficial

In nŏc'ū oŭs-ly, *adv* Without harm, without injurious effects. "Where the salt sea *innocuously* breaks" *Wordsworth.*

In nŏc'ū-oŭs ness, *n* The quality of being innocuous, or destitute of mischievous qualities or effects.

In'no dāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INNODATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INNODATING] [Lat *innodare*, *innodatum*, from prefix *in* and *nodare*, *nodus*, knot] To bind up, as in a knot, to include [*Obs*]

Those which shall do the contrary, we do *innodate* with the like sentence of Anathema. *Fuller*

In nŏm'i-na ble, *a* [Lat *innominabilis*, from prefix *in* and *nominare*, to name, *nomen*, name, Fr & Sp *innominable*, It *innominabile*] Not to be named [*Rare*] *Chaucer*

In-nŏm'i nate, *a.* [Lat *innominatus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *nominare*, to name, It *innominato*, Sp *innominado*] Having no name, anonymous, unnamed. [*Obs*] *Ray*

In'no-vāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INNOVATED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* INNOVATING] [Lat *innovare*, *innovatum*, from prefix *in* and *novare*, to make new, from *novus*, new, It *innovare*, Pr. & Sp *innovar*, Fr. *innover*]
1. To change or alter by introducing something new.

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship *South*

2. To bring in as new, to introduce as a novelty

In'no vāte, *v i* To introduce novelties, to make changes in any thing established, —used with *on*

In'no vā'tion, *n* [Lat *innovatio*, Fr. *innovation*, Sp *innovacion*, It *innovazione*]
1. The act of innovating
2. A change effected by innovating, a causeless and unreasonable change or alteration

The love of things ancient doth argue staydedness, but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations* *Hooker*

3. (*Bot*) A state of incompleteness as regards growth of young shoots, — especially applied to mosses

In'no vā'tion ist, *n* One who favors innovation

In'no-vā'tive, *a* Characterized by, or introducing, innovations [*Rare*]

In'no vā'tor, *n* [It *innovatore*, Sp *innovador*, Fr *innovateur*] One who innovates

He was an *innovator* by virtue of rejecting innovations *De Quincey*

In-nŏx'ioŭs (-nŏk'shus), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *noxious*, Lat *innoxius*, O It *innossio*]
1. Free from mischievous qualities, not producing evil, harmless in effects, innocent

Innocuous flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads and on horses' manes *Digby*

2. Free from crime, pure, innocent *Pope*

In nŏx'ioŭs ly (-nŏk'shus ly), *adv* In an innoxious manner, harmlessly

In nŏx'ioŭs ness (-nŏk'shus nes), *n* The state of being innoxious, harmlessness as "The *innoxiousness* of the small-pox" *Toole*

In nū'bi-loŭs, *a* [Lat *innubilis*, cloudless, from *in*, not, and *nubila*, cloud] Not cloudy, cloudless, clear, bright, fair [*Obs*] *Blount*

In'nu ĕn'do (52), *n pl* IN'NU-ĔN'DŌS [Lat, from *innuere*, to give a nod, from prefix *in* and an hypothetical *nuere*, to nod]
1. An oblique hint, a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named

Mercury owns it a marriage by *innuendo* *Dryden*

2. (*Law*) An averment employed in proceedings for libel or slander, to point the application to persons or subjects, of the alleged libelous or defamatory matter

IF The term is so applied from having been the introductory word of this averment when pleadings were in Latin The word "meaning" is used as its equivalent in modern forms *Bouvier Burrill*

Syn.—Insinuation, suggestion, representation — INNUENDO, INSINUATION An *innuendo* supposes a representation so framed as to point distinctly at something *beyond*, which is injurious to the character &c, of the person aimed at An *insinuation* turns on no such double use of language, but consists in artfully *winding* into the mind imputations of an injurious nature without making any direct charge, and is therefore justly regarded as one of the basest resorts of malice and falsehood

In'nu ent, *a* [Lat *innuens*, p pr of *innuere* See *supra*] Conveying a hint, significant, insinuative [*Obs*] *Burton*

In nū'mer a bĭl'i ty, *n* [Lat *innumerabilitas* O Fr *innumerabilité*, It *innumerabilità* Sp *innumerabilidad*] State of being innumerable

In nū'mer a-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *numerable*, Lat *innumerabilis*, It *innumerabile*, Sp *innumerable*, Fr *innumerable*, *innombable*]
1. Not capable of being counted, enumerated, or numbered, for multitude, countless
2. Very numerous, of indefinitely great number

Syn.—Countless, numberless, unnumbered

In nū'mer a ble ness, *n* The state of being innumerable, innumerability

In nū'mer a bly, *adv* Without number

In nū'mer oŭs, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *numerous*, Lat *innumerosus* and *innumerus*] Too many to be numbered, innumerable [*Obs*] *Milton Pope*

In'nu trĭ'tion (nu trish'un), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *nutrition*, Fr *innutrition*] Want of nutrition, failure of nourishment *Darwin*

In'nu trĭ'tioŭs (nu trish'us), *a* [Prefix *in* and *nutritious*] Not nutritious, not supplying nourishment, innutritive

In nū'tri tive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *nutritive*, Fr *innutritif*] Not nourishing, innutritious

In'o bē'di-en ce, *n* [Lat *inobedientia*, O Fr *inobedience*, N Fr *inobeissance*, Sp *inobediencia*, It *inobedienza*] Disobedience [*Obs*] *Bp Bedell*

In'o-bē'di-ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *obedient* Lat *inobediens*, p pr of *inobedire*, O Fr *inobédient*, N Fr *inobéissant*, Sp *inobediente*, It *inobbediente*] Not yielding obedience, disobedient [*Obs*]

In'ob sĕrv'a-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *observable*, Fr & Sp *inobservable*, It *inosservabile*, Lat *inobservabilis*] Not capable of being observed

In'ob sĕrv'ance, *n* [Fr *inobservance*, Sp *inobservancia*, It *inosservanza*, Lat *inobservantia*] Want of observance, neglect of observing, disobedience *Bacon*

In'ob sĕrv'ant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *observant*, Fr *inobservant*, Sp *inobservante*, It *inosservante*, Lat *inobservans*] Not taking notice, heedless

In-ŏb'ser vā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *observation*, Fr *inobservation*.] Neglect or want of observation.

In'ob trŭ'sive, *a.* Not obtrusive, unobtrusive.

In'ob trŭ'sive-ly, *adv.* Unobtrusively.

In'ob-trŭ'sive ness, *n* A quality of being not obtrusive, unobtrusiveness

In ŏc'cu pā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *occupation*, Fr *inoccupation*] Want of occupation.

In ŏc'ū la-ble, *a* [Lat *inoculare*. See *infra*]
1. Capable of being inoculated
2. Capable of communicating disease by inoculation

In ŏc'ū lar, *a* Inserted in the corner of the eye, —said of the antennæ of certain insects

In ŏc'ū-lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INOCULATED, *p. pr* & *vb n* INOCULATING] [Lat *inoculare*, *inoculatum*, prefix *in* and *oculare*, to furnish with eyes, from *oculus*, an eye, Fr *inoculer*, Sp *inocular*, It *inoculare*, *inocchiare*]
1. To bud, to insert, as the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant, for the purpose of growth on the new stock
2. To insert a foreign bud into, as, to *inoculate* a tree
3. (*Med*) To communicate, as a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh as, to *inoculate* a person with the matter of small pox

In ŏc'ū lāte, *v i* 1. To graft by inserting buds
2. To communicate disease by inserting infectious matter

In ŏc'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *inoculatio*, Fr *inoculation*, Sp *inoculacion*, It *inoculazione*]
1. The act or art of inoculating, a method of grafting by the insertion of buds of one kind of tree into the branches of another
2. The act or practice of communicating a disease to a person in health, by inserting contagious matter in his skin or flesh This term is limited chiefly to the communication of the small pox

In ŏc'ū lā'tor, *n* [Lat, Fr *inoculateur*, Sp *inoculador*] One who inoculates, one who propagates plants or diseases by inoculation

In ō'di āte, *v t* [Prefix Lat *in* and *odium*, hatred, odium, to hate O It *modiare*] To make hateful, to render invidious [*Obs*]

Those ancient numbers of her communion have been of late reprobated, under the *inodiating* character of high churchmen *South*

In ō'dor ate, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *odorate*] Having no scent or odor [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In ō'dor oŭs, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *odorous*, Lat *inodorus*, Fr *inodore*] Wanting scent, having no smell, scentless

The white of an egg is an *inodorous* liquor *Arbuthnot*

In ō'dor oŭs ness, *n* The quality of being inodorous, absence of smell

In'of fĕn'sive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *offensive*, Fr *inoffensif*, Sp *inofensivo*, It *inoffensivo*]
1. Giving no offense, provocation, uneasiness, or disturbance as an *inoffensive* man, an *inoffensive* answer, an *inoffensive* appearance or sight
2. Harmless, doing no injury or mischief

Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite *Dryden*

3. Not obstructing, presenting no interruption or hinderance [*Obs*]

From hence a passage broad
Smooth easy *inoffensive* down to hell *Milton*

In'of fĕn'sive ly, *adv* Without giving offense, without harm

In'of fĕn'sive-ness, *n* The quality of being inoffensive, either to the senses or to the mind

In'of fĭ'cial (of fish'al), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *official*] Not official, not proceeding from the proper officer not clothed with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character, not required by, or appropriate to, the duties of any office, as, *inofficial* intelligence

Pinckney and Marshall would not make *inofficial* visits to discuss official business *Pickering*

In'of fĭ'cial ly, *adv* Without the usual forms, or not in the official character

In'of fĭ'cioŭs (of fish'us), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *officious* Lat *inofficiosus*, It *inofficioso*, Sp *inoficioso*, Fr *inofficieux*]
1. Unfit for an office, or for active duty [*Obs*]

Thou drown'st thy self in *inofficious* sleep *B Jonson.*

2. Not civil or attentive
3. (*Law*) Regardless of natural obligation, contrary to natural duty unkind — said of a testament made without regard to natural obligation, or by which a child is unjustly deprived of inheritance

Suggesting that the parent had lost the use of his reason when he made the *inofficious* testament *Blackstone.*

Let not a father hope to excuse an *inofficious* disposition of his fortune by alleging that every man may do what he will with his own *Paley.*

In'of fĭ'cioŭs ly, *adv* Not officiously

In'o lite (49), *n* (*Min*) Carbonate of lime, calcite.

In ŏp'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *inoperari*, to effect, from prefix *in* and *operari*, to operate] Agency, influence production of effects [*Obs*]

In ŏp'er a tive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *operative*.] Not operative, not active, having no operation; producing no effect, as, laws rendered *inoperative* by neglect, *inoperative* remedies

In'o pĕr'cu lar, *a.* [Lat. *in* and *operculum*, lid.] (*Conch*) Having no operculum, or lid,—said of certain univalve shells.

In ŏp'i-na-ble, *a* Not to be expected. [*Obs.*]
"*Inopinable* incredible . . sayings" *Lalmer.*

In-ŏp'i nate, *a* [Lat *inopinatus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *opinatus*, supposed, imagined, p p. of *opinari, opinare*, to suppose, It *inopinato*, Sp *inopinado*, Fr. *inopiné*] Not expected or thought of [*Obs*]

In-ŏp'por-tūne', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *opportune*, 'Lat *inopportunus*, It *inopportuno*, Sp *inoportuno*, Fr *inopportun*] Not opportune, inconvenient, unseasonable in time

In-ŏp'por-tūne'ly, *adv* Unseasonably, at an inconvenient time

In ŏp'por tū'ni ty, *n* Want of opportunity, unseasonableness [*Rare*]

In'op prĕss'ive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *oppressive*] Not oppressive, not burdensome

In ŏp'ū lent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *opulent*, Fr *inopulent*, Sp *inopulento*] Not opulent, not wealthy, not affluent or rich

In ŏr'di na cy, *n* [From *inordinate*]
1 Deviation from order or rule prescribed, irregularity, disorder
2 Excess, or want of moderation, as, the *inordinacy* of desire or other passion *Bp Taylor*

In-ŏr'di nate, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *ordinate*, Lat *inordinatus*, It *inordinato*, Sp *inordenado*] Not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds, irregular, disorderly, excessive, immoderate as, an *inordinate* love of the world, *inordinate* desire of fame.

Inordinate desires
And upstart passions catch the government
From reason *Milton*

In-ŏr'di-nate ly, *adv* In an inordinate manner, irregularly, excessively, immoderately

In-ŏr'di nate ness, *n* The quality of being inordinate, deviation from order, want of moderation, inordinacy *Bp Hall*

In-ŏr'di-nā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *ordination*, Lat *inordinatio*] Deviation from rule or right, deviation from the accustomed order or solemnity, irregularity

Every *inordination* of religion that is not in defect, is properly called superstition *Bp Taylor*

In'or găn'ic, } *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *organic*,
In'or găn'ic al, } Fr *inorganique*, Sp & It *inorganico*]
1 Not organic, not endowed with, or subjected to, organization, devoid of an organized structure, or the structure of a living being, unorganized, as, rocks, minerals, and all chemical compounds are *inorganic* substances
2 Pertaining to, or embracing, the department of unorganized substances or species, as, *inorganic* chemistry, *inorganic* forces, the *inorganic* kingdom

In'or găn'ic al ly, *adv* Without organs

In'or găn'i ty, *n* The quality of being inorganic [*Obs*] "The *inorganity* of the soul" *Browne*

In ŏr'ga-ni zā'tion, *n* The state of being without organization

In ŏr'gan ized, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *organized*] Not having organic structure, void of organ, as earths, metals, or other minerals

In'or thŏg'ra phy, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *orthography*] Deviation from correct orthography, false or incorrect spelling [*Obs*] *Fitlham*

In ŏs'cu lāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* INOSCULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INOSCULATING] [Lat *in* and *osculari, osculatum*, to kiss, It *inosculare* See OSCULATION]
1 To unite by apposition or contact, to unite, as two vessels at their extremities, to anastomose, as, one vein or artery *inosculates* with another, a vein *inosculates* with an artery
2 To blend, or become united
The several monthly divisions of the journal may *inosculate*, but not the several volumes *De Quincey*

In-ŏs'cu lāte, *v t* 1 To unite by apposition or contact, as two vessels in an animal body
2. To unite intimately, to cause to become as one
They were still together, grew
(For so they said themselves) *inosculated*,
Consonant chords that shiver to one note *Tennyson*

In-ŏs'cu-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *inosculation*, Sp *inoculacion*, It *inosculazione*]
1 The junction or connection of different branches of tubular vessels, so that their contents pass from one to the other, anastomosis, as, *inosculation* of veins, and the like
2 An inherent union or blending

In-ŏx'id ĭz'a ble, } *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *oxidize*]
In ŏx'yd ĭz'a-ble, } (*Chem*) Not capable of being oxidized.

In'quest, *n* [O Fr *enqueste*, N Fr *enquête*, Pr *enquesta*, It *inchiesta*, from Lat *inquisita*, from *inquisitus*, p p of *inquirere*. See INQUIRE]
1 The act of inquiring, inquiry, quest, search "The laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science" *South*
2 (*Law*) (*a*) Judicial inquiry, official examination (*b*) A body of men assembled under authority of law to inquire into any matter, civil or criminal, particularly any case of violent or sudden death, a jury, particularly a coroner's jury The *grand jury* is sometimes called the *grand inquest*
Inquest of office, an inquiry made by authority or direction of the proper officer into matters affecting the rights and interests of the crown or state. *Craig Bouvier*

In-qui'et, *v. t* [Prefix *in*, not, and *quiet*, Fr *inquiéter*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *inquietar*, It & Lat *inquietare*] To disturb, to trouble. [*Obs*]

In-qui'e-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *inquietatio*, Fr *inquiétation*, O Sp *inquietacion*, It *inquietazione*] The act of disturbing, disturbance [*Obs*] *Sir T Elyot*

In-qui'e-tūde (53), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *quietude*, Fr *inquiétude*, Pr *inquietut*, Sp *inquietud*, It *inquietudine*, Lat *inquietudo*] Disturbed state, uneasiness either of body or mind, want of quiet, restlessness, disquietude

In'qui nāte, *v t* [Lat *inquinare, inquinatum*, from prefix *in* and O Lat *cunire*, to void excrement, O It *inquinare*, Sp *inquinar*, O Fr *inquiner*] To defile, to pollute, to contaminate, to befoul [*Obs*] *Browne*

In'qui nā'tion, *n* [See *supra*] The act of defiling, or state of being defiled, pollution, corruption, contamination [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In quir'a-ble, *a* Capable of being inquired into, subject to inquisition or inquest

In quir'ance, *n* Inquiry [*Obs*] *Latimer*

In quire', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* INQUIRED, *p pr* & *vb n* INQUIRING] [Lat *inquirere*, from prefix *in* and *quærere*, to seek, O Fr *enquirre*, N Fr *enquerir*, Pr *enquerer, enquerir, inquerir, enquerre*, Sp *inquirir*, It *inquerire, inchiere, inchiedere*.] [Written also *enquire*]
1 To ask a question or questions, to seek for truth or information by putting queries
We will call the damsel, and *inquire* *Gen* xxiv 57
2 To seek to learn any thing by recourse to the proper means of knowledge, to make examination or investigation
And *inquire*
Gladly into the ways of God with man *Milton*
☞ This word is followed by *of* before the person asked, as, to *inquire of* a neighbor It is followed by *concerning, after*, or *about* before the subject of inquiry as, his friends *inquired about* or *concerning* his welfare "Thou dost not *inquire* wisely *concerning* this" *Eccles* vii 10 It is followed by *into* when search is made for particular knowledge or information as, to *inquire into* the cause of a sudden death It is followed by *for* or *after* when a place or person is sought or something is missing "*Inquire* in the house of Judas *for* one called Saul of Tarsus *Acts* ix 11 *Inquire for* or *after* the right road It is often written *enquire*, though *inquire* is the form most commonly employed

In quire', *v t* 1 To ask about, to seek by asking, to make examination or inquiry respecting "Having thus at length *inquired* the truth concerning law and dispense" *Milton*
2 To call or name [*Obs*] *Spenser*

In quir'ent, *a* [Lat *inquirens*, p pr. of *inquirere* See *supra*] Making inquiry, inquiring, questioning [*Obs*] *Shenstone*

In-quir'er, *n* [Written also *enquirer*] One who inquires or examines, an investigator

In-qui'ring, *p a* Given to inquiry, disposed to investigate causes, curious, as, an *inquiring* mind

In quir'ing ly, *adv* By way of inquiry

In quir'y (89), *n* [Norm Fr *enquerre* See INQUIRE] [Written also *enquiry*]
1 The act of inquiring, a seeking for information by asking questions, interrogation
The men who were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate *Acts* x 17
2 Search for truth, information, or knowledge, research, examination into facts or principles, investigation, as, physical *inquiries*, *inquiries* about philosophical knowledge
3 A question, an interrogation, a query
Writ of inquiry, a writ issued in certain actions at law, where the defendant has suffered judgment to pass against him by default, in order to ascertain and assess the plaintiff's damages, where they can not readily be ascertained by mere calculation *Burrill*
Syn Interrogation, interrogatory, question, query, scrutiny investigation research

In-quis'i ble, *a* Admitting judicial inquiry [*Obs*] *Hale*

In'qui sĭ'tion (ĭn'kwĭ-zĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *inquisitio*, Fr *inquisition*, Pr *inquisicio*, Sp *inquisicion*, It *inquisizione* See INQUIRE]
1 The act of inquiring inquiry, examination, investigation "As far forth as I could learn through earnest *inquisition*" *Latimer*
Let not search and *inquisition* fail
To bring again these foolish runaways *Shak*
2 (*Law*) (*a*) Judicial inquiry, official examination, inquest (*b*) The finding of a jury, especially such a finding under a writ of inquiry *Bouvier*
The justices in eyre had it formerly in charge to make *inquisition* concerning them by a jury of the county *Blackstone*
3 (*Rom Cath Church*) A court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics This court was established in the twelfth century by Pope Innocent III for the suppression of heresy It was confined to Spain and its dependencies, Portugal, and part of Italy

In'qui-sĭ'tion, *v t* To make inquisition concerning, to inquire [*Obs*] *Milton.*

In'qui-sĭ'tion al, *a* [L Lat *inquisitionalis*]
1 Relating to inquiry or inquisition; making inquiry. "All the *inquisitional* rigor that hath been executed upon books" *Milton.*
2 Of, or pertaining to, the Inquisition.

In'qui sĭ'tion-a ry, *a.* [Fr. *inquisitionnaire.*] Inquisitional [*Rare*]

In-quĭs'i tive, *a.* [Fr *inquisitif*, Sp *inquisitivo*] Apt to ask questions, addicted to inquiry, inclined to seek information by questions, discussion, investigation, or observation, given to research "A young, *inquisitive*, and sprightly genius." *Watts.*
Syn.—Inquiring, prying, curious —INQUISITIVE, CURIOUS, PRYING *Curious* denotes a feeling, and *inquisitive* a habit We are *curious* when we desire to learn something new, we are *inquisitive* when we set ourselves to gain it by inquiry or research *Prying* implies *inquisitiveness* when carried to an extreme, and is more commonly used in a bad sense, as indicating a desire to penetrate into the secrets of others
Ah *curiosity*, first cause of all our ill,
And yet the plague which most torments us still! *Stirling.*
This folio of four pages, happy work!
Which not even critics criticise that holds
Inquisitive attention, while I read,
Fast bound in chains of silence, which the fair,
Though eloquent themselves, yet fear to break *Cowper.*
Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey
The distant skies, to find the Milky Way *Creech.*

In-quĭs'i tive, *n* A person who is inquisitive, one curious in research [*Obs*] *Sir W Temple*

In quĭs'i-tive ly, *adv* With curiosity to obtain information, with scrutiny

In quĭs'i tive ness, *n* The quality of being inquisitive, the disposition to obtain information by questioning, curiosity to learn what is not known, as, the *inquisitiveness* of the human mind

In quĭs'i tor, *n* [Lat, from *inquirere, inquisitum*, Fr *inquisiteur*, It *inquisitore*, Sp *inquisidor* See *supra*]
1 One who inquires, especially, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine
2 An inquisitive person, one fond of asking questions [*Rare*] *Feltham*
3 (*Rom Cath Church*) A member of the Court of Inquisition

In quĭs'i tō'ri al (89), *a* [Fr & Sp *inquisitorial*]
1 Pertaining to inquisition, as, *inquisitorial* power
2 Pertaining to the Court of Inquisition, or resembling its practices, as, *inquisitorial* tragedy "*Inquisitorial* robes" *Buchanan*

In quĭs'i tō'ri al ly, *adv* In an inquisitorial manner

In quĭs'i tō'ri oŭs, *a* [L Lat *inquisitorius*] Making strict inquiry, inquisitorial [*Obs*] *Milton*

In quĭs'i tĭ'ri ant, *a* Inquisitorious, consciently inquisitive [*Obs*] "Our *inquisitivant* bishops" *Milton*

In rāĭl', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INRAILED, *p pr* & *vb n* INRAILING] To rail in, to inclose or surround with rails *Hooker*

In rĕ'g'is ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INREGISTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* INREGISTERING] [Prefix *in* and *register*, Fr *enregistrer*, Pr *enregistrar*] To register, to record, to enter in a register *Walsh*

In'rōad, *n* The entrance of an enemy into a country with purposes of hostility, a sudden or desultory incursion or invasion, attack, encroachment
With perpetual *inroads* to alarm,
Though inaccessible, his fatal throne *Milton*
Syn —Invasion, incursion, irruption See INVASION

In rōad', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INROADED, *p pr* & *vb n* INROADING] To make inroad into, to invade [*Obs*]
The Saracens conquered Spain, *inroaded* Aquitain *Fuller*

In rōll', *v t* See ENROL

In sāfe'ty, *n* Want of safety, insecurity, danger, peril [*Obs*] *Knowles*

In săl'i vā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in* and *saliva*] (*Med*) The mingling of saliva with food in the act of eating *Dunglison*

In'sa lū'bri oŭs, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *salubrious*, Lat *insalubris*, It, Sp, & Fr *insalubre*] Not salubrious, not healthful, unfavorable to health, unwholesome, as, an *insalubrious* air or climate

In'sa lū'bri ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *salubrity*, Fr *insalubrité*, Sp *insalubridad*, It *insalubrità*] Want of salubrity, unhealthfulness, unwholesomeness, as, the *insalubrity* of air, water, or climate

In-săl'ū ta-ry, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *salutary*, Fr. *insalutaire*, Lat *insalutaris*]
1 Not favorable to health or soundness, not salutary, not wholesome
2 Not tending to safety, productive of evil

In-săn'a bĭl'i-ty, *n* State of being insanable or incurable, insanableness

In săn'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sanable*, O. Fr & Sp *insanable*, It *insanabile*, Lat *insanabilis*] Not admitting of cure, incapable of being healed, incurable, irremediable

In săn'a ble ness, *n* The state of being insanable, incurability, insanability

In săn'a bly, *adv* In an incurable manner

In sāne', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sane*, Lat *insanus*, It & Sp *insano*]
1 Exhibiting unsoundness of mind, mad, deranged in mind, delirious, distracted.
Soon after Dryden's death she became *insane*, and was confined under the care of a female attendant. *Malone*
I know not which was the *insane* measure. *Southey*

2. Used by, or appropriated to, insane persons; as, an *insane* hospital.

3. Making mad, causing madness. [*Obs.*]

Or have we eaten of the insane root
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shak.*

In-sāne'ly, *adv.* Without reason, madly, foolishly.

In-sāne'ness (109), *n.* Insanity, madness.

In-sā'nie, *n.* Insanity, lunacy [*Obs. and rare*] *Shak.*

In-sān'i-ty, *n.* [Lat *insanitas*, Fr *insanité*] The state of being insane, unsoundness of mind, derangement of intellect, madness.

Syn.—Insanity, Lunacy Madness, Derangement, Alienation, Aberration, Mania, Delirium, Frenzy, Monomania, Dementia *Insanity* is the generic term for all such diseases, *lunacy* has now an equal extent of meaning, though once used to denote periodical insanity, *madness* has the same extent, though originally referring to the rage created by the disease, *derangement*, *aberration*, *alienation*, are popular terms for insanity, *delirium*, *mania*, and *frenzy* denote excited states of the disease, *dementia* denotes the loss of mental power by this means, *monomania* is insanity upon a single subject

In săp'o ry, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sapor*] Tasteless, wanting flavor, unsavory [*Obs.*] *Herbert*

In să'ti a bil'i-ty (sā/shĭ), *n.* [Lat *insatiabilitas*, Fr *insatiabilité*, Sp *insaciabilidad*, It *insaziabilità*] The state or quality of being insatiable, greediness that can not be satisfied, insatiableness

In să'ti a ble (in sā'shĭ a bl, 95), *a.* [Lat *insatiabilis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *satiare*, to satiate, Fr *insatiable*, Sp *insaciable*, It *insaziabile*. See Satiate] Not satiable, incapable of being satisfied or appeased, very greedy, as, an *insatiable* appetite or desire "*Insatiable* of glory" *Milton*

In-să'ti a ble ness, *n.* Greediness of appetite that can not be satisfied or appeased, insatiability

In-să'ti a bly (in sā'shĭ a blĭ), *adv.* With greediness not to be satisfied

In să'ti ate (in sā'shĭ āt, 45, 95), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *satiate*, Lat *insatiatus*] Not to be satisfied, insatiable, as, *insatiate* thirst "The *insatiate* greediness of his desires" *Shak.*

In să'ti ate ly, *adv.* So greedily as not to be satisfied, insatiably

In să'ti ate ness, *n.* State of being insatiate

In'sa tīe'ty, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *satiety*, Lat *insatietas*, Fr *insatiété*, It *insazietà*] Insatiableness. *Granger*

In sāt'is fāc'tion, *n.* Want of satisfaction dissatisfaction [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

In-sāt'ū-ra-ble, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *saturable*, Lat *insaturabilis*, Fr & Sp *insaturable*, It *insaturabile*] Not capable of being saturated, filled, or glutted

In'sci-ence (In'shĭ ens), or **In sci'ence**, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *science* Fr *insuence*, Lat *insciantia*] Ignorance, want of knowledge or skill [*Ob.*]

In'sci ent (In'shĭ ent), or **In sci'ent**, *a.* [Lat *insciens*, *insicntis*, ignorant, from *in* not, and *sciens*, from *scire*, to know, also, knowing, from *in*, used intensively, and *sciens*]

1 Having little or no knowledge, ignorant, stupid, foolish, silly

2 Having knowledge or insight, intelligent, knowing [*Rare*]

Gaze on, with *insient* vision, toward the sun *I. B. Browning*

In-scŏnce', *v. t.* See Ensconce

In scrib'a ble, *a.* Capable of being inscribed

In scrib'a ble ness, *n.* State of being inscribable

In scribe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* inscribed, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* inscribing.] [Lat *inscribere*, from prefix *in* and *scribere*, to write, It *inscrivere*, Sp *inscribir*, Pr & Fr *inscrire*]

1 To write or engrave, to mark down as something to be read, to imprint, as, to *inscribe* a line or verse on a monument, column, or pillar "Our psalms with artful terms *inscribed*" *Milton*

2 To mark with letters, characters, or words,—often followed by that which is written, or that on which the writing is made, with *on* "Like to that sanguine flower *inscribed* with woe" *Milton*

Inscribe a verse on this relenting stone *Pope*

3 To assign or address to, to commend to by a short address, less formal than a dedication, as, to *inscribe* an ode or a book to a prince

4 To imprint deeply, to impress, as, to *inscribe* a sentence on the memory

5 (*Geom.*) To draw within, as a line, an angle, or a rectilinear figure, within a curvilinear figure, so that the several lines drawn shall terminate in the curved boundary, or as a curvilinear figure (a circle, ellipse, &c.) within a rectilinear figure, so that the former shall have the several lines of the latter as its tangents *Math. Dict.*

In-scrib'er, *n.* One who inscribes *Pownall*

In-scrip'ti-ble, *a.* Capable of being inscribed, engraved upon, or drawn within,—said especially (*Geom.*) of solids or plane figures capable of being inscribed in other solids or figures

In-scrip'tion (in skrĭp'shun), *n.* [Lat *inscriptio*, from *inscribere*, *inscriptum*, Fr *inscription*, Sp. *inscripcion*, It *inscrizione*, *iscrizione* See *supra*]

1. The act of inscribing

2 That which is inscribed, something written or engraved to communicate knowledge, especially, any thing written or engraved on a solid substance for duration; as, *inscriptions* on monuments, pillars, &c.

3 An address or consignment of a book to a person, as a mark of respect, or an invitation of patronage It is less formal than a *dedication*

4. (*Civil Law.*) An engagement, made by a person who brings a solemn accusation of a crime against another, to the effect that if the charge is found to be false, he will himself suffer the punishment which would be inflicted upon the other in case the latter were found guilty

In scrip'tive, *a.* Bearing inscription, of the character of an inscription

In scrōll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* inscrolled, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* inscrolling.] [Written also *inscrol*] To write on a scroll *Shak.*

In scrŭ'ta bil'i-ty, *n.* Inscrutableness.

In scrŭ'ta ble, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *scrutable*, Lat *inscrutabilis*, Fr & Sp *inscrutable*, It *inscrutabile*]

1 Incapable of being searched into and understood by inquiry or study unsearchable impenetrable, as, the designs of the emperor appear to be *inscrutable*

2 Incapable of being discovered, or understood by human reason, incapable of being satisfactorily accounted for, explained, or answered "Waving a question so *inscrutable* as this" *De Quincey*

In scrŭ'ta ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being inscrutable, inscrutability

In scrŭ'ta bly, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be found out or understood

In sculp', *v. t.* [Prefix *in* and *sculp.*, Lat & It *insculpere*, Fr *insculper*, *insculpter*, Sp *insculpir*] To engrave, to carve [*Obs. and rare*] *Shak.*

In sculp'ture (in skŭlp'shun), *n.* [See *supra*] Inscription [*Obs.*] *Tournour*

In sculpt'ure, *n.* [See *supra*] An engraving, sculpture [*Obs.*] "On his grave stone this *insculpture*" *Shak.*

In sculpt'ured, *a.* Engraved *Glover*

In scum', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* inscumed *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* inscuming.] To impress or mark with a scum or cuticle *Pope*

In scŭrch' (in sŭrch'), *v. t.* To make search after, to investigate [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot*

In sĕc'a ble, *a.* [Lat *insecabilis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *secabilis*, that may be cut from *secare*, to cut, Fr *insecable*, It *insecabile*] Incapable of being divided by a cutting instrument indivisible

In'sect, *n.* [Lat *insectum*, from *insectus* p. p. of *inscare*, to cut in Fr *insecte*, Sp *insecto*, It *insetto* This name seems to have been originally given to certain small animals, whose bodies appear *cut in*, or almost divided So in Greek ἔντομον, *sc* ζῶον]

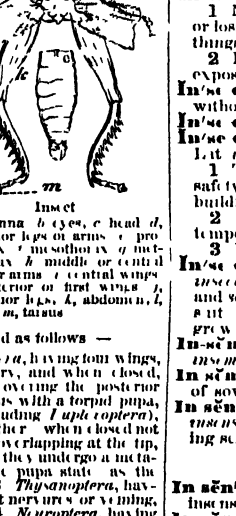

Insect

a, antenna *b* eyes, *c* head *d*, anterior legs or arms *e* prothorax *f* mesothorax *g* metathorax *h* middle or central legs or arms *i* central wings *o*, anterior or first wings *p*, posterior legs, *k*, abdomen, *l*, tibia *m*, tarsus

1 (*Zool.*) An articulate animal that in its mature state has the body divided into three distinct parts, the head, the thorax, and the abdomen, has six legs, never more than four wings, and that breathes air through the body in tubes opening externally by spiracles Insects leave the egg as caterpillars or grubs, which are called *larvæ* The higher insects undergo a metamorphosis in which the larva inclosus itself in a cocoon or shell, and is then called the *chrysalis* or *pupa* After remaining torpid in this shell for a time, it breaks forth as the perfect winged insect, or imago

2 Any thing small or contemptible *Thomson*

☞ Insects are generally divided as follows —

I Those having jaws 1 *Coleoptera*, having four wings, the anterior pair horny or leathery, and when closed, joined by a straight suture, and covering the posterior pair, they undergo a metamorphosis with a torpid pupa, as the beetles 2 *Orthoptera* (including *Euplexoptera*), having four wings the anterior leather when closed not covering, the posterior and usually overlapping at the tip, the posterior pair folded like a fan they undergo a metamorphosis by molting in an active pupa state as the earwigs, grasshoppers crickets 3 *Thysanoptera*, having four membranous wings without nervures or veining, but set with cilia about the rim 4 *Neuroptera*, having four equal, membranous closely-veined wings, the posterior pair not folded, as the May fly, dragon-fly 5 *Trichoptera* having four hairy membranous wings, of which the posterior are the larger, they undergo a metamorphosis with an inactive pupa as the caddis-flies 6 *Hymenoptera* having four loosely-veined, membranous wings, the posterior pair being the smaller, and hooked to the anterior in flight, as the bees, wasps hornets, ants 7 *Strepsiptera*, having the anterior pair of wings mere twisted appendages, and the posterior folding like a fan These are mostly parasitic on bees and other hymenopterous insects

II Insects having sucking tubes 8 *Lepidoptera*, having four extended membranous wings covered with minute scales, that ordinarily appear like a fine dust, as the butterflies, moths, and the like 9 *Homoptera*, having membranous wings, the posterior pair the smaller, but not overlapping, as the cicadas, the froghoppers, the plant-lice, the cochineal bug 10 *Heteroptera*, having four partly membranous wings, the posterior pair the smaller, and overlapping at the tip, as the water-beetles the whirligigs or skippers, the bed-bugs 11 *Aphaniptera*, having four rudiments of wings in the form of minute scales as the flea, the louse 12 *Diptera*, having two membranous, veined, anterior wings, and two balancers, as the flies, the gnats, the mosquitoes, the midges

☞ By many authors the two groups *Homoptera* and *Heteroptera* are placed as subdivisions of another group, the *Hemiptera*, which takes the place of these two in classification

In'sect *a.* [See *supra*] Like an insect, resembling an insect, small, mean, contemptible

In'sec tā'tion, *n.* [See *infra*] The act of pursuing, pursuit, harassment, persecution [*Obs.*]

In'sec tā'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *insectari*, to pursue, v. freq. from *insequi*, to follow after, pursue See Insection] A pursuer, a persecutor, a censorious critic [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

In'sect ed, *a.* Having the nature of, or resembling, an insect *Howell.*

In sĕct'ile, *a.* Having the nature of insects *Bacon.*

In sĕct'ile, *n.* An insect [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

In sĕc'tion, *n.* [See Insect] A cutting in, incisure incision

In'sec tĭv'o rā, *n. pl.* See Insectivore

In sĕc'ti-vōre, *n., pl.* insectivores [See *infra*]

1 (*Zool.*) One of an order of plantigrade mammals of small size, that feed chiefly upon insects

☞ The animals of this order have prismatic, sharp-pointed molars and complete clavicles, and generally burrow in the ground Their fingers are short, and armed with claws They are found chiefly in the old world They are 1 The *Soricida*, or shrews, of a mouse-like form the hind legs larger than the fore legs, with external ears and covered with soft hair 2 The *Talpida* or moles also covered with fur, but having no external ears and with the fore legs larger than the hind 3 The *Cadeata* or hedgehogs having spines or bristles among the fur 4 The *Tupaides* or *Scandentia* squirrel-like animals of which little is known but that they resemble *Insectivora* The *Galeopithecus* has also been included, as forming a fifth family

2 (*Ornith.*) An order of birds that feed on insects —so called by Temminck *Brande*

In'sec tĭv'o rous, *a.* [Lat *insectum*, an insect, and *vorare*, to devour, Fr *insectivore*, Sp *insectivoro* It *insettivoro*]

1 Feeding or subsisting on insects

2 Belonging or pertaining to the Insectivora

In'sec tŏl'o gĭst, *n.* [Fr *insectologue*, *insectologiste* See *infra*] One who studies insects, an entomologist [*Obs.*] "According to modern *insectologers*" *Durham*

In'sec tŏl'o gy, *n.* [Fr *insectologie*, Lat *insectum*, insect, and Gr. λόγος, discourse] The science and description of insects entomology [*Obs.*]

In'se cūre', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *secure*]

1 Not secure, not safe, apprehensive of danger or loss "Continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life but of life itself" *Tillotson*

2 Not effectually guarded or protected, unsafe, exposed to danger or loss

In'se cūre'ly, *adv.* Without security or safety, without certainty

In'se cūre'ness, *n.* Insecurity

In'se cū'ri ty, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *security*, L. Lat *insecuritas*, Fr. *insecurité*]

1 The condition of being insecure, want of safety danger hazard, as, the *insecurity* of a building liable to fire, or of a debt

2 Want of confidence in safety as, seamen in a tempest must be conscious of their *insecurity*

3 Want of confidence in one's opinion

In'se cū'tion, *n.* [Lat *insecutio*, from *insequi*, *insecutus*, to follow after, to pursue, from prefix *in* and *sequi*, to follow] A following after, close pursuit [*Obs.*] "With what ruth the *insecution* grew" *Chapman*

In-sē'mi-nāte, *v. t.* [Prefix *in* and *seminate* Lat. *inseminare*] To sow, to impregnate [*Obs.*]

In sĕm'i nā'tion, *n.* [Fr *insemination*] The act of sowing or impregnating [*Obs.*]

In sĕn'sate, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not and *sensate*, Lat. *insensatus*, It & Sp *insensato*, Fr *insensé*] Wanting sensibility, destitute of sense stupid, foolish.

The silence and the calm
Of mute, *insensate* things *Wordsworth*

In sĕn'sate ness, *n.* The state or quality of being insensate, foolishness, stupidity

In sĕnse', *v. t.* To make to understand, to instruct. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

In sĕn'si bil'i ty, *n.* [Fr *insensibilité*, Pr *insensibilitat*, Sp *insensibilidad*, It *insensibilità*]

1 The quality of being insensible, want of sensibility, or the power of feeling or perceiving, torpor as, the *insensibility* produced by a fall, or by opiates

2 Want of power to be readily or strongly moved or affected, want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion, dullness, stupidity.

Syn.—Dullness numbness, unfeelingness, stupidity; torpor, apathy, indifference

In-sĕn'si-ble, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sensible*; Fr. & Sp *insensible*, It *insensibile*, Lat. *insensibilis.*]

1 Destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; wanting corporeal sensibility, as, an injury to the spine often renders the inferior parts of the body *insensible*

2 Not susceptible of emotion or passion, void of feeling, wanting tenderness, dull, stupid, torpid, as, *insensible* to danger, fear, love, &c

Accept an obligation without being a slave to the giver, or *insensible* to his kindness. *Wotton.*

3 Void of sense or meaning, meaningless [*Obs.*]

If it make the indictment be *insensible* or uncertain, it shall be quashed *Hale*

4 Incapable of being perceived by the senses, imperceptible, hence, progressing by imperceptible degrees, so slow or gradual that the stages are not noted, as, *insensible* motion, perspiration, and the like.

They fall away,
And languish with *insensible* decay *Dryden*

Syn.—Imperceptible, imperceivable, dull, stupid, torpid, senseless, unfeeling, indifferent, unsusceptible, hard, callous

In-sĕn'si ble-ness, *n* The quality or condition of being insensible, want of sensibility, insensibility

In-sĕn'si bly, *adv* In a manner not to be felt or perceived by the senses, imperceptibly, by slow degrees, gradually

The hills rise *insensibly* *Addison.*

In-sĕn'so-ry, *n* See INCENSORY

In-sĕn'su ous (sĕn'shu us), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sensuous*] Not sensuous not possessed of sensibility or the power of perception, insentient

That intermediate door
Betwixt the different planes of sensuous form
And form *insensuous* *I B Browning*

In-sĕn'tient (in-sĕn'shent), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sentient*] Not sentient, not having perception, or the power of perception

But there can be nothing like to these sensations in the rose, because it is *insentient* *Sir W Hamilton*

In-sĕp'a ra bil'i-ty, *n* The quality of being inseparable, inseparableness

In-sĕp'a ra-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *separable*; Fr *inséparable*, Pr & Sp *inseparable*, It *inseparabile*, Lat *inseparabilis*] Not separable, incapable of being separated or disjoined, not to be parted

The history of every language is *inseparable* from that of the people by whom it is spoken *Muir*

In-sĕp'a-ra ble ness, *n* [Fr *inséparabilité*, Sp. *inseparabilidad*, It *inseparabilità*, Lat *inseparabilitas*] The quality of being inseparable, or incapable of disjunction

In-sĕp'a ra bly, *adv* In a manner that prevents separation, with indissoluble union

In-sĕp'a-rate, *a* Not separate, together, united

Still we went coupled and *inseparate* *Shak.*

In-sĕp'a-rate-ly, *adv* Not separately, inseparably [*Obs.*] *Cranmer*

In-sĕrt', *v t* [*imp & p p* INSERTED, *p pr & vb n* INSERTING] [Lat *inserere, insertum*, from prefix *in* and *serere*, to join, connect, Fr *inserer*, Pr & Sp *insertar*, Sp also *insertar*, It *inserire*] To bring into, to introduce, to set within something, to put or thrust in, to cause to enter, or be included, or contained, as, to *insert* a clon in a stock, to *insert* a letter, word, or passage in a composition, to *insert* an advertisement or other writing in a paper.

These words were very weakly *inserted* where they will be so liable to misconstruction *Stillingfleet*

In-sĕrt'ed, *p a* (*Bot*) Situated upon, attached to, or growing out of some part —said especially of the parts of the flower, as, the calyx, corolla, and stamens of many flowers are *inserted* upon the receptacle *Gray*

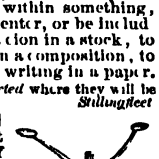

Epigynous Insertion

In sĕrt'ing, *n* 1 A setting in

2 Something inserted or set in, as lace, &c, into garments

In-sĕr'tion, *n* [Lat *insertio*, Fr *insertion*, Pr *inserco*, Sp *insercion*, It *inserzione.* See *supra*]

1. The act of inserting, or setting or placing in or among other things, as, the *insertion* of cions in stocks, the *insertion* of words or passages in writings, the *insertion* of notices or essays in a public paper

2 The condition of being inserted, the mode, place, or the like, of inserting, as, the *insertion* of stamens into a calyx, the *insertion* of muscles, tendons, &c, in parts of the body *Landley.*

3 That which is set in, as lace, narrow muslin, or cambric, in narrow strips, and the like

Epigynous insertion (*Bot*), the insertion of stamens upon the ovary —*Hypogynous insertion*, insertion beneath the ovary

In-sĕrve', *v t* [Lat *inservire*, from prefix *in* and *servire*, to serve] To be of use to an end [*Obs.*]

In sĕrv'i ent, *a* [Lat *inserviens*, p pr of *inservire*, It *inservente*] Tending to bring about; conducive [*Obs.*] *Browne*

In-sĕs'sion, *n.* [Lat *insidere, insessum.* See SESSION]

1 The act of sitting in any thing, as a tub. "Used by way of fomentation, *insession*, or bath" *Holland.*

2. That in which one sits, as a tub.

Insessions be bathing-tubs half full, wherein the patient may sit. *Holland.*

In-sĕs'sor, *n.*, *pl* IN'SĔS-SŌ'RĒS [Lat *insessor*, from *insidere*, to sit in or upon, from prefix *in* and *sedere*, to sit] (*Ornith*) One of an order of birds whose feet are formed for perching or climbing on trees They are generally of small size, and without very marked characters The order includes most of the common singing birds, the perchers, the Passeres, &c

In'ses sō'ri al, *a.* 1. Having feet suitable for perching, perching

2 Belonging or pertaining to the Insessores

In-sĕt', *v t* To infix or implant, to set in [*Obs.*]

In'sect, *n* That which is set in, an insertion

In sĕv'er-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being severed, indivisible

In-shād'ed, *a.* Marked with different shades.

In shēathe' (in sheath'), *v t* [*imp & p p* IN-SHEATHED, *p pr & vb n* INSHEATHING] To hide or cover in a sheath, to sheathe *Hughes*

In shĕll', *v t* To hide or conceal, as in a shell [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In-shĕl'ter, *v t* To shelter *Shak.*

In ship', *v t* To ship, to embark [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In shōre', *a & adv* Near the shore

In shrine', *v t* See ENSHRINE

In'sic cā'tion, *n* The act of drying in.

In'side, *prep* or *adv* Within the sides of in the interior, contained within, as, *inside* a church, letter, &c

In'side, *a* Being within, included or inclosed in any thing, contained, interior, internal "Kissing with *inside* lip" *Shak.*

In'side, *n* 1 The part within, interior or internal portion, content

Looked he on the *inside* of the paper? *Shak.*

2 (*pl*) The inward parts, the entrails, the bowels, hence, that which is within, private thoughts and feelings

Here's none but friends; we may speak
Our *insides* freely *Massinger*

3 One who, or that which, is within, or inclosed, hence, an *inside* passenger of a coach or carriage, as distinguished from one upon the outside [*Eng.*]

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourne, glides
The Derby dilly, carrying three *insides* *Jerce*

In-sĭd'i ā'ter, *v t* [Lat *insidare, insidatum*, from *insidiæ*, an ambush, from *insidere*, to lie in wait, from prefix *in* and *sedere*, to sit, It *insidare*, Sp *insidiar*] To lie in ambush for [*Obs.*] *Heywood*

In-sĭd'i ā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *insidiatore*, Sp *insidiador*, Fr *insidiateur*, Pr *insiador*] One who lies in ambush [*Obs.*] *Barrow*

In-sĭd'i ous (77), *a* [Lat *insidiosus*, from *insidiæ*, an ambush, It & Sp *insidioso*, Fr *insidieux* See INSIDIATE]

1 Lying in wait, watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap, deceitful, sly, treacherous, —said of persons

2 Intending or intended to entrap, as, *insidious* arts

Insidious disease (*Med*), disease existing without marked symptoms, but ready to become active upon some slight occasion, a disease not appearing to be as bad as it really is

Syn.—Crafty, wily, artful, sly, designing, guileful, circumventive, treacherous, deceitful, deceptive

In sĭd'i ous ly, *adv* In an insidious manner, deceitfully, treacherously

In sĭd'i ous ness, *n* A watching for an opportunity to insnare, deceitfulness, treachery

In'sight (in'sit), *n* [Prefix *in* and *sight*]

1 Sight or view of the interior of any thing, deep inspection or view, introspection, thorough knowledge or skill

2 Power of acute observation and deduction, penetration.

Quickest *insight*
In all things that to greatest actions lead *Milton*

In-sĭg'ni a, *n pl* [Lat *insigne*, pl *insignia*, from *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, from prefix *in* and *signum*, a mark, sign]

1 Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor

2 Marks, signs, or visible impressions, by which any thing is known or distinguished

In'sig-nĭf'i cance, } *n* [Fr *insignifiance*]
In'sig nĭf'i can cy, } 1 The condition or quality of being insignificant, want of significance or meaning, as, the *insignificance* of words or phrases

2 Want of force or effect, unimportance, pettiness, as, the *insignificance* of human art, or of ceremonies

3 Want of claim to consideration or notice; meanness

In'sig nĭf'i cant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *significant*. It & Sp *insignificante*, Fr *insignifiant*]

1 Not significant, void of signification, destitute of meaning, as, *insignificant* words

2 Having no weight or effect, answering no purpose, unimportant, trivial, petty.

3 Without weight of character, mean, contemptible, as, an *insignificant* being or fellow

Syn.—Unimportant; immaterial; inconsiderable, trivial, trifling, mean, contemptible

In'sig nĭf'i cant ly, *adv.* 1. Without meaning or significance

2. Without importance or effect, to no purpose.

In'sig-nĭf'i ca tive, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *significative*; Lat *insignificativus*, Sp. *insignificativo.*] Not expressing by external signs, not significant.

In'sin-cēre', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sincere*; Fr. *insincère*, Lat *insincerus*]

1. Not being in truth what one appears to be; not sincere, dissembling, hypocritical, false,—said of persons, as, his professed friends were *insincere.*

2 Deceitful, hypocritical, false,—said of things; as, *insincere* declarations or professions.

3 Not to be trusted or relied upon, disappointing, imperfect, unsound. "To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere*" *Dryden.*

Syn —Dissembling, hollow, hypocritical, deceptive, deceitful, false, disingenuous

In'sin-cēre'ly, *adv.* Without sincerity, hypocritically

In'sin cĕr'i-ty, *n* [Fr *insincérité*, It *insincerità*, Sp *insinceridad*] The quality of being insincere, want of sincerity, or of being in reality what one appears to be, dissimulation, hypocrisy, deceitfulness, hollowness, as, the *insincerity* of a professed friend, the *insincerity* of professions

In sĭn'ew (sĭn'nu, 52), *v t* [*imp & p p* INSINEWED, *p pr & vb n* INSINEWING] To strengthen, to give vigor to [*Obs.*]

All members of our cause
That are *insinewed* to this action *Shak*

In-sĭn'ū ant, *a* [Fr, p pr of *insinuer*, Lat *insinuans*, It & Sp *insinuante* See *infra*] Insinuating, having the power to gain favor, [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

In sĭn'ū-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* INSINUATED, *p. pr & vb n* INSINUATING] [Lat *insinuare, insinuatum*, from prefix *in* and *sinus*, the bosom, It *insinuare*, Pr & Sp *insinuar*, Fr *insinuer*]

1 To introduce gently, or as by a winding or narrow passage, to wind in

The water easily *insinuates* itself into, and placidly distends, the vessels of vegetables *Woodward*

2 To infuse gently, to introduce artfully, to instill

All the art of rhetoric besides order and clearness are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment *Locke*

3 To hint, to suggest by remote allusion.

And all the fictions bards pursue
Do but *insinuate* what's true *Swift.*

4 To push or work one's self into favor, to introduce by slow, gentle, or artful means, —used reflexively

He *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the Duke of Buckingham *Clarendon.*

In sĭn'ū āte, *v i* 1 To creep, wind, or flow in, to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as into crevices

2 To ingratiate one's self, to obtain access by flattery or stealth

He would *insinuate* with thee but to make thee sigh. *Shak*

In-sĭn'ū ā'ting, *p a* Tending to enter gently, insensibly winning favor and confidence

His address was courteous, and even *insinuating* *Prescott*

In sĭn'ū ā'ting ly, *adv* By insinuation

In sĭn'ū ā'tion, *n* [Lat *insinuatio*, Fr *insinuation*, Pr *insinuatio*, Sp *insinuacion*, It *insinuazione*]

1 The act of insinuating, a creeping or winding in, a flowing into crevices

2 The act of gaining favor or affection by gentle or artful means

3 The art or power of pleasing and stealing on the affections

He had a natural *insinuation* and address which made him acceptable in the best company *Clarendon*

4 That which is insinuated, a hint, a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion, as, slander may be conveyed by *insinuations*

Syn.—See INNUENDO

In-sĭn'ū-ā'tive, *a.* [It & Sp. *insinuativo*, Fr *insinuatif*]

1 Stealing on the confidence or affections.

2 Using insinuations, giving hints, insinuating.

In-sĭn'ū ā'tor, *n* [Lat, Fr *insinuateur*, Sp *insinuador*] One who, or that which, insinuates, one who hints

In sĭn'ū a-to-ry (50), *a.* Insinuating, insinuative

In-sĭp'id, *a* [Lat *insipidus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *sapidus*, savory, from *sapere*, to taste, Fr. *insipide*, Pr *insipid*, It & Sp *insipido*]

1 Destitute of taste, wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste, vapid, as, *insipid* liquor.

2 Wanting spirit, life, or animation; wanting pathos, or the power of exciting emotions, flat, dull, heavy, as, an *insipid* composition. "Flat, ridiculous, and *insipid* stuff to him" *South.*

Syn.—Tasteless, vapid, dull, spiritless; unanimated, lifeless, flat

In'si-pĭd'i ty, } *n.* [Fr *insipidité*, Pr. *insipidi-*
In-sĭp'id-ness, } *tat*]

1 The quality of being insipid, want of taste, or the power of exciting sensation in the tongue, tastelessness, vapidity, staleness.

2. Want of interest, life, or spirit, dullness; flatness; stupidity.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's *Pope*

In-sĭp'ĭd-ly, *adv.* In an insipid manner, without taste; without spirit or life

In-sĭp'ĭ-ence, *n* [Lat *insipientia*, from *insipiens*, unwise, from prefix *in*, not, and *sapiens*, wise, p pr of *sapere*, to be wise; O Fr *insipience*, Sp *insipiencia*, It *insipienza*, *insipenza*] Want of wisdom; folly, foolishness, want of understanding [*Rare*] *Blount*

In-sĭp'ĭ-ent, *a.* [Lat *insipiens.* See *supra*] Wanting wisdom, foolish [*Rare*]

In-sĭst', *v i* [*imp & p p* INSISTED, *p pr & vb n.* INSISTING] [Lat *insistere*, from prefix *in* and *sistere*, to stand, It *insistere*, Sp *insistir*, Fr *insister*]

1 To stand or rest on, to find support, —with *on* [*Rare*] *Ray*

2 To rest or dwell upon as a matter of special moment, to attach great importance to, to refuse to give way, to be persistent, urgent, or pressing, —usually with *on* or *upon* "*Insisting* on the old prerogative" *Shak* "Without further *insisting* on the different tempers of Juvenal and Horace" *Dryden*

In sĭst'ence, *n* The quality of insisting, or being urgent or pressing

In sĭst'ent, *a* [Lat *insistens*, p pr of *insistere*, It & Sp *insistente*, Fr *insistant*] Standing or resting on, as, an *insistent* wall *Wotton*

In-sĭst'ure, *n* A dwelling or standing on, fixedness, persistence [*Obs*] *Shak.*

In sŏl'ĭ-en cy (-sĭsh'ĭ en sy), *n* [Lat prefix *in*, not, and *sitiens*, p pr of *sitire*, to be thirsty, from *situs*, thirst] Freedom from thirst [*Obs*] *Grew*

In sĭ'tion (in sĭsh'un, *or* in sĭzh'un Cf TRANSITION) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Lat *insitio*, from *inserere*, *insitum*, to sow or plant in, to ingraft, from prefix *in* and *serere*, *satum*, to sow] The insertion of a cion in a stock, ingraftment *Ray*

In-snâre', *v t* [*imp & p p* INSNARED, *p pr & vb n* INSNARING] [Prefix *in* and *snare*] [Written also *ensnare*]

1 To catch in a snare, to entrap, to take by artificial means

2 To inveigle, to seduce by artifice, to take by wiles, stratagem, or deceit, to involve in difficulties or perplexities, to entangle

The *ensnaring* charms
Of love's soft queen *Glover*

In-snâr'er, *n* One who insnares

In-snärl', *v t* To make into a snarl or knot, to entangle [*Obs*] *Colgrave*

In'so brĭ'e ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sobriety*, Fr *insobriété*, Sp *insobriedad*] Want of sobriety, intemperance, drunkenness

In-sō'cia bĭl'ĭ ty (sō'sha bĭl'ĭ tȳ), *n* Want of sociability [*Rare*] *Warburton*

In-sō'cia-ble (sō'sha bl), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sociable*, Fr & Sp *insociable*, It *insociabile*, Lat *insociabilis*]

1 Incapable of being associated, joined, or connected [*Obs*]

Lame and wood are *insociable* *Wotton*

2 Not sociable, disinclined to unite in social converse, not given to conversation, unsociable, taciturn "This austere, *insociable* life" *Shak*

In sō'cia bly, *adv* Unsociably

In-sō'ci ate (-shĭ ăt), *a* Not associate, without a companion, solitary, recluse "The *insociate* virgin life" *B Jonson*

In'so lāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* INSOLATED, *p pr & vb n* INSOLATING] [Lat *insolare*, *insolatum*, from prefix *in* and *sol*, the sun, It *insolare*, Sp *insolar*, Fr *insoler*] To dry in the sun's rays, to expose to the heat of the sun, to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun

In'so lā'tion, *n* [Lat *insolatio*, Fr *insolation*, Sp *insolacion*, It *insolazione*]

1 The act or process of exposing to the rays of the sun

2 The act of drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, &c , or of rendering acid, as vinegar, by exposure to the solar rays.

3 A stroke of the sun, the action of extreme heat from the sun on the living system

In'so lence, *n* [Fr *insolence*, Sp *insolencia*, It *insolenza*, *insolenza*, Lat *insolentia*]

1 The quality of being rare or unusual, rarity [*Obs*] *Spenser*

2 The quality of being insolent, pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others, petulant contempt, impudence "Flown with *insolence* and wine" *Milton*

3 Insolent treatment, insult [*R*] "Loaded with fetter and *insolences* from the soldiers" *Fuller*

In'so-lence, *v t.* To treat with haughty contempt [*Obs.*] *K Charles*

In'so len-cy, *n.* The same as INSOLENCE *Evelyn*

In'so lent, *a* [Fr *insolent*, Sp & It *insolente*, Lat *insolens*, from prefix *in* and *solens*, accustomed, p pr of *solere*, to be accustomed]

1 Deviating from that which is customary, unusual [*Obs*] "If any should accuse me of being new or *insolent*." *Milton*

2 Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing, domineering, as, an *insolent* master.

How *insolent* of late he is become!
How proud! *Shak*

3 Proceeding from insolence, haughty and contemptuous, as, *insolent* words or behavior

Syn —Overbearing, insulting, abusive, offensive, saucy, impudent, audacious, pert, impertinent, rude, reproachful, opprobrious —INSOLENT, INSULTING In the word *insolent*, we have a curious instance of the change and progress of our language This word, in its primitive sense, simply denoted *unusual*, and to act *insolently* was to act in violation of the established rules of social intercourse He who did this was *insolent*, and thus the word has become one of the most offensive in our language, indicating a spirit of bloated pride or unbridled passion *Insulting* denotes a personal attack, either in words or actions, indicative either of scorn or triumph

Insolent is he that despiseth in his judgment all other folks as in regard of his value, of his cunning, of his speaking and of his bearing *Chaucer*

Of being taken by the *insolent* foe,
And sold to slavery *Shak*

Insulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and awless throne:
Welcome destruction, blood, and massacre! *Shak*

In'so-lent ly, *adv* In an insolent manner, unusually, haughtily, rudely, saucily

In'so lĭd'ĭ-ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solidity*, Fr *insolidité*] Want of solidity, weakness *More*

In sŏl'ū bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *insolubilité*, Sp *insolubilidad*, It *insolubilità*, Lat *insolubilitas*]

1 The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid

2 The quality of being inexplicable

In sŏl'ū ble (in sŏl'yū bl), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *soluble*, Fr & Sp *insoluble*, It *insolubile*, Lat *insolubilis*]

1 Not soluble, incapable of being dissolved, particularly by a liquid, as, a substance is *insoluble* in water when its parts will not separate and unite with that fluid

2 Not to be solved or explained, not to be resolved, as a doubt or difficulty, insolvable

In sŏl'ū ble-ness, *n* The quality of being insoluble insolubility

In-sŏlv'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solvable*, Fr *insolvable*]

1 Not solvable insoluble not capable of solution or explication, as, an *insolvable* problem or difficulty

2 Incapable of being paid or discharged

3 Not capable of being loosed or disentangled, inextricable "Bands *insolvable*" *Pope*

In sŏlv'en cy, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solvency* Sp *insolvencia*] (*Law*) (*a*) The condition of being insolvent, the state or condition of a person who is insolvent, the condition of one who is unable to pay his debts as they fall due or in the usual course of trade and business, as, a merchant's *insolvency* (*b*) Insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner, as, the *insolvency* of an estate

Act of insolvency See INSOLVENT LAW

In-sŏlv'ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solvent*, Sp *insolvente*] (*Law*) (*a*) Not solvent not having sufficient estate to pay one's debts, unable to pay one's debts as they fall due, in the ordinary course of trade and business, as, an *insolvent* debtor (*b*) Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner as, an *insolvent* estate (*c*) Respecting persons unable to pay their debts, as, an *insolvent* law

Insolvent law or *act of insolvency*, a law affording relief, —subject to various modifications in different States, —to insolvent debtors, upon their delivering up their property for the benefit of their creditors See BANKRUPT LAW

In sŏlv'ent, *n* (*Law*) One who is unable to pay his debts, one whose estate is insufficient to pay his debts, one who is in a condition of present inability to pay his debts in the ordinary course of business, as persons carrying on trade usually do, —In England especially applied to persons not traders *Bouvier*

In sŏm'nĭ ă, *n* [Lat , from *insomnis*, sleepless, from *in*, not, and *somnus*, sleep] Want of sleep, inability to sleep, wakefulness, sleeplessness

In-sŏm'nĭ ous, *a* [Lat *insomnious*, from *insomnia*, sleeplessness, *insomnis*, sleepless, prefix *in*, not, and *somnus*, sleep] Restless in sleep, or being without sleep *Blount*

In'so much', *adv* So to such a degree, in such wise, —followed by *that* or *as*

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it *L'Estrange*

In-sooth', *adv* In truth, truly, indeed [*Obs*]

In sōul', *v t* To place a soul in, to bestow a soul upon, to animate to inspirit [*Obs*] *Feltham*

In spĕct', *v t* [*imp & p p* INSPECTED, *p pr & vb n* INSPECTING] [Lat *inspicere*, *inspectum*, from prefix *in* and *specere*, to look at, to view Fr *inspecter*, from Lat *inspectare*, v freq from *inspicere*]

1 To look upon, to examine for the purpose of determining quality, detecting what is wrong, and the like, to view narrowly and critically, as, to *inspect* conduct

2 To view and examine officially as troops, arms, goods offered for sale, work performed for the public, &c , to oversee, to superintend

In-spĕct', *n.* [Lat *inspectus.* See *supra*] Close examination. [*Obs or poet*] *Thomson*

In spĕc'tion (-spĕk'shun), *n* [Lat *inspectio*, Fr, & Pr *inspection*, Sp *inspeccion*, It. *inspezione*, *ispezione*]

1 The act of inspecting, prying examination; close or careful survey, watch, official view or examination

With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep,
Considered every creature *Milton.*

2 The act of overseeing, superintendence

In-spĕc'tive, *a* [Lat *inspectivus*, Fr. *inspectif*] Tending to inspect, engaged in inspection, inspecting

In spĕc'tor, *n* [Lat , Sp *inspector*, Fr *inspecteur*, It *ispettore*] One who inspects, views, or oversees, a superintendent, one to whom the examination of any work is committed for the purpose of seeing it faithfully performed one who makes an official view or examination, as a military or civil officer.

Inspector general (*Mil*), a staff officer of an army whose duties are those of inspection and embrace every thing relative to organization, recruiting discharge, administration, accountability for money and property, instruction police, and discipline

In spĕct'or ate, } *n* 1 The office of an inspect-
In-spĕct'or ship, } or *Washington.*

2 The residence of an inspector, the district embraced by an inspector's jurisdiction

In-spĕrse', *v t* [Lat *inspergere*, *inspersum* fr prefix *in* and *spargere*, to sprinkle, It *inspergere*] To sprinkle on [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

In spĕr'sion, *n* [Lat *inspersio* See *supra*] The act of sprinkling on [*Obs*] "With sweet *inspersion* of fit balms" *Chapman*

Ins spĕx'ĭ mŭs, *n* [Lat , we have inspected] The first word of ancient charters in England, confirming a grant made by a former king, hence, the name of a royal grant

In sphĕre', *v t* [*imp & p p* INSPHERED, *p pr. & vb n* INSPHERING] To place in an orb of sphere

Bright aerial spirits live *insphered*
In regions mild of calm and serene air *Milton*

In-spĭr'a ble (89), *a* [Eng *inspire*] Capable of being inspired, capable of being drawn into the lungs, inhalable, admitting inspiration

In'spi rā'tion, *n* [Lat *inspiratio*, Fr *inspiration*, Pr *inspiracio*, Sp *inspiracion*, It *inspirazione*. See INSPIRE]

1 The act of inspiring breathing in, infusing, and the like inhalation as, the *inspiration* of the air into the lungs, —opposed to *expiration*

There is a spirit in man and the *inspiration* of the Almighty giveth him understanding *Job* xxxii 8.

2 The act of exercising an elevating influence upon the intellect or emotions, an extraordinary elevation of the imagination or other powers of the soul, as, the *inspiration* of the seer

3 The result of such extraordinary influences and elevation in the thoughts, emotions, or purposes inspired

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inspirations* *Shak*

4 Specifically, a supernatural divine influence on the prophets, apostles, or sacred writers, by which they were qualified to communicate moral or religious truth with authority, a miraculous influence which qualifies men to receive and communicate divine truth

All Scripture is given by *inspiration* of God 2 *Tim* iii 16.

The age in which we now live is not an age of *inspiration* and impulses *Sharp*

Plenary inspiration that kind of inspiration in which the inspired person is incapable of uttering or communicating any error with the inspired message — *Verbal inspiration* that kind of inspiration in which the very words and forms of expression of the divine message are communicated to the inspired person

In'spi rā'tion al, *a* Of or pertaining to, inspiration.

In'spi rā'tion ist, *n* One who holds to inspiration

In spĭ'ra to ry, or **In'spi ra to ry** (90), *a* Pertaining to or aiding inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs

In spīre', *v t* [*imp & p p* INSPIRED *p pr & vb n* INSPIRING] [Fr *inspirer*, Pr & Sp *inspirar*, It & Lat *inspirare*, Lat *in* and *spirare*, to breathe]

1 To draw in breath, to inhale air into the lungs, —opposed to *expire*

2 To breathe to blow gently "When the winds among them did *inspire*" *Spenser.*

In spīre', *v t* **1** To breathe into, to fill with the breath

Ye Nine descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire* *Pope.*

2 To infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and him that *inspired* into him an active soul *Wisdom.*

3 To infuse into the mind, to instill, to communicate to the spirit, to convey, as by a superior or supernatural influence, to disclose preternaturally.

4 To infuse into, to affect, as with a superior or supernatural influence, to fill with what animates, cultivates, or exalts, as, to *inspire* a child's mind with sentiments of virtue

Erato, thy poet's mind *inspire*,
And fill his soul with thy celestial fire *Dryden*

5. To draw in by the operation of breathing; to inhale "Forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty" *Harvey.*

In-spired', *p a.* **1** Breathed in, inhaled

2 Communicated or given by divine inspiration, having divine authority, hence, sacred, holy,—opposed to *uninspired* or *profane*, as, the *inspired* writings, that is, the Scriptures

In spir'er, *n* One who inspires

In spir'it, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INSPIRITED, *p pr* & *vb n* INSPIRITING] To infuse or excite spirit in, to enliven, to animate, to give new life to, to encourage, to invigorate

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspirited* by the love of empire and ambition *Pope*

Syn.—To enliven, invigorate, exhilarate, animate, cheer, encourage

In-spis'sate, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INSPISSATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INSPISSATING] [Lat *inspissare, inspissatum*, from prefix *in* and *spissare*, to thicken, from *spissus*, thick] To thicken, as fluids, to bring to greater consistence, as by evaporation

In-spis'sate, *a* [Lat *inspissatus*, p p of *inspissare* See *supra*] Thick, inspissated *Greenhill.*

In'spis-sā'tion, *n* The act of inspissating, or rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, &c

In'sta bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *instabilité*, Sp *instabilidad*, It *instabilità*, Lat *instabilitas*] The quality or condition of being unstable, want of stability, want of firmness in purpose, inconstancy, fickleness, mutability, as, the *instability* of laws, plans, or measures "*Instability* of temper" *Addison*

Syn — Inconstancy, fickleness, changeableness, wavering, unsteadiness, unstableness

In-stā'ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *stable* Fr & Sp *instable*, It *instabile*, Lat *instabilis*] Not stable, prone to change or recede from a purpose, mutable, inconstant, unstable

In-stā'ble ness, *n* Unstableness, mutability, instability

In stall', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INSTALLED, *p pr* & *vb n* INSTALLING] [Fr *installer*, Sp *instalar*, It & L Lat *installare*, from *in* and O H Ger *stal*, a place, Eng *stall*, q v] [Written also *instal*]

1 To set in a seat, to give a place to

She *installed* her guest hospitably by the fireside *W Scott*

2 To instate in an office, rank, or order, to invest with any charge by the usual ceremonies, as, to *install* an ordained minister in a parish.

Unworthily
Thou wast *installed* in that high office *Shak*

In'stal lā'tion, *n* [Fr *installation*, Sp *instalacion*, It *installazione*, L Lat *installatio* See *supra*]

1 The act of installing or giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies

On the election, the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation* *Ayliffe*

2 The act or ceremony of instating an ordained minister in a parish, institution [*U S*]

In-stall'ment, *n* [Written also *instalment*]

1 The act of installing, or giving possession of an office, with the usual ceremonies or solemnities

Put conditions and take oaths from all kings and magistrates at their first *installment*, to do impartial justice by law *Milton*

2. The seat in which one is placed [*Obs*]

The several chairs of order, look you scour,
Each fair *installment*, coat and several crest
With loyal blazon evermore be blest *Shak*

3 A part of an entire debt, or sum of money, paid, or agreed to be paid, at a time different from that at which another part, or the balance, is paid, or agreed to be paid, a part of a sum of money paid or to be paid at a particular period Payment by *installment* is payment by parts at different times *Bouvier Simmonds*

In stamp', *v t* See ENSTAMP

In'stance, *n* [Fr *instance*, Pr *instancia, instansa*, Sp *instancia*, It *instanzia, instanza, istanzu, istanza*, Lat. *instantia*, from *instans* See INSTANT]

1 The quality or act of being instant or pressing, the act of urging on, urgency, solicitation, application. "Matters of *instance*" *Reynolds* "And as readily undertook at her *instance* to restore them" *W Scott*

2 That which is instant or urgent, impelling motive [*Obs*]

The *instances* that second marriage move
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love *Shak*

3 Occurrence, occasion, order of occurrence

These seem as it, in the time of Edward I, they were drawn up in the form of a law, in the first *instance* *Hale*

4 That which offers itself as an illustrative case, something cited in proof or exemplification, a case occurring, example "Most remarkable *instances* of suffering" *Atterbury*

5 Process of a suit [*Obs*] *Ayliffe.*

Causes of instance, those which proceed at the solicitation of some party *Halifax* — *For instance*, by way of example or illustration — *Instance Court* (*Law*), the Court of Admiralty acting within its ordinary jurisdiction, as distinguished from its action as a *prize court* *Kent Bouvier.*

Syn.—Example, case See EXAMPLE

In'stance, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p.* INSTANCED (In'stanst); *p. pr* & *vb n* INSTANCING] To mention as an example or case

I shall not *instance* an abstruse author *Milton.*

In'stance, *v i* To give an example or case, to seek or find illustration [*Obs or rare*]

This story doth not only *instance* in kingdoms, but in families too *Bp Taylor*

Instance in, to give as an instance [*Obs*] "I need not *instance in* the habitual intemperance of rich tables" *Bp Taylor*

In'stan-cy, *n* Instance, urgency "Those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Savior with so great *instancy* gave" *Hooker*

In'stant, *a* [Lat *instans*, p pr of *instare*, to stand upon, to press upon, from prefix *in* and *stare*, to stand, It & Sp *instante*]

1 Pressing, urgent, importunate, earnest

Rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing *instant* in prayer *Rom* xii 12

2 Closely pressing or impending in respect to time, not deferred, immediate

Impending death is thine, and *instant* doom *Prior*

3. Making no delay, quick

Instant he flew with hospitable haste *Pope*

4 Present, current

The *instant* time is always the fittest time *Fuller*

☞ The word in this sense is used chiefly in dates, to indicate the current month as, the tenth of July *instant*

In'stant, *n* [Fr *instant*, Sp *instante*, It *instante, istante*, from Lat *instans*, standing by, being near, present See *supra*]

1 A point in duration, a moment, a part of duration in which we perceive no succession, or a part that occupies the time of a single thought

There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being *Hooker*

2 A particular time "Any unseasonable *instant* of the night" *Shak*

3 A day of the present or current month, as, the sixth *instant*

☞ The word as used in this sense was originally an adjective, agreeing with the name of the month and acquired a substantive use from the omission of the latter, the phrases *the tenth instant, the twentieth instant*, and the like, which are used only with reference to the current month being equivalent to *the tenth day of the present or instant month*, &c , so that, in January, the *tenth instant* is said, instead of the *tenth of January instant*, and similarly for the other months See INSTANT, *a*

In-stăn'ta nē'i ty, *n* [Fr *instantanéité*, Sp *instantaneidad*] The quality of being instantaneous, instantaneousness *Sheridan*

In'stan tā'ne oŭs, *a* [It & Sp *instantaneo*, Fr *instantané*, from Lat *instans* See INSTANT] Done in an instant, occurring or acting without any perceptible succession, as, the passage of electricity through any given space appears to be *instantaneous*

In'stan tā'ne oŭs-ly, *adv* In an instant, in a moment, in an indivisible point of duration

In'stan tā'ne oŭs-ness, *n* The quality of being instantaneous

In stăn'tēr, *adv* [Lat] Immediately, at the present time, without delay, instantly, as, the party was compelled to plead *instanter*

In'stant-ly, *adv* **1** In an instant manner, without the least delay or interval, immediately

2 With urgency or importunity, earnestly, pressingly

And when they came to Jesus, they besought him *instantly*, saying, that he was worthy for whom he should do this *Luke* vii 4

Syn —Directly, immediately, at once See DIRECTLY

In stărr', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INSTARRED, *p pr* & *vb n* INSTARRING] [Prefix *in* and *star*] To set or adorn with stars, or with brilliants "A golden throne *instarred* with gems" *J Barlow*

In stāte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INSTATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INSTATING] [Prefix *in* and *state*]

1 To set or place, to establish, as in a rank or condition, to install, as, to *instate* a person in great ness or in favor

2 To invest [*Obs*] *Shak*

In stau'rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INSTAURATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INSTAURATING] [Lat *instaurare, instauratum*, Sp *instaurar*, Fr *instaurer*] To renew or renovate [*Rare*]

In'stau rā'tion, *n* [Lat *instauratio*, Fr *instauration*, Sp *instauracion*] The restoration of a thing to its former state, after decay, lapse, or dilapidation, renewal, repair, renovation "Some great catastrophe or *instauration*" *Burnet*

In'stau rā'tor, *n* [Fr *instaurateur*, Sp *instaurador*] One who renews or restores to a former condition [*Rare*] *More*

In staure', *v t* To renew or renovate, to instaurate. [*Obs*]

All things that show or breathe
Are now *instaured* *Marston*

In-stĕad' (in stĕd'), *adv* [A compound of *in* and *stead*, place, but *stead* retains its character of a noun, and is followed by *of*, *instead of*, in the same manner as in the expression *in the stead of*]

1 In the place or room, — followed by *of*.

Let thistles grow *instead* of wheat. *Job* xxxi 40

Absalom made Amasa captain of the host *instead* of Joab *2 Sam.* xvii 25

2. Equivalent to; equal to.

This very consideration to a wise man is *instead of* a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that in those times no such thing was believed *Tillotson.*

In-steep', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INSTEEPED (in-steept'); *p pr* & *vb n* INSTEEPING] To steep or soak; to drench, to macerate in moisture "In gore he lay *insteeped*" *Shak.*

In'step, *n* [Prefix *in* and *step*]

1 The projection on the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg, the tarsus

2 That part of the hind leg of a horse which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint

In'sti gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INSTIGATED, *p pr*, & *vb n* INSTIGATING] [Lat *instigare, instigatum*, from *instingere*, to incite, It *instigare*, Fr, & Sp *instigar*, Fr *instiguer* See INSTINCT, *a*] To goad or urge forward, to set on, to provoke, to urge,—used chiefly with reference to evil actions; as, to *instigate* one to evil, to *instigate* to a crime.

He hath only *instigated* his blackest agents to the very extent of their malignity *Warburton.*

Syn —To stimulate, urge, spur, provoke, tempt, incite, impel, encourage, animate

In'sti gā'ting-ly, *adv* Incitingly, temptingly.

In'sti gā'tion, *n* [Lat *instigatio*, Fr *instigation*, Sp *instigacion*, It *instigazione*] The act of instigating, or the state of being instigated, incitement, as to evil or wickedness, impulse to evil

The baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to *South*

In'sti gā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *instigatore*, Sp *instigador*, Fr *instigateur*] One who instigates or incites another to an evil act, a tempter

In still', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INSTILLED, *p pr.* & *vb n* INSTILLING] [Fr *instiller*, Sp *instilar*, It, & Lat *instillare*, from Lat *in* and *stillare*, to drop, *stilla*, a drop] [Written also *instil*]

1 To drop in, to pour in by drops

The starlight dews
All silently their tears of love *instill* *Byron*

2 To infuse slowly, or by degrees

How hast thou *instilled*
Thy malice into thousands *Shak*

In'stil lā'tion, *n* [Fr *instillation*, Sp *instilacion*, It *instillazione*, Lat *instillatio*]

1 The act of instilling, or infusing by drops or by small quantities

2 The act of infusing slowly into the mind

3 That which is instilled or infused

In'stil lā'tor, *n* One who instills, one who infuses, an instiller

In-still'er, *n* One who instills, an instillator

In-still'ment, *n* [Written also *instilment*] The act of instilling, or that which is instilled or infused.

In stim'u-lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INSTIMULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INSTIMULATING] [Prefix *in* (in 1 used intensively, in 2 negatively) and *stimulate*, Lat *instimulare*, O Sp *instimular*]

1 To stimulate, to excite [*Obs*]

2 Not to stimulate, not to excite the vital powers of [*Obs*] *Cheyne*

In stim'u lā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in* and *stimulation*] The act of stimulating, inciting, or urging forward

In stinct', *a* [Lat *instinctus*, p p of *instinguere*, to instigate, incite] Urged or stimulated from within, moved, animated, excited

The chariot of paternal deity
Itself *instinct* with spirit, but convoyed
By four cherubic shapes *Milton*

In'stinct, *n* [Fr *instinct*, Sp & Pg *instinto*, It *instinto, istinto*, from Lat *instinctus*, instigation See *supra*] Inward impulse, unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to action, a disposition to any mode of action, whether bodily or spiritual, without a distinct apprehension of the end or object which nature has designed should be accomplished thereby, specifically, the natural, unreasoning impulse in an animal, by which it is guided to the performance of any action, without thought of improvement in the method

By a divine *instinct*, men's minds mistrust
Pursuing danger *Shak*

An *instinct* is a propensity prior to experience, and independent of instruction *Paley*

An *instinct* is a blind tendency to some mode of action, independent of any consideration, on the part of the agent, of the end to which the action leads *Whately*

An *instinct* is an agent which performs blindly and ignorantly a work of intelligence and knowledge *Sir W Hamilton.*

☞ By the poets sometimes accented on the last syllable

In-stinct', *v t* To impress an animating power upon, to awaken instinct in, to cause to act by instinct [*Obs*] *Bentley.*

In stinc'tion, *n* Instinct [*Obs*] *Sir T Elyot.*

In stinct'ive, *a* [Fr *instinctif*, Sp *instintivo*] Prompted by instinct, determined by natural impulse or propensity, acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience, original to the mind, not dependent on experience or reasoning, spontaneous

Swifter than thought the wheels *instinctive* fly *Pope.*
With taste *instinctive* give
Each grace appropriate *Mason*

☞ The terms *instinctive belief, instinctive judgment, instinctive cognition*, are expressions not ill adapted to characterize a belief, judgment, or cognition, which, as

the result of no anterior consciousness, is, like the products of animal instinct, the intelligent effect of (as far as we are concerned) an unknown cause *Sir W Hamilton*

In-stinct'ive-ly, *adv.* By force of instinct, without reasoning, instruction, or experience, by natural impulse.

In'stinc-tiv'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being instinctive, or prompted by instinct.

There is growth only in plants but there is irritability, or — a better word — *instinctivity*, in insects *Coleridge*

In-stip'u-late (45), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *stipulate.*] (*Bot*) Without stipules

In'sti-tūte (30), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* INSTITUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* INSTITUTING] [Lat *instituere, institutum*, from *in* and *statuere*, to cause to stand, to set, from *stare, statum*, to stand, It *instituire*, Pr & Sp *instituir*, Fr *instituer*]

1 To set up, to establish, to erect, to appoint, to ordain, as, to *institute* laws, rules, &c.

We *institute* your Grace
To be our regent in these parts of France *Shak*

2. To originate and establish, to found, as, to *institute* a new order of nobility, to *institute* a court

3 To begin, to commence, to set in operation, as, to *institute* an inquiry, to *institute* a suit.

And haply *institute*
A course of learning and ingenious studies *Shak*

4 To ground or establish in principles, to educate, to instruct [*Obs*]

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself *Decay of Piety*

5 (*Eccl Law*) To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice, or the care of souls *Blackstone*

In'sti-tūte, *n* [Lat *institutum*, Fr *institut*, It & Sp *instituto* See *supra*]

1 Any thing instituted or formally established, established law, settled order

Thou art pale in mighty studies grown
To make the Stoics' *institutes* thy own *Dryden*

2 That which is established as authoritative, or worthy of observance, precept, maxim, principle

3 An institution, a literary and philosophical society, — applied particularly to the principal society of this kind in France

4 (*pl*) (*a*) A book of elements or principles, particularly, a work containing the principles of jurisprudence, as, the *Institutes* of Gaius or Caius, of Justinian and Theophilus, in the Roman law, and of Lord Coke in the common law (*b*) A department of medical instruction which treats of the principles of medicine, physiology applied to the practice of medicine (*Scotch Law*) (*c*) The person to whom an estate is first given by destination or limitation *Tomlins*

In'sti-tū'tion, *n* [Lat *institutio*, Fr *institution*, Pr *institutio*, Sp *institucion*, It *istituzione* See *supra*]

1 The act of instituting, as, (*a*) Establishment, foundation, enactment "The *institution* of God's laws, by solemn injunction" *Hooker* (*b*) Instruction, education "His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*" *Bentley* (*c*) (*Eccl Law*) The act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge *Blackstone*

2 That which is instituted or established, as, (*a*) Established order, or method, or custom, enactment, ordinance, permanent form of law or polity "The nature of our people, our city's *institutions*" *Shak* (*b*) An established or organized society, an establishment, especially of a public character, or affecting a community, a foundation, as, a literary *institution*, a charitable *institution*

We ordered a lunch (the most delightful of English *institutions*, next to dinner) to be ready against our return *Hawthorne*

3 That which institutes or instructs, a treatise or text-book, a system of elements or rules

There is another manuscript, of above three hundred years old, being an *institution* of physic *Evelyn*

In'sti-tū'tion-al, *a* 1 Instituted by authority

2 Elementary, rudimental

In'sti-tū'tion a-ry, *a* 1 Relating to an institution, or to institutions

2 Containing the first principles or doctrines elemental, rudimentary *Browne*

In'sti-tū'tist, *n* A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions *Barrow*

In'sti-tū'tive, *a* [Sp *instituivo*, Fr *institutif*]

1 Tending or intended to institute, having the power to establish

2 Established, depending on institution

In'sti-tū'tive ly, *adv* In conformity with an institution *Harrington*

In'sti-tū'tor, *n* [Lat, It *instituore*, O Sp *institutor*, Fr *instituteur*]

1. One who institutes or establishes

2. One who enacts laws, rites, and ceremonies, and enjoins the observance of them

3 One who founds an order, sect, society, or scheme, for the promotion of a public or social object.

4. One who educates, an educator, an instructor, as, an *institutor* of youth [*Obs*]

5 (*Episcopal Church*) A presbyter appointed by the bishop to institute a rector or assistant minister in a parish church

In-stŏp', *v. t.* [Prefix *in* and *stop.*] To stop; to close, to make fast [*Obs.*] *Dryden*

In-stōre', *v t* To store [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

In-străt'i-fied (-străt'i-fid), *a.* Stratified within something else

In-strŭct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INSTRUCTED, *p pr* & *vb n* INSTRUCTING] [Lat *instruere, instructum*, from prefix *in* and *struere*, to pile up, to set in order, Fr & It *instruire*, Sp *instruir*]

1 To put in order, to form, to prepare [*Obs*]

2 To put in order or readiness for a specific action or end, to furnish with requisite outfit or preparation, to make ready, as, specifically, (*a*) To form by communication of knowledge, to inform the mind of, to impart information to, to enlighten, to teach

She being before *instructed* of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger *Matt* xiv 8

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,
Fit to *instruct* her youth *Shak*

(*b*) To furnish with directions, to direct, to command

Take her in, *instruct* her what she has to do *Shak*

Syn —To teach, educate, inform, indoctrinate; direct, enjoin, order, command

In strŭct', *a* [*Obs*] 1 Furnished, provided [*Obs*] "Ship *instruct* with oars" *Chapman*

2 Instructed, taught, enlightened

The more *instruct*
To fly or follow what concerned him most *Milton*

In-strŭct'er, *n* See INSTRUCTOR

In strŭct'i ble, *a* Capable of being instructed, competent to receive imparted knowledge, teachable, docible, docile

In strŭc'tion (strŭk'shun), *n* [Lat *instructio*, Fr *instruction*, Pr *instructio*, Sp *instruccion*, It *instruzione*]

1 The act of instructing, or teaching, or furnishing with knowledge, information

2 That which instructs, or with which one is instructed, as, (*a*) Precept, information, teachings "If my *instructions* may be your guide" *Shak* (*b*) Direction, order, command, mandate

Syn —Education teaching, breeding, indoctrination information, advice, counsel, command, order, mandate See EDUCATION

In strŭc'tion al, *a* Pertaining to or promoting instruction, educational

In strŭct'ive, *a* [Sp & Pg *instructivo*, It *instruttivo*, Pr *instructiu*, Fr *instructif*] Conveying knowledge serving to instruct or inform, as, affliction furnishes very *instructive* lessons

In strŭct'ive ly, *adv* In an instructive manner, so as to afford or convey instruction

In-strŭct'ive-ness, *n* The quality of being instructive, power of instructing

In strŭct'or, *n* [Lat, Fr *instructeur*, Sp *instructor, instruidor*, It *instruttore*] [Written also *instructer*] One who instructs a teacher, a person who imparts knowledge to another

In strŭc'tress, *n* A female who instructs, a preceptress, a tutoress

In'stru ment, *n* [Lat *instrumentum* (from *struere* & Pr *instrument*, Sp *instrumento* (from *instruir*), *istrumento*, *strumento* See *supra*

1 That by which work or any thing is effected, a tool as, implement as, the *instruments* of a mechanic, economical *instruments*, and the like "All the lofty *instruments* of war" *Shak*

2 A contrivance, implement, or structure by which musical sounds are produced, a musical instrument "But sighs when songs and *instruments* he hears" *Dryden*

3 (*Law*) A writing, as the means of giving formal expression to some act, a writing expressive of some act, contract, process, or proceeding, as a deed, contract, writ, &c *Burrill*

4 One who, or that which, is made a means, or caused to serve a purpose

Or useful serving man and *instrument*
To any sovereign state *Shak*

The bold are but the *instruments* of the wise *Dryden*

In'stru mĕnt'al, *a* [Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *instrumental*, It *instrumentale, istrumentale, strumentale*]

1 Acting as an instrument serving as a means, contributing to promote, conducive, helpful, serviceable

The head is not more native to the heart,
The hand more *instrumental* to the mouth *Shak*

2 Pertaining to, made by, or prepared for, musical instruments, as, *instrumental* music, distinguished from *vocal* music

He defended the use of *instrumental* music in public on the ground that the noise of the organ had a power to counteract the influence of devils *Macaulay*

In'stru mĕnt'al ist, *n* One who plays upon an instrument of music, an instrumentist

In'stru men tăl'i-ty, *n* The quality or condition of being instrumental, that which is instrumental, agency "The *instrumentality* of faith in justification" *Burnet*

In'stru mĕnt'al ly, *adv* 1 By way or means of an instrument, in the nature of an instrument, as means to an end *South*

2 With instruments of music.

In'stru-mĕnt'al-ness, *n.* Usefulness, as of means to an end, instrumentality. *Hammond.*

In'stru-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Instrumental. [*Rare*]

In'stru-men-tā'tion, *n* 1. The act of using, or the subordination of, as an instrument, a series or combination of instruments, means, agency.

Otherwise we have no sufficient *instrumentation* for our human use or handling of so great a fact and our personal appropriation of it, no fit medium of thought respecting it. *Bushnell.*

2 (*Mus*) (*a*) The arrangement of a musical composition for performance by a number of different instruments, instrumental composition, composition for an orchestra or military band (*b*) The act or manner of playing upon musical instruments; performance, as, his *instrumentation* is perfect

In'stru-mĕnt'ist, *n* A performer upon a musical instrument, an instrumentalist

In stўle', *v t* To call, to denominate, to style, [*Obs*] *Crashaw.*

In-swāv'i ty (swāv'i tў), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *suavity*, Lat *insuavitas*, Fr *insuavité*, Sp *insuavidad*, It *insuavità, insoavità*] Want of suavity; unpleasantness [*Obs*] *Burton.*

In'sub jĕc'tion (-jĕk'shun), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *subjection*] Want of subjection, state of disobedience to government

In'sub mĕr'gi ble, *a* Not capable of being submerged [*Rare*]

In'sub mis'sion (in'sub mish'un), *n* Want of submission, disobedience

In'sub-ôr'di nate, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *subordinate*, It *insubordinato*, Sp *insubordinado*, Fr *insubordonné*] Not submissive, not submitting to authority

In'sub-ôr'di nā'tion, *n* [Fr *insubordination*, Sp *insubordinacion*, It *insubordinazione*] The quality of being insubordinate, want of subordination, disorder, disobedience to lawful authority.

In'sub stăn'tial, *a* Unsubstantial, not real. "This *insubstantial* pageant" *Shak.*

In'sub stăn'ti ăl'i ty (-stăn'shi al'i tў), *n.* Unsubstantiality [*Rare*]

In'suc cā'tion, *n* [Lat *insuccare*, to soak in, from prefix *in* and *succus*, or *sucus*, juice, sap, from *sugare*, to suck] The act of soaking or moistening, maceration, solution in the juice of herbs. [*Obs*] *Cove.*

In'su ē tūde (in'swe tūd, 53), *n* [Lat *insuetudo*, from *insuetus*, unaccustomed, from prefix *in*, not, and *suesco, suetus*, to be accustomed] The state or quality of being unaccustomed, absence of use or habit

Absurdities are great or small in proportion to custom or *insuetude* *Landor*

In sŭf'fer a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sufferable*, Sp *insufrible*, It *insoffribile*]

1 Incapable of being suffered, borne, or endured, insupportable unendurable intolerable, as, *insufferable* heat, cold, or pain, our wrongs are *insufferable*

2 Disgusting beyond endurance, detestable.

A multitude of scribblers who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff *Dryden*

In sŭf'fer a bly, *adv* To a degree beyond endurance, as, a blaze *insufferably* bright, a person *insufferably* proud

In'suf fĭ'cience (fish'ens), } *n* [Lat *insufficientia*, Sp *insuficiencia*, It *insufficienza*, Fr *insuffisance*]
In'suf fĭ'cien cy (fish'en sў), }

1 The quality of being insufficient, want of sufficiency deficiency inadequateness, as, the *insufficiency* of provisions for a garrison

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is supplied by the light of Scripture *Hooker.*

2 Want of power or skill inability, incapacity, incompetency, as, the *insufficiency* of a man for an office

In'suf fĭ'cient (fish'ent), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sufficient* Lat *insufficiens*, It & Pg *insufficiente*, Sp *insuficiente* Fr *insuffisant*]

1 Not sufficient, inadequate to any need, use, or purpose, as the provisions are *insufficient* in quantity, and defective in quality

2 Wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill; incapable unfit as, a person *insufficient* to discharge the duties of an office

Syn Inadequate incommensurate, unequal, incompetent, unfit incapable

In'suf fĭ'cient ly *adv* With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill, inadequately.

In'suf flā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in* and *sufflation*, Lat. *insufflatio*, Fr *insufflation*, It *insufflazione.*] The act of breathing on or into any thing *Coxe.*

They would speak less slightingly of the *insufflation* and exsufflation used in the Romish church *Coleridge.*

In'sūit, *n* A request, a suit [*Obs*] *Shak.*

In sūit'a ble, *a* Unsuitable [*Obs*] *Burnet.*

In'su-lar, } *a* [Lat *insularis*, from *insula*, isle,
In'su lar y, } and, Fr *insulaire*, Sp & Pg *insular*, It *isolario*] Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water, as, an *insular* situation

In'su lar, *n* One who dwells in an isle; an islander [*Obs*] *Berkeley.*

In'su lăr'i ty, *n.* [Fr. *insularité.*] The state of being insular.

In'su-lar-ly, *adv* In an insular manner.
In'su-la-ry, *a* Insular [*Obs.*] *Howell.*
In'su-lāte, *v t* [*imp & p. p* INSULATED; *p. pr. & vb n* INSULATING] [Lat *insulare*, from *insula*, island, It *isolare*, Fr *isoler*, Sp *aislar*.]
1. To make an isle of [*Obs*] *Pennant.*
2 To place in a detached situation, or in a state to have no communication with surrounding objects, to isolate

In Judaism, the special and *insulated* situation of the Jews has unavoidably impressed an exclusive bias upon its principles *De Quincey*

3. (*Arch*) To set alone, or not contiguous to a wall, — said of a column

4 (*Elec & Thermotics*) To prevent the transfer to, or from, of electricity or heat, by the interposition of non conductors

Insulating stool (*Elec*), a stool with legs of glass or some other non-conductor of electricity, used for insulating a person or any object placed upon it

In'su lā'ted, *p a* 1 Standing by itself, not being contiguous to other bodies, as, an *insulated* house or column

2 (*Elec*) Separated, as a body, from others, by means of non conductors of electricity

3 (*Thermotics*) Separated, as a heated body, from other bodies, by non conductors of heat

4 (*Astron*) Situated at so great a distance as to be beyond the effect of gravitation, — said of stars supposed to be so far apart that the effect of their mutual attraction is insensible *Young*

In'su lā'tion, *n* [Fr *isolation* See *supra*]
1 The act of insulating, or the state of being insulated, detachment from other objects

2 (*Elec & Thermotics*) The act of separating a body from others by non conductors, so as to prevent the transfer of electricity or of heat, the state of a body so separated

In'su lā'tor, *n* 1 One who, or that which, insulates.
2 (*Elec & Thermotics*) The substance or body that insulates, a non conductor

In'su-lōus, *a* [Lat *insulosus*, from *insula*, island] Abounding in isles [*Rare*]

In-sūlse', *a* [Lat *insulsus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *salsus*, salted, from *salire*, *salsum*, to salt, from *sal*, salt, It & Sp *insulso*, O Fr *insuls*] Dull, insipid [*Obs*] *Milton*

In sūl'si-ty, *n* Dullness, stupidity, insipidity [*Obs*] "The *insulsity* of mortal tongues" *Milton*

In'sult, *n* [Fr *insulte*, It & Sp *insulto*, Lat *in sultus*, from *insilire*, *insultum*, to leap upon, from *in* and *salire*, to leap]
1. The act of leaping on [*Obs*] *Dryden*
2. Gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions, act or speech of insolence or contempt

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief *Savage*

Syn. — Affront, indignity, outrage, contumely See AFFRONT

In-sūlt', *v t* [*imp & p p* INSULTED, *p pr & vb n* INSULTING] [Fr *insulter*, Sp *insultar*, It & Lat *insultare* See *supra*]
1 To leap upon [*Obs*] *Shak*
2 To treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt, by words or actions, to commit an indignity upon, to abuse, as, to call a man a coward or a liar, or to sneer at him, is to *insult* him
3 (*Mil*) To make a sudden and undisguised attack upon [*Rare*]

In-sūlt', *v i* 1 To leap or jump "Like the frogs in the apologue, *insulting* upon their wooden king" *Bp Taylor*

Give me thy knife, and I will *insult* on him *Shak*

2 To behave with insolent triumph "An unwillingness to *insult* over their helpless fatuity" *Landor*

In'sul tā'tion, *n* [Lat *insultatio*, from *insultare*, O Fr *insultation*, O It *insultazione* See *supra*] The act of insulting, abusive or insolent treatment [*Obs*] *Feltham*

In-sūlt'er, *n* One who insults

In-sūlt'ing, *p a* Containing or conveying gross abuse, as, *insulting* language

Syn. — Insolent, abusive, contemptuous See INSOLENT

In-sūlt'ing-ly, *adv* With insolent contempt, with contemptuous triumph

In sūlt'ment, *n* The act of insulting, insolent treatment [*Obs*] *Shak.*

In-sūme', *v t* [Lat *insumere*, from prefix *in* and *sumere*, to take] To take in [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

In-sū'per-a bil'i ty, *n* [Lat as if *insuperabilitas*, It *insuperabilità* See *infra*] The quality of being insuperable

In sū'per a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *superable*, q v, Lat *insuperabilis*, O Fr *insuperable*, Pr & Sp *insuperable*, It *insuperabile*] Not superable, incapable of being passed over, overcome, or surmounted, insurmountable, as, *insuperable* difficulties, objections, or obstacles

And middle natures, how they long to join!
Yet never pass the *insuperable* line *Pope*

The difficulty is enhanced, or is, indeed, *insuperable* *I Taylor*

Syn. — Insurmountable, unconquerable, invincible

In-sū'per-a-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being insuperable or insurmountable

In-sū'per a-bly, *adv* In a manner or degree not to be overcome, insurmountably

In'sup-pōrt'a-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *supportable*, q. v., Fr. *insupportable*, Sp *insuportable*, *insoportable*, It *insopportabile*.] Incapable of being supported or borne, insufferable, intolerable, as, the weight or burden is *insupportable*; *insupportable* heat or cold, and the like

In'sup pōrt'a-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being insupportable, insufferableness, the state of being beyond endurance

In'sup pōrt'a bly, *adv* In a manner or degree that can not be supported or endured

In'sup pō'sa ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *supposable*] Incapable of being supposed, inconceivable

In'sup prĕss'i ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *suppressible*, q v] Not to be suppressed or concealed

In'sup prĕss'i bly, *adv* In a manner or degree that can not be suppressed or concealed

In'sup-prĕss'ive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *suppressive*, q v] Not admitting suppression, insuppressible [*Obs*] "The *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits" *Shak*

In-sur'a-ble (in-shur'a bl), *a* [From *insure*] Capable of being insured against loss or damage, proper to be insured

The French law annuls the latter policies so far as they exceed the *insurable* interest which remained in the insured at the time of the subscription thereof *Walsh*

In sur'ance (in shur'ans), *n* [From *insure*]
1 The act of insuring, or assuring, against loss or damage, a contract whereby, for a stipulated consideration, called a *premium*, one party undertakes to indemnify the other against loss by certain risks *Phillips Arnould*

2 The premium paid for insuring property or life

Insurance broker, a broker or agent who effects insurance — *Insurance company*, a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage — *Insurance policy* a certificate of insurance, the document containing the contract made by an insurance company with a person whose property or life is insured

In-sur'an-cer, *n* One who effects insurance, an insurer, an underwriter [*Obs*]

In sure' (in shur'), *v t* [*imp & p p* INSURED, *p pr & vb n* INSURING] [Prefix *in*, used intensively, and *sure*] [Written also *ensure*]
1 To make sure or secure, as, to *insure* safety to any one
2 Specifically, to secure against a possible loss on certain stipulated conditions, or at a given rate or premium, as, a merchant *insures* his ship or its cargo, or both, against the dangers of the sea, houses are *insured* against fire, sometimes hazardous debts are *insured*, and sometimes lives

In sure', *v i* To underwrite, to practice making insurance, as, this company *insures* at three per cent, or at a low premium

In sur'er (in shur'er), *n* One who insures, the person who contracts to pay the losses of another for a premium, an underwriter

In sūr'gen cy, *n* State of insurrection

In sūr'gent, *a* [Lat *insurgens*, p pr of *insurgere*, to rise up, from prefix *in* and *surgere*, to rise, Sp *insurgente*, It *insurgente*, *insorgente* See SURGE] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority, insubordinate, rebellious "The *insurgent* provinces" *Motley*

In sūr'gent, *n* [Lat *insurgent* and *insurge*, Sp *insurgente*, It *insorgente* See *supra*] A person who rises in revolt or opposition to civil or political authority, one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws, a rebel

Syn — See REBEL

In'sur mount'a bil'i-ty, *n* The state of being insurmountable

In'sur-mount'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *surmountable*, Fr *insurmontable*, It *insormontabile*] Not surmountable, incapable of being passed over, surmounted, or overcome, insuperable, as, an *insurmountable* difficulty, obstacle, or impediment

In'sur mount'a ble ness, *n* The state of being insurmountable insurmountability

In'sur mount'a bly, *adv* In a manner or degree not to be overcome

In'sur rĕc'tion (In'sur rĕk'shun), *n* [Lat *insurrectio*, from *insurgere*, *insurrectum*, Fr *insurrection*, Sp *insurreccion*, It *insurrezione* See INSURGENT]
1 A rising against civil or political authority, the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or state, a rebellion, a revolt

It is found that this city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein *Ezra* iv 19

2 A rising in mass to oppose an enemy [*Rare*]

Syn — Sedition, rebellion, revolt — INSURRECTION, SEDITION, REVOLT, REBELLION *Sedition* is the raising of commotion in a state without aiming at open violence against the laws *Insurrection* is a rising up of individuals to prevent the execution of law by force of arms *Revolt* is a casting off the authority of a government with a view to put it down by force *Rebellion* is an extended insurrection and revolt

That sunshine brewed a shower for him
That washed his father's fortunes forth of France,
And hoped *sedition* on his crown at home *Shak*

Insurrections of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings *Bacon*

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled, by daily *revolts*. *Raleigh.*

Of their names in heavenly records now
Is no memorial, blotted out and razed,
By their *rebellion*, from the book of life. *Milton.*

In'sur-rĕc'tion-al, *a* [Fr *insurrectionnel*, Sp. *insurreccional*, It *insurrezionale*] Pertaining to insurrection, consisting in insurrection.

In'sur-rĕc'tion a ry, *a* Pertaining or suitable to insurrection, rebellious, seditious. "Their murderous *insurrectionary* system" *Burke.*

In'sur rĕc'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors insurrection

In'sus-cĕp'ti bil'i-ty, *n* [From *insusceptible.*] Want of susceptibility, or capacity to feel or perceive

In'sus cĕp'ti ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *susceptible*, Fr. *insusceptible*] Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed, as, a limb *insusceptible* of pain, a heart *insusceptible* of pity

In'sus cĕp'tive, *a* Not susceptive, incapable of admitting or receiving, not susceptible or receptive.

In sŭs'ur-rā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in* and *susurration*, Lat *insusurratio*, from *insusurrare*, to whisper into] The act of whispering into something [*Obs.*]

In swāthe', *v t* [*imp & p p* INSWATHED, *p pr. & vb n* INSWATHING] [Prefix *in* and *swathe*] To wrap up, to infold "*Inswathed* sometimes in wandering mist" *Tennyson*

In tăct', *a* [Lat *intactus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *tactus*, p p of *tangere*, to touch, Fr *intact*, Sp *intacto*, It *intatto*] Untouched, especially by any thing that harms, defiles, or the like, uninjured, undefiled, left complete

When all external differences have passed away, one element remains *intact*, unchanged, — the everlasting basis of our common nature, the human soul by which we live. *F W Robertson*

In tăct'i ble, *a* [Lat prefix *in*, not, and *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch] Not perceptible to the touch

In-tăgli'ā ted (in tăl'ya ted), *a* [It *intagliato*, p p of *intagliare* See *infra*] Engraved or stamped on *Warton*

In tăgli'o (in tăl'yo), *n* [It, from *intagliare*, to engrave, carve, from prefix *in* and *tagliare*, to cut, carve, Fr *tailler* See DETAIL] A cutting or engraving, hence, any figure cut into a material, as a seal, matrix, or the like, a stone or gem in which a figure is cut so as to form a depression or hollow, — opposed to *cameo*

In tāil', *v t* See ENTAIL

In'tāke, *n* [Prefix *in* and *take*] The point where water is taken into a pipe or conduit, as opposed to *outlet*, also, the beginning of a contraction in a tube, &c

In tăm'i nā'ted, *a* Uncontaminated [*Obs*] *A Wood*

In tăn'gi bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being intangible, intangibleness

In tăn'gi ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tangible*, Fr & O Sp *intangible*, It *intangibile*] Not tangible, incapable of being touched, not perceptible to the touch *Wilkins*

A corporation is an artificial, invisible, *intangible* being *Marshall*

In tăn'gi ble ness, *n* [Fr *intangibilité*] The quality of being intangible

In tăn'gi bly, *adv* So as to be intangible.

In tăn'gle, *v t* See ENTANGLE

In-tăst'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tastable*] Incapable of being tasted, not able to affect the organs of taste, tasteless, unsavory *Grew*

In'te ger (In'te jer), *n* [Lat *integer*, untouched, whole, entire, It & Sp *integro*, Fr & Pr *integre* See ENTIRE] A complete entity, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction or a mixed number

In'te gral, *a* [Fr *integral*, Pr & Sp *integral*, It *integrale*, from Lat *integer* See *supra*]
1 Lacking nothing of completeness, complete, uninjured, whole, entire, not fractional.

A local motion keeps the bodies *integral* *Bacon*

2 (*Math*) (*a*) Of, pertaining to, or being a whole number or undivided quantity (*b*) Pertaining to, or proceeding by, integration, as, the *integral* calculus

Integral calculus See CALCULUS

In'te gral, *n* 1 A whole, an entire thing, a whole number

2 (*Math*) An expression which, being differentiated, will produce a given differential See DIFFERENTIAL and CALCULUS *Math Dict*

In'te grăl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *intégralité*] Entireness. [*Obs*] *Whitaker.*

In'te gral ly, *adv* Wholly, completely *Whitaker.*

In'te grant, *a.* [Lat *integrans*, p pr of *integrare*; Fr *intégrant*, It & Sp *integrante* See INTEGRATE] Making part of a whole, necessary to constitute an entire thing

All these are *integrant* parts of the republic. *Burke*

Integrant parts, or *particles*, of bodies, those smaller particles into which a body may be reduced without loss of its original constitution, as by mechanical division, and the like

In'te grāte, *v t.* [*imp & p p* INTEGRATED; *p. pr & vb n* INTEGRATING] [Lat *integrare*, *integratum*, It *integrare*, Sp *integrar*, Fr. *intégrer*. See INTEGER and ENTIRE.]

1. To make entire; to renew; to restore; to perfect.

That conquest rounded and *integrated* the glorious empire *De Quincey*

2. To indicate the whole, to give the sum or total; as, an *integrating* anemometer, that is, one that indicates or registers the entire action or motion of the wind in a given time.

3 (*Math*) To subject to the operation of integration, to find the integral of

In'te-grā'tion, *n* [Lat *integratio*, Fr *intégration*, Sp *integracion*, It *integrazione*]

1 The act of making entire

2. (*Math*) The operation of finding the primitive function which has a given function for its differential co-efficient Its symbol is ∫, which stands for *s*, *summa*, or *sum*, as the integral is the sum of the differentials, these being infinitely small

In-tĕg'rĭ-ty, *n*. [Lat *integritas*, Fr *integrité*, Pr *integritat*, Sp. *integridad*, It. *integrita*. See INTEGER]

1. The state of being entire or complete, wholeness, entireness, unbroken state, as, the *integrity* of an empire or territory

2. Moral soundness, honesty, freedom from every biasing or corrupting influence or motive, — used especially with reference to dealings between men in the fulfillment of contracts, the discharge of agencies, trusts, and the like, uprightness

The moral grandeur of independent *integrity* is the sublimest thing in nature, before which the pomp of Eastern magnificence and the splendor of conquest are odious as well as perishable *Buckminster*

3. Unimpaired, unadulterated, or genuine state, entire correspondence with an original condition, purity

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity* *Hale*

Syn.—Probity, honesty, uprightness, virtue, rectitude See PROBITY

In tĕg'u-mĕ'tion, *n* [See *infra*] That part of physiology which treats of the integuments of animals and plants

In tĕg'u-ment, *n* [Lat *integumentum*, from *in tegere*, to cover, from *in* and *tegere*, to cover, Fr *intégument*, It & Sp *integumento*] That which naturally invests or covers another thing, specifically, (*Anat*), a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a particular part

In-tĕg'u mĕnt'a-ry, *a*. Belonging to, or composed of, integuments

In-tĕg'u-men-tā'tion, *n* Act of covering with integuments, state of being thus covered

In'tel-lĕct, *n* [Lat *intellectus*, from *intelligere*, *intellectum*, to understand, from *inter*, between, and *legere*, to gather, collect Fr *intellect*, Sp *intelecto*, It, *intelletto*] The part or faculty of the human soul by which it knows, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will, — sometimes the capacity for higher forms of knowledge, as distinguished from the power to perceive and imagine, the power to perceive objects in their relations, the power to judge and comprehend

In'tel-lĕct'ed, *a* [From the noun *intellect*] Endowed with intellect, having intellectual powers or capacities. [*Rare*]

In head, in voice,
In body, and in bristles, they became
As swine, yet *intellected* as before *Cowper*

In'tel-lĕc'tion (-lĕk'shun), *n* [Lat *intellectio*, Fr *intellection*, Sp *intelección*, It *intellezione*] The act of understanding, simple apprehension of ideas, intuition *Bentley*

In'tel-lĕct'ive, *a* [Fr *intellectif*, Pr *intellectiu*, Pg *intellectivo*, Sp *intelectivo*, It *intellettivo*]

1 Having power to understand, know, or comprehend *Glanville*

2 Produced by the understanding *Harris*

3 Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses "The most *intellective* abstractions of logic and metaphysics" *Milton*

In'tel-lĕct'ive ly, *adv* With intellection, intellectually "Not *intellectively* to write" *Warner*

In'tel-lĕct'u al (-lĕkt/yu al), *a* [Lat *intellectualis*, Pr & Pg *intellectual*, Sp *intelectual*, Fr *intellectuel*, It. *intellettuale*]

1 Belonging to the mind, performed by the understanding, mental, as, *intellectual* powers or operations

2 Formed by, and existing for, the intellect alone, as, an *intellectual* scene

3 Having the power of understanding, as, an *intellectual* being

4. Relating to the understanding, treating of the mind, as, *intellectual* philosophy, sometimes called "mental" philosophy

In'tel lĕct'ŭ-al (-lĕkt/yu-al), *n*. The intellect or understanding

Her husband was not nigh
Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun *Milton*
I kept her *intellectuals* in a state of exercise *De Quincey*

In'tel-lĕct'ŭ-al-ism, *n* 1. Intellectual power, intellectuality

2 The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.

In'tel-lĕct'ŭ-al-ist, *n*. 1. One who overrates the understanding *Bacon*

2. One who believes or maintains that human knowledge is derived from pure reason.

In'tel-lĕct'ŭ-al'i-ty, *n*. [Lat *intellectualitas*, Fr *intellectualité*, Sp *intelectualidad*, It *intellettualità*] Intellectual power, possession of intellect

In'tel lĕct'ŭ al ize, *v t* 1 To treat in an intellectual manner, to reason upon or discuss intellectually

2 To endow with intellect, to bestow intellectual qualities upon, to cause to become intellectual

In'tel lĕct'ŭ al-ly, *adv*. By means of the understanding

In-tĕl'li-gençe, *n* [Lat *intelligentia*, Fr *intelligence*, Pr & Pg *intelligencia*, Sp *inteligencia*, It *intelligenzia*, *intelligenza*]

1 The act of knowing, the exercise of the understanding

2 The capacity to know, understand, or comprehend, the intellect as a gift or endowment

3 The capacity for the higher functions of the intellect, the pure intellect

4 Notice, information communicated, an account of things distant or before unknown

Intelligence is given where you are hid *Shak*

5 Knowledge imparted or acquired, whether by study, research, or experience, general information, as, to be a person of *intelligence* requires observation and reflection

6 An intelligent being or spirit, — generally applied to pure spirits, as, a created *intelligence*.

The great *intelligences* fair
That range above our mortal state,
In circle round the blessed gate,
Received and gave him welcome there. *Tennyson*

Intelligence office, an office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired

Syn — Understanding, intellect, instruction, advice, notice, notification, news

In tĕl'li-gençe, *v t* To inform, to instruct [*Obs*]

In-tĕl'li gen cer, *n* One who, or that which, sends or conveys intelligence, one who gives notice of private or distant transactions, a messenger, a spy

All the intriguers in foreign politics, all the spies, and all the *intelligencers* acted solely upon that principle *Burke*

In tĕl'li gen-çy, *n* Intelligence [*Obs*]

In tĕl'li gent, *a* [Lat *intelligens*, p pr of *intelligere*, Fr *intelligent*, It *intelligente*, Sp *inteligente* See INTELLECT]

1 Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason, as, man is an *intelligent* being

2 Endowed with a good intellect, well informed knowing, sensible, skilled, as, an *intelligent* officer, an *intelligent* young man, an *intelligent* architect, — sometimes followed by *of*, as, *intelligent* of seasons *Milton*

3 Cognizant, understanding [*Obs*] "Spies and spectators *intelligent* of our state" *Shak*

Syn.—Sensible, understanding, skillful See SENSIBLE

In tĕl'li gĕn'tial (in tĕl'li jĕn'shal), *a* [Fr *intelligentiel* See INTELLIGENCE]

1 Pertaining to the intelligence, exercising or implying understanding, intellectual "With as *intelligential*" *Milton*

2 Consisting of unbodied mind

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require *Milton*

In-tĕl'li-gĕn'ti-a-ry (-jĕn'shĭ-a rĭ), *n* One who communicates information, or who brings intelligence, an intelligencer [*Obs*] *Holinshed*

In-tĕl'li gent ly, *adv* In an intelligent manner

In tĕl'li-gi bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *intelligibilité*, It *intelligibilità*] The quality or state of being intelligible, the possibility of being understood

In-tĕl'li gi ble, *a* [Lat *intelligibilis*, Fr *intelligible*, Sp *inteligible*, It *intelligibile* See INTELLECT] Capable of being understood or comprehended, as, an *intelligible* account the rules of human duty are *intelligible* to minds of the smallest capacity

Syn.—Comprehensible, perspicuous, plain, clear

In tĕl'li gi-ble ness, *n* The quality of being intelligible, intelligibility

In-tĕl'li gi bly, *adv* In an intelligible manner, in a manner to be understood, clearly, plainly, as, to write or speak *intelligibly*

In tĕm'er ate, } *a* [Lat *intemeratus*, from prefix
In tĕm'er ā'ted, } *in*, not, and *temeratus*, p p of *temerare*, to violate, defile] Pure, undefiled [*Obs*]

In tĕm'er-ate ness, *n* State of being unpolluted [*Obs*] *Donne*

In tĕm'per a ment, *n* [Prefix *in* and *temperament*] A bad state or constitution, as, the *intemperament* of an ulcerated part *Harvey*

In-tĕm'per-ançe, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *temperance*, Lat *intemperantia*, Fr *intemperance*, Sp *intemperancia*, It *intemperanzia*, *intemperanza*]

1 Want of moderation or due restraint, excess in any kind of action or indulgence, any exertion of body or mind, or any indulgence of appetites or passions which is injurious to the person or contrary to morality

God is in every creature; be cruel toward none, neither abuse any by *intemperance* *By Taylor*

2 Habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors, with or without intoxication

Some, as thou sawest, by violent strokes shall die,
By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more
In meats and drinks *Milton*

3. The act of becoming, or state of being, intemperate, an intemperate act; an excess, indulgence, as, one of these *intemperances* was fatal to him.

In-tĕm'per-an-çy, *n*. The same as INTEMPERANCE [*Obs*]

In tĕm'per ate, *a*. [Prefix *in*, not, and *temperate*; Lat *intemperatus*, It *intemperato*, O. Sp. *intemperado*, Fr *intempéré*]

1 Not moderate or restrained within due limits; indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion, passionate, as, *intemperate* in passion

Most do taste through fond *intemperate* thirst. *Milton*

2 Exceeding the usual or just measure; excessive, ungovernable, inordinate

3 Addicted to an excessive or habitual use o spirituous liquors

In tĕm'per ate, *v t* To disorder [*Obs*] *Whitaker*.

In tĕm'per ate ly, *adv* In an intemperate manner, immoderately, excessively

In tĕm'per ate ness, *n* 1 The state of being intemperate, excessive indulgence of any appetite or passion, as, *intemperateness* in eating or drinking

2 Want of moderation, excess

In-tĕm'per-a-tūre (53), *n* [Prefix *in* and *temperature*, O Fr *intempérature*, It & Sp *intemperatura*] Excess of some quality [*Obs*] *Cotgrave*.

In'tem pĕst'ive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tempestive*, Lat *intempestivus*, It & Sp *intempestivo*, Fr. *intempestif*] Out of season, untimely [*Obs*]

In'tem pĕst'ive ly, *adv* Unseasonably [*Obs.*]

In tĕm'pes tĭv'i ty, *n* [Lat *intempestivitas*, Fr. *intempestivité* See *supra*] Untimeliness [*Obs*]

In tĕn'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tenable*, Fr. *intenable*] Incapable of being held, untenable, not defensible, as, an *untenable* opinion, an *untenable* fortress *Warburton*

In tĕnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTENDING] [Lat *intendere*, *intentum* and *intensum*, fr prefix *in* and *tendere*, to stretch, stretch out, It *intendere*, Sp & Pg *entender*, Pr & Fr. *entendre* See TEND]

1 To stretch, to strain, to extend, to distend. [*Obs*] "*Intends* our obligation to the degree thereof" *Barrow*.

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted *Hale*

2 To fix the mind upon, as the object to be effected, to mean, to design, to purpose

They *intended* evil against thee. *Ps* xxi 11.
An enemy *intends* you harm *Shak*.

3 To fix the mind on, to attend to, to take care of, to regard [*Obs*]

Having no children she did with singular care and tenderness, *intend* the education of Philip *Bacon*.

My soul not being able to *intend* two things at once, abated of its fervency in prayer *Fuller*

4 To enforce, to make intense [*Obs*] *Browne*.

5 To fashion, to conceive [*Obs*]

Modesty was made
When she was first *intended* *Beau & Fl.*

Syn — To contemplate, meditate, attend to, purpose, design, mean See CONTEMPLATE

In tĕnd', *v t* 1 To stretch forward, to extend. [*Obs*] *Pope*

2 To have a design, to purpose

In-tĕnd'an çy, *n* [Fr *intendance*, Sp *intendencia*, It *intendenza* See *infra*]

1 The office or employment of an intendant

2 A section of country, or a district, committed to the charge of an intendant

In tĕnd'ant, *n* [Fr *intendant*, It & Sp *intendente*, from Lat *intendere*, to direct one's thoughts to a thing See INTEND] One who has the charge, oversight, direction, or management of some public business, a superintendent, as an *intendant* of marine, an *intendant* of finance

In tĕnd'ed, *p a* Betrothed, as, an *intended* husband or wife

In tĕnd'ed, *n* One with whom marriage is designed one who is betrothed, an affianced lover.

When for the dance a stranger seeks her hand,
I see her doubting hesitating stand,
Yield to his claim with most fast dooms grace,
And sigh for her *intended* in his place *Salmagundi*.

If it were not that I might appear to disparage his *intended* I would add that to me she seems to be throwing herself away *Dickens*.

In-tĕnd'ed ly, *adv* With purpose or intention, by design [*Obs*] *Milton*.

In tĕnd'er, *n* One who intends

In tĕnd'i ment, *n* [L Lat *intendimentum*, It *intendimento*, O Sp *intendimento*, N Sp *entendimento*, Pr *intendemen*, *entendement*, Fr *entendement*. See *supra*] Attention, understanding, consideration [*Obs*] *Spenser*.

In tĕnd'ment, *n* [Eng *intend*, q v]

1 Intention, design "The *intendment* of God and nature" *Bp. Taylor*.

2 (*Law*) The true meaning, understanding, or intention of a law, or of any legal instrument.

In tĕn'er-āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p*. INTENERATED; *p pr* & *vb n* INTENERATING] [Lat *in* and *tener*,

soft, tender; It. *intenerire.*] To make tender; to soften. [*Rare*]

Autumn vigor gives
Equal, *intenerating*, milky grain. *Phillips.*

So have I seen the little pearls of a spring sweat through the bottom of a bank, and *intenerate* the stubborn pavement. *Bp Taylor.*

In-tĕn'er-ate, *a.* Made tender or soft. [*Obs.*]

In tĕn'er-ā"tion, *n* The act of making soft or tender; the state of being made tender [*Rare*]

In tĕn'i-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and Lat *tenere*, to hold.] Incapable of containing [*Obs*] "This captious and *intenible* sieve" *Shak*

In-tĕn'sāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* INTENSATED; *p pr. & vb n.* INTENSATING] [See *infra*] To make intense, or more intense [*Rare*]

In-tĕn'sa tive, *a* Adding intensity, intensifying.

In tĕnse', *a.* [Lat *intensus*, stretched, tight, p p of *intendere*, *intensum*, to stretch, Fr *intense*, Pr. *intens*, It, Sp, & Pg *intenso* See INTEND]

1. Strained, stretched, tightly drawn, closely strained, kept on the stretch, strict, as, *intense* study or application, *intense* thought

2 Extreme in degree, as, (*a*) Ardent, fervent; —said of heat. (*b*) Keen, biting,—said of cold (*c.*) Vehement, earnest,—said of excitement of feeling or its expression. (*d*) Severe, violent,—said of physical pain

In-tĕnse'ly, *adv* 1 To an extreme degree, vehemently, as, a furnace *intensely* heated, weather *intensely* cold

2 Attentively, earnestly *Spenser*

In-tĕnse'ness, *n* The state of being intense, intensity, as, the *intenseness* of heat or cold, the *intenseness* of study or thought

In-tĕn'si fi cā"tion, *n* The act of intensifying, or of making more intense

In tĕn'si fy, *v t* [*imp & p p* INTENSIFIED, *p pr & vb n* INTENSIFYING.] [Lat *intensus* and *facere*, to make See *supra*] To render more intense *Bacon*

In-tĕn'si fy, *v i* To become intense, or more intense, to act with increasing power or energy

In-tĕn'sion (in tĕn'shun), *n* [Lat *intensio*, Fr & Sp *intension*, It *intensione* See INTEND]

1 A straining, stretching, or bending, the state of being strained, as, the *intension* of a musical string

2 Increase of power or energy of any quality,—opposed to *remission*

3 (*Logic* & *Metaph*) The collective attributes, qualities, or marks that make up a complex general notion, the comprehension, content, or connotation,—opposed to *extension*, *extent*, or *sphere*

This law is, that the *intension* of our knowledge is in the inverse ratio of its extension *Sir W Hamilton*

In tĕn'si ty, *n* [L Lat *intensitas*, Fr *intensité*, Sp *intensidad*, It *intensità* See INTENSE]

1. The state of being intense, intenseness, extreme degree, as, *intensity* of heat, cold, application, or guilt

If you would deepen the *intensity* of light, you must be content to bring into deeper blackness and more distinct and definite outline the shade that accompanies it. *F W Robertson*

2 (*Physics* & *Mech*) The amount or degree of energy with which a force operates or a cause acts, effectiveness, as estimated by results produced

In-tĕn'sive, *a* [Fr *intensif*, It & Sp *intensivo* See INTENSE]

1 Stretched, or admitting of extension, or increase of degree

2 Intent, unremitted, assiduous, intense "*Intensive* circumspection" *Wotton*

3 (*Gram*) Serving to give force or emphasis, as, an *intensive* verb or preposition

In-tĕn'sive ly, *adv* By increase of degree, in a manner to give force *Bramhall*

In-tĕn'sive-ness, *n* The quality of being intensive.

In-tĕnt', *a.* [Lat *intentus*, p p. of *intendere*, It & O Sp. *intento* See INTEND] Having the mind strained or bent on an object, hence, fixed closely, sedulously applied, anxiously diligent, eager in pursuit of an object,—formerly with *to*, but now with *on*, as, *intent* on business or pleasure. "*Intent* on mischief" *Milton*

Be *intent* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker *Watts*

In tĕnt', *n.* [L Lat *intentum*, Lat & L Lat *intentus*, from *intentus*, p p of *intendere*, It & Sp *intento* See *supra*] The act of turning the mind toward an object, hence, a design, a purpose, intention, meaning, drift, aim

The principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker*

'*To all intents and purposes*, in all applications or senses, practically, really "He was miserable *to all intents and purposes*" *L Estrange*

Syn.—Design, purpose, intention, meaning, view, drift, object, end, aim

In'ten tā"tion, *n* The act of intending, or the result of such act, intention [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

In tĕn'tion, *n.* [Lat *intentio*, Fr *intention*, Sp. *intencion*, It *intenzione* See INTEND]

1 A stretching or bending of the mind toward an object, closeness of application, fixedness of attention, earnestness.

Intention is when the mind, with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side. *Locke.*

2. The fixed direction of the mind to a particular object, or in a particular way of acting, as, an *intention* to go to New York.

3 The object intended, end; aim, design, purpose

In chronical distempers, the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts *Arbuthnot.*

4 The state of being strained. See INTENSION.

5 (*Logic.*) Any mental apprehension of an object

First intention (*Logic*), a conception of a thing formed by the first or direct application of the mind to the individual object, an idea or image —*Second intention*, a conception generalized from the first intuition or apprehension already formed by the mind, an abstract notion, especially, a classified notion

To heal by the first intention (*Surg*), to cicatrize, as a wound, without suppuration —*To heal by the second intention*, to unite after suppuration

Syn.—Design, purpose, aim, intent, drift. See DESIGN

In tĕn'tion-al, *a* [Fr *intentionnel*, Sp *intencional*, It *intenzionale*] Done by intention or design, intended, designed, as, the act was *intentional*, not accidental

In tĕn'tion al'i ty, *n* The quality of being intentional, purpose, design.

In tĕn'tion al ly, *adv* With intention, by design, of purpose, not casually

In tĕn'tioned, *a* Having designs,—chiefly used in composition, as, well *intentioned*, having good designs, honest in purpose, ill *intentioned*, having ill designs

In tĕnt'ive, *a* [It *intentivo*] Attentive. [*Obs*] See ATTENTIVE *Bacon*

In tĕnt'ive-ly, *adv.* Attentively, closely [*Obs*]

In tĕnt'ive-ness, *n* Closeness of attention or application of mind, attentiveness [*Obs*] *Mountagu.*

In tĕnt'ly, *adv* In an intent manner, with eagerness or earnestness, as, the mind *intently* directed to an object, the eyes *intently* fixed

Syn —Fixedly, steadfastly, earnestly, attentively, sedulously, diligently, eagerly

In tĕnt'ness, *n.* The state of being intent, close application

In tĕr' (14), *v t* [*imp & p p* INTERRED, *p pr & vb n* INTERRING] [L Lat & It *interrare*, from Lat *in* and *terra*, the earth, Sp, Pg, & Pr *enterrar*, Fr *enterrer*] To deposit and cover in the earth, to bury, to inhume, as, to *inter* a dead body.

Inter their bones as becomes their birth *Shak.*

In'ter A Latin preposition, signifying *among* or *between*,—used as a prefix

In'ter ăct', *n* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *act*, Fr. *entr'acte*]

1 A short act or piece between others, as in a play *Chesterfield.*

2 Hence, intermediate employment or time

In'ter ăc'tion, *n* Intermediate or mutual action

In'ter ăd'di tive, *n* Something added or placed between the parts of another thing, as a clause inserted parenthetically in a sentence, and the like

In'ter ā'gen cy, *n.* The condition of one acting as an agent between others, intermediate agency

In'ter ā'gent, *n* An intermediate agent *Kirby*

In'ter all, *v* Entrail or inside [*Obs*] *G Fletcher.*

In'ter-ăm'ni an, *a* [Lat *inter*, between, and *amnis*, river, Lat *interamnus*] Situated between rivers *Bryant*

In'ter-ăn'i-māte, *v t.* To animate or inspire mutually [*Obs*] *Donne*

In'ter-ăr-tic'u lar, *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *articular*, Fr *interarticulaire*, Sp *interarticular*, It *interarticolare*] Being between joints or articulations "*Interarticular* cartilages" *Dunglison*

In'ter-qu'lie, *a.* [Lat *inter* and *aula*, hall] Existing between royal courts. [*Rare*] "*Interaulic* politics" *Motley*

In'ter ăx'al, *a* Situated in an interaxis *Gwilt*

In'ter ăx'il la ry, *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *axil*] (*Bot*) Situated within or between the axils of leaves

In'ter ăx'is, *n* [Lat *inter*, between, and *axis.*] (*Arch*) The space between axes

The doors, windows, niches, and the like, are then placed centrally in the *interaxes* *Gwilt*

In'ter bas-tā'tion, *n* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *baste*, to sew slightly, O Fr *interbaster*, to quilt] Patchwork [*Obs*] *Browne*

In'ter breed', *v t & i.* To breed by crossing different stocks of animals.

In'ter bring', *v. t.* To bring between or among. [*Obs*] *Donne.*

In-tĕr'ca-lar } (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *intercalaris* and *intercalarius*, from *intercalare*, It *intercalare*, *intercalario*, Sp *intercalar*, Fr *intercalaire* See *infra*] Inserted or introduced in the midst of others, as, an *intercalary* verse,—applied particularly to the odd day (Feb. 29th) inserted in leap year.

Intercalary day (*Med*), one on which no paroxysm of an intermittent disease occurs *Mayne.*

In-tĕr'ca-lāte, *v t* [*imp & p. p* INTERCALATED; *p pr. & vb. n* INTERCALATING.] [Lat *intercalare*, *intercalatum*, from *inter*, between, and *calare*, to call, proclaim; It. *intercalare*, Sp. *intercalar*, Fr. *intercaler.*] To insert between others; to introduce; as, (*a.*) (*Chron.*) To insert, as a day or other portion of time, in a calendar. (*b.*) (*Geol.*) To insert, as a bed or stratum, between the layers of a regular series of rocks.

Beds of fresh-water shells . . . are *intercalated* and interstratified with the shale. *Mantell.*

In-tĕr'ca-lā"tion, *n.* [Lat. *intercalatio*, Fr. *intercalation*, Sp *intercalacion*, It *intercalazione.*] The insertion of any thing between others, introduction, as, (*a*) (*Chron*) The insertion of a day, or other portion of time, in a calendar (*b*) (*Geol.*) The intrusion of a bed or layer between other layers "*Intercalations* of fresh water species in some localities" *Mantell.*

In'ter-cēde', *v i.* [*imp & p p* INTERCEDED; *p. pr & vb n* INTERCEDING] [Lat *intercedere*, from *inter*, between, and *cedere*, to pass, Fr. *intercéder*, Sp *interceder*, It *intercedere*]

1. To occur or pass between, to intervene. [*Obs*]

He supposes that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age in which he lived *Hale.*

2 To act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend, to make intercession, to plead in favor of another, to interpose, to mediate,—usually followed by *with.*

I to the lords will *intercede*, not doubting
Their favorable ear. *Shak*

In'ter-cēd'ent, *a* [Lat *intercedens*, p pr. of *intercedere* See *supra*] Passing between, mediating, pleading for

In'ter-cēd'er, *n.* One who intercedes, a mediator, an intercessor.

In'ter cĕl'lu lar, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *cellular*, Fr *intercellulaire*] (*Bot & Physiol*) Lying between cells or cellules, as, *intercellular* substance or fluids

In'ter cĕpt', *v t* [*imp & p p* INTERCEPTED; *p. pr & vb n* INTERCEPTING] [Lat *intercipere*, *interceptum*, from *inter*, between, and *capere*, to take, seize, Fr *intercepter*, Sp *interceptar*, It. *intercettare*]

1 To stop on its passage, to take or seize by the way, as, to *intercept* a letter.

2 To obstruct the progress of, to stop, as, to *intercept* a course or passing, to *intercept* the current of a river

Who *intercepts* me in my expedition *Shak.*
We must meet, first, and *intercept* his course *Dryden.*

3 To interrupt communication with, or progress toward, to cut off

While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore *Pope*

4 (*Math*) To take, include, or comprehend between.

Right ascension is an arc of the equator, reckoning toward the east, *intercepted* between the beginning of Aries and the point of the equator which rises at the same time with the sun or star in a right sphere *Bailey*

In'ter cĕpt', *n* (*Math*) A part cut off or intercepted, as a portion of a line included between two points, or cut off by two straight lines or curves.

In'ter cĕpt'er, *n* One who intercepts

In'ter cĕp'tion (-sĕp'shun), *n* [Lat *interceptio*; Fr *interception*, Pr *interceptio*, Sp *intercepcion*, It *intercezione* See *supra*] The act of intercepting or stopping, obstruction of a course or proceeding, hinderance

In'ter-cĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *intercessio*; Fr *intercession*, Sp *intercesion*, It *intercessione.* See INTERCEDE]

1 The act of interceding, mediation, interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation

2 Prayer or solicitation to one party in favor of, or, less often, against, another

Your *intercession* now is needless grown;
Retire, and let me speak with her alone *Dryden*

In'ter-cĕs'sion al, *a* Containing intercession or entreaty

In'ter cĕs'sion āte, *v t* To entreat [*Obs*] *Nash.*

In'ter cĕs'sor, *n* [Lat, It *intercessore*, Sp. *intercesor*, Fr *intercesseur* See INTERCEDE]

1 One who goes between, or intercedes, one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them, one who pleads in behalf of an other, a mediator *Milton*

2 (*Feel*) A bishop, who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected

In'ter-cĕs-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an intercessor.

In'ter cĕs'so ry, *a* [L Lat *intercessorius.* See *supra*] Containing intercession, intercoding; as, *intercessory* prayer

In'ter-chāin', *v t.* [*imp. & p p.* INTERCHAINED, *p. pr. & vb n* INTERCHAINING] [Prefix *inter* and *chain*] To link together, to unite closely or firmly, as by a chain. "Two bosoms *interchained* with an oath" *Shak.*

In'ter-chānge', *v t.* [*imp & p. p.* INTERCHANGED; *p. pr & vb n.* INTERCHANGING.]

1 To put each in the place of the other, to give and take mutually, to exchange, to reciprocate, as, to *interchange* places, to *interchange* cares or duties.

I shall *interchange*
My waned state for Henry's regal crown. *Shak.*

2. To cause to follow, or to alternate; as, to *interchange* cares with pleasures.

In'ter-chānge', *v i* To succeed alternately. "*Interchanging* changes of fortune" *Sidney*

In'ter-chānge', *n* 1 The act of mutually changing, the act of mutually giving or receiving, exchange, as, the *interchange* of civilities between two persons "*Interchange* of kindnesses" *South*

2 The state of being mutually changed, alternate succession, the variety produced by change or succession "The *interchanges* of light and darkness." *Holder*

Sweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains *Milton*

3 The mutual exchange of commodities between two persons or countries, barter, commerce

In'ter-chānge'a bil'i ty, *n* The state of being interchangeable, interchangeableness

In'ter-chānge'a ble, *a* 1 Admitting of exchange. "*Interchangeable* warrants" *Bacon*

2 Following each other in alternate succession, as, the four *interchangeable* seasons *Holder*

In'ter-chānge'a ble ness, *n* The state of being interchangeable

In'ter-chānge'a bly, *adv* In an interchangeable manner, alternately

In'ter-chānge'ment, *n* Mutual transfer, exchange [*Obs*] *Shak*

In'ter chāp'ter, *n* An intervening or interpolated chapter

In'ter çī'dençe, *n* [Lat *intercidens*, p pr of *intercidere*, to fall between, from *inter*, between, and *cadere*, to fall, Fr *intercident*] The act of coming or falling between, occurrence, accident [*Obs*] *Holland*

In'ter çī'dent, *a* Falling or coming between, happening accidentally [*Obs*] *Boyle*

In'ter-çīp'i ent, *a* Intercepting, seizing by the way, stopping

In'ter çīp'i ent, *n* [Lat *intercipiens*, p pr of *intercipere* See INTERCEPT] He who, or that which, intercepts, or stops on the passage *Wiseman*

In'ter-çīs'ion (In'ter sizh'un), *n* [Lat *intercisio*, from *intercidere*, to cut asunder, from *inter*, between, and *cædere*, to cut, It *intercisione*, Sp *intercision*] Interruption [*Obs*] *Browne*

In'ter cla vic'ū-lar, *a* (*Anat*) Situated between the clavicles

In'ter-clōse', *v t* To shut in, to inclose, to include within

In'ter cloud, *v t* To inclose in clouds, to cloud in *Daniel*

In'ter-clūde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERCLUDED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERCLUDING] [Lat *interludere*, from *inter*, between, and *cludere*, *claudere*, to shut, It *interchiudere*, *interchiudere*, Pr *intraclure*, Fr *entreclore*] To shut off or out from a place or course, by something intervening, to intercept, to cut off, to interrupt *Mitford*

In'ter clū'sion, *n* [Lat *interclusio* See *supra*] Interception, a stopping *Cockeram*

In'ter co lō'ni al, *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *colony*] Pertaining to the mutual relations of, or existing between, different colonies, as, *intercolonial* trade

In'ter-co lō'ni al ly, *adv* As between colonies

In'ter co lūm'ni ā'tion, *n* [Lat *inter*, between, and *columna*, column] (*Arch*) The clear space between two columns, measured at the lower parts of their shafts *Gwilt*

In'ter cōm'bat, *n* A combat between *Daniel*

In'ter cōm'ing, *n* The act of coming between, intervention, interference [*Obs*]

In'ter-cōm'mon, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* INTERCOMMONED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERCOMMONING]

1 To share with others, to participate, especially, to feed at the same table *Bacon*

2 (*O Law*) To graze cattle in a common pasture, to use a common with others, or to possess or enjoy the right of feeding in common

Common because of vicinage, is where the inhabitants of two townships, contiguous to each other, have usually *intercommoned* with one another *Blackstone*

In'ter cōm'mon a ge, *n* (*O Law*) Mutual commonage, a mutual privilege, existing between the inhabitants or tenants of two or more adjoining townships or manors, of pasturing their cattle in the lands or commons of each other, — called also *inter commoning*. See INTERCOMMON *Burrill*

In'ter-com mūne', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* INTERCOMMUNED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERCOMMUNING]

1 To have mutual communing, to associate

2 To prohibit from communion, as, an *intercommuned* minister [*Scot*] *Aytoun*

In'ter-com-mūn'i-ca ble, *a* Capable of being mutually communicated

In'ter-com-mūn'i-cāte, *v. t* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *communicate*] To communicate mutually, to hold mutual communication

In'ter-com-mūn'i-cā'tion, *n.* Reciprocal communication or intercourse

In'ter-com-mūn'ion, *n* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *communion*] Mutual communion, as, an *intercommunion* of deities. *Faber*

In'ter-com-mūn'i-ty, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *community*]

1. A mutual communication or community, reciprocal intercourse.

2. Mutual freedom or exercise of religion, as, the *intercommunity* of pagan theology *Paley*

In'ter-com-pär'i son, *n* A comparison between the parts of one thing, the divisions of one subject, or the individuals of one party or set, with those of another, mutual comparison

In'ter-cōs'tal, *a.* [Lat *inter*, between, and *costa*, rib, Fr & Sp. *intercostal*, It *intercostale*] (*Anat*) Placed or lying between the ribs, as, an *intercostal* muscle, artery, or vein

In'ter cōs'tal, *n.* (*Anat*) A part lying between the ribs

In'ter cōurse, *n* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *course*, Lat. *intercursus*, from *intercurrere*, to run between, from *inter*, between, and *currere*, to run, Fr *entrecours*, a reciprocal right on neighboring lands] Connection by concurrent or reciprocal action or dealings between persons or nations, either in common affairs and civilities, in trade, language, or correspondence, communication, commerce, especially, interchange of thought and feeling, association, communion

This sweet *intercourse*
Of looks and smiles *Milton*

Syn.—Communication, commerce, communion, fellowship, familiarity, acquaintance

In'ter crŏss', *v t & i* [*imp* & *p p* INTERCROSSED (krŏst'), *p pr* & *vb n* INTERCROSSING] To cross each other, as lines

In'ter cŭr', *v i* [Lat *intercurrere* See *supra*] To intervene, to come or occur in the mean time [*Obs*] *Shelton*

In'ter-cŭr'rençe, *n.* [See *infra*] A passing or running between, occurrence *Boyle*

In'ter-cŭr'rent, *a* [Lat. *intercurrens*, p pr of *intercurrere*, Fr *intercurrent*, Sp *intercurrente*, It *intercorrente* See INTERCUR]

1 Running between or among, intervention *Boyle*

2 Occurring, intervening *Barrow*

In'ter-cu tā'ne oŭs, *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *cutaneous*, It & Sp *intercutaneo*, Fr *intercutane*, Pr *intercutane*] Being within or under the skin, subcutaneous

In'ter dăsh', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERDASHED (dăsht'), *p pr* & *vb n* INTERDASHING] To dash between or among, to scatter among, to intersperse

In'ter dēal, *n* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *deal*] Mutual dealing, traffic [*Obs*] *Spenser*

In'ter dĕn'til, *n* (*Arch*) The space between two dentils *Gwilt*

In'ter de pĕnd'ençe, *n* Mutual dependence

In'ter de pĕnd'en çy, *n* Mutual dependence, as, *interdependency* of interests *De Quincey*

In'ter de pĕnd'ent, *a* Mutually dependent

In'ter dict', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERDICTED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERDICTING] [Lat *interdictus*, *interdictum*, from *inter*, between, and *dicere*, to say, speak, It *interdicere*, *interdire*, Fr *interdire*, Pr *entredire*, Sp *entredecir*, Pg *entredizer*]

1 To forbid by order or charge, to prohibit or inhibit, as, to *interdict* intercourse with foreign nations "Charged not to touch the *interdicted* tree" *Milton*

2 (*Eccl*) To forbid communion, to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same *Ayliffe*

In'ter-dict', *n* [Lat *interdictum* Fr *interdit*]

1. A prohibiting order or decree, prohibition

No *interdict*
Defends the touching of these viands pure *Milton*

2 (*Eccl*) A prohibition of the pope by which the clergy are restrained from performing, or laymen from attending, divine service, or from administering or enjoying some privileges of the church

3 (*Scots Law*) An order of the court of session, having the like purpose and effect with a writ of injunction out of chancery in England and America

In'ter-dic'tion, *n* [Lat *interdictio*, Fr *interdiction*] The act of interdicting, prohibition, inhibition, prohibiting decree, curse

In'ter-dict'ive, } *a* [See INTERDICT] Having
In'ter dict'o ry } the design, power, or effect, to prohibit

In'ter-dĭg'i tal, *a* [Lat prefix *inter*, between, and *digitus*, finger] (*Anat*) Situated between the fingers, pertaining to the spaces between the fingers

In'ter dĭg'i-tāte, *v t* To interweave [*Very rare*]

In'ter dĭg'i-tā'tion, *n* [See *supra*] (*Anat*) The space between fingers, or between finger like processes *R Owen*

In'ter dūçe, *n* (*Carp*) A tie for keeping two posts together, an intertie

In'ter-ĕ'qui nŏc'tial, *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *equinoctial*] Coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes [*Obs*]

Summer and winter I have called *interequinoctial* intervals *Pelfour*

In'ter-ess, *n* Interest [*Obs*]

In'ter-ess, *v t* To interest or affect [*Obs*] *Hooker.*

In'ter-ĕst, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERESTED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERESTING] [From the noun, Fr *intéresser*, Pr & Pg *interessar*, Sp *interesar*, It *interessare*, Lat *interesse*. See *infra*]

1. To place among; to set or station. [*Obs.*] "*Interested* him among the gods" *Chapman.*

2 Hence, to be concerned with or engaged in, to affect, to concern, to excite,—often used impersonally [*Obs*]

Or rather, gracious sir,
Create me to this glory, since my cause
Doth *interest* this fair quarrel *Ford*

3 To engage the attention of, to awaken concern in, to excite emotion or passion in, in behalf of a person or thing,—usually followed by *in* or *for*.

To love our native country to be *interested* in its concerns is natural to all men *Dryden*

4 To excite in behalf of another, or of some other object,—used reflexively

This was a goddess who used to *interest* herself in marriages *Addison.*

In'ter-est, *n* [O Fr *interest*, N Fr *intérêt*, from Lat *interest*, it interests, is of interest, from *interesse*, to be between, to be of importance, from *inter*, between, and *esse*, to be, Pr, O Sp, Pg, & It *interesse* N Sp *interes*]

1 Special attention to some object, concern; sympathy, regard

So much *interest* have I in thy sorrow *Shak.*

2 Excitement of feeling whether pleasant or painful, especially of pleased or gratified feeling, regard, or affection, as, to feel or express an *interest* in one

3 Share portion, part, participation in value, as, he has parted with his *interest* in the stocks, he has an *interest* in a manufactory of cotton goods

I bar it in the *interest* of my wife *Shak*

4 Advantage, personal or general, good, regarded as a selfish benefit, either to an individual or a community, share, lot

Divisions hinder the common *interest* and public good
Sir W Temple
'Tis *interest* calls off all her sneaking train *Pope*

5 Premium paid for the use of money, the profit per cent derived from money lent, or property used by another person, or from debts remaining unpaid

I have kept back their foes
While they have told their money, and kit out
Their coin upon large *interest* *Shak*

6 Any surplus advantage, or unexpected advance in returning what has been received

With all speed
You shall have your desires with *interest* *Shak*

Compound interest that which arises from the principal with the interest added interest on interest — *Simple interest*, that which arises from the principal sum only

In'ter-ĕst ed, *p a* Having an interest, concerned in a cause or in consequences, liable to be affected, as, an *interested* witness

In'ter ĕst ing (110), *p a* Engaging the attention or curiosity, exciting, or adapted to excite, emotions or passions as, an *interesting* story

In'ter ĕst ing ly, *adv* With interest

In'ter ĕst ing ness, *n* The condition or quality of being interesting *A Smith*

In'ter fā'cial (fā'shal), *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *facial*] (*Geom*) Included between two plane surfaces or faces

Interfacial angle, an angle formed by the meeting of two planes

In'ter fĕr', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* INTERFERED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERFERING] [Lat *inter*, between, and *ferire*, to strike, O Fr *entreferir*]

1 To come in collision, to be in opposition, to clash, as, *interfering* claims, or commands

2 To enter into or take part in the concerns of others, to intermeddle, to interpose, "To *interfere* with party disputes" *Swift*

3 (*Far*) To strike one foot against its opposite, so as to break the skin or injure the flesh, as, a horse *interferes*

4 (*Physics*) To act reciprocally, so as to augment, diminish, or otherwise affect one another,—said of waves, rays of light, heat, and the like See INTERFERENCE

Syn —To interpose, intermeddle See INTERPOSE

In'ter fĕr'ençe, *n* [See *supra*]

1 The act or state of interfering, intermeddling, or interposing, interposition

2 The act of coming violently into contact, collision, clashing

3 (*Physics*) The mutual influence, under certain conditions, of two streams of light, or series of pulsations of sound, or, generally, two waves or vibrations of any kind, producing certain characteristic phenomena, as colored fringes, dark bands, or darkness, in the case of light, silence or increased intensity in sounds, and neutralization or superposition of waves generally

☞ The term is most commonly applied to light, and the *undulatory* theory of light affords the proper explanation of the phenomena which are considered to be produced by the superposition of waves, and are thus substantially identical in their origin with those of the several cases of heat, sound, waves of water and the like.

In'ter fĕr'er, *n* One who interferes.

In'ter fĕr'ing ly, *adv* By interference.

In tĕr'flu-ent, } *a* [Lat *interfluens*, *interfluus*,
In tĕr'flu-ous, } from *interfluere*, to flow be-

tween, from *inter*, between, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing between. *Boyle.*

In'ter-fō'lī-ā'ceous (fō'lī-ā'shus), *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *foliaceous*; It *interfogliaceo*, *interfoliaceo*, Fr *interfoliacé*] (*Bot*) Situated between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them, as, *interfoliaceous* flowers or peduncles.

In'ter-fō'lī-āte, *v t* [From Lat. *inter*, between, and *folium*, leaf, Sp *interfoliar*, Fr *interfolier*] To interweave *Evelyn*

In'ter frĕt'ted, *a* (*Her*) Interlaced, fretted, — said of charges or bearings See FRETTED

In'ter fūl'gent, *a* [Lat *interfulgens*, p pr of *interfulgere*, to shine between, from *inter*, between, and *fulgere*, to shine] Shining between *Bailey*

In'ter-fūsed' (fūzd'), *a* [Lat *interfusus*, p p of *interfundere*, to pour between, from *inter*, between, and *fundere*, to pour] Poured or spread between

The ambient air, wide *interfused*,
Embracing round this florid earth *Milton*

In'ter-fū'sion (fū'zhun), *n* [Lat. *interfusio*] A pouring or spreading out between *Coleridge*

In'ter găn'gli ŏn'ic, *a* [Prefix *inter* and *ganglionic*] (*Anat*) Between and uniting the nervous ganglions, as, *interganglionic* cords *Dunglison*

In'ter hē'mal, *a* [Prefix *inter* and *hemal*] Between the hemal processes or spines, as, the *interhemal* bones of fishes, which pass up from the intervals between the hemal spines

In'ter-im, *n* [Lat *inter*, between, and *im*, contracted from *ipsum* (sc *tempus*)]

1 The mean time, time intervening *Shak*

2 (*Hist*) A celebrated decree of the emperor Charles V, by which he intended to reduce to harmony the conflicting opinions of the Protestants and Roman Catholics

In-tē'ri or (80), *a* [Lat, comparative of *interus*, for *internus*, inward, internal, It *interiore*, Pr & Sp *interior*, Fr *intérieur*]

1 Being within any limits, inclosure, or substance, internal, inner, — opposed to *exterior*, or *superficial*, as, the *interior* apartments of a house, the *interior* ornaments, the *interior* surface of a hollow ball, the *interior* parts of the earth

2 Remote from the limits, frontier, or shore, in land, as, the *interior* parts of a country, state, or kingdom.

Interior angle (*Geom*), an angle formed between two sides within any rectilinear figure, as a polygon, or between two parallel lines by these lines and another intersecting them — called also *internal angle* —*Interior planets* (*Astron*) those planets within the orbit of the earth — *Interior slope of a parapet* (*Fort*), the slope against which men lean in firing See BREAST-HEIGHT, and *Illust* of *Abatis*

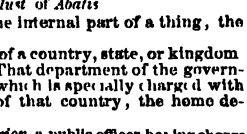

a g h, b g h, g h c, g h d, interior angles, *e g a, e g b, f h c, f h d*, exterior angles

In-tē'ri or, *n* 1 The internal part of a thing, the inside

2 The inland part of a country, state, or kingdom

3 (*Government*) That department of the government of any country which is specially charged with the internal affairs of that country, the home department

Secretary of the Interior, a public officer having charge of certain home concerns of the government, such as pensions, lands, patents, &c

In-tē'ri-ŏr'i-ty, *n* State of being interior, or within

In-tē'ri or ly, *adv* Internally, inwardly *Donne*

In'ter jā'cençe, } *n* That which is interjacent,
In'ter jā'cen cy, } hence, a space or region which lies between some other known or specified places, intermediateness *Hale*

In'ter-jā'cent, *a* [Lat *interjacens*, p pr of *interjacere*, to lie between, from *inter*, between, and *jacere*, to lie] Lying or being between, intervening, as, *interjacent* isles

In'ter-jăg'gle, *v t* To make a dissonant, discordant noise one with another, to talk or chatter noisily *Daniel*

In'ter jĕct', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* INTERJECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERJECTING] [Lat *interjacere*, *interjectum*, from *inter*, between, and *jacere*, to throw, Pr *interjectar*, Fr *interjecter*, *interjeter*] To throw in between; to insert

In'ter-jĕct', *v t* To throw one's self between or among; to come or get between

In'ter-jĕc'tion (jĕk'shun), *n* [Lat *interjectio*, Fr *interjection*, Pr *interjectio*, Sp *interjeccion*, It *interjezione*]

1 The act of throwing between "The *interjection* of laughing" *Bacon*

2 A word, in speaking or writing, thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion, as, "These were delightful days, but, *alas!* they are no more" See EXCLAMATION

In'ter jĕc'tion-al, *a* [Sp *interjeccional*]

1 Thrown in between other words or phrases, as, an *interjectional* remark

2 Having the nature of an interjection; formed by, or originating in, natural and spontaneous exclamations, as, some suppose language to have been originally *interjectional*.

In'ter-jĕc'tion-a-ry, *a* Interjectional

In'ter-join', *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p* INTERJOINED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* INTERJOINING.] [Lat *interjungere*] To join mutually, to intermarry [*Rare*] *Shak*

In'ter joist', *n* (*Carp*) The space or interval between two joists *Gwilt*

In'ter jūnc'tion, *n* A mutual joining.

In'ter-knit' (nĭt'), *v t* [Prefix *inter* and *knit*] To knit together, to unite closely

In'ter knŏwl'edge (-nŏl'ĕj), *n.* Mutual knowledge [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In'ter-lăce', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERLACED (In'ter-last'), *p pr* & *vb n* INTERLACING] [Prefix *inter*, between, and *lace*, Fr *entrelacer*, Sp. *entrelazar*, It *intralciare*] To unite, as by lacing together, to insert or interpose one thing within another, to intermix

The epic way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue *Dryden*

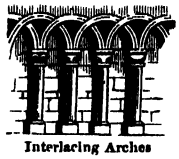

Interlacing arches (*Arch*), arches, usually circular, so constructed that their curves intersect or are interlaced

Interlacing Arches

In'ter lăce'ment, *n.* Intermixture, or insertion within

In'ter lăm'i nā'ted, *a* Placed between laminæ or plates, inclosed by laminæ

In'ter lăm'i nā'tion, *n* The state of being interlaminated

In'ter lăpse', *n* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *lapse*, Lat *interlabi*, *interlapsus*, to fall, slide, or flow between] The lapse or flow of time between two events [*Rare*] *Harvey*

In'ter lärd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERLARDED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERLARDING] [Prefix *inter*, between, and *lard*, Fr *entrelarder*] To mix in, as fat with lean, to diversify by mixture, hence, to interpose, to insert between *Carew*

In'ter lāy', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERLAID, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERLAYING] To lay or place among or between *Daniel*

In'ter lēaf', *n* [See *infra*] A leaf inserted between other leaves, a blank leaf inserted

In'ter lēave', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERLEAVED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERLEAVING] [Prefix *inter*, between, and *leaf*] To insert a leaf into, to insert, as a blank leaf, or blank leaves, in a book, between other leaves

In'ter lī'bel, *v t* Mutually to libel or charge

In'ter lĭne', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERLINED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERLINING] [Prefix *inter*, between, and *line* L Lat & It *interlineare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *interlinear*, Fr *interligner*, *interliner*, O Fr *entreligner*]

1 To write in alternate lines, as, to *interline* Latin and English

2 To write between lines already written or printed, for the purpose of adding to or correcting what is written

In'ter lĭn'e al, } *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and
In'ter-lĭn'e ar, } *linear*, L Lat *interlinearis*, It *interlineare*, Sp *interlineal*, Fr *interlinéaire*] Written between lines before written or printed, inserted between other lines, as, an *interlinear* translation, that is, a work in which the translation is inserted between the lines of text

In'ter lĭn'e ar ly, *adv* In an interlinear manner, by way of interlineation

In'ter lĭn'e a ry, *a* Written or printed between lines, interlinear

In'ter-lĭn'e a ry, *n* A book having insertions between the lines [*Rare*] *Milton*

In'ter-lĭn'e ā'tion, *n* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *lineation*, Fr *interlineation*, Sp *interlineacion*]

1 The act of interlining

2 That which is interlined, a passage, word, or line inserted between lines before written or printed

In'ter lĭn'ing, *n* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines, interlineation *Burnet*

In'ter-lĭnk', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERLINKED (In'ter-lĭnkt'), *p pr* & *vb n* INTERLINKING] To connect by uniting links, to join, as one chain to another

In'ter-lĭnk', *n* A link between, or connecting, other links, an intermediate link, or step in a process of reasoning

In'ter-lŏb'ū lar, *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *lobule*, It *interlobulare*, Fr *interlobulaire*] Being between lobes *Hall*

In'ter-lo-cū'tion, *n* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *location*, O Fr *interlocution*] A placing between, interposition

In'ter-lŏck', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERLOCKED (In'ter-lŏkt'), *p pr* & *vb n* INTERLOCKING] To unite, embrace, communicate with, or flow into one another.

In'ter-lŏck', *v t* To unite by locking together; to lock one with another

In'ter-lo-cū'tion, *n* [Lat. *interlocutio*, from *interloqui*, *interlocutus*, to speak between, from *inter*, between, and *loqui*, to speak; Fr *interlocution*, Sp. *interlocucion*, It. *interlocuzione*.]

1. Dialogue; conference; interchange of speech.

2 (*Law*) An intermediate act or degree before final decision *Ayliffe.*

3. Hence, intermediate argument or discussion.

In'ter lŏc'ū tor (Synop, § 130), *n.* [It *interlocutore*, Sp *interlocutor*, Fr. *interlocuteur*. See *supra*]

1 One who speaks in dialogue, a dialogist.

2 (*Scots Law*) An interlocutory judgment or sentence

In'ter-lŏc'ū-to ry (50), *a* [L Lat *interlocutorius*, It, Sp, & Pg *interlocutorio*, Pr *interlocutori*, Fr. *interlocutoire*]

1 Consisting of dialogue

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the Holy Scriptures *Fiddes.*

2 (*Law*) Intermediate, not final or definitive. An order, sentence, decree, or judgment, given in an intermediate stage between the commencement and termination of a cause, is called *interlocutory.*

In'ter lŏc'ū to ry, *n.* Interpolated digression or discussion

In'ter lŏc'ū trĭçe, *n* A female interlocutor

In'ter-lōpe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERLOPED (In'ter lopt') *p pr* & *vb n* INTERLOPING] To run between parties and intercept without right the advantage that one should gain from the other, to traffic without a proper license, to forestall, to prevent right

In'ter lōp'er, *n* One who interlopes or runs into business to which he has no right, one who unlawfully intrudes upon a property, a station, or an office, one who interferes wrongfully or officiously "The untrained man, . the *interloper* as to the professions" *I Taylor.*

In'ter lū'cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERLUCATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERLUCATING] [Lat *interlucare*, *interlucatum*, from *inter*, between, and *lux*, *lucis*, light] To let in light upon by cutting away branches of trees [*Obs*] *Cockeram.*

In'ter lu cā'tion, *n* [Lat *interlucatio* See *supra*] The act of thinning a wood to let in light [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

In'ter lū'çent, *a* [Lat *interlucens*, p pr of *interlucere*, to shine between, from *inter*, between, and *lucere*, to be light or clear, to shine, from *lux*, *lucis*, light] Shining between [*Rare*] *Bailey*

In'ter lūde (53), *n* [From Lat *inter*, between, and *ludus*, play, from *ludere*, to play, *interludere*, to play between, Fr *interlude*, L Lat *interludium*]

1 An entertainment exhibited on the stage between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece, to amuse the spectators while the preparations for a more elaborate performance are in progress

2 (*Mus*) A short piece of instrumental music played between the parts of a song, especially, in church music, a short passage played by the organist between the stanzas of a hymn

In'ter lūd'ed, *a* Inserted or made as an interlude, having or containing interludes

In'ter lūd'er, *n* One who performs in an interlude [*Rare*] *B Jonson*

In'ter lū'en çy, *n* [Lat *interluens*, p pr of *interluere*, to flow between, from *inter*, between, and *luere*, to wash, to lave] A flowing between, water interposed [*Obs*] *Hale*

In'ter-lū'nar, } *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and
In'ter lū'na ry, } *lunar*, Lat *interlunis*] Belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible *Milton.*

In'ter-măr'rĭage, *n* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another

In'ter mărr'y, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERMARRIED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERMARRYING] To become connected by a marriage between two of their members, — said of two families, ranks, castes, and the like, to marry reciprocally

About the middle of the fourth century from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry* *Swift*

In'ter-măx'il la-ry, *a* (*Anat*) Situated between the maxillaries, or upper jaw bones belonging to the intermaxillary, between the cheek bones

In'ter-măx'il la ry, *n* (*Anat*) The bone between, or forward of, the superior maxillary bones, — called also the *incisive* bone *R Owen.*

In'ter-mēan, *n* Something done in the mean time, interact [*Obs*] *Todd*

In'ter-me-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *intermeare*, to go or pass between, from *inter*, between, and *meare*, to go, to pass] A flowing between [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

In'ter mĕd'dle, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* INTERMEDDLED; *p pr* & *vb n* INTERMEDDLING] To meddle in the affairs of others, in which one has no concern, to meddle officiously, to interpose or interfere improperly, to mix or meddle with

The practice of Spain has been, by war and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states *Bacon*

Syn. — To interpose, interfere See INTERPOSE

In'ter-mĕd'dle, *v t* To cause to become interposed or mingled, to mix [*Rare*] *Spenser*

In'ter-mĕd'dler, *n* One who meddles with, or intrudes into, business which does not concern him.

In'ter-mĕd'dle-sŏme, *a.* Inclined or disposed to intermeddle

In'ter-mĕd'dle-sŏme-ness, *n.* The quality of being intermeddlesome.

Intermeddle (in'ter-mĕd'), *n.* [Fr., It *intermezzo*, Sp. & It. *intermedio*; Lat *inter*, between, and *medius*, being in the middle or midst] An interlude, a short musical dramatic piece, usually of a burlesque character

In'ter-mē'di-a-cy, *n* [Eng *intermediate*, q v] Interposition, intervention [*Rare*] *Derham*

In'ter-mē'di-al (77), *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *medial*, Lat *intermedius*] Lying between, intervening, intervenient, intermediate "*Intermedial colors*" *Evelyn*

In'ter-mē'di-an, *a.* Lying between, intermediate. [*Obs*] *Blount*

In'ter-mē'di-a ry (44), *a* [Fr *intermédiaire*, Lat *intermedius*, from *inter*, between, and *medius*, the middle or midst]

1 Lying between, intermediate, as, an *intermediary* project *Wade*

2 (*Min*) Intermediate in position between the planes on an edge and those on the angle, — said of the secondary planes on crystals

In'ter-mē'di a ry, *n* That which lies between, or is intermediate

They [senates] have been instruments, but never *intermediaries* *Landor*

In'ter mē'di ate, *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *mediate*, Fr *intermédiat*, It & Sp *intermedio*, Lat *intermedius* See *supra*] Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes, intervening, interposed, interjacent, as, an *intermediate* space between hills or rivers, *intermediate* colors

Intermediate state (*Theol*), the state or condition of the soul between the death and resurrection of the body — *Intermediate terms* (*Math*), the terms of a progression or series between the first and the last, which are called the *extremes*, the means

In'ter-mē'di ate, *v i.* To come between, to intervene, to interpose *Milton*

In'ter mē'di ate ly, *adv* By way of intervention

In'ter mē'di-ā'tion, *n* Intervention, common means *Burke*

In'ter-mē'di ā'tor, *n* A mediator between parties

In'ter mē'di ŭm, *n* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *medium*, Lat *intermedium*, from *intermedius* See INTERMEDIARY]

1 Intermediate space [*Rare*]

2 An intervening agent or instrument

In'ter mĕll, *v t* or *i* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *mell*, Fr *entremêler*] To intermix or intermeddle [*Obs*] *Marston*

In tĕr'ment, *n* [Eng *inter*, q v, Fr *interrement*] The act of depositing a dead body in the earth, burial, sepulture, inhumation

In'ter mĕn'tion, *v t* To mention among other things, to include [*Obs*]

In'ter mĕss, *n* A short service coming between the parts of a longer or principal one, an intermediate or intervening service [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

In'ter mez'zo (mĕt'sō), *n* [It See INTERMEDI] (*Mus*) An interlude, an intermede See INTERMEDE

In'ter mĭ'cāte, *v i* To shine between or among [*Obs*] *Blount*

In'ter mi cā'tion, *n* [Lat *intermicare*, to glitter among, from *inter*, between, and *micare*, to glitter] A shining between or among [*Rare*]

In'ter mī grā'tion, *n* Reciprocal migration, removal from one country to another by men or tribes which take the place each of the other

In-tĕr'mi-na ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *terminable*. Fr & Sp *interminable*, It *interminabile*, Lat *interminabilis*] Without termination, admitting no limit, boundless, endless, as, *interminable* space or duration, *interminable* sufferings

Syn — Boundless, endless limitless, illimitable, immeasurable, infinite, unbounded, unlimited

In tĕr'mi na-ble, *n.* The Deity, as being confined by no limits *Milton*

In-tĕr'mi-na ble-ness, *n* The state of being endless

In tĕr'mi-na-bly, *adv* Without end or limit

In tĕr'mi nate, *a* [Lat *interminatus*, from *in*, not, and *terminatus*, p p of *terminare*, to terminate, It *interminato*, Sp *interminado*, Fr *interminé*] Unbounded, unlimited, endless, as, *interminate* sleep

In-tĕr'mi-nāte, *v t* [Lat *interminare*, *interminari*, from *inter*, between, and *minare*, *minari*, to threaten] To menace, to threaten [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

In-tĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *interminatio*, from *interminare*, *interminari* See *supra*] A menace or threat. [*Obs*] *Hall*

In'ter-mīne', *v. t* To intersect or penetrate with mines. [*Obs*] *Drayton*

In'ter-mĭn'gle (-mĭng'gl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERMINGLED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERMINGLING] To mingle or mix together, to put with other things "A field where tares . . . do grow *intermingled* with good corn" *Hooker*

In'ter-mĭn'gle, *v i* To be mixed or incorporated

In'ter-mīge, *n.* [Lat *inter*, between, and *mittere*, *missum*, to send] Interference, interposition, intervention. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In'ter-mĭs'sion (mĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *intermissio*, Fr *intermission*, Pr *intermissio*, Sp *intermision*, It *intermissione*. See INTERMIT]

1 The act or the state of intermitting, the state of being neglected or disused, disuse [*Obs*] *B Jon*

2 Cessation for a time, an intervening period of time, a temporary pause, as, to labor without *intermission*; service or business will begin after an *intermission* of one hour

Rest or *intermission* none I find *Milton*

3 (*Med*) The temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever, the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease *Intermission* is an entire cessation, as distinguished from *remission*, or abatement of fever

Syn. — Cessation, interruption, interval, pause, stop, rest See CESSATION

In'ter mĭs'sive, *a* [See INTERMIT] Coming by fits, or after temporary cessations, not continual, alternating *Howell*

In'ter mĭt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERMITTED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERMITTING] [Lat *intermittere*, from *inter*, between, and *mittere*, to send, It *intermettere*, Sp *intermitir*, O Fr *entremettre*] To cease to cease for a time, to interrupt, to suspend

Pray to the gods to *intermit* the plague
That needs must light on this ingratitude *Shak*

In'ter mĭt', *v i* To cease for a time, to go off at intervals, as a fever

Intermitting or *intermittent springs*, springs which flow at intervals, not apparently dependent upon rain or drought They owe their intermittent action to their being connected with natural reservoirs in hills or mountains by passages having the form of a siphon, the water beginning to flow when it has accumulated so as to fill the upper part of the siphon, and ceasing when, by running through it, it has fallen below the orifice of the upper part of the siphon in the reservoir

In'ter mĭt'tent, *a* [Lat *intermittens*, p pr of *intermittere* Fr *intermittent*, It *intermittente*, Sp *intermitente*] Ceasing at intervals, as, an *intermittent* fever

In'ter mĭt'tent, *n* (*Med*) A disease which entirely subsides or ceases at certain intervals, — a term particularly applied to the ague and fever

In'ter mĭt'ting ly, *adv.* With intermissions, at intervals

In'ter mĭx', *v t* [Prefix *inter* and *mix*, Lat *intermiscere*] To mix together, to intermingle

In yonder spring of roses *intermixed*
With myrtle, find what to redress till noon *Milton*

In'ter mĭx', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* INTERMIXED (in'ter mĭkst'), *p pr* & *vb n* INTERMIXING] To be mixed together, to be intermingled

In'ter-mix'ed ly, *adv* In the way of mixture

In'ter mĭx'ture (53), *n* 1 A mass formed by mixture, a mass of ingredients mixed

2 Admixture, something additional mingled in a mass

In this height of impudy there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly *Bacon*

In'ter mo bĭl'i ty, *n* [Prefix *inter* and *mobility*] Capacity of things to move among themselves, as, the *intermobility* of the particles of matter

In'ter mo dĭl'lion (mo dĭl'yun), *n* (*Arith*) The space between two modillions

In'ter mŏn'tāne, *a* [Lat *inter*, between, and *montanus*, belonging to a mountain, from *mons*, *montis*, mountain] Between mountains, as, *inter montane* soil *Mease*

In'ter mŭn'dāne, *a* [Lat *inter*, between, and *mundanus*, mundane, from *mundus*, the world] Being between worlds, or between orb and orb "*Intermundane spaces*" *Locke*

In'ter mŭn'dĭ an, *a* Intermundane [*Obs*]

In'ter mū'ral, *a* [Lat *inter*, between, and *mural*, Lat *intermuralis*] Lying between walls

In'ter-mūre', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERMURED *p pr* & *vb n* INTERMURING] [Lat *inter*, between, and *murus*, wall] To wall in, to inclose [*Obs*]

Her bosom yet is *intermured* with ice *Ford*

In'ter mŭs'cu lar, *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *muscular*, It *intermuscolare*, Fr *intermusculaire*] Between the muscles

In'ter mu tā'tion, *n* Interchange, mutual or reciprocal change

In'ter mūt'ū al, *a* Mutual [*Obs*] *Daniel*

In'ter-mūt'u-al ly, *adv* Mutually, — a pleonasm [*Obs*] *Daniel*

In-tĕrn', *a* [Lat *internus*, It & Sp *interno*, Fr *interne*] Internal [*Obs*] *Howell*

In tĕrne', *n* That which is within, interior "Most interior of the *interne*" *E B Browning*

In-tĕr'nal, *a* [Lat *internus* See *supra*]

1 Inward, interior, being within any limit or surface, not external, derived from, or dependent on, the object itself, as, the *internal* parts of a body, of a bone, or of the earth *internal* peace, the *internal* evidence of the divine origin of the Scriptures

2 Pertaining to its own affairs or interests, especially, said of a country, domestic, as opposed to *foreign*, as, *internal* trade, *internal* troubles or war

3 Intrinsic, real, as, the *internal* rectitude of actions

4 Pertaining to the heart.

With our Savior, *internal* purity is every thing *Paley*

Internal angle (*Geom*) See INTERIOR

In'ter năl'i ty, *n.* The state or condition of being internal or within; interiority.

In tĕr'nal ly, *adv.* 1. Inwardly, within the body, beneath the surface

2 Hence, mentally; spiritually

In'ter năl'ion al (-năsh'un-al), *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *national*, Fr *international*, Sp *internacional*] Pertaining to the relations of two or more nations, as, *international* law

In'ter năl'ion al ist, *n* One who advocates the principles of international law

In'ter-năl'ion al ize, *v t* To make international; to cause to affect or pertain to the mutual relations of two or more nations, as, to *internationalize* a war.

In'ter năl'ion al ly, *adv* In a manner affecting the mutual relations or interests of nations

In'ter nē'ci a ry (nē'shĭ), } *a* [From Lat *inter-*
In'ter nĕ'çĭne, } *necare*, to kill, to slaughter, from *inter*, between and *necare*, to kill] Mutually destructive, deadly, destructive

Internecine quarrels, horrible tumults, stained the streets with blood *Motley*

In'ter nē'cion (nē'shun), *n* [Lat *internecio*, Sp *internecion* See *supra*] Mutual slaughter or destruction [*Obs*] *Hale.*

In'ter nē'çĭve, *a* [Lat *internecivus* See *supra*.] Killing, tending to kill *Carlisle.*

In'ter nĕc'tion (nĕk'shun), *n* [Lat *internectere*, to bind together, to bind up, from *inter*, between, and *nectere*, to tie, fasten] Connection [*Obs*] *Mountague.*

In'ter nĕu'ral, *a* (*Osteology*) Situated between the neural processes or spines *R Owen*

In'ter nōde, *n* [Lat *internodium*, from *inter*, between, and *nodus*, knot, It & Sp *internodio*, Fr *entre-nœud*] (*Bot*) The space between two nodes or points of the stem from which the leaves arise *Lindley*

In'ter nō'di al, *a.* Intervening between nodes or joints

In'ter-nūn'cial (nūn'shal), *a* [Lat *inter*, between, and *nuncius*, messenger]

1 Pertaining to an internuncio

2 (*Physiol*) Pertaining to, resembling, or possessing the function of the nervous system as communicating between different parts of the body *Carpenter.*

In'ter nūn'ci o (nūn'shĭ o), } *n* [Lat *internun-*
In'ter nūn'ci ŭs (nūn'shĭ ŭs), } *cius*, from *inter*, between and *nuncius*, messenger, It *internunzio*, Sp *internuncio*, Fr *internonce*]

1 A messenger between two parties *Johnson.*

2 The pope's representative at republics and small courts, distinguished from the *nuncio* who represented the pope at the court of emperors and kings

☞ This title was formerly given to the Austrian envoy at Constantinople

In'ter ō'çe ăn'ic (ō'shĕ ăn'ik), *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *ocean*] Between oceans, as, *inter oceanic* communication

In'ter ŏc'u lar, *a* [Lat *inter*, between, and *oculus*, eye] Between the eyes, as, the *interocular* distance, situated between the eyes, as, the antennæ of some insects are *interocular*

In'ter ŏr-bĭ'tal, *a* Having a position between the orbits, as of the eyes

In'ter ŏs'cu lant, *a* See OSCULANT

In'ter ŏs'se al, } *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and
In'ter ŏs'se ous, } *osseous*. It *interosseo*, Sp *interoseo*, Fr *interosseux*, from Lat *inter*, between, and *os*, *ossis*, bone] Situated between bones, as, an *interosseous* ligament

In'ter pāle', *v t* 1 To place pales between or among, to separate by pales

2 To interweave or interlace

In'ter pause, *n* A pause or cessation between.

In'ter pĕl', } *v t* [Lat & It *interpellare*, Sp *in-*
In'ter pĕl'l', } *terpelar*, Fr *interpeller*] [*Obs*]

1 To interrupt, disturb, or break in upon

I am *interpelled* by many businesses *Howell*

2 Hence, to interfere with, to urge in the way of intercession

In'ter pel lā'tion, *n* [Lat *interpellatio*, It *interpellazione*, Sp *interpelacion*, Fr *interpellation*] The act of interpelling, as (*a*) The act of interrupting, interruption "Continual *interpellations*" *Bp Hall* (*b*) The act of interfering, interposing, or interceding, interposition, intercession "Accepted by his *interpellation* and intercession in the acts and offices of Christ" *Bp Taylor*

In'ter pĕn'e-trāte, *v t* [Prefix *inter* and *penetrate*] To penetrate between other substances

In'ter pĕn'e-trāte, *v i* To penetrate within or between substances

In'ter pĕn'e trā'tion, *n* The act of penetrating within or between other substances

In'ter pĕn'e tra-tĭve, *a* Penetrating among or between other substances

In'ter pĕt'al a-ry, *a* [Prefix *inter* and *petal*] (*Bot*) Having a position between the petals of a flower

In'ter pĕt'i-o lar, *a* (*Bot*) Being between petioles

In'ter-pi lăs'ter, *n.* [Prefix *inter* and *pilaster.*] (*Arch*) The interval between two pilasters *Elmes.*

In'ter-plāce', *v t.* To place between. *Daniel.*

In'ter plān'et a-ry, *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *planet*] Between the planets, as, the *interplanetary* spaces *Boyle*

In'ter-plāy, *n* [Prefix *inter* and *play*] Mutual action or influence, interaction

In'ter plēad', *v i* [*imp & p p* INTERPLEADED, *p pr & vb n* INTERPLEADING See PLEAD] [Prefix *inter* and *plead*] (*Law*) To discuss or try a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried, to try between themselves, as the claimants in an interpleader [Also *enterplead*]

In'ter-plēad'er, *n* 1 One who interpleads

2 (*Law*) A proceeding devised to enable a person, of whom the same debt, duty, or thing is claimed adversely by two or more parties, to compel them to litigate the right or title between themselves, and thereby to relieve himself from the suits which they might otherwise bring against him

In'ter pledge', *v t* [*imp & p p* INTERPLEDGED, *p pr & vb n* INTERPLEDGING] [Prefix *inter* and *pledge*] To give and take as a mutual pledge *Davenant*

In'ter-point', *v t* [*imp & p p* INTERPOINTED, *p pr & vb n* INTERPOINTING] [Prefix *inter* and *point*] To point, to distinguish by stops or marks, to punctuate

In-tĕr'po lāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* INTERPOLATED, *p pr & vb n* INTERPOLATING] [Lat *interpolare*, *interpolatum*, from *inter*, between, and *polire*, to polish, It *interpolare*, Sp & Pr *interpolar*, Fr *interpoler*]

1 To renew, to begin again, to carry on with intermission, as, a succession of *interpolated* motions [*Obs*]

2 To insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book, to add a spurious word or passage to the original, *to foist in*

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose *Pope*

3 To alter or corrupt by the insertion of foreign matter, especially, to change, as a book or text, by the insertion of matter that is new or foreign to the purpose of the author

4 (*Math*) To fill up intermediate terms of, as of a series, according to the law of the series, to introduce, as a number or quantity, in a partial series, according to the law of that part of the series

In-tĕr'po lā'ted, *p a* 1 Inserted or added to the original, foisted in, changed

2 (*Math*) Having had the necessary interpolations made as, an *interpolated* table introduced or determined by interpolation, as, *interpolated* quantities or numbers

In'ter po lā'tion, *n* [Lat *interpolatio*, Fr *interpolation*, Pr *interpolacio* Sp *interpolacion*, It *interpolazione*]

1 The act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book

2 A spurious word or passage inserted in the genuine writings of an author

Bentley wrote a letter upon the scriptural *glosses* in our present copies of Hesychius, which he considered *interpolations* from a later hand *De Quincey*

3 (*Math*) The method or operation of finding from a few given terms of a series, as of numbers or observations, other intermediate terms in conformity with the law of the series

In-tĕr'po-lā'tor, *n* [Lat, Fr *interpolateur*, Sp *interpolador*] One who interpolates, or foists into a book or manuscript spurious words or passages, one who adds something to genuine writings

In'ter pŏl'ish, *v t* [*imp & p p* INTERPOLISHED, *p pr. & vb n* INTERPOLISHING] To polish between

In'ter-pōne', *v t* [Lat *interponere*, from *inter*, between, and *ponere*, to place, Sp *interponer*, *entreponer*, It *interporre* Cf. INTERPOSE] To set or insert between [*Rare*]

In'ter pō'nent, *n* One who, or that which, interposes, an interposer

In'ter pōz'al (-pōz'al), *n* [From *interpose*]

1 The act of interposing, interposition, interference, agency between two persons

2 Intervention, a coming or being between

In'ter-pōze', *v t* [*imp & p p* INTERPOSED, *p pr & vb n* INTERPOSING] [Fr *interposer*, Lat *interponere*, *interpositum* See INTERPONE]

1 To place between, as, to *interpose* a body between the sun and the earth

2 To thrust in, to intrude, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shak.*

3 To offer, as aid or services, for relief or the adjustment of differences

The common Father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand, and rescued miserable man *Woodward*

Syn —To intervene intercede, mediate, interfere intermeddle —To INTERPOSE INTERMEDDLE, INTERFERE A man may often *interpose* with propriety in the concerns of others, he can never *intermeddle* without being impertinent or officious nor can he *interfere* without being liable to the same charge, unless he has rights which are interfered with "In our practical use, *interference* is something offensive It is the pushing in of himself between two parties on the part of a third who was not asked, and is not thanked for his pains, and who, as the feeling of the word implies, had no business there, while *interposition* is employed to express the friendly, peacemaking mediation of one whom the act well became, and who, even if he was not specially invited thereunto, is still thanked for what he has done How real an increase is it in the wealth and capabilities of a language thus to have discriminated such words as these and to be able to express acts outwardly the same by different words, as we would praise or blame them!" *Trench*

In'ter-pōze', *v i* 1 To step in between parties at variance, to mediate, as, the prince *interposed* and made peace

2 To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made against almost any hypothesis *Boyle*

In'ter-pōze, *n* Interposal [*Obs*] *Spenser*

In'ter pō'ser, *n* One who interposes, a mediator or agent between parties *Shak.*

In'ter-pō'sĭt, *n* [Lat *interpositus*, neut *interpositum*, p p of *interponere* See *supra*] A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another *Davenant*

In'ter po sĭ'tion (-po zĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *interpositio*, Fr *interposition*, Pr *interpozicio*, Sp *interposicion*, It *interposizione* See INTERPOSE]

1 A being, placing, or coming between, intervention, as, the *interposition* of the Baltic Sea between Germany and Sweden

2 Intervenient agency, as, the *interposition* of the magistrate in quelling sedition

3 Mediation, agency between parties, as, by the *interposition* of a common friend, the parties have been reconciled

4 Any thing interposed *Milton*

In'ter pō'zure (-pōzh'ur), *n* Interposal [*Obs*] *Mountague*

In tĕr'pret, *v t* [*imp & p p* INTERPRETED, *p pr & vb n* INTERPRETING] [Fr *interpreter*, Pr & Sp *interpretar*, It *interpretare*, Lat *interpretari*, from *interpres*, interpreter]

1 To explain the meaning of, to expound, to translate into intelligible or familiar terms, to decipher, to define,—applied to language, and the like as, to *interpret* the Hebrew language to an Englishman

Immanuel, which, being *interpreted*, is, God with us *Matt* i 23

2 To explain or unfold the intent or reasons of, to free from mystery or obscurity, to make clear, to unfold, to unravel, to explain, to define,—applied to visions, dreams, enigmas, and the like

And Pharaoh told them his dreams, but there was none that could *interpret* them unto Pharaoh *Gen* xli 8

In tĕr'pret a ble, *a* [Fr *interprétable*, Pr & Sp *interpretable*, It *interpretabile*, Lat *interpretabilis*] Admitting of interpretation, capable of being interpreted or explained

In tĕr'pret a ment, *n* The same as INTERPRETATION [*Obs*] *Milton*

In tĕr'pre tā'tion, *n* [Fr *interpretation*, Pr *interpretacio*, Sp *interpretacion*, It *interpretazione*, Lat *interpretatio*]

1 The act of interpreting, explanation of what is unintelligible, not understood, or not obvious, translation version, construction, as, the *interpretation* of a difficult passage in an author, or of a dream, enigma, &c

Look how we can or sad or merrily
Interpretation will misquote our looks *Shak.*

2 The sense given by an interpreter, exposition, or explanation rendered, meaning, sense, as, commentators often give various *interpretations* of the same passage of Scripture and other ancient writings

3 The power of explaining *Bacon*

4 (*Math*) The act or process of applying general principles or formulæ to the explanation of the results obtained in special cases *Math Dict*

In tĕr'pre-tā'tĭve, *a* [L Lat *interpretativus*, It, Sp, & Pg *interpretativo*, Fr *interpretatif*, Fr *interprétatif*]

1 Designed or fitted to explain "*Interpretative* lexicography" *Johnson*

2 Collected or known by interpretation

An *interpretative* siding with heretics *Hammond*

In tĕr'pre-tā'tĭve ly, *adv* In an interpretative manner *Ray*

In tĕr'pret er, *n* One who explains or expounds, an expositor, a translator

In'ter pŭnc'tion, *n* [Lat *interpunctio*, from *interpungere*, *interpunctum*, to interpoint, from *inter*, between, and *pungere*, to point, It *interpunzione*, Sp *interpuncion*] The making of points between sentences or parts of a sentence, punctuation

In'ter-rā'dĭ al, *a* [Lat *inter*, between, and *radius*, ray] Between the radii, or rays

In'ter re-çēive', *v t* To receive between or within *Carlisle.*

In'ter-rē'gen-cy, *n.* An interregnum [*Obs*] *Blount.*

In'ter-rē'g'num, *n* [Lat *inter*, between, and *regnum*, dominion, reign, It *interregno*, Sp *interreino*, Fr *interregne* See REIGN]

1 The time in which a throne is vacant between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor.

2. Any period during which the executive branch of a government is suspended or interrupted, whether by vacancy of offices or a change of the government.

In'ter-rçign (In'ter-rān), **n.** [Lat. *interregnum*, Fr *interrègne*] An interregnum. *Bacon.*

In tĕr'rer, *n* [From Eng *inter*] One who inters.

In'ter-rex, *n* [Lat *inter*, between, and *rex*, king; It *interrege*, *interrè*, Sp *interrei*, Fr *interroi*] A regent, a magistrate that governs during an interregnum

In tĕr'ro-gāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* INTERROGATED; *p pr & vb n* INTERROGATING] [Lat *interrogare*, *interrogatum*, from *inter*, between, and *rogare*, to ask, It *interrogare*, Sp & Pr *interrogar*, Fr *interroger*] To question formally, to examine by asking questions, as, to *interrogate* a witness.

Syn —To question, inquire, ask See QUESTION.

In-tĕr'ro-gāte, *v i.* To ask questions, to inquire, to ask *Bacon*

In tĕr'ro gate, *n.* A question, an interrogatory [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

In tĕr'ro ga-tee', *n* One who is interrogated or questioned [*Rare*]

In tĕr'ro gā'tion, *n* [Lat *interrogatio*, Fr *interrogation*, Pr *interrogatio*, Sp *interrogacion*, It. *interrogazione*]

1 The act of questioning, examination by questions

2 A question put, an inquiry

3 A point, mark, or sign, thus [?], indicating that the sentence immediately preceding it is a question,—used also to express doubt, or to mark a query,—called also *interrogation point*, as, "Does Job serve God for naught?"

☞ In works printed in the Spanish language this mark is not only placed at the end of an interrogative sentence, but is also placed, inverted as thus [¿], at the beginning, in order that the reader may at once perceive that the sentence is a question

In'ter rŏg'a-tĭve, *a* [Lat *interrogativus*, It & Sp *interrogativo*, Pr *interrogatiu*, Fr *interrogatif*] Denoting a question, expressed in the form of a question, as, an *interrogative* phrase or sentence

In'ter rŏg'a tĭve, *n* (*Gram*) A word used in asking questions as, *who? what? which? why?*

In'ter rŏg'a-tĭve ly, *adv* In the form of a question

In tĕr'ro gā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *interrogatore*, Sp *interrogador*, Fr *interrogateur*] One who asks questions, a questioner

In'ter rŏg'a to ry (50), *n* [Fr *interrogatoire*, Pr. *interrogatori*, Sp & It *interrogatorio*, L Lat. *interrogatorium*] A question or inquiry

☞ This term, *in law*, is most usually applied to a question in writing

In'ter rŏg'a-to-ry, *a* [Lat *interrogatorius*, Sp *interrogatorio*] Containing a question, expressing a question, as, an *interrogatory* sentence

In'ter rŭpt', *v t* [*imp & p p* INTERRUPTED, *p. pr & vb n* INTERRUPTING] [Lat *interrumpere*, *interruptum*, from *inter*, between, and *rumpere*, to break, It *interrompere*, Sp *interromper*, *interrumpir*, Fr *interrompre*]

1 To break into or between, to stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of, to interfere with the current or motion of, as, a fall of rain *interrupted* our journey

Do not *interrupt* me in my course *Shak.*

2 To divide, to separate, to break the even surface or uniform succession or order of, as the road was not *interrupted* by a single hill

In'ter-rŭpt', *a* [Lat *interruptus*, p p of *interrumpere*] Broken, containing a chasm, interrupted [*Obs*] *Milton.*

In'ter-rŭpt'ed, *p a* 1 Broken, intermitted

2 (*Bot*) Irregular,—said of any arrangement whose symmetry is destroyed by local causes, as when smaller leaves are interposed among the larger ones in a pinnate leaf

In'ter-rŭpt'ed-ly, *adv* With breaks or interruptions

Interruptedly pinnate (*Bot*), pinnate with small leaflets intermixed with large ones *Gray*

In'ter rŭpt'er, *n* One who interrupts.

In'ter-rŭp'tion, *n* [Lat *interruptio*, Fr. *interruption*, Sp *interrupcion*, It *interruzione*]

1 The act of interrupting, or breaking in upon.

2 A breach or break, caused by the abrupt intervention of something foreign, intervention, interposition, as, an isle separated from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea [*Obs*] *Hale.*

Lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part *Dryden.*

3 Obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion, stop, hinderance, as, the author has met with many *interruptions* in the execution of his work, the speaker or the argument proceeds without *interruption.*

4 Stop, cessation, intermission. "*Interruption* in the course of our reading" *Locke.*

In'ter rŭpt'ĭve, *a* Tending to interrupt; interrupting. "*Interruptive* forces" *Bushnell*

In'ter-rŭpt'ĭve-ly, *adv.* By interruption; so as to interrupt.

In'ter scăp'ū-lar, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *scapular*; Fr. *interscapulaire*, It. *interscapolare.*] (*Anat.*) Situated between the shoulder-blades

In'ter-sçĭnd'ent, *a* (*Math*) Having exponents which are radical quantities, — said of certain powers, as, $x^{\sqrt{3}}$ or $x^{\sqrt{a}}$.

Interscendent series, a series whose terms are interscendent quantities *Hutton*

In'ter-sçĭnd', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* INTERSCINDED, *p. pr* & *vb n* INTERSCINDING] [Lat *interscindere*, from *inter*, between, and *scindere*, to cut, rend] To cut off

In'ter-scrĭbe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERSCRIBED, *p. pr* & *vb n* INTERSCRIBING] [Lat *interscribere*, from *inter*, between, and *scribere*, to write] To write between

In'ter-sē'cant, *a* [Lat *intersecans*, p pr of *intersecare*, It *intersecante* See *infra*.] Dividing into parts, crossing

In'ter-sĕct', *v t* [Lat *intersecare*, *intersectum*, from *inter*, between, and *secare*, to cut, It *intersecare*, Sp *intersecar*] To cut into or between, to cut or cross mutually, to divide into parts, as, the ecliptic *intersects* the equator.

In'ter-sĕct', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* INTERSECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERSECTING] To cut into one an other, to meet and cross each other, as, the point where two lines *intersect*

In'ter sĕc'tion (sĕk'shun), *n* [Lat *intersectio*, Fr. *intersection*, Sp *interseccion*, It *intersezione*]

1 The act or state of intersecting

2 (*Geom*) The point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other

In'ter-sĕc'tion al, *a* Pertaining to, or formed by, intersections.

In'ter sĕm'i nāte, *v t* [Prefix *inter*, between, among, and *seminate*, Lat *intersemino*] To sow between or among [*Obs*]

In'ter-sĕrt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERSERTED; *p pr* & *vb n* INTERSERTING] [Lat *intersero*, *intersertum*, from *inter*, between, and *serere*, to join, weave, It *interserire*, Sp *intersertar*] To set or put in between other things [*Obs*] *Brereswood*

In'ter sĕr'tion (sĕr'shun), *n* [See *supra*] The act of intersetting, or that which is intraserted, an insertion [*Obs*] *Hammond*

In'ter sĕt', *v t* To set or place between or among

In'ter-shŏck', *v t.* To give a mutual shock to *Daniel*

In'ter sō'cial, *a* Pertaining to intercourse or association, belonging to the mutual relations of persons in society, social

In'ter-sŏm'ni ŭs, *a* Between the times of sleeping, in an interval of wakefulness [*Rare*]

In'ter sour', *v t.* To mix something sour with [*Rare*] *Daniel*

In'ter-spāçe, *n* A space between other things intervening space. *Hacket*

In'ter speech, *n.* A speech interposed between others *Blount*

In'ter spĕrse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERSPERSED (In'ter spĕrst'), *p pr* & *vb n* INTERSPERSING] [Lat *interspergere*, *interspersum*, from *inter*, between, among, and *spargere*, to scatter, It *intersperger*] To scatter or set here and there, as, to *intersperse* shrubs among trees

In'ter spĕr'sion (spĕr'shun), *n* The act of interspersing, scattering, or setting here and there

In'ter spī'nal, } *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and
In'ter spī'nous, } *spine*] (*Anat*) Lying between the processes of the spine

In'ter-spi rā'tion, *n* Inspiration at separate times, or at intervals [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

In'ter-stāte, *a* Pertaining to the mutual relations of, or existing between, different states *Story*

In'ter-stĕl'lar, } *a* [Prefix *inter*, between,
In'ter-stĕl'la ry, } among, and *stellar*, *stellary*, q v, Fr *interstellaire*] Situated beyond the solar system, or among the stars *Bacon*

In'ter stiçe, or **In tĕr'stiçe** (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Lat *interstitium*, from *inter*, between, and *sistere*, *stiti*, to stand, Fr *interstice*, Sp *interstício*, It *interstizio*]

1 That which intervenes between one thing and another, especially, an empty space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body, a hole, an interval

2 An interval of time between one act and another. [*Obs and rare*] *Aylifle.*

In'ter stĭn'guĭve, *a* [Lat *interstinguere*, *interstinctum*, to separate, divide, from *inter*, between, and *stinguere*, to quench, extinguish] Distinguishing. [*Obs*] *Wallis*

In'ter stĭ'tial (stĭsh'al), *a* Pertaining to, or containing, interstices

In'ter-stĭ'tion (stĭsh'un), *n* An intervening period of time, interval [*Obs*] *Gower*

In'ter-străt'i fi cā'tion, *n* (*Geol*) The state of being stratified among or between other layers or strata *Dana*

In'ter străt'i fied (In'ter străt'i fid), *a* (*Geol*) Stratified among or between other bodies, as, *interstratified* rocks or deposits

In'ter-tălk' (-tawk'), *v t.* To exchange conversation. [*Obs*] *Carew.*

In'ter-tăn'gle (-tăng'gl), *v t.* To intertwist, to entangle. *Beau & Fl*

In'ter-tĕx', *v. t.* [Lat. *intertexere*] To intertwine; to weave or bind together [*Obs*]

Lilies and roses, flowers of either sex,
The bright bride's path, embellished more than thine,
With light of love this pair doth *intertex* *B Jonson*

In'ter-tĕxt'ūre (-tĕkst'yur), *n* The act of interweaving, or the state of things interwoven "Knit in nice *intertexture*" *Coleridge*

In'ter tie, *n* (*Carp*) A short timber framed between two upright posts, in order to tie them together, — called also *intertie*

In'ter tis'sūed (tish'shud), *a* [Prefix *inter* and *tissued*] Wrought with joint tissue *Everett*

In'ter trăf'fic, *n* Traffic between two or more, mutual trade *Bacon*

In'ter trăn spĭe'nt-ŏŭs, *a* Transpicuous within or between [*Rare*]

In'ter trĭ'tus, *n* [Lat, from *inter*, among, between, and *terere*, *tritum*, to rub] (*Med*) A rubbing, chafing, or irritation of the skin, especially, an erasion or excoriation of the skin between folds, as in fat or neglected children *Dunglison*

In'ter trŏp'ic al, *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *tropical*] Situated between the tropics *J Morse*

In'ter tū'bu lar, *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *tubular*] Between tubes, as, the *intertubular* cells

In'ter twine', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERTWINED *p pr* & *vb n* INTERTWINING] [Prefix *inter* and *twine*] To unite by twining or twisting one with another *Milton*

In'ter-twine', *v. i* To be twined or twisted together, to become mutually involved or enfolded

In'ter twine, *n* The act of intertwining, or the state of being intertwined

In'ter twin'ing ly, *adv* By intertwining, or being intertwined

In'ter-twist', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERTWISTED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERTWISTING] To twist one with another

In'ter twist'ing ly, *adv* By intertwisting, or being intertwisted

In'ter val, *n* [Lat *intervallum*, from *inter*, between, and *vallum*, an earthen wall set with pallisades, from *vallus*, stake, palisade, Fr *intervalle*, It, *intervallo*, Sp *intervalo*]

1 A space between things a void space intervening between any two objects, as, an *interval* between two houses or walls, or between two mountains or hills.

2 Space of time between any two points or events, as, the *interval* between the death of Charles the First, of England, and the accession of Charles the Second

3 The space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium remission, as, an *interval* of ease, of peace, of reason

4 (*Mus*) The difference in pitch between any two tones *Brande*

5 A tract of low or plain ground between hills, or along the banks of rivers, usually alluvial land, enriched by the overflowings of rivers, or by fertilizing deposits of earth from the adjacent hills [In this sense, written also *intervale*]

In'ter văl'lum, *n* [Lat] An interruption [*Obs*] "He shall laugh without *intervallums*" *Shak*

In'ter vā'ry, *v t* [Prefix *inter* and *vary*] To alter or vary between, to change *Ruth*

In'ter veined' (In'ter vānd'), *a* [Prefix *inter* and *veined*] Intersected, as with veins.

Fair champaign with less rivers *intervein'd* *Milton*

In'ter-vēne', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* INTERVENED *p pr* & *vb n* INTERVENING] [Lat *intervenire*, from *inter*, between, and *venire*, to come, It *intervenire*, Fr, Pr, & Sp *intervenir*, Pg *intervir*]

1 To come or be between persons or things to be situated between, — followed by *between* as, the Mediterranean *intervenes* between Europe and Africa

2 To occur, fall or come between points of time or events, as, the period that *intervened* between the treaty of Ryswick and the treaty of Utrecht

3 To happen in a way to disturb, cross or interrupt, as, events may *intervene* to frustrate our purposes or wishes

4 To interpose or undertake an action voluntarily for another, as, a third party may *intervene*, and accept a bill of exchange for another

In'ter vēne', *v t* To come between to separate, to divide. "Self sown woodlands of birch alder, &c *intervening* the different estates" *De Quincey*

In'ter vēne', *n* A coming between, intervention, meeting [*Obs*] *Wotton*

In'ter-vēn'er, *n* One who intervenes

In'ter-vēn'ien-çy (-vēn'yen sy), *n.* Intervention, interposition. [*Rare*] *J Howe*

In'ter vēn'ient (-vēn'yent), *a* [Lat *intervenians*, p pr of *intervenire* See *supra*] Coming or being between, intercedent, interposed [*Obs*] *Bacon*

In'ter vē'sĭ cŭs, *n* [Lat *inter*, between, and *vena*, vein] (*Bot*) The space between the veins, as of leaves, occupied by parenchyma *Lindley*

In'ter-vĕnt', *v t* [Lat *inter*, between, and *venire*, *ventum*, to come] To thwart, to obstruct [*Obs*] *Chapman*

In'ter-vĕn'tion, *n* [Lat *interventio*, Fr *intervention*, Sp *intervencion*, It *intervenzione* See *supra*]

1 The act of intervening, interposition

2 Any interference that may affect the interests of others, especially, of one or more states with the affairs of another, mediation

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the *intervention* of a foreign power *Temple*

3 (*Civil Law*) The act by which a third person, to protect his own interest, interposes and becomes a party to a suit pending between other parties

In'ter vĕn'tor, *n* [Lat, from *intervenire*. Sp *interventor*, Fr *interventeur* See *supra*] One who intervenes, a mediator, a person anciently designated by a church to reconcile parties, and unite them in the choice of officers *Coleman.*

In'ter vĕn'tŭre, *n* [See *supra* Cf AVENTURE] Interposition [*Obs*] *Blount*

In'ter-vērt', *v t* [Lat *intervertere*, from *inter*, between, and *vertere*, to turn] To turn to another course, or to another use [*Obs*] *Wotton.*

In'ter-vĕr'te bral, *a* (*Anat*) Placed between the vertebræ

In'ter view, *n* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *view*; Fr *entrevue*] A mutual sight or view a meeting; — usually a formal meeting for some conference on an important subject, hence a conference, or mutual communication of thoughts

In'ter vĭs'i ble, *a* (*Sure*) Mutually visible, or able to be seen the one from the other, — said of stations

In'ter vĭs'it, *v i* To exchange visits *Evelyn.*

In'ter vĭs'it, } *n* The act of visiting one an-
In'ter vĭs'it ing, } other

In'ter vī'tal, *a* [Lat *inter*, between, and *vita*, life] Between lives, pertaining to the intermediate state, or period between death and the resurrection

If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's folded bloom
Through all its *intervital* gloom
In some long trance shall slumber on *Tennyson.*

In'ter vo lū'tion, *n* State of being intervolved

In'ter vŏlve', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INTERVOLVED, *p pr* & *vb n* INTERVOLVING] [Lat *inter*, between, among, and *volvere*, to roll] To involve one within another *Milton*

In'ter wēave', *v. t* [*imp* INTERWOVE, *p p* INTERWOVEN *p pr* & *vb n* INTERWEAVING]

1 To weave together to intermix or unite in texture or construction as, threads of silk and cotton *interwoven*

2 To intermix, to set among or together

Under the hospitable covert nigh
Of trees thick *interwoven* *Milton*

3 To intermingle, to unite intimately, to connect closely, as, to *interweave* truth with falsehood *Dryden*

In'ter wish', *v t* To wish mutually to each other [*Obs*] *Donne*

In'ter work'ing (-wŭrk'), *n* The act of working together. [*Obs*] *Milton*

In'ter world (wŭrld), *n* A world among other worlds *Holland*

In'ter wound'ed, } *imp* & *p p* of *interweave*
In'ter wō'ven, }

Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way *Milton*

In'ter wrī'thed', *a* Woven into a wreath

In tĕs'ta ble, *a* [Lat *intestabilis*, from *in*, not, and *testabilis*, having a right to give testimony, from *testari*, to be a witness to make a will, from *testis*, a witness It *intestabile*, Fr & Sp *intestable*] Not capable of making a will, not legally qualified or competent to make a testament

In tĕs'ta çy, *n* [From *intestate*] The state of one dying without having made a valid will *Blackstone*

In tĕs'tate, *a* [Lat *intestatus*, from *in*, not, and *testatus* p p of *testari*, to make a will, It *intesta to*, Sp *intestado*, Fr *intestat* See *supra*]

1 Dying without having made a valid will, without a will

2 Not devised or bequeathed, not disposed of by will as, an *intestate* estate "Airy successors of *intestate* joys" *Shak*

In tĕs'tate, *n* A person who dies without making a valid will *Blackstone*

In tĕs'ti nal, *a* [Lat *intestinalis*, Fr & Sp *intestinal*, It *intestinale*] Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body, as, the *intestinal* tube or canal

In tĕs'tine, *a* [Lat *intestinus*, from *intus*, on the inside, within It & Sp *intestino* Fr *intestin*]

1 Internal, inward — opposed to *external*, as, an *intestine* disease

Lingering fierce catarrhs,
Intestine stone and ulcers *Milton.*

2 Depending upon the internal constitution of a body or entity, subjective

Every thing labors under an *intestine* necessity *Cudworth.*

3 Internal with regard to a state or country, domestic, not foreign as, *intestine* feuds, *intestine* war, *intestine* enemies, — applied usually to that which is evil, as, *intestine* broils, trouble, disorders, calamities, war, &c

Hoping here to end
Intestine war in heaven, the arch foe subdued *Milton*

In-tĕs'tine, *n*, *pl* IN-TĔS'TINES. (*Anat.*) The canal or tube that extends, with convolutions, from the right orifice of the stomach to the anus; — chiefly used in the plural

In-tĕx'tine, *n.* (*Bot*) A thin membrane existing in the pollen-grains of some plants, and situated between the extine and the exintine *Lindley*

In tĕxt'ūred, *a* [Prefix *in* and *texture*] Inwrought, woven in

In-thirst', *v t* To make thirsty [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

In thrall', *v t* [*imp & p p* INTHRALLED, *p pr & vb n* INTHRALLING] [Written also *inthral*, *enthral*, and *enthrall*] To reduce to bondage or servitude, to enslave, to shackle

She soothes, but never can *inthrall* my mind *Prior*

In-thrall'ment, *n* [Written also *inthralment*] Act of inthralling, or state of being inthralled, servitude, slavery, bondage

In thrōne', *v t* The same as ENTHRONE, q v

In throng', *v t* To throng together, to collect in a throng *Fairfax*

In thrōn'i zā'tion, *n* The act of enthroning, or state of being enthroned *Warburton*

In thrōn'ize, *v t* To enthrone See ENTHRONE

In tice', *v t* See ENTICE

In'ti-ma cy, *n* [From *intimate*] The state of being intimate, close familiarity or fellowship, nearness in friendship.

Syn.—Acquaintance, familiarity See ACQUAINTANCE

In'ti-mate (45), *a* [Lat *intimus*, from *intus*, within, It & Sp *intimo*, Fr *intime*]

1 Innermost, inward, internal "*Intimate* impulse" *Milton*

2 Near, close.

He was honored with an *intimate* and immediate admission *South*

3 Close in friendship or acquaintance familiar, as, an *intimate* friend *intimate* acquaintance

In'ti-mate, *n* A familiar friend or associate one to whom the thoughts of another are intrusted without reserve

In'ti-māte (45), *v t* [*imp & p p* INTIMATED, *p pr & vb n* INTIMATING] [Lat *intimare*, *intimatum*, to put, bring, drive, or press into, to announce, make known, from *intimus*, the inmost, from *intus*, within, It *intimare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *intimar*, Fr *intimer*]

1. To share together [*Obs*]

So both conspiring gan to *intimate*
Each other's grief *Spenser*

2 To suggest obscurely, indirectly, or not very plainly, to give slight notice of, to hint, as, he *intimated* his intention of resigning his office

'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man *Addison*

In'ti mate ly, *adv* In an intimate or close manner, closely, familiarly.

In'ti mā'tion, *n* [Lat *intimatio*, Fr *intimation*, Pr *intimatio*, Sp *intimacion*] The act of intimating, that which is intimated, a hint, an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice, a declaration or remark communicating imperfect information, as, our friend left us without giving any previous *intimation* of his design

In'time (in'tim), *a* [Lat *intimus*, the inmost, from *intus*, within (*cf* INTIMATE, *a*) Inward, internal [*Obs*] *Digby*

In tim'i-dāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* INTIMIDATED, *p pr & vb n* INTIMIDATING] [L Lat *intimidare*, *intimidatum*, to frighten, from Lat *in* and *timidus*, fearful, timid, q v, Sp *intimidar*, Fr *intimider*] To make timid or fearful, to inspire with fear, to dishearten, to abash

Now guilt, once harbored in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great *Johnson*

Syn —To dishearten, dispirit, abash, deter, frighten, terrify

In-tim'i-dā'tion, *n* [Fr *intimidation*, Sp *intimidacion*] The act of making timid or fearful, the state of being abashed

In tim'i-da to-ry, *a* Tending to intimidate

In tinc'tion, *n* [Lat *intinctio* See *infra*] The act of tingeing or dyeing *Blount*

In'tinc tiv'i-ty, *n* [Lat *in*, not, and *tinctus*, p p of *tingere*, to dye, tinge, q v] The want of the quality of coloring or tinging other bodies, as, fuller's earth is distinguished from colorific earths by its *intinctivity* *Kirwan*

In'tine, *n* [Lat *intus*, within] (*Bot*) A transparent, extensible membrane of extreme tenuity, which forms the innermost coating of grains of pollen.

In tire', **In tire'ly** } See ENTIRE and its derivatives.

In tī'tle, *v t* See ENTITLE

In tit'ūle, *v. t* [*imp & p p* INTITULED, *p pr. & vb. n.* INTITULING] To entitle, to give a title to. *Selden*

In'to, *prep* To the inside of, within,—used in a variety of applications, as, (*a*) Expressing entrance, or a passing from the outside of a thing to its interior parts, and following verbs expressing motion, as, come *into* the house, go *into* the church, one stream falls or runs *into* another, water enters *into* the fine vessels of plants (*b*) Expressing penetration beyond the outside or surface, or access to it, as, to look *into* a letter or book, to look *into* an apartment (*c*) Indicating insertion, as, to infuse more spirit or animation *into* a composition (*d*) Denoting mixture, as, to put other ingredients *into* a compound (*e*) Denoting inclusion, as, put these ideas *into* other words. (*f*) Indicating the passing of a thing from one form or state to another; as, compound substances may be resolved *into* others which are more simple, ice is convertible *into* water, and water *into* vapor, men are more easily drawn than forced *into* compliance, we may reduce many distinct substances *into* one mass, men are led by evidence *into* belief of truth, and are often enticed *into* the commission of crimes, children are sometimes frightened *into* fits, and all persons are liable to be seduced *into* error and folly

In tŏl'er-a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tolerable*, Fr *intolerable*, Sp *intolerable*, It *intollerabile*, Lat *intolerabilis*] Not tolerable, not capable of being borne or endured, not proper or right to be allowed, insufferable, as, *intolerable* pain, *intolerable* heat or cold, an *intolerable* burden

His insolence is more *intolerable*
Than all the princes in the land beside *Shak*

In tŏl'er-a ble ness, *n* The quality of being not tolerable or sufferable

In-tŏl'er-a bly, *adv* In an intolerable or unendurable manner, as, *intolerably* cold, *intolerably* bad

In tŏl'er-ance, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tolerance*, Fr *intolerance*, Sp *intolerancia*, It *intolleranza*, Lat *intolerantia*]

1 The state of being intolerant, refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, chosen modes of worship, and the like, illiberal, bigoted, as, the *intolerance* of a prince or a church toward a religious sect

2 Want of capacity to endure, weakness [*Rare*]

In tŏl'er-an cy, *n* Intolerance [*Obs*] *Bailey*

In tŏl'er-ant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tolerant*, Fr *intolerant*, Sp *intolerante*, It *intollerante*, Lat *intolerans*]

1 Not enduring difference of opinion or sentiment, especially in relation to religion, refusing to tolerate others in the enjoyment of their opinions, rights, and worship, unjustly impatient or sensitive with respect to those who disagree with us

2 Not enduring, not able or willing to endure

The powers of the human body being limited, and *intolerant* of excess *Arbuthnot*

In tŏl'er ant, *n* One who does not favor toleration, a bigot

In tŏl'er ant ly, *adv* Not tolerantly

In tŏl'er-ā'ted, *a* Not endured, not tolerated

In tŏl'er ā'ting, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tolerating*] Intolerant [*Obs*] *Shaftesbury*

In tŏl'er-ā'tion, *n* Intolerance, refusal to tolerate others in their opinions or worship

In tomb' (in tōom'), *v t* [*imp & p p* INTOMBED, *p pr & vb n* INTOMBING] To deposit in a tomb, to bury, to entomb [Written also ENTOMB]

In'to nāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* INTONATED, *p pr & vb n* INTONATING] [Lat *intonare*, *intonatum*, from *in* and *tonare*, to thunder, to make a loud, thundering noise, fr *tonus*, sound, tone, It *intonare*, Sp *entonar*, Fr *entoner*, *entonner*, to intonate]

1 To thunder [*Obs*] *Bailey*

2 To sound the tones of the musical scale, to practice solmization

3 To modulate the voice in a musical or expressive manner, to read, as in liturgical services, in a musical manner, to utter with vocal quality

In'to nā'tion, *n* [Fr *intonation*, It *intonazione*, Sp *entonacion* See *supra*]

1 A thundering, thunder [*Obs*]

2 (*Mus*) (*a*) The act of sounding the tones of the musical scale (*b*) The peculiar quality of a voice or musical instrument as regards tone

3 The act or manner of modulating the voice musically, especially, the act of reading, as a liturgical service, with a musical accentuation and tone, the act of intoning or chanting a service

In tōne', *v t* [*imp & p p* INTONED, *p pr & vb n* INTONING] [See INTONATE] To utter a sound, to give forth a deep, protracted sound. "Ass *intones* to ass" *Pope*

In tōne', *v t* To utter with a musical or prolonged note or tone, to chant, as, to *intone* the church-service

In tôr'sion (in tôr'shun), *n* [Fr *intorsion*, It *in torsione*, Lat *intortio* See *infra*]

1. A winding, bending, or twisting, in any particular direction

2 (*Bot*) The bending or twining of any part of a plant toward one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical

In tôrt', *v t* [*imp & p p* INTORTED, *p pr & vb. n* INTORTING] [Lat *intorquere*, *intortum*, to twist, from *in* and *torquere*, to twist] To twist, to wreathe, to wind, to wring *Pope*

In tôr'tion, *n.* [See INTORSION] A twisting, intorsion

In tŏx'i-cant, *n* An intoxicating liquor

In tŏx'i cāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* INTOXICATED, *p pr & vb n* INTOXICATING] [L Lat *intoxicare*, *intoxicatum*, to drug or poison, from Lat *toxicum*, Gr τοξικόν (sc *φαρμακον*), a poison in which arrows were dipped, from τοξικός, pertaining to a bow or arrow, from τόξον, bow, arrow, It *intossicare*, to poison, Sp *intoxicar*, O Fr *intoxquer*]

1 To make drunk, to inebriate, as with spirituous liquor.

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth *Milton.*

2. To excite to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness; as, *intoxicated* with zeal.

In-tŏx'i cate, *a.* 1 Inebriated. [*Obs*]

2. Over-excited, as with joy, grief, and the like.

Alas, good mother, be not *intoxicate* for me;
I am well enough *Chapman.*

In-tŏx'i cā'ted-ness, *n* The state of being intoxicated, inebriety, drunkenness

In tŏx'i-cā'ting, *p a* Having qualities that produce inebriation, as, *intoxicating* liquors

In-tŏx'i cā'tion, *n* [Sp *intoxicacion*]

1 The state of being intoxicated, inebriation; ebriety, drunkenness, the act of making drunk

2 A high excitement of mind, an elation which rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness "A kind of *intoxication* of loyal rapture, which seemed to pervade the whole kingdom" *W Scott*

Syn —Drunkenness, inebriation, inebriety, ebriety, infatuation, delirium See DRUNKENNESS

In'tra, *prep* [Lat] Within, on the inside,—often used in composition as a prefix signifying *in*, *within*, *interior*, and the like

In'tra-crā'ni-al, *a* [Lat *intra*, within, and *cranium*, skull] Within the cranium

The cerebellum is the *intracranial* organ of the nutritive faculty *Sir W Hamilton*

In trăct'a-bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being intractable, intractableness

In trăct'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tractable*; Lat *intractabilis*, It *intrattabile*, Sp *intratable*, Fr *intraitable*]

1 Not tractable, easily governed, managed, or directed, violent, stubborn, obstinate, refractory, as, an *intractable* temper

2 Indisposed to be taught, disciplined, or tamed, indocile, as, an *intractable* child

Syn —Stubborn, perverse obstinate, refractory, cross, unmanageable, unruly headstrong, violent, ungovernable, indocile, untractable

In trăct'a ble ness, *n* [It *intrattabilità*, O Sp *intratabilidad*]

1 The quality of being not tractable, or ungovernable, obstinacy, perverseness *Porteus*

2 Incapability of being taught, indocility

In-trăct'a-bly, *adv* In an intractable manner, perversely, stubbornly

In trăc'tile, *a* Not tractile, incapable of being drawn out or extended in length *Bacon*

In-trā'dos, *n* [Fr, from Lat *intra*, within, and Fr *dos*, equivalent to Lat *dorsum*, the back (*cf* EXTRADOS) (*Arch*) The interior and lower line or curve of an arch,—distinguished from *extrados*

In'tra fō'li ā'ceous (fō'li ā'shus), *a* [Lat *intra*, within, and *foliaceus*, foliaceous, It *intrafogliaceo*, Fr *intrafolié*] (*Bot*) Growing on the inside of a leaf, as, *intrafoliaceous* stipules

In'tra-mār'gin al, *a.* Situated within the margin *Loudon*

In'tra-mūn'dāne, *a* [Lat *intra*, within, and *mundus*, the world] Being within the world

In'tra mū'ral, *a* [Lat *intra*, within, and *murus*, wall] Within the walls, as of a city, &c, as, *intramural* disease

In trânçe', *n* See ENTRANCE

In'tran-quil'li ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tranquility*] Unquietness, inquietude, want of rest.

In'trans-ē'lent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transcalent*] Not allowing the passage of heat, impervious to heat

In'trans-grĕs'si ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transgressible*] Incapable of being passed [*Obs*] *Holland*

In trăn'sient (trăn'shent), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transient*] Not transient, not passing suddenly away *Killingbeck*

In-trăn'si tive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transitive*, Lat *intransitivus*, It & Sp *intransitivo*, Fr *intransitif*] (*Gram*) Not passing over, or indicating passing over, expressing an action or state that is limited to the agent, or, in other words, an action that does not pass over to, or operate upon, an object, as, an *intransitive* verb, participle, or adjective

In trăn'si tive ly, *adv* Without an object following, in the manner of an intransitive verb

In'trans-mis'si ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transmissible*] Not capable of being transmitted

In'trans-mū'ta-bil'i-ty, *n* The quality of not being transmutable

In'trans mūt'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transmutable*] Not capable of being transmuted, or changed into another substance

In'trant, *a* [Lat *intrans*, p pr of *intrare*, to go into, to enter, It *intrante* and *entrante*, Sp *entrante*, Fr *entrant* See ENTER] Entering, penetrating, making entrance.

In'trant, *n* One who enters, especially, a person entering upon some public duty or official station.

In-trăp', *v t* See ENTRAP.

In'tra-pĕt'i o-lar, *a* [Lat. *intra*, within, and *petiolus*, petiole] (*Bot*) Situated between the petiole and the stem,—said of the pair of stipules at the base of a petiole when united by those margins next the petiole.

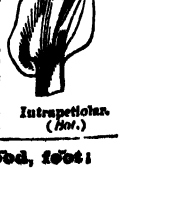

Intrapetiolar. (*Bot.*)

thus seeming to form a single stipule between the petiole and the stem or branch; — often confounded with *interpetiolar*, from which it differs essentially in meaning

In'tra-trŏp'ic-al, *a.* Within the tropics

In-trĕas'ŭre (in trĕsh'ŭr), *v. t.* To lay up, as in a treasury [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In-trĕat', *v. t* See ENTREAT. *Spenser.*

In-trĕat'ance, *n* Entreaty [*Obs.*] *Holland*

In-trĕat'ful, *a* Full of entreaty [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

In-trĕnch' (66), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTRENCHED (in trĕnchd'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTRENCHING.]

1 To surround with a trench, as in fortification, to fortify with a ditch and parapet, as, the army *intrenched* their camp, or they were *intrenched* "In the suburbs close *intrenched*" *Shak.*

2. To furrow, to make hollows or trenches in or upon.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrenched* *Milton*

In-trĕnch', *v. t* To invade, to encroach, to enter on, and take possession of, that which belongs to an other, — usually followed by *on* or *upon*, as, in the contest for power, the king was charged with *intrenching* on the rights of the nobles, and the nobles were accused of *intrenching* on the prerogatives of the crown

In trĕnch'ant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *trenchant* Cf *supra*] Not to be divided or wounded, indivisible [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

In-trĕnch'ment, *n* 1 The act of intrenching

2 (*Mil.*) A trench or ditch dug out for a defense against an enemy, also, the earth thrown up in making such a ditch, and, hence, a slight fortification or field work

On our side, we have thrown up *intrenchments* on Winter and Prospect Hills *Washington*

3 Any defense or protection

4 An encroachment on the rights of another "The slightest *intrenchment* upon individual freedom" *Southey*

In trĕp'id, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *trepid*, Lat *intrepidus*, It & Sp *intrepido*, Fr *intrepide*] Not trembling or shaking with fear, hence, fearless, bold, brave, undaunted, as, an *intrepid* soldier

In'tre-pid'i-ty, *n* [Fr *intrépidité*, It *intrepidita*] The state of being intrepid, fearless bravery, courage, resoluteness

He had acquitted himself of two or three sentences with a look of much business and great *intrepidity* *Addison*

Syn. — Courage, heroism, bravery, fortitude, gallantry, valor See COURAGE, HEROISM

In trĕp'id-ly, *adv* In an intrepid manner, fearlessly, daringly, resolutely

In'tri-ca-ble, *a* [Sp *intricable* See INTRICATE, *v.*] Entangling [*Obs.*] *Shelton*

In'tri-ca-cy, *n* [From *intricate*] The state of being intricate or entangled, perplexity, involution, complication, as, the *intricacy* of a knot, the *intricacy* of accounts, the *intricacy* of a cause in controversy, the *intricacy* of a plot

I recd from *intricacies*, taught to live
The easiest way *Milton.*

Syn. — Perplexity, complication, complexity

In'tri-cate, *a* [Lat *intricatus*, p. p. of *intricare*, It *intricato*, *intrigato*, Sp *intricado* See *infra*] Entangled, involved perplexed complicated, obscure, as, we passed through *intricate* windings, we found the accounts *intricate*

The nature of man is *intricate* *Burke*

Syn. — INTRICATE, COMPLEX, COMPLICATED A thing is *complex* when it is made up of parts, it is *complicated* when those parts are so many, or so arranged, as to make it difficult to grasp them it is *intricate* when it has numerous windings and confused involutions which it is hard to follow out *Complexity* puzzles, *complication* confounds, *intricacy* bewilders What is *complex* must be resolved into its parts, what is *complicated* must be drawn out and developed, what is *intricate* must be unraveled

In'tri-cāte, *v. t* [Lat *intricare*, *intricatum*, from prefix *in* and *tricari*, to make hinderances or perplexities, from *tricæ*, hinderances, It *intricare*, *intrigare*, Sp *intricar*, *intrincar*, *intrigar*, Pr. *intricar*, *entrica*, Fr *intriguer* Cf TRICK] To make obscure, to perplex [*Obs. or rare*]

It makes men troublesome, and *intricates* all wise discourses *I Taylor*

In'tri-cate-ly, *adv* In an intricate manner, with perplexity or intricacy

In'tri cate-ness, *n* The state of being intricate, involution, complication, perplexity

In'tri-cā'tion, *n* [Sp. *intricacion*, *intricacion*, It *intricazione*] Entanglement [*Obs.*]

In-trigue' (in trēg'), *n* [Fr *intrigue*, Sp *intriga*, It *intrigo*, from the verbs See *infra*]

1 A complicated plot or scheme intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices "Busy meddlers in *intrigues* of state" *Pomfret*

2 The plot of a play or romance; a complicated scheme of designs, actions, and events, intended to awaken interest in an audience or reader

The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his *intrigues.* *Swift*

3. A secret understanding or commerce of forbidden love between two persons of different sexes

4. Intricacy; complication [*Obs.*] *Hale*

In-trigue' (in-trēg'), *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTRIGUED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTRIGUING.] [Fr. *intriguer*, Sp. *intrigar*, It *intrigare* See INTRICATE, *v.*]

1 To form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices.

2 To carry on a commerce of forbidden love

In trigue' (in trēg'), *v. t.* To perplex or render intricate [*Obs.*]

How doth it perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of your lives! *Scott*

In trigu'er (in trēg'er), *n* One who intrigues, one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret artifices

In trigu'er y, *n* Arts or practice of intrigue

In trigu'ing-ly (in trēg'), *adv* With intrigue, with artifice or secret machinations

In trinse', } *a* [It *intrinsecato*, *intrinsicato*
In trin'se cate, } See *infra*] Entangled, perplexed [*Obs.*]

Like rats, oft bite the holy cords atwain,
Which are too *intrinse* to unloose *Shak*

In-trin'sic, } *a* [L Lat *intrinsicus*, Lat *in*
In-trin'sic al, } *trinsecus*, from *intra*, within, and *secus*, side, It *intrinsico*, *intrinseco*, Sp & Pg *intrinseco*, Pr *intrinsec*, Fr *intrinsèque* It was formerly written *intrinsecal*]

1 Inward, internal, hence, true, genuine, real, essential, inherent, not apparent or accidental, as, the *in rinsic* value of gold or silver, the *intrinsic* merit of an action, the *intrinsic* worth or goodness of a person

He was better qualified than they to estimate justly the *intrinsic* value of Grecian philosophy and refinement *I Taylor*

2 Intimate, closely familiar [*Obs.*] *Wotton*

In trin'sic, *n* A genuine quality [*Obs.*] *Warburton*

In trin'si cāl'i ty, *n* The quality of being intrinsic, essentialness, genuineness, reality

In trin'sic al ly, *adv*, Internally, in its nature, really, truly

A lie is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil *South*

In trin'sic al ness, *n* The quality of being intrinsic, intrinsicality

In'tro [Lat] A prefix signifying *within*, *into*, *in*, and the like

In'tro ĕs'sion (sĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *introcedere*, to go in, from *intro*, inwardly, within, and *cedere*, to go, to pass] (*Med*) A depression, or sinking of parts inward

In'tro dūce', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTRODUCED (in'tro dūst'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTRODUCING] [Lat *introducere*, from *intro*, inwardly, within, and *ducere*, to lead, Sp *introducir*, Pg *introduzir*, It *introdurre*, Fr *introduire*, Pr *entroduire*]

1 To lead or bring in, to conduct or usher in, as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing room

2 To conduct and make known by formal announcement, proclamation, or recommendation to bring to be acquainted, as, to *introduce* a stranger to a person, to *introduce* a foreign minister to a prince

3 To bring into notice or practice, as, to *introduce* a new fashion, or a new remedy for a disease, to *introduce* an improved mode of tillage

4 To produce, to cause to exist

Whosoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors *Locke*

5 To open to notice to begin, as, he *introduced* the subject with a long preface

In'tro dū'cer, *n* One who introduces

In'tro dūct', *v. t* To introduce [*Obs.*]

In'tro-dŭc'tion, *n* [Lat *introductio*, Fr *introduction*, Sp *introduccion*, It *introduzione*, Pr *entroductio* See *supra*]

1 The act of introducing, or bringing to notice

2 The act of making persons known to each other, as, the *introduction* of one stranger to another

3 That part of a book or discourse which introduces or leads the way to the main thoughts, preliminary matter

4 Hence, a formal and elaborate preliminary treatise, specifically, a treatise introductory to other treatises, or to a course of study, as to chemistry, hermeneutics, &c., that part of theological science which treats of the authorship of any part or the whole of the sacred Scriptures

The various points constitute a distinct branch of theological science to which in recent times, the title of *introduction* has been appropriated *Lee*

In'tro dŭc'tive, *a* [Fr *introductif*, It *introduttivo*] Serving to introduce, serving as the means to bring forward something, introductory *South*

In'tro dŭc'tive ly, *adv* In a manner serving to introduce

In'tro dŭc'tor, *n.* [Lat., Fr *introducteur*, Sp *introductor*, It *introducitore*, *introduttore*] An introducer [*Obs.*] *Gibbon*

In'tro dŭc'to-ri ly, *adv* By way of introduction

In'tro dŭc'to ry, *a* [Lat *introductorius*, Fr *introductoire*, Sp *introductorio*, It *introduttorio*] Serving to introduce something else, previous, preliminary, prefatory, as, *introductory* remarks, an *introductory* discourse

In'tro dŭc'tress, *n* A female who introduces

In'tro flĕxed' (-flĕkst'), *a.* Flexed or bent inward

In'tro-grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat *introgredi*, *introgressus*, to step or go in, from *intro*, within, and *gradi*, *gressus*, to step, walk, go] The act of going in, entrance. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

In trŏ'it, *n* [Lat *introitus*, from *introire*, *introitum*, to go into, to enter, from *intro*, within, and *ire*, *itum*, to go, It., Sp, & Pg *introito*, Fr & Pr *introit*] (*Anc Church & Rom Cath Church*) A psalm sung or chanted immediately before the collect, epistle, and gospel, and while the priest was entering within the rails of the altar, — now used as a name for any musical vocal composition appropriate to the opening of church service, or church service in general

In'tro mis'sion (-mish'un), *n* [Fr *intromission*, Pr *intromissio*, It *intromessione* See *infra.*]

1 The action of sending or conveying in

2 (*Scots Law*) An intermeddling with the effects of another, either on legal grounds or without any authority, in the latter case it is called *vicious* intromission *Tomline.*

In'tro mit', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTROMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTROMITTING] [Lat *intromittere*, *intromissum*, from *intro*, within, and *mittere*, to send, It *intromettere*, Sp *intromater*, *entrometer*, Pg *intrometter*, Pr *entiometre*]

1 To send in, to let in, to admit *Greenhill.*

2 To allow to enter, to be the medium by which a thing enters "Glass in the window *intromits* light, without cold, to those in the room" *Holder*

In'tro mit', *v. i* (*Scots Law*) To intermeddle with the effects of another

We *intromitted*, as Scotch law phrases it, with many family affairs *De Quincy*

In'tro-mit'tent, *a* [Lat *intro*, within, and *mittere*, to send] Throwing or conveying into or within

In'tro prĕs'sion (prĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *intro*, within, and *pression*] Pressure acting within, inward pressure [*Rare*]

In'tro re cĕp'tion, *n* [Lat *intro*, within, and *receptio*, reception] The act of admitting into or within *Hammond*

In trōrse', *a* [Lat *introrsus*, inward, contracted for *introversus*, fr *intro*, within, and *verti*, *versus*, to turn] (*Bot*) Turning or facing inward, or toward the axis of the part to which it belongs. *Gray*

In'tro rŭp'tion, *n* Without irruption [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

In'tro spĕct', *v. t* [Lat *introspicere*, *introspectum*, from *intro*, inward, and *specere*, *specere*, to look] To look into or within, to view the inside of *Bailey*

In'tro spĕc'tion (spĕk'shun), *n* [Lat *introspectio*, Fr *introspection*] A view of the inside or interior

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind *Dryden*

In'tro spĕct'ive, *a* [Fr *introspectif*] Inspecting within, seeing inwardly

In'tro sūme', *v. t* [Lat *intro*, within, and *sumere*, to take] To draw or suck in, to absorb, to swallow up. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn*

In'tro sus cĕp'tion, *n* [Lat *intro*, within, and *susceptio*, a taking up or in, Fr *introussusception*]

1 The act of receiving within [*Obs. or rare*]

The person is corrupted by the *introsusception* of a nature which becomes evil thereby *Colerida*

2 (*Anat*) Intussusception. See INTUSSUSCEPTION

In'tro vĕn'ient (vēn'yent), *a* [Lat *introveniens*, p pr of *introvenire*, to come in, from *intro*, within, and *venire*, to come] Coming in or between, entering [*Obs.*] *Browne*

In'tro vĕr'sion, *n* [It *introversione*] The act of introverting, or the state of being introverted.

In'tro vĕrt', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTROVERTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTROVERTING] [Lat *intro*, within, and *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, It *introvertere*] To turn inward "*Introverted* toe" *Cowper*

In trūde', *v. i* [Lat *intrudere*, from *in* and *trudere*, to thrust, It *intrudere*]

1 To thrust one's self in to come or go in with out invitation or welcome, to enter, unwelcome or uninvited, into company, as, to *intrude* on families at unseasonable hours

Thy wit wants edge
And manners to *intrude* where I am graced *Shak*

2 To enter or force one's self in without permission to encroach, as, to *intrude* on the lands of another

In trūde', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INTRUDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INTRUDING]

1 To thrust in, or cause to enter without right or welcome

2 To force or cast in *Greenhill.*

3 (*Geol*) To force, as into the clefts or fissures of rocks

Syn. — To obtrude, encroach, infringe, intrench, trespass See OBTRUDE

In trūd'ed, *p. a.* (*Geol*) Intrusive See INTRUSIVE

In trūd'er, *n* One who intrudes, one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right, or is not welcome

They were but *intruders* on the possession during the minority of the heir *Davies*

They were all strangers and *intruders* *Locke.*

In-trŭnk', *v. t.* To inclose, as in a trunk, to incase; to enwrap [*Obs.*]

Had eager lust *intrunked* my conquered soul,
I had not buried living joys in death *Ford*

In-try'sion (-try'zhun), *n.* [L. Lat. *intrusio*, Fr. & Sp. *intrusion*, It. *intrusione*. See INTRUDE.]

1. The act of intruding, or of entering into a place or state without invitation, right, or welcome, encroachment.

Why this *intrusion*?
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addison*

2. (*Geol.*) The penetrating of one rock, while in a melted state, into the cavities of other rocks. *Dana*

3. (*Law.*) The entry of a stranger, after a particular estate of freehold is determined, before him in remainder or reversion. *Blackstone*

In-try'sion al, *a.* Pertaining to intrusion.

In try'sion ist, *n.* One who intrudes into the place of another, or who favors such intrusion, especially, one who favors the appointment of a clergyman to a parish, by a patron, against the wishes of the parishioners.

In try'sive, *a.* Tending or apt to intrude, entering without right or welcome. *Thomson*

Intrusive rocks (*Geol.*), rocks which have been forced, while in a melted state, into the cavities or between the layers of other rocks. *Dana*

In-try'sive ly, *adv.* In an intrusive manner, without invitation.

In-try'sive ness, *n.* The act of entering without permission or invitation.

In trŭst', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTRUSTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTRUSTING.] [Prefix *in* and *trust*.] To deliver in trust, to confide to the care of, to commit to another with confidence in his fidelity, as, to *intrust* a servant *with* one's money or goods, or to *intrust* money or goods *to* a servant.

Receive my counsel and securely move;
Intrust thy fortunes to the powers above. *Dryden*

Syn.—To commit, consign, confide. See COMMIT.

In'tu i'tion (In'tu ish'un), *n.* [Lat. *inturi*, *intuitus*, to look on, from prefix *in* and *tueri*, to look, Fr. *intuition*, Sp. *intuicion*, It. *intuizione*.]

1. A looking after, a regard to, an aim. [*Obs.*]

What, no reflection on a reward! He might have had an *intuition* at it, as the encouragement, though not the cause of his pains. *Fuller*

2. A distinct inspection of the mind, direct apprehension or cognition, an act of immediate knowledge, as in perception or consciousness, distinguished from "mediate" knowledge, as in reasoning.

3. Any object or truth discerned by direct cognition, especially, a first or primary truth, a truth that can not be acquired by, but is assumed in, experience.

In'tu i'tion al, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, intuition, derived or obtained by intuition, intuitive.

In'tu i'tion al ism, *n.* (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that the perception or recognition of truth is intuitive.

In tū'i tive (30), *a.* [It. & Sp. *intuitivo*, Fr. *intuitif*.]

1. Seeing clearly, as, an *intuitive* view, *intuitive* vision.

2. Knowing by intuition, capable of knowing without deduction or reasoning.

Whence the soul
Reason receives and reason is her being,
Discursive or *intuitive*. *Milton*

3. Received or obtained by intuition or simple inspection, as, *intuitive* judgment or knowledge.

In tū'i tive ly, *adv.* In an intuitive manner, without reasoning, as, to perceive truth *intuitively*.

In'tu-mĕsce' (In'tu mĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTUMESCED (In'tu mĕst'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTUMESCING.] [Lat. *intumescere*, from prefix *in* and *tumescere*, to swell up, v. inchoative from *tumere*, to swell, to be swollen.] To enlarge or expand with heat, to swell.

In a higher heat, it *intumesces*, and melts into a yellowish-black mass. *Kirwan*

In'tu mĕs'cence, *n.* [Fr. *intumescence*, Sp. *intumescencia*, It. *intumescenza*.]

1. The action of swelling.

2. A swell, a swelling with bubbles, a rising and enlarging, a tumid state. *Woodward*

In tū'mu lā'ted, *a.* [Lat. *intumulatus*, from prefix *in* and *tumulatus*, p. p. of *tumulare*, to bury, from *tumulus*, a mound, sepulcher.] Unburied. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*

In tŭr'bid āte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTURBIDATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTURBIDATING.] [Prefix *in* and *turbid*.] To render turbid, to darken, to confuse.

The confusion of ideas and conceptions under the same term painfully *inturbidates* his theology. *Coleridge*

In'tur gĕs'cence, *n.* [Lat. *inturgescens*, p. pr. of *inturgescere*, to swell up, from prefix *in* and *turgescere*, to swell up, verb inchoative, from *turgere*, to swell out, to be swollen.] A swelling, the action of swelling, or state of being swelled. [*Obs.*] *Browne*

In'tŭse, *n.* [Lat. *intundere*, to bruise, from prefix *in* and *tundere*, *tusum*, to beat, strike, bruise.] A bruise. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

In'tus sus cĕp'tion, *n.* [See INTROSUSCEPTION.]

1. The reception of one part within another.

2. (*Anat.*) The abnormal reception of a part of a tube, by inversion and descent, within a contiguous part of it, especially, the reception of the upper part of the small intestine into the lower, introsusception, invagination. *Dunglison.*

3. (*Bot.*) The internal reception of nourishment.

In twine', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTWINED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTWINING.] To twine or twist into, or together, to wreathe, as, a wreath of flowers *intwined*. [Written also *entwine*.]

In twine'ment, *n.* The act of intwining.

In twist', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTWISTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTWISTING.] To twist into or together, to interweave.

In ŭ cŭ'do, *n.* See INNUENDO.

In'ŭ lă, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the elecampane.

In'ŭ-line, *n.* [Fr. *inuline*, It. *inulina*, from Lat. *inula*, equivalent to *inula helenium*, L.] (*Chem.*) A variety of starch obtained from the roots of *Inula helenium*, and other synantherous plants. It is tasteless, insoluble in cold water, but soluble in hot, and is deposited in the form of crystalline grains, or a fine white powder,—called also *dahline*. *Gregory*

In-ŭm'brāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *inumbrare*, *inumbratum*, from prefix *in* and *umbrare*, to shade, from *umbra*, shade, It. *inombrare*.] To shade. *Bailey*

In ŭnct'ed, *a.* [See *infra*.] Anointed. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*

In ŭnc'tion (in ŭnk'shun), *n.* [Lat. *inunctio*, from *inungere*, *inunctum*, to anoint, from prefix *in* and *ungere*, to besmear, anoint.] The action of anointing, unction. [*Obs.*] *Ray*

In ŭnct'ŭ ŏs'i ty, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *unctuosity*.] The want of unctuosity, destitution of greasiness or oiliness which is perceptible to the touch, as, the *inunctuosity* of porcelain clay. *Kirwan*

In ŭn'dant, *a.* [Lat. *inundans*, p. pr. of *inundare*, Sp. *inundante*, It. *inondante*, Fr. *inondant*. See *infra*.] Overflowing. [*Rare.*] *Shenstone*

In-ŭn'dāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INUNDATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* INUNDATING.] [Lat. *inundare*, *inundatum*, from prefix *in* and *undare*, to rise in waves, to overflow, from *unda*, a wave, It. *inondare*, Sp. *inundar*, Fr. *inonder*.]

1. To spread over with a fluid, to overflow, to deluge, to flood.

2. To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity, as, the country was once *inundated* with bills of credit.

Syn.—To overflow, deluge, flood, drown, overwhelm.

In'un dā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *inundatio*, It. *inondazione*, Sp. *inundacion*, Pr. & Fr. *inondation*.]

1. The act of inundating, or the state of being inundated; an overflow of water or other fluid; a flood, a rising and spreading of water over low grounds.

With *inundation* wide the deluge reigns
Drowns the deep valleys, and o'erspreads the plains. *Wilkie*

2. An overspreading of any kind, an overflowing or superfluous abundance. "To stop the *inundation* of her tears." *Shak.*

In ŭn'der stănd'ing, *a.* Void of understanding. [*Obs.*] *Pearson*

In'ur bāne', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *urbane*, Lat. *inurbanus*, It. & Sp. *inurbano*.] Uncivil, uncourteous, unpolished.

In'ur-bāne'ly, *adv.* Without urbanity.

In'ur bāne'ness (109), *n.* Incivility.

In'ur bān'i ty, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *urbanity*, Fr. *inurbanité*, Sp. *inurbanidad*, It. *inurbanità*.] Want of urbanity or courtesy, incivility, rude, unpolished manners or deportment. *Bp. Hall*

In ūre' (in yūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INURED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* INURING.] [Prefix *in* and *ure*, q. v., Norm. Fr. *enuer*, Fr. *inaugurer*, Lat. *inaugurare*. Cf. IN AUGURATE.] To apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, to harden, to habituate, to accustom. "To *inure* our prompt obedience." *Milton*

The poor, *inured* to drudgery and distress,
Act without aim, think little and feel less. *Cowper*

In ūre', *v. i.* To pass in use, to take or have effect, to be applied, to serve to the use or benefit of, as, a gift of lands *inures* to the heirs of the grantee, or it *inures* to their benefit.

In ūre'ment (yūr'ment), *n.* Use, practice, habit, custom, frequency.

In ŭrn', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INURNED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* INURNING.]

1. To bury, to inter, to intomb.

The sepulcher
Wherein we saw thee quickly *inurned*. *Shak.*

2. To put in an urn.

In ŭ'si tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *inusitatus*, unusual, uncommon, from prefix *in*, not, and *usitatus*, usual, p. p. of *usitari*, to use often, v. intensive from *uti*, *usus*, to use.] Neglect of use, disuse. [*Rare.*] *Paley*

In ŭs'tion (in ŭst'yun), *n.* [Lat. *inurere*, *inustum*, to burn in, from prefix *in* and *urere*, to burn, It. *inustione*.] [*Obs.*]

1. The action of burning.

2. A branding, the action of marking by burning.

In ū'tile (-yū'til), *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *utile*, Fr. & It. *inutile*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *inutil*, Lat. *inutilis*.] Unprofitable, useless. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

In ū tĭl'i ty, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *utility*, Fr. *inutilité*, It. *inutilità*, Sp. *inutilidad*, Lat. *inutilitas*.] Uselessness, the quality of being unprofitable, unprofitableness, as, the *inutility* of vain speculations and visionary projects.

In-ūt'ter-a-ble, *a.* Not capable of being uttered; ineffable, unutterable. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

In-vāde', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVADED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVADING.] [Lat. *invadere*, *invasum*, from prefix *in* and *vadere*, to go, It. *invadere*, Sp. & Pg. *invadir*, Pr. *envazir*, *envasr*, O. Fr. *invader*, N. Fr. *envahir*.]

1. To go upon. [*Obs.*]

Dissembling as the sea,
Which now wears brows as smooth as virgin's be,
Tempting the merchant to *invade* his face. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. To go into, to enter. [A Latinism.] [*Obs.*]

Which becomes a body, and doth then *invade*
The state of life, out of the grisly shade. *Spenser*

3. To enter with hostile intentions, to enter, as an enemy, with a view to conquest or plunder, to attack.

Such an enemy is now risen to *invade* us. *Milton.*

4. To attack, to infringe, to encroach on, to violate, as, the king *invaded* the rights and privileges of the people, and the people *invaded* the prerogatives of the king.

In vād'er, *n.* One who invades, an assailant, an encroacher, an intruder.

In văg'i nā'ted, *a.* (*Anat.*) Received into another part, as into a sheath.

In văg'i nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. prefix *in* and *vagina*, sheath.] (*Anat.*) The introduction or reception of one part into another, as into a sheath, intussusception. *Dunglison.*

In'va lĕs'cence, *n.* [Lat. *invalescens*, p. pr. of *invalescere*, to become strong, from prefix *in* and *valescere*, to grow strong, v. inchoative, from *valere*, to be strong.] Strength, health. [*Obs.*]

In văl'e tū'd na ry, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *valetudinary*, Lat. *invaletudinarius*, Fr. *invalétudinaire*.] Wanting health. [*Obs.*]

In văl'id, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *valid*, Lat. *invalidus*, It. & Sp. *invalido*, Fr. *invalide*.]

1. Of no force, weight, or cogency; weak.

2. (*Law.*) Having no force, effect, or efficacy, void, null, as, an *invalid* contract or agreement.

In'va lĭd, *a.* [See *supra*.] In ill health, feeble, infirm, as, a stranger came with his *invalid* daughter.

In'va lĭd (110) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [See *supra*.] A person who is weak and infirm, a person sickly or indisposed, one who is disabled for active service, especially a soldier or seaman worn out in service.

In'va lid (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* To render or to classify as invalid, to enroll or register on the list of invalids in the military or naval service. "*Invalided*, bent, and almost blind." *Dickens*

In-văl'i dāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVALIDATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVALIDATING.] [It. *invalidare*, Sp. *invalidar*, Fr. *invalider*. See *supra*.] To render invalid, to weaken or lessen the force of, to destroy the strength or validity of, to render of no force or effect, to overthrow, as, to *invalidate* an agreement or argument.

In văl'i dā'tion, *n.* The act or process of rendering invalid. "So many *invalidations* of their right." *Burke*

In'va lĭde', *n.* [Fr.] Same as INVALID, q. v.

In'va lid ism, *n.* The condition of an invalid, sickness, infirmity.

In'va lĭd'i ty, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *validity*. L. Lat. *invaliditas*, Fr. *invalidité*, It. *invalidità*, Sp. *invalidad*.]

1. Want of cogency, want of legal force or efficacy, as, the *invalidity* of an agreement or of a will.

2. Want of health, infirmity. [*Obs.*]

In văl'id ness, *n.* Invalidity, as, the *invalidness* of reasoning.

In văl'or ous, *a.* Wanting bravery, cowardly, fearful, timorous.

In văl'ū a ble, *a.* [Prefix *in*, used intensively, and *valuable*.] Dear beyond any assignable value, precious above estimation, so valuable that the worth can not be estimated, inestimable.

In văl'ū a bly, *adv.* Inestimably. *Bp. Hall*

In văl'ūed, *a.* Of great value, inestimable.

In vă'ri-a bĭl'i ty, *n.* [Fr. *invariabilité*, Sp. *invariabilidad*, It. *invariabilità*.] The quality of being invariable, invariableness.

In vā'ri a ble, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *variable*, Fr. & Sp. *invariable*, It. *invariabile*.] Not given to variation or change, constant in the same state, immutable, unalterable, unchangeable, always uniform. "Physical laws which are *invariable*." *I. Taylor*

In vā'ri a ble, *n.* (*Math.*) An invariable quantity, a constant.

In vā'ri a ble-ness, *n.* Constancy of state, condition, or quality, immutability, unchangeableness, invariability.

In-vā'ri a bly, *adv.* Without alteration or change, uniformly.

In-vā'ried (in vā'rid), *a.* Unvaried; not changing or altering. *Blackwall*

In vā'sion (-vā'zhun), *n.* [Lat. *invasio*, Fr. & Sp. *invasion*, It. *invasione*, Pr. *invasio*, *envazio*. See INVADE.]

1. The act of encroaching upon the rights or possessions of another, encroachment.

2. A warlike or hostile entrance into the possessions or domains of another, the incursion of an army for conquest or plunder, a raid

3 The approach of any foe, or any thing hurtful or pernicious, as, the *invasion* of a disease

Syn.—Invasion, Incursion, Irruption, Inroad *Invasion* is the generic term, denoting a forcible entrance into a foreign country *Incursion* signifies a hasty and sudden invasion *Irruption* denotes a particularly violent invasion *Inroad* includes the idea of frequent or repeated invasion

> The nations of the Ausonian shore
> Shall hear the dreadful rumor from afar
> Of armed *invasion*, and embrace the war *Dryden*
>
> Now the Parthian king hath gathered all his host
> Against the Scythian whose *incursions* wild
> Have wasted Sogdiana *Milton*
>
> Next followed a wild *irruption* of barbarians from the northern hive *Addison*
>
> By proof we feel
> Our power sufficient to disturb his heaven,
> And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,
> Though inaccessible, his fatal throne *Milton*

In vā'sive, *a* [L Lat *invasivus*, from Lat *invadere*, Fr *invasif* See Invade] Tending to invade, aggressive "*Invasive* war" *Hoole*

In-vēct', *v t* To inveigh [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl.*

In-vēct'ed, *a* (*Her*) Having a border or outline composed of semicircles or arcs of circles with the convexity outward,—the opposite of *engrailed*

Invected

In-vēc'tion, *n* [Lat *invectio*, from *invehere* O It *invezione* See Inveigh] Invective [*Obs*] See Invective

In vēc'tive, *n* [Fr *invective*, L Lat & Sp *invectiva*, It *invettiva* from Lat *invectivus* See *infra*] An expression which inveighs or rails against a person, a severe or violent utterance of censure or reproach, something uttered or written, intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another, a harsh or reproachful accusation,—followed by *against*

Syn.—Abuse, censure reproach See Abuse

In vēc'tive, *a* [Lat *invectivus*, from *invehere*, Fr *invectif*, It *invettivo* See Inveigh] Satirical, abusive, railing

In vēc'tive ly, *adv* In the way of invection satirically, abusively *Shak*

In veigh' (in vā'), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* Inveighed (in-vād'), *p pr* & *vb n* Inveighing] [Lat *invehere*, to carry or bring into or against, to attack with words, to inveigh, from prefix *in* and *vehere*, to carry, O Sp *inchir* and *invectivar*, Fr *invectiver*] To exclaim or rail against, to utter censorious and bitter language against, to express reproach,—with *against*

> All men *inveighed* against him, all men, except court-vassals, opposed him *Milton*

In veigh'er (in vā'er), *n* One who rails, a railer

In vēi'gle (in vē'gl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Invigled, *p pr* & *vb n* Invigling] [Norm Fr *aveogler*, to inveigle, to blind, Fr *aveugler*, O Fr *avogler*, *avuegler*, to blind, to delude, Pr *avogolar*, O It *avocolare*, from Pr *avogle*, blind, O It *avo colo*, *vocolo*, I e, without eyes, from Lat *ab* and *oculus*, eye] To persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery, to entice, to seduce, to wheedle

> Yet have they many baits and guileful spells
> To *inveigle* and invite the unwary sense *Milton*

In vēi'gle-ment (in vē'gl ment), *n* The act of inveigling that which inveigles enticement

In vēi'gler (in vē'gler), *n* One who entices or draws into any design by arts and flattery

In-vēil' (in vāl'), *v t* To cover, as with a vail, to veil [Writton also *inval*] *Bromne*

In vĭn'di-bĭl'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being invendible unsalableness

In vĕnd'i ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vendible* Lat *invendibilis*, It *invendibile*, Sp *invendible*, Fr *invendable*] Not vendible or salable *Jefferson*

In-vĕnd'i ble-ness, *n* Invendibility

In vĕn'om, *v t* See Envenom

In vĕnt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Invented *p pr* & *vb n* Inventing] [Lat *invenire*, *inventum*, to come upon, to find, from prefix *in* and *venire*, to come, Fr *inventer*, Sp *inventar*, It *inventare*]

1 To come or light upon, to hit on, to meet, to find [*Obs*]

> Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent* *Spenser*

2 To discover, commonly by study or inquiry, to find out, to devise, to contrive or produce "Whate'er his cruel malice could *invent*" *Shak*

3 To make to manufacture, hence, to fabricate, to forge, to frame,—in a good sense, as, to *invent* the machinery of a poem,—in a bad sense, as, to *invent* a falsehood

> He had *invented* some circumstances, and put the worst possible construction on others *W Scott*

Syn.—To discover, contrive, devise, frame See Discover

In-vĕnt'ful, *a* Full of invention *Gifford.*

In vĕnt'i ble, *a* Capable of being invented

In vĕnt'i-ble-ness, *n* The state of being inventible.

In vĕn'tion, *n.* [Lat. *inventio*, Fr *invention*, Pr *inventio*, Sp *invencion*, It *invenzione* See *supra*]

1. The act of finding out, contrivance of that which did not before exist, as, the *invention* of logarithms, the *invention* of the art of printing

> As the search of it [truth] is the duty, so the *invention* will be the happiness of man *Tatham*

2 That which is invented, an original contrivance, a discovery, a device, a contrivance to deceive, a forgery, a fiction, as, the *invention* of a fable or falsehood

> Filling their hearers
> With strange *invention* *Shak*
>
> We entered by the drawbridge, which has an *invention* to let one fall if not premonished *Evelyn*

3 The power of inventing, that skill or ingenuity which is, or may be, employed in contriving any thing new, as, a man of *invention*

4 (*Fine Arts, Rhet*, &c) The exercise of the imagination in selecting a theme, or more commonly in contriving the arrangement of a piece, or the method of presenting its parts

Invention of the Cross a festival in the Roman Catholic church, celebrated May 3d, in honor of the finding of our Savior's cross *Brande*

In vĕn'tious, *a* Inventive [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

In vĕnt'live, *a* [It & Sp *inventivo*, Fr *inventif*] Able to invent, quick at contrivance, ready at expedients, as, an *inventive* head or genius *Dryden*

In vĕnt'ive ly, *adv* In an inventive manner

In vĕnt'ive ness, *n* The faculty of inventing

In-vĕnt'or, *n* [Lat, Fr *inventeur*, Sp *inventor*, It *inventore*] [Written also *inventer*] One who finds out something new, a contriver

In'ven tō'ri al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, an inventory

In'ven tō'ri al ly, *adv* In the manner of an inventory *Shal*

In'ven to ry (50), *n* [Lat *inventarium* It, Sp, & Pg *inventario*, Pr *inventari*, Fr *inventaire* See Invent]

1 An account, catalogue, or schedule of all the goods and chattels, and sometimes of the real estate, of a deceased person, a list of the property of which a person or estate is found to be possessed

2 Hence, any catalogue of movables, as the goods or wares of a merchant, and the like

> There take an *inventory* of all I have
> To the last penny *Shak*

Syn.—List, register, roll, schedule, catalogue See List

In'ven to ry, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Inventoried *p pr* & *vb n* Inventorying] [Fr *inventorier*, Sp *inventariar*, It *inventariare*]

1 To make an inventory of, to make a list, catalogue, or schedule of, as to *inventory* the goods and estates of a deceased person *Blackstone*

2 To insert or register in an account of goods

In vĕnt'ress, *n* [Lat *inventrix*, f of *inventor* Fr & It *inventrice*] A female that invents *Dryden*

In vĕr'si mĭl'i tūde, *n* Want of verisimilitude or likelihood improbability

In vĕr'mi mā'tion, *n* [Lat *in*, within, and *vermis*, worm] (*Med*) A diseased or unhealthy state of the intestinal canal, arising from the presence of worms

In'ver nāc'u lo, *n* [Sp, from *invierno* winter] A green house *Simmonds*

In vērse' (14), *a* [Lat *inversus* p p of *invertere* It & Sp *inverso*, Fr *inverse*, Pr *envers* See Invert]

1 Opposite in order or relation, inverted, reciprocal,—opposed to *direct*

> Thus the course of human study is the *inverse* of the course of things in nature *Tatham*

2 (*Bot*) Inverted having a position or mode of attachment the reverse of that which is usual

3 (*Math*) Opposite in nature and effect —said with reference to any two operations, which, when both are performed in succession upon the same quantity, leave it unaltered, as, multiplication is the *inverse* operation to division

Inverse or *reciprocal ratio* (*Math*) the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities —*Inverse* or *reciprocal proportion*, an equality between a direct ratio and a reciprocal ratio, thus, 4 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$, or 4 2 3 6, *inversely*

In vērse'ly, *adv* In an inverted order or manner

In vēr'sion, *n* [Lat *inversio*, Fr & Sp *inversion*, It *inversione* See Invert]

1 The act of inverting, or turning over or backward

2 A complete change of order, a reversed position, a turning or change of the natural order of things

> It is just the *inversion* of an act of Parliament your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed among the Lords and Commons *Dryden*

3 (*Mil*) A movement in tactics by which the order of companies in line is inverted, the right being on the left, the left on the right, and so on

4 (*Math*) A change in the order of the terms of a proportion, so that the second takes the place of the first, and the fourth of the third.

5 (*Gram*) A change of the usual order of words, as, "of all vices, impurity is one of the most detestable," instead of, "impurity is one of the most detestable of all vices"

6 (*Rhet*) A method of reasoning in which the orator shows that the arguments advanced by his adversary in opposition to him are really favorable to his cause

7 (*Mus*) The change of position of a subject from one part to another, the change of position by the tones of a chord

8 (*Geol*) The folding back of strata upon themselves, as by upheaval, in such a manner that the order of succession appears to be reversed

In vĕrt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Inverted, *p pr* & *vb n* Inverting] [Lat *invertere*, *inversum*, from prefix *in* and *vertere*, to turn, It *invertere*, O Fr & Sp *invertir*]

1 To turn over, to put upside down, to upset; to place in a contrary order, to give a contrary direction to as, to *invert* a cup, the order of words, rules of justice, &c

> That doth *invert* the attest of eyes and ears,
> As if these organs had deceptious functions *Shak*

2 (*Mus*) To change the position of,—said of the tones which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony

3 To divert, to turn into another channel, to embezzle [*Obs*]

> Solomon charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use *Knolles.*

In'vĕrt, *n* (*Arch*) An inverted arch. See Inverted

In vĕr'te bral, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vertebral*] (*Zool*) Destitute of a vertebral column, as some animals, invertebrate

In vĕr'te brate, *n* (*Zool*) An animal having no vertebral column

In vĕr'te brate, } *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *verte-*
In vĕr'te brā'ted, } *brate*, *vertebrated*, It *invertebrato*, Fr *invertébré*] (*Zool*) Destitute of a back bone, having no vertebræ, invertebral See Vertebraied

In vĕr'ted, *p a* **1** Changed in order, reversed

2 (*Geol*) Situated apparently in reverse order, as strata when folded back upon themselves by upheaval and the like

Inverted arch (*Arch*), an arch placed with its crown downward or one with its mitres below the axis or springing line and of which the lowest stone is the keystone [Written also, by abbreviation, *invert*, q v]

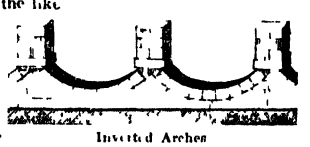

Inverted Arches

In vĕr'ted ly, *adv* In a contrary or reversed order

In vĕr'ti ble, *a* Incapable of being inverted or turned

In vĕst', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Invested, *p pr* & *vb n* Investing] [Lat *investire*, from prefix *in* and *vestire*, to clothe It *investire*, Fr *investir*, Sp *investir*, *envestir*, *embestir*, Pr *envestir*]

1 To put garments on, to clothe, to dress, to array,—usually followed by *with*, sometimes by *in* as, to *invest* one with a robe, also, to put on "Can not find one this girdl to *invest*" *Spenser.*

2 To put upon, to endow, hence, to confer, to give, as, to *invest* one with an estate *Bacon*

3 To clothe, as with office or authority to place in possession of rank or dignity to adorn, to grace, to bedeck as, to *invest* with honor, glory, &c

> I do *invest* you jointly with my power *Shak*

4 (*Mil*) To inclose, to surround to block up, so as to intercept succors of men and provisions and prevent escape, to lay siege to, as, to *invest* a town

5 To surround with or place in, as property in business, to place so that it will be safe and yield a profit, as, to *invest* money in bank stock,—followed by *in*

In vĕst', *v i* To make an investment, as, to *invest* in stocks

In vĕst'ient (vest'ent), *a* [Lat *investiens*, p pr. of *investire* See *supra*] Covering, clothing [*Obs*]

In vĕs'ti ga ble *a* [Lat *investigabilis*, It *investigabile*, Sp *investigable*] Admitting of being investigated or searched out discoverible by search

In vĕs'ti gāte *v t* [*imp* & *p p* Investigated, *p pr* & *vb n* Investigating] [Lat *investigare*, *investigatum* from prefix *in* and *vestigare*, to track, trace, from *vestigium*, footstep, track, It *investigare*, Sp & Pg *investigar* Pr *envestigar*] To follow up to pursue to search into, to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy, to find out by careful inquisition as, to *investigate* the powers and forces of nature, to *investigate* the causes of natural phenomena

In vĕs'ti gā'tion, *n* [Lat *investigatio*, Fr. *investigation*, Sp *investigacion*, It *investigazione*] The act of investigating the process of inquiring into or following up research, study, inquiry, as, the *investigations* of the philosopher and the mathematician the *investigations* of the judge, the moralist, and the divine

In vĕs'ti gā'tive, *a.* Given to investigation; inquisitive

In vĕs ti gā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *investigatore*, Sp. *investigador*, Fr *investigateur.*] One who searches diligently into a subject.

In-vĕst'i-tūre (53), *n.* [L. Lat., It, & Pr *investitura*, Sp *investidura*, *envestidura*, Fr *investiture*. See INVEST.]
1 (*Feudal Law*) The action of investing, giving possession, or livery of seizin
The grant of land or a feud was perfected by the ceremony of corporal *investiture*, or open delivery of possession *Blackstone*
2 The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice
He had refused to yield to the pope the *investiture* of bishops *Raleigh*
3 That with which any one is invested or clothed, investment
While we yet have on
Our gross *investiture* of mortal weeds *Trench*

In vĕst'ive, *a* Clothing, encircling [*Rare*]

In vĕst'ment, *n* 1 The action of investing
2 That with which any one is invested, a vestment, a robe
Whose white *investment* figures innocence *Shak*
3 (*Mil*) The act of surrounding, blocking up, or besieging by an armed force
The capitulation was signed by the commander of the fort within six days after its *investment* *Marshall*
4 The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature
Before the *investment* could be made, a change of the market might render it ineligible *Hamilton*

In vĕst'or, *n* One who invests

In vĕst'ūre, *n* The act of investing, investment, investiture [*Obs*] *Burnet*

In vĕst'ūre, *v t* To invest [*Obs*] See INVEST
"Every one of our monks *investured* in their copes" *Fuller*

In vĕt'er a çy, *n* [From *inveterate*, q v] Long continuance, or the firmness or deep rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time, as, the *inveteracy* of custom and habit, — usually in a bad sense, as, the *inveteracy* of prejudice, of error, or of any evil habit

In vĕt'er-ate (45), *a* [Lat *inveteratus*, p p of *inveterare*, It *inveterato*, Sp *inveterado*, Fr *invétéré* See *infra*]
1. Old, long established [*Obs*]
It is an *inveterate* and received opinion *Bacon.*
2 Firmly established by long continuance, obstinate, deep rooted, virulent, malignant, as, an *inveterate* disease, an *inveterate* abuse
Heal the *inveterate* canker of our wound *Shak*
3 Having habits fixed by long continuance, confirmed, habitual, as, an *inveterate* liar

In-vĕt'er-āte, *v t* [Lat *inveterare*, *inveteratum*, to render old, from prefix *in*, used intensively, and *vetus*, *veteris*, old It *inveterare*, Sp *inveterarse*, Fr *invétérer*, to become old] To fix and settle by long continuance [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

In-vĕt'er ate ly, *adv* With obstinacy, violently

In-vĕt'er ate ness, *n* Obstinacy confirmed by time, inveteracy, as, the *inveterateness* of a mischief *Locke*

In vĕt'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *inveteratio*, Sp *inveteracion*] The act of inveterating, hardening, or confirming by long continuance [*Rare*] *Bailey*

In vid'i oŭs (77), *a* [Lat *invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy, It & O Sp *invidioso*, N Sp *envidioso* See ENVY and ENVIOUS]
1 Envious, malignant [*Obs*] *Evelyn*
2 Enviable, desirable
Such a person appeareth in a far more honorable and *invidious* state than any prosperous man *Barrow*
3 Likely to incur ill will or hatred, or to provoke envy, hateful
Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes *Broome*

In-vid'i oŭs ly, *adv* In an invidious manner

In-vid'i oŭs ness, *n* The quality of provoking envy or hatred

In vĭg'i lançe (in vĭj'i lans), } *n* [Prefix *in*, not,
In vĭg'i lan-çy (in-vĭj'i-), } and *vigilance*, O Fr *invigilance*] Want of vigilance, neglect of watching

In vig'or, *v. t.* To infuse vigor into, to invigorate [*Obs*] *Waterhouse*

In vig'or āte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* INVIGORATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INVIGORATING] [Lat prefix *in* and *vigor*, force, strength, vigor, It *invigorare* and *invigorire* See VIGOR] To give vigor to, to strengthen, to animate, to give life and energy to
Christian graces and virtues they can not be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by universal charity *Atterbury*

In-vig-or-ā'tion, *n* The act of invigorating, or state of being invigorated

In vīle', *v t* To render vile [*Obs*] *Daniel*

In vil'la ged, *a* [Prefix *in* and *village*] Turned into a village [*Obs*] *Browne*

In vin'çi bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *invincibilité*, It *invincibilità*] The quality of being invincible, invincibleness

In vin'çi ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vincible*, Fr *invincible*, Sp *invencible*, *invencible*, It *invincibile*, Lat *invincibilis*] Incapable of being conquered or overcome, unconquerable, insuperable, as, an *invincible* army, an *invincible* obstacle, error, or habit
Lead forth to battle there my sons
Invincible *Milton*

In-vin'çi-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being unconquerable, insuperableness

In-vin'çi-bly, *adv* In an invincible manner; unconquerably, insuperably

In vi'o la bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *inviolabilité*, Sp *inviolabilidad*] The quality of being inviolable, inviolableness

In vi'o la ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *violable*, Fr & Sp *inviolable*, It *inviolabile*, Lat *inviolabilis*]
1 Not violable, not capable of being broken or violated, as, an *inviolable* covenant, agreement, promise, vow, &c, not to be profaned, sacred, as, an *inviolable* shrine, not to be tarnished or lost as, *inviolable* honor or chastity "And keep our faiths firm and *inviolable*" *Shak*
Whose charge is to keep
This place *inviolable* *Milton*
2 Not susceptible of hurt or wound.
Far other was the *inviolable* saints
In cubic phalanx firm advanced endre *Milton*

In-vi'o-la-ble ness, *n* The quality or state of being inviolable, as, the *inviolableness* of crowned heads

In vi'o la bly, *adv* Without violation

In vi'o la çy, *n* The state of being inviolate, as, the *inviolacy* of an oath

In-vi'o late, } *a* [Lat *inviolatus*, from prefix *in*,
In-vi'o lā'ted, } not, and *violatus*, p p of *violare*, to violate, It *inviolato*, Sp *inviolado*, Fr *inviolé*] Unhurt, uninjured, unprofaned, unpolluted, unbroken
But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee *Denham*

In vi'o late-ly, *adv* So as not to be violated, without violation

In-vi'o late ness, *n* The quality of being inviolate

In'vi-oŭs, *a* [Lat *invius*, from prefix *in* and *via*, way] Impassable, untrodden [*Rare*] *Hudibras*

In'vi-oŭs ness, *n* State of being invious or impassable [*Rare*]

In'vi rĭl'i ty, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *virility*] Absence of virility or manhood *Prynne*

In-vis'cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INVISCATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INVISCATING] [Lat *inviscare*, *inviscatum*, from prefix *in* and *viscum*, *viscus*, the mistletoe, birdlime, It *inviscare*, *invischiare*, *invescare*, *inveschiare*, Sp & Pg *enviscar*, Pr *envescar*, *envescar*]
1 To daub with glue or birdlime
2 To catch with glue or birdlime, to entangle with glutinous matter [*Rare*] *Browne*

In-vis'cer-āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INVISCERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INVISCERATING] [Lat *inviscerare*, *inviscératum*, to put into the entrails, from prefix *in* and *viscus*, *visceris*, pl *viscera*, the inner parts of the body, the bowels, It *inviscerare*] To breed, to nourish *Mountague*

In-vĭsed', *a* [Lat *in*, not, and *videre*, *visum*, to see] Invisible, imperceptible [*Obs and very rare*] *Shak*

In vĭs'i-bil'i-ty, *n* [Fr *invisibilité*, Pr *invisibletat*, Sp *invisibilidad*, It *invisibilità*, Lat *invisibilitas*]
1 The state of being invisible, imperceptibleness to the sight *Ray*
2 That which is invisible
Compared with what is above them, they are atoms and *invisibilities* *Landor*

In-vĭs'i ble (in vĭz'i bl), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *visible* Fr & Sp *invisible*, Pg *invisivel*, Pr *invezible*, *envesible*, It *invisibile*, Lat *invisibilis*] Incapable of being seen, imperceptible by the sight
To us *invisible* or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works. *Milton*
Invisible green, a very dark shade of green approaching to black, and not easily distinguished from it

In vĭs'i ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being invisible, invisibility

In-vĭs'i-bly, *adv* In a manner to escape the sight, imperceptibly to the eye *Denham*

In vis'ion (vĭzh'un) *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vision*] Want of vision, or the power of seeing [*Obs*] *Browne*

In'vi tā'tion, *n* [Lat *invitatio*, Fr *invitation*, Sp *invitacion*, O It *invitazione* See INVITE] The act of inviting, solicitation, the calling or request ing of a person's company to visit, to dine, or to accompany him to any place

In-vĭ'ta to ry (50), *a* [Lat *invitatorius*, Fr *invitatoire*, It & Sp *invitatorio*] Using or containing invitations "The 'Venite,' which is also called the *invitatory* psalm" *Hook*

In vĭ'ta to ry, *n* [L Lat *invitatorium*, Fr *invitatoire*, It & Sp *invitatorio*] That which invites, especially, a passage of Scripture or psalm calling or inviting, as to prayer [*Obs*] *Com Prayer*

In vīte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INVITED *p pr* & *vb n* INVITING] [Lat & It *invitare*, Sp *invitar*, Fr *inviter*]
1 To ask to request, to bid, to summon, especially, to ask to an entertainment or visit, as, to *invite* to dinner, or a wedding, or an excursion
So many guests *invite* as here are writ *Shak*
2 To allure, to draw to, to tempt to come, to induce by pleasure or hope. "To inveigle and *invite* the unwary sense" *Milton*
Shady groves that easy sleep *invite* *Dryden*
Syn. — To solicit, bid, call, summon; allure; attract; entice

In vīte', *v t.* To ask or call to any thing pleasing *Milton.*

In-vīte'ment, *n.* The same as INVITATION. [*Obs*]
Nor would I wish any *invitement* of states or friends *Chapman.*

In-vīt'er, *n* One who invites

In vīt'ing, *p a* Alluring, tempting, as, an *inviting* amusement or prospect
Nothing is so easy and *inviting* as the retort of abuse and sarcasm *W Irving*

In-vīt'ing ly, *adv* In a manner to invite or allure

In vīt'ing ness, *n* The quality of being inviting.

In vīt'ri fī-a ble (110), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vitrifiable*] Not admitting of being vitrified, or converted into glass *Kirwan.*

In'vo-kāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INVOCATED, *p pr* & *vb n* INVOCATING] [Lat *invocare*, *invocatum*, from prefix *in* and *vocare*, to call, It *invocare*, Sp *invocar*, Fr *invoquer*] To invoke, to call on in supplication, to implore, to address in prayer.
If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid *Milton.*

In'vo-kā'tion, *n* [Lat *invocatio*, Fr *invocation*, Pr *invocacio*, *envocatio*, Sp *invocacion*, It *invocazione*]
1 The act of addressing in prayer *Hooker*
2 The form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity, as, the *invocation* of the Muses
The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities *Addison*
3 (*Law*) A call or summons, especially, a judicial call, demand, or order, as, the *invocation* of papers or evidence into a court

In'vo kā'to-ry, *a* Making invocation, invoking

In'voiçe, *n* [Fr *envois*, things sent, goods forwarded, pl of *envoi*, a sending or things sent, from *envoyer*, to send, Fr *lettre d'envoi*, letter of advice of goods forwarded See ENVOY]
1 (*Com*) A written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c, with the value or prices and charges annexed
2 A written account of ratable estate [*New Hampshire*]

In'voice, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INVOICED (in'voist), *p pr* & *vb n* INVOICING] To make a written account of, as goods, to insert in a priced list
Goods, wares and merchandise imported from Norway and *invoiced* in the current dollar of Norway *Madison*

In-vōke', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* INVOKED (in vōkt'), *p pr* & *vb n* INVOKING] [Fr *invoquer* See INVOCATE]
1 To call for or ask, to summon, to invite earnestly or solemnly
Go my dread lord to your great grandsire's tomb,
Invoke his warlike spirit *Shak*
2 To address in prayer, to call on for assistance and protection, as, to *invoke* the Supreme Being

In vŏl'ū çel, or **In'vo lū'çel** (Synop, § 130), *n* [Diminutive of *involucre*, or *involucrum*, q v, Fr *involucelle*] (*Bot*) A partial or small involucre [Written also *involucellum*] [See *Illust of Inflorescence*] *Gray*

In'vo lū'çel late, *a* [Fr *involucellé* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Furnished with involucels

In'vo lu çĕl'lum, *n* See INVOLUCEL

In'vo lū'cral, *a* [Fr *involucral* See *infra*] Pertaining to an involucrum

In'vo lū'cra te, } *a* Having an involucre, involucred
In'vo lū'cra-ted, }

In'vo lū'cre (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat, from *involvere*, to wrap up, envelop, Fr *involucre*, It *involucro* See INVOLVE] (*Bot*) A whorl or set of bracts around a flower, umbel, or head [Written also *involucrum*]

In'vo lū'cred (In'vo lū'kerd), *a* (*Bot*) Having an involucre, as umbels, &c *Martyn*

In'vo lū'cret, *n* (*Bot*) *a*, involucre, *b*, *b*, involucels. An involucel

In'vo lū'cri um, *n* (*Bot*) See INVOLUCRE

In vŏl'un ta ri ly, *adv* [From *involuntary*] Not by choice, not spontaneously

In vŏl'un ta ri ness, *n* The quality of being involuntary, unwillingness

In vŏl'un ta ry, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *voluntary*, Lat *involuntarius*, Sp *involuntario*, It. *involontario*, Fr *involontaire*]
1 Not having will or the power of choice.
2 Independent of will or choice, as the motions of the heart and arteries are *involuntary*, but not against the will
3 Not proceeding from choice, not done willingly, opposed to the will, as, an *involuntary* submission to a master

In'vo lūte, *n* [See *infra*] (*Geom*) A curve traced by the end of a string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it, — called also *evolvent*. See EVOLUTE

In'vo lūte, } *a.* [Lat *involutus*, p. p. of *involvere* See INVOLVE.]
In'vo lū'ted, }

1. (*Bot.*) Rolled inward from the edges; — said of leaves in vernation, or of the petals of flowers in estivation. *Gray*

2. (*Conch.*) Turned inward at the margin, as the exterior lip of the *Cypræa*. *Humble*

In-vo-lū'tion, *n.* [Lat *involutio*, Fr *involution*, Pr. *involutio, envolucio*, O. Sp *involucion*, It. *involuzione*. See INVOLVE.]

1. The action of involving or infolding

2. The state of being entangled or involved, complication.

All things are mixed, and causes blended, by mutual *involutions*. *Glanville*

3. That in which any thing is involved, folded, or wrapped, envelope

4 (*Gram.*) The insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence between the agent or subject and the verb, in a way that involves or complicates the construction, or a third intervening member within a second, &c., as, habitual falsehood, *if we may judge from experience*, infers absolute depravity

5. (*Math.*) The act or process of raising a quantity to any power assigned, the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times, thus, $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$. Here 8, the third power of 2, is found by *involution*, or multiplying the number into itself, and the product by the same number

In-vōlve', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVOLVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVOLVING.] [Lat *involvere, involutum*, to roll about, wrap up, from prefix *in* and *volvere*, to roll, It. *involvere*, Fr *involver*, Pr. & Sp. *envolver*.]

1. To roll up, to wind round

Some of serpent kind *involved*
Their snaky folds *Milton*

2 To envelop in any thing which exists on all sides, as, to *involve* in darkness or obscurity

And leave a singed bottom all *involved*
With stench and smoke *Milton*

3 To complicate or make intricate, to entangle "Florid, witty, *involved* discourses" *Locke*

4 To connect by way of natural consequence or effect

He knows his end with mine *involved* *Milton*

5 To include by rational or logical construction, to require or authorize by interpretation or inference, to comprise, to contain

We can not demonstrate these things so as to show that the contrary necessarily *involves* a contradiction *Tillotson*

6 To overwhelm, to embarrass, as, to *involve* in debt or misery

7 To take in, to catch, to conjoin

The gathering number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng *Pope*

8 To blend, to mingle confusedly "Earth with hell mingle and *involve*" *Milton*

9 (*Math.*) To raise to any assigned power to multiply, as a quantity, into itself a given number of times, as, a quantity *involved* to the third or fourth power

Syn. — To imply, implicate, complicate, entangle, embarrass, overwhelm — To INVOLVE, IMPLY. *Imply* is opposed to *express*, or set forth thus, an *implied* engagement is one fairly to be understood from the words used or the circumstances of the case though not set forth in form. *Involve* goes beyond the mere interpretation of things into their necessary relations, and hence, if one thing *involves* another, it so contains it that the two must go together by an indissoluble connection. War, for example, *involves* wide-spread misery and death; the premises of a syllogism *involve* the conclusion, so that this kind of reasoning is a simple process of *evolution*. "Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied*." *Sherlock*. "We can not demonstrate these things so as to show that the contrary necessarily *involves* a contradiction." *Tillotson*

In-vōlv'ed ness, *n.* State of being involved

In-vōlve'ment, *n.* Act of involving, state of being involved

In vŭl'gar, *v. t.* To cause to become or appear vulgar [*Obs.*] "Opened and *invulgared* mysteries." *Daniel*

In-vŭl'gar, *a.* Not vulgar, refined, elegant [*Obs.*]

Noting the care in dressing it bestowed
Each thing that fitted gentleness to wear,
Judged the sad parents thus lost infant owed,
Were as *invulgar* as their fruit was fair *Drayton*

In vŭl'ner a bĭl'ĭ ty, *n.* [Fr *invulnérabilité*, Sp *invulnerabilidad*, It *invulnerabilità*.] The quality or state of being invulnerable, or secure from wounds or injury

In vŭl'ner-a ble, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not and *vulnerable*, Fr & Sp *invulnerable*, It *invulnerabile*, Lat *invulnerabilis*.] Incapable of being wounded, or of receiving injury

Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms *Milton*

In-vŭl'ner-a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being invulnerable, invulnerability

In-vŭl'ner ate, *a.* Invulnerable, incapable of being wounded or hurt.

In-wall', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INWALLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INWALLING.] To inclose or fortify with a wall

In'ward, *a.* [Prefix *in* and *ward*, q. v., A S *inweard, inneweard*.]

1. Placed or being within; interior.

Whoever is a hypocrite in his religion mocks God, presenting to him the outside, and reserving the *inward* for his enemy *Bp Taylor*

2 Intimate, domestic, familiar [*Obs.*]

He had occasion, by one very *inward* with him, to know in part the discourse of his life *Sidney*

3 Seated in the mind or soul

In'ward, *n.* That which is inward or within, especially, in the plural, the inner parts or organs of the body, the viscera "Then sacrificing, laid the *inwards* and the fat" *Milton*

In'ward, } *adv.* [A S *inweard, inneweard*, Ger
In'wards, } *inwärts*. See *supra*.]

1 Toward the inside, as, to turn the attention *inward*

2 Toward the center or interior, as, to bend a thing *inward*

3 Into the mind or thoughts

Celestial light shine *inward* *Milton*

In'ward ly, *adv.* **1** In the inner parts, internally

Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly* *Shak.*

2 In the heart, privately, secretly, as, he *inwardly* repines

3 Toward the center or interior part, as, to curve *inwardly*

4 Intimately [*Obs.*] "I shall desire to know him more *inwardly*" *Beau. & Fl.*

In'ward-ness, *n.* **1** Intimacy, familiar acquaintance [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2 Internal state *More*

In'wards, *adv.* See INWARD

In wēave', *v. t.* [*imp.* INWOVE *p. p.* INWOVEN, INWOVE, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INWEAVING.] [Prefix *in* and *weave*.] To weave together, to intermix or intertwine by weaving

Down they cast
Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold *Milton*

In wheel', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INWHEELED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INWHEELING.] [Prefix *in* and *wheel*.] To encircle, to surround

In'wit, *n.* [Prefix *in* and *wit*, A S *witt*, inward sense, consciousness, deceit.] Mind, understanding [*Obs.*] *Wycliffe*

In-wood', *v. t.* To hide in woods *Sidney*

In-work' (wŭrk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INWORKED (in wŭrkt'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INWORKING.] To work in or within

In'work ing (wŭrk ing), *n.* Internal operation energy within *Macknight*

In'wŏrn, *p. a.* Worn or wrought in

In wrăp' (răp'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INWRAPPED (in răpt'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INWRAPPING.] [Prefix *in* and *wrap*.] [Written also *enwrap*.]

1 To cover by wrapping to involve, to infold, as, to be *inwrapped* in smoke or in a cloud, to *inwrap* in a cloak

2 To involve in difficulty or perplexity, to perplex

In wrēathe' (rēth'), *v. t.* [Prefix *in* and *wreathe*.] To surround or encompass as with a wreath, or something in the form of a wreath

Resplendent locks *inwreathed* with beams *Milton*

In wrought' (rawt'), *p. p.* or *a.* [Prefix *in* and *wrought*, from *work*.] Wrought or worked in or among other things, adorned with figures

His mantle hairy and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim *Milton*

I'o, *n., pl.* I'ōs. [Lat., oh! ah! huzza!] An exclamation of joy or triumph, — often used interjectionally

I'o dāte, *n.* [Fr., N Lat *iodatum*. See IODINE.] (*Chem.*) A compound of iodic acid with a base

I-ōd'ic, *a.* [Fr *iodique*. See IODINE.] (*Chem.*) Containing iodine, as, *iodic* silver

Iodic acid, an acid consisting of iodine with five parts of oxygen

I'o dide (49), *n.* [Fr *iodide*. See IODINE.] (*Chem.*) A non acid compound of iodine with a metal or other substance

I'o dine, *n.* [Fr *iodine, iode*, from Gr *ἰωδης*, violet like, from *ἰον*, a violet, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Chem.*) A grayish or bluish black solid, of a metallic luster, somewhat resembling plumbago, obtained from the ashes of sea-weed, and usually occurring in scales or crystals

☞ *Iodine* is soft and brittle, fuses at 225° of Fahrenheit and at 347° becomes a beautiful violet vapor, whence its name. It has an acrid odor and taste and is poisonous, though uncertain in its action. It is an element, its chemical equivalent being 12·71, and in a solid state its density is 4·948. In its free state, the smallest quantity colors starch blue. It is used in medicine as a local irritant, and to increase the secretive functions. Used in excess, it gives rise to iodism.

Iodine scarlet, a pigment of a very vivid and beautiful color, consisting of the iodide of mercury. — *Iodine yellow*, a pigment of a bright yellow color, consisting of the iodide of lead.

I'o dism, *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid state produced by the use of iodine, and characterized by palpitation, depression, and general emaciation *Ogilvie*

I'o dīte, *n.* See IODYRITE

I'o dize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IODIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IODIZING.] To treat or prepare with iodine, as, to *iodize* a plate for photography *R. Hunt*

I'o dīz'er, *n.* One who, or that which, iodizes

I-ōd'o fōrm, *n.* [Eng *iodine* and *form*.] (*Chem.*) A yellow solid having the composition of chloroform, except that three equivalents of iodine take the place of the chlorine. *Miller.*

I'o-dous, *a.* [Fr *iodeux*. See IODINE.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to a supposed acid, consisting of four equivalents of oxygen to one of iodine

I'o-dūre, } *n.* [Fr *iodure*. See IODINE.] (*Chem.*)
I-ōd'ū ret, } A non-acid compound of iodine and a metallic or other base, an iodide

I-ōd'y rīte, *n.* [From *iodine*, q. v.] (*Min.*) A silver ore of a yellowish color, composed of iodine and silver *Dana*

I'o līte, *n.* [Fr *iolithe*, from Gr *ἰον*, a violet, and *λίθος*, stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral having a glassy appearance, remarkable for presenting a blue or violet blue color in one direction, and, at right angles with this direction, a yellowish-gray or brownish color. It consists of silica, alumina, and magnesia, with some oxide of iron, — called also *dichroite*.

I'on, *n.* [Gr *ἰόν*, neut. of *ἰών*, p. pr. of *εἶμι*, to go.] (*Electrical Chem.*) One of the elements which appear at the respective poles when a body is subjected to electro chemical decomposition.

I ō'ni an, *a.* [Lat *Ionius*,
I ŏn'ic, } Gr *Ἰωνικός*, belonging or relating to Ionia.] (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Ionia, in Greece, or to the Ionians

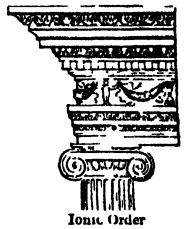
Ionic Order

Ionic dialect (*Gr. Gram.*), a dialect of the Greek language, used in Ionia. — *Ionic foot* (*Pros.*) a foot of four syllables, either two short and two long, or two long and two short. — *Ionic mode* (*Mus.*), an airy kind of music. Reckoning from grave to acute it was the middle of the five modes. — *Ionic order* (*Arch.*), an order characterized by a species of column whose distinguishing feature is the volute of its capital and so called from Ionia in Greece. The column is more slender than the Doric and Tuscan but less slender and less ornamented than the Corinthian and Composite. It is simple, but majestic. Its height is about eighteen modules, and that of the entablature four and a half. — *Ionic sect*, a sect of philosophers founded by Thales of Miletus in Ionia. Their distinguishing tenet was, that water is the principle of all natural things.

I ŏn'ic, *n.* (*Pros.*) (*a.*) A foot consisting of four syllables, either two long and two short, — that is, a spondee and a pyrrhic, in which case it is called the *greater Ionic* — or two short and two long, — that is, a pyrrhic and a spondee, — in which case it is called the *smaller Ionic*. (*b.*) A verse or meter composed or consisting of Ionic feet

I'o sĭ'dĭ neæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of violaceous plants found in South America, some species of which are used as substitutes for ipecacuanha

I ō'tă, *n.* [Gr *Ἰῶτα*, the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet, and corresponding to the English *i*.] A tittle, a very small quantity or degree, a jot

They never depart an *iota* from the authentic formulas of tyranny and usurpation *Burke*

I O U, *n.* [I e, I owe you.] A paper having on it these letters with a sum named, and duly signed, — in use in England as an acknowledgment of a debt, and taken as evidence thereof, but not amounting to a promissory note, a due bill

Wharton. Story. Simmonds

Ip'e căc, } (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Braz., Pg
Ip'e căc'ŭ ăn'hă, } *ipecacuanha*, Sp *ipecacuana*.] (*Bot. & Med.*) A low, creeping, perennial plant of Brazil, the *Cephælis ipecacuanha*, having a faint, peculiar odor, and a bitter, sub acrid, nauseous taste. The root of which is largely used as an emetic. The root is small and wrinkled, and its virtues are extracted by both water and alcohol, while it is also given in powder

I-rā'nĭ-an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating or belonging to Persia, called *Iran* by its inhabitants

I-răs'ĭ bĭl'ĭ ty, *n.* [Fr *irascibilité*, Pr. *irascibilitat*, Sp *irascibilidad*, It *irascibilità*.] The quality of being irascible, or easily excited to anger, irritability of temper

I răs'ĭ ble, *a.* [Fr & Sp *irascible*, It *irascibile*, Lat *irascibilis*, from *irasci*, to be angry, from *ira*, anger.] Susceptible of anger easily provoked or inflamed with resentment, irritable, as, an *irascible* man, an *irascible* temper

I răs'ĭ ble ness, *n.* The quality of being irascible, irascibility

I răs'ĭ bly, *adv.* In an irascible manner

I rāte', *a.* [Lat *iratus*, angry, from *irasci*, to be angry.] Angry, incensed, enraged

Monsieur Rigaud sometimes half stopped as if he were going to put his case in a new light, or make some *irate* remonstrance *Dickens*

Mr Jaggers suddenly became most *irate* *Dickens.*

☞ A recent word, as yet little used by good writers

Ire, *n.* [O Fr *ire*, Pr., Sp., Pg., It., & Lat. *ira*.] Anger, wrath, keen resentment [*Poet.*]

Thus will persist, relentless in his ire *Dryden.*

Syn. — Anger, passion, rage. See ANGER

Ire'ful, *a.* Full of ire, angry, wroth. "The *ireful* bastard Orleans" *Shak.*

Ire'ful ly, *adv.* In an angry manner

I're-nārch (I're nārk), *n.* [Lat *irenarcha, irenar-*

ches, Gr. *eirnárgns*, from *eirḗnē*, peace, and *ákhein*, to be first, rule] (*Gr Antiq*) An officer formerly employed in the Greek empire, to preserve the public tranquillity

Ir*ĕn'ic, } *a* [Gr *eirḗnē*, peace] Fitted or de
Ir*ĕn'ic-al, } signed to promote peace, pacific, conciliatory *Bp Hall*

Ir*ĕn'i-cŏn, *n* [Gr *eirēnikós*, -*ón*, peaceful, from *eirḗnē*, peace] A proposition or device for peace, especially in the church

They must in all likelihood (without any other *irenicon*), have restored peace to the church *South*

Ire'stŏne, *n* (*Mining*) Any very hard rock *Ansted.*

I'ri-an, *a* [Fr *irien*] (*Anat.*) Relating or belonging to the iris

The iris receives the *irian* nerves *Dunglison.*

I'ri-cism, *n* A phrase or mode of behavior especially appropriate to the Irish, an Irishism, an Hibernicism [*Rare*] *Jeffrey*

Ir'i-dal, *a* [From Lat *iris*, *iridis*, rainbow] Belonging to the iris, prismatic, irisated, as, the *iridal* colors

Ir'i dĕc'to my, *n* [Gr *îris*, *îridos*, iris, and *ektomḗ*, cutting out, from *ek*, out, and *tomḗ*, cut, wound, from *témnein*, to cut] (*Surg*) The act or process of cutting out a portion of the iris in order to form an artificial pupil

Ir'i-dĕs'cence, *n* [It *iridescenza* See *infra*] Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow

Ir'i dĕs'cent (Synop , § 130), *a* [Lat *iris*, *iridis*, the rainbow, Fr *irideścent*, It & Sp *iridescente*] Having colors like the rainbow

I'rid'i an, *a* Pertaining to the iris

I-rid'i-ăm, *n* [N Lat , from Lat *iris*, *iridis*, the rainbow] (*Chem*) One of the metallic elements, having a density of from 19 1 to 21 12, and thus being the heaviest of known substances

☞ *Iridium* is found native as an alloy with osmium in lead gray scales, rarely also with platinum It is very hard and unmalleable, has not yet been fused, and resists the action of acids except when alloyed Its chemical equivalent is 99 *Iridium* takes its name from the iridescence of some of its solutions *Dana*

Ir'i-dize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IRIDIZED *p pr* & *vb n* IRIDIZING] To cover with iridium, to point or tip with iridium

Ir'i-dŏs'mine, } *n* [From *iridium* and *osmium*,
Ir'i-dŏs'mi ŭm, } q v] (*Min*) The native compound of iridium and osmium It is found in flattened metallic grains of extreme hardness, and is often used for pointing gold pens *Dana*

I'ris (89), *n* , Eng. *pl* I'RIS ES, Lat *pl* I'RI DES [Lat *iris*, *iridis*, Gr *îris*, *îridos*, the rainbow

1 The rainbow

2 An appearance resembling the rainbow

3 (*Anat*) A membrane stretched vertically at the anterior part of the eye in the midst of the aqueous humor, and perforated by a circular opening called the pupil

☞ As seen from the front, the *iris* is the colored ring which surrounds the pupil and by the dilatation or contraction of whose fibers the size of the pupil is varied Its use seems to be to regulate the quantity of luminous rays necessary for distinct vision The color of the iris gives that of the eye *Dunglison*

Iris (4)

4 (*Bot*) A genus of bulbous or tuberous rooted plants, of which the flower de luce (*flower-de-luce*), orris, and other species of flag, are examples

5 (*Her*) A bearing, — the same as FLEUR DE LIS, q v

I'ris-ĕ'ted, *a* [N Lat *iriatus* See *supra*] Exhibiting the prismatic colors, resembling the rainbow *Phillips*

I'ri scŏpe, *n* [Gr *îris*, rainbow, and *skopeîn*, to see] An instrument for exhibiting the colors of thin plates, consisting of a polished plate of black glass, on the surface of which when prepared by smearing with soap and rubbing dry with chamois leather, a film of vapor is breathed, in which the colored rings are seen

I'rised (*Vrist*), *a* [Fr *irisé*] Having colors like those of the rainbow

I'rish (89), *a* [A S *yrisc*] (*Geog*) Pertaining to, or produced in, Ireland

I'rish, *n* 1 (*pl*) (*Geog*) The natives or inhabitants of Ireland

2 The language of the Irish, the Hiberno Celtic

3 A kind of game resembling backgammon

4 A kind of linen made in Ireland, Irish linen.

I'rish ism, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish

I'rish Mŏss See CARRAGHEEN

I'rish ry, *n* The people of Ireland. "The whole *Irishry* of rebels" *Milton*

I'rite (49, 89), *n* (*Min*) A black mineral, with a shining luster, and magnetic It consists chiefly of oxides of iridium, osmium, iron, and chromium

I rī'tis, *n* [From *iris*] (*Med*) An inflammation on the iris of the eye

Irk (18), *v t* [Scot *irk*, to tire, weary, *irk*, indolent, A S *earg*, inert, lazy, timid, evil, Ger *arg*, bad, wicked, orig. avaricious, cowardly, whence *ärgern*, to vex, fret] To weary, to give pain to; — used only impersonally at present, though formerly it was otherwise

To see this sight it *irks* my very soul. *Shak*

Irk'sŏme, *a* 1 Wearisome, tedious, tiresome, giving uneasiness, — used of something troublesome by long continuance or repetition, as, *irksome* hours, *irksome* tasks

For not to *irksome* toil, but to delight,
He made us *Milton*

2 Hence, weary, vexed, uneasy [*Obs*]

Let us therefore learn not to be *irksome* when God layeth his cross upon us *Latimer*

Syn. — Wearisome, tedious, tiresome, vexatious, burdensome — IRKSOME, WEARISOME, TEDIOUS These epithets describe objects which give pain or disgust *Irksome* is applied to something which disgusts by frequent repetition, as, an *irksome* task *Wearisome* denotes that which wearies or *wears* us out by severe labor, as, a *wearisome* employment *Tedious* is applied to something which tires us out by the length of time occupied in its performance, as, a *tedious* speech *Irksome* duties or employments

Wearisome nights are appointed to me *Job* vii 3

Pity only on fresh objects stays
But with the *tedious* sight of woes decays *Dryden*

Irk'sŏme ly (Irk'sum ly), *adv* In a wearisome or tedious manner

Irk'sŏme ness, *n* Tediousness, wearisomeness

I'ron (*Vurn*), *n* [A S *iren*, *isen*, *isern*, O Sax *isarn*, O H Ger *îsarn*, *îsan*, *isen*, M H Ger *isen*, N H Ger *eisen*, D *ijzen*, Goth *eisarn*, Icel *jarn*, Sw & Dan *jern*, Ir *iarann*, *iarran*, *iaran*, W *haiarn*, Armor *houarn*]

1 One of the metallic elements, having the chemical equivalent 28, and density of about 7 8 It is monometric in crystallization, and of a white color when pure It is hard, and very malleable when hot, welding easily at a high temperature, and oxidizes under moisture It is very widely diffused, and the most useful of all the metals It is strongly attracted by the loadstone or a magnet

2 An instrument or utensil made of iron, — chiefly in composition, as, a flat *iron*, a smoothing *iron*

My young soldier put up your *iron* *Shak*

3 (*pl*) Fetters, chains manacles, handcuffs

4 Strength, power, as, to rule with a rod of *iron*

Bog iron See LIMONITE — *Cast iron*, or *pig iron*, a compound of carbon and iron, obtained as a direct product from the act of smelting iron ore in the blast furnace It is harder than pure iron, is more or less brittle is fusible, and granular-crystalline in structure, and in different varieties has a white or grayish color Its fusibility is mainly due to the carbon it contains — *Magnetic iron*, or *magnetite*, an oxide of iron containing three parts of iron to four of oxygen, and one of the most common of its ores, having generally an octahedral crystallization This ore is attractable by the magnet, and some specimens have magnetic polarity, and are called *loadstone* — *Specular iron* See HEMATITE — *Wrought iron* the purest form of iron known in the arts It is soft, very tenacious, and at a high temperature may be welded It possesses great malleability and ductility When beaten into bars, it is known as *bar iron* or *merchant-bars* It has a bluish-gray color, and always contains some carbon

I'ron (*Vurn*), *a* 1 Made of iron, as, an *iron* gate, an *iron* bar, *iron* dust

2 Resembling iron in color, as, *iron* black ness

3 Like iron in hardness, strength, impenetrability, &c , as, (*a*) Rude, hard, harsh, severe, as, the *iron* age of the world "*Iron* years of wars and dangers" *Rowe*

Jove crushed the nations with an *iron* rod *Pope*

(*b*) Firm, robust, enduring, as, an *iron* constitution (*c*) Inflexible, not to be bent, as, an *iron* will (*d*) Not to be broken, holding fast

Him death's *iron* sleep oppressed *Rowe*

(*e*) Not to be penetrated, dull of understanding, stupid "*Iron* witted fools" *Shak*

☞ *Iron* is often used in composition, denoting that which is covered with or made of iron or resembling it in some of its properties or characteristics, and the like, as *iron fisted*, *iron framed*, *iron-handed*, *iron-hearted*, *iron-sheathed*, *iron-shod*

Iron clay (*Min*), a yellowish clay containing a large proportion of an ore of iron *Dana* — *Iron crown* a golden crown set with jewels, belonging originally to the Lombard kings, and indicating the dominion of Italy It was so called from containing a circle said to have been forged from one of the nails in the cross of Christ — *Iron flint* (*Min*), an opaque ferruginous variety of quartz, having in some degree, the appearance of flint, but of red or yellow color and usually somewhat granular in its texture *Dana* — *Iron glance* (*Min*), the peroxide of iron, of a dark steel-gray color, hematite *Dana* — *Iron liquor*, acetate of iron used as a mordant by dyers — *Iron pyrites* (*Min*), common pyrites, yellow sulphuret of iron — *Iron sand*, an iron ore in grains, usually the magnetic-iron ore, often used to sand paper after writing

I'ron, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* IRONED (I'urnd), *p pr* & *vb n* IRONING]

1 To smooth with an instrument of iron, especially, to smooth with a heated flat iron, as cloth, and the like

2. To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff "*Ironed* like a malefactor" *W Scott.*

3 To furnish or arm with iron; as, to *iron* a wagon.

I'ron-bound, *a* 1 Bound with iron.

2 Faced or surrounded with rocks; rugged; as, an *iron-bound* coast

I'ron-cāsed (I'urn kāst), *a.* Cased or covered with iron, as a vessel, iron clad

I'ron-clăd, *a* Clad in iron, protected or covered with iron, as a vessel for naval warfare

I'ron-clăd, *n* A vessel prepared for naval warfare by having the parts above water covered and

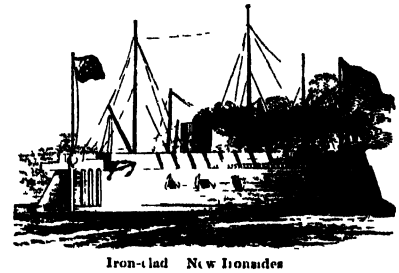
Iron-clad New Ironsides

protected by iron, usually in large plates, closely joined, and made sufficiently thick and strong to resist the heaviest shot effectually In some vessels of this kind, the guns are carried in one or more circular turrets, made very strong, and turned by machinery, so that the shot can be discharged in any

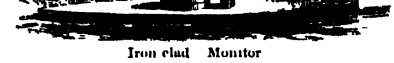
Iron clad Monitor

direction The cut represents the Monitor, an American vessel, built after the plans of Captain J Ericsson, and the first vessel ever constructed with a revolving turret for the guns

I'ron er (I'urn er), *n* One who irons

I'ron-found'er, *n* One who makes iron castings

I'ron-found'er y, } *n* The place where iron cast
I'ron-found'ry, } ings are made

I'ron-grāy' (I'urn), *a* Of a gray color, somewhat resembling that of iron freshly cut, broken, or polished

I'ron-grāy' (I'urn), *n* A gray color, resembling that of iron when freshly cut or broken

I rŏn'ic, } *a* [L Lat *ironicus*, Gr *eirōnikós*, It
I rŏn'ic al, } & Sp *ironico*, Fr *ironique* See IRONY]

1 Pertaining to irony, containing or expressing irony

2 Expressing one thing and meaning the opposite

I rŏn'ic al ly, *adv* By way of irony, by the use of irony

I rŏn'ic al ness, *n* The quality of being ironical, derisiveness

I'ron ing-bōard (I'urn), *n* A flat board, upon which cloth, &c , is laid while being ironed, in order to smooth it and to press down the seams

I'ron-ist, *n* One who deals in irony *Pope*

I'ron-măs'ter, *n* A manufacturer of iron, or large dealer therein *Dryden*

I'ron-mōld, } *n* A spot on cloth made by apply-
I'ron-mōuld, } ing rusty iron to the cloth when wet

I'ron-mŏn'ger (I'urn mŭng'ger), *n* A dealer in iron wares, or hardware

I'ron-mŏn'ger y (I'urn mŭng'ger y), *n* Hardware, — a general name for all articles made of iron *Gerlt*

I'ron-sick, *a* (*Naut*) Having the iron work loose or corroded, — said of a ship when her bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become leaky.

I'ron-sĭd'ed, *a* Having iron sides, or very firm sides

I'ron-sides, *n* 1 A strong man

2 A cuirassier, — applied also to Cromwell's cavalry

I'ron-smith, *n* A worker in iron, an artisan who makes and repairs utensils of iron, a blacksmith.

I'ron-stōne, *n.* (*Min*) Any hard, earthy ore of iron *Dana*

I'ron-wood, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of species belonging to several different genera, among which are the *Sideroxylon inerme* of the Cape of Good Hope, the *Metrosideros vera*, used in China for rudders and anchors, and the *Ostrya Virginica* of the United States, called also *hop hornbeam* and *lever-wood* *Loudon.*

I'ron-work (I'urn wŭrk), *n* 1 Any thing made of iron, — a general name of such parts or pieces of a building, vessel, carriage, &c , as consist of iron

2 (*pl*) A furnace where iron is smelted, or a

forge, rolling mill, or foundery, where it is made into heavy work, such as shafting, rails, cannon, and merchant-bar, in distinction from *machine shops*

I'ron-wort (ī'urn-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several species of the genus *Sideritis*

I'ron-y (ī'urn-ȳ), *a* [From *iron*]
1. Made or consisting of iron, partaking of iron, as, *irony* chains, *irony* particles.
2 Resembling iron, hard

I'ron-y, *n.* [Fr *ironie*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *ironia*, from Gr. εἰρωνεία, dissimulation, from εἴρων, a dissembler in speech, from εἴρειν, to speak] A kind of ridicule which exposes the errors or faults of others by seeming to adopt, approve, or defend them, apparent assent to a proposition given, with such a tone, or under such circumstances, that opsite opinions or feelings are implied

I'roŭs, *a.* [It & Pg *iroso*, Pr *iros*, O Fr *iros*, *ireus* See IRE] Apt to be angry, passionate *Chaucer*
[*Obs.*]

Irp, } *n.* A fantastic grimace or contortion of the
Irpe, } body [*Obs.*] "Smirks, and *irps*, and all affected humors" *B. Jonson*

Irp, *a.* Making irps [*Obs.*]
Brisk and *irp*, show the supple motion of your pliant body *B Jonson*

Ir rā'di-ançe, } *n* [Lat *irradians*, p pr of *irra-*
Ir rā'di-an-çy, } *diare* See *infra*]
1 The act of irradiating, emission of rays of light.
2 That which irradiates or is irradiated, luster, splendor, irradiation *Milton*

Ir rā'di-ant, *a* Sending out rays of light, as, the *irradiant* moon *Boyse*

Ir rā'di āte (77), *v t* [*imp & p p* IRRADIATED, *p. pr & vb n* IRRADIATING] [Lat *irradiare*, *irradiatum*, from prefix *ir*, for *in*, and *radiare*, to shine, radiate, from *radius*, beam, ray, It *irradiare*, Sp *irradiar*, Fr *irradier*]
1 To cast a bright light upon, to illuminate, to brighten, to make splendid, to adorn with luster
2 To enlighten intellectually, to illuminate, as, to *irradiate* the mind
3 To animate by heat or light
4 To decorate with shining ornaments

Ir-rā'di āte, *v i* To emit rays, to shine

Ir-rā'di-ate, *a* [Lat *irradiatus*, p p of *irradiare* See *supra*] Adorned with brightness, or with any thing shining

Ir-rā'di ā'tion, *n* [Fr *irradiation*, Sp *irradiacion*, It *irradiazione*]
1 The act of emitting beams of light
2 That which is irradiated, illumination, irradiance *W Scott*
3 (*Opt*) An apparent enlargement of brilliant objects beyond their proper bounds, in consequence of the vivid impression of light on the eye

Ir rădi'i cāte, *v t* [Lat prefix *in* and *radicari*, *radicatum*, to strike or take root, from *radix*, root] To root deeply [*Rare*]

Ir-răt'ion al (răsh'un al), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *rational*, Lat *irrationalis*, It *irrazionale*, Sp *irracional*, Pr *irrational*, Fr *irrationnel*]
1 Not rational, void of reason or understanding, as, brutes are *irrational* animals
2 Not according to the dictates of reason, contrary to reason, absurd
The companions of the ministry of Jesus knew far too much of his divine power and majesty to throw up their profession of his Messiahship even when it seemed utterly *irrational* any longer to maintain it. *I Taylor*
3 (*Math*) Not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number, or by a vulgar fraction, surd, —said especially of roots See SURD
Syn.—Absurd, foolish, preposterous, unreasonable See ABSURD

Ir-rā'tion ăl'i ty (răsh'un), *n* [It *irrazionalità*, Sp *irracionalidad*] Want of reason or the powers of understanding

Ir-rā'tion-al ly (răsh'un al ly), *adv* Without reason, in a manner contrary to reason, absurdly

Ir rā'tion-al-ness (răsh'un), *n* The quality of being irrational, irrationality

Ir're-bût'ta-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *rebut*] Incapable of being rebutted
Compare this sixth section with the manful, senseful *irrebuttable* fourth section *Coleridge*

Ir're çĕp'tive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *receptive*] Not receiving, or not capable of receiving

Ir're-clāim'a-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *reclaimable*] Incapable of being reclaimed

Ir're-clāim'a-bly, *adv* In an irreclaimable manner

Ir're-cŏg'ni-za-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *recognizable*] Incapable of being recognized, not recognizable *Carlyle*

Ir-rĕc'on çīl'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n* The quality of being irreconcilable, irreconcilableness

Ir rĕc'on-çīl'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *reconcilable*; Fr *irréconciliable*, Sp *irreconciliable*, It *irreconciliabile*]
1. Not reconcilable, incapable of being reconciled, or appeased, implacable
2. Incapable of being made to agree or harmonize, incongruous; incompatible, inconsistent

Ir rĕc'on-çīl'a-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility

Ir-rĕc'on-çīl'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation

Ir-rĕc'on çīle', *v t* [Prefix *in*, not, and *reconcile*] To prevent from being reconciled or atoned for. [*Obs.*] *Bp Taylor*

Ir-rĕc'on-çīle'ment, *n.* The state of being irreconciled disagreement

Ir-rĕc'on çĭl'i ā'tion, *n* Want of reconciliation

Ir're-cōrd'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *record*, Lat *irrecordabilis*, not to be remembered] Not fit or possible to be recorded

Ir're cŏv'er a-ble (-kŭv'er-), *a* [Prefix *in* and *recoverable*] Not capable of being recovered, restored, remedied, or regained, as, an *irrecoverable* loss, debt, or injury
That which is past is gone and *irrecoverable* *Bacon*
Syn.—Irreparable, irretrievable, irremediable, incurable

Ir're cŏv'er a-ble-ness, *n* The state of being irrecoverable

Ir're cŏv'er a bly, *adv.* In an irrecoverable manner, beyond recovery

Ir're-cū'per a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *recuperable*, O Fr *irrécuperable*, Sp *irrecuperable*, It *irrecuperabile*, Lat. *irrecuperabilis*] Irrecoverable [*Obs.*] *Colgrave*

Ir're-cū'per-a bly, *adv* Irrecoverably [*Obs.*]

Ir're cūred', *a* Incapable of being cured [*Obs.*]

Ir're cūs'a ble, *a* [Fr *irrecusable*, Sp *irrecusable*, Lat *irrecusabilis*, from *in* and *recusabilis*, that should be rejected, from *recusare*, to reject See RECUSE] Not liable to exception

Ir're deem'a-bĭl'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being irredeemable, irredeemableness

Ir're deem'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *redeemable*, It *irredimibile*, Sp *irredimible*]
1 Not redeemable
2 Not subject to be paid at the nominal value, as a note or bill of indebtedness —said especially of paper currency when depreciated

Ir're deem'a-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being not redeemable

Ir're deem'a bly, *adv* So as not to be redeemable

Ir're dū'çi ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *reducible*, Sp *irreducible*, Fr *irréductible*, It *irriduttibile*] Incapable of being reduced, or brought into a different state or form of expression
Irreducible case (*Alg*) a particular case in the solution of a cubic equation in which the formula commonly employed contains an imaginary quantity, and therefore fails in its application

Ir're dū'çi ble-ness, *n* The quality of being irreducible

Ir're dū'çi bly, *adv* In a manner not reducible

Ir're flĕct'ive, *a* Not reflective

Ir re frăg'a bĭl'i ty, *n* The quality of being irrefragable, incapability of being refuted

Ir re frăg'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *refragable* Fr *irrefragable*, Sp *irrefragable*, It *irrefragabile*] Not refragable, not to be refuted or overthrown, incontestable, undeniable as, an *irrefragable* argument, *irrefragable* reason or evidence
Syn.—Incontrovertible unanswerable, indisputable unquestionable, incontestable, indubitable, undeniable, irrefutable

Ir re frăg'a ble ness, *n* [Fr *irrefragabilité*, It *irrefragabilità*] The quality of being irrefragable, or incapable of refutation

Ir re frăg'a-ga bly, *adv* With force or strength that can not be overthrown, with certainty beyond refutation, as, the point in debate was *irrefragably* proved

Ir rĕf'u ta ble, or **Ir're fūt'a ble** (Synop, § 130), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *refutable* Fr *irréfutable*, Lat *irrefutabilis*] Incapable of being refuted or disproved

Ir rĕf'u ta-bly, or **Ir're fūt'a bly**, *adv* Beyond the possibility of refutation *Romayn*

Ir're gĕn'er a çy, *n* Unregeneracy

Ir're gĕn'er ā'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *regeneration*] An unregenerate state [*Obs.*]

Ir-rĕg'ū-lar, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *regular*, Pr & Sp *irregular*, It *irregolare*, Fr *irregulier*]
1 Not regular, not according to common form or rules, as, an *irregular* building or fortification
2 Not according to established principles or customs, deviating from usage, as, the *irregular* proceedings of a legislative body
3 Not conformable to nature or the usual operation of natural laws, as, an *irregular* action of the heart and arteries
4 Not according to the rules of art, immethodical, as, *irregular* verse, an *irregular* discourse
5 Not in conformity to laws, human or divine, deviating from the rules of moral rectitude, vicious, as, *irregular* conduct or propensities
6 Not straight, as, an *irregular* line or course
7 Not uniform, as, *irregular* motion
8 (*Gram*) Deviating from the ordinary form in respect to the inflectional terminations, —said of words subject to inflection
9 (*Bot*) Not having the parts of the same size or form, or arranged with symmetry, not symmetrical, as, the petals of a labiate flower are *irregular*
Syn.—Immethodical, unsystematic, abnormal, anomalous, erratic, devious, eccentric, crooked, unsettled; variable; changeable, mutable, desultory, disorderly, wild, immoderate, intemperate, inordinate; vicious

Ir rĕg'ū lar, *n* One who is not regular; especially, a soldier not in regular service

Ir-rĕg'ū-lar-ist, *n.* One who is irregular

Ir-rĕg'ū-lăr'i-ty, *n* [Fr *irregularité*, Sp. *irregularidad*, It *irregolarità*]
1 The state of being irregular, deviation from symmetry, or established form, custom, or rule
2 Deviation from what is fit or proper, swerving from moral rectitude, an act of vice

Ir-rĕg'ū lar ly, *adv* Without rule, method, or order

Ir rĕg'ū lāte, *v t* [Prefix *in*, not, and *regulate*] To make irregular, to disorder [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Ir rĕg'ū lous, *a* Not subject to rule or authority lawless [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Ir're jĕct'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *reject*] Not to be rejected *Boyle*

Ir're-lā'tion, *n* The quality of being irrelative, want of connection or relation

Ir rĕl'a tive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *relative*] Not relative, without mutual relations, unconnected
Irrelative chords (*Mus*) those having no common tone —*Irrelative repetition* (*Physiol*) the multiplication of parts that serve for a common purpose, but have no mutual dependence or connection *R Owen*

Ir-rĕl'a tive ly, *adv* Unconnectedly *Boyle*

Ir rĕl'e van çy, *n* [From *irrelevant*] The quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support, as, the *irrelevancy* of an argument or of testimony to a case in question

Ir rĕl'e vant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *relevant*, It *irrelevante*] Not relevant, not applicable or pertinent, as, testimony or arguments *irrelevant* to a cause

Ir rĕl'e vant ly, *adv* In an irrelevant manner

Ir're lĭe'va ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *relievable*] Not admitting relief

Ir're lĭg'ion (ir're lĭj'un), *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *religion*, Fr *irreligion*, Sp *irreligion*, It *irreligione*, Lat *irreligio*] Want of religion, or contempt of it, impiety
Syn – Ungodliness, worldliness, wickedness, impiety

Ir're lĭg'ion ist, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *religionist*] One who is destitute of religious principles, a despiser of religion

Ir're lĭg'ious (ir're lĭj'us), *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *religious* Fr *irreligieux*, It & Sp *irreligioso*, Lat. *irreligiosus*]
1 Destitute of religion, impious, ungodly
Shame and reproach are generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious* *South*
2 Indicating a want of religion, profane, impious, wicked, as, an *irreligious* speech, *irreligious* conduct

Ir're lĭg'ious ly, *adv* With impiety, wickedly.

Ir're lĭg'ious ness, *n* Want of religion, ungodliness

Ir rē'me a ble, *a* [Fr *irremeable*, It *irremeabile*, Lat *irremeabilis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *remeabilis*, returning, from *remeare*, to return, from prefix *re* back, and *meare*, to go, to pass] Admitting no return, as, an *irremeable* way *Dryden*

Ir're mē'di a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *remediable*, Fr *irremediable*, Sp *irremediable*, It *irremediabile* Lat *irremediabilis*] Not to be remedied, cured, corrected, or redressed, as, an *irremediable* disease or evil *irremediable* error or mischief

Ir're mē'di a ble-ness, *n* State of being irremediable

Ir're mē'di a bly, *adv* In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure or correction

Ir're mĭs'si ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *remissible*, Fr *irremissible*, Sp *irremisible*, It *irremissibile*, Lat *irremissibilis*] Not remissible unpardonable

Ir're mĭs'si ble ness, *n* The quality of being not remissible

Ir're mĭs'si bly, *adv* So as not to be remitted

Ir're mĭs'sive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *remissive*] Not remitting [*Rare*]

Ir're mĭt'ti ble, *a* Not capable of being remitted, irremissible [*Obs.*] *Holinshed*

Ir're mŏv'a bĭl'i ty, *n* The quality or state of being irremovable

Ir're mŏv'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *removable*] Not removable, immovable

Ir're mŏv'a bly, *adv* So as not to admit of removal

Ir're-mŏv'al, *n* Absence of removal, state of being not removed

Ir're mū'ner a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *remunerable*, Fr *irrémunérable*, Sp *irremunerable*, It *irremunerabile*, Lat *irremunerabilis*] Not remunerable, not to be rewarded, or not deserving reward *Cockeram.*

Ir're nowned', *a* Not renowned, not celebrated

Ir-rĕp'a ra bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *irréparabilité*, It. *irreparabilità*] The quality or state of being irreparable *Sterne*

Ir-rĕp'a ra ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *reparable*; Fr *irreparable*, Pr & Sp *irreparable*, It. *irreparabile*, Lat *irreparabilis*] Not reparable, not capable of being recovered or regained, as, an *irreparable* breach, an *irreparable* loss

Ir-rĕp'a-ra-ble ness, *n.* State of being irreparable.
Ir-rĕp'a-ra-bly, *adv.* In an irreparable manner.
Ir're-pēal'a bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being irrepealable.
Ir're pēal'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *repealable*] Not capable of being repealed or annulled
Ir're pēal'a ble ness, *n* Irrepealability
Ir're-pēal'a-bly, *adv.* Beyond the power of repeal
Ir're pĕn'tance, *n* Want of repentance, impenitence *Mountagu*
Ir're plĕv'i a-ble, } *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *epler-*
Ir're plĕv'i-sa ble, { *able*, *replevisable*] (*Law*) Not capable of being replevied
Ir-rĕp're hĕn'si ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *reprehensible*, Fr *irréprehensible*, Sp *irreprehensible*, It *irreprensibile*, Lat *irreprehensibilis*] Not reprehensible, not to be blamed or censured
Ir rĕp're-hĕn'si ble ness, *n* The quality of being irreprehensible
Ir-rĕp're hĕn'si bly, *adv* In a manner not to incur blame, without blame
Ir rĕp're-sĕnt'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *representable*] Not capable of being represented
Ir're prĕss'i-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *repressible*] Not capable of being repressed, as, an *irrepressible* conflict *W H Seward*
Ir're-prĕss'i bly, *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be repressed
Ir're prōach'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *reproachable*, Fr *irreprochable*] Incapable of being justly reproached, free from blame, upright, innocent

He [Berkeley] erred, — and who is free from error? — but his intentions were *irreproachable* and his conduct as a man and a Christian did honor to human nature *Beattie*

Ir're prōach'a ble ness, *n* The quality or state of being not reproachable
Ir're prōach'a bly, *adv* In a manner not to deserve reproach, blamelessly, as, deportment *irreproachably* upright
Ir're-prōv'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *reprovable*, O Fr *irreprovable*, Sp *irreprobable*, It *irreprobabile*] Incapable of being justly reproved, blameless, upright
Ir're prōv'a ble ness, *n* The quality of being irreprovable
Ir're-prōv'a bly, *adv* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame
Ir're pŭl'i-ent, *a* Not resilient, not recoiling or rebounding
Ir're-pt-tĭ'shŭs (-tish'us), *a* [From Lat *irreptare*, v. freq., from *irrepere*, to creep in, from prefix *in* and *repere*, to creep] Secretly introduced [*Rare*]
Ir-rĕp'ŭ ta ble, *a* Disreputable [*Obs*]
Ir're gĭst'ance, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *resistance*] Forbearance to resist, non resistance, passive submission
Ir're gĭst'i bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *irrésistibilité*, It *irresistibilità*] The quality of being irresistible; power or force beyond resistance or opposition
Ir're gĭst'i ble (-zĭst'i bl), *a* [Prefix *in* and *resistible*, Fr *irrésistible*, Sp *irresistible*, It *irresistibile*] Incapable of being successfully resisted or opposed, superior to opposition

An *irresistible* law of our nature impels us to seek happiness *J M Mason.*

Ir're gĭst'i ble ness, *n* The quality of being irresistible
Ir're gĭst'i bly, *adv* In a manner not to be successfully resisted or opposed
Ir're gĭst'less, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *resistless*] Incapable of being resisted [*Obs*] *Glanville.*
Ir-rĕs'o lu ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *resoluble*, Fr *irresoluble*, Sp *irresoluble*, It *irresolubile*, Lat. *irresolubilis*]
1 Incapable of being dissolved, set free, or released
2 Not admitting of relief, incapable of being calmed, quieted, or eased [*Obs and rare*]

The second is in the *irresoluble* condition of our souls after a known sin is committed *Bp Hall*

Ir rĕs'o lu-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being indissoluble, resistance to separation of parts
Ir-rĕz'o-lūte, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *resolute*, Lat *irresolutus*, It & Sp *irresoluto*, Fr *irrésolu*] Not resolute, not decided, wavering, given to doubt

Weak and *irresolute* is man
The purpose of to-day,
Woven with pains into his plan,
To-morrow rends away *Cowper*

Syn.—Wavering; vacillating undetermined, undecided, unsettled, unstable, unsteady

Ir-rĕz'o-lūte-ly, *adv* Without resolution
Ir-rĕz'o-lūte-ness, *n.* Want of resolution, vacillation, irresolution
Ir rĕz'o-lū'tion, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *resolution*, Fr *irrésolution*, Sp *irresolucion*, It *irresoluzione*] Want of resolution, want of decision in purpose, a fluctuation of mind, as in doubt, or between hope and fear, irresoluteness

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness *Addison.*

Ir're-gŏlv'a-bĭl'i ty, *n.* The state or quality of not being resolvable
Ir're-gŏlv'a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *resolvable*] Incapable of being resolved.

Irresolvable nebulæ (*Astron*), nebulæ of a cloud-like appearance which have not yet been resolved by the telescope into stars *Herschel*

Ir're gŏlv'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being irresolvable
Ir're gŏlv'ed-ly, *adv* [Prefix *in*, not, and *resolvedly*] Without settled determination
Ir're-spĕct'ive, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *respective*]
1 Not having regard to, — with *of*, as, *irrespective of consequences*
2 Not regarding circumstances [*Obs*]

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute, *irrespective* will of God *Bacon*

3 Not showing proper respect or civility, disrespectful [*Obs*]

Ir're-spĕct'ive ly, *adv* Without regard to, not taking circumstances into consideration

Prosperity, considered absolutely and *irrespectively*, is better and more desirable than adversity *South*

Ir-rĕs'pi-ra-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *respirable*, Fr *irrespirable*, Lat *irrespirabilis*] Unfit for respiration, not having the qualities which support animal life, as, *irrespirable* air
Ir're spŏn'si bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *irresponsabilité*] Want of responsibility
Ir're-spŏn'si ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *responsible*, Fr & Sp *irresponsable*] Not responsible, not liable or able to answer for consequences, not to be relied upon or trusted
Ir're spŏn'si bly, *adv* So as not to be responsible
Ir're sŭs'çi ta ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *resuscitate*] Incapable of being revived
Ir're sŭs'çi ta-bly, *adv* So as not to be resuscitable
Ir're tĕn'tive, *a* Not retentive or apt to retain
Ir're-trāçe'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *retraceable*] Incapable of being retraced
Ir're-trĭēv'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *retrievable*] Incapable of recovery or repair, irrecoverable, irreparable, as, an *irretrievable* loss

Syn — Irremediable, incurable, irreparable, irrecoverable

Ir're-trĭēv'a ble-ness, *n* The state of being irretrievable
Ir're trĭēv'a bly, *adv* In a manner not to be retrieved, irreparably
Ir're tŭrn'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *returnable*] Not to be returned *Min for Mag*
Ir're vēal'a ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *revealable*] Incapable of being revealed
Ir're vēal'a-bly, *adv* So as not to be revealable
Ir rĕv'er-ençe, *n* [Fr *irrévérence*, Pr & Sp *irreverencia*, It *irreverenza*, Lat *irreverentia*]
1 Absence or defect of reverence, disregard of the authority and character of a superior
2 The state of being disregarded or treated with disrespect [*Rare*] *Clarendon*

Ir rĕv'er-end *a* Not reverent, disrespectful [*Obs*]

If any man use immodest speech, or *irreverend* gesture or behavior, or otherwise be suspected in life, he is likewise admonished, as before *Stowe*

Ir rĕv'er-ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *reverent*, Fr *irrévérent*, Sp & It *irreverente*, Lat *irreverens*]
1 Not reverent, not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being, wanting respect to superiors.

Witness the *irreverent* son
Of him who built the ark *Milton*

2 Proceeding from irreverence, expressive of a want of veneration, as, an *irreverent* thought, word, or phrase

Ir rĕv'er-ent ly, *adv* In an irreverent manner
Ir're-vĕrs'i ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *reversible*] Incapable of being reversed, recalled, repealed, or annulled, as, an *irreversible* decree or sentence

This rejection of the Jews, as it is not universal, so neither is it final and *irreversible* *Jortin*

Syn — Irrevocable, irrepealable, unchangeable

Ir're vĕrs'i ble-ness, *n* State of being irreversible
Ir're vĕrs'i bly, *adv* In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeal
Ir rĕv'o ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *irrévocabilité*, Sp *irrevocabilidad*, It *irrevocabilità*] The state of being irrevocable
Ir-rĕv'o-ca-ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *revocable*, Fr *irrevocable*, Sp *irrevocable*, It *irrevocabile*, Lat *irrevocabilis*] Incapable of being recalled or revoked, as, an *irrevocable* decree, *irrevocable* fate, an *irrevocable* promise

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom *Shak*

Ir-rĕv'o-ca ble-ness, *n* The state of being irrevocable irrevocability
Ir-rĕv'o-ca-bly, *adv* Beyond recall, in a manner precluding recall or reversion
Ir're-vŏk'a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *revoke.*] Incapable of being recalled, irrevocable
Ir-rĕv'o lu ble, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *revoluble.*] That has no revolution [*Obs*]

In supereminence of beatific vision, progressing the dateless and *irrevoluble* circle of eternity, [they] shall clasp insuperable hands with joy and bliss in over-measure forever *Milton.*

Ir'rhe-tŏr'ic-al, *a.* Not rhetorical. [*Rare.*]
Ir'ri-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IRRIGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n* IRRIGATING.] [Lat. *irrigare*, *irrigatum*, from prefix *in* and *rigare*, to water; It. *irrigare.*]
1 To water, to wet, to moisten; to bedew.
2. To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon and over it.

Ir'ri-gā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *irrigatio*, Fr. *irrigation*, Pr *irrigacio*, It *irrigazione*] The act of watering or moistening, especially, the operation of causing water to flow over lands, for nourishing plants.
Ir rĭg'ū-oŭs, *a* [Lat. *irriguus*, It. *irriguo.* See IRRIGATE]
1. Watered, watery, moist

The flowery lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store *Milton.*
Fanned by the breath of zephyrs, and with rills
From bubbling founts *irriguous.* *Glover.*

2 Dewy, moist [*Very rare*]

To exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep *Philips.*

☞ Johnson remarks that "Philips seems to have mistaken the Latin phrase *irriguus sopor*," i. e., strengthening or nourishing sleep

Ir rĭg'ū-ous (ir rĭg'ū-us), *n* [Lat *irriso*, from *irridere*, to laugh at, from prefix *in* and *ridere*, to laugh; Fr & Sp *irrision*, It *irrisione*] The act of laughing at another, derision "This being spoken sceptice, or by way of *irrision*" *Chapman.*
Ir'ri ta bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *irritabilité*, Sp. *irritabilidad* It *irritabilita*, Lat *irritabilitas*]
1 The quality of being easily irritated, susceptibility to excitement, the state of being irritable; vexation, exasperation, fretfulness, as, *irritability* of temper
2 (*Physiol*) (*a*) A healthful vital susceptibility to the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents, and the power of responding in a normal manner, both by sensations and actions, especially, the property, in living tissue, of sudden contraction, followed by relaxation, produced by direct stimulus of its substance, or through the influence of the nerves (*b*) A morbid and plainly excessive vital susceptibility to the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents, and a capability of responding only by vitiated and abnormal sensations and actions (*c*) The general vital activity of any and every part of the living animal body, whether in health or disease, — so called upon the hypothesis that life is the result of organs in a state of stimulation
3 (*Bot*) The property, in plants, of exhibiting motion under the influence of certain stimuli
Ir'ri ta ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *irritable*, It *irritabile*, Lat *irritabilis*, from *irritare* See IRRITATE]
1 Capable of being irritated
2 Very susceptible of anger or passion, easily inflamed or exasperated, as, an *irritable* temper
3 (*Physiol*) Susceptible of irritation. See IRRITATION

In general, there is nothing *irritable* in the animal body but the muscular fibers *Haller*

Ir'ri ta ble ness, *n* The quality of being irritable
Ir'ri ta bly, *adv* In an irritable manner
Ir'ri tan cy, *n* The state of being irritant
Ir'ri tant, *a* 1 [Lat *irritans*, *irritantis*, p pr of *irritare* See IRRITATE] Irritating
2 [From Lat *irritus*, from *in*, not, and *ratus*, established] Rendering null and void

The states elected Harry, Duke of Anjou, for their king, with this clause *irritant* that, if he did violate any part of his oath, the people should owe him no allegiance *Hayward*

Ir'ri tant, *n* [Lat *irritans*, Fr *irritant*, It & Sp *irritante* See IRRITATE]
1 That which irritates, that which causes pain, heat, or tension, either mechanically, as puncture or scarification, chemically, as alkalies and acids, or specifically, as cantharides *Dunglison.*
2 (*Toxicology*) A poison that produces inflammation

Pure irritant (*Toxicology*), a poison that produces inflammation without any corrosive action upon the tissues

Ir'ri-tāte, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* IRRITATED, *p pr & vb n* IRRITATING] [Lat *irritare*, *irritatum*, allied to Icel *reita*, to pluck, pull, irritate, Sw *reta*, Ger *reizen*, to provoke, irritate, excite, It. *irritare*, Sp *irritar*, Fr *irriter*]
1 To excite heat and redness in, as the skin or flesh of living animal bodies, as by friction, to inflame, to fret, as, to *irritate* a wounded part by a coarse bandage
2 To increase the action or violence of, to heighten excitement in

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame *Bacon*

3 To excite anger in, to provoke, to tease; to exasperate, as, the insolence of a tyrant *irritates* his subjects

Dismiss the man, nor *irritate* the god
Prevent the rage of him who reigns above *Pope.*

4 (*Physiol.*) To produce irritation in. See IRRITATION

Syn.—*To fret, inflame, excite, provoke, tease*; VEX, exasperate, anger, incense, enrage —To IRRITATE, PROVOKE, EXASPERATE These words express different stages of excited or angry feeling *Irritate* denotes an excitement of quick and slightly angry feeling, as, *irritated* by a hasty remark To *provoke* implies the awakening of some open expression of decided anger, as, a *provoking* insult *Exasperate* denotes a provoking of anger in its unrestrained exercise. Whatever comes across our

feelings *irritates*; whatever exaites anger *provokes*, whatever raises anger to a very high point *exasperates*. "Susceptible and nervous people are most easily *irritated*; proud people are quickly *provoked*, hot and fiery people are soonest *exasperated*". *Crabb*

Ir'ri-tate, *a.* Excited; heightened. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Ir'ri-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *irritatio*, Fr *irritation*, Sp *irritacion*, It *irritazione*.]

1. The act of irritating or exciting, excitement, usually of an undue and uncomfortable kind, especially, excitement of anger or passion, provocation; exasperation, anger.

The whole body of the arts and sciences composes one vast machinery for the *irritation* and development of the human intellect. *De Quincey*

2 (*Physiol.*) (*a*) A normal and appropriate action of an organized being under appropriate stimulus or conditions of action. (*b*) A vitiated and abnormal sensation or action, or both in conjunction, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents. It is sometimes considered as an excess of vital action.

3 (*Med.*) The act or process of stimulating muscular fiber, as, striated muscular fiber may be made to contract by *irritation* of its nerve.

Ir'ri-tā'tive, *a* [It. & Sp. *irritativo*.]

1. Serving to excite or irritate, irritatory.

2. Accompanied with, or produced by, increased action or irritation, as, an *irritative* fever. *Darwin*

Ir'ri ta-to-ry, *a.* Exciting, producing irritation.

Ir'ro rāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IRRORATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IRRORATING.] [See *infra*.] To sprinkle or moisten with dew, to bedew. [*Obs.*] *Blount*

Ir'ro rā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *irroration*, from Lat. *irro rare*, to wet with dew, from prefix *in* and *ros*, *roris*, dew.] The act of bedewing, the state of being moistened with dew. [*Obs.*] *Chambers*

Ir ry'bric-al, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *rubric*.] Contrary to the rubric.

Ir'ru gāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *irrugare*, *irrugatum*, from prefix *in*, and *rugare*, to wrinkle.] To wrinkle. [*Obs.*]

Ir-rŭpt'ed, *a.* [Lat. *irruptus*, p. p. of *irrumpere*, to break in, from prefix *in* and *rumpere*, to break or burst.] Broken with violence.

Ir rŭp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *irruptio*, Fr. *irruption*, Sp. *irrupcion*, It. *irruzione*. See *supra*.]

1. A bursting in, a breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place, as, the *irruptions* of the sea.

Lest evil tidings with too rude *irruption*
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton*

2. A sudden invasion or incursion, a sudden, violent inroad or entrance of invaders into a place or country, as, the *irruption* of the northern nations into France and Italy.

Syn. — Invasion, incursion, inroad. See INVASION.

Ir rŭp'tive, *a.* [See *supra*.] Rushing in or upon.

Is, *v. i.* [A. S. & D. *is*, Ger. & Goth. *ist*, allied to Lat. *est*, Gr. *ἐστί*, Skr. *asti*, Pol. *jest*, from Skr. *as*, Lat. *esse*, to be.] The third person singular of the substantive verb, in the indicative mode, present tense. See BE.

Is'sa-a pŏs'tle (pŏs'l, 44), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *ἀπόστολος*, apostle.] One holding the same rank as an apostle. [*Rare.*]

Is'a bel, } *n.* [Fr. *isabelle*, so called from
Is'a bel-cō'lor, } the Spanish princess *Isabella*, daughter of King Philip II., and consort of Archduke Albert of Austria, who, in 1601, made a vow not to change her shift until after her husband's taking of Ostend, which happened in 1604, by which time her shift had assumed this color.] A brownish yellow, with a shade of brownish red.

I'sa gŏge, *n.* [Gr. *εἰσαγωγή*. See *infra*.] An introduction. [*Obs.*] *Harris*

I'sa gŏg'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *isagogicus*, Gr. *εἰσαγωγικός*,
I'sa gŏg'ic-al, } from *εἰσάγειν*, to introduce, from *εἰς*, into, and *ἄγειν*, to lead.] Introductory, especially, introductory to the study of theology. *J. T. Alexander*

I'sa gŏg'ics, *n. sing.* (*Theol.*) That part of theological science directly preliminary to actual exegesis, or interpretation of the Scriptures. [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

I'sa gŏn, *n.* [Fr. *isogone*, from Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *γωνία*, angle.] (*Math.*) A figure whose angles are equal.

I săt'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pertaining to isatine, as, *isatic* acid, an acid formed from isatine by adding one equivalent of water.

I'sa-tine, *n.* [See ISATIS.] (*Chem.*) A substance obtained by the action of nitric acid upon indigo, and capable of being crystallized.

I'sa-tis, *n.* [Gr. *ἰσατις*, a plant producing a dark dye wood.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, some species of which, especially the *I. tinctoria*, yield a fine dye similar to indigo, woad. *Baird*

Is'chi-ăd'ic (Is'kĭ ăd'ĭk), *a.* [Fr. *ischiadique*, Lat. *ischiadicus*, Gr. *ἰσχιαδικός*, *ἰσχίον*, the hip joint, hip or loin.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the hip. ischial.

Ischiadic passion, or *disease* (*Med.*), a rheumatic or neuralgic affection of some part about the hip-joint, — called also *sciatica*.

Is'chi-ăg'ra, *n.* [Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip, and *ἄγρα*, a catching.] (*Med.*) Gout in the hip.

Is'chi-al, *a.* [See *supra*.] Of or pertaining to the hip, ischiadic; ischiatic.

Is'chi-ăt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the hip, ischiadic.

Is'chi-on, } *n.* (*Anat.*) The posterior and inferior
Is'chi ŭm, } part of the hip bone, or innominate bone, on which we sit. See SKELETON.

Is'chu rĕt'ic (Is'ku-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Fr. *ischurétique*.] Having the quality of relieving ischury.

Is'chu rĕt'ic, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve ischury. *Core*

Is'chu-ry (Is'ku rỹ), *n.* [Fr. *ischurie*, Lat. *ischuria*, Gr. *ἰσχουρία*, from *ἴσχειν*, to hold, check, and *οὖρον*, urine.] A retention or suppression of urine.

Is'e rine, } *n.* [So called from the river *Iser*, in
Is'e rine, } Bohemia.] (*Min.*) A titanic iron ore occurring in monometric crystalline forms. *Dana*

Ish [A. S. & O. H. Ger. *isc*, Goth. & Dan. *isk*, N. H. Ger. *isch*.] A termination of English words denoting diminution, or a small degree of the quality, as, *whitish*, from *white*, *yellowish*, from *yellow*. *Ish* annexed to proper names forms a possessive adjective, as in *Swedish*, *Danish*, *English*. *Ish* annexed to common nouns forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun, as, *foolish*, from *fool*, *roguish*, from *rogue*, *brutish*, from *brute*. This is the more common use of this termination.

Ish'ma-el ĭt'ish, *a.* Like Ishmael, the son of Abraham, "whose hand was against every man".

I'si ac (110), *a.* [Lat. *Isiacus*, Gr. *Ἰσιακός*, from *Isis*.] Pertaining to the goddess Isis, as, *Isiac* mysteries.

Isiac table, a plate of copper or brass now at Turin, having a figure of the goddess Isis in the center, surrounded by compartments on which are engraven numerous hieroglyphics and various scenes relating to the mysteries of Isis. It was found at Rome in 1525. *Wright*

I'si cle (Vsĭ kl), *n.* The same as ICICLE. [*Obs.*]

I'sin glăss (Vzing glas), *n.* [That is, *icecglass*, from *icing ice*, and *glass*, q. v. Cf. Ger. *hausenblase*, i. e., bladder of the huso, or large sturgeon.]

1. A semi transparent, whitish form of gelatine, chiefly prepared from the sounds or air bladders of various species of sturgeons found in the rivers of Western Russia, as the *Beluga* (or *Acipenser*) *huso*, the *A. stellatus*, the *A. Guldenstadii*, and others. Its manufacture is mentioned by Pliny. Cheaper forms of gelatine are not unfrequently so called. *Brande*

2. The sheets of mica, — popularly so called. *Hill*

I'sis, *n.* (*Myth.*) The principal goddess worshiped by the Egyptians. She was regarded as the mother of Horus, and the sister and wife of Osiris. The Egyptians adored her as the great benefactress of their country, who instructed their ancestors in the art of cultivating wheat and barley.

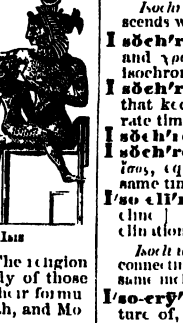

Isis

Is'lam, *n.* [Ar. *islam*, obedience to the will of God, submission, humbling one's self, resigning one's self to the divine disposal, from *salama*, to submit to God, to resign one's self to the divine will.] The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world. Their formula of faith is: There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet.

Is'lam ism, *n.* [Fr. *islamisme*, N. Lat. *islamismus*. See *supra*.] The faith or creed of the Mohammedans, Mohammedism, Mahometanism.

Is'lam ĭt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to Islam, Mohammedan.

Is'lam ize, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ISLAMIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ISLAMIZING.] To conform to the religion of Islam.

Isl'and (il'and), *n.* [O. Eng. *iland*, *yland*, A. S. *ealand*, *igland*, *eglond*, *ig*, Icel. *ey* and *eyland*, Dan. & Sw. *ö*, Ger. & D. *eiland*, compounded of A. S. *ea*, *eah*, water, river, O. H. Ger. *aha*, *ouwa*, Goth. *ahva*, and *land*, q. v. The *s* is inserted by corruption, after the analogy of *isle*.]

1. A tract of land surrounded by water.

2. A large, floating mass, resembling an island, as, an *island* of ice.

Isl'and (il'and), *v. t.* To cause to become an island, as by surrounding with water, to make islands of, hence, to surround, to insulate, to isle.

A thousand streamlets strayed,
And in their endless course
Had intersected deep the stony soil,
With labyrinthine channels *islanding*
A thousand rocks. *Southey*

No station is in view
Nor palm-grove, *islanded* amid the waste. *Southey*

Isl'and er (il'and-er), *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

Isl'and y (il'and-ỹ), *a.* Pertaining to islands, full of islands. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave*

Isle (il), *n.* [O. Fr. *isle*, N. Fr. *île*, Pr. & Sp. *isla*, It. *isola*, Lat. *insula*.]

1. An island. "Imperial rule of all the sea girt *isles*." *Milton*

Like ships that sailed for sunny *isles*,
But never came to shore. *T. K. Hervey*

2. [Corrupted from *aisle*.] A passage in a church. See AISLE.

3. (*Entom.*) A spot within another of a different color, as upon the wings of some insects.

Isle (il), *v. t.* To cause to become an island, or like an island, to make an island of, to surround or encompass.

Iled in sudden seas of light,
My heart, pierced through with fierce delight,
Bursts into blossom in his sight. *Tennyson.*

Is'let (Vlet), *n.* [O. Fr. *islette*, *islote*, *islot*, N. Fr. *îlot*, diminutive of *isle*. See *supra*.] A little isle.

Ism, *n.* [From the English termination *-ism*, denoting the theory, doctrine, spirit, or abstract idea of that signified by the word to which it is appended.] A doctrine or theory, especially, used contemptuously or in a bad sense, a fanatical tenet, a specious, but wild or visionary, theory, a plausible and captivating, but unsound doctrine. *F. Everett.*

Is'ma ē'li-an, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One of a sect of Mohammedans.

I'so bāre, *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *βάρος*, weight.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A line connecting those places upon the surface of the globe where the mean height of the barometer at the level of the sea is the same.

I'so băr'o mĕt'ric, *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, *βάρος*, weight, and *μετρον*, measure.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Indicating equal barometric pressure, denoting lines on the surface of the globe connecting places that present the same mean barometrical pressure, as determined by means of the monthly extremes of the barometer. *Nichol*

I'so chelm, *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *χεῖμα*, *χειμών*, winter.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line connecting places on the earth having the same mean winter temperature.

I'so chel'mal, } *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *χεῖμα*, *χει-*
I'so chĭ'mal, } *μών*, winter.] Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an isochelm, as, an *isochemal* line, illustrating distribution of temperature by means of isochelms, as, an *isochemal* chart.

I'so chel'me nal, }
I'so chĭ'me nal, } *a.* The same as ISOCHEIMAL.

I'so chĭ'mĕne, *n.* The same as ISOCHIM.

I'so chro-măt'ic (-kro măt'ĭk), *a.* [Fr. *isochromatique*, from Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *χρωμα*, color from *χρωννυναι*, *χρώζειν*, to tinge.] (*Opt.*) Having the same color, — a term applied to two rings, curves, or lines, having the same color or tint.

I sŏch'ro nal, *a.* [Gr. *ισοχρονος*, from *ἴσος*, equal, and *χρόνος*, time, Fr. *isochrone*.] Uniform in time, of equal time, performed in equal times, as, *isochronal* vibrations or oscillations.

Isochronal line, a line along which a heavy body descends with a uniform velocity.

I sŏch'ro nĭsm (-sŏk'ro nĭzm), *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *χρόνος*, time.] The state or quality of being isochronous.

I sŏch'ro nŏn, *n.* [See ISOCHRONAL.] A clock that keeps, or is designed to keep, perfectly accurate time.

I sŏch'ro nous, *a.* The same as ISOCHRONAL.

I sŏch'roŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ισοχροος*, like colored, from *ἴσος*, equal, and *χρόα*, color.] (*Bot.*) Having the same tint or color throughout, uniformly colored.

I'so cli'nal, *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *κλίνειν*, to incline.] Pertaining to, or indicating, equality of inclination or dip.

Isoclinal lines (*Magnetism*) lines on the earth's surface connecting places at which a dipping needle indicates the same inclination or dip.

I'so-cry'mal, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an isocryme, as, an *isocrymal* line, illustrating the distribution of temperature by means of isocrymes, as, an *isocrymal* chart.

I'so-cry'me, *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *κρύος*, cold.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line on the earth's surface, passing through points having the same mean temperature in the coldest month of the year.

I'so di'a băt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *διαβαινειν*, to pass through.] (*Thermodynamics.*) Pertaining to the reception or giving out of equal quantities of heat by a substance. *Rankine.*

Isodiabatic lines, or *curves*, a pair of lines or curves exhibiting, on a diagram of energy, the law of variation of the pressure and density of a fluid the one during the lowering, and the other during the raising, of its temperature when the quantity of heat given out by the fluid during any given stage of the one process is equal to the quantity received during the corresponding stage of the other. Such lines are said to be *isodiabatic* with respect to each other.

☞ An *adiabatic* line is one exhibiting the variations of pressure and volume of a fluid when it expands without either receiving or giving out heat. *Rankine*

I'so-di mŏrph'ŭs, *a.* Having the quality of isodimorphism.

I-sŏd'o mĕtr, *n.* [Gr. *ἰσόδομος*, neut. *ἰσόδομον*, built alike, from *ἴσος*, equal, and *δέμειν*, to build.] (*Gr. Arch.*) A construction of equal thicknesses and equal lengths, as of courses for stones in a wall.

I'so dȳ nām'ic, *a.* [Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, and *δύναμις*, force.] Pertaining to, or noting, equality of force.

Isodynamic lines (*Magnetism*), lines on the earth's surface connecting places at which the magnetic intensity is the same.

I'so dȳn'a mous, *a.* Of equal force or size.

I'so gē'o-thĕrm, *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, *γη*, earth, and *θερμη*, heat.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line or curved surface passing beneath the earth's surface through points having the same mean temperature.

I'so-gē'o-thĕrm'al, *a* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an isogeotherm, as, an *isogeothermal* line or surface, illustrating differences of temperature by means of isogeotherms, as, an *isogeothermal* chart

I'so gōn'ic, *a* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *γωνία*, angle] Pertaining to, or noting, equal angles

Isogonic lines (*Magnetism*), lines traced on the surface of the globe connecting places at which the deviation of the magnetic needle from the meridian or true north is equal

I-sŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, like, and *γραφή*, writing] Writing in imitation of other handwriting, as of autograph signatures, and the like

I so hy'e tōse', *a* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *ὑετός*, rain] (*Phys Geog*) An imaginary line connecting places on the earth's surface which have a mean annual quantity of rain *A K Johnston*

Is'o la-ble, *a* (*Chem*) Capable of being obtained in a pure state, separated from all other substances

Is'o lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ISOLATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ISOLATING] [It *isolare*, from *isola*, Lat *insula*, island, Fr *isoler*]

1 To place in a detached situation, to place by itself, to insulate

Short *isolated* sentences were the mode in which ancient wisdom delighted to convey its precepts for the regulation of human conduct *Harbaulon*

2 (*Elec*) To insulate See INSULATE

3 (*Chem*) To separate from other substances, to obtain in a pure state

Is'o-lāt'ed ly, *adv* In an isolated manner

Is'o-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *isolation*] State of being isolated, insulation

I-sŏl'o gous, *a* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *λόγος*, proportion] (*Chem*) Having similar proportions or relations, — said of groups of homologous terms, in which the radicals, by combining with a series of similar elements, give rise to a series of similar compounds, as, the hydrocarbon group, by its oxide, chloride, alcohol, &c , is *isologous* with the allyl group, which has also its oxide, chloride, alcohol, and the like *Miller*

I'so-mĕr'ic, *a* [Fr *isomérique*, from Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *μέρος*, part] (*Chem*) Having the quality of isomerism, as, *isomeric* compounds

I sŏm'er ism, *n* [See *supra*] (*Chem*) An identity of elements and of atomic proportions, with a difference in the amount combined in the compound molecule, and of its essential qualities as in the case of the physically unlike compounds of carbon and hydrogen, consisting one of 1 part of each, another of 2 parts of each, and a third of 4 of each

I'so mĕr'o-mŏrph'ism, *n* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, *μέρος*, part, and *μορφή*, form] (*Crystallog*) Isomorphism between substances that are alike in atomic proportions *Dana*

I'so mĕt'ric, } *a* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *μετρον*,
I'so mĕt'ric al, } measure]

1 Pertaining to, or characterized by, equality of measure

2 (*Crystallog*) Monometric, tessular *Dana*

Isometrical projection a species of orthographic projection, in which but a single plane of projection is used It is so named from the fact that the projections of three equal lines parallel respectively to three rectangular axes, are equal to one another This kind of projection is principally used in delineating buildings or machinery, in which the principal lines are parallel to three rectangular axes, and the principal planes are parallel to three rectangular planes passing through the three axes

I'so-mŏrph, *n* A substance which has the same crystalline form with another

I'so-mŏrph'ism, *n* [Fr *isomorphisme*] (*Crystallog*) A similarity of crystalline form, as, (*a*) Between substances of like composition or atomic proportions, as between arsenic acid and phosphoric acid, each containing five equivalents of oxygen (*b*) Between compounds of unlike composition or atomic proportions, as between the metal arsenic and oxide of iron, the rhombohedral angle of the former being 85° 41′, of the latter 86° 4′

☞ The first of these is sometimes distinguished as *isomerous* or *isonomic* isomorphism, the second as *heteromerous* or *heteronomic* isomorphism *Dana*

I'so-mŏrph'oŭs, *a.* [Fr *isomorphe*, from *ἴσος*, equal, like, and *μορφή*, form, shape] Having the quality of isomorphism

I'so nŏm'ic, *a* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *νόμος*, law] The same, or equal, in law or right, one in kind or origin *Dana*

I-sŏn'o my, *n* [Fr *isonomie*, Gr *ἰσονομία*, from *ἴσος*, equal, and *νομος*, law, ordinance, from *νεμειν*, to, deal out, distribute] Equal law, equal distribution of rights and privileges

I sŏp'a-thy, *n* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *πάθος*, suffering] (*Med*) (*a*) The cure of a disease by means of the virus of such a disease (*b*) The theory of curing a diseased organ by the use of the analogous organ of a healthy animal *Mayne*

I'so-pĕr'i-mĕt'ric al, *a* [Fr. *isopérimètre*, Gr *ἰσοπερίμετρος*, from *ἴσος*, equal, and *περιμετρον*, circumference See PERIMETER] Having equal perimeters or circumferences, as, *isoperimetrical* figures or bodies

I'so pe rim'e try, *n* [See *supra*] (*Geom*) The science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries

I'so pŏd, *n* [Fr *isopode*, from Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *ποὺς, ποδός*, foot] (*Zoöl*) A species of crustacean whose legs are alike

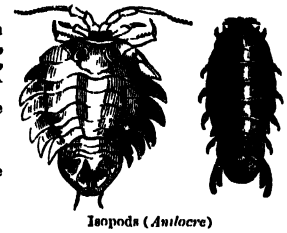

Isopods (*Anilocra*)

I'so pŏd, }
I-sŏp'o dous, } *a* Having the characteristics of an isopod

I'so pȳre, *n* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *πυρ*, fire] (*Min*) A silicate of alumina, lime, and peroxide of iron

I-sŏs'ce-lēz (I sŏs'se-lēz), *a.* [Gr *ἰσοσκελής*, from *ἴσος*, equal, and *σκελος*, leg, Lat *isosceles*, Fr *isoscèle*] (*Geom*) Having two legs or sides only that are equal, — said of a triangle

Isosceles Triangle

I'so stĕm'o noŭs, *a* [Fr *isostémone*, from Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *στημων*, thread] (*Bot*) Having an equal number of stamens and pistils

I sŏth'e ral, *a* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *θερος*, summer, from *θερειν*, to make or become warm] Having the nature of an isothere, indicating the distribution of temperature by means of an isothere, as, an *isotheral* chart

Isotheral lines lines passing through places having the same mean summer temperature *Nichol*

I'so thĕre, *n* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *θερος*, summer] (*Phys Geog*) An imaginary line over the earth's surface, passing through points having the same mean summer temperature *Nichol*

I'so thĕrm, *n* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *θέρμη*, heat] (*Phys Geog*) An imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean annual temperature, so that a series of such lines exhibits the distribution of temperature over the earth's surface, in a less restricted sense, any similar line passing through points having the same mean temperature, but not exclusively the annual mean temperature, also, a similar line based on the distribution of temperature in the waters of the ocean *A K Johnston*

I'so thĕrm'al, *a.* [Fr *isotherme*, from Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *θέρμη*, *θερμός*, heat, fr *θερμος*, hot See *supra*] Having reference to the geographical distribution of temperature, as exhibited by means of isotherms, as, the *isothermal* relations of different continents, having the nature of an isotherm as, an *isothermal* line, illustrating the distribution of temperature by means of a series of isotherms, as, an *isothermal* chart

Isothermal line (*a*) A line passing through places of equal mean temperature (*b*) (*Thermodynamics*) A line drawn on a diagram of energy such that its ordinates represent the pressures of a substance corresponding to various volumes, while the absolute temperature is maintained at a constant value — *Isothermal zones*, spaces on opposite sides of the equator having the same mean temperature, and bounded by corresponding isothermal lines

I-sŏth'e rŏm'brōse, *n* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, *θερος*, summer, and *ὄμβρος*, rain] (*Phys Geog*) An imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through points where the quantity of summer rain bears the same proportion to the yearly quantity of rain *A K Johnston*

I'so-tŏn'ic, *a* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *τόνος*, tone] Having or indicating equal tones

Isotonic system (*Mus*) a system consisting of intervals, in which each concord is alike temperd, and in which there are twelve equal semitones

I'so tri mŏrph'ism, *n* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, *τρίς*, three, and *μορφη*, form] Isomorphism between the three forms, severally, of two trimorphous substances *Dana*

I'so-tri mŏrph'oŭs, *a* Having the quality of isotrimorphism

I'so trŏp'ic, *a* [Gr *ἴσος*, equal, and *τροπή*, a turning, from *τρεπειν*, to turn] Equally elastic in every direction *Nichol*

Is'pa-hăn'ee, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Ispahan, in Persia

Is'pa hăn'ee, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Ispahan

Is'ra-el ite (44), *n* [Gr 'Ισραηλιτης, from Ισραήλ, 'Ισραηλος, Israel, Heb *Yisraêl*, i e , champion of God, from *sarah*, to fight, and *êl*, God] A descendant of Israel, or Jacob, a Jew

Is'ra-el-it'ic, } *a* Pertaining to Israel, Jewish,
Is'ra-el-it'ish, } Hebrew

Is'sŭ a ble (Ish'shŭ a bl), *a* [From *issue*] Leading to, producing, or relating to an issue *Burrill*

Issuable plea, a plea in chief to the merits on which the plaintiff may take issue and proceed to trial *Jacobs Wharton*

Is'sŭ-a-bly (Ish'shŭ a bly), *adv* In an issuable manner, by way of issue

Is'sŭ-ance (Ish'shŭ ans), *n* The act of issuing, or giving out, as, the *issuance* of an order, the *issuance* of rations, and the like

Is'sŭ-ant (Ish'shŭ-ant), *a.* (*Her.*) Issuing or coming up; — a term used to express a charge or bearing rising or coming out of another

Is'sue (Ish'shu), *n* [Fr *issue*, O. Fr also *oissue*, from O Fr *issir*, *eissir*, *oissir* to go out, from Lat *exire*, to go out, from prefix *ex*, out of, from, and *ire*, to go, Pr *issida*, from *issir*, *eissir*, It *uscita*, *escita*, from *uscire escire*]

1 The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place, egress, — applied to water or other fluid, to smoke, to a body of men, &c , as, an *issue* of water from a pipe, from a spring, or from a river, an *issue* of blood from a wound, of air from a bellows, an *issue* of people from a door or house

2 The act of sending out, or causing to go forth, delivery, as, the *issue* of an order from a commanding officer or from a court, the *issue* of money from a treasury

3 That which passes, flows, or is issued or sent out, as, (*a*) The whole quantity sent forth or emitted at one time, as, an *issue* of government or bank notes (*b*) Ultimate result or end, event, consequence

Come forth to view the *issue* of the exploit. *Shak*

(*c*) Progeny, a child or children, offspring (*Law*) All persons descended from a common ancestor, all lineal descendants "Should the king without *issue* die" *Shak* (*d*) Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property, as, A conveyed to B all his right for a term of years, with all the *issues*, rents, and profits (*e*) (*pl*) (*Mil*) Certain sums of money given out to officers in the public service at stated periods, and for the honest distribution of which they are responsible to Parliament [*Eng*]

4 Evacuation, discharge, a flux or running

5 (*Med*) An artificial ulcer designed to promote a secretion of pus It is usually made in the fleshy part of the arm or leg, by a slight incision, into which a little lint is often put till the wound suppurates the lint being then removed, an issue pea is introduced, and by the irritation it creates promotes the secretion and discharge of pus

6 (*Law*) In pleading, the close or result of pleadings, by which a single material point of law or fact depending in the suit, is presented for determination See GENERAL ISSUE and FEIGNED ISSUE *Blount Cowell*

7 Any point made in debate or controversy, the presentation of alternatives between which to choose or decide, as, to make an *issue* with a person

At issue, in controversy, disputed opposing or contesting, hence, at variance, disagreeing, inconsistent, inharmonious

I ate voice,
As much *at issue* with the summer day
As if you brought a candle out of doors *E B Browning*

— *Issue pea* (*Med*) a pea, or a similar round body, used to maintain irritation in a wound, and promote the secretion and discharge of pus

Is'sue (Ish'shu), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ISSUED, *p pr* & *vb n* ISSUING] [From the noun See *supra*]

1 To pass or flow out, to run out, as from any inclosed place

From it *issued* drops of forced blood *Shak*

2 To go out, to rush out, as, troops *issued* from the town, and attacked the besiegers

3 To proceed, as from a source, as, water *issues* from springs, light *issues* from the sun

4 To proceed, as progeny, to be derived or descended, to spring "Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee" 2 *Kings* xx 18

5 To be produced as an effect or result, to grow or accrue, to arise, to proceed, as, rents and profits *issuing* from land, tenements, or a capital stock

6 (*Legal Pleadings*) To come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause

7 To close, to end, to terminate, as, we know not how the cause will *issue*

Is'sue, *v t* 1 To send out, to put into circulation, as, to *issue* money from a treasury, or notes from a bank

2 To deliver for use, as, to *issue* provisions from a store

3 To send out, to deliver by authority, as, to *issue* an order from the department of war, to *issue* a writ or precept

Is'sue less (Ish'shu les), *a* Having no issue or progeny, wanting children *Shak*

Is'sŭ er (Ish'shŭ er), *n* One who issues or emits

Isth'mi-an (Is'mi an), *a* [Lat *Isthmus*, Gr *'Ισθμος* See *infra*] Pertaining to an isthmus, especially to the Isthmus of Corinth, in Greece.

Isthmian games (*Gr Antiq*), one of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth in April or May of every alternate year, in the second and fourth years of each Olympiad They consisted of all kinds of athletic sports, wrestling, boxing, gymnastics of every sort, racing on foot and in chariots, and also contests in music and poetry. The prize was a simple garland of pine leaves

Isth'mus (Is'mus, *or* Ist'mus, 100), *n.* ; *pl* ISTH'MUS-ES (Is'mus-ez, *or* Ist'mus ez) [Lat *isthmus*,

Gr. *isθμός*, a neck, a neck of land between two seas, an isthmus, especially the Isthmus of Corinth] *(Geog.)* A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the main land, as, the *Isthmus* of Darien; the *Isthmus* of Suez.

It, *pron.* [O. Eng *it, hit, hyt,* A S *hit,* D. *het,* Goth *ita,* O. Sax *it,* O H Ger *iz,* for *i-t,* M. H. Ger *i-z, ez,* N H Ger *es,* allied to Lat *id,* Skr *it*] An impersonal or neuter pronoun, usually regarded as a demonstrative, corresponding to the masculine pronoun *he* and the feminine *she,* and having the same plural, *they, their* or *theirs, them. It* is in some cases used without reference to the gender, as, Who is *it*? "*It* is God that avengeth me" *Ps* xviii 47 The possessive form, *its,* is modern, being rarely found in the writings of Shakespeare and Milton, and not at all in King James's version of the Bible During the transition from the regular *his* to the anomalous *its, it* was to some extent employed in the possessive without the case ending. See His and Its

Art thou not *it* that hath cut Rahab? *Is* li 9

The day present hath ever inough to do w[t] *it* owne grief *Geneuan Test*

Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child *Shak*

It knighthood shall do worse *It* shall fright all *it* friends with borrowing letters *B Jonson*

☞ In the course of time, the nature of the neuter sign *t* in *it*, the form being found in but a few words, became misunderstood Instead of being looked upon as an affix, it passed for part of the original word Hence was formed from *it* the anomalous genitive "its," superseding the Saxon "his" *Latham*

It is used,—

1. As a demonstrative, especially at the beginning of a sentence, pointing to that which is about to be stated, named, or mentioned, or referring to that which is apparent or well known, often, in such cases, as a substitute for a sentence or clause, as, *it* is thought he will come

It is I, be not afraid *Matt* xiv 27

2 As a substitute for any noun of neuter gender

3 As a substitute for such general terms as, the state of affairs, the condition of things, and the like, as, how is *it* with the sick man?

Think of me when *it* shall be well with thee *Gen* xl 14

4 As an indefinite nominative for an impersonal verb, as, *it* snows, *it* rains

5 As an indefinite object after some intransitive verbs, or after a substantive used humorously as a verb

The Lacedemonians, at the Straits of Thermopyla, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with their nails and teeth *Dryden*

Whether the charmer sinner *it* or saint *it*,
If folly grows romantic I must paint *it* *Pope*

I tăb'e rite (49), *n* *(Min)* A variety of hematite, being a granular, slaty rock, consisting of specular or magnetic iron and quartz *Dana*

It'a cŏl'u mite (49), *n* [From *Itacolumi*, a mountain of Brazil] *(Min)* A laminated, granular quartz rock, often occurring in regions where the diamond is found *Dana*

I tăl'ian (I tăl'yan), *a* [It & Sp *Italiano,* Fr *Italien,* Lat *Italicus, Italus*] *(Geog)* Of, or pertaining to, Italy

I tăl'ian (I tăl'yan), *n* *(Geog)* 1 A native or naturalized inhabitant of Italy

2 The language used in Italy, or by the Italians

I tăl'ian-ăte (I tăl'yan-āt), *v t* [It *Italianare*] To render Italian, or conformable to Italian customs [*Obs*] *Marston*

I tăl'ian ism, *n* A word, phrase, or idiom, peculiar to the Italians, an Italicism

I tăl'ian ize (I tăl'yan-īz), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ITALIANIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* ITALIANIZING] [Fr *Italianiser,* It. *Italianizzare.*] To play the Italian, to speak Italian *Colgrave*

I tăl'ic (110), *a* [It & Sp *Italico,* Fr *Italique,* from Lat *Italicus* See ITALIAN] Relating to Italy,—applied especially to a kind of type in which the letters do not stand upright, but slope toward the right,—so called because dedicated to the States of Italy by their inventor, Aldus Manutius, about the year 1500.

I-tăl'ic, *n*, *pl* I TĂL'ICS *(Print)* An Italic letter or character, as *the letters in which this clause is printed* Italic letters are used to distinguish words for emphasis, importance, antithesis, &c

I tăl'i çism, *n* A phrase or idiom peculiar to the Italian language, an Italianism

I-tăl'i cize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ITALICIZED; *p pr.* & *vb. n.* ITALICIZING.] To write or print in Italic characters

Itch, *n* [A-S *gycha, giocnes,* itching, scab, D *jeukte, jeuking,* Ger *jucken* See *infra.*]

1. An eruption of small, isolated, acuminated vesicles, produced by the entrance of a parasitic animal (the *Acarus scabiei*), and attended with severe itching This disease is taken only by contact or contagion

2. The sensation in the skin occasioned by the disease

3 A constant irritating desire. "An *itch* of being thought a divine king" *Dryden*

Itch, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ITCHED (Itcht), *p pr* & *vb n* ITCHING] [N H. Ger *jucken, jucken,* O H Ger. *jucken, puchen,* D *jeuken, jokin* See *supra*]

1 To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part

My mouth hath *itched* all this long day *Chaucer*

2 To have a constant desire or teasing inclination, as, *itching* ears "An *itching* palm" *Shak*

Itch'less, *a* Free from itching *Quarles*

Itch'y, *a* Infected with the itch

I'tem, *adv* [Lat] Also, as an additional article

I'tem, *n* 1 An article, a separate particular in an account, as, the *items* in a bill

2 A hint, an innuendo [*Obs*]

A secret *item* was given to some of the bishops to absent themselves *Fuller*

I'tem, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ITEMED, *p pr* & *vb n* ITEMING] To make a note or memorandum of

I have *itemed* it in my memory *Addison*

I'tem-ize, *v t* To state in items, or by particulars, as, to *itemize* the cost of a railroad [*Local, U S*]

It'er-a ble, *a* [Lat *iterabilis,* Sp *iterable* See ITERATE] Capable of being iterated or repeated [*Obs*] *Browne*

It'er-ançe, *n* Iteration [*Obs*]

What needs this *iterance,* woman? *Shak*

It'er-ant, *a* [Lat *iterans,* p pr of *iterare*] Repeating, as, an *iterant* echo *Bacon*

It'er ăte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ITERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ITERATING] [Lat *iterare, iteratum,* from *iterum, itera,* again, It *iterare,* Sp & Pr *iterar,* O Fr *iterer*] To utter or do a second time, to repeat, as, to *iterate* advice or admonition.

Nor live to *iterate*
Her former trespass feared *Milton*

It'er ate, *a* Repeated [*Obs*]

It'er-ate ly, *adv* In the way of iteration *Browne*

It'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *iteratio,* Pr *iteratio,* Sp *iteracion,* It *iterazione*] Recital or performance a second time, repetition *Bacon*

Virtue gives
To life's sick nauseous *iteration,* change *Young*

It'er a tive, *a* [Lat *iteratus,* Sp *iterativo,* Fr *iteratif*] Repeating *Colgrave*

Ith'y phăl'lic, *a* [Lat *ithyphallus,* from Gr ὁ φαλλός, *membrum virile erectum,* or a figure thereof carried in the festivals of Bacchus] Lustful, lewd, salacious, indecent, obscene "An *ithyphallic* audacity that insults what is most sacred and decent among men" *Christian Examiner*

I tin'er a çy, *n* The practice of itinerating

I tin'er an çy, *n* [See *infra*]

1 A passing from place to place *H More*

2 A discharge of official duty by constantly or frequently changing residence, the custom or practice of discharging official duty in this way, also, a body of persons who thus discharge official duty

I tin'er ant, *a* [L Lat *itinerans,* p pr of *itinerare,* to make a journey, from Lat *iter, itineris,* a walk, way, journey] Passing or traveling about a country, wandering, not settled, as, an *itinerant* preacher.

The king's own courts were then *itinerant* being kept in the king's palace, and removing with his household in those royal progresses which he continually made from one end of the kingdom to the other *Blackstone*

I-tin'er ant, *n* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher, one who is unsettled

Glad to turn *itinerant*
To stroll and teach from town to town *Hudibras*

I tin'er ant-ly, *adv* In an unsettled or wandering manner

I tin'er a ry, *n* [Lat *itinerarium,* It & Sp *itinerario* Fr *itinéraire* See *infra*] An account of travels, or a register of places and distances as a guide to travelers, as, the *Itinerary* of Antoninus

I-tin'er-a-ry, *a.* [Lat *itinerarius,* It. & Sp. *itinerario,* Fr. *itinéraire* See ITINERANT.] Traveling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey.

It was rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon.*

I-tin'er-ăte, *v. i.* [*imp* & *p p* ITINERATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* ITINERATING] [L Lat *itinerare, itinerari, itineratum* See ITINERANT] To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching, lecturing, &c., to wander without a settled habitation

It-sĕlf', *pron* The neuter reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things, as, the thing is good in *itself*, it stands by *itself.*

Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor *Locke*

Itt'ner ite (49), *n* *(Min)* A dark bluish or ashy gray mineral, having a resinous lustre, and consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, potash, and soda. *Dana*

It'tri a, *n* See YTTRIA

It'tri ŭm, *n* See YTTRIUM

It'zi bŭ, *n* *(Numis)* The monetary unit of Japan. In silver it is a coin worth about thirty three cents.

I ŭ'li dan, *n* [See *infra*] *(Zool)* One of a family of myriapods, of which the genus *Iulus* is the type See IULUS

I ŭ'lus, *n* [Lat *iulus,* Gr ἰουλος, down, catkin, centipede] *(Zool)* An articulated animal of the class *Myriapoda* The body is elongated, of a cylindrical form, and consists of hardened segments, to each of which there are two pairs of feet When disturbed, it coils itself up into a spiral, with the head and tail turned inwardly It is common in the warmer parts of both hemispheres

I vĭ'çan (ē vĭ'san), *a* *(Geog)* Of, or pertaining to, Iviça, or Iviza, an island and town in the Mediterranean

I-vĭ'çan (ē vĭ'san), *n* *(Geog)* A native or inhabitant of Iviça, or Iviza

I'vo ry, *n* [Fr *ivoire,* Pr *evori, avori,* It *avorio,* from Lat *eburneus,* made of ivory, from *ebur, eboris,* ivory, from O Egypt *ebur,* elephant, Ir *bour,* Skr. *ibha*]

1 The hard, white, opaque, fine grained substance constituting the tusks of the elephant It is a variety of dentine, characterized by the minuteness and close arrangements of the tubes, as also by their double flexure

2 The tusks themselves of the elephant

3 Any white organic structure resembling ivory, obtained from the tusks of the walrus, the narwhal, and the like

4 (*pl*) Teeth generally, as, to show one's *ivories* [*Low*]

Vegetable ivory See IVORY NUT

I'vo ry-bläck, *n* A kind of charcoal in powder, made by charring ivory or bones

I'vo ry-nŭt, *n* The nut of a species of palm, the *Phytelephas macrocarpa,* often as large as a hen's egg When young, the seed contains a fluid which gradually hardens into a whitish, close grained, albuminous substance, resembling the finest ivory in texture and color, and often wrought into ornamental work The nuts are known in commerce as *Corozo* nuts

I'vy, *n* [A S *ifig,* O H Ger *epha, epfi, ephih, ephou,* N H Ger *epheu, eppich,* from Lat *apium,* parsley, from *apis,* a bee, because it was especially loved by bees] *(Bot)* A plant of the genus *Hedera* (*H helix*), common in Europe Its leaves are dark, smooth, shining, and five pointed, the flowers yellowish and small, the berries black or yellow The stem clings to walls and trees by root-like fibers

Direct the clasping *ivy* where to climb *Milton*
Ye myrtles brown, with *ivy* never sere *Milton.*

Barren ivy, a kind of creeping ivy which produces no flowers —*German ivy* a creeping plant with smooth, succulent stems, and fleshy, light-green leaves, a species of groundsel or *Senecio*

I'vied (Ivid), *a* Overgrown with ivy. *Warton.*
I'vyed
I'vy-măn'tled, *a* Covered with ivy *Gray*

Ix'o-lite (49), *n* [Gr ἰξυς, birdlime, and λιθος, stone] *(Min)* A mineral resin found in bituminous coal It has a greasy luster, becomes soft when heated, and is tenacious at the temperature of boiling water, whence the name *Dana*

Izzard, *n* [Probably a corruption of *s hard*] The letter *z*,—formerly so called

J.

J is the tenth letter, and the seventh of the consonant letters, of the English alphabet, to which it has been added in modern days, the letter *i* being written formerly in words where *j* is now used It seems to have had the sound of *y* in many words, as it still has in the German The English sound of this letter, which is precisely the same as that of *g soft*, as in *genius*, may be very nearly expressed by *dzh* See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 77 In form, the letter *j* was originally identical with that of *i*, and the distinction between them (introduced by Dutch printers) is of recent date This distinction is not observed in medical prescriptions, it being the practice of physicians, when the symbol for unity ends a series of numerals, to write *j* instead of *i*, as, *vj*, *xvj*, *xxvj*, &c

Jaal-goat, or Abyssinian Ibex

Jaăl'-gōat, *n* (*Zo ol*) A species of goat (*Capra Jaala*), or Abyssinian Ibex, found in the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and Mount Sinai

Jăb'ber, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* JABBERED, *p pr* & *vb n* JABBERING] [Allied to *gibber* and *gabble*, q v] To talk rapidly or indistinctly, to chatter, to prate

Jăb'ber, *v t* To speak rapidly or indistinctly *Addison*

Jăb'ber, *n* Rapid talk, with indistinct utterance of words

Jăb'ber er, *n* One who jabbers

Jăb'ber ing ly, *adv* In a jabbering manner

Jăb'ber ment, *n* Idle prate [*Obs*] *Milton*

Jăb'ber nōwl, *n* Same as JOBBERNOWL, q v

Jabiru (*Mycteria Americana*)

Jăb'i ru, *n* [Braz *jabiru*, *jaburu*] (*Ornith*) A genus of grallatorial or wading birds, the *Mycteria* of Linnæus Its habits are the same with those of the stork

Jacana (*Parra Jacana*)

Jăc'a-mär', *n* [Fr *jacamar*, Braz *jacamaciri*] (*Ornith*) One of a genus of brilliant birds (*Galbula paradisea*), allied to the kingfishers in form, but with the habits of the bee eaters It is of an exceedingly brilliant green color, and is found in Surinam *Ling Cyc*

Jăc'a nä', or **Ja cā'nä**, *n* (*Ornith*) A grallatorial bird of the genus *Parra*, remarkable for the length of its toes and claws, which enables it to walk on floating plants at the surface of the water It is a native of the tropical parts of Asia, Africa, and South America

Jăc'chus, *n* (*Zool*) The squirrel monkey of South America

Jăc'co nĕt, *n* See JACONET

Jā'cent, *a* [Lat *jacens*, p pr of *jacere*, to lie, Fr *jacent*, Sp *yacente*, It *giacente*] Lying at length *Wotton*

Jā'cinth, *n* The same as HYACINTH See HYACINTH

Jacchus (*Jacchus vulgaris*)

Jăck, *n* [Cf Fr *Jacques*, James]

1 A nickname or diminutive of *John*, as, (*a*) A saucy or paltry fellow, — said in contempt or ridicule (*b*) A seafaring man

2 An instrument that supplies the place of a boy, as, (*a*) An instrument to pull off boots, a boot jack (*b*) A portable machine, variously constructed, for raising great weights through a small space, as by means of a pedestal or support, in which works a screw, lever, rack, and pinion, or some combination of simple mechanical powers See also HYDROSTATIC JACK (*c*) An engine to turn a spit, as, a kitchen *jack* a smoke *jack* (*d*) In general any appendage to a machine, rendering convenient service, as the vibrating levers of a stocking frame

Lifting Jack

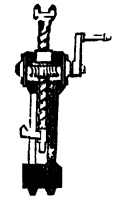
Jack-screw

3 A young pike *Mortimer*

4 [Fr *jaque*, *jacque*, Sp *jaco*, It *giaco*] A coat of defensive armor, quilted and covered with leather, worn particularly by horsemen, a buff jerkin, rarely, a coat of mail

> Their horsemen are with *jacks* for the most part clad *Harrington*

5 A pitcher of waxed leather, — called also a *black jack* *Dryden*

6 The mark at which the bowler aims his ball in wicket, &c *Shak*

> Like an uninstructed bowler who thinks to attain the *jack* by delivering his bowl straight forward upon it *W Scott*

7 The male of certain animals, as of the ass

8 A horse or wooden frame on which wood or timber is sawed

9 (*a*) Half a pint (*b*) Quarter of a pint [*Prov Eng*] *Grose Pegge*

10 A wooden wedge used by miners to separate rocks after blasting

11 (*Mus*) The quill or the hammer which strikes the strings in a harpsichord, piano, &c *Moore*

12 (*Naut*) (*a*) A small flag, containing only the union, without the fly, usually hoisted at the bowsprit cap — called also *union jack* (*b*) The jack cross tree *R H Dana*

American Jack

English Jack

Jack is sometimes used adjectively to designate something, or that which is diminished in size, as, a *jack* timber, a *jack* rafter, and the like

Jack-at all trades a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business — *Jack-at-a push* (*a*) A person who receives unexpected calls to do any thing (*b*) A poor hackney parson *Halliwell* — *Jack-by-the-hedge* a plant of the genus *Erysimum* (*Alliaria officinalis*) which grows under hedges bearing a white flower and having a taste not unlike garlic, — called also in England *sauce alone* *Eng Cyc* — *Jack-in-a-box* (*a*) (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Hernandia*, which bears a large nut that rattles in its pericarp when shaken *Loudon* (*b*) A large wooden male screw turning in a female one (*c*) A child's toy consisting of a box, out of which, when the lid is raised a figure springs — *Jack in-office*, an insolent fellow in authority — *Jack-of-the-clock-house*, a little man that strikes the quarters in a clock — *Jack-on-both-sides* one who is or tries to be neutral — *Jack out-of-doors* a houseless person — *Jack-out-of-office*, one who has been in office and is turned out — *Jack with-a-lantern*, an ignis fatuus, a meteor that appears in low, moist lands

Jăck, *n* (*Bot*) A large tree, the *Artocarpus integrifolia*, common in the East Indies, closely allied to the bread-fruit, from which it differs in having its leaves entire The fruit is of great size, weighing from thirty to forty pounds, and through its soft fibrous matter are scattered the seeds, which are roasted and eaten The wood is largely used in cabinet work, is of a yellow color, fine grain, and rather heavy [Written also *jak*.]

Jăck'-a-dăn'dy, *n* [See DANDY] A little foppish, impertinent fellow

Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

Jăck'al (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Fr *jaclal*, *jaclal*, *jachal*, N Fr *chacal*, Sp *chacal*, It *sciacal*, Per *shagâl*, *shigâl*, Skr *srigâla* Cf Heb *shûal*, for] (*Zool*) A carnivorous animal (*Canis aureus*), allied to the wolf, of a yellowish-gray color mixed with tawny, having a very pointed muzzle, and rather short tail It is gregarious and nocturnal in its habits, and remarkable for its piercing wail It is a native of India and Persia Other species, as *C mesomelas*, are found in Africa. All jackals feed on carrion, but hunt small game, and are known to feed sometimes on fruits *Eng Cyc*

Jăck'a lĕnt, *n* [For *Jack of Lent*, or *Jack in Lent*] A sort of puppet formerly thrown at in Lent, like shrovetide cocks Hence, a boy, in ridicule. *Shak.*

Jăck'a nāpes, *n* [Eng *jack* and *ape*] [Written also *jackanape*]

1 A monkey an ape

2 A coxcomb, an impertinent fellow "A young upstart *jackanapes*" *Urbuthnot*

Jack-boot

Jăck'-arch, *n* (*Arch*) An arch of the thickness of one brick *Gwilt*

Jăck'ăss, *n* 1 The male of the ass

2 A dolt, a blockhead

Jăck'-blŏck, *n* A block used in sending top gallant masts up and down *R H Dana*

Jăck'-bōots, *n pl* Large boots reaching above the knee, and serving to protect the leg

Jăck'-crŏss'-tree, *n* (*Naut*) An iron cross tree at the head of a long top gallant mast *R. H. Dana*

Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*)

Jăck'dăw, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird (*Corvus monedula*), allied to the crows, of which it is the smallest example It is of a black color, with a blue or metallic reflection It builds its nest on old walls, steeples, and high rocks, and is easily domesticated, but is noisy, impudent and thievish It is common throughout Europe *Muda*

Jăck'et, *n* [Fr *jaquette*, diminutive of *jaque*, Sp *jaqueta*] A short, close garment, extending downward to the hips a short coat

Jăck'et ed, *a* Wearing, or furnished with, a jacket

Jăck'-flăg, *n* A flag hoisted at the spritsail top mast head

Jăck'-frŭit, *n* The fruit of the jack See JACK

Jăck'-kĕtch, *n* [Perhaps from *Jack* and Prov *Ketch*, a hangman, from *Ketch*, equivalent to *catch*, to seize or catch hold of but see the citations given below] A public executioner, or hangman [*Ing*]

> The manor of Lyburn was formerly held by Richard *le quett*, when felons for a long time were executed from whence we have *Jack Ketch* *Lloyd's MS*, *British Museum*

> He [Monmouth] then accosted *John Ketch*, the executioner, a wretch who had butchered many brave and noble victims, and whose name has, during a century and a half, been vulgarly given to all who have succeeded him in his odious office *Macaulay*

Jăck'knīfe (-nif), *n* A large, strong clasp knife for the pocket

Jăck'-man *n* 1 One wearing a jack, a horse soldier, a jackman See JACK, No 4

> It is Christie of the Clinthill, the laird's chief *jack-man* *W Scott*

2 A cream cheese [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

3 One who made counterfeit licenses, &c [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Jăck'-plāne, *n* A plane about eighteen inches long, used by joiners for coarse work *Gwilt*

Jăck'-pud'ding, *n* A merry andrew, a buffoon, a zany *Gay*

Jăck'-răft'er, *n* (*Arch*) A short rafter, used especially in hip roofs *Gwilt*

Jăck'-sqŭce, *n* A saucy fellow

Jăck'sqw, *n* (*Ornith*) A kind of bird, the merganser

Jăck'-screw (-skrŭ), *n* A portable machine for raising heavy weights through a small distance [See *Illust* of *Jack*]

Jăck'slāve, *n* A low servant, or vulgar fellow *Shak*

Jăck'smith, *n* A smith who makes jacks for chimney

Jăck'snīpe, *n* (*Ornith*) A small species of snipe, — called also *judcock*, q v

Jăck'-stăff, *n* (*Naut*) A staff fixed on the bow sprit-cap of a ship upon which the Union Jack is hoisted *Simmonds*

Jăck'-stāys, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes or strips of wood or iron stretching along the yards of a ship to bind the sails to. *Simmonds.*

Jăck'-străw, *n* 1. A low, servile fellow. *Milton.* 2. The black-cap, or black-cap warbler. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell* 3 One of a set of straws or strips of ivory, bone, &c, for playing a child's game, the jack straws being thrown confusedly together on a table, to be gathered up singly by a hooked instrument, without the least disturbance of the rest of the pile

Jăck'-tĭm'bĕr, *n* (*Arch*) A timber in a bay which is shorter than the rest on account of its being intercepted by others.

Jăck'-tow'el, *n.* A long, endless towel placed upon a roller

Jăck'-wood, *n* The wood of the jack tree See JACK [Written also *jak-wood*]

Jăc'o bĭn, *n* [Fr *Jacobin*,—so named from the place of meeting, which was the monastery of the monks called *Jacobins*] (*Hist*) One of a society of violent revolutionists in France, during the revolution of 1789, who held secret meetings, in which measures were concerted to direct the proceedings of the National Assembly Hence, any one who opposes government in a secret and unlawful manner, or by factious methods, a turbulent demagogue

Jăc'o-bĭn, *a* The same as JACOBINICAL

Jăc'o bine, *n* 1 A monk of the order of Dominicans, a Dominican friar 2 A pigeon with a high tuft

Jăc'o bĭn'ĭc, } *a* Resembling, or pertaining to,
Jăc'o bĭn'ĭc-al, } the Jacobins of France, discontented with government, holding revolutionary principles

Jăc'o bĭn'ĭc-al ly, *adv* In a manner resembling the Jacobins

Jăc'o bĭn-ĭşm, *n* [Fr *Jacobinisme*] The principles of the Jacobins, violent and factious opposition to legitimate government

Jăc'o-bĭn ĭze, *v t* [*imp & p p* JACOBINIZED, *p pr & vb n* JACOBINIZING] [Fr. *Jacobiniser*] To taint with Jacobinism

Jăc'o bĭn ly, *adv* In the manner of Jacobins

Jăc'o bīte, *n* [N Lat *Jacobus*, James, Gr Ἰακώβος, Heb *Ja'akôb*, literally, holding the heel, supplanter]

1 (*Eccl Hist*) A partisan or adherent of James the Second, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants, an opposer of the revolution in 1688 in favor of William and Mary

2 (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of Christians in Syria and Mesopotamia, who hold that Jesus Christ had but one nature,—so named from *Jacob* Baradzi, their distinguished leader in the sixth century

Jăc'o bīte, *a* Pertaining to the partisans of James the Second, of England

Jăc'o bĭt'ĭc, } *a* Belonging to the Jacobites
Jăc'o bĭt'ĭc al, }
Jăc'o bĭt'ĭc al ly, *adv.* After the manner of a Jacobite

Jăc'o bĭt ĭşm, *n* The principles of the adherents of James the Second *Mason*

Jā'cob's-lād'dēr, *n* 1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Polemonium* (*P caruleum*), having numerous flowers of a blue or white color, somewhat drooping *P reptans* is common in the United States, and has blue flowers *Gray*

2 (*Naut*) A rope-ladder, with wooden steps, for going aloft *R H Dana.*

Jā'cob's-stāff', *n* 1 A pilgrim's staff 2 A staff concealing a dagger 3 A cross staff, a kind of astrolabe

Ja-cō'bus, *n* [N Lat See JACOBITE] An English gold coin, of the value of twenty five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James the First

Jăc'o nĕt, *n* [Fr *jaconas*] A thin cotton fabric, between cambric and muslin, used for dresses, neck cloths, and the like [Written also *jaconet*]

Jac-quārd' (jak-kärd'), *a* [So named from the inventor, *Jacquard*, of Lyons, who died in the year 1834] Pertaining to, or invented by, Jacquard, a French mechanician

Jacquard arrangement, or *appendage*, a contrivance appended to a loom for weaving figured goods as of silk or cotton, and also for weaving carpets It consists essentially of a series of perforated cards, or of perforations in paper or metal, connected with a revolving perforated prism, and so arranged as to secure the raising of the proper warp threads to produce a figure of a given pattern by the entrance of wires connected with these threads into particular perforations,—named from the inventor —*Jacquard loom*, a loom furnished with the Jacquard arrangement.

Jacquerie (zhăk-rē'), *n* [Fr] An insurrection of peasants,—originally the name given to a revolt of the peasants against the nobles in Picardy, France, A. D 1358, either from *Jacques Carlot*, one of the leaders, or from an insulting title, *Jacques Bonhomme*, given by the nobles to the peasantry

Jăc'tan-cy, *n* [Lat *jactantia*, from *jactans*, p pr. of *jactare*, to throw, cast, boast, v freq, from *jacere*, to throw, Fr. *jactance*, Pr. *jactancia*, *jactansa*, Sp & Pg. *jactancia*, It. *jattanza*, *giattanzia*, *jattanzia*] A boasting. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*

Jac-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *jactatio*, from *jactare*, Fr. *jactation*, Pr. *jactacio*, It. *jattazione*. See *supra*]

1. A throwing or tossing to and fro; a violent or frequent motion, jaculation. *Sir W. Temple.*

2 Vain boasting, bragging

Jăc'tĭ-tā'tion, *n* [From Lat *jactitare*, to bring forward in public, to utter, v. freq, from *jactare* See *supra*]

1 A frequent tossing or moving of the body, restlessness *Harvey*

2 Vain boasting, vaunting

Jactitation of marriage (*Eng Eccl Law*), a giving out or boasting by a party that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their matrimony may ensue *Blackstone*

Jăc'ū-la ble, *a.* Fit for throwing [*Obs*] *Blount*

Jăc'ū lāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* JACULATED, *p pr & vb n* JACULATING] [Lat *jaculari*, *jaculatus*, from *jaculum*, dart, javelin, from *jacere*, to throw] To throw like a dart, to throw out, to emit

His images are singularly commonplace, and you wonder how they move you so, till you resolve this into the power of the hand which *jaculates* its own energy in them *De Quincey*

Jăc'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *jaculatio* See *supra*] The action of darting, throwing, or launching, as missive weapons

Hurled to and fro with *jaculation* dire *Milton*

Jăc'ū lā'tor, *n* [Lat, one who throws or darts See *supra*]

1 One who jaculates

2 (*Ichth*) The shooting fish, a species of *Chætodon*, found in hot climates It feeds on insects, which it procures by shooting or ejecting a drop of water through its tubular snout with such precision as to disable its prey and cause it to fall into the water

Jăc'ū la to ry (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *jaculatorius*, Fr *jaculatoire* See *supra*] Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out, uttered in short sentences, ejaculatory

Jāde, *n* [Fr & Sp *jade*, It *jada*, of Oriental origin] (*Min*) A stone of a dark green color, hard and compact, capable of a fine polish, and used for ornamental purposes *Dana*

Jāde, *n* [Prov Eng *yaud*, Scot *yade*, *yad*, *yaud*]

1 A mean or poor horse, a tired horse, a worthless nag

Tired as a *jade* in overloaden cart *Sidney*

2 A mean woman, a wench, a quean,—used familiarly or in contempt

She shines the first of battered *jades* *Swift*

3 A young woman,—so called in irony or slight contempt

Jāde, *v t* [*imp & p p* JADED, *p pr & vb n* JADING]

1 To reduce to the condition of a jade, to tire out, to fatigue,—said of a horse

The never-yet-beaten horse of Parthia
We have *jaded* out of the field *Shak*

2 To exhaust by excessive labor of any kind, to tire or wear out in mean offices, to harass to crush

I do not now fool myself to let imagination *jade* me *Shak*

The mind, once *jaded* by an attempt above its power is very hardly brought to exert its force again *Locke*

Syn —To fatigue tire weary, harass —To JADE, FATIGUE, TIRE WEARY *Fatigue* is the generic term, *tire* denotes fatigue which wastes the strength *weary* implies that a person is worn out by exertion *jade* refers to the weariness created by a long and steady repetition of the same act or effort A little exertion will *tire* a child or a weak person, a severe or protracted task *wearies* equally the body and the mind, the most powerful horse becomes *jaded* on a long journey by a continual straining of the same muscles *Wearied* with labor of body or mind *tired* out with work, *tired* out by importunities, *jaded* by incessant attention to business

Jāde, *v i* To become weary, to lose spirit, to sink

They are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade*, and tire in the prosecution *South*

Jād'er y, *n* The tricks of a jade *Beau & Fl*

Jād'ish, *a* 1 Vicious, bad, like a jade,—applied to a horse

2 Unchaste,—applied to a woman *I'll strange*

Jāg, *n* [Scot *jag*, *jaug*, a leather bag or wallet, a pocket See JAG, *n*, *infra*] A small load, as of hay or grain in the straw [*Prov Eng and Colloq U S*] [Written also *jagg*] *Forby*

Jāg, *v t.* To carry, as a load, as, to *jag* hay, &c

Jāg, *n* [W, Ir, & Gael *gag*, aperture, cleft, chink] [Written also *jagg*]

1 A notch, a ragged protuberance, a denticulation

2 (*Bot*) A cleft or division

Jāg, *v t* [*imp & p p* JAGGED *p pr & vb n* JAGGING] [See *supra*] To cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw, to notch [Written also *jagg*]

Jāgg, *v t & n* See JAG

Jāg'ged (60), *p a* Having notches or teeth, cleft, divided "*Jagged* vine leaves' shade" *French*

Jāg'ged-ness, *n* The state of being jagged or denticulated unevenness

Jāg'ger, *n* One who, or that which, jags especially, (*a*) One who carries about a small load, a peddler *W Scott* (*b*) A brass wheel for cutting jags in cake, &c, a jagging-iron.

Jāg'ger-y, } *n* [Hind *jāgrī* See SUGAR] Dark,
Jāg'gher-y, } coarse sugar made in the East Indies of the juice of the cocoanut palm-tree *Malcom*

Jāg'ging-I'ron (Yurn), *n* A brass wheel with a notched or jagged edge for cutting cakes or pastry into ornamental figures

Jāg'gy, *a.* Set with teeth, denticulated, uneven, notched *Addison.*

Jāg'hīre (jāg'eer), *n* [Per & Hind *jāgīr*, Fr *jagir*, *jaguir*] A district of land, or the product thereof, assigned by the East Indian government to an individual, commonly for the support of some public establishment, particularly of a military nature

Jāg'hīre-dār, *n* [Per. & Hind *jāgīr dār*] A person holding a jaghire.

Jāg'ū ār', *n.* [Braz *jaguara*] (*Zool*) A carnivorous animal (*Felis onca*), of a brownish yellow color above, faintly marked with stripes or rings along the sides, and whitish below It is found from Brazil to Texas,—called also *American tiger*

Jaguar (*Felis onca*)

Jah, *n* [Heb *jah*] Jehovah

Jāil *n* [Fr *geôle*, O Fr *gaole*, *gaiole*, *jaiole*] [Written also *gaol*] A prison, a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime, and held in custody

This *jail* I count the house of liberty
To thine *Milton.*

Jāil'-bird, *n* A prisoner, one who has been confined in prison

Jāil'-de liv'er-y, *n* The release of prisoners from jail

Jāil'er, *n* The keeper of a jail or prison

Jāil'-fē'ver, *n* (*Med*) A dangerous and often fatal fever, of the typhoid character, generated in jails and other places crowded with people,—called also *hospital fever* and *ship fever* *Dunglison.*

Jāk, *n* (*Bot*) See JACK

Jākes, *n* [Probably corrupted and contracted from A S *cac hūs*, a privy] A house of necessity, or back house, a privy [*Obs*]

Jāk'-wood, *n* See JACKWOOD

Jāl'ap, *n* [Fr *jalap*, Sp, Pg, & N Lat, *jalapa*, so called from *Jalapa*, a town in Mexico, whence it was first imported in 1610] (*Med*) The root of a plant differently classified as *Convolvulus purga*, *Ipomœa purga*, and *Exogonium purga*, found in Mexico It has little or no taste or smell, but is much used in powder as a cathartic

Ja-lāp'ĭc, *a* Relating to, containing, or consisting of, jalap

Jāl'a pine, *n* [N Lat *jalapina*, *jalapinum*, Fr *jalappine*, Ger *jalapin* See *supra*] (*Chem*) A vegetable proximate principle of the officinal jalap *Dunglison*

Jalousie (zhăl'oo zee'), *n* [Fr] A slatted or Venetian window blind —so called especially in the West Indies *Simmonds*

Jām, *n* [Of Oriental origin Cf Ar *jamad*, ice, jelly, pl of *jamid*, congealed, consistent, *jamd*, congelation, ice]

1 A mass of people crowded together also, the pressure from a crowd as, to be in a great *jam* to be forced along by the *jam*

2 A conserve of fruit boiled in mass with sugar and water

3 [Per & Hind *jāmah*, garment, robe] A kind of frock for children

4 (*Mining*) See JAMB, No 2

Jām, *v t* [*imp & p p* JAMMED *p pr & vb n* JAMMING] [Fr *jambe*, O Fr *jame*, a leg See JAMB] To press, to crowd, to squeeze tight, to wedge in.

Jām'a (Ynā, *n* [From *Jamaica*] (*Chem*) An alkaloid obtained from the *Indira insermis* or cabbage tree of the West Indies

Ja mā'ĭ-can-pĕp'per, *n* See ALLSPICE

Ja mā'ĭ-cine, *n* The same as JAMAICINA

Jāmb (jām), *n* [Prov Eng *jamb*, *jamm*, Fr *jambe*, a leg, *jambe de force*, a principal rafter, O Fr *gambe*, *jame*, It *gamba*, O Sp *camba cama* a leg, *jamba*, a door or window post, from Celt *cam*, *camb*, bent, crooked, allied to Gr κάμπη, a bending, winding, bend of a limb, κάμπτειν, κάμπτειν, to bend, crook. Cf KAM]

1 (*Arch*) The side piece or post of a door, the side piece of a fire place, or any other aperture in a building *Gwilt*

2 (*Mining*) A mass of mineral or stone in a quarry or pit standing upright, more or less distinct from neighboring or adjoining parts [*Prov Eng*] *Forby*

Jāmb (jām), *v t* (*Naut*) To squeeze tight

Jam-bee', *n* [See JAMB, *supra* Cf O Fr *jambaer*, to walk] A fashionable cane [*Obs*] *Tatler.*

Jāmbeş (jām'z), } *n pl* [Al-
Jām'beųx (zhām'bō), } so *giambeux*] [From Fr *jambe*, a leg, O. Fr *jambure* See JAMB, *supra*] Armor for the legs, made of waxed leather or metal,—much used in the middle ages

Jambes

Fairholt.

Jām'da rĭ, *n* A kind of Indian muslin woven with figures of flowers and other ornamental objects.

Jĕ'me-son-ite (49), *n.* [From Prof *Jameson.*] (*Min*) A steel-gray ore of lead and antimony

Jăm'-nŭt, *n* A nut placed in contact with the main nut on the same bolt, to keep the main nut from turning, — called also *check-nut* and *cock-nut* [See *Illust* of *Bolt*]

Jăn, *n* [Ar] (*Mohammedan Myth*) An inferior demon

Jăne, *n* [L. Lat. *Janua*, Lat. *Genua*, O Eng. *Jean*, Genoa]

1 A coin of Genoa *Spenser*

2 A twilled cotton cloth See JEAN

Jăne'-of-ăpes', *n* A silly, pert girl, — corresponding to *jackanapes* See JACKANAPES

Jan-gā'dă, *n* [Sp] A raft boat used in Peru and the northern parts of Brazil *Simmonds*

Jăn'gle (jăng'gl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* JANGLED, *p pr* & *vb n* JANGLING] [O Fr *jangler*, *gangler*, Pr *janglar*, to mock, rail, quarrel, from L Ger & D *jangelen*, *janken*, to whimper, chide, brawl, quarrel]

1 To sound harshly or discordantly, as bells out of tune

2 To quarrel in words, to altercate, to bicker, to wrangle

Good wits will be *jangling* but gentles agree *Shak*

Jăn'gle, *v t* 1 To cause to sound harshly or inharmoniously, to rattle "Like sweet bells *jangled*, out of tune, and harshly" *Shak*

2. To cause to sound untunably or discordantly

Ere monkish rhymes
Had *jangled* their fantastic chimes *Prior*

Jăn'gle (jăng'gl), *n* [O Fr *jangle*, Pr *jangla* See *supra.*] Discordant sound, contention, prate, babble

Jăn'gler, *n* A wrangling, noisy fellow

Jăn'gler ess, *n* A female who jangles, a noisy, quarrelsome woman

Jăn'is-sa-ry, *n* See JANIZARY

Jăn'i tor, *n* [Lat, from *janua*, a door] A doorkeeper, a porter

Jăn'i-trix, *n* [See *supra*] 1 A female doorkeeper

2 (*Anat*) A large vein, the *vena porta*

Jăn'i-zăr', *n* A janizary [*Rare*]

Jăn'i-zā'ri an, *a* Pertaining to the Janizaries, or their government

Jăn'i-za-ry, *n* [Turk *yeñi tshéri*, new soldiers or troops, Fr *janissaire*, It *gianizzero*] A soldier of a privileged military class, which formed the nucleus of the Turkish infantry, but was suppressed in 1826 [Written also *janissary*]

Jăn'nock, *n* [Perhaps a corruption of *bannock*, q v, Prov Eng, a buttress or support to a wall] Oat bread [*Prov Eng*]

Jăn'sen-ism, *n* [Fr *Jansenisme*] (*Eccl Hist*) The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace

Jăn'sen-ist, *n* [Fr *Janseniste*] (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of Cornelius Jansen, a Roman Catholic bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, who received certain views of grace similar to those taught by Calvin, and formed a powerful party in the Roman Catholic church

Jănt, *v i* To jaunt. See JAUNT

Jan thĭ'nă, *n* [Lat *xanthinus*, violet colored] (*Zool*) A genus of turbinated testaceous mollusks, of remarkable habits, shell ventricose, globular, or anoid, — named from the beautiful violet color of the shell

Janthina

Jănt'i ly, *adv* [Eng *janty*] Jauntily

Jănt'i-ness, *n* Jauntiness

Jăn'tŭ, *n* A machine for raising water [*India*]

Jăn'ty, *a* [Fr *gentil*, pretty, originally of a good family, from Lat *gentilis*, belonging to a clan (*gens*), stock, race, or family] Jaunty See JAUNTY

Jăn'ŭ-a-ry, *n* [Lat *Januarius*, from *Janus*, an old Italian deity, the god of the sun and the year, to whom the month of January was sacred, Fr *Janvier*, Pr *Januer*, *Januer*, It *Gennaio*, Pg *Janeiro*, Sp *Enero* See *infra*] The first month of the year, according to the present computation

Janus (from an ancient statue)

Jā'nus, *n.* [Lat See *supra*] (*Rom Antiq*) A Latin deity represented with two faces looking in opposite directions His temple, at Rome, was never closed except in a time of universal peace

Jā'nus-fāced (-fāst), *a.* Practicing duplicity

Ja-păn', *n* [From the country in Asia so called] Work varnished and figured in the manner practiced by the natives of Japan, also, the peculiar varnish or lacquer used in japanning metallic or other articles

Ja-păn', *a* Of, or pertaining to, Japan, or to the peculiar lacquered work of that country.

Japan earth See CATECHU —*Japan ink*, a kind of writing ink, which, when dry, has a glossy appearance and deep black color —*Japan lacquer*, a hard, black varnish or lacquer used in japanning, obtained from the *Stagmaria verniciflua* of the East Indian archipelago *Lindley*

Ja-păn', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* JAPANNED, *p pr* & *vb n* JAPANNING]

1 To cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish, in the manner of the Japanese

2 To black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots

Japanned leather a sort of enameled or varnished leather, prepared with several coatings of a kind of japan rubbed in with the hand, and then dried in a stove *Simmonds*

Jăp'a nēse' (91), *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Japan, or its inhabitants

Jăp'a nēse', *n*, *pl* JAPANESE'

1 (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Japan, in the plural, the people of Japan

2 The language of the people of Japan

Ja-păn'ner, *n* 1 One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese, or one skilled in the art

2 A shoe blacker *Pope*

Ja-păn'nish, *a* After the manner of the Japanese, or of japanned articles *Carlyle*

Jāpe, *v t* [O Fr *gaber*, Pr & O Sp *gabar*, It *gabbare*, to deride, mock, jest, cheat See GAB] To jest [*Obs or rare*] *Chaucer*

Jāpe, *v t* [See *supra*] To play jests upon, to deride, to trick, to cheat

Jāpe, *n* A jest a trick

I have not been putting a *jape* upon you all this time *W Scott*

Jāp'er, *n* A jester [*Obs*]

Ja phĕ'ĭte, *a* [From *Japhet*, Heb *Jepheth*, Gr *'Iαφέτ*] Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah, as, the *Japhetic* nations, which people the north of Asia and all Europe, *Japhetic* languages

Jăp'ū, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of Brazil, a kind of woodpecker that suspends its nest

Jăr, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* JARRED, *p pr* & *vb n* JARRING] [Allied to O H Ger *kerran*, to chatter, croak, N H Ger *quarren*, to grumble, and Lat *garrire*, to chatter, prate Fr *jar*, *jars*, Wallon *gâr*, a gander, so called from the chattering noise it makes]

1 To give forth a short rattle or tremulous sound to vibrate harshly or discordantly, as, a *jarring* sound

When such strings *jar*, what hope of harmony? *Shak*
A string may *jar* in the best master's hand *Koscommon*

2 To act in opposition or disagreement, to clash, to interfere, to quarrel, to dispute

For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty but well consist *Milton*

3 To vibrate regularly, to repeat the same sound *Shak*

Jăr, *v t* To cause a short, tremulous motion, to cause to tremble, to shake

Jăr, *n* 1 A rattling vibration, a shake, a harsh sound a discord, as, a trembling *jar*

2 Clash of interest or opinions, collision, discord, debate

And yet his peace is but continual *jar* *Spenser*
Cease, cease such *jars*, and rest your minds in peace *Shak*

3 A vibration of the pendulum of a clock

I love thee not a *jar* of the clock *Shak*

On the jar, or *ajar*, open a little space, not quite closed, — said of a door

Jăr, *n* [Fr *jarre*, Pr & Sp *jarra*, Sp & Pg *jarro*, It *giara*, *giarro*, from Per & Ar *jarrah*, *jar*, ewer]

1 A vessel, as of earth or glass, with a large belly and broad mouth, as, a *jar* of honey

2 The measure of what is contained in a jar, a jar full, as, a *jar* of oil

Jăr'a răc'ă, *n* [The native name in Surinam] (*Zool*) A species of poisonous serpent (*Bothrops jararaca*) native to Brazil, seldom exceeding eighteen inches in length, and of a dusky, brownish color, variegated with red and black spots

Jăr'ble, *v t* [Scot *jarble*, *jrble*, *jirgle*, to spill any liquid here and there, to spill a liquid by making it move from one side of the vessel to the other] To wet, to bemire. [*Prov Eng*] [Written also *jarvel*] *Halliwell*

Jărdeg (jŭrdz), *n pl* [Fr *jarde*, *jardon*] (*Far*) Callous tumors on the legs of a horse below the bend of the ham on the outside

Jăr'gle (jăr'gl), *v i* [Cf O Sw *jerga*, *kerga*, to repeat angrily the same thing, to brawl, Icel *jarg*, *jargr*, *jargan*, tedious iteration, angry contention, Fr *jargonner*, O Fr *gargoner*, to talk jargon, gibberish See *infra*] To emit a harsh or shrill sound [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Jăr'gog le, *v t* To make jargon of, to throw into confusion [*Obs.*]

Jăr'gon, *n* [Fr *jargon*, It *gergone*, *gergo*, Sp *jerga*, *jergonza*, O Sp *girgonz*, Pr *gergonz*]

1. Confused, unintelligible talk or language, gabble, gibberish "All *jargon* of the schools." *Prior*

2 An artificial idiom or dialect, a cant language, slang

Jăr'gon, *n.* (*Min*) A variety of zircon. See ZIRCON *Dana.*

Jăr'gon, *v. i.* To emit unintelligent or unintelligible sounds.

To fill sea and air
With their sweet *jargoning.* *Coleridge*

Jăr'go-nĕlle' (jar'go nĕl'), *n.* A variety of pear which ripens early

Jar-gŏn'ic, *a* Pertaining to the mineral jargon.

Jăr'nut, *n* (*Bot*) The tuberous root of a plant of the genus *Bunium* (*B flexuosum*), earth-nut.

Jăr'ring ly, *adv* Shaking discordantly.

Jăr'vel, *v. t* See JARBLE.

Jā'gey, *n* A wig, also a head of bushy hair, — so called, perhaps, from being made of, or resembling, Jersey yarn, the name being formed by corruption of *Jersey*

Jăs'hawk, *n* [Contracted from *cyas hawk*] A young hawk *Booth.*

Jăs'mine, or **Jăs'mine**, *n* [Fr *jasmin*, Sp *jazmin*, It *gesmino*, *gelsomino*, from Ar & Per *jâsamân*, *jâsmin*, *yâsamûn*, *yâsamûn*] (*Bot*) A climbing plant of the genus *Jasminum*, bearing flowers of a peculiarly fragrant odor The *J officinale* is common in the south of Europe, and bears white flowers The Arabian jasmine is *J sambac*, and, with *J angustifolia*, comes from the East Indies The yellow false jasmine is the *Gelsemium sempervirens*, and is found in the southern part of the United States [Written also *jessamine*] *Lindley Gray*

Jăsp, *n* Jasper [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Jăs'pa-chāte, *n* [Fr *jaspachate*, Lat. *iaspachates*, Gr *ἰασπαχάτης*] Agate jasper [*Obs*]

Jăs'per, *n* [O Eng *jaspre*, Fr *jaspe*, *diaspre*, It *diaspro*, Lat *iaspis*, Gr *ἴασπις*, Per *yashp*, *yasht*, *yashm*, *yashim*, Ar *yasheb*, *yashef*, Heb *yâshpheh* Cf DIAPER] (*Min*) An opaque, impure variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and other dull colors, breaking with a smooth surface It admits of a high polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff-boxes, &c When the colors are in stripes or bands, it is called *striped jasper* The Egyptian pebble is a brownish yellow jasper *Dana*

Jăs'per-ā'ted, *a* Mixed with jasper, containing particles of jasper, as, *jasperated* agate

Jăs'per y, *a* Of the nature of jasper, mixed with jasper

Jas pĭd'e-an, } *a* [Lat *iaspideus*, from *iaspis*
Jas-pĭd'e-oŭs, } See *supra*] Like jasper, consisting of jasper, or partaking of jasper

Jăs'poid, *a* [Fr *jaspoïde*, from *jaspe*, jasper, and Gr *εἶδος*, form, shape See JASPER] Resembling jasper

Jăsp-ŏn'yx, *n* [Lat *iasponyx*, Gr *ἰασπόνυξ*. See JASPER] (*Min*) The purest horn-colored onyx, with beautiful green jaspery zones, composed of genuine matter of the finest jaspers [*Obs*] *Dana*

Ja trŏph'ĭ, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, one species of which, *J manihot*, affords the cassava and tapioca of commerce

Ja trŏph'ĭc, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, the seeds of plants of the genus *Jatropha*, as, *jatrophic* acid

Jaum, *n* The same as JAMB, q v

Jăunce, *v i* [O Fr *jancer*] To jolt or shake, to jounce [*Obs*] *Shak*

Jăun'dĭce (jăn'dis), *n* [O Eng *jaunes*, *jaunis*, *jaunes*, Fr *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow, orig *jalne*, Pg *jalne*, *jalde*, Sp *jalde*, from Lat *galbinus*, *galbanus*, yellowish, from *galbus*, yellow] (*Med*) A disease, in its most common form characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, whiteness of the discharges from the intestines, uneasiness, referred to the region of the stomach, loss of appetite, and general languor and lassitude It is supposed to be caused by a suffusion of the biliary secretions

Jăun'dĭced (jăn'dist), *a* 1 Affected with the jaundice

2 Prejudiced, seeing with discolored organs

Jăunt, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* JAUNTED, *p pr* & *vb n* JAUNTING] [Written also *jant*] [Scot *jaunder* Cf JAUNCE] To ramble here and there, to make an excursion, to stroll

Jăunt, *n* An excursion, a ramble, a short journey.

Syn —Trip, tour, excursion, ramble

Jăun'ti-ly, *adv* In a jaunty manner *W Scott*

Jăun'ti ness, *n* The quality of being jaunty, showiness, airiness. "That *jauntiness* of air I was once master of" *Addison*

Jăun'ty, *a* [*compar* JAUNTIER, *superl* JAUNTIEST] [See JANTY] Airy, showy, fluttering, finical, hence, characterized by an affected or fantastical manner [Written also *janty.*]

Jăun'ty-cār, *n.* See JAUNTING CAR

Jaunt'ing-cār, *n* A kind of omnibus or public carriage used in Ireland, in which the passengers ride sidewise, sitting back to back, with their feet reaching nearly to the ground. [Written also *jaunty-car*] *Thackeray.*

Jā'van-ēse' (91), *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Java, or to the inhabitants of Java.

Jā'van-ēse', *n*, *pl* JĀ'VAN-ĒSE' (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Java, in the plural, the people of Java.

Jăv'el, *v. t.* [Written also *jable.*] [Scot. *javel*, *jevel*, to spill a large quantity of a liquid substance at

once; *jabble*, a slight motion or agitation of water. See JABBLE] To wet or bemire

Jăv'el, *n.* A wandering or dirty fellow [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Jăve'lin (jăv'lin), *n.* [Fr *javeline*, Sp *jabalina*, It *giavelina*, and Fr *javelot*, O Fr *gavriot*, It. *giavelotto*, Armor *gavlod*, *gavlin*, M H. Ger. *gabilôt*, Ir *gabhla*, spear, lance, *gabhal*, fork, W *gafluch*, fork or angle, a barbed or bearded spear, a kind of hunting pole, *gaff*, fork or angle Cf GAVELOCK] A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, the shaft of which was of wood, but pointed with steel, anciently used by horse or foot

Javelin

Jăw, *n* [A modification of *chaw*, formed under the influence of Fr *joue*, the cheek, O Fr. *joe*, Pr. *gauta*, It *gota* Cf O H Ger *chiowor*, jaw]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed, hence, also, the bone with its teeth and covering, in the plural, the mouth

2. Scolding, wrangling, abusive clamor [*Low*]

3. Any thing resembling the jaw of an animal in form or action, as, the *jaws* of a vise

4 (*Naut*) The inner end of a boom or gaff, which is hollowed in a half circle in order that it may move freely on a mast *Totten*

5 (*Mach*) A notch or other opening in which something is fastened, especially an axle guard See AXLE-GUARD

Jăw, *v. t* [*imp & p p* JAWED, *p pr & vb n* JAWING] To scold, to clamor [*Low*]

Jăw, *v t* To abuse by scolding [*Low*]

Jăw'-bōne, *n* The bone of the jaw, containing the teeth *Skelton*

Jăwed, *a* 1 Denoting the appearance of the jaws

2 Having jaws, — chiefly used in composition, as, lantern *jawed*

Jăw'-fall, *n* Depression of the jaw, hence, depression of spirits *M Griffith*

Jăw'-fallen, *a* Depressed in spirits, dejected

Jăwn, *v i* To yawn [*Obs*] See YAWN

Jăw'-tooth, *n* A tooth belonging to the back part of the jaw, a grinder or molar

Jăw'-wĕdge, *n* A wedge to tighten the axle box in an axle guard

Jăw'y, *a* Relating to the jaws

Jāy, *n* [Fr *geai*, O Fr *gai*, *jai*, Pr *gai*, *jai*, Sp *gayo*, *gaya*] (*Ornith*) A rather showy bird (*Garrulus* [or *Corvus*] *glandarius*), common in Europe, of red brown color above, and a faint yellow below, and having a low, erectile crest of feathers

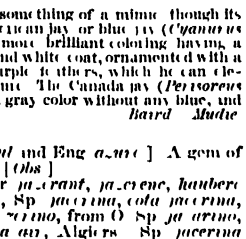

Blue Jay (*Garrulus cristatus*)

☞ The jay is often something of a mimic though its note is harsh The American jay or blue jay (*Cyanurus cristatus*), is of a much more brilliant coloring having a bright violet, sky blue, and white coat, ornamented with a crest of light blue or purple feathers, which he can elevate or depress at pleasure The Canada jay (*Perisoreus Canadensis*) is of a dull gray color without any blue, and has no crest *Baird Audie*

Jāy'et, *n* See JET

Jā'zel, *n* [Cf Sp *azul* and Eng *azure*] A gem of an azure blue color [*Obs*]

Jăz'er-ant, *n* [O Fr *jazerant*, *jazerene*, *hauberc jazerant*, Pr *jazeran*, Sp *jacerina*, *cota jacerina*, Pg *jaceina*, It *qhia cerino*, from O Sp *jazerino*, Algerine, from Ar *jaza'ir*, Algiers Sp *jacerina* labrada en Damasco (*Historia de las Guerras Civiles de Granada*, cap 8)] A frock of twisted or linked mail, without sleeves, some what lighter than the hauberk

Jăl'oŭs (jăl'us), *a.* [O Fr *jalous*, N Fr *jalour*, Pr *gelos*, It *geloso*, *zeloso*, Sp *celoso*, L Lat *zelosus*, from Fr *zele*, It, Sp, & Pg *zelo*, zeal, ardor, from Lat. *zelus*, Gr. ζῆλος, emulation, zeal, jealousy]

1 Filled with anxious apprehension, uneasily vigilant, suspicious

2. Suspiciously vigilant, anxiously careful and concerned for any thing, solicitous in a matter affecting character or honor

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts
1 *Kings* xix 10

I am *jealous* over you with a godly jealousy 2 *Cor* xi 2

3. Apprehensive, uneasy through fear that good will, interest, affection, or the like, regarded as belonging to one's self, is transferred to another, pained by suspicions of preference given to another

"Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as these,
Renders us *jealous*, and destroys our peace *Waller*

Syn. — Suspicious, anxious, envious — JEALOUS, SUSPICIOUS *Suspicious* is the wider term We *suspect* a person when we distrust his honesty and imagine he has some bad design We are *jealous* when we suspect him of aiming to deprive us of what is our own, and what we dearly prize Iago began by awakening the *suspicions* of Othello, and converted them at last into the deadliest *jealousy* "*Suspicion* may be excited by some kind of accusation, not supported by evidence sufficient for conviction, but sufficient to trouble the repose of confidence "

"*Jealousy* is a painful apprehension of rivalship in cases that are peculiarly interesting to us" *Cogan*

Jĕal'oŭs-hŏod, *n.* The state of being jealous, jealousy. [*Obs*] *Shak*

Jĕal'oŭs-ly (jĕl'us-ly), *adv.* With jealousy or suspicion, emulously, with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution

Jĕal'oŭs ness (jĕl'us nes), *n* The state of being jealous, suspicion, suspicious vigilance

Jĕal'oŭs y (jĕl'us y), *n* [Fr *jalousie*, It, Pr, & Pg *gelosia*, Sp *celos*, pl *celotipia* See *supra*] The quality of being jealous, suspicious fear or apprehension, suspicious caution or vigilance, earnest concern or solicitude painful apprehension of rivalship in cases nearly affecting one's happiness

Jealousy is the apprehension of superiority *Shenstone*

Whoever had qualities to alarm our *jealousy*, had excellence to deserve our fondness *Rambler*

Jeăn (jan), *n* [Written also *jane*, q v] A twilled cotton cloth

Satin jean, a kind of jean woven smooth and glossy, after the manner of satin

Jĕars, *n pl* (*Naut*) An assemblage of tackles, by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered [Written also *geers* and *jeers*] See GEAR

Jĕat, *n.* A fossil of a fine black color. [*Obs*] See JET.

Jee, *v t & i* See GEE

Jeel, *n* A morass, a shallow lake, — so called in India

Jeer, *v t* [*imp & p p* JEERED, *p pr & vb n* JEERING] [O Eng *geer*, *gaire*, perhaps a modification of *cheer*, to salute with cheers or shouts of joy, taken in an ironical sense Cf *jaw*, for *chaw* It is quite impossible to derive it from Eng *shear* or Ger *scheren*] To utter severe, sarcastic reflections, to use scoffing or derision, to flout to make a mock of some thing or person, as, to *jeer* at one in sport

Syn. — To sneer, scoff deride flout, gibe, mock

Jeer, *v t* To treat with scoffs or derision

Jeer, *n* A railing remark or reflection, a scoff, taunt, biting jest, flout, jibe, mockery

Midas, exposed to all their *jeers*
Had lost his art, and kept his ears *Swift*

Jeer'er, *n* A scoffer a railer, a scorner, a mocker

Jeer'ing ly, *adv* With raillery, scornfully, contemptuously, in mockery *Dorham*

Jeers, *n pl* See JEARS

Jĕff'er-son ite, *n* [From *Jefferson*, third president of the United States] (*Min*) A variety of augite of a dark olive green color passing into brown *Dana*

Jĕg'get, *n* [Prov Eng, hashed lungs Cf *jegge gigget*, and *gigot*, a leg of mutton] A kind of sausage [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Je hō'vah, *n* [Heb *Yehowah*, to be] A Scripture appellation of the Supreme Being, by which he was revealed to the Jews as their tutelary God or Sovereign of the theocracy, the sacred unpronounceable name of the Eternal, usually interpreted as signifying self derived and permanent existence

Je hō'vist, *n* 1 (*Heb Gram*) One who maintains that the vowel points annexed to the word *Jehovah*, in Hebrew, are the proper vowels of the word, and express the true pronunciation

☞ The *Jehovists* are opposed to the *Adonists* who hold that the points annexed to the word *Jehovah* are the vowels of the word *Adonai*

2 The supposed writer of the Jehovistic passages of the Old Testament, especially those of the Pentateuch See ELOHIST

The characteristic manner of the *Jehovist* differs from that of his predecessor [the Elohist] He is fuller and freer in his descriptions, more reflective in his assignment of motives and causes, more artificial in mode of narration *S Davidson*

Jē'ho vĭs'tic, *a* [See *supra*] Relating to Jehovah, as a name of God, — said of certain passages in the Old Testament, especially in the Pentateuch, which are characterized by the use of *Jehovah* as the name of the Supreme Being See ELOHISTIC

Je jūne' (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *jejunus*, fasting, hungry, dry, barren, scanty]

1 Craving food, hungry, starving *Bacon*

2 Wanting contents empty, vacant leaving bare, void of interest barren, as, a *jejune* narrative

Je jūne'ly, *adv* In a jejune, barren manner

Je jūne'ness (109), *n* The quality or condition of being jejune, poverty barrenness, especially, want of interest, a deficiency of matter that can engage the attention and gratify the mind, as, the *jejuneness* of style or narrative

Je jū'ni ty, *n* Jejuneness [*Obs*] *Burton*

Je jū'num, *n* [Lat *jejunus*, empty, dry] (*Anat*) The first part of the smaller intestine — so called because usually found empty after death

Jĕl'lied (jĕl'lid), *a* Brought to the consistence of jelly

Jĕl'ly, *n* [See GELLY] 1 A viscous or glutinous substance something gelatinous, a stiffened solution of gelatine, gum, or the like, translucent, and intermediate in condition between solid and liquid

2 The inspissated juice of fruits or meat boiled with sugar, as, currant *jelly*, calves foot *jelly*

Jĕl'ly-bāg, *n.* A bag through which jelly is distilled

Jĕl'ly-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the acalephs or marine species of radiate animals which have a jelly-like appearance *Dana*

Jĕm'i-dār, *n* [Per. & Hind. *jāma-dār*, the keeper of a wardrobe, a musketeer, from *jāmā*, garments, clothes] An native officer in the Anglo-Indian army having the rank of lieutenant

Jĕm'mi-ness, *n* Spruceness [*Colloq*]

Jĕm'my, *a* [Cf GIM and GIMP] Spruce, finical, overneat [*Colloq*]

Jĕ'nite, *n* See YENITE

Jĕn'net, *n* A small Spanish horse. See GENET.

Jĕn'net ing, *n* [Said to be corrupted from *junetting*, *juneating*, an apple ripe in June, or at St Jean But cf GENITING] A species of early apple

Jĕn'ny, *n* [Said to have been so called by Arkwright, after his wife, *Jenny*, but according to a grandson of Jacob Hargreaves, the inventor, it is a corruption of *gin*, a contraction of *engine* See GIN, and cf GINNY CARRIAGE] A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam, and used in manufactories

Jenny ass, the female of the ass

Jĕnt'ling, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Leuciscus* the blue chub, found in the Danube

Jĕŏp'ard (jĕp'ard), *n* [Fr *par jeu*, I have played] (*Law*) An oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law, or the acknowledgment of a mistake or oversight *Blackstone*

Jĕop'ard (jĕp'ard), *v t* [*imp & p p* JEOPARDED, *p pr & vb n* JEOPARDING] [See JEOPARDY] To put in danger, to expose to loss or injury, to imperil, to hazard

Zebulon and Naphtali were a people that *jeoparded* their lives unto the death in the high places of the field *Judg* v 18.

Syn — To hazard risk, peril, endanger, expose

Jĕop'ard er (jĕp'ard er), *n* One who puts to hazard

Jĕop'ard ize (jĕp'ard īz), *v t* [*imp & p p* JEOPARDIZED, *p pr & vb n* JEOPARDIZING] To expose to loss or injury, to jeopard

Jĕop'ard-oŭs (jĕp'ard-us), *a* Exposed to danger, perilous, hazardous "His goodly, valiant, and *jeopardous* enterprise " *Fuller.*

Jĕop'ard-oŭs-ly (jĕp'ard us ly), *adv* With risk or danger

Jĕop'ard y (jĕp'ard y), *n* [O Eng *juparti*, *juperti*, *jeuparties*, *jeuperdie* Some etymologists suppose it to be Fr *par perdu*, I have lost, or *jeu perdu*, a lost game It is originally, as the spelling in O Eng proves, the Fr *jeu parti*, an even game, a game in which the chances are even "Si nous les voyons à *jeu parti*" — If we see them at an even game (*Froissart*, vol i c 234) But then it was afterward confounded with the Fr *jeu perdu* Fr. *jeu partil*, jeu parti, and *jeu perdut*, jeu perdu, L Lat *jocus partitus*] Exposure to death, loss, or injury, hazard, danger peril

They were filled with water, and were in *jeopardy* *Luke* viii 23.

Syn — Danger, peril hazard, risk See DANGER

Jĕop'ard-y, *v t* To jeopard, to jeopardize

Jĕr'bo ă, or **Jer bō'ă**, *n* [Ar *yerboa*, *yarbûa*] (*Zool*) A small jumping rodent animal (*Dipus Ægyptius*), having very long hind legs and a long tail — called also *jumping hare* It burrows in the ground

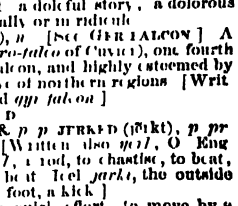

Jerboa (*Dipus Ægyptius*)

☞ The name is also applied to other small jumping rodents, as the *Pedetes Capensis* of the Cape of Good Hope

Je-reed', *n* A blunt javelin used by the Turks, especially in their mock fights [Written also *jerid*]

Jĕr'e mī'ad, *n* [From *Jeremiah*, the prophet.]

Jĕr e mī'ade, } *n* [See *supra*] A tale of grief,

Jĕr e mī'ad, } sorrow, or complaint a doleful story, a dolorous tirade — used satirically or in ridicule

Jer-fal'con (fawkn), *n* [See GERFALCON] A variety of falcon (*Hiero-falco* of Cuvier), one fourth larger than the true falcon, and highly esteemed by falconers It is a native of northern regions [Written also *ger falcon* and *gyr falcon*]

Je rĭd', *n* See JERRID

Jĕrk (14), *v t* [*imp & p p* JERKED (jĕrkt), *p pr & vb n* JERKING] [Written also *yerk*, O Eng *yurk* Cf O Eng *gerd*, a rod, to chastise, to beat, O Eng *jerd*, also to beat Icel *jarka*, the outside edge of the sole of the foot, a kick]

1 To throw with a quick effort, to move by a quick and suddenly arrested motion, to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push as, to *jerk* one under the ribs, to *jerk* one with the elbow, to *jerk* a stone

I thought to have *jerked* him here under the ribs. *Shak.*

2 To cut into thin slices or strips and dry in the sun, as, to *jerk* beef

Jĕrk, *v t* To accost eagerly [*Obs*] *Dryden.*

Jĕrk, *v i* To make a sudden motion, to start quickly, to move with a start, or by starts.

By the way he *jerked* at some men's reforming to models of religion *Milton.*

Jĕrk, *n.* 1. A short, sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a striking against something with a suddenly arrested motion, as, a *jerk* of the elbow.

His jade gave him a *jerk* *B Jonson*

2 A motion by momentary impulse, unsustained or unsteady motion

Lobsters swim by *jerks* *Grew*

Jĕrk'er, *n* One who strikes with a smart, quick blow, or moves with a jerk

Jĕr'kin, *n.* [Diminutive of D *jurk*, a frock] A jacket, a kind of short coat or close waistcoat

Jĕr'kin hĕad, *n* (*Arch*) The upper part or gable of the end wall of a building when this is carried up higher than the side walls

Jĕrk'y, *a* Jerk-like, coming or moving by starts, or by unsteady action

Je rŏn'y-mite, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One belonging to a certain religious order, the members of which were called *Hermits of St Jerome*,—called also *Hieronymite*

Jĕr'quer (jĕr'ker), *n.* A custom house officer who searches ships, after they are unloaded, for unentered goods [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

Jĕr'quing (jĕr'king), *n.* The searching of a ship for unentered goods [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

Jĕr'sey (jĕr'zy), *n* [From the island so called]

1 The finest of wool separated from the rest, combed wool, also, fine yarn of wool

2. A kind of jacket of coarse woolen cloth

Je-ru'sa-lem Ar'ti-chōke [In this name, the word *Jerusalem* is a mere corruption of the Italian *girasole*, i e, sunflower, or turnsole] (*Bot*) A plant (the *Helianthus tuberosum* of Brazil), cultivated in Europe and the United States It is a species of sunflower, the roots of which are used in Europe as food, and the leaves given to cattle *Baird*

Jer-vi'nă, } *n* [Probably from Sp *yerva*, *yerba*,
Jĕr'vine, } herb, O Sp the poison of the veratrum, *yerba almanca*, *yerba de ballestero*, the white hellebore] (*Chem*) A poisonous alkaloid obtained from the root of *Veratrum album*, or white hellebore

Jĕss, *n* [O Fr *ges*, *ges*, *ge*, *giez*, *gest*, *get*, *get*, *jet*, Pr *get*, It *getto*, L Lat *jactus*, a jess, from Lat *jacere*, *jactum*, to throw]

1. A short strap of leather or silk tied round the legs of a hawk, in which the varvels, or rings, were fastened, to which the leash or line, wrapped round the falconer's hand, was attached

Like a hawk which fleeing herself freed
From bells and *jesses* which did let her flight *Spenser*

2 A ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in falconry

3 A resting place, also, a check, hinderance, or pause [*Obs*] *J Norden*

Jĕs'sa mine, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of certain species of the genus *Jasminum* Jasmine See JASMINE

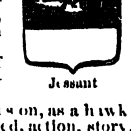

Jessant

Jĕs'sant, *a* (*Her*) Shooting forth, or springing up

Jĕs'se, *n* A large brass candlestick branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir,—so called as resembling the genealogical tree of Jesse, of which a picture was formerly hung up in churches

Jĕssed (jĕst), *a* (*Her*) Having jesses on, as a hawk

Jĕst, *n* [O Eng *jest* and *gest*, deed, action, story, tale, a representation of a tale, pageant, hence *gestour*, *jestour*, a tale-teller, a relater of gests or romances See GEST]

1 A masking frolic, a masquerade, a pageant, an interlude [*Obs*] *Nares*

He promised us, in honor of our guest,
To grace our banquet with some pompous *jest* *Old Play*

2. Something done or said in order to amuse, something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter

I must be sad when I have cause, and smile at no man's *jest* *Shak*

The Right Honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his *jests*, and to his imagination for his facts *R B Sheridan*

Of all the griefs that harass the distressed,
Sure the most bitter is a scornful *jest* *Johnson*

3 The object of laughter or sport, a laughing-stock.

Then let me be your *jest*, I deserve it *Shak*

4. A deed, an action, a gest [*Obs*]

In jest, for mere sport or diversion, not in truth and reality, not in earnest

And given in earnest what I begged *in jest* *Shak*

Syn Joke, fun, burlesque, raillery, sport

Jĕst, *v i* [*imp & p p* JESTED, *p pr & vb n* JESTING]

1. To play a part in a mask *Shal*

2 To make merriment by words or actions to say any thing for amusement merely, to talk jokingly, to joke

He *jests* at scars that never felt a wound *Shak*

Syn.—To joke, sport, rally —To JEST, JOKE One *jests* in order to make others laugh, one *jokes* to please himself A *jest* is usually at the expense of another, and is often ill-natured, a *joke* is a sportive sally designed to promote good humor without wounding the feelings of its object "*Jests* are, therefore, seldom harmless, *jokes* frequently allowable The most serious subject may be degraded by being turned into a *jest*" *Crabb*

But those who aim at ridicule
Should fix upon some certain rule,
Which fairly hints they are in *jest*. *Swift.*

How fond are men of rule and place,
Who court it from the mean and base!
They love the cellar's vulgar *joke*,
And lose their hours in ale and smoke. *Gray*

Jĕst'er, *n* 1 A person given to jesting, sportive talk, and merry pranks.

He rambled up and down
With shallow *jesters* *Shak*

2. A buffoon, a merry-andrew, a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them. "This was Yorick's skull, the king's *jester*" *Shak.*

Jĕst'fŭl, *a* Given to jesting, full of jokes.

Jĕst'ing ly, *adv.* In a jocose manner, not in earnest.

Jĕst'ing-stŏck, *n.* A laughing stock, a butt of ridicule *Goage*

Jĕş'ŭ-it, *n.* [Fr *Jésuite*, Sp *Jesuita*, It *Gesuita*]

1 (*Rom. Cath Church*) One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, and approved in 1540, under the title of The Society of Jesus

☞ The order consists of Scholars, who take vows simply of poverty chastity, and obedience, and can leave the Society or be dismissed from it, and professed Priests, who also make the same three vows, but can not be dismissed from the Society, nor discharged from their obligations The latter class is again divided into Spiritual Coadjutors, who have the care of souls, and Jesuits of the Four Vows, who add to the three obligations already mentioned a fourth vow of undertaking any missions to which they may be ordered by the proper authority, and from among whom missionaries are selected The Society is governed by a General, elected for life by the General Congregation (or members of the order), which also nominates five assistants, who have power to convoke a General Congregation to depose the General if he transgresses the rules of the Society The Society was first established in the United States in 1807, and the members of it are chiefly engaged in teaching or as missionaries The Jesuits have displayed in their enterprises a high degree of zeal, learning, policy, and skill, but by their opponents have been generally reputed to use art and intrigue in promoting or accomplishing their purposes, whence the words *Jesuit*, *Jesuitical*, and the like, have acquired an odious and offensive sense

2 A crafty person, an intriguer

Jesuits-bark, Peruvian bark or the bark of certain species of *Cinchona*,—so called because its medicinal properties were first made known in Europe by Jesuit missionaries to South America —*Jesuits-nut*, the fruit of a European aquatic plant of the genus *Trapa* (*T natans*), containing an edible, farinaceous kernel resembling that of the chestnut

Jĕş'ŭ it ed, *a.* Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits

Jĕş'ŭ it ess, *n* (*Rom Cath Hist*) One of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits, but suppressed by Pope Urban in 1630

Jĕş'ŭ it'ic, } *a* [Fr *jesuitique*, Sp *jesuitico*]
Jĕş'ŭ it'ic al, } 1 Pertaining to the Jesuits, or to their principles and arts

2 Designing, cunning, deceitful,—an opprobrious use of the word

Jĕş'ŭ it'ic al ly, *adv* In a jesuitical manner

Jĕş'ŭ it ism, *n* [Fr *jesuitisme*, Sp *jesuitismo*, It *gesuitismo*]

1 The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits

2 Cunning, deceit, hypocrisy, deceptive practices to effect a purpose,—an offensive sense

Jĕş'ŭ-it ŏc'ra-cy, *n* Government by Jesuits, also, the whole body of Jesuits in a country, &c *Solger*

Jĕş'ŭ it-ry, *n* Jesuitism. [*Rare*]

Jĕt, *n* [Written also *jeat*, *jayet*] [Fr. *jayet*, *jaiet*, *jais*, from Lat *gagates*, Gr. γαγάτης, πέτρα Λαγίνης, so called from Γάγαι or Γαγάτ, a town and river in Lycia] (*Min*) A variety of lignite, of a very compact texture, and velvet-black color, susceptible of a good polish, and often wrought into toys, buttons, mourning jewels, and the like *Dana*

Jĕt, *n* [Fr *jet*, O Fr *get*, *giet*, It *getto*, a throw, cast, a water spout, Lat *jactus*, a throwing, a throw, from *jacere*, *jactum*, to throw]

1 A shooting forth, a spouting stream, a sudden rush, as of water from a pipe, or of flame from an orifice, also, that which issues in a jet

2 A yard [*Obs*] *Tusser*

3 Drift, scope [*Obs*]

Jĕt, *v i* [*imp & p p* JETTED, *p pr & vb n* JETTING] [Fr *jeter*, Pr *getar*, *gitar*, Sp *jitar*, It. *gettare*, *guttare*, to throw, from Lat *jactare*, v. freq, from *jacere*, to throw See *supra*]

1 To shoot forward, to shoot out, to project, to jut, to intrude

2 To strut, to throw or toss the body in haughtiness [*Obs*]

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him how he *jets* under his advanced plumes! *Shak.*

3 To jerk, to jolt, to be shaken

Jĕt, *v t.* To spout forth, to emit in a stream or spout

A dozen angry models *jetted* steam *Tennyson*

Jĕt'-blăck, *a* Of the deepest black, the color of jet

Jet-d'eau' (zhĕ dō'), *n* [Fr, a throw of water. See JET, *n*] A stream of water spouting from a fountain or pipe, especially from one which is arranged to throw water upward, and is put in a public place, or in a garden, for ornament.

Jĕt'e-rŭs, *n.* [*Bot.*) A disease of plants which causes them to turn yellow. *Brande.*

Jĕt'-pump, *n.* A suction-pump, in which a partial vacuum is obtained in the barrel, by means of a jet of air, on the principle of the blast, which see.

Jĕt'sam, } *n.* [Fr. *jeter*, *jetter*, to throw. Cf. FLOT-
Jĕt'son, } SAM, FLOTSON] (*Mar Law.*) (*a.*) The voluntary throwing of goods overboard, in case of extreme peril, in order to lighten a ship and preserve her (*b*) The goods thus thrown away, and which remain under water. [Written also *jettison.*]

Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink, and remain under water; "flotsam" is where they continue swimming; "ligan" is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy *Blackstone*

Jĕt'teau (jĕt'to), *n.* [Fr. *jet-d'eau.*] A throw or spout of water, a jet-d'eau

Jĕt'tee, *n.* [O Fr *jettee*, from *jeter*, *jetter*, to throw See JET, *v*, and JUTTY] See JETTY

Jĕt'ter, *n.* A spruce fellow, one who struts.

Jĕt'ti ness, *n.* The state of being jetty; blackness

Jĕt'ti-son, *n.* (*Law*) The same as JETSAM. See JETSAM

Jĕt'ton, *n* A piece of stamped metal, formerly used as a counter in playing cards [*Obs*]

Jĕt'ty, *v t* [See JUTTLE] To jut out, to project.

Jĕt'ty, *n* [Fr *jetee*, O Fr *jettee* See JETTY and JUTTY]

1 A part of a building that jets or projects beyond the rest, and overhangs the wall below

2 An erection projecting into the sea, of the nature of a pier, mostly constructed of timber, with open spaces for the sea to play in [Written also *jettee.*]

Jĕt'ty, *a* Made of jet, or black as jet.

Jĕt'ty-hĕad (hĕd), *n* (*Naut*) The projecting part of a wharf, the front of a wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dock

Jeu d'esprit (zhū'de-sprē') [Fr] A play of wit, a witticism *Macdonnel.*

Jew (jū, *or* jų), *n* [O Fr *Jus*, *Jeus*, N Fr *Juif*, Pr *Juzieu*, Sp *Judio*, Pg *Judeo*, It. *Giudeo*, from Lat *Judæus*, Gr Ἰουδαῖος, from Lat *Judæa*, Gr Ἰουδαία, the country of the Jews, Judea.] A Hebrew, or Israelite

And on her breast a sparkling cross she wore,
Which *Jews* might kiss, and Infidels adore *Pope*

Jew'bush, *n* (*Bot*) A dicotyledonous plant of the genus *Pedilanthus* (*P tithymaloides*), found in the West Indies, and possessing powerful emetic and drastic qualities *Baird*

Jew'el (jū'el, *or* jų'el), *n* [O Eng *juelle*, *jowele*, O Fr *jouel*, *joiel*, *joel*, N Fr *joyau*, Pr *joiel*, Sp *joyel*, It *gioiello*, from Fr *joie*, Pr *joia*, Sp *joya*, It *gioja*, joy, mirth, jewel, L Lat *jocale*, for *gaudiale*, as if from Lat *jocare*, *jocari*, to jest, joke, play, Ger *juwel*, D *juweel*]

1 An ornament of dress in which the precious stones form a principal part.

Plate of rare device,
And *jewels* of rich and exquisite form *Shak*

Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious *jewel* in his head *Shak*

2 A precious stone, a gem *Shal*

3 An object regarded with special affection, or very highly valued, a precious thing "Our prince (*jewel* of children)" *Shal*

Jew'el, *v t* [*imp & p p* JEWELED, or JEWELLED, *p pr & vb n* JEWELING, or JEWELLING]

1 To dress or adorn with jewels *B. Jonson*

2 To fit or provide with a jewel, as, to *jewel* the works of a watch

3 To deck or adorn, as if with jewels, as, flowers *jeweling* the grass

Jew'el-blŏck, *n* (*Naut*) One of two small blocks suspended at the extremity of the main and fore top-sail yards *R H Dana*

Jew'el-er, *n* [Written also *jeweller*] One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments

Jew'el-house, *n* The place where the royal ornaments are reposited,—called also *jewel-office*

Jew'el-ŏf'fice, *n* See JEWEL-HOUSE.

Jew'el ler y, *n* See JEWELRY

Jew'el-ry, *n* Jewels in general, the art or trade of a jeweler [Written also *jewellery*]

Jew'ess, *n* A Hebrew woman.

Jew'ish (jū'ish, *or* jų'ish), *a* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews, Israelitish

Jew'ish-ly, *adv* In the manner of the Jews

Jew'ish-ness, *n.* The rites of the Jews

Jew'ry (jū'ry, *or* jų'ry), *n* Judea, also, a district inhabited by Jews, and hence the name of a street in London

Jew's'-ear, *n* (*Bot*) A species of fungus (the *Peziza auricula*), heart-shaped, some resemblance to the human ear

Jew's-frănk-in'cense, *n* Gum styrax, or benzoin

Jew's'-hărp (jūz', *or* jųz'-), *n* [*Jew* and *harp*] An instrument of music shaped like a harp, which, placed between the teeth, and by means of a spring struck by the finger, gives a sound which is modulated by the breath,—called also *Jew's-trump*

Jew's'-măl'lōw, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, a species of *Corchorus*, cultivated as a pot-herb in Egypt and Syria, particularly by the Jews.

Jew's'-pitch, *n* Asphaltum.

Jew's'-stōne, *n.* The fossil spine of a large egg-shaped echinus. [Written also *Jew-stone.*]

Jew's'-trump, *n.* A Jew's-harp. [*Obs.*] *B. & Fl.*

Jez'e-bel, *n.* [From *Jezebel*, Heb *Isebel*, the wife of Ahab, king of Israel, whence also *Isabel*, *Isabella*.] An impudent, daring, vicious woman.

Jib, *n.* [Of Prov Eng *jibs*, tatters.]

1. (*Naut.*) The foremost sail of a ship, being a large, triangular stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the fore topmast head In sloops, it is on the bowsprit, and extends toward the lower mast-head

2. (*Mach.*) The projecting beam of a crane, from which the pulleys and weight are suspended

Jibb, *v. t.* [Connected with *jibe*.] To move reciprocatively sidewise or backward, as, the horse is apt to *jibb*, a *jibbing* horse [Written also *jibe*]

Jib'ber, *n.* A horse that jibbs. *Halliwell*

Jib'-boom, *n.* [Written also *gib boom*.] (*Naut.*) A spar which is run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it Beyond this is sometimes extended the *flying jib boom*

Jib'-door (-dōr), *n* A door which stands flush with the wall, without dressing or moldings *Gwilt*

Jibe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JIBED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JIBING.] [Written also *gybe*.] (*Naut.*) To shift from one side of a vessel to the other, as a sail

Jibe, *v. i.* 1 (*Naut.*) To shift, as a boom-sail, from one side of a vessel to the other

2 To agree, to harmonize [*Low.*] *Bartlett*

3 To move backward and forward restlessly See JIBB.

Ji boy'a, *n* (*Zool.*) A large American serpent

Jick'a jog, *n* [A cant word, from *jog*.] A shake, a push. [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*

Jif'fy, *n* [Perhaps derived and corrupted from *gliff*, a transient glance.] A moment, an instant, a very short time [*Colloq.*]

Jig, *n* [O Fr *gigue*, *gige*, a string instrument, N Fr. *gigue*, dance, tune, gig See GIG.]

1. (*Mus.*) A light, brisk musical movement, generally consisting of six quavers in a bar *Moore*

2 A frolicsome, quick dance, to such a movement "Hot and hasty, like a Scotch *jig*" *Shak*

3 A light, humorous piece of writing, especially in verse, a ballad, a farce [*Obs.*] *Vares*

A *jig* shall be clapped at, and every rhyme
Praisd and applauded *Beaumont*

4. A piece of sport, a trick, cajolery.

What dost think of
This innovation? Is t not a fine *jig*,
A precious cunning, in the late Protector? *Beau & Fl*

5. An artificial squid used in trolling for fish, generally a spoon shaped piece of pewter, bone, &c., with a hook inserted at the end [*U. S.*] *Bartlett*

Jig, *v. t* 1 To sort or separate by shaking, as ore

2 To trick, or cheat, to delude *Ford*

Jig, *v. i* To dance a jig *Shak*

Jig'ga-ma-ree', *n* A sportive or cunning trick, a maneuver [*Colloq. and low.*] *Halliwell*

Jig'ger, *n* [Eng *jig*, v. i See *supra*.]

1. One who, or that which, jigs, as a miner who sorts or cleans ore by a wire sieve, or the sieve itself

2 A troublesome insect of tropical regions See CHEGRE

3 A machine with a revolving vertical spindle, carrying a block or mold, on which earthen vessels are shaped by rapid motion, a throw *Simmonds*

4. (*Naut.*) A small tackle, consisting of a double and single block and the tail, used for various purposes, as to increase the purchase on a top sail sheet in hauling it home *Totten*

5 A small fishing vessel [*U. S.*] *Bartlett*

Jig'ging, *n* (*Mining*) The act of separating ore with a griddle, or with bottomed sieve, the heavier substances passing through to the lower part of the sieve, which is moved up and down in water, the lighter substance remaining on the upper part *Ure*

Jig'gish, *a.* Suitable to a jig

Jig'gle, *v. i* [From *jig*, v. i.] To move in an affected or awkward manner, to dance awkwardly, to shake up and down

Jig'-jog, *n.* A jolting motion a push

Jig'-jog, *a* Having, or pertaining to, a jolting motion

Jig'-pin, *n* A pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams, and prevent them from turning

Jill, *n* [Equivalent to *gill*, q. v.] A young woman, — so called in contempt See GILL

Jill'-flirt, *n.* [Also *gill flirt*.] A light, wanton woman

Jilt, *n* [Contracted from Scot *jillet*, a giddy girl, a jill flirt, diminutive of *jill*, q. v.]

1 A woman who gives her lover hopes, and capriciously deceives and disappoints him, a coquette, a flirt *Otway*

2. A name of contempt for a woman *Pope*

Jilt, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JILTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JILTING.] To encourage, and then frustrate the hopes of, as a lover, to cast off capriciously or unfeelingly, to trick in love

Jilt, *v. i.* To play the jilt, to practice deception in love, and discard lovers *Congreve*

Jim'-crack, *n* See GIMCRACK

Jim'mer, *n.* [Cf. GIMMER.] A hinge. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Jim'my, *n.* A short bar used by burglars in breaking open doors.

Jimp, *a.* Neat; handsome, elegant of shape. See GIMP.

Jim'son, *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *Jamestown*, from whence it is supposed to have been brought] (*Bot.*) A plant (the *Datura stramonium*, or common stramonium) having large, showy flowers, which exhale a nauseous, disgusting odor

Jin gal', } *n* [Hind *jangal*, a swivel, a large musket.] A small, portable piece of ordnance, to be fired from the ground or on a wall, resting on a long, slender but-end, and two legs See GINGAL [*India*] *Simmonds*

Jin'gle (jing'gl), *v* [See GINGLE and CHINK] To sound with a fine, sharp rattle, to clink [Written also *gingle*]

With strange and several noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, *jingling* chains *Shak*

Jin'gle, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JINGLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JINGLING] To cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal

The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew *Pope*

Jin'gle, *n* 1 A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal

2 That which makes a jingling sound, as a rattle, and the like

3 Correspondence of sound in rhymes, artificial or senseless assonance

4 (*pl.*) St Anthony's fire [*Obs.*] *Fuller*

Jin'go (jing'go), *n* [Said to be a corruption of *St Gingoulph*. *Halliwell*] A word often used in a vulgar oath. "By the living *jingo*" *Goldsmith*

Jin'nee, *n. pl.* JINN [Ar.] (*Mohammedan Myth.*) A genius or demon, — a name applied to genii, angels, or demons, supposed to have transparent bodies, with the power of assuming various forms

Jip'po, *n* [Abbreviated from *juppon*, q. v.] A waistcoat or kind of stays for females

Jō, *n.*, *pl.* JŌES A sweetheart [*Scot.*] *Burns*

Jŏb, *n* [Prov Eng, a small piece of wood, to stab, strike, a modification of *chop*, to cut off, to cut into small pieces.]

1 A piece of work, any thing undertaken, or assumed to be done, whether of more or less importance

2 An undertaking with a view to profit, a public transaction done for private profit something performed ostensibly as a part of official duty, but really for the gain it brings

No check is known to blush nor heart to throb,
Save when they lose a question or a *job* *Pope*

3 A sudden stab with a pointed instrument

By the job, at a stipulated sum for the piece, or for each piece, of work done — *To do the job for one*, to kill him

Jŏb, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOBBED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOBBING.]

1 To strike or stab with a sharp instrument *L'Estrange*

2 To drive in, as a sharp pointed instrument *Moxon*

3 To hire by the job, or period of use and service, as, to *job* a carriage *Thackeray*

4 To do by separate portions or lots, as, to *job* work

5 (*Com.*) To buy and sell as a broker, to purchase of importers for the purpose of selling to retailers, as, to *job* goods

Jŏb, *v. i* [Cf Chop, to barter, exchange.]

1 To perform pieces of work, to work by the job

2 To seek private gain under the pretense of public service, to turn public matters to private advantage

The judge shall *job* the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown *Pope*

The spirit of *jobbing* and bribery is very widely diffused *A Smith*

Jo bā'tion, *n* [Prov Eng *job*, to scold, to reprove.] A scolding a long, tedious reproof [*Low.*] *Grose*

Jŏb'ber, *n* 1 One who jobs, a worker by the job

2 A dealer in the public stocks or funds a stock jobber

3 One who purchases goods from importers, and sells to retailers

4 One who turns official actions to private advantage, hence, one who performs low or dirty work in office, politics, or intrigue

Jŏb'ber nōwl, *n* [O Eng *jobbe noule*, from O Eng *jobarde*, a stupid fellow, and *noul*, *nole*, head, from *knoll*, q. v.] A loggerhead, a blockhead. [*Low.*] *Hudibras*

Jŏb'ber-y, *n* The act of jobbing the practice of jobbing, [*Rare.*]

Jŏb'bing-house, *n* A mercantile establishment which purchases from importers and sells to retailers [*U. S.*]

Jōb'g'-tēars, *n* (*Bot.*) A grass like plant of the genus *Coix* (*C. lacryma*), with hard, shining, pearly seeds, resembling falling tears

Jō'cant ry, *n* [Lat *jocans*, p pr of *jocare*, *jocari*, to jest, from *jocus*, a jest] The art or practice of jesting [*Obs.*] *More*

Jŏck'ey, *n.*, *pl.* JŎCK'EYS [Diminutive of *Jack*, Scot *Jock*, diminutive of *John*, originally a boy who rides horses]

1 A man who rides horses in a race *Addison*

2 A dealer in horses, one who makes it his business to buy and sell horses for gain

3 A cheat, one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade

Jŏck'ey, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOCKEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOCKEYING.]

1 To play the jockey toward, to cheat, to trick, to deceive in trade

2 To jostle by riding against. *Johnson.*

Jŏck'ey, *v. i.* To play or act the jockey.

Jŏck'ey ism, *n* Practice of jockeys

Jŏck'ey ship, *n.* 1. The art or practice of being a jockey

Go flatter Sawney for his *jockeyship* *Chatterton.*

2 The character of being a jockey, or one who bears this character

Where can at last his *jockeyship* retire? *Cowper.*

Jo cōse', *a* [Lat *jocosus*, from *jocus*, joke; Sp. *jocoso*, It *giocoso*.]

1 Given to joke and jesting, merry, waggish, — said of persons

Jocose and pleasant with an adversary whom they would choose to treat in a very different manner *Shaftesbury*

2 Containing a joke, sportive, jocular, as, *jocose* or comical airs

Syn — Jocular facetious, witty, merry, pleasant, waggish sportive

Jo cōse'ly, *adv* In jest, for sport or game, waggishly

Jo-cōse'ness, *n* The quality of being jocose, waggery, merriment

Jō'co-sē'ri-oŭs, *a* [See JOCOSE.] Partaking of mirth and seriousness

Jo-cŏs'i ty, *n* A jocose act or saying, jocoseness

Jŏc'ŭ lar, *a* [Lat *jocularis*, from *joculus*, diminutive of *jocus*, joke]

1 Given to jesting, jocose, — said of persons

2 Containing jokes, sportive, not serious, as, a *jocular* expression or style

Jŏc'ŭ lăr'i ty, *n* Merriment, jesting

Jŏc'ŭ lar-ly, *adv* In jest, for sport or mirth

Jŏc'ŭ-lar-y, *a* [Lat *jocularius* Cf JOCULAR] Jocular [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Jŏc'ŭ lā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *jocularī*, to jest, joke, from *jocus*, diminutive of *jocus*, joke Cf JUGGLER] A jester, a droll, a minstrel [*Obs.*] *Strutt.*

Jŏc'ŭ la to ry, *a* [Lat *jocularitorius*] Droll, merrily said [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*

Jŏc'und, *a* [Lat *jocundus*, *jucundus*, from *jocus*, a jest, joke, Sp *jocundo*, It *giocondo*] Merry, gay, airy, lively, sportive "Rural sports and *jocund* strains" *Prior*

Jo-cŭn'di ty, *n* [Lat *jocunditas*, *jucunditas*, Pr. *jocunditat*, Sp *jocundidad*, It *giocondita* See *supra*, and cf JUCUNDITY] State of being merry, gayety

Jŏc'und ly, *adv* Merrily, gayly

Jŏc'und ness, *n* The state of being jocund, jocundity

Jōe, *n* [Contraction of *Johannes*] A Portuguese coin See JOHANNES

Jŏg, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOGGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOGGING.] [Allied to Ger *schocken*, to jolt or shake, D *schokken*, Eng *shock*, Fr *choquer*, W *gogi*.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand to give notice to, or excite the attention of, by a slight push, to urge gently or repeatedly

Sudden I *jogged* Ulysses, who was laid
Last by my side *Pope*

Jŏg, *v. i* 1 To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot

So hung his destiny, never to rot,
While he might still *jog* on, and keep his trot *Milton*

2 To walk or travel idly, heavily, or slowly

Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, never thriving *Dryden*

Jŏg, *n* 1 A slight shake, a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention, a push "To give them by turns an invisible *jog*" *Swift*

2 A rub, a small stop, obstruction *Glanville*

Jog-trot a slow, regular pace, hence an habitual mode of action regularly carried on *Scott*

Jŏg'ger, *n* 1 One who walks or moves heavily and slowly

2 One who gives a sudden push

Jŏg'gle, *n* A devotee among the Hindoos, who lives on alms, a mendicant [Written also *joghis*]

Jŏg'gling, *n* A slight push or shake

Jŏg'gle, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOGGLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOGGLING] [Diminutive of *jog*, q. v.]

1 To shake slightly to give a sudden but slight push to jostle, or cause to move irregularly

2 (*Arch.*) To join or match by jogs or notches, so as to prevent sliding apart

The struts of a roof are *joggled* into the truss-posts and into the rafters *Gwilt*

Jŏg'gle, *v. i* To shake or totter

Jŏg'gle, *n* 1 (*Arch.*) A joint between two bodies so constructed by means of jogs or notches, as to prevent their sliding past each other — called also *joggle joint* and *joggled joint* *Gwilt.*

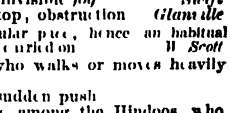

Joggles

2 (*Masonry*) A similar joint held in place by means of pieces of stone or metal introduced into it

3. (*pl.*) The pieces of stone or metal used in a joggle-joint

Jŏg'gle-piēce, *n.* (*Arch.*) A truss-post whose shoulders and sockets receive the lower ends of the struts. *Brande*

Jŏg'his, *n.* See JOGGIF.

Jo-hăn'nēs, *n* [N Lat, Gr. Ἰωάννης, Heb *Yehô-khânan, Yokhânân*, i e, one whom Jehovah has blessed, Eng *John*] (*Numis*) A Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars, — contracted often into *joe*, as, a *joe*, or half *joe* It is named from the figure of King John, which it bears

Jo hăn'nite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral of an emerald or apple green color, being a hydrous sulphate of the protoxide of uranium *Dana*

Jŏhn (jŏn), *n* A proper name of a man, — sometimes used humorously, or in contempt, to designate an awkward or rude person

Jŏhn'-ăp'ple (jŏn'ăp'pl), *n* A sort of apple which retains its freshness and soundness late into the spring.

Jŏhn Dō'ry. [Formed from Fr. *jaune doree*, golden yellow, *dorée*, i e, gilt (sc *la poisson*, fish) See DOREE] (*Ichth*) A small golden-colored sea fish. See DORY

Jŏhn'ite (49), *n* (*Min*) The mineral turquoise See TURQUOISE

Jŏhn'ny-cāke, *n* A cake made of the meal of maize or Indian corn, mixed with water, and originally baked on the hearth [U S] *J Barlow*

Jŏhn'so nēse' (91), *n* The style of Dr Johnson, or one formed in imitation of it, that is, one characterized by the use of words of Latin rather than of Anglo-Saxon origin, an inflated, stilted, or turgid style *J Everett*

John sŏ'ni an-ism, } *n* A manner of acting or
Jŏhn'son ism, } writing peculiar to Dr Johnson, character resembling that of Dr Johnson

Jŏhns'-wort, *n* See ST JOHNS WORT

Join (38), *v t* [*imp & p p* JOINED, *p pr & vb n* JOINING] [Fr *joindre*, Pr *joinher, jonher, punher*, It *giugnere*, from Lat *jungere*, to yoke, bind together, Sp & Pg *juntar*, also from Lat *junctum, jungere*]

1. To bring together, literally or figuratively, to place in contiguity, to connect, to unite, to combine, to associate, to league

Woe unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field *Is* v 8

What, therefore, God hath *joined* together, let not man put asunder *Matt* xix 6

With the praise of arms and chivalry
The prize of beauty still hath *joined* been *Spenser*
Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join* *Dryden*

2 To associate one's self to, to be or become connected with, to unite with, to adjoin, as, to *join* a party, a house *joins* the next

We jointly vow to *join* no other head *Dryden*

3 To produce or give rise to by bringing or using together, to effect a union

Jehoshaphat *joined* affinity with Ahab 2 *Chron* xviii 1
They should with resolute minds endure until they might *join* battle with their enemies *Knolles*

4 To enjoin upon, to command [*Obs and rare*]

They *join* their penance, as they call it *Tyndale*

Syn To add, annex, unite, connect, combine, consociate, couple, link See ADD

Join, *v i* To be contiguous, close, or in contact, to form a league or contract together, to become associated, to unite, — often followed by *with*

Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people of these abominations? *Ezra* ix 14
Nature and fortune *joined* to make thee great *Shak*

Join'der, *n* [Fr *joindre* See *supra*]

1 The act of joining, conjunction

2 (*Law*) (*a*) A joining of parties as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit, or of causes of action (*b*) Acceptance of an issue tendered in law or fact

Join'er, *n.* 1 One who joins, a companion, a uniter

2 One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood, a mechanic who does the wood work in the covering and finishing of buildings.

Syn. — See CARPENTER

Join'er-y, *n.* The art of a joiner the work of a joiner "A piece of *joinery* whimsically dovetailed" *Burke*

Join'-hănd, *n* Writing in which letters are joined in words, — distinguished from writing in single letters. *Addison*

Joint, *n.* [Fr *joint*, from *joindre*, p p *joint*, Pr *junta, punta*, Sp & Pg *junta*, It *giunta* See JOIN]

1 The place or part in which two things are joined or united, the union of two or more smooth or even surfaces admitting of a close fitting or junction, junction, as, a *joint* between two pieces of timber, a *joint* in the limbs of an animal, as the knee *joint*, a *joint* in the stem of a plant, as of grass, cane, or the like

2 A joining of two things so as to admit of motion

A scaly gauntlet now, with *joints* of steel,
Must glove this hand *Shak*

3 The part or space included between two joints, knots, or articulations, as, a *joint* of cane or of a grass stem, a *joint* of meat

4 (*Geol*) One of a system of regular and extensive cracks or seams transverse to the stratification. *Dana*

5 (*Railways*) The place where the ends of two rails abut, or the splice that fastens them.

Joint-chair, the chair that supports two adjacent rail ends — *Joint fastening*, any contrivance that holds two adjacent rail ends together, or at the same level — *Out of joint*, out of place, as when the head of a bone slips from its socket, disordered, confused — *Universal joint* See UNIVERSAL

Joint, *a* [Fr *joint*, p p of *joindre*. See *supra*]

1 Joined, united, combined, concerted, as, *joint* force or efforts

2 Uniting or sharing with another or with others, not solitary in interest or action, — in composition, held with a fellow or associate, as, *joint heir*

3 Shared among more than one, held in common, as, *joint* property "A *joint* burden laid upon us all" *Shak*

Joint, *v t* [*imp & p p* JOINTED, *p pr & vb n* JOINTING]

1 To unite by a joint or joints, to prepare so as to fit closely, to fit together, to fit or furnish with a straight or even surface, as, to *joint* boards, hence, to unite closely, to join "Pierced through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood" *Pope*

The times
Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainst Cæsar *Shak*

2 To provide with a joint or joints, to articulate

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion *Ray*

3 To separate the joints of, to divide, to cut up, as meat, to disjoint

He *joints* the neck, and with a stroke so strong
The head flies off, and bears the head along *Dryden*

Joint, *v i* To fit perfectly, to coalesce as joints do, as, the stones *joint* into each other exactly

Joint'ed ly, *adv* By joints *Smith*

Joint'er, *n* 1 The longest plane used by a joiner in smoothing the surface of boards or straightening the edges of those which are to be joined, — called also *jointing plane*

2 (*Masonry*) A bent piece of iron used to secure the joints of a wall in order to strengthen it

Joint'ing, *n* The making of a joint

Joint'ing-plāne, *n* See JOINTER

Joint'ing-rule, *n* (*Masonry*) A long rule with a straight edge, used by bricklayers in order to secure the accuracy and straightness of the face of the work

Joint'ly, *adv* In a joint manner, together, united ly, in concert

Joint'ress, *n* (*Law*) A woman who has a joint ure [Written also *jointuress*] *Blackstone*

Joint'-stŏck, *n* Stock held in company

Joint-stock company (*Law*), a species of partnership, consisting generally of a large number of members, having a capital divided or agreed to be divided into shares transferable without the consent of all the copartners *Kent Brande New Am Cyc*

Joint'-stōōl, *n* A stool consisting of parts inserted in each other

Joint'-tĕn'an cy, *n.* (*Law*) A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession, under which the survivor takes the whole *Blackstone*

Joint'-tĕn'ant, *n* (*Law*) One who holds an estate by joint tenancy

Joint'ure (53), *n* [Fr *jointure*, Pr *junhtura, junctura*, Sp & Pg *juntura*, It *giuntura*, Lat *junctura*, from *jungere, junctum* See JOIN and JUNCTURE] (*Law*) An estate settled on a wife, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease for her own life at least, and in satisfaction of dower

The *jointure* that your king must make,
Which with her dowry shall be counterpoised *Shak*

Joint'ure, *v t* [*imp & p p* JOINTURED, *p pr & vb n* JOINTURING] To settle a jointure upon

Joint'ū ress, *n* A jointress See JOINTRESS.

Joist, *n* [O Fr *giste*, N Fr *gîte*, joist, L Lat *gistum*, equivalent to Lat *jacitum*, O Fr *gist, gis* (equivalent to Lat *jacitus*), p p of *geser*, Pr *jazer*, Lat *jacēre*, to lie, Scot *geist, gest*, W *dist*, joist, beam] A small piece of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of ceiling are nailed. It rests on the wall or on girders *Gwilt*

Joist, *v t* [*imp & p p* JOISTED, *p pr. & vb n* JOISTING] To fit or furnish with joists

Jōke, *n* [Lat *jocus*, whence Pg *jogo*, Sp *juego*, It *gioco, giuoco*, Pr *joc, juoc*, Fr *jeu*, game, sport, jest]

1 Something said for the sake of exciting a laugh, something witty or sportive, a jest, a witticism

And gentle dullness ever loves a *joke* *Pope*
Or witty *joke* our airy senses moves
To pleasant laughter *Gay*

2. What is not in earnest, or actually meant

Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke*! *Pope*

In joke, in jest, for the sake of raising a laugh, not in earnest — *Practical joke* See PRACTICAL

Jōke, *v t.* [*imp & p p* JOKED (jōkt), *p pr & vb n* JOKING] To make merry with, to cast jokes at, to rally, to banter

Jōke, *v i* [Lat *jocari*] To do something for sport, or to make sport, to be merry in words or actions, to jest

Syn. — To jest, sport, rally See JEST

Jōk'er, *n.* A jester, a merry fellow. *Dennis*

Jōk'ing-ly, *adv.* In a joking way.

Jōle, *n* The same as JOWL. See JOWL.

Jōle, } *v. t* To strike against any thing, to clash
Jōll, } with violence. [*Obs.*]

They may *joll* horns together like any deer in the herd. *Shak.*

Jŏl'li fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Eng. *jolly* and Lat *facere*, to make] Noisy festivity and merriment. [*Colloq.*]

We have had a *jollification* or so together. *W Scott.*

Jŏl'li-hĕad, *n* Jollity [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Jŏl'li-ly, *adv* [See JOLLY] With noisy mirth, with a disposition to noisy mirth

Jŏl'li ment, *n* Mirth, merriment [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Jŏl'li ness, } *n* [Eng. *jolly*] Noisy mirth; gay-
Jŏl'li-ty, } ety, merriment, festivity

He, with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel for him who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney*
All was now turned to *jollity* and game *Milton.*

Syn. — Merriment, mirth, gayety, festivity, hilarity; joviality

Jŏl'ly, *a* [*compar* JOLLIER, *superl* JOLLIEST.] [O Fr *joli, jolif*, joyful, merry, N Fr *joli*, pretty, Pr *joli*, It *giulivo*, from Icel *jol*, Sw & Dan. *jul*, Goth *jiuleis*, Eng *yule*, Christmas feast See YULE]

1 Full of life and mirth, jovial, joyous, merry. "Like a *jolly* troop of huntsmen" *Shak.*

A *jolly* place, he said, in times of old!
But something ails it now the spot is cursed *Wordsworth*

2 Expressing mirth, or inspiring it, exciting mirth and gayety

And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves *Prior*
Their *jolly* notes they chanted loud and clear *Fanshaw*

3 Of fine appearance, handsome, plump.

Full *jolly* knight he seemed *Spenser*
The coachman is swelled into *jolly* dimensions by frequent potations of malt liquors *W Irving*

Jŏl'ly-bōat, *n*

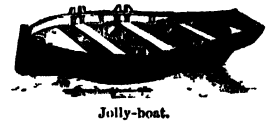

Jolly-boat.

[A sailor's corruption of *yaul boat* See YAWL] (*Naut*) A small boat belonging to a ship

Jōlt (20), *v t imp & p p* JOLTED, *p pr & vb n* JOLTING] [Written also *joult, jowl* Of O Eng *jolle*, to beat, to come in collision, Prov Eng *jole*, to bump, Ger *scholtern, scholdern, schultern*, to roll down, to play at dice or ninepins, to bowl See JOLT, JOLL, *v t*] To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground, as, the coach *jolts.*

Jōlt, *v i* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high trotting horse, as, the horse or carriage *jolts* the rider

Jōlt, *n* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out *Swift*

Jōlt'er, *n* One who, or that which, jolts

Jōlt'er hĕad } (-hĕd), *n* [See JOLT and JOLL]
Jōlt'hĕad } A great head, a dunce, a blockhead

Jōlt'ing ly, *adv* In a jolting manner

Jŏn'a than, *n* An instrument used in lighting a pipe *Halliwell*

Jŏŋ'gler, *n* [Fr *jongleur*] A juggler, a conjurer [*Very rare*]

Louis was a serious man When at the banquet the *jongleurs* and mimes made the whole board burst out into laughter, Louis was never seen to smile. *Milman*

Jŏn'quil (Synop, § 130), } *n* [Fr *jonquille*, Sp
Jŏn'quille, } *junquillo*, It *giunchiglia*, from Lat *juncus*, a rush, because it has rush like leaves, whence N Lat *narcissus juncifolius*] (*Bot*) A bulbous plant of the genus *Narcissus* (*N jonquille*), allied to the daffodil It has long, lily like leaves, and spikes of yellow or white fragrant flowers. The root has emetic properties It is sometimes called the *rush leaved daffodil*

Jŏr'den, *n* [Lat, *earthen* (sc *pot*), from Dan *jord*, earth See EARTH]

1 A kind of pot or vessel formerly used by physicians and alchemists, having a neck not much smaller than the body of the vessel *Halliwell*

2 Hence, a chamber pot, a urinal *Shak*

Jŏr'ram, } *n* [Probably corrupted from *jorden*, an
Jŏ'rum, } earthen pot] A large drinking vessel, and also its contents, namely, nut brown ale, toast, with sugar and spice [*Colloq Eng*] *Forby*

Jŏs'eph, *n* 1 A woman's riding dress, with buttons down to the skirts [*Obs*] *Halliwell.*

2 Thin tissue paper, often used for blotting paper, also, thin, silvered paper *Simmonds*

Jŏ'so, *n.* (*Ichth*) A small fish of the gudgeon kind.

Jŏss'-stĭck (100), *n.* [Chinese *joss*, deity.] A small cylinder, about the size of a tobacco pipe, made of gum mixed with the dust of odoriferous woods, which the Chinese burn before their idols.

Jŏs'tle (jŏs'l), *v t* [*imp & p p* JOSTLED, *p pr & vb n* JOSTLING] [Written also *justle*, q. v.] To run against and shake, to cause to totter or move unsteadily, to disturb by crowding; to crowd against. "Systems of movement, physical, intellectual, and moral, which are perpetually *jostling* each other" *J. Taylor.*

Jŏt, *n.* [Gr ὦτα, the name of the letter *t*, Heb *yod*,

Syr. *yudh.* See IOTA.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

Till heaven and earth pass, one *jot* or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled *Matt* v. 18.

Neither will they bate
One *jot* of ceremony *Shak.*

Jŏt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOTTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOTTING.] To set down, to make a memorandum of

Jou'is-sance (jo͞o'is sans), *n.* [Fr., from *jouir*, to enjoy, from Lat. *gaudere*, to rejoice inwardly.] Jollity, merriment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Jounce, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOUNCED (jounst), *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOUNCING.] To jolt, to shake, especially by rough riding. "Spur-galled and tired by *jouncing*" *Bolingbroke*

Jounce, *n.* A jolt, a shake, a hard trot

Joup, *v. t.* [Cf. Ger. *schuppen*, to push, elbow.] To shake, to dash. [*Obs.*] *Grose*

Jour'nal (jûr'nal), *n.* [Fr. *journal*, Sp. & Pr. *jornal*, It. *giornale*, L. Lat. *jornale*, from Lat. *diurnalis*, diurnal, from *diurnus*, belonging to the day, from *dies*, a day. Cf. ADJOURN.]

1. A diary, an account of daily transactions and events, hence, specifically, (*a*) (*Com.*) A book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered under the date of each day, also, a book in which is entered a condensed and grouped statement of the transactions of each month. (*b*) (*Naut.*) A daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences. (*c*) A paper published daily, hence, also, a periodical publication, whether sheet or book, giving an account of passing events, the proceedings and memoirs of societies, and the like, a periodical, a magazine

2. That which has occurred in a day, a day's work or travel, a journey. [*Obs. and rare.*]

In all thy age of *journals* thou hast took,
Sawest thou that pair became these rites so well? *B. Jonson*

3. (*Mach.*) The short, cylindrical portion of a shaft or other revolving piece, which turns in some other piece, or in a support called a journal-box, a bearing

Jour'nal, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a day, daily, diurnal. [*Obs.*] "Whiles from their *journal* labors they did rest" *Spenser*

Jour'nal-book, *n.* A book in which entries are made daily, a day book

Jour'nal-box, *n.* The part of a machine in which the journal of a shaft, axle, or pin bears and moves, strictly, a box in two or more parts, so that it can be opened and adjusted, — called also simply *box*. When there is a separate piece inclosed by the box, and bearing on the journal, this piece is called a *brass*, hence, a brass. See BRASS. [See *Illust.* of *axle box.*]

Jour'nal-ism (jûr'nal ĭzm), *n.* [Fr. *journalisme.*]

1. The keeping of a journal *Carlyle*

2. The profession of editing, or writing for, journals, the interest embarked in public journals, the influence exerted by public journals

Jour'nal-ist (jûr'nal-ĭst), *n.* [Fr. *journaliste.*]

1. The writer of a journal or diary

2. The conductor of, or a contributor to, a public journal.

Jour'nal-is'tic, *a.* Pertaining to journals or to journalism, contained in, or characteristic of, the public journals, as, *journalistic* literature

Jour'nal-ize (jûr'nal īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOURNALIZED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOURNALIZING.] [See JOURNAL.] To enter in a journal an account of

Jour'nal-ize, *v. i.* To aid by writing in carrying on a public journal

Jour'ney (jûr'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JOUR'NEYS. [Fr. *journée*, a day, a day's work, a day's journey, O. Fr. *jurnee, jornee*, Pr. & Sp. *jornada*, It. *giornata*, from Fr. *jour*, Pr. *jorn*, It. *giorno*, a day, from Lat. *diurnus* See JOURNAL.]

1. The travel of a day, daily career [*Obs.*]

We have yet large day, for scarce the sun
Hath finished half his *journey* *Milton*

2. Travel from one place to another, passage, excursion, voyage

Syn. — Tour, excursion, trip, expedition, pilgrimage — JOURNEY, TOUR, EXCURSION, PILGRIMAGE. The word *journey* suggests the idea of a somewhat prolonged travelling for a specific object, leading a person to pass directly from one point to another. In a *tour*, we take a roundabout course from place to place, more commonly for pleasure, though sometimes on business. An *excursion* is never on business, but always for pleasure, health, &c. In a *pilgrimage* we travel to a place hallowed by our religious affections, or by some train of sacred or tender associations. A *journey* on important business, the *tour* of Europe, an *excursion* to the lakes, a *pilgrimage* to the rock of Plymouth

Jour'ney (jûr'nĭ), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOURNEYED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOURNEYING.] To travel from place to place, to pass from home to a distance

Abram *journeyed*, going on still toward the south *Gen.* xii. 9

Jour'ney-bāt'ed, *a.* Worn out with journeying [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Jour'ney-er (jûr'nĭ er), *n.* One who journeys

Jour'ney-man, *n.*; *pl.* JOUR'NEY-MEN. A man hired to work by the day, hence, any mechanic who is hired to work for another, whether by the month, year, or other term

Jour'ney-weight (jûr'nĭ wt), *n.* A weight used in a mint in weighing coin.

Jour'ney-work (jûr'nĭ-wûrk), *n.* Work done for hire by a mechanic. *Milton*

Joust, *n.* & *v. i.* The same as JUST, q. v.

Jove, *n.* [Lat. *Jupiter*, for *Jovispater*, gen. *Jovis*, O. Lat. *Jovis*, nominative and genitive, corresponding to the Gr. *Zeus*. See JUPITER.]

1. The chief divinity of the ancient Romans, Jupiter

2. The planet Jupiter. [*Rare.*]

Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove* *Pope*

3. The air or atmosphere, or the god of the air

And *Jove* descends in showers of kindly rain *Dryden*

4. (*Alchemy.*) The metal tin [*Obs.*]

Jō'vi-al, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *jovial*, It. *giovale*, from Lat. *Jovialis*, because the planet Jupiter was considered to make those who were born under it joyful or jovial. See *supra.*]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter, the planet

The fixed stars astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed Martial or *Jovial* according to the colors whereby they answer these planets *Brown*

2. Gay, merry, airy, joyous, jolly, as, a *jovial* youth, a *jovial* throng

His odes are some of them panegyrical, others moral, the rest are *jovial* or bacchanalian *Dryden*

3. (*Alchemy.*) Of, or pertaining to, tin [*Obs.*]

Syn. — Merry, joyous, airy, gay, festive, mirthful, gleeful

Jō'vi-al ist, *n.* One who lives a jovial life *Bp. Hall*

Jō'vi-ăl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being jovial, joviality

Jō'vi-al-ly, *adv.* Merrily, gayly, with noisy mirth

Jō'vi-al-ness, *n.* Noisy mirth, gayety

Jō'vi-al-ty, *n.* [Fr. *jovialité*, Sp. *jovialidad*, It. *giovialità.*] Merriment, joviality

Jō'vi çĕn'tric, *a.* Appearing as viewed from the planet Jupiter [*Rare.*]

Jo-vin'ian ist (-vĭn'yan ĭst), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) An adherent to the doctrines of Jovinian, a monk who lived in the fifth century, and who denied the virginity of Mary

Jō'vy, *a.* Jovial, gay [*Obs.*] "I thought I might be *jovy*" *Beau. & Fl.*

Jōwl, *n.* [Also written *jole, geole, choule*, and *choule.*] [Fr. *gueule*, mouth, jaws, from Lat. *gula*, throat. Cf. Prov. Eng. *joll*, the beak of a bird, or jaw bone of an animal, the head, A.-S. *ceole, ceagl*, the jaw, throat, Ir. & Gael. *gual, guall*, the jaw, cheek, W. *ceil*, Armor. *chaol.*] The cheek

Check by jowl, with the cheeks close together.

Jōwl, *v. t.* To throw or dash, to jolt "I took how he *jowls* it to the ground" *Shak.*

Jōwl'er, or Jowl'er (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Eng. *jowl*, or *jole*, the cheek, because it is a thick jawed dog.] A hunting dog, beagle, or other dog *Dryden*

Jow'ter, *n.* One who carries fish around the country, on horseback, for sale [*Obs.*] *Carew*

Joy, *n.* [O. Fr. *joye, joie, goie*, N. Fr. *joie*, Sp. *joya*, Pr. & Pr. *joya*, It. *gioja*, from Lat. *gaudium*, joy, pl. *gaudia*, from *gaudere*, to rejoice, to be glad.]

1. The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good, excitement of pleasurable feelings caused by success, good fortune, the gratification of desire or some good possessed, or by a rational prospect of possessing what we love or desire, gladness, exultation, exhilaration of spirits, gayety

Who, for the *joy* that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame *Heb.* xii. 2

The roofs with *joy* resound *Dryden*

Her heavenly form beheld, all wished her *joy* *Dryden*

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present or assured approaching possession of a good *Locke*

With secret course, which no loud storms annoy,
Glides the smooth current of domestic *joy* *Johnson*

Peace,
Bring heavenly balm to heal my country's wounds,
Joy to my soul, and transport to my lay *D. Humphreys*

2. The cause of joy or happiness

For ye are our glory and *joy* 1 *Thess.* ii. 20

A thing of beauty is a *joy* forever *Keats*

☞ *Joy* is often used in composition to form compounds, the meaning of which is obvious without explanation, as, *joy-ful, joy-bringing, joy-inspiring, joy-marred*, and the like

Syn. — Gladness, pleasure, delight, happiness, exultation, transport, felicity, ecstasy, rapture, bliss, gayety, mirth, merriment, festivity, hilarity

Joy, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOYED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOYING.] To rejoice, to be glad, to exult "In whose sight all things *joy*" *Milton*

I will *joy* in the God of my salvation *Hab.* iii. 18

Joy, *v. t.* 1. To give joy to, to congratulate, to entertain kindly

2. To gladden, to exhilarate. "My soul was *joyed* in vain" *Pope*

3. [Fr. *jouir.*] To enjoy, to have or possess with pleasure, or to have pleasure in the possession of [*Obs.*] See ENJOY.

Who might have lived, and *joyed* immortal bliss *Milton*

Joy'ance, *n.* [O. Fr. *joyant, jouant*, joyful, gay, from Lat. *gaudens*, p. pr. of *gaudere*, to rejoice.] Gayety, festivity

Some days of *joyance* are decreed to all *Byron*

From what hid fountains doth thy *joyance* flow? *Trench*

Joy'ful, *a.* Full of joy, very glad, exulting — sometimes with *of* before the word or words expressing the cause of joy.

My soul shall be *joyful* in my God *Is.* lxi. 10.

Sad for their loss, but *joyful* of our life *Pope.*

Joy'ful-ly, *adv.* With joy, gladly.

Never did men more *joyfully* obey *Dryden.*

Joy'ful-ness, *n.* Great gladness, joy

Joy'less, *a.* 1. Destitute of joy, wanting joy, — sometimes followed by *of*, as, *joyless* of the grove.

With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat *Dryden.*

2. Giving no joy or pleasure, unenjoyable.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue. *Shak.*

Joy'less-ly, *adv.* Without joy.

Joy'less-ness, *n.* State of being joyless.

Joy'ous, *a.* [O. Fr. *joyous, joious, jous*, N. Fr. *joyeux*, Pr. *jogos*, It. *giocoso*. See JOY.] Glad, gay, merry, joyful, — with *of* before the word or words expressing the cause of joy

They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime *Spenser*

Joyous the birds, fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper it *Milton*

And *joyous* of our conquest early won *Dryden*

Syn. — Merry, lively, blithe, gleeful, gay, glad, mirthful, sportive, festive, jovial, happy, blissful, charming, delightful

Joy'ous ly, *adv.* With joy or gladness

Joy'ous ness, *n.* The state of being joyous

Jŭb, *n.* [Corrupted from *jug*, q. v.] A bottle or vessel, a jug [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Jū'bă, *n.* [Lat., mane.] (*Zool.*) The long and thickly set hairs upon the neck, spine, and chest of some animals, mane *Brande.*

Jū'bi lant, *a.* [Fr. *jubilant*, Sp. *jubilante*, It. *giubilante*, Lat. *jubilans*, p. pr. of *jubilare*, to shout.] Uttering songs of triumph, rejoicing, shouting with joy.

While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant* *Milton.*

But anon her awful *jubilant* voice,
With a music strange and manifold
Flowed forth on a carol free and bold *Tennyson*

Jū'bi lā'te, or **Jū'bi-lā'te,** *n.* [Lat. *jubilate*, Imperative of *jubilare*, to shout for joy.] The third Sunday after Easter, — so called because the church service, in early times, began, on that day, with the words of the 66th Psalm, "Jubilate Deo," &c.

Jū'bi lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *jubilatio*, Fr. *jubilation*, Sp. *jubilacion*, It. *giubilazione.*] The act of declaring triumph *Bp. Hall.*

Jū'bi lee, *n.* [Fr. *jubile*, Pr. *jubileu*, Sp. & Pg. *jubileo*, It. *giubbileo*, Lat. *jubilæus*, Gr. ἰωβηλαῖος, from Heb. *yōbel*, the blast of a trumpet, and the grand sabbatical year, which was announced by sound of trumpet.]

1. (*Jewish Hist.*) Every fiftieth year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners

2. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A church solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome, at stated intervals, originally of one hundred years, but latterly of twenty five, a plenary and extraordinary indulgence granted by the sovereign pontiff to the universal church, or at least to all those who then visit the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul in Rome *Bouvier*

3. A season of great public festivity and joy "The town was all a *jubilee* of feasts" *Dryden*

4. Joyfulness, festivity, exultation

Was it for Peveril, in the *jubilee* of his spirits, to consider how his wife was to find beef and mutton to feast his neighbors? *W. Scott*

Ju cŭn'di ty, *n.* [Lat. *jucunditas*, from *jucundus*, pleasant, agreeable. See JOCUNDITY.] Pleasantness, agreeableness [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Ju dā'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *Judaicus*, from *Judæa*. Fr.
Ju dā'ic al, } *Judaique*, Sp. *Judaico*, It. *Giudaico*. See JEW.] Pertaining to the Jews

Ju dā'ic-al ly, *adv.* After the Jewish manner

Jū'da ĭzm, *n.* [Fr. *Judaisme*, Sp. *Judaismo*, It. *Giudaismo*, Lat. *Judaismus*. See *supra.*]

1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the Laws of Moses. Judaism was a temporary dispensation

2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

Jū'da ist (44), *n.* One who conforms to or believes in, the doctrines of Judaism, a Judaizer

Jū'da ist'ic, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Judaism.

Jū'da ĭ zā'tion, *n.* [From *Judaize*. See *infra.*] A conforming to the Jewish religion or ritual

Jū'da ĭze, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JUDAIZED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* JUDAIZING.] [Fr. *Judaiser*, Sp. *Judaizar*, Pr. *Judaysar, Judaysar*, It. *Giudaizzare.*]

1. To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews

They prevailed on the Galatians to *Judaize* so far as to observe the rites of Moses in various instances *Milner*

2. To reason and interpret like a Jew, to be influenced in reasoning by Jewish prejudices.

Jū'da ĭz'er, *n.* 1. One who conforms to the religion of the Jews

2. One who reasons like a Jew

Jū'das-col'ored, *a.* Red in color, from a fancy that Judas Iscariot had red hair and beard.

There's treachery in that *Judas-colored* beard *Dryden.*

Jū'das-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) A leguminous flowering

tree, of the genus *Cercis* (*C. siliquastrum*), common in the East, on one of which Judas is said to have hung himself, also, red-bud, a small tree in the U. S.

Jŭd'dock, *n* [For *jud-cock*, *jud*, equivalent to Prov Eng *gid*, a jack snipe Cf W *gwach*, snipe] (*Ornith*) A small snipe, a bird of the genus *Scolopax* (*S gallinula*), — called also *jack snipe*

Ju dē'an, *n* A native of Judea, a Jew, a Hebrew

Jŭdge, *n* [Fr *juge*, Pr *jutge*, Sp *juez*, Pg *juiz*, It *giudice*, from Lat *judex*, from *judicare* See *supra*]

1 (*Law*) A civil officer who is invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, and to administer justice between parties in courts held for that purpose, according to his commission, or according to law

2 The Supreme Being

Shall not the *Judge* of all the earth do right? *Gen* xviii 25

3 One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of any thing, one who can discern truth and propriety, one who discerns properties or relations with skill and readiness, a connoisseur, an expert

A man who is no *judge* of law may be a good *judge* of poetry, or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting *Dryden*

4 (*Jewish Hist*) A chief magistrate with civil and military powers, such as those who governed the nation more than three hundred years

5 (*pl*) The title of the seventh book of the Old Testament

Judge-Advocate (*Mil*) a person appointed to act as public prosecutor at a court-martial he acts both as the representative of the government and as the responsible adviser of the court

Syn.—Judge, Umpire, Arbitrator, Referee A *judge*, in the legal sense, is a magistrate appointed to determine questions of law An *umpire* is a person selected to decide between two or more who contend for a prize An *arbitrator* is one chosen to allot to two contestants their portion of a claim usually on grounds of equity and common sense A *referee* is one to whom a case is referred for final adjustment *Arbitrations* and *references* are sometimes voluntary, and sometimes appointed by a court

Jŭdge, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* JUDGED, *p pr* & *vb n* JUDGING] [Fr *juger*, Pr *jutgar*, *jutjar*, Sp *juzgar*, Pg *julgar*, It *giudicare*, Lat *judicare*, from *jus*, law or right, and *dicare*, to proclaim, pronounce]

1 To hear and determine, as in causes on trial to pass sentence, as, he was present on the bench, but could not *judge* in the case

The Lord *judge* between thee and me *Gen* xvi 5

2. To assume authority to try any thing and pass judgment on it, to sit in judgment or condemnation

It is not ours to *judge* — far less condemn *Byron*

3 To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their relations and attributes, and thus distinguish truth from falsehood, to form an opinion, to determine, to distinguish "*Judge* not according to the appearance" *John* vii 24

She is wise, if I can *judge* of her *Shak*

Jŭdge, *v t* 1 To hear and determine by authority, as a case before a court, or a controversy between two parties "Chaos shall *judge* the strife" *Milton*

2 To examine and pass sentence on, to try, to doom

God shall *judge* the righteous and the wicked *Eccl* iii 17

To bring my whole cause before his holiness,
And to be *judged* of him *Shak*

3 To arrogate judicial authority over, to sit in judgment upon, to be censorious toward

Judge not, that ye be not *judged* *Matt* vii 1

4 To determine upon inquiry or deliberation, to esteem, to think, to reckon "If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord" *Acts* xvi 15

Jŭdg'er, *n* One who judges or passes sentence

Jŭdge'ship, *n.* The office of a judge

Jŭdg'ment, *n.* [Written also *judgement*] [Fr *jugement*, O Sp *jugamento*, It *giudicamento*, L Lat *judicamentum*, from Lat *judicare* See *supra*]

1 The act of judging, the act or process of the mind in comparing ideas, to find their mutual relations, and to ascertain truth, the process of examining facts and arguments, to ascertain propriety and justice, the process of examining the relations between one proposition and another

In *judgments* between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own *Bp Taylor*

2. That which is discerned by the mind in judging, the cognition of some attribute, property, or relation, as belonging to a subject, the assertion or denial of such an attribute, &c, in a proposition, opinion, notion.

I see men's *judgments* are
A parcel of their fortunes *Shak*

3 The act or faculty of judging truly, wisely, or skillfully, facility in judging, correctness, taste

You have good *judgment* in horsemanship *Shak*

4. (*Philos*) The act or faculty of comparing objects of any kind, and discerning their relations, attributes, or properties, the act or faculty of affirming or denying one thing of another, the result of the act thus performed

A *judgment* is the mental act by which one thing is affirmed or denied of another *Sir W Hamilton*

A *judgment* is a combination of two concepts related to one or more common objects of visible intuition *Mansell.*

5 (*Law*) (*a*) The sentence of the law, pronounced by a court, or a judge thereof, upon a matter in issue in any cause before it. (*b.*) Judicial determination, decision of a court.

I do beseech the court
To give the *judgment* *Shak*

6 A calamity regarded as sent by God, by way of recompense for wrong committed, a providential punishment "*Judgments* are prepared for scorners" *Prov* xix 29 "This *judgment* of the heavens that makes us tremble" *Shak*

7 (*Theol*) The final punishment of the wicked, the last sentence

Judgment of God, a decision by some perilous experiment, — a term formerly applied to extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as by arms and single combat, by ordeal, or hot plowshares, &c, it being imagined that God would work miracles to vindicate innocence

Syn.— Taste, discernment, decision, determination, award, criticism, estimate, discrimination, penetration, sagacity, intelligence See Taste

Jŭdg'ment-dāy, *n* (*Theol*) The last day, or day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government

Jŭdg'ment-hall, *n* A hall where courts are held

Jŭdg'ment-sēat, *n* The seat or bench on which judges sit in court, hence, a court, a tribunal

We shall all stand before the *judgment-seat* of Christ *Rom* xiv 10

Jū'di ca ble, *a* [Lat *judicabilis* See Judge, *v*] Capable of being tried or decided upon

It must be subject to the prophets, it is discoverable and *judicable* by them *Bp Taylor*

Jū'di-cā-tive, *a* [Fr *judicatif*, Sp *judicativo*, It *giudicativo*] Having power to judge *Hammond*

Jū'di-ca to ry (50), *a* [Lat *judicatorius*, Fr *judicatoire*, It *giudicatorio*] Dispensing justice

Jū'di ca-to ry (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *judicatorium*]

1 A court of justice, a tribunal

2 Distribution of justice "The supreme court of *judicatory*" *Clarendon*

Jū'di ca tūre (53), *n* [Fr *judicature*, Sp *judicatura*, It *giudicatura*, L Lat *judicatura*]

1 The power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination, the state or profession of those employed in the administration of justice

2 The right of judicial action, jurisdiction

Our Savior disputes not here the *judicature*, for that was not his office, but the morality, of divorce *Milton*

3 A court of justice, a judicatory

4 Extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court *Bouvier Cranch*

Ju-dĭ'cial (ju-dĭsh'al), *a* [Lat *judicialis*, from *judicium*, judgment, Fr, Sp, & Pg *judicial*, It *giudiciale*, *giudiziale*, O Fr *judicial*]

1 Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice, or to a judge thereof, as, *judicial* power, a judicial mind

2 Practiced or employed in the administration of justice, as, *judicial* proceedings

3 Proceeding from a court of justice, as, a *judicial* determination, ordered by a court, as, a *judicial* sale

4 Positive, or established by statute

It was not a moral, but a *judicial* law, and so was abrogated, which law the ministry of Christ came not to deal with *Milton*

5 Inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment as, *judicial* hardness of heart, a *judicial* punishment

6 Judicious [*Obs*]

Her brains a quiver of jests and she does dart them abroad with that sweet, loose, and *judicial* action *B Jonson*

Ju-dĭ'cial-ly, *adv* 1 In the forms of legal justice, as, a sentence *judicially* declared

2 By way of penalty or judgment, as, to be *judicially* punished

Ju dĭ'ci-a-ry (ju-dĭsh'ĭ ĕr-ĭ, 44, 95), *a* [Lat *judiciarius*, from *judicium*, judgment, Fr *judiciaire*, Pr *juditiari*, Sp & Pg *judiciario*, It *giudiciario*]

1 Passing judgment or sentence *Boyle*

2 Pertaining to the courts of judicature, or legal tribunals

Ju dĭ'ci-a ry, *n* [L Lat *judiciaria*, Fr *judicature*, It *giudiciaria*] That branch of government in which judicial power is vested, the system of courts of justice in a government, the judges taken collectively, as, an independent *judiciary* is the firmest bulwark of freedom

☞ Rarely used in England, but common in the U S

Ju dĭ'cious (ju-dĭsh'us), *a* [Fr *judicieux*, O Sp *judicioso*, N Sp *juicioso*, It *giudizioso*, from Lat *judicium*, judgment]

1 According to sound judgment, directed or governed by wise consideration, wise, prudent, rational, discreet

He is noble wise, *judicious*, and best knows
The fits o'the season *Shak*

2 Relating to a court, or the administration of justice, judicial [*Obs*]

His last offenses to us
Shall have *judicious* hearing *Shak*

Syn —Prudent, rational, wise, skillful, discerning, sagacious

Ju-dĭ'cious-ly (ju-dĭsh'us-lĭ), *adv.* In a judicious manner, with good judgment, with discretion or wisdom, skillfully.

Longinus has *judiciously* preferred the sublime genius, that sometimes errs, to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden.*

Ju-dĭ'cious-ness (-dĭsh'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being judicious, the quality of acting or being according to sound judgment

Jŭg'ger, *n* A piece of timber four or five inches square, — formerly so called by carpenters. [*Obs.*]

Jŭg, *n* [Cf Gael & Ir. *cuach*, bowl, cup, pail, W. *cunnaw*, a pail, pitcher, A S. *ceac*, a basin, cup, pitcher]

1 A vessel, usually earthen, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth, any earthen vessel employed to hold liquors, a large earthen or stone bottle.

2 A large drinking vessel, swelling or protuberant in the middle, a pitcher, a ewer [*Eng.*]

"You would like some hot water, wouldn't you?" said Miss Jellyby, looking round for a *jug* with a handle to it, but in vain *Dickens.*

3 A sound resembling this word, uttered by certain birds, especially the nightingale *Gascoigne*

4 A prison, a jail [*Colloq and low*]

Jŭg, *v t* 1 To boil or stew, as in a jug, as, *jugged* hare, a dish prepared by stewing a hare, cut in pieces, with wine and other flavorings

2 To crowd or nestle closely together [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell.*

3 To commit to jail, to incarcerate, to imprison [*Colloq and low*]

Jŭg, *v. i* To utter a sound resembling this word, as certain birds do, especially the nightingale

Jŭ'gal, *a* [Lat *jugalis*, from *jugum*, yoke]

1 Relating to a yoke, or to marriage [*Obs*]

2 (*Anat*) Pertaining to or adjoining the cheek bone *Dunglison*

Ju-gā'tā, *n pl* [Lat, plural of *jugatum*, joined, from *jugare*, to join] (*Numis*) The figures of two heads upon a medal, either side by side or joined

Jŭg'ā-ted, *a* Coupled together

Jŭg'ger naut', *n* [Hind *jagatnatha*, lord of the world] An idol among the Hindoos whose temple is situated in Orissa, and has a kind of pyramidal carriage 200 feet high Formerly pilgrims were accustomed to sacrifice themselves by falling between its wheels when in motion

Jŭg'gle, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* JUGGLED, *p pr* & *vb n* JUGGLING] [O Fr *jogler*, *jugler*, N Fr *jongler*, It *giocolare*, from Lat *joculari*, to jest, joke See Joculator]

1 To play tricks by sleight of hand, to amuse and make sport by tricks which make a false show of extraordinary powers, to conjure

2 To practice artifice or imposture "Be these *juggling* fiends no more believed" *Shak*

Jŭg'gle, *v t* To deceive by trick or artifice

Is't possible the spells of France should *juggle* men
Into such strange mockeries? *Shak*

Jŭg'gle, *n* 1 A trick by legerdemain.

2 An imposture, a deception

Am I to be overawed
By what I can not but know
Is a *juggle* born of the brain? *Tennyson*

Jŭg'gler, *n* [A S *geogelere*, O Fr *jogleres*, *jugleres*, *jongleres*, *jogleor*, *jugleor*, *jougleor*, *jongleor*, N Fr. *jongleur*, It *giocolatore*, from Lat *joculator*, a jester, joker, from *joculari*, to jest, joke, Pr & Sp *juglar*, *juglar*, It *giocolare*, *giullare*, from Lat *jocularis*, jocular, from *jocus*, a little jest or joke, dim of *jocus*, jest, joke, It *giocolare*, *giullare*, from Lat *jocularius*, ludicrous, droll, from *joculus*, a little jest or joke See *supra*] One who practices or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand, one who makes sport by tricks of extraordinary dexterity, by which the spectator is deceived, a cheat, a deceiver, a trickish fellow. "As nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye" *Shak*

Jŭg'gler-ess, *n* A female who practices the art of a juggler

Jŭg'gler y, *n* [O Fr *jogleree*, N Fr *jongleur*, Pr *joglaria*, *juglaria* See *supra*] The art or act of a juggler, legerdemain, trickery, imposture

Jŭg'gling-ly, *adv* In a deceptive manner

Jŭ'glans, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of valuable trees, the walnut tree

Jŭ'gu-lar, *a* [Fr *jugulaire*, Sp *yugular*, It. *giugulare*, N Lat *jugularis*, from Lat *jugulum*, the collar bone, which joins together the shoulders and the breast, the throat, from *jungere*, to yoke, to join] (*Anat*) Pertaining to the neck or throat, as, the *jugular* vein

Jŭ'gu-lar, *n.* [Fr. *jugulaire* See *supra*]

1 (*Anat*) One of the large veins by which the blood is returned from the head to the heart Of these there are two on each side of the neck, one external, just under the skin, the other internal, running along by the carotid artery *Nysten*

2 (*Ichth*) A certain fish which has the ventral fins situated forward of the pectoral fins.

Jŭ'gu-lāte, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p.* JUGULATED; *p pr* & *vb n* JUGULATING] [Lat *jugulare*, to cut the throat, to kill, from *jugulum*, the throat, Fr. *jugular*. See Jugular] To cut the throat of; to kill

Jūice (jūs), *n.* [Fr & Lat *jus*, broth, gravy, juice, O D. *juys*] The sap, the watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits, that part which can be expressed or squeezed out, hence, also, the fluid part of animal substances.

No more
The *juice* of Egypt's grape shall moist his lips. *Shak.*

Jūice, *v. t.* To moisten. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*
Jūice'less (jūs'les), *a.* Destitute of juice, dry, without moisture. *More.*
Jūi'ci ness (jū'si-nes), *n.* The state of being juicy, or abounding with juice, succulence in plants.
Jūi'cy (jū'sy), *a.* [*compar* JUCIFER, *superl* JUCIEST.] Abounding with juice, moist, succulent
Jūice, *n.* [Written also *jewise.*] [O. Fr. *juise, joisse,* Pr. *juzi, juzizi, judet,* Sp. *juicio,* P'g *juizo,* It *giudizio,* Lat *judicium,* from *judex,* judge See JUDGE.] Judgment, justice. [*Obs.*] *Gower*
Jū'jube, *n* [Fr *jujube,* from Lat *zizyphum,* Gr ζίζυφον, Per. *zizfūn, zizafūn, zayzafūn, zerfūn,* the barren jujube tree, Ar *zifzāf, zufayzaf*] The fruit of a species of plant of the order *Rhamnaceæ* (*Rhamnus zizyphus*), a native of Syria, but now cultivated in the south of Europe it is of a blood-red or saffron color, and has a sweet, granular pulp, and was formerly used in pectoral preparations

Jujube paste, the dried or inspissated jelly of the jujube The term is now applied to an expectorant made of gum arabic sweetened, which is commonly sold under this name

Jūke, *n* (*Falconry*) The neck of a bird [*Obs.*]
Jūke, *v. i* [Fr *juc,* a roost, perch, *jucher,* to roost, to perch]
1. To perch on something, as birds do
2 [From Scottish *jouk,* to bow] To bend the neck or bow the head

Two asses traveled, the one laden with oats, the other with money the money-merchant was so proud of his trust that he went *juking* and tossing of his head *L'Estrange*

Jūl'ep, *n* [Fr & Pr *julep,* It *giulebbo, giulebbo,* Sp & P'g *julepe,* L Lat *julapium,* from Ar & Per *julab, jullab,* from Per *gulāb,* rose water and julep, from *gul,* rose, *gula-makarrar,* sirup of roses, and *āb,* water]
1 A sweet drink, especially (*Med*), a demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture *Dunglison*

Here something still like Eden looks;
Honey in woods, *juleps* in brooks *H Vaughan*

2 A beverage composed of brandy, whisky, or some other spirituous liquor, with sugar, pounded ice, and sprigs of mint, — called also *mint julep* [U S]

But *juleps* the drink of immortals became
When Jove himself added a handful of hail *Hoffman*

Jūl'ian (jūl'yan), *a* [Lat *Julianus,* from *Julius*] Belonging to, or derived from, Julius Cæsar

Julian Alps (*Geog*), mountains between Venetia and Noricum, — called also *Carnian Alps* — *Julian calendar* the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, 6 hours, instead of 365 days — *Julian epoch,* the epoch of the commencement of the Julian calendar, or 46 B C — *Julian period,* a chronological period of 7980 years combining the solar, lunar, and indiction cycles (28 × 19 × 15 = 7980), beginning reckoned from the year 4713 B C, when the first years of these several cycles would coincide, so that in any year of the period be divided by 28, 19, or 15 the remainder will be the year of the corresponding cycle The Julian period was proposed by Scaliger, to remove or avoid ambiguities in chronological dates, and was so named because composed of Julian years — *Julian year,* the year of 365 days, 6 hours adopted in the Julian calendar, and in use until superseded by the Gregorian year, as established in the reformed or Gregorian calendar

Jū'lis, *n* (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes, some species of which are remarkable for their beautiful and brilliant colors They are found in the Mediterranean sea

Jū'lus, *n* [Lat *julus,* Gr ἰουλος, down, moss, catkin, gosling]
1 (*Bot*) A catkin or ament, a species of inflorescence consisting of scales, under which stand flowers arranged along a stalk, as in hazel, birch, willow, &c *Martyn*
2 (*Anat*) The first down or beard which appears upon the chin *Dunglison*

Jū-lȳ', *n* [Lat *Julius,* Ger *Julius, Juli,* from the genitive *Julii,* Pr *Jul, Julh, Juli, Julhol,* Fr *Juillet,* Sp *Julio,* P'g *Julho,* It *Luglio*] The seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo, — so called from *Julius,* the surname of Caius Cæsar, who was born in this month

☞ Before that time this month was called *Quintilis,* or the fifth month, according to the old Roman calendar in which March was the first month of the year The name was changed at the suggestion of Antony

Ju-lȳ'-flow'er, *n.* The same as GILLYFLOWER
Jū'mart, *n* [Fr, N Pr *gumère, gumeron,* either from Lat *jumentum,* a beast of burden, Fr *jument,* a mare, or from Lat *Chimæra* See JUMENT and CHIMERA] The supposed offspring of a bull and a mare
Jūm'ble, *v. t* [*imp & p p* JUMBLED, *p pr & vb n* JUMBLING] [Probably from Fr *combler,* to heap up, load, overwhelm, from Lat *cumulare,* to heap, *cumulus,* a heap Chaucer writes it *jombre* Cf COMBER and CUMBER] To mix in a confused mass, to put or throw together without order, — often followed by *together*

Why dost thou blend and *jumble* such inconsistencies together as the eager desires of this and the hopes of another world? *Burton*

Jūm'ble, *v. i* To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner;
Jūm'ble, *n.* 1. Confused mixture, mass or collection without order.

They must make a *jumble* of all together, according to circumstances *Burke*

2. A small, sweet cake, often in shape like a ring
Jūm'ble ment, *n* Confused mixture. [*Obs.*]
Jūm'bler, *n* One who mixes things in confusion.
Jūm'bling-ly, *adv* In a confused manner
Jū'ment, *n* [Lat *jumentum,* a beast of burden, contracted from *jugumentum,* from *jungere,* to yoke, Fr *jument,* a mare, O Fr & Pr *jument,* a beast of burden, Sp *jumento, jumenta,* It *gumento, gumenta*] A mare, hence, a beast of burden, or a beast in general [*Obs.*] "Fitter for *juments* than men to feed on" *Burton*
Jūmp, *v. i* [*imp & p p* JUMPED (jūmt, 84), *p pr & vb n* JUMPING] [O. D *gumpen,* Prov Ger. *gumpen, jumpen*]
1 To throw one's self in any direction by lifting the feet wholly from the ground and alighting again upon them, to skip, to spring, to bound

Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and a half to the square *Shak*

A flock of geese *jump* down together *Dryden*

2 To agree, to tally, to coincide [*Rare*]

In some sort it *jumps* with my humor *Shak*

Jūmp, *v. t* 1 To pass by a leap, to pass over eagerly or hastily to skip over, as, to *jump* a stream
2 To expose to risk, to hazard, to venture [*Obs.*] "To *jump* a body with a dangerous physic" *Shak* "To *jump* the life to come" *Shak*
3 (*Smith Work*) To join by a butt weld

To jump a claim, to seize upon land in the absence of one who has the prior claim under the pre-emption laws, and in disregard of his rights [U S]

Jūmp, *n* 1 The act of jumping, a leap, a spring, a bound, a rise
2 A risk, a venture [*Obs.*]

Our fortune hangs upon this *jump* *Shak*

3 (*Geol*) A dislocation in a mineral stratum a fault
4 (*Arch*) An abrupt interruption of level in a piece of brick-work or masonry

From the jump, from the start or beginning

Jūmp, *a* 1 Agreed on, matched [*Obs.*] "*Jump* names" *B Jonson*
2 Nicely fitting, as, a *jump* coat [*Obs.*] *Nares*
Jūmp, *adv* [From the verb *jump,* to agree or tally] Exactly, as, *jump* at the dead of night *Shak*
Jūmp, *n* [Fr *jupe,* a long petticoat, a skirt, Pr *jupa,* L Lat *jupa, juppa,* It *giubba, guppa,* Sp *al juba,* from Ar *al jubbah,* a cotton waistcoat Cf JUPPON] A kind of loose or limber stays or waist coat worn by females
Jūmp'er, *n* 1 One who jumps
2 A long iron chisel or borer used by masons and miners
3 A rude kind of sleigh — usually, a simple box on runners, strictly, on runners which are parts of the poles forming the thills, and the middle portions of which are made thinner, so as to bend [U S]
4 A fur under jacket *Kane*
5 One belonging to a certain religious sect, especially in Wales, characterized by many remarkable eccentricities
6 (*Entom*) The larva of an insect of the genus *Psophila* (*P. cæsa,* or cheese fly)
Jūmp'ing-deer, *n* (*Zool*) A kind of deer found in North America west of the Mississippi River, the black tailed deer (*Cervus Lewisii*)

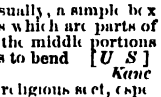
Jump-seat

One-seat form

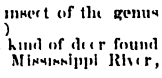
Jump seat

Two-seat form

Jūmp'ing-hâre, *n* (*Zool*) The same as JERBOA, q v
Jūmp'-sēat, *n* A carriage constructed with a movable seat, so as to be readily changed from the one-seated to the two-seated form, a movable carriage-seat
Jūmp'-sēat, *a* Having a movable seat, as, a *jump seat* rock away
Jūmp'-wēld, *v t* See WELD
Jun cā'ceous (jun kā'shus), *a* (*Bot*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling rushes — especially applied to the genus *Juncus,* to which the rush belongs
Jūn'cate (jūnk'āt), *n* [L Lat *juncata,* It *giuncata,* Fr *jonchée,* cream cheese, made in a wicker basket or basket of rushes, from Lat *juncus,* rush, See JUNK]
1 A cheese cake, a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar, hence, any kind of delicate food *Milton*
2 A furtive or private entertainment [Now written *junket,* q v]
Jūn'cous (jūnk'us), *a* [Lat *juncosus,* from *juncus,* rush, Sp *juncoso,* It *giuncoso*] Full of rushes, resembling rushes, juncaceous [*Obs.*]
Jūnc'tion, *n* [Lat *junctio,* from *jungere,* to join, Fr *jonction,* O Sp *junction*]
1 The act of joining, or the state of being joined, union, combination coalition, as, the *junction* of two armies or detachments
2 The place or point of union, joint, juncture, specifically, the place where two lines of railway meet, as, Manassas *Junction*
Jūnc'tūre (jūnkt'yur, 53), *n* [Lat. *junctura,* from *jungere,* to join See JOINTURE]
1. A joining; union; amity. "Compliance and *juncture* of hearts" [*Obs.*] *King Charles.*
2 The line or point at which two bodies are joined, a seam, a joint or articulation, as, the *junctures* of a vessel *Boyle.*
3 A point of time, especially, a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances, a crisis, an exigency

In such a *juncture,* what can the most plausible and refined philosophy do? *Berkeley*

Jūn'cus, *n* [Lat, rush] (*Bot*) A genus of plants including the rush and bulrush
Jūne, *n* [Lat *Junius,* for *Junonius,* from *Juno,* because it was sacred to this goddess, Ger *Juni,* from the genitive *Junii,* Fr *Juin,* Pr *Junh,* Sp *Junio,* P'g *Junho,* It *Giugno*] The sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign Cancer It includes thirty days
Jūne'a ting, *n* [See JENNITING.] A kind of early apple, which ripens in June
Jūne'-bēr'ry, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A small American tree of the genus *Amelanchier* (*A. Canadensis*), — called also *shad-bush* and *shad berry,* — so called because its fruit ripens in June (*b*) The fruit of the *Amelanchier Canadensis,* — called also *serviceberry*
Jūn'gle (jūng'gl), *n* [Hind *jangal,* desert, forest, jungle, Skr *jangala,* desert] Land mostly covered with forest trees, brush wood, &c, or coarse, reedy vegetation, but not wholly uninhabited, — sometimes equivalent to *country,* as distinguished from *village* [*India*]

Jungle-cock (*Ornith*) a wild cock found in the East Indies in the jungles, having colored horny processes on some of the feathers

Jūn'gly, *a* Consisting of jungles, abounding with jungles
Jūn'ior (jūn'yur) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat, contracted from *juvenior,* comparative of *juvenis,* young]
1 Less old, not so aged, younger, as, a *junior* partner in a company

☞ *Junior* is applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name in the same family, and is opposed to *senior* or *elder,* as, John Smith, *Junior*

2 Belonging to a younger person, or to a junior, "Our first studies and *junior* endeavors" *Browne*
Jūn'ior, *n* 1 A younger person "The fools, my *juniors* by a year" *Swift.*
2 Hence, of a lower or younger standing, as, specifically, (*a*) One in the third year of his collegiate course in an American college, sometimes called *junior sophister* See SOPHISTER (*b*) One in the first year of his course at a theological seminary
Jun ior'i ty, *n* The state of being junior
Jū'ni per, *n* [Lat *juniperus* See GENEVA] (*Bot*) An evergreen coniferous shrub or tree, of the genus *Juniperus*

☞ The common juniper (*J communis*), is a shrub of slow spreading form having awl shaped rigid leaves in whorls of threes and bearing small purplish blue berries of a warm, pungent taste, yielding, by fermentation, a spirituous liquor called *gin* A resin exudes from the bark by incision which has commonly been considered as sandarach, and is used as pounce The oil of juniper is acrid and used for various purposes, as in medicine, for making varnish &c The wood is of a reddish color hard and durable and is used in cabinet work and veneering

Jūnk, *n* [Lat *juncus,* Sp *junco* Pr *junc,* I r *jonc,* It *giunco,* a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages]
1 Pieces of old cable or old cordage used for making points gaskets, mats, &c, and when picked to pieces, forming oakum for filling the seams of ships

Junk (2)

2 (*Naut*) A ship used in China, a Chinese vessel
3 A thick piece See CHUNK
4 (*Naut*) Hard salted beef supplied to ships.

Junk-bottle a bottle usually of green glass, made thick and strong, for holding, liquors, as ale, and the like
Jūnk'et, *n* [See JUNCATE] 1 A sweetmeat

Victuals varied well in taste,
And other *junkets* *Chapman.*

2 A stolen entertainment See JUNCATE
Jūnk'et, *v i* 1 To feast in secret or in private; to make a private entertainment
2 To feast to banquet

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together then *South.*

Jūnk'et, *v t* [*imp & p p* JUNKETED, *p pr & vb n* JUNKETING.] To give entertainment to, to feast

The good woman took my lodgings over my head, and I was in such a hurry to *junket* her neighbors *H Walpole.*

Jūnk'et ing, *n* A private feast or entertainment

All those snug *junketings* and public gormandizings for which the ancient magistrates were equally famous with their modern successors. *W Irving*

Jū'no, *n.* 1. (*Rom. Myth.*) The sister and wife of Jupiter, and the goddess who presided over marriages, and who was supposed to protect married women

Juno (*Myth*)

Violets, dim,
But sweeter than the lids of *Juno's* eyes
Or Cytherea's breath *Shak*

2 (*Astron*) One of the small planets or asteroids which revolve round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter

Jŭnt, *n.* A low woman, a strumpet. [*Obs*] *Middleton*

Jŭn'tă, *n.*, *pl* JŬN'TÆ [Sp, from Lat. *junctus*, joined, p. p. of *jungere*, to join. See *infra*] A grand council of state in Spain or her possessions

Jŭn'to, *n.*, *pl* JŬN'TŌS [Sp *junta*, a meeting, assembly, or council. See *supra*] A select council or assembly, which deliberates in secret on any affair of government, a meeting or collection of men combined for secret deliberation and intrigue for party purposes, a faction, a cabal, as, a *junto* of ministers

The puzzling sons of party next appeared,
In dark cabals and mighty *juntos* met *Thomson*

Jūpe, *n.* The same as JUPON, q. v.

Jū'pi-ter, *n.* [Lat., from *Jovis pater*. See JOVE]

1 (*Rom. Myth.*) The supreme deity, the son of Saturn, Jove

2 (*Astron.*) One of the planets, the largest, and, next to Venus, the brightest, in diameter about 92,000 miles, and revolving round the sun in 4332.5848 days, at the mean distance of 5.202767, that of the earth being unity.

Jupiter (*Myth.*) (from an ancient statue)

Jŭp pŏn', } (Sinop. § 130), *n.*
Jŭp pŏn', } [Fr *jupon*, from *jupe*, Sp *jupon*, *jupa*, *juban*, It. *giubbone*. See JUMP] (Written also *jupe*, *jump*, *juppo*, and otherwise)

1. A sleeveless jacket or overcoat, composed of several thicknesses of material sewed through, and faced with silk or velvet, upon which were embroidered the arms of the wearer. It fitted closely to the body, and, descending below the hips, terminated in an enriched border of various patterns *Fairholt*

Juppon

Some wore a breastplate and a light *jupon* *Dryden*

2. A petticoat *Halliwell*

Jū'ral (89), *a.* [From Lat. *jus*, right] Pertaining to natural or positive right [*Rare*]

By the adjective *jural* we shall denote that which has reference to the doctrine of rights and obligations: as by the adjective "moral" we denote that which has reference to the doctrine of duties *Whewell*

Ju-răs'sic, *a.* (*Geol.*) Of the age of the middle secondary, or the oolite and lias,—named from certain rocks of the Jura mountains *Dana*

Jū'rat, *n.* [Prov. Fr *jurat*, from Lat. *juratus*, sworn, p. p. of *jurare*, to swear, Pr *jurat*, Sp. & Pg. *jurado*, It. *giurato*. See JURY]

1. A magistrate in some corporations, an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff [*Eng.*]

2. (*Law.*) The memorandum or certificate at the end of an affidavit, or bill or answer in chancery, showing when, before whom, and, in English practice, where, it was sworn or affirmed *Wharton Burrill Bouvier*

Jū'ra-to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *juratorius*, from *jurare*, to swear, Fr *juratoire*, Pr *juratory*, Sp *juratorio*, It. *giuratorio*] Comprising an oath, as, *juratory* caution [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe*

Ju-rĭd'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *juridicus*, relating to the
Ju-rĭd'ic-al, } administration of justice, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *dicare*, to pronounce, Fr. *juridique*, Pr. *juridic*, Sp. & Pg. *juridico*, It. *giuridico*.]

1. Pertaining to a judge, acting in the distribution of justice

2 Used in courts of law or tribunals of justice

The body corporate of the kingdom, in *juridical* construction, never dies *Burke*

Juridical days, days in court on which the law is administered, days on which courts can lawfully sit

Ju-rĭd'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to forms of law, or proceedings in tribunals of justice, with legal authority

Jū'ris-cŏn'sult (110), *n.* [Lat. *jurisconsultus*, or *jureconsultus*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, and *consulere*, *consultum*, to consult, Fr. *jurisconsulte*, Sp *jurisconsulto*, It *giurisconsulto*, *jurisconsulto*, *giureconsulto*, *jureconsulto*] A man learned in the law, and who is consulted thereon, a jurist; a counsellor, a master of Roman jurisprudence.

Jū'ris-dic'tion, *n.* [Lat. *jurisdictio*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *dicare*, to pronounce; O. Fr. *jurisdiction*, N. Fr *juridiction*, Pr *jurisdicio*, Sp *jurisdiccion*, It. *giurisdizione*, *giurisdizione*, *jurisdizione*, *juridizione*]

1 The legal power or authority of hearing and determining causes, the power of executing the laws and distributing justice, the right by which judges exercise their power, judicial authority over a cause, as, certain suits or actions, or the cognizance of certain crimes, are within the *jurisdiction* of a court, that is, within the limits of its authority or commission.

2 Power of governing or legislating, the right of making or enforcing laws, the power or right of exercising authority, as, nations claim exclusive *jurisdiction* on the sea, to the extent of a marine league from the main land or shore

3 The limit within which power may be exercised, extent of power or authority "Within point-blank of our *jurisdiction* regal" *Shak*

☞ *Jurisdiction*, in its most general sense, is the power to make, declare or apply the law When confined to the *judiciary department* it is what we denominate the *judicial power*, the right of administering justice through the laws, by the means which the laws have provided for that purpose *Jurisdiction* is limited to place or territory, to persons, or to particular subjects *Duponceau*

Jū'ris-dic'tion-al, *a.* [L Lat. *jurisdictionalis*, Sp *jurisdiccional*, It *giurisdizionale*, *giurisdizionale*, Fr *jurisdictionnel*] Pertaining to jurisdiction, as, *jurisdictional* rights

Jū'ris-dic'tive, *a.* Having jurisdiction *Milton*

Jū'ris-pru'dence, *n.* [Lat *jurisprudentia*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *prudentia*, a foreseeing, knowledge of a matter, prudence, Fr *jurisprudence*, Sp *jurisprudencia*, It *giurisprudenza* See PRUDENCE] The science of law, the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice

Medical jurisprudence, the science of the application of anatomy, physiology, and therapeutics, in their evident significations, to the determination of cases in law

Jū'ris-pru'dent, *a.* [Lat *jurisprudens*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *prudens*, foreseeing, knowing, skilled, Fr *jurisprudent*, Sp *jurisprudente*, It *giurisprudente* See PRUDENT] Understanding law, jurisprudential

Jū'ris pru'dent, *n.* One who understands, or is skilled in, law

Klosterheim in particular, had been pronounced by some of the first *jurisprudents* a female appanage *De Quincey*

Jū'ris pru-dĕn'tial, *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence *Ward*

Jū'rist (89), *n.* [L Lat *jurista*, from Lat *jus*, *juris*, right, law, Fr *juriste*, Sp *jurista*, It *giurista*]

1 A man who professes the science of law, one versed in the law, especially, in the civil law, a civil lawyer, a civilian *Bacon*

2 One versed in the law of nations, or a writer of distinction on that or any other legal subject

It has ever been the method of public *jurists* to draw a great part of the analogies on which they form the law of nations, from the principles of law which prevail in civil community *Burke*

Ju-rist'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to a jurist, or to juris
Ju-rist'ic-al, } prudence [*Rare*]

Jū'ror, *n.* [Lat *jurator*, a swearer, a sworn witness or magistrate, from *jurare*, *juratum*, to swear, O Fr *jureur*, Norm Fr *jorrour*, from Fr *jurer*, to swear]

1 (*Law*) One who serves on a jury, one sworn on a jury, a juryman

2 One of a committee chosen to adjudge prizes at a public exhibition [*Eng.*]

Jū'ry (89), *n.* [O Fr *jurie*, *jurée*, an assize, from *jurer*, to swear, L Lat *jurata*, N Fr *jure* or *jury*, from the English word]

1. (*Law*) A body of men, selected according to law, impaneled and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth of it on the evidence given them in the case See GRAND-JURY and INQUEST

2 A committee for adjudging prizes at a public exhibition [*Eng.*]

Jury of inquest a jury summoned occasionally, in cases of sudden or violent death, to examine into the cause

De medietate, a kind of jury allowed by the laws of England to foreigners indicted for felony or misdemeanor, also to scholars and privileged persons, belonging to Oxford University, on trial for crime, the jury in the former case consisting half of natives and half of foreigners, and in the latter, half of freeholders and half of matriculated persons *Wharton*

Jū'ry-bŏx, *n.* A place set apart for the jury to sit in during the trial of a cause

Jū'ry-man, *n.*, *pl* JŪ'RY-MEN One who is impaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

Jū'ry-măst, *n.* [Probably for *injury-mast*, i. e., a mast in the room of one carried away by the *injury* of weather, Fr par *l'injure* du temps] (*Naut.*) A temporary mast erected in a ship, to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c *Totten.*

Jū'ry-rigged', *a.* (*Naut.*) Rigged in a temporary manner.

Jū'ry-rŭd'der, *n.* (*Naut.*) A temporary rudder in case of accident.

Jŭs'al, *n.* A delicate fiber produced in Manilla from an undescribed plant, of which dresses are made.

Jŭst, *a.* [Lat. *justus*, from *jus*, right, law, justice; Fr *juste*, Pr *just*, Sp. & Pg. *justo*, It. *giusto*.]

1. Rendering, or disposed to render, to each one his due, conforming or conformable to rectitude, not doing wrong to any, violating no right or obligation, equitable, upright, honest, true,—said of both persons and things. "O *just* but severe law!" *Shak.*

There is not a *just* man upon earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not. *Eccles* vii. 20.

Just balances, *just* weights, a *just* ephah, and a *just* hin shall ye have *Lev.* xix. 36.

How should man be *just* with God? *Job* ix. 2.

We know your grace to be a man
Just and upright. *Shak.*

Men are commonly so *just* to virtue and goodness as to praise it in others, even when they do not practice it themselves *Tillotson*

2 Not transgressing the requirement of truth and propriety, conformed to fact, to the truth of things, to a proper standard, to reasonable expectations, and the like, exact, proper, normal, tasteful; accurate, orderly, regular, due. "*Just* of the word, in every thought sincere" *Dryden*

Pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance 'tween our armies? *Shak.*

He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature *Baron*

So that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle *Knolles*

Fire fitted with *just* materials casts a constant heat. *Bp Taylor*

When all
The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array *Addison.*

Just intonation (*Mus.*), the giving all chords and intervals in their purity or their exact mathematical ratio, or without *temperament*, a process in which the number of notes and intervals required in the various keys is much greater than the 12 to the octave used in systems of temperament *H W Poole.*

Syn.—Equitable, upright, honest, true, fair, impartial, proper, exact, normal, orderly, regular, tasteful

Jŭst, *adv* Precisely, exactly, closely, nearly,—in place, time, or degree, neither more nor less than is stated "And having *just* enough, not covet more" *Dryden*

The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart of the beast *Sidney*

'Twas *just* the difference
Between the constant red and mingled damask *Shak*

There, even *just* there he stood *Dryden*

This was *just* one of those common cases that occur in consumption *Rogers*

But just, that and no more, barely, scarcely.—*Just now*, the least possible time since, a moment ago

Jŭst, *n.* [Written also *joust*] [O Fr *juste*, *jouste*, *joste*, N Fr *joute*, Pr *justa*, *josta*, Sp & Pg *justa*, It *giostra* See *infra*] A mock encounter on horseback, a combat for sport or for exercise, in which the combatants pushed with lances and swords, man to man, in mock fight, a tilt, one of the exercises at tournaments

They turned their horses' heads, and man to man,
And steed to steed opposed, the *justs* began *Dryden*

Jŭst, *v. i.* [O Fr *juster*, *jouster*, *joster*, N Fr *jouter*, Pr *justar*, *jostar*, Sp & Pg *justar*, It *giustare*, *giostrare*, from Lat *juxta*, near to, nigh, L Lat *juxtare*, to approach, join] [Written also *joust.*]

1 To engage in mock fight on horseback

That yet saw none appear
That made or sign or show he came to *just* *Fairfax*

2 To push, to drive, to justle.

Juste Milieu (zhust mel yū') [Fr, just medium] (*Fr Politics*) A party which claim to hold the proper middle point between the old monarchal and the recent republican principles

Jŭs'tice, *n.* [Fr *justice*, Pr & Sp *justicia*, It *giustizia*, Lat *justitia*, from *justus*, just]

1 The quality of being just, the rendering to every one his due, right, or desert, practical conformity to the laws and to principles of rectitude in the dealings of men with each other, honesty, integrity in commerce or mutual intercourse, strict conformity to right and obligation, rectitude, integrity, impartiality

The king-becoming graces,
As *justice*, verity, temperance, and stableness,
I have no relish of them *Shak*

This even-handed *justice*
Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice
To our own lips *Shak*

2 Conformity to truth and reality, equal distribution of right in expressing opinions, fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit, impartiality

3 Just treatment, requital of desert, merited reward or punishment.

Thou shalt have *justice* at his hands *Shak*

Examples of *justice* must be made for terror to some *Bacon*

4 Agreeableness to right, equity, justness, as, the *justice* of a claim.

5. [L. Lat *justiciarius*] A person duly commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice

☞ This title is given to the judges of the common law courts in England and in the United States, and extends to judicial officers and magistrates of every grade.

Syn.—Equity; law; rectitude; honesty —JUSTICE, EQUITY, LAW *Justice* and *equity* are the same, but

human laws, though designed to secure justice, are of necessity imperfect, and hence what is strictly *legal* is at times far from being *equitable* or *just* Here a court of *equity* comes in to redress the grievances. It does so as distinguished from courts of *law*, and as the latter are often styled courts of *justice*, some have fancied that there is in this case a conflict between *justice* and *equity* The real conflict is against the *working* of the *law* this a court of *equity* brings into accordance with the claims of *justice*. It would be an unfortunate use of language which should lead any one to imagine he might have *justice* on his side while practicing iniquity (*inequity*) — JUSTICE, RECTITUDE. *Rectitude*, in its widest sense, is one of the most comprehensive words in our language, denoting absolute conformity to the rule of right in principle and practice *Justice* refers more especially to the carrying out of law, and has been considered by moralists as of three kinds (1) *Commutative* justice which gives every man his own property, including things pledged by promise, &c (2) *Distributive* justice, which gives every man his exact deserts (3) *General* justice, which carries completely out all the *ends* of law, though not in every case through the precise channels of commutative or distributive justice, as we see often done by a parent or a ruler in his dealings with those who are subject to his control

Jŭs'tĭçe, *v t* To administer justice to, to judge and requite [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Jŭs'tĭçe-a-ble, *a* Liable to account in a court of justice [*Obs*] *Hayward*

Jŭs'tĭçe-ment, *n* Administration of justice, the act or process of proceeding in court. [*Obs*]

Jŭs'tĭ-çer, *n* An administrator of justice, a justiciar [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Jŭs'tĭçe-shĭp, *n* The office or dignity of a justice

Jus-tĭ'çi-a ble (jus tĭsh'ĭ-a bl), *a* [L Lat *justicia bilis, justitiabilis*, Fr & Pr *justiciable*] Proper to be examined in courts of justice *Bailey*

Jus-tĭ'çi-ar (jus tĭsh'ĭ ar), } *n* [L Lat. *justi-*
Jus-tĭ'çi-a-ry (jus tĭsh'ĭ-a rỹ, 95), } *tiarius, justitiarius*, Fr & Pr *justicier*, Sp *justiciero*, Pg *justiceiro*, It *giustiziere* See JUSTICE.]

1 An administrator of justice, a judge or justice *Burke*

2 A lord chief justice. *Wharton*

☞ The *chief justiciar*, in early English history, was not only the chief justice of the kingdom, but also the head of the military forces

3 One who boasts of the justice of his own act [*Obs*] *Sir K Dering*

Court of Justiciary (*Scots Law*), the supreme criminal court

Jŭs'tĭ-cōat, *n*. A close coat or waistcoat with sleeves

Jŭs'tĭ-fĭ'a-ble, *a* [Fr *justifiable* See JUSTIFY.] Capable of being proved to be just, pronounced just, or absolved, defensible, vindicable

Just are the ways of God,
And *justifiable* to men *Shak*

Syn.—Defensible, vindicable, warrantable, excusable

Jŭs'tĭ fĭ'a-ble ness, *n* The quality of being justifiable, rectitude, possibility of being defended or vindicated

Jŭs'tĭ fĭ'a-bly, *adv* In a manner that admits of vindication or justification, rightly

Jŭs'tĭ fĭ cā'tion, *n* [Lat *justificatio*, Fr *justification*, Pr *justificacio*, Sp *justificacion*, It *giustificazione*]

1 The act of justifying, a showing to be just or conformable to law, rectitude, or propriety, vindication, defense, as, the court listened to the evidence and arguments in *justification* of the prisoner's conduct, our disobedience to God's commands admits no *justification*

I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue *Shak*

2 The state of being justified, absolution, vindication

3 (*Law*) The showing of a sufficient reason in court why a party charged or accused did what he is called to answer

4 (*Theol*) The treating of sinful man as though he were just; the act of justifying, or the state of being justified.

In such righteousness
To them by faith imputed, they may find
Justification toward God, and peace
Of conscience. *Milton*

Jŭs'tĭ fi-cā'tive (Synop, §130), *a* [Fr *justificatif*, Sp. *justificativo*, It *giustificativo*] Justifying, having power to justify, justificatory

Jŭs'tĭ fi-cā'tor, *n* [L Lat *justificator*, Fr *justificateur*, Sp *justificador*, It *giustificatore*] One who justifies, a justifier *Johnson*

Jŭs'tĭ fi-cā'to-ry (Synop, § 130), *a*. [See *supra*] Vindicatory, defensory, justificative

Jŭs'tĭ fī'er, *n* 1 One who justifies, one who vindicates, supports, or defends

2 One who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in Jesus *Rom* iii 26

Jŭs'tĭ fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* JUSTIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* JUSTIFYING.] [Fr *justifier*, Pr *justificar*, *justificquar*, Sp & Pg *justificar*, It *giustificare*, Lat *justificare*, fr *justus*, just, and *facere*, to make]

1 To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty, to defend or maintain, to vindicate as right, to warrant.

That to the height of this great argument
I may assert eternal providence
And *justify* the ways of God to man *Milton*

Curable evils *justify* clamorous complaints, the incurable *justify* only prayers *De Quincey*

Unless the oppression is so extreme as to *justify* revolution, it would not *justify* the evil of breaking up a government *F Everett*

2 To pronounce free from guilt or blame, to absolve, to clear

I can not *justify* whom the law condemns *Shak*

3 (*Theol*) To treat as just, though guilty and deserving punishment, to pardon, to absolve

By him all that believe are *justified* from all things from which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses *Acts* xiii 39

4 To prove by evidence [*Obs*]

But you, my brace of lords were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you,
And *justify* you traitors *Shak*

5 (*Print*) To form even or true lines of, as type, by proper spacing, to adjust

Syn.—To defend, maintain, vindicate, excuse, exculpate, absolve

Jŭs'tĭ fy, *v i* (*Print*) To form an even surface or true line with something else, to conform exactly, to agree

Jus tĭn'i-an, *a* Pertaining to the Institutes or laws of the Roman emperor Justinian

Jŭs'tle (jŭs'l), *v t* [Written also *jostle*] [Diminutive of *just*, v t, q v] To run against, to encounter, to strike against, to clash

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall *justle* one against another in the broad ways *Nah* ii 4

Jŭs'tle (jŭs'l), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* JUSTLED, *p pr* & *vb n* JUSTLING.] To push, to drive, to force by rushing against, — commonly followed by *off* or *out*

We *justled* one another out, and disputed the post for a great while *Addison*

No evangelical precept *justles* out that of a lawful self-preservation *South*

Jŭs'tle, *n* An encounter or shock

Jŭst'ly, *adv* [From *just*] In a just manner in conformity to law, justice, or propriety, by right, honestly, fairly, accurately, exactly "In equal balance *justly* weighed" *Shak*

Nothing can *justly* be despised that can not *justly* be blamed where there is no choice there can be no blame *South*

Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground *Dryden*

Jŭst'ness, *n* The quality of being just conformity to truth, propriety, accuracy, exactness, and the like, justice, reasonableness, equity, as, the *justness* of proportions, the *justness* of a description or representation, the *justness* of a cause or demand

We may not think the *justness* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it *Shak*

☞ *Justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons, but the distinction is not always observed

Syn.—Accuracy, exactness, correctness, propriety; fitness, reasonableness, equity, uprightness, justice

Jŭt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* JUTTED, *p pr* & *vb n* JUTTING] [A different spelling of *jet*] To shoot forward, to project beyond the main body, as, the *jutting* part of a building. "In *jutting* rock and curved shore" *Wordsworth.*

It seems to *jut* out of the structure of the poem, and be independent of it *Browne.*

Jŭt, *n*. A shooting forward, a projection.

Jūte, *n* A substance resembling hemp, being the fiber of the *Corchorus olitorius*, used for making gunny cloth, and also in the manufacture of mats, coarse carpets, and the like, also, the plant which produces it *Baird.*

Jŭt'land-er, *n*. (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Jutland

Jŭt'land ĭsh *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Jutland, or to the people of Jutland.

Jŭt'ting ly, *adv* Projectingly

Jŭt'ty, *v t* & *i* To jut [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Jŭt'ty, *n* [See JETTEE] A projection in a building, also, a pier or mole, a jettee *Shak*

Jŭt'-wĭn'dōw, *n* (*Arch*) A window that projects from the line of a building

Jū've nal, *n* [Lat *juvenalis* youthful, juvenile, from *juvenis*, young] A youth [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Jū've nĕs'çençe, *n* A growing young

Jū've nĕs'çent, *a* [Lat *juvenescens*, p pr of *juvenescere*, to grow young again, from *juvenis*, young] Becoming young

Jū've-nile, *a* [Lat *juvenilis*, from *juvenis*, young, Fr *juvenile*, *juvenil*, Pr *juvenil*, *jovenil*, Sp & Pg. *juvenil*, It *giovenile*, *giovanile*]

1 Young youthful as, *juvenile* years or age

2 Pertaining or suited to youth, as, *juvenile* sports

Syn.—Youthful, puerile, boyish, childish See YOUTHFUL

Jū've nile, *n* A young person or youth, — used sportively or familiarly

Jū've nile-ness, } *n* [Lat *juvenilitas*, Fr *juvenile*
Jū've nil'i ty, } *lité* See *supra*]

1 Youthfulness, youthful age *Glanville*

2 Light and careless manner, the manners or customs of youth *Glanville*

Jū'ven tate, *n* [Lat *juventas*, *juventatis*, youth] Youthfulness youth [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Jū'vi a, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Bertholletia*, of which it is the only species known It is found in the northern part of Brazil, and on the banks of the Orinoco, and grows to the height of 100 or 120 feet, producing the nuts known in commerce as *Brazil nuts* *Baird*

Jux-ōn'ŭs, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Ilicaceæ* (*I mauroianum*) It is a thorny shrub, from the leaves of which a species of manna exudes, called *Persian manna*

Jŭx'ta pŏz'ĭt, } *v t* [*imp* & *p p* JUXTAPOSITED,
Jŭx'ta pŏz'ĭt ed, } *p pr* & *vb n* JUXTAPOSITING] To place in close connection or contiguity *Derham*

Jŭx'ta po sĭ'tion (po zĭsh'un), *n* [Fr *juxtaposition*, from Lat *juxta*, near, and *positio*, position] A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, as the parts of a substance or of a composition, as, the connection of words is sometimes to be ascertained by *juxtaposition*

In which *juxtaposition* is a very unsafe criterion of continuity *Hare*

Ju zāil', *n* A kind of heavy rifle used by the Afghans

Jỹ'mold, *a* The same as GIMMAL, q v [*Obs*]

And in their pale dull mouths the *jymold* bit
Lies, foul with chewed grass stiff and motionless *Smith.*

K.

K, the eleventh letter, and the eighth consonant, in the order of the English alphabet, is borrowed from the Greeks, being the same character as the Greek *kappa*, answering to the Oriental *koph* It is called a pure mute, because it has no sound, but merely gives a certain peculiar abruptness to the sound which precedes or follows it, according as it is final or initial It is related to *g*, as in *gold*, and to *ng*, as in *sing*, *k* being the palatal mute, *q* the palatal sonant, and *ng* the palatal nasal, of the same general position of the organs of speech It is usually denominated a guttural, but is more properly a palatal Before all the vowels, it has one invariable sound, corresponding with that of *c* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *keel*, *ken* In many words of one syllable it is used after *c*, as in *crack*, *check*, *deck*, being necessary to exhibit a correct pronunciation in the derivatives, *cracked*, *checked*, *decked*, *cracking* for without it, *c*, before the vowels *e* and *i*, would be sounded like *s* Formerly, *k* was added to certain words of Latin origin, as in *musick*, *publick*, *republick* but in modern practice, it is very properly omitted, being entirely superfluous, and this omission is the more proper as *l* is never written in the derivatives, *musical*, *publication*, *republican* See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 78

☞ This character was not used by the ancient Romans, and rarely in the later ages of their empire In the place of *k*, they used *c*, as in *clino*, for the Greek κλινω

Kăb, *n* A Hebrew measure a cab See CAB.
Kăb'a la, *n* The same as CABALA, q v
Ka băs'squ, *n* A species of armadillo *Goldsmith*
Ka-bōb', *v t* See CABOB
Ka-bōōk', *n* A clay ironstone found in Ceylon *Simmonds*
Kă'dĭ, **Kă'dĭ ăs'ter**, } *n* A Turkish judge See CADI
Ka-fĭs'son, *n* (*Zool*) A species of armadillo, characterized by having very large claws
Kăf'fer, } *n* An unbeliever, more definitely, one
Kăf'fĭr, } of a woolly haired race inhabiting the
Kā'fĭr, } eastern part of South Africa They are generally tall, and have negro features, but are often of a reddish or yellowish color [Written also *Coffre*] *Pritchard*
Kăf'fle, *n* A slave caravan in Africa, a coffle See COFFLE
Kăf'fi lah, *n* [See COFFLE] A caravan or company of travelers or merchants *Simmonds*
Kăge, *n* A chantry chapel inclosed with lattice or screen work
Ka hā'nĭ, *n* A person who, in Oriental states, supplies the place of a notary public, a kind of attorney in the Levant *Simmonds Wharton*
Kā'hau, *n* (*Zool*) An animal of the monkey tribe (*Nasalis larvatus*), of a reddish brown color, about three feet in height when erect, and remarkable for the great length of its nose It is a native of Borneo, gregarious in its habits, and of great activity, the proboscis monkey

Kahau (*Nasalis larvatus*)

Kā'hĭn, *n* A species of marriage in use among the Mohammedans, which is not considered as binding for life, but solemnized on condition that the husband allows the wife a certain sum of money in case of separation *Rees's Cyc. Wharton*
Kāil, *n* See KALE
Kāil'-yārd, *n* See KALE YARD
Kāin, *n* (*Scotch Law*) Poultry, &c, payable by a tenant to his landlord *Burrill Wharton*
Kaī'ser, *n* [Ger, from Lat *Cæsar* See KESAR] An emperor *Motley*
Kăk a-răl'lĭ, *n* A kind of wood common in Demerara, and which is very durable in salt water, possessing the quality of resisting the depredations of the sea worm and barnacle *Simmonds*
Kăk'o-dĭle, *n* See CACODYLE
Kăk'ox-ĭne, *n* [Gr κακός, evil, and ξενος, guest] (*Min*) A mineral occurring in radiated tufts, of a yellowish or brownish color, and consisting chiefly of alumina, peroxide of iron, phosphoric acid, silica, and water, —so called because the presence of the phosphoric acid renders it of less value as an ore of iron *Dana.*
Kă'land, *n* [Perhaps from *Kalendæ*, the first day of the month, that being the day of the observance of the ceremonies of the association] A lay fraternity established in Germany in the thirteenth century, the object of the society being to pay honor to deceased persons It was abolished on account of its excesses
Kāle, *n* [Scot *kale*, *kail*, *cale*, colewort, A S *cal*, *caul*, *cawel*, Icel *kāl*, Gael & Ir *cal*, W & Corn *cawl*, Armor *kaol* See COLE]
1 A kind of cabbage, having the leaves generally curled or wrinkled, but not formed into a close, round head [Written also *kail*]
2 A pottage of cabbage or other greens *W Scott*
Ka lĕi'do phōn, } *n* [Gr καλος, beautiful, εἰδος,
Ka lĕi'do-phōne, } appearance, and φωνη, sound] A contrivance invented by Professor Wheatstone, consisting of a reflecting knob at the end of a vibrating rod or thin plate, for making visible, in the motion of a point of light reflected from the knob, the paths or curves corresponding with the musical notes produced by the vibrations
Ka lĕi'do-scōpe *n* [Fr *kaleidoscope*, from Gr καλος, beautiful, εἰδος, form, and σκοπειν, σκεπτεσθαι, to look carefully] An instrument invented by Sir David Brewster, which, by an arrangement of reflecting surfaces, exhibits its contents in an endless variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms It has been much employed in arts of design
Ka lĕi'do scŏp'ĭc, } *a* Pertaining to, or formed
Ka lĕi'do scŏp'ĭc al, } by, a kaleidoscope, variegated in appearance
Kăl'en dar, *n* See CALENDAR
Kăl'en-dā'rĭ al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a kalendar
Kăl'en der, *n* [Fr *kalender*, Turk *kalender*, *kalender*, Per *kalandar*, a kind of wandering Mohammedan monk, with shaven head and beard, so called from the founder of this religious order, *Kalandar Jousouf Andelousi*] A sort of dervis See CALENDER
Kăl'ends, *n* See CALENDS
Kăl'e-yārd, *n* A kitchen garden [*Scot*]
Kā'lĭ, *n* [Ar *qali* See ALKALI] (*Bot*) A species of *Salsola*, or glasswort, the ashes of which are used in making glass See ALKALI *London*
Kā'lĭf, *n* The same as CALIF, or CALIPH, q v
Kā'lĭ fôrm, *a* [Ar *qali*, and Eng *form*] Formed like kali, or glasswort
Kā'lĭ-ĭŭm, *n* (*Chem*) Potassium, —so called by the German chemists
Kăl'ĭf thōr'gan, *n* (*Mus*) An instrument played as a piano, and producing an effect equivalent to that of a violin, tenor, violoncello, and double bass in concert *Buchanan*
Kăl'mĭ a, *n* [Fr *kalmia* so called by Linnæus, in honor of Peter *Kalm*, who lived from 1715 to 1779] (*Bot*) An evergreen shrub, native to North America, having coriaceous leaves, and corymbs of showy flowers —sometimes called *laurel*, *ivy bush*, and also *calico bush*, &c
Ka loy'er, *n* See CALOYER
Kăl'so mīne, *n* See CALCIMINE
Kăm, *a* [Gael, Ir, W, Corn, & Armor *cam* Cf JAMB, *n*] Crooked, awry [*Obs*] "The wrong way, clean contrary, quite *kam*" *Cotgrave*
Kăm'a chĭ, *n* (*Ornith*) A rasorial or gallinaceous bird of the genus *Palamedea* (*P cornuta*), having a long, slender, sharp-pointed horn projecting from its forehead
Kăm'sĭn, *n* [Ar *khamsin*, from *khamsûn*, oblique case *khamsîn*, fifty, because it blows for about fifty days, from Easter to Pentecost] A hot southerly wind in Egypt, the simoom
Kăn, *v t* To know, to ken [*Obs*] See KEN
Kan, or **Kăn**, *n* See KHAN
Ka năck'ă, } *n* A native of the Sandwich Islands
Ka năk'ă, }
Kăn'ga roo', *n* (*Zool*) A ruminating, marsupial animal of the genus *Macropus*, found in Australia and the neighboring islands *M giganteus*, or the great kangaroo, is nearly as tall as a man, and moves by leaps The fore legs are very short, useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth The hind legs, which are long, are used in moving, enabling it to make enormous bounds, sometimes a rod at a time The *rat kangaroo* is of smaller size, and has the fore and hind legs of nearly equal size. *Waterhouse*

Kangaroo (*Macropus ualabatus*).

Kănt'ĭ-an, *a* Relating to the doctrines or philosophy of Immanuel *Kant*, a German philosopher, in whose system time and space are not outward things, but laws of the mind, and the understanding, which forms in time and space all outward things out of the materials yielded by the senses, is a distinct faculty from reason, which forms ideas not existing in time and space
Kănt'ĭ-an, *n* A follower of Kant, a Kantist.
Kănt'ĭşm, *n* The doctrines or theory of Kant, the German metaphysician
Kănt'ĭst, *n* A disciple or follower of Kant.
Kăn'try, *n* The division of a county in Wales, a hundred *Wharton Blount*
Kā'o-lĭn, } *n* [Chin *kao ling*] (*Min*) A variety
Kā'o lĭne, } of clay used for making porcelain, proceeding from the decomposition of the mineral feldspar This, in making porcelain, is mingled with a fusible earthy matter called *petunse* *Dana.*
Kăp'no-măr, *n* See CAPNOMOR
Kăr'a-gane, *n* [Russ *karagan* Cf CARACAL] (*Zool*) A species of gray fox found in the Russian empire
Kā'ra ĭte, *n* [Heb, from *kara*, written in the Scriptures] (*Eccl Hist*) A sect of Jews who, rejecting the oral law, and allowing the Talmud no binding authority, hold by the written law, and endeavor to find its meaning, not from traditional sources, but from honest grammatical interpretation Their worldly dealings are characterized by integrity, and their religion is free from the superstitious minuteness of ceremonial which characterizes that of most of their blood and creed *Eadie*
Ka răs'kĭ er, *n* A chief officer of justice residing at Constantinople, and forming part of the Ulema [*Turkey*]
Ka rā'tas, *n* (*Bot*) A West Indian plant, of the genus *Bromelia* (*B karatas*), a species of pine apple
Kar-mā'thĭ an, *n* One of a Mohammedan sect founded by Karmatia, who maintained bloody wars with the Caliphs in the ninth century
Kărn, *n* [Cornish] (*Mining*) A pile of rocks, sometimes, the solid rock See CAIRN *Ure*
Kā'rob, *n* With goldsmiths, the twenty fourth part of a grain
Kăr'pho lĭte, *n* [Fr *carpholithe*, from Gr καρφος, rice straw, and λιθος, stone] (*Min*) A fibrous mineral occurring in tufts of a straw-yellow color, and consisting of silica, alumina, and oxide of manganese, with eleven per cent of water *Dana*
Kăr'pho sĭd'er ĭte (-sĭd'), *n* [Gr καρφος, straw, and σιδηρος, iron] (*Min*) A yellow mineral consisting chiefly of the hydrous phosphate of iron
Kăr'sten ĭte, *n* (*Min*) An anhydrous sulphate of lime, —called also *anhydrite*
Kăr'vel, *n* The same as CARAVEL, q v
Kăth'e tŏm'e ter, *n* See CATHETOMETER
Kăt'tĭ mŭn'dōo, *n* A substance resembling caoutchouc, obtained from the *Euphorbia antiquorum* of Roxburgh It is used for joining metal, fastening knife handles, and for similar purposes
Kā'ty-dĭd, *n* (*Entom*) An insect of a pale green color (*Platyphyllum concavum*), closely allied to the grasshoppers

☞ The katydids are abundant in the United States during the autumn and at night the males, by means of membranes in their wing-covers, make a peculiar harsh sound, nearly articulate, resembling the combination *ka ty-did*, whence the name

Kaun, *n* See KHAN
Kā'vă, *n* [Polynesian] A species of *Macropper* (*M methysticum*), the long pepper, from the root of which an intoxicating beverage is made by the Sandwich Islanders and others, also, the beverage itself [Written also *ava*, *kava*, and otherwise] *Baird*
Ka-văss', *n* [Turk *kawass*] An armed constable, also, a government servant or courier [*Turkey*] *Curzon*
Kaw, *v t* See CAW
Kawn, *n* An inn [*Turkey*] See KHAN
Kāy'ak, *n* (*Naut*) A light boat used by fishermen in Greenland, made of seal skins stretched upon a frame, and coming close round the body of the oarsman *Kane*
Kāy'ak-er, *n.* One who uses the kayak in fishing, &c
Kāyle (kāl), *n* [Dan *kegle*, Sw *kegla*, D & N H Ger *kegel*, O H Ger *kegil*, whence Fr. *quille* [Written also *keel* and *kel*]
1. A nine-pin, a kettle pin
2 A kind of play in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in threes, are made in the ground, and an iron ball rolled in among them.

Kāy'nard, *n.* [Fr. *cagnard*, a lazy person; a skulker.] A lasy or cowardly person; a good for-nothing fellow, a rascal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Kāz'zard-ly, *a.* Unlucky [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Kĕb'lah, *n.* [Ar. *kiblah*, any thing opposite, the south, from *kabala*, to be or lie opposite] The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca. [Written also *kiblah*]

Kĕck, *v. i.* [*imp & p. p.* KECKED (kĕkt), *p. pr & vb. n.* KECKING] [Prov Ger *kecken, keken*] To heave the stomach, to retch, as in an effort to vomit

The faction (is it not notorious?)
Keck at the memory of the glorious *Swift*

Kĕck, *n.* A reaching or heaving of the stomach, an effort to vomit, queasiness. [Written also *keckle*] *Cheyne*

Kĕck'le, *n* The same as KECK, q v

Kĕck'le (kĕk'l), *v t* [*imp & p. p* KECKLED, *p pr. & vb n* KECKLING] [Perhaps allied to Gr *κυκλος*, ring, circle, round] To wind old rope round, as a cable, to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round to defend from the friction of a rocky bottom, or from the ice *Totten*

Kĕck'ling, *n* Old rope or iron chains wound round a cable See KECKLE, *v*

Kĕck'ling-pin, *n* A wire or needle used in knitting stockings. [*Scot*] *Simmonds*

Kĕck'lish, *a* [Eng *keck, kecke*] Inclined to vomit, queasy "A *keckish* stomach" *Holland*

Kĕck'sy, *n*, *pl* KĔCKSIES [Allied to Lat *cicuta*, Fr. *ciguë*, Pr *cicuda*] The dry stalk of the hemlock, and other umbelliferous plants, a kex

Nothing teems
But hateful docks rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility *Shak*

Kĕck'y, *a.* Resembling a kex "A soft, *kecky* body" *Grew*

Kĕdge, *n* [See *unfra*] (*Naut*) A small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bower anchor, also to remove her from one part of a harbor to another, being carried out in a boat and let go, as in warping or kedging [Sometimes written *kedge*]

Kĕdge, *v t* [*imp & p p* KEDGED, *p pr & vb n* KEDGING] [Scot *kedge, cadge, cache*, to toss about, to move a thing quickly from one place to another] (*Naut*) To warp, as a ship, to move by means of a kedge, as in a river

Kĕdge, } *a.* [See *supra* Cf Dan *kaad*, Sw *kät*,
Kĕdg'y, } wanton, petulant, sportive, Icel *kátr*, glad, merry] Brisk, lively [*Prov Eng*] *Forby*

Kĕdg'er, *n* [From *kedge*] 1 (*Naut*) A small anchor used in a river a kedge

2 A fish-man [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

Kĕd'lack, *n* [Prov Ger *koddil, kuduk, kettch, kel*, Dan *kuddle*] (*Bot*) A weed that grows among wheat and rye, charlock See CHARLOCK

Kee, *n*, *pl* of *cow* [A S *cy*, gen *cūna*, pl of *cu*, cow] See KEN, KY, and KINE [*Prov Eng*]

A lass, that Cicely hight had won his heart —
Cicely, the western lass that tends the *kee* *Gay*

Keech, *n* [A modification of *cake* Prov Eng *leech*, a cake] A mass or lump of fat rolled up by the butcher [*Obs*] *Shak*

Keek, *v i* [Scot *kick, kek*, L Ger *kaken*, H Ger *kucken, gucken*, D *kyken*, Sw *kika*, Dan *kige*] To peep, to look pryingly [*Scot*]

Keel, *v t* [Sax *calan*, to cool] To cool [*Obs*] "While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot" *Shak* "To loosen and *keel* the affections of the subject" *Milton*

Keel, *n* [A S *ceol*, O H Ger *kiol*, N H Ger *kiel*, Icel *kiolr, kiöll*, Sw *kol*, Dan *kiol*, whence Fr *quille*, Sp *quilla*, Pg *quilha*, It *chiglia, chiela*]

1 (*Ship building*) The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame, hence, a ship [See *Illust* of Keelson]

2 (*Iron Ship building*) A structure of plates, &c, situated like the keel of a timber ship, but many iron ships have no keels

3 A low, flat bottomed vessel, used in the River Tyne to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers

4 A broad, flat vessel, used for cooling liquids, as in a brewery, a keeler *Nares*

5 A nine-pin. See KAYLE

6 (*Bot*) The two lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower inclosing the stamens and pistil

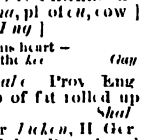
Keel (*Bot*)

7 (*Nat. Hist*) A projecting ridge along the middle of a flat or curving surface. *Henslow.*

False keel (*Naut*), a strong, thick piece of timber, bolted to the bottom of the keel to preserve it from injury — *On an even keel*, in a level or horizontal position

Keel, *v t.* [*imp & p p* KEELED, *p pr & vb n* KEELING] [A-S *cēlan*, O H Ger *chuolan*, M H Ger *kuelen*, N H Ger *kühlen* See COOL]

1. To plow with a keel, to navigate *J Barlow.*

2 To turn up the keel, to show the bottom *Shak.*

Keel'age, *n.* The right of demanding a duty or toll for the bottom of ships resting in a port or harbor, the duty so paid *Bouvier Wharton*

Keel'-bōat, *n* 1 A large, covered boat, with a keel, but no sails, used on American rivers for the transportation of freight

2 A low, flat-bottomed freight boat See KEFL

Keeled (keeld), *a* (*Bot*) Keel shaped, having a prominence on the back, as, a *keeled* leaf, calyx, or nectary *Martyn*

Keel'er, *n* One who manages barges and vessels, particularly in the coal trade, —called also *keelman* [*Prov. Eng*]

Keel'er, *n* A shallow tub for holding materials for calking ships, or for other uses

Keel'-fāt, *n* [Eng *keel*, to cool, and *fat*, a large tub] A cooler, a vessel in which liquor is set for cooling [*Obs*] [Written also *keel vat*]

Keel'hąul, *v t* [*imp & p p* KEELHAULED, *p pr & vb. n* KEELHAULING] [Written also *keelhale*] [Eng *keel* and *haul*, q v L Ger & D *kielholen*, N H Ger *kielholen*] (*Naut*) To haul under the keel of a ship, as a punishment, by ropes attached to the yard arms on each side It was formerly practiced in the Dutch and English navies *Totten*

Keel'ing, *n* [Icel *kolda*, Sw *kolja*, Dan *kulle*] (*Ichth*) A kind of small cod, of which stock fish is made

Keel'i-vīne, *n* A pencil of black or red lead — called also *keelgrune pen* [*Scot*] *H Scott*

Keel'man, *n*, *pl* KEELMEN One who manages a barge, a bargeman [*Prov Eng*]

Keel'rāke, *v t* To keelhaul

Kĕel'son (kĕl'sun) (Sy nop, § 130), *n* [From *keel* Cf FLORSON, JETSON]

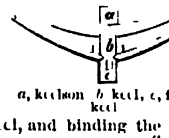

a, keelson *b* keel, *c*, false keel

1 (*Ship-building*) A piece of timber in a ship laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel, and binding the floor timbers to the keel *Totten*

2 (*Iron Ship building*) A structure of plates, &c, situated like the keelson of a timber ship

Cross keelson, a similar structure lying athwart ships to support engines, boilers &c

Keel'-vāt, *n* See KEELFAT

Keel'y vīne-pĕn, *n* See KELLIVINE

Keen, *a* [*compar* KEENER, *superl* KEENEST] [A S *cene, cēn*, O Sax *kōni*, O H Ger *kuoni*, M H Ger *kuene*, N H Ger *kuhn*, D *koen*, O Sw *kun, kon*, bold, stout, eager]

1 Eager, vehement sharp "The sheep were so *keen* on the acorns" *J Strange* "Keen contest and destruction close allied" *Byron*

2 Sharp, having a fine, cutting edge, as, a *keen* razor, or a razor with a *keen* edge

3 Piercing, penetrating severe — applied to cold, or to wind, as, a *keen* wind the cold is very *keen*

4 Bitter, piercing, acrimonious, as, *keen* satire or sarcasm

Good father cardinal, cry thou amen
To my *keen* curses *Shak*

5 Acute of mind, sharp penetrating as a man of *keen* understanding also expressing mental acuteness, as, a *keen* look, *keen* features

☞ *Keen* is often used in the composition of words, the most of which are of very obvious signification as, *keen edged keen eyed, keen pointed, keen sighted, keen witted*, and the like

Keen, *v t* To sharpen [*Rare*]

Cold winter *keens* the brightening flood *Thomson*

Keen'ly, *adv* In a keen manner sharply, eagerly, vehemently, severely, bitterly

Keen'ness (109), *n* The quality of being keen eagerness, vehemence sharpness asperity, acrimony, acuteness as, the *keenness* of hunger, of a razor, of the sun, of satire of wit, and the like

Keep, *v t* [*imp & p p* KEPT, *p pr & vb n* KEEPING] [O Eng *kepen*, A S *cepan*, Scot *kep, kepp, kep* to intercept, Icel *kippa*, to seize, pull Cf CHEAPEN, CHEAP]

1 To cause to remain in a given position, as within one's grasp or control, to maintain hold upon, to restrain from departure or removal, not to let go of, not to lose, to retain to detain "That I may know what *keeps* me here with you" *Dryden*

If we lost the field, we can not *keep* the town *Shak*

If we would weigh and *keep* in our minds that which we are considering, that would instruct us *Locke*

2 To cause to remain in a given situation or condition, to maintain unchanged, to hold or preserve in any state or tenor

His loyalty he *kept*, his love, his zeal *Milton*

While the stars and course of heaven I *keep*,
My wearied eyes were seized with fatal sleep *Dryden*

Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on *Addison*

☞ In this sense it is often used with prepositions and adverbs as to *keep away*, to *keep down* to *keep from*, to *keep in out* or *off* &c "To *keep off* impertinence and solicitation from his superior *Addison*

3 To have in custody, to take care of, to preserve from danger, harm, or loss, to guard

Behold, I am with thee, and will *keep* thee *Gen* xxvii 15

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade *Knolles*

4 To preserve from discovery or publicity; not to communicate, reveal, betray, or the like.

Great are thy virtues, though *kept* from men *Milton*

5 To attend upon, to have the care of, to tend.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress it and to *keep* it *Gen* ii 15

In her girlish age, she *kept* sheep on the moor *Carew*

6 To maintain, as an establishment, institution, or the like, to conduct, to manage. "Like a pedant that *keeps* a school" *Shak*

Every one of them *kept* house by himself *Haywarl*

7 To supply with necessaries of life, to entertain, to maintain, to support, as, to *keep* boarders.

8 To support in one's service, to have and maintain, as an assistant, a servant, a horse, and the like

I *keep* but three men and a boy *Shak.*

9 Not to intermit or fall from to continue in, as a course or mode of action, to hold on upon, to maintain

Both day and night did we *keep* company *Shak*

Her servants eyes were fixed upon her face,
And as she moved or turned her motion viewed
Her motion as it *kept* and step by step pursued *Dryden.*

Within this portal a I *kept* my watch *Smollett*

10 Not to swerve from or violate, to observe; to adhere to to practice or perform, as duty, not to neglect to be faithful to

Obey and *keep* his great command *Milton.*

My wife hears
That Ptolemy my *lord* has royal word *Dryden*

11 To confine one's self to not to quit to remain in, as to *keep* one's bed, house, room, &c, hence, to haunt, to frequent

'Tis hallowed ground
Fairies and fawns and satyrs do it *keep* *J Fletcher*

12 To observe duly, as a festival or the like, to celebrate, to solemnize, as, to *keep* a feast, the passover, &c

I went with them to the house of God with a multitude that *kept* holyday *Ps* xlii 4

To keep back (*a*) To reserve to withhold "I will *keep* nothing *back* from you" *Acts* xxi 4 (*b*) To restrain, to prevent from "*Keep back* thy servant also from presumptuous sins" *Ps* xix 13 — *To keep company with* (*a*) To frequent the society of to associate with, as, let youth *keep company with* the wise and good (*b*) To accompany to go with as to *keep company with* one on a journey or voyage also (*c*) To give or receive attentions with a view to marriage [*Colloq*] — *To keep down* (*a*) To hold in subjection, to restrain, to hinder (*b*) (*Fine Arts*) To render subdued in tint or tone, as a portion of a picture so that the part thus treated is made subordinate to some other part and does not obtrude itself to the notice of the spectator which is intended to be given to some more important portion of the work *Fairholt* — *To keep good* or *bad hours* to be customarily early or late in returning home or in retiring to rest — *To keep school* (*a*) To maintain or support a school as, the town or its inhabitants *keep* ten *schools* (*b*) To govern and instruct or teach a school as a preceptor — *To keep term* (*University*) to reside during a term — *To keep up* (*a*) to maintain to prevent from falling or diminution, as, to *keep up* the price of goods to *keep up* one's credit (*b*) To maintain to continue to hinder from ceasing "In joy that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it" *Locke*

Syn — To retain, detain reserve preserve hold, maintain sustain support observe withhold — To KEEP RETAIN PRESERVE *Keep* is the generic term, and is often used where *retain* or *preserve* would too much restrict the meaning as to *keep* silence &c *Retain* denotes that we *keep* or *hold* things as against influences which might deprive us of them or reasons which might lead us to give them up as to *retain* visits in old age to *retain* counsel in a lawsuit, to *retain* one's servant after a reverse of fortune *Preserve* denotes that we keep a thing against agencies which might lead to its being destroyed or broken in upon as, to *preserve* one's health and many exposures, to *preserve* apartments, &c

Be obedient and *retain*
I unalterably firm his love entire *Milton*

See where the patriot shines whose prudent care
Preserves his country by protracted war *Pitt*

Keep, *v i* 1 To remain in any position or state to continue to abide, to stay as, to *keep* at a distance, to *keep* aloft to *keep* near to *keep* in the house, to *keep* before or behind to *keep* in favor to *keep* out of company, or out of reach

2 To last, to endure, not to perish or be impaired

If the malt is not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep* *Mortimer*

3 To reside for a time, to lodge, to dwell.

Knock at the study where they say, he *keeps* *Shak.*

4 To take care, to be solicitous [*Obs and rare*]

Keep that the lusts shake not the word of God that is in us. *Tyndale.*

To keep from, to abstain to refrain — *To keep on*, to go forward to proceed to continue to advance — *To keep to* to adhere strictly to not to neglect or deviate from as to *keep to* old customs, to *keep to* a rule, to *keep to* one's word or promise — *To keep up*, to remain unsubdued, or not to be confined to one's bed

Keep, *n* 1 The act of keeping, custody, guard; care, heed [*Obs*]

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender lambkins takest *keep* *Spenser.*
In Baptista's *keep* my treasure is *Shak*

3. The state of being kept; hence, the resulting condition, case, as, to be in good *keep*

3 The means or provisions by which one is kept, maintenance, support, as, the *keep* of a horse, cow, &c

I performed some services to the college in return for my *keep* *T Hughes*

4 That which keeps or protects, a stronghold, a fortress, a castle, specifically, the strongest and securest part of a castle, the donjon.

The prison strong,
Within whose *keep* the captive knights were laid *Dryden*

☞ "Why is the strongest part of a castle called a *keep*" The common notion seems to be that the name originated in the fact that prisoners were *kept* there The French equivalent is *donjon* and this may have suggested that etymology I do not doubt that the baron who had a prisoner of mark would place him within the strongest walls which his feudal abode could supply, But for obvious reasons he would locate himself and his family there also Now in our castella, and several other provincial dialects, the more usual sitting-room of a family is still called the 'keeping-room' I think, therefore, the *keep*, or principal part of a castle was so called because the lord and his domestic circle *kept*, abode, or lived there' [See KEEP, *v t*, No 1] *M A Lower*

5 That which is kept or had in charge, a charge

Often he used of his *keep*
A sacrifice to bring *Spenser*

Keep'er, *n* **1** One who keeps, one who holds or has possession of any thing

2. One who retains in custody, one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners

3 One who has the care, custody, or superintendence of any thing, as, the *keeper* of a park, a pound, of sheep, of a gate, &c

4. One who keeps himself, or remains *Tytus* ii 5.

5. A ring serving to keep another on the finger

Keeper of the forest (*O Eng Law*), an officer who had the principal government of all things relating to the forest, and the control of all officers belonging to it *Burrill* — *Keeper of the Great Seal* a high officer of state who holds or keeps the great seal The office is now united with that of lord chancellor — *Keeper of the Privy Seal* (styled also *Lord Privy Seal*), a high officer of state, through whose hands pass all charters, pardons, &c, before they come to the great seal He is a privy councillor, and was anciently called *Clerk of the Privy Seal* See CHANCELLOR [*Great Britain*] *Tomlins Claus* — *Keeper of a magnet*, a piece of iron which connects the two poles, for the purpose of keeping the magnetic power undiminished, an armature

Keep'er-ship, *n* The office of a keeper *Carew*

Keep'ing, *n* **1** A holding, restraint, custody, guard preservation

2 Maintenance, support, feed, as, the cattle have good *keeping*

3 Just proportion, conformity, congruity, consistency, as, these subjects are in *keeping* with each other

4 (*Paint*) The observance of a due proportion of tone and color in every part of a picture, so that the general effect is harmonious to the eye *Fairholt*

Keep'ing-room, *n* A common parlor or sitting room, in which a family generally live [*New Eng and Prov Eng*]

Keep'sāke, *n* Any thing kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver, a token of friendship

Keesh, *n* (*Metallurgy*) Flakes of carburet of iron on the surface of pig iron

Keeve, *n* [A-S *cyf*, N H Ger *kufa*, M H Ger *kuufe*, O H Ger *chwafa*, L Ger *kupe*, D *kuip*, O D *kupe*, Dan *kube*, Sw *kyp*, Icel *kupa*, from Lat *cupa*, a tub, cask whence also Fr *cuve*, and Pr, Sp, & Pg *cuba* Cf KIVE]

1 A large vessel for fermenting liquors, a beer tub, a mashing tub

2 (*Mining*) A large vat used in dressing ores

Keeve, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* KEEVED, *p pr* & *vb n* KEEVING]

1. To set in a keeve, or tub, for fermentation

2 To tip up or overturn as a cart [*Prov Eng*]

Keev'er, *n* The same as KEELVI, q v.

Kef'ser, *n* See KAISER

Kĕf'fe kil, *n* See KIEFEKIL

Kĕf'fel, *n.* [Gr *κεφαλη*] The head [*Obs*] *Somerville.*

Kĕg, *n.* [See CAG] A small cask or barrel, a cag.

Kell, *n* The same as KAYLE, q v

Kell'ham ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral consisting chiefly of silica, oxide of titanium, lime, and yttria

Kĕlr, *n* [Cf KEEVE] A large boiler used in bleaching establishments, — called also *keeve* *Ure*

Kĕld, *a* Having a kell or covering, also, covered with scales, like net-work [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

The otter then that keeps
In their wild rivers, in their banks, and sleeps,
And feeds on fish, which under water still
He with his *krill* feet and keen teeth doth kill *Drayton*

Kĕlk, *v t* [Gael & Ir *clach*, *cloch*, to pelt with stones See *infra*] To beat soundly. [*Prov. Eng*]

Kĕlk, *n* [Gael & Ir *clach*, *cloch*, *cloach*, a stone] A blow; large stones, the roe of fish. [*Prov. Eng*]

Kĕll, *n* A kiln. [*Obs*] See KILN.

Yes, as deep as a well,
A furnace, or *kell*,
A bottomless cell *Cleveland*

Kĕll, *n.* [A modification of *kale*, q. v.] A sort of pottage, kale *Halliwell.*

Kĕll, *n.* **1.** The caul [*Obs*]

I'll have him cut to the *kells* *Beau. & Fl*

2. That which covers or envelopes, as the caul does the intestines (*a*) The cocoon or chrysalis of an insect "Bury himself in every silk-worm's *kell*" *B. Jonson* (*b*) A net, as for the hair. *Nares.* (*c*) A film over the eyes.

His wakeful eyes
Now covered o'er with dim, cloudy *kells* *Drayton*

Kĕlp, *n* [O Eng *kilpe*, Prov Eng. *kelp*]

1 The calcined ashes of sea weed, used in the manufacture of glass

2 (*Bot*) A plant of certain species of the genus *Salsola*, the sea-weed from which kelp is produced *Loudon*

Kĕlp'ie (kĕlp'ĭ), *n* [Perhaps allied to Gael & Ir *cealg*, to beguile, deceive, tempt, or to *ceal*, death, every thing terrible, prophecy] An imaginary spirit of the waters, in the form of a horse, who is vulgarly believed to warn, by preternatural noises and lights, those who are to be drowned in that neighborhood [*Scot*] *Jamieson.*

Kĕl'py

Kĕl'son, *n* The same as KELLSON

Kĕlt, *n* See KILT

Kĕlt, *n* [Icel *kult*] Cloth with the nap, generally that of the black native wool [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

Kĕlt, *n* [Teut *kelt*, spawn] A salmon in its spent state after spawning *Jamieson*

Kĕlt, *n* The same as CELT, q v

Kĕl'ter, *n* [Written also *kilter*] [Gael & Ir *ceal tar*, dress, clothes, spear, castle, cause or matter, Prov Eng *kilter*, tool, instrument Cf KILT] Regular order or condition, as, to be out of *kelter*

If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter* or out of tune, how can we pray? *Barrow*

Kĕmb (kĕm), *v t* [O Eng *kemben*, A S *cemban*, O H Ger *chempan*, N H Ger *kämmen*, to comb] To comb [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Kĕm'e-lin, *n* [Cf Prov Eng *kemlin*, *kimlin*, *kimmel*, *kimmel*, a salting tub, any kind of tub, *kembing*, a brewing tub, W *cemmaw*, *cemman*, a tub, a brewing tub, from *cem*, a hollow, a deep valley] A tub, a brewer's vessel [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Kĕmp, *n* [A S *cempa*, a soldier] A knight, a champion [*Obs*]

Kĕmp,

Kĕmp'ty, *n* Coarse, rough hair in wool, injuring its quality, and deteriorating the appearance, even of common fabrics, by its inferiority and harshness, and by its not taking the dye readily *Simmonds*

Kĕn, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* KENNID, *p pr* & *vb n* KENNING] [O Eng *kennen*, *kenne*, to know, to know by sight, to teach, Ger & D *kennen*, to know, A S *cunnan*, present tense *cann*, Goth *kunnan*, *kannan* Cf CAN, KNOW, and CONNY]

1 To know, to understand, to take cognizance of

'Tis he I *ken* the manner of his gait *Shak*

2 To recognize, to see at a distance, to descry

"We *ken* them from afar" *Addison*

Kĕn, *v i.* To look round [*Obs*] *Burton*

Kĕn, *n* Cognizance, view, especially, reach of sight or knowledge "Above the reach and *ken* of a mortal apprehension" *South*

In the observance of all which, time and travel had now brought us in *ken* of a very pleasantly situated town, fair and sumptuously builded *Rowley*

It was relief to quit the *ken*
And the inquiring looks of men *Tench*

Kĕn'dal-green, *n* A species of green cloth made at Kendal

Kĕn'nel, *n* [Fr *chenil*, It *canile*, from Lat *canis*, It *cane*, Fr *chien*, a dog]

1 A house or cot for dogs, or for a pack of hounds

2 A pack of hounds "A yelping *kennel* of French curs" *Shak.*

3 The hole of a fox or other beast, a haunt

Kĕn'nel, *n* [O Fr *chenal*, N Fr *canal*, Lat *canalis* See CHANNEL and CANAL]

1 The water-course of a street, a little canal or channel *Bp. Hall*

2 A puddle

Kĕn'nel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* KENNELED, or KENNELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* KENNELING, or KENNELLING] To lodge, to dwell, as a dog or a fox "The dog *kenneled* in a hollow tree" *L'Estrange.*

Kĕn'nel, *v t* To keep or confine in a kennel.

Kĕn'nel-cōal, *n* See CANNEL COAL.

Kĕn'ning, *n* View, sight [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Kĕn'speck le (kĕn'spĕk l), *a* Having so marked or singular an appearance as easily to be recognized [*Scot*] *W Scott*

Kĕnt'-bŭ'gle, *n* (*Mus*) A bugle curved in form, and having six finger keys or stops, by means of which the performer can play upon every key in the musical scale, — called also *keyed-bugle* and *key bugle.* *Moore*

Kĕnt'ish Rāg (*Geol*) A rough limestone of the cretaceous formation, found in Kent and elsewhere in the south-east of England. *Dana*

Kĕn'tle (kĕn'tl), *n.* [Eng *quintal*, q.v.] (*Com*) A hundred pounds in weight, a quintal, as, a *kentle* of fish. [Written also *quintal.*]

Kĕnt'ledge, *n* [O. Fr. *cant*, D. *kant*, edge, corner, and the termination *ledge*. See CANT, and cf KNOWLEDGE] (*Naut.*) Pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.

Kĕpt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *keep.* See KEEP.

Kept mistress, a concubine, or woman kept by a particular individual as his paramour

Kĕr'a-mo-grăph'ic, *a.* [Gr *κέραμος*, tile, and *γράφειν*, to write] Suitable to be written upon; capable of being written upon, as a slate; — said especially of a certain kind of globe

Ke-rĭ'mă, *n.* (*Mus*) A wind instrument, being a kind of long trumpet, much used among the Persians *Moore.*

Ke răr'gy rite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) A pearl gray, whitish, or greenish mineral, of a resinous luster, and capable of being cut like horn, horn-silver. It consists of the chloride of silver, and is valuable as an ore *Dana.*

Kĕr'a-sine, *a* [Gr. *κέρας*, horn] Resembling horn; horny, cornuous

Kĕr'a-tōme, *n* [Gr *κέρας*, horn, and *τομή*, cutting, from *τέμνω*, to cut] (*Surg*) An instrument for cutting through the cornea in operations for the removal of cataract

Kĕr'a to nyx'is, *n.* [Gr *κέρας*, *κέρατος*, horn, and *νύξις*, puncture] (*Surg*) The operation of removing a cataract by thrusting a needle through the cornea of the eye, and breaking up the opaque mass, couching

Kĕrb'-stōne,

Kĭrb'-stōne, *n* See CURBSTONE

Kĕr'chief (kĕr'chĭf), *n* [Contracted from O Eng *coverchef*, O Fr *couvrechef*, *couvrechef*, from *couvrir*, to cover, and *chief*, *chef*, the head]

1 A square of fine linen used by women to cover the head, hence, any cloth used in dress, especially on the head

He might have put on a hat, a muffler, and a *kerchief*, and so escape *Shak*

2 One who wears a kerchief *Dryden.*

Kĕr'chiefed,

Kĕr'chieft, *a* Dressed, hooded, covered. *Milton.*

Kĕrf (14), *n* [A S *cyrf*, a cutting off, from *ceorfan*, to cut, carve, D *kerf*, Ger *kerbe*, a notch] The cut of an ax, a saw, or other instrument, the notch or slit made in wood by cutting or sawing

Kĕr'l, *n* See CARL

Kĕr'mĕz (kĕr'mĕz), *n* [Written also *chermes*] [Ar & Per *karmas*, *kermes*, *kirmus*, from Skr *krimidja*, engendered by a worm, from *krimi*, Per. *kirm*, worm, and *dja*, engendered, born See ALKERMES] The dried bodies of the females of the *Coccus ilicis*, an insect found on various species of oaks around the Mediterranean They are round, about the size of a pea, and contain coloring matter analogous to carmine, and are used in dyeing They were once thought to be of a vegetable nature, and were formerly used in medicine *Van Beneden*

Kermes mineral an artificial sulphuret of mercury in the state of fine powder It is of a brilliant red color, whence the name

Kĕrn, *n* [O Gael & Ir *ceann*, a man]

1 An Irish footman or foot-soldier of the lowest or poorest rank

Now for our Irish wars;
We must supplant those rude, rough-headed *kerns.* *Shak*

2 Any kind of boor or low lived person

We take a *kern* most commonly for a farmer or country bumpkin *Blount*

3 (*Eng Law*) An idle person or vagabond.

Kĕrn, *n* [A S *cweorn*, *cwyrn*]

1 A hand mill consisting of two stones, one of which is turned by the hand [Usually written *quern*]

2 [O Eng *cherne*, A S *ceren*, D *kern*, *karn*, Dan *kurne* See CHURN] A churn [*Obs.*]

3 (*Type founding*) That part of a type which hangs over the body, or shank *Adams*

Kĕrn (14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* KERNED, *p pr* & *vb n* KERNING] [Ger *kern*, kernel, grain, allied to *korn*, grain, corn, and Lat *granum*, grain, seed, kernel See CORN and KERNEL]

1 To harden, as corn in ripening [*Obs*]

2 To take the form of corns, to granulate, to set, as fruit [*Obs*]

3 (*Type founding*) To form with a kern. See KERN, *n*, No 3

Kĕrn'-bā'by, *n* [From *kern* and *baby*, q v.— called also *corn baby*] An image dressed with corn, and carried before reapers to their harvest home. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Kĕrn'el, *n* [A S *cyrnel*, a little corn, grain, kernel, N H Ger & D *kern*, O H Ger *cherno*, Icel *karn*, Sw *kärne*, Dan *kierne* Cf KERN, *v t*]

1 A little grain or corn, a single seed of a grain bearing or other plant, hence, any thing included in a shell, husk, or integument, the edible substance contained in the shell of a nut, as, a *kernel* of corn, the *kernel* of a nut

He were as good crack a fusty nut with no *kernel* *Shak*

2 A small mass around which other matter is concreted, a nucleus, a hard concretion in the flesh, the central part of any thing.

Kĕrn'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KERNELED; *p pr* & *vb. n* KERNELING] To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

Kĕrn'eled (kĕrn'ĕld), *a.* Having a kernel.

Kĕrn'el ly, *a* Full of kernels; resembling kernels.

Kĕrn'ish, *a.* [From *kern*, a boor.] Clownish; boorish. [Obs.] *Milton.*

Kĕr'o-don, *n.* [Gr. *κέρας*, horn, and *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of rodent quadrupeds found in South America. They are allied to the guinea-pig, but are a little larger, and are of an olive-gray color. *Baird.*

Kĕr'o-lite (49), *n.* [Gr *κήρ, κήρος*, heart, and *λίθος*, stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a white or green color, greasy feel, and vitreous or resinous luster, found in Silesia. It consists chiefly of hydrous silicate of magnesia.

Ke-rŏ'sō-a, *n.* [Gr. *κέρας*, horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of infusoria found in vegetable infusions, or fresh stagnant water which has contained vegetable matter for some time. They have the body covered with hairs, those on the inferior surface being thicker, shorter, and curved like horns, whence the name. *Baird.*

Kĕr'o-sēne, *n.* [From Gr *κηρός*, wax, with termination *ene*, as in *camphene*, q. v.] A liquid hydrocarbon, or oil extracted from bituminous coal, used for illumination and other purposes.

Kēr'sey, *n.* [Scot *carsaye*, D *karsai*, Fr *cariset, cariset, créscau*, Sp *carisea*, Ger *kirsey, kersei*, Sw *kersing*. Cf Gael & Ir *ceart, ceirt*, rag, old garment.] A species of coarse, woolen cloth, usually ribbed, woven from long wool. *Simmonds.*

Kēr'sey-mēre, *n.* A thin woolen cloth, generally woven from the finest wool, cassimere. See CASSIMERE.

Kēr'sey nĕtte, *n.* A thin woolen stuff, cassinette.

Kĕrve, *v. t.* To carve. [Obs.] See CARVE.

Kĕrv'er, *n.* A carver. [Obs.] See CARVER.

Kē'sar, *n.* [O H Ger *kesar*, N H Ger *kaiser*, Goth. *kaisar*, A S *cāsere*, from Lat *Cæsar*, Gr *Καῖσαρ*.] An emperor. [Obs.]

Kings and *kesars* at her feet did them prostrate. *Spenser.*

Kĕs'i-tah, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew gold coin worth about four dollars.

Kĕs'lop, *n.* [A S *cese lib*, or *cyse lib*, milk curdled, Ger *käselab*, from *käse*, cheese, and *lab*, rennet, A-S. *lib, lyb*, a bewitching, Goth *lubi*, drug, O H Ger *luppi*, poison.] The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet. *Grose.*

Kĕst, *imp* of *cast*. [Obs.] See CAST.

Kĕs'trel, *n.* [See CANTRELL, COYSTRELL, and COISTRIL.] (*Orn.*) A small, slender hawk (*Tinnunculus alaudarius*), of a reddish fawn color, streaked and spotted with white and black. It feeds upon insects and small mammals and birds, is common all over the world, and is also called *windhover*, and *stannel*. *Farrell.*

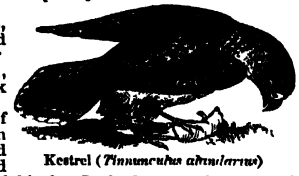

Kestrel (*Tinnunculus alaudarius*)

☞ This word is often used in contempt as of a mean kind of hawk. "Kites and *Lestrels* have a resemblance with hawks." *Bacon.*

Kĕt, *n.* Carrion, or any sort of filth.

Kĕtch, *n.* [Fr *cauche, quauche*, Sp & Pg *queche*, L Ger & D *kits*, allied to Fr *caic, caique, cague*, Sp *caique*, It *caicco*, N Gr *Λαΐκη*, Turk. *kaik*, D *caag*, O. Sw *kogg*, Icel *kuggr, kuggi*, Eng *cog*.] (*Naut.*) A vessel with two masts, a main and mizzen mast, usually from one hundred to two hundred and fifty tons burden.

Ketch

☞ Ketches are generally used as yachts or as bomb-vessels. The latter are called *bomb ketches*.

Kĕtch'up, *n.* A sauce. See CATCHUP.

Kĕt'tle, *n.* [A-S *cetel, cetul, cytel*, Goth *katils*, D *ketel*, Icel. *katli, ketill*, Sw *kittel*, Dan *kjedel*, O H Ger. *kezi, kezul*, N H Ger *kessel*, Russ *kotel*, from Lat *catillus*, diminutive of *catinus*, a deep vessel, bowl. Cf Gr *κοτύλη*, a hollow vessel.] A vessel of iron, or other metal, with a wide mouth, usually without a cover, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.

Kĕt'tle-drŭm, *n.* A drum made of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical, or shaped like a kettle, covered with parchment.

Kettle-drum.

☞ *Kettle-drums* were formerly used, in pairs, in martial music for cavalry, but are now chiefly confined to orchestras, where they are also called *tympani*.

Kĕt'tle-drŭm'mer, *n.* One who plays on a kettle-drum.

Kĕt'tle-hăt, *n.* A cap of iron worn by knights in the middle ages. [Obs.] *Fairholt.*

Kĕt'tle-ping, *n.* Ninepins; skittles. [Obs.] *Skelton.*

Kew'per (kol'per), *n.* [Ger.] (*Geol.*) The upper division of the Triassic formation, new red sandstone.

Kĕv'el, *n.* [Prov Eng *kevil, kavil, cavel, cavil*, rod, pole, a large hammer, a horse's bit.]

1 (*Naut.*) A piece of timber serving to belay great ropes to. *Totten.*

2 (*Zoöl.*) A species of antelope, found in Africa, resembling the gazelle.

Kĕv'el-hĕad, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of timber used as a kevel.

Kex, *n.* [See KECKSY.] The dry stalk of the hemlock, or of other plants, a dry husk or covering. "Though the rough *kex* break The starred moss." *Tennyson.*

When the *kex*, or husk, is broken, he proveth a fair flying butterfly. *Holland.*

Key (kē), *n.* [O. Eng *keye, kaie*, A S *cēg, cǣge*.]

1 A fastener, that which fastens, as a piece of wood in the frame of a building, or in a chain.

2 An instrument which serves to shut or open a lock by being inserted into it, and made, by turning, to push its bolt one way or the other.

3 Hence, an instrument which is used by being inserted and turned, as, a watch *key*, bed *key*, tuning-*key*, and the like.

4 That which serves as a means to unlock a secret or mystery, or to disclose any thing difficult, a guide, a solution, an explanation, as, a *key* to a riddle, a *key* to mathematical problems.

5 That which serves to lock up and make fast, as, (*a*) (*Arch.*) A piece of wood let into another across the grain to prevent warping, also, a piece of wood used as a wedge, also, the last board of a floor when laid down. *Gwilt.* (*b*) (*Masonry.*) The highest central stone of an arch, the key stone. *Gwilt.* (*c*) (*Mach.*) A piece of wood or metal, often wedge shaped, placed in coincident slots or mortises, to hold parts together, a cotter. [See *Illust.* of *Cotter.*]

6 (*Mus.*) (*a*) A lever of wood, or ivory, or metal, in an organ, piano forte, or other like instrument, struck or pressed by the fingers in playing the instrument. (*b*) The fundamental tone of a movement to which its modulations are referred, and with which it commences and ends. *key note.* "Warbling of one song, both in one *key*." *Shak.*

Key of a position, or *country* (*Mil.*), a point the possession of which gives the control of that position or country. — *Power of the keys* (*Eccl.*) the authority of the ministry in Christian churches to administer the discipline of the church and to grant or withhold its privileges, — so called from the declaration of Christ to St. Peter. *Hook.* "I will give unto thee the *keys* of the kingdom of heaven." *Matt.* xvi. 19.

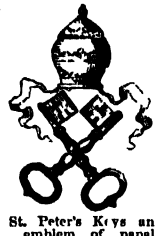

St. Peter's Keys an emblem of papal power or authority

Kēy (kē), *n.* [Fr *quay, quai*, D *kaai*, L Ger *kai, kaje*, Pg *caes, cais*, a bank or wharf on the side of a river, O Fr *caye*, Sp *cayo*, sand bank, rock, or islet in the sea, of Celtic origin, W *cae* inclosed, an inclosure, *cau*, to shut up, to inclose, Armor *kae*, inclosure, quay.]

1 A ledge of rocks near the surface of the water, an island rising little above the surface, as in the West Indies.

2 A bank or wharf built on the side of a river or harbor, for the convenience of loading and unloading ships, and securing them in their stations, a quay.

Kēy (kē), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KEYED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KEYING.] To fasten or secure firmly, to fasten with keys or wedge shaped pieces of wood or iron. *Francis.*

Kēy'age (45), *n.* Money paid for the use of a key or quay.

Kēy'-bĕd, *n.* A groove or excavation made to receive a key for the purpose of binding the parts, as of a machine, tightly and firmly together, a key seat. [See *Illust.* of *Key seat.*]

Kēy'-bōard, *n.* (*Mus.*) The whole range of the keys of an organ or forte piano.

Kēy'-bŭg'gle, *n.* See KENT-BUGLE.

Kēy'-cōld, *a.* Cold as a metallic key, lifeless. [Obs.] *Shak.*

Kēyed (keed), *a.* 1 Furnished with keys, as, a *keyed* instrument.

2 Set to a key, as a tune.

Keyed bugle. See KENT-BUGLE.

Kēy'-hōle, *n.* 1 A hole or aperture in a door or lock, for receiving a key.

2 (*Carp.*) A hole or excavation in beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them.

Key-hole limpet (*Zoöl.*), a gasteropodous mollusk of the genus *Fissurella*, so called from having in the summit of the shell an oval fissure constricted in the middle so as to resemble a key-hole. *Baird.* — *Key-hole saw*, a narrow and slender saw, by means of which pieces with curved outlines may be formed by sawing; a compass-saw.

Kēy'-nōte, *n.* (*Mus.*) The tonic or first tone of the scale in which a piece or passage is written, the fundamental tone of the chord, to which all the modulations of the piece are referred, — called also *key tone*.

Kēy'-sēat, *n.* (*Mach.*) A rectangular groove, especially in a wheel and shaft, to receive a key, so as to prevent one part from turning on the other, — called also *key bed* and *key way*.

Key-seat.

Kēy'-stōne, *n.* (*Arch.*) The stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which, being wider at the top than at the bottom, enters like a wedge, and binds the work.

K, key-stone.

Kĭ'y-wāy, *n.* See KEY SEAT.

Khā'liff (kā'lif), *n.* See CALIPH.

Khăm'sin (kăm'sin), *n.* See KAMSIN.

Khan (kawn, *or* kăn) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Also *kan, kaun*.] [Tart & Turk *khan*.] A prince, a king; a chief, — so called among the Tartars, and in countries now or formerly governed by them.

Khăn, *n.* [Written also *Iawn*.] [Per *khān, khānah*, house, tent, inn.] An Eastern inn or caravansary.

Khan'ate (kawn', *or* kăn', 45), *n.* The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan. *Tooke.*

Khā'yā, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants containing but a single species (*A. Senegalensis*), found in Western Africa. It is a large, handsome tree, the wood being of a fine quality, and of a color resembling that of mahogany. The bark is very bitter, and is sometimes used by the natives in cases of fever. *Baird.*

Khĕn'nă, *n.* A Persian dye for hair, used in the baths of Constantinople. *Simmonds.*

Kĭ'a bōo'eă Wood. An ornamental wood (called also *Amboyna wood*), from Singapore. It seems to be an excrescence or burr of some tree, is in color from an orange to a deep brown, and is full of small curls or knots.

Klb'ble, *n.* A large bucket for raising ore out of mines. [Written also *Kibbal*.]

Klb'blings, *n. pl.* Portions of small fish used for bait on the banks of Newfoundland.

Klbe, *n.* [W *cib*, a vessel or cup, a shell or husk, *cibwst*, chilblains, from *cib* and *gwst*, humid, moist fluid.] A chap or crack in the flesh occasioned by cold, an ulcerated chilblain, as in the heels.

I am almost out at heels
Why then let *kibes* ensue. *Shak.*

Klbed (kībd), *a.* Chapped, cracked with cold, affected with chilblains, as, *kibed* heels.

Ki bĭt'kă, *n., pl.* KI-BITKAS. [Russ *kibitka*, from Ar *kubbah*, vault, tent, parasol.] A rude kind of wagon, without springs, sometimes covered with cloth or leather, and often used by the Tartars as a movable habitation.

Kibitka

Klb'lah, *n.* See KEBLAH.

Klb'y, *a.* Affected with kibes.

He halteth often that hath a *kibby* heel. *Skelton.*

Klck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KICKED (klĭkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KICKING.] [W *cicwn*, to hit with the foot, from *cic*, foot.] To strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot, as, a horse *kicks* a servant, a man *kicks* a dog.

To kick the beam, to fly up and strike the beam. — said of the lighter arm of a loaded balance; hence, to be found wanting in weight. *Milton.* — *To kick the bucket*, to lose one's life, to decease, to die. [Colloq. and low.]

☞ The allusion is to the way in which a slaughtered pig is hung up, viz. by passing the ends of a bent piece of wood behind the tendons of the hind legs and so suspending it to a hook in the beam above. This piece of wood is locally termed a *bucket*, and so, by a coarse metaphor, the phrase came to signify to die. *E. S. Taylor.*

Klck, *v. i.* 1 To practice striking with the foot or feet, as, a horse accustomed to *kick*.

2 To thrust out the foot or feet with violence, either in wantonness, resistance, anger, or contempt, to manifest opposition. "I should *kick*, being kicked." *Shak.*

3 To recoil, — said of a musket, piece of ordnance, and the like.

Klck, *n.* 1 A blow with the foot or feet, a striking or thrust of the foot.

A *kick* that scarce would move a horse,
May kill a sound divine. *Cowper.*

2 The projection on the tang of a pocket-knife blade, which prevents the edge of the blade from striking the spring. [See *Illust.* of *Pocket-knife*.]

3. The recoil of a musket or other fire-arm, when discharged.

Klck'er, *n.* One who kicks.

Kick'shaw, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *quelque chose*, something]

1 Something fantastical or uncommon, or something that has no particular name.

Some pigeons, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws* *Shak*

2 A fantastical dish

Cressy was lost by *kickshaws* and soup-maigre *Fenton*

Kick'shaw (kik'shâ), *n* A dancer, a caperer, a buffoon, — used in contempt

Kick'sy-wick'sy, *n* [Written also *kicksy winsie*, or *kicksy wonsey*, and supposed by some to be derived from *kick* and *wince*, in allusion to the uneasiness of a restive horse, by others from *kick* and *wink*, denoting the wife as one between whom and her husband *kicks* or *winks* pass according to the humor] A word of no definite meaning, except perhaps to imply restlessness, or that which is restless and uneasy, — applied contemptuously to a wife by Shakespeare *Nares*

He wears his honor in a box unseen,
That hugs his *kicksy-wicksy* here at home *Shak*

Kick'sy-wick'sy, *a.* Restless, uncertain, as, *kicksy-wicksy* flames *Nares*

Kid, *n* [Icel *kidh*, Dan & Sw *kid*, O H Ger *kiz*, *kizzi*, N H Ger *kitz*, *kitzchen*, *kitzlein*, probably not allied to Lat *hædus*, or Eng *goat*, q v]

1. A young goat

The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the *kid* *Isa* xi 6

2 Hence, a child or infant [*Cant*]

3 A fagot, a bundle of heath and furze

4 A small wooden tub or vessel, — applied, among seamen, to one in which they receive their food. *Holloway*

5 A glove of kid leather [*Colloq*] *Head*

Kid, *v t* or *i* [*imp* & *p p* KIDDED, *p pr* & *vb n* KIDDING]

1 To bring forth a young goat

2 To make into a bundle, as fagots *Halliwell*

Kid, *v t* [A S *cydhan*, to make known, declare, show Cf Ger *kunden*, to make known, *kunde*, knowledge, news, notice]

1 To show, discover, or make known [*Obs*] *Gower*

2 To hoax, to gull, to deceive, to kiddy [*Cant*]

Kid'der, *n* [Cf O Sw *kyta*, to truck] An engrosser of corn, or one who carries corn, provisions, or other merchandise, about the country for sale, a huckster *Halliwell*

Kid'dle, *n* [L Lat *kidellus*] A kind of weir in a river for catching fish, — corruptly pronounced *kittle*

Kid'dōw, *n* [In Cornwall, *kiddaw*] A web footed fowl, — called also *guillemot*, *sea hen*, and *skout*

Kid'dy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* KIDDIED, *p pr* & *vb n* KIDDYING] [See KID, *v t*] To deceive, to hoax, to take advantage of [*Slang*]

Some of the swell mob so far *kiddied* us as to hire a horse and shay, start away from London by Whitechapel and . come into Epsom from the opposite direction, while we were waiting for them at the rail *Dickens*

Kid'dy, *n* A young man or boy, formerly, a low thief [*Slang*]

Kid'dy-ish, *a* Frolicsome, sportive [*Slang*]

Kid'-fŏx, *a.* A young fox [*Obs*] *Shak*

☞ Sometimes interpreted as meaning a discovered or detected fox

Kid'ling, *n* [Diminutive of *kid*, Sw also *kidling*] A young kid

Kid'năp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* KIDNAPED *p pr* & *vb n* KIDNAPING] [Ger *kind*, Prov Eng *kid*, child, and Prov Eng *nap*, to seize, to grasp Cf KNAB, KNAP, and NAB] To steal and carry away or secrete, as a human being, man, woman, or child, to take by stealth or force for the purpose of carrying off, reducing to slavery, or the like

You may reason or expostulate with the parents but never attempt to *kidnap* their children, and to make proselytes of them *Wharton*

Kid'năp-er, *n* One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being, a man stealer

Kid'ney, *n*, *pl* KIDNEYS [Probably from A S *cwidh*, *cwidh*, Icel *qvidr*, O H Ger *quiti*, Goth *qvithus*, belly, womb, and Eng *nigh* See KITH]

1 (*Anat*) An oblong, flattened gland, situated at each side of the lumbar vertebræ, and surrounded with an abundant fatty tissue They are two in number, of a reddish brown color, and constitute the secretory organs of the urine *Dunglison*

2 Habit, disposition, sort, kind [*Colloq*]

There are in later times other decrees, made by popes of another *kidney* *Burrow*

There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney* *I'l strange*

Your poets, spendthrifts, and other fools of that *kidney*, pretend forsooth, to crack their jokes on prudence, but 'tis a squalid vagabond glorying in his rags *Burns*

☞ This use of the word is probably an imitation and misapprehension of Shakespeare's use of it in the following passage —

"And then to be stopped in, like a strong distillation, with stinking clothes, that fretted in their own grease think of that, a man of my *kidney* think of that, that am as subject to heat as butter a man of continual dissolution and thaw"

But Falstaff's meaning is, — a man whose *kidneys* are as fat as mine a man as fat as myself, not, a man of my character, qualities, or humor

3. A waiting-servant [*Cant*] *Tatler*.

Kid'ney-bēan, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sort of bean; — so named from its resemblance in shape to that of the kidney It is of the genus *Phaseolus* (*P. vulgaris*), haricot

Kid'ney-fōrm, } *a* Having the
Kid'ney-shāped, } form or shape of a kidney

Kidney-shaped Leaf

Kid'ney-vĕtch, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Anthyllis*, the heads of whose flowers have a silky appearance *Loudon*

Kid'ney-wort (wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Saxifraga*.

Kie, *n pl* [Cf KEE] Kine [*Scot*]

Kief'e-kil (kĕef'e-kil), *n* [Also *keffekill*] [From Per *keff*, foam, scum, and *gil*, clay, mud] (*Min*) A species of clay, — called also *meerschaum* See MEERSCHAUM

Kiēve, *n* See KEEVE

Kik'e-ku-nĕm'a lo, *n* An American resin resembling copal, but of very much greater purity, transparency, and whiteness It forms the most beautiful of all varnishes *Ogilvie*

Kil'der kin, *n* [Written also *kinderkin*] [O D *kindeken*, *kinneken*, Scot. *kinken*, a small barrel] A small barrel, a liquid measure containing two firkins, or sixteen or eighteen gallons

Kill, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* KILLED, *p pr* & *vb n* KILLING] [O Eng *quellen*, A S *cwellan*, *cwelman*, to kill, torment, O H Ger *quelyan*, to torture, kill, N H Ger *quälen*, D *kwellen*, to torment See QUELL]

1 To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means, to render inanimate, to put to death, to slay

Ah, *kill* me with thy weapon, not with words *Shak*

2 To deaden, to quell, to calm, to still, as, in seamen's language, a shower of rain *kills* the wind

We are reconciled, and the first view shall *kill* all repentance *Shak*

Syn. — To murder, assassinate, slay, butcher, destroy — To KILL, MURDER ASSASSINATE To *kill* does not necessarily mean any more than to deprive of life A man may *kill* another by accident or in self-defense without the imputation of guilt To *murder* is to kill with malicious forethought and intention To *assassinate* is to *murder* suddenly and by stealth The sheriff may *kill* without *murdering*, the duelist *murders*, but does not *assassinate* his antagonist, the assassin *kills* and *murders* in the meanest and most ignoble manner

The fiery young hero who had overcome the Curiatii, being upbraided by his sister for having slain her lover, in the height of his resentment *kills* her *Addison*

Murders and executions are always transacted behind the scenes in the French theater *Addison*

On this vain hope, adulterers, thieves rely,
And to this altar vile *assassins* fly *Jenyns*

Kill, *n* A kiln. [*Obs or Prov Eng and U S*] See KILN

How much of philosophy concurred to the first *kill* of malt! *Fuller*

Kill, *n.* [D *kil*, Icel *kyll*, river, stream] A channel or arm of the sea, a river, a stream, as, the channel between Staten Island and Bergen Neck is the *Kill* van Kull, or the *Kills* — used also in composition, as, *Schuylkill*, *Catskill*, &c *Bartlett*

Kill'as, *n* Clay slate, — so called among the Cornish miners *Ure*

Kill'-cōurte-sy, *n* A discourteous person, one wanting in courtesy, a mere boor [*Rare*] *Shak*

Kill'-cow, *n* A butcher [*Burlesque and rare*]

Kill'dee, } *n* (*Ornith*) A small aquatic bird al-
Kill'deer, } lied to the plover, *Aegialites* (*Oxyechus*) *vociferus*, which takes the name from its cry It is of a light brown color above, the feathers being tipped with a brownish red, and has a black ring round the neck It is found both in North and South America

Kill'er, *n* One who deprives of life, he or that which kills

Kill'esse, *n* [See COULISSE] (*Arch*) (*a*) A groove, a gutter or channel (*b*) A dormer window

Kill'lick, *n* A kind of anchor, a killock.

Kill'li kil'nick', *n* See KINNIKINIC

Kill'lock, *n* A small anchor [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Kill'lōw, *n* [Prov Eng *kollow*, the smut or grime on the backs of chimneys, from *coal* and *low*, a flame, as soot is thereby produced] An earth of a blackish or deep blue color *Woodward*

Kiln (kil), *n* [A S *cyln*, *cylene*, *cylline*, W *cyl*, *cylyn*]

1 A large stove or oven, a fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying any thing, as, a *kiln* for baking or hardening earthen vessels, a *kiln* for drying grain or meal

2 A pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening, — called also *brick-kiln* [Formerly written also *kell*, and *kill*]

Kiln'-drȳ (kil'drī), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* KILN-DRIED; *p pr* & *vb n* KILN DRYING] To dry in a kiln, as, to *kiln-dry* meal or grain

Kiln'-hōle, *n* The mouth of a kiln or chimney *Shak*

Kil'o grăm, *n.* [Fr *kilogramme*, from Gr. χίλιοι, thousand, and γράμμα, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce See GRAM] A French measure of weight, being a thousand grammes, equal to 2 67951 pounds troy, or 2 20485 pounds avoirdupois (15432.35 grains). It is by law equal to the weight of a cubic decimeter of distilled water at the temperature of maximum density, or 39° Fahrenheit.

Kilogramme (kĭ'lo gram'), *n.* [Fr. See *supra*.] The same as KILOGRAM, q v.

Ki lŏl'i ter, or **Kil'o-lī'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *kilolitre*, from Gr χίλιοι, thousand, and λίτρα, a certain coin and weight See LITER] A French measure of capacity equal to a cubic meter, or a thousand liters. It is equivalent to 35 3166 English, or 35 3105 American, cubic feet, and to 220 0967 imperial gallons, or 264.1 American gallons of 231 cubic inches

Kilolitre (kĭ'lo lē'tr), *n* [Fr See *supra*] The same as KILOLITER, q v

Ki lŏm'e-ter, or **Kil'o mē'ter**, *n* [Fr. *kilomètre*, from Gr. χίλιοι, thousand, and μέτρον, measure] A French measure of length, being a thousand meters It is equal to 3280 899 English, or 3280.70 American, feet, or 6.2135 of a mile

Kilomètre (kĭ'lo mā'tr), *n.* The same as KILOMETER, q v

Kilostère (kĭ'lo-stār'), *n* [Fr, from Gr. χίλιοι thousand, and στερεός, solid] A French measure of solidity or volume, containing one thousand cubic meters, and equivalent to 35316 6 English, or 35310 5 American, cubic feet

Kilt, *p p* from *kill* [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Kilt, *n* [Written also *kelt*] [O Gael. & Ir *ceallt* clothes, kilt] A kind of short petticoat, reaching from the belly to the knees, worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland, and by children in the Lowlands

Kilt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* KILTED, *p pr* & *vb n* KILTING] To tuck up, to truss up, as the clothes [*Scot*]

Kilt'ed, *a* Having on a kilt

Kil'ter, *n* See KELTER

Kim'bo, *a* [Written also *kimbow*] [Colt. *camb* crooked, bent, bowed, and Eng *bow*, to bend, anything bent See CAM] Crooked, arched, bent as, a *kimbo* handle *Dryden*

To set the arms a-kimbo, to set the hands on the hips with the elbows projecting outward

Kim'mel, *n* A tub See KEMELIN. [*Obs*]

She knew not what a *kimmel* was *Beau & F*

Kin, *n* [A-S *cyn*, *cynn*, *cynd*, *gecynd*, kin, race offspring, kind, sort, O Sax & O H Ger *kunni* D *kunne*, Goth *kuni*, Icel *kyn*, Sw. *kön*, Dan *kion*, Ger & D *kind*, a child, allied to Lat *genus* Gr γένος, birth, offspring, race, γόνος, child, race from *genere*, *gignere*, γένειν, to beget]

1 Relationship, consanguinity, or affinity, kindred, near connection or alliance, as of those having common descent

2 Relatives, kindred, persons of the same race

One touch of nature makes the whole world *kin* *Shak*

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside *Dryden*

Of kin, allied, related by birth or marriage, of the same race or blood

The bridegroom's doors are open wide,
And I am next of *kin* *Coleridge*

☞ As a termination, *kin* is used as a diminutive denoting *small* from the sense of *child*, as, in *mannikin*, little man, *Tompkin*, *Wilkin*, *Pipkin*

Kin, *a* Of the same nature or kind, kindred, congenial

And the ear-deafening voice of the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder *Shak*

Kin, *n* (*Mus*) A Chinese instrument having a body of thin wood, carved like the top of a violin, to increase the resonance, and having five silken strings of different sizes *Moor*

Ki'nāte, *n* [Fr *kinate* See KINIC] (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of kinic acid with a base as, the *kinate* of lead, of silver, &c *Gregory*

Kind (72), *n* [A S *cynd* See KIND, *a*]

1 Race, genus, generic class, especially, one fixed by the laws of nature, as, in man *kind* or human *kind* "So near related, or the same of *kind* *Milton*

She follows the law of her *kind* *Wordsworth*

2 Sort, nature, style, manner, character, as there are several *kinds* of eloquence, of style, of music, many *kinds* of government, various *kinds* of architecture, or of painting, various *kinds* of soil, &c

How diversely Love doth his pageants play,
And shows his power in variable *kinds*! *Spenser*

3 Natural propensity or determination peculiar to a race or class, native character.

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* to admire your fellow-creature. *Dryden*

4 Manner, way [*Obs*] *Bacon*

A kind of, something belonging to the class of, something like to, — said loosely or slightingly — *In kind* produce, or some *kind* of commodity, as distinguished from the general representative of value, that is, money directly, without being changed into money

The tax on tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn *Arbuthnot*

Kind (72), *a.* [*compar.* KINDER; *superl.* KINDEST] [A-S. *cynde*, *gecynde*, natural, harmonious. See KIND and KIN, *n*]

1 Characteristic of the species; belonging one's nature; natural, native [*Obs.*]

It becometh sweeter than it should be, and loseth the *kind* taste. *Holland*

2. Having feelings befitting a common nature; recognizing community of race; congenial; sympathetic; especially, showing tenderness or goodness, disposed to do good and confer happiness, averse to hurting or paining; benevolent; benignant, gracious.

He is *kind* unto the unthankful and to the evil *Luke* vi 35.

O cruel Death, to those you take more *kind*
Than to the wretched mortals left behind *Waller*

A fellow-feeling makes one wondrous *kind* *Garrick*

Syn.—Obliging, benevolent, benign, beneficent, bounteous; gracious, propitious, generous, indulgent, tender, humane, compassionate, good, lenient, clement, mild, gentle, bland, friendly, amicable, affectionate, loving See OBLIGING

Kind'ed, *a* Begotten [*Obs*] See KIN *Spenser*

Kind'-heärt'ed, *a* Having much kindness of nature

Kind'-heärt'ed ness, *n.* Kindness of nature, benevolence *Arbuthnot*

Kin'dle, *v t* or *i* [A S *cennan*, to beget] To bring forth, to produce [*Obs*]

The poor beast had but lately *kindled*, and her young whelps were fallen into a ditch *Holland*

Kin'dle (kin'dl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* KINDLED, *p pr* & *vb n* KINDLING] [Icel & O Sw *kinda*, to kindle, W *cynneu*, allied to Lat *cendĕre*, *candĕre*, in *accendere*, *incendere* See ACCEND]

1 To set on fire, to cause to burn with flame, to light, as, to *kindle* a fire

What if the breath, that *kindled* those grim fires,
Awaked should blow them into sevenfold rage,
And plunge us in the flames? *Milton.*

2 To inflame, as the passions, to exasperate, to rouse, to provoke, to excite to action, to heat, to fire, to animate, as, to *kindle* anger or wrath, to *kindle* resentment, to *kindle* the flame of love, or love into a flame

So is a contentious man to *kindle* strife *Prov* xxvi 21

The brazen trumpets *kindle* rage no more *Pope*

Kin'dle (kin'dl), *v i* 1 To take fire, to begin to burn with flame

When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned, neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee *Isa* xliii 2

2 To begin to be excited, to grow warm or animated, to be roused or exasperated

On all occasions when forbearance might be called for the Briton *kindles*, and the Christian gives way *I Taylor*

Kin'dler, *n* One who, or that which, kindles or sets on fire

Kind'less, *a.* Destitute of kindness, unnatural [*Obs*] *Shak*

Kind'li ness, *n* The quality of being kindly, natural inclination, benignity, benevolence, gentleness, softness, as, *kindliness* of disposition, of treatment, of words, *kindliness* of weather, or of a season

Kin'dling, *n.* 1. The act of causing to burn, or of exciting

2 (*pl*) The materials for causing flame, or commencing a fire

Kind'ly, *a* [*compar* KINDLIER, *superl* KINDLIEST] [See KIND, *n*]

1 Belonging to the kind or species, natural homogeneal, kindred "An herd of bulls whom *kindly* rage doth sting" *Spenser.*

Whatsoever as the Son of God he may do it is *kindly* for Him as the Son of Man to save the sons of men *Andrews*

2 Sympathetic, congenial, hence, disposed to do good to, benevolent, gracious, as, *kindly* affections, words, acts, and the like

The shade by which my life was crossed,
Which makes a desert in the mind,
Has made me *kindly* with my kind *Tennyson*

3 Favorable, mild, gentle "In soft silence shed the *kindly* shower" *Prior*

☞ "Nothing ethical was connoted in *kindly* once it was simply the adjective of *kind*. But it is God's ordinance that *kind* should be *kindly*, in our modern sense of the word as well, and thus the word has attained this meaning" *Trench*

Kind'ly, *adv* In a kind manner, naturally, congenially, with good will, with a disposition to make others happy, or to oblige, benevolently

Kind'ly-nāt'ured (nāt'yurd), *a.* Having a kind disposition

Kind'ness, *n.* [From *kind*, the adjective]

1. The quality of being kind, good will, benevolence, that temper or disposition which delights in contributing to the happiness of others, which is exercised cheerfully in gratifying their wishes, supplying their wants, or alleviating their distresses, benignity of nature.

I do fear thy nature;
It is too full of the milk of human *kindness*
To catch the nearest way *Shak*

There is no man whose *kindness* we may not some time want, or by whose malice we may not some time suffer *Rambler*

2. A kind act, an act of good will, beneficence, as, to do a great *kindness*.

Syn.—Good-will, benignity; grace; tenderness, compassion; humanity, indulgence, clemency, mildness, gentleness, goodness, generosity, beneficence, favor, affection

Kin'dred, *n.* [O. Eng. *kinrede*, *kynrede*, *kunrede*, with *d* euphonically inserted, A-S. *cynren*, for *kinræden*, *cynræden*, from A-S. *cynn*, offspring, and the termination *ræden*, which originally signifies a state or condition]

1. Relation by birth or marriage, consanguinity, kin.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne *Dryden*

2 Relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former, relations, a body of persons related to each other

I think there is no man secure
But the queen's *kindred* *Shak*

Kin'dred, *a* Related, congenial, of the like nature or properties, as, *kindred* souls, *kindred* skies

Kine, *n*; *pl* of *cow* [Of KEE and KIF] Cows "After a herd of fifty or sixty *kine* was slaughtered" *Macaulay*

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen and fair *kine*,
From a fat meadow-ground *Milton*

Kī'ne măt'ic, } *a* See CINEMATIC, CINEMAT-
Kī'ne-măt'ic al, } ICAL

Kī'ne-măt'ics, *n sing* See CINEMATICS [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Kī'ne slip'a thist, *n* One versed in kinesipathy

Kī'ne slip'a thy, *n* [Gr κινεῖν, to move, and πάθος, suffering] (*Med*) A mode of treating disease by gymnastics or exercise,—called also *movement cure* *Dunglison*

Ki nĕt'ic, *a* [See *supra*] Moving or causing motion, motory

Ki nĕt'ics, *n sing* The same as KINEMATICS, and CINEMATICS [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Kī nō'to scōpe, *n* [Gr κινητός, moving, and σκοπεῖν, to view] A sort of movable panorama [*Rare*]

King, *n* [A S *cyng*, *cyng*, *cyning*, O Sax *cuning*, D *koning*, O H Ger *kuning*, M H Ger *künic*, *künec*, N H Ger *konig*, Icel *konungr*, Sw *konung*, Dan *konge*, from A S *cyn*, Icel *kyn*, *konr*, O Sax *cunni*, O H Ger *kunni*, Goth *kuni*, race, the primary sense being head or chief of the race]

1 A chief ruler, a sovereign, one invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe, or country,—usually by hereditary succession, a monarch, a prince, a ruler "Ay, every inch a *king*" *Shak*

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle *Burke*

The right divine of *kings* to govern wrong *Pope*

But yonder comes the powerful *King* of Day,
Rejoicing in the east *Thomson*

2 A card having the picture of a king, as, the *king* of diamonds

3 The chief piece in the game of chess

4 (*pl*) The title of two books in the Old Testament

Apostolical king See APOSTOLICAL.—*King at arms*, an officer in England whose office is of great antiquity and was formerly of great authority whose business is to direct the heralds preside at their chapters and have the jurisdiction of armory There are three kings at arms viz, Garter Clarencieux, and Norroy The latter (which means literally *north roy* or *north king*) officiates north of the Trent.—*King's counsel* (*Eng Law*) barristers who have been called within the bar and selected to be the king's counsel learned in the law They answer in some measure to the advocates of the revenue (*advocati fisci*) among the Romans They can not be employed against the crown without special license *Wharton*.—*King's English* correct or current language of good speakers, pure English [*Colloq*]

King, *v t* To supply with a king, to make royal, to raise to royalty

Those traitorous captains of Israel who *kinged* themselves by slaying their masters and reigning in their stead *South*

King, *n* (*Mus*) A Chinese musical instrument It consists of sixteen stones, arranged so as to sound sixteen notes in order, hung in a frame of wood, and struck with a hammer *Moore*

King'-ăp'ple, *n* A kind of apple *Mortimer*

King'-be cŏm'ing, *a* Suited to a king "*King becoming* graces" *Shak*

King'bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A small bird, native to North America (*Tyrannus intrepidus*) noted for its courage and persistency in attacking larger birds, even hawks and eagles, especially when they approach its nest in breeding time *Baird*

King'-chär'di nal, *n* A cardinal who acts the part of king

King'-crăb, *n* (*Zoöl*) A very large crustacean of the genus *Limulus*, having the form of a horse's foot, hence often called *horse-foot*, and *horse shoe* It has no jaws, its organs of mastication being the six pairs of feet so situated as to surround the mouth The basal portion of these are armed with strong spines, which serve the purpose of teeth [See *Illust* of *Limulus*]

King'-crăft, *n* The craft of kings, the art of governing, royal policy *Prescott*

King'-cŭp, *n* The buttercup See BUTTERCUP

King'dŏm, *n* [Eng *king* and termination *dom*, q v, A S *cynedōm*]

1 The quality and attributes of a king, royal authority, sovereign power, rule, monarchy

Thy *kingdom* is an everlasting *kingdom*, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations *Ps* cxlv 13

Jehoram was risen up to the *kingdom* of his father *2 Chron* xxi 4.

My mind to me a *kingdom* is. *Byrd*

2 That over which a king bears rule; the territory or country subject to a king, the dominion of a monarch

You are welcome,
Most learned, reverend sir, into our *kingdom*. *Shak.*

3 An extensive scientific division distinguished by leading or ruling characteristics, a principal division, a department, as, the mineral *kingdom*. "The animal and vegetable *kingdoms*" *Locke.*

King'dŏmed, *a* Endowed with kingly authority, or with a kingdom, hence, proud, lofty

Imagined worth
Holds in his blood such swoln and hot discourse,
That 'twixt his mental and his active parts,
Kingdomed Achilles in commotion rages *Shak.*

King'fish, *n* The *Lampris guttatus*, or opah, a fish having splendid colors See OPAH

King'fish er, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Alcedo*, the common kingfisher of Europe, the species being *A ispida*, and the common American *A alcyon* It has a gray plumage, in habits the borders of streams and lives on fish, which it takes by darting down on its prey in the water

Kingfisher (*Alcedo ispida*)

☞ Under the name of *halcyon* it was fabled by the ancients to build its nest on the surface of the sea, and to have the power of calming the troubled waves during its period of incubation hence the phrase 'halcyon days' *Baird*

Gigantic or Great Brown Kingfisher (*Dacelo gigantea*)

King'hood *n* State of being a king, kingdom [*Obs*] *Gower*

King'-kill'er, *n* One who kills a king, a regicide *Shak*

King'less, *a* Having no king

King'let *n* A little king, a weak or insignificant king

King'li ness *n* State of being kingly

King'ling, *n* A little king a kinglet

King'ly, *a* [*compar* KINGLIER, *superl* KINGLIEST]

1 Directed or administered by a king, monarchical, royal "A *kingly* government" *Swift.*

2 Belonging to, suitable to or becoming, a king, noble august, splendid "*Kingly* magnificence" *Milton* "*Kingly* couch" *Shak* "His state is *kingly*" *Milton*

They who battled best who wore boldliest borne,
The *kingliest* kings are crowned with thorn *G Massey.*

Syn—Regal royal monarchical imperial, august, sovereign noble splendid—KINGLY, REGAL *Kingly* is Anglo Saxon and refers especially to the character of a king *regal* is Latin and now refers more to his office The former is chiefly used of dispositions feelings, and purposes which are *king like* as *kingly* sentiments, *kingly* condescension a *kingly* heart for enterprises" *Sidney* The latter is more applied to external state, pomp &c as *regal* state *regal* title &c This distinction is not observed by our early writers, but is gaining ground

I am far better born than is the king
More like a king more *kingly* in my thoughts *Shak*

With them comes a third of *regal* port
With faded splendor wan who by his gait
And fierce demeanor seems the prince of hell *Milton.*

King'ly, *adv* With an air of royalty, in a kinglike manner

Low bowed the rest he *kingly* did but nod *Pope*

King'ly-poor, *a* Extremely poor [*Obs and rare*] *Shak*

King'-mul'let, *n* (*Ichth*) A species of mullet found in the sea about Jamaica, and so called on account of its great beauty

King'-post, *n* (*Arch*) A beam in the frame of a roof, or any compound girder rising from the tie beam to the ridge *Gwilt*

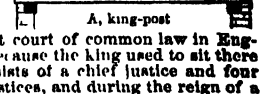

A, king-post

King's Bĕnch (*Law*) The highest court of common law in England,—so called because the king used to sit there in person It consists of a chief justice and four puisne or junior justices, and during the reign of a queen is called the *Queen's Bench* *Burrill.*

King's'-e'vil (-ē'vl), *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind, formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.

King'ship, *n.* The state, office, or dignity of a king; royalty.

Kingship is a profession which has produced both the most illustrious and the most contemptible of the human race. *Landor.*

King's'-spēar, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Asphodel*

King'ston, } *n.* (*Ichth*) A shark (*Aquatina an*
King'stōne, (*gelus*), having broad lateral fins, like a ray, whence it is also called *shark ray, angel fish,* &c It is found in the North Atlantic. [Written also *king's stone*] *Yarrell*

King's'-yĕl'lōw, *n* A pigment, the basis of which is orpiment or the yellow sulphuret of arsenic

King'-tăb'ble, *n* (*Mediæval Arch*) A course or member supposed to be the string course, with ball and flower ornaments, in the hollow molding which is often placed under parapets

King'-trŭss, *n* (*Carp*) A truss for a roof framed with a king post.

King'-vŭl'tūre (vŭlt'yur), *n* (*Ornith.*) A species of vulture, the *Sarcoramphus* (*Catharte*) *papa*, found in Central America It is of great size, and, like the condor, soars to a great height The naked skin of the head and neck is brilliantly colored, the cere, which is prolonged between the nostrils into a sort of comb, which falls on either side of the bill when the head is erect, being of a bright orange color *Baird*

King'wōod, *n* A wood from Brazil, called also *violet wood*, beautifully streaked in violet tints, used in turning and small cabinet work

Kĭ'nic, *a* [Fr *kinique*, from *kina*, for *quinquina*. See QUINQUINA and CINCHONA] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, cinchona, as, *kinic* acid *Gregory*

Kink, *n* [D *kink*, a bend or turn]

1 A twist of a rope or thread, occasioned by a spontaneous winding of the rope or thread when doubled, a close loop, a doubling in a cord

2 An unreasonable and obstinate notion, a crotchet, a whim

Kink, *v t* [*imp & p p* KINKED (kĭnkt), *p pr & vb n* KINKING] To wind into a kink, to twist spontaneously

Kink, *n* [A S *cincung*, a great laughter, O D *kincken, kichen*, to sigh, cough, sob] A fit of coughing, a convulsive fit of laughter [*Scot*]

Kink'a jŏu', *n* [Fr *kinkajou, quincajou, carcajou*, the Indigenous American name Cf CARCAJOU] (*Zoöl*) A nocturnal carnivorous mammal in South America It is about as large as a full grown cat, and has a prehensile tail It is the *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus* of Illiger

Kinkajou (*Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*)

Kink'hŏust, *n* [Eng *kink* and *haust*, q v] The chincough, or the whooping cough [*Obs. or Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Kink'le, *n* The same as KINK, q v

Kĭn'nĭ-kĭ nĭc', *n.* [Indian] A preparation for smoking used by the Indians of North America, consisting of the bark and leaves of red sumac or the red willow. [Sometimes spelled *killikinnick.*] *Bartlett*

Kĭ'no, *n* [Fr *kino, gomme kino*, N Lat *gummi kino*, supposed to be an East Indian word] An astringent extract of a deep brownish red color, obtained from certain tropical trees, as the *Pterocarpus erinaceus, kucalyptus resinifera*, and others It is used in medicine. *Ure*

Kĭ'none, *n* The same as KINOYLE

Kĭ'noyle, *n* [Eng *kino*, q v, and Gr ὕλη, matter, principle] (*Chem*) A substance composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, occurring as a sublimate in golden yellow, needle shaped crystals, and which may be obtained by the distillation of kinate, as by distilling kinic with dilute sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese It is capable of being dissolved in water, is very volatile, and when in vapor has a pungent odor

King'fōlk, *n* Relations, kindred, persons of the same family. [*Obs*]

Kĭn'ship, *n* Relationship

King'man, *n* , *pl* KĬNG'MĔN A man of the same race or family, one related by blood

King'wŏm an, *n* , *pl* KĬNG'WOM-EN (wĭm-en) A female relation

Kĭn'tal, *n* See QUINTAL

Kĭnt'lĭdge, *n* (*Naut*) A kind of ballast See KENTLEDGE

Kĭ-ŏsk' (kĭ ŏsk'), *n* [Turk *kiushk, kioshk*, from Per. *kûshk*] A Turkish open summer-house, supported by pillars

Kĭ'o-tōme, *n* [Gr κιὼν, dividing membrane, and τομή, a cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut] (*Surg*) An instrument for dividing certain pseudo membranous bands in the rectum and bladder *Dunglison*

Kĭp, *n* The skin of a young beast.

Kip leather See KIP-SKIN

Kĭpe, *n.* [A-S. *cepan*, to catch, keep.] An osier basket used for catching fish.

Kĭp'per, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* KIPPERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KIPPERING] To cure, as fish, by means of salt and pepper, and by hanging up

Kĭp'per, *a.* Amorous, also, lively, light footed, nimble, gay. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Kĭp'per, *n* 1. A salmon in the state of spawning

2 A salmon split open, salted, and dried or smoked, — a favorite dish in Scotland

☞ The word *kipper* originally denoted a salmon directly after the spawning season, and as fish, in this state, are not good for use while fresh, they were usually cured and hung up Hence the word which properly denoted a spawning salmon, came to be generally used for one that is salted and dried

Kĭp'pered-sălmon (sam'mun), *n* The same as KIPPER, q v.

Kĭp'per-nŭt, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of earth nut, *Bunium bulbo castanum* *Dunglison*

Kĭp'per-time, *n* The interval between May 3d and May 12th, when fishing for salmon in the Thames is forbidden [*Eng*]

Kĭp'-skĭn, *n* [Compounded of *kip*, q v, and *skin*] Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf skin and cow hide

Kĭrk (18), *n* [A S *circe, cyrce, cyrece, cyrice*. See CHURCH]

1. A place of worship, a church [*Scot*]

2 The regular or established church in Scotland. [*Scot*]

Kirk session (*Scots Law*), a petty ecclesiastical session in Scotland *Wharton*

Kĭrked (kĕrkt), *a.* [From A S *cerran*, to turn] Turned upward [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Kĭrk'man, *n* , *pl* KĬRK'MEN. One of the church of Scotland

Kĭrk'yard, *n* A churchyard [*Scot*]

Kĭrsch'wŏs ser (kĕrsh'wŏs ser), *n* [Ger , from *kirsche*, cherry, and *wasser*, water] A distilled liquor, obtained by fermenting the small black cherry

Kĭr'some, *a.* [Corrupted from *chrysom*] Christian [*Obs*]

I am a true *kirsome* woman *Beau & Fl*

Kĭr'tle, *n* [O Eng *kyrtel*, A S *cyrtel*, Icel *kyrtill*, Sw *kjortel*, Dan *kortel, kvole, kittel*, Ger *kittel*]

1 An upper garment, a gown, a short jacket, a mantle

The form of the *kirtle* underwent various alterations at different times It was worn by both sexes The term is still retained in the provinces in the sense of an outer petticoat *Halliwell*

2. A quantity of flax, about a hundred pounds.

Kĭr'tled, *a* Wearing a kirtle

Kĭr'wan ite, *n* [From *Kirwan*, the mineralogist] (*Min*) A native silicate of iron, lime, and alumina, found in basalt on the north east coast of Ireland

Kĭsh, *n* A substance resembling plumbago produced in iron-smelting furnaces *Brande*

Kĭss, *v t* [*imp & p p* KISSED (kĭst), *p pr & vb n* KISSING] [A S *cyssan*, Icel & Sw *kyssa*, Dan *kysse*, O Sax *cussian*, D *kussen*, O H Ger *kussan*, N H Ger *kussen*, Goth *kukjan*]

1 To salute with the lips, to smack, to buss.

He took
The bride about the neck, and *kissed* her lips
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting
All the church echoed *Shak*

2 To treat with fondness, to caress.

The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience *Shak.*

3 To touch gently, as if fondly or caressingly

When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees *Shak*

Kĭss, *v i* To salute with the lips, as, *kiss* and make friends *Shak.*

Kĭss, *n* [A-S *cyss, coss*, Icel *koss*, Sw *kyss*, Dan *kys*, O Sax *cus*, D *kus*, Ger *kuss* See *supra*]

1 A salute made by touching with the lips pressed closely together and suddenly parting them, a smack, a buss

Dear as remembered *kisses* after death. *Tennyson*

2 A small piece of confectionery.

Kĭss'er, *n* One that kisses

Kĭss'ing-cŏm'fit (kĭm'fit), *n* A perfumed sugar plum to sweeten the breath

Kĭss'ing-crŭst, *n* (*Cookery*) A protruding or overhanging portion of the upper crust of a loaf, taking this shape by touching another loaf in the oven

He cuts a massy fragment from the rich *kissing-crust* that hangs like a fretted cornice from the upper half of the loaf *W Howitt*

Kĭst, *n.* [A-S. *cist, cyst*, Ger *kiste* See CHEST]

1 A chest [*Scot , and Obs or Prov Eng*]

2 A stated payment, or installment of rent, a portion of a tax paid by the ryot or peasant [*In dia*] *Simmonds Wharton*

Kĭt, *n* [D *kit*, a large bottle, O D *kitte*, beaker, decanter]

1 A vessel of various kinds and uses; as, (*a.*) A wooden tub or pail, a kid, as a *kit* for milk; a *kit* of mackerel (*b.*) A straw or rush basket, used to carry fish, or for other purposes. [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell.*

2 That which contains or comprises a necessary outfit, as of tools, necessaries, &c., as of a workman, a soldier, and the like; hence, a whole outfit; necessary provision; and the like; in general, the whole of any thing made up of separate parts or individuals.

3. A small violin or fiddle. "A dancing-master's *kit.*" *Grew.*

I'll have his little gut to string a *kit* with. *Beau. & Fl.*

Prince Turveydrop then tinkled the strings of his *kit* with his fingers, and the young ladies stood up to dance. *Dickens*

Kĭt'-căt, *a* 1. Applied to a club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged; — so called from *Christopher Cat*, a pastry cook, who served the club with mutton pies

2 Designating a canvas used for portraits of a peculiar size, viz , twenty eight or nine inches by thirty-six, — so called because that size was adopted by Sir Godfrey Kneller for the portraits he painted of the members of the *Kit-cat* Club. *Fairholt*

Kĭt'-căt, *n* A game played by boys with sticks and a small piece of wood called *cat*. See CAT.

Then in his hand he takes a thick bat
With which he used to play at *kit-kat* *Cotton*

Kĭt'-căt-rōll, *n* A roller somewhat in the form of two cones set base to base *Halliwell*

Kĭtch'en (58), *n* [A S *cycene*, O H Ger *chuhhina, kuchina*, M H Ger *kuchen, küche*, N H Ger. *küche*, D. *keuken*, Dan *kökken*, Sw *kok*, W. *cegin*, Armor. *kegin*, Gael *cistin, citsin*, Ir *cistean*, from Lat *coquina*, equivalent to *culina*, a kitchen, from *coquinus*, pertaining to cooking, from *coquere*, to cook]

1 A cook room, the room of a house appropriated to cookery

A fat *kitchen* makes a lean will *Franklin*

2 A utensil for roasting meat, as, a tin *kitchen*

Kĭtch'en, *v t* To furnish food to, to provide refreshment for, to entertain with the fare of the kitchen [*Obs*] *Shak*

Kĭtch'en-gär'den (-gär'dn), *n* A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table

Kĭtch'en-lee, *n* Dirty soap suds [*Obs.*] "A brazen tub of *kitchen lee*" *Fox*

Kĭtch'en-māid, *n* A woman employed in the kitchen. *Shak*

Kĭtch'en ry, *n* The utensils made use of in the kitchen [*Obs*] *Holland*

Kĭtch'en-stŭff, *n.* Fat collected from pots and dripping pans *Dom*

Kĭtch'en-wĕnch, *n* The woman who cleans the kitchen and utensils of cookery

Kĭtch'en-work (kĭch'en wŭrk), *n* Work done in the kitchen, as cookery washing, &c.

Kīte, *n* [A S *cita, cyta*, W *cud, cut*]

1 (*Ornith*) A rapacious bird of the hawk kind, distinguished from hawks and falcons by having a forked tail and by the length of its wings The common kite of Europe is *Milvus ictinus*, that of America, *Ictinia Mississippiensis* It is remarkable for gliding through the air without rapidly or frequently moving its wings, — hence called *glid*

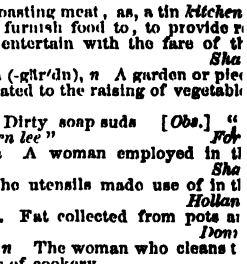

Kite (*Milvus ictinus*).

2 One who is rapacious *Sh*

3 A light frame of wood covered with paper, flying in the air, to amuse boys

4 Fictitious commercial paper designed to cheat and delude

5 (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Rhombus* (*Rhomb garis*), — called also *brill*

Kīte, *n* [Scot *kyte*, A S *cwidh, cwidh*, Icel *qvi* O H Ger *quiti*, Goth *qrithus*. Cf KIDNEY The belly [*Prov Eng*] *Halliw*

Kīte, *v t* [Literally, to fly a *kite*] To raise money or sustain one's credit, by the use of mercantile paper which is fictitious, as, *kiting* transactions

Kīte'-flī'er, *n* One who practices the operation of kite flying, or raising money by means of fictitious paper

Kīte'-flī'ing, *n* A fictitious mode of raising money or sustaining one's credit, as by the use of paper which is merely nominal, and the like called also *kiting*. *Thackeray Bartl*

Kīte'fōot, *n* A variety of the tobacco plant, — called from its form

Kīte's'-fōot, *n* A plant [See *supra*] *Ainswo*

Kĭth, *n* [A S *cyth, cythth*, O H. Ger. *kundi* H Ger *kunde* Cf KID, *v t*] Acquaintance [*O*

And my near *kith* for that will sore me shend *W Bro*

Kith and kin, intimate acquaintance and relations

Kĭth'a-rā, *n* Same as CITHARA. See CITHA

Kīt'ish, *a* Resembling the bird called a kite; or pertaining to, the kite. *Turberv*

Kĭt'ling, *n.* [Prov Eng , a young cat, kitten, of *kit*, a kitten.] A whelp, the young of a bc [*Obs*] *B. Jon*

Kĭt'tel, *v. t* See KITTLE.

Kĭt'ten (kĭt'tn), *n.* [Diminutive of *cat*. Cf.

kitse, a young cat, and a female cat.] A young cat, or the young of the cat.

Kĭt'tĕn (kĭt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KITTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KITTENING.] To bring forth young, as a cat.

Kĭt'ti-wāke, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Larus* (*L. tridactylus*), a species of gull.

Kĭt'tle, *v. t.* [A-S. *citelian*, D *kittelen*, Icel *kitla*, Sw *kittla*, *kittsla*, Dan *kildre*, N. H Ger *kitzeln*, O. H Ger. *chizilôn*, *chuzilôn*, Gael *clogail*, *diogail*] To tickle [*Obs*] [Written also *kittel*] *Sherwood*

Kĭt'tle (kĭt'tl), *a* Easily tickled, not easily managed, troublesome. "*Kittle* cattle to shoe behind" [*Scot*] *W Scott*

Kĭt'tlish, *a* [From *kittle*, q v] Ticklish, difficult to manage *W Scott*

Kīve, *n.* [See KEEVE] A mashing vat, a keeve. [*Obs.*]

Kĭv'er, *v. t.* To cover [*Vulgar*] *Huloet*

Kĭ'wi-kĭ'wi, } *n.* A bird of the genus *Apteryx* (*A*
Kĭ'wi-kĭ'wi, } *Australis*), found in New Zealand, bearing some resemblance in its general form to the penguin. It is nocturnal in its habits, and is hunted by the natives by torch light for the purpose of obtaining its skin, which is highly prized by them for the dresses of their chiefs. See APTERYX. *Baird.*

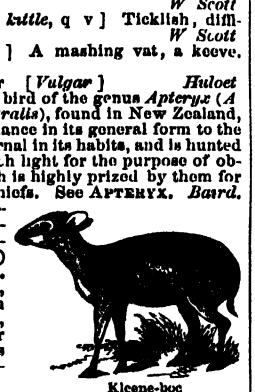

Kleene-boc

Klĕpht, *n* [Gr κλεπτης, thief] A robber, a brigand [*Very rare*] *De Quincey*

Klĕp'to mā'ni ā, *n.* [Gr κλεπτης, thief, and μανια, madness] A morbid impulse or desire to steal, propensity to thievishness, kleptomania

Klĭck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KLICKED (klĭkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KLICKING] [O D *klicken*, to crackle, O Fr *cliquer* See CLICK]

1 To make a small, sharp sound, as by striking two small objects together, to click

2 To pilfer by taking with a snatch [*Scot*]

Klĭck, *n* A sharp noise, as by striking together two small objects

Klĭck'er, *n* One who, or that which, clicks

Klĭck'et, *n* A small gate in a palisade for the purpose of sallying forth *Crabb*

Klĭnk'et, *n* (*Fort*) A small gate in a palisade, through which sallies may be made

Klĭnk'stōne, *n* (*Min*) The same as CLINKSTONE

Klĭ nŏm'e-ter, *n* The same as CLINOMETER

Klĭp'das, *n* (*Zoöl*) An animal of the genus *Hyrax* (*H. Capensis*), found in South Africa It is said to be an exceedingly quick and active little animal, of about the size of a rabbit, moving with incredible swiftness in passing along shelving ledges of cliffs, and skipping from crag to crag *Baird*

Klō'pe-mā'ni-ā, *n* [Gr κλοπη, theft, and μανια, madness] A morbid and irresistible impulse or desire to steal, kleptomania

Knăb (năb), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* KNABBED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* KNABBING] [Written also *nab*] [A modification of *knap*, q v] To seize with the teuth, to lay hold of or apprehend [*Vulgar*]

Knăb'ble, *v t* [Diminutive of *knab*] To bite or nibble [*Obs*]

Horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats gnaw iron *Browne*

Knăck (năk), *n* [See *infra*]

1. A little machine, a petty contrivance, a toy

A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap *Shak*

2 A nice trick, something which requires skill ful or neat performance

For how should equal colors do the *knack*?
Chameleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope*

3 A readiness or dexterity in some slight operation, habitual facility of performance, dexterity, adroitness.

My author has a great *knack* at remarks *Atterbury*

The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme *Swift*

Knăck (năk), *v i* [Ger *knacken*, to break, Icel *gnaka*, to crack, *gnak*, cracking, Dan *knage*, to crash, crack] [*Rare*]

1 To crack, to make a sharp, abrupt noise

2. To speak in an affected, mincing style

Knăck'er (năk'er), *n.* 1 A maker of knacks, toys, or small work.

2 A rope-maker, or collar-maker [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

3. One who buys worn out horses for slaughter, and cuts them up for dog's meat [*Eng*]

4 One of two pieces of wood used by boys to strike together by moving the hand *Halliwell*

Knăck'ish (năk'ish), *a* Trickish, artful [*Obs*]

Knăck'ish-ness (năk'ish-nes), *n.* Artifice, trickishness. [*Obs*]

Knăck'-kneed, *a.* See KNOCK KNEED

Knăck'y (năk'ĭ), *a.* Having a knack; cunning, crafty; trickish.

Knăg (năg), *n.* [Prov. Ger. *knagge*, Sw. *knagg*, a knot in wood, Dan. *knag*, a hook to hang clothes on, a bracket, Gael. & Ir. *cnag*, peg, knob.]

1. A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot, a wart.

2 A peg for hanging things on.

3. A shoot of deer's horn.

Horns most dangerous by reason of their sharp and branching *knags* *Holland*

4 The rugged top of a hill *Halliwell*

Knăg'ged (năg'ged), *a* Full of knots, knaggy

Knăg'gi ness (năg'gi-nes), *n* The state of being knaggy.

Knăg'gy (năg'gy), *a* Knotty, full of knots, rough with knots, hence, rough in temper

Knăp (năp), *n* [A S *cnĭp*, *cnĭpp*, top, knob, button, Icel *knappr*, knob, Sw. *knapp*, Dan *knap*, button, W, Gael, & Ir *cnap*, knob, button]

1 A protuberance, a swelling, a knob or button See KNOB *Bacon*

2 Rising ground, a summit "The highest part and *knap* of the same island" *Holland*

3 A blow or slap, a snap

Knăp (năp), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* KNAPPED (năpt), *p pr* & *vb n* KNAPPING] [D *knappen*, to chew, bite, crack, take hold of, Ger *knappen*, to knap, crack Cf KNAB]

1 To bite, to bite off, to break short [*Obs*]

He will *knap* the spears a-pieces with his teeth *More*

2 To strike with a loud noise, to snap "As lying a gossip as ever *knapped* ginger" *Shak.*

Knap a pair of tongs some depth in a vessel of water, and you shall hear the sound of the tongs *Bacon*

Knăp (năp), *v. i* To make a short, sharp sound, to snap

The people standing by heard it *knap* in, and the patient declared it by the ease she felt. *Wiseman*

Knăp'bŏt-tle (năp'bŏt tl), *n* (*Bot*) A plant, a variety of poppy

Knăppe (năp), *n.* A sleep of short duration, a nap [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Knăp'pish (năp'pish), *a.* Snappish; peevish [*Obs*] See SNAP *Barret*

Knăp'ple (năp'pl), *v t* [Diminutive of *knap* D *knabbelen*, to gnaw, Ger *knabbern*, to knab, *knappern*, to nibble] To break off with an abrupt, sharp noise [*Obs*]

Knăp'py, *a* Having knaps, full of protuberances or humps, knobby [*Obs*] *Huloet*

Knăp'sāck (năp'săk), *n* [L Ger *knappsack*, D *knapzak*, from *knappen*, to eat, H Ger *schnappsack*] A frame of leather, or a sack for containing necessaries of food and cloth ing, borne on the back by soldiers, travelers, &c

Knapsack

Knăr'-weed (năr'weed), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Centaurea*, — so called probably from *knap*, a button See HORSE KNOP

Knăr (năr), } *n* [O D *knorre*, Ger *knorre*, *knor*
Knārl (nārl), } *re*, Dan *knort* See GNAR and KNUR, KNURI] A knot in wood

Knārled (nārld), *a* Knotted See GNARLED

Knār'ry (nār'rỹ), *a* Knotty *Chaucer*

Knāve (nāv), *n* [A-S *cnapa*, or *cnafa*, offspring, boy, youth, Ger *knabe*, *knappe*, Icel *knapi*, *knappr*, Sw *knape*, D *knaap*, Sw *knäfvel*, knave, originally a boy or young man, then a servant, and lastly a rogue]

1 A boy, a man child [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

O murderous slumber
Lay'st thou thy leaden mace upon my boy
That plays thee music? Gentle *knave*, good-night *Shak*

2 A servant [*Obs*]

He's but Fortune's *knave*,
A minister of her will *Shak*

3 A false, deceitful fellow, a dishonest person, a rascal, a villain "A pair of crafty *knaves*" *Shak*

In defiance of demonstration, *knaves* will continue to proselyte fools *Ames.*

4 One of a set of playing cards marked with the figure of a servant or soldier, a jack.

☞ "How many serving-lads must have been unfaithful and dishonest before *knave*—which meant at first no more than boy—acquired the meaning which it has now!" *Trench*

Knāv'er y (nāv'er-ỹ), *n.* 1 The quality or practice of a knave, dishonesty, petty villainy, fraud, trickery

This is flat *knavery*, to take upon you another man's name *Shak*

2 Mischievous tricks or practices

Knāv'ish (nāv'ish), *a* 1 Like a knave, fraudulent; villainous, as, a *knavish* fellow, or a *knavish* trick or transaction

2 Waggish, mischievous, roguish [*Rare*]

Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad *Shak*

Knāv'ish ly (nāv'ish lỹ), *adv*

1 In a knavish manner, dishonestly, fraudulently

2 Waggishly, mischievously [*Rare*]

Knāv'ish ness (nāv'ish nes), *n* The quality or habit of knavery, dishonesty

Knaw (nau), *v t* The same as GNAW, q v [*Obs*]

Knaw'el (naw'el), *n* [Ger *knauel*, *knäuel*, properly a clew, ball of thread, coil, D. *knawel*, Dan. *knavel*, Sw. *knäfvel*, Fr. *gnavelle*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Scleranthus*, having two species, which grow on sandy soils, and sometimes on barren, heathy wastes *Loudon*

Knēad (need), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* KNEADED; *p pr.* & *vb n* KNEADING] [A-S *cnedan*, D *kneden*, Norw *knede*, Sw *knåda*, Icel *knoðha*, *knoðha*, O. H Ger *cnetan*, N H Ger *kneten*, allied to Slav *gnesti*] To work and press into a mass, usually with the hands, especially, to work into a well-mixed mass, as the materials of bread, cake, or paste, as, to *knead* dough

The cake she *kneaded* was the savory meat. *Prior.*

Knēad'er, *n* One who kneads, hence, a baker

Knēad'ing-trough (-trŏf, 21), *n* A large, shallow vessel, usually of wood, in which the materials for bread or pastry are mixed and the dough is kneaded, a trough or tray for kneading dough in *Ex* viii. 3.

Knē'bel ite (nee'bel it, 49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral of a gray, red, brown, or green color, and glistening luster, consisting chiefly of silica, protoxide of iron, and protoxide of manganese, — so named after Major von *Knebel* *Dana*

Knĕck (nĕk), *n* (*Naut*) The twisting of a rope or cable *Crabb.*

Knee (nee), *n* [A S *cneó*, *kneow*, O Sax *cneo*, *cneo*, O Fries *kni*, N H Ger & D *knie*, O H Ger *chniu*, *chneo*, Goth *kniu*, Icel *kne*, *hné*, Dan & Sw. *knä*, allied to Lat *genu*, Gr γόνυ, Skr *janu*]

1 (*Anat*) The joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg, the articulation of the thigh and leg bones

2 (*Mech*) A piece of timber or metal with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent, as, in ship building, the *knees* are timbers having two branches or arms, and used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers

Knee (nee), *v t* To supplicate by kneeling [*Obs*]

Fall down and *knee*
The way into his mercy *Shak*

Knee'-brūsh, *n* 1 (*Zool*) A tuft or brush of hair on the knees of some species of antelope, — chiefly used in the plural

2 (*Entom*) A thick mass or collection of hairs on the legs of bees, by aid of which they carry the collected pollen to the hive or nest, — usually in the plural

Knee'-crōōk'ing (nee'krŏŏk ing), *a* Obsequious, fawning, cringing *Shak*

Kneed (need), *a* 1 Having knees, — used chiefly in composition, as, in *kneed*, out *kneed*

2 (*Bot*) Geniculated, forming an obtuse angle at the joints, like the knee when a little bent, as, *kneed* grass.

Knee'-deep (nee'deep), *a* 1 Rising to the knees, as, water or snow *knee deep*

2 Sunk to the knees, as, wading in water or mire *knee deep*

Knee'-high (nee'hī), *a* Rising or reaching upward to the knees, as, water *knee high*

Knee'-hŏl'ly (nee'hŏl lỹ), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Ruscus*, — called also *butcher's broom*

Knee'-hōlm (nee'hōm), *n* Knee holly

Knee'-joint (nee'joint), *n* (*Mach*) A joint consisting of two pieces butting on each other like the knee bent, so as to thrust with increasing power when pressed into a straight line, — also called a *toggle joint*

Knee'-joint'ed (nee'joint'ed), *a* (*Bot*) Having a joint resembling that of the knee, geniculate, kneed

Kneel (neel), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* KNELT, or KNEELED, *p pr* & *vb n* KNEELING] [O Eng *knelen*, Dan. *knille*, A S *cneowian*, O H Ger *chnuwen*, N H. Ger *knieen*] To bend the knee, to fall on the knees, — sometimes with *down*

And he *kneeled* down and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge *Acts* vii 60.

Our knees shall *kneel* till to the ground they grow *Shak*

As soon as you are dressed, *kneel* and say the Lord's Prayer. *Bp Taylor*

Kneel'er (neel'er), *n.* One who kneels or worships by kneeling

Kneel'ing ly, *adv* In a kneeling position

Knee'-păn (nee'păn), *n* (*Anat*) The patella, a flattened round bone on the front part of the knee-joint

Knee'-tĭm'ber (nee'), *n* Timber with knees or angles in it

Knee'-trĭb'ūte (nee'trĭb'yūt), } *n* Tribute paid by
Knee'-wor'ship (-wŭr'ship), } kneeling, worship or obeisance by genuflection

Receive from us
Knee-tribute yet unpaid prostration vile *Milton.*

Knĕll (nĕl), *n* [A S *cnyll*, from *cnyllan*, *cnellan*, to sound a bell, M H Ger *knillen*, N H. Ger. *knallen*, to clap, crack, Ger & Sw *knall*, a clap, crack, loud sound, Dan *knald*, Sw *gnälla*, to creak, howl, *gnall*, cracking, howling, Dan *gnälle*, to bawl] The stroke of a bell rung at a funeral, or at the death of a person, a passing bell, hence, a death-signal

The curfew tolls the *knell* of parting day. *Gray.*
It is the *knell* of my departed hours. *Young.*

Knell (nĕl), *v. i* [*imp & p. p.* KNELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n* KNELLING] To sound as a knell; especially, to ring at a death or funeral, hence, to sound as a warning or evil omen

Hawks are whistling; horns are *knelling* *W Scott.*

Knelt (nĕlt), *imp & p p* from *kneel.* See KNEEL

Knew (nū), *imp* of *know*

Knick'er, *n* [D *knikker*] A small ball of earth or clay, baked hard and oiled, used as a marble by boys in playing. [*Prov. Eng and U S*] *Halliwell Bartlett*

Knick'knăck (nĭk'nĭk), *n.* A trifle or toy, a bawble, a gewgaw [*Colloq*]

Knick'knăck er y, *n* Knickknacks, toys [*Rare*]

Knife (nīf), *n* , *pl* KNIVES (nīvz) [\ S *cnif*, Icel *knifr, hnifr*, Sw *knif*, Dan *knir*, L Ger *knif*, H Ger *kneif*, D *knijf*, whence Fr *canif*, a penknife]

1. An instrument usually consisting of a thin blade of steel, having a sharp edge for cutting, fastened to a handle, but of many different forms and names for different uses in household economy and the various trades, &c , as, table *knife*, drawing-*knife*, putty *knife*, pallet *knife*, pocket *knife*, pen *knife*, chopping *knife*, and others.

2. A sword or dagger

The coward conquest of a wretch's *knife* *Shak*

Knife'-ĕdge (nīf'ĕj), *n* (*Mech*) A piece of steel sharpened to an acute edge or angle, and resting on an horizontal surface, serving as the axis of suspension of a pendulum, scale beam, or other piece required to oscillate with the least possible friction

Knife'-rĕst (nīf'rest), *n* An article of glass or metal used to rest the blade of a knife upon at table. *Simmonds*

Knife'-trāy (nīf'trā), *n* A wicker basket or other receptacle for knives

Knight (nīt), *n* [A S *cniht, cneoht*, a boy, youth, attendant, military follower, D & Ger *knecht*, Sw *knekt*, Dan *knegt, knöigt*, knave at cards, Gael & Ir. *cnioch*]

1. A young servant or follower, a military attendant, a follower

2. A young man when admitted to the privilege of bearing arms, hence, one of a certain chivalric or feudal rank, a champion

Did I for this my country bring
To help their *knight* against their king? *Dunham*

Knight in full Armor. (3 *a*)

3. (*a*) One admitted, in feudal times, to a certain military rank, with special and appropriate ceremonies (*b*) One on whom knighthood is conferred by the sovereign, entitling him to be addressed as *Sir*, as, Sir John [*Eng*]

Knights by their oaths, should right poor ladies' harms *Shak*

☞ Formerly, when the name was not known it was customary to say *Sir Knight*

Knight and Horse armed cap-a-pie (3 *a*)

4. A piece used in the game of chess, usually bearing a horse's head

5 A playing card bearing the figure of a knight, the knave or jack [*Obs*]

Knight of the post, properly one who gained his living by giving false evidence on trials, or false bail hence, a sharper in general *Nares* "A *knight of the post* quoth he, for so I am termed a fellow that will swear you any thing for twelve pence *Nash* — *Knight of the shire*, in England, one of the representatives of a county in Parliament, in distinction from the representative of such cities or towns as are counties in themselves *Eng Cyc* — *Knight's fee* (*Eng Feud Law*), a portion of land held by custom to be sufficient to support a knight so that he might render service as such to the king *Brande* — *Knights of the Round Table* (*Early Eng Hist*), knights belonging to a celebrated order instituted by King Arthur, and whose exploits and adventures form the subjects of many ballads, and much of the early romantic poetry of England The members of the order are said to have been forty in number, and to have derived their name from their custom of sitting about a large, round, marble table, in order to avoid all distinctions of rank *Brande*

Knight (nīt), *v t* [*imp & p p* KNIGHTED, *p pr & vb. n* KNIGHTING] To dub or create a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and says, Rise, sir ——.

A soldier, by the honor-giving hand
Of Cœur-de-Lion *knighted* in the field *Shak*

Knight'age (nīt'-), *n* The body of knights taken collectively

Knight'-bāch'e lor (nīt), *n* One of the lowest order of knights, who were expected to remain unmarried until they had gained some renown by their achievements [*Obs*]

Knight'-bān'ner-et (nīt-), *n.* A knight who carried a banner, who possessed fiefs to a greater amount than the knight-bachelor, and who was obliged to serve in war with a greater number of attendants He was created by the sovereign in person on the field of battle. *Brande*

Knight-bär'o-net (nīt-), *n.* A baronet. See BARONET

Knight-ĕr'rant (nīt), *n* A wandering knight, a knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity

Knight-ĕr'rant-ry (nīt-), *n* The practice of wandering in quest of adventures, the manners of wandering knights, a quixotic or romantic adventure or scheme

The rigid guardian [i e , conscience] of a blameless heart
Is weak, with rank *knight-errantries* o'errun *Young*

Knight'-er rāt'ic (nīt-), *a.* Pertaining to knight-errantry [*Rare*]

Knight'-hĕad (nīt'hĕd), *n* (*Naut*) One of two pieces of timber rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit to secure its inner end, — called also *bollard-timber* *Totten*

Conferring Knighthood (See Knight, def 3)

Knight'hood (nīt'-hŏod), *n* **1** The character, dignity, or condition of a knight

If you needs must write,
write Cæsar's praise,
You'll gain, at least, a *Knighthood*, or the bays *Pope*

2 The whole body of knights at a particular time

The *knighthood* now-a-days are nothing like the *knighthood* of old time *Chapman*

☞ "When the order of *knighthood* was conferred with full solemnity in the leisure of a court or city, imposing preliminary ceremonies were required of the candidate He prepared himself by prayer and fasting, watched his arms at night in a chapel and was then admitted with the performance of religious rites *Knighthood* was conferred by the *accolade*, which, from the derivation of the name, should appear to have been originally an embrace but afterward consisted as it still does, in a blow of the flat of a sword on the back of the kneeling candidate " *Brande*

Knight'less (nīt'les), *a* Unbecoming a knight [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Knight'li ness (nīt'lĭ nes), *n* Duties of a knight

Knight'ly (nīt'lĭ), *a* Pertaining to a knight, becoming a knight, as, a *knightly* combat

For *knightly* justs, and fierce encounters fit *Spenser*

Knight'ly (nīt'lĭ), *adv* In a manner becoming a knight

Knight'-măr'shal (nīt'mär'shal), *n* (*Eng Law*) An officer in the household of the British king, who has cognizance of transgressions within the king's household and verge, and of contracts made there, a member of the household being one of the parties *Wharton*

Knight'-sĕrv'ĭce (nīt'sĕr'vĭs), *n* (*Eng Feudal Law*) A tenure of lands held by knights on condition of performing military service, — the same as tenure in chivalry See CHIVALRY

Knit (nĭt), *v t* [*imp & p p* KNIT or KNITTED, *p pr & vb n* KNITTING] [A S *cnytan, cnyttan*, Icel *knyta, hnyta*, Sw *knyta*, Dan *knytte*, L Ger *knutten, knütten*]

1 To form into a knot, or into knots, to tie together, as cord, to tie, to fasten by tying

And he saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending to him, as it had been a great sheet *knit* at the four corners *Acts* x 11

When your head did but ache,
I *knit* my handkerchief about your brows *Shak*

2 To form, as a textile fabric, by the interlooping of yarn or thread in a series of connected knots, by means of needles, either by hand or by machinery, as, to *knit* stockings

3 To join, to cause to grow together

Nature can not *knit* the bones while the parts are under a discharge *Wiseman*

4 To unite closely, to connect

Thy merit hath my duty strongly *knit* *Shak*
Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground,
In a light fantastic round *Milton*
Her office there to rear and teach,
Becoming, as is meet and fit,
A link among the days, to *knit*
The generations each to each *Tennyson*

5 To draw together, to contract, as, to *knit* the brows

Knit (nĭt), *v. i.* **1.** To unite or weave any thing by making knots

2 To be united closely, to grow together, as, broken bones will in time *knit* and become sound

To knit up to wind up, to come to a close "It remaineth to *knit up* briefly with the nature and compass of the seas " *Holland*

Knit (nĭt), *n* Union by knitting, texture

Knitch (nĭch), } *n* [From *knit*] Something knit
Knitch'et, } or united together, a bundle, a
Knitch'it, } fagot, and the like. [*Obs*]

When they be dried [the stems of asphodel], they reserve to be made up into *knitchets*, or handfuls. *Holland.*

Knit'ster (nĭt'ster), *n.* A female who knits. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Knit'ta-ble (nĭt'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being knit.

Knit'ter (nĭt'ter), *n.* One who knits.

Knit'ting (nĭt'ting), *n.* **1.** The work of a knitter; union formed by knitting, junction

2 The net-work formed by knitting.

Knit'ting-nee'dle (nĭt'ting nē'dl), *n.* A long needle used for knitting threads in to stockings, and the like

Knit'ting-shēath (nĭt'ting), *n.* A small article to be fastened to the side, having a perforation to receive the end of a needle in knitting.

Knit'tle (nĭt'tl), *n* [Eng *knit*]

1 A string that gathers or draws together a purse

2 (*Naut*) A small line, composed of two or three yarns twisted together, used for various purposes, as for seizings, or hammock clews, or in pointing and grafting *Totten*

Knives, *n* , *pl* of *knife* See KNIFE.

Knŏb (nŏb), *n* [A modification of *knop*, q v]

1 A hard protuberance, a hard swelling or rising, a bunch, as, a *knob* in the flesh, or on a bone, hence, a round ball at the end of any thing, as, the *knob* of a lock

2 A rounded hill or mountain, as, the Pilot *Knob* [*U S*] *Bartlett.*

3 (*Arch*) See KNOP

Knŏbbed (nŏbd), *a* Containing knobs, full of knobs

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberous at the bottom *Grew*

Knŏb'ber (nŏb'ber), *n* A knobbler See KNOBBLER

Knŏb'bi ness (nŏb'bĭ-nes), *n* [From *knobby*] The quality of having knobs, or of being full of protuberances

Knŏb'bler (nŏb'), *n* The hart in its second year, a young deer [Written also *knobber*] *Halliwell*

He has hallooed the hounds upon a velvet-headed *knobbler* *W Scott*

Knŏb'by (nŏb'bĭ), *a* **1** Full of knobs or hard protuberances

2 Hard, stubborn [*Obs*]

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors *Howell*

3 Abounding in rounded hills or mountains, hilly [*U S*]

Knŏck (nŏk), *v t* [*imp & p p* KNOCKED, *p pr & vb n* KNOCKING] [A S *cnocian, cnucian*, Sw *knacka*, W *cnocciaw*, Gael & Ir *knag*]

1 To strike or beat with something hard or heavy, as, to *knock* with a club or with the fist, to *knock* at the door

For harbor at a thousand doors they *knocked*,
Not one of all the thousand but was locked *Dryden.*

2 To drive or be driven against, to strike against, to clash, as, when one heavy body *knocks* against another

To knock up to become fatigued, to fall of strength, to become wearied or worn out, as with labor, to give out "The horses were beginning to *knock up* under the fatigue of such severe service " *De Quincey* — *To knock off*, to cease, to desist — *To knock under*, to yield, to submit, to acknowledge to be conquered, an expression borrowed from the practice of *knocking under the table*, when conquered

Knŏck (nŏk), *v t* **1** To strike, to drive against, as, to *knock* the head against a post

2 To strike for admittance, to rap upon, as a door

To knock down (*a*) To strike down, to fell, to prostrate by a blow or by blows, as, to *knock down* an ox (*b*) (*Auctions*) To assign to a bidder by a blow or knock, to knock off — *To knock in the head*, or *on the head*, to stun or kill by a blow upon the head, hence to put an end to, to defeat, as a scheme or project, to frustrate, to foil, to quash [*Colloq*] — *To knock off* (*a*) To force off by beating (*b*) (*Auctions*) To assign to a bidder by a blow on the counter — *To knock out*, to force out by a blow or by blows, as, to *knock out* the brains — *To knock up* (*a*) To arouse by knocking (*b*) To beat out, to fatigue till unable to do more, as, the men were entirely *knocked up* [*Colloq*] ' The day being exceedingly hot, the want of food had *knocked up* my followers " *Pe therick* (*c*) (*Bookbinding*) To make even at the edges, or to shape into order, as printed sheets

Knŏck (nŏk), *n* **1** A stroke with something thick or heavy

2 A stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance a rap

Knŏck'down (nŏk'doun), *n.* A blow which strikes a person to the ground

Knocker.

Knockdown argument, an argument which can not be answered, and which completely overthrows the reasoning of the person against whom it is directed [*Colloq*]

Knŏck'er (nŏk'er), *n* One who, or that which, knocks, specifically, an instrument, or kind of hammer, fastened to a door, to be used in seeking for admittance.

Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigued, I said:
Tie up the *knocker*, say I'm sick, I'm dead *Pope*

Knŏck'ing (nŏk'ing), *n.* A beating, a rap.

Knŏck'-kneed (nŏk'need), *a.* Having the legs bent inward so that the knees touch in walking. [Written also *knock-kneed*.]

Knŏck'-stōne (nŏk'-), *n.* A block of stone or iron used for breaking things upon *Morning Journal*

Knōll (nōl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNOLLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNOLLING.] [A.S. *cnyllan*, *cnellan*. See KNELL.] To ring, as a bell, to strike a knell upon, to express or proclaim by ringing. "His knell is *knolled*." *Shak.*

Knōll (nōl), *v. i.* To sound, as a bell *Shak.*

For a departed being's soul
The death-hymn peals, and the hollow bells *knoll* *Byron*

Knōll (nōl), *n.* [See KNOLL, *v. t.*] The ringing of a bell, knell, as, the curfew *knoll*

The far roll
Of your departing voices is the *knoll*
Of what in me is sleepless *Byron.*

Knōll (nōl), *n.* [A.S. *cnoll*, Ger. *knolle*, *knollen*, clod, lump, knob, bunch, L. Ger. *knulle*, O.D. *knolle*, ball, bunch, Sw. *knöl*, Dan. *knold*, W. *cnol*.] The top or crown of a hill, especially, a little round hill or mount, a small elevation of earth

Knōll'er (nōl'er), *n.* One who tolls a bell

Knŏp (nŏp), *n.* [A.S. *cnæp*, *cnæpp*, D. *knop*, *knoop*, Dan. *knap*, *knop*, Sw. *knapp*, *knopp*, button, bud, Icel. *gnöp*, prominence, Ger. *knopf*, button, knob, knot, top. See KNAP and KNOB.]

1. A knob, a tufted top, a bud, a bunch, a button. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Arch.*) A boss, an ornament consisting of a round bunch of flowers or leaves; also, the foliage on the capital of a pillar, — called also *knob* and *knot* *Fairholt*

Knŏpped (nŏpt), *a.* Having knops or knobs, fastened as with buttons. [*Obs.*]

Knŏp'pern (nŏp'pern), *n.* [Ger. *knopper*. See KNOP.] An excrescence produced by the puncture of insects on the flower cups of the oak, a kind of gall nut

Knŏp'-weed (nŏp'weed), *n.* The same as KNAP-WEED and HORSE KNOP.

Knŏr (nŏr), *n.* A knot, a knar. [*Obs.*]

Knŏsp (nŏsp), *n.* The unopened bud of a leaf or flower, hence, an ornament resembling such a bud. "The carver of the capital, the molding, the *knosp*, or the finial." *Milman*

Knŏt (nŏt), *n.* [A.S. *cnot*, *cnotta*, D. *knot*, *knoop*, O.D. *knutte*, O.H.Ger. *chnodo*, M.H.Ger. *knote*, *knode*, N.H.Ger. *knoten*, Icel. *knutr*, *knutr*, Sw. *knut*, *knota*, Dan. *knude*, allied to Lat. *nodus*, for *gnodus*.]

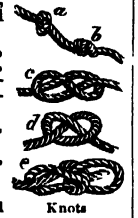
Knots
a, single knot; *b* double knot, *c*, figure of 8 knot *d*, overhand knot, *e*, bowline knot.

1. A complication of threads, cords, or ropes, formed by tying, knitting, or entangling, and resisting separation or loosing, a close tie, a fastening of cord

2. A bond of union, a connection, a tie. "With nuptial *knot*." *Shak.*

3. Something not easily solved, an intricacy, a difficulty, a perplexity

A man shall be perplexed with *knots* and problems of business, and contrary affairs *South*

4. A figure, the lines of which are interlaced or intricately interwoven

It fed flowers worthy of paradise, which, not nice art
In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon
Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain *Milton*

5. A cluster, a collection, a group, a band, a clique. "His ancient *knot* of dangerous adversaries." *Shak.*

As they sat together in small, separate *knots*, they discussed doctrinal and metaphysical points of belief *W. Scott*

6. A joint in the stem of a plant, a protuberance occasioned by the outgrowth of a branch, a hard place in wood where the outgrowth of a branch runs transverse to the general grain of the wood

7. (*Mech.*) The point where cords, ropes, &c., meet from different directions in funicular machines, — called more properly *node*

8. (*Naut.*) A division of the log line, serving to measure the rate of the vessel's motion. The number of knots which run off from the reel in half a minute shows the number of miles the vessel sails in an hour. Hence, when a ship goes eight miles an hour, she is said to go eight *knots*. [See *Illust.* of *Log*.]

9. A nautical mile of 6086.7 ft., as to sail ten *knots* an hour

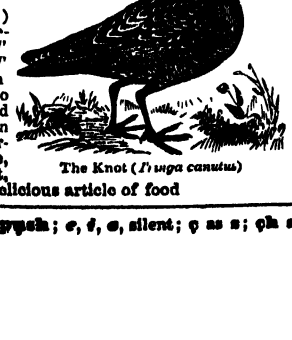
The Knot (*Tringa canutus*)

10. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Tringa* (*T. canutus*, or *T. grisea* of Linnæus), allied to the snipe, found in the northern regions of America and Europe, and, when fat, constituting a delicious article of food

☞ The name is said to be derived from that of King Canute, this bird being a favorite article of food with him.

The *knot* that called was Canutus' bird of old,
Of that great king of Danes his name that still doth hold.
His appetite to please that far and near was sought. *Drayton*

11. (*Arch.*) See KNOP.

Knŏt (nŏt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNOTTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNOTTING.]

1. To complicate or tie in a knot or knots, to form a knot. "*Knotted* curls." *Drayton*

2. To unite closely *Bacon*

3. To entangle, to perplex

They are catched in *knotted* law-like nets *Hudibras*

Knŏt (not), *v. i.* 1. To form knots or joints, as in cord or plants

2. To knit knots for fringe

3. To unite, as in sexual congress or intercourse, to copulate, to embrace

Keep it as a cistern for foul toads
To *knot* and gender in *Shak.*

Knŏt'-bĕr'ry (nŏt'bĕr'rȳ), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Rubus*, and its fruit

Knŏt'-grăss (nŏt'grăs), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A weed like plant of several species, of the genus *Polygonum*, — so called from the joints of its stem, knot weed. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Triticum* (*Triopeus*). See DOG-GRASS.

☞ An infusion of it was once supposed to have the effect of stopping the growth of an animal and hence it was called, as by Shakespeare, "hindering *knotgrass*."

We want a boy extremely for this function,
Kept under for a year with milk and *knot grass* *Beau & Fl.*

Knŏt'less (nŏt'les), *a.* Free from knots, without knots

Knŏt'ted (nŏt'ted), *a.* 1. Full of knots, having knots, as, the *knotted* oak *Dryden*

2. Having intersecting lines or figures. "*Knotted* adders." *W. Scott*

3. (*Geol.*) Characterized by small, detached points, chiefly composed of mica, less decomposable than the mass of the rock, and forming knots in relief on the weathered surface, as, *knotted* rocks *Percival*

Knŏt'ti ness (nŏt'tȋ nes), *n.* [From *knotty*.]

1. The quality of being knotty, fullness of knots

2. Difficulty of solution, intricacy, complication. "*Knottiness* of his style." *Hare*

Knŏt'ty (nŏt'tȳ), *a.* [*compar.* KNOTTIER, *superl.* KNOTTIEST.]

1. Full of knots, having many knots, as, *knotty* timber

2. Hard, rugged, as, a *knotty* head *Rowe*

3. Difficult, intricate, perplexed. "A *knotty* point to which we now proceed." *Pope*

Knŏt'-weed (nŏt'wēd), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Polygonum*, knot-grass. See KNOT GRASS.

Knŏt'-wort (nŏt'wŭrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small, herbaceous, trailing plant, of the genus *Illecebrum*

Knout (nowt, *or* nōt), *n.* [Russ. *knut*, Goth. *hnutô*, Fr. *knout*.] An instrument of punishment in Russia, with which stripes are inflicted on the bare back

☞ The *knout* consists of a handle about two feet long to which is fastened a flat leather thong, about twice the length of the handle terminating with a large copper or brass ring, to this ring is affixed a strip of hide about two inches broad at the ring, and terminating at the end of two feet, in a point. This is soaked in ink and dried in the sun to make it harder, and should it fall in striking, the culprit, on the edge it would cut like a penknife. At every sixth stroke the tail is changed. *New Month. Mag.*

Knout (nowt, *or* nōt), *v. t.* To punish with the knout

Knōw (nō), *v. t.* [*imp.* KNEW, *p. p.* KNOWN, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNOWING.] [A.S. *cnawan*, O.H.Ger. *chndhan*, to know, Icel. *knâ*, to be able, allied to Lat. *gnoscere*, *noscere*, Gr. *γνωμι*, Lith. *znoti*, Slav. *znati*, Skr. *gnâ*. Cf. KEN and CAN.]

1. To be aware of as true or actual, to have mental cognition of, to perceive or apprehend clearly, to be convinced of the truth of, to have information of, to be assured of

O that a man might *know*
The end of this day's business ere it come *Shak.*

There is a certainty in the proposition and we *know* it *Dryden*

2. To be acquainted with, to be no stranger to, to be more or less familiar with the person, character, &c., of, to possess experience of

He hath made him to be sin for us, who *knew* no sin
2 Cor. v. 21

Not to *know* me argues yourselves unknown *Milton*

3. To recognize, to distinguish

At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,
And called the wretched man to mind *Flatman*

4. To take approving or friendly cognizance of, to acknowledge, to countenance, to approve

The Lord *knoweth* the way of the righteous *Ps.* i. 6

5. To have sexual commerce with

To know how to, to understand the manner of; to have sufficient wisdom, instruction, or information for; to be wise or enlightened enough to. *How* is sometimes omitted. "If we fear to die, we *know* not *to* be patient." *Bp. Taylor*

Knōw, (nō), *v. i.* 1. To have knowledge, to possess information, instruction, or wisdom, — often with *of*

Israel doth not *know*, my people doth not consider *Isa.* i. 3

If any man will do his will, he shall *know* of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. *John* vii. 17.

Knowledge forbidden? Can it be sin to *know*? *Milton.*

2. To take cognizance of; to make examination; — with *of*

Know of your youth, examine well your blood *Shak.*

Knōw'a-ble (nō'a bl), *a.* Capable of being known, capable of being discovered, understood, or ascertained

Thus mind and matter, as known or *knowable*, are only two different series of phenomena or qualities. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Knōw'a ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being knowable

Knōw'-all (nō'ąl), *n.* One who is very learned, or knows every thing, hence, one who makes pretension to great knowledge, a wiseacre *Tucker*

Knōw'er (nō'er), *n.* One who knows

Knōw'ing (nō'ing), *p. a.* Skilful, well informed, intelligent, as, a *knowing* man. "The *knowing* and intelligent part of the world." *South.* "A *knowing*, prudent cause." *Blackmore*

Knōw'ing ly (nō'ing lȳ), *adv.* With knowledge, intelligently, deliberately, as, he would not *knowingly* offend

Knōw'ing ness (nō'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being knowing or intelligent, shrewdness, skilfulness

Knōwl'edge (nŏl'ej, 99), *n.* [Ing. *know* and the termination *ledge*, O. Eng. *knowlege*, *knowleche*, *knowlechen*, *knoulechinge*. Cf. Icel. *kunnleikr*, notice, and Eng. *kenledge*.]

1. The act of knowing, clear and certain perception of truth and duty, certain apprehension

Knowledge which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions *Locke*

2. That which is known, the object of an act of knowing, a cognition, — chiefly used in the plural

There is a great difference in the delivery of the mathematics which are the most abstracted of *knowledges*. *Lucon*

Knowledges is a term in frequent use by Bacon, and though now obsolete should be revived as without it we are compelled to borrow cognitions to express its import. *Sir W. Hamilton*

3. That which is gained and preserved by knowing; actual acquaintance gained by learning, instruction, acquaintance, enlightenment, learning, scholarship

Ignorance is the curse of God
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven *Shak.*

4. That familiarity which is gained by actual experience; practical skill, as, a *knowledge* of seamanship

5. Information, cognizance, notice, as, it has not come to my *knowledge*

6. Sexual intercourse. — usually preceded by *carnal*, as, *carnal knowledge*

Knōwl'edge, (nŏl'ej), *v. t.* To acknowledge, to avow. [*Obs.*] "Set forth in Christ for all sinners which *knowledge* their sins." *Tyndale*

Knōwl tō'ni a (nōl tō'nȋ a), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen perennial plants found at the Cape of Good Hope

Knōwn (nōn), *p. p.* from *know*. See KNOW.

Know'-noth'ing (nō'nŭth'ing, *or* nō'nŭth'ing), *n.* A member of a certain secret political organization in the United States, the chief object of which was the proscription of foreigners by the repeal of the naturalization laws and the exclusive choice of native Americans for office. The most radical of the party advocated also a pure American school system, and uncompromising opposition to Romanism. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

☞ The party originated in 1853 and existed for two or three years. The members of it were called *Know-nothings* because in the endeavor to preserve the secrecy of their movements they were instructed to reply, "I don't know," to any questions asked them in reference to the party

Knōw'-noth'ing ism (nō'nŭth'ing ĭzm, *or* nō'-nŭth'ing ĭzm), *n.* The doctrines or principles of the Know nothings. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Knŭb (nŭb), } *v. t.* [L. Ger. *knuffen*, *knuffeln*,
Knŭb'ble (nŭb'bl), } D. *knuffelen*, *knuffelen*, Sw. *knuffa*. See CUFF, *v.*] To beat, to strike with the knuckle. [*Obs.*]

Knŭbs (nŭbz), *n. pl.* Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from a cocoon

Knŭck'le (nŭk'l), *n.* [A.S. *cnuel*, Dan. *knokkel*, D. *knokkel*, *kneuvel*, O. Frics. *knokele*, *knokle*, L. Ger. *knuckel*, N.H.Ger. *knochel*, Sw. *knoge*, allied to Ger. *knochen*, bone.]

1. The joint of a finger, particularly when made protuberant by the closing of the fingers

2. The knee joint, especially of a calf, as, a *knuckle* of veal, — formerly used of human beings.

Thou, Nilus, wert assigned to stay her pains and woe, alls past,
To which as soon as I came with much ado at last
With weary *knuckles* on thy brim she sadly kneeled down. *Golding.*

3. The joint of a plant. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

4. The joint pieces of a hinge through which the pin or rivet passes

Knŭck'le, (nŭk'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNUCKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNUCKLING.] To knock.

To knuckle to (*a*) To submit in a contest; to yield; — from the old custom of striking the under side of a table when defeated in argument. See KNOCK. (*b*) To apply one's self vigorously

Knŭck'le (nŭk'l), *v. t.* To beat or strike with the knuckles.

Knŭck'led (nŭk'ld), *a.* Jointed. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Knŭck'le-joint, *n.* (*Mach.*) A box embracing a pin held at both ends by the forked end of a connecting rod.

Knuckle-joint
A, pin; *B*, thimble, *C*, spade-handle

Knŭff (nŭf), *n* [Cf GNOFF, a churl, an old miser] A lout, a clown. [*Obs.*]

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dussendale
With slaughtered bodies soon *Hayward*

Knŭr (nûr), *n* A knurl [*Obs.*]

The stony nodules found lodged in the strata are called by the workmen *knurs* and knots *Woodward*

Knŭrl (nûrl), *n.* [See KNAR and GNAR] A knot, a hard substance

Knŭrled (nûrld), *a.* Full of knots

Knŭrl'y (nûrl'y), *a* [*compar* KNURLIER, *superl* KNURLIEST] [Eng *knur*, q. v. Cf GNARLY] Full of knots, hard, tough, hence, capable of enduring or resisting much

Knŭr ry (nûr'ry, 34), *a* Full of knots [*Obs.*]

Ko-ă'la, *n* (*Zool.*) A tailless marsupial animal of the genus *Phascolarctos*, found in Australia The female carries its young on the back of its neck

Kŏb, } *n* (*Zool.*) One of several different species
Kŏ'bă, } of African antelopes of the genus *Kobus* The name is most commonly applied to A *Singsing*

Kŏ'bălt, *n* See COBALT.

Kŏ'bel-lite (49), *n* (*Min.*) A blackish or gray mineral, consisting chiefly of sulphur, antimony, bismuth, and lead *Dana*

Kŏb'höld, or **Kŏb'ŏld**, *n* [See GOBLIN] A kind of domestic spirit or elf among the Germans, corresponding to the Scottish brownie and the English hobgoblin

Kŏff, *n* A small Dutch vessel

Kŏhl'-rā'bi, *n* [Said to be a corruption of *caulo-rapa*] (*Bot.*) A singular variety of cabbage (*Brassica caulo rapa* of Baubin, now considered to be a variety of *Brassica campestris*)

Kŏ'kob, *n.* A venomous serpent of America

Kol-pō'dă, } *n* [Gr. κόλπος, sinuous] (*Zool.*)
Kol pō'dĭş, } A genus of minute infusorial animals found in stagnant fresh water, characterized by having the body notched laterally, and the mouth situated at the bottom of the notch *Baird*

Kŏn'il ite (49), *n* [Gr. κονία, dust, and λίθος, stone] (*Min.*) A mineral in the form of a loose powder, consisting chiefly of silex, and remarkably fusible *Phillips*

Kŏ'nite, *n* (*Min.*) The same as CONITE

Koo'doo, *n* (*Zool.*) An ox like antelope (*Strepsiceros kudu*) of South Africa, having graceful spiral horns

Koodoo (*Strepsiceros kudu*)

Koord, *n* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Koordistan or Kurdistan See KURD

Koord'ish, *a* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Koordistan, resembling the Koords See KURDISH

Koo-rĭl'i-an, *a.* & *n* (*Geog.*) See KURILIAN

Kŏ'peck, *n* [Russ *kopéika*, from *kopyo*, a lance, because there was on it originally a horseman armed with a lance, or from Turk *kopek*, dog, which was the stamp of a Tartaric coin] A Russian coin of about the value of two thirds of a cent

Kŏ'ran (89), *n* [See ALCORAN] The Scriptures of the Mohammedans, containing the professed revelations of Mahomet, their prophet and the founder of their religion, the same as ALCORAN, the prefix of which is equivalent to *The*

Kŏ'ret, *n.* A certain fish found in the East Indies

Kŏ'rĭm, *n.* A species of antelope or gazelle (*Gazella ruffifrons*), found in Africa

Kŏs, *n* A Jewish measure of capacity equal to about four cubic inches

Kŏs'ter, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A kind of sturgeon.

Kŏth, *n.* A shiny earthy substance, ejected from some South American volcanoes.

Ko-tow', *n.* & *v* See KOWTOW.

Koul, *n* 1. A soldier belonging to a noble corps in Persia
2 A promise or contract, — so called in the East Indies

Kou'miss, *n* [Russ *kumys*, of Mongolian origin.] A liquor made among the Calmucks by fermenting mare's or camel's milk, from which they obtain, by distillation, an intoxicating spirit. [Written also *kumiss*] *Ure.*

Kou'pho-lite (49), *n* [Gr. κοῦφος, light, and λίθος, stone] (*Min.*) A variety of prehnite, containing dust or vegetable matter, and which blackens on being heated before a blow pipe *Dana*

Kow-tow', *n.* A prostration by way of salutation [*China*]

Kow tow', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* KOWTOWED, *p pr* & *vb n* KOWTOWING.] To bow to the earth, to perform the Chinese ceremony of prostration [*China*] [Written also *kotow*]

Krăal, or **Krgal** (krăl, *or* krgwl), *n* [D *kraal*, village, inclosure, park, probably from the language of the Hottentots] A village, a collection of huts, sometimes a single hut [*South Africa*]

☞ Pronounced *krā'al* by Smart, Clarke, and Worcester, but *krăl* or *krawl* is the pronunciation of the English residents of Cape Colony

Krā'ken, *n* [Probably from O Sw *krake*, O Dan *krage*, the trunk or stem of a tree, the branches of which are not entirely cut off, to which it was compared, from its clumsy form, by the Norwegian mariners who saw it first] A fabled sea animal of enormous size.

To believe all that has been said of the sea-serpent or *Kraken*, would be credulity; to reject the possibility of their existence would be presumption *Goldsmith*

Krā'mă, *n* A wooden sandal, — so called in India

Kra ma'ri a, *n* (*Bot.*) A genus of spreading shrubs with many stems, from one specks of which (*K triandra*), found in Peru, rhatany root is obtained

Kra mēr'le, *a* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the root of the plant *Krameria truandra*, — said of a certain acid

Krăng, *n* The fleshy part of the whale after the blubber has been removed, — so called by whalefishers [Written also *Irong*] *Simmonds*

Krgu'rite (49), *n.* A dull green mineral consisting chiefly of the hydrous phosphate of iron, duftenite

Kre ă'ti-nine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The same as CREATININE

Kre ă'ti-nine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The same as CREATININE

Kre ō'so sōte, *n* See CREOSOTE

Krĕm'lin, *n* [Russ *kreml*, from *kremény*, pebble, flint] The citadel of a town or city [*Russia.*]

☞ The term is particularly applied to the ancient citadel of Moscow, which now contains an imperial palace, several churches and convents, an arsenal, &c, which, situated on a hill, and having gilded domes and spires, have a magnificent appearance It is of a triangular form, about two miles in circumference, and surrounded by a high wall

Krĕmş, *n* [*Krems*, or *Crems*, in Austria] A white pigment, consisting of very pure white lead, — called also *Kremnitz white* and *Vienna white* [Written also *crems*]

Krĕng, *n* See KRANG

Kreut'zer (krgt'ser, *or* kroit'ser), *n* A small German coin of variable value, but in all cases worth less than a cent

Krĭs, *n* A Malay dagger, the same as CREASE

Krish'nă, *n* (*Hindoo Myth*) One of the incarnations of the god Vishnu, occupying the second place in the Hindoo trinity

Kro-kĭd'o lite (49), *n* (*Min.*) The same as CROCIDOLITE See CROCIDOLITE

Krōō'man, *n*, *pl* KROO'MEN A negro of a race inhabiting a small section of Western Africa, who serve much on shipboard

Kruʏ'kă, *n* [Sw] (*Ornith.*) A bird of Russia and Sweden, resembling a hedge sparrow *Pennant*

Krŭl'ler, *n* [Written also *cruller*] [O Eng *crull*, curled, *crule*, to curl, Prov. Ger *krulle*, something curled, a curl, *krull haar*, curled hair See CURL] A curled or crisped cake boiled in fat

Krumm'horn, } *n.* [Ger *krummhorn*, cornet, from
Krum'horn, } *krumm*, crooked, and *horn*, horn] (*Mus.*) An instrument of music of the cornet kind, formerly in use

Kry'o-lite, *n.* (*Min.*) The same as CRYOLITE. See CRYOLITE.

Kŭr (kŭr), *n.* The same as CZAR, q. v.

Kū'fic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in, ancient Arabic, — said of the characters employed in writing it, which were so called from *Kufa*, on the Euphrates

Kŭhn'i-a, *n* [From Dr *Kuhn*, of Pennsylvania, who carried the living plant to Linnæus] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial herbaceous plants, having lanceolate leaves, mostly alternate, and heads of cream-colored flowers, disposed in corymbose panicles. *Gray.*

Kū'miss, or **Kū'mish**, *n.* See KOUMISS.

Kup'fer nick'el, *n.* (*Min.*) Copper-nickel. See COPPER NICKEL.

Kurd (kûrd), *n* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the Assyrian mountains, between Persia and Turkey [Written also *Koord*]

Kurd'ish, *a* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, the Kurds [Written also *Koordish*]

Kū'ril, *n.* [From the *Kuriles*, or *Kurilian Isles*] (*Ornith.*) A bird, the black petrel *Pennant.*

Kū rĭl'i an, *a* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, the Kurile Islands, a chain of islands in the Pacific, extending from the southern extremity of Kamschatka to Jesso [Written also *Koorilian*]

Kū rĭl'i-an (koo rĭl'), *n* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the Kurile Islands. [Written also *Koorilian*]

Kus'si-er, *n* (*Mus.*) A Turkish instrument of music, consisting of five strings, stretched over a skin covering a kind of basin *Encyc. Brit*

Kus'sir, *n* The same as KUNSIER

Kŷ, *n pl* [See KEE and KIE] Kine. [*Obs.*]

Kŷ ăn', *n* The same as CAYENNE, q. v

Kŷ'a-nite, *n* [Written also *cyanite*] [Ger *kyanit*, Fr *cyanite*, from Gr κυανίτης, dark blue, κύανος, a dark blue color] (*Min.*) A mineral, occurring usually in long, thin, blade like crystals, of a clear blue or bluish white color It is very hard and infusible, and consists of silica and alumina. *Dana.*

Kŷ'an ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* KYANIZED, *p. pr* & *vb n* KYANIZING] [From *Kyan*, the inventor of the process] To render wood proof against decay by subjecting it for a time to a solution of corrosive sublimate, or other appropriate agents

Kŷ'a nŏl, *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a*) Aniline [*Obs.*] (*b*) A base obtained from coal tar *Ure.*

Kŷd, *v t* [See KID] To know, to have under standing [*Obs.*]

Kŷke, *v. t.* To look at, to behold, to see. [*Obs.*]

Kŷke, *v. i* To look steadfastly, to gaze. [*Obs.*]

This Nicholas sat ever gaping upright,
As he had *kyked* on the new moon *Chaucer*

Kŷ'ley, *n* A boomerang, — so called by the natives of Australia See BOOMERANG

Kŷ'lōes, *n pl* The cattle of the Hebrides.

Kŷm'nel, *n* A brewer's vessel, a tub. See KIMNEL. [*Obs.*]

Their purest cheat
Thrice bolted kneaded and subdued in paste
In clean round *kymnels*, can not be so fast
From my approaches kept but in I eat *Chapman*

Kŷr'i ē, *interj* [The vocative case of the Greek Κύριος, Lord] O Lord! — an invocation used at the beginning of all masses

Kŷr'i ē, *n* (*Mus.*) A certain part or movement of a mass, — so called from its beginning with this word

Kŷr'i o lŏg'ic, } *a* [Gr κυριολογικός, speaking
Kŷr'i o lŏg'ic al, } or describing literally or properly, from κύριος, proper, strict, literal, and λόγος, speech, discourse] Serving perfectly to denote objects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters, as, the original Greek alphabet of sixteen letters was called *kyriologic*, because it represented the pure elementary sounds

☞ The term is also applied, as by Warburton, to designate those of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, in which a part only is written, being put conventionally for the whole

Kŷthe, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* KYTHED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* KYTHING] 1 To discover, to bring into view [*Scot.*]
2 To cause to appear, to show, to declare

Kŷthe, *v i* To show one's self, to come into view, to appear [*Scot.*]

It *kythes* bright, because all is dark around it. *W Scott*

Kŷx, *n.* The bung of a cask, also, a kex. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.*

L.

L, the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, is usually denominated a *semi-vowel*, or a *liquid* Its shape is evidently borrowed from that of the Oriental *lamed*, or *lomad*, nearly coinciding with the Samaritan 𐤋. *L* has only one sound in English, as in *like*, *canal* At the end of monosyllables, it is often doubled, as in *fall*, *full*, *tell*, *bell*, but not after diphthongs and digraphs, as in *foul*, *fool*, *growl*, *growl*, *foal* In English words, the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented, the *e* is silent, and *l* forms a syllable by itself, as in *able*, *eagle*, pronounced *abl*, *eegl* [See *Prin of Pron*, § 79] In etymologies, *l* is interchangeable with *r*, *n*, *m*, *d*, *t*, *u*

Lā (*Mus*) (*a*) A syllable applied to the sixth tone of the scale in music for the purpose of solmization (*b*) The tone A, — so called among the French and Italians

Lā, *interj* [A S *lā* See LO] Look, see, behold

Läb, *n* [O Eng *lab*, to blab Cf Prov Ger *labbern*, *labern*, to chat, blab, *labbe*, lip, mouth, O D *labben*, *labberen*, to babble] A great talker, a blabber [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Läb, *v i* [See *supra*] To talk excessively or thoughtlessly, to babble, to blab [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Läb'a dist, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of Jean de *Labadie*, a reformer of the seventeenth century He held that the church should be a community of sanctified persons striving after perfection in holiness, but pressed his reforms with so much zeal and indiscretion as to render himself odious

Läb'a rŭm, *n* [Late Lat, Late Gr λαβαρον, so called by the Emperor Constantine, from the Celt *lavar*, word, sentence, command (se *dous*), of God, in commemoration of his vision of a flaming cross in the heavens, with the inscription, *In hoc signo vince*, or *vunces*]

1 The standard borne before the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity It was a long pike, having a transverse beam, to which was attached a silken vail, wrought with images of the monarch and his children, and on the top was a crown of gold inclosing the mysterious monogram representing the cross, with the initial letters of the name of Christ

2 Any standard or flag [*Rare*]

Läb'da nŭm, *n* See LADANUM

Läb'e făc'tion, *n* [See *infra*] The act of labefying, or making weak, the state of being weakened, decay, ruin

Then collecting himself as it were to give a heavy stroke "There is in it such a *labefaction* of all principles as may be injurious to morality" *Bosw ell*

Läb'e fy, *v t* [Lat *labefacere*, fr *labare*, to totter, and *facere*, to make] To weaken or impair [*Obs*]

Lā'bel, *n* [Lat *labellum*, dim of *labrum*, lip, edge, margin, and hence tassel, shred, rag, Fr *lambeau*, O Fr *lambel*, shred, strip, rag, W *llab*, strip, stripe, *llabed*, label, flap, Gael *leab*, *leob*, slice, shred, hanging lip, Ger *lappen*, flap, patch, rag, tatter]

1 A tassel [*Obs*] *Huloet Fuller*

2 A narrow slip of silk, paper, parchment, &c, affixed to any thing, denoting its contents, owner ship, and the like, as, the *label* of a bottle, or a package

3 A ribbon of silk, a slip of paper, parchment, &c, attached to a diploma or legal document to hold the appended seal

4 Any paper annexed to a will by way of addition, as a codicil

5 (*Her*) A fillet with pendants or points, usually three

Label (*Her*)

☞ The *label* with three pendants is added to the family arms by an eldest or only son while his father is still living

6 A brass rule with sights, formerly used in connection with a circumferentor, to take altitudes, and the like

7 (*Gothic Arch*) A projecting tablet or molding over doorways, windows, and elsewhere, — called also *dripstone* and *hood-molding*

Lā'bel, *v t* [*imp & p p* LABELED, or LABELLED, *p pr & vb n* LABELING, or LABELLING] To affix a label to.

La-bĕl'lum, *n* [Lat, dim of *labrum*, lip] (*Bot*) The front segment of a flower, especially of those of the *Orchis* family.

Lā'bent, *a* [Lat *labens*, p pr of *labi*, to slide, glide.] Sliding, gliding. [*Rare*]

Lā'be-o, *n* (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes having very thick and fleshy lips, found in Egypt and India.

Lā'bi-al, *a* [L Lat *labialis*, from Lat *labium*, lip, Fr & Sp *labial*, It *labiale*]

1 Pertaining or belonging to the lips, as, *labial* veins

2 (*Pron*) Formed by the lips, uttered principally with the lips, — said of certain letters, as *b*, *m*, and *p*

Lā'bi al, *n* (*Pron*) A letter or character representing an articulation or sound formed or uttered chiefly with the lips, as *b*, *p*, *w*

Lā'bi al ly, *adv* In a labial manner, by the lips

Lā'bi ate, **Lā'bi ā'ted**, } *a* [N L *labiatus*, from Lat *labium*, lip, Fr *labié*] (*Bot*) Having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two unequal parts, one projecting over the other like the lips of a mouth, as in the *mints* *Gray*

Lā'bile, *a* [Lat *labilis*, apt to slip, from *labi*, to slide, slip] Liable to err, fall, or apostatize [*Obs*] *Cheyne*

Labiate Corolla (*Bot*)

Lā'bi o dĕn'tal, *a* [Lat *labium*, lip, and *dens*, tooth] (*Pron*) Formed or pronounced by the co operation of the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*

Lā'bi ŭm, *n* [Lat] A lip, especially (*a*) (*Entom*) The organ of insects which covers the mouth from beneath, and represents the under lip (*b*) (*Conch*) The inner lip of a shell, or that one nearest the axis *Brande*

Läb'lab, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of twining leguminous plants found in the tropics

Lā'bor, *n* [Lat, Fr, & Sp *labor*, It *lavore*, *lavoro*, Fr *labeur*] [Written also *labour*]

1 Physical toil or bodily exertion, especially when fatiguing, irksome, or unavoidable, in distinction from sportive exercise, hard, muscular effort directed to some useful end, as agriculture, manufactures, and the like, servile toil, exertion

God hath set
Labor and rest, as day and night, to men
Successive *Milton*

2 Intellectual exertion, mental effort, as, the *labor* of compiling a history

3 That which requires hard work for its accomplishment, that which demands effort

Being a *labor* of so great difficulty the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for *Hooker*

4 Travail, the pangs and efforts of childbirth

The queen's in *labor* and the feared
Will with the *labor* end *Shak*

5 A measure of land in Mexico, equivalent to an area of 177 acres *Simmonds*

Syn. — Work, toil, drudgery, task, exertion, painstaking

Lā'bor, *v i* [*imp & p p* LABORED, *p pr & vb n* LABORING] [Lat *laborare*] [Written also *labour*]

1 To exert muscular strength, to act or move with painful effort, particularly in servile occupations, to work, to toil

Adam well may we *labor* still to dress
This garden *Milton*

2 To exert one's powers of mind in the prosecution of any design, to strive, to take pains

3 To be oppressed with difficulties, to move slowly or with opposition, or as if under a burden, — often with *under*, and formerly with *of* "The stone that *labors* up the hill" *Glanville* "The pretensions he set up to cure the disorder under which he *labored*" *W Scott*

Come unto me, all ye that *labor* and are heavy laden and I will give you rest *Matt* xi 28

4 To be in travail, to suffer the pangs of child birth

5 (*Naut*) To move irregularly with little progress, to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea

Lā'bor, *v t* [Fr *labourer*, O Fr *laborer*, Pr *laborar*, Sp *labrar*, *laborear*, Pg *lavrar*, It *lavorare*, Lat *laborare* See *supra*]

1 To work at, to till, hence, to attain by labor, to foster or cultivate by toil

The most excellent lands are lying fallow, or only *labored* by children *Tooke*

Labor that first palm of noble minds,
A manly scorn of terror from the tomb *Young*

2 To form or fabricate with toil, exertion, or care, as, to *labor* arms for Troy *Dryden*

3 To finish or prosecute with effort, to urge, as, to *labor* a point or argument

4 To beat, to belabor [*Rare*]

Laboring forces (*Mech*), the power applied to machinery, &c, in distinction from the power actually transmitted to the point of effect, the difference being made by the expenditure of part of the laboring force in overcoming friction, &c, before it becomes a *working* force — *Laboring oar*, the oar which requires the most strength or exertion, or on which most depends

Läb'o rant, *n* [Lat *laborans*, p pr of *laborare*, to labor] A chemist [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Läb'o ra to ry (50), *n* [L Lat *laboratorium*, from Lat *laborare*, to labor, It & Sp *laboratorio*, Fr *laboratoire*] [Formerly written also *elaboratory*.]

1 A place where operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c, are performed, the work room of a chemist

2 A place where any thing is prepared for use; as, the stomach is called the grand *laboratory* of the human body, the liver, the *laboratory* of the bile.

Lā'bored, *a* Bearing marks of constraint in execution, — opposed to *easy* or *free*, as, a *labored* style

Lā'bor-er, *n* One who labors in a toilsome occupation, a man who does work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an *artisan*, — sometimes called a *laboring man* [Written also *labourer*]

La bō'ri ŏŭs (89), *a* [Lat *laboriosus*, from *labor* labor, Fr *laborieux*, Pr *laborios*, It, Sp, & Pg *laborioso*]

1 Requiring or employing labor, perseverance or sacrifices, toilsome, tiresome

Dost thou love watchings abstinence, or toil,
Laborious virtues all? I learn these from Cato *Addison*

2 Devoted to labor, diligent, industrious, as, a *laborious* mechanic

Laborious labor (*Med*) labor or delivery that is unusually difficult and painful

La bō'ri ŏŭs ly, *adv* With labor, toil, or difficulty

La bō'ri-ŏŭs-ness, *n* 1 The quality of being laborious, or attended with toil, toilsomeness, difficulty

2 Diligence, assiduity

Lā'bor less, *a* Not laborious easily done

Lā'bor-sāv'ing, *a* Saving labor, adapted to supersede or diminish the labor of men

Lā'bor sŏme, *a* 1 Made with great labor and diligence [*Obs*] "*Labor some* petition" *Shak*,

2 (*Naut*) Likely or inclined to roll or pitch, as a ship in a heavy sea

Lā'brd, *n* [Fr *labia*, *lavra*, Fr *levre*, Sp *labeo*, It *labbro*, pl *labbra*, *labbri*, *labbua*, Lat. *labrum*, *labium*, *labia*, lip] A lip [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Läb'ra dŏr ite, *n* (*Min*) Labrador spar, a beautiful variety of opalescent feldspar, from Labrador

Läb'ra dŏr Tĭa (*Bot*) A plant of two species of the genus *Ledum* (*L palustre* and *L latifolia*), possessing narcotic properties, used for a drink, and to render beer heady

Lā'bra ax, *n* [Gr λαβραξ, a ravenous sea fish] (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes allied to the perch, the bass See BASS

La brōse' (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *labrosus*, from *labrum*, lip] Having thick lips

Lā'brum, *n* [Lat] 1 A lip or edge, as of a basin or dish

2 (*Entom*) An organ in insects covering the upper part of the mouth, and corresponding to the upper lip

3 (*Conch*) The outer lip of a shell, or that one furthest from the axis

Lā'brus, *n* (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes, several species of which are characterized by an elegant and regular oval form and beautiful colors, the wrasse

La bŭr'num, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Cytisus*, a native of the Alps, and much cultivated as an ornamental tree

Läb'y rinth, *n* [Gr λαβυρινθος, Lat *labyrinthus*, It *labirinto*, *laberinto*, Sp *laberinto*, Fr *labyrinthe*]

1 An edifice or place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages, which render it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance, as, the Egyptian and the Cretan *labyrinths*

2 Any intricate or involved inclosure, especially, an ornamental maze or inclosure in a park or garden

3 Any object or arrangement of an intricate or involved form

The serpent fast sleeping soon he found,
In *labyrinth* of many a round self-rolled *Milton.*

4 An inextricable or bewildering difficulty

5 (*Anat*) That part of the internal ear behind the cavity of the tympanum or drum

6 (*Metal*) A series of canals through which a stream of water is transmitted for suspending, carrying off, and depositing at different distances, the greund ore of a metal. *Ure.*

Syn.—Maze, confusion; intricacy; windings—Labyrinth, Maze *A labyrinth*, among the ancients, was a building constructed with a multitude of winding passages, so that a person could hardly avoid being lost. Hence, figuratively, the word denotes any thing extremely intricate, as, the *labyrinth* of the human heart *Maze* denotes the perplexity and confusion in which the mind is thrown by unexpected or inexplicable events, as, a *maze* of thought

> My soul is on her journey; do not now
> Divert or lead her back, to lose herself
> I'th' maze and winding *labyrinths* o' th' world *Denham.*
>
> The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate
> Puzzled with *mazes*, and perplexed with error;
> Our understanding searches them in vain *Addison*

Läb'y-rinth'al, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, a labyrinth

Läb'y rinth'i an, *a* Winding, intricate, perplexed

Läb'y-rinth'ic, Läb'y rinth'ic al, } *a* [Lat *labyrinthicus*, Fr *labyrinthique*, Sp *laberintico* See *supra*] Like a labyrinth

Läb'y-rinth'i fôrm, *a* [Fr *labyrinthiforme*, from Lat *labyrinthus*, labyrinth, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a labyrinth, intricate

Läb'y-rinth'ine, *a* Pertaining to, or like, a labyrinth

Läb'y-rinth'o dŏn, *n.* [Gr λαβύρινθος, labyrinth, and ὀδους, tooth] (*Paleon*) A genus of extinct reptiles of a large size, so named from the labyrinthine texture of its tooth They unite the form, and many of the characteristics, of the batrachians or frogs, with the scaly body of the saurian *Owen*

Läb'y-rinth'o dŏnt, *n* [Gr λαβύρινθος, labyrinth, and ὀδους, tooth] One of the family of reptiles to which the labyrinthodon belongs

Läc, *n* [Ger & Sw *lack*, D & Dan *lak*, Fr *laque*, Pr & Sp *laca*, It & N Lat *lacca*, from Per *lak*, Skr *lākshā* and *rāl'sha*, from *rañj*, to dye] A resinous substance produced mainly upon the banyan tree, by the *Coccus lacca*, a scale shaped insect, the female of which fixes itself on the bark, and exudes from the margin of the body this resinous substance

☞ *Stick-lac* is the substance in its natural state incrusting small twigs When broken off and boiled in alkaline water, the residuum is called *seed-lac* When melted, and reduced to a thin crust it is called *shell lac* Lac is a principal ingredient in sealing-wax and lacquers

Läc, *n* [Pr *lak*, Hind *lak*, *lākh*, *lash*, Skr *lak sha*, **mark**, sign, a hundred thousand] One hundred thousand, as, a *lac* of rupees [Written also *lack*] [*East Indies*]

Läc'ĭc (lăk'sik), *a* [Fr *laccique*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to lac, or produced from it, as, *lacca* acid

Läc'ĭne (lăk'sin), *n* [Fr *laccine*] (*Chem*) A substance obtained from shell lac It is brittle, yellow, translucent, and soluble in caustic potash and in sulphuric acid

Läce, *n* [O Eng *las*, Fr *lacs*, dim *lacet*, O Fr *laz*, Pr *latz*, *laz*, *lac*, Sp & Pg *lazo*, It *laccio*, from Lat *laqueus*, noose, snare]

1 That which binds or holds especially by being interwoven, a string or cord, often plaited or otherwise ornamented

2 A snare or gin, especially one made of interwoven cords, a net [*Obs*] *Fairfax*

3 A fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, or cotton, interwoven in a net, and often ornamented with figures, a delicate tissue of thread,—worn as an ornament by ladies

> Our English dames are much given to the wearing of costly *laces* *Bacon*

4 Spirits added to coffee or other beverage [*Cant*] [*Obs*] *Addison*

Läce, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* LACED (läst), *p pr* & *vb n.* LACING]

1 To fasten with a lace or string "When Jenny's stays are newly *laced*" *Prior*

2 To adorn or deck with lace, as, cloth *laced* with silver *Shak.*

3 To interweave or embellish with variegations or stripes.

> Look love what envious streaks
> Do *lace* the severing clouds in yonder east! *Shak*

4. To beat, to lash, to make stripes on "I'll *lace* your coat for ye" *L'Estrange*

5 To add spirits to coffee or other beverage [*Cant*] [*Obs*]

Läce, *v. i* To have a lace, to be fastened or tied with a lace or string

Läce'-bärk, *n* (*Bot*) A shrub in the West Indies (the *Lagetto lintearia*),—so called from the lace-like texture of its inner bark

Läce'-bŏot, *n.* A boot which laces up at the side or in front

Läced (läst), *p a* Fastened or set off by a lace or laces, furnished with lace

Laced coffee, coffee with spirits in it *Addison*—*Laced mutton* (set off with laces), a prostitute [*Obs*] *Shak*

Läce'man, *n*, *pl* LÄCE'MEN. A man who deals in lace *Addison*

Läc'er-a-ble, *a* [Fr *lacérable*, Sp *lacerable*, It *lacerabile*, Lat *lacerabilis* See *infra*] Capable of being lacerated or torn.

Läc'er-āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LACERATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* LACERATING] [Lat *lacerare*, *laceratum*, from *lacer*, mangled, lacerated It *lacerare*, Sp. *lacerar*, Fr. *lacérer*.] To tear; to rend; to separate by violence or tearing; as, to *lacerate* the flesh, hence, to wound; to injure or afflict, as, to *lacerate* the heart

Läc'er-ate, } *p a* [Lat. *laceratus*, p. p. of *lacerare*]
Läc'er-ā'ted, } *rare*]

1 Rent, torn, mangled

2 (*Bot*) Having the edge variously cut into irregular segments, as, a *lacerated* leaf

Läc'er ā'tion, *n* [Fr *lacération*, Sp *laceracion*, It *lacerazione*, Lat *laceratio*]

1 The act of tearing or rending

2 The breach made by rending

Läc'er-ā'tive, *a* [It *lacerativo*] Tending to lacerate, as, *lacerative* humors

La-cĕr'tă, *n* [Lat *lacerta*, lizard, and *lacertus*, muscle, and also lizard]

1 (*Zoöl*) A genus of lizards

2 (*Astron*) A northern constellation, the Lizard

3 A muscle [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

4 A fathom [*Obs*] *Doomsday Book*

La cĕr'tĭ an (shĭ-an), *n* [See *infra*] (*Zoöl*) One of a group of air breathing or scaly reptiles, having a round, elongated body, four strong feet with hooked claws, a long tail, a wide mouth, a prehensile, forked tongue, and eyes furnished with a membranous expansion resembling a third eyelid The common lizard is an example *Baird*

La cĕr'tĭ an, } *a* [Fr *lacertien* See LACER
Lă'cer tĭl'i an, } TA] Pertaining to, or resembling, a lacertian, or lizard

La cĕr'tĭ loid, } *a* [See LACERTA] Like the
La-cĕr'tĭne, } lizard

Läce'-wĭnged (-wĭnd), *a* Having wings like lace

Läce'-wŏm'an, *n*, *pl* LACE' WOM'EN (-wim'en) A woman who makes or sells lace

Läch, *n* [O & Norm Fr *lachesse*, from Fr
Läch'ĕs, } *lache*, lax, indolent, Pr *laz*, *lasc*, Sp & Pg *laxo*, It *lasco*, from Lat *laxus*, loose, lax] (*Law*) Neglect negligence, remissness, neglect to do a thing at the proper time

Läch'ĕs ness, *n* Carelessness neglect

Läch'ry ma ble, *a* [Fr *lacrymable*, Sp *lacrimable*, *lagrimable*, It *lagrimabile*, Lat *lacrimabilis*, from *lacrima*, *lacryma*, or *lachryma*, a tear] Lamentable [*Obs*] *Morley*

Läch'ry-mal, } *n* See LACHRYMATORY
Läc'ry mal,

Läch'ry mal (läk'rĭ mal), *a* [Fr *lacrymal*, Sp *lacrimal*, *lagrimal*, It *lagrimale*]

1 Generating or secreting tears, as, the *lachrymal* gland

2 Pertaining to, or conveying, tears, as, the *lachrymal* duct

Läch'ry-ma-ry, *a* Containing tears *Addison*

Läch'ry mā'tion, *n* [Lat *lacrymatio*, from *lacrymare*, to shed tears, fr *lacryma*, tear, Fr *lacrimacio*, Sp *lacrimacion*, It *lacrimazione*, *lagrimazione*] The act of shedding tears

Läch'ry ma to ry, *n* [L Lat *lacrymatorium*, from *lacryma*, a tear, Fr *lacrymatoire*, Sp *lacrimatorio*, It *lacrimatorio*, *lagrimatorio*] (*Antiq*) A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn,—called also *lachrymal* or *lacrymal*

Läch'ry mōse', *a* [Lat *lacrymosus*, from *lacryma*, a tear, It & Sp *lacrimoso*, *lagrimoso*, Pr *lacrimos*] Generating or shedding tears

Läch'ry-mōse'ly, *adv* In a lachrymose manner

Lă'cing, *n* 1 A fastening with a string or cord through eyelet holes

2 A cord used in drawing tight or fastening

La-cĭn'i-ă, *n* [See *infra*] (*Bot*) (*a*) One of the narrow, jagged, irregular pieces or divisions which form a sort of fringe on the borders of the petals of some flowers, also, the edge or fringe formed by these divisions (*b*) A narrow, slender portion of the edge of a monophyllous calyx

La-cĭn'i ate, } *a* [Lat *lacinia*, the lappet or flap
La-cĭn'i ā'ted, } of a garment, allied to Gr λακις, rent, rag, tatter]

1 Adorned with fringes

2 (*Bot*) Cut jaggedly into deep, narrow lobes, slashed *Gray*

Läck, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LACKED (läkt), *p pr* & *vb n* LACKING] [O Sw *lacka*, to fail, lack, O D *laecken*, to decrease, fail, O Fries *lakka*, *lākia*, to blame, O Eng *lake*, blame, fault, Scot *lak*, fail ure, *lack*, *lak*, to reproach, depreciate, Dan *lak*, fault, want, *lakke*, to decline or wear away, O H Ger *lahan*, to reproach]

1 To be destitute of, not to have or possess, to want

> If any of you *lack* wisdom, let him ask of God *James* i 5

2 To regard as wanting, to slight, to blame [*Obs and rare*] *Chaucer*

Läck, *v i* 1 To be in want

> The young lions do *lack*, and suffer hunger. *Ps.* xxxiv 10

2 To be wanting

> Peradventure there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous *Gen.* xviii 28.

Läck, *n* Want, destitution, need, failure.

> Let his *lack* of years be no impediment. *Shak*

Läck, *n* See LAC

Läck-a-dāy', *interj.* [Abbreviated from *alack-a-day*, q. v] Alas;—an expression of sorrow or regret

Läck'a-dāi'gi-cal, } *a* Affectedly pensive; sentimental
Läck'a-dāi'gy, }

Läck'brāin, *n.* One who wants brains, or is deficient in understanding *Shak.*

Läck'er, *n* See LACQUER.

Läck'ey (läk'ĭ), *n*, *pl* LACK'EYS [Fr *laquais*, O Fr *laquet*, Sp & Pg *lacayo*, It. *lacchè*, Ger. *lackei*, from O Ger *lîcken*, Goth *laîkan*, to run, jump]

1 An attending servant, a footman "Like a Christian footboy or a gentleman's *lackey*" *Shak.*

2 A kind of caterpillar having a party-colored covering

Läck'ey, *v t* To attend as a lackey, to wait upon.

> A thousand liveried angels *lackey* her *Milton*

Läck'ey, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* LACKEYED, *p pr* & *vb n* LACKEYING] To act as footboy, to pay servile attendance

> Oft have I servants seen on horses ride,
> The free and noble *lackey* by their side *Sandys.*

Läck'-lĭn'en, *a* Wanting shirts *Shak.*

Läck'-lŭs'ter, *n* A want of luster, that which wants brightness

Läck'-lŭs'ter, *a* Wanting luster or brightness. "*Lack luster* eye" *W Scott.*

Läck'-lŭs'tre, *n* & *a* The same as LACK LUSTER

La cŏn'ic, *a* [Lat *Laconicus*, from *Laconia*, the country of the Lacedemonians or Spartans (*Lacones*), Gr Λακωνικος, Fr *laconique*, It & Sp *lacónico*]

1 Pertaining to Lacedemonia, or to the Lacones, its inhabitants

2 Expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Spartans, brief, concise

3 Resembling the Lacones in sternness or severity, hence, cruel, severe, painful [*Obs*]

Syn.—Short, brief, concise, succinct, sententious, pointed, pithy—Laconic, Concise The term *laconic* is derived from the *Lacones*, or Spartans, who affected to give short, pithy answers *Laconic*, then, implies few words *Concise* implies only the necessary words A work may be a long one, and yet the language be *concise*, a reply can not be long and yet *laconic* *Laconic* carries with it the idea of incivility or affectation, *conciseness* is liable to no such imputation, but may sometimes lead to obscurity through a want of more filling out "I grow *laconic* even beyond laconicism" *Pope* "The *concise* style which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood *B Jonson*

La-cŏn'ic, *n* 1 A concise, sententious method of speaking, laconism

2 A concise phrase or expression, something expressed in a brief, sententious manner

La cŏn'ic-al, *a* The same as LACONIC

La-cŏn'ic-al ly, *adv* In a laconic manner, briefly, concisely, as, a sentiment *laconically* expressed

La cŏn'i çĭsm, *n* See LACONISM *Pope*

La cŏn'ics, *n sing* A book of Pausanias, which treats of Lacedemonia

Läc'o-nĭzm, *n* [Lat *Laconismus*, Gr Λακωνισμός, from Λακωνιζειν, to imitate Lacedemonian manners, to speak laconically, Fr *laconisme*, It & Sp *laconismo*]

1 A concise manner of expression, laconic style.

2 An instance of laconic style or expression, a brief, sententious phrase, a laconism

Läc'o nĭze, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* LACONIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* LACONIZING] To imitate the manner of the Lacedemonians, to speak in a concise, sententious manner

Läc'quer (läk'er), *n* [Written also *lacker* See LAC] A yellowish varnish, consisting of a solution of shell lac in alcohol, colored by gamboge, saffron, and the like It is used chiefly for varnishing brass and some other metals, in order to give them a golden color and preserve their luster *Gwilt*

Läc'quer (läk'er), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LACQUERED, *p pr* & *vb n* LACQUERING] To smear over with lacquer, for the purpose of improving color or preserving from tarnishing and decay, to varnish

Läc'quer ing, *n* 1 The act of putting on lacquer

2 The covering of lacquer or varnish thus put on

Läc'ri mō'so, *a* [It See LACHRYMOSE] (*Mus*) Plaintive,—a direction to the performer, implying that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be performed in a mournful, pathetic style *Moore*

Läc'tāge, *n* [Fr *lactage*, O Fr *lactage*, from Fr *lait*, Lat *lac*, *lactis*, milk] The produce of animals yielding milk, milk and that which is made from it

Läc'tant, *a* [Lat *lactans*, p pr of *lactare*, to suck, give suck, from *lac*, *lactis*, milk] Suckling, giving suck [*Obs*]

Läc'ta-rēne, *n* [Lat *lac*, milk] A preparation of curds from milk, used by calico printers

Läc'ta ry, *a* [Lat *lactarius*, from *lac*, *lactis*, milk, Fr *lactaire*, Sp *lactario*] Milky, full of white juice like milk [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Läc'ta ry, *n* [See *supra*] A dairy house

Läc'tāte, *n* [N Lat *lactatum*, from *lactare*, to contain milk, to suckle, Fr *lactate* See LACTANT.] (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of lactic acid, or acid of milk, with a base

Lac-tā'tion, *n* The act of giving suck, or the time of suckling

Läc'te-al, *a.* [See LACTEOUS.]

1. Pertaining to, or resembling, milk, milky.
2. (*Anat*) Conveying chyle; as, a *lacteal* vessel.

Lăc'te-al, *n.* (*Anat*) An absorbent vessel of the mesentery, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct, a chyliferous vessel

Lăc'te-al-ly, *adv* Milkily, in the manner of milk.

Lăc'te-an, *a.* [Lat *lacteus*, Sp *lacteo*, It *latteo*, Fr *lacté*, Lat *lac*, *lactis*, milk]
1. Milky, resembling, or consisting of, milk
2 Lacteal, conveying chyle.

Lacteals and Adjacent Parts
a, aorta; *b* thoracic canal; *c*, lymphatic glands; *d*, radicals of the chyliferous vessels, *e*, intestines; *f*, mesentery; *g*, lacteals

Lăc'te-ous, *a* 1 Milky, resembling milk
2 Lacteal, conveying chyle, as, *lacteous* vessel

Lăc'te-ous-ly, *adv* In a lacteous or milky manner

Lac-tĕs'cençe, *n* [Fr *lactescence*]
1 Tendency to milk, milkiness or milky color
2 (*Bot*) The liquor which flows abundantly from a plant, when wounded, commonly white, but sometimes yellow or red

Lac-tĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *lactescens*, p pr of *lactescere*, to turn to milk, verb inchoative from *lactere*, to be milky, from *lac*, *lactis* milk, Fr *lactescent*]
1 Producing milk or white juice, like the milk weed
2 Abounding with a thick, colored juice

Lăc'tic, *a* [Lat *lac*, *lactis*, milk Fr *lactique*, It *lattico*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey, as, *lactic* acid

Lac tĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *lac*, *lactis*, milk, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *lactifere*, Sp *lactifero*, It *lattifero*]
1 Bearing or conveying milk or white juice, as, a *lactiferous* duct
2 Producing a thick, colored juice, as a plant

Lac-tĭf'ic, } *a* [Lat *lac*, *lactis* milk, and *fa-*
Lac tĭf'ic al, } *cere*, to make] Breeding or producing milk

Lăc'ti fūge, *n* [Lat *lac*, *lactis*, milk, and *fugare*, to expel] (*Med*) A medicine to check the secretion of milk *Dunglison*

Lăc'tine, *n* [Fr *lactine*, from Lat *lac*, *lactis*, milk] A crystalline sugar formed by evaporating the whey of milk, —called also *sugar of milk*

Lac tŏm'e ter, *n* [Fr *lactometre*, from Lat *lac*, *lactis*, milk, and Gr *μετρον*, measure, Sp *lactometro*]
1 An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of cream in milk, being a glass tube, or a series of glass tubes, graduated and filled with milk, a galactometer
2 A kind of hydrometer for ascertaining the value of milk by noting its specific gravity

Lăc'to scōpe, *n* [Lat *lac*, *lactis*, milk, and Gr *σκοπειν*, to look at, to inspect] An instrument for judging of the amount of cream contained in milk by ascertaining its relative opacity

Lăc'to ry, *a* Lactiferous [*Obs*] "*Lactory* or milky plants" *Browne*

Lac tū'cā, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including many species, several of which are cultivated for salad, lettuce

Lăc'tu cā'ri ŭm, *n* [N Lat, from Lat *lactuca*, lettuce, from *lac*, *lactis*, milk] The inspissated juice of the common lettuce, sometimes used as a substitute for opium

Lac tŭ'ĉic, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, the juice of the *Lactuca virosa*,—said of an acid having some resemblance to oxalic acid

La-cū'nă, *n*, *pl* LA-CŪ'NÆ [Lat, ditch, pit, tank lake, originally any thing hollow, Gr *λακος λακκος*, hole, pit, cistern, tank]
1 A small opening, a small pit or depression, a small blank space, a gap or vacuity a lacuna
2 (*Anat*) A cavity or sack, usually of very small size, in a mucous membrane
3 (*Bot*) (*a*) The small pit or cup shaped depression in the top of the thallus of some lichens (*b*) A vacant space between the cells of plants, an air cell

La-cū'nal, } *a* Pertaining to, or having, lacunæ
La cū'nar, } characterized by open spaces at intervals, as, a *lacunar* circulation, where open spaces exist in the circulating system, or take the place of vessels *Carpenter*

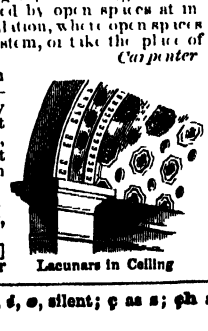
Lacunars in Ceiling

La-cū'nar, *n* [Lat, from *lacuna*] (*Arch*) The ceiling or under surface of any part, especially when it consists of compartments, sunk or hollowed, without spaces or bands between the panels *Gwilt*

Lăc'ū-nōse', } *a* [Lat
La-cū'nous, } *lacunosus*, Fr *lacuneux*, It & Sp *lacunoso*. See *supra*] (*Nat. Hist.*) Furrowed or pitted, containing cavities or lacunæ; as, a *lacunose* leaf

La-cŭs'tral, } (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *lacus*, lake,
La-cŭs'trine, } Fr *lacustral*, It & Sp *lacustre*] Pertaining to lakes or swamps

Lăd, *n* [O Eng *leode*, *lede*, O Scot *laid*, A S *leod*, W *llawd*, Ir *luth*] A young man, or boy, a stripling

Lăd'a nŭm, *n* [Also *labdanum*] [Lat *ladanum*, *ledanum*, Gr *λαδανον*, *ληδανον*, Pur *lādan*, *laden*, Heb *loth*, the resinous juice obtained from a shrub called *lada*, *leda*, Gr *ληδον*, *ληδος*] A gum resin of a dark color and pungent odor It is the inspissated juice which exudes from the *Cistus ladaniferus*, *C Creticus*, and other species of the same plant found around the Mediterranean It is chiefly used as a mild stimulant in external applications

Lăd'der, *n* [A-S *hlædder*, O Frics *hladder*, D *ladder*, O H Ger *hlatar*, *leitra*, *leitera*, N H Ger *leiter*]
1 A frame of wood, metal, rope, &c consisting of two side pieces, connected by rounds inserted at suitable distances, and thus forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, &c
2 That which resembles a ladder in form or use, hence, that by means of which one attains to eminence

Lowliness is young Ambition's *ladder* *Shak*
Mounting fast toward the top of the *ladder* ecclesiastical *Swift*

Accommodation-ladder, a wooden staircase at the gangway on a ship's side —*Ladder work* work in the performance of which a ladder is necessary, as in painting the walls of a house, and the like —*Side-ladder*, *stern-ladder*, a rope ladder hanging from either the side or the stern of a vessel *Totten*

Lăd'die (lăd'dĭ), *n* A lad or young man [*Scot*]

Lăde, *v t* [*imp* LADED, *p p* LADED, LADEN, *p pr & vb n* LADING] [A S & O Sax *hladan*, Goth *hlathan*, Icel *hladha*, Sw *ladda* Dan *lade*, O H Ger *hladan*, *hlatan*, N H Ger & D *laden* Cf LOAD]
1 To load, to put on or in, as a burden or freight, —generally followed by that which receives the load, as the direct object

And they *laded* their asses with the corn and departed thence *Gen* xlii 26

2 To throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper to dip, as, to *lade* water out of a tub, or into a cistern

And chides the sea that sunders him from thence,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way *Shak*

Lăde, *v i* 1 To draw water [*Obs*]
2 (*Naut*) To admit water by leakage, as a ship, &c *Wright*

Lăde, *n* [Prov Eng a drain or ditch, A S *lad*, *ladu*, from *lædan*, to go, sail See LOAD] [*Obs*]
1 The mouth of a river *Gibson*
2 A passage for water, water course

Lā'dĭed (lā'dĭd), *a* Lady like not rough gentle [*Obs*] "Stroked with a *ladied* hand" *Feltham*

Lā'di fy, *v t* To render a lady, or like a lady to adorn as a lady [*Obs*] *Messinger*

Lād'ing, *n* That which lades or constitutes a load or cargo, freight burden as the *lading* of a ship

Lād'kin, *n* A little lad a youth [*Rare*] *More*

Lā'dle (lā'dl), *n* [A S *hladle*, from *hladan*, to load, draw See LADE, *v*]
1 An instrument used in lading or dipping a cup with a long handle, used for throwing or dipping out liquids from a vessel
2 (*Founding*) A vessel to carry liquid metal from the furnace to the mold
3 The float of a mill wheel, which receives the water by which it is moved, —called also *ladle-board*
4 (*Gun*) An instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon

Lā'dle, *v t* [*imp & p p* LADLED, *p pr & vb n* LADLING] To use a ladle for dipping or drawing out, as, to *ladle* out soup, &c

Lā'dle ful, *n*, *pl* LA'DLE FULS The quantity contained in a ladle

La-drōne', *n* [Sp Lat *latro*, servant, robber Gr *λατρις*, servant] A robber, a pirate, hence, loosely, a rogue or rascal

Lā'dy, *n* [A S *hlæfdige*, *hlæfdie*, *hlafdie*, i e, *hlāfweardige*, bread keeper, from *hlāf*, bread, loaf, and *weardian*, to look after, to take care of, to ward, O Scot *lemdi*, Ice *lavdi* Cf LORD]
1 A woman who looks after the domestic affairs of a family, a mistress, the female head of a household
2 A woman of social distinction or position, the feminine corresponding to *lord* In England, a title prefixed to the name of any woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a knight, or whose father was a nobleman not lower than an earl
3 A woman of gentle or refined manners, the feminine corresponding to *gentleman*
4 A wife, or spouse

He lost his *lady* while his boy was still in infancy *W Scott*
Our Lady, the Virgin Mary

Lā'dy-bĭrd, *n* (*Entom*) A small beetle of various brilliant colors, feeding on plant lice, and belonging to the genus *Coccinella* *C septempunctatus* is the common European species, —called also *lady bug*, *lady-cow*, and *lady fly*

Lā'dy-bŭg, *n*. See LADY BIRD.

Lā'dy-chăp'el, *n*. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary

Lā'dy-cōurt, *n* The court of a lady of the manor

Lā'dy-cow, *n* See LADY BIRD

Lā'dy-dāy, *n* The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25

Lā'dy-fērn, *n* (*Bot*) A variety of fern (*Aspidium thelypteris*) common in Great Britain

Lā'dy-fly, *n* See LADY BIRD

Lā'dy-kin, *n* [Diminutive for *lady*] A little lady, —applied by the writers of Queen Elizabeth's time, in the abbreviated form *Lakin*, to the Virgin Mary.

Lā'dy-like, *a* 1 Like a lady in manners, genteel, well bred
2 Soft tender, delicate

Lā'dy-lōve, *n* A sweetheart or mistress

Lā'dy's-bēd'straw, *n* (*Bot*) An East Indian evergreen undershrub, of the genus *Pharmacum* (*P Mollugo*), having elegant umbels of flowers, usually white *Loudon*

Lā'dy's-bow'er, *n* (*Bot*) A climbing plant of the genus *Clematis*, virgin's bower

Lā'dy's-cōmb (kōm), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Scandix*

Lā'dy's-cush'ion, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Saxifraga*

Lā'dy's-fly'ger, *n* 1 (*Bot*) Kidney-vetch, a plant of the genus *Anthyllis*
2 (*Cookery*) A variety of small cake of about the dimensions of a finger
3 A variety of the potato
4 (*Zool*) One of the branchiæ of the lobster

Lā'dy's-hāir, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Briza* (*B media*) a variety of quaking grass

Lā'dy ship, *n* The rank or position of a lady,—given as a title as, her *ladyship* was present

Lā'dy's-mān'tle, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Alchemilla*, *A vulgaris* is a common species, and is regarded as a good herbage plant, being eaten freely by cattle *Loudon*

Lā'dy's-sēal, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Tamus*

Lā'dy's-slĭp'per *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cypripedium*, cultivated for its flowers, the labellum of which resembles a slipper *Loudon*

Lā'dy's-smŏck *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cardamine* (*C pratense*) cuckoo flower

Lā'dy's-trā'çes, } *n* (*Bot*) A little herbaceous
Lā'dies-tress'es, } plant of several species of the genus *Spiranthes* It has an erect spike about which the white flowers are arranged in a spiral, somewhat resembling a tress of hair, as they bloom The species *S æstivalis* is common in meadows through the United States *Gray*

Læm'mer gē'ĕr (lĕm'), *n* See LAMMERGEIR

Læ'vo-gȳ rate, *a* See LEVOGYRATE

Lăg, *a* [Icel & It *lag*, weak, feeble, faint, W *llag*, *llac*, slack loose remiss, sluggish Cf Low]
1 Coming after or behind, slow tardy
2 Last long delayed as, the *lag* end

Lăg *n* 1 One who lags that which comes in last. "The *lag* of all the flock" *Pope*
2 The tag end the rump hence, the lowest class "The common *lag* of people" *Shak*
3 One who is transported for a crime [*Eng*]
4 The amount of retardation of any thing, as a valve in a steam engine

Lag of the tide, the interval by which the time of high water falls behind the mean time in the first and third quarters of the moon —opposed to *priming* of the tide, or the acceleration of the time of high water in the second and fourth quarters depending on the relative positions of the sun and moon

Lăg, *v i* [*imp & p p* LAGGED, *p pr & vb n* LAGGING] [See *supra*] To walk or move slowly, to stay behind "I shall not *lag* behind" *Milton*

Syn —To loiter linger, saunter delay, be tardy See LOITER

Lăg, *v t* 1 To transport or cause to be transported for a crime [*Slang Eng*] "She *lags* us, if we pouch" *De Quincey*
2 (*Mach*) To clothe, as a steam boiler, to prevent radiation of heat

Lā'gan *n* See LIGAN

Lā'ger-beer *n* [Ger *lager* bed, storehouse, and *bier*, beer See LAIR, A German beer —so called from its being laid up or stored for some months before use

Lā'ger-wine, *n* Wine which has been kept for some time in the cellar *Simmonds*

Lăg'gard, *a* [Eng *lag*] Slow sluggish, backward

Lăg'gard, *n* One who lags a loiterer

Lăg'ger, *n* One who lags and falls behind, a laggard a loiterer an idler

Lăg'ging, *n* (*Mach*) The clothing as of a steam-boiler, applied to prevent the radiation of heat;—called also *deading* [*Eng*]

Lăg'ging ly, *adv* Loiteringly

Lăg'o mȳs, *n* [Gr *λαγως*, *λαγός*, hare, and *μυς*, mouse, rat] (*Zoöl*) A genus of small animals belonging to the family *Leporidæ* or hares They

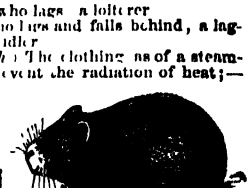
Lagomys (*L pusillus*).

are characterized by having small ears, no tail, and upper incisive teeth so strongly furrowed as to appear double They are natives of Siberia and Upper India, — sometimes called *rat-hare* *Baird.*

La-goon', *n* [It & Sp *laguna*, Fr *lagune*, from Lat *laguna.* See LACUNA] [Written also *lagume.*]

1 A marsh, shallow pond, or lake, especially one into which the sea flows, as, the *lagoons* of Venice

2 A lake in a coral island, often occupying a large portion of its area, and usually communicating with the sea

Lag'o-pēde, *n* [Gr λαγώς, hare, and πούς, foot] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds having the tarsi and toes covered with feathers, giving the foot a resemblance to that of the hare, — whence the name *Baird*

Lag'o-stō'mus, } *n* (*Zool*) A genus of burrow-
La-gŏs'to-mys, } ing mammals, of about the size of the hare, found in some parts of South America

Lagostomys

Lag'o-thrix, *n.* [Gr λαγώς, hare, and θρίξ, hair] (*Zoöl*) A genus of monkeys found in South America, having long, prehensile tails, and soft, almost woolly, hair *Baird*

La-gūne', *n* The same as LAGOON

Lā'ic, *a.* [Fr *laïque*, O Fr *lai*, Pr *laic*, Sp *laico*, *laical*, *lego*, It *laico*, *laicale*, Pg *leigo*, Lat *laicus*, Gr. λαϊκός, from λαός, the people] Belonging to a layman or the laity "An unprincipled, uncivilized, and *lasc* rabble" *Milton*

Lā'ic, *n* A layman *Bp Morton*

Lā'ic-al, *n* The same as LAIC

Lā'ic ăl'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being laic or laical, the state or condition of a layman [*Obs*]

Laid, *imp & p p* of *lay* See LAY

Laid paper, writing paper having a ribbed surface, as if *inlaid* with lines These were originally produced by the wires of the frames used in making hand paper, and are now imitated in some machine paper Paper of this kind is called *cream-laid*, *blue laid*, &c according to the color given it *Simmonds — Laid up* See LAY

Lāid, *a.* [Fr] Ugly, unsightly, loathsome [*Prov Eng*] *Wright*

Lāid'ly, *a* Ugly, forbidding to the sight, loathsome [*Prov Eng*]

The King of Bamborough had a fair daughter who was transformed into the *laidly* or loathsome worm by her malicious step-mother *W Howitt*

Lāin, *p p* of *lie* See LIE

Lair, *n* [Ger *lager*, couch, lair, M Ger *lager* M H. Ger *leger*, O H Ger *legar*, Goth *lagrs*, allied to Gr λέχος, a couch, bed, bird's nest]

1 A place in which to lie or rest, especially the bed or couch of a wild beast

Up from the ground uprose,
As from his *lair* the wild beast. *Milton*

2 Any couch or resting-place

Upon a *lair*, composed of straw with a blanket stretched over it, lay a figure *W Scott*

3 Pasture for beasts, and the ground where it grows, hence, sometimes, food *Spenser*

Lāird, *n* [Contracted from A S *hlafweard*, *hlāford* See LORD]

1 A person of superior rank, a lord [*Scot*]

2. A landholder under the degree of a knight or squire. [*Scot*]

3 A leader or captain

Lā'ism, *n* The same as LAMAISM [*Rare*]

Lā'i ty, *n* [See LAY, *a*, and LAIC]

1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy, the body of the people not in orders

2. The state of a layman [*Obs*] *Ayliffe*

Lāke, *v i* [A S *lacan*, *læcan*, Goth *laikan*, Icel *leika*, Sw *leka*, Dan *lege*, M H Ger *leichen*, M Ger & N H Ger *lecken*] To play, to sport [*Prov. Eng*]

Lāke, *n* [Lat *lacus*, It, Sp, & Pg *lago*, Pr & Fr *lac*, A-S. *lāc*, *laca*, allied to O H Ger *lach*, *lah*, *lacha*, *lahha*, N H Ger *lache*, puddle, pool, lake] A large and extensive collection of water contained in a cavity or hollow of the earth It is larger than a pond

Lāke, *n* [Fr *laque* See LAC]

1 A deep red coloring matter, consisting of aluminous earth and cochineal or other red substance

2. A compound of animal or vegetable coloring matter and a metallic oxide

Lāke, *n* A kind of fine, white linen formerly in use [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Lāke'let, *n* A little lake

Lāke'-wāke, *n* See LICHE WAKE

Lā'kin, *n* [Abbreviation of *ladykin.*] A little lady, a ladykin See LADYKIN *Shak*

Lāk'y, *a* Pertaining to a lake or lakes.

Lal-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *lallation*, It *lallazione*, from Lat. *lallare*, to sing lalla, or lullaby, L Lat, to chatter, allied to Gr λαλεῖν, to chatter, babble, and Ger *lallen*, to speak imperfectly] An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, in which it sounds like *l*

Lā'mă, *n* [Thibet. *llama* pronounced *lama*, a chief, a high priest]

1. A superior; the name of a Boodhist priest in Thibet, Mongolia, &c.

☞ The *Grand Lama*, or *Dalai-Lama*, is the Boodhist pontiff of Thibet, and is supreme ruler in ecclesiastical and secular affairs He is regarded by his followers as a divine being dwelling in the flesh, and worshiped accordingly

2. A ruminant mammal, the llama. See LLAMA.

Lā'mă ĭsm, *n* The religion of the Boodhists inhabitants of Thibet, Mongolia, &c, who worship the Grand Lama

Lā'mă-ĭst, } *n* A worshiper of the Grand Lama
Lā'mă-ĭte, }

Lā'mă-sā'ry, *n* A convent of Lamas or Boodhist priests in Thibet, Mongolia, &c

La măn'tin, *n* [Fr *lamantin*, *lamentin*, the name of the animal in the Antilles] The sea cow or manatee See MAMMAL and MANATEE [Written also *lamentin* and *lamantin*]

Lămb (lăm), *n* [A-S, O Sax, Goth, & Icel *lamb*, O H Ger *lamp*, N H Ger & Sw *lamm*, D & Dan *lam*, allied to Finn *lammas*, genitive *lampaan*, sheep]

1 The young of the sheep kind

2 Any person who is as innocent or gentle as a lamb

Lamb of God (*Script*), the Savior Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb "Behold the *Lamb of God*, which taketh away the sin of the world" *John* i 29

Lămb (lăm), *v i.* To bring forth a lamb or lambs, as sheep

Lămb'ăle (lăm'āl), *n* A feast at the time of shearing lambs

Lăm'ba-tĭve, *a* [Lat *lambere*, to lick See *infra*] Taken by licking "Sirups and *lambative* medicines" *Browne*

Lăm'ba-tĭve, *n* [Fr *lambutif*, It *lambativo* See *supra*] A medicine taken by licking with the tongue

Lămb'da-çĭsm (lăm'da sĭzm), *n* [Lat *lambdacismus*, Gr λαμβδακισμός, from λάμβδα, the letter Λ]

1 A fault in speaking or in composition, which consists in the too frequent use of the letter *l*, or in doubling it erroneously

2 A defect in pronunciation of the letter *l* when doubled, which consists in giving it a sound as if followed by a *y*, similar to that of the letters *lli* in *billion*

3 The use of the sound of *l* for that of *r* in pronunciation, lallation

Lamb doid'al } (lăm-), *a* [Fr *lambdoïdal*, *lamb*-
Lam doid'al } *doïde*, Gr λαμβδοειδής, from λάμβδα, the name of the letter Λ, and εἶδος, shape] In the form of the Greek letter lambda (Λ), as, the *lambdoidal* suture

Lăm'bent, *a* [Lat *lambens*, p pr of *lambere*, to lick, It *lambente*]

1 Playing on the surface, touching lightly, gliding over, as, a *lambent* flame

2 Twinkling or gleaming, flickering, wavering "The *lambent* purity of the stars" *W Irving*

Lămb'kin (lăm'kin), *n* A small lamb

Lămb'-lĭke (lam'lik), *a* Like a lamb, gentle, as, a *lamb-like* temper

Lăm'boys, *n pl* [Fr *lambeau*] (*Anc Armor*) Folded drapery hanging in front over the thighs, often imitated in steel work *Fairholt*

Lăm'bre quĭn (lăm'bur kĭn), *n* A kind of pendent scarf or covering attached to the helmet, to protect it from wet or heat, — called also *contise* or *quintise* *Fairholt*

Lămb'skin, *v t* To beat [*Obs*]

Lămb'skin-nĕt, *n* See LANSQUENET

Lămb's'-lĕt'tuçe (tŭs), *n* (*Bot*) A plant (*Valerianella olitoria*) common in Europe, and often used as a salad, corn salad *Eng Cyc*

Lămb's'-wo'ol, *n* 1 The wool of lambs

2 [Said to be corrupted from the It *la mea ub hall*, the day of the apple fruit, the first day of November being dedicated to the angel presiding over fruits, seeds, &c, but more probably called so from the resemblance of the soft pulp of roasted apples to the *wool* of a *lamb*] Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples till the mixture formed a smooth beverage

Lam doid'al, *a* See LAMBDOIDAL

Lāme, *a* [*compar* LAMER, *superl* LAMEST] [A-S, D, Dan, Sw, & O H Ger *lam*, N H Ger *lahm*, Icel *lama*]

1 Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured so as to be unsound and impaired in strength, as, a *lame* arm or leg, or a person *lame* in one leg

2 Imperfect, not satisfactory

O, most *lame* and impotent conclusion! *Shak*

3 Hobbling, not smooth

The prose is fustian, and the numbers *lame* *Dryden*

Lame duck, a defaulter at the stock exchange [*Colloq*]

Lāme, *v t* [*imp & p p* LAMED, *p pr & vb n* LAMING] To make lame, to cripple or disable, to render imperfect and unsound, as, to *lame* an arm or a leg

Lăm'el, } *n*, *pl* LĂM'ELS, or LA-MĔL'LÆ [Lat
La-mĕl'lă, } *lamella*, diminutive of *lamina*, plate, leaf, layer]

1. A thin plate or scale of any thing.

2 (*Bot*) (*a*) An erect foliaceous scale found appended to the corollas of some plants (*b*) (*pl*) The gills or thin parallel plates on the under surface of the cap or pileus of some mushrooms. *Brande.*

3. (*Conch.*) One of the thin plates or scales of which certain shells are composed.

Lăm'el-lar, *a.* [Fr. *lamellaire*. See *supra.*] Composed of thin plates, layers, or scales; disposed in thin plates or scales.

Lăm'el-lar-ly, *adv.* In thin plates or scales.

Lăm'el-late, } *a.* [It *lamellato*, Fr *lamellé*. See
Lăm'el-lā'ted, } *supra.*] Composed of, or covered with, thin plates or scales

Lăm'el li brăn'chi ate (-brăngk'ĭ-), *n* [Lat *lamella*, a thin plate, and *branchiæ*, gills] (*Zoöl*) A mollusk of the tribe including the oyster and clam, characterized by having lamellar gills

Lăm'el li-brăn'chi ate (-brăngk'ĭ-), *a* Having lamellar gills, like the oyster, clam, and other bivalve mollusks

La mĕl'li-cŏrn, *n* [Fr *lamellicorne*, from Lat. *lamella* and *cornu*, a horn See LAMEL, *supra.*] (*Entom*) A coleopterous insect, having antennæ terminating in lamellar joints

Lăm'el-lĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Fr *lamellifere*, from Lat. *lamella* and *ferre*, to bear See LAMEL] Having a structure composed of thin layers, having a foliated structure

La-mĕl'li fôrm, *a* [Fr *lamelliforme*, from Lat. *lamella* and *forma*, form See LAMEL] Having the form of a plate or scale

Lăm'el li rŏs'tral, *a* [Fr *lamellirostre*, from Lat *lamella* and *rostrum*, a beak See LAMEL] (*Ornith*) Having the margin of the beak furnished with lamels, or thin, dental plates, as the goose, duck, and swan

Lăm'el-lōse', *a* Composed of, or having the form of, plates

Lāme'ly, *adv* [See LAME] 1 In a lame, crippled, disabled, or imperfect manner, as, to walk *lamely*, a figure *lamely* drawn, a scene *lamely* described

2 Weakly, unsteadily, feebly, as, an argument *lamely* conducted

Lāme'ness, *n* 1 The condition of being lame, — particularly applied to the limbs, and implying a total or partial inability to use them, as, the *lameness* of the leg or arm

2 Imperfection, weakness, as, the *lameness* of an argument, or of a description

La mĕnt', *v i* [Fr *lamenter*, Sp *lamentar*, It. *lamentare*, Lat *lamentari*]

1 To express sorrow, to weep or wail, to mourn, "Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah" 2 *Chron* xxxv. 25.

2 To feel deep regret or sorrow

Where joy most revels, grief doth most *lament* *Shak*

La mĕnt', *v t* [*imp & p p* LAMENTED, *p pr & vb n* LAMENTING] To mourn for, to bemoan, to deplore, to bewail

One laughed at follies, one *lamented* crimes *Dryden*

Syn — To deplore, mourn, bewail See DEPLORE

La-mĕnt', *n* [Lat *lamentum*, *lamenta*, It, Sp, & Pg *lamento*, Pr *lament*]

1 Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries, lamentation, a weeping

Torment and loud *lament*, and furious rage *Milton.*

2 An elegy or mournful ballad

Lăm'ent a ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *lamentable*, It *lamentabile*, Lat *lamentabilis*]

1 Mourning, sorrowful, expressing grief "*Lamentable* eye" *Spenser*

2 Fitted to awaken lament, sorrowful, pitiable, as, a *lamentable* declension of morals

3 Miserable, pitiful, low, poor, — in a contemptuous or ridiculous sense *Stillingfleet*

Lăm'ent a bly, *adv* 1 In a manner to cause or express sorrow

2 Pitifully, despicably

Lăm'en tā'tion, *n* [Fr & Pr *lamentation*, Sp. *lamentacion*, It *lamentazione*, Lat *lamentatio*]

1 The act of bewailing, expression of sorrow

In Rama was there a voice heard, *lamentation* and weeping *Matt* ii 18

2 (*pl*) (*Script*) A book of the Old Testament written by the prophet Jeremiah, and taking its name from the nature of its contents

La mĕnt'er, *n* One who mourns or cries out with sorrow

La mĕn'tin, *n* See LAMANTIN

La mĕnt'ing ly, *adv* In a lamenting manner; with lamentation

Lā'mi-ă, *n* [Lat, Gr Λαμία] A hag, a witch, a demon

Lăm'i næ, *n*, *pl* LĂM'I NÆ [Lat Cf LAMEL]

1 A thin plate or scale, a layer or coat lying over another, — said of thin plates or plate like substances, as of bone, minerals, and the like

2 (*Anat*) A bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate, such as the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone *Parr*

3 (*Bot*) The blade of a leaf, the broad, expanded portion of a petal or sepal of a flower *Gray*

Lăm'i na bĭl'i ty, *n* The capability of being formed or extended into thin plates

Lăm'i-na-ble, *a* [Lat *lamina* See *supra.*] Capable of being formed into laminæ or thin plates.

Lăm'i-nar, *a* [Fr *laminaire*, from Lat *lamina*, q v] In, or consisting of, thin plates or layers.

Lăm'i-nā'ri an, *a.* [Lat. *lamina*, a thin plate.] Pertaining to sea-weeds of the genus *Laminaria*; belonging in depth to that zone of the sea characterised by the growth of these weeds, being from two to ten fathoms in depth *E Forbes.*

Lăm'i-na-ry, *a.* Composed of plates or layers

Lăm'i nate, } *a.* [See LAMINA] Plated, con-
Lăm'i-nā'ted, } sisting of plates, scales, or layers, one over another

Lăm'i-nā'ting, *a.* Forming or separating into scales or thin layers

Lăm'i-nā'tion, *n.* [From *lamina*] The state of being laminated

Lăm'i-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *lamina* and *ferre*, to bear] Having a structure consisting of laminæ, or layers.

Lăm'ish, *a.* Somewhat lame *A Wood.*

Lămm, *v. t* [Icel *klemma*, to beat, *klomm*, club, a beating Cf A S *klemman*, O Sax & O H Ger *klamon*, to roar, crackle] To beat [*Low*] "One whose dull body will require a *lamming*" *B & Fl*

Lăm'mas, *n* [A S *hlāmmesse, hlāfmæsse*, loafmass, bread feast, or feast of first fruits, from *hlāf*, loaf, and *mæsse*, feast] The first day of August, — called also *lammas day*, and *lammas tide*

Lăm'mer ġeir, } *n* [Ger *lämmergeyer*, from
Lăm'mer ġey'er, } *lamm*, pl *lämmer*, lamb, and *geier*, vulture] (*Ornith*) A vulture (the *Gypaetus barbatus*), remarkable for having the neck covered with feathers like the true eagles, and, like them, seeking for food in a predatory manner, instead of living on carrion When mature, it is black, marked with white It is found in the mountains of Europe, Asia, and Africa [Written also *læmmergeyer*]

Lammerger

Lămp, *n* [Fr & Ger *lampe*, Pr & It *lampa*, from Lat *lampas*, *lampadis*, Gr λαμπας, torch, from λαμπειν, to give light, to shine, It *lampada*, *lampade*, Sp *lampada*, *lampara*]

1 A light producing vessel, instrument, or apparatus, a vessel used for the combustion of liquid inflammable bodies, for the purpose of producing artificial light

2 Whatever resembles a light giving vessel, as a source of light or cheerfulness

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quickening spirit
To feed the dying *lamp* of life within me *Rowe*

Aphlogistic or *flameless lamp* See APHLOGISTIC — *Argand lamp*, and *astral lamp* See ARGAND LAMP and ASTRAL LAMP — *Dæbereiner's lamp*, an apparatus for producing an instantaneous light, — so called from the inventor Prof *Dæbereiner*, of Jena Germany It consists of a vessel for containing oxygen gas, a jet of which, by means of a suitable arrangement, is thrown upon a piece of platinum sponge, which, immediately becoming red hot, sets fire to the gas, thus instantly producing a flame — *Lamp of safety*, or *safety lamp*, a lamp for lighting coal mines, without exposing workmen to the explosion of inflammable air It consists of an ordinary lamp surrounded on every side by fine wire gauze — *Monochromatic lamp* See MONOCHROMATIC

Safety Lamp.

Lămp, *v t* To shine like a lamp [*Obs*]
"*Lamping* eyes" *Spenser*

Lămp'ad, *n* [Gr λαμπας] A lamp or candlestick "Him who 'mid the golden *lampads* went" *Trench*

Lămp'a-dĭst, *n* [Gr λαμπαδιατης, λαμπαδιας, from λαμπας, λαμπαδος, torch See *supra*] (*Gr Antiq*) One who gained the prize in the lampadrome

Lămp'a-drōme, *n* [Gr λαμπαδηδρομια, fr λαμπας, torch, and δρόμος, course, race, fr δραμειν, τρεχειν, to run] (*Gr Antiq*) A race run by young men with lamps in their hands He who reached the goal first, with his lamp unextinguished, gained the prize

Lăm'pass, *n* [Fr *lampas*, It *lampasco*, from Lat *lampas*, — said to be so called because it was formerly removed by burning with a lamp or hot iron] A swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth immediately behind the fore teeth in the horse, — called also *lampers*

Lăm'pate, *n* [Fr *lampate* See LAMPIC] (*Chem*) A compound salt, composed of lampic acid and a base

Lămp'-blăck, *n* [*lamp* and *black*, being originally made by means of a lamp or torch] A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning resinous substances

Lăm'per-eel, *n* The same as the LAMPREY.

Lăm'pern, *n* (*Ichth*) The river lamprey, *Petromyzon fluviatilis* See LAMPREY

☞ The name is also applied to the fringed-lipped lamprey (*P. planeri*)

Lăm'pers, *n. pl.* See LAMPASS.

Lămp'ic, *n.* [Fr *lampique*, from *l mpe*, Lat *lampas*. See LAMP.] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained by, the combustion of ether by means of a lamp furnished with a coil of platinum wire, — said of a certain acid.

Lămp'less, *a.* Without a lamp or light, hence, unshining, dull

Your ladies' eyes are *lampless* to that virtue *Beau. & Fl.*

Lămp'-light (lit), *n.* Light from a lamp

Lam pōōn', *n* [O Fr *lampon*, a drinking song, from *lampons* let us drink, the burden of such a song, from *lamper*, to guzzle, to drink much and greedily, probably so called because drinking songs often contain personal slander or satire] A personal satire in writing, censure written to reproach and vex, abuse

Syn. — Satire, abuse — LAMPOON, SATIRE The appropriate object of *satire* is found in the vices and follies of the times It is usually general and designed to expose and reform A *lampoon* is a bitter personal satire, dictated by malignant feelings, and intended only to distress and degrade Most of the pieces published by Pope under the name of satires were *lampoons* "Libel and *satire* are promiscuously joined together in the notions of the vulgar though the *satirist* and libeller differ as much as the libeler and murderer In the consideration of human life, the *satirist* never falls upon persons who are not glaringly faulty, and the libeler on none but who are conspicuously commendable" *Tatler, No 92*

Like her who missed her name in a *lampoon*,
And grieved to find herself decayed so soon *Dryden*

Lam pōōn', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LAMPOONED, *p pr* & *vb n* LAMPOONING] To abuse with personal censure, to reproach in written satire

Rabid poets had *lampooned* him *Macaulay*

Syn — To libel, defame, slander, calumniate, satirize, lash

Lam pōōn'er, *n* One who abuses with personal satire, the writer of a lampoon

The squibs are those who are called libelers, *lampooners* and pamphleteers *Tatler*

Lam pōōn'ry, *n* The practice of lampooning

Lăm'prel, *n* See LAMPREY

Lăm'prey, *n* [Fr *lamproie*, Sp & Pg *lamprea*, Pr *lampreda*, *lampresa*, *lamprea*, It *lampreda*, D *lamprei*, A S *lamprede*, Ger *lamprete*, L Lat *lampreta*, Late Lat *lampetra*, from *lambere*, to lick, and *petra*, rock, stone, — so called because these fishes attach themselves with their circular mouths to rocks and stones, whence they are also called *rock suckers*] (*Ichth*) An eel-like fish of the genus *Petromyzon*, having a round, sucking mouth set with numerous minute teeth, and two large teeth on the palate It was formerly esteemed a great delicacy, and is still eaten The European sea lamprey is *P marinus*, the American, *P Americanus* The river lamprey is *P fluviatilis* [Written also *lamper eel*, *lampret*, and *lampron*]

Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)

Lăm'pron, *n* See LAMPREY

Lăm'py rine, *n* (*Entom*) An insect of the genus *Lampyris* See LAMPYRIS

Lăm'py-rĭs, *n* [Lat glow worm, Gr λαμπυρις, for λαμπουρις, from λαμπειν, to shine, and *ουρα*, tail] (*Entom*) A Linnæan genus of coleopterous insects, many species of which are luminous, including the glow worms *Prandle*

Lă'na ry, *n* [Lat *lanarius*, from *lanarius* belonging to wool, *lana*, wool] A store place for wool

Lă'nate, } *a* [Lat *lanatus*, from *lana*, wool,
Lă'nā ted, } down]

1 Woolly

2 (*Bot*) Covered with a substance like curled hairs, as, a *lanated* leaf or stem

Lăn'ca ster Gŭn A cannon with a very long range, named after its inventor Its bore is slightly oval, and the ball is conoidal in shape *Simmonds*

Lănçe, *n* [Fr *lance*, Pr *lansa*, Sp *lanza*, It *lancia*, from Lat *lancea*, of Celtic origin, allied to Gr λόγχη, Ger *lanze*, D & Sw *lans*, Dan *lanse*]

1 A weapon of war, consisting of a long shaft or handle, and metal point, now usually adorned with a small flag, and generally used by horsemen to transfix an enemy, but formerly used sometimes as a javelin, a spear

A braver soldier never couched *lance* *Shak*

2 A soldier armed with a spear, a lancer *W Scott*

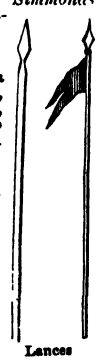
Lances

Lănçe, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LANCED (lanst), *p pr* & *vb n* LANCING] [See *supra*]

1 To pierce with a lance, or with any similar weapon

Seized the due victim, and with fury *lanced*
Her back *Dryden*

2 To open with a lancet, to pierce, as, to *lance* a vein or an abscess

3 To throw in the manner of a lance. See LANCH

Lănçe'-eŏr'po ral, *n* The same as LANCEPESADE.

Lănçe'gāye, *n.* A kind of spear anciently used, but its peculiarity is not known. Its use was prohibited by a statute of Richard the Second. *Nares.*

Lănçe'-hĕad, *n* The head of a lance

Lănçe'-knight (-nīt), *n* [See LANSQUENET] A common or foot-soldier, a lansquenet.

Lănçe'let, *n* [A diminutive of *lance*] (*Ichth*) A small fish (*Brachiostoma* [or *Amphioxus*] *lanceolatus*), remarkable for the rudimentary condition of its organs

Lănçe'ly, *a* Suitable to a lance [*Obs*]

Lăn'çe o lar, *a* [Fr *lancéolaire*, from Lat *lanceola*, a little lance, dim of *lancea*, lance, q v] (*Bot*) Tapering toward each end

Lăn'çe o late, } *a* [Lat *lanceolatus*, It
Lăn'çe o lā'ted, } *lanceolato*, Sp *lanceolado*, Fr *lanceolé* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Oblong and gradually tapering toward the outer extremity, as, a *lanceolate* leaf

Lanceolate Leaf.

Lănçe pe sāde', *n* [Fr *lance-pesade*, *lancepessade*, *lance passade*, *lance perçat*, from It *lancia spezzata*, a broken or demi lance, a demi lance man, a light horseman, bodyguard] An assistant to a corporal, a private performing the duties of a corporal, — called also *lance corporal*

Lăn'çer, *n* 1 One who lances, one who carries a lance

2 A lancet [*Obs*]

Lănçe'-rĕst, *n* A projection, like a bracket, on the right side of a breast plate in armor, to aid in bearing a lance *Fairholt*

Lăn'çet, *n* [Fr *lancette*, dim of lance, It *lancetta*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *lanceta*]

1 A surgical instrument, sharp pointed and two edged, used in venesection, and in opening tumors, abscesses, &c

2 (*Arch*) A high and narrow window pointed like a lancet, often called a *lancet window*

Lancet Window

Lancet arch (*Arch*), an arch made sharp-pointed at the top, so as to resemble a lancet in form

Lănçe'-wood, *n* (*Bot*) A tree (the *Guatteria virgata*), found in the West Indies, which has a light, tough, elastic wood, often used for the shafts of gigs, archery bows, and the like

Lănch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LANCHED (lancht), *p pr* & *vb n* LANCHING] [Fr *lancer*, O Fr *lancher*, It *lanciare*, Pr *lansar*, Sp *lanzar*, Pg *lançar*, Lat *lanceare*, to wield or handle the lance. See LANCE]

1 To throw, as a lance, to dart, to let fly

See whose arm can *lanch* the surer bolt. *Dryden.*

2 To pierce with a lance, or as with a lance, to wound [Written also *launch*]

Lănch, *v t* To cut or slash [*Obs*]

He bloodily
Lanched up her breast *J Fletcher.*

Lan çĭf'er oŭs, *a* Bearing a lance

Lăn'çi fôrm, *a* [Fr *lanciforme*, Lat *lancea*, lance, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a lance

Lăn'çi-nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LANCINATED, *p. pr* & *vb n* LANCINATING] [Lat *lancinare*, *lancinatum*] To tear, to lacerate

Lăn'çi nā'tion, *n* [Lat *lancinatio*] A tearing, laceration "*Lancinations* of the spirit" *Bp Taylor*

Lănd, *n* [A-S, Goth, D, Icel, Sw, Dan, & N H Ger *land*, O Sax & O Fries *land*, *lond*, M H Ger & O H Ger *lant*, originally a Celtic word]

1 Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the waters, which constitute the fluid or movable part

They turn their heads to sea their sterns to *land* *Dryden.*

2 Any portion, large or small, of the solid surface of the globe, considered as set apart or belonging to an individual, or a people, as a country, estate, farm, or tract

Go view the *land* even Jericho *Josh* H 1

3 Ground, soil, or the superficial part of the earth in respect to its nature or quality, as, good *land*, poor *land*, moist or dry *land*

4 The inhabitants of a country or region, a nation or people

These answers, in the silent night received,
The king himself divulged the *land* believed *Dryden.*

5 The main land, in distinction from an adjacent island

6 The ground or floor

Herself upon the *land* she did prostrate. *Spenser.*

7 (*Agr*) The ground left unplowed between furrows, especially, any one of several portions, usually of a rectangular or oblong form, into which a field is divided for convenience in plowing

8 (*Law*) Any ground, soil or earth whatsoever, as meadows, pastures, woods, &c, and every thing annexed to it, whether by nature, as trees, water, &c, or by the hand of man, as buildings, fences, &c, real estate *Kent. Bouvier Burrill.*

☞ *Land* is prefixed to some words forming com-

pounds which need no special explanation, as, *land-agent, land-animal, land-estate, land-fowl, land-monster, land-nymph land-owner, land-rent, land-surveyor, land-worker*, and the like

Land of the leal, the place of the *faithful* or blessed, heaven [*Scot*] — *To make land*, or *to make the land* (*Naut*), to discover land from the sea — *To set the land*, to see by the compass how it bears from the ship — *To shut in the land*, to lose sight of the land left, as by the intervention of a point or promontory

Länd, *v t* [*imp & p p* LANDED, *p pr & vb n* LANDING] To set on shore, to disembark, to do bark.

I'll undertake to *land* them on our coast *Shak*

Länd, *v i* To go on shore from a ship or boat, to disembark

Länd, *n* Urine See LANT

Lan'dam măn, *n* [Ger *landamtmann*, from *land*, land, country, and *amtmann*, bailiff]

1 A chief magistrate in some of the Swiss cantons

2 The president of the diet of the Helvetic republic

Lan'dau (Synop, §130), *n* A kind of couch or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back, — so called from *Landau*, a town in Germany [Written also *landaw*]

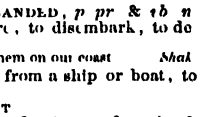

Landau

Lan'dau let', *n* [Dim of *landau*] A chariot opening at top, like a landau

Lan'daw, *n* See LANDAU

Länd'-breeze, *n* A current of air setting from the land toward the sea

Länd'-căr'riage, *n* Transportation by land

Länd'-chain, *n* See GUNTER'S CHAIN

Länd'-crăb, *n* A crab which lives much on the land, and resorts to the sea chiefly for the purpose of breeding

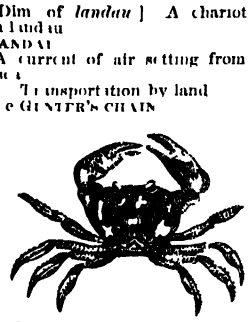

Land-crab (*Cenobita rugosa*)

Länd'damn (land'dam, 109), *v t* To banish from the land [*Obs and very rare*] *Shak*

Länd'ed, *a* 1 Having an estate in land, as, a *landed* gentleman

The House of Commons must consist, for the most part of *landed* men *Addison*

2 Consisting in real estate or land, as, *landed* security, *landed* property

Länd'er, *n* 1 One who lands, or makes a landing "The *lander* in a lowly isle" *Tennyson*

2 (*Mining*) A person who waits at the mouth of the shaft to receive the bucket of ore

Lăn'der er, *n* See LAUNDERER

Länd'fall, *n* 1 A sudden transference of property in land by the death of its owner

2 (*Naut*) The first land discovered after a voyage

A good landfall (*Nav*) the discovery of the land at the time and place expected

Länd'-fish, *n* A fish on land, hence, any thing as much out of place as a fish on land, a person acting contrarily to his usual character

He's grown a very *land fish* languageless a monster *Shak*

Länd'-flood (-flŭd), *n* An overflowing of land by water, especially by inland waters, as rivers and the like, an inundation, a freshet

Länd'-force, *n* A military force, army, or body of troops serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force

Länd'grāve, *n* [Fr *landgrave*, from Ger *landgraf*, D *landgraaf* from *land*, Land, and *graf*, *graaf*, earl, count L Lat *landgrafius*, *landgravius* See GRAVE] A German nobleman of a rank corresponding to that of an earl in England and of a count in France

☞ The title was first adopted by some German counts in the twelfth century to distinguish themselves from the inferior counts under their jurisdiction Three of them were princes of the empire

Länd grāv'i ate, *n* [L Lat as if *landgravatus*, Fr *landgraviat*]

1 The territory held by a landgrave

2 The office, jurisdiction, or authority of a landgrave

Länd'gra-vine, *n* [Ger *landgrafinn*] The wife of a landgrave

Länd'-hērd, *n* A herd which feeds on land [*Obs*]

The fields
In which Dame Cynthia her *land-herds* fed *Spenser*

Länd'-hōld'er, *n* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land

Länd'-īce, *n* A field of ice adhering to the coast, or between two headlands *Kane*

Länd'ing, *p a* Connected with, or pertaining to, the act or process of unloading any thing from a vessel, &c

Landing charges charges or fees paid on goods unloaded from a vessel — *Landing net* a small bag-shaped net, used in fly-fishing to take the fish from the water, after being hooked, and bring it to land — *Landing-waiter*, a custom-house officer who oversees the landing of goods, &c from vessels, a land-waiter *Simmonds*.

Länd'ing, *n* 1 The act of going or setting on shore from a vessel

2 A place for going or setting on shore

3 (*Arch*) The level part of a staircase, without steps, connecting one flight with another

Länd'ing-plāce, *n* 1 A place for the landing of persons or goods from a vessel

2 (*Arch*) A landing

Länd'-jŏb'ber, *n* A man who makes a business of buying land on speculation, or of buying and selling for the profit of bargains, or who buys and sells for others

Länd'lā dy, *n* [See LANDLORD]

1 A woman who has tenants holding from her

2 The mistress of an inn, or lodging house

Länd'leāp er, *n* See LANDLOUPER

Länd'less, *a* Destitute of land, having no property in land

Länd'lŏck, *v t* To inclose or encompass by land

Länd'lō per, *n* See LANDLOUPER

Länd'lord, *n* [A S *land hlāford*, a landlord, lord of the land See LORD]

1 The lord of a manor or of land, the owner of land or houses who has tenants under him

2 The master of an inn or lodging house

Länd'lord ry, *n* The state of a landlord [*Obs*]

Länd'lqup er, *n* [D *landlooper*, literally *land runner*, from *land* and *loopen* to run or ramble See LEAP] A vagabond or vagrant, one who has no settled habitation [Written also *landleaper* and *landloper*]

Bands of *landloupers* had been employed to set fire to villages and towns in every direction *Motley*

Länd'lqup ing (land'lōōp ing), *a* Wandering about vagrant

Länd'lŭb ber, *n* [Properly from *land* and *lubber*, but probably corrupted from *landloper*, q v] One who passes his life on land — so called among seamen in contempt or ridicule

Länd'man, *n*, *pl* LAND'MEN A man who lives or serves on land, — opposed to *seaman*

Länd'märk, *n* [From *land* and *mark*, A S *land meare*]

1 A mark to designate the boundary of land, any mark or fixed object (as a marked tree, a stone, a ditch, or a heap of stones) by which the limits of a farm, a town, or other portion of territory may be known and preserved

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's *landmark* *Deut* xix 14

2 (*Naut*) Any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen

Länd'-ŏf'fice, *n* An office in which the sales of new land are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land, and other business respecting the public lands is transacted [*U S*]

Länd'-pīke, *n* (*Zool*) A kind of animal found in America, somewhat resembling a fish, but with legs instead of fins *Crabb*

Länd'-pī'lot, *n* A guide in traveling by land

Länd'-pī'rate, *n* One who robs on land

Länd'-rāil, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Rallus R* (*Ortygometra*) *Cuv*, allied to the snipe, — called also *corn crake* *Baird*.

Länd'-reeve, *n* A subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as an assistant to the steward

Länd'-rōll, *n* A heavy roller used to crush down clods, and render the surface of land smooth

Länd'scāpe, *n* [Formerly written also *landskip*] [A S *landscipe*, from *land*, land, and the termination *scipe*, equivalent to Eng *ship* q v, D *landschap*, Sw *landskap*, Dan *landskab*, Ger *landschaft*]

1 A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including all the objects it contains

Straight my eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the *landscape* round it measures *Milton*

2 A picture exhibiting some real or fancied scene in nature

Landscape gardening, the art of laying out grounds and arranging trees shrubbery &c, in such a manner as to produce the most pleasing effect

Länd'scāpe, *v t* [*imp & p p* LANDSCAPED (land'skāpt), *p pr & vb n* LANDSCAPING] To delineate or represent in landscape, or as a landscape

Länd'scāp ist, *n* One who occupies himself in painting landscapes, or is interested therein

Länd'-scrip, *n* A certificate that the purchase-money for a certain portion of public land has been paid to the officer entitled to receive it [*U S*]

Länd'skip, *n* A landscape, also, a picture of a landscape [*Obsolete, except in poetry*]

Let me say but this,
That many a famous man and woman, town
And *landskip*, have I heard of *Tennyson*

Länd'-slide, } *n* 1 The sliding down of a consid-
Länd'-slip, } erable tract of land from a mountain

2 The land which slips or slides down.

Länd's'man, *n*, *pl* LAND'S'MEN

1 One who lives on the land, — opposed to *seaman*

2 (*Naut*) A sailor on board a ship who has not before been at sea

Länd'-spout, *n* A tornado accompanied by a heavy fall of water. The same as WATERSPOUT, from which it differs only in occurring on land in stead of at sea, as is the case with waterspouts.

Länd'-spring, *n* A spring of water which comes into action only after heavy rains

Länd'-streight (-strīt), *n* [Written also *land-strait*] A narrow slip of land [*Obs*]

Länd'-tăx, *n* A tax assessed on land and buildings.

Länd'-tūrn, *n* A land breeze

Länd'-wāit'er, *n* An officer of the customs whose duty is to wait or attend on the landing of goods, and to examine, weigh, or measure, and take an account of them

Länd'ward, *adv* Toward the land

Länd'-war'rant, *n* An instrument or certificate from the Land Office, authorizing a person to assume ownership of a tract of public land [*U S*]

Land'wĕhr (Plt'vār, *or* Länd'vār), *n* [Ger, from *land*, land, country, and *wehr*, defense] The militia, or that part of the army to which is assigned the defense of the country from invasion [*Austria and Prussia*]

Länd'-wind, *n* A wind blowing from the land

Lāne, *n* [D *laan* O D *laen*]

1 A narrow way or passage, or a private passage, as distinguished from a public road or highway

2 A passage between lines of men, or people standing on each side

3 A navigable opening in ice

Lāne, *a* Alone [*Scot*]

His lane, himself alone

Lăn'gate, *n* (*Surg*) A linen roller used in dressing wounds

Lăn'grage (lăng'grej), } *n* A kind of shot used
Lăn'grel (lăng'grel), } at sea for tearing sails and rigging It consists of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron fastened together

Lăn'grel, *n* A kind of false dice loaded so that certain numbers should turn up more readily and frequently than others [*Obs*] *Nares.*

Lăng'set tle, *n* [Scot *lang*, for *long*, and *settle*, q v] A long bench to sit on [*Prov Eng*]

Lăng'sŷne, *adv* [Scot *lang*, for *long*, and *syne*, for *since*] Long ago [*Scot*]

Lăng'ter a lōō', *n* An old game at cards, — often abridged to *lanterloo* and *lanctra* *Tatler*

Lăn'guage (-gĕj), *n* [O Eng *langage*, Fr *langage*, Pr *lengatge*, *lenguatge*, Sp *lenguage*, Pg *lingoage*, *linguagem*, It *linguaggio*, L Lat *linguagium*, *lingagium*, *langagium*, from Lat *lingua*, the tongue, and speech, language Fr *langue*, Pr & Sp *lengua*, Pg *lingua*, *lingoa*, It *lingua*]

1 Human speech the expression of ideas by the voice sounds, expressive of thought, articulated by the organs of the throat and mouth

☞ *Language* consists in the oral utterance of sounds which usage has made the representatives of ideas When two or more persons customarily annex the same sounds to the same ideas the expression of these sounds by one person communicates his ideas to another This is the primary sense of *language* the use of which is to communicate the thoughts of one person to another through the organs of hearing Articulate sounds are represented by letters, marks or characters, which form words

2 The expression of ideas by writing, or any other instrumentality

Language is but the instrument conveying to us things useful to be known *Milton*

3 The forms of speech or the methods of expressing ideas peculiar to a particular nation

4 The characteristic mode of arranging words peculiar to an individual speaker or writer, manner of expression, style

Others for *language* all their care express *Pope*

5 The inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings or their wants

6 The suggestion by objects of ideas associated therewith, as, the *language* of flowers

7 A nation, as distinguished by their speech

All the people the nations, and the *languages*, fell down and worshiped the golden image *Dan* iii 7

Syn - Speech, tongue, idiom, dialect phraseology, diction — LANGUAGE, SPEECH, TONGUE, IDIOM, DIALECT *Language* is generic denoting any mode of conveying ideas as, the *language* of the deaf and dumb &c, *speech* is the language of articulate sounds, *tongue* is the Anglo-Saxon term for the language of a particular people, as, the English *tongue* *Idiom* denotes the forms of construction peculiar to a language, *dialects* are varieties of expression which spring up in different parts of a country, or in different professions, &c

Lăn'guage, *v t* [*imp & p p* LANGUAGED, *p pr. & vb n* LANGUAGING] To state in language, to express in words

Others were *languaged* in such doubtful expressions that they have a double sense *Fuller*

Lăn'guaged (lăng'gwăd), *a* Having a language, skilled in language, — chiefly used in composition. "Many *languaged* nations" *Pope.*

Lăn'guage less, *a* Without speech speechless; silent "He's grown *languageless*" *Shak.*

Lăn'guage-măs'ter, *n* One whose profession is to teach languages

Lăngued (lăngd), *a* [From Fr *langue*, tongue] Tongued [*Obs*] "Lions in color and posture, rampant and *langued* alike" *Fuller.*

Lan guis'sănt, *adv* [It, p pr of *languire* See

LANGUISH] (*Mus*) In a languishing manner; pathetically.

Lăn'guet (lăng'gwet), *n* [Fr *languette*, dim of *langue*, tongue, from Lat *lingua*] Any thing in the shape of the tongue [*Obs and rare*] *Johnson*

Lăn'guid (lăng'gwid), *a* [Lat *languidus*, from *languere*, to be faint or languid, Fr *languide*, It & Sp *languido*]

1 Drooping or flagging from exhaustion, indisposed to exertion, weak, feeble, heavy, dull "*Languid*, powerless limbs" *Armstrong* "Fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue" *Addison*

2 Slow in progress, tardy "No motion so swift or *languid*" *Bentley*

3 Promoting or indicating weakness or heavi ness, as, a *languid* day, *languid* movement

Feebly she laugheth in the *langnid* moon *Keats*

Syn.—Feeble, weak, faint, sickly, paling, exhausted, heavy, dull, weary heartless

Lăn'guid ly, *adv* Weakly, feebly, slowly

Lăn'guid ness, *n* 1 Weakness from exhaustion of strength, feebleness, dullness, languor

2 Slowness, sluggishness

Lăn'guish (lăng'gwish), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* LANGUISHED (lăng'gwisht) *p pr* & *vb n* LANGUISHING] [Fr *languir*, p pr *languissant*, Pr *languir*, It *languire*, Lat *languere*]

1 To become languid or weak, to sink away, to lose strength or animation to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless, to pine, to be or to grow heavy

Cease, fond nature, cease thy strife,
And let me *languish* into life *Pope*

2 To suffer, as from heat or drought, to wither, to fade, as, in a dry season vegetation *languish s*

For the fields of Heshbon *languish* *Isa* xvi 8

3 To grow dull, to be no longer active and vigorous, as, the war *languished* for want of supplies

4 To look with softness or tenderness, as with the head reclined and a peculiar cast of the eye

Syn—To pine, wither, fade, droop, faint

Lăn'guish, *v t* To cause to droop or pine [*Obs*] *Shal Dryden*

Lăn'guish (lăng'gwish), *n* 1 The act or condition of languishing or pining away, languishment

What of death too that rids our dogs of *languish*? *Shak*

2 A soft and tender look or appearance

And the blue *languish* of soft Allan ce *Pope*

Lăn'guish er, *n* One who languishes or pines

Lăn'guish ing ly (lăng'gwish), *adv*

1 Weakly feebly dully, slowly

2 With tender softness

Lăn'guish ment, *n* 1 The state of languishing "Lingering *languishment*" *Shal*

2 Softness of look or mien, as with the head reclined

Lăn'guish ness, *n* The state of languishing, or being weak, feeble, or tender [*Obs*]

Lăn'guor (lăng'gwur), *n* [Lat *languor*, It *languore*, Sp & Pr *languor*, Fr *langueur* See LANGUISH]

1 The state of being languid, lassitude of body, that state of the body which is induced by exhaustion of strength, as by disease, by extraordinary exertion, by the relaxing effect of heat, or by weakness from any cause, feebleness, lassitude, softness, laxity

To isles of fragrance lily silvered vales,
Diffusing *languor* in the panting gales *Pope*

2 Dullness of the intellectual faculty, listlessness

3 Softness, levity *Watts*

Syn—Feebleness weakness faintness, weariness, dullness, heaviness lassitude listlessness

Lăn'guor, *v t* To feel or exhibit languor, to languish [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Lăn'guor ous (lăng'gwur us), *a* [Eng *languor*, Fr *langoureux*] Tedious melancholy [*Obs, or poetical*] "Whom late I left in *langorous* constraint" *Spenser*

To wile the length from *languorous* hours, and draw
The sting from pain *Tennyson*

Lăn'gure, *v t* [Also *languer*, *langoure*, from *languor*, q v] To languish [*Obs*] *Chaucer Spenser*

Lăn'iard (lăn'yard), *n* See LANYARD

Lă'ni ăr'i fŏrm, *a* [Lat *lanarium*, a canine tooth, and *forma*, shape] Resembling a laniary in form, shaped like a canine tooth *R Owen*

Lă'ni-a-ry (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *lanarium*, from *lanarius* See *infra*]

1 Shambles, a place of slaughter.

2 One of the canine teeth, a canine or grappling tooth

Lă'ni-a-ry, *a* [Lat *lanarius*, from *lanius*, butcher, *laniare*, to tear in pieces, Fr *lanuaire*] Lacerating or tearing, as, the *lanuary* teeth, that is, the canine teeth

Lă'ni-ate (110) (Synop, § 130), *v t* [Lat *laniare*, *laniatum*, It *laniare*] To tear in pieces [*Obs*]

Lă'ni-ă'tion, *n.* [Lat. *laniatio*] A tearing in pieces. [*Obs*]

Lăn'ier (lăn'yer), *n.* [Fr *lanière*] [Written also *lanyer.*]

1 A thong or strap of leather, the lash of a whip [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell*

2 A strap used to fasten together parts of armor, to hold the shield by, and the like *Fairholt*

La nĭf'er ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *lanifer*, from *lana*, wool, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *lanifere*, It & Sp *lanifero*] Bearing or producing wool

La nĭf'ic al, *a* [Lat *lanificus*, wool working, from *lana*, wool, and *facere*, to make] Working in wool

Lăn'i fice (lăn'i fis), *n* [Lat *lanificium*, O Fr *lanifice*, Pr *lanifici*, Sp & Pg *lanificio*, It *lanificio*, *lanificio* See *supra*] A manufacture of wool, something made of wool [*Obs*] *Bacon*

La nĭg'er ŏŭs (la nij'er us), *a* [Lat *lanuger*, from *lana*, wool, and *gerere*, to bear It *lanigero*, Fr *lanigere*] Bearing or producing wool

La nĭ'i dæ, *n pl* (*Orn*) A family of passerine, dentirostral birds, including the shrikes and butcher birds

Head and Foot of one of the Laniidæ

Lănk, *a* [*compar* LANKER, *superl* LANKEST] [A S *hlanc* Cf L Sax *slank*, H Ger *schlank*, slender, lank, thin]

1 Loose or lax, and easily yielding to pressure, not distended, not stiff or firm by distention, not plump, as, a *lank* bladder or purse

The clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions *Shak*

2 Weak and slender, so slender as to appear weak "The long, *lank* grass" *Trench*

3 Languid, drooping See LANGUISH "Who, pitcous of her woes, reared her *lank* head" *Milton*

Lănk, *v t* To become lank [*Obs*] *Shak*

Lănk'ly, *adv* In a lank manner, weakly thinly

Lănk'ness, *n* The condition of being lank, flabbiness leanness, slenderness

Lănk'y, *a* Somewhat lank slender, slim

Lăn'ner, *n f* } [Fr & Pr *lanier*, It *laniere*,
Lăn'ner ĕt, *n m* } from Lat *lanarius* See LANIARY, *a*] (*Ornith*) A long tailed species of hawk, the *Falco lanarius* It is found in Europe

Lăn'quet, *n* [Fr] (*Mus*) A piece of metal which separates the body of an organ pipe from its foot

Lăns'que nĕt (lăns'ke net), *n* [Fr *lansquenet*, Sp *lanzquenete*, It *lanzichenecco* Ger *landsknecht*, a foot soldier, and a game of cards introduced by these foot soldiers, from *land*, country, and *knecht*, boy, servant See KNIGHT]

1 A German foot soldier originally, one of the serfs who followed the camp in the service of the common soldiers afterward one of the independent troops who hired themselves to those willing to pay highest for their services

2 A game at cards, vulgarly called *lambskin et*

Lănt, *n* Urine [*Prov Eng*] *Nares*

Lănt, *v t* To wet or mingle with urine [*Prov. Eng*] "*Lanted* ale" *Nares*

Lănt, *n* A game at cards —called also *lanterloo* [*Obs*] *Halliwell*

Lan tă'ni ŭm, } *n* See LANTHANIUM and LAN
Lăn'ta nŭm, } THANUM

Lăn'ter lōō, *n* See LANTURLOO

Lăn'tern, *n* [Fr *lanterne*, Pr, O Sp, Pg & It *lanterna*, N Sp *linterna*, Lat *lanterna*, *laterna*, Ger *laterne*, D *lantaarn*, *lantaren*]

1 Something inclosing a light and protecting it from wind, rain, &c —sometimes portable as a closed vessel or case of horn, perforated tin glass oiled paper, or other material having a lamp or candle within —sometimes fixed as the glazed inclosure of a street light or of a light house light

2 (*Arch*) A little dome raised over the roof of a building to give light, and to serve as a crowning to the fabric

3 A square cage of carpentry placed over the ridge of a corridor or gallery, between two rows of shops, to illuminate them

4 (*Mach*) A kind of pinion called lantern pinion or lantern wheel See LANTERN PINION

☞ Fig 1 represents a *hand-lantern* fig 2, an *arm-lantern* fig 3, a *breast-lantern* —so named from the positions in which they are carried

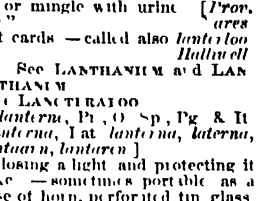

Fig 1 Fig 2 Fig 3
Lanterns

Dark lantern, a lantern with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light [See *Illust* of *Bull's-eye*] —*Magic lantern*, an optical instrument consisting of a case inclosing a lamp, the light of which, passing through suitable lenses in a lateral tube, falls on a distant screen, exhibiting, greatly magnified, the image of objects, usually transparent colored figures placed in the focus of the outer lens [See *Illust* of *Magic Lantern*]

Lăn'tern, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LANTERNED, *p pr* & *vb n* LANTERNING] [Fr *lanterner*, from *lanterne*. See *supra*]

1 To furnish with a lantern, as, to *lantern* a light house

2 To put to death at or on the lamp-post.

Lăn'tern-fly, *n* (*Entom*) An hemipterous insect of South America (*Fulgora lanternaria*), which emits a strong light in the dark

Lăn'tern-jawed, *a* Having a thin visage

Lăn'tern-jaws, *n. pl* Long, thin jaws, hence, a thin visage

Lăn'tern-pĭn'ion (pĭn'yun), } *n* (*Mach*) A kind
Lăn'tern-wheel, } of pinion or wheel having cylindrical bars or spindles, instead of teeth, inserted at their ends in two parallel disks or plates,—so called as resembling a lantern in shape,—called also *wallower*

Spur and Lantern-wheels.

Lan thă'ni ŭm, } *n* [Gr
Lăn'tha nŭm, } λανθάνειν, to lie hid, to be concealed] (*Min*) A metal occurring with cerium, and so called because its properties were concealed by those of the latter metal [Written also *lantanum* and *lantanum*]

Lăn'thorn, *n* See LANTERN

Lănt'i fy, *v t* To moisten with lant or urine, hence, to moisten or mix [*Obs*] *Nares*

La nū'gi nōŭs, } *a* [Lat *lanuginosus*, from *lanu-*
La nū'gi nous, } *go*, woolly substance, down, from *lana*, wool Fr *lanugineux*, Pr *lanuginos*, It & Sp *lanuginoso*] Covered with down, or fine, soft hair downy

Lăn'yard, *n* [Written also *lanyard*, from Fr *lanière*, thong, strap]

1 (*Naut*) A short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships, as, the *lanyards* of the gun ports, of the buoy, and the like, but especially used to extend the shrouds and stays of the masts by their communication with the dead eyes, &c *Totten*

2 (*Mil*) A piece of strong twine, twelve feet long, with an iron hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction tube

La ŏc'o ŏn, *n* 1 (*Fabulous Hist*) The priest of Neptune or Apollo, during the Trojan war

2 (*Sculp*) A group representing the priest Laocoon, with his sons, infolded in the coils of two serpents, as described by Virgil

La ŏd'i çē'an, *a* [Lat *Laodicensis* from *Laodicea*, a city in Phrygia Major] Like the Christians of Laodicea lukewarm in religion

La ŏd'i çē'an ĭsm, *n* Lukewarmness in religion

Lăp, *n* [A S *lappa*, *lappe* D & Dan *lap*, Sw *lapp*, Icel *lappi* O H Ger & O L Ger *lappâ*, L Ger *lappe*, N H Ger *lappen*]

1 The loose part of a coat the lower part of a garment that plays loosely, an apron

2 The part of the clothing that lies on the knees when a person sits down, that part of the body thus covered

Men expect that happiness should drop into their *laps* *Tillotson*

3 That part of any substance or fixture which extends over or lies upon another as, the *lap* of a board, also, an edge, a border or hem

At first he tells a lie with some shame and reluctancy
For then if he cuts off but a *lap* of truth a garment, his heart smites him *Fuller*

4 (*Mach*) A piece of brass, lead or other soft metal, used to hold a cutting or polishing powder in cutting glass gems, and the like or in polishing cutlery &c It is usually in the form of a wheel or disk, which revolves rapidly

5 (*Steam eng*) The amount by which a slide-valve at its half stroke, overlaps a steam port, either internally or externally

☞ When used alone it means *outside lap*, or lap on the steam side *Inside lap* means lap on the exhaust side

Lăp *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LAPPED (lăpt), *p pr* & *vb n* LAPPING]

1 To fold, to bend and lay over or on, as, to *lap* a piece of cloth

2 To wrap or twist round

I *lapped* a slender thread about the paper *Newton*

3 To infold to involve

He *lappeth* all things in ove *Latimer*

Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds *Dryden*

4 (*Mach*) To cut or polish with a lap, as glass, gems, cutlery, &c

5 To lay one thing partly over another

To lap boards, *shingles* &c, to lay one partly over another

Lăp, *v i* To be spread or laid on or over, to lie and rest upon, to be turned over or upon

The upper wings are opaccous at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over transparent, like the wing of a fly *Grew*

Lăp, *v i* [A S *lapan*, *lappian*, L Ger *lappen*, O D *lappen*, *lapen*, *labben*, Icel *lepa*, Dan *labe*, O H Ger *laffan*, allied to Gr λαπτειν, Lat *lambere*, W *llepaw*, whence Fr *laper*, Pr *lepar*, Catalan *llepar*, Prov It *lappare*]

1 To take up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking

The dogs by the River Nilus's side, being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore *Digby*

2. To make a sound like that produced by taking up drink with the tongue

I heard the ripple washing in the reeds,
And the wild waters *lapping* on the crag *Tennyson.*

Lăp, *v t* To take into the mouth with the tongue, to lick up

They'll take suggestion as a cat *laps* milk. *Shak*

Lăp'a ro-çēle, *n* [Gr λαπαροκηλη, from λαπάρα, flank, loins, and κηλη, tumor] (*Med*) A rupture or hernia in the lumbar regions

Lăp'-dŏg, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap, a pet dog

La-pĕl', *n* [Eng *lap*] That part of a coat which laps over the facing

La pĕlled' (la pĕld'), *a* Furnished with lapels

Lăp'fŭl, *n., pl* LAP'FULS As much as the lap can contain

Lăp'i-çīde, *n* [Lat *lapicida, lapidicida*, from *lapis*, stone, and *cædere*, to cut] A stone cutter [*Obs*]

Lăp'i dā'ri an, *a* Inscribed on stone, as, a *lapidarian* record

Lăp'i-dā'ri-ŭs, *a* [Lat *lapidarius*, from *lapis*, stone, It & Sp *lapidario*, Fr *lapidaire*] Consisting of stones

Lăp'i da ry (44), *n* [Fr *lapidaire*, Pr *lapidari*, Sp, Pg, & It *lapidario*, Lat *lapidarius*]

1 An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones.

2. A dealer in precious stones

3 A virtuoso skilled in gems or precious stones, a connoisseur of lapidary work

Lăp'i da ry, *a* [Fr *lapidaire*, Pg *lapidar*] Pertaining to the art of cutting stones

Lapidary style that style which is proper for monumental and other inscriptions

Lăp'i-dāte, *v t* [Lat *lapidare, lapidatum*, from *lapis*, stone, It *lapidare*, Pr & O Sp *lapidar*, Fr *lapider*] To stone [*Obs*]

Lăp'i-dā'tion, *n* [Lat *lapidatio*, It *lapidazione*, Sp *lapidacion*, Fr *lapidation*, Pr *lapidatio*] The act of stoning a person to death [*Obs*] *Hall*

La pid'e-ŭs, *a* [Lat *lapideus*, from *lapis*, stone, It, Sp, & Pg *lapideo*, Pr *lapide*] Of the nature of stone, stony, as, *lapideous* matter [*Obs*] *Ray*

Lăp'i dĕs'çence, *n* **1** The process of becoming stone, a hardening into a stony substance

2 A stony concretion *Browne*

Lăp'i dĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *lapidescens*, p pr of *lapidescere*, to become stone, fr *lapis, lapidis*, stone, Fr *lapidescent*, It *lapidescente*] Growing or turning to stone, having the quality of petrifying bodies

Lăp'i-dĕs'cent, *n* Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body, or of being converted to stone

Lăp'i dif'ic, } *a* [Lat *lapis, lapidis*, stone, and
Lăp'i-dif'ic al, } *facere*, to make, Fr *lapidifique*, It & Sp *lapidifico*] Forming or converting into stone

La-pid'i fi-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *lapidification*, Sp *lapidificacion*, It *lapidificazione*] The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance, by means of a liquid charged with earthy particles in solution, which crystallize in the interstices

La pid'i fỹ, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LAPIDIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* LAPIDIFYING] [Fr *lapidifier*, Sp *lapidificar* See LAPIDIFIC] To form into stone

La-pid'i fỹ, *v i* To turn into stone, to become stone or stony

Lăp'i-dist, *n* [Lat *lapis, lapidis*, a stone]

1 One who cuts, polishes, or otherwise ornaments and finishes precious stones, a lapidary

2 A dealer in precious stones See LAPIDARY

Lăp'il lā'tion, *n* [It *lapillazione*, from *lapillare*, to crystallize See *infra*] The state of being, or the act of making, stony

Lăp'il-lī, *n pl* [Lat *lapillus*, a little stone, diminutive of *lapis*, stone, It *lapillo*] Volcanic ashes, consisting of small, angular, stony fragments or particles *Dana*

Lă'pis, *n., pl* LĂP'I DĒS [Lat] A stone

Lapis calaminaris (*Min*), a kind of mineral, principally consisting of oxide of zinc, calamine — *Lapis infernalis*, fused nitrate of silver, lunar caustic — *Lapis lazuli*, an aluminous mineral, of a rich blue color See LAPULI

Lăp'-joint'ed, *a* Having joints formed by overlapping the edges of plates, as in steam boilers, iron ships, &c

Lăp'land-er, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Lapland, — called also *Lapp*

Lăp'land-ĭsh, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Lapland, or to its inhabitants. [Written also *Lappish* and *Lapponian*]

Lăp'ling, *n* [From *lap*] One who has been fondled to excess, one fond of ease and sensual delights, — a term of contempt [*Obs*]

Lăpp, *n.* (*Geog*) The same as LAPLANDER, q v

Lăp'per, *n* **1** One who wraps or folds

2 One who takes up with his tongue

Lăp'pet, *n* [Diminutive of *lap*] A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose *Swift*

Lăp'pet, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LAPPETED, *p pr* & *vb n* LAPPETING] To cover as with a lappet *Landor*

Lăp'ping, *n* A kind of machine blanket or wrapping material used by calico printers *Simmonds*

Lăp'pish,
Lap pō'ni-an, } *a.* (*Geog*) See LAPLANDISH.

Lăps'a-ble, *a.* Capable of lapsing, falling, or relapsing *Sir T. More.*

Lăpse, *n* [Lat *lapsus*, from *labi, lapsus*, to slide, to fall, Fr *laps*, Sp *lapso*]

1 A gliding, slipping, or gradual falling; an easy and almost imperceptible descent; an unobserved progress or passing away, as, the *lapse* of a stream, or of time.

The *lapse* to indolence is soft and imperceptible, but the return to diligence is difficult. *Rambler*

Bacon was content to wait the *lapse* of centuries for his expected revenue of fame *I Taylor*

2 A slip, an error, a fault, a failing in duty, a slight deviation from truth or rectitude

This scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those *lapses* and failings to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers*

3 (*Eccl Law*) The slip or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void

☞ In this case, the benefice is said to be *lapsed*, or *in lapse*

4 (*Theol*) (*a*) The fall or apostasy of Adam (*b*) An extraordinary, but not miraculous, influence of the Holy Spirit

A popular ecclesiastical historian of the last century has resorted to the hypothesis that there have been certain *lapses* of the Spirit in different periods, like in their principle, though not in their outward tokens, to that of which Whitsuntide reminds us *F D Maurice*

Lăpse, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* LAPSED (lapst), *p pr*, & *vb n* LAPSING] [From the noun]

1 To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees, to glide

This disposition to shorten our words by retrenching the vowels is nothing else but a tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from which we descended *Swift*

2 To slide or slip in moral conduct, to fall in duty, to fall from virtue to deviate from rectitude, to commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake

To *lapse* in fullness
Is sorer than to lie for need *Shak*

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has *lapsed* into the burlesque character *Addison*

3 To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one, as a patron, a legatee, &c

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king *Ayliffe*

4 (*Law*) To become ineffectual or void, to fall

Lapsed devise, or *lapsed legacy* (*Law*) a devise, or legacy, which fails or takes no effect in consequence of the death of the devisee or legatee before that of the testator, or for other cause *Blackstone*

Lăpse, *v t* To cause to slide or fall, to let slip, to lose [*Obs*]

He counts the living his to dispose, not to make profit of He fears more to *lapse* his conscience than his living *Fuller*

Lap'sĭd ed (lop'sid ĕd), *a* Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship, leaning or hanging heavily to one side [Written also *lobsided*, and *lopsided*]

Lăp'stōne, *n* A stone for the lap, on which shoemakers beat leather

Lăp'-strēak, *a* Made with boards whose edges lap one over another, in distinction from being made with boards fitting edge to edge, as, a *lap streak* boat

Lăp'wing, *n* [O Eng *lapewynke*, A S *lepewince, hleapwince, hleafwinge*, from A-S. *hleapan*, to leap, jump, and *hlifian*, to arise, soar, because it quickly moves, expands, and flaps its long wings] (*Ornith*) A wading bird of the plover family (*Vanellus cristatus* or *Tringa vanellus* of Linnæus) It is found on the borders of rivers and lakes, on plains and marshes, in England, and its eggs are the "plover's eggs" of the London market, esteemed a delicacy It is also called *peewit, bastard-plover*, and *wype* The *gray lapwing* is the *Squatarola cinerea* *Eng Cyc*

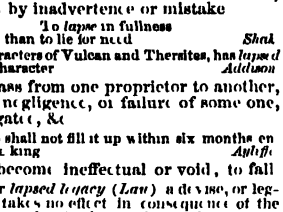

Lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*)

Lăp'work (-wûrk), *n* Work in which one part laps over another *Grew*

Lăq'uay (lăk'ĕ), *n* A lackey [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

Lă'que ar, *n* [Lat] (*Arch*) A ceiling consisting of sunk or hollowed compartments, having bands or spaces between the compartments or panels *Gwilt*

Lăr, *n, pl* LĂ'RĒS [Lat] (*Rom Antiq*) A household deity among the ancient Romans, regarded as the soul of a deceased ancestor *Lovelace*

Lär'board, *n* [*Lar* seems to be contracted from *lower*, i e, humbler in rank, because the starboard side is considered by mariners as higher in rank, whence in French it is called *babord*, from *bas*, low, but in A-S it is *bærbórd*, D *bakboord*, Ger *backbord* In a similar manner *starboard* was corrupted from *steerboard*] (*Naut*) The left-hand side of a ship, when a person stands with his face to the head, port, — opposed to *starboard*.

Lär'board, *a.* Pertaining to the left hand side of a ship; port; as, the *larboard* quarter.

Lär'çe-nēs, *a.* **1** Having the character of larceny, as, a *larcenous* act.

I would not play her *larcenous* tricks
To have her looks. *E. B. Browning.*

2 Given to larceny. "The *larcenous* and burglarious world" *S. Smith.*

Lär'çe nŭs-ly, *adv.* In a larcenous manner, thievishly

Lär'çe-ner, }
Lär'çe nist, } *n* One who commits larceny.

Lär'çe-ny, *n* [Contracted from *latrocany*, from Lat *latrocinium*, Fr *larcin*, O Fr *lurecin, latrecin*, Pr *laronici*, Sp *latrocinio, ladronicio*, It *latrocinio, ladroneccio* See LATROCINY] (*Law*) The unlawful taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive the right owner of the same, theft

Mixed or *compound larceny*, that which includes in it the aggravation of a taking from a building or the person — *Simple larceny*, that which is not accompanied with any aggravating circumstances

☞ *Grand* and *petit larceny* are distinctions made to depend upon the nature of the property stolen See PETIT

Lärch, *n* [O Fr *larege* (Cotgrave), It *larice*, Sp *larice, alerce*, N H Ger *lerche, lerchenbaum*, M H Ger *larche, lerchboum*, D *lorkenboom*, Dan *lerketræ*, Sw *lerke träd*, from Lat *larix, laricis*, Gr λαρίξ] (*Bot*) A coniferous tree, having deciduous leaves, in whorls or clusters The European larch is *Larix Europæa* The American or black larch is *L Americana*, the hackmatack or tamarack The trees are generally of a drooping, graceful appearance

European Larch

Lärch'er, *n* See LURCHER, No 2

Lärd, *n* [Fr *lard*, Pr *lart, lar*, It & Sp *lardo*, Lat *lardum, laridum*, allied to Gr λαρινός, fattened, fat]

1 The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh

2 Bacon, the flesh of swine [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Lärd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LARDED *p pr* & *vb n* LARDING] [Fr *larder*, Pr & Sp *lardar* Pg & Sp. *lardear*, It *lardare*]

1 To stuff with bacon or pork, to smear or mix with lard, to grease

The *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid *Dryden*

2 To fatten, to enrich

The oak, with his nuts, *larded* many a swine *Spenser*

3 To mix with something by way of improvement, to interlard

Let no alien interpose
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epsom prose *Dryden*

Lärd, *v i* To grow fat [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Lar dā'ceŏus (lar dā'shus), *a* [It *lardaceo*, Fr *lardacé*] Consisting of, or resembling, lard

Lärd'er, *n* A room where meat and other articles of food are kept before they are cooked, a pantry

Lärd'er er, *n* One who has charge of the larder

Lärd'er y, *n* The same as LARDER [*Obs*]

Lär'dīte (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina, — so called from its greasy feel and its softness, agalmatolite See AGALMATOLITE *Dana*

Lärd'-oil, *n* Oil which is obtained from lard

Lär'don, *n* [Fr *lardon*, from *lard*, lard, It *lardone*] A bit of bacon

Lärd'ry, *n* A larder [*Obs*]

Lâre, *n* [See LORE] Learning, doctrine, lore. [*Obs*] *Halliwell.*

Lare father, a schoolmaster, — also a counselor or adviser

Lâre, *n* Pasture, feed See LAIR [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Lâre, *v t* To provide with lare or feed, to fatten [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Lā'rĕg, *n. pl* See LAR

Lärge, *a* [*compar* LARGER, *superl* LARGEST] [Fr *large*, Pr. *larg, larc*, Sp, Pg, & It *largo*, Lat. *largus*]

1 Having great size, big, bulky, extended; great, — and specifically, (*a*) Wide, extensive, broad, — said of surface or area, as, a *large* field, plain, river, expanse (*b*) Abundant; plentiful, copious, ample, — said of quantity; as, a *large* supply of provisions, also, with reference to number numerous, populous, as, a *large* assembly, a *large* city (*c*) Bulky, huge, enormous, — said in reference to size, as, a *large* ox, tree, ship, &c (*d*) Unexpended, abundant, — said with reference to time or day

We have yet *large* day, for scarce the sun
Hath finished half his journey *Milton*

(*e*) Diffuse, free, full, — said with reference to language, style, and the like.

I might be very *large* on the importance and advantages of education *Felton.*

(*f.*) **Liberal; far sighted; comprehensive;**—said of the mind. (*g.*) **Generous, noble,**—said of the heart or affections.

2. Free, unembarrassed.

Of burdens all he set the Paynims *large* *Fairfax*

3 (*Naut.*) **Crossing the line of a ship's course in a favorable direction, particularly on the beam or quarter,**—said of the wind.

At large (*a*) Without restraint or confinement, as, to go *at large*, to be left *at large* (*b*) Diffusely, fully, in the full extent, as, to discourse on a subject *at large* — *Electors at large*, electors chosen to represent the whole of a State, in distinction from those chosen to represent one of the districts in a State [*U S*] — *To go* or *sail large* (*Naut*), to have the wind crossing the direction of a vessel's course in such a way that the sails feel its full force, and the vessel gains its highest speed, especially, to have the wind on the beam or the quarter

Syn.—Big, bulky, huge, extensive, wide capacious, comprehensive, ample, abundant, plentiful, populous, copious, diffusive, liberal

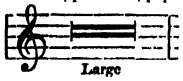
Large

Lärge, *n.* [Fr *large* See *supra*] (*Mus*) A musical note equal to four breves, or eight semibreves [*Obs*]

Lärge'-ā'cred (-ā'kerd), *a* Possessing much land

Lärge'-hănd'ed, *a* Having large or strong hands, hence, grasping, greedy, rapacious

Lärge'-heärt'ed, *a* Having a large or generous heart, hence, noble, liberal

Lärge'-heärt'ed ness (-härt'ed-), *n.* Largeness of heart, liberality *Bp Reynolds*

Lärge'ly, *adv* In a large, abundant, or copious manner, widely, extensively, amply, diffusively, liberally, bountifully, abundantly

How he lives and eats!
How *largely* gives! *Dryden*
They their fill of love and love's disport
Took *largely* *Milton*

Lärge'ness, *n.* **1** The condition of being large or great, bigness, magnitude, bulk, greatness, extent

2 Greatness, comprehension, as, the *largeness* of mind, or of capacity

3 Amplitude, generosity, liberality, as, the *largeness* of an office, *largeness* of heart

Lär'gess, *n* [Fr *largesse*, equiv to Lat *largitio*, from *large*, Fr *largesse*, *largueza*, Sp & Pg *largueza*, It *larghezza* See LARGE] A present, a gift or donation, a bounty bestowed "The *largess* of Heaven" *South*

Larghetto (lar get'to) [It, dim of *largo*, q v] (*Mus*) Somewhat slowly, but not so slowly as *largo*

Lar ğĭf'ic al, *a.* Generous, ample, liberal [*Obs*]

Lar ğĭf'lu ous, *a* [Lat *largifluus*, from *large*, abundantly, adv of *largus*, and *fluere*, to flow] Flowing copiously [*Obs*]

Lar ğĭl'o quent, *a* Speaking in an inflated or boastful manner, grandiloquent [*Obs*]

Lär'ğish, *a* Somewhat large

Lar ğĭ'tion (lar jĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *largitio*, from *largiri*, *largitus*, to give largely or bountifully, from *largus*, Sp *largueza*, It *largo ione* See LARGE] The bestowment of a largess or gift [*Obs*]

Lär'go [It, broad, large] (*Mus*) Slowly

☞ *Largo* is one degree quicker than *grave*, and two degrees quicker than *adagio*

Lär'i at, *n* [Sp *larriata*] The lasso, a long cord or thong of leather with a noose, used in catching wild horses and other animals

Lär'in, *n* A Persian coin, made of silver wire and worth about twelve cents

Lärk, *n* [O Eng *lewerock*, A S *lawerce*, *lâwere*, *lâfere*, Scot *laverock*, *lavrock*, *lerrik*, D *leeuwerik*, *leeuwerk*, *leuwerk*, *leuerik*, L Ger *lewerke*, N Frics *lurke*, O H Ger *lêrichâ*, *lêrihhâ*, *lerahhâ*, M H Ger *lêwerch*, *lêrche*, *lêrche*, N H Ger. *lerche*, Sw *lärka*, Dan *lärke*]

1 (*Ornith*) A singing passerine bird, characterized by having a long, straight hind claw, and a rather long bill It is generally crested The sky lark (or lark of the poets) is the *Alauda arvensis* of the eastern continent It is of a dark brown and mottled color, builds its nest in fields, and sings as it rises almost perpendicularly in the air It is considered a table delicacy The American lark is the *Eromaphila cornuta*

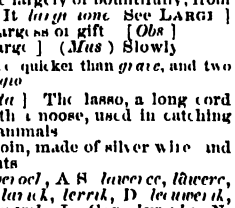
American Lark (*E cornuta*)

2 A sport or piece of merriment, a frolic, a jolly time [*Colloq*] "What *larks*!" *Dickens*

[illegible] will be a good *lark* though *T Hughes*

Lär[illegible] (*Obs.* & *p p.* LARKED (lärkt), *p pr* & [illegible]

[illegible] to catch larks.

[illegible] To make sport, to sport; to frolic [*Colloq*]

Lärk'-bŭnt'ing, *n.* (*Ornith*) The snow-bunting, a bird of the group *Plectrophanes* (*P nivalis*), having the nail of the thumb elongated like that of the lark, otherwise like the buntings. It is a northern bird, and becomes nearly all white in winter.

Lärk'er, *n.* A catcher of larks. *Bailey.*

Lärk's'-heel, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, Indian cress.

Lärk'spŭr, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant with showy flowers, usually of a vivid blue color. It belongs to the genus *Delphinium*, and is a native of the temperate parts of the world

Lär'mi-er, *n.* [Fr., from *larme*, tear or drop, equiv. to Lat *lacrima*.]

1. (*Arch*) The flat, jutting part of a cornice, the eave or drip of a house, the corona

2 (*Zoöl*) A membranous pouch, which secretes a thick, blackish humor, situated at, or below, the inner corner of the eye in the deer and antelope

Lär'rup, *v t* [Jenning considers it a corruption of *lecrope*, used by sailors in beating the boys] To beat or flog [*Prov Eng*] *Forby*

Lär'um (Synop, § 130), *n* [Abbreviation of *alarum*, for *alarm*, q v]

1 Any thing used for giving an alarm or notice, as at particular times, an alarm

2 Alarm, a noise giving notice of danger [*R*]

Of this nature was that *larum*, which, though it were but three inches big, yet would both wake a man and of itself light a candle for him at any set hour *Wilkins*

Lär'vă, *n*, *pl* LAR'VÆ [Lat *larva*, ghost, spectre, mask, It & Sp *larva*, Fr & Ger *larve*]

1 Caterpillar

2 Chrysalis

Butterfly

1 (*Entom*) An insect in the first stage after leaving the egg, in the metamorphoses of insects, and which precedes the pupa or chrysalis state, a caterpillar, grub, or maggot

2 The early, immature form of an animal when more or less of a metamorphosis takes place, before the assumption of the mature shape

Lär'val, *a* [Lat *larvalis*, Sp *larval* See *supra*] Belonging to, or resembling, a larva

Lär'vā ted, *a* [Lat *larvatus* It *larvato*, Fr *larvé* See *supra*] Masked, clothed as with a mask

Lärve, *n* *pl* LARVES (*Entom*) The same as LARVA

Lärve, *a* The same as LARVAL

Lär'vi-fôrm, *a* Having the form of a larva, resembling a larva in condition or mode of existence

Lar-vĭp'a rous, *a* [Lat *larva* and *parere*, to bring forth] Producing young in the form of larvæ, as some insects

Lăr'yn ğĕ'al, or **La-rȳn'ğe al** } *a* [Eng *larynx*,
Lăr'yn ğĕ'an, or **La rȳn'ğe an,** } *gen*, q v Fr *laryngé*, *laryngien*, It & Sp *laringeo*] Pertaining to the larynx

Lăr'yn ğĭs'mus, *n* (*Med*) A spasmodic state of the glottis, giving rise to contraction or closure of the opening

Lăr'yn ğī'tis (lar'in jī'tis), *n* [N Lat, from *larynx*, q v, Fr *laryngite*, It *laringitide*] (*Med*) An inflammation of the larynx of any sort

Lăr'yn gŏl'o ğy, *n* [Gr λαρυγξ, λαρυγγος, larynx, and λογος, discourse, from λεγειν, to speak] A treatise upon the larynx *Dunglison*

Lăr'yn-gŏph'o ny, *n* [Gr λαρυγγοτομια, from λάρυγξ and τεμνειν, to cut, τομη, a cutting Fr *laryngotomie*, It & Sp *laringotomia*] (*Surg*) The operation of cutting into the larynx, from the outside of the neck, for assisting respiration when obstructed, or for removing foreign bodies.

Lăr'ynx (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr λαρυγξ, gen λαρυγγος] (*Anat*) The upper part of the trachea or windpipe, constituting the organ of voice

Larynx

A, lateral view of larynx, *B*, section of larynx *h*, hyoid bone; *th*, thyroid cartilage; *ar*, arytenoid cartilage, *cr*, cricoid cartilage; *tr*, trachea; *t*, tongue; *si*, superior vocal cords; *ib*, inferior vocal cords; *v*, ventricle

☞ It consists of five cartilaginous pieces which are acted upon by numerous muscles, viz, the *thyroid* cartilage, formed of two broad plates united at the front, and attached to the *os hyoides*, or hyoid bone This cartilage constitutes the protuberance known as *Adam's apple* below this, the *cricoid* cartilage, a ring supporting the *arytenoid* cartilages behind from these proceed the superior and inferior ligaments of the *glottis*, the inferior being also called the *vocal cords* above the glottis plays the *epiglottis*, a tongue-shaped flap secured in front to the thyroid cartilage

Inferior larynx, a glottis-like structure found in birds at the lower end of the trachea, where it divides to the two sides It is their special organ of sound

Lăs'kăr, or **Las-kăr',** *n* [Per & Hind. *lashkar*, an army, an inferior artillery-man, a cooly, a camp follower, a native sailor] A native sailor, employed in European vessels, also, a menial employed about arsenals, and elsewhere [*East Indies*]

Lăs'çi-oŭs, *a* Loose, lascivious. [*Obs*] "To depaint *lascivious* wantonness" *Holland*

Las çĭv'i-en-çy, *n* [See *infra*] Lasciviousness [*Obs*]

Las çĭv'i ent, *a* [Lat *lasciviens*, p pr. of *lascivire*, to be wanton, from *lascivus* See *infra*] Lascivious [*Obs*] *More*

Las çĭv'i oŭs, *a* [Lat *lascivia*, wantonness, from *lascivus*, wanton, for *laxivus*, from *laxus*, loose, lax, It & Sp *lascivo*, Fr *lascif*]

1 Loose, wanton, lewd lustful, as, *lascivious* men, *lascivious* desires, *lascivious* eyes *Milton.*

2 Tending to produce voluptuous or lewd emotions

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber
To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute *Shak*

Las çĭv'i oŭs ly, *adv* In a lascivious manner, loosely, wantonly, lewdly

Las çĭv'i oŭs ness, *n* **1** The state or quality of being lascivious, looseness, wantonness, lustful ness, salaciousness

Who, being past feeling, have given themselves over to *lasciviousness* *Eph* iv 19

2 Tendency to excite lust, and promote irregular indulgences

The reason pretended by Augustus was, the *lasciviousness* of his Elegies and his Art of Love *Dryden*

Lă'ser-wort (wûrt), *n* [Lat *laser*, the juice of the plant *laserpitium*, Ger *laserkraut* Cf A-S *laser*, tare, cockle] (*Bot*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Laserpitium*, of several species, as *L glabrum*, *L siler*, the root of which yields a resinous substance of a bitter taste It is a native of Southern Europe *Eng Cyc*

Lăsh, *n* [Ger *lasche*, latchet, a bit of leather, gusset, stripe, *laschen*, to furnish with flaps, to lash or slap Icel *laski*, gusset, flap, *lasta*, to tear Cf LEASH]

1 The thong or braided cord of a whip, a cord, a string

I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it *Addison*

2 The leash in which an animal is caught or held, hence, a snare [*Obs*]

The farmer they leave in the *lash* *Tusser*

3 A stroke with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough, as, the culprit received thirty nine *lashes*

4 A stroke of satire or sarcasm, an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain, a cut

The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well *L'Estrange*

Lăsh, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LASHED (lăsht), *p pr.* & *vb n* LASHING]

1 To strike with a lash or any thing pliant, to whip or scourge

We *lash* the pupil, and defraud the ward *Dryden*

2 To satirize, to censure with severity, as, to *lash* vice

3 To throw up with a sudden jerk, to kick out He falls, and, *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws *Dryden*

4 To beat, as with something loose, to dash against

And big waves *lash* the frighted shores *Prior*

5 To tie or bind with a rope or cord, to secure or fasten by a string as to *lash* any thing to a mast or to a yard, to *lash* a trunk on a coach

Lăsh, *v i* To ply the whip to make a severe attack

To laugh at follies or to *lash* at vice *Dryden*

To lash out to be extravagant or unruly, also, to kick out, as a horse *lashes out*

Lăsh'er, *n* One who whips or lashes

Lăsh'ĕs, *n* A wear in a river [*Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Lăsh'er, *n* A piece of rope for binding or making fast one thing to another,—called also *lashing*

Lăsh'-free, *a* Free from the lash of satire [*Obs. and rare*] *B Jonson.*

Lăsh'ing, *n* **1** Castigation or chastisement.

2 Extravagance, unruliness *South.*

3 A rope for making fast See LASHER

Lăsk, *n* [A corruption of *lax*, a flux *Nares*] A diarrhœa or flux [*Obs*] "The flux of the belly called the *lask*" *Holland.*

Lăsk'et, *n* (*Naut*) A small loop of cord used to lace sails by a latching See LATCHING

Lăss, *n* [Contracted for *laddess*, f of *lad*] A young woman, a girl,—applied particularly to a country girl

Lăs'sie, *n* A young girl, a lass. [*Scot.*]

Lăs'si tūde (-tūd), *n* [Fr. *lassitude*, Sp *lassitud*, It. *lassitudine*, Lat *lassitudo*, from *lassus*, faint, weary, allied to *laxus*, wide, loose, lax] The state of being relaxed or weak, languor of body or mind, proceeding from exhaustion of strength by excessive labor or action, or other means, weakness; dullness; heaviness, weariness.

Lăss'lôrn, *a.* Forsaken by a lass or mistress. *Shak.*

Lăs'so, *n.*, *pl* LĂS'SŌS. [Sp. & Pg. *laso*, from Lat. *laqueus* See LACE] A rope or cord with a noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.

Lăs'so, *v t* [*imp & p p* LASSOED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* LASSOING] To capture with a lasso

Låst (6), *a* [Contracted from *latest*, superl. of *late*, O Sax. *lezt*, *lazt*, *last*, M. L. Ger *lest*, D. *laatst*, from *laat*, late, O. H Ger *lezzist*, *lezist*, M. H Ger. *lezist*, *leczest*, *lest*, N H Ger *letzt*, A-S. *latemist*, *lătemest.*]

1. *Coming after all the others of a series, in time* or place, following all the rest, final, closing, hindmost, as, the *last* hour of the day, the *last* day of the year

Here, *last* of Britons, let your names be read *Pope*

2 Next before the present, as, the *last* week, the *last* year

3. Incapable of being extended, increased, or surpassed, utmost

They are contending for principles of the *last* importance *Robert Hall*

4. Lowest, meanest.

Antiochus
Takes the *last* prize *Pope*

5. Perfected, or made skillful, by the longest practice or utmost effort. [*Rare.*]

Why thrown aside thy masterpiece, half wrought,
While meaner efforts thy *last* hand enjoy? *Young*

6 Farthest of all others from possessing a given quality, character, or use, most unlikely, having least fitness, as, he is the *last* person to be accused of theft, he is the *last* man to appear generous, this is the *last* place in which one might expect to find him.

At last, or *at the last*, at the end, in the conclusion "Gad, a troop shall overcome him, but he shall overcome *at the last*" *Gen* xlix 19 — *On one's last legs*, having reached the last stage of exhaustion, in want of resources, or credit, and the like, almost overwhelmed, on the verge of failure or ruin — *To the last*, to the end, till the conclusion

And blunder on in business *to the last* *Pope*

Låst, *adv* [A-S *latôst*, superl of *late*, *lăte*, tarde, sero. See *supra*]

1. The last time, the time before the present, as, I saw him *last* at New York

2. In conclusion, finally

Pleased with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores, and, *last*, the thing adored desires *Dryden*

3. After all others in order or time

Låst, *v i* [*imp & p p* LASTED, *p pr & vb n* LASTING] [A S *lastan*, to perform, execute, follow, last, continue, O Sax *lestian*, *lē stean*, Goth *laistyan*, O H Ger *leostan*, N H Ger *leisten*, from A-S *last*, *lærst*, trace, footstep, course, last, Goth *laists*, track, trace, Icel *leystr*, *lystr*, shoe]

1 To continue in time, to endure, to remain in existence.

That man may *last*, but never lives,
Who much receives, but nothing gives. *Gibbons*

2. To continue unimpaired, not to decay or perish, to hold out, to continue unconsumed

These are standing marks of facts contrived with great wisdom to *last* till time shall be no more *Addison*

Låst, *n* [A S *hlæst*, from *hladan*, to lade, O H Ger. *hlast*, N H Ger, D, Dan, & Sw *last*, whence Fr *laste*, *last*, a last, and *lest*, It *lasto*, ballast]

1 A load, hence, a certain weight or measure, generally estimated at 4000 lbs, but varying exceedingly as to different articles A *last* of codfish, white herrings, meal, and ashes, is twelve barrels, a *last* of corn, ten quarters, or eighty bushels, of gunpowder, twenty four barrels, of red herrings, twenty cades, of hides, twelve dozen, of leather, twenty dickers, of pitch and tar, fourteen barrels, of wool, twelve sacks, of flax or feathers, 1700 lbs.

2. The burden of a ship

Låst, *n.* (*Law*) A court held in the marshes of Kent, to levy rates for preserving the marshes *Cowell*

Låst, *n.* [A-S *last*, *læst*, D *leest*, Dan & Sw *lint*, O H Ger *lesta*, M H Ger *leste*, N H Ger *leisten* See LAST, *v t*] A mold or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed

The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last* *L'Estrange*

Låst, *v t* To shape with a last, to fasten or fit to a last, as, to *last* a boot

Låst'ăge, *n* [Fr *lestage*, from *lest*, ballast, L Lat *lastagium*, *lestagium* See LAST, a load]

1 A duty exacted, in some fairs or markets, for carrying things where one will

2 A custom or tax paid on wares sold by the last [*Obs*] *Cowell*

3 The lading of a ship, also, ballast *Spelman.*

4 Room for stowing goods, as in a ship

Låst'er y, *n* A red color [*Obs.*] "Fair vermilion or pure *lastery*" *Spenser*

Låst'ing, *p. a* Durable, of long continuance, that may continue or endure, as, a *lasting* good or evil, a *lasting* color

Syn. — Durable, permanent, undecaying, perpetual, unending — LASTING, PERMANENT, DURABLE *Lasting* is more commonly applied to things abstract, which from their very nature endure, as, a *lasting* remembrance, effect, &c *Permanent* applies chiefly to things established, and designed to remain unchanged, as, a *permanent* situation, a *permanent* change, &c *Durable* is applied to material substances or fabrics, so far as they resist agencies which tend to destroy them; as, a *durable* foundation, &c.

Frauds, fears, and fury have possessed the state,
And fixed the causes of a *lasting* hate. *Dryden.*
Their joy sincere, with no more sorrow mixed;
Eternally stand *permanent* and fixed. *Dryden.*
More *durable* than brass, the frame
Which here I consecrate to fame *Francis.*

Låst'ing, *n* 1 Endurance

2 A species of very durable woolen stuff

Låst'ing-ly, *adv.* Durably, with continuance.

Låst'ing-ness, *n* The quality or state of long continuance, durability

Låst'ly, *adv* 1. In the last place, in conclusion

2 At length, at last, finally.

Låt'a-kī'ă (-kē'ă), *n* [Turk] A superior quality of Turkish smoking tobacco, so called from the place where produced, the ancient Laodicea

Lătch, *n* [Fr *lacs*, a string. See LACE, and cf LATCHET]

1. A small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door *Gay.*

2 (*Naut*) A latching See LATCHING

Lătch, *v t* [*imp & p. p.* LATCHED (lăcht), *p pr. & vb n* LATCHING]

1 To catch so as to hold. [*Obs*]

Those that remained threw darts at our men, and *latching* our darts, sent them again at us *Golding*

2. To catch or fasten by means of a latch

The door was only *latched* *Locke*

3 [Fr *lecher*, to lick, from O H Ger *leckôn* See LICK] To smear [*Obs*] *Shak*

Lătch'et, *n* [Diminutive of *latch* Cf Fr *lacet*, plaited string, lace, diminutive of *lacs* See LACE] The string that fastens a shoe

Lătch'-kēy, *n* A key used to raise the latch of a door

Lătch'ing, *n* (*Naut*) A loop formed on the head rope of a bonnet, by which it is connected with the foot of the sail, — called also *latch* and *lasket*

Lāte, *a* [*compar* LATER, or LATTER, *superl* LATEST, or LAST] [A-S *lat*, O Sax *lat*, D *laat*, O Frics. *let*, Goth *lats*, Icel *latr*, Sw *lat*, Dan *lad*, O H Ger *laz*, N H Ger *las*, late, slow, lazy]

1 Coming after others, or after the usual or expected time, slow, tardy, long delayed, as, a *late* spring, a *late* summer

2 Far advanced toward the end or close, as, a *late* hour of the day, a *late* period of life

3 Existing not long ago, but not now, deceased, departed, out of office, as, the *late* bishop of London, the *late* administration

4 Not long past happening not long ago, recent, as, the *late* rains, we have received *late* intelligence

Lāte, *adv* [A-S *late*, *lāte* See *supra*]

1 After the usual time, or the time appointed, after delay, as, he arrived *late*.

2 Not long ago, lately

And round them throng,
With leaps and bounds, the *late* imprisoned young *Pope*

3 Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period, as, to lie abed *late*, to sit up *late* at night

Of late in time not long past, or near the present, lately, as, the practice is *of late* uncommon — *Too late*, after the proper time, not in due time, as, we arrived *too late* to see the procession

Lāt'ed, *a.* Belated, being too late [*Obs*]

I am so *lated* in the world, that I
Have lost my way forever *Shak*

La-teen'-sāil, *n* [Fr *voile latine*, a sail in the shape of a right-angled triangle See LATIN] (*Naut*) A triangular sail, extended by a long yard, which is slung about one quarter the distance from the lower end, which is brought down at the tack, while the other end is elevated at an angle of about forty-five degrees, — used in small boats, felucas, xebecs, &c, especially in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters

Lāte'ly, *adv* Not long ago, recently, as, he has *lately* arrived from Italy

Lā'ten cy, *n* [See LATENT] The state of being latent or concealed, abstruseness

To simplify the discussion, I shall distinguish three degrees of this *latency* *Sir W Hamilton*

Lāte'ness, *n* 1 The state of being late or tardy, or of coming after the usual or appointed time, as, the *lateness* of spring or of harvest

2 Time far advanced in any particular period, as, *lateness* of the day or night, *lateness* in the season, *lateness* in life

Lā'tent, *a* [Lat *latens*, p pr of *latere*, to lie hid or concealed, allied to Gr λαθειν, λανθανειν, Fr *latent*, It & Sp *latente*] Not visible or apparent, not seen, hid, concealed, secret, as, *latent* motives, *latent* springs of action

The evils *latent* in the most promising contrivances are provided for as they arise *Burke*

Latent buds (*Bot*), those buds that have passed the season of expansion without development — *Latent heat* (*Physics*), that quantity of heat which disappears or becomes concealed in a body while producing some change in it other than rise of temperature, as fusion, evaporation, or expansion, the quantity being constant for each particular body and for each species of change — *Latent period* (*Med*), the regular time in which a disease is supposed to be existing without manifesting itself

Lā'tent-ly, *adv.* In a secret or concealed manner, invisibly.

Lāt'er, *a.* [Comparative of *late.*] Posterior; subsequent.

Lāt'er-al, *a.* [Fr. *latéral*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *lateral*, It. *laterale*, Lat. *lateralis*, from *latus*, *lateris*, side.]

1. Proceeding from, or attached to, the side; as, the *lateral* branches of a tree; *lateral* shoots.

2. Directed to the side, as, the *lateral* view of an object.

Lateral equation (*Math*), an equation of the first degree [*Obs*] *Math Dict* — *Lateral pressure* or *stress* (*Mech*), a pressure or stress at right angles to the length, as of a beam or bridge, — distinguished from *longitudinal pressure* or *stress* — *Lateral strength* (*Mech*), strength which resists a tendency to fracture arising from lateral pressure

Lāt'er-āl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of having distinct sides [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Lāt'er al-ly, *adv* 1 By the side, sidewise.

2 In the direction of the side

Lāt'er-an, *n* One of the churches at Rome, with a palace and other buildings annexed to it

☞ The name is said to have been derived from that of the *Laterani* family, who possessed a palace on this spot, which was seized by Nero, and became an imperial residence In this palace several ecclesiastical councils, hence called *Lateran councils*, have been held

Lāt'ered, *a* Delayed [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Lāt'er i fō'li-ōŭs, *a* [Lat *latus*, *lateris*, side, and *folium*, leaf, Fr *latérifolié*] (*Bot*) Growing on the side of a leaf at the base, as, a *laterifolious* flower

Lāt'er-īte, *n.* (*Geol*) An argillaceous sandstone, in India, of a red color, and much seamed. *Dana*

Lāt'er-ĭ'tiŏŭs (-ĭsh'ŭs), *a* [Lat *lateritius*, from *later*, *lateris*, a brick] Like bricks, of the color of bricks

Lateritious sediment, a sediment in urine resembling brick dust, observed after the crises of fevers, and at the termination of gouty paroxysms

La tĕs'cençe, *n* [Lat *latescens*, p pr. of *latescere*, from *latēre*, to be hid] A slight withdrawal from view or knowledge

This obscuration can be conceived in every infinite degree between incipient *latescence* and irrecoverable latency *Sir W Hamilton*

Lāt'est, *a* [Superlative of *late.*] Longest after the usual time, tardiest

Lāte'-wāke, *n.* See LICHE WAKE

Lāte'ward, *a* Somewhat late, lately in growth or maturity, — opposed to *forward* [*Obs.*]

Corn which grew in a forward and hasty field ought to be transferred into *late ward* lands *Holland*

Lāte'ward, *adv* Somewhat late [*Obs*]

Lăt'ex, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A milky juice contained in cavities of certain plants It has no regular circulation through the plant, but possesses the peculiar active properties of it

Lăth, *n*, *pl* LĂTHS (lăthz) [A S *lattu*, for *laddu*, O H Ger *latta*, *lata*, N H Ger *latte*, D *lat*, whence Fr *latte*, It *latta*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *lata*. Cf W *llath*, a rod, staff, yard]

1 A thin, narrow board, or slip of wood, to be nailed to the rafters of a building, for the purpose of supporting the tiles, or covering

2 A thin, narrow slip of wood, to be nailed to the studs, for the purpose of supporting the plastering

Lăth, *v t* [*imp & p p* LATHED, *p pr. & vb n* LATHING] To cover or line with laths

Lăth'-brick, *n* A long, slender brick, upon which malt is placed in the drying kiln.

Lăthe, *n* [A-S *laedh*, *ledh*, a district or division peculiar to Kent It may be allied to A-S *ladhian*, to invite, send for, assemble, and signify, originally, a meeting or assembly Cf WAPENTAKE]

1 Formerly, a part or division of a county among the Anglo Saxons At present it consists of four or five hundreds, and is confined to the county of Kent [*Prov Eng*] [Written also *lath*] *Brande*

2 A building in which grain is stored, a granary, a barn [*Obs*]

Lăthe, *n* [Allied to *lath*, a narrow board. Cf. Ger *drechselbank*, a turning-lathe, literally, a turning bench]

1 (*Mach*) A machine tool for shaping articles of wood, metal, or other material, by causing them to revolve while acted upon by a cutting tool held either by the hand or a slide-rest, — called also *turning lathe*

2 The movable swing frame of a loom, carrying the reed for separating the warp threads and beating up the weft, — called also *lay* and *batten*.

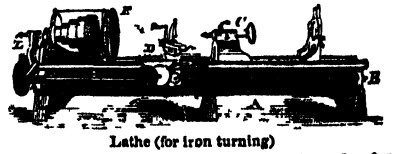

Lathe (for iron turning)

Blanchard's lathe, a lathe for turning irregular forms after a given pattern, as lasts, gun-stocks, and the like — *Engine-lathe*, or *turning-engine* (called, among machinists, a *lathe*), a machine-tool having an automatic feed, and used chiefly for turning metals, cutting screws, and often for boring Upon the *shears*, or framing, *A*, stand the fixed *head-stock*, *M*, (which carries the *spindle* and *face-plate*, *F*), the movable *tail-stock*, *C*, and the com-

pound-rest, D, which is moved longitudinally by the *lead-screw, B*, actuated by the *feed, L*, and upon which stand the *tool-stock* and *tool-rest — Foot-lathe*, a lathe which is driven by a treadle worked by the foot — *Hand-lathe*, a lathe which has no automatic feed — *Throw-lathe*, a small lathe worked by one hand, while the cutting-tool is held in the other. — *Rose-engine lathe* See ROSE-ENGINE

Lăth'er (99), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LATHERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LATHERING.] [A-S *leathrian*, to lather, anoint. See *infra.*] To form a foam with water and soap, to become froth, or frothy matter

Lăth'er, *v. t.* 1. To spread over with lather, as, to *lather* the face

2. To beat severely [*Vulgar*]

Lăth'er, *n* [A S *leadhor, leadhur*, niter, *leadhor-wyrt*, latherwort, soapwort]

1. Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water.

2 Foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse

Lăth'ing, *n* A covering of laths on a wall, also, the act or process of covering with laths

Lăth'-rĕnd'ing, *n* The business of lath making

Lăth'-work (wûrk), *n* Thin battened work, as at the sides of a room, to receive plaster

Lăth'y, *a* Thin as a lath, long and slender

Lăth'y-ĕrbs, *n* [Lat, from Gr λαθυρος, vetchling] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants, including several species, vetchling, everlasting pea *Gray*

Lă'tian (lā'shan), *a* Belonging, or relating, to Latium, a country of ancient Italy, situated on the south side of the Tiber

La-tĭb'ŭ-lĭze, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* LATIBULIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* LATIBULIZING] [Lat *latibulum*, hiding-place, from *latere*, to lie hid] To retire into a den, burrow, or cavity, and lie dormant in winter, to retreat and lie hid [*Rare*]

The tortoise *latibulizes* in October *Shaw*

La tĭb'ŭ lŭm, *n*, *pl* ***LA TIB'Ū LĂ*** [Lat, from *latere*, to lie hid] A concealed hiding-place, a burrow, a lair, a hole

Lăt'i-fĭf'er-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *latex* and *ferre*, to bear] (*Bot*) Conveying the latex, — applied to the tissue through which the latex is carried to different parts of the plant.

Lăt'i-clāve, *n* [Lat *latus clavus, lateclavium*, from *latus*, broad, and *clavus*, nail, a purple stripe on the tunica, Fr *laticlave*] (*Rom Antiq*) A distinctive badge worn by Roman senators, supposed to have been a broad stripe of purple on the fore part of the tunic

Lăt'i-cŏs'tate, *a* [Lat *latus*, broad, and *costatus*, having ribs, Fr *laticoste*. See COSTATE] Broad ribbed

Lăt'i-dĕn'tate, *a* [Lat *latus*, broad, and *dentatus*, having teeth See DENTATE] Broad toothed

Lăt'i-fō'li ate, } *a* [Lat *latifolius*, from *latus*,
Lăt'i fō'li-ŏŭs, } broad, and *folium*, leaf, Fr *latifolié*] (*Bot*) Having broad leaves.

Lăt'in, *a* [Lat *Latinus*, belonging to Latium, Latin, from *Latium*, a country of Italy, in which Rome was situated, Fr & Pr *Latin*, It *Latino*, Sp *Latino*, *Latin*, Pg *Latino, Latim*, A S *laden, leden*]

1 Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy, Roman, as, the *Latin* language

2 Pertaining to, or composed in, the language used by the Romans or Latins, as, a *Latin* grammar, a *Latin* composition or idiom

Latin church (*Eccl Hist*), the Western or Roman Catholic church, as distinct from the Greek or Eastern church

Lăt'in, *n.* 1. (*Inc. Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Latium

2. The language of the ancient Romans

3 An exercise in schools, consisting in turning English into Latin [*Obs*] *Ascham*

Lăt'in, *v. t* To write or speak in Latin. [*Obs*]
"The well *Latined* apology in his behalf" *Fuller*

Lăt'in-ĭsm, *n* [Fr *Latinisme*, It & Sp *Latinismo*] A Latin idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins

☞ The term is also sometimes employed by biblical scholars to designate a Latin word in Greek letters, or the Latin sense of a Greek word in the Greek Testament

Lăt'in-ist, *n* [Fr *Latiniste*, It & L Lat *Latinista*] One skilled in Latin, a Latin scholar

He left school a good *Latinist* *Macaulay*

Lăt'in-ist'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Latin, in a Latin style or idiom [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

La-tĭn'i-tăs'ter, *n.* One who has but a smattering of Latin. *Walker*

La-tĭn'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *Latinitas*, Fr *Latinité*, It *Latinità*, Sp. *Latinidad*] The Latin tongue, style, or idiom, or the use thereof, specifically, purity of the Latin style or idiom

Lăt'in-i-zā'tion, *n* The act of turning into Latin

Lăt'in ize, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LATINIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LATINIZING.] [Fr. *Latiniser*, Sp *Latinizar*, It. *Latinizzare*, Lat *Latinizare*] To give Latin terminations or forms to, as foreign words, in writing Latin.

Lăt'in-ize, *v. i.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

Lăt'in-ly, *adv.* So as to understand and write Latin; also, according to the style or idioms of the Latin language; in correct Latin. [*Obs*] *Heylin.*

Lă'tion, *n* [Lat. *latio, lationis*, from *latum*, to bear, used as the supine of *ferre*, to bear, in which the third root is deficient.] The act of carrying, or bearing, from one place to another; transportation; conveyance [*Obs.*]

Lăt'i rŏs'trous (Synop., § 130), *a* [Lat *latus*, broad, and *rostrum*, beak, Fr. *latirostre*] (*Ornith*) Having a broad beak, as a bird *Browne*

Lāt'ish, *a.* [Eng *late*] Somewhat late.

Lăt'i-tan-cy, *n* [See *infra*] The state of lying concealed, the state of lurking [*Rare*] *Browne*

Lăt'i-tant, *a* [Lat *latitans*, p pr. of *latitare*, to be or lie hid, to lurk, v intens fr *latere*, to be hid, Fr *latitant*] Lying hid, concealed, latent. [*Rare*]

Lăt'i-tăt, *n* [Lat, he lies hid, from *latitare* See *supra*] (*Law*) A writ by which a person was summoned into the King's Bench to answer, as supposing he lay concealed *Blackstone*

Lăt'i tā'tion, *n.* [Lat *latitatio*. See *supra*] A lying in concealment [*Obs*]

Lăt'i tūde (53), *n* [Fr *latitude*, Pr *latitut*, Sp *latitud*, Pg *latitude*, It *latitudine*, Lat *latitudo*, from *latus*, broad, wide]

1 Extent from side to side, or distance sidewise from a given point or line, breadth, width "Provided the length do not exceed the *latitude*" *Wotton*

2 Room, space, freedom from confinement or restraint, hence, looseness, laxity, independence

In human actions there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged *Bp Taylor*

3 Extent or breadth of signification, application, &c, extent of deviation from a standard, as truth, style, and the like

No discreet man will believe Augustine's miracles, in the *latitude* of monkish relations *Fuller*

4 Extent, size, amplitude, scope

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude* *Locke*

5 (*Astron*) The angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic

6 (*Geog*) The distance of any place on the globe, north or south of the equator

Lăt'i-tūdi'nal, *a* [Sp & Pt *latitudinal*] Pertaining to latitude, in the direction of latitude.

Lăt'i tūdi'nā'ri an, *a* [Fr *latitudinaire*]

1 Not restrained, not confined by precise limits

2 Thinking or acting at large, or without respect of the usual standards of belief or opinion lax in religious principles or views, as, *latitudinarian* opinions or doctrines

Lăt'i tūdi'nā'ri an, *n* 1 One who is moderate in his notions, or not restrained by precise settled limits in opinion, one who indulges freedom in thinking

2 (*Eng Eccl Hist*) A member of the Church of England, in the time of Charles II, who adopted more liberal notions in respect to the authority and doctrines of the church than generally prevailed at that time

They wished that things might have been carried with more moderation, and they continued to keep up a good correspondence with those who differed from them in opinion, and allowed a great freedom both in philosophy and in divinity, from whence they were called "men of latitude" and upon this, men of narrow thoughts fastened upon them the name of *latitudinarians* *Bp Burnet*

3 (*Theol*) One who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy, or one who indulges an undue latitude of thinking and interpretation

Lăt'i tūdi'nā'ri an-ĭzm, *n* [Fr *latitudinarisme*] A latitudinarian system of state, freedom of opinion in matters pertaining to religious belief

Fierce sectarianism bred fierce *latitudinarianism* *De Quincey*

He [Ammonius Saccas] plunged into the wildest *latitudinarianism* of opinion, and availed himself of the great name of Plato in order to attach authority and importance to his pantheistic creed *J S Blanford*

Lăt'i tūdi'nous, *a* Having latitude, or large extent

Lă'trant, *a* [Lat *latrans*, p pr of *latrare* It *latrante* See *infra*] Barking [*Obs*] *Tickell*

Lă'trāte, *v. i* [Lat *latrare, latratum* It *latrare*] To bark as a dog [*Obs*]

La trā'tion, *n* [Lat *latratio.*] A barking [*Obs*]

La-trĕp'tic-al, *a* [Gr λατρευειν, to serve, to minister] Acting in the capacity of a hired servant, hence, serving, ministering, assisting [*Obs*]

Lă'tri-ă, or **La-trī'ă** (Synop., § 130), *n* [Lat, Gr λατρεια, from λατ- *ευειν*, to serve, from λατρις, λατρις, servant, worshiper] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God, — distinguished by the Roman Catholics from *dulia*, or the inferior worship paid to saints

Lăt'ro çĭn'y, *n.* [Lat *latrocinium, latro*, a freebooter, robber See LARCENY.] Theft, larceny [*Obs*]

Lăt'ten, *n* [Fr *laiton, leton*, Sp *laton, alaton*, Catalan *llautó*, Prov It *loton*, It. *ottone*, Icel *latun* D *latoen*, from It *latta*, a sheet of iron tinned, tin plate Cf LATH, a thin board, or slip of wood]

1 A fine kind of brass or bronze, used in the middle ages for crosses, candlesticks, &c

2 Sheet tin, iron plate, covered with tin.

3 Milled brass, reduced to different thicknesses, according to the uses for which it is intended, — called also *latten brass.*

Black latten, brass in milled sheets, composed of copper and zinc, used by braziers, and for drawing into wire — *Roll latten* latten polished on both sides ready for use — *Shaven latten*, a thinner kind than black latten *Simmonds*

Lăt'ter, *a.* [An irregular comparative of *late*]

1. More late or recent, coming or happening after something else; — opposed to *former*; as, the former and *latter* rain, former or *latter* harvest.

2. Mentioned the last of two.

The difference between reason and revelation, ... and in what sense the *latter* is superior *Watts*

3 Lately done or past, modern, as, in these *latter* ages

4 Last, latest, final

Lăt'ter-ly, *adv.* In time not long past, lately; of late

Lăt'ter măth, *n* The latter mowing, that which is mowed after a previous mowing, the aftermath

Lăt'tĭce (lat'tĭs), *n.* [Fr. *lattis*, lath-work, from *latte*, lath, q v]

1 Any work of wood or iron, made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming a network, as, the *lattice* of a window, — called also *lattice work.*

The mother of Sisera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice* *Judg* v 28

Lattice-window

Lattice-work.

2 Any thing made of, or covered with, strips interwoven so as to form a sort of net-work, especially, a window or window blind

3 (*Her*) A bordure formed of perpendicular and horizontal bars, either interlaced or not It differs from *fretty*, which crosses bend wise, dexter and sinister

Lăt'tĭce, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LATTICED (lăt'tĭst) *p pr* & *vb n* LATTICING]

1 To form into open work

2 To furnish with a lattice

Lăt'tĭce-gĭd'er, *n* A girder of which the web consists of diagonal pieces crossing each other in the manner of lattice work

Lăt'tĭce-plănt, *n* (*Bot*) An aquatic plant of Madagascar (*Ouvirandra fenestralis*), whose leaves have interstices between their ribs and cross beams, so as to resemble lattice work

Lăt'us Rĕc'tum [Lat, the right side] (*Conic Sections*) The parameter of the principal axis. See PARAMETER

Laud, *n* [Lat *laus, laudis*, It *laude*, Sp. *loade*, Pt *louvs, lou*, O Fr *los, lo*]

1 An extolling in words, eulogy, honorable mention, praise, commendation [*Obs*] "*Laud* be to God" *Shak*

2 That part of divine worship which consists in praise

☞ In the Roman Catholic church the prayers formerly used at daybreak, between those of matins and prime were called *lauds*

3 Music or singing in honor of my one

Laud, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LAUDED, *p pr* & *vb n.* LAUDING.] [From the noun, Lat *laudare*, It. *laudare lodare*, O Sp *laudar*, N Sp *louar*, Pg *louvar*, Pr *lau ar*, Fr *louer*, O Fr *loer*] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing, to celebrate to extol

Laud'a-bĭl'i ty, *n.* The quality of being laudable, laudableness

Laud'a ble, *a* [Lat *laudabilis*, Pr *laudable, laus-able*, Sp *laudable*, It *laudabile*, Pg *louvavel*, Fr. *louable* See *supra*]

1 Worthy of being lauded, praiseworthy, commendable, as, *laudable* motives, *laudable* actions.

I'm in this world.
Where to do harm is often *laudable* *Shak.*

By this *laudable* ambition the taste of the public is improved *I Taylor.*

2 Healthy, salubrious, as, *laudable* juices of the body *Arbuthnot.*

Laud'a-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being laudable, or of deserving praise, praiseworthiness, as, the *laudableness* of motives or actions

Laud'a-bly, *adv* In a manner deserving praise.

Nothing can be more *laudably* got than that which is lawfully saved *South.*

Lau'da nŭm (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Originally the same word as *ladanum, labdanum*, Pr & Fr. *laudanum*, It & Sp *laudano, ladano.* This word can not be derived from Lat *laudandum*, to be praised, nor was it first introduced by Paracelsus, as it previously existed in Provençal See LADANUM.] A preparation of opium, especially in spirit or wine; tincture of opium.

Lau-dā'tion, *n.* [Lat *laudatio*, O. Fr. *laudation*, It *laudazione, lodazione.* See LAUD.] Praise, commendation.

Laud'a-tive, *n.* [Lat *laudativus*, It. *laudativo*, *lodativo*, Sp *laudativo*, Fr. *laudatif.*] A panegyric, a eulogy [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Laud'a-to-ry, *a* [Lat. *laudatorius*, It & Sp *laudatorio*, O Fr *laudatoire*] Containing praise, tending to praise, expressing or exercised to express praise, as, the *laudatory* powers of Dryden. *Sir J. Stephens.*

Laud'a-to-ry, *n* That which contains praise.

Laud'er, *n* One who praises

Laugh (laf), *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* LAUGHED (lăft), *p. pr.* & *vb. n* LAUGHING] [O Eng *laghe*, *lahe*, A-S *hleahhan*, *hlahhan*, O Sax *hlahan*, Goth *hlahyan*, O H Ger *hlahhan*, *lahhan*, *lachôn*, N H Ger *lachen*, D *lagchen*, Icel *hlâa*, Dan *le*, Sw *le*]

1 To have the countenance light up, or change, so as to express merriment, usually in connection with a chuckling sound of the voice, attended by an expulsion of air from the lungs and a shaking of the sides.

You saw my master wink and *laugh* upon you *Shak.*

2 To be gay, to appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, lively, or brilliant, to sport

Then *laughs* the childish year, with flowerets crowned *Dryden*
In Folly's cup still *laughs* the bubble Joy *Pope*

Laugh and lay down, an old game at cards, in which the winner laid down his cards upon the table and laughed, or was supposed to do so, at his good luck *Halliwell* — *To laugh at*, to ridicule, to treat with contempt "No fool to *laugh at*, which he valued more" *Pope* — *To laugh in the sleeve*, to laugh secretly, or so as not to be observed, especially while apparently preserving a grave or serious demeanor toward the person or persons laughed at — *To laugh out of the other corner*, or *side of the mouth*, to weep or cry, to be made to feel regret vexation, or disappointment, especially after exhibiting a boastful or exultant spirit

Laugh, *v. t* 1 To express by laughing

The large Achilles on his pressed-bed lolling,
From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause *Shak.*

2 To ridicule or deride, — with *out* or *down*, as, to *laugh* one *out* of a plan

To laugh to scorn, to deride, to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn, to despise

Laugh (laf), *n* An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species, laughter

But feigns a *laugh* to seem search around,
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found *Pope*

That man is a bad man who has not within him the power of a hearty *laugh* *T B Robertson*

Laugh'a ble (laf'a bl), *a* Fitted to excite laughter, as, a *laughable* story, a *laughable* scene

Syn. — Droll ludicrous, mirthful, comical See DROLL and LUDICROUS

Laugh'a ble ness (laf'a bl nes), *n.* The quality of being laughable

Laugh'a bly, *adv* In a manner to excite laughter

Laugh'er (laf'er), *n* One who laughs, or is fond of merriment

The *laughers* are a majority *Pope*

Laugh'ing ly (laf'ing-lĭ), *adv* In a merry way with laughter

Laugh'ing gas, *n* (*Chem*) Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen, — so called from the exhilaration and laughter which it ordinarily produces when inhaled

Laugh'ing-stock, *n* An object of ridicule, a butt of sport

When he talked he talked nonsense, and made himself the *laughing-stock* of his hearers *Macaulay*

Laugh'some (laf'sum), *a* Merry, gleeful, as, the *laughsome* glee of a child

Laugh'ter (laf'ter), *n* [A S *hleahtor*, O H Ger *hlahtar*, M H Ger *lahter*, *gelâchter*, N H Ger *gelächter*, Icel *hlatr*, Dan *latter*] An involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, particularly of the lips, or a peculiar expression of the eyes, indicating merriment or satisfaction, and usually attended by a sonorous and interrupted expulsion of air from the lungs

Archly the maiden did smile, and with eyes overrunning with *laughter* *Longfellow*

Laugh'ter-less, *a* Without laughing

Laugh'wor-thy (laf'wûr-thy), *a* Deserving to be laughed at [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*

Lau'mon-ite (49), *n* [From Dr *Laumont*, the discoverer of it] (*Min*) A mineral, usually translucent or translucent, of a white color and vitreous luster, and consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina Exposed to the air, it becomes opaque, and crumbles [Written also *laumontite*] *Dana*

Launce, *v. t.* See LANCE

Launce, *n* A lance [*Obs.*]

Launce, *n* [It *lance*, from Lat *lanx*, *lancis*, plate, a scale of a balance] A balance [*Obs.*]

Fortune all in equal *launce* doth sway *Spenser*

Launce, *n.* (*Ichth*) A species of sand eel, the *Ammodytes lanceo* See SAND-EEL

Launch (66), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* LAUNCHED (länsht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n* LAUNCHING] [O Fr *lancer*, *lancier*. Cf LANCH]

1 To cause to move or slide from the land into the water, as, to *launch* a ship

2 To send forth or dispatch, to cut off from dependence, as, to *launch* one on the world.

3 To throw, as a spear or dart, to send forth. [Written also *lanch*]

4. To strike with a lance; to pierce; to wound. [*Obs.*] "*Launch* your hearts with lamentable wounds." *Spenser.*

Launch, *v. i.* 1. To go forth, as a ship into the water, as, to *launch* into the wide world.

2 To expatiate in language, as, to *launch* into a wide field of discussion

Launch, *n* 1. The sliding or movement of a ship from the land into the water, on ways prepared for the purpose

2 (*Naut*) The largest size of boat belonging to a ship, being double banked, and used for heavy work, as the carrying of loads, &c *Totten.*

Laund, *n* [Fr *lande*, Pr & It. *landa*, heath, moor See LAND and LAWN] A lawn [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Laun'der (lân'der), *n* [Contracted from O Eng *lavendre*, from Fr *lavandier*, *f. lavandiere*, from Lat *lavare*, Fr *laver*, to wash, It *lavandajo*, *lavandaja*, *lavandara*, Sp *lavandero*, *lavandera*, Pr *lavandiera*]

1. A washerwoman.

2. (*Mining*) A trough used by miners to receive the powdered ore from the box where it is beaten

Laun'der (lân'der), *v. t* [From the noun] To wash, to wet [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Laun'der-er (lân'der er), *n* A man who follows the business of washing clothes

Laun'dress (lân'dres), *n.* A female whose employment is to wash clothes, a washerwoman

Laun'dress (lân'dres), *v. t* [From *launder*, *n*] To practice washing. [*Obs.*] *Blount*

Laun'dry (lân'drỹ), *n* [O Eng *lavendry*, O Fr. *lavanderie*, from Lat *lavare*, Fr *laver*, to wash, Sp *lavadero*, It *lavatojo*]

1. A washing

2 The place or room where clothes are washed

Lau'ra, *n* [Gr λαύρα, lane, defile, rocky pass, hence, hermitage, monastery] A collection of several hermitages, the inhabitants of which lodged in cells removed at a certain distance from each other, but under the same superior

Lau're ate, *a* [Lat *laureatus*, from *laurea*, laurel tree, from *laurus*, of laurel, from *laurus*, laurel, Fr *laureat*, Pr *laureat*, It *laureato*, Sp & Pg *laureado*] Decked or invested with laurel, as, *laureate* hearse "To strew the *laureate* hearse where Lycid lies" *Milton*

Soft on her lap her *laureate* son reclines *Pope*

Poet laureate (*a*) One who received an honorable degree in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric, at the English universities, — so called as being presented with a wreath of laurel [*Obs.*] (*b*) An officer of the king's household, whose business is to compose an ode annually for the king's birthday, and other suitable occasions It is said this title was first given in the time of Edward IV [*Eng.*]

Lau're-ate, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* LAUREATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* LAUREATING] To honor with a wreath of laurel, as formerly was done in bestowing a degree at the English universities

Lau're ate-ship, *n* Office of a laureate

Lau're a'tion, *n* [Fr *laureation*, It *laureazione*] The act of crowning with laurel, as in bestowing a degree

Lau'rel (Synop., § 130), *n* [O Eng *laurel*, *lorer*, Fr *laurier*, Pr *laurel*, *laurier*, *laur*, Sp *laurel*, *lauro*, Pg *loureiro*, *louro*, It *lauro*, *alloro*, Lat *laurus*] (*Bot*) An evergreen shrub, of the genus *Laurus* (*L nobilis*), having aromatic leaves of a lanceolate shape, with clusters of small, yellowish-white flowers in their axils, — called also *sweet bay* The fruit is purple It is found about the Mediterranean, and was early used to crown the victor in the games of Apollo At a later period, academic honors were indicated by a crown of laurel, with the fruit The leaves and tree yield an aromatic oil, used to flavor the bay water of commerce

☞ The American *laurel* is the *Kalmia* See KALMIA The cherry-*laurel* is the *Cerasus* (or *Prunus*) *lauro-cerasus* — *Rose-laurel*, the *Oleander*. See OLEANDER

Lau'reled, *p a* Crowned with laurel, or with a laurel wreath, laureate [Written also *laurelled*]

Lau ren'tian, *a* [From the name of the River St *Laurence*] (*Geol*) The portion of the azoic rocks of Canada anterior to the Huronian *Dana*

Lau'rer, *n* The same as LAUREL [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Lau'rus tine, *n* [Written also *laurustine*] [N. Lat *laurus tinus*, from Lat *laurus* and *tinus*, a plant, viburnum tinus, Fr *laurier tin*, or *thym*, It *lauro tino* See LAUREL] (*Bot*) The *Viburnum tinus*, an evergreen shrub or tree of the south of Europe, which flowers during the winter months

Lau rif'er ous, *a* [Lat *laurifer*, from *laurus*, laurel, and *ferre*, to bear, produce] Producing, or bringing, laurel

Lau'rine, *n* [Fr *laurine*] (*Chem*) A fatty, acrid matter contained in the berries of the laurel.

Lau'rus, *n* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including many species, most of which are fragrant or aromatic *L nobilis* is the laurel, *L camphora*, the camphor-tree; *L cinnamomum*, the cinnamon tree, and *L sassafras*, the sassafras tree

Laus'kraut (lous'krout), *n.* [Ger *Illusekraut*, louse-plant] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Delphinium*

Lau'tu, *n.* [Peruv. *llautu*] A band of cotton, twisted, and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty.

La've, or **La'va** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [*It. lava*, in Naples, a torrent of rain overflowing the streets, from It & Lat *lavare*, to wash; Sp, *lava*, Fr, *lave*] The melted rock ejected by a volcano from its top or fissured sides. It flows out in streams sometimes miles in length. *Dana.*

Lava-millstone, a hard and coarse basaltic millstone used in England, and brought from the banks of the Rhine *Simmonds* — *Lava-ware*, a kind of cheap pottery made of iron slag cast into tiles, urns, table-tops, &c, resembling lava in appearance

Lav'a-ret, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Salmo* (*S lavaretus* of Linnæus), a kind of salmon.

La-văt'ic, *a* Like lava, or composed of it. [Written also *laric*]

La vā'tion, *n* [Lat *lavatio*, O Fr *lavation*, O. Sp. *lavacion*, It *lavazione* See LAVE.] A washing or cleansing [*Obs.*] *Hakewill.*

Lav'a-to-ry, *a* Washing, or cleansing by washing.

Lav'a-to-ry, *n* [Lat *lavatorium*, from *lavare*, to wash, Fr *lavatoire*, Sp *lavatorio*, It *lavatojo.*]

1 A place for washing

2 A wash or lotion for a diseased part.

3 A place where gold is obtained by washing

Lav'a ture (53), *n* Wash or lotion [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Lāve, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* LAVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAVING] [Fr *laver*, Pr. & Sp *lavar*, It & Lat *lavare*, allied to Gr λούειν] To wash, to bathe. [*Rare, except in poetry*] *Milton.*

Lāve, *v. i.* To bathe, to wash one's self.

In her chaste current oft the goddess *laves.* *Pope*

Lāve, *v. t* [Fr *lever*, Pr, Pg, & O Sp *levar*, N. Sp *llevar*, It & Lat *levare*, to raise, from Lat *levis*, light in weight] To throw up, or out, to lade out. [*Obs.*]

Lāve, *n* [A S *lâf*, the remainder, what is left, *læfan*, to leave] The remainder, others. [*Scot.*]

Lāve'-eared (-eerd), *a* [Cf W *llaf*, that extends, or goes round, *llipa*, flaccid, flagging, flapping, *llibyn*, slack, drooping, *llib*, a flaccid state, Ger. *lapp*, slack, flabby, *lappohr*, flap-ear] Having large, pendent ears [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall*

La-veer', *v. t* [D *laveren*, from Fr *louvier*, *louvoyer*, and this from D *loof*, *loof*, weather side, windward] (*Naut*) To sail back and forth, to tack [*Rare*] *Dryden*

Lāve'ment, *n* [Fr *lavement*, from *laver*, to wash]

1 A washing or bathing

2 A clyster

Lav'en der, *n* [L Lat *lavendula*, *lavandula*, It. *lavendola*, *lavanda*, Sp *lavendula*, Fr *lavande*, Ger *lavendel*, from Lat *lavare*, to wash, — so called because it was used in bathing and washing] (*Bot*) An aromatic plant of the genus *Lavandula* (*L vera*), common in the south of Europe It yields an oil used in medicine and perfumery The *Spike-lavender* (*L spica*) yields a coarser oil, used in the arts

Lavender-color, the color of lavender flowers, being nearly a grayish-blue — *Lavender waters*, a perfume composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris — *Sea-lavender* See MARSH-ROSEMARY — *To lay in lavender* to pawn, — so said because things pawned are carefully laid away, like clothes which have *lavender* scattered among them to keep them sweet hence, to lay away nicely or carefully [*Obs.*] *Ayre*

☞ The *lavender* was sometimes used as an emblem of affection *Ayre*

He from his lass him *lavender* hath sent,
Showing his love, and doth requital crave *Drayton*

Lā'ver, *n* [O Fr *lavoir*, *lavoer*, *lavouer*, from *laver*, to wash]

1 A vessel for washing, a large basin

2 (*Script Hist*) A basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet, and the entrails of victims

Jewish Priest and Laver

3 One who laves, a washer [*Obs.*]

Lā'ver, *n* The fronds of certain marine plants, used as food Green *laver* is the *Ulva latissima* purple *laver*, *Porphyra laciniata* and *P vulgaris* It is prepared by stewing, either alone or with other vegetables, and with various condiments, — called also *sloke*, or *sloakan*. *Eng Cyc*

Lāv'er-ock, *n* The lark [*Scot.*] See LARK. [Written also *lavrock*]

Lā'vic, *a.* See LAVATIC

Lāv'ish, *a* [Eng *lave*, to throw out]

1 Expending or bestowing profusely; profuse, as, *lavish* of praise, *lavish* of encomiums, *lavish* of censure, *lavish* of blood and treasure.

2 Expending excessively and foolishly, wasteful, prodigal, as, *lavish* of money

3 Wild, unrestrained. "Curbing his *lavish* spirit." *Shak.*

Syn. — Profuse, prodigal, wasteful, extravagant, exuberant, immoderate See PROFUSE

Lāv'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAVISHED (lăv'isht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAVISHING.]

1. To expend or bestow with profusion; as, to *lavish* praise or encomiums.

2. To expend without necessity or use, to squander; as, to *lavish* money on vices and amusements.

Lăv'ish-er, *n.* One who expends or bestows profusely or excessively; a prodigal.

Lăv'ish-ly, *adv.* With profuse expense, prodigally; wastefully.

Lăv'ish-ment, *n.* The state of being lavish, profuse expenditure; prodigality.

Lăv'ish-ness, *n.* Profusion, prodigality

La-vōlt', } *n* [It. *la volta*, the turn, turning, whirl

La-vōl'tă, } Cf. VOLT and VOLTA] An old dance, for two persons, being a kind of waltz, in which the man turned the woman round several times, and then assisted her in making a high spring or bound *Halliwell.* "And teach *lavoltas* high and swift corantos." *Shak.*

A lofty jumping, or a leaping round,
Where arm in arm two dancers are entwined,
And whirl themselves with strict embracements round,
And still their feet an anapæst do sound *Sir J Davies*

La-vōl'ta-teer, *n.* One who danced the lavolta, a dancer. [*Obs*] "A *lavoltateer*, a saltatory, a dancer." *Bean. & Fl.*

Lăv'rock, *n* The lark See LAVEROCK

Lăw, *n* [O Eng *lag, lagh*, A-S *legu, lag, lah*, from the root of *lie, lay*, A S *licgan, lecgan*, O Sax , Icel , & Sw. *lag*, O Dan *logh*, N Dan *lov*, Fries *lag, log, louwe*, O D *lauwe, louue* A Law is that which is *laid*, set, or fixed, like *statute, constitution*, from Lat *statuere*]

1 A rule of order or conduct established by authority, an edict of a ruler or a government, a fixed regulation, an expressed command, a decree, an order

Law is beneficence acting by rule *Burke*

2 The appointed rules of a community or state, for the control of its inhabitants, whether unwritten, as the common law of England, or enacted by formal statute, as, against or according to *law*.

And sovereign *Law*, that states collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill *Sir W Jones*

3 (*Nature*) The regular method or sequence by which certain phenomena or effects follow certain conditions or causes, as the *law* of gravitation, a geological *law*, the *laws* of physical descent, of trade, &c , the uniform methods or relations according to which material and mental forces act in producing effects, or are manifested in phenomena, a norm or rule for the working of a force, hence, any force, tendency, propension, or instinct, whether natural or acquired, as, the *law* of self preservation, &c

☞ "It is the custom wherever they can trace regularity of any kind, to call the general proposition, which expresses the nature of that regularity, a *law*, as when in mathematics we speak of the *law* of decrease of the successive terms of a converging series But the expression *law of nature* is generally employed by scientific men with a sort of tacit reference to the original sense of the word *law*, namely, the expression of the will of a superior, — the superior, in this instance being the Ruler of the universe *J S Mill*

4 (*Morality*) The will of God, as the supreme moral ruler, concerning the character and conduct of all responsible beings, the rule of action as obligatory on the conscience or moral nature, the rules of external conduct which arise from the relations of men to each other in society, and the mutual rights which are founded on these relations

5. Established usage, a rule, principle, or maxim of science or art, as, the *laws* of versification

6 (*Math*) The rule according to which any thing, as the change of value of a variable, or the value of the terms of a series, proceeds, mode or order of sequence

7 The Jewish or Mosaic code, and that part of Scripture where it is written, in distinction from the *gospel*, hence, also, the entire Old Testament

8. The reference of a dispute to judicial decision, litigation, as, to go to *law*

9 The whole body of legal enactments, and writings pertaining to them, legal science, jurisprudence, as, to study *law*, to practice *law*

Bode's law (*Astron*), an approximative empirical expression of the distances of the planets from the sun, as follows —

Mer.	Ven	Earth	Mars.	Aste	Jup	Sat	Uran	Nep
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
0	3	6	12	24	48	96	192	384
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	7	10	16	28	52	100	196	388
3.9	7 3	10	15 2	27 4	52	95 4	192	300

where each distance (line third) is the sum of 4 and a multiple of 3 by successive powers of 2, the true distances being given in the lower line — *By-law*, a law of a city, town, or other association See By — *Canon law*, the body of ecclesiastical Roman law — *Civil law*, the ancient Roman law, with the modifications thereof which have been made in the different countries into which that law has been introduced *New Am Cyc Wharton* — *Common law*, a rule of action which derives its authority from long usage or established custom, which has been immemorially received and recognized by judicial tribunals As this law can be traced to no positive statutes, its rules or principles are to be found only in the records of courts, and in the reports of judicial decisions See COMMON — *Criminal law*, that branch of municipal law which relates to crimes. — *Kepler's laws* (*Astron*), three important laws or expressions of the order of the planetary motions, discovered by John *Kepler* They are these (*a*) The orbit of every planetary body is an *ellipse*, in one of whose foci the sun is situated (*b*) The *radius vector* of each planet sweeps in equal times over equal areas (*c*) The *squares* of the times of revolution of two planets are in the ratio of the *cubes* of their mean distances — *Ecclesiastical law*, a rule of action prescribed for the government of a church — *Law French*, the Norman dialect, or Old French, which was used in judicial proceedings from the days of William the Conqueror to the thirty-sixth year of Edward III "To smatter Latin with an English mouth, is as ill an hearing as *law French*" *Milton* — *Law language*, the language used in legal writings and forms — *Law-Latin*, the corrupt Latin used in the law and in legal documents, &c *Blackstone* — *Martial law* See MARTIAL — *Law-merchant*, or *commercial law*, a system of rules by which trade and commerce are regulated It is deduced from the custom of merchants, and regulated by judicial decisions, as also by enactments of legislatures — *Law of nations*, a code of rules regulating the mutual intercourse of nations or states These rules depend on natural law, or the principles of justice which spring from the social state, or they are founded on customs, compacts, treaties, leagues, and agreements between independent communities "By the *law of nations* we are to understand that code of public instruction which defines the rights and prescribes the duties of nations in their intercourse with each other" *Kent* — *Law of nature*, those fit and just rules of conduct which the Creator has prescribed to man, as a dependent and social being, and which are to be ascertained from the deductions of right reason *Kent Erskine* — *Law of the land*, due process of law, the general, public, or common law of the land — *Laws of honor* See HONOR — *Maritime law*, or *maritime law*, the law of the sea, sea law, a branch of the commercial law, relating to the affairs of the sea, such as seamen, ships, shipping navigation, and the like *Bouvier* — *Mariotte's law* (*Physics*), an expression of the fact, that in an elastic fluid subjected to compression, and kept at constant temperature, the product of the pressure and volume is a constant quantity, or the volume is inversely proportioned to the pressure — *Military law*, a branch of the general municipal law, consisting of rules ordained for the government of the military force of a state or government, equally in peace and war, and administered in courts martial *New Amer Cyc Kent Warren's Blackstone* — *Moral law*, a law which prescribes to men their social duties in other words, their duties to God and each other The moral law is summarily contained in the decalogue, written by the finger of God on two tables of stone, and delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai Ex xx — *Mosaic* or *ceremonial law* (*Script*), the institutions of Moses, or the code of laws prescribed to the Jews, as distinguished from the *gospel* — *Municipal* or *positive law* a rule prescribed by the supreme power of a state, declaring some right enforcing some duty, or prohibiting some act, a statute a collection of rules, to which men living in civil society are subjected in such a manner that they may, in case of need, be constrained to observe them by the application of force *Lord Mackenzie* "*A law* imports an act of the legislature, or a decree, edict, ordinance, or command of an absolute monarch " *Law* and "*the law* are often used in the same sense to imply a body or system of rules of conduct or action, including the decisions of courts as well as legislative acts — *Statute law* a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative power, and promulgated and recorded in writing a written statute ordinance, edict, or decree — *Wager of law* the giving of security by a defendant that on a certain day he would *make his law* law having here its ancient sense of *oath* the proceeding by which a defendant acquitted himself of a claim, on his own oath and the oaths of his compurgators *Blackstone Burrill*

Syn — Justice, equity — LAW, STATUTE COMMON LAW, REGULATION, EDICT DECREE *Law* is generic, and, when used with reference to, or in connection with, the other words here considered denotes whatever is commanded by one who has a right to require obedience A *statute* is a particular law drawn out in form, and distinctly enacted and proclaimed *Common law* is a rule of action founded on long usage and the decisions of courts of justice A *regulation* is a limited and often temporary law, intended to secure some particular end or object An *edict* is a command or law issued by a sovereign, and is peculiar to a despotic government A *decree* is a permanent order either of a court or of the executive government See JUSTICE

Lăw'-blnd'ing, *n* A plain style of leather binding, used almost exclusively for law books, — called also *law calf*

Lăw'-book, *n* A book containing, or treating of, laws

Lăw'-brĕăk'er, *n* One who violates the law

Lăw'-călf (-kăf), *n* See LAW BINDING

Lăw'-dāy, *n* **1** A day of open court

2 A leet, or sheriff's court

Lăwe, *v t* [See LAWING] To cut off the claws and balls of, — said of a dog's fore feet *Wright*

Lăw'ful, *a* **1** Agreeable to law, conformable to law, allowed by law, legitimate, competent, free from objection

2 Constituted by law, rightful, as, the *lawful* owner of lands

Syn — Legal, constitutional, allowable, regular, rightful

Lăw'ful-ly, *adv* In accordance with law, without violating law, legally

Lăw'ful-ness, *n* The quality of being conformable to law, legality

Lăw'gĭv-er, *n* One who makes or enacts a law, a legislator

Lăw'gĭv-ing, *a.* Making or enacting laws, legislative

Lăw'ing, *n* [From *law*, because this was to be done in order to comply with an English forest law for the preservation of the king's game] The act of cutting off the claws and balls of the fore feet of mastiffs, to prevent them from running after deer, expeditation *Blackstone*

Lăw'less, *a.* **1** Not subject to, or unrestrained by, the law of morality or of society, as, *lawless* men or behavior

2 Contrary to, or unauthorized by, the civil law, as, a *lawless* claim

He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course *Shak*

3 Not subject to the laws of nature; uncontrolled

He, meteor-like, flames *lawless* through the void *Pope*

Lăw'less-ly, *adv* In a lawless manner

Lăw'less-ness, *n* The quality or state of being lawless, disorder

Lăw'-lōre, *n* Learning in respect to ancient laws; knowledge of law and legal history

Lăw'-măk'er, *n* One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator, a lawgiver

Lăw'-măk'ing, *a* Enacting laws

Lăw'-mŏn'gĕr (-mŭng'gĕr), *n* A low dealer in law, a pettifogger

Lawn, *n* [O Eng *lawnd, laund, launde*, W *llan*, an open, clear place, *llawnt*, a smooth rising hill, lawn, Armor *lann* or *lan*, territory, country See LAUND and LAND] An open space between woods, a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion

Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs, and flocks
Grazing the tender herbs, were interspersed *Milton*

Lawn, *n* [Contracted from Fr *linon*, lawn, from *lin*, Lat *linum*, flax] A sort of fine linen or cambric, used especially for certain parts of the official robes of a bishop, and hence, generally, the official dress itself

A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn* *Pope*

Lawnd, *n* The same as LAWN, q v [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Lawn'y, *a* **1** Level, as a plain, like a lawn

2 Made of lawn

Lăw'-ŏf'fi-cer, *n* An officer who has power to administer or execute laws, one who has legal authority

Lăw'-sŭit, *n* [See SUIT] A suit in law, a process in law instituted for the recovery of a supposed right, an action

Lăw'yer, *n* [From *law*, like *bowyer*, from *bow*] One versed in the laws or a practitioner of law, one whose profession is to institute suits in courts of law, and to prosecute or defend the cause of clients, — a general term, comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, barristers, sergeants, and advocates

Lăw'yer-lĭke, } *a* Like, or becoming, a lawyer,

Lăw'yer-ly, } as, *lawyer like* sagacity "The more *lawyerly* mooting of this point" *Milton.*

Lăx, *a* [*compar* LAXER *superl* LAXEST] [Lat. *laxus*, Sp & Pg *laxo*, Fr *lache*, O Fr *lasche*, Pr. *lasc, lasch, las*, It *lasco* from Lat *luscus*, for *lacus* but It *lasso*, Sp & Pg *laso*, Fr & Pr *las*, from Lat *lassus*]

1 Not tense, firm, or rigid, loose, flabby, soft, as, *lax* flesh, a *lax* fiber

2 Slack, not tight or tense, as, a *lax* cord

3 Sparse, not crowded as, *lax* foliage

4 Not firmly united or loose texture "Gravel and the like *laxer* matter" *Woodward*

5 Not severe, rigid, or strict, easy or indulgent in principles or discipline "*Lax* and moral discourses" *Baker.*

6 Loose in the intestines, and having too frequent discharges

Syn — Loose slack vague, unconfined; unrestrained, dissolute, licentious

Lăx, *n* A looseness, diarrhœa

Lăx, *n* [A S *leax, lex*, O H Ger *lahs*, N H. Ger. *lachs*, L Ger *lass*, allied to Lith *lasis*, *laszisas*, Pol *losos*] A species of fish or salmon [*Obs*]

Lax ā'tion (lăks ā'shun), *n* [Lat *laxatio*, from *laxare*, to loosen, to slacken fr *laxus*, loose, slack, Sp *laxacion*, Pr *laxacio*] The act of loosening or slackening, or the state of being loose or slackened

Lăx'a tĭve, *a* [Lat *laxativus*, Fr *laxatif*, Pr *laxatiu*, Sp *laxativo*, It *lassativo* See *supra*] (*Med*) Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the intestines, and relieving from constipation

Lăx'a tĭve, *n* (*Med*) A medicine that relaxes the bowels, a gentle purgative *Coxe*

Lăx'a tĭve ness, *n* The quality of relaxing

Lăx'i ty, *n* [Lat *laxitas*, from *laxus*, loose, slack; Sp *laxidad*, Pr *laxetat*, It *laschita*, Fr *laxité, lâcheté* See LAX] The quality of being lax or loose, as, (*a*) Slackness, as of a cord (*b*) Looseness, as of a texture (*c*) Want of exactness or precision, as, *laxity* of expression (*d*) Defect of exactness, as, *laxity* of morals (*e*) Looseness, as of the intestines, — the opposite of *costiveness*. (*f.*) Openness, — the opposite of *closeness*

Lăx'ly, *adv* In a lax or loose manner, loosely.

Lăx'ness, *n* The same as LAXITY. See LAXITY.

Lāy, *imp* of *lie* See LIE.

Lāy (lā), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* LAID, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* LAYING] [O Eng. *leggen*, A-S *lecgan*, v. causative from *licgan*, to lie, Goth. *lagyan*, v. causative from

ligan, O. H. Ger *legyan*, N. H. Ger *legen*, D. *leggen*, Icel *leggia*, Sw *lägga*, Dan *lägge*]

1. To cause to lie flat, to place in a low position, to put down, to establish in a firm or fixed manner, to deposit, as, to *lay* a book on the table, a shower *lays* the dust, the foundation of a house is *laid*, sometimes, to beat down, to prostrate, as, the wind *lays* the grain.

A stone was brought, and *laid* upon the mouth of the den *Dan* vi 17

Soft on the flowery herb I found me *laid* *Milton*

2 To place in order, to arrange with regularity, to dispose in ranks or tiers as, to *lay* bricks or stones in a wall, to *lay* the covers on a table

3 To set in order, to prepare, to make ready, to arrange or cause to be prepared, to provide, as, to *lay* a snare, an ambush, a plan

4 To spread on a surface, to put on, as a cover, as, to *lay* plaster or paint

5 To calm, to appease, to still, to allay, to quiet

After a tempest, when the winds are *laid* *Walter*

6 To prevent from manifesting itself, as a spirit, to cause to disappear

The husband found no charms to *lay* the devil *L'Estrange*

7 To deposit, as a wager, to stake, to risk, to hazard.

I dare *lay* mine honor he will remain so *Shak*

8 To bring forth and deposit, as eggs, to produce.

9. To apply, to put

She *layeth* her hands to the spindle *Prov* xxxi 19

10 To assess, as a tax, to impose, as a burden, suffering, or punishment, as, to *lay* a tax on land to *lay* a duty on salt

The Lord hath *laid* on him the iniquity of us all *Isa* liii 6

11 To charge or ascribe the origin of, or responsibility for as, to *lay* want of prudence to one's charge

12 To impose, as a command or a duty, as, to *lay* commands on one

13 To present or offer as, to *lay* an indictment in a particular county

14 (*Naut*) To depress and lose sight of, by sailing or departing from, as, to *lay* the land

15 (*Law*) To state to allege, as, to *lay* damages, to *lay* the venue *Bouvier*

To lay a cable or *rope* (*Naut*) to twist or unite the strands — *To lay along* to prostrate "In one place the walls of cities are *laid along*" *Holland* — *To lay apart* to put away to reject *Lay apart* all filthiness *James* i 21 — *To lay aside* (*a*) To put off or away, not to retain "Let us *lay aside* every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us" *Heb* xii 1 (*b*) To discontinue as, to *lay aside* the use of any thing — *To lay away* to deposit in store to put aside for preservation — *To lay bare*, to make bare, to open "And *laid* those proud roofs *bare* to summer's rains" *Byron* — *To lay before*, to exhibit, to show to present to view as, the papers are *laid before* Congress — *To lay by* (*a*) To reserve for future use "Let every one of you *lay by* him in store, as God hath prospered him" 1 *Cor* xvi 2 (*b*) To put away, to dismiss "Let brave spirits not be *laid by* as persons unnecessary for the time" *Bacon* (*c*) To put off "And she arose, and went away and *laid by* her veil" *Gen* xxxviii 19 — *To lay damages* (*Law*) to state the amount of damages — *To lay down* (*a*) To deposit as a pledge, equivalent or satisfaction to resign "I *lay down* my life for the sheep" *John* x 15 (*b*) To give up, to resign to quit or relinquish as, to *lay down* an office or commission (*c*) To quit to surrender the use of, as, to *lay down* one's arms (*d*) To offer or advance, as, to *lay down* a proposition or principle — *To lay for*, to lie in wait for [*Obs*] — *To lay forth* to lay out, as a corpse [*Obs*] *Shak* — *To lay heads together*, to consult together, to compare opinions, to deliberate — *To lay hold of*, or *to lay hold on*, to seize, to catch — *To lay in*, to store to treasure to provide previously — *To lay on*, to apply with force, to inflict, as, to *lay on* blows — *To lay one's self down* to commit to repose "I will both *lay me down* in peace and sleep" *Ps* iv 8 — *To lay one's self forth* to exert one's self vigorously or earnestly, to lay one's self out [*Obs*] — *To lay one's self out*, to exert strength to strive earnestly — *To lay open*, to open, to make bare to uncover, also, to show, to expose, to reveal as, to *lay open* the designs of an enemy — *To lay over*, to spread over, to incrust, to cover the surface, as, to *lay over* with gold or silver — *To lay out* (*a*) To expend Her grace *laid out* her friend's bequest in a superb diamond necklace *Macaulay* (*b*) To display, to discover [*Obs*] "He takes occasion to *lay out* bigotry and false confidence in all its colors" *Atterbury* (*c*) To plan, to dispose in order the several parts, as, to *lay out* a garden (*d*) To dress in grave-clothes, and place in a decent posture, as, to *lay out* a corpse (*e*) To exert, as, to *lay out* all one's strength — *To lay siege to* (*a*) To besiege, to encompass with an army (*b*) To address one's self to with importunities to court pertinaciously, to tease with urgent and repeated requests or solicitations — *To lay the course* (*Naut*), to sail toward the port intended without tacking — *To lay to* (*a*) To charge upon, to impute (*b*) To apply with vigor (*c*) To attack or harass [*Obs*] *Knolles* (*d*) (*Naut*) To check the motion of a ship, and cause her to be stationary — *To lay together*, to collect, to bring to one place also, to bring into one view — *To lay to heart*, to permit to affect greatly to feel deeply — *To lay under*, to subject to, as, to *lay* one *under* restraint or obligation — *To lay up* (*a*) To store, to treasure, to deposit for future use "*Lay up* for yourselves treasures in heaven" *Matt* vi 20 (*b*) To confine to the bed or chamber, as he is *laid up* with the gout. (*c*) To dismantle, and place in a dock or some safe place, as a ship — *To lay upon*, to press with importunities, to lay siege to — *To lay wait for*, to lie in ambush for, to make preparations to surprise, or to fall upon and attack suddenly and unexpectedly — *To lay waste*, to destroy, to desolate, to deprive of inhabitants, improvements, and productions

Syn. — See LIE

Lāy (lā), *v i.* 1. To bring or produce eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb that will make them *lay* the better *Mortimer*

2 To contrive, to form a scheme. [*Rare*]

3 (*Naut*) To take a position, to come or go, as, to *lay* forward

To lay about, to strike, or throw the arms on all sides, to act with vigor — *To lay at*, to strike, or to endeavor to strike "The sword of him that *layeth at* him can not hold" *Job* xli 26 — *To lay in for*, to make overtures for, to engage or secure the possession of "I have *laid in for* these" *Dryden* — *To lay on* (*a*) To strike, to beat, to deal blows incessantly and with vehemence (*b*) To act with vehemence, — used of expenses *Shak* — *To lay out* (*a*) To purpose, to intend, as, he *lays out* to make a journey (*b*) To take measures "I made strict inquiry wherever I came, and *laid out* for intelligence of all places" *Woodward* — *To lay upon* (*a*) To wager upon *Smart* (*b*) To importune [*Obs*]

Lāy (lā), *n* [Ger *lage*, from *liegen*, to lie]

1 That which lies, or is laid, a row, a stratum, a layer, one rank in a series reckoned upward, as, a *lay* of wood

A viol should have a *lay* of wire-strings below *Bacon*

2 A bet, a wager, an obligation [*Obs*]

They bound themselves by a sacred *lay* and oath *Holland*

3 Station, rank [*Obs*]

4 A portion of the proceeds of labor, &c, undertaken on shares, as, when a man ships for a whaling voyage, he agrees for a certain *lay* that is, a share of the proceeds of the voyage [U S]

Lāy (lā) *n* [Written also *ley* and *lea*] [A S *lag*, *leah*, *ley*, a field, pasture, Ger *leach*, a level place, Scot *lea*, not plowed, Norm Fr *lea*, *ley*, pasture ground, O Fr *lay*, *le*, largeness, extent, *le*, *lee*, large, from Lat *latus*, broad, wide, O Fr *laye*, a path made through a forest, Icel *leid*, A S *lād*, O D *leie*, L Lat *leda* Cf LAYLAND] A meadow, a plain or plat of grass land

A tuft of daisies on a flowery *lay* *Dryden*

Lāy (lā), *n* [A-S *ley*, *leoh*, O Fr *lai*, *lais*, Pr *lay*, *lais*, It pl *lai*, from W *llais*, sound, melody, voice Ir *laoi*, song, poem, Ir & Gael *laoidh*, poem, verse, Lat *lessus*, a funeral lamentation, A S *leoth*, Icel *lioth*, Dan *lyd*, O H Ger *liod*, *liot*, M H Ger *liet*, N H Ger *lied*, allied to Goth *liuthon*, to sing, play]

1 A song, as, a soft *lay*

2 A species of narrative poetry among the ancient minstrels as, the *Lay* of the Last Minstrel *W Scott*

Lāy (lā), *n* (*Weaving*) A swinging frame in a loom, called also the batten or lathe, by the movements of which the weft threads are laid parallel to each other against the cloth previously woven

Lāy (lā), *n* The laity, the common sort [*Obs*]

The learned have no more privilege than the *lay* *B Jonson*

Lāy (lā), *a* [O Fr *lai* See LAIC]

1 Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy, not clerical, as, a *lay* person, a *lay* preacher, a *lay* brother

2 Not educated or cultivated, ignorant [*Obs*]

Lay brother (*Eccl*), one received into a convent of monks under the three vows, but not in holy orders — *Lay clerk* (*Eccl*), a layman who leads the responses of the congregation &c, in the church service *Hook* — *Lay days* (*Law*), days allowed to the merchant or charterer to load or unload cargo *Simmonds* — *Lay elder* (*Presbyterian Church*), the same as ELDER See ELDER — *Lay figure* a figure made of wood or cork, in imitation of the human body, used by artists It can be placed in any position or attitude, and serves when clothed, as a model for the drapery, figure, position, and the like, — called also *layman*

Lāy'er (lā'er) *n* [From *lay*, the verb]

1 One who, or that which, lays

2 That which is laid as, (*a*) A stratum, a bed, a body spread over another, as, a *layer* of clay or of sand (*b*) A course, as of bricks, stones, and the like (*c*) A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation

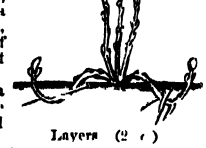

Layers (2 *c*)

Lāy'er ing, *n* A propagating by layers *Gardner*

Lāy'er-out, *n.* One who expends money, a steward

Lāy'er-ŭp, *n* One who reposits for future use, a treasurer

Lāy'ing (lā'ing), *n* 1 (*Masonry*) The first coat on laths of plasterer's two coat work

2 Act or period of laying eggs, the eggs laid

Lāy'land, *n* [See LAY, a meadow] Land lying untilled, fallow ground. *Blount*

Lāy'man (lā'man), *n*, *pl* LĀY'MEN [Eng. *lay* and *man*, O Eng *leudeman* (Selden)]

1 One of the people, in distinction from the clergy, one of the laity, sometimes, a man who does not belong to one of the other learned professions, in distinction from one who does.

Being a *layman*, I ought not to have concerned myself with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden*

2 A figure used by painters; a lay figure. See under LAY.

Lāy'-rāce, *n.* That part of a lay on which the shuttle traverses in weaving, called also *shuttle-race*.

Lāy'ship, *n.* The condition of being a layman. [*Obs*] *Milton*.

Lāy'stall, *n* 1. A place where rubbish, dung, &c., is laid "A *laystall* of murdered men" *Spenser*.

2 A place where milch cows are kept, as in London *Simmonds*.

Lā'zar, *n* [O Fr *lazare*, Sp *lazaro*, It. *lazzaro*, from *Lazarus*, the leprous beggar *Luke* xvi. 20] A person infected with a foul and pestilential disease. "Like loathsome *lazars* by the hedges lay" *Spenser*

Lāz'a rĕt', } *n* [Fr *lazaret*, Sp *lazareto*, It *lazzeretto*, from *Lazarus* See *supra*.]
Lāz'a-rĕt'to, }
A public building, hospital, or post house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly for those affected with contagious distempers

Lā'zar-house, *n* A lazaretto, also, a hospital for quarantine

Lāz'ar-ist, } *n* (*Rom Cath Church*) One of a
Lāz'ar ite, } religious order founded by Vincent de Paul, in 1617, approved in 1628, and erected into a congregation in 1632, and so called from the priory of St *Lazarus*, in Paris, which was occupied by the order during the French revolution The members of the order are called also *Priests of the Mission*, and are chiefly engaged in teaching, and in missionary labors among the poor

Lā'zar ly, *a* Full of sores, leprous *Bp Hall*.

Lāz'a-rō'nĭ, *n pl* See LAZZARONI

Lā'zar wort (-wûrt), *n* The same as LASER WORT

Lāze, *v i* [See LAZY] To live in idleness, to be idle [*Colloq*]

Lāze, *v t* To waste in sloth, to spend, as time, in idleness, as to *la e* away whole days [*Colloq*]

Lā'zi-ly, *adv* In a lazy manner, sluggishly

He *la dy* and listlessly dreams away his time *Todd*

Lā'zi ness, *n* The state or quality of being lazy, indisposition to action or exertion, indolence, sluggishness, heaviness in motion, habitual sloth

Laziness travels so slowly, that Poverty soon overtakes him *Franklin*

Lāz'ing, *n* Spending time in sluggish inaction

Lāz'u lī, *n* [Pr *lazuli*, Ir & N Lat *lapis lazuli* L Lat *laculum*, *lazurius*, *la us*, Sp & Pg *a ul* blue See AZURE] (*Min*) A mineral of a fine azure blue color, usually amorphous, or in rounded masses of a moderate size It is often marked by yellow spots or veins of sulphuret of iron, and is much valued for ornamental work It is distinguished from *la ulite* by the intenseness of its color — Called also *lapis la uli*

Lāz'ū-līte, *n* [Fr *lazulite*, Ger *lazulith*, from *la uli*, and Gr λίθος, stone See *supra*] (*Min*) A mineral of a light, indigo blue color, occurring in small masses, or crystallized in oblique, four sided prisms, and consisting of phosphoric acid, alumina, and magnesia *Dana*

Lā'zy, *a* [*compar* LAZIER, *superl* LAZIEST] [O Eng *lasu*, *lacsie*, M H Ger *l e*, N H Ger *lässig*, *lässig*, from O H Ger *la*, N H Ger *las*, weary, lazy, from O H Ger *lā an*, to leave, permit, cease, N H Ger *lassen*, *lassen*]

1 Disinclined to action or exertion, naturally or habitually slothful, averse to labor, heavy in motion

Wicked men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work but be *la y* and spend victuals *Bacon*

2 Moving slowly or apparently with labor, slow sluggish, as, a *la y* stream "The night-owl's *la y* flight" *Shak*

3 Wicked, vicious [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Jonson*

La y weight, scant or deficient weight *Halliwell*

Syn — Idle, indolent, sluggish, slothful See IDLE

Lāz'za rō'nĭ, *n pl* [It *la arone*, pl *lazzaroni* (*Naples*)] The poor who live by begging, or have no permanent habitation, — so called from the hospital of St Lazarus, which serves as their refuge [Written also, but improperly, *lazarone*]

Lāa, *n* [See LAY] A meadow or sward land, a field "Plow torn *leas*" *Shak*

The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the *lea* *Gray*

Lēach, *v t* [*imp & p p* LEACHED (leecht), *p pr & vb n* LEACHING] [See *infra*] To wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali [Written also *leech* and *letch*]

Lēach, *v i* To pass through by percolation.

Lēach, *n* [Written also *letch*] [A S. *leah*, Ger. *lauge* See LYE]

1 A quantity of wood ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

2 A tub in which ashes are leached, a leach tub

Lēach, *n* 1 (*Naut*) See LEECH

2 A physician. See LEECH [*Obs*] *Spenser*.

Lēach'-craft, *n.* The skill or care of a physician

Lēach'-tŭb, *n* A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are leached [Written also *letch tub*.]

Lēach'y, *a.* Suffering fluids to pass by percolation; not capable of retaining water, — said of gravelly or sandy soils, and the like.

Lēad (lĕd), *n.* [A-S *lead*, *læd*, D *lood*, Icel *lōth*, Sw. & Dan. *lod*, O. Fries *lād*, M. H. Ger. *lot*, N. H Ger. *loth*, lead, sounding lead, a leaden weight]

1. A metal of a dull white color, with a cast of blue. It is the least elastic and sonorous of all the metals, and at the same time it is soft and easily fusible. Its specific gravity when pure is 11 445 It is found native in small masses, but generally mineralized by sulphur, and sometimes by other substances

2. An article made of lead, as, (*a*) A plummet, or mass of lead, used in sounding at sea (*b*) (*Print*) A thin plate of type-metal, used to separate lines in printing (*c*) A small cylinder of black lead or plumbago, used in pencils (*d*) Sheets or plates of lead used as a covering for roofs, hence, a roof covered with lead sheets

I would have the tower two stories, and goodly *leads* upon the top *Bacon*

Lĕad (lēd), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* LEADED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEADING]

1. To cover with lead, to fit with lead

2 (*Print*) To widen the space between lines by inserting a lead or leads

Lēad (leed), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* LED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEADING] [A-S *lædan*, O Sax *lēdian*, *ledean*, Fries *leda*, D *leiden*, Icel *leidha*, Sw *leda*, Dan *lede*, O H Ger *leitan*, N H Ger *leiten*, properly v. causative from A-S *lidhan*, O Sax *lithan*, Icel *lidha*, O H Ger. *lidan*, Goth *leithan*, to go, to travel]

1 To show the way to, as to a town or street, to cause to go, to conduct or guide in a way

He *leadeth* me beside the still waters *Ps.* xxiii 2

2. To guide by the hand, as a child, or animal

In thy right hand *lead* with thee
The mountain nymph sweet Liberty *Milton*

3 To conduct or direct, as a chief or commander, to direct and govern, as, a general *leads* his troops to battle and to victory

Christ took not on him flesh and blood that he might conquer nations, *lead* armies and possess places *South*

4 To introduce by going first, to precede "As Hesperus, that *leads* the sun his way" *Fairfax*

5 To bring by guidance or by influence, as, self examination may *lead* us to a knowledge of our selves.

6 To draw, to entice, to allure, to induce, to prevail on, to influence

He was driven by the necessities of the times, more than *led* by his own disposition, to any rigor of actions *A Charles*

7. To draw out, to pass, to spend

That we may *lead* a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty *1 Tim.* ii 2

Now thou with shadowed hint confuse
A life that *leads* melodious days *Tennyson*

8 To cause to pass or spend

You remember the life he used to *lead* his wife and daughter *Dickens*

To lead astray, to guide in a wrong way or into error to seduce from truth or rectitude — *To lead captive* to carry into captivity — *To lead the way*, to show the way, to act as guide

Lēad, *v. i.* 1 To go before and show the way "I will *lead* on softly" *Gen.* xxxiii 14

2 To conduct, as a chief or commander, as, let the troops follow where their general *leads*

3 To put forth, or exercise, a tendency or influence, as, gaming *leads* to other vices

4 To exercise dominion [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

To lead off or *out*, to go first, to begin

Lēad, *n.* 1 Precedence, a going before, guidance

At the time I speak of, and having a momentary *lead* I am sure I did my country important service *Burke*

2 A navigable opening or lane in an ice field "Under the lee of an iceberg in a comparatively open *lead*" *Kane*

3 (*Mining*) A lode See LODE

4 (*Steam eng.*) The width of opening of a steam port for the admission or release of steam at the beginning of the stroke of the engine

☞ When used alone, it means *outside-lead* or lead on the steam side *Inside-lead* means lead on the exhaust side

Lēad'ed (lĕd'ed), *p. a.* 1 Fitted with lead, set in lead, as, *leaded* windows

2 (*Print*) Separated by leads, as the lines of a page

Lĕad'en (lĕd'n), *a.* [From *lead*]

1 Made of lead, as, a *leaden* ball

2 Heavy, indisposed to action, dull *Shak*

Lĕad'en-heärt'ed (led'n hart'ed), *a.* Stupid, destitute of feeling *Thomson*

Lēad'en-heeled, *a.* Moving slowly *Ford*

Lēad'en-stĕp'ping, *a.* Moving slowly *Milton*

Lēad'er (leed'er), *n.* 1 One who, or that which, leads or conducts, a guide, a conductor, especially, (*a*) One who goes first (*b*) A chief, a commander, a captain. (*c*) The chief of a party or faction, as, the *leader* of the Whigs or of the Tories, a *leader* of the Jacobins (*d*) (*Mus.*) A performer who leads a band or choir in music, also, in an orchestra, the performer on the principal violin. (*e*) The leading editorial article in a newspaper. (*f*) (*Mach.*) The principal wheel in any kind of machinery *Francis.* (*g.*) A horse, usually one of spirit, placed in advance of others, one of the forward pair in a four-horse team.

He forgot to pull in his *leaders*, and they gallop away with him a-dinics *Hare*

(*h*) (*Mining*) A branch or small vein, not important in itself, but indicating the proximity of a better one.

2. (*pl*) (*Print*) A row of dots or periods, — occasionally of hyphens, — used in tables of contents, indexes, and in similar matter, to lead the eye to the end of a line for the completion of the sense

Syn — Chief, chieftain, commander See CHIEF

Lēad'er ship, *n.* The state or condition of a leader

Lēad'ing (leed'ing), *p. a.* 1 Chief principal, capital, most important or influential, as, a *leading* motive, a *leading* man in a party

2 Showing the way by going first

He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example *Wotton*

Leading note (*Mus.*) the seventh note or tone in the scale — *Leading question* See QUESTION — *Leading wheels*, the small wheels situated before the driving wheels of a locomotive engine

Lēad'ing (lēd'ing), *n.* Lead, or sheets or articles of lead collectively

Lēad'ing-ly, *adv.* By leading

Lēad'ing-strings, *n. pl* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk

To be in leading strings, to be in a state of infancy or dependence, or under the guidance of others

Lēad'-man, *n.*, *pl* LEAD'MEN. One who begins or leads a dance [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*

Lēad'-plānt, *n.* (*Bot.*) A low, leguminous plant, of the genus *Amorpha* (*A canescens*), found in the North western States, where its presence is supposed to indicate lead ore *Gray*

Lēad'-pĕn'cil (lēd'pen'sil), *n.* An instrument for drawing or making lines, made of plumbago or black lead

Lēad'-screw (leed'skroo), *n.* (*Mach.*) The main screw of a lathe, which gives the feed motion to the slide rest

Lēadsman (ledz'man), *n.*, *pl.* LEADS'MEN (*Naut.*) The man who heaves the lead *Totten*

Lēad'wort (led'wurt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of flowering plants of the genus *Plumbago* *P. Europæa* is said to cure the toothache by the chewing of its root, by which the teeth are stained of a lead color

Lēad'y, *a.* Of the color of lead *Sir P. Hoghton*

Lēaf, *n.*, *pl* LEAVES [O Eng *leaf* A S *leaf*, O Sax *lōf*, *lōbh*, O Fries *laf* D *loof* Icel *laufi* Sw *lof*, Dan *løv*, Goth *laufs*, O H Ger *loup*, N H Ger *laub*, allied to Lith *lapas*]

1 (*a*) (*Bot.*) One of the three principal parts or organs of vegetation It is developed by increase at its base from and about the stem, and has a definite shape and limited growth

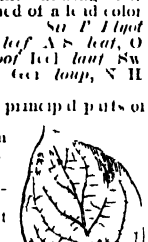

Leaf

b blade *p* petiole *f* foot-stalk or leaf-stalk *st*, stipules

☞ Leaves perform various functions as cotyledons scales spines tendrils Every part of a plant that is not stem is leaf

(*b*) That form of such an organ having a flattened shape and greenish color, and in which the descending sap is elaborated for the nutrition of the plant

☞ Such leaves usually consist of a blade or *lamina*, supported upon a *petiole* or leaf-stalk, which continued through the blade as the *midrib* gives off woody ribs and veins that support its cellular texture The petiole has usually some sort of an appendage on each side of its base which is called the *stipule* The green parenchyma of the leaf is covered with a thin epiderm pierced with closable openings known as *stomates*

2 Something which folds, bends over, or otherwise resembles a leaf, as, (*a*) A part of a book containing two pages (*b*) A side division, or part, as of window shutters, folding doors, &c (*c*) The movable side of a table (*d*) A very thin plate as, gold *leaf* (*e*) A portion of fat lying in a separate fold or layer (*f*) One of the teeth of a pinion, especially when small (*g*) (*Arch.*) An ornament resembling, or made in imitation of the leaves of certain plants or trees, as those of the laurel, palm, acanthus, &c [See *Illust.* of *Leaves*]

Compound leaf (*Bot.*) a leaf having more than one blade attached to the same petiole

Lēaf, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEAFED (leeft), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEAFING] To shoot out leaves, to produce leaves, as, the trees *leaf* in May

Lēaf'āge, *n.* Leaves collectively abundance of leaves foliage

Lēaf'-brĭdge, *n.* A drawbridge having a leaf or platform on each side, which rises and falls

Lēaf'-bŭd, *n.* (*Bot.*) The rudiment of a young branch, or a growing point covered with rudimentary leaves called *scales* *Lindley*

Lēaf'-crowned, *a.* Crowned with leaves or foliage *Moore*

Lēafed (leeft), *a.* Having leaves

Lēaf'-fāt (100), *n.* The fat which lies in leaves or layers within the body of an animal

Lēaf'-hŏp'per, *n.* (*Entom.*) An hemipterous insect of the genus *Tettigonia*, of which one species (the *T. vitis*) is very destructive to the vine

Lēaf'i ness, *n.* A state of being full of leaves.

Lēaf'-lārd, *n.* Lard made of leaf fat.

Lēaf'less, *a.* Destitute of leaves, as, a *leafless* tree

Lēaf'less ness, *n.* Destitution of leaves

Lēaf'let, *n.* 1 A little leaf

2 (*Bot.*) One of the divisions of a compound leaf, a folliole

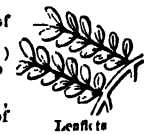

Leaflets

Lēaf'-stălk (stawk), *n.* (*Bot.*) The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf

Lēaf'y, *a.* [*compar.* LEAFIER, *superl.* LEAFIEST] Full of leaves, as, the *leafy* forest

Lēague (leeg), *n.* [Fr *ligue*, Sp & L. Lat *liga*, It *lega*, from Lat *ligare*, to bind]

1 A combination or union of two or more parties for the purpose of maintaining friendship, and promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert

And let there be
'Twixt us and them no *league* nor truce *Denham*

2 An alliance or confederacy between princes or states for their mutual aid or defense, a national contract or compact

☞ A *league* may be *offensive* or *defensive*, or both, *offensive* when the parties agree to unite in attacking a common enemy *defensive* when they agree to a mutual defense of each other against an enemy

Syn — Alliance, confederacy, coalition, combination compact

Lēague (leeg), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEAGUED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEAGUING] To unite in a league or confederacy to combine for mutual support, to confederate

Lēague (leeg), *n.* [O Eng *leage*, It *lega*, Pr *lega*, *legua*, Sp *legua*, Pg *legoa*, *legua*, Fr *lieue*, L. Lat *lega*, *leuga leuca*, *leua*, *leva*, Gr λεύγη, of Celtic origin, from It *leac*, Gael *leac*, *leachd*, W *llech*, a flag, a broad, flat stone]

1 A stone erected on the public roads, at certain distances, in the manner of the modern milestones [*Obs.*]

2 A measure of length or distance, equal, in England and the United States, to three geographical miles — used chiefly at sea

☞ The league on the continent of Europe is very different among different nations The Dutch and German league contains four geographical miles

Lēag'uer (leeg'er), *n.* One who unites in a league, a confederate

Some of the old *leaguers* were tramping and clanking about the apartment *W Irving*

Lēag'uer, *n.* [D *leger*, O H Ger *legar*, M H Ger *leger* N H Ger *lager*, Goth *lagrs*, bed, camp, encampment Cf BELEAGUER]

1 The camp of a besieging army, less often, a camp in general "Your sutler's wife in the *leaguer*" *B Jonson*

I have it in charge to go to the camp or *leaguer* of our army *W Scott*

2 Hence, sometimes a siege or beleaguering. "To lay *leaguer* before castles" *W Scott*

Lēag'uer er, *n.* One belonging to, or engaged in, a leaguer "Roman *leaguerers*" *J Webster*

Lēak (leek), *n.* [A S *hleca*, *leahu*, D *lek*, L Ger *leck*, leaky, a leak, Icel *leki* leaky, Dan *lække*, leaky, *lække*, a leak, Sw *läck*, leaky, a leak See *infra*]

1 A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape

2 The oozing or passing of water or other fluid or liquor through a crack fissure or aperture in a vessel, either *into* it, as into a ship, or *out of* it, as out of a cask

To spring a leak to open or crack so as to let in water, to become to let in water

Lēak, *a.* Leaky [*Obs. and rare.*] *Spenser.*

Lēak, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEAKED (leekt) *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEAKING] [D *lekken*, L Ger *lecken*, H & Prov Ger *lechen* Icel *leka*, Dan *lække* Sw *läka*, *läcka*, to drop A S *leccan*, to wet, moisten, *leccung*, *leacung*, a leaking] To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole, crevice, or other defect

To leak out to find publicity in a clandestine or irregular way to escape from confinement or secrecy

Lēak'āge, *n.* 1 A leaking or the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking

2 (*Com.*) An allowance of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks, or the waste of liquors by leaking

Lēak'i-ness, *n.* The state of being leaky

Lēak'y, *a.* [*compar.* LEAKIER, *superl.* LEAKIEST.]

1 Admitting water or other liquor to leak in or out, as, a *leaky* vessel, a *leaky* ship or barrel.

2 Apt to disclose secrets tattling, not close.

Lēal (Synop., § 130), *a.* [O Fr *leal* See LOYAL] Faithful, loyal, true [*Scot.*]

O selfless man and stainless gentleman,
Who would, against thine own eye-witness, fain
Have all men true and *leal*, all women pure *Tennyson.*

Land of the leal, the place of the faithful, heaven

Lēam, *n* [Fr. *lien*, band, from Lat. *ligamen*, from *ligare*, to bind, Pr *liam*, Pg *ligame*, It *legame*.]
1 A string to lead a dog. "A large blood-hound tied in a *leam* or band" *W Scott.*
2 A flash or gleam [*Obs*] *Holland*

Lēam'er, *n* [Eng *leam*, because this dog was led by a *leam*, Fr *limier*, O Fr *liemier*, Pr *liamer*, *liamser* See *supra*] A dog held by a leam.

Lēan (lean), *v i.* [*imp* & *p p* LFANED, sometimes LEANT (lēnt), *p pr* & *vb n* LFANING] [A-S. *hlinian*, *hleonian*, *linan*, O Sax *hlinon*, O H Ger *hlinēn*, *linēn*, N H Ger *lehnen*, Sw *lina*, Dan. *line*, D *leunen*, allied to Lat *clinare*, *inclinare*, Gr. κλίνειν, Ir. & Gael *claon*]
1 To deviate or move from a perpendicular position or line, to be in a position thus deviating, as, a *leaning* column
2. To incline in opinion or inclination, to conform in conduct, — with *to* or *unto* "No one of whom had the slightest *leaning* toward Popery." *Jeffrey*
They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs *Spenser*
3. To bend, to be in a bending posture
She *leans* out at her mistress's chamber window *Shak*
His arms rested carelessly on his knees as he *leant* forward *Dickens*
4 To depend for support, comfort, and the like, — with *on* or *upon*

Lēan, *v t.* To cause to lean, to incline, to support or rest. "*Leant* her head upon the back" *E B Browning*
His fainting limbs against an oak he *leans* *Dryden*

Lēan, *v t* [Icel *leyna*] To conceal [*Obs*] *Ray*

Lēan (lean), *a* [*compar* LFANER, *superl* LFANEST] [A S *hæne*, M H Ger *hin*, weak, Prov Ger *hen*, allied to Lat *tenuis*, soft, mild, moderate]
1 Wanting flesh, meager, not fat, as, a *lean* body, a *lean* man or animal
2 Deficient in good qualities, not rich, fertile, or productive, bare, barren, as, *lean* earth
3 Destitute of that which improves or entertains, barren of thought, jejune, as, a *lean* discourse or dissertation
4 Low, poor, — in opposition to *rich* or *great*, as, a *lean* action [*Rare*]
Syn. — Slender, spare, thin, meager, lank, skinny, gaunt

Lēan, *n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat

Lēan'-fāced (fāst), *a* 1 Having a thin face
2 (*Print*) Slender or narrow, — said of letters whose strokes and stems have not their full width, also said of any letter of slender proportions in comparison with its height *Savage*

Lēan'ly, *adv* Meagerly without fat or plumpness

Lēan'ness (109), *n* 1 The condition of being lean, lack of fat or plumpness, meagerness, hence, poverty, emptiness want
2 (*Script*) Want of the favor of God, or of the satisfaction of a good conscience, lack of spiritual peace or comfort
He gave them their request, but sent *leanness* into their soul *Ps cvi 15*

Lēan'-tō (leen'tō), *n* (*Arch*) A building whose rafters pitch or lean against another building, or against a wall *Gwilt*

Lēan'-wit'ted, *a* Having but little sense or shrewdness *Shal*

Lēan'y, *a* [A S *hæng*, lean, meager, q v] Lean [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Lēap (leep), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* LEAPED (lept, Synop § 130), rarely LEAPT, *p pr* & *vb n* LEAPING] [A-S *hleapan*, to leap, jump, run, O Sax *hlōpan*, O Fries *hlapa*, Goth *hlaupan*, Icel *hlaupa*, Sw *löpa*, Dan *löbe*, D *loopen*, O H Ger *hloufan*, *loufan*, M H Ger *loufen*, N H Ger *laufen*, to run]
1 To spring or rise from the ground, lifting at the same time both feet, as a man, or with all the feet, as other animals, to jump, to vault, as, a man *leaps* over a fence, or *leaps* upon a horse
A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without *Bacon*
2. To spring or move suddenly, to make a sudden jump, to bound, to skip
Leap in with me into this angry flood *Shak*
3. To manifest joy or vivacity
My heart *leaps* up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky *Wordsworth*

Lēap, *v t* 1. To pass over by leaping, to spring or bound from one side to the other of, as, to *leap* a wall, a gate, or a gulf
2 To copulate with, to cover, — said of the male of certain beasts.

Lēap, *n* 1. The act of leaping, a jump, a spring, a bound.
2. Space passed by leaping
'Tis the convenient *leap* I mean to try *Dryden*
3 A hazardous or venturesome act, a step
4 Copulation with, or coverture of, a female beast.
5 (*Mining*) An abrupt shift in the position of a mineral vein
6 (*Mus*) A passing from one note to another by an interval, especially by a long one, or by one including several other and intermediate intervals

Lēap, *n* [A S] 1 A basket [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*
2 A weel or wicker net in which fish are taken. [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Lēap'er, *n.* One that leaps, as, a horse is called a good *leaper*.

Lēap'-frōg, *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him by placing his hands on the shoulders of the former

Leap-frog

Lēap'ful, *n* A basketful. [*Obs*] See LEAP.

Lēap'ing-ly, *adv.* By leaps.

Lēap'-weel, *n.* A fishing leap or basket. [*Obs*] *Holland*

Lēap'-yēar, *n* Bissextile; a year containing 366 days, every fourth year, which *leaps* over a day more than a common year, giving to February twenty nine days See YEAR

Lēar, *v t* To learn [*Obs or Prov Eng*]
On that sad book his shame and loss he *learad* *Spenser*

Lēar, *n* That which is learned, lore, lesson [*Obs*]
She turns herself back to her wicked *lears* *Spenser*

Lēar, *a* [See LEER, *a*] Empty, hollow, as, a *lear* stomach, the *lear* ribs [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Lēarn (lērn, 14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LEARNED, or LEARNT, *p pr* & *vb n* LEARNING] [O Eng *leornc*, *lirne*, A S *leornian*, *liornian*, O Sax *liriōn*, for *lirnōn*, O H Ger *lirnēn*, *lernēn*, N H Ger *lernen*, allied to A S *læran*, to teach, O Sax *lēran*, O H Ger *leran*, *leran*, for *leran*, N H Ger *lehren*, Goth *laisyan*, verb causative from *leisan*, to know, to learn, O Eng *lear*, *lere*, D *leeren*, Dan *lare*, Sw *lara*, to teach, and to learn]
1 To gain knowledge of, to acquire new knowledge or ideas from or concerning
Now *learn* a parable of the fig-tree *Matt* xxiv 32
2. To communicate knowledge to, to teach.
Hast thou not *learned* me how
To make perfumes? *Shak*
☞ This use of *learn* is found in respectable writers, but is now deemed improper, as well as inelegant
Syn — To teach, instruct, inform — To LEARN, TEACH *Learn* originally had the sense of *teach*, in accordance with the analogy of the French and other languages, and hence we find it with this sense in Shakespeare, Spenser, and other old writers This usage has now passed away To *learn* is to receive and to *teach* is to give, instruction He who is *taught* learns, not he who *teaches*
Learn, wretches, *learn* the motions of the mind,
And the great moral end of human kind *Dryden*
I am too sudden bold;
To *teach* a teacher ill beseemeth me *Shak.*

Lēarn (lērn), *v t.* 1. To receive information or intelligence
2 To gain or receive knowledge, to receive instruction, to take pattern, — with *of*
Take my yoke upon you, and *learn* of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart *Matt* xi 29
3 To acquire skill in any thing, to gain by practice a faculty of performing, as, to *learn* to play on a flute or an organ
The chief art of *learning* is to attempt but little at a time *Locke*

Lēarn'a ble, *a* Capable of being learned

Lēarn'ed (lērn'ed, 60), *a* 1 Versed in literature and science, literate, as, a *learned* man
2 Well acquainted with arts, knowing, skillful, — often with *in*, as, *learned* in martial arts
The *learned* lover lost no time *Spenser*
3 Containing or exhibiting learning, as, a *learned* treatise or publication
4 Versed in scholastic, as distinct from other, knowledge
Men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing *Locke*
The learned, learned men, men of erudition, literati

Lēarn'ed ly (lērn'ed ly), *adv* With learning or erudition, with skill, as, to discuss a question *learnedly*
Every coxcomb swears as *learnedly* as they *Swift*

Lēarn'ed ness (lērn'ed-nes), *n.* A state of being learned

Lēarn'er (lērn'er), *n* A person who learns, or is disposed or apt to learn, a scholar

Lēarn'ing (lērn'ing), *n* 1 The knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study, acquired knowledge or ideas in any branch of science or literature, erudition, literature, science, as, he is a man of great *learning*
2 Knowledge acquired by experience, experiment, or observation
3 Skill in any thing, good or bad.
Syn — Literature, erudition, lore, scholarship, science, letters See LITERATURE

Lēas'a-ble, *a* Capable of being leased

Lēase, *n* [Norm Fr. *lees*, *lez*, O. Fr. *lais*, L. Lat. *lessa* See *infra*]
1 A demise or letting of lands or tenements to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, or for any less interest than the lessor has in the property, for a rent or compensation reserved.
2 The contract for such letting
3 Any tenure by grant or permission, the time for which such a tenure holds good.
Our high-placed Macbeth
Shall live the *lease* of nature *Shak.*
Lease and release, a mode of conveyance of freehold estates, formerly common in England and in New York. Its place is now supplied by a simple deed of grant. *Burrill. Warren's Blackstone.*

Lēase, *v t.* [*imp.* & *p p.* LEASED (leest), *p. pr.* & *vb. n* LEASING] [Fr. *laisser*, O. Fr. *laistier*, *laistier*, *leissetr*, *lesser*, to leave, transmit, Pr. *laissar*, It. *lasciare*, *lassare*, from Lat. *laxare*, to loose, slacken, from *laxus*, loose, wide] To grant the temporary possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another, for a rent reserved; to let; to demise; as, to *lease* a farm or house.

Lēase (leez), *v t* [A-S *lesan*, Goth. *lisan*, to gather, O Sax. *lesan*, O H Ger *lesan*, N H Ger *lesen*, D. *lezen*, Icel *lesa*, to gather, to read, Sw *läsa*, Dan. *læse*, to read] To gather what harvest-men have left behind, to glean [*Obs*] *Dryden.*

Lēase, *n* A pasture, also, a common. [*Obs. or Prov Eng*]

Lēase'hōld, *a.* Held by lease, as, a *leasehold* tenement

Lēase'hōld, *n* A tenure held by lease

Lēase'hōld-er, *n* A tenant under a lease.

Lēas'er, *n* 1 One who leases or gleans
2. One who practices leasing, a liar [*Obs.*] See LEASING

Lēash (leesh), *n* [Fr *laisse*, *lesse*, It. *laccio*, *lassa*, L Lat *laxa*, *lexa*, from Lat. *laxa* (sc *rectis*), a rope, from *laxus*, loose]
1 A thong of leather, or long line, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a coursor his dog. "Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leash*" *Shak*
2 (*Sporting*) A brace and a half, tierce, three, three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares, hence, the number three in general
I kept my chamber a *leash* of days *B Jonson*
3 A band wherewith to tie any thing.

Lēash, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LEASHED (leesht), *p pr* & *vb n* LEASHING] To bind, to hold by a string

Lēas'ing (leez'ing), *n* [A-S *leasung*, from *leasan*, to lie, from *leas*, loose, false, deceitful, Goth *laus*, Ger *lös* See LIESS, a termination] Falsehood, lies. [*Obs*]
Blessed be the lips that such a *leasing* told *Fairfax*
Leasing-making the making of lies "He was condemned to die as guilty of *leasing-making*" *Burnet*

Lēa'sōw (lē'so), *n* [A S *læswe*, *leswe*, *læsu*, *læs*] A pasture [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Lēast (leest), *a* [A S *læst*, *læsest*, superl of *læssa*, *m*, *læsse*, f and neut, comparative of *lytel*, little]
1 Smallest, little beyond others, either in size or degree, as, the *least* insect, the *least* mercy
2 Of the smallest worth or importance, most insignificant
☞ *Least* is often used without the noun to which it refers especially in the phrases *the least*, *in the least*, i e, in the *least degree*, and the like, as, he was not in the *least* injured "I am the *least* of the apostles" 1 *Cor* xv 9
At least, or *at the least* at the lowest estimate, or at the smallest concession or claim, to say, ask, or expect no more
He who tempts, though vain, *at least* asperses
The tempted with dishonor *Milton*
— *Least squares* (*Math*), a method of deducing from a number of discordant observations of a phenomenon the result most probably correct, namely, a result such that the sum of the squares of the differences between it and the several individual observations or results shall be the least possible
Syn — However, nevertheless, yet

Lēast, *adv* In the smallest or lowest degree, in a degree below all others, as, to reward those who *least* deserve it

Lēast, *conj* Same as LEST, which see. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Lēast'wāys, } *adv* At least, however, at all
Lēast'wīse, } events *Dickens*
At leastways, or *at leastwise*, at least [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Lēa'gy (lē'ĭg), *a* [A S *leas*, void, loose, weak, false Cf LEASING] Thin, flimsy, vague uncertain, deceptive [*Obs*] *Ascham*

Lēat, *n* [A S *lædan*, to lead] An artificial trench to conduct water to or from a mill

Lēath'er (lĕth'er, 99), *n* [O Eng *lether*, *luther*, A S *ledher*, *lydher*, L Ger *leddes*, *leer*, *luer*, D *leder*, *leêr*, Icel *ledhr*, Sw *läder*, Dan. *læder*, *lär*, O H Ger *ledar*, N. H Ger *leder*]
1 The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use
2 Dressed hides collectively
3 Undressed skin, and, hence, skin in general, — so called in irony or sport *Halliwell*

Lēath'er (lĕth'er), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LEATHERED, *p pr* & *vb n*. LEATHERING] To beat, as with a thong of leather [*Obs or low*]

Lēath'er-cōat (lĕth'er-), *n* An apple with a tough coat or rind, the golden russet. *Halliwell.*

Lēath'er-drĕss'er (lĕth'er), *n* One who dresses leather, one who prepares hides for use.

Lēath'er-flow'er, *n.* (*Bot*) A climbing plant (*Clematis viorna*), having thick leathery sepals of a purplish color. It is found in the Middle and Southern States *Gray*

Lēath'er-mouthed (lĕth'er-), *a.* Having a mouth like leather, that is, smooth and without teeth
By *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the chub. *Walton*

Lĕath'ern (lĕth'-), *a.* [A-S. *lethern.* See *supra.*] Made of leather; consisting of leather, as, a *leathern* purse; a *leathern* girdle.

Lĕath'er-winged, *a.* Having wings like leather; —said of the bat. *Spenser*

Lĕath'er-wood, *n* (*Bot*) A small branching shrub (*Dirca palustris*), with a white, soft wood, and a tough, leathery bark It is common in damp woods in the Northern States, — called also *moosewood*, and *wicopy* *Gray*

Lĕath'er-y (lĕth'er ẏ), *a* Resembling leather, tough. "A *leathery* skin" *Grew.*

Lēave (leev), *n* [A S *leaf*, Icel *leyfi*, Sw *lof*, Dan *lov*, Icel. *orlof*, D *oorlof*, *verlof*, O Sax *orlobh*, Ger *urlaub*, *verlaub*, A-S *lēfan*, *lyfan*, to permit, allow, Icel *leyfa*, O H Ger *laubjan*, *arlaubjan*, N.H.Ger *erlauben*, Goth *laubyan*, to believe Cf FURLOUGH and BELIEVE]

1. Liberty granted by which restraint or illegality is removed, permission, allowance, license

David earnestly asked *leave* of me 1 *Sam* xx 6
No friend has *leave* to bear away the dead *Dryden*

2 A formal parting of friends, farewell, adieu, —used chiefly in the phrase *to take leave*

Syn.—Liberty, permission, license —LEAVE, LIBERTY, PERMISSION, LICENSE *Leave* denotes that he who obtains it may decide whether to use it or not, as, *leave* of absence *Liberty* supposes that all obstructions in the way of his using it are removed and set aside, as, *liberty* of access *Permission* implies a formal consent given by one who had the right to refuse it, as, *permission* to depart *License* denotes that this consent extends to a mode of acting for which special permission is required, as, a *license* to print An orator asks *leave* to speak, *liberty* is granted him, he construes this *permission* into a *license* to abuse his opponents, and acts accordingly

Lēave, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LEFT, *p pr* & *vb n* LEAVING] [A S *lætan*, to leave, Icel *leyfa*, to leave, have left, O Sax *lebhan*, *liban*, O Frisic *leta*, *lata*, *hora*, O H Ger *lipan*, *pilipan*, *bilihan*, M H Ger *liben*, *belihen*, *blihen*, N H Ger *bleiben*, Dan *levne*, Sw *lemna*, Goth as if *leiban*, allied to Lat *linquere*, *liqui*, and Gr λειπειν.]

1. To withdraw or depart from, to quit for a longer or shorter time

Therefore shall a man *leave* his father and his mother and shall cleave unto his wife *Gen* ii 24

2 To part from never to return, to forsake to desert, to abandon, to relinquish

They meet, and all combine to *leave* the state,
Who hate the tyrant, or who fear his hate *Dryden*

3 To suffer to remain, not to take or remove "Nor is Pygmalion's treasure *left* behind" *Dryden*

4 To have remaining at death as, to *leave* a good name, hence, to give by will, to bequeath, as, to *leave* a legacy to a daughter

5 To commit or trust to, as a deposit or to suffer to remain, to intrust, as, I *left* the papers in the care of the consul

6 To permit or allow, to refer

Whether Esau were a vassal, I *leave* to the reader to judge *Locke*

7 To cease or desist from, to forbear

Let us return, lest my father *leave* caring for the asses, and take thought for us 1 *Sam* ix 5

To be left to one's self, to be deserted or forsaken, to be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires — *To leave off* (*a*) To desist from, to forbear, as, to *leave off* work at six o clock (*b*) To cease wearing, as to *leave off* a garment (*c*) To forsake, as, to *leave off* an old acquaintance — *To leave out*, to omit, as, to *leave out* a word or name in writing

Syn.—To quit, depart from, forsake, abandon, relinquish, commit, intrust give, bequeath, permit, allow, desist, forbear See QUIT

Lēave, *v i* To cease, to desist

He searched, and began at the eldest, and *left* at the youngest *Gen* xliv 12

To leave off, to cease, to desist, to stop

Leave off, and for another summons wait *Roscommon*

Lēave, *v i* [Eng *leaf*] To send out leaves, to leaf, —often with *out*

Lēave, *v. t* [Fr *lever* See LAVI and LEVY] To raise, to levy. [*Obs*] "An army strong she *leaved*" *Spenser*

Lēaved (lēvd), *a* [From *leaf*]

1. Furnished with foliage or leaves

2. Having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds, as, a two-*leaved* gate

Lēave'less, *a* Destitute of leaves, leafless [*Obs*]

Lēav'en (lĕv'n) (Synop § 130), *n* [Fr *levain*, Pr *leram*, *levat*, from *lever*, *levar*, to raise, L Lat *levamen*, *levamentum*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *levadura*, It *lievito*. See LAVE, and cf *supra*]

1. Any substance that produces, or is designed to produce, fermentation, as in dough, especially, a mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough or paste, produces fermentation in it, and renders it light, yeast, barm

2. Any thing which makes a general, especially a corrupting, change in the mass

Beware of the *leaven* of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees *Matt* xvi 6

Lēav'en (lĕv'n), *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* LEAVENED, *p pr.* & *vb n* LEAVENING]

1 To excite fermentation in, to raise and make light, as dough or paste.

A little leaven *leaveneth* the whole lump. 1 *Cor* v 6

2. To taint; to imbue.

With these and the like deceivable doctrines, he *leavens* all his prayer *Milton*

Lēav'en-ing (lĕv'n ing), *n.* 1. The act of making light by means of leaven.

2. That which leavens or makes light. *Bacon.*

Lēav'en-ous (lĕv'n us), *a.* Containing leaven, tainted *Milton*

Lēav'er, *n* [From *leave*] One who leaves or relinquishes, one who forsakes

Lēaves (leevz), *n*, *pl* of *leaf* (*Arch*) Ornaments of carved work, resembling the leaf of certain plants or trees, forming part of the more ornamental capitals, —introduced also into festoons, scrolls, wreaths, &c *Francis*

Leaves

Lēave'-tāk'ing, *n* Taking of leave, parting compliments

Lēav'i-ness, *n* State of being full of leaves

Lēav'ings, *n pl* 1 Things left, remnant, relics. "The *leavings* of Pharsalia" *Addison.*

2 Refuse, offal

Lēav'y (leev'ẏ), *a* [From *leaf*] Full of leaves, covered with leaves, leafy [*Obs*] "Upon steep Ossa *leavy* Pelion" *Chapman*

Lĕb'an, } *n* Congulated sour milk diluted with
Lĕb'ban, } water, —a common beverage among the Arabs

Le-căn'o-măn'cy, *n* [Gr λεκανη, bowl or basin, and μαντεια, divination] Divination practiced with water in a basin, by throwing three stones into it, and invoking the demon whose aid was sought

Le căn'o rĭn, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of lichens, from one species of which (*L tartarea*) the dye cudbear is obtained *Baird*

Le căn'o rine, *n* (*Chem*) A crystallizable substance obtained from the lichen *Lecanora tartarea*

Lĕe'ca Gŭm A kind of gum obtained from the olive-tree, —so called from *Lecca*, in Calabria

Lĕch, *v t* [Fr *lecher* See LATCH and LICK] To lick [*Obs*]

Lĕch'er, *n* [O Fr *lecheure*, *lechuere*, *lecheor*, *lechour*, gormand, glutton, libertine, paramour, from *lecher*, *lechier*, N Fr *lecher*, to lick, Pr *lecador*, *lecaor*, It *leccatore*, L Lat *lecator*, gluttonous Cf A S *lacerra*, glutton, flatterer, D *lekker*, Ger *lecker*, dainty mouthed, lickerish, from A-S *lacan*, D *likken*, Ger *lecken*, to lick See LATCH and LICK] A man given to lewdness one addicted, in an excessive degree, to the indulgence of sexual desire, and an illicit commerce with women

Lĕch'er, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* LECHERED, *p pr* & *vb n* LECHERING] To practice lewdness, to indulge lust

Lĕch'er-er, *n* The same as LECHER *Marston*

Lĕch'er-ous, *a* 1 Like a lecher, addicted to lewdness, prone to indulge lust, lustful lewd

2 Provoking lust *Chaucer*

Lĕch'er ous-ly, *adv* In a lecherous manner, lustfully lewdly

Lĕch'er-ous-ness, *n* Strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite lust

Lĕch'er-y, *n* [O Fr *lechery*, *lecherie* See *supra*]

1 Free indulgence of lust practice of indulging the animal appetite

2 Hence, pleasure, delight [*Obs*]

What ravishing *lechery* it is to enter
An ordinary, caps a pie, trimmed like a gallant,
The reverence, respect crouches, cringes,
The musical chiming gold
Commands from the attendants! *Massinger*

Lĕc'tern, *n* See LECTURN

Lec tĭ'cā, *n* [Lat] (*Rom Antiq*) A kind of couch or litter in which persons in a lying position were carried from one place to another They were divided into two classes, namely, those used for carrying the dead, and those which served as conveyances for the living

Lĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *lectio*, from *legere*, *lectum*, to read, It *lezione*, Sp *leccion*, Pr *leisso*, *lesso*, *leyczon*, Fr *leçon*]

1 A difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book, a reading

We ourselves are offended by the obtrusion of the new *lections* into the text *De Quincey*

2 A lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service

Lĕc'tion a-ry, *n* [L Lat *lectionarium*, *lectionarius*, Fr *lectionaire*, Sp *leccionario*] The Roman Catholic service book, containing portions of Scripture, or lections.

Lĕc'tor, *n* [Lat *lector*, from *legere*, *lectum*, to read, Sp *lector*, Pr *lector*, *lector*, Fr *lecteur*, It *lettore*, Pg *leitor*] (*the Church*) A reader, a person designated to read parts of the Bible, &c, when few other people could read

Lĕc'tŭ al, *a* [Lat *lectus*, bed] (*Med*) Confining to the bed, as, a *lectual* disease

Lĕc'tŭre (lĕk'tyur, 55), *n* [L Lat *lectura*, from *legere*, *lectum*, to read, Fr *lecture*, Sp *lectura*, It. *lettura*]

1 A reading, the act or practice of reading, as, in the *lecture* of Holy Scripture [*Obs*] *Browne*

2 A discourse on any subject, especially, a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction, as, a *lecture* on morals, philosophy, rhetoric, or theology; sometimes, a familiar discourse, in contrast with a sermon.

3 A magisterial reprimand, a formal reproof

4 (*Eng Universities.*) A rehearsal of a lesson.

Lĕc'tŭre (lĕk'tyur), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LECTURED, *p pr* & *vb n.* LECTURING]

1 To instruct by discourses

2 To instruct authoritatively, to reprove, —with *for* as, to *lecture* one for his faults

Lĕc'tŭre (lĕk'tyur), *v. i.* 1. To read or deliver a formal discourse

2 To practice reading lectures for instruction, as, the professor *lectures* on geometry, or on chemistry

Lĕc'tŭr er, *n* 1 One who reads or pronounces lectures, a professor or an instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others

2 A preacher in a church, hired by the parish to assist the rector, vicar, or curate

Lĕc'tŭre ship, *n* The office of a lecturer.

Lĕc'turn, *n* [O Fr *lectrun*, N Fr *lutrin*, L Lat *lectrannum*, *lectrum*, from *legere*, *lectum*, to read] A choir desk, or reading-desk, in churches, from which the lections, or Scripture lessons, are chanted or read, hence, a reading desk [Written also *lectern* and *lettern*] *Fairholt*

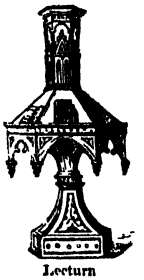
Lecturn

Lĕd, *imp* & *p p* of *lead*

Lĕd'-căp'tain, *n* [From *led* and *captain*] An obsequious follower or attendant

Lĕd'em, *n* [A S *leden*, *laden*, *lyden*, Latin, the Latin language, language, speech See LATIN] Language, speech [*Obs*] "And could the *leden* of the gods unfold" *Spenser*

Lĕdge, *n* [A S *lecgan*, *liggan*, to lie, p *lag*, *leac*, *lage*, p p *legen*, D *liggen*, Ger *liegen*] [Formerly written *ledge*]

1 A shelf on which articles may be laid, also, that which resembles such a shelf in form or use

The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone *Wotton*

2 A shelf of rocks, a ridge, often, a ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea *Tolten*

Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his fleet he hides *Dryden*

3 A layer or stratum

4 A small molding

5 (*Naut*) A small piece of timber placed athwart ships, under the deck, between the beams *Tolten*

6 A cross timber or bar for fastening a gate [*Prov Eng*]

Lĕdge'ment, *n* (*Arch*) (*a*) A string course or horizontal suit of moldings, such as the base moldings of a building *Oxf Gloss* (*b*) The development of the surface of a body stretched out on a plane, so that the dimensions of the different sides may be easily ascertained *Gwilt* [Written also *ledgment*, *legement*, and *ligement*]

To lay in ledgement to delineate by laying out or developing, upon paper the plan and other component surfaces, each in its proper relation to the plan, as if the whole had been constructed by folding together, and was now laid flat, as to *lay* a house in *ledgement*

Lĕdg'er, *n* [A S *leger*, lying, a lying down, bed, couch, from *licgan*, to lie D *leger*, O H Ger *legar*, M H Ger *leger*, N H Ger *lager*, Goth *ligrs*]

1 A book in which a summary of accounts is laid up or preserved, the final book of record in business transactions, to which the accounts from the journal, &c, are transferred [Written also *leger*]

2 (*Arch*) (*a*) A large, flat stone, such as is frequently laid over a tomb (*b*) One of the pieces of timber used in forming a scaffolding, by being secured at right angles to the upright standards, in order to receive the end of the *put-logs*, or timbers on which the planks are laid [Written also *ligger*] *Oxf Gloss. Gwilt.*

Lĕdg'er-line, *n* See LEGER LINE

Lĕdg'ment, *n* See LEDGMENT

Lĕdg'y, *a* Abounding in ledges

Lĕd'-hôrse, *n* [From *led* and *horse*] A sumpter-horse

Lee, *n pl* LEES [Fr *lie*, Pr *lhia*, Sp & Pg *lia*, from Lat *leticare*, to lift up raise, as Ger *hefen*, lees, from *heben*, to lift It is chiefly used in the plural] The coarser parts of a liquor, which settle at its bottom, sediment, dregs, —commonly in the plural. [Written also in the singular *lee*]

His full draught of pleasure from a cask
A thousand demons lurk within the *lee* *Young.*

Lee, *n* [Prov Eng *lew*, Scot *le*, *le*, *lee*, *lye*, Dan. & Sw *lä*, D *ly*, *luw*, Fries *hlí*, Icel *hlie*, O Sax *hleo*, A S *hleo*, *hleow*, shelter, refuge, shade, Icel *hlif*, scutum, Goth *hlija*, a tent] (*Naut*) A calm or sheltered place, a place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphere toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds.

By the lee (*Naut*) having changed the direction of the course so much that the wind takes the sails aback from the other side, —said of a vessel —*Under the lee of* (*Naut*), on that side which is sheltered from the wind, on the side opposite to that against which the wind blows, protected from the wind by, as, to be *under the lee of* a ship, or *of* the land

Lee, *n.* 1. The same as LEA, q. v. *Spenser.*
2. The same as LYE, q. v. *Halliwell.*
Lee, *v. i.* To lie [*Obs.*] See LIE. *Chaucer.*
Lee, *a.* (*Naut.*) Of, or pertaining to, the part or side opposite to that against which the wind blows,—opposed to *weather*, as, the *lee* side of a vessel.

Lee board, a frame of plank affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close-hauled.—*Lee gage*, a greater distance from the point whence the wind blows than another vessel has.—*Lee lurch*, a sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea.—*Lee shore*, the shore under the lee of a ship, or that toward which the wind blows.—*Lee side*, the side of a ship or boat furthest from the point whence the wind blows.—*Lee tide*, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows.—*On the lee beam*, directly to the leeward in a line at right angles to the length of the vessel and to the leeward.—*Tide under the lee*, a stream or tide running in an opposite direction to the wind

Leech, *n.* [A S *læce, lǣce*, physician, leech, Frics *lēka, lētza*, Goth *lekeis, lekeis*, O H Ger *lahhi*, Icel. *læknari*, Sw *läkare*, Dan *læge*, Russ *lekarj*, Lith. *lēlorus*, physician, Sw *läka*, Dan *læge*, Icel *lækna*, A S *lacnian, læcnan*, Goth *leikinon, lekinon*, O H Ger *lahhinôn*, to heal]
1. A physician, a professor of the art of healing [*Nearly obs.*] [Written also *leach.*]
2. (*Zool.*) A cotyloid worm (*Hirudo* [or *Sanguisuga*] *medicinalis*), largely used for the local abstraction of blood

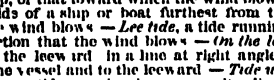
Leech (*Sanguisuga medicinalis*)

It is of a flattened form when elongated, thickest at the posterior end, has two suckers, and ten eyes arranged in a horse shoe form above the anterior sucker, and is of an olive-green color variously marked. It is found throughout Europe and Northern Africa. It has a triangular mouth in the anterior sucker, in each angle of which is placed a half-moon plate, set about the free rim with transverse teeth. By the retraction of these jaws a stellate incision is made, through which the leech sucks blood till it is gorged, and then drops off,—called also *blood-sucker.*

Horse-leech, a less powerful leech (*Hæmopis* [or *Sanguisuga*] *vorax*), commonly attacking the membrane that lines the inside of the mouth and nostrils of animals that drink at pools where it is found.—*Land-leech*, a very small leech (*Hirudo Zeylanica*), of a blackish color found among leaves of forests in Ceylon, also, a similar species in South America

Leech, *n.* [L Ger *lek*, allied to Lat *lacuna*, a thread of the web, leach] (*Naut.*) The border or edge of a sail at the sides [Written also *leach.*]

Leech-line, a line attached to the leech ropes of sails, passing up through blocks on the yards to haul the leeches by.—*Totten.*—*Leech-rope*, that part of the bolt-rope to which the skirt or border of a sail is sewed

Leech, *v. t.* See LEACH
Leech, *v. t.* 1. To treat with medicine, to heal

Let those *leech* his wounds for whose sake he encountered them *W. Scott*

2. To bleed by the use of leeches
Leech'-cräft, *n.* The art of healing [*Obs.*]
Leef, *a.* Kind, fond, pleasing, willing [*Obs.*] See LIEF *Spenser*
Leek, *n.* [A S *lēac*, L Ger & D *look*, Icel *laukr*, Sw *lök*, Dan *løg*, O H Ger *louh*, M H Ger *louch*, N H Ger *lauch*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Allium* (*A porrum*), but without a proper bulb, having, in the place of this, a cylindrical body of succulent leaves, which are eatable. It is regarded by Welshmen as a national emblem

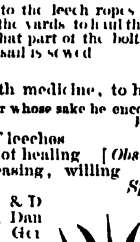
Leek (*Allium porrum*)

Leek to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter's dear *Camden*

Lee'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of feldspar,—so named from Dr *Lee. Dana.*
Leer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEERING.] [From the noun. Cf O D *loeren*, to look askance] To look obliquely, to turn the eye and cast a look from a corner, either in contempt, defiance, or frowning, or with sly allurement.

I will *leer* upon him as he comes by *Shak.*

Leer, *v. t.* To allure with smiles "To gild a face with smiles, and *leer* a man to ruin" *Dryden*
Leer, *n.* [A-S *hleor, hlear*, the cheek, face, countenance, O. Sax *hlear*, O D *luer*, Icel *hlyr.* Cf Icel *litr*, color, *lita*, to tinge]
1. The cheek. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*
2. Complexion, hue, face. [*Obs.*]

Here is a young lad framed of another *leer* *Shak.*

3. An oblique view

With jealous *leer* malign
Eyed them askance *Milton*

4. An affected cast of countenance.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil *leer* *Pope*

5. An annealing furnace in a glass manufactory.
Leer, *n.* A kind of tape or braid, often an ornamental kind *Halliwell*

Leer side, the left side, as that on which a leer or ornament was worn "A silver clasp on the *leer side.*" *B. Jon.*
Leer, *a.* [A-S *lær, ge-lær*, void, empty, *lærnes*, emptiness, O Sax. & O. H. Ger. *lâri*, empty, M. H. Ger. *lîre*, N. H. Ger. *leer.*] Empty, destitute, wanting, as, (*a.*) Empty of contents. "A *leer* stomach." [*Prov. Eng.*] *Gifford.* (*b.*) Destitute of a rider; and hence, led, not ridden; as, a *leer* horse, hence, led in the train of another. "*Leer* drunkard." *B. Jonson.* (*c*) Wanting sense or seriousness, trifling, frivolous, as, *leer* words
Leer'ing ly, *adv.* With an arch, oblique look or smile
Leese, *n.* See LEE.
Leese, *v. t.* [A S *leosan*] To lose. [*Obs.*] See LOSE.

I have seen many so ready to grip and gird, as they would rather *lose* their friend than their jest *Lord Burleigh*

Leese, *v. t.* [Lat *lædere, lasum*] To hurt [*Obs.*]
Leet, *n.* [L Lat *leta.* Cf Fr. *lit de justice*, a solemn sitting of the king in parliament, Lat *lis, litis*, a lawsuit, It, Sp, & Pg *lite*]
1. (*Eng. Law.*) A court, a court of criminal jurisdiction within a township or manor, a jurisdiction for a township, a petty inquest for local police, an assemblage of persons to nominate for some office

☞ Its original intent was to view the frankpledges or freemen within the liberty, hence called *the view of frankpledge.* Latterly it has fallen into almost entire disuse. *Burrill. Warren's Blackstone. Simmonds.*

2. A fish, the whiting,—so called about Scarborough, England *Yarrell*
Leet'-ăle, *n.* A feast or merry making in the time of leet [*Obs.*]
Leet'-man, *n.*; *pl.* LEET'MEN One subject to the jurisdiction of a leet court
Lee'ward (*or* lu'ard), *a.* (*Naut.*) Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the part toward which the wind blows, as, a *leeward* ship
Lee'ward (*or* lu'ard), *adv.* (*Naut.*) Toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows,—opposed to *windward* as, fall to *leeward*
Lee'way, *n.* (*Naut.*) The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with her keel
Left, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *leave*
Left, *a.* [O Eng *lyft, lifte*, Fries *lêft, loft*, L Ger *licht, locht, lucht*, O D *lucht*, probably allied to O Sax & Frics *lef*, weak, infirm, and Slav *lev*, Pol & Bohem *lewy*, Lat *laevus*, Gr λαιός, left] In the direction, or on the side of, the part opposed to the *right* of the body, as, the *left* hand, arm, or side

Left bank of a river, that which is on the *left* hand of a person whose face is toward the mouth of the river

Left, *n.* 1. The side opposite to the right, that part of a body which is on the left side
2. (*Legislature Bodies.*) The left side of the speaker's chair, where the opposition usually sits; hence, the opposition or radical element or wing of a political body or party.

Over the left, in a contrary sense,—a common colloquial expression for disbelief in what is said, or a wish that the opposite may occur

Left'-hănd, *n.* The hand on the left side
Left'-hănd'ed, *a.* 1. Having the left hand or arm more strong and dexterous than the right, using the left hand and arm with more dexterity than the right
2. Hence, clumsy, awkward
3. Unlucky, inauspicious, unseasonable, also, not direct, insincere, sinister, malicious

The commendations of this people are not always *left-handed* and detractive *Landor*

Left-handed marriage, or *Morganatic marriage*, among the princes and higher nobility of Germany, a marriage with a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that she and her children shall not enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions, of her husband.—*Left-handed screw*, a screw, the threads of which wind spirally from right to left, or which advances when turned with a motion contrary to that of the hands of a watch

Left'-hănd'ed ness, } *n.* Habitual use of, or the
Left'-hănd'i ness, } ability to use, the left hand with more ease and strength than the right, hence, awkwardness.
Left'-off, *a.* That which is laid aside, as, *left-off* clothing
Left'ward, *adv.* Toward the left, on the left side, to the left hand

The winding vale now narrows on his view,
And steeper of ascent,
Rightward and *leftward* rise the rocks *Southey*

Lĕg, *n.* [Dan *ldg*, Sw *lägg*, Icel *leggr*, leg, shin, whence It *lacca* and *lacchetta*, haunch, leg]
1. The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body, and in walking and running, especially, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot
2. That which resembles a leg in form or use, especially, any long and slender support on which any object rests, as, the *leg* of a table

Legs of a triangle, the sides of a triangle,—a name seldom used unless one of the sides is first distinguished by some appropriate term, as, the hypotenuse and two *legs* of a right-angled triangle.—*On one's legs*, standing, to speak.—*To make a leg*, to bow,—a phrase introduced probably by the practice of drawing the right leg backward [*Obs.*] "He that will give a cap and *make a leg* in thanks for a favor." *Fuller.*—*To stand on one's own legs*, to support one's self, to trust to one's own strength or efforts, without aid

Lĕg, *v. t.* To strike in the leg;—used in the game of cricket.
Lĕg'a-cy, *n.* [Lat. as if *legatia*, for *legatum*, from *legare*, to appoint by last will, to bequeath as a legacy; It. *legato*, Sp & Pg. *legado*, Pr & O. Fr. *legat*, N. Fr. *legs*]
1. A gift, by will, of personal property, a bequest.
2. A business with which one is intrusted by another, a commission. [*Obs.*] "My *legacy* and message wherefore I am sent into the world." *Tyndale.* "He came and told his *legacy.*" *Chapman.*

Legacy duty, a tax paid to government on legacies *Wharton.*

Lĕg'a-cy-hŭnt'er, *n.* One who flatters and courts for legacies
Lē'gal, *a.* [Lat *legalis*, from *lex, legis*, law; Fr. *légal*, Sp *legal*, It *legale*]
1. According to, in conformity with, or relating to, law, as, a *legal* standard or test, a *legal* procedure, a *legal* claim
2. Lawful, permitted by law, as, a *legal* trade; any thing is *legal* which the laws do not forbid.
3. (*Theol.*) (*a*) According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace, or resting on works for salvation. (*b*) According to the old or Mosaic dispensation, in accordance with the law of Moses.
4. (*Law.*) Governed by the rules of law as distinguished from the rules of equity, as, *legal* estate, *legal* assets, and the like *Bouvier. Burrill.*

Legal fiction See FICTION.—*Legal tender*, that which the law authorizes to be tendered in payment of debts. It differs in different countries

Syn.—Lawful, constitutional, legitimate, licit, authorized
Lē'gal-ism, *n.* Strictness in adhering to law, or trusting to conformity to law, as, the spirit of *legalism*
Lē'gal-ist, *n.* 1. One who desires a strict adherence to law
2. (*Theol.*) One who regards conformity to law as a ground of salvation
Le gā'lis Hŏ'mo [Lat.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A lawful person, one who stands *rectus in curia*, neither outlawed, excommunicated, nor infamous *Wharton. Burrill.*
Le găl'i ty, *n.* [L Lat *legalitas*, Fr *legalité*, Sp. *legalidad*, It *legalità*]
1. The state of being legal, conformity to law.
2. The state or condition of a *legalis homo*
3. (*Theol.*) A conformity to law without the inward principle, a resting in the letter of the law, without its spirit
Lē'gal i zā'tion, *n.* The act of rendering legal
Lē'gal ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEGALIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEGALIZING] [Fr *legaliser*, Sp *legalizar*, It *legalizare*]
1. To make lawful, to render conformable to law, to authorize
2. To sanction after being done, to give the authority of law to after a thing is done without law or authority, as, irregular proceedings may be *legalized* by a subsequent act of the legislature
3. (*Theol.*) To interpret or apply in a legal spirit
Lē'gal ly, *adv.* According to law, in a manner permitted by law, lawfully
Le găn'tine, *a.* The same as LEGATINE [*Obs.*]
Lĕg'a-ta ry, *n.* [Fr *legataire*, Sp & It *legatario*, Lat *legatarius*, from *legatarius*, enjoined by a last will See LEGACY] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed, a legatee [*Rare.*] *Ayliffe*
Lĕg'ate, *n.* [Lat *legatus*, from *legare, legatum*, to send with a commission or charge, It *legato*, Sp & Pg *legado*, Pr *legat*, Fr *légat*]
1. An embassador or envoy
2. The pope's embassador to a foreign prince or state, a cardinal or bishop sent as the pope's representative or commissioner to a sovereign prince.

☞ Legates are of three kinds: legates *a latere*, or counselors and assistants of his holiness; legates *de latere*, who are not cardinals, and legates *by office*
Lĕg'a tee', *n.* [See LEGACY] (*Law.*) One to whom a legacy is bequeathed
Lĕg'ate-ship, *n.* The office of a legate
Lĕg'a-tine, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a legate, as, *legatine* power *Holinshed*
2. Made by, or proceeding from, a legate, as, a *legatine* constitution *Ayliffe*
Le-gā'tion, *n.* [Lat *legatio*, Fr *légation*, Pr *legacio*, Sp *legacion*, It *legazione* See LEGATE]
1. The sending forth or commissioning one person to act for another "The Divine *Legation* of Moses." *Warburton* "When we are satisfied on the capital point of his divine *legation*." *J. Taylor.*
2. A legate, or envoy, and the persons associated with him in his mission, an embassy, or, in stricter usage, a diplomatic minister and his suite, a deputation
3. The official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court
4. A province of the Roman States, governed by a legate from Rome,—called also *delegation*
Le gā'to, *a.* [It., tied, joined, from *legare*, to tie, bind, Lat *ligare*] (*Mus.*) Connected; tied;—a term used when successive tones are produced in a closely connected manner, and often indicated by a *tie*, thus ⁀, ⁀, or ⁀, written over or under the notes to be so performed.

Lĕg'a-tŏr', *n.* [Lat., from *legare*; O. Fr. *légateur*. See LEGACY.] (*Law.*) A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy.

Lĕg'a-tŭ'rĕ, *n.* [It. See LIGATURE.] (*Mus.*) A binding note.

Lĕg'-bĭll, *n.* Running away, flight. [*Colloq.*]

To give leg-bail, to escape from custody, and run away

Lĕge (lĕj), *v. t.* [1. Abbreviated from *allege*, q. v.] 2. Abbreviated from *alegge*, q. v.] [*Obs.*]

1. To allege.

2. To lighten, to allay. *Chaucer*

Lĕg'e'ment, *n.* See LEDGEMENT.

Lĕ'gend, or **Lĕg'end** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *légende*, It. & Sp. *leggenda*, Pg. *lenda*, from L. Lat. *legenda*, a book containing the acts of the saints, so called because they were to be read in the church on certain days, from Lat. *legendus*, to be read, from *legere*, to read.]

1. That which is appointed to be read, especially, a chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins, and at the refectories of religious houses.

2. A story respecting saints, especially, one of a marvelous nature.

There are in Rome two sets of antiquities — the Christian and the heathen; the former, though of a fresher date, are so embroiled with fable and *legend*, that one receives but little satisfaction *Addison*

3. Hence, any remarkable story handed down from early times, or, less exactly, any story or narrative.

And in this *legend* all that glorious deed
Read, whilst you arm *Fairfax*

4. An inscription or motto, as that placed on a shield or coat of arms, or that which surrounds the field in a medal.

Golden legend (*Rom. Cath. Church*), a collection of the lives of the saints, made by Jacobus de Voragine, archbishop of Genoa, in the thirteenth century, which was used in the church upward of two hundred years. *Brande*

Lĕ'gend, or **Lĕg'end**, *v. t.* To tell or narrate, as a legend. [*Obs.*] *Hall.*

Lĕg'end-a-ry (110) (Synop., § 130), *a.*

1. Consisting of legends; strange, fabulous.

2. Like a legend; exaggerated, extravagant, false.

Lĕg'end-a-ry, *n.* [O. Fr. *legendaire*, Sp. *legendario*, It. *leggendario*, L. Lat. *legendarius*.]

1. A book of legends, a tale or narrative.

Read the Countess of Pembroke's "Arcadia," a gallant *legendary*, full of pleasurable accidents
James VI., King of Scotland

2. One who relates legends.

Lĕg'er, *n.* [See LEDGER.]

1. Any thing that lies in a place, that which rests or remains. [*Obs.*]

2. A minister or embassador resident at a court or seat of government. [Written also *leger*.]

Sir Edward Carne, the queen's *leger* at Rome, where soon after he died the last *leger* of the English nation to Rome publicly avowed in that employment *Fuller*

3. A ledger. See LEDGER.

Lĕj'er, *a.* [Fr. *leger*, light, nimble, slender, slight, Pr. *leuger*, It. *leggiero*, Lat. as if *levarius*, from *levis*, light in weight.] [*Obs.*, *except in particular phrases.*]

1. Light, slender, slight, slim; hence, unimportant, trifling.

2. [See LEDGER.] Lying or remaining in a place; hence, resident.

Leger embassador, a resident embassador. See LEGER, *n.*, No 2. — *Leger line* (*Mus.*), a line added above or below the staff to extend its compass, — called also *added line*.

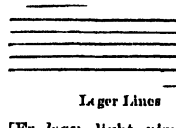

Leger Lines

Lĕg'er-de-māin', *n.* [Fr. *leger*, light, nimble, *de*, of, and *main*, Lat. *manus*, hand. See *infra*.] A deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand, a trick performed with such art and adroitness, that the manner or art eludes observation, sleight of hand, trick, deception. "The tricks and *legerdemains* by which men impose upon their own souls." *South*

Lĕg'er-de-māin'ist, *n.* One who uses sleight of hand.

Le ger'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *legereté*, It. *leggerezza*. See *supra*.] Lightness, nimbleness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Lĕgge, *v. t.* [O. Eng. also *leggen*, A. S. *leegan*. See LAY, *v. t.*] To lay. [*Obs.*] *Wycliffe*

Lĕgged (lĕgd, 60), *a.* [From *leg*.] Having legs, — used in composition, as, a two *legged* animal.

Lĕg-ĭ-ăd'dro (lej-ĭ-ä'dro) [It.] (*Mus.*) In a brisk and lively style.

Lĕg'gin, } *n.* [From *leg*.] A cover for the leg,
Lĕg'ging, } like a long gaiter, a garment that incloses the leg.

Lĕg'hŏrn, *n.* A kind of plait for bonnets and hats, prepared from the straw of a variety of bearded wheat, cut when green, and dried. It was originally made at Leghorn, whence the name. *Simmonds*

Lĕg'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality or state of being legible; legibleness.

Lĕj'i-ble, *a.* [Lat. *legibilis*, from *legere*, to read; O. Fr., Pr., & Sp. *legible*, It. *leggibile*, N. Fr. *lisible*.]

1. Capable of being read, consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished by the eye, as, a fair, *legible* manuscript.

2. Capable of being discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications, as, the thoughts of men are often *legible* in their countenances.

Lĕj'i-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being legible; legibility.

Lĕj'i-bly, *adv.* In such a manner as may be read, as, a manuscript *legibly* written.

Le'gion (lē'jun), *n.* [Lat. *legio*, from *legere*, to gather, collect, Fr. *légion*, Pr. *legio*, *legion*, Sp. *legion*, It. *legione*.]

1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A body of infantry, consisting of different numbers of men at different periods, from three to five thousand. Each legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into ten companies, and each company into two centuries.

2. A military force, military bands.

3. A great number; a multitude.

Where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach *Rogers*

4. (*Taxonomy*) A group of orders inferior to a class. *Page*

Legion of honor, an order instituted in France in 1802, by Napoleon I., as a reward for merit, both civil and military.

Le'gion-a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *legionarius*, Fr. *légionnaire*, It. & Sp. *legionario*.]

1. Relating to, or consisting of, a legion or of legions; as, a *legionary* force.

2. Containing a great number. "*Legionary* body of errors." *Browne*

Le'gion-a-ry, *n.* One of a legion. *Milton*

Le'gion-ry, *n.* Body of legions. [*Rare.*] *Pollok*

Lĕj'is-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEGISLATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEGISLATING.] [Lat. *lex*, *legis*, law, and *ferre*, *latum*, to bear, bring forward, propose, N. Fr. *legislater*, Sp. *legislar*, for *legislatar*.] To make or enact a law or laws.

Lĕj'is-lā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *legislation*, Sp. *legislacion*, It. *legislazione*, Lat. *legislatio*, from *lex*, *legis*, law, and *latio*, a bringing, proposing, from *ferre*, *latum*. See *supra*.] The act of legislating, or enacting laws.

Pythagoras joined *legislation* to his philosophy *Littleton*

Lĕj'is-lā'tive, *a.* [Fr. *legislatif*, It. & Sp. *legislativo*.]

1. Giving or enacting laws, as, a *legislative* body.

2. Pertaining to the enacting of laws, suitable to laws, as, the *legislative* style.

3. Done by enacting, as, a *legislative* act.

☞ In this word, and in *legislator*, *legislatory*, *legislature*, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables, and *a*, in the third, has its first or long sound.

Lĕj'is-lā'tive-ly, *adv.* In a legislative manner.

Lĕj'is-lā'tor (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat. *lex*, *legis*, law, and *lator*, a bringer, proposer, from *ferre*, *latum*, Fr. *législateur*, Sp. *legislador*, It. *legislatore*.] A lawgiver, one who makes laws for a state or community.

Lĕj'is-la-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a legislature. [*Obs.*] *Halifax*

Lĕj'is-lā'tor-shĭp, *n.* The office of a legislator. [*Obs.*]

Lĕj'is-lā'tress, } *n.* A female who makes laws.
Lĕj'is-lā'trix, }

Lĕj'is-lā'ture (lĕj'is-lā'tyur, 55) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *législature*, It. & Sp. *legislatura*. See LEGISLATE.] The body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws, the supreme power of a state.

☞ The *legislature* of Great Britain consists of the Lords and Commons, with the king or queen, whose sanction is necessary to every bill before it becomes a law. The *legislatures* of most of the United States consist of two houses or branches, but the sanction of the governor is required to give their acts the force of law or a concurrence of two thirds of the two houses after he has declined and assigned his objections.

Lĕj'ist, *n.* [Fr. *legiste*, It., Sp., & L. Lat. *legista*, from Lat. *lex*, *legis*, law.] One skilled in the laws.

Le ġĭt'i-ma-çy, *n.* [Fr. *legitimité*, Sp. *legitimidad*, It. *legittimità*, L. Lat. *legitimitas*. See *infra*.]

1. Accordance with law.

2. Lawfulness of birth — opposed to *bastardy*.

3. Genuineness, or reality, opposed to *spuriousness*.

4. Regular sequence or deduction, logical sequence or validity, as, the *legitimacy* of a conclusion.

5. The accordance of an action or institution with established law, as, the *legitimacy* of a measure or government.

Le-ġĭt'i-mate (45), *a.* [L. Lat. *legitimatus*, p. p. of *legitimare*, Fr. *légitime*, Pr. *legitim*, Sp. & Pg. *legitimo*, It. *legittimo*, fr. Lat. *legitimus*. See *infra*.]

1. Accordant with law.

2. Lawfully begotten or born, born in wedlock, as, *legitimate* heirs or children.

3. Genuine, real, not false or spurious.

4. Following by logical or natural sequence, as, a *legitimate* result.

5. In accordance with established law, as, a *legitimate* government.

6. Acknowledged as requisite, or in accordance with rule.

Tillotson still keeps his place as a *legitimate* English classic *Macaulay*

Le-ġĭt'i-māte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEGITIMATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEGITIMATING.] [L. Lat. *legitimare*, *legitimatum*, from Lat. *legitimus*, lawful, legitimate, from *lex*, *legis*, law; It. *legittimare*, Sp. *legitimar*, Fr. *légitimer*.]

1. To make lawful, to legalize.

2. To render legitimate, to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate, to invest with the rights of a lawful heir.

Le-ġĭt'i-mate-ly, *adv.* In a legitimate manner; lawfully, genuinely.

Le-ġĭt'i-mate-ness, *n.* The state of being legitimate, legality, lawfulness, genuineness.

Le-ġĭt-i-mā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *legitimatio*, Fr. *légitimation*, Sp. *legitimacion*, It. *legittimazione*.]

1. The act of rendering legitimate. "The coining or *legitimation* of money." *East*

2. Lawful birth. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Le ġĭt'i-ma-ĭst, *n.* The same as LEGITIMIST.

Le ġĭt'i-mĭst, *n.* [Fr. *légitimiste*, Lat. *legitimus*.]

1. One who supports legitimate authority, an adherent of divine or hereditary rights.

2. Specifically, in France, an adherent of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, which was driven from the throne in 1830.

Le ġĭt'i-mīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEGITIMIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEGITIMIZING.] To legitimate, or make lawful.

Lĕġ'i-tive, *a.* Lawful, legitimate. [*Obs.*] *Berners.*

Lĕg'less, *a.* Having no legs.

Le'go-lĭt'e-ra-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the literature of law. "An essay on this *lego-literary* subject." *Lord Campbell*

Le'gu-lē'ian (-lē'yan), *a.* [Lat. *legulaus*, lawyer, from *lex*, law.] Lawyer-like, legal. [*Rare.*] "In the classical English sense, or in the sense of *legulean* barbarism." *De Quincey*

Le'gu-lē'ian (-lē'yan), *n.* One in the legal profession, a lawyer. [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Lĕg'ūme, or **Le gūme'**, *n.* [Fr. *légume*, Pr. *legum*, It. & Pg. *legume*, Sp. *legumbre*, Lat. *legumen*, from *legere*, to gather, so called because they may be gathered without cutting.]

1. (*Bot.*) A pod dehiscent into two pieces or valves, and having the seed attached at one suture, as that of the pea.

☞ In the latter circumstance it differs from a *siliqua* in which the seeds are attached to both sutures. In popular use, a *legume* is called a *pod*, or *cod*, as, pea *pod*, or peas-*cod*.

2. (*pl.*) The fruit of leguminous plants of the pea kind; pulse.

Le gū'men, *n.* Lat. *pl.* LE-GŪ'MINA. Eng. *pl.* LE-GŪ'MENS. [Lat.] The same as LEGUME.

Le gū'mĭne, *n.* [Fr. *légumine*, from Lat. *legumen*, Fr. *legume*. See *supra*.] (*Chem.*) A principle obtained from the seeds of papilionaceous plants, vegetable casein.

Le gū'mi nous, *a.* [Fr. *légumineux*, Sp. & It. *leguminoso*.]

1. Pertaining to pulse, consisting of pulse.

2. (*Bot.*) Bearing legumes, as seed vessels, related to plants bearing legumes, as peas.

Le hŭnt'ite (40), *n.* [From Captain *Lehunt*, the discoverer of the mineral.] (*Min.*) A variety of zeolite of a flesh-red color, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina and soda.

Lei'o phyl'lum, *n.* [Gr. λεῖος, smooth, and φύλλον, leaf.] (*Bot.*) A genus of low, branching, evergreen shrubs, having smooth, shining leaves, and small white flowers, sand-myrtle. *Gray.*

Leĭ pō'a, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds including but a single species (*L. ocellata*), found in Australia. They lay their eggs in a mound of sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun, but in most other respects resemble the common fowl. *Baird.*

Leipoa ocellata

Leĭ'po thȳm'ic, *a.* See LIPOTHYMIC.

Lĕi'sur a ble, *a.* [See LEISURE.] Vacant of employment, not occupied, as, *leisurable* hours. [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Lĕi'sur a bly, *adv.* At leisure, without hurry. [*Obs.*] *Hooker*

Lĕi'sure (lē'zhur) *n.* [O. Eng. *leisere*, *leiser*, O. Fr. *leesir*, *loisir*, N. Fr. *loisir*, permission, Pr. *lezer*, *lezer*, from O. Fr. *leisir*, *loisir*, *loisir*, Lat. *licere*, to be permitted.]

1. Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time, time free from employment.

The desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care *Sir Wm. Temple*

I shall leave with him that rebuke to be considered at his *leisure*. *Locke.*

2. Time which may be appropriated to any specific object, convenient opportunity, hence, also, convenience, ease.

He sighed, and had no *leisure* more to say *Dryden.*

At leisure (*a*) Free from occupation, not busy. (*b*) In a leisurely manner, at a convenient time.

☞ Sometimes, but less properly, pronounced *lĭsh'ur*.

Lēi'sure-ly, *a* Exhibiting, or employing, leisure; not hasty, deliberate, slow, as, a *leisurely* walk or march, a *leisurely* survey of life.

Lēi'sure-ly, *adv* In a deliberate manner, slowly; at leisure, deliberately

We descended very *leisurely*, my friend being careful to count the steps *Addison*

Lĭl, *v t* To loll or thrust out. [*Obs*] "Yawning and *lelling* out his tongue" *Holland*

Lĕ'man, or **Lĕm'an** (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Eng *leofmon, lecemon*, from O Eng *leof, lece*, and *man* See LIEF] A sweetheart, of either sex, a gallant, or a mistress, — usually in a bad sense *Chaucer Spenser Shak*

Lēme, *n* [A S *leoma* for *leohuma*, light, brightness, from an hypothetical *leohan*, to shine, whence *leoht, liht*, light Cf LEAN] A ray or glimmer of light [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Lēme, *v t* [A S *leoman, lyman*, to shine. See *supra*] To shine [*Obs*]

Lĕm'ing, *n* See LEMMING

Lĕm'mă, *n*, Lat *pl* LEM'MA TA, Eng *pl* LEM'MAS. [Lat *lemma*, Gr λῆμμα, any thing received, an assumption or premise taken for granted, from λαμβάνειν, to take, assume] (*Math*) An auxiliary proposition demonstrated for immediate use in the demonstration of some other proposition

Whatever is — so much I conceive to have been a fundamental *lemma* for Hazlitt — is wrong *De Quincey*

Lĕm'ming, *n* [Dan *lemming, leming*, Nor. *lenming, lemlin*, Sw *lemel*, Lapp *lummel*] (*Zool*) A burrowing animal of the rat family and the genus *Mus*, the *M lemmus*, or *Norvegicus* These animals are found in the north of Europe, and are remarkable for their periodic migrations in great swarms southward, in which they are said to continue in a straight line, unimpeded by any obstacle, swimming rivers, till they reach the sea, where multitudes are drowned These migrations occur once in about ten years [Written also *leming*]

Lemming (*Mus lemmus*)

Lĕm'nă, *n* [Gr λεμνα] (*Bot*) Duck weed See DUCK-WEED

Lĕm'ni an, *a* [Lat *Lemnius*, from *Lemnus*, Gr Λῆμνος.] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, the isle of Lemnos.

Lemnian earth, or sphragide, an aluminous earth of a grayish-yellow color It was formerly made into cakes, stamped with a seal and sold as medicine, having astringent properties — *Lemnian reddle* a reddle of firm consistence and deep red color, dug in Lemnos, not formed into cakes, but sold in the rough state, used by artificers in coloring

Lĕm'nis cā'tă, } *n* [Lat *lemniscatus*, adorned
Lem nis'cate, } with ribbons, from *lemniscus*, a ribbon hanging down, Gr λημνισκος, from λῆνος, wool] (*Geom*) A curve in the form of the figure 8, with both parts symmetrical, generated by the point in which a tangent to an equilateral hyperbola meets the perpendicular on it drawn from the center

Lĕm'on, *n* [Fr, Pr, & Sp *limon*, It *limone*, from Per & Turk *limûn*, Ar *laimûn*]

1 An oval or roundish fruit resembling the orange, and containing an intensely acid pulp It is produced by a tropical tree of the genus *Citrus*, the common fruit known in commerce being that of the species *C limonum* There are many varieties of the fruit, some of which are even sweet

2 The tree that produces lemons, — usually called *lemon tree*

Salt of lemons (*Chem*), binoxalate of potash, or potash combined with oxalic acid

Lĕm'on-ăde', *n* [Fr *limonade*, Sp *limonada*, It *limonata*, from *limon, limone* See *supra*] A beverage consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened

Lĕm'on-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A fragrant grass (*Andropogon Schœnanthus*), found in India

Lē'mur, *n* [Lat *lemur*, pl. *lemures*, ghost, specter, on account of their habit of going abroad by night] (*Zool*) One of a family of nocturnal mammals allied to the monkeys, but of small size, and having a sharp and fox like muzzle. They feed upon birds, insects, and fruit, and are natives of Madagascar and the neighboring islands

Red Lemur (*L. ruber*).

Flying lemur See GALEOPITHECUS

Lēm'ū-rēz (lĕm'yu-reez, *pronounced* lē'mŭrz *by Milton*), *n pl* [Lat See *supra*] Spirits or ghosts of the departed, specters.

The Lars and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint. *Milton*

Lē'nă, *n* [Lat., literally, an enticer, from *lenire*, to render mild, *lenis*, mild.] A procuress, a bawd. "My lean *lena*" *J. Webster.*

Lĕnd, *v t* [*imp & p. p.* LENT, *p. pr. & vb. n.* LENDING] [O. Eng *leenen, lende*, A-S. *lænan, lihan*, O. Sax *lihan*, Goth. *leihvan*, D *leenen*, O. Fries. *lena*, Dan. *laane, låje*, Sw *låna, låja*, Icel *lúna, léna, leigia, lía*, O H Ger *lehanôn, lihan*, M H. Ger. *lêhenen, lêhen, lihen*, N H Ger *lehnen, lenen*]

1 To grant to another for temporary use; to furnish on condition of receiving the same again, or an equivalent in kind, to loan, as, to *lend* a book, or a sum of money

2 To afford, to grant or furnish in general, as, to *lend* assistance, to *lend* an ear to a discourse, to *lend* one's name or influence.

Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience *Addison*

3 To let for hire or compensation, as, to *lend* a horse or gig

☞ This use of the word is rare in the United States, except with reference to money

Lĕnd'a-ble, *a* Capable of being lent *Sherwood*

Lĕnd'er, *n* One who lends, especially, one who makes a business of lending money

The borrower is servant to the *lender* *Prov* XXII 7

Interest would certainly encourage the *lender* to venture in such a time of danger *Addison*

Lĕnd'ing, *n* 1 The act of loaning

2 That which is lent or furnished

Lĕnds, *n pl* [A S *lend, lenden*, O H Ger *lendi, lenti*, N H Ger & D *lende*, Sw & Dan *lånd*, Icel & Dan *lend* Cf LOIN] Loins [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Lĕ'nĕ, *a* [Lat *lenis*, smooth] (*Pron*) Produced by an explosive utterance, and incapable of being prolonged, — said of certain consonants

Lĕ'nĕ, *n* [See *supra*] (*Pron*) A consonant produced by an explosive utterance, and incapable of prolongation, as, *k, p, t*, and the like

Lĕngth, *n* [A S *length*, equivalent to *lengu, lenceg, leng, lengeo*, from *lang, long*, long, D. *lengte*, Dan. & Sw *längde*, Ger *länge*]

1 The longest measure of any object, in distinction from *depth, thickness, breadth*, or *width*, the extent of any thing from end to end, the longest line which can be drawn through a body, parallel to its sides, as, the *length* of a church, or of a ship, the *length* of a rope or line

Stretched at his *length*, he spurns the swarthy ground *Dryden*

2 A superficial measure, a definite extent, a portion of space considered as measured by its length, — used in the plural. "Large *lengths* of seas and shores" *Shak*

3 A determined portion of time, long continuance, indefinite duration

May Heaven great monarch still augment your bliss
With *length* of days, and every day like this *Dryden*

4 Detail or amplification, as, to pursue a subject to a great *length*

5 Distance [*Obs and rare*]

He had marched to the *length* of Exeter *Clarendon*

At length (*a*) At or in the full extent, as, let the name be inserted *at length* (*b*) At last, at the end or conclusion

Syn. — See AT LAST

Lĕngth, *v t* To extend, to lengthen [*Obs*]

When your eyes have done their part,
Thought must *length* it in the heart *Daniel*

Lĕngth'en (lĕngth'n), *v t* [*imp & p p* LENGTHENED, *p pr & vb n* LENGTHENING] [A S *lengan, lengian, lengtan* See *supra*]

1 To extend in length, to make longer, to elongate, as, to *lengthen* a line.

2 To extend in time, to continue in duration, to protract, as, to *lengthen* life

What if I please to *lengthen* out his date? *Dryden*

3 To occupy time with, to expand, as, to *lengthen* a discourse or a dissertation

4 To draw out in pronunciation as, to *lengthen* a sound or a syllable, — often followed by *out*

Lĕngth'en, *v i.* To grow longer, to extend in length

Lĕngth'ful, *a* Of great length in measure, long [*Obs*] *Pope*

Lĕngth'i-ly, *adv.* In a lengthy manner, at great length or extent

Lĕngth'i-ness, *n.* The state of being lengthy, prolixity

Lĕngth'wāys, } *adv* In the direction of the length,
Lĕngth'wīse, } in a longitudinal direction

Lĕngth'y, *a* [*compar* LENGTHIER, *superl* LENGTHIEST] Having length, immoderately long, prolix, not short, not brief, — said chiefly of discourses, writings, and the like, as, a *lengthy* sermon, a *lengthy* dissertation, a *lengthy* detail "*Lengthy* periods" *Washington*

For more *lengthy* and original dissertations, which reading or reflection may give rise to, I shall make a separate collection *Gibbon*, 1763

Murray has sent, or will send, a double copy of the Bride and Giaour in the last one, some *lengthy* additions; pray accept them according to old customs *Lord Byron*, 1814

These would be details too *lengthy* *Jefferson.*

☞ This word is said to have been originally an Americanism, but this is very doubtful It is now used to a considerable extent by English writers, and the citation given above from Gibbon is the earliest known instance of its occurrence

Lē'ni-ence, } *n.* Lenity; clemency.
Lē'ni-en-cy, }

Lē'ni-ent, *a.* [Lat. *leniens*, p. pr. of *lenire*, to soften, from *lenis*, soft, mild, It. & Sp. *lenitivo*. Cf LEAN.]

1. Relaxing; emollient.

Oils relax the fibers, are *lenient*, balsamic. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Softening, mitigating, assuasive, — sometimes followed by *of*. "*Lenient* of grief" *Milton.*

Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand,
Yet tames not this *Pope.*

3. Acting without rigor or severity; mild; clement, merciful.

Lē'ni-ent, *n* (*Med*) That which softens or assuages, an emollient

Lē'ni-ent-ly, *adv* In a lenient manner, mitigatingly, assuagingly

Lĕn'i fy, *v t* [Fr *lenifier*, Pr & Sp *lenificar*, It. *lenificare*, fr Lat *lenis*, soft, mild, and *facere*, to make] To assuage, to soften, to mitigate, to alleviate [*Obs*] *Bacon. Dryden*

Lĕn'i-ment, *n* [Lat *lenimentum*, O Fr *leniment*, It *lenimento* See LENIENT] An assuasive [*Obs*]

Lĕn'i tive, *a* [It & Sp *lenitivo*, Fr *lenitif* See LINIENT] Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony, assuasive, emollient

Lĕn'i tive, *n* [It & Sp *lenitivo*, Fr *lenitif*]

1 (*Med*) (*a*) A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain, that which softens or mitigates (*b*) A mild purgative, a laxative

2 That which tends to allay passion or excitement, a palliative

There is one sweet *lenitive* at least for evils, which Nature holds out, so I took it kindly at her hands, and fell asleep *Sterne*

Lĕn'i tude, *n* The quality or habit of being lenient, lenity [*Obs*] *Blount*

Lĕn'i ty, *n* [Lat *lenitas*, from *lenis*, soft, mild, O Fr *lenité*, Pr *lenitat*, Sp *lenidad*, It *lenità*] Mildness of temper, gentleness of treatment, softness, tenderness, — opposed to *severity* and *rigor*

His exceeding *lenity* disposes us to be somewhat severe *Macaulay*

Syn — Gentleness, kindness, tenderness, softness, humanity, clemency, mercy

Lĕn'nock, *a* [Eng *lean*, meager and the diminutive termination *ock*] Slender, pliable [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Le-nŏc'i-nant, *a* [Lat *lenocinans*, p pr of *lenocinari*, to pander, flatter, cajole, from *leno*, pimp, seducer] Given to lewdness [*Obs*] *More*

Lĕns, *n*, *pl* LENSES [Lat *lens*, lentil, on account of the resemblance of shape to the seed of a *lentil*] (*Opt*) A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, ground with two opposite regular surfaces either both curved, or one curved and the other plane, and commonly used, either singly or combined, in optical instruments for changing the direction of rays of light, and thus magnifying objects, or otherwise modifying vision In practice, the curved surfaces are usually spherical, though rarely cylindrical, or of some other figure.

☞ Of spherical lenses, there are six varieties, as shown in section in the figures, viz, *a*, plano-concave, *b*, double-concave *c*, plano-convex, *d*, double-convex, *e*, meniscus, *f*, concavo-convex

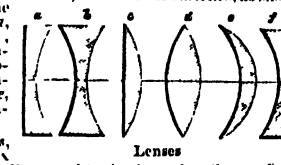

Lenses

Crossed lens, a double-convex lens with one radius equal to six times the other — *Crystalline lens* (*Anat*) See CRYSTALLINE and EYE — *Multiplying lens*, or *glass*, a lens one side of which is plane and the other convex, but made up of a number of plane faces inclined to one another, each of which presents a separate image of the object viewed through it, so that the object is, as it were, multiplied — *Polyzonal lens* See POLYZONAL

Lĕnt, *n* [O Eng *lenten, leynte*, A S *lengten, lenc ten*, spring, lent, D *lente*, O L Ger *lenten*, O H Ger *lengizin, lenzin, lenzo, lanyez*, M H Ger *lenze*, N H Ger *lenz*, perhaps from A S *lencgan*, to lengthen, because at this season of the year the days lengthen] (*Eccl*) A fast of forty days, beginning with Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter, observed by many Christian churches as commemorative of the fast of our Savior

Lĕnt, *n.* That which is loaned, a loan. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Lĕnt, *a* [*compar* LENTER, *superl* LENTEST] [Lat *lentus*, contracted from *lenitus*, softened, p p of *lenire*, Fr & Pr. *lent*, Sp & It *lento* See LENIENT]

1 Slow, mild, as, *lenter* heats. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

2 (*Mus*) See LENTO

Lens tăn'do [It, p pr of *lentare*, to make slow See *supra*] (*Mus*) Slackening, retarding, — a direction to the performer to play the notes over which it is written with increasing slowness, — the same as RALLENTANDO *Moore*

Lĕn'to [It *lento*, slow. See *supra.*] (*Mus*) Slowly, — a direction to the singer or player to perform the passage, over which it is written, slowly. [Written also *lento*]

Lĕn'te-ment, *adv.* [Fr] (*Mus.*) Slowly; — a direction to perform in slow time the movement to which it is prefixed. *Moore.*

Lĕnt'en, *a* Pertaining to lent; used in lent, hence, spare, plain, not abundant or showy. "*Lenten entertainment.*" *Shak.*

Who can read
In thy pale face, dead eye, and *lenten* suit,
The liberty thy ever-giving hand
Hath bought for others? *Beau & Fl*

Lĕn'ti-cel, *n.* (*Bot*) The same as LENTICULE

Lĕn'ti-celle, *n.* [Fr , from Lat. *lenticula*, dim of *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil]

1. (*Bot*) (*a*) One of the small, oval, rounded spots upon the stem or branch of a plant, from which roots issue, either in the air, or more commonly when the stem or branch is covered with water or earth (*b*) A small, lens shaped gland on the under side of some leaves

2 (*Anat*) A lenticular gland

Len tic'u-la, *n* [Lat *lenticula*, dim of *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil]

1 (*Opt*) A lens of small size

2 (*Bot*) A small tubercle or spot on the stem of a plant, also, a small gland on the under side of a leaf, a lenticelle

3 (*Med*) A kind of eruption upon the skin, lentigo, freckle

Len tic'u lar, *a* [Lat *lenticularis*, from *lenticula*, dim of *lens*, lentil, Fr *lenticulaire*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *lenticular*, It *lenticolare*]

1. Resembling a lentil in size or form

2. Having the form of a double convex lens, lentiform.

Lenticular glands (*Anat*), mucous follicles having the shape of a lentil, observed especially toward the base of the tongue *Dunglison* — *Lenticular ganglion*, the ophthalmic ganglion, a reddish-gray body near the bottom of the orbit of the eye at the outer side of the optic nerve *Dunglison*

Len-tic'u lar-ly, *adv* In the manner of a lens, with a curve

Lĕn'ti-fŏrm, *a* [Fr , Sp , & It *lentiforme*, from Lat *lens*, *lentis*, lentil, and *forma*, form] Of the form of a double convex lens, lenticular

Len tĭg'i nous (len tĭj'i nus), *a* [Lat *lentiginosus*, It *lentigginoso* See *infra*] Pertaining to lentigo, freckly, scurfy, furfuraceous

Len tĭ'go, *n* [Lat , from *lens*, *lentis*, lentil, It *lentiggine*] (*Med*) A freckly eruption on the skin.

Lĕn'til, *n.* [Fr *lentille*, from Lat *lenticula*, dim of *lens*, *lentis*, lentil, Pr & Pg *lentilha*, Sp *lenteja*, It *lenticchia*] (*Bot*) A leguminous weed of the genus *Ervum* (*J lin*), of small size, common in the fields in Europe, and its seed, which is used for food on the continent

☞ The *lentil* of the Scriptures was probably the *lupine*

Lĕnt'in er, } *n.* [From *lent*, because taken in Lent]
Lĕnt'ner, } A hawk taken in Lent [*Obs*]

Len tis'cus, } *n* [Lat *lentiscus*, *lentiscum*, Fr *lentisque*, Pr *lentisc*, Sp & Pg *lentisco*, It *lentisco*, *lentischio*] (*Bot*) A tree, the mastich See MASTICH

Lĕn'ti tūde (53), *n* [O Fr *lentitude*, Sp *lentitud*, Lat *lentitudo*, from *lentus*, slow See LENT] Slowness [*Obs*]

Lĭn'to (*Mus*) See LENTE

Lĕn'tor, *n* [Lat , from *lentus*, pliant, flexible, tough, slow, It *lentore*, Sp *lentor*, Fr *lenteur* See LENT, *a*]

1 Tenacity, viscousness, viscidity, as of fluids

2 Slowness, delay, sluggishness *Arbuthnot*

Lĕn'tous, *a* [Lat *lentus* See *supra*] Viscid, viscous, tenacious "Spawn of a *lentous* and transparent body" *Browne*

Len voy (long vwȯ'), *n* [Fr *le*, the, and *envoy*, *envoi*, a sending, from *envoyer*, to send See ENVOY]

1 One or more detached verses at the end of a piece, serving to convey the moral, or to address the poem to a particular person, — originally employed in old French poetry

2 A conclusion, result

Long since
I looked for this *Lentoy* *Massinger*

Lĕn'zin-ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral of a clear brown color, consisting of the hydrous silicate of alumina. *Dana*

Lē'o, *n.* [Lat , Gr. Λεων.] (*Istron*) The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac.

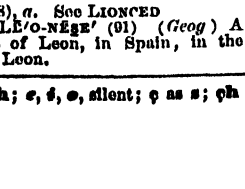

Leo (Constellation and Sign).

Lē'od, *n* [A-S. *leod*, *liod*, people, nation, man, chief, O Sax. *liud*, Icel *lodh*, O & M. H Ger. *liut*, pl. *liuti*, *liute*, N. H Ger. *leute*, pl , Goth *lauths*, from A-S *leodan*, O. Sax. *liodan*, *liodhan* Goth *liudan*, O. H. Ger. *liutan*, to grow] People, a nation. *Gibson*

Lē'onçed (lē'onst, 108), *a.* See LIONCED

Lē'o-nēse', *n. sing. & pl.* LĒ'O-NĒZE' (91) (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Leon, in Spain, in the plural, the people of Leon.

Lē'o-nēse', *a.* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Leon, or to the inhabitants of Leon.

Lē'on-hārd'ite (49), *n.* (*Min*) A mineral, usually white, and of a pearly or vitreous luster, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina and lime *Dana.*

Lē'o-nīne, *a.* [Lat *leoninus*, from *leo*, *leonis*, lion, It & Sp *leonino*, Pr. *leonin*, Fr *lionin*] Belonging to, or resembling, a lion, as, *leonine* fierceness or rapacity

Leonine verse, a kind of verse, the end of which rhymes with the middle, — so named from *Leo*, or *Leoninus*, a benedictine and canon of Paris in the twelfth century, who wrote largely in this measure, though he was not the inventor of it

Gloria *factorum* temere conceditur *horum*

Lē'o-nīne ly, *adv* In the manner of a lion

Le ŏn'to dŏn, *n* [Gr λεων, λεοντος, lion, and ὀδους, ὀδοντος, tooth] (*Bot*) A genus of low, stemless, perennial plants, with toothed leaves and yellow flowers, a kind of dandelion *Gray*

Lĕp'ard (lĕp'ard), *n.* [Fr *leopard*, Pr *leopart*, *leupart*, Sp , Pg , & It *leopardo*, Lat *leopardus*, Gr λεόπαρδος, fr. λεων, lion, and παρδος, pard, O Eng *leopart*, *leparde*, *lebarde*, *libbard*] (*Zoöl*) A carnivorous digitigrade mammal of the genus *Felis* (*F leopardus*) It is of a yellow or fawn color with rose like clusters of black spots along the back and sides, and has a white belly It is found in India and Africa By some the panther is regarded as a variety of leopard.

Leopard (*Felis leopardus*)

Hunting leopard, the cheetah See CHEETAH

Lĕop'ard's-bāne, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Arnica* (*A montana*) See ARNICA

Lĕp'a-dīte, *n* [Lat *lepas*, *lepadis*, from Gr λεπας, λεπαδος, a shell fish] (*Zoöl*) One of an order of cirripeds, having a long, flexible, contractile stem fixed by its base to some solid body, and supporting at its extremity the principal parts of the animal inclosed in a multivalve shell or a coriaceous case

Lĕp'a do găs'ter, *n* [Gr λεπας, λεπαδος, a shell fish, and γαστηρ, belly] (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes having the ventral fins expanded and curved forward, so as to form the boundary of an adhesive disk beneath the throat, and the body smooth and without scales *Brande*

Lĕp'al, *n* (*Bot*) A sterile, transformed stamen. *Gray*

Lē'pas, *n* [Gr λεπας, a kind of shell fish] (*Zoöl*) A genus of multivalve shells of the lepadites, the barnacle

Lĕp'er, *n* [Fr *lepre*, Pr , Sp , Pg , & It *lepra*, Lat *lepræ*, *lepra*, Gr λεπρα, the leprosy, from λεπρος, scaly, from λεπος, λεπις, scale] A person affected with leprosy

Lĕp'ered, *a* Affected or tainted with leprosy

Lĕp'er-oŭs, *a* Same as LEPROUS See LEPROUS

Lĕp'id, *a* [Lat *lepidus*, from *lepos*, *lepor*, pleasantness, It & O Sp *lepido*] Pleasant, jocose [*Rare*]
"The joyous and *lepid* consul" *S Smith*

Le pĭd'i ŭm, *n* [Lat , from Gr λεπιδιον, small scale, also a kind of plant, from λεπις, scale (*Bot*) A genus of herbaceous, cruciferous plants, most of the species of which have a hot, biting taste, peppergrass, pepperwort, — so called from the scale-like form of the pods, or, according to some, from its supposed usefulness in cleansing the skin of scaly or scurfy impurities

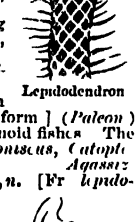

Lepidodendron

Lĕp'i-do dĕn'drom, *n* [Gr λεπις, λεπιδος, scale, and δενδρον, tree] (*Paleon*) A fossil tree of the carboniferous age in geology, having the exterior marked with scars, mostly in a quincunx order, produced by the separation of the leaf-stalks *Dana*

Lĕp'i-doid, *n.* [Fr *lepidoïde*, from Gr λεπις, λεπιδος, scale, and εἰδος, form] (*Paleon*) One of a family of extinct fossil ganoid fishes The family includes the genera *Pulæoniscus*, *Catopterus*, *Dapedius*, and others *Agassiz*

Le-pĭd'o-līte (49) (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Fr *lepidolithe*, from Gr λεπις, λεπιδος, scale, and λιθος, stone] (*Min*) A species of mica, presenting a lilac or rose violet color It usually occurs in masses consisting of small scales, and differs from other micas in containing the earth lithia *Dana.*

Lĕp'i-dŏp'ter, *n.* [Fr. *lépidoptères*, pl , from Gr λεπις, λεπιδος, scale, and πτερόν, pl. πτερά, feather, wing, fr πέτεσθαι, πτέσθαι, to fly]

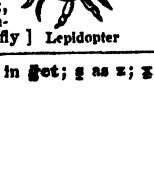

Lepidopter

1 (*Entom.*) An order, or one of an order, of insects, having four membranaceous wings, covered with fine imbricated scales, like powder, as the butterfly, the moth, and the like

2 (*pl*) An order of insects See INSECT

Lĕp'i-dŏp'te-rā, *n pl.* See LEPIDOPTER

Lĕp'i-dŏp'ter-al, } *a.* Belonging to the order of
Lĕp'i dŏp'ter-oŭs, } *Lepidoptera*

Lĕp'i do-sī'ren, *n* [Gr λεπις, scale, and σειρήν, siren] (*Zoöl*) An eel shaped animal covered with rounded scales, having four rod like members, and breathing water like a fish It is found in ponds and rivers of intertropical Africa and South America By some it is regarded as a fish, and by others as a batrachian

Lĕp'i-dō'sis, *n* [Gr λεπις, scale] (*Med*) A disease of the skin accompanied by an eruption producing scales

Lĕp'i-dōte, } *a* [Gr λεπιδωτός, from λεπις, **scale**]
Lĕp'i dō'ted, } (*Bot*) Having a coat of scurfy scales, leprous *Gray.*

Lĕp'i-dō'sus, *n* [See *supra*] (*Paleon*) A genus of extinct ganoid fishes, with homocercal tails, and resembling in form the perch *Agassiz.*

Lĕp'is, *n* [Lat , from Gr λεπις, scale] (*Bot*) A small scale like appendage, having an irregular or jagged border, and attached at its center

Lĕ'po dăc'tyle, *n* See LEPIDACTYL.

Lĕp'o rine, or **Lĕp'o rine** *a* [Lat *leporinus*, from *lepus*, *leporis*, hare, It & Sp *leporino*, Fr *leporin*] Pertaining to a hare, having the nature or qualities of the hare

Le prŏs'i ty, *n* [See LEPROUS] Squamousness [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Lĕp'ro-sy, *n* [O Fr *leprosie*, Pr *lebrosia*, O It *lebbrosia* See *infra*] (*Med*) (*a*) A cutaneous disease (*Lepra vulgaris*), and its varieties (*L nigricans*, *I alphoides*, &c) It first appears as reddish, shining, solid, slightly prominent spots, with spreading edges These spots then become scaly at the center, usually of a white color, but sometimes gray or black, and continue to desquamate The disease produces only a slight itching of the surface, but sometimes excites constitutional disturbance It usually occurs on a surface near the bone, as the elbow or knee It does not appear to be contagious *Willan* (*b*) A form of elephantiasis See ELEPHANTIASIS

☞ The leprosy of the ancients was a cutaneous disease some species of which among the Hebrews, rendered a person ceremonially unclean The different forms seem to have been varieties of *L alphoides*, and their chief characteristics were smooth, shining, depressed white patches or scales, the hair on which participated in the whiteness, while the skin and adjacent flesh became insensible It was an incurable disease

Lĕp'roŭs, *a* [Lat *leprosus*, from *lepra*, *lepræ*, leper, q v Fr *lepreux*, Pr *lebros*, Sp , Pg , & It *leproso*] Infected with leprosy, covered with white scales

His hand was *leprous* as snow *La* iv 6.

Lĕp'roŭs ly, *adv* In a leprous manner

Lĕp'roŭs ness, *n* The state of being leprous

Lĕp'ry, *n* Leprosy [*Obs*] *Holland.*

Lĕp'to-dăc'tyl, *n* [Fr *leptodactyle*, from Gr λεπτος, small, thin, and δακτυλος, finger, toe] (*Zoöl*) A bird or other animal having slender toes. [Written also *lepodactyle*]

Lĕp'to dăc'ty loŭs, *a* [See *supra*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the leptodactyls, characterized by slender toes

Lep tŏl'o gy *n* [Gr λεπτολογια, from λεπτος, small, fine, subtile, and λογος, discourse] A minute and tedious discourse on trifling things

Lĭ'pus, *n* [Lat] 1 (*Zoöl*) A genus of quadrupeds, including the hare

2 (*Astron*) A constellation situated beneath Orion

Lēre, *n* [A S *lar*, from *leran* O Sax & O H. Ger *lera*, M H Ger *lere* N H Ger *lehre* See *infra*] Learning lesson, lore [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Lēre, *v t* [A S *laran*, O Sax *leran*, O H Ger *lëran*, *leran*, M H Ger *leren*, N H Ger *lehren* See LEARN] To learn, to teach [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Lēre, *a* Empty See LEER

Le rĭs'tĭd, *n* (*Zoöl*) A genus of short footed lizards, having no eyelids

Ler næ'a, *n* [See *infra*] (*Zoöl*) A Linnæan genus of parasitic crustacea, the same as the family of the lernæans in modern classification

Ler nē'an, *n* [N Lat *Lernæa*, from *Lernæus*, Lernean, from *Lerna*, Gr Λερνη, a forest and marsh near Argos, the mythological abode of the hydra.] (*Zoöl*) One of a family of parasitic crustacea found attached to fishes Some species penetrate the skin with their elongated head, and feed on the viscera.

Lese-măj'es ty (lēz), *n* See LEZE MAJESTY

Lē'sion (lē'zhun), *n* [Lat *lasio*, from *lædere*, *læsum*, to hurt, injure, Fr *lesion*, Pr *lesio*, Sp. *lesion*, It *lesione*] A hurt, an injury, specifically, (*a.*) (*Law*) Loss sustained from failure to fulfill a bargain or contract *Burrill* (*b*) (*Med*) Any morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs *Dunglison.*

Lesion of nutrition, imperfection of nutrition

Lĕss, *conj* Unless [*Obs*] *B. Jonson.*

Lĕss A terminating syllable of many nouns and

some adjectives. It is the A-S *leis*, Goth. *láus*, O. Sax & O H. Ger *lôs*, N H. Ger. *los*, O. Eng. *les*, *leas*, allied to Eng *loose*, from A S. *leosan*, O. H. Ger *losan*, Goth. *lusan*, Eng *lose* Hence it is a privative word, denoting destitution, as, a *witless* man, a man destitute of wit, *childless*, without children, *fatherless*, *faithless*, *penniless*, *lawless*.

Lĕss, *a* [A-S *lǽssa*, m, *lǽsse*, f and neut, for *lǽsra*, *lǽst*, Icel *les*, O Fries *lessa*, *lessera* *Less* has the sense of the comparative degree of *little* See *infra*] Smaller, not so large or great, as, a *less* quantity or number, a horse of *less* size or value

Lĕss, *adv* [A-S. *lǽs* Cf *supra* and LEAST] Not so much, in a smaller or lower degree, as, *less* bright or loud, *less* beautiful.

Lĕss, *n* 1 A smaller portion.

The children of Israel did so, and gathered, some more, some *less* *Ex* xvi 17

2. The inferior, the younger.

The *less* is blessed of the better *Heb* vii 7

Lĕss, *v. t.* To make less, to lessen [*Obs*] *Gower*

Les see', *n* [Fr *laissé*, p p of *laisser* See LEASE, *v t*] (*Law*) The person to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease *Blackstone*

Lĕss'en (lĕs'n), *v. t* [From *less*]

1 To make less, to reduce in bulk, size, quantity, number, or amount, to make smaller, to diminish, as, to *lessen* a kingdom or its population

2. To diminish in quality, state, or degree

Charity shall *lessen* his punishment *Calamy*

3. To reduce in dignity, to degrade

St. Paul chose to magnify his office when all men conspired to *lessen* it. *Atterbury*

Syn.—To diminish, reduce, abate, decrease, lower, impair, weaken, degrade

Lĕss'en (lĕs'n), *v. i* [*imp.* & *p p* LESSENED, *p pr* & *vb n* LESSENING.]

1 To become less, to shrink, to contract in bulk, quantity, number, or amount, to be diminished, as, the apparent magnitude of objects *lessens* as we recede from them

2 To become less in degree, quality, or intensity, to decrease

The objection *lessens* much, and comes to no more than this there was one witness of no good reputation *Attenbury*

Lĕss'er, *a.* [A-S *lǽssa*, *lassa*, for *lǽsra*, *lǽst* This word can not properly be called a corruption of *less*, but it is rather a return to the primitive A S form *lǽsa*, *lǽsre*. See LESS, *a*] Less, smaller, inferior.

God made . the *lesser* light to rule the night *Gen* i 16

☞ *Lesser* is rarely used for *less*, the comparative of *little*, except in certain special instances in which its employment has become established by custom as, *Lesser* Asia (i e, Asia Minor), the *lesser* light, and the like, also, in poetry for the sake of the meter, or where its use renders the passage more euphonious

The more my prayer, the *lesser* is my grace *Shak*

The larger here, and there the *lesser* lambs *Pope*

Lĕss'er, *adv* LESS [*Obs*] *Shak*

Lĕs'see, *n pl* [Fr *laissées*, from *laisser*, to leave See LEASE, *v t*] The leavings or dung of beasts

Lĕs'son (lĕs'n), *n* [O Fr *leçon*, N Fr *leçon*, Pr *lezsso*, *lesso*, *leyc-on*, Sp *leccion*, It *lezione*, Lat *lectio* See LECTION]

1 Any thing read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner, such a portion of a book as a pupil is required to learn at one time

2 That which is learned or taught by an express effort, a precept, a doctrine. "A smooth and pleasing *lesson*" *Milton*

3. A portion of Scripture read in divine service, as, thus endeth the first *lesson*

4. Severe lecture, reproof, rebuke

She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late *Sidney*

5 (*Mus*) A musical composition written for an instrument

Lĕs'son (lĕs'n), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* LESSONED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* LESSONING] To teach, to instruct

To rest the weary, and to soothe the sad,
Doth *lesson* happier men, and shames at least the bad *Byron*

Lĕs'sor, *n* [See LEASE, *v. t*] (*Law*) One who leases, the person who lets to farm, or gives a lease. *Blackstone*

Lĕst, *v t* To listen [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Lĕst, *conj.* [O Eng *leste*, *leaste*, from A S *læst*, leastly, *minime*, but in A-S *thé lǽs*, *thé lǽs the*, was used for *quo minus*, *ne*, lest See LEAST] That not, for fear that.

Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, *lest* ye die *Gen* iii 3

☞ Formerly often pronounced *leet*, in accordance with one of the Old English forms of the word

Lēs'trĭs, *n* [Gr. λῃστρίς, piratical, from λῃστής, robber, pirate] A genus of palmiped birds, distinguished from the true gulls by a pointed tail, and also by their membranous nostrils being larger, and opening nearer to the point and edge of the beak The *L. parasiticus* is the arctic gull, and the *L. cataractes*, or Skua gull, is the most formidable of all the gull kind. They both force other seabirds to give up their prey, hence their name.

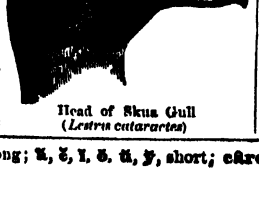

Head of Skua Gull (*Lestris cataractes*)

Lĕt, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p p* LET (LETTED is obsolete); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LETTING] [A-S. *lætan*, O. Sax. *látan*, Goth *lêtan*, *leitan*, O. Fries. *leta*, D. *laten*, Icel *lata*, Sw. *låta*, Dan *lade*, O H. Ger. *lazan*, N. H Ger. *lassen*, allied to Lith *leidmi*]

1. To give leave or power by a positive act; or, negatively, to withhold restraint, not to prevent, to permit, to allow, to suffer.

Pharaoh said, I will *let* you go *Ex* viii 28.

There's a letter for you, sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is. *Shak.*

☞ In the imperative mode, *let* is used as an auxiliary to express, (*a*) Desire or wish "*Let* me not wander from thy commandments" *Ps* cxix 10 (*b*) Command, or permission "Rise, *let* us be going" *Matt* xxvi 46 (*c*) Exhortation "*Let* us seek out some desolate shade" *Shak* (*d*) Allowance or concession

O'er golden sands *let* rich Pactolus flow *Pope*

Let-alone principle, or *laissez-faire principle* [Fr *laissez faire*, let alone] (*Polit Econ*), the doctrine that the government should not seek to control or interfere with the economical interests of society — *To let alone*, to leave, to suffer to remain without interference, as, *let alone* this idle project, *let* me *alone* — *To let blood*, to cause blood to flow, as from a vein, to bleed — *To let down* (*a*) To permit to sink or fall, to lower "She *let* them *down* by a cord through the window" *Josh* ii 15 (*b*) To soften in tempering, as, to *let down* tools, cutlery, and the like, in the process of manufacture — *To let drive* or *fly*, to send forth or discharge with violence, as an arrow or stone — *To let in* or *into* (*a*) To permit or suffer to enter, to admit (*b*) To insert, as a piece of wood, into a space formed for the purpose — *To let loose*, to suffer to go free, to remove restraint from, to permit to wander at large — *To let out* (*a*) To suffer to escape, as an animal (*b*) To extend or loosen, as a rope, or the folds of a garment, to enlarge (*c*) To lease, or let to hire — *To let off* (*a*) To discharge, to let fly, as an arrow, or fire the charge of, as a gun (*b*) To release, as from an engagement to suffer to escape or go free, as from some penalty [*Colloq*]

2 To grant possession and use for a compensation, to lease, as, to *let* an estate for a year, to *let* a room to lodgers,—often followed by *out*

Lĕt, *v t* [A S *lettan*, *lettan*, to delay, to hinder, from *læt*, Latc, D *letten*] To retard, to hinder, to impede, as by obstacles

Mine ancient wound is hardly whole,
And *lets* me from the saddle *Tennyson*

Lĕt, *v t* To forbear [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Lĕt, *n* A retarding, hinderance, obstacle, impediment, delay [*Obs*]

Consider whether your doings be to the *let* of your salvation or not *Latimer*

Lĕt [French dim termination *et*, as in islet, eaglet, circlet, goblet, cabinet, with *t* inserted, as in fortlet, streamlet, branchlet, ringlet] A termination of diminutives, as, *hamlet*, a little house, a *wavelet*, a small wave.

Lĕtch, *n* 1 A leach tub See LEACH

2 [O H Ger *lacha*, a pool See LAKE] A long, narrow swamp, in which water moves slowly [*Prov Eng*] *Brockett*

Lĕtch, *n* [See LECH, LECHER] Strong desire, passion [*Obs*]

Some people have a *letch* for unmasking impostors, or for avenging the wrongs of others *De Quincey*

Lĕtch, *v t* To leach See LEACH.

Lĕtch'-tŭb, *n* See LEACH-TUB

Lē'thal, *a* [Lat *lethalis*, *letalis*, from *lethum*, *letum*, death, Fr. *léthal*, Sp *letal*, It. *letale*] Deadly, mortal, fatal

Le-thăl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr *lethalité*] Mortality [*Obs*]

Le thär'gic, } *a.* [Fr *léthargique*, Pr *litargu*,
Le thär'gic al, } Sp & It *letargico*, Lat *lethargicus*, Gr λῃθαργικός]

1. Given to lethargy, preternaturally inclined to sleep, drowsy, dull, heavy

2 Pertaining to, resembling, or caused by, lethargy, as, *lethargic* sleep

Le thär'gic-al-ly, *adv* In a lethargic manner, sleepily, heavily

Le-thär'gic-al ness, } *n.* The condition of being
Le-thär'gic-ness, } inclined to lethargy, sleepiness, especially as the result of disease *More*

Lĕth'ar-gize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LETHARGIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* LETHARGIZING] To make lethargic.

All bitters are poison, and act by stalling, and depressing, and *lethargizing* the irritability *Coleridge*

Lĕth'ar-gy, *n* [Fr *léthargie*, Pr *litargu*, Sp. & It. *letargia*, Lat *lethargia*, Gr λῃθαργία, from λῆθη, forgetfulness, and ἀργός, idle, lazy]

1 Preternatural sleepiness, morbid drowsiness, continued or profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awaked

2 Dullness, inaction, inattention.

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy* *Atterbury*

Lĕth'ar-gy, *v t* To make lethargic or dull, to lethargize. [*Obs*] *Churchill*

Lē'the, *n.* [Gr. λῆθη, forgetfulness, the river of oblivion, equiv. to ὁ τῆς λήθης ποταμός, from λήθω, λανθάνω, to forget.]

1 (*Gr Myth*) A river of Africa, watering the city of Berenice, which, because it runs many miles under ground, was fabled by the poets to be one of the rivers of hell, and, because the name signifies *oblivion*, was feigned to cause forgetfulness of all that was past to those who drank of its waters.

2. Oblivion, a draught of oblivion; forgetfulness.

3. [See LETHAL.] Death. [*Obs. and rare.*] *Shak.*

Le-thē'an, *a.* [Lat. *Lethæus*, Gr. λήθαιος or λῃταῖος.] Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

Lē'theed, *a* Causing forgetfulness, lethean. [*Obs. and rare*] "*Letheed* dullness." *Shak.*

Lē'the-on, *n* [Gr. λῆθη, forgetfulness] (*Med.*) Sulphuric ether used as an anæsthetic agent,—so called from its producing unconsciousness. [*Rare*]

Lē'the-on ize, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* LETHEONIZED; *p pr.* & *vb. n* LETHEONIZING] To subject to the influence of letheon, to cause to become unconscious or oblivious, to make forgetful

Le-thif'er-ous, *a* [Lat *lethifer*, *lethum*, death, and *ferre*, to bear, to bring, Fr *léthifère*] Deadly; mortal, bringing death or destruction

Lē'thy, *a* Causing oblivion or forgetfulness; lethean [*Obs*] *Marston.*

Lĕt'ter, *n* [Eng *let*] 1 One who lets or permits.

Lĕt'ter, *n.* [O Eng *lettre*, Fr *lettre*, O Fr. *letre*, Pr *letra*, *letra*, Sp & Pg *letra*, It *lettera*, Lat *littera*, *litera*, fr *linere*, *litum*, to besmear, to spread or rub over, because one of the earliest modes of writing was by graving the characters upon tablets smeared over or covered with wax *Pliny*, xiii 11]

1 A mark or character, used as the representative of a sound, or of an articulation of the human organs of speech, a first element of written language.

2 A written or printed message, an epistle, a communication made by visible characters from one person to another at a distance

The style of *letters* ought to be free, easy, and natural *Walsh.*

3 Verbal expression, literal statement.

We must observe the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law and the intentions of the lawgiver *Bp Taylor*

4 (*Print*) (*a*) A character formed of metal or wood, usually of metal, and used in printing books (*b*) Types used for printing, —spoken of in general or collectively, the quantity of type in a given place, as a printing office

Under these buildings was the king's printing-house, and that famous *letter* so much esteemed *Evelyn*

5 (*pl*) Learning, erudition, as, a man of *letters*.

Dead letter, and *dead letter office* See DEAD — *Letters of administration* (*Law*), the instrument by which an administrator or administratrix is authorized to administer the goods and estate of a deceased person — *Letter of attorney*, a writing by which one person authorizes another to act in his stead — *Letter of credit*, a letter authorizing credit to exist an amount of money to be given to the bearer — *Letter of license*, a paper by which creditors allow an unfortunate debtor time to pay his debts — *Letter of marque*, or *letter of marque and reprisal*, a commission given to a private ship by a government to make reprisals on the ships of another state, hence, the ship thus commissioned See MARQUE — *Letters close*, letters or writs *closed* up and sealed on the outside, as distinguished from *letters patent* — *Letters patent*, *overt*, or *open*, a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act, or enjoy some right, as, *letters patent* under the seal of England — *Letters testamentary*, an instrument granted by the proper officer to an executor after probate of a will, authorizing him to act as executor

Lĕt'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LETTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* LETTERING] To impress or form letters on, as, to *letter* a book, a book gilt and *lettered*

Lĕt'ter-bōard, *n* (*Print*) A board on which pages of type are placed, when not immediately wanted, or for distribution

Lĕt'ter-cāse, *n* 1 A case or book to put letters in

2 (*Print*) A case in which types are kept

Lĕt'tered, *a.* 1 Literate, educated, versed in literature or science *Collier.*

2 Belonging to learning, suiting letters

3 Furnished, marked, or designated with letters, as, the cuts are *lettered*

Lĕt'ter-found'er, *n.* One who casts letters, a type-founder

Lĕt'ter ing, *n* 1 The act of impressing letters.

2 The letters impressed.

Lĕt'ter-less, *a.* Illiterate, unlettered, not learned [*Obs*] *Waterland*

Lĕt'ter-ŏf'fice, *n* A place where letters are deposited and distributed, a post-office.

Lĕt'term, *n* See LECTURN

Lĕt'ter-pā'per, *n* Paper for writing letters, especially as distinguished from *foolscap*

Lĕt'ter prĕss, *n* Print, letters and words impressed on paper or other material by types,—often used in distinction from engraving

Lĕt'ter-wood, *n* (*Bot*) The wood of a tree of the genus *Piratinera* (*P. guianensis*), found in Guiana,—so called from black spots in it which bear some resemblance to hieroglyphics

Lĕt'ter-writ'er, *n.* 1 One who writes letters.

2 An instrument for copying letters

Lĕt'ting, *n.* 1. The putting out on lease, as a farm.

2 The putting out of portions of work to be performed by contract, as on a railroad or canal.

Lĕt'tuce (lĕt'tis), *n.* [O. Fr. *laictue*, *letue*, for *laictuce*, *lectuce*, Pr *laytuga*, *lachuga*, Sp *lechuga*, It. *lattuga*, Lat. *lactuca*, according to Varro, from *lac*, milk, on account of the milky white juice which

flows from it when it is cut, hence, Ger. *lattich*, and D. *latuw.*] (*Bot.*) A composite plant of the genus *Lactuca* (*L. sativa*), the leaves of which are used as salad. The genus also yields a milky juice, from which lactucarium is obtained. The wild lettuce of the United States is *L. elongata.*

Lettuce-opium See LACTUCARIUM

Leū'çine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar, white, pulverulent substance, obtained from fibrine by the action of dilute sulphuric acid

Leū-çis'cus, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes, including the dace, chub, minnow, and the like

Leū'ea-dēn'dron, *n.* [Gr. λευκός, white, and δένδρον, tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope, having a handsome foliage.

Leū'çite, *n.* [Fr. *leucite*, from Gr. λευκός, white.] (*Min.*) A mineral having a dull, glassy appearance, occurring in translucent, twenty-four sided (trapezohedral) crystals. It is found in the volcanic rocks of Italy, especially at Vesuvius, disseminated through the lavas. *Dana*

Leū-çit'ic (lū-sit'ik), *a.* (*Min.*) Containing leucite, as, *leucitic* rocks. *Dana.*

Leū'çi toid, *n.* (*Crystallog.*) The trapezohedron, —so called as being the form of the mineral leucite. *Dana*

Leū'co cy thær'mi-a, } *n.* [Gr. λευκός, white, κύτος,
Leū'co cy thē'mi-a, } cell, and αἷμα, blood.] (*Med.*) A disease in which the white corpuscles of the blood are largely increased in number, and the spleen, or lymphatic glands, are enlarged

Leū'co-ē'thi-ŏp'ic, *a.* [Gr. λευκός, white, and αἰθιοψ, αἰθιοπος, sunburnt, swarthy, from αἴθειν, to burn, and ὤψ, ωπός, face.] White and black,—designating a white animal of a black species, or the albino of the negro race

Leū ē'mĕd, *n.* [Gr. λευκωμα, from λευκος, white.] (*Med.*) A white opacity in the cornea of the eye. It is the result of violent acute ophthalmia, and is also called *albugo*. *Dunglison*

Leū'co phāne (lū'ko fān), *n.* [Ger. *leukophan*, from Gr. λευκοφανης, appearing bright or white, from λευκός, white, and φαινειν, to appear.] (*Min.*) A mineral, occurring imperfectly crystallized, of a greenish or wine yellow color, consisting of silica, fluorine, glucina, lime, and sodium

Leū-cŏp'a-thy, *n.* [Gr. λευκός, white, and παθος, state.] The state of an albino, or of a white child of black parents

Leū'co phlĕg'ma çy (lū'ko flĕg'ma sy), *n.* [Fr. *leucophlegmasie*, Gr. λευκοφλεγματια, from λευκός, white, and φλεγμα, phlegm, q. v.] (*Med.*) A dropsical habit of body, or the commencement of anasarca, paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweats

Leū'co phleg-măt'ic, *a.* [Fr. *leucophlegmatique*, Gr. λευκοφλεγματος. See *supra*.] Having a dropsical habit of body, with a white, bloated skin

Leū cŏp'y rite (-pi), *n.* [Gr. λευκος, white, and Eng. *pyrites*.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a color between white and steel gray, with a metallic luster, and consisting chiefly of arsenic and iron. *Dana*

Leū'cor-rhœ'a, *n.* [Gr. λευκος, white, and ῥεω, to flow.] (*Med.*) A discharge of a white, yellowish, or greenish mucus, resulting from inflammation or irritation of the membrane lining the genital organ of the female. *Dunglison*

Leū cō'thi-op, *n.* [See LEUCO-ETHIOPIC.] An albino of a black race.

Leū'coūs, *a.* [Gr. λευκος, white.] White,—applied to albinos, from the fairness of their skin and hair.

Levike, *a.* See LUKE

Levike'ness, *n.* See LUKENESS

Lē'vant (Synop., § 130), *a.* [See *infra*.] Eastern, denoting the part of the hemisphere where the sun rises.

Forth rush the *levant* and the ponent winds *Milton*

Levant and couchant (*Law*) See COUCHANT

Le vănt', *n.* [Fr. *levant*, It., Sp., & Pg. *levante*, the point where the sun rises, the east, the levant, from Fr. *lever*, It. *levare*, to raise, *se lever, levarsi*, to rise. See LAVE.] A country to the eastward, but especially, the countries of Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt, &c., which are washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters.

Le-vănt', *v. t.* To run away disgracefully [*Cant. Eng.*]

Le-vănt'er, *n.* [Eng. *levant*. See *supra*.]

1. A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean

2 One who bets at a horse race, and runs away without paying the wager lost; hence, one who runs away disgracefully [*Cant Ing.*]

No prelusive murmurs had run before this wild *levanter* of change *De Quincey*

Le-vănt'ine, or **Lĕv'ant ine** (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Fr. *levantin*, It. & Sp. *levantino*. See LEVANT.] Pertaining or belonging to the Levant

Le vănt'ine, or **Lĕv'ant ine,** *n.* [Fr. *levantine*, It. & Sp. *levantina*.]

1. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the Levant.

2. A particular kind of silk cloth

Le-vē'ri-fī'ci-as, *n.* [Law Lat., cause to be levied.] A writ of execution at common law. *Wharton.*

Le vā'tor, *n.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *levare*, to raise. See LAVE.]

1. (*Anat.*) A muscle that serves to raise some part, as the lip or the eyelid.

2. A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

Lēve, *a.* Dear, beloved. [*Obs.*] See LIEF.

Lēve, *v. t.* To believe. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Lĕv'ee, *n.* [Fr. *levee*, from *lever*, to raise, *se lever*, to rise. See LAVE.]

1 The act or time of rising. [*Obs.*]

2 A morning assembly of visitors,—in distinction from a *soiree*, or evening assembly, a *matinee*; hence, also, any general or somewhat miscellaneous gathering of guests, usually in the evening, as, the president's *levee*

☞ In this sense, usually pronounced *le-vee'*, in the United States

3 A bank or causeway, especially along a river, to prevent inundation, as, the *levees* along the Mississippi

Levee en masse See LEVY

Lĕv'ee, *v. t.* 1 To attend the levee of, to pursue at levees. "He *levees* all the great." *Young*

2 To keep within a channel by means of levees, as, to *levee* a river

Lĕv'el, *a.* [A-S. *læfeldre*. See LEVEL, *n.*]

1 Not having one part higher than another, not ascending or descending, even, flat, smooth, as, a *level* plain or field, *level* ground

2 Coinciding with the plane of the horizon, horizontal

3 Even with any thing else, of the same height, on the same line or plane. "So *level* lies, that no one swelling improbability is above the rest." *Fuller*

4 Equal in rank or degree, having no degree of superiority

Be *level* in preferments, and you will soon be as *level* in your learning. *Bentley*

Lĕv'el, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEVELED, or LEVELLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEVELING, or LEVELLING.]

1 To make smooth or even, to reduce or remove inequalities of surface in, as, to *level* a road or walk

2 To make horizontal

3 To reduce or bring to the same height with something else, to lay flat, to reduce to an even surface or plane

And their proud structures *level* with the ground *Sandys*

He *levels* mountains, and he raises plains *Dryden*

4 To reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; as, to *level* all ranks and degrees of men

5 To point, in taking aim, to elevate or depress so as to direct a missile weapon to an object; to aim, as, to *level* a cannon or musket

6 To point, to direct, to utter, as, severe remarks *leveled* at the vices and follies of the age

7 To bring to the same level with, hence, to adapt to the capacity of, as, to *level* observations to the capacity of children

Lĕv'el, *v. i.* 1 To accord, to agree, to suit [*Obs.*] *Shak*

2 To aim, to point a gun or an arrow to the mark

3 To direct the view or purpose, to aim,—usually with *at*

The glory of God and the good of his church ought to be the mark at which we *level*. *Hooker*

4 To conjecture, to attempt to guess [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Lĕv'el, *n.* [A.S. *lafal*, a level, It. *livello, livella*, Pr. & Pg. *livel, nivel*, Sp. *nivel*, Fr. *niveau*, from Lat. *libella*, level, water level, plummet level, diminutive of *libra*, balance, water poise, level.]

1 A line or plane, to which, at every point, a vertical or plumb line is at right angles or which is everywhere parallel to the surface of still water,—thus is the *true level*, and is a curve, the center of which coincides with the earth's center

2 An horizontal line or surface; that is, a straight line or surface which is tangent to the surface of a true level at a given point, and hence, parallel to the horizon at that point,—this is the *apparent level* at the given point

3 A smooth or even line, plane, or surface; an horizontal line or surface

4 Equal elevation with something else; a state of equality

Providence, for the most part, acts us on a *level* with others

5 Degree of energy, intensity, or attainment; rate; standard

6 Fixed or quiet condition; a position, as free from exaltation or depression; a position of rest. "When merit shall find its *level*." *F. W. Robertson*

7 Rule, plan, scheme

8 The line of direction in which a missive weapon is aimed

9 (*Mech.*) An instrument by which to find an horizontal line, or adjust something with reference to such a line

10 (*Mining*) (*a*) An horizontal gallery excavated in a mine at different depths, as ten, twenty, thirty fathoms below the adit. (*b*) In some mining regions, as Newcastle, a gutter for water to run in

11 (*Gun.*) An instrument to determine the highest points of the breech and muzzle of a cannon, when the carriage-wheels stand on uneven ground.

Carpenter's and mason's level, either the *plumb-level*, or a straight bar of wood, in which is imbedded a small spirit-level.—*James's level*, an instrument to find the highest points of the breech and muzzle of a cannon,—so called from the inventor. See def. 11.—*Plumb-level*, one in which the horizontal arm is placed in true position by means of a plummet or plumb-line, to which it is at right angles.—*Spirit-level* one in which the adjustment to the horizon depends on the position of a bubble, or small vacant space, in the upper side of a glass tube, which is slightly curved and nearly filled with alcohol or ether.—*Surveyor's level*, or *leveling instrument*, a telescope, with a spirit-level attached, and with suitable screws, &c., for accurate adjustment, the whole mounted on a tripod, for use in leveling.—*Water-level* an instrument to show the level by means of the surface of water in a trough or the upright ends of a bent tube

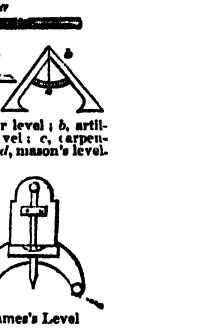

a, spirit or air level; *b*, artillery foot level; *c*, carpenter's level; *d*, mason's level.

James's Level

Lĕv'el-er, *n.* [Written also *leveller*.]

1 One who levels, or makes even

2 One who destroys, or attempts to destroy, distinctions, and reduce to equality

Lĕv'el ing, *n.* [Written also *levelling*.]

1 The reduction of uneven surfaces to a level or plane.

2 (*Surveying*) The art or operation of finding an horizontal line, or of ascertaining the differences of level between different points of the earth's surface included in a survey, as in finding the descent of a river, or locating a line of railroad.

Leveling-staff a graduated rod or staff for measuring differences of level between points where it is set up by means of the different positions of the slide or target upon it when set to the line of sight of the leveling instrument

Lĕv'el ism, *n.* The disposition or endeavor to level all distinctions of rank in society

Lĕv'el i zā'tion, *n.* The act of making level, equalization

Lĕv'el ly, *adv.* In an even or level manner

Lĕv'el ness, *n.* The condition of being level, equality

Lĕv'en, *n.* See LEAVEN

Lĕv'en, *n.* The same as LEVIN, which see

Lĕv'en, *n.* An open space, as between woods. [*Scot.*]

Lē'ver, or **Lĕv'er** *n.* [Fr. *levier*, from *lever*, to raise, It. *leva*. See LAVE.] (*Mech.*) A bar of metal, wood or other substance, used to exert a pressure, or sustain a weight, at one point of its length, by receiving a force or power at second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a *fulcrum*. It is usually named as the first of the six mechanical powers, and is of three kinds, according as either the fulcrum F, the weight W, or the power P, respectively, is situated between the other two, as in the figures.

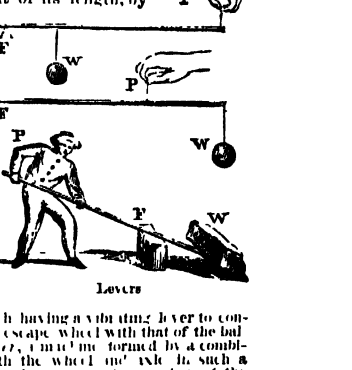

Levers

Lever watch, a watch having a vibrating lever to connect the action of the escape wheel with that of the balance.—*Universal lever*, a machine formed by a combination of a lever with the wheel and axle in such a manner as to convert the reciprocating motion of the lever into a continued rectilinear motion of some body to which the power is applied. *Brande*

Lē'ver, *a.* [The comparative of *lee*, *leef*, or *lief*.] More agreeable; more pleasing. [*Obs.*]

Lī'ver, *adv.* Rather. [*Obs.*]

I or *liever* had I die than see his deadly face *Spenser*

Lĕv'er age (110), *n.* 1 The action of a lever

If the illustrious Individual Mind be the moving power, it is the non illustrious individual minds that become the fulcrum of the *leverage*. *I. Taylor.*

2 Mechanical advantage gained by the use or operation of the lever

Lĕv'er et, *n.* [O. Fr., diminutive of *levre*, *lievre*, hare, Pr. & Pg. *lebre*, Sp. *liebre*, It. *lepre*, *lebre*, *lievre*, N. Fr. *leveran*, *leveraut*, *leverteau*.] A hare in the first year of its age

Lĕv'er-ock, *n.* A bird, a lark. [*Scot.*]

Lĕv'et, *n.* [Fr. *lever*, to raise. See LAVE.] A blast of a trumpet,—probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Lĕv'i a ble, *a.* [Eng. *levy*.] Fit to be levied, capable of being assessed and collected, as, sums *levyable* by course of law. *Bacon.*

Le vī'a-than, *n.* [Heb. *livyâthân*, properly an animal, bent, twisted in curves, from Ar. *lawâ*, to bend, wind, twist.]

1. An aquatic animal, described in the book of

Job, ch. xli, and mentioned in other passages of Scripture.

☞ It is not certainly known what animal is intended, whether the crocodile, the whale, or some sort of serpent.

2. The whale, or a great whale *Milton.*

Lĕv'i ga-ble, *a* Capable of being rubbed or ground into fine powder

Lĕv'i gāte, *v t.* [*imp & p p* LEVIGATED, *p. pr. & vb n* LEVIGATING.] [Lat *levigare, levigatum,* from *levis,* smooth, Gr λεῖος, It *levigare,* Sp *levigar,* Fr *léviger*]

1. To rub or grind to a fine, impalpable powder, to make fine, to comminute

2 To render smooth, soft, or polished, to polish. "When use hath *levigated* the organs" *Barrow*

Lĕv'i-gate, *a.* [Lat *levigatus,* p p of *levigare.* See *supra*]

1 Made smooth, as if polished

2. Made less harsh or burdensome, lightened, alleviated [*Obs.*]

Lĕv'i gā'tion, *n* [Lat *levigatio,* a smoothing, Fr *levigation* See *supra*] The act or operation of levigating, or rubbing a solid substance to a fine, impalpable powder

Lĕv'in, *n* [Also *leven,* from A S *lègen, lygen, ligen,* flaming, like a flame, as Eng *wave,* from A-S *wæg,* from *lege, lygge, lèg, lyg, lig,* a flame, in the plural flames, lightning, not from A-S *hlifian,* to be prominent Cf LEMI] Lightning [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lerin-brand, a thunder-bolt "His burning *lerin-brand* in hand he took" *Spenser*

Lĕv'i-rate, } *a* [Lat *levir,* a husband's broth
Lĕv'i rāt'ic-al, } er, brother in law, Gr δαήρ, Fr *lévirat*] Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with, a certain Jewish law, according to which a woman, whose husband died without issue, was to be married to the husband's brother

The first-born son of a *leviratical* marriage was reckoned and registered as the son of the deceased brother *Ilyord*

Lĕv'i-rā'tion, *n* Among the ancient Jews, the act of marrying the widow of a brother who left no children *Kitto*

Lĕv'i tā'tion, *n* [Lat *levis,* light in weight] Lightness, buoyancy, act of making light.

Lĕ'vite, *n* [Fr *Levite,* Lat *Levites,* Gr Λευίτης, from Heb *Levi,* one of the sons of Jacob]

1 (*Jewish Hist*) One of the tribe or family of Levi, a descendant of Levi, especially, one of those in the tribe employed in various duties connected with the tabernacle first, and afterward the temple, such as the care of the building, the bringing of wood and other necessaries for the sacrifices, the music of the services, &c The Levites were subordinate to the priests, the descendants of Aaron, who was also of the family of Levi

2 A priest, — so called in contempt or ridicule

Le-vĭt'ic-al, *a* [Lat *Leviticus,* Gr Λευιτικός, Fr *Lévitique.* See *supra*]

1. Belonging, or relating, to the Levites

2 Priestly *Milton*

Levitical degrees, degrees of relationship named in Leviticus, within which marriage is forbidden

Le vĭt'ic al ly, *adv* After the manner of the Levites

Le-vĭt'i-cŭs, *n* [See *supra*] The third canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the laws and regulations which relate to the priests and Levites among the Jews, or the body of the ceremonial law

Lĕv'i ty, *n* [Lat *levitas,* from *levis,* light in weight, It *levità,* Pr *levtat,* Sp *levedad*]

1. The want of weight in a body, compared with another that is heavier, lightness, as, the *levity* of a bubble *Bentley*

2. Ease, buoyancy, spirit, hence, undue elevation of spirits, frivolity, vanity.

His style is equally free from *levity* and the stiffness which disfigures the sermons of some eminent divines *Macaulay*

3. Lightness of temper or conduct, want of due consideration, want of seriousness, disposition to trifle, inconstancy, thoughtlessness "The Arabs, from their natural *levity,* being ready to deliver him up to his merciless brother" *Robertson*

The *levity* that is fatigued and disgusted with every thing of which it is in possession *Burke*

Syn — Inconstancy, thoughtlessness, unsteadiness, inconsideration, volatility, flightiness — LEVITY, VOLATILITY, FLIGHTINESS All these words relate to outward conduct *Levity* springs from a lightness of mind which produces a disregard of the proprieties of time and place *Volatility* is a degree of levity which causes the thoughts to fly from one object to another, without resting on any for a moment *Flightiness* is volatility carried to an extreme which often betrays its subject into gross impropriety or weakness *Levity* of deportment, of conduct, of remark, *volatility* of temper, of spirits, *flightiness* of mind or disposition

Lē'vo-gў'rate, *a* [Lat *lævum,* the left, and *gyratus,* turned round See GYRATE] Turning to the left, as in *levogyrate* circular polarization *Dana*

Lĕv'y, *v t* [*imp & p p* LEVIED, *p pr & vb n.* LEVYING] [Fr *lever* See LAVE and LEAVE]

1 To raise, give up, or desist from, as a siege [*Obs.*]

2 To raise, to collect, said of troops, to form into an army by enrollment, conscription, &c.

Augustine, being refused of the Christian Britons, inflamed Ethelbert, king of Kent, to levy his power, and to war against them. *Fuller.*

3. To raise or collect by assessment, as, to *levy* taxes, toll, tribute, or contributions.

My ransom, then, will soon be *levied* *Shak.*

4. (*Law.*) (*a.*) To gather or exact, as, to *levy* money, to erect, build, or set up, to make or construct, to raise or cast up, as, to *levy* a mill, dike, ditch, a nuisance, &c *Cowell Blackstone* (*b.*) To take or seize on execution, to collect by execution, to subject property, real or personal, to the operation of an execution.

To levy a fine (*Law*), to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements *Blackstone — To levy war,* to raise or begin war, to take arms for attack, to attack

Lĕv'y, *n* **1** The act of levying or taking by authority or force for public service, as troops, taxes, &c

2 That which is levied or taken by authority, as an army, tribute, &c "The service of organizing and disciplining the Irish *levies*" *Macaulay*

3 War raised [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4 A small coin, or its value, being twelve and a half cents, or eleven pence [*Local. U. S.*]

5 (*Law*) The taking or seizure of property on executions to satisfy judgments, or on warrants for the collection of taxes, a collecting by execution

Levy in mass [Fr *levée en masse*], a requisition of all liable to bear arms for service

Lĕv'ўne (lĕv'in), *n* [From Mr *Levy,* an English mineralogist] (*Min*) A whitish, reddish, or yellowish, transparent or translucent variety of chabazite, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina and lime *Dana*

Lew (lū), *a* [D *laauw,* O H Ger *lāo,* M H Ger *lā,* O Ger *law,* N H Ger *lau,* A-S *hleow,* warmth, *hleowian,* to be warm] [*Obs.*]

1 Tepid, lukewarm.

2 Pale, wan

Lewd (lūd), *a* [*compar.* LEWDER, *superl* LEWDEST] [O Eng *lewed, lewd,* lay, ignorant, vile, A-S *læwed, læwd, lawed, lewd, leawd,* laical, belonging to the laity Cf LAYMAN]

1 Not clerical, pertaining to, or characterizing, the laity, laic, laical, hence, unlearned, ignorant, foolish, simple [*Obs.*]

Yea, blessed be alway a *lewed* man
That naught but only his beleve can *Chaucer*

The almightiness of God standeth not in that he is able to do all that our foolish, *lewd* thoughts may imagine *Tindale*

2 Contemptible, vile, despicable, profligate, dissolute [*Rare.*]

But the Jews who believed not, took unto them certain *lewd* fellows of the baser sort, and assaulted the house of Jason *Acts xvii.*

Great numbers of men were trained up in an idle and dissolute way of life, and then if not ashamed to beg too *lewd* to work, and ready for any kind of mischief *Southey*

3 Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust, dissolute, lustful, filthy

4 Proceeding from unlawful lust, as, *lewd* actions

Syn — Lustful, libidinous, licentious, profligate, dissolute, sensual, unchaste, impure, lascivious, lecherous

Lewd'ly (lūd'lў), *adv* **1** In an unlearned or foolish manner, ignorantly [*Obs.*]

2 Wickedly, wantonly

3 With the unlawful indulgence of lust, lustfully

Lewd'ness (lūd'nes), *n* **1** The state of being unlearned or foolish, ignorance [*Obs.*]

2 The unlawful indulgence of lust, fornication, or adultery

3 Wickedness, shamelessness.

Syn. — Lasciviousness, impurity, unchastity, debauchery, lechery, licentiousness, sensuality, profligacy

Lewd'ster, *n* One given to lewdness, a lecher [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Lew'is (lū'is), } *n* **1** An iron
Lew'is son, } clamp dove tailed into a large stone to lift it by

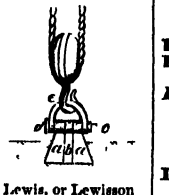

Lewis, or Lewisson
a, a, movable parts, *b,* wedge, *c, d,* bolt, *c,* half ring-bolt

2 A kind of shears used in cropping woolen cloth *Ogilvie*

Lĕx, *n* [Lat *lex, legis,* from *legere,* to gather, to read, to read aloud, to recite] Law, as, *lex talionis,* the law of retaliation, *lex terræ,* the law of the land, *lex fori,* the law of the forum or court, *lex loci,* law of the place of the contract, *lex mercatoria,* the law or custom of merchants

Lĕx'ic-al, *a* Pertaining to a lexicon, or to lexicography, settled by lexicography, as, the *lexical* meaning of a word

Lĕx'ic-al ly, *adv* By means of, or according to, a lexicon *S Davidson.*

Lĕx'i-cŏg'ra pher, *n.* [Gr. λεξικογράφος, from λεξικόν, dictionary, and γράφειν, to write, Fr *lexicographe* See LEXICON] The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

Every other author may aspire to praise; the *lexicographer* can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few *Johnson*

Lĕx'i-co-grăph'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *lexicographique*]
Lĕx'i co-grăph'ic-al, } Pertaining to the writing or compilation of a dictionary, or the proper principles on which a dictionary should be composed.

Lĕx'i-cŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Fr. *lexicographie.*]

1. The act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing dictionaries.

2. The principles according to which dictionaries should be constructed

Lĕx'i-cŏl'o gy, *n.* [Fr. *lexicologie,* from Gr. λεξικός, λεξικόν, and λόγος, discourse. See LEXICON.] The science of the derivation and signification of words, that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words.

Lĕx'i-cŏn, *n* [Gr. λεξικόν (sc βιβλίον), from λεξικός, of, or belonging to, words, fr λέξις, a speaking, speech, a way of speaking, a single word or phrase, a rare or foreign word, or any word that must be explained by another or a common word, from λέγειν, to say, to speak]

1. A vocabulary, or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each, a dictionary

2 A dictionary of words in a foreign language; as, a Latin, Greek, or German *lexicon*

Lĕx'i-con ist, *n* A writer of a lexicon. [*Rare.*]

Lĕx'i-grăph'ic, *a.* [Fr *lexigraphique,* from Gr λέξις, word, and γράφειν, to write] Pertaining to, or exhibiting, lexigraphy

Lex lg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *lexigraphie*] The art or practice of defining words

Lĕx'i-phăn'tic, *a* [Gr λεξιφανης] Ambitious or pretentious in style, inflated, bombastic, affected

Lĕx'i phăn'ti çism, *n* [See *supra*] The act or habit of using an affected, pretentious style, affectation in diction

Lĕx'i-phär'mic, *a* See ALEXIPHARMIC.

Ley (lĭ), *n.* See LEI

Lĕy (lĕ), *n* [A different orthography of LAY and LEA] A meadow or field See LAY

Ley'den jăr } (lĭd'en, *or* lī'den) (Synop, § 130), *n.*
Ley'den phi'al } (*Elec*) A glass jar or bottle used to accumulate electricity It is coated with tin foil, within and without, nearly to its top, and is surmounted by a brass knob for the purpose of charging it with electricity It is so named from having been invented in *Leyden,* Holland

Lĕze-măj'es ty, *n* [From *læsus,* f *læsa,* injured, p p of *lædere,* to injure, hurt, and *majestas,* majesty, that is, *crimen læsæ majestatis,* Fr. (crime de) *lese-majesté*] [Written also *lese majesty*] (*Law*) Any crime committed against sovereign power

Lhĕr'zo lite (49), *n* [From *Lherz,* in the Pyrenees] (*Min*) A variety of pyroxene of a deep green, or olive green color *Dana*

Lī'a bĭl'i-ty, *n* **1** The state of being bound or obliged in law or justice, responsibility, as, the officer wishes to discharge himself from his *liability*

2 Exposedness, tendency, a state of being subject, as, the *liability* of a man to contract disease in an infected room, a *liability* to accidents

3 (*pl*) That which one is under obligation to pay, obligation, debts

Lī'a-ble, *a* [Fr *lier,* Lat *ligare,* to bind]

1 Obliged in law or equity, responsible, bound, answerable, as, the surety is *liable* for the debt of his principal

2 Subject, obnoxious, exposed, — used with reference to evils, as, *liable* to imprisonment

Syn — Accountable, responsible, answerable, bound subject, obnoxious, exposed — LIABLE, SUBJECT *Liable* denotes something external which *may* befall us, *subject* refers to evils which arise chiefly from internal necessity and are *likely* to do so Hence the former applies more to what is accidental, the latter to things from which we often or inevitably suffer Every one, from his temperament, is *subject* to certain diseases, while he is *liable* to be attacked by many others

But what is strength without a double share
Of wisdom? Vast, unwieldy, burdensome,
Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall
By weakest subtleties *Milton*

All human things are *subject* to decay,
And when fate summons, monarchs must obey *Dryden*

Lī'a ble ness, *n* The state of being liable, liability

Lī'age, *n* [Lat *ligare,* to bind together.] Union by league, alliance [*Obs.*]

Li'aison (lē'a-zōng'), *n* [Fr, Pr *liazò,* Lat *ligatio,* from Lat *ligare,* to bind, Fr *lier,* Pr *liar, ligar, ligar*] A union, or bond of union, an intimacy, especially, a secret, illicit intimacy between a man and a woman

Lī'ar, *n* [Eng *lie,* O Eng *liere*] A person who knowingly utters falsehood one who lies

Lī'ard, *a* [O Fr *liart, liarde,* Pr *liar, lear,* It *leardo,* L Lat *lardus,* gray, dapple, probably from Lat *lætus,* O Fr *lié,* gay, also applied to light colors, and the termination *ard,* q v, but cf also W. *llas,* a darkish blue color, *march llas,* a dark gray horse] Gray [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

☞ This old English word is still used in Scotland, with the spelling *liart,* or *lyart,* as, *lyart haffits,* gray hairs on the temples *Burns*

Liard (le lē'r'), *n.* [Fr] A French copper coin of one fourth the value of a sous.

Lī'as, *n* [Fr *lias*] (*Geol*) A stratum of the middle secondary age, lying beneath the oölite; a species of limestone occurring in horizontal strata, belonging to the lias formation. *Dana.*

Lī-ăs'sic, *a.* Of the age of the lias; pertaining to the lias formation.

Lĭb, *v t* [A modification of *gib,* q. v.; D. *lubben*] To castrate. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Lĭb'a-ment, *n.* [Lat. *libamentum.*] The same as LIBATION. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Lĭ'bant, *a.* [Lat *libans*, p. pr. of *libare*, Gr λείβειν, to taste, touch.] Sipping, hence, touching lightly. [*Rare.*]

Lĭ-bā'tion, *n.* [Lat *libatio*, from *libare*, to take a little from any thing, to taste, to pour out as an offering, Gr. λείβειν, Fr. *libation*, Sp. *libacion*, It. *libazione.*]

1. The act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim, in sacrifice, in honor of some deity. "A heathen sacrifice or *libation* to the earth" *Bacon*

2. The wine; or other liquor, poured out in honor of a deity.

Lĭ'ba-to-ry, *a.* Engaged in, or pertaining to, libation.

Lĭb'bard, *n* A leopard. [*Obs.*] *Spenser Milton.*

Lĭb'bard's-bāne, *n.* Leopard's-bane [*Obs.*]

Lĭb'bet, *n* A billet of wood, a stick or club, a staff. [*Obs or Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Lĭ'bel, *n* [Fr *libelle*, Pr *libel*, It & Pg *libello*, Sp *libelo*, from Lat *libellus*, a little book, pamphlet, diminutive of *liber*, the inner bark or rind of a tree, and because the ancients wrote on this rind, a writing consisting of several leaves, a book The word derived its bad sense from the Latin phrase *libellus famosus*, a defamatory book or pamphlet, with which, the epithet being omitted, it came to be identical in signification, being generally understood to imply defamation.]

1 A writing of any kind, as a declaration, bill, certificate, request, or supplication, and the like [*Obs.*] "A *libel* of forsaking [i e, a writing of divorcement]" *Wycliffe*

2 (*Law*) A defamatory writing, a published defamation, a malicious publication expressed either in print or in writing, or by pictures, effigies, or other signs, tending either to injure the memory of one dead, or the reputation of one alive, and expose him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule, a lampoon, a satire *Wharton Kent Am Cyc*

☞ The term also, in a more extensive sense, includes such writings pictures and the like, as are of a blasphemous, treasonable, seditious, or immoral kind *Wharton*

3 (*Civil Law and Courts of Admiralty*) A written declaration or statement by the plaintiff of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks

4 The crime of publishing a defamatory writing

Lĭ'bel, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* LIBELED, or LIBELLED, *p pr & vb n* LIBELING, or LIBELLING]

1 To defame, or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing, picture, sign, and the like, to lampoon

Some wicked wits have *libeled* all the fair *Pope*

2 (*Law*) To proceed against by filing a libel, particularly against a ship or goods

Lĭ'bel, *v. i.* To spread defamation, written or printed, — with *against* as, he *libels* against the peers of the realm [*Obs.*]

Lĭ'bel-ant, *n* [Written also *libellant*] One who libels, one who brings a libel or institutes a suit in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court

The counsel for the *libelant* contended they had a right to read the instructions *Cranch*

Lĭ'bel-er, *n* [Written also *libeller*] One who libels

It is ignorance of ourselves which makes us the *libelers* of others *Buckminster*

Li-bĕl'la, *n* [Lat, diminutive of *libra*, balance]

1 A small balance

2 An instrument for detecting variations from a level, or for finding the level, a level, or leveling instrument

Li bĕl'lu-la, *n* (*Entom*) A genus of neuropterous insects, characterized by their beauty, strength, and rapid flight, dragon fly

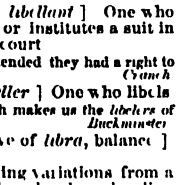

Dragon-fly (*Libellula*)

Lĭ'bel ous, *a.* Defamatory, containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule. [Written also *libellous*]

Lĭ'ber, *n.* [Lat See LIBEL] (*Bot*) The inner bark of plants, lying next to the wood It usually contains a large proportion of woody, fibrous cells, and is, therefore, the part from which the fiber of the plant is obtained, as that of hemp, &c

Liber cells, or *fiber*, the elongated woody cells found in the *liber*

Lĭb'er-al, *a.* [Fr *liberal*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *liberal*, It *liberale*, Lat *liberalis*, from *liber*, free]

1 Free by birth, gentle in manners, refined

2 Befitting a freeman or gentleman, as *liberal* arts or studies, *liberal* education, that is, such as is extended beyond the practical necessities of life

To this privileged body has been committed the supreme direction of *liberal* education *Macaulay*

3 Bestowing with a free hand, generous, bounteous, open hearted, — said of a giver

4 Not narrow or contracted in mind, enlarged in spirit; catholic

5. Bestowed with a free hand, bountiful, ample, — said of a gift; hence, also, profuse, as, a *liberal* discharge of matter or of water, not confined or restricted, as, a *liberal* translation of a classic, or a *liberal* construction of law or of language.

His wealth doth warrant a *liberal* dower *Shak*

6. Regardless of law or moral restraint, licentious. *Shak.*

7. Not bound by orthodox or established tenets in political or religious philosophy, independent in opinion, not conservative, friendly to great freedom in the forms of administration of government, evincing, or caused by, such a spirit, as, *liberal* thinkers, *liberal* Christians, the *liberal* party, *liberal* conduct.

I confess I see nothing *liberal* in this "order of thoughts," as Hobbes elsewhere expresses it *Hazlitt*

☞ *Liberal arts*, as distinguished from *mechanical arts*, are such as depend more on the exertion of the mind than on the labor of the hands, and regard amusement, curiosity, or intellectual improvement rather than the necessity of subsistence, or manual skill Such are grammar, rhetoric, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and the like — *Liberal* has *of* before the thing bestowed, and *to* before the person or object on which any thing is bestowed, as, to be *liberal of* praise or censure, *liberal to* the poor

Syn. — Generous, bountiful, munificent, beneficent, ample, large, profuse, free — LIBERAL, GENEROUS *Liberal* is *free-born*, and *generous* is *high-born* The former is opposed to the ordinary feelings of a servile state, and implies largeness of spirit in giving, judging acting &c The latter expresses that nobleness of soul which is peculiarly appropriate to those of high rank — a spirit that goes out of self, and finds its enjoyment in consulting the feelings and happiness of others *Generosity* is measured by the extent of the sacrifices it makes, *liberality*, by the warmth of feeling which it manifests

The *liberal* are secure alone,
For what we frankly give forever is our own *Granville*
A *generous* virtue of a vigorous kind,
Pure in the last recesses of the mind *Dryden*

Lĭb'er-al, *n* One who advocates greater freedom from restraint, especially in political or religious matters

Lĭb'er-al-hĕärt'ed, *a* Having a generous heart

Lĭb'er al-ism, *n* [Fr *liberalisme*, Sp & It *liberalismo*] Liberal principles or feelings, freedom from narrowness or bigotry, especially in matters of religion or politics

They show that our forefathers had not learned our modern affectation of a *liberalism* so cosmopolitan as to shrink from celebrating in the loftiest strains, the greatness, the glory, and the happiness of England *Sir J Stephens*

Lĭb'er al-ist, *n* A liberal

Lĭb'er-al ist'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or characterized by, liberalism, acting or existing in accordance with liberal views

Lĭb'er ăl'i ty, *n* [Fr *liberalité*, Sp *liberalidad*, It *liberalità*, Lat *liberalitas*]

1 Munificence, bounty

That *liberality* is but cast away
Which makes us borrow what we can not pay *Denham*

2 A particular act of generosity, a donation, a gratuity

☞ In this sense, it is sometimes used in the plural, as, a prudent man is not improvidently his *liberalities*

3 Largeness of mind catholicism, that comprehensiveness of mind which includes other interests besides its own, and duly estimates in its decisions the value or importance of each, candor, impartiality, as, it is evidence of a noble mind to judge of men and things with *liberality*

Many treat the gospel with indifference, under the name of *liberality* *J M Mason*

Lĭb'er-al-ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* LIBERALIZED, *p pr & vb n* LIBERALIZING] [Fr *liberaliser*, Sp *liberalizar*] To render liberal or catholic, to enlarge, to free from narrow views or prejudices as, to *liberalize* the mind

Lĭb'er-al-ly, *adv* 1 In a liberal manner freely, bountifully

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men *liberally*, and upbraideth not *James i 5*
I have spoken too *liberally* *Beau & Fl*

2 With generous and impartial regard to other interests than our own, with enlarged views, without selfishness or meanness, as, to think or judge *liberally* of men and their actions

3 Freely, not strictly, not literally, as, to translate *liberally*

Lĭb'er al-mĭnd'ed, *a* Having a liberal mind

Lĭb'er-al-sŏul'ed, *a* Having a generous soul

Lĭb'er-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* LIBERATED, *p pr & vb n* LIBERATING] [Lat *liberare*, *liberatum*, from *liber*, free It *liberare*, O Sp *liberar*, Fr *libérer*] To release from restraint or bondage, to set at liberty, to free, to manumit, as, to *liberate* a slave or prisoner, to *liberate* the mind from the shackles of prejudice

Syn. — To deliver, discharge, free, release See DELIVER

Lĭb'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *liberatio*, Fr *liberation*, Pr *liberacio*, O Sp *liberacion*, It *liberazione*] The act of delivering, or the state of being delivered, from restraint, confinement, or slavery

Lĭb'er ā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *liberatore*, Fr. *libérateur*] One who liberates or delivers

Lĭb'er a-to-ry, *a* Tending, or serving, to liberate or make free [*Rare.*]

Lĭb'er-tā'ri-an, *a* [Lat *libertas* See LIBERTY] Pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of free will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.

Lĭb'er-tā'ri-an, *n* One who holds to free will

Lĭb'er-tā'ri-an ism, *n.* The principles or doctrines of libertarians

Lĭ-bĕr'ti cīde, or Lĭb'er-ti cīde, *n.* [Fr. *liberticide*, from Lat *libertas*, liberty, and *cædere*, to kill.]

1. The destruction of liberty.

2 A destroyer of liberty *Wade.*

Lĭb'er-tin-āge, *n* [Fr *libertinage*, Sp *libertinaje*, It *libertinaggio* See *infra*] Libertinism. [*Rare.*]

Lĭb'er-tine, *n* [Lat *libertinus*, from *libertus*, one made free, from *liber*, free, Fr & Pr. *libertin*, Sp., Pg, & It *libertino*]

1 (*Rom Antiq*) A person manumitted or set free from legal servitude, a freedman

2 One unconfined, one free from restraint.

3 A man who lives without restraint of the animal passion, one who leads a dissolute, licentious life, a rake, a debauchee

4 (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of Anabaptists, in the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth century, who rejected all the customs and decencies of life, and advocated a community of goods and of women *Brande*

5 One who professes lax or free opinions, a skeptic, a freethinker

Lĭb'er tine, *a* [Fr *libertin*, Sp & It *libertino*, Lat *libertinus*]

1 Free from restraint, uncontrolled "You are much too *libertine*" *Beau & Fl.*

2 Hence, dissolute, licentious, as, *libertine* principles or manners

Lĭb'er tin ism, *n* [It *libertinismo*]

1 The state of a libertine or freedman [*Rare.*]

2 The conduct of a libertine or lewd man, debauchery, lewdness

3 Licentiousness of principle or opinion

The spirit of religion and seriousness vanished all at once, and a spirit of liberty and *libertinism*, of infidelity or profaneness, started up in the room of it *Atterbury*

Lĭb'er ty, *n* [Fr *liberté*, Pr *libertat*, Sp *libertad*, Pg *liberdade*, It *libertà*, Lat *libertas*, from *liber*, free]

1 The state of a freeman, ability to do as one pleases, freedom from restraint

For *liberty* of person and the right of self-preservation is much nearer, much more natural and more worth to all men than the propriety of their goods and wealth *Milton*

2 A privilege conferred by a superior power, permission granted, leave, as, *liberty* given to a child to play, or to a witness to leave a court, and the like

3 Privilege, exemption, franchise immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant, as, the *liberties* of the commercial cities of Europe

His majesty gave not an entire county to any, much less did he grant any extraordinary *liberties* *Davies*

4 The place within which certain privileges or immunities are enjoyed or jurisdiction is exercised, as, the *liberties* of a city [*Eng*]

The said William should be brought forth into some public or open place within the *liberty* of the city, and there really to be burned *Fuller*

5 A certain amount of freedom, permission to go about freely within certain limits, as in a place of confinement, also, the place or limits within which such freedom or privilege is exercised, as, the *liberties* of a prison

6 Freedom from, or neglect of observance of, the laws of etiquette, propriety, or courtesy, as, to take a *liberty*

He was repeatedly provoked into striking those who had taken *liberties* with him *Macaulay*

7 The power of choice, freedom from physical or fatal necessity, freedom from compulsion or constraint in willing

8 (*Mach*) A curve or arch in that part of the bit placed in the mouth of a horse, in order to afford room for the tongue of the animal

At liberty free unrestrained, unconfined — *Civil* or *political liberty*, freedom of a state from external control, or the freedom of the inhabitants of a state from any interference with their natural rights — *Liberty of the press*, freedom to print or publish without legal supervision — *Liberty party* the party in the American Revolution, which favored independence from England in more recent usage, a party favoring the emancipation of the slaves — *Liberty-pole*, a flag-staff surmounted with the symbols of liberty [U S] — *Moral liberty* that liberty of choice which is essential to moral responsibility — *Religious liberty* freedom of religious opinion or worship

Syn — Leave permission license See LEAVE — LIBERTY, FREEDOM These words though often interchanged, are distinct in some of their applications *Liberty* has reference to previous restraint *Freedom* to the simple spontaneous exercise of our powers A slave is set at *liberty* his master had always been in a state of *freedom* A prisoner under trial may ask *liberty* (exemption from restraint) to speak his sentiments with *freedom* (the unrepressed and bold utterance of his feelings) The *liberty* of the press is our great security for *freedom* of thought

Yet know, withal,
Since thy original lapse, true *liberty*
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells *Milton.*
O *freedom*, first delight of human kind!
Slaves are made citizens by turning round *Dryden*

Lĭ-bĕth'en ite (40), *n* [From *Libethen*, in Hungary, where it was first found] (*Min*) A mineral of an olive green color, consisting chiefly of phosphate of copper

Lĭ bĭd'i-nist, *n* [Lat. *libido.* See *infra.*] One given to lewdness.

Lĭ bĭd-i-nŏs'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being libidinous, libidinousness. [*Obs.*]

Li-bid'i-nŏŭs, *a* [Lat *libidinosus*, from *libido*, *libidinis*, pleasure, desire, lust, from *libet*, it pleases, Fr *libidineux*, Sp & It *libidinoso*.] Eager for sexual indulgence, fitted to excite lustful desire; lewd, lustful

Syn.—Lewd, lustful, lascivious, unchaste, impure, sensual, licentious, lecherous, salacious

Li bid'i-nŏŭs-ly, *adv.* With lewd desire, lustfully

Li bid'i-nŏŭs-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being lustful.

Lib'ken, } *n.* [From *live*, A-S. *libban*, and dim
Lib'kin, } termination *kin*] A house or lodging [*Cant*] "To their *libkins* at the cracksman's."
B. Jonson

Li'brā, *n.* [Lat.] (*Astron.*) The Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September

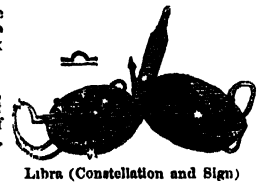

Libra (Constellation and Sign)

Li'bral, *a* [Lat *libralis*, from *libra*, the Roman pound of twelve ounces] Of a pound weight. [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Li brā'ri-an, *n* [Lat *librarius*, transcriber of books, bookseller, fr *librarius*, of or belonging to books, fr *liber*, book, Fr *librare*, a librarian, Fr *libraire*, Sp *librero*, It *librajo*, bookseller See LIBEL]

1 The keeper of, or one who has the care of, a library or collection of books

2 One who transcribes or copies books [*Obs and rare*] *Broome.*

Li-brā'ri-an-ship, *n* The office of a librarian

Li'bra ry, *n* [Lat *librarium*, book case, *libraria*, bookseller's shop, Fr *librairie*, bookselling, book store, Pr *libraria*, *librari*, Pg *livraria*, Sp & It *libreria*. See *supra*]

1 A collection of books belonging to a private person, or to a public institution or a company

2 An edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books

Li'brāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* LIBRATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIBRATING] [Lat *librare*, *libratum*, from *libra*, a balance, It *librare*] To poise, to balance, to hold in equipoise

Li'brāte, *v. i* To move, as a balance to be poised
Their parts all *librate* on too nice a beam *Clifton*

Li-brā'tion, *n* [Lat *libratio*, Fr. *libration*, Sp *libracion*, It *libracione*]

1. The act of librating or balancing, or state of being balanced "The *libration* and frequent weighing of his wings" *Bp Taylor*

2 (*Astron.*) A real or apparent libratory or balancing motion, like that of a balance before coming to rest.

Libration of the moon, any one of those small periodical changes in the position of the moon's surface relatively to the earth, in consequence of which narrow portions at opposite limbs become visible or invisible alternately It receives different names according to the manner in which it takes place, as, (*a*) *Libration in longitude*, that which, depending on the place of the moon in its elliptic orbit, causes small portions near the eastern and western borders alternately to appear and disappear each month (*b*) *Libration in latitude*, that which depends on the varying position of the spectator in respect to the moon's axis, causing the alternate appearance and disappearance of either pole (*c*) *Diurnal or parallactic libration*, that which brings into view on the upper limb at rising and setting, or whenever the moon has apparent parallax, a little more than the average visible hemisphere

Li'bra-to-ry (50), *a* Balancing, moving like a balance, as if tends to an equipoise or level

Li-brĕt'to, *n., pl* LI BRĔT'TŌS [It., diminutive of *libro* See LIBEL] (*Mus.*) (*a*) A book containing the words of an opera or extended piece of music (*b*) The words themselves

Lice, *n., pl of louse*

Li'çens-a ble, *a* Capable of being licensed, or permitted by legal grant

Li'çense, *n* [Written also *licence*] [Fr *licence*, Pr & Sp *licencia*, It *licenza*, Lat *licentia*, from *licere*, to be permitted]

1 Authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act, especially, a formal permission from the proper authorities to perform certain acts a grant of permission, as, a *license* to preach, to practice medicine, to sell gunpowder, and the like

2 The written document by which a permission is conferred

3 Excess of liberty, exorbitant freedom, freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum.

Licence they mean when they cry liberty *Milton*

4 (*Fine Arts*) Voluntary and deliberate deviation from established rules, as, poetic *license.*

Syn —Leave, liberty, permission See LEAVE

Li'çense, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* LICENSED (lī'senst), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LICENSING]

1 To permit by grant of authority, to remove from legal restraint by a grant of permission, to authorize to act in a particular character, as, to *license* a man to preach, to practice medicine, to sell gunpowder, and the like

2. Hence, to tolerate, to permit.

He grumbles a little now and then, but his are *licensed* murmurings. *W Scott.*

3. To dismiss. [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

Li'çen-see', *n.* (*Law.*) The person to whom a license is given.

Li'çens-er, *n.* One who grants permission, as, a *licenser* of the press.

Li'çens-ūre, *n.* A licensing. [*Rare*]

Li çĕn'ti-āte (-shĭn'shĭ-, 95), *n* [L Lat. *licentiatus*, from *licentiare*, to allow to do any thing, from Lat *licentia*, It *licenziato*, Sp. *licenciado*, Pr. *licenciat*, Fr *licencié* See *supra*]

1 One who behaves in a licentious manner, or with too great freedom, one who takes great liberties, and disregards rules and restraints [*Obs*]

2 One who has a license to exercise a profession, as, a *licentiate* in medicine or theology

☞ The term is also applied to a degree intermediate between that of a bachelor and a doctor, given in some European universities, but not in England, except at Cambridge, and there only in medicine In Spain, officers of justice are distinguished by this title *Brande*

Li-çĕn'ti-āte, *v. t* [L Lat *licentiare*, *licentiatum*, It *licenziare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *licenciar*, Fr *licencier*, from Lat *licentia* See *supra*] To give license or permission to, to license [*Obs*] *L'Estrange*

Li çen ti-ā'tion (-shĭ ā'shun), *n.* The act of permitting [*Rare*]

Li çĕn'tioŭs (lī-sĕn'shus), *a.* [Lat *licentiosus*, Fr *licencieux*, Sp *licencioso*, It *licenzioso* See LICENSE]

1 Using license, indulging freedom, free, excessive,—not always in a bad sense

Where shall we find a parallel in the whole compass of the Bible for such a *licentious* abuse of personification? *R Hall*

2 Unrestrained by law or morality, loose, dissolute,—used in a bad sense, as, *licentious* desires, a *licentious* man

Syn —Unrestrained, uncurbed, uncontrolled, unruly, riotous, ungovernable, wanton, profligate, dissolute, lax, loose, sensual, impure, unchaste, lascivious, immoral

Li çĕn'tioŭs ly, *adv* In a licentious manner, freely, loosely, dissolutely

Li çĕn'tioŭs ness, *n* The state of being licentious, excess of liberty or freedom, contempt of law or decorum, dissoluteness

Lich (lĭk), *a* [A S *lic* See LIKE] Like, even, equal [*Obs*]

For both to be and seem to him was labor *lich* *Spenser*

Lich (lĭch), *n* [A-S *lic*, corpse, O Sax *lic*, *lik*, Icel *lik*, Goth *leik*, D *lyk*, O H Ger *lich*, *lih*, M H Ger *lich*, N H Ger *leich*, *leiche*, hence Scot *lichwake*, the time or act of watching with the dead, *Lichfield*, the field of dead bodies, a city in Stafford shire, so named from martyred Christians] A dead body, a corpse. [*Obs*]

Li'chen (lī'kĕn, *or* lĭch'en), *n* [Lat. & Fr, Gr λειχην, Sp. *liquen*, It *lichene*]

1 (*Bot*) One of an order of cellular, flowerless plants, having no distinction of leaf and stem, usually of scaly, expanded, frond-like forms, but sometimes imitating the forms of branches of trees They derive their nourishment from the air, and generate by means of spores The species are very widely distributed, and form irregular spots or patches, usually of a greenish or yellowish color, upon rocks, trees, and various bodies, to which they adhere with great tenacity They are often improperly called *rock moss*, or *tree moss*

Lichens
1, Usnea barbata 2, 3, Cladonia pyxidata; 4, Parmelia pallescens

2 (*Med*) A cutaneous eruption, attended with tingling and pricking It usually terminates with resolution or desquamation, but sometimes by superficial ulceration, and is not contagious

Lichen acid, or *lichenic acid* (*Chem*), an acid obtained from lichens, by the decomposition of which a substance is produced which absorbs oxygen and becomes a dye *Miller*

☞ As a medical word, *lī'kĕn* pronounces it *lī'kĕn*, but as a botanical term, *lich'en*

Li'chened (lī'kend, *or* lĭch'end), *a.* Belonging to, or covered with, lichens

Li chĕn'ic, *a* (*Chem*) Of, or pertaining to, lichens
Lichenic acid See LICHEN

Li chĕn'ine, or **Lich'en-ine,** *n* (*Chem*) A substance closely allied to starch, extracted from Iceland moss. *Brande.*

Li'chen-o-grăph'ic, or **Lich'en-o-grăph'ic,** *a.* [Fr. *lichénographique.*] Pertaining to lichenography.

Li'chen-o-grăph'ic-al, or **Lich'en-o-grăph'ic-al,** *a.* [Fr. *lichénographique.*] Belonging to lichenography.

Li'chen-ŏg'ra-phist, or **Lich'en-ŏg'ra-phist,** *n.* [Fr. *lichénographe.*] One who describes lichens; one versed in lichenography.

Li'chen-ŏg'ra-phy, or **Lich'en-ŏg'ra-phy,** *n.* [Fr. *lichénographie*, from Lat. *lichen*, Gr. λειχήν and γράφειν, to write.] A description of lichens; the science which illustrates the natural history of the lichens.

Li'chen-ŏĭ'o-ġy, or **Lich'en-ŏĭ'o-ġy,** *n.* [Gr. λειχήν, lichen, and λόγος, discourse.] The science which treats of lichens.

Li'chen-oŭs, or **Lich'en-oŭs,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling lichens, abounding in lichens.

Lich'-gāte, *n* [See LICH] A church-yard gate, with a porch under which a bier might stand while the introductory part of the service was read before proceeding to the church *Halliwell.*

Li'chi, *n.* (*Bot*) The fruit of a plant native to China (*Nephelium litchi*) It resembles a large strawberry in color and form The dried fruit is exported. [Written also *litchi*]

Lich'-owl (lĭch'-), *n* [Eng *lich*, a dead body, and *owl*, q v] An owl so called as being vulgarly supposed to foretell death. *Drayton.*

Lich'-wāke (lĭch'-), *n* [See LICH] The watching with a corpse before its burial [Written also *late-wake*, *lyk-wake*, and otherwise] *Chaucer Jamieson.*

Lich'-wāy, *n* The path by which the dead are carried to the grave

Liç'it (lĭs'ĭt), *a* [Lat *licitus*, permitted, lawful, from *licere*, to be permitted, Fr *licite*, Sp & It *lecito*] Lawful "*Licit* establishments." *Carlyle.*

Liç'i-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *licitatio*, *licitor*, *licere*, to bid, offer a price] The act of offering for sale to the highest bidder [*Rare*]

Liç'it-ly, *adv.* Lawfully [*Rare*]

Liç'it-ness, *n* Lawfulness [*Rare*]

Lick, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LICKED (lĭkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LICKING] [A S *liccian*, O Sax *liccōn*, *leccōn*, D *likken*, Dan *likke*, O H Ger *leccōn*, N H Ger *lecken*, Goth *laigon*, allied to Gr λειχειν, Lat *lingere*, Slav *lizati*, Lith *laizyti*, *leszti*, Skr *lih*, hence, It *leccare*, Pr *liquar*, *lichar*, *lechar*, Fr *lecher* Cf. LECHER]

1 To pass or draw the tongue over, as, a dog *licks* a wound

2 To lap, to take in by the tongue, as, a dog or cat *licks* milk

3 [See *infra*] To strike with repeated blows for punishment, to flog, to chastise with blows, to beat, to whip, to castigate. [*Colloq*]

To lick the dust, to be slain, to perish in battle "His enemies shall *lick the dust*" *Ps* lxxii 9 —*To lick the spittle of*, to fawn upon, to court with servile flattery or attentions "Need not herd themselves with the rabble, nor *lick the spittle* of great ones" *South* —*To lick up*, to devour, to consume entirely "Now shall this company *lick up* all that are round about us, as the ox *licketh up* the grass of the field" *Num* xxii 4

Lick, *n* [Properly a stroke with the tongue, hence, a stroke, as with the hand or a whip Cf O Sw *liggja*, to place, strike, prick]

1 A blow, a stroke [*Colloq*]

2 A wash, something rubbed on [*Obs*]

3 A place where salt is deposited from springs, in the form of an efflorescence upon the surface, and is resorted to by animals, which lick the surface to obtain the salt [*Western U S*]

Lick'er, *n* One who, or that which, licks

Lick'er ish, *a* [Eng *liker*, *n* Cf LECHER]

1 Nice in the choice of food, dainty. "A *lickerish* palate" *L'Estrange*

2 Eager or greedy to swallow, eager to taste or enjoy, having a keen relish

3 Tempting the appetite, dainty. "With *lickerish* baits fit to insnare a brute" *Milton*

[Formerly written *lickerous*, *lucorous*, *likerous*, *liquorish*, *liquorous* sometimes meaning *lecherous*]

Lick'er ish ly, *adv.* In a lickerish manner, daintily

Lick'er ish ness, *n.* Niceness of palate, daintiness

Lick'er oŭs, *a* See LICKERISH [*Obs*]

Lick'er-oŭs-ness, *n* Lickerishness [*Obs.*]

Lick'ing, *n* 1 A lapping with the tongue

2 A flogging or castigation [*Colloq and low*]

Lick'-pĕn'ny, *n* A miserly, greedy person [*Scot*]

Lick'-spīg'ot, *n.* A tapster or drawer. "Fill, *lick-spigot*" *Massinger*

Lick'-spīt'tle, *n.* A flatterer or parasite of the most abject character [*Colloq and low*]

☞ This coarse but expressive term is derived from the practice of certain ancient parasites, who are said to have licked up the spittle of their master, as if delicious to the taste *Holloway*

Lic'o rice (lĭk'o-rĭs), *n.* [Lat *liquiritia*, corrupted from *glycyrrhiza*, Gr γλυκύρριζα, fr γλυκύς, sweet, and ῥίζα, root, It *liquirizia*, *legorizia*, *regolizia*, Pr *regalicia*, *regulecia*, Sp *regalicia*, *regaliza*, *regaliz*, Fr. *reglisse*] [Written also *liquorice*]

1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Glycyrrhiza* (*G glabra*), the root of which abounds with a sweet juice, and is much used in domulcent compositions.

2. The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or a dark-colored, sweet substance, consisting of the inspissated juice obtained from it, and much used as a remedy for coughs or colds.

Lic'o-rous, *a.* The same as LICKERISH. [*Obs.*] See LICKERISH.

And turn, and leer, and with a *licorous* eye
Look high and low. *Herbert*

Lic'o-rous-ness, *n.* The same as LICKERISHNESS.

Lic'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *ligare*, to bind.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer who bore an ax and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office. His duty was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public, to clear the way, and cause due respect to be paid to them, also to apprehend and punish criminals

Lictors and rods, the ensigns of their power *Shak.*

Lid, *n.* [A-S. *hlid*, from *hlidan*, to cover, D *lid*, O H. Ger. *hlit*, M H. Ger. *lit*, N H. Ger *lied*.]

1. A cover, that which shuts the opening of a vessel or box, as, the *lid* of a chest or trunk.

2. The cover of the eye, the membrane which is drawn over the eyeball of an animal at pleasure, and which is intended for its protection, the eyelid

Tears, big tears, gushed from the rough soldier's *lid* *Byron*

3. (*Bot.*) (*a*) The cover of the spore cases of mosses. (*b*) A calyx which separates from the flower, and falls off in a single piece

Lidge, *n* The same as LEDGE [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lid'less, *a* Having no lid, or not covered with the lids, as the eyes, hence, sleepless, watchful "A *lidless* watcher of the public weal" *Tennyson*

Lie, *n.* Water impregnated with alkaline salt. See LYE.

Lie (lī), *n.* [A S *lyge*, *lygen*, Icel *lygi*, Dan & Sw. *løgn*, D *leugen*, O H Ger *lugi*, *lugina*, *lug*, *luc*, M H. Ger *luge*, *lugene*, *luc*, N H Ger. *lüge*, *lug*. See *infra*.]

1. A criminal falsehood, a falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception, an intentional violation of truth.

It is willful deceit that makes a *lie* A man may act a *lie*, as by pointing his finger in a wrong direction when a traveler inquires of him his road *Paley*

2. A fiction, — in a ludicrous sense. *Dryden*

3 Any thing which misleads or disappoints, as false doctrine and the like. "Wishing this *lie* of life was o'er." *French*

To give the lie to, to charge with falsehood, as, a man's actions may *give the lie to* his words

Syn. — Untruth, falsehood, fiction, deception — LIE UNTRUTH A man may state what is *untrue* from ignorance or misconception, but to say he *lies*, is to charge him with the highest dishonor Hence the word *untruth* is sometimes used as a softened expression when we do not wish to make the charge of *lying* in the grossest form "When I hear my neighbor speak that which is not true, and I say to him, This is not true, or This is false, I only convey to him the naked idea of his error this is the primary idea, but if I say it is a *lie*, the word *lie* carries also a secondary idea, for it implies both the falsehood of the speech, and my reproach and censure of the speaker" *Watts*

Lie, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LYING.] [O Eng. *lee*, A S *leogan*, O Sax *liogan*, *liugan*, Goth *liugan*, O H Ger *liugan*, M H Ger & D *liegen*, N H Ger *lügen*, Icel *ljuga*, Sw *ljuga*, Dan *lyve*.] To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive, to exhibit a false representation, to say or do that which deceives another, when he has a right to know the truth, or when morality requires a just representation.

Lie, *v. i.* [*imp.* LAY, *p. p.* LAIN (LIEN, obs.), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LYING.] [A S *licgan*, *ligean*, *liggan*, O. Sax & Goth. *ligan*, O H Ger *liggan*, *ligen*, N H Ger *liegen*, D *liggen*, O Fries *liga*, Icel *liggja*, Sw. *ligga*, Dan *ligge*.]

1. To be low, to rest extended on the ground, to rest on a bed or couch, to be in an horizontal position, or nearly so, to be prostrate, to be stretched out, — often with *down*, when predicated of living creatures.

The watchful traveler
Lay down again, and closed his weary eyes *Dryden*

2 To be situated, to occupy a fixed place, as, Ireland *lies* west of England

Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances *Collier*

3 To abide, to remain, — often followed by some word or phrase denoting a state or condition, as, to *lie* waste, to *lie* fallow, to *lie* open, to *lie* hid, to *lie* pining or grieving, to *lie* under one's displeasure, to *lie* at the mercy of a creditor, or at the mercy of the waves.

4 To belong, or pertain, to be dependent, to consist, — with *in*

He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labor, forgets the early rising of the huntsman *Locke*

5. To lodge, to sleep.

Whiles I was now trifling at home, I saw London, where I *lay* one night only *Fuller*

Mr Quinion *lay* at our house that night *Dickens*

6. (*Law.*) To be sustainable, to be capable of being maintained.

An appeal *lies* in this case *Parsons*

To lie at, to tease or importune [*Obs.*] — *To lie at the heart*, to be fixed, as an object of affection or anxious desire "The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, — the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lain at their hearts*" *Temple* — *To lie by* (*a*) To be reposited, or remaining with, as, he has the manuscript *lying by* him. (*b.*) To rest, to intermit labor, as, we *lay by* during the heat of the day — *To lie down*, to lay the body on the ground, or other level place; also, to go to rest — *To lie hard* or *heavy*, to press; to oppress, to burden — *To lie in*, to be in child-bed, to bring forth young — *To lie in one*, to be in the power of, to belong to "As much as *lieth in you*, live peaceably with all men" *Rom.* xii 18 — *To lie in the way*, to be an obstacle or impediment — *To lie in wait*, to wait in concealment, to lie in ambush, to watch for an opportunity to make an attack or seizure — *To lie on* or *upon*, to be a matter of obligation or duty — *To lie on hand*, to be or remain in possession, to remain unsold or undisposed of — *To lie on the hands*, to remain unoccupied or unemployed, to be tedious, as, men are sometimes at a loss to know how to employ the time that *lies on their hands* — *To lie on the head of*, to be imputed to "What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie on my head*" *Shak.* — *To lie over* (*a*) To remain unpaid after the time when payment is due, as a note in bank (*b*) To be deferred to some future occasion, as a resolution in a public deliberative body — *To lie to* (*Naut.*), to be checked or stopped, either by counteracting the yards or taking in sail, — said of a vessel — *To lie under*, to be subject to, to suffer, to be oppressed by — *To lie with* (*a*) To lodge or sleep with (*b*) To have carnal knowledge of (*c*) To belong to, as, it *lies with* you to make amends

Syn. — To LIE, LAY *Lay* is a transitive verb, and has for its preterit *laid*, as, he told me to *lay* it down, and I *laid* it down *Lie* is intransitive, and has for its preterit *lay*, as, he told me to *lie* down, and I *lay* down Some persons blunder by using *laid* for the preterit of *lie*, as, he told me to *lie* down, and I *laid* down So persons often say, the ship *laid* at anchor, they *laid* by during the storm, the book *laid* on the shelf, &c It is only necessary to remember, in all such cases, that *laid* is the preterit of *lay*, and not of *lie* This would save many respectable writers from a gross error, which seems to be increasing among us

Lief (leef), *a* [Written also *leef*.] [O Eng. *lefe*, *leve*, A-S *leof*, *leaf*, O Sax *liof*, *lief*, O Fries *luef*, *lief*, D *lief*, Icel *ljufr*, Sw *ljuf*, Goth *liubs*, O H Ger *liup*, *liub*, *liob*, M H Ger *liep*, N H Ger *lieb* See LOVE.] Dear, beloved [*Obs*, except in poetry.] [Written also *leef*, *leve*, and *lieve*.] "As thou art *lief* and dear to me" *Tennyson*

Lief (leef), *n* [See *supra*.] One who is dear or beloved [*Obs.*]

Lief (leef), *adv* [See *supra*.] Gladly, willingly, freely, — used in familiar speech in the phrase, I had as *lief* go as not

☞ *Had*, in this phrase, is probably a corruption of *would*

He up arose, how ever *lief* or loth *Spenser*

Lie'-fraught (frawt), *a* Fraught with lies *Lamb*

Lief'gance, *n* The same as LIGEANCE

Liege (leej), *a* [O Fr *lige*, Pr *litge*, It *ligio*, L Lat *ligius*, *legius*, perhaps from Lat *ligare*, to bind, but more probably from N H Ger *ledig*, free from bonds and obstacles, M H Ger *ledec*, *ledic*, *ledig*, freed, loosed Charta Ottonis de Bonthem, ann 1203, "*ligius homo* quod Teutonice dicitur *ledig man*," i e, uni soli homagio obligatus, free from all obligations to others]

1 Bound by a feudal tenure, obliged to be faithful and loyal to a superior, as a vassal to his lord, subject, faithful, as, a *liege* man

☞ By *liege* homage a vassal was bound to serve his lord against all, without excepting his sovereign, or against all excepting a former lord to whom he owed like service

2 Enforcing allegiance, sovereign, as, a *liege* lord.

The anointed sovereign of sighs and groans,
Liege of all loiterers and malcontents *Shak.*

Liege (leej), *n* [See *supra*.] 1 One who owes allegiance, a vassal, a liegeman

2 A lord or superior, a sovereign

☞ This is a false application of the word, arising probably from transferring the word from the vassal to the lord, the lord of *liege men* being called *liege lord*

Liege'man, *n*, *pl* LIEGE'MEN A vassal, a subject [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Lie'ger, *n* [See LEGER and LIDGER.] A resident embassador. [*Obs.*] See LEGER

Lie'-ley, *v. t.* [*Lie*, and *ley*, a pasture.] To lie fallow, or in grass [*Obs or Prov Eng.*]

Let wife and land
Lie-ley till I return *Beau & Fl.*

Li'en, *p. p.* of *lie* [*Obs.*] See LAIN

Li'en (lē'en, *or* lī'en) (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *lien*, band, bond, tie, from Lat *ligamen*, from *ligare*, Fr *lier*, to bind.] (*Law.*) A legal claim, a charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty, a right in one to hold and retain the property of another until some claim of the former is paid or satisfied

Li'en-ter'ic, *a* [Lat *lientericus*, Gr λειεντερικος, Fr *lientérique* See *infra*.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to a lientery. *Grew*

Li'en-ter'y, *n* [Gr λειεντερια, from λειος, smooth, soft, and εντερον, an intestine, Fr *lienterie*, It & Sp *lienteria*.] (*Med.*) A lax or diarrhœa, in which the food is discharged only half digested. *Dunglison*

Li'er, *n* [From *lie*.] One who lies down, one who rests or remains

He wist not that there were *liers* in ambush against him *Josh.* viii 14

Lieu (lū), *n.* [Fr. & O. Fr *lu*, *lou*, Pr. *loc*, *luoc*, *luec*, It *loco*, *luogo*, from Lat *locus*, place.] Place, room, stead, — preceded by *in*.

The plan of extortion had been adopted in *lieu* of the scheme of confiscation. *Burke*

Lieu-ten'an-cy (lū-tĕn'an-sy, *or* lef tĕn'an-sy), *n.*

1. The office or commission of a lieutenant

If such tricks as these strip you out of your *lieutenancy*. *Shak.*

2. The body of lieutenants.

Lieu-ten'ant (lū-tĕn'ant, *or* lef-tĕn'ant) (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr., from *lieu*, place, and *tenant*, holding, p. pr of *tenir*, Lat. *tenere*, to hold.]

1. An officer, either civil or military, who supplies the place of a superior in his absence.

☞ In this sense the word is usually either appended or prefixed to that designating the officer whose place is supplied by the lieutenant, as, the lord-*lieutenant* of a kingdom or county, the *lieutenant*-general, a *lieutenant*-colonel

2 (*a*) A commissioned officer in the army, next below a captain (*b*) A commissioned officer in the navy, next in rank below commander.

Lieutenant colonel, an officer next in rank above major, and below colonel — *Lieutenant general*, an officer next in rank above major-general in the United States, also, the next in military rank below the president, who is commander-in-chief — *Lieutenant-governor* (*a*) An officer of a State being next in rank to the governor, and, in case of the death or resignation of the latter, himself acting as governor [*U. S.*] (*b*) A deputy-governor [*Ing.*]

Lieu-ten'ant ry, } *n* The same as LIEUTEN-
Lieu-ten'ant-ship, } ANCY

Lieve, *a* The same as LIEF See LIEF

Life, *n*, *pl* LIVES [A S *lif*, Icel & Sw *lif*, Dan *liv*, Ger *leben*, D *leven*, Goth *libains* See LIVE.]

1 That state of an animal or plant in which its organs are capable of performing their functions, animate existence, vitality, also, the time during which this state continues, either in general, or in an individual instance, as, the *life* of a tree, or a horse

2 The time during which the human soul and body are united, the period between birth and death, the present state of existence, sometimes, the perpetual existence of the soul in the present and future state

She shows a body rather than a *life* *Shak.*

3 External manifestation of life, condition or circumstances, as pleasant or painful, manner of living, as morally good or bad, conduct, deportment, as, to teach children to lead good *lives*

4 A person or thing which imparts or excites spirit, vigor, or enjoyment that upon which success or energetic prosecution depends, as, he was the *life* of the company, or of the enterprise

5 Animation, spirit, vivacity, briskness, vigor, energy

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and words *Felton*

6 The living form, real person or state, — in opposition to a *copy* as, a picture is taken from the *life* a description from the *life*

7 A person, a living being, usually or always a human being as, how many *lives* were sacrificed during the revolution!

8 The system of animal nature, animals in general, or considered collectively

Full nature swarms with *life* *Thomson*

9 Blood, as the supposed vehicle of animation. [*Poet.*]

The warm *life* came issuing through the wound *Pope*

10 Narrative of a past life, history of the events of life, biographical narration, as, Johnson wrote the *life* of Milton, and the *lives* of other poets

11 The attainment or experience of enjoyment in the right use of the powers, especially, happiness in the favor of God eternal life heavenly felicity, in distinction from eternal death

12 Position in society, rank, as determined by manner of living social state, as, high *life* low *life*

13 Common occurrences, as related to the existence of human beings, course of things, human affairs

But to know
That which before us lies in daily *life*
Is the prime wisdom *Milton.*

14 That which is dear as one's existence, a darling, — often used as a term of endearment

☞ *Life* is used in the formation of many compounds of very obvious signification, as, *life consuming*, *life-devoutedness* *life ending* *life harming*, *life hearing*, *life-maintaining*, *life-preserving*, *life renewing*, *life restoring* *life-sustaining*, and the like

Life of an execution (*Law*), the period when an execution is in force, or before it expires — *To the life*, so as closely to resemble the living person or original as a picture hence, exactly perfectly as, the portrait was drawn *to the life*

Life'-an nū'i ty *n* A sum of money paid yearly during a person's life

Life'-as sur'ance (shŭr'ans), *n* See LIFE-INSURANCE

Life'-belt, *n* A strap or belt, either inflated with air or furnished with cork, to sustain a person in the water

Life'-blood (-blŭd), *n.* 1. The blood necessary to life, vital blood *Dryden*

2 That which constitutes or gives strength and energy.

Money [is] the *life-blood* of the nation. *Swift.*

Life'-bōat, *n* A boat so constructed as to have great strength and buoyancy, for preserving lives in cases of ship wreck or other destruction of a vessel at sea.

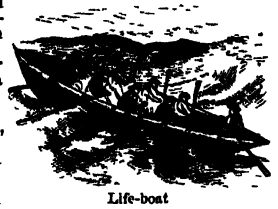

Life-boat

Life'-buoy (bwoy, *or* -bwōy), *n* See BUOY

Life'-drŏp, *n* A vital particle

Life'-es tāte', *n* An estate that continues during the life of the possessor.

Life'-ĕv-er lăst'ing, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Gnaphalium*, cudweed

Life'ful (109), *a* Full of vital energy, lively

Life'-gĭv'ing, *a* Giving life or spirit, having power to give life, inspiriting, invigorating

Life'-guārd, *n* A guard of the life or person, a guard that attends the person of a prince or other high officer or dignitary, a body guard

Life'-hōld, *n* See LIFE LAND

Life'-in-sur'ance (in shyr'ans), *n* A contract for the payment of a certain sum of money on a person's death

Life'-in'ter-est, *n* An estate or interest which lasts during one's life

Life'-lănd, *n* (*Law*) Land held by lease for life or lives, — called also *life hold*

Life'less, *a* 1 Dead, deprived of life, as, a *life less* body

2 Destitute of life, unanimated, as, *lifeless* matter

3 Destitute of power, force, vigor, or spirit, dull, heavy, inactive

4 Void of spirit, vapid, insipid, tasteless, as liquor.

5 Wanting physical energy, torpid, sluggish

Syn. — Dead, soulless, mammate, torpid, inert, inactive, dull, heavy, unanimated, spiritless, frigid, pointless, vapid, flat, tasteless — LIFELESS, DEAD, INANIMATE, DEAD In a moral sense *lifeless* denotes want of vital energy, *inanimate* a want of *expression* as to any feeling that may be possessed *dull* implies a torpor of soul which checks all mental activity *dead* supposes a destitution of feeling A person is said to be *lifeless* who has lost the spirits which he once had, he is said to be *inanimate* when he is naturally wanting in spirits, one is *dull* from original deficiency of mental power, he who is *dead* to moral sentiment is wholly bereft of the highest attribute of his nature

Life'less ly, *adv* In a lifeless manner

Life'less ness, *n* Destitution of life, vigor, and spirit, inactivity

Life'-lĭke, *a* Like a living person, resembling life, as, a *life like* portrait

Life'-līne, *n* (*Naut*) A line along any part of a vessel for the security of sailors

Life'-lŏng, *a* Lasting or continuing through life

Life'ly, *adv* In a life like manner, to the life [*Obs*]

Lift'en, *v t* To give an appearance of life or reality to. [*Obs*]

And with such sighs
Laments, and applications *liften* it,
As if impulsive power of remorse *Marston*

Life'-pre sĕrv'er, *n* An apparatus, made in very various forms, and of various materials, for preserving lives of persons in cases of exposure on the water

Life'-rĕnt, *n* The rent of an estate that continues for life

Life'-spring, *n* The spring or source of life

Life'-string, *n* A nerve, or string, that is imagined to be essential to life

Life'-tā'ble, *n* A table exhibiting statistics as to the probability of life at different ages

Life'-time, *n* The time that life continues, duration of life

Life'-wēa'ry, *a* Tired of life weary of living

Lift, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LIFTED, *p pr* & *vb n* LIFTING] [Sw *lyfta*, Dan *løfte*, Icel *lypta*, O H Ger *luftan*, M & N H Ger *lutten*, to lift up, properly to raise into the air, from A S *lyft*, Sw, Dan, & Ger *luft*, Icel *lopt*, Goth *luftus*, air Cf LIFT, *n*]

1 To raise, to elevate, to bring up from a lower place to a higher, to upheave, — said of material things, as, to *lift* the foot or the hand, to *lift* the head

2 To elevate, to exalt, to improve in estimation or rank, — said of the soul, or the mental character, usually with *up*

The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man *Addison*

3 To cause to swell, as with pride, to elate, — often with *up*

Lest, being *lifted* up with pride, he fall into the condemnation of the devil 1 *Tim* iii 6

4 To bear, to support [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

5 To remove from its place, hence to take and carry away, to remove by stealing, as, to *lift* a drove of cattle *W. Scott*

6 (*Script*) To elevate for the purpose of crucifying

When ye have *lifted* up the Son of man, then shall ye know that I am he *John* viii 28

To lift up the eyes (*a*) To look, to raise the eyes "Lot *lifted up his eyes* and beheld all the plain of Jordan." *Gen* xiii 10 (*b*) To direct the desires to God in prayer. *Ps* cxxi 1 — *To lift up the face*, to look with confidence, cheerfulness, and comfort. *Job* xxii 26 — *To lift up the feet*, to come speedily to one's relief *Ps* lxxiv. 3 — *To lift up the hand* (*a*) To swear, or to confirm by oath *Gen* xiv 22 (*b*) To raise the hands in prayer *Ps* xxviii 2 (*c*) To rise in opposition, to rebel, to assault 2 *Sam* xviii 28 (*d*) To shake off sloth and engage in duty *Heb* xii 12 — *To lift up the hand against*, to injure, to oppress "If I have *lifted up my hand against* the fatherless" *Job* xxxi 21 — *To lift up the head* (*a*) To raise from a low condition, to exalt *Gen* xl 13 (*b*) To rejoice *Luke* xxi 28 — *To lift up the heel against*, to treat with insolence *John* xiii 18 — *To lift up the horn*, to behave arrogantly or scornfully *Ps* lxxv 4 — *To lift up the voice*, to cry aloud, to call out, either in grief or joy "And she sat over against him, and *lifted up her voice*, and wept" *Gen* xxi 16

Lift, *v i* 1 To try to raise something heavy, to exert the strength for the purpose of raising or bearing "The body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy" *Locke.*

2 To rise, to be raised or elevated, as, the fog *lifts*, to seem to rise, as, the land *lifts* to a ship approaching it *Marryatt*

3 To practice theft. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Lifting-bridge, a draw bridge which rises to give passage to vessels, as at a dock entrance, canal, &c

Lift, *n* 1 The act of raising or lifting, as, the *lift* of the feet in walking or running

2 That which is to be raised

3 Assistance in lifting, and hence assistance in general, as, to give one a *lift* [*Colloq*]

The goat gives the fox a *lift* *L'Estrange*

4 That which assists to lift, as a machine to carry articles up or down, an elevator, a lifter

5 A rise, a degree of elevation, as, the *lift* of a lock in canals

6 A movable gate which is removed from the entrance closed by it by being lifted away, instead of being turned upon hinges, — called also *lift gate.* [*Prov Eng*]

7 (*Naut*) A rope leading from the mast head to the extremity of a yard Its use is to support the yard or raise the end, when occasion requires

8 [A-S *lyft* See LIFT, *v t*] The sky, the atmosphere, the firmament [*Scot*]

Still the *lift* gloamed, and the wind roared *Jeffrey*

Dead lift, a lift at the utmost disadvantage, as of a dead body, hence, an extreme emergency, something to be done which tasks all one's powers or which exceeds the strength as, to help one at a *dead lift* *Swift*

Lift'a-ble, *a* Capable of being lifted

Lift'er, *n* One who, or that which, lifts or raises, as, (*a*) A thief "So young a man, and so old a *lifter*" *Shak* (*b*) An apparatus for raising goods, &c as, a grain-*lifter* (*c*) (*Founding*) A tool for dressing the mold, also, a contrivance attached to a cope, to hold the sand together when the cope is lifted (*d*) (*Steam eng*) The arm on a lifting rod that raises the puppet valve See VALVE GEAR

Lift'-gāte, *n* See LIFT, No 6

Lift'ing-rōd, *n* (*Steam eng*) A rod receiving motion from the rock shaft, and imparting motion to the lifter of a puppet-valve See VALVE GEAR

Lift'-lŏck, *n* A canal lock, — sometimes so called because it lifts or raises a boat from one level to another

Lift'-wall, *n.* The cross wall in a lock-chamber of a canal

Lig, *v i* To lie [*Obs*] See LIE *Chaucer.*

Lig'a ment, *n* [Lat *ligamentum*, from *ligare*, to bind, Fr & Pr *ligament*, Pg *ligamento*, Sp *ligamento*, *ligamiento*, It *ligamento*, *legamento*]

1 Any thing that ties or unites one thing or part to another, a bandage, a bond

Interwoven is the love of liberty with every *ligament* of your hearts *Washington*

2 (*Anat*) A strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another It is a white, solid, inelastic, tendinous substance, softer than cartilage, but harder than membrane

Lig'a mĕnt'al, } *a* [Fr *ligamenteux*, Sp & It.
Lig'a mĕnt'ous, } *ligamentoso*] Composing a ligament, of the nature of a ligament, binding, as, a strong, *ligamentous* membrane

Li'gan, *n* [Lat *ligare*, to bind, to tie, *ligamen*, band, bandage, Pr *lam*, for *ligam*, Fr *lien*, O Fr. *luen*, for *ligen*, *ligan*] (*Law*) Goods sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy in order to be found again See FLOTSAM and JETSAM. [Written also *lagan*] *Blackstone.*

Li-gā'tion, *n* [Lat *ligatio*, from *ligare*, to bind]

1 The act of binding, or state of being bound.

2 That which binds, bond, ligature

A bundle tied with tape, and sealed at each fold and *ligation* with black wax *W Scott*

Lig'a-ture (53), *n.* [Lat *ligatura*, from *ligare*, to bind, Fr. *ligature*, O. Fr *lieure*, Pr. *ligadura*, *ladura*, Sp. *ligatura*, *ligadura*, It *legatura*]

1. Any thing that binds, a band or bandage.

2 The act of binding, as, by a strict *ligature* of the parts *Arbuthnot.*

3. The state of being bound or stiffened, stiffness; as, the *ligature* of a joint

4. The state of being rendered impotent by charms, magic, &c [*Obs.*]

5. (*Mus.*) A band or line connecting notes.

6 (*Print*, A double character, or a type consisting of two or more letters or characters united, as *fi*, *fl*, *ffi*, in English; as, the old editions of Greek authors abound with *ligatures*

7. (*Surg*) (*a*) A cord or string for tying the blood vessels, particularly the arteries, to prevent hemorrhage. (*b*) A thread or wire used to remove tumors, &c. *Dunglison.*

Lige'ance, *n* [L Lat. *ligantia*, from *ligare*, to bind.] (*O Eng Law*) The connection between sovereign and subject by which they were mutually bound, the former to protection and the securing of justice, the latter to faithful service, allegiance. [Written also *legance*]

Lige'ment, *n* See LEDGEMENT

Lig'ger, *n.* See LEDGER

Light (lit), *n* [A S *leoht*, *lyht*, O Sax. *lioht*, *leoht*, *liaht*, Goth *liuhath*, O H Ger *lioht*, *leoht*, M. H Ger. *lieht*, N H Ger & D *licht*, from Goth. *liuhan*, equivalent to Lat. *lucere*]

1 That agent or force in nature by the action of which upon the organs of sight, objects from which it proceeds are rendered visible, regarded formerly as consisting of material particles, or corpuscules, sent off in all directions from luminous bodies, and traversing space, in right lines, with the known velocity of 192,000 miles per second, but now generally considered by men of science as consisting, not in any actual transmission of particles or substance, but in the propagation of vibrations or undulations in a subtile, elastic medium, or ether, assumed to pervade all space, and to be thus set in vibratory motion by the action of luminous bodies, as the atmosphere is by sonorous bodies This latter, or the now prevalent, view of the nature of light, is known as the *undulatory* or *wave theory*, the other, advocated by Newton, as the *corpuscular*, *emission*, or *Newtonian theory*

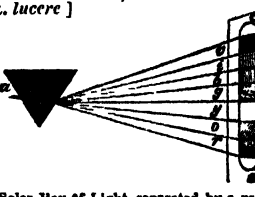

Solar Ray of Light, separated by a prism into the seven primary colors

a, prism; *c d*, spectrum; *r*, violet; *i*, indigo; *b*, blue; *g*, green; *y*, yellow; *o*, orange; *r*, red

2 The source of the illuminating medium, that which gives light, or renders objects distinct, as the sun, a star, a candle, a light house, and the like

Then he called for a *light*, and sprang in *Acts* xvi 29

And God made two great *lights* the greater *light* to rule the day, and the lesser *light* to rule the night *Gen* i 16

3 The medium through which light is admitted, as a window, or window pane, a sky light

There were windows in three rows, and *light* was against *light* in three ranks 1 *Kings* vii 4.

4 Life, existence

O, spring to *light*! auspicious Babe, be born! *Pope*

5 A division or space in a window-frame for a single pane of glass, hence, also, a pane of glass

6 That which illumines or makes clear to the intellect, hence, also, mental or spiritual illumination, the assent, conviction, or instruction of the intellect, enlightenment, instruction, knowledge, information, especially, the source of moral or religious enlightenment

He shall never know
That I had any *light* of this from thee *Shak*

7 Day, especially the dawn of day

The murderer, rising with the *light*, killeth the poor and needy *Job* xxiv 14

8 Open view, a visible state or condition, public observation, publicity

Why am I asked, What next shall see the *light*? *Pope*

9 A time of prosperity and happiness, joy, felicity

Then shall thy *light* break forth as the morning *Isa* lviii 8

10 (*Paint*) The manner in which the light strikes upon a picture, also, the illuminated part of a picture, the part which lies opposite to the luminary by which the piece is supposed to be enlightened, and is painted in vivid colors, — opposed to *shade*

11 The point of view or position in which any thing is seen, or from which instruction or illustration is supposed to be derived

An author who has not learned the art of ranging his thoughts and setting them in proper *lights*, will lose himself in confusion *Addison.*

12 One who is conspicuous or noteworthy, a model or example, as, the *lights* of the age or of antiquity.

☞ *Light* is used figuratively to denote that which resembles physical light in any respect, as illuminating, benefiting, or enlivening mankind

Ancient lights (*Law*), window lights, which have been opened and enjoyed without molestation, and have become established by the legal time of prescription *Kent. Bouvier — Northern light*, or *lights* See AURORA — *To come to light*, to be detected, to be discovered or found. — *The light of the countenance*, favor; smiles "Lord lift thou up *the light of thy countenance* upon us" *Ps* iv 6 — *To stand in one's own light*, to be the means of preventing one's good, or frustrating one's own purposes

Light (lit), *a.* [*comp* LIGHTER, *superl.* LIGHTEST]

1. Not dark or obscure; bright; clear; as, the morning is *light*, the apartment is *light*.
2. White or whitish; not intense or very marked, moderately colored, as, a *light* color, a *light* brown; a *light* complexion.

Light (līt), *a.* [*comp* LIGHTER, *superl.* LIGHTEST.] [A.-S. *liht*, *leoht*, *lēht*, O. H. Ger. *lihti*, M. H. Ger. *lihte*, D. *ligt*, N. H. Ger. *leicht*, Icel *lettr*, Dan *let*, Sw. *lätt*, Goth. *leihts*, lightness, allied to Skr. *laghu*, Gr. ἐλαχύς, Lat *levis*.]

1. Having little weight, not tending to the center of gravity with force, not heavy

The weights did not exert their natural gravity, insomuch that I could not guess which was *light* or heavy whilst I held them in my hand — *Addison*

2 Not burdensome, easy to be lifted, borne, or carried by physical strength, as, a *light* burden, weight, or load

It will be *light*, that you may bear it
Under a cloak — *Shak.*

3 Easy to be suffered or performed, not difficult, as, a *light* affliction or task

Light sufferings give us leisure to complain — *Dryden*

4 Easy to be digested, not oppressive to the stomach, as, *light* food, also, containing little nutriment

5 Not heavily armed, or armed with *light* weapons, as, *light* troops, a troop of *light* horse

6 Not encumbered, unembarrassed, clear of impediments, hence, active, nimble

Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects: for they are *light* to run away — *Bacon*

[Horses], now so long
By bandits groomed, pricked their *light* ears — *Tennyson*

7 Not heavily burdened, not deeply laden, not sufficiently ballasted, as, the ship returned *light*

8 Slight, trifling, not important, as, a *light* error

9 Not dense, not gross, small, inconsiderable, not copious or vehement, as, a *light* rain, a *light* snow, *light* vapors, *light* fumes

10. Not strong, not violent, moderate, as, a *light* wind.

11 Easy to admit influence, inconsiderate, easily influenced by trifling considerations, unsteady, unsettled, volatile, as, a *light*, vain person, a *light* mind

There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconsiderate person than profanely to scoff at religion — *Tillotson*

12 Indulging levity, wanting dignity or solidity, trifling, gay, airy

Seneca can not be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light* — *Shak.*
Shame upon those *light* ones who carol at the feast of blood! — *Landor*

13 Easily bestowed, quickly or inconsiderately rendered "To a fair semblance doth *light* faith annex" — *Spenser*

14 Wanton, unchaste, as, a woman of *light* carriage.

A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband — *Shak.*

15 Not of legal weight, clipped, diminished, as, *light* coin

16 Loose, sandy, easily pulverized, as, a *light* soil

☞ *Light* is used in the formation of many compounds of very obvious signification, as *light-armed*, *light-bodied*, *light-colored*, *light complexioned*, *light-handed*, *light-spirited*, *light-winged*, and the like

Light sails (*Naut.*) all the sails above the top-sails, with also the studding sails and flying-jib — *Dana* — *To make light of*, to treat as of little consequence, to slight, to disregard — *To set light by*, to undervalue, to slight, to treat as of no importance, to despise

Light (līt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIGHTED (sometimes, but less properly, LIT), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIGHTING.] [Goth. *lauhtan*, *galauhtan*, to enlighten, illuminate, *leohtan*, *lyhtan*, to shine. See LIGHT, *n.*]

1 To set fire to, to kindle, to inflame, as, to *light* a candle or lamp, — sometimes with *up*, as, to *light* up an inextinguishable flame

2 To give light to, to illuminate, to fill or spread over with light, as, to *light* a room, to *light* the streets of a city

Ah, hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To *light* the dead — *Pope*
How the *lit* lake shines! — a phosphoric sea — *Byron*

3. To attend with a light, to show the way to by means of a light

His bishops lead him forth, and *light* him on — *Landor*

Light (līt), *v. t.* [A.-S. *lihtan*, levare. See LIGHT, not heavy.] To lighten, to ease of a burden, to take off [*Obs.*] "From his head the heavy burgonet did *light*" — *Spenser.*

Light (līt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIGHTED (sometimes, but less properly, LIT), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIGHTING.] [A.-S. *lihtan*, to raise, lighten, *ālihtan*, to leap out. See *supra*, and cf. ALIGHT.]

1. To come to by chance, to happen to find, to fall; — with *on*, *upon*, formerly with *into*.

They shall *light* into atheistical company — *South.*
And here we *lit* on Aunt Elizabeth,
And Lilia with the rest, and lady friends
From neighbor seats — *Tennyson*

2. To stoop from flight, to settle, to rest, — with *on* or *upon*; as, the bee *lights* on this flower and that.

They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun *light* on them, nor any heat. — *Rev.* vii. 16.

3 To descend, as from a horse or carriage, to alight, — with *down*, *off*, or *from*.

He *lighted* down from the chariot. — 2 *Kings* v. 21
She *lighted* off the camel. — *Gen.* xxiv. 64

Light (līt), *adv.* Lightly, cheaply. — *Hooker*

Light'-ball, *n.* (*Mil.*) A ball of combustible materials, used to afford light, especially to one's own operations

Light'-bär'rel, *n.* (*Mil.*) An empty powder barrel pierced with holes and filled with shavings soaked in pitch, used to light up a ditch, or breach

Light'-bōat, *n.* A vessel having a large, elevated light, and anchored off shore, to guide seamen, — called also *light ship* — *Simmonds*

Light'-brāin, *n.* An empty headed or weak-minded person — *Martin*

Light'-dūes (līt'dūz), *n. pl.* (*Com.*) Tolls levied on ships navigating certain waters, for the maintenance of light houses

Light'en (līt'n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIGHTENED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIGHTENING.] [A.-S. *leohtan*, *lyhtan*, to shine. Cf. *ligettan*, to lighten, *leget*, lightning.]

1 To burst forth or dart, as lightning, to shine with an instantaneous illumination, to shine like lightning, to flash.

Thus dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion — *Shak.*

2 To grow lighter, to become less dark or lowering, to clear, as the weather.

3 To fall, to light [*Obs.*]

Light'en (līt'n), *v. t.* [See LIGHT, *v. t.*]

1 To make light or clear, to dissipate darkness from, to fill with light, to spread over with light, to illuminate, to enlighten, as, to *lighten* an apartment with lamps or gas, to *lighten* the streets.

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lightened* all the river with a blaze — *Dryden*

2 To illuminate with knowledge, to enlighten "A light to *lighten* the Gentiles" — *Luke* ii. 32

3 To free from trouble and fill with joy

They looked unto him, and were *lightened* — *Ps.* xxxiv. 5

Light'en (līt'n), *v. t.* [A.-S. *lihtan*, to lift, *gelihtan*, to alleviate. See LIGHT, not heavy.]

1 To make lighter, or less heavy, to reduce in weight, as, to *lighten* a ship by unloading, to *lighten* a load or burden

2 To make less burdensome or afflictive, to alleviate, as, to *lighten* the cares of life, to *lighten* the burden of grief

3 To cheer, to exhilarate

He *lightens* my humor with his merry jest — *Shak.*

Light'er (līt'er), *n.* **1** One who, or that which, lights, as, a *lighter* of lamps

2 (*Naut.*) A large, open boat or barge, used in lightening or unloading ships, sometimes, also, in loading them

Light'er-age (līt'er-ej), *n.* **1** The price paid for unloading ships by lighters or boats

2 The act of thus unloading into lighters or boats

Light'er-man (līt'er-man), *n.*; *pl.* LIGHTER-MEN. A man who manages a lighter, a boatman

Light'-fin'gered (līt'fing'gerd), *a.* Dexterous in taking and conveying away, thievish, addicted to petty thefts — *Fuller*

Light'-foot, } *a.* Nimble in running or dan-
Light'-foot'ed, } cing, active

Light-foot Iris brought it yester eve — *Tennyson*

Light'ful, *a.* Full of light, bright [*Rare.*] "*Lightful* presence" — *Marston*

Light'-hănd'ed, *a.* (*Naut.*) Not having a full complement of men, as a vessel is *light-handed*

Light'-hĕad'ed (līt'hĕd'ed), *a.* [See HEAD.]

1. Disordered in the head, dizzy, delirious

2 Thoughtless, heedless, weak, volatile, unsteady — *Clarendon*

Light'-hĕad'ed-ness, *n.* State or quality of being light headed, disorder of the head, dizziness, deliriousness

Light'-heart'ed (līt'hārt'ed), *a.* Free from grief or anxiety, gay, cheerful, merry

Light'-hĕart'ed-ly, *adv.* With a light heart

Light'-hĕart'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being free from care or grief, cheerfulness

Light'-heeled (līt'hēeld), *a.* Lively in walking or running, brisk

Light'-hôrse, *n.* (*Mil.*) Light armed cavalry

Light'-house, *n.*; *pl.* LIGHT'-HOUSES. A tower or building with a powerful light at top, erected at the entrance of a port, or at some important point on a coast, to serve as a guide to mariners at night, a pharos

Light house

Light'-in'fant-ry, *n.* (*Mil.*) A body of armed men, selected and trained for rapid evolutions, often employed to cover and assist other troops.

Light'-i'ron (-ī'urn), *n.* A candlestick.

Light'-lĭgged (līt'lĭgd), *a.* Nimble, swift of foot. — *Sidney*

Light'less (līt'les), *a.* Destitute of light, dark

Light'ly (līt'ly), *adv.* **1.** With little weight; as, to tread *lightly*, to press *lightly*

2 Without deep impression

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly received, were easily forgot — *Prior.*

3 Without dejection, cheerfully.

Bid that welcome
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,
Seeming to bear it *lightly* — *Shak.*

4 With little effort or difficulty, easily, readily.

They come *lightly* by the malt, and need not spare it — *W. Scott*

5 Without reason, or for reasons of little weight.

Flatter not the rich, neither do thou willingly or *lightly* appear before great personages — *Bp. Taylor.*

6 Commonly [*Obs.*]

The great thieves of a state are *lightly* the officers of the crown — *B. Jonson.*

7 Not chastely, wantonly

8 Nimbly, with agility, not heavily or tardily

Watch what thou seest, and *lightly* bring me word — *Tennyson*

9 Gayly, airily, with levity, without heed or care

Light'-mind'ed, *a.* Unsettled, unsteady, volatile; not considerate

Light'ness (līt'nes) *n.* **1** Want of weight, levity, — the contrary to *heaviness*, as, the *lightness* of air compared with water, *lightness* of the animal spirits

2 Inconstancy, unsteadiness, the quality of mind which disposes it to be influenced by trifling considerations

Such is the *lightness* of you common men — *Shak.*

3 Levity, wantonness, lewdness, unchastity

4 Agility, nimbleness

5 (*Fine Arts.*) Freedom from weight or clumsiness

Syn. — Levity, volatility, instability, inconstancy, unsteadiness, giddiness, lightness, airiness, gayety, lightness, agility, nimbleness, sprightliness, briskness, swiftness, ease, facility

Light'ning (līt'ning), *n.* [For *lightening*, from *lighten*, *v. i.*, A.-S. *leohtenung*, *lyhtung*.]

1 A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light, commonly from one cloud to another, sometimes from a cloud to the earth. The sound produced by the electricity in passing rapidly through the atmosphere constitutes thunder

2 The act of making bright, or the state of being made bright, enlightenment, brightening, as of the mental powers. [*Rare.*]

3 [From *lighten*, to diminish weight.] Abatement, alleviation, mitigation [*Obs.*] — *Spectator.*

Ball lightning, a rare form of lightning, seen as a globe of fire moving from the clouds to the earth. — *Chain-lightning*, lightning in angular or zigzag, and, often, forked flashes. — *Heat lightning*, faint flashes of light without thunder, seen near the horizon, especially at the close of a hot day, as if the effect of a thunder-storm below the horizon. — *Lightning-conductor*, a lightning-rod. — *Sheet-lightning*, a diffused glow of electric light flashing out from the clouds and illumining their outlines

Light'ning-bŭg, *n.* An insect, a kind of firefly, common in the Northern States of America.

Light'ning-glănce, *n.* **1** A glance or darting of lightning

2 A glance or flash of the eye, like lightning

Light'ning-rŏd, *n.* A metallic rod erected to protect buildings or vessels from lightning

Light'-o'-lŏve, *n.* **1** An old tune of a dance, the name of which made it a proverbial expression of levity, especially in love matters. "Best sing it to the tune of *light o' love*" — *Shak.*

2 Hence, a light or wanton woman — *Beau. & Fl.*

Light'-room (28) *n.* (*Naut.*) A small apartment, having double glass windows toward the magazine, and containing lights by which the gunner fills cartridges

Lights (līts), *n. pl.* [So called from their *lightness*.] The lungs, the organs of breathing in brute animals

Light'sŏme (līt'sum) *a.* **1** Luminous, not dark, not obscure or gloomy. "The *lightsome* realms of love" — *Dryden*

White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black — *Bacon*

2 Gay, airy, cheering, exhilarating. [*Rare, except in poetry.*]

That *lightsome* affection of joy — *Hooker*

Light'sŏme-ness (lit'sum-nes), *n.*

1 The quality of being light, — opposed to *darkness*, or *darksomeness*

2 Cheerfulness, merriment, levity

Light'y, *a.* Illuminated, not dark or obscure; light [*Obs.*] — *Wycliffe.*

Lign-ăl'ōe, (līn-ăl'ōz, or lig năl'ōz), *n.* [Lat. *lignum*, wood, and Eng. *aloes*, q. v.] Aloes wood, or agallochum, a sweet scented tree allied to sandal wood

Lig'ne-ous, *a.* [Lat. *ligneus*, from *lignum*, wood; It. *ligneo*. Cf. LIGNOUS.] Made of wood, consisting of wood resembling wood, woody.

Ligneous marble, wood coated or prepared so as to resemble marble

Lig-nif'er-ous, *a.* [Fr. *lignifère*, Lat *lignifer*, from *lignum*, wood, and *ferre*, to bear.] Yielding or producing wood.

Lig'ni-fi-ĕ'tion, *n.* [Fr. *lignification* See LIGNIFY] The process of becoming or of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.

Lig'ni fŏrm, *a.* [Fr *ligniforme*, from Lat *lignum*, wood, and *forma*, form.] Like wood, resembling wood

Lig'ni-fy, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIGNIFIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* LIGNIFYING] [Fr *lignifier*, from Lat *lignum*, wood, and *facere*, to make] To convert into wood

Lig'ni fy, *v. i* [Fr *se lignifier*] To become wood

Lig'nine, *n.* [Fr *lignine*, from Lat *lignum*, wood] (*Chem*) An essential constituent of the ligneous fiber in plants This fiber consists of lignine and cellulose, with various impurities, and is composed, like starch, of carbon and the constituents of water [Written also *lignin*] *Gregory.*

Lig'ni-pĕr'dous, *a* [Fr *ligniperde*, from Lat. *lignum*, wood, and *perdere*, to destroy] Wood-destroying, — said of certain insects

Lig'nite, *n* [Fr *lignite*, from Lat *lignum*, wood] (*Min*) Mineral coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed, and burning with an empyreumatic odor It is of more recent origin than the anthracite bituminous coal of the proper coal series

Lig-nit'ic, *a* Containing lignite, resembling lignite, as, *lignitic* clay *Dana*

Lig'ni-tif'er-ous, *a* [Lat *lignum*, wood, and *ferre*, to bear] Bearing or producing wood, lignitic *Dana*

Lig-nōse', } *a* [Lat *lignosus*, from *lignum*, wood,
Lig'nous, } Fr *ligneux*, Sp *leñoso* Cf LIGNEOUS] Ligneous [*Rare*] *Evelyn*

Lig'num-vī'tæ, *n* [Lat , wood of life, from *lignum*, wood, and *vita*, genitive *vitæ*, life] (*Bot*) A tree (*Guaiacum officinale*) found in the warm latitudes of America, from which the *guaiacum* of medicine is procured Its wood, from its hardness, is used for various mechanical purposes, as for the wheels of ships' blocks, cogs, bearings, and the like. See GUAIACUM

Lig'ū-late, } *a* [Fr *ligulé* See *infra*, and cf
Lig'ū-lā'ted, } LINGULATE] (*Bot*) Like a bandage, or strap, also, composed of ligulas

Ligulate flower, a species of compound flower the florets of which have their corollets flat, spreading out toward the end, with the base only tubular

Lig'ū-la, } *n* [Lat *ligula*, or *lingula*, little tongue, diminutive of *lingua*, the tongue, Fr *ligule*] (*Bot*) (*a*) The flat part of the leaf of a grass, in contradistinction from that part which sheathes the stem (*b*) A strap shaped corol is of flowers of *Syngenesia*

Ligule (*b*)

Lig'ūre, or **Lig'ure**, *n* [Gr λιγύριον, λιγ) ούριον, λυγκούριον, λυγκουριον, a hard, transparent gem, from λυγκὸς οὖρον, as, according to the opinion of the ancients, it was formed of lynxes' urine, Lat *lyncurion*, *lyncurium*, Vulg *ligurius*, equivalent to Heb *leshem*] A kind of precious stone "The third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyst" *Frod* xxviii 19

Like, *a* [*compar* LIKER, *superl* LIKEST] [A S *lic*, *gelic*, O Sax *lic*, *gilic*, O Fries & Sw *lik*, Icel *líker*, Dan *lig*, D *lijk*, Goth *leiks*, *galeiks*, O H Ger *lih*, *glih*, M H Ger *glich*, *geloh*, N H Ger *gleich*, from A S *lic*, Icel *lík*, O H Ger. *lih*, Goth. *leik*, body, flesh, kind, form]

1 Equal in quantity, quality, or degree exactly corresponding, as, a territory of *like* extent with another, men of *like* excellence

More clergymen were impoverished by the late war than ever in the *like* space before *Swift*

2 Nearly equal, having resemblance, similar, resembling, — often with *to* "Who produced something so much *like* the admired copies of the masters" *Jeffrey*

Elias was a man subject to *like* passions as we are *James* v 17

3 Inclined toward, exposed to, giving reason to be expected or believed, probable, likely, — sometimes with *to*.

But it is *like* the jolly world about us will scoff at the paradox of these practices *South*

Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules *Clarendon*

Had like, had nearly, came little short of — *Like features* (*Geom*) See SIMILAR

Like, *n* That which is equal or similar to another, the counterpart, an exact resemblance, a copy

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again *Shak*

Like, *n* A liking, fancy, or inclination

Likes and dislikes, feelings of attachment and aversion

Like, *adv* [A-S. *gelice*. See *supra*]

1. In a like manner

Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed *like* one of these *Matt* vi 29

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him *Ps* ciii. 13.

2. In a manner becoming.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men 1 *Sam* iv 9

3 Likely, probably. "*Like* enough it will." *Shak.*

Like, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* LIKED (likt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIKING] [A-S *lician*, *gelician*, O Sax *licon*, *gilicon*, O. Fries. *likia*, D. *lijken*, Goth. *leikan*, *galeikan*, Icel. *líka*, O. H. Ger. *lichen*, *gelichen*.]

1. To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve; to take satisfaction in; to enjoy.

He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to loving. *Sidney.*

2. To please, to be agreeable to, — used impersonally. [*Obs*]

I willingly confess that it *likes* me better when I find virtue in a fair lodging than when I am bound to seek it in an ill-favored creature *Sidney*

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *liked* her to include the same within one entire lease. *Bacon*

3 To liken. [*Obs.*] "And *like* me to the peasant boys of France" *Shak.*

Like, *v. i* **1.** To be pleased, to choose. "He may go or stay, as he *likes*." *Locke*

2 To come near, to avoid with difficulty, to escape narrowly; as, he *liked* to have been too late, he *liked* to have lost his hat [*Collog.*]

To like of, to be pleased with [*Obs*] *Massinger*

Like'hood, *n.* Likelihood [*Rare*]

Like'li-hood, *n* [From *likely* and *hood*]

1. Appearance of truth or reality, probability, verisimilitude.

2 Appearance, show, resemblance [*Obs*] "A fellow of no mark or *likelihood*" *Shak.*

Like'li-ness, *n.* [From *likely*]

1 Probability

2 The qualities that please. See LIKELY.

Like'ly, *a* [*compar* LIKELIER, *superl.* LIKELIEST] [That is, *like-like*]

1 Worthy of belief, probable, credible, as, a *likely* story

2 Having probability, having or giving reason to expect, — followed by an infinitive, as, I am *likely* to preach to-morrow, it might be *likely* to do help, it is *likely* to be at my disposal

3 Such as may be liked, of honorable or excellent qualities or character, pleasing, as, a *likely* man or woman.

☞ This use of *likely* is not obsolete, as Johnson affirms, nor is it vulgar But the English and their descendants in America differ in the application The English apply the word to external appearance, and with them *likely* is equivalent to *handsome*, *well-formed*, as a *likely* man, a *likely* horse In America the word is also sometimes applied to the endowments of the mind, or to pleasing accomplishments A *likely* man is a man of good character and talents, or of good dispositions or accomplishments, that render him pleasing or respectable It has the general sense of *promising*

4. Similar, alike [*Obs*]

Love is a celestial harmony
Of *likely* hearts *Spenser*

Like'ly, *adv* Probably

While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing important for him to know *Glanville*

Like'-mind'ed, *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose

Lik'en (līk'n), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* LIKENED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* LIKENING] [Icel *líkia*, to compare, Sw *likna*, Dan *ligne*, Ger *gleichen*, *vergleichen* See LIKE, *a*] To represent as resembling or similar, to compare

Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will *liken* him unto a wise man who built his house upon a rock *Matt* vii 24

Like'ness, *n* **1** The state of being like, similitude, resemblance

2 That which resembles or copies, especially, a portrait of a person, or a picture of an animal or thing.

I took you for your *likeness*, Chloe *Prior*

Syn. — Similarity, parallel, similitude, representation, portrait, effigy

Lik'en-ing, *n* The forming of resemblance.

Like'-owl, *n* See LICK OWL

Lik'er-ous, *a* See LICKERISH [*Obs*]

Like'-wāke, *n* See LICH WAKE

Like'wīse, *conj.* In like manner, also, moreover, too

For he seeth that wise men die, *likewise*, the fool and the brutish person perish *Ps* xlix 10

Syn. — Also, too See ALSO

Lik'ing, *a* Of a good appearance, likely, pleasing [*Obs*] *Dan* i 10

Lik'ing, *n* **1** A good state of body, healthful appearance, plumpness [*Obs*]

Their young ones are in good *liking* *Job* xxxix 4

2 State of trial [*Rare*]

Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line to be a king on *liking* and on sufferance? *Hazlitt*

3 Inclination, pleasure, as, this is an amusement to your *liking*

4 Delight, pleasure, a feeling of satisfaction in, or of attraction toward, some object, — with *to*

If the human intellect hath once taken a *liking* to any doctrine, it draws every thing else into harmony with that doctrine, and to its support *Bacon*

Li'lac, *n.* [Also *lilach*] [Sp *lilac*, *lila*, It. *lilla*, Turk. *leilâk* Cf Per *lilay*, *lilang*, or *lilang*, the indigo-plant] (*Bot*) A shrub of the genus *Syringa* (*S. vulgaris*), a native of Persia. The common lilac is cultivated for its fragrant flowers, which are purple or white.

Lil'a-pine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of the lilac.

Lil'i-ā'ceous, *a.* [Lat. *liliaceus*, from *lilium*, lily; It. & Sp. *liliaceo*, Fr. *liliacé*. See *infra*.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to lilies, lily-like.

Lil'led (lil'ld), *a.* Embellished with lilies. "By sandy Ladon's *lilied* banks." *Milton.*

Lil'i-pū'tian, *n.* **1.** One belonging to a diminutive race described in Swift's "Voyage to Lilliput."

2. Hence, a person of very small size.

Lil'i-pū'tian, *a* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, the imaginary island of Lilliput described by Swift, or to its inhabitants.

2. Hence, of very small size, diminutive; dwarfed.

Lill, *v. t* To loll See LOLL. [*Obs., or local.*] "And *lilled* forth his bloody flaming tongue." *Spenser.*

Lil'li-bul-lē'ro, *n* A popular song in England during and after the reign of James II.

Lilt, *v. i* **1** To do any thing with dexterity or quickness, as to fly or to hop [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whether the bird flew here or there,
O'er table *lilt*, or perch on chair *Wordsworth*

2 To sing or play cheerfully and merrily, to utter with spirit, animation, or gayety. [*Scot.*]

A classic lecture, rich in sentiment,
With scraps of thundrous epic *lilted* out
By violet-hooded doctors *Tennyson.*

Lil'y (lil'y), *n* [A S. *lilie*, *lilige*, Lat *lilium*, Gr. λείριον, hence, Sp. *lirio*, *lis*, Pr. *lili*, *lisi*, *lis*, Fr. *lis*, It. *giglio*]

1 (*Bot*) An endogenous, bulbous plant, having a regular perianth of six colored pieces, six stamens, and a superior three celled ovary. The flowers are generally very showy, and some are very fragrant The white lily is the *Lilium candidum* of the East The American lily is *L Philadelphicum* It is of an orange red color, spotted on the inside with purple The yellow lily of the United States is *L. Canadense*

Orange Lily (*Lilium bulbiferum*)

2 That end of a compass needle which should point to the north, — so called as often ornamented with the figure of a lily or fleur de lis

But sailing further it veers its *lily* to the west. *Bourne*

Atamasco lily (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Amaryllis* (*A Atamasco*), having a white and pink, funnel-form perianth, with six petal-like divisions resembling those of a lily *Gray* — *Lily daffodil*, a plant of the genus *Narcissus*, and its flower — *Lily encrinite* (*Palæon*), a fossil zoophyte (*Encrinites moniliformis*), of the crinoidean family, whose arms, when folded, have some resemblance to a lily-head *Dana* — *Lily hyacinth* (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Hyacinthus* — *Lily of the valley*, a low, stemless herb (*Convallaria majalis*), having a raceme of nodding, fragrant flowers, linkon-fancy

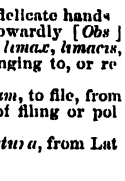

Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*)

Lil'y-hănd'ed, *a* Having white, delicate hands

Lil'y-liv'ered, *a* White livered, cowardly [*Obs*]

Li mā'coŏs (lī mā'shus), *a* [Lat *limax*, *limacis*, slug, dew-snail, Fr *limace*] Belonging to, or resembling, the slug

Li mā'tion, *n* [Lat *limare*, *limatum*, to file, from *lima*, file, Fr. *limation*] The act of filing or polishing

Li'ma-ture (53), *n* [Lat & It. *limatura*, from Lat *limare*, to file See *supra*]

1 The act of filing

2 That which is filed off, filings

Li'max, *n* [Lat] (*Zool*) A genus of air-breathing mollusks without shells, the slug or snail

Limb (lim), *n* [O Eng *lyme*, *lymme*, A-S *lim*, *leom*, Icel *limr*, *lim*, Sw & Dan *lem*]

1 Edge or border, limit, extremity

2 An extremity of the human body, a member, a projecting part, as the arm or leg

Of courage haughty, and of *limb*
Heroic built *Shak*

3 The branch of a tree larger than a twig

4 A thing or person regarded as a part or member of something else "*Limbs* of the law." *Landor.*

That little *limb* of the devil has cheated the gallows *W Scott*

5 (*Bot*) The border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol, or of a petal, or sepal, blade. *Martyn*

6. (*Astron*) (*a*) The border or edge of the disk of a heavenly body, especially of the sun and moon (*b*) The edge of a graduated circle in an instrument

Syn. — Member — LIMB, MEMBER A *member* of the body is any part capable of performing a distinct office, as the *eye*, *ear*, &c , a *limb* is one of the *extremities*, and hence the term is restricted to the legs and arms So, in reference to public bodies, we speak of their *members*, though an attorney is sometimes sportively called a *limb* of the law

One on his youth and pliant *limbs* relies,
One on his sinews and his giant size *Dryden.*

Faint sweats all down their mighty *members* run,
Vast bulks which little souls but ill supply *Dryden.*

Limb (lim), *v. t* **1** To supply with limbs.

2. To dismember; to tear off the limbs of.

Lim'bat, *n.* A cooling, periodical wind in the Isle of Cyprus, blowing from the north-west from eight o'clock, A M., to the middle of the day or later.

Lim'bate, *a.* [Lat. *limbatus*, from *limbus*, border, edge. See LIMBUS.] (*Bot.*) Bordered, as when one color is surrounded by an edging of another.

Lim'bec, *n.* [Abbreviation of *alembic*, q. v.] A still. [*Obs.*]

The dull drops
As from a *limbec* did adown distill. *Spenser*

Lim'bec, *v. t.* To strain or pass through a still, to distill. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

Limbed (limd), *a.* Having limbs, formed with regard to limbs, — used in composition, as, well-*limbed*; large-*limbed*, short-*limbed*

Numerous living creatures, perfect forms,
Limbed and full grown *Milton*

Lim'ber, *a.* [Eng *limp*, a., q. v., N. H. Ger *lummer*.] Easily bent, flexible, pliant, yielding. "Who have a spirit so *limber* they can stretch it any whither." *Barrow*

Lim'ber, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIMBERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIMBERING.]

1. To attach to the limbers, as, to *limber* the gun, — often with *up*

2. [From the adjective.] To cause to become limber, to make flexible or pliant.

Lim'ber, *n.* 1. (*Mil.*) That part of a gun-carriage, consisting of two wheels and a shaft, to which the horses are harnessed.

Limbers of Gun-carriage

2. A shaft of a carriage, a thill.

3. (*pl.*) (*Naut.*) Holes cut through the floor timbers, to afford a passage for water to the pump-well; — called also *limber-holes*.

Limber-boards (*Naut.*), short pieces of plank forming part of the lining of a ship's floor immediately above the timbers, so as to prevent the limbers from becoming clogged. *Buchanan.* — *Limber-box* (*Mil.*), a box on the limber for carrying ammunition. — *Limber-rope*, or *chain* (*Naut.*), a rope or chain passing through the limbers of a ship, by which they may be cleared of dirt that chokes them. *Totten*

Lim'ber-ness, *n.* The quality of being limber, flexibleness, pliancy.

Limb'less, *a.* Destitute of limbs.

Limb'meal, *a.* [A.-S. *limmælum*, by limbs, in parts, from *lim*, limb, and *mælum*, in parts, from *mæl*, part, portion, meal.] Piecemeal. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Lim'bo, } *n.* [Lat. *limbus*, border, edge. It., Sp.,
Lim'bus, } & Pg. *limbo*, limbo, Pr. *limbe*, Fr. *limbes*, pl.]

1. (*Scholastic Theol.*) A region bordering on hell. "As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss." *Shak.*

A *limbo* large and broad, since called
The paradise of fools *Milton*

☞ The *limbus patrum* was considered as a place for the souls of good men until the coming of our Savior. The *limbus infantum* was a similar place for the souls of unbaptized infants. To these was added, in the popular belief, the *limbus fatuorum*, or fools' paradise, regarded as a receptacle of all vanity and nonsense.

2. Hence, any real or imaginary place of restraint or confinement.

3. (*Bot.*) The border or expanded part of a monopetalous corolla, or of a petal or sepal which is supported by the unguis, the blade. See LIMB, *n.*, No. 5.

A, limbus; *B*, unguis

Lime, *n.* [A.-S. *lim*, Icel. *lim*, Sw. *lim*, Dan. *lim*, O. H. Ger. *lim*, N. H. Ger. *leim*, D. *lijm*.]

1. A viscous substance, something laid on twigs for catching birds.

Like the *lime*
That foolish birds are caught with. *Wordsworth*

2. (*Chem.*) Oxide of calcium, the white, caustic substance, usually called quicklime, obtained from limestone, shells, &c., by heat, the heat expelling carbonic acid, and leaving behind the lime.

3. (*Bot.*) The linden-tree. See LIND, LINDEN.

4. A thong by which a dog is led, a leash. *Halliwell.*

Lime, *n.* [Fr. *lime*, It. & Sp. *lima*, from Per. *limū*, *limūn*. Cf. LEMON.] A fruit allied to the lemon, but smaller, and more intensely sour. It is produced by the *Citrus limetta*, and found in all warm climates.

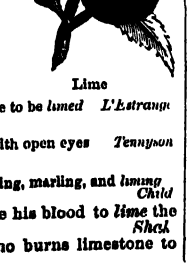

Lime

Lime, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIMED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIMING.] [A.-S. *liman*, *geliman*, Icel. *líma*. See *supra*.]

1. To smear with a viscous substance.

These twigs, in time, will come to be *limed*. *L'Estrange*

2. To entangle, to insnare.

We had *limed* ourselves with open eyes *Tennyson*

3. To manure with lime.

Land may be improved by draining, marling, and *liming*. *Child*

4. To cement. "Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together." *Shak.*

Lime'-burn'er, *n.* One who burns limestone to form lime.

Lime'-hound, *n.* [See LEAM, LEAMER, and LIMER.] A hound or sporting dog, so called as led or confined by a lime; also, a blood-hound.

I have seen him
Smell out her footing like a *lime-hound*. *Massinger*

Lime'kĭln (lim'kĭl), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime.

Li-mē'ne-an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Lima, in Peru.

Li-mē'ne-an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of or pertaining to Lima, or to the inhabitants of Lima.

Lime'-plănt, *n.* The May apple.

Lime'-rōd, *n.* The same as LIME-TWIG. *Halliwell.*

Lime'-sĭnk, *n.* A rounded hole or depression in the ground in limestone countries.

Lime'stōne, *n.* A kind of stone consisting largely or chiefly of carbonate of lime, from which lime is obtained by the expulsion of its carbonic acid.

Bala limestone (*Geol.*), a dark limestone associated with slate, and containing a few shells and corals. It forms a part of the Cambrian group or system. See CAMBRIAN. [See *Illus.* of *Geology*.]

Lime'-twig, *n.* A twig smeared with lime, hence, that which catches, snare. "Entered the very *lime twigs* of his spells." *Milton*

Lime'-twigged, *a.* Smeared with lime. *Addison.*

Lime'-wā'ter, *n.* Water impregnated with lime.

Lim'ing, *n.* The act of manuring with lime.

Lim'it, *n.* [Lat. *limes*, *limitis*, Fr. *limit*, Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *limite*.]

1. That which terminates, circumscribes, restrains, or confines, the bound, border, or edge, as, the *limit* of a walk, of a town, of a country, the *limits* of human knowledge.

2. (*Logic & Metaph.*) A determining feature, a distinguishing characteristic, a differentia.

3. (*Math.*) A determinate quantity, to which a variable one continually approaches, and may come nearer to it than by any given difference, but can never go beyond it.

4. A limb, as the termination of the body. [*Obs.*] "Strength of *limits*." *Shak.*

Prison limits, or, simply, *limits*, a definite extent of space in or around a prison, within which a prisoner has liberty to go and come.

Syn. — Boundary, border, edge, termination, restraint. — LIMIT, BOUNDARY. A *limit* is a prescribed termination, a *boundary* is something which *binds* or hems us in. The former arises from the nature of the case or from some established restriction; thus we speak of the *limits* of the human understanding, a *limited* monarchy, &c. The latter is a line, either real or imaginary, which circumscribes and restrains; as, the *boundaries* of an empire, of knowledge, &c. "Providence," says Johnson, "has fixed the *limits* of human enjoyment by immovable *boundaries*."

But still his native country lies
Beyond the *boundaries* of the skies *Cotton*

Ye friends to truth, ye statesmen, who survey
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's decay,
'Tis yours to judge how wide the *limits* stand
Between a splendid and a happy land *Goldsmith*

Lim'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIMITED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIMITING.] [Fr. *limiter*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *limitar*, It. & Lat. *limitare*, from Lat. *limes*. See *supra*.]

1. To bound, to set bounds to.

2. To confine within certain bounds, to circumscribe, to restrain.

Limit each leader to his several charge *Shak.*

3. To restrain or confine the signification of, to define exactly, to determine, to apply exclusively, — said of words or of conceptions.

Limiting parallels (*Astron.*), those parallels of latitude between which only an occultation of a star or planet by the moon, in a given case, can occur.

Lim'it, *v. i.* To beg or exercise functions within a certain limited region, as, a *limiting* friar. [*Obs.*]

Lim'it a ble, *a.* Capable of being limited, circumscribed, bounded, or restrained.

Lim'it ā'ne ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *limitaneus*. See LIMIT.] Pertaining to bounds. [*Obs.*] *Wilkinson.*

Lim'it-ā'ri an, *a.* Tending to limit.

Lim'it-a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *limitaris*. See LIMIT.]

1. Placed at the limit, as a guard. "Proud *limitary* cherub." *Milton*

2. Confined within limits, limited in extent, authority, power, &c. "*Limitary* king." *Pitt.* "The *limitary* ocean." *French.* "The poor, *limitary* creature calling himself a man of the world." *De Quincey.*

Lim'it ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *limitatio*, O. Fr. *limitation*, Pr. *limitacio*, Sp. *limitacion*, It. *limitazione*. See LIMIT, *v. t.*]

1. The act of bounding or circumscribing.

2. The condition of being limited, restricted, or circumscribed, restriction.

Am I to yourself
But as it were in sort and *limitation*? *Shak.*

3. The means of limiting or circumscribing, qualifying or restricting, hence, restraining conditions, defining circumstances, or qualifying conceptions, as, *limitations* of thought.

4. A certain precinct within which friars were allowed to beg, or exercise their functions, also, the time during which they exercised their functions in such a district. *Latimer.*

5. (*Law*) (*a*) A certain period limited by statute after which the claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit. (*b*.) Settling an estate or property. *Wharton. Bouvier.*

Lim'it-ed, *a.* Narrow, circumscribed; as, our views of nature are very *limited*.

Lim'it-ed-ly, *adv.* With limitation.

Lim'it-ed-ness, *n.* State of being limited.

Lim'it-er, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, limits or confines.

2. A friar licensed to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district. [Formerly written also *limitour*.]

A *limiter* of the Gray Friars, in the time of his limitation, preached many times, and had but one sermon at all times. *Latimer.*

Lim'it less, *a.* Having no limits, unbounded, boundless. *Davies.*

Lĭm'ma, *n.* [Gr. λεῖμμα, that which is left, from λείπειν, to leave.] (*Mus.*) One of the ancient Greek mathematical intervals. See APOTOME.

Lim'mer, *n.* [Fr. *limier*. See LEAMER and LIME-HOUND.]

1. A lime hound. See LIME HOUND.

2. A dog engendered between a hound and a mastiff, a mongrel. *Sir T. Elyot.*

3. A low, base fellow, — so called in contempt. "Thieves, *limmers*, and broken men of the Highlands." *W. Scott.*

4. A thill or shaft. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Lim'mer, *a.* 1. Limber. [*Obs.*]

They have their feet and legs *limmer*, wherewith they crawl. *Holland*

2. Low, base. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Lĭmn (lĭm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIMNED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIMNING.] [Abbreviated from Fr. *enluminer*, to illuminate, to limn, L. Lat. *illuminare*, to paint. See ENLUMINE, ILLUMINE, and ILLUMINATE.] To draw or paint, especially, to paint in water colors, to illumine, as books or parchments with ornamental figures, letters, or borders.

Let a painter *limn* out a million of faces, and you shall find them all different. *Broome*

Lĭm'ni-ad, } *n.* [Gr. λιμνη, a pool.] (*Myth.*) A
Lĭ mō'ni ad, } nymph of the pools.

Lim'ner, *n.* [Eng. *limn*, q. v., Fr. *enlumineur*, L. Lat. *illuminator*. Cf. ALUMINOR.]

1. One who limns, or one who decorates books with initial pictures.

2. A portrait or miniature painter.

Lĭm'on-īte, *n.* [Fr. *limonite*, Ger. *limonit*, from Gr. λειμωνίτης, from λειμών, any moist or grassy place, meadow.] (*Min.*) See IRON.

Lĭ'mo-sĕl'la, *n.* [Lat. *limus*, slime, mud.] (*Bot.*) A genus of diminutive aquatic plants found growing on muddy shores; mud wort.

Lĭ mō'sis, *n.* [Gr. λιμος, hunger, famine.] (*Med.*) A ravenous appetite caused by disease, excessive and morbid hunger.

Lĭ'mo-thĕ'ra pĭ'a (pĭ'yȧ), *n.* [Gr. λιμος, hunger, and θεραπεία, remedy.] (*Med.*) A method of treating diseases by fasting. *Dunglison.*

Lĭ'mous, *a.* [Lat. *limosus*, from *limus*, slime, mud, It., Sp., & Pg. *limoso*, Pr. *limos*, O. Fr. *limeux*, N. Fr. *limoneux*.] Muddy, slimy, thick. *Browne.*

Limp, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIMPED (lĭmt, 84), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIMPING.] [Cf. A.-S. *limp-healt*, *lemp-healt*, lame, O. H. Ger. *limpfan*, *limphen*, to limp, be weak, allied to A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *lam*, lame.] To halt, to walk lamely.

Limp, *n.* A halt, act of limping.

Limp, *a.* [See *supra*. O. H. Ger. *luomi*, M. H. Ger. *luome*.]

1. Vapid, weak. [*Obs.*] *Walton.*

2. Lacking stiffness, flexible, limpsy, as, a *limp* cravat. *Thackeray.*

Limp'er, *n.* One who limps.

Lĭm'pet, *n.* [Lat. *lepas*, *lepadis*, Gr. λεπας, λεπαδος.] (*Conch.*) (*a*) A univalve shell of the genus *Patella*, found adhering to rocks. (*b*.) A fresh water mollusk of the genus *Ancylus*.

Lĭm'pid, *a.* [Lat. *limpidus*, allied to Gr. λαμπειν, to shine. Fr. *limpide*, It. *limpido*, Sp. *limpio*.] Characterized by clearness or transparency; as, a *limpid* stream.

Syn. — Clear, transparent, polished, lucid, pure, crystal, translucent.

Limulus, King-crab or Horse-shoe

Lĭm pĭd'ĭ ty, *n.* [Fr. *limpidité*, It. *limpidità*, *limpidezza*, Sp. *limpidad*, *limpieza*.] The state of being limpid or clear, clearness, purity.

Lĭm'pid ness, *n.* Limpidity, clearness.

Lĭm'pin, *n.* A limpet. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Limp'ing-ly, *adv.* In a limping manner.

Limp'i tūde, *n.* Limpidity. [*Obs.*]

Limp'sy, } *a.* [See LIMP, *a.* W.
Lĭm'sy, } *thymsi*, having a fickle motion, weak, vain. Cf. FLIMSY.] Weak, flexible, flimsy. [*Local U. S.*]

Lĭm'ŭle, *n.* See LIMULUS.

Lĭm'ŭ-lĭs, *n.*, *pl.* **LĬM'Ŭ-LI.** [Lat., diminutive of *limus*, sidelong, askance.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus

of crustaceans, including the king-crab, horse-shoe, or horse-foot

Lim'y, *a.* [See LIME.] 1 Covered or bedaubed with lime, viscous "*Limy* snares" *Spenser.*
2 Containing lime, as, a *limy* soil
3. Resembling lime, having the qualities of lime.

Lin, *v. t.* [Scot. *leen*, A-S. *linnan*, *blinnan*, Icel. *linna*, Prov. Dan. *linne*, *linde*, O H Ger *bilinnen*, M H Ger *gelinnen*, Goth. *af linnan*. Cf. BLIN.] To yield, to stop, to cease [*Obs.*]

Kiss, bless, adore it, Publius; never *lin* *Marston*

Lin, *v. t.* To cease from [*Rare.*] *Milton*

Lin, *n.* [Ir *linn*, Gael *linne*, W *llyn*, a pool, pond, lake, A-S *hlynna*, brook, torrent Cf DUNLIN.]
1 A pool or collection of water, particularly the one above or below a fall of water
2 A waterfall, or cataract, as, *Corsa Lin*, often spelt *lyn* [*Scot.*]

Lin'age, *n* The same as LINEAGE [*Obs.*] *Holland*

Linch, *n* [Probably allied to *ledge*, q v.] A ledge, a right-angled projection

Linch'pin, *n* [A S *lynis*, the axle tree, D *luns*, *lens*, O L Ger *lunsa*, *lunse*, L Ger *lunse*, H Ger *lunse*, from O L Ger & O H Ger *lun*, peg, bolt.] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle tree

Lin'coln-green (lingk'un), *n* A color of cloth formerly made in Lincoln, hence, the cloth itself

Linct'ure, } *n.* [Lat *lingere*, *linctum*, to lick.]
Linc'tus, } Medicine taken by licking with the tongue

Lind, *n* The linden

Lin'den, *n.* [O Eng *lynde*, *linde*, *lind*, A S., Icel., Sw., & Dan *lind*, O H Ger *linta*, N H Ger *linde*, *lindenbaum*, D *linde*, *lindeboom*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A handsome tree (*Tilia Europæa*), having panicles of light yellow flowers, and large cordate leaves, common in Europe (*b*) In America, the bass wood, or *Tilia Americana*

Line, *n* [Lat *linea*, a linen thread, string, line, from *linum*, flax, lint H & Sp *linea*, Pg *linha*, Pr *ligna*, Fr *ligne*, hence, N H Ger *linie*, *leine*, O H Ger *linnâ*, *lina*, D *lijnkand lyn*, Dan *linie*, *line*, Sw *linie*, *lina*]
1. A linen thread or string a slender cord, a length of twine, as, a fishing *line*, a hauling *line*, a clothes *line*, and the like
2 Lint or flax [*Obs.*] [Written also *linne*.] "Garments made of *line*" *Spenser*

Little he was, and wore a breastplate made of *line* *Chapman*

3 A thread like mark of the pen, an extended stroke, whether straight or crooked
4 (*Math.*) That which has length, but not breadth or thickness
5 The exterior limit of a figure, boundary, contour, outline "Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line*" *Pope*

Eden stretched her *line*
From Auran eastward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia *Milton*

6 A thread like mark upon the face or the hand, lineament, hence, characteristic mark "The *lines* . . . of that religion" *Bp Taylor*

Though on his brow were graven *lines* austere *Byron*
He tipple a palmistry and dines
On all her fortune-telling *lines* *Cleaveland*

7 A straight row, a continued series or rank, as, a *line* of houses, or of soldiers a *line* of barriers

Unite thy forces and attack their *lines* *Dryden*

8 (*Print.*) A straight row of letters and words, as, a page of thirty *lines*
9 A short letter, a note, as, a *line* from a friend
10 (*Poet.*) A verse, or the words which form a certain number of feet, according to the measure
11 Course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy, conceived as direction toward an end or object, method of argument, department of industry, trade, or intellectual activity

He is uncommonly powerful in his own *line*, but it is not the *line* of a first-rate man *Coleridge*

12 A series or succession of progeny or relations, descending from a common progenitor, as, the ascending or descending *line*, the *line* of descent, the male *line*, a *line* of kings
13. A connected series of public conveyances, as a *line* of stages or steamers, and hence, an established arrangement for forwarding merchandise, as, an express *line*
14 (*Geog.*) (*a*) A circle of latitude or of longitude, as represented on a map (*b*) The equator, — usually called *the line*, or *equinoctial line*, as, to cross *the line*
15 (*Her.*) One of the figures used in armorial bearings to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures
16. (*Script.*) (*a*) A measuring cord.

He marketh it out with a *line* *Isa* xliv 13

(*b*) That which is measured by a line or cord, boundary, hence, place of abode

The *lines* are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage *Ps* xvi 6.

(*c*) Instruction, doctrine.

Their *line* is gone out through all the earth *Ps* xix 4

17 (*Mach.*) The proper position or adjustment of parts, not as to design or proportion, but with reference to smooth working, as, the engine is *in line* or *out of line*
18. (*Mil.*) The regular infantry of an army, as distinguished from militia, guards, volunteer corps, cavalry, artillery, &c.
19. (*Fort.*) (*a.*) A trench or rampart. (*b*) (*pl.*) Dispositions made to cover extended positions, and presenting a front in but one direction to an enemy.
20 One of the divisions of an inch into twelve parts, the twelfth of an inch
21 (*Mus.*) One of the straight, horizontal, and parallel prolonged strokes on and between which the notes are placed.

Equinoctial line, the equator of the earth or heavens See EQUINOCTIAL — *Horizontal line*, a line drawn parallel to the horizon — *Line of battle* (*a*) (*Mil. Tactics*) The position of troops drawn up in their usual order without any determined maneuver *Halleck* (*b*) (*Naval*) The line or arrangement formed by vessels of war in an engagement — *Line of beauty* (*Fine Arts*), a certain curved line, the extremities of which turn in different directions, giving a form somewhat like that of a very slender, elongated letter S — *Line of defense* (*Fort.*), the line joining a salient angle with the opposite flank [See *Illust.* of *Ravelin*.] — *Line of dip* (*Geol.*), a line in the plane of a stratum, or part of a stratum, perpendicular to its intersection with an horizontal plane, the line of greatest inclination of a stratum to the horizon — *Line of fire* (*Mil.*), the direction of fire — *Line of life* (*Palmistry*), a line on the inside of the hand curving about the base of the thumb, supposed to indicate, by its form or position, the length of a person's life — *Line of march* (*Mil.*) (*a*) Arrangement for marching (*b*) Course or direction taken by an army — *Line of operations* that portion of a theater of war which an army passes over in attaining its object *Halleck* — *Meridian line*, a meridian See MERIDIAN — *Right line*, a straight line, the shortest line that can be drawn between two points — *Ship of the line*, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle, — called also *line-of battle ship*, a vessel superior to a frigate, usually, a seventy-four, or three-decker *Totten*

Line of Beauty

Line, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LINED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LINING.] [O Eng *line*, flax, whence *linen*, with which garments were doubled See *supra* and LINEN.]
1 To mark out with lines or thread like strokes, to cover with lines

He had a healthy color in his cheeks, and his face, though *lined*, bore few traces of anxiety *Dickens*

2 To cover or put in the inside of, as to *line* a garment with silk or fur, or a box with paper or tin, to *line* a purse with money *Swift.*

What if I do *line* one of their hands? *Shak.*

3 To place along the side of for security or defense, to strengthen by adding any thing, as, to *line* works with soldiers

Line and new repair your towns of war
With men of courage *Shak.*

4 To cover, to add a covering to, as, to *line* a crutch "Who *lined* himself with hope" *Shak*
5 To impregnate, — applied to irrational animals *Creech*
6 To read or repeat line by line, as to *line* out a hymn

This custom of reading or *lining*, or, as it was frequently called, "deacoining" the hymn or psalm in the churches, was brought about partly from necessity *A D Gould*

Lined gold, gold having a lining of some other metal leaf or foil, of which one side is of gold and the other of a different metal *Simmonds* — *To line bees*, to track wild bees to their hives in the woods [*U S.*] *Bartlett*

Lin'e-age, *n* [Fr *lignage*, from *ligne*, Lat *linea*, line, Pr *lignatge*, Sp *linage*, It *legnaggio*.] Race, progeny, descendants in a line from a common progenitor

Lin'e-al (124), *a.* [Lat *linealis*, from *linea*, line, q v., Fr *linéal*, Sp *lineal*, It *lineale*.]
1 Composed of lines, delineated, as, *lineal* designs *Wotton*
2 Descending in a direct line from an ancestor, hereditary, derived from ancestors, as, *lineal* descent, *lineal* succession.

And for the same his *lineal* race
In darkness found a dwelling-place. *Byron*

3. Allied by direct descent

For only you are *lineal* to the throne *Dryden*

4 In the direction of a line, pertaining to, or ascertained by, a line or lines, as, *lineal* magnitude

Lineal measure, the measure of length, — usually written *linear measure*

Lin'e al'i-ty, *n.* The state of being in the form of a line [*Rare.*]

Lin'e al-ly, *adv* In a direct line, as, the prince is *lineally* descended from the Conqueror.

Lin'e-a ment, *n* [Lat *lineamentum*, from *linea*, line, q v., Fr *linéament*, It & Sp *lineamento*.] The outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face, feature, form, mark "The *lineaments* of the body." *Locke.* "*Lineaments* of a character." *Swift.*

Man he seems
In all his *lineaments* *Milton*

Lin'e-ar, *a* [Lat *linearis*, *linearius*, from *linea*, line, q v., Fr *linéaire*, It. *lineare*, *lineario*.]
1 Pertaining to a line, consisting of lines; in a straight direction
2 (*Bot.*) Like a line, slender; of the same breadth throughout, except at the extremities; as, a *linear* leaf.

Linear equation (*Math.*), an equation of the first degree between two variables, — so called because every such equation may be considered as representing a right line. — *Linear numbers* (*Math.*), such numbers as have relation to length only such is a number which represents one side of a plane figure If the plane figure is a square, the linear figure is called a *root* — *Linear perspective* See PERSPECTIVE — *Linear problem*, a problem which may be solved geometrically by the use of right lines alone

Lin'e-ar-ĕn'sate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form of a sword, but very long and narrow

Lin'e-ar-shāped (-shāpt), *a* Of a linear shape.

Lin'e-a-ry, *a* The same as LINEAR [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Lin'e-ate, } *a* [Lat *lineatus*, p p of *lineare*,
Lin'e-ā'ted, } to reduce to a straight line, from *linea*, line, q v., It *lineato*, Sp *lineado*.] (*Bot.*) Marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines, as, a *lineate* leaf

Lin'e-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *lineatio*, the drawing of a line, from *lineare*, It *lineazione*. See *supra.*] The same as DELINEATION

Line'-man, *n*, *pl* LINE' MEN. One who carries the line in surveying, &c

Lin'en, *n* [A S *lin*, flax, *linen*, made of flax, O. Sax., Icel., & M H Ger *lin*, flax and linen, O Sax. *linin*, linen, Dan & Sw *lin*, flax, Sw *linne*, Dan. *linned*, O Fries & L Ger *linnen*, Goth *lein*, N. H Ger *lein*, *leinen*, *leinwand*, linen, from Lat. *linum*, flax, Gr *λινον* See LINT.]
1 Thread or cloth made of flax or hemp, — used in the plural to include cambric, shirting, sheeting, towels, table cloths, &c
2 The under part of dress, as being chiefly made of linen

Lin'en, *a.* [See *supra.*] 1 Made of linen, as, *linen* cloth, a *linen* stocking
2 Resembling linen cloth, white, pale

Lin'en-drā'per, *n* A person who deals in linens.

Lin'en er, } *n* The same as LINEN DRAPER.
Lin'en-man, } [*Obs.*]

Lin'en-scrōll, *n* (*Arch.*) An ornament formerly used for filling panels, and so called from its resemblance to the convolutions of a folded napkin *Parkhurst*

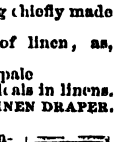
Linen-scroll

Lin'e-o-late, *a* (*Bot.*) Marked longitudinally with fine lines *Gray*

Lin'er, *n* 1 A vessel belonging to a regular line of packets
2 (*Mach.*) A thin piece placed between two parts to hold them, fill a space, &c

Ling, *n* [O D *lenghe*, *lenghe*, N D. *leng*, Dan & Norw *lange*, Sw *länga*, Ger *leng*, *länge*, *langfisch*, Fr *lingue*, *long*, from A-S, D, Dan, & Ger *lang*, long]
(*Ichth.*) A marine fish (*Lota molva*), something like the cod, but more slender, and having only two dorsal fins It is largely used as food in Scotland and Ireland *Yarrell*

Ling

Ling, *n* [Scot., Icel., & O Sw *lyng*, Dan *lyng*, Sw *ljung*, from A S., Dan., & Ger *lang*, long Cf *supra*.]
1 Heath See HEATH *Loudon*
2 A species of long, thin grass [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Ling-honey, a sort of wild honey, made from the flowers of the heath *Holland*

Ling [A S *ling*.] A termination denoting state, condition, offspring, progeny, as in *hireling*, *foster ling*, *earthling*, *worldling*, *foundling*, *darling*, *firstling*, *underling*, *youngling*, *starling*, *groundling*, *duckling*, *gosling*, *sapling*

Lin'gel, *n* [Lat *lingua*, a tongue]
1 A little tongue or thong of leather. *Crabb.*
2 See LINGLE

Lin'gence, *n* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue, a linctus [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Lin'ger (ling'ger), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LINGERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LINGERING.] [A S *lengra*, compar of *lang*, long, Ger *verlängern*, to lengthen, to prolong, protract, from *länger*, longer]
1 To delay, to loiter, to remain or wait long

Nor cast one longing *lingering* look behind *Gray*

2 To be slow in deciding, to be in suspense, to hesitate

Perhaps thou *linger'st*, in deep thought detained *Milton*

3 To remain long in any state, as, the patient *lingers* on a bed of sickness

Syn. — To loiter, lag, saunter, delay, tarry, stop, hesitate See LOITER

Lin'ger, (ling'ger), *v. t.* To protract [*Obs.*] "She *lingers* my desires" *Shak.*

Lin'ger-er, *n.* One who lingers

Lin'ger ing, *a* Drawn out in time; remaining long, protracted, as, a *lingering* disease.

To die is the fate of man; but to die with *lingering* anguish is generally his folly *Rambler*

Lin'ger-ing (ling'ger-ing), *n* A delaying, remaining long, tardiness, protraction. "The *lingerings* of holiday customs" *W Irving*

Lin'ger-ing-ly, *adv.* With delay, slowly; tediously.

Lin'get (ling'get), *n.* [Fr *lingot*. See INGOT.] A small mass of metal, having the form of the mold in which it was cast, and often tongue-shaped; an ingot [Written also *lingot*.] *Camden*

Lin'gle, *n.* [Fr. *lignel*, dim. of Lat. *linea*, a linen thread. See LINE] *A shoemaker's thread.* [*Obs.*]
"*Lyngel* that soutors sow with." *Palsgrave.*
Whose master wrought with *lingle* and with awl. *B Jonson.*

Lin'go, *n.* [Lat. *lingua*, tongue, speech, language.] Language; speech [*Vulgar.*]

Lin'got, *n.* 1 A linget or ingot. See LINGFT.
2. That which has the form of a linget or ingot.
The house's front
Was cased with *lingots* of ripe Indian corn
In tessellated order. *E B Browning*

Lin-guā'cious (lin-gwā'shus), *a.* [Lat. *linguax*, *linguacis*, loquacious, from *lingua*, tongue] Given to the use of the tongue; talkative, garrulous, loquacious [*Obs.*]

Lin'gua-dĕnt'al, *a.* [Lat *lingua*, tongue, and *dens*, tooth] (*Pron*) Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, or rather that part of the gum just above the front teeth, dento lingual, as the letters *d* and *t*

Lin'gua-dĕnt'al, *n* (*Pron*) An articulation pronounced by aid or use of the tongue and teeth

Lin'gual (lin'gwal), *a* [Lat *lingua*, tongue, Fr & Sp. *lingual*, It. *linguale*] Pertaining to the tongue, as, the *lingual* nerves, the *lingual* muscle

Lin'gual, (lin'gwal), *n* A letter pronounced with the tongue

Lin'gul-fôrm (lin'gwl form), *a* [Fr., It, & Sp *linguiforme*, from Lat *lingua*, tongue, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of the tongue

Linguliform Leaf

Lin'guist (lin'gwist), *n* [Fr *linguiste*, It & Sp *linguista*, from Lat *lingua*, tongue, speech, language]
1. A master of language, a talker [*Obs*]
I'll dispute with him;
He's a rare *linguist* *I Webster*
2 A person skilled in languages, — usually applied to a person well versed in the languages taught in colleges, — Greek, Latin, and Hebrew
There too were Gibbon, the greatest historian, and Jones, the greatest *linguist*, of the age *Macaulay*

Lin-guist'ic, } *a* [Fr *linguistique*, Sp *lin*
Lin-guist'ic-al, } *guistico*] Relating to linguistics, or to the affinities of languages

Lin-guist'ics, *n sing* [Fr *linguistique*, Sp *linguistica*] The science of languages, or of the origin, signification, and application of words, glossology. [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Lin'gu late, *a* [Lat *lingulatus*, from *lingula*, or *ligula*, little tongue See LIGULATE] Shaped like the tongue or a strap, ligulate

Ling'wort (-wûrt), *n* [See LING.] An herb

Lin'gy (lin'ji), *a* [Cf A S *langy*, weak, lean, q v] [*Prov Eng*]
1 Tall, limber, flexible
2 Active, strong, able to bear fatigue

Li-nĭg'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *linum*, flax, and *gerere*, to bear] Bearing flax, producing linen

Lin'i-ment, *n* [Lat *linimentum*, from *linire*, *linere*, to besmear, anoint, Fr & Pr *liniment*, It & Pg *linimento*, Sp *linimento*, *linimato*] A species of soft ointment, a composition of a consistence somewhat thinner than an unguent, but thicker than oil

Lin'ing, *n* 1 The covering of the inner surface of any thing, as of a garment or a box
2. That which is within, contents
The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats
To deck our soldiers *Shak*

Link, *n.* [Sw *länk*, ring of a chain, Dan *lænke*, Icel *hlekkr*, chain, Ger *gelenk*, joint, link, ring of a chain, from Ger *lenken*, to bend]
1. A single ring or division of a chain, sometimes, a chain "Strong *links* of iron" *Shak*
2 Any thing doubled and closed like a link, as, a *link* of horse hair *Mortimer*
3 (*Mech*) Any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another.
4. (*Steam-eng*) A link motion
5 Any thing connecting or binding together, hence, any constituent part of a connected series
Love, the common *link*, the new creation crowned *Dryden*
The associating *link* is the same in each instance *Wordsworth*
6 (*pl*) Sausages, — so called from being made in a continuous chain. [*Local and colloq Eng and U S*]
7 (*pl*) The windings of a river, and the ground lying along them [*Scot*] *W Scott*
8. (*Surveying*) The length of one joint of Gunter's chain, being the hundredth part of it, or 7 92 inches, the chain being 66 feet in length

Link-work, mechanism in which links or intermediate connecting pieces, are employed to transmit motion from one part to another

Link, *n.* [Allied to Lat *lychnus*, Gr. λύχνος, light, lamp.] A torch made of tow or hards, &c , and pitch.

Link, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LINKED (lĭŋkt), *p. pr* & *vb. n.* LINKING]
1. To complicate. *Johnson*
2. To unite or connect by means of something intervening. "And creature *linked* to creature, man to man." *Pope.*
Link towns to towns by avenues of oak. *Pope*

Link, *v. i.* To be connected
No one generation could *link* with the other *Burke*

Linkboy

Link'boy, } *n* A
Link'man, } boy or man that carried a link or torch to light passengers

Link'-mō'tion, *n* (*Steam eng*) A valve gear consisting of two eccentrics and their rods, connected by an adjustable piece, called the *link*, to the valve, in such a way as to produce a variable cut-off, and to reverse the steam when the engine is in motion

☞ Let C represent the center of the shaft, C D the engine crank, C A the fore-eccentric (which is the equivalent of a crank), C B the back-eccentric, and E and F the eccentric-rods, taking hold of the link *a*, which is a plane slotted bar capable of being moved up and down with the eccentric-rods by the hand-lever H, on a fixed (as to vertical motion) block, to which the valve-rod I is attached The valve-rod and valve will then receive the motion of the fore-eccentric A when in the position shown, and the motion of the back-eccentric when the link is moved up so as to bring C E in line, or a compound motion derived from both of them, when the link is in intermediate positions This compound motion, in virtue of the *lap*, *lead*, and *advance* (relative angles and proportions), produces a variable cut-off remarkable for the complexity of its motions and the simplicity of its parts It is used almost exclusively on locomotive and screw-propeller engines Its forms are various, such as *stationary link*, *shifting link*, &c

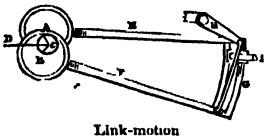
Link-motion

Lin næ'an, } *a* Pertaining to Linnæus, the cele-
Lin nē'an, } brated botanist

Linnæan system (*Bot*) the system in which the classes are founded upon the number of stamens and the orders upon the pistils, the artificial or sexual system

Linne, *n* Flax See LINT

Lin'net, *n* [Fr *linot*, *linotte*, from Lat *linum*, flax, so called because it feeds on the seeds of flax and hemp Cf W *llinos*, from *llin*, flax, and *aderyn* y *llin*, i e, flax-bird, A S *linete*, *linetwige*, fr *lin*, flax, Ger *lein fink*, *flachsfink*, *hanfink*, *hänfling*] (*Ornith*) A small European singing bird of the genus *Fringilla* (*F cannabina*), — called also *lintie* and *lintwhite*

Linnet

Lin'seed, *n* [Eng *line*, *lint*, flax, and *seed*, A S *linsæd*, L Ger *lensaat*, H Ger *leinsamen*] Flax seed [Written also *lintseed*]

Lin'seed-cāke, *n* The solid mass or cake which remains when oil is expressed from flaxseed

Lin'seed-oil, *n* Oil obtained by pressure from flaxseed

Lin'sel, *n* Same as LINSEY WOOLSEY [*Obs*]

Lin'sey, *n* [Eng *line*, *linen*, q v] Cloth made of linen and wool, linsey woolsey *Bentley*

Lin'sey-wo͝ol'sey (Synop § 130), *a* Made of linen and wool, hence, of different and unsuitable parts, vile, mean. *Johnson*

Lin'sey-wo͝ol'sey, *n* Stuff made of linen and wool, mixed

Lin'stock, *n* [Also *lintstock*] [Corrupt fr *lintstock*, Ger *lunstenstock*, from *lunte*, lunt, and *stock*, stock, stick] A pointed, forked staff, shod with iron at the foot, to hold a lighted match, for firing cannon

Lint, *n* [A S *linet*, flax, hemp, Dan *linned*, linen Lat *linteum*, a linen cloth, linen, from *linteus*, linen, *a*, from *linum*, flax, lint See LINEN]
1 Flax *Johnson*
2 Linen raveled, or scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores

Lin'tel, *n* [L Lat *lintellus*, limen superus, Lat as if *limentellum*, from *limentum*, for *limen*, a threshold, O Fr *lintel*, N Fr *linteau*, Sp *lintel*, *dintel*] (*Arch*) An horizontal piece of timber or stone placed over a door, window, or other opening a head piece. *Gwilt*

Lin'tie, }
Lint'white, } *n* The linnet See LINNET
Her song the *lintwhite* swelleth *Tennyson*

Lint'seed, *n.* See LINSEED.

Li'on, *n* [Fr *lion*, Sp. *leon*, It *leone*, *lione*, Pr *leo*, Lat *leo*, *leonis*, Gr λέων, A-S. & O. Sax. *leo*, O. H Ger *leo*, *lewo*, *louwe*, N. H Ger *löwe*]
1. (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal of the genus *Leo*, characterized by great size and strength. The body is higher and less fitted for climbing than that of the tiger, and the male has usually a thick mane on the neck, and a tail tufted at the end It is found in Asia, and all over Africa A variety of the lion, remarkable for having no mane, is found in India

Lion

2 (*Astron*)
A sign in the zodiac, Leo See LEO
3 An object of interest and curiosity, as, the *lion* of the day, to visit the *lions* of a place.
Such society was far more enjoyable than that of Edinburgh, for here he was not a *lion*, but a man *Prof Wilson.*
Lion's share, the larger part, — a phrase derived from Æsop's fable of the lion, fox &c hunting in company, and applied to cases where most of what is gained by parties acting together is taken by the strongest
☞ *Lion* is frequently used in the formation of self explaining compounds as, *lion-eyed lion-headed*, *lion-heart*, *lion hearted*, *lion-hunter*, *lion mettled*, *lion-toothed* and the like

Li'on-ānt, *n* (*Entom*) An insect of the genus *Myrmeleon*, the ant lion See ANT LION

Li'onĕd (lī'ŭnst), *a* (*Her*) Adorned with lions' heads, as a cross whose ends terminate in them. [Written also *leonced*]

Li'on-çel, *n* (*Her*) A small lion, especially one of several borne in the same coat of arms

Li'on-dŏg, *n* A variety of dog with a flowing mane

Li'on-el, *n* The whelp of a lioness, a young lion.

Li'on ess, *n* The female of the lion kind

Lioness

Li'on et, *n* A young or small lion

Li'on ĭsm, *n* An attracting of attention, as a lion, also, the pursuit of curious things

Li'on ĭze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LIONIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* LIONIZING]
1 To visit as a curiosity [*Colloq*]
2 To treat as a lion, or object of interest

Li'on-ly, *a* Like a lion, fierce [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Li'on's-fo͝ot, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant, *Nabalus* (or *Prenanthes*) *fraseri*, found in the United States. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Edagro* (*F Scorpiopedium*), of Europe

Li'on's-lēaf, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Leontice* (*F leontopetalum*), the tuberous roots of which contain so much alkali that they are sometimes used as a substitute for soap *Baird*

Li'on's-tāil, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Leonurus*, so called from a fancied resemblance of its flower spikes to the tuft of a lion's tail *Loudon*

Li'on's-tōoth, *n* , *pl* LIONS TEETH (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Leontodon* See LEONTODON *Gray.*

Lip, *n* [A S & O Frics *lippa*, O D , L & H Ger. *lippe*, D *lip*, Dan *lippe*, *läbe*, Sw *lapp*, allied to Lat *labium*, *labrum*, Per *lab*, *leb*, Lith *lupa*]
1 One of the two fleshy or muscular parts composing the exterior of the mouth in man and many other animals In man, the lips form the covering of the teeth, and are organs of speech essential to certain articulations Hence the lips, by a figure, denote the mouth, or all the organs of speech, and sometimes speech itself
2 The edge of any thing, as, the *lip* of a vessel; the *lips* of a wound
3 (*Bot*) (*a*) One of the two opposite divisions of a labiate corolla The upper is called the *helmet*, and the lower the *beard* (*b*) The odd and peculiar petal in the *Orchis* family *Martyn.*
4 (*Conch*) The outer edge of the aperture of a univalve shell
To make a lip, to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt *Shak.*

Lip, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LIPPED (lĭpt), *p. pr.* & *vb n.* LIPPING] To touch with the lips to put the lips to, hence, to kiss
The bubble on the wine which breaks
Before you *lip* the glass *Prior.*

Lip, *v t* To clip, to trim. [*Obs*] *Holland.*

Li-păr'o cēle, *n* [Gr λιπαρός, fat, and κήλη, tumor] (*Med*) A tumor consisting wholly, or chiefly, of fat

Lip'-de-vō'tion, *n* Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart

Lip'-gōod, *a* Good in profession only *B. Jonson.*

Lip'-lā'bor, *n* Labor or action of the lips without concurrence of the mind or heart, words without sentiments

Lip'less, *a.* Having no lips.

Lip'let, *n* A little lip

Lip'o-grăm (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Gr λείπειν, λιπεῖν, to leave, omit, and γραμμα, letter, Fr. *lipogrammatic.*] A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

Lip'o-gram-măt'ic, *a* [Fr. *lipogrammatique*, Gr. λιπογράμματος.] Omitting a letter, as, *lipogrammatic* writings, that is, those in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

Lip'o-grăm'ma tist, *n* [Fr *lipogrammatiste*] One who writes a piece throughout which a particular letter is omitted

Li'po-thȳm'ic, *a* [Gr λειποθυμικος, λιποθυμικός] Tending to swoon, fainting [Written also *lapothymic*]

Li-pŏth'y-mous, *a* [Gr. λιπόθυμος, lacking life or sense, fainting, from λείπειν, to leave, to lack, and θυμός, soul, life] Pertaining, or given, to swooning, fainting

Li-pŏth'y my (Synop , § 130), *n* [Gr λιποθυμια, swoon, Fr *lipothymie.* See *supra*] A fainting, a swoon *Bp Taylor*

Lipped (lipt), *a* 1 Having lips, having a raised or rounded edge resembling the lip, — often used in composition, as, thick-*lipped*, thin-*lipped*, and the like

2 (*Bot*) Labiate

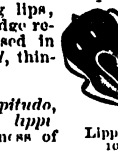

Lipped Corolla

Lip'pi-tūde (53), *n* [Lat *lippitudo*, from *lippus*, blear eyed, Fr *lippitude*, It *lippitudine*] Soreness of eyes, blearedness

Lip'-wĭs'dŏm, *n* Wisdom in talk without practice, wisdom in words not supported by experience

Lip'-work (-wûrk), *n* The act of kissing *B Jon*

Liq'ua-ble (lĭk'wa bl), *a* [Lat *liquabilis*, It *liquabile*, Sp. *liquable* See *infra*] Capable of being melted

Li'quāte, *v t* [Lat *liquare*, *liquatum*, from *liquere*, to be fluid, It *liquare*, Sp *licuar*] To melt, to liquefy, to be dissolved [*Obs*] *Woodward*

Li'quāte, *v t* (*Metal*) To separate, as a more fusible from a less fusible material, by so regulating the temperature that the former may be run off from the latter

Li-quā'tion, *n* [Lat *liquatio*, Fr *liquation*, Sp *licuacion*, It *liquazione*]

1. The act or operation of melting

2. The capacity of being melted, as, a substance congealed beyond *liquation*

3. (*Metal*) The process of separating, by a regulated heat, an easily fusible metal from one less fusible, eliquation

Liq'ue-fā'cient (lĭk'we fā'shent), *n* [See LIQUIFY]

1 That which serves to liquefy

2 (*Med*) An agent which seems to have the power of liquefying solid depositions, as mercury, iodine, &c *Dunglison*

Liq'ue făc'tion (lĭk'we făk'shun), *n* [Fr *liquefaction*, Pr *liquefactio*, Sp *licuefaccion*, It *liquefazione* See LIQUEFY]

1 The act or operation of melting or dissolving, the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the sole agency of heat or caloric, — sometimes specially applied to the melting of substances which pass through intermediate states of softness before they become fluid, as tallow, wax, resin, &c

2 The state of being melted

Liq'ue fi'a ble, *a* [Fr *liquefiable* See LIQUIFY] Capable of being melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state

Liq'ue fi'er, *n* That which melts any solid substance.

Liq'ue-fȳ (lĭk'we fȳ), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LIQUEFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* LIQUEFYING] [Fr *liquifier*, It *liquefare*, Sp *licuefacer*, Lat *liquefacere*, from *liquere*, to be liquid, and *facere*, to make] To convert from a fixed or solid form to that of a liquid, to melt, to dissolve, and technically, to melt by the sole agency of heat or caloric

Liq'ue-fȳ, *v i* To become liquid

Li-quĕs'cen cy, *n* [L Lat *liquescentia* See *infra*] The state of being liquescent, aptness to melt *Johnson*

Li-quĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *liquescens*, p pr of *liquescere*, to become liquid, v inchoative from *liquere*, to be liquid] Tending to become liquid, inclined to melt, melting

Li-queŭr' (le-kûr'), *n* [Fr See LIQUOR] A delicate preparation of distilled spirits, usually flavored with fruits, spices, and various aromatic substances

Liq'uid (lĭk'wid), *a* [Lat *liquidus*, from *liquere*, to be fluid or liquid, Fr *liquide*, Pr *liquid*, Sp. & It *liquido*]

1 Having liquidity See LIQUIDITY

2 Flowing smoothly or easily, sounding agreeably or smoothly to the ear "Thy *liquid* notes that close the eye of day" *Milton.*

3 Pronounced without any jar or harshness, smooth, as, a *liquid* letter

4 Dissolved, not obtainable by law; as, a *liquid* debt. [*Obs*] *Ayliffe.*

Liquid manure, a fertilizer, as guano, &c , applied to land in a liquid form, also, urine, in distinction from dung

Liq'uid (lĭk'wid), *n.* 1 A substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and, therefore, retain no definite form; any substance in the state of liquidity; a fluid that is not aeriform

☞ *Liquid* and *fluid* are terms often used synonymously, but *fluid* has the broader signification. All *liquids* are fluids, but many fluids, as air and the gases, are not liquids

2. (*Gram*) A letter which has a smooth, flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute, as, *l* and *r*, in *bla*, *bra* *M* and *n* are also called *liquids.*

Liq'uid-ăm'bar, } *n.* [From *liquid* and *amber*,
Liq'uid-ăm'ber, } q v] (*Bot*) A genus of trees growing in tropical regions, several species of which produce a transparent, balsamic juice, whence the name, also, the juice itself, — called likewise *liquid storax*, which is chiefly derived from the three species *L. styraciflua*, or sweet-gum, found in the United States, *L Orientale*, and *L Altingia* *Baird*

Liq'ui-dāte (lĭk'wĭ dāt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LIQUIDATED, *p pr* & *vb n* LIQUIDATING] [L Lat *liquidare*, *liquidatum*, from Lat *liquidus*, liquid, clear, It *liquidare*, Sp *liquidar*, Fr. *liquider*]

1 To make liquid

2 To make clear or transparent, as by melting, to clear from obscurity

Time only can *liquidate* the meaning of all parts of a compound system *Hamilton*

3 To dissolve or clear off, as a debt or obligation, to make payment of, to settle, to adjust, to pay

Tiyburgh was ceded to Zurich by Sigismund to *liquidate* a debt of a thousand florins *Coxe*

Liq'ui-dā'tion (lĭk'wĭ dā'shun), *n* [Fr *liquidation*, Sp *liquidacion*, It *liquidazione*] The act of liquidating, the act of settling and adjusting debts

Liq'ui dā'tor (lĭk'wĭ), *n* [Fr *liquidateur*] One who, or that which, liquidates or settles

Li quid'i ty (lĭ kwĭd'ĭ tȳ), *n* [Lat *liquiditas*, from *liquidus*, liquid, Fr *liquidité*, Pr *liquiditat*, It *liquidità*]

1 That state or condition of a material substance in which its particles, though mutually cohering, are yet free to move among themselves, having neither fixed relative positions giving definite form, as in solids, nor mutual repulsion, precluding definite volume, as in gases, fluidity

2 The quality of being smooth and flowing, agreeableness of sound, as, the *liquidity* of a letter, or of a tone, the *liquidity* of music, &c

Liq'uid ize (lĭk'wĭd īz), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LIQUIDIZED, *p pr.* & *vb n* LIQUIDIZING] To render liquid

Liq'uid ly, *adv* In a liquid manner, smoothly, flowingly

Liq'uid-ness (lĭk'wĭd-nes), *n* The quality of being liquid fluency

Liq'uor (lĭk'ur), *n* [Lat *liquor*, from *liquere*, to be liquid, It *liquore*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *liquor*, *licor*, Fr *liqueur*, O Eng *licour*]

1 Any liquid or fluid substance, as water, milk, blood, sap, juice, and the like

2 Especially, alcoholic or spirituous fluid, either distilled or fermented, a decoction, solution, or tincture

Liquor of flints, or *liquor silicum* (*Chem*), a solution of silicate of potash, — called also *soluble glass* — *Liquor of Libavius* (*Chem*), bichloride of tin — *To be in liquor*, to be intoxicated

Liq'uor, *v t.* To moisten, to drench [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Liq'uor ice, *n* See LICORICE

Liq'uor ish, *a* See LICKERISH [*Obs*] *Shal*

Liq'uor ous, *a* Eagerly desirous See LICKERISH [*Obs*] *Marston*

Lir'i con-făn'çy, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant, the lily of the valley

Lir'i-o-dĕn'dron, *n* , *pl* LIR'I-O-DĔN'DRA [Gr λείριον, lily, and δένδρον, tree] (*Bot*) A genus of large and very beautiful trees, having smooth, shining leaves, and handsome, tulip like flowers, tulip tree, white wood, — called also *canoe-wood*

Lir'i poop, *n* [O Fr *lirippion*, *liripion*, L Lat *liripipium* Said to be corrupted from Lat *clerici ephippium*, i e , the clergy's caparison] [*Obs*]

1 A part of the old clerical dress, in early times a tippet, in later a scarf, worn also by doctors or learned men, and sometimes by commoners

2 A degree of knowledge, like that possessed by those entitled to wear the article of dress as a badge, hence, a degree of intelligence or smartness, also, a smart trick or stratagem *Stanihurst*

3 A silly person or thing, — a term of contempt "A *lirripoop*, vel *lerripoop*, a silly, empty creature, an old dotard" *Milles MS Devon Gloss*

Lir'o-cōne, *n* [Gr λειρός, thin, pale, and κονια, dust] (*Min*) Having the form of, or resembling, a whitish powder *Craig*

Lis'bon, *n* A sweet, light colored species of wine, produced in the province of Estremadura, and so called as being shipped from Lisbon, in Portugal

Lish, *a* [Scot *lisk*, agile, Fr *leste*, active, brisk, nimble, It & Pg *lesto*, Sp *listo*, from Goth *listeigs*, O H Ger. *listic*, ingenious] Stout, active [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Lisne (lin), *n.* [Prov Eng *lissen* and *lisne*, a cleft in a rock.] A cavity or hollow. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

Lisp, *v. i* [*imp.* & *p p* LISPED (lispt); *p pr.* & *vb. n* LISPING] [A-S *wlisp*, *wlips*, stammering, lisping; O. H. Ger. *lisp*, Sw. & Dan. *lisp*, lisping; O H Ger. *lispian*, *lispên*, to lisp; M. H. Ger. & D. *lispen*, N. H. Ger. *lispeln*, Sw. *lispa*, Dan. *lespe* or *lispe.*]

1. To pronounce the sibilant letter *s* imperfectly; to give *s* the sound of *th*, — a defect common among children.

2. To speak imperfectly; to utter in a modest, hesitating way, hence, to make feeble beginnings or imperfect efforts.

I *lisped* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope*

Lisp, *v t* To pronounce with a lisp, as, she *lisped* a few words

Lisp, *n* The habit or act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s*

Lisp'er, *n.* One who lisps

Lisp'ing-ly, *adv* With a lisp

Liss, *v t* To free, as from care or pain, to relieve to alleviate [*Obs*] "I *lissed* of his care" *Chaucer*

Liss, *n* The state of being released, as from care, grief, or pain, relief [*Obs*] "Of penance had a *lisse*" *Chaucer.*

Lis'sŏm, } *a* [For *lithesome*, q v]
Lis'sŏme, } 1 Limber, supple, flexible, lithe, lithesome "Straight, but as *lissome* as a hazel wand" *Tennyson*

2 Light, nimble, active. *Halliwell.*

Lis'sŏme-ness, *n* 1. State of being lissom, flexibility, suppleness

2 Lightness, agility

List, *n* [A S *list*, a list of cloth, Sw *list*, Dan. *list*, *liste*, border, Icel *lista*, fillet, D *lyst*, O H Ger *listâ*, border, fringe, M H Ger *liste*, N H. Ger *leiste*, hence Fr *liste*, Pr , Sp , It , & L Lat *lista*, Ger & Dan *liste*, Sw *lista*, D *lyst*, a roll or catalogue]

1 The outer edge or selvedge of cloth, a strip of cloth forming the border, particularly of broadcloth, and serving to strengthen it, a strip of cloth, a fillet "Gartered with a red and blue *list*" *Shak.*

2 A limit or boundary, a border

The very *list*, the very utmost bound,
Of all our purposes *Shak*

3 A roll or catalogue, that is, a row or line, as, a *list* of names, a *list* of books, a *list* of articles, a *list* of taxable estate

4 (*Arch*) A little square molding, a fillet, — called also *listel.*

Civil list (*Great Britain and U S*), the civil officers of government, as judges, embassadors, secretaries, &c Hence, the revenues or appropriations of public money for the support of the civil officers More recently, the *civil list*, in England, embraces only the expenses of the reigning monarch s household

Syn — Roll, catalogue, register, inventory, schedule — LIST, ROLL, CATALOGUE, REGISTER, INVENTORY, SCHEDULE A *list* is properly a simple series of names, &c , in a brief form, such as might naturally be entered in a narrow strip of paper A *roll* was originally a list containing the names of persons belonging to a public body (as Parliament, &c), which was *rolled* up and laid aside among its archives A *catalogue* is a list of persons or things arranged in order and usually containing some description of the same, more or less extended A *register* is designed for record or preservation An *inventory* is a list of articles found on hand in a store of goods, or in the estate of a deceased person or under similar circumstances A *schedule* is a formal list or inventory prepared for legal or business purposes A *list* must be complete, a *catalogue* must be properly arranged, a *schedule* must have the titles and descriptions explicitly given, and be properly attested

List, *n* [Fr *lice*, Pr *lissa*, Sp *liza*, It *lizza*, *liccia*, L Lat *licia*, from Lat *licium*, thread, girdle] A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a piece of ground, or field of combat, hence, in the plural (lists), the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat

To enter the lists, to accept a challenge, or engage in contest.

List, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LISTED, *p pr* & *vb n* LISTING] [From *list*, a roll]

1 To sew together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a party colored show, or to form a border

2 To cover with a list, or with strips of cloth, as, to *list* a door, hence, to mark as if with list "The tree that stood white *listed* through the gloom" *Tennyson.*

3 To inclose for combat, as, to *list* a field

4 To enroll, to register in a list or catalogue, to enlist

They may be *listed* among the upper serving-men of some great household *Milton*

5. To engage in the public service, as soldiers

I will *list* you for my soldier *W Scott*

List, *v t.* [See *infra*] To listen or hearken to.

Then weigh what loss your honor may sustain,
If with too credent ear you *list* his songs *Shak*

List, *v. i* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name, to enlist.

List, *v i.* [A-S *lystan*, *lustan*. See LUST.]

1 To lean or incline; to be propense, hence, to desire or choose; to please. "Them that add to the Word of God what them *listeth*" *Hooker.*

Let other men think of your devices as they *list*. *Whitgift*

2. [See LISTEN.] To hearken; to attend, to listen.

Stand close and *list* to him. *Shak*

List, *n.* 1. Inclination; tendency; desire. [*Obs.*] "*Liberty, list*, and leisure to begin . . . this violent schism." *Fuller.*

2. (*Naut.*) An inclination to one side; as, the ship has a *list* to port. *Mar. Dict*

List'el, *n.* [Fr. *listel, listeau*, Sp. *listel*, It. *listello*, from *lista*, a border, fillet. See LIST] (*Arch.*) A list or fillet. See LIST.

List'en (lis'n), *v. i.* [*imp & p. p.* LISTENED, *p. pr & vb. n.* LISTENING] [A-S *hlystan*, Icel *hlusta*, to hear, listen, A-S *hlyst, gehlyst*, O Sax *hlust*, a hearing, attention, ear, Icel *hlust*, allied to A S *hlosnian*, to wait in suspense; O. H. Ger *hlosên*, to listen, attend, Lat *cluere*, Gr. κλυειν, Goth *hlauth, hliuma*, attention, Icel *hliódh, hljomr*, sound, clamor, *hljodha, hljóma*, to resound]

1 To attend closely with a view to hear, to give ear, to hearken.

On the green bank I sat, and *listened* long *Dryden*

2. To yield to advice, to follow admonition, to obey.

3 To be inclined, to have propensity or liking, to list. [*Obs*]

Soldiers note forts, armories, and magazines; scholars *listen* after libraries, disputations, and professors *Fuller*

Syn.—To attend, hearken See ATTEND

List'en (lis'n), *v. t.* To hear, to attend. [*Obs.*] *Shak*

List'en-er, *n* One who listens, a hearkener.

List'er, *n* One who makes a list or roll.

List'ful, *a.* Attentive [*Obs*] *Spenser*

List'ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of making a list, or of putting list on a door, &c

2. (*Carp*) The cutting away the sap wood from the edge of a board, also, the edge thus cut away

List'less, *a* Not listening, not attending, indifferent to what is passing, heedless, inattentive

His *listless* length at noontide would he stretch *Gray*

Syn.—Heedless, careless, thoughtless inattentive indifferent, vacant, uninterested, languid, weary, supine, indolent

List'less-ly, *adv* Without attention, heedlessly

List'less ness, *n* The state of being listless, in difference to what is passing, indifference

Lit'a ny, *n* [Lat *litania*, Gr. λιτανεια, fr. λιτανευειν, to pray, allied to λιτεσθαι, λισσεσθαι, to pray, λιτη, prayer, Fr *litanie*, Sp *litania, letania*, Pr *letania* and *letanias*, pl, It *litanie, letanie, letane*, pl]

1. A solemn form of supplication, used in public worship.

Supplications for the appeasing of God's wrath were by the Greek church termed *litanies*, by the Latin "rogations" *Hooker*

2 Especially, a series of supplications for mercy and deliverance, used in the morning service of the Episcopal church

Li'tchi, *n* See LICHI

Lite, *a.* & *n* Little [*Obs*]

Li'ter, *n* [Fr *litre*, from Gr λιτρα, a silver coin, also equivalent to Lat *libra*, a pound of twelve ounces] A French measure of capacity, being a cubic decimeter, equal to 61 016 cubic inches, or 2 113 American pints, or 61 027 cubic inches, or 1 76 English pints.

Lit'er-al, *a.* [Fr *literal, litteral*, Pr *litteral*, Sp & Pg *literal*, It *litterale, letterale*, Lat *literalis, litteralis*, from *litera, littera*, a letter]

1 According to the letter, primitive, real, not figurative or metaphorical, as, the *literal* meaning of a phrase

2 Following the letter or exact words, not free, as, a *literal* translation

3 Consisting of, or expressed by, letters

The *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers *Johnson*

Literal contract (*Law*), a contract of which the whole evidence is given in writing *Bouvier* — *Literal equation* (*Math*), an equation in which known quantities are expressed either wholly or in part by means of letters, — distinguished from a *numerical equation* *Math Dict*

Lit'er-al, *n* Literal meaning [*Obs*] *Browne*

Lit'er-al ism, *n* That which accords with the letter, a mode of interpreting literally

Lit'er-al ist, *n.* One who adheres to the letter or exact word, an interpreter according to the letter

Lit'er-al'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *littéralité*] The quality of being literal *Browne*

Lit'er-al-i-zā'tion, *n* The act of literalizing, reduction to a literal meaning

Lit'er-al-ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* LITERALIZED, *p pr. & vb. n* LITERALIZING] To adhere to the letter of a thing, to interpret or put in practice according to the strict meaning of the words, — opposed to *spiritualize*

Lit'er-al-ly, *adv* 1 According to the primary and natural import of words, not figuratively, as, a man and his wife can not be *literally* one flesh

2. With close adherence to words, word by word

So wild and ungovernable a poet can not be translated *literally* *Dryden*

Lit'er-al-ness, *n.* The state of being literal, literal import.

Lit'er-a-ry (44), *a.* [Lat *literarius*, from *litera*, a letter; Fr. *littéraire*, Sp. *literario*, It. *litterario, letterario.*]

1. Pertaining to letters or literature, respecting learning or learned men; as, *literary* fame; a *literary* history; *literary* conversation.

2. Versed in, or acquainted with, literature, as, a *literary* man.

3. Consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions, as, *literary* property.

Lit'er-ate, *a.* [Lat. *literatus*, from *litera*, a letter, Sp. *literato*, It. *litterato, letterato*] Instructed in learning and science, learned; lettered.

The *literate* now chose their emperor, as the military chose theirs *Landor*

Lit'er-ate, *n* 1 One educated, but not having taken a university degree. [*Eng.*]

2 A literary man

Lit'er-ā'tim, *adv* [L Lat, from Lat. *litera*, letter] Letter for letter

Lit'er-ā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *litera*, a letter, Fr *littérateur*, It *litteratore*, a literary man, a man of letters]

1 One who teaches the letters or elements of knowledge, a petty schoolmaster *Burke*

2 A person of literary tastes and culture, one of the literati, a learned or literary man

That class of subjects which are interesting to the regular *literator* or black-letter bibliomane, simply because they have once been interesting *De Quincey*

Lit'er a ture (53), *n* [Lat *literatura*, from *litera*, a letter, Fr *litterature*, Sp *literatura*, It *letteratura, letteratura*]

1 Learning, acquaintance with letters or books

2 The collective body of literary productions, embracing the entire results of knowledge and fancy preserved in writing, also, the whole body of literary productions or writings upon a given subject, or in reference to a particular science or branch of knowledge, as, the *literature* of biblical criticism, the *literature* of chemistry, and the like

3 The class of writings distinguished for beauty of style or expression, as poetry, essays, or history, in distinction from scientific treatises, and works which contain positive knowledge, belles-lettres

Syn — Science, learning, erudition belles-lettres See SCIENCE — LITERATURE LEARNING, ERUDITION *Literature*, in its widest sense, embraces all compositions except those on the positive sciences, mathematics, &c It is usually confined, however, to the *belles-lettres* or works of taste and sentiment, as poetry, eloquence history, &c, excluding abstract discussions and mere erudition "A man of *literature* is one who is versed in the *belles-lettres*, a man of *learning* excels in what is taught in the schools, and has a wide extent of knowledge especially in respect to the past a man of *erudition* is one who is skilled in the more recondite branches of learned inquiry "Men give a reputation to *literature*, and convince the world of its usefulness" *Addison* "*Learning* thy talent is, but mine is sense" *Prior* "Some gentlemen, abounding in their university *erudition*, fill their sermons with philosophical terms *Swift*

Lit'er ā'tus, *n pl* LITER-Ā'TI [Lat] A learned man, a man of erudition, — chiefly used in the plural

Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a *literate* may chance to be maimed *De Quincey*

Lith, *n* [A S *lidhu, lidh, liodh, leodh*, O Sax *lidh, lith*, Goth *lithus*, Icel *lidhr*, D *lid*, Dan *led, led*, Sw *led*, O H Ger *lid, glid*, M H Ger *glit, gelit*, N H Ger *glied*, from A S *lidhan*, Icel *lidha*, O H Ger *lidan*, Goth *leithan* to go See LEAD] A joint or limb, a division, a member, a part formed by growth, and articulated to, or symmetrical with, other parts

The reader will at once comprehend the reason by cutting an orange through its center obliquely to its axis Each *lith* is of equal size, but the exposed surface of each on the freshly-cut circle will not be so *Nichol*

Lith'arge, *n* [Fr *litharge*, Sp *litarge, litargirio*, It *litargiro, litargirio, litargirio*, Lat *lithargyrus*, Gr λιθαργυρος, the scum or foam of silver, from λιθος, stone, and αργυρος, silver] (*Chem*) Protoxide of lead, produced by exposing melted lead to a current of air It fuses readily, and, on cooling, forms a mass consisting of glistening, semi transparent, yellow or reddish yellow scales It generally contains more or less red lead, whence the variations in its color *Dana*

Lith'ate, *n* [From Gr λιθος, stone, Fr *lithate* See LITHIC] (*Chem*) A salt, or compound formed by the union of lithic acid with a base [Written also *lithuate*]

Lithe, *a* [A-S *lidhe*, for *lindhe*, tender, mild, gentle, O Sax *lidh*, O H Ger *lindi*, M H Ger *linde*, N H Ger *lind*, Icel *linr* allied to Lat *lenis*, A-S *lidhe bye*, pliant, tractable] Capable of being easily bent, pliant, flexible, limber, as, the elephant's *lithe* proboscis *Milton*

Lithe, *v t* [A S *lidhian* See *supra*]

1 To smooth, to soften, to palliate [*Obs*]

2 [Scot *lith*] To listen [*Obs*] See LISTEN

Lithe'ness, *n.* The state of being lithe, flexibility, limberness

Lith'er, *a* [A-S *lydher*, bad, wicked, *lydherlic*, miserable, dirty, N H Ger *liederlich*] [*Obs*]

1 Soft, pliant, yielding "The *lither* sky" *Shak.*

2 Bad, corrupt *Woolton.*

Lith'er-ly, *adv* In a lither manner [*Obs*]

Lith'er-ness, *n* The quality of being lither [*Obs*]

Lithe'some (Synop., § 130), *a.* Pliant, limber, nimble, lissom.

Lith'i-a, *n* [From Gr λιθος, a stone See LITHIUM.] (*Chem.*) The oxide of lithium, an alkali discovered by Arfvedsan, in 1818, in the mineral petalite In general properties, it resembles potash and soda. It occurs in various minerals and mineral waters. *Dana.*

Li-thī'a-sis, *n.* [Gr. λιθιασις, from λιθος, stone.] (*Med*) The formation of stony concretions in any part of the body, especially in the bladder and urinary passages. *Dunglison.*

Lith'i-ate, *n* (*Chem*) See LITHATE.

Lith'ic, *a* [Fr *lithique*, from Gr. λιθικός, of, or belonging to, stones, from λιθος, stone.] (*Chem*) Pertaining to the stone in the bladder, uric, as, *lithic* acid

Lith'i-ūm, *n* [N Lat, from Gr λιθειος, of stone fr λιθος, stone] (*Chem*) One of the alkaline metals so called because obtained from a mineral. It is the lightest metal known, its specific gravity being 0.59, and its atomic weight 7

Lith'o-bib'li-on, *n.* [Gr λιθος, stone, and *βιβλιον*, dim of *βιβλος*, paper, letter] See LITHOPHYL

Lith'o-cārp, *n.* [Fr *lithocarpe*, from Gr λιθος, stone, and *καρπος*, fruit] (*Paleon*) Fossil fruit, fruit petrified

Lith'o-chrō'mics, *n sing* [Gr λιθος, stone, and χρωμα, color] The art of printing colored pictures from oil paintings on stone, chromolithography [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Lith'o-eō'lla, *n* [Gr. λιθοκόλλα, from λιθος, stone, and κόλλα, glue, Fr *lithocolle*] A cement that unites stones *Ash.*

Lith'o dĕn'dron, *n* [Gr λιθόδενδρον, a tree-shaped coral, from λιθος, stone, and δενδρον, tree, Fr *lithodendre*] A kind of coral, — so called from its resembling a petrified branch

Lith'o-dōme, *n* [Gr λιθος, stone, and δόμος, house, fr, *δαμειν*, to build, Fr *lithodome*] (*Zool*) One of several species of mollusc ous animals, which form holes in solid rocks, in which they lodge themselves *Lyell*

Li thŏd'o mŭs, *n pl* See LITHODOMI

Li thŏd'o mous, *a* [See *supra*] Relating to a genus of molluscan animals which perforate stones.

Lith'o ĝĕn'e sy, *n* [Gr λιθος, stone and γενεσις, origin, generation, Fr *lithogenesie* See GENESIS] (*Nat Hist*) The doctrine or science of the origin of minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition

Li thŏg'e-nous, *a* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and γενειν, to beget, bring forth, Fr *lithogene* See GENESIS] Stone producing, — said of polyps which form coral

Lith'o glўph, *n* [Fr *lithoglyphe*, Gr λιθογλυφια, from λιθος, stone, and γλυφειν, to hollow out, engrave, carve] The art of engraving on precious stones

Li thŏg'ly pher, *n* One who cuts or engraves precious stones [*Obs*]

Lith'o glўph'ic *a* Pertaining to the art of cutting and engraving precious stones

Li-thŏg'ly phite (49), *n* [Fr *lithoglyphite*] (*Nat Hist*) A fossil that presents the appearance of being engraved or shaped by art

Lith'o glўp'tics, *n sing* The art of cutting and engraving gems, lithoglyph [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Lith'o grăph, *v t* [*imp & p p* LITHOGRAPHED (lith'o grăft), *p pr & vb n* LITHOGRAPHING] (Gr λιθος, stone, and γραφειν, to write, engrave, Fr *lithographier*] To trace on stone, and transfer to paper by printing

Lith'o grăph, *n* [Fr *lithographie*] A print from a drawing on stone

Li thŏg'ra pher *n* [Fr *lithographe.*] One who practices lithography

Lith'o-grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr *lithographique*]

Lith'o grăph'ic al, } Pertaining to lithography, engraved upon, or printed from, stone, as, a *lithographic* picture

Lith'o grăph'ic-al ly, *adv* By the lithographic art

Li thŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *lithographie*] The art by which impressions or prints are obtained by a chemical process, from designs made with a greasy material upon stone, the best kind for this purpose being a sort of calcareous slate found near Munich, porous, brittle, and usually of a pale, yellowish drab color *Eng Cyc*

Li-thoid'al, *a* [Fr *lithoide*, from Gr λιθος, stone, and *ειδος*, form, shape] Like a stone, having a stony structure

Lith'o lŏg'ic, } *a* [Fr *lithologique*] (*Geol*)

Lith'o lŏg'ic al, } Pertaining to the character of a rock, as derived from the nature and mode of aggregation of its mineral contents *Dana.*

Lith'o lŏg'ic al ly, *adv* From a lithological point of view, as, to consider a stratum *lithologically.*

Li-thŏl'o gist, *n* [Fr *lithologue*] A person skilled in the science of stones

Li-thŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *lithologie*, from Gr. λιθος, stone, and λογος, discourse]

1 The science which treats of the characteristics and classification of rocks

2 (*Med*) A treatise on stones found in the body.

Lith'o măn'cy, *n* [Fr. *lithomancie*, from Gr. λιθος, stone, and *μαντεια*, divination] Divination or prediction of events by means of stones.

Lith'o-märge, *n.* [Fr *lithomarge*, from Gr. λιθος,

stone, and Lat *marga*, marl] A compact clay of a fine, smooth texture, and very acetile. *Dana.*

Lith'on-thrip'tic, } *a & n.* The same as LITH-
Lith'on-thryp'tic, } ONTRIPTIC

Lith'on-trip'tic, *a.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, and τρίβειν, to rub, grind, θρύπτειν, to break in pieces, to crush, θρυπτικός, able to break or crush, Fr *lithontriptique*] (*Med*) Having the quality of destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys

Lith'on trip'tic, *n* [See *supra*] (*Med*) A medicine which has the power of destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

Lith'on trip'tor, *n.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, and τρίβειν, to rub, grind, τριπτήρ, a rubber or tool for rubbing with, Lat *terere tritum*, to rub, grind, *tritor*, a rubber, grinder, Fr *lithontripteur, lithotriteur* See LITHOTRIPTOR] (*Surg*) An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder

Li thŏph'a-gĭ, *n pl* [Fr. *lithophage* See *infra*] The same as LITHODOMI

Li-thŏph'a gous, *a.* [Gr. λίθος, stone, and φάγειν, φαγεῖν, to eat]

1. Eating or swallowing stones or gravel, as the ostrich

2 The same as LITHODOMOUS

Lith'o-phŏs'phor, *n* [Gr λιθος, stone, and φωσφόρος, bringing or giving light, Fr *lithophosphore* See PHOSPHOR and PHOSPHORUS] A stone that becomes phosphoric by heat [*Obs*]

Lith'o-phos phŏr'ic, *a* Pertaining to lithophosphor, becoming phosphoric by heat

Lith'o-pho-tŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr λιθος, stone, φῶς, light, and γράφειν, to write] The art of producing prints from lithographic stones, by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface *Fairholt*

Lith'o phyl, *n* [Written also *lithophyll*] [Gr λίθος, stone, and φύλλον, leaf, Fr *lithophylle*] (*Paleon.*) Fossil leaves, or the figures of leaves on fossils, — called also *bibliolite* and *lithobiblion*

Lith'o-phyte, *n* [Gr λίθος, stone, and φυτόν, plant, fr. φύειν, to bring forth, to grow, Fr *lithophyte*, literally stone plant] (*Zool*) A production apparently both stone and plant, as the corals and sea fans They are now known to be either animals or plants *Dana*

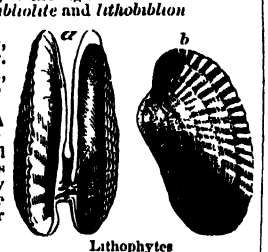

Lithophytes
a, Patricola pholodiformis; *b*, Dactylus

Lith'o-phyt'ic, *a* Pertaining to lithophytes

Li-thŏph'y toŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, lithophytes

Lith'o spĕr'mum, *n* [Gr λίθος, stone, and σπέρμα, seed] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, — so called from the stony hardness of their seeds, the pericarps of which are found to contain nearly sixty per cent of earthy matter *Baird*

Lith'o-tint, *n* [Gr λίθος, stone, and Eng *tint*] A picture produced in colors from a lithographic stone *Simmonds*

Lith'o tŏme, *n.* [Fr. *lithotome*, Gr. λιθοτομος, cutting stones, λιθότομος, cut in stone, from λίθος, stone, and τέμνειν, to cut]

1. A stone so formed by nature as to appear as if cut by art

2 (*Surg*) An instrument used for cutting the bladder in operations for the stone

Lith'o-tŏm'ic, } *a* [Fr *lithotomique*, Gr λιθο-
Lith'o-tŏm'ic al, } τομικός.] Pertaining to, or performed by, lithotomy

Li-thŏt'o mist, *n* [Fr *lithotomiste*] One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder, or one who is skilled in the operation.

Li-thŏt'o-my, *n* [Fr *lithotomie*, Gr λιθοτομία, from λίθος, stone, and τέμνειν, to cut] (*Surg*) The operation, art, or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder

Lith'o-trip'sy, *n* [Fr *lithotripsie*, from Gr λιθος, stone, and τρίβειν, to rub, grind, τρῖψις, a rubbing, grinding] (*Surg*) The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder by means of an instrument called *lithotriptor*

Lith'o-trip'tist, *n* One skilled in breaking and extracting stone in the bladder

Lith'o-trip'tor, } *n* [See *supra* and LITHON
Lith'o-trĭ'tor, } TRIPTOR] (*Surg*) An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder, a lith ontriptor

Li-thŏt'ri-ty (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Fr *lithotritie*, from Gr. λίθος, stone, and Lat *terere tritum*, to rub, grind] (*Surg*) The operation of breaking a stone in the bladder into small pieces capable of being voided

Lith'o tỹpe, *n* A peculiar kind of stereotype plate See LITHOTYPY.

Lith'o-tỹpe, *v t* [*imp & p p* LITHOTYPED (lĭth'o tipt), *p pr & vb n* LITHOTYPING.] To prepare for printing by plates made by the process of lithotypy See LITHOTYPY.

Li-thŏt'y py, *n* [Gr. λίθος, stone, and τύπος, type] The act or process of making a peculiar kind of stereotype plates, by pressing into a mold taken from a page which has been set up a composition of gum-shellac and sand of a fine quality, together with a little tar and linseed oil, all in a heated state. A plate is thus formed, which, though soft at first, becomes, when thrown into cold water, as hard as stone, and having from the sand which it contains a stony texture, — hence the name

Li thŏx'yl (lĭ-thŏks'il), *n* [Written also *lithoxyle*] [Fr *lithoxyle*, from Gr. λίθος, stone, and ξύλον, wood] Petrified wood [*Obs.*]

Lĭth'y, *a* [See LITHE] Easily bent, pliable.

Lit'i ga-ble, *a* Capable of being litigated.

Lit'i-gant, *a* [Lat *litigans*, p pr of *litigare*, Fr *litigant*, Pr & Sp *litigante* See LITIGATE] Disposed to litigate, contending in law, engaged in a lawsuit, as, the parties *litigant*. *Ayliffe.*

Lit'i-gant, *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit

Lit'i gāte, *v. t* [*imp & p p* LITIGATED, *p pr & vb n* LITIGATING] [Lat. *litigare, litigatum*, from *lis litis*, dispute, contest, lawsuit, and *agere*, to carry on, Pr, Sp, & Pg *litigar*, It *litigare*] To contest in law, to prosecute or defend by pleadings, exhibition of evidence, and judicial debate, as, to *litigate* a cause or a question

Lit'i gāte, *v. i.* To carry on a suit by judicial process

Lit'i gā'tion, *n* [Lat *litigatio.*] The act or process of litigating a suit at law, a judicial contest

Li tĭg'ious (lĭ tĭd'jus), *a* [Lat *litigiosus*, from *litigium*, dispute, quarrel, from *litigare*, Fr *litigieux*, Pr *litigios*, Sp, Pg, & It. *litigioso* See LITIGATE]

1 Inclined to judicial contest, given to the practice of contending in law, quarrelsome, contentious, fond of litigation "A pettifogging attorney or a *litigious* client" *Macaulay*

2. Subject to contention, disputable, controvertible. "A *litigious* peace" *Shak.*

No fences, parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds,
Distinguished acres of *litigious* grounds *Dryden*

3 Pertaining to legal disputes. "Nor brothers cite to the *litigious* bar" *Young*

Li tĭg'ious ly, *adv* In a litigious manner

Li tĭg'ious ness, *n* The state of being litigious, disposition to engage in or carry on lawsuits

Lit'mus, *n* [H Ger *lackmus*, L Ger *lackmûs, lacfmôs*, D *lakmoes*, N Lat *lacca musica*, from Ger *lack*, D *lak, lac*, lacker, and Ger *mus*, D *moes*, a thick preparation of fruit, pap] A purple dye obtained from a lichen, the archil, and from a euphorbious plant, *Cryophora (Croton) tinctoria*, common in the south of Europe It turns blue with alkalies and red with acids See ARCHIL

Litmus paper (*Chem*), unsized paper colored with litmus, and used as a delicate test of acidity in chemical experiments

Lit'orn, *n* [Fr *litorne, litourne*] (*Ornith*) A bird, a species of thrush.

Lĭ'to tēs, *n* [Gr λιτότης, from λιτος, plain, simple, Fr *litote*] (*Rhet*) A diminution or softening of statement for the sake of avoiding censure, or of expressing more strongly what is intended, as, "a citizen of no mean city," that is, an illustrious one

Li trăm'e-ter, *n* [Gr λίτρα and μετρον, measure See LITER] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids

Lĭ'tre (lē'ter, *or* lē'tr) (Synop , § 130), *n.* The same as LITER

Lit'ter, *n* [Fr *litiere, litiera*, Sp *litera*, Pg *liteira*, It *lettiera*, L Lat. *lectaria*, from Lat *lectus*, couch, bed]

1 A bed so furnished with supports that it may be easily carried about with a person in it

Here's a *litter* ready: lay him in it *Shak*

2 A coarse bed of straw or hay for animals to rest upon, also, a covering of straw for plants

3 A confused mass of objects little valued, scattered rubbish

4 Hence, a condition of disorder or confusion, — said especially of a room

5 The number of pigs or other small brutes born at once, the occupants of a litter of straw

Lit'ter, *v t* [*imp & p p* LITTERED, *p pr & vb n* LITTERING]

1 To supply with litter, as cattle, to furnish with litter, as a barn or stall

For his ease well *littered* was the floor. *Dryden*

2 To put into a confused or disordered condition, as, to *litter* a room. "The room with volumes *littered* round" *Swift.*

3 To give birth to, to bear *Shak.*

Lit'ter, *v. i.* To produce a litter "A horrible desert where the she-wolf still *littered*" *Macaulay*

Littérateur (lē tĭ'ra-tûr'), *n* [Fr] One versed in literature, a literary man, a literatus "Befriended by one and another kind hearted *litterateur* after another" *C Kingsley.*

Lit'ter-ing, *n* One of several sticks used in a loom to keep the web stretched [*Prov Eng.*]

Lit'ter-y, *a.* Covered or encumbered with litter; consisting of or constituting litter.

Lit'tle, *a.* [The regular comparative of this word is wanting, its place being supplied by *less*, or, rarely, *lesser*. See LESSER. For the superlative, *least* is used, the regular form, *littlest*, occurring very rarely, except in some of the English provinces, and occasionally in colloquial language. "Where love is great, the *littlest* doubts are fear." *Shak.*] [O. Eng *litelle, lytylle, lite*, Scot. *lite, lyte, lute*, A-S. *lytel, litel, lyt*, O. Sax. *luttil*, D. *luttel*, Icel. *lítill*, Goth. *leitils*, Sw *liten*, Dan *liden, lille*, O. Fries *litic, littic, lytk*, L Ger. *luttik, lütt, lüttke, lütje, lutj, lütt*, O. H. Ger. *luzil, luzzil, lützil*, M. H. Ger. *lützel*]

1 Small in size or extent, not big, diminutive; as, a *little* body, a *little* animal, a *little* piece of ground, a *little* table, a *little* hill, a *little* distance; a *little* child

2 Short in duration, not long, brief, as, a *little* time or season, a *little* sleep

3 Small in quantity or amount, not much; as, a *little* hay or grass, a *little* food, a *little* sum, a *little* light, a *little* air or water

4 Small in dignity, power, or importance; not great, insignificant, contemptible.

When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes? *1 Sam* xv 17

5 Small in force or efficiency, not strong; weak; slight, inconsiderable, as, *little* attention or exertions, *little* effort, *little* care or diligence, *little* weight

6 Small in generosity, not liberal; narrow; mean

Lit'tle, *n* 1 That which is little, a small quantity, amount, space, and the like. "Much was in *little* writ" *Dryden.*

I view with anger and disdain
How *little* gives thee joy and pain *Prior*

2 Small degree or scale, miniature. "His picture in *little*" *Shak.*

He is in *little* all the sphere *Herbert*

A little, by a small degree, to a limited extent, somewhat, for a short time, — contracted from *by a little*, or *but a little* "Stay *a little*" *Shak* "The painter flattered her *a little*" *Shak* "Sub-acid substances are proper, though they are *a little* astringent" *Arbuthnot*

Lit'tle, *adv* [A S *lytle*, Icel *litt*, Sw *litet*, Dan. *lidt* See *supra*] In a small quantity or degree, not much, slightly — often with *a* preceding it. "The poor sheep *little*" *Otway*

Lit'tle-gō, *n* (*Eng Universities*) A public examination about the middle of the course, which, being less strict and less important in its consequences than the final one, has received this appellation [*Cant*]

Lit'tle-ness, *n* The state or quality of being little, smallness of size or bulk, meanness, want of grandeur, as, *littleness* of size, of conceptions, of manners, of duration, of power, and the like.

Syn — Smallness, slightness, inconsiderableness, insignificance, meanness, pettiness — LITTLENESS, MEANNESS *Littleness* and *meanness* both produce paltry actions but *littleness* is narrow from ignorance or timidity, and *meanness* from a sordid, unprincipled selfishness *Littleness* dissembles for want of spirit, *meanness* for want of honesty *Littleness* is the reverse of magnanimity, and *meanness* of generosity *H Taylor*

Lit'to ral, *a* [Lat *littoralis, litoralis*, from *littus, litus*, the sea shore, Fr *littoral*, Sp *litoral*, It *litorale*]

1 Belonging to a shore, as of the sea; on the sea shore

2 (*Zoological & Vegetable Geog*) Pertaining to the interval or zone on a sea coast, between high and low water mark

Li tûr'gic, } *a.* [Gr λειτουργικός, Fr *liturgique*
Li tûr'gic-al, } See *infra*] Pertaining to a liturgy, or to public prayer and worship

Li tûr'gics, *n sing* The doctrine or theory of liturgies [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Lit'ur gist, *n.* One who favors or adheres strictly to a liturgy

Manuals and handmaids of devotion, the lip-work of every prelatical *liturgist*, clapped together and quilted out of Scripture phrase *Milton*

Lit'ur-gy, *n* [Gr λειτουργία, a public service, the public service of God, public worship, from λείτος, λειτός, belonging to the people, public, λαός, λεως, the people, and the root ἐργειν, to work, do, Fr. *liturgie*, Sp, It, & L Lat *liturgia*]

1 The established formulas for public worship, or the entire ritual for public worship in those churches which use prescribed forms

2 (*Rom Cath Church*) The mass

Lĭ'tu ŭs, *n* [Lat] 1 (*Rom Antiq*) (*a*) A curved staff used by the augurs in quartering the heavens (*b*) An instrument of martial music, a kind of trumpet of a somewhat curved form and shrill note

2 (*Math*) A kind of spiral, the same as would be described by the circumferential extremity of one side of a circular sector of constant area but variable radius, the other side of which is fixed

Live (lĭv), *v i* [*imp & p p* LIVED, *p pr & vb n.* LIVING] [O Eng *lyve, leve, libbe*, A-S *libban, lifian, leofian*, O Sax *libban, libbian, libbôn, lebbôn*, Goth *liban*, O Fries *libba, liva, leva*, L Ger. & D. *leven*, O H Ger. *lebên, lepên*, N. H Ger. *leben*, Icel *lifa*, Sw *lefva*, Dan *leve*, allied to *leave*, q v., and O Sax *lif*, O & M H. Ger. *lip*, life, body, N. H. Ger *leib*, body]

1. To have life; to be animated; to possess capacity for the vital functions; — said of animals and plants.

I am Joseph: doth my father yet *live*? *Gen.* xlv. 3.

2. To pass one's time, to pass life or time as to habits or constitution, as, to *live* in ease or affluence, to *live* happily or usefully, — said of persons.

If we act by several broken views, we shall *live* and die in misery *Addison*

3. To make one's abiding place or home, to abide, to dwell, to reside

Jacob *lived* in the land of Egypt seventeen years *Gen* xlvii 28

4. To continue in existence, to remain, to be permanent, to last, — said of inanimate objects or personified ideas. "Nor can our shaken vessels *live* at sea" *Dryden*

Men's evil manners *live* in brass; their virtues
We write in water *Shak*

5 To live, emphatically, to enjoy life, to be in a state of happiness

What greater curse could envious fortune give
Than just to die when I began to *live*? *Dryden*

Then we are glorious forms of heaven, and *live*,
When we can suffer and as soon forgive *Beau & Fl*

6 To feed, to subsist, to be nourished or supported, — with *on*, as, horses *live* on grass and grain, carnivorous animals *live* on flesh

7 To be maintained in life, to acquire a livelihood, to subsist, — with *on* or *by*, as, to *live* on spoils and robberies *Spenser* "Those who *live* by labor" *Temple*

8 (*Script*) (*a*) **To be exempt from spiritual death**

Ye shall, therefore, keep my statutes and my judgments, which if a man do, he shall *live* in them *Lev* xviii 5

(*b*) **To be inwardly quickened, nourished, and actuated by divine influence or faith**

The just shall *live* by faith *Gal* iii 11

To live with (*a*) To dwell or to be a lodger with (*b*) To cohabit, to have intercourse, as male and female

Live (liv), *v t* **1 To spend, as one's life, to continue in, constantly or habitually, as, to *live* a life of ease**

2 To act habitually in conformity to

It is not enough to say prayers, unless they *live* them too *Parker*

To live down, to live so as to subdue, or to live till subdued

Live, *a* [A S *lifbe*, surviving See *supra*]

1 Having life, having the organic functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate, not dead, as, a *live* ox

2 Full of earnestness, active, wide awake, glowing, as, a *live* man, or orator

3 Containing fire, ignited, not extinct, as, a *live* coal

4 Vivid, bright, glowing, as color *Thomson*

5 (*Englin*) **Under pressure and imparting power, as working-steam, which is called *live steam*, or as the moving part of a machine, as the *live spindle* of a lathe** See SPINDLE

Live box, a contrivance to contain living objects for microscopical examination *Gosse* — ***Live feathers***, feathers which have been plucked from the living fowl and are therefore more strong and elastic — ***Live stock***, horses, cattle, and smaller domestic animals

Live, *n* The state of being alive, life [*Obs*]

Live'less, *a* [*Obs*] See LIFELESS

Live'li hĕd, *n* The same as LIVELIHOOD [*Obs*]

Live'li hood, *n* [A S *liflädu*, course of life, life's support, maintenance, from *lif*, life, and *läd*, way, journey, from *lidhan*, to go, travel]

1. Means of maintaining existence, support of life, maintenance

It is their profession and *livelihood* to get their living by practices for which they deserve to forfeit their lives *Swift*

2 Active vigor or lively appearance, liveliness [*Obs*] *Shak*

Live'li ly, *adv* In a lively manner, vivaciously, actively [*Obs*]

Live'li-ness, *n* [From *lively*]

1 The quality or state of being lively or animated, sprightliness, vivacity, animation, spirit, as, the *liveliness* of youth, contrasted with the gravity of age.

2 An appearance of life, animation, or spirit as, the *liveliness* of the eye or countenance in a portrait

3 Briskness, activity, effervescence, as of liquors

Syn. — Sprightliness, gayety, animation vivacity, smartness, briskness, activity — LIVELINESS, GAYETY ANIMATION, VIVACITY *Liveliness* is an habitual feeling of life and interest, *gayety* refers more to a temporary excitement of the animal spirits, *animation* implies a warmth of emotion and a corresponding vividness of expressing it, awakened by the presence of something which strongly affects the mind, *vivacity* is a feeling between liveliness and animation, having the permanency of the one, and, to some extent, the warmth of the other *Liveliness* of imagination; *gayety* of heart, *animation* of countenance, *vivacity* of gesture or conversation

Live'lōde, *n.* **The same as LIVELIHOOD** [*Obs*]

Live'lŏng (liv'lŏng), *a.* **1. Long in passing.**

How could she sit the *livelong* day,
Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift*

2. Lasting; durable. [*Obs*]

Thou hast built thyself a *livelong* monument *Milton*

Live'lŏng, *n.* (*Bot.*) **A plant of the genus *Sedum***

Live'ly, *a* [*compar* LIVELIER, *superl* LIVELIEST]

1 Endowed with or manifesting life, living "Begotten . . unto a *lively* hope" 1 *Pet* i 3 "Chaplets of gold and silver resembling *lively* flowers and leaves" *Holland*

2 Brisk, vigorous, vivacious, active, as, a *lively* youth

3 Gay, airy, animated, spirited "From grave to gay, from *lively* to severe" *Pope*

4 Representing life, life-like, as, a *lively* imitation of nature.

I spied the *lively* picture of my father *Massinger*

5 Strong, bright, vivid, glowing, — said of colors and tints.

Lively stones (*Script*), saints, as being quickened by the Spirit and active in holiness

Syn — Brisk, vigorous quick nimble, smart, active, alert, sprightly, animated, spirited, prompt, strong, energetic, vivid, vivacious, blithe, gleeful, airy, gay, jocund

Live'ly, *adv* **1 In a brisk manner, briskly, vigorously** [*Rare*]

They brought their men to the slough, who, discharging *lively*, almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them *Hayward*

2 With strong resemblance of life.

Nor are the fathers more faithfully cited in his books than *lively* copied out in his countenance and carriage *Fuller*

Live'-ōak, *n* (*Bot*) A species of oak (*Quercus virens*), growing in the Southern States, of great durability, and highly esteemed for ship-timber

Liv'er, *n* **1 One who lives**

And try if life be worth the *liver's* care *Prior*

2 A resident, a dweller, as, a *liver* in Brooklyn

3 An enterer or provider of food, &c, as, a good or hearty *liver*

Liv'er, *n* [A S *lifer*, Icel *lifur*, Sw *lefver*, Dan & D *lever*, O H Ger *lebara*, M H Ger *leber*, N H Ger *leber*] (*Anat*) The largest gland of the body, reddish in color, rounded on its upper surface, flattened on the lower, and situated immediately beneath the diaphragm, mainly on the right side That portion of food which is absorbed by the veins, passes through it, and undergoes important changes during the passage from the venous blood which passes through it, the bile is secreted The liver produces from the blood an animal starch, which is readily converted into sugar

Liver of sulphur (*Chem*) fused sulphuret of potassium, — so called from its color, which resembles that of liver — ***Liver spots***, a disease of the skin, characterized by yellowish-brown patches or spots, — popularly so called

Liv'er, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird (*Ibis falcinellus*), found all over the eastern continent, and said to have given its name to the city of Liverpool *Yarrell*

Liv'er-cŏl'or (kŭl'ur), *a* Dark red, of the color of the liver

Liv'ered (liv'erd), *a* Having a liver, — used in composition, as, white-*livered*

Liv'er grōwn, *a* Having a large liver *Grauut*

Liv'er ied (liv'er id), *a.* Wearing a livery, as servants See LIVERY, 3

Liv'er ing, *n* A kind of pudding or sausage made of liver, or of hog's flesh [*Obs*] "*Liverings*, whiteskinned as ladies" *Chapman*

Liv'er-stōne, *n* [Ger *leber stein*] (*Min*) A stone of a gray or brown color, which, when rubbed or heated to redness, emits the smell of liver of sulphur

Liv'er wort (-wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant between the lichens and mosses, of a loose cellular texture, usually procumbent, with rootlets from the frond like confluent leaf and stem In some, the leaf and stem are distinct They are found in moist places, on rocks &c *Gray*

Liv'er y, *n* [O Fr *livree*, a gift of clothes made by the master to his servants, properly a thing delivered, from Fr *livrer*, to deliver, It *livr a*, Sp *librar*, L Lat *liberare*, *liberata*, *liberatio*, delivery See DELIVER]

1 (*Eng Law*) (*a*) **The act of delivering possession of lands or tenements**

☞ It is usual to say, *livery of seizin*, which is a feudal investiture, made by the delivery of a turf, of a rod, or twig, from the feoffor to the feoffee In the United States, no such ceremony is necessary to a conveyance of real estate, the delivery of a deed being sufficient

(*b*) **The writ by which possession is obtained.**

2 Release from wardship, deliverance.

Death fewer *liveries* gives
Than life *Chapman*

It concerned them first to sue out their *livery* from the unjust wardship of his encroaching prerogative *Milton*

3 That which is delivered out statedly or formally, as clothing, food, &c, especially, (*a*) The badge or uniform clothing given by barons and others to their retainers when in military service and hence, sometimes, the different divisions of an army distinguished from each other by such uniform [*Obs*] *Halliwell.* (*b*) **Hence, the peculiar dress by which the servants of a nobleman or gentleman are distinguished, as, a claret colored *livery*** (*c*) **Hence, also, the peculiar dress or garb appropriated by any association or body of persons to their own use; as, the *livery* of the London tradesmen, of a priest, of a charity school, and the like, also, the whole body or company of those wearing such a garb, and entitled to the privileges of the association, as, the whole *livery* of London**

A Haberdasher and a Carpenter,
A Webbe, a Dyer, and a Tapiser,
Were all yclothed in a *liuere*
Of a solempne and grete fraternite. *Chaucer.*

From the periodical deliveries of these characteristic articles of servile costume (blue coats) came our word *livery* *De Quincey*

(*d*) **Hence, any characteristic dress or outward appearance** "April's *livery*" *Sidney*

Now came still evening on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad *Milton.*

(*e*) **An allowance of food statedly given out; a ration, as to a family, to servants, to horses, &c.**

The emperor's officers every night went through the town from house to house, where at any English gentleman did repast or lodge, and served their *liveries* for all night: first, the officers brought into the house a cast of fine manchet [white bread], and of silver two great pots, with white wine, and sugar (*Cavendish*

What *livery* is, we by common use in England know well enough, namely, that is, allowance of horse-meat, as to keep horses at *livery*, the which word, I guess, is derived of liverring or delivering forth their nightly food *Spenser*

It need hardly be observed that the explanation of *livery* which Spenser offers is perfectly correct, but it is no longer applied to the ration or stated portion of food delivered at stated periods *Trench*

Livery gown, the gown worn by a livery-man in London

Liv'er y, *v t.* **To clothe in livery** *Shak.*

Liv'er-y-man, *n*, *pl* LIV'ER Y MEN

1 One who wears a livery, as a servant

2 A freeman of the city, in London, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the distinguishing dress or *livery* of the company to which he belongs and also to enjoy certain other privileges, viz, the right of voting in an election for the lord-mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, &c

Liv'er y-stā'ble, *n* A stable where horses are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided See LIVERY, *n*, No 3 (*e*)

Lives (livz), *n*, *pl* of *life* See LIFE

Liv'id, *a* [Lat *lividus*, from *livere*, to be of a bluish color, to be black and blue, Fr *livide*, Sp & It *livido*] Black and blue, gray blue, of a lead color, discolored, as flesh by contusion

Upon my *livid* lips bestow a kiss *Dryden*

Li vid'i-ty, *n* [Fr *lividité*, Pr *luuiditat*, It *livi dezza*, Sp *lividez*] A dark or black and blue color, like that of bruised flesh

Liv'id ness, *n* Lividity

Liv'ing, *a* **1 Having life, active, lively**

2 Issuing continually from the earth, running, flowing, as, a *living* spring or fountain, — opposed to *stagnant*

3 Producing action, animation, and vigor, quickening, as, a *living* principle, a *living* faith

Living force See VIS VIVA — ***Living rock***, rock in its native or original state or location, rock not quarried "I now found myself on a rude and narrow stairway, the steps of which were cut out of the *living rock*" *T Moore* — *The living* those who are alive, living men, as, in the land of the *living*

The *living* will lay it to his heart. *Lev* xvi 2

Liv'ing, *n* **1 Means of subsistence, estate, livelihood**

She, of her want, did cast in all that she had, even all her *living* *Mark* xii 44

He divided unto them his *living* *Luke* xv 12

2 Power of continuing life, the act of living, or living comfortably

There is no *living* without trusting somebody or other in some cases *I Estrange*

3 The benefice of a clergyman, an ecclesiastical charge which a minister receives [*Eng*]

He could not get a deanery, a prebend, or even a *living* *Macaulay*

Liv'ing ly, *adv* In a living state *Browne.*

Liv'ing ness, *n* The state or quality of being alive, the possession of energy or vigor, animation, quickening

Liv'ors, *n* [Lat] Malignity [*Obs and rare*] "The utmost that *livor* and rancor can invent" *Burton.*

Livraison (liv'rā zŏng'), *n* [Fr, from *livrer*, to deliver, Pr *livra-on*, *livra-on*, L Lat *liberatio*. See LIVERY and DELIVER] A part of a book or literary composition printed and delivered by itself; a number a part

Liv're (liv'er or liv'ur) (Savage, § 130), *n* [Fr., O. Fr *livre*, from Lat *libra*, a pound of twelve ounces, Pr *libra*, *livra*, Sp & Pg *libra*, It *libbra*, *lira*.] A French money of account, afterward a silver coin equal to 20 sous, or 18½ cents It is not now in use, having been superseded by the franc *Eng. Cyc.*

Lix iv'i al, *a* [Lat *lixivius*, from *lix*, ashes, lye-ashes, lye, Fr *lixiviel*, *lixivieux*, Sp *lexivial*, *lejivial*, It *lissivale*, *lissivioso*]

1 Obtained by lixiviation, impregnated with alkaline salt extracted from wood ashes.

2 Consisting of salt extracted from the ashes of wood

3. Of the color of lye; resembling lye.
4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood-ashes.

Lixivial salts (*Chem*), those salts which are obtained by passing water through ashes, or by pouring it on them

Lix-iv'i-ate, } *a.* [See *infra.*]
Lix-iv'i-ā'ted, } 1 Pertaining to lye or lixivium, of the quality of alkaline salts
2 Impregnated with salts from wood ashes

Lix-iv'i-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIXIVIATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIXIVIATING.] [From *lixivium*, q. v., It. *lissiviare*.] To subject to the process of lixiviation; to leach, to impregnate with salts from wood-ashes

All alike are destined to be well sifted and *lixiviated*, to crystallize into true democratic, explosive, insurrectionary niter *Burke*

Lix-iv'i-ā'tion, *n.* [Fr *lixiviation*, It *lissiviazione* See *supra*.] The operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes, by pouring water on them, the water passing through them imbibing the salts

Lix-iv'i-ous, *a* The same as LIXIVIAL See LIXIVIAL

Lix-iv'i-um, *n* [Lat *lixivium* and *livivia*, Sp *lexia*, It. *lscia*, Fr *lessive*, Pr *lissau*, *leissau*.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from wood ashes, — sometimes applied to other extracts

Frilled Lizard

Liz'ard, *n* [Fr *lézard*, Prov. Fr *lézarde*, It *lucerta*, *lucertola*, Sp. & Pg *lagarto*, L. *lacerta* and *lacertus*.]
1. (*Zoöl.*) A four-footed reptile, having an elongate, round body, without a dorsal crest, with scales above, and with broad transverse scales below, a very long, round tail, a head covered with polygonal plates, a distinct tympanum, and a free tongue, more or less divided at the end. The lizards are found in all warm parts of the world, except Australia and the islands of the Pacific

Variegated Lizard

2 (*Naut.*) A piece of rope, sometimes with two legs, and one or more thimbles spliced into it, — used for various purposes *Dana*

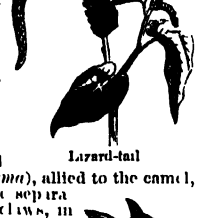
Lizard-tail

Liz'ard-tāil, *n* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant of the genus *Saururus* (*S. cernuus*), growing in marshes, and having white flowers crowded in a slender terminal spike, somewhat resembling in form a lizard's tail, whence the name *Gray*

Llā'mā (lläm'mä, *or* lăm'mä), *n* [Peruv.] (*Zoöl.*) An ungulate ruminating mammal (the *Llama*, or *Auchenia glama*), allied to the camel, from which it differs in the separation of its toes, in having claws, in being smaller in size, and having no hump. It is found in South America

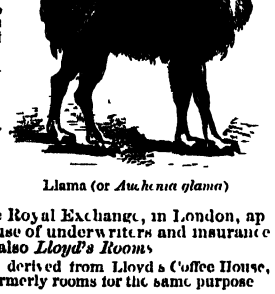
Llama (or *Auchenia glama*)

Lloyd's (loidz), *n*
1 A society, or establishment of underwriters and others in London, for the collection and diffusion of marine intelligence, the insurance, classification, and certifying of vessels, and the transaction of business of various kinds connected with shipping

2 A part of the Royal Exchange, in London, appropriated to the use of underwriters and insurance brokers — called also *Lloyd's Rooms*

☞ The name is derived from Lloyd's Coffee House, where there were formerly rooms for the same purpose

Lloyd's agents, persons employed in various parts of the world, by the association of underwriters called Lloyd's, to transmit commercial news, render assistance to masters of merchant vessels, and to perform other duties, as may be necessary *Simmonds* — *Lloyd's list*, a publication of the latest news respecting shipping matters, with lists of vessels, &c., made under the direction of Lloyd's *Brande* — *Lloyd's register*, a register of vessels according to their quality, published yearly *Simmonds*

☞ An Austrian Lloyd's was established in Trieste in 1853, not, however, as an association of indemnities, but for general commercial and industrial purposes. *New Am. Cyc.*

Lō, *interj.* [A-S. *lā.* See LA.] Look; see; behold, observe "*Lo*, here is Christ." *Matt.* xxiv. 23 "*Lo*, we turn to the Gentiles." *Acts* xiii. 46.

Lōach, *n.* [Fr. *loche*, Sp *loja*.] (*Ichth.*) A small fish, allied to the minnow, of the genus *Cobitis* (*C. barbatula*), inhabiting small, clear streams, and esteemed dainty food [Written also *loche*] *Walton.*

Loach (*Cobitis barbatula*).

Lōad (lōd, 20), *n* [A-S *hlad*, *lad* See *infra*.]
1 A burden, that which is laid on or put in any thing for conveyance, that which is borne or sustained, a weight, as, a heavy load.

Jove lightened of its *load*
The enormous mass *Pope*

2 The amount or quantity which a person can carry, the contents of a cart, barrow, or vessel, hence, a heavy burden as, to stagger under a *load* "Three or four cart *loads* of stuff, as bedding, &c" *Stow*

3 That which burdens, oppresses, or grieves the mind or spirits, as, a *load* of care "A *load* of guilt" *Ray* "Our life's a *load*" *Dryden*

4 A particular measure for certain articles, being as much as can be carried at one time by the conveyance commonly used for the article measured, as, a *load* of wood or coal, a *load* of hay

5 The charge of a fire arm, as, a *load* of powder

6 Weight or violence of blows *Milton*

7 (*Mach.*) The work done by a steam engine or other prime mover when working at its full power

8 (*Mining.*) A lode or vein See LODE

Load-line, or *load-water line*, the line to which the water rises on the sides of a loaded ship

Syn. — Burden, lading, weight, cargo See BURDEN

Lōad, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOADED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOADING.] *Loaden* is obsolete, and *laden* belongs to *lade*.] [A-S & O Sax *hladan* See LADE.]
1 To lay a burden on, to cause to bear, to charge with a load, to make heavy, to furnish with a lading or cargo, as, to *load* a camel or a horse, to *load* a cart or wagon

2 Hence, to weigh down, either with what is cumbersome and embarrassing, or with what is valuable, to encumber, to bestow or confer in great abundance, as, to *load* the stomach with food.

Those honors broad and deep, wherewith
Your majesty *loads* our house *Shak.*

He that makes no reflection on what he reads, only *loads* his mind with a rhapsody of tales fit in winter nights for the entertainment of others *Locke*

3 To add to the weight of by some heavy, extraneous addition, as, to *load* a cane or whip, hence, to adulterate, as, the wine was *loaded*

4 To place a charge in, to charge, as a gun, with powder, or with powder and shot or ball.

Loading-turn the successive rotation or order in which vessels take in their cargoes

Lōad'er, *n.* One who loads

Lōad'ing, *n* A cargo, a burden, also, any thing that makes part of a load

Lōad'man-āge, *n* [See *infra*.] Pilotage, skill of a pilot [*Obs.*]

Lōads'man, *n.* [A-S *lādman*, a leader, from *lædan*, to lead, *ladhan*, to go.] A pilot [*Obs.*]

Lōad'stär, *n* [A-S *ladu*, *lād*, course, a leading, from *lidhan*, to go, *ladan*, to lead.] The star that leads, the polestar, the cynosure [Written also *lodestar*.] "Your eyes are *lodestars*" *Shak.*

Lōad'stōne, *n* [A-S *ladu*, *lad*, course, conduct See *supra* The old orthography, *lodestone*, would be preferable, as this word has no connection with the verb to *load*.] (*Min.*) A piece of magnetic iron ore possessing polarity like a magnetic needle the ore is very abundant, and all of it is attractable by a magnet, but only occasional masses have polarity [Written also *lodestone*] See LODESTONE *Dana*

Lōaf (lōf), *n.*, *pl.* LOAVES [A-S *hlāf*, *laf*, Goth *hlaifs*, *hlaibs*, Icel *hleifr* and *leifi*, O Sw *lef*, O H Ger *hleip*, *hlaib*, M H Ger *leip*, N H Ger *laib*, L Lat. *leibo*, allied to Russ *chlieb*, Pol *chléb*, Lith *klepas*, Finn *leipa*.] Any thick lump or mass, especially a large, regularly shaped or molded mass, as of bread, sugar, or cake

Lōaf, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOAFED (lōft), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOAFING.] To spend time in idleness, to lounge, to loiter *Bartlett*

Lōaf, *v. t.* To pass or spend in idleness, to waste lazily, as, to *loaf* away time.

Lōaf'er, *n* [N H Ger *läufer*, Prov Ger *laufer*, *lofer*, L Ger *looper*, a runner, from *laufen*, *lafen*, *lopen*, to run.] An idle man, a vagrant who seeks his living by sponging or expedients

Lōaf'-sug ar (-shug'ar), *n.* Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

Lōam, *n.* [A-S *lām*, D *leem*, L Ger. *lēm*, H. Ger. *lehm*, allied to Lat *limus*, slime, mud. Cf. LIME.] A soil chiefly composed of silicious sand, clay, and carbonate of lime, with more or less of oxide of iron, magnesia, and various salts, and also decayed vegetable and animal matter, giving proportionate fertility.

Lōam, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOAMING.] To cover with loam.

Lōam'-mōuld'ing, } *n.* (*Founding.*) (*a.*) The
Lōam'-mōuld'ing, } act of making a mold by sweeps, without a pattern. (*b*) The mold thus made. See SWEEP.

Lōam'y, *a* Consisting of loam, partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it.

Lōan, *n.* [A-S *læn*, for *lǽhen*, from *lihan*, to lend; Icel *lán*, Sw *lån*, Dan *laan*, D *leen*, L Ger & M. Ger. *lên*, O. H Ger *lêhan*, M. H. Ger. *lêhen*, N. H. Ger *lehen*, *lehn* See LEND.]
1 The act of lending, a lending.
2 That which is lent, any thing furnished for temporary use to a person at his request, on condition that the specific thing shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind, as, a *loan* of a book or of bread.

Advantaging their *loan* with interest
Of ten times double gain of happiness *Shak.*

3 A permission to use; grant of the use; as, a *loan* of credit *Kent.*

Loan office, an office at which loans are negotiated, or at which the accounts of loans are kept, and the interest paid to the lender — *Loan society*, an institution which loans money, receiving it again by installments, with interest [*Eng.*] *Ogilvie*

Lōan, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOANED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOANING.] [A S *lænan*, Icel *lana*, Sw *låna*, Dan *laane*, D *leenen*, O H Ger *lêhanôn*, M. H Ger *lêhen*, for *lêhenen*, N H. Ger *lehnen*. See *supra* and LEND.] To lend, to deliver to another for temporary use, without reward, on condition that the thing shall be returned, as a book, or to deliver for use, on condition that an equivalent in kind shall be returned, as bread, or to deliver for temporary use, on condition that an equivalent in kind shall be returned, with a compensation for the use, as in the case of money at interest

Ramsay Kent Wharton Bouvier

Lōan, *v. i.* To lend money or other valuable property, to negotiate a loan, — said of the lender.

Lōan'a-ble, *a* Capable of being loaned.

Lōath, *a* [O Eng *looth*, *loth*, A S *lâdh*, hostile, odious, O. Sax *lêth*, O & N H Ger. *leid*, M H Ger *leit*, Icel *leidr*, Dan & Sw *led* Cf LOTH.] Filled with disgust or aversion, unwilling, backward, reluctant See LOTH

Lōathe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOATHED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOATHING.] [A-S *lâthian*, to hate, O H Ger. *leidên*, M & N H Ger *leiden* See *supra*.]
1 To feel disgust at, especially, to have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink

I loathing the honeyed cakes, I longed for bread *Cowley*

2 To dislike greatly, to abhor, to hate "Not to reveal the secret which I *loathe*" *Waller.* "She *loathes* the vital air" *Dryden*

Syn. — To hate, abhor, detest, abominate See HATE

Lōathe, *v. i.* To feel disgust or nausea [*Obs.*]

Lōath'er, *n* One who loathes or abhors.

Lōath'ful, *a* 1 Full of loathing, hating, abhorring. "*Loathful* eyes" *Hubbard*
2 Awakening or exciting loathing or disgust, disgusting "Above the reach of *loathful*, sinful lust" *Spenser*

Lōath'ing, *n* Extreme disgust, abhorrence, detestation "The mutual fear and *loathing* of the hostile races" *Macaulay*

Lōath'ing ly, *adv* With extreme disgust or abhorrence, in a fastidious manner

Lōath'li-ness, *n* The state or quality of being loathly, loathsomeness [*Obs.*]

Lōath'ly, *a* [*compar* LOATHLIER, *superl* LOATHLIEST.] Loathsome. "Some fast like *loathly* toads" *Spenser.*

Lōath'ly, *adv* 1 Unwillingly, reluctantly.

This shows that you from nature *loathly* stray *Donne*

2 In a loathsome manner, filthily

With dust and blood his locks were *loathly* dight. *Fanfax*

Lōath'ness, *n* Unwillingness, reluctance.

There grew among them a general silence and *loathness* to speak *Bacon*

Lōath'sŏme (lōth'sum), *a.* [Sw *ledsam*. See LOATHE.]
1. Causing to loathe, exciting disgust, disgusting "In defiance of the most *loathsome* and deadly forms of infection" *Macaulay*
2 Exciting hatred or abhorrence, detestable, odious, as, *loathsome* sloth

Lōath'sŏme-ly, *adv.* In a loathsome manner, offensively

Lōath'sŏme-ness, *n.* The quality of exciting extreme disgust or abhorrence

Lōath'y, *a* Loathsome. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lōaves (lōvz), *n.*, *pl.* of *loaf.*

Lŏb, *n* [W. *llob*, an unwieldy lump, a dull fellow, a blockhead Cf LOOBY and LUBBER.]
1 A dull, heavy, sluggish person.
2. Something thick and heavy.
3. A lob-worm. See LUG-WORM.

Lŏb, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOBBING.] To let fall heavily or lazily.

And their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shak.*

Lō'bate, Lō'bā-ted, } *a.* [N. Lat. *lobatus*, Fr. *lobé* See LOBE] (*Nat. Hist.*) Consisting of, or having, lobes, lobed; as, a *lobate* leaf.

Lobate Leaf

Lŏb'by, *n.* [L. Lat. *lobium*, *lobia*, *laubia*, *lobbia*, a covered portico fit for walking, from Ger. *laub*, because places of this kind are often covered with leaves and boughs, N H. Ger *laube*, arbor, bower, from *laub*, foliage, M. H. Ger. *loube*, O H Ger. *loubâ*, *louppâ*, *loupfâ*]

1 (*Arch*) An inclosed place surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments, also, a small hall or waiting-room, or an entrance into a principal apartment when there is a considerable space between it and a portico or vestibule *Gwilt.*

2 That part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly, hence, the men who frequent such a place for the sake of business with the legislators [*U S*]

3. (*Naut.*) An apartment close before the captain's cabin.

4 (*Agr*) A confined place for cattle, formed by hedges, trees, or other fencing, near the farm-yard

Lobby member, a person who frequents the lobby of a house of legislation, for the purpose of influencing measures [*U S*]

Lŏb'by, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LOBBIED, *p pr* & *vb n* LOBBYING] To address or solicit members of a legislative body in the lobby or elsewhere away from the House, with a view to influence their votes This is practiced by persons not belonging to the legislature [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Lŏb'-cŏck, *n* A sluggish, stupid, inactive person, a lob.

Lōbe, *n* [Fr. *lobe*, Sp., Pg, & It. *lobo*, N. Lat *lobus*, from Gr λοβός, from λέπειν, to peel] Any projection or division, especially of a somewhat rounded form, as, (*a*) (*Bot*) A rounded projection or division of a leaf *Gray* (*b*) (*Anat*) A round, projecting part of an organ, as of the liver, lungs, brain, &c (*c*) (*Mach*) The larger or most prominent and projecting part of a cam-wheel *Ogilvie*

Lobe of the ear, the soft, rounded prominence which terminates the ear below, and which is pierced in those who wear ear-rings *Dunglison*

Lōbed, *a* Having lobes, lobate

Lōbe'let, *n* (*Bot*) A small lobe, a lobule

Lo-bē'li-á, *n* [From *Lobel*, botanist to King James I] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including a great number of species. *L inflata*, or Indian tobacco, is an annual plant of North America, whose leaves contain a poisonous, white, viscid juice, of an acrid taste It has often been used in medicine as an emetic, expectorant, &c *L cardinalis* is the cardinal-flower, remarkable for the deep and vivid red color of its flowers

Lŏb'lol-ly, *n* [From *lob* and *loll*, q v] Water gruel, or spoon meat, — so called among seamen

Lŏb'lol-ly-bāy, *n* (*Bot*) An elegant, ornamental, evergreen shrub or small tree, of the genus *Gordonia* (*G Lasianthus*), growing in the maritime parts of the Southern United States Its bark is sometimes used in tanning

Lŏb'lol ly-boy, *n.* A surgeon's attendant on shipboard

Lŏb'lol-ly-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A West Indian tree of the genus *Varronia* (*V alba*), growing to the height of about thirty feet, and producing a fruit which is sometimes eaten

Lŏb'scouse, *n* [Written also *lobscourse*, from which *lobscouse* is corrupted] [From *lob* and *course*, q v] (*Naut*) A hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds, an olio

Lŏb'sĭd-ed, *a* See LAPSIDED

Lŏbs'pound, *n* [From *lob* and *pound*, q v] A prison *Hudibras.*

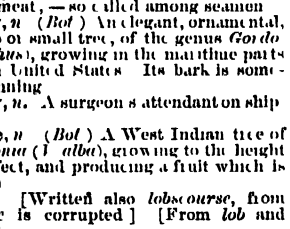

Common Lobster (*Homarus vulgaris*)

Lŏb'ster, *n* [A-S *loppestre*, *lopystre*, *lopustre*, most probably corrupted from Lat. *locusta*, *locusta marina*, a marine shell-fish, a kind of lobster] (*Zoöl*) A large, long tailed crustacean, used for food. The American lobster is a species of the genus *Homarus*; the European, of the genus *Palinurus*, the animals of which have no large claws. The fresh water lobsters are species of the genus *Astacus.*

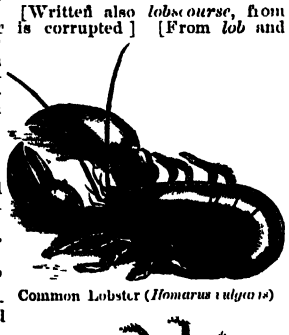

Spiny Lobster (*Palinurus vulgaris*).

Lŏb'ū-lā'ted, *a.* Having small lobed divisions

Lŏb'ule, *n.* [Fr. *lobule*, Sp. & It *lobulo*, N Lat *lobulus*, diminutive of *lobus*. See LOBE.] A small lobe

Lŏb'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* See LUG WORM.

Lō'cal, *a* [Fr., Pr., Sp , & Pg. *local*, It. *locale*, Lat *localis*, from *locus*, place]

1 Pertaining to a particular place, or to a fixed or limited portion of space, as, *local* circumstances

2 Limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district, as, a *local* custom

Gives to airy nothings
A *local* habitation and a name *Shak*

Local actions (*Law*), such as must be brought in a particular county, where the cause arises, — distinguished from *transitory actions* *Blackstone* — *Local affection* (*Med*), a disease or ailment confined to a particular part or organ, and not directly affecting the system — *Local attraction* (*Magnetism*), attraction causing a compass needle to deviate from its proper direction, exerted by objects in its immediate neighborhood, especially on shipboard — *Local color* (*Paint*), that color which belongs to each particular object, irrespective of all accidental influences, as of reflection, shadow, &c

Lo-cāle', *n* [Fr] 1 A place, spot, or location

2 A principle, practice, form of speech, or other thing of local use, or limited to a locality

Lō'cal-ism, *n* 1 The state of being local, affection for a place

2 A method of speaking or acting peculiar to a certain district, a local idiom or phrase

Lo-căl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *localité*, It *località*, Sp *localidad*, Lat *localitas*]

1 Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space

It is thought that the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with gross-er *locality* *Glanville*

2 Position, situation, place, especially, geographical place or situation, as of a mineral or plant

3 Limitation to a county, district, or place, as, *locality* of trial *Blackstone*

Lō'cal-i-zā'tion, *n* [Fr *localisation*] The act of localizing]

Lō'cal-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LOCALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* LOCALIZING] [Fr *localiser*, Sp *localizar* See LOCAL] To make local, to fix in, or assign to, a definite place "As fancy *localizes* powers we love" *Wordsworth*

Lō'cal ly, *adv* With respect to place, in place as, to be *locally* separated or distant

Lō'cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LOCATED, *p pr* & *vb n* LOCATING] [Lat *locare*, *locatum*, from *locus*, place It *locare*]

1 To place, to set in a particular spot or position

2 To designate the site or place of, as, to *locate* a public building, a church, &c

3 To select or determine the bounds or place of, as, to *locate* a tract of land or a land warrant [*U S*]

Lō-cā'tion (110), *n* [Lat *locatio*, from *locare*, Fr *location*, Pr *locatio*, Sp *locacion*, It *locazione* See *supra*]

1 The act of placing, or of designating a place

2 The place where something spoken of is located or permanently fixed

3 That which is located, a tract of land designated in place

4 (*Law*) (*a*) (*Civil Law*) A leasing on rent (*b*) (*Scots Law*) A contract for the use of a thing, or service of a person, for hire *Erskine Wharton* (*c*) (*Amer Law*) The marking out of the bounds ries, or identifying the place or site of, a piece of land, according to the description given in an entry, plan, map, and the like *Burrill Bouvier*

Lō'ca-tive, *a* (*Gram*) Indicating place, or the place where, or wherein, as, a *locative* adjective *locative* case of a noun

Lŏch (lŏk), *n* [Gael & Ir *loch*, W *llwch*, A S *luh*, allied to N H Ger *lache*, O H Ger *lacha*, *lach*, *lah*, Lat *lacus* See LAKE] A lake, a bay or arm of the sea [*Scot*]

Lŏch (lŏk), *n* [Ar *la'ul*, or *lu'ul*, an electuary, or any medicine which may be licked or sucked, from *la'aka*, to lick, It *looch*, *lock*, *lok*] (*Med*) A kind of medicine to be taken by licking with the tongue, a lambative, a linctare [Written also *loche*, *lohoch*, *looch*, and *lough*]

Lo-chā'ber-ăx, } *n* [So called from
Lo-chā'ber-āxe, } *Lochaber*, a district of the county of Inverness, in Scotland] A formidable weapon of war, consisting of a pole bearing an ax at its upper end, formerly used by the Scotch Highlanders

Lochaber-ax

Lŏch'age (lŏk'ĕj), *n* [Gr λοχαγός, from λόχος, a body of soldiers, and ἄγειν, to lead, Fr *lochague*] (*Gr Antiq*) An officer who commanded a cohort, the number of men in which is not certainly known *Mitford*

Lŏch'an, *n* A small lake, a pond. [*Scot*] "A pond or *lochan* rather than a lake" *H. Miller.*

Lŏche, *n.* See LOACH and LOCH.

Lo-chē'a, or **Lō'chi-á,** *n.* [Gr. λόχια, pl., from λόχιος, belonging to childbirth, fr λόχος, a lying in, childbirth, Fr *lochies*, pl] (*Med*) The evacuations from the womb and vagina, which follow child birth

Lō'chi-al (lō'kĭ-al), *a.* [Fr. *lochial*. See *supra*] Pertaining to the lochia.

Lŏck, *n* [A S *loc*, inclosure, an inclosed place, the fastening of a door, *locan*, *lûcan*, to lock, fasten, O. Sax *lûcan*, O Fries & Goth *lukan*, Icel *lûka*, *luka*, Sw *lycka*, Dan *lukke*, D *luiken*, O H. Ger. *lûkhan*, M H Ger *luchen*, Icel *loka*, bolt, O. H Ger *bi loh*, *bloch*, bolt, A-S *locc*, lock, hair, *locca*, a flock of wool, *lyccan*, *luccan*, *lucan*, *locsan*, to pluck up, O Fries *lûka*, M H Ger *liechen*, to pluck, O Sax *locka*, D & Dan *lok*, Sw *lock*, Icel. *lokr*, *harlokr*, O H. Ger *loc*, M H Ger. *lock*, *lock*, N H Ger *locke*, a lock of hair]

1 Any thing that fastens, specifically, a fastening, as for a door, a lid, a trunk, and the like, in which a movable bolt is projected by the action of a separate piece, called a *key*, but can not be withdrawn so as to release the door, &c, except by another application of the key

2 A fastening together, a closing of one thing upon another a state of being fixed or immovable

I have all Albemarle Street closed by a *lock* of carriages. *De Quincey*

3 A place which is locked up "Shuts up the unwieldling centaur in the *loch*" *Dryden*

4 The barrier or works which confine the water of a stream or canal, — called also *weir* or *guard lock*

5 An inclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another, — called also *lift lock*

6 That part of a fire arm by which fire is produced for the discharge of the piece

7 A grapple in wrestling *Milton*

8 A tuft of hair, a plexus of wool, hay, or other like substance, a flock, a ringlet of hair "Those gray *locks*, the pursuivants of death" *Shak*

Lock of water the measure equal to the contents of the chamber of the locks by which the consumption of water on a canal is estimated — *Lock stock and barrel* the whole of a thing, — a sportive phrase [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Lŏck, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* LOCKED (lŏkt), *p pr* & *vb n.* LOCKING] [See LOCK, *n*]

1 To fasten with a lock and key, as, to *lock* a door, to *lock* a trunk

2 To fasten so as to impede motion, as, to *lock* a wheel

3 To shut up or confine, as with a lock, as, to be *locked* in a prison

4 To close fast as, the frost *locks* up our rivers

5 To encircle or inclose, as, to *lock* arms, to embrace closely, as, to *lock* one in the arms

Lock hand in hand yourselves in order set. *Shak*

6 To furnish with locks, as a canal

7 (*Fencing*) To seize, as the sword arm of an antagonist, by turning the left arm around it, in order to disarm him

Lŏck, *v i* 1 To become fast as, the door *locks* close.

2 To unite closely by mutual insertion, as, they *lock* into each other

Lŏck'age, *n* 1 Materials for locks in a canal

2 Toll paid for passing the locks of a canal

3 Amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal

The entire *lockage* will be about fifty feet on each side of the summit level *Clinton*

Lŏck'-chăm'ber, *n* The inclosed space between lock gates, into which boats enter in a canal

Lŏck'-down, *n* A contrivance to fasten logs together in rafting — used by lumbermen [*U S*]

Lŏcked'-jăw (lŏkt'jăw), *n* (*Med*) A violent contraction of the muscles of the jaw, by which its motion is suspended, a variety of tetanus

Lŏck'er, *n* A close place as a drawer or apartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock

Chain locker (*Naut*) a strong, compartment in the hold of a vessel, for holding the chain cables — *Shot locker*, a similar compartment, where shot are deposited *Totten*

Lŏck'et, *n* [Fr *loquet*, diminutive of O Fr *loc*, latch, lock, from A S *loc*, Icel *loka*, O H Ger. *bloh*, *bloch* It *lucchetto* See LOCK *n*]

1 A small locket a catch or spring to fasten a neck lace or other ornament

2 A little gold case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair or a miniature

Lŏck'ist, *n* An adherent of *Locke*, the philosopher.

Lŏck'-jăw, *n* See LOCKED JAW

Lŏck'-keep'er, *n* One who attends the locks of a canal

Lŏck'less, *a* Destitute of a lock.

Lŏck'-nŭt, *n* See JAM NUT

Lŏck'-păd dle, *n* A small sluice for the passage of water to fill an empty lock

Lŏck'ram, *n* [Fr *locreman*, *locronan*, thick hemp cloth made in Bretagne, especially in the town of *Locronan*] A sort of coarse linen.

Lŏck'rand, *n* (*Arch*) A course of bond-stones.

Lŏck'-sĭll, *n* An angular piece of timber at the bottom of a lock, against which the gates shut

Lŏck'-smith, *n* An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks.

Lŏck'-stĕp, *n* A mode of marching by a body of men going one after another as closely as possible, in which the leg of each moves at the same time with and closely follows the corresponding leg of the person directly before him

Lŏck'-stĭtch, *n* A peculiar sort of stitch formed by the locking of two threads together, as in some sewing-machines

Lŏck'-ŭp, *n* A place where bailiffs temporarily confine persons under arrest, a watch house

Lŏck'-wēir, *n* 1 A paddle-weir, in canals, an over fall behind the upper gates, by which the waste water of the upper pond is let down through the paddle holes into the chamber of the lock.

2 A weir having a lock

Lŏck'y, *a* Having locks or tufts [*Obs*] *Sherwood*

Lō'co-dē scrĭp'tĭve, *a* [Lat *locus*, a place, and Eng *descriptive*] Describing a particular place or places

Lō'co-fō'co, *n* [According to some etymologists, from Lat *loco foci*, instead of fire, according to Bartlett, it was called so from a self lighting cigar, with a match composition at the end, invented in 1834 by John Marck in New York, and called by him *loco foco cigar*, a word coined in imitation of the word *locomotive*, which by the vulgar was supposed to mean self moving]

1 A friction match [*U S*]

2. A cant term once applied to a member of the Democratic party [*U S*]

☞ The name was applied, in 1834, to the extreme portion of the Democratic party, because, at a meeting in Tammany Hall, New York in which there was great diversity of sentiment, the chairman left his seat, and the lights were extinguished, with a view to dissolve the meeting, when those in favor of extreme measures produced loco-foco matches, rekindled the lights, continued the meeting, and accomplished their object

Lō'co-mō'tĭon, *n* [Lat *locus*, place, and *motio*, motion, from *mov're*, *motum*, to move, Fr *locomotion*, Sp *locomocion*, It *locomozione*]

1 The act of moving from place to place

2 The power of moving from place to place, as, most animals possess *locomotion*, plants have life, but not *locomotion*

Lō'co-mō'tĭve (110), *a* [Fr *locomotif*, Sp & It *locomotivo*, from Lat *locus*, a place, and *movere*, *motum*, to move]

1 Moving from place to place, changing place, or able to change place, as, a *locomotive* animal

2 Occupied in producing motion, or in moving from place to place, as, the *locomotive* organs of an animal

Lō'co-mō'tĭve, }
Lō'co-mō'tĭve-ĕn'gĭne, } *n* A wheel carriage supporting and driven by a steam boiler and one or more steam engines, and used to convey goods or passengers, or to draw wagons or railway cars

☞ The cut shows the general arrangement of the most common kind The boiler A A (see *Illust* of *Boiler*), and the engines, of which C is one cylinder, rest on the frame which extends from N to M, and contains the jaws and driving-boxes under the springs L L, as shown The frame rests in front on the springs of the truck (see Truck), of which X X are the wheels, and hangs behind on the equalizing-beam K, extending to the springs L L The circle J H represents the trailing-driver, and J J the leading-driver B is the smoke-box, C the chimney W the ash-pan, E the sand-box, and F the cab The line V G represents the piston-rod, U V the connecting rod, and U U the parallel rod T is the steam-chest containing the valve, T S the valve-rod and S R the rocker arms on the rock-shaft The link-motion (see Link-motion) extends between the forward driving shaft and the arm R, and, with R S T, forms the valve-gear See Valve-gear The pumps (see *Illust* of *Air-chamber*) P draw water from the tender through the feed-pipe O P, and force it into the boiler through the check-valve Q

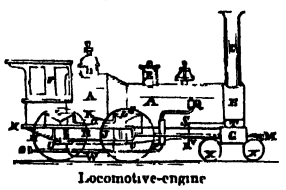

Locomotive-engine

Lō'co-mō'tĭve-cär, *n* A locomotive and a car combined in one vehicle

Lō'co mō'tĭve-ness, }
Lō'co-mo-tĭv'ĭ ty, } *n* [Fr *locomotivité*] The power of changing place

Lŏc'ŭ-la-ment, *n* [Lat *loculamentum*, case, box, from *loculus*, diminutive of *locus*, place] (*Bot*) The cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged

Loculament.

Lŏc'ŭ lar, *a* (*Bot*) Of, or relating to, the cell or compartment of an ovary, &c *Gray*

Lŏc'ŭ lĭ cĭd'dal, *a* [Lat *loculus*, cell, and *cædere*, to cut, Fr *loculicide*] (*Bot*) Dehiscent through the middle of the back of each cell *Gray*

Lŏc'ŭ lōse', } *a* [Lat *loculosus*, Fr *loculeux* See
Lŏc'ŭ lous, } *supra*] (*Bot*) Divided by internal partitions into shells

Lō'cum-tĕ'nens, *n* [Lat, holding the place, from *locus*, place, and *tenens*, p pr of *tenere*, to hold] A deputy or substitute filling a vacant office for a time

Lō'cus, *n.* [Lat & It. *locusta*, Sp. *locusta*, *langosta*, Fr. *locuste*.] (*Math.*) The line traced by a point which varies its position according to some determinate law.

Lō'cust, *n* [N Lat *locusta*, from Lat *locusta*, locust, grasshopper, equivalent to Ger *heuschrecke*, so called from the resemblance of its branches to the legs of a flying locust, Fr *locuste*, *locustier*, It. *locusto*, Ger. *heuschreckenbaum*.]

1 (*Entom*) A jumping orthopterous insect, like the grasshopper, from which it is distinguished by the shortness of its antennæ, and by having only three joints in each foot, as seen from above.

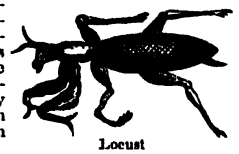

Locust

☞ The locust generally has a greater power of flight than the grasshopper The migratory locust (*Locusta migratoria* of Linnæus) is the most injurious European species These insects are at times so numerous in Africa and the south of Asia as to devour every green thing, and when they migrate, they fly in an immense cloud In the United States the harvest-fly (*Cicada*) is improperly called *locust* *Harris*

2 (*Bot*) The locust tree See Locust tree

Lo cŭs'tă, *n* (*Bot*) The spikelet or flower-cluster of grasses *Gray*

Lo cŭs'tĭc, *a* (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from the locust, — said of an acid resembling acetic acid in its properties

Lō'cust-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A large North American tree of the genus *Robinia* (*R. pseudacacia*), producing large, slender racemes of white, fragrant, papilionaceous flowers, and often cultivated as an ornamental tree.

☞ The name is also applied to other trees of different genera, especially to those of the genus *Hymenæa*, of which *H courbaril* is a lofty, spreading tree of South America, also to the *Ceratonia siliqua*, a tree growing in South America *Gray Baird*

Honey locust-tree (*Bot*), a tree of the genus *Gleditschia* (*G triacanthos*), having pinnate leaves and stout, branching thorns, — so called from a sweet pulp found between the seeds in the pods, — called also simply *honey locust*

Lo cū'tion, *n* [Lat *locutio*, from *loqui*, to speak] Speech, or discourse

I hate these figures in *locution*,
These about phrases forced by ceremony *Marston*

Lŏc'ŭ to ry, *n* A room for conversation, especially, such a room in monasteries, where the monks were allowed to converse

Lōde, *n* [A-S *lad*, *ladu*, course, conduct, from *lidhan*, to be borne, to go, *lædan*, to lead See Lade]

1 (*Mining*) A metallic vein, or any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not, but commonly a metallic vein [Written also *load*]

2 A cut or reach of water

Down that dark, long *lode* he and his brother skated home in triumph *C Kingsley*

Lōde'man ăge, *n* Pilotage *Halliwell*

Lōde'-ship, *n* A small vessel. *Halliwell*

Lōde'stär, *n* See Loadstar

Lōde'stōne, *n* 1 See Loadstone

2 A kind of stone, called also *tin-stone*, a compound of stone and sand, of different kinds and colors, — so called among the Cornish miners

Lŏdge, *v t.* [*imp & p p* Lodged, *p pr & vb n* Lodging] [O Eng *logge*, Fr *loger*, O Fr *loger*, L Lat. *logiare*, It *alloggiare*, Sp *alojar* See *in fra*]

1 To set, lay, or deposit for keeping or preservation, for a longer or shorter time, as, the men *lodged* their arms in the arsenal

2 To infix, to throw in, to settle, to place, to plant

He *lodged* an arrow in a tender breast *Addison*

3 To fix in the heart, mind, or memory

I can give no reason
More than a *lodged* hate *Shak*

The memory can *lodge* a greater store of images than the senses can present at one time *Cheyne*

4 To afford a place for, to furnish with a temporary habitation, to provide with a transient abiding-place, hence, to harbor, to cover

Every house was proud to *lodge* a knight *Dryden*
The deer is *lodged* I have tracked her to her cover *Addison*

5 To beat down so as to entangle

Though bladed corn be *lodged*, and trees blown down,
Though castles topple on their warders' heads *Shak*

To lodge an information, to make a complaint

Lŏdge, *v i* 1 To reside, to dwell, to rest

And *lodge* such daring souls in little men *Pope*

2 To rest or dwell for a time, as for a night, a week, a month.

Stay and *lodge* by me this night *Shak*

3 To fall down and become entangled, as the stalks of grain.

Lŏdge, *n.* [O Eng *loge*, Fr. *loge*, Pr *lotja*, Pg *laga*, Sp *logya*, *lonja*, It *loggia*, from O H. Ger *laubja*, *louba*, *laubja*, *loubja*, L Lat. *laubia*, N H. Ger. *laube*, arbor, bower, from *laub*, foliage. Cf Lobby.]

1 A place in which one may lodge or find shelter; a retreat or refuge; as, (*a.*) A small house in a park or forest

He and his lady both are at the *lodge*
Upon the north side of this pleasant chase. *Shak.*

(*b*) The house of the gate keeper on a gentleman's estate. (*c*) A den or cave (*d*) A secret association, as of the Freemasons, Odd Fellows, and the like, also, the place in which they assemble. (*e.*) A box or stall at an opera house

2 A collection of objects lodged together "The Maldives, a famous *lodge* of islands" *De Foe.*

Lŏdge'a ble, *a* Capable of being lodged in or upon. "The *lodgeable* area of the earth" *Jeffrey.*

Lŏdged, *a* (*Her*) Lying down.

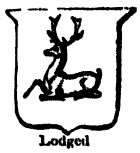

Lodged

Lŏdge'-gāte, *n* A park-gate, or entrance gate, near the lodge

Lŏdge'ment, *n* See Lodgment.

Lŏdg'er, *n* 1 One who lives at board, or in a hired room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night

2 One who resides in any place for a time

Lŏdg'ing, *n* 1 A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time, temporary habitation, apartment.

Wits take *lodgings* in the sound of Bow *Pope*

2 Place of residence or rest, harbor, cover "Fair bosom — the *lodging* of delight" *Spenser*

Lodging-house, a house where lodgings are provided and let — *Lodging-room*, a room in which a person lodges

Lŏdg'ment, *n* [Written also *lodgement*] [Fr *logement*, It *loggiamento*, *alloggiamento*, Sp *alojamiento* See Lodge, *v*]

1 The act of lodging, or the state of being lodged, a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time or for permanence

2 A lodging place, room

3 Accumulation or collection of something deposited or remaining at rest

4 (*Mil*) The occupation of a position, as in a siege, by the besieging party, and the formation of an intrenchment thereon to maintain it against recapture, as, to effect a *lodgment* *Scott*

Lō'ess, *n* [Ger *los*, from *losen*, to loosen, detach] (*Geol*) A tertiary deposit on the banks of the Rhine

Löffe, *v i* To laugh [*Obs*] *Shak*

Löft (21), *n* [Dan *loft*, loft, ceiling, Icel *lopt*, air, heaven, height L Ger *lucht*, air, loft, A S *luft*, air, cloud, allied to *luft*, q v] That which is lifted up, an elevation, hence, especially (*a*) The room or space under a roof (*b*) A gallery or raised apartment in a church, hall, &c, as, an organ *loft* (*c*) A floor or room placed above another.

Eutychus fell down from the third *loft* *Acts* xx 9

Löft'i ly, *adv* [From *lofty*]

1 In a lofty manner or position, highly

2 In a proud or arrogant manner, haughtily

Löft'i ness, *n* 1 The condition of being lofty, elevation, height

2 Elevation of character or sentiment, grandeur, sublimity

3 The state of being elevated or puffed up by pride or vanity, haughtiness arrogance

Löft'y, *a* [*compar* Loftier, *superl* Loftiest] [Ger *luftig*, airy, aerial, lofty, A S. *loften*, airy, high See Loft]

1 Lifted high up, much elevated in position, towering

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance *Pope.*

2 Elevated in character or rank, dignified.

Thus saith the high and *lofty* One, that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy *Isa* lvii 15

3 Characterized by pride, haughty, as, *lofty* looks "*Lofty* and sour to them that loved him not" *Shak*

4 Elevated in language or style, sublime.

He knew himself to sing and build the *lofty* rhyme *Milton*

5 Stately, dignified, as, *lofty* steps.

Syn — Tall, high, exalted, dignified, stately, majestic, sublime, proud, haughty See Tall

Lŏg, *n* [Cf *clog* and D *log*, heavy, dull, a sense retained in *water logged*]

1 A bulky piece or stick of wood or timber

2 [L Ger *log*, *lock*, Dan *log*, Sw *logg*] (*Naut*) An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water

☞ The *common log* consists of the *log-chip*, or *log ship*, often exclusively called the *log*, and the *log-line*, the former being commonly a thin wooden quadrant of five or six inches radius, loaded with lead on the arc to make it float upright, and the latter the line or cord to which it is attached This line is divided into equal spaces, called *knots* When the log is thrown, the log-ship is kept by the water from being drawn forward, and the speed of the ship is shown by the number of knots run out in a given time, as half a minute *Massey's log* is a piece of mechanism, which, being towed astern, shows the distance actually gone through by the ship, by means of the revolutions of a fly, which are registered on a dial-plate

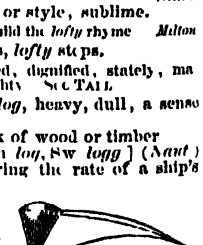

Log, Line, and Glass

3. Hence, the record of the rate of a ship's velocity; a log-book.

Rough log, is a first draught, and the *smooth log*, a copy of the preceding, which is forwarded, after a cruise, to the navy department *Totten*

4. [Heb. *lŏg*, from *lăg*, to be hollow] A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing, according to some authors, three quarters of a pint, according to others, five sixths of a pint

Lŏg, *v. i.* 1. To move to and fro. [*Obs.*] *Polwhele*

2. To move or rock.

Lŏg, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p* LOGGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* LOGGING] To cut and get out logs [*U. S.*]

Lŏg'am, *n* A large stone that is so balanced as to be moved easily, a rocking-stone. [Written also *loggan.*] *Gault*

Lŏg-ăœd'ic, *a* [Gr. λογαοιδικός, from λόγος, discourse, prose, and ᾠδή, song] (*Gr. Pros.*) Composed of dactyls and trochees so arranged as to produce a simple movement analogous to that of ordinary speech—said of certain verses or rhythms, which are so designated because their movements are intermediate between those of prose and poetry

Lŏg'a rĭthm, *n* [Fr *logarithme*, Sp & It *logarithmo*, from Gr λόγος, word, account, proportion, and ἀριθμός, number] (*Math.*) One of a class of auxiliary numbers, devised by Napier to abridge arithmetical calculations, by the use of addition and subtraction in place of multiplication and division, the relation of these to common numbers being that of numbers in an arithmetical series to corresponding numbers in a geometrical series, so that sums and differences of the former indicate respectively products and quotients of the latter, thus,

0	1	2	3	4	Indices or logarithms
1	10	100	1000	10000	Numbers in geometrical progression

Hence, the logarithm of any given number is the exponent of a power to which another given invariable number, called the *base*, must be raised in order to produce that given number Thus, let 10 be the base, then 2 is the logarithm of 100, because $10^2=100$, and 3 is the logarithm of 1000, because $10^3=1000$

Arithmetical complement of a logarithm, the difference between a logarithm and the number ten See COMPLEMENT —*Common logarithms*, or *Briggs's logarithms*, logarithms of which the base is 10 —so called from Henry *Briggs*, who invented them —*Gauss's logarithms*, tables of logarithms constructed for facilitating the operation of finding the logarithm of the sum or difference of two quantities from the logarithms of the quantities one entry of those tables and two additions or subtractions answering the purpose of three entries of the common tables and one addition or subtraction They were suggested by the celebrated Gauss and are of great service in many astronomical computations —*Hyperbolic* or *Napierian logarithms*, those logarithms of which the base is 2 718281, —so called from Lord *Napier*, the inventor of logarithms

Lŏg'a-rith mĕt'ic, Lŏg'a rith mĕt'ic al, Lŏg'a-rith-mĕt'ic al ly, *adv* The same as LOGARITHMIC Logarithmically

Lŏg'a-rith'mic, Lŏg'a rith'mic al, *a* [Fr *logarithmique*, Sp & It *logarithmico*] Pertaining to logarithms, consisting of logarithms

Logarithmic curve (*Math.*), a curve which, referred to a system of rectangular co-ordinate axes, is such that the ordinate of any point will be the logarithm of its abscissa —*Logarithmic spiral* a spiral curve such that radii drawn from its pole or eye at equal angles with each other, are in continual proportion, as the projection of the thumb line on the plane of the equator

Lŏg'a-rith'mic al ly, *adv* By the use of logarithms

Lŏg'-bōard, *n* (*Naut.*) A board consisting of two parts shutting together like a book, and divided into columns, in which are entered the hours of the day and night, direction of the wind, course of the ship, &c., and from which is formed the log book

Lŏg'-book, *n* (*Naut.*) A book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship at sea, as indicated by the log, with notes on the weather and incidents of the voyage, the contents of the log board

Lŏg'-căb'in, *n* A log house

Lŏg'-chip, *n* (*Naut.*) A thin triangular piece of board attached to the log line, which floats erect on the water, and draws out the line [See *Illust.* of *Log.*] *Totten.*

Lŏg'gan, *n* See LOGAN

Lŏg'gat, *n* [Also written *loggot*] [Properly a small log or piece of wood, diminutive of *log*, q. v.]

1. A small log or piece of wood *B. Jonson*

2. Hence, an old game in England, played by throwing pieces of wood at a stake set up in the ground. [*Obs.*]

Lŏg'ger, n. One engaged in getting timber

Lŏg'ger hĕad, *n.* [From *log* and *head*]

1. A blockhead, a dunce, a dolt, a numskull

2. A spherical mass of iron, with a long handle, used to heat tar.

3. (*Naut.*) A piece of round timber, in a whaleboat, over which the line is passed, to make it run more slowly.

4. A species of marine turtle.

To be at loggerheads, to fall to loggerheads, or *to go to loggerheads*, to come to blows; to be at strife

Lŏg'ger-hĕad-ed, *a.* Dull; stupid, doltish.

Lŏg'gĭa (lŏd'jâ), *n.* [It., from Lat *locus*, place] A gallery or portico ornamented with paintings, &c

Lŏg'-glăss, *n* (*Naut.*) A small sand glass, used to measure the rate at which the log line runs

Lŏg'-hăap, *n.* A pile of logs for burning, in clearing land

Lŏg'-house, Lŏg'-hŭt, *n.* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on one an other

Lŏg'ic (lŏj'ĭk), *n.* [Fr *logique*, Pr., It, Sp., & Pg, *logica*, Lat *logica*, *logice*, Gr. λογικη, (sc τέχνη), fr λογικός, belonging to speaking or reason, λόγος, speech, reason, λεγειν, to say, speak] The science of pure and formal thought, or of the laws according to which the process of pure thinking should be conducted the science of the formation and application of general notions, the science of classification, judgment, reasoning, and systematic arrangement

Logic is the science of the laws of thought, as thought that is, of the necessary conditions to which thought considered in itself, is subject. *Sir W Hamilton*

☞ *Logic* is distinguished as *pure* and *applied* "*Pure logic* is a science of the form, or of the formal laws of thinking, and not of the matter *Applied logic* teaches the application of the forms of thinking to those objects about which men do think" *Dr W Thomson*

Lŏg'ic al, *a* [Fr *logique*, It *logico*, *logicale*, Pr *logical*, Sp *logico*, Lat *logicus*, Gr. λογικος.]

1 Pertaining to logic, used in logic; as, *logical* subtilties

2 According to the rules of logic, as, a *logical* argument or inference, the reasoning is strictly *logical*

3 Skilled in logic versed in the art of thinking and reasoning, discriminating, as, he is a *logical* thinker

Lŏg'ic al ly, *adv* In a logical manner, as, to argue *logically*

Lo-gĭc'ian (lo-jĭsh'an), *n* [Fr *logicien*] A person skilled in logic. "Each fierce *logicum* still expelling Locke" *Pope*

Lŏg'ĭcs, *n sing* The same as LOGIC [*Obs.*] [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Lo-jĭs'tic, Lo-jĭs'tic al, *a.* [Fr *logistique*, from Gr λογιστικος, skilled in calculating, λογιζεσθαι, to calculate, from λόγος, word, number, reckoning]

1 Logical [*Obs.*] "*Logistic* operations" *Berkeley*

2 (*Math.*) Sexagesimal, or made on the scale of 60, as, *logistic* or sexagesimal arithmetic

Logistic logarithms or *proportional logarithms*, certain logarithmic numbers used for facilitating the calculation of the fourth term of a proportion of which one of the terms is a given constant quantity, commonly one hour while the other terms are expressed in minutes and seconds, in which case the logistic logarithm of a given number of seconds, or minutes and seconds is the excess of the logarithm of 3600, the seconds in an hour, over the logarithm of the given seconds They were devised to abbreviate certain astronomical computations but are less used than formerly, since an arrangement for hours minutes, and seconds has been introduced into tables of common logarithms

Lo jĭs'tĭcs, *n sing* [Lat *logista*, the administrator or intendant of Roman armies, hit an accountant]

1 (*Mil.*) That branch of military art which embraces all details of moving or supplying armies, by some writers extended to include *strategy Scott*

2 (*Math.*) A system of arithmetic, in which numbers are expressed in a scale of sixty, chiefly used in computations respecting the parts of circular arcs, or the divisions of angles, logistic arithmetic [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *Math Dict*

Lŏg'-lĭne, *n* (*Naut.*) A line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, fastened to the log chip, and properly marked for ascertaining the speed of a vessel

Lŏg'man, *n*, *pl* LŎG'MEN 1 A man who carries logs *Shak*

2 One whose occupation is to cut and convey logs to a mill [*Local U. S.*]

Lo gŏg'ra cy, *n* [Gr λογος, word and κρατεῖν, to govern] Government by the power of words

Lŏg'o-dæd'a lŷ dĕd'), *n* [Gr λόγος, word, and Δαιδαλος, Dædalus, a skillful artist] Verbal legerdemain, a passing, without notice, from one meaning of a word to another [*Rare*]

For one instance of mere logomachy I could bring ten instances of *logodædaly*, or verbal legerdemain *Coleridge*

Lŏg'o-grăm, *n* [Gr λόγος, word, and γραμμα, letter] A word letter a phonogram, that, for the sake of brevity, represents a word, as, h, i c, *t*, for *it*

Lo gŏg'ra pher, *n* One skilled in logography

Lŏg'o grăph'ĭc, Lŏg'o grăph'ĭc al, *a* [Fr *logographique*, Gr λογογραφικος] Pertaining to logography

Lo gŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Fr *logographie*, Gr λογογραφια, fr λόγος, word, speech, and γραφειν, to write.]

1. A method of printing in which whole words, cast in a single type, are used instead of single letters

2 A mode of reporting speeches formerly attempted without using short-hand, by a number of reporters, each of whom in succession took down three or four words *Brande*

Lŏg'o-grĭph, *n.* [Fr. *logogriphe*, It. & Sp *logogrifo*, from Gr. λόγος, word, and γρῖφος, a fishing net, a dark saying, a riddle] A sort of riddle. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Lo-gŏm'a-chĭst (lo-gŏm'a-kĭst), *n.* [See *infra.*] One who contends about words.

Lo gŏm'a chy (lo-gŏm'a-kŷ), *n.* [Gr. λογομαχία, from λόγος, word, and μαχεσθαι, to fight, μάχη, fight, battle, contest, Fr *logomachie*, It *logomachia*, Sp *logomaquia*] Contention in words merely, or a contention about words, a war of words

Lŏg'o mĕt'rĭc, *a* [Gr λόγος, word, ratio, and μέτρον, measure] (*Chem.*) Serving to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents.

Lŏg'os, *n* [Gr. λόγος, word, speech, from λέγειν, to speak]

1 A word, the word, reason or speech. *Bushnell.*

2 The divine Word, Christ

Lŏg'o thĕte, *n* [Gr λόγος, word, account, and τιθεναι, to put] An accountant, and hence, a receiver of finances under Constantine, also, a public officer charged with the administration of a certain department, and sometimes the chancellor or prime minister *Gibbon*

Lŏg'o-tўpe, *n* [Gr. λόγος, word, and τύπος, type] (*Print.*) A single piece, or type, containing two or more letters, as, *a*, *fi*, *ll*, *ffl*, and the like

Lŏg'-reel, *n* (*Naut.*) A reel on which the log line is wound

Lŏg'-rōll, *v. t.* 1 To assist in rolling and collecting logs for burning

2 Hence, to help another in expectation or consideration of help from him to carry a point or scheme, especially in matters of legislative action [*Cant U. S.*]

Lŏg'wood, *n* [So called from being imported in *logs*] The heart wood of a tree (*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*), a native of South America. It is a red, heavy wood, containing a crystalline yellow substance called *hæmatoxyline*, used largely in dyeing. An extract from this wood is used in medicine as an astringent It is also called *Campeachy wood*

Lō'gy, *a* [From D *log*] Heavy or dull in respect to motion, as, a *logy* horse [*U. S.*] *Bartlett*

Lō'hock, *n* [Ar *lauk*, or *luwl*, an electuary, or any medicine which may be licked or sucked, from *lâka*, to lick Ir *loach*, *lochl*, *lol*] (*Med.*) A medicine taken by licking, a lambative, a loch See LOCH

Loi'mic, *a* [Gr λοιμικός, from λοιμος, plague, pestilence, Fr *loimique*, It *loimico*] Pertaining to the plague or contagious disorders

Loin, *n* [O Fr *loigne*, N Fr *longe*, Sp *longa*, from Lat *lumbus*, loin, hence, W *llwyn*, Ir *luan* Cf LEND]

1 That part of an animal just above the hip bone, on either side of the spinal column, extending upward to the false ribs, the lateral portions of the lumbar region

2 (*pl*) A corresponding part of the human body, —called also the *reins*

Loi'ter, *v. i.* [*imp* & *p. p* LOITERED *p. pr.* & *vb. n* LOITERING] [D *leuteren*, *loteren*, to delay, loiter, Prov Ger *lottern*, to be loose, *lotter*, loose, sack, unsettled, vagrant, M H Ger *loter*, O H Ger *lotan*] To be slow in moving, to delay, to linger, to be dilatory, to spend time idly

If we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace *Rogers.*

Syn — To linger, delay, lag, saunter, tarry

Loi'ter er, *n* One who loiters, or is slow in motion, an idler

Ever listless *loiterers*, that attend
No cause no trust, no duty, and no friend *Pope.*

Loi'ter ing ly, *adv* In a loitering manner

Lŏk, *n* [Icel *Loki*, from *locka*, to allure, entice, Ger *locken*, hence, Icel *loki*, a deceiver, enticer] (*Scandinavian Myth.*) The evil deity, the author of all calamities, answering to the *Arimanes* of the Persians

Lŏke, *n* [Allied to A S *locan*, *lucan*, to shut. See LOCK]

1 A private road or path also, the wicket or hatch of a door [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell*

2 A lock of hair or wool [*Obs.*] *Drayton*

Lo lĭ'go, *n* (*Zool.*) A genus of cephalopodous mollusks, including the cuttle fish

Lŏl'ĭ um, *n* [Lat] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, including the darnel

Lŏll, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p* LOLLED *p. pr.* & *vb. n* LOLLING] [Icel *lolla*, to act lazily *loll*, *lolla*, laziness Cf LULL]

1 To act lazily or indolently, hence, to recline, to lean, to throw one's self down to lie at ease.

Void of care, he *lolls* supine in state *Dryden.*

2 To hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of an ox or a dog when heated with labor or exertion

The triple porter of the Stygian seat,
With *lolling* tongue, lay fawning at his feet *Dryden*

3 To put out the tongue, as an ox, dog, or other animal, when heated by labor, as, the ox stood *lolling* in the furrow

Lŏll, *v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.

Fierce tigers couched around, and *lolled* their tongues. *Dryden.*

Lŏl'lard, *n* [Ger *lollard*, *lollhard*; L Lat. *Lollardi*, *Lullardi*, *Lulhardi*, from Walter *Lolhardus*, a German. Cf L Ger. & D *lollen*, to mumble, to hum, to sing in a murmuring strain; hence, O. D. *lollaerd*, a mumbler, i. e., of prayers or psalms.]

(*Eccl. Hist.*) (*a*) One of a sect of early reformers in Germany. (*b*) One of the followers of Wycliffe in England. [Written also *Loller*]

By *Lollards* all know the Wycliffites are meant, so called from Walter Lollardus, one of their teachers in Germany. *Fuller.*

Löl'lard-işm, } *n.* The doctrines or principles of
Löl'lard-y, } the Lollards.

Löl'ler, *n.* The same as LOLLARD.

Löl'li-pŏp, *n.* [Perhaps from Prov. Eng. *loll*, to fondle, soothe, and *pope*, a mixed liquor] A kind of sugar confectionery which dissolves easily in the mouth [*Vulgar*] *Dickens*

Löl'lop, *v. i.* [Eng. *loll*, q. v.] To move heavily, to lounge [*Low*]

Lŏm'bard, or **Lŏm'bard,** *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Lombardy, or to the inhabitants of Lombardy

Lŏm'bard, or **Lŏm'bard** (Synop., § 130), *n* [From the *Longobardi* or *Langobardi*, i. e., Long beards, a people of Northern Germany, west of the Elbe, and afterward in Northern Italy.]

1. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Lombardy

2 A money-lender or banker,—so called because their profession was first exercised in London by the Lombards

3. (*Mil.*) A form or size of cannon formerly in use.

A wooden fortress was constructed by the assailants, and planted with *lombards* and other pieces of artillery then in use. *Prescott*

Lombard Street, a street in London occupied by banks and the money market, hence, the money-ed interest of London

Lom'bard } (lŏm'-, or lŭm'), *n* [Fr *lom-*
Lom'bard-house } *bard*, D *lombaard* See *supra*] A public institution for lending money to the poor at a moderate interest, upon articles deposited and pledged, a pawn broker's shop,—called also *mont de piété*

Lom-bärd'ic, *a* Pertaining to the Lombards, and also to Lombardy

Lombardic alphabet, an ancient alphabet derived from the Roman, and employed in the manuscripts of Italy

Lō'ment, *n.* [Lat *lomentum*, a mixture of bean meal and rice, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the smoothness of their skin, a wash, cosmetic, a kind of blue color, azure, from *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash Cf *infra*] (*Bot.*) An elongated pod, consisting, like the legume, of two valves, but divided transversely into small cells, each containing a single seed

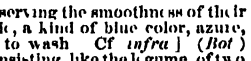
Loment

Lō'men-tā'ceŏŭs (-shŭs), *a* [From *loment* See *supra*] Loment like, bearing loments

Lo-mōst'ness, *n* (*Bot.*) The same as LOMENT

Lŏm'o-nīte (49), *n* (*Min.*) Same as LAUMONTITE.

Lŏmp (lŭmp), *n* [Also *lump*, and O Eng *lompe*, from *lump*, a small, shapeless mass, Ger *lumpfisch*, i. e., globe fish] A kind of roundish fish

Lŏmp'ish (lŭmp'ish), *a.* Heavy, lumpish. [*Obs.*] "His *lompish* head" *Spenser*

Lŏn'don-er (lŭn'dun-er), *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or citizen of London

Lŏn'don işm, *n* A mode of speaking peculiar to London.

Lŏn'don ize, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LONDONIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LONDONIZING] To give a manner or character which distinguishes the people of London to *Smart*

Lŏn'don ize, *v. i* To imitate the manner of the people of London.

Lone, *a* [Abbreviated from *alone*, q. v.]

1. Having no company, solitary, retired, unfrequented. "Leave you in *lone* woods and empty walls" *Pope*

2 Standing by itself, not having others in the neighborhood, single, as, a *lone* house *Pope.*

By a *lone* well a lonelier column rears *Byron.*

3 Single, unmarried, or in widowhood.

A long score for a poor *lone* woman to bear *Shak.*

Lŏne, *n.* A lane [*Prov. Eng.*]

Lŏne'li-ness, *n* 1 The condition of being lonely; solitude; seclusion

2. Love of retirement, disposition to solitude.

I see
The mystery of your *loneliness* *Shak.*

Syn.—Solitude, retirement, seclusion See SOLITUDE

Lŏne'ly, *a.* [*compar.* LONELIER, *superl* LONELIEST.]

1. Sequestered from company or neighbors, solitary; retired, as, a *lonely* situation, a *lonely* cell

2. Alone, or in want of company, forsaken "To the misled and *lonely* traveler" *Shak*

Syn.—Solitary, lone, lonesome, retired, unfrequented, sequestered, secluded

Lŏne'ness, *n.* Solitude, seclusion. [*Obs.*] *Donne*

Lŏne'sŏme, *a* [*compar* LONESOMER, *superl* LONESOMEST.] Secluded from society, solitary.

Like one that on a *lonesome* road
Doth walk in fear and dread *Coleridge.*

Lŏne'sŏme-ly, *adv* In a lonesome manner.

Lŏne'sŏme-ness, *n.* The state of being solitary, solitude

Lŏng (21), *a* [*compar* LONGER (lŏng'ger, 82), *superl* LONGEST (lŏng'gest, 82)] [A-S. *long*, *lang*, O. Sax., O. Fries., D., Dan., & N. H. Ger. *lang*, O. H. Ger. *lanc*, Icel. *langr*, Sw. *lång*, Goth. *laggs*, allied to Lat. *longus*, and M. H. Ger. *lingen*, imp. *lanc*, to proceed, prosper.]

1. Drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length, protracted, extended, as, a *long* line,—opposed to *short*, and distinguished from *broad* or *wide*.

2. Drawn out or extended in time, as, a *long* while, a *long* series of events, a *long* sickness or confinement, a *long* session, a *long* debate.

3. Far away, distant.

That we may reserve both fresh and strong
Against the tournament, which is not *long* *Spenser*

4. Extended to any specified measure, as, a span *long*, a yard *long*, a mile *long*, that is, extended to the measure of a mile, &c.

5. Slow in coming, dilatory. "This *long* death" *Spenser*

6. Continued to a great length, tedious.

A tale should never be too *long* *Prior*

7 Continued through a considerable time, or to a great length, as a look, a sound, a story, a line of ancestors, and the like

Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw the galley leave the pursuit *Sidney*

8 Far reaching, extensive.

The perennial existence of bodies corporate, and their fortunes, are things particularly suited to a man who has *long* views *Burke*

☞ *Long* is often prefixed to other words to form compounds denoting great extent, remoteness in time or place, continuance, or extended duration of that which is signified by these words, and they are usually of very obvious meaning, as, *long-armed*, *long-backed*, *long-beaked*, *long-billed*, *long-bodied*, *long-bursed*, *long-clawed*, *long-concealed*, *long-continued*, *long-dated* *long-delayed*, *long-descended* *long-drawn*, *long-eared*, *long-enduring*, *long-established*, *long-expected*, *long-faced* *long-fanged*, *long-feathered*, *long-fingered*, *long footed*, *long-forgotten*, *long-haired*, *long-handed*, *long-horned*, *long jawed*, *long-leaved*, *long-legged*, *long limbed*, *long-lived*, *long liver*, *long-lost*, *long-loved*, *long-nailed*, *long-named*, *long-necked*, *long-nursed*, *long-parted*, *long-pated*, *long-promised*, *long-settled*, *long shafted*, *long-shanked*, *long-skirted*, *long-sleeved*, *long-spun*, *long-stitching*, *long-tailed*, *long-toed*, *long-trod* *long-visaged*, *long-winged*, *long-wooded*, *long-worded*, *long-yearned*, and the like

In the long run, the whole course of things taken together, and hence, in the ultimate result —*Long cloth*, cotton cloth —*Long clothes* the clothes worn by an infant —*Long dozen*, one more than a dozen thirteen —*Long home*, the grave, or death —*Long vacation* (*Eng. Courts*), a recess from the 10th of August to the 24th of October at common law, and to the 28th of October in chancery in every year *Blanton* —*Of long*, a long time [*Obs.*] *Fairfax*

Lŏng, *n* (*Mus.*) A note formerly used in music, and of one half the length of a large

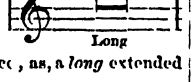
Long

Lŏng, *adv* [A-S. & N. H. Ger *lange*, O. H. Ger *lango*]

1 To a great extent in space, as, a *long* extended line

2 To a great extent in time. "They that tarry *long* at the wine" *Prov.* xxiii. 30 "When the trumpet soundeth *long*" *Ex.* xix. 13

3 At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior, as, not *long* before, not *long* after, *long* before the foundation of Rome, *long* after the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cæsar

4 Through the whole extent or duration

The bird of dawning singeth all night *long* *Spenser*

Lŏng, *adv* [Abbreviated from O. Eng. *along of*, A-S. *gelang*, *gelenge*, along of, belonging to, in consequence of] By means of, by the fault of, owing to. [*Obs.*]

Mistress, all this coil is *long* of you *Shak.*

Lŏng, *v. i* To belong [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Lŏng, *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LONGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LONGING] [A-S. *langian*, to increase, lengthen, to stretch out the mind after, to long, crave, from *lang*, long, Ger *langen*, *verlangen*]

1 To desire earnestly or eagerly,—followed by an infinitive, or by *after* or *for* "I *long* to see you" *Rom.* i. 11 "I have *longed* after thy precepts" *Ps.* cix. 40 "I have *longed* for thy salvation" *Ps.* cxix. 174

2 To have an eager, preternatural, or craving appetite

Nicomedes, *longing* for herrings, was supplied with fresh ones at a great distance from the sea *Arbuthnot*

Lŏn'gan, *n* A pulpy fruit produced by an evergreen tree of the genus *Nephelium* (*N. longan*), growing in the East Indies. *Simmonds.*

Lŏn'ga nĭm'i-ty, *n* [Fr *longanimité*, Pr *longanimitat*, Sp *longanimidad*, It *longanimità*, L. Lat. *longanimitas*, from Lat *longus*, long, and *animus*, mind] Disposition to endure long under offenses, forbearance, patience.

Christ gave us his spirit to enable us to suffer injuries, and made that the parts of suffering evils should be the matter of three or four Christian graces—of patience, of fortitude, of *longanimity*, and perseverance *Jer. Taylor*

Lŏng'-bōat, *n.* (*Navt.*) The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.

Lŏng'-bōw, *n.* A bow of the height of the archer, formerly used in England for war and sport.

To shoot a long-bow, to tell large stories

Lŏng'-brēathed (-brĕthd), *a.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time.

Lŏnge, *n.* [Abbreviated from *allonge*, q. v.] A thrust. See LUNGE.

Lŏng'er, *n.* One who longs for any thing.

Lon-gĕ'val, *a.* [See LONGEVOUS.] Long-lived; longevous. [*Rare.*] *Pope.*

Lon-gĕv'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *longévité*, It. *longevità*, Sp. *longevidad*, Lat. *longævitas*. See *infra.*] Length or duration of life, especially, uncommonly long duration of life.

The instances of *longevity* are chiefly among the abstemious *Arbuthnot.*

Lon gĕ'vous, *a* [Lat *longævus*, from *longus*, long, and *ævum*, lifetime, age, It & Sp. *longevo.*] Living a long time, of great age

Lŏng'-hĕad'ed (-hĕd'ed), *a.* Having a great extent of thought, of penetrating mind, discerning.

Lŏn'gi-cŏrn, *n* [Fr *longicorne*, from Lat *longus*, long, and *cornu*, horn] (*Entom.*) One of a tribe of insects,—so called on account of the length of their antennæ

Lŏn-gi-lăt'er-al, *a* [Lat *longus*, long, and *latus*, from *latus*, side] Having long sides, especially, having the form of a long parallelogram.

Nineveh was of a *longilateral* figure, ninety-five furlongs broad, and a hundred and fifty long *Browne.*

Lon gĭm'a-nous, *a* [Fr *longimane*, from Lat. *longus*, long, and *manus*, hand] Having long hands *Browne.*

Lon gĭm'e-try, *n* [Fr *longimétrie*, from Lat. *longus*, long, and Gr. *μετρον*, measure] The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths

Lŏng'ing, *n* An eager desire, a craving or preternatural appetite, an earnest wish, an aspiration.

I have immortal *longings* in me *Shak.*

Lŏng'ing-ly, *adv* With eager wishes or appetite

Lon gĭn'qui ty (lon jin'kwi tȳ), *n.* [Lat *longinquitas*, from *longinquus*, extensive, remote, from *longus*, long, It *longinquità*] Great distance [*Obs.*] *Barrow*

Lŏn'gi pălp, *n* [Fr *longipalpe*, from Lat *longus*, long, and N Lat *palpus*, Fr *palpe*, a feeler, from Lat *palpare*, Fr *palper*, to touch softly, to feel] (*Entom.*) One of a tribe of insects or beetles,—so called from their having long maxillary feelers.

Lŏn'gi pĕn'nate, *n* [N Lat *longipennatus*, from Lat *longus*, long, and *pennatus*, feathered or winged, from *penna*, feather, wing, Fr *longipenne*] (*Ornith.*) One of a family of swimming birds with long wings, as the albatross, &c

Lŏn'gi rŏs'ter, *n* [Fr *longirostres*, from Lat *longus*, long, and *rostrum*, beak] (*Ornith.*) One of a tribe of grallatory birds, having long, slender beaks, which they thrust into the mud in search of food, as the snipes, &c

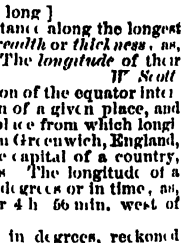
Longirosters
a, glossy ibis; *b*, plover, *c*, godwit

Lŏn'gi-rŏs'tral, *a* Having a long bill,—said of certain birds, as the snipe *Partington.*

Lŏng'ish, *a* Somewhat long, moderately long

Lŏn'gi tūde (51), *n* [Fr *longitude*, Pr *longitut*, Sp *longitud*, It *longitudine*, Lat *longitudo*, from Lat *longus*, long]

1 Length, measure or distance along the longest line,—distinguished from *breadth* or *thickness*, as, the *longitude* of a room "The *longitude* of their cloaks" *W. Scott*

2 (*Geog.*) The arc or portion of the equator intercepted between the meridian of a given place, and the meridian of some other place from which longitude is reckoned, usually from Greenwich, England, but also, sometimes, from the capital of a country, as from Washington or Paris The longitude of a place is expressed either in degrees or in time, as, that of New York is 74° or 4 h. 56 min. west of Greenwich

3 (*Astron.*) The distance in degrees, reckoned from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic, to a circle at right angles to it passing through the heavenly body whose longitude is designated, as, the *longitude* of Capella is 79°

Geocentric longitude (*Astron.*), the longitude of a heavenly body as reckoned on, or referred to, a circle, of which the center is the same as that of the earth —*Heliocentric longitude*, the longitude of a heavenly body as reckoned on or referred to a circle, of which the center coincides with the sun's center —*Longitude stars*, certain stars whose position is known, and the data in regard to which are used in observations for finding the longitude, as by lunar distances

Lŏn'gi-tūd'i-nal, *n.* A railway sleeper lying parallel with the rail.

Lŏn'gi-tūd'i-nal, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *longitudinal*, It. *longitudinale.*]

1. Pertaining to longitude or length; as, *longitudinal* distance.

2 Extending in length, running lengthwise, as distinguished from *transverse* or *across*; as, the *longitudinal* diameter of a body.

Lŏn'gi-tūd'i-nal-ly, *adv.* In the direction of length.

Lŏng'ly, *adv.* 1. With longing desire. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. For a long time; hence, tediously or wearisomely.

Lŏng'-măĕ'sure (-mĕsh'ur), *n.* Lineal measure; the measure of length.
Lŏng'ness, *n.* Length. [*Obs.*]
Lŏng'-prim'er, *n.* (*Print.*) A kind of type, in size between small pica and bourgeois.

☞ This line is printed in *long-primer.*

Lŏng'shŏre-man, *n.* [Abbreviated from *along shore man.*] One of a class of laborers employed about the wharves of a seaport, especially in loading and unloading vessels
Lŏng'-sight (-sīt'), *n* Long sightedness *Good.*
Lŏng'-sight'ed (-sīt'ed), *a* 1 Able to see at a great distance, hence, having foresight, of acute intellect, sagacious, far seeing
2 Able to see objects distinctly at a distance, but not close at hand
Lŏng'-sight'ed ness (-sīt'-), *n.* 1 The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance
2 (*Med*) A defect of sight, in consequence of which objects near at hand are seen confusedly, but at remoter distances distinctly
Lŏng'sŏme (lŏng'sum), *a* [A S *langsum*] Extended in length, tiresome, tedious, as, a *longsome* plain [*Obs*] *Prior*
Lŏng'sŏme ness, *n.* The state of being longsome [*Obs*] *Fuller*
Lŏng'-stŏp, *n.* (*Cricket*) One who is set to stop balls sent a long distance.
Lŏng'-stŏp, *v t* [*imp & p p* LONG STOPPED (lŏng'stŏpt), *p pr & vb n* LONG STOPPING] To stop a distant ball at cricket
Lŏng'-sŭf fer ance, *n* Forbearance to punish, clemency, patience
Lŏng'-sŭf'fer ing, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time, patient, not easily provoked

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *long suffering* and abundant in goodness *Ps* xxxiv 6

Lŏng'-sŭf'fer ing, *n* Long endurance, patience of offense

Despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and forbearance, and *long-suffering?* *Rom* ii 4

Lŏng'-tăil, *n* An animal, particularly a dog, having an uncut tail

☞ A *long-tail* was a gentleman's dog or one qualified to hunt, other dogs being required to have their tails cut Hence *cut and long tail* signified gentlefolks and others, as they might come *Smart*

Lŏng'-tŏngued (-tŭngd), *a.* Ruting, babbling, loquacious *Shal*
Lŏng'-wāist'ed, *a* 1 Having a long waist long from the armpits to the waist, or that part of the body just above the hips, —said of persons
2 Long from the shoulder to the commencement of the skirt, to the part about the waist, or to the narrowest and smallest part, —said of garments, as a *long waisted* coat or waistcoat, a *long waisted* dress
Lŏng'wāys, *adv* The same as LONGWISE
Lŏng'-wind'ed, *a* Long breathed, hence, tedious in speaking, argument, or narration \A tedious, *long-winded* harangue" *South*
Lŏng'wīse, *adv* In the direction of length lengthwise [*Obs*] *Hakewill*
Lŏn'ish, *a* [From Eng *lone*, q v] Somewhat solitary [*Obs*]
Lŏo, *n.* [Probably from Fr *lot* (pronounced *lō*), a lot, a prize] A game at cards [Written also *lu*] *Pope*
Lŏo, *v t* [*imp & p p* LOOED, *p pr & vb n* LOOING] To beat in the game of loo, by winning every trick at the game [Written also *lu*]
Lŏo'bi ly, *adv* [See LOOBY] Like a looby, in an awkward, clumsy manner *L'Estrange*
Lŏo'bi ly, *a* Looby like, awkward, clumsy \A great and *loobily* image" *Fuller*
Lŏo'by, *n* [L Ger *lubbe*, Icel *lubbi* Cf LOB] An awkward, clumsy fellow, a lubber

Who could give the *looby* such airs? *Swift*

Lŏoch, *n.* See LOCH
Lŏof, or **Lŏof** (Synop, § 130), *n* [Also written *luff*] [D *loef*, Ger *luf, lui*, Sw & Fr *lof*, allied to A S *lyft*, O Sax & Ger *luft*, Goth *luftus*, the air] (*Naut*) The after part of a ship's bow, or the part where the planks begin to be incurvated, as they approach the stem
Lŏof, or **Lŏof,** *v t* (*Naut*) The same as LUFF
Lŏofed (lŏoft), *a.* [See ALOOF] Gone to a distance. [*Rare*]

She once being *loofed*,
The noble ruin of her magic, Antony,
Leaving the fight in height, flies after her *Shak*

Lŏok (27), *v t* [*imp & p p* LOOKED (lŏokt) *p pr & vb n* LOOKING] [A S *lōcian*, Prov Ger. *lugen, luegen*, M H Ger *luogen*, O H Ger *luogen, luol ēn*, allied to Skr. *lōk* and *lōksh*, to see]
1. To direct the eye toward an object so as to see it; —with the prepositions *to, at, on, after, for*, and *toward.*

To look on, implies more of dignity or deliberation in the act of looking, than to *look at* to *look after, for* and *toward*, imply that the object is not present to the eye but is to be sought for

2. To direct the attention to, to consider, to examine, —with *to, at*, or *on.*
3. To make an effort to see, to take pains to keep the eye on, and hence, to search out, to wait for expectantly, —with *after* and *for.*

Look now for no enchanting voice. *Milton*

4. To direct the eye into and beyond, hence, to penetrate, to solve, as a mystery; —with *through*
5. To direct the gaze in all directions, or to all sides, to be circumspect, to watch, —with *about.*
6 To inspect closely, to observe narrowly, to examine, —with *into.*

Which things the angels desire to *look* into. 1 *Pet* i 1.

7 To examine one by one, to scrutinize, —with *over* as, to *look* over accounts
8. To seem, to appear, to have a particular appearance, as, the patient *looks* better than he did, the clouds *look* rainy

I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude *Addison*

Observe how such a practice *looks* in another person *Watts*

9 To have a particular direction or situation, to face, to front "The inner gate that *looketh* toward the north" *Ezek* viii 3 The east gate of the Lord's house, which *looketh* eastward" *Ezek* xi 1
10 In the imperative, see, behold, take notice observe, —used to call attention

Look, how much we thus expel of sin, so much we expel of virtue *Milton*

11 To await the appearance of any thing to expect to anticipate "*Looking* each hour into death's mouth to fall" *Spenser*

To look about to look on all sides or in different directions — *To look about one* to be on the watch, to be vigilant to be circumspect or guarded — *To look after* (*a*) To attend, to take care of as to *look after* children (*b*) To expect, to be in a state of expectation Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming, on the earth *Luke* xxi 26 (*c*) To seek to search My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water or point forth the place where it has now retreated *Woodward* — *To look down on* or *upon* to treat with indifference or contempt

He who surpasses or subdues mankind
Must *look down on* the hate of those below *Byron*

— *To look for* (*a*) To expect as to *look for* news by the arrival of a ship *Look now for* no enchanting voice *Milton* (*b*) To seek to search as to *look for* lost money or lost cattle — *To look into* to inspect closely to observe narrowly to examine as to *look into* the works of nature to *look into* the conduct of another to *look into* one's affairs — *To look on* (*a*) To regard to esteem Her friends would *look on* her the worse *Prior* (*b*) To consider to view to conceive to think "I *looked on* Virgil as a supreme majestic writer *Dryden* (*c*) To be a mere spectator I'll be scandle holder and *look on* *Shak* — *To look out* to be on the watch as the seaman *looks out* for breakers — *To look to* or *unto* (*a*) To watch to take care of *Look well to thy* herds *Prov* xxvii 23 (*b*) To resort to with confidence or expectation of receiving something to expect to receive from as the creditor may *look to* the surety for payment *Look unto* me and be ye saved all the ends of the earth *Is* xlv 22 — *To look through* to penetrate with the eye, or with the understanding, to see or understand perfectly

Lŏok, *v t* 1 To seek to search for [*Obs*]

Looking my love I go from place to place *Spenser*

2 To influence, overawe or subdue by looks or presence, as, to *look* down opposition

A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law *Dryden*

3 To express or manifest by a look

Soft eyes *looked* love to eyes that spake again *Byron*

To look in the face to face or meet with boldness hence sometimes to meet face to combat — *To look out* to search for and discover to choose to select as prudent persons *look out* associates of good reputation — *I look up a thing* to search for it and find it

Lŏok, *n* 1 Cast of countenance air of the face aspect, as, a high *look* a downcast *look*

Pain, disgrace and poverty have frightful *looks* *L'Estrange*

2 The act of looking or seeing as, every *look* filled him with anguish *Swinburne*
3 View watch
Lŏok'er, *n* One who looks

Looker on a mere spectator one that looks on but has no agency or interest in the affair

Lŏok'ing, *n* Search or searching

Looking for anticipation expectation "A certain fearful *looking for* of judgment *Heb* x 27

Lŏok'ing-glăss, *n* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it a mirror

There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass* *South*

Lŏok'out, *n* 1 A careful looking or watching for any object or event
2 The place from which such observation is made
3 A person engaged in watching

Lŏol, *n* (*Metal*) A vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals

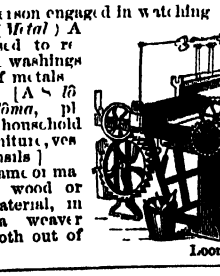

Loom

Lŏom, *n* [A S *lōma*, *gelōma*, pl *lōman*, household stuff, furniture, vessels, utensils]
1 A frame or machine of wood or other material, in which a weaver forms cloth out of thread

Hector, when he sees Andromache overwhelmed with terror, sends her for consolation to the *loom* and the distaff *Rambler.*

2 (*Naut*) That part of an oar which is within the row lock. *Totten.*
3 The indistinct appearance of any thing, as land, whose outline only is visible *Totten.*
4 A chimney, a lum. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

☞ *Loom* is used in composition in the word *heirloom* See HEIR-LOOM

Loom wall, a chimney wall *Fuller*

Lŏom, *n* See LOON
Lŏom *v i* [*imp & p p* LOOMED, *p pr. & vb. n.* LOOMING] [A S *lōcman, lyman*, to shine, *leoma*, for *lohama*, a beam of light, from an hypothetical A S *lohan*, Goth *luhan*, equivalent to Lat *lucere*]
1 To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly, as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain as, the ship *looms* large, or the land *looms* high
2 To rise and to be eminent, to be elevated or ennobled in a moral sense

On no occasion does he [Paul] *loom* so high, and shine so gloriously, as in the context *J M Mason.*

Lŏom'-gāle, *n* A gentle gale of wind
Lŏom'ing *n* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere See MIRAGE
Lŏon, *n* [Scot *loun, loun, loon* O D *loen*, a stupid man, A S *lun*, poor, needy Cf Fr *lun, lunn*, idle, lazy Icel *lun de*] A scurvy fellow a rogue a rascal

Loon (*Urinator lumbellus*)

Lŏon, *n* [A modification of O Ing *loem* Dan *loom* Sw *lomm lomma lumbe*, Icel *lōmr*, Ger *lob me l mm*] (*Ornith*) A swimming and diving bird *Colymbus glacialis* allied to the grebe, but having toes fully webbed It is found in the arctic regions —Called also *great northern diver*
Lŏop *n* [Cf Ir & Gael *lub, lubai*, loop, noose, fold thong bend *lub lubaim*, to bend, incline, L. Ger *luppe* a bottle of hay]
1 A folding or doubling of a string or a noose, through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening

That the probation bear no hinge nor *loop*
To hang a doubt on *Shak*

2 A small narrow opening a loop hole.

An istep all sight holes every *loop* from whence
The eye of Reason may pry in upon us *Shak*

3 [Ger *luppe* an iron lump Cf LOOPING] (*Iron Works*) The mass of melted ore taken out from the fire in a pasty state for the forge or hammer
4 A length of paling [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*
5 A hinge or a door [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*
Lŏop *v t* [*imp & p p* LOOPED (lŏopt), *p pr & vb n* LOOPING] To fasten, secure, or ornament, by means of a loop or of loops
Lŏoped (lŏopt) *a* Full of holes [*Obs*] *Shak*
Lŏop'er, *n* (*Entom*) The larve of certain species of moths, which forms a loop when crawling, geometer
Lŏop'-hōle *n* 1 (*Mil*) A small opening in the walls of a fortification or in the bulk head of a ship, through which small arms or other weapons are discharged at an enemy
2 A hole or aperture that gives a passage, or the means of escape
Lŏop'-hōled (hōld) *a* Provided with loop holes.
Lŏop'le *a* Deceitful cunning sly [*Scot*]
Lŏop'ing *n* [D *loopen*, to run] (*Metal*) The running together of the matter of an ore into a mass when the ore is only heated for calcination
Lŏop'y, *a* The same as LOOPH [*Scot*]
Lŏord, *n* [Fr *lourd* heavy, dull O It *lordo*, Sp & It *lordo* for *luerdo*] A dull stupid fellow, a drone [*Obs*] \A lazy *loord*" *Spenser.*
Lŏos, *n* [Fr *los* Lat *laus*] Praise [*Obs*] *Spenser*
Lŏose, *v t* [*imp & p p* LOOSED (lōzd), *p pr & vb n* LOOSING] [A S *leasan lysan* O Sax. *lōsian*, D *lo en, lossen*, O H Ger *losan* N H Ger *losen*, Dan *løse*, Sw *lösa* Icel *leysa*, Goth *lausyan*. See *infra*]
1 To untie or unbind to free from any fastening, to remove the shackles of to set free, to relieve.

Canst thou *loose* the bands of Orion? *Job* xxxviii 31.

Ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her, *loose* them, and bring them unto me *Matt.* xxi 2.

There's the man who *loosed* from lust and peif,
I cast to pretor owes than to himself *Dryden.*

2 To release from any thing obligatory or burdensome to disengage hence, to absolve; to remit.

Art thou *loosed* from a wife? seek not a wife 1 *Cor.* vii. 27.

Whatsoever thou shalt *loose* on earth shall be loosed in heaven *Matt.* xvi. 19.

3. To relax, to loosen.

The joints of his loins were *loosed.* *Dan* v. 6.

4. To solve, to interpret. [*Obs*]
He had read her riddle, which no wight
Could ever *loose*. *Spenser.*

5. To unfasten, to undo, to unlock.
Who is worthy to open the book, and to *loose* the seals thereof? *Rev.* v 2

Lōōse, *v. i.* To set sail, to leave a port or harbor.
Now, when Paul and his company *loosed* from Paphos, they came to Perga, in Pamphylia *Acts* xiii 13

Lōōse, *a.* [*compar* LOOSER, *superl* LOOSEST] [A-S. *leas*, O Sax & M H Ger *lōs*, N H Ger & D *los*, Dan & Sw. *los*, Icel & Goth. *laus*, allied to *lose*, q v]
1 Unbound, untied, unsewed, not fastened or confined, as, the *loose* sheets of a book.
2 Free from obligation, disengaged, not attached nor enslaved, unengaged, — with *from* or *of*.
Their prevailing principle is, to act as *loose* from pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can *Atterbury*
Now I stand
Loose of my vow: but who knows Cato's thought? *Addison*
3 Not tight or close, as, a *loose* garment
4 Not crowded, not close or compact "With horse and chariots ranked in *loose* array" *Milton*
5 Not dense, close, or compact, as, a cloth of *loose* texture
6 Not close, not concise, not precise or exact, vague, indeterminate, as, a *loose* style, or way of reasoning
Loose libels ought to be passed by in silence and contempt *Burke*
The comparison employed must be considered rather as a *loose* analogy than as an exact scientific explanation *Whewell*
7 Not strict or rigid, not controlled by moral restraints. "The *loose* morality which he had learned" *W Scott*
8 Unconnected, rambling, as, a *loose*, indigested play.
Vario spends whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages *Watts*
9. Not costive, having lax bowels
10. Unrestrained in behavior, dissolute, wanton, unchaste, as, a *loose* man or woman
11. Containing unchaste language, as, a *loose* epistle
At loose ends, not in order, in confusion, carelessly managed, neglected — *To break loose*, to escape from confinement, to gain liberty by violence — *To let loose*, to free from restraint or confinement, to set at liberty

Lōōse, *n* **1** Freedom from restraint, liberty [*Obs*]
He runs with an unbounded *loose* *Prior*
2 A letting go, discharge, impulse, shot [*Obs*]
In throwing a dart or javelin we force back our arms, to make our *loose* the stronger *B Jonson*
To give a loose, to give freedom
Come, *give* thy soul *a loose* *Dryden*
Vent all its griefs and *give a loose* to sorrow *Addison*

Lōōse'ly, *adv* **1** Not fast, not firmly, so as to be easily disengaged, as, things *loosely* connected
2 Without confinement
Her golden locks, for haste, were *loosely* shed
About her ears *Spenser*
3 Without order, union, or connection "Part *loosely* wing the region" *Milton*
4 In a manner not controlled by moral restraints, wantonly, unchastely
A bishop, living *loosely*, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles' lives *Camden*
5 Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly, as, a mind *loosely* employed *Locke*
A prince should not be *so loosely* studied as to remember so weak a composition *Shak*

Lōōs'en (lōōs'n), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* LOOSENED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* LOOSENING] [A-S *lesan*, *lysan* See LOOSE, *v. t*]
1. To make loose, to free from tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness, as, to *loosen* a string when tied, or a knot, to *loosen* a joint, to *loosen* a lock in the earth
2 To render less dense or compact, as, to *loosen* the earth about the roots of a tree
3. To free from restraint
It *loosens* his hands, and *assists* his understanding *Dryden*
4 To remove costiveness from, to facilitate or increase the alvine discharges of

Lōōs'en (lōōs'n), *v. i* To become loose, to become less tight, firm, or compact

Lōōse'ness, *n* The state of being loose or relaxed, as, the *looseness* of a cord, the *looseness* of the skin, the *looseness* of earth, *looseness* of morals or of principles, *looseness* of life, *looseness* of the bowels.

Lōōse'strīfe (109), *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of several species of the genus *Lysimachia*, having small, star shaped flowers, usually of a yellow color (*b*) A plant of species of the genus *Lythrum*, having purple, or, in some species, crimson flowers *Gray*

Loosestrife. (*b*)

False loosestrife, a plant of the genus *Ludwigia*, which includes several species, the most of which are found in the United States — *Tufted loosestrife*, a plant of the genus *Naumburgia* (*N. thyrsiflora*), found in the northern parts of the United States and in Europe *Gray*

Lōōs'ish, *a.* Loose to a certain degree; somewhat loose. [*Rare*]

Lōōt, *n.* [Hind] The act of plundering or thieving, especially in a conquered or sacked city, also, plunder. [*Recent.*]

Lōōt, *v. t* or *i* [*imp* & *p. p* LOOTED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* LOOTING] To plunder, to carry off as plunder or prize lawfully obtained by war. [*Recent*] "*Looting* parties. ransacking the houses" *Oliphant.*

Lōōv'er, *n* See LOUVER

Lŏp, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* LOPPED (lŏpt), *p pr* & *vb n* LOPPING] [Prov Ger *luppen*, *lubben*, to cut, geld, D *lubben*, id, allied to Gr λοιβαν, to mutilate]
1 To cut off, as the top or extreme part of any thing, to shorten by cutting off the extremities, to separate, as superfluous parts, as, to *lop* a tree or its branches "With branches *lopped* in wood, or mountain felled" *Milton*
Expunge the whole, or *lop* the excrescent parts *Pope*
2 To cut partly off and bend down, as, to *lop* the trees or saplings of a hedge
3 To let fall, to allow to hang pendulous, as, a horse *lops* his ears

Lŏp, *v. i* To fall or hang downward, to be pendent or pendulous

Lŏp, *n* **1** That which is cut off, as from trees
Why, we take
From every tree *lop*, bark, and part o' the timber *Shak*
2 That which lops or falls over *Holland*

Lŏp, *n* [A S *loppe*] A flea "Nickname to the stuff called *lops* and ilee" *Clarendon*

Lōpe, *imp* of *leap* [*Obs*] "And, laughing, *lope* into a tree" *Spenser*

Lōpe, *n* [See *infra*] A leap, a long step [*U S*]

Lōpe, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* LOPED (lōpt), *p pr* & *vb n* LOPING] [See LEAP] To leap, to move or run with a long step, as a dog [*Obs or Prov Eng*]
He that *lopes*
On the ropes,
Show me such another wench *Middleton*

Lōpe'man, *n* A leaping man, a rope-dancer
It goes like a Dutch *lopeman* *Beau & Fl*

Lo phī'o dŏn, or **Lŏph'i-o dŏn**, *n* [Gr λοφια, ridge, hill, and ὀδους, tooth, Fr *lophiodonte*] (*Paleon*) A fossil animal allied to the rhinoceros and tapir, — so named from the eminence of its teeth It is found in the early tertiary *Dana*

Lo phī'o dŏnt, *a* Relating to the lophiodon *Dana*

Lŏp'per, *n* One who lops or cuts off

Lŏp'per, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* LOPPERED, *p pr* & *vb n* LOPPERING] [Prov Ger *lubbern*, *lvern*, O. H Ger *liberen*, *liberōn*, *gilberōn*, N H Ger *gelbern*, to curdle, coagulate, N H Ger *luppe*, *luppe*, *lab*, rennet Cf KILLOP] To turn sour and coagulate from too long standing, as milk

Lŏp'ping, *n* A cutting off, as of branches, that which is cut off, leavings
I say nothing of the *loppings* from that stock whilst it stood *Burke*

Lŏp'sĭd ed, *a* Heavier on one side than the other, as a ship See LAPSIDED *Marryatt*

Lo quā'cious (lo kwā'shus), *a* [Lat *loquax*, *loquacis*, talkative, from *loqui*, to speak, Fr & It *loquace*, Sp *locuaz*]
1 Given to continual talking, talkative "*Loquacious*, brawling, ever in the wrong" *Dryden*
2 Speaking noisy
Blind British bards, with volant touch,
Traverse *loquacious* strings *Philips*
3 Apt to blab and disclose secrets.
Syn. — Garrulous, talkative, babbling See GARRULOUS

Lo quā'cious ly, *adv* In a loquacious manner

Lo-quā'cious ness (kwā'shus), *n* Loquacity

Lo-quăc'i ty (kwăs'ĭ tĭ), *n* [Lat *loquacitas*, Fr *loquacité*, It *loquacità*, Sp *locuacidad*] The habit or practice of talking continually or excessively, inclination to talk too much "Too great *loquacity* and too great taciturnity by fits" *Arbuthnot.*
Syn. — Talkativeness, garrulity, babbling

Lo răn'thus, *n* [Gr. λῶρον, thong, and ἄνθος, flower] (*Bot*) A genus of plants most of which are parasitic upon trees, and are found in the tropics, — so called from the long, slender, leathery petals of the flowers

Lō'rate, *a* [Lat *loratus*, from *lorum*, Gr λῶρον, thong] (*Bot*) Having the form of a thong or strap, ligulate *Gray*

Lōrch'à (lōrtch'à), *n* [Said to be from the Portuguese] (*Naut*) A kind of light vessel used on the coast of China, having the hull built on a European model, and the rigging like that of a Chinese junk *Rear Admiral Foote*

Lōrd, *n* [O Eng *laverd*, *loverd*, A-S *hlāford*, *lā ford*, for *hlafweard*, i e, bread keeper, from *hlāf*, bread, loaf, and *weardan*, to look after, to take care of, to ward, O Scot. *lavyrd*, Scot *laird*, Icel *lafavardr*, *lavardr*, *lhvardhr* Cf LADY]
1 One who is in a position of responsibility or power, a superior, a master, a ruler, a governor, a prince.
But now I was the *lord*
Of this fair mansion. *Shak.*
Man over man
He made not *lord*. *Milton.*
2. A baron; the proprietor of a manor; a nobleman of any rank above that of a baronet; hence, by courtesy, the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl, and also a bishop, if a member of Parliament. [*Eng.*]
3. A title bestowed on the persons above named; and also, for honor, on certain official characters, attendants, or representatives of majesty; as, *lord* advocate, *lord* chamberlain, *lord* chancellor, *lord* chief justice, &c [*Eng.*]
4. A husband. "My *lord* being old also." *Gen.* xviii. 12.
Aloft in bitterness of soul deplored
My absent daughter and my dearer *lord*. *Pope.*
5 The Supreme Being, Jehovah.
☞ When *Lord*, in the Old Testament, is printed in capitals, it is the translation of *Jehovah*, and might, with more propriety, be so rendered
House of Lords, one of the constituent parts of the British Parliament, consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal — *Lord advocate*, the principal crown lawyer, or public prosecutor — *Lord high chancellor* See CHANCELLOR — *Lord-Keeper* (*Eng*), an ancient officer of the crown who had the custody of the king's great seal, with authority to affix it to public documents The office is now merged in that of the chancellor — *Lord-lieutenant* a representative of royalty, the *lord-lieutenant of Ireland* being the representative of royalty there, and exercising supreme administrative authority and the *lord-lieutenant of a county*, a deputy to manage its military concerns, and also to nominate to the chancellor the justices of the peace for that county — *Lord of misrule*, the master of the revels at Christmas in a nobleman's or other great house *Eng Cyc* — *Lords spiritual*, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords, being two archbishops of England and one representative archbishop of Ireland, twenty-four English bishops and three representative Irish bishops — *Lords temporal*, the peers of England, of full age and not incapacitated by mental imbecility, chiefly of hereditary rank, under the names of dukes, earls, marquises, viscounts and barons, also, sixteen representative peers of Scotland, and twenty-eight representatives of the Irish peerage — *Our Lord*, Jesus Christ, the Savior

Lōrd, *n* [Gr λόφος] A hump backed person, — so called sportively or in ridicule *Smart.*

Lōrd, *v. t* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord

Lōrd, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* LORDED, *p pr* & *vb n* LORDING] To play the lord, to domineer, to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway, — sometimes followed by *over*, and sometimes by *it*, in the manner of a transitive verb
The whiles she *lords it* in licentious bliss *Spenser*
I see them *lording* it in London streets *Shak*
They *lorded* over them whom they now served. *Milton*

Lōrd'ling, *n* A little lord, a lordling, a lord in contempt or ridicule [*Obs*] *Swift.*

Lōrd'li ness, *n* [From *lordly*]
1 Dignity, high station
2 Pride, haughtiness

Lōrd'ling, *n* A little or diminutive lord.

Lōrd'ly, *a* [*compar* LORDLIER, *superl* LORDLIEST] [From *lord* and termination *ly*]
1 Becoming a lord, pertaining to a lord, hence, grand, noble, dignified
Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them *South*
The maidens gathered strength and grace,
And presence *lordlier* than before *Tennyson*
2 Proud, haughty, imperious, insolent.
Every rich and *lordly* swain
With pride would drag about her chain *Swift*
Syn. — Imperious, proud, haughty, overbearing, tyrannical, despotic, domineering, arrogant, insolent See IMPERIOUS

Lōrd'ly, *adv.* In a lordly manner, imperiously, proudly
A famished lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce *Dryden*

Lor-dō'sis, *n* [Gr. λόρδωσις, from λόρδος, bent forward and inward] (*Anat*) (*a*) A bending forward of the head and shoulders, owing to a curvature of the spine (*b*) Any abnormal curvature of the bones

Lōrd'ship, *n* **1** The state or quality of being a lord, hence (with *his*, *your*, or *their*), a title applied to a lord, except to an archbishop or duke, who is called *Grace*
2 Seigniory, domain, the territory of a lord over which he holds jurisdiction, a manor.
What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
My quondam barber *Dryden*
3 Dominion, power, authority.
They who are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise *lordship* over them *Mark* x 42

Lōrd's'-sŭp'per, *n* (*Christian Church*) The sacramental supper instituted by Christ, the eucharist, or communion.

Lōre, *n* [A S *lar*, from *læran*, to teach; O Sax & O H Ger *lēra*, M H Ger *lēre*, N H Ger. *lehre*, D *leer*, Dan *lære*, Sw *lära* See LEARN]
1 That which is learned, erudition, knowledge gained from reading or study, true or correct knowledge, learning, lesson. "The law of nations or the *lore* of war" *Fairfax* "His fair offspring nursed in princely *lore*" *Milton.*
2. That which is taught, hence, instruction; wisdom, advice, counsel.
If please ye, listen to my *lore* *Spenser*

3. Order or skill of arrangement or workmanship; fashion. [*Obs.*]

About the which two serpents were wound,
Entrailed mutually in lovely *lore* *Spenser.*

Lōre, *n.* [Lat. *lorum*, thong; strap, Fr *lore*] (*Ornith.*) The space between the bill and the eye

Lōre, *imp.* & *p. p.* [See LORN] Left, lost. [*Obs.*]

Neither of them she found where she them *lore* *Spenser*

Lōr'el, *n.* [Eng *lorel*, as Eng. *have*, from Ger *hase*] An abandoned scoundrel, a vagrant. [*Obs.*] "A lewd *lorel*" *Spenser*

Lōres'man, *n.* [From *lore* and *man*] An instructor [*Obs.*] *Gower*

Lo rette', *n* [Fr] One of a certain class of females in Paris devoted to intrigue and gaining their support by prostitution, and differing from the grisettes in being of more showy appearance and better apparent condition, and in doing no work, being wholly supported by their lovers,—so called from the church of Notre Dame de *Lorette*, near which many of them reside.

Lō'ret-tine', *n* (*Rom Cath Church*) One of an order of nuns founded in 1812 in Kentucky The members of the order (called also *Sisters of Loretto*, or *Friends of Mary at the Foot of the Cross*), devote themselves to the cause of education and the care of destitute orphans, their labors being chiefly confined to the Western States

Lorgnette (lorn yet'), *n* [Fr] An opera glass

Lo-ri'ca, *n* [Lat, literally a corselet of thongs, from *lorum*, thong] (*Ane Armor*) A cuirass of leather set with metal plates

Lōr'i cāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* LORICATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* LORICATING] [Lat *loricare*, *loricatum*, to clothe in mail, to cover with plastering, from *lorica*, a leather cuirass, a corselet of thongs, a plastering, plaster, from *lorum*, thong]

1 To plate over, to spread over, as a plate for defense

Nature hath *loricated* the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax *Ray*

2 To cover with a coating or crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire

Lōr'i-cate, *a* [Lat *lorica*, a coat of mail] Covered with a shell or hard exterior made of plates somewhat like a coat of mail, as in the armadillo *Dana*

Lōr'i-cate, *n* (*Zool*) One of an order of reptiles with scale armor, as the armadillo *Dana*

Lōr'i-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *loricatio*]

1 The act of loricating, or covering any thing with a coating for defense

2 A surface covered with plates like mail, also, the covering thus put on

Lōr'i-keet, *n* (*Ornith*) A small bird like the lory, but having a more slender bill and a long tongue like the humming bird, by which it feeds on the honey of flowers The lorikeets are social birds, found in Australia, and form the genus *Trichoglossus*

Lōr'i mer, } *n* [O Fr *lormier*, from Lat *lorum*,
Lōr'i ner, } thong, the rein of a bridle] A maker of bits, spurs, and metal mountings for bridles and saddles, hence, a saddler [*Obs.*]

Lōr'ing, *n.* [See LORE] Instructive discourse [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Loris

Lō'ri ot, *n* [Fr *loriot*, O Fr *lorion*, for *loriol*, with the article prefixed, O Fr *oriouz*, Sp *oriol*, Pr *aurriol*, from Lat *aureolus*, diminutive of *aureus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold] (*Ornith*) The golden oriole of Europe See ORIOLE

Lō'ris, *n* [*loris*, or *lori*, the indigenous name] (*Zoöl*) A nocturnal lemur of small size, a native of India and its isles

A common species is *Loris Ceylonicus*, of Ceylon

Lōrn, *a* [A-S *loren*, p. p of *leosan*, to lose Cf FORLORN] Lost, forsaken, lonely *Spenser*

Lōr'rie, } *n* [Probably from *lurry*, to pull or lug]
Lōr'ry, } A small cart or wagon, as those used on the tramways in mines to carry coal or rubbish, also, a barrow for shifting baggage, as at railway stations

Purple-capped Lory (*Lorius domicella*)

Lō'ry, *n.* [Hind & Malay *lūri*, or *nūri*, Jav *nori*, Sp *loro*, Pg *louro*, any sort of parrots] (*Ornith*) A small bird allied to the parrot, but having a slender bill. It is usually of a red color The *Lorius domicella*, or collared lory, is easily taught to speak. The lories inhabit South-eastern Asia and the Islands of the East. *Baird.*

Los'a-ble (lōōz'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being lost; liable to be lost.

Lōz'ange, *n.* See LOZENGE.

Lose (lōōz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* LOST, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOSING.] [A-S. *leósan*, *forleósan*, O. Sax. *forleosan*, *farliosan*, O. Frics. *forliasa*, Goth. *liusan*, *fraliusan*, O H. Ger *farliusan*, M. H. Ger *verliesen*, D. *verliezen*, L. Ger. *verlēsen*, N. H. Ger *verlieren*, Dan *forlise*, Sw *förlisa*, *förlora*, O. Eng *lesen*, *lese*, *leese* Cf LOOSE]

1 To set free from, to cause to part with unwillingly, to be rid of unintentionally, to loose, to forfeit, as, to *lose* a book, a record, a dollar

O false heart! thou hadst almost betrayed me to eternal flames, and *lost* me this glory *Baxter*

2 To forfeit by unsuccessful contest, not to gain or win, to forfeit, as, to *lose* money in gaming, to *lose* a battle, to *lose* favor

Who strive to sit out *losing* hands are lost *Herbert*

3 To part with, to be deprived of, to possess no longer,—opposed to *keep*, as, to *lose* men in battle, to *lose* an arm or a leg by a shot or by amputation, to *lose* one's life or honor, to *lose* business

If the salt hath *lost* its savor, wherewith shall it be salted? *Matt* v 13

4 Not to employ or enjoy, to throw away, to employ ineffectually, to waste, to squander, as, to *lose* a day, to *lose* a fortune by gaming, to *lose* the benefits of instruction, and the like

The unhappy have but hours, and these they *lose* *Dryden*

5 To wander from, to miss, so as not to be able to find, as, to *lose* the way

6 To perplex or bewilder. "*Lost* in the maze of words" *Pope*

7 To ruin, to destroy, as, to *lose* a ship by a storm

The woman that deliberates is *lost* *Addison*

8 To be deprived of the view of, to cease to view, as, he *lost* his companion in the crowd.

Like following life in creatures we dissect,
We *lose* it in the moment we detect *Pope*

9 To fail to obtain

He shall in no wise *lose* his reward *Matt* x 42

To lose ground, to fall behind, to suffer gradual loss or disadvantage — *To lose heart* to lose courage to become timid "The mutineers *lost heart*" *Macaulay* — *To lose one's self*, to be bewildered, also, to slumber, to have the memory and reason suspended

Lose (lōōz), *v. i.* **1.** To forfeit any thing in contest, not to win.

We'll talk with them, too,
Who *loses* and who wins, who's in, who's out *Shak*

2 To suffer loss by comparison

Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses, discountenanced, and like folly shows *Milton*

Los'el, *n* [Also *lorel*, q v] [From the root of *lose*, q v Cf A S *los*, loss, destruction, *losian*, to lose, perish, escape] A wasteful fellow, one who loses by sloth or neglect, a worthless person [*Obs.*]

One sad *losel* soils a name for aye *Byron*

Los'el, *a* Wasteful slothful

Lōs'en-ger, *n* [O Fr *losengier*, *losengeor*, *losangier*, Pr *lauzengier*, *lauzengador*, Sp *lisongero*, *lisongero*, It *lusinghiere*, a deceiver, flatterer, praiser, O Fr *losenger*, Pr *lauzengar*, Sp *lisonja*, It *lusingare*, to deceive, to flatter, O Fr *losenge*, Pr *lauzenga*, Sp *lisonja*, It *lusinga*, deceit, flattery, from Lat *laudare*, Pr *lauzar*, to praise] A flatterer, a deceiver [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

To a fair pair of gallows, there to end their lives with shame, as a number of such other *losengers* had done before them *Holinshed*

Los'er (lōōz'er), *n* One who loses, or is deprived of any thing by defeat, forfeiture, or the like

Los'ing (lōōz'ing), *a* Causing or incurring loss, as, a *losing* game or business

Lō'sing, *a* [See LOSENGER] Given to flattery or deceit flattering cozening

Amongst the many simoniacal prelates that swarmed in the land Herbert Bishop of Thetford must not be forgotten nicknamed *Losinga*, that is, the Flatterer Our old English word "leasing," for "lying" retains some affinity thereunto, and at this day, we call an insinuating fellow a "glozing" companion *Fuller*

Los'ing ly, *adv* In a manner to incur loss

Loss (21), *n* [A S *los*, loss, losing See LOSE]

1 The act of losing future, destruction, privation, as, the *loss* of property *loss* of money by gaming, *loss* of health or reputation "Assured *loss* before the match be played" *Shak*

2 The state of having lost or having been deprived of, as, to suffer the *loss* of a child, of property, &c

3 That which is lost, or from which one has parted, waste, as, the *loss* of liquor by leakage

4 (*Mil*) Killed, wounded, and captured persons, or captured property

The *loss* of such a lord includes all harms *Milton*

To bear a loss, to make good, also, to sustain a loss without sinking under it — *To be at a loss*, to be puzzled to be unable to determine, to be in a state of uncertainty

Syn.—Privation, detriment, injury, damage, disadvantage

Loss'ful, *a.* Detrimental [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall*

Loss'less, *a.* Free from loss. [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Lost (21), *a.* [From *lose*] **1** Parted from unwillingly; unintentionally rid of, not to be found; missing; as, a *lost* book or sheep

2. Forfeited in an unsuccessful contest; not gained or won, as, a *lost* stake or battle.

3 Parted with, deprived of, no longer held or possessed, as, a *lost* limb, *lost* honor

4 Not employed or enjoyed, thrown away; employed ineffectually, wasted, squandered, as, a *lost* day, a *lost* opportunity or benefit

5 Having wandered from the way, bewildered, perplexed, as, a child *lost* in the woods, a stranger *lost* in London

6 Ruined or destroyed, either physically or morally, as, a ship *lost* at sea, a woman *lost* to virtue

7 Hardened beyond sensibility or recovery, alienated, insensible, as, a profligate *lost* to shame, *lost* to all sense of honor

8 Not perceptible to the senses, not visible, as, an isle *lost* in a fog, a person *lost* in a crowd

Lōst Mō'tion (*Mach*) The difference between the motion of a driver and that of a follower, due to the abnormal springing of parts or looseness of joints

Lŏt, *n* [A S *hlot*, *hlyte*, *hlyt*, *hlît*, lot, O Sax. *hlot*, Goth *hlauts*, Icel *hlutr*, Sw *lott*, Dan *lod*, D *lot*, O H Ger *hlô*, *lô*, N H Ger *loos*, from A-S *hleotan*, O Sax *hliotan*, O H Ger *hliozan*, to draw lots, hence Icel *hlautr*, the blood of victims, and *hlutr*, part, portion]

1 That which happens without human design or forethought, chance, accident, hazard, fortune, fate

But save my life, which *lot* before your foot doth lay *Spenser*

2 A contrivance to determine a question by chance, or without the action of man's choice or will, as, to cast or draw *lots*

The *lot* is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord *Prov* xvi 33

If we draw *lots* he speeds *Shak*

3 The part, or fate, which falls to one by chance, or without his planning

Each day's *lot* enough to bear *Milton*
He was but born to try
The *lot* of man to suffer and to die *Pope*

4 The separate portion belonging to one person, and hence, a distinct parcel, a separate part, as, a *lot* of goods

In this winter met with a large *lot* of English heads chiefly of the reign of James I *H Walpole*

5 A quantity or large number as, *lots* of people, *lots* of passengers [*Colloq U S*] *Bartlett*

6 Especially, that portion of ground which is allotted or assigned to any one, and hence, any distinct portion of land [*U S*]

The defendants leased a house and *lot* in the city of New York *Kent*

7 A prize in a lottery

In the lottery set up after the Venetian manner, Sir R Haddock, one of the commissioners of the navy, had the largest *lot* *Evelyn*

To cast lots, to use or throw a die, or some other instrument by the unforeseen turn or position of which, an event is by previous agreement determined — *To draw lots* to determine an event by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer, and thus determining an event — *To pay scot and lot*, to pay taxes according to ability See SCOT

Lŏt, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* LOTTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOTTING.]

1 To allot, to assign, to distribute, to sort, to catalogue, to portion

2 To separate into lots or parcels, to assort.

To lot upon, to have an interest in, or purpose concerning [*Colloq*]

Lōte, *n* [Lat *lotus*, Gr λωτος]

1 (*Bot*) A large, hard wooded tree (*Celtis australis*), found in the south of Europe, which bears a cherry like fruit —called also *nettle tree* *Eng Cyc*

2 [Fr *lote*, *lotte*, L Lat *lota*, *lotta*] (*Ichth*) The eel pout (*Lota vulgaris*)

3 A tribute, also, a gift or floor, also, gesture or aspect [*Obs.*] *Halliwell*

Lŏth, *a* [See LOATH which is the more correct and usual orthography]

1 Hating detesting

2 Unwilling disliking, not inclined, reluctant. "To pardon willing, and to punish *loth*" *Waller*

I my doth he stay, as *loth* to leave the land *Davies*

Lŏth'ful, *a* The same as LOATHFUL [*Obs.*]

Lŏth'ly, *a* Loathsome hateful detestable "A *lothly* plume fallen from the wing" *Tennyson.*

Lō'tion, *n* [Lat *lotio*, from *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash, Fr *lotion*, Pr *locio*, Sp *locion* O It *lozione*]

1 A washing, especially of the skin for the purpose of rendering it fair

2 A liquid preparation for washing some part of the body, to cleanse it of foulness or deformity.

3 (*Med*) A healing application in a fluid form, to be applied externally to the body by rubbing on or in

Lō'tos, *n* (*Bot*) See LOTUS

Lŏt'ter y, *n* [Fr *loterie*, from *lot*, a lot, prize, from Goth *hlauts*, A-S *hlot*, &c., Sp *loteria*, It. *lotteria*. See LOT]

1 A distribution of prizes by lot or chance.

2. Allotment. [*Obs.*]

The *lottery* of my destiny
Bars me the right of voluntary choosing *Shak.*

Lō'ture, *n.* The same as LOTION. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Lō'tus, *n* [Lat *lotus*, Gr. λωτός.] 1. (*Bot.*) A plant of several genera; as, (*a.*) The Egyptian lotus, an aquatic plant, something like the water-lily, found in Egypt and Nubia. The *Nymphæa lotus* bears white flowers; the *N. cærulea* bears blue ones. Both of these are figured on Egyptian monuments (*b*) The *lotus* of the *lotus-eaters*, probably a tree found in Northern Africa (*Zizyphus lotus*), the fruit of which is mildly sweet It was fabled by the ancients to make strangers who ate of it forget their native country, or lose all desire to return to it. (*c*) The lote, or nettle tree See LOTE (*d*) A genus of leguminous plants. [Written also *lotos*]

Nymphæa lotus

2. (*Arch*) An ornament in the form of the Egyptian water lily, much used in the architecture of early nations, and especially in the capitals of Egyptian columns *Gwilt.*

Lotus-eater, one who gives himself up to pleasure-seeking

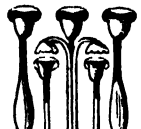

Lotus (2)

Loud, *a* [*compar* LOUDER, *superl* LOUDEST] [A-S & O Sax *hlūd*, D *luid*, O H Ger *hlūt*, *lūt*, M. H Ger *lūt*, N H Ger *laut*, allied to L at *clutus*, *clytus*, in *inclutus*, *inclytus*, celebrated, renowned, and Gr. κλυτος, heard, loud, famous, from κλυειν, to hear]

1 Making a great sound, high-sounding, noisy, striking the ear with great force, as, a *loud* voice, a *loud* cry, *loud* thunder

2. Clamorous, boistrous

She is *loud* and stubborn *Prov* xxi 19

3 Emphatical, impressive, as, a *loud* call to avoid danger "In a more ostentatious, much *louder* style than is freely patronized on this side of the Channel" *Carlyle*

Syn.—Noisy, boisterous, vociferous, clamorous, obstreperous, tumultuous, turbulent, blustering, vehement

Loud, *adv* [O Sax *hlūdo*, O H Ger *hlūto*, *lūto*, M H Ger *lūte*, N H Ger *laut* See *supra.*] With loudness, loudly

Loud'ful, *a* Full of sound, noisy, ringing [*Obs*] "*Loudful* music" *Marston*

Loud'ly, *adv* In a loud manner, clamorously, noisily "Long and *loudly* in the schools declaimed" *Denham*

Loud'-mouthed, *a* Having a loud voice, talking or sounding noisily or clamorously

Loud'ness, *n* 1 Great sound or noise, as, the *loudness* of a voice or of thunder

2 Clamor, clamorousness, turbulence, uproar

Loud'-voiced (-voist), *a* Having a loud voice, noisy, clamorous *Byron.*

Lough (lŏk), *n* [Celt *loch*, *llwch*, A S *luh* See LOCH] A loch See LOCH *Fairfax*

Louis-d'or (lōō'e-dōr'), *n* [Fr , a Louis of gold] A gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of Louis XIII , equivalent in value to twenty shillings sterling, equal to about $4 84

Louis-quatorze (lōō'e ka tōrz'), *a* [Fr] Characterizing or resembling a meretricious style of ornamentation used in France under Louis XIV

Lounge, *v. i.* [*imp & p p* LOUNGED, *p pr & vb n* LOUNGING] [O Fr *longes*, adv , long, a long time, e. g , je ne serai *longes*, from Lat *longe*, long, for a long time, hence, O Fr *longis*, *longin*, O Eng *lungis*, a slow, heavy, awkward fellow]

1. To spend time lazily, to move idly about, to stroll

2 To recline at ease, to loll

Lounge, *n.* 1 An idle gait or stroll.

2. The act of reclining at ease

3 A place for lounging

4. A piece of furniture on which one may recline, a small sofa

5. A lunge in fencing. *W Scott*

Loun'ger, *n* An idler, one who loiters away his time in indolence

Loup, *n.* The same as LOOP [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Lour, *v. i.* See LOWER

Louse, *n* , *pl* LICE [A S *lūs*, pl *lȳs*, O H Ger. *lūs*, pl *lūsi*, N H Ger *laus*, pl *läuse*, Icel *lus*, Sw *lus*, Dan *lus*, *luus*, D *luis*, from Goth *lusan*, to destroy, devour, like Gr φθειρ, louse, from φθειρειν, to destroy See LOSE] (*Entom*) A wingless, hemipterous insect having a sucking mouth, and not undergoing any metamorphosis It is found parasitic upon mammals The common louse is the *Pediculus* (*humanus*) *capitis*, found in the human hair. *P tabescentium* gives rise to the disease *phthisiasis*, or lousy disease, which is said to have occasioned death in some cases This insect is generally indicative of an uncleanly habit of body

Louse (lowz), *v. t.* To clean from lice *Swift.*

Louse'wort (lows'wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Pedicularis* (*P palustris*), — so named because sheep were supposed to become lousy by feeding much on it.

Yellow lousewort, a plant of the genus *Rhinanthus* *Loudon.*

Lous'i-ly, *adv.* [From *lousy.*] In a mean, paltry manner, scurvily. [*Vulgar.*]

Lous'i-ness, *n.* The state of abounding with lice.

Lous'y, *a.* [From *louse*] 1. Swarming with lice; infested with lice

2 Mean, low, contemptible, as, a *lousy* knave. [*Vulgar*]

Lout, *v i* [Written also *lowt.*] [A-S *lūtan*, to bow, bend down, lie hid, Icel *lūta*, to bend, incline, *laut*, a low place, Sw. *luta*, Dan *lude*, to incline, bend, O H Ger *lūzan*, *lūzen*, to lie hid.] To bend, to bow, to stoop [*Obs*]

He fair the knight saluted, *louting* low *Spenser*

Lout, *v t* To treat as a lout or fool, to neglect, to disappoint. [*Obs*]

I am *louted* by a traitor villain,
And can not help the noble chevalier *Shak*

Lout, *n.* [Formerly also written *lowt*] [From the verb] A mean, awkward fellow, a bumpkin.

Lout'ish, *a.* Clownish, rude, awkward

Lout'ish-ly, *adv* Like a clown, in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner

Lout'ish-ness, *n* Clownishness

Lou'ver (lōō'vẽr), *n* [Fr *Pouvert*, the opening, **Lou'vre** } properly p p of *ouvrir*, to open, O Fr *aovrir*, *auvrir*, Pr *obrir*, *ubrir*, *adubrir*, from Lat *deoperire*, with *a* prefixed, from *operire*, to cover, to shut, but Sp *abrir*, It *aprire*, from Lat *aperire*, to open] An opening in the roof of ancient buildings for the escape of smoke or for ventilation, often in the form of a turret or small lantern [Written also *lover*, *loover*, *lovery*, and *luffer*.] *Orf Gloss*

Louver or *luffer boarding*, the sloping boards of a tower window, as in church towers — *Louver window* (*Arch*), an opening in a bell-tower or church steeple, crossed by a series of slats or sloping boards, to exclude rain, but allow the passage of sound from the bells — *Louver work*, slatted work

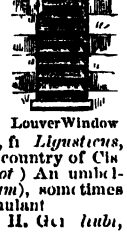

Louver Window

Lōv'a-ble, *a* Worthy of love, amiable

Lōv'age (lŭv'ej), *n* [Corrupt fr. Fr *liveche*, It *levistico*, *libastico*, from Lat *levisticum*, *ligusticum*, a plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage, fr *Ligusticus*, Ligustine, Ligurian, fr *Liguria*, a country of Cis alpine Gaul, Ger *liebstockel*] (*Bot*) An umbelliferous plant (*Ligusticum levisticum*), sometimes used in medicine as an aromatic stimulant

Lōve (lŭv), *n* [A S *luf*, *lufu*, O. H. Ger *lubi*, N H Ger *liebe*, D *liefde*]

1 The act of loving

2 An affection of the heart excited by that which delights or commands admiration, pre eminent kindness or devotion to another, affection, as, a mother's *love*

Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,
And *love* and love-born confidence be thine *Pope*

3 Courtship, chiefly in the phrase to *make love*, i e, to court, to woo, to solicit union in marriage

4 Especially, devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex

He, with looks of cordial *love*,
Hung over her enamored *Milton*

5 Fondness, satisfaction, devotion, — with *of* and an object, as, *love* of home, country, race, life, &c "Smit with the *love* of sacred song" *Milton*

6. The object of affection, — often employed in endearing address. "Trust me, *love*" *Dryden*

Open the temple gates unto my *love* *Spenser*

7 Moral good-will, benevolence, kindness, charity "*Love* is of God" 1 *John* iv 7

Herein is *love*, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins 1 *John* iv 10

8 Cupid, the god of love

Such was his form as painters, when they show
Their utmost art, on naked *Loves* bestow *Dryden*

9 A thin, silk stuff [*Obs*] *Boyle*

☞ *Love* is often used in the formation of compounds, in most of which the meaning is very obvious, as *love-bed*, *love-cracked*, *love-darting*, *love-killing*, *love-labored*, *love-learned*, *love-linked*, *love longing*, *love-match*, *love-pined*, *love-quick*, *love-secret*, *love-shaft*, *love-song*, *love-tale*, *love-taught*, *love-thought*, *love-token*, *love-toy*, &c

Love-of-love (*Bot*) a plant of the genus *Cereis* — *Labor of love*, a labor performed, or service voluntarily undertaken, in obedience to the dictates of affection or fondness, whether for the work itself or for the person for or in behalf of whom it is performed — *Of all loves*, for the sake of all love, by all means "Mrs Arden desired him *of all loves* to come back again" *Holinshed* — *To make love to*, to express affection for, to woo "If you will marry, *make* your *loves to* me" *Shak* — *To play for love*, to play a game, as at cards, without stakes

Syn.—Affection, friendship, kindness, tenderness, fondness, delight

Lōve (lŭv), *v t* [*imp & p p* LOVED, *p pr*, & *vb n.* LOVING] [A-S *lufian*, O. H. Ger *lubon*, *liupan*, N H Ger *lieben*, D *lieven*, allied to Lat. *libere*, *lubere*, Skr. *lubh*, to desire See LIEF.]

1 To be pleased or delighted with; to be fond of; to like, to regard with affection on account of some qualities which excite pleasing sensations, or desire of gratification.

Thou shalt *love* the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind *Matt.* xxii. 37.

2. To have benevolence or good will toward; to exercise a moral regard for.

Thou shalt *love* thy neighbor as thyself. *Matt.* xxii. 39.

3 To delight in, with pre-eminent or exclusive affection.

Lōve, *v i.* To delight, to take pleasure; to exercise the affection of love, to be in love

Lōve'-ăp'ple (lŭv'ăp'pl), *n.* The tomato. See TOMATO.

Lōve'-bird, *n.* (*Ornith*) One of a group of birds belonging to the parrot tribe; — so called from the great attachment of these birds to each other

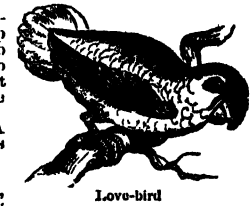

Love-bird

Lōve'-brō'ker, *n* A third person, who acts as agent between lovers [*Obs*] *Shak*

Lōve'-dāy (lŭv'dā'), *n* A day formerly appointed for an amicable adjustment of differences [*Obs*] *Tyndale.*

Lōve'-fā'vor, *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love.

Lōve'-fēast, *n* A religious festival, held quarterly by some religious denominations, as the Moravians and Methodists, in imitation of the *agapæ* of the early Christians

Lōve'-fēat, *n* The gallant act of a lover *Shak.*

Lōve'-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Eragrostis*, having beautiful dancing spikelets.

Lōve'-in-i'dle-ness, *n.* (*Bot*) A kind of violet; the small pansy

A little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with Love's wound;
And maidens call it *love-in-idleness* *Shak*

Lōve'-knŏt (lŭv'nŏt), *n* An intricate kind of knot, — so called from being used as a token of love, or as representing mutual affection.

Lōve'-lăss, *n* A sweetheart

Lōve'less, *a* 1 Void of love, void of tenderness or kindness

2 Not attracting love, unattractive [*Rare.*]

These are ill-favored to see to and yet, as *love-less* as they be, they are not without some mediocrable virtues *Holland.*

Lōve'-lĭt'ter, *n.* A letter professing love, a letter of courtship

Lōve'-lies-bleed'ing, *n* (*Bot*) A species of amaranth (*Amaranthus caudatus*)

Lōve'li-ly (lŭv'lĭ-lĭ), *adv* [From *lovely.*] In a manner to excite love, amiably [*Rare*] *Obscry*

Lōve'li-ness (lŭv'lĭ-nes), *n* [From *lovely*] The state of being lovely, qualities of body or mind that may excite love, amiableness

If there is such a native *loveliness* in the sex as to make them victorious when in the wrong, how resistless their power when they are on the side of truth! *Spectator*

Lōve'-lŏck, *n* A curl or lock of hair often plaited and tied with ribbon, and hanging at the ear, — worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

A long *love-lock*, and long hair he wore *W Scott*

Lōve'-lōrn, *a* Forsaken by one's love. "The *love lorn* nightingale" *Milton*

Lōve'ly (lŭv'lĭ), *a* [*compar* LOVELIER, *superl* LOVELIEST] [A S *luflic*] Fitted to excite, or worthy of, love, possessing qualities which may invite affection, amiable

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided 2 *Sam* i 23

Syn.—Amiable, pleasing, charming, delectable, delightful, enchanting

Lōve'ly, *adv* In a manner to please, or to excite love, lovelily [*Obs and rare*]

Haply it was red wine, the more *lovely* to represent it *Tyndale*

Lōve'-mŏn'ger (lŭv'mŭng'gẽr), *n.* [*love* and *mon ger*] One who deals in affairs of love [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Lōv'er, *n.* 1 One who loves, a friend

Your brother and his *lover* have embraced *Shak*

2 Especially, one who is in love with a person of the opposite sex, — more commonly said of the man, but formerly of the female also

Love is blind, and *lovers* can not see *Shak*

3 One who likes or is pleased, one who has a fondness or passion, as for books, science, and the like

Lo'ver, *n.* See LOUVER

Lo'ver-y, *n.* The same as LOUVER, q. v. [*Obs*]

And ruined house, where holy things were said,
Whose shrill saint's bell hangs in his *lovery* *Hall*

Lōve'-sick, *a* 1. Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire, as, a *love-sick* maid. "To the dear mistress of my *love-sick* mind" *Dryden.*

2. Dictated by a languishing lover, or expressive of languishing love. "Where nightingales their *love-sick* ditty sing." *Dryden*

Lōve'-sick'ness, *n.* The state of being love-sick, languishing and amorous desire.

Lōve'some, *a.* [A-S *luftum.*] Lovely. [*Obs.*]

Lōve'-sūit, *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage. *Shak.*

Lŏve'-trick, *n.* Artifice expressive of love. "Other *love-tricks* than glancing with the eyes." *Donne.*

Lŏv'ing, *p. a.* 1. Affectionate, as, a *loving* friend. 2. Expressing love or kindness; as, *loving* words.

Lŏv'ing-kind'ness, *n.* (*Script.*) Tender regard, mercy; favor.

My *loving-kindness* will I not utterly take from him *Ps.* lxxxix. 33

Lŏv'ing-ly, *adv.* With love, affectionately.

It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with meek persons *Taylor*

Lŏv'ing-ness, *n.* Affection, kind regard.

The only two bands of good will, loveliness and *lovingness* *Sidney*

Lŏw (lō), *a.* [*compar.* LOWER, *superl* LOWEST] [O. Eng. *lowe, lawe, law, lagh*, Icel *lagr*, Sw *låg*, Dan. *lav*, D. *laag*, Prov Ger *lèg, lig*, Icel *lág*, a low place, *lægia*, to depress, allied to Eng *lie*, A S *licgan*, Ger. *liegen*, to lie, q v.]

1. Occupying an inferior position or place, not high or elevated, depressed below any given surface or place, as, *low* ground, a *low* fence, a *low* flight

2. Not rising to the usual height, as, a man of *low* stature

3 Near the horizon, as, the sun is *low* at four o'clock in winter, and at six in summer

4 Descending far below the adjacent ground, deep, as, a *low* valley

The *lowest* bottom shook of Erebus *Milton*

5. Sunk down to, or below, the natural level of the ocean by the retiring of the tide, as, *low* water

6 Below the usual rate or amount, or below the ordinary value, as, a *low* price of corn, *low* wages

7. Not high or loud, as, a *low* voice

8. (*Mus*) Depressed in the scale of sounds, grave, as, a *low* tone

9 (*Geog*) Near, or not very distant from, the equator, as, a *low* latitude, in the *low* northern latitudes

10 Late in time, modern, as, the *lower* empire

11 Wanting strength or animation, depressed, dejected, as, *low* spirits, *low* in spirits, his courage is *low*

12 Depressed in condition, humble in rank, mean in condition, as, men of *low* condition, the *lower* classes "Why, but to keep you *low* and ignorant?" *Milton*

13 Mean, abject, grovelling, vulgar, base, dishonorable, as, a person of *low* mind, a *low* trick or stratagem

14 Not elevated or sublime, not exalted in thought or diction, as, a *low* comparison, a *low* metaphor, *low* language

In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull *Felton*

15 Submissive, humble, reverent, lowly "But first *low* reverence done" *Milton*

16 Exhausted of vital energy, feeble, weak, as, a *low* pulse, made *low* by sickness

17 Moderate, not intense, not inflammatory, as, *low* heat, a *low* temperature, a *low* fever

18. In reduced circumstances, impoverished, as, the rich are often reduced to a *low* condition

19 Not exaggerated, moderate, reasonable, as, a *low* calculation or estimate

20. Not rich, high seasoned, or nourishing, plain, simple, as, a *low* diet

☞ *Low* is often used in the formation of compounds which require no special explanation, as, *low-arched, low-backed, low-born, low-bred, low-browed, low-built, low-caste, low crowned, low-heeled low-lived, low-lying, low-minded, low-muttered, low priced, low-roofed, low-seated, low-shouldered, low-thoughted, low-toned, low-voiced*, and the like

Low church See under HIGH — *Low Dutch*, or *Low German*, the German language as spoken in the northern parts of Germany See under HIGH — *Low life*, life among the poorer or uneducated classes of a country — *Low steam*, steam having a low pressure, — generally applied to steam pressing less than fifty pounds on the square inch — *Low Sunday*, the Sunday next after Easter, — popularly so called — *Low tide*, the greatest ebb of the tide, the tide at its lowest point, low water — *Low water*, the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide — *Low-water mark*, that part of the shore to which the waters recede when the tide is the lowest *Bouvier* — *Low wine* a liquor produced by the first distillation of alcohol, the first run of the still, — used chiefly in the plural

Lower case (*Print*), the case which contains the small letters

Lŏw (lō), *adv* 1 In a low position or manner, not aloft, not on high

2 Under the usual price, at a moderate price, cheaply, as, he sold his wheat *low*

3. Near the ground, as, the bird flies very *low*.

4. In a mean condition, humbly, meanly.

5. In time approaching our own

In the part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds *Locke*

6. With a depressed voice, not loudly, as, to speak *low*.

7. In a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace, as, to be brought *low* by oppression, by want, or by vice.

8. (*Astron.*) In a path near the equator; or so that the declination is small, — said of the heavenly bodies with reference to the diurnal revolution, as, the moon runs *low*, that is, is comparatively near the horizon when on or near the meridian.

Lŏw, *v. t.* To sink; to depress, to lower. [*Obs.*]

Lŏw, *v. i* [*imp & p. p.* LOWED; *p. pr & vb. n* LOWING] [A-S. *hlôwan*, O. H. Ger. *hlôjan, hluojan, hlôôn*, M H Ger *lüejen, lüewen, lüen, luon, louwen*, D *loeyen*] To bellow as an ox or cow.

The *lowing* herds wind slowly o'er the lea *Gray*

Lŏw, *n.* The noise made by a bull, ox, cow, &c "Talking voices and the *low* of herds" *Wordsworth*

Lŏw, *n* [A S *lège, leg, lygge, lyg*, from an hypoth *leohan*, Goth *liuhan*, to shine, burn, whence A-S *leoht, lyht*, lux, O H Ger *louch, louc, loug, lauch, lauga*, N H Ger *lohe*, Icel *log, loga*, Sw *låga*, Dan *lue*, Scot *low, lowe*] Flame, fire [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Smart*

Lŏw'bĕll, *n* [Eng *low*, a flame, and *bell*] 1 A bell used in fowling at night, to make the birds lie still until by a more violent noise and a sudden light they are alarmed and fly into the net

The fowler's *lowbell* robs the lark of sleep *Kay*

2. A bell to be hung on the necks of sheep, &c "A *lowbell* hung about a sheep's neck" *Howell*

☞ The phrase used by Beaumont and Fletcher "Peace, gentle *lowbell*," is thought by some to refer to the latter use, and so to be equivalent with "Peace, gentle sheep"

Lŏw'bĕll, *v t* To frighten, as with a lowbell

Lŏw'-chŭrch, *a* Not placing a high estimate on ecclesiastical organizations or forms, applied especially to Episcopalians, and opposed to *high church*

Lŏw'er, *v t* [*imp & p p* LOWERED, *p pr & vb n* LOWERING] [Eng *lower*, comparative of *low*]

1 To cause to descend, to let down, to take or bring down, as, to *lower* a weight, a flag, a sail, and the like

2 To bring down, to humble, as to *lower* the pride of man

3 To reduce in value, amount, &c, as, to *lower* the price of goods, the rate of interest, &c

Lŏw'er, *v i* To fall, to sink, to grow less, to diminish, to decrease

Low'er, *v t* [*imp & p p* LOWERED, *p pr & vb n* LOWERING] [N H Ger *lauern*, to lurk, be on the watch, M H Ger *lûren*, D *loeren*, Sw *lura*, Dan *lure*, Icel *hlera*, M H Ger *lûren*, lurking, lurking place, ambush, L. Ger *lûren*, to lurk, look sullen]

1 To descend, as the clouds, and appear dark or gloomy, to be clouded, to threaten a storm "All the clouds that *lowered* upon our house" *Shak*

2 To frown, to look sullen

But sullen discontent sat *lowering* on her face *Dryden*

Low'er, *n* [*Obs*] 1 Cloudiness, gloominess

2 A frowning, sullenness

Lŏw'er-ăse, *a* (*Print*) Pertaining to, or kept in, the lower case, — used to denote the small letters, in distinction from capitals

Low'er-ing ly, *adv* In a lowering manner, with cloudiness or threatening gloom

Lŏw'er mŏst, *a* [Irreg *superl of low*] Lowest

Low'er y (lou'er-y), *a* Cloudy, gloomy

Lŏw'ing, *n* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

Lŏw'land, *n* Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country, a low or level country

The Lowlands Belgium and Holland, the Netherlands, also, the southern part of Scotland

Lŏw'land-er, *n* A native or inhabitant of the Lowlands, especially of the Lowlands of Scotland as distinguished from *Highlander*

Lŏw'li hŏod, } *n.* A lowly state [*Rare*]
Lŏw'li-hĕad, }

The stately flower of female fortitude,
Of perfect wifehood, and pure *lowlihead* *Tennyson*

Lŏw'li-ly, *adv* Humbly, without pride, meanly, without dignity

Lŏw'li ness, *n* [From *lowly*]

1 The state of being lowly, humility, humbleness of mind

Walk with all *lowliness* and meekness *Eph* iv 12

2 Want of dignity, abject state, meanness [*R*]

Lŏw'ly (lō'ly), *a* [*compar* LOWLIER *superl* LOWLIEST] [Eng *low* and termination *ly*]

1 Not high, not elevated in place *Dryden*

2 Mean, low, wanting dignity or rank

One common right the great and *lowly* claim *Pope*

3 Not lofty or sublime, humble "These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain" *Dryden*

4 Having a low esteem of one's own worth, humble, meek, free from pride

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and *lowly* in heart *Matt* xi 29

Lŏw'ly (lō'ly), *adv* 1 In a low manner, humbly, meekly, modestly "Be *lowly* wise" *Milton*

2 In a low condition, without grandeur or dignity, meanly.

I will show myself highly fed and *lowly* taught *Shak*

Lown (loun), *n* [See LOON] A low fellow, a scoundrel [*Obs.*]

We should have both lord and *lown* *Shak*

Lŏw'ness (lō'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being low or depressed, the state of being less elevated than something else, as, the *lowness* of the ground, or of the water after the ebb-tide.

2 Meanness of condition; low birth, humbleness of position, want of honor or rank.

3. Meanness of mind or character, want of dignity; as, haughtiness usually springs from *lowness* of mind.

4. Want of sublimity in style or sentiment; — the contrary to *loftiness*.

5. Submissiveness; modesty, humility; meekness, as, the *lowness* of obedience. *Bacon.*

6. Depression of mind, want of courage or fortitude, dejection, as, *lowness* of spirits

7 Depression in fortune, a state of poverty; as, the *lowness* of circumstances

8 Depression in strength or intensity, as, the *lowness* of heat or temperature, *lowness* of zeal.

9 Depression in cost or worth, as, the *lowness* of price or value, the *lowness* of the funds, or of the markets

10 Gravenes of sound, as, the *lowness* of tones

11 Softness of sound, mildness or gentleness of utterance, as, the *lowness* of the voice

Lŏw'-prĕss'ŭre, *a* Having, employing, or exerting a low degree of pressure, especially, in a restricted sense, employing or exerting a pressure of less than fifty pounds to the square inch, — said of steam and steam engines

Low pressure steam engine a steam-engine in which low steam is used, and which is generally condensing. See STEAM-ENGINE

Lŏw'-spĭr'it-ed, *a* Not having animation and courage, dejected, depressed, not lively or sprightly

Lŏw'-spĭr'it ed ness, *n* Dejection of mind or courage a state of low spirits

Lŏw'-stŭd'ded, *a* Furnished or built with short studs, as, a *low studded* house or room

Lowt, *n* Same as LOUT, q v *Latimer.*

Lŏx'o-drŏm'ic, *a* [Fr *loxodromique*] Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb, as, *loxodromic* tables

Loxodromic curve or *line* (*Geom*), a line on the surface of a sphere, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian the rhumb line It is the line on which a ship sails when her course is always in the direction of one and the same point of the compass

Lŏx'o-drŏm'ics, *n sing* [Fr *loxodromie*, Gr. λοξος, slanting, oblique, and δρομος, a running, course, from δραμειν, τρεχειν, to run] The art or method of oblique sailing by the loxodromic or rhumb line [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Lox ŏd'ro mỹm, *n* The act or process of tracing a loxodromic curve, the act of moving as if in a loxodromic curve

Lox-ŏd'ro my, *n* The science of loxodromics

Loy, *n* (*Ag*) A long, narrow spade for stony lands

Loy'al, *a* [Fr *loyal*, O Fr *loial, leial, leal*, Pr. *loyal, leal, lial*, Sp & Pg *leal*, It *leale, legale*, Lat *legalis*, from *lex, legis*, Fr *loy, lois, lei*, law. Cf. LEAL]

1 Devoted to the maintenance of law, disposed to uphold the constituted authority, faithful to the lawful government, whether parental, civil, or divine

2 Faithful to the sovereign, either as the maker of the law, or as the personal representative of the government, allegiant

The citizens, on their part, showed themselves stout and *loyal* subjects *Bacon*

3 Hence, faithful to a lover or friend, especially under trying circumstances, constant, as, a *loyal* heart.

There Laodamia with Lvadne moves
Unhappy both, but *loyal* in their loves *Dryden*

Loy'al-ist, *n* A person who adheres to his sovereign, or to the lawful authority, especially, one who maintains his allegiance to his prince or government, and defends his cause in times of revolt or revolution

Loy'al ly, *adv* In a loyal manner, faithfully

Loy'al ty, *n* [O Fr *loialtet, loialted, loialled*, N. Fr *loyauté*, Pr *legaltat, lealtat, lialtat*, Sp *lealtad*, It *lealta, legalita*] The state or quality of being loyal, fidelity to a superior, or to duty, love, &c

He had such *loyalty* to the king as the law requires *Clarendon*

☞ "*Loyalty* being derived from [Fr] *loi*, expresses properly that fidelity which one owes according to law and does not necessarily include that attachment to the royal person, which happily, we in England have been able further to throw into the word *French.*

Syn — Allegiance fealty See ALLEGIANCE

Lŏz'enge, *n* [Written also *losange*, Fr *lozange, losange*, L Lat *losenga, loseugina*, probably from Gr λοξος, oblique, and Lat *angulus*, Fr & Eng *angle*]

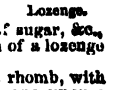
Lozenge.

1 A figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles, a rhomb

2 (*Confectionery*) A small cake of sugar, &c., often medicated, originally in the form of a lozenge or rhomb, but now usually round

3 (*Her*) A figure in the form of a rhomb, with the upper and lower angles acute, borne upon a shield or escutcheon.

Lozenge molding (*Arch*), a kind of molding, used in Norman architecture, of many different forms, all of which are characterized by lozenge-shaped compartments or ornaments

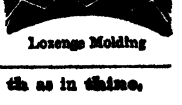
Lozenge Molding

Grand lozenge (*Her*), a lozenge, the angles of which touch the sides of the shield

Lŏz'enged (lŏz'onjd), } *a.* Having the form
Lŏz'enge-shāped (-shāpt), } of a lozenge or rhomb. See LOZENGE, No 1.

Lŏz'en-ġy, *a.* [Fr *losangé*. See *supra*] (*Her.*) Covered with lozenges, or divided into lozenge-shaped compartments.

Lozengy

Lŭ, *n* & *v. t.* See LOO

Lŭb'band, *n.* A lubber. [*Rare*] *W Scott*
See LUBBER.

Lŭb'ber, *n* [See LOOBY and LOB] A heavy, clumsy fellow, a sturdy drone, a clown See LAND-LUBBER

Lingering *lubbers* lose many a penny *Tusser*

Lubber's hole (*Naut*), a hole in the top of a vessel, next the mast, through which sailors may mount without going over the rim by the luttock-shrouds It is considered by seamen as only fit to be used by lubbers *Totten*

Lŭb'ber-ly, *a* Like a lubber, clumsy, as, a *lubberly* fellow or boy

Lŭb'ber-ly, *adv* Clumsily, awkwardly

Lū'bric, } *a* [Lat *lubricus*, Pr *lubru*, Fr *lu*
Lū'bric-al, } *brique*, Sp, Pg, & It *lubrico*] [*R*]
1. Having a smooth surface, slippery, as, a *lubric* throat *Crashaw*
2. Wavering, unsteady, as, the *lubric* ways of state *Wotton*
3 Lascivious, wanton, lewd "This *lubric* and adulterate age" *Dryden*

Lū'bri-cant, *n* [Lat *lubricans*, p pr of *lubricare*, It *lubricante*. See *infra*] That which lubricates.

Lū'bri-cāte, *v t* [Lat *lubricare*, *lubricatum*, It *lubricare*, Sp *lubricar* and *lubrificar*, Fr *lubrifier* See LUBRIC] To make smooth or slippery, as, mucilaginous and saponaceous medicines *lubricate* the parts to which they are applied

That profuse and irrepressible wordiness *lubricates* and weakens the whole structure of their style *Jeffrey*

Lū'bri-cā'tion, *n* [O Sp *lubricacion*] The act of lubricating, the act of making slippery

Lū'bri-cā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, lubricates.

Lu-brĭç'i-tāte, *v t* Same as LUBRICATE [*Obs*]

Lu-brĭç'i-ty, *n* [Fr *lubricité*, Pr *lubricitat*, It *lubricita*, Sp *lubricidad*]
1. The state of being lubric, smoothness of surface, slipperiness
2. Smoothness aptness to glide over any thing, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction
3 Slipperiness, instability, as, the *lubricity* of fortune. *L'Estrange*
4. Lasciviousness, propensity to lewdness, lewdness; lechery, incontinency

Lū'bri-cŭs, *a* [Lat *lubricus*. See LUBRIC]
1. Smooth, slippery
2 Wavering, unstable *Glanville*

Lū'bri-fi-cā'tion, } *n* [Lat *lubricus*, lubric, and
Lū'bri-fāc'tion, } *facere*, to make] The act of lubricating, or making smooth *Bacon*

Lu-cā'mā, *n* A Chilian fruit, in size and flavor resembling a peach.

One of the Lucanidæ

Lu-cān'i-dæ, *n pl* (*Entom.*) A family of pentamerous coleopterous insects, characterized by the large and powerful mandibles with which the males are furnished; the stag beetles *Baird*

Lū'cāyne, *n.* [Fr *lucarne*, from Lat *lucerna*, *lucere*, to shine.] (*Arch*) A window in the roof of a house, a garret or dormor window [*Obs*] *Halliwell*

Luc-chēse' (luk-keez', 91), *n sing.* & *pl.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Lucca, in Tuscany, in the plural, the people of Lucca

Luc chēse', *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Lucca, or to the inhabitants of Lucca

Lūce, *n.* [Lat *luctus*, a fish, perhaps the pike] (*Ichth*) A pike when full grown *Halliwell.*

They give the dozen white *luces* in their coat *Shak*

Lū'çent, *a.* [Lat *lucens*, p pr of *lucere*, to shine, from *lux*, *lucis*, light, It *lucente*] Shining, bright; resplendent, as, the sun's *lucent* orb *Milton*

Lū'çern, *n.* [Lat. *lucerna*, from *lucere*, to shine] A lamp [*Obs*] *Lydgate.*

Lū'çern, *n.* [Etymology uncertain]
1. A sort of hunting dog,—perhaps from *Lucerne*, in Switzerland.

My *lucerns*, too, or dogs inured to hunt
Beasts of most rapine *Chapman*

2. An animal whose fur was formerly much in request,—by some supposed to be the lynx. [Written also *lusern* and *luzern*]

The polecat, mastern, and the rich-skined *lucern*
I know to chase *Beau. & Fl*

Lū'çern, *n.* [Fr. *luzerne*, of Celtic origin Cf Armor. *luzu*, *luzuen*, herb, *luzuen ar velchen*, herb of the clover, clover, W *llysau*, herbs, plants.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant of the genus *Medicago* (*M. sativa*), cultivated for fodder.

Lu-çĕr'nal, *a.* [It. *lucernale*, from Lat. *lucerna*, lamp, from *lucere*, to shine.] Of, or pertaining to, a lamp.

Lucernal microscope, a form of the microscope in which the object is illuminated by means of a lamp, and its image is thrown upon a plate of ground glass connected with the instrument, or on a screen independent of it

Lū'çid, *a.* [Lat *lucidus*, from *lux*, *lucis*, light; Fr. *lucide*, It & Sp *lucido*]
1. Shining, bright, resplendent, as, the *lucid* orbs of heaven. "A court compact of *lucid* marbles" *Tennyson.*
2 Clear, transparent, pellucid.

We found our fingers stopped by that *lucid* substance *Swift*

3 Presenting a clear view, easily understood, clear, distinct "A singularly *lucid* and interesting abstract of the debate" *Macaulay*
4 Bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened or confused by delirium or madness, marked by the regular operations of reason

Lucid interval, an interval of reason enjoyed by an insane person, or lunatic, between two fits of insanity

His sobriety of demeanor is no other than a *lucid interval*, and his passion mere delirium *Smollett*

Syn.—Luminous, bright, clear, transparent, sane, reasonable See LUMINOUS

Lu çĭd'i ty, *n* [Fr *lucidité*, Pr *luciditat*, It *lucidità* See *supra*] The state of being lucid, brightness, clearness [*Obs*]

Lū'çid ly, *adv* In a lucid manner, clearly

Lū'çid ness, *n* The quality or state of being lucid, brightness, clearness

Lū'çi fer, *n* [Lat, light-bringing, the morning star, from *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *ferre*, to bring]
1 The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star,—also applied, in Isaiah, by a bold metaphor, to a king of Babylon

How art thou fallen from heaven, *Lucifer*, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground which didst weaken the nations! *Isa* xiv 12.

Tertullian and Gregory the Great understood this passage of Isaiah in reference to the fall of Satan; in consequence of which the name *Lucifer* has since been applied to Satan *Kitto*

2. Hence, Satan

How wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes favors
When he falls he falls like *Lucifer*,
Never to hope again *Shak*

☞ The application of this passage [in Isaiah] to Satan and to the fall of the apostate angels is one of those gross perversions of sacred writ which so extensively obtain, and which are to be traced to a proneness to seek for more in a given passage than it really contains—a disposition to be influenced by sound rather than sense, and an implicit faith in received interpretations *Henderson*

3 A match made of a sliver of wood tipped with a combustible substance, and ignited by friction,—called also *lucifer-match*, and *loco foco* See LOCO-FOCO

Lū çĭf'er i an, *a.* Pertaining to Lucifer, or to the Luciferians

Lū çĭf'er i an, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of the followers of Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century, who separated from the orthodox churches because they would not go as far as he did in opposing the Arians

Lu çĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *lucifer*, It & Sp *lucifero*, Fr *luciferc*] Giving light, affording light or means of discovery

Lu çĭf'er oŭs ly, *adv* In a luciferous manner

Lu çĭf'ic, *a* [Lat *lucificus*, from *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *facere*, to make, Fr. *lucifique*, Sp. *lucifico*] Producing light

Lū'çi fōrm, *a* [Lat *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *forma*, form] Having the form of light, resembling light

The water prepares us, and purifies our *luciform* spirit to receive the divinity *Pausanias, Trans*

Lu çĭf'i an, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Lucifer, satanic [*Obs*] "*Lucifian* pride" *Marston*

Lu-çĭm'e ter, *n* [Fr *lucimètre*, from Lat *lux*, *lucis*, light, and Gr *μετρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring the intensity of light, a photometer

Lŭck, *n* [Icel *lukka*, Sw. *lycka*, Dan *lykke*, D *luk*, *geluk*, M. H Ger *gelucke*, N H Ger *glück*, allied to O H. Ger *lokôn*, N. H Ger. *locken*, to favor, entice]
1 That which happens to a person, an event, good or ill, affecting a man's interest or happiness, and which is deemed casual, a course or series of such events regarded as occurring by chance, chance, hap, fate, fortune

Was there ever a man had such *luck*! *Shak.*

2 A favorable issue or combination of events, good fortune

The part of mankind who have had the justice, or the *luck*, to pass in common opinion for the wisest, have followed a very different scent *Temple*

To be in luck, to receive some good or to meet with some success, in an unexpected manner, or as the result of circumstances beyond one's control, to be fortunate

Lŭck'i-ly, *adv* [From *lucky*] In a lucky manner; by good fortune, with a favorable issue,—used in a good sense, as, they *luckily* escaped injury.

Lŭck'i-ness, *n.* 1 The state or quality of being fortunate, as, the *luckiness* of a man or of an event.
2. Good fortune; a favorable issue or event.

Lŭck'less, *a.* Without luck; unpropitious; unfortunate, meeting with ill success; as, a *luckless* gamester; a *luckless* maid. "Prayers made and granted in a *luckless* hour." *Dryden.*

Lŭck'less-ly, *adv.* In a luckless manner.

Lŭck'-pĕn'ny, *n.* A small sum given back to the payer, by one who receives money under a contract or bargain. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Lŭck'y, *a.* [*compar* LUCKIER, *superl.* LUCKIEST.]
1. Favored by luck, fortunate, meeting with good success,—said of persons, as, a *lucky* adventurer.
2 Producing good by chance, or unexpectedly; favorable, auspicious, fortunate, as, a *lucky* time.

We doubt not of a fair and *lucky* war *Shak.*

Syn.—Successful, fortunate, prosperous, auspicious.

Lū'cra-tive, *a* [Lat. *lucrativus*, from *lucrari*, *lucratus*, to gain, from *lucrum*, gain, It & Sp. *lucrativo*, Fr *lucratif*] Yielding lucre, gainful; profitable, making increase of money or goods; as, a *lucrative* trade, *lucrative* business or office.

Lū'cra-tive ly, *adv* In a lucrative manner.

Lū'cre (lū'ker), *n* [Lat *lucrum*, Fr *lucre*, It. & Sp *lucro*] Gain in money or goods, profit,—often in an ill sense "A place of great *lucre*, and great sensual indulgence" *South* "The lust of *lucre*, and the dread of death" *Pope.*

Lū'cre (lū'ker), *v t* To desire pecuniary advantage. [*Obs*] *Anderson.*

Lu-crĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *lucrum*, gain, and *ferre*, to bring] Gainful, profitable [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

Lu crĭf'ic, *a* [Lat *lucrificus*, from *lucrum*, gain, and *facere*, to make] Producing profit, gainful. [*Obs.*]

Luc tā'tion, *n* [Lat *luctatio*, from *luctari*, *luctatus*, to wrestle, strive] Effort to overcome in contest, struggle, endeavor [*Obs*]

Lŭct'u-al (lŭkt'yu al), *a* [Lat *luctus*, mourning, sorrow, from *lugere*, *luctum*, to mourn.] Producing grief [*Obs*] *Sir G. Buck.*

Lū'cu brāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* LUCUBRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* LUCUBRATING] [Lat *lucubrare*, *lucubratum*, to work by lamp light, from *lux*, light, It *lucubrare*, Sp *lucubrar*, Fr *lucubrer*] To study by candle light or a lamp, to study by night

Lū'cu brāte, *v t* To elaborate or perfect by night study or laborious endeavor

Lū'cu brā'tion, *n* [Lat *lucubratio*, Fr. *lucubration*, Sp *lucubracion*, It *lucubrazione*]
1 The act of lucubrating, or studying by candle light, nocturnal study
2 That which is composed by night, that which is produced by meditation in retirement

The most trifling *lucubration* was denominated "a work" *W Irving*

Lū'cu brā'tor, *n* One who studies by night, also, one who produces lucubrations

Lū'cu brā'to ry, *a* [Lat *lucubratorius*. See LUCUBRATE] Composed by candle light, or by night, laborious or painstaking *Pope*

Lū'cūle, *n* [Lat *lux*, light, after the analogy of *macula*] (*Astron*) A luminous spot on the sun

Lū'cu lent, *a* [Lat *luculentus*, from *lux*, *lucis*, light, It *luculento*]
1 Lucid, clear, transparent *Thomson.*
2 Clear, evident, luminous. "Most *luculent* testimonies" *Hooker*
3. Bright shining in beauty [*Obs*] "Most debonair and *luculent* lady" *B Jonson*

Lu cūl'lite, *n.* [Fr *luculite*, from *Lucullus*, a Roman consul, famous for his great wealth and luxury, who is said to have liked it particularly, Ger *luculian*] (*Min*) A variety of black limestone, often polished for ornamental purposes.

Lu-cū'mā, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, of which the species are trees yielding milky juices

Lu-dĭb'ri oŭs, *a* [Lat *ludibriosus*, from *ludibrium*, mockery, derision, from *ludere*, to play, sport] Sportive, wanton. [*Obs*]

Lū'di-croŭs, *a* [Lat *ludicrus*, or *ludicer*, from *ludus*, play, sport, from *ludere*, to play, It *ludicro*] Adapted to raise laughter, without scorn or contempt, sportive

A chapter upon German rhetoric would be in the same *ludicrous* predicament as Van Troil's chapter on the snakes of Iceland, which delivers its business in one summary sentence, announcing, that snakes in Iceland —— there are none *De Quincey*

Syn —Laughable, sportive, burlesque, comic, droll, ridiculous —LUDICROUS, LAUGHABLE RIDICULOUS We speak of a thing as *ludicrous* when it tends to produce laughter, as *laughable* when the impression is stronger, resulting in a hearty laugh, as *ridiculous* when contempt is more or less mingled with the merriment created, as, his stories were highly *ludicrous*, representing his friends some in a *laughable*, and some in a *ridiculous* point of view

And others of such vinegar aspect
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be *laughable.*

Lū'di-croŭs-ly, *adv.* In a ludicrous manner.

Lū'di-croŭs-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being ludicrous, sportiveness.

Lū'di-fi-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *ludificatio*, from *ludificare*, to make sport of, from *ludus*, sport, and *facere*, to make, It. *ludificazione*] The act of deriding.

Lu-dĭf'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* [Lat *ludificatorius*, Fr. *ludificatoire* See *supra*] Making sport; tending to excite derision. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Lŭ'ēs (lū'eez), *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) Poison; pestilence

Lŭffe, } *n.* [O. Eng. *luf*, Scot. *loof*, Goth. *lofa*, Icel.
Lăff, } *lúfa*, Sw. *lofve*, Dan. *lue*; W. *llawf*, palm of the hand, *llaw*, lr. & Gael. *lámh*, the hand.] The open hand. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Lŭff, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUFFED (lift), *p. pr. & vb n.* LUFFING.] [D. *loeven*. See *supra*.] (*Naut.*) To turn the head of a ship toward the wind, to sail nearer the wind; to put the tiller on the lee side, in order to make the ship sail nearer the wind.

To luff round, or *luff a-lee*, to make the extreme of this movement, for the purpose of throwing the ship's head into the wind. — *To spring her luff*, to yield to the helm by sailing nearer the wind, — said of a vessel.

Lŭff, *n.* [See LOOF.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) The side of a ship toward the wind. (*b*) The act of sailing a ship close to the wind. (*c*) The roundest part of a ship's bow. (*d*) The forward or weather leech of a sail, especially of the jib, spanker, and other fore-and-aft sails.

Luff-tackle, a purchase composed of a double and single block and fall, used for various purposes. *Totten.* — *Luff upon luff*, a luff-tackle attached to the fall of another luff-tackle. *Dana.*

Lŭff'er, *n.* See LOUVER.

Lŭg, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUGGED, *p. pr. & vb n.* LUGGING.] [A. S. *lycan*, *lucan*, *lucian*, *locian*, *alycan*, *alocian*, to pluck out, L. Ger. *luken*, Sw. *lugga*, Dan. *lugge*. Cf. PLUCK.]

1. To pull with force, as something heavy and moved with difficulty; to haul; to drag.

Fowler *lugs* him still
Through hedges. *Dryden.*

2. To carry or convey with labor.

They must divide the image among them, and so *lug* off every one his share. *Collier.*

To lug out, to draw, as a sword, in burlesque.

Lŭg, *v. i.* To drag, to move heavily. [*Obs.*]

Lŭg, *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. Sw. *lugg*, *loggi*, a flock of wool.]

1. Any thing drawn or carried with difficulty; a weight; and also the effort of drawing or carrying any thing heavy. [*Colloq. and low.*]

2. The ear, especially its lobe. [*Scot. and Prov. Eng.*]

3. That which projects like an ear, as the handle of a pitcher, a projecting piece in machinery, to communicate motion, &c., especially, a short flange by or to which something is fastened, also, a projecting piece upon a founder's flask or mold.

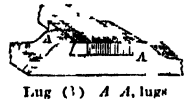

Lug (3). *A A*, lugs.

4. A bow which is drawn with difficulty. [*Obs.*]

5. A pliable rod or twig. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

6. A measure of length, being 16½ feet; a rod, pole, or perch. [*Obs.*] "Eight *lugs* of ground." *Spenser.*

7. A lug-worm. See LUG-WORM. *Carew.*

Lŭg'gage, *n.* [From *lug.*]

1. That which is lugged or carried with difficulty, any thing cumbrous and heavy to be carried, especially, a traveler's trunks, baggage, &c.

I am gathering up my *luggage*, and preparing for my journey. *Scott.*

2. Something of more weight than value.

What do you mean,
To dote on such *luggage*? *Shak.*

Syn. — Plunder, baggage. See PLUNDER.

Lŭg'gage-văn, *n.* A railway car for carrying luggage, a baggage car. [*Eng.*]

Lŭg'ger, *n.* [From Eng. *lug*, v. t., hence, D. *logger*.] (*Naut.*) A small vessel carrying three masts, with a running bowsprit and long or lug sails. *Totten.*

Lugger.

Lŭg'-mărk, *n.* [From *lug*, an ear.] A mark cut into the ear of an animal to identify it.

Lŭg'-sāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast. *Totten.*

Lu-gū'bri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lugubris*, from *lugere*, to mourn, Fr., Sp., & It. *lugubre*.] Mournful, indicating sorrow, as, a *lugubrious* look.

Lu-gū'bri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Mournfully.

Lŭg'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* (*Intom.*) A chætopod worm (*Arenicola piscatorum*), much resembling an earthworm, but considerably larger. It is found in sandy beaches, and is used for bait by European fishermen, — called also *lug*, *lob*, and *lob-worm*. *Baird.*

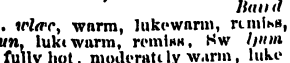
Lug-worm (*A. piscatorum*)

Lūke, *a.* [A. S. *wlæc*, warm, lukewarm, remiss, Dan. *lunken*, *lun*, lukewarm, remiss, Sw. *lum*. Cf. LEW.] Not fully hot, moderately warm, lukewarm. [*Obs.*] [Formerly written also *luke*.]

Lūke'ness, *n.* Moderate warmth, lukewarmness. [*Obs.*] [Formerly written also *lukeness*.]

Lūke'wărm, *a.* [See LUKE, *supra*.]

1. Moderately warm, neither cold nor hot, tepid, as, *lukewarm* water, *lukewarm* heat.

2. Not ardent; not zealous; cool, indifferent. "*Lukewarm* patriots." *Addison.* "An obedience so *lukewarm* and languishing that it merits not the name of passion." *Dryden.*

Lūke'wărm-ly, *adv.* In a lukewarm manner, in differently.

Lūke'wărm-ness, *n.* The state of being lukewarm, indifference.

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness* or coldness in religion. *Spratt.*

Lŭll, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LULLED, *p. pr. & vb n.* LULLING.] [Ger. *lullen*, Dan. *lulle*, Sw. *lulla*, D. *lollen*, *lullen*, to cry like a cat, to sing badly. Cf. Lat. *lallare*, to sing lalla or lullaby.] To cause to rest by soothing influences, to compose, to quiet. "To *lull* him soft asleep." *Spenser.*

Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie,
To *lull* the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

Lŭll, *v. i.* To become gradually calm, to subside, to cease or abate for a time, as, the wind *lulls*, the storm *lulls*.

Lŭll, *n.* 1. Power or quality of soothing.

2. A season of temporary quiet after storm or confusion.

Lŭll'a-by, *n.* [From *lull*, q. v.] A song to quiet babes, that which quiets.

Lŭll'er, *n.* One who lulls, one who fondles.

Lŭm, *n.* [W. *llumon*, chimney, *llum*, that shoots up or ends in a point.]

1. The chimney of a cottage. [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A woody valley, also, a deep pool. *Halliwell.*

Lŭm'a-chĕl'la } (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *lumachelle*, It. *lumachella*, from *lumachella*, a little snail, dim. of *lumaca*, a snail, fr. Lat. *limax*, *limacis*.] (*Min.*) A grayish brown limestone, containing fossil shells, which reflect from within the stone beautiful play of colors. It is also called *fire marble*, from its fiery reflections. *Dana.*

Lum-bā'go, *n.* [O. Lat., from *lumbus*, loin.] (*Med.*) A rheumatism or rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back.

Lŭm'bal, *a.* The same as LUMBAR.

Lŭm'bar, *a.* [Lat. *lumbus*, loin, Sp. *lumbar*, *lomo bar*, It. *lombare*, *lombale*, Fr. *lombaire*.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or near, the loins, as, the *lumbar* vertebræ.

Lumbar region, the posterior portion of the body between the false ribs and the upper edge of the haunch-bone.

Lŭm'ber, *n.* [Probably from *Lombard*, q. v. the Lombards being the money lenders and pawnbrokers of the middle ages. A *lumber room* was, according to Trench, originally a *Lombard* room, or room where the Lombard pawnbroker stored his pledges. But cf. also D. *lomp*, Ger. *lumpe*, *lumpen*, Dan. *lumpe*, rag, Sw. *lumpor*, rags, old clothes, Dan. *lumperie*, Ger. *lumperei*, trifles, trumpery, Ger. *lumpenkammer*, lumber room.]

1. A pawnbroker's shop, or room for storing articles put in pawn, hence, a pledge, or pawn. [*Obs.*]

They put all the little plate they had in the *lumber*, which is pawning it till the ships came. *Lady Mariny.*

The *lumber* for their proper goods recover. *Fuller.*

2. Any thing useless and cumbrous, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use.

3. Hum, mischief. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

4. Foolish or filthy conversation. [*Prov. Eng.*]

5. Timber sawed or split for use, as beams, joists, boards, planks, staves, hoops, and the like. [*U. S.*]

Lŭm'ber, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUMBERED, *p. pr. & vb n.* LUMBERING.]

1. To heap together in disorder.

2. To fill with lumber, as, to *lumber* a room.

Lŭm'ber, *v. i.* 1. To move heavily, as if burdened with bulk.

2. To make a sound as of something moving heavily or clumsily to rumble. "A boisterous gush of wind *lumbering* amongst it." *Chapman.*

The post-boy's horse right glad to miss
The *lumbering* of the wheels. *Cowper.*

3. To cut lumber in the forest, and prepare it for market. [*U. S.*]

Lŭm'ber-er, *n.* One employed in getting lumber from the forest. [*U. S.*]

Lŭm'ber-rōōm, *n.* A room for the reception of lumber or useless things.

Lŭm'bric, *n.* [Lat. *lumbricus*, Pr. *lumbric*, *lombric*, Fr. *lombric*, It. *lombrico*, Pg. *lombriga*, Sp. *lombriz*.] A worm.

Lŭm'bric-al, *a.* [It. *lumbricale*, *lombricale*, Sp. *lumbrical*, Fr. *lombrical*. See *supra*.] (*Anat.*) Resembling a worm, as, the *lumbrical* muscles of the hands and feet.

Lŭm'bric-al, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle of the fingers and toes, — so named from its resembling a worm.

Lum-bric'i-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *lumbricus*, worm, and *forma*, form, Fr. *lombriciforme*.] Resembling a worm in shape.

Lū'mi-na-ry, *n.* [Fr. *luminaire*, Pr. *luminaria*, *lumenaria*, It. *luminaria*, *luminara*, *luminare*, Sp. *luminaria*, *luminar*, from Lat. *luminar*, *luminaris*, a light or lamp, which was lighted in the churches in honor of the martyrs, from *lumen*, *luminis*, light, contracted from *lucimen*, from *lucere*, to be light, to shine, *lux*, *lucis*, light.]

1. Any body that gives light, especially one of the heavenly bodies.

Where the great *luminary*
Dispenses light from far. *Milton.*

2. One that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind, as, Bacon and Newton were distinguished *luminaries*.

Lū'mi-nāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *luminare*, *luminatum*, to illumine, from *lumen*, light.] To illuminate. [*Obs.*]

Lū'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Same as ILLUMINATION. [*Obs.*]

Lū'mine, *v. t.* To illumine. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lū'mi-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lumen*, light, and *ferre*, to bear, produce.] Producing light, yielding light.

Lū'mi-nŏs'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being luminous; luminousness.

Lū'mi-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *luminosus*, from *lumen*, light, Fr. *lumineux*, Pr. *luminos*, Sp., Pg., & It. *luminoso*.]

1. Shining, emitting light, as, the sun is a most *luminous* body.

2. Bright, shining, as, a *luminous* color.

3. Clear, as if illuminated. "Calculated to place his disinterested pursuit of truth in a *luminous* aspect." *De Quincey.*

Syn. — Lucid, bright, clear, resplendent, shining; perspicuous. — LUMINOUS, LUCID. A thing is *lucid* when pervaded by light as, a *lucid* stream; it is *luminous* when it sends forth light to surrounding objects, as, a *luminous* body. Hence we speak of an argument as *lucid* when it is remarkably clear, and as *luminous* when it pours upon a subject the mingled light of reasoning and illustration.

Lū'mi-noŭs-ly, *adv.* In a luminous manner.

Lū'mi-noŭs-ness, *n.* [Pr. *luminositat*, It. *luminosità*, Sp. *luminosidad*.] The quality of being luminous, brightness, clearness, as, the *luminousness* of the sun.

Lŭm'mox, *n.* A fat, unwieldy, stupid person. [*Prov. Eng.* *Colloq. U. S.*]

Lŭmp, *n.* [O. D. *lompe*, piece, mass, allied to Eng. *clump*, q. v.]

1. A small mass of matter, of no definite shape, an irregular one, as, a *lump* of sugar.

2. A mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction, as, copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, tin, promiscuously in one *lump*.

In the lump, the whole together, in gross. "They may buy my papers *in the lump*." *Addison.*

Lŭmp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUMPED (lĭmpt, 84), *p. pr. & vb n.* LUMPING.]

1. To throw into a mass, to unite in a body or sum without distinction of particulars.

The expenses ought to be *lumped*. *Ayliffe.*

2. To take in the gross, to speak of collectively.

Not forgetting all others whom for brevity, but out of no resentment to you, I *lump* all together. *Sterne.*

Lŭmp'en, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A long fish, of a greenish color, and marked with lines.

Lŭmp'er, *n.* 1. One who lumps.

2. A laborer who is employed to load or unload vessels when in harbor.

Lŭmp'-fish, *n.* [Eng. *lump*, on account of its bulkiness, Ger. & D. *lump*, Fr. *lompe*, It. *lompo*, *lompo*, Sp. *lumpo*, *pumpo*, N. Lat. *lumpus*.] (*Ichth.*) A sea-fish, of the genus *Cyclopterus* (*C. lumpus*). Its head and body are deep, thick, and short, the pectoral fins unite under the throat, and with the ventral fins form a single disk. It is soft, without scales, but covered with firm, horny spines. — Called also *lump sucker*.

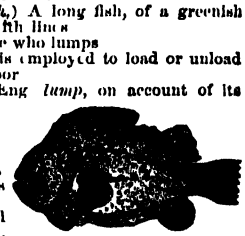
Lump-fish, or Lump-sucker.

Lŭmp'ing, *a.* Bulky, heavy. [*Low.*] *Arbuthnot.*

Lŭmp'ish, *a.* 1. Like a lump, bulky, gross.

Adown he kest the *lumpish* corse. *Spenser.*

2. Dull, inactive, stupid. "Tolerably *lumpish* and fatiguing in domestic society." *Jeffrey.*

Lŭmp'ish-ly, *adv.* In a lumpish manner.

Lŭmp'ish-ness, *n.* The state of being lumpish.

Lŭmp'-sŭck'er, *n.* The same as LUMP-FISH, q. v.

Lŭmp'y, *a.* [*compar.* LUMPIER, *superl.* LUMPIEST.] Full of lumps, or small, compact masses.

Lū'na, *n.* [Lat., contracted from *lucina*, from *lucere*, to shine. Cf. LUNE.]

1. The moon.

2. (*O. Chem.*) Silver.

Luna cornea, horn-silver, the chloride of silver, — so called from its horn-like appearance.

Lū'na-cy, *n.* [Lat. *lunaticus*. See LUNATIC.] A species of insanity or madness, properly, the kind of insanity which is broken by intervals of reason, formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon; madness, insanity, or any unsoundness of mind. *Brande & Burrill. New. Am. Cyc.*

Syn. — Insanity, derangement, craziness, mania. See INSANITY.

Lū'nar, *n.* (*Astron.*) A lunar distance, — chiefly used in the plural.

Lū'nar, *a.* [Lat. *lunaris*, fr. *luna*, the moon, Fr. *lunaire*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *lunar*, It. *lunare*. See LUNA.]

1. Pertaining to the moon, as, *lunar* method.

2. Resembling the moon, orbed. *Dryden.*

3. Measured by the revolutions of the moon; as, *lunar* days.

4. Influenced by the moon. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Lunar caustic (*Chem*), fused nitrate of silver, — so named because silver was called *luna* by the old chemists — *Lunar cycle*, the same as the *Metonic cycle*, or *cycle of the Golden Number* See CYCLE — *Lunar distance*, the angular distance of the moon from the sun, a star, or a planet, employed for determining longitude by the *lunar method* — *Lunar method*, the method of finding a ship's longitude by comparing the local time of taking (by means of a sextant or circle) a given lunar distance, with the Greenwich time corresponding to the same distance as ascertained from a nautical almanac, the difference of these times being the longitude — *Lunar month* See MONTH — *Lunar observation*, an observation of a lunar distance by means of a sextant or circle, with the altitudes of the bodies, and the time for the purpose of computing the longitude — *Lunar tables* (*a*) (*Astron*) Tables of the moon's motions arranged for computing the moon's true place at any time past or future (*b*) (*Navigation*) Logarithmic tables for correcting an observed lunar distance on account of refraction and parallax — *Lunar year*, the period of twelve lunar months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and 34·38 seconds

Lu-nā'ri-a, *n* [Lat *luna*, moon] (*Bot*) A genus of cruciferous plants, of which one species (*L. rediviva*) is moonwort, honesty, or lunary, — so called from the silvery dissepiments of its pods, which resemble the moon in form

Lu nā'ri-an, *n* [See LUNAR and LUNA] An inhabitant of the moon

Lū'na-ry, *n* [Fr *lunaire*, It & N Lat *lunaria* See LUNAR] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Lunaria*, moonwort, honesty See HONESTY

Lū'na-ry, *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or measured by, the moon, lunar "*Lunary* months, consisting of twenty eight days" *Fuller*

Lū'nate, } *a* [Lat *lunatus*, crescent
Lū'nā ted, } shaped, p p of *lunare*, to bend like a half moon, from *luna*, the moon, It *lunato*, Sp *lunado*] (*Bot*) Having a form resembling that of the half moon, crescent-shaped *Gray*

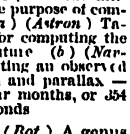
Lunate Leaf

Lū'na-tic, *a*, [Lat *lunaticus*, from *luna*, the moon, Fr *lunatique*, Pr *lunatic*, Sp, Pg, & It *lunatico*]

1. Affected by lunacy, insane, mad

2 Exhibiting lunacy

To shut the eye against their luminous aid is *lunatic* *Hare*

Lū'na tic, *n* A person affected by lunacy, an insane person, properly one who has lucid intervals a madman, a person of unsound mind

Lu-nā'tion, *n* [It *lunazione*, Sp *lunacion*, Pr *lunacio*, *lunaso*, Fr *lunaison* Cf LUNATIC] The period of a synodic revolution of the moon, or the time from one new moon to the next, varying in length, at different times, from about 29½ to 29½ days, the average length being 29 d, 12 h, 44′, 2·87″

Lūnch (66), *n* [Prov Eng, a large lump of bread or other edible, *nunc*, a thick lump Cf W *llwnc*, *llwng*, *llwngc*, a gulp, a swallowing, the gullet, *llynou*, *llyngcu*, to swallow See LUNCHEON]

1 A slight repast between breakfast and dinner, luncheon

2 A piece for taking a luncheon, an eating house

Lūnch, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* LUNCHED (lūncht), *p pr* & *vb n* LUNCHING] To take a lunch *Smart*

Lūnch'eon (lūnch'un), *n* [Prov Eng *luncheon*, *lunchion*, *lunshin*, a large lump of food, from *lunch*, also *nuncion*, *nunchen*, *nunchion*, *noon shun*, *nunch*, the afternoon's repast, also breakfast, a corruption of *luncheon*, *lunch*, or, less probably, from *noon*, and signifying originally the laborer's slight meal to which he withdrew for the *shunning* of the heat of *noon*, like Prov Eng *noon scape*, *noon-mess*, the time when laborers rest after dinner] A portion of food taken at any time except at a regular meal.

I sliced the *luncheon* from the barley loaf *Gay*

Lūne, *n* [Lat *luna*, moon, Fr *lune* See LUNA]

1 Any thing in the shape of a half moon [*Rare*]

2 (*Geom*) A figure in the form of a crescent, bounded by two intersecting arcs of circles

3 A fit of lunacy or madness, or a freak [*Obs*] "Those dangerous, unsafe *lunes* of th' king" *Shak*

4 [M H Ger *line*, N H Ger *laine*, line, rope, leam, slip] A leash, as, the *lune* of a hawk

Lū'net, *n*. [See *infra*] A little moon or satellite [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Lu nĕtte', *n* [Fr, It *lunetta*, a little moon, and an aperture for the admission of light into a concave ceiling, from Lat & It *luna*, Fr *lune*, the moon]

1. (*Fort*) A detached bastion *Mahan*

2. (*Far*) A half horse-shoe, which wants the sponge or that part of the branch which runs toward the quarters of the foot

Lunette (1)

3 A kind of watch crystal which is more than ordinarily flattened in the center, also, a species of convexo-concave lens for spectacles

4. A piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse

5 (*Arch*) An aperture for the admission of light into a concave ceiling

Lŭng, *n* [A-S *lungc*, pl *lungen*, Icel *lúnga*, Sw. *lunga*, O H Ger *lungā*, *lungena*, *lunginna*, *lungunna*, N. H. Ger & Dan. *lunge*, D *long*]

1. (*Anat.*) One of the two organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal, each of which occupies its cavity in the thorax. The lungs are composed of delicate cells or cavities, in which the air-tubes terminate, and in the walls of which the blood-vessels are distributed in an exceedingly fine net work They are expanded by the dilatation of the thorax, or chest, in consequence of which the air rushes in to fill the cells, from which it is then expelled by the expiratory movements, the constant play serving to aerate the blood, and expel excrementitious matter

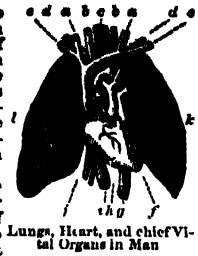

Lungs, Heart, and chief Vital Organs in Man

a, *a*, jugular veins, *b*, *b*, carotid arteries, *c* tracheal *d*, *d*, bronchial veins; *e*, *e*, bronchial arteries; *k*, *l*, lungs, *g* right auricle *h*, inferior vena cava; *i*, right ventricle, *j*, aortal artery; *f*, left ventricle

2 (*pl*) (*a*) A person having a strong voice (*b*) An alchemist's attendant, who puffed his coals [*Obs and cant*] *B Jonson.*

Lŭnge, *n*. [Also *longe*, q v] A sudden push or thrust

Lŭnged (lŭngd), *a* Having lungs, or like breathing organs

Lŭn'geous, *a* Awkward, rough, cruel, vindictive, quarrelsome, ill tempered [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Lŭng'-grōwn, *a* (*Med*) Having lungs that adhere to the pleura *Harvey*

Lŭn'gis, *n* [O Fr *longis* See LOUNGE] A lingerer, a dull, drowsy fellow [*Obs*]

Lŭng'less, *a* Without lungs

Lŭng'wort (-wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) An herb of the genus *Pulmonaria* (*P officinalis*), of Europe, — so called because the spotted appearance of the leaves resembles that of a diseased lung The American lungwort is *Mertensia Virginica*, Virginia cowslip *Gray*

Lungwort

Lū'ni-cūr'rent, *a* Having relation to phases in currents that depend on the moon's changes *Bache.*

Lū'ni fōrm, *a* [Lat *luna*, moon, and *forma*, shape, Fr *lunforme*] Resembling the moon

Lū'ni sō'lar, *a* [Lat *luna*, the moon, and *solaris*, belonging to the sun, from *sol*, the sun, It *lunisolare*, Sp *lunisolar*, Fr *lunisolaire*] Resulting from the united action, or pertaining to the mutual relations, of the sun and moon

Lunisolar precession (*Astron*), that portion of the annual precession of the equinoxes which depends on the joint action of the sun and moon — *Lunisolar year*, a period of time, at the end of which the eclipses return again in the same order It consists of 532 common years and is found by multiplying the cycle of the sun by that of the moon

Lū'nis-tīce (lū'nis tis), *n* [Lat *luna*, the moon, and *sistere*, *stiti*, to cause to stand Cf SOLSTICE] (*Astron*) The furthest point of the moon's northing and southing, in its monthly revolution [*Obs*]

Lū'ni-tī'dal, *a* Pertaining to tidal movements dependent on the moon *Bache*

Lŭnt, *n* [D *lont*, Dan & Ger *lunte*, Sw. *lunta*] The match-cord used for firing cannon

Lū'nu la, *n* [Lat, dim of *luna*, moon] (*Anat*) The small white space at the base of the finger nails

Lū'nu lar, *a* [Lat *lunula*, dim of *luna*, the moon, Fr *lunulaire*] (*Bot*) Having a form like that of the new moon, shaped like a crescent

Lū'nu-late, } *a* [Lat *lunula*, diminutive of *luna*,
Lū'nu lā'ted, } *na*, the moon, Fr *lunulé*] (*Bot*) Resembling a small crescent *Gray*

Lū'nule, *n*. [Fr, fr Lat. *lunula*, dim. of *luna*, moon]

1 (*Geom*) A lune See LUNE

2 (*Conch*) A mark or spot in the form of a crescent on certain species of bivalve shells

Lū'nu let, *n* [Diminutive of *lune*, q v] (*Entom*) A small spot on insects, shaped like a half moon, and differing in color from the rest of the body

Lū'nu-lite (49), *n* [Fr *lunulite*, for *lunulithe*, from Lat *lunula*, dim of *luna*, the moon, and Gr λίθος, stone] A small fossil coral *Lyell*

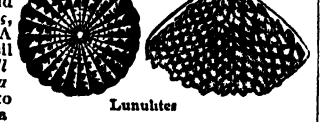
Lunulites

Lu pĕr'cal, *a* Pertaining to the Lupercalia

Lu pĕr'cal, *n sing* } [Lat *lupercalia*, from *Lu-*
Lū'per-cā'li a, *n pl* } *percal*, a grotto in the Palatine Hill, sacred to *Lupercus*, the Lycean Pan, from *lupus*, the wolf, so called because he kept off the wolves.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A feast of the Romans in honor of Pan.

☞ In Shakespeare, the accentuation is *Lu'per-cal.*

Lū'pin-as'ter, *n*. [Lat. *lupinus*, lupine, and *aster*, star.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants embracing but a single species (*L. pentaphyllus*, or bastard lupine).

Lū'pine (lū'pin), *n*. [Lat. *lupinus*, *lupinum*, from *lupinus*, belonging to a wolf, from *lupus*, wolf; so called because it eagerly penetrates into the soil. It. & Sp *lupino*, Fr *lupin*, Ger *wolfs-bohne*, i. e., wolf's-bean] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant of the genus *Lupinus* (*L. perennis*), having showy racemes of flowers *Gray.*

Lū'pine, *a*. Wolfish, ravenous

Lū'pŏīs, *a* Resembling a wolf, wolfish.

Lū'pu line, *n* [Fr *lupuline*, N Lat *lupulinum*, *lupulina*, from *lupulus*, diminutive of Lat. *lupus*, hop, hops]

1 (*Chem*) The bitter principle of hops

2 The fine yellow powder of hops, which contains that principle This powder consists of little round glands, which are found upon the stipules and fruit It is obtained by drying, heating, and then sifting the hops It is largely used in medicine in place of the hops

Lū'pu lus, *n*. (*Bot*) A genus of plants including the hop

Lū'pus, *n* 1 (*Med*) An ulcerous excrescence, a sort of ringworm or cancer *Dunglison.*

2 (*Astron*) A constellation situated south of Scorpio, the Wolf

Lur-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *lurcare*, or *lurcari*, to eat voraciously, *lurco*, *lurcho*, a glutton, gormandizer] Gluttony, gormandizing [*Obs*]

Lŭrch, *n* [W *llerch*, or *llerc*, a frisk, a frisking backward or forward, a loitering, a lurking, *llercan*, *llercaw*, to be idle, to frisk or loiter about, to lurk] (*Naut*) A sudden roll of a ship to one side

At lurch, hidden or secreted for a purpose, especially to pilfer [*Obs*] *Burton* — *Lee lurch* (*Naut*), a sudden roll to the leeward as when a heavy sea strikes the ship on the weather side — *To give a lurch*, to tell a falsehood, to deceive [*Obs*] *Halliwell* — *To leave in the lurch*, to leave in a difficult situation or in embarrassment, to leave in a forlorn state, or without help

Lŭrch, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* LURCHED (lŭrcht), *p pr*, & *vb n* LURCHING] [See *supra*]

1 To withdraw to one side, or to a private place, to lie in ambush or in secret, to lie close, to lurk.

2 To dodge, to shift, to play tricks

I am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch* *Shak*

3 To roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea

Lŭrch, *v t* [See *supra*, and cf *infra*] [*Rare.*]

1 To steal, to pilfer, to rob, to intercept

And in the brunt of seventeen battles since
He *lurched* all swords of the garland *Shak*

2 To defeat, to disappoint, to evade "An instrument which never fails, or *lurches* the great agent who employs it" *South*

Lŭrch, *v t* [Lat *lurcare*, *lurcari* See LURCATION] To swallow or eat greedily, to devour, hence, to swallow up [*Obs*]

Too far off from great cities which may hinder business; too near them, which *lurcheth* all provisions, and maketh every thing dear *Bacon*

Lŭrch'er, *n* [See *supra* and LURCATION]

1 One that lurches or lies in wait, one who watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap, a poacher

Swift from the play the scudding *lurcher* flies *Gay*

2 Especially, a dog that lies in wait for game, and seizes them, as hares, rabbits, &c, — more used by poachers than sportsmen

3 [Lat *lurco*, a glutton] A glutton, a gormandizer

Lŭrch'-line, *n* The line of a fowling net, by means of which it was pulled over so as to inclose the birds. *Nares*

I and my men will to the *lurch-line* steal,
And pluck the net *Mir for Mag*

Lŭr'dan, *a*. Stupid, clownish, blockish [*Obs*]

Lŭr'dan, *n* [O Fr *lourdin lourdeau*, from *lourd*, heavy, dull, thick headed See LOORD] A clown, a blockhead [*Obs*]

Lŭr'dy, *a* Idle, sluggish [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Lūre, *n* [O Fr *loire*, *loirre*, N Fr *leurre*, lure, decoy, Pr *loire*, It *logoro*, from M H Ger *luoder*, N H Ger *luder*, O D *luder*, *loeyer*, *leure*, *lore*, id]

1 An object, not unlike a fowl, held out by the falconer to call a hawk

2 Any enticement, that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure, as, the *lures* of beauty or of gain

Lūre, *v t*. To call a hawk or other animal

At whatsoever hour of the day this boy *lured* for him, and called "Limo," were the dolphin never so close hidden, out he would, and come abroad *Holland*

Lūre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p*. LURED; *p pr* & *vb n*. LURING] [O Fr *loirer*, *loirier*, N Fr *leurrer*, to lure, decoy, Pr *loirar*, M H. Ger. *luodern*, N. H. Ger. *ludern* See *supra*]

1. To draw to the lure. "*Lured* on by the pleasure of the bait." *Temple.*

O for a falconer's voice, to *lure* this tercel-gentle back! *Shak*

2 Hence, to invite by any thing that promises pleasure or advantage, to entice, to attract. "*Lured* on by the pleasure of the bait." *Temple.*

And various science *lures* the learned eye. *Gay*

Lŭr'dy, *a.* The same as LURDY. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Lū'rid (30), *a.* [Lat. *luridus*, It. *lurido*, *lordo*.]
1. Ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal.
Wrapped in drifts of *lurid* smoke
On the misty river-tide. *Tennyson.*
2. (*Bot.*) Having a dirty brown color, a little clouded.
Lŭrk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LURKED (lŭrkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LURKING.] [W. *llercian*, *llerciaw*. See LURCH, *n.*, and cf. LOWER, *v. i.*]
1. To lie hid; to lie in wait.
Let us lay wait for blood; let us *lurk* privily for the innocent. *Prov.* i. 11
2. To lie concealed or unperceived, to keep out of sight.
The defendant *lurks* and wanders about in Berks *Blackstone*
Lŭrk'er, *n.* One who lurks or keeps out of sight
Lŭrk'ing-plāçe, *n.* A place in which one lurks, or lies hidden, a secret place, a hiding place, a den.
Take knowledge of all the *lurking-places* where he hideth himself. *1 Sam.* xxiii. 23.
Lŭr'ry, *n.* [W. *llurry*, precipitant, a provision.]
1. A confused heap [*Rare.*]
2. A confused, inarticulate sound or utterance, as, a *lurry* of words.
We are not, therefore, to turn prayer into a kind of *lurry* *Milton*
Lŭs'cioŭs (lŭsh'us), *a.* [O. Eng. *lushious*, probably a corruption of *luxurious*. Cf. LUSH.]
1. Sweet, delicious, grateful to the taste
And raisins kept their *luscious*, native taste *Dryden*
2. Sweet or rich so as to cloy, hence, fulsome.
He had a tedious *luscious* way of talking, that was apt to tire the patience of his hearers *Jeffrey*
3. Smutty, obscene [*Rare.*] *Steele*
Lŭs'cioŭs-ly (lŭsh'us-), *adv.* In a luscious manner
Lŭs'cioŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being luscious
Lū'sern, *n.* [Lat. *lupus cervarius*, Fr. *loup cervier*, It. *lupo cervicre*.] (*Zool.*) A lynx
Lŭsh, *a.* [Probably an abbreviation of *lushious*, or *luscious*, q. v.] Full of juice or succulence.
How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green! *Shak.*
The year grows *lush* in juicy stalks *Keats*
And at the root, through *lush* green grasses, burned
The red anemone *Tennyson*
Lŭ'si ăd, *n.* [Pg. *Lusiadas*, pl., and *Lusiada*.] A Portuguese epic poem by Camoens, on the establishment of the Portuguese government in India
Lŭsk, *a.* [Probably from O. Fr. *lasche*, *lasque*, N. Fr. *lâche*, Pr. *lasc*, *lax*, It. *lasco*, from Lat. *laxus*. See LACHE, *n.*] Lazy, slothful [*Obs.*]
Lŭsk, *n.* A lazy fellow, a lubber [*Obs.*] *Kendall*
Lŭsk, *v. i.* To be idle or unemployed [*Obs.*]
Lŭsk'ish, *a.* Inclined to be lusk or lazy *Marston*
Lŭsk'ish-ly, *adv.* In a luskish manner
Lŭsk'ish-ness, *n.* The state of being lusk, laziness, indolence [*Obs.*] *Spenser*
Lu sō'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lusorius*, from *luso*, a player, from *ludere*, *lusum*, to play, sport.] Used in play, sportive [*Obs.*] *Sanderson*
Lū'so-ry, *a.* [See *supra*.] Used in play, playful, as, *lusory* methods of instruction [*Obs.*] *Watts.*
Lŭst, *n.* [A. S. *lust*, *lyst*, O. Sax., D., Ger., & Sw. *lust*, Dan. & Icel. *lyst*, Goth. *lustus*, from Icel. *lysta*, to strike, beat, Goth. *lustan*.]
1. Vigor, active power [*Obs.*]
Trees will grow greater if you put salt, or blood, or lees of wine to the roots: the cause may be, the increasing the *lust* or spirit of the root. *Bacon*
2. Inclination, willingness, desire [*Obs.*]
3. Longing desire, eagerness to possess or enjoy, as, the *lust* of gain. "The *lust* of reigning." *Milton.*
My *lust* shall be satisfied upon them *Ex.* xv. 9.
4. Carnal appetite, unlawful desire of carnal pleasure, concupiscence. *Rom.* i. 27. *2 Pet.* ii. 10.
Lŭst, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUSTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUSTING.] [A. S. *lystan*, *lustan*, O. Sax. *lusten*, *lustan*, O. H. Ger. *lustan*, M. H. Ger. *lusten*, *lusten*, N. H. Ger. *lusten*, D. *lusten*, Icel. & Sw. *lysta*, Dan. *lyste*. See *supra*, and cf. LIST, *v. i.*]
1. To list, to like [*Obs.*] "But all had leave that *lust*." *Spenser.* "Do so if thou *lust*." *Latimer.*
2. To desire eagerly, to long, — with *after*
Thou mayst kill and eat flesh in all thy gates, whatsoever thy soul *lusteth* after *Deut.* xii. 15
3. To have carnal desire, to desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite, — with *after*
Whosoever looketh on a woman to *lust* after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart *Matt.* v. 28.
4. To have irregular or inordinate desires.
The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy *James* iv. 5
We should not *lust* after evil things, as they also *lusted* *1 Cor.* x. 6
Lŭst'er, *n.* One who lusts
Lŭs'ter, } *n.* [Fr. *lustre*, Sp. *lustre*, *lustro*, It. *lus*
Lŭs'tre, } *tro*, from Lat. *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, from *lucere*, to be light or clear, to shine. Cf. ILLUSTRIOUS and LUSTRUM.]
1. A sacrifice. [*Rare.*]
But turning to his *luster*, calves and dam
He showed abhorred death *Chapman*
2. The quality of being polished, or of having a polished or brilliant surface, the quality of brilliancy; splendor; brightness.
He hath in his eye the right mark and very true *luster* of the diamond. *More*
He is born whose quickening birth
Gives life and *luster*, public mirth. *Herrick.*
3. Renown; splendor, distinction.
His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great share of *luster* *Wotton*
4. A candlestick ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass. *Pope.*
5 (*Min.*) The appearance of the surface of a mineral as affected by, or dependent upon, peculiarities of its reflecting qualities.
☞ There are six principal recognized kinds of luster, namely, *metallic*, *vitreous*, *resinous*, *pearly*, *silky*, and *adamantine*. With respect to intensity, *luster* is characterized as *splendent*, *shining*, *glistening*, *glimmering*, and *dull*. *Dana*
6 [Lat. *lustrum*.] The space of five years. See LUSTRUM
Lŭs'ter less, } *a.* Destitute of luster, dim, dull
Lŭs'tre less, }
Lŭst'ful, *a.* 1 Vigorous, robust, stout [*Obs.*]
2 Having lust, or eager desire of carnal gratification, libidinous.
3 Provoking to sensuality, inciting to lust, or exciting carnal desire.
Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarged *Milton*
Syn. — Sensual, fleshly, carnal, inordinate, licentious, lewd, unchaste, impure, libidinous, lecherous
Lŭst'ful ly, *adv.* In a lustful manner
Lŭst'ful ness, *n.* The state of being lustful
Lŭs'tic, *a.* Lusty, vigorous [*Obs.*]
If my old master be hanged, why, so, if not, why rustic and *lustic* *J. Webster*
Lŭs'ti hĕad, } *n.* [From *lusty* and the termination
Lŭs'ti hood, } *head*, *hood*.] State of being lusty, vigor of body *Spenser*
He is so full of *lusthood* he will ride
Joust for it, and win *Tennyson*
Lŭs'ti ly, *adv.* In a lusty or vigorous manner
Lŭs'ti ness, *n.* State of being lusty, vigor, stoutness
Lŭst'less, *a.* 1 Listless, not willing [*Obs.*] "In his *lustless* limbs." *Spenser*
2 Not vigorous [*Obs.*] *Gower*
Lŭs'tral, *a.* [Lat. *lustralis*, from *lustrum*, Fr. & Sp. *lustral*, It. *lustrale*. See LUSTER.]
1 Used in purification, as, *lustral* water
2 Pertaining to purification, as, *lustral* days
Lŭs'trāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUSTRATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUSTRATING.] [Lat. *lustrare*, *lustratum*, to purify by means of a propitiatory offering, to review, survey, from *lustrum*. See LUSTER.] [*Obs.*]
1 To make clear or pure by means of a propitiatory offering to purify. See ILLUSTRATE
2 To go around or through, to view, to survey
Three through Aventine's mount he doth *lustrate* *Vicars*
Lus trā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *lustratio*, Fr. *lustration*, Sp. *lustracion*, It. *lustrazione*.]
1. The act of lustrating or purifying.
And holy water for *lustration* bring *Dryden*
2 (*Antiq.*) A sacrifice, or ceremony, by which cities, fields, armies, or people, defiled by crimes, were purified
Lŭs'tric al, *a.* [Lat. *lustricus*, from *lustrum*. See LUSTER.] Pertaining to, or used for, purification
Lŭs'tring (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Eng. *luster*, *lustre*, q. v.] A kind of glossy silk cloth. See LUTE-STRING
Lŭs'troŭs, *a.* [Sp. *lustroso*, Fr. *lustreux*. It. *lustro*. See LUSTER.] Bright, shining, luminous. "Good sparks and *lustrous*." *Shak.*
Lŭs'troŭs ly, *adv.* In a lustrous manner
Lŭs'trum, *n.* [Lat., a lustration or purification, especially the purification of the whole Roman people, which was made by the censors in the Campus Martius once in five years, after completing the census, and in which an ox, a sheep, and a swine were offered; hence, a period of five years, and even more. Cf. LUSTER.] (*Anc. Rome.*) The space of five years
Lŭst'-stāined, *a.* Defiled by lust *Shak.*
Lŭst'wort (wŭrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Drosera*, the sun dew
Lŭs'ty, *a.* [*compar.* LUSTIER, *superl.* LUSTIEST.] [From Eng. *lust*. O. H. Ger. *lustic*, M. H. Ger. *lustec*, *lustic*, N. H. Ger. & D. *lustig*.]
1 Exhibiting lust or vigor, stout, strong, vigorous, robust, healthful, able of body
Two or three *lusty* vessels were to depart *Jordan*
Neither would their old men, so many as were yet vigorous and *lusty*, be left at home *Milton*
Last noon beheld them full of *lusty* life *Byron*
2 Bulky, large, of great size.
3 Handsome, pleasant, saucy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*
4 Pregnant [*Colloq.*]
Syn. — Robust, stout, strong, vigorous, healthful, large, bulky, corpulent
Lŭs'ty hĕad, *n.* The same as LUSTIHOOD
Lū'sus Nā tū'ræ [Lat., *lusus*, play, sport, from *ludere*, *lusum*, to play, sport, and *natura*, gen. of *natura*, nature.] Sport or freak of nature, a deformed or unnatural production
Lŭt'an ist, } *n.* [L. Lat. *lutanista*, from *lutana*,
Lŭt'en ist, } *lutina*, a lute. See LUTE.] A person that plays on the lute
A celebrated *lutanist* was playing to a large company *Anat. Rec.*
Lu tā'ri oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lutarius*, from *lutum*, mud.]
1 Pertaining to mud, living in mud.
2 Of the color of mud.
Lu tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *lutare*, *lutatum*, to bedaub with mud, from *lutum*, mud; Fr. *lutation*, Sp. *lutacion*, It. *lutazione*.] The act or method of luting vessels.
Lūte, *n.* [O. D. & M. H. Ger. *lûte*, Sw. *luta*, Dan. *lut*, N. D. *luit*, N. H. Ger. *laute*, O. Fr. *leut*, N. Fr. *luth*, Pr. *laut*, *lahut*, It. *liuto*, *leuto*, *liúdo*, Sp. *laud*, Pg. *alaude*, from Ar. *al'ûd*, i. e., *'ûd*, with the art. *al* prefixed, wood, timber, trunk or branch of a tree, staff, stick, wood of aloes, lute or harp.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument formerly much in use. It consists of four parts, namely, the table or front, the body, having nine or ten ribs or sides, arranged like the divisions of a melon, the neck, which has nine or ten stops or divisions, and the head, or cross, in which the screws for tuning are inserted. The strings are struck with the right hand, and with the left the stops are pressed.

Lute

Lūte, *v. t.* To play on a lute, or as on a lute.
Knaves are men
That *lute* and flute fantastic tenderness *Tennyson.*
Lūte, *n.* [Lat. *lutum*, mud, clay.] (*Chem.*) A composition of clay or other tenacious substance, used for stopping the juncture of vessels so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air, or to protect them when exposed to heat, — called also *luting*.
Lūte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUTING.] To close or coat with lute
Lūte'-bäcked (-băkt), *a.* Having a curved spine.
Those who are *lute-backed*, thick-shouldered, and bending forward, be long lived *Holland*
Lū'te oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *luteus*, from *lutum*, yellow-weed, dyer's weed, weld. Cf. *infra*.] Of a deep yellow, golden yellow, or orange yellow color
Lūt'er, *n.* One who plays on a lute, a lutanist
Lū'te o lĭne, } *n.* [Fr. *luteoline*, from N. Lat.
Lū'te o lĭne, } *reseda luteola*, weld, from Lat. *luteolus*, yellowish, from *luteus*, golden yellow, properly, colored with the herb *lutum*. See *supra*.] (*Chem.*) A yellow coloring matter found in weld
Lu tĕs'cent, *a.* [From Lat. *luteus*, yellow.] Of a yellowish color
Lūte'string, *n.* 1 The string of a lute *Shak.*
2 [Corrupted from *lustring*.] A plain, stout silk, much used for ladies' dresses
Lū'ther an, *a.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Pertaining to Luther, the reformer, as, the *Lutheran* church
Lū'ther an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A disciple or follower of Luther, an adherent to the doctrines of Luther.
Lū'ther an ism, } *n.* The doctrines of religion as
Lū'ther-ism, } taught by Luther
Lū'thern, *n.* [Fr. *lucarne*, a dormer, dormer-window, garret window, from Lat. *lucerna*, lamp, from *lucere*, to be light or clear, *lux*, *lucis*, light.] (*Arch.*) A kind of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building, to admit light into the upper story, — the same as DORMER
Lūt'ing, *n.* (*Chem.*) See LUTE
Lūt'ist, *n.* One who plays on a lute
Lū tōse', *a.* [Lat. *lutosus*, from *lutum*, mud.] Covered with clay, miry
Lū'tra, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of carnivorous digitigrade animals, including the otter
Lū'tu lence, *n.* The state of being lutulent, or muddy, muddiness
Lū'tu lent, *a.* [Lat. *lutulentus*, from *lutum*, mud, It. *lutulento*.] Muddy, turbid, thick [*Obs.*]
Lŭx, *v. t.* [See *infra*.] To put out of joint, to dislocate, to luxate [*Obs.*]
Lŭx'āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUXATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUXATING.] [Lat. *luxare*, *luxatum*, from Lat. *luxus*, dislocated, allied to Gr. λοξος, slanting, oblique, Fr. *luxer*, Sp. *luxar*, It. *lussare*.] To displace, or remove from its proper place, as a joint, to put out of joint, to dislocate
Lux ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *luxatio*, Fr. *luxation*, Sp. *luxacion*, It. *lussazione*.]
1 The act of luxating, or putting out of joint.
2 That which is luxated, or put out of joint
Lŭx'e (lŭks), *n.* [Lat. *luxus*, a dislocation, excess, luxury, pomp, from *luxus*, dislocated, hence *luxare*, to dislocate, and *luxari*, to live luxuriously, to riot. Fr. *luxe*, Sp. *lujo*, It. *lusso*. See LUXATE.] Luxury [*Obs.*] *Shenstone.*
Lŭx'ive, *a.* Given to luxury, voluptuous. [*Obs.*]
Lux ū'ri ance (lugz yū'rĭ-, or luks yū'rĭ-), *n.*
Lux ū'ri an cy } [Fr. *luxuriance*.] The state of being luxuriant, or overabundant, rank growth, strong, vigorous growth, exuberance
Flowers grow up in the garden with the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion *Spectator*
Lux ū'ri ant (lugz yū'rĭ ant, or luks-yū'rĭ-ant), *a.* [Lat. *luxurians*, p. pr. of *luxuriare*, Fr. *luxuriant*, Sp. *lujuriante*, It. *lussuriante*. See *infra*.]
1 Exuberant in growth, abundant, as, *luxuriant* growth of grass
2. Exuberant in plenty, in great abundance.
Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refine. *Pope.*
Luxuriant flower (*Bot.*), one which multiplies the covers of the fructification so as to destroy the essential parts.
Lux ū'ri ant-ly, *adv.* In a luxuriant manner.
Lux ū'ri āte (lugz, or luks), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUXURIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUXURIATING.] [Lat.

luxuriare, luxuriatum; Fr. *luxurier*, Pr. *luxuriar*, Sp. *luxuriar*, It *luxuriare*. See LUXURY.]

1. To grow exuberantly, or to grow to superfluous abundance.

2. To feed or live luxuriously, as, the herds *luxuriate* in the pastures

3. To indulge to excess, to delight greatly, as, to *luxuriate* in description

Lux ū-rī-ā'tion, *n.* [Fr *luxuriation*] The act of luxuriating, or the process of growing exuberantly, or beyond the natural growth

Lŭx-ū-rī'e-ty, *n* Luxuriance [*Obs*] *Sterne*

Lux ū'ri-ŭs (lugz yū', *or* luks yū'), *a* [Lat *luxuriosus*, Fr *luxurieux*, Pr *luxurios*, Pg *luxurioso*, Sp *luxurioso*, It *luxurioso*]

1. Given to luxury, indulging freely or excessively in pleasure, voluptuous, as, a *luxurious* life

2 Administering to luxury, contributing to free or extravagant indulgence in diet, dress, and equipage, as, *luxurious* wealth

Things compassed with fear or imminent danger
Are too *luxurious* to live upon *Beau & Fl*

3 Furnished with luxuries, as, a *luxurious* table

4. Softening by pleasure, or free indulgence in luxury, as, *luxurious* ease

5. Lustful, libidinous, given to the gratification of lust [*Obs*] "*Luxurious* bed" *Shak*

6. Luxuriant, exuberant [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Lux ū'ri-ŭs-ly, *adv* In a luxurious manner

Lux ū'ri-ŭs-ness, *n* State of being luxurious

Lŭx'ū-rist, *n* One given to luxury [*Obs*] *Temple*

Lŭx'ū-ry (lŭk'shu rȳ), *n* [Lat *luxuria*, from *luxus*, Fr. *luxure*, Pr & Pg *luxuria*, Sp *lujuria*, It *lussuria* See LUXE]

1. A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table, as in rich and expensive diet, or delicious food and liquors, voluptuousness in the gratification of appetite, also, a free indulgence in costly dress and equipage

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury* *Spectator*

2 Any thing delightful to the senses, especially, that which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite, a dainty, any delicious food or drink

He cut the side of a rock for a garden, and, by laying on it earth, furnished a kind of *luxury* for a hermit *Addison*

3 Lust, lewd desire [*Obs*] *Shak.*

4. Luxuriance, exuberance of growth, exuberance or over abundance [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Syn.—Voluptuousness, epicurism, effeminacy, sensuality, lasciviousness, dainty, delicacy, gratification

Lŭ'zerne, *n* The same as LUCERN

Ly [O Eng *lich*, being an abbreviation of A & O Sax *lic*, like, Goth *leiks*, D *lyk*, *lyk*, Icel *lygr*, *likr*, Sw *lik*, Dan *lige*, O H Ger *lich*, *lih*, N H Ger *lich*, as in *lovely, manly*, that is, *love like, man like* It is also a termination of adverbs, O Eng *luche*, A-S *lice*, O Sax *lico*, Goth *leikō*, O D *like*, N D. *lijk*, Icel *liga*, O H Ger *licho*, *likho*, M H Ger *liche*, N H Ger *lich*, for *luche*, originally formed only from adjectives in *lic*, &c, but afterward, from all adjectives, e g, *lovelily*, A S *luflice*, from *lovely*, A S *luflic*] A termination of adjectives and adverbs

Ly'am, *n* [See LEAM] A leash for holding a hound [*Obs*] See LYME *Drayton*

Ly căn'thrōpe, *n* [See *infra*] One who imagines himself a wolf, also, one who has a propensity to disinter dead bodies and tear them to pieces

Ly-căn'thro py, *n* [Gr λυκανθρωπια, from λυκος, a wolf, and ἀνθρωπος, man, Fr *lycanthropie*] A kind of erratic melancholy, in which the patient imagined himself a wolf, and imitated his actions

Ly-cē'um (118), *n* [Lat *lyceum*, Gr λύκειον, so named after the neighboring temple of Apollo Λυκειος, or the wolf slayer, fr λυκειος, belonging to a wolf, from λυκος, wolf]

1. A place in Greece near the River Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy

2. A house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions

3. A higher school, in Europe, which prepares youths for the university

4 An association for literary improvement.

Lȳch'nĭs, *n* [Lat, Gr. λυχνις, related to λυχνος a light.] (*Bot*) The corn cockle, a plant of the genus *Agrostemma* (*A githago*), a common and injurious weed in wheat fields *Gray*

Lȳch'no-blīte, *n* [Gr λυχνος, lamp, and βιος, life] One who labors at night and sleeps in the day

Lȳch'no scōpe, *n.* [Gr. λύχνος, lamp, light, and σκοπός, viewing] (*Arch*) A narrow window, situated near the ground

Lȳ'co pĕr'don, *n* [Gr λύκος, wolf, and περδεσθαι, to break wind] (*Bot*) A genus of *Fungi*, remarkable for the great quantity of spores, which form a fine dust, which is thrown out like smoke when the plant is compressed or burst, puff ball *Baird.*

Lȳ'co pō'di-ā'ce-æ (-de-ā'she-ē), *n pl* [N. Lat; Fr. *lycopodiacées* See *infra*] (*Bot*) An order of cryptogamous plants, having creeping or erect branching stems covered with small, crowded, lanceolate or subulate, one nerved leaves, club-moss

Lȳ'co-pō'di-ā'ceŏus (-ā'shus), *a* [N Lat *lycopodiaceus*, Fr. *lycopodiacé* See *infra*] (*Bot*) Belonging or relating to the *Lycopodiaceæ*. *Lyell*

Lȳ-cŏp'o-dīte (44), *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil plant belonging to the *Lycopodiaceæ*, found in the coal formations and elsewhere.

Lȳ'co pŏ'di-ŭm, *n.* [N. Lat., fr.Gr. λύκος, wolf, and ποῦς, ποδός, a foot, Fr. *lycopode*, Ger. *wolfsfuss*, i. e., wolf's foot.] (*Bot*) A genus of moss-like plants, the type of the order *Lycopodiaceæ*, club-moss.

Lycopodium powder, a fine powder or dust composed of the spores of *Lycopodium*, and other plants of the order *Lycopodiaceæ* It is highly inflammable, and is sometimes used in the manufacture of fire-works, and the artificial representation of lightning

Lȳ-ŏp'sĭs, *n.* [Lat, from Gr. λύκος, wolf, and ὄψις, appearance, face] (*Bot*) A genus of plants having small blue flowers in leafy racemes. *L. arvensis* is the small wild bugloss

Lȳd'i an, *a* [Lat *Lydius*, from *Lydia*, from Gr Λυδία.] Pertaining to Lydia, a country of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants, hence, soft, effeminate,—said especially of one of the ancient Greek modes or keys, the music in which was of a soft, pathetic character.

Lydian stone, a flint slate used by the ancients to try gold and silver, a touchstone

Lȳe (lī), *n.* [Also *lie* and *ley*] [A-S *leah*, *lwg*, L Ger *loge*, D *loog*, O H Ger *louga*, M H Ger *louge*, N H Ger *lauge*, allied to Icel *laug*, a bath, *lauga*, to wash Cf LEASH] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood

Lȳe, *n* (*Railways*) A short piece of track by the side of the main line, and connected with it at each end, into which cars may be run while loading or unloading, or when not in use, also, one of the several sets of rails used for like purposes at a terminus. [*Eng*]

Lȳe, *n* A falsehood. [*Obs*] See LIE

Lȳ'en tĕph'a lŏus, *a* [Gr λειος, to loose, and ἐγκεφαλος, brain] See MAMMALIA

Lȳ'ing, *p pr* of *lie* Being prostrate. See LIE.

Lying along, lying prostrate, recumbency "This *lying along* is an improper posture for piety" *Fuller* — *Lying-in* (*a*) Being in childbirth (*b*) *n* The act of bearing a child — *Lying panel* (*Arch*), a panel in which the grain of the wood is horizontal — *Lying to* (*Naut*) the state of a ship when the sails are so disposed as to counteract each other

Lȳ'ing-ly, *adv* In a lying manner, falsely

Lym, } *n* [See LIMEHOUND, LIMMER, LIAM, LYAM, and cf HYM] A dog held in a leam, a blood-hound See LIME "Hound or spaniel, brach or *lym*" *Shak.*

Lym'ĭ ter, *n* See LIMITER

Lym'nite (49), *n* (*Paleon*) A kind of fresh water snail found fossil.

Lȳmph (limf), *n.* [Lat *lympha*, Fr *lymphe*, probably allied to Gr νύμφη, a nymph or inferior goddess, a goddess of fertilizing moisture, especially of those springs, the waters of which were impregnated with exciting or entrancing fumes, the Muses, who were originally of like nature, are often called *nymphs* by the poets, hence, all persons in a state of rapture, as seers, poets, madmen, &c, were said to be caught by the nymphs, νυμφόληπτοι, Lat *lymphati*, *lymphatici* See LYMPHATIC]

1 A spring of water, hence, water, or a pure, transparent fluid like water.

A fountain bubbled up, whose *lymph* serene
Nothing of earthly mixture might distain *Trench*

2. A colorless fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*

Lȳmph'ate, } *a* [Lat *lymphatus*, p p of *lymphare*, to drive out of one's senses, to make mad See *supra.*] Frightened into madness, raving [*Obs*]

Lym-phăt'ic, *a* [Lat *lymphaticus*, distracted, frantic, Fr *lymphatique*, pertaining to lymph]

1 Pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph

2 Madly enthusiastic, frantic.

Lymphatic gland (*Anat*), a reddish-colored gland connected with the lymphatics

Lym-phăt'ic (lim-făt'ik), *n* 1 (*Physiol*) A vein-like, valved vessel in vertebrate animals, that contains a transparent fluid, an absorbent,—called also *lymph-duct*. It is usually connected with lymphatic glands

2 A mad enthusiast, a lunatic [*Obs*]

Lymph'e dŭct, *n.* [Lat *lympha*, lymph, and *ductus*, duct] (*Physiol*) An absorbent vessel, a lymphatic See LYMPHATIC

Lym-phŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Lat *lympha*, lymph, and Gr. γράφειν, to describe] A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses

Lymph'y, *a* Containing, or like, lymph.

Lyn, *n* A waterfall. See LIN [*Scot*]

Lyn'ĭ e an, *a* [Lat *lyncæus*, from *lynx*, *lyncis* See LYNX] Pertaining to the lynx.

Lynch, *v t* [*imp & p p* LYNCHED (lĭncht); *p pr & vb n* LYNCHING] To inflict pain, or punishment upon without the forms of law, as by a mob, or by unauthorized persons [*U S*]

Lynch'-lăw, *n* The practice of punishing men for crimes or offenses, by private, unauthorized persons, without a legal trial The term is said to be derived from a Virginia farmer, named *Lynch*, who thus took the law into his own hands. [*U. S.*]

Lyn'den-tree, *n* See LINDEN.

Lȳne, *n.* Linen. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Lynx, *n.* [Lat *lynx*, Gr. λύγξ, allied to A-S. *loz*, O. Sax *lohs*, O D. *lochs*, N. D. *losch*, O. H. Ger. *luhs*, N. H. Ger. *luchs*, Lith. *luszis*, Fr. *lynx*, It. & Sp. *lince*.]

Canada Lynx (*Felis Canadensis*).

1. (*Zoöl*) An animal of several species of the genus *Felis*, and much resembling the common cat, but having longer ears and a shorter tail The common lynx of Europe is the *F lynx*, the Canada lynx is the *F Canadensis*, and the wild cat of America is the *F rufus* The lynx has a brilliant eye, and prowls about at night, and this may have given rise to the notion of its sharp sight

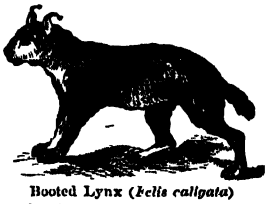

Booted Lynx (*Felis caligata*)

2 (*Astron*) One of the northern constellations

Lynx'-eȳed (-īd), *a* Having acute sight.

Ly'rā, *n* [Lat *lyra*, Gr λύρα, lyre or lute, a constellation the Lyre Cf LYRE]

Lyrate Leaf

1 (*Astron*) A northern constellation, containing a white star of the first magnitude, called *Alpha Lyræ*, or *Vega*

2 (*Anat*) A portion of the brain,—so called from the arrangement of the medullary fibers in a form resembling that of the lyre.

Ly'rate, } *a* [N Lat *lyratus*, lyre
Ly'rā ted, } shaped, fr *lyra*, a lyre See *supra* and *infra*] (*Bot*) Lyre shaped, or spatulate and oblong, with small lobes toward the base, as, a *lyrate* leaf

Lȳre, *n* [Fr *lyre*, Pr *lyra*, *lira*, Sp & It. *lira*, Pg & Lat *lyra*, O H Ger *lira*, M H Ger *lire*, D *luit*, N H Ger. *laute* See LYRA]

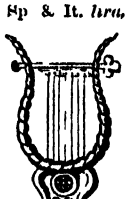

Lyre

1 (*Mus*) A stringed instrument of music, a kind of harp much used by the ancients, as an accompaniment to poetry.

☞ The lyre was the peculiar instrument of Apollo, the tuteiary god of music and poetry It gave name to the species of verse called lyric, to which it originally furnished an accompaniment

2 (*Astron*) One of the constellations, Lyra See LYRA

Lȳre'-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Menura* (*M superba*), remarkable for having the sixteen tail-feathers of the male arranged in the form of a lyre It is a native of Australia

Lyre-bird (*Menura superba lyra*)

Lȳr'ic, } *a* [Lat. *lyricus*,
Lȳr'ic al, } Gr λυρικος, from *lyra*, λύρα, lyre, Fr *lyrique*, It & Sp *lirico*]

1 Pertaining to a lyre or harp.

2 Fitted to be sung to the lyre, hence, also, appropriate for song,—said especially of poetry which expresses the individual emotions of the poet. "Sweet *lyric* song" *Milton.*

Lyrical emotion of every kind, which must be in the state of flux and reflux, or, generally, of agitation, requires the Saxon element of our language *De Quincey.*

Lȳr'ic, *n* 1 A lyric poem

2 A composer of lyric poems [*Rare*] *Addison*

3 A verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry,—used chiefly in the plural

Lȳr'ic ism, *n* A lyric composition. *Gray*

Lȳr'ist, *n* [Lat *lyristes*, Gr λυριστής, Fr *lyriste*] A musician who plays on the harp or lyre.

Lȳs'i mā'chi ă, *n* [Lat, from Gr λυσιμαχια, from λυσις, release, and μάχη, strife, or so called in honor of King *Lysimachus*] (*Bot*) A genus of low, perennial plants, having yellow flowers, loosestrife

Lȳs'sà, *n* [Gr λυσσα, rage, fury, also of dogs] (*Med*) Hydrophobia.

☞ The plural has been used to signify the pustules supposed to be developed under the tongue in hydrophobia

Lȳ tē'ri an, *a.* [Gr. λυτήριος, loosing, delivering, healing, from λυτήρ, one who looses, a deliverer, from λυειν, to loosen] (*Med*) Terminating a disease, indicating the end of a disease *Jones*

Lȳthe, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish, the whiting of Scotland

Lȳthe, *a* Soft, flexible. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Lȳth'on-trip'tic, } *a.* See LITHONTRIPTIC.
Lȳth'on-trip'tic, }

Lȳthrum, *n.* [Gr. λύθρον, blood, perhaps from the crimson flowers of some species.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, loosestrife. *Gray*

M.

M is the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, and represents a labial articulation As the closure of the lips by which it is formed is accompanied with a humming sound through the nose, it is called the *labial nasal* This humming sound distinguishes this letter from *b*, the position of the lips being the same for both. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 80 —(*Print*) A quadrate, the face or top of which is a perfect square This square is the unit of measurement for the size of type used 500 m's of pica would be a piece of matter whose length and breadth in m's multiplied together produce that number [Written also *em*] (*Law*) *M* is a brand or stigma impressed on one convicted of *manslaughter*, and admitted to the benefit of clergy

Mā, *n* Mother, an abbreviation of mamma, a child's title for mother

Mā, *adv* [It, Sp, & Pg *mas*, Fr *mais*, from Lat *magis*, more] (*Mus*) But —used in cautionary phrases, as, "Vivace, *ma* non troppo presto"—Lively, *but* not too quick. *Moore*

Mā'am, *n* Madam, my lady, —a colloquial and usual contraction of *madam*

Ma-ăh'ē, *n* An East Indian coin, of about one tenth of the weight of a rupee

Māb, *n* [Of W *mab*, a male child, a boy]

1 A childish or negligent person, a slattern [*Prov Eng*]

2 (*Northern Myth*) The queen of the imaginary beings called *fairies*

Māb, *v t* To dress negligently, to be slovenish [*Prov Eng*]

Māb'ble, *v t* To wrap up [*Obs*]

Māb'by, *n* A spirituous liquor or drink distilled from potatoes, used in the Barbadoes

Măc A prefix, in names of Scotch origin, signifying *son*

Ma-cā'cus, *n* (*Zool*) A genus of apes, found in Asia, characterized by having short tails and very prominent eyebrows *Baird*

Mac Ăd'am i zā'tion, *n* The process or act of covering roads with broken stone

Mac Ăd'am-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MACADAMIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* MACADAMIZING] [From *MacAdam*, the inventor] To cover as a road, way, or path, with small, broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface

Mac Ăd'am-rōad, *n* A road or path covered with small, broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface

Ma-căw', *n* See MACAW

Măc'a-rīze, *v t* [Gr μακαριζειν, to bless] To bless, to wish joy to, on account of some success or happy event, to congratulate [*Rare*]

Măc'a-rō'ni, *n* [Prov It *macaroni*, It *macheroni*, Sp *macarrones*, from Gr μακαρια, βρωμα εκ ζωμου και αλφιτων, Hesych, properly happiness, bliss, i e, a very dainty food, from μακαω, μακαριος, blessed, happy]

1 An article of food composed of a paste chiefly of wheat flour made into long, slender tubes, Italian or Genoese paste

2 A medley, something extravagant, to please an idle fancy

3 A sort of droll or fool, a fop, a finical fellow, a beau, an exquisite

4 (*pl*) (*Am Hist*) A body of soldiers from Maryland, in the war of the Revolution, so called on account of their showy uniform

These were Haslet's Delaware and Smallwood's Maryland regiments, the latter the *Macaronis* in scarlet and buff who had outshone, in camp, their yeoman fellow-soldiers in homespun *W Irving*

It was indeed a desperate fight, and now Smallwood's *Macaronis* showed their game spirit *W Irving*

Măc'a-rō'ni an, } *a* [It *maccheronico*, Sp *macarrónico*, Fr *macaronique*, a]
Măc'a-rŏn'ic, }

1 Pertaining to, or like, a macaroni, empty, trifling, vain, affected

2 Consisting in the addition of Latin terminations to the vernacular roots of some one modern language, combined with the additional use of genuine Latin and vernacular words See MACARONIC, *n*

Măc'a-rŏn'ic, *n* 1 A heap of things confusedly mixed together, a jumble.

2. A kind of burlesque composition, in which the vernacular words of any one modern language are intermixed with genuine Latin words, and also with hybrids formed by adding Latin terminations to native roots.

Măc'a-rōon', *n* [Fr. *macaron* See MACARONI]

1. A small cake, composed chiefly of almonds and sugar.

2. A finical fellow, or macaroni.

Ma căs'sar Oil A kind of oil used in the toilet for the hair, —so called from Macassar, a district of the Island of Celebes, in the Eastern Archipelago, from which it was originally obtained The name is very commonly given to a perfumed mixture of castor oil and olive oil, used for the same purpose

Ma-caw', *n* [The native name in the Antilles] (*Ornith*) A large bird, allied to the parrots, but having a deep lower mandible, a long tail, and the cheeks bare It is a very showy bird, and is a native of the warmer parts of America The green macaw is of the genus *Macrocercus*, *M* (*Ara*) *militaris* [Written also *macao*]

Blue and Yellow Macaw (*Macrocercus Ararauna*)

Ma caw'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A species of thorny palm tree, of the genus *Acrocomia* (*N [anabata] sclerocarpa*) From the fruit a fragrant, gold en yellow butter, of a sweetish taste, is obtained It is found in the West Indies and South America *Martius Miller*

Măc'ca bē'an, *a* Pertaining to the Jewish princes called *Maccabees*, who rescued Judea from the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes, and rendered it independent for about a century

Măc'ca bees, *n pl* Two apocryphal books of the Old Testament, which give an account of Jewish affairs in the time of the Maccabean princes

Măc'ca boy, } *n* [Fr *maconba*, Ger *malaba*, so
Măc'co boy, } called after a district in the Island of Martinique, where it is cultivated and made] A kind of snuff

Māce, *n* [O Fr *mace*, *masche*, N Fr *mass*, a club, Pr *massa*, Sp & Pg *maza*, It *mazza*, fr Lat *asil matea*, of which the dim *mateola*, a kind of mallet or beetle, is still existing]

Mace

1 A heavy staff or club of metal, used as a weapon in the days of chivalry "A leaden *mace*" *Shak* "A heavy iron *mace*" *Knolles*

2 Hence, a staff borne by, or carried before, a magistrate as an ensign of his authority, a scepter "Swayed the royal *mace*" *Wordsworth*

3 The heavier rod used in billiards

Māce, *n* [It *mace*, *macis*, Sp *macias*, *macis*, Pr & Fr *macis*, Lat *macis*, *macir* Gr μακερ Cf Skr *makari anda*, the nectar or honey of a flower, a fragrant mango] A certain spice, the second coat or aril which covers the nutmeg, a thin and membranaceous substance, of an oleaginous nature and yellowish color, being in flakes divided into many ramifications It is extremely fragrant and aromatic

Māce'-āle, *n* Ale spiced with mace *Wiseman*

Māce'-bĕar'er, *n* A person who carries a mace before men in authority

Măc'e dō'ni an, *a* (*Geog*) Belonging, or relating, to Macedonia

Măc'e dō'ni an, *n* 1 (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Macedonia

2 (*Eccl Hist*) One of a certain religious sect, so called from being followers of Macedonius, Bishop of Constantinople, in the fourth century, who held that the Holy Ghost was not a separate and distinct person in the Trinity, but was a divine spirit or energy diffused through the universe *Fade*

Māce'-prōof, *a* Free from arrest *Shirley*

Mā'cer, *n* A mace bearer, an officer of a court "A *macer*, or officer in attendance on the supreme court" *W Scott*

Măç'er āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MACERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* MACERATING] [Lat *macerare*, *macerātum*, from *macer*, lean, meager, thin, It *macerare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *macerar*, Fr *macerer*]

1 To make lean, to wear away, to cause to pine or waste away, to mortify, to harass [*Obs or rare*]

Out of excessive zeal they *macerate* their bodies and impair their health *Fiddes*

2 To steep almost to solution, to soften and separate the parts of by steeping, as in a field, or by the digestive process

Măç'er-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *maceratio*, Fr. *macération*, Sp *maceracion*, It *macerazione*]

1 The act or process of macerating, or making thin or lean by wearing away, or by mortification. [*Obs or rare*]

2 The act, process, or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid

The saliva serves for the *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into chyle *Ray.*

Māce'-reed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Typha* (*T latifolia*), cat tail, —called also *reed mace*.

Ma chaī'ro dĭs, *n* [Gr μαχαιρα dagger, and οδους, tooth] (*Paleon*) A genus of extinct mammals allied to the bear, found fossil in strata of the miocene period

Machete (mă tshĕ'tā), *n* [Sp] A large, heavy knife resembling a broadsword, often two or three feet in length, used by the inhabitants of Spanish America as a hatchet to cut their way through thickets, and for various other purposes *Stevens.*

Măch'i a vĕl'ian (mĭk'i a vĕl'yan), *a* [From *Machiavel*, an Italian writer, secretary and historiographer to the republic of Florence] Pertaining to Machiavel, or to his supposed principles, politically cunning, using duplicity or bad faith, crafty

Măch'i a vĕl'ian, *n* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel, a cunning, crafty, or unprincipled politician

Măch'i a vĕl'i an-ĭsm, } *n* [Fr *Machiavelisme*,
Măch'i a vel ĭsm, } It *Macchiavellismo*, Sp *Maquiavelismo*] The supposed principles of Machiavel, or practice in conformity to them, political cunning and artifice, intended to favor arbitrary power

Ma-chĭc'o-lā'ted, *a* [L Lat *machicolatus*, p p of *machicolare*, *machicollare* See *infra*] Having machicolations

Măch'i-co lā'tion (Synop, § 130), *n* [L Lat *machicolamentum*, *machacollatura*, Fr *machicoulis*, *machecoulis*, from *mache*, match, combustible matter, and O Fr *coulis*, flowing, Pr *coladt.*, from Fr *couler*, to flow, Pr *colar*, from Lat *colare*, to filter See MATCH]

1 (*Mil Arch*) A parapet or gallery projecting from the upper part of the wall of a house or fortification, supported by corbels or brackets, and perforated or furnished with apertures in the lower part, through which the assailed may fire or hurl missiles down upon their assailants —applied also to the apertures themselves

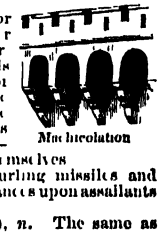

Machicolation

2 The act of pouring or hurling missiles and various burning or melted substances upon assailants through such apertures

Machicoulis (măsh'ĭ kōō lē'), *n* The same as MACHICOLATION, q v

Măch'i nal (mak'i nal) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *machinalis*, Fr *machinal*, Sp *maquinal*, It *macchinale* See MACHINE] Pertaining to machines

Măch'i nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MACHINATED, *p pr* & *vb n* MACHINATING] [Lat *machinari*, *machinatus*, It *macchinare*, Fr *machiner*, Sp & Pg *maquinar*, Fr *machiner* See MACHINE] To plan, to contrive, to form, as a plot or a scheme

Măch'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *machinatio*, Fr *machination*, Pr *machinatio*, Sp *maquinacion*, It *macchinazione*]

1 The act of machinating, or of planning or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly an evil purpose

2 That which is plotted or devised hostile or treacherous scheme an artful design formed with deliberation

She was forced to carry on for fear of discovery, *machinations* which she had at first resorted to in mere wantonness *W Scott*

Măch'i nā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *macchinatore*, Sp, *maquinador*, Fr *machinateur* See MACHINATE] One who forms a scheme, or who plots with evil designs

He hath become an active and earnest agitator, a murmurer, and a *machinator* *W Scott*

Ma chīne' (ma shēen'), *n* [Fr, Sp *maquina*, It *macchina*, from Lat *machina*, machine, engine device, trick, Gr μηχανη, from μηχος, means, expedient]

1 In general, any body or assemblage of bodies used to transmit and modify force and motion, as a lever, pulley, wedge, screw, &c, especially, a construction, more or less complex, consisting of a combination of moving parts, or simple mechanical elements, as wheels, levers, cams, &c, with their supports and connecting framework, calculated to receive force and motion from a prime-mover or from another machine, and transmit, modify, and apply them to the production of some desired mechanical effect or work, as weaving by a loom, or the excitation of electricity by an electrical machine.

☞ The term *machine* is most commonly applied to such pieces of mechanism as are used in the industrial arts, for mechanically shaping, dressing, and combining materials for various purposes, as in the manufacture of cloth, &c Where the effect is chemical, or other than mechanical, the contrivance is usually denominated an *apparatus*, not a machine, as, a *bleaching apparatus* Many large, powerful, or specially important pieces of mechanism are called *engines*, as, a *steam-engine*, *fire-engine*, *graduating engine*, &c There is, however, no well-settled distinction between the terms *engine* and *machine* among practical men

Elementary machines, the simple mechanical powers See under MECHANICAL

2. An engine, an instrument of force

With inward arms the dire *machine* they load *Dryden*

3 Any instrument or organization by which power is applied and made effective, or a desired effect produced, the whole complex system by which any organization or institution exists or is carried on

The whole *machine* of government ought not to bear upon the people with a weight so heavy and oppressive *Landor*

4. Supernatural agency in a poem, or a superhuman being introduced into a poem to perform some exploit *Pope*

Ma-chīne', *v t* [*imp & p. p* MACHINED, *p pr & vb. n* MACHINING] To subject to the action of machinery, to effect by aid of machinery, especially, to print with a printing machine [*Rare*]

Ma-chīne', *v i* To be employed in tending or managing a machine or machinery, to do work by aid of machinery [*Rare*]

Ma-chīn'er-y (ma-sheen'er-ȳ), *n* [From Eng *machine*, Fr *machinerie*, the making of machines]

1. Machines in general, or collectively, as, *machinery* of war

2. The working parts of a machine, engine, or instrument arranged and constructed so as to apply and regulate force, as, the *machinery* of a watch

3 Hence, the means and appliances by which any thing is kept in action, and, specifically, the extraordinary or supernatural means by which the action of a poetic or fictitious work is carried on and brought to a catastrophe "An almost indispensable part of the *machinery* of state" *Macaulay*

Ma-chīne'-shŏp, *n* A manufactory in which materials, especially metals, are dressed, and machinery is made

Ma-chīne'-tōol, *n* A complex machine for shaping materials, strictly, an adjustable machine with an automatic feed, for shaping metals by cutting, — called also *engine tool* [*Eng*]

Ma-chīn'ing (ma-sheen'), *a* Pertaining to the machinery of a poem [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Ma-chīn'ist (ma sheen'ist), *n* [Fr *machiniste*, It *macchinista*, Sp *maquinista*] A constructor of machines and engines, one versed in the principles of machines.

Macigno (mā-chēn'yo), *n* [It *macina*, *macine*, a mill stone, grinding-stone, from Lat *machina*, engine, device See MACHINE] (*Min*) A kind of siliceous sandstone found in Italy There are two varieties, one of a grayish yellow color, the other of a bluish gray color *Dana*

Măç'i-len-çy, *n.* [It, *macilenza* See *infra*.] Leanness. [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Măç'i-lent, *a* [Lat *maculentus*, from *macies*, leanness, *macere*, to be lean, from *macer*, lean, It *macilento*, *macilente*, Sp *macilento*] Having little flesh, lean, thin [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Măck'er-el, *n* [O Fr *maquerel*, N. Fr. *maquereau*, L. Lat. *maquerellus*, D & Dan. *makreel*, Sw. *makrill*, Ger *makrele*, not the spotted fish, corrupted for Fr *maclereau*, from Lat. *macula*, a spot, but from the next word below, there being a popular tradition in France that this fish in spring follows the female shads, which are called *vierges*, or maids, and leads them to their mates] (*Ichth*) A marine fish of the genus *Scomber* (*S vulgaris or scomber*), spotted with blue, and largely used for food. It is found in the North Atlantic

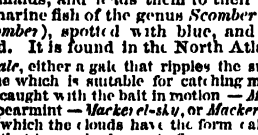

Mackerel (*Scomber vulgaris*)

Mackerel-gale, either a gale that ripples the surface of the sea, or one which is suitable for catching mackerel, as this fish is caught with the bait in motion — *Mackerel-mint* (*Bot*), spearmint — *Mackerel-sky*, or *Mackerel-backsky*, a sky in which the clouds have the form called *cirro-cumulus*, that is, are broken into fleecy masses, usually believed to portend wind and rain

Măck'er-el, *n* [O Fr *maquerel*, N Fr *maquereau*, from D. *maker*, *makelaar*, mediator, broker, agent, from *maken*, to compound, act as agent, O H. Ger. *mahhari*, broker, agent, from *mahhōn*, to do, machinate, *huor-mahhari*, pimp] A pander or pimp, also, a bawd [*Obs*] *Halliwell.*

Măck'in tŏsh, *n* A water-proof outer garment, — so called from the name of the inventor

Măck'le (măk'l), *n.* [Lat *macula*, a spot, stain, blot See MACULA] Same as MACULE, q v

Măck'le, *v. t* [*Prov Eng*] **1** To sell to shopkeepers, — said only of weavers' goods.

2 To contrive. *Wright.*

Măc'le (măk'l), *n.* [Lat *macula*, a spot. See MACKLE, *n.*, *supra.*] (*Min.*) (*a.*) A variety of chiastolite, the crystals of which present a tessellated appearance when cut transversely. (*b*) A similar tessellated appearance in other crystals. *Dana.*

Mac-lū'rite (49), *n.* [So called from a Mr. *Maclure*] (*Min*) Same as CHONDRODITE, q. v.

Măc'ro bi-ŏt'ic, *a.* [Fr *macrobiotique*, Gr. μακρόβιος, μακροβιότος, long-lived, from μακρός, long, and βίος, life] Long-lived *Dunglison*

Măc'ro-çĕph'a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. μακρός, long, and κεφαλή, the head]

1 Having a large head.

2 (*Bot*) Having the cotyledons of a dicotyledonous embryo confluent, and forming a large mass compared with the rest of the body *Henslow*

Măc'ro-cŏsm, or **Măc'ro-cŏsm**, *n* [Fr. *macrocosme*, Gr μακρός, long, great, and κόσμος, the world] The great world, the universe, or the visible system of worlds, — opposed to *microcosm*, or the little world constituted by man

Măc'ro-dăc'tyl, *n* [Written also *macrodactyle*] [Fr. *macrodactyle*, Gr. μακροδάκτυλος, long fingered, from μακρός, long, and δάκτυλος, finger] (*Ornith*) One of a tribe of wading birds, having very long toes

Măc'ro-dac-tȳl'ic, } *a* (*Ornith*) Having long
Măc'ro-dăc'tyl oŭs, } toes, — applied to a tribe of wading birds, including the rails, water hens, and the like

Măc'ro-dĭăg'o-nal, *n* [Gr μακρός, long, and Eng *diagonal*, q v] (*Crystallog*) The longer of two or more diagonals, as of a rhombic prism.

Măc'ro dōme, *n* [Gr μακρός, long, and δόμος, house, dome] (*Crystallog*) A dome parallel to the longer lateral axis in the trimetric system. *Dana*

Ma crŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr. *macrologie*, Gr μακρολογία, from μακρός, long, and λόγος, discourse, λέγειν, to say, speak] Long and tedious talk prolonged discourse without matter, superfluity of words

Ma-crŏm'e-ter, *n* [Gr μακρός, long, and μέτρον, measure] An instrument for measuring inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant

Mā'cron, *n* [Gr. μακρός, long] (*Pron*) A short, straight, horizontal mark [-], placed over vowels to denote that they are to be pronounced with a long sound, as ā, in *dāme*, ē, in *sēam*, ī, in *dīme*, ō in *dōme*

Ma-crŏph'yl-loŭs, or **Măc'ro phȳl'loŭs** (117), *a* [Gr. μακρος, long, and φύλλον, leaf] (*Bot*) Having long leaves

Măc'ro-pŏd, *n* [Gr μακρός, long, large, and πούς, ποδός, foot (*Zoöl*) One of a tribe of short-tailed decapodous crustaceans remarkable for the enormous length of their feet, the sea-spider or spider-crab *Bund*

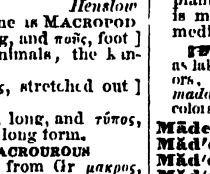

Macropod (*Camposcia retusa*)

Ma crŏp'o-dal, *a* [Gr μακρος, long, large, and πους ποδός, foot]

1 Having long or large feet

2 (*Bot*) Having an unusual protuberance of the radicle, as wheat *Henslow*

Măc'ro-pō'di-an, *n* (*Zool*) Same as MACROPOD

Măc'ro pŏs, *n* [Gr μακρος, long, and ποῦς, foot] (*Zool*) A genus of marsupial animals, the kangaroo

Măc'ro tōne, *n* [Gr μακρότονος, stretched out] (*Pron*) The same as MACRON.

Ma crŏt'y-poŭs, *a* [Gr μακρός, long, and τύπος, stamp, figure] (*Min*) Having a long form.

Ma-crou'ral, *a.* The same as MACROUROUS

Ma crou'ran, *n* [Fr *macroure*, from Gr μακρος, long, and ουρα, tail] (*Zool*) A decapod crustacean having a long tail, as the lobster, shrimp, and the like See CRUSTACEA [Written also *macruran*]

Ma-crou'roŭs, *a* Of, or belonging to, the macrourans, having a long tail [Written also *macrurous.*]

Ma-cru'ran, *n* See MACROURAN

Ma-cru'roŭs, *a* See MACROUROUS

Mac-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *mactatio*, from *mactare*, to slay, kill, sacrifice] The act of killing a victim for sacrifice [*Obs*]

Măc'ŭ-la, *n*, *pl. MĂC'Ŭ LÆ* [Lat, spot, stain, blot, It *macula*, *macola*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *macula*, Fr *macule* Cf MACKLE and MACULE] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun, or other luminous orb

Măc'ŭ-lāte, *v t.* [Lat *maculare*, *maculatum*, It *maculare*, *macolare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *macular*, Fr *maculer* See *supra*] To spot, to stain, to blur

Măc'ŭ late, *a* [Lat *maculatus*, p p of *maculare*. See *supra*] Marked with spots, blotched, hence, defiled, impure

Most *maculate* thoughts, master, are masked under such colors *Shak.*

Măc'ŭ-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat *maculatio*, Fr *maculation*, It *maculazione*, *macolazione.*] The act of spotting, a spot, a blemish, a stain. *Shak.*

Măc'ŭ-la-tūre (53), *n.* Blotting-paper [*Obs*]

Măc'ŭle, *v t.* To maculate, to blur, especially (*Print*), to blur or double an impression from type. *Savage.*

Măc'ŭle, *n* [Fr. *macule*. See MACULA.]

1. A spot [*Obs.*]

2. (*Print.*) A blur causing a part of the impression to appear double; a mackle.

Măc'ŭ-lōse' (125), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, spots upon a surface; covered with spots; spotted; maculate.

Măd, *a.* [*compar.* MADDER; *superl.* MADDEST.] [A-S. *gemad*, *gemād*, mad, Goth. *gamāids*, weak, broken, O H Ger. *gameit*, blunt, dull, M. H. Ger. *gemeit*, merry, Icel. *meida*, to hurt, not allied to It. *matto*, mad]

1 Disordered in intellect, distracted; crazy, insane.

I have heard my grandsire say, full oft,
Extremity of griefs would make men *mad*. *Shak.*

2 Thrown off one's balance, infatuated, or made beside one's self, by a violent mental excitement, as fear, pain, appetite, rage, or the like, inflamed to excess with passion, especially, (*a*) Excited with violent or unreasonable desire or appetite.

The world is running *mad* after farce, the extremity of bad poetry *Dryden*

(*b*) Excited with wrath, enraged, furious with anger, angry

And being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities *Acts* xxvi. 11

3 Proceeding from, or indicating, madness; expressing distraction, prompted by infatuation or fury

Mad wars destroy in one year the works of many years of peace *Franklin*

Măd, *v t* [*imp & p p.* MADDED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MADDING] To make mad, furious, or angry.

Had I but seen thy picture in this plight,
It would have *madded* me *Shak*

Măd, *v i* To be mad, furious, or wild. "Far from the *madding* crowd's ignoble strife" (*Gray*) "*Madding* wheels of artillery" *Everett*

Măd, *n* [A-S *madha*, *madhu*, O Sax *matho*, Goth. *matha*, O H Ger *mado*, M & N H Ger *made*; not allied to *moth*] An earth worm. [Written also *mad*]

Măd'am, *n.* The same as MADAME

Madame (mā-dăm'), *n pl MES DAMES* (mā dăm') [Fr. *ma*, my, and *dame*, dame, q v] My lady, gentlewoman, — a complimentary or courteous form of address to a lady, especially an elderly or married lady

Măd'-ăp'ple, *n* (*Bot*) A tropical plant, or its fruit, of the genus *Solanum* (*S melongena*), egg plant

Mād'a-rō'sis, *n* [Gr μαδαρωσις, a making bald, from μαδαρος, bald] (*Med*) Loss of hair, especially, loss of the eyelashes *Dunglison*

Măd'brāin, *a* Disordered in mind, hot headed, rash *Shak*

Măd'brāin, *n* A rash or hot headed person.

Măd'ĕăp, *n* A person of wild behavior, a violent, rash, hot headed person

Măd'den (măd'dn), *v t* [*imp & p p* MADDENED, *p pr & vb n.* MADDENING] To make mad, to drive to madness, to craze, to excite violently with passion, to make very angry, to enrage

Măd'den, *v i* To become mad, to act as if mad

They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land *Pope*

Măd'der, *n* [A S. *mæddre*, *mæddere*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Rubia* (*R tinctorum*). The root is much used in dyeing red, and formerly also in medicine It is cultivated in France and Holland

☞ *Madder* is sometimes used in forming pigments, as lakes, &c which receive their names from their colors, as, *madder carmine*, a lake of a carmine color, *madder orange*, *madder purple*, and *madder yellow*, colors prepared from madder

Măde, *n* See MAD

Măd'e-căss, } *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant
Măd'e-căs'see, } of Madagascar, or Madecassee

Măd'e-căs'see, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Madagascar or its inhabitants

Măd'e găs'sy, *n & a* The same as MADECASSY

Măd'e-făc'tion, } *n* [Fr *madéfaction*, from Lat
Măd'e fi cā'tion, } *madefacere*, to make wet, from *madere*, to be wet, and *facere*, to make] The act of madefying, or making wet [*Obs*]

Măd'e fȳ, *v t* [*imp & p p* MADEFIED, *p pr & vb n* MADEFYING] [O Fr *madefier*, Lat *madefacere* See *supra*.] To make wet or moist, to moisten [*Rare*]

Ma-dēi'rā (ma dē'ra, *or* ma dī'rā) (Synop, § 130), *n* A rich wine made on the Isle of Madeira

Madeira nut, a species of walnut with a thin shell, from the Island of Madeira

Mademoiselle (măd'mwa-zĕl'), *n.*, *pl MESDEMOISELLES* (măd'mwa zĕl') [Fr, from *ma*, my, f of *mon*, and *demoiselle*, a young lady See DAMSEL] Young woman, miss, girl, — used especially in address.

☞ In old French usage, *mademoiselle* was a title distinctively applied to the eldest daughter of the king's brother, also, a title formerly given to all married women not of noble origin

Mădge, } *n.* [Cf O & Prov. Fr. *machette.*]
Mădge-how'let, } An owl

I'll sit in a barn with *Madge-howlet*, and catch mice first *B. Jonson*

Măd'-house, *n.* A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint, an insane asylum, a bedlam.

Mā'dī-a, *n.* [Sp. *madi*, from Chilese *madi*, the native name.] (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants, of which one species, *M. sativa*, is cultivated for the

oil yielded from its seeds by pressure. This oil is sometimes used instead of olive-oil for the table.

Mădʹid, *a.* [Lat. *madidus*, from *madere*, to be wet, It. *madido.*] Wet, moist. [*Rare.*]

His large deep-blue eye, *madid* and yet piercing, showed that the secretions of his brain were apportioned, half to voluptuousness, half to common sense. *B Disraeli*

•Mădʹjoon, *n* A preparation from the hemp plant, used as an intoxicating drug by the Turks, Hindoos, and others [Written also *mayoun*]

Mădʹly, *adv.* [From *mad*]

1. In a mad manner, without reason or understanding, rashly, wildly

2 With extreme folly

Mădʹman, *n ; pl* MĂDʹMEN A man who is mad, disordered in intellect, or infatuated, a lunatic, a crazy person

When a man mistakes his thoughts for persons and things, he is mad A *madman* is properly so defined *Coleridge*

Mădʹness, *n* [From *mad*]

1 The condition of being mad disorder of intellect, distraction, infatuation with excitement or passion

2 Wildness of passion, fury, rage, as, the *madness* of despair

Syn.—Insanity, distraction, derangement delirium, craziness, lunacy, mania, frenzy, franticness, rage, fury, aberration, alienation, monomania See INSANITY

Ma-dŏnʹna, *n., pl* MA-DŎNʹNĂS [It *madonna*, my lady, Sp *madona* See DONNA]

1 Madam, my lady, a term of address,—the Italian equivalent of *madame*

2 A picture of the Virgin Mary, to whom the title *Our Lady* especially belongs

Mădʹre-pōʹral, *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the madrepores *Dana*

Mădʹre-pōre, *n* [Fr *madrépore*, from *madre*, spotted, and *pore*, a pore, *madre*, from O Fr *madre*, *mazre*, a kind of knotty wood, with brown spots, from O H Ger *masar*, N H Ger *maser*, a knot, grain or vein in wood, speck] (*Min*) (*a*) A coral of the genus *Madrepora*, the species of which usually branch like trees and shrubs, and have the surface covered with small prominences, each containing a cell (*b*) In a popular sense, other branching corals, and sometimes corals generally See CORAL *Dana*

Madrepore

Mădʹre-po rīte (49), *n* [Fr *madréporite*] Fossil coral, or limestone composed of fossil coral

Mădʹrid lĭʹni-an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Madrid in Spain

Mădʹrid-lĭʹni-an, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Madrid or its inhabitants

Ma-drĭērʹ, or **Mădʹri er** (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr , Sp *madero*, Pg *madeiro*, from Sp *madera*, Pg & Pr *madeira*, wood for building, timber, from Lat *materia*, stuff, materials, timber] A thick plank, used for several mechanical purposes , especially, to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it is applied to any thing intended to be broken down, a plank used for supporting the earth in mines

M, madrier *P*, petard

Mădʹri gal, *n.* [Fr , Sp , & Pg *id* , It *madrigale*, O It *madriale*, *mandriale*, O Sp *mandrial*, *mandrigal*, from It *mandra*, *mandria*, O Sp *mandra*, flock, sheepfold, from Lat *mandra*, Gr *μάνδρα*, stall, herd of cattle, hence, *madrigal*, originally a pastoral song]

1 A little amorous poem, sometimes called a *pastoral poem*, not confined to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or the subtlety of the epigram, but containing some tender and delicate, though simple, thought

Whose artful strains have oft delayed
The huddling brook to hear his *madrigal* *Milton*

2 (*Mus*) An elaborate vocal composition, in five or six parts.

Mădʹri gal-er, *n* One who composes madrigals

Mădʹwort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Alyssum* (*A maritimum*)

Mæg'bōte, } *n* [A-S *mæg*, kinsman, and *bote*
Măg'bōte, } compensation] (*Anglo-Saxon Law*) A recompense or satisfaction for the slaying or murder of a kinsman. [*Obs*] *Spelman*

Măelʹstrom (mālʹstrum), *n* (*Geog*) A celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway

•Mă'es-tōʹso, *a.* [It] (*Mus*) Majestic,—a direction to perform a passage or piece of music in a dignified and majestic manner

•Mă-ēsʹtro, *n.* [It] A master in any art, especially in music, a composer.

Măffʹle, *v. i.* [O. D. *maffelen*, to stammer, Prov. Ger. *maffeln*, *baffeln*, to prattle, babble. Cf JARFLE] To stammer. [*Obs.*] *Barret.*

Măffʹler, *n.* A stammerer. [*Obs.*]

Măg'a-zīneʹ (măg'a-zeenʹ), *n.* [Fr *magazin*, *magasin*, It. *magazzino*, Sp. *magacen*, *almagacen*, *almacen*, Pg. *almasem*, *armazem*, from Ar. *makhzan*, *al-makhzan*, a storehouse, granary, or cellar, from the prefix *ma*, which signifies the place of a thing, and *khazana*, to lay up in a storehouse, cellar, or treasury]

1. A receptacle in which any thing is stored or deposited, a warehouse, especially, a storehouse for military stores, as ammunition, arms, provisions, &c

2 The building or room in which the supply of powder is kept in a fortification or ship

He
Their arms and *magazines* contemns
And renders useless *Milton*

3 A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions. The first publication of this kind in England was the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which first appeared in 1731, and is still continued

Măg'a zīne', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MAGAZINED, *p pr* & *vb n* MAGAZINING] To store up or accumulate for future use , as, paper which has been exposed to the sun for a time, cotton or *magazines* the sun's influence, so that it may be used in the dark for making photographs

Măg'a-zīnʹer (măg'a-zeenʹer), *n* One who writes for a magazine [*Rare*] *Goldsmith*

Măg'a-zīnʹist, *n* One who writes for a magazine , a magaziner

Măg'da len, *n* [From Mary *Magdalene*, the repentant sinner forgiven by Christ *St Luke* vii 36] A reformed prostitute

Mag-dăʹle-on, *n* [Gr *μαγδαλία*, crumb of bread, from *μασσειν*, to knead] (*Med*) (*a*) A medicine, as a pill, prepared with bread crumb (*b*) A roll of plaster *Dunglison*

Măge, *n* [Fr *mage*, It & Sp *mago*, Lat *magus*, Gr *μαγος*, Ar *madjûs*, originally from the Persian, *mag* or *mog* signifying priest in the Pehlevi language] A magician [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Măg'el-lănʹic (Synop , § 130), *a.* Pertaining to Magellan

Magellanic clouds (*Astron*), three conspicuous nebulæ situated near the south pole, resembling thin, white clouds, and so called from *Magellan* the navigator

•Maggiore (mad jōʹra), *a* [It , from Lat *major*, compar of *magnus*, great] (*Mus*) Greater, in respect to scales, intervals, &c , when used in opposition to *minor*, major *Moore*

Măg'got, *n* [Allied to *mad*, *made*, q v Cf Scot *mauk*, *mauch*, *maggot*, Icel *maðkr*, worm, O Sw *madk*, *mat* , Dan *maddik*, *maddel*, L Ger *mette*, *mêde*, W *mawan*, pl *mawnod*, *magiod*, a worm or grub, *magu*, to breed]

1 The larval form of a fly, a grub, a worm

2 A whim, an odd fancy [*Low*]

Unite them and their different *maggots*,
As long and short stocks are in fagots *Hudibras*

Măg'got i ness, *n* The state of being maggoty

Măg'got ish *a* Full of whims or fancies, maggoty

Măg'got y, *a* 1 Full of maggots, infested with maggots

2 Full of whims, capricious, whimsical

•Măʹgi, *n pl* [Lat pl of *Magus* See MAGI] The caste of priests among the Persians, hence, holy men or sages of the East

Māʹgi-an, *a* [See *supra*] Pertaining to the Magi, a sect of philosophers in Persia

Māʹgi an, *n* One of the Magi, or priests of the Zoroastrian religion in Persia, an adherent of the Zoroastrian religion

Māʹgi an ism, *n* The philosophy or doctrines of the Magi

Măg'ic, } *a.* [Lat *magicus*, Gr *μαγικος* (see *τεχνη*), from
Măg'ic al, } *μαγος*, Fr *magique*, It & Sp *magna*, from Lat *magia*, Gr *μαγεια* See *infra* and MAGE] The magical arts, the science or practice of evoking spirits or educing the occult powers of nature, and performing things wonderful by them did, enchantment, sorcery, necromancy

Celestial magic a supposed supernatural power which gave to spirits a kind of dominion over the planets and to the planets an influence over men —*Natural magic*, the art of employing the powers of nature to produce effects apparently supernatural —*Superstitious* or *acotic magic*, the invocation of devils or demons involving the supposition of some tacit or express agreement between them and human beings

Syn —Sorcery , witchcraft , necromancy , conjuration enchantment

Măg'ic, } *a.* [Lat *magicus*, Gr *μαγικός*, from
Măg'ic al, } *μαγος*, Fr *magique*, Pr *magic*, Sp , Pg , & It *magico* See MAGE]

1 Pertaining to the hidden wisdom supposed to be possessed by the Magi relating to the occult powers of nature, and the producing of effects by their agency , necromantic

2 Performed by, or proceeding from, occult and superhuman agencies , done by enchantment or sorcery , hence, also, seemingly requiring more than human power, imposing or startling in performance

Magic Lantern

Magic circle, a series of concentric circles containing the numbers 12 to 75 in eight radii, and having somewhat similar properties to the magic square —*Magic lantern* See LANTERN —*Magic square*, a series of numbers in a regular progression, so disposed in parallel and equal rows in the form of a square, that each row, taken vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, shall give the same sum, the same product, or an harmonical series, according as the series taken is in arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonical progression

8	1	6
3	5	7
4	9	2

Magic Square

Măg'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By the arts of magic, according to the rules or rites of magic, by enchantment.

Ma-gĭl'cian (ma-jĭshʹan), *n.* [Fr *magicien*. See MAGIC, *n*] One skilled in magic, one who practices the black art, an enchanter, a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress

Ma-gĭlp', } *n* (*Paint*) A gelatinous compound of
Ma-gĭlphʹ', } linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors. [Written also *megilp*, and *megilph*]

•Măg'i lŭs, *n* (*Zool*) A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, embracing but a single species (*M antiquus*), found in the substance of masses of coral It has a thin, spiral shell, consisting of four whorls, the last and largest of which terminates in a tube reaching to the surface of the mass of coral in the interior of which it lives *Baird.*

•Ma gisʹter, *n* [Lat , master, chief, head, probably from the root *mag*, whence *magnus*, great] Master, sir —a title of the middle ages, equivalent to the modern title of *doctor*

Măg'is-tēʹri al *a* [Lat *magisterius*, magisterial, from *magister*, q v]

1 Pertaining to a master, appropriate to a master, authoritative , hence, proud, lofty , imperious, domineering

Pretenses go a great way with men that take fair words and *magisterial* looks for current payment *L'Estrange*

2 (*Chem*) Pertaining to magistery. See MAGISTERY

Syn —Authoritative stately , august , pompous , dignified, lofty commanding, imperious, lordly , proud, haughty domineering despotic , dogmatical, arrogant —MAGISTERIAL, DOGMATICAL, ARROGANT One who is *magisterial* assumes the air of a master toward his pupils one who is *dogmatical* lays down his positions in a tone of authority or dictation, one who is *arrogant* insults others by an undue assumption of superiority Those who have long been teachers sometimes acquire, unconsciously, a manner which borders too much on the *magisterial* and which may be unjustly construed as *dogmatical*, or even *arrogant* He uses a *magisterial* authority while he instructs him *South* Most critics write in a positive, *dogmatic* way *Spectator* "An *arrogant* way of treating with others is natural to popular governments *Sir Wm Temple*

Măg'is tēʹri al ly, *adv* With the air of a master, arrogantly authoritatively

Măg is tēʹri al ness, *n* The air and manner of a master, haughtiness, imperiousness, peremptoriness

Măg'is-tĕrʹi y, *n* [Lat *magisterium*, the office of a chief, president director, tutor, from *magister*, q v , Fr *magistère*, It *magistero*] [*Obs*]

1 Mastery of disease, powerful medical influence, renowned efficacy *Holland*

2 (*Chem*) A precipitate a fine substance deposited by precipitation —usually applied to particular kinds of precipitate, as that of bismuth, coal, sulphur, &c

Măg'is tra cy, *n* [See MAGISTRATE]

1 The office or dignity of a magistrate.

Ducking is not only a usurpation of the divine prerogative, but it is an insult upon *magistracy* *S Richardson*

2 The body of magistrates

Măg'is tral, *a* [Lat *magistralis*, Fr , Pr , Sp , & Pg *magistral*, It *magistrale* See MAGISTER]

1 Suiting a magistrate, magisterial, authoritative

2 Pertaining to a sovereign medicine or remedy. [*Obs*] "Some *magistral* opiate" *Bacon.*

Magistral line (*Fort*), a magistral See MAGISTRAL

Măg'is tral, *n* 1 A sovereign medicine or remedy [*Obs*]

2 (*Fort*) The line where the scarp of a permanent fortification, if prolonged, would intersect the top of the coping or cordon It is the master line, which regulates the form of the work —Called also *magistral line* *Scott Mahan*

3 (*Metal*) Roasted and powdered copper pyrites added to ores of silver when reduced to the state of a magma, in order to reduce the horn silver, —formerly so called at the Spanish mines of Mexico and South America

Măg'is trălʹi ty *n* [It *magistralita*] Despotic authority in opinion [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Măg'is tral ly, *adv* Authoritatively, with imperiousness [*Obs*] *Bramhall.*

Măg'is trāte, *n* [Lat *magistratus*, from *magister*, q v , It *magistrato*, Sp *magistrado*, Pr & Fr *magistrat*] A person clothed with power as a public civil officer, a public civil officer, invested with the executive government, or some branch of it.

The *magistrate* must have his reverence; the laws, their authority *Burke.*

☞ This word is sometimes used with reference to the highest or first officer of a government, as the king, or the president of the United States But it is more particularly applied to subordinate officers, as governors, intendants, prefects, mayors, aldermen, consuls, justices of the peace, and the like

Măg'is-trăt'ic, } *a.* Having the authority of a
Măg'is-trăt'ic-al, } magistrate. [*R.*] *Bp Taylor*
Măg'is-trā'tūre (53), *n.* [Fr. *magistrature*, It. & Sp *magistratura* See *supra.*] Magistracy. [*Obs.*]

Măg'ma, *n* [Lat., Gr. *μάγμα*, from *μάσσειν*, to squeeze, to knead.]
1 Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters, in the state of a thin paste *Ure*
2 (*Med.*) (*a*) A thick residuum obtained from certain substances after the fluid parts are expressed from them, the grounds which remain after treating a substance with any menstruum, as water or alcohol (*b*) A salve of a certain degree of consistence *Dunglison*
3 A confection

Măg'nă Chär'tă (kar'tă) [Lat., great charter.]
1 The great charter, so called, obtained by the English barons from King John, A. D. 1215. This name is also given to the charter granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry III., and confirmed by Edward I.
2 Hence, a fundamental constitution which guaranties rights and privileges.

Mag-năl'i-ty, *n* [Lat. *magnalia*, from *magnus*, great.] A great deed or feat, a grand or striking act. [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Măg'na nim'i-ty, *n* [Lat. *magnanimitas*, Fr. *magnanimité*, It. *magnanimita*, Sp. *magnanimidad*.] The quality of being magnanimous, greatness of mind, elevation or dignity of soul, which encounters danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness, which raises the possessor above revenge, which makes him disdain injustice and meanness, and prompts him to act and sacrifice for noble objects.

Syn.—Magnanimity; Generosity. In *generosity* there is more of heart in *magnanimity* more of soul. The former is the virtue of an individual, the latter of one who is elevated by station or influence. *Magnanimity* is shown not only by giving but by enduring,—by sacrificing one's feelings and interests, or yielding up one's claims for the accomplishment of some noble object. "Strike, but hear me!" has in like circumstances, been the response of *magnanimity* in every age.

> A *generous* virtue of a vigorous kind,
> Pure in the last recesses of the mind *Dryden*
>
> To give a kingdom hath been thought
> Greater and nobler done, and to lay down
> Far more *magnanimous* than to assume *Milton*

Mag-năn'i-moŭs, *a* [Lat. *magnanimus*, from *magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind. It. & Sp. *magnanimo*, Fr. *magnanime*.]
1 Great of mind, elevated in soul or in sentiment, raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous, of lofty spirit, as, a *magnanimous* prince or general.
2 Dictated by magnanimity, exhibiting nobleness of soul, liberal and honorable, not selfish.

> There is an indissoluble union between a *magnanimous* policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity *Washington*

Mag-năn'i-moŭs ly, *adv* In a magnanimous manner, with greatness of mind.

Măg'nase, *a* (*Paint*) Characterized as a color which dries rapidly when mixed with oil, and is of intense body, as, *magnase* black. *Fairholt*

Măg'năte, *n* [Sp. & It. *magnate*, Fr. *magnat*, L. Lat. (pl.) *magnates*, *magnati*, from Lat. *magnus*, great.]
1 A person of rank, a noble or grandee, a person of note or distinction in any sphere, as, literary *magnates*. "More than one of the *magnates* who bore that wide spread name." *Macaulay*
2 One of the nobility, or certain high officers of state belonging to the noble estate in the national representation of Hungary, and formerly of Poland.

Măg'nĕs, *n* [Lat. See MAGNET.] Magnet. [*Obs.*]
"Mighty *magnes* stone." *Spenser*

Mag-nē'si-ă (-nē'zhĭ ă, *or* -nē'zha) (Synop. § 130), *n.* [N. Lat. *magnesia*, from Gr. *λίθος Μαγνῆτις*, the magnet, also a mineral that looked like silver, a kind of talc, It. & Sp. *magnesia*, Fr. *magnésie*. Cf. MAGNET.] (*Chem.*) An earth, the oxide of magnesium. It occurs in nature as periclase.

Carbonate of magnesia (*Med.*) a white pulverulent earth, used as a mild cathartic. Calcined magnesia is the burnt carbonate.—*Sulphate of magnesia*, Epsom salts.

Mag nē'sian (-nē'zhan), *a.* Pertaining to magnesia, or partaking of its qualities, containing magnesia, resembling magnesia.

Magnesian limestone See PERMIAN.

Măg'ne-sīte (49), *n* [Fr. *magnesite* See *supra.*] (*Min.*) A silicate of magnesia containing a large quantity of water. The name is also given to a carbonate of magnesia. *Dana.*

Mag-nē'si ŭm (-zhĭ ŭm), *n* [N. Lat. & Fr. See *supra.*] (*Chem.*) The undecomposable metallic base of magnesia.

Măg'nĕs-stōne, *n* A magnet. [*Obs.*] "A hideous rock of mighty *magnes stone*." *Spenser.*

Măg'net, *n* [Lat. *magnes*, *magnetis*, Gr. *λίθος Μαγνῆτις*, or *Μαγνήσιος*, i. e., Magnesian stone, from Magnesia, Gr. *Μαγνησία*, a country in Thessaly, It. & Sp. *magnete*, O. Sp. & Pr. *magneta*, O. Fr. *magnète*.]
1. The loadstone; a species of iron ore (the protoxide or octahedral), which has the property of attracting iron and some of its ores, and, when freely suspended, of pointing to the poles, natural magnet.
2 A bar or mass of steel or iron to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted, either by contact or by other means,—called, in distinction from the loadstone, an *artificial magnet*.

☞ An artificial magnet, produced by the action of a galvanic or electrical battery, is called an *electro-magnet*.

Mag nĕt'ic, *n* Any metal, as iron, nickel, cobalt, &c., which may receive, by any means, the properties of the loadstone, and which, then, when suspended, fixes itself in the direction of a magnetic meridian. *Dana.*

Mag nĕt'ic, } *a* [It. & Sp. *magnetico*, Fr. *magnétique*.]
Mag nĕt'ic al, }
1 Pertaining to the magnet, possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties, as, a *magnetic* bar of iron, or a *magnetic* needle.
2 Pertaining to the earth's magnetism, as, the *magnetic* north, the *magnetic* meridian, *magnetic* amplitude.
3 Attractive.

> She that had all *magnetic* force alone *Donne*

Magnetic amplitude See AMPLITUDE, No. 5.—*Magnetic or magnetical azimuth* See AZIMUTH.—*Magnetic battery* a combination of bar or horse-shoe magnets with the like poles adjacent so as to act together with great power.—*Magnetic compensator* a contrivance connected with a ship's compass for compensating or neutralizing the effects upon the needle of the iron of the ship.—*Magnetic curves*, curves indicating lines of magnetic force, as in the arrangement of iron filings between the poles of a powerful magnet.—*Magnetic dip* See DIP.—*Magnetic equator*, the line around the equatorial parts of the earth at which there is no dip, the dipping-needle being horizontal.—*Magnetic meridian* See MERIDIAN.—*Magnetic needle*, a slender bar of steel, magnetized and suspended at its center on a sharp-pointed pivot, so that it may take freely the direction of the magnetic meridian. It constitutes the essential part of a compass, such as the mariner's and the surveyor's.—*Magnetic poles*, the two points in the opposite polar regions of the earth at which the direction of the dipping-needle is vertical.—*Magnetic pyrites* See PYRITES.—*Magnetic telegraph* the electric telegraph. See TELEGRAPH.—*Magnetic variation* See VARIATION.

Mag nĕt'ic-al ly, *adv* By means of magnetism, by the power of attraction. *Burton*

Mag nĕt'ic-al ness, *n* The quality of being magnetic.

Măg'ne-tĭ'cian (-tĭsh'un), *n* One versed in the science of magnetism, a magnetist.

Mag nĕt'ic ness, *n* The state of being magnetic, magneticalness. [*Obs.*]

Mag nĕt'ics, *n sing* The science or principles of magnetism. [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

Măg'net if'er oŭs, *a* [Lat. *magnes*, *magnetis*, magnet, and *ferre*, to bear, produce.] Producing or conducting magnetism.

Măg'net ism, *n* [Fr. *magnetisme*, It. & Sp. *magnetismo*.]
1 The agent or force in nature which gives rise to the phenomena of attraction, polarity, &c., exhibited by the loadstone and other magnetic bodies, the property of being magnetic.
2 The science which treats of magnetic phenomena.
3 Power of attraction, as, the *magnetism* of interest. *Glanville*

Animal magnetism a supposed agent of a peculiar and mysterious nature, said to have a powerful influence on the patient when acted upon by contact with, or by the will of, the operator; mesmerism. See MESMERISM.—*Terrestrial magnetism*, the magnetic force or influence excited by the earth, and recognized by its effect upon magnetized needles and bars.

Măg'net ist, *n* One versed in magnetism.

Măg'net ite (49), *n* (*Min.*) An ore of iron which possesses polarity, and is strongly magnetic.

Măg'net i zā'tion, *n* The act of magnetizing.

Măg'net ize, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAGNETIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAGNETIZING.] [Fr. *magnetiser*, Sp. *magnetizar*, It. *magnetizzare*.]
1 To communicate magnetic properties to, as, to *magnetize* a needle.
2 To attract as if by a magnet, to move, to influence. "Thoroughly fascinated, *magnetized*, as it were, by his character." *Motley*

Măg'net ize, *v. i* To acquire magnetic properties, to become magnetic, as, a bar of iron standing some time in an inclined position will *magnetize*. [*Rare.*]

Măg'net iz-er, *n* A person subjected to the influence of animal magnetism. [*Rare.*] *Brande*

Măg'net-iz'er, *n.* One who, or that which, imparts magnetism.

Măg'net o-e lĕc'tric, } *a* Pertaining to magneto electricity, as,
Măg'net o-e-lĕc'tric-al, } *magneto electric* apparatus. *Dana*

Măg'net o-e lec tric'i ty, *n* 1. Electricity evolved by the action of magnets.
2 That branch of science which treats of phenomena in which the principles of both magnetism and electricity are involved,—the reverse or counterpart of *electro magnetism*.

Mag-nĕt'o-grăph, *n.* An automatic instrument for registering, by photography or otherwise, the states and variations of any of the terrestrial magnetic elements.

Măg'net-ŏm'e ter, *n.* [Fr. *magnétomètre*, from Gr. *μαγνῆτις*, magnet, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring any of the terrestrial magnetic elements, as the dip, declination, and intensity, especially the latter. [Also *magneto-meter*.]

Măg'net-o mĕt'ric, *a* Pertaining to, or employed in, the measurement of magnetic forces, as, *magnetometric* instruments, obtained by means of a magnetometer, as, *magnetometric* measurements.

Măg'net o-mō'tor, *n* [Gr. *μαγνῆτις*, and Lat. *motor*, a mover.] A voltaic series of two or more large plates producing a great quantity of electricity of low tension, and hence adapted to the exhibition of magneto electric phenomena.

Măg'ni-fi'a ble, *a* [See MAGNIFY.] Capable of being magnified, worthy of being magnified or extolled.

Mag-nĭf'ic, } *a.* [Lat. *magnificus*, from *magnus*, great, and *facere*, to make, It., Sp., & Pg. *magnifico*, Fr. *magnifique*.] Grand, splendid, illustrious, magnificent. "These are thy *magnific* deeds." *Milton*
Mag nĭf'ic al, }

Mag nĭf'ic al ly, *adv* In a magnificent manner.

Mag nĭf'i-cāt, *n* [Lat., it magnifies, from *magnificare* See *infra.*] The song of the Virgin Mary, *Luke* i. 46,—so called because it commences with this word in the Latin Vulgate.

Mag nĭf'i cāte, *v. t* [Lat. *magnificare*, *magnificatum*, It. *magnificare*, Sp., Pg., & Pr. *magnificar*, Fr. *magnifier* See MAGNIFIC.] To magnify or extol. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Mag nĭf'i cence, *n* [Lat. *magnificentia*, Fr. *magnificence*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *magnificencia*, It. *magnificenza* See MAGNIFIC.] The condition or quality of being magnificent, munificence, liberality, grandeur of appearance, greatness and splendor of show or state, pomp.

> [Verona] can boast of possessing one of the noblest monuments of Roman *magnificence* now existing *Eustace*

Mag nĭf'i cent, *a* [It. *magnificente*.]
1 On a grand scale, generous, munificent, imposing with splendor, grand in appearance, splendid, pompous.

> Man he made, and for him built
> *Magnificent* this world *Milton*

2 Exhibiting grandeur.

Syn.—See GRAND.

Mag nĭf'i cent ly, *adv* In a magnificent manner, with magnificence, with splendor of appearance, or pomp of show.

Mag nĭf'i co, *n.*, *pl* MAG-NIF'I-CŌES [It.]
1 A grandee or nobleman of Venice,—so called in courtesy. *Shak*
2 A rector of a German university.

Măg'ni fī'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, magnifies, that which enlarges or increases apparent size, one who extols or exalts.
2 An optical instrument, as a convex lens, a concave mirror, or a combination of lenses or mirrors, which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

Măg'ni fy, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAGNIFIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAGNIFYING.] [Fr. *magnifier*. See MAGNIFICATE.]
1 To make great or greater, to increase the apparent dimensions of, to enlarge, to augment, as, a convex lens *magnifies* the bulk of a body to the eye.
2 To increase the power or glory of, to exalt, to extol, to sound the praises of.

> O, *magnify* the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together *Ps.* xxxiv. 3
>
> Thee that day
> Thy thunders *magnified* *Milton*

Syn.—To enlarge, amplify, augment, exaggerate, exalt, extol, praise.

Măg'ni fy, *v. i* 1 To have the power of causing objects to appear larger than they really are, to increase the apparent dimensions of objects, as, some lenses *magnify* but little.
2 To have effect, to be of importance or significance. [*Cant.*] [*Obs.*]

> My governesse assured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almost eaten up with the green-sickness; but this *magnified* but little with my father *Spectator*

Magnifying glass (*Opt.*), a plano-convex or double-convex lens,—so called because objects seen through it have their apparent dimensions increased.

Mag-nĭl'o-quence, *n* [Lat. *magniloquentia*, It. *magniloquenza*.] The quality of being magniloquent, loftiness of speech, lofty speech, pompous discourse, grandiloquence.

Mag nĭl'o-quent, *a* [Lat. *magnus*, great, and *loqui*, to speak, p. pr. *loquens*. It. *magniloquo*, Sp. *magnilocuo*.] Speaking loftily or pompously; using swelling discourse, bombastic, tumid in style.

Mag-nĭl'o-quent-ly, *adv* In a magniloquent manner.

Mag nĭl'o quoŭs, *a* Magniloquent. [*Obs.*]

Măg'ni-tūde, *n.* [O. Fr. *magnitude*, Sp. *magnitud*, It. *magnitudine*, Lat. *magnitudo*, from *magnus*, great.]
1. Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size,—applied to things that have length, breadth and thickness.

2. (*Geom.*) That which is extended, or which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. *Day.*

3. Any thing of which greater or less can be predicated, as time, weight, force, and the like

4. Greatness; grandeur. "With plain, heroic *magnitude* of mind" *Milton*

5. Greatness, in reference to influence or effect importance, as, in affairs of *magnitude*, disdain not to take counsel

Magnolia Branch, Leaf, and Blossom

Mag-nō'li-ā, *n.* [N Lat, It, & Sp., Fr. *magnolie*, *magnolier*, named after Pierre *Magnol*, professor of botany at Montpellier, who lived from 1638 to 1715] (*Bot*) A tree having large fragrant flowers, found in the southern parts of the United States The great magnolia is the *M grandiflora*, the small is the *M glauca*, or sweet bay

Mag'ot, *n* (*Zool*) A species of monkey of the genus *Macacus* (*M inuus*), the Barbary ape It is found along the southern shore of the Mediterranean and at Gibraltar, and is the only species of monkey at present existing in Europe

Mag'ot-pie, *n* The magpie [*Obs*] *Shak*

Mag'pie, *n.* [O & Prov Eng *magot pie*, *maggoty pie*, *magotpie*, *maggatape*, *maut*, *may gy*, from *Mag*, *Maggot*, equivalent to *Meg*, *Mag ge*, equivalent to *Margery*, *Margaret*, and *pie*, Fr *Margot*, old dim of *Marguerite*, and common name of the magpie Cf TOMTIT and JACKDAW] (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Pica* (*P caudata*), allied to the crow, but smaller, and snowy white below It is noisy and mischievous, and may be taught to speak It is common in Europe The American magpie is the *P Hudsonica* The yellow billed (*P Nuttalli*) is the Californian species

Magpie (*Pica caudata*)

Mag'pie-mŏth, *n* (*Entom*) A black and white moth, of the genus *Abraxas* (*A grossulariata*)

Ma-guey' (mä gwĕ'), *n* [Sp *maguey*, Mexican *maguei* and *metl*] (*Bot*) A species of aloe (*Agave Mexicana* and *Agave Americana*) in Mexico, which furnished the natives with material for their buildings Its leaves were used for covering the roofs of their houses, and for paper, clothing, and cordage From its juice is prepared a spirituous liquor called *pulque*

Mag'yar (mŏd'yor'), *n* (*Ethnog*) One of the prevailing race in Hungary which came from the Ural and conquered that country

Mag'y dâre, *n* [Lat *magydaris*, or *maydaris* from Gr *μαγύδαρις*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Laserpitium*, laser wort

Mā'hā-bhā'rā-tă } (Synop, § 130), *n* A cele-
Mā'hă bhā'ra tăm } brated epic poem of the Hindoos It is of great length, and is chiefly devoted to the history of a civil war between two dynasties of ancient India

Ma-hā'leb, *n* [Ar *mahleb*] A species of cherry (*Cerasus mahaleb*), whose fruit affords a violet dye, and a fermented liquor like kirschwasser *Dec*

Māhl'-stick, *n* See MAUL STICK

Ma hŏg'a nize, *v t* [*imp & p p* MAHOGANIZED, *p pr & vb n* MAHOGANIZING] To cause to resemble mahogany, whether by painting or by veneering

Ma-hŏg'a-ny, *n* [N Lat *mahagoni*, *maagoni*, Ger *mahagoni*, Fr *mahogoni*, *mahogon*, the native South American name] (*Bot*) (*a*) A large tree of the genus *Swietenia* (*S mahogani*), found in tropical America (*b*) The wood of the *S mahogani* It is of a reddish brown color, beautifully veined very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish It is very much used in the manufacture of furniture

Ma hŏm'ed an, }
Ma hŏm'et an, } *n* See MOHAMMEDAN

Ma-hŏm'et an ism, *n* See MOHAMMEDISM

Ma-hŏm'et an ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* MAHOMETANIZED, *p pr & vb n* MAHOMETANIZING] To convert to the religion of Mohammed, to cause to conform to Mohammedism

Ma-hŏm'et ism, *n* The same as MOHAMMEDISM

Ma-hŏm'et ist, *n* A follower of, or believer in, Mohammed. [*Obs*]

Ma-hŏm'et-ry, *n.* Mohammedism [*Obs*]

Ma-hône', *n* A large Turkish ship *Simmonds*

Mā'hound, *n* A contemptuous name for Mohammed; hence, also, an evil spirit, a devil [*Obs*] "Who's this, my *mahound* cousin?" *Beau & Fl*

Ma hout', *n.* The keeper and driver of an elephant. [*East Indies*]

Mā'ian (mā'yan), *n.* (*Zoöl*) One of a tribe of decapod crustaceans; the spider crab.

Māid, *n.* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Raia* (*R. clavata*), a species of skate-fish, or thornback

Māid, *n.* [A-S. *mägedh*, *mägidh*, *mägdh*, *mägden*, *mæden*, O. Sax. *magath*, *magad*, Goth. *magaths*, O H Ger. *magad*, *maged*, *magid*, M H Ger *maget*, *magt*, *meit*, N H Ger *magd*, *maid*, D *maagd*, *meid*, from A S *mâg*, O Sax. *magu*, Goth *magus*, Icel *mogr*, boy, son]

1 An unmarried woman, a virgin, a maiden, rarely, also, a chaste young man. *Beau & Fl*

2. Hence, a female servant

☞ *Maid* is used in composition, signifying *female*, as in *maid-child*, *maid servant*

Māid'en (mād'n), *n* [A S *magden*, *maden*, *mäden*, O H Ger *magatin* See *supra*]

Maiden

1 A maid

2 An instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals *Wharton*

3 A machine for washing linen

Māid'en (mād'n), *a* **1** Pertaining to a young woman or virgin, as, *maiden* charms

2 Consisting of young women or virgins "Amid the *maiden* throng" *Addison*

3 Fresh, new, unused, unblemished, unpolluted, pure, virgin

He flesh'd his *maiden* sword *Shak*

Maiden assize (*Eng Law*), an assize at which there is no criminal prosecution, an assize which is unpolluted with blood It was usual, at such an assize for the sheriff to present the judge with a pair of white gloves *Smart* — *Maiden speech*, the first speech of a new member in a public body

Māid'en (mād'n), *v i* To speak and act demurely or modestly [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Māid'en-hāir (mād'n hâr), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Adiantum* (*A pedatum*), having very slender, graceful stalks It is found in the United States, and is sometimes used in medicine The name is also applied to a plant of the genus *Capillus* (*C Veneris*), of Europe

Māid'en hĕad, *n* [A S *madenhâd*, *mägdenhad*]

Māid'en hood, } **1** The state of being a maid
or virgin, virginity "The modest lore of *maiden hood*" *Milton*

2 Newness, freshness uncontaminated state "The *maidenhood* of thy first fight" *Shak*

Māid'en li ness, *n* The quality of being a maid the behavior that becomes a maid modesty gentleness

Māid'en-lĭp, *n* A plant *Ainsworth*

Māid'en ly (mād'n lĭ), *a* Becoming a maid, gentle modest, reserved

Māid'en ly, *adv* In a maiden like manner [*Rare*]

Māid'en-plŭm, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Dianthus* (*D virgineus*)

Māid'en-plŭm, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of tropical America, whose juice gives an almost indelible black stain, the *Comocladia*

Māid'en ship, *n* Maidenhood [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Māid'hood, *n* [A S *mægdhad*] The condition of being a maid virginity, maidenhood

Māid mā'ri an, *n* [*Marian*, relating to *Mary*, or the Virgin Mary] [*Obs*]

1 The lady of the May games in a morris dance, a May queen

2 A character personated by a man in woman's clothes

3 A kind of dance *Sir J Temple*

Māid'-pāle, *a* Pale, like a sick girl *Shak*

Māid'-sĕr'vant, *n* A female servant

Ma ie-ū'tic al, *a* [Gr *μαιευτικός*, from *μαία*, mid wife] Serving to assist or facilitate childbirth hence, aiding or facilitating production, serving to elicit [*Obs*]

Yet is all human teaching but *maieutical*, or obstetrications *Cudworth*

Māil'gre (mā'gĕr) *n* A fast [*Obs*] *H Walpole*

Māil'gre (mā'gĕr), *a* Belonging to a fast-day or fast [*Obs*] *H Walpole*

Māil'gre-fōod (mā'gĕr) *n* (*Rom Cath Church*) Food allowed to be eaten upon fast days

Māil'hem, *n* See MAIM

Māil, *n* [Fr *maille*, Pr *malha* Sp *malla* Pg *malha*, It *maglia*, a ring of mail, mesh net work, a coat of mail, Pr & Pg also a natural spot or speck, from Lat *macula*, spot a mesh of a net]

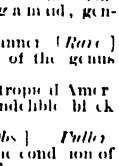

Coat of Mail

1 Defensive armor composed of steel rings or plates intertwined with, or enveloping, one another

2. Hence, generally, armor defensive covering

We strip the lobster of his scarlet *mail* *Gay*

3 (*Vaut*) A square machine composed of rings interwoven, like net work, used for rubbing off the loose hump on limes and white cording

4 A small piece of money, especially, an English silver halfpenny of the time of Henry V [*Obs*] [Written also *male* and *maille*]

☞ *Mail* is sometimes used to form compounds of very obvious signification, as, *mail-clad*, *mail-covered*, *mail-sheathed*, and the like

Māil, *v t* To put a coat of mail or armor upon, to arm defensively

Māil, *n.* [Fr. *malle*, Pr., Sp, & Pg *mala*, trunk, mail, Ir & Gael. *mala*, bag, budget, or sack, O. H. Ger *malaha*, *malha*, wallet, M. H Ger. *malhe*, D. *maal*, *male*, allied to Gr *μολγός*, hide, skin]

1 A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers, particularly letters conveyed from one post office to another, under public authority

2 Hence, the contents of such a bag, mailed matter, as letters, papers, &c

3 The person who carries the mail, or the coach or carriage in which the mail is conveyed

Māil, *v t* [*imp & p p* MAILED, *p pr & vb n* MAILING] To prepare for transmission by the mail, to put into the post office for transmission, to post

Māil, *n* [A S *mal*, *mæl*, a mole, spot, blot, O & N Ger *mal*, Goth *mail*, for *mahl* Cf MOLE] A spot, a rent, a disfigurement [*Obs*]

Māil'a ble, *a* Usually admitted, or proper to be admitted, into the mail

Māiled (māld), *a* **1** (*Zool*) Protected by an external coat or covering of scales or hard substances.

2 Spotted, speckled

Māil'-bōat, *n* A boat that conveys the public mails

Māil'-cōach, *n* A coach that conveys the public mails

Māile, *n* See MAIL, 4

Māil'-guard, *n* An officer whose duty it is to guard the public mails [*Eng*]

Māille, *n* See MAIL, 4

Māil'-route (rōōt, *or* rowt), *n* A road over which the mail is regularly conveyed

Māil'-stāge, *n* A stage or coach for conveying the mails, a mail-coach [*U S*]

Māil'-trāin, *n* A railway train upon which the public mail is conveyed

Māim, *v t* [*imp & p p* MAIMED, *p pr & vb n* MAIMING] [O Fr *mahaigner*, *mahenier* *mehaigner*, Pr *maganhar*, It *magagnare*, L Lat *mahamiare*, *mahemiare*, *mahennare*, probably of Celtic origin Cf Armor *machaña*, to mutilate, *mâcha*, to crowd, press]

1 To deprive of the use of a limb so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary

2 To deprive of any necessary part, to cripple, to disable

You *maimed* the jurisdiction of all bishops *Shak*

Syn — To mutilate; maim; cripple

Māim, *n* [Written in law language *mahem*, and *mayhem*] [O Fr *mehaing*, It *magagna*, L Lat *mahamium* *mahemium* *mahaignum* See *supra*]

1 The privation of the use of a limb or member of the body by which one is rendered less able to defend himself or to annoy his adversary

2 The privation of any necessary part, a crippling mutilation, injury, deprivation of something essential

Surely there is more cause to fear lest the want thereof be a *maim* than the use of it a blemish *Hooker*

A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history *Hayward*

Māim'ed ness, *n* A state of being maimed *Bolton.*

Māin, *n* [A S *magen*, *mægyn*, *mægn*, strength, power, force, from *magan*, to be able or strong, may, can, O Sax *megin*, Icel *magn*, *megin*, O H Ger *magan* *megin*, strength, vigor See MAY]

1 Strength force, might

2 The chief or principal part, bulk, gross, main portion, specifically, (*a*) The great sea, as distinguished from an arm, bay, &c, the high sea, the ocean "He fell, and struggling in the *main*" *Dryden* (*b*) The continent, as distinguished from an island the mainland "Invaded the *main* of Spain" *Lucon* (*c*) A principal duct or pipe, as distinguished from lesser ones especially (*Engin*), a principal pipe leading from a reservoir

3 A hamper *Ainsworth.*

Forcing main, the delivery pipe of a pump — *For the main*, or *in the main* for the most part in the greatest part

Māin, *n* [Fr *main*, hand from Lat *manus*, Pr *man*, Sp & It *mano*]

1 A hand at dice [*Obs*]

And lucky *main* make people wise *Prior*

2 A match at cock fighting

Māin, *a* See *supra* **1** Mighty powerful, huge, vast as the *main* abyss *Milton*

2 Principal, chief, first in size, rank, importance, &c

Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as possible *Tillotson*

3 Absolute, entire, mere "It's a *main* untruth" *Scott.*

Main body (*Mil*) the line or corps of an army which marches between the advance and rear guard, in camp, the body which lies between the two wings

Syn — Principal chief, leading, cardinal, capital

Māin'-bōom, *n* (*Naut*) A spar by means of which the mainsail of a small vessel is extended

Māin'-cŏup'le, *n* (*Arch*) The principal truss in a roof

Māin'-dĕck, *n* (*Naut*) The deck next below the spar deck in frigates and seventy fours *Totten.*

Māin'-hăm'per, *n* [Fr *main*, hand, and Eng. *hamper*] A hamper to be carried in the hand, a hand basket to carry grapes to the press

Mān'-keel, *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel

Mān'-land, *n* The continent; the principal land, — opposed to *island* *Dryden.*

Mān'ly, *adv.* 1. Chiefly; principally.

2. Greatly, to a great degree, mightily, absolutely, entirely. *Bacon*

Mān'mast, *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal mast in a ship or other vessel

Mān'or, *n* [O Eng. *manour, maynovre,* Norm Fr. *manour, meinour,* O Fr *manœvre, manoyvre, manœuvre,* work of the hand, handwork, from Lat *manus,* hand, and *opera,* work, It *manovra,* Sp *mansobra* See MANEUVER] (*O Eng Law*) A thing stolen found in the hands of the thief who stole it.

☞ A thief was said to be "taken with the *manor,*" when he was taken with the thing stolen upon him, that is, *in his hands* *Wharton Bouvier*

Mān'per-na-ble, *a* [O Fr. *man,* hand, and *pernable,* for *prenable,* that may be taken, pregnable. See *infra*] (*Law*) Capable of being admitted to give surety by mainpernors, able to be mainprized

Mān'per-nor, *n* [O Fr *man,* hand, and *pernor,* for *preneur,* a taker, from *prendre,* to take, O Fr *pernez,* for *prenez*] (*Law*) A surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day

☞ *Mainpernors* differ from *bail* in that a man's *bail* may imprison or surrender him before the stipulated day of appearance, *mainpernors* can do neither they are bound to produce him to answer all charges whatsoever *Blackstone*

Mān'prīze, *n* [Fr *main,* hand, and *prise,* a taking, from *prendre,* p p *pris,* to take, from Lat *prehendere, prehensum*] (*Law*) (*a*) A writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties, called *mainpernors,* for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large This writ is now obsolete *Wharton* (*b*) Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day

Mān'prīze, *v t* [*imp & p p* MAINPRIZED *p pr & vb n* MAINPRIZING] (*Law*) To suffer to go at large, on his finding sureties, or mainpernors, for his appearance at a day, — said of a prisoner

Mān'sāil, *n* (*Naut*) The principal sail in a ship

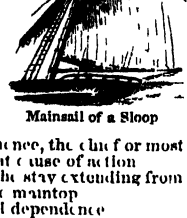

Mainsail of a Sloop

☞ The *mainsail* of a ship or brig is extended by a yard attached to the mainmast, and that of a sloop by the boom

Mān'-sheet, *n* (*Naut*) The sheet that extends and fastens the mainsail

Mān'spring, *n* The principal or most important spring in a piece of mechanism, especially the moving spring of a watch or clock, hence, the chief or most powerful motive, the efficient cause of action

Mān'-stāy, *n* 1 (*Naut*) The stay extending from the foot of the foremast to the maintop

2 Main support, principal dependence

Mān'swēar, *v i* [A S *mānsweriun,* to forswear, from *mān,* sin, wickedness, crime, and *swerian,* to swear Cf A-S *mānāth,* a wicked oath, perjury, Ger *meineid*] To swear falsely, to perjure one's self. [*Obs*] *Blount*

Main-tāin', *v t* [*imp & p p* MAINTAINED *p pr & vb. n* MAINTAINING] [Fr *maintenir,* from *main,* Lat *manus,* hand, and *tenir,* Lat *tenere,* to hold, It. *mantenere,* Pr & Sp *mantener,* Pg *manter*]

1 To hold or keep in any particular state or condition, to support, to sustain, to uphold, to keep up, not to suffer to fall or decline, as, to *maintain* a certain degree of heat in a furnace, to *maintain* the digestive process or powers of the stomach, to *maintain* the fertility of soil, to *maintain* present character or reputation

2 To keep possession of to hold and defend, not to surrender or relinquish "When Bedford, who our only hold *maintained*" *Daniel*

3. To continue, not to suffer to cease or fail.

Maintain talk with the duke *Shak*

4 To bear the expense of, to support, to keep up, to supply with what is needed "Glad, by his labor, to *maintain* his life" *Stirling.*

What *maintains* one vice would bring up two children *Franklin*

5. To support by assertion or argument, to defend by intellectual means, to affirm and stand ready to defend.

Syn.— To assert, vindicate, allege See ASSERT

Main tāin', *v t.* To affirm a position, to assert.

In tragedy and satire I *maintain* that this age and the last have excelled the ancients. *Dryden*

Main-tāin'a ble, *a* Capable of being maintained, upheld, or kept up, sustainable, defensible, vindicable

Main-tāin'er, *n* One who maintains, supports, preserves, sustains, or vindicates.

Main-tāin'or, *n* (*Crim Law*) One who, not being interested, maintains or supports a cause depending between others, by furnishing money, &c, to either party *Bouvier Wharton.*

Mān'te-nançe (Synop, § 130), *n.* [O Fr *maintenance,* Pr. *mantenensa,* O. Sp. *mantenencia, mantenencia,* Pg *manutenencia.* See *supra.*]

1. The act of maintaining, supporting, upholding, defending, or keeping up, sustenance, support, defense, vindication.

Whatever is granted to the church for God's honor and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted to God *South*

2 That which maintains or supports; means of sustenance, supply of necessaries and conveniences.

Those of better fortune not making learning their *maintenance* *Swift*

3 (*Crim Law*) An officious intermeddling in a cause depending between others, by assisting either party with money or means to prosecute or defend it See CHAMPERTY *Brande Wharton*

Cap of maintenance, a cap formerly worn by a duke as a part of the insignia appropriate to his rank, also, a fur cap worn by the lord mayor of London on state occasions [*Eng*]

Mān'tŏp, *n.* (*Naut*) The top of the mainmast of a ship or brig

Mān'yārd, *n.* (*Naut*) The yard on which the mainsail is extended, supported by the mainmast

Mās'ter, *n* Master [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Mās'tress, *n* Mistress [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Māize, *n* [Sp *maiz,* Pr *mais,* from *mahiz* or *mahis,* in the language of the Island of Hayti]

(*Bot*) A plant and its fruit, of the genus *Zea* (*Z mays*), Indian corn

Maize (*Zea mays*)

Mā'jes-tāt'ic, } *a* Of majestic
Mā'jes-tāt'ic al, } appearance, having dignity [*Obs*] *Peacock*

Ma jĕs'tic, *a* [From Eng *majesty,* q v]

1 Possessing or exhibiting majesty, of august dignity, stateliness, or imposing grandeur, lofty, princely, noble

In his face
Sat meekness, heightened with *majestic* grace *Milton*

2 Splendid, grand

Get the start of this *majestic* world *Shak*

3 Elevated, lofty stately

The least portions must be of the epic kind, all must be grave, *majestic,* and sublime *Dryden*

Syn.— August splendid grand sublime magnificent, imperial, regal, royal, pompous, stately, lofty, dignified elevated

Ma jĕs'tic al, *a* Majestic [*Rare*]

If I were ever to fall in love again (which is a great passion, and therefore I hope I have done with it) it would be, I think, with prettiness, rather than with *majestical* beauty *Cowley*

Ma jĕs'tic al ly, *adv* With majesty, with dignity or grandeur, with a lofty air or appearance

Ma jĕs'tic al-ness, *n* State or manner of being majestic

Māj'es ty, *n* [Lat *majestas,* from *majus,* an old word for *magnus,* great, Fr *majesté,* Pr *majestat,* Sp *magestad,* It *maestà, maestà*]

1 Grandeur, exalted dignity, whether proceeding from rank, character, or bearing, imposing loftiness, stateliness, — usually applied to the rank and dignity of sovereigns

The Lord reigneth, he is clothed with *majesty* *Ps* xciii 1
The voice of the Lord is full of *majesty* *Ps* xxix 4
When he showed the riches of his glorious kingdom and the honor of his excellent *majesty* many days *Esth* i 4

2 Hence, used with the possessive pronoun, the title of a king or queen, in this sense taking a plural, as, their *majesties* attended the concert

3 Dignity, elevation of manner, loftiness of style

The first in loftiness of thought surpassed,
The next in *majesty* *Dryden*

Ma jŏl'i-cā, *n* A kind of fine pottery or earthen ware with painted figures, first made in Italy in the sixteenth century

☞ The term is said to be derived from Majorca, which was an early seat of this manufacture *Heyse*

Mā'jor, *a* [Lat *major,* comparative of *magnus,* great, Fr *majeur,* O Fr *major,* Pr *major, mayor,* Sp *mayor,* Pg *maior, mayor,* It *maggiore*]

1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent, as, the *major* part of the assembly, the *major* part of the revenue, the *major* part of the territory

2. Of greater dignity, more important

My *major* vow lies here *Shak*

Major interval (*Mus*), an interval greater by a half-step (semitone) than the *minor* interval of the same denomination, thus, a *major third* is an interval of two steps (tones), while a *minor third* consists of a step and a half-step (tone and semitone) — *Major mode,* that mode in which the third and sixth tones of the scale form *major* intervals with the tonic or key-note, in the *minor mode,* those intervals are *minor* — *Major premise* (*Logic*), that premise of a syllogism which contains the major term — *Major term,* that term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion

Mā'jor, *n* 1 (*Mil*) An officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant colonel, the lowest field officer

2 (*Civil Law*) A person of full age.

3 The mayor of a town. See MAYOR.

4 (*Logic,*) That premise which contains the major term, it is the first proposition of a regular syllogism, as, No unholy person is qualified for happiness in heaven [the major], Every man in his natural state is unholy [minor] Therefore, no man in his natural state is qualified for happiness in heaven [conclusion or inference].

☞ In hypothetical syllogisms, the hypothetical premise is called the *major*

Aid-major (*Mil*), an officer appointed to act as major on certain occasions — *Brigade-major* See BRIGADE — *Drum-major* (*a*) The first drummer in a regiment, who has authority over the other drummers (*b.*) A noisy, convivial entertainment [*Obs*] See DRUM — *Fife-major,* the first or chief fifer in a military band — *Sergeant-major,* a non-commissioned officer, subordinate to the adjutant

•Majorat (mā'zho rā'), *n.* [Fr *majorat,* L. Lat. *majoratus,* from Lat *major* See *supra.*]

1 The right of succession to property according to age — so termed in some of the countries of continental Europe

2 (*Fr Law*) Property, landed or funded, so attached to an hereditary title of honor as to descend with it *Brande*

Mā'jor-ate, *n* The office or rank of a major.

Mā'jor-ā'tion, *n* [L Lat *majoratio,* from *majorare,* to augment, from Lat *major.* See *supra*] Increase, enlargement [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ma jōr'can, *n.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Majorca

Ma jōr'can, *a* (*Geog*) Of or pertaining to Majorca, or its inhabitants

Mā'jor-dō'mo, *n* [Sp *mayordomo,* It *maggiordomo,* Pr *majordome,* Fr *majordome,* L Lat *majordomus,* from Lat *major,* greater, and *domus,* house] A man who holds the place of master of the house, a steward also, a chief minister

Mā'jor-gĕn'er-al, *n* See GENERAL

Ma jŏr'i ty, *n* [L Lat *majoritas,* from Lat *major,* greater, Fr *majorité,* Pr *majoritat,* O Sp *mayoridad,* N Sp *mayoria,* Pg *maioridade* See MAJOR]

1 The quality or condition of being major or greater, superiority, high rank, specifically, (*a*) The military rank of a major (*b*) The condition of being of full age, or authorized by law to manage one's own concerns

2 The greater number, more than half, as, a *majority* of mankind

3 [Lat *majores*] Ancestors, ancestry [*Obs*]

4 The amount by which a greater thing or part exceeds the less, especially, the number by which the votes for a successful candidate exceed those for other candidates, as, he is elected by a *majority* of five hundred votes

Māj'qun, *n* See MADJOUN

•Ma jŭs'cu lē, *n pl* [Lat *majusculus,* somewhat greater or great, diminutive of *major, majus,* greater, It *majuscolo,* Sp *mayuscalo,* Fr *majuscule* See MAJOR] (*Diplomatics*) Capital letters, as they are found in Latin manuscripts of the sixth century and earlier

Ma jŭs'cūle, *n* [See MAJUSCULE] A capital letter used in ancient Latin manuscripts. See MAJUSCULE

Māk'a ble, *a* Capable of being made or done [*Obs*]

Māke, *v t* [*imp & p p* MADE, *p pr & vb n* MAKING] [A S *macian,* O Sax *macon,* O Frics *makia* D & L Ger *maken,* N H Ger *machen,* O H Ger *machôn,* to join, fit, prepare, make, Dan *mage,* frame, fashion, make, Sw *maka,* to move, remove

1 To cause to exist, to bring into being, to produce, to frame, to fashion, to create, hence, in various specific uses or applications, (*a*) To form of materials, to cause to exist in a certain form, to construct, to fabricate

He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* a molten calf *Ex* xxxii

(*b*) To produce, as something artificial, unnatural or false

And Art, with her contending doth aspire
To excel the natural with *made* delights *Spenser*

(*c*) To bring about, to be the cause or agent of, to effect, do, perform, or execute, — often used with noun to form a phrase equivalent to the simple verb that corresponds to such noun, as, to *make* complaint, for to complain, to *make* record of, for to record, to *make* abode, for to abide, &c

Call for Samson, that he may *make* us sport. *Judg* xvi 2
Wealth *maketh* many friends *Prov* xix

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I *made* *Dryden*

(*d*) To gain, as the result of one's efforts; to get, profit, to make acquisition of, to have accrue one, as, to *make* money, to *make* a large profit rarely, to have result to one as a loss or misfortune to suffer

He accuses Neptune unjustly who *makes* shipwreck a second time *Bacon*

(*e*) To find, as the result of calculation or computation, to ascertain by enumeration, to find the number or amount of, by reckoning, weighing measurement, and the like, as, he *made* the weight about fifty pounds. (*f*) To pass over the distance of, to travel over, as, the ship *makes* ten knots an hour, he *made* the distance in one day. (*g*) To put in a desired or desirable condition, to cause to thrive.

Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown. *Dryden*

I warrant me you would think yourself "compos voie," or, as the vulgar have it, a *made* man. *W Scott*

2. To cause to be or become; to put into a given state or condition which is expressed by a qualifying noun, verb, or adjective; to constitute; as, to *make* known; to *make* public.

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? *Ex* ii 14
See, I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh *Ex* vii 1
Whate'er they catch,
Their fury *makes* an instrument of war *Dryden*

3. Hence, to cause to appear to be, to constitute subjectively, to esteem, suppose, or represent

He is not that goose and ass that Valla would *make* him *Baker*

4. To require, to constrain, to compel, to force, to cause, to occasion

They should be *made* to rise at an early hour *Locke*

5. To compose, as parts, ingredients, or materials, to constitute, to make up, to form.

The heaven, the air, the earth and boundless sea,
Makes but one temple for the Deity *Waller*

6. Hence, to serve or answer as, to do the part or office of, to become, as, a good daughter *makes* a good wife

7 To be about, to be concerned in, to be occupied with. [*Obs*]

Gonez, what *makest* thou here, with a whole brotherhood of city bailiffs? *Dryden*

8 To reach, attain, or arrive at, also, to come near, so as to have within sight "And *make* the Libyan shores" *Dryden*

They that fall in the middle can *make* no land of either side *Bourne*

To make a bed, to prepare a bed for being slept on, or to put it in order — *To make account of*, to esteem, to regard — *To make amends*, to make good, to give adequate compensation, to replace the value or amount of loss — *To make away* (*a*) To put out of the way, to kill, to destroy "If a child were crooked or deformed in body or mind, they *made* him *away*" *Burton* (*b*) To alienate, to transfer, to make over *Waller* — *To make believe*, to pretend, to act as if — *To make choice of*, to take by way of preference, to choose — *To make danger*, to make experiments [*Obs*]

If there be a private corner, as you go, sir,
Make danger *Beau & Fl*

— *To make default* (*Law*), to fail to appear or answer — *To make the door*, to shut the door [*Obs*]

Make the doors on a woman's wit, and it
Will out at the casement *Shak*

— *To make free with*, to treat with freedom, to treat without ceremony — *To make good* (*a*) To maintain, to defend "I'll either die, or I'll *make good* the place" *Dryden* (*b*) To fulfill, to accomplish, as, to *make good* one's word, promise, or engagement (*c*) To make compensation for, to supply by an equivalent, as, to *make good* a loss or damage — *To make light of* to consider as of no consequence, to treat with indifference or contempt "They *made light of* it, and went their ways" *Matt* xxii 5 — *To make love to* to court, to attempt to gain the affection of — *To make merry*, to feast, to be joyful or jovial — *To make much of* to treat with fondness or esteem, to consider as of great value, or as giving great pleasure, to be very fond of — *To make no difference* to have no weight or influence, to be a matter of indifference — *To make no doubt* to have no doubt, to be confident — *To make no matter* to have no weight or importance, to make no difference — *To make nothing for*, to have no effect to assist support or confirm, to be of no value to, as, mere assertions *make nothing for* an argument — *To make oath* (*Law*) to swear in a prescribed form of law — *To make of* (*a*) To understand as he knows not what to *make of* the news that he does not well understand it, he knows not how to consider or view it (*b*) To produce from, to effect I am astonished that those who have appeared against this paper have *made* so very little *of* it *Addison* (*c*) To consider, to account, to esteem "*Makes* she no more *of* me than of a slave?" *Dryden* — *To make out* (*a*) To learn to discover, to obtain a clear understanding of, as he can not *make out* the meaning or sense of this difficult passage "Antiquaries *make out* the most ancient medals from a letter with great difficulty to be discerned" *Felton* (*b*) To prove, to evince, to establish by evidence or argument, as the plaintiff, not being able to *make out* his case, withdrew the suit "In the passages from divines, most of the reasonings which *make out* both my propositions are already suggested" *Attrbury* (*c*) To furnish, to find or supply, as he promised to pay but was not able to *make out* the money or the whole sum — *To make over*, to transfer the title of, to convey, to alienate, as, he *made over* his estate in trust or in fee — *To make sail* (*Naut*), to increase the quantity of sail already extended — *To make sternway*, to move with the stern foremost — *To make strange*, to make objection to, to scruple

Sir, Tigranes
Is coming, though he *made it strange* at first *Beau & Fl*

— *To make suit to*, to endeavor to gain the favor of, to court — *To make sure of* (*a*) To consider as certain *Dryden* (*b*) To secure to one's possession, as, to *make sure of* the game — *To make up* (*a*) To collect into a sum or mass, as, to *make up* the amount of rent to *make up* a bundle or package (*b*) To reconcile to compose as, to *make up* a difference or quarrel (*c*) To supply what is wanting in, as, a dollar is wanted to *make up* the stipulated sum (*d*) To compose, as ingredients or parts "O, he was all *made up* of love and charms!" *Addison* "The parties among us are *made up* of moderate Whigs and Presbyterians" *Swift* (*e*) To shape, prepare or fabricate; as, to *make up* a mass into pills (*f*) To compensate; to make good; as, to *make up* a loss (*g*) To settle; to adjust, or to arrange for settlement, as, to *make up* accounts (*h*) To determine, to bring to a definite conclusion; as, to *make up* one's mind — *To make water* (*a*) (*Naut*) To leak (*b*) To void the urine; to urinate. — *To make way* (*a*) To make progress, to advance (*b*) To open a passage; to clear the way — *To make words*, to multiply words.

Make, *v i* **1** To tend, to proceed; to move; as, he *made* toward home, the tiger *made* at the sportsmen

☞ Formerly, authors used *to make away*, *to make on*, *to make forth*, *to make about*, but these phrases are obsolete We now say, *to make at*, *to make toward*

2 To tend, to contribute, to have effect, as, this argument *makes* nothing in his favor, he believes wrong to be right, and right to be wrong, when it *makes* for his advantage

3 To increase, to augment, to accrue

4 To compose verses, to write poetry, to versify [*Obs*]

To solacen hym som time,
As I do whan I *make* *Piers Plowman*

To make against, to tend to injure, as, this argument *makes against* his cause — *To make as if*, to pretend that, to make show that "Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them, and fled" *Josh* viii 15 — *To make away with* to kill, to destroy — *To make bold*, to venture, to take liberty, to dare — *To make for* (*a*) To move toward, to direct a course toward, as, we apprehended a tempest approaching, and *made for* a harbor (*b*) To tend to advantage, to favor, as, a war between commercial nations *makes for* the interest of neutrals — *To make out* to succeed, to be able at last as, he *made out* to reconcile the contending parties — *To make up* (*a*) To approach, as, he *made up* to us with boldness (*b*) To become reconciled or friendly — *To make up for*, to compensate to supply by an equivalent "Have you a supply of friends to *make up for* those who are gone?" *Swift* — *To make up with* to settle differences with, to become friendly to — *To make with*, to concur or agree with

Make, *n* Structure, texture, constitution of parts, construction, shape, form

Is our perfection of so frail a *make*
As every plot can undermine and shake? *Dryden*

Make, *n* [A S *maca*, *gemaca*, *gemacca*, mate, husband, companion, Icel *maki*, an equal husband, Dan *mage*, equal, match, mate, spouse Cf MATCH] A companion, a mate [*Obs*] *Spenser B Jonson*

Make'-bāte, *n* [From *make* and *bate*, q v] One who excites contentions and quarrels

Make'-be lēve', *n* A mere pretense

Māk'less, *a* [See MAKE, *n*, *supra*]
1 Matchless [*Obs*] *Chaucer*
2 Without a mate *Shak*

Make'-pēace, *n* A peace maker, one who reconciles persons at variance *Shak*

Māk'er, *n* **1** One who makes, forms, shapes, or molds, a manufacturer, often, especially, the Creator

The universal *Maker* we may praise *Milton*

2 (*Law*) The person who signs or makes a promissory note *Lowndes*

3 One who writes verses, a poet [*Obs*]

☞ The Greeks named the poet ποιητης, which name, as the most excellent, hath gone through other languages It cometh of this word ποιειν, *to make* whereon I know not whether by luck or wisdom we Englishmen have met well the Greeks in calling him a *maker* *Sidney*

Māke'-shīft, *n* That with which one makes shift, that which answers a need with the best means at hand a temporary expedient "*Made shifts* preferred" *Dryden*

Māke'-weight (-wit), *n* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight something of little account added to supply a deficiency or fill a gap

Mā'kī, *n* [The native name in the Island of Madagascar] (*Zool*) The lemur See LEMUR

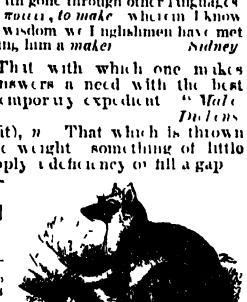
Ring tailed Maki

Māk'ing, *n* **1** Workmanship fabrication, construction as, this is cloth of your own *making*

2 Composition, or structure

3 A poem [*Obs*]

Māk'ing-i'ron (-ī'urn), *n* A tool somewhat resembling a chisel with a groove in it used by calkers of ships to finish the seams after the oakum has been driven in

Māk'ing-ūp, *n* **1** The act of bringing spirits to a certain degree of strength called *proof*

2 The act of becoming reconciled or friendly

Măl A prefix in composition denoting *ill*, or *evil*, Fr *mal*, L t *male*, adv, from *malus*, bad, ill In some words it has the form *mal*, as in *malediction*, *malevolent*

☞ The form *mal* is chiefly used in cases where the e either alone or with other letters, is pronounced as a separate syllable, as in *malediction malefactor malpertent*, &c Where this is not the case as in *malfeasance*, or *male feasance*, *malformation*, or *male-formation*, &c, as also where the word to which it is prefixed commences with a vowel, as in *maladministration*, &c, the form *mal* is greatly to be preferred, and is the one most commonly employed

Măl'a-bār', *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to the west coast of India, or to its inhabitants.

Malabar plum See JAMBOS

Măl'a-ca-tūne', *n* See MELOCOTON.

Ma-lăc'ca Cāne A cane obtained from a species of palm of the genus (*Calamus* (*C scipionum*), and of a brown mottled or clouded color It is brought from Sumatra *Griffith*

Măl'a-chīte (măl'a kit, 49), *n* [Fr *malachite*, fr Gr μαλαχη, a mallow, so named from its resembling the green color of the leaf of mallows] (*Min*) Native carbonate of copper

☞ *Green* malachite occurs in green mammillary masses, consisting of concentric layers having a fibrous structure It admits of a high polish, and is sometimes used for ornamental inlaid work, or for making toys *Blue* malachite is another species of a deep-blue color, found both in crystals and as an incrustation These ores accompany other ores of copper *Dana*

Măl'a çīs'sant, *a* [See *infra*] Softening, relaxing, making tender [*Obs*]

Măl'a çis shŭn, *n* [Lat *malacissare*, to make soft, from Gr μαλασσειν, to render soft] Act of making soft or supple, or of mollifying [*Obs*] "*Malacissation*, or suppling of the body" *Bacon*

Măl'a co di'dron, *n* [Gr μαλακος, soft, and δενδρον, tree] (*Bot*) A genus of beautiful shrubs or trees found in Asia and America

Măl'a co-dĕrm, *n* [Gr μαλακος, soft, and δερμα, skin] (*Entom*) One of a tribe of beetles having serrated antennæ, including those having a soft and flexible body *Brande*

Măl'a co-līte, *n* (*Min*) A variety of pyroxene

Măl'a cŏl'o gĭst, *n* One versed in the science of malacology

Măl'a cŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *malacologie*, It *malacologia*, from Gr μαλακος, soft, and λογος, discourse] The science which relates to the structure and habits of mollusks

Măl'a cŏp'ter ўg'i an, *n* [Fr *malacopterygien*] (*Ichth*) One of the order of malacopterygious fishes

Măl'a-cŏp'ter ўg'i oŭs, *a* [Gr μαλακος, soft, and πτερυξ, wing, from πτερον, feather, from πετομαι, πτεσθαι, to fly] (*Ichth*) Having fins whose rays, except the anterior ray of the pectoral and dorsal fins, are closely jointed, and not spiny, — said of certain kinds of fishes, as the carp, pike, salmon, shad, &c

Măl'a cŏs'te on, *n* [Gr μαλακος, soft and οστεον, bone] (*Med*) A peculiar disease of the bones, in consequence of which they become softened and capable of being bent without breaking

Măl'a cŏs'to moŭs, *a* [Gr μαλακος, soft, and στομα mouth] Having soft jaws without teeth, as a fish

Măl'a cŏs'tra căn, *n* [Gr μαλακος, soft, and οστρακον, a hard shell Fr *malacostracé*] (*Zool*) A crustacean belonging to the division *Malacostraca* in Cuvier's system, which included all crustaceans except the entomostracans The term is sometimes applied to crustaceans in general *Dana*

Măl'a cŏs'tra cŏl'o gy, *n* [See *supra*, and cf MALACOLOGY] (*Zool*) That branch of zoological science which relates to the crustaceans, — called also *crustaceology*

Măl'a cŏs'tra coŭs, *a* (*Zool*) Belonging to a section of crustaceous animals called *Malacostraca* They have solid teguments and ten or fourteen feet

Măl'ad jŭst'ment, *n* An evil or wrong adjustment

Măl'ad min'is trā'tion, *n* Faulty administration bad management of business especially that which is intrusted to one's direction or control [Written also *maladministration*]

Măl a droit', *a* [Fr] Of a quality opposed to adroitness, clumsy awkward unskilful

Măl a droit'ly, *adv* In a maladroit manner, awkwardly unskillfully

Măl-a droit'ness, *n* [Fr *maladroit*, unskillful, awkward See MAL and ADROIT] The quality of being maladroit awkwardness, ungracefulness

Măl'a dy, *n* [Fr *maladie* Pr *malautia*, *malautia*, *malaptia* O Sp *malatia*, It *malattia*, from Fr *malade* O Fr *malabde* Pr *malant malapte* O Sp & It *malato* ill, sick from Lat *male aptus*, ill fitted, i e, indisposed equivalent to Gr *απρεπης*, *απρεπεια* See APT]
1 Any sickness or disease of the human body, any distemper, disorder or indisposition proceeding from impaired, defective or morbid organic functions, especially, a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition

The *maladies* of the body may prove medicines to the mind *Dunkmaster.*

2 A moral defect or disorder

Syn — Disorder distemper, sickness, ailment, disease, illness See DISORDER

Măl'a-gā, *n* A species of wine imported from Malaga, in Spain

Măl'an dery, *n pl* [Fr *malandres*, from Lat *malandria*, blisters or pustules on the neck, especially in horses] A scurfy eruption on the inside of the hock, or at the bend of the knee of the fore leg of a horse See SALLENDERS [Written also *malleuders*]

Măl'a pĕrt *a* [O Fr. *apert*, open, adroit, intelli-

gent, Pr also *apert*, from Lat *aperire, apertum*, to open, hence, *mal apert*, unskillful, ill taught, ill-bred] Inappropriate through pertness or impudence, without respect or decency, saucy, bold, forward

Are you growing *malapert*? *Dryden.*

Măl'a-pĕrt, *n* A pert, saucy person

Măl'a-pĕrt'ly, *adv* In a malapert manner, saucily, with impudence

Măl'a pĕrt'ness, *n* The quality of being malapert, sauciness, impudent pertness

Măl ăp'ro-pōs' (mal-ap'ro pō') *adv* [Fr *mal a propos*, from *mal*, evil, and *a propos*, to the purpose] Unseasonably, unsuitably

Mal ăp'te ryr'us, *n* [Gr. μαλακος, soft, πτερον wing, and ουρα, tail] (*Ichth*) A genus of small malacopterygi ous fishes, possessing a high degree of electrical power *M electricus* is found in the Nile *Baird*

Malapterurus Electricus

Măl'ar, *n* (*Anat*) The bone which in man forms the prominence of the cheek See SKULL

Măl'ar, *a* [Lat *mala*, the cheek, Fr *malaire* It *malare*] Pertaining to the cheek, or to the malar bone

Ma lā'ri à (Synop , § 130), *n* [It , contracted from *mala aria*, bad air, from *malo*, Lat *malus*, bad, and *aria*, Lat *aer*, air] Bad air, air tainted by deleterious emanation from animal or vegetable matter, especially noxious exhalations of marshy districts, capable of causing fever or other disease miasma

Ma lā'ri al, } *a* Pertaining to, or infected by,
Ma-lā'ri ous, } malaria

Măl'ate, *n* [Fr *malate* N Lat *malas, malatis*, from Lat *malum*, an apple See MALIC] (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of malic acid with a base

Măl'ax, *v t* [Lat *malaxare, malaxatum*, Gr **Ma-lăx'ăte**, } μαλασσειν, from μαλαος, Lat *malacus*, soft, Fr *malaxer*] To soften, to knead to softness [*Obs*]

Măl'ax ā'tion, *n* [Lat *malaxatio*, Fr *malaxation*] [*Obs*]

1 The act of malaxating, or moistening and softening

2 The forming of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters

Ma-lāy', *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Malay or Malacca, and the adjacent islands

Ma-lāy', *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to Malay or Malacca.

Ma lāy'an (ma lī'an), *a* (*Geog*) Belonging to Malacca

Măl-cōn'for-mā'tion, *n* Imperfect or disproportionate formation, ill form disproportion of parts [Written also *malconformation*]

Măl'con tĕnt', *n* [Written also *malcontent*] [Fr *malcontent*] One who is discontented, especially, a discontented subject of government one who expresses his discontent by words or overt acts

Măl'con tĕnt', } *a* [From *mal* and *content*, It
Măl'con tĕnt'ed, } & Sp *malcontento*] Discontented, uneasy, dissatisfied with the government "The famous *malcontent* earl of Leicester " *Milner*

Măl'con tĕnt'ed ly, *adv* In a malcontented manner, with discontent

Măl'con tĕnt'ed ness, *n* The quality of being malcontented, discontentedness, dissatisfaction

Mal-dă'ni an, *n* (*Zool*) One of a tribe of sedentary annelids —so called by Lamarck

Măle, *prefix* See MAL

Măle, *a* [Fr *male*, O Fr *masle, masle*, from Lat *masculus*, male, masculine diminutive of *mas, maris*, a male, Pr *masele*, It *maschio*, Sp & Pg *macho* Compare *mascula thura* of Virgil]

1 Pertaining to the sex that begets or procreates young, as distinguished from the female, which conceives and gives birth masculine, as, a *male* child, a *male* beast, fish, or fowl

2 (*Bot*) Having fecundating organs, but not fruit bearing, staminate, —said of a plant

3 Having qualities appropriate to a male, as vigor, strength, boldness, hence, pre-eminent, superior, best [*Rare*]

May virgins when they come to mourn,
Male incense burn *Herrick*

Male screw (*Mech*), the screw whose threads enter the grooves of the corresponding or female screw — *Male system* (*Bot*), that part of a flower which belongs to and includes the stamens

Măle, *n.* 1 An animal of the male sex, a he

2. (*Bot*) A plant which bears only staminate flowers.

Măle, *a.* [Fr *mal*, Lat *malus*] Evil, wicked, bad [*Obs*] *Marston.*

Măle'făd-mĭn'is trā'tion, *n* Maladministration [See Note under MAL]

Măle-cōn'for mā'tion, *n* Malconformation [See Note under MAL]

Măle'con tent', } *a* The same as MALCON
Măle'con-tĕnt'ed, } TENT, MALCONTENTED [See Note under MAL]

Măle'con-tĕnt'ed-ly, *adv.* Malcontentedly. (See Note under MAL.]

Măl'e-dĭ'cen-cy, *n* [Lat *maledicentia*, It *maledicenza, maldicenza*, Sp & Pg *maledicencia*, Fr. *maldizensa*, O Fr *maledicence* See *infra*] The quality or practice of being maledicent, evil speaking, reproachful language [*Obs*] *Atterbury*

Măl'e-dĭ'cent, *a* [Lat *maledicens*, p pr of *maledicere*, to speak ill, from *male*, ill, and *dicere*, to say, speak, It *maldicente*, Sp *maldiciente*, Pr *maldizen*] Speaking reproachfully, slanderous [*Obs*]

Măl'e-dĭct'ed, *a* Addressed with maledictions, cursed [*Obs*]

Măl'e dĭc'tion, *n* [Lat *maledictio*, Fr *malediction*, Pr *maledictio, maldicio*, Sp *maldicion*, It *maledizione*] Denunciation of evil, a cursing, imprecation, curse or execration.

Syn. – Cursing, curse execration, imprecation, denunciation, anathema —MALEDICTION CURSE, IMPRECATION EXECRATION *Malediction* is the most general term denoting bitter reproach, or wishes and predictions of evil *Curse* implies the desire or threat of evil, declared upon oath or in the most solemn manner *Imprecation* is literally the praying down of evil upon a person *Execration* is literally a putting under the ban of excommunication, a curse which excludes from the kingdom of God In ordinary usage, the last three words describe profane swearing *execration* being the strongest

Măl'e făc'tion, *n* [Lat *malefactio*, from *malefacere*, to do evil, from *male*, ill, evil, and *facere*, to make, do] A criminal deed, an offense against the laws, a crime [*Rare*] *Shel*

Măl'e făc'tor (Synop , § 130), *n* [Lat , It *malfattore*, Pr *malfaitor, malfachor*, Fr *malfaiteur*, O Sp *malfechor*, N Sp *malhechor* See *supra*] One who commits a crime, one guilty of violating the laws in such a manner as to subject him to public prosecution and punishment, particularly to capital punishment, a criminal

Syn — Evil doer, criminal culprit, felon, convict

Măl-fā'sanse, *n* The same as MALFEASANCE [See Note under MAL]

Măle'-fērn, *n* (*Bot*) A fern of the genus *Aspidium* (*I Filix mas*), used in medicine as an anthelmintic

Ma lĕf'ic, *a* [Lat *maleficus*, It & Sp *malefico*, Fr *malefique* See MALEFACTION] Doing mischief hurtful injurious [*Obs*]

Măl'e fĭce (mal'e fis), *n* [Lat *maleficium*, Fr *malefice*, Pr *malefici*, Sp , Pg , & It *malefizio* See *supra*] An evil deed, artifice enchantment [*Obs*]

Ma lĭf'i cence, *n* [Lat *maleficentia*, It *malificenza*, Sp *maleficencia*, Fr *malfaisance*] The quality of being maleficent evil doing unlawful magic

Ma lĭf'i cent, *a* [Lat *maleficus*] Doing evil harmful mischievous

Măl'e fĭ'ci ā'tion (mal'e fish'i ā'shun), *v t* [Lat *maleficiare, maleficiatum*, from Lat *maleficium*] To bewitch [*Obs*] *Burton*

Măl'e fĭ'ci ā'tion (fish'i ā'shun), *n* A bewitching [*Obs*]

Măl'e fĭ'cience (fish'ens), *n* [See MALEFICENCE] The doing of evil, harm, or mischief

Măl'e fĭ'cient (fish'ent), *a* [See MALEFICENT.] Doing evil, harm, or mischief

Măle'for mā'tion, *n* Malformation [See Note under MAL]

Ma lĭ'ic, *a* [Fr *malique* See MALIC] (*Chem*) Pertaining to or derived from, malic acid, as *malic* acid, an acid obtained by the distillation of malic acid

Ma lĭn'gine, *n* [O Fr *malengin*, from Lat *malus*, bad, evil and *ingenium*, natural capacity See ENGINE] Evil machination, guile deceit [*Obs*]

Măle-ō'dor, *n* The same as MALODOR. [See Note under MAL]

Măle prăc'tice, *n* Malpractice [See Note under MAL]

Măl'et, *n* [Fr *mallette*, diminutive of *malle* Pr & Sp *maleta* See MAIL] A little bag or budget a portmanteau [*Obs*] *Skelton*

Măle'-spĭr'it ed, *a* Having the spirit of a man, masculine, hence, bold vigorous, manly, high minded [*Obs*] *B. Jonson*

Măle trĕat', *v t* To maltreat [See Note under MAL]

Ma lĕv'o lence, *n* [Lat *malevolentia*, from *malevolens* It *malevolenza, malevoglienza*, Sp & Pg *malevolencia*, Pr *malvolensa*, O Fr *malvolence*, N Fr *malveillance* See *infra*] The quality of being malevolent, evil disposition toward another, enmity of heart, inclination to injure others See MALICE

Ma lĕv'o lent, *a* [Lat *malevolens*, from *male*, ill, and *volens*, p pr of *velle*, to be willing or disposed, to wish, It *malevogliente*, Pr *malvolent, malvolen*, Fr *malveillant*] Wishing evil, ill disposed, or disposed to injure others rejoicing in another's misfortune, malicious, hostile

Syn —Ill-disposed, envious mischievous, evil-minded, spiteful, resentful, malicious, malignant, rancorous, wishing ill

Ma lĕv'o lent-ly, *adv.* In a malevolent manner, with the wish or design to injure

Ma-lĕv'o lous, *a* [Lat *malevolus*, from *male*, ill, and *velle*, to be willing or disposed, It. *malevolo*, *malevole*, Sp. *malevolo*, Fr. *malévole*.] Malevolent. [*Obs*] *Warburton.*

Mal-ĕx'e cū'tion, *n.* Evil or wrong execution; bad administration. [*Rare*] *D. Webster.*

Mal-fē'sanse (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *malfaisance*. See MALEFICENCE] (*Law*) The doing of an act which a person ought not to do, evil conduct; illegal deed [Written also *malefeasance*]

Măl'for mā'tion, *n* [From *mal* and *formation*] Ill or wrong formation, irregular or anomalous formation [Written also *maleformation*]

Mal-gŏb'za ree, *n.* Land subject to assessment [*India*] *Simmonds.*

Mal grā'cious, *a* [From *mal* and *gracious*.] Not graceful, ungracious, unpleasing. [*Obs*]

His figure,
Both of visage and of stature,
Is lothly and *malgracious* *Gower*

Măl'ic, *a* [Fr *malique*, N Lat *malicus*, from Lat *malum*, an apple, Gr μηλον] (*Chem*) Pertaining to apples, obtained from the juice of apples; as, *malic* acid

Măl'ĭce, *n* [Fr *malice*, Pr *malicia, malissa, malesa*, Sp & Pg *malicia*, It *malizia*, Lat. *malitia*, from *malus*, bad, ill, evil]

1 Enmity of heart, malevolence, ill will, a spirit desiring harm or misfortune to another, a disposition to injure others, unprovoked malignity or spite "Nor set down aught in *malice*" *Shak*

Envy, hatred, and *malice* are three distinct passions of the mind *Ld Holt*

2 (*Law*) Any wicked or mischievous intention of the mind, a depraved inclination to mischief, intention to do an act which is wrongful, without just cause or excuse, a wanton disregard of the rights or safety of others, willfulness. *Story*

Malice aforethought, or *prepense*, malice previously and deliberately entertained

Syn —Spite ill-will, malevolence, grudge, pique, bitterness, malignity, maliciousness, rancor See SPITE —MALICE, MALEVOLENCE, MALIGNITY, MALIGNANCY There is the same difference between *malevolence* and *malice* as between *wishes* and *intentions* A *malevolent* man desires to see others unhappy, and rejoices when they are so, a *malicious* man is habitually bent upon injuring others without cause *Malignity* goes further, it is not only bent on evil, but loves it for its own sake One who is *malignant* must be both *malevolent* and *malicious*, but a man may be *malicious* without being *malignant*

Proud tyrants who *malicously* destroy,
And rule o'er ruins with *malignant* joy,
Humbled in dust soon to their cost shall know
Heaven is our avenger, and mankind their foe *Somerville*

In some connections, *malignity* seems rather more pertinently applied to a radical depravity of nature, and *malice* more to indications of this depravity, in temper and conduct in particular instances *Cogan*

Măl'ĭce, *v t* To regard with extreme ill-will [*Obs*]

Măl'i cho, *n* [Sp *malhecho*, from *mal*, bad, and *hecho*, equivalent to Lat *factum*, deed] Mischief [*Obs and rare*] *Shak*

Ma lĭ'cious (ma lish'us), *a* [Lat *malitiosus*, Fr *malicieux*, Pr *malicios*, Sp & Pg *malicioso*, It *maliziosa*]

1 Indulging or exercising malice, harboring ill will or enmity, malevolent, malignant in heart

I grant him bloody,
Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of every sin
That has a name *Shak*

2 Proceeding from hatred or ill will, dictated by malice, as, a *malicious* report

3 (*Law*) With wicked or mischievous intention or motives

Malicious abandonment the desertion of a wife or husband without just cause *Burrill Bouvier — Malicious prosecution* or *arrest* (*Law*), a wanton prosecution or arrest, by regular process in a civil or criminal proceeding without probable cause *Bouvier*

Syn — Ill disposed evil-minded mischievous, envious, malevolent, invidious, spiteful, resentful, bitter, malignant, rancorous

Ma lĭ'cious ly, *adv* In a malicious manner, with malice, enmity, or ill will

Ma lĭ'cious ness, *n* The quality of being malicious, extreme enmity or disposition to injure malignity

Ma lĭgn' (ma līn'), *a* [Lat *malignus*, for *malignus*, i e , of a bad kind or nature, from *malus*, bad and *genus*, birth, race, kind, It , Sp , & Pg *maligno*, Pr *maligne*, Fr *malin*, f *maligne*]

1 Having a very evil disposition toward others, harboring violent hatred or enmity, malignant malicious, as, *malign* spirits

2 Unfavorable, unpropitious, pernicious, tending to injure, as, a *malign* aspect of planets

3 Malignant, as, a *malign* ulcer [*Rare*] *Bacon*

Ma lĭgn' (ma-līn'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* MALIGNED *p pr* & *vb n* MALIGNING]

1 To treat with malice, to show enmity toward to injure, to harm [*Obs*]

The people practice mischief against private men, who they *malign* by stealing their goods and murdering them *Spenser*

2 To speak great evil of; to traduce, to defame to vilify, to asperse "To be envied and shot at to be *maligned* standing, and to be despised fasting" *South*

Ma lĭgn' (ma līn'), *v. i.* To entertain malice. [*Obs*

Ma-lig'nance, } *n.* [See MALIGNANT]
Ma-lig'nan-cy, } 1 The quality of being malignant; extreme malevolence, bitter enmity, malice; as, *malignancy* of heart.

2. Unfavorableness, unpropitiousness.

The *malignancy* of my fate might distemper yours *Shak.*

3. (*Med.*) Virulence, tendency to mortification or to a fatal issue, as, the *malignancy* of an ulcer or of a fever.

Syn.—Malice, malevolence, malignity. See MALICE.

Ma-lig'nant, *a* [Lat. *malignans*, p. pr. of *malignare* or *malignari*, to do or make maliciously. See MALIGN, and cf. BENIGNANT.]

1. Disposed to do harm, inflict suffering, or cause distress, actuated by extreme malevolence or enmity, virulently inimical, bent on evil.

2 Exerting a pernicious influence; virulent, heinous, tending to destroy life.

3 (*Med.*) Tending to produce death, threatening a fatal issue; virulent.

Syn.—Malicious, malevolent, bitter, rancorous, spiteful, resentful, envious, malign.

Ma-lig'nant, *n.* [*Obs.*] **1** A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions. *Hooker.*

2 (*Eng. Hist.*) One of the adherents of the house of Stuart, a cavalier,—so called by the opposite party.

Ma-lig'nant-ly, *adv.* **1** Maliciously, with extreme malevolence.

2 With pernicious influence.

Ma-lign'er (ma-lin'er), *n.* One who maligns; one who regards or treats another with enmity, a traducer, a defamer.

Ma-lig'ni-fy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALIGNIFIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALIGNIFYING.] [Lat. *malignus*, malign, and *facere*, to make.] To make malign or malignant. [*Rare.*]

Dreadful are the effects of a strong faith *malumped Southey.*

Ma-lig'ni-ty, *n.* [Lat. *malignitas*, Fr. *malignité*, Pr. *malignitat*, Sp. *malignidad*, It. *malignità*.]

1 The quality of being malign, extreme disposition to do evil, extreme malevolence, virulent enmity, malignancy, maliciousness.

2 Virulence, deadly quality.

3 Extreme evilness of nature, enormity, heinousness, as, the *malignity* of fraud. [*Rare.*]

Syn.—Malice, maliciousness, rancor, spite, malevolence, ill will, virulence, malignancy, animosity. See MALICE.

Ma-lign'ly (ma-lin'li), *adv.* **1** In a malign manner, with extreme ill will.

2 Unpropitiously, perniciously.

Ma-lin'ger (§ 190), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALINGERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALINGERING.] [Fr. *malingre*, sickly, weakly, from *mal* ill, and O. Fr. *heingre*, *haingre*, thin, lean, infirm, from Lat. *ager*, with *n* inserted.] (*Mil.*) To feign illness or to protract disease, in order to avoid duty.

Ma-lin'ger-er, *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Mil.*) A soldier who feigns himself sick.

Ma-lin'ger-y, *n.* (*Mil.*) A feigning of illness, or protracting of disease, in order to escape duty.

Măl'i-son (mal'i-zn), *n.* [O. Fr. *malison*, *maleçon*, contracted from *malediction*. See MALEDICTION, and cf. BENISON.] Malediction, curse, execration.

God's *malison* on his head who thus gainsays *W. Scott.*

Mal'kin (mawk'in), *n.* [Diminutive of *Mary*, L. Ger. *Marike*, *Mile*.] A mop, hence, a dirty drab. [Written also *maukin*.]

Mall (mawl) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Written also *maul*.] [Fr. *mail*, O. Fr. *maule*, *mail*, Pr. *malh*, Pg. *malho*, O. Sp. *mallo*, It. *maglio*, *mallo*, Lat. *malleus*.]

1 A large, heavy, wooden beetle, an instrument for driving any thing with force; a maul.

2 A blow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mall (mawl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALLING.] [O. Fr. *mailler*. See *supra* and MALLEATE.] To beat with a mall, to beat with something heavy; to bruise, to maul.

Măll (măl), *n.* [Originally a walk where they played with *malls* and balls.]

1 A public walk, a level, shaded walk.

Part of the area was laid out in gravel walks and planted with elms; and these convenient and frequented walks obtained the name of the City *Mall. Southey.*

2 A pleading house, a court.

Councils, which had been as frequent as diets or *malls*, ceased *Milman.*

Măl'lard, *n.* [Fr. *malart*, from *male*, male, and termination *art*, *ard*. See MALE and ARD.]

1 A drake.

2 (*Ornith.*) The common duck (*Anas boschas*) in its wild state.

Măl'le-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *malléabilité*, It. *malleabilità*, Sp. *maleabilidad*.] The quality of being malleable, or susceptible of extension by beating,—opposed to *friability* and *brittleness*. *Locke.*

Măl'le-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *malléable*, Pr. *malleable*, Sp. *maleable*, It. *malleabile*, from L. Lat. *malleare*. See *infra*.] Capable of being drawn out and extended by beating, capable of extension by the hammer, reducible to a laminated form by beating.

Malleable iron, cast iron, which, by a peculiar process, has been deprived of its carbon, and thus freed from its brittleness.

Măl'le-a ble-ness, *n.* Malleability.

Măl'le ăte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALLEATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALLEATING.] [L. Lat. *malleare*, *malleatum*, to beat with a hammer, Lat. *malleatus*, hammered, from *malleus*, a hammer, It. *magliare*, Sp. *mayar*, Pg. *malhar*, Pr. *mallear*, *malhar*, O. Fr. *mailler*. See MALL, *v. t.*] To hammer, to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

Măl'le ă'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *malleatio*, O. Fr. *malleation*. See *supra*.] The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal, extension by beating.

Măl'le măck, }
Măl'le măke, } *n.* See MOLLEMOKE.

Măl'le us der, *n. pl.* (*Vet.*) See MALANDERS.

Mal-lē'o lar, *a.* [See MALLEOLUS.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to, the ankle.

Mal-lē'o lus, *n.* [Lat., dim. of *malleus*, hammer.] (*Anat.*) One of the projections of the bones of the leg at the ankle joint.

Măl'let, *n.* [Fr. *maillet*, dim. of *mail*. Pr. *malhet*. It. *maglietto*. See MALL.] A wooden hammer or instrument for beating, or for driving pins, particularly used, in carpentry, for driving the chisel.

Măl'le us, *n.* [Lat., hammer.]

1 (*Anat.*) The outermost of the chain of bones in the ear. One of its processes, called the *handle*, is fastened to the membrane of the drum.

2 (*Microscopical Zool.*) The hammer-shaped jaw in the mouth of the form called a *master*. See MASTAX.

Măl'lor quine' (măl'lor keen'), *n.* & *a.* (*Geog.*) The same as MAJORCA.

Mal lō'tus, *n.* [Gr. μαλλωτος, fleecy.] (*Ichth.*) A genus of small fishes found along the coast of Greenland, the capelan.

Măl'lōw, } *n.* [A.S. *mealuc*, *malu*, Ger. *malve*.]
Măl'lōws, } from Lat. *malva*, Gr. μαλαχη, from μαλασσειν, to soften, μαλακος, soft, either because of its softening or relaxing properties, or its soft downy leaves. Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *malva*. Fr. *mauve*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Malva* (*M. sylvestris* and *M. rotundifolia*)—so called from its emollient qualities. Its fruit is a depressed disk, popularly called *cheese*.

Jews' mallow (*Bot.*) a plant, the *Corchorus olitorius*, used as a pot herb by the Jews of Egypt and Syria.

Malm (mäm), } *n.* A kind of brick of a
Malm'-brick (mam'-), } light brownish or yellowish color, composed of sand, clay, and pulverized chalk.

Mälm'-rŏck (mam'-), *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of fine stone.

Malm'sey (mam'zĭ), *n.* [O. Fr. *malvesie*, Fr. *malvoisie*, Sp. *malvasia*, It. *malvasia*, *malvagia*, from *Malvasia*, or *Napoli di Malvasia*, in the Morea.] A sort of grape, also, a kind of strong and sweet wine.

Mal ō'dor, *n.* [Lat. *malus*, bad, and *odor*, ode.] An offensive odor.

Mal pīg'hi an, *a.* Pertaining to Malpighi.

Malpighian bodies (*Anat.*) globular dilation in the kidney containing tufts of vessels called the *Malpighian* tuft, and giving rise to the urinary tubules. In them the secretion of urine is supposed to take place. They are so called from *Malpighi*, who first described them.

Măl'po-sī'tion (-zish'un), *n.* A wrong position.

Mal-prăc'tice, *n.* [From *mal* and *practice*.] Bad practice, illegal or immoral conduct, practice contrary to established rules, especially, professional misconduct of a physician. [Written also *male practice*.]

Mălt, *n.* [A.S. *mealt*, *malt*. O. Sax., Icel., Sw., & Dan. *malt*, D. *mout*. O. & N. H. Ger. *mal*, from A.S. *meltan*, to melt, dissolve, cook.] Barley or other grain, steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln, thus evolving the saccharine principle. It is used in brewing.

Mălt, *a.* Pertaining to, containing or made with malt.

Malt-drink, or *malt-liquor*, a liquor prepared for drink by an infusion of malt, as beer, ale, porter, &c.—*Malt-dust*, the grains or remains of malt. *Malt-land*, land rich or barren. Tusser. *Mortimer.*—*Malt-floor*, a floor for drying malt.—*Malt-house*, a house in which malt is made.—*Malt-kiln*, a kiln for drying malt.—*Malt-mill*, a mill for grinding malt.

Mălt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALTING.] To make into malt, as, to *malt* barley.

Mălt, *v. i.* To become malt.

To house it green will make it *malt* worse. *Mortimer.*

Măl'ta lent, *n.* [Prefix *mal* and *talent*. O. Fr. *mal talent*, It. *maltalento*.] Ill humor, ill will, malice. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mal tēse' (91), *n.* & *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Malta, in the plural, the people of Malta.

Mal tēse' *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Malta, or to its inhabitants.

Mal'thă *n.* [Lat., Gr. μαλθα.] **1** A variety of bitumen, viscid and tenacious like pitch; unctuous to the touch, and exhaling a bituminous odor.

2 Mortar. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Mălt'-hôrse, *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt, hence, a dull fellow.

Mal-thū'sian (thū'zhan), *a.* Pertaining to Prof. *Malthus*, who taught that population, when unchecked, increases more rapidly than the means of subsistence can be made to increase, and hence, that hasty and early marriages should be discouraged.

Mal thū'sian, *n.* A follower of Malthus.

Mălt'man, *n.*, *pl.* MALT'MEN. A man whose occupation is to make malt.

Mal trēat', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALTREATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALTREATING.] [Prefix *mal* and *treat*; Fr. *maltraiter*, Sp. *maltratar*, It. *maltrattare*.] To treat ill, to abuse, to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness. [Written also *maltreat*.]

Mal trēat'ment, *n.* [Sp. *maltratamiento*, It. *maltrattamento*.] Ill treatment, ill usage, abuse.

Mălt'ster, *n.* A maltman.

Mălt'worm (-wŭrm), *n.* A tippler. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mă'lum, *n.* [Lat.] An evil.

Malum in se (*Law*) a thing that is in itself evil.—*Malum prohibitum*, a prohibited wrong, an act wrong because forbidden by law. *Bouvier.*

Măl'va, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including many species, and found in almost all parts of the world. mallows.

Mal vā'ceŏus, *a.* [Lat. *malvaceus*, from *malva*, mallows. It. & Sp. *malvaceo*, Fr. *malvacé*. See MALLOW.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, mallows.—a term designating a group of plants of which mallows is the type.

Măl'vaise, }
Măl'va sy, } *n.* See MALVESIE.

Măl'ver sā'tion *n.* [Fr. *malversation*, Sp. *malversacion*, It. *malversazione*, from Lat. *male*, ill, and *versatio*, from *versari*, to move about in a place, to occupy one's self. See VERSABLE.] Evil conduct, improper or wicked behavior, mean artifices or fraudulent tricks or corruption or extortion in office.

Măl'vo sie, *n.* Malmsey wine. See MALMSEY. [Written also *Malvasie* and *Malvasy*.] *Halliwell.*

Măm, *n.* [Abbreviated from *mamma*.] Mamma.

Măm'a lūke, *n.* [Fr. *mamelouc*, Sp. *mameluco*, It. *mammalucco*, from Ar. *mamlūk*, a purchased slave or captive properly possessed or more properly p. p. of *malaka*, to possess.] One of the former mounted soldiery of Egypt, formed of Circassian slaves of the sultan. Later, the actual or virtual masters of the country until their destruction by Mohammed Ali in 1811.

Măm'e lon *n.* A rounded hillock, a hemispherical elevation. *West. Rev.*

Mam mā' *n.* [Lat. & It. *mamma*, Gr. μαππα, *pappa*, Sp. & Pg. *mama*, Chr. ston. pap, mother, mamma. Fr. *maman*, Ger. *mama*. W. *mam*, Armor. *mamm*.] Mother.—a word of tenderness and familiarity used chiefly by young children. "Tell tales to papa and *mamma*." *Swift.*

Măm'mă *n.* pl. MAM'MÆ. [Lat. *mamma*, breast.] (*Anat.*) The organ of female mammals in which milk is secreted; breast, teat, udder.

Măm'mal, *n.* *pl.* MAM'MALS. [Lat. *mammalis*, belonging to the breast from *mamma*, the breast or pap. Fr. *mammal*.] (*Zool.*) An animal of the highest class of vertebrates (see ANIMAL KINGDOM), characterized by the female suckling its young.

☞ While in the latter part of mammals are strictly *viviparous*, one of the two grand divisions consists of *semi-viviparous* species, like the opossum and kangaroo, which produce their young while still in an embryonic condition. The former are *placental mammals*, and the latter *non-placental*. The following are the principal subdivisions of mammals:—

I. ARCHONES. This include *man* alone, distinguished from other mammals not only by his spiritual nature, but also structurally in the extreme degree to which the system is made subservient directly to the purposes of the head, the fore limbs being removed from the *locomotive* series, their position in all other mammals to the *cephalic* series, the whole body being, thereby, made a part of the head-extremity.

II. MECASTHINES. These have fundamentally a large bite system, and include the larger and more powerful mammals, the maximum of which is literally about four times that of the macrotheres. The orders are as follows:—1. *Quadrumanes*. These have the four limbs terminating, in more or less perfect hands, as the monkeys. 2. *Carnivores*. These have the four limbs furnished with stout claws, and feed on flesh, as the lion, dog, bear, seal. *Herbivores*, or *Ungulates*. These have the four limbs furnished with hoofs, and have ruminating teeth, as the elephant, horse, ox, deer, tapir. 4. *Mutilates*. These have two or four limbs, like appendages in place of feet, and are aquatic in life, as the whale, dolphin, and other cetaceans, and the lamantin and dugong.

III. MICROSTHENES. These have fundamentally a small bite system, and include the small mammals. The orders which follow constitute a series in exact parallelism with that of the mecasthenes, the chiropters or bats, being closely related to the quadrumanes (the two groups following one another in converse series), and similarly the insectivores being analogous of the carnivores, the rodents of the herbivores, and the edentates of the mutilates. 1. *Chiropters*, or *bats*. These have pectoral mammæ, and the fore limbs extend to form a wing. 2. *Insectivores*. These have the body covered with hair, the legs short, the feet furnished with claws, and the teeth partly tuberculated, as the moles, shrews, hedge-hogs. 3. *Rodents*. These have the body covered with hair, and the legs short, and are furnished with at least two incisor teeth in each jaw, which are rootless and constantly growing, as the mouse, squirrel, porcupine. 4. *Edentates*, or *Brutes*. These have the body covered either with hair or with bony scales or plates (in the last, as in some other characteristics, approaching reptiles), are furnished with

long claws, and are without incisor teeth, as the sloth, armadillo ant-eater

IV Ornithodelphia, or *semi-oviparous mammals* Of these the larger part are marsupials, or have a pouch for carrying their immature young, as the opossum and kangaroo A few fall of the pouch, though having the supporting marsupial bones, as the ornithorhynchus, and other monotremes *Dana*

Mam-mā'li-a, *n. pl.* [Lat *mammalia*, Fr *mammaux* See *supra*] A class of animals, comprehending the mammals

Mam-mā'li an, *a* Pertaining to the mammalia

Măm'ma lĭf'er-ous, *a* [Lat *mamma*, q v , *ss pra*, and *ferre*, to bear, produce] (*Geol*) Containing mammiferous remains — said of certain strata

Mam-măl'o-gĭst, *n* [Fr *mammalogiste*, It *mammalogista*] One who treats of mammiferous animals, or mammalia

Mam măl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *mammalogie*, It *mammalogia*, from Lat *mamma*, the breast, and Gr λόγος, discourse] The science which relates to mammiferous animals, or mammals See MAMMAL

Măm'ma ry, *a* [Lat *mamma*, the breast, Fr *mammaire*] (*Anat*) Pertaining to the breasts or paps, as, the *mammary* arteries and veins.

Mam mee', *n* [In the language of Hayti, *mamey*] (*Bot*) A fruit tree of tropical America, belonging to the genus *Mammea*, which includes but a single species (*M Americana*), also, its fruit The latter is large, covered with a thick, tough rind, and contains a bright yellow pulp of a pleasant taste and fragrant scent

Măm'mer, *v i* [Allied to Ger *memme*, *memme*, coward, poltroon, allied to Gr & Eng *mamma*] To hesitate [*Obs*] *Grant*

Măm'met, *n* [See MAWMET] A puppet, a figure dressed [*Obs*]

Măm'met-ry, *n* [Corrupted from *Mahometry*] Mohammedism [*Obs*]

Mam'mi fer, *n* [Lat *mamma*, the breast, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *mammifère*, It *mammifero*, Sp *mamífero*] (*Zool*) An animal which has breasts for nourishing its young, a mammal See MAMMAL

Mam mĭf'er-ous, *a* [See *supra*] Having breasts, and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them

Măm'mi form, *a* [Lat *mamma*, the breast, and *forma*, shape, Fr & It *mammiforme*, Sp *mamiforme*] Having the shape or form of paps

Măm'mil la ry, *a* [Lat *mammilla*, dim of *mamma*, the breast or pap, Fr *mammillaire*, It *mammillare*, Sp *mamilar*]

1 Pertaining to the paps, resembling a pap

2 (*Min*) Composed of convex concretions, somewhat resembling the breasts in form, studded with small mammiform protuberances

Măm'mil lā'ted, *a* [It *mammillato* See *supra*]

1 Having small nipples, or little globes like nipples.

2 (*Conch*) Rounded like a nipple, — said of the apex of some shells

Măm'mil loid, *a* [Lat *mamilla*, pap, and Gr εἶδος, form] Shaped like a pap or nipple *R. Owen*

Măm'mock, *n* [Dim from Ir & Gael *mam*, a large, round hill, a hill slowly rising, and not pointed Cf HILLOCK, from *hill*] A shapeless piece [*Obs*] *W Scott*

Măm'mock, *v t* To tear to pieces [*Obs*] *Milton*

Măm'mo dis, *n* [Fr *mamoudis*, from Hind *mahmūdi*, a kind of fine muslin, from *Mahmūd*, a man's name, and especially the name of several princes and kings, literally, praised, laudable, from *hamada*, to praise] Coarse, plain India muslins

Măm'mon, *n* [Lat *mammona*, Gr μαμμωνᾶς, riches, Syr *mamōnā*, Chald *mammōn*, *māmōn*, Heb *mamōn*, a place where something is hid, subterranean storehouse, treasury, from *tāman*, to hide, especially in the earth] Riches, wealth, also, the god of riches

Ye can not serve God and Mammon *Matt* vi 24

Măm'mon-ish, *a* Devoted to the pursuit of wealth, actuated or prompted by a spirit of mammonism or money getting. *Carlyle*

Măm'mon-ism, *n.* Devotion to the pursuit of wealth *Carlyle*

Măm'mon ist, *n* A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth, one whose affections are placed supremely on riches, a worldling

Măm'mon īte, *n* One devoted to the acquisition of wealth, a mammonist

Măm'mon i zā'tion, *n* The act or process of making mammonish, the state of being under the influence, or actuated by the spirit, of mammon ism.

Mam mōse', *a* [Lat *mamma*, breast] (*Bot*) Having the form of the breast, breast shaped

Măm'moth, *n* [Russ *mamont*, *mamant*, from Tartar *mamma*, the earth, because the Tungooses and Yakoots believed that this animal worked its way in the earth like a mole] (*Zool*) An extinct elephant, of which there are several species The term is usually applied to the *Elephas primigenius*, remains of which have been found on both continents

☞ In the year 1799, one of these animals, in an entire state, thawed out of an ice-bank, near the mouth of a river in the north of Siberia

Măm'moth, *a* Resembling the mammoth in size, very large, gigantic, as, a *mammoth* ox.

Măm'mo-thrēpt, *n.* [Gr. μαμμόθρεπτος, fr. μάμμη, grandmother, and τρέφειν, to nourish.] A child brought up by its grandmother; hence, a spoiled child [*Obs and rare.*]

O, you are a mere *mammothrept* in judgment. *B. Jonson.*

Măm'my, *n* [Corrupted from *mamma.*] Mother; mamma [*Colloq*]

Măn, *n* , *pl* MEN [A-S *mann*, *man*, *monn*, *mon*, O Sax , D , O H Ger , & Sw *man*, N. H. Ger. *mann*, Icel *madhr*, for *mannr*, Dan *mand*, Goth. *manna*, *man*, from an hypothetical Goth. *minan*, imp *man*, Skr *man*, to think]

1 An individual of the human race; a human being, a person "In matters of equity between *man* and *man*" *Watts*

A *man*, in an instant, may discover the assertion to be impossible *More*

2 Especially, an adult male person, a grown-up male, as distinguished from a woman or a boy

When I became a *man*, I put away childish things 1 *Cor* xiii 11

3 The human race, mankind, the totality of men, sometimes, the male part of the race, as distinguished from the female "Vindicate the ways of God to *man*" *Pope*

And God said Let us make *man* in our image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion *Gen* i 26

Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble *Job* xiv 1

The proper study of mankind is *man* *Pope*

Woman has in general, much stronger propensity than *man* to the discharge of parental duties *Cowper*

In the system of nature, *man* is ranked as a distinct genus *Locke*

4 One possessing in a high degree the distinctive qualities of manhood, one of manly strength or virtue "This was a *man*" *Shak*

I dare do all that may become a *man*
Who dares do more is none *Shak*

5 A servant of the male sex, a male attendant, a vassal, a subject, — strictly, always with a possessive pronoun

Like master, like *man* *Old Proverb*

The vassal or tenant kneeling, ungirt, uncovered and holding up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did become his *man* from that day forth, of life, limb, and earthly honor *Blackstone*

6 A married man, a husband

I very wife ought to answer for her *man* *Addison*

7 Sir, — used as a familiar term of address, often with impatience, and in a disparaging sense

We speak no treason, *man* *Shak*

8 A piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played

☞ *Man* is often used in composition, signifying male, belonging or pertaining to, or becoming, a man or men and so on, the compounds thus formed being usually of very obvious signification, as *man-child*, *man-eater*, *man-eating man-hater*, *man hating*, *man hunter*, *man hunting man-killer*, *man-killing man-knowledge* or *man-lore* (anthropology), *man love* (philanthropy) *man-lover*, *man-loving*, *man-midwife*, *man-midwifery*, *man-mountain* (giant), *man-pleaser*, *man-servant*, *man-shaped*, *man-slayer*, *man-stealer*, *man-stealing man thief*, *man-woman* (hermaphrodite), *man-worship*, and the like

Man of straw, a puppet, one who has no character or influence, or who is led about at the will of another also, a undutte, a nominee — *Man-of-war*, a first class ship of war — *To be one's own man*, to have command of one's self, not to be out of one's own control

Măn, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MANNED, *p pr.* & *vb n* MANNING]

1 To supply with men, to furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for management, service, defense, or the like

See how the surly Warwick *mans* the walls! *Shak*

They *man* their boats, and all their young men arm *Waller*

2 To furnish with strength for action, to prepare for efficiency, to fortify

Theodosius having *manned* his soul with proper reflections *Addison*

Men but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires *Shak*

3 To tame, as a hawk [*Rare*] *Shak*

4 To furnish with attendants or servants [*Obs*]

Măn'a cle, *n* [Fr *manicle*, Lat *manicula*, diminutive of *manica*, the long sleeve of a tunic, handcuff, manacle, from *manus*, hand, It *manetta*, Sp *manota*] An instrument of iron for fastening the hands, handcuff, shackle, — generally in the pl

Măn'a-cle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MANACLED, *p pr* & *vb n* MANACLING] To put handcuffs or other fastening upon, for confining the hands, to shackle, to confine, to restrain from the use of the limbs or natural powers

Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* him hand and foot? *Arbuthnot*

Măn'age, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MANAGED, *p pr* & *vb n* MANAGING] [O Eng *menage*, Fr *ménager*, O Fr *menager*, *mesnager*, to keep house, not allied to It *maneggiare*, Sp & Pg *manejar*, which are derived from Lat *manus*, the hand See *infra*]

1 To have under control and direction, to conduct, to guide, to administer, to treat, to handle.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily managed *Newton.*

What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain *Prior*

2. Hence, especially, to guide by careful or delicate treatment; to wield with address; to make subservient by artful conduct; to bring around cunningly to one's plans.

It was much his interest to *manage* his Protestant subjects. *Addison.*

Antony *managed* him to his own views. *Middleton.*

3. To train in the *manège*, as a horse; to exercise in graceful or artful action

4 To treat with caution or sparingly; to husband

The less he had to lose the less he cared
To *manage* loathsome life when love was the reward. *Dryden*

Syn — To direct, govern, control, wield; order contrive, concert, conduct, transact

Măn'age, *v i* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business, to administer.

Leave them to *manage* for thee *Dryden*

Măn'age, *n* [O Eng *menage*, Fr *ménage*, O. Fr *manage*, *manaige*, *mesnage*, *mesnaige*, L Lat. *mansionaticum*, from Lat *mansio*, habitation, mansion q v]

1 Conduct, administration; management; discipline, treatment, as, the *manage* of the state or kingdom [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire *Bacon*

2 (*Prop* manāzh') Training of a horse, equestrian control and exercise, manège

Măn'age a bil'i ty, *n* State of being manageable

Măn'age-a-ble, *a* 1 Capable of being managed, admitting or suffering management, governable, tractable, controllable, as, a *manageable* horse.

2 Easily made subservient to one's views or designs

Syn. — Governable, tractable, tamable, controllable, docile

Măn'age a ble ness, *n* The quality of being manageable, tractableness

Măn'age-a bly, *adv* In a manageable manner.

Măn'age less, *a* Incapable of being managed, unmanageable

Măn'age ment, *n.* [Fr *ménagement*, O. Fr *mesnagement* See *supra*]

1 The act of managing, the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using for a purpose, conduct, administration, as, the *management* of a family or of a farm, the *management* of state affairs

All directions as to the *management* of the voice, must be regarded as subsidiary to the expression of feeling *Porter*

2 Cunning practice, conduct directed by art or address, skillful treatment, — often in a bad sense "The *management* of the grounds and plantations" *Wordsworth*

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide. *Dryden*

He had great *management* with ecclesiastics, in the view to be advanced to the pontificate *Addison*

3 The collective body of those who manage or direct any enterprise or interest, the board of managers

Syn. — Conduct, administration government, direction guidance, disposal, care, charge, contrivance, intrigue

Măn'a-ger, *n* 1 One who manages, a conductor or director, one who uses address in bringing about his purposes, as, the *manager* of a theater the *manager* of a lottery, of a ball, &c "A skillful *manager* of the rabble" *South* "An artful *manager*, that crept between" *Pope*

2 A person who conducts business with economy and frugality, a good economist

A prince of great aspiring thoughts; in the main, a *manager* of his treasure *Sir Wm Temple*

Măn'a ġē'ri al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, management or a manager, as, *managerial* qualities

Măn'age ry, *n* [O Fr *menagerie*, *mesnagerie* See *supra*] [*Obs*]

1 Management, conduct, direction, administration

2 Husbandry, economy, frugality.

Their unreasonable *managery* in that particular, drew upon them an expense of many millions *Burnet*

3 Moral conduct

The fruits of whose doctrine and *managery* amount, at best only to empty forms of godliness *Barrow*

Măn'a-kin, *n* [Fr & Ger *manakin*, probably the native name] (*Ornith*) A small South American bird of brilliant colors The *Pipra aureola*, red, black, and yellow, and the *Phenicircus carnifex*, of the brightest red, are valued species. One species is found in Australia *Eng Cyc*

Măn'-ape, *n* (*Zool*) An animal of the highest division of apes, as the orang outang, gibbon, gorilla, and chimpanzee

Măn-a-tee', } *n* [The name of the animal in the
Măn a tī', } language of Hayti, Sp. *manati*,
Măn'a-tin, } *manato*, N Lat. *manatus*. Cf. LAMANTIN] See MANATUS.

Ma-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat *manatio*, from *manare*, to flow] The act of issuing or flowing out [*Obs.*]

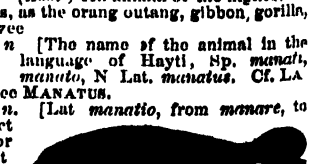

Manatus (*Manatus Australis*).

Ma-nā'tus, *n.*, *pl.* MA-NĀ'TI. [N. Lat See

Manatee.] (*Zoöl.*) A gregarious aquatic animal, like the whale, but herbivorous. It is so called because of its hand-shaped flipper, or fore fin. The *Manatus Americanus* is found about tropical South America; the *M. Senegalensis*, on the opposite shores of Africa; the *Halicore dugong*, in the Indian Ocean. It is used for food, and hunted for its fat. It is commonly called the *sea-cow*

Măn'bōte, *n.* [A S. *man*, man, vassal, and *bote*, recompense] (*Anglo-Saxon Law.*) A sum paid to a lord as a pecuniary compensation for killing his man; that is, his vassal, servant, or tenant *Spelman*

Mănche (mănsh), *n* [Written also *manch*] [Fr *manche*, from Lat *manica*, a long sleeve, from *manus*, the hand, Pr *manca*, *manga*, Sp & Pg *manga*, It. *manica*] A sleeve [*Obs.*]

Măn'chet, *n* [Fr *manchette*, diminutive of *manche*, because of its small size See *supra*] Fine white bread; a loaf or cake of fine bread [*Rare.*]

> And Enid brought sweet cakes to make them cheer,
> And, in her veil infolded, *manchet* bread *Tennyson*

Măneh'i-neel' (mănch'), *n* [It *manchinello*, Sp *manzanillo*, Fr *manzanille*, *mancenillier*, N Lat *mancanilla*, *mancinella*, from Sp *manzana*, an apple, from Lat *malum Matianum*, a kind of apple, because its fruit resembles an apple] (*Bot.*) A lofty tree of the West Indies (the *Hippomane mancinella*), so called from its effect on horses which eat of it, but its poisonous effects have been exaggerated Its inspissated juice is used in medicine as a substitute for the resin of Guaiacum or lignum-vitæ The wood is valuable for cabinet work, being beautifully veined with brown and white, and capable of receiving a high polish

Bastard manchineel (*Bot.*), a tree (*Cameraria latifolia*) of the East Indies, having similarly dangerous properties *Lindley*

Man-chōō', *n* & *a* (*Geog.*) See Manchoo

Măn'çin ite (49), *n* (*Min.*) A brown, shining mineral, consisting of silicate of zinc, — so called from *Mancino*, near Leghorn, where it is found *Dana*

Măn'çi-pāte, *v. t* [Lat *mancipare*, *mancipatum*, from *mancips*, the purchaser of a thing at a public auction, from *manus*, the hand, and *capere*, to take, seize, *manu capere*, to take with the hand] To enslave; to bind, to restrict [*Obs.*] *Hale*

Măn'çi pā'tion, *n* [Lat *mancipatio* See *supra*] Slavery, involuntary servitude [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Măn'çi ple, *n* [O Fr *mancipe*, with *l* inserted, as in *participle*, from *participe* Lat *mancipium*, from *manceps*, O It *mancipio* See *supra*] A steward, an undertaker, a purveyor, particularly of a college.

> Better it were that you tarry for the mare of our *manciple* at the Grange *W Scott*

Măn'cus (măŋk'us), *n* [A S *mancus*, *mancos*, *mancs*] An old coin of the value of two shillings and sixpence sterling

Mănd, *n* A demand [*Obs.*]

Mans dā'mus, *n* [Lat, we command, from *mandare*, to order, command] (*Law*) A writ issued by a superior court and directed to some inferior tribunal, or to some corporation or person exercising public authority, commanding the performance of some specified duty *Bloom. Bouvier*

Măn'da-rin' (măn'da reen'), *n* [Pg. *mandarim*, from Skr *mantrin*, a counselor, from *mantra*, a counsel, from *man*, to think, know, not from Lat *mandare*, to command, Fr & Sp *mandarin*, It *mandarino* The Chinese name of this officer is *Kuan.*] A Chinese public officer, a civil or military official in China

Mandarin duck (*Ornith.*), a beautiful kind of duck (*Anas galericulata*) regarded by the Chinese as an emblem of conjugal affection — *Mandarin language*, the spoken or colloquial language of China — *Mandarin orange* (*Bot.*), a kind of orange (*Citrus nobilis*) which is loose-skinned and flattened in form *S W Williams*

Măn'da rin'ic, *a.* Appropriate or peculiar to a mandarin.

Măn'da-rin'ing, *n* (*Dyeing*) The process of giving an orange color to goods formed of animal tissue, as silk and wool, not by coloring matter, but by producing a certain change in the fiber by the action of dilute nitric acid *Tomlinson*

Măn'da rin'işm, *n.* A government by mandarins, the character or spirit of the mandarins

> The whole Chinese code, under a systematic *mandarinism*, is pervaded even by the principle of self-accusation for all *Lieber*

Măn'da ta-ry, *n* [Lat *mandatarius*, from *mandatum*, a charge, commission, order, from *mandare*, to commit to one's charge, to commission, to order, Fr *mandataire*, Sp & It *mandatario*]

1. One to whom a command or charge is given, hence, specifically, a person to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, given a mandate or order for his benefice. *Ayliffe*

2. (*Law*) One who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to a thing bailed to him. *Kent*

Măn'date, *n.* [Lat. *mandatum*, Fr. & Pr. *mandat*, Sp. & It. *mandato*. See *supra.*]

1. An official or authoritative command; an order or injunction; a judicial precept.

> This dream all-powerful Juno sends; I bear
> Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear *Dryden.*

2. (*Canon Law.*) A rescript of the pope, commanding an ordinary collator to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice in his collation

3. (*Scots Law*) A contract by which one employs another to manage any business for him. By the Roman law, it must have been gratuitous *Erskine.*

Man dā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *mandatore*, Sp. *mandador*, Fr. *mandateur* See *supra*]

1 A director *Ayliffe*

2 (*Civil Law*) The person who employs another to perform a mandate *Bouvier*

Măn'da-to ry (50), *a* [Lat *mandatorius*] Containing a command, preceptive, directory

Măn'da to-ry, *n* The same as Mandatary.

Măn'der, *n* & *v* The same as Maindfr

Măn'der il, *n* A mandrel See Mandrel

Măn'di ble, *n* [Fr *mandibule*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *mandibula*, It *mandibola*, *mandibula*, Lat *mandibula*, *mandibulum*, from *mandere*, to chew] (*Zool.*) The lower jaw of vertebrates, — also applied to designate both jaws of birds, and the anterior or upper pair of jaws in invertebrates

Man dib'ū lar, *a* [Fr *mandibulaire*, Sp *mandibular*, It *mandibulare*, *mandibolare* See *supra*] Belonging to the jaw, or mandible, like a mandible in form, functions, or normal relations

Man-dib'ū late, } *a* [Fr *mandibulé* See Man-
Man dib'ū lā'ted, } dible] Provided with mandibles, as many insects

Măn'di bū'li fōrm, *a* (*Botom*) Having the form of a mandible or mandibles, — said especially of the lower jaws of an insect when hard and horny, and resembling in form the upper jaws

Măn'dil, *n* [O. Fr *mandil*, *mandille*, manteau, Sp & Pg *mandil*, a coarse apron, a hah cloth, from Ar *mandil*, table cloth, handkerchief, mantle, from *nadala*, to wipe, wrap up] A sort of mantle [*Obs.*] *Herbert.*

Man dil'lion (man dil'yun), *n* [See *supra*] A soldier's loose coat, an outer garment without sleeves, a sort of wrapper *Chapman.*

Măn'di ōc, } *n* The same as Manioc
Măn'dioc, }

Măn'dle stōne, *n* [Ger *mandelstein*, almondstone] (*Min.*) Amygdaloid See Amygdaloid

Mānd'ment, *n* Commandment [*Obs. and rare*]

Măn'do lin, *n* [Fr *mandoline*, *mandole*, *mandore*, *pandore*, It *mandola*, *mandora*, *pandora*, *pandura*, from Lat *pandura*, Gr *πανδοῦρα* See Bandore] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument resembling the guitar It is now seldom used

Măn'dōre, *n* [See *supra* and Bandore] (*Mus.*) A kind of four-stringed lute

Man drăg'o rā, *n* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the mandrake

Măn'drāke, *n* [A S & Lat *mandragora*, Gr *μανδραγόρας*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *mandragora*, It *mandragora*, *mandragola*, Fr *mandragore*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A low plant, having a fleshy root, often forked, and supposed to resemble a man It was therefore supposed to have animal life, and to cry out when pulled up All parts of the plant are strongly narcotic. It is the *Mandragora* (*Atropa*) *officinalis* (*b*) The May apple

Root and Branch of Mandrake

> And shrieks like *mandrakes* torn out of the earth,
> That living mortals, hearing them run mad *Shak*

☞ The mandrake of Scripture was quite a different thing, but what it was is uncertain

Măn'drel, *n* [Fr *mandrin*, from Gr *μανδρα*, an inclosed space, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set] (*Mach.*) (*a*) A bar of metal inserted in the work to form it, or to hold it as in a lathe, during the process of manufacture (*b*) The spindle which carries the center chuck of a lathe, and communicates motion to the work. It is usually driven by a pulley. (*c*) An arbor. [Written also *mandril*]

Mandrel

Măn'drill, *n* [Fr *mandrille*, Sp *mandril*, It *mandrillo*, most probably the native name in Africa] (*Zool.*) A very short tailed baboon, the *Cynocephalus* (or *Papio*) *mormon*. It has erectile, rigid cheeks, striped with red and blue, and a bright red nose It is a native of the western coast of Africa

Măn'du-ca-ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *manducable* See *infra*] Capable of being manducated or chewed, masticable, hence, suitable to be eaten. [*Rare.*]

> It tangible by his fingers, why not by his teeth, that is, *manducable?* *Coleridge*

Măn'du cāte, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* Manducated, *p pr & vb n* Manducating] [Lat *manducare*, *manducatum*, a lengthened form of *mandere*, It *manducare*, whence It *mancare*, *mancare*, *mangiare*, Pr. *manjar*, Fr. *manger*, O Fr. *manuer*, to eat] To masticate, to chew, to eat. [*Rare.*]

Măn'du-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *manducatio*, Fr. *manducation*, Sp. *manducacion*, It. *manducazione.*] The act of chewing or eating [*Rare.*]

Măn'du-ca-to-ry, *a.* [See Manducate] Pertaining to, or employed in, chewing. [*Rare.*]

Man-dū'cus, *n.* [Lat. from *manducare*, to chew] (*Gr & Rom. Antiq.*) A ludicrous mask, representing a person chewing, worn in processions and by comic actors on the stage for the purpose of creating merriment

Māne, *n* [O D *mane*, N D *maan*, Icel *mön*, Dan & Sw *man*, O H Ger *mana*, M. H Ger *man*, N H Ger *mähne*, O Frics *mona*] The long and heavy hair growing on the upper side of, or about, the neck of some quadrupedal animals as the horse, the lion, &c

Māned (mānd), *a* Having a mane

Ma nege' (ma nāzh') (Bynop, § 130), *n.* [Fr. *manège*, from It *maneggio*, management, conduct riding school, L Lat *managium*, from It. *maneggiare*, to handle, manage, exercise, govern, from Lat *manus*, the hand]

1 The art of horsemanship, or of training horses

2 A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses

Mā'nech, *n* [Heb] A Hebrew weight, used in estimating the quantity of gold and silver, being one hundred shekels of gold and sixty shekels of silver.

> Twenty shekels, five-and twenty shekels, fifteen shekels, shall be your *maneh* *Ezek* xlv 12

Ma nē'ri al, *a* The same as Manorial

Mā'nēş (mā'nēz), *n pl* [Lat, from O Lat *manus*, good] (*Rom Antiq*) The gods of the lower world, the benevolent infernal deities, the deified shades of the dead, ghosts, souls of the departed "Hail, O ye holy *manes*!" *Dryden.*

Māne'sheet, *n* A covering placed over the upper part of a horse's head

Ma neū'ver, } (ma nū'ver), *n* [Fr *manœuvre*, It
Ma-nœū'vre, } *manovra*, Sp *manobra*, L Lat *manopera*, literally hand work, manual labor, from Lat *manus*, hand, and *opera*, from *opus*, *operis*, work, labor]

1 Management, dexterous movement, specifically, an evolution, movement, or change of position among military or naval bodies

2 Management with address or artful design, adroit proceeding, intrigue, stratagem

Ma neū'ver, } *v i* [*imp & p p* Maneuvfred,
Ma nœū'vre, } or Manœuvred, *p pr & vb n* Manuvfring, or Manœuvring] [Fr *manœuvrer*, It *manovrare*, Sp *manobrar*]

1 To perform a movement in military or naval tactics, to make an evolution

2 To manage with address or art

Ma neū'ver, } *v t* To change the positions of, as
Ma nœū'vre, } troops or ships

Ma neū'ver er, }
Ma nœū'vrer, } *n* One who maneuvers.

Măn'fūl, *a* Showing manliness, or manly spirit, bold, brave, courageous, noble.

Syn. — See Manly

Măn'fūl ly, *adv* In a manful manner

Măn'fūl ness, *n* The quality of being manful, boldness, bravery

Măn'ga by, *n* (*Zool*) A monkey (*Cercocebus fuliginosus*), of a uniform sooty black color, but with white eyelids It was so called by Buffon, from *Mangaby*, in Madagascar, whence he supposed them obtained They are, however, natives of the west coast of Africa

Măn'ga-nate, } *n* [Fr *manganate*, *magan-*
Măn'ga-nē'sate, } *sate*] (*Chem*) A compound of manganesic acid with a base

Măn'ga-nēse', *n* [Fr *manganese*, It *manganese*, *sasso magnesio*, Sp *manganesa*, *manganesia*, N Lat *manganesia*, *manganesium*, corrupted from Lat *magnes*, because of its resemblance to the magnet See Magnet] (*Chem*) A metal of a dusky white or whitish gray color, very hard and difficult to fuse It has the symbol *Mn*, and the chemical equivalent of 27 6 — Called also, sometimes, *manganesium*, and *manganium*

☞ The name is very often applied to the black oxide of the metal

Măn'ga nē'si an (-nē'zhi an), *a* [Fr. *manganésien*] Pertaining to manganese, consisting of it, or partaking of its qualities *Seybert*

Măn'ga-nē'sic, } *a* [Fr *manganesique*, *manga-*
Man-găn'ic, } *nique*] (*Chem*) Obtained from manganese, as, *manganesic* acid

Măn'ga-nē'si ŭm, *n* See Manganese

Măn'ga nē'sous, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, manganese, as, *manganesous* acid, an acid containing less oxygen than manganesic acid

Măn'ga-nīte (49), *n.* (*Min*) One of the ores of manganese, — called also *gray manganese ore.*

Man-gā'ni ŭm, *n* See Manganese.

Măng'ĕdrn, *n* [A-S. *mengan*, *mencgan*, O. L. Ger *mengian*, N. H Ger & D *mengen*, Icel. *menga*, Sw *mänga*, Dan. *mænge*, to mix, and Eng. *corn.* Ger. *mangkorn*, *mangelkorn*, *mengekorn.*] Mixed grain, a mixture of wheat and rye, or other species of grain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mănge, *n.* [Fr. *manger*, to eat, whence Fr. *démanger*

ger, to itch, *demangeaison*, itch, itching. See MANDUCATE] The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts

Măn'gel-wûr'zel (măng'gl wûr'zl), *n* [Ger, apparently from *mangel*, want, scarcity, and *wurzel*, root, supposed to be called so because it is used as a substitute for bread in times of scarcity, but it is rather a corruption from Ger *mangold*, beet, *mangoldwurzel*, beet root] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Beta* (*B altissima*), by some considered a mere variety of the ordinary beet See BEET [Written also *mangold wurzel*]

Mangel Wurzel (*Beta hybrida*)

Măn'ger, *n* [Fr *mangeoire*, from Fr *manger*, to eat, Lat *manducare* See MANDUCATE]

1 A trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle, the receptacle from which cattle eat in a barn or stable

2 (*Naut*) A space across the deck, within the hawse holes, having a coaming high enough to prevent the water which enters the hawse-holes from running over the deck

Măn'ger-bōard, *n* (*Naut*) The bulk head on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck *Totten*

Măn'gĭl-ly, *adv* In a vile or foul manner, meanly basely.

O, this sounds *mangly*,
Poorly, and scurvily in a soldier's mouth *Beau & Fl*

Măn'gĭl-ness, *n* [From *mangy*] The quality or condition of being mangy scabbiness, infection of the mange

Măn'gle (mang'gl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MANGLED, *p pr* & *vb n* MANGLING] [L Ger *mank*, deficient, mutilated, D *mank*, halt, lame, hence, A-S *be-mancan*, to maim, behead, *be mancad*, maimed, beheaded, Icel *manka*, to lessen, decrease allied to Lat *mancus*, maimed, infirm, whence L Lat *mancus*, debilitated, mutilated, *mancare*, to mutilate, Arm *mank*, *monl*, deprived of an arm or hand, O H Ger *mangalôn*, N H Ger *mangeln*, D *mangelen*, to be wanting]

1 To cut or bruise with repeated blows or strokes, making a ragged or torn wound, or covering with wounds, to tear in cutting to cut in a bungling manner, to hack, to lacerate to mutilate, — applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh "And scared with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat" *Dryden*

2 To curtail, to take by piecemeal

Măn'gle (măng'gl), *n* [D *mangel*, Dan *mangle*, Ger *mangel*, *mange*, from O Fr *mangonel*, Gr *μάγγανον*, a machine for throwing stones, the axis of a pulley See MANGONEL, *infra*] A rolling press or calender for smoothing linen It is an oblong wooden box filled with stones, resting upon two cylinders which roll backward and forward over the linen, spread upon a polished table, motion being given to the box by a crank or otherwise, and sometimes regulated by a fly-wheel

Mangle-rack (*Mach*), a contrivance for converting continuous circular motion into reciprocating rectilinear motion, by means of a rack and pinion as in the mangle The pinion is held to the rack by a groove in such a manner that it passes alternately from one side of the rack to the other and thus gives motion to it in opposite directions, according to the side in which its teeth are engaged — *Mangle-wheel* a wheel in which the teeth or pins, on its face, are interrupted on one side, and the pinion, working in them, passes from inside to outside of the teeth alternately, thus converting the continuous circular motion of the pinion into a reciprocating circular motion of the wheel

Măn'gle, *v t* To smooth with a mangle, to calender, as linen

Măn'gler (măng'gler), *n* 1 One who mangles or tears in cutting

2 One who smooths linen with a mangle

Măn'go (măng'go), *n* [Malay *mangga*]

1 The fruit of the mango-tree, of the East Indies When pickled, it forms an article of commerce, and is imported into Europe and the United States.

2. A green musk-melon pickled.

Mango-fish (*Ichth*), a fish of the Ganges (the *Polynemus risua*), about fifteen inches long, and highly esteemed for food It appears about the same time with the mango fruit, in April and May, whence the name

Măn'go-bĭrd, *n.* (*Ornith*) The Indian oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*) *Dallas.*

Măn'gold-wûr'zel, *n* See MANGEL-WURZEL

Măn'go-nĕl, *n* [O Fr *mangonel*, *mangoneau*, Pr. *manganel*, It *manganello*, *mangano*, L Lat *manganellus*, *manganus*, *manganum*, from Gr *μαγγανον*. See MANGLE, *n*] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls

Măn'go nĭsm, *n* [O Fr *mangonisme* See *in fra*] The art of mangonizing, or setting off to advantage [*Obs*]

Măn'go-nĭst, *n* 1 One who mangonizes, or furbishes up worthless articles for sale, [*Obs*] *Marston.*

2 A slave dealer, also, a strumpet. [*Obs.*]

Măn'go-nīze, *v t* [O Fr *mangoniser*, Lat *mangonizare*, from *mango*, a dealer in slaves or wares, to which he tries to give an appearance of greater value by decking them out and furbishing them up, from Gr. *μάγγανον*, any means for charming and bewitching others] To furbish up for sale, to set off to advantage [*Obs*] *B. Jonson.*

Măn'go-stăn, } *n.* [Malay *mangusta*, *mangis*]
Măn'go-steen, }

(*Bot*) A tree of the East Indies of the genus *Garcinia* (*G mangostana*), — so called from Dr *Garcen*, who described it The tree grows to the height of eighteen feet, and bears fruit also called *mangosteen*, of the size of a small apple, the pulp of which is very delicious food

Măn'go-tree, *n* (*Bot*) An East Indian tree of the genus *Mangifera* (*M Indica*) It grows to a large size, and produces the mango of commerce

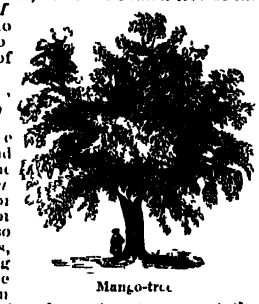

Mango-tree

Măn'grōve (Synop, § 130), *n* [Malay *manggi-manggi*]

1 (*Bot*) A tree of the East and West Indies of the genus *Rhizophora* The common or black mangrove, or mangle, and also others of the genus, are found all along the shores of the tropics, rooting in the mud, and forming dense forests even at the verge of the ocean, and below high water mark The seeds germinate even while attached to the branches The fruit has a ruddy brown shell, and a delicate white pulp within, which is sweet and eatable The bark is astringent, and is used for tanning leather

2 (*Ichth*) The mango fish

Măn'gy, *a* [*compar* MANGIER *superl* MANGIEST] [From *mange*] Infected with the mange, scabby

Man-hā'den, *n* See MENHADEN

Măn'-hōle, *n* A hole through which a man may creep into a drain, cess pool, steam boiler, parts of machinery, &c, to clean or repair

Man-hole

Măn'hood, *n* [Eng *man* and the termination *hood*, q v, O Eng *manhode*, *manhede*, A S *manhâd*]

1 The state of being man, or manly distinguished from one of the lower animals, from a child, a woman, or a divine being

2 Manly quality, courage, bravery, resolution

Mā'ni-ă, *n* [Lat *mania*, Gr *μανία*, from *μαίνομαι*, to rage, It, Sp, Pg, & Pr *mania*, Fr *manie*]

1 Violent derangement of mind, madness, insanity

2 Excessive or unreasonable desire, insane passion

Mania a potu [Lat], madness from drinking, *delirium tremens*

Syn — Insanity derangement, madness lunacy alienation, aberration, delirium frenzy, monomania, dementia See INSANITY

Măn'i-a-ble, *a* [Fr *maniable*, from *manier*, to manage, from Lat *manus*, hand] Manageable, tractable [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Mā'ni-ăc, *a* [L Lat *maniacus*, Gr *μανιακός*, from *μανία*, mania, q v, Fr *maniaque*, Pr *maniac*, Sp Pg, & It *maniaco*] Raving with madness, raging with disordered intellect, mad

Mā'ni-ăc, *n.* One raving with madness, a madman

Ma ni'ac al, *a* Affected with madness

Măn'i-cate, *a* [Lat *manicatus*, sleeved, from *manica*, sleeves] (*Bot*) Covered with hairs or pubescence so platted together and interwoven as to form a tissue easily removed

Măn'i-chē'an, *a* Pertaining to the Manichees

Măn'i-chē'an, } *n* [L Lat *Manichæus*, Fr *Ma-*
Măn'i-chee, } *nichee*] A follower of Manes, a Persian, who tried to combine the Oriental philosophy with Christianity, and maintained that there are two supreme principles, the first of which, *light*, was held to be the author of all good, the second, *darkness*, the author of all evil

Măn'i che ĭsm, *n* [Fr *manichéisme*] The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained, by the Manichees

Măn'i-che-ĭst, *n* [Fr *manichéiste*] The same as MANICHEAN

Măn'i chŏrd, } *n* [Fr *manichordion*, O Fr
Măn'i-chŏrd'on, } *manicordon*, Sp & Pg *manicordio*, It *monocordo*, Gr *μονόχορδον*, from *μόνος*, alone, single, and *χορδή*, string, because it was originally an instrument that had only one string, whence, in Giraud de Calanson, a Provençal poet, *manucorda*, *ab una corda*, i e, the monochord with one string Cf MONOCHORD] (*Mus*) A musical instrument in the form of a spinet, whose strings, like those of the clavichord, are covered with little pieces of cloth to deaden and soften their sounds, — whence it is called the *dumb spinet*. It is no longer used

Măn'i-cŏn, *n.* [Lat. *manicon*, a plant, the juice of which makes mad, from Gr. *μανικός*, belonging to madness, from *μανία*, madness. See MANIA.] A species of nightshade.

Mā'nĭe, *n.* Mania; insanity. [*Obs.*]

Mania,
Engendered of humors melancholic *Chaucer.*

Măn'i fest, *a.* [Lat. *manifestus*, Fr. *manifeste*, Pr. *manifest*, Pg, O. Sp., & It. *manifesto*, N. Sp. *manifiesto*]

1 Clearly visible to the eye, obvious to the understanding, not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood, plain, open, apparent, palpable.

That which may be known of God is *manifest* in them *Rom* i. 19

Thus *manifest* to sight the god appeared *Dryden.*

2 Detected, convicted, — with *of* [*Rare*]

Calistho there stood *manifest* of shame *Dryden.*

Syn — Open, clear, apparent, evident, visible, conspicuous, plain, obvious — MANIFEST, CLEAR, PLAIN, OBVIOUS, EVIDENT What is *clear* can be seen in all its bearings, what is *plain* can be seen by any man without study or reflection, what is *obvious* lies directly in our way, and must be seen by every one, what is *evident* is seen forcibly, and leaves no hesitation on the mind, what is *manifest* is evident in a very high degree, striking upon the mind at once with overpowering conviction

So *clear*, so shining, and so *evident*,
That it will glimmer through a blind man's eye. *Shak.*

Entertained with solitude,
Where *obvious* duty erewhile appeared unsought. *Milton*

I saw I saw him *manifest* in view,
His voice, his figure, and his gesture knew *Dryden.*

Măn'i fest, *n*, *pl* MANIFESTS [Fr *manifeste*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *manifesto*, It & Lat *manifestum*]

1 A public declaration, an open statement, a manifesto See MANIFESTO [*Obs*]

2 A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, containing a description by marks, numbers, &c, of each package of goods, to be exhibited at the custom house by the proper person *Simmonds. Bouvier.*

Măn'i fest, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MANIFESTED, *p. pr* & *vb n* MANIFESTING]

1 To disclose to the eye or to the understanding, to show plainly, to make to appear, to put beyond question or doubt, to display, to exhibit

There is nothing hid which shall not be *manifested* *Mark* iv 22

Thy life did *manifest* thou lovedst me not *Shak*

2 To exhibit the manifests or prepared invoices of to declare at the custom house.

Syn — To reveal declare, evince, make known, disclose, discover, display

Măn'i fĕst'a ble, *a* Capable of being manifested, as, a *manifestable* way *More*

Măn'i fes tā'tion, *n* [Lat *manifestatio*, Fr & Pr *manifestation*, Sp *manifestacion*, It *manifestazione*] The act of manifesting or disclosing, discovery to the eye or to the understanding, exhibition, display, revelation, as, the *manifestation* of God's power in creation

The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this public *manifestation* of them at the great day *Atterbury*

Măn'i fĕst'i ble, *a* See MANIFESTABLE

Măn'i fĕst ly, *adv* In a manifest manner, clearly, evidently, plainly

Măn'i fĕst-ness, *n.* The quality of being manifest, obviousness

Măn'i fĕs'to, *n*, *pl* MĂN'I FĔS'TŌES [Fr *manifeste*, It & O Sp *manifesto*, N Sp *manifiesto* See MANIFEST] A public declaration, usually of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives in reference to some act done or contemplated by him, as, a *manifesto* declaring the purpose of a prince to begin war, and explaining his motives [Written also *manifest*] *Bouvier*

Măn'i fōld, *a* [Eng *many* and *fold*, A S *maneg feald*, *menigfeald*]

1 Various in kind or quality, many in number, numerous, multiplied

O Lord, how *manifold* are thy works! *Ps* civ 24

I know your *manifold* transgressions *Amos* v 12

2 Exhibited at divers times or in various ways, — used to qualify nouns in the singular number, as, the *manifold* wisdom of God, or his *manifold* grace *Eph* iii 10 1 *Pet* iv. 10.

Măn'i-fōld, *v t* [*imp* & *p p*. MANIFOLDED, *p pr*. & *vb n* MANIFOLDING]

1 To double or fold in many complications or thicknesses

2 To take many copies of, by a mechanical process, to multiply, as copies of a written account

Măn'i fōld-ed, *a* Having many doublings, folds, or complications, as, a *manifolded* shield. [*Obs*]

Măn'i-fōld-ly, *adv.* In a manifold manner, in many ways

Măn'i fōld-ness, *n.* Multiplicity *Sherwood*

Măn'i-fōldş, *n. pl.* The third stomach of a ruminant animal [*Local. U S*]

Măn'i-fōrm, *a* [Lat *manus*, hand, and *forma*, shape] Shaped like the hand.

Ma-nĭg'lion (ma-nĭl'yun), *n.* [It. *maniglio*, *maniglia*, bracelet, handle, e. g, of a gun Cf MANILLO] (*Gun*) Either one of two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance.

Măn'i-hŏc, } *n.* The same as MANIOC, q. v.
Măn'i hŏt, }

Măn'i-kĭn, *n.* [Eng. *man* and diminutive termina-

tion *kin*, q. v. Cf. O. D. *mannekin*, whence Fr. *mannequin*.]

1. A little man; a dwarf; a pygmy. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. An artificial preparation made of pasteboard or various other materials, and exhibiting the different parts and organs of the human body.

Măn'il, *n.* The same as MANILLIO

Ma-nil'a, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Manila, the largest of the Philippine Isles

Manila hemp, a fibrous material, obtained from the *Musa textilis*, a plant allied to the banana growing in the Philippine Isles, &c., from which excellent ropes and cables are made. — *Manila rope*, rope composed of Manila hemp.

Ma-nil'lio, **Ma-nil'la**, **Ma-nille'**, *n.* [It. *manigliо*, *manuglia*, Sp. *manilla*, Fr. *manille*, from Lat. *manus*, hand, and formed after the analogy of Lat. *monile*, pl. *monilia*, necklace.]

1. A ring or bracelet worn upon the arm or leg as an ornament by persons in Africa.

2. A piece of copper of the shape of a horse shoe, used as money by certain tribes of the west coast of Africa. *Simmonds.*

Măn'i-bŏ, *n.* [Pg. & Braz. *mandioca*.]

1. The tropical plant (*Iatropha manihot*) from which cassava and tapioca are prepared.

2. The cassava itself.

[Written also *mandioc*, *mandioc*, *manihoc*, and *manihot*.]

Măn'i-ple, *n.* [Lat. *manipulus*, *manipus*, a handful, a certain number of soldiers, from *manus*, the hand, and *plere*, to fill, *plenus*, full; Fr. *manipule*, Sp. *manipulo*, It. *manipolo*.]

1. A handful.

2. A small band of soldiers; a company, — chiefly or exclusively used in speaking of Roman soldiers.

3. A kind of scarf worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest, a fanon, a stole.

Ma-nip'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *manipularis*, Fr. *manipulaire*, It. *manipolare*. See *supra*.] Pertaining to the maniple, or company.

Ma-nip'u-late, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANIPULATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANIPULATING.] [L. Lat. *manipulare*, *manipulatum*, to lead by the hand, from Lat. *manipulus*, It. *manipolare*, Sp. *manipular*, Fr. *manipuler*. See MANIPLE.] To treat, work, or operate with the hands, to manage in hand work.

Ma-nip'u-late, *v. i.* To use the hands, to do hand work, specifically, to manage apparatus in the experiments of physics and chemistry, also, specifically, to use the hand in mesmeric operations.

Ma-nip'u-la'tion, *n.* [Fr. *manipulation*, Sp. *manipulacion*, It. *manipolazione*.]

1. The act of manipulating, work by hand, use of the hands, in an artistic or skillful manner, in science or art.

Manipulation is to the chemist like the external senses to the mind. *Whewell.*

2. (*Mining.*) A particular manner of digging ore.

Ma-nip'u-la'tive, *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by, manipulation.

Ma-nip'u-la'tor, *n.* One who practices manipulation.

Ma-nip'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, manipulation.

Mă'nis, *n.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *manes*, the ghosts or shades of the dead, a corpse, so called from its dismal appearance, and because it seeks for its food by night.] (*Zool.*) A genus of edentate mammals, covered with large, hard, triangular scales, with sharp edges that overlap each other like tiles on a roof. They inhabit the warmest parts of Asia and Africa, and feed on ants, &c., the pangolin.

Măn'i-tou, *n.* [*Indian.*] A spirit, god, or devil of the American Indians. *Bartlett.*

Măn'i-trunk, *n.* [Lat. *manus*, hand, and *truncus*, trunk.] (*Entom.*) The anterior segment of the thorax in insects. See INSECT.

Man-kind' (72), *n.* [This word admits the accent either on the first or second syllable, the distinction of accent being inconsiderable.]

1. The race or species of human beings, the human race, man taken collectively, man.

The proper study of *mankind* is man. *Pope.*

2. Men as distinguished from women, the male part of the human race. *Jer.* xxxvii. 22.

3. Human feelings, humanity. [*Obs.*] "O you whose minds are good, and have not forced all *mankind* from your breasts." *B. Jonson.*

Man-kind', *a.* 1. Resembling man, not womanly or womanish. [*Obs.*]

2. Of virile power, masculine, ferocious. [*Obs.*] "Are women grown so *mankind*?" *Beau. & Fl.* "Terrible lions, many a *mankind* beast." *Chapman.*

Mănks, *n.* The language spoken in the Isle of Man. See MANX.

Mănks, *a.* Pertaining to the language or people of the Isle of Man. See MANX.

Măn'less, *a.* 1. Destitute of men, not manned, as a boat. [*Rare.*] *Bacon.*

2. Not manly, unmanly, inhuman. [*Obs.*] "Stuffed with *manless* cruelty." *Chapman.*

Măn'less-ly, *adv.* In a manless or unmanly manner; inhumanly. [*Obs.*] "*Manlessly* dragged to the Grecian fleet." *Chapman.*

Măn'-like, *a.* 1. Having the form or appearance of a man, possessing the nature of a man as distinguished from a woman.

2. Having the proper qualities or character of a man, manly.

Măn'li-ness, *n.* [From Eng. *manly*.] The quality of being manly, or of possessing the attributes of a man, especially boldness and courage, dignity, bravery.

Măn'ling, *n.* A little man, a manikin. [*Obs.*] *B. Jon.*

Măn'ly, *a.* [*compar.* MANLIER, *superl.* MANLIEST.] [From Eng. *man*, and the termination *ly*, q. v., A. S. *menlu*.] Having qualities becoming a man; not childish or womanish, man like, firm, brave, undaunted, dignified, noble, stately.

Serene and *manly*, hardened to sustain
The load of life. *Dryden.*

He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden.*

Syn. — Bold, daring, brave, courageous, firm, undaunted, hardy, dignified, stately. — MANLY, MANFUL. *Manful* points to the energy and vigor of a man; *manly*, to the generous and noble qualities of a man. Hence *manful* refers to force and resolution as attributes of our race, and is opposed to *weak* or *cowardly*; *manly* has reference to maturity of years or elevation of spirit, and is opposed to *puerile* or *mean*. Hence we speak of a *manful* endurance of evil, and of *manly* conduct or deportment.

I slew him *manfully* in fight,
Without false vantage or base treachery. *Shak.*
Let's briefly put on *manly* readiness,
And meet in the hall together. *Shak.*

Măn'ly, *adv.* With courage like a man.

Măn'-mild'wife, *n.* A man who practices obstetrics.

Măn'-mill'li-ner, *n.* A male maker of millinery; hence, a man who is busied with trifling occupations or embellishments.

Măn'na, *n.* [Lat. *manna*, Gr. *μαννα*, Heb. *man* מן *mann*, properly, gift (of heaven), from *manna*, Heb. *manan*, *mânâh*, to share, bestow.]

1. (*Script.*) A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia; hence, divinely supplied food. *Ex.* xvi. 15.

2. (*Med.*) A sweetish secretion from many trees, as, the manna ash (*Ornus Europæa*, and *O. rotundifolia*), mostly obtained from Sicily, the Camel's thorn (which see), of Arabia and Syria, the *Lama riscus Gallæi*, of Arabia and Syria, and the European larch, or *Larix Europæa*. This is known as *Briançon manna*. The best manna is in oblong pieces or flakes of a whitish or pale yellow color, light, friable, and somewhat transparent. It is a mild laxative. *Dunglison.*

Măn'na-cr̆qup, *n.* Ground wheat consisting of large, hard grains, which remain in the bolting machine when the fine flour has been sifted out, — used for making pudding soups, and the like.

Măn'ner, *n.* [Fr. *manière*, Pr. & Pg. *maneira*, Sp. *manera*, It. *maniera*, from Lat. *manuarius* for *manuarius*, belonging to the hand from *manus* the hand properly handling, the mode in which a thing is handled.]

1. Mode of action, way of performing or effecting any thing, method, style, form, fashion.

The nations which thou hast removed and placed in the cities of Samaria, know not the *manner* of the god of the land. *2 Kings* xvii. 26.

Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare. *Dryden.*

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle but very powerful *manner*. *Atterbury.*

2. Characteristic mode of acting, conducting, carrying on one's self, or the like; peculiar way or carriage; habitual style, bearing or conduct, specifically, (*a*) The style of writing or thought in an author, or characteristic peculiarity of an artist. (*b*) (*pl.*) Carriage, behavior, deportment, also decent and respectful deportment; becoming behavior, well bred carriage and address. (*c*) Customary method of acting, habit.

Show them the *manner* of the king that shall reign over them. 1 *Sam.* viii. 9.

Paul, as his *manner* was, went in unto them. *Jer.* xvii. 2.

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words. *Richardson.*

3. Certain degree or measure; as, it is in a *manner* done already.

The bad is in a *manner* common. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 5.

4. Sort, kind, style. — In this application having the sense of a plural, sorts or kinds.

Ye tithe mint, and rue, and all *manner* of herbs. *Luke* xi. 42.

And shall say all *manner* of evil against you falsely. *Matt.* v. 11.

I bid thee say,
What *manner* of man art thou? *Coleridge.*

☞ In old usage *of* was sometimes omitted after *manner* when employed in this sense. "A *manner* I am corrupt." *Chaucer.*

In a manner, in a certain degree, measure, or sense, to a certain extent.

Augustinus does *in a manner* confess the charge. *Baker.*

— *To be taken in*, or *with the manner*, to be taken in the very act. See MAINOR. — *To make one's manners*, to make a bow or courtesy, to offer salutation.

Syn. — Method, mode, custom, habit, fashion, air, look, mien, aspect, appearance. See METHOD.

Măn'nered (măn'nerd), *a.* 1. Having manners, conduct, or bearing.

Give her princely training, that she may be
Mannered as she is born. *Shak.*

2. Affected with mannerism, marked by excess of some characteristic peculiarity.

His style is in some degree *mannered* and confined. *Hazlitt.*

Măn'ner-ism, *n.* [Fr. *maniérisme*.] Adherence to the same manner, a tasteless uniformity, adherence to a peculiar style or manner, a characteristic mode of action, bearing, or treatment, carried to excess. "Not to permit beauties, by repetition, to become *mannerisms*." *Coleridge.*

His style, in spite of its *mannerism*, may partly by reason of its *mannerism*, is well suited for light, garrulous, desultory Ana. *Macaulay.*

Măn'ner-ist, *n.* [Fr. *manieriste*, It. *manierista*.] One addicted to mannerism, a person who, in action, bearing, or treatment, carries characteristic peculiarities to excess, or who servilely copies the peculiarities of another.

Măn'ner-li-ness, *n.* The quality of being mannerly, or civil and respectful in behavior, civility, complaisance.

Măn'ner-ly, *a.* Showing good manners, decent in deportment, civil, respectful, complaisant, not rude or vulgar.

What thou thinkest meet, and is most *mannerly*. *Shak.*

Măn'ner-ly, *adv.* With good manners, civilly, respectfully, without rudeness, becomingly. *Shak.*

Măn'ners-bit, *n.* A portion left in a dish for the sake of good manners, or not to seem greedy. *Halliwell.*

Măn'nish, *a.* [From Eng. *man*, A. S. *mennisc*, *mennisc*.]

1. Having the nature of man, human.

2. Having the appearance or qualities of a man; masculine, bold, in a bad sense, not becoming a woman, not feminine. "A woman impudent and *mannish* grown." *Shak.*

Măn'nish-ly, *adv.* In a mannish manner.

Măn'nite, *n.* [Fr. & It. *mannite*.] (*Chem.*) A kind of crystallized sugar obtained from manna. *P. Cyc.*

Ma-nŏm'e-tre, *n.* See MANOMETER.

Măn'-of-wăr', *n.* A government vessel employed for the purposes of war, a ship of war, a war vessel.

Man-of-war bird (*Ornith.*), a large black tropical sea fowl belonging to the pelican family, the frigate bird. — *Portuguese man-of-war* (*Zool.*), a marine animal belonging to the class of Acalephæ and of the genus *Physalia* (*P. Atlantica*). It consists of an irregular vesicle filled with air, from which depend numerous long tentacles and the upper surface of which is in the form of an erected crest acting to a certain extent as a sail. *Lord.*

Ma-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. *μανος*, thin, rare, and *μετρον*, measure; Fr. *manomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the tension or elastic force of gases, steam, &c., constructed usually on the principle of allowing the gas to exert its elastic force in raising a column of mercury in an open tube, or in compressing a portion of air or other gas in a closed tube, with mercury or other liquid intervening, or in bending a metallic or other spring so as to set in motion an index.

Măn'o-mĕt'ric-al, *a.* [Fr. *manométrique*.] Pertaining to the manometer, made by the manometer.

Măn'or, *n.* [O. Fr. *manoir*, *manier*, *manei*, habitation, village, L. Lat. *manerium*, from O. Fr. *manoir*, *manoir manier*, Lat. *manere*, to stay, remain, dwell, because it was the permanent residence of the lord and of his tenants.]

1. (*Eng. Law.*) The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord or great person once formerly kept in his own hands, for the use and subsistence of his family.

My *manors*, rents, revenues, I forego. *Shak.*

☞ In these days a *manor* rather signifies the jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal than the land or site, for a man may have a manor in gross as the law terms it, that is, the right and title of a court baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging.

2. (*American Law.*) A tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee farm rent to the proprietor, sometimes in kind, and sometimes perform certain stipulated services. *Burrill.*

Măn'or-house, *n.* The house belonging to a manor, — called also *manor seat*.

Ma-nō'ri-al (89), *a.* Pertaining to a manor. [Written also *manorial*.]

They have no civil liberty, their children belong not to them but to their *manorial* lord. *Locke.*

Măn'or-sēat, *n.* See MANOR HOUSE.

Măn'o-scōpe, *n.* The same as MANOMETER.

Ma-nŏs'co-py, *n.* [Gr. *μανος*, thin, rare, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine.] The science of the determination of the density of vapors and gases.

Ma-nō'ver-y, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A contrivance or maneuvering to catch game illegally.

Măn'-plĕas'er, *n.* One who pleases men, or who tries to gain their favor. *Latimer.*

Măn'-quĕll'er, *n.* [Eng. *man* and *queller*, A.-S. *manacwellere*.] A man killer, a man-slayer, a murderer. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Măn'red, } *n.* Service rendered to a superior, as
Măn'-rĕnt, } to a lord, vassalage, dependence. [*Obs.* or *Scots Law.*] *Halliwell.*

Măn'-rōpe, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the side ropes to the gangway of a ship. *Totten.*

Măn'sard-roof, *n.* [So called from its inventor, François *Mansard*, or *Mansart*, a distinguished French architect, who died in 1666.] (*Arch.*) A kind of roof formed with an upper and under set of rafters, the upper set more inclined to the horizon than the under set, — called also *curb-roof*. See ROOF.

Mănse, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *manse*, O. Fr. *manse, mese, meisnie*, Sp. *masa*, L. Lat. *mansa, massa*, from Lat. *manere, mansum*, to stay, dwell. Cf. MANSION and MANOR.]
1 A house or habitation; especially, a parsonage-house.
2 A farm.
Capital manse, the manor-house, or lord's court

Măn'sion, *n.* [Lat *mansio*, a staying, remaining, a dwelling, habitation, from *manere, mansum*, to stay, remain, abide, dwell, Sp *mansion*, O Sp *mansion*, It. *mansione, magione*, Pr *mansion, masson*, O Fr *mansion*, N Fr *maison*, a place of abode, house. Cf. MANSE and MANOR.]
1. A place of residence; a house, a habitation, an abode; especially one of some size or pretension.
In my Father's house are many *mansions* *John* xiv 2
Thy *mansion* wants thee Adam rise *Milton*
These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *mansions* keep *Denham*
2. The house of the lord of a manor; manor house.

Măn'sion, *v. t.* To dwell, to reside. [*Obs.*] *Mede*

Măn'sion-a-ry, *a.* Resident, residentiary; as, *mansionary* canons.

Măn'sion-house, *n.* The house in which one resides, an inhabited house; specifically, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London. *Blackstone*

Măn'sion-ry, *n.* A place of residence. [*Obs.*]
The temple-haunting martlet does approve
By his loved *mansionry* *Shak.*

Măn'slaugh-ter (-slaw-ter), *n.* [Eng. *man* and *slaughter*. A. S. *manslege, manslyht*.]
1 The slaying of a man or of men; destruction of human beings; murder.
To subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite *Manslaughter* *Shak.*
2. (*Law*) The unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied. This may be voluntary, upon a sudden heat or excitement of anger, or involuntary, but in the commission of some unlawful act.

Măn'suēte (măn'swēt), *a.* [Lat *mansuetus*, p. p. of *mansuescere, mansuetum*, to make tame, literally, to become accustomed, or to accustom, to the hand, from *manus*, the hand, and *suescere*, to become accustomed, Fr *mansuete*, Pr *mansuat*, Sp. & It. *mansueto*.] Tame, gentle, not wild or ferocious. [*Obs.*] *Ray*

Măn'sue tūde (măn'swe-tūd, 53), *n.* [Lat *mansuetudo*, from *mansuetus* Fr *mansuetude*, Sp *mansuetud*, It *mansuetudine*, Pr *mansueza*.] Tameness, mildness, gentleness. [*Obs.*] *Herbert*

Măn'swēar, *v. t.* The same as MAINSWEAR.

Mant-chōō', *n.*, *pl.* MANT CHOOS' (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Mantchooria, or Manchooria. [Written also *Manchoo*.]

Mant chōō', *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Mantchooria, or its inhabitants.

Măn'tel (măn'tl), *n.* (*Arch.*) The work over the place in front of the chimney, especially a narrow shelf, usually ornamented, above the fire place,—called also *mantel piece, mantel shelf*, and *mantel tree*.
☞ The word is written, also, *mantle*, but the spelling *mantel* is the more common, and is to be preferred as serving to distinguish this word from *mantle*, a garment.

Măn'tel-ĕt (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr *mantelet*, dim. of Fr *manteau*, O. Fr *mantel*. See MANTLE.]
1. A small cloak worn by women. [Written also *mantlet*.]
2 (*Fort.*) A musket proof shield of wood, metal, or rope, which is sometimes used for the protection of sappers or riflemen during the attack of a fortress, or to protect the gunners at embrasures. For protecting sappers the sap roller is now used.

Măn'tel-piēce, **Măn'tel-shĕlf**, **Măn'tel-tree**, *n.* See MANTEL.

Măn'tic, *a.* [Gr. μαντικος, prophetic.] Pertaining to divination, or to the condition of one supposed to be inspired by a deity; prophetic. [*Rare.*] "This *mantic* fury of theirs, displaying itself in eyes rolling, lips foaming." *French*

Măn't'i-chôr, **Măn't'i-cōre**, *n.* The same as MANTIGER.

Măn'ti-ger (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat *mantichora*, Gr. μαντιχώρας, μαρτιχώρας, μαρτιχώρας, a fabulous Indian beast, compounded of the lion, porcupine, and scorpion, with a human head, from Per *mard khora*, i. e., man eater, from *mard*, man, and *khwa*, eating, Fr. *mantichore*.] (*Zool.*) A large monkey or baboon. *Arbuthnot*

Man-til'la, *n.* [Sp. *mantilla*, Fr. *mantille*. See MANTLE.]
1. A lady's cloak of silk or velvet.
2. A kind of veil covering the head and falling down upon the shoulders. [Spain, Mexico, &c.] *Simmonds*

Mantis (*Mantis religiosa*)

Măn'tis, *n.* [Gr. μαντις, prophet.] (*Entom.*) A Linnean genus of voracious insects remarkable for their slender, grotesque forms. One species (*M. religiosa*) has a pair of legs in front resembling a person's hands when folded in prayer, and is often called the *praying mantis*.

Man tis'să, *n.* [Lat., an addition, make-weight, a Tuscan word.] (*Math.*) The decimal part of a logarithm, as distinguished from the integral part, or *characteristic*.

Măn'tle (măn'tl), *n.* [A. S. *mentel, mæntel*, O. Fr *mantel*, N. Fr *manteau*, Pr *mantel*, It *mantello*, Sp *mantilla*, O. H. Ger. *mantal*, N. H. Ger., D., Dan., & Sw. *mantel*, Icel. *möttull*, L. Lat *mantellus*, from Lat *mantellum, mantelum*.]
1 A loose garment to be worn over other garments, an enveloping robe, a cloak; hence, figuratively, a covering or concealing envelope.
The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of satin *Bacon*
Well covered with the night's black *mantle* *Shak.*
2 The froth or scum on a liquid. [*Rare.*]
3 (*Her.*) That appearance of folded cloth that is drawn about a coat of arms.
4 (*Zool.*) (*a*) The outer soft membrane of the body of a mollusk. It may line the shell, as in oysters, or include it. Its functions are very various. (*b*) Any free outer membrane.
5 (*Arch.*) A mantel. See MANTEL.
Ladies'-mantle (*Bot.*), a little plant (*Alchemilla vulgaris*).

Măn'tle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANTLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANTLING.] To cover or envelop, as with a mantle, to cloak, to hide; to disguise.
So the rising senses
Begin to chase the ignorant fumes that *mantle*
Their clearer reason *Shak.*

Măn'tle, *v. i.* 1 To rise and spread, to expand, to spread, to be spread out, especially in a graceful or elegant manner, or for pleasure.
The swan, with arched neck
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows
Her state with oary feet *Milton*
He gave the *mantling* vine to grow,
A trophy to his love *Fenton*
When *mantling* blood
Flowed in his lovely cheeks *Smith*
2 Hence, to revel in pleasure, to taste delight, to joy.
My frail fancy, fed with full delights
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease *Spenser*
3 To become covered, as a liquid, on the surface, to send up a scum or froth.
There is a sort of men whose visages
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond *Shak.*

Măn'tle-piēce, **Măn'tle-shĕlf**, **Măn'tle-tree**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A mantel. See MANTEL.

Măn'tlet, *n.* See MANTELET.

Măn'tling, *n.* (*Her.*) The representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat of arms.

Măn'to, *n.* [It *manto, ammanto*, Sp & Pg *manto*, abbreviated from Lat *mantellum*. See MANTLE.] A robe, a cloak. [*Obs.*] *Ricaut*

Man tō'lo ġist, *n.* [See *infra*.] One who is skilled in mantology; a diviner; a prophet. [*Obs.*]

Man tō'lo ġy, *n.* [Gr. μαντις, prophet, and λογος, discourse.] The act or art of divination or prophesying. [*Obs.*]

Măn'-trăp, *n.* A machine for catching trespassers.

Măn'tu-â (măn'tu-â, *or* măn'tū) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Either corrupted from It *manto*, Fr *manteau*, or from *Mantua*, in Italy. See MANTO and MANTLE, and cf. MILLINER.] A woman's gown or dress. "A new *mantua* of genuine French silk." *W. Scott*

Măn'tua-mā'kẽr (măn'tu-mā'kẽr), *n.* A ladies' dress maker, one who makes women's clothes.

Măn'ū al, *a.* [Lat. *manualis*, from *manus*, the hand, Fr *manuel*, Pr., Sp., & Pg *manual*, It *manuale*.]
1 Pertaining to the hand, performed by the hand; as, *manual* labor.
2 Used or made by hand; as, a deed under the king's sign *manual*. "The *manual* and ocular examination of the meanest particulars in the universe." *Tatham*
Manual alphabet. See DACTYLOLOGY.—*Manual exercise* (*Mil.*), the exercise by which soldiers are taught the use of their muskets and other arms.

Măn'ū al, *n.* [Fr *manuel*, Sp *manual*, It & L. Lat *manuale*. See *supra*.]
1 A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; a hand book; as, a *manual* of laws.
2 Hence, specifically, the service book of the Roman Catholic church.
3 (*Mus.*) The key board of an organ or harmonium, as distinguished from the pedals. *Moore*

Măn'ū al ist, *n.* One who works with the hands, an artificer. [*Obs.*]

Măn'ū al ly, *adv.* By hand.

Măn'ū a ry, *a.* [Lat *manuarius*, from *manus*, hand.] Belonging to the hand, manual, done by the hand. [*Obs.*] *Fotherby.*

Ma-nū'bi al, *a.* [Lat *manubialis*, from *manubiæ*, money obtained from the sale of booty, booty, from *manus*, hand.] Belonging to spoils, taken in war. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Ma-nū'bri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the *manubrium*; of the form of the *manubrium*, or handle-like.

Ma-nū'bri-um, *n.* [Lat. *manubrium*, handle, from *manus*, hand.] (*Anat.*) The upper bone of the sternum, or breast-bone, of a handle shape.

Măn'ū-dūc'tor, *n.* One who leads by the hand, a manuductor. [*Obs.*]

Măn'ū duc'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *manuductio*, from *manus*, hand, and *ductio*, a leading, *ducere*, to lead, Fr *manuduction*, Sp. *manuduccion*.] Guidance by the hand. [*Obs.*] *Glanville. South.*

Măn'ū duc'tor, *n.* [Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *ductor*, a leader, from *ducere*, to lead, Fr. *manuducteur*, Sp *manuductor*.] (*Mus.*) An officer in the ancient church, who gave the signal for the choir to sing, who beat time with the hand, and regulated the music. *Moore*

Măn'ū-făc'to ry, *n.* [Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *factum*, a place where something is made, from *facio*, a maker, from *facere, factum*, to make; It. *manifattura*.] A house or place where any thing is manufactured; a factory.

Măn'ū făc'to ry, *a.* Employed in manufacturing.

Măn'ū făct'ūr al (făkt'yūr), *a.* Pertaining or relating to manufactures.

Măn'ū făct'ūre (măn'yū-făkt'yūr, 53), *n.* [Lat *manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, from *facere, factum*, to make, Fr *manufacture*, Sp *manufactura, manufatura*, It *manifattura*.]
1 The operation of making wares of any kind, the process of reducing raw materials to a form suitable for use, by the hands, by art, or machinery.
2 Any thing made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art, as cloths, iron utensils, shoes, cabinet work, saddlery, and the like.

Măn'ū făct'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANUFACTURED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANUFACTURING.] [Fr *manufacturer*, Sp *manufacturar*.]
1 To make or fabricate from raw materials by the hand, by art, or machinery, and work into forms convenient for use, as, to *manufacture* cloth, nails, or glass.
2 To work, as raw materials, into suitable forms for use, as, to *manufacture* wool, cotton, silk, or iron.

Măn'ū făct'ūre, *v. i.* To be occupied in manufactures, as, a *manufacturing* community or district.

Măn'ū făct'ūr-er (făkt'yūr), *n.* One who manufactures, a person engaged in the business of working raw materials into wares suitable for use.

Măn'ū-mĭse', *v. t.* To make free, to manumit; to enfranchise. [*Obs.*]
And slaves now *manumised* on their dead master wait *Dryden*

Măn'ū mis'sion (mĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat *manumissio*, Fr *manumission*, Pr *manumesso*, Sp *manumision*, It *manumissione*. See *infra*.] The act of manumitting, or of liberating a slave from bondage, and giving him freedom.

Măn'ū mĭt' (110), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANUMITTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANUMITTING.] [Lat *manumittere*, from *manus*, the hand, and *mittere, missum*, to send, Sp *manumitir*, It *manomettere*.] To release from slavery, to liberate from personal bondage or servitude, to free, as a slave.

Măn'ū mō'tive, *a.* [Lat *manus*, the hand, and *movere, motum*, to move.] Movable by hand.

Măn'ū mō'tor, *n.* [Lat *manus*, the hand, and *motor*, a mover.] A small wheel carriage, so constructed that a person sitting in it may move it in any direction, a carriage for exercise.

Ma nūr'a-ble, *a.* [From *manure*.] Capable of being manured, or of being cultivated.

Ma nūr'age, *n.* Cultivation. [*Obs.*] *Warner*

Ma nūr'ance, *n.* Cultivation. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Ma nūre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MANURED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANURING.] [Contracted from Fr *manœuvrer*, to work with the hand, to cultivate by manual labor, Norm Fr *mainoverer*, to manure. See MANEUVER.]
1 To cultivate by manual labor, to till, hence, to develop by culture. [*Obs.*]
Nor could they have slid into those brutish immoralities of life had they duly *manured* those first practical notions and dictates of right reason which the nature of man is originally furnished with. *South*
2 To enrich, as land, by the application of a fertilizing substance, to make productive by compost dung, or other like substances, animal or vegetable.
The corps of half her senate
Manure the fields of Thessaly *Addison*

Ma-nūre', *n.* [From the verb. See *supra*.] Any matter which makes land productive, a fertilizing substance, as the contents of stables and barn yards, marl, ashes, decaying animal or vegetable substances, and the like.

Ma nūre'ment, *n.* Cultivation; improvement. [*Obs.*] *Wharton.*

Ma nūr'er, *n.* One who manures land.

Ma-nū'ri-al (89), *a.* Relating to manures. [*Rare.*] "The *manurial* value." *S. W. Johnson*

Ma-nūr'ing, *n.* A dressing or spread of manure on land. *Mitford*

Măn'ū-scrĭpt, *a.* [Fr. *manuscrit*, Sp. *manuscrito*, It. *manuscritto*, Lat. *manu scriptus*. See *supra*.] Written with the hand; not printed.

Măn'ū-scrĭpt, *n.* [L. Lat. *manuscriptum*, literally

something written with the hand, from Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *scribere, scriptum*, to write; Fr. *manuscrit*, Sp. *manuscrito*, It. *manuscritto*] A book or paper written with the hand, a written, as distinguished from a printed, document.

Măn'ŭ-script'al, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, manuscript; manuscript [*Obs*]

Măn'ŭ-tĕn'en-cy, *n.* [Lat. *manutenens*, p pr of *manutenere*. See MAINTENANCE and MAINTAIN] Maintenance. [*Obs*] *Abp Sancroft*

Măn'-wor'thy (-wŭr'thy), *a* Becoming a man "Where it is in advance to a better and more *man-worthy* order of things" *Coleridge*

Mănx, *n* The language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, a dialect of the Celtic [Written also *Manks*]

Mănx, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the Isle of Man, or its inhabitants, as, the *Manx* language [Written also *Manks*]

Ma'ny (mĕn'y), *a* [It has no variation to express degrees of comparison *more* and *most*, which are used for the comparative and superlative degrees, are from a different root] [A S *manig, manig, moneg, menig*, multus, pl *manige*, multi, O Sax *manag, maneg*, Goth *manags*, O H Ger *manag, manig*, M H Ger *manec, manic, manc, manech*, N H Ger *manch*, Icel *margr*, Dan *mange*, Sw *många*, D *menig*, allied to O Slav *mnog*, Russ *mnogu*, Pol *mnogi*, Bohem *mnohi*] Comprising, or consisting of, a great number of individuals, not few, numerous

Thou shalt be a father of *many* nations *Gen* xvii 4
Not *many* wise men after the flesh, not *many* mighty, not *many* noble, are called *1 Cor* i 26

☞ *Many* is prefixed to a great number of words forming compounds which need no special explanation, as, *many-angled, many capsuled, many-celled, many cleft, many-colored, many-cornered, many-eyed, many-flowered many-footed, many fruited, many-haired, many-handed many headed, many-jointed many-keeled, many knotted, many languaged, many-leaved, many-legged, many-lettered, many-mastered, many-named, many-parted, many peopled, many-petalled, many-seeded, many shaped, many-sided, many sidedness, many streaked, many-syllabled* (polysyllabic) *many-toned, many-tongued, many-toothed, many-tubed, many-twinkling, many-valved, many-veined, many-voiced, many-wived, many-zoned*, and the like

☞ *Many* is much used in comparison "As *many* as were willing hearted brought bracelets" *Exod* xxxv 22 "So *many* laws argue so *many* sins" *Milton*

Many a, a large number taken distributively, each one of many "Full *many a* gem of purest ray serene" *Gray — The many*, the greater number, the crowd, the commonalty. "The vulgar and *the many* are fit only to be led or driven" *South* "*The* tolling *many* and the resting few" *Wordsworth — Too many*, too powerful or too much, as, they are *too many* for us [*Colloq and low*] *L Estrange* See ANY

Syn —Numerous, multiplied, frequent, manifold, various, divers, sundry

Ma'ny (mĕn'y), *n* [A S *menigeo, menigo, mengeo, menio*, multitude, Goth *manags*, O H Ger *managi, menigi*, M H Ger *menige*, N H Ger *menge*, from A S *manig, maneg*, Goth *manags*, O H Ger *manag* See *supra*] A numerous company, a multitude, a great number a crowd, — chiefly in the phrases *a great many, a good many*, signifying many parts or repetitions, various or diversified forms "O thou fond *many*" *Shak*

Ma'ny (mĕn'y), *n* [Norm Fr *meignee, meuny*, O Fr *maignee, meignee, manc, mansnee, mesgnee, maisnee, mesnee, maisnie, meisnie, mesne*, Pr *mainada*, Sp *mesnada, manada*, It *masnada*, Lat as if *mansionata*, from *manere* See MANSION] A retinue of servants, household [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Ma'ny-wĭys } (mĕn'y), *adv* In many different
Ma'ny-wīse } ways, variously

Măp, *n* [Lat *mappa*, napkin, signal-cloth, a Punic word, Fr *mappe*, napkin, map, chart, Sp *mapa*, map, Pg *mappa*, Id, It *mappamondo*, a map of the world] A representation of the surface of the earth, or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material, and usually upon a plane surface, a geographical delineation, a chart, especially applied to geographical drawings of land surfaces, but sometimes also to representations of the celestial sphere, to geographical drawings, &c, hence, figuratively, a distinct and vivid representation

☞ There are five principal kinds of projection used in making maps the *orthographic*, the *stereographic* the *globular*, the *conical*, and the *cylindrical*, or *Mercator's* projection

Măp, *v t* [*imp & p p* MAPPED (măpt), *p pr & vb n* MAPPING] To draw or delineate, as the figure of any portion of land, hence, figuratively, to delineate or picture vividly, to describe well

I am near to the place where they should meet if Pisanio have *mapped* it truly *Shak*

MĂ'ple, } *n.* [A-S *mapeltreo*, and corrupted
MĂ'ple-tree, } *mapolder, maapolder, mapaldor, mapuldre*, O H. Ger *mazaltrû, mazalderû, mazoltra, mazultrû, mazzultra*, M H Ger *mazalter, mazolter, masolter, maxholter*, N H Ger *maszholder*] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Acer*, of several species *A saccharinum* is the rock maple, or sugar maple, from the sap of which sugar is made, in the United States, in great quantities, by evaporation, the red or swamp maple is *A. rubrum*; the silver maple, *A. dasycarpum*, having fruit woolly when young; the striped maple, *A. Pennsylvanium*, called also *moose-wood*. *Gray*

Maple honey, the uncrystallized portion of sap from sugar-maples, used in the form of molasses *Simmonds — Maple sugar*, sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock-maple

Măp'-mount'er, *n* One who backs maps with canvas, varnishes and fixes them on rollers, and the like *Simmonds*

Măp'per-y, *n* [From *map*] The art of planning and designing maps [*Obs*] *Shak*

Mär, *v t* [*imp & p p* MARRED, *p pr & vb n* MARRING] [A S *merran, marran, myrran, mearran*, to obstruct, impede, dissipate, O Sax *merran*, O Frics *merra*, O H Ger *marrjan, marren, merran*, M H Ger *merren*, Icel *marra*, Goth *marzjan*, D *marren, merren, meeren*, whence L Lat *marrire*, O Fr & Pr *marrir, esmarrir*, It *smarrire*, Sp *marrar*]

1 To injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding and making defective, to do injury to, to damage, to hurt, to harm, to impair, to spoil

Brewers *mar* their malt with water *Shak*

I pray you *mar* no more trees by writing songs in their barks *Shak*

But mirth is *marred*, and the good cheer is lost *Dryden*

2 To impair the good looks of, to injure in aspect, to disfigure

Ire, envy, and despair
Marred all his borrowed visage *Milton*

Mar, *n* 1 A mark or blemish made by bruising, scratching, or the like, an injury

2 A small lake See MERE

Mär'a bout' (bōōt'), *n* (*Ornith*) A kind of stork of two species which produce delicate white feathers much used as ornaments by ladies *Simmonds*

Mär'a-bout' (bōōt'), *n* [Ar] A Moorish saint, or combatant against the Infidels

Mär'a can, *n* [Braz *maracana*] (*Ornith*) A species of parrot in Brazil

Mär'a cŏck, *n* [N Lat *muracuja*, Fr *muracuca*, Sp *muracuya*, Pg & Braz *maracuja*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Passiflora*

Ma răl' (ma rāl'), *n* A sacred inclosure or temple among the islanders of the Pacific Ocean

Mär'a năth'á, or **Mär a năth'á** (Syriac, § 130), *n* [Syriac] The Lord comes, or his coming a word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse This word was used in anathematizing persons for great crimes, as much as to say, "May the Lord come quickly to take vengeance on thee for thy crime" *Calmet*

Ma răn'tă, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants found in tropical America, and some species also in India They have tuberous roots containing a large amount of starch, and from one species (*M arundinacea*) arrow root is obtained

Mär'as chĭ'no (kē'no), *n* [It, from *marasca, amarasca*, a sour cherry, from L at *amarus* bitter, hence called also *amarina*] A delicate spirit distilled from cherries

Ma răs'mus, *n* [N Lat, Gr *μαρασμος*, from *μαραινω*, to put out or quench, as fire (in the passive) to die away, waste away, decay, It & Sp *marasmo*, Fr *marasme*] (*Med*) A wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease, a kind of consumption, atrophy, phthisis

Pining atrophy,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence *Shak*

Marasmus senilis (*Med*), progressive atrophy of the aged *Dunglison*

Ma rąud', *v t* [*imp & p p* MARAUDED, *p pr & vb n* MARAUDING] [Fr *marauder*, from *maraud*, rogue, rascal, Pg *maroto*, Sp as if *malroto*, badly broken, ruined, debauched, lewd, L at *male ruptus*, Sp *merodear*] To rove in quest of plunder, to make an excursion for booty, to plunder

Ma rąud', *n* An excursion for plundering

Ma rąud'er (*formerly pronounced* ma ro'der), *n* [Eng *maraud*, supra, Fr *marauder*, Sp *merodeador* Cf L at *morator*, a delayer, loiterer, from *morari*, to delay, loiter] A rover in quest of booty or plunder, a plunderer

The pirates had been a troublesome enemy because as flying *marauders*, lurking and watching their opportunities they could seldom be brought to action *De Quincey*

Mär'a vĕ'di, *n* [Sp *maravedi*, Pg *maravedim*, Pr *marabotin*, O Fr *marabotin* — so called from the *Marabutin*, an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Africa and Spain, lit, the steadfast] (*Numis*) A small copper coin of Spain, equal to three mills American money, less than a farthing sterling

Mar'ble, *n* [Fr *marbre*, Pr *marbre, marme*, Sp *marmol*, Pg *marmore*, It *marmo*, Ger *marmor*, *marmelstein*, Lat *marmor*, Gr *μαρμαρος*, from *μαρμαιρειν*, to sparkle, flash]

1 Any species of calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish, any firm limestone, fitted, either when polished or otherwise, for ornamental uses, also, other rocks of nearly the same hardness, capable of the same uses, as serpentine, also, but improperly, polished slabs of harder rocks, as porphyry, granite, and the like

2 Hence, a thing made of, or resembling, marble, as, (*a*) A work of art, or record, in marble (*b*) A little ball of marble, or of some other hard substance, used as a plaything by children. (*c.*) (*pl.*) A collection of antique works of art in marble, as, the Arundelian *marbles*.

☞ *Marble* is sometimes used in composition of words which are self-explaining, as, *marble-breasted, marble-constant, marble-cutter, marble-edged, marble-faced, marble-hearted, marble-paper*, and the like

Mär'ble, *v t* [*imp & p p* MARBLED; *p pr, & vb n* MARBLING] [Fr *marbrer*, Sp *marmolar*, It *marmorare* See *supra*] To stain or vein like marble, to variegate in color, to cloud, as, to *marble* the edges of a book, or the surface of paper.

Mar'ble-ĕdged, *a* Having the edges covered with different colors, arranged in various peculiar patterns

Mär'ble ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* MARBLEIZED; *p pr & vb n* MARBLEIZING] To stain or paint in imitation of marble

Mär'ble-pā'per, *n* Paper the surface of which is covered with colors in imitation of variegated marble

Mär'bler, *n* 1 One who works upon marble or other stone [*Rare*] *Fuller.*

2 One who paints or stains in imitation of marble

Mär'bling, *n* 1 The art or practice of variegating in color in imitation of marble

2 An intermixture of fat and lean in meat, giving it a marbled appearance

Mär'bly, *adv* In the manner of marble

Mâre, *n* [Fr *marc*, probably from Lat *emarcus*, a kind of wine of middling quality, originally a Gallic word] The refuse matter which remains after the pressure of fruit, particularly of grapes

Mâre, *n* [A-S *marc*, Fr & Pr *marc*, Sp, Pg, & It *marco* Ger *mark*, from A S *mearc*, M H Ger *mark*, Icel *mark* See MARK] [Written also *mark*]

1 A weight of several different commodities, especially of gold and silver, used in different European countries In France and Holland it was equal to eight ounces

2 A money of account, equal in England to thirteen shillings and four pence, in Hamburg to four teen and two thirds pence sterling It is also, in some countries, a coin

Mär'ca-site (49), *n* [It *marcassita* Fr *marcasite*] (*Min*) A variety of iron pyrites, often containing a small proportion of arsenic, white iron pyrites

Mär'ca sĭt'ic, } *a* Pertaining to, or containing,
Mär'ca sĭt'ic al, } marcasite, of the nature of marcasite

Mar căs'sin, *n* [Fr *marcassin*, a young wild boar] (*Her*) A young wild boar

Mär'çel line, *n* [Fr, from Lat *marcidus, marcere*, to be weak, thin] A thin silk tissue, used for linings, &c, in ladies' dresses *Simmonds*

Mar çĕs'çent, *a* [Lat *marcescens*, p pr of *marcescere*, to wither, pine away, decay, from *marcere*, to wither, droop, Fr *marcescent*] (*Bot*) Withering without falling off, fading, decaying

Mar çĕs'çi ble, *a* [Fr *marcescible*, Pr *marcescible* See *supra*] Liable to wither or decay

March, *n* [O Fr *March, Mars*, Pr *Mars, Martz*, Sp & It *Marzo*, Pg *Março*, Lat *Martius mensis*, from *Martius* belonging to *Mars*, the god of war] The third month of the year

☞ The phrase *as mad as a March hare*, is an old English saying, derived from the fact that March is the rutting time of hares, when they are excitable and violent *Wright*

Mârch, *v t* [*imp & p p* MARCHED (mârcht), *p pr & vb n* MARCHING] [Fr *marcher*, whence Sp & Pg *marchar*, It *marciare* from O Fr *marche*, border, boundary, hence, originally, to go to the boundary in order to defend it Cf O Fr *aller de marche en marche*, to go from boundary to boundary, to travel See MARCH, *n*]

1 To move by steps and in order, as soldiers, to move in a military manner

2 To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner, to advance steadily

Like thee great son of Jove like thee,
When clad in rising majesty,
Thou *marchest* down o'er Delos' hills *Prior*

Mârch, *v t* To cause to move in military array; to push forward, as troops, to cause to advance in a steady, regular, or stately manner

Mârch, *n* [Fr *marche*, Sp *marcha*, It. *marcia*, hence, D & Ger *marsch* See *supra*]

1 A movement of soldiers from one stopping-place to another, military progress; advance of troops

In our third *march* we found an unexpected supply of food, the hills being full of hares *De Foe.*

2 Hence, measured and regular advance like that of soldiers moving in order, stately or deliberate walk, steady or labored movement forward; progression "The long, majestic *march*." *Pope.*

3 The military signal for soldiers to move; a piece of music, designed or fitted to accompany and guide the movement of troops, or a piece of music composed after the measure of a march.

4 The distance passed over, as, a *march* of twenty miles.

Märch, *v. i.* [See MARCH, *n.*] To border; to be contiguous [*Obs.*]

That was in a strange land
Which *marcheth* upon Chimeric *Gower*

Märch *n* [O Fr *marche, marce*, pl *marches*, Pr *marcha, marca*, Sp & It *marca*, A-S *mearc*, mark, sign, limit, boundary, O Sax *marca*, Goth *marka*, O H Ger *marka, marcha, maracha*, M H Ger *mark, marke, marche*, N. H Ger *mark*, allied to Lat *margo*, edge, border, margin See MARK] A frontier of a territory, a border a confine, — used chiefly in the plural, and in English history applied to the frontiers between England and Scotland and England and Wales

Geneva is situated in the *marches* of several dominions — France, Savoy, and Switzerland *Fuller*

Märch'er, *n* 1 One who marches

2 The lord or officer who defended the marches or borders of a territory

Märch'ing, *a* Pertaining to a march

Marching regiment (*Mil*) a regiment in active service

Mär'chion-ess (mär'shun-es), *n* [L Lat *marchionissa, marchionessa*, from *marchio*, a marquis, q v] The wife or widow of a marquis, a female having the rank and dignity of a marquis *Spelman*

Märch'-mād, *a.* Rash to an extreme, foolhardy See MARCH *W Scott*

Märch'pāne, *n* [It *mar apane*, Sp *ma apan*, Fl *massepain*, N Lat *marcapanes, panis martius*, probably from Lat *ma a*, Gr μᾶζα, frumenty, a barley cake, from μασσειν, to knead, and Lat *panis*, bread, but perhaps, also, the first part of the word contains the name of the inventor] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit spiced cakes of sugar, nuts, poppy seeds, and Indian corn *Wayne Sidney*

Märch'-ward, *n* A warden of the marches, — same as MARCHER

Mär'çid, *a* [Lat *marcidus*, from *marcere*, to wither, droop, pine, It & O Sp *marcido*, Pr & Catal. *marcit*] Pining, wasted away, lean, withered *Dryden*

Mar-çid'i-ty, *n* State of great leanness

Mär'cion-ite, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of Marcion, a Gnostic of the second century, who adopted the Oriental notion of the two conflicting principles, and imagined that between them there existed a third power, neither wholly good nor evil, the Creator of the world, and the God of the Jewish dispensation *Brande*

Mär'çīte, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a certain religious sect which arose in the second century, the members of which called themselves the *Perfect*, and professed to do every thing with great liberty and without fear — so called from *Marcus*, one of the sect *Buel*

Mär'cŏr, *n* [Lat, from *marcere*, to wither, droop] The state of withering or wasting, leanness, waste of flesh [*Obs*]

Mar cŏ'sian, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of the early Christians, who had a large number of apocryphal books which they believed to be canonical They were a branch of the Gnostics, and were so called from an Egyptian, named *Marcus*, who was reputed to be a magician *Brande*

Māre, *n* [A S *mere, mȳre, merie*, Icel *mara*, Dan *mār*, Sw *mara*, L Ger *mare, more*, O H Ger *merhā, merihā, meruha*, for *murihya, muriha, maruhya, maruhaz*, M H Ger *march, merche, merhe*, N H Ger *mähre*, D *merrie*, from A S *mearr, mearh*, horse, Icel *marr*, O H Ger *marah, murach, march*, M H Ger *march, marc* allied to O Celtic *marka* (Pausan 10, 19, 4) Ir *marc*, W *march*] The female of the horse, or equine genus of quadrupeds

Mare's-nest, any thing very absurd or ludicrous, as, a person is said to find a *mare's-nest*, when he chuckles over the discovery of something which is absurdly ridiculous or a hoax *Grose* — *Mare's tail* (*a*) A long, streaky cloud, spreading out like a horse's tail, and indicating rain (*b*) (*Bot*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Hippuris* (*H vulgaris*), having silicious jointed stems, horsetail It is found all over the world *London*

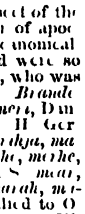

Common Mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*)

Māre, *n.* [A-S *mara*, incubus, *mare*, nymph, Prov Ger *mar, machtmar*, hence, Fr. *cauchemar*, from *caucher*, It *calcare*, to oppress, allied to Pol & Bohem *mura*, the name of a spirit that torments persons in sleep] (*Med*) Sighing, suffocative panting, interrupted utterance, with a sense of pressure across the chest, occurring during sleep, the incubus, — used almost exclusively in the compound *night-mare*

Ma rē'nā, *n* [N Lat *salmo maræna*, Gr *maraine, morane*, so called from Lake *Moru*, in the March of Brandenburg, in Prussia] (*Ichth*) A kind of fish, somewhat like a pilchard

Māre'schal (mār'shal), *n* [O Fr *mareschal, marescal*, N. Fr. *maréchal* This word is now written *marshal*, q v] A military officer of very high rank, a marshal

Mär'ga-rate, *n* [Fr *margarate* See *infra*] (*Chem*) A compound of margaric acid with a base

Mar-gär'ic, *a* [Fr *margarique* See MARGARITE] Pertaining to, or resembling, pearl; as, *margaric* acid, an acid obtained by digesting soap in water with an acid, — so called because it appears in the form of pearly scales.

Mär'ga-rine, *n* [Fr *margarine*. See *infra*] (*Chem*) A peculiar, pearl like substance extracted from some vegetable oils, and also from the fat of some animals [Written also *margarin*]

Mär'ga-ri-fē'ra, *n pl* [See MARGARITE] (*Zool*) The pearl oyster tribe

Mar gā'ri tā'ceous, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, pearl, pearly

Mär'ga-rite, *n* [Lat *margarita*, Gr μαργαρίτης, a pearl, Fr *marguerite*, Pl *margharita*, Sp, Pg, & It *margarita*] A pearl [*Obs*] *Peacham.*

Mär'ga ritic, *a* [Fr *margaritique* See *supra*] Pertaining to, or resembling, pearl

Margaritic acid (*Chem*), one of the fatty acids which result from the saponification of castor-oil *Brande*

Mär'ga ri tif'er-ous, *a* [Lat *margaritifer*, from *margarita*, pearl, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *margaritifere*] Producing pearls

Mär'ga rōn, } *n* [Fr *margarone* See MARGA-
Mär'ga rōne, } RITE] (*Chem*) A peculiar fatty substance, crystallizing in pearly scales, produced by the distillation of a mixture of margaric acid and quicklime *Brande*

Mar'ga rous, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or resembling, pearl, — said of a certain acid obtained in the same manner as margaric acid, but containing less oxygen.

Mär'gāy, *n.* (*Zool*) An animal of the cat kind (*Felis tigrina*), found in South America

Märge, } *n* [See MARGIN] A margin "The
Mär'gent, } beached *margent* of the sea" *Shak*

A sorrow so great as brought her to the *margent* of her grave *Sp Taylor*

Along the river's stony *marge*
The sand lark chants a joyous song *Wordsworth*

Mar'gent, *v t* To enter or note down upon the margin of a page, to margin [*Obs and rare*]

Mär'gin, *n* [O Eng *margine, margent*, and *marge*, Fr & Pr *marge*, Sp *margen*, Pg *margem*, It *margine*, Lat *margo, margines* Cf MARCHES]

1 A border, edge, brink, verge, a marge, as, the *margin* of a river or lake

2 Specifically, the part of a page at the edge left uncovered in writing or printing, an uncovered bordering space

3 (*Com*) The difference between the price of purchase and sale of an article, which leaves room for profit

4 Hence, the difference between the outlay, expense, number, or amount of any thing as estimated or previously calculated, and that which is actually required, incurred, or ascertained, as, to leave a *margin* for incidental and unforeseen expenses

Margin of a course (*Arch*) that part of a course as of slates or shingles which is not covered by the course immediately above it

Syn — Border, brink verge, brim, rim

Mär'gin, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MARGINED, *p pr* & *vb n* MARGINING]

1 To furnish with a margin to border to leave room to be filled up by anticipated profits, or by the discretion of an agent

2 To enter in the margin of a page

Mär'gin-al, *a* [Fr *marginal*, Sp *marginal*, *margenal*, It *marginale* See *supra*]

1 Pertaining to a margin

2 Written or printed in the margin, as, a *marginal* note or gloss

Mär'gi-nā'li a, *n pl* Marginal notes

Mär'gin-al-ly, *adv* In the margin of a book

Mär'gin-āte, *v t* [Lat *marginare, marginatum*, Sp *marginar, margenar*] To furnish with a margin [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Mär'gin-ate, } *a* [Lat *marginatus*, p p of *mar-*
Mär'gin-ā'ted, } *ginare*, It *marginato*, Sp *marginado*, Fr *marginé*] Having a margin

Mar gō'sa, *n* (*Bot*) A large tree of the genus *Melia*, found in India Its bark is bitter, and used as a tonic A valuable oil is expressed from its seeds, and a tenacious gum exudes from its trunk The *M Indica*, or *Indian*, is a much more showy tree, and is cultivated in the Southern United States, where it is known as *pride of India*, or *bead tree* Various parts of the tree are considered anthelmintic

Mär'got, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the perch kind, found in the waters of Carolina

Mär'gra vate, } *n* [Fr *margraviat*, Sp *margra-*
Mar grā'vi-ate, } *viato*, Ger *markgrafschaft*] The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave

Mär'grāve, *n* [Fr & Sp *margrave*, It *margravio*, from Ger *markgraf*, i e, lord chief justice of the march, from *mark*, bound, border, march, and *graf*, earl, count, lord chief justice, M H Ger *margrâve*, O H Ger *marcgravo*, D *markgraaf*, Dan *markgreve* See MARK and MARCH]

1 Originally, a lord or keeper of the borders or marches, in Germany

2 A nobleman of a rank equivalent to that of an English marquis.

Mär'gra-vine, *n* [Fr. *margravine, margrave*, M. H. Ger *marcgrâvinne, markgrâvinne*, N. H. Ger. *markgrâfin*] The wife of a margrave.

Mā'ri an, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Virgin Mary, or to Mary Queen of England, often called *bloody Mary*.

Of all the *Marian* martyrs, Mr. Philpot was the best-born gentleman *Fuller.*

Mär'i-et, *n* [Fr *mariette*, properly diminutive of *Marie*, Mary, Ger *marienveilchen*, i e., violet of Mary] (*Bot*) A kind of violet, *Viola marina.*

Ma rig'e-nous, *a* [Lat *mare*, the sea, and *genere, gignere*, to produce] Produced in or by the sea

Mär'i-gōld, *n* [From *Mary* and *gold*, Ger *goldblume*, *ringelblume*, i e, gold-flower, ring flower, D *goudbloem, goudsbloem*, Dan *guldblomster*, i. e gold flower] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Calendula*, bearing a yellow flower

☞ There are several plants of different genera bearing this name, as the African *marigold*, of the genus *Tagetes*, corn-*marigold*, of the genus *Chrysanthemum*; fig.-*marigold*, of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, marsh-*marigold*, of the genus *Caltha* (*C palustris*), known as the *cowslip* The French marigold is *Tagetes patula*

Marigold-window (*Arch*), a Catharine-wheel window, or rose window

Mā'ri graph, *n* [Lat *mare*, sea, and γραφειν, to write] A French machine for registering permanently the height of the tides *Simmonds.*

Mā'ri kī'nā, *n* [The native South American name, Fr *maricina*, Pg *mariquinha*] (*Zoöl*) A small South American monkey, the tamarin See TAMARIN

Mā'ri nāte, *v t* [It *marinare*, Fr *mariner*, originally, to put into sea-water, from Lat *marinus*, It *marino*, Fr *marin*, belonging to the sea See *infra*] To salt or pickle, as fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar [*Obs*] *Johnson.*

Ma-rine' (ma reen'), *a* [Lat *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea, Fr *marin*, Pr *marin, mari*, Sp & It *marino*, Pg *marinho*]

1 Pertaining or relating to the sea, having to do with the ocean, or with navigation, naval affairs, &c, naval, nautical, as, *marine* productions or bodies, *marine* shells

2 (*Geol*) Formed by the action of the currents or waves of the sea, as, *marine* deposits *Dana.*

Marine acid (*Chem*), muriatic acid, or, more properly, hydrochloric acid *Silliman* — *Marine barometer*, a barometer suspended by gimbals so as to preserve its perpendicular position and prevent the oscillations of the mercury — *Marine corps*, a corps formed of the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of marines — *Marine engine*, a form of steam-engine commonly used in sea-going steamers, known as the *side-lever* engine, or that in which the working-beam and other heavy parts of the machinery are placed below the shaft — *Marine glue*, a composition of tar and shellac, which strongly unites substances — *Marine law* See LAW — *Marine soap* soap suited for washing with sea-water, and made chiefly with cocoa-nut oil *Simmonds*

Ma rine' (ma reen'), *n* [Fr *marin* 2 Fr *marine*, Sp & It *marina*, from Lat *marinus* See *supra*]

1 A soldier serving on shipboard, a sea soldier, one of a body of troops trained to do duty in vessels of war

2 The sum of naval affairs or interests, naval economy, the department of navigation and sea forces, the collective shipping of a country, as, the mercantile *marine*

Mā'ri ner, *n* [Fr & Pr *marinier*, O Fr & Catal. *mariner*, Sp *marinero*, Pg *marinheo*, It *marinero, marinaro*, L Lat *marinarius, marinerus* See MARINE] One whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships, a seaman or sailor.

Safely in harbor is the king's ship, the *mariners*
All under hatches stowed *Shak.*

Mā'ri no-rā'mā, *n.* [Lat *marinus* and Gr ὅραμα, sight, view, from ὁρᾶν, to see] A representation of a sea view

Mā'ri-ŏl'a-ter, *n* [See *infra*] One who worships the Virgin Mary

Mā'ri ŏl'a try, *n* [Gr. Μαρία, Lat *Maria*, the Virgin Mary, and λατρεία, worship] The worship of the Virgin Mary

Mär'i o nĕtte', *n* [Fr] One of the figures in a puppet show, a puppet

Mär'i pūt, *n* (*Zoöl*) An animal of the genus *Hyena* (*Y Zorilla*), a species of civet, the zoril

Mär'ish, or **Mär'ish** (Synop, § 130), *n* [A S *mersc*, O D *mærasch, marasche, moresche, marse*, O Fr. *marresqs* See MARSH.] Low, wet ground, a marsh, a fen, a bog, a moor.

Evening mist,
Risen from a river, o'er the *marish* glides *Milton*
And far through the *marish* green and still,
The tangled water-courses slept *Tennyson*

Mär'ish, *a.* Moory, fenny, boggy

Mär'i tal (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr & Sp *marital*, It *maritale*, Lat *maritalis*, from *maritus*, belonging to marriage, a married man] Pertaining to a husband *Ayliffe*

Mär'i-tā'ted, *a* [Lat *maritatus*, married] Furnished with a husband, married, — said of women

Ma rit'i-mal, } *a* The same as MARITIME. [*Obs*]
Ma-rit'i male, }

Mär'i-time, *a* [Lat *maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea, Fr. *maritime*, Pr *maritim*, Sp & Pg. *maritimo*, It. *marittimo.*]

1. Bordering on, or situated near, the ocean; connected with the sea by site, interest, or power.

2. Pertaining to those who border on the ocean; relating to navigation and naval affairs.

3. Pertaining to the ocean; marine. [*Rare.*]

Maritime law. See LAW — *Maritime nations*, nations having seaports, a navy, a commercial marine, and transacting business with other nations across the sea by means of merchant vessels, in distinction from nations having no seaports and no marine. The nationality of a ship is indicated by her carrying the national flag

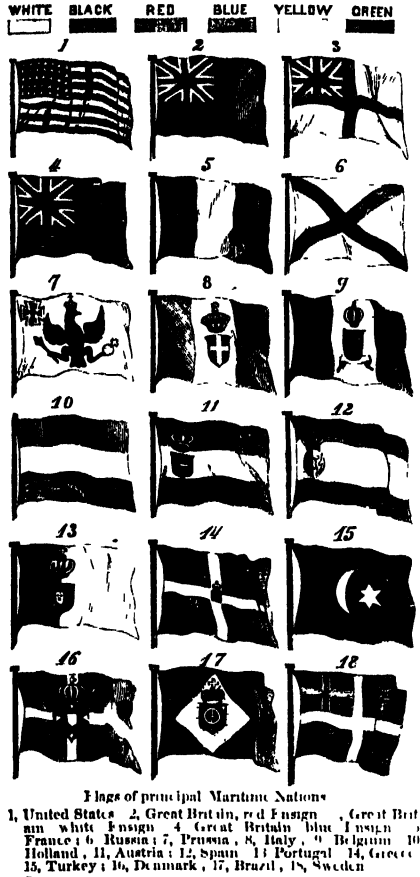

Flags of principal Maritime Nations

1, United States. 2, Great Britain, red Ensign. 3, Great Britain, white Ensign. 4, Great Britain, blue Ensign. 5, France. 6, Russia. 7, Prussia. 8, Italy. 9, Belgium. 10, Holland. 11, Austria. 12, Spain. 13, Portugal. 14, Greece. 15, Turkey. 16, Denmark. 17, Brazil. 18, Sweden.

Syn. — MARITIME, MARINE. *Maritime* denotes primarily, bordering on the sea, as *a maritime* town coast, nation, &c., and secondarily, belonging to those who border on the sea, as, *maritime* laws, rights pursuits, &c. *Marine* denotes, primarily of or pertaining to the sea, as a *marine* shell, *marine* productions &c. and secondarily, transacted at sea, as *marine* service, or doing duty on the sea, as *marine* forces &c.

Mär'jo-ram, *n.* [Ger. *majoran*, Prov. Ger. *marjoran*, *margram*, It. *majorana*, *maggiorana*, Sp. *mayorana*, *mejorana*, Pg. *maiorana*, *mangerona*, *amaraco*, Fr. *marjolaine*, D. *marioleen*, L. Lat. *majoraca*, from Lat. *amaracus*, *amaracum*, Gr. ἀμάρακος, *ἀμάρακον*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Origanum*, of several species. The sweet marjoram (*O. marjorana*) is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery.

Märk, *n.* [A.S. *mearc* mark, sign, limit, boundary, M. H. Ger. *marc*, N. H. Ger. *marke*, L. Ger. & Icel. *mark*, D. *merk*, Dan. & Sw. *mærke*, O. Fr. *marc*, N. Fr. *marque*.]

1. A visible sign made or left upon any thing; a line, point, stamp, figure, or the like, drawn or impressed, so as to attract the attention and convey some information or intimation, a token, a trace.

> The Lord set a *mark* upon Cain. — *Gen.* iv. 15.

2. An evidence of presence or agency; a significative token, a symptom; a trace; specifically, a permanent impression of one's activity or character; as, to make one's *mark*.

> If it yet seems as if some one infallible characteristic of genuine magnanimity were wanting, we should at once name unutterable modesty as that *mark*. — *I. Taylor.*
>
> There are scarce any *marks* left of a subterraneous fire. — *Addison.*
>
> The confusion of tongues was a *mark* of separation. — *Bacon.*

3. Distinguished pre-eminence; as, a man of *mark*.

4. Specifically, a character made, instead of signature, by one who can not write.

5. That toward which a missile is directed; a thing aimed at; what one seeks to hit or reach.

> Whate'er the motive, pleasure is the *mark*. — *Young.*
>
> The laws
> Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,
> As much for mock as *mark*. — *Shak.*
>
> France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland. — *Davies.*

6. Badge or sign of honor, rank, or official station.

> It remains
> That, in the official *marks* invested, you
> Anon do meet the Senate. — *Shak.*

7. A license of reprisals. See MARQUE.

8. (*Logic.*) A characteristic or essential attribute, a differential.

9. See MARC.

Syn. — Impress, impression, stamp, print, trace, vestige, track, characteristic, evidence, proof, token, badge, indication, symptom.

Märk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARKED (märkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARKING.] [A.S. *mearcian*, O. H. Ger. *marchôn*, *merchan*, *merchen*, *merlan*, N. H. Ger. *marken*, *merlen*, L. Ger. *marlen*, D. *merken*, Icel. *merkia*, Sw. *marla*, Dan. *mærke*, It. *marcare*, Sp., & Pg. *marcar*, It. *marcare*, *marchiare*. See *supra*.]

1. To make a visible sign upon, to affix a significant mark to, to draw, cut, fasten, brand, &c., a token upon, indicating or intimating something; to affix an indication to, to attach one's name or initials to.

2. To notice or observe, to give attention to, to take note of, to remark, to heed, to regard.

> *Mark* them who cause divisions and offenses. — *Rom.* xvi. 17.
>
> *Mark* the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace. — *Ps.* xxxvii. 37.

To mark out, to notify as by a mark, to point out; to designate; as, the ringleaders were *marked out* for seizure and punishment. — *To mark time* (*Mil.*), to designate by the foot the rate of step at which a body of soldiers advance; as, to *mark* common *time*. See TIME.

Syn. — To note, remark, notice, observe, regard, heed, show, evince, indicate, point out, betoken, denote, characterize, stamp, imprint, impress, brand.

Märk, *v. i.* To take particular notice; to observe critically; to note; to remark.

> *Mark*, I pray you, and see how this man seeketh mischief. — 1 *Kings* xx. 7.

Märk'a-ble, *a.* Remarkable. [*Obs.*] — *Sandys.*

Mär'kee, *n.* See MARQUEE.

Mark'er, *n.* 1. One who marks, affixes a sign, or takes notice.

2. One who, or that which, serves to indicate, keep account, or guide; especially, (*a*) A counter used in card playing. (*b*) One who keeps account of a game played. (*c*) (*Mil.*) The soldier who forms the pivot of a wheeling column, or marks the direction of an alignment.

Mär'ket, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *marchat*, *marcat*, *mercat*, M. H. Ger. *markat*, N. H. Ger. *markt*, Icel. *markadr*, Dan. *marked*, Sw. *marknad*, L. Ger. *market*, *markt*, D. *markt*, from Lat. *mercatus* trade, market, place, from *mercari*, *mercatus* to trade, traffic, from *merx*, *mercis* wares, merchandise; Fr. *marché*, Pr. *mercat*, It. *mercato*, Sp. & Pg. *mercado*, also from Lat. *mercatus*.]

1. A public place in a city or town where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale; an appointed place for selling and buying at private sale, as distinguished from an auction.

2. A place of sale; a building where wares are bought and sold; a market-house.

3. A town, region, country, &c., where there is a demand for an article, and where it may be disposed of by sale or barter; hence, demand and sale; exchange; disposal of wares; rate at which goods are disposed of.

> There is a third thing to be considered, how a *market* can be obtained for produce, or how production can be limited to the capacities of the *market*. — *J. S. Mill.*

4. The price for which a thing is sold in a market, hence, price, value, worth. [*Rare.*]

> What is a man
> If his chief good and *market* of his time
> Be but to sleep and feed. — *Shak.*

5. (*Eng. Law.*) The privilege granted to a town of having a public market.

☞ *Market* often used in forming compounds the meanin of which is very obvious; as *market basket*, *market boat*, *market cart*, *market-cross*, *market day*, *market-dues*, *market folk* or *market-folks*, *market-garden*, *market-gardener*, *market-gardening*, *market hall*, *market house*, *market-maid*, *market man*, *market place*, *market price*, *market rate*, *market town*, *market wagon*, *market-woman*, and the like.

Mär'ket, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARKETED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARKETING.] To deal in market, to buy or sell, to make bargains for provisions or goods.

Mär'ket, *v. t.* To expose for sale in a market, to make a market for; to traffic in. [*Rare.*]

> And rich bazaars whither from all the world
> Industrious merchants meet and *market* there
> The world's collected wealth. — *Southey.*

Mär'ket-a-ble, *a.* 1. Fit to be offered for sale, salable; fit for the market.

2. Current in market, as *marketable* value.

Mär'ket-a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being marketable.

Mär'ket-bĕll, *n.* The bell that gives notice of the time or day of market.

Mär'ket-crŏss, *n.* A cross set up where a market is held.

Mär'ket-er, *n.* One who brings any thing to market for sale, one who attends a market.

> A few *marketers* were returning from the town into the country. — *H. B. Hackett.*

Mär'ket-ing, *n.* 1. The act of purchasing in market.

2. Articles in market, supplies.

Mär'ket-stĕad, *n.* A market place. [*Obs.*]

Mar'ket-town (109), *n.* A town that has the privilege of a stated public market.

Märk'ing, *n.* A stamp or character made upon any thing; a mark.

Marking-ink, indelible ink — so called from being used to mark clothes. — *Marking-nut*, the cashew-nut, the juice of which affords an indelible ink used for marking linen.

Märk'man, *n.* A marksman. [*Obs.*] "A right good *marl man*." — *Shak.*

Märks'man, *n.*; *pl.* MARKS'MEN. [From *mark* and *man*.]

1. One who is skillful to hit a mark, one who shoots well.

2. One who not able to write, makes his mark instead of his name.

Märks'man-ship, *n.* The skill of a marksman.

Märl, *n.* [O. Fr. *marle*, *merle*, N. Fr. *marne*, W. *marl*, Ir. & Gael. *marla*, O. H. Ger. *mergil*, N. H. Ger., D., Dan. & Sw. *mergel*, Icel. *mergill*, L. Lat. *margila*, diminutive of Lat. *marga*, marl, whence also It. & Sp. *marga*, Armor. *marg*. Originally a Celtic word according to Pliny, 17, 7. "Quod genus terræ Galli et Britanni *margam* vocant."] A mixed earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime, clay, and siliceous sand, in very variable proportions. Marls are designated as calcareous, clayey, or sandy, according to the preponderance of one or the other main ingredient. *Dye.*

Märl, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARLING.] [Fr. *marler*, *marner*. See *supra*.]

1. To overspread or manure with marl.

2. (*Naut.*) To wind or twist a small line or rope round another. — *Dana.*

Märl ā'ceŏŭs (shŭs), *a.* Resembling marl, partaking of the qualities of marl.

Mär'led, *a.* Variegated, spotted. [*Scot.*] "*Marled* seas and a thousand isles." — *Hogg.*

Mär'line (mar'lin), *n.* [L. Ger. *marlen*, *marling*, perhaps from O. H. Ger. *marrjan*, *marrên*, D. *marren*, to hinder, stop, check, and L. Ger. *lien*, N. H. Ger. *leine* line, rope. Fr. *merlin*, Sp. *merlin*, Pg. *merlim*. See MARL, *v. t.*] (*Naut.*) A small line composed of two strands a little twisted, and either tarred or white, used for winding round ropes and cables to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c.

Mar'line, *v. t.* [L. Ger. *marlen*. Fr. *merliner*. See *supra*.] (*Naut.*) To wind marline around, as, to *marline* a rope.

Mar'line-spike, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron tool tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of a rope, in splicing.

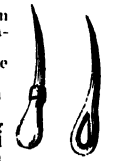

Marline-spike.

Mär'lite (49), *n.* [Fr. *marlite*. See MARL.] (*Min.*) A variety of marl.

Mar lit'ic, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of marlite.

Marl'-pit, *n.* A pit where marl is dug.

Marl'stōne, *n.* (*Geol.*) A sandy, calcareous stratum containing, or impregnated with, iron and lying between the upper and lower beds of clays.

Mär'ly, *a.* [*compar.* MARLIER; *superl.* MARLIEST.] Consisting of or partaking of marl, resembling marl, abounding with marl.

Mar'ma-lāde, *n.* [Fr. *marmelade*, Pg. *marmelada*, Sp. *mermelada*, It. *marmellata*, from Pg. *marmelo*, a quince, from Gr. μ*ă*λον, a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince from μέλι, honey, and μῆλον, apple.] A preserve or confection made of the pulp of any of the firmer fruits as the quince, pear, apricot, orange, &c., boiled with sugar, and usually evaporated so as to take form in a mold.

☞ A confection of the softer fruits, berries, &c., with sugar in a semifluid or pasty state is called a *jam*.

Mar'ma-lāte', *n.* The same as MARMALADE. [*Obs.*]

Mar'ma-lite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) A black mineral, consisting of the sulphurets of zinc and iron, black blende. — *Dana.*

Mar'mo-lite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of serpentine, usually of a pale green color, capable of being split into thin, brittle lamin. — *Dana.*

Mär'mo-ā'ceŏŭs (shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, of like, marble.

Mar'mo-rate, *v. a.* [Lat. *marmoratus*, p. p. of *marmorare*.] To overlay or incrust with marble, from *marmor*, marble; It. *marmorato*.] Variegated like marble; covered with marble. [*Rare.*]

Mär'mo-rā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *marmoratio*.] A covering or incrusting with marble. [*Rare.*]

Mär'mo-rā'tŭm, *n.* [Lat., from *marmorare*, to make a kind of plaster out of marble, from *marmor*, marble.] (*Arch.*) A cement formed of pounded marble and lime, well beaten and mixed. — *Gwilt.*

Mar-mō're-al (124), *a.* [Fr. *marmoréen*, It. & Sp. *marmoreo*, Lat. *marmoreus*, from *marmor*, marble.] Pertaining to, or resembling, marble; made of marble.

Mär'mōse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of opossum; *Didelphis murinus*. See DIDELPHYS.

Mär'mo-sĕt' (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *marmouset*, a grotesque figure, an ugly little boy, diminutive of *marmot*, a marmoset.] (*Zoöl.*) A small monkey, having soft fur, hooked claws, a long, thick tail, and much resembling a squirrel. A well-known species is the tufted marmoset (*Jacchus* [or *Hapale*] *penicillatus*). They are natives of South America, and greatly admired as pets. [Written also *marmozet*.]

Mär'mot (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *marmotte*, Sp & Pg *marmota*, It *marmotta*, *marmotto*, *marmontana*, from Lat *mus montanus*, i. e., mountain mouse or mountain rat.] (*Zoöl.*) A rodent, of the genus *Arctomys* (*A. Alpinus*), of Europe. It is about the size of the rabbit, and inhabits the higher region of the Alps and Pyrenees. The name is also given to other species of the genus. The American marmot is the woodchuck.

Yellow-bellied Marmot (*Arctomys marmotta*)

Mär'mo-zĕt', *n.* See MARMOSET.

Ma-rōne', *n.* [See MAROON.] One of a class of impure colors, composed of black and any other denomination of pigments in which red predominates. *Weale*

Mär'o-nite, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a body of nominal Christians, who speak the Arabic language, and reside on Mount Lebanon. They take their name from one *Maron*, of the sixth century, and were charged with the heresy of the Monothelites, though, as they claim, erroneously. They have, for the last six hundred years, belonged to the Roman Catholic church, though without giving up their ancient peculiarities.

Ma-rōon', *n.* [Written also *marroon*.] [Fr *marron*, abbreviated from Sp *cimarron*, wild, unruly, from *cima*, the summit of a mountain, hence *negro cimarron*, a runaway negro that lives in the mountains.] A fugitive slave living on the mountains in the West Indies and in Guiana.

Ma-rōon', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAROONED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAROONING.] [See *supra*.] To put ashore on a desolate isle, as a sailor, under pretense of his having committed some great crime.

Marooning party, a social party, differing from a picnic only as being a party of pleasure to spend some days on the shore or some retired place, instead of a single day. [*Southern U. S.*] *Bartlett*

Ma-rōon', *a.* [Fr *marron*, chestnut colored, from *marron*, a large French chestnut, It *marrone*, L. Gr. μάραον, μάραος.] Brownish crimson, of a claret color.

Maroon lake, a lake prepared from madder, and distinguished for its transparency and the depth and durability of its color.

Ma-rōon', *n.* [See *supra*.] A brownish crimson or claret color.

Mär'plŏt, *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or defeats a design or plot.

Mär'que (märk), *n.* [Fr *marque*, mark, sign, land mark, *lettre de marque*, letter of marque, a commission with which the commandant of every armed vessel was obliged to be provided, under penalty of being considered a pirate or corsair. See MARK.]

1. (*Law.*) A license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction, or the boundary of a country, for the purpose of making reprisals.

2. A ship commissioned for making reprisals.

Letters of marque, letters of reprisal; license or extraordinary commission granted by the supreme power of one state to its subjects, to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretense of indemnification for injuries received.

Mar-quee' (mar-kē'), *n.* [Fr *marquise*.] A large field tent. [Written also *markee*.]

Mär'quess, *n.* A marquis.

☞ Till of late, *marquis* was the usual spelling, but it is now to a great extent superseded by *marquess*, except in the foreign title. *Smart*

Mär'quet-ry (märˈket rȳ), *n.* [Fr *marqueterie*, from *marqueter*, to checker, inlay, from *marque*, mark, sign.] Inlaid work, work inlaid with different pieces of divers colored fine wood, shells, ivory, and the like.

Mär'quis (märˈkwis), *n.* [Fr *marquis*, O Fr *markis*, *marchis*, Pr *marques*, *marquis*, Sp *marques*, Pg *marquez*, It *marchese*, L Lat *marchis*, from Ger *mark*, bound, border, march. See MARGRAVE, MARK, and MARCHEN.] A nobleman in England, France, and Germany, of a rank next below that of duke. Originally, the marquis was an officer whose duty was to guard the marches or frontiers of the kingdom. The office has ceased, and the name is now a mere title conferred by patent.

Mär'quis, *n.* [Fr *marquise*, Pr & Sp *marquesa*, Pg *marqueza*, It *marchesa*. See *supra*.] A marchioness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mär'quis-ate, *n.* [Fr *marquisat*, Sp *marquesado*, It. *marchesato*.] The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

Mär'quis-dŏm, *n.* A marquisate. [*Obs.*] "Nobles of the *marquisdom* of Saluce." *Holinshed.*

Marquise (mär-kēz'), *n.* [Fr.] The wife of a marquis.

Mär'ram, *n.* (*Bot.*) A grass found on sandy beaches, *Psamma arenaria*. *Eng. Cyc.*

Mär'rer, *n.* [From *mar*.] One who mars, hurts, or impairs.

Mär'ri-a-ble, *a.* [Fr *mariable*, Sp. *maridable*.] Marriageable. [*Rare.*] *Coleridge*

Mär'riage (mărˈrȳ), *n.* [Fr *mariage*, from *marier*, to marry, from *mari*, husband, Pr. *maritage*, *maridatge*, Sp *maridage*, It *maritaggio*.]

1. The act of marrying, or the state of being married, union of man and woman as husband and wife, wedlock, matrimony.

Marriage is honorable in all, and the bed undefiled. *Heb.* xiii 4.

2. A feast made on the occasion of a marriage.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king which made a *marriage* for his son. *Matt.* xxii. 2.

Marriage favors, knots of white ribbons, or bunches of white flowers, worn at weddings.

Syn. — Matrimony, wedlock, wedding; nuptials. — MARRIAGE, MATRIMONY, WEDLOCK. *Marriage* is properly the *act* which unites the two parties and *matrimony* the *state* into which they enter. *Marriage* is, however, often used for the state as well as the act. *Wedlock* is the old Anglo-Saxon term for *matrimony*. "Hasty *marriages* can not be expected to produce happiness; young people who are eager for *matrimony* before they are fully aware of its consequences will purchase their experience at the expense of their peace." *Crabb.* "The men who would make good husbands if they visit public places, are frighted at *wedlock*, and resolve to live single." *Johnson.*

☞ *Marriage* is frequently used in forming self-explaining compounds, as, *marriage-articles*, *marriage-bed*, *marriage-bell*, *marriage-certificate*, *marriage-contract*, *marriage-license*, *marriage portion*, *marriage settlement*, and the like.

Mär'riage a ble (mărˈry a bl), *a.* 1. Of an age suitable for marriage, fit to be married.

2. Capable of union. *Milton*

Mär'riage a ble ness (mărˈrij), *n.* State of being marriageable. *Ash*

Mär'ried (mărˈrid), *a.* Formed by marriage, conjugal, connubial; as, the *married* state.

Mär'ri er, *n.* One who marries.

Mar ron' (ma rŏnˈ), *n.* [See MAROON.]

1. A large chestnut. [*Obs.*] *Holland*

2. A chestnut color.

Mar rōon', *n.* & *a.* The same as MAROON.

Mär'rot, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large aquatic bird of the genus *Alca*, the auk.

Mär'rōw, *n.* [A S *mearg*, *mearh*, O Sax *marg*, D *marg*, *merg*, Icel *mergr*, Sw *marg*, Dan *marv*, O H Ger *marg*, *marc*, *marac*, M H Ger *marc*, N H Ger *mark*, Corn *maru*, W *mer*.]

1. (*Anat.*) A soft, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones; medulla.

2. The essence, the best part.

It takes from our achievements
The pith and *marrow* of our attribute. *Shak.*

3. One of a pair, a match, a companion, an intimate associate. [*Scot.*]

Chopping and changing I can not commend,
With thief and his *marrow* for fear of all end. *Tusser.*

Spinal marrow (*Anat.*), an elongated mass of marrow occupying the tube formed by the connected vertebræ, the spinal cord.

Mär'rōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARROWED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARROWING.] To fill with marrow or with fat, to glut.

Mär'rōw-bōne, *n.* 1. A bone containing marrow, or boiled for its marrow.

2. (*pl.*) [Supposed to be a burlesque corruption of *Mary bone*, in allusion to the genuflections made to the Virgin Mary.] The bone of the knee, the knees. — so called in sport or ludicrously.

Mär'rōw făt, *n.* A rich but late variety of pea.

Mär'rōw ish, *a.* Of the nature of marrow.

Mär'rōw less, *a.* Destitute of marrow.

Mär'rōw-pud'ding, *n.* A pudding made with the marrow of beef, or of a variety of squash called *vegetable marrow*.

Mär'rōw-squash, *n.* A variety of squash having a soft texture and fine grain, resembling marrow, — called also *vegetable marrow*.

Mär'rōw y, *a.* Full of marrow, pithy.

Mar ry'bi ka, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of bitter, aromatic plants, sometimes used in medicine, hoarhound.

Mär'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARRIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARRYING.] [Fr *marier*, Pr & Sp *maridar*, It & Lat *maritare*, from Lat *maritus*, husband, from *mas*, *maris*, a male.]

1. To unite in wedlock or matrimony, to join for life, as a man and woman, to constitute man and wife according to the laws or customs of a nation.

Tell him he shall *marry* the couple himself. *Gay*

2. To dispose of in wedlock, to give away as wife.

Mæcenas told Augustus he must either *marry* his daughter Julia to Agrippa, or take away his life. *Bacon.*

3. To take for husband or wife.

☞ We say, a man *marries* a woman; or, a woman *marries* a man. Both of these uses are equally well authorized.

4. Hence, figuratively, to unite in the closest connection.

Turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord; for I am *married* unto you. *Jer.* iii. 14.

Mär'ry, *v. i.* To enter into the conjugal or connubial state, to unite as husband and wife; to take a husband or a wife.

I will, therefore, that the younger women *marry*. *1 Tim.* v. 14.

Mär'ry, *interj.* Indeed! in truth! — a term of asseveration said to have been derived from the practice of swearing by the Virgin Mary. [*Obs.*]

Märs, *n.* [Lat *Mars*, *Martis*, archaic *Mavors*, *Mavortis*.]

Mars (from an ancient statue)

1. (*Myth.*) The son of Jupiter and Juno, and the god of war.

2. (*Astron.*) One of the planets of the solar system, the fourth in order from the sun, or the next beyond the earth, having a diameter of about 4100 miles, a period of 687 days, and a mean distance of 142,000,000 miles. It is conspicuous for the redness of its light.

3. (*Old Chem.*) The metal iron.

Mär'sa la, *n.* A kind of light French wine.

Mar sĕ'i-a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of fragrant plants, one species of which (*M. tinctoria*) affords indigo of excellent quality.

Marsellais (mär'sal yā'), *n. m.* } (*Geog.*) A na-
Marseillaise (mär'sāl yāz'), *n. f.* } tive or inhabitant of Marseilles.

Marsellais (mär'sāl yā'), *a. m.* } (*Geog.*) Of, or
Marseillaise (mär'sāl yāz'), *a. f.* } pertaining to, Marseilles, or its inhabitants.

Marseillaise hymn, or *the Marseillaise*, the national anthem of France, popularly so called. It was composed in 1792, by Rouget de l'Isle, an officer then stationed at Strasbourg. In Paris, it was sung for the first time by the band of men who were brought from Marseilles by Barbaroux to aid in the revolution of August 10, 1792, whence the name.

Marsh, *n.* [Written also *marish*.] [A S *mersc*, marsh, bog, L Ger *marsch*, O D *maresch*, *moersche*, *mersche*, *marse*, L Lat *mariscus*, from A S *mere*, *mere*, sea, lake, O Sax *meri*, Goth *marei*, Icel *mar*, O D *mare*, *maar*, *meer*, O H Ger. *mare*, *mari*, *meri*, M H Ger *mer*, N H Ger *meer*, allied to Lat *mare*, Russ *more*, Pol *morze*, Lith *mares*, pl. hence, O Fr *maresc*, Pr *marca*, for *marsca*, N Fr *marais*, It *marese*.] A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water, a fen, a swamp, a morass.

Mar'shal, *n.* [O Fr *mareschal*, *maresscal*, N Fr *maréchal*, Pr *manescalc*, *manescal*, Sp & Pg *mariscal*, It *mariscalco*, *maniscalco*, *maliscalco*, *marescallo*, from O H Ger *marah scalc*, *marah scalh*, from *marah*, horse, and *scalc*, *scalh*, servant, M H Ger *marschalc*, N H Ger *marschall*, L. Lat *marescalcus*. The Fr *maréchal*, Sp *mariscal*, signifies a marshal and a farrier. See MARESCHAL and MARI.]

1. Originally, an officer who had the care of horses; a groom. [*Obs.*]

2. An officer of high rank, charged with the arrangement of ceremonies, the conduct of operations, or the like; as, specifically, (*a*) One who goes before a prince to declare his coming and provide entertainment, a harbinger, a pursuivant. (*b*) One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like. (*c*) The chief officer of arms, whose duty it is to regulate combats in the lists. *Johnson.* (*d*) (*In France*) The highest military officer. In other countries of Europe a marshal is a military officer of high rank, and called *field marshal*. (*e*) (*In Law*) A ministerial officer, appointed for each judicial district of the United States, whose duty it is to execute the process of the courts of the United States. His duties are similar to those of a sheriff. The name is also sometimes applied to certain police officers of a city.

Earl marshal of England, the eighth officer of state, an honorary title, and personal until made hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk. During a vacancy in the office of high constable, the earl marshal has jurisdiction in the court of chivalry. *Brande.* — *Earl marshal of Scotland*, an officer who had command of the cavalry under the constable. This office was held by the family of Keith but forfeited by rebellion in 1715. — *Knight marshal*, or *marshal of the king's house*, formerly, an officer who was to execute the commands of the lord steward, and have the custody of prisoners committed by the court of verge. — *Marshal of the Queen's Bench* prison, now abolished, and an officer is substituted who is called keeper of the Queen's prison.

Mär'shal, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARSHALED, or MARSHALLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARSHALING, or MARSHALLING.]

1. To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner; as, to *marshal* troops or an army.

And *marshaling* the heroes of his name
As, in their order, next to fight they came. *Dryden.*

2. To lead, as a harbinger; to prepare the way of.
Thou *marshalest* me the way that I was going *Shak.*

3. (*Her.*) To dispose in due order, as the parts of an escutcheon, or the coats of arms of distinct families.

Mär'shal-er, *n.* [Written also *marshaller*] One who marshals.

Mär'shal-ing, *n.* [Written also *marshalling*]
1. Act of arranging in due order.
2 (*Her.*) An arrangement in a shield which exhibits the alliances of a family
Marshaling of assets, the arranging or ranking of assets in due order of administration

Mär'shal-sēa, *n.* [Eng *marshal* and O Eng *sea, se, see*, a seat. Cf SEE] The prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household. [*Eng*]
Court of marshalsea, a court formerly held before the steward and marshal of the king's house to administer justice between the king's domestic servants *Blackstone*

Mär'shal ship, *n* The office of a marshal

Märsh'-cinque'foil (-sĭnk'foil), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Potentilla P palustris* (*Comarum palustre* of Linnæus), having purple flowers, and found growing in marshy places, marsh fine finger *Gray*

Märsh'-ĕld'er, *n* (*Bot*) The gelder rose, a species of *Viburnum*

Märsh'-five'-fly'ger, *n* See MARSH CINQUEFOIL

Märsh'-hăr'ri-er, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of prey, of the family *Falconidæ* and the genus *Circus*, found in most of the countries of Europe, and not uncommon in the British Isles, the duck hawk See DUCK HAWK

Marsh-Harrier (*Circus æruginosus*)

Märsh'-măl'lōw, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Althæa* (*Althæa officinalis*), common in marshes near the sea-shore

Märsh'-măr'i-gōld, *n.* See MARIGOLD

Marsh'-pĕn'ny wort (-pĕn'nĭ-wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of several species of the genus *Hydrocotyle*, especially *H vulgaris* It is a low, smooth, creeping perennial, with slender stems, small white flowers, and round or kidney shaped leaves of about the size of a penny, lying flat on the ground, — found in marshy ground

Märsh'-rŏck'et, *n* (*Bot*) A species of watercress

Märsh'-rōse'ma-ry, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Statice* (*S limonium*), the root of which is powerfully astringent, and is sometimes used in medicine

Marsh'-săm'phire (*or* -săm'fur), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Salicornia* (*S herbacea*), found along sea coasts, glass-wort, salt wort See GLASSWORT

Märsh'-trē'foil, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, buckbean See BUCKBEAN

Märsh'y, *a* [Eng *marsh*] **1** Resembling a marsh, wet, boggy, fenny
2 Pertaining to, or produced in, marshes as, a *marshy* weed *Dryden.*

Mar sŭ'pi al, *a* [Fr & Sp *marsupial*, It *marsupiale*, from Lat *marsupium* Gr μάρσιππος, a pouch, bag, purse] (*Zool*) (*a*) Having a pouch for carrying the immature young pertaining to the group of quadrupeds characterized by a pouch or marsupium (*b*) Pertaining to the pouch of the marsupials, as, the *marsupial* bones See DIDELPHYS *Dana*

Mar sŭ'pi al, *n* (*Zoöl*) One of the marsupial animals

Mar sŭ'pi ă'li an, } *n* The same as MARSUPIAL.
Mar sŭ'pi an, }
Mar sŭ'pi ate, *a* Related to the marsupial animals, furnished with a pouch for the young, as some crustacea, as well as the marsupials

Mar sŭ'pi ŭm, *n* The same as MARSUPIUM

Mär'su pite, *n* [Fr *marsupite*, Lat *marsupium*, purse, bag] (*Paleon*) A fossil resembling a purse, the remains of a molluscous animal

Mar sŭ'pi ŭm, *n* [Lat, pouch]
1 (*Zoöl*) The pouch in which marsupial animals carry their young
2 (*Med*) A sack or bag with which any part is fomented. *Dunglison*

☞ The term is also applied to a muscle in the eye of a hawk, the office of which is to flatten the cornea, enabling the bird to see to a great distance

Märt, *n* [Contracted from *market*, q v]
1. A place of sale or traffic, a market
Where has commerce such a *mart*
As London? *Cowper*
2 Bargain, purchase and sale [*Obs*] *Shak.*
3 Dealing, coping; contest [*Obs*]
These fools thus under foot I tread
That dare contend with me in equal *mart* *Fanshaw*

Märt, *v. t.* To buy and sell, to traffic in [*Obs*]
To sell and *mart* your offices for gold
To undeservers. *Shak*

Märt, *v. i.* To trade dishonorably. [*Obs*] *Shak*

Mär'ta-gŏn, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *martagon*, It. *martagone*] (*Bot.*) A kind of lily; *Lilium martagon*

Mär'tel, *v. t.* [Fr. *marteler*, Pr. & Pg *martellar*, Sp. *martillar*, It *martellare*, L. Lat *martelare*, fr Fr *martel*, *marteau*, Pr *martell*, Pg & It *martello*, Sp *martillo*, from Lat *martulus*, *marculus*, dim of *marcus*, hammer] To strike [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Mär'tel-de-fēs, *n* A hammer and pick conjoined, used by horse soldiers in the middle ages to break and destroy armor

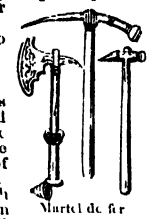

Martel de fer

Iarholt

Mar tĕl'lo Tow'er [It *martello*, hammer, originally towers erected on the coasts of Sicily and Sardinia against the pirates in the time of Charles the Fifth See *supra*] (*Fort*) A building of masonry, generally circular, usually erected on the sea coast, with a gun on the summit mounted on a traversing platform, so as to be fired in any direction *Scott*

☞ The English borrowed the name of the tower from Corsica in 1794 Towers of this kind are found in this country, as on Lyboe Island

Mär'ten (58), *n* See MARTIN

Mär'ten, *n* [A S *mearth*, D *marter*, Ger *marder*, Fr *martre*, It *martora*, allied to Lat *mustes*, whence Fr *marte*, Pr *mart*, Sp & Pg *marta*, O Lng *marder*, Scot *martrik*, L Ger *mārte*, *mâte*] (*Zool*) A carnivorous animal of the genus *Mustela*, allied to the weasel Its fur is used in making hats and muffs The common European pine marten is the *Mustela Martes* The American, found both in Northern New York and over the continent to Puget's Sound, is the *Mustela Americana*

Pine Marten

Mär'tern, *n* The same as MARTEN [*Obs*]

Mär'-tĭxt, *n* A blundering or ignorant preacher

Mar'tial (mar'shal), *a* [Lat *martialis* from *Mars* the god of war Fr *martial*, Sp *marcial*, It *marziale*, Pr *marcis*]
1 Pertaining to war suited to war, military, as, *martial* music, a *martial* appearance
See his thousands, in what *martial* equipage
They issue forth *Milton*
2 Given to war, warlike brave, as, a *martial* nation or people
3 Belonging to war, or to an army and navy — opposed to *civil*, as, *martial* law a court *martial*
4 Pertaining to, or resembling, Mars [*Obs*]
The natures of the fixed stars are esteemed *martial* or jovial, according to the colors by which they answer to those planets *Brown*
5 Pertaining to iron, called by the old chemists *Mars*
Martial flowers (*Med*) a reddish crystalline salt of iron, the ammonio-chloride of iron — *Martial law* in military kind of law proceeding directly from the military power and having no immediate constitutional or legislative sanction When it is imposed upon any specified district all the inhabitants, and all their actions are brought within its dominion It is founded on paramount necessity extends to matters of civil as well as of criminal jurisdiction and is proclaimed only in times of war insurrection rebellion or other great emergency It is quite distinct from *military law* See LAW
Warren's Blackstone Am Im Cyc Cyclopædia

Syn. — MARTIAL WARLIKE *Martial* refers more to warfare *action* its array its attendants &c as *martial* music a *martial* appearance a *martial* array courts-*martial*, &c *Warlike* describes the feeling or temper which leads to war and the advances connected with it as a *warlike* nation *warlike* preparations a *warlike* injunction of things &c The two words thus approach each other very nearly, and are often interchanged

When our country's cause provokes to arms,
How *martial* music every bosom warms! *Pope*
The great archangel from his *warlike* toil
Surceased *Milton*

Mär'tial-ism (mär'shal-ĭzm), *n* Bravery, martial exercises [*Obs*] *Prince*

Mär'tial ist, *n* A warrior, a soldier, a fighter [*Obs*] *Fuller W Scott*

Mar'tial ize (mar'shal-īz), *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* MARTIALIZED *p pr* & *vb n* MARTIALIZING] To render warlike, as, to *martialize* a people

Mär'tial ly, *adv* In a martial manner

Mär'tial ness, *n* The quality of being warlike

Mär'tin, *n* [Fr *martinet*, Sp *martinete*, a little white heron] (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Hirundo*, or swallow kind, which forms its nest about buildings [Written also *marten*]

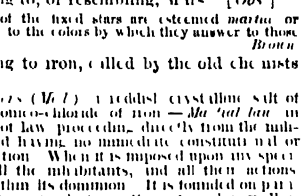

Martin (*Hirundo urbica*)

☞ The bank-martin is the *Hirundo riparia*; the house-martin the *H urbica*

Mär'tin-ĕt' (Synop, § 130), *n.* [So called from an officer of that name in the French army under Louis XIV] (*Mil*) A strict disciplinarian, one who lays stress on a rigid adherence to the details of discipline, or to forms and fixed methods

Mär'ti nĕt', *n* [Fr *martinet*] (*Naut*) A small line fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled [Written also *martinet*]

Mär'ti nĕt'ism, *n* Rigid adherence to discipline.

Mär'tin gal, } *n* [Fr *martingale*, It *martingala*,
Mär'tin gale, } a sort of hose, Sp *martingala*, a groove, cuish]
1 (*Man*) A strap fastened to a horse's girth, passing between his fore legs, and ending in two rings, through which the reins pass It is intended to hold down the head of the horse, and prevent him from rearing
2 (*Naut*) A short, perpendicular spar, under the bowsprit end, used for receiving the stays *Dana*

Mar'tin mas, *n* [Often called *martlemas*, from *Martin* and *mass*] (*Eccl*) The feast of St Martin, the eleventh of November

Mär'tlet, *n* [Fr *martinet* See MARTIN]
1 A kind of swallow, a martin
2 (*Her*) A martin, or other little bird, represented without feet, as a mark of distinction for younger sons, to remind them that they must rise by the wings of virtue and merit, not trusting to their feet since they have little land to set foot on *Crabb*

Martlet (2)

Mär'tly, *a* Like, or pertaining to, a mart [*Rare*]

Mart'net, *n* (*Naut*) See MARTINET

Mart'-town *n* Same as MARKET TOWN [*Obs*]

Mär'tyr (mar'tur), *n* [A S *martyr* Lat *martyr*, Gr μάρτυς, a witness who testifies with his blood, from μάρω, a witness, Fr, Pr, & Pg *martyr*, Sp *martir*, It *martire*]
1 One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel, as, Stephen was the first Christian *martyr*
To be a *martyr*, signifies only to witness the truth of Christ *South*
2 Hence, one who sacrifices his life, his station, or what is of great value to him, for the sake of principle, or to sustain a cause
Then if thou fall at O Cromwell,
Thou fall at a blessed *martyr* *Shak*

Mär'tyr, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* MARTYRED, *p pr* & *vb n* MARTYRING]
1 To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth, to sacrifice on account of faith or profession
2 To murder to destroy [*Obs*] *Chaucer*
3 To persecute as a martyr, to torment, to torture
The lovely Amoret whose gentle heart
Thou *martyrest* with sorrow and with smart *Spenser.*

Mär'tyr dŏm (mär'tur dum), *n* [A S *martyrdōm*, *martyrhad*] The condition of a martyr, the death of a martyr the suffering of death on account of adherence to the Christian faith, or any cause
He intends to crown their innocence with the glory of *martyrdom* *Lawson*

Mär'tyr i zā'tion, *n* The act of martyrizing, or the state of being martyrized, torture *B Jonson*

Mar'tyr ize, *v. t* [Fr *martyriser*, Sp *martirizar*, It *martirizare*] To offer as a martyr to cause to suffer martyrdom [*Rare*]
"*Martyrized* society" *J B Browning.*

Mar'tyr ly, *adv* In the manner of a martyr

Mar'tyr o lōgue, *n* [Fr *martyrologe*, It & Sp. *martirologio*] A register of martyrs [*Obs*]

Mar'tyr o-lŏg'ic, } *a* Pertaining to martyrol-
Mar'tyr o lŏg'ic al, } ogy registering, or registered a catalogue of martyrs

Mar'tyr ŏl'o gist, *n* [Fr *martyrologiste*] A writer of martyrology, an historian of martyrs

Mar'tyr ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr μάρτυς, martyr, and λόγος discourse] A history or account of martyrs, with their sufferings a register of martyrs

Mär'vel *n* [O Lng *merveille*, fr *merveille*, O Fr *merveille*, *merveille*, Pr *meravilha*, *meravilha*, Sp *maravilla*, Pg *maravilha* It *meraviglia*, *maraviglia*, O It *meravigliare*, from Lat *mirabilia*, wonderful things, pl, from *mirabilis*, wonderful, from *mirari* to wonder or marvel at]
1 That which attracts the attention, and causes admiration or surprise, a wonder, a prodigy, a miracle
Till I may deliver
Upon the witness of these gentlemen
This *marvel* to you *Shak.*
Is it because *marvel*, it is said *W Scott*
2 Wonder, admiration
Marvel of Peru (*Bot*) a plant of the genus *Mirabilis* (*M dichotoma*) having handsome, fragrant flowers

Syn. — Wonder, admiration, astonishment, miracle.

Mär'vel, *v. i* [*imp* & *p p* MARVELED, OR MARVELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* MARVELING, OR MARVELLING] To be struck with surprise, astonishment, or admiration, to wonder.

Mar'vel-ous, *a* [Written also *marvellous*] [O.

Eng. *merveius, marvelose*, O. Fr. *mervillhos, merveillos, mervillous*, N Fr *merveilleux*, Sp. *maravilloso*, Pg. *maravilhoso*, It. *maraviglioso*. See *supra*.]

1 Exciting wonder or surprise, wonderful; strange, astonishing, prodigious.

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvelous* in our eyes *Ps* cxviii 23

2 Surpassing belief, not to be literally credited, partaking of the character of miracle, or supernatural power, incredible

The marvelous (*Rhet & Criticism*), that which exceeds natural power, or is preternatural,—opposed to *the probable*

Syn —Wonderful, astonishing, surprising strange improbable, incredible —MARVELOUS, WONDERFUL We speak of a thing as *wonderful* when it awakens our surprise and admiration, as *marvelous* when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to seem nearly or quite incredible The victories of Napoleon were *wonderful*, the sleight-of-hand tricks which are sometimes exhibited are so *marvelous* that they would appear incredible if not publicly performed

I found
The new-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had foretold a fabric *wonderful*
Of absolute perfection *Milton*

Whence he endued was with skill so *marvelous* *Spenser*

Mär'vel ous-ly, *adv* In a marvelous manner, wonderfully, strangely

Mär'vel-ous-ness, *n* The quality of being marvelous, wonderfulness, strangeness

Mär'ver, *n* [Probably a corruption of *marble*] (*Glass-making*) A stone, marble, or cast iron plate, with round concavities for shaping work when blown

Mā'ry-būd, *n* The marigold *Shak*

Mā'ry-ō'a-try, *n* The same as MARIOLATRY

•Mas-ēg'nīs (mas kān'yīs), *n* (*Min*) Native sulphate of ammonia, found in volcanic districts,—so named from *Masaqua*, who discovered it

Mās'cle (más'kl), *n* [O Fr *mascle*, N Fr *macle*, from Lat *macula*, spot, mesh of a net, L Lat *macula, macla, mascla*, a scale of a coat of mail See MAIL] (*Her*) A lozenge voided

Muscle

Mās'cled (más'kld), *a* [See MASCLE] Composed of, or covered with, small lozenge shaped plates or scales, having lozenge shaped divisions

Mascled armor, a kind of armor sometimes worn by the Norman soldiers, composed of small lozenge shaped plates of metal fastened on a leathern or quilted undercoat

Mās'cu-lāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* MASCULATED *p pr & vb n* MASCULATING] [From Lat *masculus* male, manly, vigorous See MASCULINE] To make strong [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Mās'cu-line (-lin) *a* [Lat *masculinus*, from *masculus*, male, manly, diminutive of *mas, maris*, a male, Fr & Pr *masculin*, Sp, Pg, & It *masculino*]

1 Of the male sex, not female

2 Having the qualities of a man, becoming to a man, virile, not feminine or effeminate, strong, robust, as, *a masculine* body

3 Belonging to males, appropriated to, or used by, males [*Rare*]

Erected a *masculine* church (women being interdicted the entrance thereof) to the memory of St Augustine *Fuller*

4 (*Gram*) Having inflections, or construed with words, pertaining especially to male beings, as distinguished from feminine and neuter

Mās'cu-line ly, *adv* In a masculine manner like a man

Mās'cu-line ness (100), *n* The quality or state of being masculine resemblance to man in qualities

Mās'cu-lin'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being masculine, masculineness [*Rare*]

Mā'ser, *n* The same as MAZER

Māsh, *v t* [*imp & p p* MASHED (mashṭ) *p pr & vb n* MASHING] [Ger *mischen, maischen*, to mash, mix, not allied to Ger *mischen*, A S *miscan*, to mix]

1 To beat into a confused mass, to crush by beating or pressure, to bruise, as, to *mash* apples in a mill

2 Hence, specifically, to mix malt and water together in brewing

Māsh, *n* [Ger *meisch, maisch, meische, maische*, mash, wash See *supra*]

1 A mixture or mass of ingredients, beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner

2 (*Brewing*) A mixture of ground malt and warm water

Māsh'ing-tūb, *n* A tub for containing the mash in breweries,—called also *mash-tub*, and *mash vat*

Māsh'y, *a* Produced by crushing or bruising, resembling, or consisting of, a mash

Māsk, *n* [Fr *masque*, L Lat *masca, mascha, mascus*, Ger *maske*, Sp & Pg *mascara*, It *maschera*, from Ar *maskharat*, buffoon, fool, pleasantry, anything ridiculous or mirthful, from *sakhara*, to ridicule, to laugh at]

1 A cover for the face, that which conceals the face, especially a cover with apertures for the eyes and mouth, a visor

2 Hence, that which disguises; a pretext or subterfuge.

3 A festive entertainment of dancing or other diversions, in which the company all wear masks, a masquerade, hence, a revel, a bustle, a piece of mummery

This same truth is a naked and open daylight, that doth not show the *masks*, and mummeries, and triumphs of the world half so stately and daintily as candle-lights *Bacon*

This thought might lead me through this world's vain *mask* *Milton*

4 A dramatic performance written in a tragic style, without attention to rules of composition or probability, and introducing such characters that the actors must be masked

5 (*Arch*) A piece of sculpture representing some grotesque form, to fill and adorn vacant places, as in friezes, panels of doors, keys of arches, &c

Māsk, *v t* [*imp & p p* MASKED (maskt), *p pr & vb n* MASKING]

1 To cover, as the face, by way of concealment or defense against injury, to conceal with a mask or visor

They must all be *masked* and vizarded *Shak*

2 To disguise, to cover, to hide "*Masking* the business from the common eye" *Shak*

Masked battery (*Mil*), a battery so constructed as to be disguised, or not to be seen by an enemy until it opens its fire *Scott*

Māsk, *v i* 1 To revel, to play the fool in masquerade

2 To be disguised in any way *Shak.*

Mās'kal lōnge, *n* See MUSKALONGE

Māsked (maskt), *a* (*Bot*) Personate, or having the anterior or lower and posterior or upper side of a labiate corol pressed together just below the border, so as to close the opening into the tube

Māsk'er, *n* One who wears a mask, one who appears in disguise at a masquerade

Māsk'er-y, *n* The dress or disguise of a masker [*Obs*] *Marston*

Māsk'-house, *n* A place for masquerades [*Obs*]

Māsk'i nōnge, *n* See MUSKALONGE

Mās'lach, *n* (*Med*) An excitant containing opium, much used by the Turks *Dunglison*

Mās'lin, *n* [Also *meslin, meslin, mastlin*] [O Eng *missellane, masceline, masculin, meslin*, from *mixed lane*, q v] A mixture composed of different materials, especially of different sorts of grain, as of wheat and rye

Mās'lin (Synop, § 130), *a* Composed of different sorts as, *maslin* bread, which is composed of wheat and rye [Written also *meslin* and *meslin*]

Mā'son (mā'sn), *n* [Fr *maçon*, Pr *masso*, L Lat *macio, macho, mattio, mactio, marcio, maccio*, from Lat *macerio*, inclosure, wall]

1 A man whose occupation is to lay bricks and stones in walls or structures of any kind

2 A member of the fraternity of Freemasons

Mā'son, *v t* To build of stone or brick to construct of masonry or by masons

Ma sŏn'ic, *a* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of Freemasons

Mā'son-ry, *n* [Fr *maçonnerie*, Sp *mamonería*]

1 The art or occupation of a mason

2 The work or performance of a mason, as when we say, the wall is good *masonry*

3 The craft or mysteries of Freemasons

•Ma sō'rĕ, *n* [N Heb *massôrâth, massôreth*, i e tradition, from *mâsar*, to hand down] A Jewish critical work on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures, composed by several learned rabbis of the school of Tiberias, in the eighth and ninth centuries

Mās'o rĕt'ic, Mās'o rĕt'ic al, *a* [Fr *massorétique*, Sp *masorético*, It *massoretico*] Relating to the Masora, or to its authors, who were the inventors of the Hebrew vowel points and accents

Mās'o-rīte, *n* One of the writers of the Masora

Masque, *n* A mask a masquerade

Mās'quer-ād' (más'ker-ād'), *n* [Fr *mascarade*, Sp *mascarada*, It *mascherata* See MASK]

1 An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation, and other diversions. "In courtly halls and midnight *masquerades*" *Pope*

2 Intentional or elaborate hiding of what is real or true under a false show, disguise "That *masquerade* of misrepresentations which invariably accompanied the political eloquence of Rome" *De Quincey*

I came to visit thee in *masquerade* *Dryden*

3 A Spanish diversion on horseback

Mās'quer-ād'ed, *v t* [*imp & p p* MASQUERADED, *p pr & vb n* MASQUERADING]

1 To assemble in masks

2 To go in disguise

Mās'quer-ād'e, *v t* To conceal with masks, to disguise

Mās'quer-ād'er (más'ker-ād'er), *n* One who masquerades; a person wearing a mask, one disguised

Mass, *n* [Fr *masse*, Pr., Pg, & It *massa*, Sp *masa*, Lat *massa*, Ger *masse*, allied to Gr *μάζα*, a barley cake, from *μάσσειν*, to knead]

1 A body of matter concreted, assembled, or formed into a lump, a lump, a great quantity collected, a heap, a collective body, an assemblage, a confused or indiscrete body.

They lose their forms, and make a *mass*
Confused and black, if brought too near. *Prior*

2. Bulk, magnitude; body; size. "This army of such *mass* and charge." *Shak*

3. Many things considered collectively, without discrimination of parts; chief component portion, principal part, main body.

Comets have power over the *mass* of things. *Bacon*

4 (*Physics*) The quantity of matter which a body contains, irrespective of its bulk or volume It is proportional to the body's weight, though the two terms are not identical

The masses, the people in general, as distinguished from the less numerous privileged classes, the populace.

Mass, *n* [A-S *mæsse, messe*, Fr *messe*, It *messa*, Sp *misa*, D *mis, misse*, Ger & Dan *messe*, Sw & Icel *messa*, L Lat *missa*, from Lat *mittere, missum*, to send, dismiss In the ancient churches, the public services at which the catechumens were permitted to be present were called *missæ catechumenorum*, because at the close of them proclamation was made thus *Ite, missa est, ac ecclesia* Then followed the communion service, which was called *missa fidelium*, and which, under the name of *missa*, or the *mass*, still constitutes the principal part of public worship in the Roman Catholic churches *Murdock*] The communion service, or the consecration and oblation of the host, in the Roman Catholic churches

High mass, that which is sung or chanted, as distinguished from *low mass*, which is read, and not chanted

Mass, *v t* [*imp & p p* MASSED (mast); *p pr & vb n* MASSING] To celebrate mass [*Obs*] *Hooker*

Mass, *v t* 1 To roll, to stuff, to strengthen. [*Obs*

2 To form into a mass, to form into a collective body, to bring together into masses, to assemble

But *mass* them together and they are terrible indeed *Coleridge*

Mās'sa-cre (más'sa ker), *n* [Fr *massacre*, It *mas sacro*, L Lat *mazacrium*, from Prov Ger *metzgen metzgen*, to kill cattle, hence *metzger*, a butcher]

1 The killing of human beings by indiscriminate slaughter, murder of numbers with cruelty or atrocity, or contrary to the usages of civilized people cold blooded destruction of life, butchery, carnage

2 Murder [*Obs*] *Shak*

Syn —MASSACRE BUTCHERY, CARNAGE *Massacre* denoted originally the killing of victims for sacrifice It now denotes the promiscuous slaughter of *many*, and it is therefore a gross error (though sometimes committed) to speak of *massacring* a single individual *Butchery* refers to cold-blooded cruelty in the killing of men as if they were brute beasts *Carnage* points to slaughter as producing the heaped-up bodies of the slain

I'll find a day to *massacre* them all,
And raze their faction and their family *Shak*
If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this patron of thy *butcheries* *Shak*
Such a scent I draw
Of *carnage* prey innumerable and taste
The savor of death from all things there
That live *Milton*

Mās'sa cre, *v t* [*imp & p p* MASSACRED, *p pr & vb n* MASSACRING] [Fr *massacrer* See *supra*] To murder with circumstances of cruelty to kill with indiscriminate violence, without authority or necessity, and contrary to the usages of nations, to butcher, to slaughter "If James should be pleased to *massacre* them all, as Maximian had *massacred* the Theban legion" *Macaulay*

Mās'sa-crer, *n* One who massacres [*R*] *Burke*

Mass'-book, *n* The Missal, or Roman Catholic service book

Mass'er, *n* A priest who celebrates mass.

Mās'se ter, *n* [Gr *μασσητήρ, μαστήρ*, a chewer *μασσᾶσθαι, μαστᾶσθαι*, to chew, N Lat & Fr *masseter*] (*Anat*) A muscle which raises the under jaw, and assists in chewing

Mās'se tĕr'ic, Mās'se tĕr'ine, *a* (*Anat*) Belonging, or pertaining to the masseter

Mass'-house, *n* A Roman Catholic place of worship —so called in contempt or derision [*Obs*]

Mās'si cŏt, *n* [Fr *massicot*, Eng *massicot* is a corruption] (*Chem*) Protoxide of lead, or yellow oxide of lead, which has not been fused It form the thin gray pellicle on the surface of melted lead When melted and allowed to crystallize, it forms *litharge* [Written also, incorrectly, *mastiçot*]

☞ *Massicot* is sometimes used by painters, and is so as a dryer in the composition of ointments and plasters

Mass'i-ness, *n* [See MASSY, MASSIVE] The state of being massy, great weight, or weight with bulk ponderousness

Mass'ive, *a* 1 Forming, or consisting of, a mass compacted, weighty, heavy, massy

2 (*Min*) In mass, having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form, as, a mineral occurs *massive*

Mass'ive ly, *adv* In a mass.

Mass'ive-ness, *n* The state or quality of being massive, massiness

Mass'-meet'ing, *n* A large assembly of the people to be addressed on some public occasion, usually political [*U S*]

Mas-sōol'a Bōat. (*Naut*) A kind of boat used at Madras for landing through the surf

Mäs'sy, *a.* [*compar.* MASSIER; *superl.* MASSIEST.] [Fr. *massif*, from Fr. *masse*, Lat. *massa*. See MASS.] Compacted into, or consisting of, a mass, heavy, as a compact mass; indicating weight or substance, weighty; heavy, pondorous; bulky and heavy, as, a *massy* shield, a *massy* rock.

The yawning rocks in *massy* fragments fly *Pope*

Mast, *n.* [A-S. *mást*, m, D., Ger, Dan, & Sw. *mast*, Icel *mastr*, whence Pr *mast*, *mat*, Fr *mât*, *mast*, Pg. *masto*, *mastro*, Sp *mastil*] (*Naut*) A pole set upright in a boat or vessel, to sustain the yards, rigging, &c. A mast may also consist of many pieces of timber united by iron bands and are of several kinds, as the main-mast, fore-mast, mizzen-mast, top-mast, top gallant-mast, &c.

The pine,
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the *mast*
Of some tall ammiral *Milton*

Mast, *n.* [A-S *mást*, *f*, Ger *mast*, from Goth *mat tan*, O. H Ger. *mazan*, to nourish, whence Goth *mats*, O. H. Ger *maz*, A-S *mete*, *mete*, food Cf MEAT] The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest trees, nuts, acorns

Oak *mast*, and beech, and cannel-fruit they eat *Chapman*
They feed and grow like swine under an oak filling themselves with the *mast* *South*

☞ This word has no plural

Mast, *v. t* [*imp & p p* MASTED, *p. pr & vb n* MASTING.] To furnish with a mast or masts, as, to *mast* a ship

Mas'tăx, *n.* [Gr *μαστάξ*] (*Zool*) A muscular mouth, having two bent, hammer like jaws, common in *rotifers*, or wheel-bearers *Gosse*

Mast'ed, *a* Furnished with a mast or masts, — chiefly used in composition

Más'ter, *n.* [O Eng *maystre*, *master*, O Fr *maistre*, N Fr. *maître*, Pr *maistre*, *maestre*, *mestre*, *mayestre*, Sp *maestre*, *maestro*, O Sp *mastre*, *mestre*, Pg *mestre*, It *maestro*, *mastro*, from Lat *magister*, A-S *mínster*, *mágyster*, *mágester*, O H Ger *meister*, N H Ger *meister*, D *meester*, Dan *mester*, Sw *mästare*, Icel *meistari* See MAGISTER]

1 One of eminent rank, power, or authority, a superior, a leader, a chief It is employed as a title of respectful address, but more usually in a familiar way to an inferior, a young person, or a boy

Master doctor, you have brought those drugs *Shak*
Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house *Swift*

☞ As a title of address the word is pronounced, and sometimes, though rarely, written *mister*

2 One exercising authority, a person having a right to control or dispose, a ruler, governor, director, or manager, hence, specifically, (*a*) An owner or possessor, a proprietor

Nations that want protectors will have *masters* *Ames*
When I have made myself *master* of a hundred thousand drachmas *Addison*

(*b*) A person having others under his control and authority, — correlative of *slave*, *servant*, *apprentice*, *assistant*, &c "Cæsar, the world's great *master* and his own" *Pope*

It would be believed that he rather took the horse for his object, than his *master* *Dryden*

The director of a school, a teacher, an instructor.

☞ In this sense the word is giving place to the more appropriate words *teacher*, *instructor*, and *preceptor*

(*d*) (*Naut*) The commander of a merchant ship, — usually called *captain* Also, an officer upon a ship of war who takes rank immediately after the lieutenants, and navigates the ship under the direction of the captain

3 One highly skilled in any occupation, art, or science, one of great eminence in a profession, a revered authority, an adept, as, a man is *master* of his business, a great *master* of music, of the flute or violin, a *master* of his subject

Little masters, certain German engravers of the sixteenth century, so called from the extreme smallness of their prints — *Master in chancery*, an officer of courts of equity, who acts as an assistant to the chancellor or judge, by inquiring into various matters referred to him, and reporting them to the court The office has recently been abolished in England — *Master of arts*, one who takes the second degree at a university, also, the degree itself, indicated by the abbreviation M A, — *Master of the horse*, the third great officer in the royal household, having the management of the royal stables and solemn cavalcades he rides next the sovereign — *Master of the rolls*, in England, an officer who has the custody of the rolls and patents that pass the great seal, the records of the chancery, and acts as assistant judge of the court *Bouvier Wharton Daniell* — *Master of one's self*, to have entire self-control, not to be governed by passion

☞ *Master*, signifying *chief*, *principal*, *masterly*, &c, is much used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *master-builder*, *master-chord*, *ma ter jest*, *master-mason*, *master-mind*, *master-note*, *master-passion*, *master-proof*, *master-spiral*, *master-spring*, *master-string*, *master-tooth*, *master-touch*, *master-tower*, *master-town*, *master-workman*, and the like

Mas'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MASTERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MASTERING.]

1. To become the master of; to subject to one's will, control, or authority; to conquer, to overpower; to subdue. "And rather father thee than *master* thee." *Shak.*

I, the divided half of such
A friendship as had *mastered* Time *Tennyson*

Obstinacy and willful neglect must be *mastered*, even though it cost blows *Locke*

2 To gain the command of so as to understand or apply, to become an adept in, as, to *master* a science.

I will not offer that which I can not *master* *Bacon*

Más'ter, *v. t* To be skillful, to excel [*Obs*]

Más'ter-dŏm, *n* [A S *mágsterdōm*] Dominion, rule, command. [*Rare*] "Sovereign sway and *masterdom*" *Shak*

Más'ter ful, *a.* 1 Having the skill or power of a master, also, worthy to be master, indicating or expressing power or mastery "His *masterful*, pale face" *E B Browning*

2 Inclined to play the master, domineering, imperious, arbitrary [*Obs*] *Milton*

Más'ter-ful-ly, *adv* In a masterful manner, imperiously

A lawless and rebellious man who held lands *masterfully* and in high contempt of the royal authority *Macaulay*

Más'ter-hănd, *n* A person eminently skillful

Más'ter-kĕy (-kē), *n* The key that opens many locks, the subordinate keys of which open only one each, hence, a general clew to lead out of many difficulties *Dryden*

Más'ter-less, *a* 1 Destitute of a master or owner

2 Ungoverned, unsubdued *Spenser*

Más'ter-less-ness, *n* The quality of being masterless, without owner, unrestrainedness, ungovernableness "To make such a parade of *masterlessness*" *Hare*

Más'ter li-ness, *n* The quality of being masterly, masterly skill

Más'ter-lōde, *n.* (*Mining*) The principal vein of ore

Más'ter-ly, *a* 1 Indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill, suitable to a master, most excellent, skillful, as, a *masterly* design, a *masterly* performance, a *masterly* stroke of policy

The Commons faithful to their system, remained in a wise and *masterly* inactivity *Sir Jas Mackintosh*

2 Imperious, domineering, arbitrary

Más'ter-ly, *adv* With the skill of a master

Thou dost speak *masterly* *Shak*

Más'ter-oŭs, *a* Suitable to a master, masterly [*Obs*] *Milton*

Más'ter pĭēce, *n* 1 Any thing done or made with superior or extraordinary skill, a capital performance, a chef d'œuvre

The top and *masterpiece* of art *South*
This wondrous *masterpiece* I fain would see *Dryden*

2 Chief excellence or talent

Dissimulation was his *masterpiece* *Clarendon*

Más'ter-ship, *n* 1 The state or office of a master

2 Mastery, dominion, authority superior skill superiority "Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive" *Dryden*

3 Chief work, masterpiece [*Obs*] *Dryden*

☞ The word is used with the possessive pronoun in speaking of any person to whom the title *master* belongs, sometimes, also, in banter or ridicule How now, seignior Launce, what news with your *mastership*? *Shak*

Más'ter-sĭn'ew (-sĭn'nu), *n* (*Far*) A large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind galls are usually seated

Más'ter-strōke, *n* Capital performance, a masterly achievement, a consummate action

Más'ter-work (-wûrk), *n* Principal performance, masterpiece

Más'ter wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Imperatoria* (*Ostruthium*) (*b*) A plant of the genus *Astrantia*

☞ The name is also improperly applied to the *Heracleum lanatum*, commonly called *cow-parsnep*

Más'ter-y, *n* [O Fr *maistrie*, *meistrie*, *mestrie*, Pr *maestrya*, *maestrea*, Sp & It *maestria*, O Sp *mestria*]

1 The act of mastering

The learning and *mastery* of a tongue, being unpleasant in itself should not be cumbered with other difficulties *Locke*

2 The position or authority of a master, dominion, command, supremacy

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *mastery* of the passages of the tops *Raleigh*

3 Superiority in competition, pre eminence

Every man that striveth for the *mastery* is temperate in all things 1 *Cor* ix 25

4 Victory in war

It is not the voice of them that shout for *mastery* *Ex* xxxii 18

5 Eminent skill, superior dexterity

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages *Tillotson*

O, had I now your manner, *mastery*, might,
Your power of handling, shadow, air, and spright,
How I would draw! *B Jonson*

6 Contest for superiority. [*Obs*] *Holland*

7 A success attained by skill, a masterpiece, a triumph.

O but to have gulled him
Had been a *mastery* *B Jonson*

8 Specifically, the philosopher's stone.

Mast'ful, *a* [Eng *mast*] Abounding with mast, or fruit of oak, beech, and other forest trees; as, the *mastful* chestnut. [*Poet*]

Mast'-hĕad, *n.* (*Naut*) The top or head of a mast.

Mast-hĕad', *v t.* [*imp & p p* MAST-HEADED; *p. pr & vb n* MAST-HEADING] (*Naut*) To cause to go to the mast-head and remain there for a time by way of punishment. *Marryatt.*

Mast'-house, *n.* *pl* MAST'-HOUSES A large roofed building in which masts are shaped, fitted, &c *Simmonds.*

Más'tic, *n* [Fr *mastic*, Pr *mastic*, *mastec*, It. *mastice*, *masticco*, *mastica*, *mastrice*, L. Lat *mastix*, Lat *mastiche*, *mastichum*, Gr *μαστιχη*, from *μαστάσσειν*, to chew, because of its being used for chewing in the East, Sp *mastices*, *almaciga*, Pg *mastique*, *almecega*, D *mastik*, Ger *mastix*] [Written also *mastich*]

1 (*Bot*) A low, shrubby tree of the genus *Pistacia* (*P lentiscus*), growing upon the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean, and producing a valuable resin, — called also *mastic tree*

2 A resin exuding from the mastic tree, and obtained by incision It is in yellowish white, semi-transparent tears, of a faint smell, and is used as an astringent and an aromatic It is used also as an ingredient in drying varnishes

3 A kind of cement composed of burnt clay, litharge, and linseed oil, and used for plastering walls, &c

4 (*Bot*) A low evergreen shrub of the genus *Thymus* (*T mastichina*) *Loudon.*

Más'ti-ca-ble, *a* Capable of being masticated

Más'ti-că'dor, *n* [Sp *mastigador* See *infra*] (*Man*) A part of a bridle, the slavering bit [Written also *mastigador*]

Más'ti-cāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* MASTICATED, *p. pr & vb n* MASTICATING] [Lat *masticare*, *masticatum*, allied to Gr *μαστάσσειν*, It *masticare*, Sp. *masticar*, *mastigar*, *mascar*, Pg *mastigar*, *mascar*, Pr *mastegar*, *maschar*, Fr *mâcher*] To grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion, to chew, as, to *masticate* food

Más'ti cā'tion, *n* [Lat *mastication*, Fr *mastication*, Pr *mastucacio*, *mastigacio*, Sp *masticacion*, It *masticazione*] The act or operation of masticating, or of chewing solid food

Mastication is a necessary preparation of solid aliment, without which there can be no good digestion *Arbuthnot*

Más'ti-ca-to-ry, *a* [Fr *masticatoire*, Sp & It. *masticatorio*] Chewing, adapted to perform the office of chewing food

Más'ti ca to ry, *n* (*Med*) A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva

Más'tich, *n* See MASTIC

Más'ti çine, *n* (*Chem*) A substance which remains as a residuum when mastic is dissolved in alcohol, by reason of its insolubility When moist, it is soft and elastic, closely resembling caoutchouc, but when dried it becomes brittle

Más'ti cot, *n* Yellow oxide of lead See MASSICOT.

Más'tiff, *n* *pl* MÁS'TIFFS [*Mastiffs* is irregular and unusual] [L Lat *mastivus*, *mastinus*, O Fr. *mastin*, N Fr *mâtin*, Pr *mastí*, Sp *mastin*, Pg. *mastim*, It *mastino*, for *mansuetino*, from It *mansueto*, Lat as if *mansuetus*, domestic, inmates, family, hence N Lat *canis familiaris*, a *domesticus*, house dog Cf O Fr *mestif*, *chien mestif*, a mongrel See MANSION] A large variety of dog, remarkable for strength and courage

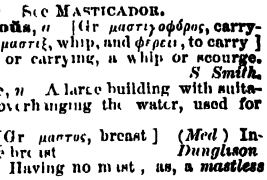

Mastiff

Más'ti gā'dor, *n* See MASTICADOR.

Más'ti gŏph'ĕr oŭs, *a* [Gr *μαστιγοφόρος*, carrying a whip, from *μαστιξ*, whip, and *φέρειν*, to carry] Furnished with, or carrying, a whip or scourge. [*Rare*] *S Smith.*

Mast'ing-house, *n* A large building with suitable mechanism overhanging the water, used for masting vessels

Mas ti'tis, *n* [Gr *μαστος*, breast] (*Med*) Inflammation of the breast *Dunglison*

Mast'less, *a* 1 Having no mast, as, a *mastless* vessel

2 Bearing no mast as, a *mastless* oak or beech.

Mast'lin (măz'lin, *or* mást'lin), *n* See MASLIN.

Más'to don (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr, Sp, & It. *mastodonte*, from Gr *μαστος*, the breast of a woman, and *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth, so called from the conical projections upon its molar teeth] (*Zool*) A mammal, resembling the elephant, but larger, and having tuberculate teeth, whence the name The remains of mastodons are found in the temperate parts of both hemispheres

Skeleton of Mastodon giganteus

Mās'to-dŏn'tic, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a mastodon, as, *mastodontic* dimensions *E Everett.*

Mās'toid, *n.* (*Anat*) A bone of the skull. See SKULL

Mās'toid, *a.* [Fr *mastoide*, It *mastoideo*, Gr. *μαστοειδής*, from *μαστός*, the breast of a woman, and *εἶδος*, form] Resembling the nipple or breast, as, the *mastoid* process of the temporal bone

Mas toid'e al, *a* (*Anat*) Belonging or pertaining to the mastoid process

Mas-tŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *mastologie*, It *mastologia*, from Gr *μαστός*, the breast of a woman, and *λόγος*, discourse] The natural history of animals which suckle their young mazology

Mās'tress, *n* [O Fr *maistresse*, N. Fr *maitresse*] Mistress [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Mās'tur-bā'tion, *n* [Lat *masturbare*, *mastu bari*, to practice onanism, probably from *manus*, the hand, and *stuprare*, to defile, Fr *masturbation*, *mastupration*, Sp *masturbacion*, It *masturbazione*, *mastuprazione*] Onanism, self pollution

Māst'y, *a* [See MAST] Full of mast, abounding with acorns, &c [*Obs*]

Măt, *n* [A S *mattе*, *meatta*, D *mat*, O H Ger *mattā*, *mat e*, N H Ger *matte*, Dan *maatte*, *matte*, Sw *matta*, It *matta*, Sp *mata*, from Lat *matta*, a mat made of rushes]

1 A texture of sedge, rushes, flags, husks, straw, or other material, to be laid on a floor for wiping and cleaning the feet, and for other purposes

2 Any similar fabric for various uses, as for covering hot-houses, to put beneath dishes on a table, to secure rigging from friction, and the like, also any thing growing thickly, or closely interwoven, so as to resemble a mat in form or texture, as a *mat* of weeds, a *mat* of hair

Măt, *n* [Cf MATTE] An alloy of copper, tin, iron, &c, usually called *white metal* —so called by coppersmiths [Written also *matt*]

Măt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MATTED, *p pr* & *vb n* MATTING]

1 To cover or lay with mats *Evelyn*

2 To twist together, to interweave like a mat, to entangle

And o'er his eyebrows hung his *matted* hair *Dryden*

Măt, *v i* To grow thick together, to become interwoven like a mat [*Colloq*]

Măt'a-chĭn (mat'a shēen) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Sp *matachin*, Fr *matassin*, a buffoon, and a dance performed by grotesque figures It *mattacino*, mimic, puppet, from *mattaccio* a droll fellow, a madman, Fr *matto*, mad, extravagant] An old dance with swords and buckler

Mataco (*Dasypus tricinctus*)

Măt'a-co, *n* (*Zool*) An edentate animal of the genus *Dasypus*, a species of armadillo

Măt'a dōre, *n* [Sp *matador*, a murderer, and one of the three cards in the game of omber from *matar*, to kill, from Lat *mactare*, to sacrifice, kill, *mactator*, a slayer]

1 One of the three principal cards in the game of omber and quadrille, which are always two black aces and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seven in hearts and diamonds

2 One who kills, the killer, the man appointed to kill the bull in bull fights

Mătch, *n* [Fr *mèche*, Pr *mecha*, *meca*, Sp & Pg *mecha*, It *miccia*, L Lat *myxus*, *mixus*, *micca*, *mica*, from Lat *muxus*, Gr *μύξα*, a lamp nozzle] Any thing used for catching and retaining or communicating fire, made of some substance which takes fire readily, or which, being lighted, remains burning a long time especially, in modern usage, a splint of wood dipped at one end in a preparation of sulphur, phosphorus, or the like, and ignited by rubbing.

Quick-match, a match made of threads of cotton, or cotton wick, steeped in gummed brandy or whiskey then soaked in a paste of nitrated powder and gummed spirits, and afterward strewed over with nitrated powder It burns at the rate of a yard in thirteen seconds, and is used in priming for heavy mortars carcasses fireworks, &c —*Slow-match*, a match made to burn very slowly, as four or five inches an hour, and used for firing artillery mines, &c It is usually a piece of slightly-twisted hemp rope soaked in a solution of saltpeter, sugar of lead, or the like, or a piece of well-twisted cotton rope without preparation

Mătch, *n* [O Eng *macche*, A S *maca*, *gemaca*, *genīlca*, Icel *make*, Sw *make*, Dan *mage*, O H Ger *gamahho*, M H Ger *mach*, *gemache*, L Ger & D. *maller* See MAKE]

1 A person or thing equal or similar to another in quality, one able to mate or cope with another on fair terms, an equal, a mate, a companion

Government makes an innocent man of the lowest ranks a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects *Addison*

2. A bringing together of two parties suited to one another, as for a union, a trial of skill or force, a contest, or the like, as, specifically, (*a*) A contest to try strength or skill, or to determine superiority, an emulous struggle

A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize. *Dryden.*

(*b.*) A matrimonial union, a marriage.

Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other *matches* than those of its own making *Boyle*

3 Hence, a candidate for matrimony; one to be gained in marriage

She inherited a fair fortune of her own, . . . and was looked upon as the richest *match* in the west *Clarendon*

Mătch, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* MATCHED (măcht), *p. pr.* & *vb n.* MATCHING]

1 To be a mate or match for, to be able to compete with, to rival successfully, to equal.

No settled senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness *Shak*

2 To furnish with its match, to bring a mate, match, or equal, against, to show an equal competitor to, to set something in competition with

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct *South*

3 To bring as mate or equal against something, to oppose as equal, to set in competition

Eternal might
To *match* with their inventions they presumed
So easy and of his thunder made a scorn *Milton*

4 To make equal, proportionate, or suitable, to adapt "To *match* patterns and colors" *Swift*

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength *Roscommon*

5 To marry, to give in marriage

A senator of Rome while Rome survived,
Would not have *matched* his daughter with a king *Addison*

6 To purify, as vessels, by burning a match in them

Mătch, *v i* 1 To be united in marriage, to mate

I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred *Shak*

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep *Dryden*

2 To be of equal size, figure, or quality, to tally, to suit, to correspond

Mătch'a ble, *a* 1 Fit to be joined, suitable, equal

2 Correspondent [*Rare*] *Woodward*

Mătch'a-ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being matchable, capability of being matched

Mătch'-clŏth, *n* A coarse kind of woolen cloth

Mătch'-cŏat, *n* A coat made of match cloth

Mătch'er, *n* One who matches

Mătch'less, *a* 1 Having no equal, unequaled, unrivaled

2 Unequal, ill adapted, unsuited "With *match* less cares deformed and distort" *Spenser*

Mătch'less ly, *adv* In a manner or degree not to be equaled

Mătch'less ness, *n* The state or quality of being without an equal

Mătch'lŏck, *n* The lock of a musket containing a match for firing it, hence, a musket fired by means of a match

Mătch'-māk'er, *n* 1 One who makes matches for burning

2 One who contrives or effects a union by marriage

Mătch'-māk'ing, *n* The act of making matches

Mătch'-māk'ing, *a* Busy in making or contriving matches

Mătch'-plāne, *n.* (*Carp*) Either of the two planes used to shape the edges of boards which are joined by grooving and tonguing

Mătch'-tŭb, *n* A tub in which matches are kept near guns in war vessels, provided with water to extinguish sparks that may fall from the burning match *Totten*

Māte, *n* [Icel *maki*, equal, companion, O D *maet*, companion, mate, N D *maat*]

1 One who customarily associates with another a companion, an associate

2 Hence specifically, a husband or wife, and among the lower animals, one of a pair associated for propagation and the care of their young

3 (*Naut*) An officer in a merchant ship or ship of war an officer in a merchant vessel ranking next below the captain If there are more than one bearing the title, they are called, respectively, *first mate*, *second mate*, *third mate*, &c

4 In general, a subordinate officer, an assistant, as, master's *mate*, surgeon's *mate*, &c

5 A suitable companion, a match, an equal

You knew me once no *mate*
For you, there sitting where you durst not soar *Milton*

Maté (mat'ē), *n* [Sp] The Paraguay tea, being the dried leaf of the Brazilian holly (*Ilex Paraguensis*) The infusion has a pleasant odor, with an agreeable bitter taste *Johnston*

Māte, *n* [Fr & Pr *mat*, Sp & Pg *mate*, It *matto*, L Lat *mattus*, abbrev fr Fr *echec et mat*, Sp *jaque y mate*, *jaquimate*, It *scacco matto*, from Per *shah mat*, the king is dead, whence also Ger *matt*, mate, faint, exhausted See CHECKMATE] (*Chess*) The state of the king when so situated that he can not escape, and which ends the game, check-mate

Māte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* MATING] [See MATE, a companion]

1 To match to marry

2 To match one's self against, to oppose as equal, to compete with

It is worthy the observing that there is no passion in the mind of man so weak but it *mates* and masters the fear of death *Bacon*

I, I' th' way of loyalty and truth,
Dare *mate* a sounder man than Surrey can be. *Shak*

Māte, *v. t* [Fr *mater*, O. Fr. also *matir*, *amatir*, to fatigue, enfeeble, humiliate, checkmate, Pr. *matar*, It *mattare*. See MATE, in chess.] To enervate; to crush. [*Obs*]

Audacity doth almost bind and *mate* the weaker sort of minds *Bacon.*

Māte'less, *a.* Having no mate or companion.

Măt'e-lōte, *n.* [Fr, from *matelot*, a sailor; properly a dish such as sailors prepare] A dish of food composed of many kinds of fish.

Mā'te-ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *mateologie*, Gr. *ματαιολογία*, from *μάταιος*, useless, vain, from *μάτη*, *ματια*, folly, vain attempt, and *λογος*, discourse.] A vain discourse or inquiry [*Obs*]

Mā'te o-tĕch'ny, *n* [Fr *mateotechnie*, Gr. *ματαιοτεχνία*, from *μάταιος*, vain, and *τέχνη*, art, science.] Any unprofitable science [*Obs*]

Mā'ter, *n* [Lat, mother, allied to Gr *μήτηρ*, *μάτηρ*, Ger *mutter*, Eng *mother*, Ir *mathair*, Slav *mati*, Per *mādar*, O Per *mata*, Skr *matri* See MOTHER] (*Anat*) One of the two membranes that cover the brain, and are distinguished from each other by the epithets *dura* and *pia*

Ma tē'rē a, *n* [Lat] Matter, substance.

Materia medica (*Med*) (*a*) Material or substance used in the composition of remedies, —a general term for all substances used as curative agents in medicine (*b*) That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and properties of all the substances that are employed for the cure of diseases

Ma-tē'ri-al (89) *a* [Lat *materialis*, from *materia*, stuff, matter, Fr *materiel*, Pr & Sp *material*, It. *materiale*]

1 Consisting of matter, not spiritual, corporeal, physical as, *material* substance, *material* bodies "The *material* elements of the universe." *Whewell*

2 Hence, pertaining to, or affecting, the physical nature of man, as distinguished from the moral or religious nature, relating to the bodily wants, interests, and comforts

3 Of solid or weighty character, not insubstantial, of consequence, not to be dispensed with, important, momentous "The discourse, which was always *material*, never trifling" *Evelyn*

In the account of simple ideas, I shall set down only such as are most *material* to our present purpose *Locke*

4 (*Logic*) Pertaining to the matter, as opposed to the form, of a thing See MATTER

Syn —Corporeal bodily, important, weighty, momentous, essential

Ma tē'ri al, *n* The substance or matter of which any thing is made or to be made

Ma tē'ri al, *v t* To invest with matter, to form from matter, to materialize [*Obs*] *Browne*

Ma tē'ri al ism, *n* [Fr *materialisme*, Sp & It *materialismo*]

1 The doctrine of materialists, materialistic views and tenets

The irregular fears of a future state had been supplanted by the *materialism* of Epicurus *Bucknosser*

2 The tendency to give undue importance to material interests, devotion to the material nature and its wants

3 Material substances in the aggregate, matter [*Obs and rare*] *Chalmers*

Ma tē'ri al ist, *n* [Fr *materialiste*, Sp & It *materialista*] One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body

Ma tē'ri al ist'ic, } *a* Pertaining or relating
Ma tē'ri al ist'ic al, } to materialism or materialists

But to me his very spiritualism seemed more *materialistic* than his physics *Keay*

Ma-tē'ri-ăl'i ty, *n* [Fr *matérialité*, It *materialità*, Sp *materialidad*]

1 The quality of being material, material existence, corporeity

2 Importance, as, the *materiality* of facts

Ma tē'ri al-īze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MATERIALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* MATERIALIZING] [Fr *matérialiser*, Sp *materializar*, It *materializzare*]

1 To reduce to a state of matter, to regard as matter

2 Hence, to consider or explain the laws or principles which are appropriate to matter

3 To cause to assume a character appropriate to material things, to occupy with material things instead of moral or religious interests, as, the mind thought

Ma tē'ri al ly, *adv* 1 In the state of matter

2 Not formally, in its essence, substantially

An ill intention may spoil an act *materially* good

3 In an important manner or degree, essentially, as, it *materially* concerns us to know the real motives of our actions

Ma-tē'ri al-ness, *n.* The state of being material, importance

Ma-tē'ri-al'ist, *n.* Same as MATERIALIST. [*Obs*]

Ma-tē'ri-ate, } *a.* [Lat *materiatus*, p. p. of *ma*
Ma tē'ri-ā'ted, } *teriare*, It *materiato*. See MATTER] Consisting of matter. [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ma-tē'ri-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *materiatio*.] The act of forming matter [*Obs*] *Browne*

Matériel (ma-tē're-ĕl'), *n.* [Fr. See MATERIAL] That in a complex system which constitutes the *materials*, or instruments employed, in distinction

from the *personnel*, or men; as, the baggage, munitions, provisions, &c., of an army, or the buildings, libraries, and apparatus of a college, in distinction from its officers.

Ma-tēr'i-ōŭs, *a.* The same as MATERIAL [*Obs.*]

Ma-tēr'nal, *a* [Fr *maternel*, Pr., Sp, & Pg *maternal*, It. *maternale*, Lat *maternus*, motherly, from *mater*, mother] Pertaining to a mother, becoming a mother, motherly, as, *maternal* love, *maternal* tenderness.

Syn.—See MOTHERLY

Ma-tēr'nal-ly, *adv* In a motherly manner

Ma-tēr'nal-ty, *n* [Fr *maternité*, It *maternità*, Sp *maternidad*, L. Lat *maternitas* See *supra*] The state, character, or relation of a mother

Măt'fe-lon, *n* [W *madfeilen*, from *mad*, good, benefit, a reptile, and *melen*, yellow, *y fad felen*, the yellow serpent or basilisk, a creature of a yellow color and very beautiful, often mentioned by the poets] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Centaurea*, knap-weed

Măth, *n* [A S *maedh*, for *maeadh*, *mādh*, from *mǽwan*, to mow, N H Ger *mahd*, L Ger *mad*, M H Ger *māt* See MOW] A mowing, or that which is gathered by mowing,—chiefly used in composition, as, an *aftermath* [*Obs.*]

The first mowing thereof for the King's use, is wont to be sooner than the common *math* *Tr Hall*

Măth'e-măt'ic, } *a* [Fr *mathématique*, It &
Măth'e-măt'ic al, } Sp *matemático*, Lat *mathematicus*, Gr. *μαθηματικός*, disposed to learn, belonging to learning or the sciences, especially to mathematics, from *μάθημα*, that which is learned, learning, pl *μαθήματα*, things learned, learning, science, especially mathematical science, from *μανθάνειν*, inf aor of *μανθάνω*, to learn]

1 Pertaining to mathematics, as, *mathematical* knowledge; *mathematical* instruments

2 According to the principles of mathematics, theoretically precise, very accurate, as, *mathematical* exactness

Măth'e măt'ic-al ly, *adv* According to the laws or principles of mathematical science, with mathematical certainty, demonstrably

Măth'e-ma-tĭ'cian (-tish'an), *n* [Fr *mathématicien*, Lat *mathematicus*, Gr *μαθηματικος*.] One versed in mathematics

Măth'e măt'ics, *n sing* [Fr *mathématiques*, pl, Lat *mathematica*, sing, Gr *μαθηματικη* (sc *επιστημη*), science] That science, or class of sciences, which treats of the exact relations existing between quantities or magnitudes, and of the methods by which, in accordance with these relations, quantities sought are deducible from other quantities known or supposed

☞ *Mathematics* embraces three departments namely 1 *Arithmetic*, 2 *Geometry*, including *Trigonometry* and *Conic Sections* 3 *Analysis*, in which letters are used, including *Algebra* *Analytical Geometry* and *Calculus* Each of these divisions is divided into *pure* which considers magnitude or quantity abstractly without relation to matter, and *mixed*, which treats of magnitude as subsisting in material bodies, and is consequently interwoven with physical considerations

☞ The names of sciences ending in ics as *mathematics*, *mechanics*, *metaphysics*, *optics*, &c are, with respect to their form, nouns in the plural number Some of them are found in old English writers in the singular, as *mathematik* (Chaucer), *mechanic* (Gower), *metaphysic* (Pope, Hobbes), &c The plural form was probably introduced to mark the complex nature of such sciences and it may have been in imitation of the use of the Greek plurals *τα φυσικα*, *τα μετα τα φυσικα*, *τα αναλυτικα*, *τα ηθικα*, &c, to designate parts of Aristotle's writings Previously to the present century, nouns ending in ics were construed with a verb or a pronoun in the plural, but it is now generally considered preferable to treat them as singular In German we have *die Mathematik*, *die Mechanik*, &c, and in French *la métaphysique*, *l' optique* &c, corresponding to our *mathematics*, *mechanics*, *metaphysics*, *optics*, &c In *arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, and *rhetoric*,—words entirely similar in origin and character,—we have ourselves preserved the singular form The citations subjoined will serve as examples of the best present usage

Ethics is the science of the laws which govern our actions as moral agents *Sir W Hamilton*

All parts of knowledge have their origin in *metaphysics* and finally, perhaps, revolve into it *De Quincey*

Mathematics has not a foot to stand upon which is not purely metaphysical. *De Quincey*

Mechanics, like pure *mathematics*, may be geometrical or may be analytical; that is, it may treat space either by a direct consideration of its properties, or by a symbolical representation. *Whewell*

The Scotch *metaphysics* he [Carlyle] respects as being, in its day, a powerful protest against sensationalism *J D Morell*

Măth'e-mēg, *n.* (*Ichth*) A fish of the cod kind, inhabiting Hudson's Bay

Măth'er, *n.* Madder See MADDER

Măth'eg, *n.* [Perhaps corrupted from Lat *anthemis*, Gr. *ἀνθεμις*, the herb chamomile] (*Bot*) An herb, a kind of chamomile *Unsworth*

Ma thē'sis, *n.* [Lat. *mathesis*, Gr *μαθησις*, from *μαθεῖν*, *μανθάνειν*, to learn] Learning, especially mathematics. [*Rare.*] *Pope*

Măth'ū-rĭns, *n* (*Rom. Cath. Hist.*) One of a religious sect which arose at the end of the twelfth century, the members of which devoted their labor, and a third of their revenue, to the liberation of Christian captives from Mohammedan masters,—so called from St. *Mathurin*, the patron saint of a church in Paris *Fadie*

Ma tē'co (-tā'ko), *n* (*Bot.*) A Peruvian plant allied to the pepper, used in medicine as a styptic and astringent

Mā'tin, *a* [See *infra*] Pertaining to the morning, used in the morning, as, a *matin* trumpet

Măt'in, *n* [Fr *matin*, Pr *matí*, It *mattino*, from Lat *matutinum*, the morning, from *matutinus*, belonging to the morning, pl, Fr *matines*, Pr & Pg *matinas*, O Sp *matanas*, N Sp *maitines*, from Lat *matutina* (sc *hora*), the morning hours]

1 Morning [*Obs*] *Shak*

2 (*pl*) Morning worship or service, morning prayers or songs

3 Time of morning service, the first canonical hour in the Roman Catholic church

The vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *matins*, for the saints whose the relics are *Stillingfleet*

The winged choristers began
To chirp their *matins* *Cleaveland*

Mat i née (-nē'), *n* [Fr, from *matin* See MATIN] A reception or musical entertainment held in the early part of the day

Măt'rass, *n.* [Fr *matras*, Sp *matras*, *matraz*, It *matraccio*, from O Fr *matras*, Pr *matrat*, *matrat*, large arrow, dart, Lat *materis*, *materes*, *materia*, a Celtic javelin, pike a Celtic word So called from its narrow, long neck] A chemical vessel in the shape of an egg, or with a tapering neck open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c It is superseded, in the modern laboratory, by the flask, a cucumbit.

Măt'ress, *n* See MATRASS

Măt'ri-cā'ri a, *n* [Lat *matre matricis*, womb] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the feverfew (*Pyrethrum parthenium*, Smith), or wild chamomile,—so called from the supposed value of some species as remedies for disorders of the uterus

Mā'trĭçe, or **Măt'rĭçe**, *n* The same as MATRIX See MATRIX

Măt'ri çī'dal, *a* Pertaining to matricide

Măt'ri cīde, *n* [Fr *matricide*, It & Sp *matricida*, *matricida*, Latin *matricidium* and *matricida*, from *mater*, mother, and *cædere*, to kill, slay]

1 The killing or murder of a mother

2 The killer or murderer of his mother

Ma-trĭc'ū lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MATRICULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* MATRICULATING] [Lat *matricula*, a public roll or register, diminutive of *matrix*, a mother in respect to propagation, a public register, It *matricolare*, Sp *matricular*] To enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register, sometimes, more generally, to enroll "In discovering and *matriculating* the arms of commissaries from North America *W Scott*

Ma-trĭc'ū late, *n* One who is matriculated or enrolled in a register, and thus admitted to membership in a society

Ma trĭc'ū lā'tion, *n* [Sp *matriculacion*] The act of matriculating or of registering a name and admitting to membership

Măt'ri mō'ni al, *a* [Fr, Pr, Sp & Pg *matrimonial*, It *matrimoniale*, Lat *matrimonialis* See MATRIMONY]

1 Pertaining to marriage connubial nuptial, hymeneal, as *matrimonial* rights or duties

2 Derived from marriage

If he relied on that title he could be but a king at courtesy and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power *Bacon*

Syn.—Connubial, conjugal, spousal, spousal, nuptial, hymeneal

Măt'ri mō'ni al ly, *adv* According to the manner or laws of marriage

Măt'ri mō'ni-oŭs, *a* Matrimonial [*Obs and rare*] *Milton*

Măt'ri mo-ny (-mō), *n* [O Fr *matrimonie*, Pr *matrimoni*, Sp Pg & It *matrimonio* Lat *matrimonium*, from *mater*, mother] The union of man and woman as husband and wife, the nuptial state, marriage wedlock

If any man know cause why this couple should not be joined in holy *matrimony*, they are to declare it *Com Prayer*

Matrimony vine (*Bot*), a climbing, thorny vine (*Lycium barbarum*) *Gray*

Syn.—Marriage, wedlock See MARRIAGE

Mā'trix, *n* *pl* MAT'RI-CĒS [Fr & It *matrice*, Sp *matriz*, Lat *matrix matricis* from *mater*, mother]

1 (*Anat*) The cavity in which the fœtus of an animal is formed and nourished till its birth, the womb

All that openeth the *matrix* is mine *Ex* xxxiv 19

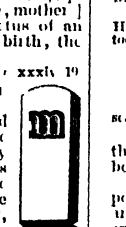
Matrix (Printing)

2 Hence, that which gives form or modifies any thing, as, (*a*) (*Mech*) The cavity in which any thing is formed, and which gives it shape, a mold, as, the *matrix* of a type (*b*) (*Min*) The earthy or stony substance in which metallic ores or crystalline minerals are found, the gangue *Dana* (*c*) (*pl*) (*Dyeing*) The five simple colors, black, white, blue, red, and yellow, of which all the rest are composed (*d*) (*Osteology*) The forming organ from which the teeth proceed

Mā'tron, *n* [Fr *matrone*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *matrona*, from Lat *mater*, mother]

1 An elderly married woman, an elderly lady, the female head of a household "Grave from her cradle, insomuch that she was a *matron* before she was a mother" *Fuller.*

2 In an especial sense, a nurse in a hospital.

Mā'tron-age, *n* 1. The state of a matron. *Burke.*

2 The collective body of matrons.

Can a politician slight the feelings and convictions of the whole *matronage* of his country? *Hare*

Mā'tron al, or **Mā'tron al** (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr. & Sp *matronal*, It *matronale*, Lat *matronalis*] Pertaining to a matron, suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman, grave, motherly.

Mā'tron hood, *n* State of a matron

Mā'tron ĭze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MATRONIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* MATRONIZING] To render matron-like.

Mā'tron ly, *a* 1 Advanced in years, elderly

2 Like, or befitting, a matron, grave, sedate.

Ma trŏss', *n* [D *matroos*, Dan & Sw *matros*, Ger *matrose*, a sailor, from Fr *matelot*, for *materot*, *materos*, from Lat *matterius*, one who sleeps on a mat, from *matta*, mat for sailors and mariners sleep on hanging mats or hammocks] (*Mil*) One of the soldiers in a train of artillery, who are next to the gunners, and assist them in loading, firing, and sponging the guns They carry fire locks, and march with the store wagons as guards and assistants

☞ There are no soldiers having this designation in the United States army It must be nearly or entirely obsolete as an English word

Mătt, *n* See MAT

Măt'ta-mōre', *n* [Fr *matamore*, a personage in Spanish comedy who boasts of his exploits against the Moors, a dungeon where slaves are shut up for the night a large pit for grain dug in the ground, from Sp *matar*, to kill, and *Moro*, a Moor] A subterranean repository for wheat

Mătte (măt), *n* [Sp *mate* O Fr & Pr *mat*, Ger *matt*, faint, dull dim,—a sad of metals See MATE, in chess] Crude black copper reduced, but not refined from sulphur &c

Măt'ter, *n* [O Fr *matere*, *matiere* O Fr *materie*, *matere*, *matiere*, N Fr *matiere*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *materia*, from Lat *mater*, mother]

1 That of which any thing is composed, constituent substance, material hence, material or substantial part of any thing the constituent elements of conception that into which a notion may be analyzed, the essence, the pith the embodiment.

Before his presence you must fall or fly
He is the *matter* of virtue, and placed high *B Jonson*

2 That of which the sensible universe and all existent bodies are composed any thing which has extension occupies space, or is perceptible by the senses body, substance

☞ *Matter* is usually divided by philosophical writers into three kinds or classes *solid*, *liquid*, and *aeriform* *Solid* substances are those whose parts firmly cohere and resist impression, as wood or stone, *liquids* have free motion among their parts and easily yield to impression as water and wine *Aeriform* substances are elastic fluids, called *vapors* and *gases*, as air and oxygen gas

3 That with regard to, or about which, any thing takes place the thing aimed at, treated of, or treated subject of action, discussion, consideration, feeling, complaint, and legal action, or the like, theme "If the *matter* should be tried by duel between two champions" *Bacon*

Son of God Savior of men thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song *Milton*

He grants the deluge to have come so very near the *matter*, that few escaped *Tillotson*

Every great *matter* they shall bring to thee, but every small *matter* they shall judge *Ex* xviii 22

4 That which one has to treat, or with which one has to do concern, affair, business

To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities from astrology *Bacon*

Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice *Spectator*

5 Affair worthy of account thing of consequence, importance, sensible moment —chiefly in the phrases *what matter?* *no matter*, and the like

A prophet some and some a poet
No *matter* which so neither of the nine *Dryden*

6 Inducing cause or occasion especially of any thing disagreeable or distressing, difficulty, trouble

And this is the *matter* why interpreters in that passage in Hosea will not consent it to be a true story, that the prophet took a harlot to wife *Milton*

7 Indefinite amount, quantity, or portion

Away he goes, a *matter* of seven miles *L'Estrange.*
I have thoughts to tarry a small *matter* *Congreve.*

No small *matter* of British forces were commanded over the sea the year before *Milton.*

8 Substance excreted from living animal bodies, that which is thrown out or discharged in a tumor, boil, or abscess, pus, purulent substance

9 (*Metaph*) That which is permanent, or is supposed to be given, and in or upon which changes are effected by psychological or logical processes and relations —opposed to *form* *Mansel.*

10 (*Print*) Written manuscript, or any thing to be set in type, copy, also, type set up and ready to be used in printing

Dead matter (*Print*), type which has been used in printing, and is ready for distribution — *Live matter*, type

set up, but which has not been printed from — *Matter of fact*, a real occurrence or existence, as distinguished from any thing fancied or supposed, a verity, a fact — *Upon the matter*, or *upon the whole matter*, considering the whole, taking all things into view "Wallet, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were, *upon the whole matter*, equal in foot" *Clarendon*

Măt'ter, *v i.* [*imp & p. p.* MATTERED, *p pr & vb n* MATTERING]

1. To be of importance, to import, to signify.

It *matters* not how they are called, so we know who they are *Locke*

2. To form pus or matter, as an abscess; to maturate.

Each slight sore *matterth.* *Sidney*

Măt'ter, *v t* To regard [*Obs*]

Măt'ter less, *a* Void of matter

Măt'ter-of-făct', *a* Adhering to facts, not turning aside from absolute realities, not fanciful or imaginative, dry

Măt'ter y, *a* 1 Generating pus, purulent, as, a *matter y* cough

2 Important [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Măt'ting, *n.* 1 Mats in general, or collectively, mat work, a mat like texture, for use in covering floors, packing articles, and the like.

2 Materials for mats

3 An ornamental border of thin rolled brass, placed between the plate and glass of a daguerreotype picture, to prevent abrasion

Măt'tock, *n* [A S *mattoc, mattoc, mattuc*, W *mattog*] A kind of pick ax, having the iron ends broad, instead of pointed

'Tis you must dig with *mattock* and with spade *Shak*

Măt'tress, *n* [O Fr *materas*, N Fr *matelas*, It *materasso, materassa*, L Lat *matratium, matura tium, maturitium*, Ger *matratze*, Sp & Pg *al madraque*, Pr *almatrac*, from Ar *matrhah*, a place where any thing is thrown, what is thrown under something, from *tharaha*, to throw] A quilted bed, a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other soft material, and quilted [Written also *matrass*]

Măt'ū rant, *n* [Lat *maturans*, p pr of *maturare* See *infra*] (*Med*) A medicine, or application, which promotes suppuration

Măt'ū rāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* MATURATED, *p pr, & vb n.* MATURATING] [Lat *maturare, matu ratum*, to make ripe, from *maturus*, ripe, mature, It *maturare*, Pr & Sp *madurar*, O Fr *maturer*]

1. To bring to ripeness or maturity

By pouring every night warm water on the root thereof, a tree may be *maturated* artificially to bud out in the midst of winter *Fuller*

2 To promote the perfect suppuration of

Măt'ū rāte, *v i* To suppurate perfectly

Măt'ū rā'tion, *n* [Lat *maturatio*, Fr *maturation*, Pr *maturacio*, Sp *maduracion*, It *maturazione*]

1 The process of ripening or coming to maturity, ripeness

2 The process of suppurating perfectly, suppuration, the forming of pus

Măt'ū rā'tive, *a* [It *maturativo*, Sp *madurativo*, Pr *maturatiu*, Fr *maturatif*]

1 Conducing to ripeness, ripening

2 Conducing to perfect suppuration, or the formation of matter in an abscess

Măt'ū rā'tive, *n* (*Med*) A remedy promoting maturation, a maturant

Ma-tūre', *a* [*compar* MATURER, *superl* MATUREST] [Lat *maturus*, It *maturo*, Sp & Pg *maduro*, Pr *madur*, O Fr *maur, meur*, N Fr *mûr*]

1 Brought by natural process to complete ness or perfection of growth or development, prepared or fitted by growth or development for any situation or function, full grown, ripe

Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years *Addison*

How shall I meet, or how accost the sage,
Unskilled in speech, nor yet *mature* of age? *Pope*

2 Completely worked out, fully digested, made ready for destined application or use

This lies glowing, and is *mature* for the violent breaking out *Shak*

3 Come to suppuration

Syn. — Ripe, perfect, completed prepared, digested, ready — MATURE, RIPE Both words describe *fullness* of growth *Mature* brings to view the process, *ripe* indicates the result We speak of a thing as *mature* when thinking of the successive *stages* through which it has passed, as *ripe* when our attention is directed to its *ends* or *uses* A *mature* judgment, *mature* consideration, *ripe* fruit, a *ripe* scholar A character is *matured* by experience or by time, it is *ripened* for great usefulness, or for the enjoyments of heaven

O early *ripe* ! to thy abundant store
What could advancing age have added more? *Dryden*

Ma-tūre', *v t* [O Fr *maturer*, N. Fr. *mûrir*. See MATURATE and MATURE]

1 To bring or hasten to perfection or maturity, to promote ripeness in, to perfect, to ripen

Prick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it with salt, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it *Bacon*

2 To make fit or ready for a special use.

Love indulged my labors past,
Matures my present, and shall bound my last. *Pope*

Ma-tūre', *v i.* 1. To advance toward ripeness; to become ripe or perfect; as, wine *matures* by age, or by agitation in a long voyage, the judgment *matures* by age and experience.

2 Hence, specifically, to reach the time fixed for payment, to become due, as a note

Ma-tūre'ly, *adv* 1 In a mature manner, with ripeness, completely

2 Early, soon [*A Latinism, little used*] *Bentley*

Ma tūre'ness, *n* The state or quality of being mature, maturity.

Măt'ū rĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat *maturescens*, p pr. of *maturescere*, to become ripe, v inchoat, from *maturus* See MATURE] Approaching to maturity

Ma-tūr'ing, *a* Approaching to maturity, as, *maturing* fruits, *maturing* notes of hand

Ma tūr'i-ty, *n* [Lat *maturitas*, Fr *maturité*, O Fr *meurté*, Pr *maturitat*, It *maturità*]

1 The state of being mature, ripeness, a state of perfection or completeness, as, the *maturity* of age or of judgment, the *maturity* of corn or of grass, the *maturity* of a plan or scheme

2 Arrival at the time fixed for payment, a becoming due, termination of the period a note has to run

Măt'ū-tĭ'nal, *a* [Lat *matutinalis, matutinus*, from *mane*, morning, Fr *matutinal*, O Fr *matutin*, Sp *matutinal, matutino*, It *mattutinale, mattutino*] Pertaining to the morning, early.

Măt'weed, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Lygeum*

Măt'y, *n.* A native servant in India *Simmonds*

Maud, *n* A wrapping plaid or shawl made of undyed wool, also, a gray striped plaid in Scotland

Maud'le, *v t* To throw into confusion or disorder, to render maudlin or besotted [*Obs*]

Maud'lin, *a.* [From *Maudlin*, contracted from *Magdalen*, O Eng *Mavdelyne*, who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping]

1 Approaching to intoxication, drunk, fuddled, stupid

And the kind *maudlin* crowd melts in her praise *Southern*

2 Weak or silly, as if half drunk, sickly sentimental "Elegant sentimentalists, sometimes *maudlin* and semi-poetic" *De Quincey*

Maud'lin, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Achillea*

Maug'er, } *prep* [O Fr *maugre*, N Fr *malgré*,
Mau'gre, } Pr *malgrat*, It *malgrado*, Lat *malo gratum*, something not agreeable, used as an adverb and preposition, the preposition *a*, equivalent to Lat *ad*, being suppressed] In spite of, in opposition to, notwithstanding

This, *maugre* all the world, will I keep safe *Shak*

Maugre all our regulations to prevent it the simple name of "man," applied properly, never fails to work a salutary effect *Burke*

Mau'gre, *v t.* To defy [*Obs and rare*]

Deeply fixed,
To *maugre* all gusts and impending storms *Webster*, 1654

Mau'kin, *n* See MALKIN

Maul, *n* [See MALL] A heavy wooden hammer [Written also *mall*]

Maul, *v t* [*imp & p p* MAULED, *p pr & vb n* MAULING]

1 To beat and bruise with a heavy stick or cudgel, to wound in a coarse manner

Meek, modern faith to murder, hack, and *maul* *Pope*

2 To deform greatly, to do much harm to

It *mauls* not only the person misrepresented, but him also to whom he is misrepresented *South*

Maul'ing, *n* A severe beating with a stick, cudgel, or the like [*Low*]

Maul'-stick, *n* [Written also *mostick*, from Ger *mahler stock*, from *mahler*, a painter, and *stock*, stick] The stick used by painters to keep the hand steady in working [Written also *mahl-stick*]

Maunch (mänsh), *n* [Written also *manche*, q v]

1 A loose sleeve [*Obs*] *Herbert*

2 (*Her*) A sleeve

Maunch, *v t* To munch [*Obs*] See MUNCH

Maund, *n* [A-S *mand, mond*, D *mand, mande*, L Ger *munde*, whence Fr *manne*, Prov. Fr *mande*]

1 A hand-basket [*Scot*]

2 [From Hind & Per *man*] An East Indian weight, varying in different localities from 24 to about 82 pounds avoirdupois The Madras maund is 24 or 25 pounds, the Bombay maund, 28 pounds, the Surat maund, 41 pounds, and the bazaar maund, 82½ pounds *Simmonds*

Maund, or **Maund,** } *v i* [Fr *mendier*, to
Maund'er, or **Maund'er,** } beg. See MENDICATE]

1 To mutter, to murmur, to grumble, to beg *Edinburgh Rev*

He was ever *maundering* by the way how that he met a party of scarlet devils *W Scott*

2 To wander in talking, to talk incoherently or idly.

Maund'er, or **Maund'er,** *v t* To utter in a grumbling manner; to mutter [*Obs*]

Maund'er, or **Maund'er,** *n* A beggar. [*Obs*]

Maund'er-er, or **Maund'er-er,** *n* A grumbler.

Maund'er-ing, or **Maund'er-ing,** *n.*

1 Complaint [*Obs*]

2. Incoherent or idle talk.

Maun'drĭl, *n* [Cf. MANDREL.] (*Coal Mining.*) A pick with two shanks.

Maund'y-Thurs'day, *n.* [Eng. *maund*, a basket, because on that day the King of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall, from baskets, in which the gifts are contained] (*Eccl*) The Thursday in Passion-week, or next before Good Friday.

Mau-rĕsque' (maw-rĕsk'), *a.* & *n.* See MORESQUE.

Mau'so-lē'an, *a* [Lat. *Mausoleus*, belonging to *Mausolus*. See *infra*] Pertaining to a mausoleum, monumental

Mau'so lē'um (124), *n.* [Lat. *Mausoleum* (sc. *sepulcrum*), from *Mausoleus*, Gr. Μαυσωλεῖον, It & Sp *mausoleo*, Fr *mausolée*, from *Mausolus*, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia, his widow, erected a stately monument] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument

Mausoleum

Mau'ther, *n.* [Also spelled *mawther*, *mother*, Prov Eng , a girl, in Essex, a great awkward girl, — an ironical application of the word *mother*] A young girl, a maid, a wench. [*Obs*

Mauve (mov), *n.* [Fr , mallow, Lat *malva* ; named from the similarity of the color to that of the petals of common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*] A delicate and beautiful purple or lilac coloring matter obtained from aniline, a product of coal tar, used for dyeing silks, &c , and producing a great variety of brilliant and permanent shades, also, the color itself

Much of the *mauve* color now seen is obtained from archil a new process *Eng. Cyc*

Mavis (*Turdus musicus*)

Mā'vis, *n* [Fr *mauvis*, Sp *malvis, malviz*, Prov. It *marrizzo, tordo mal vizzo* or *malvicco*, Arm *milvid, milfid, milchouid*, Corn *melhuez*] (*Ornith*) The throstle or song thrush, *Turdus musicus* of Linnæus

Maw, *n* [A-S *maga*, Icel. *magi*, Sw *mage*, Dan. *mave*, D *maag*, O H Ger *mago*, M H Ger *mage*, N H Ger *magen*]

1 A stomach of one of the lower animals, or contempt, of a man, the receptacle into which f is taken by swallowing in birds, the craw

2 Appetite, inclination, disposition [*Obs rare*] "Unless you had more *maw* to do good" *Beau & F*

Mawk, *n* [Scot *mauk*. See MAGGOT.] A n got, a slattern [*Obs*]

Mawk'ing ly, *adv* Slatternly, sluttishly. [*C*

Mawk'ish, *a.* [See *supra*] Apt to cause sa or loathing, nauseous, disgusting.

So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull.

Mawk'ish-ly, *adv* In a mawkish way

Mawk'ish-ness, *n* Aptness to cause loathing

Mawks, *n* [See MAWK] A great, awkward dressed girl [*Vulgar*]

Mawk'y, *a* Maggoty [*Prov. Eng*]

Maw'met, *n* [Written also *mammet* ; contr from *Mahomet*, O Fr *Mahommet*, originall image to represent Mahomet] A puppet, als idol, a mammet [*Obs*]

Maw'met ry, *n* The religion of Mohamm hence, idolatry. [*Obs*]

Maw'mish, *a* [Prov Eng *maum*, soft, mo rotten Cf O D *molm*, rotten wood, N. H *mulm*, mold, sweepings, dust, rotten wood] ish, silly, idle nauseous [*Obs*]

Maw'worm (wŭrm), *n* (*Med*) An inte worm (*Angius* [or *Ascanis*] *vermicularis*) thread worm.

Max il'lă, *n , pl* MAX IL'LÆ. [Lat , dimi of *mala*, jaw, jaw-bone]

1 (*Anat*) Either of the bones of the jaw in the teeth are inserted, a jaw-bone, jaw.

2 (*pl*) (*Entom*) The lower jaws of an ins

3 (*Zoöl*) (*a*) The upper jaw in vertebrat mals (*b*) The lower pair of horizontal jaw articulate animal

Măx'il-lar } (Synop , § 130), *a.* [Lat. *max*
Măx'il-la-ry } from *maxilla*, jaw-bone, jav of *mala*, cheek-bone, jaw, from *mandere*, to Fr *maxillaire*, Pr *maxillar*, Sp *maxilar*, I *cellare*] (*Anat*) Pertaining to the jaw; *maxillary* bones or glands, properly, restri the upper jaw, the lower being the *mandibul*

Max-il'li-fōrm, *a* [Fr. *maxilliforme*, fro *maxilla*, jaw-bone, and *forma*, form. See In the form of a cheek-bone

Max il'li-pĕd, *n.* [Lat. *maxilla*, jaw, a *pedis*, foot] (*Zoöl*) (*a*) Jaw-foot; — a te plied to the short, foot-like appendages tha the mouth in a crab, lobster, or allied anim The posterior pair of jaws in articulates.

Măx'im, *n.* [Fr. *maxime*, Sp. *maxima*, It. *m*

from Lat. *maxima* (sc. *sententia*), the greatest sentiment, sentence, proposition, or axiom, i. e., of the greatest weight or authority. See *infra.*]

1. An established principle or proposition; a condensed proposition of important practical truth; an axiom of practical wisdom; an adage; a proverb, an aphorism.

It is a *maxim* of state, that countries newly acquired, and not settled, are matters of burden rather than of strength *Bacon*

It is their *maxim*, Love is love's reward *Dryden*

A *maxim* is a conclusion upon observation of matters of fact, and is merely speculative; a "principle" carries knowledge within itself, and is prospective *Coleridge*

2. (*Mus.*) The longest note formerly used, equal to two longs, or four breves, a large

Syn.—Axiom, aphorism, apothegm, adage, proverb, saying See AXIOM

Măx'i-mil'lian, *n* A gold coin of Bavaria, of the value of about 13s. 6d. sterling, or about three dollars and a quarter. *Simmonds*

Măx'i-mi zā'tion, *n* The act or process of increasing to the highest degree

Măx'i-mize, *v t* [Lat *maximus*, greatest.] To increase to the highest degree *Bentham*

Măx'i-mēs'ma, *n*, *pl* **MAX'I MÆ** [Lat, from *maximus*, the greatest, superlative of *magnus*, great.] (*Math. & Physics*) The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case, or, the greatest value attained by a quantity which first increases and then begins to decrease, —opposed to *minimum.*

Maximum thermometer, a thermometer that registers the highest degree of temperature attained in a given time, or since its last adjustment

May, *v.* [*imp* MIGHT] [A-S *magan*, to be able, pres *mág*, pret *mealte*, *mihte*, Goth & O H Ger *magan*, M. H. Ger. *mugen*, *mugen*, N H Ger *mogen*, D *mogen* Icel *mega*, Sw *må*, Dan *maae* The old imp *mought* is obsolete, but not wholly extinct among our common people.] An auxiliary verb qualifying the meaning of another verb, by expressing (*a.*) Ability, competency, or possibility. [*Rare.*]

How *may* a man, said he, with idle speech,
Be won to spoil the castle of his health! *Spenser*

For what the king *may* do is of two kinds, what he *may* do as just, and what he *may* do as possible *Bacon*

(*b.*) Moral power, liberty, permission, allowance

Thou *mayst* be no longer steward *Luke* xvi 2

(*c*) Contingency or liability, the possibility or probability of occurrence as given in the known laws of nature or mind.

Though what he learns he speaks, and *may* advance
Some general maxims, and be right by chance *Pope*

For of all sad words of tongue or of pen,
The saddest are these. It *might* have been *Whittier*

(*d*) Modesty, courtesy, or concession, or a desire to soften a question or remark

How old *may* Phillis be, you ask,
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages? *Prior*

(*e*) Desire or wish, as in prayer, imprecation, benediction, and the like

May you live happily and long for the service of your country *Dryden*

☞ *May be, it may be, mayhap*, are expressions equivalent to *perhaps, by chance, peradventure*, that is, it is possible to be

Māy, *n* [Scot *may*, A S *mág*, Icel. *mey*, O. Sw. *mø*, Sw. & Dan *mö*, Goth *mavi*.]

1. A young woman [*Obs.*]

The fairest *may* she was that ever went. *Spenser*

2. The early part of life

His *May* of youth, and bloom of lustihood *Shak.*

3 The flowers of the hawthorn, —so called because they bloom in the last of May, old style [*Colloq. Eng.*] *Mayhew*

Māy, *n* [Fr. *Mai*, Pr *Mas*, *May*, Sp *Mayo*, Pg *Maio*, *Mayo*, It *Maggio*, Lat *Maius*, so named in honor of the goddess *Maia*, daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury by Jupiter, Gr *Maïa*, i. e., properly mother.] The fifth month of the year

May, *v. i* To gather flowers on May morning.

Māy, *n* [A S *magan*, to be able See *supra.*] Power to do any thing, might [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Māy'-ăp'ple (mā'ăp'pl), *n* (*Bot.*) The fruit of an American plant (*Podophyllum peltatum*), the mandrake. The leaves and root are employed in medicine, and are dangerously caustic

Māy'-bee'tle, *n.* (*Entom.*) The May-bug.

Māy'-blōom, *n.* The haw thorn

Māy'-bŭg, *n* (*Entom.*) A kind of beetle, a dorfly, or cockchafer See COCHAFER and DOR

Māy'-bush, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Crataegus*

Māy'-dāy, *n.* The first day of May.

Māy'-dew (-dū), *n* The dew of May, which is said to whiten linen, and to afford, by repeated distillations, a red and odoriferous spirit It has been supposed that from the preparation of this dew the Rosicrucians took their name.

Māy'-dūke, *n.* A variety of the common cherry

Māy'-flow'er, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, a flower that appears in May; in England, the hawthorn, in New Eng., the trailing arbutus (*Epigæa repens*) *Gray*

Māy'-fly, *n.* (*Entom.*) A neuropterous insect that appears in May. The name is applied to various insects of the genus *Ephemera.* *Dana.*

Māy'-gāme, *n.* A play such as is used on the first of May; a diversion, hence, in derision, an insignificant thing.

Why should not I, a *May-game*, scorn the weight
Of my sunk fortunes? *Ford*

Māy'hem, *n.* (*Law*) The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members which are necessary for defense or protection

Māy'-lā'dy, *n.* The queen or lady of May, in old May games.

Māy'-lil'y, *n.* (*Bot.*) The lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*)

Māy'-mŏrn, *n* Freshness, vigor *Shak*

Māy'or (*colloq* mâr), *n* [Lat *major*, greater, higher, nobler, comparative of *magnus*, great, Fr *maire*, Norm Fr *mayre*, *mæur*, *maur*, O Fr *maons*, *meour*, *mahour*, *maur*, *maeur*, *maiour*, *maior* See MAJOR.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough, the chief officer of a municipal corporation In some American cities there is a city court, of which the mayor is chief judge

Māy'or-al ty (*colloq* mâr'al tȳ), *n* The office of a mayor

Māy'or-ess (*colloq* mâr'es), *n* The wife of a mayor

Māy'or ship (*colloq* mâr'ship), *n.* The office of a mayor, mayoralty

Māy'-pōle, *n* A pole to dance round in May, a long pole erected

Māy'-queen, *n* A young woman crowned with flowers as queen at the celebration of May day

Māy'-weed, *n* (*Bot.*) A composite plant (*Maruta cotula*), having a strong odor It is a native of Europe, now common by the road-sides in the United States

Măz'a-găn, *n* [Undoubtedly from *Mazagan*, a town in Morocco, for it grows wild on the African coast, not far from Gibraltar.] (*Bot.*) A variety of the common bean (*Faba vulgaris*)

Măz'ard, *n* [Probably made from *mazer*, q v, the head being compared to a large goblet.]

1. The jaw, also, the head or skull [*Obs.*]

Shak Hudibras

2 [Cf Fr *merise*, a wild cherry.] A kind of small, black cherry [Written also *mazzard.*]

Măz'ard, *v t* To knock on the mazard or head [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*

Măz'a-rine' (măz'a reen'), *n.* [From Cardinal *Mazarin*, 1602–1661.]

1 A deep blue color

2 A particular way of dressing fowls

3 [Prov Eng., a porringer, Fr *mazarin*, small goblet See MAZER.] A little dish set in a larger one

Māze, *n.* [A S *mâse*, whirlpool, gulf, Icel *mars*, winding, curve, O H Ger *mesa*, pack, cofler, M & N H Ger *mase*, a carrying frame.]

1 A confusing and bafflingnet work of paths or passages, an embarrassing place, an intricacy a labyrinth "Quaint *mazes* on the wanton green" *Shak.* "Or down the tempting *maze* of Shawford brook" *Wordsworth*

The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate
Puzzled with *mazes* and perplexed with error *Addison*

2 Confusion of thought, perplexity uncertainty

Syn.—Labyrinth, perplexity intricacy See LABYRINTH

Māze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MAZED *p pr* & *vb n* MAZING] To confound with intricacy, to amaze, to bewilder

They so *mazed* and stupefied his conscience, that it lay, as it were, in a swoon *South*

Māze, *v i* To be bewildered [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Māz'ed ness, *n* The condition of being mazed, confusion, astonishment [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Māz'er, *n* [O Fr *mazarin*, *mazerin*, *mazelin*, *maderin*, *madelin*, cup, goblet, L Lat *scyphus mazerinus*, from O Fr *mazre*, *madre*, a kind of knotty wood, O D *maser*, *maes*, an excrescence on a maple tree, W *masarn*, the greater maple or sycamore Cf MADREPORE.] A bowl or goblet of value or fine material, and usually of considerable size

A mighty *mazer* bowl of wine was set *Spenser*

Their brimful *mazers* to the feasting bring *B Jonson*

Mā'zi, *n. pl* Galls, —so called in Turkey

Mā'zi ly, *adv.* In a mazed manner, with perplexity

Mā'zi ness, *n.* The quality of being mazed, perplexity

Măz'o lŏg'ic-al, *a* Pertaining to mazology.

Ma-zŏl'o gist, *n.* One versed in mazology

Ma zŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr μαζός, the breast, and λόγος, discourse] That branch of zoology which treats of mammiferous animals

Ma-zurk'e (zȳr'kā), } *n.* A Polish national dance,
Ma-zȳrk'a (zȳr'kā), } or the music which accompanies it

Mā'zy, *a.* Perplexed with turns and windings, winding, intricate, confusing, perplexing, embarrassing, as, *mazy* error *Milton* "To run the ring, and trace the *mazy* round" *Dryden.*

Măz'zard, *n* The same as MAZARD, q v

Me, *pron pers* [A S *me*, *mec*, Goth *mik*, O H Ger *mih*, N H Ger *mich*, D *my*, Icel *mik*, Dan & Sw. *mig*, allied to Lat *me*, Gr *μί*, *εμε*, Skr *mâ*, *mâm*] Myself, the person speaking, —objective case of *I*, the pronoun of the first person It is sometimes used expletively, especially in ludicrous language, as in the phrase "I followed *me* close" Before *think*, as in *methinks*, *me* is properly in the dative case, and the verb is impersonal, the construction being, *it appears to me*

Mēach, *v. i.* To lie hid, to skulk, to cower. See MICHE

Mēach'ing, *p pr & a* Skulking, cowering, mean. See MEECH and MICHE.

Mē'cock, *n* [Probably from *meek* and *cock*, q v.] An uxorious, effeminate man [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Mē'cock, *a* Tame, timorous, cowardly [*Obs.*]

Mēad (meed), *n* [A S *medu*, *medo*, *meodu*, *meodo*, D *made*, Icel *mioâhr*, Dan *mood*, Sw *mjod*, O H. Ger *metu*, *mato*, M H Ger *mete*, *met*, N H Ger. *meth*, Ir *meadh*, *miodh*, W *medd*, allied to Slav. *med*, Lith *medus*, Skr *madhu*, honey, Gr. *μέθυ*, wine.]

1 A drink made of water and honey, metheglin.

2 A drink composed of sirup, with sarsaparilla or other flavoring extract, and water, sometimes impregnated with carbonic acid gas [U S.]

Mēad (meed), } *n* [A S *mæd mâdu*, *madu*,
Mēad'ōw (med'o), } *meadu* genitive *meadewes*, D *mat*, O H Ger *mato*, genitive *matawes*, M H. Ger *mate*, N H Ger *matte*] A tract of low or level grass land, especially land somewhat wet, but covered with grass

☞ In the United States, the word is especially applied to the low ground on the banks of rivers, consisting of a rich mold on an alluvial soil This species of land is called, in the Western States *bottoms*, or *bottom-land* The word is also used for any lands appropriated to the culture of grass *Mead* is used chiefly in poetry

Mēad'ōw, *a* Belonging, relating to, or growing in, a meadow

Mēad'ōw-beaū'ty, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Rhexia*, having showy purple flowers, deer grass

Mēad'ōw-fŏx'tāil, *n* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass of the genus *Alopecurus* (*A pratensis*), which is of great value to the farmer when cultivated on meadow land *Baird*

Mēad'ōw-grăss, *n* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass of several species of the genus *Poa*, —so called because it grows in meadows

Mēad'ōw-lărk, *n* (*Ornith.*) A singing bird (*Alauda magna*), of a dark brown color above, and yellow below It is found in open fields in the United States

Mēad'ōw-ōre, *n* (*Min.*) Conchoidal bog iron ore.

Mēad'ōw-pārs'nep, *n* (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Thaspium*, having yellow, or sometimes dark purple, flowers *Gray.*

Mēad'ōw-plŭm, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Danthus*

Mead'ōw-rye, *n* (*Bot.*) A delicate, early plant, of the genus *Phalcium*

Mead'ōw-săf'fron, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Colchicum*

Mēad'ōw-sāge, *n* (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant of the genus *Salvia* (*S pratensis*), sometimes used instead of the common sage *Baird.*

Mēad'ōw-săx'i frage, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Saxifraga*

Mēad'ōw-sweet, } *n* (*Bot.*) A shrub of the
Mēad'ōw-wort (-wŭrt), } genus *Spiræa* (*S salicifolia* and *S ulmaria*)

Mēad'ōw-y (med'o-ȳ), *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, meadow

Mē'a'ger (mē'gur), *a* [A S *mager*, Icel *magr*,
Mē'a'gre } O H Ger *magar*, N H Ger., D, Dan, & Sw *mager*, Fr *maigre*, O Fr *magre*, Ir *magre*, *maggre*, Sp., Pg., & It *magro*, Lat *macer*.]

1 Destitute of flesh, or having little flesh, thin, lean.

Meager were his looks
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones *Shak.*

2 Destitute of richness, fertility, strength, or the like, defective in quantity, or poor in quality, poor, barren, scanty in ideas, wanting strength of diction or affluence of imagery "Men . . . of secular habits and *meager* religious belief" *I. Taylor.*

His education had been but *meager* *Motley.*

3 (*Min.*) Dry and harsh to the touch, as chalk.

Syn.—Thin lean lank, gaunt, starved, hungry, poor emaciated, scanty, barren

Mē'a'ger, *v t* [A S *mâgerian*, *mâgrecgean* See
Mē'a'gre, } *supra*] To make lean [*Obs.*] *Knolle.*

Mē'a'gre-ly, } *adv* Poorly, thinly
Mē'a'gre ly, }

Mē'a'ger ness, } *n* 1 The quality of being meager,
Mē'a'gre-ness, } leanness, want of flesh.

2 Poorness, barrenness.

3 Scantiness.

Mēak (meek), *n* [A-S *mece*, *meche*, sword, dagger; O Sax *maki*, Icel *mækir*, allied to Slav. *metsh*, *muetsh*, Gr. μαχαιρα] A hook with a long handle. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Mēal, *n* [A-S *mæl*, part, portion, repast, Sw. *mål*, D *maal*, N. H Ger. *mahl*, M. & O. H. Ger. *mâl*, Goth *mêl*.]

1 A part, a fragment, a portion. [*Obs.*]

2 A portion of food taken at one time, a repast.

Mēal, *n* [A S *melu*, *melo*, *meolo*, genitive *melewes*; O H Ger *melo*, genitive *melawes*, M. H. Ger. *mel*, genitive *melwes*, N H Ger. *mehl*, Icel. *mâl*, Sw. *mjol*, Dan *mel*, D *meel*, from Goth, O. Sax., & O.

H. Ger. *malan*, to grind in a mill; N. H. Ger. *mahlen*, Icel *mala*, allied to Lat. *molere*.] The substance of edible grain ground to powder; flour, especially of a coarser kind, as of oats or maize.

☞ The term *meal* is properly applied to the coarser powder produced by grinding without bolting, and, in the United States, is chiefly limited in its application to ground Indian corn The word is sometimes employed in forming self-explaining compounds, as, *meal-bin*, *meal-house*, *meal-man*, *meal-monger*, *meal-tub*, and the like

Mēal, *v t* 1 To mix, to mingle. [*Obs*] *Shak*
2 To sprinkle with meal, or to mix meal with
3 To pulverize, as, *mealed* powder

Mēal'-bee'tle, *n* (*Entom*) An insect of the genus *Tenebrio*, the larve of which is the meal worm See MEAL-WORM.

Mēal'i-ness, *n*. The quality of being mealy, softness or smoothness, with frableness and dryness, to the touch or taste

Mēal'-mŏth, *n* (*Entom*) A lepidopterous insect of the genus *Pyralis* (*P. farinalis*), the larve of which feed upon meal

Mēal'-mouthed, *a* Same as MEALY MOUTHED

Mēal'y-mēat, *n* A quantity of food sufficient for one meal [*Obs*]

Mēal'-time, *n* The usual time of eating meals.

Mēal'-worm (-wûrm), *n* (*Entom*) The larva of a coleopterous insect of the genus *Tenebrio* (*T molitor*) It infests granaries, corn mills, bake-houses, &c, and is very injurious to flour, meal, and the like *Baird*

Mēal'y (mē'lȳ), *a*. [*compar* MEALIER, *superl* MEALIEST] 1. Having the qualities of meal, as soft smooth
2 Like meal, farinaceous, dry and friable, as, a *mealy* potato a *mealy* apple
3 Overspread with something that resembles meal, as, the *mealy* wings of an insect

Mēal'y-bŭg, *n* (*Entom*) A small scale insect (*Coccus adonidum*), covered with a white, powder-like substance It is a common pest in hot houses

Mēal'y-mouthed, *a* Having a soft mouth, unwilling to tell the truth in plain language, hypocritically, affectedly, or timidly delicate of speech.

Not illiterate, neither one
Who, dabbling in the fount of fictive tears
And nursed by *mealy mouthed* philanthropies,
Divorce the feeling from her mate the Deed *Tennyson*

Mēal'y-mouth'ed ness, *n* The quality of being mealy-mouthed

Mēan (mēn), *a* [*compar* MEANER, *superl* MEANEST] [A S *mæn*, *mæne*, *gemæne*, O Sax *mein*, *gemēni*, O Fries *mein*, *gemēne*, Goth *gamains*, O H Ger *gameini*, *gimeini*, N H Ger. *gemein*, L Ger. *mēne*, *mīn*, *gemīn*, D & Dan *gemeen*, Sw. *gemen*, allied to Lat *communis*]
1 Destitute of distinction or eminence, common, low; vulgar, humble
2 Wanting dignity of mind, low-minded, base, destitute of honor, spiritless

Can you imagine I so *mean* could prove,
To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden*

3. Of little value or account, low in worth or estimation, worthy of little or no regard, contemptible, despicable

The Roman legions and great Cesar found
Our fathers no *mean* foes *Philips*

We fast, not to please men, nor to promote any *mean*, worldly interest *Smalridge*

Syn.—Base ignoble, humble, poor, abject, beggarly, wretched, degraded, degenerate, vulgar, vile, servile, menial spiritless groveling, slavish, dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful, despicable, contemptible, paltry, sordid penurious, niggardly See BASE

Mēan, *a* [O Fr *moien*, *meien*, N Fr *moyen*, Pr *mean*, Sp & Pg *mediano*, It *mezzano*, from Lat *medianus*, that is in the middle, from *medius*, id]
1 Occupying a middle position, middle, intervening, intermediate, as, in the *mean* time
2 Intermediate in excellence of any kind

According to the fittest style of lofty, *mean* or lowly *Milton*

3 (*Math*) Average, having an intermediate value between two extremes, or between the several successive values of a variable quantity during one cycle of variation, as, *mean* distance, *mean* motion, *mean* solar day

Mean time, time as measured by an equable motion, as of a perfect clock, or as reckoned on the supposition that all the days of the year are of a mean or uniform length, in contradistinction from *apparent* time, or that actually indicated by the sun, and from *sidereal* time, or that measured by the stars

☞ *Mean* is sometimes used in the formation of compounds, the sense of which is obvious without explanation, as *mean-born* *mean-looking*, *mean spirited*, *mean-spiritedness*, and the like

Mēan, *n* [Lat *medianum*, Fr. *moyen*, O & Norm Fr *meane* See *supra*]
1 That which is intermediate between two extremes, the middle point or place, middle rate or degree, mediocrity, medium, absence of extremes or excess, moderation, measure

But to speak in a *mean* the virtue of prosperity is temperance, the virtue of adversity is fortitude *Bacon*
There is a *mean* in all things *Dryden*
But no authority of gods or men
Allows of any *mean* in poesy *Roscommon*

The extremes we have mentioned, between which the well-instructed Christian holds the *mean*, are correlatives *J Taylor*

2. (*Math.*) A quantity having an intermediate value between several others, from which it is derived, and of which it expresses the resultant value; usually, unless otherwise specified, it is the simple average, formed by adding the quantities together and dividing by their number, which is called an *arithmetical mean* A *geometrical mean* is the square root of the product of the quantities.

3 That through which, or by the help of which, an end is attained, something tending to an object desired, intermediate agency or measure, necessary condition or co-agent, instrument.

The virtuous conversation of Christians was a *mean* to work the conversion of the heathen to Christ *Hooker*

You may be able, by this *mean*, to review your own scientific acquirements *Coleridge*.

Philosophical doubt is not an end, but a *mean* *Sir W Hamilton*

☞ In this sense the word is most usually employed in the plural form *means*, and often with a singular attribute or predicate, as if a singular noun

By *this means* he had them more at vantage *Bacon*

A good character, when established should not be rested on as an end, but employed as a *means* of doing good. *Atterbury*

4 (*pl*) Hence, resources, property, revenue, or the like, considered as the condition of easy livelihood, or an instrumentality at command for effecting any purpose, disposable force or substance "Your *means* are slender" *Shak*

5 (*Mus*) The part intermediate between the soprano and base, tenor, counter [*Obs*]

The *mean* is drowned with your unruly base *Milton*.

By all means, certainly, without fail, at any rate, as, go, *by all means* — *By any means*, in any way, possibly, at all "If *by any means* I might attain to the resurrection of the dead" *Phil* iii 11 — *by no means*, or *by no manner of means*, not at all, certainly not, not in any degree "The wine on this side of the lake is *by no means* so good as that on the other" *Addison* — *In the mean*, in the meantime, meanwhile [*Rare*] "And *in the mean* vouchsafe her honorable tomb" *Spenser*

Mēan, *v t*. [*imp* & *p p* MEANT (mēnt), *p pr* & *vb n* MEANING] [O Eng *menen*, A S *mænan*, to recite, tell, complain, lament, intend, wish, O Sax *menan*, *mænan*, O H Ger *meinan*, *meinôn*, N H Ger *meinen*, D *meenen*, Icel *mena*, Sw & O Fries *mena*, Dan *mene*, Goth *munan*, *minan* Cf. MOAN]
1 To have in the mind, view, or contemplation, to intend

What *mean* ye by this service? *Ex* xii 26

2 To purpose, to design

Ye thought evil against me, but God *meant* it unto good *Gen* l 20

3 To signify, to indicate, to import, to denote

What *mean* these seven ewe lambs? *Gen* xxi 29

What *meaneth* the noise of this great shout in the camp of the Hebrews? *1 Sam* iv 6

Go ye, and learn what that *meaneth* *Matt* ix 13

Mēan, *v i* To have thought or ideas, or to have meaning

Me-ăn'der, *n* [Lat *Mæander*, Gr Μαιανδρος, a river in Phrygia, proverbial for its many windings, Fr *meandre*, It *meandro*]
1 A winding course, a winding or turning in a passage, a labyrinth, a maze, perplexity, intricacy, as, the *meanders* of the veins and arteries *Hale*

While lingering rivers in *meanders* glide *Blackmore*

2 An indirect course, an intricate or tortuous movement

Me ăn'der, *v t*. To wind, turn, or flow round, to make flexuous

Me ăn'der, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* MEANDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* MEANDRING] To wind or turn in a course or passage, to be intricate

Me-ăn'dri an, *a* [Lat *Mæandrius*, *Mæandricus*, Fr *Méandrien* See *supra*] Winding, having many turns

Mē'an-drī'nă, *n* [N Lat, Fr *méandrine*,] (*Zoöl*) A genus of corals with meandering cells, as the brain-stone coral

Me-ăn'drous, } *a* Winding, flexuous
Me-ăn'dry, }

Mēan'ing, *n* 1. That which is meant or intended, intent, purpose, aim, object

I am no honest man, if there be any good *meaning* toward you *Shak*

2 That which is signified, whether by act or language, signification, sense, import, force, propriety.

3 Sense power of thinking [*Rare*]

Mēan'ing less, *a* Having no meaning.

Mēan'ing ly, *adv* Significantly, intendingly

Mēan'ly, *adv* [See MEAN] 1 Moderately, not in a great degree [*Obs*]

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was *meanly* cultivated *Dryden*

2 In a mean manner, low in dignity, rank, or social position, in a manner indicating poverty, low position, churlishness, low tastes, or narrow views

Would you *meanly* thus rely
On power you know I must obey? *Prior*

3 Dishonorably and unworthily, despicablingly, disrespectfully, as, to speak *meanly* of our kindred

Mēan'ness (109), *n* The quality of being mean, want of excellence, eminence, or dignity, poorness, lowness, humility, baseness, sordidness.

This figure is of a later date, by the *meanness* of the workmanship *Addison*

Syn.—See LITTLENESS

Mēans, *n. pl.* 1. Resources or income. See MEAN.
2. Instrument for gaining an end; as, by this *means*. See MEAN, No. 3.

Mēant (mēnt), *imp. & p. p.* of *mean*.

Mēan'time, } *adv.* In the intervening time; during the interval.
Mēan'while, }

Mēar, *n* 1 A boundary or limit See MERE.
2. (*Derbyshire Mining.*) Thirty-two yards of ground in the vein.

Mēase, or **Mēage**, *n* [N H Ger *maas*, measure, O. H Ger *me*, M. H Ger *mez*, *mâze*, Fr *mesa*, from N. H Ger *messen*, to measure, M. H Ger. *mezzen*, O H Ger *mezzan*, *mezan*, Goth. *mitan*.] The number of five hundred, as, a *mease* of herrings.

Mēas'el ry, *n* Leprosy [*Obs*] "For foul *meselry* he communed with no man" *R Brunne*.

Mēa'sle (mē'zl), *n* [See MEASLES] A leper [*Obs.*] [Written also *measel* and *mesel*] *Wycliffe*.

Mēa'sled (mē'zld), *a* [See MEASLES.] Infected or spotted with measles.

Mēa'sled-ness, *n* The state of being measled,—said especially of swine

Mēa'sles (mē'zlz), *n pl* [D *mazelen*, Ger, *masern*, pl, from *masa*, *masel*, *mase*, a speck, speckle, spot, a knot in trees, grain or vein in wood, O. H. Ger. *masa*, *masar*, *maso*, *masc*]
1 Leprosy [*Obs*] *Chaucer*.
2 (*Med*) A contagious febrile disorder, commencing with catarrhal symptoms, and marked by the appearance on the third day of an eruption of distinct red circular spots, which coalesce in a crescentic form, are slightly raised above the surface, and after the fourth day of the eruption gradually decline
3 A disease of swine arising from an impure state of the blood
4 A disease of trees

Mēa'sly (mē'zlȳ), *a* Infected with measles or eruptions.

Mĕas'ŭr a ble (mĕzh'ŷr a bl), *a*. [Fr & Sp *mesurable*, Pr. *mezurable*, It. *misurabile*, Lat *mensurabilis*.]
1 Capable of being measured, susceptible of mensuration or computation
2. Moderate, in small quantity or extent

Mĕas'ŭr a ble ness (mĕzh'ŷr a bl nes), *n*. The quality of being measurable

Mĕas'ŭr a bly (mĕzh'ŷr), *adv*. In a measurable manner, to a limited extent, moderately

Yet do it *measurably* as it becometh Christians *Latimer*

Mĕas'ure (mĕzh'ŷr), *n* [Fr *mesure*, It *misura*, *mensura*, Sp *medida*, It *misura*, Lat *mensura*, from *metiri*, *mensus*, to measure, allied to Eng. *mete*, q v]
1 The dimensions of any thing, reckoned according to some standard, size or extent, determined and stated, estimated extent

The *measure* thereof is longer than the earth, and broader than the sea *Job* xi 9

2 Determined extent, not to be exceeded, limit, allotted share, as of action, influence, ability, or the like, due proportion

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days *Ps* xxxix 4
Not boasting of things without our *measure* *2 Cor* x 15.
I'll never pause again
Till either death hath closed these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge *Shak*
If else thou seekest
Aught not surpassing human *measure*, say *Milton*

I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or its *measures* of punishment, yet there is such a law *Locke*

3 Hence, extent or degree not beyond bounds, or excessive, moderation, due restraint, especially in the phrases *in measure*, *with measure*, *without* or *beyond measure*

4 A standard of dimension, a fixed unit of quantity or extent, an extent or quantity in terms of which any thing is estimated and stated hence, a rule by which any thing is adjusted or judged.

God's goodness is the *measure* of his providence *More*

5 An instrument by means of which size or quantity is measured, as a graduated line, rod, vessel, or the like

6 The contents of a vessel by which quantity is measured, a quantity determined by a standard, a stated or limited quantity or amount

It is like heaven which a woman took and hid in three *measures* of meal *Luke* xiii 21.

7 Undefined quantity, extent, degree.

I have laid down, in some *measure*, the description of the old world *Abbot*
A great *measure* of discretion is to be used in the performance of confession *Jer Taylor*

8 Regulated division of movement, as, (*a*) (*Dancing*) A regulated movement corresponding to the time in which the accompanying music is performed, but, especially, a grave, solemn style of dance, with slow and measured steps, like the minuet

But after these, as men more civil grew,
He did more grave and solemn *measures* frame....
Yet all the feet whereon the se *measures* go,
Are only spondees, solemn, grave, and slow. *J Davies.*

(*b.*) (*Mus*) That division of the time by which the air and motion of music are regulated, as, $\frac{2}{4}$ *measure*, $\frac{6}{8}$ *measure*. *Moore.* (*c.*) (*Poetry.*) The manner

of ordering and combining the quantities, or long and short syllables; meter; rhythm; hence, a foot, as, a poem in hexameter *measure*.

9. Means to an end, viewed as being preparatory steps for the end to which they are to lead, an act, step, or proceeding designed for the accomplishment of an object, — an extensive signification of the word, applicable to almost every act preparatory to a final end, and by which it is to be attained, as, legislative *measures*, political *measures*, public *measures*, prudent *measures*, a rash *measure*, effectual *measures*, inefficient *measures* "His hard *measures*, and banishment of the faithful and invincible Athanasius" *Milton*

10 (*pl*) (*Geol*) Beds or strata, as, coal *measures*; lead *measures*.

Lineal or *long measure* measure of length, the measure of lines or distances — *Liquid measure*, the measure of liquors — *Square measure*, the measure of superficial area of surfaces in square units as inches, feet, miles, &c — *To have hard measure*, to have harsh treatment meted out to one to be harshly or oppressively dealt with — *To take measures*, to make preparations, to provide means — *To tread a measure*, to dance in the style so called See 8 (*a*)

Say to her, we have measured many a mile
To tread a measure with her on this grass *Shak*

Mĕăs'ŭre (mĕzh'yur), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MEASURED, *p pr* & *vb n* MEASURING] [Fr *mesurer*, Pr & Sp *mesurar*, It *misurare*, Lat *mensurare* See *supra*]

1 To compute or ascertain the extent, quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by a certain rule or standard, to take the dimensions of, hence, to estimate, to judge of, to value, to appraise

Great are thy works Jehovah infinite
Thy power! what thought can *measure* thee? *Milton*

2. To pass through or over in journeying, as if laying off and determining the distance, to march, to proceed

We must *measure* twenty miles to-day *Shak*
The vessel plows the sea
And *measures* back with speed her former way *Dryden*

3 To adjust, to proportion

To secure a contented spirit *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires *Lp Taylor*

4 To allot or distribute by measure

With what measure ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again *Matt* vii 2

Mĕăs'ŭre, *v i* To be of a certain extent, or to have a certain length, breadth, or thickness, as, cloth *measures* three fourths of a yard, a tree *measures* three feet in diameter

Mĕăs'ŭred (mĕzh'yurd), *a* **1** Regulated or determined by a standard hence, moderated, moderate, equal, uniform, steady, as, he walked with *measured* steps.

2 Limited or restricted, as, in no *measured* terms

Mĕăs'ŭre less (mĕzh'yur les), *a* Without measure, unlimited, immeasurable

Syn — Boundless, limitless endless unbounded, unlimited, vast immense, infinite, immeasurable

Mĕăs'ŭre ment (mĕzh'yur ment), *n*

1. The act of measuring, mensuration

2 The amount or quantity ascertained by measuring, the quantity, the area

Mĕăs'ŭr er (mĕzh'yur er), *n* One who measures, one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market

Mĕăs'ŭr ing (mĕzh'yur ing), *a* Used in measuring, as, a *measuring* rod

Measuring cast, a throw or cast in the game of bowls that requires to be measured, or that can not be distinguished from another without measuring

Mĕat (met), *n* [A S *mete*, *mete*, *mett*, O Fries *mete*, *met*, *meit*, O Sax *mat*, *mati*, Icel *matr*, *matta*, Sw *mat*, Dan *mad*, Goth *mats*, O H Ger *maz*, D *met*, hashed meat, *metwurst*, L Ger *metwurst*, H Ger *metwurst*, pork, sausage]

1 Food in general any thing eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast

And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb to you it shall be for *meat* *Gen* i 29

Every moving thing that liveth shall be *meat* for you *Gen* ix 3

2 Animal muscle, the flesh of animals used as food, as, the *meat* of carnivorous animals is tough, coarse, and ill flavored, the *meat* of herbivorous animals is generally palatable

To sit at meat, to sit or recline at the table

Mĕat, *v t* To supply with food to feed [*Obs and rare.*] "His shield well lined, his horses *meated* well" *Chapman*

Mĕat'-bĭs'cuit, *n.* An extract of the most nutritive parts of meat boiled down and thickened with flour, and then formed into the shape of biscuit, for long voyages, travels, &c *Simmonds*

Mĕat'ed, *a* **1** Fed, fattened [*Obs*] *Tusser*

2 Having meat, — used chiefly in composition, as, thick-*meated*

Mĕathe, *n.* [See MEAD.] **1.** A sweet liquor or drink, mead. [*Obs*] *Milton*

2 Choice, option, preference [*Obs or Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Mĕat'i ness, *n.* The state or quality of being meaty, fleshiness; muscularity.

The diaphaneity of Babel contrasted with the *meatiness* of Queulemer *C E Wilbour*

Mĕat'less, *a.* Having no meat, without food "Leave these beggars *meatless*" *Sir T More*

Mĕat'-ŏf'fer-ing, *n.* (*Script.*) An offering consisting of meat or food, in distinction from a *drink-offering*

Me ā'tus, *n* [Lat, a going, passage, from *meare*, to go] (*Anat*) A natural passage or canal, wider than a duct It may be closed at one end, or perforated

Mĕat'y, *a* Abounding in meat, fleshy

Meaw (mū), *v i* See MEW

Meawl (mūl), *v i* See MEWL

Mĕaz'zel, *n* See MEASEL [*Obs*]

Mĕaz'ling, *a* Falling in small drops, misting, mizzling

Mĕc'ca wee', *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Mecca, or Mekka, in Arabia

Mĕc'ca wee', *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Mecca or its inhabitants

Me-chăn'ic, *n* One who works with machines or instruments, a workman or laborer other than agricultural an artisan, an artificer, more specifically, one who practices any mechanic art, one skilled or employed in shaping and uniting materials, as wood, metal, &c, into any kind of structure, machine, or other object, requiring the use of tools, or instruments

Syn — Artificer, artisan, operative

Me chăn'ic, } *a* [Lat *mechanicus*, Gr μηχανικός, from μηχανή, a machine, Fr *mecanique*, Pr *mechanic*, Sp & Pg *mecanico*, It *meccanico* See MACHINE]
Me-chăn'ic al, }

1 Pertaining to, governed by, or in accordance with, mechanics, or the laws of motion, depending upon mechanism or machinery

2 Hence, done as if by a machine, or without conscious exertion of will, proceeding from habit, not from intention or reflection, as, a *mechanical* action or movement

3 Belonging or relating to those who live by hand labor, of the artisan class

To make a god a hero, or a king,
Descend to a *mechanic* dialect *Lp Lyttelton*

4 Hence, ill bred low vulgar [*Obs and rare*]

5 Made by mechanical means, and not by chemical action, as, *mechanical* deposits

Mechanical effect (*Mech*) the measure of effective power the power to raise a certain weight through a foot space in a certain time *Ruchel* — *Mechanical philosophy* the principles of mechanics applied to the investigation of physical phenomena — *Mechanical powers*, certain simple machines such as the lever and its modifications the wheel and axle the pulley, the inclined plane with its modifications the screw and the wedge which convert a small force acting through a great space into a great force acting through a small space or vice versa and are used separately or in combination — *Mechanical solution* (*Math*) a solution of a problem by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses or other instruments

Mechanical Powers
1 lever 2 inclined plane 3 wheel and axle 4 screw 5 pulley 6 wedge

Me chăn'ic al, *n* A mechanic [*Obs*] "Rude *mechanicals*" *Shak*

Me chăn'ic al ize, *v t* To cause to become mechanical, hence, to render base, low, or mean [*Obs*]

Me chăn'ic al ly, *adv* In a mechanical manner according to the laws of mechanism or good workmanship, by physical force or power by the laws of motion, without intelligence or design, or by the force of habit

Me chăn'ic al ness, *n* The state of being mechanical, or governed by mechanism

Mĕch'a nĭ'cian (mĕk'a nish'an), *n* [Fr *mecanicien*, from Lat *mechanicus* See *supra*] One skilled in mechanics a machinist

Me-chăn'i co-chĕm'ic al, *a* Pertaining to, connected with, or dependent upon both mechanics and chemistry, — said especially of those sciences which treat of such phenomena as require for their explanation the application of the laws both of mechanics and chemistry, as electricity, galvanism, and magnetism

Me chăn'ics, *n sing* [Gr μηχανικα, pl neut, from μηχανικος, Fr *mecanique* from Gr μηχανική, sc τέχνη See MECHANIC] That science, or branch of applied mathematics, which treats of the action of forces on bodies [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

☞ That part of *mechanics* which considers the action of forces in producing rest or equilibrium is called *statics* that which relates to such action in producing motion is called *dynamics* The term *mechanics* includes the action of forces on all bodies, whether solid liquid or gaseous It is sometimes, however, and formerly was often used distinctively of *solid* bodies only The mechanics of *liquid* bodies is called also *hydrostatics* or *hydrodynamics*, according, as the laws of rest or of motion are considered The mechanics of *gaseous bodies* is called also *pneumatics* The mechanics of fluids in motion, with special reference to the methods of obtaining from them useful results, constitutes *hydraulics*

Applied mechanics, the principles of abstract mechanics applied to human art, also, the practical application of the laws of matter and motion to the construction of machines, mechanical construction or labor

Mĕch'an ism (mĕk'an-izm), *n* [Fr *mécanisme*, Sp *mecanismo*, It *meccanismo*, N Lat *mechanismus*; Lat *mechanisma*, *mechanema*, Gr. μηχανημα. See MECHANIC]

1 Movement according to mechanical laws, mechanical action [*Rare*]

2 The construction of a machine, the arrangement and connection of moving and other parts in a machine, so as to answer a given purpose, the parts, taken collectively, by the action of which a machine produces its effects

Mĕch'an ist (mĕk'an-ist), *n* [See *supra*, and cf. Sp *maquinista*, from *maquina*, a machine] A maker of machines, one skilled in mechanics.

Mĕch'an ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MECHANIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* MECHANIZING] [Fr *mecaniser* See *supra*] To subject to contrivance, art, or skill, to form by contrivance or design

Mĕch'an o grăph'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or treating of, mechanics

Mĕch'an ŏg'ra phist, *n* An artist who, by mechanical means multiplies copies of works of art.

Mĕch'an ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr μηχανη, machine, and γραφειν to write] The art of multiplying copies of a writing, or any work of art, by the use of a machine

Mĕch'an ŭr'gy, *n* [Gr μηχανη, machine, and the root εργ, to work] That branch of science which treats of moving machines

Mĕch'lin, *n* A beautiful, light kind of lace, — so called because made at *Mechlin*, in Belgium

Me chŏ'a can, or **Me chŏ'a can** (synop, § 130), *n* A species of jalap, of very feeble properties, obtained from the root of a species of *Convolvulus* (*C Mechoacan*) — so called from *Mechoacan*, in Mexico, whence it is obtained

Me cŏm'e ter, *n* [Gr μηκος, length, and μετρον, measure] (*Med*) An instrument sometimes used to measure the length of new born infants

Dunglison

Mĕ'co nate, *n* [Fr *meconate*, N Lat *meconatum* See *infra*] (*Chem*) A salt consisting of meconic acid and a base

Me cō'nĭ á, *n* The same as MECONINA

Me cŏn'ic, *a* [Gr μηκωνις, belonging to the poppy, from μηκων the poppy, Fr *meconique*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from poppies, as, *meconic* acid, a peculiar acid contained in opium

Me cŏn'i nă, *n* [Fr *meconine*] (*Chem*) A white crystalline substance produced by the oxidation of narcotine It also exists in small quantity in opium *Miller*

Me cŏ'ni um, *n* [Lat, Gr μηκωνιον, from μηκων, poppy]

1 (*Med*) The inspissated juice of the poppy. [*Obs*]

2 The first feces of infants

Mĕ'con ŏp'sis, *n* [Gr μηκων, poppy, and οψις, appearance] (*Bot*) A genus of plants allied to the poppy, of which one species (*M Cambricæ*) is the Welsh poppy

Mĕd'al, *n* [Fr *medaille*, Sp *medalla*, It *medaglia*, from Lat *metallum* metal, L Lat *medalea*, *medalia*, *medallia*, *medalla*, *medalia*] A coin struck with a device intended as a memento of any event or person, a piece of metal in the form of a coin, so struck, but not intended for circulation as money, a reward of merit

Mĕd'al ĕt, *n* A small medal

Mĕd'al ist, *n* [Fr *medailliste*, Sp *medallista*, It *medaglista* See *supra*] [Written also *medallist*]

1 A person that is skilled or curious in medals

2 One who has gained a medal as the reward of merit

Me dăl'lic, *a* Pertaining to a medal, or to medals Admiral Vernon will shine in our *medallic* history *H Walpole*

Me dăl'lion (me dăl'yun), *n* [Fr *medaillon*, Sp *medallon*, It *medaglione* augm of *medalla*, *medalia*, *medaglia* See MEDAL]

1 A large antique medal or memorial coin

2 Any thing resembling in form such a coin, as, (*Arch*) a circular tablet on which figures are embossed *Weale*

Mĕd'al ŭr'gy *n* [Eng *medal* and Gr ἐργον, to work do] The art of making and striking medals and other coins [Written also *medallurgy*]

Mĕd'dle (mĕd'dl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* MEDDLED, *p pr* & *vb n* MEDDLING] [D *meddelen*, to mediate, from *middel*, medius, medium, Ger *mittler*, a mediator, *to mitteln*, to mediate, from *mittel*, means, medium middle, Sw *bemedla*, to mediate But cf. also MIDDLE, MEDIA] To mix one's self in an unnecessary, impertinent, or improper manner, to take part in a thing with which one should have nothing to do, to interpose officiously, to thrust one's self in officiously It is usually followed by *with*, sometimes by *in*

I have thus far been an upright judge, not *meddling* with the design nor disposition *Dryden.*

The civil lawyers have *meddled* in a matter that belongs not to them *Locke.*

To meddle and make, to intrude one's self into another person's concerns

Syn — To interpose, interfere, intermeddle

Mĕd'dle, *v. t.* To mix; to mingle. *[Obs.]*
He *meddled* his talk with many a tear *Spenser.*

Mĕd'dler, *n.* One who meddles, one who interferes or busies himself with things in which he has no concern, an officious person, a busybody

Mĕd'dle-sŏme (mĕd'dl sum), *a* Given to meddling, apt to interpose in the affairs of others, officiously intrusive

Mĕd'dle-sŏme-ness, *n.* The quality of being meddlesome

Mĕd'dling-ly, *adv* Officiously, interferingly

Mē'di-æ'val (110) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *medius*, middle, and *ævum*, age] Of, or relating to, the middle ages. [Written also *mediæval*]

Mediæval architecture, the architecture of England and the continent during the middle ages, including the Norman and early Gothic styles

Mē'di-æ'val-ism, *n* The method or spirit of the middle ages, devotion to the institutions and practices of the middle ages [Written also *medievalism*]

Mē'di-æ'val-ist, *n* One who has a taste for, or is versed in, the history of the middle ages [Written also *medievalist*]

Mē'di-al (110), *a* [Lat *medialis*, from *medius*, middle, Fr *médial*] Pertaining to a mean or average, mean

Medial allegation (*Arith*), a method of finding the value of a mixture consisting of two or more ingredients of different quantities and values, the quantity and value of each ingredient being given

Mē'di-an, *a* [Lat *medianus*, from *medius*, middle] 1 Running through the middle, as, a *median* groove

2 (*Zoological Geog*) Pertaining to the interval or zone along the sea bottom between fifty and one hundred fathoms in depth / *Forbes*

Median line (*Anat*) an ideal line dividing the body longitudinally and symmetrically into two parts, the one on the right and the other on the left *Dunglison*

Mē'di-ant, *n* [It *mediante*, Fr *mediante*, from Lat *mediare*, to halve, to divide in the middle, from *medius*, middle] (*Mus*) The third above the key note, — so called because it divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds *Moore*

Mē'di-as-tī'nus, *n* [Fr *mediastin*, Sp & It *mediastino*, N Lat *mediastinum*, from Lat *medius*, middle Lat *mediastinus*, helper, a common servant, employed in all kinds of menial occupations, L Lat *mediastinus*, equivalent to *medius*] (*Anat*) The membranes and their contents, which separate the two lungs from each other, in the median line It extends from the back bone to the breast-bone, and is a continuation of the pleura

Mē'di-ate, *a* [Lat *mediatus*, p p of *mediare*, Fr *mediat*, Sp & It *mediato* See *infra*]

1 Being between the two extremes, middle, interposed, intervening

Anxious we hover in a *mediate* state *Prior*
Soon the *mediate* clouds shall be dispelled *Prior*

2. Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument, not direct or immediate, acting or suffering through an intervening agent or condition

3. Gained by a medium or condition

An act of *mediate* knowledge is complex *Sir W Hamilton*

Mē'di-āte, *v. i.* [*imp & p p* MEDIATED, *p pr & vb n* MEDIATING] [L Lat *mediare*, Sp *mediar*, It *mediare*, O Fr *médier* See *infra*]

1. To be in the middle, or between two [*Rare*]

2 To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each, to act as a go between, or umpire, to arbitrate, to intercede, as, the prince that *mediates* between nations, and prevents a war, is the benefactor of both parties

Mē'di-āte, *v. t.* [Lat *mediare*, *mediatum*, to halve, divide in the middle, L Lat to mediate, from Lat. *medius*, middle, Sp *mediar*, to mediate, O Fr *medier*, to divide into halves] To effect by mediation or interposition, to bring about as a mediator, instrument, or means, as, to *mediate* a peace

Mē'di-ate-ly, *adv* In a mediate manner, by a secondary cause, acting between the first cause and the effect, by means

God worketh all things amongst us *mediately* by secondary means *Raleigh*

The king grants a manor to A, and A grants a portion of it to B In this case, B holds his lands immediately of A, but *mediately* of the king *Blackstone*

Mē'di-ate-ness, *n* The state or quality of being mediate

Mē'di-ā'tion, *n.* [L Lat. *mediatio*, Fr. *médiation*, Sp *mediacion*, It *mediazione*]

1 The act of mediating, action or relation of any thing interposed, action as a necessary condition, means, or instrument, interposition, intervention.

The soul, during its residence in the body, does all things by the *mediation* of the passions *South*

2 Hence, specifically, agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; entreaty for another, intercession

Mē'di-ā'ti zā'tion, *n* [Fr. *médiatisation*,] The act of mediatizing

Mē'di-a-tīze, *v t* [*imp & p p.* MEDIATIZED, *p. pr. & vb n* MEDIATIZING] [Fr *mediatiser*,] To render mediate, specifically, to make *mediately*, not immediately, dependent, as, in Germany, to annex, as a smaller state to a larger, leaving to it a nominal sovereignty, and to its prince his rank. *Brande.*

Mē'di-ā'tor, *n* [Lat. *mediator*, Fr. *médiateur*, Pr. *mediador*, Sp. & Pg. *mediador*, It *mediatore*] One who mediates, especially, one who interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them, intercessor, hence, by way of eminence, Christ is called the *Mediator*.

Syn —Intercessor, advocate, propitiator, intercedor, arbitrator, umpire

Mē'di-a-tō'ri-al, *a* Belonging to a mediator, or to his agency or office, as, *mediatorial* office or character, mediatory.

My measures were, in their intent, healing and *mediatorial* *Burke*

Mē'di a-tō'ri-al ly, *adv* In the manner of a mediator

Mē'di ā'tor-shĭp, *n* The office of a mediator

Mē'di-a-to-ry, *a* Pertaining to a mediator, or to mediation, mediatorial

Mē'di ā'tress, } *n* [Lat *mediatrix*, f of *mediator*
Mē'di ā'trix, } Fr *mediatrice*, It *mediatrice*] A female mediator *Ainsworth*

Mĕd'ic, *n* [Lat *medica*, Gr μηδική (sc. πόα, a kind of clover introduced from *Media*), from Μηδιάς, Median] (*Bot*) A leguminous plant of the genus *Medicago* The black medic is the *M lupulina*, the purple medic, or lucern, is *M sativa*

Mĕd'ic, *a* Pertaining to medicine, medical [*Rare*]

Mĕd'i ca-ble, *a* [Lat *medicabilis*, from *medicare*, *medicari*, to heal, from *mederi*, id, Sp *medicable*, It *medicabile*] Capable of being medicated, admitting of being cured or healed

Mĕd'i cā'go, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, medic See MEDIC

Mĕd'ic al, *a* [Fr *medical*, from Lat *medicus*, belonging to healing, from *mederi*, to heal, It & Sp *medico*]

1 Pertaining to, or having to do with, medicine, or the art of healing disease, as, the *medical* profession, *medical* services, a *medical* dictionary

2 Containing that which heals, tending to cure, medicinal, as, the *medical* properties of a plant

3 Adapted, intended, or instituted to teach medical science, as, *medical* schools

Medical jurisprudence the science which applies the principles of evidence and diagnosis recognized in medical science to the determination of doubtful questions in courts of justice *Bouvier* —*Medical rubber*, a coarse flax towel, used for drying the body after bathing *Simmonds*

Mĕd'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a medical manner, according to the rules of the healing art, or for the purpose of healing, in relation to the healing art

Mĕd'i-ca-ment, *n* [Lat *medicamentum*, from *medicare*, *medicari*, to heal, Fr *medicament*, Pr *medicament*, Sp, Pg, & It *medicamento* See MEDICABLE] Any thing used for healing diseases or wounds, a medicine, a healing application

☞ *Me-dic'a-ment* would be more analogical, but *med'i-ca-ment* is more common

Mĕd'i-ca-mĕnt'al, *a* Relating to healing applications, having the qualities of medicaments

Mĕd'i-ca-mĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* After the manner of healing applications

Mĕd'i-căs'ter, *n* [Fr *medicastre*, Sp, Pg, & It *medicastro* See MEDICAL] A quack [*Rare*]

Mĕd'i-cāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* MEDICATED, *p pr & vb n* MEDICATING] [Lat *medicare*, *medicari*, p p *medicatus*, to heal, It *medicare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *medicar* See MEDICABLE]

1 To tincture or impregnate with healing substances, or with any thing medicinal

2 To treat with medicine, to heal, to cure

Mĕd'i-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *medicatio*, Fr *medication*, Pr *medicacio*, Sp *medicacion*, It *medicazione*]

1 The act or process of medicating, or of impregnating with medicinal substances, the infusion of medicinal virtues

2 The use or application of medicine

Mĕd'i-cā'tive, *a* Tending to cure, curing

Mĕd'i-çē'an, *a* Belonging, or relating, to the Medici, a celebrated Italian family, as, the *Medicean* Venus

Me-dĭç'i na-ble, *a* Having the properties of medicine, medicinal [*Rare*] *Bacon Wotton*

Me-dĭç'i-nal (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *médicinal*, Pr & Sp *medicinal*, It *medicinale*, Lat. *medicinalis*, from *medicina* See *infra*]

1. Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease, adapted to the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders, as, *medicinal* plants, *medicinal* springs.

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their *medicinal* gum *Shak*

2 Pertaining to medicine, as, *medicinal* days or hours

Me-dĭç'i-nal-ly, *adv.* 1. In a medicinal manner, with medicinal qualities

2 With a view to healing

Mĕd'i-çĭne (*colloq* mĕd'sin, *or* mĕd'sn), *n.* [Lat. *medicina* (sc *ars*), from *medicinus*, medical, from *medicus*, Fr *médecine*, Pr, Sp, & It. *medicina*]

1 Any substance administered in the treatment of disease, remedial agent, remedy, physic.

By *medicine* life may be prolonged. *Sncl.*

2. That branch of science which relates to the prevention, cure, or alleviation of the diseases of the human body; as, the study of *medicine*, or a student of *medicine*.

3. Any thing mysterious, wonderful, or unaccountable, — so called among the North American Indians, or in works relating to them.

4 [Fr *médecin*, from Lat. *medicinus*.] A physician. [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Medicine-bag, a mystery bag; a charm, — so called among the North American Indians, or in works relating to them — *Medicine-seal*, a small greenish-colored stone engraved from right to left about the rim, and used by Roman physicians to mark their medicines They are found about old Roman towns in Europe *Mayne*

Mĕd'i-çĭne, *v t.* To affect or operate on as medicine, to remedy, to cure [*Rare*] *Shak*

No progressive knowledge will ever *medicine* that dread mist giving of a mysterious and pathless power given to words of certain import *De Quincey*

Mĕd'i-co-lē'gal, *a* Pertaining to law as affected by medical facts. *Dunglison*

Mĕd'i-cs, *n sing* The science of medicine. [*Obs* [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Me-dĭ'e tas Lin'guæ [Lat, half tongue (*Law*) A jury consisting one half of natives and the other half of foreigners, impaneled for the trial of a foreigner

Me-dĭ'e-ty, *n* [O Fr *medicte*, Pr *medietat*, *medietat*, Lat *medietas*, *medius*, middle, half.] The middle state or part, half, moiety [*Obs*] *Brown*

Mē'di ē'val, *a* Of, or relating to, the middle ages See MEDIÆVAL

Mē'di-ē'val ism, *n* See MEDIÆVALISM.

Mē'di-ē'val ist, *n* See MEDIÆVALIST

Mē'din, } *n* [Fr *medin*, *medine* Ar *meidi*
Me-dī'no, } The fortieth part of a [illegible] astar, a par [*Egypt*] *McCulloch*

Mē'di ō'cral, *a* Middling, ordinary as, *mediocral* intellect [*Rare*] *Addison*

Mē'di-ō'cre (mē'dĭ ō'kr), *a* [Fr *médiocre*, Sp It *mediocre*, Lat *mediocris*, from *medius*, middle Of a middle quality, of but a moderate or low degree of excellence, indifferent ordinary, common place "A very *mediocre* poet" *Pope*

Mē'di-ō'cre, *n* A person of but a moderate or low degree of intellectual power, one of indifferent talents or ordinary abilities

Mē'di-ō'cri-ist, *n* A person of middling abilities [*Rare*]

Mē'di-ŏc'ri ty, *n* [Fr *médiocrité*, Pr *mediocritat*, Sp *mediocridad*, It *mediocrità*, Lat *mediocritas*]

1 The quality of being mediocre, mediocrity, a middle state or degree, a moderate degree

Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period but content themselves with a *mediocrity* of success *Bacon*

2 Moderation, temperance [*Obs*]

We owe obedience to the law of reason, which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks *Hooker*

Mĕd'i-tançe, *n* Meditation [*Obs*]

Your first thought is more
Than others' labored *meditance* *Beau. & Fl.*

Mĕd'i tāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* MEDITATED, *p pr & vb n* MEDITATING] [Lat *meditari*, *meditatus*, allied to Gr μέδεσθαι, It *meditare*, Sp *meditar*, *meditar*] To dwell on any thing in thought, to contemplate, to study deliberately and continuously to turn or revolve any subject in the mind, to reflect, to ruminate, to muse, to cogitate

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he *meditate* day and night *Ps*

Syn —To contemplate, to intend, to muse, to think, to study See CONTEMPLATE

Mĕd'i-tāte, *v t* To plan by revolving in the mind, to contrive, to intend

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war *King Charles*
I *meditate* to pass the remainder of life in a state of undisturbed repose *Washington*

Syn —To contrive, to design, to scheme, to devise

Mĕd'i tā'tion, *n* [Lat *meditatio*, Fr *méditation*, Pr *meditatio*, Sp *meditacion*, It *meditazione*] The act of meditating, close or continued thought, the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind, serious contemplation, reflection, musing

Let the words of my mouth and the *meditation* of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer *Ps xix*

For *meditation* is, I presume, that act of the mind by which it seeks within either the law of the phenomena which it contemplated without or semblances, symbols, and analogies corresponsive to the same *Coleridge*

Mĕd'i-tā'tist, *n* One who is given to meditation, a thoughtful person

Mĕd'i tā'tive, *a* [Lat *meditativus*, Fr. *meditatif*, Pr *meditatiu*, Sp. & It *meditativo*]

1 Addicted to meditation, as, a man of *meditative* mind

2 Expressing, devoted to, or appropriate meditation or design, as, a *meditative* mood.

Mĕd'i-tā'tive-ly, *adv.* In a meditative manner

Mĕd'i-tā'tive-ness, *n* State of being meditative

Mĕd'i-ter-rāne', *a.* Mediterranean. [*Obs*]

Mĕd'i-ter-rā'ne-an (124), } *a.* [Lat *mediterraneus*
Mĕd'i-ter-rā'ne-ous, } from *medius*, middle and *terra*, land, Fr *méditerrané*, Pr. *mediterrani*, Sp. & It. *mediterraneo.*]

1. Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land; as, the *Mediterranean* Sea, between Europe and Africa.
2. Inland; remote from the ocean or sea, as, *mediterraneous* mountains.
3. (*Geog*) Pertaining to, or living about, the Mediterranean Sea.

Mē'di-ăm, *n.*; Lat *pl* **MĒ'DI-Ă,** Eng *pl* **ME'DI-UMS.** [Lat *medium*, the middle, from *medius*, middle]
1. That which lies in the middle, or between other things; intervening body or quantity, hence, specifically, (*a*) Middle place or degree, mean

The just *medium* of this case lies between pride and abjection. *L'Estrange*

(*b*.) (*Math*) See MEAN (*c*) (*Logic*) The mean or middle term of a syllogism, that by which the extremes are brought into connection

2 An intervening or pervading substance, that through which, in any case, motion must take place, action be communicated, &c, hence, the condition upon which any event or action occurs, necessary means of motion or action, instrumentality of communication, agency of transmission, that through or by which any thing is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on, specifically, in animal magnetism, spiritualism, &c, a person through whom the action of another being is said to be manifested and transmitted

3 A kind of printing paper of middle size, about twenty three inches long and eighteen inches wide

4. (*Paint*) The liquid vehicle with which dry colors are ground and prepared for the use of the painter.

Circulating medium, that which is commonly received as the representative of the value of articles bought and sold, and is used in making exchanges, coin and banknotes or other paper convertible into coin on demand, currency — *Ethereal medium* (*Physics*), ether See ETHER

Mē'di ŭs, *n.* [Lat] The middle long finger of the hand

Mĕd'lar, *n* [O Eng *medle tree*, A-S *mad*, O Fr *mesple, mesle, meslier*, N Fr *nefle, neflier*, Lat *mespilum, mespilus*, Gr *μεσπιλον, μεσπιλη*, Ger *mispel*] A tree of the genus *Mespilus* (*M Germanica*), also, the fruit of the tree The fruit is eaten only when in a state of decay, and the peculiar flavor is highly esteemed by some

Mĕd'le, *v. t* [O Fr *mesler, medler, mesler, meller*, N Fr *mêler*, to mix, from L Lat *misculare*, from Lat *miscere*, to mix (Cf also MEDDLE) To mix, to mingle, to meddle [Written also *medly*] [*Obs*]

Mĕd'ley, *n* [O Fr *meslee, medlee, mellee*, N Fr. *mêlée* See *supra*]
1 A mixture, a mingled and confused mass of ingredients, a jumble, rhodge podge —used often or commonly with some degree of contempt

This *medley* of philosophy and war *Addison*

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars, suspicions, reconcilements, wars then peace again *Walsh*

But there is a *medley* of bright images and glowing words set carelessly and loosely together *Jeffrey*

2 (*Mus*) A composition which consists of detached passages from several different compositions, a pot pourri

☞ *Medley* is usually applied to vocal, *pot pourri* to instrumental compositions

3 A confused fight, a conflict, melee [*Obs*]

Mĕd'ley, *a* Mingled, confused [*Obs*] *Dryden.*

Mĕd'ly, *v. t.* See MEDLE

Me-dōc', *n.* A superior French wine, from *Medoc*, in the department of Gironde *Simmonds*

Me dris'sa, *n* [Ar] A Mohammedan high school for the instruction of youth

Me dŭl'lă, *n* [Lat] 1 Marrow, pith, hence, *Milton* [*Obs*]
(*Anat*) A fatty substance contained in the cavities of bones, marrow

3 (*Bot*) A soft, cellular tissue, occupying the center of the stem or branch of a plant, pith

Medulla oblongata (*Anat*), one of the divisions of the brain It constitutes the upper or cranial portion of the spinal cord, and controls the function of respiration — *Medulla spinalis*, the spinal cord

Me dŭl'lar } (Synop, § 130), *a.* [Lat. *medullaris*,
Mĕd'ul la-ry } from *medulla*, marrow, from *medius*, middle, Fr *médullaire*, Pr. *medullar*, Sp *medular* It *midollare*]
1. Pertaining to marrow, consisting of marrow, resembling marrow, as, *medullary* substance.
2. (*Bot.*) Filled with spongy pith, pithy.

Medullary rays (*Bot*), the rays of cellular tissue seen in a transverse section of exogenous wood, which pass from the pith to the bark — *Medullary sheath*, a thin layer of vascular tissue surrounding the pith

Me dŭl'line, *n.* [Also *medullin*] [Fr *médulline*, from Lat *medulla*, marrow. See *supra*] A form of lignine derived from the pith of certain plants, as the sunflower, lilac, &c.

Me dū'sa, *n.* [Lat, Gr. *Μέδουσα*, originally feminine of *μέδων*, a ruler, from *μεδεῖν*, to rule]
1. (*Myth*) A personage who was fabled to possess the power of turning all who looked upon her into stone

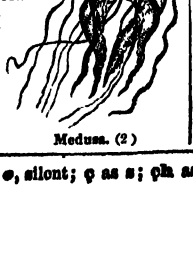
Medusa. (2)

2 (*pl* MEDUSÆ) (*Zoöl*) An animal of one of the divisions of radiates; — called also *sea nettle*, and *jelly fish* See RADIATE

Me-dū'sæ an, *n.* (*Zool*) One of the medusæ, a medusa

Meech, *v i* To lie hid, to conceal one's self, to skulk, hence, to be servilely humble or mean, to cower See MICHE

Meech'ing, *p pr* & *a* Skulking, cowering, servilely humble, mean See MICHING

Meed, *n.* [A S *mēd, meord, meordh*, O Sax *mēda, meoda, mieda*, O Frics *mēde, mede, meide*, O H Ger *mieta, mieta*, M H Ger *miete*, N H Ger *miethe*, Goth *mizdō*, allied to Gr *μισθος*, Bohem. *mzda*, Pol *mzdo* Per *mu d*]
1 That which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of merit, reward, recompense.

Thanks to men
Of noble minds is honorable *meed* *Shak*
Peace to the perished! may the warrior's *meed*
And tears of triumph their reward prolong *Lyron.*

2 Merit or desert [*Obs*]

My *meed* hath got me fame *Shak*

Meed, *v. t.* To deserve or be worthy of, to merit [*Obs*]

And yet thy body *meeds* a better grave *Heywood*

Meed'ful-ly, *adv* According to desert or merit, suitably [*Obs*]

A wight, without needful compulsion, ought *meedfully* to be rewarded *Chaucer*

Meek, *a.* [*compar* MEEKER, *superl* MEEKEST] [O Eng *meke*, Icel *mjukr*, mild, soft, Sw *mjuk*, Goth *muks*, Dan *myg*, D *muik, moek, muyk*, Frics *mod, mjod*, whence perhaps Sp *mego*, Pg *mego*, gentle, meek]
1 Mild of temper not easily provoked or irritated, given to forbearance under injuries, soft, gentle, yielding

Now the man Moses was very *meek*, above all men *Num* xii 3

2 Specifically, submissive to the divine will, patient and gentle from moral and religious motives

Blessed are the *meek*, for they shall inherit the earth *Matt* v 5

Meek is sometimes used in the formation of self explaining compounds as, *meek-eyed, meek looking, meek-spirited* and the like

Syn —Gentle, mild soft yielding, pacific unassuming, humble See GENTLE

Meek, *v t* To make meek to soften

Meek'en (mēk'n), } *v t* to render mild [*Obs*] To
Meek'ly, *adv* In a meek manner, mildly, gently, submissively, humbly

And this misbecoming discord *meekly* laid aside *Spenser*

Meek'ness, *n* The quality of being meek forbearance under injuries and provocations, softness of temper, mildness, gentleness

Meekness is a grace which Jesus alone inculcated and which no ancient philosopher seems to have understood or recommended *Buckminster*

Meer, *a* Simple, unmixed See MERE

Meer, *n.* A lake a boundary See MERE

Meered, *a.* Relating to a boundary [*Obs*] See MERE *Shak*

Meer'schaum (meer'shawm), *n* [Ger, literally sea foam, from *meer* the sea, and *schaum*, foam, but it seems originally rather to be a corruption of the Tartaric name *magnesia* Cf KIFFEKIL]
1 (*Min*) A fine white clay, consisting of one part each of magnesia, silica and water It occurs in various parts of Europe, but particularly in Natolia, and, when first taken out, is soft, and makes lather, like soap It is manufactured into tobacco pipes, which are boiled in oil or wax, and baked
2 A tobacco pipe made of this mineral

Meet *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MET, *p pr* & *vb n* MEETING] [A S *mētan, gemetan, amētan*, O Frics *mēta*, Icel *māta*, Sw *mota*, Dan *møde*, O Sax *mōtian*, Goth *motjan, gamotjan*, O D *moeten*, N D *gemoeten, ontmoeten*]
1 To come together with, by approach from an opposite direction, to come upon or against, to happen upon, to fall in with

His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and with dances *Judg* xi 34

2 To come upon with a hostile object, to confront to encounter, to engage
3 To have bestowed upon, or sent to, one, to have befall one, to have happen appropriately or deservedly, to light on, to find, to receive.

Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,
Which *meets* contempt or which compassion first *Pope*

4. To make concession to

To meet half way, to make equal concessions to

Meet, *v i* 1 To come together by mutual approach, to fall in with another, to come face to face, hence, to converge, to join.

O, when *meet* now
Such pairs in love and mutual honor joined! *Milton*

We can as easily conceive the connection and mutual influence of soul and body, as we can explain how two mathematical lines indefinitely produced, can be forever approaching each other, and yet never *meet* *Porteus*

2 To come together with hostile purpose, to have an encounter or conflict

Weapons more violent, when next we *meet*,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes *Milton*

3. To assemble together, to congregate; to collect, to gather, as, Congress *meets* on the first Monday of December

The materials of that building happily *met* together *Tillotson.*

4 To come together by mutual concessions; hence, to agree, to harmonize, to unite

It was a rare happiness that so many should *meet* in one chief, William of Nassau, Prince of Orange *Fuller.*

To meet with (*a*) To light upon, to find, to come to, — often with the sense of an unexpected event "We *met with* many things worthy of observation" *Bacon.* (*b*) To join to unite in company "I alstaff at that oak shall *meet with* us" *Shak* (*c*) To suffer unexpectedly; as to *meet with* a fall, to *meet with* a loss (*d*) To encounter, to be subjected to

Royal mistress,
Prepare to *meet* with more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince *Rowe.*

(*e*) To obviate [*Obs and rare*] "To *meet with* an objection *Bacon*

Meet, *a* [A S *gemet*, with the prefix *ge*, from *mētan*, *gemetan*, to meet, find, that is, to come to, to come together So the equivalent word *convenient* is from Lat *convenire*] Prepared or adapted, as to a use or purpose, fit, suitable, proper, qualified; convenient

Ye shall pass over armed before your brethren, the children of Israel all that are *meet* for the war *Deut* iii 18.
Bring forth, therefore fruits *meet* for repentance *Matt* iii. 8.
It was *meet* that we should make merry *Luke* xv 32.

To be meet with, to be even with to be equal to [*Obs*]

Meet, *n* A meeting of huntsmen for coursing [*Eng.*]

Meet'en (mēt'n), *v t* To render meet or fit for.

Meet'er, *n* One who meets or accosts

Meet'ing, *n* 1 A coming together, an interview; an assembly as, a happy *meeting* of friends

2 A congregation, a collection of people, a convention, as the *meeting* was numerous, the *meeting* was clamorous, the *meeting* was dissolved at sunset

3 A coming together for worship, a religious assembly, in England, applied distinctively and disparagingly to a congregation of dissenters.

Syn —Interview conference assembly, company; convention, congregation, auditory, junction, confluence union

Meet'ing-house, *n* A place of worship, a church; in England a place of worship for dissenters

Meet'ly, *adv* [From *meet*, *a v*] Fitly, suitably, properly

Meet'ness, *n* [From *meet*] Fitness, suitableness, propriety

Mĕg'a cŏsm, *n* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *κόσμος*, world] The great world, in microcosm *Bp Croft.*

Mĕg'a lē'sian, *a* [Lat *Megalesius*, from Gr. *Μεγάλη*, the Great, Exalted, a surname of Cybele, the Magna Mater Fr *Megalesien*] Pertaining to, or in honor of, Cybele

Megalesian games (*Rom Antiq*) a festival, with magnificent scenic exhibitions, in honor of Cybele

Mĕg'a lich'thys, *n* [Gr *μεγας, μεγάλη*, great, and *ιχθυς*, fish] (*Paleon*) An extinct genus of fishes, some of which were of great size *Brande.*

Mĕg'a lĭth'ic, *a* [Gr *μεγας*, great, and *λιθος*, stone] Formed of huge stones

Mĕg'a lō'don, *n* [Gr *μέγας, μεγάλη*, great, and *οδους, οδοντος*, tooth] (*Paleon*) An extinct genus of conchifera, found fossil in Devonian or old red sandstone strata *Crag.*

Mĕg'a-lŏn'yx, or **Mĕg'a-lō'nyx,** *n* [Fr *megalonyx*, from Gr. *μεγας*, *μεγάλη*, great, and *ονυξ*, claw, nail] (*Paleon*) A fossil mammal, of great size, allied to the sloth Its bones have been found in the tertiary of the Middle United States *Dana.*

Mĕg'a-lŏph'o nŏus, *a* [Gr *μεγάλη*, great, and *φωνη*, voice] Having a loud voice.

Mĕg'a-lŏp'o lis, *n* [Gr. *μεγάλη πολις*, from *μέγας, μεγάλη*, great, and *πολις*, city] A chief city, a metropolis [*Obs*] *Herbert.*

Mĕg'a-lŏp'sy chy, *n* [Gr *μεγας, μεγάλη*, great, and *ψυχη*, soul, mind] Greatness of soul, magnanimity [*Obs*]

Mĕg'a lō'nis, *n* [Gr *μέγας, μεγάλη*, great, and *ορνις* bird] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds belonging to the family of the herons *Megacrex* is the common crane of Europe *Baird.*

Mĕg'a lo-sau'rus, } *n* [Fr *megalosaure*, from
Mĕg'a lo-sau'rus, } Gr *μεγας, μεγάλη*, great, and *σαυρος, σαυρα*, lizard] (*Paleon*) A gigantic saurian or lizard, now extinct, whose fossil remains have been found in England and elsewhere

Me găph'y tŏn, *n* [Gr *μεγας*, great, and *φυτόν*, plant] (*Paleon*) An extinct genus of plants of huge size, found fossil

Mĕg'a pōde, *n* [Gr *μεγας*, great, and *ποους, ποδος*, foot] (*Ornith*) A genus of gallinaceous birds found in Australia and the large islands of the East, some species of which are remarkable for raising very large mounds of leaves and decaying substances to cover their eggs while hatching

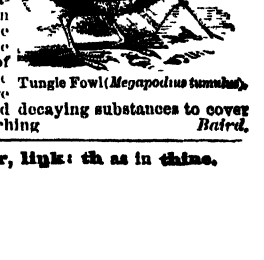
Tungle Fowl (*Megapodius tumulus*).

Baird.

Me-găp'o-lis, *n.* [Gr, *μέγας*, great, and *πόλις*, city.] A great or chief city, a metropolis. [*Obs.*]

Me-gă'ri-an, Me-găr'ic, *a.* Belonging, or pertaining, to Megara, a city of ancient Greece.

Megarian or *Megaric school*, a school of philosophy established at Megara, after the death of Socrates, by his disciples, and remarkable for its logical subtlety. *Brande*

Mĕg'a-scope, *n.* [Fr. *mégascope*, from Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *σκέπτεσθαι, σκοπεῖν*, to view.] A modification of the solar microscope for viewing bodies of considerable dimensions. [*Obs.*]

Me-găss', Me-găsse', *n.* See BAGASSE.

Mĕg'as-thēne, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of a group of mammals having a typically large size. See MAMMALS.

Mĕg'as-thĕn'ic, *a.* (*Zool.*) Having a typically large size, belonging to the megasthenes.

Mĕg'a-stōme, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *στόμα*, mouth.] (*Zool.*) One of a family of univalve shells, including those which are not symmetrical, and which have a very large aperture or mouth. *Brande.*

Mĕg'a-thē'ri-um, *n.* [N. Lat., fr. *megatherc*, from Gr. *μέγας*, great, and *θηρίον*, beast.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct and gigantic mammiferous quadruped allied to the ant eaters and sloths. Its remains are found in South America.

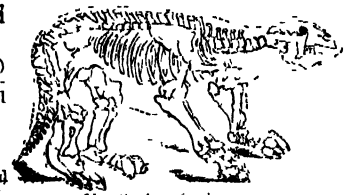

Megatherium Cuvieri.

Me-găth'e-roid, *a.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, *θηρίον*, beast, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Paleon.*) One of a family of extinct mammals found fossil in some parts of America. The family includes the megatherium, the megalonyx, &c.

Mĕ'gilp, Mĕ'giph, *n.* (*Paint.*) See MAGILP.

Mĕ'grim, *n.* [Fr. *migraine*, for *hemicranie*, Sp. *migraña, hemicrania*, It. *emicrania*, Pr. *migrana, emigrana, emcranna*, Lat. *hemicrania*, Gr. *ἡμικρανία*, *ἡμι-*, half, and *κρανίον*, skull.]

1. A vehement pain confined to one side of the head, sometimes to the forehead.

2. A fancy, a whim, a freak, a humor.

These are his *megrims*, firks, and melancholies. *Ford*

Mei bō'mi an, *a.* Pertaining to, or discovered by, H. *Meibomius*.

Meibomian glands (*Anat.*) minute glands, situated in the edge of the eyelids. They secrete a fat which keeps the moisture of the eye from flowing down the face. They have been found only in mammals.

Mēine (mean), *v. t.* [Properly *menge*, imp. *menge, meinte*, p. p. *ment, meint*, A.S. *mengan, mencgan*, to mix, D. & H. Ger. *mengen*.] To mingle. [*Obs.*]

Mēin'e (mēn'e), *n.* [O. Fr. *meignee, maignee*, **Mēin'y** *meygnee, maisnee, maisnee, maisnee, meisnee*, Pr. *mainada*, Sp. *manada mesnada*, It. *masnada*. See MANSION and MANY.] A retinue or family of servants, domestics. [*Obs.*]

They summoned up their *meiny* straight took horse,
Commanded me to follow and attend. *Shak.*

Mel'o-nīte (49), *n.* [Gr. *μείων*, smaller, from the low pyramids of the crystals.] (*Min.*) A mineral chiefly consisting of the silicate of alumina and lime, found on Monte Somma, near Naples. *Dana.*

Mei-ō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *μειωσις*, from *μειοῦν*, to make smaller, to lessen, from *μείων*. See *supra*.] (*Rhet.*) Diminution, a rhetorical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing as being less than it really is.

Mel'well, *n.* A small species of codfish.

Mĕk'hi tar-ist, *n.* [From the founder of the sect, Peter *Mekhitar*.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a congregation of Armenian monks, who reside on the Island of San Lazaro, in Venice. They publish works on theology, and also works on general literature and science.

Me-lăd'dē, *n.* [Sp., p. p. of *melar*, to sugar, candy, fr. *mel*, Lat. *mel*, honey.] A mixture of sugar and molasses, crude sugar as it comes from the pans without being drained.

Mĕl'ăin, *n.* [Gr. *μελας, μέλαν*, black.] The dark coloring matter of the liquid of the cuttle-fish.

Mĕ'lam, *n.* [See MELAMINE.] (*Chem.*) A white, insoluble powder, discovered by Liebig. It is prepared by fusing sulphocyanide of ammonia, or a mixture of two parts of sal ammoniac and one part of sulphocyanide of potassium.

Mĕl'a mine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A base obtained from melam when decomposed by means of alkalies or dilute acids. *Wright.*

Mĕl'am pōde, *n.* [Gr. *μελαμπόδιον*, properly black-foot, from *μέλας*, black, and *πόδιον*, diminutive of *ποῦς, ποδός*, foot, according to some, from *Melampus*, who is said to have first used it.] The black hellebore. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Me-lăn'a-gogue (me-lăn'a-gŏg), *n.* [Fr. *melanagogue*, from Gr. *μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν*, black, and *ἀγωγος*, leading, driving, from *ἀγειν*, to lead, drive.] (*Med.*) A medicine supposed to expel black bile or choler. [*Obs.*]

Mĕl'an-chō'li-an, *n.* A person affected with melancholy, a melancholic. [*Obs.*]

Mĕl'an-chō'lic, *a.* [Fr. *melancolique*, Pr. *melancolic*, Sp. & Pg. *melancolico*, It. *melancolico, melanconico*, Lat. *melancholicus*, Gr. *μελαγχολικος*.] Given to melancholy, depressed; melancholy, dejected, mournful, unhappy.

Just as the *melancholic* eye
Sees fillets and armies in the sky. *Prior*

Mĕl'an chŏl'ic, *n.* [*Obs.*] 1. One affected with a gloomy state of mind. *Spenser.*

2. A gloomy state of mind. *Clarendon.*

Mĕl'an chŏl'i ly, *adv.* In a melancholy manner, dejectedly.

Mĕl'an chŏl'i ness, *n.* The state of being melancholy, disposition to indulge gloominess of mind.

Mĕl'an chō'li-ous, *a.* [O. Fr. *melancholieux*, Pr. *malencolios, melancanos*.] Melancholy. [*Rare.*]

"A lengthened, *melancholious* squeal." *H. Miller.*

Mĕl'an chŏl'ist, *n.* One affected with melancholy or dejection. [*Obs.*] *Glanville.*

Mĕl'an cho-lize, *v. t.* To become gloomy or dejected in mind. [*Obs.*]

We shall be apt to *melancholize* and dote on our mischances. *Barrow.*

Mĕl'an cho lize, *v. t.* To make melancholy. [*Obs.*]

Mĕl'an chŏl'y, *n.* [Fr. *melancolie*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *melancolia*, It. *melanconia, melanconia, malinconia*, Gr. *μελαγχολία*, fr. *μέλας, μέλαν*, black, and *χολή, χόλος*, gall, bile.]

1. A gloomy state of mind, often a gloomy state that is of some continuance, or habitual, depression of spirits induced by grief, dejection of spirits.

2. Hence gloom of mind, great and continued depression of spirits, dejection.

Moon-struck madness, moping *melancholy*. *Milton.*

Mĕl'an chŏl y, *a.* 1. Depressed in spirits, dejected, gloomy, dismal.

2. Producing great evil and grief, causing dejection, calamitous, afflictive.

3. Grave looking, sombre. [*Obs.*] "A pretty, *melancholy* seat, well wooded and watered." *Evelyn.*

Syn.—Gloomy, sad, dispirited, low spirited, unhappy, hypochondriac, disconsolate, heavy, doleful, dismal, calamitous, afflictive.

Mélange (mā lŏnzh'), *n.* [Fr. *mélange*, Pr. *mes clanha*, from Fr. *meler*, Pr. *mesclar*, Lat. *miscere, mixtum*, to mix. See MEDLEY.] A mixture, a medley.

Me-lā'ni an, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of a family of gasteropodous mollusks, having a turret-shaped shell with, in most species, a pointed spire.

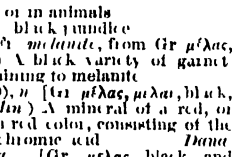

Melania aurita.

Me lăn'ic, *a.* The same as MELANOTIC.

Mĕl'a nism, *n.* [Gr. *μέλας*, black.]

1. An excess of coloration of the skin or its appendages in men or in animals.

2. (*Med.*) A disease; black jaundice.

Mĕl'a-nīte (49), *n.* [Fr. *melanite*, from Gr. *μέλας, μέλαν*, black.] (*Min.*) A black variety of garnet.

Mĕl'an it'ic, *a.* Pertaining to melanite.

Mĕl'an ŏch'ro īte (49), *n.* [Gr. *μέλας, μέλαι*, black, and *χροια*, color.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a red, or brownish, or yellowish red color, consisting of the protoxide of lead and chromic acid. *Dana.*

Mĕl'an ŏc'o mous, *a.* [Gr. *μελας*, black and *κομη*, hair.] Having very dark or black hair, black haired. *Pritchard.*

Mĕl'a nō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *μελανωσις*, from *μέλας*, black.] Melanosis.

Mĕl'an-ōp'sis, *n.* [Gr. *μελας, μέλαν*, black, and *ὄψις*, appearance.] (*Zool.*) A genus of gasteropods, belonging to the family of the melanians.

Mĕl'a nō'sus *n.* [Gr. *μελανωσις*, a growing black, from *μελας*, black.] (*Med.*) A morbid deposit of black matter, usually of a malignant character, in the organs of the body.

Me lăn'o spēr'm, *n.* [Gr. *μέλας, μέλαν*, black, and *σπερμα*, seed.] (*Bot.*) An alga, of an olive brown color.

Mĕl'a nŏt'ic, *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or of the character of, melanosis.

Me lăn'o tȳpe, *n.* [Gr. *μέλαν*, black, and *τύπος*, pattern, picture.] A daguerreotype process, in which the picture is taken on an iron plate coated with collodion.

Me lăn'ter ite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a green color and vitreous luster, native sulphate of iron.

Mĕl'an-thĕ'ce-æ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *μελανθής*, with black blossoms, from *μέλας*, black, and *ἀνθος*, flower.] (*Bot.*) An order of liliaceous plants, having flowers in some species resembling crocuses, in others, lilies, the roots being bulbs, corms, or fascículated. Most of the plants of the order are characterized by acrid, poisonous qualities.

Mĕl'an thā'ceous (tha'shus), *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging, or relating, to the *Melanthaceæ*.

Mĕl'a-nūre, *n.* [Fr. *mélanure*, N. Lat. *melanurus*, Gr. *μέλας, μέλαν*, black, and *οὐρά*, tail.] (*Ichth.*) A small fish of the Mediterranean, a species of *Sparus*, or gilt-head.

Mĕl'a-phȳre, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of rock, of very compact texture and reddish-brown or black color, composed of pyroxene with labradorite or oligoclase. *Dana.*

Mĕ'las, *n.* [Gr. *μελας*, black.] (*Med.*) A disease of the skin, characterized by livid or black spots.

Me-lăs'ma, *n.* [Gr. *μελασμα*, black spot.] (*Med.*) A black spot or ecchymosis on the lower extremities, especially on those of old people. *Dunglison.*

Me-lăs'ses, *n.* See MOLASSES.

☞ This is unquestionably the most correct mode of spelling the word, while *molasses* is more commonly used.

Me lăs'sic, *a.* [See MOLASSES.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, molasses.

Melassic acid, an acid obtained as the product of the simultaneous action of heat and alkalies on solutions of grape-sugar.

Me lăs'to ma, *n.* [Gr. *μελας*, black, and *στόμα*, mouth.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen shrubs,—so called from the black berries of some species, which stain the mouth.

Mĕl'as to mā'ceous (mā'shus), *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging, or relating, to the genus *Melastoma*, or to plants of that genus.

Mel chĭg'e dĭ'çian (dĭsh'an), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a certain sect of the second century who believed Melchisedec to be a divine power, superior to Christ, and an intercessor in heaven for the angels. [Written also *Melchizedecian*.] *Eadie.*

Mĕl'chite, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a certain religious sect in the East,—a term applied to the Greek Catholic church, or to such members of the Greek community as are Romanists. *Eadie.*

Mel-chĭz'e dĕ'çian, *n.* See MELCHISEDECIAN.

Mĕl'e-ā'gris, *n.* [Lat., the Guinea-fowl.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of gallinaceous birds, including the common turkey (*M. gallopavo*). *M. pava* is the wild turkey.

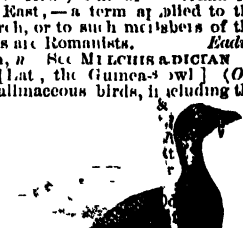

Meleagris ocellata.

Mĕl'e (mĕl'ē), *n.* [Fr., from *meler*, to mix. See MELEE.] A fight in which the combatants are mingled in one confused mass, a hand to hand conflict, an affray.

Mĕl'ic, *a.* [Gr. *μελικος*, fr. *μέλος*, song.] Of, or pertaining to, song, lyric, tuneful. [*Obs.*]

Mĕl'i-çē'ris, *n.* [Gr. *μελικηρίς*, from *μέλι*, honey, and *κηρος*, wax.] (*Med.*) An encysted tumor, containing a substance resembling honey.

Me lĭc'er ous, *a.* [Lat. *melicerus*, Gr. *μελικηρις*, a kind of tumor, the yellow matter of which looks like honey, from *μέλι*, honey, and *κηρός*, wax.] Consisting of matter like honey,—said of a tumor or inclosed in a cyst.

Mĕl'ic-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Melica*, a species of perennial grass.

Mĕl'i co tōon', *n.* See MILCOTON.

Me lĭc'ra to xy, *n.* [Gr. *μελικρατος*, mixed with honey, from *μέλι*, honey, and *κεραννυναι*, to mingle.] A mixture of honey, water, &c., forming a kind of mead.

Mĕl'i lite (49), *n.* [Fr. *mélilite*, from Gr. *μέλι*, honey, and *λιθος*, stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in small yellow crystals, found in the lava of Vesuvius. *Dana.*

Mĕl'i-lōt, *n.* [Fr. *melilot*, Pr. *mellilot*, Sp. *melilote*, It. *melilotto, melilotto*, Gr. *μελίλωτος, μέλι*, honey, and *λωτός*, lotus.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Melilotus* (*M. officinalis*), having yellow flowers of a peculiar odor and flavor. It is now used in the manufacture of sapsago cheese. It is a native of Europe, but now common in the United States.

Mĕl'lior-āte (mĕl'yor-āt) (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MELIORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MELIORATING.] [Lat. *meliorare, melioratum*, from *melior*, better, compar. of *bonus*, good; Fr. *meliorer*, Pr. *melhurar*, Pg. *melhorar*, Sp. *mejorar*, It. *migliorare*. Cf. AMELIORATE.] To make better; to improve, to ameliorate, to soften, to render less acrid and offensive, as, to *meliorate* fruit by grafting, or soil by cultivation.

Nature by art we nobly *meliorate*. *Denham.*

The pure and benign light of revelation has had a *meliorating* influence on mankind. *Washington.*

Mĕl'lior-āte, *v. t.* To grow better.

Mĕl'lior-ā'ter, *n.* The same as MELIORATOR.

Mĕl'lior-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *melioratio*, Fr. *amelioration*, Pr. *melhuran o*, Catal. *millorapo*.] The act or operation of meliorating, or the state of being meliorated, improvement.

Mĕl'lior-ā'tor, *n.* One who meliorates.

Mĕl ĭŏr'i-ty (mĕl yŏr'ĭ tȳ), *n.* [L. Lat. *melioritas*, from Lat. *melior*. See MELIORATE.] The state of being better. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Me-liph'a-gan, *n.* [Gr. *μέλι*, honey, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat.] (*Ornith.*) One of a family of birds having long, slender beaks, and the end of the tongue composed of a great number of slender filaments, forming a sort of brush, by means of which they extract honey from flowers.

Honey eater (*Meliphaga cauniculata*)

Me-liph'a-gous, *a.* [Gr. *μέλι*, honey, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat.] Eating, or feeding upon, honey

Mĕll, *v. t.* [Fr. *mêler*, O Fr. *meller*, *mesler*, *mesler*, *meller*, Pr & Pg *mesclar*, Sp *mezclar*, It *mischiare*, L Lat *misculare*, from Lat *miscere*, to mix.] To mix, to meddle. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Mĕll, *n.* [Lat *mel*, Fr & Sp *miel*, O Fr, Pr, & Pg *mel*, It *mele*.] Honey. [*Obs.*] *Warner.*

Mĕl'late, *n.* [Lat *mel*, genitive *mellis*, Gr *μέλι*, honey.] (*Chem.*) A combination of mellic or mellitic acid with a base

Mĕl'lăy, *n.* The same as MELEE [*Rare.*]

He rode the *mellay*, lord of the ringing lists *Tennyson*

Mĕl'lic, *a.* See MELLITIC

Mel lif'er-ous, *a* [Lat *mellifer*, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *mellifère*, It *melliforo*, *meliforo*, Sp *melifero*.] Producing honey

Mĕl'li fi-ca'tion, *n* [Lat *mellificare*, to make honey, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey, and *facere*, to make, Fr *mellification*, Sp *melificacion*.] The making or production of honey

Mel lif'lu-ence, *n* A flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow

Mel-lif'lu-ent, *a* [Lat *mellifluus*. See *infra*.] Flowing as with honey, smooth, mellifluous

Mel lif'lu-ent-ly, *adv* Smoothly, mellifluously

Mel lif'lu-ous, *a* [Lat *mellifluus*, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey, and *fluere*, to flow, Fr *mellifiu* It *mellifluo*, Sp *melifluo*.] Flowing as with honey, smooth, sweetly flowing, as, a *mellifluous* voice

Mel lif'lu-ous ly, *adv* Smoothly, flowingly

Mel lig'e-nous, *a* [Lat *melligenus*, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey, and *genus*, birth, race, Gr *γένος*.] Having the qualities of honey

Mel li'go, *n* [Lat, from *mel*, honey.] Honey dew

Mĕl'li lite (49), *n* (*Min.*) (*a*) A yellowish or brownish mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicate of alumina, lime, and magnesia (*b*) The same as MELLITE See MELLITE

Mel-lil'o-quent, *a* [Lat *mel*, honey, and *loquens*, *loquentis*, speaking, from *loqui*, to speak.] Speaking sweetly or harmoniously

Mĕl'lit, *n* [Lat *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] (*Far.*) A dry scab on the heel of a horse's fore foot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar

Mĕl'li tate, *n* [Fr *mellitate*, from Lat *mel*, *mellis*, honey See MELLITIC.] (*Chem.*) A compound of mellitic acid with a base a mellate *Graham*

Mĕl'lite (49), *n* [Fr *mellite*, N Lat *mellites* from Lat *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a honey color, found in small octahedral crystals, honey stone It consists of mellitic acid and alumina It is found with brown coal, and is partly the result of vegetable decomposition *Dana*

Mel lit'ic, *a.* [Fr *mellitique*, from *mellite* See *supra*.] (*Chem.*) (*a*) Containing saccharine matter, marked by saccharine secretions, as, *mellitic* diabetes (*b*) Pertaining to, or derived from, honeystone, as, *mellitic* acid [Written also *mellic*.]

Mĕl'lon, *n* [See MELON] (*Chem.*) A lemon yellow substance, consisting of carbon and nitrogen *Brande*

Mĕl'lōw, *a* [*compar* MELLOWER, *superl* MELLOWEST.] [Cf Prov Ger *mollig*, soft, Frisic *mollig*, *mellig*, A S *melwe*, *milse*, sweet, pleasant, ripe, L Ger *mals*, *malsk*, *malsam*, *malsig*, *molsch*, D *mals* Cf Lat *mulsus*.]

1 Soft, not hard, harsh, tough, or unyielding, as, (*a*) Soft with ripeness, ripe, as, a *mellow* apple (*b*) Well broken and lying lightly, easily penetrated, not indurated, as, a *mellow* soil "*Mellow* glebe" *Drayton* (*c*) Not hard, coarse, or rough to the senses, soft, rich, delicate —said of sound, color, flavor, and the like "The *mellow* horn" *Wordsworth* "The *mellow* tasted Burgundy" *Thomson*

Of seven smooth joints a *mellow* pipe I have *Dryden*

The tender flush whose *mellow* stain imbues
Heaven with all freaks of light *Jerrold*

2 Well matured, ripened, or softened, by years, genial, jovial.

May health return to *mellow* age *Wordsworth*

As merry and *mellow* an old bachelor as ever followed a hound *Irving*

3 Jovial with liquor, warmed by wine, slightly intoxicated, fuddled

Mĕl'lōw, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* MELLOWED, *p pr* & *vb n* MELLOWING.]

1. To make mellow; to ripen, to bring to maturity; to soften by ripeness or age, to make rich and delicate.

On foreign mountains may the sun refine
The grape's soft juice, and *mellow* it to wine. *Addison.*

This episode . . *mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it *Dryden*

2 To soften, to pulverize; as, earth is *mellowed* by frost

Mĕl'lōw, *v. i.* To become soft; to be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection, as, fruit, when taken from the tree, soon *mellows*, wine *mellows* with age.

So now prosperity begins to *mellow*
And drop into the rotten mouth of death *Shak.*

Mĕl'lōw-ly, *adv* In a mellow manner.

Mĕl'lōw ness, *n* 1 The quality of yielding easily to pressure, ripeness, as of fruit, softness

2 Maturity, softness or smoothness from age, as of wine

Mĕl'lōw-tōned, *a* Having soft tones

Mĕl'lōw-y, *a* Soft, unctuous *Drayton*

Mĕl'o co tun' } (-tōn') (Synop, § 130), *n* [Sp
Mĕl'o co tōon' } *melocoton*, a peach tree grafted into a quince-tree, or the fruit of that tree, It *melocotogno*, quince tree, N Lat *malum cotonatum*, Lat *malum cotoneum*, or *cotoneum*, or *Cydonium*, a quince or quince apple, from *Cydonia*, a town in Crete, whence it came] A quince, also, a large kind of peach [Written also *malacatune*, and *melocatoon*]

Me lō'de-on (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr *μέλος*, a song, and *ᾠδεῖον*, odeon See ODEON]

1 (*Mus.*) A wind instrument, furnished with a key board, and portable, the bellows being moved by means of pedals worked by the feet of the performer

2 A music hall

Me lŏd'ic, *a* Of the nature of melody, relating to, containing, or made up of, melody

Me lŏd'ics, *n sing* The department of musical science which treats of the pitch of tones, and of the laws of melody [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Me lō'di ous (77), *a* [Fr *melodieux*, Pr *melodios*, It & Sp *melodioso*, Pg *melodio o*, Lat *melodus*] Containing melody musical agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds, as, a *melodious* voice, *melodious* strains "And music more *melodious* than the spheres" *Dryden*

Me lō'di ous ly, *adv* In a melodious manner, musically

Me lō'di ous ness, *n* The quality of being melodious musicalness

Mĕl'o dist, *n* [Fr *melodiste*, It & Sp *melodista*] A composer or singer of melodies

Mĕl'o dize, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* MELODIZED *p pr* & *vb n* MELODIZING] To make melodious, to form into, or set to, melody

Mĕl'o dize, *v. i* To make melodies, to compose melodies

Mĕl'o drā'mă, *n* [Fr *mélodrame*, Sp *melodrama*, It *melodramma*, from Gr *μέλος*, song, and *δρᾶμα*, drama] A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed, and effect is sought, by startling, exaggerated, or unnatural sentiment or situation, a melodrame

Mĕl'o dra mă'tic, *a* [Fr *mélodramatique*] Pertaining to a melodrame, of the nature of melodrama, unnatural or exaggerated in situation or action, coarsely represented, done for effect merely, overstrained

Mĕl'o drā'ma tist, *n* One skilled in melodramas, or who prepares them

Mĕl'o drāme (Synop, § 130), *n* The same as MELODRAMA

Mĕl'o dy, *n* [Fr, *mélodie*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *melodia*, from Gr *μελῳδία*, a singing, a tune to which lyric poetry is set, a choral song, from *μελῳδός*, musical, melodious, from *μέλος*, song, tune, and *ᾠδή*, contracted from *ἀοιδή*, song, from *ἀείδειν*, *ἀοιδεῖν*, to sing.]

1 (*Mus.*) A rhythmical succession of single tones, ranging for the most part within a given key, and so related together as to form a musical whole, having the unity of what is technically called a musical thought, at once pleasing to the ear and characteristic in expression "Lulled with sounds of sweetest *melody*" *Shak.*

☞ *Melody* consists in a succession of single tones, *harmony* in a succession of chords

2 The air or tune of a musical piece

Syn — See HARMONY

Mē'lōe, *n* [Gr *μηλοῦν*, to probe a wound.] (*Entom.*) A genus of insects without wings, but having short, oval elytra, which lap over one another at the base of the suture the oil beetle They are sometimes used for raising blisters, instead of cantharides *Baird*

Mĕl'on, *n* [Fr & Sp *melon*, It *mellone*, Pr *melo*, Lat. *melo*, for *melopepo*, an apple shaped melon, Gr *μηλοπέπων*, from *μῆλον*, apple, and *πέπων*, Lat *pepo*, a species of large melon] (*Bot.*) The fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, which is eaten raw The plant is also so called. The musk-melon (*Cucumis melo*) has a small fruit, with a yellow pulp, and an agreeable flavor The water melon (*Cucumis citrullus*) has a large, watery fruit. Both are natives of India

Mĕl'on-this'tle (this'l), *n* (*Bot.*) A kind of cactus of the genus *Melocactus*, of a roundish form, resembling a melon, growing close to the ground, and having neither stems, branches, nor leaves.

Mel-o-poe'iă (mel-o-pē'yă), *n* [Gr. *μελοποιΐα*, from *μέλος*, song, and *ποιεῖν*, to make.] (*Mus.*) The art of forming melody, melody. *Moore.*

Me-lō'sis, *n* [Gr. *μηλώσις*, a probing, from *μηλοῦν*, to probe] (*Surg.*) The act of probing, as a wound, ulcer, and the like. *Dunglison.*

Mĕl'o type, *n* A daguerreotype process, valuable to tourists, for the reason that the dark chamber is not needed in the field, because the pictures can be developed at any subsequent time.

Melpomene (from Lichtenberg's Mythology)

Mel pŏm'e nē, *n* [Lat *Melpomene*, from Gr. Μελπομένη, literally the songstress, from *μέλπειν*, *μελπέσθαι*, to sing.]

1 (*Myth.*) The Muse who presides over tragedy

2 The eighteenth asteroid

Mĕl'rōse, *n* [Lat *mel*, honey, and Eng *rose*.] Honey of roses

Mĕlt, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* MELTED, *p pr* & *vb n* MELTING.] [A S *meltan*, *maltan*, Icel *melta*, allied to Gr *μάλθη* The old participle, *molten*, is used only as an adjective Cf SMELT.]

1 To reduce from a solid to a liquid state by heat, to liquefy, to dissolve, as to *melt* wax, tallow, or lead, to *melt* ice or snow

2 Hence, to soften as by a warming or kindly influence, to relax, to render gentle or susceptible to mild influences, sometimes, in a bad sense, to take away the firmness of, to weaken "In general not *melted* down thy youth" *Shak.*

For pity *melts* the mind to love *Dryden*

Syn — To liquefy, dissolve fuse, thaw, mollify, soften, subdue

Mĕlt, *v. i* 1 To be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state to become liquid, to dissolve

And whiter snow in minutes *melts* away *Dryden*

2 Hence, to be softened to love, pity, tenderness, or sympathy, to become tender, mild, or gentle, also to be weakened or broken, to be subdued, as by fear "*Melting* with tenderness and mild compassion" *Shak*

We sometimes see a face *melting* into beauty by the force of sentiment *Hazlitt*

3 To be dissolved, to lose substance, to become dissipated or weak

My soul *melteth* for heaviness, strengthen thou me *Ps cxix 28*

And what seemed corporal
Melted as breath into the wind *Shak*

Mĕlt'a-ble, *a* Capable of being melted, fusible. [*Rare.*] *Cudworth.*

Mĕlt'er, *n* One who melts

Mĕlt'ing, *n* The act of softening, the act of rendering tender

Melting point, the temperature at which any fusible substance melts

Mĕlt'ing ly, *adv* In a manner to melt or soften, like something melting

Mĕlt'ing ness, *n* The quality of being melting or softening

Mĕlt'ing-pŏt, *n* A vessel in which any thing is melted, a crucible

Mĕl'wel, *n* A kind of codfish *Ash*

Mĕm'ber, *n* [Fr & Pr *membre*, It *membro*, Sp. & Pg *membro*, Lat *membrum*]

1 A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office, a composing portion, a vital organ, a limb

2 Hence, a part of a whole, an independent constituent of a body, as, (*a*) A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence a clause a part of a verse (*b*) (*Arch.*) A subordinate part of a building, as a frieze, cornice, or molding (*c*) One of the persons composing a society, community, or the like, an individual forming part of an association (*d*) (*Math.*) Either of the two parts of an algebraic equation, connected by the sign of equality

Syn — See LIMB

Mĕm'bered, *a* 1 Having limbs, —chiefly used in composition

2 (*Her.*) Having a different tint from that of the body, — said of the beak and legs of a bird so represented in a bearing

Mĕm'ber-ship, *n* 1 The state of being a member.

2 The collective body of members, community; society

Mĕm'brāne, *n* [Fr *membrane*, It, Sp, & Lat. *membrana*, the skin that covers the separate members of the body, from Lat *membrum* See *supra*.] (*Anat.*) A thin, extended, soft, transparent tissue, formed by fibers interwoven like net work, and serving to cover some part of the body, or to absorb or secrete certain fluids

☞ The term is also often applied to the thin, expanded parts, of various texture, both in animals and vegetables

Adventitious membrane, a membrane connecting parts not usually connected, or of a different texture from the ordinary connection, as, the *membrane of a cicatrix* — *Jacob's membrane*, the membrane lining the retina of the

eye — *Mucous membrane*, the membrane lining the naturally open cavities of the body, and secreting mucus — *Schneiderian membrane*, the lining membrane of the upper part of the nose, in which the nerves of the sense of smell are supposed to terminate — *Serous membrane*, the membrane lining the closed cavities of the body, and secreting a lubricating fluid

Mĕm'bra nā'ceoŭs, Mem bra'ne oŭs, *a* [Lat *membraneus, membranaceus*, Fr *membraneux*, It *membranoso, membranaceo*, Sp *membranoso*]

1 Belonging to, or resembling, a membrane, consisting of membranes, as, a *membranous* covering

Birds of prey have *membranaceous* stomachs, not muscular *Arbuthnot*

2. (*Bot*) Thin, like membrane, and translucent

Mĕm'bra-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a* Having or producing membranes

Mem-brăn'i fôrm, *a* [Fr *membraniforme*, from Lat. *membrana*, membrane, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a membrane or of parchment

Mĕm'bra-nŏl'o gy, *n* [Lat *membrana*, membrane, and Gr λογος, discourse, treatise] The science which relates to membranes

Mĕm'bra-noŭs, *a* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling membrane, membraneous

Me mĕn'to, *n*, *pl* ME MĔN'TŌS [Lat, remember, be mindful, imper of *meminisse*, to remember] A hint, suggestion, notice, or memorial, to awaken memory, that which reminds, a souvenir

He is but a man, and seasonable *memento's* may be useful *Tacon*

Mĕm'non, *n* [Lat *Memnon*, Gr Μεμνων, literally the Steadfast, Resolute, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, and king of the Ethiopians, killed by Achilles] (*Antiq*) A celebrated Egyptian statue, supposed to have the property of emitting a harp like sound at sunrise.

Mĕm'oir (mĕm'wor, *or* mĕm'wor) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *memoire*, m, memorandum from *memorer*, f, memory, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *memoria* See MEMORY]

1 A memorial account, a history composed from personal experience and memory an account of transactions in which the narrator bore a part, a history lacking method and completeness

2 A memorial of any individual a biography, often a biography written without special regard to method and completeness

3 An account of something deemed noteworthy, an essay, a record of investigations of any subject, the journals and proceedings of a society

Mĕm'oir ist, *n* A writer of memoirs

Mĕm'o ra bĭl'i a, *n pl* [Lat, from *memorabilis*, memorable] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record

Mĕm'o-ra-bĭl'i-ty, *n* The state of being memorable

Mĕm'o ra-ble, *a* [Fr *memorable*, Sp *memorable*, It *memorabile*, Lat *memorabilis*, from *memorare*, to bring to remembrance, from *memor* mindful, remembering, from *meminisse*, to remember] Worthy to be remembered, illustrious, celebrated, distinguished. "By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds" *Davies*

Syn. — Illustrious celebrated, signal, distinguished, extraordinary, remarkable famous

Mĕm'o ra ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being memorable

Mĕm'o ra bly, *adv* In a memorable manner

Mĕm'o răn'dum, *n* Eng *pl* MĔM'O-RAN'DUMS, Lat *pl* MĔM'O RAN'DA [Lat, something to be remembered, from *memorandus*, p p of *memorare* See *supra*]

1 A record of something which it is desired to remember, a note to help the memory

I entered a *memorandum* in my pocket-book *Guardian*

2 (*Law.*) A brief note in writing of some transaction, or an outline of an intended instrument, an instrument drawn up in a brief and compendious form *Bouvier Burrill*

Memorandum-book, a book in which memoranda are written down — *Memorandum-check*, a brief informal note of an indebtment generally for money borrowed, and in the nature of a due bill *Story Bouvier*

Mĕm'o rāte, *v t* [Lat *memorare, memoratum*, It *memorare*, Sp *memorar*, Fr *memorer*] To mention for remembrance, to commemorate [*Obs*]

Mĕm'o ra-tive, *a* [O Fr *memoratif*, It & Sp *memorativo*] Adapted or tending to preserve the memory of any thing [*Obs*] *Hammond*

Me-mō'ri-ă, *n.* [Lat] Memory

Memoria technica, technical memory, a contrivance for aiding the memory

Me mō'ri al, *a* [Fr *mémorial*, Sp *memorial*, It *memoriale*, Lat *memorialis*, from *memoria*]

1. Preservative of memory

There high in air, *memorial* of my name,
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope*

2 Contained in memory, as, *memorial* possession *Watts*

Me-mō'ri al, *n* [Fr *memorial*, Pr & Sp. *memorial*, It *memoriale*]

1 Any thing intended to preserve the memory of a person, an occurrence, or the like, something which serves to keep something else in remembrance; a monument. "A more desirable *memorial* of his friend" *Macaulay*

Churches have names; some as *memorials* of peace, some of wisdom, some of the Trinity *Hooker*

2 A note or hint to assist the memory, a memorandum, a record. [*Obs*]

Memorials written with King Edward's hand shall be the ground of this history *Hayward*

3 A written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body, or, a representation of facts accompanied with a petition

4 Memory, remembrance. [*Obs*]

Precious is the *memorial* of the just *Evelyn*

5 (*Diplomacy*) A species of informal state paper, much used in negotiation

Syn — Monument, memento, remembrancer

Me mō'ri al ist, *n.* [Fr *mémorialiste*, It & Sp *memorialista*]

1 One who writes a memorial

2 One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person

Me mō'ri al ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MEMORIALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* MEMORIALIZING] To present a memorial to, to petition by memorial

Mĕm'o-rĭst, *n* [See MEMORIZE] One who causes to be remembered [*Obs*] *Bromne*

Me mŏr'i ter, *adv* [Lat, from *memor*, mindful, remembering See MEMORABLE] By memory

Mĕm'o rize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MEMORIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* MEMORIZING]

1 To cause to be remembered, especially, to record, to hand down to memory by writing

They neglect to *memorize* their conquest of the Indians *Spenser*

They meant to *memorize* another Golgotha *Shak*

2 To commit to memory, to learn by heart, or so as to repeat from memory

Mĕm'o ry, *n* [Fr *memoire*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *memoria*, from Lat *memor*, mindful, from *meminisse*, to remember, be mindful]

1 The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events, the actual and distinct retention and recognition of past ideas in the mind, remembrance, as, events that excite little attention are apt to escape from *memory* "*Memory* is the purveyor of reason" *Rambler*

2 The time within which past events can be remembered, or within which knowledge of what is past, is or may be retained "What before thy *memory* was done" *Milton*

3 Remembrance of a person, or event, preserved to after-times continued existence in the recollection of posterity exemption from oblivion, the state of being remembered

The *memory* of the just is blessed *Prov* x 7.
That ever-living man of *memory*,
Henry the Fifth *Shak*

4 That which calls to remembrance, monumental record, memorial [*Obs*]

Search through all the *memories* of mankind
And find me such a friend *Beau & Fl*

5 Reflection, attention [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Syn — MEMORY, REMEMBRANCE, RECOLLECTION, REMINISCENCE *Memory* is the generic term denoting the power by which we reproduce past impressions *Remembrance* is an exercise of that power when things occur *spontaneously* to our thoughts In *recollection* we make a distinct effort to *collect again* or call back, what we know has been formerly in the mind *Reminiscence* is intermediate between *remembrance* and *recollection*, being a conscious process of recalling past occurrences but without that full and varied reference to particular things which characterizes *recollection* When an idea again recurs without the operation of the like object on the external sensory it is *remembrance*, if it be sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavor found, and brought again into view, it is *recollection* *Locke*

Mĕm'o-ry, *v t* To lay up in the mind or memory. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Mĕm'phi an *a* [From *Memphis*, the ancient metropolis of Egypt, said to be altered from *Menf, Memf Ludolf*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, Memphis

2 Very dark, in allusion to the preternatural darkness in the time of Moses

Mĕn, *n*, *pl* of *man* See MAN

Me năc'ca nite (49), *n* [From *Menaccan*, in Cornwall, where it was first found] (*Min*) A black or steel gray mineral, consisting chiefly of the titanate of iron *Dana*

Mĕn'ac-can ĭt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, menaccanite

Mĕn'açe, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MENACED (mĕn'est), *p pr* & *vb n* MENACING] [Fr *menacer*, Pr *menassar*, It *minacciare*, Sp *amenazar* See *infra*]

1 To express or show a disposition or determination to inflict, or to hold out a prospect of inflicting, evil upon, to threaten, — usually followed by *with* before the event threatened

My master fearfully did *menace* me with death. *Shak*

2 To hold out threat against, to inspire with apprehension, to cause to fear, or expect the infliction of, some evil

The man presents himself to their thoughts but to *menace* and alarm them *Burke*

Mĕn'açe, *n.* [Fr *menace*, Pr. *menassa*, It. *minaccia*, Sp. *amenaza*, from Lat *minacia*, for *minæ*, fr *minax*, projecting, threatening, from *minare*, to jut, project] The show of a disposition or intention to inflict an evil, a threat or threatening; the show of a probable evil or catastrophe to come

Syn. — See THREAT

Mĕn'a-cer, *n* One who menaces or threatens.

Mĕn'a-cing-ly, *adv.* In a threatening manner.

Men-ăge' (men ăzh'), *n* [Fr *ménage*, a household, for *mesnage*, L. Lat. *mansionaticum*. See MANAGE]

1. Training of animals, as of horses manege.

2. A collection of animals for exhibition, a menagerie

Men-ăg'e rie (men-ăzh'o-rȳ) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *menagerie*, whence It *menageria* See *supra*]

1. A place where animals are kept and trained.

2 Especially, a collection of wild or exotic animals kept for exhibition

Mĕn'a gŏgue (mĕn'a-gŏg), *n.* [Fr *menagogue*, fr. Gr. μην, month, μηνες, monstrua, and αγωγος, leading, driving, from αγειν, to lead, drive Cf EMMENAGOGUE] The same as EMMENAGOGUE.

Mĕn'ald, } *a* Covered with spots, speckled, varie-
Mĕn'ĭld, } gated [*Obs*]

Mend, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MENDED, *p pr* & *vb n.* MENDING] [Abbreviated from Fr *emender*, It. *mendare*, from Lat *emendare* See AMEND]

1 To repair, as any thing that is torn, broken, defaced, decayed, or the like, to restore from partial decay or defacement, to patch up, to put in shape or order again, to re-create

2 To restore to a sound or prosperous state, to alter for the better, to set right, to correct, specifically, to quicken, to hasten.

He saw the monster *mend* his pace *Dryden.*

3. To help, to advance, to further, to improve.

Son, *mend* the jewel by wearing it *Shak.*

Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it *mends* garden herbs and fruit. *Mortimer*

Syn — To improve, help, better, emend, amend, correct, rectify, reform

Mĕnd, *v i* To grow better, to advance to a better state, to become improved

Mĕnd'a-ble, *a* Capable of being mended

Men-dā'cioŭs (-dā'shus), *a* [Lat. *mendax*, lying, from *mentiri*, to lie, It *mendacio, mendace*, O Sp *mendaz*] Given to deception, lying, false

Men dăc'i ty (men dăs'i-tȳ), *n* [Lat *mendacitas*, It & Sp *mendacia*]

1 The quality of being mendacious, a disposition to deceive, a habit of lying, falsehood

His *mendacity* and his citrontery passed into proverbs *Macaulay*

2 A falsehood, a lie.

Syn — Lying deceit, untruth

Mĕnd'er, *n* One who mends or repairs

Mĕn'di-can cy, *n* [It *mendicanza*] The condition of being mendicant, beggary, a state of begging

Mĕn'di cant, *a* [Lat *mendicans*, p pr of *mendicare*, to beg, It *mendicante*, Sp *mendigante*, Fr. *mendiant* See *infra*]

1 Begging, poor

2 Practicing beggary, as, a *mendicant* friar.

Mĕn'di-cant, *n* One who makes it his business to beg alms, a beggar, especially, one of the begging fraternity of the Roman Catholic church.

Mĕn'di cāte, *v t* [Lat *mendicare, mendicatum*, fr *mendicus*, beggarly, beggar, It *mendicare*, Sp. & Pr *mendicar*, Fr *mendier* Cf MAUND.] To beg, to seek to obtain by begging [*Obs*]

Mĕn'di cā'tion, *n* The act or habit of begging, beggary, mendicancy

Men dĭc'i ty (-dĭs'i tȳ), *n.* [Fr *mendicité*, Sp *mendicidad*, It *mendicità, mendichita*, Lat *mendicitas*. See *supra*] The state of begging, the life of a beggar

Mĕnd'ment, *n.* The same as AMENDMENT. [*Obs*]

Mĕnds, *n* The same as AMENDS [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Mĕnge, *v t* [*p p* MINT] To mix, to mingle [*Obs*] *Hallwell* "Bathed in blood and sweat mingled together" *Spenser*

Men'gite (49), *n* (*Min*) A black mineral, occurring in small crystals in granite veins in the Ilmen Mountains, and consisting of zirconia, peroxide of iron, and titanic acid *Dana*

Men-grē'tian, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a certain sect of Christians belonging to the Greek church.

Men hā'den, *n* [Written also *manhaden*.] (*Ichth.*) A salt-water fish, the *moss-bunker*.

Mē'ni al, *a* [Norm Fr *meynal, meignal*, O. Fr. *mesnal*, from *mesgnee, maisnee*, Norm Fr *mesnee, mesnie*, family, household, or company, See MEINE, MEINY]

1 Belonging to a retinue or train of servants; performing servile office, serving.

Two *menial* dogs before their master pressed *Dryden.*

2 Pertaining to servants, or domestic servants, servile, low, mean

The women attendants perform only the most *menial* offices *Swift.*

Mēn'i al, *n* 1. A domestic servant; one employed in low or servile offices

2 A person of a servile character or disposition.

Mĕn'i-lite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) A brown, impure opal,

occurring in flattened, nodular concretions at *Meudi* Montant, near Paris.

Me-nin'ge-al, *a.* Pertaining to the meninges.

Me-nin'gēs (me-nin'jeez), *n. pl* [Gr μηνιγξ, -ιγγος, a membrane] (*Anat*) The three membranes that envelop the brain and spinal cord, the *pia mater*, *dura mater*, and arachnoid membrane *Dunglison*

Mĕn'in-jĭt'ĭs, *n* (*Med*) Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord

Me-nis'eal, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the form of, a meniscus.

Me-nis'coid, *a.* [Gr. μηνισκος and εἶδος, form] Concavo-convex, like a meniscus, crescent shaped

Me-nis'cus, *n*, *pl* ME-NIS'CUS ES [Gr μηνισκος, diminutive of μην, the moon, hence, any moon-shaped body] (*Opt*) A lens convex on one side and concave on the other, having the concavity less than the convexity

Meniscus

Mĕn'i-sper'mate, *n* [Fr *menispermate*] (*Chem*) A compound of menispermic acid and a salifiable base

Mĕn'i sper'mic, *a* [Fr *menispermique* See *infra*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the seeds of the *Cocculus Indicus*, the *Menispermum cocculus* of Linnæus, the *Anamirta paniculata* of later botanists, as, *menispermic* acid

Mĕn'i-sper'mi-nă, } *n.* [Fr *menisperme*, from
Mĕn'i-sper'mine, } *menisperme*, N Lat *menispermum*, from μην, the moon, and σπερμα, seed, from σπειρειν, to sow] (*Chem*) An alkaloid obtained from *Anamirta paniculata*, once called *Menispermum* This alkaloid is a white, opaque, crystalline solid, which is tasteless, and medicinally inert

Mĕn'i-vee (Synop., § 130), *n* [O Fr *menuvet*, *menuvet*, *menuvair*, a grayish fur, from *menu*, small, and *vair*, *vairé*, a kind of fur See VAIR] A small, white animal in Russia, or its fur, which is very fine See MINEVER.

Mĕn'no-nĭst, } *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a small de-
Mĕn'no-nīte, } nomination of Christians, so called from Simon *Menno*, their founder, in Germany They believe that the New Testament is the only rule of faith, that the terms Person and Trinity ought not to be applied to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, that there is no original sin, that infants should not be baptized, and that Christians ought not to take oath, hold office, or use physical force

Mĕn'o lŏg'ĭ dăm, *n* [Fr *monologe*, It & Sp *me*
Me nŏl'o gy, } *nologio*, Gr μην, month, and λογος, discourse, account]

1 A register of months *Stillingfleet*

2 (*Gr. Church*) Mutyrology, or a brief calendar of the lives of the saints for each day in the year, or a simple remembrance of those whose lives are not written

Mĕn'o pōme, *n.* [Gr μηκων, to remain, and πορα, lid] (*Zool*) An amphibious animal, having an opercular aperture, but no gills *Brande*

Mĕn'or-rhā'gĭ ă, *n* [Gr μην, month, pl menses, and ῥηγνυμι, to break]

1 (*Med*) Profuse menstruation *Dunglison*

2 Any profuse bleeding from the uterus

Me-nŏr'ra gĭs, *n* [Gr μηνες, menses, and ἱστημι, to stop, stand] (*Med*) Stoppage of the menses

Mĕn'o-stā'sĭs, *n* The same as MENOSTASIS

Mĕn'ŏw, *n* [See MINNOW] (*Ichth*) A small, fresh water fish, the minnow *Bailey*

Mĕn'sa, *n.* [Lat] A table

Mensa et toro (*Law*), from bed and board, — a phrase applied to a kind of divorce which separates husband and wife without dissolving the marriage relation *Bouvier*

Mĕn'sal, *a* [Lat *mensalis*, from *mensa*, table, Fr *mensal*] Belonging to the table, transacted at table [*Rare*]

Mĕn'sal, *a* [Lat *mensis*, month] Occurring once in a month, monthly

Mĕns'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* Comeliness, decency, propriety, kindness, hospitality [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Mĕns'ĭ-fy, *v. t.* To grace or ornament. [*Obs or Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Mĕns'ful, *a.* Having comeliness, decency, or good manners, graceful [*Prov Eng*]

Mĕns'less, *a* Without comeliness or propriety, indecent, uncivil [*Prov Eng*]

Mĕn'ses, *n pl* [Lat *mensis*, month, pl *menses*, months, and the monthly courses of women] (*Med*) The menstrual or menstrual discharges, a periodic flow of blood or bloody fluid from the mucous coat of the uterus.

Mĕn'stru-al, *a.* [Fr *menstrual*, *menstruel*, Sp *menstrual*, It *menstruale*, Lat *menstrualis*. See MENSTRUOUS]

1 Occurring once a month, monthly, as, the *menstrual* flux, gone through in a month, as, the *menstrual* orbit of the moon *Bentley*

2. Pertaining to a menstruum *Bacon*

3 (*Astron*) Making a complete cycle of changes in a month, depending on the position of the moon with respect to the earth and sun, as, the *menstrual* argument of latitude, the *menstrual* equation of the sun's place.

Mĕn'stru ant, *a.* [Lat. *menstruans*, p pr of *menstruare*, to have a monthly term, from *menstruus*. See *infra*.] Subject to monthly flowing.

Mĕn'stru-ate, *a.* Menstruous [*Obs*]

Mĕn'stru-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p* MENSTRUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MENSTRUATING.] To discharge the menses.

Mĕn'stru-ā'tion, *n.* 1. The discharge of the menses. *Dunglison*

2 The state or the period of menstruating

Mĕn'strue, *n* The menstrual flux, menses [*Obs*]

Mĕn'stru-ous, *a* [Lat *menstruus*, from *mensis*, month, Fr *menstrueux*]

1 Having the monthly flow or discharge

2 Pertaining to the monthly flow, catamenial

Mĕn'stru-ŭm, *n*, Eng *pl* MEN'STRU UMS, Lat *pl* MEN'STRU-A [Lat *menstruus* See *supra*] Any fluid or substance which dissolves a solid body, a solvent

Inquire what is the proper *menstruum* to dissolve a metal *Bacon*

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction *Quincy*

☞ The use of this word is supposed to have originated in some notion of the old chemists about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents *Johnson*

Mĕn'su ra bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *mensurabilité*, Sp *mensurabilidad*] The quality of being measurable

Mĕn'su-ra-ble (men'shu ra bl), *a* [Lat *mensurabilis*, from *mensurare*, to measure, from *mensura*, measure, Fr & Sp *mensurable*, It *mensurabile*] Capable of being measured, measurable

Mĕn'su-ra ble ness, *n* The quality of being measurable

Mĕn'su-ral, *a* [Lat *mensuralis*, Sp *mensural*] Pertaining to measure

Mĕn'su rāte, *v t* [Lat *mensurare*, *mensuratum*, from *mensura*, measure, Sp *mensurar*] To measure [*Obs*]

Mĕn'su-rā'tion (men'shu rā'shun), *n* [Lat *mensuratio*, Fr *mensuration*, It *mensurazione*]

1 The act, process, or art, of measuring, or taking the dimensions of any thing

2 That branch of applied geometry which gives rules for finding the length of lines, the area of surfaces, or the volumes of solids, from certain simple data of lines and angles

Mĕnt, *p p* of *mengc* See MENGE

Mĕn'tal, *a* [Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *mental*, It *mentale*, Lat *mentalis*, from Lat *mens*, *mentis*, the mind from the root *men*, whence *meminisse*, to remember, think of] Pertaining to the mind intellectual as, *mental* faculties, *mental* operations, *mental* sight, *mental* taste

'Twixt his *mental* and his active parts
Kingdomed Achilles in commotion rages *Shak*

Mĕn'tal, *a* [Lat *mentum*, the chin] Relating to the chin as, the *mental* region *Dunglison*

Mĕn'tal ly, *adv* In the mind, in thought or meditation intellectually, in idea

Mĕn'thă, *n* [Lat *menta*, or *mentha*, mint from Gr μινθη] (*Bot*) A genus of fragrant herbs distributed very widely over the globe The plants have small flowers, usually arranged in many flowered whorls The genus includes the peppermint, spearmint, penny royal &c *Baird*

Mĕn'ti cŭl'tūr al (kŭl'tyur), *a* Pertaining to mental culture serving to improve or strengthen the mind [*Rare*]

Mĕn'tion (men'shun), *n* [Fr *mention*, It *menzione*, Sp *mencion*, Pg *menção*, It *mentione*, Lat *mentio*, from *meminisse*, to remember] A memorial notice, a calling to mind a cursory speaking of any thing, a directing of attention to a person or thing by simply referring to it without further account or treatment, — used especially in the phrase *to make mention of*

I will make *mention* of thy righteousness *Ps* lxxi 16

And sleep in dull, cold marble, where no *mention*
Of me more must be heard of *Shak*

Mĕn'tion, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MENTIONED *p pr* & *vb n* MENTIONING] [Fr *mentionner*, Pr *men sonar*, Sp *mencionar*, It *menzionare*] To make mention of, to direct attention to by a simple reference, speaking of a name or the like, to call to the mind of another, to speak briefly of to name

I will *mention* the loving-kindnesses of the Lord *Is* lxiii 7

Mĕn'tion-a ble, *a* Capable of being mentioned

Mĕn'tor, *n* [From *Mentes*, the counselor of Telemachus] A wise and faithful counselor or monitor

Men tō'ri al, *a* [From *Mentor*] Containing advice or admonition

Mĕn'tum, *n* [Lat] (*Anat*) The chin *Dunglison*

Me-phĭt'ĭc, } *a* Lat *mephiticus*, from *mephitis*,
Me phĭt'ic al, } Fr *mephitique*, It & Sp *mefitico*] Offensive to the smell, foul poisonous, noxious, pestilential, destructive to life "*Mephitic* regions of carbonic acid gas" *De Quincey*

☞ Carbonic acid gas is sometimes called *mephitic acid*, or *mephitic air*

Me phĭt'ĭs (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *mephitis*,
Mĕph'i tism } Fr *mephitis*, *mephitisme*, It *mefite*, *mefitismo*, Sp *mefitismo*] Foul, offensive, or noxious exhalations from decomposing substances, filth, or other source

Me rā'cious, *a* [Lat *meracus*, from *merus*, pure, unmixed] Without mixture or adulteration, pure, hence, strong, racy [*Obs*]

Mĕr'ca-ble, *a* [Lat *mercabilis*, from *mercari*, to trade, traffic, buy, from *merx*, *mercis*, wares, merchandise] Capable of being bought or sold [*Obs*]

Mĕr'can tile (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr & It *mercantile*, Sp & Pg *mercantil*, from Lat *mercans*, p. pr. of *mercari*, to traffic. See MERCABLE] Pertaining to merchants, or the business of merchants, having to do with trade, or the buying and selling of commodities, commercial

Syn — MERCANTILE, COMMERCIAL *Commercial* is the wider term being sometimes used to embrace *mercantile* In their stricter use, *commercial* relates to the shipping, freighting, forwarding, and other business connected with the *commerce* of a country (whether external or internal), that is, the exchange of commodities, while *mercantile* applies to the sale of merchandise and goods when brought to market As the two employments are to some extent intermingled, the two words are often interchanged "The only procedure (that I may use the *mercantile* term) you can expect is thanks" *Howell* "Every man thus lives by exchanging, or becomes in some measure a merchant, and the society itself grows to be what is properly a *commercial* society" *A Smith*

Mer căp'tan, *n* [Fr *mercaptan*, from N Lat *mercurius*, mercury, and Lat *captans*, p pr of *capere*, to seize, with intens from *capere*, id] (*Chem*) A liquid of a strong garlic odor, composed of sulphur, carbon and hydrogen, — so named from its energetic action on mercury

Mer căp'tide, *n* (*Chem*) A substance formed by the combination of mercaptan with the oxide of a metal

Mĕr'cat, *n* [Lat *mercatus*, from *mercari*, to trade, traffic, Pr *mercat*, It *mercato*, Sp & Pg *mercado*. See MERCABLE] Market, trade [*Obs*] *Spra*

Mĕr'ca tăn'te, *n* [It *mercatante* See MERCHANT] A foreign trader [*Obs*] *Shak*

Mĕr'ca-tūre, *n* [Lat *mercatura*, commerce] Commerce, traffic, trade [*Obs*]

Mĕrce, *v t* To subject to fine or amercement, to mulct, to amerce [*Obs*]

Mĕr'ce nā'ri an, *n* A mercenary [*Obs*] *Marston.*

Mĕr'ce na ri ly, *adv* In a mercenary manner

Mĕr'ce na-ri ness, *n* [From *mercenary*] The quality of being mercenary, venality *Boyle*

Mĕr'ce na ry (44), *a* [Lat *mercenarius*, from *merces*, wages, reward from *mercre*, to deserve, to serve for pay Fr *mercenaire*, It *mercenario*, Sp, Pg, & It *mercenario*]

1 Acting for reward serving for pay, paid, hired hireling, venal

2 Hence, in a bad sense moved by considerations of pay or profit governed by, or proceeding from, greediness of gain, sordid selfish

He wag'red me with his countenance, as if I had been *mercenary* *Shak*

Syn — See VENAL

Mĕr'ce na ry, *n* One who is hired, a hireling; especially a soldier hired into foreign service

Mĕr'cer, *n* [Fr *mercier*, from Lat *merx*, *mercis*, wares, merchandise, Pr *mercer*, *mercier*, Sp *mercero*, Pg *mercieiro*, It *mercante*] One who deals in silks and woolen cloths

Mĕr'cer-ship, *n* The business of a mercer

Mĕr'cer y, *n* [Fr *mercerie*, It & Sp *mercería*, Pr *mercaria*, Pg *mercearia*, *mercaria*] The trade of mercers, the commodities or goods in which a mercer deals

Mĕr'chand, *v t* [Fr *marchander*, Pr *mercandeiar*, *mercadeiar*, *mercadejar*, Sp *mercadear*, Pg *mercadejar*, It *mercatare*, *mercantare*, *mercatantare*, *mercanteggiare* See MERCHANT] To trade or traffic [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Mĕr'chan-dīze, *n* [Fr *marchandise*, from *marchander* See *supra*]

1. The act or business of trading, trade traffic, commerce

2 The objects of commerce whatever is usually bought or sold in trade, or market, or by merchants, wares goods, commodities

Mĕr'chan dīze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MERCHANDIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* MERCHANDISING] To trade, to carry on commerce

Mĕr'chand-ry, *n* [O Sp *merchanteria*, Pr *mercadaria*, Sp *mercaderia* See MERCHAND] Trade; commerce [*Obs*] *Saunderson.*

Mĕr'chant, *n* [O Eng *marchant* O Fr *marcheant*, *marchant*, N Fr *marchand*, Sp *mercante*, It *mercante*, *mercatante*, from Lat *mercans*, p pr of *mercari*, to trade, traffic, L Lat *mercatans*, p. pr. of *mercatare*, to negotiate]

1 One who traffics or carries on trade, especially upon a large scale, one who buys goods to sell again, any one who is engaged in the purchase and sale of goods, a trafficker a trader

Others like *merchants*, venture trade abroad *Shak*

2 A ship in trade, a trading vessel, a merchantman [*Obs*]

Mĕr'chant, *v t* To trade [*Obs*]

Mĕr'chant, *a* Pertaining to, or employed in, trade or merchandise, as, the *merchant* service.

Merchant bar, certain common sizes of wrought iron and steel bars See IRON — *Merchant service*, the mercantile marine of a country *Simmonds* — *Merchant tailor*, a tailor who keeps and sells materials for the garments made by him

Mĕr'chant-a-ble, *a* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the

ordinary price; as, *merchantable* wheat or timber; —sometimes, a technical designation for a particular kind or class of any article.

Mēr'chant-ly, *a* Of, pertaining to, or becoming a merchant, suitable to the character or business of a merchant. [*Obs.*]

Mēr'chant-man, *n*, *pl* MĒR'CHANT-MEN. A trading vessel, a ship employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a man of-war

Mēr'chant-ry, *n*. The body of merchants taken collectively, as, the *merchantry* of a country.

Mēr'chet, **Mer-chē'tā**, } *n* (*O Eng Law*) A compensation paid, in Scotland and England, by an inferior tenant to his lord, for the privilege of disposing of his daughters in marriage [*Obs*]

☞ The same practice was also customary in most of the countries of Europe

Mēr'çi a ble, *a*. [From Eng *mercy*, q v] Merciful. [*Obs*] *Gower*

Mēr'çi ful, *a* [From Eng *mercy*]

1 Full of mercy, having or exercising mercy, disposed to pity offenders and to forgive their offenses, unwilling to punish for injuries

The Lord passed by before him, and proclaimed, The Lord, the Lord God, *merciful* and gracious *Ex* xxxiv 6

Be *merciful*, great duke, to men of mold *Shak*

2 Unwilling to give pain, compassionate, tender, not cruel "A *merciful* man will be *merciful* to his beast" *Prov*

Syn.—Compassionate, tender, humane, gracious, kind, mild, clement, benignant

Mēr'çi-ful-ly, *adv*. In a merciful manner, with compassion or pity, tenderly, mildly

Mēr'çi ful ness, *n* The quality of being merciful, tenderness toward offenders, readiness to forgive

Mēr'çi fy, *v t* [From Eng *mercy*, and Lat *facere*, to make] To pity [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Mēr'çi less, *a* 1 Destitute of mercy, unfeeling, pitiless, hard-hearted, as, a *merciless* tyrant

The foe is *merciless* and will not pity *Shak*

2. Acting without mercy, unsparing, relentless, cruel, severe, as, the *merciless* waves or tempest

Syn—Cruel, unfeeling, unmerciful, remorseless, ruthless, pitiless, hard-hearted, severe, barbarous, savage

Mēr'çi-less ly, *adv*. In a merciless manner, cruelly.

Mēr'çi-less ness, *n* Want of mercy or pity

Mer-cū'ri al, *a* [Lat *mercurialis*, from *Mercurius*, Mercury, It *mercuriale*, Sp *mercurial*, Fr *mercuriel*]

1. Having the qualities fabled to belong to Mercury, active, sprightly, full of fire or vigor, as, a *mercurial* youth, a *mercurial* nation

2 Pertaining to Mercury, as god of trade, hence, money making, crafty "The *mercurial* wand of commerce" *J Q Adams*

3 Pertaining to quicksilver, containing quicksilver, consisting of mercury, as, *mercurial* preparations or medicines

Mer-cū'ri al, *n* 1 A person of mercurial temperament, an active or sprightly person [*Obs*]

2 (*Med*) A preparation containing mercury

Mer cū'ri al ist, *n* 1 One under the influence of Mercury, or one resembling Mercury in variety of character

2 (*Med*) A physician addicted to the excessive use of mercury

Mer-cū'ri al ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* MERCURIALIZED, *p pr & vb n* MERCURIALIZING]

1 (*Med*) To affect with mercury

2 (*Photography*) To treat with mercury, to expose to the vapor of mercury

Mer-cū'ri al ize, *v i* To be humorous or fantastic [*Obs*]

Mer-cū'ri al-ly, *adv* In a mercurial manner

Mer-cū'ri-fi-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *mercurification*. See *infra*]

1. (*Metal*) The process or operation of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form

2 The act of mixing with quicksilver

Mer-cū'ri-fy, *v t* [*imp & p p* MERCURIFIED, *p pr & vb n* MERCURIFYING] [N. Lat. *mercurius*, mercury and *facere*, to make]

1. To obtain mercury from, as metallic minerals, which may be done by any application of intense heat that expels the mercury in fumes, which are afterward condensed

2 To combine or mingle mercury with, to impregnate with mercury, to mercurialize

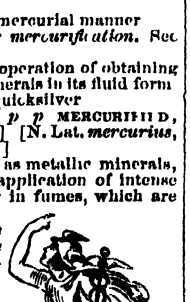

Mercury (from Eschenburg's Mythology)

Mēr'cu-rism, *n*. [See *infra*] A communication of news, an announcement. [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Mēr'cu ry, *n*. [Lat. *Mercurius*, said to be formed from *merces*, wares, or *mercari*, to traffic]

1 (*Rom. Myth*) The son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger and interpreter of the gods, and the god of eloquence and of commerce,—called by the Greeks *Hermes*

2. (*Chem.*) A certain metal, white like silver, liquid at common temperatures, and congealing at forty degrees below zero, on Fahrenheit's scale, and having a specific gravity of 13.6, quicksilver; hydrargyrum It acts as a poison, and its compounds are largely used in medicine It is found in nature usually in combination with sulphur, forming cinnabar, named by the alchemists after the god Mercury

3 (*Med*) A salt or preparation of mercury, used as a remedial agent, as calomel, blue pill, &c

4 (*Astron*) One of the planets of the solar system, being the one nearest the sun, from which its mean distance is about 37,000,000 miles Its period is 88 days, and its diameter 3000 miles

5 A carrier of tidings, a news-boy, a messenger, hence, also, a newspaper

At the reading-room of the British Museum he observes that among the books carried by the *Mercury* of the place to the students there *J Stephens*

6 Sprightly or mercurial quality, warmth of temperament, spirit, uneasiness or mutability, fickleness [*Obs*]

He was so full of *mercury* that he could not fix long in any friendship, or to any design *Burnet*

7 (*Bot*) A plant (the *Mercurialis annua*), the leaves of which are sometimes used for spinach, in Europe

☞ The name is also applied, in the United States, to certain climbing plants, some of which are poisonous to the skin, especially to the *Rhus toxicodendron*, or poison ivy

Horn mercury a mineral chloride of mercury, having a semi-translucent, horn like appearance

Mēr'cu ry, *v t* To wash with a preparation of mercury [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Mēr'cu ry's-flŭ'ġer, *n* (*Bot*) Wild saffron

Mēr'çy, *n* [O Fr *mercit*, *merci*, N Fr *merci*, Sp *merced* Pg & Pr *mercê*, It *merce*, from Lat *merces*, *mercedis*, hire, pay, reward, L Lat equivalent to *misericordia* Cf AMERCE]

1 Disposition to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender better than he deserves, inclination to forgo justice, to remit penalty, or to forgive obligation, out of compassion for the offender or debtor, clemency

The Lord is long-suffering, and of great *mercy*, forgiving iniquity and transgression, and by no means clearing the guilty *Num* xiv 18

Mercy and truth preserve the king, and his throne is upholden by *mercy* *Prov* xx 28

2 An act or exercise of mercy or favor, pity, compassion, leniency, tenderness, mildness

I am not worthy of the least of all thy *mercies* *Gen* xxxii 10

And he said, He that showed *mercy* on him *Luke* x 37

I will have *mercy*, and not sacrifice *Matt* ix 13

To be at the mercy of to be wholly in the power of, to have no defense but the compassion or clemency of —*To cry mercy*, to beg pardon, to excuse one's self

I cry thee *mercy* with all my heart *Dryden*

—*Sisters of Mercy* (*Rom Cath Church*), a religious order founded in Dublin in the year 1827 Communities of the same name have since been established in various American cities The duties of those belonging to the order are, to attend lying-in hospitals, to superintend the education of females and protect decent women out of employment, to visit prisoners and the sick, and to attend persons condemned to death

Syn —See GRACE

Mēr'çy-sēat, *n* The place of mercy or forgiveness, the propitiatory, the covering of the ark of the covenant, among the Jews

Mēre, *n* [Fr *merde*, It, Pg, & Lat *merda*, Sp *mierda*, Pr *merga*] Ordure, dung [*Obs*] *Burton*

Mēre, *a* [*superl* MEREST The regular comparative is rarely or never used] [Written also *meer*] [A-S *mære*, Icel *mar*, *mæri*, Lat *merus*, It, Sp, & Pg *mero*, Pr *mer*, *mer*, O Fr *mer*]

1 Unmixed, pure, entire, absolute

Then entered they the *mere*, main sea *Chapman*

The sorrows of this world would be *mere* and unmixed *Bp Taylor*

2 Only this, and nothing else, such, and no more, simple, bare

From *mere* success nothing can be concluded in favor of a nation *Atterbury*

What if the head, the eye, or ear repined
To serve *mere* engines to the ruling mind? *Pope*

Mēre, *n* [Written also *mear*] [A-S *mere*, *mire*, O Sax. *meri*, Goth *marei*, Icel *mar*, D *meer*, *meir*, *maar*, *marr*, O H Ger *meri*, *mari*, *mare*, N H Ger. *meer*, allied to Lat *mare*, Russ. *more*, Pol. *morze*. Cf MOOR] A pool or lake

Like softened airs that, blowing, steal,
When *meres* begin to uncongeal,
The sweet church bells begin to peal *Tennyson*

Mēre, *n* [Written also *meer* and *mear*] [A-S *mære*, *gemære*, Icel *mæri*, O D *meer*] A boundary *Bacon.*

Mēre, *v. t.* [O D *meerren*, Prov Ger *marren*, *abmarren*. See *supra*] To divide, limit, or bound. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Mēre'ġgutte (mēr'gŭt), *n* [Fr. *mere-goutte*, from Lat *merus*, pure, and *gutta*, Fr *goutte*, drop] Wine, oil, &c, of the first running, before pressure [*Obs*] *Holland*

Mēre'ly, *adv*. 1. Purely; unmixedly; absolutely, utterly; entirely.

Ulysses was to force forth his access,
Though *merely* naked *Chapman.*

2. Not otherwise than; simply; only; solely.

Prize not your life for other en
Than *merely* to oblige your frie *Swift*

Syn.—Solely, simply; purely; only; scarcely; hardly

Mēre'stēad, *n*. [Eng. *mere*, boundary, and *stead*, place] The land within the bounds of a farm; farm

Busy with hewing and building, with gar[a]-plot and with *mere*stead,
Busy with breaking the glebe, and mowing the grass in the meadows *Longfellow*

Mēre'-stōne, *n* A stone designating a limit or boundary, a landmark [*Rare*] *Bacon.*

Mĕr'e-trĭ'cious (trish'us), *a* [Lat *meretricius*, from *meretrix*, a prostitute, literally one who earns money, i e, by prostitution, from *merere*, to earn, gain, It & Sp *meretricio*]

1 Pertaining to prostitutes, having to do with harlots, lustful, as, *meretricious* arts

2 Resembling the arts of a harlot alluring by false show, gaudily and deceitfully ornamental; tawdry, showy, as, *meretricious* dress or ornaments

Mĕr'e-trĭ'cious-ly, *adv* In a meretricious manner; with deceitful allurements

Mĕr'e-trĭ'cious ness, *n* The quality of being meretricious, the art of a prostitute

Mer-găn'sēr (Synop, § 130), *n* [Sp. *merganser*, from *mergo*, Lat *mergus*, a diver, from *mergere*, to dive, and Sp *ansar*, Lat *anser*, goose] (*Ornith*) A duck having a straight, narrow, and slender bill, wide at the base and hooked at the tip These ducks form the genus *Mergus*

Red breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*)

☞ The hooded merganser is the *Mergus* or *Sophodytes cucullatus* It migrates from the arctic regions to the United States

Mērġe (14), *v t* [*imp & p p* MERGED; *p. pr. & vb n* MERGING] [Lat & It *mergere*] To cause to be swallowed up, to immerge, to immerge, to sink "To *merge* particular conspiracies in more general associations" *Burke*

The plaintiff became the purchaser, and *merged* his term in the fee *Kent*

Whig and Tory were *merged* and swallowed up in the transcendent duties of patriots *De Quincey*

Mērġe, *v i* To be sunk, swallowed up, or lost.

This native irresolution had *merged* in stronger motives *I Taylor.*

Mēr'ġer, *n* 1 One who, or that which, merges or swallows up

2 (*Law*) A drowning, sinking, or absorption of one estate, or one contract, in another *Burrill.*

Mēr'ġus, *n* [Lat, diver] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds, including the merganser

Mĕr'i carp, *n* [Gr *μέρος*, a part, and *καρπός*, fruit] (*Bot.*) One half of the seed or fruit of an umbelliferous plant *Gray*

Me rĭd'i an (77), *n* [Fr. *méridien*, It. & Sp. *meridiano* See *infra*]

1 Midday noon

2 Hence, the highest point, as of success, prosperity, or the like, culmination, climax

I have touched the highest point of all my greatness,
And from that full *meridian* of my glory
I haste now to my setting *Shak*

3 (*Astron*) A great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of the spectator It is crossed by the sun at noon each day

4 (*Geog*) An imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place, as, the *meridian* of Greenwich

☞ The planes of the geographical and astronomical meridians coincide *Meridians*, on a map or globe, are lines drawn at certain intervals due north and south, or in the direction of the poles

Calculated for, or *fitted* or *adapted to*, the *meridian of*, suited to the local circumstances, capabilities, or special requirements of 'All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is *fitted to* that *meridian* thereof' *Hale* —*First meridian*, the meridian from which longitudes are reckoned The meridian of Greenwich is the one commonly employed in calculations of longitude by geographers, and in actual practice, though in various countries other and different meridians, chiefly those which pass through the capitals of the countries are occasionally used, as, in France, the meridian of Paris, in the United States, the meridian of Washington, &c —*Magnetic meridian*, a great circle, passing through the zenith and coinciding in direction with the magnetic needle, or a line on the earth's surface having the same direction —*Meridian of a globe*, or *brass meridian*, a graduated circular ring of brass, in which the artificial globe is suspended and revolves

Me-rĭd'i-an, *a*. [Fr. *méridien*, Pr. *meridian*, Sp. *meridiano*, from Lat. *meridianus*, pertaining to noon, from *meridies*, noon, midday, from *medius*, mid, middle, and *dies*, day. Varro testifies that

word was originally *medidies*, and that he had seen it so written on a sun dial]

1. Pertaining to the meridian, or to midday.

The sun sat high in his *meridian* tower *Milton*

2. Pertaining to the highest point or culmination, as, the hero enjoyed his *meridian* glory

Me-rĭd'i-on-al (Synop , § 130), *a.* [Fr *meridional*, Pr., Sp., & Pg *meridional*, It *meridionale*, Lat *meridionalis*, from *meridies*, midday. See *supra*]

1 Pertaining to the meridian

2 Having a southern aspect, southern, southerly. *Wotton*

Meridional distance, the distance or departure from the meridian, the easting or westing — *Meridional parts*, parts of the meridian in Mercator's projection corresponding to each minute of latitude from the equator up to 70 or 80 degrees, tabulated numbers representing these parts used in projecting charts, and in solving cases in Mercator's sailing

Me rĭd'i on ĭl'i ty, *n* **1** The state of being in the meridian

2. Position in the south, aspect toward the south

Me-rĭd'i on al-ly, *adv* In the direction of the meridian.

Mĕr'ĭls, *n.* [Fr *merelle*, *marelle*, *marelles*, *marolles*, L Lat *marella*, *marrella*, *madrella*, *madrillum*, for *materella*, *materula*, *materulum*, from *mater*, *matta*, *matris*, *maters*, *madres*, a Celtic javelin, pike] A boy's play, called also *five penny morris* See MORRIS

Me-rī'no (me rē'no), *a* [Sp *merino*, moving from pasture to pasture, from *merino*, a royal judge and superintendent or inspector of sheep walks, L Lat *merinus*, from Lat & L Lat *majorinus* (e , major villæ This kind of sheep was driven at certain seasons from one part of Spain to another, in large flocks, for pasturage Cf MAYOR]

Merino

1 Of, or pertaining to, a variety of sheep of very fine wool, originally coming from Spain

2 Made of the wool of the merino sheep

Me rī'no, *n* A thin fabric, of merino wool, for ladies' wear.

.Mes i ŏ'sŭs, *n* (*Zool*) A genus of rodent quadrupeds having long, slender, tapering tails, covered with short, slightly rigid hair *Baird*

Mĕr'ĭs-măt'ĭc, *a* [Gr *μεριστος*, division, from *μέρος*, part] Taking place by separation, or division into cells or segments, as, *merismatic* growth, which occurs by a division of one cell into many

Mĕr'ĭt, *n* [Fr *mérite*, Pr *merit*, Sp , Pg., & It *merito*, Lat *meritum*, from *mereri*, *merere*, to deserve, merit]

1 The quality or relation of deserving well or ill, desert

Had they no ground for hope but *merit*, that is, could they look for nothing more than what they should strictly deserve *Paley*

2 The quality or relation of deserving well

Labrador Jumping Mouse (*Meriones Labradorius*)

Reputation is often got without *merit*, and lost without deserving *Shak*

Charms strike the sight, but *merit* wins the soul *Pope*

3 That excellence or goodness which entitles to honor or reward, worth, worthiness

To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And every author's *merits* but his own *Pope*

4. Reward deserved, that which is earned or merited. "Those laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth." *Prior*

Mĕr'ĭt, *v t* [*imp & p p* MERITED, *p pr & vb n* MERITING] [Fr *mériter*, Sp *merecer*, It *meritare*, Lat. *meritare*, verb intens from *mereere*]

1. To earn by active service, or by any valuable performance, to have a right to claim as reward, to be entitled to, to deserve, sometimes, to deserve in a bad sense, to incur.

This kindness *merits* thanks *Shak*

A man at best is incapable of *meriting* any thing from God *South*

2. To reward. [*Obs and rare*] *Chapman*

Mĕr'ĭt, *v. i.* To acquire desert, to gain value, to receive benefit, to profit

And if in my poor death fair Prince may *merit*,
Give me a thousand blows *Jean & Fl*

Mĕr'ĭt a-ble, *a* Deserving of reward [*Obs*]

Mĕr'ĭt-ed ly, *adv.* By merit, deservedly

Mĕr'ĭt-mŏn'ger (-mŭng'gĕr), *n* One who advocates the doctrine of human merit, is entitled to reward, or depends on merit for salvation *Milner*

Mĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *meritorius*, It & Sp *meritorio*, Pr. *meritori*, Fr. *méritoire*] Possessing merit or desert; deserving of reward or honor, worthy of recompense; valuable.

And *meritorious* shall that hand be called,
Canonized, and worshiped as a saint *Shak*

Mĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ oŭs ly, *adv* In a meritorious manner

Mĕr'ĭ tō'rĭ-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being meritorious, or of deserving reward

Mĕr'ĭ-to-ry, *a.* [See *supra*] Deserving of reward [*Obs*] *Gower*

Mĕr'ĭ tŏt, *n* A kind of play used by children, in swinging themselves on ropes, or the like till they are giddy

Mĕrk, *n* An old Scotch silver coin, worth about three dollars and twenty two cents.

Mĕrk, } *n.* A mark [*Obs*] *Halliwell*
Mĭrke, }

Mĭrke, *a* Dark murky [*Obs*] *Halliwell*

Mĕr'kin, *n* Originally, a wig, hence, a mop for cleaning cannon

Mĕr'l, } *n* [Fr & Pr *merle*, Sp *merla*, *merla*, *mi-*
Mĭr'le, } *la*, *merlo*, *merlo*, Pg *merlo*, *melro*, It *merla*, *merlo*, Lat *merula*, *merulus*] A blackbird

Merlin (*Falco æsalon*)

The *merl* upon her myrtle perch
There to the mavis sings *Drayton*

Mĕr'lin, *n.* [Eng *merle*, q v Fr *emerillon*, Pr *esmerilhō*, *esmerli*, It *smeriglione*, *smeriglio*, *smerlo*, O H Ger *smirl*, N H Ger *schmerl*, *schmerlan*, *smyrlin*, *merle*, *smyle*]

1 (*Ornith*) A species of small hawk, of the genus *Falco*

2 A wizard

Mĕr'lĭng, *n* (*Ichth*) A small fish, *Merlangus vulgaris* (*Gadus merlangus* of Linnæus), the whiting

Mĕr'lon, *n* [Fr & Sp *merlon*, Pg *merlão*, It *merlo*, *merla*, from Lat *murus*, for *murus*, wall, dim *murulus*] (*Fort*) That part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures

m m, merlon

Mĕr'o cēle, *n* [Gr *μηρος*, thigh, and *κηλη*, tumor] (*Med*) Hernia of the thigh *Dunglison*

.Mĕr'os, *n* [Gr *μέρος*, part] (*Arch*) The plain surface between the channels of a triglyph [Written also *morus*] *Weale*

Mĕr'maĭd, *n* [Fr *mer*, Lat *mare* the sea, and Eng *maid*] A fabled marine animal, having the upper part like that of a woman, and the lower like a fish a sea nymph with a fish's tail

Mermaid

Mĕr'măn, *n pl* MEN The male corresponding to *mermaid* a seaman, with the tail of a fish instead of legs

Me rŏp'i-dăn, *n* [See *infra*] (*Ornith*) One of a family of birds characterized by being mainly of a green color, and by having long slightly arched beaks, and long, pointed wings, the bee eater *Baird*

.Mĕr'ops, *n* [Lat , from Gr *μέροψ*] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds, the bee eater See BEE EATER

Bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*)

Mer ŏr'gan i zā'tion, *n* [Gr *μέρος*, part, and Eng *organization*] An organization not fully completed, or made only in part, partial organization [*Rare*]

Mĕr'ri ly, *adv* [Eng *merry*] In a merry manner, with mirth, with gayety and laughter, jovially See MIRTH and MIRRY

Merrily sing, and sport, and play *Glanville*

Mĕr'ri māke, *n* [Eng *merry* and *make*] A meeting for mirth, a festival, mirth [Written also *merry make*]

Mĕr'ri māke, *v* To make merry, to be merry or jovial, to feast [Written also *merry make*] *Gay*

Mĕr'ri ment, *n* Gayety, with laughter or noise, noisy sport, mirth, hilarity, frolic

Methought it was the sound
Of riot and ill-managed *merriment* *Milton*

Syn — See GLADNESS

Mĕr'ri ness, *n* The quality of being merry, merriment, mirth gayety, with laughter

Mĕr'ry, *a* [*compar* MERRIER, *superl* MERRIEST.] [A S *merh*, *myrig*, *myrigt*, Ir & Gael *mear*]

1 Brisk, lively, stirring

There ekes my feeble bark a while may stay
Till *merry* wind and weather call her hence away *Spenser*

2 Noisily gay, overflowing with good humor and good spirits, hilarious, jovial, exhilarated to laughter

They drank, and were *merry* with him *Gen* xliii 34

I am never *merry* when I hear sweet music *Shak*

Man is the *merriest* species of the creation *Addison*

3 Cheerful, not sad, joyous.

Is any *merry*? let him sing psalms *James* v 13

4. Causing laughter or mirth, as, a *merry* jest

To make merry, to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity, to feast with mirth *Judges* ix 27

Syn. — Cheerful; blithe, blithesome; airy, lively, sprightly, vivacious, gleeful; joyous; mirthful; jocund; sportive

Mĕr'ry, *n* A kind of wild, red cherry.

Mĕr'ry-ăn'drew, *n.* One whose business is to make sport for others, a buffoon, a zany, especially, one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor

☞ This term is said to have originated from one Andrew Borde (physician in the time of Henry VIII, who attracted attention and gained patients by facetious speeches to the multitude

Mĕr'ry-māke, *n & v i* See MERRIMAKE.

Mĕr'ry-māk'ing, *a* Producing mirth.

Mirth music *merry-making* melody
Speed the light hours no more at Holyrood *Hillhouse.*

Mĕr'ry-māk'ing, } *n* A festival, a meeting for
Mĕr'ry-mĕt'ing, } mirth

Mĕr'ry-thought (-thawt) *n* The forked bone of a fowl's breast which is broken in sport by two persons, one pulling at each end, the longest part broken being taken as an omen that the one who gets it will be married first, a wish bone

Mĕr'sion (mĕr'shun), *n* [Lat *mersio*, from *mergere*, *mersum*, to dip in, immerse, plunge into water, sink] The act of sinking or plunging under water, immersion

Me-sa'pĭl dăn, *n* [Fr *mesanges* from Lat *mensa*, *mensus* See MIRLI] (*Ornith*) A bird of the thrush family

Mĕs'ans *n* See MESOS

.Mĕs'a ce thē'ri um, *n* [Gr *μησυκεζειν*, to chew the cud, and *θηριον*, beast] (*Paleon*) A genus of mammals allied to the camel, not now in existence, but found fossil

Mĕs'a ĭk'ic, *a* [Fr. *mesaraique*, It & Sp *mesaraico*, from Gr *μεσαραιον* (sc *δερμα*), the mesentery, from *μεσος*, middle, and *αρατα* (sc *νηστρ*, belly)] Pertaining to the mesentery mesenteric

Mes dāmes' (mā dam'), *n pl* of *madame*.

Me-seem', *v impers.* [*imp* MISLEMED] It seems to me

.Mē sĕm'bry an'the mŭm, *n.* [Gr *μεσημβρια*, midday, and *ανθεμον* a blossoming] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, mostly shrubby found at the Cape of Good Hope The leaves are opposite, thick and fleshy The flowers usually open about midday, whence the name

The Marigold (*Mesembrianthemum aliadum*)

Mĕs'en cĕph'ăl ic, *a* [Gr *μεσος* middle, *εγκεφαλος*, brain] (*Anat*) Occupying a central position in the head or skull See SKULL

Mĕs'en tĕr'ic, *a* [Fr *mesenterique*, It & Sp *mesenterico*] Pertaining to the mesentery, as, *mesenteric* glands or arteries

.Mes in ter'i tis, *n* [See *infra*] (*Med*) Inflammation of the mesentery *Dunglison.*

Mĕs'en tĕr'y, or **Mĭg'en tĕr'y**, *n.* [Fr *mesentere*, It & Sp *mesenterio*, Gr *μεσεντειριον*, *μεσεντερον*, from *μεσος*, middle and *εντερον*, intestine] (*Anat*) A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, which retains the intestines and their appendages in a proper position *Dunglison*

Mĕs'ĭ ăĭ'ic, *a* The same as MESARAIC

Mĕs'fāith, *n* [Fr *mes*, for *mes*, wrong, and *faith*] Erroneous faith, error of belief [*Rare*] *Tennyson*

Mĕsh, *n* [A S *masc mar*, *mascre*, O D *maesche*, *masche*, N D *maas*, N H Ger *maasche*, O H Ger. *masca* Icel *moskvi* W *masq*]

1 The opening or space inclosed by the threads of a net between knot and knot net work.

A golden *mesh* to entrap the hearts of men *Shak*

2 [See MASH] The grains or wash of a brewery

Mĕsh, *v t* [*imp & p p* MESHED (mesht), *p pr & vb n* MESHING] To catch in a mesh, to insnare

How small a net may take and *mesh* a heart of gentle kind! *Savage.*

Mĕsh'y, *a* Formed like net work, reticulated.

Mĕ'sial (mē'zhĭ al) (Synop , § 130), *a* [Gr. *μεσος*, middle] Middle

Mesial plane (*Anat*) a plane dividing the body longitudinally and symmetrically into two parts the one on the right side, the other on the left side Hence, *mesial* is sometimes used to signify directed toward, or facing, the *mesial plane* as the *mesial* aspect of an organ

Mĕs'lin, *n* [A S *maslen* See MASLIN.] The same as MASLIN See MASLIN

Mĕs'mer ee', *n* A person subjected to mesmeric influence, one who is mesmerized

Mes mĕr'ĭc, } *a* [Fr *mesmerique* See *infra.*]
Mes mĕr'ĭc-al, } Pertaining to mesmerism, or being under its influence.

Mĕs'mer ĭsm, *n* [Fr *mesmerisme*, from *Mesmer*, who first brought it into notice at Vienna, about 1776] The art of inducing an extraordinary or abnormal state of the nervous system, in which the actor claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind, of the recipient

Mĕs'mer-ist, *n.* One who practices, or believes in, mesmerism.

Mĕs'mer-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of mesmerizing.

Mĕs'mer-ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MESMERIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MESMERIZING.] To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep

Mĕs'mer-ĭz'er, *n.* One who practices mesmerism

Mēsne (meen), *a.* [Norm Fr *mesne*, middle Cf MEAN, *a.*] (*Law*) Middle, intervening, as, a *mesne* lord, that is, a lord who holds land of a superior, but grants a part of it to another person, in which case he is a *tenant* to the superior, but *lord* or superior to the second grantee, and hence is called the *mesne* lord.

Mesne process, intermediate process, process intervening between the beginning and end of a suit, sometimes understood to be the whole process preceding the execution In some states, this term is applied to the original writ or *first* process *Blackstone Burrill* — *Mesne profits*, profits of premises during the time the owner has been wrongfully kept out of the possession of his estate *Bouvier Burrill*

Mĕs'o-blăst, *n.* [Gr *μέσος*, middle, and *βλαστός*, bud] A soft, solid, or gelatinous body occupying the interior of a cell, and usually called the nucleus *Agassiz*

Mĕs'o-cărp, *n.* [Gr *μέσος*, middle, and *καρπός*, fruit] (*Bot*) The middle layer of a pericarp which consists of three distinct or dissimilar layers. *Gray*

Mĕs'o-cō'lon, *n* [Gr *μεσοκωλον*, from *μέσος*, middle, and *κῶλον*, the colon, Fr *mésocolon*] (*Anat*) That part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached

Mĕs'o-găs'tric, *n* [Gr *μέσος*, middle and *γαστήρ*, the belly] (*Anat.*) The membrane which sustains the stomach.

Mĕs'o-lăbe, *n* [Fr. *mésolabe*, Lat *mesolabium*, Gr *μεσολαβος*, from *μέσος*, middle, and *λαμβανειν*, to take] An instrument employed by the ancients for finding two mean proportionals between two given lines, which were required in the problem of the duplication of the cube *Brande*

Mĕs'o-lĕ, *n* (*Min*) A mineral of a grayish white, yellowish, or reddish color, and silky or pearly luster, occurring in implanted globules, with a flat, columnar, radiate structure, and consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda

Mĕs'o-leū'cos, *n* [Lat *mesoleucos*, from Gr *μεσολευκος*, mixed with white, from *μέσος*, middle, and *λευκός*, white, Fr *mésoleuque*] A precious stone with a streak of white in the middle [*Obs.*]

Mĕs'o-līte (49), *n* (*Min*) See MESOTYPE

Mĕs'o-lōbar, *a* [See *infra*] (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the mesolobe

Mĕs'o lōbe, *n* [Gr *μέσος*, middle, and *λοβος*, lobe] (*Anat*) A white, medullary band, connecting the two hemispheres of the brain with each other.

Mĕs'o-lŏg'a rĭthm, *n* [Fr *mésologarithme*, from Gr *μέσος*, middle, and Fr *logarithme*, Eng *logarithm*, q. v.] A logarithm of the cosine or cotangent [*Obs.*] *Kepler Hutton*

Me sŏm'e-las, *n* [Lat *mesomelas*, Gr *μέσος*, middle, and *μέλας*, black] A precious stone with a black vein parting every color in the midst [*Obs.*]

Mĕs'o phlœ'um (-flē'um), *n* [Gr *μέσος*, middle, and *φλοιος*, bark] (*Bot*) The middle bark of a tree *Gray*

Mĕs'o-phyl'lum, *n* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *φύλλον*, leaf] (*Bot*) The parenchyma of a leaf between the skin of the two surfaces *Gray.*

Mĕs'o-spĕrm, *n* [Fr *mesosperme*, from Gr *μεσος*, middle, and *σπερμα*, seed, from *σπείρειν*, to sow] (*Bot*) A membrane of a seed, — synonymous with *secundine*, the second membrane from the surface.

Mĕs'o thō'rax, *n* [Fr *mesothorax*, from Gr *μεσος*, middle, and *θώραξ*, breast] (*Entom*) The middle segment of the thorax in insects *Brande*

Mĕs'o-tȳpe, *n.* [Fr *mesotype*, from Gr *μεσος*, middle, and *τυπος*, type] (*Min*) A zeolitic mineral, occurring in slender crystals, and delicate, radiated concretions, and consisting of the hydrated silicate either of alumina and soda, in which case it is called also *soda mesotype*, or *natrolite*, or of alumina and lime, in which case it is called *lime mesotype*, or *scolecite*, or of alumina and both lime and soda, in which case it is called *mesolite* *Dana*

Mĕs'o zō'ic, *a* [Gr *μεσος*, middle, and *ζωή*, life] (*Geol*) Belonging, or relating to, the secondary age, or the era between the palæozoic and cænozoic

Mĕs'pĭ lŭs, *n* [Lat. *mespilus*, or *mespilum*, medlar, from Gr *μεσπιλον*] (*Bot*) A genus of trees, including the medlar

Mes prĭse', *n* [O Fr *mespris*, N Fr. *mepris*, from *mespriser*, *mépriser*, to despise, from Lat. *minus*, less, and *pretiare*, to prize] [*Obs.*]

1. Contempt

2 Misadventure, ill success. *Spenser.*

Mes quĭ'te (mes kē'tĭ), or **Mes-quite'** (mes keet'), *n* [Said to be an Indian word] (*Bot*) (*a*) A shrub or small tree growing in Texas and Mexico, not unlike a mimosa, bearing large, edible pods (*Algarobia glandulosa* of Gray) (*b*) A rich native grass in Western Texas (a species of *Aristida*), — so called from its growing in company with the tree.

☞ The natives make it a word of three syllables, as above

Mĕss, *n.* [A-S *mese*, *myse*, Goth *mes*, a table, Lat *mensa*, O. H. Ger. *mias*, *meas*, Goth. *mats*, O. H. Ger. *maz*, food; Fr. *mets*, O. Fr *mets*, *messis*, *mes*, *mas*, dish, mess, viand; Norm Fr. *mees*, *meese*]

1 A dish, or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time; provision of food for a person or party for one meal, as, a *mess* of pottage.

At their savory dinner set
Of herbs and other country *messes*. *Milton*

2. A number of persons who eat together, and for whom food is prepared in common, especially, a set of officers who eat at the same table together, — used chiefly among soldiers and sailors.

3 A medley, a mixed mass, a confusion or embarrassment

Mĕss, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MESSED (mĕst), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MESSING] [A-S. *metsian*, to give meed, to feed Cf *supra*]

1 To eat, to feed

2 To associate at the same table; to eat in company.

Mĕss, *v. t* To supply with a mess

Mĕs'sage, *n* [Fr *message*, Pr *messatge*, It *messaggio*, Sp *mensage*, L Lat *messagium*, *missagium*, *missaticum*, from Lat *mittere*, *missum*, to send]

1 Any notice, word, or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another.

The welcome *message* made, was soon received *Dryden*

2 Hence, specifically, an official address or communication, not made in person, but delivered by a messenger, as, an official written communication of facts or opinions sent by a chief magistrate to the two houses of a legislature or other deliberative body.

Mĕs'sa-ger, *n* [See MISSENGER] A messenger [*Obs.*] *Gower*

Mĕs'sel, *n.* An outcast, a leper. [*Obs.*] See MEASLE *Wright*

Mĕs'sel-ry, *n* Leprosy [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Mĕs'sen ger, *n* [O Eng *messager*, O Fr *messagier*, N Fr *messager*, Pr *messatgier*, It *messaggiere*, *messaggiero*, O Sp *messagero*, N Sp *mensagero*, Pg *mensageiro* See *supra*]

1 One who bears a message or an errand, the bearer of a verbal or written communication, notice, or invitation, from one person to another, or to a public body, an office servant

2 One who, or that which, foreshows, a harbinger, a forerunner.

Yon gray lines,
That fret the clouds, are *messengers* of day *Shak*

3 (*Naut*) A hawser wound round the capstan, and having its two ends lashed together, and used for hearing in the cable *Dana Brande*

4 (*Law*) A person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties under bankrupt and insolvent laws, such as to take charge of the estate of the bankrupt or insolvent, and to transact certain other duties in reference to the proceedings in bankruptcy or insolvency *Bouvier Tomlins*

Syn — Carrier, intelligencer, courier, harbinger, forerunner, precursor, herald

Mĕs'set, *n.* A dog, a cur [*Obs. or Prov Eng*] *Halliwell* "Dame Julia's *messet*" *Hall*

Mes-sī'ad, *n* A German epic poem by Klopstock, the subject of which is the sufferings and triumph of the Messiah *Brande*

Mes-sī'ah, *n* [Heb *mâshiah*, anointed, from *mâshah*, to anoint] Christ, the anointed, the Savior of the world

At thy nativity a glorious choir
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung
To shepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the *Messiah* now was born *Milton*

Mes-sī'ah-shĭp, *n* The character, state, or office of the Savior "Josephus, whose prejudices were against the *Messiahship* and religion of Jesus" *Buckminster*

Mĭs'si ănic, *a* Relating to the Messiah, as, the *Messianic* office or character.

Mes-sī'as, *n* The Messiah.

I know that *Messias* cometh, which is called Christ. *John* iv 25

Mĭs'sĭ dŏr', *n* [Fr., from Lat *messis*, harvest, and Gr *δῶρον*, gift.] The tenth month of the French republican calendar, dating from September 22, 1792 It commenced June 19, and ended July 18. See VENDEMIAIRE

Mĭs'sĭeurs (mĭsh'yerz) (Synop., § 130), *n pl* [Fr., pl of *monsieur*, q. v.] Sirs, gentlemen, — abbreviated to *Messrs*, and used as the plural of *Mr*

Mĭs'sĭ-nēse' (91), *n*, *sing* & *pl* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Messina, in the plural, the people of Messina

Mĭs'sĭ-nēse', *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Messina, or its inhabitants

Mĕss'māte, *n.* An associate in eating, one who eats ordinarily at the same table

Mĕs'suage (mĕs'swej), *n.* [O Fr *mesuage*, *masnage*, *maisnage*, L Lat *messuagium*, *mansionaticum*, from Lat *mansio*, *mansionis*, a staying, remaining, dwelling, from *manere*, *mansum*, to stay, remain] (*Law*) A dwelling house, with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, and the adjoining lands appropriated to the use of the household. *Cowell. Bouvier.*

They wedded her to sixty thousand pounds,
To lands in Kent, and *messuages* in York. *Tennyson*

Mes-tee', *n* The offspring of a white person and a quadroon; — so called in the West Indies. [Written also *mustee*.]

Mes-tī'no (mes-tē'no), } *n.* [Sp. *mestizo*, Pr. & C
Mes-tī'zo (mes-tē'zo), } Fr. *mestis*, N. Fr. *métis* from Lat. *mixtus*, mixed, p. p. of *miscere*, to mix. The child of a Spaniard or creole and a native Indian, — so called in Spanish America

Me-sȳm'ni-cŭm, *n.* [Gr *μέσος*, middle, and *ὕμνος* a festive song See HYMN.] (*Anc. Poet*) A repetition at the end of a stanza.

Mĕt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *meet*, also, obsolete *imp.* of *mete* to measure.

Then Hector, Priam's martial son, stepped forth and *met* the ground *Chapman*

Mĕt'a. [Gr *μετά*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *beyond*, *over*, *after*, *behind*, *with*, *between*, *reversely*.

Me-tăb'a-sĭs, *n* [Gr. *μετάβασις*, from *μεταβαίνειν* to pass over, from *μετά*, beyond, over, and *βαίνειν* to pass, go, Fr *métabase* See *supra.*]

1 (*Rhet*) A passing from one thing to another transition

2 (*Med*) The same as METABOLA.

Me-tăb'o-lă, *n.* [Gr *μεταβολή*, from *μεταβάλλειν* to throw round, to turn about, change, from *μετά*, beyond, and *βαλλειν*, to throw, Fr *métabole*. See META.] (*Med.*) A change of remedy, air, time, or diacase [*Obs.*]

Mĕt'a-bō'lĭ-an, *n.* [Gr. *μεταβολή*, change. See *supra*] (*Entom*) An insect which undergoes a metamorphosis

Mĕt'a bŏl'ic, *a.* Pertaining to metamorphosis, pertaining to, or involving, change

Mĕt'a-cär'pal, *a.* Belonging to the metacarpus.

Mĕt'a-cär'pus, *n.* [Gr. *μετακάρπιον*, from *μετα*, beyond, between, and *καρπός*, the wrist, Fr. *métacarpe*] (*Anat*) The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers

Mĕt'a-çĕn'ter, *n* [Gr *μετα*, beyond, and *κέντρον*, center] (*Hydrostatics*) The point of intersection of the vertical line passing through the center of gravity of a floating body when in its position of equilibrium, and a vertical line through the center of gravity of the fluid displaced, when the body is turned through a small angle from that position.

☞ When the *metacenter* is above the center of gravity, the position of the body is stable, when below it, unstable

Me tăç'e-tōne, *n* [Gr *μετά*, with, and Eng. *acetone*.] (*Chem*) A colorless liquid of an agreeable odor, obtained, mixed with acetone, when a mixture of one part of sugar and eight parts of finely-powdered quicklime is distilled It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Me-tăch'ro-nĭsm, *n.* [Fr. *métachronisme*, from Gr. *μεταχρονος*, *μεταχρόνιος*, after the time, happening afterward, from *μετα*, beyond, after, and *χρόνος*, time] An error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

Mĕt'a-çĭsm, *n.* [Fr *métacisme*, Lat. *metacismus*, Gr *μετακισμός*] A defect in pronouncing the letter *m*, or a too frequent use or repetition of it.

Mĕt'a-găl'late, *n.* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of metagallic acid with a base

Mĕt'a-găl'lĭc, *a* [Gr. *μετα*, beyond, over, and Eng *gallic*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, gallic acid, as, *metagallic* acid.

Mĕt'age, *n* [From *mete*] 1 Measurement of coal.

2 Charge for, or price of, measuring

Mĕt'a ğĕn'e-sĭs, *n* [Gr *μετα*, beyond, and *γένεσις*, production] (*Physiol*) The production of sexual individuals by non-sexual means, either directly or through intervening sexless generations, alternation of generation, polymorphism.

☞ During the non-sexual stages of production, large numbers of the succeeding forms are usually given off, as in the strobile Thus, by a sort of budding, a series of individuals may be produced that are entirely without sexual distinction Each of these may, in its turn, by subdivision or some other form of budding, give rise to a brood of sexless beings, which in turn produce individuals sexually marked, and from the eggs of these may reappear the form with which the cycle of a sexual multiplication began *Metagenesis* may be only a periodic form of reproduction in the animal, and has yet been observed only among invertebrates *Dana.*

Mĕt'a-ğe-nĕt'ĭc, *a* Pertaining to metagenesis.

Mĕt'a-ğĕn'ĭc, *a* [Gr. *μετά*, beyond, and *γένεσις* production] Pertaining to metagenesis, or the production of changes in a species after its first origin, as it goes on to a more perfect state. *R. Owen.*

Mĕt'a-grăm'ma-tĭsm, *n* [Gr *μετά*, beyond, after, and *γράμμα*, letter, that which is written, from *γράφειν*, to write] The transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named, an anagramatism

Mĕt'al (mĕt'al, *or* mĕt'l) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *metal*, Pr *metal*, *metalh*, Sp. & Pg. *metal*, It. *metallo*, Lat *metallum*, Gr. *μέταλλον*, Ger. & Sw. *metall*, Dan. *metal*, D. *metaal*, Ir. *miotal*, Gael. *meitheal*, W. *mettel*]

1. A substance having a peculiar luster, called the *metallic*, whether in the mass or in powder, insoluble in water, a good conductor of heat and electricity, and usually solid at ordinary temperatures. The metals are found either native, or in combination with oxygen, sulphur, and some other elements,

constituting ores. Most of the so-called elements are metals.

2. Courage; spirit; mettle. See METTLE

3 The broken stone used for covering macadamized roads. [*Eng*]

4. The effective power or caliber of guns carried by a vessel of war *Totten.*

5. Glass in a state of fusion. *Simmonds.*

Munts metal, an alloy for sheathing and other purposes, consisting of fifty per cent of copper, forty-one of zinc, and about four of lead, named from the inventor *Tomlinson*

Mĕt'al (*or* mĕt'l), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p* METALED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* METALING] To cover with broken stone, as roads, and the like.

Me-tăl'de-hȳde, *n* [Gr. *μετά*, beyond, over, and Eng *aldehyde*] (*Chem*) A substance crystallizing in long, four-sided prisms, resulting from the partial decomposition of aldehyde when kept in a close vessel at the ordinary temperature

Mĕt'aled (*or* mĕt'ld), *a.* Having spirit or mettle, mettled

Mĕt'a-lĕp'sis, *n.*, *pl.* MĔT'A-LĔP'SĒS [Lat *metalepsis*, Gr. *μετάληψις*, participation, alteration, from *μεταλαμβανειν*, to partake, to take in exchange, from *μετά*, beyond, after, and *λαμβανειν*, to take, Fr *métalepse*] (*Rhet*) The continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word, so that several gradations or intervening senses come between the word expressed and the thing intended by it as, "In one Cæsar there are many Mariuses" Here Marius, by a synecdoche or antonomasia, is put for any ambitious, turbulent man, and this, by a metonymy of the cause, for the ill effects of such a temper to the public

Mĕt'a lĕp'sy, *n* [See *supra*] (*Chem*) Change or variation in a series of compounds under a type, by substitutions of different elements or substances for an equivalent in the type, as when a substance contains hydrogen, and, when subjected to change, takes up an equivalent for each atom of hydrogen it loses, — called also *theory of substitutions*

Mĕt'a lĕp'tic, } *a* 1 Pertaining to a metalep
Mĕt'a-lĕp'tic al, } sis or participation, transitive

2 Transverse, as, the *metaleptic* motion of a muscle

3 (*Nat Science*) Pertaining to, concerned in, or occurring by, metalepsy, or the substitution of one substance for another which is displaced or removed *Dana*

Mĕt'a lĕp'tic al ly, *adv* By transposition

Mĕt'al-ing, *n* The putting on of broken stone for macadamizing roads, also, the stone itself [*Eng*] *Wright*

Me tăl'lic, *a* [Lat *metallicus*, from *metallum* Fr *metallique*, It *metallico*, Sp *metalico* See METAL] Pertaining to a metal or metals, consisting of metal, partaking of the nature of metals, like a metal, as, a *metallic* substance, *metallic* brightness

Metallic paper, paper covered with a thin solution of lime, whiting, and size When written upon with a pewter pencil, the lines can hardly be effaced

Me-tăl'lic-al, *a* The same as METALLIC [*Obs*]

Me-tăl'li făct'ūre, *n* [Lat *metallum*, metal, and *facere*, *factum*, to make] That branch of practical mechanics which relates to the production and working of metals [*Rare*] *E Park*

Mĕt'al lĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *metallifer*, from *metallum*, metal, and *ferre*, to bear, It *metallifero*, Sp *metalifero*, Fr *metallifère*] Producing metals, yielding metals

Me tăl'li fŏrm, *a* [Fr *metalliforme*, from Lat *metallum*, metal, and *forma*, form] Having the form of metals, like metal

Mĕt'al line (Synop, § 130), *a* [It *metallino*, Sp *metalino*, Fr & Pr *metallin*]

1 Pertaining to a metal, consisting of metal

2 Impregnated with metal, as, *metalline* water

Mĕt'al-list, *n* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals

Mĕt'al li zā'tion, *n* [Fr *metallisation*] The act or process of forming into a metal, the operation which gives to a substance its proper metallic properties

Mĕt'al-lize, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p* METALLIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* METALLIZING] [Fr *metalliser*, Lat *metallum*, Sp *metalizar*] To form into metal, to give to a substance its proper metallic properties

Mĕt'al-lŏch'ro my, *n* [Gr *μεταλλον*, metal, and *χρῶμα*, color] The art or process of coloring metals

Mĕt'al-lŏg'ra-phist, *n* One who writes on the subject of metals

Mĕt'al-lŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Fr *métallographie*, from Gr *μέταλλον*, metal, and *γραφειν*, to describe] An account of metals, or a treatise on metallic substances

Mĕt'al-loid, *n* [Fr *métalloïde*, from Gr *μέταλλον*, metal, and *εἶδος*, form, shape] (*Chem*) (*a*) An inflammable, non metallic body, such as sulphur, phosphorus, &c (*b.*) The metallic base of a fixed alkali, or alkaline earth

Mĕt'al-loid, *a.* Like metal; pertaining to the metalloids.

Mĕt'al-loid'al, *a* Having a form or appearance like that of a metal.

Mĕt'al lûr'gic, } *a.* [Fr. *métallurgique*, It. *me-*
Mĕt'al-lûr'gic-al, } *tallurgico*, Sp. *metalurgico* See METALLURGY] Pertaining to metallurgy, or the art of working metals

Mĕt'al lûr'gist, *n* [Fr *métallurgiste*, Sp *metalurgista*] One whose occupation is to work metals, one skilled in metallurgy

Mĕt'al lûr'gy, *n* [Fr *métallurgie*, It *metallurgia*, Sp *metalurgia*, from Gr *μεταλλουργός*, working metals, from *μεταλλον*, metal, and the root *ἐργειν*, to work, whence *ἔργον*, work] The art of working metals, comprehending the whole process of separating them from other matters in the ore, smelting, refining, and parting them, in a more limited and usual sense, the operation of obtaining metals from their ores

Mĕt'al man (*or* mĕt'l man), *n*, *pl* MĔT'AL MEN (*or* mĕt'l men) A worker in metals, a copper smith or tinman, &c

Mĕt'a mĕr'ic, *a* [Gr *μετά*, with or among, and *μέρος*, a part] (*Chem*) Having the same chemical composition, but different physical properties It is supposed to depend on a different molecular arrangement

Mĕt'a-môr'phic, *a* [See METAMORPHOSIS]

1 Subject to change changeable, variable

2 (*Geol*) Pertaining to, produced by, or exhibiting, certain changes which minerals or rocks may have undergone since their original deposition, — usually applied to changes which sedimentary rocks have undergone through the influence of heat *Dana*

Mĕt'a-môr'phism, *n* (*Geol*) The state or quality of being metamorphic

Mĕt'a môr'phist, *n* (*Theol*) One who believes that the body of Christ was transformed into the Deity when he ascended

Mĕt'a môr'phize, *v. t* The same as METAMORPHOSE *Smart*

Mĕt'a môr'phose, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p* METAMORPHOSED (-môr'phōst), *p. pr.* & *vb. n* METAMORPHOSING] [Fr *metamorphoser*, Sp *metamorfosear*] See METAMORPHOSIS] To change into a different form, to transform, to transmute

Now you are *metamorphosed*, that when I look on you I can hardly think you are my master *Shak*

And earth was *metamorphosed* into man *Dryden*

Mĕt'a-môr'phose, *n* Same as METAMORPHOSIS

Mĕt'a-môr'pho ser, *n* One who metamorphoses, or changes the shape

Mĕt'a môr'pho sic, or **Mĕt'a mor phŏ'sic**, *a* Changing the form, transforming

Mĕt'a môr'pho sis, *n*, *pl* MĔT'A-MÔR'PHO SES. [Lat *metamorphosis*, Gr *μεταμόρφωσις*, from *μεταμορφοῦσθαι*, to be transformed, from *μετα*, beyond, over, and *μορφη*, form, shape, Fr *metamorphose*, It *metamorfosi*, *metamorfosi*, Sp *metamorfosis*, *metamorfosi*]

1 Change of form or shape, transformation

2 A change in the form or function of a living body, by a normal process of growth, and usually occurring but once in its life It is more than a difference in proportion of parts, and may imply either a thorough transformation, as in the metamorphosis of the yolk into the embryo, or a change of individual parts, which are common to both periods, as in the metamorphosis of a tadpole into a frog, or of a bud into a blossom or a degree of both

Mĕt'a mor phŏs'tic al, *a* Pertaining to, or effected by, metamorphosis [*Obs*] *Pope*

Mĕt'a phor, *n* [Gr *μεταφορα*, from *μεταφερειν*, to carry over, to transfer, from *μετα*, beyond, over, and *φερειν*, to bring, carry, Lat *metaphora*, Fr *metaphore*, Sp & It *metafora*] (*Rhet*) A short similitude, a similitude reduced to a single word, or a word expressing similitude without the signs of comparison Thus, "that man is a fox," is a metaphor, but "that man is like a fox," is a simile similitude, or comparison

Mĕt'a phŏr'ic, } *a* [Fr *metaphorique*, It & Sp
Mĕt'a phŏr'ic al, } *metaforico*, Gr *μεταφορικος*] Pertaining to metaphor comprising a metaphor, not literal, figurative, tropical as, a *metaphorical* use of words, a *metaphorical* expression, a *metaphorical* sense

Mĕt'a phŏr'ic al ly, *adv* In a metaphorical manner, not literally, tropically

Mĕt'a phŏr'ic al ness, *n* The quality of being metaphorical

Mĕt'a phor ist, *n* One who makes metaphors

Mĕt'a phŏs'phate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of metaphosphoric acid and a base

Mĕt'a phos phŏr'ic, *a* [Gr *μετα*, beyond, over, and Eng *phosphoric*] Pertaining to, obtained from, or resembling phosphorus or phosphoric acid — applied to a dry, flaky acid, obtained by burning phosphorus under a bell glass filled with air or oxygen *Brande*

Mĕt'a phrāge (mĕt'a frīz), *n* [Fr *métaphrase*, Gr *μεταφρασις*, from *μετα*, beyond, over, and *φρασις*, a speaking, phrase, from *φραζειν*, to speak, *μεταφραζειν*, to paraphrase, translate]

1 A verbal translation, a version or translation from one language into another, word for word, — opposed to *paraphrase*

2 A phrase answering to, or in reply to, another phrase, a repartee

I'm somewhat dull, still in the manly art
Of phrase and *metaphrase* *E B Browning*

Me-tăph'ra-sis, *n.* Metaphrase.

Mĕt'a phrăst, *n.* [Fr *métaphraste*, Gr. *μεταφράστης*. See *supra*] A person who translates from one language into another, word for word.

Mĕt'a phrăst'ic, } *a* Close, or literal, in trans-
Mĕt'a phrăst'ic-al, } lation

Mĕt'a phȳs'ic, *n* Metaphysics [*Obs*]

Mĕt'a phȳs'ic, } *a* [Fr *metaphysique*, It. & Sp.
Mĕt'a phȳs'ic al, } *metafisico*]

1 Pertaining, or relating, to metaphysics.

2 According to rules or principles of metaphysics; as, *metaphysical* reasoning

3 Preternatural or supernatural. [*Obs*]

Which fate and *metaphysical* aid doth seem
To have crowned thee withal *Shak.*

Mĕt'a phȳs'ic al ly, *adv* In the manner of metaphysical science

Mĕt'a phy sĭ'cian (mĕt'a-fĭ zĭsh'an), *n* [Fr *métaphysicien*] One who is versed in the science of metaphysics

Mĕt'a phȳs'ics, *n sing.*, — rarely used as plural. [Gr *μετα τὰ φυσικα*, after those things which relate to external nature, after physics from *μετα*, beyond, after, and *φυσικος*, relating to external nature, natural, physical, from *φυσις*, nature N Lat *metaphysica*, Fr *metaphysique*, It & Sp *metafisica* It is said that this name was given to the science by Aristotle or his followers, who considered the science of natural bodies, *physics*, to be the first in the order of studies, and the science of mind, or intelligence, to be the second] [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

1 The science of real as distinguished from phenomenal being, ontology also, the science of being, as such, is distinguished from the science of determined or concrete being the science of the conceptions and relations which are necessarily implied to be true of every kind of being, philosophy in general, first principles, or the science of first principles

☞ *Metaphysics* is distinguished as *general* and *special* *General metaphysics* is the science of all being as being. *Special metaphysics* is the science of one kind of being, as, the *metaphysics* of chemistry or morals, or of politics According to Kant, a systematic exposition of those notions and truths the knowledge of which is altogether independent of experience, would constitute the science of metaphysics

[This] is commonly in the schools called *metaphysics*, as being part of the philosophy of Aristotle which hath that for title but it is in another sense for there it signifieth as much as books written or placed after his natural philosophy But the schoolmen call them for books of supernatural philosophy; for the word *metaphysic* will bear both these senses *Hobbes*

Now the science conversant about all such inferences of unknown being from its known manifestations, is called ontology, or *metaphysics* proper *Sir W Hamilton*

Metaphysics are [is] the science which determines what can and what can not be known of being, and the laws of being, a priori *Coleridge*

2 Hence, in popular language, the scientific knowledge of mental phenomena, mental philosophy, psychology

Metaphysics, in whatever latitude the term be taken, is a science or complement of sciences exclusively occupied with mind *Sir W Hamilton*

Whether after all,
A larger *metaphysics* might not help
Our physics *E B Browning*

Me-tăph'y-sĭs, *n* [Gr *μετα*, over, beyond, and *φύσις*, growth, *φυειν*, to grow] Change of form, transformation

Mĕt'a plăsm, *n* [Fr *métaplasme*, It & Sp *metaplasmo*, Lat *metaplasmus*, Gr *μεταπλασμος*, from *μεταπλάσσειν*, to transform, change, from *μετα*, beyond, over, and *πλάσσειν*, to form mold] (*Gram*) A change made in a word by the augmentation, diminution, or mutation, of a syllable or letter

Mĕt'a plăst, *n* [See *supra*] (*Gram*) A word having more than one root, or more than one form of the root

Me tăs'ta sĭs, *n*, *pl* ML-TĂS'TA SĒS [Gr *μετάστασις*, from *μεθιστανειν*, to place in another way, from *μετα*, beyond, over, and *ἱστανειν*, to place, Fr *metastase*] (*Med*) A sudden and complete removal of a disease from one part to another *Dunglison*

Mĕt'a stăt'ic *a* Arising by metastasis, or change of locality as, a *metastatic* abscess

Mĕt'a tar'sal, *a* Belonging to the metatarsus

Mĕt'a tar'sus, *n* [N Lat, from Gr *μετα*, beyond, after, and *ταρσος*, a broad, flat surface, the flat of the foot the part between the toes and the heel, Fr *metatarse*] (*Anat*) The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes, corresponding to the *metacarpus*

Me tăth'e sĭs, *n*, *pl* MĒ TĂTH'E SĒS [Lat, Gr. *μετάθεσις*, from *μεταθεσθαι*, to place differently, to transpose, from *μετα*, beyond, over, and *τιθεναι*, to place, set, Fr *metathèse*]

1 (*Gram*) Transposition, a figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed, as, *pistrix* for *pristis*, *meagre* for *meager*

2 (*Med*) A mere change in place of a morbid substance, without removal from the body [*Obs.*]

Mĕt'a thō'rax, *n* [Fr *métathorax*, from Gr *μετά*, beyond, after, and *θώραξ*, breast] (*Entom*) The last or posterior segment of the thorax in insects.

Mĕt'a-tŏme, *n* [Gr *μετα*, beyond, after, between, and *τομή*, a cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut] (*Arch.*)

The space between one dentil, or denticle, and another

Me-tā'yer, *n* [Fr *métayer*, N Pr *meytalver*, L. Lat *medietarius*, from Lat. *medius*, middle, half, It *mezzajuolo*] A farmer holding land on condition of yielding half the produce to the proprietor, from whom he receives stock and tools [*France and Italy*] "Vast estates accumulated by one proprietor, and cultivated by slaves, or at best by poor *metayers.*" *Milman.*

Mēte, *v t* [*imp & p p* METED, *p pr & vb n* METING] [A S & O Sax *mitan*, Goth *mitan*, D *meten*, Icel *meta*, Sw *mita*, O H Ger. *mezan*, *mezzan*, M H Ger *mezzen*, N H Ger *messen*, allied to Lat *metiri*, Skr *ma*] To ascertain the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by any rule or standard, to measure

Their memory shall as a measure live,
By which his grace must *mete* the loves of others *Shak*

Mēte, *n* [A S *met, mat, mete, mitte, matta*, Lat *meta*, goal, end, limit] Measure, limit boundary, —used chiefly in the plural, in the phrase *metes and bounds*

Mēte'-eōrn, *n* A certain quantity of corn formerly given by the lord to his customary tenants, as an encouragement to, or reward for, labor and faithful service

Mēte'ly, *a* According to measure or proportion, proportionable [*Obs*]

Me-tĕmp'sy chōge, *v t* [*imp & p p* METLMPSYCHOSED (me tempʹsi kōst), *p pr & vb n* METEMPSYCHOSING] [See *infra*] To translate from one body to another, as the soul

Me-tĕmp'sy-chō'sis, *n* [Gr *μετεμψυχωσις*, from *μετεμψυχοῦν*, to make the soul pass from one body into another, from *μετα*, beyond, over, and *εμψυχοῦν*, to animate, from *εν*, in, and *ψυχη*, breath, life, soul, Fr *metempsychose*] The passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body, transmigration

Mēt'emp tō'sis (84), *n* [Gr *μετα*, beyond, after, and *ἔμπτωσις*, a falling upon, from *ἐμπιπτειν*, to fall in or upon, from *εν*, in, and *πιπτειν*, to fall, Fr *métemptose*] (*Chron*) The solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years The opposite to this is the *proemptosis*, or the addition of a day every 330 years, and another every 2400 years

Mē'te-or, *n* [Fr *météore*, Sp *meteoro*, It *meteora*, Gr. *μετεωρον*, pl *μετεωρα*, things in the air, from *μετέωρος*, high in air, raised from off the ground, from *μετά*, beyond, and *εωρα, αειρω*, to lift, raise up, from *ανηρ*, the air]

1. Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain, hail, snow, &c

2 Specifically, a transient fiery or luminous body or appearance seen in the atmosphere, or in a more elevated region "And, *meteor* like, flame lawless through the sky" *Pope*

☞ The term is especially applied to fire balls and the masses of stone or other substances which sometimes fall from them to the earth and to shooting stars, also to ignes fatui Meteors are often classed as, *aerial meteors*, winds, tornadoes, &c , *aqueous meteors*, rain, hail, snow, dew, &c , *luminous meteors*, rainbows, halos, &c and *igneous meteors*, auroras, lightning, shooting stars, and the like

Mē'te ŏr'ic, *a* [Fr *météorique*, It & Sp *meteorico*]

1. Pertaining to meteors, consisting of meteors

2 Proceeding from a meteor, as, *meteoric* stones.

3 Influenced by the weather

Meteoric iron, iron in the metallic state usually combined with nickel, as found in meteors —*Meteoric paper*, a substance found floating in the air and resembling bits of coarse paper It is of cosmical origin —*Meteoric showers*, periodical exhibitions of shooting stars occurring about the 9th or 10th of August and 13th of November, more rarely in April and December, and also at some other periods

Mē'te-ŏr'ic-al, *a* Meteoric

Mē'te-or Izm, *n* (*Med*) Flatulent distention of the abdomen

Mē'te-or-ite (49), *n* [Fr *meteorite*] A meteorolite

Mē'te-or-ize, *v i* [Fr *se meteoriser*, Gr *μετεωριζειν*, to raise to a height, pass to be raised up] To ascend in vapors [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

Mē'te-ŏr'o grăph'ic, *a* Pertaining to meteorography

Mē'te or ŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr *μετεωρα*, meteor, and *γραφειν*, to describe] The registration of meteorological phenomena

Me-te ŏr'o lite (49) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *météorolithe*, It *meteorolito*, from Gr. *μετεωρος*, high in air, and *λιθος*, stone] A meteoric stone, a stone or solid compound of earthy and metallic matter which has fallen to the earth from space, an aerolite, a meteorite

Mē'te ŏr'o-lŏg'ic, } *a* [Fr *météorologique*, It
Mē'te-ŏr'o-lŏg'ic-al, } & Sp *meteorologico*, Gr *μετεωρολογικος*] Pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena, or to meteorology

Meteorological table, or *register*, a table or register exhibiting the state of the air and its temperature, weight, dryness, or moisture, winds, &c., ascertained by the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, anemometer, and other meteorological instruments

Mē'te or-ŏl'o-gist, *n.* [Fr. *météorologiste*, *météorologue*, Sp *meteorologista*] A person skilled in meteorology

Mē'te or-ŏl'o gy, *n.* [Fr. *météorologie*, It. & Sp *meteorologia*, Gr *μετεωρολογια*, from *μετεωρος, μετεωρα*, meteor, and *λογος*, discourse] The science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, particularly in its relation to heat and moisture

Mē'te ŏr'o-man cy, *n* [Fr *météromancie*, Sp *meteoromancia*, It *meteoromanzia*, from Gr *μετεωρον, μετεωρα*, and *μαντεια*, divination] A species of divination by meteors, chiefly by thunder and lightning, which was held in high estimation by the Romans

Mē'te ŏr'o scōpe (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Fr *météoroscope*, It *meteoroscopo*, Gr *μετεωροσκοπιον*, from *μετεωροσκόπος*, observing the heavenly bodies, from *μετεωρον* and *σκοπειν, σκεπτεσθαι*, to view See METEOR] An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies [*Obs*]

Mē'te or ŏs'co py, *n* [Fr *météoroscopie*] That part of astronomy which treats of the more remote heavenly bodies, the distances of the fixed stars, &c

Me tē'or ous, *a* [Gr *μετεωρος*. See METEOR] Having the nature of a meteor

The cherubim descended on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as evening mist
Risen from a river *Milton*

Mē'ter, *n* [long *mete*] One who, or that which, metes or measures, specifically, (*a*) An instrument for measuring the consumption of gas, a gas meter Two kinds are used, the *water*, or *wet meter*, and the *dry meter*, the former measuring the gas by the revolution of a chambered wheel partly immersed in water, the latter by the alternate filling and emptying of two cavities formed by circular disks and flexible bands connecting them, somewhat like double bellows The amount of flow in each case is indicated on dials (*b*) An instrument for measuring the consumption of water, a water meter (*c*) A licensed measurer of coals before they are delivered out for sale, a coal meter *Crabb*

Mē'ter, } *n* [A S *meter*, Fr *mètre*, It & Sp *metro*,
Mē'tre, } Lat *metrum*, Gr *μετρον*, from the Lat root *met* in *metiri*, to measure, Skr *mat*]

1 Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c , poetical measure, depending on number, quantity, and accent of syllables, rhythm, measure, verse

The only strict antithesis to prose is *metre* *Wordsworth*

2 (*Fr pron.* mātr) A French measure of length, equal to 39 370 English inches, or 39 368 American inches, the standard of linear measure, intended to be the ten millionth part of the distance from the equator to the north pole, as ascertained by actual measurement of an arc of the meridian

Mē'ter age, *n* The act of measuring

Mēte'-wand, *n* [*mete* and *wand*] A staff or rod of a certain length, used as a measure, a measuring rod [*Obs*] *Ascham*

The degree of his moral guilt is not the true index or *mete-wand* of his condemnation *Coleridge*

Mēte'yārd, *n* [Eng *mete* and *yard*, A S *metgeard*] A yard, staff, or rod, used as a measure [*Obs*]

Me-thĕg'lin, *n* [W *meddyglyn*, from *medd*, mead, and *llyn*, liquor, juice] A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented, often enriched with spices, mead

Me thĭnks', *v impers* [*imp* METHOUGHT] [Eng *me* and *think*, A S *me thyncedh, me thûhte*, O Eng *me thunketh, me thoughte*] It seems to me, it appears to me, I think [*Rare, except in poetry*]

Mĕth'od, *n.* [Fr *methode*, Lat *methodus*, Gr *μεθοδος*, from *μετα*, after, and *ὁδος*, way, It & Sp *metodo*]

1 An orderly procedure or process, a rational way of investigating or exhibiting truth, regular mode or manner of doing any thing, characteristic manner

Though this be madness, yet there's *method* in it *Shak*

2 Orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or classification, clear and lucid exhibition, systematic arrangement peculiar to an individual

However irregular and desultory his talk, there is *method* in the fragments *Coleridge*

All *method* is a rational progress, a progress toward an end *Sir W Hamilton*

3 (*Nat Hist*) Classification, arrangement of natural objects according to their common characteristics, as, the *method* of Theophrast, the *method* of Ray, the Linnæan *method*

Syn.—Order, system, rule, regularity, way, manner, mode, course, process, means —METHOD, MODE, MANNER *Method* implies arrangement, *mode* mere action or existence *Method* is a way of reaching a given end by a *series* of acts which tend to secure it, *mode* relates to a single action, to the *form* or *mode* of existence it assumes in its performance *Manner* is literally the *handling* of a thing, and has a wider sense, embracing both *method* and *mode* An instructor may adopt a good *method* of teaching to write, the scholar may acquire a bad *mode* of holding his pen, the *manner* in which he is corrected will greatly affect his success or failure "It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the *method* I think best to be observed in schools" *Locke*

Our Saviour beheld
A table richly spread, in real *mode*,
With dishes piled *Milton.*
Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare. *Shak.*

Me thŏd'ic, *n.* The science and principles of method

Me-thŏd'ic, } *a* [Fr *méthodique*, It & Sp. *me-*
Me-thŏd'ic al, } *todico*, Lat *methodicus*, Gr *μεθοδικος*] Arranged in convenient order, disposed in a just and natural manner, or in a manner to illustrate a subject, or to facilitate practical observations, as, the *methodical* arrangement of the parts of a discourse or of arguments, a *methodical* treatise *methodical* accounts

Me thŏd'ic-al ly, *adv* In a methodical manner; according to natural or convenient order

Mĕth'od Izm, *n* [Fr *méthodisme*, It & Sp *metodismo*] The doctrines and worship of the Methodists

Mĕth'od-ist, *n.* [Fr. *méthodiste*, It & Sp. *metodista*]

1 One who observes method [*Obs*]

2 One of an ancient school of physicians.

The opposite extreme was adopted by another sect, who, rejecting observation, founded their doctrine exclusively on reasoning and theory, and these called themselves of *μεθοδικοι*, or the *methodists* *Sir W Hamilton.*

3 (*Theol*) One of a sect of Christians, founded by John Wesley and his brother Charles, and so called from the exact regularity of their lives, and the strictness of their principles and rules

☞ The name is also given to the followers of Whitefield, or Calvinistic Methodists

4 A person of strict piety, one who lives in the exact observance of religious duties, — sometimes so called in contempt or ridicule

Mĕth'od ist'ic, *a* Resembling the Methodists; partaking of the strictness of Methodists

Mĕth'od ist'ic, } *a* Relating to method, or the
Mĕth'od ist'ic al, } Methodists

Mĕth'od ist'ic al ly, *adv* After the manner of Methodists

Mĕth'od i-zā'tion, *n* The act or process of methodizing, or the state of being methodized

Mĕth'od ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* METHODIZED, *p. pr & vb n* METHODIZING] [Sp *metodizar*, It. *metodizzare*] To reduce to method, to dispose in due order, to arrange in a convenient manner

One who brings with him any observations he has made in reading the poets will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained in the works of a good critic *Spectator*

Mĕth'od Iz'er, *n* One who methodizes, or puts in order

Mĕth'od ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *μεθοδος*, method, and *λογος*, discourse] The science of method, or arranging in due order, a treatise on method *Coleridge*

Mĕ'thol, *n* [Gr *μεθυ*, wine, and *ὕλη*, wood] (*Chem*) A colorless liquid, obtained from wood by distillation

Me thought' (me thawtʹ), *imp* of *methinks.* See METHINKS

Mĕth'ūle, *n* (*Chem*) See METHYL

Mĕth'yl, } (methʹil), *n* [Gr *μετα*, after, with, and
Mĕth'yle, } *ὑλη*, wood] (*Chem*) A gas of an ethereal smell, consisting of two equivalents of carbon and three of hydrogen It is contained in oil of winter green combined with oxygen and salicylic acid [Written also *methule*]

Mĕth'y-lēne, *n* [Fr *methylène*, from Gr. *μετα*, after, with, and *ὕλη*, wood] (*Chem*) A highly volatile and inflammable liquid, procured by the destructive distillation of wood

Me thȳ'lic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, methyl

Methylic alcohol, alcohol obtained by the destructive distillation of wood

Mĭ't'le, or **Mē'tle** (Synop , § 130), *n* [Gr *μετοικος*, changing one's abode, emigrating and settling elsewhere, an alien who was suffered to settle in a foreign city, from *μετα*, indicating change, and *οἰκος*, house, abode, dwelling, Lat *metœcus*, Fr *métèce, métèque, métèque*] A sojourner, a resident stranger in a Grecian city or place *Mitford.*

Me-tic'u-lous, *a* [Lat *meticulosus*, from *metus*, fear, Fr *méticuleux*] Timid, fearful [*Obs*]

Me tic'u-lous ly, *adv* Timidly, fearfully [*Obs*]

Mē'tif, *n* [Fr *métif, métis*, Sp *mestizo*. See MESTIZO] The offspring of a white and a quarteron

Mĭ't'o chē (mĭtʹo ke), *n* [Fr *métoche*, Gr *μετοχη*, a sharing, communion, from *μετέχειν*, to share in, from *μετα*, with, and *ἐχειν*, to have] (*Arch*) The space between two dentils

Mĕt'o lē'ic, *a* [Gr. *μετα*, beyond, over, and Eng. *oleic*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, oleic acid, —applied to an acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid upon oleic acid.

Me tŏn'ic, *a* [Fr *métonique, metonien.*] Pertaining to, or discovered by, *Meton*, the Athenian.

Metonic cycle, or *Metonic year* (*Astron*), the cycle of the moon, or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month

Mĕt'o-nȳm'ic, } *a* [See METONYMY] Used
Mĕt'o-nȳm'ic al, } by way of metonymy, by putting one word for another.

Mĕt'o-nȳm'ic al ly, *adv.* In a metonymical manner, by metonomy

Me tŏn'y-my, or **Mĕt'o nȳm'y** (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Gr. *μετωνυμια*, from *μετά*, indicating change, and

ὄνομα, name; Fr. *métonymie*, It. & Sp. *metonimia*, Pr. *methonomia*.] (*Rhet*) A trope in which one word is put for another; a change of names which have some relation to each other, as when we say, a man keeps a good *table*, instead of good *provisions*, we read *Virgil*, that is, his *poems* or *writings*, "they have *Moses* and the *prophets*," that is, their *books* or *writings*, a man has a clear *head*, that is, *understanding*, *intellect*, a warm *heart*, that is, *affections*.

Mĕt'o-pe, *n* [Fr. *métope*, Lat., It., & Sp. *metopa*, Gr *μετόπη*, from *μετά*, with, between, and *ὀπή*, opening, hole, the hole in the frieze between the beam ends] (*Arch.*) The space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze, which, among the ancients, were often adorned with carved work.

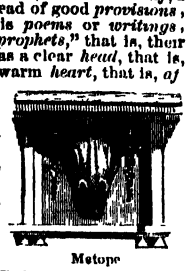

Metope

Mĕt'o-po scŏp'ic, } *a* Relating to metoposco-
Mĕt'o-po-scŏp'ic al, } py
Mĕt'o pŏs'co pist, *n*. [See *infra*] One versed in physiognomy

Mĕt'o-pŏs'co-py, *n* [Fr *métoposcopie*, It & Sp *metoposcopia*, from Gr *μετωποσκόπος*, observing the forehead, from *μέτωπον*, the forehead, and *σκοπεῖν*, *σκέπτεσθαι*, to view] The study of physiognomy, the art of discovering the character or the dispositions of men by their features, or the lines of the face

Mĕ'tre, *n* See METER

Mĕt'ric, *a* Noting a measurement of volumes, as, the *metric* method of analysis

Mĕt'ric al, *a* [Fr *métrique*, It & Sp *metrico*, Lat *metricus*, Gr *μετρικός*, from *μέτρον*, measure See METER]

1 Pertaining to measure, or due arrangement or combination of long and short syllables

2 Consisting of verses, poetically measured, as, *metrical* compositions

3 Pertaining to measure, employed in, or obtained by, measurement, as, the inch, foot, yard, and the like, are *metrical* terms, especially, having the diameter of a French meter, as, *metrical* blocks

Mĕt'ric al ly, *adv* In a metrical manner, according to poetic measure

Me-trĭ'cian, *n* [Fr *métricien*. See METER] A composer of verses [*Obs*]

Mĕt'ri-fi'er, *n* One who writes in meter, a versifier [*Rare*] *Southey*

Mĕt'ri fy, *v t* [Lat *metrum* and *facere*, to make] To write in meter, to make verses [*Obs*] *Skelton*

Mĕ'trist, *n* A metrifier, a poet [*Obs*] "Blind Popish pocts and dirty *metrists*" *Bale*

Mĕt'ro-chrōme, *n* [Gr *μέτρον*, measure, and *χρῶμα*, color] An instrument for measuring colors

Mĕt'ro grăph, *n* [Gr *μέτρον*, measure, and *γράφειν*, to record] An instrument which records the speed of a railway train, and the hour of arrival and departure at each station *Simmonds*

Me trŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *métrologie*, It *metrologia*, from Gr. *μέτρον*, measure, and *λόγος*, discourse] An account of measures, or the art and science of mensuration

Mĕt'ro-mā'ni-ă, *n*. [Gr. *μέτρον*, measure, and *μανία*, madness] An insane eagerness to write verses.

Mĕt'ro-nōme, *n*. [Fr *métronome*, It *metronomo*, from Gr. *μέτρον*, measure, and *νέμειν*, to distribute, assign] An instrument, consisting of a short pendulum, with a sliding weight, set in motion by clock work, which serves to measure time in music

Me trŏn'o-my, *n* [See *supra*] Measurement of time by an instrument

Mĕt'ro-nym'ic, *a* [Gr *μητρωνυμικός*, from *μήτηρ*, mother, and *ὄνομα*, name] Derived from the name of one's mother, or other female ancestor, as, a *metronymic* name or appellation

Mĕt'ro-nym'ic, *n* [See *supra*] A name or appellation derived from the name of a mother or other female ancestor

Mĕt'ro-pōle, *n*. [See *infra*] A metropolis [*Obs.*]

Those cities were chief and *metropoles* where the gospel was first planted *Hammond*

Me-trŏp'o-lis, *n* [Lat *metropolis*, Gr *μητρόπολις*, from *μήτηρ*, mother, and *πολις*, city, properly the mother city in relation to colonies, Fr *metropole*, It. & Sp *metropoli* It has no plural] The mother city, the chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country. "The great *metropolis* and see of Rome." *Shak.*

Mĕt'ro-pŏl'i-tan (Synop., § 130), *a* [Lat *metropolitanus*, It & Sp *metropolitano*, Pr *metropolitan*, Fr. *métropolitain*] Belonging to a metropolis, residing in the chief city

Mĕt'ro-pŏl'i-tan, *n* 1 The bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province

2. (*Lat. Church*) An archbishop

3. (*Gr. Church*) A bishop whose see is really a civil metropolis. *Hook.*

Me-trŏp'o-lite, *n*. [Fr *métropolite*, It & Lat *metropolita*, Gr. *μητροπολίτης*] A metropolitan [*Obs*]

Mĕt'ro-pŏl'i-tic, *a*. The same as METROPOLITICAL. [*Obs.*]

Mĕt'ro-po-lĭt'ic-al, *a*. Pertaining to a metropolis, chief or principal of cities; pertaining to a metropolitan, or to his see.

Mĕt'ro-si-dĕ'ros, *n* [Gr. *μήτρα*, heart of a tree, and *σίδηρος*, iron] (*Bot*) A genus of dicotyledonous plants, including a number of trees or shrubs, found in Australia and the South Sea Islands, and having very hard wood *M vera* is the true iron wood [Written also *metrosiderus*] *Baird*

Mĕtt, *v t* & *i* [A-S *matan*, *metan*] To think during sleep to dream [*Obs*]

The lover *mett* he hath his lady won *Chaucer*

Mĕt'tle (mĕt'tl), *n* [Eng *metal*, Fr *métal*, Lat *metallum*, used in a tropical sense See METAL]

1 That which goes to form any thing, element, material *Shak*

2 That temperament which is susceptible of high excitement, constitutional ardor, spirit "Gentle men of brave *mettle*" *Shak* "A spirit of the greatest size and divinest *mettle*" *Milton*

The winged courser like a generous horse
Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course *Pope*

Mĕt'tled, *a*. Having mettle, high spirited, ardent, full of fire

Mĕt'tle sŏme (mĕt'tl-sum), *a* Full of spirit, possessing constitutional ardor, easily excited, fiery, brisk, as, a *mettlesome* horse

Mĕt'tle sŏme ly, *adv* In a mettlesome manner, with sprightliness, or high spirit

Mĕt'tle-sŏme ness, *n* The state of being mettlesome

Meŭte, *n* [See MEW] A place where hawks are confined, a mew

The cloisters became the camps of their retainers the stables of their coursers, the kennels of their hounds, the *meutes* of their hawks *Milman*

Mew (mū), *n* [A-S *mæw*, D *meeuw*, N H Ger *meew*, O H Ger *meu*, *mouwi*, *mch*, Dan *maage*, Icel *mafr*, *mar*, O Lng *mow*] (*Ornith*) A sea fowl of the genus *Larus* a gull

Mew (mū), *v t* [Fr *muer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *mudar*, It *mudare*, from Lat *mutare* See MEW, *n*] To shed or cast, to change, to molt, as a bird, its feathers, as, the hawk *mewed* his feathers

Nine times the moon had *mewed* her horns *Dryden*

Mew (mu), *v i* [See MEW, *v t*] To cast the feathers, to molt, hence, to change, to put on a new appearance

Mew (mū), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MEWED, *p pr* & *vb n* MEWING] [See *supra* and *infra*] To shut up to inclose, to confine, as in a cage or other inclosure "More pity that the eagle should be *mewed*" *Shak* "Close *mewed* in their sedans, for fear of air" *Dryden*

Mew (mū), *n* [Fr *mue*, change of feathers, scales, skin, the time or place when the change occurs, from *muer*, from Lat *mutare* to change Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *muda*, L Lat *muta* See the verb to *mew*, to shed feathers]

1 A cage for hawks while mewing, hence, an inclosure, place of confinement [Written also *mews*] "Violets in their secret *mews*" *Wordsworth*

2 A place for inclosing or confining horses a stable, — chiefly used in the plural, and so called from the royal stables in London, which were so named because built where the king's hawks were once mewed or confined

3 Hence, any place of confinement, an inclosure

Mew (mū) *v i* [N H Ger *miauen*, *mauen*, M H Ger *miuwen*, Dan *miaue*, *mave*, Sw *mjama*, *jama*, Icel *muama*, W *mewian*] To cry as a cat [Written also *meau*]

Thrice the brinded cat hath *mewed*. *Shak*

Mew (mū), *n* The cry of a cat

I'd rather be a kitten and cry *mew*,
Than one of these same meter ballad-mongers *Shak*

Mewl (mūl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* MEWLED, *p pr* & *vb n* MEWLING] [Fr *miauler*, Sp *maullar*, *mayar*, It *miagolare*, *miaulare*] To cry from unquietness, as a child, to squall [Written also *meaul*]

Mewl'er, *n* One that mewls

Mews (mūz), *n*, *pl* MEWS 1 (*sing*) An inclosed or confined space, an inclosure See MEW

Mr Turveydrop's great room was built out into a *mews* at the back *Dickens*

2 (*pl*) See MEW

Mĕx'i can, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Mexico

Mĕx'i can, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Mexico, or its inhabitants

Me-zĕ're on, *n* [Fr *mézéréon*, It *mezzereon*, *mezzaron*, N Lat *mezereum*, Per *mazaryún*] (*Bot*) A small European shrub (the *Daphne mezereum*), whose extremely acrid bark is used in medicine

Mĕz'ū zoth, *n* A piece of parchment anciently attached to the door post of a house *Weale*

Mĕz'za nine (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *mezzanine*, It *mezzanino*, from *mezzano*, middle, from *mezzo*, middle, half See *infra*]

1 A story of small height introduced between two higher ones

2 A low window, less in height than in breadth

Mezza-voce (mĕd'za vō'chā, *or* mĕt'za vō'chā) [It *mezza voce*, from *mezzo*, f *mezza*, middle, half, and *voce*, Lat *vox*, voice] (*Mus.*) With a medium fullness of sound

Mĕz'zo (mĕd'zo, *or* mĕt'zo), *a*. [It., from Lat *medius*, middle, half.] (*Mus.*) Middle; mean, not extreme.

Mĕz'zo-rĭ ĕ'vo (mĕd'zo-re-le ā'vo), *n*. [It. *mezzorilievo* See MEZZO and RILIEVO] A middle degree of relief in figures, between high and low relief

Mĕz'zo-so-prā'no (mĕd'zo-), *a*. [It, medium or half soprano] (*Mus.*) Having a medium compass between the soprano and contralto, — said of the voice of a female singer

Mĕz'zo-so prā'no (mĕd'zo), *n* (*Mus*) (*a*) A female voice intermediate in compass between the soprano and contralto (*b*) A person having such a voice

Mĕz'zo tint } (mĕd'zo-, *or* mĕz'zo), *n* [It, from
Mez zo tin'to } *mezzo*, middle, half, and *tinto*, tint, from Lat *tinctus*, *tinctum*, p p of *tingere*, to dye, color, tinge See MEZZO] A particular manner of engraving on copper, in imitation of painting in Indian ink To perform this, the drawing is made on a surface previously roughened, and the roughness then removed by scraping, burnishing, &c, so as to produce the requisite light and shade

Mĕz'zo tint'er (mĕd'zo-, *or* mez'zo-), *n* One who engraves in mezzotint

Mĕz'zo tin'to (mĕd'zo, *or* mĕz'zo), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MEZZOTINTED, *p pr* & *vb n* MEZZOTINTING] To engrave in mezzotinto, to represent by mezzotinto

Mhōre, *n* See MOHR

Mī (me) (*Mus*) A syllable applied to the third tone of the scale in solmization

Mī ar'gy rīte (49), *n* [Gr *μικρός*, less, and *ἄργυρος*, silver, because it contains less silver than some kindred ores] (*Min*) A mineral of an iron black color, and very sectile, consisting principally of sulphur, antimony, and silver *Dana*

Mī'asm, *n* The same as MIASMA *Harvey*

Mī ăs'mă, *n*, *pl* MĪ ĂS'MA TĂ [Gr *μίασμα*, defilement, from *μιαίνειν*, to stain, pollute, Fr *miasme*, It & Sp *miasma*] Infection floating in the air, the effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying bodies rising and floating in the atmosphere, and considered to be noxious to health, deadly exhalation

Mī ăs'mal, *a* Containing miasma, miasmatic

Mī'as-măt'ic, } *a* [Fr *miasmatique*, It & Sp
Mī'as măt'ic-al, } *miasmatico*] Pertaining to miasma, partaking of the qualities of noxious effluvia

Mī ăs'ma tĭst, *n* One who is versed in the phenomena and nature of exhalations, or who understands the character and effects of miasmata

Mī aul' (me oul'), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* MIAULED, *p pr* & *vb n* MIAULING] To cry as a cat, to mew.

I mind a squalling woman no more than a *mauling* kitten *W Scott*

Mī'că, *n* [Lat *mica*, crumb, grain, particle, Fr, It, & Sp *mica*] (*Min*) A mineral capable of being cleaved into elastic plates of extreme thinness It is either colorless or presents some shade of light brown, gray, smoky brown, black, and occasionally green or violet It is generally more or less transparent, and is used, like glass in lanterns, and in the doors of stoves There are three or four species of mica, differing in composition and crystalline form It was once called *glimmer*

☞ Mica is an essential constituent of granite, gneiss, and mica slate *Dana*

Mī cā'ce o-cal-cā're-ŏŭs, *a* (*Geol*) Partaking of the nature of, or consisting of, mica and lime, — applied to a mica schist containing carbonate of lime *Dana*

Mī cā'ceŏŭs (mī kā'shus), *a* [Lat *micaceus*, It & Sp *micaceo*, Fr *micacé*] Pertaining to, or containing, mica splitting into lamina or leaves like mica.

Mī'ca-schĭst, } *n* (*Geol*) A schistose rock, con-
Mī'ca-slāte, } sisting of mica and quartz, with, usually, some feldspar *Dana.*

Mīce, *n pl* of *mouse* See MOUSE

Mī'chā-el ĭte (kī, 49), *n* (*Min*) A white, pearly, fibrous variety of opal, — so called from the Island of St *Michaels*, Azores, where it is found *Dana.*

Mich'ael mas, *n* [*Michael* and *mass*, O Eng *Michelmesse*]

1 The feast of St Michael, a festival of the Roman Catholic church, celebrated September 29th

2 Hence, autumn [*Colloq*]

Mich, } *v i* [Written also *meach* and *meech*]
Miche, } [O Fr *muchier*, *mucher*, *mucer*, *musser*, *masser*, *massier*, *musse*, to conceal]

1 To lie hid, to skulk, to retire or shrink from view, to loiter out of sight of others, hence, to play truant [*Obs*]

Or *miche* in corners among their friends idly *Spenser.*

To *miche* or secretly to hide himself out of the way, as truants do from school *Minsheu.*

2 Hence, to indulge in or practice crimes requiring concealment or secrecy, to carry on secret amours, to pilfer articles secretly [*Obs and rare*]

Mich'er, *n* 1 One who miches, or skulks, lies hid, or keeps out of sight, hence, a loiterer, a truant, an idler [*Obs*]

Shall the blessed sun of heaven turn *micher*, and eat blackberries? *Shak.*

2 Hence, one who practices secret crime; a thief, and the like. [*Obs. or local*] "*Micher*, a little thief" *Palsgrave.*

Mich'er-y, *n.* Theft; cheating. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Mich'ing, *p. a* Retiring, skulking, creeping from sight, mean, cowardly [*Colloq.*] [Written also *meaching* and *meeching*.]

Mick'le (mĭk'l), *a.* [Also *muckle*, *mockle*.] [A S. *mycel*, *mycel*, *mucel*, O Sax *mikil*, Icel *mikill*, Goth. *mikils*, O H Ger *mihil*, *mihhil*, M H Ger *michel*, Scot *mekyl*, *mykil*, *meikle*, *muckle*, allied to Lat *magnus*, Gr *μεγας*, Skr *mahat* Cf Much] Much, great. [*Obsolete, but retained in the Scottish language.*] "A man of *mickle* might" *Spenser*

Mi'co, *n.* [Sp & Pg *mico*] (*Zool*) A small, South American monkey, allied to the marmoset (*hucchus argentatus*), with hair shining and entirely white, the tail black, and the face and hands of a deep flesh color.

Mi'cro-cĕph'a-loŭs, *n* [Gr *μικρός*, small, and *κεφαλή*, head] Having a small or imperfectly developed cranium, having a small head

Mi'cro-cŏsm, *n* [Fr *microcosme*, It. & Sp *microcosmo*, Lat *microcosmus*, Gr *μικρόκοσμος*, from *μικρός*, little, small, and *κόσμος*, the world]

1. A little world, a miniature society or institution "More judicious politicians of this *microcosm*" *W Scott*

2 Hence, man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world

> Since God collected and resumed in man
> The firmaments the strata, and the lights,
> Fish, fowl, and beast, and insect—all their trams
> Of various life caught back upon his arm,
> Reorganized and constituted Man
> The *microcosm*, the adding up of works *E B Browning*

Mi'cro-cŏz'mic, } *a* [Fr *microcosmique* See
Mi'cro-cŏz'mic-al, } *supra*] Pertaining to the microcosm.

Microcosmic salt (*Chem*), a triple salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid,—so called in reference to man as the microcosm, it having been originally obtained from human urine *Ure*

Mi'cro-cos-mŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr *μικρόκοσμος*, the microcosm, and *γραφειν*, to write, describe] The description of man as a little world

Mi'cro-cous'tic, *n* [Fr *microconstique*, from Gr *μικρός*, small, little, and *ακουστικός*, belonging to the sense of hearing See Acoustic] An instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing

Mi'cro-cous'tic, *a* Serving to augment small or weak sounds, pertaining to instruments for increasing the intensity of feeble sounds

Mi'cro-dŏn, *n* [Gr *μικρος*, small, and *οδους*, *οδόντος*, tooth] (*Paleon*) A genus of extinct fishes, belonging to the thick toothed family *Brande*

Mi'cro-ge-o-lŏg'ic-al, *a* Pertaining or belonging to micro geology,—said of a class of facts in geology, made known by microscopic investigations

Mi'cro-ge-ŏl'o-gy, *n* The part of geological facts ascertained by means of the microscope, especially that relating to microscopic organisms

Mi'cro-grăph'ic, *a* Pertaining to micrography

Mi-crŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Fr *micrographie*, It & Sp *micrografia*, from Gr *μικρός*, small, little, and *γραφειν*, to write, describe] The description of microscopic objects

Mi'cro-lite (49), *n* [Gr *μικρός*, small, and *λιθος*, stone] (*Min*) A mineral, so called on account of the small size of its crystals, pyrochlore See Pyrochlorf

Mi-crŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr *μικρός*, small, and *λόγος*, discourse]

1 That part of science which pertains to microscopic objects

2 Hence, undue attention to small, unimportant matters. "The *micrology* of the Pharisees" *W Adams*

Mi crŏm'e-ter, *n* [Fr *micrometre*, It & Sp *micrometro*, from Gr *μικρος*, small, little, and *μετρον*, measure] An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring very small distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend very small angles The measurement given directly is that of the image of the object formed at the focus of the object glass.

Circular or *ring micrometer*, a metallic ring fixed in the field of a telescope, and used to determine differences of declination between stars from the differences of time occupied by them in traversing different chords either of the inner or outer periphery of the ring —*Double-image micrometer*, a micrometer in which two images of an object are formed in the field, usually by the two halves of a bisected lens which are movable along their line of section by a screw and distances are determined by the number of screw revolutions necessary to bring the points to be measured into optical coincidence When the two images are formed by a bisected object-glass, it is called a *divided-object-glass micrometer*, and when the instrument is large and equatorially mounted, it is known as a *heliometer* —*Double refraction micrometer*, a species of double-image micrometer, in which the two images are formed by the double refraction of rock crystal —*Filar* or *wire micrometer*, a micrometer in which spider-lines or fine wires are made to traverse the field by the action of delicate screws, which have graduated heads for noting fractional parts of a turn —*Micrometer microscope*, a compound microscope combined with a filar micrometer, used chiefly for reading and subdividing the divisions of large astronomical and geodetical instruments —*Position micrometer* See Position —*Scale* or *linear micrometer* a minute and very delicately graduated scale of equal parts used in the field of a telescope or microscope, for measuring distances by direct comparison

Mi'cro-mĕt'ric al, *a.* [Fr *micrométrique*] Belonging to the micrometer, made by the micrometer

Mi'cro-mĕt'ric-al-ly, *adv.* By means of a micrometer

Mi-crŏm'e-try, *n.* The art of measuring minute objects, or small angular distances, with a micrometer *Dana.*

Mi'cro-phōne, *n* [Fr *microphone*, Sp *microfono*, It *microfonio*, from Gr *μικρός*, little, and *φωνη*, sound, voice] An instrument to augment small sounds, a microcoustic

Mi'cro-phŏn'ics, *n sing* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, and *φωνή*, voice, sound] The science which treats of the means of increasing the intensity of low or weak sounds [See Note under Mathematics]

Mi-crŏph'o nous, *a* Serving to augment the intensity of weak sounds, microcoustic

Mi crŏph'o ny, *n* [Gr *μικρος*, small, and *φωνή*, voice] Weakness of voice

Mi crŏph'thal my (krŏf'), *n* [Gr *μικρός*, small, and *ὀφθαλμός*, eye] An unnatural smallness of the eyes, occurring as the result of disease or of imperfect development

Mi-crŏph'yl lous, or **Mi'cro phyl'lous** (117), *a* [Gr *μικρος*, small, and *φυλλον*, leaf] (*Bot*) Having small leaves

Mi'cro pȳle, *n* [Fr *micropyle*, It *micropila*, Gr *μικρός*, small, little, and *πύλη*, gate, orifice] (*Bot*) The nearly or quite closed orifice or foramen, as it exists in the ripened seed

Mi'cro scōpe, *n* [Fr *microscope*, It & Sp *microscopio*, from Gr *μικρος*, small, little, and *σκοπεῖν*, *σκέπτεσθαι*, to view] An optical instrument, consisting of a lens, or combination of lenses, for examining objects which are too minute to be viewed by the naked eye

Microscope

Compound microscope, an instrument consisting of one or more object lenses, usually achromatic, and an eye-piece for viewing the image formed by them, with suitable mounting for convenient use —*Oxyhydrogen microscope* and *Solar microscope* See Oxyhydrogen and Solar —*Single microscope*, a single convex lens used to magnify objects placed in its focus

Mi'cro scŏp'ic, } *a* [Fr *microscopique*, It &
Mi'cro-scŏp'ic al, } Sp *microscopico*]

1 Made by the aid of a microscope, as, *microscopic* observation

2 Resembling a microscope capable of seeing very minute objects "Exading even the *microscopic* eye" *Thomson*

Why has not man a *microscopic* eye? *Pope*

3 Very small, visible only by the aid of a microscope, as, a *microscopic* insect

Mi'cro-scŏp'ic al-ly, *adv* By the microscope, with minute inspection

Mi cro'co pist, or **Mi'cro scō'pist**, *n* One skilled in microscopy

Mi-crŏs'co py, *n* The use of the microscope, investigations with the microscope

Mi'cros thĕne, *n* [Gr *μικρος*, small, and *σθενος*, might, strength] (*Zool*) One of a group of mammals having a typically small size See Mammal

Mi'cros thĕn'ic, *a* (*Zool*) Having a typically small size, pertaining to the microsthenes

Mi'cro-tōme, *n* [Gr *μικρός*, small, and *τεμνειν*, to cut] An instrument for making very thin sections for microscopical examination

Mic'tu ri'tion (-rish'un), *n* [Lat *micturire*, *micturitum*, to desire to make water, verb desiderative, from *mingere*, *mictum*, to make water] (*Med*) The act of making water, a too frequent passing of the urine, in consequence of disease

Mid, *a* [*compar wanting*, *superl* Midst (Midmost, *obs*), or Midmost See Midst] [A S *midd*, O Sax *middi*, O Frics *midde*, Goth *midja*, Icel *midhr*, O H Ger *mitti*, M H Ger *mitte*, allied to Lat *medius*, Gr *μεσος*, Skr *madhjas*] Situated between extremes, middle, intervening,—often written as a compound with the words to which it belongs, as, *mid*-day, *mid* air, &c

> No more the mountain larks, while Daphne sings,
> Shall lifting in *mid*-air, suspend their wings *Pope*

☞ *Mid* is often used in composition, the words thus formed denoting the middle part, or situation in the midst of that which is signified by the simple word, or that the object signified by the latter occupies a middle position with respect to other objects, these compounds being usually of very obvious meaning, as, *mid-air*, *mid-channel*, *mid-course*, *mid-earth*, *mid-finger*, *mid-hour*, *midleg*, *mid-noon*, *mid-passage*, *mid-river*, *mid-sea*, *mid-shoulders mid-sky*, *mid-stream*, *mid-wood*, and the like

Mid, *n* Central part, middle, midst [*Obs*]

In the *mid* he had the habit of a monk *Fuller*

Mi'dă, *n* [Gr *μιδας*, a destructive insect in pulse, Per *miteh*, a kind of worm, Skr *mutka*, a bug] A worm, from which comes the bean-fly *Chambers.*

Mid'-āge, *n* The middle of life, or persons of that age [*Obs*] *Shak*

Mi'das's-ear, *n.* (*Zoöl*) A mollusk of the genus *Auricula* (*A. Midæ*), having organs fitted for breathing air.

Mid'dāy, *a.* [A-S *middig.*] Pertaining to noon; meridional; as, the *midday* sun.

Mid'dāy, *n.* The middle of the day, noon.

Mid'den (mĭd'dn), *n* [Also *midding.*] [A-S. *midding.* Cf Gael *mathaich*, to manure land, to ameliorate, fr. *math*, good] A dunghill [*Prov Eng.*]

Mid'den-crōw, *n.* The common crow [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mid'dest, *a* ; *superl* of *mid* Situated most nearly in the middle, middlemost, midmost. [*Obs.*]

"Among the *middest* crowd" *Spenser.*

Mid'dest, *n* Midst, middle [*Obs*] "About the *middest* of the reign of Queen Elizabeth" *Fuller.*

Mid'ding, *n* The same as Midden

Mid'dle (mĭd'dl), *a* [A-S, O Fries, D, & Dan *middel*, O H Ger *mittil*, M. & N. H Ger *mittel*. See Mid]

1 Equally distant from the extremes; mean, medial, mid

> These are flowers of *middle* summer, and
> I think they are given to men of *middle* age. *Shak.*

2 Intermediate, intervening

> Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends *Davies*

☞ *Middle* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *middle-sized*, *middle-witted*, and the like

Middle ages, the ages or period of time about equally distant from the decline of the Roman empire and the revival of letters in Europe, or from the eighth to the fifteenth century of the Christian era —*Middle deck* (*Naut*), that deck of a vessel having three decks which is situated between the other two —*Middle passage*, in the slave trade, that part of the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and the West Indies —*Middle post* (*Arch*), the same as King-post —*Middle term* (*Logic*), that term of a syllogism with which the two extremes are separately compared and by means of which they are brought together in the conclusion *Brande* —*Middle tint* (*Paint*), a mixed tint in which bright colors never predominate. *Fairholt* —*Middle voice* (*Gram*) See Voice

Mid'dle, *n* [A S, D, & Dan *middel*, Sw *medel*, Icel *medal*, M & N H Ger *mittel* See *supra*] The point or part equally distant from the extremities, an intervening point in space, time, or order of series, midst, central portion

> But in this, as in most questions of state, there is a *middle* *Burke*

See, there come people down by the *middle* of the land *Judg* ix 37.

Syn —See Midst

Mid'dle-āge, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the middle ages, mediæval

Mid'dle-āged (-ājd, 60), *a* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man A *middle-aged* man is so called from the age of thirty five or forty to forty-five or fifty

Mid'dle-earth (-ĕrth), *n* [Sax *middan-eard*] The world, considered as lying between heaven and hell [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Mid'dle-ground, *n* (*Paint*) That part of a picture between the fore ground and the back-ground; the central part of a picture

Mid'dle-măn, *n*, *pl* Mid'dle men **1** An agent between two parties, a broker, a go-between, especially, in Ireland, one who takes land of the proprietors in large tracts, and then rents it out in small portions to the peasantry

2 A person of intermediate rank, a commoner.

3 (*Mil*) The man who occupies a central position in a file of soldiers

Mid'dle mŏst, *a* In the middle, or nearest the middle, midmost

Mid'dling, *a* Of middle rank, state, size, or quality, about equally distant from the extremes; moderate, mediocre, medium, ordinary

Mid'dling ly, *adv* Passively, indifferently.

Mid'dlings, *n pl* The coarser part of flour

Mid'dle-ăth er, *n* (*Steam-eng*) A vertical water space in a fire box or combustion-chamber See Water-bridge

Midge, *n* [A S *mygge*, *mycg*, *mcg*, Sw *mygga*, *mygg*, Dan *myg*, Icel *my*, O Sax *muggia*, L Ger. *mugge*, D *muy*, O H Ger *muggā*, *mucca*, M H. Ger *mugge*, *mugge*, *mucke*, *mucke*, N H Ger. *mucke*, allied to Russ & Pol *mucha*, a fly, Bohem. *maucha*, Gr *μυια*, Lat *musca*, Skr *makshikā*] (*Entom*) A very delicate fly of the genus *Chironomus*, having a short proboscis and long legs It undergoes a metamorphosis in the water, like the gnat, with which it is commonly confounded.

Mid'-hĕav'en, *n* **1** The midst or middle part of heaven, or the sky

2. (*Astron*) The meridian, or middle line of the heavens, the point of the ecliptic on the meridian.

Mid'land, *a* **1** Being in the interior country, distant from the coast or sea shore, as, *midland* towns or inhabitants *Howell.*

2 Surrounded by the land, mediterranean.

And on the *midland* sea the French had awed. *Dryden.*

Mid'-lĕnt, *n.* The middle of Lent

Mid'-life, *n.* The middle of life, or of the usual age of man

Mid'-măin, *n.* The middle of the main or sea. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Mid'mōst, *a* Middle; middlemost; as, the *mid-*

most battles. "Ere night's *midmost*, stillest hour was past." *Byron*

Mid'night (-nīt), *n.* The middle of the night, twelve o'clock at night.

The iron tongue of *midnight* hath told twelve *Shak*

Mid'night (-nīt), *a* 1 Being in the middle of the night, as, *midnight* studies

Midnight shout and revelry *Milton*

2. Dark as midnight, very dark, as, *midnight* gloom

Mid'rib, *n.* (*Bot*) A continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf

Midrib

Mid'riff, *n* [A S *midhrif*, from *midd*, *mid*, *middle*, and *hrif*, bowels, womb, O Fries *midref*] (*Anat*) The diaphragm, the respiratory muscle which divides the trunk into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen "A sight to shake the *midriff* of Despair with laughter" *Tennyson.*

Smote him into the *midriff* with a stone *Shak*

Mid'ship, *a.* Being in, or belonging to, the middle of a ship, as, a *midship* beam

Midship beam (*Naut*), the beam or timber upon which the broadest part of a vessel is formed — *Midship bend*, the broadest frame in a vessel *Weale*

Mid'ship man, *n*, *pl* MID'SHIP-MEN A kind of naval cadet, in a ship of war, whose business is to second and transmit the orders of the superior officers, and assist in the management of the ship and its armament

Passed midshipman, one who has passed examination, and is a candidate for promotion to the rank of lieutenant *Totten*

Mid'ships, *adv* (*Naut*) In the middle of a ship, properly, *amidships*

Mid'ships, *n pl* (*Naut*) The timbers at the broadest part of the vessel *Dana*

Midst, *n* [Contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid*] The interior or central part, the middle

There is nothing said or done in the *midst* of the play which might not have been placed in the beginning *Dryden*

In the midst of, among amid, also surrounded by, involved in, in the thickest of, overwhelmed by

☞ The phrases *in our midst*, *in your midst*, *in their midst*, instead of *in the midst of us*, *you*, or *them* have unhappily gained great currency in this country, and are sometimes, though rarely to be found in the writings of reputable English authors The expressions seem contrary to the genius of the language, as well as opposed to the practice of our best and most accurate writers, and should therefore be abandoned

Syn.—MIDST, MIDDLE *Midst* is the superlative of *mid* (middle) denoting the *very* center, and hence implies *surrounded* by *involved* in, in the *thickest* of, as, in the *midst* of a forest, of the waves, of darkness, &c *Middle* has no such intensive sense, and is often applied to extent in only one direction, as, the *middle* of a line, of the street &c *Midst* is very frequently used abstractly or figuratively, as, in the *midst* of afflictions cares, &c, *middle* is never thus used with propriety We can not say, in the *middle* of my contemplations on that subject, but in the *midst*

Midst, *adv* In the middle.

On earth, join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, him last, him *midst*, and without end *Milton*

Mid'sum'mer, *n* [A-S *midsumor*] The middle of summer, the summer solstice, about the 21st of June

Mid'wald, *n* A kind of bird that feeds upon bees

Mid'ward, *a* Situated in the middle [*Obs*]

Mid'ward, *adv* [A S *middeweard*, *middanweard*] In or toward the midst [*Obs*]

Mid'way, *n* The middle of the way or distance. "Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint" *Milton*

Mid'way, *a* Being in the middle of the way or distance, as, the *midway* air

Mid'way, *adv* In the middle of the way or distance, half way.

She met his glance *midway* *Dryden*

Mid'wife, *n*, *pl* MID'WIVES [O Eng *mydwyve*, from A S *mid*, with, and *wif*, woman, wife, properly the woman or wife with or attendant upon a woman in childbirth The Spanish and Portuguese word is *comadre*, *co*, for Lat *cum*, with, and *madre*, mother, which is precisely analogous to *midwife* Cf also Ger *beafrau*, a female assistant, from *bei*, with, and *frau*, woman] A woman that assists other women in childbirth, a female practitioner of the obstetric art

Mid'wife, *v. t.* To perform the office of midwife.

Mid'wife, *v. t.* To assist in childbirth

Mid'wife-ry, or **Mid'wife ry** (81 nop, § 130), *n* 1 The art or practice of assisting women in child birth; obstetrics

2. Assistance at childbirth, help or co operation in production.

Mid'win-ter, *n.* [A S *midwinter*] The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21, also, the middle of severe winter weather, which is, usually, much later.

Mid'wive, *v t.* To perform the duties of a midwife to; to midwife. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Mien (meen), *n.* [Fr. *mine*; whence Ger *miene*, Dan. & Sw. *mine*] Look; air, manner, external appearance; carriage; bearing

Vice is a monster of *so* frightful *mien*,
As to be hated, needs but to be seen *Pope.*

Syn.—Look, air, countenance, aspect, demeanor, deportment, manner

Miff, *n* [Prov Ger. *muff*, sullenness, sulkiness, *muffen*, to be sulky, *muffig*, sullen, pouting] A slight degree of resentment [*Colloq*]

Miffed (mift), *a* [See *supra*] Slightly offended [*Colloq*]

Might (mit), *imp* of *may* [A-S *meahte*, *mihte*]

Might (mit), *n* [A-S *meaht*, *miht*, from the root of *may*, A S *magan*, to be able O Sax, O & M H Ger *maht*, N H Ger *macht*, D, Sw, & Dan *magt*, Icel *mattr*, Goth *mahts* See MAY] Force or power of any kind, whether of body or mind, energy or intensity of purpose or feeling, means or resources to effect an object, strength, force, power, ability, capacity

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart and with all thy soul, and with all thy *might* *Deut* vi 5

There shall be no *might* in thine hand *Deut* xxviii 32

I have prepared, with all my *might*, for the house of my God 1 *Chron* xxix 2

With might and main, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion

Might'ily (mīt'i lȳ), *adv* [From Eng *mighty*, A S *mihtiglice*]

1 In a mighty manner, with might, with great earnestness, vigorously, powerfully

Let man and beast be covered with sackcloth and cry *mightily* to God *Jonah* iii 8.

So *mightily* grew the word of God and prevailed *Acts* xix 20

Whereto I also labor striving according to his working, which worketh in me *mightily* *Col* i 29

2 Greatly, to a great degree, very much [*Colloq*]

I was *mightily* pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy *Spectator*

Might'i ness (mīt'i nes), *n* [A S *mihtignes*]

1 The quality of being mighty, possession of might, power, greatness, height of dignity

How soon this *mightiness* meets misery! *Shak*

2 Highness, excellency —used chiefly with a personal pronoun, as a title of dignity, as, their high *mightinesses*

Might'less, *a* Having no might or power weak [*Obs*] "The rose is *mightless*" *Brunne*

Might'y (mīt'i), *a* [A S *meahtig*, *mihtig*, O Sax *mahtig*, O H Ger *mahtig*, M H Ger *mehtic*, *mehtec*, N H Ger *machtig*, Goth *mahteigs*]

1 Possessing might, having great power, forcible, strong, vigorous valiant "The fat beeves which they roasted, and the *mighty* ale that they brewed" *W Scott*

I'll sing of heroes and of kings
In *mighty* numbers, *mighty* things *Cowley*

2 Very great, remarkable for size, effect, or qualities, important, momentous

Their persecutors thou threwest into the deeps, as a stone into the *mighty* waters *Neh* ix 11

There arose a *mighty* famine in that land *Luke* xv 14

3 Exhibiting or implying might, performed with power, wonderful "The cities wherein most of his *mighty* works were done" *Matt* xi 20

4 Very excellent, great, fine [*Colloq and low*]

The old maid bridled, and tossed her head as much as to say that in her opinion the like of him was not so *mighty* a catch for ladies beyond their girlhood *Chambers's Journal*

Might'y, *adv* In a great degree, very, as, *mighty* wise, *mighty* thoughtful [*Colloq*]

He was *mighty* methodical, too, in ordering his household *Jeffreys*

Mign'iard (mīn'yard), *a* [Fr *mignard*, allied to *mignon* See MINION, and cf MINIARD] Soft, dainty, delicate, pretty [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Mign'iard ise, *n* [Fr] Delicacy, gentleness [*Obs*] "With all the *mignardise* and quaint caresses you can put upon them" *B Jonson.*

Mign'on-ĕtte' (mīn'yon ĕt'), *n* [Fr *mignonnette*, diminutive of *mignon*, darling See MINION] (*Bot*) An annual flowering plant, having a delicate and an agreeable fragrance, *Reseda odorata.*

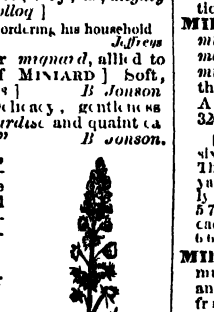

Mignonette.

Mi'grant, *a* Migratory

Mi'grant, *n* A bird or other animal which is migratory

Mi'grāte, *v i* [*imp & p p* MIGRATED, *p pr & vb n* MIGRATING] [Lat *migrare*, *migratum*, It *migrare*] To remove from one country or state to another, with a view to residence, to change one's place of residence, to go to another home, to pass from a colder to a warmer climate in the autumn, returning again in the spring, —said of birds

Mi gra'tion, *n* [Lat *migratio*, Fr *migration*, O Sp *migracion*, It *migrazione*] The act of migrating or removing from one kingdom, state, or country to another

Mi'gra to-ry (50), *a.* [Fr. *migratoire*, It & Sp *migratorio*]

1 Removing or accustomed to remove from one state or country to another

2 Regularly or occasionally removing from one place to another; roving; wandering; occasionally removing for pasturage, as, the *migratory* Tartars; passing from one climate to another, as, *migratory* birds

Mil'age, *n* The same as MILEAGE

Mil'an ese' (91), *n*, *sing & pl* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Milan in Italy, in the plural, the people of Milan

Mil'an ese', *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Milan, or the inhabitants of Milan

Milch (66), *a* [A S *melc*, O H Ger. *melch*, N H. Ger *melk* See MILK]

1 Giving or furnishing milk, —now applied only to beasts

Not above fifty one have been starved, excepting infants at nurse caused rather by carelessness and infirmity of the *milch* women *Grant.*

I have a hundred *milch* kine to the pail *Shak.*

2 Soft, tender, merciful, as, *milch*-hearted.

When she saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport
In mincing with his sword her husband's limbs,
The instant burst of clamor that she made
Would have made *milch* the burning eyes of Heaven *Shak.*

Mild, *a* [*compar* MILDER, *superl* MILDEST.] [A S *mild*, O Sax *milds*, O Fries *milde*, Goth. *milds*, O H Ger *milti*, M H Ger *milte*, *milde*, N. H Ger *mild*, Icel *mildr*, Sw, Dan, & D *mild*]

1 Tender and gentle in temper or disposition; kind, compassionate, merciful, clement, indulgent, not severe or cruel

It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful Being *Rogers.*

2 Not showing severity or harshness, kind, not fierce not stern, placid, as, a *mild* look or aspect.

3 Not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic, acting gently, not energetically, not sharp, sour, or bitter, not acrimonious, demulcent, mollifying, lenitive, assuasive, as, a *mild* liquor, a *mild* cataplasm, a *mild* cathartic or emetic

4 Soft, gently and pleasantly affecting the senses, not violent or intense, as, a *mild* air, a *mild* sun, a *mild* temperature, a *mild* light "And with a *milder* gleam refreshed the sight" *Addison.*

The rosy morn resigns her light
And *milder* glory to the noon *Waller*

☞ This word is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds as, *mild flavored*, *mild-hearted*, *mild looking* *mild-spoken*, *mild spirited*, *mild-tempered*, and the like

Syn – Soft gentle, bland, calm, tranquil, soothing, pleasant placid, meek, kind merciful, tender, indulgent clement, compassionate, mollifying, demulcent lenitive, assuasive

Mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *n* [A S *mildeaw*, O H Ger. *miltou* M H Ger *miltou*, N H Ger *mehlthau*, for *meltheu*] A thin, whitish, powdery or cobweb-like coating, consisting of minute fungi, and found on various diseased or decaying substances

Mil'dew (mil'dū), *v t* [*imp & p p* MILDEWED, *p pr & vb n* MILDEWING] To taint with mildew. "He *mildews* the white wheat" *Milton.*

Mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *v i* To become tainted with mildew

Mild'ly, *adv* In a mild manner, softly, gently, tenderly, not roughly or violently, moderately

Mild'ness, *n* 1 The quality of being mild, tenderness, clemency, gentleness, softness

My *mildness* hath allayed their swelling grief *Shak.*

2 Temperateness, moderation, pleasant condition, as, the *mildness* of the winter, or of the air

Mile, *n* [A S *mil*, Icel & O H Ger *mila*, Sw. *mil*, Dan *mil*, D *myl* M H Ger *mile*, N H Ger. *meile*, Fr *mille*, Pr & Sp *milla*, Pg *milha*, It *miglio*, pl *miglia*, from Lat *millia*, pl of *mille*, a thousand, i e, *millia passuum*, a thousand paces] A certain measure of distance, being equivalent to 320 rods, or 5,280 feet

☞ The English geographical or nautical mile is one sixtieth part of a degree of the equator or about 3925 yards The Roman mile was a thousand paces equal to 1614 yards English measure The German short mile is nearly equal to 3 9 English miles, the German long mile to 5 75 English miles the Prussian and Danish miles are each about 4 7 English miles, the Swedish mile is about 6 62 English miles *Kelly*

Mile'age, *n* An allowance for traveling, as so much by the mile, especially, in the United States, an allowance made to members of Congress to defray the expenses of their journeys to and from Washington [Written also, more analogically, but less frequently, *milage*]

Constructive mileage a mileage allowed for journeys supposed to be made, but not actually made, from and to the seat of government as at the adjournment of Congress, when a new president comes into office, and also when an extra session is called [*U S*] *Bartlett.*

Mile'-pōst, } *n* A post or stone set to mark the
Mile'-stōne, } distance or space of a mile.

Mile'-rūn, *n* A unit of work in railway accounts; —called also *train mile*

☞ The cost of fuel, maintenance, &c, is roughly estimated by dividing the total cost by the number of miles run by all the trains

Mi lē'sian (mĭ-lē'zhan), *n* 1 (*Anc Geog*) A native or inhabitant of the ancient city of Miletus in Asia Minor

2 A native or inhabitant of Ireland, descended, according to the legendary history of the country,

from King Milesius, of Spain, whose two sons conquered the island 1300 years before Christ, and established a new order of nobility *Smart.*

Mi-lē'sian (-zhan), *a* 1 (*Anc Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Miletus or its inhabitants

2 (*Irish Legendary Hist*) Descended from King Milesius, relating to the descendants of King Milesius

Mil'foil, *n.* [Lat. *millefolium*, i. e, a thousand leaves, from *mille*, thousand, and *folium*, leaf, Fr *mille-feuille*, It *millefoglie*, Sp *milefolio*] (*Bot*) An herb of the genus *Achillea*, yarrow

Mil'i-ā'ri-ă, *n* (*Med*) A fever accompanied by an eruption of small, isolated, red pimples, resembling a millet seed in form or size, miliary fever

Mil'ia-ry (mil'ya-rĕ), *a* [Lat *miliarius*, from *milium*, millet, Fr *miliaire*, Sp *miliar*, It *miliare*] 1 Resembling millet seeds, as, a *miliary* eruption

2 Accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds, as, a *miliary* fever.

Miliary glands, the sebaceous glands of the skin

Mi-lice', *n.* Militia [*Obs*]

Mil'i ō'lă, *n* [Lat *milium*, millet] (*Paleon*) An extinct genus of microscopic, univalve shells

Mil'i-o-lite (49), *n* [N Lat *miliola*, from *milium*, millet, and Gr λιθος, stone] (*Paleon*) A fossil shell of the genus *Miliola*

Mil'i o lit'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, miliolites

Mil'i tan cy, *n* [See *infra*] Warfare [*Obs*]

Mil'i-tant, *a* [Lat *militans*, p pr of *militare*, to be a soldier, Fr *militant*, It & Sp *militante* See MILITATE] Engaged in warfare, fighting, combating, serving as a soldier

At which command the powers *militant*
Moved on in silence *Milton*

Church militant, the Christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies, and is thus distinguished from the *church triumphant*, in heaven

Mil'i tant-ly, *adv* In a militant manner [*Rare*]

Mil'i tar, *a* Military [*Obs*] "A prince in *militar* virtue approved" *Bacon*

Mil'i-ta-ri-ly, *adv* In a military or soldierly manner

Mil'i ta-rist, *n* One devoted to military pursuits, a military man [*Obs*] "Gallant *militarist*" *Shak*

Mil'i-ta ry, *a* [Lat *militaris* and *militarius*, from *miles*, *militis*, soldier, Fr *militaire*, Sp *militar*, It *militare*]

1 Pertaining to soldiers, to arms, or to war, having to do with the affairs of war, as, a *military* parade or appearance, *military* discipline

2 Engaged in the service of soldiers or arms, as, a *military* man

Nor do I as an enemy to peace,
Throng in the troops of *military* men *Shak*

3 Warlike, becoming a soldier, as, *military* virtue, *military* bravery

4 Derived from the services or exploits of a soldier, as, *military* renown

5 Conformable to the customs or rules of armies or militias, as, the conduct of the officer was not *military*

6 Performed or made by soldiers, as, a *military* election *Bacon*

Military tenure, tenure of land, on condition of performing military service

Mil'i-ta-ry, *n* [Fr *militaire*, Sp *militar*, It *militare* See *supra*] The whole body of soldiers, soldiery, militia, the army

Mil'i-tāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* MILITATED, *p pr* & *vb n* MILITATING] [Lat *militare*, *militatum*, from *miles*, *militis*, soldier, It *militare*, Pr & Sp *militar*, Fr *militer*] To stand opposed, to be hostile or inconsistent, to contend, to fight, — used with *against* and *with*

These are great questions, where great names *militate* against each other *Burke*

Mi-lī'tiă (mĭ-lĭsh'ă), *n* [Lat, from *miles*, *militis*, soldier, Fr *milice*, Sp *milicia*, It *milizia*]

1 The body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but engaged in actual service only in emergencies, as distinguished from regular troops, whose sole occupation is war or military service

2. Military service, warfare [*Obs and rare*]

Another kind of *militia* I had than theirs *Barter*

Mi li'tiă-man (mĭ lĭsh'ă), *n*, *pl.* MI LI'TIA-MEN One who belongs to the militia.

Milk, *n* [A S *meluc*, *meoluc*, *meoloc*, *meolc*, *mulc*, *melc*, O. Fries *meloc*, Goth *miluks*, Icel *mjolk*, Sw *mjölk*, Dan, D, & L Ger *melk*, O H Ger *miluh*, *miluh*, M H Ger *miluch*, *milch*, N H Ger *milch*, allied to Russ *moloko*, O Slav *mleko*, Pol & Bohem *mleko*]

1 A white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young It consists of a solution of caseine and various salts, with minute globular cells of fat

2 Hence, the white juice of certain plants

3 Emulsion made by bruising seeds, as, the *milk* of almonds, produced by pounding almonds with sugar and water

☞ This word is frequently used in self-explaining compounds denoting that which relates to, resembles, contains, or is made of, *milk*, &c., as, *milk-man*, *milk-market*, *milk-meat*, *milk-pail*, *milk-pan*, *milk-pap* (teat), *milk-porridge*, *milk-pottage*, *milk-punch*, *milk-score*, *milk-warm*, *milk-woman*, and the like

Milk of lime, water mixed with quicklime, — so called from its resemblance to milk in color and consistence — *Sugar of milk* (*Chem*), the sugar held in solution in milk It is peculiar as not undergoing alcoholic fermentation

Milk, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* MILKED (mĭlkt), *p pr* & *vb n* MILKING] [A S *melcan*, *meolcan*, *milcvan*, *meolcan*, O H Ger *melchan*, M H Ger *melchen*, N H Ger & D *melken*, Icel *mjolka*, Sw *mjölka*, Dan *melke*, *mjölke*, allied to Lat *mulgere*, Gr. αμελγειν, Lith *milszti*, Slav *mlesti*]

1 To draw or press milk from, by the hand or mouth, to withdraw the milk of

I have given suck and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me *Shak*

2 To draw from the breasts or udder, to extract, as milk

3 To supply with milk, to mingle milk with to add milk to

Milk'en (milk'n), *a* Consisting of milk [*Obs*]

Milk'er, *n* One who milks, also, one who gives milk

Milk'-fē'ver, *n* (*Med*) A fever which accompanies or precedes the first lactation It is usually transitory

Milk'-hedge, *n* (*Bot*) A shrub growing on the Coromandel coast, containing a milky juice

Milk'i-ly, *adv* After the manner of milk, lactically

Milk'i-ness, *n* Qualities like those of milk, softness

Milk'-liv'ered, *a* White livered, cowardly, timorous *Shak*

Milk'maid, *n* A woman that milks, or is employed in the dairy

Milk'-mō'lar, *n* One of the molar teeth that are shed in the young mammal, and which are succeeded by the pre-molars

Milk'-mō'lar, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the molar teeth in young mammals, which are early shed, and give way to others *R Owen*

Milk'-pārs'ley, *n* (*Bot*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Selinum*

Milk'-sick'ness, *n* A peculiar and most malignant disease, occurring in some localities of the Western United States, and affecting certain kinds of farm stock, and persons who make use of the meat or dairy products of infected cattle Its cause is unknown

Milk'-snāke, *n* (*Zoöl*) A harmless snake (*Ophibolus eximius*), of a grayish ash color, with three rows of dark spots along the back and sides It is found in the Northern and Middle United States

Milk'sŏp, *n* A piece of bread sopped in milk, hence, more usually, a soft, effeminate, feeble minded man

Milk'-thīs'tle (thĭs'l), *n* (*Bot*) An esculent European plant of the thistle kind, having the veins of its leaves of a milky whiteness, *Carduus marianus*

Milk'-thrūsh, *n* (*Med*) A disease in which appear roundish, pearl colored vesicles, confined to the lips, mouth, and intestinal canal, and generally terminating in curd like sloughs *Dunglison*

Milk'-tōoth, *n*, *pl* MILK'-TEETH 1 (*Jar*) The fore tooth of a foal, which comes at the age of about three months, and is cast within two or three years

2 One of the deciduous or first set of teeth, of a child

Milk'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A tree yielding a milky juice, especially, one in which this juice is fit for food, as the cow tree of South America

Milk'-trē'foil, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cytisus*

Milk'-vĕs'sel, *n* (*Bot*) A cavity between the cells of a plant, forming a sort of canal, in which the milky juice is contained

Milk'vĕtch, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Astragalus*, sometimes cultivated as an ornamental plant

Milk'weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of several species, of the genera *Asclepias* and *Acerates*, abounding in a milky juice, and having its seeds attached to a long, silky down, silkweed *Gray*

Milk'-wort (wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of several species of the genus *Polygala*

Milk'y, *a* 1 Relating to milk, made of milk

2 Resembling milk, as, *milky* sap or juice

3 Yielding milk, as, *milky* mothers. *Roscommon.*

4. Soft, mild, gentle, timorous

Has friendship such a faint and *milky* heart? *Shak*

Milky way (*Astron*), a broad, irregular luminous zone in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars, which are not distinguishable with ordinary telescopes, the galaxy

Mill, *n* [Lat *mille*, a thousand] An imaginary money of account of the United States, having the value of the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar

Mill, *n* [O Eng *mylenc*, *muln*, A S *mylen*, Icel. *mylna*, Dan *molle*, D *molen*, O. H Ger. *mulin*, *muli*, M H Ger *mül*, N. H. Ger. *mühle*, allied to Lat *mola*, *molina*, Gr μύλη, μύλος, W *melin*, Corn. *melyn*, Armor *melin*, *mell*, Ir *muilean*, *meile*, Gael. *muileann*, Fr *moulin*, Pr *molina*, *molin*, Sp. *molino*, Pg *moinho*, It *mulino*, from Lat *molina*, *molinus*.]

1. An engine or machine for grinding or comminuting any substance, as grain, by rubbing or crushing it between two hard, indented surfaces, generally of stone or metal; — usually having a word prefixed, denoting the particular object to which it is applied, as, a grist-*mill*, a bark-*mill*, a coffee-*mill*, a paint-*mill*, a cider-*mill*, &c.

☞ In modern usage, the term *mill* includes various other machines or combinations of machinery, which resemble the flouring-mill, to which the term was first applied, not in its circular crushing or grinding action, but in the more general one of transforming some raw material by mechanical processes into a state or condition for use, as, *saw-mills*, *cotton-mills*, *silk-mills*, *fulling-mills*, *oil-mills*, *slitting-mills*, *powder-mills*, &c, to some of which the term *manufactory*, or *factory*, is also applied.

2 The building, with its machinery, where grinding, or some process of manufacturing, is carried on.

3 (*Calico Printing*) A printing cylinder, of copper, the impression upon which has been obtained by a process like that performed by a milling tool, from a cylinder engraved by hand, called the *die*.

☞ *Mill* is often used in composition of words denoting that which appertains to, or is employed in, or about, a mill, as, *mill-gearing*, *mill-hand*, *mill-horse*, *mill-house*, *mill-pond*, *mill-pool*, *mill-wheel*, and the like

Mill, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MILLED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* MILLING] [Cf O H Ger *muljan*, *mullen*, *mulen*, *malan*, *melan*, M H Ger *muln*, N H Ger *mahlen*, D *malen*, O Sax & Goth *malan*, Icel & Sw *mala*, Dan *male*, allied to Lat *molere* See *supra*]

1 To reduce to fine particles, or to small pieces; to grind, to comminute

2 To pass through a machine or engine, to shape or finish by passing through a machine, — used chiefly in reference to metal work

3 To make a raised border or impression around the edges of, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across the edges of, as a coin, to prevent clipping, or the disk shaped heads of the adjusting screws of mathematical or optical instruments, to afford a better hold, also, to stamp in a coining press, to coin

4 To pass through a fulling mill, to full, as cloth

5 To beat severely with the fists, as if in a fulling-mill [*Cant*] *Smart.*

To mill chocolate, to froth it See FROTH

Mill, *n* A set to, a pugilistic encounter [*Cant.*]

Mill'-bōard, *n* A kind of stout pasteboard

Mill'-cāke, *n* The incorporated materials for gunpowder, in the form of a dense mass or cake, ready to be subjected to the process of granulation.

Mill'-cŏg, *n* The cog of a mill wheel

Mill'-dăm, *n* A dam or mound to obstruct a water course, and raise the water to an altitude sufficient to turn a mill wheel

Mill'-hĕad, *n* The head of water necessary, or employed, to turn the wheel of a mill

Mil'le nā'ri an, *a* [Fr *millenaire*, It *millenario*, Sp *milenario*] Consisting of a thousand years, pertaining to the millennium

Mil'le nā'ri an, *n* One who believes that Christ will personally reign on earth a thousand years, a chiliast

Mil'le-nā'ri an ism, } *n* The doctrine of mille-
Mil'le na rism, } narians

Mil'le-na ry, *a* [Lat *millenarius*, containing a thousand, from *millen*, a thousand each, from *mille*, a thousand, Fr *millenaire*, It *millenario*, Sp *milenario*] Consisting of a thousand

Mil'le na-ry, *n* 1 The space of a thousand years.

It is true human nature was not at a stand-still during that *millenary* *Hare*

2 A millenarist

Mil lĕn'ni al, *a* Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years, as, *millennial* period, *millennial* happiness

Mil lĕn'ni al ist, *n* One who believes that Christ will reign personally on earth a thousand years, a chiliast, also, a believer in the universal prevalence of Christianity for a long period

Mil-lĕn'ni-an-ism, } *n* Belief in, or expectation
Mil lĕn'ni a-rism, } of, the millennium, millenarianism

Mil'len nist, *n.* One who holds to the millennium. [*Obs*] *Johnson.*

Mil-lĕn'ni ŭm, *n* [L Lat, from Lat. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, a year] A thousand years; — a word used to denote the thousand years mentioned in the twentieth chapter of Revelation, during which period Satan will be bound, and holiness become triumphant throughout the world. Some believe that, during this period, Christ will reign on earth in person with his saints

Mil'le-pĕd, *n* [Lat *millepeda*, from *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot, Fr *mille-pieds*, It. *millepiedi*, Sp *milpies*] An insect having many feet, one of the myriapods [Written also *millipede*]

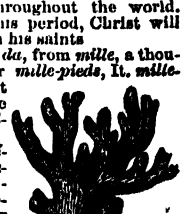

Millepora alcicornis.

Mil'le-pōre, *n* [Fr. *millépore*, It *millepora*, Sp *milepora*, from Lat *mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, pore] (*Zoöl*) A species of coral, having the surface smooth, and perforated with very minute

punctures or cells, which have transverse partitions. The animal is an acaleph, related to Coryne, and not a polyp. *Agassiz.*

Mill'e-po-rite (49), *n* (*Paleon*) A fossil millepore.

Mill'er, *n*. [From Eng *mill*; O Eng *miner*]
1 One whose occupation is to attend a grist-mill
2. (*Entom*) A moth or winged insect,—so called because the wings appear as if covered with white dust or powder, like a miller's clothes
3. (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Mylobatis*, the eagle ray. See EAGLE-RAY

Mill'ler ite, *n* A believer in the doctrine of William *Miller*, who taught the speedy end of the world and the coming of Christ to reign on earth

Mill'er's-thumb (thŭm), *n*. (*Ichth*) A small fish found in small streams in Europe, the river bull head, the *Cottus gobio*

Miller's-thumb (*Cottus gobio*)

Mill-lĕs'i-mal, *a*. [Lat *millesimus*, from *mille*, a thousand, It *millesimo*, Sp *milesimo*] Thousandth, consisting of a thousand parts, as, *millesimal* fractions

Mill'et, *n* [Fr *millet* or *mil*, Pr *mil*, It *miglio*, Pg *milho*, Sp *mijo*, Lat *milium*, A S *mil*] (*Bot*) (*a*) An endogenous plant (*Panicum miliaceum*), and its grain It is a native of the East Indies, where it is largely used for food (*b*) A hardy grass of several species of the genus *Milium*,—called also *millet grass*

Millet

German millet, the *Letaria Germanica*, the seed of which is principally used for cage-birds *Archer* —*Indian millet* a plant (*Sorghum vulgare*), of which the Guinea corn and broom corn are varieties The stalks are used in the manufacture of whisks and carpet brooms In the West Indies the grain is used principally by the blacks, and is called *negro corn* —*Italian millet*, a species of grass (*Letaria Italica*) bearing a very small grain

Milliard (mĭl'le-ärd'), *n* [Fr, from *mille*, *mil*, Lat *mille*, thousand] A thousand millions

Mil'li a ry, *a* [Lat *milliarius*, containing a thousand, from *mille*, thousand, Fr *milliaire*, milliary, Sp *miliario*, It *miliare*] Pertaining to a mile, denoting a mile "A *milliary* column, from which they used to compute the distance of all the cities and places of note" *Evelyn*

Mil'li a ry, *n* [Lat *milliarium*, a mile stone which indicated a distance of one thousand paces, i e, a Roman mile, from *milliarus*. See *supra*] A mile stone

Mil'li gram, } *n* [Fr *milligramme*, from
Mil'li gramme', } *mille*, abbreviation of *millieme*, thousandth, and *gramme*, the unit of the measure of weight See GRAMME] A French measure of weight, being the thousandth part of a gramme, equal to the weight of a cubic millimeter of water, or 0154 English grains, Troy weight

Mil-lil'i ter, or **Mil'li li'ter**, *n* [Fr *millilitre* fr *mille*, abbreviation of *millieme*, thousandth, and *litre*, a measure of capacity See LITER] A French measure of capacity, containing the thousandth part of a liter or cubic decimeter, equal to 06103 of an English cubic inch

Millilitre (mĭl'li-lē'tr), *n*. The same as MILLILITER

Mil lim'e-ter, or **Mil'li-mē'ter**, *n* [Fr *millimètre*, from *milli*, abbreviation of *millieme*, thousandth, and *metre*, a measure of length See METER] A French lineal measure, containing the thousandth part of a meter, equal to 03937 of an inch

Millimètre (mĭl'li mā'tr), *n* The same as MILLIMETER

Mil'li ner, *n* [From *Milaner*, an inhabitant of *Milan*, in Italy, hence, a man from *Milan* who imported female finery] A person, usually a woman, who makes and sells head dresses, hats or bonnets, &c, for women

No *milliner* can so fit his customers with gloves *Shak*

To conceal such real ornaments as these as a *milliner's* wife does her wrought stomacher with a smoky lawn or a black cyprus *B Jonson*

☞ "This is one of the few occupations which females have latterly gained from the other sex A *milliner* was originally a man" *Ames*

Mil'li ner ĕr'y, *n* The articles made or sold by milliners, as head dresses, hats or bonnets, laces, ribbons, and the like

Mill'ing, *n*. The act or employment of grinding or passing through a mill, the process of fulling cloth, the act or process of making a raised or indented edge upon coin, &c

Milling-machine, a machine tool for dressing surfaces by rotary cutters —*Milling-tool*, a roller with indented edge or surface, for producing like indentations in metal by rolling pressure, as in turning, a nurling tool

Mill'ion (mĭl'yun), *n*. [L Lat *millio*, from Lat *mille*, a thousand, Fr *million*, Pr *milio*, Sp. *millon*, Pg *milhão*, It. *milione*]
1. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand, written 1,000,000. [See Note under NUMERATION]
2 A very great number, an indefinitely large number

There are *millions* of truths that men are not concerned to know *Locke*

Mill'ion aire', *n* [Fr, It *milionario*, Sp *millonario*, a very rich person [Written also *millionnaire*]

Mill'ion-a ry, *a* Pertaining to millions, consisting of millions, as, the *millionary* chronology of the Pundits *Pinkerton*

Mill'ioned (mĭl'yund), *a*. Multiplied by millions [*Obs*] *Shak*

Millionnaire (mĭl'yun ār'), *n*. [Fr] See MILLIONAIRE

Mill'ionth, *a* Being the last one of a million units or objects counted in regular order from the first of a series or succession, constituting one of a million

Mill'ionth, *n* The quotient of a unit divided by one million, one of a million equal parts

Mill'-rāce, *n* The current of water that drives a mill wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed

Mill'rēa, } *n* [Pg *mil reis*, i e, one thousand
Mill'ree, } reis, from *mil*, thousand, and *reis*, pl
Mill'rēis, } of *real*, a coin] A coin of Portugal, commonly estimated at 5s sterling, or about 108 cents, though a small gold millrea, of 1755, was worth only 5s 2d sterling *P Cyc*

Mill'-six'pence, *n* An old English coin, first milled in 1561, being one of the earliest that was milled

Mill'stone, *n* A stone used for grinding grain

To see into or through a millstone to see with acuteness to penetrate into abstruse subjects, to be sharp-sighted

Mill'stone-grit', *n* (*Geol*) A hard and coarse, gritty sandstone, dividing the carboniferous from the subcarboniferous strata [See *Illust* of *Geology*]

Mill'-tāil, *n* The current of water flowing from a water wheel, and which has been used in turning it

Mill'-tooth, *n*, *pl* MILL'-TEETH A grinder or molar tooth

Mill'-work (-wûrk), *n* The shafting, gearing and other driving machinery of mills, as of grist mills, cotton mills, &c

Mill'-wright (-rit), *n* A mechanic whose occupation is to build mills

Milt, *n* [A-S & L Ger *milte*, Icel *milti*, Dan & D *milt*, Sw *mjalte*, O H Ger *milz*, M H Ger *milze*, N H Ger *milz*, whence It *milza*, Sp *melsa*]
1 (*Anat*) The spleen, an organ situated in the left hypochondrium, under the diaphragm
2 (*Ichth*) [Ger *milch* See MILK] The soft roe of fishes, or the spermatic part of the males

Milt, *v t* To impregnate, as the roe or spawn of the female fish

Milt'er, *n* [Ger *milcher*, *milchner*, from *milch* See MILT, *n*, 2] A male fish

Mil tŏn'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or like, Milton, or his poetry

Milt'wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) An herb of the genus *Asplenium* spleenwort

Mil'vine, or **Mil'vine**, *a* (*Ornith*) Pertaining to, or resembling, birds of the kite family

Mil'vine, or **Mil'vine**, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird belonging to the family of the kites

Milvus, *n* [Lat] (*Ornith*) A genus of raptorial birds, including the kite

Mime, *n* [Fr *mime*, It & Sp *mimo*, Lat *mimus*, Gr *μῖμος*, allied to *μιμεῖσθαι*, to imitate, to mimic]
1 A kind of farce or dramatic representation in which real characters were depicted
2 An actor in such representations

Mime, *v t* To mimic, or play the buffoon [*Obs*] See MIMIC

Mim'er, *n* A mimic [*Obs*] See MIMIC

Mi mē'sis, *n* [Gr *μιμησις*, from *μιμεῖσθαι*, to imitate] (*Rhet*) Imitation of the voice or gestures of another, mimicry

Mim'e tēne, *n* (*Min*) The mineral arsenate of lead, occurring in pale yellow or brownish hexagonal crystals *Dana*

Mi mĕt'ic } (Synop, § 130), *a* [Gr *μιμητικος*, fr
Mi mĕt'ic al } *μιμεῖσθαι*, to imitate] Apt to imitate, giving to aping or mimicry, imitative

Mim'ic, } *a* [Gr *μιμικος*, from *μιμεῖσθαι*, to imi-
Mim'ic al, } tate, Lat *mimicus*, It & Sp *mimico*, Fr *mimique* See MIME]
1 Inclined to imitate or to ape, having the practice or habit of imitating, imitative

Oft, in her absence, *mimic* fancy wakes
To imitate her *Milton*

Man is of all creatures, the most *mimical* in gestures, speech & *Wotton*

2 Consisting of imitation, formed in imitation, imitated, as, *mimic* gestures

☞ *Mimic* implies often something droll or ludicrous, or less dignified than *imitative*

Mim'ic, *n* 1 One who imitates or mimics, a buffoon who attempts to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking in the manner of another
2 A mean or servile imitator

When full grown it [vanity] is the worst of vices, and the occasional *mimic* of them all *Burke*

Mim'ic, *v. t*. [*imp & p p.* MIMICKED (mĭm'ikt), *p pr. & vb. n.* MIMICKING] To imitate or ape for sport, to attempt to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking like another, to ridicule by imitation

The walk, the words the gesture could supply,
The habit *mimic*, and the mien belie *Dryden*

Blow *mimic* hootings to the silent owls,
That they might answer him *Wordsworth*

Syn:—To ape, imitate, counterfeit, mock

Mim'ic-al-ly, *adv* In an imitative or aping manner

Mim'ick-er, *n* One who mimics, a mimic

Mim'ic-ry, *n* The act or practice of one who mimics, ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule

Mi mŏg'ra-pher, *n* [Gr *μιμογραφος*, from *μῖμος*, a mime, and *γραφειν*, to write, Lat *mimographus*, It *mimografo*, Fr *mimographe*] A writer of farces or mimes

Mi mō'sa, or **Mi mō'sȧ** (Synop, § 130), *n*. [Gr. *μιμος*, imitator] (*Bot*) A genus of leguminous plants, containing many species, and including the sensitive plant (*M sensitiva*, or *M pudica*),—so called from its imitating the sensibility of animal life, or from the great variety of appearance presented by the different species

☞ The term *mimosa* is also applied in commerce to the bark of different species of *mimosa* imported from Australia, and used in tanning, and also called *wattle bark* *Tomlinson*

Mim'o nĭst, *n* [Lat, diminutive of *mimus*, comedian, from the resemblance of its corolla to a mask] (*Bot*) A genus of herbaceous plants, remarkable for the beauty of their flowers, which are often of brilliant colors *Baird*

Mi'nah, *n* [Lat *mina*, Gr *μνᾶ*] A weight or denomination of money The mina of the Old Testament was valued at fifty shekels The Greek or Attic mina was valued at a hundred drachmas, more than £3 sterling, or $14 *McCulloch*

Mi nā'cious (mĭ-nā'shus), *a* [Lat *minax*, *minacis*, projecting, threatening, from *minari*, to project, threaten] Threatening, menacing [*Obs*]

Mi năc'i ty (mĭ năs'i ty), *n* [See *supra*] Disposition to threaten [*Obs*]

Min'a ret, *n* [Ar *manārat*, lamp, lantern, light house, turret, from *nara*, to shine *nār*, fire] (*Arch*) A slender, lofty turret on the mosques of Mohammedan countries, rising by different stages or stories, and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, from which the people are summoned to prayer

Minaret

Min'a tō'ri-al ly, } *adv* In a minato-
Min'a to ri-ly, } ry manner, with threats

Min'a-to ry (50), *a* [Lat *minatorius*, from *minari*, to threaten, It *minatorio*] Threatening menacing *Bacon*

Mince, *v t* [*imp & p p* MINCED (mĭnst), *p pr. & vb n* MINCING] [A-S *minsian*, from *mins*, minor, weak, *min*, minus, O Sax, O Frks, & O. H Ger *min*, Icel *minn*, Goth *mins*, Fr *mince*, slender, slight, from O H Ger *minnisto*, superlative of *min*, Prov & O Fr *mincer*, to cut, mince]
1 To cut into very small pieces, to chop fine, to hash, as, to *mince* meat
2 To diminish in speaking, to retrench, cut off, or omit, to extenuate, to clip, as words, or expressions to utter half and keep back half of

I know no way to *mince* it in love, but to say, directly, I love you *Shak*

Soren now *mince* the sun,
And mollify damnation with a phrase *Dryden*

If to *mince* his meaning I had either omitted some part of what he said or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him *Dryden*

These were forced to *mince* the matter *Woodward*

Mince, *v i* 1 To walk with short steps to walk with affected nicety, to affect delicacy in manner

The daughters of Zion are haughty walking and *mincing* as they go *Is* iii 16

I'll turn two *mincing steps*
Into a manly stride *Shak*

2 To speak softly, or with affected nicety "*Mincing* dialect" *Lloyd*

Minced'-meat (mĭnst'-), *n* Meat chopped very fine

Minced'-pie (mĭnst'), *n* A pie made with minced-meat and other ingredients baked in paste.

Mince'-meat, *n* Minced meat

Mince'-pie, *n* Minced pie

Min'cing ly, *adv* In a mincing manner, not fully; with affected delicacy

Mine tū'ri en cy, *n* Micturition [*Obs*]

Mind, *n* [A S *mynd*, *gemynd*, *gemund*, Dan *minde*, mind, memory, remembrance, consent, vote, Sw *minne* memory, Icel *minni*, memory, monument, Icel *mynd*, form, effigy, O H Ger *minna*, *minja*, memory, love, *gamunt*, memory, commemoration, Goth *munds*, *gamunds*, memory, allied to Lat. *mens*, *mentis*, Gr *μενος*]
1 The intellectual or rational faculty in man; the understanding, the power that conceives, judges, or reasons, also, the entire spiritual nature, the soul.

By the *mind* of man we understand that in him which thinks remembers, reasons, wills *Reid*

What we mean by *mind* is simply that which perceives, thinks, feels, wills, and desires *Sir W Hamilton*

2 State, at any given time, of the faculties of

thinking, willing, choosing, and the like, psychical activity or state, as, (*a*) Opinion, sentiment; judgment, belief

Being so hard to me that brought your *mind*,
I fear she ll prove as hard to you in telling her *mind* *Shak*

(*b*) Choice, inclination, desire, liking, intent, purpose, will

The sacrifice of the wicked is abomination; how much more when he bringeth it with a wicked *mind* ? *Prov* xxi 27

(*c*) Courage, spirit *Chapman*

3 Memory, remembrance, recollection, — in such phrases as, *to have* or *keep in mind, to call to mind, to put in mind*, and the like

To make up one s mind, to come to an opinion or decision to determine

Mind, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MINDED, *p pr* & *vb n* MINDING] [A-S *myndan, gemyndan*, to remind, Dan *minde*, to put in mind of, remind, warn, admonish, Sw *minna*, to remember, to call to mind, Icel *minna*, to remember, *mynda*, to form, feign, O H Ger *mundjan, gamundjan*, to remember, Goth *gamunan* See *supra*]

1 To attend to, to fix the thoughts on, to regard with attention, to treat as a thing of consequence, to heed, to mark, to note

Mind not high things *Rom* xii 16

He set himself wholly to *mind* the East India trade *Burnet*

Cease to request me, let us *mind* our way *Dryden*

2 To have in mind, to bear in remembrance, to have in intent [*Rare*]

He *minded* not, meantime, what, no doubt, he knew well *Fuller*

3 To put in mind, to remind [*Obs*]

He *minded* them of the mutability of all earthly things *Fuller*

I do thee wrong to *mind* thee of it *Shak*

Did he not *mind* me of my danger? *Baxter*

Never mind, do not regard it, it is of no consequence, no matter

Syn. — To notice, mark, regard observe, obey

Mind, *v i* To be inclined, or disposed, to incline

One of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion *Spenser*

I *mind* to tell him plainly what I think *Shak*

Mind'ed, *a* Disposed, inclined "If men were *minded* to live virtuously" *Tillotson*

Joseph was *minded* to put her away privily *Matt* i 19

☞ *Minded* is much used in composition, as, high-*minded*, low-*minded*, feeble-*minded*, sober *minded*, double-*minded*

Mind'ful, *a* Attentive, regarding with care, bearing in mind, heedful, observant

What is man, that thou art *mindful* of him? *Ps* viii 4

I promise to be *mindful* of your admonitions *Hammond*

Mind'ful-ly, *adv* In a mindful manner, attentively, heedfully

Mind'ful ness, *n* The quality of being mindful, attention, regard heedfulness

Mind'ing, *n* Regard, mindfulness

Mind'less, *a* 1 Not induced with mind or intellectual powers, stupid, unthinking, as, a *mindless* slave *Shak*

2 Unmindful, inattentive, heedless, forgetful, negligent, careless "Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth" *Shak*

Who, uninformed in such matters and quite *mindless* as toward every form of gainsaying, are content to hold fast the "form of sound words" which they have been taught *I Taylor*

Mind'-strick'en, *a* Affected in mind, moved [*Obs*] *Sidney*

Mine, *a*, called sometimes a *pronominal adj* [A S, O Sax, O Frics, & O H Ger *min*, Sw & Dan *min*, Icel *minn*, Goth *meins*, N H Ger *mein*, D *mijn*] Belonging to me, my, — used, (*a*) As a pronominal adjective, placed always in the predicate, as, counsel is *mine*, and also, attributively, in the old style, before a noun beginning with a vowel, for *my* "I kept myself from *mine* iniquity" *Ps* xviii 23 (*b*) As possessive pronoun, equivalent to *of me*, or belonging to me

☞ *Mine* is often used in the predicate without the noun to which it belongs, or rather standing for this noun "When a man deceives me once says the Italian proverb, it is his fault, when twice, it is *mine*" *Horne*

Mine, *n* [Fr *mine*, Pr *mina, mena*, Sp, Pg, It, & L Lat *mina*, also Fr *minure*, Pr *menera*, O Sp & L Lat *minera*, It *miniera* See *infra*]

1 A subterranean cavity or passage, especially, (*a*) A pit or excavation in the earth, from which metallic ores or other mineral substances are taken by digging, — distinguished from the pits from which stones only are taken, and which are called *quarries* (*b*) (*Mil*) A cavity filled with powder, formed in or under a fortification or other work so as to destroy it when fired The term includes also the galleries leading to the chambers or cavities.

2 A rich source of wealth or other good

I would not wed her for a *mine* of gold *Shak*

Overcharged mine See OVERCHARGE — *Undercharged mine* See UNDERCHARGE

Mine, *v i* 1 To dig a mine or pit in the earth, to dig in the earth for minerals, or for undermining and blowing up or throwing down works

2 To form a subterranean canal or hole, to form a burrow or lodge in the earth, as, the *mining* coney

Mine, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p.* MINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MINING] [Fr *miner*, Pr., Sp, & Pg *minar*, It. *minare*, from Lat *minare*, to drive, It *menare*, Pr. & O Sp *menar*, Fr *mener*, to lead, conduct, drive; hence Sp *mina*, mine, conduit, a subterranean canal, a spring or source of water, It *mina*, Fr & Ger *mine*, &c See MINE, *n*, *supra*] To dig away, or otherwise remove, the substratum or foundation of, to lay a mine under, to sap, to undermine, hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means "They *mined* the walls" *Hayward.*

Too lazy to cut down these immense trees, the spoilers had *mined* them, and placed a quantity of gunpowder in the cavity *W Scott*

As lovers who have parted
In hate, whose *mining* depths so intervene
That they can meet no more *Byron*

Mine, *n.* [Fr] The same as MIEN [*Obs*]

Mine'-dial, *n.* A form of magnetic compass used by miners

Min'er, *n* 1 One who mines, a digger for metals and other minerals

2 One who digs military mines, as, armies have sappers and *miners*

Here Thermopylæ, with her shattered wall,
Black with the *miner's* blast, upon her height
Yet shows what she was *Byron*

Min'er-al, *n* [Fr *minéral*, Pr & Sp *mineral*, It *minerale*, L Lat *minerale*, pl *mineralia*, from Fr *minière*, O Sp & L Lat *minera*, It *miniera* See MINE, *n*] Any inorganic species having a definite chemical composition Rocks are either simple minerals or aggregates of minerals, and in either case may contain other imbedded mineral species

Min'er al, *a* 1 Pertaining to minerals, consisting of minerals, as, the *mineral* kingdom

2 Impregnated with minerals, as, *mineral* waters, a *mineral* spring

Mineral oil See PETROLEUM — *Mineral water* See WATER — *Mineral wax* See OZOCERITE

Min'er-al ist, *n* [Fr *minéraliste*, It & Sp *mineralista*] One versed or employed in minerals

Min'er al i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *minéralisation*, Sp. *mineralisacion*, It *mineralizzazione*]

1 The process of mineralizing, or forming an ore by combination with another substance, the natural operation of uniting a metallic substance with another, the process of converting into a mineral, as a bone or a plant

2 The act of impregnating with a mineral, as water

Min'er al-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MINERALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* MINERALIZING] [Fr *minéraliser*, Sp *mineralizar*, It *mineralizzare*] To make mineral, to reduce to a mineral form to impregnate with a mineral, to communicate the properties of a mineral to

In these caverns the bones are not *mineralized* *Buckland*

Min'er al-ize, *v i* To go on an excursion for observing and collecting minerals [*Recent*] *Dana*

Min'er al iz'er, *n* A substance which mineralizes another, or combines with it in an ore, and thus deprives it of its usual and peculiar properties, as, sulphur is one of the most common *mineralizers*

Min'er al ŏg'ic-al, *a* [Fr *minéralogique*, Sp *mineralogico* See MINERALOGY] Pertaining to mineralogy, as, a *mineralogical* table

Min'er-al-ŏg'ic al ly, *adv* According to the principles of, or with reference to, mineralogy

Min'er ăl'o gist, *n* [Fr *minéralogiste* and *minéralogue*, It & Sp *mineralogista*] One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies

Min'er ăl'o gy, *n* [Fr *minéralogie*, It & Sp *mineralogia*, from *mineral*, *mineral*, *minerale*, and Gr λόγος, discourse] The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and classify them according to their properties It comprehends the study or science of all inorganic substances in the earth or on its surface

Mi-nĕr'vă, *n* [Lat, O Lat *Menerva*, from the root *men*, Skr *man*, to think] (*Rom Myth*) The goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts

Minerva (from an ancient statue)

Min'e ver, *n* [See MENIVER] An animal having a fine white fur the ermine, also, the fur itself, white fur with specks of black, a kind of fur inferior in quality to ermine, and formed, it is believed, from the skin of the gray squirrel [Written also *menever* and *minever*]

Mingle, *v t* [A-S *myngian*] To speak of, to mention [*Obs*]

Ming'gle (ming'gl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MINGLED, *p pr* & *vb. n* MINGLING] [A-S *mengan, menegan*, O L Ger *mengian*, M Ger *mengen, mingen*, N H Ger & D *mengen*, Icel *menga*, Sw *mänga*, Dan *mænge*, a multitude, crowd]

1 To unite by mutual interpenetration of parts, to unite in one body, mass, or compound, to blend, to mix, to join, to compound, to confound, to confuse "There *mingle* broils" *Milton.*

2 To mix confusedly, irregularly, or promiscuously.

There was fire *mingled* with the hail. *Ex.* ix. 24.

3 To associate or unite in society or by ties of relationship

The holy seed have *mingled* themselves with the people of those lands *Ezra* ix 2.

4 To deprive of purity by mixture; to render impure, to contaminate

The best of us appear contented with a *mingled*, imperfect virtue *Rogers.*

Ming'gle, *v i* To be mixed, to be united.

Black spirits and white,
Red spirits and gray;
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that *mingle* may *Middleton.*

Ming'gle (ming'gl), *n* Promiscuous mass, mixture; medley [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Ming'gle a ble, *a* Capable of being mingled. [*Obs.*] "A thin liquor *mingleable* with it" *Boyle.*

Ming'gled-ly, *adv* Confusedly

Ming'gle-măng'gle (ming'gl-măng'gl), *n* A medley, a hotch potch [*Obs*] "Made a *mingle-mangle* and a hotch potch of it" *Latimer.*

Ming'gle-ment (ming'gl), *n.* Act of mingling, state of being mixed

Ming'gler, *n* One who mingles.

Ming'gling-ly, *adv* Untilingly

Min'iard (min'yard), *a* [See MIGNIARD] Soft, dainty mignard [*Obs*]

Min'iard ize, *v t* [Fr *mignarder, mignarder*. See *supra*] To render soft, delicate, or dainty. [*Obs*] *Howell.*

Min'i ate, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MINIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* MINIATING] [Lat *minare, minatum*, from *minium*, q v It *miniare*, Sp *miniar*] To paint or tinge with red lead or vermilion

Min'i ate, *a* [See *supra*] Of, or pertaining to, the color of vermilion

Min'i a tūre (min'i-at yur, *or* min'it yur, 53) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *miniature*, It & Sp *miniatura*, from Lat *minium* See *supra*]

1 A painting in colors, especially, and now exclusively, a painting or other representation on a reduced scale, or much smaller than the object represented, hence, reduced scale, greatly diminished style or form

2 Red letter rubric distinction. [*Obs*] *Hickes.*

3 Particular feature [*Obs*]

There's no *miniature*
In her fair face but is a copious theme *Massinger*

Min'i a tūre, or **Min'ia tūre,** *v t* To represent or depict in a small compass, or on a small scale

Min'i-a-tūre, or **Min'ia-tūre,** *a* On a small scale much reduced from the reality, as, *miniature* representation

Min'i a tūr'ist, or **Min'ia tūr'ist,** *n* A painter of miniatures

Min'i-bŭs, *n* [Lat *minor*, less] A light, covered vehicle, for the expeditious conveyance of passengers for short distances *Craig.*

Min'ie-ball, *n* [From Captain *Minié*, of France, the inventor] A ball, or bullet, of peculiar construction It is cast hollow for nearly two thirds of its length, and into the opening of the internal cylinder there is introduced a small conical piece of iron which the powder at the moment of firing, forces into the slug, spreading it open, and causing it to fit perfectly to the barrel Hence a great increase in the precision of aim and the extent of range

Minie-ball

Min'ie-rī'fle, *n* A rifle used to fire minie balls.

Min'i kin, *a* [See *infra*] Small, diminutive.

Min'i kin, *n* [Diminutive of *minion*, q v]

1 A small sort of pin

2 A darling, a favorite See MINION

Min'im, *n* [Lat *minimus*, the least, smallest, Fr. *minime*, extremely small, Pr *minim*, Sp, Pg, & It *minimo*, Fr *minime*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *minima*, a minim, a note in music]

1 Any thing very minute, as, the *minims* of existence, — applied to animalcula, and the like

2 The smallest liquid measure, a single drop.

3 A small fish, a minnow [*Prov Eng*]

4 A little man or being, a dwarf [*Obs*] *Milton.*

5 (*Eccl Hist*) One of a certain reformed order of Franciscans, who called themselves *Minimi.*

6 (*Mus*) A musical character, a half note equal in time to two quarter notes, or crotchets

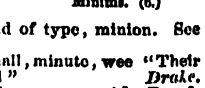

Minims. (6.)

7 A short poetical encomium [*Obs*] *Spenser*

8 (*Print*) A small kind of type, minion. See MINION

Min'im, *a* Exceedingly small, minute, wee "Their little *minim* forms arrayed" *Drake.*

Min'i-ment, *n* [From Eng *munument*] Proof, testimony. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Min'i-mize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MINIMIZED; *p pr.* & *vb n* MINIMIZING] To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible.

Min'i-mum, *n*, *pl* MIN'I-MA. [Lat, from *minimus* See *supra*] The least quantity assignable, admissible, or possible, in a given case; hence, a thing of small consequence, a trifle.

Min'i-mule, *n.; pl.* **min'i-mi.** [Lat. See MINIM] A being of the smallest size. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Min'ion (min'yun), *n* [Lat *minium*, cinnabar, or red lead] A kind of red pigment, vermilion [*Obs.*] "Let them paint their faces with *minion*" *Burton.*

Min'ion (min'yun), *a* [Fr *mignon*, It. *mignone*, from O H. Ger. *minni*, *minnia*, love, affection.] Fine, trim; dainty. [*Obs.*]

Min'ion (min'yun), *n* [See *supra*]

1. A favorite, a darling, particularly, the favorite of a prince, on whom he lavishes his favors, one who gains favors by flattery or mean adulation "The drowsy tyrant by his *minions* led" *Swift*

Edward sent an army into Ireland, not for conquest, but to guard the person of his *minion*, Piers Gaveston *Davies*

2. A small kind of printing type, in size between brevier and nonpareil

☞ This line is printed in *minion* type

3. An ancient form of ordnance of small size, the caliber of which was about three inches [*Obs.*]

Lead me but these two *minions* in the chase there *Beau & Fl*

Min'ion-ing (min'yun), *n* Kind treatment [*Obs.*]

Min'ion-like, **Min'ion-ly**, *adv* Finely, daintily.

Min'ion-ship, *n* State of being a minion [*Obs.*]

Min'ious (min'yus), *a* [From Lat *minium*] Of the color of red lead or vermilion. [*Obs.*] "A red and *minious* tincture" *Browne*

Min'ish, *v t* [Lat *minuere*, to lessen, from *minor*, *minus*, less, It *minuire*] To lessen, to diminish [*Obs.*] See DIMINISH "The living of poor men thereby *minished* and taken away" *Latimer*

Min'ish-ment, *n* The act of diminishing, or the state of being diminished, diminution [*Obs.*]

Min'is-ter, *n* [Lat, from *minus*, less, like *magister*, from *magis*, more, Fr & Pr *ministre*, Sp, Pg, & It *ministro*]

1. An underling, a servant, a subordinate, an assistant of inferior rank, an agent

Moses rose up, and his *minister* Joshua *Ex* xxiv 13

Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your *minister* *Matt* xx 26

2. A chief servant of the executive authority, one to whom a king or prince intrusts the direction of affairs of state, a person in whose hands administration of government is placed

3. The representative of a sovereign or government at a foreign court, a delegate, an embassador

4. One who serves at the altar one who performs sacerdotal duties the pastor of a church duly authorized or licensed to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments

Syn.—Delegate, official, embassador, clergyman, parson, priest

Min'is-ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MINISTERED, *p pr.* & *vb n* MINISTERING] [O Fr *ministrer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *ministrar*, It & Lat *ministrare* See *supra*] To furnish or apply, to afford, to administer "He that *ministereth* seed to the sower" 2 *Cor* ix 10 "That it may *minister* grace to the hearers" *Eph* iv 29

We are so willing to perish, and so unwilling to be saved, that we *minister* to God reason to suspect us *Bp Taylor*

Min'is-ter, *v i* 1. To act as a servant, attendant, or agent, to attend and serve, to perform service in any office, sacred or secular

I will sanctify, also both Aaron and his sons, to *minister* to me in the priest's office *Ex* xxix 44.

2. To afford supplies, to give things needful, to supply the means of relief

When saw we thee hungry, or thirsty or a stranger or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not *minister* unto thee? *Matt* xxv 44

Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseased? *Shak*

Syn.—To attend, serve, officiate, administer, contribute

Min'is-tē'ri al (89), *a* [Fr *ministériel*, Sp *ministerial*, It *ministeriale* See MINISTER]

1. Pertaining to ministry, or to the performance of service, or of executive office, attending for service, attendant, acting at command "Enlightening spirits and *ministerial* flames" *Prior*

2. Pertaining to the office of a minister, executive, embassadorial, or sacerdotal, belonging to, or concerning, a minister

For the *ministerial* offices in court there must be an eye to them *Bacon*

3. Tending to advance or promote, contributive, conducive [*Rare*]

We have fixed our view on those uses of conversation which are *ministerial* to intellectual culture *De Quincey*

Syn.—Official, clerical, priestly, sacerdotal, ecclesiastical

Min'is-tē'ri al-ist, *n* A supporter of ministers, or a party in power [*Eng.*]

Min'is-tē'ri al-ly, *adv* In a ministerial manner or character.

Min'is-ter-y, *n* See MINISTRY

Min'is-tra-cy, *n* Ministration [*Obs.*]

Min'is-tral, *a.* Pertaining to a minister, ministerial. [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Min'is-trant, *a.* [Lat. *ministrans*, *ministrantis*, p pr. of *ministrare*, It *ministrante*] Performing service as a minister, attendant on service, acting under command. "Princedoms and dominations *ministrant.*" *Milton.*

Min'is-trā'tion, *n.* [Lat *ministratio*, from *ministrare*, It *ministrazione*]

1. The act of performing service as a subordinate agent, intervention for aid or service, ministry, agency.

Their widows were neglected in the daily *ministration* *Acts* vi 1

2. Office of a minister, service, ecclesiastical function "As soon as the days of his *ministration* were accomplished" *Luke* i 23

Min'is-trā'tive, *a* Serving to aid or assist, ministering

Min'is-tress, *n* [Lat *ministrix*] A female that ministers

Min'is-try, *n* [Lat *ministerium*, Fr *ministère*, Pr *ministeri*, Sp & Pg *ministerio*, It *ministerio*, *ministero* See MINISTER, *n*]

1. The act of ministering, ministration, agency, service, instrumentality

He directs the affairs of this world by the ordinary *ministry* of second causes *Atterbury*

2. The office, duties, or functions of a minister, or subordinate agent, ecclesiastical, executive, or ambassadorial function or profession

He abhorred the wicked *ministry* of arms *Dryden*

3. The body of ministers, the clergy, the persons who compose the executive government or the council of a supreme magistrate, the body of ministers of state

4. Business, employment

Min'is try ship, *n* The state or occupation of a minister, ministry [*Obs.*] *Swift*

Min'i um (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *minium*, a Spanish word, the Romans drawing all their cinnabar from Spain, Basque *arminua*, Pr *mini*, *mino*, *mino*, Sp, Pg, & It *minio*, Fr *minium*] A pigment of a beautiful red color, consisting of two equivalents of the protoxide of lead, and one equivalent of the peroxide, red lead

Min'i ver, *n* The same as MINEVER.

Mink, *n* (*Zool*) A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel tribe, that burrows in the earth on the side of a river or pond It affords a valuable fur A smaller, darker variety has sometimes been considered as a distinct species, a minx

Mountain brook Mink

Min'ne-sing'er, *n* [O H Ger *minni*, love, and *singen*, to sing] A love singer, specifically, one of a class of German poets and musicians who flourished between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries They were chiefly of noble birth, and made love and beauty the subjects of their verses

Min'nock, *n* A word used by Shakespeare, and supposed by Johnson to be the same as MINX Others have supposed it to be a misprint for *nimme*

Min'nōw (min'nō), *n* [Probably from Fr *menu*, little, small, from Lat *minutus*, little, small, minute, hence, O Fr *menuise*, small fish] (*Ichth*) A very small fresh water fish, of several species,—applied also sometimes to the young of larger kinds

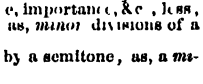

Minnow (*Phoxinus laevis*)

☞ The minnow of England, from which the term is derived is a species of the *Cyprinus* of Linnæus, *Leuciscus phoxinus* of Cuvier [Written also *minow*]

Mi'nor, *a* [Lat, the comparative degree of a word not found in that language, but existing in other Indo European dialects, A S *minn*, Goth *minus* Ir & Gael *min*, *mion*, *meann*, W *main*, Arm *moon*, *moin*, Gr μινυς, It *minore*, Pr *menre*, *menor*, Sp, Pg, & O Fr *menor*, N Fr *mineur* Cf MINCE]

1. Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, &c, less, smaller, of little account, as, *minor* divisions of a body

2. (*Mus*) Less or lower by a semitone, as, a *minor* third

Asia Minor (*Geog*), the Lesser Asia that part of Asia which lies between the Euxine or Black Sea on the north, and the Mediterranean on the south —*Minor mode*, or *key* (*Mus*), that key, or arrangement of tones and semitones, which is chiefly used for solemn and mournful subjects See MAJOR —*Minor term of a syllogism* (*Logic*), the subject of the conclusion

Mi'nor, *n* 1. A person of either sex under age, one who has not yet arrived at the power of managing his own estate, in England and the United States, one not yet twenty-one years of age *Wharton*

2. (*Logic*) The minor term, that is, the subject of the conclusion, also, the minor premise, that is, that premise which contains the minor term, in hypothetical syllogisms, the categorical premise It is the second proposition of a regular syllogism, as in the following Every act of injustice partakes of meanness, to take money from another by gaming is an act of injustice, therefore, the taking of money from another by gaming partakes of meanness

3. A Minorite, a Franciscan friar

Mi'nor āte, *v t* [Lat *minorare*, *minoratum*, from *minor*, It *minorare*, Sp *minorar* See *supra.*] To diminish [*Obs.*]

Mi'nor-i'tion, *n.* [Fr. *minoration*, Sp. *minoracion*, It *minorazione.*] A lessening, diminution [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Mi'nor-ite, *n.* [Fr *minorite*, Sp *minorita*, from Lat *minor* See MINOR] A Franciscan friar

Mi-nŏr'i ty *n* [Fr *minorité*, Pr *menoretat*, Sp. *minoridad*, It *minorità* See MINOR]

1. The state of being a minor, or under age. See MINOR

2. The smaller number, as, the *minority* of the Senate or House of Representatives,—opposed to *majority*, as, the *minority* was large or small, he was in the *minority*, the *minority* must be ruled by the majority

Mi'nos, *n* [Gr Μινως] (*inc Myth*) A king and lawgiver of Crete, fabled to be the son of Jupiter and Europa, and after death made supreme judge in the lower regions

Min'o taur, *n* [Gr Μινοταυρος, from Μινως, the husband of Pasiphae, and ταυρος, a bull, the monster being the offspring of Pasiphae and a bull, Lat. *minotaurus*, It & Sp *minotauro*, Fr *minotaure*] (*Fable*) A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

Min'ōw, *n* See MINNOW

Min'ster, *n* [A-S *mynster*, *minster*, Ger *münster*, from Lat *monasterium* See MONASTERY] The church of a monastery, or one to which a monastery has been attached, sometimes, a cathedral church

Min'strel, *n* [O Eng *mynstral*, O Fr *menestrel*, Pg *menestrel*, *menistrel*, Pr *menestral*, Sp *menestral*, *menestril*, *ministril*, from L Lat *ministerialis*, servant, workman, *ministrellus*, harpist, from Lat. *ministerium*, service See MINISTRY] One of an order of men, in the middle ages, who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others, a bard, a singer and harper, a musician

Min'strel sy, *n* 1 The arts and occupation of minstrels, singing and playing

2 A collective body of minstrels, singers and players, a number of musicians "The *minstrelsy* of heaven" *Milton.*

Nodding their heads before her goes
The merry *minstrelsy* *Coleridge*

3 The collective body of songs, as, the *minstrelsy* of the Scottish bards

Mint, *n* [A S *mynet*, money, coin, *mynet smidhthe*, a money smithy, mint, Icel *mynt*, money, coin, Sw. *mynt*, coin, *myntet*, mint, Dan *mynt* or *myndt*, D. *munt*, N H Ger *münze*, O H Ger *munīta*, coin, mint, from Lat *monēta*, the mint, coined money, from *Monēta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined]

1 The place where money is coined, a factory of coin

2 A place of invention, fabrication, or production, source of unlimited supply, hence, colloquially, unlimited supply

He has a *mint* of reasons *Tennyson.*

Mint, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MINTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* MINTING] [A S *myntian*, O H Ger *muntzōn*, N H Ger *munzen*, L Lat *monetare*]

1 To make by stamping, as money, to coin, to make and stamp into money

2 To invent, to forge, to fabricate, to fashion, to produce

Mint, *n* [A S *minte*, Dan *mynte*, Sw *mynta*, D. *munte*, O H Ger *munzā*, *minza*, M H Ger *münze*, N H Ger *münze*, *münz*, from Lat *mentha*, L Lat. *menta*, Gr μινθα, μιν̃η, whence also It, Sp, & Pr. *menta*, Fr *mente*] (*Bot*) An aromatic plant of the genus *Mentha*, of various species, producing, by distillation, a highly odoriferous and pungent essential oil

Mint'age, *n* 1 That which is minted, coined, or stamped "Stamped in clay, a heavenly *mintage*" *Sterling*

2 The duty paid to the mint for coining

Mint'er, *n* 1 One who mints, a coiner

2 An inventor

Mint'-jūl'lep, *n* A drink consisting of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavored with sprigs of mint. [U S]

Mint'-man *n* *pl* MINT'MEN One skilled in coining, or in coins, a coiner

Mint'-mās'ter, *n* 1 The master or superintendent of a mint *Boyle.*

2 One who invents, the chief fabricator or inventor "Sole *mint master* of current words" *Fuller.*

Mint'-sauce, *n* Mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar, as a flavoring for lamb *Simmonds.*

Min'ū end, *n* [Lat *minuendus*, to be diminished, from *minuere*, to lessen, diminish] (*Arith*) The number from which another number is to be subtracted

Min'ū et, *n* [Fr *menuet*, from *menu*, small, Lat. *minutus*, on account of the small steps of this dance; Sp *minuete*, *minué*, It *minuetto*]

1 A slow, graceful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step, and a balance

2 A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance so called

Min'um, *n* [See MINION and MINIM] [*Obs.*]

1 A small kind of printing types, minion; minim

2 (*Mus*) A note of slow time, containing two crotchets; a minim.

Mī'nus, *a.* [Lat] (*Math*) Less; also, requiring to be subtracted, negative, as, a *minus* quantity.

Minus sign (*Math*), the sign [—] denoting *minus*, or less, prefixed to negative quantities, or quantities to be subtracted.

Mī-nūs'cūle, *n* [Lat *minuscvlus*, from *minus*, less] Any very small, minute object, especially, a small letter

Mĭn'ū-ta-ry (44), *a* Pertaining to, or consisting of, minutes [*Obs*] "Their clock gathering up the least crumb of time, presenting the *minutary* fractions ther of" *Fuller*

Mī nūte', *a* [Lat *minutus*, p p of *minuere*, to lessen, It *minuto*, Sp *menudo*, Pg *miudo*, Pr *menut*, Fr *menu*]

1 Very small, little, or slender, of inferior bulk, size, or consequence, slight

2 Attentive to small things, critical, particular, as, *minute* observation, *minute* philosophy

Syn.—Little, diminutive, fine, critical, exact, circumstantial, particular, detailed —MINUTE, CIRCUMSTANTIAL, PARTICULAR A *circumstantial* account embraces all the leading events, a *particular* account goes further, and includes each event and movement, though of but little importance, a *minute* account goes further still, and omits nothing as to person, time, place, adjuncts, &c "We may be generally satisfied with a *circumstantial* account of ordinary events, but whatever interests the feelings can not be detailed with too much *particularity* or *minuteness*" *Crabb*

Mĭn'ute (mĭn'ĭt) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *minute*, It & Sp *minuto*, from Lat *minutum*, i e, a small portion, from *minutus* See *supra*]

1 Something very small, a very slight portion, a jot, a mite, minutia [*Obs*]

Who would have dreamt
Of a young morsel now *t* things come in *minutes* *Beau. & Fl.*

The smallest *minute* of his expense shall be enough to justify us *Taylor*

2 Specifically, a small portion of time or duration, being the sixtieth part of an hour, sixty seconds

Since you are not sure of a *minute*, throw not away an hour *Franklin*

3 (*Geom*) The sixtieth part of a degree

4 (*Arch*) The sixtieth part of the lower diameter of a column

5 A short sketch in writing, a brief jotting down, a note to preserve the memory of any thing, as, to take *minutes* of a contract, to take *minutes* of a conversation or debate

Mĭn'ute (mĭn'ĭt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MINUTED *p pr* & *vb n* MINUTING] To set down a short sketch or note of, to jot down, to make a brief summary of

The Empress of Russia, with her own hand, *minuted* an edict for universal toleration *Tarnoti*

Mĭn'ute-bĕll, *n* A bell sounded regularly at intervals of one minute

Mĭn'ute-bo͝ok (27), *n* A book of short hints

Mĭn'ute-glăss, *n* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute in running

Mĭn'ute-gŭn, *n* A gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning

Mĭn'ute-hănd, *n* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch

Mĭn'ute-jăck, *n* A figure which strikes the hour of a clock —called also *jack of the clock house*

Mī nūte'ly, *adv* [From *minute*] In a minute manner, to a small point of time, space, or matter, exactly, nicely

Mĭn'ute ly (mĭn'ĭt lĭ), *a* Happening every minute [*Obs*] "Throwing themselves absolutely upon God's *minutely* providence" *Hammond*

Mĭn'ute ly (mĭn'ĭt lĭ), *adv* [From *minute*] Every minute, with very little time intervening

What is it but a continued, perpetuated voice from heaven, resounding forever in our ears? as if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven *Hammond*

Mĭn'ute-măn, *n pl* MĬN'UTE MĔN A man enlisted for service wherever required, and ready to march at a moment's notice, —a term used in the American revolution

Mī nūte'ness, *n* 1 The quality of being minute, exiguity, extreme smallness, fineness, or slenderness

2 Attention to small things, critical exactness, as, the *minuteness* of observation or distinction

Mĭn'ute-wŏtch (mĭn'ĭt wŏch), *n* A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked *Boyle*

Mī-nū'tĭ æ (mĭ nū'shĭ-e, 95), *n* , *pl* **MĪ-NŪ'TI A** (mĭ-nū'shĭ ē) [Lat , from *minutus*, small, minute, q v] A minute particular, smallest detail, —used chiefly in the plural

Minx, *n* [Contracted from *minikin*, q v]

1 A pert, wanton girl

2 A she puppy

3 A kind of animal, the mink See MINK

Mĭn'y, *a* [From *mine*] Abounding with mines, subterraneous

Mī'o cēne, *a* [Gr μειων, μεῖον, less, and καινός, new, fresh, recent] (*Geol*) Less recent, —a term applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata

Mĭq'ue-lĕt, *n* [Sp *miquelete*] (*Mil*) An irregular or partisan soldier *Smart*

Mĭ răb'ĭ-la ry, *n* One who narrates wonderful things, one who writes of wonders [*Obs*]

The use of this work . . is nothing less than to give contentment to the appetite of curious and vain will, as the manner of *mirabilaries* is to do *Bacon.*

Mĭ'ra-ble, *a.* [Lat *mirabilis*, from *mirari*, to wonder, O Fr , Pr , & O Sp *mirable*, It. *mirabile*] Wonderful, admirable [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Mĭr'a-cle (mĭr'a kl), *n* [Fr & Pr *miracle*, O Sp. *miraclo*, *miraglo*, N Sp *milagro*, P'g *milagre*, It *miracolo*, Lat *miraculum*, from *mirari*, to wonder]

1 A wonder or wonderful thing

2 Specifically, an event or effect contrary to the established constitution and course of things, or a deviation from the known laws of nature, a supernatural event "A man approved of God by *miracles* and signs" *Acts* ii 22.

They considered not the *miracle* of the loaves *Mark* vi 52.

3 A spectacle or dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Mĭr'a-cle, *v t* To make wonderful [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Mĭr'a-cle-mōn'gĕr (mĭr'a kl-mŭng'ger), *n* An impostor who pretends to work miracles

Mĭ răc'ū-lĭze, *v t* To cause to seem to be a miracle, to render miraculous [*Obs and rare*] *Shaftesbury*

Mĭ-răc'ū-lŏŭs, *a* [Fr *miraculeux*, Pr *miraculos*, Sp & Pg *miraculoso*, *milagroso*, It *miracoloso* See MIRACLE]

1 Of the nature of a miracle, performed supernaturally, effected by the direct agency of almighty power, and not by natural causes

2 Extraordinarily wonderful, supernatural

Mĭ răc'ū lŏŭs-ly, *adv* 1 In a miraculous manner, by miracle, supernaturally

Æneas wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in single combat, unless his hurt had been *miraculously* healed *Dryden*

2 By extraordinary means, wonderfully

Mĭ-răc'ū lŏŭs-ness, *n* The quality of being miraculous

Mĭ'ra-dōr', *n.* [Sp , from *mirar*, to behold, view See MIRROR] (*Arch*) A balcony or gallery commanding an extensive view

Mĭ-rage' (mĭ-razh'), *n* [Fr , from *mirer*, to look at carefully, to aim, *se mirer*, to look at one's self in a glass, to reflect, to be reflected See MIRROR] An optical illusion arising from an unequal refraction in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and causing remote objects to be seen double, as if reflected in a mirror, or to appear as if suspended in the air It is frequently seen in deserts, presenting the appearance of water The *fata Morgana* and *looming* are species of *mirage*

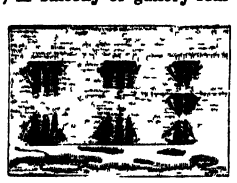

Mirage

Mīre, *n* [A S *myre*, Icel *myri*, Sw *myra*, marshy ground] Earth so wet and soft as to yield to pressure deep mud

Mīre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MIRED, *p pr* & *vb n* MIRING]

1 To plunge and fix in mire, to set or stall in mud

2 To soil or daub with mud or foul matter

Mīre, *v i* To sink in mud, or to sink so deep as to be unable to move forward

Mīre, *n* [A S *mire*, *myre*, Dan *myre*, Sw *myra*, Icel *maur*, L Ger *mire*, O D & N H Gr *miere*, N D *mier*, allied to W *mor*, Ir *mairb*, Per *mūr*, O Per *mōirna*, Gr μόρμη, Russ *murawei*, O Slav *mrawy*, *mrawa*, Pol *mrowka*] An ant [*Obs*] See PISMIRE

Mīre'-crōw, *n* (*Ornith*) The pewit or laughing gull (*Xema ridibunda*), sea crow *Baird*

Mīre'drum, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Botaurus* (*B stellaris*), the bittern

Mī rĭf'ĭc, Mī rĭf'ĭc al, *a* [Lat *mirificus*, from *mirus*, wonderful, and *facere*, to make] Working wonders, wonderful

Mī rĭf'ĭ-cent, *a* Causing wonder, wonderful. [*Obs*]

Mīr'ĭ-ness, *n* [From *miry*] The state or quality of being miry

Mīrk, *a* [A S *myrc*, *mirc*, dark, murky, darkness, Icel *myrkr*, Dan & Sw *mørk*] Dark, murky. See MURKY

That we may do
Our Father's business in the temples *mirk* *Browning*

Mīrk'sŏme, *a.* Dark, obscure [*Obs*] "*Mirksome* air" *Spenser*

Mīrk'sŏme ness, *n* Obscurity See MURKY [*Obs*] "Clearly comprehend all the darkest *mirksomeness* therein" *Mountagu*

Mīrk'y, *a* Murky, dark, obscure See MURKY

Mīr'ror, *n* [Fr *miroir*, O Fr *mireor*, Pr *miradors*, It *miratore*, *miradore*, Lat as if *miratorium*, from Fr *mirer*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *mirar*, It *mirare*, to behold, view, from Lat *mirari*, to wonder [Cf MIRADOR]

1 A looking glass or speculum, any glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light.

And in her hand she held a *mirror* bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed. *Spenser*

2 That which gives a true representation, or in which a true image may be seen; that on which men ought to fix their eyes, a pattern; an exemplar.

O goddess, heavenly bright,
Mirror of grace and majesty divine. *Spenser.*

3 (*Arch*) A small, oval ornament cut into deep mouldings, and separated by wreaths of flowers.

Mīr'ror, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MIRRORED; *p. pr.* & *vb n* MIRRORING] To reflect, as in a mirror.

Mīr'ror-stōne, *n* A bright stone, or one which reflects like a mirror [*Obs*]

Mīrth, *n* [A-S *myrdh*, *myrdh*, *merdh*, *mirhdh*, *myrhth*, *merhdh*, *murhdh*, *murgdh*. See MERRY.] Social merriment, high excitement of pleasurable feelings in company, noisy gayety, jollity, hilarity

I will cause to cease the voice of *mirth* from the streets of Jerusalem *Jer* vii 34.

With genial joy to warm the soul,
Bright Iliden mixed a *mirth*-inspiring bowl. *Pope.*

Syn.—Merriment, joyousness, gladness, fun, frolic, glee, hilarity, festivity, jollity See GLADNESS

Mīrth'fŭl, *a* Full of mirth or merriment; merry; jovial, festive

The feast was served, the bowl was crowned;
To the king's pleasure went the *mirthful* round *Prior.*

Mīrth'fŭl ly, *adv* In a mirthful manner

Mīrth'fŭl-ness, *n* The state or quality of being mirthful

Mīrth'less, *a* Without mirth or hilarity.

Mīrth'less-ness, *n* Absence of mirth

Mīr'y, *a* [Eng *mire*] 1 Abounding with deep mud, full of mire, as, a *miry* road, a *miry* lane.

2 Consisting of mire

Mīr'zā, *n* [Per *mirzā*, abbreviated from *mirzādah*, son of the prince, from Per *mir*, Ar *amir*, *emir*, prince, and Per *zadeh*, son] The common style of honor in Persia, when it precedes the surname of an individual When appended to the surname, it signifies *prince* *Brande.*

Mĭs [A S, O Sax, Icel, Dan, & D *mis*, Sw *miss*, Goth *missa*, O H Ger *missi*, *missa*, *mis*, M H. Ger *misse*, *mis*, N H Ger *miss*, *mis*, having the same origin with the verb *to miss*, q v] A prefix denoting error, wrong, defect, unlikeness, and the like

Mĭs-ăc'cep tā'tion, *n* Wrong acceptation, understanding in a wrong sense

Mĭs'ac compt' (kount'), *v. t.* To account or reckon wrongly [*Obs*]

He thought he *misaccompted* had his day *Chaucer.*

Mĭs'ad jŭst', *v t* To adjust wrongly, to throw out of adjustment [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor.*

Mĭs'ad vĕnt'ūre, *n* Mischance, misfortune, ill luck, unlucky accident, ill adventure.

It brings bad tidings, how it hourly blows
Man's *misadventures* round the listening world! *Young.*

Homicide by misadventure (*Law*), homicide which occurs when a man doing a lawful act, without any intention of injury, unfortunately kills another This is called *excusable homicide* *Blackstone*

Syn —Mischance, mishap, misfortune, infelicity, disaster, calamity

Mĭs'ad vĕnt'ūr-ŏŭs, *a* Pertaining to misadventure, unfortunate

Mĭs'ad vīse', *n* Evil or bad advice

Mĭs'ad vīse', *v t* To give bad counsel to

Mĭs'ad vīsed', *a* [See ADVISE] Ill advised, ill directed

Mĭs'af fĕct', *v t* To dislike [*Obs*]

Mĭs'af fĕct'ed, *a* Ill disposed [*Obs*]

Mĭs'af fĕc'tion, *n* An evil or wrong affection. [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Mĭs'af firm', *v t* To affirm incorrectly

Mĭs āimed', *a* Not rightly aimed or directed [*Obs.*]

Mĭs ăl'le gā'tion, *n* Erroneous statement

Mĭs'al lē'ge' (mĭs'al lē'), *v t* To state erroneously.

Mĭs'al lī'ance, *n* [Fr *mesalliance*] Improper association, especially, an improper or degrading connection by marriage with a person of inferior rank or social station

A Leigh had made a *misalliance*, and blushed
A Howard should know it *L B Browning*

Mĭs'al lied', *a* Ill allied or associated

Mĭs'al lŏt'ment, *n* A wrong allotment

Mĭs ăl'ter, *v. t.* To alter wrongly or for the worse. [*Obs*]

These have so *misaltered* the liturgy, that it can no more be known to be itself *Bp Hall.*

Mĭs'an-thrōpe, Mĭs ăn'thro pist, *n* [Gr μισάνθρωπος, fr. μισεῖν, to hate, and ἄνθρωπος, a man, Fr *misanthrope*, It. & Sp *misantropo*] A hater of mankind

Mĭs'an thrŏp'ĭc, Mĭs'an thrŏp'ĭc-al, *a.* [Fr *misanthropique*, It. & Sp *misantropico.*] Hating, or having a dislike to, mankind

Mĭs-ăn'thro-pŏs, *n* [See MISANTHROPE.] A hater of mankind, a misanthrope [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Mĭs ăn'thro-py, *n.* [Fr. *misanthropie*, It & Sp *misantropia*, Gr μισανθρωπία] Hatred or dislike to mankind, —opposed to *philanthropy.*

Mĭs ăp'pli-cā'tion, *n* A wrong application, an application to a wrong person or purpose.

Mĭs'ap-plȳ', *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* MISAPPLIED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* MISAPPLYING] To apply wrongly or to a wrong purpose, as, to *misapply* a name or title,

to *misapply* our talents or exertions; to *misapply* public money.

Mis-ăp-prē'ci-ā'ted, *a.* Improperly appreciated.

Mis-ăp'pre-hĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp & p p* MISAPPREHENDED, *p. pr & vb n* MISAPPREHENDING] To take in a wrong sense, to misunderstand

Mis-ăp'pre hĕn'sion, *n.* A mistaking or mistake, wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact

Syn.—Misconception, misunderstanding, mistaking, mistake

Mis-ăp'pre-hĕn'sive ly, *adv* By, or with, misapprehension.

Mis'ap-prō'pri ā'tion, *n* Wrong appropriation

Mis'ar-rānge', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISARRANGED, *p pr. & vb n* MISARRANGING] To place in a wrong order, or improper manner

Mis'ar-rānge'ment, *n* Wrong arrangement

Mis'as-crībe', *v. t* To ascribe falsely or erroneously.

Mis'as sāy', *v t.* To assay, try, or attempt improperly [*Obs*] *Browne*

Mis'as-sīgn' (as sīn'), *v t* [See ASSIGN] To assign erroneously

Mis'at tĕnd', *v t* To disregard [*Obs*]

Mis-bĕār', *v t* To behave or bear one's self improperly, to misbehave [*Obs*]

Mis'be-cōme' (mis'bē kŭm'), *v t* [See BECOME] Not to become, to suit ill, not to befit or be adapted to "Such drudgery as did not *misbecome* an honest man" *Macaulay*

Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him *Addison*

Mis'be-cŏm'ing ly, *adv.* In a misbecoming manner.

Mis'be-cŏm'ing ness, *n.* Unbecomingness, unsuitableness *Boyle*

Mis-bōde', *v t* [A-S *mis beodan*, to command wrongfully] To wrong, to do injury to [*Obs*]

Mis'be fĭt'ting, *a* Not befitting

Mis'be-gŏt', } *p a* Unlawfully or irregularly

Mis'be-gŏt'ten, } begotten

Mis'be-hāve', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISBEHAVED, *p pr & vb n* MISBEHAVING] To behave ill, to conduct one's self improperly,—often used with a reciprocal pronoun

Mis'be-hāved', *a* Guilty of ill behavior, ill bred, rude *Shak*

Mis'be hāv'ior (mis'be-hāv'yur), *n* Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior, ill conduct *Addison*

Mis'be lĭēf', *n* Erroneous belief, false religion

Mis'be lēve', *v t* To believe erroneously *Shak*

Mis'be lĭv'er, *n* One who believes wrongly, one who holds a false religion

Mis'be seem', *v t* To suit ill

Mis'be stōw', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISBESTOWED, *p pr & vb n* MISBESTOWING] To bestow improperly *Milton*

Mis'bŏrn, *a* Born to evil or misfortune *Spenser*

Mis căl'cu lāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* MISCALCULATED, *p pr & vb n* MISCALCULATING] To calculate erroneously. *Arbuthnot*

Mis-căl'cu lā'tion, *n* Erroneous calculation

Mis-căll' (mis kawl'), *v t* [*imp & p p* MISCALLED (mis kawld'), *p pr & vb n* MISCALLING] To call by a wrong name, to name improperly, to abuse, to revile *Spenser*

Mis-căr'riage (mis-kăr'rij, 45), *n*

1. Unfortunate event of an undertaking, failure

When a counselor to save himself
Would lay *miscarriages* upon his prince *Dryden*

2 Ill conduct, evil or improper behavior, as, the failings and *miscarriages* of the righteous *Rogers*

3 The act of bringing forth before the time, premature birth

Mis-căr'riage a ble, *a.* Capable of miscarrying, liable to fail [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Mis-căr'ry, *v t* [*imp & p p* MISCARRIED, *p pr & vb n* MISCARRYING]

1 To fail of the intended effect, not to succeed, to be unsuccessful, to suffer defeat

My ships have all *miscarried* *Shak*

2 To fail, not to reach its destination, as, the letter *miscarried*

3 To bring forth young before the proper time

Mis-cāst', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISCAST, *p pr & vb n* MISCASTING] To cast or reckon erroneously

Mis-cāst', *n* An erroneous cast or reckoning

Mis'ce-ge-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *miscere*, to mix, and *genere*, to beget] A mixing of races, amalgamation

☞ A recent and ill-formed word It should be *miscegeneration*

Mis'cel-la nā'ri an, *a* [See MISCELLANY] Belonging to miscellanies, of miscellanies "*Miscellanarian* authors" *Shaftesbury*

Mis'cel-la-nā'ri an, *n* A writer of miscellanies

Mis'cel-lāne, *n.* [See *infra*, and cf MASLIN] A mixture of two or more sorts of grain,—now called *maslin* and *meslin*

Mis'cel-lā'ne-a, *n pl* [Lat See MISCELLANY] A collection of miscellaneous matters, matters of various kinds.

Mis'cel-lā'ne-oŭs, *a* [Lat. *miscellaneus*, mixed, miscellaneous, from *miscellus*, mixed, from *miscere*, to mix; It. *miscellaneo*, Sp *miscelaneo*, Fr. *miscellané*.] Mixed; mingled, consisting of several kinds, of diverse sorts; promiscuous; heterogeneous; as, a *miscellaneous* publication; a *miscellaneous* rabble. *Milton.*

Mis'cel-lā'ne-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With variety or mixture.

Mis'cel-lā'ne-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being miscellaneous

Mis'cel la nist (44), *n* A writer of miscellanies, a miscellanarian

Mis'cel la ny (44), *n* [Fr *miscellanée*, pl *miscellanées*, It *miscellanea*, *miscellanea*, Sp *miscelanea*, Lat *miscellanea*, pl neut of *miscellaneus*]

1 A mass or mixture of various kinds, a medley

2 Especially, a collection of compositions on various subjects, a collection of various compositions

Mis'cel-la ny, *a* Miscellaneous [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Mis-chĕn'ter, } *v t.* To center, or place amiss [*Obs*]

Mis-chĕn'tre, } *Donne*

Mis chănce', *n* Ill luck, ill fortune, misfortune, mishap, misadventure

It is a man's unhappiness, his *mischance* or calamity but not his fault *South*

Syn—Calamity, misfortune, misadventure, mishap, infelicity, disaster See CALAMITY

Mis-chăr'ac ter-īze, *v t* [*imp & p p* MISCHARACTERIZED, *p pr & vb n* MISCHARACTERIZING] [See CHARACTER] To characterize falsely or erroneously, to give a wrong character to

They totally *mischaracterize* the action *Ilton*

Mis-chărge', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISCHARGED, *p pr & vb n* MISCHARGING] To mistake in charging, as an account

Mis-chărge', *n* A mistake in charging, as an account, an erroneous entry in an account

Mis'chief (mis'chif), *n* [O Fr *meschef*, *mechef*, Pr *mescap*, Sp & Pg *menoscabo*, from Fr & Pr *mes*, Sp & Pg *menos*, equivalent to Lat *minus*, less, and O Fr *chef*, Pr *cap*, Sp & Pg *cabo*, head, end, from Lat *caput*, properly ill end]

1 Evil produced or effected, whether with or without intention, injury caused by heedlessness, folly, or perversity, harm, trouble, or vexation coming from human agency, hurt, damage often, trivial evil or vexation, caused by thoughtlessness, or in sport

Thy tongue deviseth *mischiefs* *Ps* lii 2

The practice whereof shall, I hope, secure me from many *mischiefs* *Fuller*

2 Cause of trouble or vexation, trouble

Many of their horse, also, fallen in disorderly, were now more a *mischief* to their own, than before a terror to their enemies *Milton*

The *mischief* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued *Swift*

Syn—Damage, harm, hurt, injury, detriment, evil, ill—MISCHIEF, DAMAGE, HARM *Damage* is an injury which diminishes the value of a thing, *harm* is an injury which causes trouble or inconvenience, *mischief* is an injury which disturbs the order and consistence of things We often suffer *damage* or *harm* from accident, or from the course of Providence, but *mischief* always springs from the perversity or folly of man as no one can tell the *mischiefs* which result to a community from a tattling disposition

But Caldoro that was well skilled in fight
Him long forbore, and still his spirit spared,
Lying in wait how him he *damage* might *Spenser*

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own *harms*, which the wise Powers
Deny us for our good *Shak*

Was I the cause of *mischief*, or the man
Whose lawless lust the fatal war began? *Dryden*

Mis'chief (mis'chif), *v t* To do mischief or harm to, to hurt, to injure, to trouble, to vex [*Obs*]

And being divided into regiments and brigades were the only arms that *mischieved* us in all those battles and encounters *Milton*

He that kills may be killed, and he that does injury may be *mischieved* *Jer Taylor*

Mis'chief-māk'er (mis'chif), *n* One who makes mischief, one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity

Mis'chief-māk'ing (mis'chif-), *a* Causing harm, exciting enmity or quarrels *Rowe*

Mis'chiev-oŭs (mis'che vus), *a*

1 Making mischief, harmful, hurtful injurious, noxious, as, a *mischievous* man or disposition

2 Inclined to do harm, troublesome, vexatious, annoying, as, a *mischievous* boy

☞ Formerly by many speakers pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, and still so pronounced by the vulgar

Syn—Harmful, hurtful, injurious, detrimental, noxious, pernicious, destructive

Mis'chiev-oŭs-ly, *adv* In a mischievous manner, with injury, hurt, loss, or damage, with evil intention or disposition

Mis'chiev oŭs ness (mis'che vus), *n* The quality of being mischievous, hurtfulness, noxiousness, disposition to do harm, or to vex or annoy, as, the *mischievousness* of youth

Mish'na (mish'na), *n* The text of the Jewish Talmud See MISHNA

Mis-chōōse' (mis chōōz'), *v t* [*imp* MISCHOSE, *p p* MISCHOSEN, *p pr & vb n* MISCHOOSING] To choose wrongly *Milton.*

Mis-chōōse', *v t* To make a wrong choice

Mis-chrīst'en (-krīs'n), *v t* To christen improperly.

Mis'ci-bĭl'i-ty, *n* [Fr. *miscibilité*] Capability of being mixed [*Obs*]

Mis'ci-ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *miscible*, It *miscibile*, from Lat. *miscere*, to mix] Capable of being mixed, mixable, as, oil and water are not *miscible* [*Obs.*]

All these had kept the landed and moneyed interests more separated in France, less *miscible* *Burke.*

Mis'ci-tā'tion, *n.* Erroneous or inappropriate quotation *Collier.*

Mis-cīte', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISCITED, *p pr & vb n* MISCITING] To cite erroneously or inappropriately

Mis-clāim', *n* A mistaken claim or demand

Mis-cŏg'ni zant, *a* (*Law*) Not cognizant, ignorant

Mis-cŏg'nize, *v t* To understand wrongly, to fail to recognize, to misunderstand [*Obs*]

The good never intervert nor *miscognize*, the favor and benefit which they have received *Holland.*

Mis-cŏl'lo cā'tion, *n* Wrong collocation. *De Quincy.*

Mis cŏm'fort, *n* Discomfort [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Mis cŏm'pre hĕnd', *v t* [*imp & p p.* MISCOMPREHENDED, *p pr & vb n* MISCOMPREHENDING.] To comprehend or understand wrongly

Mis cŏm'pu tā'tion, *n.* Erroneous computation; false reckoning *Clarendon.*

Mis'com pūte', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISCOMPUTED, *p pr & vb n* MISCOMPUTING] To compute or reckon erroneously

Mis'con cĕit', *n* Misconception *Spenser.*

Mis'con cēive', *v t* or *i* [*imp & p p* MISCONCEIVED, *p pr & vb n* MISCONCEIVING] To conceive wrongly to interpret incorrectly, to receive a false notion or opinion of, to misjudge, to have an erroneous understanding of

Our endeavor is to yield to them just and reasonable causes of those things which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they have *misconceived* *Hooker*

Syn.—To misapprehend, misunderstand, misjudge, mistake

Mis'con-cēiv'er, *n* One who misconceives

Mis'con cĕp'tion, *n* Erroneous conception, false opinion, wrong notion or understanding of a thing.

Great errors and dangers result from a *misconception* of the names of things *Harvey.*

Syn—Misapprehension, misunderstanding, mistake

Mis-cŏn'duct, *n* Wrong conduct, ill behavior, ill management *Addison.*

Syn—Misbehavior misdemeanor, mismanagement, misdeed delinquency, offense

Mis'con dŭct', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISCONDUCTED, *p pr & vb n* MISCONDUCTING] To conduct amiss, to mismanage

Mis'con dŭct', *v i* To behave amiss

Mis cŏn'fi dent, *a* Having a mistaken confidence, wrongly trusting or believing [*Rare*] *Bp Hall.*

Mis'con jĕc'tūre (-jĕk'tyur, 53), *n* A wrong conjecture or guess

Mis'con jĕc'tūre, *v t* or *i* To guess wrongly.

Mis cŏn'se crā'tion, *n* Wrong consecration

Mis cŏn'se quence, *n* A wrong consequence

Mis'con strŭct', *v t* To construct wrongly, to construe or interpret erroneously

Mis'con-strŭc'tion, *n* Erroneous construction, wrong interpretation of words or things, a mistaking of true meaning

Mis cŏn'strue, *v t* [*imp & p p* MISCONSTRUED, *p pr & vb n* MISCONSTRUING] To construe wrongly, to interpret erroneously

Do not, great sir, *misconstrue* his intent *Dryden.*

A virtuous emperor was much affected to find his actions *misconstrued* *Addison.*

Mis cŏn'stru-er, *n* One who misconstrues

Mis'con tĕnt', *a* Not content, discontented.

She was not *misconcent* that he seemed little to regard Jacob's will *Udal.*

Mis'con tĭn'u ance, *n* Cessation, discontinuance, intermission [*Obs*]

Mis'cor rĕct', *v t* To mistake in attempting to correct

He passed the first seven years of his life at Mantua, not seventeen, as Scaliger *miscorrects* his author *Dryden*

Mis coun'sel, *v t* [*imp & p p* MISCOUNSELED; *p pr & vb n* MISCOUNSELING] To counsel or advise wrongly *Spenser.*

Mis-count', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISCOUNTED, *p pr. & vb n* MISCOUNTING] To count erroneously, to mistake in counting

Mis count', *v i* To make wrong reckoning

Mis-count', *n* An erroneous counting or numbering

Mis-cŏv'et, *v t* To desire wrongfully [*Obs.*]

Mis'cre ance, } *n* [O Fr *mescreance*, *mécréance*,

Mis'cre an cy, } Pr *mescrezenza*, It *miscredenza*] The quality of being miscreant, adherence to a false religion, false faith, unbelief [*Obs.*]

Mis'cre ant, *n* [O Fr *mescréant*, N Fr. *mécréant*, Pr *mescrezant*, It *miscredente*, from *mes*, *mis*, wrong, from Lat *minus*, less, and *credens*, p. pr. of *credere*, to believe]

1 An infidel, or one who embraces a false faith. "When a man is called upon to show that he is not a pagan or a *miscreant*" *De Quincey.*

2 A vile wretch, an unprincipled fellow.

Mis'cre-āte', } *a* Formed unnaturally or illegiti-

Mis'cre-āt'ed, } mately; deformed. [*Obs.*]

Mis'cre-ā'tive, *a.* Tending to wrong creation.

Mis-cre-dū'li-ty, *n* Wrong credulity or belief, misbelief, want of belief [*Obs*] "The *miscredulity* of those who will rather trust to the church than to the Scripture" *Bp. Hall*

Mis'cu, *n.* An Indian tooth powder. *Simmonds*

Mis-dāte', *n* A wrong date

Mis-dāte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MISDATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* MISDATING] To date erroneously

Mis-deed', *n* An evil deed, a wicked action "Evils which our own *misdeeds* have done" *Milton*

Syn.—Misconduct, misdemeanor, fault, offense, trespass, transgression, crime

Mis-deem', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MISDEEMED, *p pr* & *vb n* MISDEEMING] To judge erroneously, to misjudge, to mistake in judging "*Misdeeming* the cause to be in God's law which is in man's unrighteous ignorance" *Milton*

Mis'de-mēan', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MISDEMEANED, *p pr* & *vb n* MISDEMEANING] To behave or demean ill *Shak*

Mis'de-mēan'ant, *n.* One guilty of a misdemeanor

Misdemeanants, who have money in their pockets, may be seen in many of our prisons *S Smith*

Mis'de-mēan'or, *n* 1 Ill behavior, evil conduct, fault, mismanagement

2 (*Law*) Any crime less than a felony The term applies to all offenses for which the law has not furnished a particular name

New Am Cyc Wharton. Burrill

☞ *Crimes* and *misdemeanors* are mere synonymous terms, but, in common usage, the word *crime* is made to denote offenses of a deeper and more atrocious dye, while small faults and omissions of less consequence are comprised under the gentler name of *misdemeanors*

Blackstone

Syn.—Misdeed, misconduct, misbehavior, fault, trespass, transgression

Mis'de pārt', *v t* To divide or distribute wrongly or unequally [*Obs*] "He *misdepart*eth riches temporal" *Chaucer*

Mis'de rīve', *v t* To err in deriving

Mis'de scrībe', *v t* To describe erroneously

Mis'de-sērt', *n* Ill desert [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Mis'de-vō'tion, *n* False devotion, mistaken piety [*Obs*] *Donne*

Mis-dī'et, *n* Improper diet or food [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Mis-dight' (mis dīt'), *a* Arrayed, prepared, or furnished wrongly or unfitly [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Mis'dī-rĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MISDIRECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* MISDIRECTING]

1 To give a wrong direction to, as, to *misdirect* a passenger

2 To direct to a wrong person or place, as, to *misdirect* a letter

Mis'dī-rĕc'tion, *n* 1 The act of directing wrongly

2 (*Law*) An error of a judge in charging the jury *Bouvier*

Mis-dis'po-sĭ'tion (-po-zĭsh'un), *n.* Disposition to evil [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Mis'dis-tĭng'guish (-tĭng'gwish), *v t* To make wrong distinctions in or concerning

Mis'dī vīde', *v t* To divide wrongly

Mis'dī vi'sion, *n* Wrong or inaccurate division

Mis dŏ', *v t* [*imp* MISDID, *p p* MISDONE, *p pr* & *vb n* MISDOING] [A S *misdon* See DO] To do wrongly

Mis-dŏ', *v i* To do wrong, to do amiss, to commit a fault or crime *Milton*

Mis-dŏ'er (-dōō'er), *n* One who misdoes, one who commits a fault or crime, a wrong doer *Spenser*

Mis dŏ'ing (-dōō'ing), *n* A wrong done, a fault or crime, an offense

Mis-doubt' (mis dout'), *v t* To suspect of deceit or danger, to be suspicious of, to regard with foreboding of evil [*Obs*] "*Misdoubt* him not" *Beau & Fl*

Mis doubt' (dout'), *v i* To have suspicion, to suspect [*Obs*]

Mis-doubt' (-dout'), *n.* 1 Suspicion of crime or danger

2. Irresolution, hesitation [*Obs*]

Now, York, or never, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *misdoubt* to resolution *Shak*

Mis-doubt'fŭl (-dout'-), *a* Misgiving [*Obs*]

She 'gan to cast in her *misdoubtful* mind
A thousand fears *Spenser*

Mis-drĕad', *n* Dread of evil [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Mise (meez), *n* [Fr *mise*, from *mis*, *mise*, p p of *mettre*, to put, lay, from Lat *mittere*, to send.]

1 (*Law*) The issue in a writ of right.

2 Expense, cost, disbursement

3 A tax or tallage, in Wales, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales, also, a tribute paid, in the county Palatine of Chester, at the change of the owner of the earldoms

Mis-ēase', *n* Want of ease, uneasiness [*Obs*]

Mis ēas'y, *a.* Not easy, painful, uneasy [*Obs*]

Mis'e dĭ'tion, *n.* An incorrect or spurious edition [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Mis ĕd'ū-cā'ted, *a.* Educated in a wrong manner

Mis'em-ploy', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MISEMPLOYED, *p pr* & *vb n* MISEMPLOYING] To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose, to use amiss, as, to *misemploy* time, power, advantages, talents, &c

Mis'em-ploy'ment, *n* Ill employment, application to no purpose, or to a bad purpose

Mis'en-trēat', *v t.* To treat wrongfully or injuriously

Mis-ĕn'try, *n* An erroneous entry or charge, as of an account

Mi'ser, *n* [Lat *miser*, wretched, miserable, It. & Sp *misero*, wretched, avaricious]

1 A miserable person, one wretched or afflicted [*Obs*] *Spenser*

2 A wretch, a mean fellow, especially, an extremely covetous person, a sordid wretch, a niggard, one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty "No silver saints by dying *misers* given" *Pope*

As some lone *miser*, visiting his store,
Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er *Goldsmith*

Mĭz'er a-ble, *a* [Fr *miserable*, Pr & Sp *miserable*, Pg *miseravel*, It *miserabile*, Lat *miserabilis*, from *miser'ari*, to lament, pity, from *miser*, wretched See *supra*]

1 Very unhappy, in a state of misery or distress, wretched, suffering from any cause. It expresses somewhat less than *wretched*

What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden*

2 Causing unhappiness or misery.

What's more *miserable* than discontent? *Shak*

3 Very poor, worthless, abject, mean, despicable

Miserable comforters are ye all *Job* xvi 2

Syn.—Abject, forlorn, pitiable, wretched

Mĭz'er a-ble-ness, *n* The state of being miserable, poorness

Mĭz'er a bly, *adv* In a miserable manner, unhappily, calamitously, wretchedly, meanly.

They were *miserably* entertained *Sidney*
The fifth was *miserably* stabbed to death *South*

Mĭz'er ā'tion, *n* Commiseration, pity [*Obs*]

Mĭs'e-rē're, *n* [Lat, have mercy, from *misereri*, to have mercy, from *miser* See *supra*]

1 (*Rom Cath Church*) The psalm usually appointed for penitential acts, being the 51st psalm, which commences with this word

2 (*Mus*) A musical composition adapted to the 51st psalm

3 (*Arch*) A kind of hinged bracket forming a seat in the stall of the choir in old churches for the use of aged or infirm persons who were unable to stand during the long service,—called also *miserecordia* and *misericord*

Mĭz'er i-cōrd', *n* 1 Compassion, pity, sympathy [*Obs*] *Chaucer Gower*

2 (*Arch*) See MISERERE

Mĭs'er-i-cōr'di-a, *n* [Lat, mercy, compassion]

1 (*O Law*) An amercement *Burrill*

2 (*Anc Armor*) A narrow-bladed dagger used by a knight in the middle ages,—so called because employed against a dismounted adversary whom he had forced to cry for mercy

3 (*Arch*) See MISERERE

Mĭ'ser ly, *a* [From *miser*] Very covetous, sordid, niggardly, parsimonious

Syn —Avaricious, niggardly, sordid, parsimonious, penurious, covetous, stingy, mean See AVARICIOUS

Mĭz'er y, *n* [Lat *miseria*, from *miser*, wretched, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *miseria*, Fr *misere*]

1 Great unhappiness, extreme pain of body or mind, wretchedness, distress, woe

Misery is as really the fruit of vice reigning in the heart, as tares are the produce of tares sown in the field *J Lathrop*

2 Natural evils which are the cause of misery, calamity, misfortune "And mourn the *miseries* of human life" *Dryden*

3 Covetousness, niggardliness, avarice [*Obs*]

Syn —Wretchedness, torture, agony, torment, anguish, distress, calamity, misfortune

Mis'es-teem', *n* Want of esteem, disrespect

Mis ĕs'ti-mā'tie, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MISESTIMATED, *p pr* & *vb n* MISESTIMATING] To estimate erroneously

Mis-ĕx'pla-nā'tion, *n* An erroneous explanation,

Mis-ĕx'pli-cā'tion, *n* Wrong explication

Mis-ĕx'po-sĭ'tion, *n* Wrong exposition

Mis'ex-pound', *v t* To expound erroneously.

Mis'ex-prĕs'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n.* Erroneous expression

Mis'fāith, *n* Want of faith, distrust *Tennyson.*

Mis fąll' (-fawl'), *v t* [*imp* MISFELL, *p p* MISFALLEN, *p pr* & *vb n* MISFALLING] To befall, as ill luck, to happen to unluckily [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Mis-fāre', *n* Ill fare, misfortune [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Mis fāre', *v. i* To be in an ill state, to fare ill [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Mis fāsh'ion, *v t* To form wrongly. *Halewill.*

Mis fē'a-sance (-fē'zans), *n* [O Fr *mes*, wrong, fr Lat *minus*, less, and *fassance*, façon, confection, from *facre*, Lat *facere*, to do] (*Law*) A trespass, a wrong done, the improper doing of an act which a person might lawfully do *Bouvier Wharton.*

Mis feign' (mis-fān'), *v i.* To feign with an ill design [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Mis fĭt', *n* A bad fit.

I saw an uneasy change in Mr Micawber, which sat tightly on him, as if his new duties were a *misfit* *Dickens.*

Mis fôrm', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MISFORMED; *p pr.* & *vb. n* MISFORMING] To make an ill form of; to put into an ill shape *Spenser.*

Mis'for-mā'tion, *n* An irregularity of formation.

Mis-fôrt'ū-nate, *a.* Producing misfortune; unfortunate. [*Obs*] *H. Taylor*

Mis-fôrt'ūne (-fôr'tyn), *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity, an evil or cross accident, disaster; mishap, mischance.

Consider why the change was wrought,
You'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault. *Addison.*

Syn.—Calamity, mishap, mischance, misadventure, ill, harm, disaster See CALAMITY.

Mis-fôrt'ūne, *v i* To happen unluckily or unfortunately, to miscarry, to fail [*Obs*] *Stow.*

Mis-fôr'tūned, *a* Unfortunate [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Mis frāme', *v. t* To frame wrongly

Mis gĕt', *v t* To get by unlawful means, to procure wrongfully [*Obs*] *Gower.*

Mis-gīve', *v t* [*imp* MISGAVE, *p p* MISGIVEN; *p pr* & *vb n* MISGIVING] [See GIVE]

1 To fill with doubt and apprehension, to deprive of confidence, to fail,—usually applied to the heart, and followed by the objective personal pronoun, as *me*, *him*, *them*.

So doth my heart *misgive* me *Shak.*

Such whose consciences *misgave* them, how ill they had deserved of the people *Milton.*

2 To give or grant amiss [*Obs*] *Laud.*

Mis gĭv'ing, *n* A failing of confidence, doubt, distrust "Suspicions and *misgivings*" *South.*

Mis-gō', *v i* To go astray [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Mis gŏt'ten, *a.* Unjustly obtained

Mis gŏv'ern (-gŭv'ern), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MISGOVERNED, *p pr* & *vb n* MISGOVERNING] To govern ill, to administer unfaithfully

holy man charged him bitterly that he had *misgoverned* the state. *Knolles.*

Mis-gŏv'ern ance (-gŭv'ern ans), *n* Ill government, disorder, irregularity [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Mis gŏv'ern ment, *n.* 1. Ill administration of public or private affairs

2 Irregularity, disorder

Mis grā'cious, *a* Not graceful or gracious, disagreeable [*Obs*] *Gower.*

Mis-grāft', } *v t* To graft amiss.

Mis grăft', }

Mis ground', *v t* To found erroneously.

Mis grōwth', *n* Ill growth, unnatural or abnormal development

Mis-guĕss', *v t* & *i* To guess wrongly

Mis-guĭd'ance, *n* Wrong direction, guidance into error *South*

Mis-guīde' (72), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MISGUIDED, *p. pr* & *vb n* MISGUIDING] To direct ill, to lead or guide into error, as, to *misguide* the understanding or mind

Mis guīde', *n* Misguidance [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Mis guĭd'ing ly, *adv* In a way to mislead

Mis'gum, } *n* (*Ichth*) A kind of fish resembling

Mis'gun, } the eel in size and form

Mis hăn'dle, *v t* To handle or treat wrongly or injuriously, to maltreat

Mis hăp', *n* Ill chance, evil accident, ill luck, misfortune, mischance "Secure from worldly chances and *mishaps*" *Shak.*

Syn —Calamity, misfortune, mischance, accident, disaster See CALAMITY

Mis hăp'pen, *v i* To happen ill [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Mis hăp'py, *a* Unhappy [*Obs*]

Mis hĕar', *v t* To hear incorrectly.

Mis hĕar', *v i* To mistake in hearing.

Mish'-māsh, *n* [Ger *masch masch*, from *mischen*, to mix] A mingle, or hotch-potch

Mish'nā, *n* [N Heb *mishnāh*, 1 e, repetition, doubling, explanation (sc of the divine law), from Heb *shanah*, to change, to repeat] A collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture, forming the text of the Talmud

Mish'nic, *a* Pertaining, or relating, to the Mishna

Mis'im ăg'i nā'tion, *n* Wrong imagination, incorrect conception [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

Mis'im prōve' (-prōōv'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* MISIMPROVED, *p pr* & *vb n* MISIMPROVING] To use for a bad purpose, to abuse, to misuse, as, to *misimprove* time, talents, advantages

Mis'im-prōve'ment (-prōōv'-), *n* Ill use or employment, use for a bad purpose

Mis'in-clīne', *v t* To cause to have a wrong inclination or tendency, to affect wrongly.

Mis'in fĕr', *v t* To infer incorrectly

Mis'in fĕr', *v i* To draw a wrong inference.

Mis'in fôrm', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MISINFORMED; *p pr* & *vb n* MISINFORMING] To give erroneous information to, to communicate an incorrect statement of facts to

Mis'in-fôrm', *v i* To communicate false information,—followed by *against*

Mis'in-fôrm'ant, *n.* One who communicates false information.

Mis In'for-mā'tion, *n* Wrong information; false account or intelligence received

Mis'in-fôrm'er, *n.* One who gives wrong information

Mis'in-strŭct', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p p.* MISINSTRUCTED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* MISINSTRUCTING.] To instruct amiss.

Mis'in-strŭc'tion, *n.* Wrong instruction.

Mis'in-tĕl'li-gençe, *n.* Wrong information; disagreement.

Mis'in-tĕr'pret, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISINTER-

PRETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISINTERPRETING.] To interpret erroneously, to understand or to explain in a wrong sense.

Mis'in-tĕr'pret-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being misinterpreted, liable to be misunderstood

Mis'in-tĕr'pre-tā'tion, *n* The act of interpreting erroneously, a mistaken interpretation

Mis'in-tĕr'pret er, *n* One who interprets erroneously.

Mis-join', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* MISJOINED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISJOINING] To join unfitly or improperly

Mis-join'der, *n.* (*Law*) An incorrect union of parties or of causes of action in a suit. *Bouvier*

Mis-jŭdge' (-jŭj'), *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* MISJUDGED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISJUDGING.] To mistake in judging of, to judge erroneously

Mis-jŭdge' (-jŭj'), *v. t* To err in judgment, to form false opinions or notions.

Mis-jŭdg'ment, *n.* [Written also *misjudgement*] A wrong or unjust determination

Mis-keep', *v. t* To keep or retain wrongly or imperfectly [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Mis-kĕn', *v. t* Not to ken or know, to be ignorant of [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Mis'kin, *n* [Probably for *music*, and diminutive term *kin*] (*Mus.*) A little bagpipe

Mis-kin'dle, *v. t.* To kindle amiss, to inflame to a bad purpose

Mis-knōw', *v. t* To know wrongly, to mistake, to misunderstand or misapprehend [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*

Mis lā', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* MISLAID, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISLAYING]

1. To lay in a wrong place

The fault is generally *mislaid* upon nature *Locke*

2. To lay in a place not recollected, to lose

If the butler be the telltale, *mislay* a spoon so that he may never find it. *Swift*

Mis-lā'er, *n* One who mislays, one who loses

Mĭz'le (mĭz'l), *v. i* [*imp. & p. p.* MISLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISLING] [From *mist*, and properly *mistle*] To rain in very fine drops, like a thick mist [Written also *mizzle*]

Mĭz'le (mĭz'l), *n* A fine rain, a thick mist

Mis-lēad', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* MISLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISLEADING] [See LEAD] To lead into a wrong way or path, to lead astray, to guide into error, to cause to mistake, to deceive

Trust not servants who *mislead* or misinform you *Bacon*
To give due light
To the *misled* and lonely traveler *Milton*

Syn.—To MISLEAD, DELUDE To *mislead* is to lead astray in any manner, to *delude* is to do it by exciting the imagination The former does not of necessity imply any bad design a man may *mislead* us through false information or erroneous judgment The latter always supposes more or less of conscious intention an impostor *deludes* his dupes by false pretenses and hypocrisy

O, give me leave, I have *deluded* you;
'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke *Shak.*
'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill
Appear in writing or in judging ill
But of the two, less dangerous is the offense,
To tire our patience, than *mislead* our sense *Pope*

Mis-lēad'er, *n* One who leads into error

Mis-lēad'ing, *n* A misguiding

Mis lĕarn', *v. t* To learn wrongly [*Obs.*]

Mis-lĕarn'ed (*or* -lĕrnd'), *a.* Not really or properly learned

Mĭz'len, *n.* See MASLIN

Mĭz'le-tōe, *n* See MISTLETOE

Mis lĭke', *v. t* or *i* [*imp. & p. p.* MISLIKED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISLIKING] To dislike, to disapprove of, to have aversion to, as, to *mislike* a man "Who may like or *mislike* what he says" *I. Taylor*

Mis-lĭke', *n* Dislike, disapprobation, aversion.

Mis-lĭk'er, *n* One who dislikes

Mĭz'lin, *n & a* See MASLIN

Mis līve' (mis lĭv'), *v. i* To live amiss [*Obs.*]

Mis-lōdge', *v. t* To lodge amiss [*Obs.*] *Marston*

Mis-lŭck', *n* Ill luck, misfortune

Mĭz'ly (mĭz'lĭ), *a* [See MISLE and MIST] Raining in very small drops

Mis māke', *v. t* To make or form amiss, to spoil in making "Limping possibilities of *mismade* human nature" *Browning*

Mis-măn'age, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* MISMANAGED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISMANAGING] To behave or manage ill, to conduct amiss

Mis-măn'age, *v. t* To manage ill, to administer improperly, as, to *mismanage* public affairs

Mis-măn'age-ment, *n* Ill or improper management, ill conduct, as, the *mismanagement* of public or private affairs

Mis-măn'a-ger, *n* One who manages ill.

Mis-märk', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* MISMARKED (mis-märkt'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISMARKING] To mark with the wrong token, to mark erroneously

Mis-măteh', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* MISMATCHED (mis-măcht'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISMATCHING] To match unsuitably

Mis-mĕas'ūre, *v. t* To measure incorrectly

Mis-mĕas'ūre-ment, *n.* Wrong measurement

Mis-nāme', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISNAMED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISNAMING] To call by the wrong name

Mis-nō'mer, *n.* [From O Fr *mes*, amiss, wrong, from Lat. *minus*, less, and Fr. *nommer*, to name, Lat. *nominare*, from *nomen*, name]

1. (*Law.*) The mistaking of the true name of a person, the using or one name for another; a misnaming "Many of the changes, by a great *misnomer*, called parliamentary 'reforms'" *Burke.*

2. A wrong or inapplicable name or title.

Is Pompey's Pillar really a *misnomer*?
Had Thebes a hundred gates, as sung by Homer? *H. Smith*
The word "synonym" is in fact a *misnomer* *Abp. Whately*

Mis-nūm'ber, *v. t* To number, enumerate, or count wrongly [*Obs.*] "The armies . were *misnumbered*" *Raleigh*

Mis nūrt'ūre, *v. t* To nurture or train wrongly "Parents *misnurturing* their children" *Bp. Hall*

Mis'o-bē'di ĕnce, *n.* Erroneous obedience, or disobedience [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Mis'ob-zĕrve', *v. t* To observe inaccurately, to mistake in observing

Mis'ob zĕrv'er, *n* One who misobserves, one who fails to observe properly

Mĭ sŏg'a mĭst, *n* [Gr *μισόγαμος*, from *μισεῖν*, to hate, and *γάμος*, marriage, Fr *misogame*] A hater of marriage

Mĭ-sŏg'a my, *n.* [Fr *misogamie*] Hatred of marriage

Mĭ sŏg'y-nĭst (mĭ-sŏj'ĭ-nĭst), *n* [Gr *μισογύνης*, *μισογύναιος*, from *μισεῖν*, to hate, and *γυνή*, woman, Fr *misogyne*] A woman hater

Mĭ-sŏg'y ny (mĭ sŏj'ĭ nĭ), *n* [Gr *μισογυνία*, Fr *misogynie*] Hatred of the female sex

Mis'o pĭn'ion (-o-pĭn'yun), *n* Erroneous opinion [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall*

Mis-ôr'der, *v. t* To order ill, to manage erroneously, to conduct badly [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mis ôr'der, *n* Irregularity, disorderly proceedings, disorder [*Obs.*] *Camden*

Mis ôr'der ly, *a* Irregular, disorderly [*Obs.*]

Mis ôr'di nā'tion, *n* Wrong ordination [*Obs.*]

Mis'o thē'ĭsm, *n* [Gr *μισεῖν*, to hate, and *Θεός*, God] Hatred of God [*Rare.*] *De Quincey*

Mis ōwn', *v. t* To own, avow, or acknowledge wrongly [*Obs.*] *Stow*

Mis-păs'sion, *n* Wrong passion or feeling [*Obs.*]

Mis pāy', *v. t* To displease, to discontent or dissatisfy [*Obs.*]

Mis pĕll', Mis-pĕnd', &c See MISSPELL, MISSPEND, &c

Mis'per çĕp'tion, *n* Erroneous perception

Mis'per-suāde' (-swād'), *v. t* To persuade amiss, to lead to a wrong notion

Mis'per-suā'si ble-ness, *n* The quality of being incapable of persuasion or conviction [*Obs.*] "Sons of *mispersuasibleness*, that will not be drawn or persuaded" *Leighton*

Mis'per suā'sion (-swā'zhun), *n* A false persuasion wrong notion or opinion

Mis pĭck'el (-pĭk'l), *n* [Ger., O Ger of the 16th century *maspickel*, *maspadel*, *maszpedel*, *mistpickel*] (*Min.*) Arsenical iron pyrites, an ore of a silver or grayish white color, consisting of iron combined with sulphur and arsenic

Mis plāçe', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* MISPLACED (plāst'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISPLACING] To put in a wrong place, to set on an improper object, as, he *misplaced* his confidence

Mis plāçe'ment *n* The act of putting in the wrong place, the state of being misplaced

Mis plēad', *v. i* [*imp. & p. p.* MISPLEADED *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISPLEADING] To err in pleading

Mis plēad'ing, *n* (*Law*) An error in pleading

Mis point', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* MISPOINTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISPOINTING] To point improperly, to err in punctuation

Mis-pŏl'i cy, *n* Wrong policy, impolicy *Southey*

Mis prăc'tĭçe, *n* Wrong practice

Mis-prĭnt', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* MISPRINTED *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISPRINTING] To mistake in printing, to print wrong

Mis prĭnt', *n* A mistake in printing, a deviation from the copy

Mis prīse', *v. t* [O Fr *mespriser*, N Fr *mepriser* mistake, from *mépris*, *mepriser*, p. p of *mepprendre*, to mistake, be mistaken, from *mé*, *mes*, amiss wrong, and *prendre*, to take, Lat *prehendere*] To mistake [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Mis prĭs'ion (mis prĭzh'un), *n* [L Lat *mesprisio* See *infra*, and cf Fr *mepris*, contempt]

1 The act of misprising, misapprehension, misconception, mistake [*Obs. or rare*]

Many mistaking gradual for specifical differences amongst orders, have almost doubled their true number on that *misprision* *Fuller*

The *misprision* of this passage has aided in fostering the delusive notion *Howe*

2 Neglect, oversight, contempt [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3 (*Law.*) (*a*) A neglect, negligence, or contempt, as, *misprision of treason*, or *felony*, is a neglect or light account made of treason or felony, by not revealing it, when one has a bare knowledge of it, without any degree of assent thereto Positive *misprisions* are generally termed contempts or high misdemeanors Maladministration in offices of such public trust is a *positive misprision* Misdemeanors have been sometimes termed *misprisions* *Cowell Blount Brande Wharton Blackstone* (*b*) Neglect, oversight, or mistake, as of a clerk in writing or keeping a record

Mis-prīze', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* MISPRIZED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISPRIZING] [From Eng *mis* and *prize*, Fr *mépriser*, O Fr. *mespriser*, to despise, from *mes*, amiss, wrong, and Lat. as if *pretiare*, to prize.] To slight or undervalue.

O, for those vanished hours, so much *misprised!* *Hillhouse.*
I do not blame them, madam, nor *misprize* *Browning.*

Mis'pro çeed'ing, *n* Wrong or irregular proceeding

Mis'pro fĕss', *v. t* To make a false profession, to make pretensions to skill which is not possessed

Mis'pro-fĕss', *v. t* To make a false profession

Mis'pro nounçe', *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* MISPRONOUNCED (pro nounst'), *p. pr & vb. n.* MISPRONOUNCING] To pronounce erroneously

Mis'pro nounçe', *v. t* To pronounce incorrectly

Mis'pro-nŭn'çi ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* Wrong or improper pronunciation

Mis'pro pōr'tion, *v. t* To err in proportioning one thing to another, to join without due proportion

Mis proud', *a* Viciously proud [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mis'quo tā'tion, *n* An erroneous quotation, the act of quoting wrong

Mis quōte', *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* MISQUOTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISQUOTING] To quote erroneously, to cite incorrectly

Mis quōte', *v. i* To make an incorrect quotation.

Mis rāişe', *v. t* To raise or excite wrongly or without reason [*Obs.*] "*Misraised* fury" *Bp. Hall.*

Mis rāte', *v. t* To rate erroneously, to estimate falsely

Mis-rēad', *v. t* To read amiss, to misunderstand in reading

Mis're çēive', *v. t* To receive erroneously.

Mis're çĭt'al, *n* An inaccurate recital

Mis're çīte', *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* MISRECITED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* MISRECITING] To recite erroneously

Mis're çīte', *v. i* To make an incorrect recitation

Mis rĕck'on, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* MISRECKONED, *p. pr & vb. n.* MISRECKONING] To reckon or compute wrongly

Mis'rĕck'on ing, *n* An erroneous computation.

Mis rĕ'col lĕc'tion, *n* The act of remembering wrongly

Mis're fôrm', *v. t* To reform wrongly or imperfectly

Mis're gārd', *n* Wrong understanding, misconstruction [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Mis rĕg'ū lāte, *v. t* To regulate falsely or incorrectly *Dickens.*

Mis're hĕarse', *v. t* To rehearse incorrectly, to quote inaccurately

Mis're-lāte', *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* MISRELATED, *p. pr & vb. n.* MISRELATING] To relate falsely or inaccurately *Boyle.*

Mis're lā'tion, *n* Erroneous relation or narration *Bramhall.*

Mis're lĭg'ion, *n* Wrong or false religion

Mis're mĕm'bĕr, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* MISREMEMBERED, *p. pr & vb. n.* MISREMEMBERING] To mistake in remembering, not to remember correctly

Mis're mĕm'ber, *v. i* To make a mistake in remembering

Mis're pēat', *v. t* To repeat wrongly, to give a wrong version of *Gov. Winthrop.*

Mis're pōrt', *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* MISREPORTED, *p. pr & vb. n.* MISREPORTING] To report erroneously, to give an incorrect account of *Locke.*

Mis're pōrt', *v. i* To make an incorrect report

Mis're pōrt', *n* An erroneous report, a false or incorrect account given *Denham South*

Mis rĕp're sĕnt', *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* MISREPRESENTED *p. pr & vb. n.* MISREPRESENTING] To represent falsely or incorrectly to give a false or erroneous representation of, either maliciously, ignorantly, or carelessly

Mis rĕp're sĕnt', *v. i* To make an incorrect representation

Mis rĕp're zen tā'tion, *n* 1 The act of giving a false or erroneous representation

2 A false or incorrect account given, either from mistake, carelessness, or malice *Atterbury*

☞ This word is so customarily used for a euphemism, or as a softer expression for *lie* or *falsehood*, as to convey the idea generally of intentional falsehood This signification however, is not necessarily implied

Mis rĕp're zĕnt'a tĭve, *a* Tending to convey a false impression misrepresenting

Mis-rĕp're zĕnt'er, *n* One who gives a false or erroneous account

Mis're pūte', *v. t* To have in wrong estimation, to repute erroneously

Mis ryle', *n* 1 Disorder, confusion, tumult from insubordination "Enormous riot and *misrule* surveyed" *Pope.*

2 Unjust domination

Lord of misrule See LORD

Mis ryl'y, *a* Unruly, ungovernable, turbulent [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Miss, *n* [Contracted from *mistress*, q v]

1 Young woman or girl, as, little masters and *misses*,—chiefly used as a title of address, prefixed to the name of an unmarried female

Gay vanity with smiles and kisses,
Was busy 'mongst the maids and *misses* *Cowthorn.*

2 A kept mistress, a prostitute retained; a concubine [*Obs.*] "She being taken to be the Earl of Oxford's *miss*" *Evelyn.*

☞ When this title is applied to two or more ladies of the same name, there is a diversity of usage In *conversation*, we say, the *Miss Smiths*, and this was formerly the custom in writing, as shown in the practice of Burke, Boswell, and many others Of late, it has become customary, in *writing*, to use *misses*, as, the *Misses Smith*, and although there is still some diversity, this may be considered as the prevailing usage Such are the statements of the latest English grammarians See MRS

Miss, *v t.* [*imp & p p* MISSED (mĭst), *p pr & vb. n.* MISSING] [A-S *missan*, O H Ger *missan*, pret *mista*, N H Ger. & D *missen*, Icel *missa*, Sw *mista*, Dan *miste*]

1 To fail of hitting, reaching, attaining, or finding "If you *miss* an office for which you stood candidate" *Bp Taylor*

Sometimes choosing rather to *miss* of his subsidies than that the people should not still *miss* of their hopes to be relieved by Parliament *Milton*

2 To do without, to dispense with, to forego

Orgalus feard nothing but to *miss* Parthenia. *Sidney*

3 To omit, to pass by, to go without, to fail to have, as, to *miss* a meal of victuals

She would never *miss*, one day,
A walk so fine, a sight so gay *Prior*

4 To discover the absence or omission of, to note to be wanting, to feel the want of, to mourn the loss of, to require, to want

Neither *missed* we any thing Nothing was *missed* of all that pertained to him [*Sam* xxv 1, 21

What by me thou hast lost, thou least shalt *miss* *Milton*

Miss, *v i* 1 To fail to hit, to fly wide, to deviate from the true direction

I bring bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They *miss*, or sweep but common souls away *Waller*

2 Not to succeed, to fail

Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss* *Bacon*

The invention all admired, and each how he
To be the inventor *missed* *Milton*

3 To fail to obtain, learn, or find, — with *of*

On the least reflection, we can not *miss* of them *Atterbury*

4 To fail, to mistake, to err

Amongst the angels a whole legion
Of wicked spirits did fall from happy bliss
What wonder, then, if one, of women all did *miss*? *Spenser*

Miss, *n* [Icel *missa*, loss, M H Ger *misse* See *supra*]

Loss, want, felt absence

And make the Grecians find
His *miss* in much death *Chapman*

There will be no great *miss* of those which are lost *Locke*

2 Mistake, error

He did without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar *Ascham*

3 Harm from mistake [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Mis'sal, *n* [L Lat *missale, liber missalis*, from *missa*, mass, Fr *missel*, O Fr *messel*, Pr *missal, messal*, It *messal*, Sp *misal*, It *messale* See MASS] The Roman Catholic mass-book

Mis'sal, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the Roman Catholic mass book [*Rare*] *Bp Hall*

Mis-sāy', *v t* 1 To say wrongly [*Obs*]

2 To speak evil of, to slander

Mis-sāy', *v i* To speak ill [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Mis-seek', *v t* To seek for wrongly [*Obs*]

And yet the thing, that most is your desire,
You do *missek* *Wyatt*

Mis-seem', *v i* [*Obs*] 1 To make a false appearance

2 To misbecome, to be misbecoming *Spenser*

Mis'gel, } *n* [Ger *misteldrossel, mistildrossel*,
Mis'gel-bird, } *mistler* from *mistel*, mistletoe, because it feeds on the berries of the mistletoe] (*Ornith*) A singing bird, the largest of the European thrushes, *Turdus viscivorus* See THRUSH

Mis'gel dine, *n* [Written also *missledon*] [A S *mistelta, mistelthu*, Icel *mistilteinn*, maple, linden; Dan *mestertjene*] The mistletoe [*Obs*] *Barret.*

Mis'gel tōe, *n* See MISTLETOE

Mis sēm'blançe, *n* False resemblance [*Obs*]

Mis sĕnd', *v t* To send amiss or incorrectly

Mis sĕrve', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISSERVED, *p pr. & vb n* MISSERVING] To serve unfaithfully

Mis sĕrve', *v i* To render ill service

Mis sĕt', *v t* To set or place wrongly, or in a wrong position.

Mis shāpe', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISSHAPED (mis shāpt', 108, 109) (*p p* also MISSHAPEN), *p pr & vb n* MISSHAPING] To shape ill, to give an ill form to, to deform "And horribly *misshapes* with ugly sights" *Spenser* "A *misshaped* figure" *Pope* "*Misshapen* mountains" *Bentley*

Mis shāp'en ly, *adv* In a misshapen way

Mis shāp'en ness (109), *n* The state of being misshapen, or badly shaped

Mis-shēathed', *a* Sheathed by mistake, wrongly sheathed *Shak*

Mis sĭf'i-cāte, *v i* [Lat *missa*, mass, and *facere*, to make] To perform mass [*Obs*] *Milton*

Mis'sile (mĭs'sĭl), *a* [Lat *missilis*, from *mittere, missum*, to cause to go, to send, to throw, Fr & It *missile*] Capable of being thrown, adapted for hurling, or to be projected from the hand, or from any instrument or engine

We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart *Pope*

Mis'sile, *n* [Lat *missile* See *supra*] A weapon thrown, or intended to be thrown, for doing execution, as a lance, an arrow, or a bullet.

Mis sing', *v t* To sing incorrectly [*Obs.*]

Miss'ing, *a* Absent from the place where it was expected to be found, lost, wanting, not present when called or looked for.

For a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long *Milton*

Miss'ing ly, *adv* At intervals, occasionally. *Shak*

Mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *n* [Lat *missio*, from *mittere, missum*, to send, Fr *mission*, Sp. *mision*, It *missione*]

1 The act of sending, or the state of being sent, a being sent or delegated by authority, with certain powers for transacting business, commission, as, sent on a foreign *mission*

2 That with which a messenger or agent is charged, errand, duty on which one is sent, a commission

How to begin how to accomplish best
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high *Milton*

3 Persons sent, any number of persons appointed by authority to perform any service, a delegation, an embassy

4 A station or residence of missionaries, an association or organization of missionaries

5 Dismission, discharge from service [*Obs*]

Syn — Message, errand, commission, delegation, deputation

Mis'sion, *v t* To send on a mission, to commission, to send forth, to dispatch

When Madeline St Agnes' charmed maid,
Rose, like a *missioned* spirit, unaware *Keats*

Mis'sion a-ry (mĭsh'ŭn), *n* [Fr *missionnaire*, It *missionario*, Sp *misionario, missionero* See *supra*] One who is sent upon a mission, especially, one sent to propagate religion

Mis'sion a ry, *a* Pertaining to missions, as, a *missionary* meeting, a *missionary* fund

Mis'sion ātc, *v i* [See MISSION] To act as a missionary [*Rare*]

Mis'sion er, *n* A missionary, an envoy [*Obs*] "Like mighty *missioner* you come" *Dryden*

Mis sĭt', *v t* To sit badly or imperfectly upon [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Mis'sive, *a* [Lat *mittere, missum*, to send It & Pg *mesivo*, Sp *mesivo*, Pr *missiu*, Fr *missif*]

1 Intended to be sent, prepared for sending out, expedited as, a letter *missive*

2 Intended to be thrown, hurled, or ejected, missile "The *missive* weapons fly" *Dryden*

Mis'sive, *n* [It *missiva, lettera missiva*, Sp *misiva, carta misiva*, Pr *letra missiva*, Fr. *lettre missive* See *supra*]

1 That which is sent, a message, announcement or information dispatched by a messenger

2 One who is sent, a messenger [*Obs*] "Did gibe my *missive* out of audience" *Shak*

Mis-sound', *v t* To sound wrongly, to utter or pronounce incorrectly [*Obs*] *Hall*

Mis spēak', *v i* [See SPEAK] To err or mistake in speaking

Mis-spēak', *v t* To utter wrongly

Mis-speech', *n* Wrong speech [*Obs*] *Gower*

Mis-spĕll', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISSPELLED, or MISSPELT, *p pr & vb n* MISSPELLING] To spell wrong, to write or utter with wrong letters

Mis-spĕll'ing, *n* A wrong spelling, false orthography

Mis spĕnd', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISSPENT, *p pr & vb n* MISSPENDING] To spend amiss, to waste or consume to no purpose, or to a bad one, to squander, to waste, as, to *misspend* time or money, to *misspend* life

The genial moisture due
To apples otherwise *misspends* itself *Philips*

Mis-spĕnd'er, *n.* One who consumes prodigally or improperly

Mis spĕnse', *n* [Eng *misspend*, q v] A spending improperly, a wasting [*Obs*] "A willful *mis spense* of our time, labor, and good humor" *Barrow*

Mis stāte', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISSTATED, *p pr & vb n* MISSTATING] To state wrongly, to make an erroneous representation of, to falsify, as, to *mis state* a question in debate *Sanderson*

Mis stāte'ment, *n* An incorrect statement, an erroneous representation, verbal or written, as, a *misstatement* of facts in testimony, or of accounts in a report

Mis-stāyed', *a* (*Naut*) Having missed stays, — said of a ship

Mis-stĕp' (109), *n* A wrong or false step.

Mis-stĕp', *v i.* To take a wrong step

Mis'suc cĕss', *n* Ill success, want of success, failure [*Obs*]

This is as some shifting alchemist that casts all the fault of his *missuccess* upon his glass or his furnace. *Bp Hall*

Mis'sug-ges'tion, *n.* A wrong or ill suggestion, an evil intimation

Mis'sum-mā'tion, *n* Wrong summation.

Mis-swēar', *v i* To swear falsely.

Mis'sy, *n* (*Min*) See MISY

Mist, *n* [A S, D, & Sw *mist*, Icel *mistr*]

1 Visible watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere, at or near the surface of the earth; fog

2 Coarse, watery vapor, floating or falling in visible particles, approaching the form of rain; Scotch mist.

3. Hence, any thing which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense. *Dryden.*

☞ *Mist* is sometimes used in forming self-explaining compounds, as, *mist-encumbered, mist-exhaling*, and the like

Mist, *v t.* To cloud, to cover with mist. *Shak.*

Mist, *v i* [*imp & p p* MISTED, *p pr. & vb. n.* MISTING.] To rain in very fine drops, as, it *mists.*

Mis tāk'a ble, *a* Liable to be mistaken, capable of being misconceived *Brown.*

Mis tāke', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISTOOK, *p. p.* MISTAKEN, *p pr & vb n* MISTAKING]

1 To take away wrongly or improperly, to purloin [*Obs or rare*] *B Jonson.*

2 To take wrongly, to conceive or understand erroneously, to misunderstand, misapprehend, or misconceive.

'Tis to *mistake* them costs the time and pain *Pope*

3 To substitute erroneously, as a thought or thing

We *mistake* the eloquence of self-apology for the animation of conscious integrity *Buckminster*

A man may *mistake* the love of virtue for the practice of it *Johnson*

To be mistaken, (*a*) To be misapprehended or misunderstood (*b*) To be taken or led astray, hence, to err, to misapprehend

Mis tāke', *v i* To err in opinion or judgment, to be guilty of a wrong conception, misunderstanding, or misapprehension, to commit an error

Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding among friends *Swift*

Mis tāke', *n* 1 A taking or an apprehending wrongly

2 A fault in opinion, judgment, or conduct, a misconception, an error

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake* *Tillotson*

No mistake, with certainty, surely, without fail, as, it will happen at the appointed time, and *no mistake* [*Colloq and low*]

Syn — Blunder, error, bull See BLUNDER

Mis tāk'en (tāk'n), *p a* 1 Guilty of a mistake, in error, not correct, as, a *mistaken* man

2 Erroneous, incorrect, wrong, as, a *mistaken* notion

Mis tāk'en ly (tāk'n), *adv* By mistake

Mis-tāk'er, *n* One who mistakes or misunderstands

Mis tāk'ing, *n* An error, a mistake

Mis tāk'ing ly, *adv* Erroneously, falsely.

Mis tēach', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISTAUGHT, *p. pr & vb n* MISTEACHING] [A S *mistæcan*] To teach wrongly, to instruct erroneously

Mis-tĕll', *v t* [*imp & p p* MISTOLD, *p pr & vb n* MISTELLING] [See TELL] To tell erroneously

Mis tĕm'pēr, *v t* To temper ill, to disorder "This inundation of *mistempered* humor" *Shak*

Mis'ter, *n* [Contracted from Lat *magister*, like *master*, q v] Sir, master, — a title or form of address to any adult male, nearly always written in the abbreviated form *Mr*

To call your name, inquire your where,
Or what you think of *Mister* some-one's book,
Or *Mister* Other's marriage, or decease *E B Browning*

Mis'ter, *n* [O Fr & Pr *mestier, menestier*, trade, office, ministry, need, from Lat *ministerium*, service, office, ministry, It *mestiere*, Sp & O Pg. *menester*, N Pg *mister*]

1 A trade, art, or occupation. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

2 Manner, kind, sort [*Obs*] *Spenser*

3 Need, necessity [*Obs*] *Halliwell*

Mis'ter, *v i* [See *supra*] To be needful or of use, to signify [*Obs*]

As for my name, it *mistereth* not to tell *Spenser*

Mis-tĕrm' (14), *v t* [*imp & p p* MISTERMED, *p pr & vb n* MISTERMING] To term or denominate erroneously

Mis'tēr-y, *n* [See MAISTERY or MASTERY] Trade, calling, mystery [*Obs*] See MYSTERY, No 4

Mist'-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) A composite plant (*Conoclinium cœlestinum*), having heart shaped leaves, and corymbs of blue flowers, found in the west and south *Gray*

Mist'ful, *a* Clouded with mist

Mis thĭnk', *v i* [See THINK] To think wrongly [*Obs*]

Adam *misthought* of her to thee so dear *Milton.*

Mis-thĭnk', *v t* To have wrong thoughts of, to think ill of, to have a wrong or mistaken opinion of [*Obs*]

Mis-thought' (-thawt'), *n.* Erroneous thought; mistaken opinion, error. [*Obs*] "Through error and *misthought*" *Spenser.*

Mis-thrīve', *v i* To thrive poorly, to be not thrifty or prosperous

Mis thrōw', *v t* To throw wrongly.

Mis'tic, *n* A kind of sailing vessel.

Mis tīde', *v i* To happen or come to pass unfortunately, also, to suffer evil fortune. [*Obs.*]

Mist'i-hēad, *n.* The state of being misty, mistiness [*Obs.*]

Mist'i ly, *adv.* With mist; darkly; obscurely.

Mis-tīme', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTIMING] To time wrongly, not to adapt to the time. "This *mistimed* vaunt" *W. Scott* "Golden words, but *mistimed* above twelve hundred years" *Milman.*

Mis-tīme', *v. i.* To neglect the proper time

Mist'i-ness, *n.* [See MIST] A state of being misty; a state of thick vapor, or rain in very small drops.

Mis'tion (mĭst'yun), *n* [Lat *mixtio*, from *miscere*, *mistum* or *mixtum*, to mix See MIXTION] The act of mixing, or the state of being mixed, mixture; mingling. [*Obs*]

Mis-tī'tle, *v. t* To call by a wrong title or name

Mis'tle (mĭz'l), *v. i* [Eng *mist* See MISLE and MIZZLE] To fall in very fine drops, as rain

Mis'tle-tōe (mĭz'l to), *n.* [A S *mistelth*, O H Ger *mistil*, N H Ger, Dan, & Sw. *mistel*, D *misteltoom* Of MISSELDINE] (*Bot*) A parasitic evergreen plant (*Viscum album*), bearing a glutinous fruit The radicle is peculiar in always turning toward the object to which the plant is attached When found upon the oak, where it is rare, it was an object of superstitious regard among the Druids A bird lime is prepared from its fruit [Written also *misseltoe* and *misseltoe*]

Mistletoe (*Viscum album*)

Hadley Loudon

Mis trāin', *v. t* To train or educate amiss

Mis'trăl, *n* [Fr] A violent north-west wind experienced in the Mediterranean provinces of France

Mis'trans-lāte', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* MISTRANSLATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTRANSLATING] To translate erroneously

Mis'trans lā'tion, *n.* An erroneous translation or version

Mis'trans pōrt', *v. t* To bear along or carry away wrongfully or erroneously [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Mis-trēad'ing, *n* Wrong treading or going, misstep, misbehavior

> Make me believe that thou art only marked
> For the hot vengeance and rod of Heaven
> To punish my *mistreadings* *Shak*

Mis-trēat', *v. t* To treat amiss, to abuse

Mis-trēat'ment, *n* Wrong or unkind treatment, abuse

Mis'tress, *n* [O Eng *maistresse*, O Fr *maistresse*, N Fr *maîtresse*, It *maestressa*, L Lat *magistressa*, *magistrissa*, *magistrix*, for Lat *magistra* Fr *maistre*, *maistra*, Sp & It *maestra*, Pg *mestra*, from Lat *magistra*, f of *magister*. See MASTER and MISTER]

1 A female having power, authority, ownership, or the like, a woman who exercises authority, is chief, &c, the female head of a family, a school, &c

> My *mistress* here has murdered in her bed *Shak*

2 A female well skilled in any thing, or having the mastery over it

> A letter desires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetic *Addison*

3 A woman regarded with love and devotion, she who has command over one's heart, a beloved object, a sweetheart

4 A woman filling the place, but without the rights, of a wife, a paramour, a concubine

5 Goodwife, married or matronly woman, madam, — a title or term of address, now unusual, being superseded by the abbreviated form *Missis*, which is written *Mrs*

> Several of the neighboring *mistresses* had assembled to witness the event of this memorable evening *W Scott*

6 The jack at bowls *Beau & Fl*

Mis'tress, *v. i.* To wait upon a mistress, to be courting [*Obs*] *Donne*

Mis'tress-plēçe, *n.* A chief performance of a woman *Lord Herbert*

Mis'tress-shĭp, *n* 1 Female rule or dominion

2 Ladyship, a style of address, — with the personal pronoun [*Obs*] *Massinger*

Mis trī'al, *n* (*Law*) A false or erroneous trial

Mis trōw', *v. t* To think wrongly [*Obs*]

Mis trūst', *n* [Eng *mis* and *trust* Cf Dan *mistroe*, Ger *misztrauen*] Want of confidence or trust, suspicion

Mis-trūst', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* MISTRUSTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTRUSTING] [Cf Dan *mistroe*, Sw. *misstro*, Ger *misztrauen*]

1. To regard with jealousy or suspicion, to suspect, to doubt.

> Fate her own book *mistrusted* at the sight. *Cowley*

2 Hence, to anticipate as near or likely to occur, to surmise.

Mis-trūst'er, *n.* One who mistrusts, a suspicious person

Mis-trūst'fụl, *a.* Suspicious, doubting, wanting confidence in.

Mis-trūst'fụl-ly, *adv.* With suspicion or doubt

Mis-trūst'fụl-ness, *n* Suspicion, doubt

Mis-trūst'ing-ly, *adv* With distrust or suspicion.

Mis-trūst'less, *a.* Without mistrust, unsuspicious; unconscious. "The swain *mistrustless* of his smutted face." *Goldsmith.*

Mis-tūne', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTUNED; *p. pr* & *vb n* MISTUNING] To tune wrong or erroneously; to put out of tune. "Performed on a *mistuned* instrument" *W Scott.*

Mis tū'rā, *n* [Lat, from *miscere*, to mix] (*Med*) (*a*) A mingled compound in which different ingredients are contained in a liquid state, a potion (*b*) Sometimes, a liquid medicine containing very active substances, and which can only be administered by drops *Dunglison*

Mis tŭrn', *v t* To pervert [*Obs*]

Mis-tū'tor, *v t* To instruct amiss

Mist'y, *a* [*compar* MISTIER, *superl* MISTIEST] [Eng *mist*, A S *mistig*]

1 Overspread with mist attended or characterized by mist as, *misty* weather, a *misty* atmosphere, a *misty* night or day

2 Obscured as if by mist, dim, obscure, clouded, as, *misty* sight

Mis ŭn'der stănd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MISUNDERSTOOD, *p pr* & *vb n* MISUNDERSTANDING] To misconceive, to mistake, to take in a wrong sense

Mis ŭn'der-stănd'er, *n.* One who misunderstands

Mis ŭn'der stănd'ing, *n* 1 Mistake of the meaning, error, misconception

2 Disagreement, difference, dissension, difficulty, slight quarrel "*Misunderstanding* among friends" *Swift*

Mĭ'ty rĭ'to, *a* [It] Measured, — a direction to perform a passage in strict or measured time

Mis ūs'age (mis yūz'ej), *n* Ill usage, abuse

Mis ūse' (mis yūz'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MISUSED, *p pr* & *vb n* MISUSING] [Eng *mis* and *use*, Fr *mesuser*]

1 To treat or use improperly to use to a bad purpose, to misapply "The corrupt practices of the papacy in *misusing* religion" *South*

2 To abuse, to treat ill

Syn — To maltreat, abuse misemploy misapply

Mis-ūse' (mis yūs'), *n* 1 Wrong or incorrect application or use misapplication, erroneous use "Words little suspected of any such *misuse*" *Locke*

2 Employment to a bad purpose morally wrong use, abuse "Lest he [God] should punish the *misuse* of our mercies, by stopping the course of them" *Atterbury*

Mis ūse'ment, *n* The same as MISUSE

Mis ū'er, *n* 1 One who misuses "Wretched *misusers* of language" *Coleridge*

2 (*Law*) (*a*) An unlawful use of a right (*b*) A use in excess of, or varying from, one's right *Lowndes.*

Mis vă'lūe, *v t* To value wrongly or too little

> I am so young I dread my work
> Will be *misvalued* both of old and young *Browne*

Mis vouch', *v t* To vouch falsely

Mis wan'der, *v i* To wander in a wrong path, to stray [*Obs*] "*Miswandering* error" *Chaucer*

Mis wāy', *n* A wrong way [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Mis wēn', *v t* To wen ill [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Mis wĕd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MISWEDDED, *p pr* & *vb n* MISWEDDING] To wed improperly

Mis ween', *v i* To misjudge, to distrust [*Obs*]

Mis wĕnd', *v i* To go wrong [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Mis wor'ship (wûr'ship), *n* False or corrupt worship

> Such hideous jungle of *misworships* misbeliefs men made as we are did actually hold by and live at home in *Carlyle*

Mis wor'ship (wûr'ship), *v t* To worship wrongly or improperly [*Obs*]

Mis wor'ship er (-wûr'ship), *n* One who worships wrongly

Mis write' (rīt'), *v t* [See WRITE] To write incorrectly [*Obs*] *Bp Cosin*

Mis wrought' (mis rawt'), *a.* Badly wrought [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Mĭ'sy, *n* (*Min*) A sulphur yellow mineral occurring in small crystalline scales, and consisting of the impure sulphate of the peroxide of iron mixed with other sulphates [Written also *missy*]

Mis yōke', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MISYOKED, *p pr* & *vb n* MISYOKING] To yoke or join improperly

Mis-zĕal'oŭs (mis zĕl'us), *a* Actuated by false zeal [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Mitch, *n* The same as MANCHET [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Mitch'ell, *n* A piece of Purbeck stone measuring from fifteen to twenty four inches, squared and hewn, and ready to be used in building, — so called by workmen [*Eng*]

Mīte, *n* [A-S *mīte*, D *mijt*, L Ger *mite*, N H. Ger *miete*, Dan *mid*, O H Ger *mīza*, *mizza*, M. H Ger *mīze*, *mīz*, L Lat & Sp *mita*, Fr *mite*]

1 Any thing very small, a minute object, a very little quantity or particle

2 Hence, specifically, (*a*) (*Zool*) A minute spider, having jaws, which distinguish it from the ticks, and of which there are several varieties, as, the cheese *mite*, *Tyroglyphus* (or *Acarus*) *domesticus*, the flour *mite*, *T farinæ*, &c (*b*) A very small piece of money, especially, the smallest coin known to the Hebrews, being about one eighth of the Roman *as*, and a little more than one fourth of an English farthing, or less than two mills of our currency *Attic* (*c*) The twentieth part of a grain

Mĭ-tăl'la, *n* [Lat, diminutive of *mitra*, turban] 1. (*Bot*) A genus of low, slender, perennial plants, having small white or greenish flowers; — so called from the form of the young pod, which resembles a miter *Gray.*

2 (*Med*) A bandage to support the arm in cases of injury, a sling *Dunglison.*

Mī'ter, } *n* [Fr *mitre*, It & Sp
Mī'tre, } *mitra*, from Lat *mitra*, Gr *μίτρα*, head band, turban]

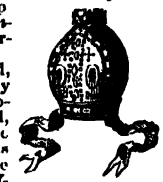

Pope's Miter

1 A covering for the head, worn on solemn occasions by bishops, cardinals, and the abbots of certain monasteries, and, from special privilege, by the canons of certain churches Its form was originally low, with the sides straight Its height was afterward increased, till it took the present form of a lofty cap with two points or peaks *Fairholt.*

2 (*Arch*) An angle of 45°, or, more properly, the joint formed by the ends of two pieces, as of molding, each cut off at an angle of 45°, and matching together so as to form a right angle The term is also applied to pieces meeting at any other angle, and matching together on a line bisecting the angle

Miter Joints (*Arch*)

3 (*Irish Hist*) A sort of base money or coin

Miter-joint, a joint formed by pieces matched and united upon a line bisecting the angle of junction — *Miter-square* (*Carp*), a bevel with an arm immovable at an angle of 45°, for striking lines on stuff to be mitered — *Miter-wheels*, a pair of bevel wheels, of equal diameter, working together usually with their axes at right angles

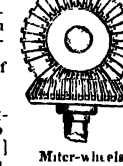

Miter-wheels

Mī'ter, } *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MI-
Mī'tre, } TERED or MITRED, *p pr* & *vb n* MITERING, or MITRING] (*Arch*) To meet and match together, as two pieces of molding, on a line bisecting the angle of junction, particularly when at a right angle

Mī'ter, } *v t* 1 To adorn with a miter
Mī'tre, } 2 To unite at an angle of 45°

Mī'ter-bŏx, } *n* A trough with vertical saw cuts
Mī'tre-bŏx, } through the sides, at an angle of 45° with the length, or at any given angle, to guide the saw in cutting work to form miters

Mĭth'ic, *a* See MYTHIC

Mĭ'thras *n* The principal deity of the Persians.

Mĭth'ri-dāte *n* (*Med*) An antidote against poison, or a composition in form of an electuary, supposed to serve either as a remedy or a preservative against poison an alexipharmic, — so called from *Mithridates* King of Pontus and Bithynia, the supposed inventor

> [Love is] a drop of the true chair, no *mithridate* so effectual against the infection of vice *Southey*

Mĭth'ri dăt'ic, *a* Pertaining to mithridate, or its inventor, Mithridates

Mĭt'i ga ble, *a* [See MITIGATE] Admitting of mitigation, capable of being alleviated *Barrow.*

Mĭt'i gant, *a* [Lat *mitigans*, p pr of *mitigare* See *infra*] Tending to mitigate, mitigating, lenitive

Mĭt'i-gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MITIGATED, *p pr* & *vb n* MITIGATING] [Lat *mitigare*, *mitigatum*, from *mitis* mild, soft, It *mitigare*, Sp & Pr *mitigar*, Fr *mitiger*]

1 To soften or make mild and accessible [*Obs*]

> It was this opinion which *mitigated* kings into companions *Burke*

2 To alleviate, as suffering to assuage, to lessen, as, to *mitigate* pain or grief

3 To make less rigorous, to moderate to soften in severity or harshness, to temper as, to *mitigate* cold, to *mitigate* the severity of the season

> We could wish that the rigor of their opinions were allayed and *mitigated* *Hooker*

4 To render more tolerable, to diminish the severity of as, to *mitigate* the evils or calamities of life, to *mitigate* punishment

5 To reduce in amount or severity, as a penalty.

Syn — To alleviate assuage, allay, temper, calm. See ALLEVIATE — To MITIGATE, ASSUAGE These words agree in marking a diminution in respect to violence or pain He who *mitigates* relaxes in respect to harshness, he who *assuages* is active in lessening the pain of others A judge *mitigates* a sentence, friends *assuage* our afflictions The same distinction prevails when these terms are more widely applied

> Mishaps are *mastered* by advice discreet,
> And counsel *mitigates* the greatest smart *Spenser.*
> Refreshing winds the summer's heat *assuage*,
> And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage *Addison.*
> Yet in his hate his rancor not the less,
> Since naught *assuageth* malice when 'tis told *Fairfax.*

Mĭt'i gā'tion, *n* [Lat *mitigatio*, Fr *mitigation*, Sp *mitigacion*, It *mitigazione*] The act of mitigating or the state of being mitigated, abatement or diminution of any thing painful, harsh, severe, afflictive, or calamitous, as, the *mitigation* of pain, grief, rigor, severity, punishment, or penalty.

Syn. — Alleviation, abatement; relief

Mĭt'i-gā'tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *mitigativus*, It. & Sp. *mitigativo*, Pr *mitigatiu*, Fr *mitigatif.*] Tending to mitigate, alleviating, lenitive.

Mĭt'i-gā'tor, *n.* [It. *mitigatore*, Sp. *mitigador*] One who, or that which, mitigates

Mĭt'i-ga-to-ry, *a.* Tending to mitigate or alleviate, mitigative

Mĭt'ing, *n.* A little one, — used as a term of endearment. [*Obs.*] *Skelton*

Mī'tral, *a.* [Fr *mitral* See MITER] Pertaining to a miter, resembling a miter, as, the *mitral* valves of the left ventricle of the heart.

Mī'tre, *n.* & *v* See MITER

Mitriform

Mī'tri fŏrm, *a* [Fr *mitriforme*, from Lat *mitra* and *forma*, shape] 1 Having the form of a miter, or a peaked cap

2 (*Bot*) Conical, and somewhat dilated at the base *Henslow*

Mitt

Mĭtt, *n* [Abbreviated from *mitten*] A mitten, also, a thin, fingerless cover for the wrist and hand

Mĭt'ten (58), *n* [Fr *mitaine*, O Fr. *mitan*, Sp *mitón*, of Celtic origin, Ir & Gael *mutan*, *mutnigh*, *mutog*, *muotoy*, *miotag*, *miteag*, *meatag*, from *math*, the hand, Armor. *mitt'un*, L Lat *muttana*, *mutana*, *mita*] 1 A cover for the hand, worn to defend it from cold or other injury It differs from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger.

2. A cover for the arm only.

To give the mitten to, to dismiss as a lover, to reject the suit of [*Colloq.*] — *To handle without mittens*, to treat roughly, to handle unceremoniously [*Colloq.*]

Mĭt'tent, *a* [Lat *mittens*, p pr of *mittere*, to send] Sending forth, emitting [*Obs.*] *Wiseman*

Mĭt'ti mŭs, *n* [Lat, we send, from *mittere*, to send] (*Law*) (*a*) A precept or warrant granted by a justice for committing to prison a party charged with crime, a warrant of commitment to prison *Burrill* (*b*) A writ for removing records from one court to another *Brande*

Mĭ'tu, *n* [Braz *mitu poranga*] (*Ornith*) A curassow of South America (*Ourax mitu*)

Mĭt'y, *a* [From *mite*] Having, or abounding with, mites

Mix, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MIXED (less properly MIXT), *p pr* & *vb n* MIXING] [A S *miscan*, O H Ger *miscan*, *misgan*, N H Ger *mischen*, allied to Lat *miscere*, *mistum*, Gr *μισγειν.*]

1 To cause a promiscuous interpenetration of the parts of, as of two or more substances with each other, or of one substance with others, to unite, to blend, — applied both to solids and liquids, as, to *mix* flour and salt, to *mix* wines

2 To unite with in company, to join, to associate.

Ephraim, he hath *mixed* himself among the people *Hos* vii 8

3 To form by mingling, to produce by the stirring together of ingredients, to compound of different essential parts, to mingle

Hast thou no poison *mixed*? *Shak.*

I have chosen an argument *mixed* of religious and civil considerations *Bacon*

Mixed action (*Law*), a suit combining the properties of a real and a personal action — *Mixed voices* (*Mus*), voices of both males and females united in the same performance

Mix, *v i* 1 To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or compound

2. To be joined, to associate

He had *mixed*
Again in fancied safety with his kind *Byron*

Mix'a-ble, *a* Capable of being mixed

Mix'ed-ly, or **Mix'ed'ly** (mĭkst'lĭ), *adv* In a mixed or mingled manner

Mix'en (mĭks'n), *n* [A-S *mixen*, *myren*, from *mir*, *meox*, dung, filth, Goth *maihstus*, Ger *mist*, allied to A S *migan*, Icel *miga*, L Ger *migen*, Lat *mingere*, *mejere*, Gr *ὀμιχειν*, Lith *myszti*, Skr *mih* Cf. MUCK] A compost heap

To pick the faded creature from the pool,
And cast it on the *mixen*, that it die *Tennyson*

Mix'er, *n* One who mixes or mingles

Mix'ti-lĭn'e-al, } *a* [Lat *mixtus*, mixed, p p of
Mix'ti lĭn'e-ar, } *miscere*, to mix, and Eng *lineal*, *linear*, q v, Fr *mixtiligne*] Containing, or consisting of, lines of different kinds, as straight, curved, and the like, as, a *mixtilinear* angle, that is, an angle contained by a straight line and a curve

Mixt'ion (mĭkst'yun), *n* [Lat *mixtio*, *mixtio*, from *miscere*, *mixtum* or *mistum*, to mix, Fr *mixtion*, Pr *mixtio*, *mixtion*, Sp *mistion*, It *mistione* Cf MISTION] Mixture, promiscuous assemblage, mistion [*Obs.*] "Elementary and subterraneous *mixtions*" *Browne*

Mixt'ly, *adv* With mixture [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Mixt'ure (mĭkst'yur), *n* [Lat *mixtura*, from *miscere*, *mixtum*, to mix, Fr *mixture*, Pr *mixtura*, It & Sp *mistura*]

1 The act of mixing, or the state of being mixed, as, compounds are made by the *mixture* of different substances

2 That which is mixed or mingled, a mass or compound, consisting of different ingredients blended together, a medley

In this world . . there is also a *mixture* of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence. *Atterbury*

3. An ingredient entering into a mixed mass, an additional ingredient

Cicero doubted whether it were possible for a community to exist that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution *Addison*

4 (*Med*) A kind of liquid medicine made up of many ingredients

5 (*Chem*) A composition of several ingredients, in which they remain unaltered in their properties, though thoroughly commingled

6 (*Mus*) An organ stop, comprising two or more ranges of pipes shriller than those of the sesquialtera, and only intended to be used with that and other stops, — called also *furniture stop* *Moore*

Syn. — Union, association, admixture, intermixture, medley

Mix'măze, *n* A maze or labyrinth [*Obs.*] *Locke*

Mix'zen (mĭz'zn), *a* [Fr *misaine*, Sp *mesana*, It *mezzana*, from *mezzano*, middle, from *mezzo*, middle, half See MIZZO] (*Naut*) Hindmost, nearest the stern, as, the *mizzen* mast of a vessel

Mizzen rigging, the shrouds connected with the mizzen mast, with their ratlines *Davis* — *Mizzen shrouds*, the shrouds connected with the mizzen mast

Mix'zen, *n* (*Naut*) The hindmost of the fore and aft sails of a vessel, the spanker sail *Dana*

Mĭz'zle, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* MIZZLED, *p pr* & *vb n* MIZZLING] [See MISLE and MISTLE]

1 To rain in very fine drops

2 To take one's self off, to go [*Colloq.*]

As long as George the Fourth could reign, he resigned,
And then he *mizzled* *Epigram, quoted by Wright*

Mĭz'zle, *n* Mist, fine rain

Mĭz'zy, *n* [Cf Fr *moisi*, moldy, musty, p p of *moisir*, to mold, Pr *mozir*, from Lat *mucere*, to be moldy, *mucescere*, to become moldy] A bog or quagmire [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth*

Mne-mŏn'ic } (ne mŏn'ĭk-), *a* [Gr *μνημονικος*,
Mne mŏn'ic-al } belonging to remembrance or memory, from *μνημων*, mindful, remembering, from *μνημη*, memory, from *μνασθαι*, to think on, remember] Assisting the memory

Mnĕ'mo nĭ'cian (nĕmo), *n* One who instructs in the art of improving or using the memory

Mne-mŏn'ics (ne mŏn'ĭks), *n sing* [Gr *τα μνημονικα*, Fr *mnemonique* See *supra*] A system of precepts and rules intended to assist the memory [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Mne-mŏn'y sŭ (ne-mŏs'nĕ), *n* [Gr *μνημοσυνη*, remembrance, memory, and the goddess of memory, the mother of the Muses, Lat *Mnemosyne* See MNEMONIC] (*Myth*) The goddess of memory

Mnĕ'mo tĕch'ny (nē'mo tĕk'nĭ), *n* [Fr *mnemotechnie*, from Gr *μνήμη*, memory, and *τεχνη*, art See MNEMONIC] The same as MNEMONICS

Mō, *a* or *adv* [Written also *moe*] [A S *ma*, Scot *ma*, *maa*, *mae*, *may*] More [*Obs.*] "A case which is likely to find *mo* to commend than to imitate it" *Fuller*

Mō'ă, *n* (*Paleon.* A bird recently extinct (the *Dinornis elephantopus*, *D giganteus*, and other species), allied to the ostrich, but much larger Its remains are found in Australia and the adjacent islands

Mō'a chĭ'bo, *n* The cotton plant, — so called in some of the Pacific islands *Simmonds*

Mōan, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MOANED, *p pr* & *vb n* MOANING] [A S *mænan*, to moan and to mean, O Eng *menen*, id, *bemenen*, to bemoan, to signify Cf MEAN]

1 To bewail with an audible voice, to lament, to deplore

Ye floods ye woods, ye echoes, *moan*
My dear Columbo, dead and gone *Prior*

2 To afflict, to distress [*Obs and rare.*] "Which infinitely *moans* me" *Beau & Fl*

Mōan, *v i* To make a low, dull sound of grief or pain, to groan softly and continuously to lament audibly "Unpitied and unheard, where misery *moans*" *Thomson*

Mōan, *n* 1 Audible expression of sorrow or suffering, grief expressed in words or cries, lamentation

Sullen *moans*,
Hollow groans *Pope*

2 A low, dull sound, like that of a person lamenting

Rippling waters made a pleasant *moan* *Byron.*

Mōan'fŭl, *a* Full of moaning, expressing sorrow.

Mōan'fŭl ly, *adv* With lamentation

Mōat, *n* [O Fr *mote*, hill, dike, bank, N Fr. *motte*, clod, turf, Sp & Pg *mota*, bank or mound of earth, It *motta*, clod, *mota*, mud, dirt, turf, L Lat *mota*, *motta*, a hill on which a fort is built, an eminence, a dike, Prov Ger *mott*, bog earth heaped up The sense of bank or mound was transferred to the ditch adjoining, as *dike* signifies a ditch and a bank or mound of earth] (*Fort*) A deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, sometimes filled with water, a ditch

Mōat, *v t* To surround with a ditch for defense; as, a *moated* castle, *Dryden*

Mōate, *v. t* To void the excrement, as a bird; to mute [*Obs.*]

Mŏb, *n.* [Lat. *mobile vulgus*, the movable common people; *mobilis*, movable, changeable, and *vulgus*, the common people, populace. See MOBILE.] A riotous assembly, a disorderly crowd; a collection of people for some riotous and unlawful purpose

Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, every Athenian assembly would still have been a *mob* *Madison.*

Syn. — Populace, crowd, assembly — MOB, POPULACE *Populace* signifies the lower orders of the people taken collectively, a *mob* is a riotous assembly of persons A *mob* may be gathered and dispersed in an hour; the *populace* is a permanent portion of society "Kings are ambitious, the nobility haughty, and the *populace* tumultuous and ungovernable" *Burke* "He shrunk from the dangers that threatened him, and sacrificed his conscience and his duty to the menaces of a *mob*" *Porteus*

Mob law, law administered by the mob, lynch-law. — *Mob story*, a popular or vulgar story

Mŏb, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MOBBED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* MOBBING] To attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass tumultuously

Mŏb, *n* A mob cap. See MOB-CAP.

Mŏb, *v t* To wrap up in a cowl or veil.

Mŏb'bish, *a* Like a mob, tumultuous, mean; vulgar

Mŏb'by, *n.* A drink made from potatoes [*Obs.*]

Mŏb'-căp, *n* [D *mop-muts*, from *mop*, a pug dog, and *muts*, a cap] A plain cap or head dress for females, especially, one tying under the chin by a very broad band, generally of the same material as the cap itself. *Halliwell.*

Mō'bĭle (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *mobilis*, for *movibilis*, from *movere*, to move, It *mobile*, Sp *mobile*, *mueble*, Pr *mobile*, Fr *mobile*, *meuble*] Capable of being moved, aroused, or excited

Mō'bĭle, *n* [Lat *mobile vulgus* See MOB] The mob, the populace [*Obs.*] *South.*

Mo-bĭl'i ty, *n* [Lat *mobilitas*, Fr *mobilité*, Pr. *mobilitat*, Sp *mobilidad*, It *mobilità*]

1 The quality of being mobile, or removable, susceptibility of being moved, aroused, excited, &c, as, the *mobility* of cork in water, the *mobility* of a crowd

2 Aptitude to motion, activity, readiness to move

3 The quality of being inconstant, fickleness

4 That which is mobile or fickle, the mob, the populace [*Cant*]

She singled you out with her eye as commander-in chief of the *mobility* *Dryden*

Mŏb'i lĭ zā'tion, *n* [Fr *mobilisation* See MOBILE] The calling into active service troops not previously on the war establishment

Mŏb'i lĭze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MOBILIZED, *p pr.* & *vb n* MOBILIZING] [Fr *mobiliser*] To call into active service, — applied to troops which, though enrolled, were not previously on the war establishment

Mŏb'ble (Synop, § 130), *v t* [From Eng *mob*, v. t, 2, q v] To wrap the head of in a hood [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Mob ŏc'ra-cy, *n* [From Eng *mob*, and Gr *κρατειν*, to rule] The rule, government, or ascendency of the mob or disorderly classes

Mŏb'o-crăt'ic, *a* Of, or relating to, mobocracy

Mŏc'ca-sin, *n* [An Indian word. Algonquin *mal'vin*] [Sometimes written *moccason*]

1 A shoe or cover for the foot, made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a sole, and ornamented on the upper side, the customary shoe worn by the American Indians

2 (*Zool*) A poisonous water serpent of the Southern United States (*Toxicophis piscivorus*), of a dark chestnut brown, faintly barred with black. The upland moccasin is *T atropsaeus*

Moccasin flower (*Bot*), the lady's-slipper See LADY'S-SLIPPER

Mō'chă, *n* An Abyssinian weight, equivalent to a Troy grain *Simmonds*

Mō'cha-stōne, *n* [From *Mocha*, in Arabia] (*Min*) Dendritic agate, a siliceous mineral, in the interior of which appear brown, reddish brown, blackish or green delineations of shrubs destitute of leaves, moss agate *Dana.*

Mŏ̄che (mōsh), *n* [Fr] A bale of raw silk

Mŏck, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MOCKED (mŏkt), *p pr* & *vb n* MOCKING] [Fr *moquer*, Pr *mochar*, from Gr *μωκᾶν*, *μωκᾶσθαι*, to mock, mimic, ridicule, from *μωκος*, mockery]

1 To imitate in contempt or derision; to mimic for the sake of derision, to deride by mimicry, to mimic

I long, till Edward fall by war's mischance,
For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France *Shak.*

2 To treat with scorn or contempt, to deride

Let not ambition *mock* their useful toil *Gray*

3 To disappoint the hopes of, to deceive; to delude, to tantalize, as, to *mock* expectation.

Thou hast *mocked* me, and told me lies *Judg* xvi 13.

He will not
Mock us with his blest sight, then snatch him hence. *Milton.*

Syn. — To deride, ridicule, taunt, jeer, tantalize; disappoint See DERIDE

Mŏck, *v i* To make sport in contempt or in jest, or to speak jestingly

When thou *mockest*, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job* xi 3.

Mŏck, *n* 1. Ridicule, derision; sneer; an act manifesting contempt.

Fools make a *mock* at sin *Prov* xiv 9

What shall be the portion of those who make a *mock* at every thing sacred? *Tillotson*

2 Imitation, mimicry. [*Rare*] *Crashaw*

Mŏck, *a* Imitating reality, but not real, false, counterfeit, assumed. "That superior greatness and *mock* majesty" *Spectator*

☞ *Mock* is often used in the formation of self explaining compounds, as, *mock epic, mock light mock-modest, mock-modesty, mock-rainbow, mock-serious, mock-sun, mock-treaque*, and the like

Mŏck'a ble, *a* Exposed to, or worthy of, derision [*Rare*] *Shal*

Mŏck'a-do, *n* A stuff made in imitation of velvet, —called also *mock velvet.* [*Obs*] "Our rich *mock-ado* doublet" *Ford*

Mŏck'a dqur, *n* The same as MOKADOLR [*Obs*]

Mŏck'ăge, *n* Mockery [*Obs*] "A *mockage* of marriage" *Tatler*

Mŏck'er, *n* 1 One who mocks, a scorner, a scoffer, a derider

2 A deceiver, an impostor

Mŏck'er y, *n* [Fr *moquerie*]

1 The act of mocking, deriding, and exposing to contempt, by mimicking the words or actions of another

2 Sportive insult or contempt, contemptuous merriment at persons or things, derision, ridicule

Grace at meals is now generally so performed as to look more like *mockery* upon devotion than any solemn application of the mind to God *Law*

3 Subject of laughter, sport "The cruel handling of the city where of they made a *mockery*" 2 *Macc* viii 17.

4 Vain imitation or effort, counterfeit appearance, false show

It is as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious *mockery* *Shak*

And bear about the *mockery* of woe
To midnight dances and the public show *Pope*

Mŏck'-he-rō'ic, *a* Burlesquing the heroic, imitating, by way of derision, or in a weak, contemptible way, the manner, character, or actions of heroes

Mŏck'ing-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A singing bird of North America (*Mimus polyglottus*), of an ashy brown color above, and white below It is remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds

Mocking bird (*Mimus polyglottus*)

Mŏck'ing ly, *adv* By way of derision, in contempt

Mŏck'ing-stŏck, *n* A butt of sport

Mŏck'ish, *a* Mock, counterfeit, sham [*Obs*]

Mŏck'le (mok'l), *a* See MICKLE

Mŏck'-lĕad (lĕd), *n* A sulphuret of zinc, the same as *blend*, —called also *mock ore*

Mŏck'-ŏr'ange, *n* (*Bot*) A shrub of the genus *Philadelphus* (*P coronarius*), having fragrant white flowers in panicle like cymes, —improperly called *syringa*

Mŏck'-ōre, *n* See MOCK LEAD

Mŏck'-priv'et, *n.* (*Bot*) A shrub of the genus *Phillyrea*

Mŏck'-vĕl'vet, *n* See MOCKADO

Mō'co, *n* (*Zool*) A South American rodent quadruped (*Cavia* [or *Kerodon*] *rupestris*), allied to the Guinea pig, but larger

Mō'dal, *a* [Fr & Sp *modal*, It *modale*, N Lat *modalis* See MODE]

1 Pertaining to a mode or mood, consisting in mode only, relating to form, having the form without the essence or reality

2 (*Logic & Metaph*) Indicating some mode of conceiving existence, or of expressing thoughts

Mō'dal-ist, *n* (*Theol*) One of a class who look upon Father, Son, and Spirit as modes of being, and not as persons, denying personal distinction in the Trinity *Eadie*

Mo dăl'i ty, *n.* [Fr *modalité*, It *modalita*, N Lat. *modalitas*]

1. The quality of being modal, or being in form only

2 (*Logic*) According to Kant, the quality of propositions, as assertory, problematical, or apodeictic, a modal relation or quality

Mō'dal ly, *adv* In a modal manner, with reference to mode, in a relation indicating or expressing mode or manner.

The first part of the verse is a compound proposition the parts of which are united *modally* by the particles "as" and "so." *J W Gibbs*

Mŏd'der, *n.* [See MANTHER] A girl [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Mŏde, *n.* [Fr *mode*, Pr *modi*, Sp, Pg, & It *modo*, from Lat. *modus*, a measure, due or proper measure, bound, manner, form]

1. Manner of existing or being, method, form, fashion, custom, way, style, as, the *mode* of speaking; the *mode* of dressing

The duty of itself being resolved on, the *mode* of doing it may be easily found *Bp Taylor*

2 Prevailing popular custom, fashion, especially in the phrase *the mode* "Something inconsistent with the easy, apathetic graces of a man of *the mode*" *Macaulay*

3 Variety, gradation, degree

What *modes* of sight between each wide extreme! *Pope*

4 (*Metaph*) Any combination of qualities or relations, considered apart from the substance to which they belong, and treated as entities —more generally, condition, or state of being, manner or form of arrangement or manifestation, form, as opposed to *matter*

Modes I call such complex ideas which however compounded, contain not in them the condition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependent on, or affecting, a substance *Locke*

5 (*Logic*) The form in which the proposition connects the predicate and subject, whether by simple, contingent, or necessary assertion the form of the syllogism, as determined by the quantity and quality of the constituent propositions, mood

6 (*Gram*) The manner of action or being, as expressed by a difference of form in the inflection of a verb, mood

7 (*Mus*) The arrangement of the intervals in the scale

☞ In ancient music *mode* was equivalent to *key* in modern use, only two modes are recognized, the *major* and the *minor* See MAJOR

8 A kind of silk

Syn —Method, manner See METHOD

Mŏd'el (61), *n* [Fr *modèle*, Sp *modelo*, It *modello, modulo*, from Lat *modulus*, diminutive of *modus* See *supra*]

1 That by which a thing is to be measured, standard

He that despairs measures Providence by his own contracted *model* *South*

2 Pattern, example, as, to form a government on the *model* of the British or American constitution, a *model* of eloquence or virtue

3 Any thing of a particular form, shape, or construction, intended for imitation something to be copied a pattern a mold "The *models* of several ancient temples" *Addison*

4 A copy or imitation of something existing, on the same or a reduced scale, a representation, a fac simile

5 Hence, specifically, a copy, as of a statue or bust, a plastic copy or representation, a representation of a machine or structure of any kind on a reduced scale a representation, in relief, of the surface of a country and the like

Mŏd'el, *v t* [*imp & p p* MODELED, or MODELLED, *p pr & vb n* MODELING, or MODELLING] [Fr *modeler*, Sp *modelar*, It *modellare*] To plan or form after a pattern, to form in model, or purpose a model for, to shape, to mold, to fashion, as, to *model* a house or a government, to *model* an edifice according to the plan delineated

Mŏd'el, *v t* (*Fine Arts*) To make a pattern from which some work is to be executed to form a work of some plastic material, as, to *model* in wax

Mŏd'el er, *n* One who models, hence, a worker in plastic art [Written also *modeller*]

Mŏd'el ing, *n* (*Fine Arts*) The act or art of making a model from which a work of art is to be executed, the formation of a work of art from some plastic material, as, the *modeling* of a countenance in wax [Written also *modelling*]

Mŏd'el ize, *v t* To frame according to a model, to give shape to [*Obs and rare*] *B Jonson*

Mo dĕ'nă, *n* [From *Modena*, in Italy] A certain crimson like color *Good*

Mō'de-nēse' (91), *n pl* MŌ'DE-NĒSE' (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Modena, in the plural, the people of Modena

Mō'de nēse', *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Modena or its inhabitants

Mō'der, *n* [A S, mother] The principal piece of an astrolabe, into which the others are fixed [*Obs*]

Mŏd'er, *v t* To moderate [*Obs and very rare*]

Mŏd'er a-ble, *a* [Lat *moderabilis*] Moderate, temperate [*Obs*]

Mŏd'er ance, *n* Moderation [*Obs*] *Caxton*

Mŏd'er ant ism, *n* Moderation in opinions or measures, especially in politics [*Rare*]

Mŏd'er ate (45), *a* [Lat *moderatus*, p p of *moderare*, It *moderato*, Sp *moderado*, Fr *modéré*] Kept within due bounds, observing reasonable limits, not excessive, extreme, violent, or rigorous, limited restrained, as, (*a*) Limited in quantity, sparing temperate, frugal, as, *moderate* in eating or drinking, a *moderate* table (*b*) Limited in degree of activity, energy, or excitement, reasonable, calm, as, *moderate* language, *moderate* endeavors (*c*) Not extreme in opinion, in partisanship, and the like, as, a *moderate* Calvinist

A number of *moderate* members managed to obtain a majority in a thin house *Swift*

(*d*) Not violent or rigorous, temperate, mild, gentle, as, *moderate* weather, a *moderate* winter, *moderate* heat or cold "*Moderate* showers" *Waller* (*e*) Limited as to degree of progress, as, to travel at *moderate* speed (*f*) Limited as to attainments in knowledge, &c.; as, a man of *moderate* abilities

Mŏd'er āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* MODERATED, *p pr & vb n* MODERATING] [Lat. *moderare, moderatum*, from *modus*, It *moderare*, Sp & Pr *moderar*, Fr *modérer* See MODE]

1 To restrain from excess of any kind, to reduce from a state of violence, to keep within bounds, to make temperate, to lessen, to allay, to repress, to temper to qualify, as, to *moderate* rage, action, desires, &c, to *moderate* heat or wind

By its astringent quality, it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water *Arbuthnot*

2 To preside over direct, or regulate, as a public meeting as, to *moderate* a town meeting [*U S. and var*]

Mŏd'er āte, *v i* 1 To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense

2 To preside as a moderator [*U S*]

Syn —To regulate, mitigate temper, qualify, repress, abate, lessen, allay, still, appease, pacify, quiet

Mŏd'er ate *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a certain party which arose in the church of Scotland in the early part of the eighteenth century, and who professed moderation in matters of church government, in discipline, and in doctrine

Mŏd'er ate ly, *adv* 1 In a moderate manner, temperately, mildly, without violence

2 In a middle degree not excessively, as, water *moderately* warm. "Each nymph but *moderately* fair" *Waller*

Mŏd'er ate ness, *n* State or quality of being moderate, temperateness, a middle state between extremes as, the *moderateness* of the weather

Mŏd'er ā'tion *n* [Lat *moderatio*, Fr *modération*, Pr *moderacio*, Sp *moderacion*, It *moderazione*]

1 The act of moderating, or of imposing due restraint

2 The state or quality of being moderated or moderate, due restraint, freedom from excess of any kind, temperance, frugality

In *moderation* placing all my glory
While Tories call me Whig, and Whigs a Tory *Pope.*

3 Calmness of mind, equanimity as, to bear prosperity or adversity with *moderation* "The calm and judicious *moderation* of Orange" *Motley*

Mŏd'er a tism, *n* Moderation in doctrines or opinions especially in politics or religion

Mŏd'e rā'to [It See MODERATE] (*Mus*) With a moderate degree of quickness *Moore.*

Mŏd'er ā'tor *n* [Lat, It *moderatore*, Sp *moderador* Fr *modérateur*]

1 One who, or that which, moderates or restrains.

2 Hence the person who presides over a meeting or assembly of people to preserve order, propose questions, regulate the proceedings, and declare the vote, as, the *moderator* of a town-meeting, or of a society, also, one who presides at a university examination, or discussion

Mŏd'er ā'tor ship, *n* The office of a moderator.

Mŏd'er ā'tress, } *n* A female moderator
Mŏd'er ā'trix, } *Fuller Mummyer.*

Mŏd'ern, *a* [Lat *modernus*, from *modo*, just now, It & Sp *moderno*, Fr *moderne*]

1 Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past late, not ancient or remote in past time, of recent period as, *modern* days, ages, or time, *modern* authors, *modern* fashions, *modern* taste, *modern* practice

2 New and common, not having the dignity or gravity of what is of long standing, trite, vulgar. [*Obs*]

We have our philosophical persons to make *modern* and familiar things supernatural and causeless *Shak*

Syn —Recent, new novel late —MODERN, RECENT *Modern* is opposed to ancient *recent*, to what has been past for no considerable length of time, as, *modern* civilization, improvements, &c, *recent* advices, intelligence, &c

Shall he among the ancients rise to fame,
Or sink with *moderns* to contempt and shame? *Francis.*

Or should we mate with his spar
Amphytrion *recent* from the nether sphere *Lewis.*

Mŏd'ern *n* A person of modern times, —opposed to *ancient*

☞ *The moderns* are those of modern nations, or of nations which arose out of the ruins of the empires of Greece and Rome, the people of which are called *the ancients* *Smart*

Mŏd'ern ism, *n* Modern practice, a thing of recent date, a usage, mode of expression, or the like origin not remote

Mŏd'ern ist, *n* [Fr *modernisle*] One who admires the moderns

Mo dĕrn'i-ty, *n* Modernness [*Rare*]

Mŏd'ern i-zā'tion, *n* The act of rendering modern in style, the act or process of causing to conform to modern modes of thinking or acting

Mŏd'ern ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* MODERNIZED; *p. pr & vb n* MODERNIZING] [Fr *moderniser*] To render modern, to adapt to modern persons or things, to cause to conform to recent or present usage or taste

Mŏd'ern-īz'er, *n.* One who modernizes or renders modern

Mŏd'ern ly, *adv.* In modern times. [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Mŏd'ern-ness (109), *n* The quality of being modern, recentness, novelty

Mŏd'est, *a* [Lat *modestus*, from *modus*, measure, It & Sp *modesto*, Fr *modeste* See MODE]

1 Restrained within due limits of propriety or decency, not forward, bold, or presumptuous, rather retiring than pushing one's self forward, not obtrusive, as, a *modest* youth, a *modest* man

2 Observing the proprieties of the sex, not unwomanly in act or bearing, free from familiarity, indecency, or lewdness, — said of a female "The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid" *Dryden* "Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife" *Shak*

3 Evincing modesty in the actor or author, not showing presumption, not excessive or extreme, moderate, as, a *modest* request, *modest* joy, a *modest* estimate, a *modest* style

Syn.— Reserved, unobtrusive diffident bashful, coy shy, decent, becoming, chaste, virtuous

Mŏd'est-ly, *adv* In a modest manner, not arrogantly or presumptuously, not loosely or wantonly, decently, not excessively, not extravagantly

Mŏd'est-y, *n* [Lat *modestia*, It & Sp *modestia*, Fr *modestie* See *supra*]

1 The quality of being modest, that lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance, absence of self confidence, arrogance, and presumption, retiring disposition, unobtrusiveness, inclination to assume less than is one's due, and concede more than is the due of others

2 Absence of unwomanly or indecent bearing or conduct, purity of manners, chastity, — said in reference to women

Syn.— Bashfulness, humility, diffidence shyness See BASHFULNESS and HUMILITY

Mŏd'est-y-plĕçe, *n* A narrow lace worn by women over the bosom

Mo dĭç'i-ty, *n* [Fr *modicité*, smallness, moderateness] Moderateness, smallness, meanness [*Obs*]

Mŏd'i-kŭm, *n* [Lat, from *modus*, moderate, fr *modus* See MODL] A little, a small quantity, a scanty supply

Mŏd'i fi'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n* Capability of being modified, or of being essentially altered in form or structure by growth *Dana*

Mŏd'i fi'a-ble, *a* [Eng *modify*] Admitting of being modified or diversified by various forms and differences, as, *modifiable* matter

Mo dĭf'i ca-ble, *a* Capable of being modified, modifiable [*Obs*]

Mŏd'i-fi cāte, *v t* [Lat *modificare*, *modificatum*, from *modus* and *facere*, to make See MODE, and cf MODIFY] To qualify [*Obs*] *Pearson*

Mŏd'i fi-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *modificatio*, Fr & Pr *modification*, Sp *modificacion*, It *modificazione*]

1 The act of modifying, or giving to any thing new forms, or differences of external qualities or modes, or that of receiving any such

If these powers of cogitation, volition, and sensation are not inherent in matter as such nor acquirable to matter by any motion or *modification* of it *Bentley*

2 Particular form or manner modified shape or condition, mode, form, state, as, the various *modifications* of light or sound

Mŏd'i fi cā'tive, *n* That which modifies or qualifies, as a modifying word or clause

Mŏd'i fi-cā'to ry, *a* Tending or serving to modify, causing change of form or condition, modifying

In these roots, either the first or the last consonant is *modificatory* *M Muller*

Mŏd'i fi'er, *n*. One who, or that which, modifies

Mŏd'i fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MODIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* MODIFYING] [Fr *modifier*, Pr & Sp *modificar*, It *modificare*, Lat *modificare*, *modificari* See MODIFICATE]

1 To change the form or external qualities of, to shape, to give a new form to, to vary, as, to *modify* matter, light, or sound, to *modify* the terms of a contract.

2 To reduce in extent or degree, to moderate, to qualify, to lower.

Of his grace
He *modifies* his first severe decree *Dryden*

Mo-dĭl'lion (mo dĭl'yun), *n* [It *modiglione* Fr & Sp *modillon*, from Lat *modulus* See MODULE] (*Arch*) The enriched block or horizontal bracket generally found under the cornice of the Corinthian entablature, and sometimes, less ornamented, in the Ionic, Composite, and other orders, — so called because of its arrangement at regulated distances

Modillion

Mŏd'i o lar, or **Mo-dĭ'o-lar** (Synop , § 130), *a* [Lat *modiolus*, diminutive of *modius*, the Roman corn measure] Shaped like a bushel measure

Mŏd'ish, *a* [From *mode*] According to the mode, or customary manner, conformed to the extreme fashion, fashionable, hence, conventional, as, a *modish* dress, a *modish* feast *Dryden.*

It does not consist in *modish* forms of address *Barrow.*

Mŏd'ish ly, *adv.* In the customary mode, fashionably

Mŏd'ish-ness, *n* The state or quality of being modish, conformity to the fashion.

Mŏd'ist, *n* One who follows the mode, or fashion.

Mo-dĭste' (mo-deest'), *n* [Fr See MODE] A female dealer in articles of fashion, especially of the fashionable dress of ladies, a woman who gives direction to the style or mode of dress

Mŏd'i us, *n* [Lat] (*Rom Antiq*) A dry measure, chiefly used for grain, and containing about a peck

Mŏd'ū lar, *a* Of, or pertaining to, mode, modulation, module, or modius, as, *modular* arrangement, *modular* accent, *modular* measure.

Mŏd'ū lāte (77), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MODULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* MODULATING] [Lat *modulari*, *modulatus*, from *modulus*, a small measure, meter, melody, diminutive of *modus*, It *modulare*, Sp & Pr *modular*, Fr *moduler* See MODE]

1 To form, as sound, to a certain key, or to a certain proportion

2 To vary or inflect in a natural, customary, or musical manner, as, the organs of speech *modulate* the voice in reading or speaking

Could any person so *modulate* her voice as to deceive so many' *Broome*

Mŏd'ū lāte, *v i* (*Mus*) To pass from one key into another

Mŏd'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *modulatio*, Fr *modulation*, Pr *modulacio*, Sp *modulacion*, It *modulazione*]

1 The act of modulating, or the state of being modulated, as, the *modulation* of the voice

2 Sound modulated, melody

3 (*Mus*) The manner of ascertaining and managing the modes, or, more generally, the art of conducting the harmony and air through those keys and modes which have a due relation to the fundamental or original key, a change or passing from one key to another *Moore*

Mŏd'ū lā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *modulatore*, Sp *modulador*, Fr *modulateur*] One who, or that which, modulates

Mŏd'ūle, *n* [Fr *module*, It & Sp *modulo*, from Lat *modulus*, a small measure, diminutive of *modus* See MODE]

1 A model or representation

2 (*Arch*) The size of some one part, as the diameter or semi diameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of the other parts of the composition are regulated generally, for columns, the semi diameter is taken, divided into thirty parts, called *minutes*, though, often, the diameter, divided into sixty minutes, and any part is said to be so many *modules* and *minutes* in height, breadth, or projection

Mŏd'ūle, *v t* [See MODULE and MODULATE] To model, to shape, to modulate [*Obs*]

Mŏd'u lus, *n* [Lat] (*Mech & Physics*) A quantity or coefficient, which expresses the measure of some specified force, property, or quality, as of elasticity, strength, efficiency, &c

Modulus of a machine a formula expressing the work which a given machine can perform under the conditions involved in its construction, the relation between the work done upon a machine by the moving power, and that yielded at the working points, either constantly, at its motion be uniform, or in the interval of time which it occupies in passing from any given velocity to the same velocity again if its motion be variable, — called also the *efficiency* of the machine *Moseley Rankine* — *Modulus of a system of logarithms* (*Math*), a number by which all the logarithms in one system of notation must be multiplied, to adapt them to the same number in another system — *Modulus of elasticity*, the measure of the elastic force of any substance, expressed by the ratio of a pressure on a given unit of the substance to the accompanying compression or, an expression of the force (usually in terms of the height in feet or weight in pounds of a column of the same body) which would be necessary to elongate a prismatic body of a transverse section equal to a given unit as a square inch or foot to double, or to compress it to half its original length, were that degree of elongation or compression possible, or within the limits of elasticity — *Modulus of rupture*, the measure of the force necessary to break a given substance, as a beam expressed by eighteen times the load which is required to break a bar of one inch square supported at two points one foot apart, and loaded in the middle between the points of support *Rankine*

Mŏd'us, *n* [Lat See MODE]

1 (*O Law*) The arrangement or mode of expressing the terms of a contract or conveyance

2 A qualification involving the idea of variation or departure from some general rule or form, in the way of either restriction or enlargement, according to the circumstances of the case, as in the will of a donor, an agreement between parties, and the like *Bracton*

3 A compensation or equivalent for tithes, expressed in full by the phrase *modus decimandi* *Blackstone*

They, from time immemorial, had paid a *modus*, or composition *Landor*

Modus operandi [Lat], manner of operating

Mŏd'wąll, *n* [Cf MUDWALL, 2] A kind of bird that destroys bees

Mōe (mō), *n.* A distorted mouth ; a mow. See Mow *Shak.*

Mōe, *v i.* To make a distortion of the face in ridicule, to mow *Shak*

Mōe, *a.* or *adv.* [Also *mo*, q. v.] More; mo. [*Obs.*] "He that rhymeth now may scribble *moe*." *Byron.*

Mō'el line, *n* [Fr *moelle*, from Gr. μυελός, marrow] An unguent for the hair.

Mō'el lon, *n.* Rough stone used in building, rubble stone

Mœ'so-Göth'ic, *a.* Belonging to the Mœso-Goths, a branch of the Goths who settled in Mœsia

Mœ'so-Göth'ic, *n.* The language of the Mœso-Goths

Möff, *n* A silk stuff made in Caucasia *Simmonds.*

Mŏg'gang, *n pl* A kind of long, close-fitting, knit sleeves, worn by women, and resembling stockings without feet [*Scot*]

Mo-grē'bi an, *n* A soldier of a branch of the Turkish infantry composed of the peasants of the northern part of Africa, who sought to better their condition by entering foreign service *Brande.*

Mo gŭl', *n.* A person of Mongolian race.

Great Mogul, the emperor of Delhi, the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindostan by the Mongols under Baber in the sixteenth century

Mo-gŭn'tine, *a* [Lat *Moguntia*, or *Moguntiacum*, the ancient name of the city] Of, or pertaining to, Mentz in Germany

Mō'hă, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Setaria* (*S. Germanica*), German millet

Mō'hair, *n* [Fr *moire*, O Fr *monaire*, *mohere*, It. *moerre*, *amoerre*, Sp *muer*, *mud*, Ger *mohr*, probably of Oriental origin Cf Hind *maghar*, a kind of cloth] The long, silky hair or wool of the Angora goat, of Asia Minor, also, a fabric made from this material *Simmonds.*

Mohair yarn, yarn made from the hair or wool of the Angora goat

Mō'hair-shĕll, *n* (*Conch*) A peculiar species of *Voluta*, of a closely and finely reticulated texture, resembling on the surface mohair, or a close web of the silk worm

Mo hăm'med an, *a* [*Mohammed*, from Ar *muhammad*, praiseworthy, highly praised, p p of *hamida*, to praise] Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet, of the religion founded by Mohammed

Mo hăm'med an, *n* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of Islamism, one who professes Mohammedanism or Islamism [Written also *Mahometan* and *Mahomedan*]

Mo hăm'med an ism, } *n* The religion, or doc-
Mo-hăm'med ism, } trines and precepts, of Mohammed, contained in the Koran Islamism

Mo-hăm'med an ize, } *v t* To make conforma-
Mo-hăm'med ize, } ble to the principles, or modes and rites, of Mohammed [Written also *Mahometanize*]

Mō'hąwk, } *n* One
Mō'hock, } of certain ruffians who infested the streets of London in the time of Addison, and took the name from the tribe of Mohawk Indians of North America

Galago Moholi

Mo hō'li, *n* (*Zool*) A quadrumanous animal of the lemur kind, and of the genus *Galago*, *G. moholi*

Möhr (mōr), *n* (*Zool*) A species of antelope or gazelle of the genus *Gazella* (*G. mohr*), found in Africa, having horns on which are eleven or twelve very prominent rings It is much sought after by the Arabs, on account of its producing the bezoar stones, which are highly valued in Eastern medicines *Baird* [Written also *mhorr*]

Gazella Mohr

Mōhs'ite (49), *n.* (*Min*) Native titanate of iron, ilmenite *Dana*

Mō'hur, *n* [Per *muhr*, *muhr*, a gold coin, a seal, seal-ring] A British-Indian gold coin of the value of fifteen rupees, or about $7.50 *Malcom*

Mo-hŭr'rum, *n* A Mohammedan festival in memory of Hossein and Hossein, nephews of the Prophet It is celebrated by the Sheah sect in Hindostan with great pomp and splendor *Malcom*

Moi'der, *v. t.* To distract or bewilder. [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Moi'der, *v. i.* To labor very hard; to toil. [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell*

Moi'dōre (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr. *moidore*, contracted from Pg *moeda d'ouro*, literally coin of gold] A gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1 7s. sterling, or about $6 00

Moi'e-ty (*or* maw'e-ty), *n.* [Fr *moitié*, Pr. *metat*, Sp. *mitad*, It. *meditetà, metà*, Lat. *medietas*, from *medius*, middle, half] One of two equal parts, the half, as, a *moiety* of an estate, of goods, or of property; the *moiety* of a jury, or of a nation

Moil, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* MOILED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOILING] [Fr *mouiller*, O. Fr *moillier, muillier*, Pr. & Pg *molhar*, Sp *mojar*, to wet, steep, It *mollare*, to slacken, loosen, *ammollare*, to steep, from Lat *mollis*, easily movable, pliant, mild, for *movilis*, from *movere*, to move] To daub, to make dirty, to soil, to defile.

> At first happy news came, in gay letters *moiled*
> With my kisses. *J. B. Browning*

Moil, *v. t.* [Lat *moliri*, to struggle, toil, from *moles*, a heavy mass. Cf. Gr *μολος, μόλος*, the toil of war, struggle, *μωλεῖν*, to strive, fight] To soil one's self with severe labor, to work with painful effort, to labor, to toil, to drudge

> Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he loathes. *Dryden*

Moil, *n.* [Written also *moyle*] [A-S *mal, mæl*, Goth *mail*, for *mahal*, O. H. Ger *meil, mîl*, M. H. Ger *meile, mal*, N. H. Ger *mal, meil, mal*, allied to Lat *macula*. Cf. MAIL and MOLE.] A spot, a defilement. "The *moil* of death upon them." *Browning*

Moil, *n.* A mule. [*Obs.*] [Written also *moyle*]

Moile, *n.* [Written also *moyle*] A kind of high shoe anciently worn. "*Moiles* of velvet, to save thy shoes of leather." *Heywood*

Moi'neau (moi'nō), *n.* [Fr., properly a sparrow.] (*Fort.*) A small, flat bastion, raised in front of an intended fortification, to defend it against attacks from small arms.

Moire (mwôr), *n.* [Fr.] A clouded, mottled, or watered appearance produced upon either metallic or textile fabrics.

Moire antique (mwor an-teek'), a superior style of the effect called *watering*, produced on silk goods used for ladies' dresses, and hence, the goods so prepared. — *Moire métallique*, a variegated crystalline or frosted appearance produced for ornament on the surface of tin plate, also, the tin plate so prepared. *Knight Cyc.*

Moist, *a.* [O. Fr *moiste*, N. Fr *moite*, Pr. *mec*, probably from Lat. *humectus*, the first syllable having been dropped and *s* before *t* inserted, or perhaps from Lat. *mustens*, belonging to new wine or must, new, fresh, from *mustum*, new wine, must, Prov. It. *moisc*, humid.] Moderately wet, damp, humid, not dry, as, a *moist* atmosphere or air. "Exhalation dusk and *moist*." *Milton*

Moist, *v. t.* To moisten. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Moist'en (mois'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOISTENED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOISTENING.]

1. To make damp, to wet in a small degree. "A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside." *Bacon*
2. To soften.

> It *moistened* not his executioner's heart with any pity. *Fuller*

Moist'ener (mois'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, moistens.

Moist'ful, *a.* Full of moisture. [*Obs.*] *Drayton*

Moist'less, *a.* Without moisture; dry.

Moist'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being moist, moisture.

Moist'ure (moist'yur), *n.* [Eng. *moist*, O. Fr. *moisteur*, N. Fr. *moiteur*.]

1. A moderate degree of wetness.

> Set such plants as require much *moisture* on sandy, dry grounds. *Bacon*

2. That which moistens or makes damp or wet, exuding fluid, liquid in small quantity.

> All my body a *moisture*
> Scarce serves to quench my furnace burning heat. *Shak.*

Moist'ure less, *a.* Without moisture.

Moist'y, *a.* Drizzling. [*Obs.*]

Mök'a-dqur, *n.* [Fr *mouchoir*, handkerchief] A handkerchief. [*Obs.*]

Mōke, *n.* [Lat *macula*, an artificial hole in any thing knit, a mesh of a net] A mesh of a net, or of any thing resembling a net. *Halliwell*

Mō'ky, *a.* [Icel *mokr*, shade, darkness, *mokkr*, clouds on the horizon, *muggа*, cloud, mist, W *mwg*, smoke, fumo. Cf. MUGGY and MUCK.] Misty, dark, murky. [*Obs.*]

Mō'lar, *n.* A grinding tooth, a tooth of the jaw which is not canine nor incisor.

True molar, a grinding tooth in the adult which is not preceded by a deciduous tooth. *R. Owen*

Mō'lar, **Mō'la ry**, *a.* [Lat *molaris*, from *mola*, mill, from *molere*, to grind] In a mill, It *molare*, Sp., Pg., & Pr *molar*, Fr *molaire*] Having power to grind, grinding, as, the *molar* teeth

Molar glands (*Anat.*), two small glands situated in the substance of the cheek, whose excretory ducts open into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth. *Dunglison*

Mo-lāsse', *n.* [Fr *mollasse*, from *mollasse*, flabby, flimsy, from Lat *mollis*, soft] (*Geol.*) A soft tertiary sandstone, — applied to a rock occurring in Switzerland. *Dana.*

Mo-lās'ses, *n. sing.* [Fr *mélasse*, It *melassa*, Sp. *melaza*, Pg *melaço*, from Lat *mellaceus*, honey like, honey-sweet, from *mel, mellis*, honey. The orthography *melasses*, used by Edwards in his "History of the West Indies," is more accordant with etymology.] The brown, viscid, uncrystallizable syrup which drains from sugar, in the process of manufacture, while cooling. It differs from treacle, as this last drains from sugar in the process of refining, not of manufacture. *Ure.*

Mōld, **Mōuld**, *n.* [A-S & O. Fr. *molde*, Icel *mold*, Dan *muld*, Sw *mull, mylla*, D *mul*, L. Ger & N. H. Ger *mull*, A-S *myl*, O. H. Ger *molt, molta*, Goth. *mulda*, allied to Goth *malan*, Lat *molere*, to bruise, grind] [The prevalent spelling is *mould*, but as the *u* has been omitted in the other words of this class, as *bold, gold, old, cold*, &c., it seems desirable to complete the analogy by dropping it in this word, as was done by Spenser, South, and many others. The omission of the *u* is now very common in America.]

1. Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil, as, black *mold*.
2. Hence, the earthy material, or the matter of which any thing is formed, composing substance, material.

> Nature formed me of her softest *mold*. *Addison*

3. A substance like down, which forms on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air. The microscope shows that this substance consists of small plants.
4. A spot, a blemish, a mole. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Mōld, *n.* [Fr *moule*, O. Fr *mole*, Pr *molle*, Sp & Pg *molde*, It *modano, modine*, from Lat *modulus*. See MODULE and MODEL.] [For spelling, see MOLD, above.]

1. The matrix, or prepared and shaped cavity, in which any thing is cast and receives its form.

> The liquid ore he drained
> Into fit *molds* prepared. *Milton*

2. Hence, any thing which serves to regulate the size, form, &c., as of articles made by mechanical skill, as the pattern used by a ship builder, carpenter, or mason.
3. Cast, form, shape, character.

> Crowned with an architrave of antique *mold*. *Pope*

4. (*Anat.*) A fontanel, or space occupied by a cartilaginous membrane in the skull of a fetus, and of a new-born child, situated at the angles of the bones which form the skull. *Dunglison*

Mōld, **Mōuld**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOLDED, or MOULDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOLDING, or MOULDING.]

1. To cause to contract mold.
2. To cover with mold or soil.

Mōld, **Mōuld**, *v. i.* To contract mold; to become moldy.

Mōld, **Mōuld**, *v. t.* [Fr *mouler*, O. Fr *moler, molder*, Sp & Pg *moldar*. See MOLD, above.]

1. To form into a particular shape, to shape, to model.

> He forgeth and *molds* th metals. *Hall*
> Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
> To *mold* me man? *Milton*

2. To knead, as, to *mold* dough or bread.

Mōld'a ble, **Mōuld'a ble**, *a.* Capable of being molded or formed.

Mōld'-bōard, **Mōuld'-bōard**, *n.* That part of a plow (or of the share, which turns over the earth in plowing.

Mōld'er, **Mōuld'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, molds or forms into shape.

Mōld'er, **Mōuld'er**, *v. i.* [Lng *mold*, fine, soft earth, Prov. Ger *multern*.]

1. To turn to dust by natural decay; to waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles, without the presence of water; to crumble, to perish. "When statues *moulder*, and when arches fall." *Prior*
2. To be diminished, to waste away gradually.

> If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have *moldered* to nothing. *Clarendon*

Mōld'er, **Mōuld'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOLDERED, or MOULDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOLDERING, or MOULDERING.] To turn to dust, to crumble, to waste.

> [Time's] gradual touch
> Has *moldered* into beauty many a tower. *Mason*

Mōld'er-y, **Mōuld'er y**, *a.* Covered or filled with mold; consisting of, or resembling, mold.

Mōld'i-ness, **Mōuld'i-ness**, *n.* [From *moldy*.] The state of being moldy.

Mōld'ing, **Mōuld'ing**, *n.* 1. Any thing cast in a mold, or which appears to be so, as grooved or ornamental bars of wood or metal.

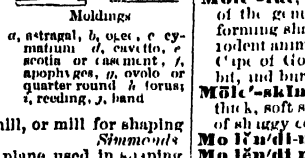

Moldings

a, astragal, *b*, ogee, *c* cymatium, *d*, cavetto, *e* scotia or casement, *f*, apophyges, *g*, ovolo or quarter round, *h* torus, *i*, reeding, *j*, band

2. (*Arch.*) A projection beyond the wall, column, wainscot, &c., an assemblage of which forms cornice, a door case, or other decoration.

Mōld'ing-bōard, **Mōuld'ing-bōard**, *n.* See FOLLOW BOARD.

Mōld'ing-mill, **Mōuld'ing-mill**, *n.* A saw-mill, or mill for shaping timber. *Simmonds.*

Mōld'ing-plāne, **Mōuld'ing-plāne**, *n.* A plane used in shaping ornamental edges or making moldings.

Mōld'ing-sānd, **Mōuld'ing-sānd**, *n.* (*Founding*) A mixture of sand and loam for making molds.

Mōld'-tūrn'er, **Mōuld'-tūrn'er**, *n.* A maker of metal frames or shapes. *Simmonds.*

Mōld'wārp, **Mōuld'wārp**, *n.* [A-S *weorpan*, to throw, turn up, Icel *moldvarpa*, Dan *muldvarp*, D *molwerp*, M. H. Ger *moltwerf*, N. H. Ger *maulwurf*. Cf. MOLE and MOLEWARP.] A mole. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Carew.*

Mōld'y, **Mōuld'y**, *a.* [*compar.* MOLDIER, or MOULDIER; *superl.* MOLDIEST, or MOULDIEST.] [From *mold*.] Overgrown or filled with mold.

Mōle, *n.* [A-S *mal, mæl*. See MOIL and MAIL.] A spot, mark or small permanent protuberance on the human body, from which often issue one or more hairs.

> To nourish hair upon the *moles* of the face, is the perpetuation of a very ancient custom. *Browne*

Mōle, *n.* [Lat *mola*.] A mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus.

Mōle, *n.* [Fr *mole*, It *mole, molo*, Sp *mole, muelle*, Lat *moles*.]

1. A mound or massive work formed of large stones laid in the sea extended either in a right line or in the circle before a port, which it serves to defend from the violence of the waves, thus protecting ships in a harbor. Also, sometimes, the harbor itself. *Brande.*
2. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A kind of mausoleum, built like a round tower on a square base insulated, encompassed with columns, and covered with a dome.

Mōle, *n.* [D *mol, molwerp*. See MOLDWARP.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) A small insect-eating mammal, with minute eyes and very soft fur, belonging to the genus *Talpa*, *Scalops*, &c. The common mole of Europe is the *Talpa Europea*, that of North America is *Scalops aquaticus*. The star-nosed mole is the *Condylura cristata*. From its burrowing habits it is called a *moldwarp*, or *mold thrower*.

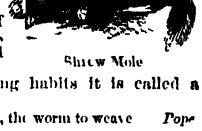

Shrew Mole

> I learn of the *mole* to plow, the worm to weave. *Pope*

☞ The name is also applied in North America to the shrew, a small burrowing animal of the genus *Sorex*.

2. A plow of peculiar construction, for forming underground drains. [U. S.]

Mōle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOLING.]

1. To clear of mole hills. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Pegge*
2. To form holes in as a mole, to burrow, to excavate, as, to *mole* the earth.

Mōle'-bāt, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A clumsy fish of the genus *Orthagoriscus* (*O. mola*), the short sun fish.

Mōle'-cāst, *n.* A little elevation of earth made by a mole.

Mōle'-crick'et, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect of the genus *Gryllotalpa* (*G. vulgaris*), of a brown color, and having yellowish legs which excavates subterranean galleries, and throws up mounds of earth resembling those of the mole. It is said to do damage by injuring the roots of plants. *Ency. Cyc.*

Mole cricket

Mo lĕc'ū lar, *a.* [Fr *moléculaire*.] Belonging to, consisting of, or residing in, molecules, as, *molecular* forces.

Molecular attraction, attraction acting between the molecules of bodies, and at insensible distances. See ATTRACTION.

Mo lĕc'ū lăr'i ty, *n.* The state of being molecular, or of consisting of molecules.

Mōl'e cūle, *n.* [Fr *molécule*, diminutive of Lat. *moles*, a mass. See MOIL.] One of the invisible particles supposed to constitute matter of any kind.

Mōle'-eyed (-īd), *a.* Having eyes like those of the mole; hence, of imperfect sight.

Mōle'-hill, *n.* A little hillock or elevation of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; hence, a very small hill, or an insignificant obstacle or difficulty.

> Having leaped over such mountains, he down before a *mole-hill*. *South.*

Mōle'-rāt, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A small rodent animal of the genus *Spalax*, which burrows in the earth, forming shallow galleries, in which it lives. (*b*) A rodent animal of the genus *Bathyergus*, found at the Cape of Good Hope. It is about as large as a rabbit, and burrows in the sand near the sea-shore.

Mōle'-skin, *n.* A kind of silk fabric, having a thick, soft shag, like the fur of a mole, also, a kind of shaggy cotton fabric. *Simmonds.*

Mo lĕn'di-nā'ceoŭs (-nā'shus), **Mo lĕn'di nā'ri oŭs**, *a.* [Lat *molendinarius*, from *molendinum*, a mill, from *molere*, to grind.] Resembling the sails of a wind-mill.

Mo lĕst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOLESTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOLESTING] [Fr *molester*, Pr & Sp *molestar*, It & Lat *molestare*, from Lat. *molestus*, trouble-

some, from *moles*, a heavy mass, load, burden.] To trouble, to disturb, to render uneasy, to vex.

They have *molested* the church with needless opposition *Hooker*

Syn —To trouble, disturb, incommode, inconvenience, annoy, vex, tease

Mŏl'es-tā'tion, *n* [Fr & Pr *molestation* See *supra*] The act of molesting, or the state of being molested, disturbance, annoyance, uneasiness given

Mo lĕst'er, *n* One who molests.

Mo lĕst'fŭl, *a* Troublesome

Mo lĕs'tie, *n*. Molestation, trouble, vexation [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Mōle'-tree, *n*. (*Bot*) A biennial plant of the genus *Euphorbia*

Mōle'warp, *n*. A mole. See MOLE and MOLDWARP

Mo lim'i nŏŭs, *a* [Lat *molimen*, a great exertion or effort, from *molīri*, to exert one's self, from *moles*, a heavy mass] Of great bulk or consequence, very important [*Obs and rare*]

Mŏ'line, *n* [Lat *molina*, mill, from *molere*, to grind] The crossed iron that supports the upper mill stone

Mŏ'lin-ĭzm, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) The doctrines of the Molinists, somewhat resembling the tenets of the Arminians

Mŏ'lin ist, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of the opinions of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in respect to grace, an opposer of the Jansenists

Mōll (mōl), *a* [Ger, from Lat *mollis*, soft, tender, elegiac] (*Mus*) Minor, in the minor mode, as, A *moll*, that is, A minor

Mŏl'lah, *n* [Ar *maula*, Turk *mawla*, commonly *molla*, from *walia*, to rule] One of the higher order of Turkish ecclesiastical judges [Written also *moolah*]

Mŏl'le, *a* [See MOLI] (*Mus*) Lower by a semitone, flat, as, B *molle*, that is, B flat

Mŏl'le bart, *n* An agricultural implement used in Flanders, consisting of a kind of large shovel, drawn by a horse and guided by a man [Written also *mollebaert* and *moulebært*] *Simmonds*

Mŏl'le mōke', *n* (*Ornith*) A kind of petrel (the *Procellaria glacialis*), found in the arctic regions [Written also *mallemuck* and *mallemoke*] *Kane*

Mŏl'li ent (*or* mŏl'yent) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *molliens*, p pr of *mollire*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft] Serving to soften assuaging, emollient

Mŏl'li ent ly, *adv* Assuagingly

Mŏl'li fi'a ble, *a* [From *mollify*] Capable of being mollified

Mŏl'li fi cā'tion, *n* [Fr, Pr *mollification*, Sp *mollificacion*, It *mollificazione* See *infra*] The act of mollifying, or the state of being mollified, mitigation

Mŏl'li fi'er, *n* One who or that which, mollifies, softens, appeases, or mitigates

Mŏl'li fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MOLLIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* MOLLIFYING] [Fr *mollifier*, Pr *mollificar*, Sp *mollificar*, It & Lat *mollificare*, from Lat *mollis*, soft, and *facere*, to make]

1 To make soft or tender, as, to *mollify* the ground

2 To assuage, as pain or irritation

3 To appease, as excited feeling or passion, to pacify, to calm "With sweet science *mollified* their stubborn hearts" *Spenser*

4 To reduce in harshness or asperity, to qualify

They would sooner prevail with the houses to *mollify* their demands *Clarendon*

Mŏl'li nĕt, *n*. A little mill, or one of smaller size than usual

Mol li'ti-ēz (lish'i-ēz), *n* [Lat, softness] (*Med*) The preternatural softness of any organ or part of an organ *Dunglison*

Mŏl'li tūde (53), *n* [Lat *mollitudo*, softness, weakness, from *mollis*, soft] Softness, effeminacy, weakness [*Rare*]

Mol-lĭs'cŏŭs, *n pl* [Lat *molluscus*, soft, from *mollis*, id] (*Zool*) One of the animal sub kingdoms See ANIMAL KINGDOM Its individuals are called *mollusks* See MOLLUSK

Mol lŭs'can, *n* A mollusk, one of the mollusca

Mol lŭs'can, } *a* Pertaining to the mollusks, or
Mol lŭs'cŏŭs, } partaking of their properties

Mol lŭs'cum, *n* [Lat *molluscus*, *-a*, *-um*, soft, from *mollis*, soft] (*Med*) A cutaneous disease consisting of numerous tumors, of various forms, filled with a thick matter, —so called from the resemblance of the tumors to some molluscous animals *Dunglison*

Mŏl'lusk, *n* [Fr *mollusque* See *supra*] (*Zool*) An invertebrate animal, having a soft, fleshy body (whence the name), which is inarticulate, and not radiate internally See ANIMAL KINGDOM

☞ There are two subdivisions the *Ordinary* and the *Anthoid* mollusks, the latter the inferior, and each contains three classes

I ORDINARY MOLLUSKS having a cephalic and caudal extremity or the bipolarity characteristic of animal life, and, accordingly, with some exceptions among the lowest species progressive locomotion In the bivalve species, or conchifers the mouth is opposite one extremity of the shell (*a* figs 5 and 6) 1 *Cephalopods*, having a distinct head with perfect eyes and a circle of arms around the mouth, some or all of which are adapted for clinging, as in the *cuttle-fish* or sepia, the *squid* (fig 1), and nautilus (fig 9) 2 *Cephalates*, having a distinct head with eyes and antennæ This class includes (1) the *Gasteropods*, which move by crawling on a broad expansion below, as in the *snail* (fig 7) and *volute*, and (2) the *Pteropods*, which have wing-like expansions for swimming (fig 8) 3 *Acephals*, having no distinct projecting head or antennæ and imperfect eyes, when any, as in the oyster (fig 6), clam, and all ordinary bivalves (fig 5) The hinge of the shell is dorsal, and one extremity, usually the shorter (*a*) is the anterior, and the other (*b*) the posterior This class includes the *Conchifers* or *Bivalves*, also called *Lamellibranchs* from the lamellar branchiæ, or gills

II ANTHOID MOLLUSKS, having some similarity in form to a flower, especially a bilabiate or orchis-like flower, and, for the most part, attached, at least when young, by a stem or pedicel The bivalve species (or Brachiopods) have the stem proceeding from the beak, and the mouth is opposite, and a line between the two divides the shell and its animal into two symmetrical halves In fig 3 (*a*, *Lingula*), *a b* is the shell opening upward, *b c* the stem, in fig 2 (the shell of a *Terebratula*) at *b* is the aperture for the stem, and the mouth is opposite, *a* The Ascidians when compound, are attached in a corresponding manner The Bryozoans are always attached and are in general more like regular flowers 1 *Ascidians*, having a sac like shape, and a leathery or membranous exterior, with two openings, one for the entrance and the other for the exit of water as the ordinary *Ascidia* and *Salpæ* 2 *Brachiopods* having a bivalve shell and a pair of spiral fringed appendages, called arms, situated one either side of the mouth as the *Lingula* (fig 3), *Terebratula* (fig 2) 3 *Bryozoans* minute animals, having a circle of slender arms around the mouth (n, 4 showing the head of the animal exsert from its cell) and making delicate corals, sometimes moss-like, as the *Reteporæ* and *Flustra* *Dana*

Mollusks

1, 9, cephalopods (1 calamary or squid 9 nautilus) 2, 3, brachiopods (2, terebratula, 3 lingula) 4, bryozoan 5, 6, acephals or conchifers 7, 8, cephalates (7, a gasteropod [a snail] 8, a pteropod)

Mŏ'lŏch (mō'lŏk), *n* [Heb *moleh*, king]

1 (*Script*) The deity of the Ammonites, to whom human sacrifices were offered in the valley of Tophet

2 (*Zool*) A genus of lizards found in Australia *M horridus*, the moloch lizard, in its external appearance is one of the most ferocious of reptiles, the horns on the head and numerous spines in the body giving it a most formidable appearance Its name is given to it from part of a line in Milton "*Moloch*, horrid king" *Gray*

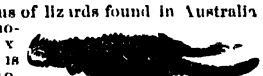

Moloch Lizard (*Moloch horridus*)

Mo-lŏss', *n* See MOLOSSUS

Mo lŏs'sus, *n* [Lat, Gr μολοσσός, properly *Molossian*, belonging to the Molossians, a people in the eastern part of Epirus] (*Gr & Lat Pros*) A foot of three long syllables [Written also *molosse*]

Mŏl'o the'rĭs, *n* (*Ornith*) A genus of conirostral birds, of which one species (*M peconis*), found in America, is often an attendant upon cattle in the fields *Baird*

Mŏlt (20), } *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MOLTED, or MOULTED,
Mŏult, } *p pr* & *vb n* MOLTING, or MOULTING] [O Eng *mout*, *moute*, Prov Ger *mutern*, *muttern*, N H Ger *mausen*, *mausern*, *mausern*, *mauserm*, M H Ger *mûzen*, O H Ger *mûzôn*, O L Ger *mâtôn*, D *muten*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *mudar*, It *mutare*, Fr *muer* See MEW] The prevalent spelling is *moult*, but as the *u* has been omitted in the other words of this class, as *bolt*, *colt*, *dolt*, &c, it is desirable to complete the analogy by dropping it in this word, as many distinguished writers have done] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, and the like, as an animal

Mŏlt, } *v t* To cast, as the hair, skin, feathers,
Mŏult, } and the like, to shed

Mŏlt, } *n* The act or process of changing the
Mŏult, } feathers, skin, &c, molting

Mŏlt'a-ble, *a* Capable of assuming a molten state, meltable, fusible [*Obs and rare*]

Mŏlt'en (mōlt'n, 20), *p a* Melted, made of melted metal, as, a *molten* image See MELT

Mŏ'ly, *n* [Lat *moly*, Gr μῶλυ]

1 (*Bot*) A plant having a bulbous root, *Allium moly*, wild garlic

2 A fabulous herb of secret power, having a black root and white blossom, said by Homer to have been given by Mercury to Ulysses, as a counter charm against the spells of Circe

That *moly*
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave. *Milton*

Mo lȳb'date, *n* [Fr *molybdate*] (*Chem.*) A compound of molybdic acid with a base

Mŏl'yb-dē'nă, *n*. [Lat *molybdæna*, Gr. μολύβδαινα, from μόλυβδος, lead; Fr *molybdène*] (*Min.*) An ore of a dark lead color, occurring in flexible laminæ, like plumbago; sulphuret of molybdenum.

Mo lȳb'de-nīte (49), *n* [Fr *molybdénite*] (*Min*) Sulphuret of molybdena *Dana*.

Mo lȳb'de nŭs, *a* Pertaining to molybdena, or obtained from it

Mŏl'yb-dē'num, *n* [N Lat *molybdænum*, Fr. *molybdène* See MOLYBDENA] (*Chem*) A rare metal occurring in nature, sometimes as a sulphide, sometimes as molybdic acid, and at others with lead, as molybdate of lead It is obtained only in small, separate globules, in a blackish, brilliant mass These are brittle, and extremely infusible.

Mo-lȳb'dic, } *a* [Fr *molybdique* See MOLYB-
Mo lȳb'dŭs, } DENA] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, molybdenum

Molybdic acid, an acid obtained from molybdate of lead, or by acidifying molybdena

Mŏme, *n* [O Fr *mome*, *momme*, buffoon, masque, from Gr Μῶμος, Momus, the critic god, from μῶμος, blame, ridicule, derision See MOMUS, and cf MUM] A dull, silent person, a stupid fellow, a stock. [*Obs*] *Johnson Spenser.*

Mō'ment, *n* [Fr & Pr *moment*, It & Sp *momento*, Lat *momentum*, for *movimentum*, from *movere*, to move]

1 A minute portion of time, an instant "In a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye" 1 *Cor* xv. 52.

2 Impulsive power, force, momentum.

Touch, with lightest *moment* of impulse,
His free will *Milton.*

3 Hence, importance in influence or effect, consequence, weight or value

It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less *moment* to us than the others *Bentley*

4 An essential element, a deciding point, fact, or consideration, essential or influential circumstance

5 (*Math*) An infinitesimal change in a varying quantity, an increment or decrement [*Obs*]

6 (*Mech*) Tendency, or measure of tendency, to produce motion, especially motion about a fixed point or axis

Moment of a couple, the product of either of its forces into the perpendicular distance between them —*Moment of a force* (*Mech*) (*a*) *With respect to a point* the product of the intensity of the force into the perpendicular distance from the point to the line of direction of the force (*b*) *With respect to a line*, the product of that component of the force which is perpendicular to the line into the shortest distance between the line and the direction of this component (*c*) *With respect to a plane*, the product of the force into the perpendicular distance of its point of application from the plane —*Moment of inertia* of a rotating body the sum of the products of the mass of each particle of matter of the body into the square of its distance from the axis of rotation —called also *moment of rotation* and *moment of the mass* —*Statical moment* the product of a force into its leverage, the same as moment of a force with respect to a point, &c —*Virtual moment* See VIRTUAL

Syn —Instant twinkling, consequence, weight; force value consideration, signification, avail —MOMENT, INSTANT A *moment* allows of a beginning and end an *instant* is indivisible The latter, therefore, expresses more brevity and urgency than the former "Do it this *instant*," requires the utmost haste "Do it this *moment* admits of no hesitation or delay

The flighty purpose never is o'ertook
Unless the deed go with it from this *moment*
The very firstlings of my heart shall be
The firstlings of my hand *Shak.*
This is not all Patroclus on the shore,
Now pale and dead shall suck'or Greece no more
I ly to the fleet this *instant* fly and tell
The sad Achilles how his loved one fell *Pope.*

Mo-mĕnt'al, *a* [O Fr *momental*. See *supra*] [*Obs*]

1 For a moment, brief

Not one *momental* minute doth she swerve *Breton.*

2 Important, momentous

Mo-mĕnt'al-ly, *adv* For a moment [*Obs*]

Mō'men tā'ne ŭs, } *a* [Lat *momentaneus*, It &
Mō'ment a ny, } Sp *momentaneo*, Fr *momentane*, O Fr *momentain*] Momentary [*Obs*] "*Momentany* benefits" *Hooker.*

Mō'ment a ri ly, *adv* Every moment, from moment to moment

Mō'ment a ri ness, *n* The state of being momentary, shortness of duration

Mō'ment a ry (44), *a* [Lat *momentarius* See MOMENT] Done in a moment, continuing only a moment, lasting a very short time, as, a *momentary* pang

Momentary as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. *Shak.*

Mō'ment ly, *adv* 1 For a moment.

2 In a moment, every moment, as, we *momently* expect the arrival of the mail

Mo-mĕnt'ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *momentosus*] Of moment or consequence, important, weighty

Mo mĕnt'ŏŭs ly, *adv* Weightily, importantly.

Mo mĕnt'ŏŭs ness, *n*. State of being of great importance

Mo mĕn'tum, *n*, Lat *pl. MO-MĔN'TĂ*; Eng *pl.* MO-MĔN'TUMS [Lat See MOMENT]

1 (*Mech*) The quantity of motion in a moving body, being always proportioned to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity; impetus.

2. Essential element, or constituent element.

I shall state the several *momenta* of the distinction in separate propositions. *Sir W Hamilton*

Mŏm'i-er, *n.* [Fr. *momier*, from O Fr *momer*, *mommer*, to mumm, to mask one's self, N Fr *momerie*, mummery. See MUMM.] One of the evangelical Protestants of France and Switzerland, — so called in reproach or ridicule

Mŏm'mer-y, *n* See MUMMERY

Mo-mŏr'di-ca, *n* [Lat *mordeo*, *momordi*, to chew] (*Bot*) A genus of herbaceous, climbing plants, found in Asia and tropical America, — so called from the rough seeds, which appear as if they had been chewed *Baird Loudon*

Mŏ'mot, *n* [*Momot* and *motmot*, the native American name] (*Ornith*) A certain South American bird, so called from its note See MOTMOT

Mŏ'mus, *n* [Gr *μωμος* See MOME.] (*Myth*) The deity of ridicule and raillery

Mŏn'a-chal (mŏn'a kal), *a* [Fr & Sp. *monacal*, It *monacale*, from Lat *monachus*, Gr *μοναχός*, a monk, from *μοναχός*, solitary, single, from *μονος*, alone, solitary] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life, monastic

Mŏn'a-chĭsm (mŏn'a kĭzm), *n* [Fr *monachisme*, It *monachismo* See *supra*] The system and influences of a monastic life

Mŏn'ad (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr & It *monade*, Sp *monada*, Lat *monas*, *monadis*, Gr *μονας*, *μοναδος*, unity, unit, from *μονας*, solitary, alone, from *μόνος*, alone]

1 An ultimate atom, or simple, unextended point, something ultimate and indivisible

2 (*Philos of Leibnitz*) The elementary and indestructible units which were conceived as endowed with the power of giving and receiving with respect to others, and thus determining all physical and spiritual phenomena

3 (*Zoöl*) One of the simplest kind of minute animalcules *Dana*

Monadelph

Mŏn'a-dĕlph, *n* [See *infra*] (*Bot*) A plant belonging to the class *Monadelphia*, having the filaments of its stamens united into a tube or ring

Mŏn'a-dĕl'phi-a, *n* [Fr. *monadelphie*, from Gr *μόνος*, alone, sole, and *ἀδελφός*, brother] (*Bot*) A class of plants in the Linnæan system, including those plants whose stamens are united into a tube, or ring, by the filaments

Mŏn'a-dĕl'phi-an, } *a* [Fr *monadelphe*, *monadel*
Mŏn'a-dĕl'phŭs, } *phique*] (*Bot*) Having the stamens united in one body by the filaments belonging to the class *Monadelphia*

Mo-năd'ic, } *a* Relating to monads, or to the
Mo-năd'ic al, } views of Leibnitz in reference to monads

Mŏn'ad-ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr *μονας*, unity, and *λογός*, discourse] The doctrine or science of monads

Mo-năn'der, *n* [See *infra*] (*Bot*) A plant belonging to the class *Monandria*, a plant having but a single stamen *Henslow*

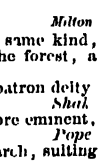

Monandrous Plant

Mo-năn'dri-a, *n* [Fr *monandrie*, from Gr *μόνος*, sole, and *ανηρ*, *ανδρός*, man, male.] (*Bot*) A class of plants in the Linnæan system, embracing those which have but a single stamen

Mo năn'dri an, } *a* [Fr *monandre*,
Mo năn'drŏŭs, } *monandrique*] (*Bot*) Having but one stamen, belonging to the class *Monandria*

Mo năn'thŏŭs, *a* [Gr. *μονος*, single, and *ἄνθος*, flower] (*Bot*) Having but one flower, one flowered *Gray*

Mŏn'arch (mŏn'ark), *n* [Fr *monarque*, It & Sp *monarca*, Lat *monarcha*, Gr *μοναρχης*, *μοναρχος*, from *μόνος*, alone, and *ἄρχειν*, to be first, to rule, govern]

1 A sole ruler, one possessing supreme and undivided power, an autocrat, a sovereign, the highest ruler, an emperor, king, prince, or chief

He who reigns
Monarch in heaven *Milton*

2 One superior to all others of the same kind, as, an oak is called the *monarch* of the forest, a lion, the *monarch* of wild beasts

3 A president, presiding genius, or patron deity "Bacchus, *monarch* of the vine" *Shak*

Mŏn'arch, *a* Superior to others, pre eminent, supreme; ruling "*Monarch* savage" *Pope*

Mo-närch'al, *a* Pertaining to a monarch, suiting a monarch, sovereign, regal, imperial

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride *Milton*

Mŏn'arch-ess, *n.* A female monarch, an empress.

Mo-närch'i-al, *a.* The same as MONARCHICAL

Mo-närch'i-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist*) One of a certain sect, similar in their doctrines to the modern Unitarians, and who assumed this title near the end of the second century, considering themselves the sole defenders of the unity of God against the prevailing faith of the Christian church. *Eadie.*

Mo-närch'ic, } *a.* [Fr *monarchique*, Sp. *mo-*
Mo-närch'ic al, } *narquico*, It. *monarchico*, Gr *μοναρχικός*. See *supra*]

1 Vested in a single ruler, as, *monarchical* government or power

2 Pertaining to monarchy or a monarch

Mo-närch'ic al-ly, *adv* In a monarchical manner

Mŏn'arch ism, *n* The principles of monarchy, love or preference of monarchy

Mŏn'arch-ist, *n.* [Fr *monarchiste*, Sp *monarquista*, It *monarchista*] An advocate of monarchy

Mŏn'arch-ize, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* MONARCHIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* MONARCHIZING] To play the king, to act the monarch [*Rare*] *Shak*

Mŏn'arch ize, *v t* [Sp *monarquizar*]

1 To rule, to govern

2 To convert to a monarchy

Mŏn'arch-iz'er, *n* One who advocates a monarchy, a monarchist [*Rare*]

Mo-narch'o, *n* The assumed name of a fantastic Englishman who affected Italian manners, hence, a fantastical person [*Obs*] *Shal*

Mŏn'arch y, *n* [Fr *monarchie*, Pr & It *monarchia*, Sp *monarquia*, Lat *monarchia*, Gr *μοναρχια* See MONARCH]

1 A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a monarch power reposed in a single chief ruler, authority of a hereditary sovereign

In those days he had affected zeal for *monarchy* but in truth, he cared for neither government nor religion *Macaulay*

2 The territory ruled over by a monarch, a kingdom, an empire

What scourge for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* afford false Clarence? *Shak*

Mo năr'da, *n* [From *Monarde*., a Spanish botanist] (*Bot*) A genus of odorous, herbaceous plants, having flowers in whorled heads, horse mint *Gray*

Mŏn'ar dĕl'la, *n* [Diminutive of *monarda*] (*Bot*) A genus of perennial, herbaceous plants

Mŏ'nas, *n* [Gr *μονας*, unit See MONAD] (*Nat Hist*) A genus of minute infusoria, of which one species, *Monas crepusculum*, is said to be the smallest of all known living organisms *Baird*

Mŏn'as tĕ'ri al, *a* [Lat *monasterialis*, from *monasterium* It *monasteriale*, Sp *monasterial*] Pertaining to a monastery

Mŏn'as tĕr'y (*colloq* mŏn'as trĭ), *n* [Fr *monastère*, Pr *monastier*, It *monastero*, *monasterio*, Sp *monasterio*, Lat *monasterium*, Gr *μοναστηριον*, from *μοναστης*, equivalent to *μοναστης*, a solitary, a monk, from *μοναζειν*, to be alone, to live in solitude, from *μονος*, alone Cf MINSTER] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, especially for monks, — more rarely applied to such a house for females

Syn — Cloister, convent, nunnery abbey priory See CLOISTER

Mo năs'tic, *n* A monk

Mo năs'tic, } *a* [Fr *monastique*, It & Sp *mo-*
Mo-năs'tic al, } *nastico*, Pr *monastical*, Gr *μοναστικός*, from *μοναστης*, monk See *supra*]

1 Pertaining to monasteries, or to monks and nuns, as, *monastic* institutions or rules

2 Secluded from the temporal concerns of life, and devoted to religion, recluse "A life *monastic*" *Denham*

Mo năs'tic al ly, *adv* In a retired manner, in the manner of monks recludly

Mo năs'ti-çĭsm, *n* The institution of monkish life

Mo năs'ti con, *n* [Gr *μοναστικος* See *supra*] A book giving an account of monasteries

Mŏn'day (mŭn'dĭ), *n* [O Eng *monandæg*, A S *mônandæg*, i e, day of the moon, day sacred to the moon, D *maandag*, Dan *mandag*, Sw *måndag*, Icel *mânadagr*, O H Ger *mantag*, M H Ger *mantac*, N H Ger *montag*] The second day of the week

Mŏnde, *n* [Fr, Pr *mont*, *mun*, *mon*, It *mondo*, Sp & Pg *mundo*, Lat *mundus*]

1 The world, hence, people of world, society

2 A globe, an ensign of royalty [*Rare*] *Drummond*

Le beau monde fashionable society

Mo-nē'cian, } *a* See MONŒCIAN and MONŒ
Mo nē'cŭs, } CIOUS

Mo nĕ'm e-rŏn, *n* [Gr *μονος*, single, and *ἡμέρα*, day] (*Med*) A kind of eye water, — so called because supposed to be capable of curing diseases of the eye in a single day *Dunglison*

Mo-nĕr'mă, *n* [Gr *μονας*, single, and *ἐρμα*, support] (*Bot*) A genus of graminaceous plants, — so called because they have but a single glume, which, by reason of its rigidity, acts as a support to the flower

Mo nĕ'sĕs, *n* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *ἡσις*, desire] (*Bot*) A genus of small perennial plants, producing a single terminal flower, one flowered pyrola *Gray*

Mo-ni'st', *n* [Lat *monere*, to warn] To warn, to admonish, to advise [*Obs and rare*] "For I you pray, and eke *moneste*" *Chaucer*

Mŏn'e-ta ry (mŭn'e-tăr-ȳ) (Synop., § 130), *a* [Fr *monétaire* See *infra*] Pertaining to money, or consisting in money, pecuniary. "The *monetary* relations of Europe" *E. Everett.*

Monetary unit, the standard of currency, as dollars in America, pounds in England, francs in France

Mŏn'e-ti zā'tion, *n.* The act or process of converting into money, as, the *monetization* of silver.

Mŏn'ey (mŭn'ȳ), *n*, *pl* MŎN'EYS [O Fr *monoie*, *monoi*, N Fr *monnaie*, Pr & Sp *moneda*, Pg *moeda*, It & Lat *moneta*, from Lat *Monetu* (i e., the adviser, from *monere*, to warn), a surname of Juno, in whose temple money was coined. See MINT.]

1 Coin, stamped metal, pieces of metal, usually gold, silver, or copper, stamped by public authority, and used as the medium of commerce

2 Hence, any currency usually and lawfully employed in buying and selling as the equivalent of money, as bank notes and the like

☞ *Money* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds as, *money-bag*, *money-bill*, *money-box* *money dealer* *money-dropper*, *money-lender*, *money-maker*, *money making*, *money's-worth*, and the like

Syn — Cash — MONEY CASH *Money* was originally stamped coin, and afterward anything that generally takes its place in buying and selling *Cash* was originally coin kept on hand for immediate use and hence *cash* payments are strictly payments in coin though current notes are ordinarily received in such cases because they can always be *cashed* at the bank To prevent abuses, it was found necessary to fix a public stamp upon certain quantities of such particular metals as were in those countries commonly made use of to purchase goods Hence the origin of coined *money* and of those public offices called mints *Smith Wealth of Nations*

He sent the thief that stole the *cash* away,
And punished him that put it in his way *Pope*

Mŏn'ey, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MONEYED, *p pr* & *vb. n* MONEYING.] To supply with money, to put in funds

I know Mcbius he out of his own store
Hath *monied* Cassiane the general *Beau & Fl*

Mŏn'ey age, *n* A general land tax levied by the first two Norman kings, a shilling on each hearth, to induce the king not to use his prerogative in debasing the coin [*Obs*] [*Eng*] *Hume.*

Mŏn'ey-brō'ker, *n.* A broker who deals in money

Mŏn'ey-chān'ger, *n* A broker who deals in money or exchanges

Mŏn'ey-cŏrn *n* The same as MONG CORN

Mŏn'eyed (mŭn'ĭd), *a* 1 Rich in money, having money able to command money, — used often in distinction from *rich in real estate*

Invite *moneyed* men to land to the merchants *Bacon*

2 Consisting in, or composed of, money, as, *moneyed* capital *Hamilton*

Mŏn'ey er (mŭn'ȳ er), *n* [From *money* Fr *monnayeur*, Pr *monedier*, Sp *moedero*, Pg *moedeiro*, It *monetiere*, Lat *monetarius*]

1 A banker, one who deals in money [*Rare*]

2 (*Coinage*) A responsible and authorized manufacturer of coin *Fuller*

Mŏn'ey-less, *a* Destitute of money, penniless, impecunious

Mŏn'ey-mā'ter, *n* An account consisting of charges of money, an account between debtor and creditor

Mŏn'ey-ŏr'der, *n* An order for a sum of money deposited at one post office, on some other office where the payment is to be made [*Eng*]

Mŏn'ey-scrīv'ner (skrīv'ner), *n* A person who raises money for others

Mŏn'ey-spin'ner, *n* A small spider, — so called as being vulgarly supposed to indicate that the person upon whom it crawls will be fortunate in money matters

Mŏn'ey-wort (wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) An evergreen trailing plant of the genus *Nummularia*, or of the genus *Lysimachia*

Mŏng'-cŏrn (mŭng'), *n* [See MANG-CORN] Mixed corn, maslin [*Prov Eng*]

Mŏn'ger (mŭng'ger), *n* [A S *mangere*, from *mangian*, to trade, Icel *mangari*, O H Ger *mangari*, *mengare*, O L Ger *mengere*, O D *mangher*, *mengher*, allied to Lat *mango*]

1 A trader or dealer, — now used only or chiefly in composition as, fish *monger*, iron *monger*, news-*monger*, cheese *monger*

2 A small merchant vessel [*Obs*] *Blount.*

Mŏn'ger, *v t* To deal in to make merchandise of to traffic in, — used chiefly in composition, with its object, and often in an ill sense, as implying a petty and discreditable traffic or a trading in things which should not be made merchandise of "The folly of all motive-*mongering*" *Coleridge.*

Mŏn'gol, *n.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Mongolia.

Mŏn'gol, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Mongolia, or its inhabitants

Mon gō'li an, *a* & *n* The same as MONGOL.

Mŏn'grel (mŭng'grel), *a* [A-S *mengan*, *mengan*, to mix See MINGLE] Of a mixed breed, hybrid.

Mŏn'grel, *n* An animal of a mixed breed.

Mŏ'ni al, *n* (*Arch*) A mullion [*Obs*]

Mŏn'ied (mŭn'id), *a* See MONEYED

Mo-nil'i fer, *n* (*Paleon*) A kind of fossil fish.

Mo-nil'i fŏrm, *a* [Fr *moniliforme*, from Lat. *monile*, necklace, and *forma*, form] (*Nat. Science.*) Jointed so as to resemble a string of beads; as, a

moniliform antenna; constructed at regular intervals, so as to produce a bead-like appearance, as, a *moniliform* root

Moniliform (*Bot*)

Mŏn'i ment, *n* [Lat *monumentum, monumentum*, from *memere*, to remind, Pr *monimen, monument, monument* See MONUMENT] [*Obs*]

1 Something to preserve memory, a reminder

2. A mark, an image, a superscription. *Spenser*

Mŏn'ish, *v t* [Lat *monere*, to remind, admonish] To admonish, to warn [*Obs*] See ADMONISH

Mŏn'ish er, *n* One who monishes, an admonisher

Mŏn'ish-ment, *n* Admonition [*Obs*]

Mo nĭ'tion (nĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *monitio*, from *monere*, to warn, Fr *monition*, Pr. *monicio*, Sp. *monicion*, It *monizione*]

1 Instruction given by way of caution, admonition, warning, as, the *monitions* of a friend. *Swift.*

2 Information, indication, notice

We have no visible *monitions* of other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness *Holder*

3 (*Admiralty Practice*) A process in the nature of a summons to appear and answer

Mŏn'i-tive, *a* Conveying admonition, admonitory

Mŏn'i tor, *n.* [Lat , It *monitore*, Sp *monitor*, Fr *moniteur*]

1 One who monishes or admonishes, one who warns of faults, informs of duty, or gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution

You need not be a *monitor* to the king *Bacon*

2. Hence, specifically, a pupil selected to look to the scholars in the absence of an instructor, or to notice the absence or faults of the scholars, or to instruct a division or class

3 (*Zool*) One of a family of lizards inhabiting the warmer parts of the eastern continent, so called from being supposed to give warning of the vicinity of crocodiles

Mŏn'i tō'ri al, *a* 1 Pertaining to a monitor

2 Performed by a monitor

3 Conducted or taught by monitors, as, a *monitorial* school

4 Communicated by monitors, as, *monitorial* instruction

Mŏn'i tō'ri al ly, *adv* In a monitorial manner

Mŏn'i-to ry, *a* [Lat *monitorius*, Fr *monitoire*, Pr *monitori*, Sp & It *monitorio*] Giving admonition, instructing by way of caution, warning

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are *monitory* and instructive *L Estrange*

Mŏn'i to ry, *n.* Admonition, warning [*Obs*]

Mŏn'i-tress, } *n* A female monitor.
Mŏn'i trix, }

Mŏnk (mŭnk), *n* [A S *monec, monc, munuc, munec, munuc*, Dan & Sw *munk*, Icel *munki*, O H Ger *munuch*, M H Ger *munch, munech*, N H Ger *monch*, from Lat *monachus*, Gr μοναχός, from μονος, alone, whence, also, It *monaco*, Sp & Pg *monge*, Pr *monge, moine*, O Fr *moigne*, N Fr. *moine*]

1 A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion, one of a religious community inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows to a life of celibacy and religious exercises

2 (*Print*) A blotch or spot of ink on a printed page, especially a blotted and indistinct impression from types which have received too much ink — distinguished from a *friar*, or white spot caused by a deficiency of ink

Its pages, mostly fair and legible are sadly deformed in many places by those smudges of printer's ink which turns form a letter into what printers call a 'monk' A) *Independent*

Mŏnk'er-y, *n.* 1 The life of monks, monastic life, monastic usage or customs, — a term usually applied by way of reproach "Capes and mitters, and wretched dead mediæval *monkeries*" *Carlyle*

2 A collection of monks [*Obs*] "Though he have a whole *monkery* to sing for him" *Latimer*

Mŏnk'ey (mŭnk'ĭ), *n* , *pl* MONK'EYS [Cf O It *monicchio*, now *monnino*, diminutive of *monna*, an ape, and dame, mistress, contracted from *madonna*, q v , Sp & Pg *mona, monyons, mongoo* , N Lat *mongus*, a kind of monkey in the Island of Madagascar]

1 (*Zool*) One of an order of four footed mammals, having pectoral mammæ, short legs with hand-shaped prehensile feet, usually, long arms with clasping hands, and almost always a prehensile tail, an ape The species most nearly resembling man in form, as the orang outang and gorilla are often called *man apes* Some species resemble man in form and many points of structure. They are natives of the torrid zone.

☞ The monkeys are divided into three groups (*a*) *Catarrhines* or *Simiadæ* These have an oblong head, with oblique, flat nostrils, and anterior members longer than the posterior, and provided with distinct thumbs Some have no tail, as the apes All these are natives of the old world (*b*) *Platyrhines*, or *Cebidæ* These have a round head with wide nostrils, the anterior members are usually longer than the posterior, and are without distinct thumbs All have tails of great length, as the spider-monkey These are natives of the new world (*c*) *Strepsorhines*, or *Lemuridæ* These have a pointed head, with curved nostril openings, the posterior members are usually the longer, they have a bushy tail They are mostly nocturnal, have large eyes, and soft wool, as the *Lemurs* These are natives of the East Indies and Madagascar

Heads of Monkeys
1, Simiadæ, 2, Cebidæ, 3, Lemuridæ

2 More strictly, the long tailed individuals of the order

3 A name of contempt, or of slight kindness

4 The weight of a pile driver, that is, a very heavy mass of iron, which, being raised on high, descends with great momentum on the head of the pile, and forces it into the earth *Eng Cyc*

Mŏnk'ey-blŏck, *n* (*Naut*) A small single block strapped with a swivel *Dana*

Mŏnk'ey-bōat, *n* (*Naut*) A boat employed in the docks *Simmonds*

Mŏnk'ey-brĕad, *n* (*Bot*) The fruit of the *Adansonia digitata*, a tree of tropical Africa, having an oblong, green body containing cells, in each of which are several hard, shining seeds immersed in a soft pulp from which the negroes prepare an acidulous drink *Eng Cyc*

Mŏnk'ey-cŭp, *n* (*Bot*) A tropical plant of the genus *Nepenthes*, inhabiting the warmer and damper parts of Asia, having petioles which are vase shaped and hollow, and contain water secreted by a glandular apparatus, with which they are lined The common species is *N destillatoria* *Eng Cyc*

Mŏnk'ey-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Mimulus*, — so called from the appearance of the gaping corolla *Gray*

Mŏnk'ey ism (mŭnk'ĭ-ĭzm), *n.* The conduct of a monkey, resemblance to a monkey in disposition or actions

Mŏnk'ey-jăck'et, *n* A long, tailless, close fitting jacket, usually of some coarse or stout material

Mŏnk'ey-rāil, *n* (*Naut*) A second and lighter rail raised about six inches above the quarter rail of a ship

Mŏnk'ey-tāil (mŭnk'ĭ tāl), *n* A short, round iron bar used in naval gunnery *Totten*

Mŏnk'ey-wrĕnch (mŭnk'ĭ-rĕnch), *n* A wrench or spanner having a movable jaw

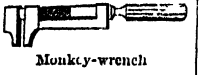

Monkey-wrench

Mŏnk'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish belonging to the sharks, the same as KINGFISH

Mŏnk'hood, *n.* The character or condition of a monk

Mŏnk'ing, *a* Monkish "Monasteries and other *monking* receptacles" *Coleridge*

Mŏnk'ish (mŭnk'ish), *a* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks, monastic, as, *monkish* manners, *monkish* dress, *monkish* solitude

Mŏnk'ly, *a* Resembling, relating to, or becoming, a monk, monkish

Mŏnk'-sēal, *n* (*Zool*) A species of seal of the genus *Pelagius* (*P monachus*), found in the Adriatic Sea and along the coast of Sardinia *Baird*

Mŏnk's'-hŏod (mŭnks'-hod), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Leontodon*

Mŏnk's'-hood, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, aconite See ACONITE

Mŏnk's-rhŭ'barb (-rōō'bab), *n* An herb of the genus *Rumex*, a species of dock

Mŏnk's'-sēam, *n* (*Naut*) A seam made by laying the selvage of one piece, as of sail, over that of another, and sewing both edges

Mŏn'o-bā'sic, *a* (Gr μόνος, single, and βασις, base] (*Chem*) Having only one part of base to one of acid

Mŏn'o chär'di an, *a.* [Gr μονος, single, and καρδια, heart] Having a single heart, as fishes and reptiles

Mŏn'o chär'di an, *n* (*Zool*) An animal having a single heart, as fishes and reptiles

Mŏn'o chärp, } *n* [See *infra*] (*Bot*) A plant
Mŏn'o-car'pon, } that produces fruit but once, dying after fructification, an annual plant

Mŏn'o car'pous, *a* [Gr μόνος, single, and καρπός, fruit, Fr *monocarpe*] (*Bot*) Bearing fruit but once, and dying after fructification, as wheat, and the like *Lindley*

•Mo-nŏc'e rŏs, *n* [Lat , Gr μονακέρως, from μόνος, alone, single, and κερας, horn]

1 A one horned creature, a unicorn, a sea monster with one horn, perhaps the sword fish [*Obs*] "Mighty *monoceros* with immeasured tail" *Spenser*

2 (*Astron*) The Unicorn, a constellation situated to the east of Orion

Mŏn'o chla-mȳd'e-ous, *a* [Gr. μόνος, single, and χλαμυς, cloak, Fr *monochlamyde*] (*Bot*) Having a single covering, that is, a calyx without a corolla, or a corolla without a calyx

Mŏn'o-chŏrd (kōrd), *n.* [Gr. μονόχορδον, from μονόχορδος, with but one string, μόνος, only, single, and χορδή, string, Fr *monocorde*. Cf. MANICHORD.] (*Mus.*) An instrument for experimenting upon the mathematical relations of musical sounds. It consists of a single string stretched between two bridges, one or both of which are movable, and which stand upon a graduated rule for the purpose of readily changing and measuring the length of the part of the string between them

Mŏn'o-chro măt'ic, *a.* [Fr *monochromatique*] Consisting of one color, or presenting rays of light of one color only

Monochromatic lamp, a lamp whose flame yields rays of some one homogeneous light It is of the greatest importance in optical experiments

Mŏn'o-chrōme, *n* [Fr *monochrome*, from Gr. μονόχρωμος, of one color, from μόνος, single, and χρῶμα, color] A painting with a single color.

Mŏn'o chrŏn'ic, *a* [Gr μόνος, alone, single, and χρονος, time] Existing at the same time, contemporaneous

Mŏn'o-cĭl'i ā'ted, *a.* [Gr μόνος, single, and Lat. *cilium*, a tentacle, eyelash] Furnished with one cilium See CILIA

Mŏn'o-clin'ic, *a* [Gr μόνος, single, and κλίνειν, to incline] (*Crystallog*) Having one oblique intersection, — said of a certain system of crystallization, in which the vertical axis is inclined to one, but at right angles to the other, lateral axis. See CRYSTALLIZATION

Mo nŏc'li nous, *a* [Gr μόνος, single, and κλίνη, couch, bed, from κλίνειν, to lie down, Fr *monocline*] (*Bot*) Hermaphrodite, or having both stamens and pistils in every flower

Mŏn'o co-tȳle, } *a* [Fr *monocotyle, monocotyledoné*] (*Bot*)
Mŏn'o-cŏt'y lĕd'o-nous, } Having only one cotyledon, seed-lobe, or seminal leaf

Mŏn'o-cŏt'y lē'don, *n* [Fr *monocotyledon*, from Gr μονος, single, and κοτυληδών, a cup shaped hollow or cavity] (*Bot*) A plant with only one cotyledon, or seed lobe

Mo nŏc'ra-cy, *n* [Gr μόνος, single, alone, and κρατειν, to be strong, to govern, from κράτος, strength] Government by a single person, undivided rule

Mŏn'o crăt, *n* [See *supra*] One who governs alone, an aristocrat, a monarch

Mo nŏc'ū lar, }
Mo nŏc'ū lous, } *a* [Fr *monoculaire*]

1 Having one eye only, with one eye only, as, *monocular* vision

2 Adapted to be used with only one eye at a time as, a *monocular* microscope

Mŏn'o cūle, *n* [Fr *monocle*, Lat *monoculus*, one eyed, from Gr μόνος, single, and Lat *oculus*, eye] (*Entom*) An insect with only one eye

Mŏn'o dăc'ty lous, *a* [Gr μονοδακτυλος, from μονος, single, and δακτυλος, finger, Fr *monodactyle*] Having but one finger or toe

Mŏn'o dĕlph, *n* [Gr μόνος, single, and δελφυς, womb] (*Zool*) An animal belonging to a class of mammals having no external pouch or marsupium, but bringing forth its young in such a state of maturity as to need no such additional protection, — so called by De Blainville

Mŏn'o di nĕt'ic, *a* [Gr μόνος, single, δις, two fold, and μετρον, measure] (*Crystallog*) Dimetric

Mŏn'o dist, *n* One who writes a monody

Mŏn'o dŏn, *n* [Gr μονοδους, μονόδοντος, one toothed, from μόνος, single, and οδους, tooth.] See NARWHAL

Mŏn'o-dra măt'ic, *a* Pertaining to a monodrama

Mŏn'o dräm, } *n* [Gr μονος, single, and δρᾶμα,
Mŏn'o drāme, } drama] A dramatic performance by a single person

Mŏn'o dy, *n* [Fr *monodie*, It *monodia*, Gr. μονῳδία, from μονῳδός, singing alone, fr μόνος, single, and ᾠδη, song, from ἀείδειν, ἀδειν, to sing] A species of poem of a mournful character, in which a single mourner expresses lamentation

Mŏn'o dȳ năm'ic, *a* [Gr μόνος, alone, and δυναμις, power] Possessing but one capacity, having but a single power

Monodynamic men, men of a single talent, are rarely misapprehended *De Quincey*

•Mo-nœ'ci-a (nē'shĭ-ă), *n* [Gr μόνος, single, and οικια, house, Fr *monoecie*] (*Bot*) A class of plants, according to the Linnæan system, whose stamens and pistils are in distinct flowers in the same plant

Mo-nœ'ci an (-nē'shĭ an), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant belonging to the class *Monœcia*

Mo-nœ'ci-an (nē'shĭ an), } *a* [See *supra*] (*Bot*)
Mo-nœ'cious (nē'shus), } Having the stamens and pistils in distinct flowers, but both growing upon the same individual plant

•Mŏn'o gă'mĭ-a, *n pl.* [Gr. μόνος, single, and γαμος, marriage, Fr *monogamie*] (*Bot*) An order of plants, in the Linnæan system, having simple flowers, though the anthers are united.

Mŏn'o-găm'ian, *a* [Gr μονόγαμος, Fr. *monogame* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Pertaining to the order *Monogamia*, having a simple flower with united anthers.

Mo-nŏg'a-mist, *n.* One who disallows second marriages

Mo-nŏg'a-mous, *a.* **1.** (*Bot.*) The same as MONOGAMIAN.

2. Having one wife only, and not permitted to marry a second.

Mo-nŏg'a-my, *n.* [See *supra*] A marriage to one wife only, or the state of such as are restricted to a single wife, or may not marry again after the death of a first wife.

Mŏn'o-găs'tric, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *γαστηρ*, belly, stomach] Having but a single stomach.

Mŏn'o-gĕn'e-sis, *n.* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *γενεσις*, origin] Oneness of origin *Dana*

Mŏn'o-grăm, *n.* [Fr *monogramme*, Sp *monograma*, It. & Lat *monogramma*, Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *γραμμα*, letter, from *γράφειν*, to write] A character or cipher composed of one, two, or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name, — used on seals, and the like

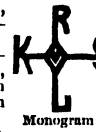

Monogram

Mŏn'o-grăm'mal, *a.* In the manner of a monogram, monogrammatic

Mŏn'o-gram măt'ic, *a* In the style or manner of a monogram, monogrammic

Mŏn'o-grăm'mic, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, a monogram

Mŏn'o-grăm'mŏŭs, *a.* The same as MONOGRAMMAL.

Mŏn'o-graph, *n.* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *γραφειν*, to write, *γραφή*, a writing, description] A written account or description of a single thing, or class of things, a special treatise on a particular subject of limited range.

Mo-nŏg'ra-pher, *n* A writer of a monograph

Mŏn'o-grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr *monographique*]

Mŏn'o-grăph'ic-al, } **1** Drawn in lines without colors.

2. Pertaining to a monograph

Mŏn'o-grăph'ic al-ly, *adv* In the manner of a monograph, in the form of a monograph

Mo-nŏg'ra-phist, *n* One who writes a monograph

Mo-nŏg'ra-phous, *a* The same as MONOGRAPHIC

Mo-nŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Fr *monographie*]

1. A representation by lines only, an outline drawing, a mere sketch

2 A monograph

Mŏn'o-gўn, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the order *Monogynia*

Mŏn'o-gўn'i-a, *n* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *γυνή*, woman, female, Fr *monogynie*] (*Bot*) An order of plants in the Linnean system, including those which have only one style or stigma

Mŏn'o-gўn'i an, } *a* [See *supra* Fr *monogyne*,

Mo-nŏg'y nŏŭs, } *monogynique*] (*Bot*) Pertaining, or belonging, to the order *Monogynia* having only one style or stigma

Mŏn'o-hĕm'er ŏŭs, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *ἡμέρα*, day] (*Med*) Continuing, or existing, but one day.

Mŏn'o-lĭth, *n* [Fr *monolithe*, Lat *monolithus*, Gr *μονολιθος*, from *μονος*, single, and *λιθος*, stone] A pillar, column, or the like, consisting of a single stone

Mŏn'o-lĭth'al, } *a* Consisting of, or furnished with,

Mŏn'o lĭth'ic, } monoliths, consisting of a single stone

Mo nŏl'o gĭst, *n* [See *infra*]

1 One who soliloquizes

2 One who monopolizes conversation to the exclusion of others *De Quincey*

Mŏn'o lŏgue (mŏn'o lŏg), *n* [Fr *monologue*, It & Sp *monologo*, Gr *μονολογια*, fr *μόνος*, alone, single, and *λογος*, speech, discourse, from *λεγειν*, to speak]

1. A speech uttered by a person alone, soliloquy

2 A poem, song, or scene, composed for a single performer

Mo-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* The habit of soliloquizing, or of monopolizing conversation

It was not by an insolent usurpation that Coleridge persisted in *monology* through his whole life *De Quincey*

Mŏn'o-mă'chi-a, } *n* [Gr *μονομαχια*, from *μονο-*

Mo nŏm'a-chy, } *μαχος*, fighting in single combat, from *μόνος*, single, alone, and *μαχεσθαι*, to fight, Fr *monomachie*, It & Lat *monomachia*, Sp *monomaquia*] A duel, single combat. "Unskilled in the dependencies and punctilios of the duello or *monomachia*" *W Scott*

Mo-nŏm'a chist, *n* [See *infra*] One who fights in single combat, a duellist

Mŏn'o-măne, *n* A monomaniac [*Rare*]

Mŏn'o-mā'ni-ă, *n.* [It & Sp *monomania*, Fr *monomanie*, from Gr *μόνος*, single, and *μανια*, madness, mania] Derangement of a single faculty of the mind, or with regard to a particular subject only

Syn.—Insanity, madness, alienation, aberration, derangement, mania See INSANITY

Mŏn'o-mā'ni-ăc, *n.* A person affected by monomania.

Mŏn'o-mā'ni-ăc, *a.* [Fr *monomaniaque*, It *monomaniaco*, Sp *monomano*] Affected with monomania, or partial derangement of intellect

Mŏn'ŏme, *n.* [Fr, for *mononome*, from Gr *μόνος*, alone, single, and *νομή*, division, distribution, from *νέμειν*, to deal out, distribute.] (*Math.*) A monomial. See MONOMIAL.

Mo-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Fr. *monomètre*, Gr. *μονόμετρος*, from *μονος*, single, and *μέτρον*, measure] A rhythmical series, consisting of a single meter

Mŏn'o mĕt'ric, *a.* [Fr *monométrique* See *supra*] (*Crystallog*) Having one measure or proportion, — said of a certain system of crystallization, in which the three axes are equal and intersect at right angles See CRYSTALLIZATION

Mo nŏ'mi al, *n* [See MONOME] (*Alg*) A single algebraic expression, that is, an expression unconnected with any other by the signs of addition, subtraction, equality, or inequality *Math Dict*

Mo-nō'mi al, *a* (*Alg*) Consisting of but a single term or expression

Mŏn'o my-ā'ri ă, *n* [See *infra*] (*Conch*) An order of bivalves (as the oysters), having but one muscle for closing the shell in each valve

Mŏn'o-mў'a ry, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *μυα*, to close the lips] (*Conch*) Having but one muscle for closing the shell, as in the oyster *Dana*

Mŏn'o-mў'a ry, *n* [See the adjective] (*Conch*) A bivalve of the order *Monomyaria*

Mŏn'o-mŏr'phoŭs, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *μορφη*, form] Having but a single form, as a *monomorphous* insect, which, in its larval state, is nearly the same as in the perfect condition, except as being wingless

Mŏn'o-ous'i-an } (Synop, § 130), *a* [Gr *μονος*,

Mŏn'o-ous'i oŭs } single, and *ουσια*, essence, from *εἶναι*, to be, pres part *ὤν*, *οὖσα*, *ὄν*] (*Theol*) Having but one and the same nature or essence

Mo-nŏp'a thy, *n* [Gr *μονοπαθεια*, from *μονος*, alone, single, and *παθος*, suffering, from *πασχειν*, *παθειν*, to suffer] Solitary suffering or sensibility

Mŏn'o pĕt'a-lŏŭs, *a* [Gr *μονος*, alone, and *πεταλον*, leaf, flower leaf, Fr *monopetale*] (*Bot*) Having only one petal, or the corolla in one piece, or composed of petals cohering so as to form a tube gamopetalous

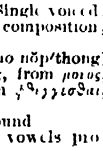

Monopetalous or Gamopetalous Flower

Mo-nŏph'a nŏŭs, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *φαινειν*, to appear] Having one and the same appearance, mutually resembling

Mŏn'o-phŏn'ic, *a* [Gr *μονος*, single, and *φωνή*, a voice] (*Mus*) Single voiced, having but one part, as, a *monophonic* composition, — opposed to *polyphonic*

Mŏn'oph thŏng (mŏn'of thŏng, or mo nŏp'thong) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr *μονόφθογγος*, from *μονος*, alone, and *φθογγος*, sound, voice, from *φθέγγεσθαι*, to utter a sound or voice]

1 A single uncompounded vowel sound

2 A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one, a digraph

Mŏn'oph thŏŋ'gal (mŏn'of thŏng'gal) *a* Consisting of, or pertaining to, a monophthong

Mo nŏph'y l-lŏŭs, or **Mŏn'o-phўl'lŏŭs** (117), *a* [Gr *μονοφυλλος*, from *μονος*, alone, and *φυλλον*, leaf, Fr *monophylle*] (*Bot*) One-leaved, having a leaf of but one piece

Mŏn'o-phў'o dŏnt, *n* [Gr *μονος*, single, *φυειν*, to produce, and *οδους*, *οδοντος*, tooth] (*Zool*) A mammal which has but one set of teeth *R Owen*

Mo nŏph'y sīte (mo nŏf'i sīt), *n* [Fr *monophysite*, Gr *μονοφυσιτης*, from *μονος*, alone, single, and *φυσις*, nature See PHYSIC] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect, in the ancient church, who maintained that the human and divine in Jesus Christ constituted but one nature

Mŏn'o-phy-sĭt'ic-al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the Monophysites, or their doctrines

Mo nŏp'o dy, *n* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *ποῦς*, *ποδός*, foot] (*Pros*) A measure consisting of but a single foot

Mo-nŏp'o list, *n* One who monopolizes any thing, a monopolist [*Obs*] *Sherwood*

Mo-nŏp'o lĭst, } *n* [It & Sp *monopolista*, Fr

Mo nŏp'o lĭz'er, } *monopoleur*] One who monopolizes, a person who engrosses a commodity by purchasing the whole of that article in market, for the sake of selling at an advanced price, or one who has a license or privilege granted by authority, for the sole buying or selling of any commodity.

Mo nŏp'o lize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MONOPOLIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* MONOPOLIZING] [Fr *monopoliser*, *monopoler*, Sp *monopolizar*]

1 To purchase or obtain possession of the whole of, as a commodity or goods in market, with the view to appropriate or control the exclusive sale of, as, to *monopolize* sugar or tea

2 To engross or obtain by any means the exclusive right of, especially the right of trading to any place, or with any country or district, as, to *monopolize* the Indian or Levant trade

3 Hence, to engross or obtain the whole of, as, to *monopolize* advantages

Mo nŏp'o ly, *n* [Fr *monopole*, Pr *monopoli*, Sp & It *monopolio*, Lat *monopolium*, Gr *μονοπολια*, *μονοπωλιον*, from *μόνος*, alone, and *πωλειν*, to sell] The sole power of dealing in any species of goods, or of dealing with a country or market, obtained either by engrossing the articles in market by purchase, or by a license from government, sole permission and power to deal, exclusive command or possession

They came to find that the lower classes have not a *monopoly* of all the simplicities of life, nor the upper classes the *monopoly* of all its absurd pride *F W Robertson*

Mŏn'o-pŏl'y-lŏgue, *n.* [Gr *μόνος*, alone, single, *πολύς*, many, and *λογος*, speech] An exhibition in which an actor sustains many characters

Mo nŏp'ter-al, *a* [Gr *μονόπτερος*, with but one wing, with a row of pillars only, from *μόνος*, alone, only, and *πτερόν*, feather, wing, Fr *monoptère*] (*Arch*) With but one wing, — applied to a temple or circular inclosure of columns, without a cell.

Mo nŏp'ter al, } *n* (*Arch*) A circular temple

Mo nŏp'ter-ŏn, } consisting of a roof supported

Mo nŏp'ter ŏs, } on columns, without any cell.

Mŏn'op-tōte, or **Mo nŏp'tōte** (Syn. § 130), *n.* [Gr *μονόπτωτος*, from *μόνος*, single, and *πτωτός*, apt to fall, fallen, from *πιπτειν*, to fall, Fr *monoptote*, Lat *monoptotum*] (*Gram*) A noun having only one case

Mŏn'o pўr'e nŏŭs, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, single and *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit] (*Bot*) Having but a single stone or kernel *Gray*

Mŏn'o rhўme (rīm), *n* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and Eng *rhyme* Fr, *monorime* See RHYME] A composition in verse, in which all the lines end with the same rhyme

Mŏn'o sĕp'al oŭs, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and Lat *sepal*, q v, Fr *monosepale*] (*Bot*) Having, or consisting of, one sepal, that is, having a calyx of one piece

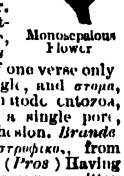

Monosepalous Flower

Mŏn'o-spĕr'm oŭs, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *σπερμα*, seed, Fr *monosperme*] Having one seed only

Mŏn'o sphĕr'ic al, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *σφαῖρα*, sphere See SPHERE] Consisting of one sphere only

Mŏn'o-stĭch (mŏn'o-stĭk), *n* [Gr. *μονοστιχοι*, from *μονοστιχος*, consisting of one verse, from *μόνος*, single, and *στιχος*, line, verse, Fr *monostiche*] A composition consisting of one verse only

Mŏn'o stō'mă, *n* [Gr *μονος*, single, and *στομα*, mouth] (*Zool*) A genus of trematode entozoa, including those which have only a single pore, serving at once for nutrition and adhesion. *Brande*

Mŏn'o strŏph'ic, *a* [Gr *μονοστροφικος*, from *μονος*, single, and *στροφη*, strophe] (*Pros*) Having one strophe only not varied in measure, written in unvaried measure

Mŏn'o-syl lăb'ic, *a* [Fr *monosyllabique*]

1 Consisting of one syllable, as, a *monosyllabic* word

2 Consisting of words of one syllable, as, a *monosyllabic* verse

Mŏn'o sўl'la bĭsm, *n* The state of consisting of monosyllables, or having a monosyllabic form, frequent occurrence of monosyllables

Mŏn'o-sўl'la ble, *n* [Gr *μονοσυλλαβις*, from *μόνος*, single, and *συλλαβη*, syllable, Fr & It *monosyllabe*, It *monosillaba*, *monosillabo*, Sp *monosilabo*] A word of one syllable

Mŏn'o-sўl'la bled, *a* Formed into, or consisting of one syllable *Cleaveland*

Mŏn'o tĕs'sa rŏn, *n* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *τέσσαρες*, four] A single narrative framed from the statements of the four evangelists, a gospel harmony [*Rare*]

Mŏn'o-thăl'a mus, *n* [See *infra*] (*Zool*) A univalve shell having but one chamber *Brande*

Mŏn'o-thăl'a-mŏŭs, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, alone, only, and *θαλαμος*, chamber Fr *monothalame*] One-chambered — applied to cephalopods having a unilocular shell, and to the common univalves

Mŏn'o-thē'ism, *n* [Gr *μονος*, alone, only, and *θεος*, God Fr *monothéisme*] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God

Mŏn'o-thē'ist *n* [Fr *monothéiste*] One who believes that there is but one God

Mŏn'o the ĭst'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or partaking of, monotheism

Mo nŏth'e lism, } *n* [Fr *monothélisme*, *mo-*

Mo-nŏth'e lĭt ism, } *nothélisme*] The doctrine of the Monothelites.

Mo nŏth'e lĭte, *n* [Gr *μονοθελητης*, from *μόνος*, alone, only, and *θελειν*, *ἐθελω*, to will, be willing, Fr *monothélite*, It & Sp *monotelita*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of an ancient sect who held that Christ had but one will in his two natures *Murdock.*

Mŏn'o-the lĭt'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the Monothelites, or their doctrine

Mo nŏt'o cŭs, *n* [Gr *μονος*, single, and *τοκος*, birth, offspring] (*Bot*) A genus of shrubs or trees, — so called because the fruit contains but one seed.

Mo-nŏt'o mŏŭs, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, alone, only, and *τομός*, cutting, from *τεμνειν*, to cut] (*Mus*) Having its cleavage distinct only in a single direction.

Mŏn'o tōne, *n* [See MONOTONY]

1 (*Mus*) A single, unvaried tone or sound.

2 (*Rhet*) The utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key or line of pitch

Mŏn'o tŏn'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or uttered in,

Mŏn'o tŏn'ic al, } a monotone, monotonous.

Mo nŏt'o nŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μονότονος*, from *μόνος*, alone, only, and *τόνος*, tone, Fr *monotone*, It. & Sp *monotono*] Uttered in one unvarying tone or key, hence, continued with dull uniformity.

Mo-nŏt'o-nŏŭs-ly, *adv.* With one uniform tone.
Mo-nŏt'o nŏŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being monotonous, monotony.
Mo-nŏt'o-ny, *n.* [Gr *μονοτονία*, Fr *monotonie*, It. & Sp *monotonia* See *supra*]
1 A frequent recurrence of the same tone or sound, producing a dull uniformity, absence of variety, as in speaking or singing
2 An irksome sameness, or want of variety, to dious recurrence of the same actions, objects, or circumstances
At sea, every thing that breaks the *monotony* of the surrounding expanse attracts attention *Irving*
Mŏn'o trĕm'a-tŏŭs, *a* [Gr *μόνος*, alone, and *τρῆμα*, that which is pierced through, a hole, from *τρᾶω, τετρανται*, to pierce through, Fr *monotreme*] Of, resembling, or relating to, the monotremes.
Mŏn'o-trĕme, *n* [Gr. *μόνος*, one, only, and *τρῆμα*, a hole] (*Zool*) An animal having only one external opening for the feces and urine, as the duckbill of Australia, &c *Dana*
Mŏn'o-trig'lyph, *n* [Gr *μονος*, alone, and *τριγλυφος*, triglyph, Fr *monotriglyphe*] (*Arch*) A kind of intercolumniation in which only one triglyph and two metopes are introduced
Mŏn'o trŏ'pa, *n* [Gr *μονος*, single, and *τρόπος*, turn, from *τρέπειν*, to turn, because the summit of the stem is turned to one side] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the Indian pipe and pine-sap *Gray*
Mŏn'o-tȳpe, *n* [Gr *μόνος*, single, and *τυπος*, type] Containing but one representative, as, a *monotypic* genus, which contains but one species *Dana*
Mo-nŏx'y-lŏn, *n* [Gr *μονόξυλος*, from *μονος*, alone, and *ξύλον*, wood, Fr *monoxyle*] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber
Monseigneur (mŏng-sān'yur), *n.*, *pl* MESSEIGNEURS (mes-sān'yur). [Fr *mon*, my, and *seigneur*, lord, Lat *senior*, older, compar of *senex*, old] My lord your grace or highness, — a title of a person of high birth or rank as, *Monseigneur* the Prince, or *Monseigneur* the Chancellor It was given, specifically, to the dauphin, before the French revolution of 1789
Monsieur (mo seer', *or* mŏs yŭr'), *n.*, *pl* MESSIEURS (mes seer') [Fr *mon*, my, and *sieur*, abbreviation of *seigneur*, lord See *supra*]
1 Sir, or mister, — a title of civility to persons addressed in speech or writing It is used specifically of the princes of the French blood royal
2 In general, a Frenchman, — so called in contempt or ridicule *Shak*
Mŏn'rad-ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral of a pale-yellowish color and vitreous luster, consisting of the hydrous silicate of magnesia and iron, — so called from M *Monrad* *Dana*
Mon-sōōn', *n* [Fr *mousson, monçon, mousson*, Sp *monzon*, Pg *monção*, It *monsone*, Malay *mŭsim*, Hind *mausam, mausam*, from Ar *mausim*, a time, a season, from *wasama*, to mark, sign] A wind blowing half the year in one direction, and the other half in the opposite, — a term applied particularly to certain winds of the Indian Ocean, which blow from the south west from April to October, and from the north east the rest of the year The term is sometimes used to designate similar winds in other parts of the globe
Mŏn'ster, *n* [Fr *monstre*, Pg *monstro*, Sp *monstro, monstruo*, Pr *mostre*, It *mostro*, Lat *monstrum*, originally a divine omen, indicating misfortune, from *monstrare*, to show, point out, indicate]
1. A thing to be gazed at, or calculated to excite attention and wonder, by differing from the ordinary type, something of unnatural size, shape, or quality, a prodigy, an enormity, a marvel
The spectacle doth make
A man a *monster* *Chapman*
2. Hence, specifically, an animal or plant departing from the usual type, an abnormal development
3 Any thing horrible from ugliness, deformity, or wickedness
Mŏn'ster, *v t* To make monstrous [*Obs*] *Shak*
Mŏn'strance, *n* [O Fr *monstrance*, demonstration, proof, Pr *monstransa*, O Sp & It *mostranza*, L Lat *monstrantia*, from Lat *monstrare*, to show] (*Rom Cath Church*) A transparent pyx, in which the consecrated wafer or host is held up to view before the congregation

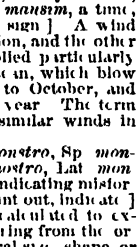
Monstrance

Mon-strā'tion, *n* The act of demonstrating, proof [*Obs*] "A certain *monstration*" *Grafton*
Mon-strŏs'i ty, *n* [Fr *monstruosité*, Pr *mostruozitat*, Sp. *monstruosidad*, It *mostruosità*, *mostrosita* See *infra*]
1 The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature
We often read of monstrous births but we see a greater *monstrosity* in education, when a father begets a son and trains him up into a beast *South*
2 An unnatural production, that which is monstrous
A *monstrosity* never changes the name or affects the immutability of a species *Adanson*

Mŏn'strous, *a.* [Fr. *monstrueux*, Pr. *mostruos*, Sp & Pg *monstruoso*, It *mostroso, mostruoso*, Lat *monstrosus, monstruosus*, from *monstrum*. See MONSTER]
1 Having the qualities of a monster; deviating greatly from the natural form, out of the common course of nature, abnormal, as, a *monstrous* birth or production
It, therefore, that refuses to do good to them whom he is bound to love is unnatural and *monstrous* in his affections *Bp Taylor*
2 Enormous, huge, extraordinary, wonderful, marvelous, as, a *monstrous* height, a *monstrous* tree or mountain. *Pope*
3 Shocking to the sight or other senses, hateful, horrible, dreadful
4 Abounding in monsters [*Rare*]
Where thou, perhaps under the whelming tide,
Visitest the bottom of the *monstrous* world *Milton*
Mŏn'strous, *adv* Exceedingly, very much, as, *monstrous* hard, *monstrous* thick [*Colloq*] "And will be *monstrous* witty on the poor" *Dryden*
Mŏn'strous ly, *adv* 1 In a monstrous manner, out of the common order of nature, shockingly, terribly, hideously, horribly, as, a man *monstrously* wicked
2 To a great degree enormously extravagantly "*Monstrously* in love" *Dryden*
Mŏn'strous ness, *n* 1 The state of being monstrous
2 Irregular nature or behavior, enormity
Mon tăn'ic, *a* [Lat *montanus*, from *mons, montis*, mountain] Pertaining to mountains, consisting in mountains
Mŏn'ta nism, *n* The tenets of the Montanists
Mŏn'ta nist, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian bishop and enthusiast of the second century, who claimed that the Holy Spirit, the Paraclete, dwelt in him, and employed him as an instrument for purifying and guiding men in the Christian life
Mŏn'ta-nĭst'ic, } *a* Pertaining to the heresy of
Mŏn'ta-nĭst'ic al, } Montanus
Mŏn'ta-nize, *v i* To follow the opinions of Montanus
Mŏn'tant, *n* [Fr, from *monter*, to mount, from Lat *mons*, mountain See MOUNT]
1 A term in fencing *Shak*
2 (*Arch*) An upright piece in any frame-work
Mont (mŏng) *n* [Fr] Mountain
Mont de Piété (mŏng dŭ pē-tā') [Fr, from It *monte di pietà*, mount of piety] One of certain pawnbroking establishments which originated in Italy in the fifteenth century, the object of which was to lend money to necessitous persons at a low rate of interest, — called also *mount of piety* The institution has been adopted in other countries, as in Spain and France See LOMBARD *Ing Cyc*
Mŏn'te (mŏn'tā), *n* [Sp, from Lat *mons*, mountain, hence the stock of cards remaining after dealing out Cf POOL] A favorite game of chance among the Spaniards, played either with dice on a board or table marked with lines for the purpose, or with cards
Mŏn'tem, *n* A custom among the scholars at Eton school, England, of going every third year on Whit-Tuesday, to a hillock (Lat *ad montem*, whence the name), and exacting money from all passers by, to support at the university the senior scholar of the school
Mon tē'ro, *n* [Sp *montera*, a hunting cap, from *montero*, a huntsman, from *monte*, a mountain, wood, forest, from Lat. *mons, montis*, mountain] A horseman's cap *Bacon*
Mon tĕth', or **Mŏn'teth**, *n* A vessel in which glasses are washed, — so called from the name of the inventor
New things produce new words and thus *Monteth*
Has by one vessel saved his name from death *King*
Monteur (mŏng tŭr'), *n* [Fr, from *monter*, to mount] A French workman who arranges artificial flowers into wreaths, trimmings, &c *Simmonds*
Mon'te-zŭ'ma, *n* [From *Monte uma*, one of the former sovereigns of Mexico] (*Bot*) A genus of showy plants
Mont gŏl'fi er, *n* A balloon which is made to ascend by the buoyancy of air heated by a fire, a fire balloon, — so called from two brothers, Stephen and Joseph *Montgolfier*, of France, who first constructed and sent up a fire-balloon
Month (mŭnth), *n* [A-S *mōnadh, mōnŏdh, mōnudh, mōndh*, from *mōna*, the moon, O Fries *mōnath*, Goth *mēnōths*, O H Ger *manōt*, N H Ger *monat*, Icel *mānadr, mānudr*, Sw *månad*, Dan *maaned*, D *maand*, allied to Gr *μην*, Lat *mensis*, Skr *mas*, from *mā*, to measure] One of the twelve portions into which the year is divided, the twelfth part of a year, corresponding nearly to the length of a synodic revolution of the moon, whence the name
☞ In popular usage four weeks are called a *month*, being nearly the length of the lunar month
Calendar months the months as adjusted in the common or Gregorian calendar, April, June, September, and November containing 30 days, and the rest 31, except February, which, in common years, has 28, and in leap years 29 — *Lunar month*, the period of one revolution of the moon, particularly a synodical revolution, but several kinds are distinguished, as, the *synodical month*, or period from one new moon to the next, in mean length 29d 12h 44m 2 87s, the *nodical month*, or time of revolution from one node to the same again, in length 27d 5h 5m 36s, the *sidereal*, or time of revolution from a star to the same again, equal to 27d 7h 43m 11.5s.; the *anomalistic*, or time of revolution from perigee to perigee again, in length 27d 13h 18m 37 4s, and the *tropical*, or time of passing from any point of the ecliptic to the same again, equal to 27d 7h 43m 4 7s — *Solar month*, the time in which the sun passes through one sign of the zodiac, in mean length 30d 10h 29m 4 1s
Mŏnth'ling (mŭnth'-), *n* That which is a month old, or which lives for a month [*R*] *Wordsworth.*
Mŏnth'ly (mŭnth'lĭ), *a.* [A S *mōnādhlic*]
1 Continued a month, or performed in a month; as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon
2 Done or happening once a month, or every month, as, a *monthly* visit.
Mŏnth'ly (mŭnth'lĭ), *n* A publication which appears regularly once a month
Mŏnth'ly (mŭnth'lĭ), *adv.* 1 Once a month; in every month, as, the moon changes *monthly*
2 As if under the influence of the moon, in the manner of a lunatic [*Obs*] *Middleton.*
Mŏnth's'-mind, *n* 1 A celebration formerly made in remembrance of dead persons, a month after their decease [*Obs*]
Keeping his *month's mind* and his obsequial
With solemn intercession for his soul *Play.*
2 Eager desire, strong inclination, anciently, and probably from a woman's longing in pregnancy [Fr. *envie*, Pr. *envia*, from Lat *invidia*] by Croft in his remarks on Shakespeare, but adopted and used by Johnson, Steevens, and others
For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,
Who hath not a *month's-mind* to combat? *Hudibras.*
Mŏn'ti a (-shĭ ă), *n* (*Bot*) A genus of aquatic plants found in Europe, water chickweed
Mŏn'ti-cle, *n* [Lat *monticulus*, dim of *mons, montis*, mountain, Fr *monticule*] A little mount, a hillock, a small elevation or protuberance [Written also *monticule*]
Mon tĭc'ū late, *a* Furnished with monticles, ales or little elevations
Mŏn'ti cūle, *n* See MONTICLE
Mon tĭg'e-nŏŭs, *a* [Lat *montigena*, from *mons, montis*, mountain, and *genere, gignere*, to beget, bring forth, bear, O Fr *montigene*] Produced on a mountain
Mont mär'tĭte, *n* A mineral of a yellowish color found at *Montmartre*, near Paris It is soft, but assists the weather It is a compound of the sulphate and carbonate of lime *Dic.*
Montoir (mŏng twŏr', *or* mŏn'twor), *n* [Fr, from *monter*, to mount See MONTANT] A stone used for aiding to mount a horse, a horse block
Mŏn'ton, *n* (*Mining*) A heap of ore, a mass undergoing the process of amalgamation *Simmonds.*
Mon-trŏss', *n* See MATROSS
Mŏnt'ūre, *n* [Fr, from *monter*, to mount See *supra*] That on which one is mounted, hence, a saddle horse [*Obs*] *Spenser.*
Mŏn'ū ment, *n* [L *monumentum*, from *monere*, to remind, admonish, Fr *monument*, Pr *monumen, monument*, It & Sp *monumento* Cf MONIMENT]
1 Any thing intended to remind or give notice, something which remains, or stands, to keep in remembrance what is past, a memorial, a remembrance, a record "To leave a *monument* of revenge" *Milton*
Of ancient British art
A pleasing *monument* *Philips*
2 Hence, especially, a building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, &c, as, the Washington *monument*, the Bunker Hill *monument*.
On your families old *monument*
Hang mournful epitaphs and do all rites
That appertain unto a burial *Shak*
3 A stone or other permanent object, serving to indicate a limit or to mark a boundary [*Rare*]
Syn — Memorial, remembrance, tomb, cenotaph.
Mŏn'ū mĕnt'al, *a* [Fr *monumental*, Lat *monumentalis*]
1 Of, pertaining to, inscribed upon, or suitable for, a monument, as, a *monumental* inscription
2 Serving as a monument, memorial, preserving memory "Of pine or *monumental* oak" *Milton.*
"A work outlasting *monumental* brass" *Pope*
Mŏn'ū mĕnt'al-ly, *adv* 1 By way of memorial.
2 By means of monuments
Moo, *v i* [An onomatopoetic word, being an imitation of the sound made by a cow] To make the noise of a cow, to low, — a child's word
Mood, *n* [Fr *mode*, Pr *mods*, Sp & It. *modo*, Lat *modus* See MODE] Manner, style, mode; logical form, musical style, grammatical form; manner of action or being See MODE, the more proper word
Mood, *n* [A-S, O Sax, & O Fries *mōd*, mind, disposition, mood, passion, Goth *mōds*, Dan & Sw. *mod*, Icel *mōdhr*, D *moed*, O H Ger *muot*, N H. Ger *muth*]
1 Temper of mind, temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling, humor, disposition, as, a melancholy *mood*, an angry *mood*, a suppliant *mood*
With pity calmed, down fell his angry *mood*. *Spenser.*
She was in fittest *mood*
For cutting corns or letting blood. *Hudibras.*

2. Anger; heat of temper. *Hooker.*

☞ In this sense little used, unless qualified by an adjective

Mood'i-ly, *adv.* [From *moody*.] In a moody manner.

Mood'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being moody, hence, anger, peevishness

Mo'dir, *n.* [Turkish.] The governor of a city, or a large surrounding territory

Mood'y, *a* [*compar.* MOODIER, *superl.* MOODIEST.] [A-S. *mōdig, mōdeg*.]

1. Indulging moods, or varying and capricious frames of mind, humorsome

2 Hence, out of humor, peevish, angry, fretful,—also, abstracted and pensive, sad, gloomy "Every peevish, *moody* malcontent" *Rowe*

3. Adapted to, or agreeing with, varying frames of mind. [*Rare*.]

Music, *moody* food
Of us that trade in love *Shak.*

Syn. & —Gloomy, pensive, sad, fretful, capricious, variable —MOODY, GLOOMY *Moody* agrees with *gloomy* in being an unhappy state, but differs from it in expressing a wide range of fitful emotions, such as discontent, ill humor, peevishness, anger, &c

Chide him reverently
When you perceive his blood inclined to mirth,
But being *moody*, give him line and scope
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working *Shak.*
And *moody* madness laughing wild
Amid severest woe *Gray*

I have, methinks, a kind of fever upon me, a certain *gloominess* within me, doubting, as it were, betwixt two passions *Beau & Fl*

Mo'lah, **Mol'lah**, *n.* See MOLLAH.

Moon, *n* [A S & O Fries *mōna*, O Sax & O H Ger *māno*, Icel *mani*, Dan *maane*, Sw *måne*, D *maan*, Goth *mēna*, M H Ger *mône, mânôt, mânet, mande, mônede, mônde, mônt*, N H Ger *mond*, allied to Gr *μήν*, Skr *mas*, from *ma*, to measure]

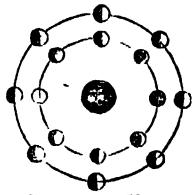

Phases of the Moon
See PHASE

1 The heavenly orb which revolves round the earth, the satellite of the earth, a secondary planet, whose light, borrowed from the sun, is reflected to the earth, and serves to dispel the darkness of night. See MONTH

The *moon*,
Rising in clouded majesty at length,
Apparent queen, unveiled her peerless light,
And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw *Milton*

2 Hence, a secondary planet, or satellite, revolving about any member of the solar system, as the *moons* of Jupiter

3. A month, a revolution of the moon, from new moon to new moon, or full moon to full moon This is a sense in which rude nations use the name of the moon, as, seven *moons*

4 (*Fort*) A crescent-formed outwork See HALF MOON

Moon, *v t* [*imp & p p* MOONED, *p pr & vb n* MOONING]

1 To shine upon,—said of the moon, also, to expose to the rays of the moon

If they would have it to be exceeding white indeed they seethe it yet once more, after it hath been thus sunned and *mooned* *Holland*

2. To put in the form of the crescent moon, also, to adorn with the crescent moon

And *mooned* Astaroth
Now sits not girt with taper's holy shrine *Milton*

Moon, *v i* To act as if moon-struck, to wander or gaze idly about

Risley was *mooning* down the river by himself *C Kingsley*

Moon'beam, *n* A ray of light from the moon

Moon'-blind, *a* Dim-sighted, purblind

Moon'-calf (-kăf), *n* 1 A monster, false conception

2 A mole, or mass of fleshy matter, generated in the uterus

3 A dolt, a stupid fellow

Moon'-dial, *n.* A dial employed to indicate time by moonlight

Moon'-culmi-nā'ting, *a* Culminating, or coming to the meridian, at or about the same time with the moon,—said of a star, and particularly of certain stars selected beforehand, and published in an ephemeris (as the Nautical Almanac), as suitable to be observed in connection with the moon at culmination, for determining terrestrial longitude

Moon'er, *n* One who gazes idly about, as if moon-struck [*Rare*] *Dickens.*

Moon'et, *n.* A little moon. [*Rare*.]

Moon'-eye, *n.* An eye affected by the moon, also, a disease in the eye of a horse.

Moon'-eyed (-īd), *a.*

1. Having eyes affected by the moon.

2. Dim-eyed, purblind.

Moon'-fish, *n.* A fish whose tail fin is shaped like a half moon.

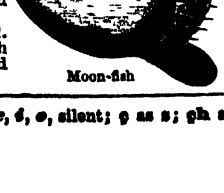

Moon-fish

Moon'-flow'er, *n.* Great white ox-eye; the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*

Moong, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Phaseolus*, a variety of pulse cultivated in India *Simmonds*

Moon'ish, *a.* Like the moon, variable

Moon'less, *a* Not favored with moonlight

Moon'light (-līt), *n.* The light afforded by the moon

Moon'light (-līt), *a.* Illuminated by the moon, occurring during or by moonlight, as, *moonlight* revels *Shak*

Moon'ling, *n* A simpleton, a lunatic [*Obs*.]

Moon'-lôved (-lŭvd), *a* Loved when the moon shines *Milton*

Moon'-mād'ness, *n* Lunacy

Moon'-rāk'er, *n* (*Naut*) Same as MOON-SAIL

Moon'rise, *n* The appearance of the moon above the horizon, the rising of the moon, or the time of its rising

Moon'-sail, *n* (*Naut*) A sail sometimes carried in light winds, above a sky sail *Dana*

Moon'-seed, *n* (*Bot*) A climbing plant of the genus *Menispermum*, so called from the crescent-like form of the seeds

Moon'shee, *n* [Hind, Turk, & Ar *munshi*, a writer, author, secretary, tutor, from Ar *mashā* to perceive or snuff up an agreeable smell, to receive intelligence, to understand] A Mohammedan professor or teacher of language,—so called in India

Moon'shine, *n* 1 The light of the moon

2 Show without substance or reality, as the moon's rays give light, but not heat, stuff, fustian, vanity

3 A month [*Rare*.] *Shak.*

Moon'shine, } *a* Illuminated by the moon, as, a
Moon'shin y, } fair, *moonshine* night *Clarendon*

I went to see them in a *moonshiny* night *Addison*

Moon'-stone, *n* (*Min*) A nearly pellucid variety of feldspar, or adularia, showing pearly or opaline reflections from within It is used as a gem *Dana*

Moon'-struck, *a* Affected by the influence of the moon, lunatic, as, *moon struck* madness *Milton*

Doomed to die
As *moon-struck* bards complain, by Love's sad archery *Tyron*

Moon'-trē'foll, *n* (*Bot*) A leguminous shrub, a species of medic,—called also *tree-medic* See MEDIC

Moon'-wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) An herb of the genus *Lunaria*, lunary,—called also *honesty* (*b*) A fern of the genus *Botrychium*

Moon'y, *a* 1 Pertaining to, or resembling, the moon "Soft and pale as the *moony* beam" *Drake*

2 Furnished with a moon, bearing a crescent

But soon the miscreant *moony* host
Before the victor cross shall fly *Fenton*

Moon'-yĕar, *n* A lunar year, consisting of thirteen lunar months

Moor, *n* [A S *mōr*, waste land on account of water, heath, or rocks, D *moer*, O H Ger *muor*, N H Ger *moor*, allied to Goth *marei*, O H Ger *mari* See MERE] An extensive waste covered with heath, and having a poor, light soil, but sometimes marshy, and abounding in peat, a heath, a fen

In her girlish age she kept sheep on the *moor* *Carew*

Moor, *n* [D *moor*, N H Ger *mohr*, O H Ger *mōr*, Fr *maure*, It & Sp *moro*, L Lat *morus*, from Lat *Maurus*, a Moor, a Mauritanian, an inhabitant of Mauritania, Gr *Μαῦρος*, hence *μαῦρος*, black, dark] A native of the northern coast of Africa, called by the Romans, from the color of the people, *Mauritania*, the country of dark-complexion d people, also, a native of the countries now called Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, and Tripoli

Moor, *v t* [*imp & p p* MOORED *p pr & vb n* MOORING] [D *meren, marren*, to tie, fasten, or moor a ship, A S *merran, āmerran*, to hinder, *mearung*, impediment, O H Ger *marrjan, marren, merran*, to hinder, whence Fr *amarrer*, Sp & Pg *amarrar*, to make fast or moor a ship See MAR]

1 (*Naut*) To confine or secure, as a ship, in a particular station, as by cables and anchors, or by chains, or weights beneath the water

2 To secure, or fix firmly

Moor, *v i* To be confined by cables or chains

On oozy ground his gallys *moor* *Dryden*

Moor'age, *n.* A place for mooring

Moor'band Pān (*Agric*) An indurated combination of clay, small stones, and iron, situated immediately or at a short distance below the path of the plow, and impervious to water. *Farm Encyc*

Moor'-bŭz'zard, *n* (*Ornith*) See DUCK-HAWK

Moor'-cōal, *n.* (*Geol*) A friable variety of lignite

Moor'-cŏck, *n* (*Ornith*) The red grouse or gor-cock, *Tetrao Scoticus* of Linnæus

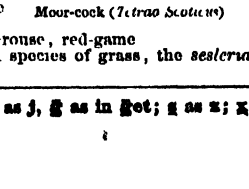

Moor-cock (*Tetrao Scoticus*)

Moor'ess, *n* A female Moor

Moor'-fowl, *n.* The same as MOOR COCK

Moor'-gāme, *n.* Grouse, red-game

Moor'-grăss, *n.* A species of grass, the *sesleria cærulea*

Moor'-hĕn, *n.* (*Ornith*) The gallinule, or water hen See GALLINULE

Moor-hen (*Fulica chloropus*).

Moor'ing, *n.*

1 The act of confining a ship to a particular place, by means of anchors, &c

2 That which serves to confine a ship to a place, as the anchors, chains, and bridles, laid at the bottom of a river or harbor

3 (*pl*) The place or condition of a ship thus confined

And the tossed bark in *moorings* swings *Moore*

Mooring-block (*Naut*), a kind of anchor made of cast iron

Moor'ish, *a* 1 Marshy, fenny, watery "Along the *moorish* fens" *Thomson.*

2 Pertaining to Morocco or the Moors, as, *Moorish* architecture

Moor'-lănd, *n* 1 A marsh, or tract of low, watery ground

2 Land rising into moderate hills, foul, cold, and full of bogs, as in Staffordshire, England

Moor'-stōne, *n* A species of English granite, used as a coarse building stone

Moor'-tit'ling, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Saxicola* (*S rubicola*), the stone chat

Moor'y, *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, moors, marshy, fenny, boggy

As when thick mists arise from *moory* vales *Fairfax*

Moor'y, *n* A kind of brown cloth made in India *Simmonds*

Moose, *n* [A native Indian name, Knisteneaux, *moosuah* Algonquin, *monse* Mackenzie] (*Zool*) An animal of the deer kind, having a short, thick neck, with a mane along, horny muffle, and broad, slouching ears The males have antlers, branched and broadly palmate The American moose is *Alce Americanus*, and is the largest deer of America It is found from the northern part of the United States to the Arctic Ocean, and is distinct from, though resembling, the elk of Europe,—called also *moose deer* [See *Illust.* of *Ib*]

Moose

Moose'-deer, *n* See MOOSE

Moose'-wood, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A tree of the genus *Acer* (*A Pennsylvanicum*), found in the United States,—called also *striped maple* (*b*) A shrub of the genus *Dirca* (*D palustris*), found in the Northern United States, leatherwood

Moot, *v t* [*imp & p p* MOOTED, *p pr & vb n* MOOTING] [A S *motian* to meet or assemble for conversation, to discuss dispute, from *mōt*, a meeting, an assembly, conventus, allied to *mētan*, to meet See MEET]

1 To argue for and against, to propose for discussion, to debate, to discuss

This is the most general expression of a problem which hardly has been mentioned, much less *mooted* in this country *Sir W Hamilton.*

2 Specifically, to discuss by way of exercise, to argue for practice, to propound and discuss in a mock court as, to *moot* points in law

Moot, *v i* To argue or plead on a supposed cause.

Moot, *a* [See *supra*] Subject to argument or discussion, undecided debatable

Moot, *n* A discussion or debate, especially, a discussion of fictitious cases by way of practice.

Moot, *n* The same as MOT

Moot'-cāse, *n* A point, case, or question, to be mooted or debated, a disputable case, an unsettled question "In this *moot* case your judgment to refuse" *Dryden.*

Moot'a ble, *a* Capable of being mooted or debated

Moot'-cōurt, *n* (*Law Schools*) A meeting or court held for the purpose of arguing or trying fingned cases

Moot'er, *n* A disputer of a mooted case.

Moot'-hall, } *n* [A S *mōthūs*] A town hall;
Moot'-house, } hall of judgment [*Obs*.] *Wycliffe.*

Moot'-hill, *n* (*O Eng Law*) A hill of meeting or council, an elevated place in the open air where public assemblies or courts were held by the Britons —called, in Scotland, *mute-hill.* *Burrill.*

Moot'man, *n* . *pl* MOOT'MEN (*Law.*) One who argued moot-cases in the inns of court *Burrill.*

Moot'-point, *n* The same as MOOT-CASE.

Möp, *n.* [W. *mop*, *mopa*, Ir *mopal*, Gael. *mobeal*, *mobban* Cf Lat. *mappa*, a napkin]
1. An instrument for washing floors, or the like, made of a piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums, or coarse yarn, fastened to a handle
2 [Prov. Ger *muff*, *mupf*] A made up face, a grimace, a mowe. "What *mops* and mowes it makes!" *Beau & Fl*
3. A fair where servants are hired [*Prov Eng*]
4 The young of any animal, also, a young girl, a moppet *Halliwell.*

Möp, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* MOPPED (möpt), *p pr* & *vb n* MOPPING] To rub or wipe with a mop

Möp, *v i* To make a wry mouth [*Obs*] *Shak*

Möp'-bŏard, *n* (*Carp*) A narrow board nailed against the wall of a room next to the floor, skirting, or skirting board

Möpe, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* MOPED (möpt), *p pr* & *vb n* MOPING] [Cf D *moppen*, to pout] To be very stupid, to be dull, to drowse, to be spiritless or gloomy. "Demoniac frenzy, *moping* melancholy." *Milton.*

Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so *mope* *Shak*

Möpe, *v t* To make spiritless or stupid, to deprive of liveliness or sense "A young, low spirited, *moped* creature" *Locke*

Möpe'-ēyed (möp'id), *a* Short sighted, purblind.

Möpe'ful, *a* Mopish [*Rare*]

Möp'ish, *a* Dull, spiritless, stupid, dejected

Möp'ish-ly, *adv* In a mopish manner

Möp'ish-ness, *n* Dullness, stupidity, dejection.

Möp'lah, *n* One of the Mohammedan inhabitants of Malabar *Brande*

Möp'pet, *n* [From Eng *mop*, q v] A rag baby, a puppet made of cloth, hence, also, in fondness, a little girl, or a woman

Möp'sey, *n* 1 A moppet
2 A slatternly, untidy woman *Halliwell*

Möp'sic-al, *a* Short sighted, mope eyed

Mö'pus, *n* A mope, a drone [*Obs*] *Swift*

Mö'rà, *n* A valuable South American wood used for ship building *Simmonds*

Mo-räine', *n* [Fr Cf Prov Ger *mur*, stones broken off, It *morra*, a heap of stones, Sp *morron*, hill, hillock] (*Geol*) A line of blocks and gravel extending along the sides of separate glaciers, and along the middle part of glaciers formed by the union of one or more separate ones

Mŏr'al, *a.* [Fr , Pr , & Sp *moral*, It *morale*, Lat *moralis*, from *mos*, *moris*, manner, custom, habit, way of life, conduct]
1 Relating to duty or obligation, pertaining to those intentions and actions of which right and wrong, virtue and vice, are predicated, or to the rules by which such intentions and actions ought to be directed, relating to the practice, manners, or conduct of men as social beings in relation to each other, as respects right and wrong, so far as they are properly subject to rules

Keep at the least within the compass of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue *Hooker*
Mankind is broken loose from *moral* bands *Dryden*

2 Conformed to rules of right, or to the divine law respecting social duties, virtuous, just, as, certain actions are not *moral*
3 Conformed to law and right in exterior deportment, as, he leads a good *moral* life
4 Capable of moral action, subject to the moral law

A *moral* agent is a being capable of those actions that have a *moral* quality, and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a *moral* sense *Edwards*

5 Of a sort to serve as the basis of action, probable, as, *moral* certainty, *moral* evidence

Things of a *moral* nature may be proved by *moral* arguments *Tillotson*

Moral philosophy, the science of duty, the science which treats of the nature and condition of man as a moral being, of the duties which result from his moral relations, and the reasons on which they are founded — *Moral sense*, the power of moral judgment and feeling, the capacity to perceive what is right or wrong in moral conduct, and to approve or disapprove, independently of education or the knowledge of any positive rule or law

Mŏr'al, *n* 1 The doctrine or practice of the duties of life, manners, conduct, behavior, — usually in the plural. "Corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them" *South*
2 The inner meaning or significance of a fable, a narrative, an occurrence, an experience, &c , the practical lesson which any thing is designed or fitted to teach, the doctrine meant to be inculcated by a fiction.

The *moral* is the first business of the poet *Dryden*
We protest against the principle that the world of pure comedy is one into which no *moral* enters *Macaulay*

Mŏr'al, *v t* To moralize [*Obs*]

Mo-răle', *n* [Fr] 1 The moral condition, or the condition in other respects, so far as it is affected by, or dependent upon, moral considerations, such as zeal, spirit, hope, and confidence, mental state, as of a body of men, an army, and the like
2 The men composing, or belonging to, an army or fleet, personal, as distinguished from material force [*Rare*]

Mŏr'al-er, *n.* A moralizer. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Mŏr'al-ist, *n* [Fr *moraliste*, It & Sp. *moralista*]
1. One who moralizes; one who teaches or animadverts upon the duties of life, a writer of essays intended to correct vice and inculcate moral duties
2 One who practices moral duties, a person whose outward conduct is in conformity with morality, or with right and justice, one of correct deportment and dealings with his fellow-creatures, one who prides himself, or relies solely, upon his external rectitude or virtues

Mo răl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *moralité*, Pr *moralitat*, Sp. *moralidad*, It *moralità*, Lat *moralitas*]
1 The relation of conformity or non-conformity to the true moral standard or rule, the quality of an intention, a character, an action, a principle, or a sentiment, when tried by the standard of right, the quality of an action which renders it good the conformity of an act to the divine law, or to the principles of morals
2 The doctrines or rules of moral duties, or the duties of men in their social character, ethics

The system of *morality* to be gathered from the ancient sages falls very short of that delivered in the gospel *Swift*

3 The practice of the moral and social duties, external virtue, as, we often admire the politeness of men whose *morality* we question
4 A kind of allegorical play, so termed because it consisted of discourses in praise of morality between actors representing such characters as Charity, Faith, Death, &c Such plays were occasionally exhibited as late as the reign of Henry VIII *Shute*

Mŏr'al i zā'tion, *n* [Fr. *moralisation*, It *moralizazione*]
1 The act of moralizing, moral reflections or discourse
2 Explanation in a moral sense

Mŏr'al ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MORALIZED *p pr* & *vb n* MORALIZING] [Fr *moraliser*, Sp *moralizar*, It *moralizzare*]
1 To apply to a moral purpose, to explain in a moral sense, to draw a moral from

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb *L'Estrange*
Did he not *moralize* this spectacle? *Shak*

2 To furnish with manners or examples, to lend a moral to

While chastening thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed
By Wisdom *moralize* his pensive road *Wordsworth*

3 To render moral or virtuous, to correct the morals of

It had a large share in *moralizing* the poor white people of the country *Ramsay*

Mŏr'al ize, *v. i.* To speak or write on moral subjects, or to make moral reflections

Mŏr'al iz'er, *n* One who moralizes

Mŏr'al ly, *adv* 1 In a moral or ethical sense, according to the rules of morality

By good *morally* so called, "bonum honestum" ought chiefly to be understood *South*

2 According to moral rules, virtuously, honestly
3 In a manner calculated to serve as the basis of action, probably, according to the usual course of things and human judgment

It is *morally* impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long on his guard *L'Estrange*

From the nature of things I am *morally* certain that a mind free from passion and prejudice is more fit to pass a true judgment than one biased by affection and interest *Watkins*

Mo-răsh', *n* The old Bohemian goddess of winter and death *Brande*

Mo răss', *n* [D *moeras*, *maras*, Sw *mo'as*, Dan *morads*, Ger *morast*, O Ger *moras*, It *marazzo*, *marese*, Fr *marage*, *marais*, *marais*, Norm Fr *maras*, L Lat *maragium*, from Lat *mare*, the sea, L Lat, any collection of water, O Fr *mare*, D *maar*] A tract of soft, wet ground, a marsh, a fen

Morass ore, bog iron ore

Mo răss'y, *a* Marshy, fenny

Mŏ'rat, *n* [From Lat *morus*, mulberry] A drink made of honey, flavored with the juice of mulberries

Mo rā'tion, *n.* The act of tarrying or delaying, delay [*Obs*]

Mo rā'vi an, *a* Pertaining to Moravia, or to the United Brethren

Mo rā'vi an, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a religious sect called the *United Brethren*

Mo rā'vi an Ism, *n* The religious system of the Moravians

Mŏr'bid, *a* [Lat *morbidus*, from *morbus*, disease, Fr *morbide*, It & Sp *morbido*] Not sound and healthful, induced by a diseased or abnormal condition, as, *morbid* humors a *morbid* constitution, a *morbid* state of the juices of a plant, a *morbid* sensibility

Syn — Diseased, sickly, sick — MORBID, DISEASED *Morbid* is sometimes used interchangeably with *diseased*, but is commonly applied, in a somewhat technical sense, to cases of a prolonged nature, as, a *morbid* condition of the nervous system, a *morbid* sensibility, &c

We are all *diseased*,
And with our surfeiting and wanton hours
Have brought ourselves into a burning fever. *Shak.*
Of *morbid* hue his features, sunk and sad;
His hollow eyne shook forth a sickly light. *Thomson.*

Whilst the distempers of a relaxed fiber pronostieate and prepare all the *morbid* force of convulsion in the body of the state, the steadiness of the physician is overpowered by the very aspect of the disease *Burke.*

Morbidezza (mor-bi-dĕd'zä), *n.* [It., softness, delicacy] (*Paint*) A method of coloring by which the appearance of softness and delicacy peculiar to living flesh is imitated *Fairholt.*

Mor-bid'i ty, *n* 1 The quality of being morbid.
2 Morbid quality, disease, sickness. "Unable from some defect or *morbidity*." *C. Kingsley.*

Mŏr'bid-ly, *adv.* In a morbid or diseased manner.

Mŏr'bid ness, *n.* A state of being diseased, sickly, or unsound

Mor-bĭf'ic, } *a.* [Lat *morbus*, disease, and *facere*, to make, Fr *morbifique*, It. & Sp *morbifico*] Causing disease, generating a sickly state, as, *morbific* matter

Mor-bĭf'ic al, }

Mor-bĭf'ic-al ness, *n* The quality of being morbific

Mor-bĭl'lous, *a* [Fr *morbilleux*, It *morbilloso*, N Lat *morbillosus*, from L Lat *morbilli*, measles, a medical term, diminutive of Lat *morbus*, disease.] Pertaining to the measles, partaking of the nature of measles, or resembling the eruptions of that disease, measly

Mor-bōse', *a* [Lat *morbosus*, from *morbus*, disease, It , Sp , & Pg *morboso*, Pr *morbos*] Proceeding from disease, unsound, unhealthy, as, a *morbose* tumor or excrescence in plants

Mor bŏs'i ty, *n* [Lat *morbositas*. See *supra*] A diseased state [*Obs*] *Browne*

Mor ceau' (mor-sō'), *n* [Fr , O Fr & Pr, *morcel*, *morsel*, It *morsello*, from Lat *morsus*, a biting, bite, from *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite See MORSEL] A bit, a morsel

Mor chĕl'lă, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of edible fungi or mushrooms, the morel See MUSHROOM

Mor dā'cious (shus), *a* [Lat *mordax*, *mordacis*, from *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite, It *mordace*, Sp. *mordaz*]
1 Biting, given to biting
2 Sarcastic, severe, scathing

Mor-dā'cious ly, *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically

Mor dăc'i ty (dăs'i-ti), *n* [Lat *mordacitas*, Fr. *mordacité*, Sp *mordacidad*, It *mordacità*] The quality of being mordacious, biting or sarcastic quality

Mŏr'dant, *a* [Fr , p pr of *mordre*, Lat *mordere*, to bite]
1 Biting, caustic sarcastic, keen, severe
2 (*Dyeing* & *Calico Printing*) Serving to fix colors

Mŏr'dant, *n* [Fr , biting] 1 (*Dyeing* & *Calico Printing*) Any substance, as alum or copperas, which having a twofold attraction for organic fibers and coloring matter, serves as a bond of union between them, and thus gives fixity to dyes
2 (*Gilding*) Any sticky matter by which the gold leaf is made to adhere

Mŏr'dant, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MORDANTED, *p pr* & *vb n* MORDANTING] To subject to the action of a mordant, as, to *mordant* goods for dyeing

Mŏr'dant ly, *adv* In the manner of a mordant

Mor-dĕc'ĭd, *n* [From Lat *mordere*, to bite] (*Entom*) A genus of coleopterous insects, remarkable for their agility and their tenacious and painful bite *Brande.*

Mor-dĭn'te, *n* [It] (*Mus*) An embellishment resembling a trill

Mŏr'di-can cy, *n.* A biting quality, corrosiveness [*Obs*] *Evelyn.*

Mŏr'di cant, *a.* [Lat *mordicans*, p pr of *mordicare*, to bite, sting, from *mordere*, to bite, Fr *mordicant*, It. & Sp *mordicante*] Biting, acrid, as, the *mordicant* quality of a body [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Mŏr'di cā'tion, *n* [Lat *mordicatio*, Fr. *mordication*, Pr *mordicacio*, Sp *mordicacion*, It *mordicazione* See *supra*] The act of biting or corroding, corrosion [*Rare*]

Another cause is the *mordication* of the orifices, especially of the mesentery veins *Bacon*

Mŏr'di cā'tive, *a* Mordicant, biting, as, a *mordicative* medicine [*Obs*] *Holland.*

Mōre, *n* [See *infra*] 1 Greater quantity, amount, or number, that which exceeds or surpasses in any way what it is compared with

And the children of Israel gathered some *more*, some less *Ex.* xvi. 17.

2 That which is in addition, something other and further

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough *L'Estrange.*

No more, not any thing more, nothing further

Mōre, *a*, *comp* [*positive wanting*; *superl* MOST.] [A S *mâra*, *mara*, O Fries *mar*, O Sax *mer*, D. *meer*, Icel *mari*, Dan *meer*, *meere*, Sw *mer*, *mera*, O H Ger *mêr*, *mero*, M H Ger *mêr*, *mêre*, N H. Ger *mehr*, Goth *mais*, *maiza*, allied to Lat. *magis.*]
1 Greater in any way, superior, increased; — the noun used as it were adjectively, or for *more of*; as, (*a.*) Greater in amount, degree, quality, and the like, — with the singular

Wrong not that wrong with a *more* contempt. *Shak*

The *more* part knew not wherefore they were come together. *Acts* xix. 32.

(*b.*) Greater in number, exceeding in numbers, — with the plural.

The people of the children of Israel are *more* and mightier than we *Ex.* i. 9.

2. Additional; other besides; a., he wept because there were no *more* worlds to conquer.

Mŏre, *adv.* **1.** In a greater quantity, extent, or degree; rather, — used with an adjective to form the comparative degree, as, *more* wise, *more* durable.

2. In addition, further, besides, again.

And he staid yet other seven days, and sent forth the dove; which returned not again unto him any *more* *Gen* viii 12

More and more, with continual increase "Amon trespassed *more and more*" *2 Chron* xxxiii 23 — *No more,* not continuing, existing no longer, departed, deceased or destroyed, as, Cæsius is *no more*, Troy is *no more*

Those oracles which set the world in flames,
Nor ceased to burn till kingdoms were *no more* *Byron*

— *The more,* to a greater degree, by an added quantity, for a reason already specified — *The more — the more,* by how much more — by so much more "*The more* he praised it in himself, *the more* he seems to suspect that in very deed it was not in him" *Milton*

Mŏre, *n.* [A S. *mŏr.* See MOOR] A hill [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Mŏre, *n.* [O H Ger *morahû, morcha, morhâ,* M H Ger. *morhe,* N H Ger *mohre,* a carrot] A root [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Mŏre, *v t* To make more [*Obs*] *Gower*

Mo reen', *n* [Of MOHAIR] A stout woolen stuff, used for curtains, &c

Mŏr'el, *n* [See MOREL] **1** An edible mushroom (*Morchella esculenta*), largely used in Europe, and said to be most commonly found where fires have been built *Loudon*

2 A kind of cherry, morello

3 The garden nightshade See MORELLE.

Mŏre'-land, *n* See MOOR LAND

Mo rĕlle', *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Solanum* (*S nigrum*), garden nightshade [Written also *morel*]

Mo rĕl'lo, *n.* A variety of juicy cherry of an acid taste.

Mŏre'ness, *n* Greatness [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Mŏre-ō'vĕr, *adv* [Compounded of *more* and *over*] Beyond what has been said, further, besides, also, likewise

Moreover he hath left you all his walks *Shak*

Syn. — Besides — MOREOVER, BESIDES *Besides* denotes simply that a connection exists between what has been said and what is now to be added, as, *besides*, I had not time to go then *Moreover* marks the addition of something particularly important to be considered, as, *moreover*, there were then obstacles in the way which I could not remove

Mo rĕsk', *a* The same as MORESQUE [*Obs*]

Mo rĕsque' (mo rĕsk'), *a* [Fr, from It *moresco,* from *Moro,* a Moor] Done after the manner of the Moors, — the same as ARABESQUE

Moresque Architecture Moorish Capital

Mo-rĕsque', *n* A species of ornamentation used to enrich flat surfaces by the Moors, either painted, inlaid in mosaic, or carved in low relief, consisting of a fanciful and ideal mixture of fruits, flowers, mathematical or geometrical figures, without the introduction of animal or human figures, as these were forbidden by the Koran But in later *moresque,* animal and human figures are introduced, often truncated, and growing out of plants, or resting on plants or foliage involved and twisted It is substantially the same as ARABESQUE [Written also *mauresque*] *Fairholt Orf. Gloss*

Moorish Archway

Mŏr'ga-nāt'ic al ly, *adv.* In the manner of a morganatic marriage

Mŏr'gāy, *n* [W *morgi,* the sea dog, dog-fish, shark, from *mor,* sea, and *ci,* dog, Prov Sp *mad-gacho*] (*Ichth*) A species of shark (*Scyllium canicula*), called also the *small-spotted dogfish,* or *bounce*

Mŏr'glāy, *n* [Celt. *mor, mawr,* great, large, and *glaf,* a crooked sword *Mor,* or *mawr,* in Celtic, is used prefixed and suffixed in composition. Cf CLAYMORE] A sword [*Obs*] *Bem & fl*

Morgue (mŏrg), *n* [Fr. *morgue,* place where bodies found dead are exposed, room at the entrance of a prison, grave, serious look, *morguer,* to brave, defy, be insolent, from Celt. *moratch, moragh, morvigh, mawriaw,* to enlarge, magnify, from *mor, mawr, meur,* great, large, proud, lofty, haughty] A place, in many towns in France, where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends

Mō'ri-ā, *n* [Gr *μωρία,* folly] Idiocy, imbecility, fatuity [*Obs*]

Mō'ri bund, *a* [Lat. *moribundus,* from *mori,* to die, Sp *moribundo,* It *moribondo,* Fr. *moribond*] At the point of death, dying

Mō'ri bund, *n* A dying person. [*Rare*]

Mŏr'ice, *n* See MORISCO

Mo rĭg'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *morigeratio,* Sp *mo rigeracion*] Obsequiousness, obedience [*Obs*] "That fond *morigeration* to the mistaken customs of the age" *Evelyn*

Mo rĭg'er ous, *a* [Lat *morigerus,* from *mos* and *gerere,* It *morigerato,* Sp *morigerado* See MORIGERATE] Obedient, obsequious [*Rare*] "A *morigerous* patient" *Braithwait*

Mŏr'il, *n* [Fr *morille,* D *morily,* O H Ger *morhila,* N H Ger *morchel,* Sw *murkla*] A mushroom of the size of a walnut, abounding with little holes See MOREL

Mo rill'i form, *a* Having the form of, or resembling, the morel

Mo rill'on, *n* [Fr. *morillon,* from O Fr *morel,* N Fr *moreau,* It *morello,* blackish, from L Lat *morus,* from Lat *Maurus,* a Mauritanian, Moor] (*Ornith*) A species of duck, of the genus *Clangula* (*C vulgaris*), the golden-eye

Mŏr'i nĕl', *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Charadrius* (*C morinellus*), the dotterel

Mo ringʹgā, *n* [Malayan *murunggi*] (*Bot*) A strong scented tree which yields the ben nut It is a native of Arabia and the East Indies See BEN

Mō'ri on, *n* [Fr *morion,* O Sp *murion,* N Sp *morrion,* It *morione* Cf Sp *morra,* the upper part of the head, *morro,* any thing that is round] A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver, and somewhat resembling a hat "A battered *morion* on his brow" *W Scott*

Morion

Mo ris'co, } *n* [Sp *morisco,* from *Moro,* a Moor,
Mŏr'isk, } Fr *moresque, moresque, moresque* It *moresco* See MOOR] A thing of Moorish origin, as, (*a*) The Moorish language (*b*) A Moorish dance, now called *morris dance* *Marston* (*c*) One who dances the Moorish dance *Shak*

Mŏr'kin, *n* [Fr *mort,* dead, Lat *mortuus,* and the diminutive termination *kin,* or more probably allied to Sw *murken,* putrefied, Icel *morkinn,* putrid, Sw *murkna,* Icel *morkna,* to be putrid, D Ger *marken, morken,* to cut, kill, Goth *maurgan,* to shorten, O H Ger *murg,* short] A beast that has died by sickness or mischance [*Obs*] "Some sorry *morkin* that untimely dies" *Hall*

Mŏr'-land, *n* Moor land [*Obs*] See MOOR-LAND

Mŏr'ling, *n* [Fr *mort,* dead, Lat *mortuus,* from *morior,* to die] Wool plucked from a dead sheep, worthless *Ainsworth*

Mor'mal, *n* [Fr *mor-mal,* deadly evil, *mort,* dead, and *mal,* bad, evil, a gangrene *Diez*] [Written also *cormal*] "To cure ulcers, or the *mormal* or else with *Sir T Elyot*

Mor'mal, *a* Grievous, dangerous [*Obs*]

Mŏr'mo, *n* [Gr *μορμώ,* a hideous she monster, a bugbear] A bugbear, false terror [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Mŏr'mon, *n* [Gr. *μορμών,* monster, bugbear] (*Ornith*) A genus of short winged, web footed birds, the singular beak of which gives the head the appearance of a grotesque mask *Brande*

Mŏr'mon, *n* (*Eccl*) One of a sect in the United States, followers of one Joseph Smith, who claimed to work miracles, and to have found an addition to the Bible, engraved on golden plates, called the *Book of Mormon*

Mŏr'mon ism, *n* The doctrine of the Mormons

Mŏr'mon ite, *n.* A Mormon or adherent of Mormonism

Mŏr'my-rĭd, *n* (*Ichth*) A Linnæan genus of malacopterygious fishes, resembling the pike, found only in the rivers of Africa *Brande*

Mŏrn, *n* [A-S *morn, morgen, mergen,* O Sax & O H Ger *morgan,* O Frisic *morn,* Icel *morgun,* Sw *morgon,* Dan, D, & N H Ger *morgen,* Goth *maurgins*]

1 The first part of the day, the morning, — used chiefly in poetry "And blooming Peace shall ever bless thy *morn*" *Prior*

From *morn*
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve *Milton*

2 The following day, morrow

Mornė (mōr-nā'), *n* [Fr, from *morne* sad, sorrowful See MOURN]

1 The head of the lance used in tilting or other peaceful encounters. It was curved so that an adversary might be unhorsed, but not wounded, by a stroke. *Fairholt*

2. (*Her*) A rampant lion depicted in coat-armor, but without teeth, tongue, or claws. [Written also *mort-né.*]

Mŏrn'ing, *n* [See *supra*]

1 The first or early part of the day, variously understood as the earliest hours of light, the time from midnight to noon, from rising till dinner, &c

2 The first or early part.

In the *morning* of life devote yourself to the service of the Most High *J Clarke*

Mŏrn'ing, *a* Pertaining to the first part or early part of the day, being in the early part of the day, as, *morning* dew, *morning* light, *morning* service.

She looks as clear
As *morning* roses newly washed with dew *Shak*

Mŏrn'ing-glō'ry, *n* (*Bot*) A climbing plant of the genus *Ipomœa,* having handsome, funnel shaped flowers, usually purple or white, sometimes pink or pale blue *Gray*

Mŏrn'ing-gown, *n* A gown worn in the morning, before one is formally dressed

Mŏrn'ing-star, *n* [A S *morgensteorra*]

1 The planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning

2 An implement of ancient warfare, consisting of a staff from which was suspended by a chain a ball covered with spikes *Fairholt*

Mō'ro, *n* [It, from Lat *morus,* mulberry, Gr *μόρον*] (*Med*) A small abscess or tumor having a resemblance to a mulberry *Dunglison.*

Mo rŏc'can, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Morocco, or its inhabitants

Mo rŏc'co, *n* [Sp *marroqui,* Fr *maroquin,* It *marrocchino*] A fine kind of leather, prepared commonly from goatskin (though an inferior kind is made of sheepskin), and tanned with sumach, — said to be so called because first prepared by the Moors

Mo-rŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *μωρολογία,* foolish talk, from *μωρος,* foolish, and *λόγος,* discourse] Foolish talk, nonsense, folly [*Obs*]

Mo rōne', *n* A deep crimson color. See MAROON

Mo rōse', *a* [Lat *morosus,* properly, excessively addicted to any particular way or habit, from *mos, moris,* manner, habit, way of life, Fr *morose,* It. & Sp *moroso*] Of a sour temper, sullen and austere, severe

Some have deserved censure for a *morose* and affected taciturnity, others have made speeches, though they had nothing to say *Watts*

Syn — Sullen, gruff, severe austere gloomy, splenetic crabbed, crusty, churlish surly, ill-humored, ill-natured

Mo rōse'ly, *adv* Sourly, with sullen austerity.

Mo rōse'ness, *n* Sourness of temper, sullenness.

Learn good humor, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and *moroseness* *Watts*

☞ *Moroseness* is not precisely *peevishness* or *fretfulness* though often accompanied with it It denotes more of silence and severity or ill humor than the irritability or inattention which characterizes *peevishness*

Mo rō'sis, *n* [Gr *μωρωσις,* from *μῶρος,* silly, foolish] (*Med*) Idiocy, fatuity, stupidity, stupor

Mo rŏs'i ty, *n* [Lat *morositas,* Fr *morosité,* It *morosidad,* It *morosità* See *supra* — MOROSENESS] [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Mŏr'o sŏph *n* [Gr foolish and *σοφος,* wise, philosopher] [*Obs*]

Mo rŭs'eate, *a* Of a mulberry color [*Obs*] *Selden.*

Mo rŭs'ite (mŏ-), *n* [Lat *morosus* Cf Gr *μόρος, μόρυσσος* a kind of pipe clay] (*Min*) A variety of native phosphate of lime, of a greenish blue color.

Mo rŭx'ate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of moroxylic acid and a base

Mŏr'ox yl'ic (110), *a* [Fr *moroxylique,* from Lat *morus,* a mulberry tree, *morum,* a mulberry, Gr. *μορον, μόον, μορια,* and *ὕλη,* wood] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the mulberry, as, *moroxylic* acid, a vegetable acid obtained from a saline exudation from the *Morus alba,* or white mulberry

Mŏr'phĕus, or **Mŏr'phe ŭs** *n* [Lat *Morpheus,* Gr *Μορφεύς,* properly, the fashioner or molder, because of the shapes he calls up before the sleeper, from *μορφή,* form, shape, *μορφαι,* to shape, fashion, mold] (*Myth*) The god of dreams

Mŏr'phew (mŏr'fū), *n* [Fr *morphee,* It *morfea,* L Lat *morphea,* from Gr *μορφή,* form, shape] A leprous eruption [*Obs*] *Drayton.*

Mŏr'phew, *v t* To cover with a morphew. *Hall.*

Mŏr'phi a, } *n* [Fr *morphine,* from Gr *Μορφεύς,*
Mŏr'phi-nā, } the god of dreams or sleep, q. v]
Mŏr'phine, } (*Chem*) A vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium, of which it constitutes one of the narcotic principles Its salts are much used in medicine as an anodyne

Mŏr'pho lŏg'ic, } *a* [Fr *morphologique*] Per-
Mŏr'pho-lŏg'ic al, } taining to, or according to the principles of, morphology

Mŏr'pho-lŏg'ic al-ly, *adv* With reference to the facts or principles of morphology.

Mor phŏl'o gist, *n* One who is versed in, or writes upon, morphology.

Mor-phŏl'o gy, *n.* [Gr *μορφή,* form, and *λόγος,* discourse, Fr *morphologie.*] The science which describes the ideal forms of the parts or organs in

the structure of plants and animals, treating of their varieties, homologies, and metamorphoses

Mŏr'pi-on, *n* [Fr, from Lat *mordens*, biting, and L Lat *pedo*, Lat *pediculus*, louse] An insect of the louse kind *Hudibras*

Mor-pŭk'ee, *n* An elegantly decorated pleasure-boat, used upon the Ganges, moved by numerous paddles

Mŏr'rhu-ă, *n* (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes, including the common cod

Mŏr'rĭçe, *n* A kind of dance, also, a game, the same as MORRIS

Mŏr'ri mal, *n* See MORMAL

Mŏr'ri-mal, *a* Grievous afflictive, dangerous [*Obs*] "*Morrimal* ulcers" *Holland*

Mŏr'ris, *n* [Fr *morisque*, It *moresca* See MORISCO]

1. A dance in imitation of the Moors, as sarabands, chacons, &c, usually performed with castanets or rattles held in the hands, by a single person, in connection with entertainments like puppet shows, &c, —more properly called *morisco Strutt*

2 A dance formerly common in England, sometimes performed by itself, but more frequently joined with pageants and processions, especially those appropriate to the celebration of May games On these occasions, the hobby horse, or a dragon, with Robin Hood, Maid Marian, and other fictitious characters, were personified as part of the dance The garments of the morris dancers were adorned with bells, ribbons, &c *Strutt*

3 A game played on a board having marked on it three concentric squares, with lines drawn from the angles of the outer one to those of the inner, and also lines from the middle of each side of the outer square to that of the inner, at the angles and intersections black spots were made, to indicate where the pieces or men should be laid

☞ The game is played by two persons with nine pieces each, and hence is called *nine-men's morris* The pieces are placed alternately, by each player, on the spots, and each player endeavors to prevent his opponent from placing three pieces in a row Without the intervention of a piece belonging to the other Should either succeed in so doing, he may take up one of his opponent's pieces, and he who takes off all of his opponent's pieces wins the game When a board is not at hand the figures are sometimes drawn on the ground with holes for the spots *Strutt* "The nine men's *morris* is filled up with mud *Shak*

Mŏr'ris, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Leptocephalus*, resembling the eel, but having a very slender body, compressed so far as to be thin and flat, like tape

Mŏr'ris-dănçe, *n* The same as MORRIS, q v

Mŏr'ris-dăn'çer, *n* One who dances a morris dance *Sir W Temple*

Mŏr'ris-pīke, *n* A Moorish pike [*Obs*] *Shak*

Mŏr'rōw, *n* [O Eng *morwe morwening*, A-S, *morgen*, *morn* See MORN and MORNING]

1 Morning [*Rare*]

But by the cause that they shulden rise
Early a-*morwe* for to seen the sight *Chaucer*

2 The next following day, the day subsequent to the day specified

[illegible] sacrifice of his offering be a vow or a voluntary [illegible] d on the same day that he offereth his sacrifice, and on the *morrow*, also, the remainder of it shall be [illegible] *Lev* vii 16

[illegible] till this stormy night is gone,
[illegible] and the eternal *morrow* dawn *Crashaw*

3. The day following the present, to-morrow

The Lord did that thing on the *morrow* *Ex* ix 6

Good morrow, good morning, —a customary form of salutation — *To-morrow*, on the morrow, on the next following day

Mŏrse, *n* [Fr *morse*, Russ *morj*, Lapp *morsl*] (*Zool*) The sea horse, or walrus See WALRUS

Mŏrse, *n* [Lat *morsus*, a biting, a clasp, from *mordere*, to bite] A clasp or fastening for garments in front, usually made of the precious metals *Fairholt*

Mŏr'sel, *n* [O Fr *morsel*, *morcel* See MORCEAU]

1 A bite, a mouthful, a bit of food

Every *morsel* to a satisfied hunger is only a new labor to a tired digestion *South*

2 Hence, a small quantity of any thing, a little piece, a fragment

Mŏr'si tā'tion, *n* The act of biting or gnawing, morsure [*Obs*]

Mŏr'sūre (mŏr'shŭr), *n* [Fr, Pr, & It *morsura*, from Lat *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite] The act of biting

Mort, *n* [Fr *mort*, death, from Lat *mors*, *mortis*, Fr *a la mort*, a cry that hunters use to call the dogs when the deer is taken] A note or tune sounded at the death of game

The sportsman then sounded a treble *mort* *W Scott*

Mort, *n* 1 A great quantity, a large amount [*Prov Eng*]

There was a *mort* of merry-making *Dickens*

2 A woman [*Cant*] "Male gypsies all, not a *mort* among them" *B Jonson*.

3 A salmon in his third year [*Prov. Eng*]

Mŏr'tal, *a* [Lat *mortalis*, from *mors*, *mortis*, death, from *morire*, to die, It. *mortale*, Sp & Pr. *mortal*, Fr *mortel*]

1 Subject to death; destined to die; as, man is *mortal*

2 Destructive to life, causing or occasioning death, terminating life, exposing to or deserving death, as, a *mortal* wound or injury, a *mortal* sin.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose *mortal* taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe *Milton*

3 Admitting death, accessible to the action or influence of death

Last of all, against himself he turns his sword, but missing the *mortal* place, with his poniard finishes the work *Milton*

Safe in the hand of one disposing Power,
Or in the natal or the *mortal* hour *Pope*

4 Hence, affecting as if with power to kill, extreme, violent, vexing, tormenting

The nymph grew pale, and in a *mortal* fright *Dryden*

5 Human, belonging to man, who is mortal, as, *mortal* wit or knowledge, *mortal* power.

The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful *Milton*

Mortal foe, or *enemy*, an inveterate, desperate, or implacable enemy, a foe bent on one's destruction

Mŏr'tal, *n* A being subject to death, a human being man "Warn poor *mortals* left behind" *Pacific*

Mor-tăl'i ty, *n* [Lat *mortalitas*, Fr *mortalité*, Pr *mortaldat*, Sp *mortalidad*, *mortaldad*, It *mortalita*]

1 The condition or quality of being mortal, subjection to death or to the necessity of dying

When I saw her die
I then did think on your *mortality* *Carew*

2 Death, destruction

Gladly would I meet
Mortality, my sentence *Milton*

3 The whole sum or number of deaths in a given time or a given community, as, a great *mortality*

4 Those who are, or that which is mortal, the human race humanity, human nature "Take these tears, *mortality's* relict" *Pope*

Bill of mortality See Bill —*Law of mortality* a mathematical relation between the numbers living at different ages, so that from a given large number of persons alive at one age, it can be computed what number are likely to survive a given number of years — *Table of mortality*, a table exhibiting the average relative number of persons who survive, or who have died, at the end of each year of life out of a given number supposed to have been born at the same time

Mŏr'tal ĭze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MORTALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* MORTALIZING] To make mortal [*Rare*]

Mŏr'tal-ly, *adv* 1 In a mortal manner, deadlily irrecoverably as, *mortally* wounded

2 In the highest possible degree, inveterately, desperately

Adrian *mortally* envied poets painters, and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel *Bacon*

Mŏr'tal ness, *n* The state of being mortal, mortality

Mŏr'tar, *n* [Lat *mortarium*, It *mortaro*, *mortajo*, Sp *mortero*, Pg *morteiro*, Pr & Fr *mortier*, A S *mortere*, O H Ger *mortari*, *morsarl*, N H Ger *mörser*]

1 A wide mouthed vessel, in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are pounded or bruised with a pestle

2 (*Mil*) A short piece of ordnance, used for throwing bombs, carcasses, shells, &c, at high angles of elevation, as 45°, and even higher, —so named from its resemblance in shape to the utensil above described.

Mortar-bed (*Mil*), a frame-work of wood and iron, suitably hollowed out to receive the breech and trunnions of a mortar —*Mortar-piece* a mortar [*Obs*] *Shak* —*Mortar-wagon*, a wagon used to transport mortars, mortar beds, spare guns, and projectiles

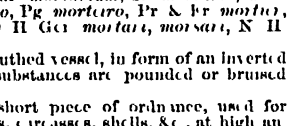

Mortar on its Bed

Mŏr'tar, *n* [Lat *mortarium*, Fr & Pr *mortier*, Sp *mortero*, Pg *morteiro*, M H Ger *morter*, N H Ger *mortel*, D *mortel*] A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls

Mort d'ăn'çes tor [Death of the ancestor] (*Law*) A writ of assize, by which a demandant recovers possession of an estate from which he has been ousted, on the death of his ancestor *Blackstone*

Mŏr'ter, *n* [Fr. *mortier*] A chamber lamp or light [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Mŏrt'gaġe (mŏr'gĕj), *n* [Fr *mort gage*, from *mort*, Lat *mortuus*, dead, and *gage*, pledge See GAGE]

1 (*Law*) A conveyance of property, upon condition, as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void upon payment or performance

☞ It was called a *mortgage* (or *dead pledge*) because, whatever profit it might yield, it did not thereby redeem itself, but became lost or *dead* to the mortgagor upon breach of the condition But in equity a *right of redemption* is an inseparable incident of a mortgage until the mortgager is debarred by his own laches, or by judicial decree *Cowell Blount Kent Tomlins New Am Cyc*

2. The state of being pledged; as, lands given in *mortgage*.

Mŏrt'gaġe (mŏr'gĕj), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* MORTGAGED, *p pr* & *vb n* MORTGAGING]

1 (*Law*) To grant or convey, as property, for the security of a debt, or other engagement, upon a condition that if the debt or engagement shall be discharged according to the contract, the conveyance shall be void, otherwise to become absolute, subject, however, to the right of redemption.

2 Hence, to pledge, to make liable to the payment of any debt or expenditure

Already a portion of the entire capital of the nation is *mortgaged* for the support of drunkards *L Beecher*

Mŏrt'gaġe-deed (mŏr'gĕj deed), *n* (*Law*) A deed given by way of mortgage

Mŏrt ga-ġee' (mŏr ga jee'), *n* (*Law*) The person to whom property is mortgaged, or to whom a mortgage is made or given

Mŏrt'gaġe-ŏr' (mŏr'gĕj-ŏr'), } *n.* [From *mort-*
Mŏrt'ga-ger (mŏr'ga jer), } *gage Mortgagor* is an orthography that should have no countenance If accented on the last syllable, the spelling should be *mortgageon*] (*Law*) The person who conveys property as security for debt, as above specified

Mŏr'ti-er (*or* mŏr'te ā'), *n* [Fr] A cap of state anciently worn by the kings of France *Brande.*

Mor-tĭf'er ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *mortifer*, from *mors*, *mortis*, death, and *ferre*, to bring, It & Sp *mortifero*, Fr *mortifere*] Bringing or producing death, deadly, fatal, destructive

Mŏr'ti-fi cā'tion, *n* [Lat *mortificatio*, Fr *mortification*, Pr *mortificacio*, Sp *mortificacion*, It. *mortificazione*]

1 The act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified, especially, (*a*) (*Med*) The death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live, loss of vitality in some part of a living animal. The incipient stage is called *gangrene Dunglison.* (*b*) (*Chem* & *Metal*) Destruction of active qualities [*Obs*] *Bacon* (*c*) Subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body

The *mortification* of our lusts has something in it that is troublesome, yet nothing that is unreasonable *Tillotson*

(*d*) Hence, generally, deprivation or depression of self approval, abatement of pride, humiliation, chagrin vexation

We had the *mortification* to lose sight of Munich, Augsburg, and Ratisbon *Addison*

2 That which mortifies, cause of humiliation, chagrin, or vexation

It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit *L'Estrange*

3 (*Scots Law*) A bequest to some literary or religious institution, —nearly synonymous with *mortmain* *Brande*

Syn —Chagrin, vexation, trouble, shame See CHAGRIN

Mŏr'ti fied-ness, *n* The state of being mortified, humiliation, subjection of the passions

Mŏr'ti fi'er, *n* One who, or that which, mortifies

Mŏr'ti fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MORTIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* MORTIFYING] [Fr *mortifier*, Pr *mortifiar*, *mortificar*, It & Lat *mortificare*, from Lat *mors*, *mortis*, death, and *facere*, to make]

1 To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of, to change to gangrene

2 To destroy the active powers or essential qualities of [*Obs*] "Quicksilver . . *mortified* with turpentine" *Bacon.*

He *mortified* pearls in vinegar *Hakewill*

3 To deaden by religious discipline, as the carnal affections, bodily appetites, or worldly desires, to bring into subjection, to abase, to humble "With fasting *mortified*, worn out with tears." *Hartc* "*Mortify* thy learned lust" *Prior.*

Mortify, therefore, your members which are upon the earth *Col* iii 5

4 Hence, generally, to affect with vexation, chagrin, or humiliation, to humble, to depress

Arrived the news of the fatal battle of Worcester, which exceedingly *mortified* our expectations *Evelyn*

How often is the ambitious man *mortified* with the very praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks they ought! *Addison*

Mŏr'ti fy, *v i* 1 To lose vitality, as flesh, to gangrene

2 To practice severities and penance from religious motives.

This makes him give alms of all that he hath, watch, fast, and *mortify* *Law*

3 To be subdued, to die away.

Mŏr'ti-fy'ing, *a* Tending to humble or abase, humiliating, as, a *mortifying* repulse

Mŏr'ti-fy'ing-ly, *adv* Humiliatingly.

Mŏr'tise (mŏr'tis), *n* [Fr *mortaise*, Sp. *mortaja*, W *mortais*, Armor *mortez*, Ir. *mortas*, *mortis*, Gael *moirtees*] A cavity cut into a piece of timber, or other material, to receive the end of another piece, made to fit it, called a *tenon*

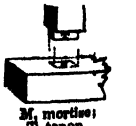

M, mortise T, tenon.

Mortise-joint, a joint made by a mortise and tenon — *Mortise-lock*, a lock made to fit into a mortise cut in the

stile of a door — *Mortise-wheel*, a cast-iron wheel, with wooden cogs inserted in mortises on its circumference

Môr'tise, *v t.* [*imp & p p.* MORTISED (môr'tist), *p. pr & vb n* MORTISING]
1. To cut or make a mortise in
2 To join by a tenon and mortise, as, to *mortise* a beam into a post, or a joist into a girder

Môr'tis-ing-ma-chine', *n* A power or hand machine for making mortises in wood

Môr'ling, *n* Wool taken from a dead sheep. [Written also *morling*]

Môrt'main, *n* [Fr *mort*, *morte*, dead, and *main*, hand, Fr *main morte*, Lat *mortua manus*] (*Law*) Possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that can not alienate

☞ The term was originally applied to conveyances of land made to ecclesiastical bodies, afterward made to *any* corporate body *Burrill*

Mort-mŏ (mort mō'), *n* See MORNE

Môrt'pāy, *n* [Fr *mort*, dead, and Eng *pay*] Dead pay, payment not made [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Môr'tress, } *n* [From *mortar*] A dish of meat of
Môr'trew, } various kinds, beaten together [*Obs*]

Môrt'u-a-ry (môrt'yu a ry), *n* [L Lat *mortuarium* See *infra*]
1. A sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by, and due to, the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner It seems to have been originally a voluntary bequest or donation, intended to make amends for any failure in the payment of tithes of which the deceased had been guilty
2 A burial place

Môrt'u-a-ry, *a* [Lat *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead, from *mortuus*, dead, Fr *mortuaire*, Sp *mortuorio*] Belonging to the burial of the dead, as, *mortuary* monuments

Mō'rus, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants, some species of which produce edible fruit, the mulberry

☞ *M alba* is the white mulberry, the leaves of which are extensively used for feeding silk-worms, for which it furnishes the chief food — *M multicaulis* the many-stemmed or Chinese mulberry a native of the Philippine Islands, but introduced into India and Europe, is also used for feeding silk-worms and in some places is cultivated in preference to the white mulberry on account of the greater abundance of its leaves — *M nigra* the black mulberry, produces a dark-colored fruit, of an agreeable flavor *Baird*

Môr'vant, *n* A kind of sheep

Mo-zā'ic, *n* [Fr *mosaique*, Pr *mozaic*, *musec*, Sp & Pg *mosaico*, It *mosaico*, *musaico*, Late Gr *μουσαϊκόν*, *μουσεῖον*, Lat *musivum*, from Gr *Μουσεῖος*, belonging to the Muses] Inlaid work, in which the effect of painting is produced by the use or combination of pieces of colored stone or other hard substance, natural or artificial, used for floors, walls, ornamental furniture, jewelry, and the like, — called also *mosaic work*

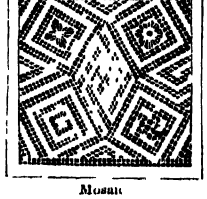

Mosaic

Mo-zā'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to the style of work called mosaic, formed by uniting pieces of different colors, variegated tessellated, also, composed of various materials or ingredients

Mosaic gold (*a*) A peculiar alloy, composed of from 52 to 55 parts of zinc, and 45 to 48 parts of copper, used for cheap articles of jewelry and ornamental metal-work, — called also *or-molu* (*b*) The bi-sulphuret of tin in the form of brilliant gold colored scales the *aurum musivum* of the old chemists, known also as *bronze powder*, and used for ornamental work as in the manufacture of paper-hangings — *Mosaic wool-work*, figured work analogous to mosaic, wrought in rugs, &c, by arranging colored threads of worsted side by side in a compact mass, so that the desired figures shall appear at the ends or in any transverse section, and then, after a *backing* of canvas or other material has been cemented by India rubber to an end section, cutting off transversely a sufficient thickness for the pile or nap, by the repetition of which process many like patterns are successively produced

Mo-zā'ic, } *a* [From *Moses*] Pertaining to Mo-
Mo zā'ic-al, } ses, the leader of the Israelites, as, the *Mosaic* law, rites, or institutions

Mo-zā'ic-al-ly, *adv* After the manner of mosaic work

Mo zā'ism, *n* Attachment to the doctrines of Moses, that which pertains to the doctrines of Moses

Mŏs'a sau'rus, *n* [Lat *Mosa*, the River Meuse, on which Maestricht is situated, and Gr *σαῦρος*, lizard] (*Paleon*) An extinct water lizard, allied to the monitor, and larger than the crocodile Several species have been found fossil in the cretaceous formations of Europe and America The first was discovered in beds of clay, near Maestricht, in Germany [Written also *mososaurus*]

Mŏs'cha-tel, *n* [N Lat *moschatellina*, from Gr *μόσχος*, Lat *muscus*, musk, It *moscatellina*, Fr *moscatelaine* See MUSK] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Adoxa* (*A. moschatellina*), the flowers of which are pale green, and have a faint musky smell It is found in woods in all parts of Europe, and is called also *hollow-root* and *musk crow-foot* *Loudon.*

Mos-chĭf'ĕr, *n.* (*Zoöl*) A tribe of ruminant animals, including the musk deer

Mŏs'chus, *n.* (*Zool*) A genus of animals, the musk-deer

Mo-sĕlle', *n* A French white wine, being one of the most acid of the light wines *Simmonds*

Mŏz'lem (synop , § 130), *n* [Ar *moslem*, *muslim*, a true believer in the Mohammedan faith, from *salama*, to submit to God, to resign one's self to the divine will See ISLAM] A Mussulman, an orthodox Mohammedan [Written also *muslim*]

Mŏz'lem, *a* Pertaining to the Mohammedans, Mohammedan

They piled the ground with *Moslem* slain *Halleck*

Mŏz'lings, *n pl* Thin shreds of leather shaved off in dressing skins *Simmonds*

Mŏs'o-sau'rus, *n* See MOSASAURUS

Mŏsque (mŏsk), *n* [Fr *mosquee*, It *moschea*, Sp *mezquita*, Pg *mesquita*, Ar *masjid*, from *sajada*, to bend, bow, adore] A Mohammedan church or place of religious worship [Written also *mosk*]

Mos qui'to (mus kē'to), *n , pl* MOSQUITOLS [Sp & Pg *mosquito*, from Sp *mosca*, Lat *musca*, fly, Fr *moustique*] (*Entom*) A small insect, of several different species, of the genus *Culex*, having a sharp pointed proboscis, by means of which it punctures the skins of animals and sucks their blood, the minute wounds thus made being often attended with swelling and a considerable degree of pain The larvæ are developed in water The common mosquito of the United States is *C mosquito*, and there are various species that abound in marshes and low lands, and whose stings are peculiarly painful [Written also *muskito*, *musquito*]

Mŏss (31), *n* [A S *meos*, Icel *mosi*, Dan *mos*, *moos*, Sw *mossa*, D *mos*, O H Ger *mos*, *muos*, *mues*, M H Ger *mos*, *mues*, N H Ger *moos*, allied to Lat *muscus*, Fr *mousse*] (*Bot*) An acrogenous cryptogamous plant of a cellular structure, with leaves, and a distinct root It is of small size and found nearly all over the world, growing chiefly in moist places The stem is leafy, and the leaves are narrow and simple

☞ The term *moss* is also popularly applied to many other small, cryptogamic plants particularly *lichens* species of which are called *tree moss rock moss coral-moss* &c The *fir-moss* and *club-moss* are of the genus *Lycopodium*

☞ *Moss* is sometimes used in the composition of words which need no special explanation as *moss land moss-basket moss capped*, *moss-clad*, *moss covered moss-grown* and the like

Mŏss, *n* [O H Ger & O D *mos*, Prov Ger *moo* Du *mosz*, Sw *mosse*, *masse*] A bog, a place where peat is found as, Chat *moss*

Mŏss, *v t* [*imp & p p* MOSSED (mŏst), *p pr & vb n* MOSSING] To cover with moss

An oak whose boughs were *mossed* with age *Shak*

Mŏss'-ăg'ate, *n* (*Min*) A variety of agate having internally a moss-like appearance, — called also *mocha stone* *Dana*

Mŏss'-bŭnk'er *n* (*Ichth*) A fish (*Alosa menhaden*) related to the shad *De Kay*

Mŏss'i ness, *n* [From *mossy*] The state of being overgrown with moss

Mŏss'-lănd, *n* Land produced by the accumulation of aquatic plants, forming peat bogs of more or less consistency, as the water is drained off or returned in its pores

Mŏss'-pĭnk, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Phlox* (*P subulata*), found on dry, rocky hills in the Middle United States, and often cultivated for its handsome flowers *Gray*

Mŏss'-rōse, *n* (*Bot*) A variety of rose having a moss like pubescence or growth on the calyx or envelope of the flower *Loudon*

Mŏss'-rŭsh, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Juncus* (*J squarrosus*)

Mŏss'-trōop'er, *n* [From *moss* and *trooper*] One of a class of marauders or bandits that formerly infested the border country between England and Scotland The name is derived from the character of the country over which they "trooped," it being extensively *moss*, or morass

Mŏss'y, *a* [*comp* MOSSIER, *superl* MOSSIEST]
1 Overgrown with moss, abounding with moss

Old trees are more *mossy* than young *Bacon*

2 Bordered with moss, as, *mossy* brooks, *mossy* fountains *Pope Cowley*

Mōst (20), *a superl of more* [Scot *mast*, *maist*, A S *mæst*, Goth *mists*, O Sax , O D, & Icel *mêst*, Dan & D *meest*, Sw *mast*, O & N H Ger *mest*]
1 Consisting of the greatest number or quantity, exceeding in quantity, greatest, with plural, exceeding in number, numerous beyond others

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness *Prov* xx 6

2 Superior to all others, of higher rank or degree, of greatest consideration, greatest [*Obs*]

And every of them strove with *most* delight
Him to aggrate *Spenser*

☞ *Most* is used as a noun, the words *part*, *portion*, *quantity* &c , being omitted, and has the following meanings 1 The greatest number or part preponderating portion, highest or chief part "Envenoming the hearts of *most* and least" *Spenser* 2 The utmost, furthest possible amount or degree; especially in the phrases *to make the most of*, *at the most*, *to the most* "Your actions ever driven *to the most*" *J Fletcher*

A covetous man *makes the most of* what he has, and can get *L'Estrange.*

— *Most an end*, generally, all the time [*Obs*] "She sleeps *most an end*" *Massinger.*

Mōst, *adv* [A S *mæst*, Goth *maist* See *supra.*] In the greatest or highest degree

Those nearest the king, and *most* his favorites, were courtiers and prelates *Milton*

☞ Placed before an adjective or adverb, *most* is used to form the superlative degree, being equivalent to the termination *est* as, *most* vile, *most* wicked, *most* illustrious, *most* rapidly

Mōst'ick, } *n* [Eng *maul stick*, q v] A mahl-
Mōst'lick, } stick, or painter's staff or stick on which he rests his hand in painting.

Mŏst'ŭl hŭ'bă, *n* See MUSLAIBA

Mōst'ly, *adv* For the greatest part, chiefly; in the main

Mŏs'trā, *n* [It] (*Mus*) A mark placed upon the staff at the end of a line to show what note the next line begins with, a direct See DIRECT

Mōst'what, *adv* For the most part [*Obs*]

All the rest do *most what* fair amiss *Spenser*

Mŏt, *n* [Fr & Pr *mot*, Sp & Pg *mote*, It *motto*, L Lat *mattum*, a mutter, a grunt, from L at *mutire*, *mutare*, to mutter]
1 A word hence, a motto [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*
2 (*Pron* mō) A pithy or witty saying, a witticism [*Gallicism*]

Here and there turns up a savage *mot* *North Brit Rev*

3 A note or brief strain on a bugle *W Scott.*

Mŏt'a cĭl, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Motacilla*

Mŏt'a-cĭl'i-dæ, *n* [Lat] (*Ornith*) A genus of passerine, dentirostral birds, including the wagtail *Baird.*

Mo tā'tion, *n* The act of moving motion [*Obs*]

Mōte [A S *môt*, *gemot* See MOOT] A word used in composition, and signifying meeting, as in burgh-*mote* folk *mote* and the like

Mōte, *n* [A S *mot* D *mot*, *moet mote*, Sp *mota*, a small knot on cloth a slight defect or fault] A small particle, any thing proverbially small, a spot, a speck

The little *motes* in the sun do ever stir, though there is no wind *Bacon.*
We are *motes* in the midst of generations *Landor.*

Mōte, for *mought*, *might* or *must* [*Obs*] "To rescue her if ill *mote* her betide" *Fairfax.*

Mo-rĭl'i-dæ, *n* (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes, including the whistle fish

Mō'tĕt', *n* [Fr *motet*, L Lat *motettum*, It *motetto*, diminutive of *motto*, word, device See MOT] (*Mus*) A musical composition adapted to sacred words in church style, an anthem

Mŏth (21), *n pl* MOTHS (mŏthz) [A S *mothdhe*, *mothdhe*, D *mot*, Ger *motte*]
1 (*Entom*) A lepidopterous insect, having antennæ that taper regularly to a point, chiefly of nocturnal habits The clothes' moth is of several species of the genus *Tinea* This breeds in yarn and garments, and often does injury by eating the substance and destroying the texture

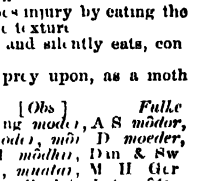

Feather winged Moth (*Pterophoma*)

2 That which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes any thing

Mŏth'cat, *v t* To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment

Mŏth'en, *a* Full of moths [*Obs*] *Fulke*

Mŏth'er (mŭth'er), *n* [O Eng *moder*, A S *mŏdor*, O Sax *mŏdar*, I Ger *moder*, *mŏr* D *moeder*, *moer*, O Fries *moder*, Icel *mŏdhir*, Dan & Sw *moder*, O H Ger *muotar*, *muotar*, M H Ger *muoter*, N H Ger *mutter*, allied to Lat *mâter*, Gr *μητηρ*, Skt *matri* Ir *mathair*, O Pr *mata*, O Slav *mati* Russ *maty*, Ir *mathair*, It , Sp , & Pg *madre*, Pr *maire* Fr *mere*, from Lat *mater*]
1 A female parent especially, one of the human race, a woman who has borne a child, — correlate to *son* or *daughter*

2 That which has produced any thing source of birth or origin, that in which any thing takes root, generatrix

Alas! poor country! it can not
Be called our *mother*, but our grave *Shak.*
O silence! thou art *mother* of a show! *Wordsworth.*

I behold the solitary majesty of Crete, *mother* of a religion it is said that lived two thousand years *Landor*

3 An old woman or matron [*Familiar*]
4 Hysterical passion [*Obs*] *Graunt.*
5 A young girl See MAUTHER [*Obs*] *B & Fl.*

Mother Carey's chicken (*Ornith*), a small bird of the genus *Procellaria* (*P pelagica*), the stormy petrel See PETREL

Mŏth'er, *a* Received by birth or from ancestors; native, natural, as, *mother* language, also, acting the part, or having the place, of a mother, originating

It is the *mother* falsehood from which all idolatry is derived *T Arnold*

Mother church, the original or oldest church, or one from which other churches have had their origin; — especially applied by its adherents to the church of Rome.

Möth'er, *v i* To become concreted, as the thick matter of liquors

Möth'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MOTHERED, *p pr* & *vb n* MOTHERING.] To adopt as a son or daughter, to perform the duties of a mother to

Möth'er, *n* [L Ger *moder*, D *modder*, *moer*, Dan. *mudder*, N H Ger *mutter*, allied to *mud*] A thick, slimy substance concreted in liquors, particularly in vinegar, but different from scum or common lees

Möth'er hood, *n* The state of being a mother, the character or office of a mother

Möth'er ing, *n* A rural custom in England, practiced on Mid lent Sunday, supposed to have been originally a visiting of the mother church to make offerings at the high altar, but now a friendly visit to a parent *Nares*

To go a mothering, to make such a visit

I ll to thee a simnel give,
'Gainst thou goest a mothering *Herrick*

Möth'er-in-lqw, *n*. The mother of one's husband or wife

Möth'er-länd, *n* The land of one's mother or parents

Möth'er less, *a* Destitute of a mother, having lost a mother, as, *motherless* children

Möth'er-liq'uor, *n* See MOTHER WATER

Möth'er-ly (müth'er lY), *a* [A S *mödorlic*]

1 Pertaining to a mother, as, *motherly* power or authority

2 Becoming a mother, tender, parental, as, *motherly* love or care

Syn. — Maternal parental — MOTHERLY, MATERNAL *Motherly*, being Anglo-Saxon, is the more familiar word of the two when both have the same meaning. Besides this, *maternal* is confined to the feelings of a mother toward her *own* children, whereas *motherly* has a secondary sense, as in the expression *motherly* care &c, denoting a care *like* that of a mother for her offspring There is, perhaps, a growing tendency thus to separate the two, confining *motherly* to the latter signification "They formed her the great mother, for her *motherly* care in cherishing her brethren whilst young *Raleigh* "When I see the *motherly* airs of my little daughters when playing with their puppets I can not but flatter myself that their husbands and children will be happy in the possession of such wives and mothers *Addison*

Möth'er ly, *adv* In the manner of a mother

Möth'er-of-pëarl' (përl'), *n* The hard, silvery, brilliant, internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters, which is often variegated with changing purple and azure colors, nacre

Möth'er-of-thyme' (tim'), *n* (*Bot*) A small aromatic plant (*Thymus serpyllum*), — called also *wild-thyme* *P Cyc*

Möth'er-queen, *n* The mother of a reigning sovereign, queen mother

Möth'er-tönge (tüng), *n* 1 A language from which another language has had its origin

2 The language of one's native land, native language

Möth'er-wa'ter, *n* The impure residue of a liquor or solution from which crystals have been obtained

Möth'er-wit, *n* Native wit, common sense

Möth'er wort (müth'er-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) An herb of the genus *Leonurus*, of a bitter taste, used popularly in medicine

Möth'er y (müth'er Y), *a* Resembling or partaking of the nature of mother, concreted, as, the *motherly* substance in liquors

Möth'-gnät (-nät), *n* (*Entom*) A dipterous insect of the genus *Bychoda*

Möth'-hünt'er, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Caprimulgus*, the goat sucker

Möth'-mül'lein, } *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus
Möth'-mül'len, } *Verbascum* (*V blattaria*), having flowers yellow or white tinged with purple It is common by road sides *Gray*

Möth'wort (würt), *n* A plant

Möth'y, *a* [*compar* MOTHIER, *superl* MOTHIEST] [From *moth*] Full of moths, eaten by moths

Mō'tif, *n* Motive [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Mo-tif'ic, *a* [Lat *motus*, motion, from *movere*, *motum*, to move, and *facere*, to make] Producing motion. *Good*

Mō'tile, *a* [Fr See MOTIVE] Having powers of self motion, though unconscious, as, the *motile* spores of certain sea weeds *Dana*

Mo til'i ty, *n*. [Fr] The faculty of moving, contractility *Dunglison*

Mō'tion, *n* [Lat. *motio*, from *movere*, *motum*, to move, Fr. *motion*, Pr. *mocio*, Sp *mocion*, It *mozione*]

1 The act or process of changing place; movement, alteration of position, the passing of a body from one place to another, whether by voluntary, organic, or mechanical action, — opposed to *rest*

2 Appropriate motion, manner of motion, port, gait, air "Each member move and every *motion* guide" *Blackmore* "Watching the *motion* of her patron's eye" *Dryden*

3 Power of, or capacity for, motion. "Devoid of sense and *motion*" *Milton.*

4 Movement of the mind, will, desires, or passions; mental act, or impulse to any action; internal activity

Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God *South.*

There is a fire
And *motion* of the soul which will not dwell
In its own narrow being *Byron*

5 Proposal made, proposition offered, especially, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly, as, a *motion* is made for a committee, a *motion* for introducing a bill, a *motion* to adjourn.

6 A puppet show or puppet [*Obs*]

What *motion's* this? the model of Nineveh? *Beau. & Fl*

☞ *Motion*, in mechanics, may be simple or compound Simple motions are, (*a*) *Straight translation*, which, if of indefinite duration, must be reciprocating (*b*) *Simple rotation*, which may be either continuous or reciprocating, and when reciprocating is called *oscillating* (*c*) *Helical*, which, if of indefinite duration, must be reciprocating Compound motion consists of combinations of any of the simple motions

Perpetual motion (*Mech*), an incessant motion conceived to be attainable by a machine supplying its own motive forces independently of any action from without, or which has within itself the means, when once set in motion, of continuing its motion perpetually, or until worn out, without any new application of external force, — also, the machine itself by means of which it is attempted or supposed possible, to produce such motion, — an invention much sought after but physically impossible — *Levallant motion* See RESULTANT

Mō'tion, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MOTIONED, *p. pr* & *vb n* MOTIONING]

1 To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand, as, to *motion* to one to take a seat

2 To make proposal, to offer plans [*R*] *Milton*

Mō'tion, *v t* To propose [*Rare*] See MOVE

O thou that, when we were quite breathless, didst *motion* peace and terms of covenant with us *Milton*

Mō'tion er, *n* A mover [*Obs*]

Mō'tion ist, *n* One who makes a motion

Mō'tion less, *a* Wanting motion, being at rest

Mō'tive, *a* [Lat *movere*, *motum*, to move, It, Sp, & Pg *motivo*, Pr *motiu*] Causing motion, having power to move, or tending to move, as, a *motive* argument, *motive* power

Mō'tive, *n* [Fr *motif*, It, Sp, & Pg *motivo*]

1 That which moves, a mover [*Obs*] *Shak*

2 That which inclines to action, any thing prompting or exciting to choice, or moving the will, cause, reason, inducement

3 (*Mus*) The theme or subject, a leading phrase or passage which is reproduced and varied through the course of a composition or a movement [Written also *motivo*]

Syn — Incentive, incitement, inducement, reason, spur, stimulus cause — MOTIVE, INDUCEMENT, REASON *Motive* is the word ordinarily used in speaking of that which determines the choice We call it an *inducement* when it is attractive in its nature, leading us toward by an appeal to our natural desires for good We call it a *reason* when it is more immediately addressed to the intellect in the form of argument "By *motive*, I mean the whole of that which *moves*, excites, or invites the mind to volition, whether that be one thing singly or many things conjunctively" *Edwards*

He lives
Higher degree of life; *inducement* strong
For us *Milton*

Mō'tive, *v t* To supply a motive to or for, to prompt or incite by a motive or motives, to move

The divine punishments are *motived* by the divine wisdom acting for the good of some great whole *Wm Smith*

Mo tiv'i ty, *n* [See MOTIVE, *a*]

1 The power of producing motion

2 The quality of being influenced by motives

Mo tī'vo, *n* (*Mus*) See MOTIVE, No 3

Mōt'ley, *a* [W *mudlliw*, a changing color, from *mud*, a move, change, *mudaw*, to move, change, and *lliw*, color]

1 Variegated in color, consisting of different colors, dappled "A *motley* coat" *Shak*

☞ The domestic fool of the great formerly wore a party-colored coat Hence, in Shakspeare, Lear says, "A worthy fool *motley* is your only wear"

2 Composed of different or various parts, heterogeneously made or mixed up, discordantly composite, as, a *motley* style "Scanning the *motley* scene that varies round" *Byron*

Men of motley fools *Beau & Fl*

Mōt'ley-mīnd'ed, *a* Having diversified views and feelings *Shak*

Mōt'möt, *n* (*Ornith*) A passerine bird, of the genus *Momotus*, found in Brazil, having a long, strong, and thick beak, and a long, narrow tongue, barbed at the edges It feeds upon insects, and builds its nest in holes in the ground made by burrowing animals The name is derived from its note [Written also *momot*] *Baird*

Mō'to, *n* [It] (*Mus*) Movement, manner of movement, particularly, movement with increased rapidity, — used especially in the phrase *con moto*, directing to a somewhat quicker movement, as, *andante con moto*, a little more rapidly than *andante*, &c.

Mō'ton, *n* (*Anc Armor*) A small plate covering the armpits of a knight, used when plate armor was worn. *Fairholt.*

Mō'tor, *n*. [Lat, from *movere*, *motum*, to move, It. *motore*, Sp. *motor*, Fr. *moteur*.] One who, or that which, imparts motion; a source or originator of mechanical power, a moving power, as water, steam, animal strength, &c.

Mō'tor, } *a* [Lat. *motorius*, from *motor* See
Mō'to-ry, } *supra*.] Giving motion; pertaining
Mo-tō'ri-al, } to organs of motion, as, *motory* muscles

Mō'tor-pāth'ic, *a*. Of, or pertaining to, motor-pathy

Mo tor'pa-thy, *n*. [Lat *motor*, a mover, and Gr. πάθος, suffering] (*Med*) A system of healing by directing and exercising the motions of the body; — called also the *movement-cure*.

Mōt'tle, *a* See MOTTY

Mōt'tle (mŏt'tl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p*. MOTTLED; *p.pr.* & *vb n* MOTTLING] [From *motley*, q. v.] To mark with spots of different color, or shades of color, as if stained, to spot, to maculate.

Mōt'to, *n*, *pl* MŌT'TŌES [It *motto* See MOT.] A sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay, discourse, chapter, canto, and the like, intimating the subject of it, a brief sentence added to a device.

It was the *motto* of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works, "Serve God, and be cheerful" *Addison*

Mōt'ty, *a* Full of, or consisting of, motes. [Written also *mottie*] [*Scot*]

The *motty* dust-rock raised by the workmen *H Miller*

Mouff'lon (mŏof'lon), *n*. [Fr See MUFFLE.] (*Zool*) An animal of the sheep kind (*Capra musmon*), inhabiting the mountains of Sardinia, &c Its horns are very large, with a triangular base, and rounded angles It is supposed to be the original of the domestic sheep — Called also *musimon* or *musmon*

Mouflon (*Capra musmon*).

Mought (mowt), the obsolete preterit of *may*

Möuld, **Möuld'er**, **Möuld'y**, &c. See MOLD, MOLDER, MOLDY, &c

Mou linet' (moo lenn'), } *n* [Fr] The drum or
Mou'li net, } roller upon which the rope is wound in a capstan, crane, or the like, also, a kind of turnstile *Wright*

Möult, *v* & *n* See MOLT

Moun, *v t* To be able, as an auxiliary, may, must [*Obs*] See MOWE.

Moun ye drynke the cuppe whiche I schal drynke? thei seyn to him, we *moun* *Wiclife*, *Luke* xlii

Mounch, *v t* To munch See MUNCH [*Obs*]

Mound, *n* [A S *mund*, defense, protection, hand, O Frics *mund*, *mond*, protection, feel *mund*, hand, O & M H Ger *munt*, N H Ger *mund*, defense, protector, allied to Lat *manus*, hand] An artificial hill or elevation of earth, a raised bank, an embankment thrown up for defense, a bulwark, a rampart, also, a natural elevation appearing as if thrown up artificially, a regular and isolated hill, hillock, or knoll.

God has thrown
That mountain as his garden *mound* high raised *Milton*
To thrid the thickets or to leap the *mounds* *Dryden*

Mound, *n* [Lat *mundus*, Fr *monde*, the world] (*Her*) A ball or globe forming part of the regalia of an emperor or other sovereign It is encircled with bands, enriched with precious stones, and surmounted with a cross, — called also *globe*.

Mound, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MOUNDED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* MOUNDING] To fortify with a mound

Mount, *n* [Fr & Pr *mont*, A-S *mont*, *munt*, It, Sp, & Pg *monte*, Lat *mons*, *montis*]

1 A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land, a mountain, a high hill, — used always instead of *mountain*, when put before a proper name, as, *Mount* Sinai, *Mount* Holyoke, otherwise chiefly in poetry

2. A bulwark for offense or defense, a mound.

Hew ye down trees, and cast a *mount* against Jerusalem *Jer.* vi. 6.

3 A bank or fund of money. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

4 Paper or card board on which a drawing is placed *Fairholt*

5 (*Mil*) The means or opportunity for mounting, especially, a horse, and the equipments necessary for a mounted horseman.

Mount of piety See *Mont-de-piété*

Mount, *v t*. [*imp* & *p p* MOUNTED; *p.pr.* & *vb. n.* MOUNTING] [Fr *monter*, Pr. & Sp *montar*, It. *montare*, from Lat *mons*, *montis*, mountain.]

1 To rise on high, to go up, to be upraised or uplifted, to tower aloft, to ascend, — often with *up* "Though Babylon should *mount* up to heaven." *Jer.* li 53.

The fire of trees and houses *mounts* on high. *Cowley*

2. To get on horseback; to bestride an animal, to leap upon any thing. "He cried, oh! and *mounted*." *Shak.*

And there was *mounting* in hot haste. *Byron*

3. To attain in value; to be summed up; to amount; to count up.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account,
Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount* *Pope*

Mount, *v. t.* **1.** To get upon, to ascend, to climb.

Shall we *mount* again the rural throne? *Dryden*

2. To place one's self on, as a horse or other animal, or any thing that one bestrides or sits upon, to bestride

3. Hence, to put on horseback, to furnish with animals for riding, to furnish with horses "To *mount* the Trojan troop" *Dryden*

4. Hence, to put upon any thing that sustains and fits for use, as a gun on a carriage, a map or picture on cloth or paper, hence, to prepare for being worn or otherwise used, as a diamond by setting, or a sword blade by adding the hilt and scabbard, &c

5. To raise aloft, to lift on high

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high? *Shak*

☞ A ship or fort is said to *mount* cannon, when they are arranged for use in or about it

To mount guard (*Mil*), to take the station, and do the duty, of a sentinel

Mount'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being ascended or mounted

Mount'ain (mount'in, 42), *n* [O. Fr *muntane, montaigne*, N Fr *montagne*, Pr *montagna, montanha*, Sp *montaña*, It *montagna*, from Lat *mons, montis*, a mountain, *montanus*, belonging to a mountain]

1. A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land, an elevation or protuberance on the earth's surface, a high hill, a great eminence, a mount

2 That which is like a mountain for size, something large.

I should have been a *mountain* of mummy *Shak*

Mountain ash (*Bot*), an ornamental tree, the *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *Americana*, producing beautiful bunches of red berries Its leaves are pinnate, and its flowers white, growing in fragrant clusters The European species is the *P aucuparia*, or rowan tree — *Mountain blue* (*Min*) blue malachite, or carbonate of copper — *Mountain cat* (*Zoöl*), the catamount See CATAMOUNT — *Mountain cock* (*Ornith*), a species of grouse, the capercalzie See CAPERCALZIE — *Mountain cork* (*Min*), a variety of asbestus, resembling cork in its texture *Dana* — *Mountain damson* (*Bot*), a large tree of the genus *Quassia* (*Q simaruba*), growing in the West Indies which affords a bitter tonic and astringent, sometimes used in medicine — *Mountain ebony*, a small tree of the genus *Bauhinia* (*B porrecta*), growing in the West Indies, and so called because its wood is sheathed with black *Baird* — *Mountain flax* (*Min*) a species of asbestus, having very fine fibers, amianthus See AMIANTHUS — *Mountain green* green malachite, or carbonate of copper *Dana* — *Mountain heath* (*Bot*), a low, shrubby plant, of the genus *Menziesa*, having evergreen leaves, and small greenish-white or purplish flowers — *Mountain holly*, a branching shrub, of the genus *Nepomanthes* (*N Canadensis*), found in the Northern United States — *Mountain laurel*, an American shrub of the genus *Kalmia* (*K latifolia*), having bright-green, shining leaves, and showy flowers usually rose-colored but often nearly white *Gray* — *Mountain leather* (*Min*), a variety of asbestus, resembling leather in its texture *Dana* — *Mountain lionet* (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Tunalum* (*T Alpinum*) — *Mountain limestone* (*Geol*), a series of marine limestone strata whose geological position is immediately below the coal measures, and above the old red sandstone *Buchanan* — *Mountain mahogany* (*Bot*), a species of birch (*Betula lenta*), the wood of which is rose colored and fine grained, and is much used in cabinet-work black birch — *Mountain milk* (*Min*), a very soft, spongy variety of carbonate of lime *Brande* — *Mountain mint* (*Bot*), an aromatic plant of the genus *Pycnanthemum* (*P montanum*), having a warm and pleasant flavor *Gray* — *Mountain parsley*, a European herb of the genus *Athamanta* — *Mountain pepper*, the seeds of *Capparis sinaica* *Simmonds* — *Mountain rice* (*a*) An upland variety of rice, grown without irrigation, on the edge of the Himalayan range in Cochin-China and also in some parts of Europe and the United States *Simmonds* (*b*) A plant of several species of the genus *Oryzopsis*, a kind of grass *Gray* — *Mountain rose*, a plant of the genus *Rosa* (*R Alpina*) the Alpine rose — *Mountain soap* (*Min*), a soft, earthy mineral, of a pale, brownish-black color, used in crayon painting — *Mountain sorrel* (*Bot*), a low, perennial plant, with rounded kidney-form leaves, and small greenish flowers, found in the White Mountains and in high northern latitudes *Gray* — *Mountain spinach*, a plant of the genus *Atriplex* — *Mountain tallow* (*Min*) a mineral found in Sweden and Scotland, which melts at 118° Fahrenheit and is soluble in alcohol — *Mountain tobacco* (*Bot*), a composite plant (*Arnica montana*) of Europe — *The Mountain* (*Fr Hist*), a portion of the National Assembly, — so called from their occupying the highest seats

Mount'ain (mount'in), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a mountain, found on mountains, growing or dwelling on a mountain, as, *mountain* air, *mountain* pines, *mountain* goats

2. Of mountain size, like a mountain, vast "The high, the *mountain* majesty of worth" *Byron*

Mount'ain-dew (mount'in du), *n* Genuine Scotch whisky, — so called as being often secretly distilled in the mountains of Scotland

Mount'ain-eer', *n* [O Fr. *montagner*, N Fr *montagnard*, Pr. *montamer, montanher*, It. *montaxaro*.]

1. An inhabitant of a mountain.

2. A rustic; a freebooter, a savage.

Mount'ain-er, *n.* A mountaineer. [*Obs.*]

Mount'ain-ĕt, *n.* A small mountain; a hillock. [*Obs.*] *Sidney*

Mount'ain-ous (mount'in-us), *a* [Fr *montagneux*, Sp *montañoso*, It *montagnoso*, Lat *montanosus*]

1 Full of mountains, as, the *mountainous* country of the Swiss.

2. Large as a mountain, huge, as, a *mountainous* heap *Prior*

3 Inhabiting mountains. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Mount'ain-ous-ness, *n.* The state of being mountainous

Mount'ance, *n.* Amount, sum, quantity [*Obs.*]

Mount'ant, *a* [Fr *montant*, p pr of *monter* See MOUNT] Rising on high [*Obs.*] *Shal*

Mount'e-bank, *n* [It *montimbanco, montambanco*, from *montare*, to mount, *su*, in, upon, and *banco*, bench]

1 One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, boasts of his skill in curing diseases, and vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies, a quack doctor

Such is the weakness and easy credulity of men that a *mountebank* or cunning woman is preferred before an able physician *Whitlock*

2 Hence, any boastful and false pretender, a charlatan, a quack

Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake *Arbuthnot*

Mount'e-bank, *v. t* To cheat by boasting and false pretenses, to gull [*Rare*] *Shak.*

Mount'e-bank-er-y, *n* Quackery, boastful and vain pretenses

Mount'e-bank-ism, *n* The principles or practice of a mountebank; mountebankery

Mount'e-nance, *n* [Ill formed from *mount*, for *mountance*, O Fr *montance*] Amount, distance [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Mount'er, *n* **1** One who mounts or ascends

2 An animal mounted, a monture [*Obs.*]

Mount'ing, *n* **1** The act of preparing for use, or embellishing

2 That by which any thing is prepared for use, or set off to advantage equipment, embellishment, as, the *mounting* of a sword or diamond

Mount'ing-ly, *adv* By rising or ascending

Mount'ict, *n* A small or low mountain "snowy *mountlets*" *P Fletcher*

Mount'y, *n* [Fr *monte*, from *monter* See MOUNT] The rise of a hawk [*Obs.*] *Sidney*

Mŏurn, *v. t* [*imp & p p* MOURNED, *p pr & vb n* MOURNING] [A S *murnan, meornan*, O Sax *mornan*, O H Ger *mornen* Goth *maurnan* whence Fr *morne*, Pr *morn*, sad, sullen]

1 To express grief or sorrow, to grieve, to be sorrowful, to lament

Abraham came to *mourn* for Sarah, and to weep for her *Gen* xxiii 2

2 To wear the customary habit of sorrow

We *mourn* in black why *mourn* we not in blood? *Shak*

Grieve for an hour, perhaps then *mourn* a year *Pope*

Mŏurn, *v. t* **1** To grieve for, to lament, to deplore to bewail "As if he *mourned* his rivals ill success" *Addison.*

2 To utter in a sorrowful manner

The love-lorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song *mourneth* well *Milton*

Syn — To deplore, lament, bewail, bemoan See DEPLORE

Mŏurne (mŏrn), *n* [See MORNE] The round end of a staff, the part of a lance to which the steel is fixed, or the ferrule [*Obs.*] *Sidney*

Mŏurn'er, *n* **1** One who mourns or is grieved at any loss or misfortune

His *mourners* were two hosts, his friends and foes *Byron*

2 One who follows a funeral in the habit of mourning

Mŏurn'ful, *a* **1** Full of sorrow, expressing, or intended to express, sorrow, as, a *mournful* bell, *mournful* music

No funeral rites nor man in *mournful* weeds *Shak.*
The *mournful* tax
Shall visit her distinguished urn *Prior*

2 Causing sorrow, sad, calamitous, as, a *mournful* death *Shak.*

Syn — Sorrowful, lugubrious, sad, doleful, heavy, afflictive, grievous, calamitous

Mŏurn'ful-ly, *adv* In a manner expressive of sorrow, with sorrow

Mŏurn'ful-ness, *n* **1** The condition of being mournful, sorrow, grief

2 Appearance or expression of grief

Mŏurn'ing, *n* **1** The act of sorrowing or expressing grief, lamentation, sorrow

2 The dress or customary habit worn by mourners

And e'en the pavements were with *mourning* hid *Dryden*

Mŏurn'ing, *p a* **1.** Grieving, sorrowing, lamenting

2 Employed to express sorrow or grief worn or used as appropriate to the condition of one bereaved or sorrowing, as, *mourning* garments, *mourning* ring, *mourning* pin, and the like

Mourning-piece, a picture in which an emblem or a sign of mourning, as a tomb, &c, is represented

Mŏurn'ing-dŏve (-dŭv), *n* A species of dove found in the United States (the *Columba Carolinensis*); — so name from its plaintive note; — called also the *Carolina turtle-dove* *Peabody.*

Mŏurn'ing-ly, *adv.* With the appearance of sorrow, sorrowfully.

Mouse, *n*, *pl* MICE [A-S *mûs*, pl *mys*, Icel, Sw, & O H Ger *mûs*, Dan *mus*, *muus*, D *muis*, N H. Ger *maus*, allied to Lat *mus*, Gr μῦς, Bohem *mys*, Pol *mysz*, Russ & O Slav *myshy*, Serb *mish*, Per, *mûsh*, Skr *mûshikâ*, from *mush*, to steal, pilfer]

1 (*Zool*) A small rodent quadruped (the *Mus musculus*), inhabiting houses The name is also applied to many other allied species, as the *field mouse*, *meadow mouse*, *rock-mouse*, and the like.

2 (*Naut*) A knob formed on a rope by spun yarn or parceling

Mouse-piece, the piece of beef cut from the part next below the round or from the lower part of the latter, — called also *mouse-buttock*

Mouse (mouz, 91), *v t* [*imp & p p* MOUSED; *p. pr & vb n* MOUSING]

1 To watch for and catch mice

2 To watch for or pursue any thing in a sly or insidious manner, to pry about, on the lookout for something

Mouse (mouz), *v t* To tear, as a cat devours a mouse

To mouse a hook (*Naut*) to fasten a small line across the upper part, to prevent unhooking

Mouse'-ear (-eer), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Hieracium* also, a plant of the genus *Myosotis*, — called likewise *mouse ear scorpion grass* They are so named from the shape and velvety surface of their leaves

Mouse-ear chick-weed (*Bot*) a plant of the genus *Cerastium* — *Mouse ear hawk-weed*, a plant of the genus *Hieracium*

Mouse'-hawk, *n* A hawk that devours mice

Mouse'-hŏle (mous'hōl), *n* A hole which mice enter or pass, a very small hole or entrance

He can creep in at a *mouse hole* *Stillingfleet*

Mouse'-hŭnt, *n* **1** A hunting for mice

2 A mouser, one that hunts mice

Mous'er (mouz'er), *n* One that mouses, or catches mice

Mouse'-tāil, *n* (*Bot*) An annual plant, of the genus *Myosurus*, whose seeds are attached to a long, slender receptacle resembling the tail of a mouse

Mouse'-trăp, *n* A trap for catching mice *Prior*

Mouse'-trăp, *v t* To catch, like a mouse, in a trap "The poor *mouse-trapped* guilty gentleman" *J Webster*

Mous'ing, *n.* **1** The act of watching for, or catching, mice

2 (*Naut*) A mouse See MOUSE, No 2

Mousseline (mūs-lēn'), *n* [Fr] Muslin.

Mousseline de laine a woolen fabric of very light texture muslin de laine See MUSLIN [Written also *mousselin de laine*]

Mous tăche', *n* See MUSTACHE

Mouth, *n*, *pl* MOUTHS (mouthz) [A-S & O Sax *mûth*, O Frics *mûth, mund*, Icel *muthi, munnr*, Sw *mun*, Dan & N H Ger *mund*, O H Ger *munt*, D *mond*, Goth *munths*]

1 The opening in the face or fore part of the head through which food is received and the voice uttered, the aperture between the lips, also, the cavity within the lips, containing the jaw, teeth, and tongue

2 Hence, an opening, orifice, aperture, as, (*a*) The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied, charged or discharged, as, the *mouth* of a jar or pitcher, the *mouths* of the lacteal vessels, &c. (*b*) The opening or entrance of any cavity, as a cave, pit, well, or den (*c*) The opening of a piece of ordnance at which the charge is introduced, and from which, when fired it issues (*d*) The opening through which the waters of any body or collection of water are discharged into another, as, the *mouth* of a river, a harbor, and the like

3 A principal speaker, one that utters the common opinion, a mouth piece

Every coffee house has some statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives *Addison.*

4 Cry voice

The fearful dog dismay'd
All spend their *mouth* aloft but none abide *Dryden*

5 A wry face, a distortion of countenance, a grimace, a mowe

Persevere, counterfeit sad looks,
Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back *Shak*

Down in the mouth, chap-fallen, of dejected countenance, depressed, mortified — *To stop the mouth*, to silence or be silent, to put to shame, to confound

Mouth, *v t* [*imp & p p* MOUTHED, *p pr & vb. n.* MOUTHING]

1 To take into the mouth, to seize or grind with the mouth, to chew, to devour *Dryden.*

Now he feasts, *mouthing* the flesh of men *Shak.*

2 To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling, to speak in a strained or unnaturally sonorous manner "*Mouthing* out his hollow oes and aes." *Tennyson* "Imbecility self complacently *mouthing* big phrases" *Hare*

3 To form by the mouth, to lick, as a bear her cub [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

4. To reproach; to insult. [*Rare.*] *Blair.*

Mouth, *v t* 1 To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice, to vociferate, to rant.

I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cesar, till I shake the senate *Addison*

2 To put mouth to mouth, to kiss [*R*] *Shak.*

Mouthed (mouthd), *a* Furnished with a mouth, —used chiefly in composition, as, foul-*mouthed*

Mouth'er, *n* One who mouths, an affected speaker

Mouth'-friĕnd, *n* One who professes friendship without entertaining it, a pretended friend

Mouth'ful, *n*, *pl* MOUTH'FULS 1. As much as the mouth contains at once

2 Hence, a small quantity or amount, a morsel

Mouth'-glăss, *n* A small hand mirror for inspecting the teeth, gums, &c *Simmonds*

Mouth'-hŏn'or (-ŏn'ur), *n* Civility expressed without sincerity

Mouth'less, *a* Destitute of a mouth

Mouth'-mădĕ, *a* Expressed without sincerity

Mouth'-pīēçe, *n* 1 The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied

2 One who delivers the opinions of others

Mqv'a-ble (mōōv'a bl), *a* [O Fr *movable*, *mouvable*, Pr *movable* See *infra*]

1 Capable of being moved, lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture, susceptible of motion, not fixed

2 Changing from one time to another, as, *movable* feasts, i e, church festivals, the time of which varies from year to year

Movable letter (*Heb Gram*), a letter that is pronounced, as opposed to one that is quiescent

Mqv'a-ble, *n*, *pl* MOV'A BLES (mōōv'a blz) An article of wares or goods a commodity a piece of property not fixed or real, generally, in the plural, goods, wares, furniture "A palace furnished with the most rich and princely *movables*" *Evelyn*

Mqv'a ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being movable, mobility, susceptibility of motion

Mqv'a-bly, *adv* In a movable manner or condition

Mqve (mōōv), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MOVED, *p pr* & *vb n* MOVING] [O Fr *movoir*, *movoir*, *mouvoir*, *mouvre*, *mouvre*, N Fr *mouvoir*, Sp & Pg *mover*, It *movere*, *muovere*, Lat *movere*]

1 To cause to change place or posture in any manner, to alter the position of, to set in motion, to impel, to stir, as, the wind *moves* a vessel, the cartman *moves* goods, the horse *moves* a cart or carriage

2 To excite to action by the presentation of motives, to rouse by representation, persuasion, or appeal, to affect, as the mind, will, or passions, to agitate, through the moral or emotional nature

Minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold *Knolles*
No female arts his mind could *move* *Dryden*

3 To arouse the feelings or passions of especially, to excite to tenderness or compassion, to touch pathetically to excite, as an emotion

When he saw the multitudes, he was *moved* with compassion on them *Matt* ix 36

The use of images in orations and poetry is to *move* pity or terror *Felton*

4 To propose, to recommend, to offer formally for consideration and determination, in a public assembly, to submit, as a resolution to be adopted, to propose, or submit to

They are to be blamed alike who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects *Hayward*

Moving force (*Mech*), force considered with reference to the momentum it produces, or a force equal to the product of the mass of a body into the accelerating force —*Moving power* a natural agent, as water, steam wind, electricity, &c, used to impart motion to machinery, motor, mover

Syn.—To stir agitate trouble affect, persuade, influence, actuate impel, rouse, prompt, instigate, incite, induce, incline, propose, offer

Mqve (mōōv), *v i* 1 To change place or posture, to stir, to go, in any manner, from one place to another, whether by vital or mechanical force, as, a ship *moves* rapidly

The foundations also of the hills *moved* and were shaken because he was wroth *Ps* xviii 7

On the green bank I sat and listened long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move* *Dryden*
He *moves* with manly grace *Dryden*

2 To act mentally or spiritually, to be excited to action, to stir

3 To change residence, to remove, as from one house, town, or state, to another

4 To bring forward a motion in an organized assembly, to propose a measure for consideration and determination, to make proposals, to recommend, to suggest

Mqve, *n* 1 The act of moving, a movement

2 Specifically, the act of moving one of the pieces used in playing a game, as chess, from one position to another, in the progress of the game

Mqve'less, *a* Without motion, unmoved, motionless, fixed "*Moveless* as a tower" *Pope.*

Mqve'ment (mōōv'ment), *n* [Fr *mouvement*, Pr *movemen*, Sp *movimento*, It & Pg *movimento*]

1 The act of moving, change of place or posture, transference, by any means, from one situation to another, natural or appropriate motion, as, the *movement* of an army in marching or maneuvering, the *movement* of a wheel or a machine

2. Motion of the mind or feelings; mental action; emotion

3 Manner or style of moving, as, a slow, or quick, or sudden *movement*

4 That which moves or imparts motion, as, the wheel-work of a clock is called its *movement*

5 (*Mus*) (*a*) The rhythm, or method of progression, of the notes, as regards time (*b*) Any single strain, or part, having the same measure or time

Any change of time is a change of *movement* *Busby*

6 A party who are aiming at continual advances toward the establishment of popular rights, —opposed to the *conservative* party *Brande.*

Syn —Motion —MOVEMENT, MOTION *Motion* expresses the general idea of not being at rest, *movement* points more especially to the agent or thing that *moves*, or the commencement of motion, as, the *movements* of an army, a *movement* in society, &c

Cease, cease thou foaming ocean;
For what's thy troubled *motion*
To that within my breast! *Gray*
Could the whole laws the rolling planets bind,
Describe or fix one *movement* of the mind *Pope*

Mō'vent, *a* [Lat *movens*, p pr of *movere*, It *movente*, Fr *mouvant* See MOVE] Moving, not quiescent [*Obs*] *Grew*

Mō'vent, *n* That which moves any thing, a moving or impelling agent [*Rare*] *Glanvill*

Mqv'er (mōōv'ur), *n* 1 A person or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place

2 A person or thing that moves or imparts motion, or causes change of place, a motor

3 Specifically, a proposer, one who offers a proposition, or recommends any thing for consideration or adoption, as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body

Mqv'ing, *p a* 1 Changing place or posture, causing motion or action

2 Exciting the passions or affections, touching, pathetic, affecting adapted to excite or affect the passions, as, a *moving* address or discourse

Moving plant (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Hedysarum* (*H gyrans*),—so called because its leaflets have an automatic motion *Loudon*

Mqv'ing-ly, *adv* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility, pathetically

His air his voice his looks and honest soul,
Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf *Addison*

Mqv'ing-ness, *n* The power of affecting, as the passions

Mow (mou), *n* [Scot *mou*, *mowe*, A-S *mūwa*, *mūha*, *mūga*, Icel *múgi*, *múgr*, L Lat *muga*, *mugio*]

1 A heap, mass, or pile of hay or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn

2 The place in a barn where hay or grain in the sheaf is stowed

Mow (mou) *v t* To lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a heap or mass in a barn to pile and stow away

Mōw (mo), *v t* [*imp* MOWED, *p p* MOWED, or MOWN, *p pr* & *vb n* MOWING] [A S *mūwan*, O H Ger *mūhan*, M H Ger *mæjen*, N H Ger *mähen*, M Ger *mēwen*, D *maaijen*, *maayen*, L Ger *maien*, Dan *meje*, Sw *måja*, *maja*, Frics *mêa*, *mêda*, allied to Lat *metere*]

1 To cut down with a scythe, as grass

2 To cut the grass from, as, to *mow* a meadow

3 To cut down with speed, to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity, to sweep away, as, a discharge of grape-shot *mows* down whole ranks of men

Mōw (mō), *v i* 1 To cut grass, to use the scythe

2 To perform the business of mowing, to cut and make grass into hay

Mow (mou), *n* [Written also *moe* and *mowe*] [Fr *moue*, pouting, a wry face, O D *mouwe*, solid flesh, pulp, H Ger *mauwe*, not from *mouth*] A wry face "Makes mock and *mow*" *Browning.*

Mow (mou), *t i* To make mouths [*Obs*] "Nodding, becking, and *mowing*" *Tyndale.*

Mow'bŭrn (mou'), *t i* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green

Mowe (mou), *v i* [A S *magan* See MAY] To be able, to have sufficient power [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Mowe (mou), *n* A wry face See MOW

Mowe, *t i* To make mouths [*Obs*] See MOW.

Mōw'er (mō'er), *n* One who mows, a man dexterous in the use of the scythe

Mōw'ing, *n* 1 The act of cutting with a scythe.

2 Land from which grass is cut

Mōw'yer, *n* One who mows, a mower [*Obs*]

Mŏx'ă, *n* [Fr & Sp *moxa*, Pg *moxa-dos-Chinas*, probably an Oriental word Cf MUGWORT]

1 A woolly, soft substance prepared from the young leaves of *Artemisia Chinensis*, and plants of other species, and burnt on the skin to produce an ulcer, hence, any substance used in a like manner.

2 (*Bot*) The plant from which this substance is obtained, *Artemisia Chinensis*

Mŏx'i bŭs'tion, *n* [Eng *moxa* and Lat *urere*, *ustum*, to burn, as used in composition *burere*, *bustum*] (*Med*) The mode or process of cauterization by means of a moxa *Dunglison.*

Moy'ă, *n* [Fr & Sp] Mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions,—so called in South America.

Moyle, *n* See MOIL and MOILE.

Mr An abbreviation of *master* See MISTER.

M'-rōof, *n* (*Arch*) A kind of roof formed by the junction of two common roofs with a valley between them, so that the front view resembles the letter M [See *Illust.* of *Roof*] *Gwilt.*

Mrs An abbreviation of *mistress*, but pronounced *mis'sis* See MISTRESS.

Mū'cate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of mucic acid with a base.

Mūçe, *n* See MUSE and MUSET.

Much, *a* [*compar* & *superl* wanting, but supplied by MORE and MOST from another root [O Eng. *moche*, Scot. *myche*, *muche*, A S *mucel*, *mycel*, *micel*, Sw *mycken*, *mycket*, Dan *megen*, *meget*. See MICKLE] Great in quantity or amount, long in duration, many in number, abundant, plenteous.

Thou shalt carry *much* seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in *Deut* xxviii 38.

Edom came out against him with *much* people *Numb.* xx. 20.

They of old feared God, as a severe Lord, *much* in his commands, abundant in his threatenings *Bp. Taylor*

Much, *n* 1 A great quantity, a great deal.

He that gathered *much* had nothing over *Ex* xvi 18.

2 A thing uncommon, wonderful, or noticeable; something considerable

He thought it not *much* to clothe his enemies *Milton.*

To make much of, to treat as something of especial value or worth

Much, *adv* [Icel *mok*, *miog*, *mickt*, Sw *mycket*, Dan *meget* See *supra*]

1 To a great degree or extent, greatly, abundantly, far —qualifying adjectives and adverbs almost exclusively in the comparative degree, as, *much* more, *much* stronger, *much* faster

Whether out of piety or policy maintained, it is not *much* material *Milton.*

2 Often or long, to a great degree. "Think *much*, speak little" *Dryden.*

3 In very nearly the same condition, almost; closely

All left the world *much* as they found it *Temple.*

Much at one Almost at the same rate [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Much, *t t* To make much of [*Prov Eng.*]

Much'el, *a* Much, abundant [*Obs*] "With *muchel* smart" *Spenser.*

Much'ness, *n* Quantity [*Rare*]

☞ It is still used in the vulgar phrase *much of a muchness*, that is, much of the same kind *Smart*

Much'what, *adv* Nearly, almost [*Obs*] *Locke.*

Mū'çic, *a* [Fr *mucique*, from Lat *mucus*, mucus] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, certain gums,—said of an acid obtained from gums by the action of nitric acid *Ure*

Mū'çid, *a* [Lat *mucidus*, from Lat *mucus*, mucus, snot, *mucere*, to be moldy or musty, It *mucido*, Fr *moisi*] Musty, moldy, slimy

Mū'çid ness, *n* Mustiness, sliminess

Mu-çĭf'ic, *a* [Lat *mucus*, mucus, and *facere*, to make] (*Med*) Forming or generating mucus

Mū'çi fōrm, *a* [Lat *mucus*, mucus, and *forma*, form] (*Med*) Resembling mucus, having the character or appearance of mucus *Dunglison*

Mū'çi-lăge, *n* [Fr *mucilage*, Pr *mucellage*, Sp. *mucilago*, Pg *mucilagem*, It *mucilaggine*, *macillaggine*, *mucellaggine*, L Lat *muccilago*, *muccago*, from *muccus*, Lat *mucus*, mucus, slime]

1 (*Chem*) One of the proximate elements of vegetables The same substance is a gum when solid, and a mucilage when in solution.

Both the ingredients improve one another, for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage* from inspissation *Ray*

2 An aqueous solution of gum.

Animal mucilage See MUCUS

Mū'çi-lăg'i-noŭs, *a* [Fr *mucilagineux*, Sp. *mucilaginoso*, It *mucilaginoso* See *supra*]

1 Partaking of the nature of mucilage; moist, soft, and lubricous, slimy, ropy, as, a *mucilaginous* gum

2 Pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage, as, the *mucilaginous* glands

3 Soluble in water, but not in alcohol, as, *mucilaginous* extracts

Mū'çi lăg'i-noŭs-ness, *n* The state of being mucilaginous, sliminess

Mū'çine, *n* (*Chem*) An albuminoid compound forming the chief constituent of mucus.

Mu çĭp'a-roŭs, *a* [Lat *mucus*, mucus, and *parere*, to bring forth, produce] Secreting or producing mucus

Mu-çĭv'o rŭs, *n pl* See MUCIVORE.

Mū'çi-vōre, *n* [Lat *mucus*, slime, mucus, and *vorare*, to devour] (*Entom*) One of a family of dipterous insects, including those which feed upon the mucus or juices of plants, and the like. *Brande.*

Muck, *n* [Icel *myki*, Dan *mog* Cf MIXEN.]

1 Dung in a moist state

2. A mass of decaying vegetable matter.

With fattening *muck* besmear the roots *Philips.*

3 Something mean, vile, or filthy

4 Money [*Old Cant*] "The fatal *muck* we quarreled for" *Beau. & Fl.*

To run a muck [Malay *amock*, to kill], to run madly about, attacking all one meets See AMUCK

Muck, *v. t* To manure with muck.

Muck, *a* Like muck, mucky, damp, moist. [*Rare.*]

Muck'en-der, *n.* [Written also *muckinder*, *muckiter*, *mockadour*] [Sp. *mocador*, *mocadero*, from

moco, Lat. *mucus*; N. Pr. *moucadou*, Fr. *mouchoir*, L. Lat. *muccinium*] A handkerchief. [*Obs*]

Mŭck'er, *v. t.* [A-S. *mâcg*, a heap] To scrape together, as money, by mean labor or shifts [*Obs.*]

Mŭck'er-er, *n.* A miser, a niggard. [*Obs*]

Mŭck'-fôrk, *n.* A dung fork

Mŭck'-hêap, } *n.* A heap or hill of muck.

Mŭck'-hill, }

Mŭck'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being mucky

Mŭck'le (mŭk'l), *a* [See MICKLE] Much [*Obs*]

Mŭck'-mid'den, *n* A muck heap, a dunghill

Mŭck'-rāke, *n.* A rake for turning and collecting muck. *Bunyan.*

Mŭck'-swĕat (-swĕt), *n* Profuse sweat

Mŭck'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* 1 A worm that lives in muck.

2. One who scrapes together money by mean labor and devices, a miser *Bunyan*

Mŭck'y, *a* Filthy, nasty. [*Obs*] "*Mucky* money and false felicity" *Latimer.*

Mū'co-cēle, *n* [Lat *mucus*, mucus, and Gr κήλη, tumor] (*Med*) (*a*) An enlargement or protrusion of the mucous membrane of the lachrymal passages (*b.*) Dropsy of the lachrymal sac *Dunglison*

Mū'co-pū'rŭ-lent, *a* [Lat *mucus*, mucus, and *pus*, *puris*, pus] (*Med*) Having the character or appearance of both mucus and pus *Dunglison*

Mū'cor, *n* [Lat, from *mucere*, to be moldy or musty] Mold

Mu-cŏs'i-ty, *n* 1 State of being slimy

2 A fluid resembling, or containing, mucus

Mu-cō'so-sāc'cha-rine (-rin, *or* rīn), *a* Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar

Mū'cous (-kus), *a* [Lat *mucosus*, from *mucus*, mucus, It *mucoso*, Sp *mucoso*, *mocoso*, Fr *muqueux*]

1. Pertaining to, or resembling, mucus, slimy, ropy, and lubricous, as, a *mucous* substance

2 Secreting a slimy substance, as, the *mucous* membrane

Mucous membrane (*Anat*), the membrane lining all the cavities of the body which open externally and continuous with the skin It secretes the fluid called *mucus*

Mū'cous-ness, *n* The state of being mucous.

Mū'cro nate, } *a* [Lat *mucronatus*, from

Mū'cro-nā'ted, } *mucro*, *mucronis*, a sharp point, It *mucronato*, Fr *mucroné*] (*Bot & Zool*) Terminating abruptly, or in short, spinous processes

Mū'cro-nate-ly, *adv.* In a mucronate manner

Mu-crŏn'ū late, *a* (*Bot*) Delicately tapering to an abrupt point *Houstoun*

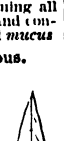

Mucronate Leaf

Mū'cu-lent, *a* [Lat *mucilentus*, fr *mucus*] Slimy, moist, and moderately viscous

Mū'cus, *n* [Lat] (*Physiol*) 1 A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it serves to moisten and defend It covers the lining membranes of all the cavities which open externally, such as those of the mouth, nose, lungs, intestinal canal, urinary passages, and the like

2 Hence, any other animal fluid of a viscid quality, as the synovial fluid, which lubricates the cavities of the joints —improperly so used

Mū'cus ine, *n* (*Physiol*) The characteristic organic matter of animal mucus

Mŭd, *n* [L Ger *mudde*, *mudder* See MOTHER] Earth wet, soft, moist, and adhesive, with water, earth and water mixed, in any degree of mixture

Mŭd, *v t* 1 To bury in mud or slime [*Rare*]

2 To make turbid, or foul, with dirt, to stir the sediment in, as in liquors to muddy

Mŭd'dar, *n* (*Bot*) A plant (*Calotropis gigantea*), the juice of which, being alterative and sudorific, is much used in medicine in the East *Simmonds.*

Mŭd'da-rine, *n* [From *mudar*] (*Chem*) A peculiar principle obtained from mudar, and having the singular property of softening by cold and hardening by heat *Brande*

Mŭd'di-ly, *adv.* In a muddy manner, turbidly, with foul mixture, cloudily, obscurely, confusedly

Mŭd'di-ness, *n* 1 The condition or quality of being muddy, turbidness, foulness caused by mud, dirt, or sediment, as, the *muddiness* of a stream.

2 Intellectual cloudiness or dullness

Mŭd'dle, *n* A state of being turbid or confused, hence, intellectual cloudiness or dullness

There's no great odds betwixt us We both grub on in a *muddle* *Dickens*

Mŭd'dle, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p* MUDDLED, *p pr & vb. n.* MUDDLING] [From *mud*]

1. To make foul, turbid, or muddy, as water

He did ill to *muddle* the water *L'Estrange*

2. To cloud or stupefy, to render stupid with liquor; to intoxicate partially

Epicurus seems to have had his brains *muddled* *Bentley*

He was often drunk, always *muddled* *Arbuthnot*

3. To waste or misuse, as one does who is stupid or intoxicated.

They *muddle* it [money] away without method or object, and without having any thing to show for it *Hazlitt*

Mŭd'dy, *a.* [*compar.* MUDDIER, *superl.* MUDDIEST.] [From *mud*.]

1. Besmeared or dashed with mud, soiled, as, *muddy* boots.

2 Foul with mud; turbid; as, a *muddy* stream

3. Containing mud, as, a *muddy* ditch or road

4. Consisting of mud or earth, gross; impure. "This *muddy* vesture of decay" *Shak.*

5 Confused, as if turbid with mud, cloudy in mind, dull, heavy, stupid, also, immethodical, incoherent, vague "The offspring of cold hearts and *muddy* understandings" *Burke.*

Dost think I am so *muddy*, so unsettled? *Shak*

Mŭd'dy, *v t* [*imp & p. p* MUDDIED, *p pr & vb n.* MUDDYING]

1 To soil with mud, to dirty, to render turbid

2 To cloud, to make dull or heavy *Grew.*

Mŭd'dy-hĕ'ad'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a* Dull, stupid

Mŭd'dy-mĕt'tled, *a* Dull spirited *Shak*

Mŭd'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A small fresh water fish of the genus *Cobitis*, the loach,—so called because it feeds at the bottom of the water

Mŭd'-hĕn, *n* (*Ornith*) (*a*) A bluish black wading bird (*Fulica Americana*), common in the United States (*b*) The *Rallus crepitans* of the South

Mŭd'-hōle, *n* (*Steam-boilers*) A hole near the bottom, through which the sediment is withdrawn.

Mŭd'-sill, *n* The lowest sill of a structure, usually embedded in the soil, the lowest timbers of a house, also, that sill or timber of a bridge which is laid at the bottom of the water See SILL

Mŭd'-stōne, *n* A rock having the appearance of indurated mud, and probably of mud origin *Dana.*

Mŭd'-tûr'tle, *n* A small kind of tortoise,—popularly so called in America

Mŭd'-sŭck'er, *n* (*Ornith*) An aquatic fowl which obtains its food from the mud *Derham*

Mŭd'-wąll, *n* [Cf MODWALL]

1 A wall composed of mud, or of materials laid in mud without mortar

2 (*Ornith*) The bee eater See MEROPS.

Mŭd'-wąlled, *a* Having a mud wall

Mŭd'-wort (mŭd'wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A small plant of the genus *Limosella* See LIMOSELLA

Mūe, *v t* To mew, to molt

Mu ĕz'zin, *n* [Ar *muʾzzin* or *muezzin*, from *aʾzana*, to inform, from *aʾana*, to hear, listen, from *wʾn*, the ear] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer

Mŭff, *n* [L Ger & Dan *muff*, *muffe*, H Ger & Sw *muff*, Icel *muffa*, D *mof*, *moffel*, from Fr *moufle*, mitten, L Ger *muffula*, *moffula*, id, from M H Ger & O L Ger *mouwe*, O D *mauwe*, *mouwe*, O Fries *mouwe*, N D *mouw*, sleeve]

1 A warm cover for receiving the hands, usually made of fur or dressed skins

2 A mean, silly, or stupid fellow a poor spirited or despicable person. [*Colloq*] "A *muff* of a curate" *The Jersey*

Muf fe-tee', *n* A small muff worn over the wrist [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Mŭf'fin, *n* [From Eng *muff* See *supra*]

1 A light, spongy cake, circular and flat, used for the lighter meals

2 An earthen table plate of several different sizes, not exceeding seven inches in diameter

Mŭf'fin-eer', *n* A dish for keeping muffins hot

Mŭf'fle, *v t* [*imp & p p* MUFFLED, *p pr & vb n* MUFFLING] [Prov Ger *muffeln*, *muffeln*, fr *muff*, muff, q v, D *moffelen*, to pilfer It *camuffare*, to disguise, for *capo muffare*, to muffle the head]

1 To wrap up in something that conceals especially, to wrap, as the face or more, in thick and disguising folds, to cover thickly and doubly, hence, to blindfold, to cover, to conceal

They were in former ages *muffled* in darkness and superstition *Arbuthnot*

He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes *Dryden*

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment *Addison*

2. To wrap with something that dulls, or renders sound inaudible, to deaden the sound of, as to *muffle* the strings of a drum, the row locks of a boat, or that part of the oar which rests on the row-lock

Mŭf'fle, *v t* [Prov Ger *muffeln*, D *moffelen*] To speak indistinctly, or without clear articulation

Mŭf'fle, *n* [Fr *mouffle*, Sp *muela*, It *muffola*, Ger *muffel*, D *moffel*, from L Lat *muffula*, muff, from the resemblance of its form See MUFF] (*Chem & Metal*) An oven-shaped vessel, used for the purification of gold and silver by means of a cupel made of bone ashes

Mŭf'fle, *n* The bare end of the nose between the nostrils, when covered with a mucous membrane, —applied especially to ruminating animals *Barrow*

Mŭf'fler, *n* A cover for the face, a wrapper enveloping the head or neck, used as a part of female dress

Mŭf'flon, *n* [Fr *mouflon*, Prov It *muflone*, It *muflone*, *mufo*] The wild sheep, or musmon See MOUFLON

Mŭf'ti, *n*, *pl* MŬF'TIS [Ar *mufti*, from *fata*, to decide or give judgment in a lawsuit] An official expounder of Mohammedan law, in Turkey

Mŭf'tĭ, *n* The civilian dress of a naval or military officer when off duty, hence, a citizen's dress, as distinguished from military or naval uniform. [*Colloq Eng*]

Mŭg, *n* [It *mugan*, a mug, *mucoy*, a cup]

1 A kind of earthen or metal cup, from which liquors are drank

2 The face or mouth [*Slang*]

Mŭg'gard, *a.* [Ger *mucker*, a sulky person, *muckisch*, sullen, peevish, from *mucken*, to mutter, grumble] Sullen, displeased [*Obs*]

Mŭg'gent, or **Mŭg'gent**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of wild fresh-water duck.

Mŭg'get, *n.* The entrails of a calf. *Simmonds.*

Mŭg'gish, *a.* The same as MUGGY.

Mŭg'gle tō'ni an (mŭg'gl), *n* (*Eccl. Hist*) One of an extinct sect, named after Ludovic *Muggleton*, an English journeyman tailor, who, about 1657, claimed, together with an associate named Reeves, to be inspired *Eadie.*

Mŭg'gy, *a* [*compar* MUGGIER, *superl* MUGGIEST] [Prov Eng *mug*, fog, W *mwg*, smoke, dim *mwcan*, a cloud of fog, fr *mwci*, fog, Icel *mugga*, mist. See MOKY]

1 Moist, damp, moldy, as, *muggy* straw

2 Moist, or damp and close, warm and unelastic; as, *muggy* air.

Mŭg'-house, *n* An ale house [*Obs*] *Tickell.*

Mū'gi-ent cy, *n* A bellowing [*Obs*] "This *mugiency* or boation" *Browne.*

Mū'gi-ent, *a* [Lat *mugiens*, p pr of *mugire*, to low, bellow] Lowing, bellowing [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Mū'gil, *n* (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes, the mullet.

Mū'gil-loid, *n* (*Ichth*) One of a family of acanthopterygious fishes, including the mullet *Brande*

Mŭg'-weed, *n* A plant of the genus *Palantia.*

Mŭg'-wort (-wûrt), *n* [A S *mâgwyrt*, *mâgwyrt*, L Ger *muggert* Cf MOXA and MOW] (*Bot*) An herb of the genus *Artemisia*

Mu lăt'to, *n*, *pl* MU LĂT'TŌES [Sp & Pg *mulato*, of a mixed breed, from *mulo*, Lat. *mulus*, mule, Fr *mulâtre*] The offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro

Mu lăt'tress, *n* A female mulatto

Mŭl'bĕr ry, *n* [M H Ger *mûl ber*, *mûlbere*, *mûrpere*, *mörpere*, N H Ger *maulbeer*, Sw *mulbär*, Dan *morbær*, Icel *mörber*, D *moerbei*, *moerbeus*, A-S *mur*, *murberie*, from Lat *morum*, mulberry, *morus*, a mulberry tree, Gr μόρον, μόρεα, μορέα] (*Bot*) The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus *Morus*, also, the tree itself

Black Mulberry Leaf and Fruit (*Morus nigra*)

Mŭlch (66), *n* [Allied to *mull*, 3 Cf Prov Ger *mulsch*, *molsch*, rotten, soft, mellow, as fruit] Half rotten straw, or any like substance strewn on the ground, as over the roots of a tree, to protect from heat or cold, to keep moist, &c

Mŭlch, *v t* [*imp & p p* MULCHED (mulcht), *p. pr & vb n* MULCHING] To furnish with, or protect with, mulch

Mŭlct, *n* [Lat *mulcta*, *multa*, O Fr *mulcte*]

1 A fine a pecuniary punishment or penalty

2 A blemish or defect [*Obs*]

Syn —Amercement forfeit, forfeiture, penalty

Mŭlct, *v t* [*imp & p p* MULCTED, *p pr & vb. n.* MULCTING] [Fr *mulcter*, Lat *mulctare*, *multare*, It *multare*, Sp *multar* See *supra*]

1 To punish for an offense or misdemeanor by imposing a pecuniary fine to fine

2 Hence, to deprive of, to withhold from by way of punishment or discipline

Mŭlct'u-ry, } *a* [See MULCT] Imposing a pecuniary penalty, consisting of, or pertaining to a fine

Mŭlct'ū a ry (mŭlkt'yŭ),

Mŭle, *n* [Fr *mule*, *mulet*, Pr *mul*, *mulet*, Sp & It. *mulo*, Lat *mulus*, A S *mûl*, *mûl as*, O Eng *moyle*, Scot *mull*, D *mul*, *muldezel*, M H Ger *mûl*, N H Ger *maul*, *maulesel*, *maulthier*, Dan *muldyr*, Sw *mulåsna*, Icel *múlas*, *múli*]

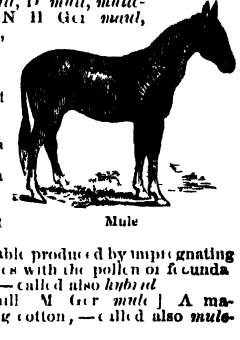

Mule

1 A quadruped of a mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she ass,—applied also to any animal produced by a mixture of different species

2 A plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species with the pollen or fecundating dust of another,—called also *hybrid*

3 [Ger *mühle*, mill M Ger *mule*] A machine used in spinning cotton,—called also *mule-jenny*

Mŭle'-jĕn'ny, *n* A machine for spinning cotton.

Mŭle'-spĭn'ner, *n* One who spins on a mule.

Mŭl'e teer', *n* [Fr *muletier*, Sp *mulatero*, It. *mulattiere* See *supra*] One who drives mules

Mŭle'-wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Hemionitis*

Mŭ'ley, *n* A stiff, long saw, not stretched in a gate, and moved much more rapidly than an ordinary gate-saw

Mŭ'li eb'ri ty, *n* [Lat *mulierbritas*, from *mulierbris*, belonging to a woman, from *mulier*, a woman.]

1 The state of being a woman, womanhood, a state in females corresponding to virility in man.

2 Hence, effeminacy, softness

Mŭ'li-es, *n* [Lat, woman, female, wife.]

1 A woman

2 (*Law.*) (*a*) Lawful issue born in wedlock, in

distinction from an elder brother born of the same parents before their marriage; a lawful son; the son of a lawful wife. (b) (*Civ. Law.*) A woman; a wife, a mother. *Blount. Cowell. Tomlins.*

Mū'li-er-ly, *adv.* In the manner or condition of a mulier; in wedlock, legitimately. [*Obs.*]

Mū'li-er-ty, *n.* (*Law.*) State or condition of being a mulier, position of one born in lawful wedlock.

Mūl'ish, *a* Like a mule, sullen, stubborn.

Mūl'ish-ly, *adv.* Stubbornly, like a mule.

Mūl'ish-ness, *n* Obstinacy, as of a mule.

Mūll, *v t* [*imp & p p* MULLED; *p pr & vb. n.* MULLING] [Either from Lat *mollire*, to soften, or from W *mwll*, warm, or allied to Eng *mell*, Goth. *milth*, honey.]

1. To soften, or bring down in spirit, or to heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices, as, to *mull* wine.

Drink new cider, *mulled* with ginger warm. *Gay*

2. To dispirit or deaden. *Shak.*

Mūll, *n.* [Icel. *muli*, the face of a mountain, a promontory, Ir & Gael *meall*, W *moel*, a heap of earth, a mound, a hill or eminence, W *mwl*, a mass, a lump.]

1. A promontory, as, the *Mull* of Cantyre. [*Scot.*]

2. A snuff-box made of the small end of a horn.

3. [L. Ger *mull*, D. *mul* See MOLD.] Dirt, rubbish [*Obs*] *Gower.*

Mūll, *n.* [Perhaps contracted from *mossul*. See MUSLIN] A thin, soft kind of muslin.

Mul'lā, *n.* See MOLLAH

Mūl'la ga-ṭaw'ny, *n* [A compound signifying pepper-water] An East Indian curry soup.

Mul'lah, *n* See MOLLAH

Mūl'lein, } *n* [Fr *moluine*, from *mol*, Lat *mollis*,
Mūl'len, } soft So in Ger *wollkraut*, wool plant] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Verbascum* (*V. thapsus*), growing in roads and neglected fields

Mūll'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, mulls

2 A vessel in which wine is mulled over a fire.

Mūll'er, *n* [Prov Eng *mull*, to rub, squeeze, or bruise Cf O Fr *moullear*, *moulcur*, a grinder, N Fr *molette*, a grindstone for colors, from Lat *molere*, to grind, O Fr *moulr*, *moudre*, *molre*, *mol dre*, N Fr *moudre*, Pr *molre*, Sp *moler*, Lat *molaris*, a mill stone, i q *molaris lapis*, from *molaris*, belonging to a mill or to grinding, from *mola*, a mill, from *molere*, to grind] A sort of pestle of stone or glass, flat at the bottom, used for grinding pigments upon a slab of similar material.

Mūl'let, *n* [Fr *mulet*, fr. Lat *mullus*]

Mullet (*Mullus barbatus*).

1 (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Mullus*, which frequents the shore, and roots in the sand like a hog. It is an excellent fish for the table The name is also given to other kinds of fish

2 (*Her*) A figure in shape like the rowel of a spur, used as the filial distinction of the third son.

3 Small pincers for curling the hair [*Obs*]

Mul'ley (mŏl'ȳ), *n* A cow, — a child's word

Mūl'li grūbs, *n* [Perh fr Prov Eng *mulling*, p pr. of *mull*, to rub, squeeze, pull about, and *grub* Cf Prov Eng *mulling*, numb or dull, — said of pain]

1. A twisting of the intestines, colic [*Slang*]

2 Hence, sullenness

Mūl'lin-gŏng, *n.* (*Ornith*) See DUCK-BILL

Mūll'ion (mŭl'yun), *n* [Perh from Fr. *mouler*, to mold, as *mouture*, molding, tile Cf MUNNION] (*Arch*) (*a*) A slender bar or pier which forms the division between the lights of windows, screens, &c. (*b*) One of the divisions in panelings resembling windows.

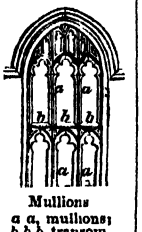

Mullions
a a, mullions; *b b b*, transom

Mūll'ion, *v. t* To shape into divisions by mullions

Mūl'lock, *n* [From Eng *mull*, 3. Cf Scot. *mulloch*, *mulock*, crumb] Rubbish, refuse, dirt [*Obs*]

Mūl'mul, *n* Same as MULL

Mūlse, *n.* [Lat *mulsum* (sc. *vinum*), from *mulsus*, mixed with honey, honey-sweet, p p of *mulcere*, to make sweet, to soften] Wine boiled and mingled with honey, sweet wine.

Mult-ăn'gu lar (-ăng'gu-lar), *a.* [Fr. *multangulaire*, It. *moltangolare*, from Lat *multangulus*, having many angles, from *multus*, much, many, and *angulus*, angle.] Having many angles, polygonal

Mult ăn'gu-lar-ly (-ăng'gu lar-lȳ), *adv.* With many angles or corners.

Mult-ăn'gu-lar-ness, *n.* The state of being polygonal

Mūlt'ar-tĭc'ū-late, *a.* [Lat *multus* much, many, and *articulus*, a joint See ARTICLE] Having many articulations or joints.

Mul-tĭ'i ty, *n.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many.] The state of being many, multiplicity [*Rare.*]

There may be *multeity* in things, but there can only be plurality in persons *Coleridge.*

Mūl'ti-căp'su-lar, *a.* [Fr *multicapsulaire*, from Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *capsula*, a small box. See CAPSULE] (*Bot*) Having many capsules.

Mūl'ti-cār'i nate, *a* [Lat *multus*, many, and *carina*, a keel] (*Conch*) Many keeled

Mūl'ti-cā'vous, *a.* [Lat. *multicavus*, from *multus*, much, many, and *cavum*, *cavus*, a hollow, cavity, hole, from *cavus*, hollow.] Having many cavities

Mūl'ti-cĭp'i-tal, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, and *caput*, head.] (*Bot.*) Having many heads. *Gray.*

Mūl'ti-cŏl'or, *a.* Having many colors.

Mūl'ti-cŭs'pi-date, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, and *cuspis*, point.] Having many cusps or points.

Mūl'ti-dĕn'tate, *a* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *dentatus*, toothed, Fr *multidenté*. See DENTATE] Armed with many teeth.

Mūl'ti-fā̆ced, *a.* Having many faces.

Mūl'ti-fā'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *multifarius*, from *multus*, much, many] Having multiplicity, having great diversity or variety, of various kinds, diversified, made up of many differing parts.

There is a *multifarious* artifice in the structure of the meanest animal *More*

Mūl'ti-fā'ri oŭs-ly, *adv* With great multiplicity and diversity, with variety of modes and relations.

Mūl'ti-fā'ri-oŭs-ness, *n* 1 Multiplied diversity.

2 (*Law*) The fault of improperly uniting in one bill distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them. *Burrill*

Mul-tĭf'er oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *ferre*, to bear] Bearing or producing much or many [*Rare*]

Mūl'ti-fĭd, *a.* [Lat. *multifidus*, from *multus*, much, many, and *findere*, to cleave, split, divide, Fr *multifide*, It. *multifido*] (*Bot*) Having many divisions, divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins, as, a *multifid* leaf or corol

Mul-tĭf'i-doŭs, *a* [See *supra.*] Having many divisions or partitions

Mūl'ti flō'roŭs, or **Mul-tĭf'lo-roŭs** (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *flos*, *floris*, flower, Fr *multiflore*] Many-flowered, having many flowers

Mūl'ti-flūe, *a* [Lat *multus*, many, and Eng *flue*] Having many flues

Mūl'ti-foll, *n* [Lat *multus*, many, and *folium*, leaf] (*Arch*) A leaf ornament, consisting of more than five divisions or foils. See FOIL.

A, multifoil

Mūl'ti fōld, *a* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and Eng *fold*] Many times doubled, manifold, numerous

Mūl'ti-fôrm, *a* [Lat *multiformis*, fr *multus*, much, many, and *forma*, shape, Fr & Sp *multiforme*, It *moltiforme*] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. "A plastic and *multiform* unit." *Hare*

Mūl'ti fôrm, *n.* That which has many forms, that which gives a multiplied representation or many repetitions of any thing. "And signifies a *multiform* of death" *E B Browning.*

Mūl'ti fôrm'i-ty, *n.* Diversity of forms, variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing

Mūl'ti fôrm'oŭs, *a.* Having many forms.

Mūl'ti-gĕn'er-oŭs *a* [Lat *multigenerus*, from *multus*, much, many, and *genus*, *generis*, kind] Having many kinds

Mūl'ti-grăn'ū-late, *a.* [Lat *multus*, many, much, and *granum*, grain] Having, or consisting of, many grains

Mūl'ti-jŭ'goŭs, or **Mul-tĭj'ū-goŭs** (Synop, § 130), *a.* [Lat *multijugus*, fr *multus*, much, many, and *jugum*, yoke, pair, Fr. *multijugue*] Consisting of many pairs.

Mūl'ti lăt'er al, *a.* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *latus*, *lateris*, side, Fr *multilatère*, Sp *multilatero*, It. *moltilatero.*] Having many sides, many-sided

Mūl'ti-lĭn'e-al, *a.* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *linea*, line] Having many lines

Mūl'ti-lŏc'ū lar, *a* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *loculus*, a little place, a cell, dim of *locus*, place, Fr *multiloculaire*, Sp *multilocular*] Having many cells or compartments, as, a *multilocular* shell

Mul-tĭl'o-quençe, *n* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *loquens*, p pr. of *loqui*, to speak] Use of many words, talkativeness

Mul-tĭl'o-quent, } *a.* [Lat *multiloquus*, from *mul-*
Mul tĭl'o quoŭs, } *tus*, much, many, and *loqui*, to speak] Speaking much, very talkative.

Mūl'ti-nō'date, } *a.* [Lat *multus*, much, many,
Mūl'ti-nō'doŭs, } and *nodatus*, knotty, p p of *nodare*, to make knotty, from *nodus*, knot, Lat. *multinodus*, Fr. *multinoueux.*] Having many knots

Mūl'ti-nō'mi-al, *a.* or *n.* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and Gr *νομή*, division, distribution, from *νεμειν*, to deal out, distribute, Fr *multinome*, Sp. *multinomio*] The same as POLYNOMIAL, q v.

Mūl'ti nŏm'i-nal, } *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much,
Mūl'ti nŏm'i-noŭs, } many, and *nomen*, *nominis*, name, Lat. *multinominus*] Having many names or terms.

Mul tĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *parere*, to bear, produce, Fr. *multipare*, It. *moltiparo*] Producing many at a birth.

Mul tĭp'ar-tīte, *a.* [Lat. *multipartitus*, from *multus*, much, many, and *partitus*, divided, p. p. of *partire*, to divide, from *pars*, part, Fr *multipartite*, It *moltipartito.*] Divided into many parts; having several parts.

Mūl'ti-pĕd, *n.* [Lat. *multipes*, *multipedis*, and *multipeda*, from *multus*, much, many, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot; Fr. *multipède.*] An insect having many feet.

Mūl'ti-pĕd, *a.* Having many feet.

Mūl'ti-ple (mūl'ti-pl), *a.* [Fr. *multiple*, L. Lat. *multiplus*, for *multiplex*, q. v] Containing more than once, or more than one; manifold.

Mūl'ti-ple, *n* (*Math*) A quantity containing another a certain number of times without a remainder.

☞ A *common multiple* of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly; thus, 24 is a *common multiple* of 3 and 4 The *least common multiple* is the least number that will do this; thus, 12 is the *least common multiple* of 3 and 4.

Multiple or *collective fruits* (*Bot*), masses or aggregations of fruits, springing from several distinct blossoms, united into one body *Gray* — *Multiple stars* (*Astron.*), several stars in close proximity, which revolve round a common center *Nichol*

Mūl'ti-plĭx, *a* [Lat, from *multus*, much, many, and *plicare*, to fold, It *multiplice*, *moltiplice*, Sp. *multiplice*] Manifold, multiple.

Mūl'ti-plī'a-ble, *a.* [Fr & Pr *multipliable*. See MULTIPLY] Capable of being multiplied

Mūl'ti-plī'a-ble-ness, *n.* Capacity of being multiplied

Mūl'ti pli-ca-ble, *a.* [Lat. *multiplicabilis*, Sp. *multiplicable*, It *moltiplicabile* See MULTIPLY.] Capable of being multiplied, multipliable

Mūl'ti pli-cănd', *n.* [Lat *multiplicandus*, to be multiplied, Fr *multiplicande*, Sp *multiplicando*, It *moltiplicando*] (*Arith*) The number to be multiplied by another, which is called the *multiplier*.

Mūl'ti-pli-eate, or **Mul-tĭp'li-eate** (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat *multiplicatus*, p p of *multiplicare*, It. *multiplicato*, *moltiplicato*, Sp *multiplicado*, Fr. *multiplié* See MULTIPLY] Consisting of many, or more than one, multiple, multifold.

Multiplicate flower (*Bot*), a flower that is double, or has an unusual number of petals in consequence of the abnormal multiplication of the parts of the floral whorls

Mūl'ti-pli-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *multiplicatio*, Fr. *multiplication*, Pr *multiplicatio*, Sp. *multiplicacion*, It *moltiplicazione* See MULTIPLY]

1 The act of multiplying, or of increasing number, as, the *multiplication* of the human species by natural generation

2 (*Math*) A rule or operation by which any given number or quantity may be repeated or added to itself any number of times proposed, thus, the product of 10 *multiplied* by 5 is 50

Mūl'ti pli-cā'tive, *a* [Fr *multiplicatif*, Pr. *multiplicatiu*] Tending to multiply, having the power to multiply, or increase numbers

Mūl'ti-pli-cā'tor, *n.* [Lat, It *multiplicatore*, Sp. *multiplicador*, Fr *multiplicateur*] The number by which another number is multiplied, a multiplier.

Mūl'ti-plī'cious (-plish'us), *a.* [Lat. *multiplex*, q v] Manifold. [*Obs*]

Mūl'ti plic'i-ty (-plis'i-tȳ), *n.* [Fr. *multiplicité*, Pr *multiplicitat*, Sp *multiplicudad*, It *moltiplicità*]

1. A state of being multiple, manifold, or various, as, a *multiplicity* of thoughts or objects.

2. A collection of many objects, a great or large number "A *multiplicity* of gods" *South.*

Mūl'ti-plī'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, multiplies, or increases number

2. The number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied

3. (*Physics*) An instrument for multiplying or increasing by repetition the intensity of a force or action, particularly when feeble, so as to render it appreciable or measurable, as heat or galvanism. See THERMO MULTIPLIER.

Mūl'ti-plȳ (54), *v. t* [*imp & p p.* MULTIPLIED; *p pr. & vb n* MULTIPLYING] [Fr. *multiplier*, Pr. *multiplicar*, *multiplicas*, Sp *multiplicar*, It. *multiplicare*, *moltiplicare*, from Lat *multiplex*, q v]

1. To increase in number, to make more numerous, to add quantity to

Impunity will *multiply* motives to disobedience *Ames*

2 (*Math*) To repeat or add to itself any given number or quantity as many times as there are units in another given number, thus, 7 *multiplied* by 8 produces the number 56.

Mūl'ti plȳ, *v i.* 1 To make greater in number or extent, to become numerous "When men began to *multiply* on the face of the earth" *Gen.* vi. 1

2. To increase in extent and influence.

The word of God grew and *multiplied*. *Acts* xii. 24

Multiplying glass, or *lens* See LENS

Mul-tĭp'o-tent, *a.* [Lat *multipotens*, from *multus*, much, and *potens*, powerful See POTENT] Having manifold power, or power to do many things "Jove *multipotent*." *Shak.*

Mūl'ti-prĕs'ençe, *n.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *præsentia*, presence.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at once.

Mūl'ti-rā'di-ate, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *radiatus*, irradiated, shining, fr. *radius*, ray, beam] Having many rays.

Mūl'ti-ra-mōse', *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, and *ramus*, a branch.] Having many branches.

Mul-tĭs'cioŭs (mul-tish'us), *a.* [Lat. *multiscius*, from *multus*, much, and *scius*, knowing, from *scire*, to know] Having variety of knowledge. [*Obs.*]

Mūl'ti-sĕct, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, much, and *se*

tare, sectum, to cut.] (*Entom.*) Divided into many segments, and having no distinct trunk and abdomen; — said of an insect. *Maunder.*

Mŭl'ti-sē'ri-al, *a.* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *series*, row, rank.] (*Bot.*) Having, or arranged in, several horizontal ranks. *Gray*

Mŭl'ti-sil'i-quous, *a* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *siliqua*, a pod or husk, Fr. *multisiliqueux*.] (*Bot.*) Having many pods or seed-vessels

Mul-tis'o-nous, *a* [Lat *multisonus*, from *multus*, much, many, and *sonus*, sound.] Having many sounds, or sounding much

Mŭl'ti-spī'ral, *a* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *spira*, coil, spire, Fr *multispiré*.] (*Conch.*) Exhibiting numerous coils round a submedian center, — said of the opercula of certain shells *Brande*

Mŭl'ti-strī'ate, *a* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *stria*, a furrow or channel. See STRIATE.] Having many streaks.

Mŭl'ti-sŭl'cate, *a* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *sulcus*, furrow.] Having many furrows

Mŭl'ti-syl'la-ble, *n* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and Eng *syllable*, lt *multisillabo*.] A word of many syllables, a polysyllable [*Rare*.]

Mŭl'ti-tĭt'ū-lar, *a* [Lat *multus*, many, and *titulus*, a title.] Having many titles

Mŭl'ti-tū'bu lar, *a* [Lat *multus*, many, and *tuba*, tube.] Having many tubes, as, a *multitubular* boiler

Mŭl'ti-tūde (53), *n* [Fr *multitude*, Pr *multitut*, Sp *multitud*, It *multitudine*, *moltitudine*, Lat *multitudo*, *multitudinis*, from *multus*, much, many.]

1 The state of being many, numerousness

2 A great number of individuals, a numerous collection or gathering, a crowd

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues *Watts.*

He the vast hissing *multitude* admires *Addison*

The multitude, the populace, the mass of men

Syn. — Throng, crowd, assembly, assemblage, commonalty, swarm, populace, vulgar. See THRONG.

Mŭl'ti tū'di na-ry, *a* Multitudinous, manifold

Mŭl'ti-tū'di-nous, *a* Consisting of, or having, the appearance of a multitude, manifold, as, the *multitudinous* sea, the *multitudinous* tongue

Mŭl'ti-tū'di-nous ly, *adv* In a multitudinous manner.

Mŭl'ti-tū'di-nous ness, *n* The state or quality of being multitudinous

Mul tiv'a-gant, } *a* [Lat *multivagus*, from *mul-*
Mul tiv'a gous, } *tus*, much, and *vagus*, strolling about, wandering, and *multus*, much, and *vagans*, p pr of *vagari*, to stroll about, to wander, from *vagus*] Wandering much [*Obs.*]

Mŭl'ti vălve, *n* [Fr *multivalve*] (*Zool.*) A mollusk which has a shell of many valves

Mŭl'ti vălve, } *a* [Lat *multus*, much, many,
Mŭl-ti-vălv'ŭ-lar, } and *valva*, the leaf or valve of a door. See VALVE.] Having many valves

Mul tiv'er sant, *a* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *versans*, p pr of *versare*, v intens from *vertere*, to turn.] Turning into many shapes, assuming many forms, protean

Mul-tiv'i ous, *a* [Lat *multivius*, from *multus*, much, many, and *via*, way.] Having many ways or roads [*Obs.*]

Mul-tiv'o cal, *a* [Lat *multus*, many, and *vox*, sound, voice.] Signifying many different things, of manifold meaning, equivocal "An ambiguous or *multivocal* word" *Coleridge*

Mul-tĭ'ŭd, *n* [Turk *mulkka*, from Ar *mulkka*, a place of meeting, the confluence of two rivers, the meeting of seas, from *laka*, to meet.] The Turkish code of law.

Mul-tŏc'ŭ-lar, *a* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *oculus*, eye.] Having many eyes, or more than two

Mŭl'tum, *n.* An extract of quassia and licorice, fraudulently employed by brewers in order to economize malt and hops *Craig*

Hard multum, a preparation made from *Cocculus Indicus*, used to impart an intoxicating quality to beer

Mult-ŭn'gu-late, *a* [Lat *multus*, much, many, and *ungulatus*, having hoofs. See UNGULA.] Having the hoof divided into more than two parts

Mŭlt'ūre, *n.* [O Fr *multure*, *moulture*, N Fr. *mouture*, Pr *moltura*, from Lat *molitura*, a grinding, from *molere*, to grind.]

1. (*Scots Law*) The quantity of grain or meal payable to the proprietor of a mill for grinding grain *Erskine*

2. A grist or grinding, the grain ground.

Mŭm, *a.* [Of MUMBLE, MUMM, and MOME.] Silent, not speaking.

The citizens are *mum* say not a word *Shak.*

Mŭm, *interj.* Be silent, hush

Mŭm, *n.* Silence. [*Rare*.] *Hudibras.*

Mŭm, *n.* [Ger. *mumme*, from Chr *Mumme*, who first brewed it in 1492.] A sort of strong beer, originally introduced from Brunswick, in Germany, and hence often called *Brunswick mum*

The clamorous crowd is hushed with mugs of *mum* *Pope*

Mŭm'ble, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUMBLED, *p pr* & *vb n.* MUMBLING.] [L Ger. *mumpeln*, *mummeln*, D *mompelen*, *mommelen*, Icel & Sw. *mumla*, Dan *mumle*, N. H. Ger. *mummeln*, M. H. Ger. *mummen*. Cf. MUM, *a.* and MUMP, *v.*]

1. To speak with the lips or other organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect, to utter words with a grumbling tone, indicating discontent or displeasure; to mutter "Peace, you *mumbling* fool." *Shak.*

A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks, and *mumbling* to herself *Otway*

2 To chew or bite softly, to eat with the lips close.

Mŭm'ble, *v. t.* 1 To utter with a low, inarticulate voice

He with *mumbled* prayers atones the Deity *Dryden.*

2 To mouth gently, or to eat with a muttering sound

3 To suppress, or utter imperfectly

Mŭm'ble new̆s (nūz), *n* A kind of tale-bearer

Mŭm'bler, *n* One who mumbles

Mŭm'bling-ly, *adv* With a low, inarticulate utterance

Mŭm'-budg'et, *interj* [From *mum* and *budget*.] Be silent and secret, — used in contempt or ludicrously [*Obs.*]

Mŭm'-chănçe, *n* A game of hazard with cards [*Prov. Eng.*] *Dedes.*

Mŭmm, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* MUMMED, *p pr* & *vb n* MUMMING.] [N H Ger *mummen*, *vermummen*, to mask, muffle, from *mumme*, a mask or muffle, D *mommen*, to mask, *mom*, a mask, whence O Fr *momer*, *mommer*. See MOMER.] To sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise, to mask

Mŭm'ma-chŏg, *n* See MUMMY-CHOG.

Mŭm'mer, *n* One who mummes, or makes diversion in disguise, a mime, a masker, a buffoon "Jugglers and dancers, antics, *mummers*" *Milton*

Mŭm'mer-y, *n* [L Ger *mummerei*, H Ger *mummerei*, Fr *momerie*, Sp *momeria*. See *supra*.]

1 Masking, sport, diversion, low amusement, buffoonery "The *mummery* of foreign strollers" *Fenton*

2 Farcical show, hypocritical disguise and parade to delude vulgar minds

Mŭm'mi fi-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *momification*. See MUMMIFY.] The act of making into a mummy

Mŭm'mi form, *a* [Eng *mummy* and Lat *forma*, shape.] Resembling a mummy

Mŭm'mi-fy, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* MUMMIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* MUMMIFYING.] [Eng *mummy* and Lat *facere*, to make, Fr *momifier*.] To embalm and dry as a mummy, to make into a mummy

Mŭm'my, *n* [Fr *mumie*, *momie*, Sp & Pg *momia*, It *mummia*, Per *mūmiya*, from *mūm*, *mōm*, wax.]

1 A dead body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians, also, a body preserved, by any means, in a dry state, from the process of putrefaction

2 The gummy substance exuding from bodies prepared with pitch, asphaltum, and the like

3 (*Gardening*) A sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees

To beat to a mummy, to beat to an indiscriminate or senseless mass

Mŭm'my, *v. t* To embalm and dry, as a mummy

Mŭm'my-chŏg, *n* [Written also *mumma choq*, the Indian name.] (*Ichth.*) A small fish of the carp kind

Mŭmp, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* MUMPED (mŭmt), *p pr* & *vb n* MUMPING.] [Icel *mumpa*, to take into the mouth, fr *mumpr*, coarsely bound, L Ger *mumpeln*]

1 To work over with the mouth to nibble, as, to *mump* food

2 To talk imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly, to chatter unintelligibly "Old men who *mump* their passion" *Gold smith*

Mŭmp, *v. i.* 1. To move the lips with the mouth closed, to mumble, as in sullenness

He *mumps*, and lowers, and hangs the lip, they say *Taylor* 1660

2 To talk imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly, to chatter unintelligibly

3 [D *mompen*, to cheat. Cf MUMBLE.] To cheat, to deceive, to play the beggar "And then went *mumping* with a sore leg, . . canting and whining" *Burke*

4 To be sullen or sulky [*Prov. Eng.*]

Mŭmp'er, *n* A beggar *Young*

Mŭmp'ish, *a.* Dull, heavy, sullen, sour

Mŭmp'ish ly, *adv* Dully, wearily

Mŭmp'ish ness, *n.* The state or quality of being mumpish or sullen

Mŭmps, *n pl* [Prov Eng *mump*, to be sulky. Cf MUMP, MUMBLE, and MUM.]

1 Sullenness, silent displeasure [*Obs.*] *Skinner*

2 (*Med.*) A peculiar and specific unsuppurative inflammation of the parotid glands

Mŭn, *v. i* or *auxiliary*. To be obliged, must [*Prov Eng.*]

Mŭnch, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* MUNCHED (mŭncht), *p pr* & *vb n* MUNCHING.] [Fr *manger*, Pr *manjar*, It *mangiare*, to eat, from Lat *manducare*, to chew. Cf Fr *mâcher*, Pr *maschar*, *mastegar*, to chew, from Lat *masticare*, to chew.] To chew continuously upon, to nibble, to chew without opening the mouth [*Colloq. or familiar.*] [Formerly written also *munch* and *mounch*.]

I could *munch* your good dry oats *Shak.*

Mŭnch, *v. i* To chew with closed lips, to masticate [*Colloq or familiar.*]

Mŭnch'er, *n* One who munches.

Mŭn'dāne, *a* [Lat *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world, Sp & Pg *mundano*, It *mondano*, Pr *mondan*, Fr *mondain*. See MONDE.] Belonging to the world, worldly, earthly, terrestrial, as, *mundane* sphere, *mundane* space. "*Mundane* passions." *I. Taylor.*

Mŭn'dāne-ly, *adv.* In a mundane manner; with reference to worldly things.

Mun-dăn'i-ty, *n* [Sp *mundanidad*, It. *mondanità*, Fr *mondanité*.] Worldliness. [*Obs.*]

Mun-dā'tion, *n* [Lat *mundatio*, *mundare*, to make clean, *mundus*, clean.] Act of cleansing [*Obs.*]

Mŭn'da to ry, *a* [Lat *mundatorius*. See *supra*.] Cleansing, having power to cleanse [*Obs.*]

Mŭn'dic, *n* Iron pyrites, or arsenical pyrites, — so called by the Cornish miners *Ure.*

Mun dif'i cant, *a* [Lat *mundificans*, p. pr of *mundificare*, to make clean, from *mundus*, clean, and *facere*, to make.] Serving to cleanse and heal

Mun dif'i cant, *n* An ointment or plaster which serves to cleanse and heal

Mŭn'di fi cā'tion, *n* [Fr *mondification*.] The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter

Mun-dif'i ca-tive, *a* [Fr *mondificatif*. See *supra*.] Cleansing, having the power to cleanse.

Mun dif'i ca-tive, *n* A medicine that has the quality of cleansing

Mŭn'di fy, *v. t* [Fr. *mondifier*, Lat *mundificare*. See MUNDIFICANT.] To cleanse [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Mŭn'dil, *n* An embroidered turban richly ornamented in imitation of gold and silver *Sammonds.*

Mun dīv'a-gant, *a.* [From Lat *mundus*, the world, and *vagans*, p pr of *vagari*, to stroll or wander about, from *vagus*, strolling or wandering about.] Wandering over the world [*Rare.*]

Mŭnds, *n pl* See MUNS

Mun dŭng'gus, *n* [Cf Sp *mondongo*, paunch, tripe, black pudding.] Tobacco [*Cant.*] "Exhale *mundungus*' ill perfuming scent" *Philips*

Mū'ner-a ry, *a* [Lat *munus*, *muneris*, a gift.] Having the nature of a gift [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Mū'ner ate, *v. t* [Lat *munerare*, *muneratum*, to give, bestow, present, from *munus*, *muneris*, a gift.] To remunerate [*Obs.*]

Mū'ner-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *muneratio* See *supra*.] Remuneration [*Obs.*]

Mŭng'-cŏrn, *n* The same as MANG-CORN

Mŭn'go, *n* A fibrous material obtained by devilling the rags or remnants of *fine* woolen goods, as broadcloths, &c In this respect alone does it differ from shoddy, and like it is spun into yarn for making cloth, but of a meaner quality

Mŭng'rel, *n* & *a* Mongrel See MONGREL

Mu nĭç'i pal, *a* [Fr., Pr., Sp., & Pg *municipal*, It *municipale*, Lat *municipalis*, from *municipium*, a town in Italy, which possessed the right of Roman citizenship, but was governed by its own laws, a free town, from *municeps*, an inhabitant of a free town, a free citizen, from *munus*, official duties, functions, and *capere*, to take.]

1 Pertaining to a corporation or city, as, *municipal* rights, *municipal* officers

2 Pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation.

Municipal law is properly defined to be a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state *Blackstone*

Mu nĭç'i pal ism, *n* The municipal condition

Mu-nĭç'i păl'i ty, *n* [Fr *municipalité*, It *municipalità*, Sp *municipalidad*.] A municipal district

Mu nĭf'ic, *a* Munificent, liberal [*Obs. or rare.*]

Mu-nĭf'i-cāte, *v. t* [Lat *munificare*, *munificatum*, to present with a thing, from *munificus*, present-making, bountiful, from *munus*, *muneris*, present, gift, and *facere*, to make.] To enrich [*Obs.*]

Mu nĭf'i çençe, *n* [Fr *munificence*, Sp *munificencia*, It *munificenza*, Lat *munificentia*.] The quality of being munificent, a giving or bestowing with extraordinary liberality, bounty, liberality

A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence* *Addison*

Syn. — Benevolence, beneficence, liberality, generosity, bounty, bounteousness. See BENEVOLENCE.

Mu-nĭf'i çençe, *n* [Lat *munire*, to fortify.] Means of defense, fortification [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Mu nĭf'i çent, *a* [Fr *munificent*, It *munificente*, Sp *munificente*, *munificante*, Lat *munificus*. See MUNIFICENT.] Very liberal in giving or bestowing; generous bountiful, as, a *munificent* benefactor.

Syn. — Beneficent, bounteous, bountiful, liberal; generous

Mu-nĭf'i çent ly, *adv* In a munificent manner.

Mŭ'ni fy, *v. t* To prepare means of defense [*Obs.*]

Mŭ'ni ment, *n* [Lat *munimentum*, from *munire*, to fortify. See *infra*.]

1 The act of supporting or defending, defense.

2 That which supports or defends, a stronghold, a place or means of defense, munition, assistance "Other *munuments* and petty helps" *Shak.*

3 (*Law.*) A record, the evidences or writings whereby a man is enabled to defend the title to his estate, title deeds and papers. *Blount.*

Muniment house, or *room*, that room in a cathedral, castle, or other public building, which is used for keeping the records charters, seals, deeds, and the like *Gwilt.*

Mu nīte', *v. t* [Lat *munire*, *munitum*, to wall, to build a wall around, to fortify, It *munire*, Fr. *munir*.] To fortify, to strengthen [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Mu-nĭ'tion (mu-nĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *munitio*, Fr. *munition*, Sp *municion*, It. *munizione*.]

1. Fortification. [*Obs*] *Hale.*
2 Whatever materials are used in war for defense, or for annoying an enemy, ammunition, also, stores and provisions, military stores of all kinds

Munition ships, ships which convey military and naval stores of any kind, and attend or follow a fleet to supply ships of war

Mū'ni-ty, *n* Freedom, security, immunity [*Obs*]
Mun-jeet', *n* [Hind *manjit*, *manjith*, a drug used for dyeing red] The root of a plant (*Rubia munjista*) brought from India, and used for dyeing, in the place of madder [*Hindostan*] *Simmonds*
Mūnn'ion, *n* [Fr *menean*] Same as MULLION
Mūng, *n* [Ger *mund*, Goth *munths* See MOUTH] The mouth and chaps [*Vulgar*]

One a penny two a penny, hot cross buns
Butter them, and sugar them, and put them in your *muns*
Old Rhyme *Halliwell*

Mūn'tin, } *n* (*Arch*) A vertical piece in the
Mūn'ting, } frame of a door separating the panels
Mūnt'jac, *n* (*Zool*) A species of deer (*Cervulus vaginalis*) found in the islands of Java and Sumatra, strongly attached to certain districts, especially moderately elevated grounds covered with long grass and containing thickets of shrubs and small trees

Muntjac (*Cervulus vaginalis*)

Mū'rage, *n* [Fr *murage*, fr *murer*, to wall, fr *mur*, Lat *murus*, wall See MURI] Money paid for keeping walls in repair [*Obs*]
Mū'ral, *a* [Fr & Sp *mural*, It *murale*, Lat *muralis*, from *murus*, wall See MURE]
1 Pertaining to a wall "*Mural* breach" *Milton*
2 Resembling a wall, perpendicular or steep as, a *mural* precipice

Mural circle (*Astron*), a graduated circle, in the plane of the meridian, attached permanently to a perpendicular wall,—used for measuring arcs of the meridian The term *mural* is also applied to any other instrument similarly mounted, as, a *mural* quadrant a *mural* sector —*Mural crown* (*Rom Antiq*), a golden crown or circle of gold, indented so as to resemble a battlement, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there lodged a standard

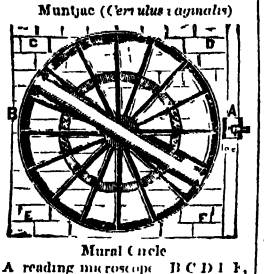

Mural Circle
A reading microscope B C D I F, wall to which circle is attached

Mural Crown

Mūr'der, *n* [A S *mordhor*, *mordhor*, *mordher*, murder, from *mordh*, id, O Sax *morth*, *mordh*, O Fries *morth*, Icel *mordh*, Dan, Sw, O & N H Ger *mord*, D *moord*, Goth. *maurthr*, allied to Lat *mors*, *mortis*, death, *mori*, *morire*, to die, Skr *mri*, Lith *mirti*, Fr *meurtre*, from Goth *maurthr*] The act of killing a human being with malice prepense or afore thought, express or implied, homicide with malice afore thought

Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far *Dryden*

☞ The term *murder*, in the sense of crime was anciently applied only to the *secret* killing of one human being by another, which the word *morda* signifies in the Teutonic language *Tomlins*

Mūr'der, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MURDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* MURDERING] [A S *myrdhrian*, Goth *maurthjan*, O H Ger *murdran*, *murdan*, N H Ger *morden*, D *moorden*, Sw *morda*, Dan *myrde*, Icel *myrdha* See *supra*]
1 To kill with premeditated malice See the *n*
2 To destroy, to put an end to

Canst thou *murder* thy breath in the middle of a word? *Shak*

Syn.—To kill, assassinate slay See KILL

Mūr'der-er, *n* **1** One guilty of murder, a person who, in possession of his reason, unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice
2 A small piece of ordnance often used on ships,—called also *murdering piece* [*Obs*]

Syn.—Assassin, cut-throat, bloodshedder, manslayer

Mūr'der-ess, *n* A female who commits murder
Mūr'der-ing-piēce, *n* A small piece of ordnance, a murderer [*Obs*]
Mūr'der ment, *n*. Murder [*Obs*] *Fairfax*
Mūr'der ous, *a* **1.** Guilty of murder, as, the *murderous* king
2 Consisting in murder, accompanied with murder, bloody cruel, as, *murderous* rapine
3 Fond of murder, bloody, sanguinary, as, *murderous* tyranny
4 Premeditating murder, as, *murderous* intent.

Syn.—Bloody, sanguinary, blood-guilty, bloodthirsty, fell, savage, cruel

Mūr'der-ous-ly, *adv* In a murderous manner.
Mūr'dress, *n*. (*Fort.*) A battlement in ancient fortifications with interstices for firing through. [*Obs.*]
Mūre, *n*. [Lat. *murus*, Fr. *mur*, Pr *mur*, *mura*, It, Sp, & Pg *muro*, Icel *mūr*, O Sax & O. H. Ger *mura*, M. H Ger. *mūre*, M. Ger. *mūer*, N H. Ger *mauer*] A wall [*Obs*] *Shak.*
Mūre, *v t* [Fr *murer*, Pr, Sp., & Pg *murar*, It. & Lat *murare*, Ger *mauern* See *supra*.] To inclose in walls, to wall, to immure
Mū'ren ger, *n* One who oversees a wall
Mū'rex, *n* [Lat, the purple fish] (*Zool*) A genus of murine, carnivorous molluscs
Mu rĕx'an, *n* (*Chem*) Purpuric acid produced by the decomposition of murexide *Craig.*
Mu rĕx'ide, *n* (*Chem*) Purpurate of ammonia
Mū'ri-a-çīte (49), *n* [Fr *muriacite*, from Lat. *muria*] (*Min*) A variety of anhydrite crystallized in broad lamellæ *Dana*
Mū'ri-ate, *n* [Fr *muriate*, from Lat *muria*] (*Chem*) A compound formed by the union of muriatic acid with a base

☞ The term was formerly applied to the chlorides before their true composition was understood, and while they were erroneously supposed to be compounds of an acid with an oxide, &c

Mū'ri-ā'ted, *a*. **1.** Combined or impregnated with muriatic acid
2 Put in brine
3 (*Photog*) Prepared with chloride of silver through the agency of common salt
Mū'ri ăt'ic, *a* [Fr *muriatique*, Lat *muriaticus*, from *muria*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, sea salt

Muriatic acid, an acid consisting of one equivalent of hydrogen and one of chlorine hydrochloric acid,—formerly called also *marine acid*, and *spirit of salt*

Mū'ri a tĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Fr *muriatifère*, from *muriatique*, Eng *muriatic*, and Lat *ferre*, to bear, produce] Producing muriatic substances or salt
Mū'ri-cāl'çīte, *n* [Fr *muricalcite*, and Lat *calx*, *calcis*, limestone] (*Min*) Rhomb spar
Mū'ri cate, } *a* [Lat *muricatus*, from *murex*,
Mū'ri cā'ted, } *murcis* a pointed rock or stone]
1 Formed with sharp points, full of sharp points or prickles
2 (*Bot*) Having the surface covered with sharp points, or armed with prickles
Mū'ri çīte (49), *n* (*Paleon*) Fossil remains of shells of the genus *Murex*
Mū'ride, *n* [Lat *muria*, brine] (*Chem*) Bromine,—formerly so called from its being obtained from sea water
Mū'ri fôrm, *a* [Lat *murus*, a wall, and *forma*, shape] (*Bot*) Resembling, in squareness and regular arrangement, courses of bricks or stones, as, a *muriform* variety of cellular tissue
Mū'rine, *a* [Lat *murinus*, fr *mus*, mouse] Pertaining to a mouse, or to mice, mouse colored
Mū'rine, *n* [Fr *murin* See *supra*] (*Zool*) One of a tribe of rodents, of which the mouse is the type
Mūrk, *n* [A-S *myrc*, Icel *myrkr*, *myrkva*, Sw *mörker*, *mörkhet*, Dan *mørke*, *mørkhed*, allied to Russ *mrak* See MIRK] Darkness [*Obs*] *Shak*
Mūrk, *a* Dark, murky, gloomy

He can not see through the mantle *murk* *Drake*

Mūrk, *n* The refuse, as of fruit, &c, after the juice has been expressed
Mūrk'i ly, *adv* Darkly, gloomily
Mūrk'y, *a* [*compar* MURKIER, *superl* MURKIEST] [A-S *myrc*, Icel *myrkr*, Dan & Sw *mørk* See MURK, *supra*] Dark, obscure, gloomy

A *murky* storm deep lowering o'er our heads *Addison*

Mūr'mur, *n* [Lat *murmur*, Fr *murmure*, O Fr *murmur*, Sp & Pg *murmurio*, It *mormorio*]
1 A low, confused, and indistinct sound, like that of running water

Deepens the *murmur* of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods *Pope*

2 A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering voice

Some discontents there are, some idle *murmurs* *Dryden*

Mūr'mur, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* MURMURED, *p pr* & *vb n* MURMURING] [Fr *murmurer*, Pr & Pg *murmurar*, Sp *murmurar*, *mormurar*, It *murmurare*, *mormorare*, Lat *murmurare*, *murmurari*, from *murmur*, allied to Gr μορμύρειν, to roar and boil, said of water, and Ger *murren*, D *morren*, Icel & Sw *murra*, Dan *murre*, to mutter, growl, grumble, or murmur See *supra*]
1 To make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or the wind in a forest "The *murmuring* surge" *Shak.*
2 To utter complaints in a low, half articulated voice, to utter sullen discontent, to grumble,—with *at* before the thing which occasions discontent, as, *murmur* not at adversity,—or with *at* or *against* before the active or direct cause of the evil.

Murmur not at your sickness, for thereby you will sin against God's providence *Watts*

Mūr'mur-ā'tion, *n* Act of murmuring, murmur.
Mūr'mur-er, *n* One who murmurs.
Mūr'mur-ing ly, *adv*. With a low sound, with complaints
Mūr'mur-oŭs, *a*. [Lat. *murmuriosus*, O. Fr. *murmureux*, Pr *murmurios*, It. *mormoroso*. See *supra*.] Attended with murmurs; exciting murmur or complaint, murmuring.
Mūrn'i-val, *n*. [Perhaps from Fr. *mornifle*, a trick at cards, according to Cotgrave, but which now means a slap in the face. *Nares.*] Four cards of a sort, as four aces, four kings, and the like,—a term used in the game of gleek. [*Obs*] *Nares.*
Mūrr, *n*. [Probably abbreviated from *murrain*. See *infra*] A catarrh. [*Obs*] *Gascoigne*
Mūr'rain (mŭr'rin, 42), *n* [O Eng *morren*, O. Fr. *morine*, Sp *morriña*, Pg *morrinha*, It. *moria*, from O Fr *morir*, *murir*, *murrir*, Sp. *morir*, Pg *morrer*, It. *morire*, Lat *mori*, *morire*, to die. Cf. O. Fr *marrane*, a kind of epidemic] An infectious and fatal disease among cattle
Mūr'rain, *a* Having, or afflicted with, murrain.
Mūrre, *n*. A bird, the auk [*Obs or Prov Eng.*]
Mūr'rey, *n* [O Fr *morre*, a dark-red color, *mori*, blackish brown, from Lat *morum*, mulberry, blackberry, or from *Maurus*, a Moor, Sp *morado*, *moreno*, Pr *moren*, It. *morato*, *morello*] Of a dark-red color [*Obs*] *Bacon. Boyle.*
Mūr'rhine (-rin), or **Mūr'rhine** (-rin), *a*. [Lat. *murrhinus*, from *murrha*, a kind of stone of which costly vessels were made, Fr *murrhin*, It. *murrino*] Pertaining to, or made of, a kind of stone called *murrha* by the ancients,—said of certain vases of great beauty and delicacy used by the luxurious in Rome as wine cups, said to be made of variegated or onyx stone, or of fine porcelain, and having a reputed quality of breaking if poison was mixed with the liquor they contained *Fairholt.*
Mūr'ri-on, *n* [O Sp *murrion*, *murion*, N Sp. *morrion*] A helmet, a morion See MORION.
Mūrth, *n* Plenty, abundance [*Obs or Prov Eng*]
Mūr'ther, *n*. & *v* Murder [*Obs*] See MURDER.
Mūr'zā, *n*. The hereditary nobility among the Tartars

☞ This word must not be confounded with the Persian *Mirza*, though it is of the same origin

Mūs, *n* [Lat, mouse] (*Zoöl*) A genus of small rodent quadrupeds, including the mouse and rat

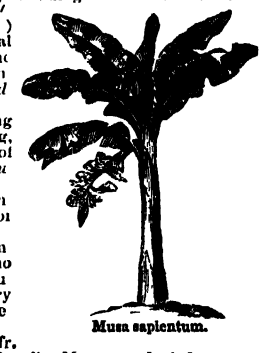
Musa sapientum.

Mū'sa, *n*, *pl* MŪ'SÆ [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of tropical plants, including the banana and plantain *Baird*
Mu sā'ceoŭs, *a* (*Bot*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, plants of an order of which the genus *Musa* is the type
Mūs'al, *a* Pertaining to the Muses, or to poetry [*Rare*]
Mūs'ar, *n* An itinerant musician who played on the musette, formerly very common in Europe See MUSETTE
Mūs'gard, *n* [Fr., fr. *muser*, to loiter, trifle See MUSE, *v i*] A dreamer, one who is apt to be absent in mind [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*
Mūs'ca, *n*, *pl* MŪS'CÆ [Lat, fly]
1 (*Entom*) A genus of dipterous insects including the common house-fly
2 (*Astron*) A small constellation situated between the Southern Cross and the pole
Mūs'ca-del } (Synop, §130), *n*. [It.
Mūs'ca-dine (-din, *or* -dīn) } *moscadello*, *moscatello*, Sp & Pg *moscatel*, L Lat *muscatellum* or *muscadellum* (sc *vinum*), from *muscatellus*, nutmeg like, diminutive of *muscatus*, smelling like musk, *muscatum* and *muscata* (sc *nux*), nutmeg, Ar *muskat*, fr Ar *musk*, *misk*, musk See MUSK]
1 A rich, spicy grape, also, the wine made from it.
2 A fragrant and delicious pear
Mūs'cal-lŏnge, *n* See MUSKALLONGE.
Mūs'car dine, *n* A disease which is very destructive to silk-worms, attended by the development of a fungus (*Botrytis bassiana*), and which sometimes extends to other insects, also, the fungus itself.
Mus-cā'ri, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants including the grape-hyacinth
Mus căr'i fôrm, *a* [Lat *muscarium*, fly-flap, fly-brush, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a brush.
Mūs'cat, } *n*. The same as MUSCADEL.
Mūs'ca-tel, }
Mus'k'el kălk (mŭsh'el-kălk, *n*. [Ger. *muschel*, shell, and *kalk*, limestone] (*Geol*) A kind of shell limestone, whose strata belong to the new red sandstone formation *Mantell.*
Mūs'çF, *n pl* [Lat. *muscus*, moss.] (*Bot.*) An order of cryptogamous plants, the mosses
Mūs'çle (mūs'sl), *n* [Fr. *muscle*, Pr. *muscle*, *moscle*, Sp & Pg *musculo*, It *muscolo*, from Lat *musculus*, a muscle, and a little mouse, dim. of *mus*, a mouse, Ger, D, Sw, & Dan. *muskel*, Gr. μῦς, A-S. & O. H. Ger. *mûs*, N H Ger *maus*, mouse and muscle]
1. (*Anat.*) An organ of motion in animal bodies.

☞ *Muscles* are of two kinds, the *voluntary* and the *involuntary* The former are composed of bundles of parallel, delicate fibers, cylindrical, of a natural reddish tint, and striated longitudinally and transversely They

for the most part act in obedience to the will, and contract suddenly. The *involuntary muscles* are composed of bundles of spindle-shaped, non-striated fibers, are of a whitish hue, are not obedient to the will, and contract slowly The voluntary muscles constitute the flesh of animals, the involuntary are found in the stomach, alimentary canal, uterus, bladder, skin, &c

2. [A-S. *muscel, muscle, muscl, muxle*, O H. Ger. *muscla, musculus*, N H Ger. *muschel*, N Pr *muscle*, Fr *moule*, Latin *musculus*] (*Conch*) A bivalvular shell-fish of the genus *Mytilus* [Written also *mussel*]

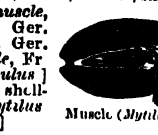

Muscle (*Mytilus edulis*)

Muscle band (*Geol*), a stratum of shale, generally ferruginous or calcareous, belonging to the coal formation, and containing great numbers of indurated shells resembling those of the muscle

Mŭs'cled (mŭs'sld), *a* Furnished with muscles

Mŭs'cling (mŭs'sling), *n* (*Fine Arts*) Exhibition or representation of the muscles [*Rare*]

A good piece, the painters say, must have good *muscling*, as well as coloring and drapery *Shaftesbury*

Mŭs'coid, *a.* [Fr *muscoïde*, from Lat *muscus*, moss, and Gr *εἶδος*, form, shape] (*Bot*) Moss like, resembling moss

Mŭs'coid, *n* (*Bot*) A moss like, flowerless plant, with a distinct stem, and often with leaves, but without any vascular system

Mus-cŏl'o gy, *n* [Lat *muscus*, moss, and Gr *λογος*, discourse] (*Bot*) That part of botany which treats of the mosses *Gray*

Mus-cŏs'i-ty, *n* [Lat *muscosus*, mossy, from *muscus*, moss, Fr *muscosité*] Mossiness

Mŭs'co-vā'do, *a* [Fr *moscouade*, It *moscovato, mascavato*, Sp *azucar mascabado*, Pg *assucar mascabado*, from Sp & Pg *mascabar*, to *menoscabar*, to lessen, to impair, from *menoscabo*, diminution, deterioration, Pr *mascap*, Fr *mechef*, Eng *mischief* See MISCHIEF] Pertaining to or characterizing unrefined or raw sugar, obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the molasses It is blended with certain impurities which render it unfit for use till refined.

Mŭs'co vā'do, *n* Unrefined or raw sugar

Mŭs'co vite (49), *n* **1** (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of ancient Russia

2 (*Min*) Mica See MICA

Mŭs'co-vy Dŭck [A corruption for *musk duck*, q v, Fr. *canard musqué*, It *anitra muschiata*, D *moskaat eend*, Ger *moschus-* or *bisamente*] (*Ornith*) A species of duck (*Anas moschata* of Linnæus), larger than the common duck, often raised in poultry yards, — sometimes called *musk duck*

Mŭs'co-vy Glăss [From *Muscovy*, the old name of Russia, Fr *verre de Muscovie*, D *Moskovisch glas*, Ger *russisches* or *moskowitisches glass*, N Lat *vitrum moscoviticum* or *ruthenicum*] Mica, muscovite See MICA

Mŭs'cu-lar, *a* [Fr *musculaire*, Sp *muscular*]

1. Pertaining to a muscle, or to a system or the strength of muscles "Great *muscular* strength, accompanied by much awkwardness" *Macaulay*

2 Consisting of, or constituting, a muscle or muscles, as, *muscular* fiber

3 Performed by, or dependent on, a muscle or the muscles "The *muscular* motion" *Arbuthnot*

4 Well furnished with muscles, having well developed muscles, brawny, hence, strong, powerful, vigorous, as, a *muscular* body or arm

Mŭs'cu-lăr'i-ty, *n* The state of being muscular

Mŭs'cu-lar-ly, *adv* In a muscular manner

Mŭs'cu-line, *n* (*Physiol*) An immediate principle of animal muscle, differing from fibrine

Mŭs'cu-lite (49), *n* [Fr *musculite*, fr Lat *musculus*, sea-muscle, and Gr *λίθος*, a stone See MUSCLE, 3] (*Paleon*) A petrified muscle or shell

Mŭs'cu-lŏs'i ty, *n* The quality of being musculous, that which is musculous muscularity [*Obs*]

Mŭs'cu-lous, *a* [Lat *musculosus*, It & Sp *musculoso*, Fr *musculeux*] Muscular [*Obsolescent*]

Mŭse, *v. i.* [*imp & p p* MUSED, *p pr & vb n* MUSING] [Fr *muser*, to loiter or trifle, Pr & O Sp *musar*, It *musare*, to gaze, stand idle, O H Ger *mozon, muozon*, to be idle, *moza, muoza*, M H Ger *muoze*, N H Ger *muse*, idle or vacant time, leisure Cf AMUSE]

1. To think closely, to study in silence.

He *mused* upon some dangerous plot *Sidney*

2 To be absent minded, to be so occupied in study or contemplation as not to observe passing scenes or things present

3. To wonder [*Obs*]

I *muse*, my lord, your brother will permit it *B Jonson*

Syn.—To ponder, consider, meditate, ruminate See PONDER

Mŭse, *v. t.* To think on, to meditate on

Mŭse, *n.* Deep thought, close attention or contemplation which abstracts the mind from passing scenes, hence, sometimes, absence of mind.

He was filled
With admiration and deep *muse* to hear
Of things so high and strange *Milton*

Mŭse, *n.* [Fr *muse*, Pr, Sp., Pg, It, & Lat *musa*, Gr. *μοῦσα*, probably from *μαω*, to seek out, invent, create.] (*Myth.*) One of the nine fabled goddesses who preside over literary, artistic, and scientific matters and labors; a genius of art, literature, or music, — used most frequently in the plural

Granville commands; your aid, O *Muses*, bring
What *Muse* for Granville can refuse to sing? *Pope*

Mŭse, *n* A gap in a hedge, fence, wall, or the like, through which a wild animal is accustomed to pass, a muset.

Find a hare without a *muse* *Old Prov*

A crew of gallants watch the wild *muse* of a boar *Chapman*

Mŭse'ful, *a* Thinking deeply or closely, thoughtfully silent "*Museful* mopings" *Dryden*

Mŭse'ful ly, *adv* Thoughtfully

Mŭse'less, *a* Unregardful of the Muses, disregarding the power of poetry, unpoetical

Mŭs'e-ŏg'ra phist, *n* [Gr. *μουσεῖον*, temple of the Muses, museum, and *γραφειν*, to write] One who describes or classifies the objects in a museum

Mŭs'er, *n* One who muses, or thinks closely in silence, an absent minded person

Mŭ'set, *n* [O Fr *musette*, dim of *musse*, from *musser, mucer, mucier, mucher*, to conceal, hide] A gap in a hedge, fence, or thicket, through which an animal passes, a muse [Written also *musat*]

The many *muses* through the which he goes,
Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foes *Shak*

Mu sĕtte', *n* [From Colin *Musette*, a mountebank of the thirteenth century, the inventor of the instrument]

1 A small bagpipe formerly in use, having a soft and sweet tone

2 An air adapted to this instrument, of a rustic character, soft and sweet

3 A dance of a similar cast

Mu-sē'um (124), *n* [Lat *museum*, Gr *μουσεῖον*, temple of the Muses, hence a place of study, Fr *musée*] A repository or collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of work of art

Mŭsh, *n* [N H Ger *mus*, *muos*, pap, any thick preparation of fruit, M H Ger *muos*, O H Ger *muos, muas, mous, môs*] Indian meal boiled in water

Mŭsh'room, *n* [Fr *mousseron*, from *mousse*, moss, because it grows in it See MOSS]

Mushrooms

1 (*Bot*) One of a large class of cryptogamic plants of the natural order of *Fungi* The name is sometimes popularly restricted to such species as are used as food See FUNGUS

☞ The mushrooms are cellular plants having generally a more or less rounded thallus supported upon a stalk and having spores or seeds upon the under surface or gills They are very numerous being found in all parts of the world, and are usually of very rapid growth, often springing up and coming to maturity in a single day Many species are used for food in different parts of the world, while other species are poisonous *Baird*

2 One who rises suddenly from a low condition in life, an upstart *Bacon*

Mushroom spawn, the seed of the mushroom sold in the markets by gardeners *Simmonds*

Mŭsh'rŏom *a* Pertaining to mushrooms resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and shortness of duration, short lived ephemeral

Mŭsh'rŏom-hĕad'ed, *a* (*Bot*) Having a cylindrical body with a convex head of larger diameter, having a head like that of a mushroom *Henslow*

Mū'sic, *n* [Fr *musique*, Pr *musica*, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat, *musica*, Gr *μουσικη* (*sc τεχνη*), any art over which the Muses presided, especially music, lyric poetry set and sung to music, from *μουσικος*, belonging to the Muses or fine arts, from *μουσα*]

1 Melody or harmony, a succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear, or a combination of simultaneous sounds in accordance or harmony

What *music* and dancing and diversions and songs are to many in the world, that prayers, and devotions, and psalms are to you *Law*

2 The science of harmonical sounds, which treats of the principles of harmony or the properties, dependencies, and relations of sounds to each other

3 The art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear

☞ *Music* is often used in composition to form words signifying that which relates to contains or is employed in producing music As to what which need no special explanation, as *music copyist, music-engraver, music-folio, music license, music-loft, music-loving musician, music-master music mistress, music paper, music printer, music-seller, music shop music-slate, music-smith* (maker of the metal parts of piano-fortes, &c), *music-stand, music-stool, music type*, and the like

Magic music a game in which a person undertakes to find some article hidden by the rest of a company, or to do something privately agreed upon by them, being assisted by the music of a piano, or other instrument, which is played fast when he approaches the right place or person, and more and more slowly as he recedes from it

A pleasant game she thought she liked it more
Than *magic music*, forfeits, all the rest *Tennyson*

— *Music of the spheres*, the harmony supposed by the ancients to be produced by the accordant movements of the celestial orbs

Mū'sic al, *a* [Fr, Sp, & Pg, *musical*, It *musicale*]

1 Belonging or relating to music, as, *musical* proportion, a *musical* instrument

2. Producing music; containing music, as, a *musical* voice.

3. Pleasing to the ear, melodious; harmonious. "A sentence . . . highly *musical*" *Blair.*

Musical glasses, a musical instrument, consisting of a number of glass goblets, played upon with the end of the finger damped

Mū'sic al-ly, *adv* In a melodious or harmonious manner, with sweet sounds

Mū'sic-al ness, *n* The quality of being musical.

Mu sī'cian (mu zĭsh'an), *n* [Fr *musicien*, It, Sp, & Pg *musico*, Lat *musicus*] One skilled in the art or science of music, especially, a performer of music with the voice, or upon an instrument.

Mū'si co mā'ni-ă, *n* [Lat *musica*, music, and *mania*, madness] (*Med*) A kind of monomania in which the passion for music becomes so strong as to derange the intellectual faculties *Dunglison*

Mū'sic ry, *n* Musical performance, music. [*Obs.*]

Mŭs'i mon, *n* See MOUFLON

Mūs'ing ly, *adv* In a musing manner

Mŭsk, *n* [Fr & Pr *musc*, Sp *musco, almizcle*, It. *muscio, muschio*, Lat *muscus*, L Lat *moscus, moschus*, Gr *μοσχος*, Ar *musk, musk*, Per *mushk*, from Skr *mushka*, testicle]

1 A substance of a red brown color, and of the consistence of honey when fresh, obtained from a bag behind the navel of the male musk deer It is of a pungent, slightly bitter taste, and is used in medicine, but is specially remarkable for its intensely powerful and enduring odor

2 (*Zool*) The musk deer See MUSK-DEER

Mŭsk, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Muscari*, grape hyacinth (*b*) A plant of the genus *Erodium* (*E moschatum*) called also *musk roseon's bill*

Mŭsk, *v t* To perfume with musk

Mŭs'kal lŏnge', *n* (*Ichth*) A large kind of pike (*Esox ostor* of Lesueur), found in the northern lakes and the St Lawrence and Ohio Rivers [Written also *masl allonge, masl monge*, and *muskelunge*]

Mŭsk'-bee'tle, *n* (*Entom*) A coleopterous insect of the genus *Cerambyx* (*C moschatus*), having an agreeable odor resembling that of attar of roses

Mŭsk'-deer, *n* (*Zool*) A hornless deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), and one or two allied species, no larger than a calf, of a yellow or red brown color, with two white stripes down the neck and breast The male produces the substance known as *musk* This animal is a native of Thibet and Nepaul

Musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*)

Mŭsk'-dŭck, *n* [See MUSCOVY DUCK] (*Ornith*) A species of duck, so called from its musky odor, the Muscovy duck

Mŭsk'e-lūn'je, *n* See MUSKALONGE

Mŭs'ket, *n* [Fr. *mousquet*, Sp *mosqueta*, It *moschetto*, O Fr *mousclete, mouschete, moschete*, L Lat. *muschetta, muschetta*, a missile discharged from a ballista, from Fr *mouchet, cmouchet*, O Fr *mouskt, moschet*, Lt *mosquet, mosqueta*, L Lat *muschetus, musceetus*, a kind of hawk or falcon, from Lat *musca*, a fly, because its breast is spotted or speckled, or, as it were marked with spots looking like flies] [Sometimes written also *musquet*]

1 The male young of the sparrow hawk [*Obs*]

2 A species of fire arm carried by the infantry, or main body of an army, and originally fired by means of a match, for which a flint lock was substituted The name is now chiefly applied to a fire arm discharged by a percussion lock, having less range and accuracy than the rifle, but characterized by greater lightness, the capacity of being more quickly loaded, with greater ease of handling, and having a bayonet capable of being used as a pike

Mŭs'ket-eer', *n* [Fr *mousquetaire*, It *moschettiere*, Sp *mosquetero*] A soldier armed with a musket.

Mŭs'ket ōon', *n* [Fr *mousqueton*, It *moschettone*, Sp *mosquetón*]

1 A short musket

2 One who is armed with such a musket

Mŭs'ket ry *n* [Fr *mousqueterie*, It *moschetteria*, Sp *mosquetería*] Muskets in general or collectively "The rattle of *musketry*" *Motley.*

Mŭsk'i ness, *n* [From *musky*] The quality of being musky the scent of musk

Mŭsk'-mĕl'on, *n* A delicious species of melon; — so called from its musky fragrance

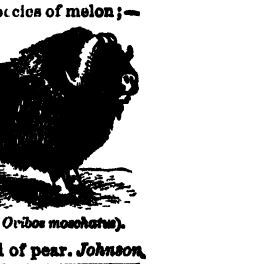

Musk-ox (*Ovibos moschatus*).

Mŭsk'-ŏr'chis (ôr' kis), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Herminium*

Mŭsk'-ŏx, *n* (*Zool*) An ox (the *Ovibos moschatus*) which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay It has large horns turned downward on each side of the head.

Mŭsk'-pēar, *n.* A fragrant kind of pear. *Johnson*

Mŭsk'-răt, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A rodent animal, of the genus *Ondatra*, which includes but one species, *O zibethicus*, allied to the beaver, but about the size of a cat, having a strong, musky smell It is a native of North America

Musk rat (*O zibethicus*)

☞ Its popular name in America is *musquash*, the Indian name

Mŭsk'-rōse, *n* (*Bot*) A species of rose — so called from its fragrance

Mŭsk'-seed, *n* (*Bot*) The seed of a plant of the genus *Ibiscus*

Mŭsk'-thĭs'tle (thĭs'l), *n* (*Bot*) A species of thistle having fine large flowers, and leaves smelling strongly of musk *Cardaus mutans* *Baird*

Mŭsk'-wood, *n* (*Bot*) The wood of a species of tree of the genus *Brachilia*

Mŭsk'y, *a* Having the odor of musk fragrant

Mŭs'lin, *n* [Fr *mousseline*, It *mussolino, mussolo*, Sp *muselina, muselina*, Ger *musselin*, from *Mossoul*, a city of Mesopotamia, L Lat *Mussula*, Ar *Manzil, Maussil*, Syr *Manzol, Mnzol, Mosul*, where it was first manufactured Cf Mull] A thin, cotton cloth, of any kind

In each of these champs [divisions of a market] you may meet with several sorts of strange merchandises before all, in champs Agan where you have all sorts of cotton works viz handkerchiefs long fillets girdles which they roll about their heads, and other sorts by the Arabians called 'mosselini' (after the country Mussoh from whence they are brought which is situated in Mesopotamia) by us *muslin* with these do the Turkish gentlemen cloths themselves in summer *Leonard Lawolf's Journey to the Orient in 1573 translated by Ray*

Muslin de laine [Fr *mousseline de laine* woolen muslin] a woolen fabric of light texture used for ladies dresses, &c , also, a like fabric of cotton and wool

Mŭs'lin ĕt', *n* [Fr *mousselinette*] A sort of coarse cotton cloth

Mŭs'mon, *n* [Lat *musmo, musimo*, Gr *μυσμων*] The mouflon See Moufflon *Swainson*

Mŭs'so-mā'nĭ-ă, *n* See Musicomania

Mŭs'quash, *n* The same as Musk-rat, q v

Musquash root (*Bot*) an umbelliferous plant (*Cicuta maculata*) having a poisonous root It is common in swamps through the United States

Mŭs'quet (mŭs'kĕt) *n* See Musket

Mŭs-quīte' (mus-kēt') *n* The same as Mesquite

Mus qui'to (mus-kē'to), *n* [Sp & Pg *mo quito*, from Sp *mosca*, Lat *musca* fly Fr *moustique*] A small insect of the genus *Culex* that is bred in water, a species of gnat that abounds in marshes and low lands and whose sting is peculiarly painful and vexatious [Written also *mosquito*]

Mŭs'rōle, *n* [Written also *musrol*] [Fr *muserolle*, from *museau*, O Fr *musel* muse, morse, *mouse*, O Sp & It *muso*, a muzzle, from Lat *morsus*, bite, that which bites, or that with which one bites, from *mordere, morsum*, to bite See Muzzle] The nose-band of a horse's bridle

Mŭss, *n* [O Fr *mousche*, a fly, also the play called *muss*, from Lat *musca*, a fly]

1 A scramble, as when small objects are thrown down, to be taken by those who scize them, a confused struggle *Shak*

2 A term of endearment [*Cant*] "Speak, good *muss*" *B Jonson*

Mŭss, *v t* To throw into confusion or disorder, to tumble [*Colloq U S*]

Mŭs'sel, *n* [Written also *muscle*] (*Zool*) A marine bivalve shell fish (*Mytilus edulis*), having a shining surface The *horse mussel* is a similar shell, with ribbed surface, the *Modiola modiolus* Both species are found on European and American shores, and are used for food

Mussel band See Musicl

Mŭs'si tā'tion, *n* [Lat *mussitatio*, suppression of the voice, fr *mussitare*, to be silent, to murmur] A speaking in a low tone mumbling [*Obs*]

Mŭs'site (40), *n* (*Min*) A grayish green, lamellar variety of pyroxene, diopside *Dana*

Mŭs'sul man, *n pl* Mus'sul-mans [Fr & Sp *mussulman*, It *mussulmano*, L Lat *mussulmanus*, from Ar *moslemāna*, pl of *moslem, muslim* See Moslem] A Mohammedan, or follower of Mohammed, a Moslem

Mŭs'sul măn'tle, *a* Pertaining to Mussulmans, or like them or their customs

Mŭs'sul măn'ish, *a* Mohammedan

Mŭs'sul man ism, *n* The doctrines of the Mussulmans, Mohammedanism

Mŭs'sul man ly, *adv* In the manner of Mussulmans

Mŭst, *v t* or *auxiliary* [O Eng *moste, most*, O Sax. *mōste*, O Sax & Goth *mōtan*, D *moeten, moest, moet*, Sw *måste*, Dan *maa maatte*, Icel *ma, mātti, muga*, O H Ger *muo an*, N H Ger *mussen* It has no variation to express tense, person, or number]

1 To be obliged, to be necessitated expressing both physical and moral necessity as, a man *must* eat for nourishment, we *must* submit to the laws, a bill in a legislative body *must* have three readings before it can pass to be enacted

2 To be morally required, to be necessary or essential to the character or end proposed "Likewise *must* the deacons be grave." 1 *Tim.* iii 8.

Moreover, he [a bishop] *must* have a good report of them which are without 1 *Tim* iii 7

Mŭst, *n* [A-S , Icel , & Sw. *must*, D , Dan , & Ger. *most*, from Lat. *mustum* (sc *vinum*), from *mustus*, young, new, fresh, It , Sp , & Pg *mosto*, O Fr. *moust*, Fr *moût*] The expressed juice of the grape, before fermentation

Mŭst, *n* Mouldiness sourness, fustiness.

Mŭst, *v t* [Cf Moist] To make moldy and sour

Mŭst *v i* To grow moldy and sour to become fetid

Mŭs'tac, *n* [Fr *moustac*] (*Zool*) A small, tufted monkey

Mus tache' (mus tăsh') (Synop , § 130), *n pl* Mustaches [Written also *moustache*] [Fr *moustache*, It *mustaccho, mostacchio, mostaccio*, Sp *mostacho*, fr Gr *μυσταξ*, upper lip and the beard upon it] That part of the beard which grows on the upper lip hair left to grow above the mouth

Mus tăsh'ĭoed, *a* Having mustachios

Mŭs'ta ʃ'bă, *n* A close sound, heavy wood brought from Brazil, and used in turning, for making the handles of tools, and the like [Written also *mostahiba*] *Simmonds*

Mŭs'tang, *n* The wild horse of the prairies in Mexico California, &c It is small, hardy, and easily subdued

Mŭs'tard, *n* [O Fr *moustarde*, Fr , It , & Pg *mostarda* Sp *mostaza*, from Lat *mustum*, must, because it is mixed with it] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Sinapis*, and its seed, which has a pungent taste It is used externally in cataplasms, and internally as a diuretic and irritant A condiment is prepared from the pulverized seeds of the plant

Mustard

Mus tee', *n* [Cf Mestizo] The child of a white person and a quadroon [Written also *mestee*, q v]

Mŭs'tĕ line, *a* [Lat *mustelinus* from *mustela*, weasel] Pertaining to or resembling the weasel, or animals of the weasel family, constituting the genus *Mustela* of Linnæus, as, a *mustcline* color

Mŭs'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* mustered *p pr* & *vb n* mustering] [O Eng *moustre, moustre*, O Fr *mostrer, mustrer, moustrer, monstrer*, N Fr *montrer*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *mostrar*, It *mostrare*, Lat *monstrare*, to show Ger *mustern*, D *monsteren*, Sw *monstra*, Dan *mønstre*, to muster]

1 To collect and display to assemble as troops for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like

2 Hence, generally, to gather for use or exhibition, to get together to have at disposal "All the gay feathers he could *muster*" *D'Israeli*

To muster troops into service (*Mil*) to inspect and collect them on the muster roll of the army — *To muster troops out of service* to inspect and enter them on a muster-roll according to which they receive pay for the last time and are dismissed — *To muster up* to gather up to succeed in obtaining, to obtain with some effort or difficulty "One of those who can *muster up* sufficient sprightliness to engage in a game of forfeits" *Ha lit*

Mŭs'ter, *v i* To be gathered together for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like, to come together as parts of a force or body "The *mustering* squadron" *Byron*

Mŭs'ter, *n* [O Eng *moustre*, O Fr *mostre monstre*, N Fr *montre*, Pr , Pg , & It *mostra*, Sp *muestra*, L Lat *monstra*, Ger *muster*, D *monster*, Sw *monster*, Dan *mønster* See *supra*]

1 An assembling of troops for review and inspection, for parade, exercise, or the like

2 Hence, assemblage and display, collected show, gathering

So many choice qualities should meet in the English as might render them, in some measure, the *muster* of the perfections of other nations *W Scott*

Of the temporal grandees of the realm and of their wives and daughters, the *muster* was great and splendid *Macaulay*

To pass muster to pass without censure through a muster of inspection *South*

Mŭs'ter-book (27), *n* A book in which military forces are registered

Mŭs'ter-ĭlle, *n* A muster roll

Mŭs'ter-măs'ter, *n* (*Mil*) One who takes an account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus

☞ This title is not known in the United States army The person who performs the se duties is called a *muster-ing officer* or an *inspecting officer*

Mŭs'ter-rōll, *n* (*Mil*) A roll or register of the men in each company, troop, or regiment

Mŭst'i ly, *adv* [From *musty*] Moldily, sourly

Mŭst'i ness, *n* The quality of being musty or sour, moldiness damp foulness

Mŭst'y, *a* [*compar* mustier, *superl* mustiest]

1 Moldy, sour, foul and fetid, as, a *musty* cask, *musty* corn or straw, *musty* books

2 Spoiled by age, stale

The proverb is somewhat *musty* *Shak.*

3 Dull, heavy, spiritless "That he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation" *Addison*

Mū'ta-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* [Lat. *mutabilitas*, Fr. *mutabilité*, Sp. *mutabilidad*, It. *mutabilità*. See *infra.*] Quality of being subject to change or alteration, either in form, state, or essential qualities; susceptibility of change, changeableness, inconstancy.

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability* *Stillingfleet.*

Mū'ta-ble, *a* [Lat *mutabilis*, from *mutare*, to change, It *mutabile*, Sp *mudable*, Fr *muable*]

1 Capable of alteration, subject to change, changeable in form, qualities, or nature "Things of the most accidental and *mutable* nature" *South.*

2 Susceptible of change, inconstant, unsettled; unstable "Most *mutable* in wishes" *Byron.*

Syn - Changeable, alterable, unstable, mutcady, unsettled, wavering, inconstant, variable, irresolute, fickle

Mū'ta ble ness, *n* The quality of being mutable

Mū'ta bly, *adv* Changeably

Mū'tage, *n* [Fr , fr *mute*] Cf Must, *n*] A process for checking the fermentation of the must of grapes

Mu tăn'dum, *n* , *pl* mu tăn'dă [Lat , *mutare*, to change] A thing which is to be changed, something which must be altered, — used chiefly in the pl.

Mu tā'tion, *n* [Lat *mutatio*, from *mutare*, to change Fr *mutation*, Sp *mutacion*, It *mutazione*]

1 The act or process of changing

2 Change, alteration, either in form or qualities

The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument *Bacon*

Mūte, *a* [Lat *mutus*, It *muto*, Sp *mudo*, Pr *mut*, O Fr *mut, mu*, N Fr *muet*]

1 Restrained from speaking, kept in silence, uttering no sound, silent

All the heavenly choir stood *mute* *Milton*

2 Incapable of speaking, dumb

To the *mute*
My speech is lost, my reason to the brute *Dryden*

3 Not uttered, unpronounced, silent, also, produced by complete closure of the mouth organs, entirely interrupting the passage of breath, — said of certain letters

☞ In *law* a prisoner is said to stand *mute*, when, upon being arraigned, he either makes no answer, or does not plead directly or will not put himself on trial

Syn Silent dumb, speechless — Mute, Silent, Dumb One is *silent* who *does* not speak, one is *dumb* who *can* not for want of the proper organs, as, a *dumb* beast &c and hence figuratively, we speak of a person as struck *dumb* with astonishment, &c One is *mute* who is *held back* from speaking by some special cause as he was *mute* through fear, *mute* astonishment &c Such is the case with most of those who never speak from childhood, they are not ordinarily *dumb* but *mute* because they are deaf, and therefore never learn to talk, and hence their more appropriate name is *deaf-mutes*

Silent and in fact
Confounded, long they sat as stricken mute *Milton*
They speak not a word
But like *dumb* statues or unbreathing stones,
Stared each on other *Shak*
They sung no more or only sung his fame
Struck *dumb*, they all admired the godlike man *Dryden*
All sat *mute*,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts *Milton*

Mūte, *n* 1 One who is silent or speechless, whether from physical inability unwillingness, or duty, and the like, — specifically, (*a*) One who, from deafness, either congenital or from early life, is unable to use articulate language, a deaf mute (*b*) A person employed by undertakers to stand before the door of a house in which there is a corpse (*c*) A dumb attendant, especially of a seraglio, often employed as an executioner of private vengeance [*Turkey*]

2 (*Gram*) A letter which represents no sound a silent letter, also, a close articulation, an element of speech formed by a position of the mouth organs which stops the passage of the breath entirely as, *p, b, d, g, k, t*

3 (*Mus*) A little utensil made of brass, ivory, or other material, so formed that it can be fixed in an erect position on the bridge of a violin, or similar instrument, in order to deaden or soften the tone

Mūte, *v i* [Fr *mutir, emouter*, to dung, *emeut*, excrement of birds of prey, allied to Eng *mud*, q v] To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds

Mūte, *v t* To cast off, to molt "Have I *muted* all my feathers?" *Beau & Fl*

Mūte, *n* [See *supra*] The dung of birds *Hudibras*

Mūte'-hill, *n.* See Moot hill

Mūte'ly, *adv* Without uttering words or sounds.

Mūte'ness, *n* Forbearance of speaking, silence

Mū'ti cous, *a* [Lat *muticus*, for *mutilus* See Mutilate] (*Bot*) Without a point or beard

Mū'ti lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* mutilated, *p pr* & *vb n* mutilating] [Lat *mutilare, mutilatum*, from *mutilus*, maimed, Gr *μυτιλος, μυτυλος*, It *mutilare*, Sp *mutilar*, Fr *mutiler*]

1 To cut off a limb or essential part of, to maim, to cripple, to hack as, to *mutilate* the body or the person, to *mutilate* a statue

2 To retrench, destroy, or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect, as, to *mutilate* the poems of Homer, or the orations of Cicero

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho *Addison*

Mū'ti late, *a* (*Bot*) Deprived of, or losing, an important part, mutilated.

Mū'ti-late, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mammal having fin-like appendages in the place of feet, and of aquatic habits. See MAMMAL. *Dana*

Mū'ti-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *mutilatio*, Fr. *mutilation*, Pr. *mutilacio*, Sp. *mutilacion*, It. *mutilazione*] The act of mutilating, or the state of being mutilated, deprivation of a limb or of an essential part

Mū'ti-lā'tor, *n.* [It. *mutilatore*, Fr. *mutilateur*] One who mutilates

Mū'ti-lous, *a* [Lat *mutilus*, It. *mutilo*. See MUTILATE] Mutilated, defective, imperfect [*Obs*]

Mū'tine, *n* [Fr *mutin*] A mutineer [*Obs*]

Mū'tine, *v. i.* [Fr *mutiner*] To mutiny [*Obs*]

Mū'ti-neer', *n* [See MUTINY] One guilty of mutiny, a person in military or naval service, who rises in opposition to the authority of the officers, who openly resists the government of the army or navy, or attempts to destroy due subordination

Mū'ting, *n* [See MUTE, *v.* & *n.*] Dung of birds

Mū'ti nous, *a* [See MUTINY]

1. Disposed to mutiny, or resist the authority of laws and regulations, especially in an army or navy, or openly resisting such authority, turbulent

2. Seditious See MUTINY.

> The city was becoming *mutinous* *Macaulay*

Mū'ti-nous-ly, *adv* In a mutinous manner

Mū'ti-nous-ness, *n* The quality or state of being mutinous, seditiousness

Mū'ti-ny, *n* [Fr *mutin*, stubborn, fr O Fr *meute*, riot, L Lat *motita*, fr *motus*, for Lat *motus*, p p of *movere*, to move, Fr *se mutiner*, to mutiny, *mutinerie*, mutiny, sedition, Sp *motin*, mutiny, *amotinar*, It *ammutinare*, to excite rebellion]

1 Insurrection against constituted authority, particularly military or naval authority, open and violent resistance to the authority of officers, concerted revolt against the rules of discipline, hence, generally, forcible resistance to rightful authority on the part of subordinates

> In every *mutiny* against the discipline of the college, he was the ringleader *Macaulay*

2. Violent commotion, tumult, uproar, strife

> And, in the *mutiny* of his deep wonders,
> He tells you now, you weep too late *Beau & Fl*

Syn.—Insurrection, revolt, uprising, rebellion

Mū'ti-ny, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p.* MUTINIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUTINYING] To rise against lawful authority in military and naval service, to excite, or to be guilty of, mutiny or mutinous conduct, to revolt against one's superior officer, or rightful authority

Mūt'ism, *n* The condition, or the habit, of being mute, the state of being without speech

> According to them, man must have lived for a time in a state of *mutism*, his only means of communication consisting in gestures of the body, and in the changes of countenance. *M Muller*

Mūt'ter, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p.* MUTTERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUTTERING] [Prov. Ger *mutteren*, Lat *mutire*, *mutire*]

1 To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips, with sullenness or in complaint, to grumble, to murmur

> Meantime your filthy foreigner will stare,
> And *mutter* to himself *Dryden*

2 To sound with a low, rumbling noise

> Thick lightnings flash, the *muttering* thunder rolls *Pope*

Mūt'ter, *v. t* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low, murmuring voice

Mūt'ter, *n* Repressed or obscure utterance.

Mūt'ter-er, *n* One who mutters, a grumbler

Mūt'ter-ing-ly, *adv* With a low voice, and repressed or indistinct articulation

Mūt'ton (mŭt'tn), *n* [Fr *mouton*, O Fr *muton*, *multun*, *molton*, Pr *moto*, *mouto*, *molto*, It *moltone*, *montone*, L Lat *multo*, from Lat *mutilus*, mutilated, with *l* transposed See MUTILATE]

1 The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food.

2. A sheep [*Obs*]

> Guests came, and did bring
> *Muttons* for presents to the godlike king *Chapman*
>
> For *muttons*, beeves, and porkers are good old words for the living quadrupeds *Hallam*

3 A loose woman, a prostitute [*Obs*]

☞ *Mutton* is often used in forming self-explaining compounds, as, *mutton-cutlet*, *mutton-ham*, *mutton-pie*, *mutton-suet*, *mutton-tallow*, and the like

Mūt'ton-chŏp, *n* A rib of mutton for broiling, having the bone cut, or chopped, at the small end

Mūt'ton-fĭst, *n.* A large, red, brawny hand

Mūt'ton-mŏn'ger, *n.* A debauched man [*Obs*]

Mūt'u-al (mūt'yu al), *a.* [Fr *mutuel*, Sp *mutual*, *mutuo*, It *mutuo*, Lat *mutuus*, from *mutare*, to change] Reciprocally acting or related, reciprocally receiving, reciprocally given and received, reciprocal, interchanged, as, *mutual* love, advantage, assistance, aversion

> And, what should most excite a *mutual* flame,
> Your rural cares and pleasures are the same *Pope*

Syn.—Reciprocal, interchanged, common See RECIPROCAL—MUTUAL, COMMON *Common* is applied to that which belongs alike, or *in common*, to the parties concerned, as, our *common* country, a *common* friend *Mutual* implies an *interchange* of the thing spoken of between the parties, as, *mutual* friendship Hence, to speak of "a *mutual* friend" (as if a friend could be interchanged) is a gross error, while it is proper to speak of having a *mutual* desire to promote the interests of a *common* friend, or those of our *common* country

> Faithful friends, that spend their goods in *common*. *Surrey*
>
> Among unequals what society
> Can sort, what harmony or true delight;
> Which must be *mutual* *Milton*

Mūt'u-al-ĭ'ty, *n.* [Fr. *mutualité*] The quality of correlation, reciprocation, interchange, intercommunication, interdependence.

> The Supreme Being . . possesses a felicity that is immeasurably remote from any relation of *mutuality* with that of his creatures *I Taylor*

Mūt'u-al-ly, *adv* In a mutual manner

> The tongue and the pen *mutually* assist one another *Holder*

Mūt'ū a-ry, *n* (*Law*) One who borrows personal chattels which are to be consumed by him, and which he is to return or repay in kind *Bouvier.*

Mū'tū ā'tion, *n* [Lat *mutuatio*, from *mutuare*, *mutuari*, to borrow, from *mutuus*, It *mutuazione* See MUTUAL] The act of borrowing [*Obs*]

Mūt'ule (mūt'yul), *n* [Fr *mutule*, Lat *mutulus*] (*Arch*) A projecting block worked under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillion of the Corinthian and Composite orders *Oxf Gloss*

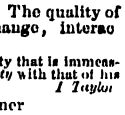

Mutule

Mŭx, *n* [Corrupted from *muck*] Dirt, filth, muck [*Prov. Eng*] *Grose*

Mŭx'y, *a* Dirty, gloomy [*Prov. Eng*] *Lemon*

Muz'a-ab, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a denomination of Christians formerly living under the government of the Moors in Spain *Brande*

Muz'a-răb'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the Muzarabs, as, the *Muzarabic* liturgy

Mŭz'zi ness, *n* The state of being muzzy

Mŭz'zle, *n* [O Fr *musel*, N Fr *museau*, muzzle or snout, L Lat *musellus*, *muscllum*, *musum*, Fr *muselière*, It *museliera*, muzzle See MUSROLE]

1 The projecting mouth and nose of an animal, snout, as of a horse

2 The mouth of a thing, the extreme or end for entrance or discharge, as, the *muzzle* of a gun

3 A fastening for the mouth which stops biting

> With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound *Dryden*
>
> *Muzzle-lashing*, the lashing by which the muzzle of a gun is secured to the upper part of the port in a ship—*Muzzle-ring* the metallic ring or circlet that surrounds the mouth of a cannon or other piece

Mŭz'zle, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* MUZZLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUZZLING] [Fr *museler* See *supra*]

1 To bind the mouth of to fasten the mouth of, so as to prevent biting or eating

> Thou shalt not *muzzle* the ox when he treadeth out the corn *Deut* xxv 4

2 To fondle with the mouth

3 To restrain from doing injury, to prevent hurting "My dagger *muzzled*" *Shak*

Mŭz'zle, *v. i* To bring the mouth near.

> The bear *muzzles* and smells to him *L Estrange*

Mŭz'zy, *a* [Eng *muse*] Absent in mind, bewildered, confused [*Colloq*]

> The whole company stared at me with a whimsical *muzzy* look, like men whose senses were a little obfuscated by beer rather than wine *W Irving*

My (mī), *a.* [O Eng *my*, *mi*, *min*, *mine*, A S *min* See MINE] Belonging to me,—used always attributively, as, *my* book,—*mine* is substituted in the predicate, as, the book is *mine*.

☞ Formerly *mine* was used before a vowel and *my* before a consonant, *my* is now used before both

My çē'ti-ūm, *n* [Gr *μυκης*, a mushroom, from *μυκος*, mucus] (*Bot*) The filamentous body from which a mushroom or fungus is developed *Henslow*

Myç'e loid, *a* [Gr *μυκης*, a fungus, and *εἶδος*, form] (*Bot*) Resembling a mushroom.

My-çĕ'tēş (-sē'teez), *n.* [Gr. *μυκητης*, a hollower, *μυκᾶσθαι*, to hollow] (*Zool*) The howling monkey, a variety of the quadrumana of America having an arrangement of the hyoid bone which gives their voice astonishing power and a frightful sound

Mycetes (*M ursinus*)

Mȳ'co lŏg'ic, } *a*
Mȳ'co-lŏg'ic-al, }
Relating to mycology, or the fungi

My-cŏl'o gist, *n* One versed in mycology

My-cŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *μυκης*, fungus, and *λογος*, discourse] That branch of natural science which relates to the fungi or mushrooms *Dana*

My'e lī'tis, *n.* [See *infra*] (*Med*) Inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes *Dunglison*

Mȳl'o don, *n* [Gr *μυλος*, mill, mill stone and *ὁδους*, *ὁδοντος*, tooth] (*Paleon*) An extinct edentate animal, allied to the megatherium

Mȳ'lo-hȳ'oid, *a* [Gr *μυλος*, mill, molar tooth, and *ειδος*, shaped like the Greek letter Υ] (*Anat*) Pertaining to the jaw-bone and the hyoid bone, as, the *mylo hyoid* nerve, *mylo hyoid* muscle

Mȳn'chen, *n* [A S *mynecen*, *mynicen*, *munecen*, *municen* See MONK] A nun [*Obs*]

Mȳnch'er-y, *n.* [See *supra*. Cf. O. Ger. *münche-rei*, *mönicherei*, *mönchei*, M. H. Ger. *munichere*, *munechie*] A nunnery,—a term still applied to the ruins of certain nunneries in England. *Oxf. Gloss.*

Myn-heer', *n.* [D, my lord or master] Sir, Mr.;—the ordinary title of address among the Dutch; hence, a Dutchman.

Mȳ'o dy năm'ics, *n. sing* [Gr. *μῦς*, *μυός*, a muscle, and *δύναμις*, force] The art, science, or exercise of muscular force or contraction. [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Mȳ'o dȳ nā'mi ŏm'e ter, } *n.* [Gr *μῦς*, *μυός*,
Mȳ'o dȳn'a-mŏm'e ter, } muscle, *δύναμις*, force, and *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring the muscular strength of man or other animals *Dunglison.*

Mȳ'o-grăph'ic, } *a* [See MYOGRAPHY] Per-
Mȳ'o-grăph'ic-al, } taining to, or containing a description of, the muscles

Mȳ ŏg'ra phist, *n* One who describes the muscles of animals

Mȳ-ŏg'ra phy, *n.* [Fr *myographie*, from Gr *μῦς*, *μυός*, muscle, and *γράφειν*, to describe] (*Anat*) A description of the muscles of the body

Mȳ'o lĕm'mă, *n* [Gr *μυς*, muscle, and *λῆμμα*, fr. *λαμβανειν*, to receive] (*Anat*) The delicate sheath that envelops the fiber of a muscle *Dunglison.*

Mȳ'o līne, *n* [Gr *μῦς*, *μυός*, mouse] The essential material of muscle *Dunglison.*

Mȳ'o-lŏg'ic, } *a* [See MYOLOGY] Pertaining
Mȳ'o lŏg'ic-al, } to the description and doctrine of the muscles

Mȳ ŏl'o-gist, *n* One who is versed in myology, or who treats of the subject

Mȳ ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *myologie*, from Gr *μῦς*, *μυός*, muscle, and *λόγος*, discourse] (*Anat*) A description of the muscles, or the doctrine of the muscles, of the human body

Mȳ'o măn'cy, *n* [Gr *μῦς*, mouse, and *μαντεία*, divination] Divination by the movements of mice.

Mȳ'o păth'ic *a* [Gr *μῦς* muscle, and *παθος*, affection] Pertaining to a diseased condition of the muscles

Mȳ'ŏpe, *n* [Fr *myope*, Gr *μυώψ*, *μυῶπος*, from *μύειν*, to close, shut the eyes, and *ὤψ*, *ωπος*, the eye, from the root *ὀπ*, to see] A short sighted person.

Mȳ ŏp'ic, *a* Relating to myops, near sighted

Mȳ'ops, *n.* [See *supra*] A short sighted person, a myope

Mȳ ŏp'sis, *n* [Gr *μυῖα*, fly, and *ὄψις*, sight] (*Med*) A disease of the eyes causing a fancied perception of black spots moving like flies

Mȳ'o py, *n* [Fr *myopie*, Gr *μυωπια*. See *supra*] Short sightedness

Mȳ ō'sis, *n* [Gr *μύειν*, to close the eyes or lips] (*Med*) Permanent contraction of the pupil

Mȳ'o-sĭt'ic, *a* (*Med*) Causing contraction of the pupil—said of certain drugs, as opium *Dunglison.*

Mȳ'o thĭ'i ty, *n* [Fr *myolithe*, from Gr *μῦς*, *μυός*, muscle] Muscular contractility *Dunglison.*

Mȳ ŏt'o my, *n* [Fr *myotomie*, from Gr *μῦς*, *μυός*, muscle, and *τομη*, a cutting from *τεμνειν*, to cut.] (*Anat*) A dissection of the muscles

Myr'i ad *n* [Gr *μυριας*, *μυριαδος*, from *μυριος*, numberless, pl *μύριοι*, ten thousand, allied to Ir & Gael *mor*, W *maur*, great, big, many, Ir & Gael *móran*, a great number, multitude, many, Fr *myriade*, It. *miriade*, Pr *miria*, W *myrdd*, infinity, myriad]

1 The number of ten thousand

2 An immense number, a very great many, an indefinitely large number

Myr'i-a-grăm, *n* [Fr *myriagramme*, from Gr *μυριοι*, ten thousand, and *γραμμα*, the twenty fourth part of an ounce See GRAM] A French weight equal to ten thousand grams, or ten kilograms, or 22 0485 lbs avoirdupois, or 26 795 lbs Troy

Myr'i-a-grăm', *n* [Fr] The same as MYRIAGRAM

Myr'i ăl'i ter, or **Myr'i a lī'ter,** *n* [Fr *myrialitre*, from Gr *μυριοι*, ten thousand, and *λιτρα*, a certain coin and weight See LITER] A French measure of capacity containing ten thousand liters, or 610270 English, or 610164 7 American cubic inches,—equal to 2641 4 American gallons, or nearly 42 bushels

Myr'i ăm'e ter, or **Myr'i a mē'ter,** *n* [Fr. *myriametre*, from Gr *μυριοι*, ten thousand, and *μέτρον*, measure See METER] A French measure of length, being ten thousand meters, equal to 6.2184 American miles, or 6 21382 English miles.

Myr'i a mē'ter (mĭr'i a mē'tr), *n* [Fr] The same as MYRIAMETER

Myr'i a pŏd, *n* [Fr *myriapode*, from Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, and *ποῦς*, *ποδός*, foot] (*Zoöl*) An air-breathing, worm shaped, articulate animal, having many jointed legs and a hard external skeleton. See ARTICULATA

☞ There are two distinct groups 1 The *Chilopods*, which have a flattened body, antennæ with fourteen or more joints one pair of feet to each segment of the body, and powerful biting jaws sometimes secreting poison They are nocturnal, carnivorous, and active, and are found in the torrid and temperate parts of the world The *centiped* is an example 2 The *Chilognaths*, or *Diplopods*, which have a rounded body, antennæ with seven joints, two pair of feet to each segment of the body, ex-

cepting two or three of the anteriors, and chewing jaws When disturbed, they secrete an acrid, nauseous fluid along the body They are found in the torrid and temperate zones The *Julus* is an example

Myr'i-ärch (mĭr'ĭ-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *μυριάρχης, μυριάρχος*, from *μύριοι*, ten thousand, and *ἀρχός*, leader, chief, from *ἄρχειν*, to be first, to lead] A captain or commander of ten thousand men.

Myr'i-äre, *n.* [Fr , from Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, and Fr. *are*. See ARE] A French measure of surface, containing ten thousand *ares*, or 1,000,000 square meters, equal to 247 085 American acres, or 247 1143 English acres

My-ĕr'ĕa, *n.* [Gr *μυρίκη*, tamarisk] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the bayberry or wax-myrtle.

Myr'i-çine, *n* [Fr *myricine*, from *myrica*, Gr *μυρίκη*, a kind of shrub, the tamarisk] (*Chem*) An insoluble substance analogous to spermaceti, which constitutes nearly one third of common bees wax

Myr'i-o lŏg'ic al, *a* Relating to a myriologue

Myr'i-ŏl'o gist, *n* One who composes or sings a myriologue, usually or always a female

Myr'i o lŏgue, *n* [Fr *myriologue, myriologie*, Mod Gr *μυριολόγι, μοιρολόγι*, fr Gr. *Μοῖρα*, the goddess of fate, or death, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse] An extemporary funeral song, composed and sung on the death of a friend [*Modern Greece*]

Myr'i-ŏph'yl-lous, or **Myr'i-o-phyl'lous** (117), *a* [Gr *μυριος*, ten thousand, numberless, and *φύλλον*, leaf] (*Bot*) Having an indefinitely great or countless number of leaves

Myr'i-o-ră'mă, or **My-rĭ'o-ră'mă**, *n* [Gr *μυριος*, numberless, and *ὁραμα*, a sight, from *ὁραω*, to see] A picture made up of several smaller pictures, drawn upon separate pieces in such a manner as to admit of combination in many different ways, thus producing a great variety of scenes

Myr mĕ'le-ŏn, *n* [Gr *μυρμήξ*, ant, and *λεων*, lion] (*Entom*) A genus of neuropterous insects, including the ant lion *Baird*

Myr'mi-don (mĕr'mĭ-don), *n* [Lat *Myrmidones*, Gr *Μυρμιδονες*, pl] One of a tribe or troop who accompanied Achilles to the war against Troy, hence, a soldier of a rough character a desperate soldier or ruffian under some daring leader

Myr'mi dō'ni an, *a* Pertaining to myrmidons

My-rŏb'a lăn, } *n* [Fr *myrobalan, myroboland*,
My rŏb'o lăn, } Sp *mirobalano, mirobolano, mirabolano*, It *mirobolano, mirabolano*, Lat *myrobalanum*, Gr *μυροβάλανος*, from *μύρον*, any sweet juice distilling from plants, any prepared unguent or sweet oil, and *βάλανος*, an acorn or any similar fruit] A dried fruit much resembling a prune It contains tannin, and was formerly used in medicine, but now chiefly in tanning and dyeing It is produced by various species of *Terminalia* of the East Indies, and of *Spondias* of South America.

My-rŏp'o list, *n* [Gr *μυροπώλης*, from *μύρον*, unguent, and *πωλεῖν*, to sell. See *supra*] One who sells unguents [*Obs*]

My'ro-spĕr'mum, *n* [Gr *μύρον*, perfumed unguent, and *σπερμα*, seed] (*Bot*) A genus of plants growing in the warm parts of America, the different species of which yield balsamic products, among which are the balsam of Peru, and the balsam of Tolu *Baird*

Myrrh (mĕr), *n* [Fr *myrrhe*, It , Sp , & Pr *mirra*, Pg & Lat *myrrha*, Gr *μυρρα*, Heb *mōr*, Ar *murr*, from Heb *mar*, Ar. *murr*, bitter, from *marra*, to be bitter] A transparent gum-resin, usually of an amber color, of an aromatic odor and a bitter, slightly pungent taste It is used for its odor and for its medicinal properties It exudes from the bark of a shrub of Abyssinia and Arabia

Myrrh (*Balsamodendron myrrha*)

Myr'rhic, *a* Pertaining to, or obtained from, myrrh

Myr'rhine, *a* [Lat *myrrhinus*, for *murrhinus*] Made of the murrhine stone, or fluoride of calcium, that is, fluor-spar See MURRHINE

Myr'rhine, *n.* Same as MURRHINE, q v

Myr tā'ceous (mur tā'shus), *a* [Lat *myrtaceus*] Pertaining to the myrtle tribe of plants

Myr'ti-fōrm (mĕr'tĭ fôrm), *a* [Fr *myrtiforme*, from Lat *myrtus*, myrtle, and *forma*, shape] Resembling myrtle or myrtle-berries

Myr'tle (mĕ rtl), *n* [Fr *myrte*, with *l* inserted, Pr *mirt, mirta, murta*, Sp & Pg *murto, murta*, It *mirto*, Lat *myrtus*, Gr. *μυρτος*, from Per *mūrd*, N H Ger. *myrte*, M H Ger *mirtel*, O H Ger *murti*.] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Myrtus*, of several species. The common myrtle rises, with a shrubby, upright stem, eight or ten feet high Its branches form a close, full head, thickly covered with ovate or lanceolate evergreen leaves It has small, pale flowers from the axils, singly on each footstalk The ancients considered it sacred to Venus

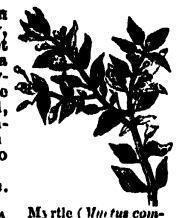

Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*)

Myr'tle-bĕr'ry (mĕr'-tl), *n.* The fruit of the myrtle.

Myr'tle-wăx (mĕr'), *n.* A wax obtained from the common bayberry (*Myrica cerifera*) or candleberry tree of the United States

My-sĕlf', *pron* I or me in person, — used for emphasis, *my own self* or person, as, I *myself* will do it, I have done it *myself*, — used also instead of *me*, as the object of the first person of a reflexive verb, without emphasis, as, I will defend *myself*

My-sŏr'ine, *n* (*Min*) An impure oxide of copper found at Mysore, in Hindostan *Dana*

Mys'ta-gŏg'ic, } *a* Pertaining to the interpre-
Mys'ta gŏg'ic-al, } tation of mysteries

Mys'ta-gŏgue (mĭs'ta gŏg), *n* [Fr *mystagogue*, It *mistagogo*, Lat *mystagogus*, Gr *μυσταγωγός*, from *μυστης*, one initiated in mysteries, and *ἀγωγός*, leading, a leader, fr *ἄγειν*, to lead See MYSTERY]

1 One who interprets mysteries

2 One who keeps and shows church relics

Mys'ta-gō'gy, *n* [See *supra*] The doctrines, principles, or practice of a mystagogue, interpretation of mysteries [*Rare*]

Mys-tĭ'ri al, *a* Mysterious [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Mys-tē'ri-arch, *n* [Lat *mysteriarcha*, Gr *μυστηριαρχης*, fr *μυστηριον*, mystery, and *αρχος*, leader, chief, fr *ἀρχειν*, to command] One presiding over mysteries [*Obs*]

Mys tē'ri oŭs, *a* [Fr *mystérieux*, It & Sp *misterioso*] Relating to, partaking of the nature of, or containing, mystery, difficult or impossible to understand, obscure, not revealed or explained

God at last
To Satan first in sin his doom applied,
Though in *mysterious* terms *Milton*

Syn —Obscure secret occult, dark, mystic cabalistic, enigmatical, unintelligible, incomprehensible

Mys-tē'ri oŭs ly, *adv* In a mysterious manner

Mys-tē'ri-oŭs ness, *n* 1 The quality of being mysterious, or of being hidden from the understanding, and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder, obscurity, perplexity

2 That which is mysterious or obscure, a mystery [*Rare*] *Bp Taylor*

Mys'ter-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MYSTERIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* MYSTERIZING] To express in enigmas

Mys'ter y, *n* [Lat *mysterium*, Gr *μυστηριον*, from *μυστης*, one initiated in mysteries, from *μυεῖν*, to initiate into the mysteries, fr *μύειν*, to shut the eyes, It *misterio, mistero*, Sp *misterio*, Fr *mystère*]

1 A profound secret, something wholly unknown, or something kept cautiously concealed, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder, hence, specifically, that which is beyond human comprehension until explained

We speak the wisdom of God in a *mystery* 1 *Cor* ii 7

If God should please to reveal unto us this great *mystery* of the Holy Trinity, or some other *mysteries* in our holy religion, we should not be able to understand them, unless he would bestow on us some new faculties of the mind *Swift*

2 Any thing artfully made difficult, an enigma.

3 A trade, a calling, any mechanical occupation which supposes skill or knowledge peculiar to those who carry it on, and therefore a secret to others

☞ The word in this sense is perhaps corrupted from *mastery*, or *mastery*, q v "*Mystery*, ancurately used for a particular art or skill in general, is a specious and easy corruption of *maistery* or *mastery* the Eng of the I at *magisterium*, or *artificium*, in Fr *maistrie, mestier, mestre*, and in It *magisteria*" *T Warton*

4 A kind of rude drama of a religious character, — so called because it represented the mysterious doctrines of Christianity, or its early miracles

In the Bodleian Library at Oxford I met with two *mysteries* that have not been mentioned, the subject of one is the conversion of St Paul and of the other, the casting out of the devils from Mary Magdalene *Swift*

5 (*pl*) A kind of secret religious celebrations, to which none were admitted except those who had been initiated by certain preparatory ceremonies.

Mys'tic, *n.* One who holds to mysticism.

Mys'tic, } *a* [Lat *mysticus*, Gr *μυστικός*, be-
Mys'tic-al, } longing to secret rites, from *μύστης*, Fr *mystique*, It & Sp *mistico* See *supra*]

1 Remote from human comprehension, governed by incomprehensible or mysterious laws, obscure. God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural *Hooker*

2. Importing or implying mysticism; involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical; as, *mystic* dance, *mystic* Babylon.

Thus, then, did the spirit of unity and meekness inspire every joint and sinew of the *mystical* body. *Milton.*

Mys'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning

Mys'tic-al-ness, *n* Quality of being mystical.

Mys'ti-cism, *n.* [Fr *mysticisme*]

1 Obscurity of doctrine

2 (*Eccl Hist*) The doctrine of the Mystics, who profess a pure, sublime, and wholly disinterested devotion, and maintain that they have direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and acquire a knowledge of God and of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect, and such as can not be analyzed or explained

Mys'ti fi cā'tion, *n* [Fr *mystification*] The act of involving in mystery or intentionally perplexing; also, something designed to mystify

The reply of Pope seems very much as though he had been playing off a *mystification* on his Grace *De Quincey.*

Mys'ti-fi-cā'tor, *n* One who mystifies.

Mys'ti fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* MYSTIFIED; *p pr* & *vb n* MYSTIFYING] [Fr *mystifier*, Gr. *μυστης* and Lat *facere*, to make See MYSTERY] To involve in mystery so as to mislead, to perplex purposely; to play upon the credulity of

Myth, *n.* [Written also *mythe*] [Fr. *mythe*, Gr. *μῦθος*] A fabulous or imaginary statement or narrative, conveying an important truth, generally of a moral or religious nature, an allegory, religious or historical, of spontaneous growth and popular origin, generally involving some supernatural or superhuman claim or power, a tale of some extraordinary personage or country, that has been gradually formed by, or has grown out of, the admiration and veneration of successive generations.

Myth, *n* The same as MYTH

Myth'-his'to-ry, *n* [Gr *μυθιστορια*, fabulous history, from *μῦθος*, fable, and *ἱστορία*, history] Mythical history, history consisting largely of myths

Myth'ic, } *a* [Lat *mythicus*, Gr *μυθικός* See
Myth'ic-al, } *supra*] Relating to myths, described in a myth, of the nature of a myth, fabulous, imaginary, fanciful "The *mythic* turf, where danced the nymphs" *L B Browning*

Hengist and Horsa Vortigern and Rowena, Arthur and Mordred, are *mythical* persons, whose very existence may be questioned *Macaulay*

Myth'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a mythical way or manner

My-thŏg'ra-pher, *n* [Gr *μυθογραφος*, from *μῦθος*, fable, and *γραφειν*, to write, Fr. *mythographe.*] A composer of fables

Myth'o-lŏg'ic, } *a* [Gr *μυθολογικός*, Lat *my-*
Myth'o-lŏg'ic al, } *thologicus*, Fr *mythologique*, It & Sp *mitologico* See MYTHOLOGY] Relating to mythology, fabulous

Myth'o lŏg'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a way suited to the system of myths

My thŏl'o-gist, *n.* [Fr *mythologiste, mythologue*, Gr *μυθολόγος*, fr *μῦθος*, fable, and *λέγειν*, speak] One versed in mythology, one who writes on mythology, or explains the fables of the ancient pagans

My-thŏl'o gize, *v i* [Fr *mythologuer*] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathen

Myth'o lŏgue, *n* [See *infra*] A fabulous narrative, a myth [*Obs*]

May we not consider his history of the fall as an excellent *mythologue*, to account for the origin of human evil? *Geddes*

My-thŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr *μυθολογία*, from *μῦθος*, fable, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse, Lat *mythologia*, Fr *mythologie*, It & Sp *mitologia*]

1 The science treating of myths, or of legendary and religious popular fables, a treatise on myths.

2 A system of myths a collective body of popular legends and fables respecting the supernatural actions of gods, divinities, and heroes

Myth'o-plăsm, *n* [Gr *μῦθος*, fable, and *πλάσμα*, image, figure, fiction, from *πλάσσειν*, to form, mold] A narration of mere fable

Myth'o-poe'ic (-pē'ĭk), *a* [Gr. *μυθοποιός*, making myths, from *μῦθος*, myth, and *ποιεῖν*, to make] Making or producing myths, giving rise to mythical narratives.

The same *mythopœic* vein, and the same susceptibility and facility of belief, which had created both supply and demand for the legends of the saints, also provided the abundant stock of romantic narrative poetry, in amplification and illustration of the chivalrous ideal *Grote*

Myth'o-po-ĕt'ic, *a* [Gr *μῦθος*, myth, and *ποιητικός*, able to make, producing, from *ποιεῖν*, to make] Making or producing myths, or mythical tales.

Myt'i-lite (49), *n* (*Paleon*) A fossil shell of an animal of the genus *Mytilus*

Myx'ine, *n.* (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes. See HAG

Myx'on, *n* [Lat *myxon, myxo*, Gr. *μύξων.*] (*Ichth.*) An eel-shaped cartilaginous fish.

N.

N, the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a nasal consonant, and is formed by placing the end of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth, with the expulsion of a current of intonated or vocalized breath Its principal sound is that heard in *ban*, *done*, *noon*, &c , but when standing before *g* or *k*, or their equivalents, it has another sound, nearly represented by *ng*, as in *finger*, *brink*, &c. This is sometimes represented by *ng*, as in *singer* When final after *m*, it is silent, as in *hymn* and *condemn*. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 81–83.

Nāb, *n.* [A-S *cnæp* See KNAP, KNOP, and KNOB] The summit of a mountain or rock [*Prov Eng*]

Nāb, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* NABBED, *p pr* & *vb n* NABBING.] [Dan *nappe*, Sw *nappa*, D & Ger *knappen* See KNAP and KNAB] To catch sud denly, to seize by a sudden grasp or thrust [*Colloq*]

Nāb'bit, *n* Pulverized sugar-candy. *Simmonds*

Nāb'lum, *n* See NEBBLE

Nā'bob, *n.* [Hind *nuwwab*, from Ar *nuwwab*, pl of *ndyib*, a vicegerent, governor, from *nāba*, to take one's turn]

1 A deputy or viceroy in India, a governor of a province of the Mogul empire

2 Hence, one who returns to Europe from the East with immense wealth and generally, a wealthy and luxurious man, one rolling in wealth and luxury

☞ Sometimes, but less correctly, accented on the last syllable

Nāc'a-rāt, *n* [Fr *nacarat*, Sp & Pg *nacarado*, from *nacar*, mother of pearl, from *nakar*, digged, hollowed, *nakrat*, a small hollow, from *nakara*, to hollow]

1. A pale red color, with a cast of orange

2 Fine linen or crape dyed of this color *Ure*

Nāch, *n* See NATCH

Nāck'er, *n* See KNACKER

Nāck'er, *n* See NACRE

Nā'cre (nā'kẽr), *n* [Fr *nacre*, O Fr *nacaire*, Sp *nacara*, *nacar*, It *nacchera*, *naccaro*, L Lat *nacara*, *nacrum* See *supra*] A beautiful iridescent substance which lines the interior of some shells, and is most perfect in the mother-of pearl [Written also *nacker* and *nacre*]

Nā'cre-oŭs, *a* [See NACRE] Consisting of, or resembling, nacre

Nāc'rite (40), *n* (*Min*) A mineral occurring in minute, white grains or scales, of a pearly luster, and greasy feel, and consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina *Dana*

Nā'dab, *n* The high priest of the Persians, nearly corresponding in rank and office to the Turkish mufti

Nā'dir, *n.* [Fr , Sp , & It *nadir*, from Ar *nadu*, *nazir*, opposite, from *nazara*, to be like, corresponding to, opposite, to look toward]

1. That point of the heavens, or lower hemisphere, directly opposite to the zenith, the inferior pole of the horizon, the point directly under the place where we stand

2 Hence, the lowest point, the place or time of greatest depression

The seventh century is the *nadir* of the human mind in Europe. *Hallam*

Nadir of the sun (*Astron*), the axis of the conical shadow projected by the earth *Crabb*

Nā'dle-stēēn, *n* [Ger *nadel*, needle, and *stein*, stone] (*Min*) Needle stone, rutile

Nævе (nēv), *n* [Lat *nævus*, It *nevo*, *neo*] A spot [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Næ-vōse', *a* [See *supra*] Spotted, freckled [*Obs*]

Nē'evus, *n* , *pl* NÆVI [Lat] (*Med*) A spot or mark on the skin of children when born, birth-mark. *Dunglison*

Nāfe, } *n.* (*Ornith*) A kind of tufted sea fowl

Nāff, } [Written also *naft*]

Nāg, *n.* [Scot *nag*, D. *negge*, Prov Ger *nakel*, allied to M H Ger *nēgen*, A-S *hnagan*, to neigh]

1. A small horse, a pony, hence, any horse

2 A paramour, —in contempt [*Rare*] *Shak*

Nāg'gy, *a.* Quick, irritable, touchy [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Nā'gor, *n.* (*Zoöl*) An animal of the genus *Gazella*; a species of antelope

Nā'iad (nā'yad) (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Lat *naias*, *naïs*, Gr. *ναιας*, *ναΐς*, from *ναειν*, to flow, Fr *naïade*, It. *najade*, Sp. *nayade*]

1. (*Myth.*) A water nymph; a female deity, fabled to preside over rivers and springs

2. (*Conch.*) One of a family of fresh-water bivalves, as the fresh-water clams.

3. (*Bot.*) An order of endogenous aquatic plants

Nā'iant, *a.* Floating, natant. See NATANT

Nā'id, } *n* [See NAIAD] (*Zool*) A small chæto-

Nā'is, } pod worm, destitute of gills along the body, and seizing its food by a protrusion of the roof of the pharynx It is found in salt and fresh water

Nāif, *a* [Fr *naïve*, q v] Having a natural appearance, — applied by jewelers to a stone of true natural luster *Hallwell*

Nāil, *n* [A S *nægel*, O Sax & O H Ger. *nagal*, Icel *nagli*, *nagl*, Sw , D , & N H Ger *nagel*, Dan *negle*, *nagl*, Goth *nagls*, O Frics *nel*, allied to Skr *nakha*, *nakhara* Russ *nogot*, Lith *nagas*, Gr *ονυξ*, gen *ονυχος*, Lat *unguis*]

1 The horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes, a special form of epidermis, and homologous with the hoofs and claws of lower animals

2 The claw or talon of a bird or other animal

3 A small, pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, to be driven into a board or other piece of timber, and serving to fasten it to other timber, or left projecting, as from a wall, to hang any thing upon

☞ The different sorts of nails are named either from the use to which they are applied, or from their shape, as shingle floor, ship-carpenters ,and horse-shoe nails, rose-heads, diamonds, &c ' The term *penny*, when used to mark the price of nails, is supposed to be a corruption of *pound* Thus, a four penny nail was such that one thousand of them weighed four pounds, ten-penny such that one thousand weighed ten pounds, &c *New Amer Cyc*

4 A measure of length, being two inches and a quarter, or the sixteenth of a yard

On the nail in hand immediately without delay or time of credit, as, to pay money *on the nail* — *To hit the nail on the head* to hit or touch the exact point

Nāil, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NAILED, *p pr* & *vb n* NAILING] [A S *nægligan*, Goth *nagljan*, O H Ger *negaljan*, M H Ger *negelen*, N H Ger *nageln* See *supra*]

1 To fasten with a nail or nails, to unit , close or stud with nails

The rivets of your arms were *nailed* with gold *Dryden*

2 To fasten, as with a nail to bind or hold us to a bargain or acquiescence in an argument or assertion, to fix, to catch, to trap

When they came to talk of places in town, you saw at once how I *nailed* them *Cibber*

3 To stop the vent of, as a cannon, with a nail to spike [*Obs*]

To nail a lie, *assertion* and the like, to expose and prove the falseness of it so as to put a stop to its currency, — an expression probably derived from the former practice of shopkeepers, who were accustomed to nail bad or counterfeit pieces of money to the counter

Nāil'-bāll, *n* (*Mil*) A round projectile with an iron pin protruding from it, to prevent its turning in the bore of the piece *Scott*

Nāil'-brŭsh, *n* A brush for cleaning the nails

Nāil'er, *n* One whose occupation is to make nails

Nāil'er ess, *n* A female nail maker *H Miller*

Nāil'er y, *n* A manufactory where nails are made

Nāil'-hēad'ed, *a* Having a head like that of a nail, formed so as to resemble the head of a nail

Nail-headed molding (*Arch*), an ornament used in Norman and Gothic architecture, consisting of a series of low four-sided pyramids resembling the heads of large nails, — called also *nail head molding*, or *nail-head*

Nāin-sōok', *n* A thick sort of peonet muslin, plain or striped, formerly made in India

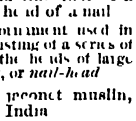

Nāis'sant, *a* [Fr p pr of *naître*, to be born, L lat *nascī*, *natus*] (*Her*) Rising or coming forth, as an animal from the midst of an ordinary or common charge

Nāive (nī'ēv), *a* [Fr *naïf*, *naïve*, from Lat *nativus*, innate, natural, native, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born whence also Fr *natif* Cf NATIVE] Having native or unaffected simplicity, ingenuous

Nā'ive-ly, *adv* With native or unaffected simplicity

Nā'ivetē (nī'ēv tē), *n* [Fr *naïveté*, from L lat *nativitas* See *supra*] Native simplicity, unaffected plainness or ingenuousness

Nāke, *v t* To make naked [*Obs and rare*]

Nake your swords; think of real wrongs *3d Part*

Nā'ked (60), *a* [A-S *nacod*, *nacud*, *naced*, O Frics. *nakad*, Goth *nagaths*, O H Ger *nakot*, *naccot*, *nahhut*, M H. Ger *nacket*, N H Ger *nackt*, D *naakt*, Icel *naktr*, *nakinn*, Sw *naken*, Dan *nogen*, allied to Skr. *nagna*, Russ *nagu*, Lith *nogas*]

1 Having no clothes on; uncovered; bare; nude; as, a *naked* body, or a *naked* limb

2 Hence, having no means of defense or protection, open, unarmed, defenseless

Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords. *Addison.*

3 Not concealed or disguised, open to view; manifest, plain

All things are *naked* and opened to the eyes of him with whom we have to do *Heb* iv. 13.

4 Not enveloped or dressed off with any thing of another kind, devoid of foreign appendages, without addition, exaggeration, excuses, or the like.

The truth appears so *naked* on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out *Shak*

5 Unprovided with desirable or needful accessories, means, &c , destitute, unaided, bare "Patriots who had exposed themselves for the public, and whom they saw now left *naked*" *Milton.*

6. Hence, mere, simple "The *naked* reason" *Burke*

7 (*Bot*) Without pubescence, as, a *naked* leaf or stem not covered by the customary parts, or bare, as a flower without a calyx, a stem without leaves, and the like

8 (*Mus*) Not having the full complement of tones, — said of a chord of only two tones, which requires a third tone to be sounded with them to make the combination pleasing to the ear, as, a *naked* fourth or fifth

Naked eye, the eye alone, unaided by glasses a telescope microscope or the like — *Naked flooring* (*Carp*), the timber-work which supports a floor *Gwilt*

Nā'ked-ly, *adv* In a naked manner, without covering, manifestly, simply, barely

Nā'ked ness, *n* 1 The condition of being naked, nudity, barrenness, openness exposure

2 (*Script*) The privy parts, the genitals

Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the *nakedness* of his father *Gen* ix 22

Nā'ken, *v t* To make naked, to denude, — the same as NAKE [*Obs*]

Nā'ker, *n* [Fr *nacre* See NACRE] Mother of pearl, or nacre See NACRE

Nā'ker, *n* A kind of kettle drum "The deep and hollow clang of the *nakers*" *W Scott.*

Nā'kir, *n* [Probably from Ar *nakara*, to bore through, hollow out] A wandering pain passing from one limb to another

Nāle, *n* Ale, also, an ale house [*Obs*] "Great feasts at the *nale*" *Chaucer*

Nāll, *n* [Written also *naul*] [Either from Icel *nál*, Dan *naal*, needle, or from *awl*, with *n* prefixed. See NEEDLE] An awl, such as collar makers or shoemakers use [*Obs*] *Holland.*

Nām'a ble, *a* Capable of being named

Na mā'tion, *n* [Law Lat *namare*, to take, from A S *niman*, to take] (*O Eng & Scots Law*) A distraining, or taking of a distress, an impounding *Burrill.*

Nām'by-pām'by, *n* [From *Ambrose Phillips*, the "great master" alluded to in the following extract "Could the great master of *Namby-Pamby* have lisped out his repetitions in blank verse with more amiable simplicity?" *Ld Rec*] That which is weakly sentimental, or affectedly pretty

Nām'by-pām'by, *a* Contemptible for affected prettiness, weakly and affectedly sentimental

Nāme, *n* [A S *nama*, O Sax & O H Ger *namo*, Goth *namô*, O Frics *nama*, *nemi*, *noma*, M H. Ger *name*, *nam*, N H Ger *name*, *namen*, D *naam*, Icel *nafn*, for *naman*, Dan *navn*, Sw *namn*, allied to Skr *naman*, Lat *nomen*, Gr *ὄνομα*, gen *ὀνόματος*, for *ϝονϝαμνος*, Slav *imya*, from Goth *niman*, Ger. *nehmen* Slav *imati* to take]

1 The title by which any person or thing is known, understood, or spoken of, appellation, epithet.

What's in a *name*? That which we call a rose
By any other *name* would smell as sweet *Shak*

2 Current estimation, reputed character, reputation, — with an *adjective*, as *good* or *bad*

The king's army had left no good *name* behind *Clarendon*

3 Hence, exalted reputation, distinguished character, renown, celebrity eminence, praise; distinction

What men of *name* resort to him? *Shak.*

4 Continued repute, memory, remembrance.

The Lord shall blot out his *name* from under heaven. *Deut* xxix. 20.

5 Those having a certain name, a race, family.

The able and experienced ministers of the republic, mortal enemies of his *name*, came every day to pay their feigned civilities *Motley.*

6. A person, an individual.

They list with women each degenerate *name*. *Dryden.*

7. (*Gram*) A noun, a word serving as the appellation or title of a person or thing.

Christian name, the name a person receives by baptism, as distinguished from *surname* — *In name*, in profession, or by title only, not in reality, as, a friend *in name* — *In the name of*, in behalf of, by the authority of, in the represented or assumed character of "I ll to him again *in the name of* Brook " *Shak* — *Proper name* See PROPER — *To call names*, to apply opprobrious epithets to, to call by reproachful appellations — *To take a name in vain*, to use a name lightly or profanely, to swear by it

Syn.—Appellation, title, denomination, epithet — NAME, APPELLATION, TITLE, DENOMINATION *Name* is generic, denoting that combination of sounds or letters by which a person or thing is known and distinguished *Appellation*, though sometimes put for *name* simply, denotes, more properly, a *descriptive term*, used by way of marking some individual peculiarity or characteristic, as, Charles the *Bold*, Philip the *Stammerer* *A title* is a term employed to point out one s rank, office, &c , as, the *Duke* of Bedford, Paul the *Apostle*, &c *Denomination* is to particular bodies what *appellation* is to individuals, thus, the church of Christ is divided into different *denominations*, as Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, &c

Name, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* NAMED, *p. pr* & *vb n* NAMING] [A-S *namian, nemnan*, O Sax *nemnian*, Goth *namnyan*, D *noemen*, O H Ger *nemnan, nemman, nennan*, N H Ger *nennen*, Sw *nämna*, Icel *nefna*, Dan *navne* See *supra*]

1 To give an appellation to, to entitle, to denominate, to style, to call

She *named* the child Ichabod 1 *Sam* iv 21
Thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work confusion *named* *Milton*

2 To mention by name, to utter or pronounce the appellation of, to refer to by distinctive title, to mention

Old yew, which graspest at the stones
That *name* the underlying dead *Tennyson*

3 To designate for any purpose by name, to nominate, to specify

Thou shalt anoint unto me him whom I *name* unto thee
1 *Sam* xvi 3

To name the name of Christ, to make profession of faith in him

Syn.—To denominate, style, term, call, mention, specify, designate nominate

Name, *n* [See NAMATION] (*Law*) A taking, a distress, also, a thing or chattel distrained *Burrill*

Name'less, *a* [A-S *namelas*]

1 Without a name, not distinguished by an appellation, as, a *nameless* star *Waller*

2 Hence, undistinguished, not noted or famous

A *nameless* dwelling and an unknown name *Harte*

Name'less ly, *adv* In a nameless manner

Name'ly, *adv* **1** With special mention, by particular intention, chiefly, above all [*Obs*]

The solitariness of man God hath *namely* and principally ordered to prevent by marriage *Milton*

2. To wit, that is to say, videlicet, to particularize.

For the excellency of the soul *namely*, its power of divining dreams; that several such divinations have been made, none can question *Addison*

Name'-plāte, *n.* A plate of metal, &c , having on it the name of a person *Simmonds*

Nām'er, *n* One who names, or calls by name

Name'sāke, *n* One that has the same name as another, especially, one called after, or named out of regard to, another

Nām'ing-ly, *adv* By name

Nān, *interj* What? how? hey? [*Prov Eng., and local in the U S*]

Nān'dow, } *n* [Braz *nhandu* or *yandu*] (*Ornith*)
Nān'du, } The American ostrich (*Rhea Americana*).

Nan-keen', *n* [Written also *nankin*] [So called from its being originally manufactured at *Nankin*, in China]

1 A species of cloth, of a firm texture, originally brought from China, made of a species of cotton, (the *Gossypium religiosum*), that is naturally of a yellow color quite indestructible and permanent

2 An imitation of this cloth by artificial coloring

Nāntes (nānts), *n* A kind of brandy, so called from a town of this name in France, whence it is exported. *W Scott*

Nāp, *n.* [See *infra*] **1** A short sleep or slumber, a doze, a siesta [*Colloq*]

2. Ale [*Scot*] [*Cant*]

Nāp, *v i.* [*imp* & *p p* NAPPED (napt), *p pr* & *vb n* NAPPING] [A-S *hnāppian, knappian*, to take a nap, to slumber, allied to Icel *knappa*, to be bent, to crowd together, *kneppa*, to bend, press]

1 To have a short sleep, to be drowsy, to doze

2. To be in a careless, secure state *Wycliffe*

Nāp, *n* [A S *knoppa*, nap, Dan *noppe*, D *noppe, nop*, L Ger *nobbe*] Woolly or villous surface, as of felt, of cloth, of some plants, and the like, external covering of down, or short, fine hairs or fibers combed out of the substance of any thing, and lying smoothly in one direction

Nāp, *n* [A-S *cnāp, cnāpp*, a top, knop, Icel *knappr*, globule, head See KNOP] A knop, a bunch or protuberance See KNOP

Nāpe, *n* [Allied to *nap*, a knop]

1 The back part of the neck

She sent an arrow forth with mighty vengeance,
That, in the very door, him over-caught,
And, in his *nape* arriving, through it thrilled
Ilis greedy throat. *Spenser*

2. A piece of wood used to support the pole or tongue of a wagon, a neap See NEAP, 2

Nā'per-y, *n* [Scot. *naiprie*, O Fr. *naperie*, L Lat *naparia*, from Fr. *nappe*, L Lat *napa*, a table-cloth, cloth See NAPKIN] Linen for the table, table-cloths, or linen cloth in general [*Obs*] *Shelton*

Nā'phew (nā'fu), *n* [Fr *navet*, O Fr *narveau, naveau, navel, navel*, from Lat. *napus*, A S. *nāpe*] Navew See NAVEW

Nāph'thā (nāp'thā, *or* nāf'thā), *n.* [Lat *naphtha*, Gr *νάφθα*, from Chald & Syr *naphtha*, Ar *nafth, nifth*, from *nafatha*, to push out, as pustules, to throw out, to boil, to be angry] A volatile, limpid, bituminous liquid, lighter than water, of a peculiar odor, and generally of a light yellow color, occurring in nature, in a more or less pure condition, near coal deposits, and other regions It is a compound of carbon and hydrogen, and very inflammable, rock-oil By long keeping it hardens into a substance resembling resin, and becomes black.

Coal naphtha, a similar fluid produced by the artificial distillation of coal-tar — *Wood naphtha*, a similar fluid produced by the distillation of wood

Nāph'tha-late (nāp'-, *or* nāf'-), *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of naphthalic acid with a base

Naph-thăl'ic (nāp'-, *or* naf'-), *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, naphthaline, as, *naphthalic* acid, a crystalline product, in appearance resembling benzoic acid, obtained from naphthaline

Nāph'tha-line (nāp'-, *or* naf'-), *n* [Fr *naphthaline*, from Lat. *naphtha* See *supra*] (*Chem*) A peculiar, white, crystallizable substance, deposited from naphtha distilled from coal tar, consisting of hydrogen and carbon It is heavier than water, has a pungent taste, and a peculiar, faintly aromatic odor, not unlike that of the narcissus *Brande*

Nāph'tha-lize (nāp'-, *or* nāf'-), *v t* To mingle, saturate, or impregnate with naphtha

Nā'pier's-bōnes } (nā'peer), *n pl* A set of rods
Nā'pier's-rōds } of bone, or other material, each divided into nine spaces, and containing the numbers of a column of the multiplication table, so that when such of them are placed side by side as have at top the successive numbers of any multiplicand, the product is obtained by adding, in a particular way, the numbers on each of them corresponding to those of the multiplier, found on a rod at the side It was a contrivance of Baron Napier, the inventor of logarithms, for facilitating the operations of multiplication and division

Nā'pi-fōrm, *a* [Fr *napiforme*, from Lat *napus*, turnip, and *forma*, shape] Having the shape of a turnip, or swelled in the upper part, and becoming more slender below

Napiform Root

Nāp'kin, *n* [Dim of Fr *nappe*, a table-cloth, cloth, from Lat *mappa*, napkin]

1 A little towel or cloth used for wiping or drying the mouth, especially at the table

2 A handkerchief [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Napkin ring a ring used to inclose a napkin

Nāp'less, *a* Without nap threadbare

Nā'ples-yĕl'lōw, *n* A pigment, composed of the oxides of lead and antimony, and having a rich, opaque, golden hue, used in oil painting, also for porcelain and enamel, originally prepared in Italy by a secret process *Fairholt*

Na pō'le-on, *n* [From the Emperor *Napoleon* I] A French gold coin of twenty francs, or $3 87

Na pō'le on-ite, *n* (*Min*) A kind of feldspar orthoclase *Dana*

Nāp'pe, *n* [Fr *nappe*, cloth, sheet See NAPERY and NAPKIN] (*Math*) Sheet, surface, — applied especially to the two parts of a conical surface meeting at the same vertex, or to the surface or surfaces generated by the revolution of an hyperboloid about its axis

Nāp'ple, *n* See NAPPY.

Nāp'pi ness, *n* [From *nappy*, q v]

1 The quality of being sleepy, or inclined to take naps

2 The quality of having a nap, abundance of nap, as on cloth

Nāp'py, *a* [From *nap*] **1.** Inclined to sleep, sleepy as, to feel *nappy*

2 Tending to cause sleepiness, serving to make sleepy, strong, heady, as, *nappy* ale.

3 Having a nap, downy, shaggy

Nāp'py, *n*, *pl* NAP'PIES [A S *nappe, hnāp*, cup, bowl Cf HANAPER] A round earthen dish, with a flat bottom and sloping sides. [Written also *nappie*]

Nāp'-tāk'ing, *n.* A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard, unexpected onset, when one is unprepared

Nā'pus, *n.* (*Bot*) A kind of turnip, navew. See NAVEW

Nār, *a* Nearer. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Nar-căph'thon (-kăf'-), *n.* [Gr. *νάρκαφθον*, an Indian bark] (*Med*) The aromatic bark of an Indian tree, formerly used in fumigations in diseases of the lungs *Dunglison*

Nar-cē'ĭā (-sē'yā), } *n.* [Fr. *narcéine*, from Lat
Nār'ce-īne (-se-in), } *narce*, Gr. *νάρκη*, numbness, torpor.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from opium, in the form of a white crystalline solid, with a slightly bitter and galvanic taste.

Nar-cĭs'sĭne, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, narcissus.

Nar-cĭs'sus, *n* [Lat *narcissus*, Gr. *νάρκισσος*, from *νάρκη*, torpor, because of its narcotic properties.]

1 (*Myth*) A beautiful youth fabled to have been enamored of his own image as seen in a fountain, and to have been changed into the flower called by his name

Narcissus.

2 (*Bot*) A genus of flowering plants, of several species, comprising the daffodils, jonquils, and the like They have bulbous, perennial roots, but annual leaves and flower-stalks.

Nar-cō'sis, *n* [Gr *νάρκωσις*, from *νάρκοω*, to benumb, from *νάρκη*, numbness] (*Med*) The effect of a narcotic, whether medicinal or poisonous, privation of sense or consciousness.

Nar-cŏt'ic, } *a.* [Gr *ναρκωτικός*, from *νάρκοω*,
Nar-cŏt'ic al, } to benumb, Fr *narcotique*, It. & Sp *narcotico* See *supra*] (*Med*) (*a*) Allaying morbid susceptibility, relieving pain, and producing sleep, — said of medicinal doses (*b*) Producing stupor, coma, and convulsions, and, when given in sufficient quantity, causing death, — said of poisonous doses

Nar cŏt'ic al ly, *adv* Operating after the manner of a narcotic

Nar-cŏt'ic-ness, *n* The quality of operating as a narcotic

Nār'co tine, *n* [Fr *narcotine*] (*Chem*) An alkaloid obtained from opium, and one of its active narcotic principles [Written also *narcotin.*]

Nār'co tism, *n* [Fr *narcotisme.*] The effect of a narcotic, narcosis [*Rare*]

Nār'co tize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NARCOTIZED, *p pr.* & *vb n* NARCOTIZING] To imbue with some narcotic, to subject to the influence of a narcotic.

Nărd, *n* [A S *nard*, O H Ger *narda, nardo*, M. H Ger & Goth *nardus*, N H Ger *narde*, Fr *nard*, It & Sp *nardo*, Lat *nardus*, Gr *νασδος*, Heb *nērd*, Ar *nardin, nārdin*, Per *nard, nārd*, O Per *narda*, from Skr. *nalada*, from *nala*, perfume, and *da*, giving, from *da*, to give]

1. An odorous or aromatic plant, usually called *spikenard*, highly valued by the ancients, both as an article of luxury and of medicine See SPIKENARD

2 An unguent prepared from the plant.

Nărd'ine (nărd'in), *a* [Lat *nardinus*, Gr. *νάρδινος*, It & Sp *nardino* See *supra*] Pertaining to nard, having the qualities of nard

Nāre, *n.* [Lat *naris*, It & Sp *nare*, Pr *nar*] The nostril [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Nā'rĭ-gĭl, *n* The cocoa nut tree, — so called in Southern India *Simmonds.*

Nar'gĭle, } *n.* [Per] A smoking apparatus in
Nar'ghĭ-leh, } which the smoke is passed through water to cool it

Nār'i-fōrm, *a* [Lat *naris*, nostril, and *forma*, form, shape See *supra*] Formed like the nose.

Nār'ra-ble, *a* [Lat *narrabilis*, from *narrare*, to narrate] Capable of being related, told, or narrated [*Obs*]

Nar-rāte', or **Nār'rāte** (Synop , § 130), *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* NARRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* NARRATING] [Lat *narrare, narratum*, It *narrare*, Pr. & Sp. *narrar*, Fr *narrer*] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story, to relate the particulars of, to go through with in detail, as an incident or transaction, to give an account of

Nar-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *narratio*, Fr *narration*, Pr. *narracio*, Sp *narracion*, It *narrazione*]

1 The act of telling or relating the particulars of an event, rehearsal, recital

2 That which is related, the relation in words or writing of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events; story, history

3 (*Rhet*) That part of a discourse which recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action, or simply states the facts connected with the subject

Syn.—Account, recital, rehearsal, relation; description, explanation, detail, narrative, story; tale; history See ACCOUNT

Nār'ra-tive, *a.* [Fr *narratif*, It. & Sp. *narrativo*]

1 Pertaining to narration, relating the particulars of an event or transaction, giving a particular or continued account.

2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events, story-telling. "But wise through time, and *narrative* with age." *Pope.*

Nār'ra-tive, *n.* That which is narrated; the recital

of a story, or a continued account of the particulars of an event or transaction; story.

Cynthio was much taken with my *narrative*. *Tatler*

Syn.—Account; recital, rehearsal, relation; narration. See ACCOUNT.

Năr'ra-tĭve-ly, *adv.* By way of narration, story, or recital.

Nar-rā'tor, *n* [Lat., It. *narratore*, Sp *narrador*, Fr. *narrateur*.] One who narrates one who relates a series of events or transactions.

Năr'ra-to-ry, *a* [It. & Sp *narratorio*.] Giving an account of events [*Rare*.] *Howell*

Năr'rĭ-fȳ, *v. t* [Lat *narrare*, to narrate, and *facere*, to make.] To relate, to give account of, to narrate. [*Obs.*] *Shal*

Năr'rōw, *a* [*compar* NARROWER, *superl* NARROWEST.] [O Eng *naru*, *nearu*, A S *nearu*, *nearo*, O Sax. *narit*, *naro*, Frisic *nilt*, *naar*.]

1 Of little breadth, not wide or broad, having little distance from side to side, as, a *narrow* board, a *narrow* street, a *narrow* hem. "Hath passed in safety through the *narrow* seas." *Shak*

2 Hence, of little extent, very limited, straitened, circumscribed. "Confined to a *narrow* compass in the world." *Wilkins*

3 Contracted in mind, disposition, views, feelings, or the like, of confined sentiments or sympathies, not liberal, parsimonious, niggardly, ungenerous, selfish. "A very *narrow* and stinted charity." *Smalridge*

To *narrow* breasts he comes all wrapt in gain. *Sidney*

4. Within a small distance, close, near, hence, involving serious exposure, as, a *narrow* shot, a *narrow* escape. *Dryden*

5 Discerning with careful scrutiny, close, accurate, scrutinizing, careful, exact

But first with *narrow* search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave unspied. *Milton*

☞ *Narrow* is not unfrequently prefixed to words forming with them compounds of very obvious signification, as, *narrow-bordered*, *narrow-brimmed*, *narrow-breasted*, *narrow-browed*, *narrow-chested*, *narrow-edged*, *narrow-faced*, *narrow-headed*, *narrow-hearted*, *narrow-pointed*, *narrow-sighted*, *narrow-souled*, *narrow-sphered*, *narrow-stemmed*, *narrow-witted*, and the like.

Năr'rōw, *n.*, *pl* NĂR'RŌWS. A narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another, a strait, a sound. It is usually in the plural, but sometimes in the singular.

Năr'rōw, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* NARROWED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NARROWING.] [A S *nearwian*.]

1 To lessen the breadth of; to contract; to draw into a smaller compass, to reduce the extent of

A government, by alienating the affections of the people may be said to *narrow* its bottom. *Sir W Temple*

2. To contract the reach or sphere of, to make less liberal or more selfish, to limit, to confine, as, to *narrow* one's views or knowledge, to *narrow* a question in discussion.

Our knowledge is much *narrowed* if we confine ourselves to our solitary reasonings, without much reading. *Watts*

3 (*Knitting*) To contract the size of, as of a stocking, by taking two stitches into one.

Năr'rōw, *v. i.* 1 To become less broad; to contract in breadth, as, the sea *narrows* into a strait.

2 (*Man.*) Not to step out enough to the one hand or the other, as, a horse *narrows*.

3 (*Knitting*) To contract the size of a stocking, by taking two stitches into one.

Năr'rōw er, *n.* One who, or that which, narrows or contracts.

Năr'rōw ing, *n.* 1. The act of contracting, or becoming less in breadth.

2. The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

Năr'rōw ly, *adv.* [A-S *nearulice*.]

1. With little breadth.

2. Without much extent; contractedly.

3. With minute scrutiny; closely; carefully; as, to look or watch *narrowly*; to search *narrowly*.

4. Within a little, by a small distance, nearly, barely, merely; as, he *narrowly* escaped.

5. Sparingly.

Năr'rōw-mĭnd'ed, *a.* Of contracted or narrow views or sentiments, illiberal, mean-spirited.

Năr'rōw-mĭnd'ed ness, *n.* Narrow views or sentiments; illiberality.

Năr'rōw-ness, *n.* [A S *nearuness*.] The condition or quality of being narrow, contractedness, poverty, penuriousness, illiberality.

Năr'thex, *n.* [Lat *narthex*, from Gr. *νάρθηξ*.]

1 (*Bot.*) A tall, umbelliferous plant, having a tinder like pith, employed by the ancients for carrying fire, and said to be still so used by the modern Greeks. *Encyc*

See FERULA.

2 (*Med.*) A collection of medical formulas or receipts, a formulary. *Dunglison*

3 (*Arch.*) The portico in front of ancient churches, usually entered by three doors from the outer porch, and admitting by three other doors into the nave and the aisles on each side.

Năr'wal, } *n.* [Written also *narwhale*.] [Sw &
Năr'whal, } Dan. *narhval*, Icel *nahvalr*, Fr. *narval*, from A S *hwæl*, Icel *hvalr*, Eng *whale*, and Icel *nar*, *na*, corpse, dead body, on account of the whitish color of its skin, or from *nar*, for A S *næsu*, the nose, or contracted from Greenland *a-nar nak*, a kind of narwhal.] (*Ichth.*) A cetaceous mammal (*Monodon monoceros*), found in the northern seas, which grows to twenty feet in length. The male has usually one long, twisted tusk, projecting forward from the upper jaw like a horn. From this circumstance it is called also *sea unicorn*, *unicorn fish*, or *unicorn-whale*.

Narwhal

Nas [For *ne has*.] Has not. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Nā'sal, *a* [Fr., It., & Sp *nasal*, It *nasale*, from Lat *nasus*, the nose.]

1 Pertaining to the nose.

2 Spoken through the nose in whole or in part, as, a *nasal* sound or letter.

Nasal vowel, a vowel uttered both through the nose and the mouth.

Nā'sal, *n.* 1 An elementary sound which is uttered through the nose, or through both the nose and mouth simultaneously.

2 (*Med.*) A medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine.

3 (*Ane. Armor.*) A protection for the nose.

Na săl'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *nasalité*.] The state or quality of being nasal.

Nā'sal-ĭ-zā'tion, *n.* The act of nasalizing, or uttering with a nasal sound.

Nā'sal ĭze, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* NASALIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NASALIZING.] To render nasal, as sound.

Nā'sal ĭze, *v. i.* To utter words with a nasal sound, to speak through the nose.

Nā'sal ly, *adv.* In a nasal manner; by the nose.

Nās'cal, *n* [Fr., It., & L. Lat *nascale*.] (*Med.*) A form of pessary, formerly used, after being properly medicated. *Dunglison*

Nās'cen cy, *n* [Lat *nascentia*, from *nascens*. See *infra*.] The beginning of production.

Nās'cent, *a* [Lat *nascens*, p. pr. of *nasci*, to be born. It *nascente*.]

1 Beginning to exist or to grow, entering upon being. "*Nascent* passions and anxieties." *Berkeley*

2 (*Chem.*) In the act of being produced or evolved, as a gas.

Nāş'ber-ry, *n* [Written also *nisberry*.] [Sp *nispero*, medlar and nasberry tree.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of a tropical tree of the genus *Achras*. *Loudon*

Năsh, *a* Firm, stiff, hard, also, chilly. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Nā̆s'ĭ-cŏr'nous, *a* [Lat *nasus*, nose, and *cornu*, horn, It *nasicorne*.] Having a horn growing on the nose. [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Nā̆s'ĭ-fŏrm, *a* [Lat *nasus*, nose, and *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of the nose.

Nā'so-păl'a tal, } *a* [Lat *nasus*, nose, and Eng
Nā'so-păl'a-tine, } *palatal*, *palatine*.] Connected with both the nose and the palate, as, the *nasal palatal* aperture, leading from the nose to the pharynx; the *naso palatine* nerve, and the like.

Năs'tĭ ly, *adv* [Eng *nasty*.] In a nasty manner, filthily, dirtily, obscenely.

Năs'tĭ-ness, *n.* The quality of being nasty, extreme filthiness, dirtiness, obscenity, ribaldry.

Nas tūr'tĭon, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Tropæolum*.—The same as NASTURTIUM, (*b*).

Nas-tūr'tĭum, *n* [Lat *nasturtium*, as if *nasitortium*, because it distorts the nose, from *nasus*, nose, and *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, torture.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A genus of cruciferous plants, having white or yellowish flowers, including several species of cress. They are found chiefly in wet or damp grounds, and have a pungent, biting taste. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Tropæolum* (*T. majus*). Indian cress. It is a climbing plant having peltate leaves and spurred flowers of a vivid yellow or orange color, and strong odor. The fleshy fruits have a warm, pungent flavor, like the cress, and are used for pickles. It is originally a native of America. [Written also *nasturtion*.]

Năs'ty, *a* [*compar* NASTIER, *superl* NASTIEST.] [Prov. Eng *nast* dirt, nastiness, probably allied to Ger *nass*, O Sax & D *nat*, wet, Ger *netzen*, Goth *natjan*, to wet, moisten.]

1 Offensively filthy, very dirty, foul, or defiled, disgusting, nauseous.

2 Characterized by obscenity, indecent, indelicate, gross, filthy.

Syn.—NASTY, WET, DIRTY, FOUL, DIRTY. Anything *nasty* is wet or damp and disgusts by its stickiness or odor. Not so with *filthy* and *foul* which imply only that a thing is filled or covered with offensive matter, as, *filthy* clothing, *foul* vapors, &c. The English has a peculiar use of this word, calling a rain in fine drops a *nasty* rain, a day of such rain a *nasty* day, a sky which portends it a *nasty* sky, thus retaining the original sense of *wet* as the leading idea. See etymology of DIRT.

Nā'sŭte, *a* [Lat *nasutus*, from *nasus*, the nose, It *nasuto*.] (*Obs.*)

1 Having a delicate perception of odors; of quick scent.

2 Hence, critically nice; captious. *Bp Gauden.*

Nā'sŭte-ness, *n.* Quickness of scent; hence, nice discernment, acuteness. [*Obs.*]

Nā'tal, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *natal*, It *natale*, Lat. *natalis*, from *natus*, p. p. of *nasci*, to be born.] Pertaining or relating to one's birth, accompanying or dating from one's birth.

Propitious star, whose sacred power
I resided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour. *Prior.*

Syn.—Native, natural. See NATIVE.

Nā'ta lĭ'tĭal (lĭsh'al), } *a.* [Lat *natalitius*, from
Nā'ta lĭ'tĭous (lĭsh'us), } *natalis*. See *supra*.] Pertaining to one's birth or birthday, or consecrated to one's nativity. [*Obs.*] *Evelyn.*

Nā'talş, *n pl* Circumstances attendant on one's birth, as time or place. [*Obs. or rare.*]

Nā'tant, *a* [Lat *natans*, from *natare*, to swim, *v.* intensive from *nare*, id., Fr *natant*, It. *natante*, Sp *nadante*.]

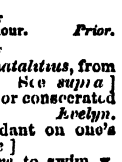

1 (*Bot.*) Floating on the surface of water, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.

2 (*Zoöl.*) Placed horizontally across the field, as if swimming.—said of all sorts of fishes except the flying fish and shell fish. [*Obs.*]

Nā'tant ly, *adv.* In a floating manner; swimmingly.

Na tā'tion, *n* [Lat *natatio*, from *natare*, to swim, Fr *natation*. See *supra*.] The act of floating on the water; swimming. [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Nā'ta tō'rĭ al, *a* [See *infra*.] Inclined or adapted to swim, swimming, as, *natatorial* birds.

Nā'ta-to ry, *a* [Lat *natatorius*, from *natare*, to swim, Fr *natatoire*. See NATANT.] Enabling to swim; natatorial; swimming.

Nătch, *n* [O Fr *nache*, *nage*, fesse, Pr *nagga*, Sp *nalga*, It & L. Lat *natica*, from Lat *natis*, the rump, buttocks.] [Written also *nach*.]

1 The part of an ox between the loins, near the rump.

2 A feat, as, a rare *natch*. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright*

3 (*pl.*) The notches or embrasures of a battlement. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Natch-bone, the rump bone in beef, edge bone, or aitch bone.

Nā'tĭş, *n pl* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The rounded, fleshy projections which support the body in sitting, the buttocks.

Năth'lĕss, *adv* [A S *natheles*, *na*, *the*, and *less*, not the less.] Nevertheless, not the less, notwithstanding. [*Rare.*]

Is it not all that One all sinless should
Hang heavy, with all curses, on a cross?
Nathless that cry! *Lowenmus*

Năth'mōre, *adv* [Eng *not*, *the*, and *more*.] Not the more, never the more. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Nā'tion, *n* [Lat *natio*, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born, Fr *nation*, Pr *nacio*, Sp *nacion*, It *nazione*.]

1 The body of inhabitants of a country, united under the same government, a people, as distinguished from those of different descent, language, or institutions; race; stock.

A *nation* is the unity of a people. *Coleridge*

2 A great number, by way of emphasis. *Young.*

Syn.—People, race. See PEOPLE.

Nā'tion al (năsh'un al), *a* [Fr *national*, Sp *nacional*, It *nazionale*.]

1 Pertaining to a nation, common to a whole people or race, public, general, as a *national* language, dress, custom, calamity, and the like.

2 Attached, especially to one's own country, devoted to the nation, as distinguished from other nations, or from parts or sections of the country, bigoted, as, too *national* to be fair or impartial.

National guards, the militia of the kingdom. [*France.*]

Nā'tion al ĭşm, *n* 1 The state of being national, national attachment, nationality.

2 An idiom, trait, or character peculiar to any nation.

Nā'tion ăl'ĭ ty (năsh'un), *n* [Fr *nationalité*, Sp *nacionalidad*, It *nazionalita*.]

1 The quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation.

2 The sum of the qualities which distinguish a nation, national character.

3 A race or people, as determined by common language and character, and not by political bias or divisions, nation.

The fulfillment of his mission is to be looked for in the condition of *nationalities* and the character of peoples. *H W Beecher.*

4 Existence as a distinct or individual nation, national unity and integrity.

Nā'tion al ĭ zā'tion, *n* The act of nationalizing, or the state of being nationalized.

Nā'tion al ĭze (năsh'un-) *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NATIONALIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NATIONALIZING.] [Fr *nationaliser*.] To make national, to endow with the character and habits of a nation, or the peculiar attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation.

Nā'tion al ly (năsh'un-), *adv.* In a national manner or way, in regard to the nation, as a whole nation. "The Jews . . . being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant." *South.*

Nā'tion-al-ness (năsh'un-), *n.* The state of being national, nationality.

Nā'tive, *a* [Lat *nativus*, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born, It. & Sp. *nativo*, Pr. *natiu*, Fr. *natif*. Cf. NAIVE.]

1. Arising by birth, having origin, born. [*Obs.*]

Anaximander's opinion is, that the gods are *native*, rising and vanishing again in long periods of time *Cudworth*

2 Pertaining to one's birth, natal, belonging to the place or circumstances in which one is born, as, *native* land, language, color, and the like

3 Hence, conferred by birth, derived from origin or stock, born with one, indigenous, not acquired, as, *native* genius, cheerfulness, simplicity, rights, and the like

4 Produced by nature in its original or natural condition, not wrought by art, not factitious, unartificial, as, *native* metal that is, metal as found in nature

5 Of kindred origin allied by nature, congenial. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn.—Natural natal original congenital—NATIVE, NATURAL, NATAL. *Natural* refers to the *nature* of a thing, or that which springs therefrom, *native* to one's birth or origin, as, a *nature* country, language, &c., *natal*, to the circumstances of one's birth, as, a *natal* day, or star. *Native* talent is that which is inborn, *natural* talent is that which springs from the structure of the mind. *Native* eloquence is the result of strong innate emotion. *natural* eloquence is opposed to that which is studied or artificial

He loves us not,
He wants the *natural* touch *Shak.*

And as a child, when scaring sounds molest,
Clings close and closer to the mother's breast,
So the loud torrent and the whirlwind's roar
But bind him to his *native* mountains more *Goldsmith*

Propitious star whose sacred power
Presided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour,
Thy radiant voyages forever run *Prior*

Nā'tive, *n* 1 One born in a place or country, a person or thing deriving origin from a certain place, a denizen by birth

2 Offspring [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Nā'tive-ly, *adv* By natural or original condition, naturally, originally

Nā'tive-ness, *n* State of being native

Nā'tiv-ism, *n* The disposition to favor men and measures that make for the native or home-born residents of the country, in distinction from immigrants from foreign countries [*Recent.*]

Na-tiv'i-ty, *n* [Lat *nativitas*, Fr *nativité*, Pr *nativitat*, Sp *natividad*, It *natività*. See *supra*.]

1 The coming into life or into the world, birth, as, the feast of Christmas is observed in memory of Christ's *nativity*

2. Time, place, or circumstances of birth.

These in their dark *nativity* the deep
Shall yield us pregnant with infernal flame *Milton*

3 (*Astrol.*) A representation of the positions of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth, supposed to indicate his future destinies, a horoscope.

To cast, or *calculate*, *one's nativity* (*Astrol.*), to find out and represent the position of the heavens at the time of one's birth

Nāt'kā, *n* (*Ornith.*) A bird, a species of shrike

Nā'tri-ūm, *n* (*Chem.*) Sodium See SODIUM

Nā'trix, *n* [Lat., water-snake, fr *nare*, to swim.] A genus of snakes having no poison fangs, of which one species (*N. torquata*) is the common ringed snake of England *Baird*

Nā'tro-lite, *n* [Fr *natrolithe*, from *natron*, and Gr λίθος, stone. See *infra*.] (*Min.*) A zeolite, occurring generally in implanted groups of glassy, acicular crystals, and in fibrous concretions, soda mesotype See MESOTYPE *Dana*

Nā'tron, *n* [Fr & Sp *natron*, Ar *natrūn*, *nitrūn*, N Lat *natrum*, Lat *nitrum*, Gr νίτρον See ANATRON.] (*Min.*) Native carbonate of soda *Dana*

☞ This is the substance called in the Scriptures *niter* See NITER

Nāt'ter-jāck, *n* (*Zoöl.*) A European species of toad (*Bufo calamita*), having a yellow line along its back.

Nāt'ti-ly, *adv* In a natty manner

Nāt'ty, *a* [Allied to *neat*, q. v.] Neatly fine, spruce [*Colloq.*]

Nāt'ū-ral (năt'yū ral, 66), *a* [Fr *naturel*, O Fr., Pr, Sp, & Pg *natural*, It *naturale*, Lat *naturalis*, from *natura* See NATURE.]

1 Fixed on, or determined by, nature, pertaining to the constitution of a thing, belonging to native character, according to nature, essential, characteristic, not foreign, assumed, put on, or acquired, as, the *natural* growth of animals or plants, the *natural* motion of a gravitating body, *natural* strength or disposition, the *natural* heat of the body, natural appearance, *natural* color, *natural* beauty "With strong *natural* sense, and rare force of will" *Macaulay*

2 Conformed to the order or laws of nature, consonant to the methods of nature, according to the stated course of things, not violating the laws which govern events, actions, sentiments, feelings, &c., not exceptional or violent, legitimate, normal, regular, as, the *natural* consequences of crime, a *natural* death, *natural* conclusions, &c

Who held dear
His *natural* sons no more than him. *Chapman.*

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances of the behavior of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day? *Addison.*

3 Having to do with the existing system of things, dealing with, or derived from, the creation, as known by man, or the world of matter and mind, belonging to nature, as, a *natural* law, *natural* science or history, *natural* theology

I call that *natural* religion which men might know, and should be obliged to know, by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation *Wilkins*

4 Conformed to truth or reality, as, (*a*) Springing from true sentiment not artificial or exaggerated,—said of action, delivery, &c., as, a *natural* gesture, tone, &c. (*b*) Resembling the object imitated, true to nature, according to the life,—said of any thing copied or imitated, as, a *natural* portrait

5 Having the character or sentiments properly belonging to one's position, not unnatural in feelings [*Rare.*]

6 By impulses of natural appetite, as distinguished from those sanctioned by law, out of wedlock, illegitimate, bastard, as, a *natural* child

7 Pertaining to, derived from, or formed by, the lower or animal nature, as contrasted with the higher or moral powers, viewed as being themselves spiritual, or as the organs of the divine Spirit

The *natural* man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God 1 Cor. ii. 14

8 (*Math.*) Belonging to, to be taken in, or referred to, some system, in which the base is 1,—said of a function or number, as, *natural* numbers, those commencing at 1, *natural* sines, cosines, &c., those taken in arcs whose radius are 1 *Math. Dict.*

9 (*Mus.*) (*a*) Produced by natural organs, as the human throat, &c., in distinction from instrumental music (*b*) Pertaining or belonging to a key which has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature, as the key of C major (*c*) Applied to an air or modulation of harmony which moves by easy and smooth transitions, digressing but little from the original key *Moore*

Natural harmony (*Mus.*) the harmony of the triad or common chord — *Natural history* in its most extensive sense, the description of whatever is created, or of the whole universe, including the heavens and the earth and all the productions of the earth—often limited to a description of the earth and its productions, and sometimes applied to the animal kingdom only—*Natural modulation* (*Mus.*), the transition from one key to its relative keys — *Natural orders* (*Bot.*), groups of genera resembling each other — *Natural philosophy*, originally, the study of nature in general, in modern usage, that branch of science which relates to the phenomena and laws of masses of matter, and considers those effects only which are not attended by any change of nature, as motion, &c. It is distinguished from *chemistry*, which relates to the phenomena and laws of particles of matter, and embraces the changes of property, and also from *intellectual* and *moral philosophy*, which respect the mind or understanding of man, and the qualities of actions — *Natural scale* (*Mus.*), a scale which is written without flats or sharps. *Model* would be a preferable term, as less likely to mislead, the so-called *artificial* scales (scales represented by the use of flats and sharps) being equally natural with the so-called *natural* scale — *Natural theology* or *natural religion* that part of theological science which treats of those evidences of the existence and attributes of the Supreme Being which are exhibited in nature,—distinguished from *revealed religion* — *Natural vowel*, the vowel heard in *urn*, *fur*, *sir*, *her*, &c.,—so called as being uttered in the easiest open position of the mouth See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 34, Note

Syn.—See NATIVE

Nāt'ū-ral (năt'yū-ral), *n* 1 One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding, an idiot "Any impression of them on the minds of *naturals*" *Locke*

2 A native, an original inhabitant, an aboriginal [*Obs.*] *Raleigh*

3 (*pl.*) Natural gifts, impulses, or circumstances

When they were in their *natural*, they were wonderfully abstemious *Fuller*

4 (*Mus.*) A character [thus, ♮] used to contradict, or to remove the effect of, a sharp or flat which has preceded it

Nāt'ū-ral-ism, *n* [Fr *naturalisme*.]

1 Mere state of nature

2 (*Theol.*) The doctrine of those who deny a supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the spiritual influences on the soul of man, also, that theory of the universe which resolves all its phenomena into blind or intelligent forces acting according to fixed laws, excluding origination or direction by one intelligent will

Nāt'ū-ral-ist, *n* [Fr *naturaliste*.]

1 One who studies natural history and philosophy, or physics, one who is versed in natural history or philosophy

2 One who maintains the doctrines of naturalism *H. Bushnell.*

Nāt'ū-ral ist'ic, *a.* Belonging to the doctrines of naturalism.

Nāt'ū-răl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr *naturalité*, Lat. *naturalitas*.] State of being natural, naturalness. [*Obs.*]

Nāt'ū-ral-i-zā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *naturalisation*.]

1. The act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen.

2. The state of being thus invested with citizenship.

Nāt'ū-ral-ize (năt'yū-ral-īz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NATURALIZED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* NATURALIZING.] [Fr. *naturaliser*. See NATURAL.]

1 To make natural, to render easy and familiar by custom and habit, as, custom *naturalizes* labor or study

2 To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on, to make as if native, to adopt, as a foreigner into a nation or state, and place in the condition of a natural born subject.

3 To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular, to make one's own, as, to *naturalize* foreign words

4 To adapt, to accustom, to habituate, as, to *naturalize* the vine to a cold climate

Nāt'ū-ral-ize, *v. i.* To explain phenomena by natural agencies or laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural.

We see how far the mind of an age is infected by this *naturalizing* tendency *H. Bushnell.*

Nāt'ū-ral-ly, *adv* 1 According to nature, by the force or impulse of nature, not by art or habit.

2 According to the usual course of things, as, the effect or consequence *naturally* follows.

3. Without art or cultivation, spontaneously.

4 According to nature, without affectation, with just representation, according to life

Nāt'ū-ral-ness, *n* 1 The state of being natural, or of being given or produced by nature, as, the *naturalness* of desire

2 Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality, not affectation, as, the *naturalness* of a person's manners

Nā'tūre (nā'tyur, 53), *n* [Fr *nature*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *natura*, from Lat *natus*, born, produced, p. p. of *nasci*, to be born.]

1 The sum of qualities and attributes which make a thing what it is, as distinct from others, native character, created or essential quality, peculiar constitution.

Thou, therefore, whom thou only canst redeem,
Their *nature*, also, to thy *nature* join,
And be thyself man among men on earth *Milton*

2 Hence, kind, sort, character, species.

A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief in abundance between a king and an archbishop *Dryden*

3 Established or regular course of things, usual order of events, connection of cause and effect, &c., normal association

My end
Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offense *Shak.*

4 The existing system of things, the aggregate of known causes and effects, the world of matter, or of matter and mind, the creation, the universe

And look through *nature* up to *nature's* God *Pope*

So true is it that *nature* has caprices which art can not imitate *Macaulay*

5 Hence, the personified sum and order of causes and effects, the powers concerned to produce existing phenomena, whether in the total or in detail, the agencies which carry on the processes of the creation, the total of all finite agencies and forces as disconnected from a creating or ordering intelligence, often conceived of as a single and separate force.

I oft admire
How *Nature*, wise and frugal, could commit
Such disproportions *Milton*

6 Natural affection or reverence.

Have we not seen
The murdering son ascend his parent's bed,
Through violated *nature* forc'd his way? *Pope*

7 Conformity to that which is natural, as distinguished from that which is artificial, or forced, or remote from actual experience, adherence to what is normal or usual

8 A person of intelligence and character, a mind, intellect, or character "That reverence which is due to a superior *nature*" *Addison*

9 Natural condition as regards clothing, lack of covering, nakedness, hence, rarely, the privy parts

Good nature, natural good temper, amiability — *Ill nature*, natural bad temper — *In a state of nature*, naked as when born, unclothed, nude — *Nature-printing*, a process of printing from metallic or other plates (usually of zinc), which have received an impression of an object (a leaf, plant, &c.), by heavy pressure, or from electrotypes of such plates By using colored inks for different parts of the impression, a picture in colors is obtained from one pull of the press

Nāt'ūre (nāt'yur), *v. t.* To endow with natural qualities [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Nāt'ūred (nāt'yurd), *a.* Having a nature, temper, or disposition, disposed,—chiefly used in composition, as, good-*natured*, and the like

Nāt'ūre-less, *a* Not in accordance with nature, unnatural. [*Obs.*]

Nāt'ūr-ism, *n.* The same as NATURALISM. [*Rare.*]

Nāt'ūr-ist, *n.* One who ascribes every thing to nature. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Na-tū'ri-ty, *n.* The quality or state of being produced by nature. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Nāt'ūr-ize, *v. t.* To provide with a nature or character; to endow with qualities. [*Rare.*] *B. Jonson.*

Nau'frage, *n.* [Fr. *naufrage*, It. & Sp. *naufragio*, Lat. *naufragium*, for *navifragium*, from *navis*, ship, and *frangere*, to break.] Shipwreck. [*Obs.*]

Nau'fra-gous, *a.* [Lat *naufragus*, from *navis*, ship, and *frangere*, to break, Sp. *naufrago*, It *naufrago*, *naufragoso*.] Causing shipwreck [*Obs.*]

Naught (nawt, 15), *n* [Written also *nought*] [A-S. *nâwiht*, *nâuht*, *nôht*, *nâht*, *nât*, from *ne*, not, and *âwiht*, *âht*, *âht*, *owiht*, aught, O Sax. *neowiht*, *nouwiht*, Goth *ni vaiht*, *vaiht ni*, O H Ger *nêowiht*, *nêowiht*, *nîowiht*, *nawiht*, *nuwiht*, *niewiht*, *nuuet*, *niewet*, *niwet*, *nwat*, *nicht*, *naht*, *net*, *nit*, M H Ger *niht*, N H Ger *nicht*. See AUGHT, and cf NOUGHT] Nothing "To be dissolved and cast away like so many *naughts* in arithmetic" *Milton*

Doth Job serve God for *naught*? *Job* i 9

To set at naught, to treat as of no account, to slight, to despise, to revile "Ye have *set at naught* all my counsel" *Prov* i 25

Naught (nawt), *adv* In no degree

To wealth or sovereign power he *naught* applied *Fairfax*

Naught (nawt), *a* 1 Of no value or account, worthless, bad "Things *naught* and things indifferent" *Hooker*

2. Hence, vile, naughty

No man can be stark *naught* at once *Fuller*

Naught'i-ly (nawt'i-li), *adv* In a naughty manner, wickedly, corruptly

Naught'i-ness (nawt'i-nes), *n* 1 The quality of being naughty, badness, wickedness

I know thy pride, and the *naughtiness* of thine heart 1 *Sam* xvii 28.

2. Slight wickedness, as of children, perverseness, mischievousness

Naught'ly (nawt'), *adv* Naughtily, badly [*Obs.*]

Thus did I, for want of better wit
Because my parents *naughtily* brought me up *Mir for Mag*

Naught'y (nawt'i), *a.* [*compar* NAUGHTIER, *superl* NAUGHTIEST]

1. Worthless, bad [*Obs.*]

The other basket had very *naughty* figs *Jer* xxiv 2

2. Hence, corrupt, wicked

A *naughty* person, a wicked man, walketh with a froward mouth *Prov* vi 12

3 Mischievous, perverse, froward, as, a *naughty* child

☞ This word is now seldom used except in the latter sense, as applied to children, or in ludicrous censure

Naul'age, *n.* [Fr *naulage*, It *noleggio*, *nolo*, *naulo*, from Lat *naulum*, Gr ναῦλον, passage money, fare, from *navis*, ship] The freight of passengers in a ship [*Obs and rare*]

Nau'ma-chy, *n* [Gr *ναυμαχία*, from *ναῦς*, ship, and *μάχη*, fight, combat, battle, *μάχεσθαι*, to fight, combat, Lat *naumachia*, Fr *naumachie*]

1 A naval combat, especially, a mock sea fight, hence (*Rom Antiq*), a show or spectacle representing a sea fight

2 The place where these shows were exhibited

Naus'co-py, *n* [Fr *nauscopie*, from Gr *ναῦς*, ship, and *σκοπεῖσθαι*, *σκοπεῖν*, to look about, to view] The art of discovering the approach of ships, or the vicinity of land, at a distance

Nau'se-ä (naw'she-ä), *n* [Lat *nausea* Gr *ναυσία*, from *ναῦς*, ship, It & Sp *nausea*, Fr. *nausée*] Seasickness, hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit, qualm, loathing, squeamishness of the stomach

Nau'se-ant (naw'she-ant), *n* [Lat *nauseans*, p pr of *nauseare* See *infra*] (*Med*) A substance which produces nausea

Nau'se-ăte (naw'she-ăt), *v i* [Lat *nauseare*, *nauseatum*, from *nausea*, q v, It *nauseare*, Sp *nausear*] To become squeamish, to feel disgust, to be inclined to reject from the stomach

Nau'se-ăte (naw'she-at), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NAUSEATED, *p pr* & *vb n* NAUSEATING] 1 To affect with nausea, to sicken, to cause to feel loathing or disgust

2 To reject with disgust, to loathe

The patient *nauseates* and loathes wholesome foods *Blackmore*

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauseates the praise which in her youth she won *Dryden*

Nau'se-ă'tion (naw'she-), *n* The act of nauseating, or the state of being nauseated

Nau'se-a-tive (naw'she-a-tiv), *a* Causing nausea, nauseating, nauseous

Nau'seous (naw'shus), *a* [Lat *nauseosus*, from *nausea*, q. v, It. & Sp *nauseoso*, Fr *nauseux*] Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea, loathsome, disgustful, disgusting, exciting abhorrence, as, a *nauseous* drug or medicine

Nau'seous-ly, *adv* In a loathsome manner, loathsomely, disgustfully

Nau'seous-ness (naw'shus), *n* The quality of being nauseous, or of exciting disgust, loathsomeness, as, the *nauseousness* of a drug or medicine

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man *Dryden*

Nautch, *n.* An entertainment consisting of dances performed by girls who are usually courtesans. [*East Indies*]

Nau'tic, } *a.* [Fr. *nautique*, It. & Sp *nautico*,
Nau'tic-al, } Lat. *nauticus*, Gr *ναυτικός*, from *ναύτης*, Lat. *nauta*, *nauta*, a seaman, sailor, from Gr. *ναῦς*, Lat. *navis*, ship.] Pertaining to seamen or navigators, or to the art of navigation; as, *nautical* skill, a *nautical* almanac.

Syn.—Naval, marine, maritime See NAVAL

Nau'ti-förm, *a.* [Gr *ναῦς*, ship, and Lat *forma*, shape] Shaped like the hull of a ship

Nau'ti-lite (49), *n* (*Paleon*) A fossil nautilus

Nau'ti-loid, *a.* [Fr *nautiloide*, from *nautilus*, q v, and Gr *εἶδος*, form, shape] Resembling the nautilus in form or shape

Nau'ti-loid, *n* That which has the form of the nautilus

Nau'ti lus, *n.* [Lat *nautilus*, from Gr *ναυτίλος*, a seaman, sailor, a kind of shellfish, furnished with a membrane that serves it as a sail, from *ναῦς*, ship It & Sp *nautilo*, Fr *nautile*] (*Zool*) A genus of small cephalopodous molluscs The animal has the sac, eyes, parrot beak, and funnel of the other cephalopods, but its mouth, instead of the large arms and feet, is surrounded by several circles of numerous small tentacles without cups The shell is a spiral, symmetrical, and chambered shell, that is, divided into several cavities by partitions Its laminæ cross suddenly, even in the last turns of the spire, which not only touch the preceding ones, but envelop them The siphon occupies the center of each partition

Nautilus (*Argonauta Argo*)

☞ The name is also loosely applied, in popular language, to the shells of several different genera of molluscs The animal which is said to sail in its shell upon the surface of the water, is the *Argonauta Argo*, very different from the nautilus Perhaps *nautilus* may be said to be its poetical name "Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail" *Pope*

Nā'val, *a* [Fr & Sp *naval*, It *navale*, Lat *navalis*, from *navis*, ship, Gr *ναῦς*] Having to do with ships, pertaining to ships or a navy, consisting of ships, as, *naval* forces, successes, stores, &c

Naval officer (*U S custom-house*) an officer who assists the collector in collecting the customs on merchandise imported

Syn.—Nautical, marine, maritime—NAVAL NAUTICAL *Naval* is applied to ships or a navy, *nautical*, to seamen and the art of navigation Hence we speak of a *naval*, as opposed to a *military* engagement, *naval* equipments or stores, a *naval* triumph a *naval* officer &c and of *nautical* pursuits or instruction, *nautical* calculations a *nautical* almanac, &c "Virgil would insinuate, I suppose the great advantages of cultivating a *naval* power, such as extended commerce and the dominion of the ocean" *Jortin* "He eleganth showed by whom he was drawn, which depainted the *nautical* compass *Camden*

Nā'vals, *n pl* Naval affairs [*Obs*] *Clarendon*

Nā'värch (nā'värk), *n* [Lat *navarchus*, Gr *ναύαρχος*, from *ναῦς*, ship, and *ἀρχός*, leader, chief, from *ἄρχειν*, to be first, command, Fr *navarque*] (*Gr Antiq*) The commander of a fleet *Mitford*

Nā'värch-y, *n* [Gr *ναυαρχία*, Fr *navarchie* See *supra*] Knowledge of managing ships nautical skill or experience [*Rare*] *Sir W Petty*

Na-vär rēse' (91), *n*, *sing* & *pl* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Navarre in the plural, the people of Navarre

Na vär-rēse', *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Navarre, or its inhabitants

Nāve, *n* [A S *nafu*, L Ger *nave*, D *nave*, *naaf*, Dan *nav*, Sw *naf*, Fr *nef*, O H Ger *napa*, *naba*, N H Ger *nabe*, allied to Skr *nabhi*, nave and navel, Per *nâf*, navel] The piece of timber or other material in the center of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted, and through which the axle passes,—called also *hub* or *hob*

Nave

Nāve, *n* [Fr *nef*, It & Sp *nave*, from Lat *navis*, ship] (*Arch*) The middle or body of a church, extending from the choir to the principal entrance, the part between the wings, or aisles

Nā'vel (nā'vl), *n* [A S *nafola*, *nafela*, from *nafu*, nave, D *navel*, Icel *nafli*, *nabli*, Dan *navle*, Sw *navle*, O H Ger *napalo*, *napulo*, *nabalo*, *nabulo*, N H Ger *nabel* Cf *supra*]

1 A mark or depression in the center of the lower part of the abdomen, being the scar left by the detachment of the umbilical cord after birth

2 Hence, the central part or point of any thing, the middle, the midst

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
Immured in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells *Milton*

Navel point (*Her*), the point in a shield or escutcheon half way between the fesse point and the middle base point. See ESCUTCHEON

Nā'vel-gall, *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle. *Johnson.*

Nā'vel-string, *n* The umbilical cord

Nā'vel-wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A succulent plant of the genus *Cotyledon*

Nā'vew (nā'vu), *n* [See NAPIFW] (*Bot.*) A plant, the *Brassica napus*,—called also *French turnip*. It has a spindle shaped root, less than the turnip

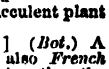
Navicular. (*Bot*)

Na vic'u lar, *a* [Lat *navicularis*, from *navicula*, diminutive of *navis*, ship, Fr *naviculaire*, Sp *navicular*, It *navicolare*]

1 Relating to small ships or boats

2 (*Bot*) Shaped like a boat, cymbiform, as the glumes of most grasses

Navicular bone (*Anat*), the scaphoid bone of the wrist.

Nāv'i ga-bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *navigabilité*] The quality or condition of being navigable, navigableness

Nāv'i-ga ble, *a* [Lat *navigabilis*, Fr *navigable*, Sp *navegable*, It *navigabile* See NAVIGATE] Admitting of being navigated, affording passage to vessels, as, a *navigable* river

☞ By the common law a river is considered as navigable only so far as the tide ebbs and flows in it This is also the doctrine in several of the United States In other States, the doctrine of the civil law prevails, which is that a navigable river is a river capable of being navigated in the common sense of the term *Kent Angell Burrill*

Nāv'i ga ble-ness, *n* The quality or state of being navigable, navigability

Nāv'i ga bly, *adv* In a navigable manner

Nāv'i gāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* NAVIGATED, *p pr*, & *vb n* NAVIGATING] [Lat *navigare*, *navigatum*, from *navis*, ship, and *agere*, to move, lead, direct, It *navigare*, Sp *navegar*, Pr *navegar*, Fr *naviguer*] To journey by water, to go in a vessel or ship, to sail

The Phenicians *navigated* to the extremities of the Western Ocean *Arbuthnot*

Nāv'i gāte, *v t* 1 To pass over in ships, to sail upon as, to *navigate* the Atlantic

2 To steer, direct, or manage in sailing, as, to *navigate* a ship

Nāv'i-gā'tion, *n* [Lat *navigatio*, Fr *navigation*, Sp *navegacion*, *navigacion*, It *navigazione*]

1 The act of navigating the act of passing on water in ships or other vessels, the state of being navigable

2 The science or art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another, including, more especially, the method of determining a ship's position, course, distance passed over, &c, on the surface of the globe, by the principles of geometry and astronomy

☞ The management of the sails rudder, &c, or the working of the ship generally, belongs rather to *seamanship* than to *navigation*, though essential to the practice of the latter

3 Means of navigation, vessels shipping

Aërial navigation, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons—*Inland* or *internal navigation*, the passing of boats or small vessels on rivers lakes, or canals in the interior of a country conveyance by boats or vessels in the interior of a country

Nāv'i-gā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *navigatore*, Sp *navegador*, Fr *navigateur*] One who navigates or sails, especially one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skillful in the art of navigation, also, a book which teaches the art of navigation, as Bowditch's *Navigator*

Na vig'er ous, *a* [Lat *navis*, ship, and *gerere*, to bear or carry] Bearing ships, capable of floating vessels [*Rare*] *Blount*

Nāv'vy, *n* [Abridged from *navigator*] Originally, a laborer on canals for internal navigation, and, hence, a laborer on other public works, as in building railroads, embankments, and the like [*Eng*]

Nā'vy, *n* [O Fr *navie*, from Lat *navis*, ship, Gr *ναῦς*, Skr *nau-s*, Armen *nau*]

1 A fleet of ships, an assemblage of merchant men, or so many as sail in company

The *navy* also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir 1 *Kings* x 11.

2 The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation or ruler, considered collectively, as, the *navy* of Great Britain

3 The officers and men belonging to the war vessels of a nation, as, he belongs to the *navy*.

Nawl, *n* [See NAIL] An awl [*Obs*]

Nāy, *adv* [A S *na*, *ne*, O Frics *nê*, O Sax. *ne*, Goth *nê*, Icel & Dan *nei*, Sw *nej*, O H. Ger. *nî*, O Fr *nae* See NO]

1 No, a negative answer to a question asked, or a request made,—now superseded by *no*. See YES

I tell you *nay*, but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish *Luke* xiii. 3.

He that will not when he may,
When he would he shall have *nay* *Old Prov.*

2 Not this merely, but also, not only so,—used by way of amplification.

And now do they thrust us out privily? *nay*, verily; but let them come themselves and fetch us out. *Acts* xvi. 37.

Nāy, *n* Denial, refusal.

Nāy, *v. t.* To refuse. [*Obs.*]
Nāy'ward, *n.* Tendency to denial. [*Obs.*] "How-e'er you lean to the *nayward*." *Shak.*
Nāy'word (nā'wûrd), *n.* A byword, a proverbial reproach; also, a watchword. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Nāz'a-rē'an, } *n.* [Lat. *Nazareus, Nazarenus*, Gr.
Nāz'a-rēne', } Ναζαρηνός, from Lat. *Nazara*, Gr Ναζαρέθ, Nazareth, Fr. *Nazaréen.*] (*Eccl. Hist*) One of a sect of Judaizing Christians in the second century, who observed the laws of Moses, and rejected the commonly received Gospels, holding a peculiar one of their own
Nāz'a-rēne', *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth, one of the early converts to Christianity, — a term of contempt.
Nāz'a-rite, *n.* A Jew who bound himself by a vow to extraordinary purity of life and devotion
Nāz'a-rite-ship, *n.* The state or condition of a Nazarite
Nāz'a-rit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a Nazarite, or to Nazarites
Nāz'a rit-ism, *n.* The vow and practice of a Nazarite.
Nāze, *n.* [A-S *næse*, nose, promontory Cf. NESS] A cliff or headland, — the same as NESS.
Nē, *adv.* [A S *ne* Cf NAY] Not, never. [*Obs*, *or only used in imitation of old style*]

Who ne in virtue's ways did take delight *Byron*

Nēaf (neef), *n* [Icel. *hnefi, knefi*, Dan *nave*, Sw *näfve*, Scot *neave, neeve*] The fist [*Obs*] [Written also *neef*] *Shak.*
Nēal (neel), *v. t.* [A S. *onælan, anælan*, to kindle, light, set on fire, burn See ANNEAL] To temper and reduce to a due consistence by heat, to anneal [*Rare*]
Nēal, *v. t* To be tempered by heat. [*Rare*] See ANNEAL *Bacon*
Nēap (neep), *n* [Written also *nape* and *neep*] [Cf NEB, NIP, and Prov Eng *neap*, a turnip, Lat *napus*]
1. The tongue or pole of a cart, sled, or wagon
2 A prop or support for the front of a cart, &c
Nēap, *a* [A S *nēp, neap, nēpflod*, neap-flood Cf A-S *hnipan, hnipian*, to bend, cast down, incline, fall.] Low

Neap tides, tides which happen in the second and last quarters of the moon, when the effects of the sun's and moon's attraction are opposed to each other, and the difference between high and low water is less than at any other period in the month, — opposed to *spring tides*

Nēap, *n* A neap tide See NAP, *a*
Nēaped (neept), *a* (*Naut*) Left aground, — applied to a ship when it is left aground, especially on the height of a spring tide, so that she will not float till the return of the next spring tide
Nē'a-pō'li tan, *a* [Lat *Neapolitanus*, from *Neapolis*, Naples, Gr Νεάπολις, i e, New town] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, the city of Naples in Italy, or its inhabitants
Nē'a-pō'li tan, *n* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of the city of Naples
Nēar (neer), *a* [*compar* NEARER, *superl* NEAREST] [A-S *neara, nyra*, nigher, compar of *neah*, *nēh*, nigh, Icel *nærri*, Dan *nær*, Sw *nära*, O Sax *nâhor*, O. H Ger *nahero*, M H Ger *naher, nâr*, N. H Ger *nähe*r, D *nâger*]
1. Not far distant, not remote, nigh, as, (*a*) Not distant in place, close by one, adjacent, neighboring

He served great Hector, and was ever *near*,
Not with his trumpet only, but his spear *Dryden*

(*b*) Not distant in time, imminent "As one *near* death" *Shak.* (*c*) Not remote in degree, closely connected or related.

She is thy father's *near* kinswoman *Lev* xviii 12.

(*d*) Close to one's interests, affection, &c; touching or affecting intimately, intimate, dear, as, a *near* concern, a *near* friend (*e*) Close to any thing followed or imitated, not free, loose, or rambling, as, a version *near* the original *Dryden* (*f*) Next to the rider or driver, on the left of a team, as, the *near* ox
2 Serving, as it were, to bring the object closer, immediate, direct, close, as, a *near* way, the *nearest* road
3. Close-fisted, parsimonious, illiberal *Hales.*

☞ *Near* is properly followed by *to* before the thing approached, but more frequently *to* is omitted, and the adjective and adverb pass into a preposition The same is also true of the word *nigh*

Syn. — Nigh, close, adjacent, proximate, contiguous, present, ready, intimate, familiar, dear

Nēar (neer), *adv* [A-S *neár, nyr, nêr*, compar. of *neah*, Icel. & Dan *nær*, Sw *nära* See *supra*]
1. At a little distance only, in place or time, in manner or degree, not remote

My wife? my traitress! let her not come *near* me. *Milton.*

2 Within a little, almost, well nigh, nearly "*Near* about the yearly value of the land." *Locke.*

To come or *go near to*, to want but little of, to approximate to, to almost accomplish "Such a sum he found would *go near to* ruin him" *Addison.*

Nēar, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* NEARED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* NEARING] [Dan *nære*, Sw. *närra*, Ger. *nähern*. See *supra*.] To approach, to come nearer, as, the ship *neared* the land
Nēar, *v. i.* To draw near; to approach.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it *neared*, and *neared*. *Coleridge.*

Nēar, *prep.* 1. Adjacent to, close by; not far from; as, the ship is *near* the land. [See Note under NEAR, *a*]
2 At, as, the Russian minister *near* the court of St James. [*A Gallicism.*] [*Rare*]
Nēar'-lēgged (-lĕgd, 60), *a.* Traveling with the feet so near together that they interfere [*Rare.*]
Nēar'ly, *adv* 1 At no great distance, not remotely
2 Closely, as, two persons *nearly* related or allied
3 With a close relation to one's interest or happiness, intimately, pressingly.

Nearly now it concerns us to be sure
Of our omnipotence *Milton*

4 Almost, within a little, as, the fact is *nearly* demonstrated
5 In a parsimonious or niggardly manner
Nēar'ness, *n* 1. Closeness, small distance, as, the *nearness* of a place to a market enhances the value of lands
2 Close alliance by blood, propinquity, as, the *nearness* of brothers and sisters, parents and children
3 Close union by affection, intimacy of friendship
4 Closeness in expenses, parsimony
Nēar'-sight'ed (neer'sīt'ed), *a.* Seeing at small distance only, short-sighted
Nēar'-sight'ed ness (neer'sīt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being short sighted
Nēat, *n* [A-S *neat, neaten, nêtn, nyten*, Icel *naut, neyti*, Sw *not*, Dan *nod*, O H Ger *nôz*, probably from A-S *neotan*, to make use of, Goth *niutan*]
1 Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows "Wherein the herds were keeping of their *neat*." *Spenser*

The steer, the heifer, and the calf
Are all called *neat* *Shak*

2 A single bovine animal. [*Rare*] *Tusser*

Neat's-foot oil, an oil obtained by boiling the feet of neat cattle, and much used to render leather soft and pliable
Nēat, *a* [See NEAT, *n*] Belonging to the bovine genus, as, *neat* cattle, also belonging or relating to such cattle
Nēat, *a* [*compar* NEATER, *superl* NEATEST] [O Eng *nett*, Fr & Pr *net*, Sp *neto*, It *netto*, from Lat. *nitidus*, D *net*, Ger *nett*, Sw *nätt* See NITID, and cf O H Ger *niot, niet*, O Sax *nud*, desire, eager, *nudsam*, O Sax *nudsam*, desirable, Ger *ned, nediich*, neat, nice]
1 Free from that which soils, defiles, or disorders, clean, cleanly, tidy

If you were to see her, you would wonder what poor body it was that was so surprisingly *neat* and clean *Law*

2 Free from what is unbecoming, in bad taste, tawdry, or the like, pleasing with simplicity, chaste, as, a *neat* style, a *neat* dress
3 Free from admixture or adulteration, good in its kind, excellent, nice, as, *neat* brandy "Our old wine *neat*" *Chapman*
4 Hence, complete in character, skill, &c., adroit, as, a *neat* thief
5 With all deductions made, clear of expense or waste, net

Syn. — Nice, pure, cleanly, tidy; trim, spruce

Nēat'-hērd, *n* [A S *neathyrde*] A person who has the care of cattle, a cow keeper *Dryden*
Nēat'-house, *n* A building for the shelter of neat cattle [*Obs*, or *Prov Eng*]
Nēat'i-fȳ, *v t* To render neat [*Obs*] *Holland*
Nēat'-land, *n* Land rented to yeomanry *Crabb*
Nēat'ly, *adv* 1 With neatness, in a neat manner, in a cleanly manner, as, a garment *neatly* washed
2 With good taste, without tawdry ornaments, as, a lady *neatly* dressed
3 Nicely, handsomely, as, a vessel *neatly* gilt
Nēat'ness, *n* 1. The condition or quality of being neat, cleanliness, freedom from foul matter, as, the *neatness* of a floor or of a garment
2 Freedom from ill-chosen words, purity, as, the *neatness* of style
3 Freedom from useless or tawdry ornaments, with good adjustment of the several parts, as, the *neatness* of a dress
Nēat'ress, *n* [From *neat*, cattle] A female who takes care of cattle [*Rare*]
Nēb, *n.* [A-S *nebb*, head, face, Icel *nebbi*, beak of a bird, nose, Dan *neb, nibb*, Sw *nibb, näf*, beak, bill, D *neb, sneb*, id, L Ger *nibbe, nif, nuf*, beak, nose, Dan, Sw, & M H Ger *snabel*, N H Ger *schnabel*, bill, beak It is also written *nib*] The nose, snout, mouth, the beak of a bird, the bill, nib, as of a pen *Shak.*
Nē'bel, *n.* [Heb] (*Mus*) A stringed instrument used by the ancient Hebrews, supposed to have been somewhat triangular in shape, and used especially in the public worship of God It is called *psaltery* in the English version of the Bible, and is described as having ten strings. [Written also *nablum*]
Nēb'-nēb, *n.* The seed of a leguminous plant (*Acacia Nilotica*) used by Egyptian tanners.
Neb'u-lā, *n.*; *pl.* **NĔB'U-LÆ.** [Lat. *nebula*, mist, vapor, cloud, allied to *nubes*, cloud; Gr. νεφέλη, νέφος, cloud, mist; N. H. Ger. *nebel*, O. H. Ger. *nebul, nepel*, O. Sax *nebhal*, Goth. *nibls*, D. *nevel*, Icel. *nifl*, Skr *nabhas*, air, sky, Russ. *nebo*, sky; W. *nef*, Ir. *neamh*, heaven, *neul*, cloud]
1. (*Astron*) A faint, misty appearance seen among the stars, resembling a speck of fog, and, in most cases, shown by the telescope to be composed of innumerable stars
2 (*Med*) (*a*) A white spot, or a slight opacity of the cornea (*b.*) A cloudy appearance in the urine *Dunglison.*
3 (*Her*) A line drawn with undulations resembling the form of clouds, or a shield or charge divided by several such lines drawn across it
Nĕb'ū-lar, *a.* Pertaining to nebulæ.

Nebular hypothesis, an hypothesis, framed by Laplace, to explain the process of formation of the solar system. It supposed the matter of the system to have existed originally in the form of a vast diffused, revolving nebula, which, gradually cooling and contracting, threw off, in obedience to mechanical and physical laws, successive rings of matter, from which subsequently, by the same laws, were produced the several planets, satellites, and other bodies of the system

Nĕb'ūle, *n* [See NEBULA] 1. A little cloud, a cloud [*Obs*]
2 (*Arch*) An ornament used in Norman and Gothic architecture, having a border consisting of a series of regular, tooth like projections, which, as well as the spaces between them, have a rounded or sinuous outline.
Nĕb'ū lōse, *a.* [See NEBULOUS] Nebulous, cloudy [*Obs*] *Derham.*
Nĕb'ū lōs'i-ty, *n.* [Lat *nebulositas*, Fr. *nebulosité*, Sp *nebulosidad* See *infra*]
1 The state of being nebulous, cloudiness; haziness.
2 (*Astron*) The faint, misty appearance surrounding certain stars
Nĕb'ū-lous (nĕb'yu-lus), *a* [Lat *nebulosus*, from *nebula*, q v, It *nebuloso, nebbioso*, Sp. *nebuloso*, Fr *nebuleux*]
1 Cloudy, hazy See NEBULA.
2 (*Astron*) Pertaining to, or having the appearance of, a nebula, nebular
Nĕb'ū-ly, *a.* Covered or ornamented with wavy lines
Nĕç'es-sā'ri-an, *n* [Fr *necessarien* See NECESSARY] An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity, a necessitarian
Nĕç'es-sā'ri an, *a* Relating to necessarianism
Nĕç'es-sā'ri-an-ism, *n* The doctrine of philosophical necessity
Nĕç'es-sa-ri-ly, *adv* In a necessary manner, by necessity, unavoidably, indispensably
Nĕç'es-sa-ri-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being necessary
Nĕç'es-sa ry (44), *a.* [Lat *necessarius*, from *ne cesse*, unavoidable, necessary, from *ne*, not, and *cessus*, p p of *cedere*, to go away, give up, It. *necessario*, Sp. *necesario*, Pr *necessari*, Fr. *nécessaire*]
1 Such as must be, impossible to be otherwise; not to be avoided, inevitable

Death, a *necessary* end,
Will come when it will come *Shak.*

2 Impossible to be otherwise without preventing the purpose intended, indispensable, requisite; essential

A certain kind of temper is *necessary* to the pleasure and quiet of our minds *Tillotson.*

3 Acting from necessity or compulsion, involuntary, — opposed to *free*, as, whether man is a *necessary* or a free agent is a question much discussed
Nĕç'es-sa-ry, *n* [From the adjective]
1 A thing indispensable to some purpose, a requisite, an essential, — used chiefly in the plural.
2 A privy, a water-closet
Ne-çĕs'si tā'ri-an, *n* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of things, especially as applied to the actings or choices of the will, — opposed to *libertarian.*
Ne-çĕs'si tāte, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* NECESSITATED; *p pr* & *vb n* NECESSITATING] [Lat *necessitare, necessitatum*, to force, from *necessitas*: It *necessitare*, Sp. *necesitar*, Fr *nécessiter*. See NECESSITY]
1 To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable.

Sickness might *necessitate* his removal from court *South.*

2 To reduce to the necessity of; to force; to compel.

The Marquis of Newcastle, being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York *Clarendon.*

Ne-çĕs'si-tā'tion, *n.* [Fr *nécessitation.*] The act of making necessary, or the state of being made necessary, compulsion [*Rare.*] *Bramhall.*
Ne-çĕs'si-tied (ne-sĕs'si-tid), *a.* In a state of want; necessitous [*Obs*] *Shak.*
Ne-çĕs'si tous, *a.* [Fr. *nécessiteux*, It. *necessitoso.*]
1. Very needy or indigent, pressed with poverty.

There are multitudes of *necessitous* heirs and penurious parents *Arbuthnot*

2. Narrow; destitute; pinching; as, *necessitous* circumstances.

Ne-çĕs'si-tous-ly, *adv.* In a necessitous manner.

Ne-çĕs'si-tous-ness, *n.* Extreme poverty or destitution of the means of living, pressing want.

Ne-çĕs'si-tude (58), *n.* [Lat. *necessitudo*, from *necesse*. See NECESSARY.]

1. Necessitousness, want. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

2. Necessary connection or relation.

Between kings and their people, parents and their children, there is so great a *necessitude*, propriety, and intercourse of nature. *Bp Taylor*

Ne-çĕs'si-ty, *n.* [Lat. *necessitas*, from *necesse*, Fr. *nécessité*, Pr. *necessitat*, Sp. *necesidad*, It. *necessità*. See NECESSARY.]

1. The quality of being necessary or absolutely requisite, inevitableness, indispensableness. "Urge the *necessity* and state of times." *Shak.*

2. The condition of being needy or necessitous, pressing need, indigence, want.

The cause of all the distractions in his court or army proceeded from the extreme poverty and *necessity* his majesty was in *Clarendon*

3 That which is necessary, a necessary, a requisite, — used chiefly in the plural

These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights *Shak.*

What was once to me
More matter of the fancy, now has grown
The vast *necessity* of heart and life *Tennyson*

4. Irresistible force, overruling power, compulsion, fate, fatality

Never shall
Our heads get out, if once within we be,
But stay, compelled by strong *necessity* *Shak.*

5 (*Metaph.*) The negation of freedom in voluntary action, the subjection of all phenomena, whether material or spiritual, to inevitable causation.

Of necessity, by necessary consequence, by compulsion, or irresistible power

Syn. — See NEED.

Nĕck, *n.* [A-S *hnecca*, O Fries. *hnekka*, D. *nek*, Icel *hnakki*, Sw *nacke*, Dan *nakke*, O H Ger *hnach*, *nach*, M H Ger *nac*, *nacke*, N H Ger *nacken*.]

1 The part of an animal's body connecting the head and the trunk, and which in man and many other animals is more slender than the trunk

2. Any part corresponding to a neck, the long, slender part of a vessel, as a retort, or of a plant, as a gourd, especially, (*a*) A long, narrow tract of land projecting from the main body, or a narrow tract connecting two larger tracts, as, the *neck* of land between Boston and Roxbury (*b*) (*Mus.*) That part of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument, which extends from the head to the body, and on which is the finger-board.

Neck and crop completely, utterly. — *Neck-break*, complete ruin. — *Neck of a capital* (*Arch.*), the narrow part between the astragal of the column and the annulet of the capital. — *Neck of a cascabel*, the part joining the knob to the base of the breech. — *Neck of a gun*, the small part of the piece in front of the chase. — *On the neck of*, immediately after, following closely. — "First by committing one sin *on the neck of* another." *Perkins.* — *Stiff neck*, obstinacy in evil or wrong. — *To break the neck of*, to destroy the main force of, to reduce to a harmless or manageable condition, to scotch, to destroy. "What they presume to borrow from her sage and virtuous rules *breaks the neck of* their own cause." *Milton.* — *To harden the neck*, to grow obstinate, to be more and more perverse and rebellious. *Neh.* ix. 17.

Nĕck'a-tee', *n.* A neckerchief. [*Obs.*]

Nĕck'-beef, *n.* Coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a low price. "Cheap as *neck-beef*." *Swift.*

Nĕck'clŏth, *n.* A piece of cloth worn on the neck.

Nĕcked (nĕkt), *a.* Having a neck, — chiefly used in composition, as in stiff-*necked*.

Nĕck'er-chief, *n.* [For *neck-kerchief*.] A kerchief for the neck, — called also *neck handkerchief*.

Nĕck'lace (45), *n.* A string of beads, or precious stones, worn upon the neck

Nĕck'laced (nĕk'lest), *a.* Marked as with a necklace, wearing a necklace *Sir W. Jones.*

Nĕck'land, *n.* A neck or long tract of land. [*Rare.*]

Nĕck'-mōld, } *n.* (*Arch.*) A small convex mold
Nĕck'-mōuld, } ing surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital *Weale.*

Nĕck'-tie, *n.* A neck handkerchief.

Nĕck'-vĕrse, *n.* 1 The verse formerly read to entitle a party to the benefit of clergy, said to be the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, "*Miserere mei*," &c.

Letter nor line know I never one,
Were't my *neck-verse* at Hairibee *W. Scott.*

2. Hence, a verse or saying, the utterance of which decides one's fate, a shibboleth.

These words, "bread and cheese," were their *neck-verse* or shibboleth to distinguish them all pronouncing "broad and cause" being presently put to death *Fuller.*

Nĕck'-weed, *n.* Hemp, — so called sportively, or in ridicule, because used in hanging criminals.

Nĕc'ro-lite, *n.* [Fr. *nécrolithe*, from Gr. νεκρός, dead, and λίθος, stone; It. *sasso morto*, i. e., dead stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of feldspar, — the same as NECRONITE.

Nĕc'ro-lŏg'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *nécrologique*.] Per-
Nĕc'ro-lŏg'ic-al, } taining to necrology, relating to an account of the dead, or of deaths

Ne-crŏl'o-gist, *n.* One who gives an account of deaths.

Ne-crŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Fr. *nécrologie*, from Gr. νεκρός, dead, and λόγος, speech, discourse.] An account of deaths, or of the dead, a register of deaths

Nĕc'ro-măn'cer, *n.* [Fr. *nécromancien*.] One who practices necromancy, a sorcerer, a wizard.

Nĕc'ro-măn'çy, *n.* [Fr. *necromancie*, Lat. *necromantia*, Gr. νεκρομαντεία, from νεκρός, dead, a dead body, and μαντεία, divination.] The art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead, the art of magic, conjuration, enchantment

Thus palace standeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there *Drayton*

Nĕc'ro-măn'tic, *n.* Trick, conjuration. [*Obs.*]

Nĕc'ro-măn'tic, } *a.* Pertaining to necromancy,
Nĕc'ro-măn'tic al, } performed by necromancy

Nĕc'ro-măn'tic-al ly, *adv.* By necromancy, or the black art, by conjuration

Nĕc'ro nite, *n.* [Fr. *necronite*, from Gr. νεκρος, dead.] (*Min.*) Fetid feldspar, a mineral which, when struck or pounded, exhales a fetid odor like that of putrid flesh

Ne-crŏph'a gan, *n.* [See *infra*.] (*Entom.*) One of a family of clavicorn beetles, including those which feed on dead and decomposing animal substances *Brande*

Ne-crŏph'a gous, *a.* [Gr. νεκροφάγος, from νεκρος, dead, and φαγεῖν, to eat, Fr. *necrophage*.] Eating, or feeding on the dead

Nĕc'ro phŏre, *n.* [Gr. νεκρός, a dead body, and φορος, a carrier.] Necrophore (*Zool.*) A genus of coleopterous insects found in Asia, Europe, and America, and remarkable for the subtle sense of smell they possess, the sexton-beetle

Ne-crŏp'o lis, *n.* [Gr. νεκρόπολις, from νεκρός, dead, and πόλις, city, Fr. *necropole*.] A city of the dead, hence, a cemetery, a grave yard

Nĕc'ro-scŏp'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *necroscopique*, from
Nĕc'ro-scŏp'ic-al, } Gr. νεκρός, dead, and σκοπεῖν, to look carefully, to view.] Relating to post-mortem examinations

Ne-crōsed' (ne krōst'), *a.* (*Med.*) Affected by necrosis, as, a *necrosed* bone *Dunglison*

Ne-crō'sis, *n.* [Gr. νέκρωσις, from νεκρόω, to make dead, to mortify, from νεκρος, dead. Fr. *nécrose*.]

1. (*Med.*) Mortification, especially, that state of a bone, or portion of a bone, when it is deprived of life. It is to the bones what gangrene is to the soft parts *Dunglison*

2 (*Bot.*) A disease of plants, consisting of small black spots, beneath which the substance of the plant decays

Nĕc'tar, *n.* [Lat., Fr., & Sp. *nectar*, Gr. νέκταρ, It. *nettare*.]

1 (*Myth.* & *Poet.*) The drink of the gods, hence, a delicious or inspiring beverage

2 (*Bot.*) The honey, and other sweetish secretions, of the glands of plants

Nec-tā're al, *a.* 1 Pertaining to, or resembling, nectar, nectarean

2 (*Bot.*) Of, or pertaining to, a nectary

Nec tā're an, *a.* [Lat. *nectareus*, Fr. *nectareen*, *nectaré*, O Fr. *nectarin*, Sp. *nectareo*, It. *nettareo*.] Resembling nectar, very sweet and pleasant, nectareous

More exquisite than when *nectar* can juice
Renews the life of joy in happiest hours *Tatham*

Nĕc'tared, *a.* Imbued with nectar, mingled with nectar, abounding with nectar

Nec-tā're ous, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling nectar, delicious. "The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew." *Pope.*

Nec-tā're ous-ly, *adv.* In a nectareous manner

Nec-tā're ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being nectareous

Nec-tā'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant

Nĕc'tar if'er-ous, *a.* [Fr. *nectarifère*, from Lat. *nectar*, nectar, and *ferre*, to bear, produce.]

1 Producing nectar or honey, as, a *nectariferous* glandule

2 Bearing, or having, a nectary

Nĕc'tar ine, *a.* [O Fr. *nectarin*. See NECTAREAN.] Sweet as nectar, nectareous. [*Rare.*]

Nĕc'tar-ine, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the peach, with a smooth rind, the *Persica laevis* of De Candolle

Nĕc'tar ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NECTARIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NECTARIZING.] To mingle or infuse with nectar, to sweeten. [*Obs.*] *Coel'eram*

Nĕc'tar-ous, *a.* Sweet as nectar, nectareous. "*Nectarous* draughts." *Milton.*

Nĕc'ta ry, *n.* [Fr. *nectaire*, from *nectar*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) The honey gland of a flower, the spur-shaped, or long clawed petals of some flowers, as columbine, monk's hood, and others, which often contain a sweetish, honey-like fluid

Nec-tū'rus, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of amphibious animals found in North America, having an elongated body somewhat resembling that of the eel

Nĕd'der, *n.* [A-S *nædre*, *nǽddre*, *neddre*, O Sax. *nadra*, Icel. *nadhr*, *nadhra*. See ADDER.] An adder. [*Obs.*]

Ne'e (nē), *p. p.* [Fr., from Lat. *natus*, p. p. of *nai're*, *nasci*, to be born.] Born, — a term used to denote the family name of a female before her marriage, as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker.

Need, *n.* [O. Eng. *nede*, A-S. *neád*, *néd*, *nyd*, O. Fries. *ned*, O. Sax. *nôd*, D. *nood*, Sw. & Dan. *nöd*, Icel *naudh*, *nesdh*, Goth. *nauths*, O. & M. H. Ger. *nôt*, N. H. Ger. *noth*.]

1 A state that requires supply or relief, pressing occasion for something, necessity, urgent want.

Be governed by your *needs*, not by your fancy *Bp Taylor*

2 Want of the means of subsistence, poverty; indigence

Syn. — Exigency, emergency, strait, extremity, necessity, distress, destitution, poverty, indigence, penury. — NEED, NECESSITY. *Necessity* is stronger than *need*, it places us under positive compulsion. We are frequently under the *necessity* of going without that of which we stand very greatly in *need*. It is so also with the corresponding adjectives, *necessitous* circumstances imply the direct pressure of suffering, *needy* circumstances, the want of aid or relief

In thy native innocence proceed,
And summon all thy reason at thy *need* *Dryden.*

The art of our *necessities* is strange,
That can make vile things precious *Shak.*

Need, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NEEDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NEEDING.] [See *supra*. Of A-S *nédan*, *neadian*, Goth *naithjan*, to compel, force.] To be in want of, to lack, to require, as supply or relief.

Other creatures all day long
Rove idle, unemployed, and less *need* rest *Milton.*

☞ With another verb, *need* is used like an auxiliary, generally in a negative sentence expressing requirement or obligation, and in this use it undergoes no change of termination in the third person singular of the present tense. "And the lender *need* not fear he shall be injured." *Anacharsis, Travels.*

Need, *v. i.* To be wanted, to be necessary.

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power and all that *needs*. *Locke.*

Need'er, *n.* One who needs, one who is in want.

Need'ful, *a.* 1 Full of need, needy

2 Necessary for supply or relief, requisite

All things *needful* for defense abound *Dryden.*

Need'ful-ly, *adv.* Necessarily

Need'ful ness, *n.* The state or quality of being needful, necessariness

Need'i ly, *adv.* [From *needy*.] In a needful condition or manner

Need'i ness, *n.* [A-S *nydaysse*.] The state or quality of being needy, want, poverty, indigence

Nee'dle, *n.* [A-S *nædl*, *nēdl*, O Sax. *nâdla*, O Fries. *nedle*, *nidle*, Goth *nêthla*, O H Ger. *nâdala*, *nadila*, *nâdal*, N. H. Ger. *nadel*, Icel *nâl*, Sw. *nål*, Dan. *naal*, D. *naald*, from O. H. Ger. *najan*, N. H. Ger. *nähen*, to sew.]

1 A small instrument of steel, sharply pointed at one end with an eye at the other to receive a thread, — used in sewing

2 A slender bar of steel, usually pointed, and resting on a vertical pivot, in a mariner's, surveyor's, or other compass, so as to turn freely toward the magnetic poles of the earth, by virtue of the magnetic polarity with which it has been artificially endued. — called also the *magnetic needle*

3 Something in the form of a needle, as a pointed crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, and the like

Dipping needle. See DIPPING-NEEDLE. — *Needle-beam* (*Arch.*), a cross floor-beam of a bridge resting on the girders

Nee'dle, *v. t.* To form in the shape of a needle, as, to *needle* crystals

Nee'dle, *v. i.* To shoot into the form of needles, as, *needled* prisms

Nee'dle-book (27), *n.* Something to stick needles upon, or to carry them in, usually composed of leaves of cloth made up in the form of a book

Nee'dle-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The pipe fish. See PIPEFISH.

Nee'dle ful, *n.*, *pl.* NEE'DLE FULS. As much thread as is put at once into a needle

Nee'dle-furze, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Genista*, a species of broom

Nee'dle-gŭn, *n.* A fire arm loaded at the breech by a cartridge containing a small addition of detonating powder, which is exploded by means of a slender pin, or needle, which passes in at the breech

Nee'dle-ōre, *n.* (*Min.*) Acicular ore of bismuth.

Nee'dle-point'ed, *a.* Pointed as needles

Nee'dler, *n.* One who makes needles, a needle maker, also, a dealer in needles

Nee'dle-spär, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting chiefly of carbonate of lime, aragonite. *Dana.*

Need'less, *a.* 1 Having no need, in want of nothing. "Weeping in the *needless* stream." *Shak.*

2 Not wanted, unnecessary, not requisite, as *needless* labor, *needless* expenses

Need'less-ly, *adv.* Without necessity, unnecessarily

Need'less-ness, *n.* Unnecessariness.

Nee'dle-stōne, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of the zeolite family, — called also *needle-zeolite* and *natrolite*.

Nee'dle-wŏm'an, *n.*, *pl.* NEE'DLE WOM'EN (-wim'-en). A woman who works with a needle, a seamstress

Nee'dle-work (nē'dl-wûrk), *n.* Work executed with a needle, the business of a seamstress, embroidery.

Nee'dle-worked (-wûrkt), *a.* Worked with needles.

Need'ly, *adv.* Of necessity, necessarily, inevitably. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Need'ly, *a.* Like, or relating to, a needle, sharp as a needle, as, a *needly* thorn

Need'ment, *n* Something needed or wanted. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Needs, *adv* [Originally genitive of *need*, used as an adverb] Of necessity, necessarily, indispensably, —generally with *must*, and equivalent to *of need*.

Needs he must fasten on God a piece of revenge as done for his sake *Milton*

A trial at law must *needs* be innocent in itself *Acttiewell.*

Needs'ly, *adv* Needlessly, without need "And *needsly* to the southern fields wilt gad" *Drayton.*

Need'y, *a* [*compar* NEEDIER, *superl* NEEDIEST] Distressed by want of the means of living, very poor, indigent, necessitous

To relieve the *needy* and comfort the afflicted are duties that fall in our way every day *Addison*

Spare the blushes of *needy* merit *Dwight.*

Neeld, **Neele**, } *n.* [See NEEDLE] A needle [*Obs.*]

Their thimbles into armed gauntlets change,
Their *neelds* to lances *Shak*

Neel'ghau, *n* See NYLGHAU

Nē'er (nār), *adv* A contraction of *never*

Neese (nēz), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NEESED, *p pr* & *vb n.* NEESING] [A-S *niesan*, D *niezen*, O H. Ger *niesan*, *niusan*, N H Ger *niesen*, Icel *hnosa*, Sw *nysa*, Dan *nyse* Cf A-S *fneosan*, to sneeze] To sneeze [*Obs.*] See SNEEZE

By his *neesings* a light doth shine *Job* xli 19

Neese'wort (nēz'wûrt), *n* A plant *Sherwood.*

Ne ex'e at [Lat *ne exeat regno*, let him not go out of the kingdom] (*Law*) A writ to restrain a person from leaving the country, originally applicable to purposes of state, now an ordinary process of courts of equity, resorted to for the purpose of obtaining bail, or security to abide a decree *Acut.*

Nef, *n* [Fr, nave See NAVE] The nave of a church [*Obs.*]

Ne-fand', *a* Nefandous [*Obs.*]

Ne-fan'dous, *a* [Lat *nefandus*, not to be spoken or mentioned, from *ne*, not, and *fari*, to speak, utter, It & Sp *nefando*] Not to be named, unfit to speak of, abominable [*Obs.*] *Sheldon*

Ne-fā'ri-ous, *a* [Lat *nefarius*, from *nefas*, impious, from *ne*, not, and *fas*, divine law, from *fari*, to speak, utter, It & Sp *nefario*] Wicked in the extreme, abominable, atrociously villainous, detestably vile

Syn.—Iniquitous detestable, horrible, dreadful, atrocious, infamous, impious See INIQUITOUS

Ne-fā'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* With extreme wickedness, abominably.

Ne fā'ri-ous-ness, *n* The quality of being nefarious

Ne-gā'tion, *n* [Lat *negatio*, from *negare*, to say no, to deny, from *ne*, no, not, and *aio*, to say yes, Fr *negation*, Pr *negatio*, Sp *negacion*, It *negazione*]

1. The act of denying assertion of the nonreality or untruthfulness of any thing declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be, denial, —the opposite of *affirmation*

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay *Rogers.*

2 Description or definition by denial, exclusion, or exception, statement of what a thing is not, or has not, and the like

It may be proved, by way of *negation*, that they came not from Europe, as having no remainder of the arts, learning, and civilities of it *Heylin*

Nĕg'a-tive, *a* [Lat *negativus*, from *negare*, to deny, It & Sp *negativo*, Pr *negatiu*, Fr *negatif*. See *supra*]

1 Implying denial, negation, or difference, asserting absence of connection between a subject and a predicate, returning the answer *no* to an inquiry or request, refusing assent, — opposed to *affirmative*, as, a *negative* proposition is that which denies

2 Implying absence of what is appropriate or expected, without positive statement or demonstration, tending to disprove, or to prove the opposite, in the negative, — opposed to *positive*, as, a *negative* argument

There is a *negative* way of denying Christ, when we do not acknowledge and confess him *South*

3 Having the power or effect of stopping or restraining "Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king" *King Charles*

Negative electricity, electricity in a degree below saturation, or the natural amount for a given body, according to Franklin's theory of a single electric fluid, the same as *resinous electricity* in the theory of two fluids — *Negative eye-piece* (*Opt.*) See EYE-PIECE — *Negative quantity* (*Alg.*), a quantity preceded by the sign —, or which stands in the relation indicated by this sign to some other quantity — *Negative sign*, the sign —, or *minus*, opposed in signification to +, or *plus*, indicating that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted from the preceding quantity, or is to be reckoned from zero or cipher in the opposite direction to that of quantities having the sign *plus* either expressed or understood, thus, in *a* — *b*, *b* is to be subtracted from *a*, or regarded as opposite to it in value; — 10° on a thermometer means 10° *below* the zero of the scale

Nĕg'a-tive, *n.* [Fr. *négative*, It. & Sp. *negativa*.]

1. A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden, a conception or term formed by prefixing the negative particle to one which is positive, an opposite or contradictory term or conception

This is a known rule in divinity, that there is no command that runs in *negatives* but couches under it a positive duty *South*

2 A word that denies, as, *not*, *no*

3 The refusal or withholding of assent, veto.

If a king without his kingdom be, in a civil sense, nothing, then his *negative* is as good as nothing *Milton*

4 Position or relation taken by an opposing or denying party, the relation of denial or opposition, as, the question was decided in the *negative*

5 (*Photog.*) A picture upon glass in which the light portions of the original are represented in some opaque material (usually reduced silver), and the dark portions by the uncovered and semi transparent ground of the picture

☞ A *negative* is chiefly used for producing photographs by means of the sun's light passing through it and acting upon sensitized paper, thus producing on the paper a positive picture

Negative pregnant a negation of one thing, implying the affirmation of another

Nĕg'a-tive (Synop., § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NEGATIVED, *p pr* & *vb n* NEGATIVING.]

1 To prove unreal or untrue, to disprove

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negative* the existence of miracles *Paley*

2 To reject by vote to refuse to enact or sanction, as, the Senate *negatived* the bill

Nĕg'a-tive-ly, *adv* 1 In a negative manner, with or by denial "He answered *negatively*" *Bonle*

2 In the form of speech implying the absence of something, — opposed to *positively*

I shall show what this image of God in man is *negatively* by showing wherein it does not consist, and positively, by showing wherein it does consist *South*

Negatively charged, or *electrified* having a deficiency of the electric fluid according to Franklin's theory of electricity See POSITIVELY

Nĕg'a-tive-ness, } *n* The quality of being nega-
Nĕg'a-tiv'i-ty, } tive

Nĕg'a-to-ry, *a* [Lat *negatorius*, It & Sp *negatorio*, Fr *negatoire*] Expressing denial, belonging to negation, negative [*Rare.*]

Neg lĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NEGLECTED *p pr* & *vb n* NEGLECTING] [Lat *neglegere*, *neglectum*, to disregard, neglect, properly not to pick up, from *nec*, not, and *legere*, to pick up, gather, It *negligere*, Fr *negliger*]

1 Not to treat with due attention; to forbear one's duty in regard to, to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, undone, or the like, to omit, to disregard, to slight, as, to *neglect* duty or business, to *neglect* to pay debts, to *neglect* interest or policy

Thus my long suffering and my day of grace,
Those who *neglect* and scorn shall never taste *Milton*

2 Hence, not to notice, to forbear to treat with attention or respect, to slight, as, to *neglect* strangers

3 To cause to be omitted, to postpone. [*Obs.*]

I trust
My absence doth *neglect* no great design *Shak.*

Syn.—To slight, overlook, disregard, disesteem, contemn See SLIGHT

Neglect', *n* [Lat *neglectus* See *supra*]

1 Omission of proper attention, forbearance of duty, from heedlessness, indifference, or willfulness, failure to do, use, or heed any thing, culpable disregard, as, *neglect* of business, of health, of economy, and the like

To tell thee sadly, shepherd, without blame,
Or our *neglect*, we lost her as we came *Milton*

2 Omission of attention or civilities, slight, as, *neglect* of strangers

3 Habitual want of regard, negligence [*Obs or rare*]

Age breeds *neglect* in all *Denham*

4. State of being disregarded

Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect* *Prior*

Syn.—Negligence, inattention, disregard, disesteem, slight, indifference See NEGLIGENCE

Neg-lĕct'ed-ness, *n* State of being neglected

Neg lĕct'er, *n* One who neglects

Neg lĕct'ful, *a* 1 Full of neglect, heedless, careless, inattentive *Pope*

2 Accustomed or apt to omit what may or ought to be done

3 Treating with neglect or slight

4 Indicating neglect, slight, or indifference, as, a *neglectful* countenance

Neg-lĕct'ful-ly, *adv* In a neglectful manner, with heedless inattention, with careless indifference.

Neg-lĕct'ing-ly, *adv* Carelessly, heedlessly

Neg lĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *neglectio*, It *negligenza* See *supra*] The state of being negligent [*Obs.*]

Neg-lĕct'ive, *a* Inattentive, regardless [*Obs.*]

Neg-li gee' (neg'll zhā'), *n* [Fr. *négligé*, from *negliger* See NEGLECT]

1 An easy, unceremonious attire, undress, dishabille, also, a kind of easy dress or dressing gown formerly worn by ladies

2 A long necklace, usually of red coral.

Nĕg'li-gence, *n.* [Fr. *négligence*, Pr. *negligensa*, *negligencia*, Sp. *negligencia*, It. *negligenza*, *negligenzia*, Lat. *negligentia*.]

1. The quality of being negligent; omission of duty, habitual neglect, heedlessness.

2 A negligent act, an omission of what ought to be done

Remarking his beauties, . . I must also point out his *negligences* and defects *Blair.*

Syn.—Neglect, inattention, heedlessness, disregard, slight — NEGLIGENCE, NEGLECT These two words are freely interchanged in our older writers, but a distinction has gradually sprung up between them As now generally used, *negligence* is the habit, and *neglect* the act, of leaving things undone or unattended to We are *negligent* as a general trait of character, we are guilty of *neglect* in particular cases, or in reference to individuals who had a right to our attentions By *neglecting* to do what ought to be done, we soon acquire habits of *negligence* A clerk's *neglect* of his employer's directions often deprives him of his place

Let stubborn pride possess thee long,
And be thou *negligent* of fame;
With every muse to grace thy song,
May at thou despise a poet's name *Swift.*

Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*,
With virgin honors let my hearse be decked,
And decent emblem *Prior*

Nĕg'li-gent, *a.* [Fr *negligent*, Pr *negligent*, It & Sp *negligente*, Lat *negligens*, p pr of *negligere*. See NEGLECT] Apt to neglect, customarily neglectful, careless, heedless

He that thinks he can afford to be *negligent*, is not far from being poor *Rambler*

Be thou *negligent* of fame *Swift.*

Syn.—Careless, heedless, neglectful, regardless, indifferent, inattentive, remiss

Nĕg'li-gent-ly, *adv* 1 In a negligent manner, carelessly, heedlessly, without exactness, as, a person *negligently* dressed, a piece *negligently* written, a farm *negligently* cultivated

2 With slight, disregard, or inattention

Ne-gōce', *n* [Lat *negotium*, business See *infra*] Business, occupation [*Obs and rare*]

Ne-gō'ti-a-bil'i-ty (gō'shĭ), *n* [Fr *négociabilité*] The quality of being negotiable or transferable by indorsement

Ne-gō'ti-a-ble (gō'shĭ), *a* [Fr *negociable*, Sp. *negociable*, It *negoziabile* See NEGOTIATE] Capable of being negotiated, transferable by assignment or indorsement to another person, as, a *negotiable* note or bill of exchange

Ne gō'ti ant (ne-gō'shĭ-ant), *n* [Lat *negotians*, properly p pr of *negotiari*, Fr *négociant*, Sp. *negociante*, It *negoziante* See *infra*] One who negotiates, a negotiator [*Obs.*] *Raleigh*

Ne gō'ti āte (ne gō'shĭ-āt, 95), *v i* [Lat *negotiari*, *negotiatus*, from *negotium*, business, from *nec*, not, and *otium*, leisure, It *negoziare*, Sp *negociar*, Fr *negocier*]

1 To transact business to treat with another respecting purchase and sale, to hold intercourse in bargain or trade as, to *negotiate* with a man for the purchase of goods or a farm

2 To hold intercourse with another respecting a treaty, league, or convention, to treat with respect ing peace or commerce, to conduct communications or conferences

He that *negotiates* between God and man
As God's embassador *Cowper*

Ne-gō'ti-āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* NEGOTIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* NEGOTIATING]

1 To procure by mutual intercourse and agreement with another, to arrange for, to settle by dealing and management

Constantinople had *negotiated* in the isles of the Archipelago, the Morea, and Sicily, the most indispensable supplies *Gibbon*

2 To transfer for a valuable consideration, to sell, to pass

The notes were not *negotiated* to them in the usual course of business or trade *Kent*

Ne gō'ti ā'tion (shĭ-ā'shun), *n* [Lat *negotiatio*, Fr *negociation*, Sp *negociacion*, It *negoziazione*]

1 The act of negociating, the transacting of business in traffic, the treating with another respecting sale or purchase

2 Hence, mercantile business, trading.

Who had lost with these prizes, forty thousand pounds after twenty years' *negotiation* in the East Indies *Evelyn*

3 The transaction of business between nations, the mutual intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like, as, the *negotiations* at Ghent

With the single exception of Sir William Temple there was no Englishman who had proved himself capable of conducting an important *negotiation* with foreign powers to a successful and honorable issue *Macaulay*

Ne-gō'ti-ā'tor (-shĭ-ā'tor), *n* [Lat, It *negoziatore*, Sp *negociador*, Fr *negociateur*] One who negotiates, a person who treats with others, either as principal or agent, in respect to purchase and sale, or public compacts

Ne-gō'ti-a-to-ry (-shĭ a), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, negotiation

Ne-gō'ti-ā'trix (-gō'shĭ), *n.* A female who negotiates

Ne-gō'ti-ō'si-ty (ne-gō'shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being busy, engrossing occupation. [*Obs.*]

Were this possible, yet would such infinite *negotiosity* be . . altogether inconsistent with happiness *Cudworth.*

Ne-gō'tious (ne-gō'shus), *a.* Very busy; busily employed; active. [*Obs.*]
Ne-gō'tious-ness, *n.* The state of being busily occupied; employment; activity. [*Obs.*]
Ne'gress, *n.* [Fr. *négresse*, f. of *nègre*, a negro. See *infra.*] A black woman, a female negro.
Ne'gro, *n.*; *pl.* NE'GROES. [It., Sp, & Pg *negro*, Fr. *nègre*, from It., Sp, & Pg *negro*, black, from Lat. *niger*, Fr. *noir*.] A black man, especially, one of a race of black or very dark persons who inhabit the greater part of Africa, and are distinguished by crisped or curly hair, flat noses, high cheek-bones, and thick, protruding lips.
Ne'gro-corn, *n.* The Indian millet or durra, — so called in the West Indies See DURRA *Simmonds*
Ne'gro-head, *n.* (*Com.*) Tobacco prepared by softening with molasses, and then pressing it into cakes; — called also *Cavendish* *Simmonds.*
Ne'gro-loid, *a.* [From *negro*, q. v., and Gr. *εἶδος*, form, shape.] Pertaining to men who have a resemblance to negroes, resembling the negro
Ne-gun'do, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of small, handsome trees growing in America, having greenish flowers in delicate, drooping clusters, and including but a single species, *N. aceroides* (*Acer negundo* of Linnæus, *Negundium Americanum* of others), box-elder. *Gray*
Ne'gus, *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice, — so called, it is said, from its first maker, Colonel *Negus*
Ne-hush'tan, *n.* [Heb., brass.] The brazen serpent made in the wilderness by Moses

2 *Kings* xviii 4

Neif, } *n.* [O. Fr. *neif*, *naif*, a born serf, from Lat.
Nieve, } *nativus*, born, imparted by birth. See NATIVE, and cf. NAIVE.] A female born in the state of villeinage, a female serf *Blackstone*

The child of a *neif* was free, if the father was a freeman *Southey*

Neif, *n.* [See NEAF.] The neaf or fist [*Obs.*]

Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif* *Shak.*

Neigh (nā), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NEIGHED (nād), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NEIGHING.] [A.-S. *hnægan*, M. H. Ger. *nëgen*, Sw. *gnägga*.]

1. To utter the natural voice or cry of the horse, to whinny.

2. To scoff or sneer [*Obs. and rare.*] "Neighed at his nakedness" *Bean & Fl.*

Neigh (nā), *n.* The natural voice or cry of a horse, a whinnying
Neigh'bor (nā'bur), *n.* [A.-S. *neahbûr*, *neabûr*, *neahgebûr*, *nëhgebûr*, *nehebûr*, from *neah*, *nëh*, nigh, and A.-S. *gebûr*, a dweller, farmer, boor, D. *nabuur*, N. H. Ger. *nachbar*, M. H. Ger. *nachgebûr*, *nachgebûre*, O. H. Ger. *nâhkapûr*, *nâhkipûri*, *nâhkipûro*, Dan. & Sw. *nabo*, Icel. *nabui*. See NIGH and BOOR.] [Written also *neighbour*.] 1. A person who lives near one, one whose abode is not far off

2. An intimate, a confidant [*Rare.*]

Buckingham

No more shall be the *neighbor* to my counsels *Shak.*

3. One entitled to, or exhibiting, neighborly kindness, hence, one of the human race

The gospel allows no such term as "stranger," makes every man my *neighbor* *South*

Neigh'bor (nā'bur), *a.* Near to another, adjoining, next.
Neigh'bor (nā'bur), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NEIGHBORED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NEIGHBORING.]

1. To adjoin, to confine on, to be near to.

These grow on the hills that *neighbor* the shore *Sandys.*

2. To acquaint with, to make near to, or make familiar [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Neigh'bor (nā'bur), *v. i.* To dwell in the vicinity, to be a neighbor, or in the neighborhood [*Rare.*]
Neigh'bor-hood (nā'-), *n.* [Also *neighbourhood*.]

1. The quality or condition of being a neighbor, or of dwelling near

Consider several states in a *neighborhood* *Swift*

2. A place near, vicinity, adjoining district, a region the inhabitants of which may be counted as neighbors.

3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other; as, the fire alarmed all the *neighborhood*

4. The disposition becoming a neighbor, friendly feeling to those about one, neighborly kindness or good will. [*Obs.*]

Let all the intervals of time be employed in prayers, . . . works of nature, recreation, and *neighborhood* *Bp. Taylor.*

Syn. — Vicinity, vicinage, proximity. — NEIGHBORHOOD, VICINITY. *Neighborhood* is Anglo-Saxon, and *vicinity* is Latin. Hence they differ (as happens in respect to some other words) in degree or strength. *Vicinity* does not denote so close a connection as *neighborhood*. A *neighborhood* is a more immediate *vicinity*. The houses immediately adjoining a square are in the *neighborhood* of that square, those which are somewhat further removed are in the *vicinity* of the square.

I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighborhood* of death,
But flew in all the haste of love to find thee *Addison*

There is a law of *neighborhood* which does not leave a man perfectly master on his own ground. *Burke*

The reader has had a sketch of the interior of the Alhambra, and may be desirous of a general idea of its *vicinity*. *W. Irving.*

Neigh'bor-ing (nā'bur-ing), *a.* Living or being near; as, the *neighboring* inhabitants; *neighboring* countries or nations.
Neigh'bor-li-ness (nā'bur-), *n.* State or quality of being neighborly.
Neigh'bor-ly (nā'bur-), *a.* [Also *neighbourly*.] 1. Becoming a neighbor, kind; civil, social, friendly

Judge if this be *neighborly* dealing *Arbuthnot*

2. Cultivating familiar intercourse, interchanging frequent visits, social
Neigh'bor-ly (nā'bur-), *adv.* With social civility, as, to live *neighborly*
Neigh'bor-ship (nā'bur), *n.* State of being neighbors [*Obs.*]
Nei'ther (nē'ther, *or* nī'ther) The former is given in most dictionaries, and still prevails in America. In England, nī'ther is rather more common than in America, but the best speakers in both countries say nē'ther. See EITHER), *pron.* or *pronominal adjective* [A.-S. *nâhwæder*, *nâhwæther*, *nâwæder*, *nâhwilðer*, from *ne*, not, *â*, ever, and *hwilðer*, whether, or from Eng. *ne*, not, and *either*. See EITHER.] Not either, not the one or the other.

Which of them shall I take?
Both, one, or *neither*? *Neither* can be enjoyed
If both remain alive *Shak.*

He *neither* loves,
Nor either cares for him *Shak.*

Nei'ther (nē'ther, *or* nī'ther), *conj.* Not either, — used to introduce the first of two or more co-ordinate clauses, of which those that follow begin with *nor*; also, sometimes used for *nor* in the second of two negative clauses of which the first contains *not*.

Hadst thou been firm and fixed in thy dissent,
Neither had I transgressed, nor thou with me *Milton*
Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it *Gen.* iii. 3

Nek'ton-a-cān'thus, *n.* (*Paleon.*) A genus of fishes found fossil in the liassic and oolitic strata. *Agassiz.*
Nĕm'a-line, *a.* [Lat., as if *nemalinus*, from *nema*, Gr. *νῆμα*, yarn, thread, from *νεεῖν*, to spin.] (*Min.*) Having the form of threads, fibrous
Nĕm'a-lite, *n.* [Fr. *nemalite*, from Gr. *νῆμα*, thread, and *λίθος*, stone. See *supra.*] (*Min.*) A fibrous hydrate of magnesia *Dana*
Nĕm'a-toid, *a.* [Gr. *νῆμα*, thread, and *εἶδος*, form.] Thread-like, — said of a group of worms, many of which are intestinal, having a round body, with indistinct articulations. See WORM
Nē'me-an, *a.* [Lat. *Nemeus*, from *Nemea*, Gr. Νεμέη, Fr. *Némée*.] Relating to Nemea, in Argolis, where games were celebrated every third year
Nĕm'e-sis, *n.* [Lat. *Nemesis*, Gr. Νέμεσις, from *νεμεῖν*, to distribute.] (*Myth.*) The goddess of retribution or vengeance, hence, retributive justice personified, divine vengeance
Ne-mŏph'i-list, *n.* [See *infra.*] One who is fond of forests or forest scenery, a haunter of the woods [*Rare.*] *Atlantic Monthly*
Ne mŏph'i-ly, *n.* [Gr. *νέμος*, wooded pasture or glade, grove, wood, and *φιλεῖν*, to love.] Fondness for forests or forest scenery, love of the woods [*Rare.*] *Atlantic Monthly*
Nĕm'o-ral, *a.* [Lat. *nemoralis*, from *nemus*, *nemoris*, a wood or grove, Fr. *nemoral*, Sp. *nemoral*, It. *nemorale*.] Pertaining to a wood or grove [*Rare.*]
Nĕm'o-rous, *a.* [Lat. *nemorosus*, from *nemus*, *nemoris*, a wood or grove, Sp. *nemoroso*.] Woody [*Obs.*] *Evelyn*
Nĕmp'ne, *v. t.* [A.-S. *nemnan*, to name or call. See NAME, *v.*] To name or call [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
Nĕmpt, *p. p.* of *nempne* Called, named [*Obs.*]
Nĕms, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal of the genus *Herpestes*; the ichneumon
Nē'nī-ā, *n.* [Lat. *nenia*, *næna*, Gr. *νηνία*, Fr. *nénie*.] A funeral song, an elegy [*Obs.*]
Nĕn'ū-phar, *n.* [Fr. *nenufar*, Sp. *nenúfar*, It. *nenufar*, Per. *nilûfar*, *nilûfal*, *nilûpar*, *nilûpal*, *nilûbarg*, *nilfar*, *nilpar*, *naufar*, *nufar*, probably from *nîl*, blue, and *fa*, ornament, splendor, or *par*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) The great white water-lily of Europe, the *Nymphæa alba*
Nē'o-cō'mi-an, *n.* [From *Neocomum*, the Latin name of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, where these rocks occur.] (*Geol.*) Pertaining or belonging to Neufchatel, — a term applied to the lowest deposits of the cretaceous or chalk foundation, being the lower green-sand *Dana*
Nē'o-cō'mi-an, *a.* (*Geol.*) Pertaining to the lower green-sand
Ne ŏc'ra-cy, *n.* [Gr. *νεοδαμώδης*, from *νέος*, new, and *δημώδης*, of the people, popular, from *δᾶμος*, *δῆμος*, the people, and *εἶδος*, form, shape, Fr. *néodamode*.] (*Anc. Greece.*) A person newly admitted to citizenship
Ne-ŏg'a-mist, *n.* [Gr. *νεόγαμος*, newly married, from *νέος*, new, and *γαμεῖν*, to marry, Fr. *neogame*.] A person recently married.
Ne-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, and *γραφή*, writing.] A new method or system of writing
Nē'o-lī'gi an, *a.* Neologic
Nē'o-lī'gi an, *n.* A neologist.
Nē'o-lī'gi an-ism, *n.* The same as NEOLOGISM.
Nē'o-lŏg'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *néologique*.] Pertaining
Nē'o-lŏg'ic-al, } to neology, employing new words
Nē'o-lŏg'ic al ly, *adv.* In a neological manner
Ne-ŏl'o-gism, *n.* [Fr. *néologisme*.]

1. The introduction of new words or doctrines.

2. A new word, expression, or doctrine.

Ne-ŏl'o-gist, *n.* [Fr. *néologiste*.]

1. One who introduces new words into a language [*Obs.*]

2. An innovator in any doctrine or system of belief, especially in theology, one who introduces or holds doctrines subversive of supernatural or revealed religion.

Ne-ŏl'o-gis'tic, } *a.* Pertaining to neology; ne-
Ne-ŏl'o-gis'tic al, } ological
Ne ŏl'o gi zā'tion, *n.* The act of neologizing.
Ne ŏl'o gize, *v. i.* To introduce or use new terms.
Ne-ŏl'o gy, *n.* [Fr. *néologie*, It. & Sp. *neologia*, from Gr. *νέος*, new, and *λόγος*, word, speech, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to say, speak.]

1. The introduction of a new word, or of new words, into a language, as, the present nomenclature of chemistry is a remarkable instance of *neology*

2. New doctrines, especially in theology

Nē'o mē'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *νεομηνία*, from *νέος*, new, and *μήν*, month, moon.] The time of the new moon; also, the beginning of the month *Chambers.*
Nē'o-nĭsm, *n.* The same as NEOLOGISM.
Nē'o-nō'mi an, *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, and *νόμος*, law; Fr. *Néonomien*.] One who advocates or adheres to new laws, especially one who holds or believes that the gospel is a new law
Nē'o nō'mi-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Neonomians, or in accordance with their doctrines
Nē'o-nō'mi-an-ism, *n.* The doctrines or belief of the Neonomians
Nē'o phyte, *n.* [Fr. *néophyte*, It. & Sp. *neofito*, Lat. *neophytus*, Gr. *νεόφυτος*, properly newly planted, from *νέος*, new, and *φυτός*, grown, *φυτόν*, that which has grown, a plant, from *φύειν*, to grow.]

1. A new convert or proselyte, — a name given by the early Christians, and still among the Roman Catholics, to such as have recently embraced the Christian faith, and been admitted to baptism, also, more rarely, to those newly admitted to the priesthood, or into a monastery

2. Hence, a novice, a tyro, a beginner in any thing.

Nē'o-plăs'tic, *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, and *πλασσειν*, to form, mold.] Newly formed
Nē'o-pla-tŏn'ic, *a.* Relating to Neoplatonism
Nē'o-plā'to nĭst'ic, *n.* One who adheres to Neoplatonism, a Neoplatonist
Nē'o-plā'to nĭsm, *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, and Πλάτων, Plato.] A pantheistic eclectic school of philosophy, of which Plotinus was the chief (A. D. 205–270), and which sought to reconcile the Platonic and Aristotelian systems with Oriental theosophy. It tended to mysticism and theurgy, and was the last product of the Greek philosophy
Nē'o plā'to nĭst, *n.* One who holds to Neoplatonism
Nē'o-rā'mă, or Nē'o rā'mă, *n.* [Gr. *νεώς*, for *ναός*, temple, and *ὅραμα*, a view, *ὁρᾶι*, to see.] A view of the interior of a building
Nē'o tĕr'ic, *n.* One of modern times, a modern. [*Obs.*]
Nē'o-tĕr'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *néotérique*, Lat. *neoteri-*
Nē'o-tĕr'ic-al, } *cus*, Gr. *νεωτερικός*, from *νεώτερος*, compar. of *νέος*, young, new.] Recent in origin, modern, new *Bacon.*
Nē'o tĕr'ic-al ly, *adv.* Recently, newly
Nē'o zō'ic, *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, and *ζωή*, life.] (*Geol.*) More recent than the paleozoic, that is, including the mesozoic (secondary) and cenozoic (tertiary and post-tertiary) *Dana.*
Nĕp, *n.* [Abbreviated from Lat. *nepeta*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Nepeta* catmint, or catnip
Nĕp'au-lēse' (91), *n.* & *a.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the kingdom of Nepaul, in Northern Hindostan, in the plural, the people of Nepaul.
Nĕp'au lēse', *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Nepaul, or its inhabitants
Nĕpe, *n.* A square piece of blanket, used by the Indians to wrap the foot and ankle in before putting on moccasins *Simmonds.*
Ne pĕn'the, } *n.* [Fr. *népenthe*, from Gr. *νηπενθής*,
Ne pĕn'thēs, } removing all sorrow, hence an epithet of an Egyptian drug which lulled sorrow for the day, *νη*, not, and *πένθος*, sorrow, grief.] A drug used by the ancients to relieve from pain and produce great exhilaration of spirits, — by some supposed to have been opium, or hashish

Not that *Nepenthes* which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena
Is of such power to stir up joy as this *Milton.*

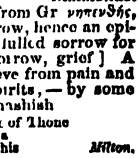

Ne-pĕn'thēs, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the monkey-cup, having a kind of cylindrical urn connected with the leaf, often filled with a sweetish liquid, and furnished with a sort of lid See MONKEY CUP
Nĕph'e-lă, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the catmint and ground ivy
Nĕph'e-line (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *néphéline*, from Gr. *νεφέλη*, cloud. Cf. NEBULA.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring at Vesuvius, in glassy crystals,

Pitcher Plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*).

nearly transparent, having the form of six-sided prisms; also, in many regions, in grayish or greenish masses, having a greasy luster. *Dana.*

Nĕph'ew (nĕf'yu, 85) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [O. Eng. *neueu, neueue*, Fr *neveu*, O. Fr. *nepveu, nevod*, Pr *nebot*, Sp *nepote*, It. *nepote, nipote*, Lat *nepos*, A-S. *nefa, neofa, genefa*, Icel *nefi*, O. H. Ger. *nefo, nevo*, M. H. Ger. *neve*, N. H. Ger. *neffe*, D. *neef*, allied to Lat. *nepos*, Skr *napṭrí*]

1 A grandson, or remoter lineal descendant [*Obs.*] "*If* naturalists say true that *nephews* are often liker to their grandfathers than their fathers." *Bp. Taylor*

The warts, black moles, and freckles of fathers not appearing at all upon their own children's skin, begin afterward to put forth and show themselves in their *nephews*, to wit the children of their sons and daughters *Holland*

2 The son of a brother or sister.

☞ English authorities pronounce this word *nev'u*

Ne-phrăl'ġi-a, Ne-phrăl'ġy, } *n.* [Fr. *néphralgie*, from Gr. *νεφρός*, usually in plural, *νεφροι*, the kidneys, and *ἄλγος*, pain] (*Med.*) Disease or pain in the kidneys

Nĕph'rite, or **Nē'phrite** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr *néphrite* See NEPHRITIS] (*Min*) A hard, compact mineral, of a dark-green color, formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, whence its name, jade. *Dana*

Ne-phrĭt'ic, Ne-phrĭt'ic-al, } *a.* [Gr *νεφριτικός*, Fr. *néphritique*, It. & Sp. *nefritico*. See NEPHRITIS]

1 Pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine, as, a *nephritic* disease

2 Affected with a disease of the kidneys, as, a *nephritic* patient.

3 Relieving disorders of the kidneys in general, as, a *nephritic* medicine

Nephritic stone (*Min*), nephrite, jade See NEPHRITE — *Nephritic wood*, the wood of a leguminous tree, *Moringa pterygosperma* (*Guilandina moringa* of Linnæus), decoctions of which have been used for curing affections of the kidneys and other urinary organs *Dunglison*

Ne-phrĭt'ic, *n* [Fr *néphrétique*] (*Med*) A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidneys, particularly the gravel, or stone in the bladder

Ne-phrī'tis, *n.* [Lat *nephritis*, Gr *νεφρῖτις* (sc *νόσος*), from *νεφριτης*, f *νεφρῖτις*, belonging to the kidneys, from *νεφρός*, kidney, Fr *nephrite, néphrite*] (*Med*) An inflammation of the kidneys

Ne phrŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr, *νεφρός*, kidney, and *γραφη, γραφειν*, description] (*Anat.*) A description of the kidneys *Dunglison*

Nĕph'ro-lĭth'ic, *a* [Gr *νεφρός*, kidney, and *λιθος*, stone] (*Med*) Relating to gravel, or calculi in the kidneys *Dunglison*

Ne-phrŏl'o-ġy, *n* [Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, and *λογος*, discourse] (*Med*) An account of the kidneys and their functions *Dunglison*

Ne-phrŏt'o-my, *n* [Fr *néphrotomie*, from Gr *νεφρός*, pl. *νεφροι*, the kidneys, and *τομη*, a cutting, from *τεμνειν*, to cut] (*Surg*) The operation of extracting a stone from the kidney by cutting.

Nĕp'o-tal, *a* Of, or relating to, nephews

Ne pŏt'ic, *a* [See *infra*] Pertaining to, concerned with, or displaying, nepotism "The *nepotic* ambition of the ruling pontiff" *Milman*

Nĕp'o tĭsm (110), *n* [Fr *népotisme*, It & Sp. *nepotismo*, from Lat *nepos, nepotis*, nephew.]

1. Fondness for nephews

2 Undue attachment to relations, favoritism shown to nephews and other relations, hence, bestowal of patronage in consideration of relationship to the bestower, rather than of merit alone, or of legal claim.

From *nepotism* Alexander V was safe, for he was without kindred or relatives But there was another perhaps more fatal *nepotism*, which turned the tide of popularity against him — the *nepotism* of his order *Milman*

Nĕp'o tĭst, *n* One who practices nepotism.

Nĕpt'ūne (80), *n.* [Lat *Neptunus*]

Neptune and Trident

1 (*Rom. Myth*) The son of Saturn and Ops, the god of the sea, fountains, and rivers He is represented as bearing a trident for a scepter

2 (*Astron*) A large planet beyond Uranus, discovered — as a result of the computations of Le Verrier, of Paris — by Galle, of Berlin, September 23, 1846 Its mean distance from the sun is about 2,850,000,000 miles, and its period of revolution is about 164.8 years.

Nep tū'ni-an, *a* [Fr *neptunien*, from Lat *Neptunius*, belonging to Neptune.]

1 Pertaining to the ocean or sea

2. Formed by water or aqueous solution; as, *Neptunian* rocks.

Neptunian theory (*Geol*), the theory of Werner, which refers the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water, — opposed to the *plutonic* theory

Nep-tū'ni an, Nĕpt'ū nist, } *n.* [Fr *neptunien, neptuniste*. See *supra*] One who adopts the theory that the whole earth was once covered with water, or rather that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution.

Nē're-id, *n.* [Gr. Νηρεις, Νηρηϊς, gen, -ἰδος, a daughter of Nereus, a nymph of the sea, from Νηρεύς, an ancient sea-god, allied to Gr *νηρός*, wet, Skr *nīra*, water, Lat. *Nereus, Nereidos*, Fr. *Néréide*]

Nereid and Sea-horse

1 (*Myth*) A sea-nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus, who were attendants upon Neptune, and represented as riding on sea horses, sometimes with the human form entire, and sometimes with the tail of a fish.

2 (*Zoöl*) A marine chætopod worm, having tentacles, a protrusible pharynx armed with jaws, and gills along the back

Nē're-id'i-an, *n* (*Zoöl*) One of a family of annelids, of which the *nereis* is the type *Brande*

Nē-rē'is, *n, pl* NE-RE'I-DĒS. (*Myth*) A Nereid. See NEREID.

Nē-rē'id, *n* [Lat] (*Conch*) A genus of marine mollusks, including many species, which are mostly distributed through the seas of warm climates *Baird.*

Nĕr'ite, *n* [Fr. *nérite*, Lat. *nerita*, Gr. *νηρίτης, νηρειτης*, from *νηρός*, wet See *supra*] (*Zool*) A mollusk of the genus *Nerita*, having a univalvular shell

Nĕr'ĭ tite (49), *n.* (*Paleon*) A petrified shell of the genus *Nerita*

Nē'ri-um, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the oleander *Baird*

Nĕr'o-li (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *neroli*, It. & N. Lat *neroli*] The essential oil obtained from the flowers of the bitter orange It has a strong odor, and is used in perfumery *Ure.*

Ner-vā'tion, *n.* The arrangement of nerves, especially those of leaves

The outlines of the fronds of ferns, and their *nervation*, are frail characters if employed alone for the determination of existing genera. *J. D. Hooker*

Nĕrve (14), *n* [Lat *nervus*, Gr. *νεῦρον, νευρα*, It & Pg *nervo*, Sp *nervio*, Pr. *nervi*, Fr. *nerf*, Ger. *nerv*]

1 A sinew, a tendon. [*Rare*] *Pope.*

2 Hence, physical force or steadiness, muscular power and control also, steadiness and firmness of mind, self-command in personal danger, or under suffering, unshaken courage and endurance.

He led me on to mightiest deeds,
Above the *nerve* of mortal arm *Milton*

3 (*Anat*) One of the bundles of fibers which establish a communication between the various parts of the animal body, and the brain and spinal cord, or the central ganglia The nerve fiber is an exceedingly delicate tube of transparent membrane, inclosing a band or conducting cord (the axis band), which is uninterrupted from its origin in the central organs to its peripheral termination, and is insulated by an oleaginous substance which fills that portion of the tube not occupied by the central band These fibers, bound together by fibrous tissue, constitute a nerve

4 (*Bot*) One of the fibers extending from the stem of a leaf, or its surface, when simple and parallel

Nĕrve, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* NERVED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* NERVING] To give strength or vigor to, to supply with force, as, fear *nerved* his arm

Nĕrved (nĕrvd, 60), *a* (*Bot*) Having nerves, or simple and parallel ribs or veins *Gray*

Nĕrve'less, *a* Destitute of strength, wanting vigor, weak. "A kingless people for a *nerveless* state" *Byron.*

Nĕrve'-shāk'en (shāk'n), *a.* 1. Affected by a shaking

2 Overcome or oppressed by some violent influence, impression, or sensation, shocked.

Nĕrv'ine (nĕrv'in), *a* [Lat *nervinus*, from *nervus*, It & Sp *nervino*, Fr *nervin*, Pr *nervein*] (*Med.*) Having the quality of acting upon the nerves, quieting nervous excitement

Nĕrv'ine, *n* (*Med*) A medicine that acts upon the nerves, or soothes nervous excitement.

Ner-vōse', *a.* (*Bot.*) The same as NERVED.

Ner-vŏs'i ty, *n.* 1. The quality of being nervous; nervousness.

2 The state or quality of being nervose.

Nĕrv'ous, *a.* [Lat *nervosus*, Fr *nerveux*, It. & Pg. *nervoso*, Sp. *nervioso, nervoso*, Pr. *nervios*. See NERVE]

1 Possessing nerve, sinewy, strong, vigorous; forcible, spirited. "*Nervous* arms" *Pope.*

2. Hence, possessing or manifesting vigor of mind, characterized by strength in sentiment or style, as, a *nervous* writer

3 Pertaining to the nerves, seated in the nerves; as, *nervous* excitement, a *nervous* fever.

4 Having the nerves weak or diseased; subject to, or suffering from, undue excitement of the nerves; easily agitated; weakly. "Poor, weak and *nervous* creatures." *Cheyne.*

5. (*Bot.*) The same as NERVED.

Nervous system, the entire specialized apparatus in animals for receiving irritation, originating action, and transmitting both. In the vertebrates it is usually considered in two groups, the *cerebro-spinal*, consisting of the brain and spinal nervous cord, and mostly productive of consensual actions, and the *sympathetic*, or the ganglia and nerves specially related to the functions of organic life, and usually acting without consciousness — *Nervous temperament*, a condition of body characterized by fine hair, thin skin, small muscles, quickness of motion, and a general predominance of mental manifestations *Mayne.*

Nĕrv'ous-ly, *adv.* 1. In a nervous manner, with strength or vigor.

2 In a nervous manner, with weakness or agitation of the nerves "Rendered *nervously* cautious and anxious by so many successive losses." *W. Scott.*

Nĕrv'ous-ness, *n* 1. The state or quality of being nervous, vigor, strength, forcibleness, as the *nervousness* of an arm. "The *nervousness* of the sentence" *Warton.*

2. Weakness or agitation of the nerves.

Nĕrv'ūre, *n* [Fr *nervure*, from *nerver*, to cord with sinews, from *nerf*, nerve, sinew. See NERVE.]

1 (*Bot*) One of the veins of leaves

2. (*Entom*) One of the horny nettings in the wings of insects.

Nĕrv'y, *a* [*compar* NERVIER, *superl*, NERVIEST.] Strong, vigorous, nervous.

Nēs'cience (nĕsh'ens, 95), *n* [Lat. *nescientia*, from *nesciens*, p pr of *nescire*, not to know, to be ignorant, from *ne*, not, and *scire*, to know, Sp. *nesciencia*, It. *nescienza*] Want of knowledge; ignorance. *Bp Hall.*

Nĕsh, *a.* [A S *nesc, hnesc, hnisc, hnysc, hnesce*, Fries *nesch*, O D *nesch, nesch, nesk, nusch, nes*, Goth *hnasqus*] Soft, tender, nice. [*Obs or Prov. Eng*] *Chaucer.*

Nĕss [From A-S *nĕss, nĕsse*, Dan *nĕs* Of NAPE] A termination of names, signifying a promontory.

Nĕss [A-S *ness, nass, nyss, nesse, nysse*, O Sax. *nessi, nissi, nessia, nassei, nasse, nassa, nussa*, O Fries. *nese*, O D *nesse*, N D *nes*, O H Ger *nas, nassa, nassi, nessi, nassi, nassei, nasse, nesse*, M H Ger *nas, nasse, nus, nusse, nusse*, N H Ger *niss*, Goth. *nassus*] A termination of abstract names, denoting state or quality, as in goodness, greatness.

Nĕst, *n* [A S *nest, nist*, D & Ger *nest*, Sw *näste*, allied to Lat *nidus*, for *nis dus*, Skr *nida*, Russ *gnezdo*, Lith *lizdas*, for *nizdas*, W *nyth*, Arm *neiz*, Ir. *nead*, Gr *νεοσσια, νεοττια*]

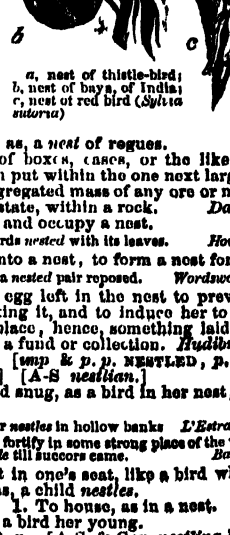

a

b

c

a, nest of thistle-bird; *b*, nest of baya, of India; *c*, nest of red bird (*Sylvia sutoria*)

1 The bed or retreat prepared by a bird for hatching and rearing her young

2 Hence, the place in which the eggs of other animals, as of insects, turtles, and the like, are laid and hatched, a snug place in which young animals are reared *Bentley.*

3 A snug, comfortable, or cozy residence or situation, a close place in which any thing is brooded or produced, also, a receptacle of numbers, or the collection itself, — usually in an ill sense, as, a *nest* of rogues.

4 A collection of boxes, cases, or the like, of graduated size, each put within the one next larger.

5 (*Geol*) An aggregated mass of any ore or mineral, in an isolated state, within a rock. *Dana.*

Nĕst, *v. i* To build and occupy a nest.

The king of birds *nested* with its leaves. *Howell.*

Nĕst, *v. t.* To put into a nest, to form a nest for.

They like a *nested* pair reposed. *Wordsworth*

Nĕst'-ĕgg, *n.* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it, and to induce her to lay more in the same place, hence, something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection. *Hudibras.*

Nĕst'le (nĕs'l), *v. i* [*imp & p. p.* NESTLED, *p. pr & vb. n.* NESTLING.] [A-S *neatlian.*]

1 To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; to settle, to harbor.

The king-fisher *nestles* in hollow banks *L'Estrange.*

Their purpose was to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till succors came. *Bacon*

2. To move about in one's seat, like a bird when forming her nest, as, a child *nestles.*

Nĕst'le (nĕs'l), *v. t.* 1. To house, as in a nest.

2 To cherish, as a bird her young.

Nĕst'ling (nĕs'ling), *n.* [A-S. & Ger, *nestling.*]

1. A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

2. A nest. [*Obs. and rare*] *Bacon.*

Nĕst'ling (nĕs'ling), *a.* Newly hatched; being yet in the nest.

Nes-tō'ri-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) An adherent of *Nestorius*, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who was deposed and condemned as a heretic for maintaining that the divine and human natures in Christ were not so united as to form but a single person, and, hence, that it was improper to call Mary the *mother of God*, though she might be called the *mother of Christ*, also one of those modern Christians of Persia and India who are the remains of the Nestorian sect *Murdock*

Nes-tō'ri-an, *a* **1** Pertaining to the Nestorians

2. Relating to, or resembling, *Nestor*, the aged warrior and counselor mentioned by Homer; hence, wise, experienced, aged, as, *Nestorian* caution

Nes-tō'ri-an-ism, *n.* The principles of the Nestorians.

Nĕt, *n* [A S *nett, nete*, O Sax *net, netti*, O Fries, Icel, Dan, & D *net*, Sw *nät, not*, Goth *nati*, O H Ger *neʒ, neʒʒi*, M. H. Ger *nelze*, N H. Ger *netz.*]

1 An instrument for catching fish and birds, or wild beasts, formed with twine or thread wrought or woven in meshes, hence, any thing wrought or woven in net work

2. Any thing designed or fitted to entrap or deceive, a snare

Nĕt, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* NETTED, *p pr.* & *vb n* NETTING]

1. To make into a net, or net work

2 To take in a net, to capture by stratagem or wile.

And now I am here, *netted* and in the toils *W Scott*

Nĕt, *v i* To form net work, to knit.

Nĕt, *a.* [Fr & Pr *net*, Sp *neto*, It *netto*, Lat. *nitidus.* Cf NEAT]

1 Being without flaw or spot [*Obs*] "Her breast all naked as *net* ivory" *Spenser*

2 (*Com*) Pure, unadulterated, neat, as, *net* wine, &c, also, clear of all charges and deductions, as, *net* profit, *net* income, *net* weight, &c [Sometimes, less properly, written *nett*]

Nĕt, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* NETTED, *p pr.* & *vb n* NETTING] To produce as clear profit

Nĕth'er, *a* [A-S *nidhera, nedhera*, compar, lower, superl *nidhemest*, from *nidhor, nedher*, down, compar *nidhrŏr*, superl *nidhemest*, from *nidhe, nidh*, down, D *neder*, Ger *nieder*, Sw *nedre*, a & adv Situated down or below, lying or being beneath, or in the lower part, having a lower position, belonging to the region below, lower,—opposed to *upper* "'Twixt upper, *nether*, and surrounding fires." *Milton*

This darksome *nether* world her light
Doth dim with horror and deformity *Spenser*

Distorted all my *nether* shape thus grew
Transformed *Milton*

Nĕth'er-mōre, *a* Nether, lower [*Obs*] *Holland*

Nĕth'er-mŏst, *a* [A S *nidhemest* See *supra*] Lowest, as, the *nethermost* hell, the *nethermost* abyss

Nĕt'i-fy, *v t* To render neat, to clean, to put in order [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Nĕth'i-nim, *n pl* [Heb *nethanim*, pl of *nathan*, given, granted, a slave of the temple, from *nathan*, to give] (*Among the Jews*) Servants of the priests and Levites in the ministry of the tabernacle and temple.

Nĕt'ting, *n* [From *net*] **1** A piece of net work

2. (*Naut.*) A net work of ropes used for various purposes, as for holding the hammocks when not in use, also for stowing sails, and for hoisting from the gunwale to the rigging to hinder an enemy from boarding *Totten*

3 Wire cloth

Nĕt'ting, *n* Urine [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Nĕt'tle (nĕt'tl), *n* [A S *netele*, D *netel*, Dan *nelde, nælde*, O H Ger *nezilâ, nezzilâ*, diminutive of *nazza*, M. H Ger *nezele, nezzele, nezzel*, N H Ger *nessel*, Sw *nässla*, Icel *notr*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Urtica*, covered with minute sharp hairs containing a poison that produces a very painful sensation. *U gracilis* is common in the Northern United States, and *U. purpurascens* in the Southern The common European species, *U. urens* and *U dioica*, are also found in the Eastern States

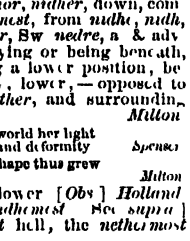

Nettle

Nĕt'tle, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* NETTLED, *p pr.* & *vb n* NETTLING] To fret or sting, to irritate or vex, to cause to experience sensations of displeasure or uneasiness not amounting to wrath or violent anger.

The princess were *nettled* at the scandal of this affront *L'Estrange*

Nĕt'tle, *n.* (*Naut.*) The same as KNITTLE. See KNITTLE.

Nĕt'tle-eldth, *n.* A kind of thick cotton stuff, japanned, and prepared to be employed as a substitute for leather, for which it is often used.

Nĕt'tler, *n.* One who provokes, stings, or irritates

Nĕt'tle-rāsh, *n* (*Med*) An eruptive disease resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle.

Nĕt'tle-tree, *n.* The same as the LOTE. See LOTE

Nĕt'ty, *a* Resembling a net, or net-work, netted

Nĕt'-work (wŭrk), *n* A fabric of threads, cords, or wires crossing each other at certain intervals, and knotted or secured at the crossings, thus leaving spaces or meshes between them

Neū'ral, *a* [Gr *νευρον*, nerve] Pertaining to the nerves or nervous system, also, especially pertaining to the dorsal nervous chord of vertebrates, as, the *neural* arch of a vertebra

Neural arch (*Anat*), the arch formed by the posterior projections connected with the body of the vertebra, which protect the medulla —*Neural axis*, the encephalon, or brain, including also the medulla spinalis or spinal cord *Dunglison*

Neū-răl'gĭ-ă, *n* [Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain, Fr *nevralgie*] (*Med*) A disease, the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, exacerbating or intermitting, which follows the course of a nervous branch, extends to its ramifications, and seems therefore to be seated in the nerve *Dunglison*

Neū-răl'gĭc, *a* [Fr *neuralgique*] Pertaining to neuralgia

Neū-răl'ky, *n* The same as NEURALGIA

Neū-rā'tion, *n* Arrangement or distribution of nerves, especially of the nerves of the leaf, or other expanded portion of a plant, nervation

Neū'rine, *n* [Gr *νεῦρον*, a nerve] (*Physiol*) The organic nitrogenized matter of the nerve fibers and cells, one of the immediate principles of the nervous system

Neū-rī'tis, *n* (*Med*) Inflammation of a nerve

Neū-rŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *γράφειν*, to describe] (*Anat*) A description of the nerves *Dunglison*

Neū'ro lŏg'ic-al, *a* [Fr *neurologique*] Pertaining to neurology

Neū-rŏl'o gĭst, *n* [Fr *neurologue*] One who describes the nerves

Neū-rŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *neurologie*, from Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *λογος*, discourse] (*Anat*) A description of the nerves of animal bodies, or the doctrine of the nerves

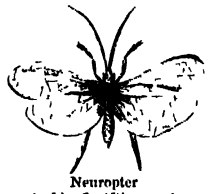

Neuropter
Caddis-fly (*Phryganea*)

Neū-rŏp'ter, *n* [Fr. *néroptère*, fr Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *πτερόν*, wing, from *πτεσθαι, πτεσθαι*, to fly]

1 (*Entom*) One of an order of insects having four membranous, transparent wings, as the dragon-fly

2 (*pl*) (*Entom*) An order of insects See INSECT

N'eū-rŏp'te-rā, *n pl* See NEUROPTERA

Neū-rŏp'ter-al, *a.* Belonging to the order of the neuroptera

Neū rŏp'ter-an, *n.* (*Entom*) A neuropter

Neū-rŏp'ter ous, *a* The same as NEUROPTERAL

Neū'ro-skĕl'e tal, *a* Pertaining to the neuro skeleton *R Owen*

Neū'ro-skĕl'e-ton, *n* [Gr *νευρον*, nerve, and *σκελετον*] (*Anat*) The osseous apparatus of vertebrate animals connected with the nerves and with locomotion, endo skeleton *R Owen*

Neū'ro-spăst, *n* [Lat *neurospaston*, Gr *νευρόσπαστον*, from *νευροσπαστος*, drawn by strings, from *νευρα*, string, and *σπάω*, to draw, pull] A little figure put in motion by means of strings, a puppet [*Obs and rare*] *More*

Neū rŏt'ic, *a.* [Fr. *neurotique*, from Gr, *νεῦρον*, nerve]

1 Relating to the nerves, seated in the nerves, as, a *neurotic* disease

2 Useful in disorders of the nerves

Neū rŏt'ic, *n* A disease having its seat in the nerves

2 A medicine useful in disorders of the nerves, a nervine

Neū'ro tŏme, *n* [See *infra*] (*Anat*) A long, very narrow, two edged scalpel, used in dissecting nerves *Dunglison*

Neū'ro tŏm'ic al, *a.* [Fr *nérrotomique* See NEUROTOMY] Pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of nerves

Neū-rŏt'o mĭst, *n.* [Fr *neurotome*] One who dissects the nerves

Neū-rŏt'o my, *n* [Fr *névrotomie*, from Gr *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *τομή*, a cutting, from *τεμνειν*, to cut] (*Anat*) (*a*) The art or practice of dissecting the nerves (*b*) An incised wound of a nerve *Dunglison*

Neū'ryp-nŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One who practices, or is versed in, neurypnology

Neū'ryp-nŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, *ὕπνος*, sleep, and *λόγος*, discourse]

1 The doctrine of nervous sleep, or animal magnetism, also, the means or process employed in producing it, mesmerism

2 A treatise upon animal magnetism.

Neū'ter, *a* [Lat., comp, of *ne*, not, and *uter*, either; Fr. *neutre*, Pr. *neutri*, Sp., Pg., & It *neutro.*]

1. Neither the one thing nor the other; of neither side, taking part neither for nor against, neutral

In all our undertakings God will be either our friend or our enemy; for Providence never stands *neuter* *South*

2 (*Gram*) (*a*) Of neither gender, neither male nor female, expressing or designating neither sex,—said of a noun, pronoun, and the like. (*b*) Of neither voice, neither active nor passive,—said of a verb

3 (*Bot*) Having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neū'ter, *n* **1** A person who takes no part in a contest, one who is either indifferent to a cause or forbears to interfere, a neutral

The world's no *neuter*, it will wound or save *Young*

2 An animal which at its full development has no organs of generation, especially, the working bee, which is really an undeveloped female.

3 (*Bot*) A plant having neither stamens nor pistils

Neū'tral, *a* [Lat *neutralis*, from *neuter*, It. *neutrale*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *neutral* See *supra*]

1 Not engaged on either side, not taking part with either of contending parties, neuter, indifferent, indiscrete

The heart can not possibly remain *neutral*, but constantly takes part one way or the other *Shaftesbury*

2 Neither very good nor bad, of medium quality, not decided or pronounced

Some things good and some things ill, do seem,
And *neutral* some, in her fantastic eye. *Davies.*

3 (*Bot*) Having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neutral axis (*Mech*) that part or line, in a beam under transverse pressure, at which the fibers are neither stretched nor compressed, or the longitudinal stress is zero —*Neutral salt* (*Chem*), a salt composed of an equal number of equivalents, both of acid and base, a salt in which none of the properties, either of the acid or base, are perceptible —*Neutral tint* a factitious gray pigment, used in water colors, composed of blue, red, and yellow in various proportions *Parkhurst* —*Neutral vowel*, the vowel heard in the words *cur, surf, tub*, &c,—so called on account of its indefinite and imperfect character See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 34, Note

Neū'tral, *n* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others

The *neutral*, as far as his commerce extends, becomes a party in the war *K G Harper.*

Neū'tral-ist, *n.* A neutral [*Obs*]

Neū trăl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *neutralité*, It. *neutralita*, Sp *neutralidad*]

1 The state of being neutral, the condition of being unengaged in disputes or contests between others the state of taking no part on either side, indifference

Men who possess a state of *neutrality* in times of public danger, desert the interests of their fellow-subjects *Addison*

2 Indifference in quality, a state neither very good nor evil [*Obs*] *Donne.*

3 Those who are neutral, a combination of neutral powers or states

Armed neutrality the condition of a neutral power, which holds itself ready to resist by force any aggression of either belligerent, between which it is neutral

Neū'tral-i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *neutralisation*, Sp. *neutralizacion*]

1 The act of neutralizing, or of reducing to a state of indifference or neutrality

2 The state of being neutralized, reduction to a neutral state

Neū'tral-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* NEUTRALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* NEUTRALIZING] [Fr *neutraliser*, Sp *neutralizar.*]

1 To render neutral, to reduce to a state of indifference between different parties or opinions

So here I am *neutralized* again *W Scott*

2 (*Chem*) To render inert or imperceptible the peculiar affinities of, as a chemical substance, to destroy the effect of

3 To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of, to reduce to a state of indifference or inactivity, as, to *neutralize* parties in government, to *neutralize* opposition "The benefits of universities—*neutralized* by two adverse" *Ch Obs.*
"A cloud of counter citations that *neutralize* each other" *I Israeli*

Neū'tral-iz'er, *n* One who, or that which, neutralizes that which destroys, disguises, or renders inert the peculiar properties of a body

Neū'tral-ly, *adv* In a neutral manner, without taking part with either side, indifferently

N'eū vāiseş', *n pl* [Fr *neuvaine*, from *neuf*, nine, Lat *novem*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *novena*] (*Rom. Cath Church*) Prayers offered up for nine successive days

N'évé (na'vā), *n* [Fr, from Lat *nix, nivis*, snow,] (*Geol*) The upper part of a glacier, above the limit of perpetual snow. *Dana.*

Nĕ'ven, *v t* To name, to mention, to utter; to speak [*Obs*] *Lydgate.*

Nĕv'er, *adv.* [A S *næfre, næfor, næfor, næfre*, from *ne*, not, and *æfre, æfer*, ever]

1 Not ever, not at any time, at no time, whether past or present.

Death draws near, never seeming near. *Pope.*

2. In no degree; not in the least.

Whoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse. *South.*

3. Not.

And he answered him to never a word. *Matt.* xxvii. 14.

☞ *Never* is much used in composition, as in *never-ceasing, never-dying, never-ending, never-fading, never-failing*, and the like but in all such compounds it retains its usual signification

Never so, as never before, more than at any other time, or in any other circumstances especially, particularly, — now usually expressed or replaced by *ever so*

Ask me *never so* much dower and gift *Gen.* xxxiv 12

A fear of battery, though *never so* well grounded is no duress *Blackstone*

Nĕv'er-the-lăt'er, *adv* Nevertheless [*Obs.*]

Nĕv'er-the-lĕss', *adv* [Composed of *never, the*, and *less*] Not the less, notwithstanding, in spite of that.

No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; *nevertheless*, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruits of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby *Heb* xii 11

Syn. — However, at least, yet See However

New (nū), *a.* [*compar* newer, *superl.* newest] [A-S. *niwe, niowe, neowe*, O Sax *nuwi, nigi*, O Fries *nie*, D *nieuw*, O H Ger *niuwi, niuwi*, M H Ger *niuwe*, N H Ger *neu*, Goth *niujis*, Icel *nyr*, Dan & Sw *ny*, allied to Lat *novus*, Gr νέος, Skr *navas*, Slav *nowyi*, Lith *naujas*, Per *naw, nū, nō*, Ir. *nua, nuadh*, W *newydd*, Armor *nevez*]

1 Having existed, or having been made, but a short time, having originated or occurred lately, not early in being, of late origin, recent, fresh, modern, — opposed to *old*, and used of things, as, a *new* coat, a *new* house, a *new* book, a *new* fashion

2 Not before seen, made acquainted with, or known, lately manifested, recently invented, discovered, or established as true, strange, as, a *new* metal, a *new* theory

Thou profoundest hell,
Receive thy *new* possessor *Milton*

3. Starting anew, renovated, commencing, — said of any thing that recurs periodically, as, a *new* week, a *new* moon, a *new* year

4 Not ancient, modern, not of ancient extraction, or of a family of ancient descent

By superior capacity and extensive knowledge a *new* man often mounts to favor *Addison*

5. Not worn out, defaced by use, or the like, in condition as at first, renovated or repaired so as to recover the first state

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost *new* *Bacon*

6 Not habituated, not familiar, unaccustomed "*New* to the plow, unpracticed in the trace" *Pope*

7 Fresh from any thing, newly come. "*New* from her sickness to that northern air" *Dryden*

☞ *New* is much used in composition, adverbially, in the sense of *newly, recently*, to qualify other words, as in *new-formed, new-found, new-made*

New land, land cleared and cultivated for the first time — *New red sandstone* (*Geol*), the formation immediately above the coal-measures or strata — *New style* See Style

Syn. — Novel, recent, fresh, modern See Novel

New (nū), *v. t* To make new [*Obs.*] *Gower*

New'bŏrn (nū'bôrn), *a* Recently born

New'cŏme, *a* Recently arrived, just come [*Rare*]

New'-cŏm'er, *n* One who has lately come

New'el (nū'el), *n* [Fr *noyau*, stone, of fruit, *noyau d'escalier*, newel, O Fr *noual, novel, nuel, nual*, from Lat *nucalis*, like a nut, from *nux, nucis*, nut] (*Arch*) The upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind, — also the principal post at the angles and foot of a staircase

☞ In staircases where the steps are pinned into the walls, and there is no central pillar, they are said to have an open *newel* *Gwilt*

New'el, *n.* [From Eng. *new*. Cf Novel] Novelty. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

New-făn'gle (nū-făng'gl), *a* Eager to change by introducing novelties, desirous of something new [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

New-făn'gle (nū făng'gl), *v. t.* To change by introducing novelties

New-făn'gled (nū făng'gld), *a.* **1** New made, formed with the affectation of novelty "Those who would establish a new doctrine on a *new fangled* nomenclature" *Sir W Hamilton*

2 Disposed to change, inclined to run after novelties

There is a great error risen now-a-days among many of us, which are vain and *newfangled* men *Latimer*

New-făn'gled-ness, } *n* Affectation of novelty,
New-făn'gle-ness, } vain or affected fashion or form

New-făn'glist, *n.* One who is eager for novelties, or desirous of change [*Obs.*]

New-făn'gly, *adv* In a new fangled manner, with eagerness for novelty or change. [*Obs.*]

Divers young scholars they found properly witted, featly learned, and *newfangly* minded. *Sir T More.*

New-făsh'ioned (nū-făsh'und), *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

New'ing, *n.* [From Eng. *new*, v. t.] Yeast or barm [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

New'ish, *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new. *Bacon.*

New'kirk-ite (49), *n* (*Min.*) A black, opaque mineral, with splendent metallic luster, crystallizing in small needles, and consisting of sesquioxide of manganese, peroxide of iron, and water, — so called from *Newkirchen* in Alsace, where it is found. *Dana.*

New'ly (nū'lȳ), *adv.* **1.** Lately, freshly, recently.

He rubbed it o'er with *newly*-gathered mint. *Dryden*

2 In a manner not existing before

3 With a new form, different from the preceding

And the refined mind doth *newly* fashion
Into a fairer form *Spenser*

New-mŏd'el, *v. t* To give a new form to

New'ness (nū'nes), *n* **1** The state or quality of being new, lateness of origin, recentness, state of being lately invented or produced, as, the *newness* of a dress, the *newness* of a system

2 The state of being first known or introduced, novelty, as, the *newness* of a scene

3 Innovation, recent change "A happy *newness* that intends old right" *Shak.*

4 Want of practice or familiarity

His *newness* shamed most of the others' long exercise *Sidney*

5 Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration

Even so we also should walk in *newness* of life *Rom* vi 4

News (nūz), *n* [From *new*, Fr *nouvelles* This word is plural in form, but is almost always united with a verb in the singular] Recent account, fresh information of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown, tidings

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich *L'Estrange*

Evil *news* rides fast, while good *news* baits *Milton*

Syn. — Tidings, intelligence, information, advice See Tidings

News'boy (nūz'boy), *n.* A boy who carries and delivers newspapers

News'-lĕt'ter, *n.* A letter sent for the purpose of conveying news.

News'mŏn'ger (nūz'mŭng'ger), *n* One who deals in news, one who employs much time in hearing and telling news.

News'pā-per (nūz'-), *n* A sheet of paper printed and distributed, at short intervals, for conveying intelligence of passing events, a public print that circulates news, advertisements, proceedings of legislative bodies, public documents, and the like

News'-rōom (nūz'-), *n* A room for the reading of magazines, newspapers, &c

News'-vĕnd'er, *n* A seller of newspapers

Newt (nūt), *n* [O Eng *ewt, evet*, Prov Eng *effet*, A S *efeta*, with *n* prefixed See Eft] A small lizard, an eft

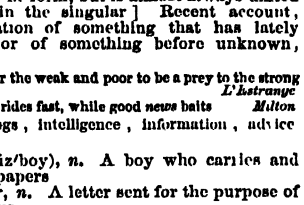

Newt (*Molge torquata*)

New-tō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or discovered by him.

Newtonian philosophy, the philosophy of Sir Isaac Newton, — a term used either of the doctrine of the universe as expounded in Newton's Principia, or of the modern or experimental philosophy as opposed to the theories of Descartes and others, or, more frequently, of the mathematical theory of universal gravitation — *Newtonian telescope*, a reflecting telescope, in which rays from the large speculum are received by a plane mirror placed diagonally in the axis, and near the open end of the tube, and thrown at right angles toward one side of the tube, where the image is formed and viewed through the eye-piece

New tō'ni-an, *n.* A follower of Newton in philosophy

New'-yĕar, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the commencement of the year, as, *new-year* gifts

New'-yĕar's-dāy', *n* The first day of the year, the day on which the year commences, the first day of January, — often colloquially abbreviated to *new-year's*, or *new-year*

New-Zēa'land Flăx'. (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant (the *Phormium tenax*) the leaf of which furnishes a fine, strong fiber, very valuable for cordage, and the like (*b*) The fiber itself

New-Zēa'land Tēa' (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Leptospermum*, found in New Zealand and Australia, the leaves of some species of which are sometimes used as a substitute for tea. *Baird*

Nĕx'i-ble (nĕks'i-bl), *a.* [Lat *nexibilis*, from *nectere, nexum*, to bind, tie, fasten] Admitting of being knit together

Nĕxt, *a.*, *superl* of *nigh*. [A-S. *nĕxta, nyxta, nĕsta, nĕhsta, nyhsta, neahsta*, M H Ger. *nâhest, nêhist, nâhist, nâhest, nâhst, nâchst, nêst*, N. H. Ger. *nächst*, D *naast*, Sw. *nästa*, Dan *næst*.]

1. Nearest in place, having no object intervening between it and some other

Her princely guest
Was *next* her side; in order sat the rest. *Dryden*

2. Nearest in time; as, the *next* day or hour; the *next* day before or after Easter.

None could tell whose turn should be the *next*. *Gay.*

3. Adjoining in a series, immediately preceding or following in order.

4. Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation, as, one man is *next* to another in excellence; one is *next* in kindred, one is *next* in rank or dignity.

☞ *Next* is usually followed by *to* before an object, but *to* is sometimes omitted, and *next* in such cases is considered by many grammarians as a preposition.

Nĕxt, *adv* [A S *nĕxt, nĕhst, nyhst, nedhst*, superl. of *nedh, nĕh*, near, O H Ger *nâhôst, nâhist*, M. H. Ger *nâhest, nâhest, nâst*, N. H. Ger. *nächst*, D. *naast*, Sw & Dan *näst* Cf *supra*] At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding, as, it is not material who follows *next*

Nĕx'us, *n* [Lat] Connection, tie.

Man is doubtless one by some subtile *nexus* that we can not perceive, extending from the new-born infant to the superannuated dotard *De Quincey.*

Nī'as, *n* [Fr *niais*, It *nidiace*. See Eyas.] [*Obs.*]

1. A young hawk, an eyas.

2 A simpleton, a greenhorn *B Jonson.*

Nib, *n.* [See Neb, the same word differently written]

1 Something small and pointed, a point; a prong

In the little *nib* or fructifying principle, the motion is regular *Browne.*

2. Specifically, (*a*) The bill or beak of a bird, the neb (*b*) The point of a pen (*c*) The handle of a scythe [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell* (*d.*) The shaft of a wagon [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Nib, *v. t* **1** To furnish with a nib, to point.

2 To cut off the point of, as, to *nib* a pen.

Nibbed (nĭbd), *a.* Having a nib or point

Nib'ble, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* nibbled, *p pr. & vb. n.* nibbling] [From *nib*] To bite by little at a time, to eat slowly, or in small bits "Thy turfy mountains, where live *nibbling* sheep" *Shak.*

Nib'ble, *v. t.* **1.** To bite, as, fishes *nibble* at the bait

2. To carp, to find fault, to censure little faults.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly *nibbles* at a single passage *Tillotson.*

Nib'ble, *n* A little bite, or seizing to bite

Nib'bler, *n.* One that bites a little at a time; a carper

Nib'bling ly, *adv* In a nibbling manner.

Nic'a-ra'guă Wood A dye wood, supposed to be a species of *Hæmatoxylon*, brought from Nicaragua, and used in dyeing red It resembles Brazil-wood in color, but is much lighter, and yields less coloring matter *Ure.*

Nice, *a* [*compar* nicer, *superl* nicest] [O Fr. *nice*, ignorant, fool, from Lat *nescius*, ignorant, Pr *ncsci*, Sp *necio* The original sense was also in English ignorant, foolish, e g, "For he was *nyce*, and knowthe no wisdome" *R. of Gloucester.* "But say that we ben wise and nothing *nice*" *Chaucer.* But then A S *hnesce, hnesc, nesc*, Eng. *nesh*, seems to have been confounded with it.]

1 Pleasing to the senses, especially to the taste, delicate, tender, dainty, as, a *nice* dish or bit

2 Hence, in a colloquial use, and more generally, serving to please, agreeable, gratifying, delightful, as, a *nice* party

3 Wrought or made by a skillful workman, produced by an acute or fastidious mind, requiring refinement of apprehension, or delicacy of treatment, hence, requiring to be daintily touched, discussed, judged of, or the like, to be scrupulously and exactly handled, delicate, refined, as, a *nice* distinction or point.

A *nice* and subtile happiness I see
Thou to thyself proposed *Milton*

The difference is too *nice*
Where ends the virtue, or begins the vice. *Pope.*

4 Showing delicacy or refinement, characterized by exactness, apprehending slight differences or delicate distinctions, distinguishing accurately or minutely, as, *nice* proportions, rules, or symmetry, a *nice* taste or judgment. "Our author happy in a judge so *nice*." *Pope.* "*Nice* verbal criticism." *Coleridge.*

In the *nice* bee, what sense so subtly true,
From poisonous herbs extracts the healing dew. *Pope.*

5 Over-scrupulous or exact, too exacting, hard to please or satisfy, fastidious. "Curious, not knowing, not exact, but *nice*" *Pope.*

And to taste
Think not I shall be *nice*. *Milton.*

6. Delicate, scrupulously and minutely cautious.

Dear love, continue *nice* and chaste. *Donne.*

7. Of trifling moment, unimportant, trivial. [*Obs.*]

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import *Shak.*

8. Weak, foolish, effeminate. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

To make nice, to be scrupulous [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Dainty, delicate; exquisite, fine; accurate, exact, correct, precise, particular, scrupulous, punctilious, fastidious; squeamish, finical, effeminate, silly; weak, foolish — Nice, Pleasing *Nice* implies a union of *delicacy* and *exactness*. In *nice* food, cookery,

taste, &c., *delicacy* predominates; in *nice* discrimination, management, workmanship, a *nice* point to manage, &c, *exactness* predominates. Of late, a new sense has been introduced, which excludes them both, namely, *pleasing*, as, a *nice* girl, a *nice* party, a *nice* excursion, &c We even hear it used for *beautiful*, as, a *nice* morning, a *nice* day, &c This use of the word, though sanctioned by no lexicographer, is extremely common among the English, and if *Americans* overdo as to "fine," *they* overdo as to "nice," but with this difference, that we always give the former its true sense [see FINE], while they rob the latter of its appropriate and distinctive meaning

Nīce'ly, *adv.* 1. In a nice or delicate manner, delicately, daintily, accurately, exactly

2. Well, cleverly, dexterously, handsomely, in the best manner, as, a feat is *nicely* done [*Colloq*]

Nī'sēne, or Nī-sēne' (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *Nicæus*, from *Nicæa*, Gr Νικαια] Of, or pertaining to, Nice, a town of Asia Minor

Nicene creed (*Theol*), a summary of Christian faith, composed by the council of Nice, against Arianism, A D 325, altered and confirmed by the council of Constantinople, A D 381

Nīce'ness, *n* 1. The quality of being nice, pleasantness to the sense, delicacy of perception, minute exactness, accuracy, as, *niceness* of taste, of work, of texture.

Where's now the labored *niceness* in thy dress? *Dryden*

2 Extreme delicacy, excess of scrupulousness or exactness "Unlike the *niceness* of our modern dames" *Dryden*

Nīc'er-y, *n.* Nicety, daintiness, affectation of delicacy. [*Rare*] *Chapman*

Nīc'e-ty, *n* 1 The quality of being nice, delicacy, daintiness, as, (*a*) Delicate management, exactness in treatment.

Love such *nicety* requires,
One blast will put out all his fires *Swift*

(*b*) Delicacy of perception, minuteness of observation or of discrimination, precision, as, *nicety* of judgment or taste (*c*) Excess of delicacy, fastidiousness, squeamishness

So love doth loathe disdainful *nicety* *Spenser*

2. That which is new or delicate, as a dainty dish of food, a delicacy, — used especially in the plural, a delicate expression, act, mode of treatment, or the like. "The fitness and *nicetues* of words" *Locke*

Niche

Niche (nĭch), *n.* [Fr *niche*, Sp & Pg *nicha*, *nicho*, It *nicchia*, properly a shell like recess in a wall, from It *necchio*, shell-fish, muscle, from Lat *mytilus*] A cavity, hollow, or recess, generally within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, or other erect ornament "Images defended from the injuries of the weather by *niches* of stone wherein they are placed" *Evelyn*

Niched (nĭcht, 60), *a* Placed in a niche. "Those *niched* shapes of noble mold" *Tennyson*

Nick, *n.* [A-S *nicor*, *necr*, a marine monster, D *nikker*, Icel. *nikr*, *nykr*, *nennr*, Dan. *nok*, *nökken*, O H Ger *nichus*, *nihhus*, *nikhus*, a crocodile] (*Northern Myth*) An evil spirit of the waters, hence, the modern vulgar phrase, *Old Nick*, the evil one, the devil

Nick, *n.* [A modification of *nock*, q v Cf A-S *nicklian*, to bend in, *genicled*, hooked]

1. A notch cut into something, hence, a score for keeping an account, a reckoning

2 (*Print*) A notch cut crosswise in the shank of a type, to assist a compositor in distributing the different sizes in his case, and also in selecting and arranging them while composing *Savage*

Nick, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* NICKED (nĭkt), *p pr & vb n.* NICKING] [See *supra*]

1 To cut in nicks or notches, to make a nick or nicks in, to notch, as, to *nick* a stick, tally, &c.

Scarce lacked that thunderbolt of the falling beam,
Which *nicked* me on the forehead as I passed
E B Browning

2. Hence, to break to pieces, as by cutting nicks or notches in. "And thence proceed to *nicking* sashes" *Prior*

3 To suit or fit into, as one nick or notch into another.

Words *nicking* and resembling one another are applicable to different significations *Camden*

To nick a horse, to make an incision at the root of a horse's tail, in order to make him carry it higher

Nick, *n.* [Icel. *hnikia*, to seize and carry off, to snatch, drag, or hurry away, *hnicker*, a violent taking, rape, wile] A hit, a fortunate conjuncture, the exact point or time, a winning throw. "To cut it off in the very *nick*" *Howell*

This *nick* of time is the critical occasion for the gaining of a point. *L'Estrange*

Nick, *v. t.* [See *supra*] 1. To hit, to touch luckily, to strike at the precise point or time

The just season of doing things must be *nicked*, and all accidents improved. *L'Estrange*

2. Hence, to make a hit at; to gain an advantage over; to touch by a trick or unexpected turn; to cozen, to defeat.

The itch of his affection should not then
Have *nicked* his captainship at such a point. *Shak.*

3. Also, to hit with a telling name or epithet, to style, to call. [*Obs.*]

For Warbeck, as you *nick* him, came to me. *Ford*

Nick'ar-tree, *n.* (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Guilandina*, which grows in the East and West Indies, and bears a small, hard nut, of the size of a small nutmeg, — called also *bonduc* [Written also *nicker-tree* and *nichar-tree*]

Nick'el, *n* [Sw. & Ger *nickel*, abbreviated from Sw *kopparnickel*, Ger *kupfernickel*, copper nickel, copper of *Nick*, or *Nicholas*, a name given in derision, as it was thought to be a base ore of copper] (*Min*) A grayish white metal of considerable luster, very malleable and ductile, occurring very generally in combination with arsenic, and found also in meteoric stones It is used in coloring glass, and in various alloys, as in German silver

Nickel silver, an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc, usually called *German silver*

Nick-ĕl'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or containing, nickel

Nick'el-ĭf'er-ous, *a* [Eng *nickel* and Lat *ferre*, to bear] Containing nickel, as, *nickeliferous* iron

Nick'er, *n* [From *nick*, v t, 2] One who watches for opportunities to pilfer, or practice knavery [*Cant*] *Arbuthnot.*

Nick'er-tree, *n* See NICKAR TREE.

Nick'năck, *n* [See KNICKKNACK, and cf Ger *knicknack*, cracking, crack, and *schnickschnack*, prattle, tittle tattle, idle talk] A small thing, a bawble, a trifle, — used chiefly in the plural See KNICKKNACK

Nick-năck'er-y, *n.* A bawble, a trifle, a nicknack or knickknack

Nick'nāme, *n* [Either from O Fr *nique*, a sign of mockery or contempt, from N H Ger *nicken*, O H Ger *knicchan*, to nod, beckon, or perhaps from O Eng *neke name*, *eke name*, surname Cf NICK, *v t*, No 3] A name given in contempt, derision, or sportive familiarity, an opprobrious or familiar appellation

Nick'nāme, *v t* [*imp & p p* NICKNAMED, *p pr & vb n* NICKNAMING] To give a name of reproach or familiarity to, to call by an opprobrious or familiar appellation

You *nickname* virtue vice *Shak*

Nīc'o lā'i tan, *n* [So called from *Nicolas* of Antioch, mentioned in Acts vi 5] (*Eccl Hist*) One of certain corrupt persons in the early church at Ephesus, who are censured in Rev ii, but of whom little can be ascertained with certainty

Nī cō'tian, *a* [Fr *nicotiane*, n] Pertaining to, or denoting, tobacco, — so called from *Nicot*, who first introduced it into France, A D 1560.

Nī-cō'tian, *n* Tobacco [*Rare*] *B Jonson*

Nī-cō'ti-ā'nā (-kō'shĭ-), *n* [See NICOTIAN] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including tobacco

Nī-cō'ti a nĭne (nī-kō'shĭ-), *n* [Fr *nicotianine* See *supra*] (*Chem*) A concrete or solid oil obtained from tobacco It smells like tobacco smoke, tastes bitterish and slightly aromatic, and is eminently poisonous *Tully*

Nīc'o-tine, *n* [Fr *nicotine* See *supra*] (*Chem*) An oily, limpid, colorless liquid obtained from nicotianine, having a weak taste of tobacco, and eminently poisonous [Written also *nicotin*]

Nīc'tāte, *v i* [Lat *nictare*, *nictatum*, from *nicere*, to beckon, Fr *nicter*] To wink

Nic tā'tion, *n.* [Lat *nictatio*, Fr *nictation*] The act of winking

Nīc'ti-tāte, *v i* [See NICTATE] To wink, to nictate

Nictitating membrane, a thin membrane at the inner angle of the eye, capable of being drawn across the ball beneath the lid, as in birds and some ruminant animals, the third eyelid

Nīc'ti-tā'tion, *n.* The act of winking

Nĭd'a mĕn'tal, *a* [Lat *nidamentum*, fr *nidus*, a nest] Bearing or pertaining to eggs or young, as, the *nidamental* bags or aggregated capsules produced by some mollusks *R Owen*

Nī'da-ry, *n* [Lat *nidus*, nest] A collection of nests [*Obs and rare*]

In this rupellary *nidary*, does the female lay eggs and breed *Evelyn*

Nīde, *n.* [Lat *nidus*, a nest, It & Sp *nido*, Pr *nus*, *neu*, *n*, Fr *nid*] A nestful, a brood, as, a *nide* of pheasants [*Obs*]

Nī'der-ing, *a* [See NIDING] Infamous, dastardly "On pain of being held faithless, mansworn, and *nidering*" *W Scott*

Nĭdg'er-y, *n.* A trifle, foolery *Skinner*

Nĭdg'et, *n.* [Written also *nigget*, *nigeot*] [Fr *nigaud*, *nigauld*, a booby, simpleton, fool, from O Fr *niger*, to play the fool, to trifle, from Lat *nugari*, to trifle, play the fool, from *nugæ*, silly things, trifles, nonsense] A fool, an idiot, a coward, dastard [*Obs*] *Camden.*

Nĭd'i fi-cāte, *v t.* [*imp & p p* NIDIFICATED, *p pr & vb n* NIDIFICATING] [Lat *nidificare*, *nidificatum*, from *nidus*, nest, and *facere*, to make, It *nidificare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr. *nidificar.*] To make a nest [*Rare*]

Nĭd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *nidification*, Pr. *nidificacio.* See *supra.*] The act or operation of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young.

Nī'ding, *n.* [Written also *nithing.*] [A-S. *nidhing*, from *nidh*, wickedness, malice, hatred, Dan. & Sw. *nding*, Icel. *nidingr.*] A despicable coward, a dastard [*Obs*]

Nī'dor, *n* [La. *nidor*, vapor, steam, from any thing boiled, roasted, or burned] Scent, savor. [*Obs.*]

Nī'dor-ŏse', *a* The same as NIDOROUS.

Nī'dor ŏs'i-ty, *n.* Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat [*Obs*] *Floyer.*

Nī'dor ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *nidorosus*, steaming, reeking, from *nidor* It *nidoroso*, Fr *nidoreux* See NIDOR.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat. [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Nĭd'ū lant, *a* [Fr *nidulant*, Lat *nidulans*, p pr. of *nidulari*, to make a nest, from *nidulus*, a little nest, diminutive of *nidus*, nest] (*Bot*) Nestling, lying loose in pulp or cotton, within a berry or pericarp

Nĭd'ū-lāte, *v i* [*imp & p p* NIDULATED, *p pr. & vb n* NIDULATING] [See *supra*] To make a nest, as a bird, to nidificate [*Rare*]

Nĭd'ū lā'tion, *n* The time of remaining in the nest, as of a bird [*Rare*] *Browne.*

Nī'dus, *n* [Lat See NIDE] A repository for the eggs of birds, insects, and the like, a nest

Nīece (nēs), *n* [Fr *niece*, O Fr *nepce*, from Lat. *neptis*, a granddaughter, Pr *neyta*, *netsa*, *neboda*, Sp *neta*, Pg *neta*]

1 Formerly, a relative in general, as an aunt, but especially a descendant, whether male or female [*Obs*] *B Jonson Wycliffe Shak.*

2 The daughter of a brother or sister

☞ "This word is now applied to the female sex alone, to the daughter of a brother or sister, being once used for children's children, male and female alike" *Trench*

Nīff, *n* See NEAF

Nī ĕl'lo, *n* [It *niello*, Sp & Pr *nel*, Fr *nielle*, O. Fr *neel*, L Lat *nigellum*, a black or blackish enamel, from Lat *nigellus*, diminutive of *niger*, black] A style of ornamentation applied to metal before the invention of engraving The process consisted in drawing upon gold, silver, &c, a design, which was then cut out with a pointed instrument, and on the plate thus prepared, a black composition of copper, gold, silver, and lead, heated together, was laid, and, by heat, was made to flow into the lines of the design The metal was then scraped and burnished, and presented the effect of a drawing in black upon gold or silver

Nĭf'le, *n* [Norm Fr] A trifle [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Nī ġĕl'la *n* [Lat *nigellus*, *-a*, *-um*, blackish, dark, from *niger*, black] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, fennel flower, — so called from its black seeds *Gray.*

Nig'gard, *n* [Icel *knoggr*, sparing, economical, Sw *nygg*, Prov Dan *nuggen*, Norw *nogg* Cf. Ger *knicker*, Dan *gmer*, a niggard] A person meanly close and covetous, a sordid wretch who saves every cent, or spends grudgingly, a miser.

Serve him as a grudging master,
As a penurious *niggard* of his wealth *Milton.*
Be *niggard* of advice on no pretense *Pope.*

Nig'gard, *a* 1 Meanly covetous, sordidly parsimonious, miserly

Nor rude is he,
Nor *niggard* of his cheer *Byron.*

2 Sparing, wary, chary

Nig'gard, *v t.* To stint, to supply sparingly. [*Rare*] *Shak.*

Nig'gard-ĭse, *n* Niggardliness [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Nig'gard ĭsh, *a* Somewhat covetous or niggardly.

Nig'gard ĭt ness, *n* The state of being niggardly, mean covetousness, sordid parsimony, extreme avarice manifested in sparing expense

Niggardliness is not good husbandry *Addison.*

Nig'gard-ly, *a* 1 Meanly covetous or avaricious in dealing with others, sordidly parsimonious, extremely sparing of expense

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly* *Bp Hall.*

2 Cautiously avoiding profusion, sparing, wary.

Syn — Avaricious, covetous, parsimonious, sparing; miserly, penurious, sordid See AVARICIOUS

Nig'gard ly, *adv* With cautious parsimony, sparingly

Nig'gard ness, *n.* Niggardliness [*Obs*] *Sidney.*

Nig'gard-ŏŭs, *a* Niggardly [*Obs*] "Covetous gathering and *niggardous* keeping" *Sir T More.*

Nig'gard-shĭp, *n* Niggardliness, stinginess. [*Obs*]

In a noble man much pinching and *niggardship* of meat and drink is to be discommended *Sir T Elyot.*

Nig'gard y, *n* Niggardliness [*Obs*]

Nig'ger, *n.* A negro, — in derision or deprecation

Nig'gish, *a* Niggardly, meanly covetous; sparing [*Obs*]

Be not ye *niggish* and slothful distributors of the doctrine that I give you, but put it forth lavishly *Udal, Mark* iv.

Nig'gle, *v t.* [*imp & p p.* NIGGLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* NIGGLING] [Diminutive of Prov. Eng. *nig*, to clip money Cf *nig*, n, a small piece.] To trifle with; to deceive, to mock. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Nig'gle, *v. i.* 1. To trifle or play.

Take heed, daughter,
You *niggle* not with your conscience and religion. *Massinger.*

2. To act or walk mincingly. [*Prov. Eng.*]
3. To squeeze out with care or difficulty. *Nares.*
4. To complain of trifles from ill temper. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Nig'gler, *n.* One who niggles; a deceiver, a cheat.

Nigh (nī), *a.* [*compar* NIGHER, *superl* NIGHEST, or NEXT.] [O Eng *neigh*, A-S *neah*, *nēh*, O Fries. *nēi*, for *nēch*, *ni*, D *na*, O H Ger *nāh*, M H. Ger. *nāch*, *nā*, N H Ger *nah*, *nahe* Cf *infra*]

1. Not distant or remote in place or time, near

The loud tumult shows the battle *nigh* *Prior*

2 Not remote in degree, kindred, circumstances, &c., closely allied, intimate

Ye . are made *nigh* by the blood of Christ *Eph* ii 13

He committed the protection of his son to two of his *nigh* kinsmen *Knolles*

Syn.—Close, adjacent, contiguous, proximate; present

Nigh (nī), *adv.* [A S *neah*, *nēh*, O. Sax. *nah*, D *na*, O. H. Ger. *naho*, M H. Ger *nāhe*, *nā*, N H. Ger *nah*, *nahe*, Goth *nēhwa*, *nēhv*. Cf *supra*]

1 In a situation near in place or time, or in the course of events.

He was sick, *nigh* unto death *Phil* ii. 27

He drew not *nigh* unheard: the angel bright,
Ere he drew *nigh*, his radiant visage turned *Milton*

2. Almost; nearly, as, he was *nigh* dead.

Nigh (nī), *v. t.* To draw nigh to, to approach, to near. [*Obs.*]

Nigh (nī), *v. i.* [A-S. *nehvan* See *supra*] To come nigh, to approach, to advance or draw near [*Obs.*]

Nigh (nī), *prep* Near to, not remote or distant from. [See Note under NEAR, *a*]

Nigh this recess with terror they survey
Where Death maintains his dread tyrannic sway *Garth*

Nigh'ly (nī'lȳ), *adv* In a near relation in place, time, and the like, within a little, almost [*Obs.*]

A cube and a sphere *nighly* of the same bigness *Locke*

Nigh'ness (nī'nes), *n* The quality or state of being nigh, nearness, proximity in place, time, or degree. [*Rare.*]

Night (nīt), *n.* [A-S *neaht*, *niht*, O Sax & O H Ger *naht*, O Fries, D, & N H Ger *nacht*, Goth *nahts*, Icel *nōtt*, for *nātt*, Sw *natt*, Dan *nat*, allied to Lat. *nox*, *noctis*, Gr *νυξ*, *νυκτός*, Skr *nakta*, Lith *naktis*, O Slav *noshti*, Russ *notsh'*, Ir *nochd*, W *nos*]

1. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise.

God has set
Labor and rest, as day and *night*, to men,
Successive *Milton*

2. Hence, in figurative uses, (*a*) Darkness, obscurity.

Nature and nature's works lay hid in *night* *Pope*

(*b*) Intellectual and moral darkness, ignorance (*c*) A state of affliction or distress, adversity, as, a dreary *night* of sorrow (*d*) The time after the close of life, death "She closed her eyes in everlasting *night*" *Dryden* (*e*) The time of the absence of life from nature, a lifeless or unenlivened period.

Calling forth out of sad winter's *night*
Fresh love *Spenser*

☞ *Night* is used in the composition of many words of very obvious signification, denoting that which pertains to night, or that which takes place, appears, moves, goes, is formed, or is used, in the night, &c, as, *night-angling*, *night-bird*, *night-blooming*, *night-born*, *night-brawl*, *night-brawler*, *night-breeze*, *night-clothes*, *night-coach*, *night-dew*, *night-dress*, *night-fly*, *night-foundered*, *night-guard*, *night-key*, *night lamp*, *night-mail*, *night-march*, *night-mask*, *night-patrol*, *night-porter*, *night-rest*, *night-robber*, *night-season*, *night-shining*, *night-shriek*, *night-sitting*, *night-stead*, *night-struck*, *night-sweat*, *night-taper*, *night-thought*, *night-time*, *night-train*, *night-vision*, *night waking*, *night-wanderer*, *night-wandering*, *night-warbling*, *night-work*, and the like

In the night, suddenly, unexpectedly —*To-night*, in this night; as, *to-night* the moon will be eclipsed

Night'-cāp, *n.* 1. A cap worn in bed or in undress

2 A glass of warm liquor before going to bed [*Cant.*] *Wright.*

Night'-cārt, *n* A cart used to remove the contents of privies by night. *Simmonds*

Night'-crōw (nīt'krō), *n.* A bird that cries in the night.

Night'-dōg, *n.* A dog that hunts in the night, used by deer stealers

Night'ed (nīt'ed), *a.* 1. Darkened, clouded, black. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

2 Overtaken by night, belated, benighted.

Now to horse:
I shall be *nighted* *Beau & Fl*

Night'-ēyed, *a.* Capable of seeing at night, sharp-eyed "Your *night-eyed* Tiberius" *B. Jonson.*

Night'-fall (nīt'fawl), *n.* The close of the day; evening *Swift*

Night'-fār'ing (nīt'fār-ing), *a.* Traveling in the night *Gay*

Night'-fire (nīt'-), *n.* 1. Ignis fatuus, Will-with-a wisp, Jack with a lantern.

2 Fire burning in the night

Night'-flī'er (nīt'-), *n.* An insect that flies in the night

Night'-glāss (nīt'-), *n.* A spy-glass constructed to concentrate a large amount of light, so as to see objects distinctly at night. *Totten.*

Night'-gown, *n.* A loose gown used for undress

Night'-hāg (nīt'-), *n.* A witch supposed to wander in the night

Night'-hawk, *n.* (*Ornith*) A bird allied to the goat sucker, a native of the United States It hunts its prey toward evening, and often, diving down perpendicularly, produces a whirring sound, like that of a spinning wheel

Night Heron (*N Gardeni*)

Night'-hĕr'on (nīt'-), *n.* (*Ornith*) A wading bird (*Nycticorax Gardeni*), allied to the bittern, but having a stouter bill It is common in the United States.

Night'-house (nīt'-), *n* A public house, or inn, which is open at night

Night'in-gale (nīt'in gāl, 45), *n* [O Eng *nyght gale*, A S *nihtegale*, fr A-S *niht*, night, and *galan*, to sing, *gale*, sonorant, O Sax *nahti gala*, O H Ger *nahtagala*, *nahtigalâ*, *nahtegala*, M H Ger *nahtegale*, *nahtegal*, N. H Ger *nachtigall*, D *nachtegaal*, Sw. *nachtegal*, Dan *nattergal*] (*Ornith*) A small bird that sings at night, the *Luscinia philomela* (*Motacilla luscinia* of Linnæus), philomel. It is celebrated for its vocal powers

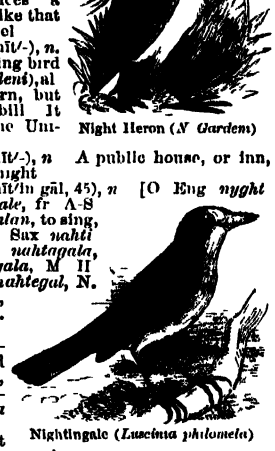

Nightingale (*Luscinia philomela*)

But the *nightingale*, another of my airy creatures, breathes such sweet, loud music out of her little instrumental throat, that it might make mankind to think that miracles are not ceased He that at midnight, when the very laborer sleeps securely, should hear, as I have very often, the clear airs, the sweet descants, the natural risings and fallings, the doubling and redoubling of her voice might well be lifted up above the earth, and say Lord, what music hast thou provided for the saints in heaven, when thou affordest bad men such music on earth! *Izaak Walton*

Night'ish (nīt'ish), *a.* Pertaining to night, or attached to the night

Night'-jăr (nīt'-), *n* (*Ornith*) A British bird, allied to the night-hawk (*Caprimulgus Europæus*), distinguished by the wide gape of its beak, the goat sucker It hunts its prey in the dusk, and is remarkable for the loud sound it emits, like the whirring of a spinning-wheel. [See *Illust.* of *Goat sucker*]

Night'less (nīt'-), *a.* Having no night.

Night'ly (nīt'lȳ), *a* 1 Done by night, happening in the night, or appearing in the night

2. Done every night, as, the watch goes his *nightly* round

Night'ly (nīt'lȳ), *adv* 1 By night, in the night

Thee, Sion, and the flowery brooks beneath,
Nightly I visit *Milton*

2 Every night

Night'-măn (nīt'-), *n*, *pl* NIGHT'MEN. One who empties privies, in cities, by night

Night'māre (nīt'), *n* [Prov Ger *nachtmar*, *nachtmahr*, D *nachtmerrie*. See MARE]

1 A sensation in sleep as of the pressure of a weight on the chest or stomach, and of an impossibility of motion, speech, or respiration, from which one wakes after extreme anxiety, in a troubled state of mind, incubus *Dunglison.*

2 Hence, any overwhelming, oppressive, or stupefying influence

Night'-piēce (nīt'pees), *n* A piece of painting representing some night scene, or so colored as to be exhibited to the best advantage by candle light.

Night'-rāil (nīt'rāl), *n* A loose robe, or garment, worn over the dress at night, or in sickness [*Obs.*]

Night'-rā'ven (nīt'rā'vn), *n* A bird of ill omen that cries in the night, the night heron

Night'-rule (nīt'-), *n* 1 A tumult, or frolic, in the night,—as if a corruption of *night-revel* [*Obs.*]

2 Such conduct as generally rules, or prevails, at night

What *night-rule* now about
this haunted grove? *Shak.*

Night'shāde (nīt'-), *n.* [A S. *nihtscada*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Solanum* *S nigrum* is the common nightshade, a low, branching, annual plant, having very small, white flowers, and small, round berries.

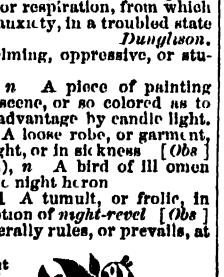

Nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*)

Deadly-nightshade, a plant of the genus *Atropa* (*A belladonna*) —*Enchanter's nightshade* See ENCHANTER —*Three-leaved nightshade*, a plant of several species of the genus *Trillium*, having usually purple flowers, and characterized by having its parts mostly in threes.

Night'-shirt (nīt'-), *n.* A plain, loose shirt, for sleeping in, a night-gown.

Night'-snăp, *n* A night thief. [*Cant.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Night'-soil (nīt'-), *n.* The contents of necessaries,—so called because collected in cities, and carried away, as a manure, by night

Night'-spĕll (nīt'-), *n.* A charm against accidents at night

Night'-trip'ping (nīt'-), *a* Tripping about in the night, as, a *night-tripping* fairy. *Shak.*

Night'-wălk (nīt'wawk), *n* A walk in the evening or night

Night'-walk'er (nīt'wawk'er), *n* 1. One who walks in his sleep, a somnambulist, a noctambulist

2 One who roves about in the night for evil purposes

Night'-walk'ing (nīt'wawk'ing), *n* 1. Walking in one's sleep, somnambulism, noctambulism

2 A roving in the streets at night with evil designs

Night'ward (nīt'-), *a* Approaching toward night.

Night'watch (nīt'wotch), *n* 1 A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of watch

2 A watch, or guard, to afford protection in the night

Night'-watch'er (nīt'wŏtch'er), *n* One who watches in the night, especially, one who watches with evil designs

Night'-witch (nīt'-), *n.* A night-hag, a witch that appears in the night

Ni grĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *nigrescens*, p pr of *nigrescere*, to grow black, from *niger*, black] Growing black, changing to a black color, approaching to blackness

Nig'ri fi kā'tion (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Lat *nigrificare*, from *niger*, black, and *facere*, to make] The act of making black [*Rare.*]

Ni'grine, *n* [Fr *nigrine*, *nigrin*, from Lat *niger*, black] An ore of titanium, found in black grains or rolled pieces [Written also *nigrin*] *Ure.*

Nī'hil, *n* [Lat] Nothing.

Nihil album (i e, white nothing) (*Chem*), the white oxide or flowers of zinc, a woolly looking, white matter, formed by the combustion of zinc, and so minutely divided as to be carried up mechanically and float in the air —*Nihil debet* (i e, he owes nothing) (*Law*), the general issue in certain actions of debt —*Nihil dicit* (i e, he says nothing), a failing by the defendant to plead or answer *Tomlins*

Ni'hil-ism, *n* [Fr *nihilisme*, from Lat *nihil*, *nihilum*, nothing, from *ne*, not, and *hilum*, a little thing, trifle]

1 Nothingness, nihility.

2 The doctrine that nothing can be known, skepticism carried to the denial of all knowledge and all reality

Ni'hil-ist'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or partaking of, nihilism

Ni-hil'i ty, *n* [Fr *nihilité*, from Lat *nihil*, *nihilum* See *supra*] Nothingness, a state of being nothing

Nil, *n.* [Lat] Nothing,—a term often used for canceling, in accounts or book-keeping, meaning pass over, or take no notice of, that to which it refers *Simmonds*

The change in the Spanish orthography is of very recent date, and the system of public instruction almost *nil* *A J Kihe*

Nill, *v t* [A-S *nillan*, *nyllan*, from *ne*, not, and *willan*, to will Cf Lat *nolle*, from *ne* and *velle*, present tense *nolo*, from *ne* and *volo*.] Not to will, to refuse, to reject [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Nill, *v i* To be unwilling; to refuse to act.

The actions of the will are "velle" and "nolle," to will and *nill* *Burton*

For would they, *nill* they, their king should be of his choosing *Latimer.*

Nill, *n* [Cf Ir & Gael *neul*, star, light, cloud; *neillin*, *neulean*, a small cloud Cf NEBULA]

1 Shining sparks thrown off from melted brass.

2 A nail, also, a needle *Halliwell.*

Ni-lŏm'e-ter, *n* [Fr. *nilometre*, Gr. *Νειλομέτρων*, from *Νεῖλος*, the Nile, and *μετρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during its periodical flood.

Ni'lo-scōpe, *n.* [Gr *Νειλοσκοπεῖον*, from *Νεῖλος*, the Nile, and *σκοπεῖν*, to behold or observe.] An instrument for observing, or measuring, the height of the waters of the Nile, a Nilometer

Ni-lŏt'ic, *a* [Lat *Nilotic-us*, from *Nilus*, Gr. *Νεῖλος*, the Nile, Fr *Nilotique*] Pertaining to the River Nile, in Egypt.

Nim, *v t* [A-S *niman*, *nioman*, *neoman*, O. Sax & Goth *niman*, O Fries *nima*, *nema*, Icel. *nema* O H. Ger *nemen*, M H. Ger & D *nemen*, N. H. Ger *nehmen*, allied to Russ *imatí*, with aphæresis of *n*, Lith *imti*, Gr. *νέμειν*, Skr *num.*] To take, to steal, to filch. [*Obs.*]

Every one who had *nimmed* a church-bell did not ring it out for all to hear the sound thereof *Fuller.*

Nim bĭf'er-ous, *a.* [Lat *nimbifer*, from *nimbus*, a cloud, and *ferre*, to bring] Serving to bring clouds or stormy weather

Nim'ble, *a.* [*compar* NIMBLER; *superl.* NIMBLEST.] [A-S. *nemol*, *numol*, capable, receiving, catching

from *niman*, to take; Icel. *nimr*, Dan. *nem*, quick of understanding, ingenious, docile.] Light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity, lively; swift.

Through the mid seas the *nimble* pinnace sails. *Pope*

☞ *Nimble* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *nimble-footed*, *nimble-pinioned*, *nimble-winged*, and the like

Syn.—Agile, quick, active, brisk, lively, prompt, expert

Nim'ble-ness, *n* The quality of being nimble, lightness and agility in motion, quickness, celerity, speed, swiftness.

The stag thought it better to trust to the *nimbleness* of his feet *Sidney*

Ovid ranged over Parnassus with great *nimbleness* and agility. *Addison*

Nim'bless, *n.* Nimbleness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Nim'bly, *adv* In a nimble manner, with agility, with light, quick motion

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber *Shak*

Nim-bōse', *a.* [Lat *nimbosus*, from *nimbus*, cloud] Cloudy, stormy.

Nim'bus, *n.* [Lat., a rain storm, a rain cloud, the bright cloud or cloud shaped splendor which enveloped the gods, when they appeared on earth]

1 (*Fine Arts*) A circle, or disk, of rays of light around the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns, upon medals, pictures, and the like, a halo

When limited to the head only, it is termed *nimbus*, when it envelops the whole body, it is the "aureola" *Fairholt*

2 (*Meteor*) The rain cloud, one of the four principal varieties of clouds See CLOUD

Ni-mi'e-ty, *n* [Lat *nimietas*, from *nimius*, a., *nimis*, adv, too much] State of being in excess [*R*]

There is a *nimiety*, a too-much-ness, in all Germans *Coleridge*

Nim'i-ous, *a* [Lat *nimis*, too much] Excessive, extravagant, inordinate [*Obs*]

Nim'mer, *n* [From *nim*, q v] A thief. [*Obs*]

Nin'com-pōop, *n* [A corruption of Lat *non compos*. See NON COMPOS MENTIS] A silly fool, a blockhead, a trifling dotard [*Low*]

Nine, *a* [A-S *nigon*, *negan*, O Sax & O Fries *negun*, L Ger & D *negen*, O H Ger & Goth *niun*, N H Ger *neun*, Icel *nu*, Sw *nio*, Dan *ni*, allied to Lat *novem*, Skr *navam*, Gr *ννέα*] One more than eight, or one less than ten; five and four added; as, *nine* miles

Nine, *n.* 1. The number next following eight and preceding ten, the sum of five and four

2. A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix

The Nine, the nine Muses

Nine'fōld, *a.* Nine times repeated

Nine'-hōles, *n.* A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a ball is to be bowled.

Nine'-kill'er, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The northern butcher bird,—popularly so called.

Nine'-mĕn's-mŏr'ris, *n* See MORRIS

Nine'pence, *n pl* NINE'PEN-CES. A silver coin of the value of nine pence

Nine'-pĭn, *n* A play, originally with nine pins or pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down, as, to play at *nine-pins*, or a game at *nine pins*

☞ In the United States, *ten* pins are used for this game, which is hence often called *ten-pins*

Nine'-scōre, *a* Noting nine times twenty, or one hundred and eighty. See SCORE

Nine'-scōre, *n.* The number of nine times twenty

Nine'teen, *a* [A-S *nigontyne*, *nigontine*] Nine and ten, one more than eighteen, and one less than twenty, as, *nineteen* months.

Nine'teen, *n.* 1. The number greater by one than eighteen; the sum of ten and nine.

2 A symbol representing nineteen units, as 19 or xix

Nine'teenth, *a.* [A-S *nigontēōdha*, *nigontēōdha*]

1. Following the eighteenth and preceding the twentieth, coming after eighteen of the same class

2 Constituting or being one of nineteen equal parts into which any thing is divided

Nine'teenth, *n* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by nineteen, one of nineteen equal parts

2. The next in order after the eighteenth, the ninth after the tenth.

3. (*Mus.*) An interval comprising two octaves and a fifth. *Moore*

Nine'ti-eth, *a.* 1 Next in order after the eighty-ninth.

2. Constituting or being one of ninety equal parts.

Nine'ti-eth, *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by ninety, one of ninety equal parts

2. The next in order after the eighty-ninth, the tenth after the eightieth.

Nine'ty, *a.* Nine times ten, one more than eighty-nine; as, *ninety* men.

Nine'ty, *n.* 1 The sum of nine times ten.

2. A symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.

Nin'ny, *n.* [Cf. It. *ninno*, *ninna*, a baby, Sp *niño*, *niña*, child, infant, Gr. *νεός*, foolish, silly.] A fool, a simpleton, a dolt.

Nin'ny-ham'mer, *n.* A simpleton. *Arbuthnot.*

Nin'sin, *n.* (*Med.*) A bitter root possessing medicinal qualities similar to those of ginseng. [Writ ten also *ninsin*.] *Dunglison.*

Ninth, *a.* [A S. *nigōdha*, *nigudha*, *nigedha*, but *ninth* in English is formed directly from *nine*, O H. Ger. *nunto*, M. H Ger. *nunte*, N. H. Ger *neunte*, Goth *niunda*, Sw *nionde*, Dan. *niende*]

1. Following the eighth and preceding the tenth, coming after eight of the same class

2 Constituting or being one of nine equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Ninth, *n* 1 The quotient of a unit divided by nine, one of nine equal parts

2. (*Mus*) (*a*) An interval containing an octave and a second (*b*) A chord consisting of the common chord, with the eighth advanced one note.

Ninth'ly, *adv* In the ninth place.

Nin'zin, *n.* See NINSIN

Ni'o-be, *n.* [Lat *Niobe*, *Niobe*, Gr *Νιόβη*] (*Myth*) The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes Her pride in her children provoked Apollo and Diana, who slew them all. Upon this Niobe was struck dumb with grief, and remained stupid, for which reason, as was supposed by Cicero, the poets fabled her to have been turned into stone

Niobe and her Children, from a Group in the Tribune at Florence

Ni ō'bi-um, *n* [From *Niobe*] (*Min*) The metal previously named *columbium* *Dana*

Nip, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NIPPED (nipt), less properly NIPT, *p pr* & *vb n* NIPPING] [A-S *hnipan*, to bend or cast down, Icel *hnippa*, to strike against, *hneppa*, to bend, press, Goth *hnipan*, to break, Sw *nypa*, *nypa*, to press with the fingers, Sw *knipa*, Dan *knibe*, id, Icel *knipa*, to twist, D *knuppen*, to nip, clip, pinch, snap, *knappen*, *nippen*, to pinch, L Ger *knipen*, O Ger *knuppan*, *nuppen*, H Ger *knupfen*, *knetzen*, to pinch, cut off, nip, *knuff*, a pinch, a nipping, *knuppen*, to fillip, snap]

1 To inclose and compress tightly between two surfaces or edges which are brought together or closed, to pinch, to close in upon.

May this hard earth cleave to the Nadir hell
Down, down, and close again, and *nip* me flat,
If I be such a traitress *Tennyson*

2 To remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two meeting edges of any thing, to clip, to cut off the end of

The small shoots must be *nipped* off . *Mortimer*

3 Hence, to blast, as by frost, to check the growth or vigor of, to destroy

4 To bite, to vex "A *nipping* test for covetous men" *Latimer*

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip* *Spenser*

5 To satirize keenly, to taunt sarcastically [*Obs*]

To nip in the bud to destroy at the very commencement of growth, to kill in the incipient stage, to cut off before development

Nip, *n* 1. A seizing or closing in upon, as, in the northern seas, the *nip* of the ice

2 A pinch with the nails or teeth

3 A small cut, or a cutting off the end

4 A blast, a killing of the ends of plants, destruction by frost

5 A biting sarcasm, a taunt

6 [L. Ger & D *nippen*, Dan *nippe*, H Ger *nipfen*, to sip] A sip or small draught, as, a *nip* of toddy.

Nip'per, *n* 1 A fore tooth of a horse The nippers are four in number.

2 A satirist [*Obs*] *Ascham*

3 A pickpocket, a petty thief

4 A small draught, a sip, a nip [*Vulgar*]

Nip'per-kin, *n.* [See NIP, *n.*, 6] A small cup [*Rare*]

Nip'pers, *n. pl*

1 Small pincers for holding, breaking, or cutting

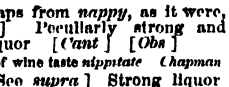

Nippers

2 (*Naut*) A number of yarns marled together, used to secure a cable to the messenger

Nip'ping-ly, *adv* In a nipping manner, with bitter sarcasm, bitingly

Nip'pi tate, *a* [Perhaps from *nappy*, as it were, *nippy-nappy* *Nares*] Peculiarly strong and good, as ale or other liquor [*Cant*] [*Obs*]

'Twill make a cup of wine taste *nippitate* *Chapman*

Nip-pi-tā'to, } *n* [See *supra*] Strong liquor
Nip-pi tā'tum, } [*Cant*] [*Obs*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Nip'ple, *n.* [A S. *nyppele* allied to *nibble*, q. v]

1 The spongy, conical protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females, a teat, a pap

2 The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated [*Rare*] *Derham*

3 Any small projection in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid, or for other purposes, as, the *nipple* of a percussion lock, or that part on which the cap is put to be fired.

Nipple shield, a protection for the breast, worn by women *Symmonds*

Nip'ple-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb of the genus *Lapsana*, formerly used as an external application to the breasts of women.

Nip'ter, *n.* [Gr *νιπτήρ*, washing-vessel, basin, from *νίπτειν*, to wash] (*Eccl*) The ceremony of washing the feet observed by the members of some Christian sects in imitation of the act of the Savior, especially by those of the Greek church, who perform it on the Thursday before Easter

Nis [A S *nis*, *nys*, from *ne*, not, and *is*, *ys*, is.] Is not [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Ni'san, *n* [Heb *nisân*] A month of the Jewish calendar, being the first month of the civil year, answering to the month of April It was originally called *Abib*, but began to be called *Nisan* after the captivity *Kitto.*

Ni'sey, *n* [Perh fr Fr *niais*, a simpleton. See NIAIS] A simpleton, a fool "To win applause from gaping *niseys*" *Hudibras Redivivus*, 1707.

Nī'sī, *conj* [Lat] Unless, if not.

☞ In legal proceedings this word is used to indicate that any order, &c, shall take effect at a given time, *unless* before that time the order, &c, is modified, or something else is done to prevent its taking effect Continuance *nisi* is a conditional continuance of the case till the next term of the court, *unless* otherwise disposed of in the mean time

Nisi prius (*Law*), unless before —a phrase applied to terms of court held generally by a single judge, with a jury, for the trial of jury causes The term originated in a legal fiction An issue of fact being made up, it is, according to the English practice appointed by the entry on the record, or written proceedings, to be tried by a jury from the county of which the proceedings are dated, at Westminster, *unless before* the day appointed (*nisi prius*) the judges shall have come to the county in question, which they always do and there try the cause *Brande Tomlins New Am Cyc*

Nit, *n.* [A S *hnitu*, L Ger *nete*, D *neet*, Icel *nyt*, *nit*, for *knit*, Sw *gnet*, Dan *gnid*, O H. Ger *niz*, for *hnî*, N H Ger *nes*, allied to Gr *κόνις*, *κόνιδος*, Russ & Pol *gnida*, Bohem *hnida*, W. *nedd*] The egg of a louse or other small insect

Nī'ten cy, *n* [Lat *nitens*, p pr of *niterc*, to shine] (*Rare*)

1 Brightness, luster

2 [From Lat *nitens*, p pr of *niti*, to strive] Endeavor, effort *Boyle*

Nī'ter, } *n* [Fr & Pr *nitre*, Sp, It, & Pg *nitro*,
Nī'tre, } Lat *nitrum*, Gr. *νίτρον* Cf NATRON]

1 (*Chem*) A white, crystalline, semi transparent salt, nitrate of potassa, having a pungent, saline taste It occurs in nature as a crust of minute, silky crystals, and often as the result of the decomposition of animal matter in the presence of bases. It is largely used as an antiseptic, also in the manufacture of gunpowder, and in medicine as a diuretic and refrigerant,—called also *saltpeter*.

2 The native carbonate of soda, natron. [*Obs. and very rare*]

As he that taketh away a garment in cold weather, and as vinegar upon *niter*, so is he that singeth songs to a heavy heart *Prov* xxv 20

For though thou wash thee with *niter*, and take thee much soap, yet thine iniquity is marked before me *Jer* ii 22

Cubic niter a deliquescent salt, nitrate of soda, found as a native incrustation, like niter, in Peru and Chili, whence it is known as *Chili saltpeter*

Nīth'ing, *n* [See NIDING] A coward, a dastard, a poltroon [*Obs*]

Nĭt'id, *a* [Lat. *nitidus*, from *niterc*, to shine, It & Sp *nitido*]

1. Bright, lustrous, shining *Boyle*

2. Gay, spruce, fine; — said of persons [*Rare*] *Reeve*

Nī'trate (45), *n.* [Fr. *nitrate*, It *nitrato*, N Lat *nitratum*, and *nitras*, *nitratis*, from Lat. *nitrum*. See NITER] (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base.

Nitrate of silver lunar caustic See under LUNAR — *Nitrate of soda* See under NITER

Nī'trā ted, *a.* 1 Combined with nitric acid.

2 (*Photog*) Prepared with nitrate of silver.

Nī'tra-tine, *n* (*Min*) A mineral occurring in transparent crystals, usually of a white, sometimes of a reddish, gray, or lemon yellow color, native nitrate of soda *Dana.*

Nī'tre, *n* See NITER

Nī'tri-a ry, *n* An artificial bed of decomposing animal matter for the manufacture of niter.

Nī'tric, *a* [Fr *nitrique*, It *nitrico*, N Lat. *nitricus*, from Lat *nitrum* See NITER] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen

Nitric acid a powerful, corrosive acid, containing five equivalents of oxygen and one of nitrogen — *Nitric oxide* an acid composed of oxygen and nitrogen, in the proportion of two equivalents of the former to one of the latter

Nī'tri fi cā'tion, *n* [Fr *nitrification*. See *infra*.]

1 The process of forming niter by the decomposition of animal matter

2 The process of converting into niter.

Nī'tri fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NITRIFIED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* NITRIFYING] [Fr *nitrifier*, Lat. *nitrum* and *facere*, to make See NITER] To convert into niter.

Nī'trite, *n* [Fr *nitrite* See NITER] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of nitrous acid with a base

Nī'tro-ā-ē'ri-al, *a.* [See NITER and AERIAL.] Containing, or consisting of, niter and air *Ray.*

Nī'tro-bĕn'zole, *n* (*Chem.*) A liquid formed by treating benzole with nitric acid, and used as a substitute for the essence of bitter almonds in perfumery

Nī'tro-gen, *n* [Fr. *nitrogène*, from Lat *nitrum*, Gr *νίτρον*, and Lat *genere, gignere*, Gr *γενειν, γείνεσθαι, γενεσθαι, γίγνεσθαι*, to produce, bring forth] (*Chem*) A gaseous element, without taste, odor, or color, forming nearly four fifths of common air, and incapable of supporting life, azote It is almost inert, chemically, but forms, by combination, nitric acid and ammonia, and is uniformly present in animal tissues Its specific gravity is 0 94, its atomic weight, 14

Nī'tro-gen-īze, *v t* [*imp & p p* NITROGENIZED, *p pr & vb n.* NITROGENIZING] To imbue with nitrogen

Nī trŏj'e nŭs, *a* [Fr *nitrogene* See *supra*] Pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen

Nī'tro-lĕū'cate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of nitroleucic acid with a base

Nī'tro-lĕū'cic, *a* [Fr *nitroleucique*, from Lat *nitrum* and Eng *leucine*, Fr *leucine*, from Gr *λευκός*, white See NITER] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, nitric acid and leucine, as, *nitro leucic* acid

Nī-trŏm'e ter, *n* [Fr *nitrometre*, from Lat *nitrum* and Gr *μετρον*, measure See NITER] (*Chem*) An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of niter *Ure*

Nī'tro-mū'rī ăt'ic, *a* [Fr *nitromuriatique*, from Lat *nitrum* and Fr *muriatique*, Lat *muriaticus* See NITER and MURIATIC] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or composed of, nitric acid and muriatic acid, — said of an acid formed by mixing nitric and muriatic (or hydrochloric) acid, and which was formerly called *aqua regia*, from its solvent power over gold, the king of the metals *Brande*

Nī-trōse', *a* Pertaining to, or containing, niter, nitrous

Nī'trous, *a* [Lat *nitrosus*, Fr *nitreux*, Pr *nitros*, Sp, Pg, & It *nitroso* See NITER] Pertaining to, or containing, niter, partaking of the qualities of niter, or resembling it

Nitrous acid (*Chem*), an acid composed of nitrogen and oxygen in which the oxygen is in a lower proportion than that in which the same elements form nitric acid — *Nitrous oxide* a gas composed of one equivalent of oxygen and one of nitrogen, — sometimes, from its effects on the animal system when inhaled, called *exhilarating* or *laughing gas*

Nī'try, *a* Nitrous, pertaining to niter, producing niter

Nĭt'ter, *n.* [From *nit*] The horse louse, an insect that deposits nits on horses

Nĭt'ti ly, *adv* Lousily [*Obs*]

Nĭt'ty, *a* [From *nit*] Full of nits, abounding with nits

Nĭt'ty, *a* [Lat *nitidus*, shining] Shining, elegant, spruce "O sweet, *nitty* youth" *Marston*

Nī'val, *a* [Lat *nivalis*, from *nix, nivis*, snow] Abounding with snow, snowy [*Obs*]

Nīv'e-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *niveus*, from *nix, nivis*, snow] Snowy, resembling snow, partaking of the qualities of snow [*Rare*] *Browne*

Nī-sōse', *n* [Lat *nix, nivis*, snow] The fourth month of the French republican calendar, dating from Sept 22, 1792 It commenced Dec 21 or 22, and ended Jan 19 or 20 See VENDÉMIAIRE

Nī-zăm', *n* [Hind & Ar *nizam*, order, disposition, a ruler or sovereign prince, from Ar *nazama*, to arrange, govern] The title of the native sovereigns of Hyderabad, in India, derived from *Nizamul Mulk*, who, after the death of Aurungzebe, obtained possession of the Mohammedan conquests in the Deccan, and whose name was assumed as a title by his successors in the sovereignty *Eng Cyc*

Nī'zey, *n* The same as NISEY

Nō, *adv.* [A-S & O Frics *na*, Skr *na*, Per *nah* Cf NAI] Nay, — a word of denial or refusal, expressing a negative Before an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, it is used instead of *not*, for *in no respect* or *degree*, or *not at all*, as, *no* longer, *no* shorter After another negative it is emphatic

There is none righteous, *no*, not one *Rom* iii 10

☞ In early English, *no* answered questions negatively framed, and *nay* those not including a negative See NAY

Nō, *a* [O Eng *non*, abbreviated from *none*, q v] Not any, not one, none

Let there be *no* strife between me and thee *Gen* xiii 8

That goodness is *no* name, and happiness *no* dream *Byron*

Nō, *n*, *pl* NŌES 1 A refusal by use of the word *no*, a denial

2 A negative vote, one who votes in the negative, as, to call for the ayes and *noes*, the *noes* have it

No ĕ'chi an (110) (Synop, § 130), *a* Pertaining to Noah, the patriarch, or to his time

Nōb, *n* [See *knob*] 1 The head [*Low*]

2 Hence, a person in a superior position in life, a nobleman [*Slang*]

3 One who holds out for higher wages in a strike [*Eng*] *Thackeray*

Nŏb'bler, *n* A wine glass of spirits [*Eng*]

No-bĭl'ia-ry, *n.* [Fr. *nobiliaire*, Sp. *nobiliario*, See NOBLE.] A history of noble families. [*Obs*]

No-bĭl'i-fȳ, *v t.* [Lat *nobilis*, noble, and *facere*, to make] To make noble, to dignify, to exalt, to nobilitate. [*Obs*]

No bĭl'i-tāte, *v t.* [Lat. *nobilitare, nobilitatum*, It *nobilitare*, Pr *nobilitar*, O Fr. *nobiliter.*] To make noble, to ennoble [*Obs*]

No bĭl'i-tā'tion, *n* [O Fr *nobilitation*] The act of making noble. [*Obs*] *More*

No-bĭl'i-ty, *n* [Lat *nobilitas*, It *nobilità*, Pr *nobilitat, nobletat*, O. Fr. *nobilited*, Fr *noblesse* See NOBLE]

1 The quality of being noble, as, (*a*) Dignity, greatness, grandeur, elevation, superiority of mind or of quality, commanding excellence, eminence

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it *Sidney*

They thought it great their sovereign to control,
And named their pride *nobility* of soul *Dryden*

(*b*) Noble birth, patrician dignity, antiquity of family, distinction by rank, station, and title

When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood and titles in the story of Sigismunda *Dryden*

2 Those who are noble, the collective body of titled and privileged persons in a state, the aristocratic and patrician class, the peerage, as, the English *nobility*, French, German, Russian *nobility*

Nō'ble, *a* [*compar* NOBLER, *superl* NOBLEST] [Fr, Pr, & Sp *noble*, Pg *nobre*, It *nobile*, from Lat *nobilis*, that can be or is known, well known, famous, high born, noble, from *noscere, novi*, to know]

1 Possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, or the like, exalted, superior, above whatever is low, mean, degrading, or dishonorable, as, a *noble* mind, a *noble* heart, the *noblest* part of the body

Statues, with winding ivy crowned, belong
To *noble* poets for a *nobler* song *Dryden*

To vice industrious, but to *nobler* deeds
Timorous *Milton*

2 Grand, stately, magnificent, splendid, as, a *noble* edifice

3 Specifically, of exalted rank, distinguished by birth, station, or title, from the masses, of aristocratic or patrician family, high-born, as, of *noble* blood, a *noble* personage

☞ *Noble* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *noble born, noble-hearted, noble minded, noble-spirited*, and the like

Noble metals, gold, silver, platinum, and other metals, which can be separated from oxygen by heat alone *Ure*

Syn. — Honorable, worthy, dignified, elevated, exalted sublime, great eminent, illustrious, renowned, stately splendid, magnificent, grand, magnanimous, generous, liberal, free

Nō'ble, *n* 1 A person of rank above a commoner, a nobleman, a peer

2 A money of account, and, formerly, a gold coin, of the value of 6s 8d sterling, or about $1 61

3 (*Ichth*) A small marine fish, *Aspidophorus Europæus*, the armed bull-head

Nō'ble, *v t* To make noble, to ennoble [*Obs*] "*Nobled* by fame" *Surrey*

Nō'ble-man, *n*, *pl* NŌ'BLE MEN One of the nobility, a noble, a peer, one who enjoys rank above a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office, or by patent

Nō'ble ness, *n* 1 The quality of being noble, greatness, dignity, ingenuousness, magnanimity, elevation of mind or of station, nobility

His purposes are full of honesty, *nobleness*, and integrity *Bp Taylor*

Greatness of mind and *nobleness* their seat
Build in her loveliest *Milton*

2 Grandeur, stateliness, as, the *nobleness* of an edifice

No blĕss', or **Nō'bless** } (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr
No-blĕsse', or **Nō'blesse** } *noblesse*, Pr *noblessa, nobleza*, Sp *nobleza*, Pg *nobreza*, O It *nobilezza* See NOBLE]

1 Dignity, greatness, noble birth or condition [*Obs*] *Spenser B Jonson*

2 The nobility, persons of noble rank collectively, including males and females *Dryden*

Nō'ble-wŏm'an, *n* *pl* NŌ'BLE-WOM'EN (wĭm'-en) A female of noble rank

Nō'bly, *adv* 1 Of noble extraction, descended from a family of rank, as, *nobly* born or descended

2 With greatness of soul, heroically, with magnanimity, as, a deed *nobly* done

3 Splendidly magnificently

Where could an emperor's ashes have been so *nobly* lodged as in the midst of his metropolis, and on the top of so exalted a monument? *Addison.*

Syn — Illustriously, honorably, magnanimously, heroically worthily, eminently, grandly, magnificently, splendidly

Nō'bŏd-y, *n* 1 No person, no one, not any body.

2 Hence, a person of no influence or importance, an insignificant or contemptible person [*Colloq*]

Nō'cake, *n* [Corrupted from Indian *nookhik*, meal *Palfrey*] A kind of food used by the American Indians, consisting of Indian corn parched, beaten to powder, and mixed with water so as to form a sort of paste.

Nō'cent, *a.* [Lat. *nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere*, to hurt It. & O Sp. *nocente*, Fr. *nuisant.*]

1. Doing hurt, or having a tendency to hurt hurtful, mischievous, as, *nocent* qualities. *Watts*

2 Guilty, wicked, — the opposite of *innocent* [*Obs*]

Nō'cent-ly, *adv* Hurtfully; injuriously. [*Rare*

Nō'clve, *a* [Lat *nocivus*, from *nocere*, to hurt, It Sp, & Pg *nocivo*, Pr *nociu*] Hurtful, injurious [*Obs*] *Hooker*

Nŏck, *n* [O D *nocke*, notch, Ir. *neag, eag*] A notch, as of an arrow [*Obs*]

He took his arrow by the *nock* *Chapman*

Nŏck, *v. t* To place in the notch, to fix to the string, as an arrow [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Noc-tăm'bu-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *noctambulation*, from Lat *nox, noctis*, night, and *ambulare*, to walk.] A rising from bed and walking in sleep [*Obs.*]

Noc-tăm'bu-list, *n* [Fr *noctambule.* See *supra*] One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep, a somnambulist [*Rare*]

Noc-tăm'bu-lo, *n.* A sleep-walker, a noctambulist [*Obs*] *Bp owne*

Noc-tĭb'ra, *n* [Gr *νύξ, νυκτός*, night, and *βοᾶος* leaping] (*Zool*) A genus of quadrumanous nocturnal animals, allied to the lemur, found in South America

Noc-tid'i al, *n* [Lat *nox, noctis*, night, and *dies* day] Comprising a night and a day [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Noc tif'er-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *noctifer*, from *nox, noctis* night, and *ferre*, to bring, Fr. *noctifère*] Bringing night [*Obs*]

Nŏc'ti-lū'cą, *n* [Lat *noctiluca*, something that shines by night, from *nox, noctis*, night, and *lucere* to shine, Fr *noctiluque*] That which shines by night, — an old name for *phosphorus* *Brande*

Nŏc'ti lū'cŏŭs, *a* Shining in the night

Noc-tiv'a gant, *a* [Lat *nox, noctis*, night, and *vagans*, p pr of *vagari*, to wander about] Wandering in the night, as animals for prey

Noc tiv'a gā'tion, *n* [Lat *nox, noctis*, night, and *vagari*, to wander about] A roving in the night

Noc-tiv'a-gŏŭs, *a* [Lat *noctivagus*, from *nox noctis*, night, and *vagus*, wandering about, Fr *noctivague*] The same as NOCTIVAGANT. See NOCTIVAGANT

Nŏc'to-grăph, *n* [Gr *νύξ, νυκτός*, night, darkness, and *γράφειν*, to write] A kind of writing frame for the blind *Simmonds*

Nŏc'tu-a ry, *n* [Lat *noctu*, by night, from *nox, noctis*, night] An account of what passes in the night, a nightly journal, — distinguished from *diary* [*Rare*] *Addison*

Nŏc'tŭle, *n* [Fr. *noctule*, N Lat *noctula*, diminutive of Lat *noctua*, a night owl, from *noctu*, by night Cf *supra*] (*Zool*) A large species of European bat, the *Vespertilio* (or *Noctulna*) *altvolans*

Nŏc'tŭrn, *n* [Fr *nocturne*, from Lat *nocturnus*, belonging to the night See *infra*]

1 An office of devotion, or act of religious service by night

2 One of the portions into which the Psalter was divided, each consisting of nine psalms, designed to be used at such a night service *Hook*

Noc-tŭr'nal, *a* [Lat *nocturnalis* and *nocturnus*, from *nox*, night, *noctu*, by night, Pr *nocturnal, nocturn*, Sp *nocturnal, nocturno*, It *notturno*, Fr. *nocturne*]

1 Pertaining to, done, or occurring at night, as, *nocturnal* darkness, cries, expeditions, and the like.

From gilded roofs depending lamps display
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day *Dryden*

2 Having a habit of seeking food at night, as, *nocturnal* birds and insects

Noc-tŭr'nal, *n* An instrument for taking the altitude of the stars, &c, formerly used at sea. [*Obs*]

Noc-tŭr'nal-ly, *adv* By night, nightly

Noc tŭrne', *n.* [Fr] (*Mus*) A night piece, or serenade

Noc tŭr'no, *n* [It] (*Mus*) The same as NOCTURNE

Nŏc'ŭ-ment, *n* [L Lat *nocumentum*, from *nocere*, to hurt, It & Sp *nocumento*] Harm, injury, detriment [*Obs*]

Nŏc'ŭ-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *nocuus*, from *nocere*, to hurt] Hurtful [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Nŏc'ŭ-ŏŭs ly, *adv* Hurtfully, injuriously [*Obs*]

Nŏd, *v t* [Probably allied to Lat *nutare* Cf W *nodi*, to mark, to note, *nôd*, token, mark, Lat *notare*, to mark, *nota*, mark, Dan *node*, pl *noder*, gestures, carriage of body]

1 To bend or incline the upper part, with a quick motion, as, *nodding* plumes. "The *nodding* verdure of its brow" *Thomson*

2 To incline the head with a quick motion, to make a slight bow, to make a motion of assent, or of salutation, with the head, as, to *nod* at one.

Sit in a chair of state, and *nod* *Beau. & Fl*

3 To be drowsy.

Your predecessors, contrary to other authors, never pleased their readers more than when they were *nodding* *Addison*

Nŏd, *v t* [*imp. & p. p.* NODDED, *p. pr. & vb n.* NODDING]

1 To incline or bend, as the head or top; to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsiness with

2. To signify by a nod; as, to *nod* approbation.

Nŏd, *n.* 1. A dropping or bending forward of the upper part or top of any thing

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down *Shak.*

2. Hence, a quick downward or forward motion of the head, in assent, in familiar salutation, in drowsiness, as a signal, or in command.

A look or a *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiss. *Locke*

3 [Cf Lat *numen*, for *nutamen*] An intimation of a wish, or any emotion, a command

Nŏd'al, *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a node, as, a *nodal* point

Nodal line, or *point*, in a vibrating plate or cord, that line or point which remains at rest while the other parts of the body are in a state of vibration

Nō-dā'ted, *a* [Lat. *nodatus*, p p of *nodare*, to make knotty, from *nodus*, knot] Knotted

Nodated hyperbola (*Geom*), a certain curve having two branches which intersect each other

No-dā'tion, *n* [Lat *nodatio*, from *nodare* See *supra*] The act of making a knot, or the state of being knotted [*Rare*]

Nŏd'den, *a* Bent, inclined [*Obs*] *Thomson*

Nŏd'der, *n.* One who nods, a drowsy person

Nŏd'ding, *a* (*Bot*) Curved so that the apex hangs down, having the top bent downward

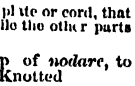

Nodding

Nŏd'dle, *n* [Probably from *nod*, because it is the nodding part of the body]

1 The head, —used jocosely or contemptuously

Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle* *L'Estrange*

2. The back part of the head or neck [*Obs*]

Of that whiche ordeineth dooe procede—Imaginacion in the forhed, Reason in the braine, Remembraunce in the *nodel* *Sir T Elyot*, 1541

For occasion (as it is in the common verse) turneth a bald *noddle*, after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken *Bacon*

After that fasten cupping glasses to the *noddle* of the neck. *Burrough*, 1624

Nŏd'dy, *n* [Probably from *nod*, because a person who is frequently nodding, as in assent, may be easily looked upon as a fool]

1 A simpleton, a fool.

2. (*Ornith*) A sea-fowl, the booby See BOOBY

Noddy (*Sterna stolida*)

3 A game at cards, anciently common, and not yet wholly out of use *Hallwell*

4. A small, two wheeled vehicle, usually drawn by one horse

Nōde, *n* [Lat *nodus*, It & Sp *nodo*, Fr *nœud*]

1 A knot, a knob, a protuberance, a swelling

2 Specifically, (*a*) (*Astron*) One of the two points where the orbit of a planet, or comet, intersects the ecliptic, or the orbit of a satellite intersects that of its primary (*b*) (*Bot*) The joint of a stem, or the part whence a leaf, or pair of leaves, springs. *Gray* (*c*) (*Dialing*) A hole in the gnomon of a dial, by the light passing through which the hour of the day, the parallels of the sun's declination, his place in the ecliptic, and the like, are shown (*d.*) (*Geom*) The oval figure, or knot, formed by the folding of a curve upon itself (*e*) (*Mech*) The point at which the lines of a funicular machine meet from different angular directions *W R Johnson* (*f*) (*Poet*) The knot, intrigue, or plot of a piece, or the chief difficulty (*g*) (*Med*) A hard concretion or incrustation which forms around joints attacked with rheumatism or gout, sometimes also other swellings of the joints *Dunglison* (*h*) (*Mus*) One of the fixed points of a sonorous chord, at which it divides itself, when it vibrates by aliquot parts, and produces the harmonic sounds.

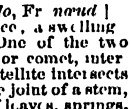

Node (*Geom*)

Ascending node (*Astron*), the node at which the body is passing northerly, marked with the symbol ☊, called the *Dragon's Head* —*Descending node*, the node at which the body is moving southwardly, marked thus ☋, called *Dragon's Tail* — *Line of nodes*, a straight line joining the two nodes of an orbit

Nŏd'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the nodes, from a node to the same node again, as, the *nodical* revolutions of the moon.

No-dōse', *a.* [Lat *nodosus*, from *nodus*, knot It & Pg. *nodoso*, Fr *noueux*] Having knots or swelling joints, knotted

No-dŏs'i-ty, *n* [Lat *nodositas*, from *nodosus*, Fr *nodosité*, It *nodosità*, Pr. *nodozitat*]

1. Knottiness

2. A node, a knot, a swelling *Holland*

No-dō'sous, }
Nō'dous, } *a* Nodose, knotty. [*Obs*]

Nŏd'u-lar, *a.* [Fr *nodulaire*] Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule or knot

Nŏd'ule (77), *n.* [Lat. *nodulus*, diminutive of *nodus*, knot, Fr. *nodule*, It. *nodulo*.] A rounded mass of irregular shape

Nodulous Root

Nŏd'ŭled, *a.* Having little knots or lumps.

Nŏd'ŭ-lōse, } *a* (*Bot*) Having small
Nŏd'ŭ-lous, } knots or irregular prominences, somewhat nodose. *Loudon.*

Nō'el, *n* See NOWEL

Nō'e-măt'ic, } *a* [Gr *νοῆμα*, the understanding See *infra*] Of, or relating to, the understanding [*Obs*] "No active *noematical* idea" *Cudworth*

Nō-ĕ'mics, *n sing* [Gr *νοημα*, the understanding See *infra*] The science of the understanding, intellectual science. [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

No-ĕ'tian, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of the followers of *Noetus*, who lived in the third century, and who denied the distinct personality of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost *Brande & Cox*

No-ĕt'ic, } *a* [Gr *νοητικος*, from *νοεῖν*, to perceive, from *νοος*, *νοῦς*, mind, intellect] Designating, or pertaining to, the higher intellectual powers.

I would employ the word *noetic* to express all those cognitions which originate in the mind itself *Sir W Hamilton*

Nŏg, *n* [An abbreviation of *noggin*]

1 A little pot a noggin.

2 A kind of strong ale *Halliwell.*

3 A block of wood, of the size and shape of a brick, inserted in the interior walls of a building, as a hold for the wood work *Gwilt*

4 A square piece of wood used to support the roof of a mine [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

5 A wooden pin

Nŏg'gen, *a* [Properly made of hemp, from Prov Eng *nogs*, hemp] Made of hemp, hence, hard, rough, harsh [*Obs*] *King Charles*

Nŏg'gin, *n* [Ir *noigin*, Gael *noigean*]

1 A small mug or wooden cup

2 A measure equivalent to a gill [*Prov Eng*]

Nŏg'ging, *n* [From Prov Eng *nog*, to fill up the interstices in a wooden building with brick-work, from *nog*, a square piece of wood supporting the roof, e g, of a mine] A partition of scantlings filled with bricks

Nol'ance, *n* [Written also *noyance*] [Abbreviated from *annoyance*, q v] Annoyance, trouble, mischief, inconvenience [*Obs*] *Shak*

Nole, *v t* To annoy [*Obs*] *Tusser*

Nol'er, *n* The same as ANNOYER [*Obs*] *Tusser.*

Nolls, *n pl* Short pieces and knots of wool separated by combing *Simmonds*

Nolnt, *v t* To anoint [*Obs*] See ANOINT

Nol'ous, *a* Annoying troublesome [*Obs*] *Tusser*

Noise, *n* [O Fr *noise*, *nose*, strife, quarrel, noise, Pr *nausa*, *noysa*, *nosa*, from Lat *noxa*, hurt in jury, from *nocere*, to hurt, but the Provençal word seems to be from *nausea*, sea sickness, sickness, disgust]

1 Sound of any kind, audible tone, resonance perceptible to the ear, as, a loud *noise*, a shrill *noise*

The heavens turn about in a most rapid motion without *noise* to us perceived *Bacon*

2 Especially, over loud, empty, confused, or senseless sound, clamor, din

What *noise* have we about transplantation of diseases and transfusion of blood! *Baker*

3 Frequent talk, public conversation, stir

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much *noise* in all ages, and never caught the least infection *Spectator*

4 Music, in general a concert [*Obs*] *Milton*

5 A set or company of musicians, a band [*Obs*]

The king has his *noise* of gypsies, as well as of bearwards, and other minstrels *B Jonson*

Syn.—Cry, outcry clamor, din, clatter, tumult, uproar

Noise, *v i.* To sound loud

Harm those terrors did me none though *noising* loud *Milton*

Noise, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NOISED, *p. pr* & *vb n.* NOISING.]

1 To spread by rumor or report

All these sayings were *noised* abroad *Luke* i 65

2 To disturb with noise *Dryden*

Noise'ful (noiz'ful), *a* Making, or attended with, much noise or talk, loud, clamorous [*Obs*]

Noise'less (noiz'les), *a* Making no noise or bustle, silent, as, the *noiseless* foot of time "So *noiseless* would I live" *Dryden*

Noise'less-ly, *adv* Without noise, silently

Noise'less ness, *n* A state of silence

Noi-sĕtte', *n* (*Bot*) A species of rose, deriving its name from Louis Noisette, of France It is chiefly a running rose, and has, in its original type, a pink flower, and is without scent By being hybridized with the tea rose, it produces a yellow flower having the fragrance of the tea rose

The great yellow *noisette* swings its canes across the window *C Kingsley*

Nois'i ly (noiz'i-li), *adv.* With noise, with making a noise

Nois'i-ness (noiz'i nes), *n* The state of being noisy, loudness of sound, clamorousness

Nois'ŏme (noi'sum), *a.* [For *noisesome*, from O Fr *noise*, but with the sense of Lat. *noxa*, and the Eng. termination *some* Cf O. Fr. *noisir*, to hurt, from Lat *nocere*, to hurt See *supra.*]

1 Noxious to health, hurtful, mischievous, unwholesome, insalubrious, destructive, as, *noisome* winds, *noisome* effluvia, *noisome* pestilence

2 Offensive to the smell or other senses, disgusting, fetid "Foul breath is *noisome*" *Shak.*

Syn — Noxious, unwholesome, insalubrious, mischievous, destructive —NOISOME, NOXIOUS These words have to a great extent been interchanged, but there is now a tendency to make a distinction between them A thing which is *noxious* inflicts evil directly, as, a *noxious* plant, *noxious* practices, &c, a thing which is *noisome* operates with a remoter influence, as, *noisome* vapors a *noisome* pestilence, &c, and has the additional sense of *disgusting* A garden may be free from *noxious* weeds or animals, but, if recently covered with manure it may be filled with a *noisome* smell

Kill *noxious* animals where 'tis sin to save;
'Tis only just prerogative we have *Dryden.*
The only prison that enslaves the soul
Is the dark habitation where she dwells
As in a *noisome* dungeon *Bellingham.*

Nol'sŏme ly (noi'sum li), *adv* With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam

Nol'sŏme ness (noi'sum nes), *n.* Unwholesomeness, offensiveness to the smell, quality that disgusts

Nois'y (noiz'y), *a* [*compar* NOISIER, *superl* NOISIEST] [From *noise*]

1 Making a noise or loud sound clamorous, turbulent, boisterous, as, the *noisy* crowd

2 Full of noise "The *noisy* town" *Dryden.*

No li-mē-tăn'ge re, *n* [Lat, touch me not]

1 (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of different genera, as the balsamine or *impatiens*, so named because, on being touched when ripe, it discharges its seeds from the capsule with considerable force (*b*) A species of *Momordica* or *Echalium*, called the *wild* or *squirting cucumber* (*c*) A powerfully stinging species of nettles

Noli-me-tangere (*Impatiens*)

2 (*Med*) An ulcerous cutaneous disease (*Lupus exedens*), exceedingly destructive, but painless *Wilson*

No li'tion (no lish'un), *n* [Lat *nolle*, not to will, to be unwilling, from *ne*, not, and *velle* to will, to be willing] Adverse action of will, unwillingness, —opposed to *volition*

So long as the prayer is fervent, so long the man hath a *nolition* and a direct enmity against the lust *Bp Taylor.*

Nŏll, *n* [Probably contracted from *noddle* But cf. also A S *hnoll*, *cnoll*, top, O H Ger *knol*, top, head. Cf NOLL] The head, the noddle [*Obs*]

Nol lī'ti ty, *n* [Lat *nolle*, to be unwilling] The state of being unwilling, nolition [*Obs*]

Nŏl'le prŏs'e qui [Lat, to be unwilling to prosecute] (*Law*) To be unwilling to proceed; will not prosecute, —a phrase denoting that a plaintiff discontinues his suit, or the attorney for the public a prosecution, either wholly, or as to some count, or as to some of several defendants

Nŏ'lo con-tĕn'de re [Lat, I do not wish to contend] (*Law*) A plea, by the defendant, in a criminal prosecution, equivalent to that of "guilty," for all the purposes of that prosecution.

Nōlt, *n* Black cattle [*Prov Eng*] *W Scott.*

Nom (nōng), *n* [Fr] Name

Nom de guerre (nōng-de-gâr) literally, a name during the war hence a fictitious name of one assumed for a time —*Nom de plume* (nōm -de-ploom), literally a name of the pen hence, a name assumed by an author as his or her signature

Nŏm'ad, *n* [Gr *νομας*, *νομάδος*, pasturing, roaming without fixed home, from *νομός*, a pasture, from *νεμειν*, to pasture, graze, drive to pasture, Lat. *nomas*, *nomadis*, Fr , It , & Sp *nomade*] One of a race, or tribe, that has no fixed location, but wanders from place to place in search of game or pasture. [Sometimes written also *nomade*]

Nŏm'ade, *n* See NOMAD

No mā'di an, *n* The same as NOMAD [*Rare.*]

No măd'ic, *a* [Gr *νομαδικός* See *supra*] Pertaining to, or resembling, nomads, or their way of life, wandering, moving from place to place for subsistence as, a *nomadic* tribe

No măd'ic al ly, *adv* In a nomadic manner.

Nŏm'ad-ism, *n* The state of being a nomad.

Nŏm'ad ize, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* NOMADIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* NOMADIZING] To lead the life of a nomad: to wander with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage, to subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth

The Vogules *nomadize* chiefly about the Rivers Irtish, Oby, Kama, and Volga *Tooke*

Nō'man cy, *n* [Fr *nomancie*, *nomance*, abbreviated from *onomancie*, for *onomatomancie* See ONOMANCY] The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names.

Nŏm'arch, *n.* [Gr. *νομός*, a district, and *ἄρχειν*, to rule.] The ruler, or chief magistrate, of a district, or division of a province, as among the modern Greeks.

Nŏm'bles (nŭm'blz), *n pl.* [Fr. *nombles*, *numbles*, from Lat. *lumbulus*, diminutive of *lumbus*, a loin Cf NUMBLES, UMBLES, and HUMBLES] The entrails of a deer, the umbles. [Written also *numbles.*] *Johnson*

Nŏm'bril, *n* [Fr *nombril*, for *lombril*, i e, *ombril*, with the article, from Lat as if diminutive of *umbilicus*, the navel, Pr *ombelic*, Sp *ombligo*, It *ombelico*, from Lat *umbilicus*] (*Her*) A point half way between the fesse point and the middle base point of an escutcheon,—called also *navel point.* See ESCUTCHEON.

Nŏme, *n* [Gr *νομός*, from *νέμειν*, to deal out, distribute, to pasture, feed on, eat]

1 A province or tract of country.

2. (*Anc Gr. Mus.*) Any melody determined by inviolable rules.

3 (*Surg*) A phagedenic ulcer *Dunglison.*

4 [Lat. *nomen*] (*Ilg*) A term. [*Obs*] See TERM

Nō'men-clā'tor, *n* [Lat , from *nomen*, name, and *calare*, equivalent to Gr *καλεῖν*, to call, It *nomenclatore*, O Sp *nomenclator*, Fr *nomenclateur*]

1 A person who calls things or persons by their names.

☞ In Rome, candidates for office were attended each by a *nomenclator*, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons they met, and whose votes they wished to solicit

2 One who gives names to things, or who settles and adjusts the nomenclature of any art or science

Nō'men-clā'tress, *n* A female nomenclator

Nō'men-clāt'ŭr al (klā'tyr), *a* Pertaining or according to a nomenclature

Nō'men-clāt'ŭr e (53) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *nomenclature*, Sp , It , & Lat *nomenclatura*. See *supra*]

1. A list, or catalogue, of the more usual and important words in a language, with their significations, a vocabulary or dictionary [*Rare*]

2. A peculiar system of technical names adopted by an individual, or a school, in any particular branch of science, terminology as, the *nomenclature* of botany or of chemistry, the *nomenclature* of Lavoisier and his associates

Nō'men-clāt'ŭr-ist, *n.* One skilled in nomenclature.

Nō'mi-al, *n.* [See NOMF, 4] (*Ilg*) A term See TERM

Nŏm'i-nal, *a* [Lat *nominalis*, from *nomen*, *nominis*, a name, Fr & Sp *nominal*, It *nominale*]

1 Pertaining to a name or names, consisting in names

2 Existing in name only, as, a *nominal* distinction or difference

He passed eighteen months in *nominal* attendance on lectures *Macaulay*

Nŏm'i-nal, *n.* 1 A nominalist [*Obs*]

2 (*Gram*) A word formed or derived from a noun, especially a verb so formed [*Rare*]

Nŏm'i-nal-ĭşm, *n* [Fr *nominalisme.*] The principles of the nominalists

Nŏm'i-nal-ĭst, *n* [Fr *nominal*, *nominaliste*] (*Metaph*) One of a sect of philosophers in the middle ages, who adopted the opinion of Roscelin, that general conceptions, or universals, exist in name only.

Nŏm'i-nal-ĭst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the nominalists

Nŏm'i-nal-īze, *v t.* To convert into a noun [*Obs*]

Nŏm'i-nal-ly, *adv* In a nominal manner, by name, or in name only

Nŏm'i-nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NOMINATED, *p pr* & *vb. n* NOMINATING] [Lat *nominare*, *nominatum*, from *nomen*, *nominis*, name, It *nominare*, Sp *nominar*, *nombrar*, Pg. *nomear*, Pr. *nommar*, Fr. *nommer*]

1 To mention by name, to name.

I could *nominate* some that, in effect, make the same reckoning of letters. *Harvey*

2. To call, to entitle; to denominate. [*Rare*] *Spenser*

3. To name, or designate by name, for an office or place, to appoint, especially, to name for an election, choice, or appointment; to propose by name, or offer the name of, as a candidate for an office or place.

Nŏm'i-nate ly, *adv.* By name; particularly [*Obs*]

Nŏm'i-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *nominatio*, Fr. *nomination*, Pr. *nominacio*, Sp *nominacion*, It. *nominazione.*]

1. The act of naming or nominating; the state of being nominated

2. The power of nominating, or designating, to an office "The *nomination* of persons to places being a prerogative of the king" *Clarendon.*

3 The denomination, or name. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Nŏm'i na-tĭve, *a* [Lat *nominativus*, Pr. *nominatiu.*] Giving a name, naming, designating,—said of that case, or form, of a noun which stands as the subject of a verb.

Nŏm'i na-tĭve, *n.* [Lat. *nominativus*, It. & Sp. *nominativo*, Pr. *nominatiu*, Fr *nominatif.*] (*Gram.*) The case in which the subject of a verb stands

Nŏm'i-na-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In the manner of the nominative.

Nŏm'i nā'tor, *n.* [Lat *nominator*, It *nominatore*, Sp *nominador*, *nombrador*, Fr. *nominateur.*] One who nominates

Nŏm'i nee', *n.* [O Fr as if *nominé*, for N Fr *nommé*, p. p. of *nommer*, Lat *nominare.* See NOMINATE]

1 One who has been named, or proposed, for an office *Bouvier*

2 A person named, or designated, by another, to any office, duty, or position, one nominated, or proposed, for or for election to office

Nŏm'i nŏr, *n* One who points out, or nominates, to an office, or the like

No-mŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *nomographie*, Gr *νομογραφία*, from *νόμος*, law, and *γράφειν*, to write] A treatise on laws

No mŏl'o gy, *n* The science of the laws of the mind, rational psychology *Sir W Hamilton*

Nŏm'o-thēte, *n* [Fr *nomothète*, Gr *νομοθέτης*, from *νόμος*, law, and *τίθεναι*, to put, place, assign, give, as a law] A lawgiver [*Rare*] *Smart*

Nŏm'o thĕt'ic, } *a* [Gr *νομοθετικός.* See *su-*
Nŏm'o-thĕt'ic-al, } *pra*] Legislative, enacting laws [*Rare*] *Bp Barlow*

Nŏn, *adv* [Lat *non*, O Lat *nænu*, *nenu*, *nœnum*, *nonum*, from *ne oenum*, or *ne unum*, not one Cf NIHILISM and NOT] Not —used in the English language as a prefix, generally and properly to substantives and verbs only, giving them a negative sense, ordering and varying their meaning, as do the prefixes *un* and *in* those of adjectives, as, *non*-residence, *non* performance, also, in some cases, prefixed to adjectives, as, *non* acid, *non*-electric.

Nŏn'-a-bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* 1 A want of ability

2 (*Law*) An exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause, when he is unable legally to commence a suit

Nŏn'-ac çĕd'ing, *a.* Not acceding

Nŏn'-ac çĕpt'ançe, *n.* Want of acceptance, or neglect to accept

Nŏn-ăç'id, *a* Not acid

Nŏn'-ac-quāint'ançe, *n* Want of acquaintance, the state of being unacquainted

Nŏn-ăc'qui-ĕs'çençe, *n* Refusal of acquiescence, failure to yield or comply.

Nŏn'-ad mĭs'sion, *n* Failure to be admitted.

Nŏn'-a-dūlt', *a* Not adult, immature

Nŏn'ăge, *n* [Prefix *non*, not, and *age*] The time of life before a person becomes of age, legal immaturity, minority

The human mind, in many respects, was still in its *nonage* *Coleridge*

Nŏn'aged, *a* Having the quality of nonage, being a minor, immature. "*Nonaged* youth" *Browne*

Nŏn'a ge nā'ri-an, *n* [Lat *nonagenarius*, containing, or consisting of, ninety, from *nonageni*, ninety each, from *nonaginta*, ninety, from *novem*, nine Fr *nonagénaire*, It & Sp *nonagenario*] One ninety years old

Nŏn'a ge sĭm'al, *a* [Fr *nonagésime*, from Lat *nonagesimus*, the ninetieth, from *nonaginta*, ninety See *supra*] Pertaining to a nonagesimal

Nŏn'a-gĕs'i-mal, *n* (*Astron*) The middle or highest point of that part of the ecliptic which is at any given moment above the horizon It is the ninetieth degree of the ecliptic, reckoned from the points in which it is intersected by the horizon *Bouvier*

Nŏn'a-gŏn, *n* [Fr *nonagone*, from Lat *novem*, nine, *nonus*, the ninth, and Gr *γωνία*, corner, angle. See ENNEAGON] (*Math*) A plane figure or polygon having nine sides and nine angles

Nŏn-ăl'ien ā'tion, *n* Failure to alienate, also, the state of not being alienated

Nŏn'-ap-pēar'ançe, *n* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend

Nŏn'-ap-point'ment, *n* Neglect of appointment

Nŏn'-ar-rĭv'al, *n* Failure to arrive

Nŏn'-as-sŭmp'sit [Lat , he did not undertake] (*Law*) The general issue in an action of assumpsit

Nŏn'-at-tĕnd'ançe, *n.* A failure to attend, omission of attendance

Nŏn'-at-tĕn'tion, *n.* Inattention.

Nŏn'-bi tū'mi-nous, *a* Containing no bitumen

Nŏnçe, *n* [*For the nonce*, or *for the nones*, a corruption of *for then once*] The present call or occasion, purpose,—chiefly used in the phrase *for the nonce.*

And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepared him
A chalice for the *nonce* *Shak*

Nŏn'chă-lançe' (nŏn'sha-lŏns'), *n* [Fr., from *nonchalant*: Fr *nonchalansa*, *nonchalença.* See *infra*] Indifference, carelessness, coolness

Nŏn'chă-lant' (nŏn'sha-lŏng'), *a* [Fr , from *nonchaloir*, to have no care for a thing, from prefix *non*, not, and *chaloir*, to concern one's self for, Pr & O Sp *caler*, It *calere*, from Lat *calere*, to glow, to glow in mind, to be warmed, inflamed, roused, Pr *nonchalen*, *nonchaler*,] Indifferent, careless, cool

Nŏn'-clāim, *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law, omission of claim.

Nŏn'-co-hē'sion, *n.* Want of cohesion.

Nŏn'-co-in'çi-dençe, *n.* Lack of coincidence.

Nŏn'-co-in'çi-dent, *a.* Not coincident.

Nŏn-cŏm'bat-ant, *n.* (*Mil.*) Any person connected with an army, or within the lines of an army, who does not make it his business to fight, as any one of the medical officers and their assistants, the chaplains, the musicians, teamsters, and others, also any of the citizens of a place occupied by an army, also, any one holding a similar position with respect to the navy

Nŏn'-com-mĭs'sioned (-mĭsh'und), *a.* Not having a commission

Non-commissioned officer (*Mil*), a warrant officer, receiving his certificate of rank from a subordinate authority, usually from the commander of a regiment, a sergeant, a corporal (*Naval*) subordinate officers in the naval service, as quartermaster, gunner's mate, and the like

Nŏn'-com-mĭt'tal, *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged, forbearance to commit one's self.

Nŏn'-com-mūn'ion (-mūn'yun), *n.* Neglect or failure of communion

Nŏn'-com-plē'tion, *n* Lack of completion; failure to complete

Nŏn'-com-plĭ'ançe, *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance

Nŏn'-com-plȳ'ing, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to comply

Nŏn sŏm'pos } [Lat] Not of sound
Nŏn sŏm'pos mĕn'tis } mind; not having the regular use of reason, hence, also, as a noun, an idiot, a lunatic, one devoid of reason, either by nature or by accident

Nŏn'-cŏn, *n* See NON CONTENT.

Nŏn'-con-clūd'ing, *a* Not ending or closing

Nŏn'-con-cŭr', *v i* To dissent or refuse to concur.

Nŏn'-con-cŭr'rençe, *n* A refusal to concur

Nŏn'-con dŭct'ing, *a* Not conducting, not transmitting a fluid, thus, in electricity, wax is a *non-conducting* substance

Nŏn'-con-dŭc'tion, *n.* The quality of not being able to conduct or transmit

Nŏn'-con dŭct'or, *n* A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit another substance or fluid, or which transmits it with difficulty, as, wool is a *non-conductor* of heat glass and dry wood are *non-conductors* of the electrical fluid

Nŏn'-con fôrm'ing, *a* Not conforming, declining conformity, especially, not conforming to the established church [*Eng*]

Nŏn'-con-fôrm'ist, *n* One who does not conform to an established church, especially, in England, one who refused to conform to the established church at the restoration of Charles II

Nŏn'-con-fôrm'i ty, *n* Neglect or failure of conformity, especially, in England, the neglect or refusal to unite with the established church in its rites and modes of worship

Nŏn ĕst' [Law Lat] It does not appear; it is not plain or clear.

Nŏn'-con-tā'gĭous, *a* Not contagious.

Nŏn'-con-tā'gĭous-ness, *n* The quality or state of being not communicable from a diseased to a healthy body

Nŏn'-con tĕm'po-rā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Not being contemporaneous, or not of contemporary origin.

Nŏn'-con-tĕnt', *n* (*British House of Lords.*) One who gives a negative vote, as not being satisfied with the measure.

☞ The word is sometimes abridged into *non-con*, and applied to any one who dissents, or expresses dissatisfaction

Nŏn'-con-trĭb'ŭ ting, } *a.* Not contributing.
Nŏn'-con trĭb'ŭ-to-ry, }

Nŏn'-de-lĭv'er-y, *n* A neglect or failure of delivery

Nŏn-dĭs'po sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* A failure to deposit or throw down

Nŏn'de-scrĭpt, *a* [Lat *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described] Not hitherto described, novel, hence, odd, abnormal, unclassifiable

Nŏn'de-scrĭpt, *n.* A thing not yet described; that of which no account or explanation has been given, something abnormal, or hardly classifiable.

Nŏn'-de-vĕl'op-ment, *n.* A failure of development

Nŏn'-dis-cŏv'er-y, *n.* Want of discovery.

Nōne (nŭn, 20), *a & pron* [A S *nân*, from *ne*, not, and *ân*, one. Cf Lat. *nemo*, from *ne*, not, and *homo*, man]

1 No one; not any thing;—frequently used also partitively, or as a plural, not any.

There is *none* that doeth good; no, not one *Ps* xiv. 3.
Six days ye shall gather it, but on the seventh day, which is the Sabbath, in it there shall be *none* *Ex.* xvi 26.
Terms of peace were *none* vouchsafed *Milton.*

2 No, not any,—rarely used adjectively, especially before a vowel, in old style; as, thou shalt have *none* assurance of thy life.

None of, not at all, not, also, nothing of;—used emphatically "They knew that I was *none of* the register that entered their admissions in the universities." *Fuller* —*None-so-pretty* (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Saxifraga* (*S umbrosa*), London pride

Nŏn'-e-lĕct', *n.* [Lat. *non*, not, and *electus*, elected] One not elected or chosen to salvation.

Nŏn'-e-lĕc'tion, *n.* Failure of election.

Nŏn'-e-lĕc'tric, } *a.* Not electric; conducting
Nŏn'-e-lĕc'tric-al, } the electric fluid.

Nŏn'-ĕ-lĕc'tric, *n.* A substance that is not an electric, or which transmits electricity, as metals.
Nŏn'-em-phăt'ic, *a.* Having no emphasis; unemphatic.
Nŏn'-em-phăt'ic-al, *a.* unemphatic.
Non-ĕn'ti-ty, *n.* 1. Non-existence, the negation of being.
2. A thing not existing
There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was a *nonentity*. *South.*
Nŏn'-E-pis'co-pal, *a.* Not Episcopal, not of the Episcopal church or denomination
Nŏn'-E-pis'co-pă'li-an, *n.* One who does not belong to the Episcopal church or denomination.
Nōneg, *n. pl* [Fr *nones*, Lat *nonæ*, from *nonus*, the ninth, for *novenus*, from *novem*, nine, so called because it was the ninth day before the Ides]
1 (*Roman Calendar*) The fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October The *nones* were nine days from the Ides, reckoning inclusively, according to the Roman method
2. [Fr. *none*, It & Sp *nona*] A season of prayer formerly observed at noon in the Roman Catholic church *Todd.*
Nŏn'-es sĕn'tial, *a.* Not essential
Nŏn'-es-sĕn'tial, *n* A thing not essential, that which is not necessary, nor of the highest consequence
Nŏn fē'cit rĕ'bĕllus [Law Lat, it is not his deed] (*Law*) The general issue in an action of debt on bond
Nŏn ĕst in-vĕn'tus [Lat, he is not found] (*Law*) The return of a sheriff on a writ, when the defendant is not found in his county *Bouvier*
Nŏne'such, *n* A thing such as which there is none other, something extraordinary, a thing that has not its equal It is given as a name to various objects, as a variety of apple, a species of medic or trefoil (*Medicago lupulina*), a variety of pottery clay, and others
Nŏn'ett, *n.* The titmouse. [*Obs*] *Holland*
No-nĕt'to, *n* [It] (*Mus*) A musical composition in nine parts
Nŏn-ĕx'com mū'ni-ca ble, *a* Not liable to excommunication
Nŏn-ĕx'e-cū'tion, *n.* Neglect of execution, nonperformance
Nŏn'-ex-ĭst'ençe, *n* 1 Absence of existence, the negation of being, nonentity "Trembling on the very brink of *non existence*" *W Scott*
2 A thing that has no existence or being
Nŏn'-ex ĭst'ent, *a* Not having existence
Nŏn-ĕx'por tā'tion, *n.* A failure of exportation, a not exporting of goods or commodities
Nŏn'-ex-tĕn'sile, *a.* Not extensile, incapable of being stretched
Nŏn-fē'a-çançe, *n* [Prefix *non*, not, and O. Fr *faisance*, *façon*, confection, from *faire*, Lat *facere*, to make Cf MALFEASANCE] (*Law*) An omission of what ought to be done
Nŏn'-ful fill'ment, *n* Neglect or failure to fulfill
No-nil'lion (-nĭl'yun), *n* [Lat *nonus*, ninth, and Eng *million*] According to the French notation, a thousand octillions, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed, according to the English notation, a million octillions, or a unit with 54 ciphers annexed See NUMPRATION
Nŏn-im'por-tā'tion, *n* Want or failure of importation, a not importing goods
Nŏn'-im pōrt'ing, *a* Not bringing from foreign countries
Nŏn'-in hăb'it-ant, *n* One who is not an inhabitant, a stranger, a foreigner
Nŏn-join'der, *n* The omission of some person who ought to have been made a plaintiff or defendant in a suit *Bouvier*
Nŏn-jūr'ant, *a* Non juring, Jacobite
Nŏn-jūr'ing, *a* [Fr *jurer*, Lat *jurare*, *jurari*, to swear, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, justice] Not swearing allegiance,—an epithet applied to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to William and Mary, and their successors
Nŏn-jū'ror, or **Nŏn'-ju-ror**, *n* (*Eng Hist*) One who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England during and after the revolution of 1688, a Jacobite
Nŏn-jū'ror-ĭzm, or **Nŏn'-ju-ror ĭzm**, *n* (*Eng Hist.*) The doctrines, or the action, of the non jurors.
Nŏn-lĭm'it ā'tion, *n.* Want of limitation, failure to limit
Nŏn lī'quet [Lat] It is not clear —a term used when a person votes on neither side of a question, because undecided in his mind.
Nŏn'-ma-lĭg'nant, *a* Not malignant, as a disease.
Nŏn-măn'ū-făct'ūr-ing, *a.* Not carrying on manufactures, as, *non-manufacturing* States
Nŏn-mĕm'ber, *n.* Not a member
Nŏn-mĕm'ber-ship, *n.* The state of not being a member.
Nŏn'-me tăl'lic, *a.* 1. Not consisting of metal.
2 Not like the metals in properties
Nŏn-năt'ū ral, *a.* Not natural; unnatural
Nŏn-năt'ū-rals, *n. pl.* [Lat. *non naturalia*. See NATURALS] (*Med.*) Things which are necessary to human existence, but which do not enter into the composition or constitute the nature of man, such as air, food, drink, sleep and wakefulness, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind This term was used by the ancient physicians, but is now obsolete *Dunglison.*
Nŏn'-ne çĕs'sa-ty, *n.* Absence of necessity, state of being unnecessary.
Nŏn'ny, *n* A silly fellow, a ninny.
Nŏn'-o-bē'di-ençe, *n* Neglect or disobedience.
Nŏn'-ob sĕrv'ançe, *n* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfill
Nŏn ob stăn'te [Lat] 1 Notwithstanding, in opposition to what has been stated, or is to be stated or admitted
2 (*Law*) A clause in statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the king to do a thing notwithstanding any statute to the contrary
In this very reign [Henry III] the practice of dispensing with statutes by a *non obstante* was introduced *Hallam*
Non obstante veredicto [Lat] (*Law*), a judgment sometimes entered by order of the court, for the plaintiff, *notwithstanding a verdict* for the defendant *Stephen*
Nŏn'o-ge-nā'ri an, *n* The same as NONAGENARIAN
Nŏn'pa-rĕil' (nŏn'pa rĕl'), *n* [See *infra*]
1 Something of unequaled excellence, a peerless thing or person
2 Hence, specifically, (*a*) A sort of apple (*b*) [Fr *nonpareille*] A sort of printing type quite small, and the smallest now used except three, namely, ruby, pearl, and diamond
☞ This line is printed in the type called *nonpareil*
(*c*) A small sugar-plum *Simmonds* (*d*) A kind of narrow ribbon *Simmonds*
Nŏn'pa rĕil' (nŏn'pa rĕl'), *a* [Fr, from *non*, not, and *pareil*, equal, from L Lat *pariculus*, diminutive of Lat *par*, equal] Having no equal, peerless
Nŏn-pāy'ment, *n* Neglect of payment
Nŏn'-per-fōrm'ançe, *n* A failure to perform
Nŏn'plus, *n* [Lat *non*, not, and *plus*, more, further] A state in which one is unable to proceed or decide, insuperable difficulty, puzzle
Both of them are a perfect *nonplus* and baffle to all human understanding *South*
Nŏn'plus, *v t* [*imp & p p* NONPLUSED (nŏn'plust), *p pr & vb n* NONPLUSING] To puzzle, to confound, to put to a stand, to stop by embarrassment
Your situation has *nonplused* me *Z Scott*
Nŏn-pŏn'der-ŏs'i ty, *n* Want of weight, levity
Nŏn-pŏn'der-ous, *a* Having no weight
Nŏn'-pow'er, *n* Absence or lack of power, impotence [*Obs*] *Chaucer*
Nŏn-prĕp'a rā'tion, *n* Neglect or failure to prepare, want of preparation
Nŏn-prĕş'en-tā'tion, *n* Neglect or failure to present
Nŏn'-pro dūc'tion (pro dŭk'shun), *n.* A failure to produce or exhibit
Nŏn'pro fĕs'sion al (pro fĕsh'un al), *a* Not belonging to a profession, not done by or proceeding from professional men
Nŏn'pro fi'cien çy, *n* Failure to make progress
Nŏn'pro fi'cient (-fish'ent), *n* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit
Nŏn prŏs [Abbreviation of Lat *non prosequitur*, he does not prosecute] (*Law*) A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute
Nŏn'-prŏs, *v t* [*imp & p p* NON PROSED (nŏn' prŏst), *p pr & vb n* NON PROSSING] To fail to prosecute, to allow to be dropped —said of a suit
Nŏn'-re cŭr'rent, *a* Not recurring, not occurring again
Nŏn'-re cŭr'ring, *a* Non recurrent
Nŏn'-re gărd'ançe, *n* Want of due regard [*Obs*]
Nŏn'-rē'gent, *n* (*English Universities*) A master of arts whose regency has ceased See REGENT
Nŏn'ren dī'tion (-dish'un), *n* Neglect of rendition, the not rendering what is due
The non-payment of a debt, or the *non-rendition* of a service which is due, is an injury for which the subsequent reparation of the loss sustained is an atonement *S E Dwight*
Nŏn'-re sĭs'blançe, *n.* Unlikeness, dissimilitude
Nŏn-rĕ'sĭ-dençe, *n* The state or condition of being a non resident, failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed *Swift*
Nŏn-rĕ'sĭ dent, *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place, as, a *non-resident* clergyman or proprietor of lands
Nŏn-rĕ'sĭ dent, *n.* One who does not reside in, or is not a resident of, a particular place, one who does not reside on his own lands, or in the place where official duties require,—particularly applied, in England, to clergymen who live away from their cures
Nŏn'-re gist'ançe, *n.* The principles or practice of a non resistant, passive obedience; submission to authority, power, or usurpation without opposition
Nŏn'-re-gist'ant, *a* Making no resistance to power or oppression.
Nŏn'-re gist'ant, *n.* One who maintains that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, even when unjustly or oppressively exercised; a person of absolute submission; also, one who holds that violence should never be resisted by force.
Nŏn'-re-gist'ing, *a.* Not making resistance; nonresistant
Nŏn-rŭ'mi-nant, *a.* Not ruminating, as, a *nonruminant* animal
Nŏn-sāne', *a* [Lat. *non*, not, and *sanus*, sound] Unsound, not perfect, as, a person of *non-sane* memory *Blackstone.*
Nŏn'sense, *n* 1 That which is not sense, or has no sense, words or language which have no meaning, or which convey no just ideas, absurdity.
2 Trifles, things of no importance.
Nonsense verses, lines made by taking any words which occur, but especially certain words which it is desired to recollect, and arranging them without reference to any thing but the measure, so that the rhythm of the lines may assist in remembering the words of which they are composed
Nŏn-sĕns'ic-al (sĕns'i-kal), *a.* Unmeaning, absurd, foolish
Nŏn-sĕns'ic al ly, *adv* Absurdly, without meaning
Nŏn sĕns'ic-al ness, *n* Jargon, absurdity, that which conveys no proper ideas
Nŏn-sĕn'si tive, *a* Wanting sense or perception.
Non sĕq'ui tur (sĕk'wĭ tur) [Lat]
1 It does not follow
2 (*Logic*) An inference which does not follow from the premises.
Nŏn-sĕx'ū al, *a* Having no distinction of sex, sexless, neuter
Nŏn-slāve'hōld ing, *a* Not possessing slaves
Nŏn'-so-lū'tion, *n.* Failure of solution or explanation
Nŏn-sŏlv'en çy, *n* Inability to pay debts.
Nŏn-sŏlv'ent, *a* Not able to pay debts, insolvent
Nŏn-sŏlv'ent, *n* An insolvent.
Nŏn-spār'ing, *a.* Sparing none, all destroying, merciless
Nŏn'-sub mis'sion, *n* Want of submission.
Nŏn'-sub-mis'sive, *a* Not submissive
Nŏn'-sub-scrīb'ing, *n* Failure to subscribe.
Nŏn'such, *n* See NONESUCH
Nŏn'sŭit, *n* (*Law*) A neglect or failure by the plaintiff to follow up his suit, a stopping of the suit, a renunciation or withdrawal of the cause by the plaintiff, either because he is satisfied that he can not support it, or upon the judge's expressing his opinion that the action is not maintainable, or by the order of the court *Tomlins Brande Broom.*
Nŏn'sŭit, *v t* [*imp & p p* NONSUITED, *p. pr & vb n* NONSUITING] (*Law*) To determine, adjudge, or record as a plaintiff, as having dropped his suit, upon his withdrawal or failure to follow it up. "When two are joined in a writ, and one is *nonsuited*" *Z Swift.*
Nŏn'sŭit, *a* Nonsuited
The plaintiff must become *nonsuit* *Tyng.*
Nŏn-sure'ty, *n* Want of surety or safety; insecurity [*Obs*]
Nŏn-tĕn'ure, *n* (*Law*) A plea of a defendant that he did not hold the land, as affirmed by the plaintiff
Nŏn'-tĕrm, *n* (*Law*) A vacation between two terms of a court
Nŏn'tro nite (47), *n* [From being found in the arrondissement of *Nontron*, France] (*Min*) A greenish yellow or green mineral, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina
Nŏn-ū'ni fōrm'ist, *n* One who believes that past changes in the structure of the earth have proceeded from causes more violent than are now operating
Nŏn-ūs'ançe (non-yūz'ans), *n* Neglect of using. [*Rare*] *Browne.*
Nŏn-ūs'er (non yūz'er), *n*
1 A not using, failure to use.
An office may be forfeited by mis user or *non-user* *Blackstone*
2 (*Law*) Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right *Kent.*
Nŏn'-ver năc'ū lar, *a* Not vernacular "A *non-vernacular* expression" *Sir W Hamilton*
Nŏo'dle, *n* [Cf NODDLE and NOODY] A simpleton, a blockhead, a stupid person [*Low*] "The chuckling grin of *noodles*" *Sydney Smith.*
Nŏok (27), *n* [Scot *neuk*, Gael & Ir *niuc* Cf NOCK] A narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies, a corner, a recess, a secluded retreat
How couldst thou find this dark, sequestered *nook*? *Milton.*
Nŏok'-shŏt'ten, *a* Having nooks and corners; full of nooks "The very furthest *nook* of these *nook shotten* islands" *De Quincey.*
Nō'o lŏg'ic al, *a* Pertaining to noology.
No-ŏl'o gist, *n.* One versed in noology.
No ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr *νόος*, the mind, and *λόγος*, discourse] The science of intellectual phenomena.
Noon, *n.* [A-S *nōn*, D. *noen*, Scot *none*, from Lat. *nona* (sc *hora*), the ninth hour, which, among the Romans, was the time of eating the chief meal, this hour was three o'clock, P M. In Danish, *none* is a collation]
1 The middle of the day, midday; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock.

2. Hence, the time of greatest brilliancy.

In the very noon of that brilliant life which was destined to be so soon, and so fatally, overshadowed. *Motley*

Noon of night, midnight. *Byron*

Nōon, *a.* Belonging to midday; meridional. "How oft the *noon* bell" *Young*

Nōon'dāy, *n.* Midday, twelve o'clock in the day.

Nōon'dāy, *a* Pertaining to midday, meridional, as, the *noonday* heat

My *noonday* walks he shall attend *Addison*

Nōon'ing, *n* Repose at noon, a repast at noon

Nōon'shūn, *n* A repast taken at noon, usually between other meals, a luncheon or nunchion See LUNCHEON *Nares*

Nōon'stēad (-stĕd), *n.* The station of the sun at noon [*Obs*]

Nōon'tīde, *n* [From *noon* and *tide*, time, A-S *nōntid*] The time of noon, midday

Nōon'tīde, *a* Pertaining to noon, meridional

Nōose (nōōz, *or* nōōs) (Sy nop, § 130), *n* [Of Ir *nas*, a band or tie, *nasgaim*, I bind or tie, and Prov Ger *schneusz*, *schneisze*, a noose or springe for catching birds] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn

Where the hangman does dispose
To special friend the knot of *noose* *Hudibras*

Nōōse, *v t* [*imp & p p* NOOSED, *p pr & vb n* NOOSING] To tie in a noose, to catch in a noose, to entrap, to insnare

Nō'pal, *n* [Mexic *nopalli*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cactus* (*C coccinilifera*), on which the cochineal bug feeds, and from which it is collected, Indian fig

Nō'pal-ry, *n* A plantation of the nopal for raising the cochineal bug

Nōpe, *n* A bullfinch [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Nŏr, *conj* [Contracted from A-S *nāthor*, for *nāhwēlther* See OR] A negative connective or particle, introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition, following *neither*, or *not*, in the first, as *or* in affirmative propositions follows *either*, sometimes, also, used with the first member for *neither*, and sometimes the *neither* is omitted and implied by the use of *nor* Occasionally, *nor* is used in the first member as well as the second

I neither love *nor* fear thee *Shak*
Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there *Dryden*
I whom *nor* avarice *nor* pleasures move *Walsh*

Nō'rī-á, *n* A large wheel, turned by the action of a stream against its floats, and carrying at its circumference pendent buckets, by which water is raised and discharged into a trough at top, used in Spain for irrigating land, a Persian wheel

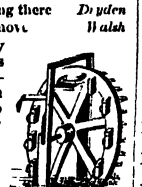

Noria

Nōr'i-mon, *n*, *pl* NŌR'I-MONS A Japanese palanquin *B Taylor*

Nō'ri ŭm, *n* A metal discovered in zircon

Nŏrm, *n* [Lat *norma*, a rule] A rule or authoritative standard, a model, a type.

Nŏr'mal, *a* [Lat *normalis*, from *norma*, rule, pattern, Fr & Sp *normal*, It *normale*]

1. According to an established norm, rule, or principle, conformed to a type or regular form, accomplishing the end or destiny, performing the proper functions, not abnormal, regular, analogical.

The deviations from the *normal* type or decasyllable line would not justify us in concluding that it [rhythmical cadence] was disregarded *Hallam*

2 (*Geom*) According to a square or rule, perpendicular, forming a right angle

Normal group (*Geol*), a group of rocks taken as a standard *Lyell* — *Normal school*, a school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model for imitation, an institution for the education of teachers

Syn. — Regular, ordinary, analogical — NORMAL, REGULAR, ORDINARY *Regular* and *ordinary* are popular terms of well-known signification, *normal* has now a more specific sense, arising out of its use in science A thing is *normal*, or in its *normal* state, when strictly conformed to those principles of its constitution which mark its species. It is *abnormal* when it departs from those principles

Nŏr'mal, *n* [Fr *ligne normale*. See *supra*]

1. A perpendicular

2 (*Geom*) A straight line perpendicular to the tangent of a curve at any point, and included between the curve and the axis of the abscissas

☞ The term *normal* is sometimes used to denote the distance from the point of contact to the center of the osculatory circle at the point of contact *Math Dict*

Nŏr'mal-çy, *n* The state or fact of being normal, as, the point of *normalcy* [*Rare*]

Nŏr'mal-i-zā'tion, *n* Reduction to a standard, or normal state.

Nŏr'man, *n* (*Naut*) A short, wooden bar, to be thrust into a hole of the windlass, on which to fasten the cable

Nŏr'man, *n.* [A-S *Normann* and *Nordhmann*, O H Ger *Nordman*, *Nortman* See NORTHMAN] (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Normandy

Nŏr'man, *a.* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Normandy, or to the Normans, as, the *Norman* language.

Norman style (*Arch*), a style of architecture which arose in the tenth century, characterised by great size, elevation, simplicity, and strength, with the use of the semicircular arch, massive columns, and a great variety of ornaments, among which the zigzag and spiral or cable-formed were prominent.

Nŏr'nāg, } *n pl.* [Icel. *norn*, pl. *nornir*] (*Scan-*
Nŏrns, } *dinavian Myth*) The three Fates, past, present, and future, whose decrees were irrevocable *Sinding*.

Nŏr'roy, *n* [i e, north-king, from Fr *nord*, north, and *roy*, *roi*, king] (*Her*) The third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds *Burke*

Nŏrse, *a* Of, or pertaining to, ancient Scandinavia, or to the language spoken by its inhabitants.

Nŏrse, *n* [Fr *Norse*, name and language of the ancient inhabitants of the Faroe, Shetland, and Orkney Isles, O Fr *Norois*, *Noroise*, Northman, Norman, from Icel *Norvegr*, Norway] The language of ancient Scandinavia

Nŏrse'man, *n*, *pl* NŌRSE'MEN An inhabitant of ancient Scandinavia, a Northman *Sinding*

Nŏrth, *n* [A-S *nordh*, Icel *nordhr*, Sw & Dan *nord*, D *noord*, O H Ger *nord*, *nort*, *nordan*, N H Ger. *nord*, *norden*, Fr *nord*, It, Sp, & Pg *norte*, L Lat *northus*] That one of the four cardinal points of the compass, at any place, which lies in the direction of the true meridian, and to the left hand of a person facing the east, the direction opposite to the south

Nŏrth, *a* Lying toward the north, situated at the north, or in a northern direction from the point of observation or reckoning

North following, in or toward that quadrant of the heavens situated between the north and east points, — said of the position of a star in respect to another, as in the case of double stars — *North pole*, that point in the heavens, or on the earth, ninety degrees from the equator toward the north — *North preceding*, in or toward the quadrant between the north and west points, — said of one of a pair of stars, and the like — *North star*, the star toward which the north pole of the earth very nearly points, and which accordingly seems fixed and immovable in the sky The star *a*, of the Little Bear, is our present north star, being distant from the pole about 1° 25′, and from year to year approaching slowly nearer It is called also *cynosura*, *pole star*, and by astronomers more frequently *polaris*

Nŏrth, *v i* To turn or move toward the north, to veer from the east or west toward the north

Nŏrth-ēast', *n* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each

Nŏrth-ēast', *a* Pertaining to the north-east, or proceeding from that point, as, a *north east* wind

Nŏrth-ēast'er-ly, *a.* Toward, or coming from, the north-east

Nŏrth-ēast'ern, *a* Pertaining to, or being in, the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east

Nŏrth'er, *n* A wind, and especially a heavy gale, from the north

Nŏrth'er-li-ness, *n.* The state of being northerly, direction toward the north

Nŏrth'er-ly, *a.* 1. Being toward the north, northern

2 From the north

Nŏrth'er-ly, *adv* 1 Toward the north

2 In a northern direction, as, his course was *northerly*

3 Proceeding from a northern point.

Nŏrth'ern, *a.* [A-S. *nordhern*]

1 Being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west

2 In a direction toward the north, or a point near it, as, to steer a *northern* course

Northern diver (*Ornith*) See DIVER — *Northern lights* See AURORA BOREALIS

Nŏrth'ern-er, *n.* 1. A native or resident in the north

2 A native or inhabitant of the Northern States, — opposed to *Southerner*. [*U S*]

Nŏrth'ern-ly, *adv.* Toward the north [*Obs*]

Nŏrth'ern-mŏst, *a.* Situated at the point furthest north

Nŏrth'ing, *n.* 1. (*Surv & Navigation*) Distance northward from any point of departure, measured on a meridian

2 (*Astron*) The distance of any heavenly body from the equator northward, north declination.

Nŏrth'man, *n*, *pl* NŌRTH'MEN [See NORMAN] One of the inhabitants of the north of Europe, the ancient Scandinavians

Nŏrth'mŏst, *a* Lying farthest north, northernmost "*Northmost* part of the coast of Mozambique" *De Foe*

Nŏrth'ness, *n.* A tendency in the end of a magnetic needle to point to the north *Faraday*

North-ŭm'bri-an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Northumberland, in England

North-ŭm'bri-an, *a.* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Northumberland, or its inhabitants

Nŏrth'ward, *a.* [A-S. *nordhweard*] Being toward the north, or nearer to the north than to the east and west points.

Nŏrth'ward, } *adv.* Toward the north, or toward
Nŏrth'wardş, } a point nearer to the north than the east and west points.

Nŏrth'ward-ly, *a.* Having a northern direction.

Nŏrth'ward-ly, *adv.* In a northern direction.

Nŏrth-wĕst', *n.* [A-S. *nordhwest.*] The point in the horizon between the north and west, and equally distant from each.

Nŏrth-wĕst', *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the point between the north and west; being in the north-west; as, the *north-west* coast.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a *north west* wind

Nŏrth-wĕst'er-ly, *a.* 1. Toward the north-west.

2 From the north-west, as a wind.

Nŏrth-wĕst'ern, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the north-west, or in a direction to the north-west; as, a *north-western* course.

Nor-wē'ġi-an, *a.* [From *Norway*, O. Eng *Norweye*, *Northweye*, Icel. *Norvegr*] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Norway.

Nor-wē'ġi-an, *n.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Norway.

Nor-wē'yan, *a.* Norwegian [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Nē sē'pi-ĕnse ă sē'ci-ĭs [Lat] (*Law*) It is known by its associates, — a maxim frequently applied to the interpretation of legal instruments, to express the rule, that the meaning of a word is or may be known by reference to the accompanying words. *Broome. Burrill.*

Nōse, *n* [A-S *nosu*, *nasu*, *nase*, *nāse*, O. Fries. *nose*, D *neus*, Icel *nos*, Sw *nāsa*, Dan *nāse*, O. H. Ger. *nasa*, N H Ger *nase*, allied to Lat. *nasus*, Skr *nāsā*, Slav. *nos*, It. *naso*, Pr. *nas*, *naz*, Fr. *nez*]

1 The prominent part of the face, which is the organ of smell, consisting of two similar cavities, called *nostrils*, and serving also to modulate the voice in speaking, and to discharge moisture from the eye, and afford a passage for the breath.

2. The power of smelling, hence, scent.

We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master *Collier*

3 A projecting end or vent; a snout; a nozzle, as, the *nose* of a bellows.

Nose of wax, any thing pliant or easily shaped, hence, a person over compliant and accommodating, one who has no will of his own [*Eng*] "A *nose of wax*, to be turned every way" *Massinger* — *To have one's nose on the grindstone*, to be subject to exactions, to be oppressed — *To lead by the nose*, to lead blindly, to cause to follow obsequiously, to exact unreasoning and implicit obedience from — *To make a bridge of one's nose*, to pass over or omit him in offering a civility, to pass by him intentionally in serving drink, and the like — *To measure noses*, to meet — *To pay through the nose*, to give an extravagant price — *To put one's nose out of joint*, to supplant one in the affections of another — *To take pepper in the nose*, to take offense "A man is testy, and anger wrinkles his nose, such a man *takes pepper in his nose*" *Old Proverb* — *To thrust one's nose into*, to meddle officiously in, to interfere with in a meddlesome manner — *To wipe one's nose of*, to deprive of, to rob

Nōse, *v. t.* [*imp & p p.* NOSED, *p pr. & vb. n.* NOSING]

1. To smell, to scent, hence, to track, or trace out.

2. To oppose to the face, to treat with insolence, to abuse, to affront.

A sort of national convention, dubious in its nature, *noised* Parliament in the very seat of its authority. *Burke*

3 To utter in a nasal manner, to pronounce with a nasal twang, as, to *nose* a prayer or sermon. [*Rare*] *Cowley*

Nōse, *v i.* 1 To carry the nose high, to strut, to swell, to look big, to bluster

2. To pry officiously into what does not concern one

Nōse'-bāg, *n* A bag to be tied to a horse's nose, containing a feed of oats, maize, &c

Nōse'-bānd, *n* That part of the headstall of a bridle which comes over a horse's nose

Nōse'bleed, *n.* 1. A hemorrhage, or bleeding at the nose

2 A plant of the genus *Achillea* (*A millefolium*), yarrow, milfoil.

Nōsed (nōzd), *a* Having a nose, — chiefly used in composition, as, pug *nosed*

Nōse'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the leather-mouthed kind, with a flat, blunt snout, — called also *broad snout*

Nōse'gāy, *n.* [*nose* and *gay.*] A bunch of odorous flowers, a bouquet, a posy. "As on the *nosegay* in her breast reclined" *Pope*

Nōs'el, *v t* [See NOUSLE] To nurse; to bring up as a nurse, hence, to lead or teach, to nuzzle.

If any man use the Scripture to draw thee from Christ, and to *nosel* thee in any thing save in Christ, he is a false prophet. *Tyndale*

Nōse'less, *a.* Destitute of a nose.

Nōse'-pīēçe, *n.* The nozzle of a hose or pipe.

Nōse'smärt, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, *Nasturtium*; cress

Nōs'thril, } *n.* See NOSTRIL. [*Obs.*]
Nōs'thrill, }

Nōs'ing, *n.* (*Arch*) The molding, or part of the tread-board of a stair, which projects over the riser hence, any like projection, as the projecting edge of a molding, the drip

Nōs'le (nŏz'l), *n* [From *nose*] A little nose; the extremity of a thing, a nozzle, as, the *nosle* of bellows. See NOZZLE.

Nō'so-cŏm'i-al, *a.* [Lat. *nosocomium*, Gr. *νοσοκομεῖον*, a hospital, from *νόσος*, disease, and *κομέω* to take care of, attend to.] Relating to a hospital

No-sŏg'ra-phy, *n*, [*Fr nosographie*, from Gr *νόσος*

disease, and γράφειν, to describe.] The science of the description of diseases.

Nŏs'o-lŏj'ic-al, *a.* [Fr. *nosologique.*] Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases.

No-sŏl'o-gist, *n.* [Fr. *nosologiste*] One versed in nosology.

No-sŏl'o-gy (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr *nosologie*, from Gr. *νόσος*, disease, and *λόγος*, discourse]
1. A systematic arrangement, or classification, of diseases
2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases

Nŏs'o-po-ĕt'ic, *a* [Gr. *νόσος*, disease, and *ποιητικος*, productive, from *ποιεῖν*, to make, produce] Producing diseases [*Obs*] *Arbuthnot*

Nos-tăl'gi-a, *n.* [Fr *nostalgie*, from Gr *νόστος*, return, especially home, and *ἄλγος*, pain, grief, *νοσταλγεῖν*, to be homesick] A species of melancholy resulting from absence from one's home or country [Written also *nostalgy*]

Nos-tăl'gic, *a.* [Fr. *nostalgique*] Pertaining to nostalgia.

Nos-tăl'gy, *n.* The same as NOSTALGIA, q v

Nŏs'toc, *n.* (*Bot*) A greenish, gelatinous, translucent plant (*Tremella nostoc*), that develops rapidly after rain, in wet places It is a species of *Alga*, and is popularly supposed to be fallen stars, hence called *star-jelly*, and also called *witches'-butter*

Nŏs'tril, *n.* [O. Eng *nosethril*, *nosethirl*, A-S *nasthyrl*, *nāsthyrl*, from *nosu*, nose, and *thyrl*, *thyrel*, hole, aperture, *thyrlian*, *thyrhelian*, to make a hole, to bore, drill, O Fries *nosterle*]
1. One of the two elliptical apertures situated below the extremity of the nose, and separated by a cartilaginous membrane, which give passage to the air we breathe, and to the secretions of the nose. [Formerly written also *nosthril* and *nosthrill*]
2. Hence, perception, insight [*Obs*]

Methinks a man
Of your sagacity and clear *nostril* should
Have made a better choice *B Jonson*

Nŏs'trum, *n* [Lat *noster*, *nostra*, *nostrum*, ours, our own, from *nos*, we] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor, a quack or patent medicine

Nŏt, *adv* [Contracted from *nought*, *naught*, A-S *nat*, *nāht*, *nōht*, *nāuht*, *nāwiht*, *neawiht*, Scot *nocht*, Ger *nicht*, D *niet*. See NAUGHT and NOUGHT] A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal

Thine eyes are upon me, and I am *not* *Job* vii 8
The question is, may I do it, or may I *not* do it? *Sanderson*

Nŏt, *a* Shorn, shaven [*Obs*] See NOTT

Nōt'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n* 1 The quality of being notable
2 A notable, or remarkable, person or thing, a person of note

He lived in occasional contact with Parisian *notabilities* *Carlyle*

Nōt'a-ble, *a.* [Lat *notabilis*, from *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, mark, note, Fr , Pr , & Sp. *notable*, It *notabile*]
1 Capable of being noted, noticeable, plain, evident
2 Worthy of notice, remarkable, memorable, noted or distinguished

Nōt'a-ble, *n.* 1 A person, or thing, of note or distinction
2 (*French Hist*) One of a number of persons, before the revolution of 1789, chiefly of the higher orders, appointed by the king to constitute a representative body of the kingdom

Nōt'a-ble, *a* Distinguished for good management, of noteworthy thrift or capacity, actively industrious, smart, as, a *notable* woman or housekeeper

Nōt'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being notable, remarkableness.

Nōt'a-ble-ness, *n.* Bustling activity, industriousness. [*Rare*]

Nōt'a-bly, *adv.* In a notable manner, to a degree worthy of notice, memorably, remarkably, eminently.

Nōt'a-bly, *adv.* With bustling activity, industriously.

Nō'tal, *a.* [Gr, *νῶτος*, the back] Belonging to the back, dorsal. *Dunglison*

No-tăn'di-dum, *n* , *pl* NO-TAN'DĀ [Lat , from *notare*, to observe.] A thing to be noted or observed, —chiefly used in the plural

No tā'ri-al, *a.* [Fr & Sp *notarial*, It *notariale*]
1. Pertaining to a notary, as, a *notarial* seal, *notarial* evidence or attestation
2. Done, or taken, by a notary

No-tā'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a notarial manner

Nō'ta-ry, *n.* [Lat *notarius*, from *nota*, mark, sign, letter, character, Fr *notaire*, Pr *notari*, Sp & Pg *notario*, It *notaro*, *notajo* See NOTE.]
1. A person employed to take notes of contracts, trials, and proceedings in courts among the Romans.
2. (*Eng. & Am. Law.*) A public officer who attests, or certifies, deeds and other writings, usually under his official seal, and to make them authentic in another country. His duties chiefly relate to instruments used in commercial transactions, such as protests of negotiable paper, ship's papers in cases of loss or damage, &c. He is generally called a *notary public*, and his acts are recognized and respected in all commercial countries *Craig. Brooke.*
Notary public, a notary. See No. 2, *supra*

Nō'tate, *a.* [Lat. *notatus*, marked, p. p of *notare*, to mark. See NOTE.] (*Bot.*) Marked with colored spots or lines. *Henslow*

No tā'tion, *n* [Lat *notatio*, from *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark, Fr. *notation*, Pr. *notatio*, O. Sp *notacion*]
1 The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, figures, or characters, especially, in arithmetic and algebra, the expressing of numbers and quantities by figures or signs
2 Any particular method of employing characters, symbols, or abbreviated expressions
3 Meaning, as shown by form or derivation, literal or etymological signification [*Obs*]
"Conscience" is a Latin word, and, according to the very *notation* of it, imports a double or joint knowledge *South*
Numerical notation (*Mus*), a method of representing musical sounds to the eye by numerals — *Orthoepical notation*, a method of representing the pronunciation of words by means of diacritical marks applied to the letters composing them

Nŏtch, *n.* [From *nock*, q v] 1. A hollow cut in any thing, a nick, an indentation

And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes *Swift*

2 A narrow passage scooped out, as it were, between two elevations, a deep, close pass, as, the *notch* of a mountain

Nŏtch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NOTCHED (nŏtcht), *p. pr.* & *vb n* NOTCHING]
1 To cut in small hollows, as, to *notch* a stick
2 To place in a notch, to fit to the string, as an arrow

God is all sufferance, here he doth show
No arrow *notched*, only a stringless bow *Herrick*

Nŏtch'-bōard, *n* (*Carp*) The board which receives the ends of the steps in a staircase

Nŏtch'ing, *n* 1 The act of cutting into small hollows
2 The small hollow, or hollows, cut

Nŏtch'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) The same as ORACH

Nōte, *n* [Lat *nota*, from *noscere*, *notum*, to know, Fr *note*, Pr , It , & Sp *nota*]
1 Something by which a thing may be known, a mark or token, a visible sign, a symbol

They who appertain to the visible church have all the *notes* of external profession *Hooker*

2 A mark, or sign, made to call attention, to point out something to notice, or the like, a sign, or token, proving or giving evidence
3 A brief writing intended to assist the memory, a memorandum, a minute
4 (*pl*) Hence, a writing intended to be spoken from, memoranda to assist a speaker, being either a synopsis, or the full text of what is to be said, as, to preach from *notes*
5 A brief remark, a marginal comment or explanation, hence, an annotation on a text or author, a comment, a critical, explanatory, or illustrative observation

The best writers have been perplexed with *notes*, and obscured with illustrations *Felton*

6 A short letter, a billet, a written communication to a person not distant, taking the place of a personal communication, also, a diplomatic paper
7 A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment, as, a promissory *note*, a bank *note*, a *note* of hand, a negotiable *note*.
8 (*Mus*) (*a*) A character, variously formed, to indicate the length of a tone, and variously placed upon the staff to indicate its pitch (*b*) Hence, a musical sound, a tone, an utterance, a tune

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal *note* *Milton*

9. Observation, notice, heed

Give orders to our servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence *Shak*

10 Reputation, consequence, distinction "A bookseller of great *note*" *Macaulay*

There was scarcely a family of *note* which had not poured out its blood on the field or the scaffold *Prescott*

Nōte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NOTED, *p pr* & *vb n* NOTING] [Fr *noter*, Pr & Sp *notar*, It & Lat *notare*, from Lat *nota* See *supra*]
1 To notice with care to observe, to remark, to heed, to attend to "Their manners *noted* and their states surveyed" *Pope*

No more of that I have *noted* it well *Shak*

2 To record in writing

Every unguarded word uttered by him was *noted* down *Macaulay*

3 To charge, as with a crime, — with *of* or *for* [*Obs*]

They were both *noted* of incontinency *Dryden*

4 To denote, to stand for, to designate [*Rare*]
5 To furnish with notes, to annotate, as, a book well *noted*. *H Dixon*

To note a bill, or *draft*, to record on the back of it a refusal of acceptance, as the ground of a protest

Nōte, *v t* [A S *hnitan*, to butt, imp. *hnāt*, O H Ger *hnōtōn*, to shake, Icel *hnota*, to totter] To butt, to push with the horns [*Obs*] *Ray*

Nōte. [For *ne wote*] Did not know, or know how to, could not [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Nōte'-bŏŏk (27), *n.* 1. A book in which memorandums are written.
2 A book in which notes of hand are registered.

Nōt'ed, *a.* Well known by reputation or report; eminent, celebrated, as, a *noted* author, a *noted* commander, a *noted* traveler

Nōt'ed ly, *adv* With observation or notice.

Nōt'ed-ness, *n.* Conspicuousness, eminence; celebrity

Nōte'ful, *a.* Musical, tuneful [*Obs*] "Cured and healed by my Muses, that is to say, by my *noteful* sciences" *Chaucer.*

Nōte'less, *a* Not attracting notice, not conspicuous.

Noteless as the race from which he sprung *W Scott.*

Nōte'less-ness, *n* A state of being noteless.

Nōte'let, *n* A little or short note, a billet.

Nōt'er, *n* 1 One who takes notice.
2 An annotator

Nōte'wor thy (wûr'thy), *a* Worthy of observation or notice

Noth'ing (nŭth'ing, *or* nŏth'ing) (Synop , § 130), *n* [From *no* and *thing*, A-S *nan thing*, i. e , none thing]
1 Not any thing, no thing, — opposed to *any thing* and *something*

Yet had his aspect *nothing* of severe *Dryden*

2 Non existence, nonentity, absence of being, nihility, nothingness *Shak.*
3 Not any thing of account, value, note, or the like, something irrelevant and impertinent, something of comparative unimportance, utter insignificance, a trifle

Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of nought *Is* xli 24
A man that from very *nothing* is grown to an unspeakable estate. *Shak*

'Tis *nothing*, says the fool, but, says the friend,
This *nothing*, sir, will bring you to your end *Dryden.*

To make nothing of to make no difficulty, or to consider as trifling or unimportant "We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we *make nothing of* suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts " *Ray*

Noth'ing (nŭth'ing, *or* nŏth'ing), *adv.* In no degree, not at all

Adam, with such counsel, *nothing* swayed *Milton*

The influence of reason in producing our passions is *nothing* near so extensive as is commonly believed *Burke*

Noth'ing-ism (nŭth'ing , *or* nŏth'ing-), *n* Nihility, nothingness [*Rare*]

Noth'ing ness (nŭth'ing , *or* nŏth'ing), *n.*
1 Nihility, non existence
2 Nothing, a thing of no value

Nō'tice, *n* [Fr *notice*, Pr Sp , & Pg *noticia*, It. *notizia*, Lat *notitia*, from *noscere*, *notum*, to know]
1 The act of noting, remarking, or observing, observation by the senses or intellect, cognizance, note, heed

How ready is envy to mingle with the *notices* we take of other persons' *Watts*

2 Intelligence, by whatever means communicated, knowledge given or received, means or evidences of knowledge, intimation, premonition.

I have given him *notice* that the Duke of Cornwall and his Duchess will be here *Shak*

3 A writing containing formal, customary, or presented information
4 Attention, respectful treatment, civility.

Syn — Attention, regard, remark, note heed, consideration, respect, civility, intelligence, advice, news

Nō'tice, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NOTICED (nō'tist), *p pr.* & *vb n* NOTICING]
1 To observe, to see, to mark, to take note of, to heed, to pay attention to
2 To show that one has observed, to take public note of, to remark upon, to make observations on

This plant deserves to be *noticed* in this place *Tooke*

Another circumstance was *noticed* in connection with the suggestion last discussed *Hamilton*

3 To treat with attention and civilities, as, to *notice* strangers

Syn — To remark, observe perceive see, mark, note, mind, regard, heed mention See REMARK

Nō'tice a ble, *a* Capable of being observed, worthy of observation, likely to attract observation "A *noticeable* man, with large gray eyes" *Wordsworth.*

No data shown but *noticeable* eyes
And hair in masses *E B Browning*

Nō'tice a-bly, *adv* In a noticeable manner.

Nō'ti cer, *n* One who notices

Nō'ti fi-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *notification*, Sp *notificacion*, It *notificazione* See NOTIFY]
1 The act of notifying, or giving notice, the act of making known, especially, the act of giving official notice or information to the public, or to individuals, corporations, companies, or societies, by words, by writing, or by other means
2 Notice given in words or writing, or by signs.
3 The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, and the like

Nō'ti fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NOTIFIED, *p pr* & *vb. n* NOTIFYING] [Fr *notifier*, Pr , Sp , & Pg. *notificar*, It & Lat *notificare*, from Lat *notus*, known, p p of *noscere*, to know, and *facere*, to make]
1 To make known, to declare, to publish; — often with *to*, as, to *notify* a fact to a person.

No law can bind till it be *notified* or promulged. *South*

2. To give notice to; to inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood; as, the constable has *notified* the citizens to meet at the city hall; the bell *notifies* us of the time of meeting.

The President of the United States has *notified* the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed the act. *Journals of the Senate.*

☞ This application of *notify* has been condemned, but it is in constant good use in the United States, and in perfect accordance with the use of *certify*

Nō'tion, *n* [Fr *notion*, Pr *nocio*, Sp *nocion*, It *nozione*, Lat *notio*, from *noscere*, *notum*, to know]

1 Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined, idea, conception, more properly, a general or universal conception, as distinguishable or definable by marks or *notæ*

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the *notion* of principles *Newton.*

Few agree in their *notions* about these words. *Cheyne*

That *notion* of hunger, cold, sound color, thought, wish, or fear which is in the mind, is called the "idea" of hunger, cold, &c *Watts*

Notion, again, signifies either the act of apprehending, signalizing, that is, the remarking or taking note of, the various notes marks, or characters of an object which its qualities afford, or the result of that act. *Sir W Hamilton*

2 Judgment, opinion, belief, expectation

3. Sense, understanding, intellectual power *(Obs.)* *Shak*

4. A small article, a trifling thing, — used chiefly in the plural, as, Yankee *notions.* [*Colloq.*]

5. Inclination, intention, as, I have a *notion* to do it. [*Colloq. and low*]

Nō'tion-al, *a.* [Pr & Sp. *nocional*, It. *nozionale* See *supra*]

1 Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas, expressing abstract conceptions

2 Existing in idea only, visionary, fantastical, imaginary "*Notional* good, by fancy only made" *Prior.* "Sermons and discourses of speculative and *notional* things" *Evelyn*

This is no hasty, premature, *notional* abstraction of the mind, by which images and ideas are formed that in nature have no existence. *Tatham*

3 Given to foolish or visionary expectations, whimsical, fanciful, as, a *notional* man

Nō'tion-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Empty, ungrounded opinion. [*Obs.*] *Glanville*

Nō'tion al-ly, *adv.* In mental apprehension, in conception, not in reality. "Two faculties *notionally* or really distinct" *Norris*

Nō'tion ate, *a.* Existing as a notion, notional. [*Rare.*]

Nō'tion-ist, *n.* One who holds to an ungrounded opinion.

Nō'tist, *n* An annotator, a commentator [*Obs.*]

Nō'to sē'tē, *n* [Gr νῶτος, back, and νηκτός, swimming, from νηχειν, to swim] (*Entom.*) A genus of hemipterous insects, having the body somewhat in the shape of a boat, with the hind feet very long, generally stretched out at full length, and having the form, and performing the part, of oars They are found in ponds and ditches, and swim always on the back, boat-fly *Baird*

Nō'to-rī'e-ty, *n* [Fr *notoriété*, Sp *notoriedad*, It *notorietà* See *infra*]

1 The condition or quality of being notorious, exposure to the public knowledge, as, the *notoriety* of a crime

2 Knowledge by a great number, or by the community in general

They were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to public *notoriety* *Addison*

No-tō'ri-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *notorius*, from *notare*, to mark, indicate, designate, It, Sp, & Pg *notorio*, Pr. *notori*, Fr *notoire* See NOTE] Generally known and talked of by the public, universally believed to be true, manifest to the world, evident, usually, known to disadvantage, as, a *notorious* thief, a *notorious* crime or vice, a man *notorious* for lewdness or gaming

Your goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious* *Shak.*

Syn. — Distinguished, remarkable, conspicuous, noted, celebrated, famous, renowned

No-tō'ri-ŏŭs-ly, *adv* In a notorious manner, publicly, openly.

No-tō'ri-ŏŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being open or known beyond denial, notoriety.

Nō'tŏs, *n.* [Gr νότος, the south, or south west, and ὄρνις, bird] (*Ornith.*) A genus of grallatorial birds allied to the rail, originally described from fossil bones brought from New Zealand *R Owen.*

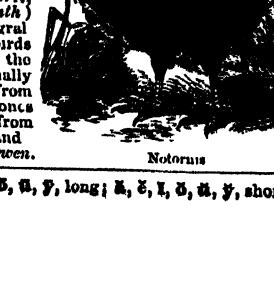

Notornis

Nŏt'ă-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The negative of *self.* "The former . . . accord to consciousness a cognizance of *not-self.*" *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Nŏtt, *a.* [A-S. *hnot*, shorn.] Shorn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer, Nott*, *v t*, To shear. [*Obs.*] *Stowe.*

Nŏtt'-hĕad'ed, *a.* Having the hair cut close.

Nŏtt'-pāt'ed, } [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Nō'tus, *n* [Lat , Gr Νότος ; probably allied to O. Sax *nat*, N H Ger *nasz*, wet] The south wind.

Nŏt'whēat, *n.* [Eng, *nott*, shorn] Wheat not bearded *Carew*

Nŏt'with-stănd'ing, *prep* Without opposition, prevention, or obstruction from, in spite of.

We gentil women hee
Loth to displease any wight,
Notwithstanding our great right *Chaucer*

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were so transported that their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them *Decay of Piety*

Syn. — In spite of, despite — NOTWITHSTANDING, IN SPITE OF, DESPITE These words and phrases are often interchanged, but there is a difference between them chiefly in strength *Notwithstanding* is the weaker term, and simply points to some obstacle that may exist, as, I shall go, *notwithstanding* the rain *In spite* or *despite of* has reference primarily to active opposition to be encountered from others, as, "I'll be, in man's *despite*, a monarch," "I'll keep mine own, *despite of* all the world" *Shak* Hence, these words, when applied to *things*, suppose greater opposition than *notwithstanding*, as *in spite of* every difficulty, he at last succeeded "*In spite of* all applications, the patient grew worse every day" *Arbuthnot* The nature of the case, therefore, will decide which of the two shall be used We should say, "He was thrust rudely out of doors *in spite of* his entreaties," rather than "*notwithstanding*" On the other hand, it would be more civil to say, "*Notwithstanding* all you have said, I must still differ with you" "*In spite of*," might seem rude and ungentlemanly

Nŏt'with-stănd'ing, commonly classed as an *adv* or *conj*, originally the participle of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed This not obstructing or preventing, nevertheless, however, as, I shall go, *notwithstanding* it rains

I will surely rend the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant. *Notwithstanding*, in thy days I will not do it 1 *Kings* xi 11, 12

They which honor the law as an image of the wisdom of God himself, are, *notwithstanding*, to know that the same has an end in Christ. *Hooker*

☞ *Notwithstanding* is, by Johnson and Webster viewed as a participle absolute Its several meanings, either as *preposition adverb*, and *conjunction*, are capable of being explained in this view Johnson says "This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly a participial adjective as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding* and answers to the Latin *non obstante*, it is most properly and analogically used in the ablative case absolute with a noun, as, he is rich, *notwithstanding* his loss Dr Webster says it is the participle of *withstand* with *not* prefixed, and signifying not opposing, nevertheless It contains in all cases, its participial signification For example it is a rainy day but *notwithstanding that*, the troops must be reviewed, that is, the rainy day not opposing or preventing *That* in this case, is a substitute for the whole first clause of the sentence It is to that clause what a relative is to an antecedent noun and *which* may be used in the place of it *notwithstanding* which, that is, the rainy day' Later grammarians while admitting that the word was originally a participle, and can be treated as such, prefer to class it as a preposition or disjunctive conjunction

Nougat (nōō gä'), *n* A cake made in France of almonds and honey or treacle *Simmonds*

Nought (nawt), *n* [A-S *nōht*, *nāuht*, *nāwiht*, *nāwuht*] The same as NAUGHT See NAUGHT

Noul, *n* [See NOLL] The top of the head, the noll [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Nould (nŭld), [*ne would*] Would not [*Obs.*] "By those who *nould* repent" *Fairfax*

Nou'me-non, *n* [Gr νούμενον, the thing perceived, p pr pass of νοέω, to perceive, νοῦς, the mind] (*Metaph.*) The object itself unknown and unknowable rational object, or *thing in itself*, which is distinguished from the *phenomenon* in which it occurs to apprehension, and by which it is interpreted and understood, — so used in the philosophy of Kant and his followers

Noun, *n* [O Fr *noun*, *noune*, *nun*, *num*, *non*, *nom*, N Fr *nom*, from Lat *nomen*, name, Pr *nom*, O Sp , Pg , & It *nome*, N Sp *nombre*] (*Gram.*) A word used as the designation or appellation of a creature or thing, existing in fact or in thought. See NAME

Nour'ice (nŭr'is), *n* [Fr *nourrice*. See NURSE] A nurse [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Nour'ish (nŭr'ish), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NOURISHED (nŭr'isht), *p pr* & *vb n* NOURISHING] [O Fr *norrir*, *norrir*, *norir*, *norrir*, N Fr *nourrir*, from Lat *nutrire*, Pr *nurir*, *nuyrir*, *nourir*, *noyrir*, Sp. & Pg *nutrir*, It. *nutrire*]

1 To feed and cause to grow, to supply with matter which increases bulk or supplies waste, to furnish with nutriment, to support

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it *Is* xliv 14

Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shak*

2 To supply the means of support and increase to, to encourage, as, to *nourish* rebellion; to *nourish* the virtues

What madness was it, with such proofs, to *nourish* their contentions! *Hooker*

3. To cherish; to comfort. "Ye have *nourished* your hearts." *James* v, 5.

4. To educate; to instruct; to promote growth in attainments. "*Nourished* up in the words of faith and of good doctrine." 1 *Tim.* iv, 6.

Syn. — To nurture, cherish; feed; provide; supply See NURTURE

Nour'ish, (nŭr'ish), *v. i.* **1** To promote growth.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than leaves. *Bacon.*

2 To gain nourishment [*Rare*] *Bacon.*

Nour'ish, *n.* A nurse [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Nour'ish-a-ble (nur'ish-a bl), *a.* Capable of receiving nourishment, as, the *nourishable* parts of the body. *Grew.*

Nour'ish-er (nŭr'ish er), *n.* One who, or that which, nourishes.

Nour'ish-ing, *p. a* Promoting growth; nutritious, nutritive, as, a *nourishing* diet

Nour'ish ing ly, *adv* Nutritively, cherishingly.

Nour'ish ment (nŭr'), *n* **1** The act of nourishing, or the state of being nourished, nutrition.

2 That which serves to nourish, or to repair waste and promote growth, nutriment, food, sustenance.

So they may learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls *Hooker*

Nour'i ture, *n.* The same as NURTURE. [*Obs.*]

Nours'le, *v t.* [O Eng *nourse*, from *nurse*] To nurse, to rear, to bring up. [*Obs*] [Written also *nosel*, *nousel*, *nousle*, *nusle*, and *nuzzle*] "Long *nourseled* and serving da *Fuller.*

Nours'ling, *n.* [*g*, and to discharge ing. [*Obs.*]

Nose (nows), *n* rd a passage for the breathing, and of smelling; hence, scent, [*Colloq.*]

Nōs'el (nōz'l) ended with a dog has h"

Nōs'el } (nŭz'l *d noose*, v t, q v] To

Nōs'le } insnare, and entrap, as in a noose or trap. See NOUSLE.

No-văc'ū-līte (49) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *novaculite*, from Lat *novacula*, a sharp knife, razor] (*Min*) A variety of argillaceous slate, of which hones are made for sharpening cutting instruments, razor stone, Turkey stone, whet slate

No vā'tian, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of the sect of *Novatians*, or *Novatianus*, who held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and that second marriages are unlawful

No-vā'tian-ism, *n* The opinions of the Novatians

One Hypolitus, a Roman presbyter, had been seduced into *Novatianism* *Milner*

No vā'tion, *n* [Lat *novatio*, from *novare*, to make new, from *novus*, new, Fr *novation*, Sp *novacion*, It *novazione*]

1 Innovation [*Obs*]

I shall easily grant that *novations* in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths *Abp Laud*

2 (*Law*) A substitution of a new debt for an old one *Chitty Pothier*

No-vā'tor, *n* [Lat *novator*, It *novatore*, Sp *novator*, *novador*, Fr *novateur*. See *supra*] The same as INNOVATOR, q v

Nŏv'el, *a* [O Fr *novel*, *nuvel*, N Fr *nouvel*, *nouveau*, Pr *novell*, *novelh*, *nuel*, Sp & Pg *novel*, It *novello*, Lat *novellus*, diminutive of *novus*, new] Of recent origin or introduction, not ancient, new, hence, especially, of a kind not before known or usual, out of the ordinary course, calculated to attract attention or to strike with surprise, unusual, strange

☞ In civil law, the *novel* or new constitutions are those which are supplemental to the code, and posterior in time to the other books These contained new decrees of successive emperors

Syn — New, recent, modern, fresh, strange; uncommon, rare, unusual — NOVEL, NEW Every thing at its first occurrence is *new*, a thing is *novel* when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to strike us with surprise That is a *new* sight which is beheld for the first time, that is a *novel* sight which was either never seen before or is seen but seldom We have daily *new* inventions, but a *novel* one supposes some very peculiar means of attaining its end *Novel* theories are regarded with distrust, as likely to prove more ingenious than sound

What's the *new'st* grief?
That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute teems a *new* one *Shak.*

Scenes must be beautiful, which, daily viewed,
Please daily, and whose *novelty* survives
Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years *Cowper*

Nŏv'el, *n* [Fr *nouvelle*, Sp *novela*, It. *novella*. See *supra*]

1 That which is new or unusual, a novelty. [*Obs. and rare*]

I have shook off
My thralldom, lady, and have made discoveries
Of famous *novels* *Ford*

2 A piece of news, tidings, announcement, — usually in the plural [*Obs.*]

Some came of curiosity to hear some *novels* *Latimer*

3 A fictitious tale or narrative, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love. "The trifling *novels* which Ariosto inserted in his poems" *Dryden.*

4. [Fr. *novelles*, Lat. *novellæ*, sc. *constitutiones*] (*Law.*) A new or supplemental constitution. See NOVEL, *a*

Nŏv'el-ĕttĕ', *n.* [Fr.] A small novel.
Nŏv'el-ĭsm, *n.* Innovation. [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Dering.*
Nŏv'el-ĭst, *n.* 1. An innovator; an asserter of novelty. [*Obs.*]

Some *novelists* make a contracted idea of God, consisting of nothing else but will and power. *Cudworth*

2. [It *novellista*.] A writer of news. [*Obs.*]
3. [Fr. *nouvelliste*.] A writer of a novel, or of novels.

Nŏv'el-ĭze, *v. i.* To innovate. [*Obs.*]
Nŏv'el-ĭze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOVELIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOVELIZING.] To put into the form of novels, to represent by fiction. "The desperate attempt to *novelize* history." *Sir J. F. W. Herschel*
Nŏv'el-ty, *n.* [O. Fr. *novelleté*, *nouvelleté*, N. Fr. *nouveauté*, Pr. *novelletat*, *noveletat*, Lat. *novellitas*.]
1. The quality of being novel; newness; recentness of origin or introduction.

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure. *South*

2. Something novel; a new or strange thing.

No-vĕm'ber, *n.* [Lat. *November*, or *Novembris* (sc. *mensis*), the ninth month of the old Roman year, which began with March, from *novem*, nine; Fr., Pr., & It. *Novembre*, Sp. *Noviembre*, Pg. *Novembro*.] The month following October and preceding December, being the eleventh of the year, and containing thirty days.
Nŏv'e-na-ry (110), *a.* [Lat. *novenarius*, from *novem*, nine; Fr. *novenaire*.] Pertaining to the number nine.
Nŏv'e-na-ry, *n.* [See *supra*.] The number nine, nine collectively.
Nŏ-vē'nĕ, *a.* [L. Lat. *novenus*, from *novem*, nine.] Relating to, or dependent on, the number nine; novenary. [*Rare.*]

The triple and *novene* division ran throughout. *Milman*

No vĕn'ni al, *a.* [From Lat. *novennis*, of nine years, from *novem*, nine, and *annus*, year.] Done every ninth year.
No-vĕr'cal, *a.* [Lat. *novercalis*, from *noverca*, a step-mother.] Pertaining to a step mother; suitable to a step mother, in the manner of a step-mother.
Nŏv'ĭce, *n.* [Fr. *novice*, Pr. *novici*, Sp. *novicio*, It. *novizio*, from Lat. *novicius*, *novitius*, new, from *novus*, new.]
1. One who is new in any business, one unacquainted or unskilled, one yet in the rudiments, a beginner.

I am young, a *novice* in the trade. *Dryden*

2. One newly received into the church, or one newly converted to the Christian faith. 1 *Tim.* iii. 6.
3. (*Eccl.*) One that has entered a religious house, as a convent or nunnery, but has not taken the vows; a probationer. *Shak.*
Nŏv'ĭce-shĭp, *n.* The state or condition of a novice, novitiate. [*Rare.*]
Nō'vi ĭl'nar, *a.* [Lat. *novus*, new, and *luna*, the moon.] Pertaining to the new moon.
No-vĭ'ti-ate (-vĭsh'ĭ-ĕt), *n.* [L. Lat. *novitiatus*, Fr. *noviciat*, Sp. *noviciado*, It. *noviziato*.]
1. The state or condition of being a novice, time of initiation, experience, or instruction in rudiments; hence, time of probation in a religious house, before taking the vows.
2. One who is going through a novitiate, or period of probation; a novice.
No-vĭ'tĭous (no vĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *novitius*, *novicius*. See NOVICE.] Newly invented, recent, new. [*Obs.*] "A *novitious* interpretation." *Pearson*
Nŏv'ĭ-ty, *n.* [Lat. *novitas*, from *novus*, new; Pr. *novitat*, Sp. *novedad*, Pg. *novidade*, It. *novità*.] Newness; novelty. [*Obs.*] *Browne*
Now, *adv.* [A-S., O. Sax., O. Fries., Icel., & O. H. Ger. *nû*, Goth., D., Dan., & Sw. *nu*, N. H. Ger. *nun*, allied to Gr. νῦν, νυ, Lat. *nunc*.]
1. At the present time, at this moment, at the time of speaking, or at a time contemporaneous with something spoken of or contemplated.

They that but *now* for honor and for plate,
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. *Waller*

I have a patient *now* living at an advanced age, who discharged blood from his lungs thirty years ago. *Arbuthnot*

2. In present circumstances; things being as they are; hence, used as a conjunction, to introduce an inference or an explanation.

Not this man, but Barabbas. *Now*, Barabbas was a robber. *John* xviii. 40.

The other great mischief which befalls men is, by their being misrepresented. *Now*, by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander. *South*

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honor? *L'Estrange*

Now and now, again and again, repeatedly, often. — *Now and then*, at one time and another, indefinitely, occasionally, not often, at intervals. "A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood." *Drayton*. "They *now and then* appear in offices of religion." *Rogers*. — *Now-now*, at this very instant, precisely now. [*Obs.*] "Why, even *now-now*, at holding up of this finger and before the turning down of this." *J. Webster*, 1607. — *Now — now*, alternately, at one time — at another time. "*Now* high, *now* low, *now* master up, *now* miss." *Pope*
Now, *a.* Being in existence at the present time, present. [*Obs.*] "Our *now* happiness." *Glanville.*
Now, *n.* The present time or moment.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cowley*

New'a-dăys, *adv.* In this age; at the present period.

What men of spirit, *nowadays*,
Come to give sober judgment of new plays? *Garrick*

Nō'wăy, } *adv.* In no manner or degree, not at
Nō'wăys, } all, nowise.

But Ireland will *noways* allow that name unto it. *Fuller*

Now'ed (nōd'ed), *a.* [Fr. *noué*, p. p. of *nouer*, to knot, from Lat. *nodare*, to knot, from *nodus*, knot.] (*Her.*) Knotted, tied in a knot.
Now'el (no'el), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *nowell*, Fr. *noël*, for *nael*, Pr. & O. Sp. *nadal*, N. Sp. & Pg. *natal*, It. *natale*, fr. Lat. *natalis* (sc. *dies*), a birthday, fr. *natalis*, belonging to one's birth. See NATAL.] A shout of joy; properly, that at Christmas for the birth of the Saviour. [*Obs.*] [Written also *noel*.] *Hallywell*
Nŏw'el, *n.* (*Founding*.) The core or inner wall of a mold for casting large cylinders.
Nŏwes (nōz), *n.* [O. Fr. *no*, *nu*, *neu*, *nod*, *noud*, N. Fr. *nœud*, Pr. *no*, *not*, Lat. *nodus*, knot. See NODE.] The marriage knot. [*Obs.*] *Cranham*
Nō'where, *adv.* [Compounded of *no* and *where*; A.-S. *nâ-hwær*, *na hwâr*.] Not any where, not in any place or state, as, happiness is *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue.
Nō'whith-er, *adv.* [From *no* and *whither*.] Not any whither, in no direction, toward nothing, no where. "The turn which leads *nowhither*." *De Quincey*

Thy servant went *nowhither*. *2 Kings* v. 25.

Nō'wīse, *adv.* [Compounded of *no* and *wise*, often written *noways*.] Not in any manner or degree, noways.
Nowl (noul), *n.* The head, noll. See NOLL. [*Obs.*]
Nŏx'ĭous (nŏk'shus), *a.* [Lat. *noxius*, from *noxa*, harm, from *nocere*, to harm, hurt.]
1. Hurtful, harmful, baneful, pernicious; injurious, destructive, unwholesome, insalubrious, as, *noxious* air, food, climate, pernicious, corrupting to morals, as, *noxious* practices or examples.

Too frequent appearance in places of public resort is *noxious* to spiritual promotion. *Swift*

2. Guilty, criminal. [*Rare.*]

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law. *Bramhall*

Syn. — Noisome, hurtful, harmful, injurious, destructive, pernicious, mischievous, corrupting, baneful, unwholesome, unhealthful, insalubrious. See NOISOME.

Nŏx'ĭous ly (nŏk'shus lĭ), *adv.* Hurtfully, perniciously.
Nŏx'ĭous-ness (nŏk'shus-nes), *n.* The quality that injures, impairs, or destroys, hurtfulness, insalubrity, perniciousness, as, the *noxiousness* of foul air, the *noxiousness* of doctrines.
Noy, *v. t.* To annoy, to vex. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]
"All that *noyed* his heavy spright." *Spenser.*
Noy, *n.* That which annoys. [*Obs.*]
Noy'ance, *n.* Annoyance. [*Obs.*] "That from their *noyaunce* he no where can rest." *Spenser*
Noy'au (nwä'yo), *n.* [Fr., properly the stone or nut of a fruit, as of a peach or cherry, from Lat. *nucalis*, like a nut, from *nux*, *nucis*, nut, Pr. *nogalh*, the kernel of a nut.] A cordial flavored with the kernel of the nut of the bitter almond, or with the kernel of the peach stone. *Brande*
Noy'er, *n.* An annoyer. [*Obs.*] *Tusser*
Noy'ful, *a.* Full of noy, annoying. [*Obs.*] *Flyot*
Noyls, *n. pl.* Short fibres of woolen yarn.
Noy'ous, *a.* Serving to annoy, disagreeable. [*Obs.*]

Watch the *noyous* night, and wait for joyous day. *Spenser*

Noy'sance, *n.* Any thing that annoys, nuisance. [*Obs.*] "Thing that to you was *noysance*." *Chaucer*
Nŏz'le, *n.* The same as NOZZLE.
Nŏz'zle (noz'zl), *n.* [Written also *nosle*.] [From *nose*.] The nose, the snout, hence, the projecting vent of any thing, as the *nozzle* of a bellows.
Nŭb, *v. t.* To push to beckon. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Nŭb, *n.* A lump, or snag, also, a knob, a protuberance. [*Colloq.*]
Nŭb'bĭn, *n.* A small or imperfect ear of maize. [*Colloq. U. S.*]
Nŭb'ble, *v. t.* [Cf. KNEBBLE and L. Ger. *nubben*, to knock, cuff.] To beat or bruise with the fist. [*Obs.*] *Tusser redivivus*
Nū'bĭ-cū'lă, *n.*; *pl.* NUBĔCŪLÆ [Lat., diminutive of *nubes*, cloud.]
1. (*Astron.*) (*a*) A nebula. (*b*) (*pl.*) Specifically, the Magellanic clouds.
2. (*Med.*) (*a*) A slight spot on the cornea. (*b*) A cloudy object or appearance in urine. *Dunglison*
Nu blĭf'er-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nubifer*, from *nubes*, cloud, and *ferre*, to bring, bear, Fr. *nubifere*.] Bringing, or producing, clouds. [*Obs.*]
Nu blĭg'e-nŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nubes*, cloud, and *gignere*, *genui*, to beget, produce.] Born of, or produced from, clouds. [*Obs.*]
Nū'bi-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *nubilare*, *nubilatum*, to cloud, from *nubes*, cloud.] To cloud. [*Obs.*] *Aubrey*
Nū'bile (nū'bĭl), *a.* [Lat. *nubilis*, from *nubere*, to marry, Fr. & It. *nubile*, Sp. *nubil*.] Of an age suitable for marriage, marriageable. [*Obs.*]
Nu bĭl'i ty, *n.* [Fr. *nubilité*, Sp. *nubilidad*.] The state of being marriageable. [*Rare.*]
Nū'bi lōse', *a.* [Lat. *nubilosus*, *nubilus* from
Nū'bi lŏŭs, } *nubes*, cloud, It. *nubiloso*, *nuvoloso*, *nubilo*, Sp. *nubiloso*, *nuboso*, O. Fr. *nubileux*.] Cloudy. [*Rare.*] *Bailey*
Nū'ca-men tā'ceŏŭs (-tā'shus), *a.* [Lat. *nucamenta*, fir cones, from *nux*, nut.] (*Bot.*) Of, or pertaining to, a nut. *Gray.*
Nu clĭf'er-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nux*, *nucis*, nut, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr. *nucifère*.] Bearing, or producing, nuts. [*Obs.*]
Nū'çi-fōrm, *a.* [Lat. *nux*, *nucis*, nut, and *forma*, shape.] Nut shaped, nut-like. *Gray.*
Nū'cle al, } *a.* Pertaining to a nucleus; as, nu-
Nū'cle ar, } *clear* particles. *Carpenter.*
Nū'cle ate, *a.* Having a nucleus.
Nū'cle āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *nucleare*, *nucleatum*.] To gather, as about a nucleus or center.
Nu clĕ'i fōrm, *a.* [Lat. *nucleus* and *forma*, form; Fr. *nucléiforme*.] Formed like a kernel.
Nū'cle o-brănch, *n.* [Lat. *nucleus*, nucleus, and *branchia*, gills.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of sea snails having the foot flattened into a long fin, and usually a very small shell, called the *nucleus*, suspended from the back. They are very transparent, and are found far at sea, where they swim with their back downward. *Woodward.*
Nū'cle o lā'ted, *a.* Having a nucleole, or second inner nucleus.
Nū'cle ōle, *n.* The nucleus within a nucleus, nucleolus. *Dana.*
Nu-clē'o-lŭs, *n.* [Diminutive from *nucleus*.]
1. A little nucleus.
2. (*Histology*.) A very minute, strongly refracting body contained within a nucleus, with which it seems to agree in structure, any clear, more or less defined, bright spot in a nucleus.
Nū'cle ŭs, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* NŪ'CLE US ĔS, Lat. *pl.* NŪCLEI. [Lat., from *nux*, *nucis*, nut, It. & Sp. *nucleo*.]
1. A kernel, hence, a central mass or point about which matter is gathered, or to which accretion is made, the central or material portion, — both literally and figuratively.

It must contain, itself, a *nucleus* of truth. *I. Taylor*

2. (*Astron.*) The central part of the body or the head of a comet.
3. (*Bot.*) The minute, pulpy rudiment of the seed, also, the whole body of the seed or the kernel.
4. (*Histology*.) A body, usually of a round or oval shape, found within cells, having generally separate chemical natural powers, and a higher refracting power than the other contents of the cell. By some it is regarded as maintaining the life of the cell, and as giving rise to new cells by its division, cytoblast.
5. (*Zoöl.*) The shell or shell like process that hangs from the back of nucleobranchs, containing the digestive and respiratory organs.
Nū'cŭle, *n.* [Lat. *nucula*, a small nut.] A very small nut especially, a minute, nut like growth on some plants, connected with their reproduction.
Nu dā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *nudatio*, from *nudare*, to make naked, from *nudus*, naked. See *infra*.] The act of stripping, or making bare, or naked.
Nŭd'dle, *v. i.* To walk quickly with the head bent forward, — followed by *along*. [*Rare.*] *Ainsworth.*
Nūde, *a.* [Lat. *nudus*, It. & O. Sp. *nudo*, Pr. *nud*, *nut*, O. Fr. *nud*, N. Fr. *nu*.]
1. Bare, naked, uncovered; as, a *nude* statue.
2. (*Law*.) Of no force, void; as, a *nude* contract or compact. See NUDUM PACTUM. *Blackstone.*
Nŭdge, *v. t.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *knutschen*, to squeeze, pinch.] To touch gently, as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey intimation.
Nŭdge, *n.* A gentle push, as with the elbow.
Nū'di brăch'i ate, *a.* [Lat. *nudus*, naked, and *brachium*, an arm.] (*Zoöl.*) Having arms without vibratile cilia, as certain polyps. *Carpenter.*
Nū'di brăn'chi ate, *a.* [N. Lat. *nudibranchiatus*, from Lat. *nudus*, naked and *branchiæ*, the gills; Fr. *nudibranche*. See BRANCHIÆ.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to an order of molluscous animals having no shell whatever.
Nū'di brăn'chi ate, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of an order of mollusks having no shell, the branchiæ being exposed upon the back. *Brande.*

Nudibranchiates (*Doris solea*).

Nū'di fi cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *nudus*, naked, and *facere*, to make.] The act of making nude, or naked.
Nū'dĭl, *n.* (*Med.*) A kind of plaster. [*Obs.*]
Nū'di-ty, *n.* [Fr. *nudité*, Pr. *nuditat*, It. *nudità*.]
1. Quality or condition of being nude, nakedness.
2. That which is nude or naked, naked part, undraped or unclothed portion, especially (*Fine Arts*), the nude human figure, or a nude portion of the same, — chiefly used in the plural.

There are no such licenses permitted in poetry any more than in painting, to design and color obscene nudities. *Dryden.*

Nŭ'dum Păc'tum. [Lat., a nude pact.] (*Law.*) A bare, naked contract, without any consideration *Tomlins.*

Nu-găc'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *nugacitas*, from *nugax*, *nugacis*, jesting, trifling, from *nugari*, to trifle, from *nugæ*, jests, trifles] Futility, trifling talk or behavior. [*Obs.*] *More*

Nu-gā'tion, *n* [O Fr *nugation*, Pr *nugatio*, It *nugazione*. See *supra.*] The act or practice of trifling [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Nū'ga-to-ry (50), *a* [Lat. *nugatorius*, It. & Sp *nugatorio* See *supra.*]
1 Trifling, vain, futile, insignificant
2. Of no force, inoperative, ineffectual.

If all are pardoned, and pardoned as a mere act of clemency, the very substance of government is made *nugatory* *I Taylor*

Nū'gi-fy, *v t* [Lat *nugæ*, trifles, and *facere*, to make] To render trifling or futile, to make silly [*Rare*] "The stultifying, *nugifying* effect of a blind and uncritical study of the Fathers" *Coleridge.*

Nūg'get, *n.* A lump, a mass, especially of a precious metal, as, a *nugget* of gold.

☞ This word is probably a revival of the old word *ingot*, which was simply an inversion of *ingot* *Trench*

Nūi'sance (nū'sans), *n* [O Eng *noysance*, O Fr *noisance*, *nuisance*, from O. Fr *nossir*, *nuisir*, N Fr *nuire*, to hurt, Lat. *nocere*, Pr *noysensa*, *no xensa*, It. *nocenza.*]
1. That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation, that which is offensive or noxious
2. (*Law*) That which incommodes or annoys, something that produces inconvenience or damage

☞ *Nuisances* are *public* when they annoy citizens in general, *private*, when they affect individuals only

Nūi'sam-cer, *n* (*Law*) One who makes or causes a nuisance

Null, *a.* [From Fr *nul*, Lat *nullus* See Null, *a*] (*Law*) No, not any, as, *nul* disseizin, *nul* tiel record, *nul* tort

Null, *v t* [Abbreviated from *annul*, q v , Pr *nullar*] To annul, to deprive of validity, to destroy See Annul [*Rare*] *Milton*

Null, *a* [Lat *nullus*, not any, none, from *ne*, not, and *ullus*, any, It *nullo*, Sp *nulo*, Pr & Fr *nul*] Of no legal or binding force or validity, of no efficacy, invalid, void, nugatory, useless, of no account or significance

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly *null*,
Dead perfection, no more *Tennyson*

Null, *n.* [Ger *null*, from It *nulla*, nothing, Lat. *nulla* (*sc res*) See *supra*] [*Obs.*]
1. Something that has no force or meaning.
2 That which has no value, a cipher *Bacon*

Nūl'lah, *n* [Hind] An arm of the sea, also, a stream or water course. [*India*] *Malcom*

Nūl'li-bi'e-ty, *n* [Lat *nullibi*, nowhere] The state or condition of being nowhere [*Obs.*]

Nūl'li-fi-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *nullificatio*, Fr *nullification* See Nullify] The act of nullifying, a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect.

Right of nullification (*U S Hist*), the right claimed in behalf of a state to nullify or make void, by its sovereign act or decree, an enactment of the general government which it deems unconstitutional

Nūl'li-fid'i-an, *a* [From Lat *nullus*, not any, none, and *fides*, faith] Of no faith, of no religion, also, not dependent upon, or trusting to, faith for salvation, — opposed to *solifidian* [*Obs.*] *Feltham*

Nūl'li-fid'i-an, *n* An unbeliever [*Obs.*]

I am a *nullifidian*, if there be not three thirds of a scruple more of sampsuchinum in this confection than ever I put in any *B Jonson*

Nūl'li-fi'er, *n.* 1 One who makes void, one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.
2. An advocate of the political doctrine of nullification [*U S.*]

Nūl'li-fy, *v t.* [*imp & p p* Nullified, *p pr & vb n* Nullifying] [Fr *nullifier*, Lat *nullificare*, from *nullus*, none, and *facere*, to make] To make void, to render invalid, to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

Such correspondence would at once *nullify* the conditions of the probationary system *I Taylor*

Syn. — To abolish, abrogate, revoke, annul, repeal See Abolish

Nūl'li-pōre, *n* [Fr. *nullipore*, from Lat *nullus*, none, and *porus*, pore] (*Bot*) A kind of marine plant, secreting lime on its surface, and hence resembling coral. It was formerly considered a kind of zoöphite *Dana*

Nūl'li-ty, *n.* [Fr *nullité*, Pr. *nullitat*, Sp *nulidad*, It *nullità*, from Lat *nullus*, none. See Null]
1 The condition or quality of being null or void, nothingness, want of existence or force
2 That which is null or void in law, any thing void, invalid, or of no efficacy.

Was it not absurd to say that the convention was supreme in the state, and yet a *nullity*? *Macaulay*

Nŭmb (nŭm), *a.* [O. Eng. *num*, dull, stupid, be numbed, from A S *niman*, *nioman*, to take, seize, nim, p p *numen* See Benumb]
1 Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion, torpid, as, the fingers or limbs are *numb* with cold
2. Producing numbness; benumbing, as, the *numb*, cold night. [*Obs.*] *Shal.*

Syn. — Torpid, paralysed; benumbed; chill; motionless

Nŭmb (nŭm), *v. t.* [*imp & p. p* Numbed; *p. pr. & vb n* Numbing] To make torpid, to deprive of, or weaken, the power of sensation or motion; to deaden, to benumb, to stupefy. "Like dull narcotics, *numbing* pain" *Tennyson.*

For lazy winter *numbs* the laboring hand *Dryden*

Nŭmb'ed-ness (nŭm'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being numbed, numbness [*Obs.*]

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little — only a kind of stupor or *numbedness* *Wiseman*

Nŭm'ber, *n* [O Fr *numbre*, N Fr & Pr *nombre*, Sp, Pg, & It *numero*, Lat *numerus*, allied to Gr *νέμειν*, that which is dealt out, distributed, measured out, from *νεμειν*, to deal out, distribute]
1. That which admits of being counted or reckoned, a single unit, considered as part of a series, or two or more of such units, an enumerable aggregate or collection of individuals, an assemblage made up of distinct things expressible by figures
2 A collection of many individuals, a numerous assemblage, a multitude, many

Ladies are always of great use to the party they espouse, and never fail to win over *numbers* *Addison*

3 Numerousness, multitude

Number itself importeth not much in armies where the people are of weak courage *Bacon*

4 The quality of being numerable or countable, composition or relation of different individuals which may be reckoned or expressed in figures, quantity regarded as made up by an aggregate of separate things
5 That which is regulated by count, poetic measure, as divisions of time or number of syllables, hence, poetry, verse, — chiefly used in the plural

I lisped in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came *Pope*
Yet should the Muses bid my *numbers* roll *Pope*

6 (*Gram*) The distinction of objects, as one, or more than one (in some languages, as one, or two, or more than two), expressed by a difference in the form of a word, thus, the *singular number*, the *dual number*, the *plural number*, are the names of the forms of a word indicating the objects denoted or referred to by the word as one, as two, or as more than two.
7 (*Math*) That abstract species of quantity which is capable of being expressed by figures, numerical value

Abstract numbers See Abstract — *Amicable numbers* See Amicable — *Apocalyptic number* See Apocalyptic — *Applicate number* See Applicate — *Cardinal numbers* See Cardinal — *Ordinal numbers* See Ordinal — *Composite number* See Composite — *Compound number* See Compound — *Concrete number* See Concrete — *Cubic number* See Cubic — *Even number*, one divisible by 2 See Even — *Figurate numbers* See Figurate — *Golden number* See Golden — *Heterogeneal numbers*, those referred to different units — *Homogeneal numbers*, those referred to the same units — *Imperfect number* See Imperfect — *Irrational number*, a number incommensurable with unity — *Odd number*, one not divisible by 2 See Odd — *Perfect number*, one whose aliquot parts added together, make the whole number, as 28, whose aliquot parts, 14, 7 4, 2, 1 make the number 28 — *Polygonal numbers*, numbers such that points representing them are capable of being symmetrically arranged so as to form polygons thus, 3, 6, 10, 15, &c , can be arranged in triangles, and 4, 9 16, 25, &c , in squares — *Prime* or *primitive number* one divisible only by unity, as, 3, 5 7, &c — *Rational number*, one commensurable with unity — *Square number*, one which is the product of a number multiplied by itself, as, 16 is the square number of 4 — *Whole number*, an integer

Nŭm'ber, *v t* [*imp & p p* Numbered, *p pr & vb n* Numbering] [Fr *nombrer*, Pr *nombrar*, *numbrar*, *numerar*, Sp & Pg *numerar*, It & Lat *numerare*]
1 To count, to reckon, to ascertain the units of, to enumerate

If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered* *Gen* xiii 16.

2 To give the number of, to assign the place of in a numbered series, as, to *number* the houses in a street, or the apartments in a building
3 To reckon as one of a collection or multitude

He was *numbered* with the transgressors *Is* liii 12

4 To amount to, to give as the result of reckoning or enumeration, to contain, to consist of, to include, as, the army *numbers* fifty thousand.

Syn. — To count, enumerate, calculate, tell

Nŭm'ber-er, *n* One who numbers

Nŭm'ber-ful, *a.* Many in number, numerous. [*Obs.*]

Nŭm'ber less, *a.* Not admitting of being counted, innumerable

Nŭm'ber ous, *a* Numerous [*Obs.*]

Nŭm'bers, *n* The fourth book of the Pentateuch, — so called as containing the census of the Hebrews.

Nŭmb'-fish (nŭm'-), *n* (*Ichth*) The torpedo, — so called from the numbness produced by the electric shocks which it gives

Nŭm'bles (nŭm'blz), *n. pl* [See Nombles.] The entrails of a deer. See Nombles.

Nŭmb'ness (nŭm'-), *n.* The condition of being numb, that state of a living body in which it loses, wholly or in part, the power of feeling or motion.

Nū'mer-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *numerabilis*, It. *numerabile*, Pr. & Sp *numerable*, Pg *numeravel*, Fr. *nombrable*. See Number, *v. t.*] Capable of being numbered or counted.

Nū'mer-al, *a.* [Lat. *numeralis*, from *numerus*, number, It. *numerale*, Pr., Sp, & Pg. *numeral*, Fr. *numéral*]
1 Pertaining to number; consisting of number.

The dependence of a long train of *numeral* progressions. *Locke.*

2 Expressing number, representing number; as, *numeral* letters or characters, as X or 10 for ten.

Nū'mer-al, *n* 1 A figure or character used to express a number, as, the Arabic *numerals*, 1, 2, 3, &c , the Roman *numerals*, I, V, X, L, &c.
2 (*Gram*) A word expressing number

Nū'mer al-ly, *adv.* According to number; in number

Nū'mer a-ry, *a.* [L Lat *numerarius*, It. & Sp. *numerario*, Fr *numéraire*] Belonging to a certain number, counting as one of a collection or body.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon *Aylife.*

Nū'mer-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p.* Numerated, *p. pr. & vb n* Numerating] [Lat *numerare*, *numeratum*, It *numerare*, Sp *numerar*, Fr *nombrer*. See Number] (*Arith*) To divide off and read according to the rules of numeration, as, to *numerate* a row of figures

Nū'mer-ā'tion, *n* [Lat. *numeratio*, Fr. *numération*, Pr. *numeracio*, Sp. *numeracion*, It. *numerazione*]
1 The act or art of numbering

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign *Locke.*

2 (*Arith*) The act or art of dividing off a series of figures according to their values, and expressing them in words, the act or art of reading numbers, especially as written in the scale of ten, by the Arabic method *Math. Dict*

☞ "Our present numerative system is stated by writers to employ the words unit, ten, hundred, thousand million, billion, trillion, quadrillion, quintillion, sextillion, septillion, octillion nonillion, &c But the greater part of this is pure statement, for the terms billion, trillion, &c , though defined by arithmetical writers, have never found their way into common use, the want of such large numbers having never been experienced Tonstal expressly says that, in his time (Henry VIII.), the common reckoning from millions was made by millions of millions &c , and Recorde uses nothing more than millions repeated, so that it seems the billions and higher denominations were never any thing but a fancy of arithmetical writers The probability of this is increased by their meaning different things in different countries, with us [i e , in England] the billion is a million of millions, a trillion a million of billions, and each denomination is a million times the one preceding With the French and the other Continental nations (except some of the older writers, at least among the Italians) [and also in the United States], the billion is a thousand millions, and each denomination is a thousand times the preceding" *Imperfect Eng Cyc*

Nū'mer-ā'tor, *n* [Lat *numerator*, It. *numeratore*, Sp *numerador*, Fr *numérateur*]
1 One who numbers
2 (*Arith*) The term in a vulgar fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken, thus, when a unit is divided into 9 parts, and 5 are taken, it is expressed thus, $\frac{5}{9}$, 5 being the *numerator*, and 9 the denominator.

☞ In *decimal* fractions, the numerator is the number next following the decimal point, the denominator not being written, thus, 5 is five tenths

Nu-mĕr'ic, Nu-mĕr'ic al, *a.* [Fr *numérique*, It. & Sp. *numerico*]
1 Belonging to number, denoting number, consisting in numbers, expressed by numbers, and not letters, as, *numerical* characters, a *numerical* equation
2 The same in number, hence, identically the same, identical

Would to God that all my fellow-brethren, which with me bemoan the loss of their books, with me might rejoice for the recovery thereof, though not the same *numerical* volumes *Fuller*

Numerical equation (*Alg*), an equation which has all the quantities except the unknown expressed in numbers — *Numerical value* of an equation or expression that deduced by substituting numbers for the letters, and reducing *Numerical*, as opposed to *algebraical*, is used to denote a value irrespective of its sign, thus, —5 is numerically greater than —3, though algebraically less

Nu-mĕr'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a numerical manner, in numbers, with respect to number, or sameness in number, as, a thing is *numerically* the same, or *numerically* different

Nū'mer-ist, *n* One who deals in numbers. [*Obs.*]

Nū'me-ro, *n* [It & Fr, from Lat. *numerus*, number] Number, — often abbreviated to No.

Nū'mer-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* [Lat *numerositas*, Fr. *numerosité*, Sp. *numerosidad*, It *numerosità*] The state of being numerous, numerousness, harmony, flow. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

The *numerosity* of the sentence pleased the ear, and the vivacity of the image dazzled the fancy *Dr. Parr.*

Nū'mer-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *numerosus*, It. & Sp. *numeroso.*]
1. Being many, consisting of a great number of

individuals; as, a *numerous* army; a *numerous* body; a *numerous* people.

Such and so *numerous* was their chivalry. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of poetic numbers, rhythmical; measured and counted, melodious, musical.

Such prompt eloquence
Flowed from their lips, in prose or *numerous* verse *Milton.*

Nū'mer-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In or with great numbers, as, a meeting *numerously* attended

Nū'mer-oŭs-ness, *n* 1 The quality of being numerous or many, the quality of consisting of a great number of individuals, as, the *numerousness* of an army or of an assembly

2 The quality of consisting of poetic numbers, melodiousness, musicalness [*Rare.*]

That which will distinguish his style is the *numerousness* of his verse There is nothing so delicately turned in all the Roman language *Dryden*

Nū'mi-dă, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of African birds, including the Guinea fowl

Nu mid'i-an Crāne (*Ornith.*) A variety of crane (*Grus virgo*), which is ash colored, having a black neck, with two beautiful whitish aigrettes formed by the prolongation of the feathers covering the ears. It is a native of many parts of Asia and Africa.

Nū'mig-măt'ic, } *a.* [Lat *numisma, nomisma,*
Nū'mig-măt'ic-al, } a piece of money, coin, from Gr *νόμισμα*, any thing sanctioned by established usage, the current coin of a state, from *νομίζειν*, to introduce a custom or usage, from *νόμος*, a custom or usage, It & Sp *numismatico*, Fr. *numismatique*] Pertaining to coins, relating to the science of coins or medals

Nū'mig-măt'ics, *n sing* [Fr *numismatique*, It & Sp. *numismatica*] The science of coins and medals [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

Nu-mig'ma-tist, *n.* One skilled in coins and medals.

Nu-mig'ma-tŏg'ra-phy, } *n.* [Lat *numisma, nu-*
Nu mig'ma-tŏl'o gy, } *mismatis*, Gr *νόμισμα* and *γραφειν*, to write, and *λόγος*, discourse] The science which treats of coins and medals, in their relation to history, numismatics

Nu mig'ma tŏl'o-gist, *n* One versed in numismatology

Nūm'mu-ry, } *a* [Lat *nummularius*, from *num-*
Nūm'mu-lar, } *mulus*, diminutive of *nummus*,
Nūm'mu la ry, } a coin, Fr *nummulaire*] Pertaining to coin or money, pecuniary *Reading*

Nūm'mu lite (49), *n* [Fr *nummulithe*, from Lat *nummus*, a coin, and Gr *λίθος*, stone] (*Falcon.*) A fossil of a flattened form, resembling a small coin, belonging to the tribe of *Rhizopoda* or *Polythalamia*, and common in the early tertiary period *Dana*

Nūm'mu lit'ic, *a* Composed of, or containing, nummulites

Nŭmp, } *n* [From *numb*, q v Cf *infra*] A dolt,
Nŭmps, } a blockhead [*Obs.*] *Parker*

Nŭm'skŭll, *n* [From *numb* and *skull*] A dunce, a dolt, a stupid fellow [*Colloq.*]

Nŭm'skŭlled (-skŭld), *a* Dull in intellect, stupid, doltish [*Colloq.*]

Nŭn, *n* [A S, Dan, & M H Ger *nunne*, Sw *nunna*, O H Ger *nunnâ*, N H Ger *nonne*, D *non*, Fr *nonne*, *nonnain*, Pr *nona*, from Lat *nonna*, nun, *nonnus*, monk, lat Gr *νοννα*, *νόννος*, from Coptic or Egypt *nane*, *nanu*, good, beautiful]

1 A woman devoted to a religious life, who lives in a cloister or nunnery, secluded from the world, under a vow of perpetual chastity.

The holy time is quiet as a nun
Breathless with adoration *Wordsworth*

2 A kind of small pigeon

Black nun, a nun who wears a black veil — *Gray nuns* (*Rom Cath Church*), the members of a religious order established in Montreal in 1745, whence branches were introduced into the United States in 1854, — so called from the color of their robe, and known in religion as *Sisters of Charity of Montreal* Their occupations are the care of the aged and infirm, and of foundlings, and the instruction of children — *White nun* (*Ornith.*), the snew, also, the blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*)

Nŭn'-buoy (-bwoy, *or* -bwoy), *n* A buoy large in the middle and tapering to each end

Nŭn'chion (nŭn'shun), *n.* [Probably a corruption of *luncheon*, q v]

1. A portion of food taken at or after noon, usually between meals, a luncheon [Written also *noonshun.*]

Laying by their swords and truncheons,
They took their breakfasts or their *nunchions* *Hudibras*

2. A supply of food sufficient for a luncheon [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Nŭn'ci-ate (nŭn'shi-at), *n* One who announces, a messenger, a nuncio [*Obs.*]

Nŭn'ci a tūre (nŭn'shi-), *n* [Fr *nonciature*, Sp *nunciatura*, It *nunziatura*, from Lat *nuncius*, to announce, report, from *nuncus*, messenger See *infra*] The office of a nuncio [*Obs.*] *Clarendon*

Nŭn'ci-o (nŭn'shi-ō, 95), *n* [It *nunzio*, Sp *nuncio*, Fr *nonce*, from Lat *nuncius*, *nuntius*, messenger, properly one who brings news, from *novus*, new, *nova*, new things, novelties, and *ciere* or *cire*, to make to go, to put in motion. Cf. *supra*]

1. A messenger; one who brings intelligence.

2 An embassador from the pope to an emperor or king.

Nŭn'cu-pāte, *v t* [Lat. *nuncupare, nuncupatum*, from *nomine capere*, to call by name, from *nomen*, name, and *capere*, to take.]

1. To declare publicly or solemnly. [*Obs.*]

In whose presence did he *nuncupate* it? *Barrow*

2 To dedicate by declaration, to inscribe

You should, on my advice, have *nuncupated* this handsome monument of your skill and dexterity to some great one *Evelyn*

Nŭn'cu-pā'tion, *n* [Lat *nuncupatio*, Fr *nuncupation*, Sp *nuncupacion*, It *nuncupazione*] The act of nuncupating, or of publicly naming or dedicating [*Obs.*]

Nun cū'pa-tive, or **Nŭn'cu pā'tive** } (Synop
Nun-cū'pa to-ry, or **Nŭn'cu-pa-to-ry** } §130), *a*
[It *nuncupativo*, Sp *nuncupatorio, nuncupatorio*, Pr. *nuncupatiu*, Fr *nuncupatif* See *supra*]

1 Publicly or solemnly declaratory.

2. Nominal, existing only in name

3. Oral, not written

Nuncupative will, or *testament*, a will or testament made by word of mouth only, and depending on oral testimony for proof, though afterward reduced to writing. *Blackstone Blount*

Nŭn'di nal, *n.* A nundinal letter

Nŭn'di nal, } *a* [Lat *nundinalis, nundinarius*,
Nŭn'di-na-ry, } from *nundina*, the market day, the weekly market, properly the ninth day, from *novem*, nine, and *dies*, day, Fr *nundinal*] Pertaining to a fair, or to a market day

Nundinal letter among the Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year One of these always expressed the market day, which returned every nine days

Nŭn'di-nāte, *v t* [Lat *nundinari, nundinatus* See *supra*] To buy and sell at fairs [*Obs.*]

Nŭn'di nā'tion, *n* [Lat *nundinatio*, Fr *nundination*] Traffic in fairs, marketing [*Obs.*] "Common *nundination* of pardons" *Bp Bramhall*

Nŭng, *n* A large package or bale, especially of cloves *Simmonds*

Nun-nā'tion, *n* [N Lat *nunnatio*, Fr *nunnation* in Arabic *tenwin*] (*Arabic Gram.*) The pronunciation of *n* at the end of words

Nŭn'ner-y, *n* [Fr *nonnerie* See NUN.] A house in which nuns reside, a cloister in which females reside for life, under a vow of chastity and devotion to religion

Syn — See CLOISTER

Nŭn'nish, *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a nun [*Rare.*]

Nŭn'nish ness, *n* The habits or manners of nuns [*Obs.*] *Fox*

Nŭp, *n* A fool, — the same as NUPSON [*Obs.*]

Nŭ'phar, *n* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants found in the fresh water ponds, or lakes, of Europe, Asia, and North America, the yellow water lily *Gould*

Nŭp'son, *n* [Of doubtful origin] A simpleton, a fool [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*

Nŭp'tial, *a* [Lat *nuptialis*, from *nuptiæ*, marriage, wedding, from *nubere, nuptum*, to marry, properly to cover, to veil, because the head of the bride was covered with a veil, Fr & Pr *nuptial*, Sp & Pg *nupcial*, It *nuziale*]

1 Pertaining to marriage, done at a wedding, as, *nuptial* rites and ceremonies

Then all in heat
They light the *nuptial* torch *Milton*

2 Constituting marriage, as, the *nuptial* knot or band

The Bible has given effectual obligation to the *nuptial* vow *G Spring*

Nŭp'tial, *n* Marriage wedding, nuptial ceremony, — almost only in the plural

In celebration of that *nuptial* which
We two have sworn shall come. *Shak.*

Splendid preparations were instantly commenced for the approaching *nuptials* *Prescott*

Nŭr, *n* [See KNUR.] **1.** A knot in wood, also, a hard, compact knob of wood used by boys in playing hockey

I think I'm as hard as a *nur*, and as tough as whit-leather *Howitt*

2. The head [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Nŭrse, *n* [O Eng *nourse, norse, nource, norice*, A-S *norice*, from Fr *nourrice*, Pr *nurissa, norressa*, Lat *nutrix, nutricis*, from *nutrire*, to nourish, nurse, Fr *nourrir* Cf NOURICE.]

1 One who nourishes, a person who supplies food, tends, or brings up, as, (*a*) A woman who has the care of young children, especially, one who suckles an infant not her own (*b*) A person, especially a woman, who has the care of sick persons

2 Hence, one who, or that which, brings up, rears, causes to grow, trains, or the like as, Greece, the *nurse* of the liberal arts "Rome, the *nurse* of judgment" *Shak*

The cheap defense of nations, the *nurse* of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise, is gone *Burke*

To put to nurse, or *to put out to nurse*, to send away to be placed under the care of a nurse, to cause to be attended by a nurse — *Wet nurse*, a woman who suckles an infant not her own

Nŭrse, *v. t.* [*imp. & p p.* NURSED (nŭrst); *p. pr. & vb n* NURSING.]

1 To nourish, to cherish, to foster, as, (*a.*) To nourish at the breast, to suckle. (*b*) To tend, as a sick person, to take care of, as an invalid, to attend upon "Sons went to *nurse* their parents in old age" *Milton.*

Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore,
And *nursed* his youth along the marshy shore. *Dryden.*

2 Hence to bring up, to raise, by care, from a weak or invalid condition, — applied to plants, animals, and to any object that needs, or thrives by, attention "To *nurse* the saplings tall" *Milton.*

By what hands has vice been *nursed* into so uncontrolled a dominion? *Locke*

3 Also, to manage with care and economy, with a view to increase, as, to *nurse* our national resources

Nŭrse'-child, *n* A child which is nursed, a nursling

Nŭrs'er, *n* One who cherishes, or encourages, growth

Nŭrs'er y, *n* [Cf Fr *nourricerie*]

1 The act of nursing "Her kind *nursery*" [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2 The place where nursing is carried on, as, (*a*) The place, or apartment, in a house, appropriated to the care of children (*b*) A place where young trees are propagated for the purpose of being transplanted, a plantation of young trees (*c*) The place where any thing is fostered and growth promoted "To set in Padua, *nursery* of arts" *Shak.*

Christian families are the *nurseries* of the church on earth, as she is the *nursery* of the church in heaven *J M Mason*

(*d*) That which forms and educates, as, commerce is the *nursery* of seamen

3 That which is the object of a nurse's care. [*Rare.*] "Bud and bloom Her *nursery*" *Milton*

Nŭrs'er y-man, *n*, *pl* NURSER-Y-MEN One who keeps, cultivates, or has charge of, a nursery

Nŭrse'-maid, *n* A girl who takes care of children.

Nŭrse'-pŏnd, *n* A pond for feeding fish *Walton*

Nŭrs'ling, *n* [From *nurse* and termination *ling*] One who, or that which, is nursed, an infant, a child

I was his *nursling* once and choice delight *Milton*

Nŭrs'tle (nŭs'l), *v t* To nourish, to bring up, to nurse [*Obs.*]

Nŭrt'ūre (), *n* [O Eng *nourriture*, O Fr *norriture, norreture, norriture, norreture*, N Fr *nourriture*, from *norrir, nourrir, nourrire*, Pr *nouridura*, It *nutritura* See NOURISH.]

1 The act of nourishing or nursing, tender care, education, instruction "A man neither by nature nor by *nurture* wise" *Milton.*

2 That which nourishes, food, diet

Nŭrt'ūre, *v t* [*imp & p p* NURTURED, *p pr. & vb n* NURTURING.]

1 To feed to nourish

2 To educate, to bring or train up

He was *nurtured* where he was born *Wotton.*

Syn — To nourish, nurse, cherish, bring up, educate, tend — To NURTURE, NOURISH CHERISH *Nourish* denotes to supply with food or cause to grow, as, to *nourish* a plant, to *nourish* rebellion To *nurture* is to train up with a fostering care like that of a mother, as, to *nurture* into strength, to *nurture* in sound principles To *cherish* is to hold and treat as dear, as, to *cherish* hopes or affections

Through her *nourished* powers, enlarged by thee,
She springs aloft *Thomson.*

For this did the angel twice descend
Ordained thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant
Select and sacred *Milton.*

I owe thyself last *cherish* those hearts that hate thee,
Corruption wins not more than honesty *Shak.*

Nŭs'tle (nŭs'l), *v t* [Cf NUZZLE.] To fondle, to cherish [*Obs.*]

Nŭt, *n* [A S *hnutu, hnut, hnyt* (cf *hnot, hnotu, nyt*, Sw *not*, Dan *nödd*, D *noot* O H Ger *hnuz, nuz*, N H Ger *nuss*, not nearly allied to Lat *nux, nucis* but to Ir *cnuidh, cnu*, and Gael *cnuth, cno*]

1 The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel

2 A small block, of metal or wood, containing a concave of female screw, used for returning or tightening a bolt, and the like

Nut.

3 (*Naut.*) A projection on each side of the shank of an anchor, to secure the stock in its place *Totten.*

Check-nut jam-nut lock nut a nut placed in contact with the main nut on the same bolt, to keep the main nut from turning

Nŭt, *v i* [*imp & p p* NUTTED, *p pr & vb. n.* NUTTING.] To gather nuts

Nū'tant, *a* [Lat *nutans*, p pr of *nutare*, to nod, verb intensive from *nuere*, id] Nodding, having the top bent downward

Nu tā'tion, *n* [Lat *nutatio*, a nodding, from *nutare* to nod, Fr *nutation*]

1. The act of nodding [*Rare.*]

So from the midmost the *nutation* spreads,
Round and more round, o'er all the sea of heads. *Pope.*

2. (*Astron.*) A vibratory motion of the earth's

axis, by which its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic is constantly varying by a small amount.

3 (*Bot*) The motion of a flower in following the apparent movement of the sun, from the east in the morning to the west in the evening

Nut-cracker

Nŭt'-bōne, *n* (*Far*) A sesamoid bone at the posterior side of the pastern-joint.

Nŭt'-brēăk'er, *n* The nut hatch See NUT HATCH

Nŭt'-brown, *a* Brown as a nut long kept and dried "The spicy *nut brown* ale" *Milton*

Nŭt'-crăck'er, *n* 1 An instrument for cracking nuts

2 (*Ornith*) A European bird (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*), belonging to the crow family, but having many of the habits of the woodpecker It feeds on nuts, insects, &

Nut-cracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*)

Nŭt'-gall, *n* An excrescence of the oak See GALL

Nŭt'-hătch, *n* (*Ornith*) A small bird (*Sitta Europæa*) It resembles the woodpecker in burrowing in wood, but swings the whole body to strike It feeds on nuts as well as insects, — called also *nut breaker*, *nut-jobber*, and *nut picker*

Nŭt'-hook, *n* 1 A pole with a hook at the end, to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts

2 A thief who steals by means of a hook, also, a bailiff who hooks, or seizes, malefactors *Shak*

Nŭt'-jŏb'ber, *n* The same as NUT-HATCH, q v

Nŭt'mĕg, *n* [O long *notemuge*, O Fr *noix muguette*, for *noix muscadette*, from Lat *muscus*, musk, N Fr *noix muscade*, Sp *nuz moscada*, Pg *noz moscada*, It *noce moscada*, L Lat *muscata*, *nux muscata*, also from Lat *muscus*, musk See MUSK] (*Bot*) The kernel of the fruit of the tree called *Myristica moschata*, or *M aromatica*, a native of the Moluccas islands, but cultivated in many parts of the East Indies This fruit is a nearly spherical drupe, of the size of a pear, of a yellowish color without, and almost white within This opens into two nearly equal, longitudinal valves, inclosing the nut surrounded by its arillus, which is mace The nut is oval the shell very hard, and dark brown This immediately envelops the kernel, which is the *nutmeg*, is commonly sold in the shops The *nutmeg* is an aromatic very grateful to the taste and smell, and much used in cookery

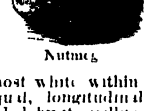

Nutmeg

Nŭt'-pine, *n* (*Bot*) A species of pine (*Pinus monophyllus*) found in the Rocky Mountains, bearing in its cones nutritious seeds *Simmonds*

Nū'tri à, *n* [Sp *nutria nutra*, *lutra*, *lutra*, an otter, Pr *lutra*, *loira*, It & Pg *lontra*, Fr *loutre*, from Lat *lutra*, *lytra*, Gr λύτρα] (*Com*) The fur of the *Myopotamus Bonariensis*, or *M coypus*, a rodent quadruped about the size and shape of the beaver, but having a round tail like the rat It is found along the streams of Brazil

Nū'tri cā'tion, *n* [Lat *nutricatio*, a suckling, nursing, from *nutricare*, *nutricari*, to suckle, nourish, bring up from *nutrix*, a nurse, q v] The manner of feeding or being fed [*Obs*]

Nū'tri ent, *a* Promoting growth, nourishing nutritious

Nū'tri ent, *n* [Lat *nutriens*, p pr of *nutrire*, to nourish] Any substance which nourishes by promoting growth or repairing waste

Nū'tri ment *n* [Lat *nutrimentum*, from *nutrire*, to nourish, Fr *nutriment*, Pr *nutrimen*, *noyrimen*, Sp, Pg, & It *nutrimento*]

1. That which nourishes, any thing which promotes growth and repairs the natural waste of animal or vegetable life, food, aliment

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and *nutriment* diffused into all parts of the body *South*

2 That which promotes enlargement or improvement

Is not virtue in mankind
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind? *Swift*

Nū'tri-măn't'al, *a*. [Pr. & Sp. *nutrimental*, It. *nutrimentale* See *supra*] Having the qualities of food, alimental.

Nu tri'tial (nu-trish'al), *a*. Pertaining to, or connected with, nutrition. [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Nu tri'tion (nu-trish'un), *n*. [L Lat *nutritio*, from Lat *nutrire*, to nourish, Fr. *nutrition*, Pr. *nutrecio*, Sp *nutricion*, It *nutrizione*]

1 The act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal or vegetable life, the process by which food is digested, assimilated, and made nourishing, the fundamental property of organized matter, on which all the phenomena of life are based, the process of change, of composition and decomposition, which is constantly taking place in all living tissues

☞ In its widest signification, *nutrition* includes all the actions which concur in supporting the processes of assimilation, and the change or removal of matter of the tissues, as digestion, absorption, &c

2 That which nourishes, nutriment

Fixed like a plant, on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot *Pope*

Nu tri'tious (nu-trish'us), *a* [Lat *nutritius*, from *nutrix*, *nutricis*, a nurse, from *nutrire*, to nourish] Nourishing, promoting growth, or repairing waste

Nu tri'tious-ly (nu trish'us ly), *adv* Nourishingly

Nu tri'tious ness, *n* The quality of being nutritious

Nū'tri tive, *a* [Lat *nutrire*, to nourish, It, Sp, & Pg *nutritivo*, Pr *nutritiu*, Fr *nutritif*] Having the quality of nourishing, nutrimental alimental, as, a *nutritive* food

Nū'tri tive-ly, *adv* In a nutritive manner, nourishingly, nutritiously

Nū'tri tive ness, *n* The quality of being nutritive, nutritiousness

Nū'tri tūre (-tūr), *n* [Lat *nutritura*, from *nutrire*, to nourish] Nutrition, nourishment [*Obs*]

Never make a meal of flesh alone; have some other meat [food] with it of less *nutriture* *Harvey*

Nŭt'shĕll, *n* 1 The shell or hard external covering in which the kernel of a nut is inclosed

2 Hence, proverbially, a thing of little compass, or of little value

To be or be in a nutshell, to admit of very brief or simple determination or statement "The remedy *lay in a nutshell*" *Macaulay*

Nŭt'tal lite (49), *n* [So named in honor of Thomas *Nuttall*] (*Min*) A bluish, grayish, or dark greenish mineral, consisting, chiefly of the anhydrous silicate of lime and dummerite apolite

Nŭt'ting, *n* The act of gathering nuts

Nŭt'-tree, *n* A tree that bears nuts

Nux vŏm'i că [N Lat, fr *nux*, a nut, and *vomicus*, from *vomere*, to vomit] The seed of *Strychnos nux-vomica*, a tree which abounds on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts of the East Indies From this seed the deadly poison known as *strychnine* and *nux vomica* is extracted

Nŭz'zle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* NUZZLED, *p pr* & *vb n* NUZZLING] [From *nourish*, q v]

1 To nourish, to foster, to bring up [*Obs*]

The people had been *nuzzled* in idolatry ever so long before *Milton*

2 [Probably a corruption of *nestle*, q v Cf NESTLE] To nestle, to house, as in a nest

Nŭz'zle, *v i* [From *nozzle*, *nosle*, q v Cf *supra*]

1 To work with the nose, like a swine in the mud

And *nuzzling* his flank the loving swine
Sheathed, unaware, the tusk in his soft groin *Shak*

He sometimes charged through an army of lawyers, sword in hand, and sometimes *nuzzled* like an eel in the mud *Arbuthnot*

2 To go with the nose thrust out and down, like a swine

Sir Roger shook his ears and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work *Arbuthnot*

The blessed benefit not there confined,
Drops to the third, who *nuzzles* close behind *Pope*

3 To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom, to nestle

4 To loiter, to idle [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Nȳ'as, *n* The same as NIAS See NIAS

Nȳc'ta lō'pi à, *n* [Lat *nyctalopia*, *nyctalopa*, Fr *nyctalope*, Gr νυκταλωπία See *infra*] (*Med*) A disease of the eye, in consequence of which the patient can see well in a faint light or at night, but is unable to see during the day or in a strong light.

☞ The term is sometimes applied also to night-blindness, or hemeralopia

Nȳc'ta-lōps, *n*. [Lat *nyctalops*, Gr νυκτάλωψ, fr. νύξ, νυκτός, night, and ὤψ, the eye, Fr. *nyctalope*.] One afflicted with nyctalopia.

Nȳc'ta lō'py, *n* The same as NYCTALOPIA.

Nȳc-thē'me-rŏn, *n* [Gr νύξ, νυκτός, night, and ἡμέρα, day] The natural day and night, or space of twenty four hours

Nȳc'ti cō'rax, *n*. [Gr. νυκτικόραξ, the night jar, or goat-sucker, from νύξ, νυκτός, night, and κόραξ, crow or raven] (*Ornith*) A genus of herons, the night heron

Nȳe, *n* [Contracted from *nide*, as *gye*, *gie*, from *guide* Cf EYE] A brood or flock of pheasants.

Nȳl'gau, *n* The same as NYLGHAU

Nȳl'ghau (Synop, § 130), *n* [Hind & Per. *nil gāw*, properly a blue cow, fr *nil*, blue, and *gaw*, bull, bullock, cow] (*Zool*) A large, short horned antelope (*Portax tragocamelus*), found in Northern India The males are of a slaty blue, and the females of a rusty red [Written also *neelghau*]

Nylghau (*Portax tragocamelus*)

Nymph (nĭmf), *n*. [Lat *nympha*, Gr νυμφη, Fr *nymphe*, It & Sp *ninfa*]

1 (*Myth*) A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters

Where were ye *nymphs*, when the remorseless deep
Closed o'er the head of your loved Lycidas? *Milton*

2 Hence, a lovely young girl, a maiden; a damsel

Nymph in thy orisons
Be all my sins remembered *Shak*

Nymph, } *n* [Lat *nympha*, Gr νυμφη. See *supra*]
Nymph'a, } *pna*] (*Entom*) An insect in the pupa state, a chrysalis, or aurelia

Nym pha'a, *n* [Lat *nymphæa*, nymph] (*Bot*) A genus of aquatic plants having showy white or blue fragrant flowers, and including the white water lily and the Egyptian lotus *Baird*

Nymph'al, *n*. A short poem relating to nymphs [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Nymph'al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a nymph or nymphs nymphean

Nymph ē'an (nim fē'an), *a* [Gr νυμφαῖος See *supra*] Pertaining to, or appropriate to, nymphs, inhabited by nymphs as, a *nymphean* cave

Nymph'et, *n* A diminutive or young nymph. [*Poet*] "The *nymphets* sporting there" *Drayton*

Nymph'ic al (nĭmf'ik al), *a* [Gr νυμφικός See *supra*] Pertaining to nymphs

Nymph lp'a rous, *a* [Fr *nymphipare*, from Lat. *nympha* and *parere*, to bring forth, produce See NYMPH] Producing nymphs

Nymph'ish (nĭmf'ish), *a* Relating to nymphs, lady like "*Nymphish* war" *Drayton*

Nymph'-like, } *a* Resembling, or becoming to,
Nymph'ly, } nymphs

Nymph'o lĕp'sy, *n* [Gr νύμφη, a nymph, and λαμβάνειν, to seize] A species of demoniac enthusiasm or possession coming upon one who had accidentally seen the nymphs [*Rare*] *De Quincey*

The *nympholepsy* of some fond despair *Byron*

Nymph'o mā'ni à, *n* [Gr νυμφη, a bride, and μανία, madness, Fr *nymphomanie* See MANIA] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women, breaking the bounds of modest demeanor, — always attended with agitation both of body and mind, and constituting a true and proper disease

Nymph'o mā'ny, *n* The same as NYMPHOMANIA

Nȳs [From *ne* and *is* See NIS] None is, is not. [*Obs*]

Thou findest fault where *nys* to be found *Spenser*

Nȳs'sà, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of North American trees, including the tupelo, or pepperidge tree *Gray*

Nȳs tăg'mus, *n* [Gr νυσταγμός, from νυσταζειν, to nod, especially in sleep to nap, slumber, be sleepy] Nictation, or winking of the eye, as in a drowsy person

O.

O, the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel, in the English alphabet, has several different sounds, the principal of which are, the long sound, heard in *tone, groan, old*; the short sound, heard in *lot, lodge, rod*; a sound like short *u*, as in *done, son, flood*; a sound like the German or Italian long *u*, or the French *ou*, as in *move, do, booty*; a similar but shorter sound, as in *wolf, book, foot*; and a sound like broad *a*, as in *form, mortal*. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 19–25, 50, 51. In Irish family names, *O* is equivalent to *son of*, and denotes progeny, or is a character of dignity, as, *O'Neil, O'Carrol*. Among the ancients, *O* was a mark of triple time, from the notion that the ternary, or number 3, is the most perfect of numbers, and properly expressed by a circle, the most perfect figure.

O, *interj.* An exclamation used in calling or directly addressing a person or personified object, — used also as an impassioned exclamation expressing pain, grief, surprise, desire, and the like.

> For ever, *O* Lord, thy word is settled in heaven. *Ps.* cix. 89
> *O*, how love I thy law! it is my meditation all the day. *Ps.* cxix. 97
>
> *O* fairest of creation, last and best
> Of all God's works. *Milton.*

☞ A distinction between the use of *O* and *oh* is insisted upon by some, namely, that *O* should be used only in direct address to a person or personified object, and should never be followed by the exclamation point, while *oh* should be used in mere exclamations where no direct appeal or address to an object is made and may be followed by the exclamation point or not, according to the nature or construction of the sentence. This distinction, however, is nearly or totally disregarded by most writers, even the best, the two forms being generally used quite indiscriminately. The form *O* is the one most commonly employed for both uses by modern writers. "*O* for a kindling touch from that pure flame!" *Wordsworth*. "*O*, what a rapturous cry!" "*O'* Lidon, in whatever sphere thou shine!" "Strike, *oh* Muse, in a measure bold." *Macaulay*. "*O*, what a fair and ministering angel!" "*O* sweet angel." *Longfellow*.

> For you the public prayer is made,
> *Oh!* join the public prayer!
> For you the secret tear is shed,
> *O*, shed yourselves a tear. *Cowper.*
>
> *O* sir, *oh* prince, I have no country none. *Tennyson.*
>
> *O dear*, and *O dear me!* [corrupted from It. *O Dio!* or It. *O Dio!* O God! and It. *O Dio mio!* O my God!] *Wyman*], exclamations expressive of various emotions, but usually prompted by surprise, consternation, fear, grief, pain, and the like. "*O dear me!*" remonstrated Sir Leicester, not so much shocked by the fact, as by the fact of the fact being mentioned. *Dickens.*

O, *a.* An abbreviation for *one*. [*Obs.*]

> Abraham saith
> That he segh holy the Trinite,
> Thre persones in parcelles
> Departable fro o other
> And alle thre but o God. *Piers Plowman.*

O, *n.* Something shaped like the letter O, a circle or oval.

> May we cram
> Within this wooden *O* [the Globe Theatre] the very casques
> That did affright the air at Agincourt? *Shak.*

Oad (ōd), *n.* The same as Woad. [*Obs.*]

Oaf (ōf), *n.* [Cf. Aul and Ouphe.]
1. A changeling, a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another. *Drayton.*
2. A dolt, an idiot, a blockhead.

Oaf'ish, *a.* Like an oaf, stupid, dull, doltish, idiotic. [*Rare.*]

Oaf'ish-ness, *n.* The state of being oafish, stupidity, foolishness. [*Rare.*]

Oak (ōk), *n.* [A. S. *āc, āc-beam, āct-cor*, D. *eik, eik-boom*, L. Ger. *eeke*, Icel. *eik, eyk*, Sw. *ek, ekträd*, Dan. *eeg, egetræe*, O. H. Ger. *eih*, M. H. Ger. *eich*, N. H. Ger. *eiche, eichbaum*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Quercus*, of which there are many species. They are trees or shrubs, having lobed or notched alternate leaves, and the nut, or acorn, is more or less inclosed in a scaly involucre, called the *cupule*. The flowers are green or yellow catkins. All the species are found in the northern hemisphere, though some are tropical. The white oak of the United States is *Q. alba*, and is a large tree, well known for the value of its timber. The live oak is *Q. virens*, and is very highly prized for shipbuilding.

Oak'-ăp'ple (ōk'ap'pl), *n.* A kind of spongy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, &c., produced in consequence of the puncture of insects, — called also *oak-leaf gall*.

Oak'-bărk, *n.* The bark of the oak tree, extensively used in tanning leather.

Oak'en (ōk'n), *a.* [A. S. *ācen, æcen*.] Made of oak, or consisting of oak or oak-trees, as, an *oaken* plank. "*Oaken* timber, wherewith to build ships." *Bacon.* "An *oaken* bower." *Milton.*

Oak'en pin, *n.* A kind of apple, — so called from its hardness. *Mortimer.*

Oak'er, *n.* The same as Ocher. [*Obs.*]

> All is but faired, and with *oaker* dyed. *Spenser.*

Oak'ling, *n.* A young oak.

Oak'-ō'pen-ing, *n.* An opening or thinly wooded space in oak forests, free from underwood. [*West. U. S.*]

Oak'-pā'per, *n.* Paper hangings stained in imitation of oak wood. *Simmonds.*

Oak'um, *n.* [A. S. *acumba, ācumba, ācumba, cumba*, tow, *cimbing*, a joint, juncture.] The material of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp, used for calking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, &c. That formed from untarred ropes is called *white oakum*.

Oak'y, *a.* [From *oak*.] Resembling oak, hard, firm, strong. [*Rare.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Oar (ōr), *n.* [A. S. & Icel. *ar*, Dan. *aare*, Sw. *ara*, perhaps from L. Ger. *aren*, Goth. *arjan*, A. S. *erian*, to plow, Norm. Fr. *ore*.] An instrument for rowing boats, being a piece of light timber round or square at one end, which is the handle, and broad and flat at the other, which is the blade. The part within the row lock is called the *loom*.

> *To boat the oars* (*Naut.*), to cease rowing, and lay the oars in the boat. — *To feather the oars*, to turn them as they move back through the air after the stroke, so that the blades lie horizontally, with the top edges up and move edgewise so as to make the least possible resistance. — *To lie on the oars*, to cease pulling, running them out of water, but not boating them, hence, to cease from work of any kind, to be idle, to rest. — *To muffle the oars*, to put something round that part which rests in the row lock, to prevent noise in rowing. — *To slap the oars*, to place them in the row-locks. — *To toss the oars*, to throw the blades and hold them perpendicularly, the handle resting on the bottom of the boat. — *To unship the oars*, to take them out of the row-locks. *Totten.*

Oar, *v. i.* To row. *Pope.*

Oar, *v. t.* To impel by rowing. *Shak.*

Oared (ord), *a.* Furnished with oars, — chiefly used in composition; as, a four *oared* boat.

Oar'-fōot'ed, *a.* Having feet capable of being used as oars, — said of certain animals.

Oars'man, *n.* *pl.* Oarsmen. One who rows well or ill.

Oar'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of sea-weed of the genus *Laminaria* (*L. digitata*, &c.).

Oar'y, *a.* Having the form or use of an oar; as the swan's *oary* feet. *Milton. Addison.*

O'a sis, or **O-ā'sis**, *n.* *pl.* O'a ses, or O-ā'ses. [L. *oasis*, Gr. *oasis*, Copt. *ouahe, ouahsor*, Ar. *wah*.] A fertile place in a sandy or barren desert.

> And bowed her stalk to them that they might grow
> To use and power in this *Oasis* lapped
> In the arms of leisure. *Tennyson.*

Oast, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *ath, atha*, Ir. *ath*, W. *odyn*.] A kiln to dry hops or malt. [Written also *ost, oost*, and *oust*.] *Mortimer.*

Oat, *n.*, chiefly used in the plural. [A. S. *āta, āte, ātih*, Fries. *ōat*.]
1. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Avena* (*A. sativa*), and more usually the seed of the plant.
2. A pipe made from the straw of the oat. [*Obs.* and *rare.*] *Milton.*

Oat grass (*Bot.*) (*a*) A high grass (*Danthonia spicata*), common in sterile soils in the United States. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Arrhenatherum*, grass of the Andes.

Oat'-cāke, *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats.

Oat'en (ōt'n), *a.* 1. Consisting of an oat straw or stem; as, an *oaten* pipe. *Milton.*
2. Made of oatmeal; as, *oaten* cakes.

Oath, *n.*, *pl.* Oaths (ōthz). [O. Eng. *othe*, A-S. *ath*, O. Sax. & O. Fries. *eth*, Goth. *aiths*, M. H. Ger. *eit*, O. & N. H. Ger. *eid*, D. *eed*, Icel. *eidr*, Dan. & Sw. *ed*.]
1. A solemn affirmation or declaration made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. "An *oath* of secrecy for the concealing of those inventions] which we think fit to keep secret." *Bacon.*
2. A careless and blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or any thing divine or sacred, either by way of appeal or as a profane exclamation or ejaculation.

Oath'a ble, *a.* Capable of having an oath administered to. [*Obs.*] *Shal.*

Oath'-breāk'ing, *n.* The violation of an oath; perjury. *Shak.*

Oat'-mglt, *n.* Malt made of oats. *Mortimer.*

Oat'mēal, *n.* 1. Meal made of oats. *Gay.*
2. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Panicum*, panic grass.

Ob. A Latin preposition, signifying, primarily, in front, before, and hence against, toward, as in *ob jecere*, to object, i. e., to throw against. It means *reversed* or *back*, in *obovate, occiput*, &c., and often *on* or *in*. In composition, the letter *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed, as in *occasion, offer, oppose*.

Ob ām'bu lāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *obambulare, obambulatum*, fr. pref. *ob*, q. v., and *ambulare*, to walk. See Ambulate.] To walk about. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Ob ām'bu lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *obambulatio*.] A walking about. [*Obs.*] "*Obambulations* and night walks." *Gayton.*

Ob'bli gā'to, *a.* [It. bound.] See Obligato.

Ob-clā'vate, *a.* [Prefix *ob* and *clavate*.] (*Bot.*) Inversely clavate.

Ob'com prĕssed' (prĕst'), *a.* [Prefix *ob* and *compressed*.] (*Bot.*) Compressed or flattened in a way opposite to the usual one. *Gray.*

Ob cŏn'ic, } *a.* [Prefix *ob* and *conic*.] (*Bot.*)
Ob cŏn'ic al, } Conical, but having the apex down ward, inversely conical.

Ob cor'date, *a.* [Prefix *ob* and *cordate*, q. v., Fr. *obcordé*.] (*Bot.*) Heart shaped, with the attachment by the pointed end, inversely cordate, as, in *obcordate* petal or legume.

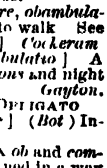

Obcordate leaf.

Ob'dor mī'tion (mish'un), *n.* [From Lat. *obdormire*, to fall asleep, from prefix *ob* and *dormire*, to sleep.] Sleep, sound sleep. [*Ob.*] "A peaceable *obdormition* in thy bed of ease and honor." *Bp. Hall.*

Ob dūçe', *v. t.* [Lat. *obducere obductum*, from prefix *ob* and *ducere*, to lead.] To draw over, as a covering. [*Ob.*] *Hale.*

Ob dūct', *v. t.* [See *supra*.] To draw over, to cover. [*Obs.*] *Bromne.*

Ob dūc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *obductio*. See *supra*.] The act of drawing over, as a covering; the act of laying over. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

Ob'du racy, or **Ob dū'ra cy** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [See Obdurate.] The state of being obdurate, invincible hardness of heart; obstinacy.

> God may by almighty grace hinder the absolute completion of sin in final *obduracy*. *South.*

Ob'du rate or **Ob dū'rate** (117), *a.* [Lat. *obdūratus*, p. p. of *obdurare*. See *infra*.] [See Note under Constituent.]
1. Rendered hard, harsh, rugged, rough. "*Obdurate* consonants." *Swift.* "Jelcvile as those row wrought in the stocking loom, and of less *obdurate* materials." *W. Scott.*
2. Hardened in feelings, especially against moral influences; stubbornly and unfeelingly wicked, incapable of repentance or remorse, — always in a bad sense. "Such *obdurate* pains." *I. D'Israeli.*

> The custom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* against whatsoever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

Syn. — Hard, firm, unbending, inflexible, unyielding, stubborn, obstinate, impenitent, callous, unfeeling, insensible, unsusceptible. — Obdurate, Callous, Hardened. *Callous* denotes a hardening of the sensibilities, as, a *callous* conscience. *Hardened* implies a general and settled disregard for the claims of interest, duty, and sympathy, as *hardened* in vice. *Obdurate* rises still higher, and implies an active resistance of the heart and will against the pleadings of compassion and humanity.

> Fattened in vice, so *callous* and so gross
> He sins and sees not sunset's sad decline. *Dryden.*
> And now his heart
> Do fend with pride, and *hardening* in his strength
> Glories. *Milton.*
>
> There is no flesh in man's *obdurate* heart
> He does not feel for man. *Cowper.*

Ŏb'du rāte, or **Ob dū'rāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *obdurare, obduratum* from prefix *ob* and *durare* to harden, from *durus*, hard.] To harden. [*Ob.*] *More.*

Ŏb'du rate ly or **Ob dū'rate ly**, *adv.* With obstinate impenitence; stubbornly; inflexibly.

Ŏb'du rate ness or **Ob dū'rate ness**, *n.* Inflexible persistence in sin; stubbornness.

Ŏb'du rā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *obduratio*.] The hardening of the heart, hardness of heart, stubbornness. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Ob dūre', *v. t.* [See Obdurate.] To harden, to render inflexible; to render obstinate in sin. [*Obs.*]

Ob dūre', *a.* Obdurate, hard. [*Obs.*]

> If the general's heart be so *obdure*
> To an old begging soldier. *J. Webster.*

Ob dūr'ed ness, *n.* Hardness of heart, stubbornness. [*Obs.*] *Hall.*

Ŏ'be ah, *n.* A species of witchcraft practiced among the West Indian negroes, and supposed to have been introduced from Africa. [Written also *obi*.]

O bē'di ble, *a.* Obedient, compliant. [*Obs.* and *rare.*] "*Obedible* submission." *Bp. Hall.*

O bē'di ence, *n.* [Fr. *obedience*, Pr. *obedensa*, Sp.

& Pg *obediencia*, It *obbedienza, ubbidienza, obedienta* See *infra.*] The state of being obedient, compliance with that which is required by authority, subjection to rightful restraint or control.

Government must compel the *obedience* of individuals; otherwise, who will seek its protection or fear its vengeance? *Ames.*

☞ *Obedience* is not synonymous with *obsequousness*, the latter often implying meanness or servility, and *obedience* being merely a proper submission to authority

O bē'di-ĕn'ci a-ry (ō-bē'dhĭ-), *n* One yielding obedience [*Obs.*] "*Obediencaries* to their church" *Foxe*

O-bē'di-ent, *a* [Lat *obediens*, p pr of *obedire*, Fr *obéissant*, Sp *obediente*, It *obbidiente, ubbidiente*. See OBEY.] Subject in will or act to authority, willing to obey, submissive to restraint or control

The chief has orders given the *obedient* band,
With due observance, wait the chief's command *Pope*

Syn — Dutiful, respectful, compliant, observant, regardful, subservient, submissive, obsequious

O bē'di-ent-ly, *adv* In an obedient manner, with obedience, with due submission to restraint or control

O bē'i-sanc̣e, or **O bē'sanc̣e** (-sens), § 130), *n* [Fr *obéissance*, obedience, from *obéissant*, obedient See *infra*, and cf ABAISANCE.] A manifestation of obedience, an expression of deference or respect, a bow, a courtesy

They bowed and made *obeisance* as she passed *Pope*

O bē'san cy, or **O bē'san cy**, *n* The same as OBEISANCE [*Obs.*]

O-bē'sant, or **O-bē'sant**, *a* [Fr *obéissant*, p pr of *obéir*, to obey] Ready to obey, showing a willingness to obey, reverent, submissive

Ŏb'e-lis'cal, *a* Having the form of an obelisk [*Rare.*] *Stukeley*

Ŏb'e-lisk, *n* [Fr *obélisque* It & Sp *obelisco*, Lat *obeliscus*, Gr *ὀβελίσκος*, dim of *ὀβελός*, a spit, a pointed pillar]

1 A tall, four-sided pillar, gradually tapering as it rises, and cut off at the top in the form of a flat pyramid; any pillar, especially one set up in an open square or court. The shaft is properly made of one entire stone, as in the Egyptian obelisks, which are also often charged with inscriptions or hieroglyphics

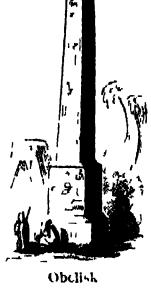

Obelisk

2 (*Print*) A reference or mark [thus, †], called also a *dagger*, used to arrest the attention of the reader, as a reference to notes in the margin or at the bottom of a page, as a mark of censure, or to indicate that a word or expression is obsolete, — the use varying at the pleasure of writers

Ŏb'e-lisk, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBELISKED (ŏb'e-liskt), *p pr* & *vb n* OBELISKING] To mark or designate with an obelisk

Ŏb'e-lize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBELIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBELIZING] [Gr *ὀβελίζειν*, from *ὀβελός*. See *infra*] To designate with an obelus, to mark as doubtful or spurious

Ŏb'e-lus, *n*, *pl* OBELI [Lat *obelus*, Gr *ὀβελός*, a spit] (*Print*) A mark [thus —, or —] — so called from its resemblance to a needle. In the old editions of the classics, it marks suspected passages or readings

Ob ĕq'ui-tāte, *v t* [Lat *obequitare*, *obequitatum*, from prefix *ob* and *equitare*, to ride, from *eques*, *equitis*, a horseman, from *equus*, horse] To ride about [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*

Ob ĕq'ui-tā'tion, *n* The act of riding about [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*

Ŏb'er-rā'tion, *n* [From Lat *oberrare*, to wander about, from *ob* and *errare*, to wander] The act of wandering about [*Obs.*]

O-bēse', *a* [Lat *obesus*, eaten away, lean, that has eaten itself fat, fat, stout, from prefix *ob* and *edere*, *esum*, to eat] Excessively corpulent, fat, fleshy

O bēse'ness, } *n.* [Lat *obesitas*, Fr *obésité*, Sp
O bēs'i-ty, } *obesidad*, It *obesita*] The state of being obese, excessive fatness, fleshiness, incumbrance of flesh

O-bey' (o bā'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBEYED, *p pr.* & *vb n* OBEYING] [Fr *obéir*, from Lat *obedire*, O Lat *oboedire*, from prefix *ob* and *audire*, to hear, Catalan *obeir*, Pr *obedir, obezir*, It *obedire, obbedire, ubbidire*, Sp & Pg *obedecer*]

1 To give ear to, to execute the commands of, to yield submission to, to comply with the orders of.

Children, *obey* your parents in the Lord *Eph* vi 1
Was she thy God, that her thou didst *obey*? *Milton*

2. To submit to the government of, to be ruled by.

Afric and India shall his power *obey* *Dryden*

3 To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of, as, a ship *obeys* her helm

☞ By some of our old writers it was used as an intransitive verb, in accordance with the French idiom, taking *to* after it

He commanded the trumpets to sound; to which the two brave knights *obeying*, they performed their courses. *Sidney*

O-bey'er (o bā'er), *n* One who yields obedience.

O-bey'ing-ly (o bā'ing-lĭ), *adv.* Obediently, submissively

Ob fīrm', } *v t.* [Lat *obfirmare*, *obfirmatum*,
Ob firm'āte, } from prefix *ob* and *firmare*, to make firm, from *firmus*, firm] To make firm, to harden in resolution [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall Sheldon.*

Ob fŭs'cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBFUSCATED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBFUSCATING] [Lat *obfuscare*, *obfuscatum*, or *offuscare*, *offuscatum*, from prefix *ob* and *fuscare*, to make dark, from *fuscus*, dark, It *offuscare*, Sp *ofuscar*, Pg & Pr *offuscar*, Fr *offusquer*] [Written also *offuscate*]

1 To darken, to obscure

His head, like a smoke jack, the funnel unswept, and the ideas whirling round and round about in it, all *obfuscated* and darkened over with fuliginous matter *Sterne*

2 Hence, to bewilder or confuse "Clouds of passion which might *obfuscate* the intellects of meaner females." *W Scott*

Ob fŭs'cate, *a* Obfuscated, darkened, obscured [*Obs.*] *Sir T Elyot*

Ŏb'fus cā'tion, *n* [Lat *obfuscatio*, *offuscatio*, It. *offuscazione*, Sp *ofuscacion*] The act of darkening or confusing, the state of being darkened. 'Obfuscations of spirits" *Burton.* "*Obfuscation* of the cornea" *Darwin*

Ŏ'bi, *n* The same as OBEAH

Ob im'bri-cate, *a* [Prof *ob* and *imbricate*] (*Bot*) Having the imbrication directed downward *Henslow*

Ŏ'bit, **Ŏb'it**, *n* [O Fr *obit*, Lat *obitus*, from *obire*, to go against, to go to meet (sc. *mortem*), to die, from prefix *ob* and *ire*, to go]

1 Death, decease

2 Hence, funeral solemnities

3 An anniversary service for the soul of the deceased on the day of his death

The emoluments and advantages from oblations, *obits* and other sources, increased in value *Milman*

4 A particular length of slate *Simmonds*

Post obit [Lat *post obitum*], after death

Ŏb'i ter, *adv* [Lat *obiter*, i e, in itinere, from prefix *ob* and *iter*, a going, a walk, way, from *ire*, *itum*, to go] In passing, incidentally, as, *obiter dictum*, a thing incidentally said

O bit'ū al, *a* [From Lat *obitus*, death. See OBIT] Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated, as, *obitual* days

O bit'ū a-ri ly, *adv* In the manner of an obituary

O bit'ū a ry (44), *a* [Cf *supra*] Relating to the decease of a person or persons, as, an *obituary* notice

O bit'ū a ry, *n* [Fr *obituaire*, Sp *obituario* See OBIT]

1 That which pertains to, or is called forth by, the *obit* or death of a person, especially, an account of a deceased person, a notice of the death of a person, accompanied by a brief biographical sketch of his character

2 (*Rom Cath Church*) A list of the dead, or a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead

Ob'ject, *n* [Lat *objectus*, *objectum*, Fr *objet*, O Sp *objecto*, N Sp *objeto*, It *oggetto* See the verb]

1 Any thing set over against one hence, that which is thrown or set out, or is considered as thrown or set out, before the mind, so that it can be seen and apprehended, that with which the mind is occupied in the act of knowing, whether external in space or formed by the mind itself

Object is a term for that about which the knowing subject is conversant, what the schoolmen have styled the "materia circa quam" *Sir W Hamilton*

2 That to which the desire is directed, that on which the purposes are fixed as the end of action or effort, that which is sought for, end, aim, motive, final cause

Object, beside its proper signification, came to be abusively applied to denote motive, end, final cause This innovation was probably borrowed from the French *Sir W Hamilton*

3. Sight, view, show, appearance [*Obs.*]

He advancing close
Up to the lake, past all the rest, arose
In glorious *object*, and made vaunt that he
Came to depopulate all the progeny
Of frogs *Chapman*

4 (*Gram*) That toward which an activity is directed, or is considered to be directed, as, the *object* of a transitive verb

Ob jĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBJECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBJECTING] [Lat *objicere*, *objectum*, from prefix *ob* and *jacere*, to throw, Fr *objecter*, Sp *objetar*, It *obiettare, obbiettare, oggettare*]

1 To set before, to bring prominently to view, to bring into opposition, to expose

Of less account some knight thereto *object*,
Whose loss so great and harmful can not prove *Fairfax.*
Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condensed the skies. *Pope.*

2. To present or offer in opposition, as a criminal charge, or as a reason adverse to something supposed to be erroneous or wrong; — with *to* or *against*.

The book giveth liberty to *object* any crime against such as are to be ordered *Whitgift.*

There was this single fault, that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object* to him *Atterbury.*

3 To reproach with; to hold up in reproach; — sometimes with *to*.

He gave to him to *object* his heinous crime *Spenser.*

The Normans were apt to *object* gluttony and drunkenness to the vanquished Saxons, as vices peculiar to their inferior strain *W Scott.*

Ob jĕct', *v i* To make opposition in words or argument, — usually followed by *to*

Ob jĕct', *a* [Lat *objectus*, p p of *objicere*. See *supra*] Opposed, presented in opposition [*Obs.*]

Ob jĕct'a-ble, *a* Liable or likely to be objected to [*Obs.*] *Bp. Taylor.*

Ŏb'ject-glăss, *n.* (*Optical Instruments.*) The glass placed at the end of the instrument, as a telescope or microscope, which is toward the object. Its office is to form an image of the object, which is then viewed by the eye-glass.

Ob-jĕct'i fy, *v t.* [Lat *objectus*, *objectum*, object, and *facere*, to make] To cause to become an object, to form into, or cause to occupy the place, or assume the character, of an object [*Rare.*] *Morell.*

Ob-jĕc'tion (ob-jĕk'shun), *n* [Lat. *objectio*, Fr. *objection*, Pr *objectio*, Sp. *objecion*, It. *obbiezione.*]

1 The act of objecting.

2 That which is, or may be, presented in opposition, adverse reason or argument

3 Cause of trouble, sorrow [*Obs. and rare*]

Though the man can run from many hours of his sadness, yet he must return to it again, and when he sits among his neighbors, he remembers the *objection* that lies in his bosom, and he sighs deeply *Bp Taylor*

Syn — Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple

Ob-jĕc'tion-a ble, *a* Justly liable to objections, likely to be objected against

Ŏb'ject ist, *n.* One skilled in the objective philosophy *Ed Rev.*

Ob jĕct'ive, *a.* [Fr *objectif*, Sp *objetivo*, It. *obbiettivo*]

1. Pertaining or relating to an object

2 (*Metaph*) Pertaining to, contained in, or being in the nature or position of, the object, outward, external, extrinsic, — an epithet applied to what exists exterior to the mind, or which is the *object* of thought or feeling, and opposed to *subjective*. See SUBJECTIVE

Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to that which is ideal — what exists in nature in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual *Sir W Hamilton*

☞ In the middle ages, *subject* meant *substance*, and has this sense in Descartes and Spinoza, sometimes, also, in Reid. *Subjective* is used by Will Occam to denote that which exists independent of mind, *objective*, what is formed by the mind. This shows what is meant by *realitas objectiva* in Descartes. Kant and Fichte have inverted the meanings. *Subject* is the mind which knows, *object*, that which is known, *subjective*, the varying conditions of the knowing mind, *objective*, that which is in the constant nature of the thing known *Trendelenburg*

3 (*Gram*) Pertaining to, or designating, the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition, being that case in which the *object* of the verb is placed, when denoting what is produced or affected by the act expressed by the verb.

Objective point (*Mil*), a point to which the operations of an army are directed

Syn — OBJECTIVE, SUBJECTIVE. *Objective* is applied to things which are exterior to the mind, and *objects* of its attention, *subjective*, to the operations of the mind itself. Hence, an *objective* motive is some outward thing awakening desire, a *subjective* motive is some internal feeling or propensity. *Objective* views are those which are governed by outward things, *subjective* views are produced or modified by internal feeling. Sir Walter Scott's poetry is chiefly *objective*, that of Wordsworth is eminently *subjective*.

In the philosophy of mind, *subjective* denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, the ego; *objective* what belongs to the object of thought, the non ego. Philosophy being the essence of knowledge, and the science of knowledge supposing, in its most fundamental and thorough-going analysis, the distinction of the *subject* and *object* of knowledge, it is evident that to philosophy the *subject* of knowledge would be by pre-eminence the *subject*, and the *object* of knowledge the *object*. It was therefore natural that the *object* and *objective*, the *subject* and *subjective*, should be employed by philosophers as simple terms, compendiously to denote the grand discrimination about which philosophy was constantly employed, and which no others could be found so precisely and promptly to express *Sir W Hamilton.*

Ob jĕct'ive, *n.* 1. (*Gram*) The objective case.

2 The object-glass of the microscope.

Ob jĕct'ive-ly, *adv* 1. In an objective manner; as, a determinate idea *objectively* in the mind

2 In the state of an object.

Ob jĕct'ive-ness, *n.* The state or relation of being objective

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? *Hale*

Ŏb'jec tiv'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *objectivité.* See *supra.*] The state of being objective.

Ŏb'ject-ize, *v. t.* To make an object of; to regard as an object, to place in the position of an object.

In the latter, as *objectived* by the former, arise the emotions and affections *Coleridge.*

Ŏb'ject-less, *a.* Having no object; purposeless

Ob-jĕct'or, *n.* [Lat.] One who objects, one who offers arguments or reasons in opposition to a proposition or measure.

Ob-jĭc'i-ent, *n.* [Lat. *objiciens, objicientis,* objecting, from *objicere,* to object] One who makes objection, an objector [*Rare.*]

Ŏb'jŭ-rā'tion, *n.* [From Lat *objurare,* to bind by oath, from prefix *ob* and *jurare,* to swear, from *jus,* right.] A binding by oath

Ob-jŭr'gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBJURGATED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* OBJURGATING] [Lat *objurgare, objurgatum,* from prefix *ob* and *jurgare,* to quarrel, scold, O. Fr. *objurgues*] To chide, to reprove

Ŏb'jur-gā'tion, *n* [Lat *objurgatio,* Fr *objurgation,* It. *objurgazione*] The act of objurgating, reproof, reprehension

With a strong *objurgation* of the elbow in his ribs *Landor*

Ob-jŭr'ga-to-ry, *a* [Lat *objurgatorius,* It *objurgatorio*] Designed to objurgate or chide, containing or expressing reproof, culpatory [*Rare*]

Ob-lăn'çe-o-late, *a* [From prefix *ob* and *lanceolate*] (*Bot*) Lanceolate in the reversed order, that is, narrowing toward the attachment. *Gray*

Oblanceolate Leaf

Ob-lāte', *a* [Lat *oblatus,* p p. of *offerre,* to bear against, bring forward, offer, from prefix *ob* and *ferre,* to bear, bring] (*Geom*) Flattened or depressed at the poles, as, an *oblate* spheroid

Oblate ellipsoid, or *spheroid* (*Geom*), a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its shorter axis

Ob lāte', *a* [Lat *oblatus,* offered, from *offerre,* to offer] Offered up, devoted, consecrated, dedicated, — chiefly or only used in the titles of Roman Catholic orders

Ob-lāte'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being oblate.

Ob lā'tion, *n* [Lat *oblatio,* from *offere, oblatum,* to offer, Fr *oblation,* Pr *oblatio,* Sp *oblacion,* It *oblazione* See *supra*]

1 Any thing offered or presented in worship or sacred service, an offering, a sacrifice "A peculiar . *oblation* given to God" *Bp Taylor*

2 A gift or contribution for the expenses of the eucharist, or for the support of the clergy and the poor, in the early Christian church *Hook*

Ob lā'tion er, *n* One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence [*Obs*]

Ob lā'ti ăte, *v i* [Lat *oblatrare, oblatratum,* to bark against, from prefix *ob* and *latrare,* to bark] To bark or snarl [*Obs*]

Ŏb'la trā'tion, *n* A barking or snarling [*Obs*] "Currish *oblatrations*" *Bp Hall*

Ŏb'lats, *n pl* [See OBLATI] (*Rom Cath Church*) A congregation of missionaries founded at Aix, in Provence, in 1815, and approved in 1826, under the title of *Oblats Missionaries of Mary the Immaculate* They went to Canada in 1841, and have subsequently established themselves also in the United States They are occupied as missionaries, chiefly among lumbermen in the forests, and settlers on the frontiers, and serve the poor, and those in prison

Ob lĕc'tāte, *v t* [Lat *oblectare, oblectatum,* from prefix *ob* and *lactare,* to allure, verb frequentative from *lacere,* to allure, entice Cf DELIGHT] To delight, to please highly [*Obs*]

Ŏb'lec tā'tion, *n* [Lat *oblectatio*] The act of pleasing highly, delight [*Rare*] *W Scott*

Ŏb'li gāte, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* OBLIGATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* OBLIGATING] [Lat *obligare, obligatum,* from prefix *ob* and *ligare,* to bind, It *obbligare,* Sp & Pr *obligar,* Fr *obliger*]

1 To bring under obligation, to hold by a constraining motive.

The millions of mankind, as one vast fraternity, should feel *obligated,* by a sense of duty and the impulse of affection, to realize the equal rights, and to subserve the best interests, of each other *Prowdfit*

That's your true plan — to *obligate*
The present minister of state *Churchill*

2 To bind or firmly hold to an act, to bind, as one's self, to any act of duty or courtesy by a formal pledge "That they may not incline or be *obligated* to any vile or lowly occupations" *Landor*

Ŏb'li gā'tion, *n* [Lat *obligatio,* Fr *obligation,* Pr. *obligatio,* Sp *obligacion,* It *obligazione*]

1 The act of obligating or binding

2. That which obligates, the binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise, that which constitutes legal or moral duty.

A tender conscience is a stronger *obligation* than a prison *Fuller*

An *obligation* is something which constrains or induces us to act. *Jeffrey*

3. Especially, any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something, external duties imposed by law, promise, or contract, by the relations of society, by civility, courtesy, kindness, and the like.

Every man has *obligations* which belong to his station Duties extend beyond *obligation,* and direct the affections, decores, and intentions, as well as the actions *Whewell*

4. The state of being obligated or bound, the state of being indebted for an act of favor or kindness, as, a generous man often places others under *obligations* to him

5. (*Law*) A bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for non-fulfillment

Ob'li gā'to, *a* [It., literally, bound] (*Mus*) Required, necessary, indispensable, — applied to voices or instruments indispensable to the just performance of a musical composition. [Commonly written *obbligato*]

Ŏb'li ga-tō'ri ly, *adv.* Under obligation or by constraint

Ŏb'li-ga tō'ri-ness, *n* The quality of binding or coercing, as, the *obligatoriness* of a duty

Ŏb'li-ga to-ry, *a* [Lat *obligatorius,* Fr *obligatoire,* Sp *obligatorio,* It *obbligatorio*] Binding in law or conscience, imposing duty, requiring performance or forbearance of some act, — often followed by *on,* the use of *to* being obsolete

As long as law is *obligatory,* so long our obedience is due *Bp Taylor*

O-blīge' (o-blī', *formerly* o bleej', *and still so pronounced by some old fashioned speakers*), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBLIGED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBLIGING] [Fr *obliger* See OBLIGATE]

1 To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force, to bind by any restraint

The *obliging* power of the law is neither founded in, nor to be measured by, the rewards and punishments annexed to it *South*

2 To bind by some favor rendered to place under a debt, hence, to do a favor to, to please, to gratify, to accommodate

Thus man, by his own strength to heaven would soar,
And would not be *obliged* to God for more *Dryden*
The gates before it are brass, and the whole much *obliged* to Pope Urban VIII *Prelim*

Ŏb'li-gee', *n* [Fr *obligé,* p p of *obliger* See *supra*] The person to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond is given *Blackstone*

O blīge'ment, *n* Obligation [*Rare*]

I will not resist, therefore whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement,* that you lay upon me *Milton*

O-blī'ger, *n* One who obliges

O-blī'ging, *a* Having the disposition to oblige or do favors, or actually conferring them, hence, civil, complaisant, kind

Mons Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger that desires the sight of them *Addison*

Syn. — Civil complaisant courteous kind — OBLIGING, KIND, COMPLAISANT One is *kind* who desires to see others happy, one is *complaisant* who endeavors to make them so in social intercourse by attentions calculated to please, one who is *obliging* performs some actual service or has the disposition to do so We may be *kind* without being obtrusive *obliging* without being officious, and *complaisant* without being servile

Go on *obliging* creatures! make me see
All that disgraced my betters met in me *Pope*
By the *kind* gods, 'tis most nobly done,
To pluck me by the beard *Cato*
Scarce to wise Peleus *complaisant* enough
And something said of Chartres much too rough *Pope*

O-blī'ging ly, *adv* With civility, kindly, complaisantly

O blī'ging ness, *n* 1 Binding obligatoriness [*Rare*] "The *obligingness* of these institutions" *Hammond*

2 Disposition to civility kindness, complaisance, as, *obligingness* of character *Walton*

Ŏb'li-gōr', *n* The person who binds himself, or gives his bond to another *Blackstone*

Ob lĭg'u late, *a* (*Bot*) Extended on the inner instead of the outer side of the capitulum, or head — said of the corollas of some ligulate florets *Henslow*

Ŏb'li quā'tion, *n* [Lat *obliquatio,* from *obliquare,* to turn in an oblique direction See *infra*] [*Rare*]

1 The act of becoming oblique, or of turning from a straight line or course a turning to one side, as, the *obliquation* of the eyes

2 Deviation from moral rectitude

Ob līque' (leek' or -lik') (Synop , §130), *a* [Lat *obliquus,* fr pref *ob* and *liquis,* oblique Fr *oblique* Pr *oblic,* Sp *oblicuo,* It *obbliquo*] [Written also *oblike*]

1 Not erect or perpendicular, not extending at right angles from the base, slanting, inclined

It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion *Cheyne*

2 Not straightforward, indirect, obscure, hence, sometimes, underhand

His mode of *oblique* research, when a more direct one is denied, we find to be the only one in our power *De Quincey*

3 Hence, envious, unpropitious [*Rare*] "*Oblique* Saturn" *Spenser*

Then would he closed the restless, *oblique* eye
That looks for evil, like a treacherous spy *Wordsworth*

4 Not direct in descent, not following the line of father and son, collateral

His natural affection in a direct line was strong, in an *oblique* line weak *Baker*

Oblique angle (*Geom*), any angle except a right angle — *Oblique ascension* of a celestial body (*Astron*), that point of the equinoctial which rises with the body, in an oblique sphere, the point or degree which ascends with the body in its *oblique descension* [Both terms are obsolete] — *Oblique case* (*Gram*), any case except the nominative — *Oblique circle* (*Projection*), a circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane — *Oblique cylinder,* or *cone,* one whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base — *Oblique fire* (*Mil*), a fire the direction of which is not perpendicular to the line fired at. — *Oblique leaf* (*Bot*), one not symmetrical, owing to a twist in the petiole, or inequality between the two sides of the midrib — *Oblique line* (*Geom*), a line that, falling on another, makes oblique angles with it — *Oblique motion,* or *oblique* (*Mus*), a kind of motion or progression in which one part ascends or descends, while the other prolongs or repeats the same tone, as in the accompanying example — *Oblique muscle* (*Anat*), a muscle either diagonal to the main axis of the body or to its transverses planes — *Oblique planes* (*Drafting*), planes which decline from the zenith or incline toward the horizon — *Oblique sailing* (*Naut*) the movement of a ship when she sails upon some rhumb between the four cardinal points, making an oblique angle with the meridian — *Oblique speech* (*Libel*), that which is quoted indirectly, or in a different person from that employed by the original speaker — *Oblique sphere* (*Astron & Geog*), the celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place, or its position to an observer at any point on the earth except the poles and the equator — *Oblique system of co-ordinates* (*Analytical Geom*), a system in which the co-ordinate axes are oblique to each other

Oblique Lines.

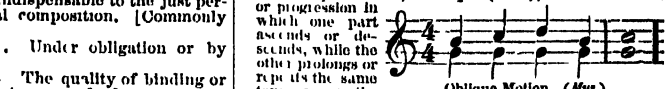

Oblique Motion (*Mus*)

Ob lique', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBLIQUED (ob leekt', or ob likt'), *p pr* & *vb n* OBLIQUING]

1 To deviate from a perpendicular line, to move in an oblique direction "Projecting his person toward it in a line which *obliqued* from the bottom of his spine" *W Scott*

2 (*Mil*) To move obliquely forward, either to the right or left, by stepping sidewise

Ob-lique'-ăn'gled (ob leek', or ob lik'-), *a* Having oblique angles as, an *oblique angled* triangle

Ob lique'ly (ob leek', or ob lik'), *adv* In an oblique manner, not directly, indirectly

Declining from the noon of day,
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray *Pope*
His discourse tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others *Addison*

Ob lique'ness (ob leek'-, or ob lik'-), *n* Obliquity.

Ob lĭq'ui ty (ob lik'wĭ tĭ), *n* [Lat *obliquitas,* Fr. *obliquité,* Sp *oblicuidad* It *obliquità*]

1 The condition of being oblique, deviation from a right line deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity, as, the *obliquity* of the ecliptic to the equator

2. Deviation from moral rectitude

To disobey God, or oppose his will in any thing, imports a moral *obliquity* *South*

3 Deviation from ordinary rules Irregularity

Ob lit'er āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBLITERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBLITERATING] [Lat *obliterare, obliteratum,* from prefix *ob* and *litera,* letter, It. *obliterare,* Sp *obliterar,* Fr *oblitérer*]

1 To erase or blot out to efface as a writing may be *obliterated* by erasure, by blotting, or by the slow operation of time or natural causes

2 To wear out, to destroy by time or other means as, to *obliterate* ideas or impressions, to *obliterate* the monuments of antiquity to *obliterate* reproach

3 To reduce to every low or imperceptible state.

The torpor of the vascular system and *obliterated* pulse *Med Repository*

Ob-lit'er-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *obliteratio,* Fr *oblitération,* It *obliterazione*] The act of effacing, a blotting out or wearing out, extinction

Ob lit'er-a-tive, *a* Tending or serving to obliterate, erasing

Ob liv'i on, *n* [Lat *oblivio,* from *oblivisci,* to forget, O Fr *oblivion,* It *oblivione, obblivione*]

1 The act of forgetting or the state of being forgotten cessation of remembrance forgetfulness.

Among our crimes *oblivion* may be set *Dryden*
The origin of our city will be buried in eternal *oblivion* *W Irving*

2 Official blotting out of offenses in amnesty, or general pardon of crimes and offenses, sometimes granted by a sovereign

Syn — See FORGETFULNESS

Ob liv'i al *a* The same as OBLIVIOUS [*Obs*]

Ob liv'i ous, *a* [Lat *obliviosus,* It *obblivioso,* Sp. *oblivioso,* Pr *oblidos,* Fr *oublieux* See *supra*]

1 Promoting oblivion, causing forgetfulness.

"The *oblivious* pool" *Milton.*
Behold the wonders of the *oblivious* lake *Pope*

2 Evincing oblivion forgetful "Through age both weak in body and *oblivious*" *Latimer.*

Ob liv'i ous ly, *adv* In an oblivious manner, forgetfully

Ob liv'i ous ness, *n* The state of being oblivious or forgetful

Ob lŏc'u tor, *n* [Lat *obloctor, obloquutor,* from *obloqui, oblocutus,* to speak against, from prefix *ob* and *loqui, locutus,* to speak] A gainsayer [*Obs.*]

Ŏb'long, *a* [Lat *oblongus,* from prefix *ob* and *longus,* long, Fr *oblong,* It & Sp. *oblongo.*] Having greater length than breadth

Ŏb'long, *n.* A rectangular figure which is longer than it is broad, hence, any figure longer than it is broad

The best figure of a garden I esteem an *oblong* upon a descent *Sir W Temple*

Ŏb'long-ish, *a.* Somewhat oblong.
Ŏb'long-ly, *adv* In an oblong form
Ŏb'long ness, *n* The state of having greater length than breadth
Ŏb'long-ō'vate, *a* (*Bot*) Between oblong and obvate, but inclined to the latter
Ob-lō'qui oŭs, *a* [See OBLOQUY] Containing obloquy, reproachful [*Obs*] *Naunton*
Ŏb'lo quy, *n* [Lat *obloquium*, from *obloqui* See OBLOCUTOR]
1 Censorious speech, reproachful language, language that casts contempt on men or their actions
Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addison*
2 Cause of reproach, disgrace [*Obs*] *Shak*
Syn.—Reproach odium censure contumely, gainsaying, revilling, calumny slander detraction
Ŏb'luc tā'tion, *n* [Lat *obluctatio*, from *obluctari*, to strive or struggle against, fr prefix *ob* and *luctari*, to strive or struggle] A struggle or striving against, resistance [*Obs*] *Fotherby*
Ŏb'mu-tĕs'cence, *n* [From Lat *obmutescens*, p pr of *obmutescere*, to become dumb, from prefix *ob* and *mutescere*, to grow dumb, from *mutus*, dumb, mute] [*Obs*]
1 Loss of speech, silence *Browne*
2 A keeping silence *Paley*
Ob nŏx'ious (ob-nŏk'shus), *a* [Lat *obnoxius*, fr prefix *ob* and *noxius*, hurtful Sp *obnoxio* See NOXIOUS]
1 Liable to censure exposed to punishment, reprehensible, blameworthy "*Obnoxious* authors" *Bell*
All are *obnoxious*, and this faults land
Like fainting Hector does before you stand
Watching your scepter *Waller*
2 Hence, offensive, odious hateful as, an *obnoxious* statesman, a minister *obnoxious* to the whigs *Burke*
3 Liable, exposed, subject, answerable —with *to* "The religion of Queen Mary *obnoxious* to exception" *Fuller* "The writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws" *Bacon* "Esteeming it more honorable to live on the public than to be *obnoxious* to any private purse" *Milton*
Ob nŏx'ious ly (nŏk'shus lĭ), *adv* In an obnoxious manner
Ob-nŏx'ious ness, *n* The condition of being obnoxious, liability odiousness offensiveness
Ob nū'bi lāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* OBNUBILATED, *p pr & vb n* OBNUBILATING] [Lat *obnubilare*, *obnubilatum*, from prefix *ob* and *nubilare*, to make cloudy, from *nubilus*, cloudy, from *nubes*, cloud, O Fr *obnubiler*, *obnubler*] To cloud, to obscure [*Obs*] *Burton*
Ob nū'bi lā'tion, *n* The act or operation of making dark or obscure [*Obs*] *Baddeus*
Ŏ'boe, *n.* [It *oboe*, Sp *oboe*, Fr *hautbois* See HAUTBOY] A portable wind instrument of music sounded by means of a reed, and in form somewhat like a clarionet, a hautboy *Moore*
Ŏb'ole, *n* [Fr *obole* See *infra*] The weight of twelve grains, or according to some, of ten grains. [Written also *obol*]
Ŏb'o-lize, *v t* The same as OBELIZE, q v
Ob'o-lŭs, *n* [Lat *obolus*, Gr ὀβολός] (*Intiq*) (*a*) A small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma, about three cents in value (*b*) An ancient weight, the sixth part of a drachm

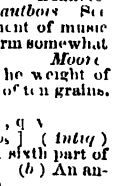
Obovate Leaf

Ob ŏ'vate, *a* [Lat *ob* and *ovatus*, egg shaped, fr *ovum*, egg, Fr *obové*] (*Bot*) Inversely ovate, ovate with the narrow end downward, as, an *obovate* leaf
Ob rĕp'tion (shun), *n* [Lat *obreptio*, from *obrepere*, *obreptum*, to creep up to, from prefix *ob* and *repere*, to creep, Fr *obreption*, Sp *obrepcion*, It *orrezione*] The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise [*Obs*]
Ŏb'rep-tĭ'tious (tish'us), *a* [Lat *obreptitius*, Fr *obreptice*, Sp *obreticio*, It *orrettizio* See *supra*] Done or obtained by surprise, with secrecy, or by concealment of the truth [*Rare*]
Ŏb'ro-gāte, *v t* [Lat *obrogare*, *obrogatum*, from prefix *ob* and *rogare*, to propose, as a law] To propose or proclaim a new and contrary law, in stead of annulling the old one [*Obs*]
Ob scēne', *a* [Lat *obscenus*, *obscænus*, Fr *ob scene*, Sp *obsceno*, It *osceno*]
1 Offensive to chastity and delicacy, expressing or presenting to the mind or view something which delicacy, purity, and decency forbid to be exposed, impure, as, *obscene* language, *obscene* pictures
2 Foul, filthy, offensive, disgusting
A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire *Dryden*
3 Inauspicious, ill omened [*A Latinism*]
At the cheerful light,
The groaning ghosts and birds *obscene* take flight *Dryden*
Syn —Impure immodest, indecent unchaste, lewd
Ob-scēne'ly, *adv* In a manner offensive to chastity or purity, impurely, unchastely
Ob scēne'ness, } *n* [Lat *obscenitas*, Fr *obscénité*,
Ob scē'ni ty, } Sp *obscenidad*, It *oscenità* See *supra*] That quality in words or things which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind, ribaldry, impurity, lewdness.
To wash the *obscenities* of night away. *Dryden.*
No pardon vile *obscenity* should find. *Pope*
Ob-scū'rant, *n* One who obscures, one who hinders or prevents enlightenment or the progress of knowledge.
I will venture to appeal to these self *obscurants*, whose faith dwells in the land of the shadow of darkness *Coleridge*
Ob-scū'rant-ism, *n* The system or the principles of one who desires to extinguish the lights of reason and inquiry among the people, and who opposes the progress of knowledge
Ob scū'rant ist, *n* One who seeks to obscure the light of knowledge, one who opposes the progress of knowledge and enlightenment, an obscurant "An author of the *obscurantist* or pseudo-conservative school" *C Kingsley*
Ŏb'scu rā'tion, *n* [Lat *obscuratio*, fr *obscurare*, Sp *obscuracion*, It. *oscurazione* See OBSCURE, *v t*]
1 The act of obscuring
2 The state of being obscured, as, the *obscuration* of the moon in an eclipse
Ob scūr'er, *a* [*compar* OBSCURER, *superl* OBSCUREST] [Lat *obscurus*, Fr *obscur*, Sp *obscuro*, *oscuro*, It *oscuro*]
1 Covered over, shaded, darkened, destitute of light, imperfectly illuminated
Whoso curseth his father or his mother, his lamp shall be put out in *obscure* darkness *Prov* xx 20
2 Living in darkness, hidden
The *obscure* bird clamored the livelong night *Shak*
3 Not much known or observed, retired, remote from observation as, an *obscure* retreat
4 Not noted unknown, unnoticed, humble, mean. "O base and *obscure* vulgar" *Shak*
He says that he is an *obscure* person *Atterbury*
5 Not easily understood or made out, not clear or legible abstruse or blind, as, an *obscure* passage or inscription
6 Not clear, full, or distinct, imperfect, as, an *obscure* view of remote objects
Syn —Dark dim, darksome, abstruse, intricate difficult mysterious, retired, unnoticed, unknown humble, mean indistinct imperfect, defective
Ob scūre' *v t* [*imp & p p* OBSCURED, *p pr & vb n* OBSCURING] [O Fr *obscurer*, N Fr *obscurcir*, Sp *obscurar*, *oscurar*, *obscurecer*, It *oscurare*, L t *obscurare*, from *obscurus* See *supra*] To render obscure, to darken to make dim to conceal, to hide from view, to make less intelligible, legible, visible, glorious, beautiful, or illustrious
They are couched in a pit hard by Hernes oak, with *obscured* lights *Shak*
Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love,
And I should be *obscured* *Shak*
There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of the learned as this *Wake*
And seest not sin *obscures* thy godlike frame? *Dryden*
Ob-scūre', *v t.* To conceal one's self, to hide [*Obs.*]
How! there's bait news
I must *obscure*, and hear it *Beau & Fl*
Ob scūre', *n* Obscurity [*Obs*] "The dark and palpable *obscure*" *Milton*
Ob-scūre'ly, *adv* In an obscure manner, imperfectly, darkly, dimly privately, indirectly
Ob scūre'ment, *n* The act of obscuring, or the state of being obscured, obscuration [*Obs*]
Ob scūre'ness, } *n* [Lat *obscuritas*, Fr *obscurité*,
Ob-scū'ri ty, } Sp *obscuridad*, *oscuridad*, It *oscurità* See *supra*] The state or quality of being obscure, darkness, privacy, unintelligibleness, humility
You are not for *obscurity* designed *Dryden*
They were now brought forth from *obscurity*, to be contemplated by artists with admiration and despair *Macaulay*
Syn —Darkness, dimness, gloom See DARKNESS
Ob scūr'er, *n* One who, or that which, obscures
Ŏb'se-crāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* OBSECRATED, *p pr & vb n* OBSECRATING] [Lat *obsecrare*, *obsecratum*, from prefix *ob* and *sacrare*, to declare as sacred, from *sacer*, sacred, O Sp *obsecrar*, Fr *obsecrer*, It *ossecrare*] To beseech, to entreat, to supplicate *Cockeram*
Ŏb'se crā'tion, *n* [Lat *obsecratio*, Fr *obsécration*, O Sp *obsecracion*, It *obsecrazione*, *ossecrazione*]
1 Act of obsecrating or imploring *Stillingfleet*
2 (*Rhet*) A figure of speech in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man
Ŏb'se crā'to ry, *a* Expressing, or used in, entreaty, supplicatory [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*
Ŏb'se-quent, *a* [Lat *obsequens*, p pr of *obsequi*, to comply with, yield to, from prefix *ob* and *sequi*, to follow, accede to, comply with, O Sp *obsecuente*, It *ossequente*] Obedient, submissive [*Obs*]
Ob sē'qui ence, *n.* Obsequiousness [*Rare*]
Ob sē'qui oŭs, *a* [Lat *obsequiosus*, from *obsequium*, compliance, from *obsequi*, Fr *obséquieux*, Sp *obsequioso*, It *ossequioso* See OBSEQUY]
1 Promptly obedient, or submissive, to the will of another, compliant, yielding to the desires of another. [*Obs*]
His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Addison*
2. Hence, servilely or meanly condescending; compliant to excess, as, an *obsequious* flatterer, minion, or parasite.
3 Pertaining to obsequies; funereal. [*Rare.*]
"To do *obsequious* sorrow." *Shak.*
Syn.—Yielding, attentive, compliant; obedient; servile See YIELDING
Ob-sē'qui oŭs-ly, *adv* 1 In an obsequious manner, with obsequiousness, with prompt compliance.
They rise, and with respectful awe,
At the word given, *obsequiously* withdraw *Dryden.*
2 In a manner appropriate to obsequies; with reverence for the dead [*Obs*]
I a while *obsequiously* lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster *Shak.*
Ob sē'qui oŭs ness, *n* The state of being obsequious, ready obedience, servile submission.
They apply themselves both to his interest and humor with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness* *South.*
Ŏb'se quy, *n*, *pl* ŎB'SE-QUIES [Lat *obsequium*, compliance, from *obsequi*, Sp *obsequio*, It *ossequio*, See OBSEQUENT, and cf OBSEQUIOUS]
1 A funeral rite or solemnity the last duty performed to a deceased person,—rare in the singular; chiefly used in the plural
Him I'll solemnly attend
With silent *obsequy* and funeral train *Milton.*
I will myself
Be the chief mourner at his *obsequies* *Dryden.*
2. Obsequiousness [*Obs*]
I am enforced to eat my careful bread
With too much *obsequy* *B Jonson*
Ŏb'se-krāte, *v t* [Lat *obserare*, *obseratum*, from prefix *ob* and *sera*, a bar for fastening doors, from *serere*, to join or bind together] To lock up [*Obs*]
Ob sĕrv'a ble, *a* [Lat *observabilis*, Fr & Sp *observable*, It *osservabile*] Worthy or capable of being observed or noticed, remarkable
The difference is sufficiently *observable* *Southey*
Ob sĕrv'a ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being observable, remarkableness
Ob sĕr'va bly, *adv* In an observable manner, in a manner worthy of note
Ob sĕrv'ance, *n* [Lat *observantia*, Fr *observance*, Fr & Sp *observancia*, It *osservanza*]
1 The act of observing or noticing with attention, fidelity of performance, attention, tokens or marks of fidelity
O that I wasted time to tend upon her,
To compass her with sweet *observances* *Tennyson*
2 That which is to be observed or attended to, rule of practice
Is all the *observance* of civility *Shak.*
3 Performance of religious ceremonies, or formal service
Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances* *Rogers*
4 Servile attention, hence, also, sycophancy [*Obs*]
Salads and flesh such as their haste could get,
Served with *observance* *Chapman*
This is not atheism,
But court *observance* *Beau & Fl*
Syn —OBSERVANCE, OBSERVATION These words branch out from two distinct senses of *observe* 1 To *observe* means to keep strictly, as, to *observe* the Sabbath, and hence, *observance* denotes the keeping of a rule or law with strictness, as, the *observance* of the Sabbath, &c 2 To *observe* means to consider attentively, or remark, and hence, *observation* denotes either the act of *observing*, or some remark made as the result thereof Hence we ought not to say the *observation* of the Sabbath &c, though the word was formerly so used The Pharisees were curious in external *observances*, the astronomers are curious in celestial *observations*
Love rigid honesty,
And strict *observance* of impartial laws *Roscommon*
Ob-sĕrv'an-cy, *n* The same as OBSERVANCE [*Obs*]
Ŏb'ser vā'tion, *n*, *pl* ŎB'SER VĀN'DA. [Lat] A thing to be observed
Ob sĕrv'ant, *a.* [Lat *observans*, *observantes*, p pr of *observare*]
1 Taking notice, attentively viewing or noticing, as, an *observant* spectator or traveler
2 Obedient, adhering to in practice,—with *of* as, he is very *observant* of the rules of his order.
We are told how *observant* Alexander was of his master, Aristotle *Digby.*
3 Carefully attentive, submissive.
Syn —Mindful, regardful, obedient, submissive
Ob sĕrv'ant, *n.* 1 One who rigidly adheres to rule, also, a formal or sycophantic servant. [*Obs*]
Than twenty silly ducking *observants*,
That stretch their duties nicely *Shak.*
2 (*Eccl Hist*) One of a monkish community which professes to observe perfectly the rule of the order, as originally established
Ob-sĕrv'ant-ly, *adv.* In an observant manner, attentively
Ŏb'ser vā'tion, *n.* [Lat *observatio*, Fr. *observation*, Sp *observacion*, It *osservazione*.]
1. The act or power of observing or taking notice; the act of seeing, or of fixing the mind upon, any thing.

2. That which is observed or noticed; notion gained, or the gaining of notions, by observing

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise *observations* on our conduct *Watts*

3. Hence, that which is said as what has been observed or noticed, a remark. "That's a foolish *observation*" *Shak.*

To *observation* which ourselves we make
We grow more partial for the observer's sake *Pope*

4. Hence, also, an action involving special attention as its condition, performance of what is prescribed, adherence in practice, observance

He freed the Christian church from the external *observation* and obedience of legal precepts not formally moral *Hale*

5. (*Science*) (*a*) The act of recognizing and noting some fact or occurrence in nature, as an aurora, a corona, or the structure of an animal More specifically, (*b*) The act of measuring, with suitable instruments, some magnitude, as the time of an occultation, with a clock, the right ascension of a star, with a transit instrument and clock, the sun's altitude, or the distance of the moon from a star, with a sextant, the temperature, with a thermometer, &c

☞ When a phenomenon is scrutinized as it occurs in nature, the act is termed an *observation* When the conditions under which the phenomenon occurs are artificial, or arranged beforehand by the observer, the process is called an *experiment Experiment* includes *observation* Astronomy is exclusively a science of *observation*, physics and chemistry, chiefly of *experiment*

Syn.—Observance notice, attention, remark, comment, note See OBSERVANCE

Ŏb'ger vā'tion al, *a* Consisting of, or containing, remarks or observations

Ob-gĕrv'a tive, *a* Observing, watchful

Ŏb'ger vā'tor, *n* [Fr *observateur*, Sp *observador*, It *osservatore* See OBSERVE]

1. One who observes or takes notice. *Hale*

2 A remarker *Dryden*

Ob gĕrv'a to-ry (50), *n* [Fr *observatoire*, Sp *observatorio*, It *osservatorio* See OBSERVE]

1 A place from which a view may be obscived or commanded

2 Especially, a place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies, as, the royal *observatory* at Greenwich

3 Hence, a building fitted with instruments for making systematic observations of any particular class or series of natural phenomena, as, a meteorological *observatory*, a magnetical *observatory*, and the like

Ob gĕrve' (ob zĕrv', 14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBSERVED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBSERVING] [Fr *observer*, Pr & Sp *observar*, It *osservare*, Lat *observare*, from prefix *ob* and *servare*, to preserve, heed, keep The sense is, to keep in view, or to keep the eyes on]

1 To be on the watch respecting, to pay attention to, to notice with care, as, to *observe* a eclipse, to *observe* a strange phenomenon, to *observe* the color or fashion of a dress "Lest to *observe* his providence" *Milton*

2. To treat with obsequious attention, to humor

Must I budge? must I *observe* you? *Shak*

3 To regard with religious or ceremonious care, to celebrate

Ye shall *observe* the feast of unleavened bread *Ex* xii 17

4 To express as what has been noticed, to utter as a remark, to say in a casual or incidental way

5 To comply with, to obey, to adhere to in practice, as, to *observe* the rules and regulations of a society

With solemn purpose to *observe*
Immutably his sovereign will *Milton*

Ob gĕrve', *v i* **1** To take notice, to attend.

2 To make a remark, to comment

I have barely quoted, without *observing* upon it *Pope*

Syn.—To remark See REMARK

Ob-gĕr'v'er, *n* **1** One who observes, or pays careful attention to, any thing

Careful *observers* may foretell the hour
By sure prognostic, when to dread a shower *Swift*

2. Especially, (*a*) A sycophantic follower, a parasite. [*Obs*]

Great ones still have graced
To make them sport or rub them over with flattery
Observers of all kinds *Tran & Ul*

(*b.*) One actually or habitually engaged in, or trained to habits of, observation as, an astronomical *observer*.

3. One who keeps any law, custom, regulation, or rite; one who adheres to any thing in practice, as, an *observer* of old customs

4. One who fulfills or performs, as, he is a strict *observer* of his word or promise

5. One who keeps religiously, as, an *observer* of the Sabbath

Ob-gĕrv'er-ship, *n.* The state, office, supervision, or care, of an observer

Ob-gĕr'v'ing, *a* Giving particular attention, habitually taking notice, attentive to what passes, as, he is an *observing* man

Ob gĕrv'ing-ly, *adv.* In an observing manner, attentively; carefully.

Ŏb-sĕss', *v t.* [Lat *obsidere, obsessum*, from prefix *ob* and *sedere*, to sit] To besiege [*Obs*] *Elyot*

Ob-sĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat *obsessio*, Fr *ob session*, Sp. *obsesion*, It. *ossessione.* See OBSESS]

1. The act of besieging, or the state of being besieged

2 The state of a person vexed or besieged by an evil spirit, antecedent to possession [*Obs*]

Whether by *obsession*, possession, or otherwise, I will not determine *Burton*

Ob sĭd'i an, *n* [Lat *Obsidianus lapis*, so named, according to Pliny, after an *Obsidius*, who discovered it in Ethiopia, Fr *obsidiane, obsidienne*, Sp *obsidiana*, It *ossidiana*] (*Min*) A kind of glass produced by volcanoes It is usually of a black color, and opaque, except in thin splinters *Dana*

Ob-sĭd'i o nal, *a* [Lat *obsidionalis*, from *obsidio*, a siege, from *obsidere*, to besiege, Fr & Sp *obsidional*, It *ossidionale* See OBSESS] Pertaining to a siege

Obsidional crown, a crown bestowed upon a general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place

We shall hardly gain the *obsidional crown* which you are well aware was made of the roots or grain which takes root within the place besieged *Sir W Scott*

Ob sĭg'il-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *ob* and *sigillare*, to seal, from *sigillum*, a seal, q v] A sealing up [*Obs*]

Ob sĭg'nāte, *v t* [Lat *obsignare, obsignatum*, from prefix *ob* and *signare*, to mark, to seal, sign, from *signum*, a mark, sign, seal] To seal up, to ratify [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Ŏb'sig nā'tion, *n* [Lat *obsignatio*] The act of sealing, the state of being sealed or confirmed,—said especially of sealing by the Holy Spirit

The spirit of manifestation will but upbraid you in the shame and horror of a sad eternity, if you have not the spirit of *obsignation* *Bp Taylor*

Ob sĭg'na to ry, *a* Ratifying, confirming by sealing [*Obs*]

Ŏb'so lĕs'ençe, *n* [See *infra*] The state of becoming obsolete

Ŏb'so lĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *obsolescens*, p pr of *obsolescere, obsoletum*, to wear out gradually, to fall into disuse, from prefix *ob* and *solere*, to use, be wont] Going out of use passing into desuetude

All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition except 'hereafter,' are obsolete or *obsolescent* *Campbell*

Ŏb'so lēte, *a* [Lat *ob oletus*, p p of *obsolescere* Sp *obsoleto* See *supra*]

1 No longer common gone into disuse disused, neglected as an *obsolete* word, an *obsolete* statute —applied chiefly to words, writings, or observances,

2 (*Nat Hist*) Not very distinct, obscure rudimental

Syn - Ancient antiquated, old-fashioned *antique*, old disused neglected See ANCIENT

Ŏb'so lēte'ness, *n* **1** The state of being obsolete, or no longer common, a state of desuetude

2 (*Nat Hist*) Indistinctness want of development

Ŏb'sta-cle, *n* [Fr *obstacle* Sp *obstaculo*, It *ostacolo*, Lat *obstaculum* from *obstare*, to stand before or against to withstand oppose, from prefix *ob* and *stare*, to stand] That which stands in the way, or opposes any thing that hinders progress hinderance obstruction, either in a physical or moral sense

If all *ob tacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown *Shak*

Syn —Impediment obstruction, hinderance, difficulty See IMPEDIMENT

Ŏb'stan çy, *n* [Lat *obstantia* from *obstans*, p pr of *obstare* See *supra*] Opposition, impediment, obstruction [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Ob-stĕt'ric, } *a* [Fr *obstetrique*, Sp *obstetri-*
Ob stĕt'ric-al, } *co, obstetra* It *ostetrico, ostetrico*, Lat *obstetricus*, from *obstetrix, obstetricis*, a midwife, from *obstare* to stand before See *supra*] Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed, as the *obstetric* art

Ob stĕt'ri cāte, *v t* [Lat *obstetricare, obstetricatum*, from *obstetrix*, a midwife, It *ostetricare* See *supra*] To perform the office of a midwife [*Obs*] *Urchin*

Ob stĕt'ri cāte, *v t* To assist as a midwife [*Obs*] *Waterhouse*

Ob stĕt'ri-cā'tion, *n* [*Obs*] **1** The act of assisting as a midwife

2 The office of a midwife *Bp Hall*

Ŏb'ste trĭ'cian (-trĭsh'an), *n* One skilled in obstetrics

Ŏb'ste trĭ'cious, *a* Serving to assist or facilitate childbirth, obstetric hence, facilitating or encouraging production [*Obs*]

Yet is all human teaching but maieutical, or *obstetricious* *Cudworth*

Ob stĕt'rics, *n sing* [Fr *obstetrique* See OBSTETRIC] The science of midwifery the art of assisting women in parturition [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Ob stĕt'ri çy, *n* The same as OBSTETRICS *Pinghson* [*Rare*]

Ŏb'sti na-çy, *n* [Lat *obstinatio*, Fr *obstination*, Pr *obstinatio*, Sp *obstinacion*, It *ostinazione* See *infra*]

1 A fixedness in opinion or resolution that can not be shaken at all, or not without great difficulty, firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system, a fixedness that will not yield to persuasion, arguments, or other means, stubbornness, pertinacity, persistency

2 Fixedness that will not yield to application, or that yields with difficulty, as, the *obstinacy* of a disease or evil.

Syn.—Pertinacity, firmness, resoluteness, inflexibility persistency, stubbornness, perverseness, contumacy —OBSTINACY, PERTINACITY *Pertinacity* denotes great firmness in holding on to a thing, as, *pertinacity* of opinion, &c *Obstinacy* is great firmness in holding out against persuasion, attack, &c , as, *obstinacy* of will The former consists in adherence, the latter in resistance *Pertinacity* is often used in a good sense, *obstinacy* is almost always taken in a bad one, but not so the adjective *obstinate*, for we speak with applause of the *obstinate* defense of a fortress, &c "In this reply was included a very gross mistake, and if with *pertinacity* maintained a capital error" *Bp owne* "Every degree of *obstinacy* in youth is one step to rebellion" *South*

Ŏb'sti nate, *a* [Lat *obstinatus*, p p of *obstinare* to set about a thing with firmness, to persist in a long-formed form of *obstare*, to stand before, Fr *obstine*, Pr *obstinat*, Sp *obstinado*, It *ostinato*]

1 Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose fixed firmly in resolution, not yielding to reason, arguments or other means stubborn, pertinacious —usually in a bad sense, implying unreasonableness

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine *Temple.*

No ass so meek no ass so *obstinate* *Pope.*

2 Not yielding, or not easily subdued or removed, as, in *obstinate* fever, *obstinate* obstructions, an *obstinate* cough

Syn —Stubborn inflexible immovable, firm, resolute pertinacious headstrong, headly, opinionated, refractory, perverse contumacious See STUBBORN

Ŏb'sti nate ly, *adv* In an obstinate manner, stubbornly, pertinaciously "Inflexible to ill and *obstinately* just" *Addison*

Ŏb'sti nate ness, *n* The state or quality of being obstinate, stubbornness pertinacity

Ŏb'sti nā'tion, *n* The quality of being obstinate, obstinacy [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor*

Ŏb'sti pā'tion, *n* [From Lat *obstipare*, to lean to one side from *obstipus*, bent or inclined to one side, from prefix *ob* and *stipes*, a log stock or from prefix *ob* and *stipare* to crowd or press together]

1 The act of stopping up as a passage

2 (*Med*) Costiveness constipation [*Obs*]

Ob strĭp'er ous, *a* [Lat *obstreperus*, from *obstrepere*, to make a noise at from prefix *ob* and *strepere*, to make a noise at] Attended by, or making, a tumultuous noise, loud, clamorous, noisy "Beating the air with their *obstreperous* beaks" *B Jonson*

The players do not only connive at his *obstreperous* approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damages he makes *Addison*

Ob strĭp'er ous ly, *adv* With tumultuous noise, loudly clamorously

Ob strĭp'er ous ness, *n* The state or quality of being obstreperous, loudness, clamor

Ob strŭc'tion, *n* [From Lat *ob trugere, obstructum* to bind to or about from prefix *ob* and *struere*, to bind tight] The state of being constrained or obliged, that which constrains or obliges, obligation, bond [*Rare*] *Milton.*

Ob strŭct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBSTRUCTED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBSTRUCTING] [Lat *obstruere, obstructum*, from prefix *ob* and *struere*, to pile up, Fr. *obstruer*, Sp *obstruir*, It *ostruire*]

1 To block up to stop up or close, as a way or passage to fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing, as, to *obstruct* a road, highway, or channel to *obstruct* the canals or fine vessels of the body

The *obstructed* paths of sound shall clear *Pope*

2 To hinder from passing to stop, to impede, as the bar at the mouth of the river *obstructs* the entrance of ships clouds *obstruct* the light of the sun

3 To render slow, to retard to impede, as, to *obstruct* progress

Syn - To bar barricade, stop arrest check, interrupt, clog, choke impede, retard, embarrass, oppose

Ob strŭct'er, *n* One who obstructs or hinders.

Ob strŭc'tion, *n* [Lat *obstructio*, Fr. *obstruction*, Sp *obstruccion*, It *ostruzione*]

1 The act of obstructing, or the state of being obstructed

2 That which obstructs or impedes, obstacle, impediment hinderance

3 The condition of having the natural powers obstructed or hindered from their usual course, death [*Ob*]

To die and go we know not where,
To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot *Shak.*

Syn —Obstacle bar barrier, impediment, clog; check hinderance, embarrassment —OBSTRUCTION, OBSTACLE *Obstacle* is stronger than *obstruction*; the latter serves to impede or hinder, the former acts with direct resistance We remove *obstructions*, we surmount *obstacles* "Disparity in age seems a greater *obstacle* to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune" *Collier* Here the king met with all the *obstructions* and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way." *Clarendon*

Ob-strŭct'ive, *a.* [Fr. *obstructif*, Sp. *obstructivo*, It. *ostruttivo*] Tending to obstruct, presenting obstacles, hindering, causing impediment.

Ob strŭct'ive, *n* Obstacle, impediment. [*Obs*]

Ob-strŭct'ive-ly, *adv* In an obstructive manner.

Ob'strŭ-ent, *a* Blocking up, hindering

Ob'strŭ ent, *n* [Lat *obstruens*, p pr of *obstruere*, Sp *obstruyente*, It *ostruente* See OBSTRUCT] Any thing that obstructs or closes a passage, especially that which obstructs the natural passages in the body

Ob stŭ'pe făc'tion, *n* [From Lat *obstupefacere*, to stupefy, from prefix *ob* and *stupefacere* See STUPEFY] The same as STUPEFACTION [*Obs*]

Ob-stŭ'pe făc'tive, *a* The same as STUPEFACTIVE [*Obs*]

Ob stŭ'pe fȳ, *v t* [Lat *obstupefacere* See *supra*] The same as STUPEFY [*Obs*]

Ob-tāin', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBTAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBTAINING] [Lat *obtinere*, from prefix *ob* and *tenere*, to hold, Fr *obtenir*, Sp *obtener*, It *ottenere*]

1. To get hold of by effort, to gain possession of, to acquire

> Some pray for riches, riches they *obtain* *Dryden*

2 To maintain a hold upon, to keep, to possess. [*Obs and rare*]

> His mother then is mortal but his Sire
> He who *obtains* the monarchy of heaven
> And what will he not do to advance his son? *Milton*

Syn.—To attain, gain, procure, acquire, win, earn See ATTAIN—To OBTAIN, GET GAIN, ACQUIRE The idea of *getting* is common to all these terms We may, indeed, with only a slight change of sense substitute *get* for either of them as to *get* or to *gain* a prize to *get* or to *obtain* an employment to *get* or to *acquire* a language To *gain* is to get by striving, and as this is often a part of our good fortune the word *gain* is peculiarly applicable to whatever comes to us fortuitously Thus, we *gain* a victory we *gain* a cause we *gain* an advantage, &c To *obtain* excludes the idea of chance and implies some effort directed to the attainment of that which is not immediately within our reach Whatever we thus *seek* and *get*, we *obtain* whether by our own exertions or those of others whether by good or bad means, whether permanently or only for a time Thus a man *obtains* an employment he *obtains* the information he desired, he *obtains* an answer to a letter, &c To *acquire* is more limited and specific We *acquire* by our own efforts while we *obtain* by the efforts of others as well as ourselves, as, to *acquire* property reputation, &c We *acquire* what comes to us gradually in the regular exercise of our abilities, while we *obtain* what comes in any way, provided we desire it Thus, we *acquire* knowledge, honor, &c What we *acquire* becomes to a great extent, permanently our own as to *acquire* a language to *acquire* habits of industry &c Even when we speak of *acquiring* property we regard it for the time being as a permanent possession, though it may afterward be taken away

Ob-tāin', *v i* 1 To become held to have a firm footing, to be recognized or established to become appropriate, to subsist, to become prevalent or general

> Sobriety hath by use *obtained* to signify temperance in drinking *Jer Taylor*

The Theodosian code several hundred years after Justinian's time, *obtained* in the western parts of the empire *Baker*

2 To prevail to succeed [*Rare*] *Bacon*

We were told that this day the blood of St Genuarius and his head should be exposed and so we found it but *obtained* not to see the miracle of the boiling of this blood *Leelm*

Ob-tāin'a ble, *a* Capable of being obtained

Ob tāin'er, *n* One who obtains

Ob-tāin'ment, *n* The act of obtaining *Milton*

Ob-tĕct'ed, *a* [Lat *obtectus*, p p of *obtegere*, to cover over, from prefix *ob* and *tegere*, to cover] Covered, protected [*Obs*]

Ob-tĕm'per-āte, *v t* [Lat *obtemperare*, *obtemperatum*, from prefix *ob* and *temperare*, to observe proper measure, Fr *obtempérer*, Sp *obtemperar*, It *ottemperare* See TEMPER] To obey [*Obs*]

Ob tĕnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBTENDED *p pr* & *vb n* OBTENDING] [Lat *obtendere*, to stretch or place before or against from prefix *ob* and *tendere*, to stretch] [*Obs*]

1 To oppose, to hold out in opposition *Dryden*

2 To offer as the reason of any thing, to pretend *Dryden*

Ob-tĕn'e-brā'tion, *n* [From Lat *obtenebrare*, to make dark, from prefix *ob* and *tenebrare*, to darken, from *tenebræ*, darkness] The act of darkening, a darkening, darkness [*Obs*]

> In every megrim or vertigo, there is an *obtenebration* joined with a semblance of turning round *Bacon*

Ob tĕn'sion, *n* [See OBTEND] The act of obtending [*Rare*]

Ob-tĕst', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBTESTED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBTESTING] [O Fr *obtester*, Lat *obtestari*, from prefix *ob* and *testari*, to witness, from *testis*, a witness] [*Rare*]

1 To call to witness, to invoke as a witness

2 To beseech, to supplicate. "*Obtest* his clemency" *Dryden*

Ob tĕst', *v i* To protest [*Rare*] *Waterhouse*

Ob'tes tā'tion, *n* [Lat *obtestatio*, Sp. *obtestacion* See *supra*] [*Rare*]

1 The act of obtesting or supplicating, entreaty.

> The devil and his pupils are encountered with nothing but feeble *obtestations* and unreasoning honors *Jeffrey*

2 The act of obtesting or protesting; earnest declaration.

> Antonio asserted this with great *obtestation.* *Evelyn*

Ŏb'trec-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *obtrectatio*, from *obtrectare*, to detract from through envy, from prefix *ob* and *tractare*, to draw violently, v intens, from *trahere*, to draw] Slander, detraction, calumny [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Ob-trūde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBTRUDED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBTRUDING] [Lat *obtrudere*, from prefix *ob* and *trudere*, to thrust]

1 To thrust in or upon, to introduce without warrant or solicitation

> The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or not *Locke*

2 To offer with unreasonable importunity, to urge upon against the will.

Syn.—To intrude—To OBTRUDE, INTRUDE To *intrude* is to thrust one's self into a place society, &c, without right, or uninvited, to *obtrude* is to force one's self, remarks, opinions, &c, upon persons with whom one has no such intimacy as to justify such boldness

> Forgive me, fair one if officious friendship
> *Intrudes* on your repose, and comes thus late
> To greet you with the tidings of success *Rowe*
> Why shouldst thou then *obtrude* this diligence
> In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton*

Ob-trude', *v i* To enter without right, to make an officious or importunate offer to thrust one's self forward with boldness or impertinence

Ob trud'er, *n* One who obtrudes

Ob trū'sion (-zhun), *n* [Lat *obtrusio* See OBTRUDE] The act of obtruding, a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited, as, the *obtrusion* of crude opinions on the world

Ob try'sion ist, *n* One who obtrudes, a person of obtrusive manners, or one who favors or excuses obtrusion [*Obs*]

Ob-try'sive, *a* Disposed to obtrude, inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others, or to enter unmvited

> Not obvious nor *obtrusive*, but retired,
> The more desirable *Milton*

Ob-try'sive-ly, *adv* In an obtrusive manner, by way of obtrusion

Ob-tŭnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBTUNDED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBTUNDING] [Lat *obtundere*, *obtusum*, from prefix *ob* and *tundere*, to strike or beat with repeated strokes, It *ottundere*, Fr *ottondre*] To reduce the edge, pungency, or violent action of, to dull, to blunt, to deaden, to quell, as, to *obtund* the acrimony of the gall *Harvey*

Ob-tŭnd'ent, *n* [From Lat *obtundens*, p pr of *obtundere*, Fr *obtondant* See *supra*] (*Med*) A substance which sheathes or blunts irritation, usually some bland, oily, or mucilaginous matter,—nearly the same as DEMULCENT *Forsyth*

Ŏb'tu-rā'tion, *n* [From Lat *obturare*, to stop up Fr *obturation*] The act of stopping by spreading over or covering [*Obs*]

Ŏb'tu rā'tor, *n* [N Lat, from *obturare*, to stop up, Fr *obturateur*] That which closes or stops up an entrance, cavity, or the like —chiefly used in anatomy, usually prefixed adjectively to other words, to denote certain parts or organs, but often alone as a substantive to denote the same parts

Obturator foramen (*Anat*) an opening in the bony pelvis between the pubic and ischiadic arches, closed by a membranous ligament —*Obturator muscles* two muscles which rise from the outer and inner side of the pelvis around the *obturator foramen*, and rotate the thigh outwardly

Ŏb-tūse', *a* [*compar* OBTUSER, *superl* OBTUSEST] [Lat *obtusus*, p p of *obtundere*, *obtusum*, to blunt, Fr *obtus*, Sp *obtuso*, It *ottuso* See OBTUND]

1 Not pointed or acute, blunt,— applied to angles greater than a right angle, or containing more than ninety degrees

A B C, obtuse angle D B C, right angle

2 Not having acute sensibility, dull, as, *obtuse* senses *Milton*

3 Not sharp or shrill, dull, obscure, as, *obtuse* sound

Ob-tūse'-ăn'gled, *a* Having an obtuse angle, as, an *obtuse-angled* triangle

Ob-tūse'ly, *adv* In an obtuse manner, dully

Ob-tūse'ness, *n* The state or quality of being obtuse, bluntness, dullness

Ob-tū'sion (-zhun), *n* [Lat *obtusio*, from *obtundere*, to blunt See OBTUND]

1 The act of making obtuse or blunt

2 The state of being dulled or blunted; as, the *obtusion* of the senses

Ob tŭm'brāte, *v t* [Lat *obumbrare*, *obumbratum*, from prefix *ob* and *umbrare*, to shade, from *umbra*, shade, It *obombrare*, O Sp *obumbrar*] To shade, to darken, to cloud. [*Rare*] *Howell*

Ŏb'tum-brā'tion, *n.* [Lat *obumbratio*, It. *obbumbrazione.*] Act of darkening or obscuring. [*Rare.*]

Ob-tŭ'rate (ob-tŭk'rāt), *v t* [Lat *obturare*, *obturatum*, from prefix *ob* and *turare*, to stop, Fr *obturer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *obturar*, It *otturare*] To stop up, to close

Ob-tŭ'ra-to ry, *a* Serving to obturate

Ob-tŭ'ra tor, *n* [Lat] (*Surg*) An instrument for closing the fistulous opening in the roof of the mouth

Ob-tūse'-ăn'gu-lar, *a* [From *obtuse* and *angular*] Having angles that are obtuse, or larger than right angles

Ob-tū'sive, *a* Obtuse, dull [*Obs*]

Ob-vĕn'tion (ob-vĕn'shun), *n.* [Lat. *obventio*, from *obvenire*, to come before or in the way of, to befall, from prefix *ob* and *venire*, to come, Fr. *obvention*, Sp *obvencion*] The act of happening incidentally, that which happens not regularly, but incidentally, something occasional. [*Obs.*] "Legacies bequeathed by the deaths of princes and great persons, and other casualties and *obventions.*" *Fuller.*

Ob vĕrs'ant, *a* [Lat *obversans*, p pr of *obversari*, to move to and fro before something, from prefix *ob* and *versare*, to turn about] Conversant, familiar [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Ob vĕrse' (14) *a* [Lat *obversus*, p p of *obvertere*; Fr *obvers* See OBVERT] (*Bot*) Having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf

Ŏb'vĕrse, *n* [Fr *obverse* and *obvers* See *supra.*]

1 The face of a coin, having the principal image or inscription upon it, also, a projecting image or relief, as opposed to the corresponding depressed impression,—opposed to *reverse*

2 Any thing necessarily involved in, or answering to, another "The fact that it [a belief] invariably exists being the *obverse* of the fact that there is no alternative belief" *H Spencer.*

Ob vĕrse'ly, *adv* In an obverse form or manner.

Ob vĕr'sion, *n* The act of turning toward or downward

Ob-vĕrt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBVERTED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBVERTING] [Lat *obvertere*, from prefix *ob* and *vertere*, to turn] To turn toward or downward

Ŏb'vi āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OBVIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* OBVIATING] [Lat *obviare*, *obviatum*, from prefix *ob* and *via*, way, Fr *obvier*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *obviar*, It *ovviare*] To meet in the way, hence, to prevent by interception, or to remove at the beginning or in the outset, hence, to clear the way of

> To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to *obviate* all exceptions *Woodward*

Ŏb'vi-ā'tion, *n* The act of obviating, or the state of being obviated

Ŏb'vi oŭs, *a* [Lat *obvius*, from prefix *ob* and *via*, way, Sp *obvio*, It *ovvio*]

1 Meeting, opposed in front [*Obs*]

> I to the evil turn
> My *obvious* breast *Milton*

2 Open, exposed, liable, subject "*Obvious* to dispute" *Milton.*

3 Easily discovered, seen, or understood, readily perceived by the eye or the intellect, plain, evident

> Apart and easy to be known they lie,
> Amidst the heap, and *obvious* to the eye *Pope*

Syn —Manifest, plain, clear, evident, apparent See MANIFEST

Ŏb'vi oŭs ly, *adv* In a manner that is obvious, evidently, plainly

Ŏb'vi oŭs-ness, *n* The state of being obvious or evident to the eye or the mind

Ŏb'vo lūte, } *a* [Lat *obvolutus*, p p of *obvolvere*, to wrap round, to cover all

Ŏb'vo lūt'ed, } over, from prefix *ob* and *volvere*, to roll, turn around, Fr *obvolute*] (*Bot*) Arranged so as alternately to overlap, as the margins of one leaf those of the opposite one *Gray*

Ō'bȳ, *n* Witchcraft among the African negroes The same as OBEAH

Ō'bȳ ism, *n* The practice of a species of witchcraft among the negroes of Africa.

Oc, *n* A Turkish arrow

Oc ā'sion (ok kā'zhun), *n* [Lat *occasio*, from *occidere*, *occasum*, to fall down, from prefix *ob* and *cadere*, to fall, Fr *occasion*, Pr *occasio*, Sp *ocasion*, It *occasione*]

1 A falling, happening, or coming to pass, hence, that which falls or happens out of the regular order of events, an occurrence, casualty, incident.

> The unlooked-for incidents of family history, and its hidden excitements, and its arduous *occasions*, bring the individuals of the home-circle within the sanctuary of each other's bosoms *I Taylor*

2 A favorable opportunity, a convenient or timely chance, convenience, opportunity

> Sin, taking *occasion* by the commandment, deceived me *Rom* vii 11
> I'll take the *occasion* which he gives to bring
> Him to his death *Waller*

3 An occurrence or condition of affairs which brings with it some unlooked for event, that which incidentally brings to pass an event, without being its direct and efficient cause, or real or sufficient reason, accidental cause

> Her beauty was the *occasion* of the war *Dryden*

4 Opportunity to use, incidental need, casual exigency, opportunity accompanied with need or demand, requirement, necessity, need "After we have served ourselves and our own *occasions*" *Bp Taylor* "When my *occasions* took me into France" *Burke*

5. An excuse, an argument or persuasion. [*Obs*]

> Whose manner was, all passengers to stay,
> And entertain with her *occasions* sly. *Spenser*

On occasion, from time to time, as it happens, in necessity "That we might have intelligence from him *on occasion*" *De Foe.*

Syn.—Opportunity, necessity, need; incident, use. See OPPORTUNITY

Oc-ca'sion, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* OCCASIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OCCASIONING.] [Fr. *occasionner*, Sp. *ocasionar*, It. *occasionare*.] To give occasion to, to cause incidentally, to produce, to influence, to cause.

If we inquire what it is that occasions men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes *Locke*

Oc-ca'sion a-ble, *a.* Capable of being occasioned [*Obs.*] *Barrow*

Oc-ca'sion-al, *a.* [It. *occasionale*, Sp. *ocasional*, Fr. *occasionnel*.]

1. Pertaining to or occurring at times, but not regular or systematic, made or happening as opportunity requires or admits, called out by some occasion, furnishing an occasion, casual, incident al, as, *occasional* remarks.

2. Produced by accident, as, the *occasional* origin of a thing.

3. Produced or made on some special event, as, an *occasional* discourse.

Occasional cause (*Metaph.*), some circumstance preceding an effect which, without being the real cause, becomes the occasion of the action of the efficient cause; thus, the act of touching gunpowder with fire is the *occasional*, but not the efficient, cause of an explosion.

Oc-ca'sion al-ism, *n.* The system of occasional causes, — a name given to certain theories of the Cartesian school of philosophers, by which they account for the apparent reciprocal action of the soul and the body.

Oc-ca'sion al'i ty, *n.* The state or quality of being occasional, occurrence at intervals or occasionally.

Oc-ca'sion-al ly, *adv.* In an occasional manner, on occasion, at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers, not regularly. "The one, Wolsey, directly his subject by birth, the other, his subject *occasionally* by his preferment." *Fuller*

Oc-ca'sion ate, *v. t.* To cause, to occasion. [*Obs. and rare.*]

The lowest may *occasionate* much ill. *More*

Oc-ca'sion er (-zhun-), *n.* One who occasions, causes, or produces.

He was the *occasioner* of loss to his neighbor. *Sanderson*

Oc-ca'sive, *a.* [Lat. *occasus*, from *occasus*, a going down, setting of the heavenly bodies, from *occidere*, to fall or go down. See OCCASION.] Pertaining to the setting sun, falling, descending, western.

Oc'ca-ca'tion, *n.* [Lat. *occæcatio*, from *occæcare*, to make blind, from prefix *ob* and *cæcus*, blind.] The act of making blind. [*Rare.*]

Oc'ci dent, *n.* [Fr & Pr. *occident*, Sp., Pg., & It. *occidente*, Lat. *occidens*, from *occidens*, p. pr. of *occidere*, to fall or go down. See OCCASION.] The western quarter of the hemisphere, the west, — so called from the decline, or fall, of the sun.

Oc'ci-dĕnt'al, *a.* [Fr., Pr. Sp., & Pg. *occidental*, It. *occidentale*, Lat. *occidentalis*. See *supra*.]

1. Situated in, or pertaining to, the west or western, — opposed to *oriental*, as, *occidental* climates, *occidental* pearl, *occidental* gold.

2. Setting after the sun, as, an *occidental* planet.

3. Possessing inferior hardness, brilliancy, or beauty, — said of precious stones and gems, opposed to *orient*. See ORIENT.

Oc-çid'u ous, *a.* [Lat. *occiduus*, from *occidere*, to go down. See *supra*.] Western, occidental. [*Obs.*]

Oc çip'i tal, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *occipital*, It. *occipitale*. See *infra*.] Pertaining to the occiput, or the back part of the head.

Oc'çi-pŭt, *n.* [Lat., from prefix *ob* and *caput*, head.] (*Anat.*) The hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

Oc çis'ion (ok sizh'un), *n.* [Lat. *occisio*, from *occidere*, *occisum*, to strike or cut down, to kill, from prefix *ob* and *cædere*, to cut down, O. Fr. & Sp. *occision*, It. *occisione*.] A killing, the act of killing. [*Obs.*] *Hall*

Oc-clude', *v. t.* [Lat. *occludere*, from prefix *ob* and *claudere*, *claudere*, to shut.] To shut up, to close. [*Obs.*] *Bromne*

Oc-clud'ent, *a.* [See *supra*.] Serving to close, shutting up. [*Obs.*]

Oc clud'ent, *n.* That which closes or shuts up.

Oc clūse', *a.* [Lat. *occlusus*, p. p. of *occludere*. See *supra*.] Shut, closed. [*Obs.*] *Holder*

Oc-clū'sion (ok klū'zhun), *n.* [See *supra*.]

1. The act of occluding, or shutting up; the state of being shut up. "Construction and *occlusion* of the orifice." *Howell*

2. The transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening, also, imperforation. *Dunglison*

Oc-cult', *a.* [Lat. *occultus*, p. p. of *occultare*, to cover up, hide, from prefix *ob* and *colere*, to cultivate, till, tend, Fr. *occulte*, Sp. *oculto*, It. *occulto*.] Hidden from the eye or understanding, invisible, secret, unknown, undiscovered, undetected. "*Occult* guilt." *Shak.*

It is of an *occult* kind, and is so insensible in its advances as to escape observation. *I. Taylor*

Occult line (*Geom.*), a dry or obscure line, which is drawn as a necessary part of the construction of a figure or problem, but which is not intended to appear after the plan is finished. *Barlow.* — *Occult qualities*, in the schools, those qualities whose effects only were observed, but the nature and relations of whose productive agencies were undetermined. — *Occult sciences*, those imaginary sciences of the middle ages which related to the supposed action or influence of occult qualities, or supernatural powers, as alchemy, magic, necromancy, and astrology.

Ŏc'cul tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *occultatio*, from *occultare*, verb intensive of *occulere*, Fr. *occultation*, Sp. *ocultacion*, It. *occultazione*. See *supra*.]

1. The act of rendering occult, or the state of being occult. "The re appearance of such an author after those long periods of *occultation*." *Jeffrey*

2. (*Astron.*) The hiding of a heavenly body from sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies, — applied especially to eclipses of stars and planets by the moon, and also of satellites of planets by their primaries.

Circle of perpetual occultation (*Astron.*), a circle for any given place, at a distance from the opposite or invisible pole of the heavens equal to the latitude of the place, within which all the stars are perpetually below the horizon.

Oc-cult'ed, *a.* 1. Hid, secret. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. (*Astron.*) Hidden or concealed by the intervention of some other heavenly body, as eclipsed by the moon.

Oc-cult'ing, *n.* The same as OCCULTATION.

Oc-cult'ly, *adv.* In an occult manner.

Oc cult'ness, *n.* The state of being occult, secrecy.

Ŏc'cu pan çy, *n.* [See *infra*.] The act of taking or holding possession, possession.

Title by occupancy (*Law*), a right of property acquired by taking the first possession of a thing, or possession of a thing which belonged to nobody and appropriating it. *Blackstone. Kent.*

Ŏc'cu pant, *n.* [Lat. *occupans*, p. pr. of *occupare*. Fr. *occupant*, Sp. *ocupante*, It. *occupante*. See *infra*.]

1. One who occupies, or takes possession, one who has the actual use or possession, or is in possession, of a thing.

☞ This word in Law sometimes signifies one who takes the first possession of a thing which has no owner. *Wharton. Tomlins. Bouvier.*

2. A prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Nares*

Ŏc'cu pāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *occupare*, *occupatum*, from prefix *ob* and *capere*, to take, seize. It. *occupare*, Sp. *ocupar*, Pr. *ocupar*, Fr. *occuper*.] To hold to possess, to take up. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Ŏc'cu pā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *occupatio*, Fr. *occupation*, Sp. *ocupacion*, Pr. *ocupacio*, It. *occupazione*.]

1. The act of occupying or taking possession.

2. The state of being occupied, possession, a holding or keeping tenure, use as lands in the *occupation* of a tenant.

3. That which occupies or engages the time and attention, the principal business of one's life, vocation, employment, calling, trade.

Occupation bridge (*Railway*), a bridge carried over or under a line of railway and connecting the parts of an estate separated by the line. *Simmonds.*

Syn. — Occupancy, possession, tenure, use, employment, vocation, engagement, vocation, calling, office, trade, profession.

Ŏc'cu pī'er, *n.* 1. One who occupies, or has possession.

2. One who follows an employment; hence, a tradesman. [*Obs.*]

Also for coffins or coronets to lap spices and fruit in and thereupon merchants and *occupiers* gave it that name. *Holland*

Ŏc'cu-pȳ (-pī), *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* OCCUPIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OCCUPYING.] [Fr. *occuper*. See OCCUPATE.]

1. To take or hold in possession, to hold or keep for use, to possess.

The better apartments were already *occupied*. *H. Irving*

2. To hold or fill, the dimensions of; to take up, to possess, to cover or fill, as, the camp *occupies* five acres of ground.

3. To employ, to use.

The archbishop may have occasion to *occupy* more chaplains than six. *Eng. Statute*

4. To employ, to busy, — used reflexively.

They *occupied* themselves about the Sabbath, yielding exceeding praise to the Lord. *Maccabees* xv. 39.

5. To follow, as a business, to be engaged with.

All the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandise. *Ezek.* xxvii. 9.

6. To use, to expend. [*Obs.*]

All the gold that was *occupied* for the work. *Ex.* xxxviii. 24.

7. To have sexual intercourse with; to know carnally. [*Obs.*] *Nares*

Ŏc'cu-pȳ, *v. i.* To hold possession, to be an occupant, to follow business, to negotiate.

Occupy till I come. *Luke* xix. 13.

Oc-cŭr', *v. i.* [*imp & p. p.* OCCURRED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* OCCURRING.] [Lat. *occurrere*, from prefix *ob* and *currere*, to run, It. *occorrere*, Sp. *ocurrir*, Pr. *ocurrer*, *ocorre*, O. Fr. *ocurrir*.]

1. To meet, to clash. [*Obs.*] "The resistance of the bodies they *occur* with." *Bentley*

2. To oppose, to obviate, — with *to*. [*Obs.*]

I must *occur* to one specious objection. *Bentley*

3. To be found here and there, to appear, to meet the eye.

In Scripture, though the word heir *occur*, there is no such thing as "heir" in our author's sense. *Locke*

4. To meet or come to the mind, to be presented to the imagination or memory.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon*

Oc-cŭr'rence, *n.* [Fr. *occurrence*, Sp. *ocurrencia*, It. *occorrenza*. See *infra*.]

1. A coming or happening, hence, any incident or accidental event, that which happens without being designed or expected, any single event, as, an unusual *occurrence*, or the ordinary *occurrences* of life. "All the *occurrence* of my fortune." *Shak.*

2. Occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *Watts*

Oc cŭr'rent, *a.* Occurring or happening, hence, incidental, accidental.

Oc cŭr'rent, *n.* [Lat. *occurrens*, p. pr. of *occurrere*. Fr. *ocurrent*, Sp. *ocurrente*, It. *occorrente*. See OCCUR.] [*Obs.*]

1. One who meets, an adversary. "The weak parts of them *occurrents*, by which they may assail and conquer them soonest." *Holland.*

2. Any thing that happens, an incident, an occurrence.

Although these ways of delusions most Christians have escaped yet are there many other wherunto we are daily betrayed and these we must meet with in obvious *occurrents* of the world. *Brown*

Oc cŭrse', *n.* A meeting or impact of bodies, occursion. [*Obs.*] *Bentley*

Oc cŭr'sion (ok kŭr'shun), *n.* [Lat. *occursio*, It. *occursione*. See OCCUR.] A meeting of bodies, a clash. [*Obs.*] *Boyle*

Ō'çean (ō'shun), *n.* [Fr. *ocean*, Sp. & It. *oceano*, Lat. *oceanus*, for *okeanos*, i. e., perhaps, the rapid flowing, from ὠκυς, quick, rapid, and ναειν, to flow, or from Skr. *ogha*, a heap, stream, multitude, flood of water, Ir. *aigeh*, Gael. *aigeann*, W. *aig*, *cygawn*, *cagion*.]

1. The water, considered as one vast body, which covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe, — called also the *sea*, or *great sea*.

2. One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided, as the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic *ocean*.

3. Hence, an immense expanse, as, the boundless *ocean* of eternity. *Oceans* of duration and space.

Ō'çean (ō'shun), *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea, as the *ocean* wave, *ocean* stream.

Ō'çe ăn'ic (ō'she ăn'ik), *a.* [Fr. *océanique*, Sp. *oceanico*, It. *oceanico*, *oceanino*, for *oceanicus*. See *supra*.] Pertaining to the ocean, found or formed in the ocean.

Ō'çean ŏl'o ġy (ō'shun-), *n.* [From ὠκεανός, ocean, and λογος, discourse.] That branch of science which relates to the ocean, a treatise upon the ocean.

O çĕl'la ted, *a.* Pertaining to ocelli. See OCELLUS.

Ō'çe lā'ted, or **O çĕl'la ted**, *a.* [Lat. *ocellatus* from *ocellus*, a little eye, diminutive of *oculus*, an eye. Fr. *ocelle*.]

1. Resembling an eye.

2. Formed with the figures of little eyes, having spots of one color within, or bordered by, another color.

O çĕl'lus, *n.*; *pl.* **O çĕl'li.** [Lat., diminutive of *oculus*, eye.] A little eye, a minute simple eye found in many articulate and other inferior animals. *Carpenter*

Ō'çe lŏt, *n.* [Mexic. *ocelotl*.] (*Zool.*) A digitigrade carnivorous mammal, of the cat kind, found in Mexico. It is the *Felis pardalis* of Linnæus. It is likewise the French popular name of several other nearly allied American species of *Felis*.

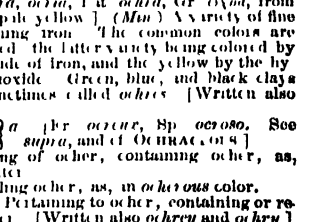

Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*)

Ō'cher } (ō'kẽr), *n.* [Fr. *ocre*, Sp. *ocra*, *ocre*, It. **Ō'chre** } *ocra*, *ocria*, Lat. *ochra*, Gr. ὠχρα, from ὠχρος, pale pale yellow.] (*Min.*) A variety of fine clay, containing iron. The common colors are yellow and red; the latter variety being colored by the sesquioxide of iron, and the yellow by the hydrous sesquioxide. Green, blue, and black clays are also sometimes called *ochres*. [Written also *ocher*.]

Ō'cher ous, } *a.* [Fr. *ocreux*, Sp. *ocroso*. See **Ō'chre-ous**, } *supra*, and cf. OCHRACEOUS.]

1. Consisting of ocher, containing ocher, as, *ochreous* matter.

2. Resembling ocher, as, an *ochreous* color.

Ō'cher y, *a.* Pertaining to ocher, containing or resembling ocher. [Written also *ochrey* and *ochry*.]

Ŏch'lo-my (ŏk'lō-mȳ), *n.* [Corrupted from *alchemy*.] See ALCHEMY.

Och-lĕ'sis, *n.* [Gr. ὀχλησις, disturbance, from ὀχλεῖν, to disturb by a mob, from ὄχλος, crowd, mob.] (*Med.*) A morbid condition induced by the crowding together of sick persons under one roof — so called by Dr. G. Gregory. *Dunglison.*

Och lŏc'ra-çy, *n.* [Gr. ὀχλοκρατία, from ὄχλος, the

populace, multitude, and κρατεῖν, to be strong, to rule, fr κρατος, strength, Fr *ochlocratie*, It *ochlocrazia*] A form of government in which the multitude or common people rule

An *ochlocracy* is no more than a noisy prelude to anarchy *Hare*

Ŏch'lo-crăt'ĭc, Ŏch'lo-crăt'ĭc-al, *a* Pertaining to ochlocracy, having the form or character of an ochlocracy, as, an *ochlocratic* government

Ŏch'lo-crăt'ĭc-al-ly, *adv* In an ochlocratic manner

O-chrā'ceŏŭs (o krā'shus), *a* [It *ocraceo*] Of an ochrous color, or yellow running into brown

O'chre ă, *n* , *pl* Ō'CHRE-Æ [Lat *ochrea, ochrea*, a greave or legging] (*Bot*) A kind of sheath formed by two stipules united round a stem

O'chre ate, *a* (*Bot*) Provided with ochreæ, or sheath formed stipules *Gray*

O'chrey, *a* See OCHERY

Ŏch'ro ĭte (49), *n* [Fr *ochroite*, from Gr ωχρός, pale, pale yellow] (*Min.*) Cerite See CERIUM

Ŏch'ro-leū'coŭs (ŏk'ro lū'kus), *a* [Gr ὤχρα, ocher, and λευκός, white] Yellowish white, having a faint tint of dingy yellow

Ochreate Stem

O'chry, *a* See OCHERY

Ock'e my, *n* See OCCAMY

O'cra, *n* (*Min*) See OKRA

O'cre ĕ'ted, *a* [See OCHREA] Furnished with, or wearing, a boot or legging

Ŏc'ta-chŏrd, *n* [Fr *octachorde*, from Gr ὀκταχορδος, with eight strings or chords from ὀκτω, eight, and χορδη, string, chord] (*Mus*) An instrument, or system, of eight sounds *Busby*

Ŏc'ta gŏn, *n* [Gr ὀκταγωνος, eight cornered, from ὀκτω, eight, and γωνια, corner, Fr *octagone*, Sp *octagono*, It *ottagono*] (*Geom*) A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.

Regular octagon one in which the sides are all equal, and the angles also are all equal

Octagon

Oc-tăg'o nal, *a* Having eight sides and eight angles

Oc-tăg'y noŭs, *a* [Gr ὀκτω, eight, and γυνη, wife] (*Bot*) Having eight pistils or styles, octogynous

Pistils and Ovary of an Octagynous Flower

Ŏc'ta-hē'dral, *a* [See OCTAHEDRON] Having eight equal faces or sides

Ŏc'ta-hē'drĭte (49), *n* (*Min*) An ore of titanium, occurring in octahedral crystals, anatase *Dana*

Ŏc'ta-hē'dron, *n* [Gr ὀκταεδρον, from ὀκταεδρος, eight sided, from ὀκτω, eight, and ἕδρα, seat, base, from ἑζεσθαι, to sit, Fr *octaèdre*, Sp *octaedro*, It *ottaedro*] (*Geom*) A solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles

Octahedron

Oc tăm'er-oŭs, *a* [Gr ὀκτω, eight, and μερος, part] (*Bot*) Having the parts in eights *Gray*

Oc-tăn'der, *n* (*Bot*) A plant belonging to the class *Octandria*

Oc-tăn'dri an, } *a* (*Bot*) Pertaining
Oc tăn'droŭs, } or belonging to the class *Octandria*, having eight distinct stamens.

Stamens of an Octandrous Flower

Oc-tăn'gu lar, *a* [Lat. *octangulus*, eight cornered, from *octo*, eight, and *angulus*, corner, angle, Sp *octangular*, It *ottangolare, ottangulare*] Having eight angles

Oc tăn'gu lar-ness, *n.* The quality of having eight angles

Oc'tant, *n* [Lat *octans, octantis*, from *octo*, eight, Fr *octant*, Sp *octante*, It *ottante*]

1 (*Geom*) The eighth part of a circle, an arc containing forty five degrees

2 (*Astron & Astrol*) The position or aspect of a heavenly body, as the moon or a planet, when half way between conjunction, or opposition, and quadrature, or distant from another body forty-five degrees

Oc'ta plă, *n.* A polyglot Bible printed in eight languages *Crabb*

Oc'tar chy, *n* [Gr ὀκτω, eight, and ἀρχη, sovereignty] Government by eight persons. [*Rare.*]

Oc'ta rōon', *n.* See OCTOROON

Oc'ta stўle, *n* See OCTOSTYLE

Oc'ta-teŭch (ŏk'ta tūk), *n* [Gr. ὀκτάτευχος, from ὀκτω, eight, and τεῦχος, tool, book, fr τεύχειν, to prepare, make ready; Lat *octateuchus*, Fr *octateuque*, Sp *octateuco*, It *ottateuco*] A collection of eight books, especially, the first eight books of the Old Testament [*Rare.*] *Hammer.*

☞ The latter application of the word is improper, there being no alliance in the first eight books more than in the first ten or fifteen books

Oc'tave, *a* [Lat *octavus*, eighth, from *octo*, eight, Sp *octavo*, Pg *oitavo*, It *ottavo*, Pr. *octau.*] Consisting of eight, eight. *Dryden*

Oc'tave, *n* [Fr *octave*, Pr & Sp *octava*, Pg. *oitava*, It *ottava*, from Lat *octavus* See *supra*]

1 The eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being included, hence, also, the week immediately following a church festival "The power of remitting and retaining sins in the *octaves* of Easter" *Bp Taylor*

2 (*Mus*) (*a*) The eighth tone in the scale, the interval between one and eight of the scale (*b*) The scale itself

Octave flute (*Mus*), a small flute, the tones of which range an octave higher than those of the German or ordinary flute, — called also *piccolo*

Oc tā'vo, *a* [See *infra*] Formed of sheets folded so as to make eight leaves, of or equal to, the size of one leaf of a sheet of printing paper folded so as to make eight leaves as, an *octavo* book

Oc tā'vo, *n* *pl* OC TĀ'VŌS [Fr & Sp *octavo*, It *ottavo*, from Lat *in octavo*, from *octavus* See *supra*]

1 A book composed of sheets folded so as to make eight leaves, an octavo book

2 The size of a book thus composed, — usually indicated thus 8vo , or 8°

Oc tĕn'ni al, *a* [Lat *octennis*, from *octo*, eight, and *annus*, year]

1 Happening every eighth year

2 Lasting eight years

Oc-tĕn'ni-al ly, *adv* Once in eight years

Oc'tet, *n* (*Mus*) A musical composition for eight parts [*Rare*]

Oc'tile, *n* [Fr *octile*, from Lat *octo*, eight] The same as OCTANT

Oc-till'ion (ok til'yun), *n* [Lat *octo*, eight] According to the English method of numeration, the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power, the number expressed by a unit with forty eight ciphers annexed According to the French method, the number expressed by a unit with twenty-seven ciphers annexed See NUMERATION

Oc tō'ber, *n* [Lat , from *octo*, eight, the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March, Fr & Pr *Octobre*, Sp *Octubre*, Pg *Outubro*, It *Ottobre*]

1 The tenth month of the Julian year, containing thirty one days

2 A kind of ale, also a kind of cider, jocosely so called

Oc'to-dĕç'i mal (dĕs'ĭ mal), *a* [Fr *octodecimal*, Sp *octodecimal*, fr Lat *octodecim*, eighteen, equivalent to *decem et octo*] (*Crystallog*) Having eighteen faces, — a term designating a crystal whose prism, or the middle part, has eight faces, and the two summits together ten faces

Oc'to dĕç'i mo, *a* [See *infra*] Formed of sheets folded so as to make eighteen leaves of, or equal to the size of one leaf of a sheet of printing paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves, as, an *octo decimo* book

Oc'to-dĕç'i mo, *n* , *pl* ŏc'TO DĔÇ'I-MŌS [Lat *octodecim* eighteen, It *ottodecimo* See *supra*]

1 A book composed of sheets folded so as to make eighteen leaves, an octodecimo book

2 The size of a book thus composed, — usually indicated thus 18mo , 18°

Oc'to-dĕn'tate, *a* [Lat *octo*, eight, and *dentatus*, toothed. See DENTATE] Having eight teeth

Oc'to-ĕd'ric-al, *a* The same as OCTAHEDRAL [*Obs*] *Browne*

Oc'to fĭd, *a* [From Lat *octo*, eight, and *findere, fidi*, to split, Fr *octofide*] (*Bot*) Cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx

Oc-tŏg'a my, *n* [Gr ὀκτω, eight, and γαμεῖν, to marry] The marrying eight times [*Rare*]

Oc'to-ge nā'ri an, *n.* A person eighty years of age

Oc-tŏg'e na ry, or **Oc'to-ge-na-ry** (Synop , §130), *a* [Lat *octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty each, *octoginta*, eighty, from *octo*, eight, Fr *octogenaire*, Sp *octogenario*, It *ottogenario*] Of eighty years of age

Oc tŏg'e-na ry, or **Oc'to ge-na-ry,** *n.* An instrument of eight strings

Oc'to-gild, *n* [Lat *octo*, eight, and A S *gild* or *geld*, payment] (*Anglo-Saxon Law*) A pecuniary compensation for an injury, of eight times the value of the thing *Burrill.*

Oc-tŏg'o-nal, *a.* The same as OCTAGONAL, q. v. [*Obs*]

Oc-tŏg'y-noŭs, *a* [Gr ὀκτω, eight, and γυνη, a female] (*Bot*) Having eight pistils or styles.

Oc'to-lŏc'ŭ lar, *a* [Lat *octo*, eight, and *loculus*, diminutive of *locus*, place] (*Bot*) Having eight cells for seeds

Oc'to-na-ry, *a* [Lat *octonarius*, from *octoni*, eight each, from *octo*, eight, It. *ottonario*] Belonging to the number eight

Oc'to-nŏc'ŭ-lar, *a* [Lat *octoni*, eight each, from *octo*, eight, and *oculus*, eye.] Having eight eyes. [*Rare*] *Derham.*

Oc'to-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and πέταλον, leaf; Fr. *octopétale*] (*Bot.*) Having eight petals or flower-leaves.

Ŏc'to-pōd, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτώπους, from ὀκτώ, eight, and πους, ποδός, foot; Fr. *octopode*, It *ottopodo*] (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk or insect having eight feet or legs.

(*Argonauta Argo*)

(*Lichone ventricosa*

Octopods

Oc'to rŭ'di-tĕd, *a* [Lat *octo*, eight, and *radix, radicis*, radiate, from *radius*, a ray, Fr. *octoradié*, Having eight rays

Oc'to rōon', *n* [From Lat *octo*, eight] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person

Oc'to-spĕrm'oŭs, *a* [Gr ὀκτω, eight, and σπέρμα, seed See SPERM] (*Bot*) Containing eight seeds.

Oc'to stўle, *n* [Gr ὀκτω, eight, and στῦλος, pillar, Fr *octostyle*, Sp *octostilo*, It *ottostilo*] (*Arch*) An edifice or portico adorned with eight columns, or a range of eight columns in front *Fairholt.*

Oc'to-sy l lăb'ĭc, } *a* [Lat *octosyllabus*, from
Oc'to syl-lăb'ĭc-al, } *octo*, eight, and *syllaba*,
Oc'to sўl'la ble, } syllable, Sp *octosilabico, octosilabo*] Consisting of eight syllables

Oc'to sўl'la ble, *n* A word of eight syllables

Oc troi' (ok trwȧ'), *n* [Fr *octroi*, Pr *autorc, autrei*, Sp *otorgo*, from Fr *octroyer*, to grant, Pr *autorgar, autreyar*, Sp *otorgar*, Pg *outorgar*, O. It *ottriare, ottroare*, from Lat *auctorare*, to confirm, from *auctor*, creator, maker, author]

1 The exclusive right of trade a society or guild endowed with the exclusive privilege of trade

2 A tax levied at the gate of a city on articles of produce brought within the walls

Oc'tu or, *n* [Barbarously formed from *octo*, eight, in imitation of *quatuor*] (*Mus*) The same as OCTET [*Rare*]

Oc'tu ple, *a* [Lat. *octuplus*, Gr ὀκταπλοῦς, from ὀκτώ, eight, and ἁπλοῦς, one fold, single, Fr *octuple*, Sp *octuplo*, It *ottuplo*] Eightfold

Oc'ŭ lar, *a* [Lat *ocularis, ocularius*, from *oculus*, the eye, Fr *oculaire*, Sp *ocular*, It *oculare*] Depending on, or perceived by, the eye, received by actual sight, as, *ocular* proof or demonstration

Oc'ŭ-lar, *n* (*Opt*) The eye piece of an optical instrument, as of a telescope or microscope

Oc'ŭ lar ly, *adv* By the eye, sight, or actual view

Oc'ŭ-la ry, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the eye "Eyesalves and other *ocularry* medicines" *Holland*

Oc'ŭ late, } *a* [Lat *oculatus*, from *oculus*, the
Oc'ŭ lā'tĕd, } eye, It *oculato*, Sp. *oculado*, Fr *oculé*]

1 Furnished with eyes knowing by the eye.

2 Having spots something like eyes

Oc'ŭ li fōrm, *a* [Fr & Sp *oculiforme*, fr Lat *oculus*, the eye, and *forma*, shape] In the form of an eye resembling the eye in form, as, an *oculiform* pebble

Oc'ŭ list (ŏk'yŭ list), *n* [Fr *oculiste*, Sp & It. *oculista*, from Lat *oculus*, the eye] One skilled in treating diseases of the eyes, or one who professes to cure them

Ō'cy-pō'dĭ an, *n* [Gr, ὠκυς, swift, and πους, ποδος, foot] (*Zool*) One of a tribe of crustaceans which live in holes in the sand along the sea shore, and which run very rapidly, — whence the name

Ocypodian (*Ocypoda arenaria*)

Ōd, or **Ōd,** *n* [Gr ὁδος, passage] A force or natural power, supposed, by Reichenbach and others, to produce the phenomena of mesmerism, and to be developed by various agencies, as by magnets, heat, light, chemical or vital action, &c., — called also *odyle*, or the *odyllic force.*

That *od*-force of German Reichenbach
Which still, from female finger-tips, burnt blue
E B Browning

Ō'da-lisque, *n.* [Fr. *odalisque*, Sp. *odalisca*, Turk. *ödalik*, properly chamber-companion, from *ödah*, chamber, room] A female slave or concubine in the harem of the Turkish sultan. [Written also *odahlic, odalik*, and *odalisk*]

Not of those that men desire, sleek
Odalisques, or oracles of mode. *Tennyson.*

Ŏdd, *a.* [*compar* ODDER; *superl.* ODDEST] [Sw. *udda*, odd, W *od*, singular, odd Cf Sw , Dan , & N. H. Ger. *öde*, deserted, empty; O H Ger *ôdi*, empty; O. D. *oed, ood*, id., Icel *audhr*, Goth. *auths*, desert, solitary.]

1. Not paired with another, separated or considered by itself; alone.

2. Left over, after a round number has been taken; remaining; not included with others; hence, having no great value; fragmentary; trifling; insignificant; as, *odd* minutes; at *odd* times.

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was destroyed by a deluge *Burnet*

There are yet missing some few *odd* lads that you remember not *Shak*

3. Not divisible by two without a remainder, not capable of division into two equal whole numbers, not even.

Good luck lies in *odd* numbers *Shak*

4. Different from what is usual or common, singular, peculiar, unique, as, an *odd* phenomenon

The *odd* man, to perform all three perfectly, is Jeannes Sturmius *Ascham*

Patients have sometimes coveted *odd* things, which have relieved them *Arbuthnot*

5. Unsuitable or inappropriate, queer

Locke's Essay would be an *odd* book for a man to make himself master of who would get a reputation by his critical writings *Spectator*

Syn —Quaint, unmatched, singular, unusual, extraordinary, strange, queer, eccentric, whimsical fantastical, droll, comical See QUAINT

Ŏdd'-fĕl'lōw, *n* A member of a certain secret society, established for mutual aid and social enjoyment.

Ŏdd'i ty, *n* **1** The state of being odd singularity, queerness, as, *oddity* of dress, manners, and the like

2 That which is odd, as, a collection of *oddities*

Ŏdd'-lŏŏk'ĭng, *a* Having a singular look

Ŏdd'ly, *adv* In an odd or queer manner unevenly, strangely "A figure *oddly* turned" *Locke* "A black substance, lying on the ground, very *oddly* shaped" *Swift*

Ŏdd'ness, *n* **1** The state of being odd, or not even

2 Singularity strangeness, particularity, irregularity, uncouthness, as, the *oddness* of dress or shape, the *oddness* of an event

Ŏdds, *n sing & pl* [See ODD, *a*]

1 Difference in favor of one and against another, excess of either of two things compared over the other, inequality, advantage, superiority "Pre eminent by so much *odds*" *Milton* "The fearful *odds* of that unequal fray" *French*

There appeared, at least, four to one *odds* against them *Swift*

All the *odds* between them has been the different scope given to their understandings to range in *Locke*

Judging in balancing an account and determining on which side the *odds* lie *Locke*

2 Quarrel, dispute, debate, strife, —chiefly in the phrase *at odds* [*Rare*]

Set them into confounding *odd* *Shak*

I can not speak

Any beginning to this peevish *odds* *Shak*

At odds, in dispute, at variance "These squires *at odds* did fall" *Spenser* "He flashes into one gross crime or other, that sets us all *at odds*" *Shak* — *It is odds* it is probable, it is more likely than the contrary "*It is odds* that next year he will be tempted to gain something unlawfully" *Bp Taylor* —*odds and ends* [perhaps corrupted from *ords* and *ends* more probably from *orts* remnants, and *ends* See ORD and ORT] that which is left, remnants, fragments refuse, scraps "My library is filled with all kinds of *odds and ends*" *Irving*

Ōde, *n* [Lat *ode*, *oda*, Gr ᾠδή, a song, especially a lyric song, contracted from ἀοιδή, from ἀείδω, to sing, Fr *ode*, Sp *oda*, It *ode*, *oda*] A short, dignified poem or song, a stately poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung, a lyric poem

The *ode* consists of unequal verses in stanzas or strophes *Busby*

Ōde'-făc'tor, *n* One who makes, or who traffics in, odes, —used contemptuously

Ōde'let, *n* A little or short ode

O dē'on, *n* [Lat *odeum*, Gr *ὠδεῖον*, from *ᾠδή*, Fr *odéon*] A kind of theater in ancient Greece, in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public, and contended for prizes, —sometimes applied, in modern usage, to the name of a hall or chamber for musical or dramatic performances

O-dē'ons, *n* [Lat See ODEON] The same as ODEON

Ō'di-ble, *a* [Lat *odibilis*, from *odi*, *odisse* to hate, O It *odibile*] Fitted to excite hatred, hateful [*Obs*] *Bale*

Ōd'ic, or **Ōd'ĭc**, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the peculiar force called *od* See OD

Ōd'ic-al ly, or **Ōd'ĭc al ly**, *adv* In the manner of, or by means of, the force called *od*

Ō'din, *n* [Icel *Odhinn*] (*Northern Myth*) The supreme deity of the Scandinavians, the god who gives victory, —the same as WODEN, WODAN, or WUOTAN, of the German tribes

O-dĭn'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Odin

Ō'di-ous, *a* [Lat *odiosus*, from *odium*, hatred, from *odi*, *odisse*, to hate, Fr *odieux*, Pr *odios*, Sp & It *odioso*]

1 Hateful, deserving hatred, as, an *odious* name, *odious* vice.

All wickedness is *odious* *Spat*

2 Offensive, disagreeable, disgusting; as, an *odious* sight, an *odious* smell.

3. Causing hate, invidious, as, to utter *odious* truth.

4 Exposed to hatred, hated.

He rendered himself *odious* to the Parliament *Clarendon*

Syn.—Hateful; detestable, abominable, disgusting, loathsome, invidious, repulsive; forbidding, unpopular

Ō'di-ous-ly, *adv* In an odious manner, in a way to deserve or excite hatred; hatefully.

Ō'di-ous-ness, *n* **1** The quality of being odious, hatefulness, as, the *odiousness* of sin. *Wake*

2 The state of being hated [*Rare.*] *Sidney*

Ō'di-um, *n* [Lat, from *odi*, *odisse*, to hate, It, Sp, & Pg *odio*, Pr *odi*]

1 Hatred, dislike

2 The quality that provokes hatred, offensiveness

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me *Dryden*

Odium theologicum, the enmity peculiar to contending theologians

Syn —Hatred, abhorrence, detestation, antipathy —ODIUM HATRED We exercise *hatred*, we endure *odium*, in this sense the former is active and the latter passive We speak of having a *hatred* for a man, but not of having an *odium* toward him A tyrant incurs the *hatred* of all good men, and by his actions brings upon himself the public *odium* The *odium* of an offense may sometimes fall unjustly upon one who is innocent

I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his *hatred* fully *Shak*

Inventors of new taxes being hateful to the people, seldom fail of bringing *odium* on their master *Davenant*

Ō'dize, or **Ōd'ize**, *v t* [*imp & p p* ODIZED *p pr & vb n* ODIZING] To charge or affect with od, or odyle See OD

O-dŏm'e ter, *n.* [Fr *odomètre*, Sp & It *odometro*, Gr ὁδομέτρον, ὁδομετρος, from ὁδος, way, and μετρον, measure] An instrument attached to the wheel of a carriage, to measure distance in traveling, indicating on a dial the number of revolutions made by the wheel

O'do mĕt'ric-al, *a* [Fr *odométrique* See *supra*] Pertaining to an odometer, or to measurements made with it

O dŏm'e trŭs, *a* Serving to measure distance on a road "Guarding his limbs from any sudden collision with *odometrous* stones" *Seba Smith*

Ō'don tăl'gi a, *n* [Gr ὀδοντάλγια, from ὀδους, ὀδοντος, a tooth, and ἄλγος, pain It & Sp *odontalgia*, Fr *odontalgie*] (*Med*) Pain in the teeth, toothache

Ō'don-tăl'gic, or **Ŏd'on tăl'gic** (110), *a* [Fr *odontalgique* Sp & It *odontalgico*] Pertaining to the toothache

Ō'don tăl'gic, or **Ŏd'on tăl'gic**, *n* (*Med*) A remedy for the toothache

Ō'don tăl'gy, or **Ŏd'on-tăl'gy**, *n* (*Med*) Pain in the teeth, odontalgia

O dŏn'to, *n* [Gr ὀδους, ὀδοντος, tooth] A powder prepared from certain herbs, used for cleansing the teeth, tooth powder [*Rare*]

Ō'don tŏg'e ny, or **Ŏd'on-tŏg'e-ny**, *n* [Gr ὀδους, a tooth, and γενεα, to bring forth] (*Med*) The generation or mode of development of the teeth *Dunglison*

O dŏn'to-grăph, *n* [Gr ὀδους, a tooth, and γραφειν, to describe] (*Engin*) An instrument to aid in designing the teeth of wheels *Willis*

Ō'don tŏg'ra phy, or **Ŏd'on tŏg'ra phy**, *n* [Gr ὀδους, a tooth, and γραφειν, to describe] A description of teeth

O dŏn'to lite (49), *n* [Fr *odontolithe* Gr ὀδους, tooth, and λιθος, stone] (*Paleon*) A petrified tooth

O-dŏn'toid, *a* [Fr *odontoïde*, Gr ὀδοντοειδης, from ὀδους, ὀδοντος, a tooth, and εἰδος, form, shape] Tooth like

Ō'don-tŏl'o gy, or **Ŏd'on tŏl'o gy**, *n.* [Fr *odontologie*, It *odontologia*, from Gr ὀδους, ὀδοντος, a tooth, and λογος, discourse] (*Anat*) That branch of anatomy which treats of the structure and development of the teeth

Ō'dor, *n* [Lat, Pr, & Sp *odor*, O Fr *odor*, *odour*, N Fr *odeur*, It *odore*] [Written also *odour*]

1 Any smell, whether fragrant or offensive scent

Mus'emed I smelt a garden of sweet flowers,
That dainty *odors* from them threw around *Spenser*

2 Whatever affords an odor [*Rare*]

To be in bad odor to be out of favor

Ō'dor a ment *n* [Lat *odoramentum*, from *odorare*, to perfume, from *odor*, q v, Fr *odorament*, O Fr *odorement*, It *odoramento*] A perfume, a strong scent [*Obs*] *Burton*

Ō'dor-ant, *a* Bearing odors

Of parsley, dill, and fennel, [the taste] is sharp, yet *odorant* withal *Holland*

Ō'dor ate, *a* [Lat *odoratus*, p p of *odorare* It & O Sp *odorato*, Fr *odoré* See *supra*] Having a strong scent, fetid or fragrant odorous, scented [*Rare*] *Bacon*

Ō'dor ā'ting, *a* Diffusing odor or scent, fragrant

Ō'dor if'er ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *odorifer*, from *odor*, odor, and *ferre*, to bear, It & Sp *odorifero*, Fr *odorifère*]

1 Giving scent, diffusing fragrance, fragrant, perfumed, usually, sweet of scent, as, *odoriferous* spices, *odoriferous* flowers

2 Bearing scent, as, *odoriferous* gales

Ō'dor if'er ŏŭs-ly, *adv* In an odoriferous manner

Ō'dor-if'er ŏŭs-ness, *n* The quality of being odoriferous, or of diffusing odor.

Ō'dor-ine, *n* [Fr *odorine*, Sp *odorina*, It *odorino*, from Lat *odor*, odor] (*Chem*) A product of the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone. It has a very concentrated and diffusible empyreumatic odor

Ō'dor less, *a.* Free from odor.

Ō'dor-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat *odorus*, from *odor*, odor, O. Fr *odoros*, *odoreux*, It *odoroso*, Sp *odoro*] Having or emitting an odor; especially, having a sweet odor, fragrant. [Written also *odourous.*]

Such fragrant flowers do give most *odorous* smell *Spenser*

Ō'dor ous ly, *adv.* In an odorous manner, fragrantly

Ō'dor-ŏŭs ness, *n* The quality of being odorous, or of exciting the sensation of smell

Ōd's-plĭ'kĭns, *interj* [Corrupted from *God's pity Varies*] An exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, and the like [*Obs*]

Od's pittikins! can it be six miles yet? *Shak*

Ō'dȳle (ō'dĭl), *n* [Gr ὁδός, passage, and ὕλη, matter or material] A supposed natural power of influence alleged to produce the phenomena of mesmerism, —called also *odylic force* See OD.

O dȳl'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, odyle

Ōd'ys-sey, *n* [Lat *Odyssea*, Gr Ὀδύσσεια, from Ὀδυσσεύς, Ulysses, Fr *Odyssee*, It *Odissea*, Sp *Odisea*] An epic poem attributed to Homer, the subject being the return of Ulysses from Troy to Ithaca

Œ, the English representative of the Greek diphthong *οι*, has the sound of *e*, and in many works in the English language, and to some extent in this work, is replaced by *e*

Œ'co-nŏm'ic al, *a* See ECONOMICAL

Œ'co-nŏm'ics, *n* See ECONOMICS.

Œ' cŏn'o my, *n* See ECONOMY

Œ'cu mĕn'ic-al, *a* See ECUMENICAL

Œ. dĕm'a tous *a* See EDEMATOUS

Œ'il'iad (ē'lĭ-ad) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *œillade*, from *œil*, the eye, from Lat *oculus*] A glance, a wink [*Rare*] *Shak*

Œ'lĭt, *n* [Fr *œil*, an eye] An eye, bud, or shoot, as of a plant an offset [*Obs*] *Holland*

Œ năn'thic, *n* [Lat, from Gr οἰνανθη, from οἰνη, the vine, and ἄνθη, for ἄνθος, flower] (*Bot*) A genus of umbelliferous plants growing in damp places, and possessing poisonous qualities *Œ cro cata* is the water hemlock *Baird*

Œ năn'thic (ē năn'thĭk), *a* [Lat *œnanthe*, Gr οἰνανθη, the flower of the wild vine, from οἰνη, the vine, and ἄνθος, flower] Having or imparting the characteristic odor of wine

Œnanthic acid (*Chem*) an acid obtained from œnanthic ether —*Œnanthic ether* an oily liquid which gives to wine its characteristic odor

Œn'o mĕl (ēn'o mel), *n* [Gr οἰνος, wine, and μελι, honey] Wine mixed with honey, mead

Like some passive broken lump of salt
Dropped in by chance to a bowl of *œnomel*,
To spoil the drink a little *E B Browning*

Œ nŏm'e ter, *n* [Gr οἰνος, wine, and μετρον, measure] The same as ALCOHOLMETER, q v

Œn'o thē'ra (ēn'o-thē'ra), *n* [Lat from Gr οἰνοθήρας, a plant the root of which smells like wine] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, mostly natives of North America, including the evening primrose

Œ'r, *prep & adv* A contraction for *over* See OVER.

Œ sŏph'a gŭs, *n* See ESOPHAGUS

Œs'trum (ĕs'trum), *n* [Lat, from Gr οἰστρος, a gadfly, also, fury, madness]

1 (*Entom*) An insect of the genus *Œstrus*, the gadfly

2 A strong impulse or desire, frenzy

Œs'trus (ĕs'trus), *n* [Lat, from Gr οἰστρος, gadfly] (*Entom*) A genus of dipterous insects, the gadfly or breeze

Of (ŏv), *prep* [A S *of*, O Frис *of*, *af*, *ef*, O Sax, Dan, Icel, Sw, & Goth *af*, O H Ger *aba apa*, M H Ger *abe ab*, N H Ger *ab* allied to Lat *ab*, Gr ἀπο, Skr *apa*] From, or out from proceeding from, as the cause, source, or first author or agent bestowing, belonging to pertaining or relating to, concerning —used in a variety of applications, as, (*a*) Denoting that from which any thing proceeds, indicating origin, source motive and the like, as, he is *of* a race of kings, he is *of* noble blood

That holy thing which shall be born *of* thee shall be called the Son of God *Luke* i 35.

I have received *of* the Lord that which also I delivered unto you *1 Cor* xi 23

(*b*) Denoting possession or ownership, or the relation of subject to attribute as, the apartment *of* the consul, the power *of* the king a man *of* courage (*c*) Denoting the material of any thing, or that of which it is composed, as, a throne *of* gold, a sword *of* steel, a wreath *of* mist (*c'*) Denoting part of an aggregate, or appurtenance to a whole or a number mentioned, as, *of* this little he had some to spare some *of* the mines were unproductive.

It is a duty to communicate *of* those blessings we have received *Franklin*

(*c*) Denoting that by which a person or thing is actuated or impelled, as, they went *of* their own will, no body can move *of* itself (*f*) Denoting consequence, propriety, or that which is appropriate

For it was *of* the Lord to harden their hearts *Josh.* xi. 20.

It is *of* the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed *Lam* iii 22

q.) Denoting reference to a thing, — equivalent to *about, concerning*, as, to boast *of* one's achievements

Knew you *of* this fair work? *Shak*

(*h*) Denoting distance from, — equivalent to *from*, as, within a league *of* the town (*i*) Denoting nearness or distance in point of time, as, it was within an hour *of* the appointed time (*j*) Denoting identity or equivalence, — used with a name or appellation, and equivalent to the relation of apposition, as, the continent *of* America, the city *of* Rome, the island *of* Cuba (*k*) Denoting the agent, or person by whom, or thing by which, any thing is, or is done

He taught in their synagogues, being glorified *of* all *Luke* iv 1

And Jesus, being full *of* the Holy Ghost returned from Jordan, and was led by the Spirit into the wilderness being forty days tempted *of* the devil *Luke* iv 1, 2

☞ The use of the word in this sense, as applied to persons, is nearly obsolete

(*l*) Denoting passage from one state or position to another [*Obs*] "O miserable *of* happy" *Milton* (*m*) Denoting relation to place or time, as, men *of* Athens, the people *of* the middle ages, in the days *of* Herod

☞ *From* is the primary sense of this preposition a sense retained in *off*, the same word differently written for distinction But this radical sense disappears in most of its applications, as, a man *of* genius a man *of* courage, a man *of* rare endowments, a fossil *of* a red color, or *of* an hexagonal figure he lost all hope *of* relief, this is an affair *of* the cabinet he is a man *of* deceived fortune, what is the price *of* coal In these and similar phrases *of* denotes property or possession or a relation of some sort involving connection These applications, however all proceeded from the same primary sense That which proceeds from, or is produced by a person or thing, either has had or still has, a close connection with the same, and hence the word was applied to cases of mere connection, not involving at all the idea of separation or departure

Of late, recently in time not long past — *Of old*, formerly, in time long past

Off, *a* On the opposite or further side, most distant, as, the *off* horse or ox in a team, in distinction from the *nigh* or *near* horse or ox.

Off side, in the United States, the right hand in driving, the side most remote from the driver when he walks on the left side of his team, as is usual But the opposite in England See GEE

Off, *adv* [From *of*, *supra*] From, away from denoting, (*a*) Distance as, the house is a mile *off* (*b.*) The action of removing or separating separation, as, to take *off* the hat or cloak, to cut *off*, to part *off*, to clip *off*, to peel *off*, to tear *off*, to march *off*, to fly *off*, and the like (*c*) Departure, abatement, remission, or a leaving, as, the fever goes *off* the pain goes *off* (*d*) (*Paint*) Projection or relief [*Obs*]

This comes *off* well and excellent *Shak*

(*e*) Different direction, — equivalent to *from, away, not toward*, as, to look *off* — opposed to *on* or *toward* (*f*) The opposite side of a question

The questions no way touch upon Puritanism, either *off* or on *Sanderson*

From off, off from, off — *Off hand* without study or preparation as, she plays a tune *off-hand* he speaks fluently *off hand* — *Off and on* (*a*) At one time applying, and engaged, then absent or remiss (*b*) (*Naut*) On different tacks, now toward, and now away from, the land — *To be off* to depart or to recede from an agreement or design [*Colloq*] — *To come off* (*a*) To escape or to fare in the event (*b*) To take place as an exhibition — *To set off* (*a*) To alight to come down (*b*) To make escape — *To go off* (*a*) To depart, to desert (*b*) To take fire, to be discharged as a gun — *To take off* (*a*) To take away (*b*) To mimic or personate — *Well off, ill off, badly off*, having good or ill success

Off, *prep* 1 Not on, as, to be *off* one's legs, he was not *off* the bed the whole day

2 Distant from, as, about two miles *off* this town [*Obs*] *Addison*

Off, *interj* Away, begone — a command to depart, either with or without contempt or abhorrence

Off'al, *n* [From *off* and *fall*, D *afval*, Icel. & Sw *affall*, Dan *affald*, Ger *abfall*]

1 Waste meat, the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected *Arbuthnot*

2 Carrion, putrid meat

3 That which is thrown away as of no value, refuse, rubbish

Off'-cut, *n* A piece separated by cutting, that which is cut off

Of fĕnce', *n* See OFFENSE

Of fĕnce'ful, *a* Inclined to offend, injurious [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Of-fĕnce'less, *a* Free from a disposition to offend, innocent, inoffensive *Milton*

Of fĕnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OFFENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* OFFENDING.] [Lat *offendere, offensum*, from prefix *ob* and *fendere*, to thrust, dash, It *offendere*, Sp *ofender*, Pg *offender*, O Fr *offendre*, N Fr *offenser*, Pr *offendre*]

1 To strike against, to attack, to assail [*Obs*]

He was fain to defend himself, and, withal, so to *offend* him that by an unlucky blow the poor Philoxenus fell dead at his feet *Sidney*

2 To displease, to make angry, to affront

The emperor was grievously *offended* with them who had kept such negligent watch *Knolles*

3 To shock; to wound; to pain, to annoy; injure, as, strong light *offends* the eye; to *offend* the conscience *Law*

4 To transgress, to violate, as, to *offend* the laws [*Rare*]

5 To disturb, annoy, or cause to fall or stumble

Great peace have they which love thy law, and nothing shall *offend* them *Ps* cxix 165

6 To draw to evil, or hinder in obedience, to cause to sin or neglect duty

If thy right eye *offend* thee, pluck it out And if thy right hand *offend* thee, cut it off *Matt* v 29, 30

Of fĕnd', *v i* 1 To transgress the moral or divine law, to commit a crime, to sin

Whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, he is guilty of all *James* ii 10

2. To cause dislike or anger

I shall *offend*, either to detain or to give it *Shak*

3. To be scandalized, to be made to stumble

If meat make my brother to *offend*, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to *offend* 1 *Cor* viii 13

To offend against (*a*) To act injuriously or unjustly toward "Not yet *against* Cæsar have I *offended* any thing at all" *Acts* xxv 8 (*b*) To commit an offense against "We have *offended against* the Lord already" 2 *Chron* xxviii 13

Of fĕnd'ant, *n* One who offends [*Rare*] *Holland*

Of fĕnd'er, *n* One who offends, one who violates any law, divine or human, a criminal, a trespasser

Of fĕnd'ress, *n* A female who offends *Shak*

Of fĕnse', *n* [Fr *offense*, Pr & Pg *offensa*, Sp *ofensa*, It *offensa, offesa*, Lat *offensa* See OFFEND]

1 The act of offending or striking against, hence, the act of displeasing or hurting, an injury

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offense* to their memories *Dryden*

2 An open violation of law, a transgression, a crime

Who was delivered for our *offenses*, and was raised again for our justification *Rom* iv 25

3 That which offends or strikes against, that which excites anger "Great and scandalous *offenses*" *Pearson*

4 The state of being offended or displeased, anger, displeasure

He was content to give them just cause of *offense*, when they had power to make just revenge *Sidney*

☞ This word, like *expense*, has usually been spelled with a *c* It ought, however, to undergo the same change with *expense*, the reasons being the same, namely, that *s* must be used in *offensive* as in *expensive*, and is found in the Latin *offensio*, and the French *offense*

Weapons of offense, those which are used in attack in distinction from those of *defense*, which are used to repel

Syn — Displeasure umbrage, resentment, misdeed, misdeme anor trespass, transgression, fault, sin, crime, affront, indignity, outrage, insult

Of fĕnse'ful, *a* Giving displeasure, injurious [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Of fĕnse'less, *a* Unoffending, innocent; inoffensive *Milton*

Of fĕn'si-ble, *a* Giving offense, causing injury, hurtful [*Obs*]

Of-fĕn'sive, *a* [It *offensivo*, Sp *ofensivo*, Fr *offensif* See OFFEND]

1 Causing displeasure or some degree of anger, displeasing, as, rude behavior is *offensive* to men, good breeding forbids us to use *offensive* words

2 Giving pain or unpleasant sensations, disagreeable, as, an *offensive* taste or smell, an *offensive* sight, discordant sounds are *offensive* to the ear

3 Causing evil or injury, injurious

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach *Bacon*

4 Used in attack, assailant, — opposed to *defensive*, as, an *offensive* weapon or engine

5 Making the first attack, assailant, invading, — opposed to *defensive*, as, an *offensive* war

League offensive and defensive, a league that requires both or all parties to make war together against a nation, and each party to defend the other in case of being attacked

Syn — Displeasing, disagreeable, distasteful, obnoxious abhorrent, disgusting, impertinent, rude, saucy, reproachful, opprobrious insulting, insolent, abusive, scurrilous, assailant, attacking, invading

Of-fĕn'sive, *n* The state or posture of one who offends or makes attack, the act of the attacking party, — opposed to *defensive*

To act on the offensive, to be the attacking party

Of-fĕn'sive-ly, *adv* In an offensive manner or relation, injuriously, unpleasantly

Of fĕn'sive ness, *n* The quality or condition of being offensive, injuriousness, unpleasantness, as, *offensiveness* of taste, smell, manners, language, and the like

Of fer, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OFFERED, *p pr*. & *vb n*. OFFERING] [O. Fr *offerre, offrer*, N Fr *offrir*, Pr. *offrir*, It *offerire, offrire*, O. It *offererе*, Sp *ofrecer*, Pg *offrecer, offerecer*, Lat. *offerre*, from prefix *ob* and *ferre*, to bear, bring]

1 To bring to or before, to hold out; to present for acceptance or rejection, to exhibit.

The heathen women, under the Mogul, *offer* themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands *Colber*

2 To present in words; to proffer; to make a proposal to.

I *offer* thee three things 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 12.

3 Hence, to attempt, to undertake.

4 To present, as an act of worship, to immolate, to sacrifice, to present in prayer or devotion; — often with *up*

Thou shalt *offer* every day a bullock for a sin-offering for atonement *Ex.* xxix. 36.

Offer unto God thanksgiving *Ps* l. 14.

A holy priesthood to *offer* up spiritual sacrifices 1 *Pet* ii 5.

5 To bid, as a price, reward, or wages, as, to *offer* ten guineas for a ring, to *offer* a salary.

6 To put in opposition to, to manifest in an offensive way, as, to *offer* violence, assault, attack, or the like

Syn — To propose, propound, move, proffer, tender, sacrifice, immolate

Of fer, *v i*. 1 To present itself, to be at hand.

The occasion *offers*, and the youth complies *Dryden.*

2 To present verbally, to declare a willingness, as, he *offered* to accompany his brother

3 To make an attempt, — formerly with *at*.

We came close to the shore, and *offered* to land *Bacon*

I will not *offer* at that I can not master *Bacon*

Of fer, *n* [Fr *offre*, O Fr *offerte*, Pr *offra, offerta*, It & Pg *offerta*, Sp *oferta* See *supra*]

1 The act of offering or bringing forward, a first advance "Force compels this *offer*" *Shak.*

2 That which is offered or brought forward; a proposal to be accepted or rejected. "When *offers* are disdained, and love denied" *Pope.*

3 Attempt, endeavor, essay [*Obs*]

It is in the power of every one to make some essay, some *offer* and attempt *South.*

Of fer-a-ble, *a* Capable of being offered.

Of fer-er, *n* One who offers, one who sacrifices or dedicates in worship

Of fer ing, *n* That which is offered, especially in divine service, that which is presented as an expiation or atonement for sin, a sacrifice, an oblation

They are polluted *offerings* more abhorred
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice *Shak*

Of fer to ry, *n* [Lat *offertorium*, It *offertorio*, Sp *ofertorio*, Fr *offertoire*]

1 The act of offering, or the thing offered. [*Obs and rare*] *Bacon. Fell.*

2 (*Rom Cath Church*) (*a*) An anthem chanted, or voluntary played on the organ, during the offering and first part of the mass (*b*) That part of the mass in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration

3 (*Church of Eng*) The verses of Scripture near the beginning of the communion service, read while the alms are collecting *Hook.*

Of fer ture (-*tūr*), *n*. Offer, proposal, overture. [*Obs*] "The bribe of more *offertures* and advantages to his crown" *Milton.*

Off'-hănd, *a* & *adv* See under OFF

Off'-hănd, *n* The right hand in driving, — called also *off-side* See OFF, *a*

Of fice (*ŏf'fis*), *n* [Fr *office*, Pr *offici*, Pg *officio*, Sp *oficio*, It *officio, ufficio, offizio, uffizo*, Lat. *officium*, from prefix *ob* and *facere*, to make or do]

1 That which is laid upon, or taken up by, one person to perform for another, work to be performed for, or with reference to, others, peculiar service, duty, especially, customary duty, or, a duty such as arises from the relations of man to man, as, kind *offices*, pious *offices*, *offices* of pity.

Hesperus whose *office* is to bring
Twilight upon the earth *Milton*

2 A special duty, trust, or charge, conferred by authority and for a public purpose, an employment undertaken by the commission and authority of the government, as civil, judicial, executive, legislative, diplomatic, and other offices, also, a duty, charge, or trust, of a sacred nature, conferred by God himself, as, the *office* of priest in the Old Testament, and that of the apostles in the New Testament.

Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine *office* *Rom* xi 13

3 That which is performed, intended, or assigned to be done, by a particular thing, or that which any thing is fitted to perform, — answering to *duty* in intelligent beings

In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms *Newton*

4 The place where a particular kind of business, or service, for others is transacted, a house or apartment in which public officers and others transact business, as, the register's *office*; a lawyer's *office*

5 Hence, the company or corporation whose place of business is their office, as, I have notified the *office*, I have abandoned my vessel to the *office*; insured in such an *office*

6 (*pl*) (*Domestic Arch*) The apartments in which the domestics discharge the several duties attached to the service of a house, as kitchens, pantries, and the like, stables, barns, &c., of a farm.

7 (*Eccl*) The service appointed for a particular occasion, as, the *office* of the mass, the *office* for the burial of the dead, a prescribed form or act of devotion.

This morning was read in the church, after the *office* was done, the declaration setting forth the late conspiracy against the king's person *Evelyn.*

3. (*Canon Law*) A benefice which has no jurisdiction annexed to it.

House of office, a privy —*Office found* (*Law*), the finding of certain facts on an inquest or inquisition of office See INQUEST

Ŏf'fĭce, *v. t.* **1.** To perform, to do, to discharge

2. To exercise or perform an office or duty toward, to withhold from, by virtue of office or authority [*Rare*]

You shall perceive that a Jack-guardant can not *office* me from my son Coriolanus *Shak*

Ŏf'fĭce-bēar'er, *n* One who holds office, —used chiefly in the Presbyterian church

Ŏf'fi-çer, *n* [Fr *officier*, Pr & Catalan *officier* See *supra*]

1. One who holds an office, a person lawfully invested with an office, whether civil or ecclesiastical, a magistrate

2. (*Mil & S*) A person holding a commission from the President of the United States or the governor of a State

Ŏf'fi çer, *v. t* To furnish with officers, to appoint officers over *Marshall*

Of-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *n* [Lat *officialis*, Fr, Pr, & Pg *official*, Sp *oficial*, It *officiale*, *offiale*, *uffiziale* See *supra*] One who holds an office especially, (*a*) An ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c, with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction *Blackstone* (*b*) Any subordinate executive officer or attendant

Of-fĭ'cial-ly, *adv* By the proper officer, by virtue of the proper authority, in pursuance of the special powers vested, as, accounts or reports *officially* verified or rendered letters *officially* communicated, persons *officially* notified

Of-fĭ'cial-ty (-fĭsh'al-tĭ), *n* [Fr *officialité*, Sp *oficialidad*] (*Law*) The charge or office of an official *Ayliffe*

Of-fĭ'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-a-rĭ), *a* Pertaining to an office or officer, official [*Rare*]

Of-fĭ'ci-āte (-fĭsh'ĭ-at), *v. i* [*imp & p. p* OFFICIATED, *p. pr & vb. n* OFFICIATING] [L Lat & It *officiare*, Sp *oficiar*, Fr *officier* See OFFICE]

1 To act as an officer in his office, to transact the appropriate business of an office or public trust

The bishops and priests *officiate* at the altar *Stillingfleet*

2 To perform the appropriate official duties of another

Of-fĭ'ci-āte (-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t* To give in discharge of an office, or the exercise of its functions [*Obs*]

Merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth *Milton*

Of-fĭ'ci-ā'tor (-fĭsh'ĭ-ā'tor), *n* One who officiates

Of-fĭc'i-nal, or **Ŏf'fi-çĭ'nal**, *a* [Fr *officinal*, Sp *oficinal*, It *officinale*, from Lat *officina*, a workshop, contracted from *opificina*, from *opifex*, a workman, from *opus*, work, and *facere*, to make or do]

1 Used in a shop, or belonging to it

2 Having a character or composition established or approved of by the college of medicine, and therefore kept prepared by apothecaries for the use of physicians, as, an *officinal* medicine

Of-fĭ'cious (-fĭsh'us), *a* [Lat *officiosus*, Fr *officieux*, Sp *oficioso*, It *officioso* See OFFICE]

1. Doing kind offices, kind, obliging [*Rare*]

Yet not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious *Milton*

2 Excessively forward in kindness, importunately interposing services

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services *Shak*

3 Hence, intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern, meddlesome

Syn. — Impertinent, meddling See IMPERTINENT

Of-fĭ'cious-ly (-fĭsh'us-lĭ), *adv*

1. In an officious manner, kindly

2. With importunate or excessive forwardness

Flattering crowds *officiously* appear,
To give themselves, not you, a happy year *Dryden*

3. In a busy, meddling manner

Of-fĭ'cious-ness, *n* **1** The quality of being officious, kindness, undue forwardness

Of all faults, *officiousness* and indiscretion were the most offensive to him *Macaulay*

2. Service [*Obs*] *Browne*

Ŏff'ing, *n* [From *off*] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore, or where there is deep water, and no need of a pilot, as, we saw a ship in the *offing*.

Ŏff'ish, *a.* Shy or distant in manner [*U S*]

Ŏff'let, *n* [From *off* and *let*] A pipe placed at the level of the bottom of a canal, in order to let off water. *D Stephenson.*

Ŏff'scour-ing, *n.* [From *off* and *scour.*] That which is scoured off, hence, refuse, rejected matter, that which is vile or despised

Ŏff'scŭm, *n* Refuse, offscouring, filth.

Ŏff'sĕt, *n* [From *off* and *set*]

1 A sprout or bulb from the roots of a plant, a shoot

2 A flat surface or terrace on a hill side

3 (*Arch*) An horizontal ledge on the face or at the foot of a wall, formed by a diminution of its thickness, or by a part built out from it, or connecting two portions, the upper of which recedes or is set back from the lower one, —called also *set-off*

4 (*Bot*) A prostrate shoot, which takes root, but does not, like a runner, branch again

5 (*Surv*) A short distance measured at right angles from a line actually run to some point in an irregular boundary, or to some object

6 A sum, account, or value set off against another sum or account, as an equivalent, hence, any thing which is given in exchange or retaliation

Syn — See SET-OFF

Off sĕt', or **Ŏff'sĕt**, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* OFFSET, *p. pr & vb. n* OFFSETTING] To set off, to place over against, to balance, as, to *offset* one account or charge against another

Ŏff'sĕt-stăff, *n* A light rod, usually ten links long, used by surveyors in making off sets

Ŏff'shoot, *n* [From *off* and *shoot*] That which shoots off or separates from a main stem, channel, or the like, as, the *offshoots* of a tree "The *offshoots* of the Gulf Stream" *J D Forbes*

Ŏff'skip, *n* [From *off* and *skip* Cf LANDSKIP] (*Paint*) That part of a landscape which recedes from the spectator into distance *Fairholt*

Ŏff'-skĭd'dĕd, *a* **1** Of a contrary or perverse spirit

2 On the right hand side in driving

Ŏff'spring, *n* [From *off* and *spring*]

1 The act of producing, generation [*Obs*]

2 That which is produced, especially, a child or children, descendants, however remote, from the stock

To the gods alone
Our future *offspring* and our wives are known *Dryden*

3 Descent, family [*Obs*]

Nor was her princely *offspring* damnified,
Or aught disparaged by those labors base *Fanfax*

Of fŭs-cāte, **Ŏf'fus-cā'tion** } See OBFUSCATE, OBFUSCATION

Ŏff'ward, *adv* (*Naut*) Leaning off or toward the water, as a ship when aground

Ŏft (21), *adv* [A S, O Sax, & N H Ger *oft* O H Ger *ofto*, Sw *ofta*, Dan *ofte*, Icel *opt*, *oft*, Goth *ufta*] Often, frequently, not rarely [*Poet*]

Oft she rejects but never once offends *Pope*

Ŏft, *a* Frequent, repeated, common [*Poet and rare*]

Ŏft'en (ŏf'n, 21, 58), *adv* [*compar* OFTENER, *superl* OFTENEST] [See *supra*] Frequently, many times, not seldom

Ŏft'en (ŏf'n), *a* Frequent common [*Rare*]

He will be too kind, and weary thee with *often* welcomes *Jean Paul*

Ŏft'en-bē-ĭ'ing, *a* (*Bot*) Producing fruit several times, or more than twice, in one season *Henslow*

Ŏft'en-cŏm'er (ŏf'n kŭm'er), *n* One who comes frequently *Taylor*

Ŏft'en-ness, *n* Frequency

Ŏft'en-sith, *adv* [From *often* and *sith*, time] Frequently, often [*Obs*] "For whom I sighed have so *often-sith*" *Gascoigne*

Ŏft'en-tide, *adv* [From *often* and *tide*, time] Frequently, often [*Obs*]

Ŏft'en-times (ŏf'n-tīmz), *adv* [From *often* and *times*] Frequently, often, many times

Ŏft'times, *adv.* [From *oft* and *times*] Frequently, often

Og'do ăd, *n* [Gr *ὀγδοάς*, *ὁ δοάδος*] A thing made up of eight parts

Og'do ăs'tich (-ăs'tĭk), *n.* [Gr *ὄγδοος*, the eighth, from *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *στίχος*, a row, line, verse, from *στείχειν*, to go up, mount, ascend] A poem of eight lines [*Obs*] *Selden*

O ĝee' (ō jē'), *n* [Fr *ogive* See OGIVE]

1 (*Arch*) A molding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, or of a round and a hollow, a cymatium or cyma, —sometimes designated by the abbreviation *O G* or *OG*

2 Hence, any similar figure used for any purpose

Ogee arch (*Arch*), a pointed arch, each of the sides of which is formed of two contrasted curves *Oxf Glos*

Og'ga nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *oggannire*, to yelp snarl, or growl at, from prefix *ob* and *gannire*, to yelp, bark] The murmuring of a dog a grumbling or snarling [*Obs*] *Mountagu*

Og'ham *n* [Ir *ogham*, Gael *oghum*] A particular kind of stenography, or writing in cipher, practiced by the ancient Irish *Astle*

Ō'gĭve (ō'jĭv) (Symop, §130), *n* [Fr *ogive*, O Fr *augive*, a pointed arch, L Lat *augica*, a double arch of two at right angles] (*Arch*) The gothic vault, with its ribs and cross springers, &c. *Gwilt*

Ō'gle (ō'gl), *v. t* [*imp & p. p* OGLED, *p. pr & vb. n* OGLING] [L Lat *oculare*, to open the eyes, see, from Lat *oculus*, the eye Of Ger *augeln*, to ogle, from *auge*, eye] To view with side glances, as in fondness, or with a design to attract notice, to look at furtively.

And *ogling* all their audience, then they speak. *Dryden*

Ō'gle (ō'gl), *n* A side glance or look

Ō'gler, *n* One who ogles

Ō'gli o (ō'lĭ o, *or* ōl'yo), *n* The same as OLIO See OLIO

Ō'gre (ō'ger), *n* [Fr *ogre*, Sp *ogro*, It *orco*, A S *orc*, an infernal demon, hell, from Lat *Orcus*, the god of the infernal regions, the lower world, hell] An imaginary monster, or hideous giant of fairy tales, who lived on human beings

His school-room must have resembled an *ogre's* den *Macaulay*

Ō'gre ĭsh (ō'ger ĭsh), *a* Resembling an ogre, having a character or appearance like that of an ogre

There is an *ogreish* kind of jocularity in Grandfather Smallweed to day *Dickens.*

Ō'gress, *n* [Fr *ogresse* See *supra*] A female ogre

Ō'gress, *n* [See *supra*] (*Her*) A roundel of a black color

Ō'grism, *n* The character or manners of an ogre.

O-ğy'ğĕ'ĭ an, *a* [Lat *Ogygius*, Gr *Ὠγύγιος*]

1 Pertaining to Ogyges, the most ancient monarch in Greece, and to a great deluge in Attica in his days

2 Hence, of great and dark antiquity

Oh, *interj* An exclamation expressing various emotions, especially surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety, or a wish

☞ *Oh* is also used in direct address to a person or personified object See O

O ĭd'ĭ ŭm, *n* [Gr *ᾠδέω*, to swell up] (*Bot*) A parasitic fungus consisting of minute interlacing filaments, that cover the surface with a white down It is probably the mycelium of various fungi One species (*O Tuckeri*) is very injurious to the grape vine, and is known as the *vine-mildew*

Oil, *n* [O Fr *oile*, *oille*, *ole*, N Fr *huile*, Pr *ol*, *oli*, Sp & Pg *oleo*, O Sp & It *olio*, Lat *oleum*, Gr *ἔλαιον*, A S *ele*, *ele*, *ele*, O Sax *olig*, O Frics, D, & Dan *olie*, Sw *olja*, Icel *olia*, O H Ger *olei*, N H Ger *oel*, Goth *alew* W *olew*, Ir *ola*, Gael *ola*, *oladh*, *uilleadh*] An unctuous substance expressed or drawn from various animal and vegetable substances It has been found to consist of a base, called glycerine (a sweet and thick syrupy fluid), united with different animal and vegetable acids Common animal oils contain stearic, margaric and oleic acids in combination with glycerine, forming stearate of glycerine, margarate of glycerine, and oleate of glycerine, the first being what is called *stearine* the second *margarine*, and the third *olein* or *elain* Stearine and margarine prevail in the solid fats, and olein in the liquid oils The vegetable oils contain other acids united to the glycerine thus, linseed oil contains palmitate of glycerine &c In making soaps of oil or fat, the glycerine is replaced by soda or potash, the acids of oils taking these bases in a substitute

☞ The word is often joined with other words denoting its use or origin, as *lamp-oil*, *coal-oil*, *linseed oil*, and the like

Oil bar (*Mach*) See OIL CUP —*Oil-cellar* a receptacle for a lubricator in the lower part of a journal box —*Oil cock* a cock between an oil cup and the part to be lubricated —*Oil-cup* a cup at the top of an oil hole, sometimes furnished with a wick or machinery to feed the lubricator into the oil hole, —called also *oil-box* —*Oil-hole* the passage to conduct a lubricator —*Oil pump* a pump to force a lubricator into an oil hole, against stream or other pressure —*Oil of talc* a nostrum famous in its day as a cosmetic, probably because that mineral when calcined, became very white, and was thought a fit substitute for cerust

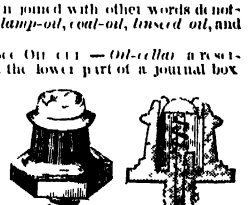

Oil cup

He should have brought me some fresh *oil of talc* *Massinger*
These cerusses are common

—*Oil of vitriol* sulphuric acid —*Oil of wine* either of two oils obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol —*Ethereal oil of wine* a mantle ether *Graham* —*To burn the midnight oil* to study by artificial light till midnight or till late in the night

Oil, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* OILED, *p. pr & vb. n* OILING] To smear or rub over with oil, to lubricate with oil, to anoint with oil

Oil'-băg, *n* A bag, cyst, or gland in animals containing oil

Oil'-bee'tle, *n* (*Entom*) An insect of the genus *Meloe*, which, when alarmed or disturbed, emits from the joints of its legs a yellowish, oily liquor, which has sometimes been successfully used, in Sweden, as a cure for rheumatism Some species possess vesicating properties, and are used instead of cantharides *Baird.*

Oil'-cāke, *n* A cake or mass of compressed seeds, or other substance, from which oil has been extracted

Oil'-clŏth, *n.* Cloth oiled or painted for covering floors, and other uses

Oil'-ĕd'or, *n.* A color made by grinding a coloring substance in oil.
Oil'e-ŏŭs, *a.* Oily. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*
Oil'er, *n* One who deals in oils, formerly, one who dealt in oils and pickles.
Oil'er-y, *n.* The business, or the goods, of a dealer in oils.
Oi'let, *n.* [Fr. *œil*, eye.] An eye, bud, or shoot, as of a plant, an œlet [*Obs*] *Holland.*
Oilet-hole, an eyelet-hole See EYELET-HOLE
Oil'-gās, *n* Inflammable gas procured from oil, and used for lighting streets and apartments in buildings See GAS
Oil'i-ness, *n* The quality of being oily, unctuousness greasiness, a quality approaching that of oil
Oil'let, *n* [Fr *œil*, an eye] (*Arch*) A small opening or loop-hole, sometimes circular, used in the fortifications of the middle ages [Written also *oylet*] *Oxf Gloss*
Oil'-man, *n*, *pl* OIL'-MEN One who deals in oils, also, one who deals in oils and pickles
Oil'-nŭt, *n* (*Bot*) A North American shrub (*Pyrularia* [or *Hamiltonia*] *oleifera*), buffalo nut

☞ The name is also applied to various nuts and seeds yielding oil, as the butternut, cocoa nut, oil-palm-nut, and the like, also, sometimes, to the plants producing such seeds or nuts, as the castor-oil-plant, the oil palm, and others

Oil'-pāint'ing, *n* **1** The art of painting in oil colors
2 A picture painted in oil colors
Oil'-pălm (păm), *n* (*Bot*) A palm tree (*Elæis Guineensis*), from the fruit of which palm-oil is obtained
Oil'-seed, *n* The seed of the *Ricinus communis*, from which castor oil is obtained, castor bean.
Oil'-shŏp, *n* A shop where oils are sold
Oil'-skin, *n* Cloth rendered water proof by oil
Oil'-stōne, *n* A variety of hone slate *Simmonds*
Oil'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Ricinus* (*R communis*), from the seeds of which castor oil is obtained (*b*) An Indian tree of the genus *Bassia* (*B longifolia*), from the seeds of which a kind of oil is obtained which is used by the Hindoos for their lamps, for soap, and for cooking *Baird* (*c*) The oil palm
Oil'y, *a* [*compar* OILIER, *superl* OILIEST]
1. Consisting of oil, containing oil, having the qualities of oil, unctuous, as, *oily* matter or substance
2. Resembling oil, as, an *oily* appearance
3 Fatty greasy

A little, round, fat *oily* man of God *Thomson*

4 Smoothly subservient, supple, compliant "His *oily* compliance in all alterations" *Fuller* "Smooth and *oily* art" *Shak*
Oil'y-grāin, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Sesamum*, sesame See SESAME
Oil'y-pălm (păm), *n* The same as OIL PALM
Oint, *v t* [*imp & p p* OINTED, *p pr & vb n* OINTING] [Fr *oindre*, p p *oint*, from Lat *ungere*, *unctum*, like Fr *joindre*, from *jungere* Pr *onger*, *ogner*, Sp & It *ungir*, It *unqere*, *unqere*] To anoint, to smear with an unctuous substance, to grease [*Obs*]

They *oint* their naked limbs with mothered oil *Dryden*

Oint'ment, *n* That which serves to anoint, any soft, unctuous substance used for smearing, an unguent
Ōke, *n.* [Turk *okkah*, from Ar *ūkiyah*, *wakiyah*, and this probably from Gr *ουγγια*, *ουγκια*, Lat *uncia*] A weight, in Egypt equal to 2 75 pounds avoirdupois, in Turkey, to 2 84 pounds avoirdupois, in Hungary and Wallachia, a measure of about two and one half pints
Ō'ken-ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A massive and fibrous mineral of a white color with a shade of yellow or blue, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of lime, a variety of dysclasite *Dana.*
Ō'ker, *n.* See OCHER
Ō'krā, } *n.* [Written also *ocra* and *ochra*] (*Bot*)
Ō'kro, } An annual plant (*Abelmoschus esculentus*), whose green pods, abounding in nutritious mucilage, are much used in the West Indies, &c, for soups or pickles, gumbo
Öld, *a* [*compar* OLDER, *superl* OLDEST] [Scot *auld*, A S *ald*, *eald*, O Sax *ald*, O Frics *ald*, *auld*, *old*, *al*, *ol*, L Ger *ŏld*, *ōl*, D *oud*, O & N H Ger *alt*, Goth *althes*, from Goth *alan*, to grow up, Icel *ala*, to nourish, allied to Lat *alere*, id, *altus*, high, literally grown great by nourishing]
1 Not young, advanced far in years or life, having lived beyond the middle period, or toward the end of the ordinary term of living, as, an *old* man, an *old* age, an *old* horse, an *old* tree

The melancholy news that we grow *old.* *Young*
Let not *old* age disgrace my high desire *Sidney*

☞ This adjective is placed after the noun that designates the time lived, as, three years *old*

2 Not new or fresh, having existed for a long time, not recently made or produced, as, *old* wine, an *old* garment, an *old* friendship
3 Formerly existing, pre-existing or preceding, as, an *old* law, an *old* custom, an *old* promise. "The *old* schools of Greece" *Milton.* "The character of the *old* Ligurians" *Addison.*
4. Indefinitely continued in life; advanced in existence; as, an infant a few hours *old.*

And Pharaoh said to Jacob, How old art thou? Gen. xlvii. 8.

5 Long practiced, skilled; experienced; as, an *old* offender, *old* in vice
6 Long cultivated, as, *old* land; an *old* farm,—opposed to *new* land, that is, to land lately cleared and cultivated.
7 Long existing; hence, worn out, decayed, good for nothing, as, *old* clothes
8 More than enough, great [*Obs*]

It a man were porter of hell-gate, he should have *old* turning of the key *Shak*

9 Wise, sagacious, crafty, cunning, as, an *old* head [*Colloq*] "Vane, young in years, but in sage counsel, *old*" *Milton*
10 Aged, antiquated, hence, wanting in the mental vigor or other qualities belonging to youth, bad, mean,—used disparagingly as a term of reproach
11 Old-fashioned, wonted, as of old, as, the good *old* times, hence, very gay, exciting, agreeable, jolly

Of old long ago, from ancient times "A land there is, Hesperia named *of old*" *Dryden* —*Old age*, advanced years the latter period of life —*Old bachelor* an unmarried man somewhat advanced in years —*Old maid*, an unmarried female somewhat advanced in years —*Old red sandstone* (*Geol*), a series of red sandstone rocks situated below the rocks of the carboniferous age, and comprising various strata of siliceous sandstones and conglomerates [See *Illust of Geology*] —*Old school*, a school or party belonging to a former time or having the character, manner or opinions appropriate to a former time as, a gentleman of the *old school*,—used also adjectively, as *old-school* Presbyterians —*Old style* See STYLE —*Old Testament*, that part of the Bible which contains the collected works of the inspired writers previous to Christ

Syn —Aged, ancient pristine original primitive, antique, antiquated, old fashioned, obsolete
Öld'en (öld'n), *a* Old ancient
Öld'-fāsh'ioned, *a* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom, as, an *old fashioned* dress "*Old fashioned* men of wit" *Addison*
Öld-gĕn'tle-man ly, *a* Pertaining to an old gentleman, or like one
Öld'ish, *a* Somewhat old
Öld'-lăng-sȳne', *n* The same as AULD LANG-SYNE, q v
Öld'ness, *n* [A S *caldnyss*]
1 The state of being old, or of a long continuance, antiquity, as, the *oldness* of a building or a garment
2 An advanced state of life or existence old age, as, the *oldness* of a man, of an elephant, or of a tree
Öld'-oil, *n* Olive oil purified and rendered limpid,—so called by watch makers
Öld'-said (-sĕd), *a* Said of old [*Obs*] "An *old said* saw" *Spenser.*
Öld'wife, *n*, *pl* ŎLD'WIVES
1 A prating old woman *Ld Lyttleton*
2 (*Ichth*) A fish of the wrasse kind, of the genus *Labrus*, and another of the genus *Balistes*
Ō'le ă, *n* [Lat, from Gr *ελαια*, olive] (*Bot*) A genus of trees, comprising many species, and including the olive
Ō'le-ăg'i nŏŭs (ō'le ȳ'i nus), *a* [Lat *oleaginus*, *oleagineus*, belonging to the olive, from *olea*, olive, Fr *oleagineux*, It & Sp *oleaginoso*] Having the qualities of oil, oily, unctuous
Ō'le-ăg'i nŏŭs ness, *n* Oiliness
Ō'le ā'men, *n* [Lat] (*Med*) A soft ointment prepared from oil *Dunglison*
Ō'le ăn'der, *n* [Fr *oleandre*, It *oleandro*, L Lat *lorandrum*, corrupted from Lat *rhododendrum*, Gr *ῥοδοδενδρον*, from *ῥοδον*, the rose, and *δενδρεον*, tree] (*Bot*) A beautiful evergreen shrub, having clusters of fragrant red or white flowers It is a native of the East Indies, but the red variety has become common in the south of Europe,—called also *rose bay* or *South-sea rose* The plant, especially the bark of the root, is medicinal *London*
Ō'le-ăs'ter, *n* [Lat, from *olea*, olive, olive tree, Pr *oleastre*, Sp & It *oleastro*] (*Bot*) A shrub or tree of the genus *Elæagnus*, much resembling the olive
Ō'le-ate, *n* [Fr *oleate*, N Lat *oleatum*, from Lat. *oleatus*, moistened with oil, from *oleum*, oil] (*Chem*) A compound of oleic acid with a salifiable base
O lĕc'ra nal, *a* Pertaining to the olecranon.
O lĕc'ra nŏn, *n* [Gr *ωλεκρανον*, from *ωλενη*, elbow, and *κρᾶνον*, *κρανιον*, the head] (*Anat*) The large process at the extremity of the ulna, or large bone of the fore arm *Dunglison*
Ō'le fī'ant (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *oléfiant*, Lat. *oleum*, oil, and *facere*, to make] (*Chem*) Forming or producing oil,—applied to a gas composed of four equivalents of carbon and four of hydrogen, generally present in coal-gas, oil gas, and other gaseous mixtures produced by the action of heat on organic substances When mixed with twice its own volume of chlorine, both its elements are condensed into an oily compound, whence the name It was discovered in 1796, by an association of chemists in Holland *Gregory*
Ō'le-ic, *a* [Fr. *oléique*, from Lat. *oleum*, oil,] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or derived from, oil; as, *oleic* acid, an acid which occurs in almost all the animal and vegetable oils which are not drying oils, as their chief constituent, and in others in a smaller proportion *Gregory.*
Ō'le-if'er-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *oléifère*, from Lat *oleum*, oil, and *ferre*, to bear] Producing oil, as, *oleiferous* seeds
Ō'le-ine, *n* [Fr *oléine*, from Lat. *oleum*, oil.] (*Chem*) The thin, oily part of fats
Ō'le-ŏm'e-tĕr, *n* [From Lat *oleum*, oil, and Gr. *μετρον*, measure] An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil, an elaiometer.
Ō'le-on, *n* [Fr *oleone*, N Lat *oleon*, from Lat. *oleum*, oil] (*Chem*) A peculiar liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of oleic acid and lime.
Ō'le-ŏp'tēne, *n* (*Chem*) The liquid portion of a volatile oil, elaopten
Ō'le-o-phos phŏr'ic, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, oleine and phosphoric, as, *oleophosphoric* acid
Ō'le-o-rĕs'in, *n* [Lat *oleum*, oil, and Eng *resin*] A natural mixture of a terebinthinate oil and a resin.
Ō'le-o-săc'cha-rŭm, *n* [From Lat *oleum*, oil, and *saccharum*, Gr *σακχαρον*, sugar] A mixture of oil and sugar *Ure.*
Ō'le-ōse' (125), *a* [Lat *oleosus*, from *oleum*, oil,
Ō'le ŏŭs } Sp *oleoso*, It *oleoso*, *oliuoso*, Fr *huileux*] Oily [*Rare*] *Ray.*
Ō'le ŏŭ'i ty, *n* [See OLEOUS] The quality of being oily or fat, fatness [*Obs*]

How knew you him?
By his viscosity,
His *oleosity*, and his susceitability *B Jonson*

Ŏl'e-rā'ceoŭs (ŏl e rā'shus), *a* [Lat *olereaceus*, from *olus*, *oleris*, garden or pot herbs, vegetables, Fr *olérace*] Pertaining to pot herbs, of the nature or qualities of herbs for cookery *Browne.*
Ol făct', *v t* [Lat *olfacere*, *olfactum*, from *olere*, to smell, and *facere*, to make, It *olfare*] To smell, —used in burlesque *Hudibras*
Ol-făc'tion, *n* [See *supra*] The sense by which we perceive the impressions made on the olfactory nerves by the odorous particles suspended in the atmosphere *Dunglison*
Ol făc'tive, } *a* [Fr *olfactoire*, Sp *olfactorio*, It
Ol făc'to-ry, } *olfattorio* See *supra*] Pertaining to smelling, having the sense of smelling, as, *olfactory* nerves *Locke.*
Ol făc'tor, *n* An organ of smelling, a nose.

If thy nose Sir Spirit were any thing more than the ghost of an *olfactor*, I would offer thee a pinch [of snuff] *Southey*

Ol făc'to ry, *n* An organ of smelling, also, the sense of smell
Ŏl'i ban, *n* The same as OLIBANUM
O lĭb'a nŭm (Synop, § 130), *n* [L Lat *olibanum*, Fr *oliban*, Sp & It *olibano*, from Gr *λιβανος*, *λιβανωτός*, Heb *lebônâh*, Ar *lubân*, frankincense, with the Ar article *al*, the, changed into *ol*, *o*] An inspissated sap obtained in semi transparent globules, brittle, and adhesive when warm Its taste is bitterish and aromatic It burns for a long time, with an agreeable odor, and a steady, clear light See FRANKINCENSE
Ŏl'id, } *a* [Lat *olidus*, from *olere*, to smell]
Ŏl'id ŏŭs, } Having a strong, disagreeable smell, fetid [*Obs*] *Boyle Browne.*
Ŏl'i gārch, *n* [See *infra*] One of those who constitute an oligarchy, one of the rulers in an oligarchical government
Ŏl'i gārch'al, } *a* [Fr *oligarchique*, Sp *oligárquico*, It *oligarchico*, Gr.
Ŏl'i-gārch'ic, } *ὀλιγαρχικός* See *infra*] Pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few
Ŏl'i gārch'ist, *n* An advocate or supporter of oligarchy
Ŏl'i gär ch'y, *n.* [Gr *ὀλιγαρχια*, from *ὀλιγος*, few, little, and *αρχειν*, to rule, govern, Fr *oligarchie*, Sp *oligarquia*, It *oligarchia*] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few persons.

By the great body of the clergy he was regarded as the ablest and most intrepid tribune that had ever defended their rights against the *oligarchy* of prelates *Macaulay*

Ŏl'i-glist, *n* [See *infra*] (*Min*) Specular iron ore, presenting a steel gray color and a brilliant luster when in crystals *Dana*
Ŏl'i glist, } *a* [Fr *oligiste*, from Gr *ὀλιγιστος*,
Ŏl'i glist'ic, } superl of *ὀλιγος*, few, little.] Of, or pertaining to, specular iron ore
O lig'o-clāse, *n* [Gr *ὀλιγος*, few, little, and *κλασις*, fracture, cleaving, fr *κλᾶν*, to break or cleave] (*Min*) A mineral of a white color, or white with a shade of yellow, gray, red, or green, consisting chiefly of the silicate of alumina, with a small proportion of the silicate of soda, or the silicate of lime, or both *Dana*
Ŏl'i o, or **Ŏl'io**, *n* [Sp *olla*, Pg *olha*, a round earthen pot, a dish of boiled or stewed meat; Sp. *olla podrida*, Pg *olha podrida*, a dish composed of different sorts of meat boiled together, literally a rotten pot, from Lat *olla*, a pot, dish. Cf. OGLIO, OLLA, and OLLA-PODRIDA]
1. A dish of stewed meat.

Besides a good *olio*, the dishes were trifling, hashed and cookied after their way, not at all fit for an English stomach *Evelyn.*

2. A mixture; a medley. *Dryden.*
3. (*Mus.*) A collection of various pieces, a miscellany.

Ŏl'i-to-ry, *a.* [Lat *olitorius*, belonging to a kitchen-gardener, or to vegetables, from *olitor*, a kitchen-gardener, *olus, oleris*, vegetables, It *olitorio* See OLERACEOUS] Belonging or relating to a kitchen-garden, as, *olitory* seeds, used or cultivated as a kitchen-garden. "At convenient distance toward the *olitory* garden" *J relyn.*

Ŏl'i-vā'ceous (-vā'shus), *a* [From Lat *oliva*, olive, Fr *olivacé*] Of the color of the olive, olive green.

Ŏl'i-vās'ter, *a* [O Fr *olivastre*, N Fr *olivatre*, It *olivastro*, from Lat *oliva*, olive] Of the color of the olive, tawny

Ŏl'ive, *n* [Fr *olive*, Pr, Sp, It, & Lat *oliva*, Gr ἐλαία]

1. (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant or tree (the *Olea Europæa*), the emblem of peace The common olive tree grows in warm climates, and rises to the height of twenty or thirty feet, having an upright stem with numerous branches This tree is much cultivated, in the south of Europe, for its fruit (*b*) The fruit of *Olea Europæa*, from which is expressed the olive-oil, and which is used also for pickles

2 (*Ornith*) A certain bird, the oyster catcher

3 (*Conch*) The shell of a gasteropod mollusk, having the form of an olive, and a beautifully polished surface rice shell

4 The color of the olive, a color composed of violet and green mixed in equal strength and proportion *Fairholt*

☞ The term is very commonly employed to designate a dark brownish green color, such as would be produced by mixing green with brown or yellowish-brown

☞ *Olive* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *olive-branch, olive bronze, olive-colored, olive crown olive-garden, olive-green olive skinned, olive tree, olive wood, olive-yard*, and the like

Ŏl'ived, *a* Decorated or furnished with olive trees

Ol'i ve nite (49), *n* (*Min*) An olive green ore of copper, containing arsenic acid *Dana*

Ŏl'i vile, *n* [Fr *olivile*] (*Chem*) A crystallizable acrid substance obtained from the gum of the olive-tree *Gregory*

Ŏl'i-vine, *n* [Fr *olivine*, from Lat *oliva*, olive]

1 (*Min*) An olive-green variety of chrysolite

2 (*Chem*) A bitter crystalline matter found on the leaves of the olive plant *Gregory*

Ŏl'ĭ-ă, *n* [Hind] A palm leaf prepared for writing on with a pointed piece of wood, metal, &c

Ŏl'la, *n* An olio

Ol'la-po dri'dă, *n* [Sp See OLIO]

1 A favorite Spanish dish, consisting of a mixture of all kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed with vegetables

2 Hence, any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection, an olio

Ŏl'o-grăph, *n* See HOLOGRAPH

Ŏl'o-ġy, *n* [Eng termination *ology*, from λόγος, discourse, treatise] A science the name of which ends in *ology*, hence, any science or branch of knowledge

He had a smattering of mechanics, of physiology geology, mineralogy, and all other *ologies* whatsoever *De Quincey*

O lym'pi ăd, *n* [Fr *olympiade*, It *olimpiade*, Pr & Sp *olimpiada*, Pg *olympiada*, Lat *olympias*, Gr ὀλυμπιάς, ὀλυμπιάδος, from Ὄλυμπος, Olympus, a mountain in Macedonia] A period of four years, reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, and constituting an important epoch in history and chronology The olympiads were reckoned from the victory of Coræbus in the foot race, which took place in the year 776 B C

O lym'pi an, *a* & *n* [Gr Ὀλυμπιακός, from Ὄλυμπος Lat *Olympius, Olympicus*, Fr *olympique*, It & Sp *olimpico* See *supra*] Pertaining to Olympus, or to Olympia, a town in Greece

Olympic games, or *Olympics* (*Antiq*) solemn games among the ancient Greeks dedicated to Olympian Jupiter, celebrated once in four years at Olympia, and continuing five days

O lym'pi-ŏn'ic, *n.* [Gr Ολυμπιονίκης, a conqueror in the Olympic games] An ode in honor of a victor in the Olympic games [*Rare*] *Johnson*

Ŏm'a-grā, *n* [Gr ὦμος, shoulder, and ἄγρα, seizure] (*Med*) Gout in the shoulder

O măs'sum, *n* [Lat] (*Anat*) The third stomach of ruminant animals *Dunglison.*

Om'ber } (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr & It *ombre*, Sp
Om'bre } *hombre*, from Sp *hombre*, man Lat *homo*] A game at cards, borrowed from the Spaniards, and usually played by three persons

When *ombre* calls, his hand and heart are free,
And joined to two, he fails not to make three *Young*

Om-brŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Fr. *ombrometre*, from Gr δμβρος, rain, and μέτρον, a measure] An instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls, a rain-gauge.

O mĕ'gă, or **O-mĕg'ă,** *n.* [Gr ὦ μέγα, i e, the great or long *o*.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, A, is the first.

Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the ending *Rev* 1 8

Ŏm'e-let (*colloq.* ŏm'let), *n.* [Fr. *omelette*, from *amfe mêlé*, mixed eggs.] A kind of pancake or fritter made chiefly of eggs.

Ō'men, *n* [Lat *omen*, but, according to Varro, it was originally *osmen*, that which is uttered by the mouth, denoting wish or vow, and with him agree Festus and Nonius, says Vossius. Cicero assigns to the word the same origin as Varro "Voces hominum, quæ vocent *omina*" But the word came afterward to denote things rather than words. *Omen* is, perhaps, for *obmen*, from the Gr root ὀπ, fut ὄψομαι, to see] An occurrence supposed to signify or portend some future event, a sign or indication, a prognostic, a presage, an augury

Bid go with evil *omen*, and the brand
Of infamy upon my name *Milton*

Ō'men, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OMENED, *p pr* & *vb n* OMENING]

1 To indicate as likely to occur, to augur, as, to *omen* all of an enterprise

2 Hence, to predict, as by omens, to divine to foretell "The yet unknown verdict, of which however, all *omened* the tragical contents" *W Scott*

Ō'mened (ō'mend), *a* Attended by, or containing, an omen or omens "Hints deep *omened* with unwieldy schemes" *Akenside*

Ō'men ing, *n* An augury, a prognostication

These evil *omenings* do but point out conclusions which are most unlikely to come to pass *W Scott*

O mĕ'n'tum, *n* [Lat] (*Anat*) The caul or epiploon, a membranaceous covering of the bowels attached to the stomach, and lying on the anterior surface of the intestines

Ō'mer, *n* [Cf HOMER] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah

Now an *omer* is the tenth part of an ephah *Ex* xvi 36

Ōm'i-lĭt'ic al, *a* [See HOMILETICAL] Affable, polite gifted in conversation [*Obs*] *Barrington*

Ŏm'i nāte, *v t* [Lat *ominare, ominatus* fr *omen*, q v] To presage, to foreshow, to foretoken [*Obs*]

Ŏm'i nāte, *v t* To foretoken [*Obs*]

Thus *ominates* sadly as to our divisions with the Romanists *Decay of Piety*

Ŏm'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *ominatio*] The act of ominating a presaging, prognostic [*Obs*] "Detestable *ominations* toward the priests of God" *Fuller*

Ŏm'i-noŭs, *a* [Lat *ominosus*, from *omen*, q v]

1 Pertaining to an omen

2 Containing an omen, as, (*a*) Foreshowing good, auspicious

Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made peace nothing followed *Jacon*

(*b*) Foreboding evil, inauspicious

In the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without a heart was accounted *ominous* *South*

Ŏm'i noŭs ly, *adv* In an ominous manner

Ŏm'i noŭs ness, *n* The quality of being ominous

O mis'si ble, *a* [See OMIT] Capable of being omitted

O mis'sion (o mish'un), *n* [Lat *omissio* Fr *omission*, Sp *omision*, It *omissione, ommissione* See OMIT]

1 The act of leaving out the neglect or failure to do something required by propriety or duty

The most natural division of all offences is into those of *omission* and those of commission *Addison*

2 That which is omitted or left out, as, an important *omission*

O mis'sive, *a* [See OMIT] Leaving out omitting [*Rare*] *Shackford*

O mis'sive ly, *adv* By leaving out

O mit', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OMITTED *p pr* & *vb n* OMITTING] [Lat *omittere, omissum* from prefix *ob* and *mittere*, to cause to go, let go send, Fr *omettre*, Sp *omitir*, It *omettere, ommittere*]

1 To let fall, to leave out, not to insert or name, to drop

These personal comparisons I *omit* *Jacon*

2 Hence, to pass by to forbear to perform or to make use of, to neglect

Her father *omitted* nothing in her education that might make her the most accomplished woman of her age *Addison*

O-mit'tance *n* Act of omitting or state of being omitted, forbearance neglect [*Obs*] *Shak.*

O mit'ter, *n* One who omits, a neglecter

The *omitters* thereof should not mutually censure each other *Fuller*

Ŏm'ni-bŭs, *n* [Lat dative plural, *for all*, from *omnis*, all] A large four wheeled carriage, conveniently arranged to carry many people especially, a large carriage with seats running lengthwise, used for conveying passengers a short distance, in a city or from village to village, or from a city to its environs

Ŏm'ni-cor-pō're-al, *a* [Lat *omnis*, all, and *corporeus*, corporeal, from *corpus, corporis*, body] Comprehending or including all bodies, embracing all substance [*Obs*] *Cudworth*

Om-nĭ'i ty, *n* That which is all pervading or all-comprehensive, hence, the Deity [*Rare*]

Omnity formed nullity into an essence *Bourne*

Ŏm'ni-fā'ri-oŭs, *a* [Lat *omnifarius*, from *omnis*, all] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds

His wit, acuteness, and *omnifarious* learning found stuff to work on *Coleridge*

Om-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *omnifer*, fr *omnis*, all, and *ferre*, to bear] All bearing, producing all kinds

Om-nĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. as if *omnificus*, from *omnis*, all, and *facere*, to make] All-creating.

Thou deep, peace!
Said then the *omnific* word; your discord end *Milton.*

Ŏm'ni fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *omniformis*, from *omnis*, all, and *forma*, form; Fr *omniforme.*] Having every form or shape

Ŏm'ni fôrm'i-ty, *n* Quality of having every form.

Om'ni fȳ, *v t* [Lat *omnis*, all, and *facere*, to make] To render universal, to enlarge [*Rare*]

Omnify the disputed point into a transcendent, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it *Coleridge*

Om-nĭġ'e noŭs (om nĭj'e nus), *a* [Lat. *omnigenus*, from *omnis*, all, and *genus*, kind, Fr *omnigene.*] Consisting of all kinds

Ŏm'ni grăph, *n* [Lat *omnis*, all, and Gr γράφειν, to describe or write] A pantograph [*Rare*]

Ŏm'ni pă'ri ent, *a* [Lat *omniparens*, all producing, from *omnis*, all, and *parere*, to bring forth.] Producing all things, all producing

Ŏm'ni păr'i ty, *n* [Lat, from *omnis*, all, and *paritas*, equality, parity, q v] General equality

Om nip'a roŭs, *a* Producing all things, omniparient

Ŏm'ni per çĭp'i enċe, } *n* [See *infra*] Perceptive
Ŏm'ni per çĭp'i en çy, } tion of every thing.

Ŏm'ni per-çĭp'i ent, *a* [Lat *omnis*, all, and *percipiens*, perceiving, p pr of *percipere*, to perceive, q v] Perceiving every thing *More.*

Om nip'o tenċe, } *n* [Lat *omnipotentia*, Fr *om*
Om nip'o ten çy, } *nipotence*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *omnipotencia*, It *omnipotenza*] The state of being omnipotent, hence, one who is omnipotent

Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope.*

Om-nip'o-tent, *a* [Lat *omnipotens*, from *omnis*, all and *potens*, powerful, potent, O Fr & Pr *omnipotent*, Sp & Pg *omnipotente*, It *onnipotente*]

1 Possessing unlimited power, all powerful, as, the Being that created worlds must be *omnipotent*

2 Having unlimited power of a particular kind, as, *omnipotent* love *Shak*

The Omnipotent the Almighty, God

Om nip'o tent ly *adv* In an omnipotent manner, with almighty power

Ŏm'ni pre sĕn'tial, *a* Implying universal presence [*Rare*] *South.*

Ŏm'ni prĕv'a lent, *a* [Lat *omnis*, all, and *prævalens*, prevalent] Prevalent every where or entirely all prevalent "The Earl of Warwick, *omnipotent* at court in the declining of his co rival, the Duke of Somerset" *Fuller.*

Om nis'ciencȩ (om nish'ens) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr *omniscience*, Sp *omnisciencia, omniscencia*, It *onniscienza*] The quality of being omniscient, an attribute peculiar to God

Om nis'cien çy *n* Omniscience [*Obs*]

Om nis'cient (om nish'ent), *a* [Fr *omniscient*, Sp *omniscente*, It *onniscente* from Lat *ovens*, all, and *scens* p pr of *scire* to know] Having universal knowledge, or knowledge of all things, infinitely knowing, all seeing as the *omniscient* God.

Om nis'cient ly, *adv* By omniscience

Om-nis'cioŭs (om nish'us) *a* [Lat *omnis*, all, and *scire*, to know, Sp *omnisciо*, It *onnisciо*] All knowing [*Obs*] *Bakewell.*

Ŏm'ni spĕc'tive, *a* [Lat *omnis*, all and *specere, spectus*, to view] Beholding every thing, capable of seeing all things [*Rare*] "Great, omniscient, *omnispective* Power" *Boyce.*

Ŏm'ni ŭm, *n* [Lat, of all, gen pl of *omnis*, all.] (*Finance*) The value taken as an average of the different stocks in which a loan to government is funded [*Low*] *Eng Cyc.*

Ŏm'ni ŭm-găth'er-ŭm, *n* [A macaronic compound of Lat *omnium*, of all, gen pl of *omnis*, all, and *gatherum*, from Eng *gather*] A miscellaneous collection of things or persons, a confused mixture, a medley [*Colloq*]

Om niv'a gant, *a* [Lat *omnivagus*, from *omnis*, all, and *vagans*, p pr of *vagari*, to wander] Wandering any where and every where

Om-niv'o roŭs, *a* [Lat *omnivorus*, from *omnis*, all, and *vorare*, to eat greedily, Fr *omnivore*, It *omnivoro*] All devouring, eating every thing indiscriminately

O măg'ra phy, *n* [Gr ὁμος, same, and γράφειν, to write or describe] A method of representing objects, intended to be a substitute for engraving, lithography, and painting

Ŏm'o plāte, *n* [Fr *omoplate*, It. *omoplata, omoplato*, It & N Lat *omoplata*, Gr ὠμοπλάτη, from ὦμος, the shoulder, and πλατη, πλάτα, the flat or broad surface of a body, from πλατύς, flat, broad.] (*Anat*) The shoulder blade or scapula.

Ŏm'pha-çine (ŏm'fa-sin), *a.* [Fr. *omphacin*, Gr. ὀμφακινος, from ὄμφαξ, an unripe grape or olive.] Pertaining to, or expressed from, unripe fruit

Omphacine oil, or *omphacine*, a viscous brown juice extracted from green olives, with which the wrestlers in the ancient gymnastic exercises used to anoint their bodies

Om-phăl'ic, *a.* [Gr. ὀμφαλικός, from ὀμφαλός, the navel] Pertaining to the navel

Om'pha-lo-cēle', *n* [Fr *omphalocele*, from Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A rupture at the navel *Coxe.*

Om'pha-lōde, *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός, navel, and εἶδος, form]

1 (*Anat*) The navel [*Rare*]

2 (*Bot*) The central part of the hilum of a seed, through which the nutrient vessels pass to the endosperm *Ogilvie*

Om'pha-lo-măn'cy, *n* [Gr ομφαλός, the navel, and μαντεια, prophecy] Divination by means of the navel of a child, to learn how many more children its mother may have *Crabb*

Om'pha-lōp'sy-chite (-kīt), *n* [Gr ομφαλός, the navel, and ψυχη, breath, spirit, soul, Fr *omphalopsyque*] (*Feel Hist*) One of a sect which pretended to derive pleasure from sitting with their eyes fixed on the navel. *Bib. Repos* II 249

Om'pha-lōp'ter, } *n* [Gr ὀμφαλός, the navel, and
Om'pha-lōp'tic, } ὀπτήρ, one who looks, ὀπτικος, belonging to sight, from the root *οπ*, to see, Fr *omphaloptre*] An optical glass that is convex on both sides, a double convex lens. [*Obs*] *Hutton*

Om'pha-lōt'o-my, *n* [Gr ομφαλοτομία, ὁμφαλητομια, from ομφαλός, the navel, and τομός, cutting, τέμνειν, to cut; Fr *omphalotomie*] (*Surg*) The operation of dividing the navel string

Om'pha-zīte (49), *n* (*Min*) A foliated, leek green variety of pyroxene *Dana*

Ŏm'my, *a* [Cf Scot *oam*, steam, vapor, Goth *ahma*, spirit] Mellow, as land [*Obs*] *Ray*

Ŏn, *prp.* [A-S *on*, *an*, *ō*, *ā*, O Sax & O Fries *an*, D *aan*, Goth & O H Ger *ana*, M H Ger. *ane*, N H Ger *an*, Icel *á*, Sw. *å*, allied to Gr. *ανά*, Slav *na*]

1 At, or in contact with, the surface or upper part of a thing, and supported by it, placed or lying in contact with the surface, as, my book is *on* the table, the table stands *on* the floor, the house rests *on* its foundation, we lie *on* a bed, or stand *on* the earth

2. Toward and to the surface of, — used to indicate the motion of a thing as coming or falling to the surface of another, as, rain falls *on* the earth

Whosoever shall fall *on* this stone shall be broken *Matt* xxi 44

3 Upon, — denoting the performing or acting by contact with the surface, upper part, or outside of any thing, hence, by means of, with, as, to play *on* a harp, a violin, or a drum, to play *on* a piano

4 In addition to, besides, as, heaps *on* heaps, mischief *on* mischief, loss *on* loss

5 At or near — indicating situation, place, or position, as, *on* the one hand, *on* the other hand, the fleet is *on* the American coast, the island is situated *on* the coast of England, *on* each side stands an armed man, that is, at or near each side, Philadelphia is situated *on* the Delaware

6 In dependence or reliance upon, with confidence in, as, to depend *on* a person for assistance to rely *on*, hence, indicating the ground of any thing, as, he will covenant *on* certain considerations or conditions, the considerations being the support of the covenant

7 At or in the time of, as, *on* the Sabbath we abstain from labor

☞ It is usual to say, *at* the hour *on* or *in* the day, *in* or *on* the week, month or year

8 At the time of, with some reference to cause or motive, as, *on* public occasions, the officers appear in full dress or uniform

9 Toward, for, — indicating the object of some passion, as, have pity or compassion *on* him

10 At the peril of, or for the safety of "Hence, *on* thy life" *Dryden*

11 By virtue of, with the pledge of, — denoting a pledge or engagement, or put before the thing pledged, as, he affirmed or promised *on* his word, or *on* his honor

12 To the account of, — denoting imprecation or invocation, or coming to, falling, or resting upon, as, *on* us be all the blame

13 In consequence of, or following, as, *on* the ratification of the treaty, the armies were disbanded

14 In reference or relation to, as, *on* our part expect punctuality

☞ *Upon* is used in the same sense with *on*, often with elegance, but frequently without necessity or advantage

On a sudden, suddenly — *On fire*, in a state of burning, or inflammation, and, metaphorically, in a rage or passion — *On high*, in an elevated place, sublimely — *On it on't*, of it [*Colloq and vulgar*] — *On the alert*, in a state of vigilance or activity — *On the way*, *on the road* proceeding, traveling, journeying, or making progress — *On the wing*, in flight, flying, hence, departing

Ŏn, *adv* 1. Forward, in progression, onward, as, move *on*, go *on*

2 Forward, in succession, as, from father to son, from the son to the grandson, and so *on*

3 In continuance, without interruption or ceasing, as, sleep *on*, take your ease, say *on*, sing *on*, write *on*

4. Adhering; not off; as in the phrase, "He is neither *on* nor off," that is, he is not steady, he is irresolute

5. Attached to the body; as, his clothes are not *on*.

☞ *On* is sometimes used as an exclamation, or rather as a command to move or proceed, some verb being understood, as, cheerly *on*, courageous friends, that is, *go on*, *move on*

To put on, to attach to the body, as clothes or arms

Ŏn'a ger, *n* [Lat *onager*, *onagrus*, Gr ὄναγρος, Fr *onagre*, Pr *onager*, *onagri*, *onagre*, Sp , P'g , & It *onagro*]

1 (*Zool*) The wild ass (*Equus asinus*), a soliped, pachydermatous mammal, originally inhabiting the great deserts of Central Asia, and still found there in its wild state.

2 (*Antiq*) A military engine acting like a sling, which threw stones from a bag or wooden bucket, and was operated by machinery *Fairholt*

Ō'nan-ism, *n.* [From *Onan* (*Gen.* xxxix 9), Fr *onanisme*, Sp & It *onanismo*] The crime of self-pollution, masturbation

Once (wŭns), *adv* [O Eng *ones*, *onis*, *enes*, *onste*, from *one*, D *eens*, from *een*, and O H Ger *eines*, N H Ger *einst*, from *ein*, one]

1 At one time, on one occasion, and one only

Trees that bear mast are fruitful but *once* in two years *Bacon*

2 At one former time, formerly

My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee:
But hence 'tis gone *Addison*

3 At some one indefinite future time, — nearly in the sense of *ever*

When wilt thou give thy Redeemer the possession of thy soul? When shalt it *once* be? *Baxter*

☞ *Once* is used as a noun when preceded by *this* or *that*, as, *this once*, *that once*

At once (*a*) At the same point of time, immediately, without delay "Stand not upon the order of your going but go *at once* " *Shak* "I withdrew *at once* and altogether from the management" *Jeffrey* (*b*) At the same time, as, they all moved *at once*, hence, when referring to two or more together, as one

This hath all its force *at once*, on the first impression *Atterbury*

— *Once and again*, at repeated times, repeatedly "A dove sent forth *once and again*, to spy" *Milton*

Ŏnce (ŏns), *n* [Fr *once*, Sp & Pg *onza*, It *lonza*, from Lat *lynx*, Gr λυγξ, a lynx, with *l* thrown off, as if it were the article, N Lat *felis uncia* Cf OUNCE] (*Zool*) A digitigrade, carnivorous mammal, of the cat kind, the ounce See OUNCE

On çĭd'i ŭm, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of orchideous plants, the flower of one species of which (*O papilio*) resembles a butterfly *Baird*

On cŏt'o my, *n.* [Fr *oncotomie*, Gr ὄγκος, a tumor, and τεμνειν, to cut] (*Surg*) The opening of an abscess with a cutting instrument, or the removal of a tumor [Written also *onkotomy*] *Dunglison*

On dit (ŏng'dē) [Fr] They say, or it is said hence, as a noun, a flying report, as, it is a mere *on dit*

One (wŭn), *a* [A-S. *ān*, *an*, O Sax *en*, O Fries *an*, *en*, D & Dan *een*, Sw *en*, Icel *einn*, O & N H Ger *ein*, Goth *ains*, *ain*, allied to Lat *ūnus*, *ūnus*, *ūnus*, W *un*, Ir & Gael *aon*, *an*]

1 Being but a single unit, or entire being or thing, and no more, not multifold, single, individual, — used as a cardinal number "The dream of Pharaoh is *one*" *Gen* xli. 25

☞ In this use, it often takes a sense nearly equivalent to the indefinite article *a* or *an*, as, *one* horse, man, stone, &c

2 Denoting a person conceived or spoken of indefinitely, — used as an indefinite pronoun or adjective, as, if *one* should inquire "I am the sister of *one* Claudio" [*Shak*], that is, of a certain individual named Claudio

☞ It is often used in this sense, with *some*, *any*, or *no*, as, will *some one* speak? It is sometimes joined with *another*, to denote a reciprocal relation

They did not contend with *one another* at home *Davenant*

When any *one* heareth the word of the kingdom *Matt* xiii 19

In this use, as a pronoun, *one* may be in the plural, as, the great *ones* of the earth, they came with their little *ones*

3 Pointing out a contrast, or denoting a particular thing different from some other specified thing, — used as a correlative adjective.

Ask from the *one* side of heaven unto the other whether there hath been any such thing *Deut* iv 32

4 Closely bound together, constituting a whole, undivided, united

I study other friendships, and more *one*
Than these can ever be, or else wish none. *B. Jonson.*

The church is therefore *one*, though the members may be many *Pearson.*

5 Single in kind, the same, a common.

One plague was on you all, and on your lords. 1 *Sam* vi 4

☞ *One* is often used in forming compound words, the meaning of which is obvious without special explanation, as, *one-arched*, *one-armed*, *one-celled*, *one-colored*, *one-eyed*, *one-handed*, *one-hearted*, *one-horned*, *one-ideaed*, *one-leaved*, *one-legged*, *one-masted*, *one-nerved*, *one-ribbed*, *one-seeded*, *one-story*, *one-stringed*, *one-syllable*, *one-valved*, *one-winged*, and the like

All one, just the same; as, it is *all one* what course you take — *At one*, in union; in agreement or concord. "The king resolved to keep Ferdinand and Philip *at one* with themselves" *Bacon.*

The worthy story-tellers are not *at one* as to the facts. *Prof Wilson.*

See ATONE — *In one*, in union, in one united body. — *One day* (*a*) On a certain or particular day, referring to time past

One day when Phœbe fair,
With all her band, was following the chase. *Spenser.*

(*b*) Referring to future time, at a future time, indefinitely

One (wŭn), *t t* To cause to become one; to gather into one [*Obs*]

One'-bĕr'ry (wŭn'bĕr'rȳ), *n* (*Bot.*) An herb of the genus *Paris*, true love

One'-hŏrse (wŭn-), *a* Drawn by one horse, having but a single horse, as, a *one-horse* carriage.

O-nei'ro-crĭt'ic, *n* [Fr *oneirocritique*, *onirocritique*, Gr ὀνειροκριτης See *infra*] An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams *Warburton. Addison.*

O-nei'ro-crĭt'ic, } *a* [Gr. ὀνειροκριτικός, from
O-nei'ro-crĭt'ic-al, } ὄνειρος, ὄνειρον, dream, and κριτικός, critical, from κρινειν, to judge, discern, Fr *oneirocritique*, *onirocritique*] Pertaining to the interpretation of dreams, or pretending to judge of future events signified by dreams. "My *oneirocritical* correspondent" *Addison.*

O nei'ro-crĭt'i-çĭsm, *n* The art of interpreting dreams "No commendable phantasm in old *oneirocritic ism*" *Browne.*

O-nei'ro-crĭt'ics, *n sing* The art of interpreting dreams [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

O-nei'ro dĭyn'i-a, *n* [Gr ὄνειρος, ὄνειρον, dream, and ὀδύνη, pain] (*Med*) Painful dreams, or disturbed sleep, including nightmare and somnambulism *Dunglison*

O nei'ro măn'çy, *n.* [Fr *oniromancie*, from Gr ὄνειρος, dream, and μαντεια, divination] Divination by means "*Oneiromancy* or prophecy by means of dreams" *De Quincey*

Ō'nei rŏs'co-pist, *n.* One who interprets dreams.

Ō'nei-rŏs'co-py, *n* [Gr ὄνειρος, a dream, and σκοπειν, to consider] The interpretation of dreams

One'li ness (wŭn'lĭ nes), *n* The state of being one or single [*Obs*]

Oneliness, or singularity, is essential to it *Cudworth*

One'ly, *a* The same as ONLY [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

One'ment (wŭn'ment), *n* State of being one, at one, united, or reconciled [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

One'ness (wŭn'nes, 100), *n* [From *one*] The state of being one, singleness in number, individuality, unity

Our God is one, or rather very *oneness* *Hooker*

Ŏn'er-a ry, *a* [Lat *onerarius*, from *onus*, *oneris*, load, burden, Fr *onéraire*, It & Sp *onerario*] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens, comprising a burden

Ŏn'er āte, *t t* [*imp* & *p p* ONERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb n* ONERATING] [Lat *onerare*, *oneratum*, from *onus*, *oneris*, a load, burden; Fr *onérer.*] To load, to burden [*Obs*]

Ŏn'er-ā'tion, *n* The act of loading. [*Obs*]

Ŏn'er-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *onerosus*, from *onus*, *oneris*, a load, burden, Fr *onereux*, Sp & It *oneroso*] Burdensome, oppressive "Too *onerous* a solicitude" *I Taylor*

Onerous cause (*Scots Law*), a good and legal consideration, — opposed to *gratuitous*

Ŏn'er-ŏŭs-ly, *adv* In an onerous manner; oppressively

One'-sĭd'ed (wŭn'-), *a.* 1 Having one side only, hence, limited to one side, partial, unjust, unfair, as, a *one sided* view or statement "Such unguarded and *one sided* language" *T Arnold*

2 (*Bot*) Growing on one side of a stem, as, *one-sided* flowers.

One'-sĭd'ed ness (wŭn'-), *n* State of being one sided

Ŏn'ey-er, *n* [From *ony*, to settle accounts in the exchequer, from the mark *o ne*, which is an abbreviation of the Latin form *oneretur*, *nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem.*] An accountant of the exchequer [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Ŏn'-gō'ing, *n.* Act of going forward, procedure event.

The brightest hour in which feeling and fancy ever flung their united radiance over the common *on-goings* of this our commonplace world, and every-day life *Prof. Wilson*

Ŏn'guent, *n* A corruption of *unguent*. See UNGUENT.

Ŏn'-hăng'er, *n.* One who hangs on or follows closely *W. Scott.*

Ŏn'ion (ŭn'yun), *n* [Fr *oignon*, *ognon*, Pr *uignon*, *ignon*, from Lat. *unio*, a kind of single onion, the bulb of which was formed of a single piece, from *unio*, oneness, unity, from *unus*, one.] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Allium* (*A cepa*), also, its bulbous root, much used as an article of food.

Ŏn'ion-eyed, *a* Having the eyes full of tears, as if by the use of an onion

I am an ass — am *onion-eyed* *Shak.*

O-nĭ'ro-crĭt'ic, *a.* See ONEIROCRITIC.

On-kŏt'o-my, *n.* See ONCOTOMY.

On'li-ness, *n.* The state of being alone. [*Obs.*]

On'-lŏok'er, *n.* A looker-on.

ŏn'-lŏŏk'ing, *a.* Looking onward or forward; foreboding.

ŏn'ly (20), *a.* [O. Eng. *onely*, A-S *ánlic, ænlic*, i. e., one-like.]

1. One alone, single, as, John was the *only* man present.

2. Alone in its class, by itself, not associated with others of the same class or kind, as, an *only* child

3 Distinguished above all others, pre-eminent "The *only* art taught in the schools for the direction of the mind" *Locke*

ŏn'ly, *adv* [A S *ánlice, ænlice* See *supra*]

1 In one manner, or for one purpose alone, solely, singly, merely, barely

I propose my thoughts *only* as conjectures *Burnet*

And, to be loved himself, needs *only* to be known *Dryden*

2 Above all others, particularly [*Obs*] "His most *only* elected mistress" *Marston*

3 Utterly, entirely, wholly "She being *only* wicked" *Beau & Fl*

ŏn'o brĭ'chis, *n.* [Gr *ὄνος*, an ass, and *βρύχειν*, to devour] (*Bot*) A genus of leguminous plants, including the sainfoin

O-nŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ὄνος*, an ass, and *λογος*, discourse] Foolish discourse

ŏn'o măn'cy, *n.* [Fr *onomancie*, for *onomalomancie*, from Gr *ὄνομα*, name, and *μαντεια*, divination Sp *onomancia*, It *onomantia, onomanzia*] Divination by the letters of a name

Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names *Camden*

ŏn'o măn'tic, } *a* Predicted by names, or the
ŏn'o măn'tic-al, } letters composing names
ŏn'o măs'tic, *a* Gr *ὄνομα*, name] (*Law*) Pertaining to, or consisting of, a name, — sometimes applied to the signature of an instrument where the body of it is in the handwriting of another person *Burrill*

ŏn'o-măs'ti con, *n* [Gr *ονοματικόν* (sc *βιβλιον*), from *ονοματικος*, belonging to naming, from *ὀνομαζειν*, to name, from *ονομα*, name] A collection of names and terms, an arrangement of topics with their names, a dictionary, a common place book

ŏn'o ma tĭ'ch'ny, *n* [Gr *ὄνομα*, a name, and *τέχνη*, art] Prognostication by the letters of a name.

ŏn'o-ma tŏl'o gist, *n* One versed in the history of names

ŏn'o-ma-tŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *onomatologie* from Gr *ονομα, ονόματος*, name, and *λογος*, discourse, *λεγειν*, to say, speak] A discourse or treatise on names, or the history of the names of persons

O nŏm'a tōpe, *n* [See *infra*] A word formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified

ŏn'o-măt'o-pœ'iâ (pē'yâ), *n* [Gr *ὀνοματοποια*, from *ὀνομα, ὀνοματος*, a name, and *ποιεῖν*, to make, Lat *onomatopœia*, Fr *onomatopee*]

1 (*Gram & Rhet*) The formation of a word with resemblance in sound to that made by the thing signified, as, to *hiss*, as bees, to *crackle*, as burning thorns, the theory that all words had this origin

2 The use of a word whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified

ŏn'o măt'o po ĕt'ic, *a* [Gr *ονοματοποιητικος*, Fr *onomatopoique* See *supra*] Formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified

ŏn'o-măt'o py, *n* The same as ONOMATOPŒIA

O nŏm'o măn'cy, *n* The same as ONOMANCY

O-nŏb'rĭs, *n* [Lat, from Gr *ονωνις*] (*Bot*) A genus of leguminous plants found in Europe

ŏn'sĕt, *n* [From *on* and *set*] A rushing or setting upon, a violent attack, assault, a storming, especially, the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy or a fort

The shout
Of battle now began, and rushing sound
Of *onset* *Milton*

ŏn'sĕt, *v t* To assault, to set upon, to begin [*Obs*] *Carew*

ŏn'sĕt ting, *n* A rushing upon or assaulting

ŏn'slaught (ŏn'slavt), *n* [A-S *onslagan*, to strike or dash against, to destroy Cf ANSLAUGHT] Attack, onset, aggression assault "By storm and *onslaught* to proceed" *Hudibras*

ŏn'stĕad (stĕd), *n* [Probably a corruption of *homestead*, q v] A single farm house [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

ŏn'tŏ, *prep.* [From *on* and *to* Cf INTO] On the top of, upon, on [*Prov Eng Colloq U S*] *Mrs Stowe*

ŏn'to-lŏj'ic, } *a* [Fr *ontologique*, Sp *onto*
ŏn'to-lŏj'ic al, } *logico*] Pertaining to the science of being in general, and its essential attributes and relations, and also to the argument for the being of God from the necessities of thought or of being.

Ontological proof, the *a priori* argument for being in general, and for the being of God, and its essential attributes and relations, derived from the necessary elements involved in the very idea of God According to others, it is the argument derived from the necessary existence of time and space, and hence the necessary existence of some being to fill and occupy them

ŏn'to-lŏj'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of ontology.

On-tŏl'o-gist, *n* [Fr *ontologiste*] One who treats of, or considers the nature and qualities of, being in general

On tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Fr *ontologie*, It & Sp *ontologia*, from Gr *ονται*, the things which exist, pl neut of *ὠν, ὀντος*, being, p pr of *εἶναι*, to be, and *λόγια*, discourse] That part of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essential properties and relations of all beings, as such

O'nus, *n* [Lat] The burden

Onus probandi [Lat, burden of proving], the obligation to furnish evidence to prove a thing, the burden of proof

ŏn'ward, *a* [A S *onweard, anweard*, untoward, opposed]

1 Advanced or advancing, as, an *onward* course

2 Tending or carried toward a contemplated or desirable end, increased, improved

Within a while Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labor *Sidney*

ŏn'ward, *adv* Toward the point before or in front, forward, progressively, in advance, as, to move *onward*

Not one looks backward, *onward* still he goes *Pope*

ŏn'wards, *adv* See ONWARD

On'y-chă (ŏn'ĭ kă), *n* [Lat *onyx, onychis*, Gr *ονυξ, ὀνυχος*, a claw, a finger nail, a yellowish precious stone, a veined gem, a muscle of the scallop species]

1 The shell of a species of muscle, found in the Isles of India, which, when burned, emits a musky odor

2 The precious stone called *onyx*

O'ny-cho măn'cy, *n* [Fr *onychomancie*, from Gr *ονυξ, ονυχος*, a finger nail, and *μαντεια*, divination] Divination by the nails

O'nyx, *n* [Lat *onyx*, Gr *ονυξ*, Fr *onyx*, Pr & Pg *onix*, Sp *onix, onice, onice, onique*, It *onice* See ONYCHA] (*Min*) Chalcedony consisting of parallel layers of different shades of color, and used for making cameos, the figure being cut in one layer upon the next as a basis or ground *Dana*

O'o lĭte, *n* [Fr *oolite, oolithe* It *oolite*, Sp *oolita*, from Gr *ωόν*, egg, and *λιθος*, stone, from its resemblance to the roes of fish] (*Geol*) A variety of limestone, consisting of round grains, as small as the roe of a fish It sometimes constitutes extensive beds

☞ The proper *oolite* formation belongs to the mesozoic in the geologic series between the chalk and the lias *Dana*

O'o lĭt'ic, *a* [Fr *oolithe, a* See *supra*] Pertaining to oolite, composed of or resembling oolite

O'o-lĭ-tĭf'er oŭs, *a* [From *oolite* and Lat *ferre*, to bear] Producing oolite or roe stone

O ŏl'o gist, *n* [See *infra*] One who is versed in oology

O-ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ωόν*, an egg, and *λογος*, discourse] The science of eggs in relation to their coloring, size shape, and number, and the law deduced from that knowledge

Oo'long (ōō'long), *n* [Chinese green dragon] A variety of black tea possessing the flavor of green tea [Written also *oulong*]

Oo'mi ăk } (ōō'), *n* A kind of large boat used by
Oo'mi ăk } the Esquimaux *Simmonds*

Oost (ōōst), *n* See OAST

O ŏŏ'i-coid, *n* [Gr *ωόν*, an egg] (*Zool*) A semi oviparous mammal See MAMMAL *Dana*

Ooze (ōōz), *v t* [*imp & p p* OOZED, *p pr & vb n* OOZING] [Prov Eng *wooze* See *infra*] To flow gently, to percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance, or through small openings

The latent rill, scarce *oozing* through the grass *Thomson*

Ooze (ōōz), *v t* To cause to flow forth gently to cause to percolate, or pass as a liquid, slowly through pores or small openings, to drop, to shed to distill

The hardest eyes
Oozed pitying dews *A Smith*

Ooze (ōōz), *n.* [Cf Prov Eng *onse*, the liquor in a tanner's vat, A-S *wos*, juice, ooze, broth, *wase*, dirt, mire, mud, *wosig*, oozy, juicy, moist, O Frics & D *waze*, mud, Icel *vasa* sewer, ditch, pool]

1 Soft mud or slime such as wet as to flow gently, or easily yield to pressure

2 Soft flow, spring

3 The liquor of a tan vat

Ooz'ing (ōōz'), *n* That which oozes, *ooze Keats*

Ooz'y (ōōz'-), *a* Miry, containing soft mud resembling ooze, as, the *oozy* bed of a river *Pope*

O'pa cāte, or **O pā'cāte,** *v t* [Lat *opacare, opacatum* See OPACOUS] To shade, to darken, to obscure, to cloud [*Obs*] *Boyle*

O pā'ci-ty, *n* [Lat *opacitas*, Fr *opacité*, Sp *opacidad*, It *opacita*]

1 The state of being opaque, the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light, want of transparency, opaqueness

2 Darkness, obscurity

O pā'cous, *a* [Lat *opacus*, It & Sp *opaco*, Fr *opaque*] The same as OPAQUE [*Rare*] *Milton*

O pā'cous-ness, *n* Imperviousness to light, opacity, opaqueness [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

O păc'ū lāte, *a* The same as OPAQUE [*Obs*]

O'pah, *n.* (*Ichth*) A large sea-fish (*Lampris guttatus*), called also *king fish* Its back is of a steel blue color, its flanks of a rich green, and its abdomen of a rose color

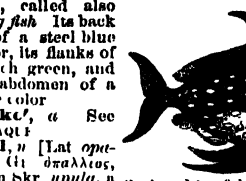

Opah, or king fish (*Lampris guttatus*).

O-pāke', *a* See OPAQUE

O'pal, *n* [Lat *opalus*, Gr *ὀπαλλιος*, from Skr *upala*, a rock, stone, precious stone, Fr *opale* Sp & It *opalo*] (*Min*) A mineral consisting of silex in what is called the soluble state, and usually a small quantity of water.

☞ The *precious opal* presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints, and is highly esteemed as a gem The *fire opal* is less transparent, and the colors are like the red and yellow of flame *Common opal* has a milky appearance Menilite is a brown impure variety, occurring in concretions at Menil Montant, near Paris *Dana*

O'pal ĕsçe' (ō'pal ĕs'), *v i* [*imp & p p* OPALESCED (ō'pal ĕst') *p pr & vb n* OPALESCING] [See *supra*] To give forth a play of colors, like the opal

O'pal ĕs'cence, *n* [See *infra*] (*Min*) A reflection of a milky or pearly light from the interior of a mineral *Dana*

O'pal-ĕs'cent, *a* [See OPALESCE] Reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior

O'pal ine, *a* [Fr *opalin*] Pertaining to or like opal

O'pal ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* OPALIZED, *p pr & vb n* OPALIZING] [Fr *opaliser*] To convert into opal, or a substance like opal, as, *opalized* wood *Lyell*

O'pal-jăs'per, *n* (*Min*) A kind of opal containing iron, and resembling jasper, but not so hard

O pāque' (o pak'), *a* [Fr *opaque*, Lat *opacus*. See OPACOUS] [Written also *opake*]

1 Impervious to the rays of light, not transparent, as, an *opaque* substance

2 Dark, obscure

O pāque', *n* That which is opaque, opacity, opaqueness [*Rare*]

O-pāque'ness (pāk'), *n* The quality of being impervious to light want of transparency, opacity

Ope, *a* [Abbreviated from *open*] Open

On Sunday heaven's gate stands *ope* *Herbert.*

Ope, *v t & i* To open [*Poet*]

O'pen (ō'pn, 20), *a* [A-S *open*, imp from an hypothetical *ύpan*, to open, D *open*, Icel *opinn*, Sw *oppen*, Dan *aaben*, L Ger *apen*, O H Ger *offan*, N H Ger *offen*]

1 Free of access, not shut up not closed affording unobstructed ingress or egress not impeding or obstructing motion, also, sometimes, not locked up or covered over, — applied to passage-ways, as, an *open* door, window, road, &c also, to inclosed structures or objects as, *open* houses, boxes, baskets, bottles, &c also, to means of communication or approach by water or land, as, an *open* harbor or roadstead, an *open* field or common, the *open* country, &c

Through the gate
Wide *open* and unguarded, Satan passed *Milton.*

2 Free to be used, employed, enjoyed, visited, read, or the like, not private, public, unrestricted in use, liable to the approach of any one, exposed, as, an *open* book or letter, an *open* library, museum, court, or other assembly, an *open* view or prospect.

If Demetrius have a matter against any man the law is *open*, and there are deputies let them implead one another *Acts* xix 38

The service that I truly did his life
Hath left me *open* to all injuries *Shak*

3 Not drawn together or contracted, expanded, as an *open* hand, *open* arms, an *open* flower

Each with *open* arms embraced her chosen knight *Dryden*

4 Hence, (*a*) Without reserve, frank easily understood hearty, cordial, generous, liberal, bounteous — applied to personal character, and the expression of thought and feeling "With aspect *open* shall erect his head" *Pope.*

The Moor is of a free and *open* nature *Shak*

The French are always *open* familiar, and talkative *Addison*

(*b*) Not concealed or secret not hidden, exposed to view, clear, undisguised, apparent, artless, — applied to schemes, plans, devices, and the like

We are to exercise our thoughts, and lay *open* the treasures of divine truth *Burnet.*

5 Not frozen up, not stiffened with cold, not locked with ice, not frosty mild, moderate, as, an *open* Polar Sea, an *open* river, the canal is still *open*

An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer *Bacon.*

6 Not settled or adjusted, not balanced or closed; as an *open* account in an *open* policy

7 Not blinded or obscured, not unwilling to see; attentive

Thine eyes are *open* upon all the ways of the sons of men. *Jer* xxxii 19

8 Not deaf, not unwilling to hear, listening.

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry *Ps.* xxxiv 15.

9. Free to be discussed; not settled or closed up by a decision, as, an *open* question.

10 Easily enunciated, spoken without closing the mouth. "Though oft the ear the *open* vowels tire." *Pope*

11 (*Mus.*) Not closed or stopped with the finger, — said of the string of an instrument, as of a violin, when it is not pressed, but is allowed to vibrate throughout its whole length

In open, in full view, without concealment, openly *Beau & Fl* — *Open diapason* (*Mus*), a certain stop in an organ, in which the pipes or tubes are formed like the mouthpiece of a flageolet at the end where the wind enters, and are open at the other end — *Open harmony*, harmony the tones of which are widely dispersed, or separated by wide intervals — *Open tone*, a tone produced by an open string, that is, by a string vibrating throughout its whole length — *Open vowel*, or *sound*, a vowel or sound pronounced with a larger aperture of the lips or cavity of the mouth, as compared with others called *close vowels* or *sounds*

Syn. — Candid ingenuous, unclosed, uncovered, unprotected, exposed plain, apparent, obvious, evident, public, unreserved, frank, sincere, undisscmbling, artless See CANDID and INGENUOUS

Ō'pen (ō'pn), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OPENED (ō'pnd), *p pr* & *vb n* OPENING] [A-S *openian*, D *opcnen*, Sw *öppna*, Dan *aabne*, N H Ger *offnen*]

1 To make open, to render free of access, to unclose, to unbar, to unlock, to remove any fastening from, as, to *open* a door, a desk, &c, to break the seal of, as, to *open* a letter, to remove a covering from, as, to *open* a box, a pit, &c, to cut through, perforate, or lance, as, to *open* a vein, a boil, &c, to break, split, rend, or otherwise divide, as, the earth is *opened* by an earthquake, to clear, as, to *open* a road, to expand or spread, as, to *open* the hand, to unstop, as, to *open* a bottle, &c, and other like uses

2. To bring to view, to exhibit, to make apparent, to interpret, to explain, to reveal, to disclose

Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he *opened* to us the Scriptures *Luke* xxiv 32

The English did adventure far to *open* the north parts of America *Abbot*

3 Hence, used reflexively, to communicate, to speak with reserve

After the Earl of Lincoln was slain, the king *opened* himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death *Bacon*

4. To enter upon, to begin, to commence, as, to *open* a discussion, to *open* fire upon an enemy, to *open* trade, negotiation, or correspondence.

You retained him only for the *opening* of your cause *Dryden*

It is the privilege of tale-tellers to *open* their story in an inn *W Scott*

To open up, to lay open, to discover, to disclose "Poetry that had *opened up* so many delightful views into the character and condition of our 'bold peasantry, their country's pride'" *Prof Wilson*

Ō'pen (ō'pn), *v. i.* **1.** To unclose, to be unclosed to be parted.

The earth *opened* and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the company of Abiram *Ps* cvi 17

2. To begin to appear, as, the harbor *opened* to our view

3 To commence, to begin, as, the sales of stock *opened* at par

4. (*Sporting*) To bark on scent or view of the game.

Ō'pen-bill, *n.* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Anastomus*, allied to the stork, — so called because the two parts of the bill touch only at the base and tip, leaving an open space in the middle

Ō'pen-er (ō'pn-er), *n* One who, or that which, opens. "True *opener* of my eyes" *Milton*

Ō'pen-eȳed (ō'pn-īd), *a* Watchful, vigilant

Ō'pen-hănd'ed (ō'pn-hănd'ed), *a* Generous liberal, munificent. *Rowe*

Ō'pen-hĕad'ed, *a* Bare headed. [*Obs*]

Ō'pen-heärt'ed (ō'pn-härt'ed), *a.* Candid, frank, generous *Dryden*

Ō'pen-heärt'ed-ly, *adv.* With frankness, with out reserve.

Ō'pen-heärt'ed-ness, *n.* Frankness, candor, sincerity, munificence, generosity

Ō'pen-ing (ō'pn-ing), *n.* **1** A place which is open, a breach, an aperture, a hole or perforation

2 Beginning, commencement, first appearance, as, the *opening* of a speech

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light *Dryden*

Ō'pen-ly (ō'pn-ly), *adv* **1** In an open manner, publicly, not in private, without secrecy, as, to avow our sins and follies *openly*

How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel by our ungodliness and worldly lusts! *Tillotson*

2 Without reserve or disguise, plainly, evidently

Ō'pen-mouthed (ō'pn-), *a* Having the mouth open, gaping, hence, greedy, clamorous, as, an *open-mouthed* lion *L'Estrange*

Ō'pen-ness (ō'pn nes, 100), *n* The quality, state, or condition of being open, freedom from secrecy, disguise, ambiguity, or obscurity, plainness, candor, mildness, as of the weather.

Ō'pen-tide, *n* See OPE TIDE

Ō'pen-work (-wûrk), *n.* Any thing manufactured so as to show openings through its substance; work filled with openings or perforations

Ŏp'er-ă, *n* [Fr *opéra*, It. & Sp *opera*, from It *opera*, work, composition, opposed to an improvisation, from Lat *opera*, pains, work, from *opus*, *operis*, work, labor]

1 A musical drama consisting of airs, choruses, recitations, &c, enriched with magnificent scenery, machinery, and other decorations, and representing some passionate action *Moore*

2 The score of a musical drama, either written or in print

3 The house where operas are exhibited

Ŏp'er-ă-ble, *a* [It *operabile*, Sp *operable* See OPERATE] Practicable [*Obs*] *Browne*

Ŏp'er-ă-glăss, *n* A short telescope with concave eye-lenses of low power, usually made double, or with a tube and set of glasses for each eye, and used at theaters and other places of public amusement to see objects with greater distinctness, a lorgnette

Opera glass

Ŏp'er-ă-hăt, *n* A hat which folds up into a narrow space *Simmonds*

Ŏp'er-ă-house, *n* A house or theater for the representation of operas

Ŏp'er-ăm'e-tĕr, *n* [From Lat *opus*, *operis*, pl *opera*, work, and Gr *μετρον*, measure] An instrument or machine for measuring work done, especially for ascertaining the number of rotations made by a machine or wheel in manufacturing cloth, a counter *Ure*

Ŏp'er-ănce, } *n* The act of operating or working,
Ŏp'er-an-cy, } operation [*Rare*]

He never denies, yet never admits, it any separate *operancy* *Coleridge*

Ŏp'er-ant, *a* [Lat *operans*, p pr of *operari* See *infra*] Having power to produce an effect operative [*Obs*] *Shal*

Ŏp'er-ant, *n.* One who operates, an operator [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Ŏp'er-āte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* OPERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* OPERATING] [Lat *operari*, *operatus*, from *opus*, *operis*, work, labor, It *operare*, Sp *operar*, Fr *opérer*]

1 To perform a work or labor, to act to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical

2 To produce an appropriate physical effect to issue in the result designed by nature, especially (*Med*), to take appropriate effect on the human system

3 To act or produce effect on the mind, to exert moral power or influence

The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few *Atterbury*

A plain convincing reason *operates* on the mind both of a learned and an ignorant hearer as long as he lives *Swift*

4 (*Surg*) To perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, as in amputation, lithotomy, and the like

Ŏp'er-āte, *v t* **1** To produce as an effect, to cause, to occasion

The same cause would *operate* a diminution of the value of stock *Hamilton*

2 To put into or to continue in operation or activity, to work, as, to *operate* a machine

Ŏp'er-ăt'ic, } *a* Pertaining to the opera, re-
Ŏp'er-ăt'ic al, } sembling the opera, appropriate to, or designed for, the opera

Ŏp'er-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat *operatio*, Fr *operation*, Pr *operacio*, Sp *operacion*, It *operazione*]

1 The act or process of operating, agency, the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral.

The pain and sickness caused by manna are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach *Locke*

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection *Dryden*

2 The method of working, mode of action "Many medicinal drugs of rare *operation*" *Hyglin*

3 That which is operated or accomplished, in effect brought about by a definite plan, as, military or naval *operations*.

4 Effect produced, influence

The bards were next the druids in regard, and played excellently to their songs on their harps, whereby they had great *operation* on the vulgar *Fuller*

5 (*Math*) Something to be done, some transformation to be made upon quantities, which transformation is indicated either by rules or symbols

6 (*Surg*) Any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body, with a view to heal a part diseased, fractured, or dislocated, as in amputation, and the like

Ŏp'er-a-tīve, *a* [Fr. *operatif*, Sp & It *operativo*]

1 Having the power of acting, hence, exerting force, physical or moral, active in the production of effects

It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality *South*

2 Efficient in work, producing the appropriate or designed effect, efficacious "That in actions of religion we be zealous, active, and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit" *Jer. Taylor.*

Ŏp'er-a-tīve, *n.* A laboring man; a laborer, artisan, or workman in manufactories

Ŏp'er-a-tīve-ly, *adv.* In an operative manner.

Ŏp'er-ā'tor, *n.* [Lat., It. *operatore*, Sp. *operador*, Fr *opérateur*]

1 One who, or that which, operates, one who, or that which, produces an effect.

2 (*Surg*) The person who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments, as, a skillful *operator*.

Ŏp'er-a-to-ry, *n* A laboratory [*Obs*]

O pĕr'cu-lar, *a* **1.** (*Bot*) Pertaining or belonging to the operculum

2 (*Ichth*) Pertaining or belonging to the operculum or gill cover, which consists usually of four pieces, the anterior of which, being articulated with the head, is called the *pre opercular*, while the other three, counting downward, are called the *opercular*, the *sub-opercular*, and the *inter-opercular* *Agassiz*

O pĕr'cu-late, } *a* [Lat *operculatus*, p. p. of
O pĕr'cu lā'ted, } *operculare*, to furnish with a lid, from *operculum*, q v, It *operculato*, Fr. *operculé*]

1 (*Bot*) Closed by a lid or cover, as the capsules of the mosses

2 (*Ichth*) Having an operculum, or apparatus for protecting the gills, — said of fishes or their gills

O pĕr'cu-li fôrm, or **Ō'per-cū'li fôrm**, *a* [Fr *operculiforme*, from Lat *operculum*, a cover, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a lid or cover.

O-pĕr'cu-lŭm, *n* [Lat, a cover or lid, from *operire*, to cover]

Ope culum, (*b*)

1 (*Bot*) (*a*) The lid of a pitcher form leaf (*b*) The lid of the urn like flower capsule of mosses

2 (*Conch*) (*a*) The lid closing the aperture of various species of snails' shells, as the common whelk (*b*) Any lid shaped structure closing the aperture of a tube or shell

3 (*Ichth*) The apparatus, supported by bones, which protects the gills of fishes *Agassiz*

Ŏp'er-ĕt'tă, *n* [It, diminutive of *opera*] (*Mus*) A short, light, musical drama

Ŏp'er-ōse' (125), *a* [Lat *operosus*, from *opera*, pains, labor, from *opus*, *operis*, work, labor, It & Sp *operoso*] Wrought with labor, requiring labor, laborious hence, tedious, wearisome "A very *operose* calculation" *De Quincey.*

All these *operose* proceedings were adopted by one of the most decided tyrants in the rolls of history *Burke*

Ŏp'er ōse'ly, *adv* In an operose manner

Ŏp'er ōse'ness, *n* The state of being operose or laborious

Ŏp'er ŏs'i ty, *n* [Lat *operositas*] Laborious ness [*Rare*]

Ŏp'er-ous, *a* The same as OPEROSE [*Obs*]

Ŏp'er-ous ly, *adv* In an operose manner "I conceive myself not here concerned *operously* to insist in proving" *J Howe*

Ŏp'er-tā'ne ous, *a* [Lat *opertaneus*, secret, from *opertus*, concealed, from *operire*, to hide] Concealed from others private [*Obs*]

Ōpe'-tīde, *n* [From *ope* and *tide*, it being the time when the flowers open] Open time, — applied to different things, as, (*a*) To the early spring, or the time when flowers begin to open *Nares* (*b*) To the period between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, when in marriages were formerly celebrated openly or publicly in churches *Halliwell* (*c*) To the time after harvest when the common fields are open to all manner of stock [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

[Written also *open tide*]

Ōph'i cleïde (ŏf'i klīd), *n* [Fr *ophicléide*, from Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, and *κλείς*, *κλειδος*, a key] (*Mus*) A large brass wind instrument of the trumpet kind, used in the orchestra, and in military bands, having a loud tone, deep pitch, and a compass of three octaves *Moore*

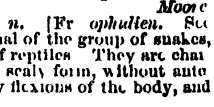

Ophicleide

O phĭd'i an (o fĭd'i an), *n.* [Fr *ophidien*. See *infra*] (*Zool*) An animal of the group of snakes, or of the order *Ophidia* of reptiles They are characterized by an elongate scaly form, without anterior members, moving by flexions of the body, and by motion of the ribs

O phĭd'i an, } *a* [Fr *ophidien*, from Gr. *ὀφιδιον*,
O phĭd'i ŏus, } *ὀφιδιον*, diminutive of *ὄφις*, serpent] Pertaining to serpents, belonging to an order of vertebral animals destitute of feet or fins

O-phĭd'i ŏn, *n.* [Lat, from Gr *ὀφιδιον*, little snake, from *ὄφις*, serpent] (*Ichth*) A kind of sea fish resembling an eel or serpent

Ŏ'phi-o-lŏg'ic, } *a* [Fr *ophiologique*] Per
Ŏ'phi-o-lŏg'ic al, } taining to ophiology

Ŏ'phi-ŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* [Fr *ophiologiste*.] One versed in the natural history of serpents

Ŏ'phi-ŏl'o-gy (ŏ'fĭ-ŏl'o jy), *n* [Fr *ophiologie*, from Gr. *ὄφις*, serpent, and *λόγος*, discourse] That part of natural history which treats of the ophidians or serpents, or in accordance with the principles of which the various kinds are described and arranged.

Ŏ'phi-o-măn'cy, *n.* [Fr *ophiomancie*, from Gr ὄφις, serpent, and μαντεία, divination.] The art of divining or predicting events by serpents, as by their manner of eating or by their coils.

Ŏ'phi-o-mŏr'phite (49), *n.* [Gr ὄφις, serpent, and μορφή, form] (*Paleon.*) The fossil shell of an extinct genus of mollusks, an ammonite. See AMMONITE

Ŏ'phi-o-mŏr'phous, *a.* [Fr *ophiomorphe, ophiomorphique*, from Gr. ὄφις, serpent, and μορφή, form, shape] Having the form of a serpent

Ŏ'phi-ŏph'a-gous (ŏf'a gus), *a.* [Fr *ophiophage*, from Gr. ὄφις, serpent, and φαγεῖν, to eat] Eating or feeding on serpents [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Ŏ'phite (ŏ'fit, 49), *a* [Fr *ophite*, Gr ὀφίτης, from ὄφις, serpent] Pertaining to a serpent [*Obs.*]

Ŏ'phite (ŏ'fit, 49), *n* [Fr *ophite*, Lat *ophites*, Gr ὀφίτης (*sc.* λίθος), a kind of marble spotted like a serpent. See *supra*] (*Min.*) Serpentine, also, one of the varieties of serpentine or verd antique marble, also, green porphyry, — so called from the spots of different colors which give it a mottled appearance resembling the skin of a snake

Ŏ'phite, *n* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century, who paid worship to a serpent

Ŏ'phi-ū'chus, *n.* [Lat., Gr ὀφιοῦχος, literally holding a serpent, from ὄφις, serpent, and ἔχειν, to have, hold] (*Astron.*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere

Oph-thăl'mi-ă (ŏf, *or* ŏp-), *n* See OPHTHALMY

Oph-thăl'mic (of thăl'mik, *or* op-thăl'mik), *a* [Gr ὀφθαλμικός, from ὀφθαλμός, Fr *ophthalmique*, Sp *oftalmico*, It *oftalmico, ottalmico*. See OPHTHALMY] Pertaining to the eye

Oph'thal mŏg'ra-phy (ŏf', *or* ŏp'-), *n* [Gr ὀφθαλμός, eye, and γράφειν, to describe] An anatomical description of the eye *Dunglison*

Oph-thal-mŏl'o gist (ŏf'-, *or* ŏp'-), *n* One skilled in ophthalmology

Oph'thal-mŏl'o-gy (ŏf'-, *or* ŏp'-), *n* [Gr ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and λόγος, discourse] (*Anat.*) A treatise on, or description of, the eye *Dunglison*

Oph'thal-mŏm'e-ter (ŏf', *or* op'), *n* [Gr ὀφθαλμός, eye, and μέτρον, measure] (*Anat.*) An instrument for the purpose of measuring the capacity of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments *Dunglison*

Oph thăl'mo-scōpe (ŏf, *or* ŏp), *n* [Gr ὀφθαλμός, eye, and σκοπεῖν, to view] (*Med.*) An instrument by which the interior of the eye is rendered visible Light is thrown into the eye by a concave mirror, and the organ thus illuminated is examined with a lens

Oph'thal mŏs'co-py (ŏf'-, *or* ŏp'), *n* [Fr *ophthalmoscopie*, from Gr ὀφθαλμός, eye, and σκοπεῖν, to view] A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and character from the appearance of the eyes

Oph'thal mo tŏl'o gist (ŏf', *or* ŏp'), *n* [Incorrectly formed for *ophthalmologist*, Fr *ophthalmologiste* and *ophthalmologue* See *infra*] One versed in ophthalmology, an ophthalmologist

Oph'thal mo tŏl'o gy (ŏf'-, *or* ŏp'), *n* [Incorrectly formed for *ophthalmology*, Fr *ophthalmologie*, from Gr ὀφθαλμός, eye, and λόγος, discourse] The science of ophthalmia, or a treatise on it, ophthalmology

Oph'thal-my (ŏf'thal mȳ, *or* ŏp'thal mȳ), *n* [Gr ὀφθαλμία, from ὀφθαλμός, the eye, from the root ὀπ-, to see, future ὄψομαι, inf aorist ὀφθῆναι, p aorist ὀφθείς, Fr *ophthalmie*, Sp & It *oftalmia*] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye, or of the eyeball [Written also *ophthalmia*]

Ŏ'pi ate, *n* [N Lat *opiatum*, from Lat *opium* Fr. *opiat*, Sp *opiado*, It *oppiato* See OPIUM]

1 Originally, a medicine of a thicker consistence than syrup, prepared with opium *Parr*

2 Any medicine that contains opium, and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose, a narcotic

3 That which induces rest or inaction, that which quiets uneasiness

They chose atheism as an *opiate* *Locke*

Ŏ'pi ate, *a* [It *oppiato*, Sp *opiado* See OPIUM]

1 Inducing sleep, soporiferous, somniferous, narcotic.

2. Hence, causing rest or inaction

Ŏ'pi āte, *v. t* To subject to the influence of an opiate, to put to sleep [*Rare.*]

Ŏ'pi ā'ted, *a* Mixed with opiates, under the influence of opiates.

O-pif'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat *opifer*, from *ops, opis*, help, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *opifere*] Bringing help

Ŏp'i fice, *n* [Lat *opificium*, from *opifex*. See *infra*] Workmanship [*Obs.*]

O pif'i-cer, *n* [Lat *opifex, opificis*, from *opus, operis*, work, and *facere*, to do or make] One who performs any work [*Obs.*] *Bentley*

O pin'a ble, *a* [Lat *opinabilis*, Sp *opinable*, It *opinabile*. See OPINE] Capable of being opined or thought. [*Obs.*]

Ŏp'i-nā'tion, *n* [Lat. *opinatio*, O Fr *opination* See OPINE] Act of thinking, opinion [*Obs.*]

O-pin'a-tive, *a* [It. & Sp. *opinativo*] Obstinate in holding opinions, opinionated [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

O-pin'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In an opinative manner, conceitedly. [*Obs.*] *More*

Ŏp'i nā'tor, *n.* [Lat, It *opinatore*, O Sp *opinador*, Fr *opinateur*] One fond of his own opinions, one who holds an opinion [*Obs.*] *Glanville*

O-pine', *v. i* [*imp & p p* OPINED, *p pr & vb n* OPINING.] [Fr *opiner*, Pr, Sp, & It *opinar*, It *opinare*, Lat *opinari*] To think, to suppose [*Obs or colloq.*] *South*

O pine', *v. t* To think of or about, to suppose

O pin'er, *n* One who thinks or holds an opinion, one who supposes [*Obs.*] *Sp Taylor*

Ŏ'pin iăs'tre, } *a* [O Fr *opiniastre*, N Fr
Ŏ'pin iăs'trous, } *opiniâtre*, Lat as if *opiniastr*,
Ŏ'pin-iā'tre, from *opinio*, opinion] Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or still in adhering to it [*Obs.*] *Raleigh*

O pin'iāte (-yāt), *v. t* To maintain, as one's opinion, with obstinacy [*Obs.*] *Barrow*

O pin'iā ted, *a* Unduly attached to one's own opinions [*Obs.*]

Ŏ'pin iā'ter, *a* [See OPINIATRE] Still in opinion, obstinate [*Obs.*]

O-pin'ia tive (o pin'ya tiv), *a* 1 Very stiff in adherence to one's individual or preconceived opinion *Sandys*

2 Founded on mere opinion, imagined fanciful, fantastic "*Opinative* uncertainty" *Glanville*

O pin'ia-tive-ly, *adv* In an opinative manner, conceitedly

O pin'ia-tive ness, *n* The state of being opinative *Ash'eigh*

Ŏ'pin iā'tor, } *n* One who opinionates [*Obs.*]
Ŏ'pin iā'tre, }
Ŏ'pin iā'tre, *a* [Fr *opiniâtre*. See OPINIATRE] Opinionated, opinionative [*Obs.*]

O pin'i-ŏn, *n* (*Her.*) An imaginary animal borne as a charge, having wings like a griffin, and a short tail like that of a camel, — sometimes represented without wings

O pin'ion (o-pin'yun), *n* [Lat *opinio*, Fr & Sp *opinion*, Pr *opinio*, It *opinione, oppinione*. See OPINE]

1 That which is opined, a mental conviction of the truth of some statement founded on a low degree of probable evidence, belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge settled judgment in regard to any point of knowledge or action

Opinion is when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting *Bale*

2 The judgment or sentiments which the mind forms of persons or their qualities estimation, especially, favorable judgment good esteem "I have bought golden *opinion*" *Shak*

Friendship gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend *South*

However, I have no *opinion* of those things *Locke*

3 Honor, reputation, fame [*Obs.*]

This gained Agricola much *opinion* who at his very entrance, had made such progress into laborious enterprises *Milton*

4 Obstinacy in holding to one's belief or impressions opinionativeness [*Obs.*]

5 Sentence judgment, censure [*Rare.*]

6 (*Law.*) The formal decision of a judge in matters, counselor or other party officially called upon to consider and decide upon a difficulty or dispute

To hold opinion with to agree with [*Obs.*] "Thou almost makest me waver in my faith, to *hold opinion with* Pythagoras" *Shak*

Syn. — Sentiment notion, persuasion idea, view estimation See SENTIMENT

O pin'ion, *v. t* To think to opine [*Obs.*] *Browne*

O pin'ion ate, } *a* Still in opinion firmly or
O pin'ion ā'ted, } unduly adhering to one's own opinion, obstinate in opinion

Albert Lee bade the active, but *opinionated* man good-morrow *Sir Scott*

O pin'ion ate ly, *adv* Obstinately, conceitedly

O pin'ion a-tist, *n* An opinionated person [*Obs.*]

O pin'ion a tive, *a* Unduly attached to one's own opinions fond of preconceived notions The *opinionative* Pharisees' *Milton*

O pin'ion a tive ly, *adv* With undue fondness for one's own opinions, stubbornly

O pin'ion a tive-ness, *n* Excessive attachment to one's own opinions, obstinacy in opinion

O-pin'ion ā'tor, *n* One who is inclined to adopt an opinion without sufficient knowledge an opinionative person [*Obs.*] "If any should think that he can make this out by bare reason, as possibly some *opinionators* may" *South*

O pin'ion ā'tre ty, } *n* [From *opinatre*, q v
O pin'ia-try, } O Fr *opiniastrie*, N Fr *opiniâtreté*] Unreasonable attachment to one's own notions, obstinacy in opinions [*Obs.*] *Bramhall*

O pin'ioned, *a* Attached to particular opinions, conceited, opinionated

So thought Uzziah when he went into the temple, but was thrust out with a leprosy for his *opinioned* zeal when he thought judicious *Milton*

O-pin'ion ist, *n* [Fr *opiniuste*, from Lat *opinio*, Fr *opinion*, opinion] One fond of his own notions, or one unduly attached to his own opinions

O pip'a-roŭs, *a.* [Lat *opiparus*, from *ops, opis*, power, riches, and *parare*, to prepare, provide, It & Sp *opiparo*] Sumptuous [*Obs.*]

O-pip'a roŭs-ly, *adv* Sumptuously. [*Obs.*]

O-pis'tho-cœ'li-an (-sē'li an), *a* [Gr ὀπισθε, behind, and κοῖλος, hollow] (*Osteology*) Having the hinder surface concave, as in the vertebræ of some saurians *R Owen.*

O pis'tho dōme, *n* [Gr ὀπισθόδομος, from ὀπισθε, behind, and δόμος, house, Lat *opisthodomus*, Fr *opisthodome*] (*Arch.*) A building in the rear of another, especially, in ancient Greece, a building in the rear of a temple, often used to contain its treasures

Ŏp'is thŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr ὀπισθε, behind, and γράφειν, to write] A writing upon the back of any thing; especially, the act of writing upon the back of a leaf or sheet which is already written upon on one side [*Rare.*] *Scudamore.*

O pit'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *opitulatio*, from *opitulari*, to bring help from *ops, opis*, help, and *tulere*, whence *tuli* perfect of *ferre*, to bring, Sp. *opitulacion*] The act of helping or aiding, help [*Obs.*]

Ŏ'pi ŭm, *n* [Lat *opium*, Gr ὄπιον, poppy juice, diminutive of ὀπός, vegetable juice, Fr *opium*, Pr *opion*, Sp & It *opio*, It *oppio*] The inspissated juice of the *Papaver somniferum*, or white poppy.

☞ *Opium* is first obtained flow from incisions made in the capsules of the plant and the best flows from the first incision It is imported into Europe and America chiefly from the Levant in cakes or masses weighing from eight ounces to a pound It is heavy, of a dense texture, of a brownish yellow color, not perfectly dry and easily receiving an impression from the finger It has a faint smell and its taste is bitter and acrid It is of great use as a medicine *Brande Ure*

Ŏ'ple-tree *n* [Lat *opulus*, a kind of maple tree, It *oppio*] The witch hazel [*Obs.*] *Tomsworth*

Ŏ'po-bal'sam *n* [Gr ὀποβάλσαμον, from ὀπος, vegetable juice, and βάλσαμον, balsam, Lat & Fr *opobalsamum*, It & Sp *opobalsamo*] A resinous juice, called also *balm of Mecca*, and *balsam or balm of Gilead*, of a yellowish or greenish yellow color, warm, bitterish aromatic taste, and an odorous, fragrant smell It is held in esteem as a medicine, and is an odoriferous unguent and cosmetic It is produced by two shrubs or trees, the *Balsamodendron Gileadense*, or *Amyris opobalsamum*, and *A Gileadensis* of Linnæus

Ŏ'po dĕl'dōc, *n* [So called by Paracelsus, who liked to coin arbitrary and unmeaning names The first syllable is perhaps, the Gr ὀπός, vegetable juice]

1 A kind of plaster said to have been invented by Mindererus, used for external injuries [*Obs.*]

2 A saponaceous camphorated liniment a solution of soap in alcohol with the addition of camphor and essential oils

O pŏp'a năx, *n* [Gr ὀποπανάξ, from ὀπός, vegetable juice, and πανάξ, πάναξος, a kind of plant, literally all healing, from πᾶς, πᾶ, all, and ἀκέσασθαι, to heal, Lat & Fr *opopanax*] An inspissated juice of a tolerably firm texture, brought in loose granules, or sometimes in larger masses, of a reddish yellow color, with specks of white It has a strong smell and an acrid taste It is obtained from the root of an umbelliferous plant (the *Pastinaca opopanax*, or *Opopanax chironium*) and is brought from Turkey and the East Indies It was formerly used in medicine as an emmenagogue *Ing Cyc Dunglison*

O pŏr'o cĕ, *n* [Lat from Gr ὀπωρικός, ὀπωρική, made of fruits, from ὀπώρα, autumnal fruits] (*Med.*) A medicine composed of autumnal fruits, especially quinces pomegranates &c, and wine, — formerly employed as a remedy in dysentery, diseases of the stomach and the like *Dunglison*

O pŏs'sum *n* [Originally *apasum*, in the language of the Indians of Virginia] (*Zool.*) An animal of several species of marsupial quadrupeds of the genus *Didelphys* The common species of the United States the *D Virginiana* Another pretty common in Texas and California is *D Californica*, and other species are found in South America

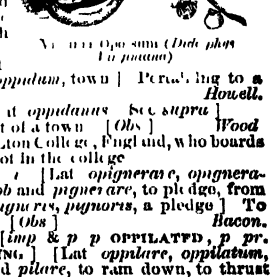

Virginian Opossum (*Didelphys Virginiana*)

Ŏp'pi dan, *a* [Lat *oppidanus*, from *oppidum*, town] Pertaining to a town. *Howell.*

Ŏp'pi dan, *n* [Lat *oppidanus* See *supra*]

1 An inhabitant of a town [*Obs.*] *Wood*

2 A student of Eton College, England, who boards in the town, and not in the college

Op pĭg'ner āte, *v. t* [Lat *oppignerare, oppignera-tum*, from prefix *ob* and *pignerare*, to pledge, from *pignus*, genitive *pignoris, pignoris*, a pledge] To pledge to pawn [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Ŏp'pi lāte, *v. t* [*imp & p p* OPPILATED, *p pr. & vb n* OPPILATING.] [Lat *oppilare, oppilatum*, from prefix *ob* and *pilare*, to ram down, to thrust home, It *oppilare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *opilar*, Fr. *opiller*] To crowd together, to fill with obstructions [*Obs.*]

Ŏp'pi-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat *oppilatio*, It. *oppilazione*, Sp *oplacion*, Pr *oplacio*, Fr *oplation*] The act of filling or crowding together, a stopping by redundant matter, obstructions, particularly in the lower intestines "Gouts and dropsies, catarrhs and *oppilations*" *Jer Taylor.*

Ŏp'pi-lā'tive, *a* [It *oppilativo*, Sp & Pg *oplativo*, Pr *oplatiu*, Fr *oplatif*. See *supra*] Obstructive [*Obs*] *Sherwood.*

Op-plēte', } *a* [Lat *oppletus*, p p of *opplere*, to
Op-plēt'ed, } fill up, from prefix *ob* and *plere*, to fill, *plenus*, full] Filled, crowded [*Obs*]

Op plē'tion, *n* The act of filling up, or the state of being filled [*Obs*]

Op pōne', *v t* [Lat *opponere*, from prefix *ob* and *ponere*, to set, put, place, Pr *opponer*, Sp. *oponer*, It *opporre*] To oppose [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Op-pō'nen cy, *n* [See *infra*] The act of opposing, or of opening an academical disputation, the proposition of objections to a thesis, an exercise for a degree *Todd*

Op-pō'nent, *a* [Lat *opponens*, p pr of *opponere*, to set or place against, to oppose, It *opponente*, Sp. *oponente* See OPPONE]

1 Inclined to oppose, adverse, opposing, antagonistic

2 Situated in front, opposite

Op pō'nent, *n* 1 One who opposes, or opposes, an adversary, an antagonist, a foe

2 Especially, one who opposes in a disputation, argument, or other verbal controversy

3 (*Academic Usage*) One who attacks some thesis or proposition, in distinction from the *respondent*, or *defendant*, who maintains it

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long-practiced moderator! *More*

Syn —Adversary, antagonist, opposer See ADVERSARY

Ŏp'por tūne' (-tūn), *a* [Lat *opportunus*, literally at or before the port, from prefix *ob* and *portus*, the port, harbor, It *opportuno*, Sp *oportuno*, Fr & Pr *opportun*] Present at a proper time occurring or furnished at a needed or suitable occasion, seasonable, timely, fit, becoming

This is most *opportune* to our need *Shak*

Perhaps in view
Of those bright confines, whence with neighboring arms,
And *opportune* excursion, we may chance
Re-enter heaven *Milton*

Ŏp'por-tūne', *v t* To be fit or suitable for, to suit [*Obs*]

Ŏp'por-tūne'ly, *adv* In an opportune manner, seasonably

Ŏp'por-tūne'ness (109), *n* The quality or condition of being opportune or timely

Op'por tū'ni ty, *n* [Lat *opportunitas*, It *opportunita*, Sp *oportunidad*, Pr *oportunitat*, Fr *opportunité* See *supra*]

1 Fit or convenient time a time favorable for the purpose, suitable time combined with other favorable circumstances

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds *Bacon*

I had an *opportunity* to see the cloud descend *Browne*

Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good *Atterbury*

2 Fitness convenience [*Obs*] "Hull, a town of great strength and *opportunity* both to sea and land affairs" *Milton*

3 Importunity, earnestness [*Obs*]

He that creates us and daily feeds us he that entreats us to be happy, with an *opportunity* so passionate, as if not we but himself were to receive the favor *Jer Taylor*

4 Occurrence, occasion [*Obs*] "The *opportunity* of temptations" *Bp Taylor.*

Syn —Occasion, convenience, occurrence —OPPORTUNITY, OCCASION An *occasion* is that which falls in our way, or presents itself in the course of events, an *opportunity* is a convenience or fitness of time, place, &c, for the doing of a thing Hence, *opportunities* often spring out of *occasions* We may have *occasion* to meet a person frequently without getting an *opportunity* to converse with him (as we desire) on a given subject We act as the *occasion* may require, we embrace or improve an *opportunity*

How all *occasions* do inform against me,
And spur my dull revenge! *Shak*

Farewell; I will omit no *opportunity*
That may convey my greetings, love, to thee *Shak*

Op pōs'a ble, *a.* 1 Capable of being opposed or resisted

2 Admitting of being opposed to something else, in position or action

Op pōz'al, *n* Opposition [*Obs*] *Herbert*

Op pōze', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OPPOSED, *p pr* & *vb n* OPPOSING] [Fr *opposer*, from Lat *opponere*, *oppositum* See OPPONE]

1 To place in front of, to set opposite,

Her Grace sat down
In a rich chair of state *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people *Shak*

2 To put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect, to set against, —with a direct or indirect object

I may, without presumption, *oppose* my single opinion to his *Locke*

3 To resist, either by physical means, by arguments, or other means, to act against; —with a direct object

4 To compete with, to strive against, as, to *oppose* a rival for a prize.

5 To check, to resist effectually, as, the army was not able to *oppose* the progress of the enemy

I am too weak to *oppose* your cunning *Shak*

Syn.— To combat, withstand, contradict, deny, oppugn, contravene, check, obstruct

Op pōze', *v i* 1 To act adversely, —with *against*, as, a servant *opposed* against the act [*Rare*] *Shak*

2 To make objection or opposition in controversy

Op pōze'less, *a* Not to be opposed or checked, irresistible [*Obs*] *Shak*

Op pōz'er, *n* One who opposes, an opponent in party, in principle, in controversy, or argument, an antagonist, an adversary

Ŏp'po site (-zĭt), *a* [Lat *oppositus*, p p of *opponere*, Fr *opposite*, It *opposito*, *opposto*, O Sp *opposito*, N Sp *opuesto* See *supra*]

1 Placed over against, standing or situated in front, facing —often with *to*, as, a house *opposite* to the Exchange

As I bent down to look just *opposite*
A shape within the watery gleam appeared *Milton*

2 Contrasted with, exclusive of, hostile, adverse, —usually with *to*, applied to effects or tendencies, to signification, feeling, and the like "Novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure *opposite* to that designed in an epic poem" *Dryden*

3 Mutually antagonistic, inconsistent, contrary, repugnant, diverse

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite*, significations *Locke*

4 (*Bot*) Opposed in position, —said of similar parts or organs, so arranged in pairs, that one of them is immediately on the reverse side of some interposed body, or of the axis about which they are disposed, as compared with another *Henslow*

Opposite Leaves

Ŏp'po site (-zĭt), *n* 1 One who opposes, an opponent, an adversary, an enemy, an antagonist, a competitor

Who were the *opposites* of this day's strife *Shak*

2 That which is opposed or contrary

The virtuous mar meets with more *opposites* and opponents than any other *Taylor*

Ŏp'po-site-ly (ŏp'po-zĭt-lĭ), *adv* 1 In a situation to face each other, in front

2 Adversely, against each other

Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow *May*

Ŏp'po-site-ness, *n.* The state of being opposite or contrary

Op pŏz'i ti-fō'li ŭs, *a* [Lat *oppositus* and *folius* Fr *oppositifolie* See OPPOSITE and FOLIOUS] (*Bot*) Opposite to the leaf, as, an *oppositifolious* pedunele

Ŏp'po-zĭ'tion (ŏp'po zĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *oppositio* Fr *opposition*, Pr *oppozitio*, Sp *oposicion*, It *opposizione* See OPPOSE]

1 The state of being opposed, or placed over against, situation so as to front something else, a standing over against repugnance, contrariety, as, the *opposition* of two mountains or buildings

2 The act of opposing, attempt to check, restrain, or defeat resistance "The counterpoise of so great *opposition*" *Shak*

Virtue which breaks through all *opposition*
And all temptation *Milton*

3 That which opposes, an obstacle, as, a river will find its way to the sea in spite of every *opposition*

4 The collective body of opposers, in England, the party in Parliament which opposes the ministry, in America, the party that opposes the existing administration

5 (*Astron*) The situation of a heavenly body with respect to another when in the part of the heavens directly opposite to it, especially, the position of a planet or satellite when its longitude differs from that of the sun 180°, —signified by the symbol ☍, as, ☽ ☍ ☉, opposition of Jupiter to the sun

Ŏp'po-zĭ'tion ĭst, *n* One who belongs to an opposing party, usually to the party opposed to the government

Op pŏz'i-tĭve, *a* [Fr *oppositif* See OPPOSE and OPPONE] Capable of being put in opposition

Op prĕss', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OPPRESSED (-prĕst'), *p pr* & *vb n* OPPRESSING] [Lat *opprimere*, *oppressum*, from prefix *ob* and *premere*, to press, It *opprimere*, *oppressare*, Sp. *oprimir*, *opresar*, Pr *opprimer*, Fr *opprimer*, *oppresser*]

1 To press down, to press severely, cruelly, or unjustly, to burden or constrain, to overburden, to overpower.

For thee, *oppressed* king, am I cast down. *Shak*

Behold the kings of the earth! how they *oppress*
Thy chosen! *Milton*

2 To sit or lie heavy upon; as, excess of food *oppresses* the stomach.

Op-prĕs'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *oppressio*, Fr. *oppression*, Pr *oppressio*, Sp. *opresion*, It. *oppressione*. See *supra*]

1. The act of oppressing, the imposition of unreasonable burdens, sufferings, labors, or sacrifices; cruelty, severity

2 The state of being oppressed or overburdened; misery

3 That which oppresses, hardship, injustice; cruelty, severity *Addison.*

4 A sense of heaviness, weight, or obstruction in the body or mind, depression, dullness, lassitude.

There gentle Sleep
First found me, and with soft *oppression* seized
My drowsed sense *Milton.*

Op prĕss'ive, *a* [It *oppressivo*, Sp *opresivo*, Fr. *oppressif* See OPPRESS]

1 Unreasonably burdensome, unjustly severe; as, *oppressive* taxes, *oppressive* exactions of service

2 Proceeding from a design to oppress, tyrannical, as, *oppressive* authority or commands.

3 Heavy, overpowering, overwhelming, as, *oppressive* grief or woe

Op-prĕs'sive ly, *adv* In a manner to oppress; with unreasonable severity

Op prĕss'ive-ness, *n.* The quality of being oppressive

Op prĕss'or, *n.* [Lat, It *oppressore*, Sp *opresor*, Fr *oppresseur*. See OPPRESS] One who oppresses, one who imposes unjust burdens on others, one who harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity

Power, when employed to relieve the oppressed and to punish the *oppressor*, becomes a great blessing *Swift*

Op-prĕss'ure (-prĕsh'ur), *n* Oppression [*Obs*]

Op prō'bri ous, *a* [Lat *opprobriosus*, from *opprobrium*, q v, It *obbrobrioso*, Sp. *oprobioso*, *opprobioso*]

1 Expressive of opprobrium, reproachful and contemptuous, scurrilous, as, *opprobrious* language, *opprobrious* words or terms

2 Blasted with infamy, despised, rendered hateful, as, in *opprobrious* name. "This dark, *opprobrious* den of shame" *Milton.*

Op prō'bri-ous ly, *adv* In an opprobrious manner, scurrilously

Op prō'bri ous ness, *n* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt, scurrility

Op-prō'bri ŭm, *n* [Lat, from prefix *ob* and *probrum*, reproach, disgrace, It *obbrobrio*, *obbrobio*, Sp *oprobrio*, *oprobio*, Fr *opprobre*] Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain

Being both dramatic author and dramatic performer, he found himself heir to a twofold *opprobrium*, and at an era of English society when the weight of that *opprobrium* was heaviest *De Quincey.*

Op prō'bry, *n* Opprobrium [*Obs*]

Op pūgn' (op-pūn'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OPPUGNED, *p pr* & *vb n* OPPUGNING] [O Fr *oppugner*, Sp *opugnar*, It & Lat *oppugnare*, fr Lat *ob* and *pugnare*, to fight, *pugna*, a fight fist to fist, man to man, from *pugnus*, fist] To fight against, whether in attack, resistance, or simple opposition, to attack, to oppose, to resist

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of Parliament *Clarendon*

Op pūgn'an-cy, *n* [See *infra*] The act of oppugning, opposition, resistance *Shak*

Op pūgn'ant, *n* One who oppugns, an opponent [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Op-pūgn'nant, *a* [Lat *oppugnans*, p pr of *oppugnare* See OPPUGN] Tending to awaken hostility, hostile, opposing "The *oppugnant* forces of two or more powers which have a natural fitness to counteract each other" *I. Taylor*

Ŏp'pug-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *oppugnatio*, O Fr *oppugnation*, Sp *opugnacion*, It *oppugnazione* See OPPUGN] Opposition, resistance [*R*] *Bp Hall*

Op pūgn'er (op-pūn'er), *n* One who opposes or attacks, that which opposes

Op-sĭm'a-thy, *n* [Fr *opsimathie*, Gr ὀψιμαθία, ὀψιμαθεια, from ὀψέ, late, and μανθανειν, to learn] Late education, education late in life. [*Obs and rare*] *Hales.*

Ŏp'si-ŏm'e-ter, *n* [Fr *opsiomètre*, from Gr. ὄψις, sight, from the root ὀρ, future ὀψομαι, to see, and μετρον, measure] An instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and from that to determine the focal length of a lens necessary to correct imperfect sight *Brande.*

Ŏp'so-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat *opsonatio*, *obsonatio*, from *obsonare*, *obsonari*, to buy provisions, to cater, fr. *obsonium*, Gr ὀψωνιον, provisions, victuals] A catering, a buying of provisions [*Obs*]

Ŏp'ta ble, *a* [Lat *optabilis*. See *infra*] Desirable [*Obs*]

Ŏp'tāte, *v t* [Lat *optare*, *optatum*. Fr. *opter*, O. It *ottare*] To choose, to wish for, to desire [*Obs*] *Cotgrave.*

Op tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *optatio*, O Fr *optation*.] The act of optating, the expression of a wish. [*Obs*] "Regulating determined realities unto their private *optations.*" *Browne.*

Op'ta-tive, *a.* [Lat *optativus*, Fr *optatif.*] Expressing desire or wish.

Optative mode (*Gram*), that form of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed

Op'ta-tive, *n.* [Fr. *optatif*, Pr *optatiu*, Sp & Pg *optativo*, It. *ottativo*, Lat. *modus optativus.* See *supra.*]

1. Something to be desired [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

2. (*Gram.*) A mode of the verb expressing desire

Op'ta-tive-ly, *adv* In an optative manner, with the expression of desire.

God blesseth man imperatively, and man blesseth God *optatively* *Bp Hall*

Op'tic, *n.* An organ of sight, an eye

The difference is as great between
The *optics* seeing as the objects seen *Pope*

Op'tic, } *a* [Fr *optique*, Pr *optic*, Sp & Pg
Op'tic-al, } *optico*, It *ottico*, Gr. *οπτικος*, from the root *οπ*, future *οψομαι*, to see]

1. Relating or pertaining to vision or sight

The moon whose orb,
Through *optic* glass, the Tuscan artist views *Milton*

2 Relating or pertaining to the organ of sight, as, the *optic* nerve

3 Relating to the science of optics, as, *optical* works

Optic angle, the angle included between the two lines drawn from the two extreme points of an object to the center of the pupil of the eye, the visual angle, — sometimes, also, employed as equivalent to *binocular parallax*, — called also *visual angle* *Hutton* — *Optic axis* (*a*) A line drawn through the center of the eye perpendicular to its anterior and posterior surfaces (*b*) The line in a double refracting crystal, in the direction of which no double refraction occurs — *Optical square*, a surveyor's instrument for laying out perpendicular lines *Simmonds*

Op'tic-al-ly, *adv* By optics or sight

Op-ti'cian (op-tish'an), *n* [Fr *opticien* See *supra*]

1 One who is skilled in relation to vision, or the science of optics [*Rare*]

2 One who makes or sells optical glasses and instruments

Op'tics, *n sing.* [Fr *optique*, Lat *optice*, Gr *οπτικη* (sc *Θεωρια*) See Optic] That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light, the laws of its modification by opaque and transparent bodies, and the phenomena of vision [See Note under Mathematics]

Op'ti-graph, *n* [For *optic-ograph*, Fr *optic-ographe*, from Gr *οπτικος*, belonging to seeing or sight, and *γραφειν*, to write See Optic] A telescope with a diagonal eye piece, suspended vertically in gimbals by the object end beneath a fixed diagonal plane mirror, for delineating landscapes, &c , by so moving it that a dot in the center of the field is made to pass over the outlines of an object, while a pencil at the eye end leaves the delineation on paper

Op'ti-ma-cy, *n* [Fr *optimatie* See *infra*] The body of nobles, the nobility [*Rare*] *Howell*

Op'ti-mate, *a* Pertaining or belonging to the nobility, noble [*Rare*]

Op'ti-mate, *n* [Lat *optimas*, *optimatis*, pl *optimates*, the adherents of the best men, the aristocrats, grandees, from *optimus*, the best] A nobleman, a chief man in a state or city

No *optimate*,
Of all the Greeks, had the charge to ope
And shut the stratagem but I *Chapman*

Op'ti-ma'tes, *n pl* [See *supra*] The nobility or aristocracy of ancient Rome, as opposed to the *populares*

Op'ti-mē, *n* [Lat *optimus*, the best] One of those who stand in the second rank of honors, immediately after the wranglers, in the University of Cambridge, England They are divided into senior and junior optimes

Op'ti-mism, *n* [Fr. *optimisme*, Sp *optimismo*, It *ottimismo*, from Lat *optimus*, the best] The opinion or doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best, or the ordering of things in the universe so as to produce the highest good "The true and amiable philosophy of *optimism*" *Walsh*

A system of strict *optimism* may be the real system in both cases *Paley*

Op'ti-mist, *n* [Fr *optimiste*, Sp *optimista*, It *ottimista.* See *supra*] One who holds the opinion that all events are ordered for the best

Op-tim'i-ty, *n* [Lat *optimitas*, from *optimus*, the best, Fr *optimité*] The state of being best

Op'tion (op'shun), *n* [Lat *optio*, from *optare*, to choose, to wish, Fr *option*, Pr *optio*, Sp *opcion*]

1. The power of choosing, the right of choice or election.

There is an *option* left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation *Washington*

2. The exercise of the power of choice, election, preference.

Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile *Bacon*

3. The power of wishing, wish

4 (*Stock Exchange*) A stipulated privilege, to a party in a time contract, of demanding its fulfillment on any day within the specified limit.

5. (*Eng. Eccl. Usage.*) The liberty which an archbishop has to confer on his chaplain, or whom else he pleases, any one dignity or benefice in the gift of every bishop consecrated or confirmed by him. *Hook*

Syn. — Choice, preference, selection — Option, Choice *Option* is liberty to choose, and has respect to freedom from external constraint in the act of choosing; *choice* is an act of the will itself We leave a thing to a man's *option*, and he makes his *choice* "While they talk we must make our *choice*, they or the Jacobins We have no other *option*" *Burke*

Op'tion-al (op'shun-al), *a* [See *supra*]

1 Left to one's wish or choice, depending on choice or preference, as, it is *optional* with you to go or stay

It to the former the movement was not *optional*, it was the same that the latter chose when it was *optional* *Palfrey*

2 Involving an option, or power of choice, leaving something to choice

Original writs are either *optional* or peremptory *Blackstone*

Op'tion-al-ly, *adv* In an optional manner, with the privilege of choice

Op-tom'e-ter, *n* [For *optic-ometer*, Fr *opticometre*, from Gr *οπτικος* and *μετρον*, measure See Optigraph] An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision of different persons, chiefly with a view to the selection of spectacles and eye glasses

Op'u-lence, *n* [Lat *opulentia*, Fr *opulence*, Pr & Sp *opulencia*, It *opulenza* See *infra*] Wealth, riches, affluence *Swift*

Op'u-len-cy, *n* The same as Opulence [*Rare*]

The infinite flatteries that follow
Youth and *opulency* *Shak*

Op'u-lent, *a* [Lat *opulens* and *opulentus*, from *ops*, *opes*, power, wealth, riches, Fr *opulent*, Sp *opulento*, It *opulento*, *opulente*] Having a large estate or property wealthy, rich, affluent

Op'u-lent-ly, *adv* In an opulent manner, richly

O-pun'ti-ā (o pun'shi-ā), *n* (*Bot*) A genus of cactaceous plants, the prickly pear, or Indian fig

O'pus, *n*, *pl.* **Op'e-ra** [Lat]

1 Work

2 (*Mus*) A musical composition

☞ Each composition is called an *opus*, and they are numbered in the order of their issue It is often abbreviated to *op*

Opus operatum [Lat , the thing done] (*Theol*) the mere outward administration of a sacrament of rite when regarded as of itself productive of spiritual effects without respect to the fitness or character of the recipient

O-pus'cle (-sl), } *n* [Lat *opusculum*, diminutive
O-pus'cule, } of *opus*, work Fr *opuscule*, Sp *opusculo*, It *opuscolo*, *opuscolo*] A small work

O'pus'cu-lum, *n* [Lat , diminutive of *opus*, work] A small work, an opuscule *Smart*

Or A termination of Latin nouns, denoting an agent, as in *actor*, *creditor* It is annexed to many words of English origin as in *lessor* In general, *or* is annexed to words of Latin, and *er* to those of English, origin See Er

Or, *conj* [Contracted from A S *adher*, *ādher*, for *ǣdher*, *āwdher*, *ahwādher* one of two, either, other O Eng *outher*, *other*, *ather*, *aythere*, &c , "Tell us by what auctorith thou doest these thynges *Other* who is he that gave the thys auctorite?" *Tyndale's New Testament* O Frics *auder*, *oder*, L Ger *odder*, *or*, O H Ger *odar*, *odo*, N H Ger *oder*, L Ger *edder*, *er*, Icel *eδa*, *eδa*, A-S *edhdha*, *edha*, *odhdh*, O H Ger *edho*, *etho*, *eddo*, *edo*, *edh*, *ed*, Goth *aththau*, O Sax *eththō*, *ettha*, O Frics *efther*, *eftha*, *oft*, *oft*, O D *oft*, N D *of*, O H Ger *alda*, *alde*, *olde*, Icel *ella*, Sw & Dan *eller*] A connective that marks an alternative; as, you may read *or* may write, — that is, you may do one of the things at your pleasure, but not both It corresponds to *either* You may ride *either* to London *or* to Windsor It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either, as, he may study law, *or* medicine, *or* divinity, *or* he may enter into trade

☞ *Or* sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case it expresses an alternative with the foregoing sentence "*Or* what man is there of you whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?" *Matt* vii 9 In poetry, *or* is sometimes used for *either*

For thy vast bounties are so numberless,
That them *or* to conceal or else to tell
Is equally impossible *Cowley*

He stands not still, but *or* decays or grows
Into a boundless blessing *Lyon*

Or is often used to express an alternative of terms definitions, or explanations of the same thing in different words, as, a certain figure is a square, *or* a figure under four equal sides and angles

Or, *adv* [A S *ær*, ere, before See Ere] Ere, before, sooner than [*Obs*]

He was of Lindesay, als I *ore* told *R Brunne*

But nathless while I have time and space,
Or that I forther in this tale pace *Chaucer*

Or ever, sooner than ever, before ever "A was set up from everlasting, from the beginning, *or ever* the earth was" *Prov* viii 23

Or, *n.* [Fr , Lat. *aurum*, gold] (*Her.*) The yellow or gold color represented on an escutcheon by small dots.

Ōr'ā, *n* [See Ore] A money of account among the Anglo Saxons, valued, in the Doomsday Book, at twenty pence sterling

Or'ach } (ōr'ak), *n.* [See Arrach] (*Bot*) A
Or'ache } plant of the genus *Atriplex*, sometimes used as a substitute for spinage. [Written also *orrach*]

Or'a-cle (ōr'a-kl), *n* [Fr *oracle*, It *oracolo*, Sp *oraculo*, Lat *oraculum*, from *orare*, to speak, utter, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth]

1 The answer of a god, or some person reputed to be a god, among the heathen, to an inquiry made respecting some affair of importance, usually respecting some future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle, hence, the deity who was supposed to give the answer, and also the place where it was given, as, the Delphic *oracle*.

The *oracles* are dumb.
No voice nor hideous hum
Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving *Milton.*

2 Hence, the communications, revelations, or messages delivered by God to prophets hence, also, the entire sacred Scriptures, — usually in the plural

Ye have need that one teach you again which be the first principles of the *oracles* of God *Heb* v 12

3 (*Jewish Antiq*) The sanctuary, or most holy place in the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant

And the *oracle* he prepared in the house within, to set there the ark of the covenant of the Lord 1 *Kings* vi 19

4 One who communicates a divine command, an angel, a prophet, hence, also, any person reputed uncommonly wise, whose decisions are not disputed, or whose opinions are of great authority

God hath now sent his living *oracle*
Into the world to teach his final will *Milton*

The country rectors thought him an *oracle* on points of learning *Macaulay*

5 A wise sentence or decision of great authority

Or'a-cle, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* Oracled, *p pr* & *vb n* Oracling] To utter oracles

O-rac'u-lar, *a* [From Lat *oraculum* See *supra*]

1 Pertaining to an oracle, uttering oracles, as, an *oracular* tongue

2 Resembling or partaking of, the nature of an oracle as, (*a*) Grave or venerable, like an oracle "*Oracular* shade" *Waller*

They have something venerable and *oracular* in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression *Pope*

(*b*) Having the authority of an oracle, positive, authoritative, magisterial (*c*) Obscure, ambiguous, like the oracles of pagan deities

O-rac'u-lar-ly, *adv* In the manner of an oracle, authoritatively, positively

O-rac'u-lar-ness, *n* The quality of being oracular, oraculousness

O-rac'u-lous-ly, *adv.* In an oraculous manner, oracularly [*Rare*]

O-rac'u-lous-ness, *n* The state of being oracular.

Or'al-son (ōr'al-zun), *n* [Fr *oraison*, Pr *oration*, *oraso*, *oratio*, Sp *oracion*, It *orazione*, Lat *oratio*, from *orare*, to speak, pray See Oracle, and cf Oration] Verbal supplication, or oral worship, prayer, orison [*Obs*] See Orison *Shak.*

Ō'ral, *a* [Fr & Sp *oral*, It *orale*, from Lat *os*, *oris*, the mouth] Pertaining to the mouth, uttered by the mouth or in words, spoken, not written, as, *oral* traditions *oral* testimony *oral* law

Ō'ral-ly, *adv* In an oral manner, by mouth, in words, without writing, as, traditions derived *orally* from ancestors

Or'ange (ōr'enj), *n* [Fr *orange*, It *arancia*, *arancio* L Lat *aranga*, *aurantia*, Venetian *naranca*, Sp *naranja*, Pg *laranja*, fr Ar & Per *nārandj* or *narang*, and then changed into N Lat *pomum aurantium*, i e , gold apple, because it resembles gold in color]

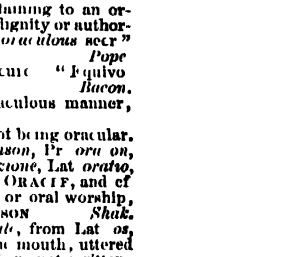

Orange

1 The fruit of a tree of the genus *Citrus* (*C aurantium*) It is usually round, and consists of a number of pulpy carpels, inclosed in a leathery rind, which is easily separable, and is yellow when ripe There are many varieties, as the red or Maltese orange, having a pulp stained with crimson, and formerly much valued, as it was supposed to be produced by a graft set in the pomegranate, the mandarin orange, in which the pulp is so entirely free from the rind, as to be easily shaken loose in the ripe fruit, and others.

2 The tree that produces oranges, — usually called *orange-tree*

Or'ange (ōr'enj), *a* Pertaining to an orange, of the color of an orange

Or'ange ād'e (ōr'enj-ād'), *n* [Fr , from *orange.*] A drink made of orange juice, corresponding to *lemonade*, orange sherbet

Orangeat (ŏr'an zhăt'), *n* [Fr., from *orange.*]
1 Orange peel covered with candy.
2 Orangeade.

Ŏr'ange-cŏl'ored (ŏr'enj-kŭl'urd), *a.* Having the color of an orange

Ŏr'ange-man (ŏr'em), *n pl* ŎRANGE MEN A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795, whose aim was to uphold Protestantism, and discourage Roman Catholicism It had lodges, office-bearers, a distinctive color, being *orange*, whence the name This organization was suppressed by act of Parliament in 1836 *Brande*

Ŏr'ange-nāĭsk, *n* A species of pear.

Ŏr'ange-plp'plin, *n* A kind of apple *Simmonds*

Ŏr'an ger y, *n* [Fr *orangerie*, from *orange* See *supra*] A place for raising oranges, a plantation of orange trees

☞ Pronounced *o-rainj' her-y* by Walker

Ŏr'ange-tąw'ny, *a* Of a color between yellow and brown

Ŏr'ange-tąw'ny, *n* A color between yellow and brown

Ŏr'ange-wife, *n* A woman who sells oranges

O-răng'-ou-tăng' (Synop, § 130), *n* [Malayan *orang utan*, i e, man of the woods, fr *orang*, man, and *utan*, a forest, wood, wild, savage] (*Zool*) A large monkey (the *Simia* [or *Pithecus*] *satyrus*), in many respects approaching man more closely than any other known monkey It is about five feet high, and covered with coarse hair of a brownish red or black color, and has a bare face and a beardless chin Its arms are very long, reaching to the ankles The animal is a native of Sumatra and Borneo

Orang outang (*Pithecus satyrus*)

☞ The name is often abbreviated to *orang*, and is also written *orang outan*, *orang-utan*, and *ourang-outang*

O-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *oratio*, fr *orare*, to speak, utter, pray, O Fr *oration*, N Fr *oraison*, Sp *oracion*, It *orazione* Cf ORATORY, ORISON] An elaborate discourse, delivered in public, treating an important subject in a dignified manner, especially, a discourse having reference to some occasion, as a funeral, an anniversary, a celebration or the like, a stately or dignified address a labored harangue, — distinguished from an argument or plea delivered in court, from a speech made off hand, from a sermon delivered at a religious service, from a lecture designed to convey knowledge, and the like

Syn. — Harangue, address speech See HARANGUE

O-rā'tion, *v i* To deliver an oration, to make a speech [*Obs and rare*] *Donne*

Ŏr'a tor, *n* [Lat, from *orare*, to speak, utter It *oratore*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *orador*, Fr *orateur* See *supra*]
1 A public speaker one who delivers an oration, especially, one who is distinguished for his skill as a public speaker, one who is eloquent, as, a great *orator*

I am no *orator*, as Brutus is *Shak*

Some *orator* renowned
In Athens or free Rome *Milton*

2 (*Law*) (*a*) (*Equity*) One who prays for relief, a petitioner (*b*) A plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery *Burrill*

3 (*Eng Universities*) An officer who is the voice of the university on all public occasions, who writes, reads, and records all letters of a public nature, presents with an appropriate address those on whom honorary degrees are conferred, and the like, — called also *public orator*

Ŏr'a-tō'ri al, *a* Belonging or pertaining to an orator or to oratory, oratorical

Ŏr'a-tō'ri-al ly, *adv* In an oratorial manner, oratorically

Ŏr'a tŏr'ic al, *a* [From Lat *oratorius*, belonging to an orator See *supra*] Pertaining to an orator or to oratory, rhetorical, becoming an orator, as, *oratorical* flourishes, an *oratorical* way

Ŏr'a-tŏr'ic al-ly, *adv* In a rhetorical manner

Ŏr'a-tō'ri-o, *n* [It, from Lat *oratorium*, belonging to praying, Fr *oratoire* See *supra*]
1 (*Mus*) A sacred composition consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c, the subject of which is generally taken from the Scriptures
2 A place of worship, an oratory

Ŏr'a-tō'ri oŭs, *a* Of, or pertaining to, an orator, oratorical [*Obs*]

What error is so rotten and putrid which some *oratorious* varnish hath not sought to cover over *Bp Taylor*

Ŏr'a tō'ri oŭs-ly, *adv* In an oratorious manner

The fathers often speak *oratoriously* *Selden*

Ŏr'a tor ize, *v i* To play the orator [*Obs.*]

Ŏr'a to ry, *n* [Fr *oratoire*, Pr *oratori*, Sp & It *oratoria*, *oratorio*, Lat *oratoria* (sc *ars*), the oratorical art, *oratorium* (sc. *templum*), a place of prayer, from *oratorius*, belonging to an orator, belonging to praying See *supra*]
1. The art of an orator; the art of public speaking in an eloquent or effective manner, the exercise of rhetorical skill in oral discourse; eloquence. "The *oratory* of Greece and Rome." *Milton.*

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory* *Shak*

2 A place of orisons, or prayer, especially, a chapel or small room set apart for private devotions

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good *oratory*, or place to pray in *Bp Taylor*

Seek in domestic *oratory* small
For prayer in stillness *Wordsworth*

Priests of the oratory (*Rom Cath Church*), a society of priests founded by St Philip of Neri, living in community without being bound by special vow

Ŏr'a tress, } *n.* [Lat *oratrix*, f of *orator* See
Ŏr'a trix, } ORATOR] A female orator

Ŏrb, *n* [Lat *orbis*, Fr, It, & Sp *orbe*]
1 A solid or hollow body of a round form, a globe, a sphere
2 Especially, one of the celestial spheres, a sun, planet, or star

Whether the prime *orb*,
Incredible how swift, had thither rolled *Milton*

3 The eye, as luminous and spherical [*Poet*]

A drop serene hath quenched their *orbs* *Milton*

4 A circle especially, a circle or nearly circular orbit, described by the revolution of a heavenly body, an orbit also, one of the azure transparent spheres conceived by the ancients to inclose one within another, and carrying the heavenly bodies.

The schoolmen were like astronomers which did figure eccentrics, and epicycles, and such engines of *orbs* *Bacon*

You seem to me as Diana in her *orb* *Shak*

In *orbs*
Of circuit inexpressible they stood,
Orb within *orb* *Milton*

5 Hence, a period of time marked off by the revolution of the heavenly body *Shak*

6 A revolving circular body, a wheel

The *orbs*
Of his fierce chariot rolled *Milton*

7 A globe surmounted by a cross, used as an emblem of power and sovereignty in the coronation of sovereigns — called also *globe*, and *ball*

8 (*Mil.*) A body of troops drawn up in a circle [*Obs*]

Syn Globe ball sphere See GLOBE

Ŏrb, *n* [Norm Fr *orbe*, Lat *orbus*, destitute, deprived] (*Arch*) A blank window or panel *Orf Gloss*

Ŏrb, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ORBED, *p pr* & *vb n* ORBING] To form into an orb to surround.

The wheels were *orbed* with gold *Milton*

Ŏrb, *v i* To become transformed like an orb [*Poet and rare*]

Or that the past will always win
A glory from its being far
And *orb* unto the perfect star
We saw not, when we moved therein *Tennyson*

Ŏr'bate, *a* [Lat *orbatus*, p p of *orbare*, to be reave of parents, children, or other dear persons, from *orbus*, bereaved of parents or children, Gr ὀρφος, ὀορφανός, It *orbato*] Bereaved, fatherless, childless [*Obs*]

Or bā'tion, *n* [Lat *orbatio*, from *orbare* See *supra*] The state of being orbate, or deprived of parents or children, privation in general, bereavement [*Obs*]

Ŏrbed (ŏrbd), *a* Having the form of an orb, round circular, orbicular

The *orbed* eyelids are let down *Beach*

Ŏrb'-fish, *n* See ORBIS

Ŏrb'ic, } *a* [Lat *orbicus*, from *orbis*, orb, q v]
Or bĭc'al, } Spherical, orbicular [*Rare*] *Bacon*

Or bĭ'cle (ŏrb'i-kl), *n* [Lat *orbiculus*, diminutive of *orbis*] A small orb [*Obs*]

Such watery *orbicles* young boys do blow
Out from their soapy shells *G Fletcher*

Or bĭc'u lar, *a* [Lat *orbicularis*, from *orbiculus*, diminutive of *orbis*, orb, Fr *orbiculaire*, Sp *orbicular*, It *orbicolare*]
1 Resembling or having the form of an orb, spherical, circular "*Orbicular* as the disk of a planet" *De Quincey*
2 (*Anat*) Having a spherical or circular form or arrangement, as, the *orbicular* bone, the *orbicular* muscles *Dunglison*

Or bĭc'u lar ly, *adv* Spherically

Or bĭc'u lar ness, *n* The state of being orbicular sphericity

Or bĭc'u late, *n* That which is orbicular, especially, a thing having a figure the vertical section of which is oval, and the horizontal section circular

Or bĭc'u late, } *a* [Lat *orbiculatus*, from *orbiculus*, orb, Fr *orbiculé* See *supra*] Made or
Or-bĭc'u lā'ted, } being in the form of an orb

Orbiculate or *orbicular leaf* (*Bot*), a leaf whose outline is nearly circular

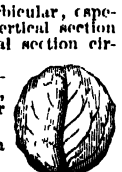

Orbiculate Leaf

Or bĭc'u-lā'tion, *n.* [See *supra*] The state of being made in the form of an orb, orbicularness. [*Obs*]

Or-bĭc'u-lŭs, *n.* [Lat, diminutive of *orbis*, sphere, disk] (*Bot*) (*a.*) A thick mass covering the ovarium of a flower, and adherent to the stamens. *Lindley.* (*b*) A round, flat organ, which contains the gills within the capsules of some fungi.

Ŏrb'is, *n.* [See ORB] (*Ichth*) A fish of a circular form (the *Chætodon orbis* of Gmelin), inhabiting the Indian seas It is covered with a firm, hard skin, full of small prickles, but is destitute of scales. It is unfit for food, — called also *orb-fish*

Ŏrb'it, *n* [Lat *orbita*, a track or rut made by a wheel, course, circuit, from *orbis*, a circle, It. & Sp *orbita*, Fr *orbite* See ORB]
1 (*Astron*) The path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution, as, the *orbit* of Jupiter or Mercury
2 A small orb [*Rare*] "Roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye" *Young.*
3 (*Anat*) The cavity in which the eye is situated.
4 (*Ornith*) The skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.

Ŏrb'it al, *a* Belonging or pertaining to an orbit. "*Orbital* revolution" *J D Forbes*

Ŏrb'it ar, *a* The same as ORBITAL [*Rare*]

Ŏr'bit a-ry, *a* Around the orbit, as, *orbitary* feathers

Or-bĭt'i-a ry, *a* Of, or pertaining to, an orbit, orbital [*Rare*]

Ŏrb'i-tūde, } *n.* [Lat *orbitudo*, and *orbitas*, from
Ŏr'bi-ty, } *orbus*. It *orbita*, O Sp *orbedad*, Fr *orbité* See ORBATE] Bereavement by loss of parents or children, orbation [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Ŏr'bi-ty, *a* [From *orb*] Resembling an orb, having the motion of an orb [*Obs*]

And *orby* hours
Had gone the round again through herbs and flowers *Chapman*

Ŏrc, *n* [Lat *orca*, allied to Gr ὄρυξ, It, Sp, & Fr *orca*, O Fr *orque*] (*Ichth*) A kind of fish, the grampus. See GRAMPUS [Written also *ork*]

Or-cā'di an, *a* [From *Orcades*, the former name of the islands] (*Geog*) Pertaining or belonging to the Orkney Islands

Ŏrch, *n* The same as ORC, q v

Ŏr'chal, *n* See ARCHIL

Or'chan-nĭt, *n* [Cf ALKANET] (*Bot*) A plant, *Anchusa tinctoria* *Ainsworth*

Ŏr'chard, *n* [A S *ortgeard*, *wyrtgeard*, that is, wort yard, a yard for herbs, from *wyrt*, *wurt*, *wort*, herb, and *geard*, yard, Icel *urta*, *gardr*, *jurta gardr*, Dan *urtegaard*, Sw *örtegård*, Goth *aurtigards* Cf HORTYARD] An inclosure or assemblage of fruit trees, especially, of apples, peaches, pears, or cherries, — rarely of nut bearing trees

Orchard-grass (*Bot*), a tall grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), with long, broad, shining leaves, introduced from England and now common in the United States, growing usually in shady places *Gray* — *Orchard-house* (*Hort*) a glazed house or structure in which fruit-trees are reared in pots

Or'chard-ing, *n* 1 The cultivation of orchards.
2 Orchards in general

Or'chard-ist, *n* One who cultivates orchards

Or'chel, *n* The same as ARCHIL See ARCHIL

Or'che-sŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr. *orchesographie*, from Gr ὄρχησις, dance, and γράφειν, to write or describe] A treatise upon dancing

Or'ches-tra, *n* The same as ORCHESTRA

Or'ches-trā, or **Or chĕs'trā,** *n* [Lat *orchestra*, Gr ὀρχήστρα, originally the place for the chorus of dancers, from ὀρχήστηρ, a dancer, ὀρχεῖσθαι, to dance, It *orchestra*, Sp *orquesta*, *orquesta*, Fr *orchestre*]
1 The space in a theater between the stage and the audience, — originally appropriated by the Greeks to the chorus and its evolutions, afterward by the Romans to persons of distinction, and by the moderns to a band of instrumental musicians
2. Hence, the place in any public hall appropriated to a band of instrumental musicians
3 Hence, also, a band of instrument musicians performing in a theater, concert hall, or other place of public amusement

Or'ches tral (ŏr'kes tral), *a* [See *supra*] Pertaining to an orchestra, suitable for, or performed in, the orchestra

Or'ches-trā'tion, *n* (*Mus*) The arrangement of music for an orchestra, the orchestral treatment of a composition, — called also *instrumentation*

Or'ches-tre, *n.* [Fr See ORCHESTRA] The same as ORCHESTRA

Or-chĕs'tric (or kes'trik, 123), *a* Belonging to an orchestra, as, the *orchestric* accompaniments

Or'chid (ŏr'kid), *n* (*Bot*) A species of orchis, any orchidaceous plant *Gray*

Or'chi-dā'ceous (ŏr'kĭ dā'shus), *a* [Fr. *orchidacé*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a certain group of plants of which the orchis is the type

Or-chid'e oŭs, *a* [See *infra*] Of, or pertaining to, the orchis

Or'chid-ŏl'o-gist, *n* One versed in the science of orchidaceous plants.

Or'chid-ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr ὀρχις, the orchis, and λόγος, discourse] The science of orchidaceous plants.

Ŏr'chil, } *n.* The same as ARCHIL. See AR-
Or-chil'la, } CHIL.

Or'chis (ôr'kis), *n.* [Lat *orchis*, Gr. ὄρχις, a plant with roots in the shape of testicles, from ὄρχις, a testicle.] (*Bot.*) An endogenous plant having the stamens and pistils united in a single column, around which the petals are irregularly arranged The flowers are usually fragrant, of great beauty, and singular in form It has usually small, round tubers, and is found all over the world Among familiar species are the lady's-slipper, the putty-root, and the snlep. *Landley*

Orchis mascula

Or'çine, *n* [Fr *orcine*, from N Lat *Lafolaria orcina*, a kind of lichen, from Lat *orcus*, the lower world, and so called from its dark color] (*Chem*) A crystallizable coloring matter obtained from a species of lichen

Ord, *n* [A-S *ord*, O & N H Ger *ort*, Icel *oddr*, Dan *od.*] An edge or point, also, a beginning [*Obs*]

Ord and end, the beginning and end [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Or dāin', *v t* [*imp & p p* ORDAINED *p pr & vb n* ORDAINING] [O Fr *ordener*, *ordener*, N Fr *ordonner*, Pr & Sp *ordenar*, It & Lat *ordinare*, from Lat *ordo, ordinis*, order]

1 To set in order, to arrange according to rule, to regulate, to set, to establish

2. To appoint, to decree, to enact, to institute

Let them be for lights, as I *ordain* *Milton*
And doth the power that man adores
Ordain their doom? *Byron*

3 To set apart for an office to constitute "Her husband now *ordained*" *Spenser*

He was *ordained* his special governor *Shak*

4 Especially, to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions to introduce into the office of the Christian ministry, by the laying on of hands, or other appropriate forms

Or-dāin'a ble, *a* Capable of being ordained worthy to be ordained or appointed

Or dāin'er, *n* One who ordains, appoints, or invests with sacerdotal powers

Or-dāin'ing, *a* Performing the ceremony of ordination, or having the right or power to ordain, as, an *ordaining* council

Or dāin'ment, *n* The act of ordaining [*R*] *Burke*

Or dā'li-an, *a* [See *infra*] Of, or pertaining to, trial by ordeal. [*Obs. and rare*]

To make the sword arbiter of such differences were no better than to revive the old *ordalian* trial used by our heathen ancestors *Ip Hall*

Or'de-al, *n.* [A S *ordāl, ordæl*, a judgment, just judgment, O Sax *ardēli*, L Ger *ordel*, D *oordeel*, O H Ger *urteil, urteili*, N H Ger *urtheil* L Lat *ordalium*, Fr *ordel, ordalie*, Ger *urtheilen*, to pass sentence, to judge, from *ur*, Goth *us*, signifying forth, out, prime, original, and *thēlan*, O H Ger *teilan*, A S *dælan*, to divide]

1 An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, practiced by the rude nations of Europe, and still practiced in many parts of the East

☞ In England, the ordeal was of two sorts—*ordeal by fire*, and *ordeal by water*, the former being confined to persons of higher rank, the latter to the common people The ordeal by fire was performed either by taking in the hand a piece of red hot iron, or by walking barefoot and blindfold over nine red-hot plowshares, laid lengthwise at unequal distances, and if the person escaped unhurt, he was adjudged innocent, otherwise he was condemned as guilty The ordeal by water was performed, either by plunging the bare arm to the elbow in boiling water an escape from injury being taken as proof of innocence, or by casting the person suspected into a river or pond, when if he floated without an effort to swim, it was an evidence of guilt, but if he sunk he was acquitted It is probable that the proverbial phrase, to *go through fire and water*, denoting severe trial or danger, is derived from the ordeal, as also the trial of witches by water

2 Severe trial, accurate scrutiny

Or'de al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, trial by ordeal

Or'der, *n.* [Fr *ordre*, Pr *orde, orden*, Sp *orden*, It *ordine*, Lat *ordo, ordinis*]

1. Regular arrangement; any methodical or established succession, as, (*a*) Of material things, like the books in a library, (*b*) Of intellectual notions, like the topics of a discourse, (*c*) Of periods of time, or occurrences, or the like, method

Bright-harnessed angels sit in *order* serviceable *Milton*
Good *order* is the foundation of all good things *Burke*

2. Hence, a sound or proper condition, a normal or becoming state; a fit appearance as, the muskets are all in good *order*, the bodily organs are in *order*

Any of the faculties out of *order* produce suitable defects. *Locke*

3. The customary mode of procedure, established usage, especially in the transaction of business; custom, fashion.

This *order* with her sorrow she accords;
Which, orderless, all forms of *order* brake *Dante*

4. Regular government, the desirable condition consequent upon conformity with law; general tranquillity; public quiet; as, to preserve good *order* in a community.

There is no church where there is no *order*, no ministry *Pearson*

5 That which prescribes a method of procedure or a rule of government, a regulation, a standing rule, as, the rules and *orders* of a legislative house

The church hath authority to establish that for an *order* at one time which at another time it may abolish *Hooker*

6 Hence, a particular injunction, a command, a mandate, a direction, a precept

Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houses for disarming all the Papists in England *Clarendon*

7 Hence, also, necessary measures or care

Provide me soldiers
Whilst I take *order* for my own affairs *Shak*

8 Specifically, a commission to make purchases or supply goods, a direction, in writing, to pay money, a free pass, as to a place of public amusement

In those days were put *orders*—be-shrew the uncomfortable manager who abolished them *C Lamb*

9 A number of things or persons arranged in a fixed or suitable place, or relative position, a rank, a row, a grade, especially, a rank or class in society, a group or division of men occupying the same social platform, hence, a privileged or dignified grade, as, the higher or lower *orders* of society

In all cases that we value a religious design before a temporal when otherwise they are in equal *order* to their several ends *Bp Taylor*

Various *orders* various ensigns bear *Granville*

10 Hence, a class of men so closely linked together, that they form, or profess to form, a separate class in the community as, the *order* of nobles a military *order*, and specifically, a religious fraternity "The valiant and venerable *order* of the Knights Templars" *W Scott*

I and a barefoot brother out
One of our *orders*, to associate me *Shak*

11 (*Episcopal Church*) The rank of deacon, priest or bishop, the office of the Christian ministry,—often used in the plural as, to take *orders*, that is, to become a deacon or priest,—called also *holy orders*

12 (*Lect*) A book containing certain forms used at the consecration of deacons, &c in ordinal

13 (*Arch*) One of the five principal methods recognized by the ancients for constructing and ornamenting the columns of an edifice these were the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite

14 (*Zool*) One of the well marked divisions of a class, including in itself families and genera

15 (*Bot*) A group or collection of allied individuals, more comprehensive than a genus, a family, a tribe

16 (*Rhet*) The placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject

General orders, the commands or notices which a military commander-in-chief issues to the troops under his command —*Holy orders* (*a*) (*Episcopal Church*) See No II (*b*) (*Rom Cath Church*) A sacrament by which a special grace is conferred on those ordained for the sacred ministry —*In order* for the purpose, to the end as means to an end The best knowledge is that which is of the greatest use *in order* to our eternal happiness *Tillotson* —*Order of battle* (*Mil*) the particular disposition given to an army for a determined maneuver on the field of battle *Halleck* —*Order of the day* (*Leg late bodies*), a succession of business appointed for a specified day

Or'der, *v t* [*imp & p p* ORDERED, *p pr & vb n* ORDERING]

1 To put in order, to reduce to a methodical arrangement, to arrange in a series, or with reference to a definite end, to systematize, to adjust, as, to *order* domestic affairs with prudence "War riors old with *ordered* spear and shield" *Milton*

2 To manage, to conduct, to regulate, to dispose

To him that *orders* his conversation aright will I show the salvation of God *Ps l*

3 To give an order to, to command, as, to *order* troops to advance

4 To admit to holy orders, to ordain, to receive into the ranks of the ministry

The book giveth liberty to object any crime against such as are to be *ordered* *Whitgift*

Order arms (*Mil*) the command at which a musket is brought from 'shoulder' to a position with its butt resting on the ground

Or'der, *v i* To give command or direction

Or'der-a ble, *a* Capable of being ordered "Being very *orderable* in all his sickness" *Fuller*

Or'der er, *n* One who orders, methodizes, or regulates, one who gives orders

Or'der-ing, *n* Disposition, distribution, management

Or'der-less, *a* Without order or regularity, disorderly, out of rule

Or'der li ness, *n* [From *orderly*] The state of being orderly or methodical, regularity

Or'der-ly, *a.* 1. Conformed to order, methodical, regular.

Orderly proceeding will divide our inquiry into our forefathers' day, and into our own time *Milton*

2. Observant of order, method, or rule; hence quiet, peaceable; not unruly; as, *orderly* children; *orderly* cattle.

3 Performed in good or established order; well-regulated "An *orderly* . . march." *Clarendon.*

4 Being on duty, as, *orderly* officer, the officer of the day "The intelligence conveyed by the aids de-camp and *orderly*-men." *W. Scott.*

Orderly book (*Mil*), a book for every company, in which the sergeants write general and regimental orders —*Orderly sergeant*, a non-commissioned officer, or a soldier, appointed to wait upon generals or other officers, to communicate orders and carry messages,—called also *orderly* [*U S*] *Scott.*

Or'der ly, *adv* According to due order; regularly; methodically.

You are too blunt; go to it *orderly* *Shak.*

Or'der ly, *n* 1 (*Mil*) A non-commissioned officer who attends a superior officer for the purpose of bearing his orders, or rendering other service, an orderly officer

2 A street sweeper *Simmonds.*

Or'di-na bil'i ty, *n* Capability of being appointed. [*Obs*] *Bp Bull.*

Or'di na ble, *a* [See ORDINATE and ORDAIN.] Capable of being appointed [*Obs*] *Hammond.*

Or'di nal, *a* [Lat *ordinalis*, from *ordo, ordinis*, order Fr, Pr, & Sp *ordinal*, It *ordinale*] Indicating the established order or succession, as, the *ordinal* numbers, first, second, third, &c

Or'di nal, *n* 1 A number noting order

2 A book containing the service, as prescribed in the English church, for the ordination of deacons, &c, an order *Hook.*

Or'di nal ism, *n* The state or quality of being ordinal [*Rare*] *Latham.*

Or'di nance, *n* [O Fr *ordenance*, N Fr *ordonnance*, Pr *ordenansa, ordonnansa*, Sp *ordenanza*, It *ordinanza* See ORDAIN]

1 An ordaining or establishing by authority, appointment

Thou it do by God's just *ordinance* *Shak*

2 A rule established by authority, a permanent rule of action, a statute, law, edict, decree, rescript.

☞ Acts of Parliament are sometimes called *ordinances* Certain acts of Congress under the Confederation is also certain colonial laws are called *ordinances*, as the *ordinance* of 1787 for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio River, the colonial *ordinance* of 1641 or 1647 This word is often used in Scripture in the sense of a law or statute of sovereign power *Exod* xv 25 *Num* x 8 *Ezra* iii 10 Its most frequent application now in the United States is to Laws and regulations of municipal corporations *Tomlins Wharton Burrill Bouvier*

3 (*Lect*) An established rite or ceremony.

4 The same as ORDNANCE [*Obs*] *Shak.*

5 Order arrangement [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Or'di nănd', *n* [Lat *ordinandus* See ORDAIN and ORDINATE] One about to be ordained.

Or'di nant, *n* One who ordains

Or'di nant *a* [Lat *ordinans*, p pr of *ordinare*, See ORDAIN] Ordaining, decreeing [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Or'di na-ri ly, *adv* According to established rules or settled method, hence, commonly, usually, in most cases as, a winter more than *ordinarily* severe "Those who *ordinarily* pride themselves not a little upon their penetration" *J Taylor*

Or di-na-ry (44), *a* [Lat *ordinarius*, from *ordo, ordinis*, order, Fr *ordinaire*, Pr *ordinari*, Sp & It *ordinario*]

1 According to established order, methodical, regular customary, as, the *ordinary* forms of law or justice

2 Of common rank, not distinguished by superior excellence, as, an *ordinary* reader, men of *ordinary* judgment

An *ordinary* lad would have acquired little or no useful knowledge in such a way *Macaulay*

3 Common, usual

Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation than in writing *Addison*

4 Hence, inferior of little merit, as, the book is an *ordinary* performance

5 Plain not handsome, as an *ordinary* woman; a person of an *ordinary* form an *ordinary* face

Ordinary seaman (*Naut*), one not expert or fully skilled and hence ranking below a seaman

Syn —Normal common, usual, customary See NORMAL —ORDINARY, COMMON A thing is *common* in which many persons share or partake, as, a *common* practice A thing is *ordinary* when it is apt to come round in the *orderly* or regular succession of events, as, the *ordinary* course When used in the sense of *inferior*, *ordinary* marks a want of that which distinguishes; as, an *ordinary* face, *common* denotes the want of that which attracts or interests "It was long the *common* opinion that the sun turned round the earth It is the *ordinary* employment of astronomers to observe the motions of the heavenly bodies A man of *ordinary* understanding need not be misled by false reasoning A *common* mind busies itself with *common* objects" *Crabb.*

Or'di na-ry (*sometimes colloq* ôrd'na-ry), *n.*

1 (*Law*) (*a*) (*Civil Law*) An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation (*b*) (*English Law*) One who has immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical, an ecclesiastical judge, a deputy of the bishop, ancient-

ly appointed to give malefactors their neck verses, also to perform divine service for them and assist in preparing them for death The term is still applied to the clergyman who performs the latter offices for condemned criminals (c) (*Am Law*) A judicial officer, having generally the powers of a judge of probate or surrogate *Wharton Burrill*

2. That which is so common, or continued, as to be considered a permanent establishment or institution. [*Rare*]

Spain had no other wars save those which were grown into an *ordinary* *Bacon*

3 Hence, that which is in common use "Water-buckets, wagons, cart-wheels, plough socks, and other *ordinaries*" *W Scott*

4 A dining room or eating-house where there is a fixed price for the meal, in distinction from one where each dish is separately charged, a table d'hote, hence, also, the meal furnished at such a dining room

All the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house, or a gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of style *Swift*

And, for his *ordinary*, pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only *Shak*

5 (*Naval Usage*) The establishment of the shipping not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers, as, a ship laid up in *ordinary*

6 (*Her*) A portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines It is the simplest species of charge

☞ The ordinaries proper called also *honorable* or *greater* ordinaries, are nine in number namely, the chief, pale, bend, bend sinister, fess, bar, chevron, cross and saltier The name is also applied to the *lesser ordinaries*, or *sub-ordinaries*, such as the gyron, pile, orle, tressure, &c , and also, sometimes, to other charges

In ordinary In actual and constant service studiously attending and serving, as, a physician or chaplain *in ordinary* An embassador *in ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court

Or'di na-ry ship, *n* The state of being an ordinary

As to the second exception the same, saith he doth not destroy his *ordinaryship*, but only showeth that he was made an ordinary in an extraordinary manner *Fuller*

Or'di nāte, *v t* [Lat *ordinare*, *ordinatum* See ORDAIN] To appoint [*Obs*]

Or'di-nate, *a* [Lat *ordinatus*, p p of *ordinare* See *supra*] Regular, methodical

Ordinate figure (*Math*), a figure whose sides and angles are equal

Or'di-nate, *n* (*Geom*) The distance of any point in a curve measured on a line called the *axis of ordinates*, or on a line parallel to it, from another line called the *axis of abscissas*, on which the corresponding abscissa of the point is measured

☞ The ordinate and abscissa, taken together, are called *co-ordinates*, and define the position of the point with reference to the two axes named the intersection of which is called the *origin of co-ordinates* See CO-ORDINATE

Or'di-nate-ly, *adv* In a regular, methodical manner [*Rare*] *Skelton*

Or'di-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *ordinatio*, Fr *ordination*, Pr *ordinatio*, Sp *ordinacion*, It *ordinazione*]

1 The act of ordaining

2 Especially, the act of setting apart to an office of the Christian ministry

3 The state of being ordained or appointed, tendency

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively *Norris*

4 The act of disposing, or the state of being disposed or arranged, in regular order [*Rare*]

Cyrus disposed his troops, like his armies, in regular *ordination* *Browne*

Or'di-nā'tive, *a* [Lat *ordinativus*, It & Sp *ordinativo*, Pr *ordinatiu*, O Fr *ordinatif*] Tending to ordain, directing giving order [*Rare*]

Or'di-nā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *ordinatore*, Fr *ordinateur*] One who ordains or establishes [*Obs*]

Ord'nance, *n* [From *ordinance*] Heavy weapons of warfare, cannon, or great guns, mortars, and howitzers, artillery

All the battlements their *ordnance* fire *Shak*

Then you may hear afar off the awful roar of his rifled *ordnance* *F Everett*

Ordnance map a very accurate map of the country made from a survey conducted under direction of the ordnance department [*Eng*]

Or'don-nănce (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr See ORDINANCE] (*Fine Arts*) The disposition of the parts either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts.

He attempted to imitate their artificial construction of the whole work—their dramatic *ordonnance* of the parts *Coleridge*

Or'don nant, *a* Of, or pertaining to, ordonnance, tending or serving to dispose in proper order, arranging, ordering "Acting as the impregnant, distinctive, and *ordonnant* power" *Coleridge*

Ord'ure, *n* [Fr *ordure*, Pr & It *ordura*, Pr *ort*, *orre*, O Fr *ord*, It. *ordo*, filthy, foul, from Lat. *horridus*, horrid]

1 Dung, excrements, feces

2 Defect, imperfection. [*Obs and rare*]

All the sort of these beryls have these faults, to wit, white hairy streaks or lines, yea, and other filthy *ordure* *Holland*

Ord'ūr-ous, *a* Pertaining to, or consisting of, ordure or dung, filthy. [*Obs*] *Drayton.*

Ore, *n* [A-S. *ōr*, *ōre*, *ōra*, Icel *eyr*, O & M. H. Ger *êr*, Goth *aiz*, allied to Lat *æs*, *æris*, Skr *ajas*, but not to N H Ger *erz*, O H Ger *aruzi* Cf ORA]

1 The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or arsenic, called its *mineralizer*, by which its properties are disguised or lost Metals found free from such combination, and exhibiting naturally their appropriate character, are not called *ores*, but *native* metals

2 (*Mining*) The ore of a metal with the stone in which it occurs, after it has been picked over to throw out what is quite worthless.

3 Metal, as, the liquid *ore* *Milton*

Ore-ād, *n* [Lat *Oreas*, *Oreadis*, Gr Ὀρειάς, Ὀρειάδος, from ὄρος, mountain, Fr *Oréade*] A mountain nymph *Milton*

Ō're o grăph'ic, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, oreography

Ō're-ŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr ὄρος, a mountain, and γράφειν, to describe] The science of mountains

Ore'-weed, } *n* Sea weed [*Obs*] *Carew*
Ore'-wood, }

Orf'gild, *n* [A-S *orfe gild*, *yrfe-gild*, from *orfe*, *yrfe*, inheritance, property, and *gild*, *geld*, payment of money] (*O Eng Law*) The restitution of goods or money stolen, if taken in the daytime

Or'fray, *n* [Fr *orfraie* See OSSIFRAGE] The osprey [*Obs*] *Holland*

Or'frāys, *n* [O Fr *orfrais*, N Fr *orfroi*, for *orfrois*, Pr *aurfres*, O Sp *orofres*, L Lat *aurifrisium*, from Fr *or*, Pr *aur*, Sp *oro*, gold, and Fr *praise*, *frise*, Sp *friso*, *freso*, fringe, ruff See FRAISE, and cf ORPHREY] Fringe of gold, gold embroidery [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Or'gal, *n* [See ARGAL and ARGIL] Unrefined or crude tartar, argal *Ure*

Or'gan, *n* [Fr *orgue*, Sp & It *organo*, Lat *organum*, Gr ὄργανον]

1 An instrument or medium by which an important action is performed, or an important object is accomplished especially, a natural part or feature of a living existence or being, capable of a special function that is essential to the life or well being of the whole, as the lungs, the heart, &c , also, an artificial or conventional structure which performs a duty or function that is determined by the nature or the welfare of such an existence, as, the *organs* of government law, &c

2 A medium of communication between one person or body, and another, as, the secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power

3 [A S *organ*, It & Sp *organo*, Pr & Fr *orgue*, Ger & D *orgel*] (*Mus*) A wind instrument containing numerous pipes of various dimensions and kinds, which are filled with wind from a bellows, and played upon by means of keys similar to those of a piano forte

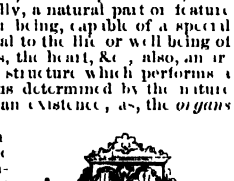

Church Organ

While in more length and notes and slow,
The deep, majestic, solemn *organs* blow *Pope*

Cabinet-organ (*Mus*) an organ of small size resembling the reed organ, but superior to it —*Hand organ*, or *barrel organ*, an instrument, consisting of a movable turning cylinder, called a barrel, on which, by means of wire pins, and staples, are set the tunes it is intended to perform These pins and staples, by the revolution of the barrel, act upon the keys within and give admission from the bellows to the pipe *Moore* —*Organ-point*, a passage in which the tonic or dominant is sustained continuously by one part, while the other parts move

Or'gan, *v t* To supply an organ or organs to or for, to fit with organs, to organize [*Obs*]

Wouldst thou be treated with in the ineffable dialect of heaven? Alas! fond creature, thou art elemented and *organed* for other apprehensions, for a lower commerce of perception *Mannyngham*

Or'gan-build'er (-bild'er), *n* One whose occupation is to construct musical organs

Ō'gan-har-mō'ni ūm, *n* (*Mus*) An harmonium of large capacity and power, designed as an economical substitute for the organ See HARMONIUM

Or'gan-dīe, } *n* [Fr *organdi*] A kind of muslin
Ō'gan-dȳ, } or cotton fabric, characterized by great transparency and lightness

Or-găn'ic, } *a* [Fr *organique*, Pr *organic*, Sp
Or-găn'ic al, } & It *organico*, Lat *organicus*, Gr ὀργανικός]

1 Pertaining to an organ or its functions, consisting of organs, or containing them, as, the *organic* structure of the human body or of plants

2 Produced by the organs, as, *organic* pleasure.

3 Instrumental, acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain destined function or end "Those *organic* arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously." *Milton.*

Organic bodies, such as possess organs, on the action of which depend their growth and perfection, as animals and plants —*Organic substances*, substances which proceed from, or constitute, organic bodies.—*Organic remains*, the remains of animals or vegetables petrified or imbedded in stone —*Organical description of a curve* (*Geom*), the description of a curve on a plane, by means of instruments *Brande.*

Or-găn'ic al-ly, *adv* **1.** In an organic manner; with organical structure or disposition of parts, as, the bodies of animals and plants are *organically* framed

2 By means of organs

Or găn'ic al-ness, *n* State of being organical.

Or găn'i-clăsm, *n* (*Med*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ *Dunglison.*

Or'gan-if'ic, *a* [Lat *organum*, organ, and *facere*, to make] Making an organic or organized structure, producing an organism, acting through, or resulting from, organs *E A. Park.*

Or'gan-ism, *n.* [Fr *organisme*, Sp & It *organismo*]

1 A structure composed of or acting by means of organs, the mutual arrangement or dependence of organs and their functions

2 An organized being, a being endowed with, or composed of, organs, a being consisting of parts of which the functions of each are essential to the existence of the whole, and of each of the parts, a whole, of which the parts are reciprocally means and ends, an existence, of which the parts partake of a common life, an artificial structure, consisting of parts mutually dependent

Man is not an *organism*, he is an intelligence served by organs *Sir W Hamilton*

Or'gan-ist, *n* [Fr *organiste*, Sp & It *organista*]

1 (*Mus*) One who plays on the organ

2 One who organized or sung in parts. [*Obs*]

Or'gan-iz'a-bil'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being organizable, capability of being organized

Or'gan iz'a ble, *a* Capable of being organized, as, the *organizable* quality of fibrine *Dunglison*

Or'gan i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *organisation*, Sp *organizacion*, It *organizzazione*]

1 The act of organizing "The first *organization* of the general government" *Pickering*

2 The state of being organized the relations included in such a state or condition

What is *organization* but the connection of parts in and for a whole, so that each part is, at once, end and means? *Coleridge*

3 That which is organized, an organized existence, an organism

Ō'gan ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* ORGANIZED *p pr & vb n* ORGANIZING] [Fr *organiser*, Pr *organizar*, *organar*, Sp & Pg *organizar*, It *organizzare*, Gr ὀργανίζειν See ORGAN]

1 To furnish with organs to endow with the capacity for the functions of life as, an *organized* being,—in this sense chiefly used in the participle, and applied to living beings

Those nobler faculties of the mind, matter *organized* could never produce *Ray*

2 To arrange or constitute in parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation,—applied to products of the human intellect, or to human institutions, as a science, a government, an army, and the like

This original and supreme will *organizes* the government *W Cranch*

3 (*Mus*) To sing in parts, as, to *organize* an anthem [*Rare*] *Busby*

Or'gan-ling, *n* (*Ichth*) A kind of fish, orgeis

Or'gan-lōft, *n* The loft where an organ stands

Or'gan o-gĕn'ic, *a* [Gr ὄργανον, an organ, and γενεῖν, to produce] Pertaining to the development of organs in plants and animals *Dana*

Ō'gan-o-grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr *organographique*]
Or'gan o grăph'ic al, } Pertaining to organography

Ō'gan-ŏg'ra phist, *n* [Fr *organographe*] One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies

Ō'gan ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *organographie*, from Gr ὄργανον, an organ, and γράφειν, to describe] (*Nat Hist*) A description of the organs of plants or animals, or of the names and kinds of their organs

Ō'gan o lĕp'tic, *a* [Gr ὄργανον, an organ or instrument, and λαμβάνειν, to lay hold of] Seizing upon, or making an impression upon an organ or organs,—said of the effect or impression produced by any substance on the organs of touch, smell, and taste, and also on living organisms. It was first used by M Chevreul

Or'gan-ŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *organologie*, from Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, and λόγος, discourse]

1 The science of, or an account of, organs and their uses

The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the *organology* of style *De Quincey*

2 (*Physiol*) That branch which treats, in particular, of the different organs of animals. See MORPHOLOGY.

Or'gan-o-me-tăl'lic, *a* Characterizing, or pertaining to, a chemical combination of certain organic radicals with metals.

Organo-metallic bodies, chemical compounds in which compound organic radicals, such as ethyl, methyl, &c,

are united with metals in a manner analogous to that in which the elementary radical chlorine is combined with sodium and zinc in sea-salt and chloride of zinc *Eng Cyc*

Ôr'ga-năn, } *n.* [See ORGAN] An organ or in
Ôr'ga-nănn, } strument, hence, a method by which philosophical or scientific investigation may be conducted, — a term adopted from the Aristotelian writers by Lord Bacon, as the title of part of his treatise on philosophical method, namely, "The Novum Organon"

Ôr'gan-o-plăs'tic, *a* [Gr ὄργανον, an organ, and πλάσσειν, to form] Having the property of producing the tissues or organs of living beings, as, the *organoplastic* cells. *Dana*

Ôr'gan-ŏs'co-py, *n* [Gr ὄργανον, an organ and σκοπεῖν, to perceive] The theory that the figure and extent of certain divisions of the brain can be discerned externally, phrenology *Fleming*

Ôr'gan-pīpe, *n* (*Mus*) The pipe of a musical organ

Ôr'gan-rĕst, *n* (*Her*) A figure of uncertain origin, borne by certain ancient families

Ôr'gan-stŏp, *n* (*Mus*) The stop of an organ, or any collection of pipes under one general name

Ôr'ga-ny, *n* See ORGAN

Ôr'gan zine' (110), *n* [Fr *organsin*, Sp *organ zino*, It *organzino*] A kind of thrown silk of very fine texture, that is, silk twisted like a rope with different strands, so as to increase its strength

Ôr'gasm, *n* [Fr *orgasme*, Sp & It *orgasmo*, Gr ὀργασμος, from ὀργᾶν, to swell, especially with lust, to feel an ardent desire] Immoderate excitement or action, as, the *orgasm* of the blood or spirits

Orgeat (ôr'zhat, *or* ôr'zhĭ), *n* [Fr, from *orge*, barley, Pr *ordi*, It *orzo*, Lat *hordeum*] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds, — used to flavor beverages or edibles

Ôr'ge-lis, *n* (*Ichth*) A certain fish, orgmilling — supposed to be so called from the *Orkneys*, on the coast of which it is taken *Johnson*

Ôr'gil lous, *a* [O Fr *orguillous*, N Fr *orgueilleux*, from *orgoil*, *orgueil*, pride, haughtiness, Pr *orgolh*, *erguelh*, Sp *orgullo*, It *orgoglio*, fr V S *orgel*, *orgel*, pride, O H Ger *urguoli*] Proud, haughty [*Obs*] *Shak*

Ôrgues (ôrgz), *n* [Fr *orgue*, pl *orgues*, from Lat *organum*, Gr ὄργανον See ORGAN] (*Mil*) (*a*) A defensive apparatus of the nature of a portcullis, or hearse, consisting of long, thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron, hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack (*b*) An instrument consisting of several musket barrels arranged in a parallel form, so that a match or train may connect with all their touch holes, and discharge be secured almost or quite simultaneously

Ôr'gu lous, *a* The same as ORGILLOUS [*Obs*]

Ôr'gy, *n*, *pl* ÔR'GIES (ôr'jĭz), — usually in the plural [Fr *orgie*, pl *orgies*, Sp *orgia*, pl *orgias*, It *orgie*, pl, Lat *orgia*, pl, Gr ὄργια, either from ἔργον, work, as ἔργα was used of performing sacred rites, or more probably from ὀργή, violent passion, fury, ὀργᾶν, to swell with lust]

1 Originally, a sacrifice accompanied by certain ceremonies, afterward, the ceremonies observed by the Greeks and Romans in the worship of Dionysius, or Bacchus, which were characterized by wild and frantic revelry, and often by acts of drunkenness and licentiousness, hence, in general, drunken revelry, nocturnal carousals

> As when, with crowned cups unto the Pilan god
> Those priests high *orgies* hold *Drayton*

2 A rite, a ceremony [*Obs*]

> Are union's *orgies* of so slender price? *L Jonson*

Ôr i-chăl'çe ŏŭs, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling orichalch, having a color or luster between that of brass and that of gold *Maunder*

Ôr'i chălch, *n* [Lat *orichalcum*, *aurichalcum*, Gr. ὀρειχαλκός, from ὄρος, mountain, and χαλκός, brass; It *oricalco*, Sp *auricalco*, Fr *orichalque*, and *archal*] A metallic substance, resembling gold in color, but inferior in value, a mixed metal of the ancients, resembling brass

Ôr'i chăl'cum, *n* The same as ORICHALCH

Ôr'i el, *n* [O Fr *oriol*, alley, corridor, I Lat *oriolum*, portico, hall, probably diminutive of Lat *area*, a vacant or open space] [Written also *oriol* and *oryal*.]

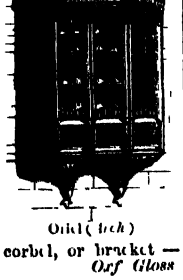

Oriel (*Arch*)

1. A gallery for minstrels [*Obs*] *W Hamper*

2 A small apartment next a hall, where certain persons were accustomed to dine, a sort of recess [*Obs*] *Cowell*

3 (*Arch*) A large bay or recessed window, as in a hall, a chapel, or other apartment. It usually projects outwardly from the face of the wall, with a semi-hexagonal or semi-square plan, and may be of various kinds or sizes When not on the ground floor, it is supported by a corbel, or bracket — Called also *oriel-window*. *Oxf Gloss*

Ôr'i en-çy, *n.* [See ORIENT.] Brightness or strength of color. [*Obs*] *Waterhouse*

Ôr'i ent, *a* [Lat *orions*, p pr of *orīri*, to rise]

1 Rising, as the sun. "Moon, that now meet'st the *orient* sun" *Milton*

2 Eastern, oriental

3 Bright, shining, glittering, hence, of superior quality, perfect "Money to buy pearls round and *orient*" *Pp Taylor* "*Orient* liquor in a crystal glass" *Milton*

> Whereat her tears began to turn their tide
> Being prisoned in her eye, like pearls in glass,
> Yet sometimes falls an *orient* drop beside *Shak*

Ôr'i ent, *n* [Lat *orions* (sc *sol*), Fr & Pr *orient*, Sp & It *oriente* See *supra*]

1 The part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning, the East

2 Hence, the countries of Asia, the early seat of civilization

Ôr'i ent, *v t* [Fr *orienter*, Sp *orientar* It *orientare*] (*Surv*) To define the position of, in relation to the orient or east to ascertain the bearings of, to locate hence, figuratively, to correct or set right by recurring to first principles

Ôr'i ent'al, *a* [Lat *orientalis*, Fr, Pr, & Sp *oriental*, It *orientale*]

1 Pertaining to the orient or east, — opposed to *occidental* or *western*, as, *oriental* countries or seas

2 Proceeding from, or situated in, the orient or east "The sun's ascendant and *oriental* radiations" *Browne*

Ôr'i ent'al, *n* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world

Ôr'i ent-ăl ism, *n* [Fr *orientalisme*, Sp *orientalismo*] Any system or doctrine peculiar to orientalists

Ôr'i ent'al ist, *n* [Fr *orientaliste*, Sp *orientalista*]

1 An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world an oriental

2 One versed in the eastern languages and literature

Ôr'i ent ăl'i ty, *n* The state of being oriental or eastern [*Obs*] *Browne*

Ôr'i ent'al ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ORIENTALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* ORIENTALIZING] To render oriental, to conform to oriental manners

Ôr'i ent'āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ORIENTATED *p pr* & *vb n* ORIENTATING] To place or turn toward the east to cause to assume an easterly direction or to veer toward the east

Ôr'i ent'ĭte, *v i* To move or turn toward the east, to veer from the north or south toward the east

Ôr'i en tā'tion, *n* 1 The process of determining the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings

2 The tendency of a revolving body, when suspended in a certain way, to bring the axis of rotation into parallelism with the earth's axis

3 An aspect or fronting to the east the placing of a church so as to have its chancel point to the east

Ôr'i ent ā'tor, *n* An instrument used to determine the position of a church so that its chancel may point directly to the east

Ôr'i ent ness, *n* The state of being orient or bright, splendor [*Obs*]

Ôr'i fice (ôr'ĭ fis), *n* [Fr *orifice*, Pr *orifici*, Sp & It *orificio* Lat *orificium* from *os*, *oris*, a mouth and *facere*, to make] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity an opening as the *orifice* of an artery or vein, the *orifice* of a wound

> Lina was bored through the top with a mon tious *iron* *Tale*

Ôr'i-flămb } (-flăm), *n* [Fr *ori-*
Ôr'i flămme } *flamme*, O Fr *oriflambe*, *oriflam*, Pr *auriflan*, L Lat *auriflamma*, from Lat *aurum*, gold and *flamma*, flame, L Lat a little banner, equivalent to Lat *flammula*, diminutive of *flamma* so called because it was a flag of red silk split into many points and borne on a gilded lance] The ancient royal standard of France

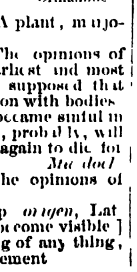

Oriflamme

Ôr'i găn, } *n* [Lat *origanum*,
O-rig'a-nŭm, } Gr ὀρίγανον, ὀρίγανος, probably from ὄρος, mountain, and γάνος, brightness, beauty, Fr *origan*, Pr *origanum*, Sp *oregano*, It *origano*] (*Bot*) A plant, marjoram

Ôr'i gen ism, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) The opinions of Origen of Alexandria, one of the earliest and most learned of the Greek fathers He supposed that human souls existed before their union with bodies that they were originally holy, but became sinful in the pre-existent state, that all men, probably, will at last be saved, and that Christ is again to die for the salvation of devils *Mac dael*

Ôr'i gen ist, *n* A follower of the opinions of Origen

Ôr'i-gĭn, *n* [Fr & It *origine*, Sp *origen*, Lat *origo*, *originis*, from *orīri*, to rise, become visible]

1 The first existence or beginning of any thing, the source, the birth, the commencement

> This mixed system of opinion and sentiment had its *origin* in the ancient chivalry *Burke.*

2 That from which any thing primarily proceeds; the fountain, the spring, the cause, the occasion.

Syn — Commencement, rise, source, spring, fountain, derivation, cause, root, foundation — ORIGIN, SOURCE *Origin* denotes the rise or commencement of a thing *source* presents itself under the image of a fountain flowing forth in a continuous stream of influences The *origin* of moral evil has been much disputed, but no one can doubt that it is the *source* of most of the calamities of our race "I think he would have set out just as he did with the *origin* of ideas — the proper starting-post of a grammarian, who is to treat of their signs" *Tooke*

> Famous Greece,
> That *source* of art and cultivated thought
> Which they to Rome, and Romans hither, brought *Waller*

O rĭg'i na ble, *a* Capable of being originated

O rĭg'i nal, *n* [Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *original*, It *originale* O Fr *original*]

1 Origin, commencement, source

> It hath its *original* from much grief *Shak*

2 That which precedes all others of its class, archetype, first copy hence, an original work of art, manuscript, text, and the like, as distinguished from a copy, as, to go back to the *original*

3 The precise language employed by a writer, an untranslated tongue

> For this time the Hebrew tongue might have been gained, that the Scriptures may now be read in their own *original* *Milton*

4 A person of marked peculiarity or eccentricity [*Colloq*]

5 (*Nat Hist*) The stock of a series of living forms, in which a variety is considered to have originated as the wolf is thought by some to be the *original* of the dog

6 One who has new and striking ideas, an original thinker, speaker, or writer

O rĭg'i nal, *a* [Fr *original* and *originel* Pr, Sp, & Pg *original*, It *originale*, Lat *originalis*]

1 Pertaining to the origin or being

2 Preceding all others, first in order primitive pristine, as, the *original* state of man, the *original* laws of a country

> His form had not yet lost
> All its *original* brightness *Milton*

3 Not translated employed by the author — said of a language as, the *original* text of Scripture

4 Having the power to suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought, as, an *original* genius

Original sin (*Theol*) the first sin of Adam named by his crime, the forbidden fruit (see *Gen* iii) hence called the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity, or a natural corruption and tendency to sin inherited from him

O rĭg'i nal ist *n* One who is original, an original thinker [*Rare*]

O rĭg'i năl'i ty, *n* [Fr *originalité*, Sp *originalidad*, It *originalità*] The quality or state of being original

O rĭg'i nal ly, *adv* 1 In the original time, or in the original manner, primarily, from the beginning or origin

> God is *originally* holy in himself *Pearson*

2 At first at the origin

3 By the first author at the time of formation or construction, as, a book *originally* written by mother hand

O rĭg'i nal ness, *n* The quality or state of being original

O-rĭg'i nant, *a* Tending to originate "An absolutely *originant* act of self will" *Shedd*

The primitive Trinity represented neither three *originant* principles, nor three transient phases, but three eternal inherencies in one divine mind *L Williams*

O rĭg'i na ry *a* [Lat *originarius*, Fr *originaire*, Sp & It *originario*]

1 Causing existence productive

> The production of animals, in the *ordinary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth *Cheyne*

2 Primitive original "The grand *originary* right of all rights" *Horsley*

O rĭg'i nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p*, ORIGINATED, *p pr* & *vb n* ORIGINATING] [It *originare*, Sp, *originar*] To give an origin or beginning to, to cause to be, to bring into existence, to produce as new

> The change is to be effected without a decomposition of the whole civil and political mass for the purpose of *originating* a new civil order out of the elements of society *Burke.*

O rĭg'i nāte, *v i* To take first existence, to have origin, to begin to exist or act, as, the scheme *originated* with the governor and council

O rĭg'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *originatio*, O Fr *origination*, It *origination*]

1 The act of bringing or coming into existence; first production

> Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *origination* of the universe, from mechanical principles *Keil.*

2 Mode of production or bringing into being.

> This crucu is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

O-rĭg'i-na-tĭve, *a* Having power to originate or bring into existence, originating. *H Bushnell*

O rĭg'i na tĭve-ly, *adv.* In an originative manner; so as to originate

O rĭg'i-nā'tor, *n.* [Lat. as if *originator*, It *originatore* See ORIGINATE.] One who originates or commences.

O-rĭl'lon, *n.* [Fr *orillon*, *oreillon*, literally a little ear, from *oreille*, an ear, from Lat *orcula*, *auricula*, diminutive of *auris*, an ear] (*Fort*) A projecting tower at the shoulder angle of a bastion, covering the flank from exterior view, — frequently found in old fortresses *Scott*

Ō'ri-ol, *n* See ORIEL

Ō'ri ŏle, *n* [O Fr *oriol*, *oreol*, *oreus*, *loriou*, for *loriol*, with the article, Sp *oriol*, Pr *auriol*, N Fr *loriot*, from Lat *aureolus*, golden, diminutive of *aureus*, ld, from *aurum*, gold] (*Ornith*) A bird of several species, allied to the thrushes, having plumage of a golden yellow, mixed with black The European oriole is the *Oriolus galbula* The *Baltimore oriole* (*Icterus Baltimore*) has orange in place of the yellow, and is also called *golden-robin*, and *hang bird*, or *hery hang-bird* *Baird*

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus Baltimore*)

O rī'on, *n* [Lat *Orion*, Gr 'Ωρίων, originally a celebrated hunter in the oldest Greek mythology, after whom this constellation was named] (*Astron*) A large and bright constellation, crossed by the equinoctial line

O-rĭs'mo lŏg'ĭc al, *a* [Fr *orismal ogique* See *infra*] Pertaining to orismology

Ō'ris mŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *orismologie*, *horismologie*, from Gr ὁριστής, a marking out as a boundary, especially the definition of a word, from ὁρίζειν, to separate as a boundary to mark out as a boundary, from ὅρος, a boundary, limit] (*Nat Hist*) That department which treats of technical terms, whether descriptive or denominative

Ō'ri son (ŏr'ĭ zon), *n* [O Fr *oraison*, *oreson*, *orezon*, *oroison* See ORAISON] A prayer or supplication. [*Poet*]

> Lowly they bowed adoring and began
> Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid *Milton*

Ork, *n* [See ORC] A kind of sea fish the grampus, or orc See ORC

Ōrle, *n* [See *infra*] 1 (*Her*) An ordinary, in the form of a fillet, round the shield, within, but at some distance from, the border

2 The wreath, or chaplet, surmounting or encircling the helmet of a knight

In orle, placed round the escutcheon leaving the middle of the field vacant or occupied by something else; said of figures or charges which are arranged upon the shield in the form of an orle

Ōrle, } *a* [O Fr *orle*, *orlet*, N Fr *ourlet*, bor-
Ōr'let, } der, edge, margin, hem, Sp *orla*, *orilla*,
Ōr'lo, } It *orlo*, I Lat *orlum*, diminutive of Lat *ora*, border, margin] (*Arch*) A fillet under the ovolo of a capital

Ōr'lo, *n* (*Mus*) A wind instrument of music in use among the Spaniards *Simmonds*

Ōr'lop, *n* [D *overloop*, the upper deck, literally a running over or overflowing, from *over loopen*, to run over, Ger *oberlauf*, *uberlauf*. Cf OVERLOOP] (*Naut*) The lower deck of a ship of the line or that, in all vessels, on which the cables are stowed

Ōr'mo-lu', *n* [Fr *or moulu*, from *or*, gold, I at *aurum*, and *moulu*, p p of *moudre*, to grind, to mill, Lat *molere*] A variety of brass made to resemble gold by the use of less zinc and more copper in its composition than ordinary brass contains Its golden color is often heightened by means of acids It is called also *mosaic gold*

Ōrn, *v t* To ornament, to adorn [*Obs*]

Ōr'na-ment, *n* [Lat *ornamentum*, from *ornare*, Pr *ornament*, Fr *ornement*, Sp, Pg, & It *ornamento* See ORNATE] That which embellishes, that which adds grace or beauty, embellishment, decoration "The *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price" *1 Pet* iii 4

> Is it for that such outward *ornament*
> Was lavished on their sex? *Milton*

Ōr'na-ment, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ORNAMENTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ORNAMENTING] To adorn, to deck, to embellish

Syn. — To adorn, embellish, deck, decorate, beautify See ADORN

Ōr'na-mĕn'tal, *a* [Lat as if *ornamentalis*, from *ornamentum*, It *ornamentale*, Fr *ornemental* See *supra*] Serving to ornament, giving additional beauty, embellishing

> Some think it most *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wrists, others, about their ankles *Browne*

Ōr'na mĕn'tal-ly, *adv.* In such a manner as to ornament

Ōr'na-men-tā'tion, *n* 1 The act or art of ornamenting, or the state of being ornamented.

2 That which ornaments, ornament.

> Neither can improve upon that ecclesiastical *ornamentation* *C Kingsley.*

Ōr'na-ment-er, *n.* One who ornaments.

Ōr'na-ment-ist, *n.* One employed in ornamentation.

Ōr'nāte, *v t* [Lat. *ornare*, *ornatum*, It. *ornare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *ornar*, Fr *orner*.] To adorn, to honor [*Obs*]

> They may *ornate* and sanctify the name of God *Latimer*

Ōr'nate, *a* [Lat *ornatus*, p p of *ornare* See *supra*] Adorned, decorated, beautiful "So bedecked, *ornate*, and gay" *Milton*

Ōr'nate ly, *adv* In an ornate manner, with decoration

Ōr'nate ness, *n* The state of being ornate

Ōr'na-tūre, *n* [O Fr *ornature*, It & Lat *ornatura* See *supra*] The art of decoration, decoration, ornament [*Obs*] *Holinshed*

Ōr'nis kŏp'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr ὄρνις, ὀρνιθος, a bird, and σκοπεῖν, σκεπτεσθαι, to view, Fr *ornithoscopie*, Gr ὀρνιθοσκοπια, ορνεοσκοπια] The art of divination by the observation of birds [See Note under MATHEMATICS] [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Ōr-nis'co-plst, *n.* [Fr *ornithoscope*, Gr ὀρνιθοσκόπος, ὀρνεοσκόπος See *supra*] One who views the flight of birds in order to foretell future events by their manner of flight [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Ōr nĭth'ic, *a* [Gr ὀρνις, ὀρνιθος, a bird] Of, or pertaining to, birds as, *ornithic* fossils. *R. Owen*

Ōr-nĭth'ich nīte (49), *n* [Gr ὀρνις, ορνιθος, bird, and λιθος, track] (*Paleon*) The foot-mark of a bird, occurring in strata of stone *E Hitchcock*

Or-nĭth'ich nŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr ὄρνις, a bird, λογος, a track, and λογος, discourse] (*Paleon*) A treatise on ornithichnites the branch of science which treats of ornithichnites *E Hitchcock*

Ōr'ni tho-dĭ'dph'id, *a* Pertaining to animals like the ornithorhynchus *Dana*

Ōr'ni-thoid-ich'nīte (49), *n* [Gr ορνις, ὄρνιθος, bird, εἶδος, form, and ιχνος, footstep, track] (*Paleon*) A fossil track resembling that of a bird a fossil track or mark resembling an ornithichnite *E. Hitchcock*

Or nĭth'o līte (49), *n* [Gr ορνις, ορνιθος, bird, and λιθος, stone, Fr *ornitholithe*] (*Paleon*) (*a*) The fossil remains of a bird (*b*) A stone of various colors bearing the figures of birds *Buchanan*

Ōr'ni tho lŏg'ĭc, } *a* [Fr *ornithologique*, Sp
Ōr'ni tho lŏg'ic al, } & It *ornitologico*] Pertaining to ornithology

Ōr'ni thŏl'o gist, *n* [Fr *ornithologiste*, Sp & It *ornitologo*] One who is skilled in ornithology, one who describes birds

Ōr'ni thŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr. *ornithologie*, Sp & It *ornitologia*, from Gr ορνις, ὄρνιθος, bird and λογος, discourse] That branch of natural science which investigates and treats of the form, structure, and habits of birds

Or nĭth'o măn'cy, *n* [Fr *ornithomancie*, Sp *ornitomancia*, It *ornitomanzia*, Gr ὀρνιθομαντεια, from ορνις, ὄρνιθος, bird, and μαντεια, divination] A species of divination by means of birds, their flight, &c

> *Ornithomancy* grows into an elaborate science *De Quincey*

Ōr'ni thŏn, *n* [Lat *ornithon*, Gr ὀρνιθεον, from ορνις, ορνιθος, bird] A building for the keeping of birds *Ainsw*

Ōr'ni tho rhȳnch'us (rĭnk'us), *n* [Gr ορνις, ορνιθος, bird, and ῥυγχος, snout, beak, from ῥυγειν, to grow, snarl, Fr *ornithorhynque*] (*Zool*) A mammal of the shape and size of the otter, with a horny beak resembling that of a duck, with paws webbed and formed for swimming The animal is covered with a brown fur, lives in burrows near the water, like the otter, and is only found in Australia It is also called *duck billed platypus* and *duck mole*

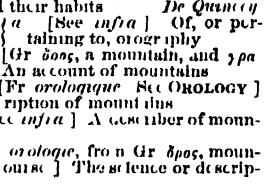

Ornithorhynchus

Ōr'ni thŏs'co-py, *n* [Gr ὀρνις, bird, and σκοπειν, to observe] The art or practice of closely observing birds and their habits *De Quincey*

Ō'ro grăph'ĭc, } *a* [See *infra*] Of, or per-
Ō'ro grăph'ĭc al, } taining to, orography

O-rŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr ὄρος, a mountain, and γραφειν, to describe] An account of mountains

Ŏr'o lŏg'ic al, *a* [Fr *orologique* See OROLOGY] Pertaining to a description of mountains

O rŏl'o gist, *n* [See *infra*] A describer of mountains

O rŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *orologie*, from Gr ὄρος, mountain, and λογος, discourse] The science or description of mountains

Ō'ro tŭnd' (310), *n* [Lat *os*, *oris*, the mouth, and *rotundus*, round, smooth] A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, having a fullness, clearness, strength, smoothness, and ringing or musical quality, which form the highest perfection of the human voice. *Rush.*

Ō'ro-tŭnd', *a* Characterized by fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness, ringing and musical, — said of the voice or manner of utterance.

Ŏr'pha lĭne, *n.* [See *infra*.] An orphan. [*Obs.*]

Orphalines. wept for the loss of their parents. *Bp Hall*

Ŏr'phan, *n.* [Gr. ὀρφανός, allied to Lat. *orbus*, Gr ὀρφός, It. *orfano*, Sp. *huerfano*, O. Fr. *orphenin*, N. Fr. *orphelin*, Pr. *orfe*, *horfe*.] A child who is bereaved of both father and mother, sometimes, also, a child who has but one parent living.

Orphans' court (*Law*), a court, in some of the States of the Union, having jurisdiction over the estates and persons of orphans *Bouvier*

Ŏr'phan, *a* Bereaved of parents.

Ŏr'phan, *v t* To cause to become an orphan; to deprive of parents *Young*

Ŏr'phan-age, *n.* The state of being an orphan, orphanism

Ŏr'phaned, *a* Bereft of parents or friends.

Ŏr'phan-ĕt, *n* A young orphan [*Rare*] *Drayton.*

Ŏr'phan-hood, *n* The state or condition of being an orphan

Ŏr'phan ism, *n* The state of being an orphan.

Ŏr'phan ŏt'ro phism, *n* [See *infra*] The care and support of orphans [*Very rare*] "*Orphanotrophism*, or, Orphans well provided for An Essay By Cotton Mather, D D 1711"

Ŏr'phan ŏt'ro phy, *n.* [Gr. ὀρφανοτροφεῖον, fr. ὀρφανός, an orphan, and τρεφειν, to feed, bring up, Lat *orphanotrophium*] A hospital for orphans [*Rare*] *Chalmers*

Or phĕ'ri on, *n* (*Mus*) A kind of musical instrument, in the form of a lute. *Halliwell.*

Or-phē'an, or **Ŏr'phe an** (124), *a* [Lat *Orphēus*, *Orpheus*, Gr 'Ορφεῖος, 'Ορφικός] Pertaining to Orpheus, the poet and musician, as, *Orphean* strains

Ŏr'phe-line, *n* The same as ORPHALINE [*Obs*]

Ŏr'phe-ŭs, *n* [Lat *Orpheus*, Gr 'Ορφευς] (*Myth*) A poet who is represented as having had the power of moving inanimate bodies by the music of his lyre

Ŏr'phic, *a* Pertaining to Orpheus, Orphean; as, *Orphic* hymns

Ŏr'phrey, *n* [Fr *orfroi* See ORFRAIS] A band, or bands, of gold and rich embroidery affixed to vestments, especially those of ecclesiastics *Pugin*

Ŏr'pi ment, *n* [Fr *orpiment*, *orpin*, It *orpimento*, Sp *oropimento*, Pg *ouropimento*, Pr *auripimun*, *auripinun*, *auripigment*, Lat *auripigmentum*, from *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, pigment] The trisulphide of arsenic, occurring in crystals of a lemon yellow color, and having a resinous taste It occurs in nature, as an ore of arsenic, and usually in combination with realgar Orpiment is used in dyeing

Red orpiment realgar, the red sulphuret of arsenic — *Yellow orpiment*, king's yellow

Ŏr'pin, *n* [Fr *orpin* See *infra*] A yellow color of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red *Brande*

Ŏr'pine, *n* [Fr *orpin*, so called from its yellow blossoms See ORPIMENT] (*Bot*) A low plant with fleshy leaves (*Sedum telephanum*), having bunches of purple flowers It is found on dry, sandy places, and in old walls, in England, and has become naturalized in America, — called also *stone crop*, and *live forever* [Written also *orpin*]

Ŏr'rach, *n* See ORACH

Ŏr're-ry, *n* [So named by Sir Richard Steele, in compliment to the Earl of Orrery, for whom one of the first machines was made] A piece of apparatus designed to illustrate, by the revolution of small balls mounted on rods and moved by wheel-work, the relative size, periodic motions, positions, orbits, &c, of the bodies of the solar system, or of a part of them, a planetarium *Barlow*

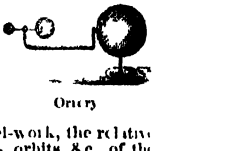

Orrery

Ŏr'ris, *n* [Probably corrupted from *Iris*]

1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Iris* (*I Florentina*), flower de-luce, or fleur de lis Its root has an agreeable odor, resembling that of violets

2 [Contracted from *orfrays*, q. v] A sort of gold or silver lace *Johnson*

3. A peculiar pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked, the edges being ornamented with conical figures placed at equal distances, with spots between them *Simmonds*

Ŏrse'dew (dū), } *n* Dutch gold See under DUTCH
Ŏr'se dīle, }

Ort, *n*, *pl* ŌRTS [L Ger *ort*, *ortels*, remnants of food, refuse, Dan & Fries *orte*, probably allied to Fr *ordu*, a piece, fragment See ORTS] A fragment, refuse, — commonly used in the plural "A buzzard idol, fit to be worshiped with the *orts* and refuse of Arcadias and romances" *Milton.*

Ŏr'thīte (49), *n.* [Gr ὀρθός, straight] (*Min*) A brown ore of iron, occurring in acicular crystals, and also massive, and consisting of the silicate of iron, alumina, cerium, &c. *Dana.*

Ŏr'tho-cĕr'a-tīte (49), *n* [Fr. *orthocératite*, from Gr ὀρθός, straight, and κέρας, a horn] (*Zoöl.*) A cephalopod having a straight, many-chambered shell, with oven, simple partitions. It is found only in the fossil state. *Dana.*

Ŏr'tho-clāse, *n* [Gr. ὀρθός, straight, and κλάσις, breaking, fracture, from κλᾶν, to break.] (*Min*) Common feldspar, including the sub-translucent varieties *Dana.*

Ŏr'tho-dĭ'ăg'o-nal, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθός, straight, and Eng *diagonal*, q. v] (*Crystallog.*) The diagonal

or lateral axis in a monoclinic solid which is at right angles with the vertical axis. *Dana.*

Or'tho-dŏx, *a.* [Gr. ὀρθόδοξος, from ὀρθός, right, true, and δόξα, opinion, from δοκεῖν, to think, Lat *orthodoxus*, Sp. *ortodoxo*, It. *ortodosso*, Fr *orthodoxe.*]

1. Sound in the Christian faith, believing the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures, — opposed to *heretical*, as, an *orthodox* Christian

2. According with the doctrines of Scripture, as, an *orthodox* creed or faith

Or'tho-dŏx'al, *a* Pertaining to, or evincing, orthodoxy *Fuller*

Or'tho-dox ăl'i-ty, *n* The quality of being orthodoxal, orthodoxness [*Obs.*] *Cudworth*

Or'tho dŏx'al-ly, *adv.* In an orthodoxal manner; orthodoxly [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Or'tho-dox ăs'tic-al, *a* Orthodox [*Obs.*] *Pote*

Or'tho-dŏx'ic al, *a* Pertaining to, or evincing, orthodoxy, orthodox

Or'tho dŏx'ly, *adv.* In an orthodox manner, with soundness of faith

Or'tho dŏx'ness, *n* The state of being sound in the faith, or of according with the doctrines of Scripture

Or'tho-dŏx'y, *n* [Gr ὀρθοδοξία, Fr *orthodoxie*, Sp *ortodoxia*, It *ortodossia* See *supra*]

1 Soundness of faith, a belief in the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures

Basil bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's *orthodoxy* *Waterland*

2. Consonance to genuine scriptural doctrines, as, the *orthodoxy* of a creed.

Or'tho-drŏm'ic, *a* [Gr ὀρθοδρομος, running straight forward, from ὀρθός, straight, and δρομεῖν, τρεχειν, to run] Pertaining to orthodromy

Or'tho-drŏm'ics, *n sing* The art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe great circle sailing, orthodromy [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Or'tho drŏm'y, *n* [Fr *orthodromie*, It *ortodromia* See *supra*] The act or art of sailing on a great circle

Or'tho-ĕp'ic, } *a* [See *infra*] Pertaining to
Or'tho ĕp'ic al } orthoepy

Or'tho-ĕp'ic al ly, *adv* In an orthoepical manner, with correct pronunciation.

Or'tho e pist, *n* [See ORTHOEPY] One who is skilled in orthoepy

Or'tho e py, *n* [Fr *orthoepie*, Sp & It *ortoepia*, Gr ὀρθοεπεια, from ὀρθος, right and επος, a word, from the root επ, to speak] The art of uttering words with propriety, a correct pronunciation of words

Or'thog-năth'oŭs, *a* [Gr ὀρθος straight, erect and γναθος, jaw] Having a skull in which the bones of the front of the head are above the jaws, or do not recede backward from them See PROGNATHOUS *Ret ius*

Or'tho-gŏn, *n* [Gr ὀρθός, right, and γωνια, angle Fr *orthogone*, L, Gr ὀρθογωνιος, ορθογωνιος, rectangular] (*Geom*) A rectangular figure, or one which has all its angles right angles

Or thŏg'o nal, *a* [Fr *orthogonal*, It *ortogonale*, Sp *ortogonio*, Lat *orthogonius* See *supra*] Right angled rectangular, at right angles, as, an *orthogonal* intersection of one curve with another

Orthogonal projection See ORTHOGRAPHIC

Or thŏg'o nal-ly, *adv* Perpendicularly at right angles, by perpendicular lines, as, a curve cuts a set of curves *orthogonally* a circle projected *orthogonally*

Or thŏg'ra-phĕr, *n* [See ORTHOGRAPHY] One who spells words correctly or properly, according to common usage

Or'tho grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr *orthographique*, It
Or'tho grăph'ic al, } & Sp *ortografico*, Lat *orthographus*]

1 Pertaining to orthography, as, *orthographical* rules, or correctness

2 (*Geom*) Pertaining to right lines or angles

Orthographic or *orthogonal projection*, that projection which is made by drawing lines from every point to be projected, perpendicular to the plane of projection Such a projection of the sphere represents its circles as seen in perspective by an eye supposed to be placed at an infinite distance, the plane of projection passing through the center of the sphere perpendicularly to the line of sight

Or'tho grăph'ic-al-ly, *adv* 1 In an orthographical manner, according to the rules of proper spelling

2 In the manner of an orthographic projection

Or-thŏg'ra-phist, *n* One who spells words correctly, an orthographer

Or-thŏg'ra phize, *v i* To use correct orthography, to spell words correctly [*Rare*]

Or-thŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr ορθογραφια, from ορθος, right, and γραφειν, to write, Lat. *orthographia*, It, Sp, & Pr. *ortografia*, Fr *orthographe*]

1. The art or practice of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage, spelling.

2. The part of grammar which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly.

3. (*Geom.*) The delineation of an object, as the front or the section of a building, by lines and angles corresponding to those of the object, an elevation, showing all the parts in their proper proportions, — so called because all the lines are at right angles to a line drawn from the spectator to the object, or to his line of sight

Or thŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr ορθολογια, from ὀρθός, right, and λόγος, speech, description, λέγειν, to say, speak, Fr *orthologie* Sp & It *ortologia*] The right description of things [*Obs.*] *Fotherby*

Or'tho mĕt'ric, *a* [See *infra*] (*Crystallog*) Having the axes at right angles to one another, — said of crystals or crystalline forms *Dana.*

Or thŏm'e try, *n* [Gr ορθός, right, and μετρον, measure] The art or practice of constructing verses correctly, the laws of correct versification

Or'tho pnē'ic, } *a* [See *infra*] (*Med*) Pertaining to, or employed in, orthopnœa
Or'tho pĕd'ic al, }

Or'tho pĕd'ist, *n* (*Med*) One who cures or remedies deformities of children *Dunglison*

Or thŏp'e dist, *n* (*Med*) One who cures or remedies deformities of children *Dunglison*

Or thŏp'e dy, *n* [Gr ορθος, straight, and παις, παιδος, a child] (*Med*) The art or practice of curing the deformities of children

Or-thŏph'o ny, *n* [Gr ορθος, straight, and φωνη, voice] The art of correct utterance or speaking right articulation

Or'thop nœ'a, } *n* [Gr ορθοπνοια, from ορθός,
Or thŏp'ny, } straight, right, and πνεῖν, to breathe, Lat *orthopnœa*, Sp & It *ortopnea*, Fr *orthopnée*]

1 (*Med*) A disease in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture

2 Hence, any difficulty of breathing

Or thŏp'te rà, *n pl* [Gr ὀρθός, straight, and πτερον, feather, wing, from πετεσθαι, πτεσθαι, to fly, Fr *orthoptères*] (*Entom*) An order of insects having wing covers of a uniform texture throughout, that generally overlap at the top when shut, under which are the true wings, which fold longitudinally, like a fan See INSECT

Or thŏp'ter-an, *n* (*Entom*) One of the orthoptera

Or thŏp'ter oŭs, *a* Of, or pertaining to the order *Orthoptera*, folding the wings straight

Or'tho-rhŏm'bic, *a* [Gr ορθος, straight, and ῥομβος, a rhombus] (*Crystallog*) The same as PRIMITRIC See CRYSTALLIZATION *Dana*

Or'tho-stăde, *n* [Fr *orthostade*, Gr ὀρθοστασιας, from ορθος, straight and ιστασθαι, to stand, ἱστανειν, to place] (*Ancient Costume*) A long and ample tunic, with straight or upright folds

Or'tho stȳle, *n* [Gr ορθος, straight, and στυλος, a column] (*Arch*) A columnar arrangement in which the columns are placed in a straight line

Or thŏt'o mous, *a* [Gr ορθος, straight, and τεμειν, to cleave] (*Crystallog*) Having two cleavages at right angles with one another *Dana*

Or'tho-tōne, *a* [Gr ορθός, straight, erect, right, and τόνος, tone, accent] (*Gr Gram*) Retaining the accent not enclitic — said of certain indeclinable pronouns and adverbs when used interrogatively, which, when not so used, are ordinarily enclitic

Or thŏt'ro-pal, *a* [Gr ορθος, straight, and
Or thŏt'ro-pous, } τροπος, direction, τρεπειν, to turn, Fr *orthotrope*] (*Bot*) Turned or growing in a straight direction, as an *orthotropous* ovule

Or thŏt'y-pous, *a* [Gr ορθος, straight and τυπος, figure, type] (*Crystallog*) Having a perpendicular cleavage *Shepard*

Or'tive, *a* [Lat *ortivus*, from *orior*, *ortus*, to rise, It & Sp *ortivo*, Fr *ortif*, f *ortive*] Of, or relating to, the time or act of rising, as of a star, rising, eastern as, the *ortive* amplitude of a planet

Or'to-lan, *n* [Fr *ortolan*, It *ortolano*, from Lat *hortulanus* from *hortulus*, diminutive of *hortus*, garden, so called because it frequents the hedges of gardens, N Lat *Emberiza hortulana*] (*Ornith*) A singing bird (*Emberiza hortulana*), about the size of the lark, with black wings It is found in Europe, and is esteemed delicious food The American species is the Ameri can rail, *Rallus* [or *Porzana*] *Carolinensis*

Ortolan (*Emberiza hortulana*)

Or'tyx, *n.* [Gr ορτυξ, quail] (*Ornith*) A genus of North American birds, including the partridge *O* (or *Lophortyx*) *Californicus* is the California quail *Baird*

Or'val, *n* [Fr. *orvale*, N Lat *orvala*, Lat *horminum*, Gr ορμινον, ορμινος] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Lamium*

Or'vi ĕ'tan, *n.* [Fr *orvietan*, Sp *orvietan*, It *orvietano*, so called because it was invented by Girolano Ferrante, a celebrated charlatan at *Orvieto*, in Italy] An antidote or counter poison. [*Obs.*] *Brande.*

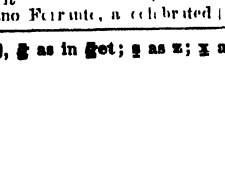

California Quail (*Ortyx Californicus*)

Or'y-al, *n* See ORIEL.

Or'yc tog-nŏs'tic, *a.* [Fr *oryctognostique.*] Pertaining to oryctognosy.

Or'yc-tog nŏs'tic al ly, *adv.* According to oryctognosy

Or'yc tŏg'no-sy, *n.* [Fr *oryctognosie*, from Gr. ὀρυκτος, dug, fossil, from ὀρύσσειν, to dig, dig up, and γνωσις, knowledge, from γνῶναι, γιγνώσκειν, to know] The science which has for its object the description and classification of minerals, according to well ascertained characters, and under appropriate denominations, mineralogy [*Obs.*]

Or'yc-tŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *oryctographie*, from ορυκτός, dug, fossil, and γραφειν, to write] That part of natural history in which minerals or fossils are described, oryctology

Or'yc to lŏg'ic al, *a* [Fr *oryctologique.*] Pertaining to oryctology

Or'yc tŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *oryctologie*, from Gr ὀρυκτός, dug, fossil, and λόγος, discourse]

1 That part of natural history which treats of fossils

2 The science which treats of the arrangement, classification, and description of minerals, oryctognosy

Or'yx (Synop, § 130), *n* (*Zool*) A variety of South African antelope, called also *gems bok* having the mane and tail of the horse, the head and coloring of the ass, and the leg and feet of the antelope Its horns are about three feet in length slightly curved backward, ringed at the base and of a shining black color It is gregarious in its habits and very swift of foot (*J Anderson*

The Oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*)

Os, *n* [Lat] 1 A bone

2 A mouth

Os'che o çĕle' (ŏs'kē o sēl'), *n* [Fr *oscheocèle*, from Gr οσχεον, a bag, especially the scrotum, and κηλη, tumor] (*Med*) Any tumor of the scrotum, a scrotal hernia

Os'çil lan çy, *n* The state of oscillating or wavering backward and forward, a see saw kind of motion

Os çil lā'ri a, *n pl* See OSCILLATORIA

Os'çil lāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* OSCILLATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* OSCILLATING] [Lat *oscillare*, *oscillatum*, from *oscillum* a swing, It *oscillare*, Sp *oscilar*, Fr *osciller*] To move backward and forward, to vibrate to swing, to sway, hence, to vary or fluctuate between fixed limits

The amount of superior faculties *oscillates* rather than changes that is it fluctuates within fixed limits *De Quincey*

Oscillating engine a steam-engine, whose cylinder, instead of being permanently fixed in a perpendicular or other direction, oscillates on trunnions *Weale*

Os'çil lā'tion, *n* [Lat *oscillatio*, Fr. *oscillation*, Sp *oscilacion*, It *oscillazione*] The act of oscillating a moving backward and forward, or swinging like a pendulum, vibration

His [Mackintosh's] mind oscillated undecidedly but the extreme points of the *oscillation* were not very remote *Macaulay*

Os'çil lā'tive *a* Tending to oscillate, vibratory "The *oscillative* antagonism between incompatible paradoxes" *I Taylor.*

Os çil la tō'ri a, *n pl* [See *infra*] (*Nat Hist*) A group of minute confervoid algæ having oscillatory motions They are usually of a filamentous structure sometimes branched, spiral, or monliliform Little is known of their development or nature and many were at first supposed to belong to the animal kingdom [Written also *oscillaria*]

Os'çil la to ry, *a* [It *oscillatorio*, Sp *oscilatorio*, Fr *oscillatoire* See OSCILLATE] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum, swinging, as, *oscillatory* motion

Os'çi tăn çy, *n* [Sp *oscitancia* See *infra.*]

1 The act of gaping or yawning

2 Unusual sleepiness, drowsiness, dullness.

It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers *Addison*

Os'çi tant, *a* [Lat *oscitans*, p pr of *oscitare*, Fr. *oscitant*, Sp & It *oscitante.* See OSCITATE.]

1 Yawning, gaping

2. Sleepy, drowsy, dull; sluggish

He must not be *oscitant*, but intent on his charge. *Barrow*

Os'çi tant-ly, *adv.* In an oscitant manner; yawningly, carelessly.

Ŏs'çi-tāte, *v i* [Lat. *oscitare, oscitatum*, from *os*, the mouth, and *citare*, to put into quick motion, verb intensive, from *ciere*, to put in motion.] To gape with sleepiness, to yawn

Ŏs'çi-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *oscitatio*, Fr *oscitation*, Sp. *oscitacion*, It *oscitazione*] The act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness

Ŏs'cu-lant, *a* [Lat *osculans*, p pr of *osculari*, to kiss, from *osculum*, a little mouth, kiss, diminutive of *os*, mouth]

1. Adhering closely, embracing,— applied to certain creeping animals, as caterpillars

2 (*Classification*) Intermediate in character, or on the border between two groups, as, the genera by which two families approximate are called *osculant* genera

☞ The term *inter-osculant* is sometimes employed with the same meaning *Dana*

Ŏs'cu lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OSCULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* OSCULATING] [Lat *osculari, osculatum*, to kiss, from *osculum*, a little mouth, a kiss, diminutive of *os*, mouth]

1 To kiss

2 (*Geom*) To touch, as one curve another, or as two curves when both have a common curvature at the point of contact

Ŏs'cu lāte, *v i* 1 To kiss one another, to kiss

2 (*Geom*) To touch, as, curves *osculate*

Ŏs'cu-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *osculatio*, a kissing, Fr *osculation*, It *osculazione*]

1 The act of kissing, a kissing

2 (*Geom*) The contact of one curve with another, when at the point of contact they both have the same curvature for the greatest number of consecutive points in common

Ŏs'cu la-to-ry (-tō), *a* [Fr *osculatoire*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, kissing, kissing

The two ladies went through the *osculatory* ceremony which they were in the habit of performing *Thackeray*

2 (*Geom*) Pertaining to, or having the properties of, an osculatrix, capable of osculation as, a circle may be *osculatory* with a curve at a given point

Osculatory circle (*Geom*), a circle having the same curvature as that of a given curve at the point of contact, or whose radius is the radius of curvature of the curve at that point — *Osculatory plane* to a curve of double curvature, a plane which passes through three successive points of the curve — *Osculatory sphere* to a line of double curvature, a sphere passing through four consecutive points of the curve *Math Dict*

Ŏs'cu la to ry, *n* [L Lat *osculatorium* See *supra*] (*Eccl Hist*) A tablet or board, with a picture of Christ, or the Virgin, &c, which was kissed by the priest, and then by the people [*Obs*]

Ŏs'cu lā'trix, *n* (*Geom*) A curve whose contact with a given curve, at a given point, is of a higher order (or involves the equality of a greater number of successive differential coefficients of the ordinates of the curves taken at that point) than that of any other curve of the same kind *Math Dict*

Ŏs'cule, *n* [Fr *oscule*, from Lat *osculum*, a small mouth, from *os*, mouth] A small bilabiate aperture

Ō'-sīde, *n* One side "Vessels cast away and left lying at *o side* amid the sands" [*Obs*] *Holland*

Ō'gier (ō'zhẽr), *n* [Fr *osier*, Prov Fr *ozier* Armor *o.il, aozil*, Gr *ὀῖσος, ὐσιος, οἰσυα, οἰσυξ*, allied to Lat *vitex*] A species of willow, or water willow, or the twig of the willow, used in making baskets

Ō'gier (ō'zhẽr), *a* Made of or like osiers "This *osier* cage of ours" *Shak*

Ō'giered, *a* Covered or adorned with osiers

Ō'gier-hōlt, *n* A place where willows for basket work are cultivated [*Eng*]

Ō'gier-y, *n* A place where osiers are grown

Ŏs'man-lī, *n*, *pl* ŌS'MAN-LIS A Turkish official, — so called from *Osman*, who founded the Ottoman empire in Asia, also, less properly, a native Turk

Ŏs'ma zōme, *n* [Fr *osmazôme*, from *ὀσμη*, smell, odor, from *ὀζειν*, to smell, and *ζωμός*, broth] (*Chem*) A substance obtained from muscular fiber, which gives the characteristic odor and taste of soup, and was formerly supposed to be a definite compound *Thomard*

Ŏs'mel-ite (49), *n* [Gr. *ὀσμη*, odor, and *λιθος*, stone] (*Min*) A variety of pectolite, — so called from its having an odor of clay.

Ŏs'mi-ate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of osmic acid with a base

Ŏs'mic, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the metal osmium, as, *osmic* acid

Ŏs'mi ŏŭs, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, osmium, — said of a certain acid containing a smaller proportion of oxygen than osmic acid

Ŏs'mīte, *n* (*Chem*) A compound formed by the union of osmium with some other substance

Ŏs'mi-ŭm, *n* [N Lat & Fr *osmium*, from Gr *ὀσμη*, a smell, odor See *supra*] (*Chem*) A brittle, gray-colored metal, found with platinum Its oxide forms a volatile acid of an acrid, disagreeable odor, whence the name *Dana*

Ŏs mŏm'e ter, *n* [Gr *ωσμός*, impulse, and *μετρον*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the amount of osmotic action

Ŏs'mōse, *n* [Gr *ωσμος*, equiv to *ὦσις*, impulse, *ὠθειν*, to push] (*Chemical Physics*) (*a*) The tendency in fluids to mix, or become equably diffused, when in contact It was first observed between fluids of differing densities, and as taking place through a membrane or an intervening porous structure The more rapid flow from the thinner to the thicker fluid was then called *endosmose*, and the opposite, slower current, *exosmose*. Both are, however, results of the same force Osmose may be regarded as a form of molecular attraction, allied to that of adhesion. (*b*) The action produced by this tendency

Ŏs mŏt'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or having the property of, osmose, as, *osmotic* force

Ŏs'mund, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Osmunda* The most remarkable species is the *osmund* royal, or flowering fern, growing in shady bogs, the root of which, when boiled, is very slimy, and is used in stiffening linen

Ŏs'na-burg (ŏz'na-bûrg), *n* A species of coarse linen, imported originally from *Osnaburg*, in Germany, — whence the name

Os phrē'si ŏl'o ġy, *n* [Gr. *ὀσφρησις*, olfaction, and *λόγος*, discourse] (*Med.*) A treatise on olfaction and odors. *Dunglison*

Ŏs'prāy, } *n* [Corrupted from *ossifrage*, q v.
Ŏs'prey, } Fr *orfraie*] (*Ornith*) A long winged eagle (*Pandion haliaëtus*), of a yellow-brown, or brown color, above, and of a white color below, — called also *bald buzzard, fishing eagle*, and *fish hawk* It lives on fish, which it takes by suddenly darting upon them when near the surface of the water

Osprey (*Pandion haliaëtus*)

Ŏss, *v i* [See *infra*] To prophesy, to presage [*Obs*] *Edgeworth*

Ŏss, } *n* [Lat *os, oris*, the mouth] Something
Ŏsse, } proceeding from the mouth, especially, words or sounds interpreted as omens, hence, an omen, a prophecy [*Obs*]

By the power of words and osses the destinies and prodigies of great importance presaged to one place have been changed and transferred to another *Holland*

Ŏs'se an, *n*. (*Ichth*) A fish having a bony skeleton *Brande*

Ŏs'se ine, *n* [Lat *os*, bone] [Written also *os tine*] (*Physiol*) (*a*) The soft, glue like substance of a bone, left by the removal of the earths, or the embryo tissue in which they are deposited to form bone (*b*) Bone-tissue, in general

Ŏs'se let, *n* [Fr *osselet*, literally a little bone, diminutive of *os*, Lat *os, ossis*, bone] A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones

Ŏs'se oŭs (*colloq* ŏsh'ŭs) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *osseus*, from *os, ossis*, bone, It *osseo*, Sp *oseo*, Fr *osseux*] Composed of bone, resembling bone, bony

Osseous breccia a breccia made up of fragments of bone, found in certain caverns and fissures of rocks

Ŏs'si-cle (ŏs'sĭ-kl), *n* [Fr *ossicule*, Lat *ossiculum*, dim of *os, ossis*, a bone] A small bone *Holder*

Os sic'ū-lā'ted, *a* Having small bones

Os-sĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *os, ossis*, a bone, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *ossifère*] Containing or yielding bone

Os sĭf'ic, *a* [Lat *os, ossis*, bone, and *facere*, to make, Fr *ossifique*, Sp *osifico*] Having power to ossify or change carneous and membranous substances to bone

Ŏs'si-fi-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *ossification*, Sp *osificacion*, It *ossificazione*]

1 The change, or process of changing, into a bony substance, as, the *ossification* of an artery

2 The state of being changed into a bony substance

Ŏs'si-frāge, *n* [Lat *ossifraga, ossifragus*, from *ossifragus*, bone-breaking, from *os, ossis*, a bone, and *frangere, fractum*, to break; It *ossifrago, ossifraga*, Sp *osifraga*, Fr *orfraie* Cf OSPRAY] (*Ornith*) The young of the sea eagle or bald eagle, — formerly so called

☞ In *Lev* xi 13 it denotes a different bird supposed to be the Lammergeu

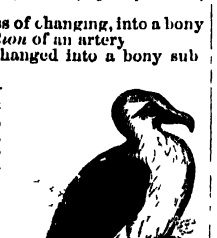

Ossifrage (*Haliaetus albicilla*)

Os-sĭf'ra goŭs, *a* [Lat *os*, a bone, and *frangere*, to break] Serving to break bones, fracturing the bones

Ŏs'si-fȳ, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OSSIFIED, *p pr.* & *vb n* OSSIFYING] [Fr. *ossifier*, Sp *osificar*, It *ossificare*, from Lat. *os, ossis*, bone, and *facere*, to make] To form into bone, to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or convert into a substance of the hardness of bones.

Ŏs'si-fȳ, *v i.* To become bone; to change from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness.

Os-sĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *os, ossis*, bone, and *vorare*, to devour, Fr *ossivore*] Feeding on bones, eating bones, as, *ossivorous* quadrupeds. *Dechens.*

Ŏs'su-ā'ri-ĭne, *n* [Lat.] A charnel-house; an ossuary. [*Obs*] *H. Walpole*

Ŏs'su-a-ry (ŏs'shu a rȳ, 95), *n*. [Lat. *ossuarium, ossarium*, from *ossuarius*, of or for bones, from *os, ossis*, bone, Fr *ossuaire*, It *ossuario, ossario*] A place where the bones of the dead are deposited, a charnel house

Ŏst, *n* A kiln for drying hops or malt See OAST.

Os-tĕnd', *v t* [Lat *ostendere*, to show.] To exhibit, to manifest [*Obs*]

Mercy to mean offenders we'll *ostend* *J Webster*

Ŏs'te-ine (ŏs'te in), *n* [See OSSEINE] The organic matter of bone, after the earthy matter has been removed It is converted into gelatine by boiling. See OSSEINE *Dunglison.*

Os tĕn'si bĭl'i-ty, *n* The quality or state of being ostensible

Os tĕn'si ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *ostensible*, It *ostensibile* See OSTENT]

1 Capable of being shown, proper or intended to be shown [*Rare*]

2 Shown, declared, or avowed, manifest, apparent, as, an *ostensible* reason or motive "One of the *ostensible* grounds on which the proprietors had obtained their charter" *Ramsay.*

Os tĕn'si bly, *adv* In an ostensible manner.

An embargo and non-intercourse which totally defeat the interests they are *ostensibly* destined to promote *Walsh.*

Os-tĕn'sĭve, *a* [It & Sp. *ostensivo*, Fr *ostensif*] Showing, exhibiting

Ostensive demonstration (*Math*), a demonstration which concludes with the plain and direct proof of the truth of a proposition, as opposed to the *apagogical* or *indirect* method, a direct or positive demonstration

Os tĕn'sĭve ly, *adv* In an ostensive manner, in the way of exhibiting openly

Ŏs'ten.t, or **Os-tĕnt'**, *n* [Lat *ostentus, ostentum*, from *ostendere*, to show, It & Sp *ostento*]

1 Appearance, air, manner, mien. *Shak.*

2 Show, manifestation, token

We asked of God that some *ostent* might clear
Our cloudy business, who gave us sign *Chapman*

3 A portent, any thing ominous *Dryden*

Ŏs'ten tāte, or **Os-tĕn'tāte**, *v t* [Lat *ostentare, ostentatum*, v intensive from *ostendere* It *ostentare*, Sp *ostentar* See *supra*] To make an ambitious display of, to show or exhibit boastingly [*Rare*] *Bp Taylor*

Ŏs'ten tā'tion, *n* [Lat *ostentatio*, Fr *ostentation*, Sp *ostentacion*, It *ostentazione*]

1 The act of ostentating, or of making an ambitious display, unnecessary show, pretentious parade, — usually in a detractive sense. "Much *ostentation* vain, of fleshly arm" *Milton*

He knew that good and bountiful minds are sometimes inclined to *ostentation* *Atterbury*

2 A show or spectacle. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Syn — Parade, pageantry, pomp, pompousness, vaunting, boasting See PARADE

Ŏs'ten-tā'tioŭs (-tā'shus), *a* 1. Fond of excessive or offensive display, boastful

Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do *Dryden*

2 Evincing ostentation, pretentious. "The *ostentatious* professions of many years" *Macaulay.*

Syn — Pompous, boastful, vaunting, showy, gaudy

Ŏs'ten-tā'tioŭs ly, *adv* In an ostentatious manner, with vain display, boastfully

Ŏs'ten tā'tioŭs-ness, *n* The state or quality of being ostentatious, vain display, boastfulness, vanity

Ŏs'ten-tā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *ostentatore*, Sp *ostentador*, Fr *ostentateur*] One who makes a vain show, a boaster [*Obs*] *Sherwood*

Os-tĕn'tĭve, *a* Ostentatious [*Obs*] *Sterling*

Os-tĕn'toŭs, *a* Fond of making a show, ostentatious [*Obs*] *Feltham*

Ŏs'te-o-çĕle', *n* [Gr *ὀστεον*, bone, and *κήλη*, tumor] (*Med*) (*a*) A hernia in which the sac is cartilaginous and bony. (*b*) Osseous induration of one or both testicles. *Dunglison*

Ŏs'te o cŏl'lă, *n* [Gr *ὀστέον*, bone, and *κόλλα*, glue, It *osteocolla*, Sp *osteocola*, Fr *ostéocolle*]

1 A deposited carbonate of lime which occurs in some fountains, and incrusts the stems of plants It takes its name from an opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured bones

2 An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones.

Ŏs'te-o-cōpe (Synop., § 130), *n*. [Fr *osteocope*, It *osteocopo*, Gr *ὀστεοκόπος*, fr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *κόπτειν*, a striking, pain, from *κόπτειν*, to strike, beat] (*Med*) Pain in the bones, a violent, fixed pain in any part of a bone

Ŏs'te-o-dĕnt'ine, *n* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, n Lat *dens, dentis*, a tooth] (*Odontology*) The portion of the structure of teeth which is distinct from the cement, and resembles in part bone, and in part dentine. *R Owen.*

Ŏs'te-ŏg'e-ny, *n*. [Fr. *ostéogénie*, It. *osteogenia*, from Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *γίνειν, γενέσθαι*, to bring forth.] The formation or growth of bone.

Os'te-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *γράφειν*, to describe] The same as OSTEOLOGY.

Os'te-o-lite' (49), *n.* [Gr *ὀστέον*, bone, and *λίθος*, stone] (*Paleon.*) A petrified or fossil bone.

Os'te-ŏl'o-ger, *n* [See OSTEOLOGY] One who describes the bones of animals

Os'te-o-lŏg'ic, } *a* [Fr *osteologique*, Sp *osteo-*
Os'te-o-lŏg'ic-al, } *logico.*] Pertaining to a description of the bones

Os'te-o-lŏg'ic al ly, *adv* According to osteology

Os'te-ŏl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in osteology, an osteologer.

Os'te-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Fr *osteologie*, Sp & It *osteologia*, from Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, and *λογος*, discourse] That part of anatomy which treats of the nature, arrangement, and uses of the bones

Os'te-o-măn'ty, *n* [Gr *ὀστεον*, bone, and *μαντεια*, divination, prophecy] Divination or prophecy by means of bones. [*Rare*]

Os'te-o-plăs'ty, *n* [Gr *ὀστεον*, bone, and *πλασσειν*, to form] (*Med*) An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied *Dunglison*

Os'te-ŏp'ter-ŷg'i-ous, *a* [Gr *ὀστεον*, a bone, and *πτερυξ*, a fin] Having bones in the fins

Os'te-ŏt'o my, *n* [Gr *οστεον*, a bone, and *τομή*, a cutting, from *τεμνειν*, to cut] That part of practical anatomy whose object is the dissection of bones *Dunglison*

Os-thĕx'y, *n* [Gr *ὀστεον*, bone, and *ἕξις*, a having possession, a being in a certain state, habit, from *ἐχειν*, to have, to hold] The ossification of soft parts of the body [*Obs*]

Os'ti a-ry (Synop., § 130), *n* [From Lat *ostium*, door, entrance, the mouth of a river, from *os*, mouth]

1 (*Geog*) The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into the sea, or into a lake; an estuary [*Rare*] *Browne*

2 One who keeps the door, especially the door of a church, a porter [*Obs*]

Lastly, *ostiaries*, which used to ring the bells and open and shut the church doors *N Bacon*

Os'tic, *a* [From the Algic *oshtegwon*, a head] Belonging, pertaining to, or designating, the language of the Tuscaroras, Iroquois, Wyandots, Winnebagoes, and a part of the Sioux *Schoolcraft*

Ost'ler, *n.* The same as HOSTLER

Ost'ler-ess, *n* A female ostler [*Rare*] *Fuller*

Ost'ler-y, *n* The same as HOSTELRY

Ost'men, *n pl* [From Gr & Sw *ost*, *oste*, Dan *ost*, *östen*, the east See EAST] Eastmen, Danish settlers in Ireland, so called *Lyttleton*

Os tra'cean (-shan), *n* [N Lat *ostracea*, from Lat *ostrea*, *ostreum*, Gr *ὀστρεον*, *ὀστρειον*, oyster] (*Zool*) One of a family of bivalve shell fish, of which the oyster is the type *Brande*

Os tră'ci-on, *n* [Gr *ὀστρακιον*, small shell] (*Ichth*) A genus of rough skinned fishes having the body covered with an armor of solid, immovable bony plates, the tail, fins, &c, passing, as it were, through holes in the coat of mail, trunk fish *Brande*

Os'tra-çism, *n* [Fr *ostracisme*, It & Sp *ostracismo*, Gr *ὀστρακισμός*, from *ὀστρακον*, burnt clay, a tile, a tablet used in voting, a shell]

1 (*Gr Antiq*) Banishment, by the people of Athens, of a person whose merit and influence gave umbrage to them It takes this name from the shell or tablet on which the name or the note of acquittal or condemnation was written

2 Banishment, expulsion, separation

Sentenced to a perpetual *ostracism* from the esteem, and confidence, and honors, and emoluments of his country *Hamilton*

Os'tra çize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OSTRACIZED *p pr* & *vb. n* OSTRACIZING] [Gr. *ὀστρακιζειν*, from *ὀστρακον* See OSTRACISM]

1. To exile by ostracism, to banish by a popular vote, as from Athens, or some other city

2 Hence, to banish from society to put under the ban, to cast out from social or private favor

Os'tra-nite (49), *n* (*Min*) A grayish-brown variety of zircon *Dana.*

Os'tre ĕ'ceous (-shus), *a* [From Lat *ostrea*, an oyster] Of, or pertaining to, an oyster, or to a shell, shelly. "The crustaceous or *ostraceous* body" *Cudworth*

Os'tre-ŏph'a-gist, *n* [Gr *ὀστρεον*, an oyster, and *φαγειν*, to eat] One who feeds upon oysters

Os'trich, *n* [Formerly written also *ostrich*] [O. Fr. *ostruche*, *ostruce*, N Fr *autruche*, Sp *avestruz*, Pg *abestruz*, from Lat *avis struthio*, Fr *estrus*, *estruc*, *struci*, It *struzzo*, L Lat *strucio*, from Lat. *struthio*, an ostrich, Gr *στρουθος*, a small bird, *ὁ μεγας στρουθος*, the large bird, i. e., the ostrich, Ger. *strauss*, D. *struis*, Sw. *struss*, Dan *struds*] (*Ornith*) A large bird, nearly ten feet high (*Struthio camelus*), having a long, and nearly bare, neck, stout, long legs, with only two toes, and short wings, with long, soft plumes in the place of feathers. It is well formed for running, and is said to surpass horses in speed, upon the sandy plains where it is found It lives on grain and vegetables, and is noted for swallowing, on a larger scale than other granivorous birds, bits of metal or stone to aid in digestion The plumes of the wing are highly valued as ornaments The bird is a native of Africa and Arabia

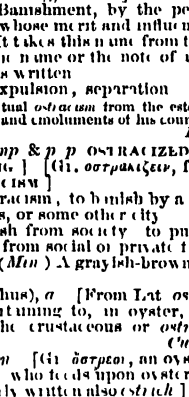

Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*).

American ostrich, a large bird of the genus *Rhea* (*R Americana*) resembling the ostrich It is a native of South America

Os trif'e-rous, *a* [Lat *ostrifer*] Producing oysters, containing oysters

Os'tro göth, *n* [Fr *Ostrogoth*, Lat *Ostrogothi*, pl] One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the *Visigoths*, or western Goths

Ot'a cous'tic, *a* [Fr. *otacoustique*, from Gr *ους*, *ωτός*, an ear, and *ακουστικός*, belonging to the sense of hearing See ACOUSTIC] Assisting the sense of hearing, as, an *otacoustic* instrument

Ot'a cous'tic, } *n* An instrument to facilitate
Ot'a cous'ti cŏn, } hearing, as an ear-trumpet

O-tăl'gi-a, *n* [Gr *ωταλγια*, from *ους*, *ωτος* ear, and *ἀλγος*, pain, Fr. *otalgie*] (*Med*) A pain in the ear

O tăl'gic, *n* [Gr *οὖς*, *ωτός*, the ear, and *ἀλγος*, pain] (*Med*) A remedy for pain in the ear *Dunglison*

O-tăl'gy (Synop., § 130), *n* Pain in the ear, otalgia

O-tăr'i-a, *n* [See *infra*] (*Zool*) A genus of seals, the otary

Ot'a-ry, *n.* [Fr *otarie*, Gr *ωταρός*, large eared, from *ους*, *ωτος*, ear] (*Zool*) Eared seal, — a name given to all those animals of the seal family which have external ears

Oth'er (ŭth'ẽr), *pron* & *a* [A S *ōðer*, O Sax *othar*, *athar*, O Fries *other*, Goth *anthar*, O H Ger *andar*, N H Ger & D *ander*, Icel *annar*, Sw *annan*, Dan *anden*, Skr *anyatara*, *anya*]

1 Different from that which has been specified, not the same, not identical, additional, second of two

Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the *other* also *Matt* v 39

A distaff in her *other* hand she had *Spenser*

2 Not this, but the contrary, opposite, as, the *other* side of a river

☞ This is a correlative adjective or adjective pronoun commonly used in contrast with *one*, *some*, *this* &c or by ellipsis with a noun, expressed or understood It is often written with the indefinite article as one word *another* is used with *each*, indicating a reciprocal action or relation, and is sometimes employed elliptically for *other things*, or *other person*, in which case it may have a plural The fool and the brutish person perish, and leave their wealth to *others* *Ps* xlix 10 It is sometimes also used for *other ways*

The other day at a certain time past not distant but indefinite, not long ago, lately the third day past

Bind my hair up as 'twas yesterday *t*
No, nor *the t other day* *B Jonson*

Oth'er-gātes (ŭth'ẽr), *adv* [From *other* and *gate*, for *way*, *manner*] In another manner [*Obs*]

Oth'er-guise *adv* [From *other* and *guise*, manner] Of another kind or way

☞ This word is often corruptly pronounced *other-quess*, and is not unfrequently so written "This world contains *other quess* sorrows than yours" *C Reade*

Oth'er-ness, *n* The state or quality of being other or different alterity, difference separateness

Oth'er-whēre, *adv* In some other place, or in other places elsewhere [*Obs*] *Milton*

Oth'er whiles, } *adv* At other times, sometimes,
Oth'er whiles, } occasionally [*Obs*] "Weighing *other whiles* ten pounds or more" *Holland*

Oth'er wīse (ŭth'ẽr-wīz — *pronounced* ŭth'ẽr wĭz *or* ŭth'ẽr wĭz *by Walker*), *adv* [From *other* and *wise*, manner] In a different manner, under different circumstances, in different respects

Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited *whate'er* a better fate,
But Heaven thought *otherwise* *Addison*

It is said, truly, that the best men *otherwise* are not always the best in regard to society *Hooker*

Ō'ti-ōse' (ō'shĭ ōs'), *a* [Lat *otiosus*, from *otium*, ease] Being at rest or ease, unemployed, indolent "*Otiose* assent" *Paley*

The true keeping of the Sabbath was not that *otiose* and unprofitable cessation from even good deeds which they would enforce *Alford*

Ō'tis, *n* [Lat, from Gr *ωτις*] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds, including the bustard

O-ĭt'is, *n* [Gr *οὖς*, *ωτος*, the ear] (*Med*) Inflammation of the ear, attended with severe pain

O tŏc'o nīte, *n* [Gr *ους*, *ωτος*, ear, and *κονις*, dust] (*Med*) A loose, calcareous deposit found in the sacs of the vestibule of the ear

O tŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr *ους*, *ωτος*, ear, and *γραφειν*, to describe] That branch of anatomy which describes the ear *Dunglison.*

Ō'to-līte (49), } *n* [Gr *οὖς*, *ωτός*, ear, and *λιθος*,
Ō'to-līth, } stone] A small calcareous substance or particle contained in the ear cavity of some animals, otoconite *Dunglison*

Ō'to-līt'ic, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, otolites.

O-tŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *οὖς*, *ωτος*, ear, and *λόγος*, discourse] That branch of anatomy which gives an account of the ear, a treatise on the ear *Dunglisson.*

O-tŏp'a-thy, *n.* [Gr. *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, ear, and *πάθος*, suffering, from *πάσχειν*, *παθεῖν*, to suffer.] (*Med*) A diseased condition of the ear. *Dunglison.*

O-tŏt'o my, *n.* [Gr. *οὖς*, *ωτός*, ear, and *τομή*, cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut] (*Anat*) The dissection of the ear, that branch of anatomy which relates to the dissection of the ear *Dunglison.*

Ŏt'tar, *n* [See ATTAR] The aromatic principle, a highly fragrant oil obtained from the petals of some flowers, especially those of the rose [Written also *attar* and *otto*]

Ŏt'ter, *n* [A S *otor*, *oter*, *otyr*, *otyr*, Icel *otr*, Dan *odder*, Sw *utter*, O H Ger *ottar*, *ottir*, N H Ger & D *otter*, Lith *udra*, Russ & Pol *wydra*] (*Zool*) A carnivorous animal of the genus *Lutra*, of which several species are described They have large, flattish heads, short ears, webbed toes crooked nails, and tails slightly flattened horizontally They are aquatic, and feed on fish The common otter of Europe is *Lutra vulgaris* the American otter is *Lutra Canadensis* or *L mollis*

Canada Otter (*Lutra Canadensis*)

Otter-hound a kind of hound sometimes employed in hunting the otter *P Cyc*

Ŏt'ter, *n* The same as ANNOTTO, q v [*Colloq*]

Ŏt'to, *n* The same as OTTAR See OTTAR

Ot'to man, *a* [Fr *ottoman*, It *ottomano*, *ottomanno*, Sp *otomano* — from *Othuman*, *Othman*, or *Osman*, the name of a sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about the year 1300] Pertaining to, or derived from, the empire of Turkey, as, the *Ottoman* power or empire

Ot'to man, *n pl* OTTOMANS 1 A Turk

2 [Fr *ottomane*, Sp *otomana*] A stuffed seat without a back, originally used in Turkey, and afterward elsewhere

Ot'to mite, *n* An Ottoman, or Turk [*Rare*] *Shak*

Ot'tre-lite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral of a dark grayish or greenish gray color, consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina, iron and manganese — so called from *Ottre*, on the borders of Luxembourg *Dana.*

Ou'a rine, *n* [Fr] (*Zool*) A species of monkey of the genus *Mycetes*, found in Brazil

Oubliette (ōo ble ĕt'), *n* [Fr from *oublier*, to forget, Pr & O Sp *oblidar*, It *obbliare*, N Sp *olvidar*, Lat *obliviscī oblitus*] A dungeon with an opening only at the top, for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or to perish secretly.

The place was utterly dark, the *oubliette* I suppose, of the accursed convent *W Scott*

Ouch, *n* [Corrupted from *nouch*, which occurs in Chaucer as *an eye* from *a nye*, L Lat *nusca*, *nosca*, *nochia*, clasp necklace, O H Ger *nusca*, *nusga*, *nuscha*, *nusle*, *nusche*, M H Ger *nusche*]

1 A bezel, or socket, in which a precious stone or seal is set

2 A cuirass or ornament of gold *Foxhoke.*

3 The blow given by a boar's tusk [*Obs*]

Ought (awt), *n* See AUGHT

Ought (awt), *v imp* & *p p*, or *auxiliary* [Originally the preterit tense of the verb *to owe*, A S *āgan*, to have or possess It is used in all persons, both in the present and past tenses as, *I ought*, *thou oughtest*, *he ought* &c, *you*, *they ought* O Eng *aughte*, *ahte*, *aughtest*, *aughte*, *aughten*, A S *ahte*, *ahtest*, *ahton* See OWE

1 To be under obligation to pay, — the same as OWED [*Obs*]

This due obedience which they *ought* to the king *Tyndale.*
The love and duty I long have *ought* you *Spelman.*
That followed sin which to myself I *ought* *Dryden*

2 Is fit behooveth is proper or necessary, should — used impersonally "Well *ought* us work" *Chaucer.*

My brethren these things *ought* not so to be *James* iii 10
To speak of this as it *ought* would require a volume by itself *Milton*

3 Owns or possess [*Ob and rare*] "The knight the which that castle *ought*" *Spenser*

☞ *Ought* is now chiefly employed as an auxiliary verb expressing fitness, expediency, propriety, moral obligation or the like, in the action or state indicated by the principal verb

Syn — Should — OUGHT SHOULD Both words imply obligation, but *ought* is the stronger *Should* denotes an obligation of propriety expediency, &c, *ought* denotes an obligation of duty We *should* be neat in our persons we *should* avoid giving offense We *ought* to speak truth, we *ought* to obey the laws

Ought'ness (awt'nes), *n* The state of being as a thing ought to be, rightness [*Rare*] *N. W. Taylor.*

Ou'long, *n* See OOLONG.

Ou lŏr'rha-gy, *n* [Gr. *οὖλον*, the gum, and *ῥαγή*, a breaking forth, from *ῥηγνυμι*, to break forth] (*Med*) Bleeding or hemorrhage from the gums

Ounce, *n* [Fr *once*, It *oncia*, Sp *onza*, from Lat *uncia*, a twelfth, the twelfth part of a pound and of a foot, Gr. *ογγια*, *ουγκια*; Ger & Dan. *unze*, Sw

uns, D. *once*, A-S. *ynce*, *yndse*, *yndsa*, *yntsa*. Cf. INCH.]

1 A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois.

☞ In troy weight, the ounce is twenty penny weights, each of twenty-four grains, or, in all, 480 grains In avoirdupois weight, the ounce contains 437½ grains

Ounce (*Felis uncia*)

2. (*Zool*) A carnivorous, digitigrade animal (*Felis uncia*), resembling the leopard, but having a thicker fur, irregular faint spots, and a longer tail. It is a native of Northern India and Persia [Written also *once*]

Ounde, *n* [Fr *onde*, Lat *unda*, a wave] Something having a wavy or curled appearance, a wave, a curl, also, a kind of lace [*Obs*] *Halliwell*

Ounde, *a* Wavy, curly [Written also *ownde*] [*Obs*] *Halliwell*

Ound'ed, } *a* [Fr *onde*, a wave, Pr *onda*, *unda*,
Ound'ing, } Sp, Pg, & It *onda*, Lat *unda*] Waving [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Oun'dy, *a* Waved, curled [Written also *oundy*] [*Obs*]

Ouphe (ōūf), *n* [Cf OAF and AUF] A fairy, a goblin, an elf [*Obs*] *Shak*

Ouph'en (ōūf'n), *a*. Elfish [*Obs*] *Shak*

Our, *possessive pron* [A S *ūre*, contracted from *ūser*, *usser*, from *us*, us, to us, Goth *unsara*, N H Ger *unser*, Dan *vor*, Sw *vår*, in the A S oblique cases, *ūrum*, *ūrne*, whence our vulgar *ourn*] Pertaining, or belonging, to us, *us*, *our* country, *our* rights, *our* troops See I

☞ When the noun is not expressed *ours* (not *our*) is used, as, whose house is that? It is *ours*

Their organs are better disposed than *ours* for receiving grateful impressions from sensible objects *Attebury*

Ou-răng'-ou-tăng', *n* See ORANG, OUTANG

Ou'ra nŏg'ra phist, *n* One versed in ouranography

Ou'ra-nŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *ουρανογραφία*, from *ουρανός*, heaven, and *γράφειν*, to describe, Fr *uranographie*] The same as URANOGRAPHY

Ou-rĕt'ic, *a* [Gr *ουρητικός*, from *ουρον*, urine] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, urine as, *ouretic* acid

Ou rŏl'o gy, } *n* [Gr *οὖρον*, urine, and *λεγειν*,
Ou-rŏs'co-py, } to say, speak, and *σκοπειν*, *σκεπτεσθαι*, to look carefully] The examination of urine, in order to determine with respect to disease

Ours, *possessive pron* See OUR

Our-sĕlf', *pron*, *pl.* OUR-SELVES'

1 Not another, or others, we, us, — used by way of emphasis, and chiefly in the plural

We *ourselves* might distinctly number in words a great deal further than we usually do *Locke*

Safe in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand *Dryden*

2 Myself, also, we, us — used reciprocally, chiefly in the regal or formal style, and generally in the singular "Unless we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend us" *Clarendon*

We *ourself* will follow in the main *Shak*

Ouse (ōōz), *n* & *v* The same as OOZE

Ou'sel (ōō'zl), *n* [Written also *ouzel*, A-S *ūsle*, O H Ger *amsala*, *amsel*, N H Ger *amsel*] (*Ornith*) A bird of several species of the thrush family One of them is the European black bird

Water Ousel (*Cinclus aquaticus*)

Oust, *n* See OAST

Oust (owst), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUSTED, *p pr* & *vb n* OUSTING] [O. Fr *oster*, N Fr *ôter*, Pr *ostar*, Norm Fr *oughter*, *oghsta*, ousted]

1 To take away, to remove

Multiplications of actions upon the case were rare, formerly and thereby wager of law *ousted* *Hale*

2 To eject, to turn out

Afterward the lessor, reversioner, or remainder-man, or any stranger, doth eject or *oust* the lessee of his term *Blackstone*

Oust'er (owst'er), *n* A putting out of possession, dispossession, ejection, disseizin.

Ouster of the freehold is effected by abatement, intrusion, disseizin, discontinuance, or deforcement. *Blackstone*

Ouster le main [*ouster* and Fr *la main*, the hand Lat *manus*] (*Law*) a delivery of lands out of the hands of a guardian, or out of the king's hands, or, a judgment given for that purpose *Blackstone*

Out, *adv.* [A S, O Sax, O Fries, & Icel *út*, Goth. & Sw *ut*, Dan *ud*, D *uit*, O H Ger *ûz*, N H Ger. *aus*] Without, on the outside, not within, on the exterior, or beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line, — opposed to *in* or *within*, — used in a variety of special senses, as, (*a*) Abroad, not at home, as, the master of the house is *out*, — a colloquial phrase for *gone out*. (*b*.) In a state of disclosure or discovery, as, the secret is *out*, that is, has come *out*, is disclosed (*c*) Not in concealment or secrecy.

When these are gone,
The woman will be *out* *Shak*

(*d*) In a state of extinction, exhaustion, or destitution, in want or debt, with deficiency or loss, as, the candle, or the fire, is *out*, the wine is *out*, to be *out* fifty pounds (*e*) Not in office or employment, as, I care not who is in, or who is *out*, he is *out* of business (*f*) Not within or at home, abroad, or from home, in public, on display, and the like, as, he was not *out* to day, the militia companies are *out*, the man was *out* in a frolic last night (*g*) To the end, during the whole of, completely, as, to sleep *out* the whole morning "Hear me *out*" *Dryden* (*h*) In an open or free manner, without restraint, audibly or perceptibly, vividly or forcibly, as, to laugh *out*, to shine *out* (*i*) Not in the hands of the owner, as, the land is *out* upon a lease (*j*) In error or mistake, not in the right, in a wrong or incorrect position or opinion

Wicked men are strangely *out* in the calculating of their own interest *South*

As a musician that will always play,
And yet is always *out* at the same note *Roscommon*

(*l*) In a puzzle, at a loss

I have forgot my part, and I am *out* *Shak*

(*l*) Not within shelter or cover, uncovered, with clothes torn, as, to be *out* at the knees or elbows (*m*) Away, off, — used as an exclamation, with the force of command "*Out* with the dog" *Shak*

☞ *Out* is used in composition, prefixed to a great many words, with nearly the same significations as when it follows these words, having the sense of issuing, extending, drawing from, separating, bringing to open view, or, in short, the passing of a limit that includes or restrains, also denoting excess, or the doing to a greater degree or in a better manner than or beating the metaphorical sense of vanishing, coming to an end [See Note under OVER]

Out and out, completely, without reservation — *Out of*, from, a phrase in which, according to some authors, *out* may be considered as an adverb, and *of* as a preposition, by others, the whole phrase is regarded as a preposition It indicates origin source or derivation, and the like, and is used to express a great variety of relations as (*a*) Origin or source, derivation, as, plants grow *out of* the earth, he paid me *out of* his own funds 'Keep thy heart with all diligence, for *out of* it are the issues of life' *Prov* iv 23 'Out *of* the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing' *James* iii 10 (*b*) Result, consequence, — denoting the motive, source or reason, as a thing is done *out of* envy, spite, or ambition

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny *Shak*
'What they do not grant *out of* the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience' *Smalridge* (*c*) Copy from an original, quotation, — equivalent to *from* as, to cite or copy *out of* Horace (*d*) The state of being away from, or not within as, *out of* the door or house (*e*) Rescue or liberation, as, to be delivered *out of* afflictions "Christianity recovered the law of nature *out of* all those errors" *Addison* (*f*) Expulsion, dismission, departure, absence, or dereliction, as *out of* favor *out of* use, *out of* place, *out of* fashion (*g*) Dereliction or departure, neglect of proper observance, as, he will not be flattered or frightened *out of* his duty, he attempted to laugh men *out of* virtue (*h*) Deviation from what is common, regular, or proper extravagance, exorbitance, or irregularity, as, this is *out of* all method, *out of* all rule he goes *out of* his way to find cause of censure, he is *out of* order the ship is *out of* tune (*i*) Departure or deviation from regular or normal state or condition, disorder as the mouth is *out of* taste, the instrument is *out of* tune (*j*) The state of being beyond or not within the limits of, as to be *out of* hearing, *out of* sight *out of* reach time *out of* mind, i e, time beyond the reach of memory (*k*) Excess, great degree, — equivalent to *beyond*, as, *out of* the power of fortune 'They were astonished *out of* measure' *Mark* v 26 (*l*) Loss or exhaustion, as, to be *out of* breath *out of* hope — *Out of all cess*, excessively "The poor ride is swimming in the withers *out of all cess*" *Shak* — *Out of all whooping* beyond all measure [*Obs*] *Shak* — *Out of frame*, out of the proper or just order or condition, irregular, disordered 'The king's majesty, when he cometh to age, will see a redress of these things so *out of frame* *Latimer* — *Out of hand*, immediately, at once without delay, forthwith "And *out of hand* proclaimed joy and peace through all his state" *Spenser* "Ananias hearing that, by and by fell down and died *out of hand*" *Shak* — *Out of one's time*, having reached the period of majority no longer a minor — *Out of print*, not in market, or to be purchased, the copies printed having been all sold, or otherwise disposed of, — said of a book or other printed work — *Out of season*, not in the proper time or season, at an improper time as, he is witty *out of season* the seed was sown *out of season* — *Out of sorts*, out of order unwell — *Out of temper*, in bad temper, irritated, sullen, peevish — *Out of trim*, not properly prepared, — applied to a ship when not properly stowed or balanced for sailing — *Out of tune* (*n*) Not accordant or harmonious, harsh, discordant "Sweet bells jangled and *out of tune*" *Shak* (*b*) Hence, not in a good state or temper, ruffled, irritated, as he is *out of tune* — *Out of twist*, the same as *out of winding* [*Scot*] — *Out of winding*, or *out of wind*, not having a wind or twist, wrought to a plane, even, — applied by artificers to surfaces — *Out to out* (*Carp*), from outside to outside, so as to include the whole breadth, size, or thickness, — applied to measurements — *Out upon you*, *out upon it*, away with you, away with it, — expressions of dislike or contempt

Out, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, is without; especially, one who is out of office See IN.

2 A place or space outside of, or around, a nook or corner, an angle projecting outward, an open space, — chiefly used in the phrase *ins and outs* See IN.

3 (*Print*) A word or words omitted by the compositor in setting up copy, an omission.

To make an out (*Print*), to omit something in setting up copy

Out, *v t* To deprive by expulsion, to eject; to expel "A king *outed* from his country" *Selden*. "The French have been *outed* of their holds." *Heylin*

Out ăct', *v t* To do beyond, to exceed in acting.

He has made me heir to treasures
Would make me *outact* a real widow's whining *Otway*.

Out-ăr'gūe, *v t* To surpass or excel in argument.

Out-băb'ble, *v t* To excel in babbling, to surpass in prating talk "*Outbabbling* creeds and arts" *Milton*.

Out băl'ance, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUTBALANCED (băl'anst), *p pr* & *vb n* OUTBALANCING] To outweigh, to exceed in weight or effect

Let dull Ajax bear away my right
When all his days *outbalance* this one night *Dryden*

Out bär', *v t* To shut out by bars or fortification, to bar out *Spenser*.

Out bät'ter, *v t* To surpass or outdo in battering, as in a siege, and the like

Out bĕg', *v t* To beg more than, to exceed in begging

Out bĕl'lōw, *v t* To exceed in bellowing, to bellow louder than

Out bĭd', *v t* [*imp* OUTBADE, *p p* OUTBIDDEN, *p pr* & *vb n* OUTBIDDING] To bid beyond, to go beyond or surpass in the offer of a price

For Indian spices for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy, and *outbid* the bold *Pope*

Out-bĭd'der, *n* One who outbids

Out blāze', *v t* To exceed in blazing "*Outblazing* other fires" *Young*

Out blĕnt', *v t* To exceed or surpass in bleating

Out blōōm', *v t* To surpass in bloom, beauty, or perfection, to bloom more than

Out'blōwn, or **Out-blōwn'**, *a* Inflated or swollen with wind *Dryden*

Out blŭsh', *v t* To exceed in blushing, to surpass in rosy color *Shipman*

Out'bōard, *n* (*Naut*) Any thing that is outside of, or not on board of, a ship

Out'bŏrn, *a* Foreign not native [*Rare*]

Out'bound, *a* Destined or proceeding from a country or harbor to a distant country or port, as, an *outbound* ship *Dryden*

Out'bounds, *n pl* The outward or exterior bounds, limits boundaries [*Obs*]

Knocklegus Belfast, Armagh and Carlingford are now the most *outbounds* and abandoned places in the Inglish pale *Spenser*

Out bow' (-bou), *v t* To exceed in bowing.

His character and gloves are ever clean
And then he can *outbow* the bowing dean *Young*

Out'bōwed, *a* Bowed outward, bent or curved outward

The convex or *outbowed* side of a vessel will hold nothing *Bp Hall*

Out brăg', *v t* To exceed or surpass in bragging

Out brāve', *v t* To excel in bravery or boldness, to cow, or browbeat, to defy

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady *Shak*

Out-brāy', *v t* To excel in braying, to emit largely [*Obs*] "The snake that on his crest hot fire *outbrayed*" *Fairfax*

Out brāz'en (brā'zn), *v t* To bear down with a brazen face, or impudence

Out'brēāk, *n* A bursting forth eruption "The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind" *Shak*

Out'brēāker, *n* A wave which breaks upon the shore or upon rocks, a breaker

The dim reflection of the darkened day
Grew fainter and the dash
Of the *outbreakers* deadened *Southey*

Out'brēāking, *a* That which bursts forth

Out brĕast', *v t* To surpass in the power of the breast, especially, to excel in singing *Beau & Fl.*

Out brēathe', *v t* 1 To weary by having better breath *Shak*

2 To cause to issue forth, as breath "*Outbreathed* life" *Spenser*

Out brēathe', *v i* To issue, as breath, to be breathed out, to exhale

Out-brībe', *v. t.* To surpass in bribing

Out bring', *v t.* To bring or bear out

Out-būd', *v t.* To sprout forth *Spenser*

Out build' (out-bĭld'), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* OUTBUILT, or OUTBUILDED, *p pr* & *vb. n* OUTBUILDING] To exceed in building, or in durability of building

Out'-build'ing, *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house or dwelling, an out house; as, his barns and other *out-buildings* were destroyed by fire.

Out-bŭrn', *v. t* or *i* To exceed in burning.

Out'bŭrst, *n.* A breaking or bursting out.

Out-cănt', *v. t.* To surpass in canting *Pope.*
Out'cast, *a.* [Sw. *utkasta*, to cast out] Cast out, degraded. "Most *outcast* of wretches" *W Scott.*
Out'cast, *n.* One who is cast out or expelled, an exile; one driven from home or country, hence, often, a degraded person, a vagabond
Out'cast-ing, *n* An outcast, a vagabond [*Obs*]
Out-cĕpt', *prep.* The same as EXCEPT [*Obs*]
Out-chēat', *v. t* To exceed in cheating
Out-clĕar'ance, *n* Clearance out of or from, as from a port
Out-climb', *v t* To climb beyond, to surpass in climbing
Out'cŏme, *n* That which comes out of, or follows from, something else, issue, result, consequence "The skepticism which forms the logical *outcome* common to them all" *H Spencer*
Out cŏm'pass, *v. t* To exceed the limits or compass of *Bacon*
Out'-cŏurt, *n* An outer or exterior court "The skirts and *out courts* of heaven" *South*
Out crăft', *v t* To exceed in cunning *Shak*
Out'-crī'er, *n* One who cries out or proclaims, a herald or crier, especially, one who proclaims a sale.
Out'crŏp, *n* (*Geol*) (*a*) The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground *Lyell* (*b*) That part of an inclined stratum which appears at the surface, bassett *Page*
Out crŏp', *v t* (*Geol*) To come out to the surface of the ground, —said of strata
Out'cry, *n* 1 A vehement or loud cry, a cry of distress
2 Clamor, noisy opposition or detestation
3 Sale at public auction [*Obs*] *Tunsworth*
Out dăre', *v t* To dare or venture beyond, to surpass in daring
Out dāte', *v. t* To antiquate, as, *out dated* ceremonies [*Obs*] *Hammond*
Out dăz'zle, *v t* To surpass in dazzling
Out dŏ', *v t* [*imp* OUTDID, *p p* OUTDONE *p pr* & *vb n* OUTDOING] [See DO] To perform beyond another, to excel, to surpass

An imposture *outdoes* the original *I L'Estrange*
I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay *Swift*

Out dōor', *a* Being without the house, extraforaneous
Out dōor', *adv* Abroad, out of the house, out of doors
Out drăw', *v t* To draw out, to extract or pull out "He must the teeth *outdraw*" *Gower*
Out drēam', *v t* To dream beyond to the end of, during the continuance of "To *outdream* dangers" *Beau & Fl*
Out drĭnk', *v t* [See DRINK] To exceed in drinking
Out dūre', *v t* To endure beyond, or longer than, to outlast [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*
Out dwĕll', *v t* To dwell or stay beyond "He *outdwells* his hour" *Shak*
Out'er, *a* [*compar of out*] [AS *ûter, âtor*] Being on the outside, holding a situation in place or position further or more remote than something else, external, —opposed to *inner*, as, the *outer* wall, the *outer* part of a thing, the *outer* court or gate
Out'er-ly, *adv* Toward the outside [*Rare*] *Gayton*
Out'er mŏst, *a* [*superl*, from *outer*] Being on the extreme external part, remotest from the midst, as, the *outermost* row *Boyle*
Out fāce', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUTFACED (out fāst'), *p pr* & *vb n* OUTFACING] To face or look out of countenance, to resist by bold looks or effrontery, to brave "Having *outfaced* all the world, both about them and above them, too" *South*
Out'fall, *n.* 1 A fall of water, a canal
2 A quarrel, a falling out [*Prov Eng*]
Out fāng'thef, *n* [AS *ût fangen-theof*, from *ût*, out, *fangen*, taken, p p of *fon* to take, and *theof*, thief] (*Anglo Saxon & O Eng Law*) (*a*) A thief from without or abroad, taken within a lord's fee or liberty (*b*) The privilege of trying such a thief [*Obs*] *Burrill*
Out fāwn', *v t.* To exceed in fawning or adulation *Huddibras*
Out fēast', *v t* To exceed in feasting *Bp Taylor*
Out fĕat', *v t* To surpass in performing a feat
Out'-fĭ'eld, *n* 1 Arable land which is continually cropped, but is not manured SECONFIELD [*Scot*]
2 Unincloscd land situated at a distance from the homestead, a field lying far from the homestead. [*Scot*]
Out'fĭt, *n* A fitting out, as of a ship for a voyage, the equipment of any one who goes out from home, hence, an allowance for the payment of expenses connected with any special service or duty
Out'fĭt-ter, *n* One who furnishes outfits for a voyage or journey *Howitt*
Out flănk', *v t* To go beyond on the flank or side, to get the better of, as by extending one's lines beyond or around that of one's enemy
Out flăsh', *v. t.* To surpass in flashing
Out flăt'ter, *v. t* To flatter more than, to exceed in flattering. "*Outflatter* favorites" *Donne*
Out'flōw, *n.* A flowing out, efflux.
Out-flōw', *v. i.* To flow out.
Out-flȳ', *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTFLEW, *p. p* OUTFLOWN, *p pr* & *vb n* OUTFLYING] To surpass in flying "Winged with fear *outflies* the wind" *Waller*
Out fōol', *v t* To exceed in folly *Young*
Out'fōrm, *n* External appearance [*Obs*]
Out-frown', *v t* To frown down, to overbear by frowning *Shak*
Out'-fŭ'ner al, *n.* A funeral held at a distance or away [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*
Out'gāte, *n* An outlet, a passage outward [*Obs*]
Out-gāze', *v t* To surpass in gazing, or in sharpness of sight, to see further than [*Rare*]
Out-gĕn'er al, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUTGENERALED *p pr* & *vb n* OUTGENERALING] To exceed in generalship, to gain advantage over by superior military skill
Out give', *v t* To surpass in giving *Dryden*
Out gō', *v t* [*imp* OUTWENT, *p p* OUTGONE, *p pr* & *vb n* OUTGOING]
1 To go beyond, to advance before in going, to go faster than
2 To surpass, to excel *Dryden*
3 To circumvent, to overreach *Denham*
Out gō', *v i* To go out, to come to an end, to terminate
Out'go, *n* That which goes out, outlay, expenditure —the opposite of *income*
Out'go er, *n* One who goes out or departs
Out'go ing, *n* 1 The act or the state of going out *Ps* lxv 8
2 That which goes out, outgo outlay
3 The closing portion, the limit, the border, the end, —hence, the complete thing
The *outgoings* of the border were at the north by of the salt sea *Josh* xviii 19
Out grĭn', *v t* To surpass in grinning *Addison*
Out'-ground, *n* Ground situated at a distance
Out grōw', *v t* [*imp* OUTGREW, *p p* OUTGROWN, *p pr* & *vb n* OUTGROWING]
1 To surpass in growth
2 To grow out of to become too large to make use of, or too old or infirm to exhibit as to *outgrow* clothing, to *outgrow* usefulness or efficiency
Out'grōwth, *n* 1 Growth to excess or beyond the limits of any thing
2 That which has grown out or proceeded from any thing, offshoot, result
Out'guard, *n* (*Mil*) A guard at a distance from the main body of an army or a guard at the furthest distance hence, any thing for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended
Out gŭsh', *v i* To gush out to flow forth
Out'haul, *n* (*Naut*) A rope used for hauling out the clew of a boom-sail *Ham*
Out-Hĕr'od, *v t* To surpass in violence or cruelty to exceed in the resemblance to Herod hence to go beyond in any excess of evil or deformity to surpass "*Out Herodeing* the preposterous fashions of the times" *W Scott*
Out hĭre', *v t* To hire out [*Obs*] *Spenser*
Out'house, *n* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house an out building
Out'ing *n* 1 The act of going out an airing
2 That which goes out an evacuation
3 A feast given to his friends by an apprentice when he is out of his time [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*
Out jĕst', *v t* To overpower by jesting, to surpass in jesting *Shak*
Out'jet, *n* That which projects from any thing *H Miller*
Out jŭg'gle, *v t* To surpass in juggling *Bp Hall*
Out knāve' (out nāv'), *v t* To surpass in knavery *L'Estrange*
Out lā'bor, *v t* To exceed or surpass in laboring
Out'land, *a* [AS *âtlond*, a foreigner] Foreign [*Obs*] *Strutt*
Out'land-er, *n* A foreigner, one not a native [*Obs*] *Hall*
Out lănd'ish, *a* [AS *utlendisc*, foreign]
1 Foreign not native [*Obs*] "Many *outlandish* and Indian curiosities" *Evelyn*
Nevertheless, even him did *outlandish* women cause to sin *Ach* xiii 26
2 Hence not according with usage, strange rude, barbarous clownish &c, as *outlandish* dress or behavior
Out-lăst', *v t* To last longer than, to exceed in duration
Out lăugh' (-laf'), *v t* 1 To surpass or outdo in laughing
2 To discourage or discomfit by laughing, to laugh down

A young man of modesty is hereby discouraged from attempting, to make any figure in life his apprehensions of being *outlaughed* will force him to continue in a restless obscurity *B Franklin*

Out'lăw, *n* [AS *âtlaca, âtlah*] A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection *Blackstone*
Out'lăw, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUTLAWED, *p pr* & *vb n* OUTLAWING] [AS *âtlagian, geâtlagian*]
1 To deprive of the benefit and protection of law, to proscribe *Blackstone*
2 To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement as, to *outlaw* a debt or claim, to deprive of legal force "Laws *outlawed* by necessity" *Fuller*
Out'lăw-ry, *n* The act of outlawing, the putting a man out of the protection of law, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection, as a punishment for contempt in refusing to appear when called into court *Tomlins.*
Out lāy', *v. t* To lay out, to expose.
Out'lāy, *n* 1 A laying out or expending.
2 That which is laid out or expended, expenditure
Out-lēap', *v t* To leap beyond, to pass by leaping in
Out'lēap, *n* Sally, flight, escape [*Rare*] *Locke.*
Out lĕarn', *v t* 1 To excel or surpass in learning
2 To find out, to get knowledge of, to learn. [*Obs*]

Naught according to his mind,
He could *outlearn* *Spenser*

Out'let *n* The place or the means by which any thing is let out, a passage outward, an exit "Like the Caspian Sea, receiving all, and having no *outlet*" *Fuller.*
Out lĕt', *v t* To let out, to set free, to emit
Out'lĭck, *n* [Ger *auslieger, ausleger*, D *uitlegger*, Sw *utlegare*, Dan *udlægger*] (*Naut*) A small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop, and standing out astern *Jamieson.*
Out lĭe', *v t* To exceed in lying *Bp Hall*
Out'lĭer, *n* 1 One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him
2 (*Geol*) A part of a rock or stratum lying without, or beyond the main body, and from which it has been separated by denudation or the removal of the intervening part *Page*
Out'lĭmb (out'lim), *n* An extreme member [*Obs*] *Fuller.*
Out'lĭne, *n* 1 The line which marks the outside of a figure, the exterior line, contour
2 Hence, a sketch, the delineation of a figure without shading
3 Hence, a sketch of any scheme, a preliminary or general indication of a plan, system, course of thought, &c

Syn Sketch draught, delineation See SKETCH

Out'lĭne, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUTLINED, *p pr* & *vb n* OUTLINING]
1 To draw the exterior line of
2 To draw in outline to sketch, to delineate
Out lĭn'e-ar, *a* Pertaining to, or being in outline, forming an outline
Out lĭve' (out liv'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUTLIVED, *p pr* & *vb n* OUTLIVING]
1 To live beyond, to survive

They live too long, who happiness *outlive* *Dryden*

2 To live better or to better purpose *Scott.*
Out lĭv'er *n* One who outlives survivor
Out look', *v t* 1 To face down to browbeat
2 To select, to choose [*Ob*]
Out'look, *n* 1 The act of looking out watch
2 The place from which one looks out, a watch-tower

The *outlook* in his vertical position shut out much of the light that dazzled and obstructed his vision *Hagan*

3 The view obtained by one looking out, prospect, sight

Applause
Which owes to man's short *outlook* all its charms *Young*

Out'lōose, *n* A loosing from, an escape, an evasion [*Obs*]

That "whereas gives me an *outloose* *Sidney*

Out'lōpe, *n* An excursion [*Ob*] *Florio*
Out lŭs'ter, *v t* To exceed in brightness *Shak*
Out lŭs'tre,
Out'lȳ ing *a* 1 Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design remote
2 Being on the exterior or frontier
Out'ma nēū'ver, *v t* To surpass in manœuver
Out'ma nēū'vre,
Out măn'tle, *v t* To mantle more than, to exceed in covering, as with a mantle [*Pope*] *Cowper*
Out march' *v t* To march faster than, to march so as to leave behind

The horse *outmarched* the foot *Clarendon*

Out măs'ure (out măzh'ur), *v t* To exceed in measure or extent *Browne*
Out'mōst, *a* Furthest outward most remote from the middle
Out mount', *v t* To mount above to exceed

Outmounting me in that superlative
Most miserable *Winston*

Out nāme', *v t* 1 To exceed in name, or describing
2 To exceed in degree or fame [*Obs*] "Is *outname* thy other faults" *Ld of Ess*
Out'ness, *n* 1 The state of being out or beyond separateness
2 Specifically, distinguishableness from the perceiving mind by being in space, and possessing material quality existence in space, or with spatial relations externality, objectivity, materiality "A belief in the *outness* of the objects of sense" *Sir W Hamilton.*
Out noīse', *v t* To exceed in noise, to surpass in noisiness *Fuller.*
Out nŭm'ber, *v t* To exceed in number.
Out'-of-dōor', *a* Being out of the house, in the open air, out door, extraforaneous, as, *out-of-door* exercise.

Out'-of-dōors', *adv* Out of the house; out-doors.
Out'-of-the-wāy', *a* Different from the ordinary way or fashion, uncommon, unusual, singular. [*Colloq*.]
Out-pāce', *v t* To outgo, to leave behind. [*Obs*.]
Out-pār'a-mqur, *v t* To exceed in keeping mistresses *Shak*.
Out'-pār'ish *n* A parish lying without the walls, or on the border *Graunt*
Out'pārt, *n* A part remote from the center or main part
The *outparts* were graciously spared, to be a refuge to them who were chased away by the fire *Withers*
Out pass', *v t* To pass beyond, to exceed in progress
Out'-pā'tient, *n* A patient who receives medical aid from a hospital, but does not lodge within its walls
Out peer', *v t* To surpass or excel *Shak*.
Out'-pēn'sion-er, *n* A pensioner attached to a hospital, as Greenwich or Chelsea, who has liberty to live where he pleases [*Ing*.] *Summonds*
Out-poise' (out poiz'), *v t* To outweigh *Howell*.
Out'pōrch, *n* An entrance *Milton*
Out'pōrt, *n* A harbor or port at some distance from the chief town or seat of trade, a port away from the main custom house *Summonds*
Out'pōst, *n* (*Mil*.) (*a*) A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army (*b*) The troops placed at such a station
Out-pōur', *v t* To pour out, to send forth in a stream, to effuse *Milton*
Out pow'er, *v t* To excel in power, to overpower [*Obs*.] "One who *outpowered* all the rest" *Fuller*
Out prāy', *v t* To exceed in prayer or in earnestness of entreaty *Scott*
Out-prēach', *v t* To surpass in preaching, to produce more effect in inculcating lessons or truth
And for a villain's quick conversion
A pillory can *outpreach* a parson *J Trumbull*
Out prīze', *v t* To exceed in value or estimated worth [*Obs*.] *Shak*
Out-quēnch', *v t* To put out, to extinguish "The candle light *outquenched*" *Spenser*
Out'rage (12s) (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUTRAGED *p pr* & *vb n* OUTRAGING] [Fr *outrager*, Sp & Pg *ultrajar*, It *oltraggiare* See the noun]
1 To rage beyond or more than, to exceed in rage [*Rare*.] *Young*
2 To treat with violence and wrong to abuse by rude or insolent language, to injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind
Base and insolent minds *outrage* men when they have hopes of doing it without a return *Atterbury*
This interview *outrages* all decency *Broome*
Out'rage, *v i* To commit an outrage *Ascham*
Out'rage, *n* [Fr *outrage*, Pr *outratge*, *oltratge*, Sp & Pg *ultraje*, It *oltraggio*, L Lat *ultragium*, from Lat *ultra*, beyond] Injurious violence offered to persons or things, excessive abuse, wanton mischief, gross injury
He wrought great *outrages*, wasting all the country where he went *Spenser*
Syn — Affront insult, abuse See AFFRONT
Out rā'geous *a* [Fr *outrageux*, Pr *oltratjos*, Sp *ultrajoso*, It *oltraggioso* See *supra*] Involving or performing an outrage, exceeding the limits of reason or of decency, furious, violent, enormous, excessive "The most *outrageous* villainies that a base multitude can imagine" *Sidney* "The manner of thy vile, *outrageous* crimes" *Shak*
Syn — Violent, furious, exorbitant, excessive, atrocious, enormous
Out-rā'geous-ly, *adv* In an outrageous manner, furiously, excessively.
Out-rā'geous ness, *n* The quality of being outrageous, fury, violence, enormity
Outrance (o͞o-trônss'), *n* [Fr See OUTRE] The utmost extremity
Combat à l'outrance, a desperate fight, often a duel in which it is understood that one of the combatants must be killed before the combat ceases *Prescott*
Out rānk', *v t* To take the precedence of, or be superior to, in rank, to rank
Out-rā'ous, *a* Outrageous [*Obs*.] *Berners*
Out-rāy', *v t* To surpass to excel [*Obs*.]
Out rāy', *v t* To spread out in array [*Obs*.] "And now they *outray* to your fleet" *Chapman*
Out rāze', *v t* To raze to extermination *Sandys*
Outré (o͞o trā'), *a* [Fr p p of *outrer*, to exaggerate, from Lat *ultra*, Fr *outre*, beyond] Being out of the common course or limits, extravagant
Out rēach', *v t* To reach or extend beyond
Out rēa'son (rē'zn), *v t* To excel or surpass in reasoning *South*.
Out-rēck'on (rek'n), *v t* To exceed in reckoning or computation *Pearson*
Outrecuidance (o͞o'trŭh'kwĭ'dŏngs'), *n* [Fr, fr *outre*, beyond, and *cuider*, to think, Pr, Sp, Pg *cudar*, O It *coitare*, Lat. *cogitare*] Excessive presumption [*Rare*.]
It is strange *outrecuidance!* Your humor too much redoundeth *B Jonson*
Out-rēde', *v t* To surpass in giving rede, or counsel, to advise better than. [*Obs*.]
In eld is both wisdom and usage;
Men may the old outrun, but not *outrede* *Chaucer*
Out reign', *v t* To go beyond in reigning, to reign through the whole of *Spenser*
Out rīde', *v t* To pass by riding, to ride faster than
Out-rīde', *v i* To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle *Addison*.
Out'rīde, *n* A riding out, an excursion, also, a place for riding out *Somerville*
Out'rīd-er, *n* 1 A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff [*Obs*.]
2 One who travels about on horseback
3 A servant on horseback who attends a carriage
Out'rig ger, *n* (*Naut*.) Any projecting spar or piece of timber for extending ropes or sails, or for other temporary purposes
Out'right (out'rīt), *adv* 1 Immediately, without delay at once, instantly
2 Completely utterly
Out rīng', *v t* To ring louder than, to surpass or drown by the noise of ringing, as of bells
Out rī'val, *v t* To surpass in excellence *Addison*
Out rīve', *v t* To rive, to sever, to tear apart with force [*Obs*.] *Fairfax*
Out'rōad, *n* An outride, an excursion [*Obs*.] "*Outrodes* by the way of Judea" *Mace* xv 41, *Geneva Bible*
Out rōar', *v t* To exceed in roaring *Shak*.
Out ro-mānce', *v t* To exceed in romantic character
Their real sufferings *outromanced* the fictions of many errant adventurers *Fuller*
Out'-rōom, *n* An outer room
Out rōot', *v t* To eradicate to extirpate
Out rŭn', *v t* [*imp* OUTRAN *p p* OUTRUN, *p pr*. OUTRUNNING]
1 To exceed in running, to leave behind in running *Dryden*
2 Hence, to exceed in degree, quality, &c, to surpass
Your zeal *outruns* my wishes *W Scott*
Out rŭsh', *v t* To rush out, to issue, or run out, forcibly "Forthwith *out rushed* a gust" *Garth*
Out sāil', *v t* To sail faster than, to leave behind in sailing *Broome*
Out'scāpe, *n* Power of escaping [*Obs*.]
Out scēnt', *v t* To smell stronger than to exceed in odor "That the perfume of this new title might *outscent* the stench of his treason" *Fuller*
Out scōld', *v t* To exceed in scolding, to scold more than
Out scōrn', *v t* To beat down or confront by contempt, to despise
Out'scour ing, *n* That which is scoured out or washed out *Bacland*
Out scout', *v t* To drive out to outface [*Obs*.] "*Outscout* the grim opposition" *Marston*
Out sĕll', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUTSOLD, *p pr* & *vb n* OUTSELLING]
1 To exceed in amount of sales
2 To exceed in the prices of things sold
3 To bring, or be sold for, a higher price
Out'-sĕn'try, *n* (*Mil*.) A sentry who guards the entrance or approach to a place in out guard
Out'sĕt, *n* First entrance on any business, beginning
Every thing almost depends upon giving a proper direction to this *outset* of life *J Hawes*
Out'-sĕt'tler, *n* One who settles at a distance, or away, from others
Out shīne', *v t* To send forth brightness or luster "Bright, *outshining* beams" *Shak*
Out-shīne', *v t* To excel in luster or excellence
Which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind *Milton*
Out shōot', *v t* 1 To exceed in shooting
2 To shoot beyond
Out shŭt', *v t* To shut out or exclude
Out'sīde, *n* 1 The external part of a thing, the part, end, or side which forms the surface or superficies, that which appears, or is manifest, that which is superficial, exterior, externality
There may be great need of an *outside* when there is little or nothing within *South*
Created beings see nothing but our *outside* *Addison*
2 The part or place which lies without or beyond an inclosure
I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside* *Spectator*
3 The furthest limit, as to number, quantity, extent, and the like, the utmost *Mortimer*
4 One who, or that which, is without, hence, an *outside* passenger of a coach or carriage, as distinguished from one who is *inside*. See INSIDE, *n*, 3. [*Ing*.]
The lord-lieutenant of the county alone pretended to the magnificence of a wheel-carriage — a thing dragged by eight long tailed Flanders mares, having eight insides and four *outsides* *W Scott*
Out'sīde, *a*. On the outside, exterior; external
Out'sīd'er, *n* One not belonging to the concern, party, &c, spoken of, one disconnected in interest or feeling [*Recent*.]
Out-slīm', *v. t.* To sin beyond; to exceed in sinning *Killingbeck*.
Out-sing', *v t* To surpass in singing.
Out-sĭt', *v t* To sit beyond the time of, as an appointment, to sit longer than, as another person.
Out-skip', *v t* To avoid by flight *B. Jonson*.
Out'skĭrt, *n* Border, outpost, suburb.
Out-sleep', *v t* To sleep longer than.
Out slīde', *v i* To slide outward, onward, or forward, to advance by sliding
At last our grating keels *outslide*,
Our good boats forward swing *J. G Whittier*.
Out-sōar', *v t* To soar beyond.
Out sound', *v t* To surpass in sound
Out spārk'le, *v t* To exceed in sparkling.
Out spēak', *v t* To speak more, longer, or louder than *Shak*.
Out-speed', *v t* To excel in speed "Not only *outspeed* the realized miracles of steam" *Talfourd*.
Out'spĕnd, *n* An outlay, expenditure. [*Rare*.]
"A mere *outspend* of savageness" *I Taylor*.
Out spĭn', *v t* To spin out, to exhaust, to finish.
Out-spōrt', *v. t* To sport beyond, to outdo in sporting
Out sprĕad' (-sprĕd'), *v t* To extend, to spread, to diffuse
Out'sprĕad (out'sprĕd), *p a* Extended, expanded
Out spring', *v i* To spring or leap out, to issue forth
Out-stănd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUTSTOOD, *p. pr*. & *vb n* OUTSTANDING]
1 To project outward from the main body
2 To stand or remain beyond the proper time, to be abroad, hence, to be unpaid, as a debt, and the like
The whole amount of revenues as well *outstanding* as collected *Hamilton*
Out stănd', *v t* 1 To resist effectually, to withstand to stand in without yielding [*Rare*.]
2 To stand beyond the proper time *Shak*.
Out stāre', *v t* To face down, to browbeat, to outface with effrontery
I would *outstare* the sternest eyes that look,
To win thee *Shak*.
Out'stărt'ling, *a* Starting out *Coleridge*
Out stĕp', *v t* To step or go beyond, to exceed
Out stŏrm', *v t* To excel in storming.
Insults the tempest and *outstorms* the skies *J Barlow*
Out'-street, *n* A street in the extremities of a town
Out strĕtch', *v t* To stretch or spread out, to expand
Out strīde', *v t* To surpass in striding *B Jonson*
Out strĭp', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUTSTRIPPED (out strĭpt'), *p pr* & *vb n* OUTSTRIPPING] To outgo, to outrun, to advance beyond to leave behind "Appetites which, quickened by exercise, had *out stripped* the hours" *Southey*.
Out sŭf'fer, *v t* To exceed in suffering, to surpass in the endurance of suffering
Out swĕar', *v t* To exceed in swearing, to overpower by swearing *Shak*.
Out sweet'en, *v t* To exceed in sweetness. *Shak*
Out-swĕll', *v t* To exceed in swelling, to overflow
Out tāke', *prep* Except, save [*Obs*.]
Out-tāk'en, } *Wycliffe Chaucer*.
Out tąlk' (tawk'), *v t* To overpower by talking, to exceed in talking *Shak*.
Out tĕll', *v t* To surpass in telling, to tell, count, or reckon more than
Out'tĕrm, *n* An external or superficial thing, outward manner, superficial remark, and the like [*Rare*.] "Not to bear cold forms, nor men's *out terms*" *B Jonson*
Out thrōw', *v t* To throw out or beyond *Swift*
Out-toil', *v t* To toil to a degree beyond another
Out tŏngue' (tŭng'), *v t* To bear down by talk clamor, or noise *Shak*
Out tŏp', *v t* To overtop [*Obs*.] *Williams*
Out-trāv'el (100), *v t* To exceed in traveling, to travel more than
Out-twīne', *v t* To disentangle, to extricate
He stopped, and from the wound the reed *out-twined* *Fairfax*
Out ū'sure (-ū'zhur), *v t* To surpass in usurious exactions, to exceed in usury [*Obs*.] *Pope*
Out vāl'ue, *v t* To exceed in price or value
Out-vĕn'om, *v t* To exceed in poison. *Shak*
Out vīe', *v t* To exceed, to surpass
Out vĭl'lain, *v t* To exceed in villainy *Shak*
Out voice', *v t* To exceed in roaring or clamor, to drown the voice of [*Obs*.] *Shak*
Out vōte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OUTVOTED; *p pr*. & *vb n* OUTVOTING] To exceed in the number of votes given, to defeat by plurality of suffrages
Out wąlk' (wawk'), *v t* To walk faster than, to leave behind in walking
Out'wąll, *n*. 1. The exterior wall of a building or fortress
2 Superficial appearance [*Rare*.] *Shak*.
Out'ward, *a* [Eng *out* and *ward*, A-S *ūtweard*, *ūtweard*]
1 Forming the superficial part, external; exterior, — opposed to *inward*, as, an *outward* garment or layer

2. Extrinsic; adventitious. "An *outward* honor for an inward toil." *Shak*

3. Foreign; not civil or intestine; as, an *outward* war. [*Obs.*] *Hayward.*

4. Tending to the exterior part.

The fire will force its *outward* way *Dryden*

Out'ward, *n.* External form, the outside part, exterior. [*Rare*] *Shak*

Out'ward, *adv.* 1. To the outer parts, tending or directed toward the exterior

The light falling on them [black bodies] is not reflected *outward.* *Newton*

2. From a port or country, to some foreign region, sea-ward, as, a ship bound *outward*

Out'ward-bound', *a* Bound in an outward direction or to foreign parts, — said especially of ships, and opposed to *homeward-bound*

Out'ward-ly, *adv* In an outward manner, on the outside, externally, — opposed to *inwardly*

Out'wards, *adv* See OUTWARD

Out-wash' (-wŏsh'), *v t* To wash out, to cleanse from. [*Obs*] *Donne*

Out-watch' (-wŏtch'), *v. t* To surpass in watching *B Jonson*

Out'wāy, *n.* A way or passage out [*Rare*] "Divers streets and *outways*" *P Fletcher*

Out-wēar', *v. t* [*imp* OUTWORE, *p p* OUTWORN, *p. pr & vb n* OUTWEARING]

1. To wear out [*Obs*] *Donne.*

2. To spend or pass in a tedious or wearisome manner, to endure to the end [*Rare*] "By the stream, if I the night *outwear*" *Pope*

3 To last longer than, to surpass or exceed in duration.

Out-wēa'ry, *v t* To weary or tire out, to fatigue

Out-weed', *v. t.* To weed out, to extirpate, as a weed. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Out weep', *v t* To exceed in weeping *Dryden*

Out-weigh' (-wī'), *v t* [*imp & p p* OUTWEIGHED, *p. pr & vb n* OUTWEIGHING]

1. To exceed in weight

2. To exceed in value, influence, or importance

One self-approving hour whole years *outweighs*
Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas *Pope*

Out-wĕll', *v t* or *i* To pour out [*Obs*]

His fatty waves do fertile slime *outwell* *Spenser*

Out-wĕnt', *imp* of *outgo*

Out whōre', *v t* To exceed in lewdness *Pope*

Out wĭn', *v t* To get out of [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Out-wind', *v. t* To extricate by winding, to unloose *More*

Out wing', *v t* To move faster on the wing, to outstrip in flying, or as in flying *Garth*

Out wit', *v t* To surpass in design or stratagem, to overreach, to defeat or frustrate by superior in genuity

Out-wōe', *v t* To exceed in sorrow [*Obs*] "Le none *outwoe* me" *Marston*

Out-work' (-wûrk'), *v t* [*imp* OUTWORKED, or OUTWROUGHT, *p p* OUTWROUGHT, *p pr & vb n* OUTWORKING] To surpass in work or labor

Out'work, *n.* (*Fort*) A part of a fortress situated without the principal wall, within or beyond the principal ditch.

Out-worth' (-wûrth'), *v t* To exceed in value

Out wrēst' (-rĕst'), *v t* To extort, to draw from or forth by violence [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Out-write' (-rīt'), *v t* To surpass in writing

Out zā'ny, *v t* To exceed in buffoonery

Ouze (ōōz), *n & v* The same as OOZE

Ou'zel (ōō'zl), *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Hydrobata* (*Turdus* of Linnæus), the water ouzel, or dipper (*H aquatica*) *Baird*

Ō'val, *a* [Fr. *ovale*, Sp *oval*, It. *ovale*, from Lat *ovum*, egg]

1. Pertaining to eggs, done in the egg, or inception, as, *oval* conceptions [*Obs*] *Browne*

2. Having the shape or figure of an egg, resembling the longitudinal section of an egg *Lindley*

3 Hence, oblong and curvilinear, with both ends of about the same breadth, elliptical.

4 (*Bot*) Broadly elliptical

Oval chuck (*Mech*), a lathe-chuck so constructed that work attached to it, and cut by the turning-tool in the usual manner, becomes of an oval form

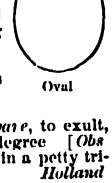

Oval

Ō'val, *n* A body or figure in the shape of an egg, or of an ellipse

Ō'val-bŭ'men, *n* [Lat *ovum*, egg, and *albumen*, albumen] The albumen or white of an egg

O-văl'i-fōrm, *a.* [Eng *oval* and *form*] Having the form of an egg, having one of two perpendicular sections circular, and the other oval

Ō'val-ly, *adv.* In an oval form, so as to be oval

Ō'val-shāped (-shāpt), *a* Oval

Ō'vant, *n* [Lat *ovans*, p pr of *ovare*, to exult, rejoice.] Triumphant in a moderate degree [*Obs and rare*] "The first that entered in a petty triumph *ovant* into the city" *Holland*

O-vā'ri-al, } *a.* Belonging to the female ovary.
O-vā'ri-an, }

O-vĭ'ri-ŏŭs, *a.* Consisting of eggs, as, *ovarious* food. [*Rare.*] *Thomson*

O-vā'ri-tŭm, *n.*; *pl.* O-VĂ'RI-Ă. [New Lat] An ovary. See OVARY.

Ō'va-ry, *n.* [N. Lat. *ovarium*, from Lat. *ovum*, egg, Fr. *ovaire*, Sp. *ovario*, It. *ovario*, *ovaja*]

Ovary

1. (*Bot.*) That part of the pistil which contains the seed, and in the course of development becomes the fruit.

2 (*Anat*) The organ of a female animal in which the eggs are formed

Ō'vate, } *a* [Lat *ovatus*, from *ovum*,
Ō'vā ted, } egg, It *ovato*, Sp *ovado*, Fr *ové*]

1 Shaped like an egg, with the lower extremities broadest

2 (*Bot*) Having the shape of a section of an egg, and attached by the larger end

Ō'vate-a cū'mi nate *a* (*Bot*) Having a form intermediate between ovate and acuminate

Ovate Leaf

Ō'vate-çȳ'lin-drā'ceoŭs, *a* (*Bot*) Having a form intermediate between ovate and cylindraceous.

Ō'vate-lăn'çe-o late, *a* (*Bot*) Having a form intermediate between ovate and lanceolate *Martyn*

a Ovate-acuminate
b Ovate-cylindraceous

Ō'vate-sūb'ū-late, *n* (*Bot*) Having a form intermediate between ovate and subulate

O vā'tion, *n* [Lat *ovatio*, from *ovare*, to exult, rejoice, to triumph in an ovation, Fr *ovation*, Sp *ovacion*, It *ovazione*]

1 (*Rom Antiq*) A lesser triumph allowed to a commander for a victory not deserving a triumph, in the strict sense

2 Hence, an expression of popular homage, the tribute of the multitude to one who is a public favorite

O vā'to-a-cū'mi-nate, *a* (*Bot*) Ovate, or egg shaped, with the narrow end tapering to a point, ovate acuminate *Loudon*

O vā'to-çȳ'lin drā'ceoŭs, *a* (*Bot*) Having a form intermediate between ovate and cylindrical, ovate, but elongated so as to approach the form of a cylinder, ovate-cylindraceous *Loudon*

O vā'to-ro-tūn'date, *a* (*Bot*) Having a form intermediate between that of an egg and a sphere, roundly ovate *Loudon*

O vā'to-ŏb'long, *a* Having a form intermediate between ovate and oblong, oblong, with o end narrower than the other *Martyn*

Ō'vē-al ty, } *n* See OVELTY
Ō'vel ty, }

Ō'vėn (ŭv'n), *n* [A-S *ofen*, O Frics & D *oven*, O H Ger *ofan*, *ovan*, N H Ger *ofen*, Icel *ofn*, Dan *ovn*, Sw *ugn*, Goth *auhns*] A place arched over with brick or stone work, for baking, heating, or drying any substance, hence any structure, whether fixed or portable, which may be heated for baking or like uses

Ō'ver, *prep* [A-S *ofer*, *ober*, O Sax *ouar*, O Frics *over*, *oir*, D & Dan *over*, Sw *ofver*, Icel *yfir*, Goth *ufar*, O H Ger *ubar*, N H Ger *uber*, allied to Skr *upari*, Gr ὑπερ, Lat *super*]

1 Above, in place or position, — opposed to *below*, as, the clouds *over* our heads, the smoke rises *over* the city "The mercy seat that is *over* the testimony" *Ex* xxx 6

2 Across, from side to side, — implying a passing or moving either above the substance or thing, or on the surface of it, as, a dog leaps *over* a stream, or *over* a table, a boat sails *over* a lake

3 Upon the surface or whole surface, through the whole extent, as, to wander *over* the earth, to walk *over* a field, or *over* a city

4 Above, denoting superiority in excellence, dignity, or value, as, the advantages which the Christian world has *over* the heathen. *Swift*

5 Above in authority, implying the right or power of superintending or governing, — opposed to *under*

Thou shalt be *over* my house *Gen* xli 40
I will make thee ruler *over* many things *Matt* xxv 23

6 In a state of watchfulness with respect to, with care, oversight, or concern for

Dost thou not watch *over* my sin? *Job* xiv 16
His tender mercies are *over* all his works *Ps* cxiv 9

7 During the whole time, from beginning to end, as, to keep any thing *over* night, to keep corn *over* winter

8 Above the top of covering, immersing, as, the water is *over* the shoes or boots

☞ *Over*, in poetry, is often contracted into *o'er* "Young Pallas shone conspicuous *o'er* the rest" *Dryden*

☞ It has always been English usage to say "*under* one's signature as we say, "*under* one's hand "*under* one's seal Some, in this country, have imagined "*over* one's signature' to be more correct, but they forget that the reference is to the *paper* containing the instrument or mass of thought to be verified This is *under* the hand in signing, as it is under the seal when affixed, though, in either case, the written words may be above Hence, unless we are ready to say, "*over* one's hand and seal," we ought not to say, *over* one's signature Mr Pickering, in his Vocabulary of Americanisms, speaking on this subject, says, "A few of our writers still countenance this unwarrantable innovation, but the principle on which it is defended would unsettle the whole language The use of the word *under*, in phrases like those above mentioned, is as well established as any English idiom" This he goes on to prove by adducing numerous instances from the best English authors It may be doubted, indeed, whether any writer in Great Britain was ever betrayed into the use of *over* for *under*, in such cases Mr Hoffman, editor of the New York Literary World, says, in reply to a correspondent, "Had our friend U, of Philadelphia, duly meditated this matter, he never would have sent us a letter with such an unpoetical expression in it as the very common blunder of '*over* the signature' As a lawyer, he must, at least, be more or less familiar with the phrase 'given *under* my hand and seal,' as a true English idiom, albeit the hand and seal (which in this instance constitute 'the signature') are placed at the bottom of the document We do not talk of a vessel sailing '*over* the flag of the United States, when her ensigns are sent below at sunset!'

Ō'ver, *adv* 1 From side to side, as, a board a foot *over*, a tree a foot *over*, i e, a foot in diameter.

2 On the opposite side, as, the boat is safe *over*.

3 From one to another by passing, as, to deliver *over* goods to another

4 From one country to another, by passing, as, to carry any thing *over* to France, or to bring any thing *over* to England.

5 Above the top

Good measure, pressed down and shaken together, and running *over*, shall men give into your bosom *Luke* vi 38

6 More than the quantity assigned, beyond a limit

He that gathered much had nothing *over* *Ex* xvi 18

7 Throughout, from beginning to end, completely as, to read *over* a book, to argue a question *over* again

☞ *Over, out, off*, and similar adverbs, are often used in the predicate with the sense and force of adjectives, agreeing in this respect with the adverbs of place, *here, there, every where, nowhere*, as, the games were *over*, the play is *over*, the master was *out*, the cover was *off*, his hat is *off*

☞ *Over* is much used in composition, with the signification of spreading, so as to cover or be above, as in *overcast*, *overflow*, or above, as to *overhang*, or turning, so as to reverse the surfaces or sides, as in *overturn*, or, more generally, beyond a limit, implying excess or superiority, as in *overact*, *overcome*

Over again once more with repetition "O kill not all my kindred *over again*" *Dryden* — *Over against*, opposite, in front 'The church *against* this church stands a large hospital' *Addison* — *Over and above*, beyond what is supposed or limited besides 'He gained, *over and above* the good will of the people' *L Estrange* — *Over and over*, repeatedly once and again "And every night renewed it *over and over*" *Hayle* — *To give over* (*a*) To cease from as to *give over* an enterprise (*b*) To consider as in a hopeless state, as, the physicians have *given over* their patient

Ō'ver, *a* Upper, covering, — chiefly used in composition, as, *over* shoes, *over* leather

Ō'ver a bound', *v t* To abound more than enough, to be superabundant

Ō'ver ăct', *v t* 1 To act or perform to excess; as, he *overacted* his part

2 To act upon unduly, to over influence [*Obs*]

The hope of inheritance *overacts* them, and on tongues' end enlarges their duty *Milton*

Ō'ver ăct', *v t* To act more than is necessary, to go to excess in action *B Jonson*

Ō'ver-ăc'tion, *n* Performance to excess, exaggerated or excessive action

Ō'ver-af fĕct', *v t* To affect or care for unduly. [*Obs*] *Milton*

Ō'ver-ăg'i-tāte, *v t* To agitate or discuss beyond what is expedient *Bp Hall.*

Ō'ver ăll, *n pl* A kind of loose trowsers worn over others to protect them from being soiled

Ō'ver-ănx-ī'e-ty (-ang zī'e ty) *n* The state of being over-anxious, excessive anxiety

Ō'ver-ăn'shŭs (-ăngk'shŭs), *a* Anxious to excess

Ō'ver-ăn'shŭs ly (ăngk'shŭs), *adv* In an over anxious manner, with excess of anxiety

Ō'ver arch', *v t* To arch over, to cover with an arch

Ō'ver arch', *v i* To hang over like an arch. "Brown with *o'erarching* shades" *Pope.*

Ō'ver awe' (ō'ver aw'), *v t* [*imp & p p* OVERAWED, *p pr & vb n* OVERAWING] To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates, and *overawe* the subjects with the terror of his sword *Spenser.*

Ō'ver awe'ful, *a* Excessively impressed by feelings of awe or reverence, unduly or slavishly reverential, overawed "To free ingenuous minds from that *overawful* esteem of those more ancient than trusty fathers" *Milton.*

Ō'ver băl'ance, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p* OVERBALANCED (-băl'anst), *p pr & vb n* OVERBALANCING] To weigh down, to exceed in weight, value, or importance

Ō'ver-băl'ance (119), *n.* Excess of weight or value, something more than an equivalent, as, an *over-balance* of exports.

Ō'ver-băr'ren, *a.* Excessively barren; very unproductive. "A plain moderately dry, but yet not *overbarren* or sandy." *Bacon.*

Ō'ver-bāt'tle, *a* [Perhaps from the root of *batten*, to fatten] Too fruitful; exuberant. [*Obs.*]
In the church of God it sometimes cometh to pass as in *overbattle* grounds: the fertile disposition whereof is good, yet, because it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth abundantly, through too much rankness, things less profitable. *Hooker*

Ō'ver-bēăr', *v. t.* [*imp* OVERBORE, *p. p* OVERBORNE, *p pr* & *vb n.* OVERBEARING] [See BEAR] To bear down, to repress, to subdue
The point of reputation, when the news first came of the battle lost, did *overbear* the reason of war *Bacon*
Yet fortune valor, all is *overborne*
By numbers *Denham*
Overborne with weight the Cyprians fall. *Dryden*

Ō'ver-bēăr', *v. i.* To bear or produce fruit or offspring to excess

Ō'ver-bēăr'ing, *p. a* Haughty and dogmatical, tending to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery.

Ō'ver-bēăr'ing-ly, *adv* In an overbearing manner, haughtily, dogmatically

Ō'ver-bĕnd', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* OVERBENT, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERBENDING] To bend or stretch to excess

Ō'ver-bĕnd', *v. i.* To bend over.

Ō'ver-bĭd', *v. t* [*imp* OVERBADE, *p. p* OVERBID, or OVERBIDDEN, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERBIDDING] To bid or offer more than an equivalent.

Ō'ver-bĭd', *v. t* To bid or offer beyond, to bid more than

Ō'ver-blōw', *v. i* [*imp* OVERBLEW, *p. p* OVERBLOWN, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERBLOWING]
1 (*Naut*) To blow with too much violence, to blow with so much violence that the topsails can not be used
2 To blow over, or be past its violence [*Rare*]

Ō'ver-blōw', *v. t* To blow away, to dissipate by wind "And when this cloud of sorrow's *overblown*" *Waller*

Ō'ver-bōard', *adv* Over the side of a ship, hence, out of a ship or from on board, as, to fall *overboard*.

Ō'ver-boil', *v. i.* To boil over, or unduly.
Nor is it dissonant to keep the mind
Deep in its fountain, lest it *overboil*
In the hot throng *Byron*

Ō'ver bōld', *a.* Excessively bold, impudent

Ō'ver-bōld'ly, *adv.* In an overbold manner, impudently

Ō'ver-book'ish, *a* Excessively bookish, unduly given to books
You must forsake
This *overbookish* humor *Ford*

Ō'ver boun'te-oŭs, *a* Bounteous to excess

Ō'ver-bow', *v. t.* To bend or bow over [*Obs*] "That old error that the best way to straighten what is crooked is to *overbow* it" *Fuller*

Ō'ver breed', *v. t* To breed to excess, or more than is necessary

Ō'ver-brĭm', *v. i* To be so full as to overflow, to flow over the brim

Ō'ver brĭmmed', *a* Furnished with an excessive brim "*Overbrimmed* blue bonnet" *W Scott*

Ō'ver-brow', *v. t* To hang over like a brow
Did with a large projection *overbrow*
Large space beneath *Wordsworth*

Ō'ver-bŭlt', *a* 1 Built over *Milton*
2. Built too much, having too many buildings, as, an *overbuilt* part of a town

Ō'ver-bŭlk', *v. t.* To oppress by bulk [*Obs and rare*] *Shak*

Ō'ver-bûr'den (bûr'dn), *v. t.* To load with too great weight *Sidney*

Ō'ver-bûr'den-sŏme, *a* Excessively burdensome

Ō'ver-bûrn', *v. t* To burn too much *Mortimer*

Ō'ver-bûrn', *v. i* To burn unduly

Ō'ver-bus'y (ō'ver-bĭz'ў), *a* Too busy, officious

Ō'ver-buy', *v. t* To buy at too dear a rate *Dryden.*

Ō'ver-căn'o-py, *v. t.* To cover as with a canopy

Ō'ver-cā'pa-ble, *a* Excessively capable,—with *of*, prone to, exposed to "Credulous and *overcapable* of such pleasing errors" *R. Hooker.*

Ō'ver-cāre, *n* Excessive care or anxiety. *Dryden.*

Ō'ver-cāre'fŭl, *a.* Careful to excess

Ō'ver-cărk'ing, *a* Too full of care, over-anxious "Solicitously *overcarking* for the future" *Fuller.*

Ō'ver-căr'ry, *v. t* To carry too far, to carry or urge beyond the proper point *Hayward*

Ō'ver cāst', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* OVERCAST, *p. pr.* & *vb n* OVERCASTING]
1. To cover with gloom, to cloud, to darken.
The clouds that *overcast* our morn shall fly *Dryden*
2 To cast or compute at too high a rate, to rate too high
The King, in his account of peace and calms, did much *overcast* his fortunes *Bacon*
3. To sew by running the thread over a rough edge, to sew over and over, to oversew

Ō'ver-cătch', *v. t* To overtake. "In the very door him *overcaught*" *Spenser*

Ō'ver-cau'tiŏŭs (kaw'shus), *a.* Cautious or prudent to excess

Ō'ver cau'tiŏŭs-ly, *adv* Cautiously to excess

Ō'ver chānge', *n* Too much or too frequent change, fickleness. [*Rare*] *Beau & Fl*

Ō'ver chărge', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* OVERCHARGED, *p. pr* & *vb n* OVERCHARGING]
1. To load with too heavy a charge or weight; to burden, to oppress, to cloy. "The heavy load of abundance with which we *overcharge* nature." *Raleigh.*
2 To fill too full; to crowd.
Our language is *overcharged* with consonants *Addison*
3 To make too great a charge of, as on an account, to make an excessive charge against,—applied to persons
4 (*Mil*) To fill with too much powder and ball, as a gun.
Overcharged mine (*Mil*), a mine whose crater is wider at top than it is deep

Ō'ver chărge', *v. i* To make excessive charges

Ō'ver-chărge', *n.* 1 An excessive load or burden.
2 A charge in an account of more than is just.
3 An excessive charge, as of a gun

Ō'ver-clăn', *v. t* To clean to excess.

Ō'ver-clăn'ing, *n* Excessive cleaning "A knife and fork which had not been worn out by *overcleaning*" *W Scott*

Ō'ver-clĭmb' (-klīm'), *v. t* To climb over

Ō'ver-cloud', *v. t* To cover or overspread with clouds, to becloud

Ō'ver-cloy', *v. t* To fill beyond satiety *Shak.*

Ō'ver-cōat, *n* A coat worn over the other clothing, a great-coat or top-coat

Ō'ver-cōld', *a* Cold to excess *Wiseman*

Ō'ver-cŏl'or, *v. t* To color too highly.

Ō'ver-cŏme' (kŭm'), *v. t* [*imp* OVERCAME, *p p* OVERCOME, *p pr* & *vb. n.* OVERCOMING] [See COME]
1 To get the better of, to surmount, to conquer, to subdue, as, to *overcome* enemies in battle
This wretched woman *overcome*
Of anguish, rather than of crime, hath been *Shak*
2 To overflow, to surcharge [*Obs*] *Philips*
3 To come upon, to invade [*Obs*] *Shak*
Syn —To conquer, subdue, vanquish, overpower, overthrow, overturn, defeat, crush, overbear, overwhelm, prostrate, beat, surmount See CONQUER

Ō'ver cŏme' (kŭm'), *v. i.* To gain the superiority, to be victorious

Ō'ver cŏm'er, *n.* One who vanquishes or surmounts

Ō'ver-cŏm'ing-ly, *adv* With superiority, victoriously *More*

Ō'ver-cŏn'fi-dençe, *n* Excessive confidence.

Ō'ver-cŏn'fi-dent, *a* Confident to excess

Ō'ver cŏn'fi-dent-ly, *adv* With too much confidence

Ō'ver-cŏrn', *v. t.* To corn to excess *Addison*

Ō'ver-cŏst'ly, *a* Very or unduly costly, extravagantly expensive
That they [ceremonies] ought to be many, and *overcostly*, no true Protestant will affirm *Milton*

Ō'ver-count', *v. t.* To rate above the true value

Ō'ver-cŏv'er, *v. t* To cover completely *Shak.*

Ō'ver-crĕd'ŭ-loŭs, *a* Credulous to excess

Ō'ver crōw', *v. t* To crow over, as in triumph, to assume superiority over *Spenser*

Ō'ver cŭn'ning, *a* Excessively cunning or ingenious "Unadvisedly *overcunning* in misunderstanding me" *Marston*

Ō'ver-cū'ri-oŭs, *a* Curious or nice to excess

Ō'ver-dāre', *v. t & i.* To dare too much or rashly, to be too daring

Ō'ver dāte', *v. t* To date beyond the proper period, to render out of date or antiquated "The chaff of *overdated* ceremonies" *Milton*

Ō'ver-dēal', *n* The amount over, the excess [*Obs*] "The *overdeal* in the price will be double" *Holland*

Ō'ver-dĕl'i-cate, *a* Nice or dainty to excess
We should not be *overdelicate* *By Hall*

Ō'ver-de-light'ed, *a* Delighted beyond measure

Ō'ver dight' (dīt'), *a* Covered over "Whose goodly beams, though they be *overdight*" *Spenser.*

Ō'ver dĭl'i gent, *a* Diligent to excess

Ō'ver dō', *v. t* [*imp* OVERDID, *p p* OVERDONE, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERDOING]
1 To do or perform too much *Shak.*
2 To oppress by too much action or labor, to harass, to fatigue
3 To boil, bake, or roast too much

Ō'ver dō', *v. i* To labor too hard, to do too much

Ō'ver-dōse', *v. t* To dose to excess, to give too many or too large doses to

Ō'ver-dōse', *n.* Too great a dose

Ō'ver drāw', *v. t* [*imp* OVERDREW, *p p* OVERDRAWN, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERDRAWING] To draw upon beyond the proper limits, or for a sum beyond one's credit in the books of a bank or merchant

Ō'ver drĕss', *v. t* To dress to excess, to adorn too much *Pope.*

Ō'ver-drĭnk', *v. t & i* To drink to excess

Ō'ver-drīve', *v. t. & i.* To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

Ō'ver-drown', *v. t.* To drown or drench to excess, to wet or moisten excessively. *Browne.*

Ō'ver-drў', *v. t.* To dry too much *Burton.*

Ō'ver-dūe', *a.* Due and more than due, past the time of payment, as, an *overdue* note.

Ō'ver-dўe', *v. t.* To dye too much; to tinge too deeply *Shak.*

Ō'ver-ēa'ger, *a.* Too eager; too vehement in desire. *Goodman.*

Ō'ver-ēa'ger-ly, *adv.* With excessive eagerness.

Ō'ver-ēa'ger-ness, *n.* Excess of eagerness.

Ō'ver-ēar'nest, *a.* Too earnest.

Ō'ver-ēar'nest-ness, *n.* Excess of earnestness.

Ō'ver-ēat', *v. t. & i.* To eat to excess.

Ō'ver-ĕl'e-gant, *a* Elegant to excess. *Johnson.*

Ō'ver-ĕmp'ty (84), *v. t.* To make too empty. [*Rare*] *Carew.*

Ō'ver-ĕs'ti-māte, *v. t.* To estimate too highly.

Ō'ver-ĕs'ti-mate, *n.* An estimate that is too high.

Ō'ver-ex-çīt'ed, *a.* Too much excited

Ō'ver-ex-çīte'ment, *n* Excess of excitement.

Ō'ver-ĕx'qui-site, *a* Unduly exquisite or exact.

Ō'ver-ēye' (ō'ver ī'), *v. t* [*Obs*]
1. To superintend, to inspect.
2 To observe, to remark *Shak.*

Ō'ver-fāll', *n.* 1. A cataract, the fall of a river. [*Obs*] *Raleigh.*
2 (*Naut*) A dangerous bank or shoal lying near the surface of the sea *Craig.*

Ō'ver-fa-tīgue' (ō'ver fa-teeg'), *n* Excessive fatigue

Ō'ver fa tīgue' (ō'ver fa-teeg'), *v. t.* To fatigue to excess, to weary out *Watts.*

Ō'ver feed', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p.* OVERFED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* OVERFEEDING] To feed to excess

Ō'ver fĕrçe', *a* Excessively fierce, ferocious.

Ō'ver fĭll', *v. t* To fill to excess, to surcharge.

Ō'ver-flōat', *v. t.* To overflow, to inundate. [*Rare*] *Dryden.*

Ō'ver-flour'ish (ō'ver flŭr'ish), *v. t* To make excessive display or flourish of *Collier.*

Ō'ver-flōw', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* OVERFLOWED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* OVERFLOWING]
1. To flow over, to spread over, as water, to inundate, to cover with water or other fluid, to fill beyond the brim
2 Hence, to deluge, to overwhelm, to cover, as with numbers
The northern nations *overflowed* all Christendom *Spenser*

Ō'ver flōw', *v. i* 1 To run over, to swell and run over the brim or banks
2 To be abundant, to abound, to exuberate, as, *overflowing* plenty *Rogers*

Ō'ver flōw (110), *n.* An inundation, also, super abundance *Bacon.*

Ō'ver-flōw'ing, *n* Exuberance, copiousness.
He was ready to bestow the *overflowings* of his full mind on any body who would start a subject *Macaulay*

Ō'ver-flōw'ing-ly, *adv* In great abundance, exuberantly *Boyle.*

Ō'ver flŭsh', *v. t* To flush to excess

Ō'ver flŭt'ter, *v. t* To flutter or hover over

Ō'ver-flŭx, *n* Excess, exuberance [*Rare*] "An *overflux* of youth" *Ford*

Ō'ver flў', *v. t* [*imp* OVERFLEW, *p p* OVERFLOWN, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERFLYING] To pass over or cross by flight

Ō'ver fŏnd', *a* Fond to excess

Ō'ver fŏnd'ly, *adv* In an overfond manner, with excessive fondness

Ō'ver fôrçe, *n* Excessive force, violence. [*Rare*]

Ō'ver fôr'ward, *a* Forward to excess

Ō'ver-fôr'ward-ness, *n* Too great forwardness or readiness, officiousness *Hale*

Ō'ver-free', *a.* Free to excess, too liberal, too familiar

Ō'ver free'ly, *adv* Too freely, with too great freedom

Ō'ver-freight' (ō'ver frāt'), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p* OVERFREIGHTED (OVERFRAUGHT, *obs*), *p pr.* & *vb n* OVERFREIGHTING] [See FREIGHT] To load too heavily, to fill with too great quantity or numbers, as, to *overfreight* a boat

Ō'ver frē'quent, *a* Too frequent.

Ō'ver frĭēze', *v. t* To overlay as with a frieze "Bonnets *overfrieze* with flat gold of damasks" *Hall*

Ō'ver frŏnt', *v. t* To confront, to oppose, to withstand [*Obs*] *Milton*

Ō'ver fruit'fŭl, *a.* Too fruitful, producing superabundant crops

Ō'ver-full', *a.* Too full

Ō'ver-gāze', *v. t & i* To overlook.
His altar the high places of the peaks
Of earth's *o'ergazing* mountains *Byron*

Ō'ver-gĕt', *v. t* To reach, to overtake. [*Obs.*]

Ō'ver gĭld', *v. t* To gild over, to varnish.

Ō'ver-gĭrd', *v. t* To gird too closely *Milton*

Ō'ver-gĭve', *v. t* To give over, to surrender, to yield [*Obs*] "And to the Saxons *overgave* their government" *Spenser.*

Ō'ver glăd', *a.* Excessively or unduly glad

Ō'ver glănçe', *v. t* To glance over, to run over with the eye *Shak.*

Ō'ver glīde', *v. t* To glide over.

Ō'ver-glōom', *v. t* To cover over with gloom "Touched and *overgloomed* by memories of sorrow" *De Quincey*

Ō'ver-gō', *v. t* [*imp* OVERWENT, *p. p.* OVERGONE, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERGOING.]
1 To exceed, to surpass. *Sidney.*
2 To cover. [*Obs*] *Chapman.*

Ō'ver-gôrge', *v. t* To gorge to excess.

Ō'ver-grāce', *v. t.* To honor above measure.
That you think to *overgrace* me with
The marriage of your sister, troubles me. *Beau. & Fl*

Ō'ver-grāssed' (-grăst'), *a.* Overstocked with grass; overgrown with grass. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Ō'ver-great', *a.* Too great.

Ō'ver-great'ness, *n.* Excessive greatness, too great size.

Ō'ver-greed'y, *a.* Excessively greedy.

Ō'ver-grŏss', *a.* Excessively gross

Ō'ver-grōw', *v. t.* [*imp* OVERGREW, *p. p.* OVERGROWN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERGROWING.]
1. To cover with growth or herbage
The green used to be close shaved and rolled till it was as smooth as a velvet mantle; now it is rough and *overgrown*. *W. Scott*
2. To grow beyond, to rise above *Mortimer*
3. Hence, To overdo, to overcome, to subdue [*Obs. and rare.*] "When they're *o'ergrown* with labor." *Beau. & Fl.*

Ō'ver-grōw', *v. i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size, as, a huge, *overgrown* ox *L'Estrange*

Ō'ver-grōwth, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth

Ō'ver-hāul', *v. t.* The same as OVERHAUL. [*Obs.*]

Ō'ver-hale', *v. t.* The same as OVERHAUL. [*Obs.*]

Ō'ver-hănd', *n.* The upper hand, superiority, advantage
He had gotten thereby a great *overhand* on me *Sir T. More*

Ō'ver-hăn'dle, *v. t.* To handle too much, to mention too often *Shak.*

Ō'ver-hăng', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERHUNG, *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERHANGING.]
1. To impend or hang over.
2. To jut or project over

Ō'ver-hăng', *v. i.* To jut over

Ō'ver-hăp'py, *a.* Exceedingly happy, too happy

Ō'ver-hăr'den (hăr'dn), *v. t.* To harden too much, to make too hard *Boyle*

Ō'ver-hăr'dy, *a.* Too hardy, bold, or confident

Ō'ver-hāste', *n.* Too great haste, precipitation

Ō'ver-hāst'i-ly, *adv.* In too much haste

Ō'ver-hāst'i-ness, *n.* Too much haste, precipitation.

Ō'ver-hāst'y, *a.* Too hasty, precipitate

Ō'ver haul', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERHAULED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERHAULING.]
1. To draw or drag over
2. To turn over for examination to examine thoroughly with a view to repairs
3. (*Naut.*) To gain upon in a chase, to overtake

Ō'ver haul', } *n.* A strict examination with a
Ō'ver-haul'ing, } view to correction or repairs

Ō'ver-hēad' (-hĕd'), *adv.* Aloft, above, in the zenith or ceiling, in the story or upon the floor above

Ō'ver-hēar', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERHEARD, *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERHEARING.] To hear more than was intended or proper, to hear by accident, or without the consent of the speaker

Ō'ver-hēat', *v. t.* To heat to excess

Ō'ver-hĕav'y, *a.* Excessively heavy

Ō'ver-hēle', *v. t.* [See HEAL, or HILL, to cover.] To cover over. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ō'ver hĕnd', *v. t.* To overtake [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Ō'ver-high' (hī'), *a.* Too high

Ō'ver-hīgh'ly (hī'lĭ), *adv.* Too highly, to an excessive degree

Ō'ver hip', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERHIPPED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERHIPPING.] To hop or leap over, hence, to overpass [*Obs.*] "When the time is *overhipt*." *Holland*

Ō'ver hŏn'est-ly (ŏn'est-), *adv.* With excessive or fastidious honesty, with too scrupulous regard for the appearance of honesty *Dryden*

Ō'ver-in'flu ence, *v. t.* To influence in an excessive degree, to have too much influence over

Ō'ver-in-fōrm', *v. t.* To exceed the dimensions of, to be more than sufficient to fill "Wit so exuberant, that it *overinforms* its tenement." *Johnson*

Ō'ver is'sūe (-ish'shū), *n.* An issuing to excess as, the *overissues* of bank-notes, an issuing, as of notes, beyond the capital stock, or beyond the public wants

Ō'ver-is'sūe (-ish'shū), *v. t.* To issue in excess

Ō'ver jĕal'ous, *a.* Excessively jealous, too jealous

Ō'ver joy', *v. t.* 1. To make excessively joyful, to please too highly
2. Hence, to give great joy to, to transport with gladness

Ō'ver-joy, *n.* Joy to excess, transport

Ō'ver-jŭmp', *v. t.* To jump over, hence, to pass over, to let pass
We can not so lightly *overjump* his death *Marston*

Ō'ver-kĭnd', *a.* Excessively kind

Ō'ver-kĭnd'ness, *n.* Excess of kindness

Ō'ver-knōw'ing (-nō'ing), *a.* Too knowing or cunning

Ō'ver-lā'bor, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERLABORED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERLABORING.]
1. To harass with toil. *Dryden*
2. To execute with too much care, to labor to excess. *W. Scott*

Ō'ver-lāde', *v. t.* [*imp* OVERLADED, *p. p* OVERLADEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERLADING.] To load with too great a cargo or other burden.

Ō'ver-lănd', *a.* Made or performed upon or across the land; as, an *overland* journey.

Ō'ver-lănd'er, *n.* One who travels over lands or countries; a traveler.

Ō'ver-lăp', *v. t.* or *i.* To extend so as to lie or rest upon, to lap over.

Ō'ver-lărge', *a.* Too large, too great.

Ō'ver-lărge'ness, *n.* Excess of size.

Ō'ver-lāsh', *v. t.* [*Obs.*] 1. To exaggerate. *Barrow*
2. To proceed to excess *Boyle*

Ō'ver-lāsh'ing-ly, *adv.* With exaggeration. [*Obs.*]

Ō'ver-lāte', *a.* Too late, very late

Ō'ver lāve', *v. t.* To lave, wash, or bathe. [*Obs.*]

Ō'ver-lāv'ish, *a.* Lavish to excess

Ō'ver-lāy', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERLAID, *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERLAYING.] To lay over, to spread over, to cover completely, as, specifically, (*a*) To occupy fully "When any country is *overlaid* by the multitude which live in it." *Raleigh* (*b*) To conceal with a superficial covering, as, to *overlay* capitals of columns with silver, cedar *overlaid* with gold
We do not wish to *overlay* the subject *De Quincey*
(*c*) To smother with a close covering, or by lying upon,—used corruptly for *overlie* "A heap of ashes that *o'erlays* your fire." *Dryden.*
This woman's child died in the night; because she *overlaid* it *1 Kings* iii 19
(*d*) To cloud, to overcast "As when a cloud his beam doth *overlay*." *Spenser* (*e*) To stretch above and across, so as to unite the two sides of
And *overlay*
With this portentous bridge the dark abyss *Milton*

Ō'ver-lāy'er, *n.* One who overlays, that which overlays or is laid over any thing

Ō'ver-lēap', *v. t.* To leap over, to pass or move from side to side by leaping, as, to *overleap* a ditch or a fence

Ō'ver lĕarn'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being too learned, excess of learning

Ō'ver-lĕath'er (-lĕth'er), *n.* The leather which forms, or is intended to form, the upper part of a shoe, that which is over the foot, the upper leather

Ō'ver lĕav'en (lĕv'n), *v. t.* 1. To leaven too much, to cause to rise and swell too much *B. Jonson*
2. To mix too much with, to corrupt *Shak.*

Ō'ver-lĭb'er-al, *a.* Too liberal, too free, abundant to excess, as, *overliberal* diet

Ō'ver-lĭb'er-al-ly, *adv.* In an overliberal manner, too freely

Ō'ver lĭck', *v. t.* To rub the tongue upon or over, to lick over

Ō'ver lie', *v. t.* [*imp* OVERLAY, *p. p* OVERLAIN, *p. pr & vb. n.* OVERLYING.] To lie over or upon something

Ō'ver-light, *n.* Too strong a light

Ō'ver-light (līt), *a.* Too light or trifling, excessively frivolous

Ō'ver lĭn'ger, *v. t.* To cause to continue or linger, to make to pine [*Obs.*]

Ō'ver live' (-lĭv'), *v. t.* To outlive, to live longer than another, to survive *Sidney*

Ō'ver-live' (-lĭv'), *v. i.* 1. To live too long *Milton*
2. To live too fast or actively [*Rare.*] "Overlived in this close London life." *Browning*

Ō'ver-liv'er, *n.* One that lives longest, a survivor. *Bacon*

Ō'ver lōad', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERLOADED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERLOADING.] To load with too heavy a burden or cargo, to fill to excess, as, to *overload* the stomach or a vehicle

Ō'ver-lŏg'ic al, *a.* Excessively logical, servilely adhering to the mere forms or rules of logic *Milton*

Ō'ver-lŏng', *a.* Too long

Ō'ver lōok', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERLOOKED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERLOOKING.] To look over or beyond, as from an elevated position, and specifically, (*a*) To view from a high place, as, to *overlook* the sea. (*b.*) To afford an elevated prospect of
The pile *o'erlooked* the town *Dryden*
(*c*) To inspect, hence, to review, to go over and survey the whole
The time and care that are required
To *overlook*, and file and polish well *Roscommon*
(*d*) To look beyond, so that what is near by is not perceived, to omit to see by looking at other objects, to neglect by carelessness or inadvertence, to pass by
They *overlook* truth in the judgment they pass on adversity and prosperity *Atterbury*
(*e*) Hence, to refrain willingly from noticing to excuse to pardon "The pardoning and *overlooking* of faults." *Addison* (*f*) To look over the shoulder of, as, to *overlook* one while he is writing (*g*) To bewitch, as by looking upon [*Obs. and rare.*] *Shak.*

Ō'ver-lōok'er, *n.* One who overlooks, a superintendent

Ō'ver lōop, *n.* The same as ORLOP. See ORLOP.

Ō'ver lōrd, *n.* One who is lord over another, a superior, a master. "The command of his king and *overlord*." *W. Scott*

Ō'ver lōve' (-lŭv'), *v. t.* To love to excess to prize or value too much. *Bp. Hall*

Ō'ver-lŭs'cious (-lŭsh'us), *a.* Excessively luscious or sweet. *Bacon.*

Ō'ver lŭs'ty, *a.* Too lusty.

Ō'ver-ly, *a.* [A-S. *ōferlīce*.] 1. Careless, negligent, inattentive. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*
2. Excessive
3. Superficial; not deep or thorough. [*Scot.*]

Ō'ver-ly, *adv.* 1. In a careless manner; slightingly.
2 Excessively, extremely

Ō'ver-ly'ing, *p. a.* Lying over.
Overlying rocks (*Geol.*), rocks which lie over or among those of the regular strata

Ō'ver-măg'ni-fy, *v. t.* To magnify too much.

Ō'ver măl'a-pērt, *a.* Excessively malapert or impudent.

Ō'ver-măn'ner, *adv.* Above measure, excessively.

Ō'ver-märch', *v. t.* To fatigue or wear out by too much marching

Ō'ver măst', *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To furnish with a mast or with masts that are too long or too heavy for the weight of keel

Ō'ver mās'ter, *v. t.* To overpower, to subdue; to vanquish, to govern
And with a strong *o'ermastering* grasp the rearing war-horse lead *Hemans.*

Ō'ver măteh', *v. t.* To be too powerful for, to conquer, to subdue, to suppress by superior force.

Ō'ver-măteh, *n.* One superior in power, one able to overcome *Addison.*

Ō'ver-mĕas'ure (mĕzh'ur), *v. t.* To measure or estimate too largely

Ō'ver mĕas'ure, *n.* Excess of measure, something that exceeds the measure proposed, surplus.

Ō'ver mĕd'dle, *v. i.* To meddle unduly

Ō'ver-mĕd'dling, *n.* Excessive interference.
"Justly shent for their *overmeddling*." *Fuller.*

Ō'ver-mĕr'it, *n.* Excessive merit *Bacon*

Ō'ver mĭck'le, *a.* & *adv.* Overmuch. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Ō'ver mĭx', *v. t.* To mix with too much *Creech.*

Ō'ver-mŏd'est, *a.* Modest to excess, bashful.

Ō'ver-mŏd'est ly, *adv.* Too modestly.

Ō'ver-moist', *a.* Excessively moist

Ō'ver moist'ūre, *n.* Excess of moisture

Ō'ver-mōre', *adv.* Beyond, also, moreover [*Obs.*]

Ō'ver mōr'rōw, *n.* The day after or following to morrow

Ō'ver-mōst, *a.* Over the rest in authority, highest *Ainsworth*

Ō'ver mount', *v. t.* To mount over, to go higher than

Ō'ver mŭch', *a* Too much, exceeding what is necessary or proper

Ō'ver-much', *adv.* In too great a degree.

Ō'ver mŭch', *n* More than sufficient

Ō'ver-mŭch'ness, *n* Superabundance [*Rare and inelegant.*] *B. Jonson*

Ō'ver-mŭl'ti plỹ, *v. t* To multiply too much, to repeat too frequently or too many times

Ō'ver-mŭl'ti-plỹde, *v. t* To exceed in number, to outnumber [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Ō'ver nāme', *v. t* To name over or in a series, to recount [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ō'ver nēat', *a* Excessively neat *Spectator.*

Ō'ver-nīce', *a* Excessively nice, fastidious

Ō'ver-nīce'ly, *adv* In an overnice manner, too nicely

Ō'ver nīght' (nīt'), *n* The time when evening is past and night is begun, more usually, the night following yesterday, or the previous evening.
If I had given you this at *o'ernight*,
She might have been o'ertaken. *Shak*

Ō'ver nīght', *adv* During the night, more usually, during the night previous, or the night following yesterday, yesterday night, last night.
I had been telling her all that happened *o'ernight* *Dickens.*

Ō'ver-noise' (noiz'), *v. t* To overpower by noise. [*Obs.*] *Cowley.*

Ō'ver-nŭ'mer oŭs, *a* Excessively numerous.

Ō'ver-of-fĕnd'ed, *a* Offended to excess *Steele.*

Ō'ver-ŏf'fice, *v. t.* To lord it over by virtue of an office [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ō'ver-of-fī'cious (-fĭsh'us), *a* Too busy, too ready to intermeddle, too importunate *Collier.*

Ō'ver pāint', *v. t* To color or describe too strongly *Hill*

Ō'ver-păm'per, *v. t* To pamper excessively, to make luxurious, as in dress and the like

Ō'ver pārt', *v. t* To overburden with duties, to give too important a part to [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ō'ver-pāss', *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* OVERPASSED (Ō'ver-păst') *p. pr & vb. n.* OVERPASSING.]
1 To pass over, to neglect, to overlook, to disregard
All the beauties of the East
He slightly viewed and slightly *overpassed* *Milton.*
2 To go over, to cross, as, to *overpass* a river.
3 To omit, not to receive or include *Hooker.*

Ō'ver pāss', *v. i* To pass away, to cease by passing away.
In the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge, until these calamities be *overpassed* *Psalm* lvii. 1.

Ō'ver păs'sion ate, *a* Passionate to excess.

Ō'ver păs'sion-ate-ly, *adv* With too much passion

Ō'ver-pā'tient (-shent), *a.* Patient to excess.

Ō'ver-pāy', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERPAID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OVERPAYING.]
1. To pay too much, or more than is due.
2. To reward beyond the price or merit. *Prior.*

Ō'ver-peer', *v. t.* To overlook; to hover over. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Ō′ver-pēo′ple (-pē′pl), *v. t.* To overstock with inhabitants

Ō′ver-pērch′, *v. t.* To perch over or above, to fly over *Shak.*

Ō′ver-pēr′emp-to-ry (84), *a* Too peremptory

Ō′ver-per-suā′de′, *v t* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion. *Pope*

Ō′ver-pēs′ter, *v. t.* To pester exceedingly, to plague excessively *Raleigh*

Ō′ver-plet′fūre, *v t* To exceed the representation or picture of, to picture or represent in an exaggerated manner *Shak.*

Ō′ver-plēāse′, *v t* To please excessively "The original members of the assembly not *overpleased* thereat" *Fuller*

Ō′ver plus, *n* [*over* and Lat *plus*, more See PLUS] That which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed, surplus

It would look like a fable to report that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune *Addison*

Ō′ver-plȳ′, *v t* To ply to excess, to exert with too much vigor *Milton*

Ō′ver-poīze′ (poiz′), *v t* To outweigh. *Browne*

Ō′ver-poīze, *n* Preponderant weight.

The moths, with that great *overpoise* of wings
Which makes a mystery of them how at all
They can stop flying *E B Browning*

Ō′ver-pŏl′ish, *v t* To polish too much *Blackwall*

Ō′ver-pŏn′der-ŏŭs, *a* Too heavy, too depressing

Neither can I think that you would impose upon me an unfit and *overponderous* argument *Milton*

Ō′ver pōst′, *v t* To hasten over quickly *Shak.*

Ō′ver-pō′tent, *a* Excessively potent, too powerful

Ō′ver pow′er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVERPOWERED, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERPOWERING] 1 To affect with a power or force that can not be borne, as, the light *overpowers* the eyes

2 To vanquish by force, to subdue, to reduce to silence in action or submission, to defeat

Syn —To overbear, overcome, vanquish, defeat, crush, overwhelm, overthrow, rout, conquer, subdue

Ō′ver-pow′er ing-ly, *adv* With superior force

Ō′ver-prāis′ing, *n* Excessive praise

Ō′ver-prĕss′, *v t* 1 To bear upon with irresistible force, to crush, to overwhelm *Swift*

2 To overcome by importunity

Ō′ver-prīze′, *v t* To value or prize at too high a rate *Wotton*

Ō′ver-pro dūc′tion, *n* Excessive production, supply beyond the demand

I know not of any economical facts which can give rise to the opinion that a general *overproduction* of commodities ever presented itself in actual experience *J S Mill*

Ō′ver prŏmpt′ (84), *a* Too prompt, too ready or eager

Ō′ver-prŏmpt′ness, *n* Excessive promptness, precipitation

Ō′ver-pro-pōr′tion, *v t* To make of too great proportion

Ō′ver proud′, *a* Exceedingly or unduly proud "*Overproud* of his victory" *Milton*

Ō′ver-prŏv′i dent, *a* Too provident, lavish

Ō′ver-pro vōke′, *v t* To provoke excessively

Ō′ver quĕll′, *v t* To gain power over, to quell, to subdue [*Rare*]

What champion now shall tame the power of hell,
And the unruly spirits *overquell*? *Bp Hall*

Ō′ver-qui′et-ness, *n* Too much quietness

Ō′ver-rāke′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVERRAKED (ō′ver-rākt′), *p pr* & *vb n* OVERRAKING] (*Naut*) To break in upon, as a ship, as, when the waves break in upon a ship at anchor, with her head to the sea, it is said, they *overrake* her, or she is *overraked*

Ō′ver-rănk′, *a* Too rank or luxuriant *Mortimer*

Ō′ver rāte′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVERRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERRATING] To rate at too much, to estimate at a value beyond the truth

Ō′ver-rāte, *n* An excessive estimate or rate [*Rare*] "At what an *overrate* I had made purchase" *Massinger*

Ō′ver-rēach′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVERREACHED, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERREACHING]

1. To reach beyond in any direction, to rise above, to extend beyond

2 To deceive or get the better of by cunning, artifice, or sagacity, to cheat

Ō′ver-rēach′, *v i* To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot, as horses are apt to do

Ō′ver-rēach′, *n* The act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot

Ō′ver-reach′er, *n* One who overreaches, one who deceives

Ō′v r-rēad′, *v t* To read over, to re-peruse [*Obs*]

Ō′ver rēad′i ly, *adv* With too much readiness

Ō′ver rēad′i-ness, *n* Excess of readiness.

Ō′ver rēad′y (-rĕd′ȳ), *a* Too ready

Ō′ver rĕck′on, *v t* To reckon, compute, or estimate too highly

Ō′ver rĕd′, *v t* To smear with a red color [*Obs*]

Ō′ver-rĕnt′, *v t* To rent for too high a price, to demand too much rent for

Ō′ver rich′, *a* Excessively rich

Ō′ver ride′, *v t* [*imp* OVERRODE, *p p* OVERRIDDEN, OVERRODE, OVERRID, *p. pr.* & *vb n* OVERRIDING]

1. To ride over, as a country. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To ride too much, to ride beyond the strength of the horse.

3 To ride too far, or beyond, to pass; to out ride.

I *overrode* him on the way. *Shak.*

4 To trample down, and hence to set aside or annul, as, this law *overrides* all previous acts

Ō′ver rīght′eoŭs (rī′chus, *or* rīt′yus), *a* Pretending to great righteousness, austerely or rigidly upright

Ō′ver rĭg′id, *a* Too rigid, excessively strict.

Ō′ver-rĭg′or-ŏŭs, *a* Excessively rigorous.

Ō′ver rīpe′, *a* Matured to excess

Ō′ver rīp′en, *v t* To make too ripe

Ō′ver rōast′, *v t* To roast too much *Shak.*

Ō′ver-rŭle′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVERRULED, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERRULING]

1 To influence or control by predominant power, to subject to superior authority

His passion and animosity *overruled* his conscience *Clarendon*

2 Hence, to control in such a way as to bring to pass events not contemplated by the human agent, as, to *overrule* evil for good,—said especially of the Divine Being

3 (*Law*) To supersede, reject, annul, or rule against, as, the plea was *overruled* by the court

Ō′ver rŭle′, *v i* 1 To rule with superior or supreme power, to reign

2 To rule so as to effect or accomplish one's own designs

Ō′ver-rŭl′er, *n.* One who controls, directs, or governs *Sidney*

Ō′ver rŭl′ing, *p a* Exerting superior and controlling power, as, an *overruling* Providence.

Ō′ver-rŭl′ing-ly, *adv* Controllingly

Ō′ver rŭn′, *v t* [*imp* OVERRAN, *p p* OVERRUN, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERRUNNING]

1 To run or spread over in a prolific manner or in excess, to grow all over —said especially of that which is noxious, as, the Canada thistle is *overrunning* the northern parts of New England, as it has *overrun* Normandy

2 Hence, to spread over and take possession of, to overcome by an invasion

The barbarous nations that *overran* the world possessed those dominions, whereof they are now so called *Addison*

3 To subdue, to oppress

None of them the feeble *overran* *Spenser*

4 To outrun, to run faster than, and overtake

Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cushi 2 *Sam* xviii 23

5 (*Print*) (*a*) To change the disposition of, as of types, and carry those of one line into another, either in correction, or in the contraction or extension of columns or lines (*b*) To extend beyond the previous length of, as a line or column, by the insertion of new matter

Ō′ver rŭn′, *v i* 1 To become excessive or superabundant, to run over, to overflow

2 (*Print*) To extend beyond its due or desired length, as, a line or page *overruns*

Ō′ver rŭn′ner, *n.* One that overruns

Ō′ver sāt′ū rāte, *v t* To saturate to excess

Ō′ver sāy′, *v t* To say over, to repeat [*R*] *Ford*

Ō′ver sçĕnt′ed, *a* 1 Scented excessively or unduly

2 Covered over or concealed by a different odor

Sanders himself having the stink of his railing tongue *overscented* with the fragrant ointment of this prince's memory *Fuller*

Ō′ver-scrų′pu-lŏs′i-ty, *n* Excessive scrupulousness, overscrupulousness

Ō′ver-scrų′pu loŭs, *a* Scrupulous to excess

Ō′ver-scrų′pu loŭs-ness, *n* Excess of scrupulousness

Ō′ver-sēa, *a* Foreign, from beyond sea [*Obs*]

Ō′ver-sēa, *adv* Abroad "Notes were sent *overseas* for supply of arms" *Milton*

Ō′ver-sēarch′, *v t* To search through or over, to look over, to examine thoroughly

Ō′ver sēa′son, *v t* To season too highly

Ō′ver-see′, *v t* [*imp* OVERSAW, *p p* OVERSEEN, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERSEEING]

1. To inspect so as to direct and control, to superintend, to overlook

2 To pass unheeded, to omit, to neglect, to overpass [*Rare*] *Hudibras.*

Ō′ver-see′, *v i* 1 To see too far, to overreach one's self, to overshoot the mark [*Obs*]

The most expert gamesters may sometimes *oversee* *Fuller*

2 To be blinded or mistaken. [*Obs*]

Your partiality to me is much *overseen*, if you think me fit to correct your Latin *H Walpole*

Ō′ver seer′, *n* 1 One who overlooks, a superintendent, a supervisor

2 An officer who has the care of the poor, or of an idiot, &c

Ō′ver seer′ship, *n* The office of an overseer

Ō′ver-seethe′, *v t* To seethe or boil over, to overflow *P Fletcher.*

Ō′ver-sĕll′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVERSOLD, *p. pr.* & *vb n* OVERSELLING] To sell for a higher price than, to go at a higher rate, to surpass

One whose beauty
Would *oversell* all Italy *Beau & Fl*

Ō′ver-sĕt′, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERSET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OVERSETTING.]

1. To turn from the proper position, foundation, or point of support, to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward, as, to *overset* a coach, a ship, or a building

2 To subvert, to overthrow; as, to *overset* the constitution of a state, to *overset* a scheme of policy.

Ō′ver-sĕt′, *v i* To turn or be turned over; to turn or fall from the basis or bottom

Ō′ver sĕt, *n* 1 An upsetting, ruin, overturn.

2 An excess, superfluity. [*Obs*]

With this *overset* of wealth and pomp they became lazy and negligent in all the true concerns of the church *Burnet.*

Ō′ver-sew′ (-sō′), *v t* To sew over and over; to sew, as two edges together, by drawing the needle through them and then passing it over the edge back to the side where the needle was previously inserted, to overcast

Ō′ver-shāde′, *v t* To cover with shade, to cover with any thing that causes darkness, to render dark or gloomy *Dryden.*

Ō′ver shād′ōw, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVERSHADOWED, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERSHADOWING]

1 To throw a shadow or shade over, to overshade

2 To shelter, to protect, to cover with protecting influence *Milton.*

Ō-ver-shād′ōw er, *n* One that throws a shade or shadow over any thing *Bacon.*

Ō′ver-shād′ōw-y, *a* Excessively or unduly shady

Ō′ver shāke′, *v t* To shake over or away, to drive away, to disperse [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Ō′ver shīne′, *v t* To outshine [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Ō′ver shŏe (shōō), *n* A shoe worn over another, especially, a shoe of India rubber, or other water proof material, worn over another shoe to protect it from moisture

Ō′ver shŏŏt′, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVERSHOT, *p pr.* & *vb n* OVERSHOOTING]

1 To shoot beyond, as a mark

2 To pass swiftly over *Harte.*

3 To cause to become intoxicated. [*Colloq*]

Death! Colonel, I knew you were *overshot* *Chapman*

To overshoot one's self, to venture too far, to assert too much

Overshot wheel

Overshot wheel, a wheel, the circumference of which is covered with cavities or buckets, and which is turned by water which shoots over, or flows upon the top of it filling the buckets and acting by its weight only

Ō′ver-shŏŏt′, *v i* To fly beyond the mark

Ō′ver sight, (ō′ver sīt), *n*

1 Watchful care, superintendence

2 Mistake, an overlooking, omission, error

3 A being overlooked, an escape "His foolhappy *oversight*" *Spenser.*

Syn —Superintendence, supervision, inspection, inadvertence, inattention, neglect, mistake, error, omission

Ō′ver-sīze′, *v t* 1 To exceed or surpass in bulk or size [*Obs*] *Sandys.*

2 To cover with viscid matter [*Rare*] *Shak.*

Ō′ver skīp′, *v t* 1 To skip or leap over, to pass by leaping *Hooker*

2 To pass over. *Donne*

3 To escape *Shak*

Ō′ver-skīp′per, *n* One who overskips

Ō′ver-slaugh′ (-slaw′), *n* [D *overslag*] A bar in a river rendering the passage of vessels difficult at low water, particularly, such a bar in the Hudson River, a little below Albany [*Amer*] *Bartlett*

Ō′ver slaugh′ (-slaw′), *v t* [D *overslaan*] To hinder or stop, as by an overslaugh or unexpected impediment, as, to *overslaugh* a bill in a legislative body, that is, to hinder or stop its passage by some opposition, to *overslaugh* a military officer, that is, to hinder or stop his promotion or employment, by the appointment of another to his rank or duties

Ō′ver-sleep′, *v t* To sleep beyond or by, as, to *oversleep* the usual hour of rising

Ō′ver-sleep′, *v i* To sleep too long

Ō′ver slīde′, *v i* To slide over or by

Ō′ver-slight′ (slīt′), *a.* Excessively slight, too light or unsubstantial

Ō′ver slĭp′, *v t* To slip or pass without notice, to pass undone, unnoticed, or unused, to omit, to neglect, as, to *overslip* time or opportunity

Ō′ver-slōw′, *v. t.* To render slow, to check, to curb [*Obs*] *Hammond*

Ō′vers man, *n*, *pl* Ō′VERS-MEN

1 An overseer, a superintendent. [*Scot.*]

2. (*Scots Law*) An umpire *Burrill.*

Ō′ver-snōw′, *v t* 1 To cover with snow.

2 Hence, to whiten, as with snow, to make hoary

Ō′ver-sōon′, *adv* Too soon

Ō′ver sŏr′rōw, *v t* To grieve or afflict to excess. [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Ō′ver-spăn′, *v t.* To reach or extend over.

Ō′ver-spēak′, *v t* To speak longer than.

Ō′ver-spēak′, *v. i.* To speak too much; to use too many words.

Ō'ver-spĭn', *v. t.* To spin out to too great length; to protract unduly.

Ō'ver-sprēad' (ō'ver-sprĕd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OVERSPREAD, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERSPREADING]

1. To spread over, to cover over, as, the deluge *overspread* the earth

2 To scatter over

Ō'ver-sprĕad' (ō'ver sprĕd'), *v i* To be spread or scattered over

Ō'ver-spring', *v t.* To spring or leap over

Ō'ver-stănd', *v t* To stand on the price or conditions of, so as to lose a sale, to lose by an extravagant price, or hard conditions [*Obs*]

Here they shall be if you refuse the price;
What madman would *o'erstand* his market twice? *Dryden*

Ō'ver-stāre', *v i.* To stare wildly [*Obs*] *Ascham*

Ō'ver-stāte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVERSTATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* OVERSTATING] To state in too strong terms, to exaggerate *Fuller*

Ō'ver stāte'ment, *n.* An exaggerated statement or account

Ō'ver-stāy', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* OVERSTAYED, or OVERSTAID, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERSTAYING] To stay longer than, to stay beyond the limits of, as, to *overstay* the appointed time

Ō'ver-stĕp', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVERSTEPPED (ō'ver-stĕpt'), *p pr* & *vb n* OVERSTEPPING] To step over or beyond, to exceed

Ō'ver-stŏck, *n* More than is sufficient, superabundance *Tatler*

Ō'ver-stŏck', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVERSTOCKED (ō'ver-stŏkt'), *p pr* & *vb n* OVERSTOCKING] To fill too full, to crowd, to supply with more than is wanted, as, to *overstock* a market with goods, a farm with cattle, or land with seed

Ō'ver stōre', *v t* To store with too much, to supply or fill with superabundance

Ō'ver-stō'ry, *n* (*arch*) The clear story, or upper story

Ō'ver-strāin', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVERSTRAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERSTRAINING] To strain to excess, to make too violent efforts *Dryden*

Ō'ver strāin', *v t* To stretch too far *Ayliffe*

Ō'ver-strāit'ly, *adv* With excessive strictness, too straitly [*Obs*]

He found himself *overstraitly* tied up by them with hard conditions *Raleigh*

Ō'ver-strąw', *v t* To overstrew [*Obs*]

Ō'ver-strew', *v t* To spread or scatter over *Shal*

Ō'ver-strĭct', *a* Excessively strict, unnecessarily strict

Ō'ver-strīde', *v t* To stride over, across, or beyond

Ō'ver-strĭke', *v t* To strike beyond [*Obs*]

Ō'ver strŏng', *a* Unduly or excessively strong

Ō'ver-strōw', *v t* To strow upon, to cover by strowing or spreading over

Ō'ver stŭ'di-oŭs-ness, *n.* Excessive studious ness

Ō'ver-stŭffed' (-stŭft'), *a* Stuffed to excess

Ō'ver-sŭb'tīle (-sŭb'til), *a* Excessively subtile

Ō'ver-sŭm, *n* The sum or quantity over, surplus [*Obs*] *Holinshed*

Ō'ver-sŭ'per-stĭ'tioŭs, *a* Excessively superstitious

Ō'ver-sup plȳ', *v. t* To furnish more than is sufficient *Melmoth*

Ō'ver-sup plȳ', *n.* An excessive supply, a supply beyond demand

A general *oversupply* or excess of all commodities above the demand, so far as demand consists in means of payment is thus shown to be an impossibility *J S Mill*

Ō'ver-sure' (-shur), *a* Excessively sure, too confident

Ō'ver-swąrm'ing, *a* Swarming to excess

Ō'ver-swāy', *v t* To overrule, to bear down, to control *Hooker*

Ō'ver-swĕll', *v t* To swell or rise above, to overflow *Shak*

Ō'ver-swĭft', *a* Too swift

Ō'vert, *a* [O Fr *overt*, N Fr *ouvert*, p p of O Fr *ovrir*, *uovrir*, *auvrir*, N Fr *ouvrir*, Pr *adubrir*, *obrir*, *ubrir*, O It *oprire*, from Lat as if *ad deoperire*, from *de* and *operire*, to cover]

1. Open to view, public, apparent

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise *Bacon*

2 (*Law*) Not covert, open, manifest, as, an *overt* act of treason

How else could it be that a market *overt* for plunder should be held within a short distance of the capital? *Macaulay*

☞ In *criminal law*, an *overt* act is an open act done in pursuance and manifestation of a criminal design the mere design or intent not being punishable without such act In *English law*, market *overt* is an open market, a pound *overt* is an open, uncovered pound

Ō'ver-tāke', *v. t.* [*imp* OVERTOOK, *p p* OVERTAKEN, *p. pr* & *vb n* OVERTAKING]

1. To come up with in a course, pursuit, progress, or motion, to catch

Had he not in his extremest need
Been helped through the swiftness of his steed,
He had him *overtaken* in his flight *Spenser*

2. To come upon, to fall on afterward, to take by surprise.

I shall see
The winged vengeance *overtake* such children *Shak*

3. To make drunk; to intoxicate. [*Obs.*]

Whosoever taketh the lights of a mutton, roasted, and eateth the same before he sit down to drinking, shall not be *overtaken* or drunken, how freely soever he poureth down the wine *Holland.*

Ō'ver-tălk' (-tawk'), *v t* To talk to excess *Milton.*

Ō'ver tăsk', *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or injunction on.

Ō'ver-tăx', *v t* To tax too heavily or too far

Ō'ver-tĕ'di-oŭs, *a* Too tedious

Ō'ver tĕmpt' (81), *v t* To tempt exceedingly, or beyond the power of resistance *Milton.*

Ō'ver-thrōw', *v t* [*imp* OVERTHREW, *p p* OVERTHROWN, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERTHROWING]

1 To throw over, to upset, to turn upside down

2 Hence, to ruin, to demolish, to defeat utterly, to rout, to destroy, to subvert "When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*" *Dryden.*

Syn.—To demolish, overturn, prostrate, destroy, ruin, subvert, overcome, conquer, defeat, discomfit, vanquish, beat, rout See DEMOLISH

Ō'ver-thrōw (119), *n* The act of overturning, the state of being overturned or turned off the basis

Dear dame, your sudden *overthrow* much ruth me *Spenser*

Ō'ver-thrōw'er, *n.* One who overthrows, defeats, or destroys

Ō'ver thwąrt, *a* 1 Opposite, over the way or street "Our *overthwart* neighbors" *Dryden*

2 Crossing at right angles

Entrance and access on all sides, by the filling of huge trees *overthwart* one another, was quite barred up *Milton*

3 Cross, perverse, adverse, contradictions "*Overthwart* humor" *Clarendon*

Ō'ver-thwąrt', *prep* Across, from side to side of

Ō'ver-thwąrt, *n* That which thwarts, an unlucky circumstance [*Obs*] *Surrey*

Ō'ver thwąrt'ly, *adv* [*Obs*]

1 Across, transversely *Peacham*

2 Perversely

Ō'ver-thwąrt'ness, *n* [*Obs*]

1 The state of being athwart, or lying across

2 Perverseness, pervicacity *Johnson.*

Ō'ver tĭll', *v t* To overturn, to overset

Ō'ver time, *n* Time employed in overwork

Ō'ver tīre', *v t* To tire to excess, to subdue by fatigue *Milton*

Ō'ver-tĭ'tle, *v t* To give too high a title to *Fuller.*

Ō'vert ly, *adv* In open view, publicly, openly

Ō'ver-toĭl', *v i.* To practice excessive toil, to overwork one's self.

Then dozed a while herself but *overtoil'd*
By that day's grief and travel *Tennyson*

Ō'ver tŏp', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVERTOPPED (ō'ver-tŏpt') *p pr* & *vb n* OVERTOPPING]

1 To rise above the top of "To *o'ertop* old Pelion" *Shak.*

2 To go beyond, to transcend, to surpass, to excel

Wisdom
Overtopping woman's power *id*

3 To go beyond, to transgress, to disregard

If kings presume to *overtop* the law by which they reign, they are by law to be reduced to order *Milton*

4 To make of less importance by superior excellence, to obscure *Swift*

Ō'ver tow'er, *v t* To tower over or above

Ō'ver trăde', *v i* To trade beyond capital, or to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community

Ō'ver trăd'ing, *n* The act or practice of buying goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community

Ō'ver-trĕad', *v t* To tread over or upon [*Obs*]

Ō'ver trĕat' *v t* To treat or manage, to win over, to prevail upon to listen or comply [*Obs*] *Surrey*

Ō'ver-trĭp', *v t* To trip over, to walk nimbly over *Shak*

Ō'ver troŭb'led, *a* Excessively troubled

Ō'ver-trōw', *v t* [A S *ofertreówan*] To believe too trustful or confident [*Obs*] *Wyclif*

Ō'ver trŭst', *v t* To trust with too much confidence *Bp Hall*

Ō'ver tŭm'ble, *v t* To tumble or turn over, to upset

Ō'vert-ūre (53), *n* [O Fr *overture*, N Fr *ouverture*, from *ovrir*, *ouvrir* See OVERT]

1 Opening disclosure, discovery [*Obs*] *Shak.*

2 That which is opened, an open space, a recess, a retreat [*Obs*] "The cave's inmost *overture*" *Chapman*

3 Something offered for consideration, a proposal, an offer

What is the great *overture* of the gospel, but the gift of a most blessed Comforter? *Barrow*

4 Specifically, a topic or resolution, formally proposed for consideration by a proper person or committee *Burke*

5 (*Mus*) A composition, for a full instrumental band, introductory to an oratorio, opera, or ballet

Ō'vert ūre, *v t* To propose as an overture to, as, to *overture* a religious body on some subject

Ō'ver-tŭrn', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVERTURNED, *p pr.* & *vb n* OVERTURNING]

1 To turn or throw from a basis or foundation, to overset, as, to *overturn* a carriage or a building

2. To subvert, to ruin, to destroy.

3 To overpower, to conquer. *Milton.*

Syn.—To demolish, overthrow See DEMOLISH.

Ō'ver-tŭrn (119), *n.* The state of being overturned or subverted, overthrow.

Ō'ver-tŭrn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being overturned or subverted [*Obs*]

Ō'ver tŭrn'er, *n* One who overturns or subverts.

Ō'ver-văll', *v t* To cover, to spread over. *Shak.*

Ō'ver-văl'ū ā'tion, *n* Inordinate valuation, overestimate

Ō'ver-văl'ūe, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* OVERVALUED; *p pr* & *vb n* OVERVALUING] To value excessively or inordinately "To *overvalue* human power" *Hooker.*

Ō'ver-veil', *v t.* To veil or cover, to overveil.

Ō'ver view (vū), *n* An inspection or overlooking. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Ō'ver vōte', *v t.* To outvote, to outnumber in votes given *K Charles.*

Ō'ver wąlk' (-wawk'), *v t* To walk over or upon.

Ō'ver-wăr', *v t* To surpass in war, to conquer. [*Obs*] *Warner.*

Ō'ver wâr'y, *a* Excessively cautious, too wary

Ō'ver-wąsh', *v t* To wash or flow over, to overflow

Ō'ver-wăst'ed, *a* Wasted or worn out, consumed, spent [*Obs*] *Drayton.*

Ō'ver wątch' (wŏch'), *v t* To watch to excess, to subdue by long want of rest *Dryden.*

Ō'ver wăx', *v t* To wax or grow too rapidly or too much [*Obs*] *R of Gloucester.*

Ō'ver wēak', *a* Too weak, too feeble.

Ō'ver-wēar', *v t* To wear too much

Ō'ver-wēa'ry (89), *v t* To subdue with fatigue

Ō'ver wĕa'ther (ō'ver wĕth'er), *v t* [See WEATHER] To bruise or batter by violence of weather

Ō'ver-ween', *v i* [See WEEN]

1 To be too high, favorable, or flattering, in one's estimate or judgment "The conceits of a warmed or *overweening* brain" *Locke.*

2 Hence, to be arrogant in one's thoughts or claims "*Overweening* vanity flames up" *I Taylor.*

Ō'ver-ween'er, *n* One who overweens [*Rare*]

Ō'ver-ween'ing ly, *adv* In an overweening manner "Whose peculiar words he *overweeningly* assumes" *Milton*

Ō'ver-weigh' (wā'), *v t* To exceed in weight, to outweigh, to overbalance *Hooker.*

Ō'ver-weight (wāt), *n* 1 Weight over and above what is required by law or custom

2 Superabundance of weight, preponderance

Ō'ver-wĕight, *a* Overweighing, excessive [*Obs*] "Of no *overweight* worth" *Fuller*

Ō'ver wĕt, *n* Excessive wetness or dampness, excess of moisture [*Obs*]

Another ill accident is, *overwet* at sowing time *Bacon.*

Ō'ver whĕlm', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OVERWHELMED, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERWHELMING]

1 To overspread or crush beneath something violent and weighty, that covers or encompasses the whole as, to *overwhelm* with waves

2 Hence, to immerse and bear down, to overcome, to crush, as, to be *overwhelmed* with cares, afflictions, or business

The story was proved by *overwhelming* testimony to be false *Macaulay*

3 To overlook gloomily [*Obs*] *Shak.*

4 To put over [*Obs*]

Ō'ver-whelm (119) *n* The act of overwhelming. [*Obs*] *Young.*

Ō'ver whĕlm'ing ly, *adv* In a manner to overwhelm

Ō'ver wing', *v t* To outflank [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Ō'ver wīse', *a* Wise to affectation

Ō'ver wīse'ness, *n* Pretended or affected wisdom. [*Obs*] *Raleigh.*

Ō'ver wĭt', *v t* To surpass in wit or cunning, to outwit *Swift.*

Ō'ver-wood'y, *a* Too woody

Ō'ver word' (-wûrd'), *v t* To say in too many words, to express verbosely

Ō'ver work' (-wûrk'), *v t* & *i* [*imp* & *p. p* OVERWORKED (ō'ver wûrkt'), or OVERWROUGHT, *p pr* & *vb n* OVERWORKING] To work beyond the strength, or to cause to labor too much, to tire. *South.*

Ō'ver-work (ō'ver-wûrk), *n* Work done beyond the amount required by stipulation, or regular hours of business excessive or exhausting labor.

Ō'ver wŏrn', *a* 1 Worn out, subdued by toil.

2 Spoiled by time, trite "The *overworn* theme and stuffing of his discourse" *Milton.*

Ō'ver-wrĕst' (-rĕst'), *v t* To wrest or force from the natural or proper position [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Ō'ver-wrĕs'tle (ō'ver-rĕs'l), *v t* To subdue by wrestling *Spenser.*

Ō'ver wrŏught' (ō'ver rawt'), *p p.* of *overwork.*

1 Labored to excess *Dryden.*

2 Worked all over, as, *overwrought* with ornaments *Pope.*

Ō'ver yĕared', *a.* Too old [*Obs.*] "Whose fruit was ripe, not *overyeared*." *Fairfax.*

Ō'ver-zēaled', *a* Too much excited with zeal; ruled by too much zeal. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Ō'ver-zĕal'oŭs (ō'ver-zĕl'us), *a.* Too zealous; eager to excess.

Ō'vi-bŏs, *n* [Lat *ovis*, sheep, and *bos*, ox.] (*Zoöl*) A genus of animals inhabiting the northern parts of North America, the musk-ox. See MUSK-OX.

O vic'ŭ lar, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, an egg.] Pertaining to an egg.

O-vid'i-an, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, the style of the Latin poet Ovid

Ō'vi-dŭct, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and *ductus*, duct, Fr *oviducte*, *oviduc*, It *ovidutto*] (*Anat.*) A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary to the womb, or to an external outlet *Brande*

O-vif'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat *ovum*, egg, and *ferre*, to bear; Fr. *ovifere*, Sp *ovifero*] Egg-bearing, — an epithet applied to certain receptacles for eggs, after being excluded from the formative organs

Ō'vi-fōrm, *a* [Lat *ovum*, egg, and *forma*, form, shape, Fr, Sp, & It. *ovforme*] Having the form or figure of an egg

O-vĭg'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *ovum*, egg, and *gerere*, to bear, Fr *ovigere*, Sp. *ovgero*] Bearing eggs, oviferous.

Ō'vine, *a* [Lat *ovinus*, from *ovis*, sheep, Fr. *ovine*] Pertaining to sheep, consisting of sheep.

O-vip'a-roŭs, *a* [Lat *oviparus*, from *ovum*, egg, and *parere*, to bring forth, produce, It. & Sp. *oviparo*, Fr. *ovipare*] Developing young in eggs, which are afterward separated from the parent, and which are usually hatched after exclusion from the body

Ō'vi-pŏs'it, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* OVIPOSITED, *p. pr* & *vb n.* OVIPOSITING] [Lat *ovum*, an egg, and *ponere*, *positum*, to place, lay] To lay or deposit eggs, — said especially of insects.

Ō'vi-pŏs'it, *v t* To deposit or lay, as an egg.

Ō'vi-pŏs'it-ing, } *n.* [Lat *ovum*, egg, and *positio*,
Ō'vi-po-si'tion, } a placing, putting, from *ponere*, to place, put. See *supra*] The laying or depositing of eggs, especially by insects. *Kirby*

Ō'vi-pŏs'i-tor, *n* [Lat *ovum*, egg, and *positor*, a positor, a placer, from *ponere*, to place. See *supra*] (*Entom*) The organ by which eggs are deposited In some ichneumons it is long and fitted to pierce the eggs or larves of insects, in order to lay their own eggs within the same *Dana.*

Ō'vi-sāc, *n* [Lat *ovum*, egg, and *saccus*, a sack] The cavity in an ovary which contains the egg or ovum, a sac containing an egg or eggs

Ō'void, } *a* [Fr. *ovoïde*, from Lat
O-void'al, } *ovum*, egg, and Gr *εἶδος*, form, shape] Having a shape resembling that of an egg, as, an *ovoidal* fruit

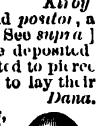
Ovoid

Ō'vo-lo, *n* [It *ovolo*, *uovolo*, from Lat *ovum*, an egg, Sp *ovolo*, Fr *ove*] (*Arch*) A round molding, the quarter of a circle, — called also the *quarter-round.* [See *Illust.* of *Molding*]

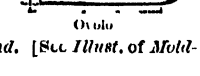
Ovolo

☞ It is often decorated with the egg and anchor, in which case it is called *echinus* See ECHINUS

O-vŏl'o-gy, *n* [Lat *ovum*, an egg, and Gr *λόγος*, discourse] That branch of natural history which investigates and treats of the origin and functions of eggs, oology.

Ō'vo-vi-vip'a-roŭs, *a* [Lat *ovum*, an egg, and *viviparus*, that brings forth its young alive, Fr *ovoviviparе* See VIVIPAROUS] Oviparous, but hatching the egg while within the body, as some fish and reptiles

Ō'vu-la-ry, *a* Pertaining to ovules

Ō'vu-lā'tion, *n* (*Physiol*) The formation of ova or eggs in the ovary, and the discharge of the same In the human female the discharge of ova is attended by the phenomena of menstruation.

Ō'vŭle, *n.* [Diminutive of Lat *ovum*, an egg, Fr. *ovule*, It *ovolo*] (*Bot*) The rudimentary state of a seed. It consists essentially of a nucleus developed directly from the placenta See SEED

Ō'vu-lif'er-oŭs, *a* [N Lat *ovulum* and Lat *ferre*, to bear] Producing ovules

Ō'vu-lite (49), *n.* [Fr. *ovulithe*, from Lat *ovum*, an egg, and Gr. *λίθος*, stone] A fossil egg.

Ō'vu-lum, *n*, *pl.* Ō'VU-LA. [N Lat, diminutive of Lat *ovum*, egg]

1 (*Physiol*) A little egg, hence, applied to small vesicles, like those found in the ovary of mammiferous animals. *Dunglison.*

2 (*Bot.*) An ovule. See OVULE

Ō'vum, *n.*, *pl.* Ō'VA. [Lat, an egg, Gr. *ᾠόν.*]

1 (*Anat*) The body formed by the female, in which, after impregnation, the development of the fetus takes place

2 (*Arch*) An ornament in the shape of an egg, into which the ovolo is often carved. [See *Illust* of *Echinus*] *Gwilt.*

Owche, *n.* The same as OUCH.

Owe (ō), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OWED, OUGHT (*obs*); *p. pr* & *vb n* OWING. Not used in the passive] O Eng *owen*, *auen*, A-S *âgan*, O Sax. *êgan*, O. Frics *aga*, O H Ger *eigan*, Goth *aigan*, Icel. *eiga*, Sw *äga*, Dan *eie*, to have or possess]

1. To possess, to have, to own. [*Obs.*]

Thou dost here usurp
The name thou ow'st not. *Shak.*

2. To be obliged or bound to pay.

A son *owes* help and honor to his father. *Holyday*
The one *ought* five hundred pence, and the other fifty. *Bible*, 1551

He would rather have Antonio's flesh
Than twenty times the value of the sum
That he did *owe* him *Shak.*

3. To be obliged to ascribe to, to be obliged for.

By me upheld, that he may know how frail
His fallen condition, and to me *owe*
All his deliverance, and to none but me *Milton*

Ōwe, *v. i.* 1. To be bound or obliged. [*Obs.*]

Also ye *owen* to incline and bow your heart to take the patience of our Lord Jesus Christ, as saith Peter in his epistles *Chaucer*

2 To be due to, to be the consequence or result of.

O, deem thy fall not *owed* to man's decree *Pope*

Ow'el ty, *n* [A half French or half Latin word, from *owe*] (*Law*) Equality, as, *owelty* of partition, — sometimes written *owelty* and *owealty*
Cowell Wharton Burrill

Ow'en-ite, *n* A follower of Robert *Owen*, who proposed to re-organize society by banishing the usual motives of action, including religion in any of its special forms, and establishing the social edifice on a basis of co operation and mutual usefulness *Smart*

Ow'ing, *p a* [This is used in a passive form, contrary to analogy, for *owen* or *owed*. But the use is inveterately established]

1 Required by moral obligation to be paid, due, as, the money *owing* to a laborer for services, or to another country for goods

2 Ascribable, as to a cause, consequential, as, misfortunes are often *owing* to vices or miscalculations

3 Imputable, as to an agent, as, his recovery from sickness is *owing* less to his physician than to the strength of his constitution.

Owl, *n* [A-S *ûle*, D *uil*, O H Ger *ûla*, *ûwila*, M. H Ger *ûle*, *ûwel*, N H Ger *eule*, Icel *ugla*, Sw *uggla*, Dan *ugle*, allied to Lat *ulula*] (*Ornith*)

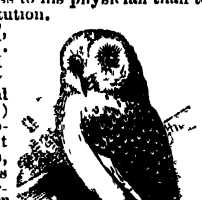
Barn Owl (*Strix flammea*)

(*a*) A nocturnal carnivorous bird, of a short, stout form, with downy feathers, and a large head The eyes are prominent, and surrounded by a fringe of stiff feathers, the ears are also large, and similarly surrounded by a movable fringe Some species have erectile tufts on the head, and are hence called *horned owls* The *screech owl*, or *barn-owl* (*Strix flammea*), is of a rusty red color, mottled with white. The *great horned owl* is *Bubo Virginiana* The *snowy owl* is *Strix nivea*, called also *harfang*. (*b*) A variety of pigeon

Owl, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* OWLED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* OWLING] [From *owl*, n]

1 To go prying about, to prowl [*Prov Eng*]

2 Hence, to carry on a contraband or unlawful trade, — so called from its being practiced chiefly in the night [*Eng*]

Owl'er (Synop, § 130), *n* [From *owl*, v. i, *supra*] One who conveys contraband goods

Owl'et, *n.* [Diminutive of *owl*. Cf HOWLET] A little owl, also, an owl

Owl'-eȳed (-īd), *a* Having eyes like an owl's

Owl'ing, *n* [From *owl*, v i] The offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England contrary to the statute. *Blackstone.*

Owl'ish, *a* Resembling an owl

Owl'-light (owl'lit), *n.* Glimmering or imperfect light *Warburton*

Ōwn, *a.* [O Eng *owen*, *awen*, *auen*, *aughene*, A S *âgen*, p pr of *âgan*, to possess, O Sax *êgan*, O H Ger *eigan*, N H. Ger & D *eigen*, Icel *eigin*, Sw, Dan, & L Ger *egen* See OWE] 1. Belonging to, belonging exclusively to, peculiar, — most frequently following a possessive pronoun (as *my*, *our*, *thy*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *it*, *their*), in order to render emphatic the idea of ownership or property, and sometimes of exclusive ownership, as, my *own* father, that is, my true and not my reputed father, my *own* composition, that is, that which I wrote, and no one else "No man was his *own* [i e, no man was himself, or in his senses]" *Shak.*

Ōwn, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* OWNED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OWNING] [From the adjective]

1 To hold as property, to have a legal or rightful title to, to be the proprietor or possessor of, as, to *own* a house.

2 To acknowledge the possession of, to claim or admit as belonging to, as property, and the like.

When you come, find me out,
And *own* me for your son *Dryden*

3 To avow as one's own; that is, as that for which one is responsible, to acknowledge; to admit; to confess, as, to *own* a fault.

The wakeful bloodhound rose, and shook his hide;
But his sagacious eye an inmate *owns.* *Keats.*

Ōwn'er, *n.* One who owns; a rightful proprietor, one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not.

Ōwn'er-ship, *n.* The state of being an owner; the right to own; exclusive right of possession; legal or just claim or title, proprietorship.

Owre (our), *n.* [N H. Ger *auer*, *ur*, *auerochs*, O. H. Ger. *ûr*, *ûr-ohso*, Lat -Ger *urus*. Cf. AUROCHS.] The same as AUROCHS. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

Owse, } *n.* [See OOZE] Bark of oak beaten or
Ow'ser, } ground small, and mixed with water; — the same as OOZE *Ash.*

Ōx, *n.*, *pl* ŌX'EN (ŏks'n). [A S *oxa*, *ohsa*, O Frics. *oxa*, Icel. *ox*, *axe*, *uxi*, Sw & Dan. *oxe*, O. H Ger. *ohso*, M H Ger *ohse*, N H Ger *ochs*, *ochse*, D *os*, Goth *auhsa*, *auhsus*, allied to Skr *ukshan*, *vakshas*, Lat *vacca*, Gael *agh*, W *ych*, Armor *os*.] The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, especially when castrated and grown to its full size, or nearly so.

☞ The young male is called, in America, a *steer.* The same animal, not castrated, is called a *bull* These distinctions are well established in regard to domestic animals of this genus When wild animals of this kind are spoken of, *ox* is very often applied both to the male and female The name *ox* is never applied to the *cow*, or female of the domestic kind *Oxen*, in the plural, may comprehend both the male and female

Ox ăc'id, *n* (*Chem*) An oxygen acid, an acid which contains oxygen.

Ox-ăl'a mīde, *n* (*Chem*) The same as OXAMIDE.

Ox'a-late, *n* [Fr *oxalate* See OXALIC, *infra*] (*Chem*) A salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base

Ox-ăl'ic, *a.* [Fr *oxalique*, from Lat. *oxalis*, Gr *ὀξαλίς*, a sort of sorrel, from *ὀξύς*, sharp, pungent, acid] Pertaining to, contained in, or obtained from, sorrel

Oxalic acid, an acid found in many plants, to which it gives a sourish taste, as the wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), and many lichens It is very poisonous in large doses This acid is prepared chemically for various uses under the name of *salt of lemons*, it is used to remove ink spots, iron rust, &c

Ŏx'a lis, *n* [See *supra*] (*Bot*) A genus of plants having an acid taste, wood sorrel *Gray.*

Ŏx'a-lite (49), *n* (*Min*) A yellow mineral consisting of oxalate of iron, humboldtine *Dana.*

Ŏx'a-mīde, *n* (*Chem*) A substance obtained by the distillation of oxalate of ammonia, and differing from it in containing two equivalents less of water.

Ŏx'bāne, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, *Baphonos Ainsworth.*

Ŏx'bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Tringa*; a species of sandpiper

Ŏx'-bōw, *n* Part of an ox yoke, consisting of a curved piece of wood to encircle an ox's neck.

Ŏx'eȳe (-ī), *n* [From *ox* and *eye*]

1 (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Buphthalmum*. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Anthemis* (*c*) The ox-eye daisy or *Chrysanthemum* (*d*) A plant of the genus *Helenium*, sneeze wort

2 (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Parus* (*P. major*), the greater titmouse

Ŏx'-eȳed (-īd), *a* Having large, full eyes, like those of an ox. *Burton.*

Ŏx'-flȳ, *n* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.

Ŏx'găng, *n.* [From *ox* and *gang*, q v] (*O Eng. Laws*) As much land as an ox can plow in a season, said to be fifteen acres, or, as others allege, twenty acres.

Ŏx'-gōad, *n* An instrument with a sharp iron point for goading on oxen

Ŏx'-hĕad, *n* The head of an ox, — a term of contempt [*Obs*]

Dost make a mummer of me, or head? *Marston*

Ŏx'hēal, *n* A plant, *Helleborus fœtidus*, bean's foot, setterwort, or stinking hellebore. *Booth*

Ŏx'-hide, *n* 1 The skin of an ox, which when tanned makes a thick quality of leather used for articles requiring great strength

2 A measure of land, being as much as could be encircled by a hide cut into narrow strips. *Simmonds*

Ŏx'id-a-bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *oxidabilité*, *oxydabilité*.] The capability of being converted into an oxide.

Ŏx'id-a-ble, *a* [Fr *oxidable*, *oxydable*, It *ossidabile*] Capable of being converted into an oxide.

Ŏx'id-āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* OXIDATED, *p pr* & *vb n* OXIDATING] [Fr *oxider*, *oxyder*, Sp *oxidar*, It. *ossidare* See OXIDE] (*Chem*) To convert into an oxide, as metals and other substances, by combination with oxygen.

☞ It differs from *acidify*, to make acid, or to convert into an acid, as in oxidation the oxygen that enters into combination is not sufficient to form an acid.

Ŏx'id-ā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *oxidation*, *oxydation*, Sp *oxidacion*, It. *ossidazione* See *supra*] (*Chem*) The operation or process of converting into an oxide, as metals or other substances, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen

Ŏx'id-ā'tor, *n.* [From *oxidate*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) A contrivance for causing the external current of air to impinge on the flame of the Argand lamp; — called also *oxygenator.*

Ŏx'ide, *n.* [Fr. *oxide*, *oxyde*, Sp. *oxido*, It. *ossido.* The French word was correctly spelt with *i* instead of *y* in the second syllable, till about the year 1840, when, in ignorance or forgetfulness of the true history and composition of the term, the

orthography was changed to make it represent the *v* of the Greek word *ὀξυς*, from which it was supposed to be directly derived.] (*Chem.*) A compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid and salifying properties.

☞ This word has been variously written *oxide*, *oxyd*, *oxyde*, and *oxid*. It was introduced into the present system of chemical nomenclature by Guyton de Morveau in 1787, and was by him and his associates of the French Academy spelled *oxide*, the first syllable of Fr. *oxygène*, or *oxygene*, being prefixed to the last syllable of *acide*, to denote a substance, *not acid*, formed by the combination of some simple body with *oxygen*, it not being at that time known that any of the oxides possess acid properties. The same termination, as indicative of combination, is added to the first syllable or syllables of the names of other elements. Thus, from *chlorine*, *sulphur*, *phosphorus*, *iodine*, *carbon*, *bromine*, and *nitrogen*, we have respectively *chloride*, *sulphide*, *phosphide*, *iodide*, *carbide*, *bromide*, and *nitride*. These words, and others formed on the same analogy, are often spelled without the final *e*, and some writers have therefore omitted the *e* from *oxide* also, but this form of the word (*oxid*) is very unusual. From an oversight of the history and true composition of the term, many have been led to write a *y* instead of *i* in the last syllable, *oxyd* or *oxyde*, as if the *y* were necessary to represent the *v* of the Greek *ὀξυς*, whereas, in the original formation of this word, no immediate reference was had to the Greek, as has already been shown. Besides, it may be observed that the Greek itself has other words, such as *ὀξος*, *ὀξαλεος*, *ὀξαλις*, *ὀξίνα*, &c., formed from the same root as *ὀξύς*, but without the *v* of that adjective, or in which the *v* is changed into some other vowel. The orthography *oxide*, or *oxid*, is, therefore, both historically and etymologically to be preferred, and not only so, but it is better supported by usage than *oxyd* or *oxyde*, being the form of spelling adopted by the great majority of chemists and scientific writers both in England and America.

Ŏx'id-ĭz-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being oxidized.

Ŏx'id-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OXIDIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OXIDIZING.] To convert into an oxide, to oxidate.

☞ *Oxidize* and its derivatives are now more generally used than *oxidate*.

Ŏx'id-īze'ment, *n.* Oxidation.

Ox-id'ŭ-lā'ted, *a.* (*Chem.*) Existing in the state of a protoxide, — said of an oxide.

Ŏx'i-ōd'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, oxygen and iodine.

Ŏx'lip, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, the great cowslip, *Primula elatior*.

Ox-ō'ni-an, *n.* A student or graduate of Oxford University, in England.

Ŏx'pĕck'er, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Buphaga*, found in South Africa, beef-eater. *Baird.*

Ŏx'-plth, *n.* Ox marrow. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Ŏx'-stąll, *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.

Ŏx'ter, *n.* [A. S. *oxta*, *orn*, allied to Lat. *axilla*, Ger. *achsel*.] The armpit. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ŏx'tŏngue (ŏks'tŭng), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Picris*. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Anchusa*, bugloss. (*c*) A plant of the genus *Mentha* (*M. echinoides*), having stout prickles. *Eng. Cyc.*

Ŏx'y-chlō'rĭc, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or consisting of, oxygen and chloric acid, — said of a certain acid obtained from chlorate of potassa, and called also *hyperchloric* and *perchloric* acid.

Ŏx'y-crāte, *n.* [Gr. *ὀξυκρατον*, from *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, and *κεραν*, *κερανύναι*, to mix, Fr. *oxycrat*, Sp. *oxicrato*, It. *ossicrato*.] A mixture of water and vinegar. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*

Ŏx'y-ĝen, *n.* [Fr. *oxigène*, *oxygen*, Sp. *oxígeno*, It. *ossigeno*, from Gr. *ὀξυς*, sharp, acid, and *γενεσθαι*, *γείνεσθαι*, to bring forth, to generate, — so called because originally supposed to be an essential part of every acid.]

1. (*Chem.*) A gaseous element, destitute, in its ordinary condition, of taste, color, and smell, possessing strong chemical affinities. Its combination with bodies, when rapid, produces combustion, and in slower form, oxidation. It serves to support life, and, though heavier than air, forms about twenty-two per cent of the atmosphere. By composition with hydrogen, it forms water. In certain conditions, it is peculiarly active, and possesses both odor and taste, and is then known as *ozone*.

2. Bleaching powder, — a manufacturing term.

Ŏx'y-ĝen-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OXYGENATED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OXYGENATING.] [Fr. *oxygéner*, *oxygener*, Sp. *oxigenar*, It. *ossigenare*.] To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.

Ŏx'y-ĝen-ā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *oxygénation*, *oxygenation*, Sp. *oxigenacion*, It. *ossigenazione*. See *supra*.] The act, operation, or process, of combining with oxygen.

Ŏx'y-ĝen-ā'tor, *n.* See OXIDATOR.

Ŏx'y-ĝen-ĭz'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being oxygenized.

Ŏx'y-ĝen-īze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OXYGENIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OXYGENIZING.] To convert into an oxide, to oxygenate.

Ŏx'y-ĝen-īze'ment, *n.* Oxygenation.

Ox-ŷg'e-nal, **Ŏx'y-gĕn'ic al**, } *a.* Having acute angles. *Barlow.*

Ŏx'y-gō'ni al, }

Ŏx'y hȳ'dro ĝen, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a mixture or combination of oxygen and hydrogen, as, *oxyhydrogen gas*.

Oxyhydrogen blowpipe (*Chem.*), a kind of blowpipe in which oxygen and hydrogen gases are burned together in order to produce an intense heat. — *Oxyhydrogen microscope*, a form of microscope arranged so as to use the light produced by burning lime or limestone under a current of oxyhydrogen gas, in the place of sunlight.

Ŏx'y-mĕl, *n.* [Fr. *oxymel*, Sp. *oximel*, *oximiel*, It. *ossimele*, Lat. *oxymeli*, Gr. *ὀξυμελι*, from *ὀξυς*, acid, and *μελι*, honey.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.

Oxymel, that is to say, honey and water sodden together, with the said roots and seeds [of fennel and parsley], and a quantity of vinegar put thereto in the boiling, is very commendable. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Ŏx'y mō'ron, *n.* [Gr. *ὀξύμωρον*, a smart saying, which at first view appears foolish, from *ὀξυμωρος*, pointedly foolish, from *ὀξυς*, sharp, pointed, and *μωρός*, dull, foolish.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word, as, *cruel kindness*.

Ŏx'y mū'rĭ-ate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A chloride, — a term formerly applied to the chlorides, on the supposition that they were compounds of a supposed acid, called *oxymuriatic* acid, and a base.

Oxymuriate of lime, the chloride of lime, a compound of great value for bleaching.

Ŏx'y-mŭr'ĭ-ăt'ic, *a.* [From *oxygen* and *muriatic*, q. v., Fr. *oxymuriatique*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or consisting of, oxygen and muriatic acid.

Oxymuriatic acid, chlorine, formerly so called on the supposition that it was a compound of oxygen and muriatic acid.

Ŏx'y ō'pi-a, } *n.* [Gr. *ὀξυς*, sharp, and *ωψ*, *ωπος*, sight.]

Ŏx'y-o-py, } (*Med.*) Excessive acuteness of the sense of sight, owing to increased sensibility of the retina. *Dunglison.*

Ox-ȳph'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, and *φωνη*, voice.] Acuteness of voice.

Ox ȳr'i-a, *n.* [Gr. *ὀξύς*, sour.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including but a single species (*O. digyna*), the leaves of which have an acid taste similar to that of sorrel, mountain sorrel. *Gray.*

Ox ȳ'rho-dine (oks ĭr'ro din), *n.* [Gr. *ὀξυρρόδινον*, (sc. *ἐλαιον*), from *ὀξυς*, acid, and *ῥόδινος*, made of roses, from *ῥόδον*, the rose.] (*Med.*) A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses. *Eloyer.*

Ŏx'y-sąlt, *n.* [From *oxygen* and *salt*, q. v., Fr. *oxysel*, from *oxygène*, oxygen, and *sel*, salt.] (*Chem.*) A compound of an acid containing oxygen and a salifiable base.

Ŏx'y-sŭl'phu ret, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of sulphur with a metallic oxide.

Ŏx'y-tōne, *a.* [Gr. *ὀξυτονος*, from *ὀξυς*, sharp, and *τόνος*, tone.] Having an acute sound. *Walker.*

Ŏx'y-tōne, *n.* 1. An acute sound.

2. (*Gr. Gram.*) A word having the acute accent on the last syllable.

Ō'yer, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *oyer*, hearing, Fr. *ouïr*, O. Fr. *oïr*, Pr. *auzir*, It. *udire*, Lat. *audire*, to hear.] (*Law.*) The hearing, as of a deed, bond, &c., as when a defendant in court prays *oyer* of a writing. *Blackstone.*

Ō'yĕz (ō'yĕs) (Synop., § 130). [Also *oyes*.] [O. Fr. *oyez*, hear ye. See *supra*.] Hear, attend, — a term used by criers of courts to secure silence and attract attention before making a proclamation. It is thrice repeated, and commonly pronounced *O yes*.

Oy'let, *n.* [Fr. *œillet*.] 1. The same as EYELET.

2. See OILLET.

Oy'let-hōle, *n.* The same as EYELET HOLE.

Oys'ter, *n.* [O. Fr. *oistre*, N. Fr. *huître*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *ostra*, It. *ostrica*, Lat. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, Gr. *ὀστρεον*, allied to *ὀστεον*, bone, and named from its hardness, A. S. *ostre*, D. *oester*, Dan. *öster*, Sw. & Icel. *ostra*, O. H. Ger. *austa*, O. Ger. *uster*, N. H. Ger. *auster*.] (*Zool.*) A mollusk of the genus *Ostrea*, having a bivalve shell, usually found on gravel or sand, or adhering to rocks or other fixed substances in salt water which is shallow, or in the mouths of rivers. *O. edulis*, to which, in popular language, the name is especially and almost exclusively applied, is the common species, extensively used for food.

Oyster catcher (*Ornith.*), a bird of the genus *Hæmatopus* (*H. ostralegus*), which subsists upon shell-fish. It is a native of the north of Europe. — *Oyster dredge*, a small drag-net for bringing up oysters from the bottom of the sea. — *Oyster pasty*, a pasty or patty made with oysters, and baked. *Simmonds.*

American Oyster Catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*)

Oys'ter-plănt, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Tragopogon*, the root of which, when cooked, somewhat resembles the oyster in taste, whence the name; salsify. (*b*) A plant found on the sea coast of Scotland (*Lithospermum maritimum*), the leaves of which are considered as tasting like oysters. *Baird.*

Oys'ter-wĕnch, **Oys'ter-wife**, **Oys'ter-wŏm'an**, } *n.* A woman whose occupation is to sell oysters, a low woman.

O zē'nă, *n.* [Lat. *ozæna*, Gr. *ὀζαινα*, from *ὀζειν*, to smell, It. & Sp. *ozena*, Fr. *ozène*.] (*Med.*) A fetid ulcer in the nostril.

Ō'zo-cĕ'rĭte, *n.* [Gr. *ὀζειν*, to smell, and *κηρός*, wax.] (*Min.*) A substance like a resinous wax in consistency and translucency, having a weak bituminous odor, found in Moldavia, and elsewhere, in connection with rock salt and coal. It has been made into candles. Called also *mineral wax*. *Ure.*

Ō'zo nā'tion, *n.* The act or process of treating with ozone. *Faraday.*

Ō'zōne, *n.* [Gr. *ὀζειν*, to smell, because the presence of this agent is supposed to be sometimes attended by a peculiar smell.] Oxygen in a condensed or allotropic form. *C. B. Fox.*

O zō'nĭ zā'tion, *n.* The act of producing ozone.

Ō'zo nīze (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OZONIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OZONIZING.] To change into ozone, also, to combine or impregnate with ozone.

Ō'zo nŏm'e ter, *n.* [From *ozone* and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of ozone in the atmosphere. *Faraday.*

Ō'zo no-mĕt'rĭc, *a.* Relating to, or employed in, ozonometry, as, *ozonometric* observations.

Ō'zon nŏm'e try, *n.* The determination of the amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

P.

P, the twelfth consonant, and the sixteenth letter in the order of the English alphabet, is formed by closely compressing the lips, and separating them suddenly with an explosive emission of breath, as in *part, pap* *P* is called a pure mute, because it has no sound Like the other pure mutes, *k* and *t*, it gives an abruptness to the sound which immediately precedes or follows it, according as it is itself final or initial in the syllable, as in *imp, play* *P* is closely related to *b* and *m*, all three of these letters representing labial sounds, *p* being the labial mute, *b* the labial sonant, and *m* the labial nasal. *P* is convertible into *b* and *f*, and sometimes into *v* The combination *ph* has the same sound as *f*, as in *philosophy*, being equivalent to the Gr *φ*. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 84, 85

Pā'āge, *n* [Written also *peage* and *pedage*] [O.Fr. *paage, pavage*, N. Pr. *péage*, Sp *peage*, It *pedaggio*, L Lat *paagium, peagium, pedagium, pedaticum*, from Lat *pes, pedis*, foot] A toll for passage over another person's grounds [*Obs*] *Burke*

Paas (pāwz), *n* [D. *paasch*] The Easter festival [*Local, U. S*] *Bartlett.*

Paas eggs, hard-boiled eggs, often dyed of various colors, cracked together at the Easter festival

Pāb'ū-lar, *a.* [Lat *pabularis*, from *pabulum*, food. See PABULUM] Pertaining to pabulum or food, affording food

Pāb'ū-lā'tion, *n.* [*Obs*] [Lat *pabulatio*, from *pabulari*, to feed, from *pabulum*, food. See PABULUM]

1. Act of feeding or procuring food. *Cockeram*

2 Food, fodder

Pāb'ū-lous, *a* [Lat *pabulosus*, from *pabulum*, food See *infra*] Affording aliment or food, alimental [*Rare*] *Browne*

Pāb'ū-lūm, *n* [Lat, from *pascere, pavi*, to pasture, to feed, Sp *pabulo*]

1. The means of nutriment to animals or plants, food.

2. That which supplies the means of combustion, fuel.

Paca (*Cœlogenys paca*)

Pā'ca, *n* [Pg & Braz, *paá* or *pag* in other parts of South America] (*Zoöl.*) A small, rodent mammal (*Cœlogenys paca*), found in South America, having blackish-brown fur, with four rows of parallel white spots along its sides, the spotted cavy It is nearly allied to the agouti, the guinea-pig, &c

Pā'cal, *n* (*Bot*) A Peruvian tree possessing medicinal qualities *Crabb.*

Pa-cāne', *n* A species of hickory See PECAN

Pā'cāte, } *a* [Lat *pacatus*, p p. of *pacare*, to
Pā'cā-ted, } pacify, from *pax, pacis*, peace, It. *pacato*, Sp *pacato, pacado*] Appeased, peaceful, tranquil. [*Rare*]

Pa-cā'tion, *n* [Lat. *pacatio*, from *pacare*. See *supra*] The act of appeasing "The *pacation* of Ireland." *Coleridge.*

Pāçe, *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *pas*, O Fr *pais*, Sp *paso*, Pg. & It. *passo*, from Lat *passus*, a step, pace, originally a stretching out of the feet in walking; from *pandere, passum*, to spread, stretch]

1. A step, especially, the space included between the two feet in walking, usually estimated at two and a half linear feet, often, in measuring distances by stepping, the space of one fifth of a rod or three and three tenths feet

2. A single movement of the foot in walking, a step.

3. Manner of walking, gait, degree of celerity in walking, as, a slow or quick *pace*.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day *Shak*

4. Movement or act in business, step. [*Rare*]

The first *pace* necessary for his majesty to make is to fall into confidence with Spain *Temple*

5 A mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together, amble.

They rode, but authors having not
Determined whether *pace* or trot *Hudibras*

6 A part of a floor elevated slightly above the rest, a dais. [*Prov Eng*]

Geometrical pace, the space between the spot where one foot is set down to that where the same foot is again set down, loosely estimated at five feet, or by some at four feet and two fifths [*Obs*] — *To keep* or *hold pace with*, to keep up with, to go or move as fast as "In intellect and attainments he *kept pace with* his age" *Southey*

Pāçe, *v i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PACED (pāst), *p. pr* & *vb n* PACING]

1 To go, to walk, to move. *Spenser.*

2 To go at a pace, to walk slowly

3 To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse, to amble

Pāçe, *v t* 1 To walk over with measured steps, to walk slowly over or upon. "*Pacing* light the velvet plain" *Warton*

2 To measure by steps or paces, as, to *pace* a piece of ground

3 To cause to take measured steps, to cause to move or progress, to regulate the motion of.

If you can, *pace* your wisdom
In that good path that I would wish it go *Shak*

☞ *Paced* is often used adjectively in composition, as, *slow-paced, thorough-paced*, and the like

Pā'çer, *n.* One who paces, especially, a horse that paces

Pa-çha', or **Ph'çhā**, *n* [Fr] See PASHA

Pāch'a-cā'māc, *n* A divinity held in the highest reverence by the ancient Peruvians, and worshiped by them as the creator of the universe

Pa çha'lic (pa-shaw'lik), *a* See PASHALIC

Pa-çha'lic (pa shaw'lik), *n.* The same as PASHALIC See PASHALIC

Pāch'y-çĕph'a-lă, *n. pl* [Gr *παχύς*, thick, and *κεφαλη*, head] (*Zool*) A tribe of crustaceans, including those species of parasitic entomostraca which have broad, shield shaped heads. *Baird*

Pāch'y dăc'tyl, *n* [From Gr *παχύς*, thick, and *δακτυλος*, a finger, a toe] (*Zoöl*) A bird or other animal having thick toes *Hitchcock*

Pāch'y-dăc'tyl-oŭs, *a.* [See *supra*] Having thick toes *Hitchcock*

Pāch'y-dĕrm'al, *a* Of, or relating to, the pachyderms, as, *pachydermal* dentition *R Owen*

Pāch'y-dĕrm'a tă, *n pl* (*Zool*) An order of mammals which have hoofs, but do not ruminate, and which are distinguished for the thickness of their skins, including the elephant, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, hog, and the like

Pāch'y-dĕrm'a-toŭs, *a* Pertaining to a pachyderm, or to the order *Pachydermata*

Pāch'y-dĕrm'oid, *a.* Related to the pachyderms, or thick-skinned mammals.

Pāch'y-ōte, *n.* [Gr *παχύς*, thick, and *οὖς, ωτός*, ear] One of a family of bats, including those which have thick external ears. *Brande*

Pa chŷp'te-rĭs, *n* [Gr *παχυς*, thick, and *πτέρις*, a kind of fern having feathery leaves, from *πτερόν*, feather] (*Paleon.*) An extinct genus of ferns, found fossil *Eng Cyc*

Pa-çĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat *pacificus*, from *pax, pacis*, peace, and *facere*, to make, Fr *pacifique*, Pr *pacific*, It & Sp *pacifico.*]

1. Suited to make or restore peace, adapted to reconcile differences, peace making, conciliatory, mild, appeasing, as, *pacific* propositions "These *pacific* words ensue" *Pope*

2 Attended or characterized by peace, calm, tranquil, as, a *pacific* state of things

Pacific Ocean (*Geog*), the great ocean between America and Asia, so called on account of the exemption from violent tempests which early navigators supposed it enjoyed, — called also, simply, the *Pacific*

Syn. — Peace-making, appeasing, mild, gentle, conciliatory, tranquil, calm, quiet, peaceful, peaceable

Pa-çĭf'ic-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being pacified, placable [*Rare.*]

The conscience is not *pacificable* while sin is within to vex it *Bp Hall*

Pa-çĭf'ic-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, peace, pacific "*Pacifical* and Christian ends" *Wotton*

Pa-çĭf'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a pacific manner, peacefully, peaceably.

Pa-çĭf'i-cā'tion, or **Pāç'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* [Lat *pacificatio*, Fr. *pacification*, Sp *pacificacion*, It *pacificazione* See PACIFY] The act of pacifying or of making peace between parties at variance, reduction to a peaceful state, reconcilement.

He sent to the French king his chaplain as best sorting with an embassy of *pacification* *Bacon*

Pa-çĭf'i-cā'tor, or **Pāç'i fi-cā'tor**, *n.* [Lat ; Fr. *pacificateur*, It *pacificatore*, Sp *pacificador.*] One who, or that which, pacifies, a peace-maker.

Pa çĭf'i ca-to ry (50), *a* [Lat *pacificatorius.*] Tending to make peace, conciliatory.

Pāç'i fi'er, *n.* One who pacifies.

Pāç'i-fy, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* PACIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* PACIFYING.] [Fr. *pacifier*, Pr. & Sp. *pacificar*, It & Lat. *pacificare*, from Lat. *pacificus*. See PACIFIC]

1 To appease, as wrath or other violent passion or appetite, to calm, to still, to quiet, to allay the agitation or excitement of, as, to *pacify* a man when angry, to *pacify* hunger, to *pacify* importunate demands

Not one diverting syllable now, at a pinch, to *pacify* our mistress! *L'Estrange.*

2. To restore peace to, to tranquillize, as, to *pacify* countries in contention *Bacon.*

Pāck, *n* [L & H Ger *pack*, D *pak*, Dan. *pakke*, Sw *packa, pack*, Icel *packi, baggi*, Gael *pac, paca*, Ir *pac, pacadh*, allied to Gael *bag, baig*, a bag, W. *bach*, Armor *beach*, a burden or load, W. *balleg*, a purse, It *pacco*, a pack, packet Cf BAG]

1 A bundle made up and prepared to be carried, a bale, especially, a bundle made up to be carried on the back.

2 A burdensome load, as, a *pack* of sorrows. "A *pack* of blessings" *Shak.*

☞ In this sense, corrupted into *peck*, as, a *peck* of troubles

3 A number or quantity of connected or similar things, as, (*a*) A set of playing cards, the cards used in a game (*b*) A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together, that is, a crowd or assemblage united (*c*) A number of persons united in a bad design or practice, as, a *pack* of thieves or knaves

4 A large area of floating pieces of ice driven together more or less closely *Kane.*

5 (*Hydropathy*) (*a*) The act or process of enveloping in numerous coverings, especially when surrounded with a wet sheet (*b*) The state of being thus enveloped or wrapped up

6 [A S *pæcan*, to deceive] A loose or lewd person, one who deceives by false appearances. [*Obs*] *Skelton.*

7 An agreement or contract, a pact. [*Obs*]

It was found straight that this was a gross *pack* betwixt Saturninus and Marius *North*

Was not a *pack* agreed 'twixt thee and me? *Daniel*

Pāck, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* PACKED (pākt), *p pr* & *vb n* PACKING] [Ger *packen*, D *pakken*, Dan. *pakke*, Sw & Icel *packa* See *supra*]

1 To place together and prepare for transportation, to make up into a bundle or bale, hence, to assemble and compact together, to press into close order or narrow compass, as, to *pack* goods in a box, to *pack* fish "A heap of strange materials *packed* up with wonderful art" *Addison*

2 To fill or load, as that which is to contain or carry, to crowd into, or pile upon, in order to transportation, to make full, to stow away within, as, to *pack* a trunk

3 To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game unfairly, to sort and arrange fraudulently in card playing "And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown" *Pope.*

4 Hence, to bring together unfairly and fraudulently for the attainment of some unjust end, to compose by iniquitous collusion, as, to *pack* a jury, — sometimes, to bring about, manage, or gain over, by unfair and fraudulent means.

The expected council was dwindling into a *packed* assembly of Italian bishops *Atterbury*

He lost his life upon a nice point subtilely devised and *packed* by his enemies *Fuller.*

5 To send off, to dispatch, as, to *pack* a beggar off

6 (*Hydropathy*) To envelop in numerous coverings, especially when surrounded with a wet sheet.

7 (*Mech.*) To render impervious, or to fit or adjust so as to move without giving passage to air, water, or steam, by filling or surrounding with suitable materials, as, to *pack* a joint, to *pack* the piston of a steam-engine.

To send packing, to drive away, to send off roughly or in disgrace, to dismiss unceremoniously "The Parliament, to their immortal honor, presently *sent* him *packing*" *South*

Pāck, *v. i.* 1. To form things into packs or bundles, to make up bales or packages, to put up a thing closely.

2 To admit of stowage, to allow of making up for transportation or storage, to become compressed or to settle together, or so as to form a compact mass; as, the goods *pack* conveniently, wet snow *packs* well, the sand *packs* in the drain

3. To unite in bad measures, to confederate for

fill purposes; to join in collusion. "Go, *pack* with him." *Shak.*

4. To depart in haste; generally with *off* or *away*.

Poor Stella must *pack* off to town. *Swift.*

You shall *pack*,
And never more darken my doors again *Tennyson.*

Păck'ăge, *n.* **1.** The act or the style of packing

2. A bundle made up for transportation, a pack or packet, a bale, as, a *package* of goods.

3. A charge made for packing goods.

4. A duty formerly charged in the port of London on goods imported or exported by aliens, or by denizens who were the sons of aliens

Păck'-clŏth, *n.* A cloth for packing goods, or in which they are tied

Păck'-dŭck, *n* [See DUCK] A coarse linen used as the material for pack-cloths

Păck'er, *n.* A person whose business is to pack things, especially, one employed in packing provisions or goods for preservation

Păck'et, *n* [Fr *paquet*, Sp & Pg *paquete*, It *pacco*, from Ger *pack* See PACK]

1. A small pack or package, a little bundle or parcel, as, a *packet* of letters

2 A dispatch vessel, a ship or other vessel employed by government to convey letters from country to country, or from port to port, hence, a vessel employed in conveying dispatches and passengers, or passengers and goods on fixed days of sailing

3 The pannel borne by a pack horse to carry packs or bundles in [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Păck'et, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p.* PACKETED, *p. pr* & *vb n.* PACKETING]

1. To make up into a packet or bundle. "Letters well sealed and *packeted*" *Swift*

2. To send in a packet or dispatch vessel

Her husband
Was *packeted* to France *Ford*

Păck'et, *v i* To ply with a packet or dispatch-vessel

Păck'et-bōat, *n.* A packet

Păck'et-dāy, *n.* The day for posting letters, or for the departure of a ship *Simmonds*

Păck'et-shĭp, *n* A ship that sails regularly between distant countries for the conveyance of dispatches, letters, passengers, &c

Păck'fōng, *n* [Chin] The alloy called also *white copper*, or *German silver* [Written also *pai-fong*] *Ure*

Păck'-hôrse, *n* **1** A horse employed in carrying packs, or goods and baggage

2 A beast of burden

Păck'-house, *n* A warehouse for receiving goods

Păck'-īce, *n* A collection of large pieces of floating ice *Kane*

Păck'ing, *n* **1** Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close, as the substance around the piston of a pump or other tube, to render it water or air tight

2. A trick, collusion [*Obs*] *Bale*

3 (*Masonry*) A filling of mortar and small pieces of stone for the vacant spaces in the middle of a wall, and the like

Păck'ing-prĕss, *n* A powerful press used to pack goods in a small compass

Păck'ing-sheet, *n* **1.** A large cloth for packing or covering goods

2 (*Hydrop*) A wet sheet used in packing at water cure establishments

Păck'-lŏad, *n* The load an animal can carry on its back *Simmonds*

Păck'-man, *n*, *pl* PACK'MEN One who bears a pack, a peddler

Păck'-săd'dle, *n* A saddle on which packs or burdens are laid for conveyance.

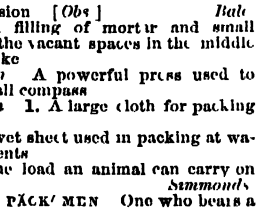

Pack-saddle

Păck'-stăff, *n* A staff on which a traveler occasionally supports his pack *Bp Hall*

Păck'-thrĕad (păk'-thrĕd), *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels

Păck'-wāy, *n* A narrow way by which goods could be conveyed only on horses. *Halliwell.*

Păck'wāx, *n.* A large tendon or cartilage in the neck of an animal, —called also *nucha*, *paxwax*, and *paxywaxy* See PAXWAX *Ray.*

Pā'co, } *n.* [Peruv *paco*, *alpaco*]
Pā'cos, }

1. (*Zool*) A variety of llama, sometimes considered as a species, having long, silky hair, alpaca. See ALPACA

Paco

2. [Peruv. *paco*, *pacu*, red, reddish, reddish ore containing silver] (*Min*) An earthy-looking ore, consisting of brown oxide of iron with minute particles of native silver. *Ure.*

Păct, *n.* [Lat. *pactum*, from *paciscī*, *pactus*, to make a bargain or contract, from *pacere*, *pangere*, to fix, settle, or agree upon, Fr. *pacte*, Pr *patt*, Sp. *pacto*, It *patto*.] An agreement, a league, a compact, a covenant. "The engagement and *pact* of society which goes by the name of the constitution." *Burke*

Păc'tion, *n.* [Lat *pactio*, from *paciscī*, *pactus*, O Fr. *paction*, Pr. *pactio*, O Sp *paccion* See *supra*] An agreement or contract. [*Rare.*] "By a mental *paction* with himself" *W Scott*

Păc'tion-al, *a.* [See *supra*] By way of agreement *Sanderson*

Pac-tĭ'tĭous (-tĭsh'us), *a* [Lat *pactitius*, *pacticius*, from *paciscī*, *pactus* See PACT] Settled by agreement or stipulation

Pac-tō'lĭ-an, *a* Pertaining to the Pactolus, a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands

Păd, *n* [A-S *pad*, *pæth* See PATH]

1 A foot path, a road [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

2 An easy paced horse *Addison Pope*

3 A robber that infests the road on foot, a high wayman, —usually called *foot pad*

Păd, *v t* [See PAD, foot-path]

1 To travel or walk upon, to tread

2 To trample, to tread or beat smooth or level

Păd, *v i* [See PAD, foot-path]

1 To travel slowly or leisurely

2 To rob on foot

3 To beat a way smooth and level

Păd, *n* [Probably allied to Eng *wad*, q v]

1 Any thing flattened or laid flat, as a pad of straw, of wool, &c

2 A package of blotting paper, or of some soft, flat material for writing upon, as, a blotting *pad* a writing *pad*

3 A soft saddle, cushion, or bolster stuffed with straw, hair, or other soft substance

4 A kind of brewing tub [*Prov Eng*]

5 A fox's foot [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Păd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PADDED, *p pr* & *vb n* PADDING]

1 To stuff or furnish with padding

2 (*Calico Printing*) To imbue equally with a mordant, as, to *pad* cloth *Ure*

Păd'ar, *n* Grouts coarse flour or meal [*Obs*]

Păd'der, *n* One who pads, a highwayman [*Obs*]

Păd'ding, *n* **1** The act or process of making a pad

2 The impregnation of cloth with a mordant

3 The material with which a saddle, garment, &c, are stuffed

Păd'dle (păd'dl), *v i* [Diminutive of Prov Eng *pad*, to go, to walk, Prov Ger *paddeln*, *padden*, to walk with short steps to paddle N H Ger *patschen*, to splash, dash, dabble Cf Fr *patouiller*, *patrouiller*, Prov Fr *patouiller*, to paddle, dabble, paw, from *patte*, a paw]

1 To use the hands, to handle or finger about

2 To beat water with the hands or feet, for swimming or in sport

Paddling ducks the standing lake desire *Gay*

3 Especially, to beat the water with oars, to propel a boat with a paddle "As the men ceased *paddling* for their lives" *L'Estrange*

Păd'dle (pă'dl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PADDLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PADDLING]

1 To propel by an oar or paddle

2 To trample, to pad [*Prov Eng*]

Păd'dle (păd'dl), *n* [See *supra*]

1 An oar, especially, a sort of short oar with a broad blade, used in propelling and steering canoes and boats, by a vertical motion

2 Hence, the blade or the broad part of an oar or weapon, a short, broad blade, resembling that of an oar

Thou shalt have a *paddle* on thy weapon *Deut* xxiii 13

3. One of the broad boards at the circumference of a water wheel, or on the propelling wheel of a steam-vessel

4 A small gate in sluices or lock gates to admit or let off water

5 A paddle shaped foot, as of the tortoise, crocodile, and the like

6 A paddle staff [*Prov Eng*]

7 (*Glass Manuf*) An instrument for stirring the sand and ashes in the furnace

Păd'dle-bōam, *n* One of the two large timbers between which the paddle-wheels of a steamer revolve

Păd'dle-bōard, *n* One of the floats on the circumference of a steamer's paddle wheel

Păd'dle-bŏx, *n* One of the boxes projecting from the side of a steamboat, within which are the paddle-wheels

Păd'dler, *n* One who paddles

Păd'dle-shăft, *n* The axle of a steamer's wheels, with which the crank is connected

Păd'dle-stăff, *n* **1** A staff headed with broad iron, used by plowmen to free the share from earth, stubble, and the like, —called also *paddle* [*Prov Eng*]

2 A long staff, having, at the end, a spike like a small spade, used by mole catchers [*Eng*]

Păd'dle-wheel, *n.* A water wheel used in propelling steamboats

Păd'dle-wood, *n.* A light elastic, and strong wood from Guiana, which is preferred to any other for cotton-gin rollers. It is used by the natives for paddles *Simmonds.*

Păd'dock, *n.* [Aug. of A S. *padde*, frog, toad, Icel. & Sw *padda*, Dan. *padde*, D *pad*, *padde*, Prov. Ger. *padde*, frog, toad] A large toad or frog.

The grisly toadstool grown there might I see,
And loathed *paddocks* lording on the same *Spenser.*

Paddock stone, a stone popularly supposed to be obtained from the head of a toad, and to possess certain magical and medicinal virtues, for which reason it is sometimes worn as a charm

Păd'dock, *n* [Corrupted from *parrock*, q v]

1 A small inclosure under pasture, immediately adjoining a stable *Brande.*

2 An inclosure for races, with hounds, &c [*Obs*]

3 A low sledge for removing stones [*Scot*]

Păd'dock-pīpe, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, *Equisetum palustre*

Păd'dock-stōol, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Agaricus*, a mushroom, a toadstool

Păd'dy, *a* [Perhaps from being on the *pad*, or road, as a tramper, or a highwayman See PAD.] Low in character or manners, mean, contemptible; poor [*Obs*]

The flower of the pressed English bands are gone, and the remnant supplied with such *paddy* persons as commonly, in voluntary procurements, men are glad to accept *Digges*, 1585

Even after the expiration of four months the condition of the *paddy* persons continued most destitute *Motley*

Păd'dy, *n* [Corrupted from St *Patrick*, the tutelar saint of Ireland] An Irishman, —in joke or contempt

Păd'dy, *n* Rice not divested of its husk, whether standing in the fields, or after being gathered [*East Indies*] *Malcom.*

Păd'e-lĭ'on, *n* [Fr *pas de lion*, lion's-foot] (*Bot*) A plant, lion's foot *Ash*

Păd'e soy', *n* See PADUASOY

Pā'dĭ shăh', *n* [Per *pādishāh*, *pādshah*, *badshah*, from *pad*, protector, from Skr *pati*, master, lord, from *pa*, to rule, protect, and Per *shah*, king] Chief ruler, monarch, sovereign, —the title of the supreme sovereign among the Persians and Turks.

Păd'lŏck, *n* [Probably because it was originally a lock for a *pad* gate, or a gate opening to a *path*] A lock having a semicircular link jointed at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt, —used for fastening by passing the link through a staple, and the like *Ure*

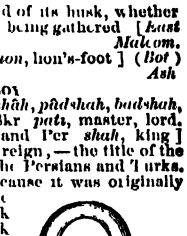

Padlock

Păd'lŏck, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PADLOCKED (păd'lokt), *p pr* & *vb n* PADLOCKING] To fasten with a padlock, to stop, to shut, to confine

Păd'nag, *n* An ambling nag "His wish to procure an easy *padnag* for his wife" *Macaulay*

Păd'ōw-pīpe, *n* A plant See PADDOCK PIPE

Păd ŭ-a-soy' (*or* păd'u soi) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [From *Padua*, in Italy, and Fr *soie*, silk, or perhaps, corrupted from Fr *pou de soie*, or *pout de soie*, *patisoie* Cf Fr *padou*, ferret] A particular kind of silk stuff [Written also *paduasoy*]

Pæ'an, *n* [Lat *pæan*, Gr παιαν, a religious hymn, originally in honor of Apollo, as a healing deity, Ital.]

1 A song of rejoicing, among the ancients, in honor of Apollo, hence, a loud and joyous song, a song of triumph [Written also *pean*]

The first persons to sing public *pæans* of congratulation were the dissenters of Birmingham *De Quincey.*

2 See PÆON

Pæ'do băp'tism, *n* The same as PEDOBAPTISM.

Pæ dŏl'ro-phy, *n* The same as PEDOTROPHY.

Pæ'on, *n* [Lat *pæon*, Gr παιών, from παιαν, a solemn song, q παιαν See *supra*] (*Ane Poet*) A foot of four syllables, and of four different kinds, the first consisting of one long and three short syllables, the second, of a short syllable, a long and two short, the third, of two short syllables, a long and a short one, the fourth, of three short syllables and a long one [Written also, less correctly, *pæan*]

Pæ'o nĭ a, *n* [Gr παιωνια] (*Bot*) A genus of plants having beautiful, large, showy flowers, the peony

Pæ'o ny, *n* See PEONY

Pa găck', *n* A measure containing ten gallons [Russ] *Simmonds.*

Pā'gan, *n* [Lat *paganus*, a countryman, peasant villager, It & Sp *pagano*, Pr *pagan*, Fr *païen* See *infra*] One who worships false gods, one who is neither a Christian, a Mahommedan, nor a Jew.

Syn — Gentile, heathen, idolater —PAGAN, GENTILE, HEATHEN *Gentile* was applied to the other nations of the earth as opposed to the Jews *Pagan* was the name given to idolaters in the early Christian church, because the *villagers*, being most remote from the centers of instruction, remained for a long time unconverted *Heathen* has the same origin *Pagan* is now more properly applied to rude and uncivilized idolaters, while *heathen* embraces all who practice idolatry

Pā'gan, *a* [Lat *paganus*, belonging to the country, from *pagus*, a district, canton, the country, It & Sp *pagano*, Fr. *pagan*, Fr *païen*. Cf *supra*] Per

taining to the worship or worshipers of false gods; heathon, heathenish; as, *pagan* tribes, superstitions, and the like. "And all the rites of *pagan* honor paid." *Dryden.*

Pa-găn'ic, Pa găn'ic al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, pagans, heathenish. "The *paganic* fables of the gods" *Cudworth*

Pā'gan ish, *a.* [A-S *paganisc.* See *supra.*] Pertaining to pagans, heathenish. "The old *paganish* idolatry" *Sharp*

Pā'gan-ism, *n* [Fr *paganisme*, Pr. *paganisme*, *pagenesme*, Sp & Pg *paganismo*, It *paganesmo*, *paganesmo* See PAGAN] The worship of false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans, heathenism

Men instructed from their infancy in the principles and duties of Christianity, never sink to the degradation of *paganism* *G Spring*

Pa-găn'i-ty, *n.* The state of being a pagan, paganism [*Obs*] *Cudworth*

Pā'gan-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PAGANIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PAGANIZING] To render pagan or heathenish, to convert to paganism

Pā'gan-ize, *v i* To behave like pagans "*Paganizing* priests" *Prynne*

Pā'gan ly, *adv* In the manner of a pagan [*Obs*]

Pāge, *n* [Fr & Sp *page*, It *paggio*, L Lat *pagius*, Lombard *pahis*, *pais*, a servant, from Gr παιδιον, diminutive of παις, παιδος, a boy, servant]

1 A boy [*Obs*]

A child that was of half-year age
In cradle it lay, and was a proper *page* *Chaucer*

2 Especially, a serving boy, a youth or attendant on a nobleman or wealthy person, either male or female

He had two *pages* of honor — on either hand one *Bacon*

3 Hence, a boy that waits on the members of a legislative body, as, the *pages* of Congress

4 A shepherd's servant [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

5 A contrivance, as a band, pin, snap, or the like, to hold up the skirt of a lady's dress, so that it need not drag upon the ground

Pāge, *n* [Fr *page*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *pagina*, from Lat *pagere*, *pangere*, to fasten, fix, make, compose] One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript

Page cord (*Print*), small twine used to tie together pages or columns of type set up for printing *Harvard* — *Page paper*, stout paper cut to the proper size on which to place pages of type till they are wanted to be imposed *Savage*

Pāge, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* PAGED, *p pr* & *vb. n* PAGING]

1 To mark or number the pages, as of a book or manuscript

2 To attend, as a page [*Obs*] *Shak*

Pāg'eant (pāj'ant, *or* pā'jant) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Probably fr A-S *pæceand*, p pr of *pæcan*, *pacan*, to deceive, as by false appearances, imitation, or representation]

1 Something showy, without stability or duration, a fleeting show

Thus unlamented pass the proud away,
The gaze of fools, and *pageant* of a day *Pope*

2 A spectacle or exhibition for the entertainment of a distinguished personage, or of the public, a show, a display

The poets contrived the following *pageant* for the pope's entertainment a floating mountain, split at the top, in imitation of Parnassus *Addison*

3 Hence, in general, an exhibition, a spectacle "To see sad *pageants* of men's miseries" *Spenser*

Pāg'eant (pāj'ant, *or* pā'jant), *a* Pertaining or appropriate to a pageant, showy, pompous, ostentatious *Dryden.*

Pāg'eant (pāj'ant, *or* pā'jant), *v t* To exhibit in show, to represent [*Rare*] "He *pageants* us" *Shak*

Pāg'eant-ry (pāj'ant ry, *or* pā'jant ry), *n* Pompous exhibition or spectacle, show. "Such *pageantry* be to the people shown" *Dryden*

Pāge'hood, *n* The state of a page

Pāge'ry, *n* The quality or character of a page or attendant. [*Rare*] *B Jonson*

Pā'gil, *n* See PAIGLE

Pāg'i-nāl, *a* [Lat. *pagina.* See PAGE] Consisting of pages. *Browne*

Pāg'i nā'tion, *n* The act of paging a book, the figures, or other signs, used to indicate the number of the pages *Lowndes*

Pā'ging, *n* The marking of the pages of a book

Pa'god, *n* A pagoda [*Rare*]

Pa gō'dà, *n* [Hind & Per. *but Ladah*, a house of idols, or abode of God, from Per. *but*, an idol, and *ladah*, a house, a temple]

1 A temple in the East Indies and China, in which idols are worshiped.

2 An image of some supposed deity, an idol *Stillingfleet.*

Pa-gō'dà, *n.* A gold or silver coin, formerly current in Hindostan, of different values in different places, varying from 7s. 4d. sterling, or about $1.75, to 9s., or $2 18. *Homans. Simmonds. Brande.*

Pagoda.

Pā'go-dite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral, which the Chinese carve into the form of pagodas, or images of idols, agalmatolite, figure-stone. See AGALMATOLITE.

Pa gū'ri an, *n* [From Lat *pagurus*, Gr πάγουρος, a kind of crab, lit hardtail, from πηγνύναι, to fix, and οὐρα, tail] (*Zoöl*) One of a tribe of anomoural decapod crustaceans, of which the *Paguras*, or Hermit crab, is the type Most of the species inhabit the deserted shells of univalves

Pagurian, or Hermit Crab (*Pagurus Bernardus*)

Pah, *interj.* An exclamation expressing disgust or contempt, the same as BAH See BAH.

Fie! fie! fie! *pah! pah!* Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten my imagination *Shak*

Pāi-dēū'tics, *n. sing* [Gr. παιδευτικὸς, from παιδεύειν, to teach, παις, a boy] The science or theory of instruction [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Pāi'dle, *v i* To paddle [*Scot*] *Burns.*

Pāi'gle, *n* (*Bot*) A plant and flower of the genus *Primula* cowslip primrose [Written also *pagil*]

Pāil, *n* [L Ger *balje*, *balge*, D *balie*, Sw. *balja*] An open vessel of wood, tin, &c, used for carrying liquids, as water and milk, and usually containing from eight to twelve quarts

Pāil'-brūsh, *n* A brush furnished with bristles at the ends to clean the angles of pails *Simmonds*

Pāil'fŭl, *n*, *pl* PAIL'FULS The quantity that a pail will hold

Pall-lāsse' (pal yăs'), *n.* [Fr, from *paille*, straw Pr & Pg *palha*, Sp *paja*, It *paglia*, straw, from Lat *palea*, chaff] An under bed of straw. [Written also *pallasse*]

Pail-mall', *n* See PALL MALL

Pāin, *n* [O Eng *pain*, *payne*, *peine*, *peyne*, O Fr *pain*, *poine*, *poene*, *peine*, *peine*, N Fr only *peine*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *pena*, from Lat. *pœna*, penalty, punishment, torment, pain, Gr ποινη, A S *pin*, Dan *pine*, Sw *pina*, O H Ger *pina*, M H Ger *pine*, N H Ger *pein*, D *pyn*]

1 Punishment suffered or denounced, suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime, or annexed to the commission of a crime

Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure,
Betwixt their swords *Dryden*

None shall presume to fly, under *pain* of death *Addison*

2 An uneasy sensation in animal bodies of any degree, from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture, proceeding from pressure, tension, or spasm, separation of parts by violence, or any derangement of functions, bodily distress, suffering

3 Uneasiness of mind, mental distress, disquietude, anxiety, grief, solicitude

If the church were once thus settled, we need then be in less *pain* for the religion of our prince *Lewis*

4 Labor, toilsome effort, task, trouble taken, — used chiefly in the plural. "High without taking *pains* to rise" *Waller*

The labored earth your *pains* have sowed and tilled *Dryden*

The same with *pains* we gain, but lose with ease *Pope*

☞ *Pains*, as used in this sense, although really in the plural, is commonly used as a singular noun All my *pains* is sorted to no proof "You lay out too much *pains*" *Shak* "The *pains* they had taken was very great" *Clarendon*

5 The throes or distress of travail or childbirth

She bowed herself and travailed, for her *pains* came upon her *1 Sam* iv 19

Pāin, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* PAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* PAINING] [O Fr *painer*, *poiner*, *peiner*, *peiner*, N Fr *peiner*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *penar*, It *punare* See *supra*]

1 To cause to suffer a punishment or penalty, to inflict suffering upon as a penalty, to punish [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

2 To make uneasy, or to disquiet to afflict with uneasy sensations of any degree of intensity, to distress, to torment

Excess of cold, as well as heat, *pains* us *Locke*

3 To afflict or render uneasy in mind, to disquiet, to distress.

I am *pained* at my very heart *Jer* iv 19.

4 To cause to take pains, to trouble [*Obs*]

To pain one's self, to labor, to make toilsome efforts [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Syn. — To disquiet, trouble, afflict, grieve, aggrieve, distress, agonize, torment, torture

Pāin'a-ble, *a.* Causing pain, painful. [*Obs.*]

The manacles of Astyages were not, therefore, the less weighty and *painable* for being composed of gold or silver *Evelyn*

Pāin'fŭl, *a.* 1. Full of pain, occasioning uneasiness or distress, either physical or mental, afflictive, disquieting, distressing.

Evils have been more *painful* to us in the prospect than in the actual pressure *Addison.*

2 Requiring labor or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort; as, a *painful* service; the army had a *painful* march.

3. Laborious; undergoing toil; painstaking; careful, industrious [*Obs*] "The *painful* preacher of St. Peter's" *Fuller.* "Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tired" *Dryden.*

Tostatus Ambulensis was a very *painful* person, and a great clerk *Bp. Taylor.*

Syn. — Disquieting, troublesome, afflictive, distressing, grievous, laborious, toilsome, difficult, arduous

Pāin'fŭl-ly, *adv.* 1 In a painful manner; with suffering, affliction, uneasiness, or distress.

2 Laboriously, with toil [*Obs*]

Pāin'fŭl-ness, *n* 1 The quality or condition of being painful, uneasiness or distress; affliction, sorrow

2 Laborious effort or diligence, industry; laboriousness [*Obs*]

Painfulness in a lawful calling is the best antidote against a public infection *Fuller.*

Pāi'nim (pī'nim), *n* [O Eng *paynym*, *paynen* Norm Fr *paynim*, Fr *payen*, *paien*, from Lat *paganus* See PAGAN] A pagan, an infidel [Written also *paynim*] [*Rare*] *Peacham*

Pāi'nim, *a.* Pagan, infidel. [Written also *paynim*] [*Rare*] *Milton.*

Pāin'less, *a.* Free from pain, relieved from pain or trouble.

Pāin'less-ness, *n* The state of being painless, freedom from pain.

Pāins, *n* Care, trouble See PAIN, *n*, 4

Pāins'tāk-er, *n* One who takes pains, a laborious person *Gay*

Pāins'tāk ing, *a* Carefully laborious, sparing no pains, using or displaying one's utmost exertions

Pāins'tāk ing, *n* The taking of pains, careful and conscientious exertion, labor

Pāint, *n* 1 A composition of coloring matter with oil or other liquid, used in painting, coloring substance, pigment

2 A composition for heightening or beautifying the color of the face, a cosmetic for improving the complexion

Pāint, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PAINTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* PAINTING] [O Fr *paindre*, p p *paint*, N Fr. *peindre*, *peint*, Pr *pegner*, *penher*, It *pingere*, Lat *pingere*, *pictum*]

1 To cover or smear over with coloring matter, to apply paint to, to adorn or diversify with hues, to color, as, to *paint* a house, a sign board, &c.

Jezebel *painted* her face, and tired her head 2 *Kings* ix 30

2 To form in colors a figure or likeness of, to represent by means of colors or hues, to exhibit in a tinted image, as, to *paint* a portrait or a landscape.

As idle as a *painted* ship
Upon a *painted* ocean *Coleridge*

3 Hence, to represent or exhibit to the mind, to describe vividly, to delineate, to image, to depict

Displays all
The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedness *Shak*

Syn — To color, picture, depict, portray, delineate, sketch, draw, describe

Pāint, *v i* 1 To practice the art of painting, as, an artist *paints* well

2 To lay artificial coloring on one's person for ornament, or to improve the complexion, to color one's face by way of beautifying it "She *painted* half an inch thick" *Macaulay*

Pāint'er, *n* One whose occupation is to paint, one skilled in representing things in colors

Painter's colic (*Med*) a disease to which painters, and those who work with poisonous preparations of lead, or in any manner receive them into the system, are subject the principal symptoms of which are violent pains in the abdomen, obstinate constipation, and cramps in the limbs

Pāint'er, *n.* [Cf. Ir *painteir*, a net, gin, snare, that which holds, *paintcaraim*, I insnare, *painte*, a lace, cord] (*Naut*) A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to any thing *Totten*

Pāint'er, *n* [A corruption of *panther*] The cougar or panther (*Felis concolor*) [U S] *F Cooper*

Pāint'er-ly, *a* Like a painter [*Obs. and rare*] "A *painterly* glose of a visage" *Sidney*

Pāint'er-ship, *n* The state or condition of being a painter. [*Rare*]

Admit also a curious, cunning painter to be the chief painter; let him strive also to continue still in his chief *paintership*, lest another pass him in cunning *Bp. Gardner*

Pāint'er-stāin'er, *n.* 1. A painter of coats of arms *Buchanan*

2 One of a livery company or guild in London, bearing this name. *Simmonds.*

Pāint'ing, *n* 1. The act or employment of laying on colors.

2 Colors laid on; paint. [*Rare*] *Shak.*

3. The art of representing natural objects on a plane surface, by means of colors and the management of light and shade, so as to produce the appearance of relief; also, vivid description in words

4. That which is painted, a colored resemblance of any thing, a picture. "This *painting* wherein you see me smeared." *Shak.*

Word painting See under WORD.

Syn. — See PICTURE.

Pāint'less, *a.* Not capable of being painted or represented.

By woe, the soul to daring notion swells;
By woe, in *paintless* patience it excels. *Savage*

Pāint'ress, *n.* A female painter, a woman who paints.

Pāint'-strāke, *n.* (*Naut*) The uppermost strake of plank next below the plank-sheer.

Pāint'ūre (53), *n.* [Fr. *painture, peinture*, Lat *pictura*. See PAINT, *v. t*] The art of painting [*Obs.*] *Dryden*

Pāir (4), *n.* [Fr. *paire*, Sp. *par, pareja*, It *paro, pajo*, Lat. *par*, from *pari*, a, equal, Ger. & D. *paar.*]

1. Two things of a kind, which are also similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together, a couple, a brace, as, a *pair* of gloves or stockings, a *pair* of shoes, a *pair* of oxen or horses

2. A number of things resembling one another, or belonging together, a set, a pack [*Obs* or *rare.*] "Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair* of cards." *Beau & Fl*

Go get a *pair* of beads, and learn to pray, sir *Beau & Fl*

Syn.—PAIR, FLIGHT, SET. Originally, *pair* was not confined to two things, but was applied to any number of *pares*, or equal things, that go together Ben Jonson speaks of a *pair* (set) of chess-men, also, he and Lord Bacon speak of a *pair* (pack) of cards A "*pair* of stairs" was, in like manner, the original expression, as given by the earliest lexicographers, by Howell, &c, and is still in popular use, though *flight* was also introduced at a later period

Pāir, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAIRED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAIRING]

1. To be joined in pairs, to couple, as, birds *pair* in summer

2. To suit, to fit, as a counterpart

Lthe linda,
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine *Rowe*

Pāir, *v. t.* To unite in couples, to form a pair of, to bring together, as things which belong together, which complement one another, and the like, as, minds *paired* in heaven *Dryden*

Glossy jet is *paired* with shining white *Pope*

To pair off, to go off in a pair or in pairs, hence, to make an arrangement with one of an opposite opinion by which votes &c, of both are withheld

Pāir, *v. t.* To impair [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Pāir'er, *n* One who hurts or impairs [*Obs.*]

Pāir'ing-ŏff, *n* A practice by which two persons of opposite opinions, as in a legislative body, agree to absent themselves from voting during a stated period This practice is said to have originated in the time of Cromwell

Pāir'ing-time, *n* The time when birds couple

Pāir'ment, *n* Injury, hurt [*Obs.*] *Wycliffe*

Pāir-roy'al, *n.* [Fr *pair*, even, equal, and *royal*, kingly, royal] Three things of a sort, —used especially of playing cards in some games [Corruptly written also *parnal* and *prial*] *Nares*

Something in his face gave me as much pleasure as a *pair-royal* of naturals in my own hand *Goldsmith*

Pāise, *n.* Weight. [*Obs.*] See POISE "A stone of such a *paise*" *Chapman*

Pāix'han ĕăn [From the name of the person who introduced it into the French service] The same as the COLUMBIAD See COLUMBIAD.

Pāk'fŏng, *n* See PACKFONG

Pāl, *n.* A partner or accomplice. [Written also *pall*] [*Slang*]

Pāl'ace (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Fr *palais, palais, palais, palois, palacz*, N Fr *palais*, Pr *palais, palast, palaz*, Sp & Pg *palacio*, It *palazzo*, Lat *palatium*, from *Palatium*, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his residence]

1. A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king, or other distinguished person, resides, as, an imperial *palace*, a royal *palace*, a pontifical *palace*, a ducal *palace*

2 A splendid place of residence, as, the sun's bright *palace.* *Addison.*

Palace court, the domestic court of the kings of Great Britain, which administered justice between the king's domestic servants It was held once a week before the steward of the household and knight marshal, its jurisdiction extending twelve miles in circuit from his majesty's palace It was abolished in 1850. *Blackstone*

Pa-lā'ciōŭs, *a* [From *palace*] Becoming a palace, royal, noble, magnificent, palatial [*Obs.*] *Grauut*

Pāl'a-dĭn, *n* [Fr. & Sp *paladin*, It. *paladino*, from L. Lat. *palatinus*, pl. *palatini*, i. e., proceres optimates palatii, from *palatium*, palace, q v] A distinguished champion; an eminent knight.

Pa-læ'mon, *n.* (*Zool*) A genus of decapod crustaceans, the prawn. *Baird*

Pāl'æo-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* See PALEOGRAPHER, and for PALÆOGRAPHIC, PALÆOGRAPHY, and other compounds and derivatives from Gr. παλαιός, see PALEOGRAPHIC, PALEOGRAPHY, &c.

Pa-læs'trā, *n.* See PALESTRA.

Pa-læs'trĭc, *a.* See PALESTRIC.

Pa-lăs'kas, *n.* (*Mil.*) A camp permanently intrenched, attached to a fortress on the frontier. [*Turk.*] *Stocqueler.*

Pāl'an-keen' (pāl'an-kēn'), *n.* [Pg. & Fr *palanquin*, Javan. *pālangki*, O. Javan. *palanglan, pallali*, Hind. *pālkī*] A covered carriage used in India, China, &c, borne on the shoulders of men, and in which a single person is conveyed from place to place.

Palanquin

Pa-lăp'ter ȳx, *n.* [Gr παλαιός, ancient, and *apteryx*, q v] (*Paleon*) A bird of large size, allied to the apteryx, the remains of which are found in the sub fossil strata of New Zealand

Pāl'a-ta-ble, *a* [From *palate*] Agreeable to the palate or taste, savory

Pāl'a ta-ble ness, *n* The quality of being agreeable to the taste, relish

Pāl'a-ta-bly, *adv.* In a palatable manner, agreeably

Pāl'a-tal, *a.* [Fr. *palatal*, Sp *palatal*, *paladial*, It *palatale*. See PALATE] Pertaining to the palate, uttered by the aid of the palate

Pāl'a tal, *n* A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate, or an articulation of the upper flat surface of the tongue with the posterior portion of the roof of the mouth.

Pāl'ate, *n.* [Lat *palatum*, It *palato*, Fr *palais*, Pr *paladar, paladol*, Sp & Pg *paladar*]

1 (*Anat*) The roof of the mouth The fixed portion is called the *hard palate*, to distinguish it from the membranous and muscular curtain continuous with its posterior margin, called the *soft palate* The soft palate aids in deglutition

2 The seat or power of gustation, relish, taste, —a use of the word originating in the mistaken notion that the palate is the instrument of taste

Hard task to hit the *palates* of such guests *Pope*

3 Mental relish, intellectual taste

Men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle as dressed up by the schoolmen *Baker*

4 (*Bot*) The convex base of the lower lip of a personate corolla

Pāl'ate, *v. t* To perceive by the taste [*Obs.*] *Shal*

Pa-lā'tial, *a* [From *palate*] Pertaining to the palate, palatal, as, the *palatial* retraction of the tongue. [*Obs.*] *Barrow*

Pa lā'tial, *a* [From Lat *palatium*, palace] Pertaining to a palace, becoming a palace, magnificent "*Palatial* style" *Drummond*

Pa-lā'tial, *n* A palatal letter [*Obs.*] *H Jones*

Pa-lāt'ic (123) (Synop, § 130), *a* [From *palate*] Belonging to the palate *Holder*

Pa lāt'ic, *n.* A palatal [*Rare*]

Pa lat'i-nate, *n* [Fr *palatinat*, It *palatinato*, Sp *palatinado* See *infra*] The province or seigniory of a palatine

Pa lāt'i nā'ted, *a* Made into or created a palatinate [*Obs.*] *Fuller*

Pāl'a-tīne (tīn), *a* [Fr *palatin*, Pr *palat, palatz*, Sp, Pg, & It *palatino*, Lat *palatinus* from *palatium* See PALACE] Pertaining to a palace, or to a high officer of a palace

Count palatine, a count possessing royal jurisdiction See COUNT —*County palatine*, a county in which the proprietor possessed royal rights and jurisdiction See COUNTY

Pāl'a tīne, *n.* [See *supra*] One invested with royal privileges and rights, a count palatine

Pāl'a tīne, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the palate

Pāl'a-tīve, *a* [From *palate*] Pleasing to the taste, palatable [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Pa-lāv'er, *n* [Sp *palabra*, Pg *palavra*, a word, from Lat *parabola*, Gr παραβολή, a comparison, a parable, in L Lat a sentence, a word. See PARABLE]

1 Idle talk, flattery, adulation

2 A conference or deliberation, a public and formal discussion "In this country and epoch of parliaments and eloquent *palavers*" *Carlyle*

Pa lāv'er, *v. t* or *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* PALAVERED *p. pr* & *vb. n* PALAVERING] To hold a palaver, to deceive by words, to use idle, deceitful talk, to flatter.

Pa-lāv'er-er, *n* One who palavers.

Pāle, *a* [*compar* PALER, *superl* PALEST] [Fr *pâle*, O Fr *pale, palle, paste*, Pr *palle*, Sp *pallido*, It *pallido*, Lat. *pallidus*, from *pallere*, to be or look pale]

1 Not ruddy or fresh of color, deficient in intensity or energy of color, dusky white, pallid, wan, as, a *pale* face, a *pale* red, a *pale* blue

They are not of complexion red or *pale* *Randolph*

2 Not bright or brilliant, of a faint luster, dim, as, the *pale* light of the moon

The night, methinks, is but the daylight sick;
It looks a little *paler* *Shak*

☞ *Pale* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *pale-colored, pale-eyed, pale-face, pale-faced, pale-glimmering, pale-hearted, pale-leaved, pale-looking, pale-visaged*, and the like

Pāle, *n.* Paleness; pallor. [*Rare.*]

Pāle, *v. i* [*imp. & p. p.* PALED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* PALING.] To turn pale.

There are men
Born tender, apt to *pale* at a trodden worm. *E. B. Browning*

No *paling* of the cheek of bloom
Forewarned us of decay. *Whittier.*

Pāle, *v. t* To make pale. *Shak.*

Pāle, *n* [A-S., Fr, & Pr. *pal*, from Lat *palus*, It. & Sp *palo*, L. Ger & D *paal*, N H. Ger. *pfahl*, Dan *pæl*, Sw *påle*. Cf POLE]

1 A narrow board, pointed or sharpened at one end, used in fencing or inclosing, a pointed stake driven into the ground and fastened to a rail at the top, a picket

2 That which incloses or fences in, an inclosing boundary, a limit, a fence

3 Hence, space inclosed, an inclosure, a limited territory or region "To walk the studious cloister's *pale*" *Milton* "Completely out of the *pale* of civilization" *Macaulay*

4 (*Her*) One of the greater ordinaries, being a broad, perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges, and occupying one third of it

Pale (4)

5 An instrument for ascertaining the quality of cheese, a cheese scoop *Simmonds*

English pale (*Hist*), the limits or territory within which the English conquerors of Ireland held their dominion for a long period after their invasion of the country in 1172 "There is no part but the bare *English pale* in which the Irish have not the greatest footing" *Spenser*

Pāle, *v. t* [D *paalen*, Ger *pfählen*] To inclose with pales or stakes, to inclose, to encompass.

The English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives, and boys *Shak.*

Pā'le ă, *n* [Lat, chaff] (*Bot*) (*a*) The interior husk of grasses (*b*) The receptacle of many compound flowers, as the coreopsis, the sunflower, &c *Gray.*

Pā'le-ā'ceoŭs (-shŭs), *a* [Lat *palea*, chaff] (*Bot*) Chaffy, resembling chaff, or consisting of it, furnished with chaff, as, a *paleaceous* receptacle

Pāle'ly (100), *adv* Wanly, not freshly or ruddily.

Pāl'en dar, *n* [It *palandra*, Fr *balandre*, O Fr. *palaudre*, L Lat *palandaria* See BILANDER] (*Naut*) A kind of coasting vessel [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

Pāle'ness, *n* The quality or condition of being pale, want of freshness or ruddiness, a sickly whiteness of look, defect of color, wanness.

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,
A livid *paleness* spreads o'er all her look *Pope*

Pā'le o grăph', *n* An ancient manuscript

Pā'le-ŏg'ra phēr, *n* [Fr *paléographe*] One skilled in paleography

Pā'le o grăph'ĭc, } *a* [Fr *paléographique*]
Pā'le o grăph'ĭc al, } Of, or pertaining to, paleography

Pā'le ŏg'ra phĭst, *n* One skilled in paleography.

Pā'le-ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *paléographie*, Sp & It. *paleografia*, from Gr παλαιός, ancient, and γράφειν, to write]

1 An ancient manner of writing, as, Punic *paleography* *I' Stiles.*

2 The study of ancient written or inscribed documents and modes of writing, the art or science of deciphering ancient documents, and determining their origin, period, &c, from external characters

Pā'le-ŏl'o gĭst, *n* One conversant with paleology, a student of antiquity

Pā'le ŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr παλαιος, ancient, and λόγος, discourse] A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things, archæology

Pā'le-ŏn'to grăph'ĭc al, *a* Pertaining to the description of fossil remains

Pā'le-on tŏg'ra phy, *n.* [Gr παλαιός, ancient, ὄντα, existences, and γράφειν, to describe] The description of fossil remains

Pā'le ŏn'to lŏg'ĭc al, *a* [Fr *paléontologique*] Belonging to paleontology

Pā'le-on tŏl'o gĭst, *n* [Fr *paléontologiste, paléontologue*] One versed in paleontology

Pā'le-on tŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *paléontologie*, from Gr. παλαιος, ancient, ὄντα, the things which exist, beings, and λόγος, discourse See ONTOLOGY] The science of the ancient life of the earth, or of fossils which are the remains of such life. *Dana.*

Pā'le o sąu'rus, *n* [Gr παλαιός, ancient, and σαῦρος, lizard] (*Paleon*) A genus of fossil saurians found in the Permian formation. *Dana.*

Pā'le-o thēre', *n* See PALEOTHERIUM

Pā'le o thē'rĭ-an, *a* [Fr *paléothérien*. See *infra.*] Pertaining to the paleotherium

Pā'le-o thē'rĭ ŭm, *n.* [Fr *paléothérion*, fr Gr παλαιός, ancient, and θηρίον, beast] (*Paleon*) A pachyderm of several species, allied to the tapir, and found fossil in the eocene tertiary [Written also *paleothere* and *palæotherium*]

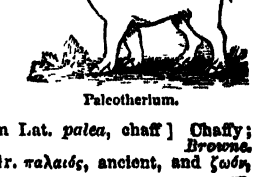

Paleotherium.

Pā'le-oŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *palea*, chaff] Chaffy; like chaff [*Rare*] *Browne.*

Pā'le-o-zō'ĭc, *a.* [Gr. παλαιός, ancient, and ζωή,

an animal, from ζωός, living, alive, and ζάειν, ζῆν, to live] (*Geol.*) Pertaining, or belonging to, the older division of geological time, including the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages, and also to the life or rocks of those ages *Dana*

Pa-lĕr'mi-tan, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Palermo, in Sicily

Pa-lĕr'mi-tan, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Palermo, or its inhabitants

Păl'es-tĭn'e an, *a* (*Geog*) Pertaining to Palestine

Pa-lĕs'trā, *n* [Lat *palæstra*, Gr. παλαιστρα, from παλαιστης, a wrestler, from παλαιειν, to wrestle, Fr. *palestre*] (*Antiq*) (*a*) A wrestling, exercises of wrestling (*b*) The place of wrestling, a place for athletic exercises in Greece

Pa-lĕs'tri-an, } *a* [Lat. *palæstricus*,
Pa-lĕs'tric, } Gr παλαιστρικός, Fr
Pa-lĕs'tric-al, } *palestrique* See *supra*] Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling *Bryant*

Paletot

Păl'et, *n* [Cf Fr *palette*, a battledoor, a pallet, and *palet*, a quoit] The crown of the head [*Obs*] *Skelton.*

Paletot (păl'e tō), *n* [Fr *paletot, paletoque*, a peasant's frock, Sp *paletoque*, Bret *paltok*, probably from Lat *palla* (q v *infra*) and *toque*, cap, i e, a frock with a cap or hood] A loose overcoat *Dickens*

Păl'ette, *n* [See PALLET] 1 (*Paint*) A thin, oval shaped board, or tablet, with a thumb hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments [Written also *pallet*]

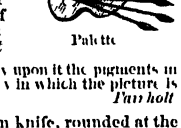
Palette

2 (*Arch*) One of the plates covering the points of junction at the bend of the shoulders and elbow *Fairholt*

To set the palette (*Paint*) to lay upon it the pigments in certain order, according to the key in which the picture is to be painted *Fairholt*

Păl'ette-knife, *n* A flat, thin knife, rounded at the end, used by painters to mix colors on the grinding slab.

Păle'wise, *a* (*Her*) In the manner or form of a pale, by perpendicular lines, as, to divide an escutcheon *palewise*

Pal'frey (pawl'frĕ) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *palefroi*, Pr *palafrei*, Sp *palafren*, Pg *palafrem*, It *palafreno*, L Lat *paraveredus*, from Lat *paraveredus*, a horse for extraordinary occasions, an extra post horse, from Gr παρα, along, beside, and Lat *veredus*, a post horse, whence also O H Ger *parafrit, pherit*, N H Ger *pferd*, a horse]

1 A saddle horse used for the road or other ordinary purposes, as distinguished from the horse used in war

2 A small horse suitable for ladies *Johnson*

Pal'freyed (pawl'frĕd), *a* Riding on a palfrey

Păl'i fi-cā'tion (110), *n* [Fr *palification*, from Lat *palus*, a stake, post, pale, and *facere*, to make] The act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground for making it firm *Wotton*

Pa-lil'o-gy, *n* [Lat *palilogia*, Gr παλιλλογια, from πάλι, again, and λογος, speech, discourse, λεγειν, to say, speak, Fr *palilogie, palillogie, palinlogue*] (*Rhet*) The repetition of a word or part of a sentence for the sake of greater energy

Păl'imp sest (84), *n* [Fr *palimpseste*, Lat *palimpsestus*, from Gr παλιμψηστος, scratched or scraped again, παλιμψηστον, a palimpsest, from πάλιν, again, and ψῆν, to rub, rub away]

1 A manuscript which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased to make place for the second

2 A monumental brass which has been taken up, turned, and engraved on the reverse side with another figure. *Fairholt*

Păl'in drōme, *n* [Fr *palindrome*, from Gr παλινδρομος, running back again, from πάλιν, back, again, and δραμεῖν, τρεχειν, to run] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward, as, *madam*, or *Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor*, or Lewd did I live, & evil I did dwel. *Taylor, the Water-poet.*

Păl'in drōm'ic, } *a* [See *supra*] Pertaining
Păl'in-drōm'ic-al, } to, or in the manner of, a palindrome, being the same whether read backward or forward

Păl'ing, *n* Piles in general, a fence formed with pales, an inclosure formed of pickets, a limit, an inclosure

Refractory as they were, they moved within the *paling* of order and decorum *De Quincey*

Păl'ing-bōard, *n* One of the outside parts or slabs, sawed from the four sides of a tree to square the log and fit it to be sawed into deals *Simmonds*

Pă'lin ge nē'si a, *n* The same as PALINGENESIS

Păl'in-ję'nĕ sis, } *n* [Fr *palingénésie*, Gr παλιγ-
Păl'in-ję'nĕ sy, } γενεσια, from πάλιν, again, and γενεσις, birth See GENESIS] A new birth or transformation from one state to another, a regeneration

Out of the ruined lodge and forgotten mansion, bowers that are trodden under foot, and pleasure-houses that are dust, the poet calls up a *palingenesis* *De Quincey*

Păl'ing-măn, *n*, *pl.* PĂL'ING-MĔN. One born within that part of Ireland called the *English Pale*. See PALE.

Păl'i-nōde, *n* [Fr *palinodie*, Lat. *palinodia*, Gr. παλινῳδία, from πάλιν, again, and ᾠδή, a song See ODE] A song repeated a second time, a satirical song or poem retracting a former one, hence, a recantation, or declaration contrary to a former one

Palinurus (*P guttatus*)

Păl'i no-dy, *n* Same as PALINODE [*Obs*]

Păl'i nū'rus, *n* (*Zool*) A genus of crustaceans, the sea craw-fish or spiny lobster

Păl'i-sāde', *n* [Fr *palissade*, Pr *palissada, palitza*, Sp *palizada*, It *palizzata, palizzo*, L Lat *palissata, palitium*, fr Lat *palus*, a stake, pale] (*Fort*) A strong stake, one end of which is set firmly in the ground, and the other is sharpened, also, a fence formed of palisades, used as a means of defense

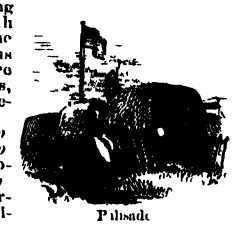
Palisade

Păl'i-sāde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PALISADED, *p pr* & *vb n* PALISADING] [Fr *palissader* See *supra*] To surround, inclose, or fortify, with stakes or posts

Păl'i sā'do, *n* Palisade [*Obs*]

Păl'i-sā'do, *v t* To palisade [*Obs*]

Păl'ish, *a* [From *pale*] Somewhat pale or wan, as, a *palish* blue *Arbuthnot*

Pal'kee, *n* [Hind *pālkī*] A palanquin *Malcom*

Pall (pawl), *n* [A S *pæll, pell*, O Fr *pal, paile*, Pr *pali*, Sp *palio*, It *palio, pallio*, from Lat *pallium*, cover, cloak, mantle]

1 An outer garment, a cloak, a mantle

His lion's skin he changed to a *pall* of gold *Spenser*

2 A kind of rich stuff formerly used for making mantles

3 A consecrated vestment worn by the pope, and by him sent as a mark of honor to patriarchs, primates, metropolitans, and sometimes to bishops Its form is that of a scarf, composed of white wool, and embroidered with purple crosses *Fairholt*

About this time Pope Gregory sent two archbishops' *palls* into England — the one for London the other for York *Fuller*

4 A large, black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral, sometimes, also, over a tomb

5 (*Her*) A figure imitating the form of the ecclesiastical pall, and having somewhat the appearance of the letter Y

Pall, *n* [See PAWL] A detent or click, that is, a small piece of metal or wood, which falls between the teeth of a ratchet wheel, or of a windlass, to prevent its revolving backward, or to move it forward, a pawl.

Pall, *v t* To cloak, to cover or invest *Shak*

Pall, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PALLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PALLING] [O Fr *pale, palle*, pale, wan, sallow See PALE] To become vapid, to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste, to become insipid, as, the liquor *palls*

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense *Addison*

Pall, *v t* 1 To make vapid or insipid

Reason and reflection blunt the edge of the keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments *Temple*

2. To make spiritless, to dispirit, to depress

The more we raise our love,
The more we *pall*, and cool and kill his ardor *Dryden*

3 To weaken, to impair, as to *pall* fortune [*Obs*] *Shak*

4 To satiate, to cloy, as, to *pall* the appetite

Pall, *n* Nausea or nauseating *Shaftesbury*

Pall, *n* The same as PAL, q v

Pal'la, *n* [Lat, allied to *pellis*, skin, hide] (*Antiq*) An oblong, rectangular piece of cloth, worn by Grecian and Roman ladies, and fastened with brooches

Pal lā'di ăn, *n* [Lat, Gr Παλλαδιαν, from Παλλαδιος, of, or belonging to, Pallas, from Παλλας, Παλλαδος, Pallas]

1 (*Antiq*) A statue of the goddess Pallas, which represented her as sitting with a pike in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and spindle On the preservation of this statue depended the safety of Troy

2 Hence, something that affords effectual defense, protection, and safety, as, the trial by jury is the *palladium* of our civil rights *Blackstone.*

3 (*Chem*) A metal discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, and found in very small grains, of a steel-gray color and fibrous structure, in auriferous and platiniferous sand. It is infusible by ordinary heat, and, when native, is alloyed with a little platinum and iridium.

Pal-lā'di-um-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PALLADIUMIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PALLADIUMIZING] To cover or coat with palladium, as, the *palladiumizing* process

The Pallah (*Antilope melampus*)

Păl'lah, *n* (*Zool*) A large antelope of South Africa (*Antilope melampus*), of a rusty red color, and having twisted, black horns.

Păl'las, *n* [Gr Παλλάς, gen Παλλαδος, Lat *Pallas*, gen *Palladis* or *Pallados*] (*Gr Myth*) The Grecian goddess of wisdom, identified, at a later period, with the Roman Minerva

Păl'lat, *n* See PALLET

Pall'-bēar'er, *n* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral, so called from the pall or covering of the body which they formerly carried

Păl'let, *n* [Fr *palette*, It *paletta*, Sp *paleta*, properly and originally a fire shovel, diminutive of It, Sp, & Lat. *pala*, a shovel, spade]

1 (*Paint*) A little oval board or piece of ivory See PALETTE

2 A wooden instrument used by potters, crucible makers, &c, for forming, beating, and rounding their works It is oval, round, and of other forms

3 (*Gilding*) An instrument to take up the gold leaves from the pillow, and to apply and extend them

4 (*Her*) A perpendicular band upon an escutcheon, of less breadth than the pale, — a diminutive of *pale* See PALE

5 One of the pieces or levers connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch, which receive the immediate impulse of the scape wheel, or balance wheel [Sometimes written also *pallat*] *Brande*

Pallet (5)
Anchor escapement; *p p*, pallet

6 A measure formerly used by surgeons, containing three ounces *Halewill*

Păl'let, *n* [O Eng *pallet*, from Fr *paille*, straw, from Lat *palea*, chaff See PALLASSE] A small and poor or rude bed *Milton*

Păl'li al, *a* [Lat as if *pallialis*, from *pallium*, a mantle See PALL] Pertaining to a mantle, especially to the mantle of mollusks, produced by the mantle, as, the *pallial* impression which marks the outline of the mantle in the inner surface of a bivalve shell *Dana*

Păl'li a-ment, *n* [From L Lat *palliare*, to clothe, cover, from Lat *pallium*, a cloak, mantle See PALLIATE and PALL] A dress, a robe [*Obs*]

Păl'liard (păl'yard), *n* [Fr *paillard*, originally addicted to the couch, from *paille*, straw. See PALLET, a small bed] [*Obs*]

1 A lecher, a lewd person.

2 A beggar *Halliwell*

Păl'liard ize, *v* [Fr *paillardise*, from *paillard* See *supra*] Fornication [*Obs*] *Sir G Buck*

Pal-liasse' (pal yăs'), *n* [See PAILLASSE] An under bed of straw

Păl'li āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PALLIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PALLIATING] [L Lat *palliare, palliatum*, It *palliare*, Sp *paliar*, Pr *palliar*, Fr *pallier*, to palliate See PALLIAMENT]

1 To cover with a mantle or dress, to cover up, to hide [*Obs*] "Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat, and hypocritic sanctity" *Sir T Herbert.* "Not enough to cover the cheat or *palliate* the illusion" *South*

2 To cover with excuse, to conceal the enormity of by excuses and apologies, to extenuate, to lessen, to soften by favorable representations, as, to *palliate* faults, offenses, crimes, or vices

3 To reduce in violence, to lessen or abate, to mitigate, as, to *palliate* a disease

Syn. — To cover, cloak, hide, extenuate, conceal — To PALLIATE, EXTENUATE, CLOAK These words, as here compared, are used in a figurative sense in reference to our treatment of wrong action We *cloak* in order completely to conceal We *extenuate* a crime when we endeavor to show that it is *less* than has been supposed, we *palliate* a crime when we endeavor to *cover* or *conceal* its enormity, at least in part This naturally leads us to soften some of its features, and thus *palliate* approaches toward *extenuate* till they have become nearly or quite identical "To *palliate* is not now used, though it once was, in the sense of wholly cloaking or covering over, as it might be, our sins, but in that of *extenuating*, to *palliate* our faults, is not to hide them altogether, but to seek to diminish their guilt in part" *Trench*

Păl'li ate, *a* [*Obs*] 1. Covered with a mantle or dress, hidden, disguised. *Bp. Hall.*

2 Eased, mitigated.

Păl'li-ā'tion, *n* [Fr. *palliation*, Pr. *palliacio*, Sp. *paliacion*, It *palliamento*. See *supra.*]

1. That which cloaks or covers; disguise; also, the state of being covered or disguised. [*Obs.*]

2. The act of palliating, or the state of being palliated, concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offense, extenuation by favorable representation, as, the *palliation* of faults, offenses, vices, or crimes

3. Mitigation, alleviation, abatement, as of a disease. *Bacon.*

Păl'li-a-tive, *a* [Fr *palliatif*, Pr *palliatiu*, Sp. *paliativo*, Pg. & It *palliativo*] **1** Serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representation, palliating, extenuating

2. Mitigating, alleviating, relieving, as pain or disease *Arbuthnot.*

Păl'li a-tive, *n.* **1.** That which extenuates

In his early years he had been what is called, by manner of *palliative*, a very gay young man *W Scott*

2. That which mitigates, alleviates, or abates the violence of pain, disease, or other evil

Păl'li a-to-ry, *a* Palliative

Păl'lid, *a* [Lat *pallidus*, from *pallere*, to be or look pale See PALE] Deficient in color, not high colored, pale, wan, as, a *pallid* countenance, *pallid* blue.

Pal-lid'i ty, *n* [It *pallidita* See *supra*] The quality of being pallid, paleness, pallidness.

Păl'lid ly, *adv* Palely, wanly.

Păl'lid-ness, *n* Paleness, wanness

Păl'li o brăn'chi ate (brăŋk'i-), *a* [Lat *pallium*, a cloak, and *branchiæ*, gills] (*Zool*) Having the pallium or mantle acting as gills, as in brachiopod mollusks *Dana.*

Păl'li um, *n* [Lat See PAIL]

1 (*Anc Costume*) A large, square, woolen cloak which enveloped the whole person, worn by the Greeks, corresponding to the *toga* of the Romans

2 (*Rom Cath Church*) An archbishop's pall. See PALL

3 (*Conch*) The mantle of a bivalve See MANTLE

Pall-mall' (pĕl mĕl'), *n* [Written also *pal mal* and *pell mell*] [O Fr *palmail*, It *pallamaglio*, from *palla*, a ball, and *maglio*, Fr & Pr *mail*, Eng *mall*, from Lat *malleus*, a hammer, mallet, maul]

1 A game once common in England, but now disused, in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet or club through an arch or ring of iron placed at the end of a walk The person who drove the ball through the ring by the fewest blows, or by a number agreed on, was the winner The name was also applied to the mallet used, and to the walk or place where the game occurred *Digby Evelyn*

2 A street in London, so called from its having once been the place for playing the game called *pall mall*

Păl'lor, *n* [Lat, from *pallere*, to be or look pale, It *pallore*, Sp *palor*, Pr *pallor*, Fr *pâleur*.] Paleness, pallidity

Pălm (păm), *n* [Fr *palme*, *paume*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *palma*, Gr παλαμη]

1 The inner part of the hand, the interior part of the metacarpus from the wrist to the base of the fingers

2 A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers, a measure of length equal to four inches, a hand, sometimes, a measure of three inches, also, among the Romans, a lineal measure of about eight and a half inches, corresponding to the length of the hand *Simmonds.*

☞ The palm, as used in different countries, varies very much being in Russia about 2 7 inches in other countries 8, 10, or 11 inches *Simmonds*

3. The broad, triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms, — so called as resembling the palm of the hand in breadth and flatness

4 The broad part of the horns of a full grown deer, — so called as resembling the palm of the hand with its protruding fingers "A wondrous goodly *palm* that sixteen branches bore" *Chapman.*

5 An instrument used by sail-makers to force a needle through canvas It consists of a strap going round the hand, with a small iron plate in the palm *Totten*

6 (*Bot*) A perennial endogenous tree of several different genera, usually with an unbranching cylindrical trunk, having a terminal bud. The leaves have a midrib, from which parallel veins are given off, are borne in a crown at the top of the tree, and are sometimes of enormous size The palm is limited to an annual temperature of above 60°, and is remarkable as having generally a very regular geographical distribution It is of great value for the variety of uses to which its products can be applied The date tree is commonly spoken of as a palm.

European Palm-tree (*Chamærops humilis*)

7. A branch or leaf of the palm, anciently borne or worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing.

A great multitude .. stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and *palms* in their hands *Rev* vii 9

8 Hence, the symbol or evidence of superiority or victory, a token of success or triumph.

Namur subdued is England's *palm* alone *Dryden*

Pălm (păm), *v t* [*imp.* & *p p.* PALMED; *p pr* & *vb n* PALMING]

1 To handle or touch with the hand *Prior*

2. To conceal in the palm of the hand.

They *palmed* the trick that lost the game *Prior*

3 To impose by fraud, to put off by unfair means, — especially with *off*

For you may *palm* upon us new for old *Dryden*

Pal-mā'ceous (pal mā'shus), *a.* (*Bot*) Belonging to the palm tribe

Păl'mă Chris'ti [Lat, palm of Christ Cf ARERVA] (*Bot*) The castor oil plant, — so called from its hand shaped leaves

Păl'mar (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *palmaris*, from **Păl'ma-ry** *palma*, the palm of the hand, Fr *palmaire*, Sp *palmar*, It *palmare*]

1 Belonging to the palm, pertaining to the interior of the hand

2 Having the breadth of a palm

Păl'ma-ry, *a* [Lat *palmarius*, *palmaris*, belonging to palms, deserving the palm or prize, from *palma*, a palm] Worthy of the palm, pre eminent, superior, palmy, chief

Păl'mate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of palmic acid with a base

Păl'mate, } *a* [Lat *pal*
Păl'mā-ted, } *matus*, from *palma*, the palm of the hand] Having the shape of the hand, resembling a hand with the fingers spread, especially, (*a*) (*Bot*) Spreading from the apex of a petiole, as the divisions of a leaf, or leaflets, so as to resemble the hand with outspread fingers *Gray* (*b*) (*Zool*) Having a membrane filling up the space between the toes, so that the feet make a hand like impression, as in web footed birds *Dana*

Palmate leaf

Păl'mate ly, *adv* In a palmate manner

Pal māt'i fid, *a* [Lat *palmatus* and *findere*, to split] (*Bot*) Palmate, but having the divisions only half way through

Palmatisected Leaf

Păl'ma-ti sĕct'ed, *a* [Lat *palmatus* and *secare*, to cut] (*Bot*) Divided, as a palmate leaf, down to the midrib, when the parenchyma is interrupted

Pălm'-căb'bage (păm'-), *n* See CABBAGE TREE

Pal'med (pămd), *a* Having or bearing a palm or palms

Palmed deer, a deer of full growth, and bearing palms See PALM, 4 "The proud, *palmed* deer" *Drayton*

Pălm'er (pă'mer), *n* **1** One who palms or cheats, as at cards or dice

2 A wandering religious votary, especially, one who visited the Holy Land and its sacred places, and bore a branch of palm in token thereof, an incessant pilgrim, one who spent all his time in visiting holy shrines

The difference between a pilgrim and a *palmer* was this the pilgrim had some home or dwelling-place the *palmer* had none The pilgrim traveled to some certain, designed place or places, but the *palmer* to all *Stanley*

Pălm'er-worm (păm'er wûrm), *n* A kind of hairy worm, — a name loosely applied to various hairy caterpillars which travel or wander, as it were, like a palmer or pilgrim, and devour leaves and herbage, — applied also to other voracious insects

That which the *palmer-worm* hath left, hath the locust eaten *Joel* i 4

Pal mĕt'to, *n* [Diminutive of Lat *palma*, a palm, Sp *palmito*] (*Bot*) (*a*) A species of palm tree growing in the West Indies and Southern United States, of the genus *Chamærops* (*C palmetto*) (*b*) A palm of the genus *Areca*, the cabbage tree See CABBAGE TREE

Palmetto (*Chamærops palmetto*)

Pălm'-house (păm'hows), *n* A glass house for raising palms and other tropical productions

Păl'mic, *a* [Fr *palmique* See PALMINE] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, palmine as, *palmic* acid

Pal mĭf'er ous, *a* [Lat *palmifer*, from *palma*, a palm, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *palmifere*, Sp *palmifero*] Bearing palms

Păl'mi-grāde, *a* [Lat *palma* and *gradi*, to walk] (*Zool*) Putting the whole foot upon the ground in walking, as some animals *Hitchcock.*

Păl'mine (-min), *n* [Fr *palmine*, from Lat *palma*, a palm, or properly from *oleum palmæ Christi*, castor-oil.] (*Chem.*) A white, waxy substance, obtained from castor-oil.

Păl'mi-pĕd, *a.* [Fr. *palmipède*, from Lat. *palmipes*, *palmipedis*, broad-footed, from *palma*, the palm of the hand, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] Having the toes connected by a membrane, web footed, as a water fowl

Palmiped Goosander (*Mergus merganser*)

Păl'mi ped, *n* (*Ornith*) A swimming bird, a bird having webbed feet, or the toes connected by a membrane

Păl'mis tĕr, *n* [Lat *palma*, the palm of the hand] One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand

Păl'mis try, *n* [See *supra*] **1** The pretended art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand

He expected, of course, a display of her skill in *palmistry* *W Scott.*

2 An action or trick performed with the hand *Addison.*

Pal mĭt'ic, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, palm oil, as, *palmitic* acid

Pălm'-oil (pam'oil), *n* A vegetable oil, obtained from the fruit of several species of palms, as the African oil palm (*Elais Guineensis*), and used in the manufacture of soap and candles *M'Culloch.*

Pălm'-sug'ar (shug'ar), *n* See JAGGERY

Pălm'-Sŭn'day (pam'sŭn'dȳ), *n* (*Eccl*) The Sunday next before Easter — so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way

Pălm'-tree (pam'trē), *n* A palm See PALM, 6

Pălm'-wine (pam'), *n* A beverage made from the juice of several varieties of palm tree

Pălm'-worm (pam'wûrm), *n* (*Zool*) An American species of centiped, about twelve inches in length, which inflicts painful wounds *Buchanan.*

Pălm'y (pam'ȳ), *a* **1** Bearing palms

2 Worthy of the palm, flourishing, prosperous, victorious "The high and *palmy* state of the monarchy of France" *Burke*

Pal mȳ'rȧ Pălm (*Bot*) A species of palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*), having a straight, black, upright trunk, with palmate leaves It is found native along the entire northern shores of the Indian Ocean, from the mouth of the Tigris to New Guinea. More than eight hundred uses to which it is put are enumerated by native writers Its wood is largely used for building purposes its fruit and roots serve for food, its sap for making toddy, and its leaves for thatching huts

Păl'my rēne', *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Palmyra

Păl'my-rēne', *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Palmyra or its inhabitants

Pălp, *n* [N Lat *palpus*, Fr *palpe*, from Lat *palpare*, to stroke, touch softly, *palpus*, *palpum*, a stroking] (*Entom*) A jointed, sensiferous organ, attached in pairs to the back or side of the lower jaw in many insects, a feeler

Pălp, *v t* [Fr *palper*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *palpar*, It *palpare*, from Lat *palpare*, *palpari*, to stroke, touch softly] To have a distinct or plain touch or feeling of, to feel [*Obs*] "To bring a *palped* darkness o'er the earth" *Heywood.*

Păl'pa bĭl'i ty, *n* [From *palpable*] The quality of being palpable or perceptible by the touch

Păl'pa ble, *a* [Fr, Pr, & Sp *palpable*, It *palpabile*, Lat *palpabilis* See *supra*]

1 Perceptible by the touch, capable of being felt; as, a *palpable* substance, *palpable* darkness

2 Easily perceptible, plain, obvious, readily perceived and detected, gross, as, *palpable* phenomena, a *palpable* absurdity, *palpable* errors

Palpable arithmetic arithmetic taught or performed by the sense of touch, as in the case of the blind

Păl'pa ble-ness, *n* The quality of being palpable; plainness, obviousness, grossness

Păl'pa bly, *adv* In a palpable manner, plainly; obviously

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury that had *palpably* taken shares of money *Bacon.*

Pal pā'tion, *n* [Lat *palpatio*, from *palpare*. See PALP] The act of touching or feeling

Pal-pā'tor, *n* (*Entom*) One of a family of clavicorn beetles, including those which have very long maxillary feelers or palps *Brande.*

Păl'pe bral, *a* [Fr *palpébral*, Lat *palpebralis*, fr *palpebra*, an eyelid] Pertaining to the eye-brow.

Păl'pe brous, *a* Having large eyebrows *Smart.*

Păl'pi fòrm, *a* [Fr *palpiforme*, from Lat *palpus*, Fr *palpe*, and Lat *forma*, Fr *forme*, form, shape. See PALP] Having the form of palpi, or feelers.

Pal pĭg'er ous, *a* [Fr *palpigere*, from Lat *palpus* and *gerere*, to bear. See PALP.] Bearing palpi, or feelers. *Kirby.*

Pălʹpi-tāte, *v. i.* [*imp & p. p* PALPITATED; *p. pr. & vb n* PALPITATING] [Lat. *palpitare, palpitatum*, verb intensive, from *palpare*, It. *palpitare*, Sp., Pg., & Pr *palpitar*, Fr *palpiter* See PALP.] To beat rapidly and excitedly, or more strongly than is usual, as the heart, to throb, to bound with emotion or exertion, to pulsate violently, to flutter, to go pit a-pat,—often applied to a preternatural or excited motion of the heart occasioned by disease, or some other disturbing cause

The heart of nations has *palpitated* with the desire of becoming acquainted with all that has happened *Disraeli*

Pălʹpi-tāʹtion, *n* [Lat *palpitatio*, Fr *palpitation*, Sp *palpitacion*, It *palpitazione*] A beating of the heart, especially, a violent, irregular, and unnatural beating or pulsation excited by violent action of the body, by fear, fright or disease

Pălʹpus, *n*, *pl* PALPI [See PALP] (*Entom*) A palp or feeler

Palsʹgrāve (pawlzʹgrāv), *n* [D *paltsgraaf*, Ger *pfalzgraf*, from *pfalz*, palace, fr Lat *palatium*, and Ger *graf*, a count See PALACE and PALATINE] A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace, a count palatine

Palsʹgra-vineʹ, *n* [D *paltsgravin*, Ger *pfalzgrafinn* See *supra*] The consort or widow of a palsgrave

Palʹsic al, *a* [From *palsy*] Affected with palsy, paralytic

Palʹsied (pawlʹzid), *p a* [From *palsy*] Affected with palsy

Palʹster, *n* A pilgrim's staff *Halliwell*

Palʹzy, *n.* [Contracted from Lat *paralysis*, Gr παράλυσις, from παραλύειν, to loose from the side, to disable at the side See PARALYSIS] (*Med*) A weakening, suspension, or destruction of functions, especially those of sensation and voluntary motion, hence, a like suspension of the functions of the intellect, susceptibility, and will, paralysis

Palʹzy, *v t* [*imp & p p* PALSIED, *p pr & vb n* PALSYING] To destroy a function of, to deprive of action or energy, to paralyze

Palʹter, *v i* [*imp & p p* PALTERED *p pr & vb n* PALTERING] [See PALTRY] To act in an insincere or false manner, to shift, to dodge, to trifle, to haggle

Romans that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter*? *Shak*

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Or *paltered* with eternal God for power *Tennyson*

Palʹter, *v t* To trifle with, to treat unworthily, to squander paltrily [*Obs*] "*Palter* out your time" *Beau & Fl*

Palʹter er, *n* One who palters, falls, or falls short

Palʹter ly, *a* Paltry, mean [*Obs*] "In *palterly* clothes" *Peppys*

Palʹtri ly, *adv* Despicably, meanly

Palʹtri ness, *n* [From *paltry*] The state of being paltry, vile, or worthless

Palʹtry, *a* [*compar* PALTRIER, *superl* PALTRIEST] [L Ger *paltrig, palterig, paltrig, palterig, paltrig*, ragged, from *palte, palte*, a rag, a tatter Frics *pall*, Dan *pialt* Sw *pjalta* pl *pjaltor*, Scot *paltrie, peltrie*, trash, Prov Eng *paltry, palt*, refuse, rubbish, *pelting*, paltry, worthless] Mean, vile, worthless despicable, as, *a paltry* boy, *a paltry* slave, *a paltry* trifle

The *paltry* prize is hardly worth the cost *Lamon*

Syn.—Contemptible, despicable, pitiful, worthless, mean, vile See CONTEMPTIBLE

Pa lūʹdal, *a* [From Lat *palus, paludis*, a marsh] Pertaining to marshes, marshy

Pa-lūʹda-ment, *n* [Lat *paludamentum*, a military cloak] (*Rom Antiq*) A military cloak worn by the general and principal officers

Immediately came sweeping by in gorgeous *paludaments*, Paulus or Marius, girt round by a company of centurions *De Quincey*

Pălʹū-dĭnă, *n* [Fr *paludine*, fr Lat *palus, paludis*, a marsh, pool] (*Zool*) A genus of fresh water snails *Mantell*

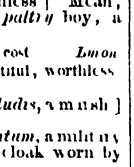

Paludina vivipara

Pălʹū-dine, *a* [From Lat *palus, paludis*, a marsh] Of, or pertaining to, a marsh *Buckland*

Pa lūʹdi noŭs, *a* 1 Pertaining to the paludina

2 Pertaining to a marsh

Pălʹy, *a* [From *pale* a]

1 Pale, wanting color. [*Poet*] *Shak Gay Whittier*

2 [See PALE, *n*, 4] (*Her*) Divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines, and of two different tinctures disposed alternately

Pām, *n* [From *palm*, victory, as *triumph*, from *triumph*] The knave of clubs *Pope*

Pămʹpas, *n pl* [Peruv *pampa*, a field, plain] Vast plains in the southern part of Buenos Ayres, in South America

Pămʹper, *v t* [*imp & p p* PAMPERED, *p pr & vb n* PAMPERING] [O Fr *pamprer*, to fill, furnish, or cover with vine leaves, and, hence, to train or nurse into luxuriant growth, from Fr *pampre*, a vine branch, vine with its leaves, from Lat *pampinus*, a vine-leaf. Cf. Ger. *pampen*, to cram, pamper] To feed to the full; to feed luxuriously; to gratify unduly or inordinately; to glut; as, to *pamper* the body or the appetite.

We are proud of a body fattening for worms and *pampered* for corruption and the grave *Dwight*

Pămʹpered-ness, *n.* The state of being pampered

Pămʹper-er, *n* One who pampers

Pămʹper ize, *v t* To feed or treat luxuriously, to pamper [*Rare*]

Pam pēʹro, *n* [Sp, from *pampa*, plain] A violent wind which sweeps over the pampas of South America, often doing immense damage *Parish*

Pămʹphlet (pămʹflet), *n* [O Eng *pamflet, pamflet, pamflet*, from O Fr as if *palme-fuellet*, a leaf to be held in the hand, a book being a thing of greater weight, from O Fr *palme*, N Fr *paume*, palm, the inner part of the hand, and *fuellet*, N Fr *feuillet*, a leaf, diminutive of *feuil*, m, N Fr *feuille*, f, from Lat *folium*, pl *folia*, or from Lat *pagina filata*, a threaded page, stitched together with thread] A small book consisting of a sheet, or a few sheets, of paper, stitched together, but not bound

Pămʹphlet, *v i.* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets *Howell*

Pămʹphlet-eerʹ (pămʹflet eerʹ), *n.* A writer of pamphlets, a scribbler

Atterbury was among the most active of those *pamphleteers* who inflamed the nation against the Whig ministry *Macaulay*

Pămʹphlet eerʹing, *a* Writing and publishing pamphlets

Pămʹphlet eerʹing, *n* The writing and publishing of pamphlets

Pam phīʹlion, *n* [*Obs*] 1 A coat of different colors, formerly worn by servants *Hallyband*, 1593

2 A kind of fan *Halliwell*

Pam-plīʹfôrm, *a* [Lat *pampinus*, a tendril, and *forma*, form] Like a tendril in form, as, the *pampiniform* arrangement of the spermatic arteries and veins *Dunglison*

Pămʹpre (pămʹper), *n* [Fr *pampre*, a vine branch See PAMPER] (*Sculp*) An ornament, composed of vine leaves and bunches of grapes, used for decorating columns *Gwilt*

Păn, *n* [A S & O Sax *panne*, D *pan*, Icel, Sw & L Lat *panna*, O H Ger *panna, phanna*, N H Ger *pfanne*]

1 A shallow, open dish or vessel, used for setting milk, and other domestic purposes, also, any similar vessel

2 The part of a flint lock which holds the priming that communicates with the charge

3 The skull, considered as a vessel containing the brain the upper part of the head, the brain pan, the cranium

4 The hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil, and holds the water hard pan

5 A masticatory which is extensively used in some Asiatic countries instead of opium and tobacco It consists of slices of the areca nut wrapped in the fresh leaves of the betel pepper vine, with a small quantity of quicklime See ARECA and BETEL *Simmonds*

6 A leaf of gold or silver *Simmonds*

Păn, *v t* [Cf A-S *pan*, a piece, plait, hem, allied to Lat *pannus*, a cloth, rag Fr *pan*, a skirt, lappet Cf W *pann*, to fan, to full] To join, to close together [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Pān, *n* [Lat *Pan*, Gr Πάν] (*Myth*) The god of shepherds, guardian of bees, and patron of fishing and fowling He is usually represented as combining the form of a man with that of a beast, having the body of a man, a red face with a flat nose, horns upon his head, and the legs, thighs, tail, and feet of a goat

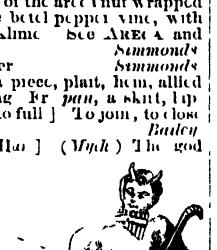

Pan
(from Dwight's Mythology).

Pănʹa-bāse, *n* (*Min*) An ore of copper, containing also antimony, sulphur, and a small proportion of zinc and iron, gray copper tetrahedrite *Dana*

Pănʹa-cēʹă, *n* [Lat, from Gr πανάκεια, from πανακής, all healing, from πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and ἀκέσθαι, to heal, Fr *panacee*] A remedy for all diseases, a universal medicine, a cure-all, a catholicon

Pa năcheʹ (pă nāshʹ), *n* [Fr *panache*, O Fr *pennache*, It *pennacchio*, from Lat *penna*, a feather]

1 A plume or bunch of feathers worn on the helmet "A *panache* of variegated plumes" *Prescott*

2 (*Arch*) A portion of a domical vault having the form of a spherical triangle

Pa-nādăʹ, } *n* [Sp, Pg, & Pr *panada*, Fr *panade*,
Pa-nādeʹ, } It *panata*, from Lat *panis*, bread]
Pa nāʹdo, } A kind of food made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp, which is sweetened

Pănʹa ry, *a.* [From Lat *panis*, bread] Pertaining to bread

Pănʹcāke, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan or baked on an iron plate or griddle.

Some folks think it will never be good times till houses are tiled with *pancakes*. *Franklin*

Păn'cārte, or **Pan-cārteʹ,** *n.* [Fr. *pancarte*, L. Lat. *pancharta*, from Gr. πᾶν, all, and Lat. *charta*, Gr. χάρτης, a leaf of paper.] A royal charter confirming to a subject all his possessions.

Pănch, *n* [Written also *paunch* and *paunch-mat*. See PAUNCH] (*Naut*) A thick and strong mat, to be fastened on yards to prevent friction. See PAUNCH

Pănch'wāy, *n* [Written also *paunchwas*] [Hind, *pansoʻi*] (*Naut*) A Bengal four oared boat for passengers *Malcom.*

Pan-crāʹtian, *a.* Of, or relating to, the pancratium, pancratic

Pan-crāʹti ăst, *n* One who engaged in the contests of the pancratium, a pancratist

Pan-crāʹti-ăstʹic, *a* Pancratic [*Obs*]

Pan-crătʹic, } *a* [See PANCRATIUM] Excelling in all gymnastic exercises; very strong or robust [*Obs*] *Browne.*
Pan-crătʹic-al, }

Păn'cra tist, *n* One who excels in gymnastic exercises [*Rare*]

Pan-crāʹti ŭm (-shĭ-um), *n* [Lat, from Gr. παγκράτιον, a complete contest, from παγκρατής, all-powerful, from πᾶς, all, and κράτος, strength]

1 (*Antiq*) An athletic contest which combined boxing and wrestling

2 (*Bot*) A genus of plants growing in tropical America, having bulbous roots, and including many species, some of which have large, showy, white flowers of an agreeable odor, and are cultivated as ornamental plants *Baird.*

Păn'cre-as, or **Păn'cre as,** *n* [Gr. παγκρεας, from πᾶν, all, and κρεας, flesh, meat, Fr *pancreas*] (*Anat*) A whitish conglomerate gland, of irregular shape, situated deep in the abdomen, beneath the stomach, and pouring its secretion into the alimentary canal during digestion It is one of the most important of the digestive organs

☞ The pancreas of the lower animals is commonly called the *sweet bread*

Păn'cre ătʹic, *a* [Fr *pancreatique*. See *supra*] Pertaining to the pancreas, as, *pancreatic* juice

Păn'cre-a-toidʹ, *n* [Gr παγκρεας, pancreas, and εἶδος, form] (*Med*) A tumor resembling the pancreas in structure *Dunglison*

Păn'cy, *n* The same as PANSY [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Păn'dă, *n* (*Zool*) A quadruped of the bear family and genus *Ailurus* (*A fulgens*) It is a native of the mountains in Northern India

Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*)

Păn'dar, *n* The same as PANDER, q v

Păn'dar ize *v i* To play the pander, to pander. [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Păn'dar oŭs, *a* Characterizing a pander [*Obs*] "*Pandarous* diligence" *Middleton*

Pan dēʹan (syn op, § 130), *a* [From *Pan*] Of, or relating to, Pan

Pandean pipes, a wind instrument of antiquity made of reeds fastened together side by side, gradually lessening and tuned to each other, a syrinx,—said to have been the invention of Pan

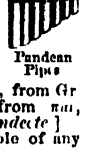

Pandean Pipes

Păn'dect, *n* [Lat *pandecta, pandectes*, from Gr πανδέκτης, all-receiving, all containing, from πᾶς, all, and δέχεσθαι, to take, receive, Fr *pandecte*]

1 A treatise which contains the whole of any science

2 (*pl*) The digest or abridgment, in fifty books of the decisions, writings, and opinions of the old Roman jurists, made, in the sixth century, by direction of the emperor Justinian, and forming the first part of the body of the civil law *Aent*

Pan-dēmʹic, *a.* [Fr *pandemique*, Lat *pandemus*, Gr πανδήμος, πανδήμιος, from πᾶν, all, and δῆμος, the people] Incident to a whole people, epidemic, as, a *pandemic* disease. *Parr*

Păn'de-mōʹni ŭm, *n* [From Gr πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and δαίμων, a demon] The great hall or council chamber of demons or evil spirits *Milton*

Păn'der, *n* [From *Pandarus*, a leader in the Trojan war, who, according to the fabulous histories of Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius, is said to have procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Chryseis]

1 A man who caters for the lust of others; a male bawd, a pimp, a procurer

2 Hence, one who ministers to the evil designs and passions of another "Those wicked *panders* to avarice and ambition, who would tempt him to seek another fortune" *Burke*

Păn'der, *v t* [*imp & p p* PANDERED, *p. pr & vb n* PANDERING.] To play the pander for, to procure the gratification of the lust of.

Frost itself as actively doth burn,
And reason *panders* will *Shak*

Păn'der, *v i* To act as agent for the lusts of others, to be subservient to lust or passion; hence, to minister to the evil designs or passions of others.

He had, during many years, earned his daily bread by *pandering* to the vicious taste of the pit. *Macaulay.*

Păn'der-age, *n.* A procuring of sexual connection.

Păn'der-ism, *n.* The employment or vices of a pander, a pimping.

Păn'der-ly, *a.* Acting the pander, pimping *Shak.*

Pan-dic'ŭ-lā'ted, *a.* [See *infra.*] Extended, spread out, stretched.

Pan-dic'ŭ-lā'tion, *n* [From Lat *pandiculari*, to stretch one's self, from *pandere*, to spread out] A stretching, the paroxysmal, involuntary extension and stiffening of the trunk and extremities, induced by fatigue, drowsiness, or the onset of disease

Păn'dĭt, *n* [Hind *pandit*, Skr *pandita*, a learned man, from *pand*, to heap up, collect] A learned Brahmin, a pundit [*Hindostan*]

Păn'dŏor, *n* See PANDOUR

Pan-dō'rā [Lat. *Pandora*, Gr Πανδώρα, from πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and δῶρον, a gift] (*Myth*) A woman fabled to have been made by Vulcan, and upon whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts to make her more complete

Pandora's box, a box containing innumerable evils, fabled to have been presented to Pandora by Jupiter, from which, when opened, countless ills and diseases issued forth to afflict mankind, Hope alone remaining, for the consolation of the race, hence, that which contains every thing, or a countless variety of objects

Păn'do-ran, *n* A pandore

Pan-dōre', or **Păn'dōre**, *n* [See BANDORE] An ancient instrument of music of the lute kind a bandore *Drayton*

Păn'dour (păn'dōor) (Synop, § 130), *n* [So called because they were originally raised from the mountainous districts in Lower Hungary, near the village of *Pandur*] A Hungarian foot soldier in the Austrian service [Written also *pandoor*]

When leagued oppression poured to northern wars
Her whiskered *pandours* and her fierce hussars *Campbell*

Pan dow'dy, *n* A baked pudding made of sliced bread and apples in alternate layers *Simmonds*

Păn'du rate, } *a* [Fr *panduré*
Pan-dū'ri fôrm, } *forme*, from Lat *pandura*, a pandore, and *forma*, form, shape] (*Bot*) Obovate with a concavity in each side, like the body of a fiddle or violin, fiddle shaped

Panduriform Leaf

Pāne, *n* [Scot *pane*, stuff, cloth, Prov Eng a division, a panel, A S *pan*, a piece, plait, hem, Fr *pan*, a skirt, lappet, part or piece of a wall, side, Pr *pan*, Sp *paño*, It *panno*, from Lat *pannus*, a cloth, fillet]

1 A distinct patch, piece, or compartment a limited part of a surface

2 Especially, a plate of glass one of the pieces of glass inserted in a door, a sash and the like

3 A square piece of silk or other cloth inserted in a garment for ornament, usually of a different color from the garment [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

4 A hide or side of fur, fur [*Obs*] "*Pane* of gray fur" *Palsgrave*

5 The narrow edge of a hammer head

6 (*Irrigation*) A subdivision of an irrigated surface between a feeder and an outlet drain

7 (*Arch*) The side of a tower, turret, spire, and the like *Weale*

Pāned (pānd), *a* Having panes or small squares of silk, &c "*Paned* hose" *Massinger*

Păn'e gȳr'ic, (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *panegyrique*, It & Sp *panegirico*, Lat *panegyricus*, Gr πανηγυρικός, from πανήγυρις See *infra*] Containing praise or eulogy, encomiastic

Păn'e-gȳr'ic, } *a* [Fr *panegyrique* It & Sp.
Păn'e gȳr'ic al, } *panegirico*, Lat *panegyricus*, Gr. πανηγυρικος, from πανηγυρις See *infra*] Containing praise or eulogy, encomiastic

Păn'e-gȳr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a panegyrical manner, by way of praise.

Pa-nĕg'y-ris, *n* [Gr πανήγυρις, an assembly of all the people, especially for a public festival, such as the Olympic games, a high festival, from πας, πᾶν, all, and ἀγυρις, *agyrta*, an assembly] A festival, a public meeting [*Obs*] *Milton*

Păn'e-gȳr'ist, *n* [Fr *panégyriste*, It & Sp *panegirista*, Lat *panegyrista*, Gr πανηγυριστης, from πανηγυριζειν, to celebrate or attend a public festival, to make a set speech in a public assembly, especially a panegyric, to praise highly See *supra*] One who bestows praise, a eulogist, an encomiast, either by writing or speaking *Camden*

Păn'e-gȳ rize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PANEGYRIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PANEGYRIZING] [Gr παινηγυριζω See *supra*] To praise highly, to write or pronounce a eulogy upon

Păn'e-gȳ-rize, *v i* To bestow praises *Mitford*

Păn'e-gȳr'y, *n* A panegyric [*Obs*] *Milton*

Păn'el, *n* [O Fr. *panel*, *pannel*, N Fr *panneau*, diminutive of *pan*, skirt, lappet, part or piece of a wall, side See PANE]

1. (*Arch*) A compartment with raised margins, molded or otherwise, as in ceilings, wainscotings, and the like.

2 (*Joinery.*) A board having its edges inserted in the groove of a surrounding frame; as, the *panel* of a door

3. (*Masonry*) One of the faces of a hewn stone *Gwilt*

4 (*Painting*) A thin board upon which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted *Fairholt.*

5 (*Mining*) A heap of ore dressed and ready for sale *Weale*

6 (*Law*) (*a*) A piece of parchment or schedule, containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff, hence, more generally, the whole jury (*b*) (*Scots Law*) A prisoner arraigned for trial at the bar of a criminal court *Burrill.*

Păn'el, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PANELED, or PANELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PANELING, or PANELLING] To form with panels, as, to *panel* a wainscot

Păn'el ā'tion, *n* [See PANEL, 6] The act of impanelling a jury [*Obs*] *A Wood.*

Păn'el-gāme, *n* A mode of stealing or extorting money, as in a panel house See PANEL HOUSE

Păn'el house, *n* A house of ill fame to which persons are enticed by a woman sent out for the purpose, after which a man (usually pretending to be the woman's husband) suddenly enters the room by some secret passage (as of a sliding-panel), and extorts money by threats of violence

Păn'el ing, *n.* The laying out in panels, panel-work

Pāne'less, *a* Without panes of glass *Shenstone*

Păn'el-sqw, *n* A saw having very fine teeth, for cutting out panels *Tomlinson.*

Păn'el-thief, *n* One who extorts money by threats of violence in a panel house See PANEL HOUSE

Păn'el-work (wŭrk), *n* Wainscoting

Pan-eū'lo-gism, *n* [Gr πᾶς, παν, all, and εὐλογια, eulogy See EULOGY] Eulogism of every thing, indiscriminate praise

With all its excellencies,—and they are many—her book has a trace of the cant of *panegyrism* *National Rev*

Păn'ful, *n*, *pl* PĂN'FULS The quantity that a pan will hold, enough to fill a pan

Păng, *n* [Cf A S *pyngan*, to prick, D *pijnigen*, Ger *peinigen*, to torture from *pijn*, *pein*, pain See PAIN] A paroxysm of extreme distress a momentary and violent pain, a transitory or recurring attack of agony, a throe

I saw the hoary traitor
Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground *Addison*

Syn.—Agony, anguish distress See AGONY

Păng, *v t* To torture, to give extreme pain to, to torment [*Rare*] *Shak*

Păn'go lin, *n* [Malay & Javan *pĕng gling*, *pănggaling*] (*Zool*) The same as MANIS

Pangolin

Păn hĕl'le nism, *n* A scheme of forming one political body of all the Greeks

Pan-hĕl'le nist, *n* One in favor of panhellenism.

Păn'hel lē'ni ŭm, *n* [Gr πανελληνιον, from πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and Ἕλλην, pl Ἕλληνες, the Greeks] (*Gr Antiq*) The national council or congress of Greece *Anderson*

Păn'ic, *n* [Fr *terreur panique*, It *terrore panico*, Sp *panico*, Gr τὸ Πανικὸν, with or without δεῖμα, fear See *infra*] A sudden fright, especially, a sudden fright without real cause, or terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension of danger, as, the troops were seized with a *panic*, they fled in a *panic*

Păn'ic, *a* [Fr *panique*, Sp & It *panico*, Gr πανικός, belonging to Pan, because a sudden fright was ascribed to Pan, who, according to Herodotus, assisted the Athenians at Marathon by striking such a terror into the Persians See *supra*] Extreme or sudden, imaginary, and causeless,—said of fear or fright, as, *panic* fear

Păn'ic, *n* [Lat *panicum*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Panicum*, panic grass, also, the grain of the panic grass

Păn'ic-al, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, a panic, filled with sudden and groundless fear, panic [*Obs*]

Păn'ic ful, *a* Filled with panic fear, panical. [*Obs*]

Păn'ic-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Panicum* oatmeal

Păn'i-cle, *n* [Lat *panicula*, a tuft on plants, diminutive of *panus*, the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle, Gr πῆνος, Dor πᾶνος, Fr *panicule*] (*Bot*) A form of inflorescence in which the cluster is much and irregularly branched, in a branched raceme, as in oats and some of the grasses The panicle is of various kinds, as the dense or close, the spiked, the spreading or diffused, the divaricating *Martyn*

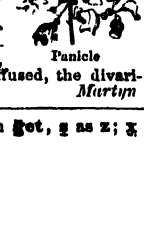
Panicle

Păn'i-cled, *a.* (*Bot*) Furnished with panicles, arranged in, or like, panicles.

Paniced.

Păn'ic-strick'en, } *a.* Struck with a
Păn'ic-strŭck, } panic, or sudden fear

Pa-nic'ŭ-late, } *a* [Fr *paniculé* See
Pa nic'ŭ-lā'ted, } *supra*] (*Bot*) Furnished with, arranged in or like panicles.

Păn'i-cum, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of grasses, including many species, some of which are valuable, panic grass

Păn'ler, *n* One who waits at table in the society of the Temple, London [Written also *pannier*]

Pa-nĭv'o rous, *a* [Lat *panis*, bread, and *vorare* to eat greedily] Eating bread, subsisting on bread

Pan-nāde', *n* [O Fr *pannade*, *pennade*, *penade* from *pannader*, *pennader*, *penader*, to prance or curvet, as a horse] The curvet of a horse

Păn'nage, *n* [O Fr *pasnage*, L Lat *panagium pannagium* from Lat *panis*, bread] The food of swine in the woods, as beech nuts, acorns, &c., called also *pawns* also a duty paid for the privilege of feeding swine in the woods *Cowell Fleta.*

Păn'na ry, *a* [Lat *panis*, bread] Pertaining to, or producing, bread used in making bread, or capable of being so used [*Rare*] *Loudon.*

Păn'nel, *n* [See PANEL]

1 A kind of rustic saddle *Tusser.*

2 The stomach of a hawk *Ainsworth.*

Păn'ni cle, *n* (*Bot*) Panic grass

Păn'nier (păn'yer, *or* păn'ni er) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr & Pr *panier*, O Sp *pancro*, N Sp *punera*, It. *panere*, from Lat *panarium*, a bread basket, from *panis*, bread]

1 A bread basket, hence, a wicker basket used for carrying fruit or other things on a horse

2 (*Arch*) The same as CORBEL See CORBEL

3 A shield of basket work formerly used by archers, who set them up in their front

4 A panier See PANIER *Fairholt*

Păn'ni kel, *n* [from L Lat *panna*, a pan See PAN] The brain pan or skull, hence, the crest. [*Obs*], "He smote him so rudely on the *pannikel*" *Spenser*

Păn'ni kin, *n* A small pan or cup *Marryatt.*

Păn'om phē'an, *a* [Gr παιομφαιος, sender of ominous voices, from πας, παι, all, and ὀμφη, divine voice, oracle] Uttering ominous or prophetic voices, divining,—an epithet of Jupiter

We want no half gods *panomphean* loves *L B Browning*

Păn'o-plied (plid), *a.* Dressed in panoply, completely armed

Păn'o-ply, *n* [Gr παιοπλια, from πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and ὅπλα, tool, implement, implement of war, arms, harness Fr *panoplie*] Complete armor or defense armament, a full suit of defensive armor

We had need to take the Christian *panoply*, to put on the whole armor of God *Ray*

Pa nŏp'ti-cŏn, *n* [Gr πᾶς, παι, all, and the root of future ὀψομαι, to see, Fr *panoptique*]

1 A prison so constructed that the inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times, without being seen by them *J Bentham.*

2 An exhibition room of novelties *Art Journal.*

Păn'o-ra'mă, or **Păn'o rā'mă**, *n* [Gr πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and ὅραμα, that which is seen, a view, fr. ὁᾶν to see, Fr, Sp, & It *panorama*]

1 A complete or entire view in every direction.

2 A picture presenting, as from a central point, a view of objects in every direction, or a picture representing scenes too extended to be beheld at once, and so exhibited a part at a time by being unrolled and made to pass continuously before the spectator

Păn'o rămic, } *a* [Fr *panoramique*] Pertaining to, or like, a panorama
Păn'o-răm'ic al, } or complete view

Pan phär'ma cŏn, *n* [Gr παι, all, and φαρμακον, a medicine] A medicine for all diseases, a panacea *W Scott.*

Păn'-Sclā'vic, *a* The same as PAN SLAVIC

Păn'-Sclā'vism, *n* The same as PAN-SLAVISM

Păn'-Sclā'vist, *n* The same as PAN SLAVIST

Păn'-Scla-vō'ni an, *a* Pan Slavonian, Pan Slavic

Păn'shon, *n* An earthen vessel wider at the top than at the bottom, used for holding milk, and for various other purposes [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Păn'-Slā'vic, *a* [Gr παι, all, and *Slavic.*] Pertaining to all the Slavic races

Păn'-Sla-vō'ni an, *a* The same as PAN SLAVIC.

Păn'-Slā'vism *n* [Gr παι, all, and *Slavic*] A scheme of uniting all the Slavic races into one confederacy

Păn'-Slā'vist, *n* One who favors Pan-Slavism.

Pan sŏph'ic al, *a* [Fr *pansophique* See *infra.*] Pretending to have a knowledge of every thing. [*Rare*] *Worthington.*

Păn'so phy, *n.* [Gr πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and σοφία, wisdom, from σοφός, wise, Fr *pansophie*] Universal wisdom or knowledge [*Obs.*] *Hartlib.*

Pan stĕ're-o rā'mă, or **Pan-stĕ're-o-rā'mă**, *n.* [Gr πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and στερεός, firm, solid, ὅραμα, a sight, view, fr ὁρᾶν, to see] A model of a town or country in wood, cork, pasteboard, or other substance, showing every part in relief. *Brande.*

Păn'sy, *n.* [O Eng *paunce*, Fr *pensée*, thought, pansy, from *penser*, to think, Lat *pensare*, to weigh, examine, fr *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh.] [Written also *pancy*.] A plant and flower of the genus *Viola*, the *Viola tricolor*, or garden violet, — called also *heart's ease* *Brande*

Pănt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PANTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PANTING.] [Cf. W. *pantu*, to depress, *pant*, a depression, down, O. Fr. *panteler*, to gasp for breath, *pantoiser*, Pr. *pantaisar*, *pantejar*, to be breathless, O. Fr. *pantois*, Pr. *pantais*, out of breath, breathlessness.]

1. To breathe quickly or in a labored manner, as after exertion or from excited eagerness, to respire with heaving of the breast, to gasp

Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell *Dryden*

2. Hence, to be overpowered with eagerness, desire, or longing

Who *pants* for glory finds but short repose *Pope*

3. To beat with unnatural violence or rapidity, to palpitate, or throb, as the heart, in terror, &c.

Yet might her piteous heart be seen to *pant* and quake *Spenser*

4. To play with intermission or declining strength

The whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees *Pope*

Pănt, *v. t.* 1. To breathe forth quickly or in a labored manner, to gasp out

There is a cavern where my spirit
Was *panted* forth in anguish, whilst the pain
Made my heart mad *Shelley*

2. To long for, to be eager after. [*Rare*.] "Then shall hearts *pant* thee." *Herbert*

Pănt, *n.* 1. A quick breathing, a catching of the breath, a gasp

2. A violent palpitation of the heart *Shak.*

Pănt'a ble, *n.* A slipper or shoe, a pantofle. See PANTOFLE *Sidney*

Păn'ta-cŏgm, *n.* See COSMOLABE

Păn'ta-grăph, *n.* See PANTOGRAPH

Pan-tăg'ru el ism, *n.* [*Pantagruel*, one of the characters of Rabelais.] The theory or practice of the medical profession, — used in burlesque or ridicule *Southey*

Păn'ta lĕt', *n.* [Diminutive of *pantaloon*, *infra*.] One of the pair of loose drawers or under garments for the legs, worn by children and females particularly, the lower part of such a garment, coming below the knee, often made in a separate piece, — used chiefly in the plural. *W. Scott*

Păn'ta lōōn', *n.* [Fr. *pantalon*, from It. *pantalone*, a masked character in the Italian comedy, who wore breeches and stockings that were all of one piece, from *Pantalone*, the patron saint of Venice, and hence a baptismal name very frequent among the Venetians, and applied to them by the other Italians as a nickname, from Gr. Πανταλέων, i. e., all or entirely lion, a Greek personal name.]

1. A ridiculous character in the Italian comedy, and a buffoon in pantomimes *Addison*

2. One of the pair of outer coverings for the legs worn by males, answering the purpose of breeches or short clothes and stockings together. [*Obs.*]

3. One of the long, loose coverings for the legs worn by males, reaching from the waist to the heel, — used mostly in the plural, trousers

Syn. — See TROUSERS.

Păn'ta lōōn'er y, *n.* 1. Materials for pantaloons

2. The character or performances of a pantaloon, buffoonery

The clownery and *pantaloonery* of those pantomimes have clean passed out of my head *C. Lamb*

Păn'ta-mŏrph, *n.* [See *infra*.] That which assumes, or exists in, all forms

Păn'ta-mŏrph'ic, *a.* [Gr. πᾶς, gen. παντος, all, and μορφή, form, shape.] Taking all forms

Pan-tĕch'ne-thē'ĕā, *n.* [Gr. πας, παν, all, τεχνη, art, and θηκη, repository.] The same as PANTECHNICON

Pan tĕch'ni-cŏn, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and τεχνη, art, παντεχνος, skilled in all arts all working.] A place where every species of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale

Pănt'er, *n.* One who pants

Păn'ter, *n.* 1. A keeper of the pantry. [*Obs.*]

2. A panther. [*Obs.*]

Păn'ter, *n.* [Fr. *pantiere*, *penture*, *penthiere*, It. *pantera*, Lat. *panther*, Gr. πανθηρον, from πανθηρος, catching all, from πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and θηράν, to hunt, catch, Ir. *painteir*. Cf. PAINTER.] A net. [*Obs.*]

Pănt'ess, *n.* [O. Fr. *pantois*. See PANT.] A difficulty of breathing to which hawks are subject

Păn'the ism, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and θεός, god, whence *theism*, Fr. *panthéisme*.] The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God, the doctrine that there is no God but the combined forces and laws which are manifested in the existing universe

Păn'the-ist, *n.* [Fr. *panthéiste*. See *supra*.] One who holds to pantheism

Păn'the ist'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *panthéistique*. See *supra*.]
Păn'the ist'ic al, } *pra.*

1. Pertaining to pantheism, founded in, or leading to, pantheism

2. (*Sculp.*) Bearing the symbols of several deities together, — said of statues and figures

Păn'the-ŏl'o-gist, *n.* One skilled or learned in pantheology

Păn'the-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all, θεός, god, and λόγος, discourse or treatise.] A system of divinity embracing all religions and the knowledge of all gods; a complete system of theology.

Pan-thē'on, or Păn'the on, *n.* [Lat. *pantheon*, *pantheum*, Gr. πανθειον (sc. ἱερόν), also πάνθεον, from πανθειος, of all gods, from πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and θεος, a god, Fr. *panthéon*.]

1. A temple or magnificent edifice, dedicated to all the gods, especially the building so called at Rome

2. A work in which all the divinities worshiped by a people are treated of, as, Tooke's *Pantheon*

3. The whole body of divinities worshiped by a people

Păn'ther, *n.* [Lat. *panther*, *panthera*, Gr. παν θηρ, Fr. *panthère*, Pr., Sp., & It. *pantera*, Pg. *panthera*. Cf. Skr. *pundarika*, a leopard.] (*Zool.*) A fierce and carnivorous quadruped (*Felis pardus* of some authors), found in Asia and Africa, the leopard of a larger, darker-colored variety, marked with larger ring-like spots, the center of which is darker than the general color of the body. The name is also applied to other species of the genus, as to the cougar.

Panther (*Felis pardus*)

Păn'ther-ine, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the panther

Păn'tile, *n.* [Written also *pantile*, from *pan* and *tile*, q. v.] A tile with a curved or hollow surface

Pănt'ing ly, *adv.* With palpitation or rapid breathing

Păn'ti sŏc'ra cy, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, παντος, all, ἴσος, equal, and κρατεῖν, to rule.] A Utopian community or commonwealth, such as was devised by Coleridge, Lovell, and Southey, in their younger days. "A scheme of *pantisocracy*." *De Quincey*

Pănt'ler, *n.* [Fr. *pantier*, from Lat. *panis*, fr. *pan*, bread.] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread and the pantry

Pan tŏf'fle, *n.* See PANTOFLE.

Păn'to chro nŏm'e ter, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, gen. παντός, all, and Eng. *chronometer*, q. v.] An instrument which combines the compass, the sun dial, and the universal time dial *Brande*

Pan tŏf'fle (pan tŏf'fl), *n.* [Fr. *pantoufle*, Sp. *pantuflo*, It. *pantofola*, *pantufola*, Ger. *pantoffel*, *bantoffel* from Up. Ger. *band tafel*, a wooden sole (*tafel*) with a leather string (*band*) to put the foot through, D. *pantoffel*, *pattoffel*, L. Ger. & Sw. *toffel*, Dan. *toffel*, Icel. *tapla*.] A slipper for the foot. [Written also *pantable* and *pantoble*.]

Melpomene has on her feet her high cothurns, or tragic *pantofles* of red velvet and gold *Tatham*

Păn'to-grăph, *n.* [Fr. *pantographe*. See PANTOGRAPHY.] An instrument for copying on the same, or on a reduced or enlarged, scale. [Written also *pantagraph*, and, incorrectly, *pentagraph*.]

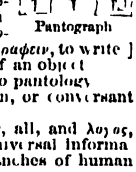

Pantograph

Păn'to grăph'ic, } a. [Fr.
**Păn'to-grăph'ic al, } *pantographique*.] Pertaining to a pantograph, performed by a pantograph

Pan-tŏg'ra phy, *n.* [Fr. *pantographie*, from πας, παντός, all, and γραφειν, to write.] General description, entire view of an object

Păn'to lŏg'ic al, *a.* Pertaining to pantology

Pan tŏl'o gist, *n.* One writing on, or conversant with, pantology

Pan tŏl'o gy, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, παντος, all, and λογος, speech, discourse.] A work of universal information, a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge

Pan tŏm'e ter, *n.* [Fr. *pantomètre*, from Gr. πᾶς, παντος, all, and μετρόν, measure.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles, and distances. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Pan tŏm'e try, *n.* Universal measurement. [*Obs.*]

Păn'to mīme, *n.* [Fr. *pantomime*, It. & Sp. *pantomimo*, Lat. *pantomimus*, Gr. παντόμιμος, properly all imitating, from πᾶς, παντος, all, and μιμεῖσθαι, to imitate.]

1. One who acts his part by gesticulation only, without speaking, an actor who expresses his meaning by mute action

I would our *pantommes* and stage-players would examine themselves and their calling by this rule *Sanderson*

2. A representation given by actors who use only gesticulation, and do not speak, a theatrical entertainment given in dumb show

3. A species of musical entertainment connected with dumb show *Busby*

Păn'to-mīme, *a.* Representing only in mute action

Păn'to mīm'ic, } a. [Fr. *pantomimique*.] Per-
**Păn'to mīm'ic al, } taining to the pantomime, representing characters and actions by dumb show

Păn'to mīm'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of pantomime

Păn'to-mīm'ist, *n.* One who acts in pantomime.

Păn'ton, } *n.* [Prov. Ger. *pantine*, a wood-
Păn'ton-shoe, } en shoe, Fr. *patin*, a high-heeled shoe, a skate, a patten-shoe, It. *pattino*. Cf. PATTEN.] (*Far.*) A horseshoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

Pan-tŏph'a-gist, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, παντός, all, and φαγεῖν, to eat, παντοφαγος, eating every thing.] An animal or person that eats all kinds of food

Pan-tŏph'a-gous, *a.* [See *supra*.] Eating all kinds of food

Pan tŏph'a-gy, *n.* The habit or power of eating all kinds of food

Păn'try, *n.* [Fr. *paneterie*, from Lat. *panis*, Fr. *pain*, bread. Cf. Fr. *panetiere*, It. *panattiera*, a shepherd's scrip, a bread basket, and Eng. *pantler*.] An apartment or closet in which bread and other provisions are kept

Păn'ur-gy, *n.* [Gr. πανουργια, from πανοῦργος, properly ready to do any thing, hence knavish, roguish, from πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and ἔργειν, ἔρξειν, to do, to work, ἔργον, work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business, craft. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Păn'yard, *n.* A pannier. [*Obs.*] *Pepys*

Pā'nym, *n.* & *a.* See PAINIM. [*Obs.*]

Păp, *n.* [Cf. Lat. *papilla*.]

1. A nipple of the breast, a teat *Dryden*

2. A rounded, nipple-like hill. "The *paps* of Jura." *Macaulay.*

Păp, *n.* [D. & Dan. *pap*, Ger. *pappe*, Lat. *papa*, *pappa*, It. *pappa*, Sp. & Pg. *papa*, O. Fr. *papin*, *papelte*.]

1. A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water, hence, sometimes sarcastically, nourishment, support, as, treasury *pap* *Ainsworth*

2. The pulp of fruit *Ainsworth*

Păp, *v. t.* To feed with pap

Pa pă', *n.* [Lat., Fr., Ger., D., & Dan. *papa*, Sp. & It. *papa*, Sw. *pappa*, Gr. παπας, παππας, usually in vocative παπα, ταππα.] Father, — a word used by children

Pā'pa cy, *n.* [L. Lat. *papatia*, from Lat. *papa*, a father, a bishop, the pope, *papus*, *papatus*, a governor, tutor, Fr. *papauté*, Pr. *papal*, It. *papato*, Sp. & Pg. *papado*. See PAPE.]

1. The office and dignity of the pope or pontiff of Rome, papal authority or jurisdiction, popedom

2. The popes taken collectively, the series or line of popes

Păp'a gāy, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The same as POPINJAY. See POPINJAY.

Pā'pal, *a.* [Fr. & Pr. *papal*, It. *papale*, from *papa*, the pope. See *supra*.] Belonging or relating to the pope of Rome, proceeding from the pope, popish, as, *papal* authority, the *papal* chair.

Papal crown, the tiara. See TIARA.

Pā'pa-līn, *n.* [It. *papalino*, equivalent to *papale*. See *supra*.] A papist. [*Obs.*] *Herbert*

Pā'pal-ist, *n.* One who favors papal power or doctrines, a papist. [*Obs.*] *Bastet*

Pā'pal-ĭ'ty, *n.* Papacy, papality. [*Obs.*] *Bernes*

Pā'pal-ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAPALIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAPALIZING.] To make papal

Pā'pal ize, *v. i.* To conform to popery *Cowper*

Pā'pal ly, *adv.* In a papal manner, popishly

Pā'pal ty, *n.* The papacy. [*Obs.*] "The decrepit *papalty*." *Milton*

Pā'pa-phō'bi ā, *n.* [Lat. *papa*, father, bishop, pope, Gr. παπας and φοβος, fear.] Fear or dread of the pope, hatred of the pope

Pā'par chy, *n.* [Gr. παπας, pope, and ἄρχειν, to govern.] The government of the pope

Pa-pā'ver, *n.* [Lat., poppy.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the poppy

Pa-păv'er ā'ceŏus, *a.* [Lat. *papaver*, the poppy, Fr. *papaveracé*.] Belonging to the poppy

Pa-păv'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *papaveroeus*, from *papaver*, the poppy.] Resembling the poppy, of the nature or qualities of poppies *Brown*

Pa pąw', *n.* [Malay *papaya*, Sp. *papaya*, Pg. *papaya*, *papayo*, It. *papajo*, Fr. *papayer*, *papaye*.] [Written also *pawpaw*.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A tree (*Carica papaya*) growing in warm climates, to the height of eighteen or twenty feet, with a soft, herbaceous stem, naked nearly to the top, where the leaves issue on every side, on long footstalks, between which grow the flower and the fruit, also, the fruit, which is of the size of a melon, having an acrid and milky juice. It is sometimes eaten raw when ripe, but is more commonly cooked or pickled. *Loudon.* (*b*) A tree of the genus *Asimina*, growing in the western and southern parts of the United States, and producing a sweet, edible fruit, also, the fruit itself. *Gray*

Papaw-tree (*Carica papaya*)

Pā'pe, *n.* [Fr. *pape*, Pr., Sp., Pg., It., Lat., & A. S. *papa*. Cf. POPE.] The pope. [*Obs.*]

Pā'per, *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *papier*, Catalan *paper*, Sp. & Pg. *papel*, It. *papiro*, D. & Ger. *papier*, from Lat.

papyrus, Gr. *πάπυρος*, paper-reed, an Egyptian plant, from which a kind of paper was made by cutting its inner rind into slips, and gluing them together transversely, It & Sp *papiro*, Pg *papyro*, Pr *papiri* Cf PAPYRUS]

1 A substance in the form of thin sheets or leaves intended to be written or printed on, to be used in wrapping, &c , and made of a pulp obtained from rags, from straw, from bark, or like materials, pressed and dried

2 A sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance

3 A printed or written instrument, a document, essay, or the like, a writing

They brought a *paper* to me to be signed *Dryden*

4 Hence, a printed sheet appearing periodically a newspaper, a journal

5 Hence, also, negotiable evidences of indebtedness, notes, bills of exchange, bank notes, and the like

6 Hangings printed or stamped, paper for covering the walls of rooms

☞ This word is often used in forming compounds which need no special explanation as, *paper-case*, *paper-cutter* *paper holder*, *paper-holder*, *paper-knife*, *paper-maker*, *paper-making* *paper-marbler*, *paper-mill*, *paper-ruler*, *paper-warehouse*, and the like

Land paper See LAND — *Paper credit*, credit founded upon evidences of debt, upon paper money, &c — *Paper kite*, a light frame covered with paper for flying in the air like a kite — *Paper money* notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin The word is usually applied to notes or bills issued by a state, or by an authorized banking corporation — *Waste paper* paper thrown aside as worthless or valueless, except for wrapping, burning, &c — *Wove paper* paper with a uniform surface, and not ribbed or water-marked, like laid paper

Pā'per, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PAPERED, *p pr* & *vb n* PAPERING]

1 To cover with paper, to furnish with paper hangings as, to *paper* a room or a house

2 To fold or inclose in paper

3 To put on paper, to put on record, to make a memorandum of to register [*Obs*]

Pā'per-fāced (fāst), *a* Having a face as white as paper *Shak*

Pā'per-hăng'er, *n* One who covers rooms with paper, pasting it in lengths upon the walls

Pā'per-hăng'ings, *n pl* Paper ornamented with colored figures, prepared to be pasted against the walls of apartments, &c

Pā'per-măg'ĭn, *n* Glazed muslin, used for linings, and the like

Pā'per-stāin'er, *n* One who stains, colors, or stamps, paper for hangings

Pā'per-weight (wāt), *n* A small weight used to prevent loose papers, &c from being blown away by the wind, or otherwise displaced

Pā'per-y, *a* Like paper, having the thinness or consistency of paper *Gray*

Pa-pĕs'cent, *a* [From *pap*] Containing pap having the qualities of pap *Dr Bulkhead*

Pā'pess, *n* A female pope [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Papeterie (pāp'a trē'), *n* [Fr , paper manufacture, from *papier*, paper] An ornamented case or box containing paper and other materials for writing

Pā'phi an, *a* [Lat *Paphius*, from *Paphus*, Gr Πάφος, a city on the Island of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, with a celebrated temple of Venus]

1 (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Paphos, a city of Cyprus

2 Pertaining to Venus, or her rites —used often in a bad sense

Pā'phi an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Paphos

Papier-maché (pāp'yā ma'shā), *n* [Fr Literally chewed or mashed paper] A hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper mixed with size or glue, and formed into any chosen object, usually by means of molds

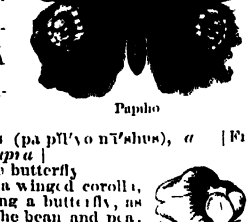

Papho

Pa pĭl'io (pa pĭl'yo), *n* [Lat , butterfly] (*Entom*) A genus of lepidopterous insects, including many species, the butterfly

Pa-pĭl'io-nā'ceous (pa pĭl'yo nā'shus), *a* [Fr *papilionacé* See *supra*]

1. Resembling the butterfly

2 (*Bot*) Having a winged corolla, somewhat resembling a butterfly, as in the blossoms of the bean and pea, belonging to the group of plants including the bean, pea, and locust

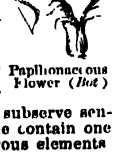

Papilionaceous Flower (*Bot*)

Pa-pĭl'la, *n* , *pl* PA-PĬL'LÆ [Lat]

1. (*Anat*) The minute elevations of the surface of the skin, tongue, &c They serve to increase the extent of surface for vascular distribution, or subserve sensitive or mechanical purposes. Some contain one or more vascular loops, others, nervous elements Some are surmounted by dense epithelial filaments, as those which give the roughness to the tongue

2 (*Bot*) A small, elongated projection, a nipple shaped protuberance *Gray*

Păp'il la-ry } (Synop , § 130), *a* [Fr *papil*
Păp'il-lōse' (125) } *laire*, *papillose* See PAPILLA] Pertaining to, or resembling, the nipple or the papillæ , covered with papillæ , verrucose , warty *Dr Hunter*

Păp'il lāte, *v t* [From *papilla*, q v] To grow into a nipple, or into a form resembling that of a nipple *Fleming*

Păp'il lāte, *a* (*Bot*) Having soft tubercles, or papillæ *Gray*

Pa pĭl'li-fôrm, *a* [Lat *papilla*, nipple, and *forma*, form] Shaped like a nipple , as, a *papilliform* matrix *R Owen*

Păp'il-lōte', *n* [Fr , either from *papier*, paper, or from *papillon*, on account of their resemblance to a butterfly See PAPILIO] One of the small pieces of paper on which ladies roll up their hair

Păp'il-lous, or **Pa pĭl'lous** (Synop , § 130), *a* The same as PAPILLARY See PAPILLARY

Pā'pism, *n* [Fr *papisme*, It & Sp *papismo* See PAPE and POPE] Popery [*Obs*] *Bedell*

Pā'pist, *n* [Fr *papiste*, It & Sp *papista* See PAPE and POPE] A Roman Catholic, one who adheres to the church of Rome and the authority of the pope, — an offensive term applied to Roman Catholics by their opponents, said to have been originally employed by Martin Luther *D Parr*

Pa-pist'ic, } *a* [Fr *papistique*, It & Sp *papis*
Pa pist'ic al, } *tico* See *supra*] Adherent to the church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies pertaining to popery , popish

Pa-pist'ic al ly, *adv* In the manner of, or for the benefit of, papists

Pā'pist-ry, *n* [From *papist*, q v] The doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome popery *Ascham Whitgift*

Pā'pized (pīzd), *a* [From *pape*, q v] Conformed to popery [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Pa-pōose', } *n* A babe or young child , — so called
Pap pōose', } by the North American Indians

Pap pōse', } *a* [From Lat *pappus*, the woolly, hairy
Păp'pous, } seed of certain plants It *papposo*, Fr *pappeux* See *infra*] Furnished with a pappus, as the seeds of certain plants, such as thistles, dandelions, and the like , downy *Ray*

Păp'pus, *n* [Lat , from Gr *πάππος*, an old man or grandfather , hence, a substance resembling gray hairs] (*Bot*) The hairy feathery or membranous calyx of the individual florets, in certain compound flowers of the order *Compositæ*, as the dandelion &c

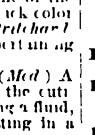

Pappus

Păp'py, *a* [From *pap*] Like pap, soft, succulent

Păp'ŭ an (păp'ōō an), *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Papua or New Guinea, and some of the neighboring islands, having a brownish black color and frizzled hair *Prichard*

Păp'ŭ an (păp'ōō an), *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Papua or the Papuans

Păp'ŭ la, *n* , *pl* PĂP'ŬL-Æ [Lat] (*Med*) A pimple, a small, circumscribed elevation of the cuticle on an inflamed base, seldom containing a fluid, or suppurating, and commonly terminating in a scurf

Păp'ŭ lar, *a* See PAPULOSE

Păp'ŭ lōse' (125), *a* [See *supra*] Covered with papulæ , *papulose* leaf *Martyn*

Păp'ŭ lous, *a* [Fr *papuleux* See *supra*] Full of pimples

Păp'y rā'ceous, } *a* [Lat *papyraceus* and *papy*
Pa pȳr'i an, } *rus*, from *papyrus* Fr *papyracé* See *infra*] Belonging to the papyrus or papyri, resembling paper in appearance or consistency

Păp'y-rine, *n* [Fr *papyrine*, made of paper, from Gr *πάπυρος* papyrus] A substance closely resembling parchment made by immersing bibulous paper in partially dilute sulphuric acid, parchment paper

Păp'y-rŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *πάπυρος*, papyrus, and *γράφειν*, to write] A method of printing from a kind of pasteboard covered with a calcareous substance, in precisely the same manner as from the stone in lithographic printing *Buchanan*

Pa-pȳ'rus, *n* *pl* PA PȲ'RI [Lat , Gr *πάπυρος* See PAPER]

1 (*Bot*) A species of reed or flag common in many warm countries, and especially in Egypt, from which the ancients made a material for writing upon, by taking the layer between the flesh and thick bark of the plant, and uniting strips with a glutinous substance under pressure

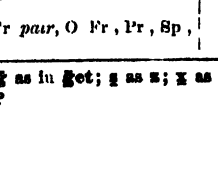

Papyrus (*Cyperus papyrus*)

2 A manuscript written on pieces of the papyrus

Pâque (pāk), *n* [Fr] See PASCHA

Păr, *n* [Lat *par*, equal, Fr *pair*, O Fr , Pr , Sp , & Pg *par*, It *pare*, *pari*]

1 State of equality, equal value; equality of nominal and actual value, the value expressed on the face or in the words of a certificate of value, or other commercial paper

2 Hence, equality of condition or circumstances.

On a par on a level, in the same condition, circumstances position rank, and the like, equal "His prophetic visions might probably, in this case, have been adopted and placed by her *on a par* with the spiritual reveries and visions of Catharine of Siena, and other pious enthusiasts " *J S Harford* — *Par of exchange* See EXCHANGE — *Par value*, nominal value.

Păr, *n* (*Ichth*) See PARR

Pa rā', *n* [Turk , from Per *pārah* or *pāreh*, a piece] A piece of Turkish money, the fortieth part of a piaster, or about one fourth of a cent.

Par'a Prefix fr the Gr , meaning *beside, beyond.*

Păr'a ble, *a* [Lat *parabilis*, from *parare*, to prepare, provide] Easily procured [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Păr'a-ble, *n* [Ger *parabel*, Fr *parabole*, Pr , Sp , It , & Lat *parabola*, from Gr *παραβολή*, a placing beside or together, a comparing, comparison, from *παραβάλλειν*, to throw beside, to compare, from *παρά*, beside, and *βάλλειν*, to throw] A fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction

Syn — See ALLEGORY

Păr'a ble, *v t* To represent by fiction or fable. [*Rare*] *Milton.*

Pa-răb'o lă, *n* , *pl* PA-RĂB'O-LÆ [N Lat , from Gr *παραβολή*, — so called because its axis is parallel to the side of the cone See *supra*] (*Geom*) (*a*) A curve, one of the conic sections, formed by the intersection of the surface of a cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides It is a curve, any point of which is equally distant from a fixed point, called the *focus*, and a fixed straight line, called the *directrix* (*b*) Any curve having an infinite branch, without having a rectilineal asymptote *Math Dict.*

Parabola

Par răb'o le, *n* [Lat , from Gr *παραβολή* See PARABLE] (*Rhet*) Similitude, comparison

Păr'a bŏl'ic, } *a* [Fr *parabolique*, It & Sp
Păr'a-bŏl'ic al, } *parabolico*, Gr *παραβολικός*. See *supra*]

1 Expressed by parable or allegorical representation as *parabolical* instruction or description

2 [From *parabola*] (*Geom*) (*a*) Having the form or nature of a parabola, pertaining to, or resembling a parabola, as, a *parabolic* curve (*b*) Generated by the revolution of a parabola, as, a *parabolic* conoid

Parabolic conoid The same as PARABOLOID — *Parabolic spindle* the solid generated by revolving the portion of a parabola cut off by a line drawn at right angles to the axis of the curve about that line as an axis — *Parabolic spiral* a spiral curve conceived to be formed by the periphery of a semi parabola when its axis is wrapped about a circle, also, any other spiral curve having an analogy to the parabola

Păr'a bŏl'ic-al-ly, *adv* 1 By way of parable

2 In the form of a parabola

Păr'a bŏl'i fôrm, *a* [From Lat *parabola* and *forma*, form, shape See PARABOLA] Resembling a parabola in form

Pa răb'o-lism, *n* [From *parabola*] (*Alg*) The division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term [*Obs*]

Pa răb'o-list, *n* A writer or narrator of parables.

Pa răb'o loid, *n* [Fr *paraboloïde*, from Gr *παραβολή*, parabola, and *εἶδος*, form, figure] (*Geom*) The solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis, a parabolic conoid *Brande*

☞ The term *paraboloid* has sometimes been applied also to the paraboloids of the higher orders *Hutton*

Păr'a bo-loid'al, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, a paraboloid

Păr'a çĕl'si an, *n* A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus a Swiss physician of celebrity, who lived at the close of the fifteenth century *Ferrand.*

Păr'a-çĕl'si an, *a* Belonging or relating to Paracelsus or his practice *Hakewill.*

Păr'a çĕl'sist, *n* A Paracelsian

Păr'a çen tē'sis, *n* [Lat , Gr *παρακέντησις*, from *παρακεντεῖν*, to pierce at the side, to tap, from *παρά*, beside, at the side, and *κεντεῖν*, to prick, pierce, Fr *paracentèse*] (*Surg*) The perforation of a cavity of the body with a trocar, lancet, or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of an effused fluid.

Păr'a çĕn'trĭc, } *a* [Fr *paracentrique*, from
Păr'a-çĕn'trĭc-al, } Gr *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *κέντρον*, any sharp point, the center] Deviating from circularity , changing the distance from a center

Paracentric curve (*Math*), a curve having the properties that when its plane is placed vertically, a body descending along it by the force of gravity, will approach to, or recede from, a fixed point or center, by equal distances in equal times, — called also a *paracentric Math Dict.* — *Paracentric motion* or *velocity*, the motion or velocity of a revolving body, as a planet, by which it approaches to, or recedes from, the center, without reference to its motion in space, or to its motion as reckoned in any other direction

Pa-răch'ro-nĭsm, *n.* [Fr *parachronisme*, from Gr. *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *χρόνος*, time] An error in chronology, by which the date of an event is made later than it was in reality

Păr'a-chrōse, *a.* [Gr. *παραχρωσις*, false coloring, from *παραχρωννυαι*, to color falsely, from *παρα*, beside, beyond, and *χρωννυαι*, to color, from *χρός*, color] (*Min*) Changing color by exposure to the weather. *Mohs*

Păr'a-chūte (păr'a shut, 110), *n.* [Fr, from *parer*, to ward off, guard, and *chute*, a fall See CHUTE] A contrivance somewhat in the form of an umbrella, by means of which any thing may be sent down from a balloon without danger of too rapid motion

Parachute

Păr'a-clēte, *n* [Fr *paraclet*, Lat *paracletus*, Gr *παρακλητος*, from *παρακαλεῖν*, to call to one, to exhort, encourage, from *παρά*, beside, to the side of, to, and *καλεῖν*, to call] An advocate, one called to aid or support, hence, the Consoler, Comforter, or Intercessor, — a term applied to the Holy Spirit

Păr'a-clōse, *n* [Written also *parclose* and *perclos*] (O Fr *paraclose*, *parclose*, an inclosed place, from Lat *per*, through, and *claudere*, *clausum*, to shut] (*Eccl Arch*) A screen separating a chapel from the body of a church *Hook*

Păr'a crŏs'tic, *n* [From Gr *παρα*, beside, beyond, and *ακροστιχον* See ACROSTIC] A poetical composition, in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem [*Rare*] *Brande*

Păr'a-cy ăn'o-gĕn, *n* [From Gr *παρα*, beside, and *cyanogen*] (*Chem*) A brownish black in soluble substance, which remains after the decomposition of the cyanide of mercury by heat It is apparently isomeric with cyanogen *Silliman*

Pa-rāde', *n* [Fr *parade*, It *parata*, parade, a parrying, from Lat *parare*, *paratum*, to prepare, provide, It *parare*, Fr *parer*, to adorn, to trim out, to ward off, to parry, Sp *parada*, a halt, stop, or stopping, a parade, a place where troops are assembled to exercise, from *para*, to stop, to prepare]

1 Pompous exhibition, display, ostentation, show

Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade* *Swift*

2 Especially, military display, the assembly and orderly arrangement of troops for show, inspection, or the like, hence, also, the place or ground where such display is held

3 That which is displayed, or assembled and disposed for display, a show, a spectacle, a pompous procession

The rites performed the parson paid,
In state returned the grand *parade* *Swift*

4 The action of parrying a thrust [*A Gallicism*]

Parade of a field work (*Fort*), the space inclosed within the parapet — *Parade of a permanent work* the space inclosed within the rampart *Craighill*

Syn. — Ostentation, display show — PARADE OSTENTATION *Parade* is a pompous exhibition of things for the purpose of display, *ostentation* now generally indicates a *parade* of virtues or other qualities for which one expects to be honored "*Parade* is a forced effort to attract notice as, when a man makes a *parade* of his wealth, his knowledge, his charities *ostentation* includes the purpose for which the display is made, namely, to be seen and applauded by others *Crabb* "It was not in the mere *parade* of royalty that the Mexican potentates exhibited their power" *Robertson* "We are dazzled with the splendor of titles the *ostentation* of learning, and the noise of victories" *Spectator*

Pa-rāde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARADED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARADING] [Fr *parader* See *supra*]

1 To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner, to show off, to make a spectacle of

2 To assemble and array or marshal in military order, as, to *parade* troops

Pa-rāde', *v i* 1 To go about for show

2 To assemble and be marshaled in military order, to go about in military procession

Păr'a-dĭgm (păr'a dim), *n* [Fr *paradigme*, Lat *paradigma*, Gr *παραδειγμα*, from *παραδεικνύναι*, to show by the side of, to set up as an example, from *παρα*, beside, and *δεικνυναι*, to show]

1 An example, a model [*Obs and rare*]

Those ideas in the divine understanding being looked upon by these philosophers as the *paradigms* and patterns of all things *Cudworth*

2 (*Gram*) An example of a word, as a verb, noun, &c, conjugated, declined, compared, &c, in all its different forms of inflection

Păr'a-dig măt'ic, } *a* [Fr *paradigmatique*, Gr
Păr'a dig măt'ic-al, } *παραδειγματικός*.] Exemplary [*Obs*] *More*

Păr'a dig-măt'ize, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A writer of the memoirs of religious persons, as examples of Christian excellence

Păr'a-dig'ma-tīze, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* PARADIGMATIZED; *p pr.* & *vb n.* PARADIGMATIZING] [Gr *παραδειγματιζειν*. See PARADIGM] To set forth as a model, or example [*Obs*] *Hammond*

Păr'a-dig'ram-măt'i-çe, *n.* The act or art of molding figures in plaster. [*Obs.*]

Paradis (par-a-dē'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A wet dock or inner harbor

2 The upper gallery in a play-house.

Păr'a di-sĕ'ic, } *a* Pertaining to, or resembling,
Păr'a di-sĕ'ic-al, } paradise

Păr'a-dī'sal, *a* Of, or relating to, paradise, paradisaical *Lee*

Păr'a dīse, *n* [Lat *paradisus*, Gr *παράδεισος*, from O Per *paurudaiçsas*, Skr *paradêça*, a foreign land, the best, the most beautiful land, Heb *pardês*, Per & Ar *firdaus*, pl *faradis*, a pleasure-garden, It *paradiso*, Sp & Pg *paraiso*, Pi & Fi *paradis*]

1 (*Script*) The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation

2 A place of bliss, a region of supreme felicity or delight

The earth
Shall all be *paradise* *Milton*

3 Heaven, the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death

To-day shalt thou be with me in *paradise* *Luke* xxiii 44

4 (*Arch*) A court in front of a church, usually surrounded with cloisters in whole or in part

5 A church-yard or cemetery [Written also *parris*] *Oxf Gloss*

Grains of paradise See GRAIN

Păr'a dīse, *v t* To affect or exalt with visions of felicity, to enchant, to bewitch [*Rare*] *Marston*

Păr'a dis'e ă, *n* (*Ornith*) A genus of passerine birds, bird of paradise

Păr'a-dīsed, *a* Placed in paradise, enjoying delights as of paradise [*Obs*]

Păr'a dis'e an, *a* Of, or relating to, paradise

Păr'a-di sī'ac-al, } *a* [Lat *par-*
Păr'a dĭg'i-al, } *adisiacus*]
Păr'a dĭg'i-an, } Pertaining to Eden or paradise, or to a place of felicity, suitable to, or like, paradise

Păr'a-dĭg'ic, } *a* Pertaining
Păr'a dĭg'ic al, } to paradise, paradisiacal

Bird of Paradise

Păr'a-dŏs, *n* [Fr, from *parer*, to defend, and *dos*, Lat *dorsum*, back] (*Fort*) A mound of earth thrown up to protect a battery or other outwork from a fire in the rear

Păr'a dŏx, *n* [Gr *παραδοξον*, from *παρα*, beside, beyond, contrary to, against, and *δόξα*, opinion, *δοκεῖν*, to think, suppose, imagine, Lat *paradoxum*, Fr *paradoxe*, Sp *paradoja*, It *paradosso*] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion, a sentiment seemingly absurd or contradictory, that which in appearance and language is absurd, but yet true in fact

A gloss there is to color that *paradox*, and make it appear in show not to be altogether unreasonable *Hooker*

Păr'a dŏx'al, *a* The same as PARADOXICAL [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Păr'a-dŏx'ic al, *a* 1 Having the nature of a paradox

2 Inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions, — said of persons

The proposition appears to me one of the most untenable that ever was advanced by a perverse or *paradoxical* intellect *Southey*

Păr'a-dŏx'ic-al ly, *adv* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd

Păr'a dŏx'ic-al-ness, *n* State of being paradoxical

Păr'a-dox-ŏl'o ġy, *n.* [Fr *paradoxologie*, from Gr. *παραδοξον* and *λόγος*, speech, discourse, Gr *παραδοξολογια*, a tale of wonder See *supra*] The use of paradoxes [*Obs*] *Browne*

Păr'a dŏx'y, *n* A paradoxical statement, also, the state or quality of being paradoxical *Coleridge*

Păr'a drōme, *n* [Fr *paradrome*, from Gr *παράδρομος*, that may be run or passed through, from *παραδραμειν*, Inf aorist of *παρατρέχειν*, to run by, through, or over, from *παρα*, beside, beyond, and *πρέχειν*, to run] (*Arch*) A gallery or passage without any covering overhead *Ash*

Păr'af fĭne (by syn, § 130), *n* [Fr *paraffine*, from Lat *parum*, too little, and *affinis*, akin] (*Chem*) A white, translucent, crystalline substance, tasteless and inodorous, obtained from the distillation of mineral and vegetable tar It resembles spermaceti, fuses at 110° Fahrenheit, and is much used for making candles, and in a liquid form for lubricating machinery It derives its name from its remarkable resistance to chemical action

Păr'age, *n* [Fr, from L Lat *paragium*, from *par*, equal] (*Law*) (*a*) (*O Eng Law*) Equality of condition, blood, or dignity, also, equality in the partition of an inheritance (*b*) (*Feudal Law*) Equality of condition between persons holding unequal portions of a fee *Spelman Burrill*

Păr'a ġĕn'ic, *a* [Gr *παρά*, beside, and *γίνειν*, to produce.] Originating in the character of the germ, or at the first commencement of an individual; — said of peculiarities of structure, character, and the like *Dana.*

Păr'a ġō'ġe, *n.* [Lat & Fr. *paragoge*, Gr. *παραγωγή*, from *παραγειν*, to lead beside, protract, from *παρα*, beside, and *ἄγειν*, to lead]

1 (*Gram*) The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word, as *deuxe*, for *dici*, *withouten* for *without*

2 (*Surg*) The act of fitting together, as the bones of a fractured limb, the restoration of a luxated joint, coaptation *Dunglison.*

Păr'a-gŏġ'ic, } *a* [Fr *paragogique*. See *su*
Păr'a-gŏġ'ic al, } *pra*] Pertaining to, or constituting, a paragoge, added to the end of, or serving to lengthen, a word

Paragogic letters, in the Semitic languages, letters which are added to the ordinary forms of words, to express additional emphasis, or some change in the sense

Păr'a-gŏn, *n* (O Fr *paragon*, N Fr. *parangon*, It *paragone*, Sp *paragon*, *parangon*, from Sp. *para con*, in comparison with]

1 A companion, a fellow, a match; an equal [*Obs*] "Comparing it to the present Philoclea, who indeed had no *paragon* but her sister" *Sidney*

2 A model or pattern, a model by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection, as, a *paragon* of beauty or eloquence "Man, . . the *paragon* of animals" *Shak.*

3 Companionship, comparison, emulation [*Obs*] "The *paragon* of proudest men" *Spenser.*

Păr'a gŏn, *v t* [O Fr *paragonner*, N Fr *parangonner*, Sp *paragonar*, It *paragonare*]

1 To compare, to parallel to put in companionship, rivalry, or emulation with [*Obs*]

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to *paragon* the little one with Artesia's length *Sidney*

2 To admit comparison with, to rival, to equal. [*R*] "A maid that *paragons* description" *Shak*

Păr'a-gŏn, *v i* To pretend to comparison or equality [*Rare*] *Scott.*

Păr'a grăm, *n* [Gr. *παράγραμμα*, that which one writes beside, from *παραγραφειν*, to write beside, from *παρα*, beside, and *γραφειν* to write, Fr *paragramme*] A play upon words, a pun *Addison*

Păr a grăm'ma tĭst, *n* A punster *Addison*

Păr'a grăn'di ne [It, from *parare*, Fr *parer*, to ward off, to parry, and *grande*, tail, from Lat *grando*, *grandinis*] An apparatus made use of, in some parts of Europe, to protect crops from injury by hailstones It consists of numerous metallic points and straw ropes bound together with hempen threads, and erected over the field to be protected *Buchanan*

Păr'a-grăph, *n* [Fr *paragraphe*, Pr *paragrafo*, Sp, Pg, & It *paragrafo*, Sp also *parrafo*, from Gr *παραγραφος* (sc *γραμμη*), a line or stroke drawn in the margin, from *παραγραφειν*, to write beside, from *παρα*, beside and *γραφειν*, to write]

1 A marginal remark or note, set to call attention to something in a text, or to mark a change of subject, — at present, the character [¶], used as a reference, or to mark a division

☞ This character is merely a modification of a capital P (the initial of the word *paragraph*), the letter being reversed, and the black part made white and the white part black for the sake of distinctiveness

2 A distinct part of a discourse or writing any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences, noted by the mark [¶], or, more usually, by a break in the composition, and the commencement of a new line, indented, or begun further in from the margin than the other lines

3 Hence, a short passage, a sentence, a notice or brief remark, as in a newspaper, or the like

Păr'a-grăph, *v t* 1 To form into paragraphs to write in the compass of a paragraph, to express paragraphically

2 To speak of or notice in a paragraph or paragraphs.

Păr'a grăph'ic, } *a* [Gr *παραγραφικός* See
Păr'a grăph'ic-al, } *supra*] Consisting of paragraphs, or short divisions with breaks

Păr'a grăph'ic-al-ly, *adv* By paragraphs, with distinct breaks or divisions

Pa răg'ra phĭst, *n.* One who writes or divides into paragraphs.

Pa răg'ra phĭst'ic-al, *a* Of, or relating to, a paragraphist [*Rare*] *Beau & Fl*

Păr'a guay'an (gwī'an), *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Paraguay, in South America

Păr'a guay'an (gwī'an), *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Paraguay, or its inhabitants

Păr'ail, *n* Apparel, clothing [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Păr'ail, *v t* To apparel, to attire, to dress, to clothe [*Obs*] *Piers Plowman*

Păr'a lĭp'sĭs, *n* [Gr *παράλειψις*, from *παραλειπειν*, to leave on one side, to omit, from *παρά*, beside, and *λείπειν*, to leave, Fr *paralipse*] (*Rhet*) A pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what, at the same time, he really mentions; as, I do not speak of my adversary's scandalous venality and rapacity I take no notice of his brutal conduct; I do no speak of his treachery and malice. [Written also *paralepsis*, *paralipsis*.]

Pa-rā'li-an, *n.* [Gr. *πάραλος*, near the sea, from *παρά*, beside, and *ἅλς*, sea] One who dwells near the sea. [*Rare.*]

Păr'a-lĭp'sĕ-nŏ̆n'ta, *n pl.* [Lat., from Gr. *παραλειπόμενα*, things left out or omitted, from *παραλειπειν*, to omit. See *supra.*] Things omitted, hence, a supplement containing something omitted in the preceding work. The books of Chronicles are so called *Brande.*

Păr'a-lĭp'sis, *n.* See PARALEIPSIS

Păr'al lăc'tic, } *a* [Fr *parallactique* See
Păr'al lăc'tic-al, } *infra*] Pertaining to the parallax of a heavenly body.

Păr'al-lăx, *n* [Gr. *παραλλαξις*, from *παραλλασσειν*, to change or alter a little, to go aside, decline, from *παρα*, beside, beyond, and *αλλασσειν*, to change or alter, Fr *parallaxe*, It *parallasse*, Sp. *paralaje*, *paralaxis*] 1. The apparent displacement, or difference of position, of an object, as seen from two different stations, or points of view

2 (*Astron*) The difference between the position of a body as seen from some point on the earth's surface, and its position as seen from some other conventional point, as the earth's center or the sun

Annual parallax, the greatest value of the heliocentric parallax, or the greatest annual apparent change of place of a body as seen from the earth and sun as the *annual parallax* of a fixed star — *Binocular parallax*, the difference between the position of an object as seen by one eye, and that in which it is seen by the other, the head remaining unmoved — *Geocentric* or *diurnal parallax*, the parallax of a body with reference to the earth's center This is the kind of parallax that is generally understood when the term is used without qualification — *Heliocentric parallax*, the parallax of a body with reference to the sun, or the angle subtended at the body by lines drawn from it to the earth and sun, as, the *heliocentric parallax* of a planet — *Horizontal parallax*, the geocentric parallax of a heavenly body when in the horizon, or the angle subtended at the body by the earth's radius — *Parallax of the cross-wires* of an optical instrument, their apparent displacement when the eye changes its position, caused by them not being exactly in the focus of the object glass

Păr'al-lel, *a* [Gr *παραλληλος*, from *παρα*, beside, and *αλλήλων*, of one another, Lat *parallelus*, Fr *parallèle*, Pr. *paralel*, It *parallelo*, *parallello*, Sp. *paralelo*]

1 (*Geom*) Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant, as, *parallel* lines

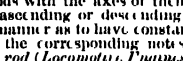
Parallel Lines

2 Having the same direction or tendency, running in accordance with something

When honor runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it can not be too much cherished *Addison*

3 Continuing a resemblance through many particulars, applicable in all essential parts, like, similar, as, a *parallel* case, a *parallel* passage

Parallel motion (*a*) (*Steam eng*) A contrivance for connecting the piston and pump-rods with the working beam, so as to convert the circular motion of the beam into the rectilinear motion of the rods, and preserve the parallelism of the rods with the axes of their cylinders (*b*) (*Mus*) The ascending or descending of two or more parts in such a manner as to have constantly the same interval between the corresponding notes in the several parts — *Parallel rod* (*Locomotive Engines*), a rod that connects the crank pins of driving-wheels — called also *coupling rod* in distinction from *connecting rod*, which is the rod that connects the cross-head with the crank-pin [See *Illust.* of *Locomotive*.] — *Parallel ruler*, a ruler or instrument for drawing parallel lines, so constructed as to have its successive positions parallel to each other, or consisting of two movable parts, the opposite edges of which are always parallel — *Parallel sailing* sailing on a parallel of latitude — *Parallel sphere* (*Astron & Geog*), that position of the sphere in which the circles of daily motion are parallel to the horizon, as to an observer at either pole

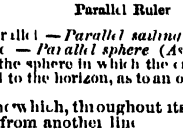
Parallel Ruler

Păr'al-lel, *n* 1 A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line

Who made the spider *parallels* design,
Sure as De Moivre without rule or line? *Pope*

2 One of the circles upon a globe, or the sphere, parallel to the equator, and used for marking the latitude

3. Direction conformable to that of another line

Lines that from their *parallel* decline *Garth*

4. Conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points, resemblance, likeness.

'Twixt earthly females and the moon
All *parallels* exactly run *Scott*

5. A comparison made, elaborate tracing out of similarity, as, to draw a *parallel* between two characters, Johnson's *parallel* between Dryden and Pope.

6 Any thing equal to, or resembling, another in all essential particulars, counterpart

None but thyself can be thy *parallel* *Pope*

7. (*Mil*) A wide trench, affording besieging troops a free covered communication between their various batteries and approaches, and a secure position for the guards of the trenches. *Scott*

8. (*Print*) A sign of reference [thus, ‖], used to direct attention to notes in the margin or at the foot of a page.

Parallel of altitude (*Astron*), one of the small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon, an almucantar — *Parallel of declination*, one of the small circles of the sphere parallel to the equator — *Parallel of latitude* (*a*) (*Geog*) One of the small circles of the sphere, or upon a globe, parallel to the equator (*b*) (*Astron*) One of the small circles of the sphere parallel to the ecliptic *Brande*

Păr'al-lel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARALLELED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARALLELING.]

1 To place so as to keep the same direction as, and be at an equal distance from, something else, to cause to be parallel

2 To level, to equalize [*Rare*] *Shak*

3 To correspond to "He *parallels* Nessus" *Shak*

4 To be equal to, to resemble in all essential points

5 To compare [*Rare*] *Locke*

Păr'al lĕl'a ble, *a* Capable of being paralleled, or equaled [*Obs*]

Our duty is seconded with such an advantage, as is not *parallelable* in all the world beside *Bp Hall*

Păr'al-lel ism, *n.* [Fr *parallelisme*, Gr *παραλληλισμος*, from *παραλληλιζειν*, to place side by side, or parallel See *supra*]

1 State of being parallel, equality of state, comparison, resemblance

2 (*Hebrew Poet*) The expression, in two poetic lines, of the same sentiment, with slight modifications

Păr'al lel-ist'ic, *a* Of the nature of a parallelism, involving parallelism

The antithetic or *parallelistic* form of Hebrew poetry is entirely lost *Milman*

Păr'al-lel-ize, *v t* To render parallel

Păr'al lel less (109), *a* Without or beyond parallel [*Rare*] *Beau & Fl*

Păr'al lel-ly, *adv* In a parallel manner, with parallelism

Păr'al-lĕl'o-grăm, *n* [Fr *parallelogramme*, Sp *paralelogramo*, It *parallelogrammo*, Gr *παραλληλόγραμμον*, fr *παράλληλος*, parallel, and *γραμμή*, a stroke in writing, a line, from *γραφειν*, to write] (*Geom*) A right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel, and consequently equal, — sometimes restricted in popular usage to a rectangle or quadrilateral figure which is longer than it is broad, and with right angles

Parallelogram

Parallelogram of forces, a parallelogram, the diagonal of which represents the resultant of two forces both in intensity and direction when the forces themselves are represented in intensity and direction by the two sides of the parallelogram

Păr'al lĕl'o gram măt'ic, *a* Pertaining to a parallelogram, parallelogrammic

Păr'al lĕl'o-grăm'mic, } *a* Having a prop-
Păr'al lĕl'o grăm'mic al, } erties of a parallelogram

Păr'al lĕl'o-pī'ped (Synop., §130), *n* [Fr *parallélipipède*, Sp *paralelopipedo*, It *parallelippedo*, Gr *παραλληλεπιπεδον*, a body with parallel surfaces, fr *παραλληλος*, parallel, and *επιπεδον*, Parallelopiped a plane surface, from *επι-πεδος*, on the ground, or on a level with it, level, flat, from *επι*, on, and *πεδον*, the ground] (*Geom*) A regular solid, the faces of which are six parallelograms the opposite ones being parallel, and equal to each other, a prism whose base is a parallelogram

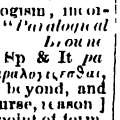

Păr'al lĕl'o plp'ĕ dŏn (110), *n* A parallelopiped *Hutton*

Păr'a lŏg'ic al, *a* Containing paralogism, incorrect in reasoning, absurd, illogical "*Paralogical* doubt" *Browne*

Pa răl'o-gĭzm, *n* [Fr. *paralogisme* Sp & It *paralogismo*, Gr *παραλογισμός*, from *παραλογιζεσθαι*, to reason falsely, from *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *λογιζεσθαι*, to reason, from *λόγος*, discourse, reason] (*Logic*) An reasoning which is false in point of form, that is, which is contrary to logical rules or formula, — opposed to *syllogism*

Pa răl'o-gīze, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PARALOGIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARALOGIZING.] [Gr *παραλογιζεσθαι* See *supra*] To reason falsely [*Rare*]

Pa răl'o-gy, *n* [Gr *παραλογια*, from *παρα*, beside, beyond, and *λογος*, discourse, reason See *supra*] False reasoning, paralogism *Browne*

Pa răl'y sis, *n* [Lat *paralysis*, Gr *παράλυσις*, from *παραλύειν*, to loosen, dissolve, or disable at the side, from *παρα*, beside, and *λυειν*, to loosen Cf PALSY] (*Med*) Abolition of function, whether complete or partial, — usually applied to the loss of voluntary motion, with or without that of sensation, in any part of the body, palsy

Păr'a lĭt'ic, } *a.* [Lat *paralyticus*, Gr *παρα-*
Păr'a-lĭt'ic al, } *λυτικός*, Fr *paralytique*, It. & Sp *paralitico* See *supra*]

1 Affected with paralysis, or palsy.

2 Inclined or tending to paralysis

Păr'a-lĭt'ic, *n* A person affected with palsy.

Păr'a-lĭ zā'tion, *n* The act or process of paralyzing, or the state of being paralyzed

Păr'a-lyze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARALYZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARALYZING] [Fr. *paralyser*, Gr. *παραλύειν* See *supra*] To affect with paralysis or palsy, to palsy, to deprive of functions, sensibility, voluntary motion, energy, or the like

Păr'a mag nĕt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *παρα*, beyond, beside, and *magnetic*] Magnetic, as opposed to *diamagnetic* *Faraday.*

Păr'a măg'net-ĭzm, *n.* Magnetism, as opposed to *diamagnetism* *Faraday.*

Păr'a măt'tă, *n* A fabric of worsted and cotton resembling merino in appearance. *Simmonds.*

Păr'a ment, *n* [Sp *paramento*, ornament, from *parar*, Lat *parare*, to adorn, prepare] The ornamental hangings, furniture, &c, of a state apartment *Weale.*

Păr'a měn'to, *n* [Sp. See *supra*] Ornament; decoration

There were cloaks, gowns, cassocks,
And other *paramentos* *Beau. & Fl.*

Pa răm'e ter, *n* [Fr *parametre*, from Gr *παρά*, beside, and *μέτρον*, measure] (*Geom*) In general, any straight line or numerical coefficient by the value of which one individual curve of a species may be distinguished from the rest hence (*Conic Sections*), a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate, or, in the parabola, to any abscissa and the corresponding ordinate

☞ The *parameter* of the principal axis of a conic section is called the *latus rectum*

Păr'a mi ŏg'ra pher, *n* [Gr *παροιμιογράφος*, collecting proverbs, from *παροιμια*, proverb, and *γράφειν*, to write] A collector or writer of proverbs

Pa ra'mo, *n* A mountainous district in South America, covered with stunted trees, exposed to the winds, and in which a damp cold wind perpetually prevails *Brande.*

Păr'a mount (110), *a* [Norm Fr *peramont*, O. Fr *paramont*, above, from *per*, *par*, through, thoroughly, exceedingly (Lat *per*), and *amont*, upward, above See AMOUNT] Superior to all others of highest rank, dignity, consideration, or value, supreme "A traitor *paramount*" *Bacon.* "*Paramount* to all governments" *Locke*

Lord paramount, the king, as being supreme in authority

Syn — Superior, principal, pre eminent, chief

Păr'a mount, *n* The highest in rank or order, the chief

Păr'a mount'cy, *n* The condition or rank of being paramount [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Păr'a mount'ly, *adv* In a paramount or superior manner or degree

Păr'a mour *n* [Fr *par amour*, i e, by or with love Cf O Fr *paramer*, to love greatly or affectionately]

1 Love gallantry [*Obs*]

2 A lover of either sex, one beloved, a wooer or mistress — formerly in a good sense, now only in a bad one, hence, one who takes the place, without possessing the rights, of a husband or wife, especially, a kept mistress, a concubine

He led her by the hand
To be his slave and *paramour*
In a strange and distant land *Longfellow*

3 A mistress *Shak*

Păr'a năph'tha line (lin), *n* [Gr *παρα*, beside, near, and Eng *naphthaline*, Fr *paranaphthaline*] (*Chem*) A substance closely resembling naphthaline, found in coal tar, — called also *anthracene* It is composed of carbon and hydrogen *Gregory.*

Pa răn'thine, *n* [Fr *paranthine*, Ger *paranthin*, from Gr *παρανθεῖν*, to be past the bloom, to be faded, because its color fades quickly] (*Min*) A species of scapolite, including certain compact varieties and crystals of white and pale blue colors *Dana.*

Pa rá' Nŭt The Brazil nut *Simmonds.*

Păr'a nymph, *n* [Gr *παράνυμφος*, from *παρα*, beside, near, and *νυμφη*, a bride Lat *paranymphus*, Fr *paranymphe*, Sp & It *paraninfo*]

1 (*Antiq*) A friend of the bridegroom, who escorted and encouraged the bride on her way to her marriage, a bridesman or bridemaid

The Timnian bride
Had not so soon preferred
Thy *paranymph*, worthless to thee compared *Milton*
Their funeral tears are but the *paranymphs* and pious solicitors of a second bride *Bp Taylor.*

2 Hence, one who countenances and supports another *Bp Taylor.*

Păr'a pĕgm (păr'a pĕm) *n* [Gr *παράπηγμα*, from *παραγνυναι*, to fix beside from *παρα*, beside, and *πηγνύναι*, to fix, Lat *parapegma*, Fr *parapegme*]

1 A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved

2 A table set in a public place, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses, seasons, &c *Phillips.*

Păr'a pĕt, *n* [Fr *parapet*, Sp *parapeto*, It *parapetto*, from *parare*, Fr *parer*, to ward off, guard, from Lat *parare*, to prepare, provide, and It *petto*, Lat *pectus*, the breast]

1 A wall or rampart to the breast, or breast high, especially, a wall, rampart, or elevation of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's attack from the front, a breast-work. [See *Illust.* of *Abatis* and *Casemate*]

2 A breast-wall, raised on the edge of a bridge, quay, &c, to prevent people from falling over.
Păr'a-pĕt'ed, *a* Having a parapet
Păr'aph (păr'af), *n* [Fr *paraphe*, contracted from *paragraphe* Cf Sp *parrafo*, and see PARAGRAPH] The figure or flourish made by a pen under one's signature, formerly used to provide against forgery
Păr'aph, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARAPHED (păr'aft), *p pr* & *vb n* PARAPHING] To add a paraph to, hence, to sign, as a document, with the initials
Păr'a phĕr'nă, *n pl* The same as PARAPHERNALIA
Păr'a phĕr'nal, *a* [Fr *paraphernal* See *infra*] Pertaining to, or consisting in, paraphernalia, as, *paraphernal* property *Kent*
Păr'a pher-nā'li-a, *n pl* [L lat *paraphernalia bona*, from Gr *παράφερνα*, pl, that which a bride brings over and above her dower, from *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *φέρνη*, that which is brought by the wife, a dowry, from *φέρειν*, to bring]
1 The articles which a wife brings with her at her marriage, or which she possesses beyond her dower or jointure, and which remain at her disposal after her husband's death Such are her apparel and her ornaments
2 Hence, appendages, ornaments, trappings
Păr'a phi-mō'sis, *n* [Gr *παραφίμωσις*, from *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *φιμόν*, to muzzle, *φίμωσις*, a muzzling, shutting, or stopping up] (*Med*) Strangulation of the glans penis, owing to the opening of the prepuce being too small to allow it to be drawn from behind it
Păr'a-phō'nī-ă, *n* [Gr *παραφωνία*, from *παράφωνος*, sounding beside or with, harmonious, from *παρά*, beside, and *φωνή*, sound, voice, Fr *paraphonie*]
1 (*Mus*) A kind of progression, in Greek music, by fourths and fifths
2 An alteration of voice
Păr'a phrāze, *n* [Gr *παράφρασις*, from *παραφράζειν*, to speak at the same time with another, to add to another's words, from *παρά*, beside, and *φράζειν*, to speak, *φράσις*, a speaking, phrase, Lat *paraphrasis*, Sp *parafrasis*, It *parafrasi*, Fr *paraphrase*] A recital or statement of a text, passage, or work, expressing the meaning of the original in another form, generally for the sake of its clearer and fuller exposition, a setting forth in other and more ample terms of the signification of a text, a free translation into the same or another language

In *paraphrase* or translation with latitude, the authors words are not so strictly followed as his sense *Dryden*

Păr'a phrāse, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARAPHRASED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARAPHRASING] To explain, interpret, or translate with latitude, to unfold the sense of an author with more clearness and particularity than it is expressed in his own words
Păr'a phrāse, *v i* To interpret or explain amply, to make a paraphrase
Păr'a-phrāst, *n* [Gr *παραφραστης*, Fr *paraphraste*, It & Sp *parafraste*, Lat *paraphrastes* See *supra*] One who paraphrases, one who explains or translates in words more ample and clear than the words of the author
Păr'a phrās'tic, } *a* [Fr *paraphrastique*, It
Păr'a phrās'tic al, } & Sp *parafrastico*] Free, clear, and ample in explanation, explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the author, not verbal or literal diffuse
Păr'a phrās'tic al ly, *adv* In a paraphrastic manner
Păr'a phre-nī'tis, *n* [Gr *παρα*, beside, near, and *φρήν, φρενός*, the midriff or diaphragm Fr *phrénésie*] (*Med*) An inflammation of the diaphragm *Arbuthnot*
Păr'a plē'jĭ-ă, } *n* [Gr *παραπληγία*, Ionic for
Păr'a ple'gy, } *παραπληξία*, from *παραπλήσσειν*, to strike beside, near, at the side, from *παρά*, beside, and *πλήσσειν*, to strike, Fr *paraplegie*] (*Med*) Palsy of the lower half of the body on both sides It is caused mainly by disease of the spinal cord
Par ăp'o plĭx'y, *n* [Gr *παρα*, beside, near, and *απόπληξια*, apoplexy] (*Med*) A soporous state resembling apoplexy, false apoplexy *Dunglison*
Păr'a-quēt' (kĕt'), } *n* A small species of par-
Păr'a-quī'to (kē'to), } rot See PARRAKEET
Păr'a săng, *n* [Gr *παρασαγγης*, Lat *parasanga*, from Per *farsang*] (*Antiq*) A Persian measure of length, which Herodotus states to be thirty stadia, nearly four English miles, but in different times and places, it has been thirty, forty, or sixty stadia
Păr'a scēne', } *n* [Gr *παρασκηνιον*, from *παρά*,
Păr'a scē'ni-um, } *να*, beside, at the side, and *σκηνή*, stage, scene] (*Rom Antiq*) An apartment in the back part of a theatre, used by the actors for robing and unrobing themselves
Păr'a-scĕu ăs'tic (su ăs'tik), *a* [Gr *παρασκευαστικός*, from *παρασκευάζειν*, to get ready, prepare, from *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *σκευάζειν*, to make ready, from *σκευή*, equipment, *σκεῦος*, a vessel or implement] Preparatory [*Obs and rare*]
Păr'a scĕ've, *n* [Lat *parasceve*, Gr. *παρασκευή*, a getting ready, preparation See *supra*] Preparation, among the Jews, the evening before the Sabbath *Chalmers.*
Păr'a se lē'næ, *n pl* PĂR'A-SE LĒ'NÆ [Gr *παρά*, beside, and *σελήνη*, the moon, Fr *paraselène*] (*Astron.*) A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon
Păr'a site, *n* [Fr *parasite*, Sp *parasito*, It *parassito*, Lat *parasitus*, Gr *παράσιτος*, literally eating beside, with, or at the table of another, from *παρά*, beside, and *σιτεῖν*, to feed, in *passive*, to be fed, eat, from *σῖτος*, wheat, corn, food]
1 (*Gr Antiq*) One whose office was to gather from the husbandmen the corn allotted for public sacrifices, and to superintend the sacrifices
2 In later usage, one who dines at another's table, hence, especially, a trencher friend, one who frequents the tables of the rich, and earns his welcome by flattery, a hanger on, a dependent companion and flatterer, a toady
3 (*Bot*) A plant obtaining nourishment immediately from other plants to which it attaches itself, and whose juices it absorbs, — sometimes, but erroneously, called *epiphyte*
4 (*Zool*) An animal which lives during the whole or part of its existence on the body of some other animal, as lice, &c
Păr'a sĭt'ic, } *a* [Fr *parasitique*, It *parasito*
Păr'a-sĭt'ic al, } *tico*, Lat *parasiticus*, Gr *παρασιτικός*]
1 Of the nature of a parasite fawning for bread or favors, fawning, wheedling "*Parasitic preachers*" *Milton*
2 Living on, or deriving nourishment from, some other living thing, growing upon or within another, as, a *parasitic* animal or fungus

The *parasitical* plant absolutely killed the supporting tree *De Quincey*

Păr'a sĭt'ic al ly, *adv* In a parasitic, flattering, or wheedling manner, by dependence on another
Păr'a-sĭt'ic-al-ness, *n* The state of being parasitical, parasitism
Păr'a sĭt ism, *n* [Fr *parasitisme*] The state, condition, manners, or behavior of a parasite
Păr'a sŏl' (110) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr & Sp *parasol*, It *parasole*, from It *parare*, Fr *parer*, to ward off, parry, and Lat *sol*, It *sole*, the sun] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend their faces from the sun's rays
Păr'a sol ĕttе', *n* A small parasol or sunshade
Păr'a sy năx'es, *n* [Lat *parasynaxis*, Gr *παρασυναξις* from *παρασυναγειν*, to assemble illegally or secretly, from *παρά*, beside, beyond, against, and *συναγειν*, to assemble, *συναξις*, an assembly See SYNAXIS] (*Civil Law*) An unlawful meeting
Păr'a-tăx'is, *n* [Gr *παρατάξις*, a placing beside, from *παρατασσειν*, to place beside, from *παρά*, beside, and *τασσειν*, to arrange] (*Gram*) The mere ranging of propositions one after another, without connection or dependence, — the opposite of *syntax* *Brande*
Pa răth'e-sis, *n* [Gr *παραθεσις*, a putting beside, from *παρατιθέναι*, to put beside, from *παρά*, beside, and *τιθέναι*, to put, set, place]
1 (*Gram*) The placing of two or more nouns in the same case, or in apposition
2 (*Rhet*) A parenthetical notice, usually of matter to be afterward expanded *Smart*
3 (*Print*) The matter contained within brackets *Crabb*
4 (*Gr Church*) A prayer uttered by a bishop over new converts, or those under religious instruction *Wright*
Par atonnerre (păr'a-ton-nâr'), *n* [Fr, from *parer* to ward off, to parry, and *tonnerre*, thunder, thunder bolt] A conductor of lightning, a lightning rod
Păr'a văil', *a* [Norm & O Fr *paraval*, below, from *par*, through (Lat *per*), and *aval*, down, downward, from *a* (Lat *ad*) and *val* (Lat *vallis*), a valley Cf PARAMOUNT] (*Eng Law*) At the bottom, lowest *Cowell*

☞ In *feudal law*, the tenant *paravail* is the lowest tenant of the fee, or he who is immediate tenant to one who holds over of another *Wharton*

Păr'a vănt, } *adv* [O Fr *paravant*, from *par*,
Păr'a vaunt, } through, and *avant*, before, from Lat *ab*, from, and *ante*, before] In front, publicly, before, sooner [*Obs*] *Spenser*
Par'boil, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARBOILED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARBOILING] [O Fr *par bouillir*, to cook well, from *par*, through, and *bouillir*, to boil, or, more probably, from Eng *part* and *boil* Cf PARTAKE] To boil in part, to cook partially by boiling
Par'boiled, *p a* Boiled moderately or in part
Păr'breăk, *v t* or *v i* [From Fr *par*, through, and Eng *break*, q v Cf Ger *erbrechen*, to vomit, and Scot *perbrek*, *perbrak*, to shatter] To throw out to vomit [*Obs*] *Skelton*
Păr'breăk, *n* Vomit [*Obs*] *Spenser*
Păr'buck le, *n* [Written also *parbuncle*] (*Naut*) A purchase formed of a single rope around any weighty body, as a spar or cask, by which it is lowered or hoisted
Păr'buck le, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARBUCKLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARBUCKLING] To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle *Totten.*
Păr'cel (*colloq* pär'sl), *n.* [Fr *parcelle*, a small part, diminutive of *part*, Lat *pars*, equivalent to Lat *particula*, diminutive of *pars*, *partis*, a part; Pr *parcela*, Pg *parcella*.]
1. A portion of any thing taken separately; fragment of a whole, a part. [*Rare.*]

The same experiments succeed on two *parcels* of the white of an egg. *Arbuthnot.*

2 An indiscriminate or indefinite measure or quantity, any mass or quantity, a collection, a lot.
3 A number or quantity of things put up together, a bundle a package, a packet
4 (*Law*) A part, a portion, a piece; as, a certain piece of land is part and *parcel* of another piece
Păr'cel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARCELLED, or PARCELLED; *p pr* & *vb n* PARCELLING, or PARCELLING]
1 To divide and distribute by parts or portions; — often with *out*

Their woes are *parcel*ed, mine are general *Shak.*
These ghostly kings would *parcel* out my power. *Dryden.*

2 To make up into a mass [*Rare*]

To parcel a rope (*Naut*), to wind tightly around it strips of tarred canvas *Totten.*

Păr'cel, *a* & *adv* Part or half, in part, as, *parcel*-gilt, *parcel*-poet

The worthy dame was *parcel*-blind, and more than *parcel* deaf *W Scott.*

Păr'cel-bŏŏk, *n* A merchant's register book for the dispatch of parcels *Simmonds.*
Par'cel-ing, *n* [Also *parcelling*] (*Naut*) Long, narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar and bound about a rope like a bandage, before it is served, used, also, to raise a mouse on the stays, &c.
Păr'çe-na ry, *n* [Norm Fr *parcenier*, O Fr. *parçonnier* See *infra*] (*Law*) The holding or occupation of an inheritable estate which descends from the ancestor to two or more persons, co-heirship.

☞ It differs in many respects from *joint-tenancy*, which is created by deed or devise In the United States there is no essential distinction between parcenary and tenancy in common *Wharton Kent.*

Par'çe ner, *n* [Scot *parsenere*, Norm & O Fr. *parçonnier*, *parsonnier*, *parçonnie*, from *parzon*, *parçon*, *porcion*, part, portion, from Fr *partir*, Lat *partiri*, to part, divide, from *pars*, *partis*, a part Pr *parsonier*, Sp *parcionero*] (*Law.*) A co heir, or one of two or more persons, to whom an estate of inheritance descends jointly, and by whom it is held as one estate
Parch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARCHED (pärcht), *p pr* & *vb n* PARCHING] [Perhaps contracted from *perarescere*, to grow very dry, but cf also Russ *parit'*, to scorch]
1 To burn the surface of, to scorch, as, to *parch* the skin, to *parch* corn
2 To dry to extremity, to shrivel with heat

The ground below is *parched* *Dryden*

Parch, *v i* To be scorched or superficially burnt, to be very dry *Mortimer*
Pärch'ed ness, *n* The state of being scorched or dried to extremity
Parch'ing ly, *adv* Scorchingly
Parch'ment, *n* [Fr *parchemin*, O Fr *parceman*, *parquemin*, *parcamin*, Pr *pergamen*, *pergame*, *pargami*, *pergamina*, Sp *pergamino*, *pergamino*, Pg *pergaminho*, It *pergamena*, *pergamino*, Lat. *pergamena*, *pergamina* (sc *charta*), Gr *περγαμηνή* (sc *χαρτη*), from Lat *Pergamenus*, Gr *Περγαμενός*, of or belonging to Pergamus, or Pergamum, in Mysia, where it was invented by Eumenes, and brought into use by Crates of Mallos, when Ptolemy cut off the supply of papyrus from Egypt] The skin of a sheep or goat dressed or prepared and rendered fit for writing on
Par'çi ty, *n* [O Fr *parcité*, Pr *parcitat*, Sp *parcidad*, It *parcità*, Lat *parcitas*, from *parcus*, sparing] Sparingness [*Obs*]
Păr'clōse, *n* (*Eccl Arch*) A screen separating a chapel from the body of the church See PARACLOSE *Hook.*
Pärd, *n* [A S *pard*, Lat *pardus*, Gr *πάρδος*, Sp & It *pardo*] The leopard, in poetry, any spotted beast "A match for *pards* in flight." *Shak.*
Pär'dale, *n* [Lat *pardalis*, Gr *παρδαλις*.] A pard [*Obs*] "The *pardale* swift" *Spenser.*
Pär'do, *n* 1 A Chinese vessel resembling a junk, but smaller
2 A money of account in Goa, India, equivalent to about 2s 6d sterling, or about 60 cts *Simmonds*
Pär'don, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARDONED, *p pr.* & *vb n* PARDONING] [Fr *pardonner*, Pr *perdonar*, *perdonar*, Sp *perdonar*, It & L Lat *perdonare*, from Lat *per*, through, thoroughly, perfectly, and *donare*, to give, to present]
1 To remit as the consequences of a fault or a crime, to refrain from exacting as a penalty.

I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shak*

2 To remit the penalty of, to suffer to pass without punishment, — applied to the offense and the offender, to discharge from liability to reproof or penalty, to forgive, — applied to offenses

I pray thee, *pardon* my sin 1 *Sam.* xv. 25.

Pardon me forgive me, excuse me, — a phrase used when one asks for excuse, or makes an apology often used when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms

Syn. — To forgive, absolve, excuse, remit; acquit
Pär'don, *n.* [Fr. *pardon*, Pr *perdo*, Sp. *perdon*, It. *perdono*, L Lat. *perdonum* See *supra.*]

1. Remission of a penalty; as, an amnesty is a general *pardon*.
2. The release of an offense, or of the exposure of the offender to suffer a penalty, or to bear the displeasure of the offended party, forgiveness, as, to seek *pardon* for a fault.

Syn.—Forgiveness, remission See FORGIVENESS

Pär'don-a·ble, *a* [Fr *pardonnable*, Sp *perdonable*, It *perdonabile* See *supra*] Admitting of pardon, not requiring the execution of penalty, venial, excusable, as, a *pardonable* offense

Pär'don-a·ble-ness, *n* The quality of being pardonable, venialness, susceptibility of forgiveness, as, the *pardonableness* of sin

Pär'don-a·bly, *adv* In a manner admitting of pardon, venially, excusably

Pär'don-er, *n* 1 One who forgives, one who absolves an offender
2 A person licensed to sell papal indulgences [*Obs.*] *Ayres*

Pär'don-ing, *p a* 1 Disposed to pardon, forgiving, as, a *pardoning* God
2 Authorized to pardon, exercising the right or power to pardon, conferring authority to grant pardon, relating to pardon

I feel the utmost anxiety when the *pardoning* power is appealed to on such occasions *Clinton*

Pāre (4), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARED, *p pr* & *b n* PARING] [Fr *parer*, to pare, as a horse's hoofs, to dress or curry, as leather, to clear, as an chors, cables, to parry, ward off, from Lat *parare*, to prepare, It *parare*, to dress, trim out, parry, ward off, Sp & Pg *parar*, to prepare, parry, ward off, stop, Pg *aparar*, to pare, to parry, Pr *parar*, to prepare, deck, present, offer]
1 To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing, to shave off with a sharp instrument, as, to *pare* an apple or an orange, to *pare* the nails, to *pare* a horse's hoof
2 To diminish by little and little

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy *Bacon*

☞ When *pare* is followed by the thing diminished the noun is in the objective case, as, to *pare* the nails When the thing separated is the object, *pare* is followed by *off* or *away* as, to *pare off* the rind of fruit, to *pare away* redundancies

Pa-rĕg'me-nŏus, *n* [Gr παρήγμενον, p p from παραγειν, to lead, to derive, as one word from another] (*Rhet*) The use of words of a common origin in the same sentence

Pär'e-gŏr'ic, *a* [Lat *paregoricus*, Gr παρηγορικός, from παρηγορεῖν, to exhort, console, soothe, from παρηγορία, addressing, encouraging, soothing, from παρά, beside, and ἀγορεύειν, to speak in an assembly, Fr *paregorique*, Sp & It *paregorico*] Mitigating, assuaging pain, as, *paregoric* elixir

Pär'e-gŏr'ic, *n* (*Med*) A medicine that mitigates pain, an anodyne

Paregoric, or *paregoric elixir*, camphorated tincture of opium flavored with aromatics

Pa-rĕl'con, *n* [Gr παρελκειν, to draw aside or to the side, hence, to be redundant, from παρά, beside, and ἑλκειν, to draw] (*Gram*) The addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a pronoun, verb, or adverb

Pa rĕll'ic, } *n* A kind of lichen used in dyeing,
Pa rĕlle', } and which affords litmus, especially the *Lecanora parella*

Pa-rĕm'bo-le, *n* [Fr *parembole*, Gr παρεμβολή, an insertion beside, from παρεμβαλλειν, to put in, or beside, or between, to insert beside, from παρά, beside, and βαλλειν, to throw] (*Rhet*) The insertion of something in the middle of a period which may be removed without destroying its meaning or grammatical integrity,—called also *paremptosis*

Pär'em·p tō'sis, *n* [Gr παεμπτωσις, a coming in beside, from παρά, beside, and ἐμπιπτειν, to fall in] The same as PAREMBOLE, q v

Pa-rĕn'chy·ma (-rĕng'kĭ-), *n* [Gr παρέγχυμα, from παρεγχεῖν, to pour in beside, from παρά, beside, and ἐγχεῖν, to pour in, from ἐι, in and χεῖν, to pour, Fr *parenchyme*]
1 (*Anat*) The mass of a glandular or similar organ
2 (*Bot.*) The soft, cellular tissue of plants, like the green pulp of leaves, also, the pith

Pär'en-chym'a·tous, } *a* [Fr *parenchymateux*]
Pa-rĕn'chy·mous (-rĕng'kĭ-), }
Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling parenchyma, spongy, soft, porous

Pa rĕn'e sis, *n.* [Lat *paræneses*, Gr παραινεσις, from παραινεῖν, to recommend, advise, from παρά, beside, and αἰνεῖν, to praise, approve, Fr *parenese.*] Persuasion, exhortation [*Obs and rare*]

Pär'e-nĕt'ic, } *a* [Gr. παραινετικός, Fr *parénétique*]
Pär'e-nĕt'ic-al, } *netique* See *supra*] Hortatory, encouraging [*Rare*] *Potter*

Pär'ent (*sometimes improperly pronounced* pā'rent, 4), *n.* [Lat *parens*, *parentis*, for *pariens*, fr *parere*, to bring forth, to beget, Fr & Pr *parent*, Sp, *pariente*, It *parente*]
1. One who begets or brings forth offspring, a father or mother
2. Hence, that which produces, cause; source, as, idleness is the *parent* of vice

Regular industry is the *parent* of sobriety *Channing*

Pär'ent-age. (Synop., § 130), *n.* [O. Fr. *parentage*, from *parent*, It. *parentaggio*] Descent from parents or ancestors, parents or ancestors considered in their character or social position, extraction, birth, as, a man of mean *parentage*, a gentleman of noble *parentage*

Pa-rĕnt'al, *a.* [Lat. *parentalis*, Sp *parental*, It *parentale*]
1 Pertaining to parents, as, the *parental* relation, *parental* duties
2 Becoming parents, tender, affectionate, as, *parental* care or solicitude

Pa rĕnt'al ly, *adv* In a tender or parental manner

Pär'en tā'tion, *n* [Lat *parentatio*, from *parentare*, to offer a solemn sacrifice in honor of deceased parents, from *parens* See PARENT] Something done or said in honor of the dead, obsequies [*Obs*]

Pa-rĕn'the-sis, *n*, *pl* PA-RĔN'THE SES [Gr παρένθεσις, from παρεντιθέναι, to put in beside, to insert, from παρά, beside, and ἐντιθέναι, to put in, from ἐ, in, and τιθέναι, to put, place Fr *parenthese*, It *parentesi*, Sp *parentesis*, Pr & Pg *parenthesis*]
1 A word or sentence inserted, by way of comment or explanation, in the midst of another sentence, of which it is independent in construction, and which is complete without it It is usually inclosed within curved lines, but sometimes within dashes The following sentence contains a parenthesis

Those officers, whom they still call bishops are to be elected to a provision comparatively mean, through the same arts (*that is electioneering arts*) by men of all religious tenets that are known or can be invented *Locke*

2 (*Print*) The sign of a parenthesis, thus ( )

Pär'en thĕt'ic, } *a* [Gr παρενθετικος See *supra*
Pär'en thĕt'ic-al, } *ma*]
1 Pertaining to a parenthesis, expressed in a parenthesis, as, a *parenthetical* clause
2 Using or containing parentheses

Pär'en thĕt'ic-al ly, *adv* In the manner or form of a parenthesis, by parentheses

Pa-rĕnt'i cīde, *n* [Lat *parricida*, from *parens*, parent, and *cædere*, to kill] One who kills a parent, a parricide [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Pär'ent less, *a* Deprived of parents

Pär'er, *n* [From *pare*] One who, or that which, pares, an instrument for paring

Pär'er gŏn, *n* *pl* PAR'ER GA [See PAREREGY] A useless or superfluous word, a paregy [*Obs*]

Pär'er-gy, *n* [Lat *paregon*, Gr παεργον, from παρά, beside, and ἔργον, work] Something unimportant, or done by the by, an unimportant or superfluous word [*Obs*] *Bronne*

Par'gas ite (49), *n* [From *Pargas*, in Finland] (*Min*) A species of hornblende including crystallized varieties of high luster and rather dark shades of green *Dana*

Par'get, *n* [O Eng *paret*, from Lat *paries*, *parietis*, a wall]
1 Gypsum or plaster stone [*Obs*]
2 Paint, especially for the face [*Obs*] *Drayton*
3 (*Arch*) The plaster used for lining chimney flues, or for covering the walls and ceilings of rooms *Gwilt*

Par'get, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARGETED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARGETING]
1 To plaster, as walls
2 To paint, to cover with paint [*Obs*] *B Jon*

Pär'get, *v t* 1 To plaster
2 To paint [*Obs*]

Par'get-er, *n* A plasterer

Pär'get-ing, *n* A kind of decorative plaster work in raised ornamental figures, formerly used for the internal and external decoration of houses

The whiteness and smoothness of the excellent *pargeting* was a thing much observed *Evelyn*

Pär'get o-ry, *n* Something made of, or covered with, parget [*Obs*] *Milton*

Par hĕ'lic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, parhelia

Par hē'li on (*or* par hēl'yŭn), *n* *pl* PAR-HĒ'LI A (*or* par hēl'ya) [Gr παήλιον, from παρήλιος, beside or near the sun, from παρά, beside, and ἥλιος, the sun, Fr *parelie*] A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun, and sometimes tinged with colors like the rainbow, with a luminous train

Par hē'li um, *n* Same as PARHELION [*Rare*]

Pā'ri ah, or **Pā'ri ah,** *n* [From Tamul *pareyer*, *parriar*, or Hind *pahariyā*, a mountaineer, as the primitive inhabitants, vanquished and degraded by the Sanskrit tribes, were driven into the mountains] One belonging to the lowest and most despised class in parts of India, hence, an outcast, one rejected and contemned by society

Pariah dogs, native dogs without masters or homes [*East Indies*]

Pa rī'al, *n* [Corrupted from *pair-royal*] Three cards of a sort in certain games, a pair-royal See PAIR ROYAL

Pā'ri an (89), *n* 1 (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea
2 A fine quality of porcelain clay, used for making statuettes, and the like,—so called from its resemblance to Parian marble *Fairholt*

Pā'ri an, *a.* [Lat *Parius*] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to Paros, as, *Parian* marble

Parian chronicle (*Antiq*), a chronicle of the city of Athens, engraven on marble in capital letters in the Isle of Paros It contained a chronological account of events from Cecrops, 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diognetus, 264 years before Christ, but the chronicle of the last 90 years is lost This marble was procured from Asia Minor in 1627, by the Earl of Arundel, and is now deposited in the University of Oxford

Pār'i-dĭg'i-tate, *a* [Lat *par*, equal, and *digitus*, finger] Having an even number of fingers and toes *R Owen*

Pa rī'e tal, *a* [Lat *parietalis*, from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall, Fr *parietal*, Sp *parietal*, It *parietale*]
1 Pertaining to a wall
2 Pertaining to buildings or the care of them, resident within the walls or buildings of a university, or the like [*Rare*]

At Harvard College the officers resident within the college walls constitute a permanent standing committee, called the *Parietal* Committee *College Words and Customs.*

3 (*Anat*) Pertaining to the bones which form the sides and upper part of the skull, and are so called because they defend the brain like walls *Parr.*

4 (*Bot*) Pertaining to, or growing from, the inner lining or wall of another,—said of any organ.

Pa rī'e tar y, *n* [Lat *parietaria*, from *parietarius*, of, or belonging to, a wall, from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall, Fr *parietaire*, Sp *parietaria*, It *parietaria*, *parietaia*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Parietaria* (*P officinalis*), which grows on old walls, wall pellitory, or common pellitory

Pa rī'e tēs, *n pl* [Lat *paries*, a wall]
1 (*Anat*) The walls of a cavity, or part of the body, as, the *parietes* of the cranium *Dunglison*
2 (*Bot*) The sides of an ovary or capsule

Pa-rī'e tine, *n* [Lat *parietinus*, of, or belonging to, a wall, *parietinæ*, old, fallen down walls, ruins See *supra*] A piece of a wall [*Obs*] *Burton*

Pār'ing, *n* 1 That which is pared off, rind separated from fruit, a piece clipped off
2 The act or practice of cutting off the surface of grass land, for tillage

Pār'i pĭn'nate, *a* [Lat *par*, equal, and *pinnatus*, winged] (*Bot*) Equally pinnate

Pā'ris, *n* [From *Paris*, the son of Priam, who seduced Helen, the most beautiful of women, and thus gave occasion for the Trojan war] (*Bot*) A plant common in Europe (*Paris quadrifolia*), herb-paris, true love It has been used as a narcotic

Pā'rish, *n* [Fr *paroisse*, O Fr *parosse*, *paroche*, Pr & Sp *parroquia*, It *parrocchia*, Lat *parochia*, Gr παροικία, from παροικος, dwelling beside or near, from παρά, beside, and οἶκος, a house, dwelling]
1 The precinct of territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest or ecclesiastical society, or the precinct, the inhabitants of which belong to the same church.
2 An ecclesiastical society, not bounded by territorial limits, but composed of those persons who choose to unite under the charge of a particular priest, clergyman, or minister [U S]

☞ In Louisiana the state is divided into *parishes*, which correspond to *counties* in some states and *townships* in others *New Am Cyc*

Pā'rish, *a* 1 Belonging or relating to a parish, as, a *parish* church, *parish* records
2 Employed in the ecclesiastical concerns of a parish, as, a *parish* priest
3 Maintained by the parish, as, *parish* poor

Parish clerk a layman who leads in the responses and otherwise assists in the Episcopal service of the English church

Pār'ish er, *n* A person belonging to a parish, a parishioner [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Pa rĭsh'ion al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a parish, parochial [*Rare*]

Pa rĭsh'ion er, *n* [Fr *paroissien* Pr *parrochian*, Sp & Pg *parroquiano*, It *parrochiano*] One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish

Pa rĭs'ian (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *Parisien*, Lat *Parisius*] (*Geog*) A native or resident of Paris

Pa rĭs'ian *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Paris or its inhabitants

Parisienne (pa rĭz'e ĕn'), *n* A female native or resident of Paris

Pā'ri sŏl'o gy *n* [Gr παρισος, almost equal, evenly balanced and λογος, discourse, speech] The use of equivocal or ambiguous words [*Rare*]

Pā'ri syl lăb'ic, } *a* [Fr *parisyllabique*, from
Pā'ri syl lăb'ic al, } Lat *par*, *paris*, equal, and *syllaba*, syllable] Having the same number of syllables in all its inflections

Pär'i tor, *n* [Lat *paritor*, a servant, attendant, from *parere*, to appear Cf APPARITOR] An apparitor, a beadle, a summoner of the courts of civil law *Dryden.*

Pā'ri ty, *n* [Fr *parité*, Pr *paritat*, Sp *paridad*, It *parità*, Lat *paritas*, from *par*, *paris*, equal. See PAIR and PEER] The condition of being equal or equivalent, like state or degree, equality, close correspondence, analogy, as, *parity* of reasoning.

Where there is no *parity* of principle, there is no basis for comparison *De Quincey.*

Park, *n* [Fr *parc*, Pr *parc*, *parque*, Sp. & Pg. *parque*, It *parco*, L Lat *parcus*, *parricus*, A-S. *pearruc*, *pearroc*, Icel *parrak*, Scot. *parrok*, from

O. H. Ger. *perkan*, *bergan*, Goth. *bairgan*, N. H. Ger *bergen*, to save, to keep, put in security; W. *parc*, *parwg*, Ir & Gael *pairc*, Ger, Dan., & Sw *park*, D. *perk*, O. H. Ger. *pfarrich*, *pferrich*, N. H. Ger *pferch*]

1 A large tract of ground kept untilled, or in its natural state, about a residence, for the preservation of game, for walking, riding, and the like.

2. A piece of ground, within a city or town, inclosed and kept for ornament and recreation, as, Hyde *Park*

3 (*Mil*) The space occupied by the animals, wagons, pontoons, and materials of all kinds, whether of powder, ordnance stores, hospital stores, provisions, &c., when brought together, also, the objects themselves thus brought together, as, a *park* of wagons, a *park* of artillery, a *park* of provisions, engineer *park*, camp *park*, and the like

Park phaeton, a small, low carriage, for use in parks

Pärk, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARKED (pärkt), *p pr* & *vb n* PARKING]

1. To inclose in a park

2 To bring together in a park, or compact body, as, to *park* the artillery, &c *De Quincey*

Pärk'er, *n* The keeper of a park

Pärk'lëaveş, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Hypericum*, — popularly so called

Pär'lançe, *n* [Norm & O Fr *parlance*, from Fr *parler*, to speak, p pr *parlant* See *infra*] Conversation, discourse, talk [*Obs*]

In common parlance, in ordinary phrase, in the usual form of speech

Pärle (pärl), *n* Conversation, talk, oral treaty or discussion [*Obs*] See PARLEY

They ended *parle*, and both addressed for fight *Milton*

Pärle, *v i* [Fr *parler* See *infra*] To talk, to converse, to discuss any thing orally [*Obs*] *Shal*

Pär'ley, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PARLEYED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARLEYING] [Fr *parler*, Pr & Sp *parlar*, Pg *palrar*, It *parlare*, O Fr *paroler*, L Lat *parabolare*, from Fr *parole*, Pr, O It, & O Sp *paraula*, It *parola*, Sp *palabra*, Pg *palavra*, a word, from Lat *parabola*, a comparison, a parable, L Lat a sentence, a word, from Gr παραβολή See PARABLE and PALAVER] To speak with another, to confer on some point of mutual concern, to discuss orally, hence, specifically, to confer with an enemy to treat with him by words, as on an exchange of prisoners, on a cessation of arms, or the subject of peace

Pär'ley, *n* Mutual discourse or conversation discussion, hence, specifically, a conference between antagonists or enemies, a hasty and informal treating between parties prepared for fight

We yield on *parley*, but are stormed in vain *Dryden*

To beat a parley (*Mil*), to beat a drum or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy

Pär'lia ment, *n* [Fr *parlement*, Pr *parlament*, Sp, Pg, & It *parlamento*, L Lat *parlamentum*, *parliamentum*, from Fr *parler*, Pr & Sp *parlar*, It *parlare*, to speak See *supra*]

1 A parleying, set discourse, conference, meeting for consultation. [*Obs*] "But first they hold their *parliament*" *Chaucer*

2 The grand assembly of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, viz, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons, sitting in the two houses, the House of Lords and the House of Commons, constituting the legislature, summoned by the king's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws

☞ Primarily, the king may be considered as a constituent branch of parliament, but the word is generally used to denote the three estates above named

3. The supreme council, consisting of four estates the nobility and representatives of the gentry, the clergy, one of which body is elected from every rural deanery of ten parishes, the burghers, elected by the magistrates and council of every corporation, and the peasants, elected by persons of their own order [*Sweden*]

4 One of the several principal judicial courts of the country [*France*, *before the Revolution*]

Pär'lia-mënt'al, *a* Pertaining to parliament, parliamentary [*Obs*] *Fox*

Pär'lia-ment-ā'ri-an, *a* Serving the parliament, in opposition to King Charles I *Wood*

Pär'lia-ment-ā'ri-an, *n* One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I

Pär'lia mënt'a-ry, *a* [Fr *parlementaire*, Sp. & It *parlamentario* See *supra*]

1 Pertaining to parliament, as, *parliamentary* authority

2 Enacted or done by parliament, as, a *parliamentary* act

3 According to the rules and usages of parliament, or to the established rules and customs of legislative bodies

Pär'lia-ment-eer', *n*. A parliamentarian. [*Obs*]

Pär'lor, *n* [Fr *parloir*, It & Sp *parlatorio*, from Fr *parler*, Pr & Sp *parlar*, It *parlare*, to speak. See PARLEY] [Written also *parlour*]

1. The apartment in a monastery or nunnery where the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with each other, or with visitors and friends from without.

2 A room in a house which the family usually occupy for society and conversation, the reception-room of visitors, &c, as distinguished from the hall, the dining room, the kitchen, the library, and the like, sometimes, the best room of a house, kept for receiving company, as distinguished from the sitting room of the family

Parlor-boarder, a scholar in a boarding-school who takes meals with the teacher's family

Pär'loŭs, *a*. [For *perlous*, and this contracted from *perilous* See PERLOUS and PERILOUS] [*Obs*]

1 Attended with peril, dangerous, as, a *parlous* cough "A *parlous* snuffling" *Beau & Fl*

2 Inclined to expose one's self to peril, venturesome, notable, striking, exceeding, keen "A *parlous* boy" *Shak* "A *parlous* wit" *Dryden*

Pär'loŭs ly, *adv* In a parlous manner, venturesomely, dangerously, notably, quickly, keenly, greatly [*Obs*]

You seem to be *parlously* in love with learning *Beau & Fl*

Pär'loŭs ness, *n* The quality of being parlous, venturesomeness, dangerousness, notability, quickness, keenness [*Obs*]

Pär'ma-çĭt'y, *n* [A corruption of *spermaceti*, q v] Spermaceti [*Obs*] *Shal*

Pär'me zăn', *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Parma, in Italy

Pär'me-zăn', *a* [Fr *Parmesan* It *Parmigiano*] (*Geog*) Pertaining to Parma or its inhabitants

Par năs'si a (-năsh'ĭ-ă), *n* (*Bot*) A genus of elegant plants growing in wet grounds, and having white flowers, grass of Parnassus

Par năs'si an (-năsh'ĭ-an), *a* [Lat. *Parnassius*] Pertaining to Parnassus

Par năs'sus, *n* [Gr Παρνασσός] (*Anc Geog*, & *Antiq*) A mountain in Greece, celebrated in mythology as sacred to Apollo and the Muses, and famous also for the Castalian spring and the temple of Apollo

Par'nel, *n* [For *Pernell*, contracted from *Petronella*, It *Petronilla*, Pg *Petronilha*, Fr *Pétronelle*, *Pétronille*, Ger *Petronelle*, a woman's name] A wanton, immodest girl, a slut [*Obs*]

Pa-rō'chi al, *a* [L Lat *parochialis*, from Lat *parochia*, O Fr *parochial*, N Fr *paroissial*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *parroquial*, It *parrocchiale* See PARISH] Belonging or relating to a parish, as, *parochial* clergy, *parochial* duties

Pa rō'chi al'i ty, *n* The state of being parochial [*Obs*] *Marvel*

Pa rō'chi al ize, *v t* To form into parishes [*Eng*]

Pa rō'chi al-ly, *adv* In a parish, by a parish

Pa rō'chi an, *a* [Fr *parochien*, *paroquian*, Sp & Pg *parroquiano*, It *parrocchiano* Cf PARISHIONER] Pertaining to a parish [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Pa rō'chi-an, *n*. [See *supra*] A parishioner [*Obs*] *Burghley*

Pa rŏd'ic, } *a* [Fr *parodique*, Sp & It *paro*
Pa rŏd'ic al, } *dico*, Gr παρῳδικός] Copying after the manner of parody *Warton*

Pär'o dist, *n* [Fr *parodiste*, Sp *parodista*] One who writes a parody *Coleridge*

Pär'o dy, *n* [Fr *parodie*, Sp, It, & Lat *parodia*, Gr παρῳδία, from παρα, beside, and ᾠδή, a song See ODE]

1 A writing in which the words of an author are, by some slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose, a kind of poetical pleasantry, in which what is written on one subject is altered and applied to another by way of burlesque, travesty, burlesque

The lively *parody* which he wrote on Dryden's Hind and Panther was received with great applause *Macaulay*

2 A popular maxim, adage, or proverb.

Pär'o-dy, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* PARODIED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARODYING] [Fr *parodier*, Sp *parodiar*, It *parodiare*] To alter and apply to a purpose different from that of the original

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace *Pope*

Pär'o kĕt', *n* See PAROQUET.

Pa rōl' } (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *parole*, It *parola*.
Pa rōle' } See PARLEY]

1 A word, an oral utterance *Milton.*

2 (*Law*) Oral declaration, word of mouth "The *parol* may demur" *Blackstone*

3 Word of promise, word of honor, plighted faith, especially (*Mil*), a promise, upon one's faith and honor, to fulfill stated conditions, as not to bear arms against his captors, or not till exchanged, or to return to custody, or the like

This man had forfeited his military *parole* *Macaulay*

4 (*Mil*) A word distinguished from the *countersign* The latter is given to all guards, the former only to officers of the guard, or those who inspect or give orders to guards. *Scott*

☞ Commonly written *parol* as a term in law, and *parole* in other senses

Pa-rōl', } *a*. Given by word of mouth, oral, not
Pa-rōle', } written, as, *parol* evidence. *Blackstone*

Parol arrest, an arrest in pursuance of a verbal order from a magistrate — *Parol contract* (*Law*), any contract not of record or under seal, whether oral or written, a simple contract. *Chitty Story*

Pär'o-mŏl'o-ġy, *n*. [Gr. παρομολογία, from παρομολογεῖν, to grant, παρά, by, near, and ὁμολογεῖν, to confer. See HOMOLOGOUS] (*Rhet*) A concession to an adversary with a view to strengthen one's own argument. *Crabb.*

Pär'o-no-mā'zĭ-a (-mā'zhĭ-ă), *n*. [Gr. παρονομασία, from παρονομάζειν, to form a word by a slight change, from παρα, beside, beyond, and ὀνομάζειν, to name, from ὄνομα, a name, Lat *paronomasia*, Fr. *paronomase*, *paronomasie*] (*Rhet*) A play upon words, a figure by which the same word is used in different senses, or words similar in sound are set in opposition to each other, so as to give a kind of antithetical force to the sentence, punning.

Pär'o-no-măs'tic, } *a* Pertaining to paronom-
Pär'o-no-măs'tic-al, } asy, consisting in a play upon words *More.*

Pär'o nŏm'a-sy, *n* Paronomasia.

Pär'o nȳch'ĭ a, *n* [Gr παρωνυχία, from παρά, beside, and ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, a nail, Lat *paronychia*, *paronychium*] (*Med*) A whitlow, or felon *Quincy.*

Pär'o-nym, *n* [Written also *paronyme*.] A paronymous word

Pa-rŏn'y moŭs, *a*. [Gr παρώνυμος, from παρά, beside, near, and ὄνομα, a name, Fr. *paronymique*]

1 Having the same derivation, allied radically; conjugate, — said of certain words, as *man*, *mankind*, *manhood*

2 Having a similar sound, but differently written, and of different meaning, — said of certain words, as *hair* and *hare*

Pa-rŏn'y-my, *n* The quality of being paronymous.

Pär'o quĕt (110), *n* [See PARROT] (*Ornith*) A small scansorial bird, allied to the macaw, from which it differs in having the cheeks wholly feathered These birds form the genus *Paleornus*, and are found in the tropical countries [Written also *paroket*, *parakeet*, and *perroquet*]

Carolina Paroquet

Pa rŏt'id, *a* [See *infra*] (*Anat*) Pertaining to the parotid.

Pa-rŏt'id, } *n* [Gr παρωτίς, παρωτίδος, from παρα, be-
Pa-rō'tis, } side, near, and οὖς, ὠτός, the ear, Lat *parotis*, *parotidis*, Fr *parotide*] (*Anat*) The salivary gland situated nearest the ear, which pours its secretion into the mouth during mastication It is largest in the herbivora, and those animals whose food is most difficult of mastication Its duct, called the *duct of Steno*, opens into the mouth opposite the second molar tooth

Pär'o tĭ'tis, *n* (*Med*) Inflammation of the parotid glands, mumps *Dunglison*

Pär'ox ỹşm, *n* [Gr παροξυσμός, from παροξύνειν, to sharpen, irritate, from παρα, beside, beyond, and ὀξύνειν, to sharpen, from ὀξύς, sharp, N Lat *paroxysmus*, Fr *paroxisme*, Pr *parroxisme*, Sp. & Pg *paroxismo*, It *parossismo*, *parossismo*]

1 (*Med*) The fit, attack, or exacerbation of a disease that occurs at intervals, or has decided remissions or intermissions

2 Hence, any sudden and violent action, spasmodic affection or action, convulsion, fit "Harassed with the returning *paroxysms* of diffidence and despair" *South*

Pär'ox-ỹş'mal, *a* 1 Marked by paroxysms, as, a *paroxysmal* disposition

2. Pertaining to, or caused by, a paroxysm or paroxysms

Par-quet' (par-kā', *or* par-kĕt'), *n*. [Fr. See PARQUETRY]

1 A body of seats on the floor of a music hall or theater nearest the orchestra, but commonly applied to the whole lower floor of a theater, from the orchestra to the dress-circle.

2 The same as PARQUETRY, q. v.

Pär'quet-aġe, *n* The same as PARQUETRY.

Pär'quet ed, *a* Formed in parquetage, inlaid with wood in small and differently colored figures.

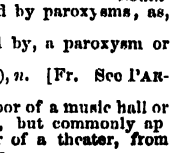

One room *parqueted* with yew, which I liked well *Evelyn*

Pär'quet-ry, *n* [Fr *parqueterie*, from *parquet*, French inlaid floor, flooring, *parqueter*, to make French flooring, *parquet*, diminutive of *parc*, an inclosure See PARK] A species of joinery or cabinet work, consisting of inlaid work in geometric or other patterns, generally of different colors, used especially for floors, marquetry. *Fairholt.*

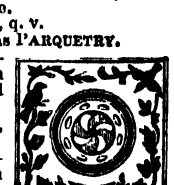

Parquetry

Par-quĕtte' (par-kĕt'), *n*. The same as PARQUET.

Pärr, *n*. [Written also *par*] [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *bradan*, a salmon.]

1. A small species of fish common where salmon breed, respecting which there has been much dispute whether it is the young of the salmon, or a trout having the general appearance of these

2. A young leveret. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright*

Păr'ra-keet', *n.* [Written also *paraquet*, *parraquito*, and *paroquet*.] [Fr. *perroquet*. See PARROT.] See PAROQUET.

Păr'ral, } *n.* [Abbreviated from *apparel*, Fr *appa-*
Păr'rel, } *reil*, preparation, attire, gear, Pg *aparelho*, Sp. *aparejo*, tackle and rigging. See APPAREL.] (*Naut.*) The rope or hoop by which a yard is confined to its mast at the slings, allowing it to be hoisted or lowered at pleasure. *Totten.*

Păr'rel, *n.* [A-Norm.] A chimney piece. *Halliwell.*

Par-rhē'si-ă (rē'zhi-ă), *n.* [Gr. παρρησια, from πᾶς, beside, beyond, and ῥῆσις, a saying, speaking, from ῥεῖν, ἐρεῖν, to say.] Boldness or freedom of speech.

Păr'ri-cid'al, *a.* [Lat. *parricidalis*, *parricidialis*, from *parricida*, *parricidium*; It. *parricidiale*. See *infra*.]

1. Pertaining to parricide, involving the crime of murdering a parent or patron

2. Committing parricide

Păr'ri-cide, *n.* [Fr. *parricide*, from Lat. *parricida* and *parricidium*, from *pater*, father, and *cædere*, to kill; It. & Sp. *parricida* and *parricidio*.]

1. A person who murders his father or mother, one who murders an ancestor

☞ Blackstone applies the word to one who kills his child.

2. The murder of any one to whom reverence is due. *Bacon.*

Păr'ri-cid'i-ŭs, *a.* Parricidal. [*Obs.*]

Păr'rock, *n.* [A-S. *parruc*, *perruc*, *pearroc*, park, inclosure. See PARK.] A croft or small field, a paddock. See PADDOCK. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Păr'rot, *n.* [Contracted from Fr. *perroquet*, probably from *Pierrot*, diminutive of *Pierre*, Peter, Sp. *perico*, *periquito*, It. *parrocchetto*. Fr. *perrot* is also the name of the sparrow.] (*Ornith.*) A scansorial bird of the genus *Psittacus*, of brilliant color, having a fleshy tongue, a short, hooked bill, toothed above and articulated movably to the skull. It is found in the tropical regions, particularly of the New World. The common gray parrot is *P. erythacus*, and is celebrated for its powers of mimicry.

Imperial Parrot.

☞ The name is also applied loosely to all the allied genera of scansorial birds, as cockatoos, macaws, &c.

Păr'rot-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish of the genus *Scarus*, inhabiting the tropical seas, — so named from its resemblance to the parrot in the brilliancy of its colors, and the peculiar form of its jaws.

Păr'rot-ry, *n.* The part of a parrot, servile imitation. *Coleridge.*

Păr'ry, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARRIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARRYING.] [Fr. *parer*, It. *parare*, Sp. & Pg. *parar*, from Lat. *parare*, to prepare. See PARE.]

1. To ward off, to stop, or to put or turn off, to prevent, as, to *parry* a thrust, a blow, or the like, or any thing that means or threatens harm.

2. To avoid, to shift off, to evade

The French government has *parried* the payment of our claims. *E. Everett.*

Păr'ry, *v. i.* To ward off, evade, or turn aside something.

Pārse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARSED (pārst), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARSING.] [Lat. *pars*, a part, *pars orationis*, a part of speech.] (*Gram.*) To resolve into its elements, as a sentence, pointing out the several parts of speech, and their relation to each other by government or agreement, to analyze and describe grammatically.

Păr'see, or **Par-see'**, *n.* [Hind. & Per. *pārsi*, a Persian, a follower of Zoroaster, a fire worshiper.] One of the adherents of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion, descended from Persian emigrants to India, and now settled there, a fire-worshiper, a Gueber.

Păr'see-ism, or **Par-see'ism**, *n.* The religion and customs of the Parsees.

Pārs'er, *n.* One who parses.

Pār'si-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *parcimonieux*. See PARSIMONY.] Exhibiting parsimony, sparing in the use or expenditure of money, frugal to excess, covetous, saving, close.

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years, whereas a long, *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*

Syn. — Avaricious, covetous; niggardly, miserly, penurious, close, saving, illiberal, frugal. See AVARICIOUS.

Pār'si-mō'ni-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a parsimonious manner; sparingly, covetously.

Pār'si-mō'ni-oŭs-ness, *n.* A very sparing use of money, or a disposition to save expense.

Pār'si-mo-ny (50), *n.* [Lat. *parsimonia*, *parcimonia*, from *parcere*, to spare; It. & Sp. *parsimonia*, Fr. *parcimonie*.] Closeness or sparingness in the expenditure of money or means, — generally in a bad sense, excessive economy, closeness, illiberality.

The ways to enrich are many; *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent, for it withholdeth man from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

Syn. — Economy, frugality, covetousness, closeness, illiberality. See ECONOMY.

Pārs'ley, *n.* [O. Eng. *persely*, *perselee*, *percele*, Fr. *persil*, Pr. *peressilh*, *peyressilh*, Pg. *perrexil*, Sp. *perejil*, It. *petrosellino*, *petrosillo*, *petrosillo*, *petrosemolo*, Lat. *petroselinum*, Gr. πετροσέλινον, rock-parsley, from πέτρος, a rock, and σέλινον, parsley, A-S. *peterselige*, D. *peterselie*, Ger. *petersilie*, Dan. *peterselle*, *persille*, Sw. *persilja*, Ir. *persil*, W. *perllys*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Petroselinum*, the leaves of which are used in cookery, and the root as an aperient medicine.

Fool's parsley a poisonous plant (*Æthusa Cynapium*), much resembling parsley, and sometimes mistaken for it.

Pārs'nip, *n.* [Written also *parsnep*.] [Corrupted from Lat. *pastinaca*, Sp., Pg., & It. *pastinaca*, Pr. *pastenaga*, *pastenegla*, Fr. *pastenade* and *panais*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Pastinaca*, of which one species (*P. edulis*), the common parsnip, has a white, spindle-shaped root, of a pleasant aromatic flavor, much used for food; also, the root itself.

Pär'son (pär'sn), *n.* [O. Fr. *persone*, person and parson, from L. Lat. *persona* (sc. *ecclesiæ*), equivalent to *clergyman*.]

1 The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical society, the rector or incumbent of a parish, who has the parochial charge or cure of souls

2 A clergyman, one who is in orders, or who has been licensed to preach

Pär'son-age, *n.* **1** The glebe and house belonging to a parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated to the maintenance of the incumbent or settled pastor of a church. [U. S.]

2 The benefice of a parish, or the house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent. [*Eng.*]

3 Money paid for the support of a parson

What have I been paying stipend and teind, *parsonage* and vicarage, for? *W. Scott.*

Pär'soned, *a.* Done by, or appropriate to, a parson. [*Rare.*]

Ye deal to truth! peruse this *parsoned* page. *Young.*

Par sŏn'ic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a parson,
Par sŏn'ic al, } clerical. [*Rare.*]

Par sŏn'ic al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a parson. [*Rare.*] *Chesterfield.*

Pär'son ish, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in the manner of, a parson, — used humorously, or in disparagement.

Pärt, *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *part*, Sp., Pg., & It. *parte*, Lat. *pars*, *partis*.]

1 One of the portions, equal or unequal, into which any thing is divided, or regarded as divided, something less than a whole, a number, quantity, mass, or the like, regarded as going to make up, with others, a larger number, quantity, mass, &c., a piece, a fragment, a fraction, a division, a member, a constituent

Our ideas of extension and number — do they not contain a secret relation of the *parts*? *Locke.*

2 Hence, specifically, (*a*) An equal constituent portion, one of several or many like quantities or numbers, or the like, into which any thing is divided, or of which it is made up, proportional division or ingredient

An homer is the tenth *part* of an ephah. *Ez.* xlv. 10.

(*b*) An organic or essential element, a constituent portion of a living or spiritual whole, a member, an organ.

All the *parts* were formed in his mind into one harmonious whole. *Locke.*

(*c*) Constituents of character or capacity, taken collectively, qualities, faculties, talents, — used in the plural. "Men of considerable *parts*." *Burke.* "Great quickness of *parts*." *Macaulay.*

(*d*) Quarters, regions, districts, — used in the plural.

All *parts* resound with tumults, plaints, and fears. *Dryden.*

3 That which falls to one in a division, share, portion, lot

Let me bear
My *part* of danger with an equal share. *Dryden.*

4 Hence, concern, interest, participation, share.

We have no *part* in David. 2 *Sam.* xx. 1.

5 Side, party, interest, faction. "Makes whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*." *Waller.*

6 Share of labor, action, or influence, allotted duty, specially appropriated office

Accuse not Nature; she hath done her *part*,
Do thou but thine. *Milton.*

7 Hence, character appropriated to one in a play or other like performance, the language, actions, and influence of a single performer in a drama, or the like.

That *part*
Was aptly filled, and naturally performed. *Shak.*

8 (*Mus.*) One of the different melodies of an harmonic composition, which, heard in union, compose its harmony; as, the treble, tenor, or bass *part*, the violin *part*, the clarionet *part*.

9 (*Math.*) (*a*) Such a portion of any quantity, as, when taken a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity; as, 3 is a *part* of 12; — the opposite of *multiple*. (*b.*) A line or other element of a figure.

For my part, so far as concerns me, for my share. — *For the most part*, commonly, oftener than otherwise. — *In good part*, as well done, favorably, acceptably; in a friendly manner, not in displeasure. "God accepteth it *in good part* at the hands of faithful men." *Hooker.* — *In ill part*, as ill done, unfavorably, with displeasure. — *In part* in some degree or extent, partly. — *Part and parcel*, an essential portion, a part. "She was . . . *part and parcel* of the race and place." *Howitt.* — *Part of speech* (*Gram.*), a sort or class of words of a particular character, thus, the noun is a *part of speech*, comprising the names of things or those vocal sounds which usage has attached to things, the verb is a *part of speech* expressing motion, action, or being, as predicated of a thing.

Syn. — Portion, section, division, fraction, fragment, member, share, constituent. See PORTION and SECTION.

Pärt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARTING.] [Lat. *partire*, *partiri*, from *pars*, *partis*, a part; It. *partire*, Sp., Pg., Pr., & O. Fr. *partir*.]

1 To divide, to separate, or break, to sever into two or more pieces

2 To divide into shares, to distribute, to share, to allot

They *parted* my raiment among them, and for my vesture did they cast lots. *John* xix. 24.

3 To separate or disunite, to cause to go apart, to remove from contact or contiguity, to sunder.

The Lord do so to me and more also, if aught but death *part* thee and me. *Ruth* i. 17.

4 Hence, to hold apart, to stand between, to intervene betwixt, as combatants

The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shak.*

5. To secern, to secrete

The liver minds his own affair,
And *parts* and strains the vital juices. *Prior.*

6 To separate or purify, as metals

7 To gift with parts, to endow. [*Obs.*]

To part a cable, or other fastening (*Naut.*), to suffer the breaking of it.

Pärt, *v. i.* **1** To be broken or divided into parts or pieces, to become separated, to go asunder, to divide, to quit each other, to take leave

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they *parted*. *Shak.*

2 [Fr., Pr., & Sp. *partir*, It. *partire*, O. Fr. *se partir*.] To become removed or detached, to separate, to go away, to leave

Powerful hands will not *part*
Easily from possession won with arms. *Milton.*

3 To have a share, to partake. [*Obs.*] "They shall *part* alike." 1 *Sam.* xxx. 24.

To part with to be separated from, to quit, to resign, to lose, as, to *part with* dear friends

Celia for thy sake, I *part*
With all that grew so near my heart. *Waller.*

Pärt'a ble, *a.* See PARTIBLE.

Part'age, *n.* [Fr. *partage*, L. Lat. *partagium*, from Lat. *pars*, *partis*, a part.] Division, severance, the act of dividing or sharing. [*Obs.*]

A bishop made a *partage* of money collected by a brief. *Fuller.*

Par tāke', *v. i.* [*imp.* PARTOOK, *p. p.* PARTAKEN, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARTAKING.] [From *part* and *take*, q. v. Cf. PARTOOK.]

1 To take a part, portion, or share in common with others, to have a share or part, to participate, — usually followed by *of*, sometimes, but less properly, by *in*

How far brutes *partake* in this faculty it is not easy to determine. *Locke.*

2 To have something of the properties, nature, or office, — usually followed by *of*

The attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

3 To be admitted, not to be excluded

Par-tāke', *v. t.* **1** To have a part in, to share.

My royal father lives
Let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2 To admit to a share, to cause to participate, to give a part to with others. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3 To share out, to distribute, to communicate, to give a part of. [*Obs.*]

Your exultation *partake* to every one. *Shak.*

Par tāk'er, *n.* **1** One who has or takes a part, share, or portion, in common with others, a sharer; a participator, — followed by *of* or *in*. "If the Gentiles have been made *partakers* of their spiritual things." *Rom.* xv. 27.

Wish me *partaker* in thy happiness. *Shak.*

2 An accomplice, an associate, a partner.

When thou sawest a thief, then thou consentedst with him, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers. *Ps.* l. 18.

Par-tāk'ing, *n.* An associating, combination in an evil design. *Hale.*

Pärt'ed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Cleft so that the divisions reach nearly, but not quite, to the midrib, or the base of the blade, — said of a leaf, and used chiefly in composition, as, three-*parted*, five-*parted*, and the like. *Gray.*

Pärt'er, *n.* One who parts or separates.

Pär-tĕrre' (pär-târ'), *n* [Fr, from *par*, on, and *terre*, earth, ground]

1 (*Hort*) An ornamental and diversified arrangement of beds or plots, in which flowers are cultivated, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on.

2 The pit of a theater, parquet

Par-thĕ'ni-ăd, *n* [See *infra*] A poem in honor of a virgin [*Obs*]

Par-thĕn'ic, *a* [Gr παρθενικός, from παρθένος, a maid, virgin] Pertaining to the Spartan Parthenise, or sons of unmarried women

Pär'the-no-gĕn'e-sis, *n* [Gr παρθενος, a virgin, and γένεσις, production] The production of young by a female without intercourse with a male,—one of the phenomena of alternate generation

Pär'the-nŏn, *n* [Lat, Gr Παρθενων, from παρθένος, a virgin, i e, Minerva] A celebrated temple of Minerva at Athens, in Greece

Par-thĕn'o-pe, *n* [Lat, from Gr Παρθενόπη.]

1 (*Myth*) One of the Sirens, who threw herself into the sea from despair at not being able to beguile Ulysses by her songs

2 (*Zool*) A genus of decapodous crustaceans, found in the Indian Ocean

Parthenope horrida

3. One of the asteroids between Mars and Jupiter, discovered by M Gasparis, in 1850

Pär'tial (pär'shal), *a* [Fr & Pr *partial*, Sp & Pg *parcial*, It *parziale*, L Lat *partialis*, from Lat *pars partis*, a part]

1 Affecting a part only, not general or universal, not total or entire "All *partial* evil, universal good" *Pope*

2 Biased to one party, inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other, not indifferent, as, it is important to justice that a judge should not be *partial*

Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends *Locke*

3 Having a predilection for any thing, inclined to favor unreasonably

He was not *partial* to an inordinate display of wealth *W Scott*

4 (*Bot*) Being one of several subordinates,—applied to subdivisions, as, a *partial* umbel or umbelet, a *partial* peduncle A *partial* involucre is one placed at the foot of a *partial* umbel

Pär'tial-ism, *n* (*Theol*) The belief or doctrine of the partialists

Pär'tial-ist, *n* 1 One who is partial *Bp Morton*

2 (*Theol*) One who holds that the atonement was made only for a part of mankind, that is, for the elect

Pär'ti-ăl'i-ty (pär'shi-ăl'i-ty, 95), *n* [Fr *partialité*, Sp *parcialidad*, It *parzialità* See *supra*]

1 The quality of being partial, inclination to favor one party, or one side of a question, more than the other, undue bias of mind toward one party or side

2. A stronger inclination to one thing than to others, special fondness, as, a *partiality* for poetry or painting

Pär'tial-ize, *v t* To render partial [*Obs*] *Shak*

Pär'tial-ly, *adv* 1 In part, not totally, as, the story may be *partially* true, the sun and moon are often *partially* eclipsed

2 In a partial manner, with undue bias of mind to one party or side, with unjust favor or dislike, as, to judge *partially*

Pär'ti-bil'i-ty, *n* [See PARTIBLE] Susceptibility of division, partition, or severance, separability, as, the *partibility* of an inheritance

Pärt'i-ble, *a* [Lat *partibilis*, from *partire*, to part, divide, from Lat *pars*, *partis*, a part, Fr & Sp *partible*, It *partibile* Cf PARIABLE] Admitting of being parted or separated, divisible, separable, susceptible of severance or partition, as, an estate of inheritance may be *partible* [Written also *partable*] *Blackstone*

Par-tĭc'i pa-ble, *a* [See PARTICIPATE] Admitting of being participated or shared

Par-tĭc'i pant, *a* [Lat *participans*, p pr of *participare* See PARTICIPATE] Sharing, having a share or part,—followed by *of*

The prince saw he should confer with one *participant* of more than monkish speculations *Wotton*

Par tĭc'i pant, *n.* One who participates, a partaker *Bacon*

Par-tĭc'i pant-ly, *adv* In a participating manner

Par-tĭc'i-pāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PARTICIPATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARTICIPATING] [Lat *participare*, *participatum*, from *pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capere*, to take, It *participare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *participar*, Fr *participer*] To have a share in common with others, to take a part, to partake It is sometimes followed by *of* or *in* "He would *participate* of their wants" *Hayward.*

Syn.—To partake, share

Par-tĭc'i-pāte, *v t* To partake; to share, to receive a part of. [*Rare.*]

Fellowship
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight. *Milton*

Par tĭc'i pā'tion, *n* [Lat *participatio*, Fr *participation*, Pr *participatio*, Sp *participacion*, It *partecipazione*]

1 The act or state of sharing in common with others, as, a *participation* of joys or sorrows.

Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the Supreme *Stillingfleet*

2 Distribution, division into shares *Raleigh*

Par tĭc'i-pā'tive, *a* [O Fr *participatif*, Pr *participatiu*] Capable of participating

Par-tĭc'i pā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *participatore*] One who partakes with another

Pär'ti çĭp'i al (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *participalis*, Pr & Sp *participal*, Fr *participal* See PARTICIPLE] Having the nature and use of a participle, formed from a participle, as, a *participal* noun

Pär'ti-çĭp'i al-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARTICIPIALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARTICIPIALIZING] To form into participles, to put in the form of a participle

Pär'ti çĭp'i al ly, *adv* In the sense or manner of a participle

Par'ti-çĭ ple, *n* [Lat *participium*, from *particeps*, sharing, participant, from *pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capere*, to take, It, Sp, & Pg *participio*, Pr *participi*, Fr *participe*]

1 (*Gram*) A word having the nature of an adjective, derived from a verb, and so called because it partakes of the nature of an adjective and a verb, a verbal adjective, containing the idea of the action implied by the act, but without giving an assertion or affirmation, as, *having*, *making* The present participles become nouns by prefixing *a*, *an*, or *the* to them, as, *a marching* upon the enemy, *an ending* of the discussion, *the having* of property, *the making* of instruments

2 Any thing that participates of different things [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Pär'ti-cle (pär'tĭ kl), *n* [Lat *particula*, dim of *pars*, *partis*, a part, Fr *particule*, Sp *particula*, It *particola*, *particella*]

1 A minute part or portion of matter, a very small substance, an atom, a jot, as, a *particle* of sand, of lime, or of light

2 Any very small portion or part, as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue, he would not resign a *particle* of his property

3 (*Rom Cath Church*) (*a*) A crumb or little piece of consecrated bread (*b*) The smaller breads distributed in the communion of the laity *Bp Fitzpatrick*

4 (*Gram*) A word that is never inflected, and which has a subordinate office in the sentence, as a preposition

Par tĭc'ū lar, *a* [Lat *particularis*, It *particolare*, *particulare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *particular*, Fr *particulier* See *supra*]

1 Relating to a part or portion of any thing, not general, pertaining to a single person or thing, individual, specific, special, as, *particular* election

2 Clearly distinguishable from others of its kind not indefinite, specifiable, individual, as, each plant has its *particular* nutriment, most persons have a *particular* trait of character, he alludes to a *particular* person

3 Possessing some eminent or extraordinary quality, removed from the common mass or class of like creatures or objects, worthy of special attention or regard, not ordinary, notable, singular, as, he has brought no *particular* news

4 Concerned with, or attentive to, things single or distinct, entering into details, minute, scrupulous, precise, exact

Of this prince there is little *particular* memory *Bacon*

5 Hence, hard to suit, precise, nice, difficult, as, a man *particular* in diet or dress

6 (*Law*) (*a*) Containing a part only, as, a *particular* estate, or one precedent to an estate in remainder (*b*) Holding a particular estate, as, a *particular* tenant *Blackstone*

7 (*Logic* & *Metaph*) Forming a part of a genus, relatively limited in extension,—applied to a specific concept, and the term by which it is denoted, sometimes also to an individual

Particular Baptists a class of Baptists who hold to the doctrine of a particular and individual election of all who become regenerate, in distinction from others of the denomination who reject this view This denominational division exists chiefly in England

Syn.—Minute, individual, respective, appropriate, peculiar, especial exact, specific, precise, critical, circumstantial See MINUTE

Par-tĭc'ū lar, *n.* 1 A single point, or circumstance, a single instance, a distinct, separate, or minute part, a detail, a specialty, as, he told me all the *particulars* of the story *Addison*

I must reserve some *particulars* which it is not lawful for me to reveal *Bacon*

2 An individual, a private person.

It is the greatest interest of *particulars* to advance the general good *L'Estrange*

3 Special or private peculiarity, concern, character, or the like, individuality. "If the *particulars* of each person be considered" *Milton.*

For his *particular* I will receive him gladly. *Shak.*

4. A minute detail of things singly enumerated; a special and detailed account. [*Obs.*]

The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written *Ayliffe.*

In particular, specially, peculiarly, distinctly "This, *in particular*, happens to the lungs" *Blackmore.*

Par tĭc'ū-lar, *v t* To particularize [*Obs*]

Par tĭc'ū lar ism, *n* [Fr *particularisme*, Sp *particularismo*]

1 A particular or minute description, a detailed statement.

2 (*Theol*) The doctrine of particular election.

Par tĭc'ū lar ist, *n* [Fr *particulariste*, Sp *particularista*] One who holds to particularism.

Par-tĭc'ū-lăr'i ty, *n* [Fr *particularité*, Sp *particularidad*, It *particolarità*]

1 The quality of being particular, distinctiveness, specialty, minuteness in detail

2 That which is particular, as, (*a*) Peculiar quality, individual characteristic, peculiarity

I saw an old heathen altar with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end, but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid *Addison.*

(*b*) Special circumstance, minute detail, particular "Even descending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome" *Sidney* "To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor with the like *particularities*" *Addison* (*c*) Something of special or private concern or interest

Let the general trumpet blow his blast,
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease *Shak.*

Par tĭc'ū-lăr-ĭ-zā'tion, *n* The act of particularizing

Par tĭc'ū-lar ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PARTICULARIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PARTICULARIZING] [Fr *particulariser*, Sp *particularizar*, It *particolarizzare*, *particolareggiare*] To mention distinctly or in particulars, to enumerate or specify in detail

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin *Atterbury*

Par tĭc'ū lar ize, *v i* To mention or attend to particulars, single things, or minute details

Par tĭc'ū lar-ly, *adv* 1 In a particular manner, distinctly, singly, especially, with a specific reference, importance, or interest

2 In an especial manner

This exact propriety of Virgil I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character *Dryden*

Par tĭc'ū lar-ment, *n* A particular, a detail. [*Obs*] *More*

Par tĭc'ū lāte, *v t* [See PARTICLE] To particularize, to mention [*Obs*] *Fenton*

Pärt'ing, *a* [From *part*] Serving to part, dividing, separating

Parting sand (*Founding*), burnt sand from castings, used to separate the sand in different sections of a mold

Pärt'ing, *n* 1 The act of parting or dividing, a division or separation made by such an act, any thing divided, as a compartment

And there were sudden *partings*, such as press
The life from out young hearts *Byron*

2 (*Chem*) An operation or process by which gold and silver are separated from each other

3 (*Naut*) The breaking, as of a cable, by violence

4 (*Geol*) A joint or fissure, as in a coal seam.

Pär'ti zăn' (110), *n* [Fr *partisan*, from Fr *parti*, a party, It *partigiano*] [Written also *partizan*]

1 An adherent to a party or faction, one who is violently and passionately devoted to a party or interest

2 (*Mil*) (*a*) The commander of a corps of light troops designed to surprise the enemy, and carry on a desultory warfare (*b*) Any member of such a corps

☞ The term is also sometimes applied, by way of distinction, to a person able in commanding a party or dexterous in obtaining intelligence, intercepting convoys, or otherwise annoying an enemy

Pär'ti-zăn', *n* [Fr *pertuisane*, from O Fr. *pertuiser*, to pierce, Sp *partesana*, It *partigiana*.] A kind of halberd, a truncheon, a staff

The jolly priest twirled his heavy *partisan* round his head *W. Scott*

Pär'ti-zăn', *a* 1 Adherent to a party or faction, appropriate to one who is unreasonably devoted to his party or interest, as, *partisan* efforts, *partisan* feelings

2 (*Mil*) Engaged in irregular warfare on out posts, as, a *partisan* officer or corps.

Partisan ranger (*Mil*), a member of a partisan corps, a partisan

Pär'ti-zăn-shĭp, *n* The state of being a partisan, adherence to a party, feelings or conduct appropriate to a partisan

Pär'tite, *a* [Lat *partitus*, p p of *partire*, to part, divide, from *pars*, *partis*, a part; It. *partito*, Sp *partido*, Pr *partit*] (*Bot.*) Divided nearly to the base; as, a *partite* leaf is a simple leaf separated down nearly to the base

Par-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *partitio*, Fr. *partition*, Pr. *particio*, Sp. *particion*, It *partizione.* See *supra.*]

1. The act of dividing, or state of being divided, division; separation, distinction.

And good from bad find no *partition* *Shak*

2. That which divides or separates, that by which different parts are separated, specifically, an interior wall dividing one part or apartment of a house, an inclosure, or the like, from another, as, a *partition* of wood or stone in a building, dividing line.

No sight could pass
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass *Dryden*

3. A part divided off by walls, an apartment. [*Obs. or rare.*] "Lodged in a small *partition*." *Milton*

4. (*Law*) The severance of common or undivided interests, particularly in real estate It may be effected by consent of parties, or by compulsion of law

5 (*Mus*) A score

Par-tĭ'tion, *v t* [*imp & p. p* PARTITIONED, *p pr & vb n* PARTITIONING.]

1. To divide into shares, as, to *partition* an estate

2 To divide into distinct parts by walls, as, to *partition* the floor of a house

Par-tĭ'tion-ment, *n* The act of partitioning, division

Pär'ti-tive, *a* [Lat *partitivus*, from *partire*, *partitum*, to divide, It & Sp *partitivo*, Fr *partitif*] (*Gram*) Denoting a part or portion of any thing, dividing, distributive, as, a pronoun *partitive*

Pär'ti-tive, *n* (*Gram*) A word expressing partition, or denoting a part, a distributive

Pär'ti-tive-ly, *adv* In a partitive manner, distributively

Pärt'let, *n* [Diminutive of *part*, q v] [*Obs*]

1 A band or collar for the neck, formerly worn by both sexes, but afterward by women alone, a ruff. *Bp Hall.*

2 A hen,—so called from the ruffling of her feathers, forming a sort of ring or ruff about her neck *Shak*

Pärt'ly, *adv* In part, in some measure or degree, not wholly

Pärt'ner, *n* [From *part*] 1 One who acts, enjoys, or suffers with another, a partaker, an associate, as, she is the *partner* of my life, of my joys, of my griefs

Those of the race of Shem were no *partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower *Raleigh*

2 (*Law*) An associate in any business or occupation, a member of a partnership, an associate in business under the contract of partnership *Burrill Bouvier*

3 One who dances with another, either male or female, as in a contra dance

4 A husband or wife, a consort

5 (*pl*) (*Naut*) A framework of short timber fitted to the hole in a deck, to receive the heel of a mast or pump, &c *Dana*

Syn.—Associate, colleague, coadjutor, confederate, sharer, partaker, spouse, companion

Pärt'ner, *v t* To associate with a partner, to join [*Obs*] *Shak*

Pärt'ner-ship, *n* 1 The state or condition of being a partner, participation with another

2 The association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting any business, or an association thus formed, a standing or permanent company, a firm or house

3 (*Law*) A contract between two or more competent persons for joining together their money, goods, labor, and skill, or any or all of them, under an understanding that there shall be a communion of profit between them, and for the purpose of carrying on a legal trade, business, or adventure *Collyer Kent Story*

☞ Community of profit is absolutely essential to, though not necessarily the test of, a partnership *Lindley Bissell*

Silent partnership, one in which capital only is furnished by one or more partners, having no action, direction, or co-operation in the business

Par-took', *imp* of *partake* See PARTAKE

Pär'tridge, *n* [O Eng *partrich*, O Fr *perdris*, N Fr. *perdrix*, Pr *perditz*, Sp & Pg *perdiz*, It *perdice*, *pernice*, Lat *perdix*, *perdicis*, Gr *πέρδιξ*] (*Ornith*) A grouse-like bird (*Perdix cinerea*), having the feet bare. It is of a gray color, mottled with brown. It is found in Europe, Siberia, and North Africa

Common American Partridge (*Ortyx Virginianus*)

☞ No bird of this genus is found in America but the name is applied to the American quail (*Ortyx Virginianus*) and the ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*)

Pär'tridge-bĕr'ry, *n.* (*Bot*) A small, trailing, evergreen herb, having roundish, shining leaves, white fragrant flowers sometimes tinged with purple, and growing in pairs with the ovaries united, and producing scarlet berries which remain over winter, *Mitchella repens.* *Gray.*

☞ The name is also sometimes applied to the creeping wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*)

Pär'tridge-wood, *n.* A variegated tropical wood, much esteemed for cabinet work It is obtained from Brazil, but it is not known with certainty from what tree

Pärt'-sŏng, *n* A song in two or more distinct vocal parts

Pärt'ūre, *n* Departure, withdrawal [*Obs*]

Par-tŭ'ri-āte, *v t* [See *infra*] To bring forth young [*Obs*]

Par-tŭ'ri-ent, *a* [Lat *parturiens*, p pr of *parturire*, to desire to bring forth, verb desiderative from *parere*, *partum*, to bring forth] Bringing forth, or about to bring forth young

Par-tū'ri-fā'cient (-fā'shent), *n* [Lat *parturire*, to desire to bring forth, and *facere*, to make] (*Med*) A medicine tending to cause uterine action, or render child bearing easy *Dunglison.*

Par-tū'ri-ous, *a* Parturient [*Obs*]

Pär'tu-rĭ'tion (-rĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *parturitio*, from *parturire*. Fr *parturition* See *supra*]

1 The act of bringing forth, or being delivered of young, delivery

2 That which is brought forth burden, birth [*Obs*]

Pär'ty, *n* [Fr *parti* and *parte*, from O Fr *partir*, Lat *partire*, *partiri*, to part, divide, It *partita*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *partida*]

1 A part or portion of a greater number of persons, or people of a larger community, or the like, united by some tie as distinguished from, or opposed to, the rest, as, (*a*) A number of persons united in opinion, as opposed to the rest of a community or association, and aiming to influence or control the general action, especially, one of the parts into which a people is divided on questions of public policy, a faction

The peace both *parties* want is like to last *Dryden*

Small *parties* make up in diligence what they want in numbers *Johnson*

(*b*) A set of people gathered for a particular purpose common to them all an assembly, especially, a number of persons invited for a social entertainment a social assemblage, a company (*c*) A part of a larger troop or company sent together upon some duty, a detachment, especially, (*Mil*) A small number of troops dispatched upon some special service

2 One concerned or interested in an affair, one who takes a part with others, a partaker or participator

3 The plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit, whether an individual, a firm, or corporation, a litigant

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges *Ex* xxii 9

4 A single person, distinct from or opposed to another

If the jury found that the *party* slain was of the Irish race, it had been adjudged felony *Davies*

5 Hence, a person, an individual

Pär'ty, *a* [Fr *parti*, divided, from O Fr *partir*, to divide] (*Her*) Parted or divided,—used with reference to any division of a field or charge

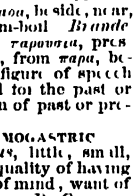

Party per Pale

Pär'ty-cŏl'ored (-kŭl'urd), *a* Colored, part by part, with different tints, having divers colors, parti colored variegated, as, a *party colored* flower

Pär'ty-fĕnce Wall A wall separating the ground in one occupation from that in another *Gwilt*

Pär'ty ism, *n* Devotion to party [*Recent*]

Par'ty-jŭ'ry, *n* (*Law*) A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners

Pär'ty-vĕr'dict, *n* A joint verdict *Shak*

Pär'ty-wall, *n* A wall that separates one house from the next *Morton*

Pa-rŏ'tis, *n* [Gr *παρωτίς*, from *παρα*, beside, near, and *οὖς*, the gums] (*Med*) A gum-boil *Brande*

Pa-ru'si-a (pa-rŭ'zhĭ-ä), *n* [Gr *παρουσία*, presence, from *παρεῖναι*, to be present, from *παρα*, beside, and *εἶναι*, to be] (*Rhet*) A figure of speech by which the present tense is used for the past or future, as in the animated narration of past or prediction of future events

Pär'vă-gŭnse [Lat] See PNEUMOGASTRIC

Par'va-nĭm'i-ty, *n* [Lat *parvus*, little, small, and *animus*, mind] The state or quality of having a little or ignoble mind, littleness of mind, want of magnanimity, smallness meanness *De Quincey*

Pär've nŭ, *n* [Fr, properly p p of *parvenir*, to attain to, to succeed, to rise to high station] An upstart, one newly risen into notice

Pär'vis, } *n* [Fr, It *paraviso*, *paradiso*, L Lat
Pär'vise, } *paravisus*, *paradisus*, a hall surrounded with portices in front of the churches, from Lat *paradisus*, Gr *παράδεισος*, a park See PARADISE] A church porch, also, a room over the church porch for a school, &c [*Obs*] *Chaucer Gwilt*

Pär'vi-tude, *n.* [Lat *parvitas*, fr *parvus*, little,

Pär'vi-ty, } small, O. Fr *parvité*, It *parvità*, Sp *parvedad*, *parvidad*] Littleness [*Obs*]

Pās (pā), *n.* [Fr. & Pr, Sp. *paso*, It. & Pg *passo* from Lat. *passus*, step, pace]

1 A step.

2 Right of going foremost, precedence [*Obs.*]

Pāsch (pāsk), } *n* [Lat. *pascha*, Gr *πασχα*, Heb.
Pās'chă, } *pesach*, from *pāsach*, to pass over; It *pasqua*, Sp *pascua*, Pr *pasca*, O Fr *pasque*, N Fr *pâque*, A-S *pasche*] The passover, the feast of Easter. See EASTER

Pasch egg, an egg stained and presented to young persons about the time of Easter — *Pasch flower* See PASQUE FLOWER

Pās'chal (pās'kal), *a* [Lat *paschalis*, It *pasquale*, Sp *pascual*, Pr & Fr *pascal* See *supra.*] Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter

Paschal flower See PASQUE FLOWER

Pāsh, *n* [Scot *pash*, i q *pate* See *infra*] [*Obs.*]

1 A face *Hammer*

2 A blow

Pāsh, *v t* [Prov Ger *paschen*, equivalent to H Ger *patschen*, to tap, strike] To strike, to strike down, to dash, to dash in pieces [*Obs*]

The violent thunder is adored by those
Arc *pashed* in pieces by it *J. Webster.*

Pa shaw', or **Pā'shā**, *n* [Written also *pacha*, *pashaw*, and *bashaw* See BASHAW] A Turkish viceroy, governor, or commander, a bashaw *Castle*

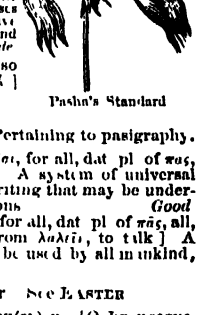

Pasha's Standard

The number of horse-tails borne as standards before the two classes of *pashas* indicates their relative rank the higher having three and the lower two *Brande*

Pa shā'lĭc, *n* [Written also *pachalic*] [Turk *pachâlyk*] The jurisdiction of a pasha

Pa shaw', *n* See PASHA

Pās'i-grăph'ic, } *a* Pertaining to pasigraphy.
Pās'i-grăph'ic-al, }

Pa-sĭg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr *πᾶσι*, for all, dat pl of *πας*, all, and *γραφειν*, to write] A system of universal writing, or a manner of writing that may be understood and used by all nations *Good*

Pās'i-lā'ly, *n* [Gr *πασι*, for all, dat pl of *πᾶς*, all, and *λαλη*, talking, talk, from *λαλεῖν*, to talk] A form of speech adapted to be used by all mankind, universal language

Pāsk, } *n* Easter See EASTER
Pāsque (pāsk),

Pāsque'-flow'er (pāsk'flou'er), *n* [O Fr *pasque*, Easter and Eng *flower* See PASCH] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Anemone* (*A pulsatilla*), having large purple flowers It grows in Europe, and usually flowers about Easter

Pās'quil (pās'kwĭl) *n* [It *pasquillo*] A pasquinade, a lampoon — the same as PASQUIN [*Obs.*]

Others make long, libels and *pasquils*, defaming men of good life. *Burton*

Pās'quil, *v t* To pasquinade, to lampoon See PASQUIN

Pās'quil ant, *n* A lampooner [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Pās'quil-ēr, *n* A lampooner [*Rare*] *Burton.*

Pās'quin (pās'kwin), *n* [It *pasquino*, Sp *pasquin*] A mutilated statue at Rome, in a corner of the palace of Ursini, so called from a cobbler who was remarkable for his sneers and gibes, and near whose shop the statue was dug up On this statue it has been customary to paste satiric papers. Hence, a lampoon

Pās'quin, } *v t* To lampoon, to satirize.
Pās'quin-ĕr, } [*Rare*] *Burton*

Pās'quin-ăde' (pās'kwĭn-ād'), *n* [Fr *pasquinade*, Sp *pasquinada*, It *pasquinata*] A lampoon or satirical writing

Pass (6), *v i* [*imp & p p* PASSED (past), *p pr & vb n* PASSING] [Fr *passer*, Pr & Pg *passar*, Sp *pasar*, It & L Lat *passare*, from L at *passus*, step. See PACE]

1 To go, to move, to proceed to be transferred in any way from one point to another, to make a transit — usually with a following adverb or preposition defining the kind of motion, as, to *pass on*, out, in, into, from, under, &c

Sweet sounds rose slowly through their mouths,
And from their bodies *passed* *Coleridge.*

2 To be transferred from one state or condition to another, to change condition or circumstances; to undergo transition, to change in possession

Others, dissatisfied with what they have, *pass* from just to unjust *Sir W Temple.*

3 To go from one person to another, to be given and taken to circulate hence, to be current, to gain reception, not to be thrown out as bad or worthless, as, counterfeit coins sometimes *pass* as money

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood. *Felton.*

4 Hence, to have current value or reputation; to be deemed or taken, to be received in opinion or estimation, to be regarded,—generally with *for.* "May *pass* for a wise man" *Shak.*

This will not *pass* for a fault in him till it is proved to be one in us *Atterbury*

5 In a more specific sense, to go by; to move athwart one, to proceed from one side to the other,

of a person or place referred to, or a point from which any thing is conceived of as viewed, to cross one's path, one's observation, or the like, — with a preposition, as, *by*, *over*, &c., as, to *pass by* one, to *pass over* the road

6. Hence, to go by in successive acts, states, or intervals of time, to elapse, to be spent.

The time when the thing existed is the idea of that space of duration which *passed* between some fixed period and the being of that thing *Locke*

A good part of their lives *passes* away without thinking *Locke*

7. To move before the consciousness or observation, to take place or occur in fact, to occur progressively, to happen, to take place.

8 To move out of reach, of observation, or the like, to disappear, to vanish, hence, also, to depart from life, to decease, to die.

Beauty is a charm, but soon the charm will *pass* *Dryden*

The *passing* of the sweetest soul
That ever looked with human eyes *Tennyson*

9. To go by a certain necessary step, or the necessary steps of progress, to be ratified or accepted, specifically, to be carried through a body that has power to sanction or reject, to receive legislative or executive sanction, to be enacted "The play may *pass*" *Shak.*

Neither of these bills has yet *passed* the House of Commons *Swift*

10. To undergo scrutiny with success or approval, to bear inspection, to be in a passable or tolerable state, to do well enough, to answer

A muddling sort of man was left well enough by his father to *pass*, but he could never think he had enough, so long as any had more *I'l strange*

11 Hence, to go unheeded or neglected, to proceed without hinderance or opposition, as, we saw the act, but let it *pass*

12 To go beyond bounds, to surpass, to be in excess

13 To make a lunge or pass in fencing or fighting, to push with a sword, to thrust

To pass into, to change by a gradual transition to, to become by successive gradation — *To pass on* or *upon* (*a*) To happen to, to come upon, to affect (*b*) To determine, to give judgment or sentence "Though well we may not *pass upon* his life *Shak* "Provided no indirect act *pass upon* our prayers to defile them" *Jer Taylor*

Pass, *v. t.* 1 In simple, proper transitive senses, (*a*) To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like, to proceed from one side or the other of (*b*) Hence, to go from one limit to the other of, to spend; to live through, hence, to make experience of, to undergo, to suffer "To *pass* commodiously this life" *Shak*

She loved him for the dangers he had *passed* *Shak*

(*c*) To go by without care or notice, to omit, to make no note of, to disregard

I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array *Dryden*

(*d*) To go beyond or transcend, to surpass, to excel, to exceed

And strive to *pass*
Their native music by her skillful art. *Spenser*

Whose tender power
Passes the strength of storms in their most desolate hour *Byron*

(*e*) To be carried through, as a body having power to accept or reject, to undergo with favorable issue the ordeal, examination, or action of, to be accepted or ratified by, specifically, to receive the legislative or official sanction of, to be enacted by, as, the bill *passed* both houses of the legislature

2. In causative senses, (*a*) To cause to move or go; to send, to transfer from one person, place, or condition to another, to transmit, to deliver, to make over

I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number *Addison*

Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon*

(*b*) To give forth, to utter, to pronounce, to deliver by word, to make orally

Oath is *passed*, to pass away from *Shak.*
Father, thy word is *passed* *Milton*

(*c*) To cause to go by, to make a finish of, to accomplish, to achieve.

This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well *Shak.*

(*d*) To advance by stages of progress, to carry on with success through an ordeal, examination, or action, specifically, to give legal or official sanction to, to ratify, to enact, to approve as valid and just, as, the senate *passed* the law (*e*) To put in circulation, to give currency to, as, to *pass* counterfeit money is forbidden by law (*f*) To cause to obtain entrance, admission, or conveyance, as, to *pass* a person from one place to another on the railway

3 To pay regard to, to take notice of, to care, — generally with *for*

These silken-coated slaves I *pass* not. *Shak*

If, when I should choose,
Beauty and virtue were the fee proposed,
I should not *pass* for parentage *Ford.*

Passed midshipman, a midshipman who has passed his examination and is received as a candidate for the office of lieutenant *Totten* — *To pass off*, to impose fraudulently or by trick, to palm — *To pass on* or *upon*, to practice artfully, to put upon, as a trick, cheat, &c., to impose fraudulently or by trick upon; to palm off; as, she *passed* the child *on* her husband for a boy — *To pass over* or *by*, to overlook, not to note or answer, to disregard "Certain passages of Scripture we can not *pass by* without injury to truth" *Burnet*

Pass, *n* [O Fr. *passe*, Pr. *pas*, Sp. *paso*, It. *passo*, from Lat *passus*, step. See PACE.]

1 That through which one goes or passes, a passage, a way, especially, a narrow and difficult way, a road through or over some dangerous or impracticable place, an elevated road or way crossing a mountain chain

2 A request or order to give passage to a person, a document entitling one to pass, or to go and come, a passport, a ticket of free transit or free admission. "A gentleman had a *pass* to go beyond the seas" *Clarendon.* "A ship sailing under the flag and *pass* of an enemy." *Aunt*

3 (*Fencing*) A thrust, a push, attempt to stab or strike.

4 A movement of the hand over or along any thing, the manipulation of an operator in mesmerism

5. State of things, condition, conjuncture.

To what a *pass* are our minds brought! *Sidney*

Matters have been brought to this *pass*. *South*

To bring to pass, to cause to happen, to bring about, to effect "What future days should *bring to pass*" *Milton* — *To come to pass*, to occur, to take place

Pass'a-ble, *a.* [O & N Fr *passable*, Sp *pasable*, It *passabile* See PASS, *v.*]

1 Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like, as, the roads are not *passable*, the stream is *passable* in boats

2 Suitable to be passed or circulated, current, receivable, acceptable "According to the *passable* notion and definition" *Barrow*

3 Such as may be suffered to pass without serious objection made or fault found, tolerable, admissible, moderate, mediocre, so-so

Pass'a-bly, *adv* In a passable manner, tolerably, moderately

Pas sădo' (pas-sä'do), } *n.* [Sp *pasada*, Fr
Pas-sā'do, or **Pas sā'do**, } *passade*, from *passer* See PASS, *v.*]

1 (*Fencing*) A push or thrust

2 (*Man*) A turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot of ground

Pas'sage, *n* [Fr *passage*, Pr *pasatge*, Sp *pasage*, It *passaggio*, L Lat *passagium* See PASS.]

1 The act of passing, transit from one place to another, motion of any kind from point to point, movement across or by a point, through a way, or the like, a going by, over, or through, as, the *passage* of a man or carriage, the *passage* of a ship or a fowl, the *passage* of light or a meteor, the *passage* of fluids through the pores of the body, or from the glands, clouds intercept the *passage* of solar rays, hence, specifically, (*a*) Transit by means of conveyance, journey, as by water, carriage, car, or the like, travel right or liberty of passing "The ship in which he had taken *passage*" *Macaulay* (*b*) Hence, price paid for the liberty to pass, fare (*c*) Removal from life, decease, departure, death "Endure thy mortal *passage*" *Milton*

2 Way or course through or by which one passes, road, avenue of exit or entrance, or of traversing any thing

And with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart *Dryden*

3 Hence, specifically, a room used for giving access to other apartments in a building, a hall

4 Way of happening, or being managed or brought about, separate part of the process or progress of events, event, any thing which has happened, incident, occurrence "In thy *passages* of life" *Shak* "On consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times" *Davies*

5 Reception, currency "Among whom I expect this treatise will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles" *Digby*

6 Separate part or portion of something continuous, especially, part of a book or text, a clause, paragraph, or larger portion of an indefinite extent, an extract. "The most horrid, and almost incredible *passage* of their unbelief" *South* "He was pleased to use this *passage*" *Burnet.*

How commentators each dark *passage* shun *Young*

7 The act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity, enactment, as, the *passage* of a law, or of a bill into a law, by a legislative body

His agency in procuring the *passage* of the stamp act was more than suspected *Hosack.*

8 A pass or encounter, as, a *passage* at arms

Of passage, not permanently fixed, passing from one place to another, migratory, — said especially of birds which pass regularly from north to south, and the reverse, in fall and spring

Syn.—Vestibule, hall See VESTIBULE

Pas'sa-ger, *n.* [Fr, from *passage*, It. *passaggiere.*] A passenger. [*Obs.*]

Pas'sant, *a.* [Fr. *passant*, p. pr. of *passer*. See PASS, *v.*]

1 Passing from one to another; in circulation; current. [*Obs.*]

Many opinions are *passant*, which, notwithstanding, upon due examination, do admit of doubt or restriction. *Browne.*

Lion *passant.* (3.)

2. Cursory, careless. [*Obs.*]

"On a *passant* review of what I wrote to the bishop" *Sir P. Pett.*

3 (*Her.*) Walking, — a term applied to any animal on a shield, which appears to walk leisurely.

En passant (ŏng-păs-sŏng') [Fr], by the way, slightly, in haste

Pass'-book, *n* A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit, and then passes or sends it to the purchaser for his information

Pass'-box, *n* (*Mil*) A box of wood, used to carry cartridges from the ammunition chest to the gun when they are too large to be conveyed in the gunner's haversack

Pass'-check, *n* A ticket of admission to a place of public amusement, or of re admission for one who withdraws in expectation of returning

Passé (pas sā'), *a* [Fr] Past, hence, out of use, worn, faded

Passe'gārdes, *n pl* [Fr] (*Anc Armor*) Ridges on the shoulder pieces to turn the blow of a lance

Pas'sen-ger, *n* [O Eng *passager*, q v, O Fr. *passagier*, N Fr *passager*, Sp *pasagero*, It *passaggiere*, *passaggiero*, *passeggiere*, *passeggiero* See *supra*, and cf MESSENGER] A passer or passer by, one who is making a passage, a traveler, especially by some established conveyance, a person conveyed on a journey

Passenger-falcon, a kind of migratory hawk *Ainsworth* — *Passenger-pigeon*, a bird of the genus *Columba* (*C. migratoria*), — so called because it migrates from place to place in search of food

Pas'sen ger-car, *n* A railway car fitted with seats and other conveniences for the accommodation of passengers, and, in America, usually seating from thirty to sixty persons

☞ In England passenger-cars are divided into compartments holding six to eight persons, and are called *carriages*

Passe-par tout (pas par to') [Fr, from *passer*, to pass, and *partout*, every where]

1 That by which one can pass any where, any thing which serves a turn or exigency

2 Specifically, a master key, a latch-key

3 A light picture frame of card board easily altered and adjusted, a border serving for several pictures

Pass'er, *n* One who passes, a passenger

Pass'er-by, *n* One who goes by, a passer.

Pas'se res, *n pl* [Lat, sparrows] (*Ornith*) An order of birds including the sparrows, and embracing many species, which are characterized by having the beak straight and not hooked at the tip, and the feet of moderate size, with three toes in front and one behind, the claws being slender and acute, but never hooked *Baird*

Pas'ser ine, *a* [Lat *passerinus*, from *passer*, a sparrow, Fr *passerin*] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong

The columbine, gallinaceous, and *passerine* tribes people the fruit trees *Sydney Smith*

Pas'ser-ine, *n.* (*Ornith*) A bird belonging to the order *Passeres*.

Pas'si-bil'i ty, *n* [Lat *passibilitas*, Fr *passibilité*, Pr *passibilitat*, Sp *pasibilidad*, It *passibilità*] The quality of being passible, aptness to feel or suffer *Halewill*

Pas'si ble, *a* [Lat *passibilis*, from *pati*, *passus*, to suffer, Fr *passible*, Sp *pasible*, It *passibile*] Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents

Apollinarius held even Deity to be *passible* *Hooker.*

Pas'si-ble-ness, *n* Passibility

Pas'si-flō'rā, *n* [Lat *passio*, passion, from *pati*, *passus*, to suffer, and *flos*, *floris*, flower] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the passion flower

Pas'sim, *adv.* [Lat] Here and there, every where.

Pass'ing, *a* Exceeding, surpassing, eminent "Her *passing* deformity" *Shak.*

Pass'ing, *adv* Exceedingly, excessively, surpassingly, very greatly, as, *passing* fair, *passing* strange

You apprehend *passing* shrewdly *Shak*

Pass'ing-bell, *n* The bell that rings at the hour of death to obtain prayers for the passing or departing soul; also, the bell that rings immediately after death, or while the body of the deceased person is being carried to the place of interment "With a voice more like a *passing-bell* than the herald of a banquet" *W Scott.*

Pass'ing-ly, *adv* Exceedingly. [*Obs.*] *Wyclife.*

Pass'ing-nōte, *n* (*Mus*) A character indicating a passing tone, and of smaller size than the rest.

Pass'ing-tōne, *n* (*Mus*) A tone introduced between two other tones, but forming no essential part of the harmony.

Pas'sion (păsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *passio*, from *pati*, *passus*, to suffer, Fr. *passion*, Pr. *passio*, Sp. *pasion*, It *passione.*]

1 A suffering or enduring; endurance of action on the part of something else.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to

move, and, when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

3. Hence, specifically, the suffering of Christ, the trial, crucifixion, and death of the Savior.

To whom also he showed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs *Acts* i 3

3. Capacity of being affected or impressed by external agents, susceptibility of impressions from external agents. [*Rare*]

The differences of moldable and not moldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions *Bacon*

4 Any condition of the soul in which it is conceived to be passive under the influence of the object, also, the capacity for emotion.

The nature of the human mind can not be sufficiently understood, without considering the affections and *passions*, or those modifications or actions of the mind consequent upon the apprehension of certain objects or events in which the mind generally conceives good or evil *Hutcheson*

5. Hence, strong feeling prompting to action, vehement emotion, feeling or emotion in which the subject is moved by an impulse beyond control, specifically, (*a*) Anger, wrath, violent resentment. (*b*) Love, ardent affection, devotion, fondness. "A *passion* fond to idolatry" *Macaulay*

He owned his *passion* for Amestris *Rowe*

(*c*) Eager desire, strong predilection, controlling choice and inclination

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country *Addison*

6 A pursuit engaged in with fondness, ardent inclination, or the like, as, poetry became to him a *passion*

7 Exhibition of deep feeling or overpowering excitement, passionate display. [*Obs*] "Tear the *passion* to tatters" *Shak*

Syn.—Passion, Feeling, Emotion When any *feeling* or *emotion* completely masters the mind, we call it a *passion*, as, a *passion* for music, dress, &c, especially is anger (when thus extreme) called *passion* The mind, in such cases, is considered as having lost its self-control, and become the passive instrument of the feeling in question

All the other *passions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts and rash-embraced despair *Shak.*
Cruel his eye, but cast
Signs of remorse and *passion*, to behold
The fellows of his crime condemned
Forever now to have their lot in pain *Milton*

The term *passion*, and its adverb *passionately*, often express a very strong predilection for any pursuit, or object of taste — a kind of enthusiastic fondness for any thing *Cogan*

Pās'sion, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PASSIONED, *p pr* & *vb n* PASSIONING] To give a passionate character to [*Rare*]

O thou, for whose soul-soothing quiet turtles
Passion their voices cooingly 'mong myrtles *Keats*

Pās'sion (pāsh'un), *v i* To feel excitement, to be extremely agitated, to be roused [*Obs*] *Shak*

Pās'sion-al, *a.* Of, or relating to, passion or the passions

Pās'sion a ry (44), *n* [Lat *passionarius*, *passionarium*, Fr *passionnaire*, Sp *pasionario*, It *passionario*] A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs *Warton*

Pās'sion-ate, *a* [L Lat *passionatus*, It *passionato*, Fr *passionné*, Sp *apasionado*]

1 Easily moved to anger, easily excited or agitated by injury or insult, — applied to persons

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate* *Prior*

2 Showing or expressing passion, moved to strong feeling, love, desire, or the like, excited, vehement, warm, animated "Indifferent and less *passionate* for the earthly" *Bp Taylor*

Pās'sion-āte, *v t.* [*Obs*] **1** To affect with passion

2. To express passionately.

Great pleasure mixed with pitiful regard,
That godly king and queen did *passionate* *Spenser*

Pās'sion-ate ly, *adv* **1** In a passionate manner, with passion, with strong feeling, ardently, vehemently.

2. Angrily, in an angry manner

Pās'sion ate ness, *n* **1** The state of being passionate

2 Vehemence of mind, irascibility.

Pās'sion-flow'er, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flower and plant of the genus *Passiflora*, — so named from a fancied resemblance between its parts and the instruments of our Savior's crucifixion The flowers are showy, and the fruit sometimes highly esteemed, as that of the *granadilla* The roots and leaves are generally more or less noxious, and are used in medicine But few of the species are found out of South America and the West Indies.

Pās'sion-ist, *n* (*Rom Cath. Church*) A member of a religious order, called also *Barefooted Clerks of the Most Holy Cross*, founded in Italy in 1737, and approved in 1741 It was introduced into the United States in 1852. The members of the order unite the mortified life of the Trappists with the activity and zeal of the Jesuits and Lazarists

Pās'sion-less, *a* Void of passion, not easily excited to anger, of a calm temper.

Pās'sion-week, *n* (*Eccl*) The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter, — so called because in that week our Savior's passion and death took place.

Pās'sive, *a.* [Lat. *passivus*, from *pati*, *passus*, to suffer, It. *passivo*, Sp. *pasivo*, Pr. *passiu*, Fr. *passif*]

1 Not active, but acted upon; suffering or receiving impressions or influences, as, they were *passive* spectators, not actors in the scene

The mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas. *Locke*

God is not in any respect *passive* *Bradwardine*

2 Incapable of the excitement or emotion which is appropriate, receiving or suffering without resistance, not opposing, unresisting, as, *passive* obedience, *passive* submission to the laws.

Passive commerce, trade in which the productions of a country are carried by foreigners in their own ships See Active Commerce — *Passive obedience*, as used by writers on government, the doctrine that it is the duty of the subject or citizen to submit, in all cases, to the existing government — *Passive prayer*, among mystic divines a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet, and yielding only to the impulses of grace — *Passive verb* (*Gram*), a verb which expresses passion, or the effect of an action of some agent, as, in Latin, *doceor*, I am taught, in English, she is *loved* and *admired* by her friends, he is *assailed* by slander

Syn.—Inactive, inert, quiescent, unresisting, suffering, enduring, submissive, patient

Pās'sive-ly, *adv* In a passive manner, unresistingly, with submissive temper, without action

Pās'sive-ness, *n* **1** The quality of being passive, or of receiving impressions from external agents or causes, as, the *passiveness* of matter

2 Capacity of suffering, passibility

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being *Decay of Piety*

3 Unresisting submission, patience, calmness

Pas-sĭv'i-ty, *n* [Fr *passivité*, It *passività*, Lat *passivitas*]

1 The quality of being passive, passiveness [*Rare*] *Cheyne*

2 The tendency of a body to persevere in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body *Good*

3 (*Chem*) The condition of a substance in which it has no disposition to enter into chemical combinations Hence, a substance or element may exist in the two states of activity and passivity *Dana*

Pass'-kēy (kē), *n* A key for opening more locks than one, a master key, a passe partout

Pass'less, *a.* Having no pass or passage *Cowley*

Pass'man, *n*, *pl* PASS'MEN One who merely passes, without honor

Pass'o ver, *n* [From *pass* and *over* Cf Pasch] (*Jewish Antiq*) (*a*) A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews, in Egypt, when God, smiting the first born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb (*b*) The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover

Pass'-pa rōle', *n* [From *pass* and *parole*, Fr *passe parole*] (*Mil*) A command given at the head of an army, and communicated by word of mouth to the rear

Pass'pōrt, *n.* [Fr *passeport*, originally a permission to leave a port or to sail into it, from *passer*, to pass, and *port*, a port, harbor, It *passaporto*, Sp *pasaporte*]

1 A document carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war to certify their nationality, and protect them from belligerents, a sea letter, also, a document given by the competent officer of a state, which permits the person therein named to pass or travel from place to place by land or water

2 A license granted in time of war for the removal of persons and effects from a hostile country, a safe-conduct *Burrill Brande*

3 A license for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties

4 Hence, that which enables one to pass with safety, certainty, or general acceptance

His *passport* is his innocence and grace *Dryden*

Pass'-word (-wûrd), *n* A word to be given before a person is allowed to *pass*, a watch-word

If he attempted to enter without *pass-word*, a blunderbuss was presented to him *Macaulay*

Pās'sy-mĕas'ure (mĕzh'ur), *n* [Corrupted from It *passamezzo*, a sort of dance, from *passo*, a step or pace, and *mezzo*, middle, or from *passare*, to pass, and *mezzo*, middle] An old, stately kind of dance, a cinque-pace [*Obs*] *Shak*

Past (6), *p a* Not present or future, in time already passed or spent, gone by, elapsed, ended, accomplished. "The cited dead of all *past* ages" *Milton*

The past, that which is past by, elapsed, or gone, especially, time elapsed *Fenton*

Past, *prep* **1** In position, manner, or degree beyond, further than, beyond the reach or influence of.

Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past* shame *L'Estrange*

The author was called *past* endurance by this new stroke *Macaulay*

2. Beyond in time; after; as, at half *past* seven.

3. Above, more than. [*Obs.*]

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser*

Past, *adv.* By.

And at times, from the fortress across the bay,
The alarum of drums swept *past* *Longfellow.*

Paste, *n.* [O Fr. *paste*, N Fr. *pâte*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *pasta*, from Lat *pastus*, pasture, food, from *pascere*, to feed Cf Pastil.]

1 A soft composition of substances, as flour moistened with water or milk and kneaded, or earth moistened and formed to the consistence of dough, as in making potter's ware

2 Dough prepared for pies, and the like; dough used in the preparation of pastry

3 A kind of cement made of flour and water boiled, used for uniting paper or other substances

4 A fine and brilliant kind of glass, of various shades of color, used in making imitations of precious stones or gems, a factitious gem

5 (*Min*) The mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded [*Rare*]

6 (*Com*) The inspissated juice of licorice and some other vegetables *Simmonds.*

Paste, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PASTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* PASTING] To unite or cement with paste, to fasten with paste *Watts.*

Paste'bōard, *n* **1** A stiff, thick kind of paper board, formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper, and casting it in molds, &c, and used for a great variety of purposes

2 A board on which dough is rolled out for pastry *Simmonds*

Pās'tel, *n* [Fr & Sp *pastel*, It *pastello*, from *pasta* See *supra*]

1 A roll of paste, or a kind of paste made of different colors ground with gum water, and used like a crayon, a roll of colored paste, a colored crayon. [Sometimes incorrectly written *pastil*]

2 A plant affording a blue dye, the wood *Isatis tinctoria*, also, the coloring matter obtained from it.

Pās'tern, *n* [O Fr *pasturon*, N Fr *pâturon*]

1 The part of a horse's leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof

☞ The first phalanx of the foot is called the *great pastern* bone, the second the *small pastern*, or the *coronary*, the third, the *coffin-bone*, which is inclosed in the foot

2 The human leg, in contempt *Dryden.*

3 A pattern [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Pās'tern-joint, *n* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot

Pas-tĕ'tō (pas-tĕ'cho), *n* [It, from *pasta* See Paste]

1 A medley, an olio [*Rare*] *Sanderson.*

2 (*Paint*) A picture painted by a master in a style dissimilar to that which he usually adopted *Brande*

Pās'til, } *n* [Fr *pastille*, Sp *pastilla*, It *pasta*
Pas-tille', } *glia*, Pr *pastela*, from *pasta*, Lat. *pastillus*, a little loaf, a lozenge See Paste]

1 (*Pharmacy*) A small cone made of gum, benzoin, cinnamon, and other aromatics, to be burned for cleansing and scenting the air of a room

2 An aromatic or medicated drop or lozenge of sugar confectionery

3 See Pastel

Pās'time, *n* [From *pass* and *time*, Fr. *passe-temps*, Sp *pasatiempo*, It *passatempo*] That which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably, sport amusement, diversion. "Their merry wakes and *pastimes*" *Milton*

Syn.—Entertainment, amusement, recreation, diversion, sport, play

Pās'time, *v i* To sport, to use diversion [*Rare*]

Pās'tĭ nā'ca, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the parsnip

Pās'tor (6), *n* [Lat, from *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed, It *pastore*, Sp *pastor*, Pr *pastor*, *pastre*, Fr *pasteur*, *pâtre*]

1 A shepherd, one who has the care of flocks and herds *Dryden.*

2 A minister of the gospel having the charge of a church and congregation, one who has the care of souls

3 (*Ornith*) A beautiful little bird (*Pastor roseus*), allied to the starling, but having a tuft on its head It is found in Europe

Pās'tor age, *n* The office or duty of a pastor, pastorate *Ch Obs.*

Pās'tor al, *a* [Lat *pastoralis*, Fr, Pr, & Sp. *pastoral*, It *pastorale* See *supra*]

1 Pertaining to shepherds, as a *pastoral* life; *pastoral* manners, — relating to the life of shepherds, as, a *pastoral* poem

2 Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church, as, *pastoral* care or duties, a *pastoral* letter

Piety is the life and soul of *pastoral* fidelity *H Humphrey.*

Pā'tor al, *n* [Fr *pastorelle*, Pr *pastorella*, Sp. *pastorela*, *pastoral*, It *pastorale*.] A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, a poem in imitation of the action of a shepherd, and in which the speakers take upon themselves the character of shepherds, an idyl, a bucolic.

A *pastoral* is a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects on a country life. *Rambler.*

Pās'to-rā'lĭg, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A composition in a rural, gentle style, as its name indicates, generally in 6 8 or 12-8 time (*b*) A kind of dance; a figure used in a dance

Pās'tor-al-ly, *adv* In the manner of a pastor

Pās'tor-ate (45), *n* [Fr. *pastorat*, from *pastor*, q. v.] The office, state, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor

Pās'tor-less, *a* Having no pastor

Pās'tor-ling, *n* An inferior or insignificant pastor [*Rare.*]

Pās'tor-ly, *a* Becoming a pastor

Pās'tor-shĭp, *n.* The office or rank of pastor, pastorate *Bp Bull*

Pās'try, *n* [O Fr *pastisserie*, N Fr *pâtisserie*, It *pasticceria*, from *paste*, *pasta* See PASTE.]

1 Articles of food in general which are made of paste, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient, as pies, tarts, cake, and the like

2 The place where pastry is made [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Pās'try-cook, *n* One whose occupation is to make and sell articles of food made of paste

Pāst'ūr-a-ble, *a* [From *pasture*.] Fit for pasture

Pāst'ūr-āge (pās'tyr-ĕj), *n* [O Fr *pasturage*, N Fr *pâturage* See PASTURE.]

1 The business of feeding or grazing cattle

2 Grazing ground, land appropriated to grazing

3 Grass for feed

Pāst'ūre (pas'tyr, 53), *n* [O Fr *pasture*, N Fr *pâture*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *pastura*, from Lat *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed.]

1 Food, nourishment [*Obs.*] "Toads and frogs his *pasture* poisonous" *Spenser*

2 Specifically, grass for the food of cattle, the food of cattle taken by grazing

3 Ground covered with grass, to be eaten on the spot by cattle, horses, &c., pasture ground

So graze as you find *pasture* *Shak*

Common of pasture (*Law*) right of feeding cattle on another's ground in common with the owner or with others

Pāst'ūre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PASTURED, *p pr* & *vb n.* PASTURING.] To feed on growing grass, or to supply grass for food, as, the farmer *pastures* fifty oxen, the land will *pasture* forty cows

Pāst'ūre, *v i* To take food by eating grass from the ground, to graze

Pāst'ūre-less, *a* Destitute of pasture

Pās'ty, *a* Like paste, of the consistence of paste

Pās'ty (Synop., § 130), *n* [O Fr *paste*, N Fr *pâte*, pie, pasty See PASTE.] A pie with a crust made of paste, and baked without a dish, a meat pie "If you pinch me like a *pasty*" *Shak*

He brought a large *pasty*, baked in a pewter platter *W Scott*

Pāt, *a* [Cf Scot *pat*, imp of *put*, ponere, Ger *pasz*, D *pas* and *pat*, v t See *infra*.] Exactly suitable either as to time, place, or purpose, fit, convenient [*Colloq.*] "*Pat* allusion" *Barrow*

Pāt, *adv* Precisely at the proper time, seasonably, fitly, conveniently, apropos

I foresaw then 'twould come in *pat* hereafter *Sterne*

Pāt, *n.* [See *infra*.] 1 A light, quick blow or stroke, with the fingers or hand

2 A small mass which is beat into shape by pats

It looked like a tessellated work of *pats* of butter *Dickens*

Pāt, *n* A name given to the Irish in the United States, individually or collectively, from *Patrick*, a common name among them, or St *Patrick*, their patron saint

Pāt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PATTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PATTING.] [Cf H Ger *patschen*, Prov Ger *patzen*, to strike, tap, and Eng BAT.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand, to tap

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite *Pope*

Pa-tăc'ah, *n* [Sp *pataca*, *patacon*, It *patacca*, *patacco*, Fr *patac*, *patague*, *patagon*, *patart*, Pr *patac*, L Lat *pataco*, *patacus*, *patacus*.]

1 A Spanish coin of the value of 4s 8d sterling, or about $1 13, the Spanish dollar [Written also *patacoon*.]

2 A piastre, equivalent to 1s 6d sterling, or about $0 36, — so called in Algeria *Simmonds*

Pa-tăche' (pa tăsh'), *n* [Fr & Sp *patache*, It *pataccia*, Armor *partach* Cf Ar *batsah*, *batshah*, pl. *butas*, a ship.]

1 A tender or small vessel employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another. *Sp Dict*

2 A stage-coach *Simmonds*

Păt'a cōōn', *n* See PATACA

Păt'a gō'ni an, *n* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Patagonia

Păt'a gō'ni an, *a* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Patagonia, or the Patagonians

Pāt'a vĭn'i-ty, *n* [Lat *patavinitas*, from *Patavium*, Fr *patavinité*, It *patavinita*] The use of local words, or the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian, — so denominated from Patavium, or Padua, the place of his nativity

Pătch, *n* [See *infra*.] 1 A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it

2 Hence, any thing resembling such a piece of cloth, a small piece of any thing used to repair a breach

Two scattered *patches* of cottages lay nestled among their garden *Carlyle*

3 A small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to heighten beauty.

4 A small piece of cloth or leather used as the wrapper of a rifle-ball in wadding.

5 A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work. *Locke*

6 A small piece of ground, a small detached piece, a tract, a plot *Shak*

7 A paltry fellow, a rogue, a knave [*Obs or colloq.*] "Thou scurvy *patch*" *Shak*

Pătch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PATCHED (păcht), *p pr* & *vb n* PATCHING.] [Prov Ger *patschen*, *batschen* Cf BOTCH.]

1 To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces, as, to *patch* a coat

2 To mend with pieces, to repair with pieces fastened on, to repair clumsily, as, to *patch* the roof of a house *Shak*

3 To adorn, as the face, with a patch or with patches

In the middle boxes were several ladies who *patched* both sides of their faces *Spectator*

4 To make up of pieces and shreds, hence, to put together of ill-assorted parts, to make suddenly or hastily, — generally with *up*, to compose in a hasty, irregular, or botching way "If you'll *patch* a quarrel" *Shak* "The *patched* up idol of enlightened days" *Byron*

He had thought it best to *patch* up a separate negotiation for himself *W Scott*

Pătch'er, *n* One who patches or botches

Pătch'er-y, *n* Bungling work, botchery, forgery [*Rare.*] *Shak*

Pătch'-ĭce, *n* Ice in pieces that join or overlap each other, extending no great distance

Pătch'ing ly, *adv* In the manner of a patch or patches, awkwardly, clumsily [*Obs.*] *Foxe*

Pa tchŏu'ly (pa chōō'lĭ), *n*

1 (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Pogostemon* (*P patchouli*), from the essential oil of which a highly valued perfume is made It is found in India

2 The perfume made from the *Pogostemon patchouli*

Pătch'work (-wûrk), *n* Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together hence, any thing put together of incongruous or ill adapted parts something irregularly or clumsily composed, a thing patched up *Swift*

Pătch'y, *a* Full of, or covered with, patches, abounding in patches

Pāte, *n* [Cf L & Prov Ger *pattkopf*, *patzkopf*, scabby head, *patt*, *patz*, scab See PASH.]

1 The head, the top of the head, the scalp, — applied to persons It is now used only in contempt or ridicule "Provoke the fearful wrath and indignation of God upon her own *pate*" *Ridley*

Fat haunches have lean *pates* *Shak*

2 The skin of a calf's head

3 (*Lort*) A kind of platform, usually of a roundish or oval form, and erected in marshy grounds to cover a gate of a town [*Rare.*]

Pāt'ed, *a* Having a pate, — used only in composition, as, long *pated*, shallow *pated*

Pa tee', *n* See PATTEE

Pāt'e făc'tion, *n* [Lat *patefactio*, from *patefacere*, to make or lay open, from *patere*, to lie or be open, and *facere*, to make] The act of laying open or manifesting, open declaration *Pearson*

Pa tĕl'la, *n* [Lat, a small pan, the knee pan, diminutive of *patina*, *patena*, a pan, dish, Fr *patelle*]

1 A little dish, pan, or vase

2 (*Anat.*) The knee pan, or cap of the knee

3 (*Ichth.*) A genus of gasteropodous univalve mollusks, the shell of which has nearly the shape of a shallow, conical dish, the limpet *Dana*

Pa tĕl'li fôrm, *a* [Fr *patelliforme*, from Lat *patella* and *forma*, form See *supra*.] Of the form of a dish or saucer *Burton*

Păt'el-lite (49), *n* [Fr *patellite*, from Lat & Ing *patella*, Fr *patelle*, and Gr λίθος, stone] (*Paleon.*) Fossil remains of the patella

Păt'en, *n* [Lat *patina*, *patena*, It, Sp, Pg, & Pr *patena*, Fr *patene*] [Written also *paten*, *patine*.]

1 A plate [*Obs.*] *Shak*

The floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold *Shak*

2 The plate or vessel on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed In the Roman Catholic church it is usually small, and so formed as to fit the chalice or cup as a cover *Smyth*

Pā'ten-cy, *n* [See PATENT.] The condition of being open, enlarged, or spread "Preternatural *patency* of the abdominal apertures" *Arbuthnot*

Pā'tent, or **Păt'ent,** *a* [Lat *patens*, p pr of *patere*, to be open, Fr & Pr *patent*, Sp, Pg, & It *patente*]

1 Open, spread, expanded, evident, unconcealed, manifest, public, conspicuous, apparent

The quality which seemed most *patent* in the proceeding was benevolence *Sprague*

At the departure of Philip, he had received instructions both *patent* and secret *Motley*

2 (*Bot.*) Spreading, forming an acute angle nearly approaching to a right angle with the stem or branch, as, a *patent* leaf. *Martyn.*

3 Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring some right or privilege; as, letters *patent*

4 Hence, appropriated by letters patent; secured by official authority to the possession or use of some person or party, restrained from general use; as, *patent* medicines

Madder, in the time of Charles I, was made a *patent* commodity *Mortimer.*

Pā'tent, or **Păt'ent,** *n* [See *supra*.] A letter patent, or letters patent, an official document conferring a right or privilege on some person or party, especially, a writing securing to a person, for a term of years, the exclusive right to an invention

Four other gentlemen of quality remain mentioned in that *patent* *Fuller*

Pā'tent, or **Păt'ent,** *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* PATENTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PATENTING.] To grant by patent, to secure the exclusive right of to a person, as, to *patent* an invention

Pā'tent a-ble, or **Păt'ent a-ble,** *a* Suitable to be patented, capable of being patented

Pā'tent-ee', or **Păt'ent ee',** *n* One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent

Pā'tent-lĕath'er, or **Păt'ent-lĕath'er** (-lĕth'-er), *n* A quality of leather prepared by a process of japanning so as to be a permanent polish

Pā'tent-ŏf'fĭce, or **Păt'ent-ŏf'fĭce,** *n* An office for the granting of patents for inventions

Pā'tent-rĭght, or **Păt'ent-right,** (-rīt), *n* An exclusive right to an invention for a certain period

Pā'tent-rōlls, or **Păt'ent-rōlls,** *n pl.* The records or registers of patents

Păt'e rā, *n* [Lat, from *patere*, to lie open]

Patera (*)

1 An ancient saucer like vessel of earthenware or metal

2 (*Arch.*) A circular ornament, resembling a dish, often worked in relief on friezes, &c

Păt'e-rē'ro, *n* A small kind of cannon formerly used [*Obs.*] See PEDRERO *Drake*

Pa-tĕr'nal (14), *a* [Lat *paternus*, from *pater*, a father, It *paternale*, Sp & Pr *paternal*, Fr *paternel*]

1 Pertaining to a father fatherly, showing the disposition of a father, kindly guiding or instructing, as, *paternal* care or affection, *paternal* favor or admonition

2 Derived from a father, hereditary, as, a *paternal* estate "Uplifted in *paternal* glory" *Milton.*

Pa tĕr'nal-ly, *adv* In a paternal manner

Pa tĕr'nĭ-ty, *n* [Lat *paternitas*, Fr *paternité*, Pr *paternitat*, Sp *paternidad*, It *paternita* See *supra*] The relation of a father to his offspring, fathership, fatherhood, hence, origination or authorship

The world while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership *Raleigh*

The *paternity* of these novels was from time to time warmly disputed *W Scott*

Pā'ter nŏs'ter (Synop., § 130), *n* [Lat, our Father] The Lord's prayer

Paternoster Row, a street in London occupied chiefly by booksellers *Simmonds*

Păth, *n*, *pl* PATHS (păthz) [A-S *pæth*, *path*, *paad*, *paat*, D & L Ger *pad*, O H Ger *phat*, *phad*, *pad*, N H Ger *pfad*, Gr πατος, Skr *patha*, from *path*, to go]

1 A way, course, or track, on which any thing moves or has moved, road, route, passage, a customary track, an established way

2 Specifically, a narrow way beaten by the foot, a foot way

The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread *Dryden*
Slow through the church-way *path* we saw him borne *Gray*

3 Fig, course of action, conduct, or procedure.

He marketh all my *paths* *Job* xxxiii 11
Hold up my goings in thy *paths.* *Ps* xvii 5

All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth unto such as keep his covenant *Ps* xxv 10

Not once or twice in our rough island-story
The *path* of duty was the way to glory *Tennyson*

Păth, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PATHED (păthd), *p pr* & *vb n* PATHING.] [A-S *pædhian*, *pedhian.*] To make, as a path, to make a way for, to conduct on a track "*Pathing* young Henry's unadvised ways" *Drayton*

Păth, *v i* To walk abroad [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Păth'e măt'ĭc, *a* [Gr παθηματικός, from πάθημα, a suffering, an attack of sickness, from παθεῖν, παθεῖν, to suffer] Pertaining to, or designating, emotion or suffering *Mackintosh.*

Pa thĕt'ĭc, *a.* [Gr παθητικός, from παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer, πάθος, a suffering, violent feeling, passion, Lat *patheticus*, Fr *pathetique*, Sp & It *patetico*]

1 Expressing or showing passion, passionate. [*Obs.*]

2 Affecting or moving the tender emotions, as pity or grief, as, a *pathetic* song or discourse; *pathetic* expostulation.

The effect of his discourses was heightened by a noble figure, and by *pathetic* action *Macaulay*

No theory of the passions can teach a man to be *pathetic* *E. Porter.*

Pathetic muscle (*Anat.*), the superior oblique muscle of the eye — *Pathetic nerve*, the nerve which supplies the pathetic muscle — *The pathetic*, the style or manner adapted to awaken the passions, especially tender emotions.

Pa-thĕt'ic-al, *a.* Pathetic [*Rare*]

Pa-thĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a pathetic manner

Pa-thĕt'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being pathetic

Păth'e-tĭsm, *n* [Fr *pathétisme* See *supra*] The agency by which one person, by manipulation, is said to produce, in the system of another, emotion, feeling, passion, or other physical or mental effect, susceptibility of emotion or feeling, of any kind, from physical contact, or sympathy with the will of another, — the same as MESMERISM *Sunderland*

Păth'-fly, *n* A fly found in foot paths

Păth'ic, *n* [Lat *pathicus*, Gr παθικός, from παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer, to remain passive] A male that submits to the crime against nature, a catamite an effeminate, a bardash [*Rare*] *Cullies*

Păth'less, *a* Destitute of paths, having no beaten way, untrodden, as, a *pathless* forest, a *pathless* coast. "Through the heavens' wide, *pathless* way" *Milton.*

Pa-thŏg'e-nĭc, *a* [Gr πάθος, passion, and γενειν, to produce] Generative of diseases

Pa-thŏg'e-ny, *n* [See *supra*] (*Med*) That branch of pathological science which relates to the generation, production, and development of disease *Dunglison*

Pa-thŏg'no-mŏn'ic, *a* [Gr παθογνωμονικός, skilled in judging of affections or diseases, from πάθος, a suffering, from παθεῖν, πασχειν, to suffer, and γνωμονικός, experienced or skilled, from γνώμων, one who knows or examines, from γινωσκειν, γιγνωσκειν, to learn to know, to know, Fr *pathognomonique*, It *patognomonico*] (*Med*) Characteristic of a disease, as, a *pathognomonic* symptom or sign is one that indicates with certainty the disease which produces it

Pa-thŏg'no-my, *n* [From Gr πάθος, passion, and γνώμη, a means of knowing, judgment, from γινωσκειν, γιγνώσκειν, to know] Expression of the passions, the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated

Păth'o-lŏg'ic, } *a* [Gr παθολογικός, Fr *patho-*
Păth'o-lŏg'ic al, } *logique*, It & Sp *patologico*] Pertaining to pathology or to diseases

Păth'o-lŏg'ic al-ly, *adv* In a pathological manner

Pa-thŏl'o gĭst, *n* [Fr *pathologiste*, Sp & It *patologista* See *infra*] One who treats of pathology

Pa-thŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *pathologie*, Sp & It *patologia*, from Gr πάθος, a suffering, and λογος, speech, discourse] (*Med*) The science which has for its object the knowledge of disease

☞ *Pathology* is *general* or *special*, according as it treats of disease in general or of particular diseases Its departments are *nosology*, *ætiology*, *symptomatology*, and *therapeutics*, which treat respectively of the classification, causation, symptoms, and cure of diseases

Cellular pathology, a theory that gives prominence to the vital action of cells in the healthy and diseased functions of the body *Virchow*

Păth'o-pœ'ĭa (-pē'ya), *n* [Gr παθοποιία, fr πάθος, a suffering, passion, and ποιεῖν, to make, Fr *pathopée*] (*Rhet*) A speech, or figure of speech, contrived to move the passions *Smart*

Pā'thos, *n* [Gr πάθος, a suffering, passion, from παθεῖν, πασχειν, to suffer] Passion, that which excites emotions and passions, especially, that which awakens tender emotions, contagious warmth of feeling, action, or expression, pathetic quality

Păth'wāy, *n* 1 A path, usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot

2 Hence, a course or method of action

In the way of righteousness is life; and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death *Prov* xii 28

Păt'i-ble, *a.* [Lat *patibilis*, from *pati*, to suffer] Sufferable, tolerable, that may be endured [*Obs*]

Pa tĭb'ū la-ry, *a* [From Lat *patibulum*, a gallows, a gibbet, Fr *patibulaire*, It *patibolare*] Pertaining to the gallows, or to execution on the cross

Pā'tience (pā'shens), *n* [Fr *patience*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *paciencia*, It *pazienza*, Lat *patientia*] 1 The quality of being patient, the suffering of afflictions, pain, toil, calamity, provocation, or other evil, with a calm, unruffled temper, endurance without murmuring or fretfulness

His rage was kindled, and his *patience* gone *Bacon*

2 The act or quality of waiting long for justice or expected good without discontent

Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all *Matt* xviii 29

3 Constancy in labor or exertion, perseverance

He learned with *patience*, and with meekness taught *Bacon*

4. Sufferance, permission [*Obs*] *Shak. Hooker*

5. (*Bot*) A species of *Rumex*, or dock *Loudon*

Syn. — PATIENCE RESIGNATION *Patience* refers to the quietness or self-possession of one's own spirit under sufferings, provocations, &c, *resignation*, to his submission to the will of another The Stoic may be *patient*, the Christian is both *patient* and *resigned*. "In medical language, a person oppressed with disease is called a *patient*, or an involuntary sufferer, and the calmness with which he submits is called *patience*, that is, the mind yields with tranquillity to the pains and indispositions of the body" "*Resignation* superadds to *patience* a submissive disposition respecting the intelligent cause of our uneasiness It acknowledges both the power and the right of a superior to afflict" *Cogan*

Pā'tient (pā'shent), *a.* [Fr *patient*, Pr. *patuent*, *parcent*, Sp *paciente*, It *paziente*, Lat *patiens*, p pr of *pati*, to suffer]

1 Bearing, enduring, suffering with meekness and submission, sustaining pains, trials, or the like, without repining, murmuring, or fretfulness, bearing up with equanimity against that which is calculated to trouble, to distress, to depress, &c, calmly submissive, constant in pursuit or exertion, persevering, calmly diligent

Be *patient* toward all men 1 *Thess* v 14

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought *Newton*

2 Expectant with calmness, or without discontent, not hasty, not over eager or impetuous

Not *patient* to expect the turns of fate *Prior*

Pā'tient (pā'shent), *n* 1 A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents, one who, or that which, is passively affected, a passive recipient

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate that it often involves the agent and the *patient* *Guardian*

2 A diseased person under medical treatment, — generally used as a correlative to *physician* or *nurse*

It is wonderful to observe how unapprehensive these *patients* are of their disease. *Blackmore*

In-patient, a patient who receives also boarding and lodging at a hospital or infirmary — *Out-patient* one who only receives advice and medicine from an infirmary

Pā'tient, *v t* To produce patience in, to compose [*Obs*] *Shak*

Pā'tient ly, *adv* In a patient manner with calmness or composure, without discontent or murmuring, as, to submit *patiently* to the unavoidable evils of life, with constant diligence as, to examine a subject *patiently*, without undue haste or eagerness

Păt'ĭle, *n* A broad, flat bottomed boat used for transporting the products of Upper Bengal down the Ganges It is from forty to sixty five feet long, lightly made, and capable of conveying a heavy cargo It is surmounted by a large shed, as long as the boat, and carries a single square sail

Păt'i-nà, or **Pa tĭ'nà**, *n* [It, from Lat *patina*, a dish, a pan, a kind of cake Fr *patine*] (*Fine Arts*) The color or incrustation which age gives to works of art, the rust which covers ancient bronzes and medals, and which, being one proof of great antiquity, is often imitated by forgers of antiquities *Fairholt*

Păt'in, *n* See PATEN [Written also *patine*]

Pā'ti ly, *adv* [From *pat*] Fitly, conveniently, pat

Pā'tness, *n* [From *pat*] Fitness or appropriateness, striking suitableness convenience *Barrow*

Patois (pat wą), *n* [Fr, from O Fr *a* if *patois*, with *t* euphonically inserted, from Lat as if *pagensis*, belonging to the country, from *pagus*, the country] An uncultivated idiom, a dialect peculiar to the lower classes, a provincial form of speech

Pa tônce', *n* [Qu Fr *patte d'once*, paw of an ounce] See POMMEL

Pā'tri al, *a* [Lat *patria*, father land, country, from *pater*, *patris*, father] (*Gram*) Of, or pertaining to, a family, race, or line of descent, designating a race or nation, gentile, — said of a certain class of words *Andrews*

Pā'tri al, *n* (*Gram*) A noun derived from the name of a country, and signifying a native or inhabitant of it *Andrews*

Pā'tri ärch, *n* [Fr *patriarche*, It & Sp *patriarca*, Pr & Lat *patriarcha*, Gr πατριάρχης, from πατρια, lineage, especially by the father's side, race, from πατηρ, father, and ἀρχος, a leader, chief, from ἀρχειν, to lead, rule]

1 The father and ruler of a family, one who governs his family or descendants by patriarchal right, — usually applied to heads of families in ancient history, especially in biblical and Jewish history

2 (*Eastern Churches*) A dignitary superior to the order of archbishops, as, the *patriarch* of Constantinople, of Alexandria, or of Ephesus

Pā'tri ärch'al, } *a* [Fr, Pr, & Sp *patriarcal*,
Pā'tri-ärch'ic, } It *patriarcale*, Lat *patriarchicus*, Gr πατριαρχικός]

1 Belonging or relating to patriarchs, possessed by patriarchs, as, *patriarchal* power or jurisdiction, a *patriarchal* see

2 Subject to a patriarch, as, a *patriarchal* church

Patriarchal cross (*Her*) a cross, the shaft of which is twice crossed, the lower arm being longer than the upper ones [See *Illust* of *Cross*]

Pā'tri-ärch'ate, *n* [Lat, Fr *patriarcat*, It *patriarcato*, Sp *patriarcado*]

1 The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch, or of an ecclesiastical superior

2 The residence of a patriarch

Pā'tri-ärch dŏm, *n* The jurisdiction of a patriarch, patriarchate

Pā'tri-ärch ism, *n* Government by a patriarch, or the head of a family

Pā'tri-ärch-ship, *n.* The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch. *Ayliffe.*

Pā'tri ärch-y, *n* [Gr πατριαρχία] The jurisdiction of a patriarch, a patriarchate. *Brerewood.*

Pa tri'cian (pa trish'an), *a* [Fr. *patricien*, Lat. *patricius*, from *patres*, fathers or senators, Sp & Pg *patricio*, It *patrizio*] Pertaining or appropriate to a person of high birth, senatorial, noble; not plebeian

☞ This epithet is derived from the Roman *patres* (fathers) the title of Roman senators, as, *patrician* birth or blood, *patrician* families

Pa trĭ'cian, (pa trish'an), *n* [Fr *patricien*, Pr *patrici*, Sp & Pg *patricio*, It. *patrizio*, Lat. *patricius*]

1 A person of high birth, a nobleman.

☞ In the Roman state the patricians were the descendants of the first Roman senators

2 One familiar with the works of the Christian fathers, one versed in patristic lore *Coleridge.*

Pa trĭ'cian ism (pa trish'an-izm), *n* The rank or character of patricians

Pa-trĭ'ci ate (-trish'i-at, 90), *n* The patrician class; the nobility *Milman.*

Păt'ri cĭ'dal, *a* Relating to the murder of a father

Păt'ri cide, *n* [Lat *pater*, father, and *cædere*, to kill] The murder or murderer of a father

Păt'ri-mō'ni al, *a* [Lat *patrimonialis*, Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *patrimonial*, It *patrimoniale*] Pertaining to a patrimony, inherited from ancestors, as, a *patrimonial* estate

Păt'ri mō'ni al ly, *adv* By inheritance

Păt'ri mo ny (90), *n* [Lat *patrimonium*, from *pater*, father, Fr *patrimoine*, Pr *patrimoni*, Sp, Pg, & It *patrimonio*]

1 A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors "Reave the orphan of his *patrimony*" *Shak.*

2 A church estate or revenue, as, St Peter's *patrimony*

Pā'tri ot (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *patriote*, Sp. *patriota*, It *patriota*, *patriotto* from Gr πατριώτης, a fellow countryman, from πατριος, established by forefathers, from πατηρ, father Cf Lat *patria* (sc *terra*), one's native country, from *patrius*, belonging to a father from *pater*, father, L Lat *patriota*, a native] A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests "Such tears as *patriots* shed for dying laws" *Pope.*

Pā'tri-ot, *a* Becoming, or appropriate to, a patriot, devoted to the welfare of one's country, patriotic, as, *patriot* zeal

Pā'tri ŏt'ic, *a* [Fr *patriotique*, Sp *patriotico*, It *patriottico*, Gr πατριωτικος, belonging to a fellow-countryman] Full of patriotism, actuated by the love of one's country as, a *patriotic* hero or statesman, directed to the public safety and welfare, as, *patriotic* zeal

Pā'tri ŏt'ic al, *a* Having patriotism, patriotic.

Pā'tri ŏt'ic al ly, *adv* In a patriotic manner

Pā'tri ot ism, *n* [Fr *patriotisme*, Sp *patriotismo*, It *patriottismo*] The quality of being patriotic the virtues and actions of a patriot, love of country, the passion which aims to serve one's country

Pā'tri păs'sian, *n* [L Lat *Patripassiani*, from Lat *pater*, father, and *pati*, *passus*, to suffer, Fr *patripassiens*, *patropassiens*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of an ancient sect, who taught that God the Father suffered with Christ *Murdock.*

Pā'tri păs'sian ism *n* (*Eccl Hist*) The doctrine of those who taught that God the Father suffered with the Son in making the atonement

Pa trĭs'tic, } *a* [Fr *patristique*] Pertaining
Pa trĭs'tic al, } to the ancient fathers of the Christian church "The voluminous editor of Jerome and of tons of *patristic* theology" *I Taylor.*

Pa trŏc'i nāte, *v t* [Lat *patrocinari*, *patrocinatus*, from *patrocinium*, patronage, for *patronocinium*, from *patronus* patron It *patrocinare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *patrocinar*, O Fr *patrocinier*] To patronize [*Obs*]

Pa trŏc'i nā'tion, *n* Countenance, support.

Pa trŏc'i ny, } [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

Pa-trōl', *n* [Fr *patrouille*, O Fr *patouille*, Sp. *patulla*, Pg *patrulha*, It *pattuglia* See *infra*]

1 (*Mil*) A walking or marching round of a guard in the night, to watch and observe what passes, and to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place

2 The guard or persons who go the rounds for observation, a detachment whose duty it is to patrol.

In France there is an army of *patrols* to secure her fiscal regulations *Hamilton.*

Pa trōl', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PATROLLED, *p pr.* & *vb n* PATROLLING] [Fr *patrouiller*, O & Prov. Fr *patouiller*, to paddle, to paw about, to patrol, from *patte*, a paw, Sp *patullar*, to patrol, *patullar*, to paddle] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison, to march about and observe what passes, as a guard

Pa trōl', *v t* To pass round, as a sentry; as, to *patrol* the city

Pa trōle', *n* & *v* The same as PATROL.

Pā'tron, *n* [Lat *patronus*, from *pater*, *patris*, a father, Gr πατρων, πατρωνος, Fr., Pr., & Sp. *patron*, Pg *patrono*, It. *patrone*, *padrone*.]

1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself.

2 Hence, one who countenances, supports, or protects, an advocate, a defender, one who specially countenances and supports, or lends aid to advance. "*Patron* of my life and liberty." *Shak.*

3. (*Canon* or *Common Law*) One who has the gift and disposition of a benefice

4. (*Naut.*) The commander of a small vessel or passage boat, also, one who steers a ship's long-boat.

Pā'tron, *v. t.* To afford patronage to; to patronize, to favor, to aid. [*Obs.*] "That wiser princes *patron* the arts." *Browne*

Pā'tron, *a.* Giving aid or exercising guardianship, as, a *patron* god *Dryden.*

Patron saint (*Rom. Cath. Church*), a saint regarded as the peculiar protector of a country, community, profession, &c., or of an individual

Pā'tron-āge, *n.* [Fr. *patronage*, It. *padronaggio*, *padronatico*, *padronato*, Sp. *patronazgo*, *patronato*, Pr. *patronat*, Lat. *patronatus*.]

1. Special countenance or support, favor or aid afforded to second the views of a person or to promote a design.

2 Guardianship, as of a saint

3. (*Canon Law*) The right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice, advowson

Pā'tron-āge, *v. t.* To patronize or support. [*Obs.*]

Pā'tron-al (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat. *patronalis*, Fr. & Sp. *patronal*, It. *padronale*.] Doing the office of a patron, protecting, supporting, favoring, defending. [*Rare.*] *Browne*

Pā'tron-āte, *n.* The right or duty of a patron. [*Rare.*] *Westminster Rev.*

Pā'tron-ess, *n.* 1. A female patron.

Now night came down and rose full soon
That *patroness* of rogues, the moon *Trumbull*

2. A female guardian saint

3 (*Canon Law*) A female who has the right of presenting to a church living

Pā'tron-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of patronizing or supporting, patronage, support

Pā'tron-ize (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATRONIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATRONIZING.] [O. Fr. *patronisser*, to be captain of a ship.]

1. To act as patron toward, to support, to countenance, to defend, to favor, to maintain

This idea has been *patronized* by two states only *Hamilton*

2 Hence, to assume the air of a patron, or of a superior and protector toward — used in an unfavorable sense

Pā'tron-iz'er, *n.* One who patronizes

Pā'tron-less, *a.* Destitute of a patron *Shaftesbury*

Pā'tron-nŏm'a-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. πατηρ, πατρός, a father, ὄνομα, a name, and λόγος, discourse.] An essay on the origin of the names of men, illustrating their relation to the arts, professions, qualities, or other facts or circumstances from which they originated

Pā'tro-nў'mic, *n.* [Gr. πατρωνυμικόν (sc. ῥῆμα), from πατρωνυμικός, belonging to one's father's name, from πατηρ, πατρός, father, and ὄνυμα or ὄνομα, name, Lat. *patronymicum* (sc. *nomen*), It. & Sp. *patronimico*, Fr. *nom patronymique*.] A name derived from that of a parent or ancestor, a modification of the father's name borne by the son, as, *Tydides*, the son of Tydeus, *Pelides*, the son of Peleus, that is, Achilles, *Johnson*, the son of John, *Paulowitz*, the son of Paul, also, the surname of a family, the family name *Lower*

Pā'tro-nў'mic, } *a.* Derived from ancestors, as
Pā'tro-nў'mic-al, } a name, expressing the name of ancestors, as, a *patronymic* denomination

Pa-trōōn', *n.* [D. *patroon*, a patron, a protector. See PATRON.] One of the proprietors of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey *Bartlett*

Pat-tee', *n.* [Fr. *pattié*, *paté*, from *patte*, paw, foot.] (*Her.*) A cross, the arms of which are narrow at the inner, and very broad at the outer, end. [See *Illust.* of *Cross.*] [Written also *patee*, q. v.]

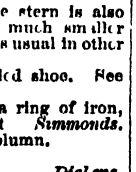

Pāt'tem-ār, *n.* A Malabar trading boat. Its peculiarity is a curved keel, whose curve is greater as the bottom of the boat is flatter. The stern is also remarkable for being placed at a much smaller angle of inclination to the keel than is usual in other vessels

Pāt'ten, *n.* [Fr. *patin*, a high-heeled shoe. See PANTON.]

1. A clog of wood standing on a ring of iron, worn to elevate the feet from the wet *Simmonds.*

2. (*Arch.*) The base or foot of a column.

3. A stilt. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Pāt'ten, *v. i.* To move on pattens. *Dickens.*

Pāt'ter, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATTERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATTERING.] [A frequentative of *pat*, to strike gently.] To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds, as, *pattering* hail

The stealing shower is scarce to *patter* heard *Thomson.*

Pāt'ter, *v. t.* 1. To cause to strike or beat in drops, as water, to spatter; to sprinkle. "And *patter* the water about the boat." *Drake.*

2 To repeat in a muttering manner, as prayers, to mumble and run over in praying.

Fitz-Eustace, you, with Lady Clare,
May bid your beads and *patter* prayer —
I gallop to the host. *W. Scott*

☞ In the last meaning, the word is probably from the Latin *Pater Noster*, or the Lord's Prayer. This was said, before the Reformation, in a low voice, by the priest, until he came to "and lead us not into temptation," to which the choir responded, "but deliver us from evil."

To patter flash, to speak the dialect of thieves, &c., to talk cant. [*Cant.*]

Pāt'ter, *n.* 1. A quick succession of small sounds, as, the *patter* of rain

2 A speech or discourse. [*Cant.*]

Pāt'ter-er, *n.* One who makes harangues; a discourser, as, a *patterer* of flash. [*Cant.*]

Pāt'tern, *n.* [Fr. *patron*, patron and pattern, D. *patroon*. See PATRON.]

1 An original or model proposed for imitation, the archetype, an exemplar, that which is to be copied or imitated, either in things or in actions, as, the *pattern* of a machine

2 A part showing the figure or quality of the whole, a specimen, a sample, an instance, an example

3 A quantity of cloth sufficient for a garment, as, a dress *pattern*

4 Figure or style of ornamental execution, as, chintz of a beautiful *pattern*

5 Any thing cut or formed to serve as a guide in cutting or forming like objects, especially, (*Founding*) A full sized model around which a mold of sand is made, to receive the melted metal

☞ *Patterns* are usually made of wood, and in several parts, so as to be removed from the mold without injuring it

Pāt'tern, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATTERNED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATTERNING.]

1. To make an imitation of some model, to copy

Judge whether that king's reign be a fit time from whence to *pattern* out the constitution of a church discipline *Milton*

2 To serve as an example to be followed.

To pattern after, to imitate, to follow

Pāt'tern-cārd, *n.* A set of samples on a card, as of muslins, &c. *Simmonds.*

Pāt'ty, *n.* [Fr. *paté*. See PASTY.] A little pie

Pāt'ty-pān, *n.* 1 A pan to bake a little pie in.

2 A patty [*Obs.*]

Pāt'ū-lous, *a.* [Lat. *patulus*, from *patere*, to be open, to extend.] Open, expanded, slightly spreading, as, a *patulous* calyx, bearing the flowers loose or dispersed, as, a *patulous* peduncle. "The eyes are large and *patulous*." *Hill*

Pau-cĭl'o-quent, *a.* Uttering few words, speaking briefly. [*Rare.*]

Pau-cĭl'o-quy, *n.* [Lat. *paucaloquium*, from *paucus*, few, little, and *loqui*, to speak.] The utterance of few words. [*Rare.*]

Pau'cĭ-ty, *n.* [Lat. *paucitas*, from *paucus*, few, little, Fr. *paucité*, It. *paucità*.]

1 Fewness, smallness of number

Revelation denies it by the stern reserve, the *paucity* and the incompleteness, of its communications *J. Taylor*

2 Smallness of quantity, exiguity, as, *paucity* of blood *Browne*

Pau'fīe, *n.* [Corrupted fr. the Indian *mishcuppuog*, pl. of *mishcup*, fr. *mish-cuppu*, large, thick scaled.] (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish, the porgy. See PORGY

Pau-hau'gen, *n.* [The Indian name.] A kind of fish, the menhaden. [Written also *pohagen*.]

Paul, *n.* [Fr. *paule*, It. *paolo*. See PAOLO.]

1 An Italian coin, a paolo. See PAOLO

2 A pawl. See PAWL *Simmonds*

Pau'li-an, } *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Paul
Pau'li-an ist, } of Samosata, who was bishop of Antioch toward the end of the third century, but was deposed for his heretical opinions *Ladue*

Pau-lĭ'çi-an (-lĭsh'i-an), *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a certain sect which originated in Armenia in the seventh century, who believed in two original principles, combining with this dualism a high value for the universal use of the Scriptures, a rejection of all external forms in religion, and an especial abhorrence of the use of images *Ladue*

Pau'line, *a.* [Lat. *Paulinus*, from *Paulus*, Paul.] Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, Paul or his writings, as, the *Pauline* epistles.

Paum, *v. t.* To impose by fraud, — a corruption of *palm*. [*Obs.*]

Pāunçe, *n.* A pansy. [*Obs.*] *Swift*

Paunch, *n.* (*Naut.*) A thick mat fastened on yards, &c., to prevent friction

Paunch, or **Pāunch** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [O. Fr. *panche*, *pance*, N. Fr. *panse*, Pr. *pansa*, Sp. *panza*, *pancho*, It. *pancia*, from Lat. *pantex*, *panticis*. Ger. *pans*, *pansch*, *panse*, *pansen*.] The belly and its contents, the abdomen, also, the first and largest stomach of a ruminant quadruped, into which the food is received before rumination

Paunch, or **Pāunch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAUNCHED (108), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAUNCHING.] To pierce or rip the belly of, to eviscerate. *Shak.*

Paune, *n.* A kind of food consisting of Indian meal made into dough and baked; — so called by the Indians. [Written also *pone*.]

Pau'per, *n.* [Lat. *pauper*, Fr. *pauvre*, Pr. *paupre*, Sp. *pobre*, It. *povero*.] A poor person; especially, one so indigent as to depend on charity for maintenance; or one supported by some public provision.

Pau'per-ism, *n.* [Fr. *paupérisme*.] The state of being a pauper, or destitute of the means of support; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community

Syn. — Poverty, indigence, penury, want, need. See POVERTY.

Pau'per-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act or process of reducing to pauperism

Pau'per-ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAUPERIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAUPERIZING.] To reduce to pauperism

Pau sā'tion, *n.* The act of pausing, stop; rest. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Pause (pawz), *n.* [Fr. *pause*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *pausa*, It. *pausa*, *posa*, Lat. *pausa*, Gr. παῦσις, from παύειν, to make to cease, to cease, Ger. & Dan. *pause*, Sw. *paus*, D. *poos*.]

1 A temporary stop or rest, an intermission of action, of speaking, singing, playing, or the like, cessation, stop

2 Cessation proceeding from doubt, suspense; hesitation

I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin. *Shak.*

3 A temporary cessation or brief suspension of the voice in reading or speaking

4 A break or paragraph in writing *Locke.*

5 A mark of cessation or intermission of the voice, a point.

6 (*Mus.*) A character, thus [𝄐], placed over a note or rest, to indicate that the tone or the silence is to be prolonged beyond the regular time, — called also *hold*

Syn. — See CESSATION

Pause (pawz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAUSED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAUSING.] [Fr. *pauser*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *pausar*, It. *pausare*, *posare*, Lat. *pausare*, from *pausa*. See *supra*.]

1 To make a short stop, to cease for a time, to intermit speaking or action, to forbear for a while, to stop, to wait

Tarry *pause* a day or two,
Before you hazard *Shak.*

Pausing a while, thus to herself she mused *Milton.*

2 To be intermitted, as, the music *pauses.*

To pause upon, to deliberate concerning *Shak.*

Syn. — To intermit, stop, stay, wait, delay, tarry, hesitate, demur

Paus'er, *n.* One who pauses, one who deliberates.

Paus'ing-ly, *adv.* With pauses, by breaks *Shak.*

Pa-vāde', *n.* [Scot. *pavade*, a dagger, Gael. *btodag*, a dirk, a dagger.] A short dagger. [*Obs.*]

Pāv'age, *n.* Money paid for paving. [*Rare.*]

Pāv'an, *n.* [Fr. *pavane*, It. & Sp. *pavana*, from Sp. *pavon*, *pavo*, Lat. *pavo*, a peacock.] A grave dance among the Spaniards, in which the performers make a kind of wheel before each other, the gentlemen dancing with cap and sword, princes with long robes, and the ladies with long trails, the motions resembling the stately steps of the peacock. [Written also *pavane*, *paven*, *pavan*, and *pavin*.]

Pavé (pȧ vā'), *n.* [Fr., from *paver*, to pave. See *infra*.] The pavement.

Nymphe du pave, a street-walker, a common prostitute

Pāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAVING.] [Fr. *paver*, to pave, L. Lat. *pavare*, *parare*, from Lat. *pavire*, to beat, ram, or tread down.]

1 To lay or cover with stone or brick, so as to make a level or convenient surface for horses, carriages, or foot passengers, to floor with brick, stone, or other solid material, as, to *pave* a street, to *pave* a court

2 To prepare the way for, to prepare a passage for, to facilitate the introduction of

Pāve'ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *pavement*, Pr. *pavament*, *payment*, O. Sp. *parmento*, N. Sp., Pg., & It. *pavimento*, Lat. *parmentum*. See *supra*.] That with which any thing is paved, a floor or covering of solid material, laid so as to make a hard and convenient passage

Pāve'ment, *v. t.* To furnish with a pavement, to pave, to floor with stone or brick. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Pāv'en, *n.* See PAVAN

Pāv'er, *n.* One who lays stones for a pavement, one whose occupation is to pave. [Written also *paver* and *pavor*.]

Pāv'e shĭld', *n.* [See PAVISE.] A sort of screen, made of canvas, extended along the side of a vessel in a naval engagement, to prevent the enemy from seeing what is done on board

Pa-vēge', *n.* The same as PAVISE, q. v. [*Obs.*]

Pa-vēge', *v. t.* To cover or protect with a pavise or pavise. [*Obs.*]

Pa-vĕsse', *n.* The same as PAVISE, q. v.

Pā'vi-āge, *n.* (*Law.*) A contribution or tax for paving the streets or highways. *Bouvier.*

Pāv'i-an, *n.* See PAVAN.

Pāv'id, *a.* [Lat. *pavidus*, from *pavere*, to be afraid; It. & Sp. *pavido*.] Timid. [*Obs.*]

Pa-vid'i-ty, *n.* Fearfulness. [*Obs.*]
Pāv'ier (pāv'yer), *n.* A paver. See PAVER.
Pa-vil'ion (pa *vil'*yun), *n.* [Fr *pavillon*, O. Fr. *pavellon*, Pr. *pavalhō*, Sp *pabellon*, It *padiglione*, from Lat *papilio*, a butterfly and a tent]
1. A temporary movable habitation, a tent.

But, when the old cathedral bell
Proclaimed the morning prayer,
The white *pavilions* rose and fell
On the alarmed air. *Longfellow*

2 (*Arch*) A kind of building or turret, usually insulated and contained under a single roof, sometimes square and sometimes in the form of a dome — Sometimes a pavilion is a projecting part in the front of a building, and sometimes it flanks a corner *Gwilt*

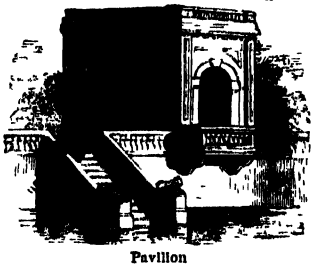
Pavilion

☞ The name is occasionally, though improperly, given to a summer-house in a garden *Brande*

On the rivers brink
I spied a fair *pavilion* which diffused
Its floating umbrage 'mid the silver shade
Of osiers *Alexander*

3 (*Mil*) A tent raised on posts
4 A flag, colors, ensign, or banner
5 (*Her*) A covering in form of a tent, investing the armories of kings
6 The under side and corner of brilliants, lying between the girdle and collet, — so called by jewelers.
7. (*Anat*) The auricle of the ear, the external ear *Dunglison*

Pa-vil'ion, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* PAVILIONED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAVILIONING] To furnish or cover with tents, to shelter with a tent
Pāv'ing, *n.* Pavement, a floor of stones or bricks.
Pāv'ior (pāv'yur), *n.* One who paves, a paver.
Pa-vise' (pa-vēz'), *n.* [Fr *pavois*, O Fr *pavese*, a covering] (*Mil Antiq*) A large shield covering the whole body, having an inward curve, managed by a pavisor, who with it screened an archer [Written also *pavais*, *pavese*, and *pavesse*] *Fairholt*

Pavisor and Pavise

Pa-vī'or (pa-vī'or), *n.* A soldier who manages a pavise
Pā'vo, *n.* [Lat] 1 (*Ornith*) A genus of birds, including the peacock
2 (*Astron*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere
Pā'von, *n.* An ancient military flag, shaped like a right angled triangle *Fairholt*
Pa-vōne', *n.* [Lat, a peacock, It *pavone*, Sp *pavon*, Pr *pao*, *paho*, *pau*, Fr *paon*] A peacock [*Obs.*] *Spenser*
Pa-vō'ni-a, *n.* A genus of corals having thin, flat branches *Dana.*
Pāv'o nī'æ, *n. pl* (*Ornith*) A family of rasorial birds having showy, beautiful plumage, including the common peacock, Thibet peacock, &c *Eng Cyc*
Pāv'o nine, *a* [Lat *pavoninus*, from *pavo*, peacock, Fr *paonien*] Belonging to a peacock or peacocks, resembling the tail of a peacock, iridescent *Cleaveland*
Paw, *n.* [W *pawen*, Armor *par*, *pad*, *pō*, allied to O Fr *poe*, Pr *panta*, Catalan *pota*, L Ger *pote*, D *poot*, N H Ger *pfote*]
1 The foot of beasts of prey having claws, as the lion, the tiger, the dog, cat, and the like.
2 The hand, — so called in contempt
Paw, *v. t* To draw the fore foot along the ground, to scrape with the fore foot, as, a fiery horse *pawing* with his hoof
Paw, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* PAWED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* PAWING]
1. To pass the paw over, to handle with the paws, hence, to handle awkwardly or coarsely
2. To scrape with the fore foot

His hot courser *pawed* the Hungarian plain *Tickell.*

Pawk, *n* A small lobster

If they [lobsters] be under four inches, they are called *pawks* *Travis*

Pawk'y, *a.* [A-S *pæcan*, *pæcan*, to deceive, L. Ger. *pakken*, to appease by caressing] Arch, cunning [*Prov Eng*] *Grose.*
Pawl, *n.* [Written also *paul*] [W *pawl*, a pole, a stake] (*Mech.*) A short, movable piece or bar, connected at one end, by a joint, with some part of a machine, while the other end falls into notches or teeth on another part, in such a manner as to permit motion in one direction and prevent it in the reverse, as in a capstan or windlass, a catch, click, detent, or rachet. [See *Illust.* of *Rachet-wheel.*]
Pawn, *n.* [O. Fr. *pan*, pledge, assurance, Icel. *pantr*, Dan. & Sw *pant*, D & L. Ger. *pand*, O. H Ger *pfant*, N. H Ger *pfand*]
1 Something given or deposited as security for the payment of money borrowed, a pledge.

Men will not take *pawns* without use *Bacon*

☞ *Pawn* is applied only to goods, chattels, or money, and not to real estate

2 A pledge for the fulfillment of a promise.
In pawn, *at pawn*, in the state of being pledged "Sweet wife, my honor is *at pawn*" *Shak*
Pawn, *n* [O Fr *peon*, N Fr *pion*, Pr *peon*, *pezon*, Sp *peon*, It *pedone*, one that goes on foot, a walker, from Lat *pes*, *pedis*, foot] A common man, or piece of the lowest rank, in chess
Pawn, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* PAWNED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* PAWNING] [See *supra*]
1 To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed, to pledge, as, she *pawned* the last piece of plate
2 To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise, to stake, to wager

I *pawned* my honor for his truth *Shak*

Pawn, *n* The betel pepper, or the masticatory prepared from its leaves, with the addition of the betel-nut and lime. [Written also *paun*] See BETEL and PAN
Pawn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being pawned
Pawn'brō ker, *n* One who lends money on pledge, or the deposit of goods
Pawn'brō-king, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker
Pawn-ee', *n* The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security, one who takes any thing in pawn
Pawn'er, } *n* One who pawns, or pledges any
Pawn ōr', } thing as security for the payment of borrowed money
Paw-paw', *n* See PAPAW
Pāx, *n* [Lat *pax*, peace] A small plate of gold, silver, &c, with the image of Christ on the cross on it, which people, before the Reformation, used to kiss after the service, the ceremony being considered as the kiss of *peace* *Todd.*

Pax

To kiss the *pax*, they think it a meritorious deed *Tyndale*

Pāx'il-lōse' (195), *a* [Lat *paxillus*, small stake, from Gr *πασσαλος*, peg] (*Geol*) Resembling a little stake
Pāx'wāx, } *n* [Called al-
Pāx'y wāx'y, } so *packwax* and *faxwax*] [Ger *haarwachs*, the sinewy extremity of the muscles] A strong, stiff cartilage running along the sides of a large quadruped to the middle of the back, as in an ox or horse, and apparently assisting to support the head in an horizontal position, — so called by butchers *Paley*
Pāy, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* PAID, *p pr* & *vb n* PAYING] [O Fr *paier*, *payer*, N Fr *payer* Pr *pagar*, *payar*, Sp & Pg *pagar*, It *pagare*, from Lat *pacare*, to pacify, appease, from *pax*, *pacis*, peace]
1 To satisfy, as another person, for service rendered, properly delivered, or the like, to discharge one's obligation to, to make due return to, to compensate, to reward, to requite
2 Hence, to retort or revenge upon, to requite with what is deserved, in a bad sense, to punish

I have *paid* Percy; I have made him sure *Shak*
I or which, or pay me quickly, or I'll *pay* you *B Jonson*

3 To discharge, as a debt or obligation, by giving or doing that which is due, to make due return for, to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is owing, to fulfill or perform, as what is promised, to render duly

The money is *paid* back again *Shak*
You have *paid* down
More penitence than done trespass *Shak*

4 (*Naut*) To cover, as the bottom of a vessel, a seam, a mast yard, and the like, with tar or pitch, or a composition of tallow, resin, &c, to bream, to smear
To pay off (*a*) To make compensation to and discharge, as, to *pay off* the crew of a ship (*b*) To retort or revenge upon, to requite, to punish — *To pay on*, to lay on with repeated applications, as blows — *To pay out* (*Naut*), to slacken, extend, or cause to run out, as, to *pay out* more cable
Pāy, *v. t* To recompense, to make payment or requital, hence, to make a suitable return for expense or trouble, to be remunerative or profitable, to be worth the effort or pains which it requires
To pay for (*a*) To make amends for, to atone for, as, men often *pay for* their mistakes with loss of property or reputation, sometimes with life (*b*) To give an equivalent for, to bear the expense of, to be mulcted on account of

'Twas I *paid for* your sleeps
I watched your wakings *Beau. & Fl*

— *To pay off* (*Naut*), to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship — *To pay on*, to beat with vigor, to redouble blows [*Colloq*]
Pāy, *n.* An equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed, salary or wages for services; compensation; recompense; payment; hire; as, the merchant receives *pay* for goods sold; the soldier receives *pay* for his services.

Here only merit constant *pay* receives. *Pope.*

Pāy'a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *payable*, It *payabile*] Capable of being paid; suitable to be paid, admitting or demanding payment, justly due; legally enforceable.

Thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest *South.*

Pāy'-bill, *n.* A bill or statement of money to be paid to any number of men, as workmen, soldiers; pay-roll
Pāy'-dāy, *n* The day when payment is to be made or debts discharged, the day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid, hence, a day of reckoning or retribution.
Pāy ee', *n* The person to whom money is to be paid, the person named in a bill or note, to whom, or to whose order, the amount is promised or directed to be paid
Pāy'er (4), *n* One who pays, the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, and who is directed to pay the money to the holder
Pāy'-mās'ter, *n* One who is to pay, one from whom wages or reward is received, an officer whose duty it is to pay wages, as in an army or navy, and who is intrusted with money for this purpose
Pāy'ment, *n* [Fr *payement*, *paiement*, Pr. *pagamen*, Sp, Pg, & It *pagamento*]
1 The act of paying or giving compensation.
2. That which is paid, the thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfillment of a promise; reward, recompense, requital, sometimes, deserved chastisement *Shak. South.*
Pāy'-mis'tress, *n* A female pay master, a woman who pays [*Very rare*] *Fuller*
Pāy'nim, *n* & *a* See PAINIM *Ainsworth.*
Pāym'ize, *v. t* [From Mr *Payne*, the inventor of a method or process of kyanizing wood, &c] To kyanize See KYANIZE.
Pāy'-ōf'fice, *n* A place or office where payment is made of public debts
Pāy ōr', *n* (*Law*) One who pays, the payer of a note, bill, check, or of money, as distinguished from the *payee*
Pāy'-rōll, *n* A roll or list of persons entitled to payment, with the sums which are to be paid to them
Pāyse, *v. t* To poise, to weigh [*Obs*] *Spenser.*
Pāys'er, *n* One who poises or weighs [*Obs*]
Pēa, *n pl* PEAS, or PEASE [Fr *pois*, O Fr *peis*, A S *psa*, *pisa*, Lat *pisum*, *piva*, Gr *πισον*] (*Bot*) A plant, and its fruit, of the genus *Pisum*, of many varieties, much cultivated for food It has a papilionaceous flower, and the pericarp is a legume, called, in popular language, a *pod*

☞ When a definite number is referred to, the plural is written *peas*, as, two *peas*, five *peas*, but when an indefinite quantity or bulk is spoken of, it is written *pease*

Pēa'-būg, *n* (*Entom*) A small beetle which breeds in, and feeds upon, peas, — called also *pea-weevil.*
Pēace, *n* [O Fr *pais*, *paiz*, *pes*, N Fr *paix*, Pr. *pat*, Sp & Pg *paz*, It *pace*, Lat. *pax*, *pacis*, A-S. *pais*]
1 A state of quiet or tranquillity, freedom from disturbance or agitation, calm, repose
2 Freedom from war exemption from, or cessation of, hostilities, absence of enrollment with private, civil, or foreign enemies
3 Quiet and order as guaranteed by the laws; absence of civil disturbance, public tranquillity, as, against the *peace*, to break the *peace*. "Keep the *peace*, I say" *Shak.*
4 Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, quietness of mind, tranquillity, calmness, quiet of conscience

Great *peace* have they that love thy law *Ps* cxix 165

5 A state of reconciliation between parties at variance, harmony, concord

☞ *Peace* is sometimes used as an exclamation in commanding silence, quiet, or order "*Peace!* the lovers are asleep" *Crashaw.*

At peace, in a state of peace, not engaged in war, controversy, enmity, internal struggle, or the like — *Justice of the peace*, a petty judicial officer — *To be sworn of the peace*, to be charged on oath with the preservation of the public peace to be sworn in as a public officer — *To hold one's peace* to be silent, to suppress one's thoughts, not to speak — *To make one's peace*, to reconcile, or to become reconciled, to assuage anger or enmity "I will *make your peace* with him" *Shak* — *To make peace*, to cause a cessation of hostilities, to put an end to war, quarrel, enmity, or the like
Pēace, *v. i* To become quiet, to be silenced or tranquillized [*Rare*] "When the thunder would not *peace* at my bidding" *Shak.*
Pēace'a ble, *a* [Fr *paisible*, Pr *pazible*, *paizible*]
1 Free from war, tumult, public commotion, or private feud or quarrel, not engaged in hostilities with others
2 Disposed to peace, as, the neighbors are *peaceable*, the men are *peaceable.*
3 Undisturbed by anxiety or excitement; quiet; tranquil, as, his mind is very *peaceable.*

Syn.—Peaceful, pacific, tranquil; quiet; undisturbed, serene, mild, still — PEACEABLE, PEACEFUL. *Peaceable* describes the state of an individual, nation,

&c, in reference to external hostility, attack, &c; *peaceful*, in respect to internal disturbance The former denotes "in the spirit of peace," the latter, "in the possession or enjoyment of peace" A *peaceable* disposition, a *peaceable* adjustment of difficulties, a *peaceful* life

What do these worthies
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations? *Milton*

As one disarmed, his anger all he lost;
And thus with *peaceful* words upraised her soon *Milton*

Pēace'a-ble-ness, *n* The state of being peaceable, quietness, disposition to peace

Pēace'a-bly, *adv* In a peaceable manner, without war, without tumult or commotion, quietly

Pēace'ful, *a* 1 Possessing or enjoying peace, not disturbed by war, tumult, or commotion, undisturbed, quiet, still, as, a *peaceful* time, a *peaceful* country

Much better seems this vision and more hope
Of *peaceful* days portends, than those two past *Milton*

2 Pacific, mild, calm, as, *peaceful* words

His looks are full of *peaceful* majesty *Shak*

Syn.—See PEACEABLE

Pēace'ful ly, *adv* In a peaceful manner, without war or commotion, quietly, gently

Pēace'ful-ness, *n* The quality or condition of being peaceful, quiet, freedom from war, tumult, disturbance, or discord, freedom from mental perturbation, as, *peacefulness* of mind

Pēace'less, *a* Without peace, disturbed [*Rare*]

Pēace'-māk'er, *n* One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance

Blessed are the *peace-makers*, for they shall be called the children of God *Matt* v 9

Pēace'-ŏf'fer ing, *n* 1 (*Jewish Intiq*) A voluntary offering to God, in devout thankfulness for his benefits, or to ask favors from him

2 Hence, satisfaction offered to an offended person, especially to a superior

Pēace'-ŏf'fi cer, *n* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, to prevent or punish riots, &c, as a sheriff or constable

Pēace'-pāt'ed, *a* Dismissed from the world in peace. *Shak*

Pēach, *n* [Fr *pêche*, It *pesca*, *persica*, Sp *persigo*, *pérsico*, Pg *pesego*, Pr *presega*, from Lat *Persicum* (sc *malum*), a Persian apple, a peach, A S *persoc*, Ger *pfirsche*] (*Bot*) A tree and its fruit, of the genus *Amygdalus* (*A Persica*), of many varieties, growing in warm or temperate climates, and highly esteemed

Pēach, *v t* [*Obs*] 1 To impeach, to hinder, to embarrass *Evelyn*

2 To accuse of crime, to inform against *Dryden*

Pēach, *v i* To turn informer, to betray one's accomplice. [*Obs or low*] *Halliwell*

If I be taken, I'll *peach* for this *Shak*

Pēach'-cŏl'or (peech'kŭl lur), *n*. The pale red color of the peach blossom

Pēach'-cŏl'ored (peech'kul lurd), *a* Of the color of a peach blossom *Shak*

Pēach'er, *n* An accuser [*Obs*] *Fore*

Pēa'chick, *n* The chicken or young of the peacock

Pēach'y, *a* Like, or containing, peaches

Pēa'cock, *n* [*Pea*, in this word, is from A S *pawa*, Lat *pavo*, It *pavone*, Sp *pavon*, Fr *paon*, Pr *pao*, *paho*, *pau*, D *pauw*, Ger *pfau*, O Eng *po*, *poo*]

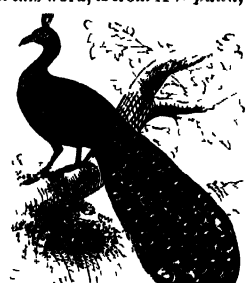
Peacock

1. (*Ornith*) The male of a gallinaceous fowl (*Pavo cristatus*), about the size of the turkey The rump feathers are long and capable of being erected, and each is marked with a black spot, around which brilliant metallic colors are arranged

2 In common but improper usage, the species in general, the peafowl

Pēa'cock-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A beautiful fish of the Mediterranean (*Labrus pavo* of Linnæus)

Pēa'crāb, *n* (*Zool*) A small species of crab, not much larger than a bean, of the genus *Pinnotheres*, which lives in muscles, oysters, and other living shells *Dana*

Pēa'fowl, *n* The peacock or peahen.

Pē'age, *n* See PEDAGE

Pēa'hĕn, *n* [O. Eng *pohen*] The hen or female of the peacock

Pēa'jăck'et, *n*. A thick woolen jacket worn by seamen, &c

Pēak (peek), *n*. [A-S *peac*, Fr *pic*, *pique*, Pr *pic*, Sp. & Pg *pico*, *puca*, It *picco*, *pecca*, W *pig*, Ir *peac*, Gael *beic* Cf BEAK and PIKE] A point, the end of any thing that terminates in a point, specifically, (*a*) the top of a hill or mountain, ending in a point, as, the *peak* of Teneriffe (*b*) (*Naut*) The upper, outer corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard, also, the extremity of the yard or gaff

Pēak, *v i*. [*Obs*] 1 To acquire sharpness of figure or features, to look thin or sickly. "Dwindle, *peak*, and pine" *Shak*.

2. To make a mean figure, to sneak.

Why standest thou here, then,
Sneaking and *peaking*, as thou wouldst steal linen? *Beau. & Fl*

Pēak, *v t* [*imp & p p* PEAKED (peekt), *p pr & vb n* PEAKING] (*Naut*) To raise to a position perpendicular, or nearly so, as, to *peak* oars, to hold them upright, to *peak* a gaff or yard, to set it more obliquely to the mast

Pēak'ed (pēk'ed, *or* peekt, 60), *a*. Pointed, ending in a point

Pēak'ing, *a* Mean, sneaking, poor [*Vulgar*]

Pēak'ish, *a* 1 Having peaks, peaked, acuminated *Drayton*

2 Having features that seem thin or sharp, as from sickness [*Colloq*] *Smart*

Pēal (peel), *n* [An abbreviation of Fr *appel*, a call, appeal, ruffle of a drum, from *appeler*, to call, Lat *appellare* Cf APPEAL and REPEAL]

1 A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, &c "Whether those *peals* of praise be his or no" *Milton* "Who vanquished with a *peal* of words" *Milton* "And the deep thunder, *peal* on *peal*, afar" *Byron*

2 A set of bells tuned to each other, also, the changes rung upon a set of bells

Pēal, *v t* [*imp & p p* PEALED, *p pr & vb n* PEALING] To utter loud and solemn sounds

There let the *pealing* organ blow *Milton*

Pēal, *v t* 1 To assail with noise.

Nor was his ear less *pealed* *Milton*

2 To cause to ring or sound, to celebrate

The warrior's name,
Though *pealed* and chimed on all the tongues of fame
J Barlow

3 To stir or agitate [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Pēal, *v i* To appeal [*Obs and rare*] *Spenser*

Pēan, *n* [See PAEAN] A song of praise and triumph

Pē'an ism, *n* [Gr παιανισμός, from παιανίζειν, to chant the pean See *supra*] The song or shouts of praise or of battle, shouts of triumph *Mitford*

Pēa'-nŭt, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, the *Arachis hypogæa*, earth nut See EARTH NUT

Pēa'-ŏre, *n* (*Min*) Argillaceous oxide of iron, occurring in round grains of the size of a pea *Humble*

Pēar (pār, 4), *n* [A S *peru*, Icel *pera*, Dan *pire*, Sw *päron*, D *peer*, L Ger *bere*, O H Ger *pira*, *bira*, M H Ger *bir*, N H Ger *birne*, It, Sp, Pg, & Pr *pera*, Fr *poire*, Lat *pirum*] (*Bot*) (*a*) A tree of the genus *Pyrus* (*P communis*), of many varieties, some of which produce delicious fruits (*b*) The fruit of the *Pyrus communis*

Pēarch (pērch), *n* See PERCH

Pēăr'-gāuge, *n* A gauge for measuring the exhaustion of an air pump receiver, consisting of a tube open at bottom and held by a wire passing through the top of the receiver, so that, after exhaustion, the bottom of the tube may be lowered into a cup of mercury, and the degree of exhaustion shown by the height to which the mercury rises, on re-admitting the air

Pēa'-rĭ'fle, *n* A rifle of small bore carrying a ball of the size of a pea *Atkinson*

Pēarl (pĕrl, 14), *n* [A S *pearl*, *parl*, D *paarl*, *parel*, Icel *perla*, Sw *pärla*, Dan & N H Ger *perle*, O H Ger *perala*, *berala*, Fr *perle*, Pr, Sp, & It *perla*, Pg *perola*, *perla*, L Lat *perla*, *perula*, from Lat as if *pirula*, diminutive of *pirum*, a pear, or from *beryllus*, beryl]

1 A silvery or bluish white, hard, smooth, lustrous substance, usually roundish, found inside the shells of several species of mollusks, particularly the pearl oyster Pearls consist of the carbonate of lime interstratified with animal membrane, and appear to be the result of a diseased secretion caused by the introduction of foreign particles

2 Hence, something very precious, a jewel

3 Something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew [*Poet*] "And those *pearls* of dew she wears" *Milton*

4 A white speck or film growing on the eye, the cataract *Ainsworth*

5 (*Print*) A variety of printing type, in size between agate and diamond

☞ This line is printed in the kind of type called *pearl*

Artificial pearls, small globules of thin glass made to imitate the luster and appearance of pearls

Pēarl (pĕrl), *v t* 1 To set or adorn with pearls

2 To make in shape and appearance like pearls, as, to *pearl* barley

Pēarl (pĕrl), *v i* To resemble pearls *Spenser*.

Pēarl (pĕrl), *a* Made of, or pertaining to, pearl, also, made of mother of pearl

Pēarl-ā'ceous, *a* Resembling mother-of-pearl

Pēarl'ăsh (pĕrl'ăsh), *n* A somewhat impure carbonate of potassa, obtained by calcining potashes upon a reverberatory hearth *Ure*

Pēarl'-bār'ley, *n* The small, round kernel which remains after the skin and a portion of the barley have been ground off, by passing it between millstones of a peculiar kind, the kernels having been previously steamed and dried, to soften the skin, pearled barley

Pēarl'-bŭt'ton, *n*. A button made of mother of-pearl

Pēarl'-dĭv'er, *n*. One who dives for pearls.

Pēarl'-ĕdġe, *n* A projection on the side of some qualities of ribbon, also, a narrow kind of thread edging to be sewed on lace *Simmonds*.

Pēarl'-eye (pĕrl'I), *n*. A disease of the eye; cataract [*Obs*]

Pēarl'-eyed (pĕrl'Id), *a* Having a speck in the eye, afflicted with the cataract

Pēarl'-grăss, *n* See PEARL-WORT

Pēarl'ing, } *n pl* A kind of lace of silk or thread.
Pēarl'ings, } *Jamieson. W Scott.*

Pēarl'-mŏss, *n*. See CARRAGEEN

Pearl Oyster (*Avicula margaritifera*)

Pēarl'-oys'ter, *n* The oyster which yields pearls

Pēarl'-pow'der, *n* A powder made from nitrate of bismuth, and sometimes used as a cosmetic, pearl white *Simmonds*

Pēarl'-sā'go, *n* Sago in the form of hard grains, not larger than a pin's head

Pēarl'-slate'er, *n* (*Min*) A variety of silicious slate, of grayish and whitish colors, florite *Ure*.

Pēarl'-spăr, *n* (*Min*) A crystallized variety of dolomite, having a pearly luster

Pēarl'-stitch, *n* An ornamental stitch on knit stockings

Pēarl'-stōne, *n* (*Min*) A semi glassy volcanic product, of a grayish color, occurring sometimes in concretions *Dana*.

Pēarl'-stŭd'ded, *a* Studded with pearls *Scott*

Pēarl'-white, *n* A white powder precipitated from the nitrate of bismuth by a solution of sea salt, pearl powder *Ure*

Pēarl'-wort (-wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) An annual plant of the genus *Sagina*,—called also *pearl grass*.

Pēarl'y (pĕrl'Y), *a* 1 Containing pearls, abounding with pearls, as, *pearly* shells, a *pearly* shore

2 Resembling pearls, clear, pure, transparent, as, the *pearly* flood, *pearly* dew

Pēar'main, or **Pēar-main'**, *n* A variety of the apple

Pēar'-shāped (pār'shāpt), *a* Having the form of a pear, ovate beneath and conical above *Henslow*.

Pēart, *a* [Written also *peert*] [Same as *pert* in the primary sense of that term] Active in a high degree lively, brisk,—often applied to persons recovering from sickness *Wright*.

There was a trickey girl, I wot, albeit clad in gray
As *peart* as bird, as straight as bolt, as fresh as flowers in May *Warner*, 1592.

☞ This old English word has always continued to be used among the common people in America

Pĕas'ant (pĕz'ant), *n* [O Fr *paisant*, N Fr *paysan*, Sp & Pg *paisano*, It *paesano*, from Fr. *pays*, Pr *pais*, Sp & Pg *pais*, It *paese*, the country, from Lat *pagus*, the country] A countryman, one whose business is rural labor, a rustic, especially, one of the lowest class of tillers of the soil in European countries

Syn.—Countryman, rustic, swain, hind

Pĕas'ant (pĕz'ant), *a* Rustic, rural *Spenser*

Pĕas'ant-like, } *a* Rude, clownish, illiterate,
Pĕas'ant ly, } resembling peasants *Milton*

Pĕas'ant-ry (pĕz'ant-rŸ), *n* 1 The lowest class of tillers of the soil, laborers, peasants, rustics, the body of country people

2 Rusticity [*Obs*] *Butler*

Pēas'-cŏd (pēz'nop, § 130), *n* The legume or pericarp of the pea

Pēase (pēz), *n pl* Peas collectively, or used as food See PEA *Arbuthnot*

Pēa'-cŏd'fish, *n* A peas cod

Pēa'-shŏot'er, *n* A small metal tube for blowing peas through *Simmonds*

Pēa'-stōne, *n* (*Min*) Pisolite

Pēat, *n* [Allied to A-S *putt*, *pytt*, Eng *pit*, Icel *pitti*, *pyttr*, pool, well, O H Ger *puzze*, *puzzi*, well, cistern, pool, N H Ger *pfutze*, a bog, Lat *puteus*, well, cistern] A substance of vegetable origin, consisting of roots and fibers in various stages of decomposition, and found, as a kind of turf or bog, in low situations, where it is always more or less saturated with water When dried, it is often used for fuel

Pēat, *n* [Probably contracted from Fr *petit*, little, small Cf PET] A small, delicate person. [*Obs*]

Pēat'-bŏg, *n* A bog containing peat, also, peat as it occurs in such places, peat moss

Pēat'-mŏss, *n* 1 The vegetables which, when decomposed, become peat

2 A fen producing peat

Pēat'-reek, *n* The reek or smoke of peat, hence, also, the peculiar flavor given to whisky by being distilled with peat as fuel [*Scot*]

Pēat'y, *a* Composed of peat, resembling peat

Pēa'-wee'vĭl, *n* See PEA BUG

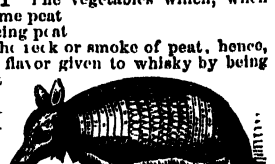
Dasypus Peba.

Pē'bā, *n* (*Zoöl*) A kind of armadillo found in various parts of South America. *Eng. Cyc.*

Pĕb'ble, *n.* [A-S. *papol, papolstān, popolstān.* Cf. Icel. *pöpull*, a ball.]
1. A small, roundish stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water; a small bowlder. "The murmuring surge that on the unnumbered *pebbles* chafe." *Shak.* "As children gathering *pebbles* on the shore." *Milton*
2. Transparent and colorless rock-crystal, — so called by opticians. *Brande*

Pĕb'ble-crȳs'tal, *n* A crystal in the form of a pebble, a pellucid pebble derived from the rounding of quartz crystal *Woodward*

Pĕb'bled, *a* Abounding with pebbles. *Thomson.*

Pĕb'ble-stōne, *n* A pebble

Pĕb'bly, *a* Full of pebbles, abounding with small, roundish stones

Pe-can' (pe-kawn', *or* pe-kăn'), } *n.* [Written also
Pe-cān' (Synop., § 130), } *pacane*] [Fr *pacane*, Sp *pacana*] (*Bot*) A species of hickory (*Carya olsiviformis*), and its fruit, growing in North America. The nuts are oblong, very smooth, an inch or an inch and a half long, with thin shells.

Pĕc'a-ry, *n* See PECCARY

Pĕc'ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n* [From *peccable*] The state or quality of being peccable; liability to sin, capacity of sinning *Decay of Piety*

Pĕc'ca-ble, *a* [Fr *peccable*, Sp *peccable*, It *peccabile*, from Lat *peccare*, to sin] Liable to sin, subject to transgress the divine law "A frail and *peccable* mortal" *W Scott*

Pĕc'ca dĭl'lo, *n* [Sp *pecadillo*, diminutive of *pecado*, Lat *peccatum*, a sin, from *peccare*, to sin, Fr *peccadille*, It *peccadiglio*]
1 A slight trespass or offense, a petty crime or fault.

Her crime was what in Cupid's court would have been called a *peccadillo* *B Scott*

2. A sort of stiff ruff

Pĕc'can-cy, *n* [Lat *peccantia*]
1. The quality of being peccant or sinful, bad quality *Wise man*
2 Offense *Mountagu*

Pĕc'cant, *a* [Lat *peccans*, p pr of *peccare*, to sin, Fr *peccant*, Sp *pecante*, It *peccante*]
1 Sinning, guilty of sin or transgression, criminal, as, *peccant* angels "The truth that nature itself is a *peccant* state" *Coleridge*
2 Morbid, corrupt, not healthy, as, *peccant* humors *Arbuthnot*
3 Wrong, bad, defective, informal, as, a *peccant* citation [*Obs*] *Ayliffe.*

Pĕc'cant, *n.* An offender [*Obs*] *Whitlock.*

Pĕc'cant-ly, *adv* Sinfully, transgressingly.

Pĕc'ca-ry, *n*
[The South American name] [Fr. *pécari*, Sp *pecar*] A pachyderm of the genus *Dicotyles* (*D. torquatus*), about the size and shape of a small hog, but having a white ring around the neck, the tajacu

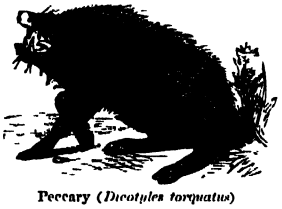

Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*)

They are found from Arkansas to Brazil A larger species (the *Dicotyles labiatus*), with white cheeks, is found in South America [Written also *pecary*]

Pec-cā'vī [Lat, I have offended] I have sinned, — a colloquial word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offense. *Aubrey.*

Pĕc'co, *n* See PEKOE

Pĕch'blĕnde, *n* [Ger *pech*, pitch, and *blende*, blend] (*Min*) Pitchblende See PITCHBLENDE.

Pĕck, *n.* [Probably a modification of *pack*, but cf. also Fr *picotin*, a peck]
1 The fourth part of a bushel, a dry measure of eight quarts, as, a *peck* of wheat or oats
2 Hence, a great deal, as, to be in a *peck* of troubles [*Colloq*] "Contented to remain in such a *peck* of uncertainties and doubts" *Milton*

Pĕck, *v t* [*imp & p p* PECKED (pĕkt), *p pr & vb. n* PECKING] [A modification of *pick*, q v, D *becken, pikken*, L Ger *bikken*, H Ger *picken*, Sw. *picka*, Dan *pikke*]
1. To strike with the beak, to thrust the beak into, as, a bird that *pecks* a hole in a tree.

'Tis but the tender fierceness of the dove,
Pecking the hand that hovers o'er her mate *Byron*

2. To strike with a pointed instrument, or to delve or dig with any thing pointed, as with a pick-ax
3. To pick up with the beak *Dryden*
4. To strike with small and repeated blows

Pĕck, *v t.* To make strokes with the beak, or some thing like a beak.

To peck at, to belabor with petty and repeated blows, to attack with petty and repeated criticism

Pĕck'er, *n.* One who or that which pecks; a bird that pecks holes in trees, a woodpecker

Pĕck'led, *a.* Speckled. [*Obs*] *Walton*

Pĕc'tate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of pectic acid with a base.

Pĕc'ten, *n.* [Lat. *pecten, pectinis*, a comb, a kind of shell-fish.]
1. (*Ornith.*) A vascular membrane on the eyes of birds.

Pecten (*Iacobæus*) (2)

2 (*Zoöl*) A genus of bivalves, the scallop.
Eng. Cyc.

Pĕc'tic, *a.* [Gr πηκτός, congulum] (*Chem*) Having a tendency to congulate, or form a jelly, — said of a certain acid

Pĕc'ti nal, *a.* Pertaining to a comb, resembling a comb

Pĕc'ti-nal, *n* [Lat *pecten, pectinis*, a comb, from *pectere*, to comb, Gr πεκτεῖν] (*Ichth*) A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb *Browne*

Pĕc'ti-nate, } *a.* [Lat *pectinatus*,
Pĕc'ti nā'ted, } p p of *pectinare*, to comb, from *pecten, pectinis*, comb, Fr *pectiné*]

Pectinate Leaf

1 (*Nat Hist*) Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb, with very narrow, close divisions, in arrangement and regularity resembling the teeth of a comb, as, a *pectinate* leaf, *pectinated* muscles
2 Shut together like two combs, interlaced [*Obs and rare*] "Our fingers *pectinated*, or shut together" *Browne*

Pectinate claw, a claw having a serrate edge It is found in some birds, and is supposed to be used in cleaning the feathers

Pĕc'ti nate-ly, *adv* In a pectinate manner

Pĕc'ti nā'tion, *n.* 1 The state of being pectinated
2 A combing, the combing of the head

Pĕc'tine, *n* [Fr *pectine*, from Gr πηκτός, stiff, congealed, from πήγνυναι, to make fast or stiff] (*Chem*) The gelatinizing principle of various vegetable juices, as of apples, vegetable jelly

Pĕc'ti ni brăn'chi ate, *a* [Lat *pecten, pectinis*, a comb, and Lat *branchiæ*, q v, Fr *pectinibranche*] (*Malacology*) Having pectinated gills

Pĕc'to-līte (49), *n* [Lat *pecten*, a comb, and Gr λίθος, a stone] (*Min*) A grayish or whitish mineral, occurring in aggregated crystals of a silky luster, and arranged in stellar or radiated forms, or in fibrous masses It consists of the hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda *Dana*

Pĕc'to ral, *a* [Lat *pectoralis*, from *pectus, pectoris*, the breast, Fr & Sp *pectoral*, It *pettorale*]
1 Pertaining to the breast, as, the *pectoral* muscles
2 Relating to the chest, or to the diseases of the chest

Pectoral fins, or *pectorals*, of a fish, fins situated on the sides, behind the gills

Pĕc'to ral, *n* [Lat *pectorale*, from *pectoralis*]
1 A breastplate, especially, a sacerdotal habit or vestment worn by the Jewish high priest
2 (*Ichth*) A pectoral fin
3 A medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs

Pĕc'to-ral ly, *adv* As connected with the breast

Pĕc'to-ri lō'qui-al, *a* [Fr *pectoriloque*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pectoriloquy

Pĕc'to-rĭl'o-quism, *n* Pectoriloquy

Pĕc'to-rĭl'o-quous, *a* Pectoriloquial

Pĕc'to rĭl'o-quy, *n* [Fr *pectoriloque*, from Lat *pectus, pectoris*, the breast, and *loqui*, to speak, a speaking from the breast] (*Med*) The distinct articulation of the sounds of a patient's voice, heard on applying the ear to the chest in auscultation It usually indicates the existence of a cavity in the lung, near the wall of the chest

Pĕc'ul (Synop, § 130), *n* See PECUL

Pĕc'ū-lāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* PECULATED, *p pr & vb n* PECULATING] [Lat *peculari, peculatus*, from *peculium*, private property] To appropriate to one's own use the property of the public, to steal public moneys committed to one's care, to embezzle, to steal

Pĕc'ū-lā'tion, *n* [See *supra*] The act or practice of peculating, or of defrauding the public by appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care for management or disbursement, embezzlement of public money or goods

Pĕc'ū-lā'tor, *n* [Lat, Fr *peculateur*] One who peculates, or defrauds the public by appropriating to his own use money intrusted to his care

Pe-cŭl'iar (pe-kūl'yar) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *peculiaris*, from *peculium*, private property, It *peculiare*, Sp *peculiar*, O Fr *peculier* See PECULIUM]
1 Belonging solely or especially to an individual, not possessed by others, of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use, not general, appropriate

My fate is Juno's most *peculiar* care *Dryden*

2 Particular, individual, special

And the chill marble seems to sweat,
While each *peculiar* power forgoes his wonted seat *Milton*

3. Unusual, singular, rare and striking [*Rare*]

So much for my *peculiar* care *Shak.*

Syn. — PECULIAR SPECIAL, ESPECIAL *Peculiar* is from the Roman *peculium*, which was a thing emphatically and distinctively one's own, and hence was dear The former sense always belongs to *peculiar*, as, a *peculiar* style, *peculiar* manners, &c, and usually so much of the latter as to involve feelings of interest, as, *peculiar* care, watchfulness, satisfaction, &c. Nothing of this kind belongs to *special* and *especial*. They mark simply the relation of *species* to *genus*, and denote that there is something in this case more than ordinary; as, a *special* act of Congress, *especial* pains, &c

And beheld
Beauty, which, either waking or asleep,
Shot forth *peculiar* graces *Milton.*

The gods still listened to their constant prayer,
And made the poets their *peculiar* care *Pitt.*

Naught so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some *special* good doth give *Shak.*

Pe-cŭl'iar, *n* 1 Exclusive property, that which belongs to a person in exclusion of others "Revenge is so much the prerogative of the Almighty, so absolutely the *peculiar* of Heaven" *South* "As if those gifts had been only his *peculiar* and prerogative" *Milton*
2 (*Eng Canon Law*) A particular parish or church which has jurisdiction within itself, and exemption from that of the ordinary or bishop's court.

Court of peculiars (*Eng Law*), a branch of the court of arches *Blackstone*

Pe-cūl iăr'i-ty (pe kūl yăr'i tȳ) (Synop, § 130), *n.*
1 The quality of being peculiar, appropriateness, specialty, individuality
2 That which is peculiar, special and distinctive characteristic, individuality, particularity.

The smallest *peculiarity* of temper or manner could not escape their notice *Macaulay.*

Pe-cūl'iar ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* PECULIARIZED; *p pr & vb n* PECULIARIZING] To appropriate, to make peculiar

Pe-cūl'iar ly (pe kūl'yar lȳ), *adv* In a peculiar manner, particularly, singly, in a rare and striking degree, unusually, especially

Pe-cūl'iar-ness, *n* The state of being peculiar, peculiarity [*Rare*] *Mede*

Pe-cū'ni ăry, *a* Pecuniary *Ash*

Pe-cū'ni ăry, *n* [Lat, lit property in cattle, hence, as in early times all property consisted of cattle, in general, property, and especially, private property, from *pecus*, cattle]
1 (*Rom Law*) The savings of a son or slave with the father's or master's consent, a little property of stock of one's own, exclusive, private, or separate property *Burrill Bouvier.*
2 Hence, a special fund for private and personal uses "A slight *peculium* only subtracted to supply his snuff box and tobacco-pouch" *W. Scott.*

Pe-cū'ni al, *a* Pecuniary [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Pe-cūn'ia ri ly, *adv* In a pecuniary manner.

Pe-cūn'ia-ry (pe kūn'ya rȳ) (Synop, § 130), *a.* [Lat *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, money, originally property in cattle, from *pecus*, cattle, It & Sp *pecuniario*, Pr *pecuniari*, Fr *pecuniaire* Cf PECULIUM]
1 Relating to money, or to wealth or property; as, *pecuniary* affairs or losses
2 Consisting of money, as, a *pecuniary* mulct or penalty

Pe-cū'ni ous, *a* [Lat *pecuniosus*, from *pecunia*, money, It, Sp, & Pg *pecunioso*, Pr *pecunios*, Fr. *pecunieux*] Abounding in money, full of money, rich, wealthy [*Obs*] *Sherwood.*

Pĕd, *n* [For *pad*] 1 A small pack-saddle *Tusser.*
2 A basket, a hamper. *Spenser.*

Pĕd'ăge, *n* [Fr *péage*, Sp *peage*, It *pedaggio*, L Lat *pedagium*, from Lat *pes, pedis*, foot] A toll or tax paid by passengers entitling them to safe-conduct and protection

Pĕd'a-gŏg'ĭc, *n* [Ger *pedagogik*] The science or art of successful teaching, the principles and rules which pertain to the instruction and training of the young

Pĕd'a-gŏg'ĭc, } *a.* [Fr *pédagogique*, It. & Sp.
Pĕd'a gŏg'ic al, } *pedagogico*, Gr *παιδαγωγικός.*] Suiting or belonging to a teacher of children, or to a pedagogue

Pĕd'a gŏg'ĭcs, *n sing* The same as PEDAGOGIC. [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Pĕd'a gŏg-ism (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Fr *pédagogisme*, *paidagogisme*] The business, character, and manners of a pedagogue

Pĕd'a gŏgue (pĕd'a gŏg), *n* [Fr *pédagogue*, Pr. *pedagoc*, Sp, Pg, & It *pedagogo*, Lat *pædagogus*, Gr *παιδαγωγός*, from *παις, παιδός*, a boy, and *ἀγειν*, to lead, guide, *ἀγωγός*, leading]
1 A teacher of children, one whose occupation is to instruct young children, a schoolmaster
2 One who by teaching has become formal, positive, or pedantic in his habits, one who has such habits, a pedant

Pĕd'a gŏgue, *v t* [Lat *pædagogare*] To act the pedagogue toward, to treat as an instructor a young pupil [*Obs*] *Prior.*

Pĕd'a-gŏ'gy, *n.* [Fr *pedagogie*, Sp. & It. *pedagogia*, Gr *παιδαγωγία*] The office of a pedagogue; care exercised by an instructor, pedagogism. "The *pedagogy* of tutors" *South.*

Pĕ'dal (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat. *pedalis*, from *pes, pedis*, foot] Pertaining to a foot.

Pĕd'al (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr *pédale*, Sp. *pedal*, It *pedale*] (*Mus*) A lever or key acted on by the foot, as in the piano-forte to raise a damper, or in the organ to open and close certain pipes.

Pedal-note (*Mus*), the same as ORGAN-POINT.

Pe-dā'li-an, *a.* Relating to feet, pedal. *Maunder.*

Pe-dā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pedaneus*, from *pes*, *pedis*, foot] Going on foot; walking, pedestrian

Pĕd'ant, *n* [Fr *pédant*, Sp., Pg, & It *pedante*, originally a pedagogue, contracted from *pedagogante*, Lat *pædagogans*, p pr. of *pædagogare*. See PEDAGOGUE, v]

1. A schoolmaster, a podagogue [*Obs*] *Shak*

2. One who puts on an air of learning, one who makes a display of learning, habitually, awkwardly, or in an improper manner, a pretender to superior knowledge

Pe-dănt'ic, } *a* [Cf Fr. *pédantesque*, Sp & It
Pe-dănt'ic-al, } *pedantesco*] Suiting, belonging to, or resembling a pedant, ostentatious of learning, vainly displaying or making a show of knowledge.

Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures *pedantical* *Shak*

Pe-dănt'ic-al ly, *adv* In a pedantical manner, with a vain or boastful display of learning

Pe-dănt'ic-ly, *adv.* In a pedantic manner, pedantically

Pĕd'ant-ism, *n* 1 The condition, office, or employment of a pedant or teacher See PEDANT, 1 [*Obs*]

To make a man in matter of religion, which admits not of sensible demonstration, engage to believe no otherwise than is believed by my lord bishop, or goodman presbyter, is a *pedantism*, that has made the sword to be a rod in the hands of schoolmasters. *Harrington*

2. The character, manner, or acts of a pedant, pedantry

Pĕd'ant ize, *v i* [Fr *pedantiser*, It *pedanteggiare*, Sp *pedantear*] To play the pedant, to domineer over lads, to use pedantic expressions

Pĕd'ant ry, *n* [Fr *pédanterie*, It & Sp *pedanteria.*] The acts, character, or manners of a pedant, vain ostentation of learning, a boastful display of knowledge of any kind

Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation *Cowley*
Pedantry is the unseasonable ostentation of learning *Rambler*

Pĕd'ant y, *n.* An assembly or clique of pedants [*Obs*] *Milton*

Pe-dā'ri-an, *n* [Lat *pedarius*, from *pedarius*, belonging to the foot, from *pes*, *pedis*, foot] One of a certain class in the Roman senate, who were not really senators, but only entitled to a seat by the office which they held, and who, not being authorized to vote, expressed their preference by walking over to the party they wished to join

Pedate Leaf

Pĕd'ate, *a* [Lat *pedatus*, p p of *pedare*, to furnish with feet, from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] (*Bot*) Palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft into two or more segments, — said of a leaf *Gray*

Pe-dāt'i fid, *a* [Lat *pedatus* and *findere*, *fidi*, to cleave See *supra*] (*Bot*) Having the parts not entirely separate, but divided in a pedate manner, irregularly lobed, — said of a leaf

Pedatifid Leaf

Pĕd'dle, *v i* [A modification of *paddle*, diminutive of *pad*, to go, walk, to travel slowly or on foot, L. Ger *puddeln*, *padden*, *pidden* See PADDLE, and cf PIDDLE]

1. To journey about with wares for sale, to go from place to place or from house to house and retail goods, to hawk

2 To do a small business, to be engaged in a small occupation, to be busy about trifles

Pĕd'dle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PEDDLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PEDDLING] To go about and sell, to retail by carrying around from customer to customer, to hawk, to retail in very small quantities.

Pĕd'dler, *n* [Eng *peddle*, to sell by traveling See *supra*] One who peddles, a traveling trader, one who carries about small commodities on his back, or in a cart or wagon, and sells them. [Written also *pedlar* and *pedler*]

Pĕd'dler-ess, *n* A female peddler *Overbury*

Pĕd'dler-y, *n.* The trade or the goods of a peddler, hawking, small retail business, like that of a peddler, small wares sold or carried about for sale by peddlers. [Written also *pedlary* and *pedlery*]

Pĕd'er-ăst, *n.* [Fr. *pédéraste*, Gr παιδεραστης, fr παις, παιδος, a boy, and ἐραω, to love.] One guilty of pederasty, a sodomite.

Pĕd'er-ăst'ic, *a.* [Gr. παιδεραστικός] Pertaining to pederasty

Pĕd'er-ăst'y, *n* [Gr παιδερασια, Fr. *pédérastie*] The crime against nature, sodomy.

Pĕd'e-rē'ro, *n* [Sp *pedrero*, fr. O Sp. *pedra*, N Sp. *piedra*, a stone, Lat *petra*, Gr πετρα, so named from the use of stones in the charge, before the invention of iron balls] A swivel gun. [Written also *paterero*]

Pedestal

Pĕd'es-tal, *n* [Sp. *pedestal*, Fr. *piédestal*, It *piedestallo*, from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, and O Sp *estalo*, O. Fr *estal*, It. *stallo*, a place, posture, from O H. Ger. *stal*, station, place, from *stallan*, *stellan*, N. H. Ger. *stellen*, to place]

1. (*Arch.*) The base or foot of a column, statue, vase, lamp, or the like, the part on which an upright work stands. It consists of three parts, the base, the die, and the cornice

2 (*Mech.*) Same as AXLE-GUARD. See AXLE-GUARD

Pe-dĕs'tri-al, *a* [Lat *pedester*, *pedestris*, from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, Fr *pedestre*, Sp & It. *pedestre*] Pertaining to the foot *Moseley.*

Pe dĕs'tri-al-ly, *adv* In a pedestrial manner

Pe dĕs'tri an, *a* [See *supra*] Going on foot, performed on foot, as, a *pedestrian* journey.

Pe dĕs'tri an, *n* 1 One who walks or journeys on foot, a footman or foot traveler

2 One noted for his powers of walking or running, a foot racer.

Pe-dĕs'tri-an ism, *n* The act or practice of a pedestrian, walking, going on foot, journeying or racing on foot

Pe dĕs'tri-an ize, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PEDESTRIANIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PEDESTRIANIZING] To practice walking

Pe-dĕs'tri-oŭs, *a* Going on foot, not winged [*Obs*] *Browne*

Pĕd'e-tĕn'toŭs, *a* [Lat *pes*, *pedis*, foot, and *tendere*, to stretch out Cf Lat *pedetentim*, by degrees] Proceeding step by step, of cautious and measured advance [*Rare*]

Never done with that *pedetentous* pace and *pedetentous* mind in which it behooves the wise and virtuous improver to walk *Sydney Smith*

Pē'di al, *a* Pertaining to the foot, or any organ called a foot *Dana.*

Pĕd'i çel, *n* [Fr *pedicelle*, *pedicule*, Sp *pedículo*, *pecolo*, It *pedicello*, *pedicciuolo*, Lat *pediculus*, *pedicus*, diminutive of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot]

Pedicel

1. (*Bot*) The ultimate division of a common peduncle, the stalk that supports one flower only, when there are several on a peduncle

☞ Any short and small footstalk, although it does not stand upon another footstalk, is likewise called a *pedicel*

2 (*Zool*) A footstalk or stem by which certain animals of the lower orders are attached *Dana*

Pĕd'i çel late, *a* [Fr *pedicelle*] Having a pedicel, or supported by a pedicel

Pĕd'i çel late, *n* One of an order of echinoderms

Pĕd'i çeled, *a* The same as PEDICELLATE

Pĕd'i-cle, *n* The same as PEDICEL

Pe dic'ū lar, *a* [Lat *pedicularis*, *pediculosus*, from *pediculus*, a louse, It *pediculare*, Sp *pedicular*, Fr *pediculaire*] Having the lousy distemper, lousy

Pe dic'ū lā'tion, *n* (*Med*) A disease in which the body becomes covered with lice, phtheiriasis

Pe dic'ū-loŭs, *a* The same as PEDICULAR

Pe dĭg'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat, from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *gerere*, to bear] Having feet

Pĕd'i gree, *n* [Contracted from Fr *par degrés*, by degrees, for a pedigree is properly a genealogical table which records the relationship of families by degrees] Line of ancestors, descent, lineage, genealogy, strain, an account or register of a line of ancestors

Alterations of surnames have obscured the truth of our *pedigrees* *Camden*

His vanity labored to contrive us a *pedigree*, as he thought, more noble *Milton.*

The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their several tribes *Atterbury*

Few of the statesmen of his time could show such a *pedigree* as his *Macaulay*

☞ By some authorities this word is said to be derived from the French *pied-de-grue* (crane's foot), a name formerly applied to the heraldic genealogical trees from their form

Pĕd'i-lū'vy, *n* [Lat, from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *luere*, to wash, It & Sp *pediluvio*, Fr *pédiluve*] The bathing of the feet, a bath for the feet [*Obs*]

Pe dĭm'a-noŭs, *a* [Lat *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *manus*, the hand] Having the feet in the shape of hands, as the monkeys *Dana.*

Pĕd'i ment, *n.* [From Lat *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] (*Arch*) The triangular ornamental facing of a portico, or a similar decoration over doors, windows, gables, &c The name is also applied to arched and circular ornaments of a like kind

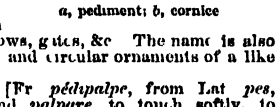

Pediment
a, pediments; *b*, cornice

Pĕd'i-pălp'oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the pedipalps.

Pĕd'i-rēme, *n.* [From Lat *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *remus*, an oar] A crustaceous animal, whose feet serve the purpose of oars

Pĕd'lar, } *n.* See PEDDLER.
Pĕd'ler, }

Pē'do-băp'tism (Synop., § 130), *n.* [From Gr. παις, παιδος, a child, and βαπτισμα, βαπτισμός, baptism.] The baptism of infants or of children.

Pē'do-băp'tist, *n.* One who holds to infant baptism, one who practices the baptism of children.

Pe-dŏm'e-ter, *n* [Fr *pedomètre*, Sp. & It *pedometro*, from Lat *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and Gr μετρον, a measure.] (*Mech*) An instrument for indicating the number of steps taken in walking, and so ascertaining the distance passed over It is usually in the form of a watch, and, when carried in the pocket, its index is caused to advance a certain space by the motion of the body at each step.

Pedometer.

Pĕd'o-mĕt'ric, } *a* Pertaining to, or measured
Pĕd'o-mĕt'ric al, } by, a pedometer

Pe-dŏt'ro phy, *n* [Gr παις, a child, and τρεφειν, to nourish] The doctrine of the nourishment of children [Written also *pædotrophy*]

Pe dŭn'cle (pe dŭnk'l), *n.* [Lat *pedunculus*, diminutive of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, It *pedunculo*, Fr *pédoncule*]

Peduncle (1)

1 (*Bot*) The stem or stalk that supports the flower and fruit of a plant

2 (*Conch*) A sort of stem by which certain shells are attached to wood or other objects

3 (*Anat*) One of certain nervous strands of the brain

Pe-dŭn'cu lar (pe dŭnk'yu lar), *a* [It *peduncolare*, Fr *pédonculaire*] Pertaining to a peduncle, growing from a peduncle, as, a *peduncular* tendril

Pe dŭn'cu late } (dŭnk'yu-), *a* [It *pedunco-*
Pe dŭn'cu-lā'ted } *lato*, Fr *pédoncule*] Having a peduncle, growing on a peduncle, as, a *peduncular* flower

Pee, *v i* [Allied to *peep*, q v] To look with one eye [*Obs*] *Ray.*

Peed, *a* Blind of one eye [*Obs*] *Ray.*

Peek, *v i* To peep, to look slyly, or through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed [*Colloq*]

Peek'y, *a* Having small, decayed spots, affected with incipient decay, — said of timber when signs of decay first appear [U S] *Bartlett.*

Peel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PELLING] [O Fr *peler*, *peler*, *peler*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *pelar*, It *pelare* to pull out the hair, to strip, to peel, from Lat *pilare*, to deprive of hair, from *pilus*, a hair, Fr *piller*, Pr & Pg *pillar*, Sp *pillar*, It *pigliare*, to pillage, to take, from Lat *pilare*, to deprive of hair, to plunder, pillage, or from *pilare* in *compilare*, to plunder, pillage]

1 To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of, to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin, to bark, to flay, to decorticate, as, to *peel* a tree, to *peel* an orange.

☞ When the knife only is employed, the operation is called *paring*, as, to *pare* an apple, to *pare* land

2 To strip or tear, as the skin of an animal, the bark of a tree, &c , — usually with *off*

3 Hence, to strip, to plunder, to pillage, to bare, to shave, as, to *peel* a province or conquered people

But govern ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces *Milton*

Whether its territory had a little more or a little less *peeled* from its surface *Burke.*

Peel, *v i* To lose the skin, bark, or rind, to come off, as the skin, bark, or rind, — often used with an adverb, as *readily*, *easily* &c , as, it *peels easily*

Peel, *n* [See *supra*] The skin or rind of any thing, as, the *peel* of an orange

Peel, *n* [Fr *pelle*, Pr, Sp, It, & Lat *pala*] A kind of wooden shovel, used by bakers, with a broad palm and long handle, hence, any large fire-shovel

Peel, *n* A small tower or fort *W Scott*

Peel'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, peels, strips, or flays, a plunderer, a pillager

2 A policeman, — so called from Sir R *Peel*, who reformed the police laws [*Eng*] *Mayhew*

Peel'-house, *n* A small fortified place *W Scott.*

Peep, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PEEPED (peept), *p pr* & *vb n* PEEPING] [D *piepen*, Ger *pfeifen*, Sw *pipa*, Lat *pipire*, to peep, pip, chirp, Fr *pépier*, Sp *pipar*, *piar*, It *pipitare*, *pigolare*, equivalent to Lat *pipilare*, hence, to begin to appear, the sound which chickens make upon the first breaking of the shell being transferred to the look accompanying it Cf also Dan *pippe frem*, to shoot forth, to bud]

1 To cry, as a chicken hatching or newly hatched, to utter a faint, shrill sound, to chirp.

2 To begin to appear, to look forth from concealment, to look slyly through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed. "*Peep* through the blanket of the dark." *Shak.*

I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shak.*

Ere the blabbing eastern scout,
The nice morn, on the Indian steep,
From her cabined loophole *peep* *Milton.*

Thou art a maid, and must not *peep.* *Prior.*

Peep, *n.* 1. The cry of a young chicken; chirp.

2. First outlook or appearance; a sly look; a look through a crevice, from a place of concealment, or the like

Oft have we seen him at the *peep* of dawn *Gray*

Peep'er, *n.* **1.** A chicken just breaking the shell, a young bird.

2 One who peeps or looks out slyly; a prying person, a spy.

Who's there? *peepers*, intelligencers, eavesdroppers? *J Webster*

3 The eye. [*Cant*]

Peep'hōle, } *n* A hole, or crevice, through
Peep'ing-hōle, } which one may peep or look without being discovered.

Peep'-shōw, *n* A small show or object to be exhibited, viewed through a small orifice or a glass

Pee'pul-tree, *n* (*Bot*) See PIPPUL-TREE

Peer, *n.* [O Fr *peer*, *per*, *par*, N Fr *pair*, Pr, & Sp *par*, It *pari*, from Lat *par*, equal]

1. One of the same rank, quality, endowments, character, or the like, an equal, a match, a mate

In song he never had his *peer* *Dryden*

Shall they consort only with their *peers*? *I Taylor*

2 A contemporary, a comrade, a companion, a fellow, an associate

He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass *Spenser*

3. A nobleman, as, a *peer* of the realm, the house of *peers*, so called because noblemen and barons were originally considered equally sovereign with the king In England, persons belonging to the five degrees of nobility are all peers "A noble *peer* of mickle trust and power" *Milton*

☞ The bishops who sit in the House of Lords are called *spiritual peers*

Peer, *v i.* [*imp* & *p p* PEERED, *p pr* & *vb n* PEERING] [Norm Fr *perer*, O Fr *parer*, *parir*, *pareir*, *paroir*, equivalent to N Fr *paraître*, Pr *parer*, It & Lat *parere* Cf APPEAR]

1 To come just in sight, to appear [*Poet*]

"Like a proud river *peering* o'er its bounds" *Shak*

So honor *peereth* in the meanest habit *Shak*

See how his gorget *peers* above his gown! *B Jonson*

2. To rise and look over a hiding or intervening object, to look narrowly, curiously, or sharply, to peep, as, the *peering* day *Milton*

Peering in maps for ports, and piers, and roads *Shak*

As if through a dungeon grate he *peered*
With broad and burning face *Coleridge*

Peer'age, *n* [See PEER, an equal]

1 The rank or dignity of a peer *Blackstone*

2 The body of peers. "When Charlemain with all his *peerage* fell" *Milton*

Peer'dŏm (peer'dum), *n* Peerage [*Obs*]

Peer'ess, *n* The consort of a peer, a noble lady

Peer'less, *a* Having no peer or equal, unequaled matchless, superlative, as, *peerless* beauty or majesty.

Unvailed her *peerless* light,
And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw *Milton*

Peer'less-ly, *adv* In a peerless manner, matchlessly, superlatively

Peer'less ness, *n* The state of being peerless.

Peert, *a* See PERT

Peer'y, *a* Looking sharply, inquisitive "Two *peery* gray eyes" *W Scott*

Pee'vish, *a* [O Eng *peritsche*, *pevisse*, *peyvsse*, Scot *peuis*, *peutsche*, most probably corrupted from Fr *pervers*, Eng *perverse*, q v, the letter *r* in each syllable being omitted]

1 Habitually fretful, easily vexed or fretted, hard to please, apt to mutter and complain, querulous, petulant

She is *peevish*, sullen, froward *Shak*

2. Expressing discontent and fretfulness.

I will not presume
To send such *peevish* tokens to a king *Shak*

Syn.—Fretful, querulous, petulant, cross, ill-natured, ill-tempered, testy, spleeny, irritable, waspish, captious, discontented

Pee'vish-ly, *adv* In a peevish manner, fretfully, petulantly, with discontent and murmuring

Pee'vish ness, *n* The quality of being peevish, disposition to murmur, sourness of temper, fretfulness, petulance, as, childish *peevishness* "When *peevishness* and spleen succeed" *Swift*

Syn.—See PETULANCE

Pee'vit, *n* See PEWIT

Pĕg, *n* [Cf Sw *pygg*, Dan *pug*, *pig*, a point, prickle, A-S *pic* or *pic*, a little needle or pin, *pycan*, to prick]

1 A small, pointed piece of wood, used in fastening boards to hang any thing on, a wooden nail or pin.

2. One of the pins of an instrument, on which the strings are strained. *Shak*

A peg lower, or *a peg down*, a rank or degree one grade lower or more humble [*Colloq and vulgar*] *Hudibras*

Pĕg, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p.* PEGGED, *p pr* & *vb n.* PEGGING.] **1.** To fasten with pegs

2. Hence, to confine, restrict, restrain, or limit

I will not be *pegged* down to any plot, nor follow any walk *Landor*

Pe-gă'se-an, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, Pegasus

Pĕg'a-sŭs, *n.* [Lat, *Pegasus*, Gr. Πήγασος, It. & Sp. *Pegaso*, Fr. *Pégase*.]

1. (*Gr. Myth.*) A certain winged horse of the Muses, who sprang from the blood of Medusa when she was slain, and with a blow of his hoof caused Hippocrene, the fountain of the Muses, to spring from Mount Helicon Bellerophon is fabled to have ridden him when he slew the Chimæra But when Bellerophon wished to fly on his back to heaven, he threw him off and ascended to the skies alone, where he was changed into a constellation

Pegasus

2 (*Astron*) One of the northern constellations

3 (*Zool*) A genus of fishes with large pectoral fins, by means of which they take short flights or leaps through the air

Pĕg'ger, *n.* One who fastens with pegs

Pĕgm (pemm, *n* [Lat *pegma*, from Gr πήγμα, something fastened together, fr πηγνύναι, to fasten] A sort of moving machine in the old pageants [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Pĕg'ma tite, *n* [Fr *pegmatite*, from Gr πῆγμα, something joined together, something that has become hard See *supra*] (*Min*) A variety of granite, in which the quartz, as seen over the surface, has some resemblance to Oriental writing,—called also *graphic granite* *Dana*

Pĕg'o-măn'cy, *n* [Gr πηγή, a fountain, and μαντεία, prophecy] Divination by fountains

Pĕg'-tănk'ard, *n* A tankard marked inside by pins or pegs dividing the liquor into equal portions, so that they who drank from it should share alike [*Obs*] *Tusbroke*

Pe gŭ'an (pe gōō'an), *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Pegu, in Burmah, Asia

Pe gŭ'an (pe gōō'an), *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Pegu, or its inhabitants

Pe gŭ'er, *n* (*Geog*) A Peguan.

Pei răm'e-ter (pī), *n* [Gr πεῖρα, a trial, attempt, test, and μετρον, measure] An instrument for measuring the amount of resistance to wheel carriages on roads of different constructions *Francis*

Pei răs'tic, *a.* [Gr. πειραστικος, from πειρᾶν, to try, attempt, from πεῖρα, trial] Making trial, designed as a beginning or experiment, experimental, tentative, treating of, or representing, trials or attempts

Peise, *n* [See POISE] A weight, a poise [*Obs*]

Peise, *v t* To poise or weigh, to counterbalance, to outweigh [*Obs*] "Lest leaden slumber *peise* me down" *Shak*

☞ If the wrongs that he therein could lay,
Might it not *peise* *Spenser*

Pĕk'an [Fr *pekan*] (*Zool*) A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family (*Mustela Canadensis*) found in Canada and the Northern United States,—called also the *fisher* It grows to the length of from three to four feet

Pe kā'ō, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of South American plants, one species of which (*P tuberculosa*) yields the sawarra nuts of commerce *Baird*

Pĕ'kŏe, or **Pĕk'ŏe,** *n* [Chin *pih haou*, Fi *pekao*, *pe-ko*] A kind of black tea, said to be scented with a shrub called *pekoe* [Written also *pecco*]

Pĕl'ăge, *n* [Fr *pelage*, Pr *pelagge*, Sp *pelage*, *pelage*, from Lat *pilus*, hair] The vesture or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur, or wool [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Pe lā'gi an, *a.* [Lat *pelagius*, *pelagicus*, Gr πελαγιος, πελαγικος, from Lat *pelagus*, Gr πελαγος, the sea, Fr *pelagien*, *pelagique*] Pertaining to the sea, or deep sea, as, *pelagian* shells

Pe lā'gi an, *n* [Fr *Pélagien*] (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of *Pelagius*, a monk of Banchor, or Bangor, in Britain, who lived in the fourth century, and who denied the received doctrines in respect to original sin, free will, grace, and the merit of good works

Pe lā'gi an, *a* [Fr *Pélagien*] Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines

Pe lā'gi an ism, *n* [Fr. *Pélagianisme*] The doctrines of Pelagius

Pe lăg'ic, *a* Pertaining to the sea, pelagian.

Pĕl'ar gō'nĭ ŭm, *n* [N Lat, from Gr πελαργός, a stork, It *pelargonio* Fr *pelargon*] (*Bot*) A genus of ornamental plants allied to the geranium, stork's bill

Pĕl'e-can, *n* See PELICAN.

Pĕl'e coid, *n* [Gr πελεκυς, a hatchet, and εἶδος, form] (*Geom*) A figure, somewhat hatchet shaped, bounded by a semicircle and two inverted quadrants, and equal in area to the square *A B C D* inclosed by the chords of the four quadrants [Written also *pelecoid*] *Math Dict*

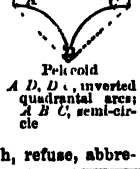

Pelecoid
A D, D C, inverted quadrantal arcs; *A B C*, semi-circle

Pĕl'e-grīne, *a* Peregrine. See PEREGRINE [*Obs*]

Pĕl'e rine, *n* [Fr *pélerine*, a tippet, fr *pélerin*, a pilgrim, palmer, from Lat *peregrinus*, foreign, alien] A lady's long cape, with ends coming down before.

Pĕlf, *n* [Originally, trash, rubbish, refuse, abbreviated from O Eng. *pelfry*, O. Fr. *pelfre*, booty; N. Norm Fr *peufe*, *peufre*, O Fr *peufferie*, frippery; O Fr. *pelfrer*, to pillage, from *pilfrier*, *pilfrer*, to steal, rob, from Lat. *pilare*, to plunder, and *fucere*, to make Cf PILFER] Money, riches; lure; gain; wealth, mammon,—generally conveying the idea of something ill gotten or worthless It has no plural. "That they should not look to the paltry *pelf* of the moment" *Burke.*

Can their *pelf* prosper, not got by valor or industry, but deceit? *Fuller*

Pĕl'fray, } *n.* The same as PELF [*Obs*]
Pĕl'fry, }

Pĕl'i-can, *n.* [Lat *pelecanus*, *pelecanus*, Gr. πελεκαν, πελεκᾶς, πελικαν, πελεκανος, the woodpecker, the joiner bird, and also a water bird of the pelican kind, from πελεκᾶν, to hew with an ax, from πελεκυς, an ax, Fr *pelican*, Pr *pelican*, *pellica*, Sp & Pg *pelicano*, It *pellicano*] [Written also *pelecan*]

American White Pelican (*Pelecanus Americanus*).

1 (*Ornith*) A web footed water fowl of the genus *Pelecanus*, larger than the swan, and remarkable for its enormous bill, to the lower edge of which is attached a pouch, capable of holding many quarts of water It is found about the Mediterranean

2 A chemical glass vessel, or alembic, with a tubulated head, from which two opposite and crooked beaks pass out, and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit It is designed for continued distillation and cohobation, the volatile parts of the substance distilling, rising into the capital, and returning through the beaks into the cucurbit *Nicholson*

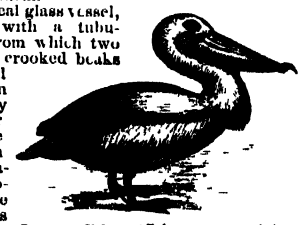

Common Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*)

Pĕl'i coid, *n.* See PELECOID

Pĕ'li-om (110), *n* [See *infra*] (*Min*) A variety of tolite, of a smoky blue color [Written also *peliome*] *Dana.*

Pĕl'i ŏ'mĕd, *n* [Gr πελιωμα, from πελιός, livid]

1 (*Med*) A livid spot upon the skin. *Dunglison.*

2 (*Min*) The same as PELIOM, q v

Pe-lĭsse' (pe lēs'), *n* [Fr *pelisse*, Pg *pellissa*, It *pellaccia*, O H Ger *pelliz*, N H Ger *pelz*, from Lat *pellicea*, *pellicia*, made of skins, from *pellis*, a skin Cf PELT]

1 A heavy wadded robe or coat, often furred, [*Obs*]

2 A silk robe or habit worn by ladies

Pĕll, *n* [Lat *pellis*, a skin, It & Pg *pelle*, O. Fr., Pr, & O Sp *pel* N Sp *piel*, N Fr *peau*]

1 A skin or hide

2 A roll of parchment

Clerk of the pells an officer of the exchequer, who enters every teller's bills on the parchment rolls, the roll of receipts, and the roll of disbursements [*Eng*]

Pĕll *v t* To pelt, to knock about [*Obs*] *Holland.*

Pĕll'age, *n* [from Lat *pellis*, skin] Duty paid on skins of leather

Pel lā'grā, *n* [Gr πελλα, skin, and ἄγρα, seizure] (*Med*) A scaly affection of the skin, with severe constitutional symptoms, which is endemic in Northern Italy It attacks the parts exposed to the air and sun

Pĕl'let, *n* [Fr *pelote*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *pelota*, It. *pillotta*, L Lat *pelota*, *pilota*, from Lat *pila*, a ball]

1 A little ball, as, a *pellet* of wax or lint

2 A bullet, a ball for fire arms [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Pĕl'let ed, *a* Made of, or like, pellets, furnished with pellets pelted, as with bullets *Shak.*

Pĕl'li cle (pĕl'lĭ kl), *n* [Lat *pellicula*, diminutive of *pellis*, skin, Fr *pellicule*, Pr & Pg *pellicula*, Sp. *pelicula*, It *pellicula*, *pellicola*]

1 A thin skin or film

2 (*Chem*) A thin, saline crust formed on the surface of a solution of salt evaporated to a certain degree, and consisting of minute crystals *Brande.*

Pel lĭc'ū lar, *a* Pertaining to a pellicle *Henslow.*

Pĕl'li to ry, *n* [From Lat *parietaria*, the pellitory, or pellitory, the wall plant, from *parietarius*, belonging to the walls, from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] (*Bot*) A plant of several genera, sometimes used in medicine The pellitory of the wall, or common pellitory, is of the genus *Parietaria*, the bastard pellitory, of the genus *Achillea*, and the pellitory of Spain is the *Anthemis pyrethrum.*

Pĕll-mĕll', *n* See PALL-MALL

Pĕll-mĕll', *adv* [Fr *pêle-mêle*, probably from *pelle*, a shovel, and *mêler*, to mix, as when different kinds

of grain are heaped up and mixed with a shovel.] In utter confusion, with disorderly mixture, with confused violence

The battle was a confused heap, the ground unequal, men, horses, chariots crowded *pell-mell* *Milton*

Pel-lū'çid, *a* [Lat *pellucidus*, from *per*, very, and *lucidus*, clear, bright, Fr *pellucide*, It *pellucido*, Sp *pelucido*] Admitting the passage of light, translucent, not opaque, clear

☞ A *pellucid* is distinguished from a *transparent* body in not giving distinct vision of illuminated objects seen through it But in our older writers, *pellucid* is used in the sense of *transparent*

Pĕl'lu çid'i ty, } *n* [Lat *pellucidus*] The qual
Pel lū'çid ness, } ity of being pellucid, partial or imperfect transparency, as, the *pellucidity* of the air the *pellucidness* of a gem *Locke*

Pel lū'çid ly, *adv* Transparently, clearly

Pĕl'o-pon nē'sian (shan), *a* [Lat. *Peloponnesus*, from Lat *Peloponnesus*, Gr Πελοπόννησος, i e, the Island of Pelops, from Πέλοψ, genitive Πέλοπος, Pelops, and νῆσος, an island] (*Geog*) Pertaining to the Peloponnesus, or the southern peninsula of Greece

Pĕl'o-pon-nē'sian (shan), *a* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of the Peloponnesus

Pĕl'o-tage (45), *n* Packs or bales of Spanish wool *Simmonds*

Pĕlt, *n* [Ger *pelz*, a pelt, fur, L Ger *pels*, D, Dan, & Sw *pels* See PELISSE]

1 The skin of a beast with the hair on, an undressed hide, a skin preserved with the hairy or woolly covering on it

2 The quarry of a hawk all torn *Ainsworth*

Pelt-rot, a disease which affects the hair or wool of a beast

Pĕlt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PELTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PELTING] [Fr *peloter*, to knock about the ball, to pelt with snowballs, to beat, from *pelote*, a ball, or contracted from *pellet*, q v]

1 To strike with something thrown, to belabor with pellets or missiles, as, to *pelt* with stones, *pelted* with hail

The chiding billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shak*

2 To use as a missile.

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies *Dryden*

Pĕlt, *n.* A blow or stroke from something thrown

Pĕl'tă, *n* [Lat, from Gr πέλτη, shield]

1. (*Antiq*) A small shield of wicker or wood, covered with leather, and usually of an elliptic form, or crescent shaped *Fairholt*

2 (*Bot*) A flat apothecium having no rim *Henslow*

Pĕl'tate, } *a* [From Lat *pelta*, a small shield
Pĕl'tā ted, } in the shape of a half moon, Gr πέλτη, Fr *pelte*] (*Bot*) Having the stem or support attached near the center below, or at a distance from the margin, shield like,—said of a leaf or other organ

Peltate Leaf

Pĕl'tate-ly, *adv* In a peltate manner

Pĕlt'er, *n* 1 One who pelts

2 A pinchpenny a mean, sordid person [*Obs*]

Pĕl'ti fōrm, *a* [Lat *pelta*, shield, and *forma*, form] Shield like, with the outline nearly circular *Henslow*

Pĕlt'ing, *a* Mean, paltry [*Obs and rare*] *Shak*

Pĕlt'-mŏn'ger (-mŭng'ger), *n* A dealer in pelts or raw hides

Pĕlt'ry, *n* [Fr *pelleterie*, peltry, furriery, from *pelletier*, a furrier, from Lat *pellitus*, covered with skins, belonging to skins, from *pellis*, a skin See PELT and PELL]

1 The skins of animals producing fur, skins with the fur on them furs

2 A worthless or refuse object

Pĕlt'ry wāre, *n* Peltry [*Obs*]

Pĕlt'-wōol, *n* Wool plucked from the pelts or skins of sheep after they are dead

Pĕl'vic, *a* Pertaining to the pelvis

Pel vim'e ter, *n* [Fr *pelvimètre*, from Lat *pelvis* and Gr μέτρον, measure] An instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis *Coxe*

Pĕl'vis, *n* [Lat *pelvis*, a basin, laver, allied to Gr πέλλις, πέλυς] (*Anat*) (*a*) The open, bony structure at the lower extremity of the body, usually inclosing the internal urinary and genital organs, and always connecting the posterior members with the spine It is formed by the two innominate bones, which form its sides, and by the sacrum behind (*b*) The cavity of the kidney into which the urine passes from the excretory tubuli

Pĕm'mi can, *n* [Written also *pemican*]

1 Among the North American Indians, meat cut in thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun

2 Meat cut in thin slices, dried in the sun, pounded, then mixed with melted fat and sometimes dried fruit, and compressed into bags It contains much nutriment in small compass, and is of great use in long voyages of exploration

Pĕn, *n* [O Fr *penne*, *pene*, Pr *penu*, Pg, It, & Lat *penna*, D & Dan *pen*, Sw *penna*, Icel *penni*, A S *pinn*]

1 A feather, a wing [*Obs*] *Spenser Milton*

2 An instrument used for writing, formerly made of the quill of a goose or other bird, but now also of other materials, as of steel, gold, &c.;—often used figuratively for one who uses a pen, a writer. "As for those learned *pens* which report that the Druids did instruct the ancient Britons." *Fuller.*

Bow-pen drawing-pen, or *ruling-pen* See BOW-PEN and DRAWING-PEN — *Dotting-pen*, a pen for writing the notes of music, consisting of a pin moving vertically in a cylinder, and working with a spiral spring — *Fountain-pen* See FOUNTAIN-PEN — *Geometric pen* See GEOMETRIC — *Music pen*, a pen having five points for drawing the five lines of the staff, upon or between which the notes are written

Pĕn, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PENNED, *p pr.* & *vb n* PENNING] To write, to compose and commit to paper

I believe that God is no more moved with a prayer elaborately *penned*, than men truly charitable are moved with the *penned* speech of a beggar *Milton*

Pĕn, *n* [See *infra*] 1. A small inclosure for beasts, as for cows or sheep

2 A dwelling house with its out buildings within an inclosure "The admiral's *pen*" *Marryatt*

Pĕn, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PENNED, or PENT, *p pr* & *vb n* PENNING] [O Eng *pinne*, *pynnen*, to bolt a door, L Ger *pennen*, to fasten with pegs, to bolt, A S *on pinnian*, to bolt in] To shut in a pen, to confine in a small inclosure or narrow place, to coop "Watching where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve" *Milton*

Away with her, and *pen* her up *Shak*

Pē'nal, *a* [Fr *pénal*, Sp *penal*, It *penale*, Lat *pœnalis*, from *pœna*, punishment Gr ποινη] Pertaining to punishment, as, (*a*) Enacting or threatening punishment, as, a *penal* law or statute, the *penal* code "A clause which made it *penal* to enter a meeting house for the purpose of molesting the congregation" *Macaulay* (*b*) Incurring punishment, subject to a penalty, as, a *penal* act or offense (*c*) Inflicted as punishment. "Adamantine chains and *penal* fire" *Milton*

Penal code a code of laws concerning the punishment of crimes — *Penal laws*, laws prohibiting an act, and imposing a penalty for committing it

Pe-năl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *penalité*, Pr *penalitat*, Sp *penalidad*, It *penalità*] The quality of being penal, liableness to punishment [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Pē'nal ly, *adv* In a penal manner

Pĕn'al ty, *n* [Contracted from *penality*, q v]

1 Penal retribution punishment for crime or offense, the suffering in person or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offense, or trespass

Obedience to the law of God, imposed
On *penalty* of death *Milton*

2 The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of non fulfillment of stipulations, forfeiture, fine. "The *penalty* and forfeit of my bond" *Shak.*

☞ The term *penalty* is mostly applied to a pecuniary punishment

On or *under penalty of*, on pain of, with exposure, in case of transgression to the penalty of

Pĕn'a lū'lă, *n* (*Zool*) One of the family of polyps which do not adhere to the earth, but are simply sunk in the sand by one of the extremities of the body *Edwards*

Penalula

Pĕn'ançe, *n* [O Fr *penance*, O It *penanza*, from O Fr *pener*, N Fr *peiner*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *penar*, It *penare*, to suffer pain See PAIN]

1 Repentance [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

2 The suffering, labor, or pain, which is self inflicted or imposed by ecclesiastical authority as a punishment for faults, or as an expression of penitence, such as fasting, flagellation, wearing chains, &c

Quoth he "The man hath *penance* done,
And *penance* more will do" *Coleridge*

Pĕn'ançed (pĕn'anst), *a* Having done or suffered penance

Pĕn'ançe-less, *a* Not subjected to penance, free from penance

Pen ăn'nu lar, *a* [Lat *pene*, almost, and *annularis*, round like a ring, *annulus*, a ring] Nearly annular, having nearly the form of a ring

Pe nā'tēz, *n pl* [Lat, from the root *pen*, whence *penitus*, inward, interior] (*Rom Antiq*) The household gods of the ancient Italians

Pĕn'-cāse, *n* A case or holder for a pen.

Pĕnçe, *n pl* of *penny* See PENNY

Pĕn'çel, *n* A small flag or streamer borne at the top of a lance,—called also *pennoncel* [*Obs*]

Penchant (pŏng-shŏng'), *n* [Fr, from *pencher*, to incline, bend, Pr *penjar*, *pengar*, O Sp. *penjar*, Lat as if *pendicare*, from *pendere*, to hang down.] Inclination, decided taste

Pĕn'çil, *n* [Lat *penicillum* and *penicillus*, equivalent to *penicutus*, diminutive of *penis*, a tail, Pr. *pinzel*, Sp & Pg *pincel*, Fr *pinceau*, It *pennello*]

1 A small brush, made of fine hair or bristles, used by painters for laying on colors.

2 An instrument formed of black lead, colored chalk, or the like, and pointed at the end, or inclosed in a case and pointed, used for writing and drawing "By shading *pencil* drawn." *Milton.*

3. Hence, the art, capacity, or instrument of painting, drawing, or describing.

He drew, with a singularly easy and vigorous *pencil*, the character of nine or ten of his intimate associates. *Macaulay.*

4 (*Opt*) An aggregate or collection of rays of light

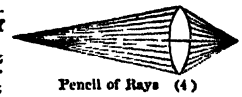
Pencil of Rays (4)

Pĕn'çil, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p* PENCILED, or PENCILLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PENCILING, or PENCILLING] To paint or draw, to write or mark with a pencil

Pĕn'çiled, *a* [Also *pencilled*] 1 Painted, drawn, or marked with a pencil.

2 Radiated, having pencils of rays.

3 (*Bot*) Marked with fine, distinct lines, as if with a pencil

Penciled Leaf.

Pĕn'craft, *n* 1 Penmanship, chirography *Bruce*

2 The art of composing or writing, authorship

I would not give a groat for that person's knowledge in *pen-craft* who does not understand this *Sterne.*

Pĕn'-cŭt'ter, *n* One whose occupation is to make pens

Pĕnd, *n.* Oil cake, penock,—so called in the East *Simmonds.*

Pĕnd, *v i* 1 To hang, to depend [*Rare*] "*Pending* upon certain powerful motions that are common to human nature" *I Taylor.*

2 To be undecided, to be in process of adjustment

Pĕnd'ant, *n* [Fr, from *pendre*, to hang, Lat *pendere*]

1 Something which hangs or depends, a hanging appendage, especially of an ornamental character,—also, an appendix or addition.

Pendant, 3 (*a*)

Many distinguished persons have been pleased with this work and its *pendant*, the Tales and Popular Fictions *Keightley*

2 An ornament or jewel hanging at the ear, an ear ring

3 (*Arch*) (*a*) A hanging ornament on roofs, ceilings, &c, much used in Gothic architecture (*b*) (*Mediæval Arch*) A short post placed against the wall, having its lower end supported on a capital, and its upper end supported by a tie beam,—called also *pendant post* *Oxf Gloss*

p, pendant-post

4 A picture or print which, from uniformity of size and subject, hangs as a companion of another. *Brande.*

5 (*Her*) A part hanging from the label, resembling the drops in the Doric frieze

6 A long, narrow piece of bunting, worn at the mast heads of vessels of war See PENNANT

☞ The broad pendant is a square piece, carried in the same way in a commodore's vessel *Dana*

7 (*Naut*) A rope to which a purchase is hooked.

☞ There are many other pendants consisting of a rope or ropes, to whose lower extremity is attached a block or tackle The rudder-pendant is a rope made fast to the rudder by a chain, to prevent the loss of the rudder when unshipped See PENNANT

8 A pendulum [*Obs*] *Digby.*

Pĕnd'ençe, *n* [It *pendenza*. See PENDENT] Slope, inclination [*Obs*] *Wotton*

Pĕnd'en çy, *n* [See *supra*] The state of being undecided, suspense, as, to wait during the *pendency* of a suit or petition

Pĕnd'ent, *a* [Lat *pendens*, p pr of *pendere*, to hang, be suspended, It *pendente*, Sp *pendiente*, Fr *pendant*]

1 Supported from above, suspended, depending, pendulous, hanging "With ribbons *pendent*, flaring about her head" *Shak.*

From the arched roof,
Pendent by subtle magic, many a row
Of starry lamps *Milton.*

2 Jutting over, projecting, overhanging; as, a *pendent* rock

Pen-dĕnt'ie Lī'te [Lat] (*Law*) Pending the suit or action, during the actual progress of a suit.

Pen-dĕnt'ive, *n* [Fr *pendentif*, from Lat *pendere*, to hang] (*Arch*) The portion of a vault between the arches under a dome

Pĕnd'ent-ly, *adv* In a pendent or projecting manner

Pĕn'dĭçe, *n.* [See PENTICE] [*Obs.*]

1 A sloping roof, a pentice.

2 A pent-house.

Pĕn'di-cle, *n* An appendage; an appurtenance; a pendant. "Parts, *pendicles*, and pertinents whatsoever" *W Scott.*

Pĕn'di-cler, *n.* An inferior tenant. [*Scot.*]

Pĕnd'ing, *p a* [Lat *pendere*, to hang, be suspended. Cf PENDENTE LITE] Remaining undecided; in suspense; as, a *pending* suit.

Pĕnd'ing, *prep.* During the pendency or continuance of; during, as, *pending* the negotiation.

Pĕnd'ūle, *n.* [Fr *pendule.* See PENDULUM] A pendulum [*Obs*] *Evelyn.*

Pĕnd'ū-lŏs'i-ty, *n.* [See PENDULOUS] The state or quality of being pendulous, suspension *Browne*

Pĕnd'ū-lŏŭs (77), *a* [Lat *pendulus*, from *pendere*, to hang, Sp. *pendulo*, It *pendolo*] Supported from above, depending, pendent loosely, hanging, swinging.

The *pendulous* round earth with balanced air
In counterpoise *Milton*

Pĕnd'ū-lŏŭs ly, *adv* In a swinging manner

Pĕnd'ū-lŏŭs ness, *n* The state or quality of being pendulous, pendulosity

Pĕnd'ū lŭm, *n* , *pl.* PĔND'Ū LŬMS [N Lat , from *pendulus*, hanging, swinging, It *pendulo*, Sp *pendolo*, Fr *pendule* See *supra*] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and momentum, as, the *pendulum* of a clock

Ballistic pendulum See BALLISTIC — *Compensation pendulum*, a clock pendulum in which the effect of changes of temperature on the length of the rod is so counteracted, usually by the opposite expansion of different metals, that the distance of the center of oscillation from the center of suspension remains invariable, as, the *mercurial compensation pendulum*, in which the expansion of the rod is compensated by the opposite expansion of mercury in a jar constituting the bob, the *gridiron pendulum*, in which compensation is effected by the opposite expansion of sets of rods of different metals — *Conical* or *revolving pendulum*, a weight connected by a rod with a fixed point, and revolving in an horizontal circle about the vertical from that point — *Simple* or *theoretical pendulum*, a pendulum having no dimensions except length, and no weight except at the center of oscillation, or, it is a material point suspended by an ideal line

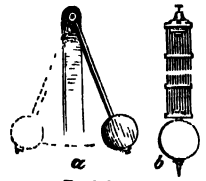

Pendulums
a, common pendulum, *b*, gridiron pendulum

Pe-nĕl'o-pe, *n* (*Ornith*) A genus of gallinaceous birds

Pĕn'e-tra-bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *pénétrabilité*, It *penetrabilità*, Sp *penetrabilidad*] The quality of being penetrable, susceptibility of being entered or passed through by another body "There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetrability" *Cheyne*

Pĕn'e-tra-ble, *a* [Fr *penetrable*, Sp *penetrable*, It *penetrabile*, Lat *penetrabilis*]

1 Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body

Let him try thy dart
And pierce his only *penetrable* part *Dryden*

2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression

I am not made of stone,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties *Shak*

Pĕn'e-tra-ble ness, *n* The quality of being penetrable, penetrability

Pĕn'e tra-bly, *adv* In a penetrable manner, so as to be penetrated

Pĕn'e-trăl, *n* Inner portion, interior, penetralia [*Obs*] *Harvey*

Pĕn'e-trā'li a, *n pl* [Lat , from *penetralis*, penetrating, internal See PENETRATL] The recesses or innermost parts of any place, as of a temple, palace, and the like, hence, hidden things or secrets

Pĕn'e trançe, } *n.* The quality of being pene-
Pĕn'e-tran-cy, } trant, power of entering or piercing, as, the *penetrancy* of subtile effluvia

Pĕn'e-trant, *a* [Lat *penetrans*, p pr of *penetrare*, Fr *pénétrant*, It & Sp *penetrante*] Having power to enter or pierce, sharp, subtile, as, food subtilized and rendered fluid and *penetrant* *Ray*

Pĕn'e trāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PENETRATED, *p pr & vb n* PENETRATING] [Lat *penetrare*, *penetratum*, properly, to insert or thrust into the inside, from the root *pen*, It *penetrare*, Pr & Sp *penetrar*, Fr. *pénétrer* See PENATES]

1. To enter into, to make way into the interior of, especially against difficulties or opposition, to effect an entrance into, to pierce

2 Hence, to make a way into the mind or sense of, to touch with feeling, to make sensible, to affect

3 To pierce into by the mind, to arrive at the inner contents or meaning of, as of a mysterious or difficult subject, or the like, to comprehend, to find or understand the explanation of

There shall we clearly see the uses of these things, which here were too subtile for us to *penetrate* *Ray*

Pĕn'e-trāte, *v i* To pass, to make way, to affect the intellect or the feelings. "Born where Heaven's influence scarce can *penetrate*" *Pope*

Pĕn'e-trā'ting, *a.* 1 Having the power of entering or piercing another body, sharp, subtile, as, oil is a *penetrating* substance

2. Acute, discerning, quick to understand, as, a *penetrating* mind.

Pĕn'e-trā'ting-ly, *adv.* In a penetrating manner, piercingly, discerningly.

Pĕn'e-trā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *penetratio*, Fr. *penetration*, Pr. *penetratio*, Sp. *penetracion*, It. *penetrazione.*]

1 The act of penetrating, piercing, or entering, physical or mental entrance into the interior of any thing.

And to each inward part,
With gentle *penetration* though unseen,
Shoots invisible virtue, e'en to the deep *Milton*

2 Acuteness, sagacity, insight, sharp discernment, as, a man of great or nice *penetration*

Syn. —Discernment, sagacity, acuteness, sagaciousness, sharpness, discrimination See DISCERNMENT and SAGACITY

Pĕn'e trā'tive, *a* [It , Sp , & Pg *penetrativo*, Pr *penetratiu*, Fr *penetratif*]

1 Tending to penetrate, of penetrative quality, piercing, sharp, subtile, sagacious, discerning, as, *penetrative* wisdom *Swift*

2 Having the power to affect or impress the mind, as, *penetrative* shame *Shak*

Pĕn'e trā'tive-ness, *n* The quality of being penetrative

Pĕn'fish, *n* A kind of eelpout without a smooth skin

Pĕn'-fōld, *n.* A fold or inclosure of hurdles, &c , for cattle *Simmonds*

Pĕn'guin (pĕn'gwin), *n* [Fr *penguin*, *pingouin*, It *pinguino*, *pingovino*, from Lat. *pinguis*, fat]

1 (*Ornith*) A web footed marine bird, covered with close-set, short feathers, having short legs set far back, and wings destitute of quills It is unable to fly, but swims and dives well, in which action both wings and legs are used It is found only in the south temperate and frigid regions, where it represents the auk of the north The *king penguin* is *Aptenodytes Patachonica*, the *jackass penguin*, *A demersa*

Penguin (*Spheniscus demersa*)

2 A species of West India fruit *Miller.*

Pĕn'-hōld'er, *n* A handle or case for a pen

Pĕn'-house, *n* An out building, a shed [*Obs*]

Pĕn'i-cĭl, *n* [Lat *penicillum*, *penicillus*, a little tail, a painter's brush or pencil, a roll of lint, a tent for wounds See PENCIL]

1 (*Med*) A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

2 A species of shell

Pĕn'i-cĭl'late, *a* [Fr *penicillé* See *supra*] (*Nat Hist*) Having the form of a pencil, tipped or furnished with a pencil of fine hairs, as the stigma of some grasses

Pĕn'i-cĭl'lus, *n* Same as PENICIL See PENICIL

Pen ĭn'su-lă (-sū , *or* -shū-), *n* [Lat *peninsula*, or *paene insula*, from *paene*, almost, nearly, and *insula*, island It *peninsola*, *penisola*, Sp *peninsula*, *península*, Fr *péninsule*] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the large body of land by a narrow neck or isthmus

Pen ĭn'su lar (-sū , *or* shū), *a* [Fr *peninsulaire*, Sp *peninsular*] In the form or state of a peninsula, pertaining to a peninsula, inhabiting a peninsula

Pen ĭn'su-lāte (sū , *or* -shū), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PENINSULATED *p pr* & *vb n* PENINSULATING] To encompass almost with water, to form a peninsula of

South River *peninsulates* Castle Hill farm, and at high tides surrounds it. *Bentley*

Pĕn'is, *n* [Lat] The male organ of generation

Pĕn'i tençe, *n* [Fr *penitence*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *penitencia*, It *penitenza*, *penitenca*, Lat *pœnitentia*] The condition of being penitent, the disposition of a penitent, repentance, pain, contrition

Syn.—Repentance, contrition, compunction, remorse

Pĕn'i-tĕn'çy, *n* Penitence [*Obs*]

Pĕn'i-tĕn'ser, *n* One who hears the confessions of penitents, penitentiary [*Obs*]

Pĕn'i tent, *a* [Fr *penitent*, It & Sp *penitente*, Lat *pœnitens*, p pr of *pœnitere*, to repent] Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sins, crimes, or offenses, repentant, contrite, sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolving on amendment of life

Be *penitent*, and for thy fault contrite *Milton*
The proud he tamed, the *penitent* he cheered *Dryden*

Pĕn'i-tent, *n* 1 One who repents of sin, one sorrowful on account of his transgressions

2 One under church censure, but admitted to penance. *Stillingfleet*

3 One under the direction of a confessor

☞ *Penitents* is an appellation given to certain fraternities in Roman Catholic countries, distinguished by their habits, and employed in charitable acts

Order of Penitents, a religious order established by one Bernard of Marseilles, about the year 1272, for the reception of reformed courtesans The *Congregation of Penitents*, at Paris, was founded with a similar view

Pĕn'i tĕn'tial (pĕn'i tĕn'shal), *a* [Fr *pénitentiel*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *penitencial*, It *penitenziale*] Pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence or contrition of heart "Guilt that all the *penitential* fires of hereafter can not cleanse." *W Scott*

Pĕn'i-tĕn'tial, *n* (*Rom Cath Church*) A book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents

Pĕn'i tĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* In a penitential or contrite manner

Pĕn'i tĕn'tia-ry (sha-rў), *a* [Fr *pénitentiaire*, Sp *penitenciario*, It *penitenziario*] Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance

Pĕn'i tĕn'tia-ry, *n* [Fr *penitentiaire*, *pénitencier*, Pr *penedencier*, Sp *penitenciario*, *penitenciero*, It *penitenziario*, *penitenziere* See *supra*]

1 One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance *Bacon Ayliffe.*

2 A penitent, one who does penance *Hammond.*

3 (*Court of Rome*) An office in which are examined and delivered out the secret bulls graces, or dispensations relating to cases of conscience, confession, and the like

4 An officer in some cathedrals, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him The pope has a grand *penitentiary*, who is a cardinal, and is chief of the other *penitentiaries.*

5 A place for penitents, or where penance is inflicted or offenses punished, especially, a house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor, a work house

Pĕn'i-tĕn'tia-ry-ship, *n* The office or condition of a penitentiary

Pĕn'i tent ly, *adv* In a penitent manner, with penitence, with repentance, sorrow, or contrition for sin

Pĕnk, *n* A minnow *Walton.*

Pĕn'knīfe (nīf), *n pl* PĔN'KNĪVES [See PEN and KNIFE] A small knife used for making and mending pens

Pĕn'man, *n pl* PĔN'MEN One who uses the pen, a writer as, (*a*) One skilled in the use of the pen, a calligrapher (*b*) An author, a composer. "The *penmen* of them, not prophets, but evangelists" *South*

Pĕn'man ship, *n* 1 The use of the pen in writing, the art of writing

2 Manner of writing, chirography, as, good or bad *penmanship*

Pĕn'nach (pĕn'nash), *n* [See *infra*] A bunch of feathers, a plume [*Obs*] *Holland*

Pĕn'nachĕd (pĕn'nasht) *a* [Fr *panaché*, O Fr *pennaché*, variegated, streaky, from *panache*, O Fr *pennache*, a plume or bunch of feathers, Sp *penacho*, It *pennacchio*, from Lat *penna*, feather] Diversified with natural stripes of various colors, as a flower radiated [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

Pĕn'nage, *n* [From Lat *penna*, feather] Feathery covering, plumage [*Obs*] *Holland*

Pĕn'-nāme, *n* [From *pen* and *name*] A fictitious name assumed by an author who desires to conceal his real name, a nom de plume *Bayard Taylor.*

Pĕn'nant, *n* [Fr *pennon*, *penon*, Pr *penó*, Sp *pendon*, It *pennone*, either from Lat *penna*, feather, or from *pendere*, to hang down, or from *pannus*, a cloth] (*Naut*) (*a*) A small flag, a banner, a long, narrow piece of bunting, worn at the mast heads of vessels of war *Totten* (*b*) A rope or strap to which a purchase is hooked *Dana.*

Pennant. (*a.*)

Broad pennant, a square piece, carried at the mast-head of a commodore's vessel See PENDANT *Dana*

Pĕn'nāte, } *a.* [Lat *pennatus*,
Pĕn'nā ted, } feathered, winged, from *penna*, feather, wing, Fr *penné*]

1 Winged plume shaped

2 (*Bot*) The same as PINNATE See PINNATE.

Pĕnned (pĕnd), *a* Winged having plumes

Pĕn'ner, *n* 1 A writer "The *penners* of which seem to have imagined, that the books of themselves were evidence at common law" *Blackstone.*

2 A pen case [*Obs*] *Ainsworth.*

Pĕn'ni fōrm *a* [Fr *penniforme*, from Lat *penna*, feather, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a feather or plume

Pen nĭg'er ous, *a* [From Lat *penna*, feather, and *gerere*, to bear] Bearing feathers or quills.

Pĕn'ni less, *a* [From *penny*] Moneyless, destitute of money, poor

Pĕn'ni less ness, *n* The state of being penniless or without money, impecuniosity

Pĕn'ni nĕrved, *a* [From Lat *penna*, feather, and *nervus*, nerve] (*Bot*) Having parallel veins or nerves diverging laterally from the midrib like the parts of a feather, pinnately veined or nerved.

Pen nĭp'o-tent, *a* [Lat *penna*, wing, and *potens*, strong] Strong of wing [*Poet*]

Pĕn'non, *n* 1 A wing, pinion "Fluttering his *pennons* vain, plumb down he drops." *Milton.*

2 A pennant, a flag or streamer.

Pĕn'non-çĕl', } *n* See PENCEL.
Pĕn'non-çĕlle', }

Pĕn'ny, *n* , *pl* PĔN'NIES, or PĔNCE. *Pennies* denotes the number of coins, *pence* the amount of pennies in value. [A-S. *penig*, *peneg*, *pening*, *pending*, D & Sw. *penning*, O. Sax *penninc*, O H.

Ger. pending, pendig, phending, phenning, phendig, phennig, N H. Ger *pfennig*, Dan. *penge*, pl , money, Icel *penningr*, cattle, money , Lith. *pinigas*, money See NAIL, *n* 3]

1 A coin, the twelfth part of a shilling in value, or equal to four farthings — about two cents, — usually indicated by *d*, the initial of *denarius*

2. Hence, a small sum, a groat, a stiver, — also used as a representative of money in general, in phrases such as, turn an honest *penny*.

Be sure to turn the *penny* *Dryden*

Pĕn'ny-a-lin'er, *n* One who furnishes matter to a public journal at so much a line, a venal or interested contributor, a writer for pay

Pĕn'ny-fā'ther, *n* A parsimonious or penurious person, a niggard [*Obs*] *More*

Pĕn'ny-grăss, *n*. Penny royal [*Rare*]

Pĕn'ny-pōst, *n* A post that carries letters from the post office, and delivers them to the proper persons for a penny, or other small compensation

Pĕn'ny roy'al, *n* (*Bot*) An aromatic herb growing in Europe, the *Mentha pulegium* also, a North American plant resembling it, the *Hedeoma pulegioides*

Pĕn'ny-wĕd'ding, *n* A wedding where the guests contribute to the household outfit

Pĕn'ny weight (-wāt), *n* A troy weight containing twenty four grains, or the twentieth part of an ounce It was anciently the weight of a silver penny, whence the name

Pĕn'ny-wīse', *a* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger , niggardly on important occasions, — used chiefly in the phrase *penny wise and pound foolish*

Pĕn'ny-worth (pĕn'ny wŭrth, *colloq* pĕn'nurth), *n*

1 As much as is bought for a penny "It being a dear *pennyworth*" *Evelyn*

2 Hence, familiarly, the full value of one's penny expended, due return for money laid out, good or advantageous bargain, purchase made, bargain

3 Also, a small quantity , a bit

Pĕn'ock, *n* Oil cake, — so called in the East

Pĕn'o-lŏg'ic-al (110), *a* Pertaining to public punishment

Pe-nŏl'o-ġy, *n* [Gr *ποινή*, Lat *pœna*, punishment, penalty, and Gr *λογος*, discourse] The science which treats of public punishments, as they respect the public and the sufferer

Pĕn'-rĕck, *n* A contrivance for supporting pens when not in use

Pĕn'sile (sil), *a* [Lat *pensilis*, from *pendere*, to hang, O Fr & It *pensile*, Sp *pensil*] Hanging, suspended, pendent pendulous "The long, *pensile* branches of the birches" *Howitt*

Pĕn'sile-ness, *n* The state of being pensile, pendulousness

Pĕn'sion, *n* [Fr & Sp *pension*, Pr *pensio*, It *pensione*, from Lat *pensio*, a paying, payment, from *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh, to pay]

1 A payment made , rent, interest paid

2 Specifically, a stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services, payment made to one retired from service, for age, disability, or other cause, especially, a yearly stipend paid by government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, the families of soldiers killed, to meritorious and needy authors, artists, &c , or the like

3 A certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes [*Ire*]

4 A French boarding house, a boarding-house, or boarding school

Pĕn'sion, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PENSIONED *p pr* & *vb. n* PENSIONING] To grant a pension to to support by an annual allowance from the public treasury

Pĕn'sion-a-ry, *a*. [It & Sp *pensionario* See *supra*]

1 Maintained by a pension, receiving a pension, as, *pensionary* spies *Donne*

2 Consisting of a pension, as, a *pensionary* provision for maintenance

Pĕn'sion-a ry, *n* [Fr *pensionnaire*, It. & Sp *pensionario* See *supra*]

1 A person who receives a pension from government for past services, or a yearly allowance from some prince, company, or individual

2 Hence, one of the chief municipal magistrates of the towns in Holland and Zealand *Macaulay*

Grand pensionary, the prime minister of the state or republic of Holland

Pĕn'sion-er, *n* 1 One to whom an annual sum of money is paid by government in consideration of past services, one who receives an annual allowance for services, a dependent "The fickle *pensioners* of Morpheus' train" *Milton*

2 [Fr *pensionnaire*, one who pays for his board] A student of the second rank, in the universities of Cambridge, England, and Dublin, who is not dependent on the foundation for support, but pays for his board and other charges, — corresponding to *commoner* at Oxford.

3 One of an honorable band of gentlemen who attend on the sovereign of England, and receive a pension or an annual allowance of a hundred pounds

Pĕn'sive, *a* [Fr *pensif*, Pr. *pensiu*, It *pensivo*, from Fr *penser*, *penser*, Sp & Pg *pensar*, It *pensare*, to think or reflect, from *pensare*, to weigh, ponder, consider, v. intens. from *pendere*, to weigh]

1 Thoughtful, sober, or sad; employed in serious reflection, given to earnest or melancholy musing "The *pensive* secrecy of desert cell" *Milton.*

Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph oppressed *Pope*

2 Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness, as, *pensive* numbers, *pensive* strains. *Prior.*

Pĕn'sived, *a* Made pensive or sober, saddened [*Rare*] *Shak*

Pĕn'sive ly, *adv* In a pensive manner, with thoughtfulness, with gloomy seriousness or some degree of melancholy

Pĕn'sive-ness, *n* The state of being pensive, gloomy thoughtfulness, melancholy, seriousness from depressed spirits

Pĕn'-slidee, *n* An instrument for writing used in map drawing, &c *Simmonds*

Pĕn'-stŏck, *n* 1 [Probably from Eng *pen*, that is, quill, and *stock*, the water often being discharged through a quill or other small pipe, or, possibly, from Fr *pente*, inclination, slope, and Eng *stock* Cf PENTHOUSE] A close trough or tube of planks for conducting water, as to a water wheel, or for emptying a pond, or for domestic uses

2 The barrel of a wooden pump

3 The handle used with a metallic or other pen

Pĕnt, *p p* or *a* [From *pen*] Shut up, closely confined, — often with *up*

Pĕn'ta-căp'su-lar, *a* [Gr *πεντε*, five, and Lat. *capsula*, small box] (*Bot*) Having five capsules

Pĕn'ta-chŏrd, *n* [Lat *pentachordus*, Gr *πεντα-χορδος*, five stringed, from *πεντε*, five, and *χορδη*, string, chord, Fr *pentacorde*, It *pentacordo*]

1 An instrument of music with five strings

2 An order or system of five sounds *Busby*

Pĕn'ta-cle (pĕn'ta-kl), *n* [From Gr *πεντε*, five] A figure composed of two equilateral triangles intersecting so as to form a six pointed star, used in early ornamental art, and also, with superstitious import, by the astrologers and mystics of the middle ages *Fairholt*

Pĕn'ta-ĕōc'cous, *a* [Fr *pentacoque*, from Gr *πεντε*, five, and *κοκκος*, Lat *coccus*, kernel, berry] (*Bot*) Having or containing five grains or seeds, or having five united cells with one seed in each

Pen-tăc'ri nite (49), *n* [Fr *pentacrinite*, from Gr *πεντε*, five, and *κρινον*, a lily] (*Paleon*) A fossil crinoid — so called from the pentagonal form of its jointed pedicel. *Dana*

Pĕn'ta ĕrŏs'tic, *a*. [Fr *pentacrostiche*, from Gr *πεντε*, five, and *ακροστιχον*, acrostic] Containing five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse

Pĕn'ta ĕrŏs'tic, *n* A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse

Pĕn'ta dăc'tyl, *a*. [Gr. *πενταδάκτυλος*, with five fingers or toes, from *πεντε*, five, and *δακτυλος*, finger, toe, Lat *pentadactylus*]

1 Having five fingers to the hand or five toes to the foot

2 Characterized by marks, structure, &c., resembling five fingers

Pĕn'ta-gon, *n* [Gr *πενταγωνον*, from *πεντε*, five, and *γωνια*, angle, Lat *pentagonum*, It & Sp *pentagono*, Fr *pentagone*] (*Geom*) A plane figure having five angles, and, consequently, five sides

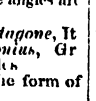

Pentagon

Regular pentagon, a pentagon in which the angles are all equal, and likewise the sides all equal

Pen tăg'o nal, *a* [Fr *pentagonal*, *pentagone*, It *pentagonale*, Lat *pentagonus*, *pentagonius*, Gr *πενταγωνος*] Having five corners or angles

Pen tăg'o nal ly, *adv* So as to have the form of a pentagon, with five angles

Pen-tăg'o nŏus, *a*. Pentagonal

Pĕn'ta grăph, *n* [Fr *pentagraphe*, corrupted from *pantagraphe*, Eng *pantograph*] The same as PANTOGRAPH, q v

Pĕn'ta grăph'ic, } *a* Pertaining to, or per
Pĕn'ta grăph'ic-al, } formed by, a pentagraph.

Pĕn'ta ġȳn'i-a, *n* [Fr *pentagynie*, from Gr *πεντε*, five, and *γυνη*, female] (*Bot*) An order of plants, in the artificial system of Linnæus, having five styles or pistils

Pĕn'ta-gȳn'i an, } *a* [Fr *pen-*
Pen-tăg'y nŏus, } *tagyne*, *pentagynique* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Of, or pertaining to, plants of the order *Pentagynia*, having five styles

Pentagynous.

Pĕn'ta hĕ'dral, *a* Having five equal sides

Pĕn'ta hĕd'ric-al, *a*. Pentahedral [*Rare*]

Pĕn'ta-hē'dron, *n* [Fr *pentaèdre*, from Gr. *πεντε*, five, and *ἕδρα*, seat, base, *ἕδος*, a seat, from *ἑζεσθαι*, to sit] A solid figure having five equal sides.

Pĕn'ta-hē'drŏus, *a* Pentahedral

Pĕn'ta-hĕx'a-hē'dral, *a* [Fr *pentahexaèdre*, from Gr *πεντε*, five, *ἑξ*, six, and *ἕδρα*, a seat, base. See HEXAHEDRAL] (*Crystallog*) Exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

Pen-tăm'er-an, *n*. [Gr. *πεντε*, five, and *μηρος*, upper part of the thigh, ham.] (*Entom.*) One of a section of coleopterous insects, having five joints on the tarsus of each leg *Brande.*

Pen-tăm'er-ŏŭs, *a* [Gr. *πεντε*, five, and *μερος*, part] (*Bot*) Divided into, or consisting of, five parts, as a flower. *Gray.*

Pen-tăm'e-ter, *n* [Gr. *πενταμετρος*, from *πεντε*, five, and *μετρον*, measure, Lat. *pentameter*, Fr *pentametre*, It & Sp *pentametro*] (*Gr & Lat. Pros.*) A verse of five feet, of which the first two may be either dactyls or spondees, the third is always a spondee, and the last two anapests.

☞ A pentameter verse joined to a hexameter, constitutes what is called *elegiac* verse

Pen-tăm'e ter, *a* Having five metrical feet.

Pen tăm'y-rŏn, *n* [Gr *πεντε*, five, and *μυρον*, ointment] (*Med*) An ancient ointment, composed of five ingredients, supposed to have been storax, mastic, wax, opobalsam, and nard ointment *Dunglison.*

Pen tăn'dri ă, *n* [Fr *pentandrie*, from Gr. *πεντε*, five, and *ανηρ*, *ανδρός*, man] (*Bot*) A class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus, having five separate stamens

Pen-tăn'dri-an, } *a* [Fr. *pentandre*, *pentan-*
Pen tăn'drŏŭs, } *drique*] (*Bot*) Belonging to the class *Pentandria*, having five stamens

Pĕnt'ăn-gle, *n* [Gr *πεντε*, five, and Lat *angulus*, angle] A pentagon [*Rare*] *Browne*

Pent ăn'gu lar, *a* [Fr *pentanguleux*, from Gr *πεντε*, five, and Lat *angulus*, angle] Having five corners or angles

Pĕn'ta-pĕt'al ŏŭs, *a* [Fr *pentapetale*, from Gr *πεντε*, five, and *πεταλον*, petal, q v] (*Bot*) Having five petals or flower leaves

Pentapetalous

Pen-tăph'yl lŏŭs (117), *a* [Fr *pentaphylle*, from Gr. *πεντε*, five, and *φυλλον*, leaf] Having five leaves

Pent ăp'o dy, *n* [Gr *πεντε*, five, and *πους*, *ποδος*, foot] (*Pros*) A measure consisting of five feet, five feet taken together

Pĕn'tap-tōte *n* [Gr *πεντε*, five, and *πτωτος*, fallen, declined, from *πιπτειν*, to fall] (*Gram.*) A noun having five cases

Pĕn'tarch-y, *n* [Gr *πενταρχια*, from *πεντε*, five, and *αρχη*, dominion, from *αρχειν*, to rule, Fr *pentarchie*] A government in the hands of five persons *Brewer*

Pĕn'ta-spāst, *n*. [Fr *pentaspaste*, Lat *pentaspaston*, Gr *πενταςπαστον*, from *πεντε*, five, and *σπαω*, to draw, to pull] An engine with five pulleys

Pĕn'ta spĕrm'ŏŭs, *a* [Fr *pentasperme*, from Gr *πεντε*, five, and *σπερμα*, seed] (*Bot*) Containing five seeds.

Pĕn'ta-stich (stik), *n* [Fr *pentastique*, from Gr *πενταστιχος*, of five lines or verses, from *πεντε*, five, and *στιχος*, line, verse] A composition consisting of five verses

Pĕn'ta stȳle, *n* [Fr *pentastyle*, from Gr *πεντε*, five, and *στυλος*, pillar] (*Arch*) An edifice with five columns in front

Pentastyle

Pĕn'ta teŭch (tūk), *n* [Gr *πενταteυχος*, from *πεντε*, five, and *τεῦχος*, a tool, implement, a book, from *τεύχειν*, to prepare, make ready, Lat *pentateuchus*, *pentateuchum*, It & Sp *pentateuco*, Fr *pentateuque*.] The first five books of the Old Testament

Pĕn'ta teŭch'al (tūk'al), *a* Pertaining to the Pentateuch *Williams.*

Pĕn'te-cŏn'ter, *n*. [Fr *penteconter*, Gr *πεντηκόντορος* (sc *ναῦς*), from *πεντηκοντα*, fifty] (*Gr Antiq*) A Grecian vessel of fifty oars, smaller than a trireme

☞ "The Greek *η* being represented in Latin by *e*, Mitford spells this word *pentaconter*, and other similar compounds correspondently, but the example set by *pentecost* and the utility of distinguishing words derived from the Greek meaning *fifty* from those that mean *five* render the form *penteconter* by far the more preferable" *Smart*

Pĕn'te-cŏst (Synop , §130), *n* [Gr *πεντηκοστή* (sc *ἡμερα*), the fiftieth day, Pentecost, Lat *pentecoste*, It *pentecoste*, *pentecosta*, Sp *pentecostes*, Pr. *pentecosta*, Fr *pentecôte*, A S *pentecoste*]

1 A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the feast of the passover It was instituted in commemoration of the gift of the law on the fiftieth day after the departure from Egypt, and as the day on which they were to offer the first fruits of the harvest.

☞ It was called the *feast of weeks* because it was celebrated seven weeks after the sixteenth day of Nisan, or third day of the passover

2 Whitsuntide, a festival of the Roman Catholic and other churches, in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles. *Acts ii.*

Pĕn'te-cŏst'al, *a*. Pertaining to Pentecost, or to Whitsuntide.

Pĕn'te-cŏst'als, *n. pl* Oblations formerly made to the parish priest at Whitsuntide, and sometimes to the Romish see. *Cowell.*

Pĕn'te-cŏs'ter, *n*. [Gr. *πεντηκοστήρ*, from *πεντηκοντα*, fifty] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A military officer commanding fifty men. *Mitford.*

Pĕn'te-cŏs'tys, *n.* [Gr. *πεντηκοστός*, from *πεντηκοστός*, the fiftieth, *πεντήκοντα*, fifty] A body of fifty soldiers. *Mitford*

Pen-tĕl'i-can, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, Mount Pentelicus, near Athens, famous for its fine marble quarries.

Pĕnt'house, *n* [Fr *pente*, inclination, slope, for *pende*, from Lat *pendere*, to hang down, and Eng *house*. Cf *infra*, and PENTROOF] A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building, a lean-to

Had there not lurked under the *penthouse* of his eye that sly epicurean twinkle *W Scott*

Pĕn'tĭce, *n* [It *pendice*, a declivity, slope, from Lat *pendere*, to hang down, Fr *appentis*, a pent house, shed] A sloping roof [*Rare*] *Wotton*

Pĕn'tile, *n* See PANTILE

Pĕn'tre-mite (49), *n* [Fr *pentremite*] (*Paleon*) A fossil crinoid of a group occurring in the upper Devonian and the Carboniferous formation *Dana*

Pĕnt'rōof, *n* [Fr *pente*, inclination, slope, and Eng *roof* Cf PENTHOUSE] A roof with a slope on one side only

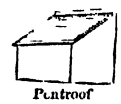

Pentroof

Pĕn'-trough (trŏf), *n* A pen-stock

Pē'nult, or **Pe nūlt'** (SYNOP, § 130), *n* [Abbreviated from *penultima* See *infra*] (*Gram & Pros*) The last syllable but one of a word, the syllable preceding the final one

Pe nūlt'i-mă, *n* [Lat (sc *syllaba*), from *penultimus*, *pænultimus*, the last but one, from *pæne*, almost, and *ultimus*, the last, Fr *penultième*, Pr, Sp, & It *penultima*] The same as PENULT

Pe nūlt'i mate (49), *a* [See *supra*] Last but one, next before the last, — said especially of the last syllable but one of a word

Pe nūlt'i-mate, *n* The last syllable but one of a word, penult

Pe nŭm'brā, *n* [Lat *pæne*, almost, and *umbra*, shade, Sp *penumbra*, It *penombra*, Fr *penombre*]

1 An incomplete or partial shadow

2 (*Astron*) The shadow cast, in an eclipse, where the light is partly but not wholly, cut off by the intervening body the space of partial illumination between the umbra, or perfect shadow, on all sides, and the full light

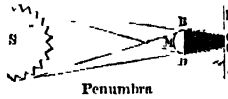

Penumbra
S, sun; M, moon C H B, C D I, penumbra

☞ The faint shade surrounding the dark central portion of a solar spot is also sometimes called the *penumbra* but more commonly the *umbra*

3 (*Paint*) The point of a picture where the shade blends with the light *Imes*

Pe-nŭm'bral, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, a penumbra, partially illuminated

Pe-nū'ri oŭs (89), *a* [It *penurioso* See PENURY

1 Showing penury or scarcity, scanty, no bountiful or liberal, as, *a penurious* spring

2 Especially, excessively saving or sparing in the use of money, parsimonious to a fault, sordid "A *penurious* niggard of his wealth" *Milton*

Syn — Avaricious, covetous, parsimonious, miserly, niggardly See AVARICIOUS

Pe nū'ri oŭs-ly, *adv* In a penurious or parsimonious manner, with scanty supply

Pe-nū'ri oŭs ness, *n* The quality or state of being parsimonious, sordidness, parsimony, a sordid disposition to save money

Pĕn'ŭ ry, *n* [Fr *pénurie*, Sp, It, & Lat *penuria*, allied to Gr *πεῖνα*, hunger, *πένια*, poverty, need, *πένης*, one who works for his daily bread, a poor man, from *πένεσθαι*, to work for one's daily bread, to be poor] Absence of means or resources, want, privation, indigence, poverty

All innocent, they were exposed to hardship and *penury* *Spenser*

It arises in neither from *penury* of thought *London*

Pĕn'wŏm'an, *n* *pl* PEN'WOM'EN (-wĭm'ĕn) A female writer, an authoress

Hard work is not fit for a *penwoman* *Johnson*

Pē'on, *n* [Fr *péon*, a foot-soldier in India, Sp *peon*, one who travels on foot, a foot soldier, a pawn in chess, Hind *piyádah*, a foot soldier See PAWN]

1. A footman, a person of low rank, as, specifically, (*a*) One traveling on foot, a pedestrian (*b*) A foot soldier, hence, in India, a native constable (*c*) A day laborer, a servant, especially, in Mexico, a debtor held by his creditor in a form of qualified servitude, to work out a debt (*d*) A piece used in the game of chess, representing a footman, a pawn

2 An East Indian wood used in ship building See POON-WOOD

3 A hive of bees. *Simmonds*

Pē'on-āge, *n.* The state or condition of a peon

Pē'on-ied, *a.* Furnished or covered with peonies

Pē'on-ism, *n.* The state or condition of a peon, peonage. *D Webster*

Pē'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. *παιωνία*, Lat. *pæonia*, from *Παίων*, a Pæonian, from *Παιονία*, Pæonia, a large country north of Macedonia, It. & Sp *peonia*, A S *peonie*, *peonie*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Pæonia*, having beautiful, showy flowers. [Written also *pæony* and *piony*]

Pē'ople (pē'pl), *n.* [O. Eng. *peple*, *pople*, *popille*, O. Fr. *poeple*, *pueple*, N. Fr *peuple*, Pr. *poble*, *pobol*, Sp *pueblo*, Pg *povo*, It *popolo*, Lat *populus*, whence Ger *pobel*, the mob, rabble, populace]

1 The body of persons who compose a community, tribe, nation, or race, an aggregate of individuals forming together a whole.

To him shall the gathering of the *people* be *Gen* xlix 10

The ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer *Prov* xxx 25

Thou must prophesy again before many *peoples* *Rev* x 11

Earth's monarchs are her *peoples* *Whittier*

☞ *People* is a collective noun, generally construed with a plural verb, and only occasionally used in the plural in the sense of nations or races

2 Hence, persons generally, an indefinite number or class, folks, population or part of population — sometimes used as an indefinite subject of a verb like *on* in French, and *man* in German

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest *Swift*

3 The mass of a community as distinguished from a special class, as the noble or clerical, the undistinguished crowd, the populace, the community, the vulgar

The knowing artist may judge better than the *people* *Waller*

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favor
And strive to gain his pardon from the *people* *Addison*

One's people, or *one's own people* (*Script*), ancestors, kindred, relations

Syn — PEOPLE, NATION When speaking of a state, we use *people* for the mass of the community as distinguished from their rulers, and *nation* for the entire political body, including the rulers In another sense of the term, *nation* describes those who are descended from the same stock and in this sense the Germans regard themselves as one *nation* though politically subject to different forms of government

If law's stronde with the right
The *people* is glad, and stont upright *Gower*

Mountains interposed
Make enemies of *nations* who had else
Like kindred drops, been mingled into one *Cowper*

Pē'o-ple (pē'pl), *v t* [*imp & p p* PEOPLED, *p pr & vb n* PEOPLING] [O Fr *peupler*, *pupliier*, N Fr *peupler*, Pr & Sp *poblar*, Pg *povoar*, It *popolare*] To stock with inhabitants, to furnish with population to populate "As the gay motes that *people* the sunbeams" *Milton* "And *peoples* them with spirits of glorious aspect" *Jeffrey*

Pē'o-plish (pē'plish), *a* Vulgar [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pe păs'tic, *a* [Fr *pepastique* from Gr *πεπαστικός*, to ripen, soften, suppurate] (*Med*) A medicine used to promote proper suppuration and granulation in wounds not healed by the first intention, and ulcers

Pĕp'a rīne, *n* [It, from *pepe*, *pepere*, Lat *piper*, pepper so called on account of its] (*Geol*) A volcanic rock, formed by the cementing together of sand, cinders, and the like

Pĕp'e rō'nia, *n* [Lat, from Gr *πέπερις*] (*Bot*) A genus of plants including the water parsnip

Pĕp'ō, *n* [Lat, from *πέπων*, a kind of melon] (*Bot*) An indehiscent fruit, externally firm and internally pulpy, as that of the cucumber, melon, squash, and the like *Gray*

Pĕp'per, *n* [A S *pipor*, *peopor*, *pipor*, Lat *piper*, Gr *πέπερι*, Skr *pippali*, Hind & Per *pilpil*, Pr & Sp *pebre*, It *pepe pevere*, Fr *poivre*, L Ger & D *peper*, Dan *peber*, Sw *peppar*, Icel *pipar*, H Ger *pfeffer*] (*Bot*) A climbing plant and its fruit of the genus *Piper*, of which there are very numerous species The leaves are oval, and the flowers white Pepper has a strong, aromatic smell, and a hot pungent taste

☞ There are four kinds of pepper — the black the white, the long, and cubebs The black pepper is the product of Java, Sumatra, Ceylon and other Asiatic countries the white pepper is the black pepper decorticated the long pepper is the fruit of a different species also from the East Indies It consists of numerous grains attached to a common footstalk Cubebs are brought from Java, Nepal Sierra Leone, and the Isle of France The name is also applied to a variety of plants of different general characterized by a hot biting taste resembling that of the pepper especially to the *Capsicum* which includes the red pepper cherry pepper Cayenne pepper, Guinea pepper, goat pepper, and other species

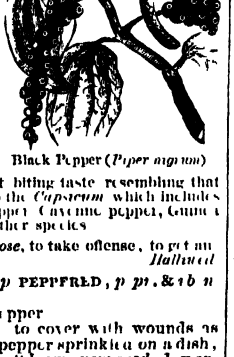

Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*)

To take pepper in the nose, to take offense, to get angry [*Obs*] *Hallivell*

Pĕp'per, *v t* [*imp & p p* PEPPERED, *p pr. & vb n* PEPPERING]

1 To sprinkle with pepper

2 To pelt with shot to cover with wounds as thick as the particles of pepper sprinkled on a dish, to mangle with blows "I am *peppered*, I warrant" *Shak*

Pĕp'per-bŏx, *n.* A small box, with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food

Pĕp'per-brănd, *n* A kind of mildew which affects grain, *Uredo caries*.

Pĕp'per-cāke, *n.* A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

Pĕp'per-cŏrn, *n.* 1. The berry or fruit of the pepper plant

2 Hence, something of insignificant value, as, lands held at the rent of a *peppercorn*

Pĕp'per-grăss, *n.* (*Bot*) (*a*) A trailing plant of the genus *Pilularia* (*b*) A plant of the genus *Lepidium*, a kind of cress, sometimes cultivated for the table, — called also *pepper-wort*

Pĕp'per-idge, *n* [See PIPERIDGE] (*Bot*) The tupelo, or black gum, a tree with very tough wood, belonging to the genus *Nyssa*

Pepperidge bush, the barberry, a shrub See BARBERRY

Pĕp'per-ing, *a* Hot, pungent, angry *Swift*

Pĕp'per mint, *n* [Eng *pepper* and *mint*, Ger *pfeffer munze*] (*Bot*) An aromatic and pungent plant of the genus *Mentha* (*M piperita*), also, a liquor distilled from the plant.

Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*)

Pĕp'per mint-tree, *n* (*Bot*) The *Eucalyptus piperita*, a tree found in New South Wales

Pĕp'per-mŏth, *n* (*Entom*) A moth of the genus *Biston*, having small spots on its wings resembling grains of pepper, whence the name

Pĕp'per-pŏt, *n* 1 A much lagnious soup or stew of vegetables and cassareep much esteemed in the West Indies *Simmonds*

2 A table box or pot with perforations, for holding and discharging ground pepper

Pĕp'per-sauce, *n* A condiment for the table made by steeping small red peppers in vinegar

Pĕp'per-wort (-wŭrt), *n* A plant of the genus *Lepidium*, pepper grass See PEPPER GRASS

Pĕp'per y, *a* 1 Relating or pertaining to, or having the qualities of, pepper, hot, pungent

2 Easily made angry, irritable

Pĕp'sin *n* [Gr *πεψις*, a cooking, digesting, digestion from *πέσσειν*, *πεπτειν*, to cook, digest] A substance secreted by the stomach of animals, and present in the gastric juice It is prepared artificially from rennet *Graham*

Pĕp'tic, *a* [Gr *πεπτικός*, Lat *peptious*, Fr *peptique* See *supra*] Relating to or promoting digestion, capable of being easily digested *Kitchener*

Pĕp'tic *n* (*Med*) An agent that promotes digestion *Dunglison*.

Pĕp'tics, *n sing* The doctrine of digestion [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Pēr, *prep* [Lat] Through, by means of, through the agency of, by, for, as, send the money *per* boat his wages were two dollars *per* day, they received so much *per* man, — often used in composition as a prefix denoting through, passing, or over the whole extent, as in *perambulate* It is used, in chemistry, with the signification *very* or *fully*, *to the utmost extent*, as in *peroxide*, a substance oxidated to the utmost degree, so also *perchloride*, &c

Per annum by the year in each successive year, annually — *Per centum* by the hundred — usually abbreviated to *per cent* — *Per curiam* (*Law*) by the court — *Per diem* by the day — *Per pais* [Norm Fr] (*Law*) By the country, that is by a jury — *Per pares* [Lat] By one's equals or peers by the peers — *Per saltum* [Lat] By a leap or bound by a sudden movement

Per ăct', *v t* [Lat *peragere*, *peractum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *agere*, to act] To perform to practice [*Obs*]

Per'a-cūte', *a* [Lat *peracutus*, fr the prefix *per* and *acutus*, sharp Sp *peragudo*] Very sharp, very violent a *peracute* fever [*Rare*] *Harvey*

Per'ad vĕnt'ūre, *adv* [Prefix *per* by, and *adventure*, q v Fr *par aventure*, It *peraventura*] By chance perhaps, it may be "If *peradventure* he speak against me" *Shak.*

Without peradventure beyond doubt or question, indubitably undoubtedly "Though men's persons ought not to be hated, yet *without* all *peradventure* their practices justly may *South*

Per'a grāte, *v t* [Lat *peragrare*, *peragratum*, from the prefix *per*, through, over, and *ager*, a field, O Sp *peragrar*] To travel over or through, to wander to ramble [*Obs*]

Per'a grā'tion *n* [Lat *peragratio*, Fr *péragration*] The act of passing through any space; as, the *peragration* of the moon in her monthly revolution [*Obs*] *Browne Holder.*

Per ăm'bu lāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* PERAMBULATED, *p pr & vb n* PERAMBULATING] [Lat. *perambulare*, *perambulatum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *ambulare*, to walk, Fr *perambuler*.] To walk through or over, to traverse for the purpose of surveying or examining something; to visit as overseer, inspector, or the like, hence, to go round or about

Per ăm'bu-lā'tion, *n.* [Fr *pérambulation*.]

1 The act of perambulating, or of passing or walking through or over, a traveling survey or inspection

2. A district within which a person has the right of inspection; jurisdiction *Holiday.*

3 An annual survey of boundaries, as of a town, a parish, or the like

Per-ăm'bu-lā'tor, *n* **1.** One who perambulates

2. An instrument for measuring distances. It consists of a wheel, with an apparatus of clock work, and a dial-plate, upon which the distance traveled over is shown by an index *P Cyc*

Perambulator (2)

3 A low carriage for a child, propelled from behind *Simmonds*

Pĕr'bend, *n* See PREBENDER

Pĕr'ĕd, *n* [Lat] (*Ichth*) A genus of fishes, including the perch

Pĕr-căr'bu-ret-ed, *a* (*Chem*) Having a maximum of carbon, combined with the greatest possible proportion of carbon

Per-chăse', *adv* [From Lat. *per*, by, and *casus*, a falling, an event, accident See CASE] Perhaps, perchance. [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Pĕrçe'a-ble, *a* [Eng *pierce*, Fr. *percer*] Capable of being pierced, penetrable [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Pĕr'çe-ant, *a.* [Fr *perçant*, p pr of *percer*, to pierce] Piercing, penetrating [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Per-çēiv'a-ble, *a* Capable of being perceived, discernible by the mind, cognizable, perceptible

Per-çēiv'a-bly, *adv.* In a perceivable manner, so as to be perceived.

Per-çēiv'ance, *n* Power of perceiving [*Obs*]

Per-çēive', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERCEIVED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERCEIVING] [O Fr *percevoir, percevre, percevoir, perzoivre, perchoivre*, Pr *percebre*, Sp *percebir, percabir*, Pg *perceber*, O It *percipere*, Lat *percipere*, from the prefix *per* and *capere*, to take, receive]

1. To obtain knowledge of through the senses, to receive impressions from by means of the bodily organs, to cognize the sensible qualities of

When a ship just begins to appear on the utmost verge of the horizon, we may at first be dubious whether we *perceive* it or not. *Reid*

2. To take intellectual cognizance of, to apprehend as presented to the mind, to be convinced of by direct intuition, to see to be true, to note, to remark, to behold, to discern

Fair lady, *perceive* I speak sincerely *Shak*

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understanding, we are in the dark *Locke*

3. To be affected by, to receive impressions from.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below *Bacon*

Syn.—To discern, distinguish, observe, see, feel, know, understand —To PERCEIVE, DISCERN To *perceive* a thing is to apprehend it as presented to the senses or the intellect, to *discern* is to mark differences, or to see a thing as distinguished from others around it We may *perceive* a man and a woman afar off without being able to *discern* which is the one and which the other *Discern*, however, is more commonly used in a figurative sense We *perceive* that which is clear or obvious, we *discern* that which is remote, or which requires much attention to get an idea of it "We *perceive* by a person's looks and words what he intends we *discern* the drift of his actions We *perceive* light darkness, colors, or the truth or falsehood of any thing We *discern* characters, motives, the tendency and consequences of actions, &c A child may *perceive* according to the quickness of its senses, it is the act of a man to *discern* according to the measure of his knowledge and understanding" *Crabb*

Per-çēiv'er, *n.* One who perceives, feels, or observes

Per-çĕnt'age, *n* [From *per cent*, Lat *per centum*. See CENT] (*Com*) The allowance, duty, or commission on a hundred

Pĕr'çept, *n.* [See *supra*] That which is perceived *Sir W Hamilton*

Per-çĕp'ti bil'i-ty, *n* [Fr *perceptibilité*]

1 The state or quality of being perceptible, as, the *perceptibility* of light or labor.

2. Perception [*Rare*] *More*

Per-çĕp'ti-ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *perceptible*, It *percettibile*. See PERCEIVE] Capable of being perceived, of a nature to impress the bodily organs, coming under the cognizance of the senses, discernible, perceivable.

Per-çĕp'ti bly, *adv.* In a perceptible manner, so as to be perceived, evidently, notably

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week *Pope*

Per-çĕp'tion, *n* [Lat *perceptio*, Fr *perception*, Sp *percepcion*, It *percezione* See PERCEIVE.]

1. The act of perceiving, cognizance by the senses or intellect, apprehension by the bodily organs or by the mind of what is presented to them, discernment, cognition

2. (*Psychology*) The faculty of perceiving, the faculty or peculiar part of man's constitution, by which he has knowledge through the medium or instrumentality of the bodily organs, the act of apprehending material objects or qualities through the senses As thus used, *perception proper*, or the act of knowledge, is distinguished from *sensation proper*, or the sensible affection which is its invariable accompaniment *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. The state of being affected, or capability of being affected, by something external; sensation. [*Obs*]

This experiment discovers *perception* in plants *Bacon*

☞ "The word *perception* is, in the language of philosophers previous to Reid, used in a very extensive signification By Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Leibnitz, and others, it is employed in a sense almost as unexclusive as *consciousness*, in its widest signification By Reid this word was limited to our faculty acquisitive of knowledge, and to that branch of this faculty whereby, through the senses, we obtain a knowledge of the external world But his limitation did not stop here In the act of external perception he distinguished two elements, to which he gave the names of *perception* and *sensation* He ought perhaps to have called these *perception proper* and *sensation proper*, when employed in his special meaning" *Sir W Hamilton*

Per çĕp'tive, *a* [Sp *perceptivo*, Pr. *perceptiu*, Fr *perceptif*] Having the faculty of perceiving, relating to the act or power of perceiving, used in perception "His *perceptive* and reflective faculties [were] naturally of remarkable keenness and depth" *Motley*

Pĕr'çĕp tiv'i-ty, *n* The quality of being perceptive, faculty of perception *Locke.*

Pĕrch (14), *n* [Written also *perch*] [Fr *perche*, Sp , It , & Lat *perca*, Gr πέρκη, so called from its dusky color, from πέρκος, dark colored, dusky, A S. *bears*, D *baars*, Ger *barsch, bars*] (*Ichth*) An acanthopterygious fish of several species, of the genus *Perca*, inhabiting both fresh and salt water They have powerful dorsal fins, with strong and sharp spines The scales are moderately large, with the posterior edge toothed.

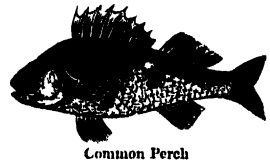
Common Perch

☞ The name is also applied to several other species of fishes The common *perch* of Eastern North America is the *Labrax rufus*, the *yellow perch*, *Perca flavescens* The *black perch* of the American seas is the *Centronotus nigricans*, called also *sea-bass* The *blue perch* is the *Clenolabrus cæruleus* of the wrasse family

Pĕrch, *n* [Fr *perche*, Sp *percha, pertiga, pertica*, It & Lat *pertica*]

1 A pole, a long staff, a rod

2 A measure of length containing five yards and a half, a rod, as, (*a*) (*Land or Square Measure*) A square rod, the 160th part of an acre (*b*) (*Solid Measure*) A mass 10½ feet long, 1 foot in height, and 1½ feet in breadth, or 24¾ cubic feet

3 A pole for fowls to alight and rest upon, a roost.

4 (*Arch*) A bracket *Weale*

Pĕrch, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PERCHED (pĕrcht), *p pr.* & *vb n* PERCHING] [Fr *percher* See *supra*] To light or settle on a fixed body, as a bird, to sit or roost

Pĕrch, *v t* To place on a fixed object or perch

Per chânçe', *adv* By chance, perhaps, peradventure

Pĕrch'er, *n* (*Ornith*) One of an order of birds which perch or light on trees, &c These have four toes, three before and one behind *Kirby*

Pĕrch'er, *n* [See PERCH, a pole] A Paris candle anciently used in England, also, a larger sort of wax candle, which was usually set on the altar [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Per-chlō'rate (45, 89), *n* (*Chem*) A compound of perchloric acid with a base

Per-chlō'ric (klō'rik), *a* (*Chem*) Containing one equivalent of chlorine to seven equivalents of oxygen, — said of a certain acid *Silliman.*

Pĕrch'-pĕst, *n* A small, crustaceous animal that attaches itself to the mouth of a perch *Kirby.*

Per-çĭp'i-ençe, *n* [O It *percipenza*] The quality or act of being percipient, perception

Per-çĭp'i-ent, *a* [Lat *percipiens*, p pr of *percipere* See PERCEIVE] Having the faculty of perception, perceiving, as, animals are *percipient* beings, mere matter is not *percipient*

Per-çĭp'i-ent, *n* One who perceives, or has the faculty of perception *More.*

Per-clōse', *n.* [O Fr *perclose*, from the prefix *per* and *clausus*, p p. of *claudere*, to shut, end]

1 Conclusion [*Obs*] *Raleigh.*

2 An inclosure, a railing. *Weale.*

3 A curved bench-back, a screen.

Pĕr'coid, *a* [Fr *percoide*, from Gr πέρκη, a perch, and εἶδος, form] (*Ichth*) Resembling the perch, of the perch family

Pĕr'co-lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERCOLATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* PERCOLATING] [Lat *percolare, percolatum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *colare*, to strain] To strain through, to cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor, to filter

Pĕr'co-lāte, *v i* To pass through small interstices, to filter, as, water *percolates* through a porous stone

Pĕr'co lā'tion, *n.* [Lat *percolatio*] The act of percolating, or filtering, or of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone; filtration, straining

Percolation is intended for the purification of liquors. *Bacon.*

Pĕr'co-lā'tor, *n.* A filtering machine. *Francis.*

Per-cūr'so-ry, *a* [From Lat. *percursor*, one who runs through, from *percurrere, percursum*, to run through, from the pref *per*, through, and *currere*, to run] Running over slightly or in haste, cursory.

Per-cūss', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* PERCUSSED (per-kŭst'); *p pr.* & *vb n.* PERCUSSING.] [Lat. *percutere, percussum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *quatere*, to shake, strike, It *percuotere*, Pr *percutir*, Sp. *percutir.*] To strike forcibly, to strike upon, to come into collision with. [*Rare*] *Bacon.*

Per-cŭs'sion (-kŭsh'un), *n* [Lat. *percussio*, Fr *percussion*, Pr *percussio, percutio*, Sp. *percusion*, It *percussione* See *supra*]

1 The act of percussing, or of striking one body against another, the bringing or coming of two bodies violently together, forcible collision, especially such as gives a sound or report

2 Hence, the effect of violent collision, vibratory shock, impression of sound on the ear.

3 (*Med*) The act of determining the condition of an internal organ by the sound given when the external surface is gently knocked upon.

Center of percussion See CENTER — *Percussion-bullet*, a bullet made by placing a small quantity of percussion powder in a copper envelope in the point of an ordinary rifled-musket bullet — *Percussion-cap* a small copper cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, and used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder — *Percussion-lock* a lock of a gun in which gunpowder is exploded by fire obtained from the percussion of fulminating powder — *Percussion-match*, a match which ignites by percussion —*Percussion-powder*, powder composed of such materials as to ignite by slight percussion, fulminating powder

Percussion-bullet.

Percussion-lock

Per-cŭs'sive, *a* [It *percussivo*, Pr *percussiu*, Fr. *percussif*] Striking against, as, *percussive* force.

Per-cū'tient (shent), *n* [Lat *percutiens*, p. pr. of *percutere*, It *percuziente, percussente*, Sp *percutente* See PERCUSS] That which strikes, or has power to strike *Bacon.*

Pĕr'di foll, *n* [Lat *perdere*, to lose, and *folium*, leaf] A plant that annually loses or drops its leaves, a deciduous plant, — opposed to *evergreen.*

The passion-flower of America, and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreens in their native climates, become *perdifoils* when transplanted into Britain *Barton*

Per dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *perditio*, from *perdere, perditum*, to ruin, to lose, from the pref *per*, through, and *dare*, to give, Fr *perdition*, Pr *perdutio*, Sp *perdicion*, It *perdizione*]

1 Entire loss, utter destruction, ruin. "The *perdition* of the Turkish fleet" *Shak.*

2 The utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state, future misery or eternal death.

If we reject the truth, we seal our own *perdition* *J M Mason*

Per-dĭ'tion-a-ble, *a* Capable of being ruined, worthy of perdition [*Rare*] *Pollok.*

Per dū', or **Pĕr'du,** *n* One who is placed on the watch or in ambush *Shak.*

Per dū', or **Pĕr'du,** } *a.* [Fr *perdu*, f *perdue*,
Per-dūe', or **Pĕr'dūe,** } lost, p p of *perdre*, to lose, Lat *perdere* See PERDITION]

1 Lost to view, in concealment, close.

Object not that it is unfitting he should lie *perdue* who is to walk the round *Fuller.*

The moderator, out of view,
Beneath the dusk had lain *perdue* *Trumbull*

2 Abandoned, employed on desperate purposes, accustomed to desperate enterprises *Beau & Fl.*

Per-dū'el-ism, } *n* [Lat *perduellio*, fr the prefix
Per dū'el lion, } *per*, and *duellum* or *bellum*, war, from *duo*, two] Treason

Pĕr'du-loŭs, *a.* [Fr *perdu*, lost. See *supra.*] Lost, thrown away. [*Obs*] *Bramhall.*

Per dūr'a ble (Synop , § 130), *a* [Fr , Pr., & Sp. *perdurable*, It *perdurabile*, from Lat *perdurare*, to last or hold out, from the prefix *per*, through, and *durare*, to last.] Very durable, lasting, continuing long *Shak.*

Per-dūr'a-bly, *adv* Very durably [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Per dūr'ance, *n* Long continuance [*Obs*]

Pĕr'du-rā'tion, *n.* [See *supra.*] Long continuance; [*Obs*] *Ainsworth.*

Pĕr'dy, } *adv.* [Fr *pardi*, for *par Dieu*, by God.]
Pĕr'die, } Certainly, verily, in truth, truly.
Pĕr'dle, } [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Pĕr'e-gal, *a.* [Prefix *per*, very, and Fr. *égal*, equal] Fully equal [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Pĕr'e-gri-nāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *peregrinari, peregrinatus*, It *peregrinare, pellegrinare*, Sp , Pg., & Pr. *peregrinar*, Fr *pérégriner* See PEREGRINE.] To travel from place to place, or from one country to another; to live in a foreign country.

Pĕr'e-gri-nate, *a.* Having traveled, foreign [*Obs*]

Pĕr'e-gri-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *peregrinatio*, Fr. *pérégrination*, Pr. *peregrinacio*, Sp *peregrinacion*, It. *peregrinazione, pellegrinazione.*] A traveling from one country to another, a wandering; abode in foreign countries.

It should not be strange to us if in this our *peregrination* we do meet with rough passages. *Burton.*

Pĕr'e-gri-nā'tor, *n.* [Lat., It. *peregrinatore.*] A traveler into foreign countries.

Pĕr'e-grine (-grin), *a.* [Lat. *peregrinus*, from *peregre*, abroad, from the prefix *per*, through, over, and *ager*, *agri*, a territory, field, It. *peregrino*, *pellegrino*, Sp & Pg *peregrino*, Pr. *pelegrin*, *pelegri*, *peleri*, O Fr. *peregrin*] Foreign, not native. [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Peregrine falcon (*Ornith*), a species of hawk, or falcon, *Falco peregrinus* See FALCON

Pĕr'e-grine, *n* A peregrine falcon. See FALCON.

Pĕr'e-grin'i-ty, *n* [Lat *peregrinitas*, Fr *peregrinité*, Sp *peregrinidad*, It *peregrinita*] Strangeness. [*Obs.*] *Cook.*

Per-ĕmpt' (84), *v t* [Lat *perimere*, *peremptum*, to take away entirely, to destroy, from the prefix *per*, thoroughly, and O Lat *emere*, to take] (*Law*) To kill, to crush or destroy [*Obs*] *Ayliffe*

Per-ĕmp'tion (84), *n* [Lat *peremptio*, Fr. *peremption.* See *supra.*] A killing, a quashing, nonsuit. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe*

Pĕr'emp-to ri ly, *adv* [From *peremptory*] In a peremptory manner, absolutely, positively

Never judge *peremptorily* on first appearances *S Richardson*

Pĕr'emp-to ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being peremptory, positiveness, absolute decision, dogmatism.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts one, a magisterialness in matters of opinion, the other, a positiveness in matters of fact *Gov of the Tongue*

Pĕr'emp-to ry (Synop , § 130), *a* [Lat *peremptorius*, destructive, deadly, decisive, final, Fr *péremptoire*, Pr *peremptori*, Pg *peremptorio*, Sp & It *perentorio* See PEREMPT]

1 Precluding debate or expostulation, express, positive, absolute, decisive, authoritative "Briefly, then, for we are *peremptory*" *Shak.*

Think of heaven with hearty purposes and *peremptory* designs to get thither *Bp Taylor*

2 Positive in opinion or judgment, dogmatical, as, the genuine effect of sound learning is to make men less *peremptory* in their determinations.

Peremptory challenge (*Law*), a challenge, or right of challenging jurors, without showing cause

Syn.—Decisive, express, absolute, authoritative, arbitrary, dogmatical

Per-ĕn'ni al, *a* [Lat *perennis*, that lasts the whole year through, fr the prefix *per*, through, and *annus*, year, O Fr *perenne*, It *perenne*, Sp *perenne*, *perennal*]

1. Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year

2 Hence, continuing without stop or intermission, perpetual, unceasing, never failing

The *perennial* existence of bodies corporate, and their fortunes, are things particularly suited to a man who has long views *Burke*

3. (*Bot*) Continuing more than two years, as, a *perennial* stem or root *Martyn.*

Syn.—Perpetual, unceasing, never-failing, untailing, ceaseless, constant, enduring, permanent, uninterrupted, continual

Per-ĕn'ni-al, *n* (*Bot*) A plant which lives or continues more than two years, whether it retains its leaves or not

Per-ĕn'ni al ly, *adv.* Continually, without ceasing

Per-ĕn'ni-brăn'chi ate, *a* [Lat *perennis*, perpetual, and *branchiæ*, gills] (*Physiol*) Having branchiæ or gills through life, as certain inferior amphibians, like the *Proteus* *Carpenter*

Per-ĕn'ni-ty, *n* [Lat *perennitas*, Fr *perennité*, It. *perennità*, Sp *perennidad*] The quality of being perennial, lasting continuance

Pĕr'er-rā'tion, *n.* [Lat *pererrare*, *pererratum*, to wander through, fr the prefix *per*, through, and *errare*, to wander] A wandering or rambling through various places *Howell.*

Pĕr'fect (14, 115), *a* [Lat *perfectus*, p p of *perficere*, to carry to the end, to perform, finish, from the prefix *per*, through, and *facere*, to make, do, Sp *perfecto*, Pg *perfeito*, It *perfetto*, Pr *perfeit*, O Fr *perfect*, *parfeit*, *parfit*, N Fr *parfait*]

1. Brought to consummation or completeness; carried through, completed, filled up, full.

Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was rife, and *perfect* in my listening ear *Milton*
My strength is made *perfect* in weakness 2 *Cor* xii 9

2 Especially, not defective, having all that is requisite to its nature and kind, without deficiency or blemish, finished, complete, consummate, as, a *perfect* statue, a *perfect* likeness, a *perfect* work, a *perfect* system. "As full, as *perfect*, in a hair as heart." *Pope.*

God made thee *perfect*, not immaculate *Milton*

3. Hence, specifically, (*a.*) Complete in moral excellences.

Be ye therefore *perfect*, even as your Father which is in heaven is *perfect.* *Matt* v 48

(*b.*) In one's senses; sane. *Beau. & Fl.* (*c*) (*Bot.*) Having nothing abortive as regards the flower, having both stamens and pistils. *Gray.*

Perfect cadence (*Mus*), a complete and satisfactory close in the harmony —*Perfect chord*, a concord or union of sounds which is perfectly coalescent and agreeable to the ear, as the fifth and the octave, a perfect consonance —*Perfect number* (*Arith.*), a number equal to the sum of all its divisors, as the number 6 *Brande* —*Perfect tense* (*Gram*), a tense which expresses an act completed, the preterit tense

Syn.—Finished, consummate, complete, faultless, blameless, unblemished

Pĕr'fect, or **Per-fĕct'** (115), *v. t.* [*imp & p p* PERFECTED, *p pr & vb n* PERFECTING] [Lat *perficere*, *perfectum*, It *perfettare*, *perfezionare*, Sp *perfeccionar*, *perfeccionar*, Fr *perfectionner*] To finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting, to give to any thing all that is requisite to its nature and kind, to make consummate

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us 1 *John* iv 12

Inquire into the nature and properties of things, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of distinct species *Locke*

Syn.—To finish, accomplish, complete, consummate

Pĕr'fect-er, or **Per fĕct'er,** *n* One who makes perfect *Broome*

Per-fĕct'i-bĭl'i an, *n* One who holds to perfectibility *Ed Rev*

Per-fĕct'i bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *perfectibilité*, Sp *perfectibilidad*, It *perfettibilita*] The quality of being perfectible

Per fĕct'i-ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *perfectible*, It *perfettibile*] Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection of the species

Per-fĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *perfectio*, Fr *perfection*, Pr *perfectio*, Sp *perfeccion*, It *perfezione*]

1 The state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting, completed culture, skill, or moral excellence, full possession of any thing desirable, perfectness, as, *perfection* in an art or science, *perfection* in a system of morals

2 A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent, or of great worth, an inherent attribute of supreme or divine excellence "Wedded the adorned of all *perfections*" *Shak*

What tongue can her *perfections* tell' *Sidney*

To perfection, in the highest degree of excellence, perfectly, as, to imitate a model *to perfection*

Per fĕc'tion, *v t* [Fr *perfectionner*] To complete, to make perfect [*Obs*]

Per fĕc'tion-al, *a* 1 Pertaining to perfection

2 Made complete, perfected [*Obs*] *Pearson*

Per fĕc'tion-āte, *v. t* To make perfect, to perfect [*Rare*] *Dryden*

Per-fĕc'tion ā'tion, *n* The act of perfecting or making perfect

Per-fĕc'tion-ism, *n* The doctrine of the Perfectionists

Per-fĕc'tion ist, *n* One pretending to have attained to moral perfection one who believes that some persons actually attain to moral perfection in the present life

Per-fĕc'tion-ment, *n* [Fr *perfectionnement*] The act of perfecting or making perfect, or the state of being perfect *I Taylor*

Per fĕct'ive, *a* [Sp *perfectivo*, It *perfettivo*]

1 Calculated or tending to perfect, conducing to make perfect or bring to perfection, —usually followed by *of* "If England, in our memory, hath been sensible of a *perfective* alteration in her churches" *Fuller*

Praise and adoration are actions *perfective* of the soul *More*

2 (*Gram*) Expressing completed or momentary action, —said of some forms of the verb

Per-fĕct'ive-ly, *adv* In a perfective manner

Pĕr'fect-ly, *adv* In a perfect manner or degree, to perfection, completely, totally, exactly, accurately "How *perfectly* I love her" *Shak* "Sincerely good and *perfectly* divine" *Milton*

Pĕr'fect-ness, *n* The state or quality of being perfect, perfection, completeness, consummate excellence, fullness, completion

And, above all these things, put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectness* *Col* iii 14

Per-fĭ'cient, *a* Efficient, effectual [*Rare*]

Per-fĭ'cient (-fish'ent), *n* [Lat *perficiens*, p pr of *perficere*, to perform See PERFECT] One who performs a work, especially, one who endows a charity

Per-fĭd'i-oŭs, *a.* [Lat *perfidiosus*, It & O Sp. *perfidioso*]

1 Guilty of, or involving, perfidy, violating good faith or vows, false to trust or confidence reposed, treacherous, faithless, false, dishonest, as, a *perfidious* agent, a *perfidious* friend. "A most *perfidious* slave" *Shak*

2 Proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith, as, a *perfidious* act "Involved in this *perfidious* fraud" *Milton.*

3 Guilty of violated allegiance, as, a *perfidious* citizen, a man *perfidious* to his country

Syn.—Treacherous, faithless, unfaithful, false-hearted, disloyal, traitorous

Per fĭd'i-oŭs-ly, *adv* In a perfidious manner, treacherously, by breach of faith or allegiance

Per-fĭd'i-oŭs-ness, *n* The quality of being perfidious, treachery, traitorousness, breach of faith, vows, or allegiance.

Pĕr'fi-dy, *n* [Fr *perfidie*, It, Sp, & Lat *perfidia*, from Lat *perfidus*, faithless, from the prefix *per*, through, beyond, and *fides*, faithful, It & Sp. *perfido*, Fr. *perfide.*] The act of violating faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance, faithlessness; treachery, the violation of a trust reposed "Such was his *perfidy* to this sacred engagement" *De Quincey.*

Per fix', *v t* To fix, to settle, to agree upon. [*Obs and rare*]

Take heed, as you are gentlemen, this quarrel
Sleep till the hour *perfixed* *Beau & Fl.*

Pĕr'fla-ble, *a* [Lat *perflabilis*, O Fr *perflable.* See *infra*] Capable of being blown through [*Obs*]

Per-flāte', *v t* [Lat *perflare*, *perflatum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *flare*, to blow.] To blow through [*Obs*] *Harvey*

Per-flā'tion, *n* [Lat *perflatio*] The act of perflating, or blowing through [*Obs*] *Woodward*

Per fō'li ate, *a* [From Lat prefix *per*, through, and *folium*, leaf, Fr *perfolié*] (*Bot*) Surrounding the stem at the base, as, a *perfoliate* leaf

Perfoliate Leaf

Pĕr'fo rāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* PERFORATED, *p pr & vb n* PERFORATING] [Lat *perforare*, *perforatum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *forare*, to bore, It *perforare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *perforar*, Fr *perforer*] To bore through, to pierce with a pointed instrument, to penetrate, to make a hole or holes through by boring or driving

Pĕr'fo-rate, **Pĕr'fo-rā'ted,** } *a* (*Bot*) Pierced with holes, or having transparent dots resembling holes

Pĕr'fo rā'tion, *n* [Fr *perforation*, Pr *perforacio*, Sp *perforacion*, It *perforazione*]

1 The act of perforating, or of boring or piercing through

2 A hole or aperture passing through any thing, or into the interior of a substance

Pĕr'fo ra tĭve, *a* [Fr *perforatif*, Pr *perforatiu*, Sp *perforativo*] Having power to perforate or pierce

Pĕr'fo-rā'tor, *n* [Fr *perforateur*] An instrument that bores or perforates

Per fōrce', *adv.* [Lat *per*, through, by, and Eng. *force*, Fr *par force*] By force or violence, violently, of necessity, absolutely

Bring him on *perforce*
To speak to their affliction *Akenside*

Per-fōrce', *v t* To force, to compel [*Obs*]

Per fôrm', *v t* [*imp & p p* PERFORMED, *p pr. & vb n* PERFORMING] [O Eng *performe*, *parforme*, *parfourme*, *parfournen*, O Fr *parforner*, *parfournir*, *parfourmir*, to finish, complete, Fr *par*, through, and *fournir*, to furnish, complete Cf Lat *perfornare*, to form thoroughly, O Fr. *performer*, to form, finish See FURNISH]

1 To carry through, to bring to completion, to achieve, to accomplish, to execute, to do

What in an age they with incessant toil
And hands innumerable scarce *perform* *Milton.*

2 To execute, to discharge, to fulfill, as, to *perform* a duty or office, to *perform* a covenant, promise, or contract, to *perform* a vow

The parching air
Burns frore, and cold *performs* the effect of fire *Milton*

Syn —To accomplish, do, act, transact, achieve, execute, discharge, fulfill, effect, complete See ACCOMPLISH

Per fôrm', *v i* To act a part, to acquit one's self in any work, especially, to play upon a musical instrument, to go through with a public part, as in a drama, pantomime, or other exhibition of skill and capacity, as, the player *performs* well in different characters, the musician *performs* well on the organ

Per fôrm'a ble, *a* Admitting of being performed or done, capable of being executed or fulfilled, practicable

Per fôrm'ance, *n* 1 The act of performing, or the condition of being performed, execution or completion of any thing, achievement, accomplishment, as, the *performance* of work or of an undertaking, the *performance* of duty

2 That which is performed or accomplished, achievement, action, deed, act, especially, an act of an elaborate or public character, an exhibition.

His musical *performances*, indeed, were not to the taste of the Italians *Macaulay.*

Syn —Completion, consummation, execution, accomplishment, achievement, production, work, act, action, deed, exploit, feat

Per-fôrm'er, *n* One who performs, an actor; especially, one who shows skill and training in an art, as music, the drama, &c

Pĕr'fri-cāte, *v t* [Lat *perfricare*, *perfricatum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *fricare*, to rub.] To rub over [*Obs*]

Per-fū'ma-to-ry, *a* [From *perfume*] Bestowing perfume or odor, perfuming *Leigh.*

Pĕr'fūme, or **Per fūme'** (115) (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Sp *perfume*, Fr *parfum*, from Lat *per*, through, thoroughly, and *fumus*, smoke, fume, It. *profumo*]

1 The scent, odor, or odoriferous particles emitted from sweet-smelling substances, fragrance; aroma

No rich *perfumes* refresh the fruitful field. *Pope.*

2 A substance that emits a scent or odor which

affects agreeably the organs of smelling. "An amber scent of odorous *perfume*." *Milton.*

Per-fūme', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERFUMED; *p pr. & vb. n.* PERFUMING] [Sp *perfumar*, Fr *parfumer*, It *profumare*] To fill or impregnate with a grateful odor, to scent

And Carmel's flowery top *perfumes* the skies *Pope*

Per-fūm'er, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, per fumes.

2. One whose trade it is to sell perfumes *Bacon.*

Per-fūm'er-y, *n* [Sp *perfumeria*, It *profumeria.*]

1. Perfumes in general

2 The preparation of perfumes

Per-fūnc'to-ri-ly, *adv* In a perfunctory manner; in a manner to satisfy external form carelessly, negligently

Per fūnc'to-ri-ness, *n* Negligent performance, carelessness *W hitlock*

Per-fūnc'to-ry (Synop , § 130), *a* [Lat *perfunctorius*, from *perfunctus*, dispatched, p p of *perfungi*, to discharge, dispatch, from *per*, through, and *fungi*, to perform, Sp *perfunctorio*, It *perfunctorio*] Done without interest or zeal, and merely to get rid of a duty, performed mechanically and as a thing of rote, hence, indifferent, slight, careless, negligent

The medical profession, in the daily practice of it, just like every other profession becomes *perfunctory* *I Taylor*

Per fūnct'ō-rāte, *v t* To perform in a perfunctory manner, to do mechanically or negligently

Per fūse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERFUSED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERFUSING] [Lat *perfundere*, *perfusum*, from the prefix *per*, through and *fundere*, to pour] To sprinkle, pour, or spread over [*Rare*] *Harvey*

Per-fū'sion, *n* The act of perfusing the act of pouring or sprinkling over

Per fū'sive, *a* Sprinkling, adapted to spread or sprinkle

Pĕr'ga mē'ne oŭs, *a* [Lat *pergamena* See PARCHMENT] Like parchment

Pĕr'ge, *v t* [Lat *pergere*, to proceed] To go to proceed, — used chiefly in the imperative as an exclamation, go on! on!

Pĕr'go là, *n* [It] (*Inc Arch*) A sort of gallery or balcony in a house Some suppose it to be an arbor in a garden, or a terrace overhanging one *Brande*

Near this is a *pergola*, or stand built to view the sports *Evelyn*

Per-hăps', *adv* [Lat *per*, through, by, and Eng *hap*] By chance It may be, peradventure possibly

Perhaps her love, *perhaps* her kingdom charmed him *Smith*

Pĕr'i A prefix from the Greek περι, around, and used in many words derived from the Greek, and signifying *with, around, about, near*, and the like

Pē'ri, *n , pl* PĒ'RIS [Zend *pairik*, Per *peri*, a female genius, a fairy] (*Per Myth*) An imaginary being of the female sex, like an elf or fury, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till then penance is accomplished

Pĕr'i-ă'gua, *n* See PIROGUE

Pĕr'i ănth, *n* [Fr *périanthe*, It *perianto*, *perianzo*, N Lat, *perianthium*, fr Gr περι, around, about, and ἄνθος, flower] (*Bot*) (*a*) That calyx which envelops only a single flower, and is immediately contiguous to it (*b*) The leaves of the flower generally, especially when the calyx and corolla are not readily distinguished

Pĕr'i-ăn'thi ŭm, *n* (*Bot*) The same as PERIANTH.

Pĕr'i ăpt, *n.* [Fr. *periapte*, It *periapto*, Gr περιαπτον, from περιαπτειν, hung about, from περιατταειν, to tie or hang about, from περι, about, and ἅπτειν, to tie, bind] A charm worn to defend against disease or mischief, an amulet "Words, and sigils, and *periapts*, and other cabalistical mysteries" *W Scott*

Goes wandering at length with its pack of amulets, head rolls, *periapts*, fetiches, and the like peddlery, on pilgrimage *Coleridge*

Pĕr'i-au'ger, *n.* See PIROGUE

Pĕr'i-blĕp'sis, *n* [Gr περιβλεψις, from περι around, and βλέπειν, to look] (*Med*) The wild look that accompanies delirium *Dunglison*

Pe-rĭb'o lŏs, *n* [Gr περιβολος, from περιβαλλειν, going round, encircling, from περιβαλλειν, to throw round, from περι, round, and βαλλειν, to throw] (*Arch*) A court entirely round a temple, surrounded by a wall *Brande*

Pĕr'i-cär'di ac, } *a* Of, or relating to, the pericar-
Pĕr'i-cär'di al, } dium *Dunglison*

Pĕr'i cär'di an, } *a* [See *in*
Pĕr'i cär'dic, } *fra*] Relating to the pericardium

Pĕr'i-car-dī'tis, *n* [See *infra*] (*Med*) Inflammation of the pericardium *Dunglison*

Pĕr'i-cär'di-ŭm, *n* [N Lat, Gr περικάρδιον, fr περικαρδιος, about or near the heart, from περι, about, and καρδια, heart, It & Sp *pericardio*, Fr *pericarde*] (*Anat*) The membranous sac which incloses the heart It is a serous membrane, and contains a small quantity of lubricating liquid

Pericardium

a, a, auricles; *v, v*, ventricles; *b, c*, vessels proceeding from the heart; *p, p*, pericardium

Pĕr'i-cărp, *n.* [Fr *péricarpe*, It & Sp. *pericarpio*, N. Lat. *pericarpium*, Gr. περικάρπιον, from περι, about, and καρπός, fruit] (*Bot.*) The ripened ovary, the walls of the fruit.

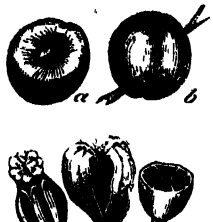

Pericarps

a, b, drupe of peach; *c*, nut, filbert; *d*, strobil of pine, *e, f*, capsule of poppy; *g*, capsule of Aristolochia

Pĕr'i-cărp'i al, *a* (*Bot*) Of, or belonging to, a pericarp *Lindley*

Pĕr'i-cărp'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a pericarp

Pĕr'i-chæ'ti um Same as PERICHÆTIUM

Pĕr'i-chæ'tial, *a* Pertaining to the perichætium

Pĕr'i-chæ'ti ŭm (-kē'shĭ-ŭm), *n* [Fr *perichète*, from Gr περι, around, and χαιτη, long, loose, flowing hair, foliage, leaves] (*Bot*) The leafy involucre surrounding the sets of mosses

Pĕr'i chŏn'dri ŭm, *n* [Gr περι, around, and χονδρος, cartilage] (*Anat*) The fibrous membrane which immediately invests the cartilages

Pĕr'i clāse, *n.* [Gr περι, around, and κλασις, fracture, from κλαω, to break] (*Min*) A grayish or dark-green mineral, consisting of magnesia with a small proportion of protoxide of iron *Dana*

Pe-rĭc'ū tāte, *v t* [Lat *periculari*, *periculatus*, from *periculum*, a trial, danger It *periclitare*, Fr *periclier*] To endanger [*Obs*]

Pe rĭc'ū tā'tion, *n* [Lat *periculatio*, Fr *péricitation* See *supra*] A hazarding or exposing to peril [*Obs*]

Pe rĭc'o pe, *n* [Lat, section of a book Gr περικοπή, from περι, around, and κοπτειν, to cut] A selection or extract from a book especially, a selection from the Gospels and Epistles, appointed to be read in the churches and preached upon

Pĕr'i-crā'ni ŭm, *n* [N Lat, It *pericranio* Sp *pericranco*, Fr *péricrâne*, from Gr περι, around, and κρανιον, the skull] (*Anat*) The fibrous membrane that immediately invests the skull *Coxe*

Pe rĭc'ū-lŏŭs, *a* [Lat *periculosus*, from *periculum*, danger, peril It *pericoloso*, *pericoloso*, Sp *peligroso*, Pg *perigoso*, Pr *perillos*, Fr *périculeux*, *périlleux* See PERILOUS] Dangerous, hazardous, full of peril [*Obs*] *Browne*

Pĕr'i dŏt *n* [Fr] (*Min.*) Chrysolite. *Dana*

Pĕr'i drōme, *n* [Gr περιδρομος, from περιδρομος, running round, from περιδραμειν, περιτρεχειν, to run round, from περι, round, and τρεχειν, to run, Fr *peridrome* It & Sp *peridromo*] (*Anc Arch*) The space between the columns of a peripteral temple and the walls inclosing the cell *Gwilt*

Pĕr'i-ē'cian, *n* [Gr περιοικος, from περι, round, and οικεῖν, to inhabit, οἶκος, a house dwelling See PRIŒCIANS] An inhabitant of the opposite side of the globe, in the same parallel of latitude.

Pĕr'i ĕr'gy, *n* [Gr περιεργια, from περιεργος, over careful, from περι, about, beyond, over, and ἐργεα, ἐρδειν, to do, to work, ἔργον, work]

1 Needless caution or diligence [*Obs*]

2 (*Rhet*) A bombastic or labored style [*Rare*]

Pĕr'i-gēe, } *n* [Fr *perigée* It & Sp *perigeo*,
Pĕr'i gē'um, } N Lat *perigæum*, from Gr περι, about, near, and γη the earth] (*Astron*) That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth — opposed to *apogee* It is used rarely of the nearest points of other orbits, as of a comet, a planet, and the like *Hutton*

Pĕr'i-gē'an, *a* Pertaining to the perigee

Perigean tides those spring tides which occur soon after the moon passes her perigee

Pĕr'i-gōne, } *n* [Gr περι, around, and γονη,
Pĕr'i gō'ni ŭm, } seed] Same as PERIANTH

Pĕr'i gôrd Pie A pie made of truffles, much esteemed by epicures

Pĕr'i-grăph, *n.* [Gr περιγραφη, from περι, round, about, and γραφειν, to write γραφη, a writing, Fr *perigraphe*]

1 A careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing

2 (*Anat*) The white lines or impressions that appear on the musculus rectus of the abdomen

Pĕr'i-gȳ'ni-ŭm, *n* [Fr *perigyne*, Gr περι, about, and γυνη, a woman, female] (*Bot*) Some unusual appendage about the pistil, as the bottle shaped body in the sedges, and bristles or scales in some of the *Cyperaceæ*

Pe-rĭg'y-noŭs, *a* [Fr *périgyne*, from Gr περι, about, and γυνη, woman, female] (*Bot*) Having the ovary free, but the petals and stamens borne on the calyx, — said of a flower

Pĕr'i-hē'lion (*or* -hēl'yon) } *n.*
Pĕr'i-hē'li-ŭm, } [Gr περι, about, near, and ἥλιος, the sun, N Lat *perihelium*, It. *periello*, Fr *périhélie*] (*Astron.*) That point in the orbit of a planet or comet, in which it is nearest to the sun, — opposed to *aphelion.*

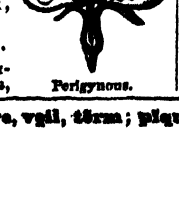

Perigynous.

Pĕr'il, *n.* [Fr *péril*, Pr *peril*, *perilh*, It *pericolo periglio*, Sp *peligro*, Pg *perigo*, Lat *periculum periclum*, from the root *periri*, *peritus*, to try, attempt, whence *experiri*, id] Instant or impending danger, risk, hazard, jeopardy, exposure to injury loss, or destruction "In *perils* of waters, in *perils* of robbers" 2 *Cor* xi 26 "On thy soul's *peril*" *Shak.* "Adventure had with *peril* great" *Milton.*

At one's peril, with risk or danger to one, in jeopardy

Syn. — Danger, hazard, risk, jeopardy. See DANGER

Pĕr'il, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* PERILED, OR PERILLED; *p pr.* & *vb n* PERILING, OR PERILLING] To expose to danger, to hazard, to risk, to jeopard

Pĕr'il, *v i* To be in danger [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Pĕr'il-oŭs, *a.* [Fr *périlleux*, Pr *perillos*. See PERICULOUS, and *supra*] [Written also *perillous.*]

1 Full of, attended with, or involving peril, dangerous, hazardous, full of risk as, a *perilous* undertaking, a *perilous* situation. "Infamous hills, and sandy, *perilous* wilds" *Milton.*

2 Portentous, unnaturally smart, quick, or daring, parlous [*Obs and vulg*]

Achab was a king, but Jezebel, she was the *perilous* woman *Latimer*

Pĕr'il-oŭs ly, *adv* Dangerously, with hazard.

Pĕr'il oŭs ness, *n* Quality of being perilous, dangerousness, danger, hazard

Pĕr'i lymph, *n* [Gr. περι, around, and Lat *lympha*, water] (*Anat*) A transparent, slightly viscid fluid which fills all the cavities of the internal ear, — called also *liquor of Cotunnius* *Dunglison*

Pe rĭm'e ter, *n* [Fr. *perimètre*, It & Sp *perimetro*, Gr περιμετρος, from περι, around, about, and μετρον, measure] (*Geom*) The outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides

Pĕr-i næ'um, *n* [Gr περινεον, περίνεος, from περι, around, and νηειν, to swim] (*Anat*) The space at the inferior region of the trunk between the ischiatic tuberosities, anus, and genital organs

Pĕr'i nē'al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the perinæum

Pĕr'i-od (89), *n* [Fr *période*, It, Sp, & Pg *periodo*, Lat *periodus*, from Gr περιοδος, a going round, a way round, a circumference, a period of time, from περι, round, about, and οδος, a way]

1 A portion of time as limited and determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of one of the heavenly bodies, a series of divisions of time in which some thing is completed and ready to recommence and go on in the same order

Some experiments would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period* *Bacon*

2 Hence specifically, a stated and recurring interval of time, a round or revolving series of years by which time is measured, a cycle

3 Hence more generally, an interval of time, specified or left indefinite, a certain series of years, months, days, or the like, a time, an age, epoch, an era

4 The termination or point of completion of a revolution, cycle, series of events, single event, or act, limit, end, conclusion

So spake the archangel Michael, then paused,
As at the world's great *period* *Milton*

This is but the beginning of those evils which shall never end till eternity hath a *period* *Bp Taylor*

5 (*Rhet*) A complete sentence, from one full stop to another hence, sentence, phrase, clause

Periods are beautiful when they are not too long *B Jonson*

Not a *period* shall be unsaid for me *Milton.*

The *period*, according to the grammarian Heyse, is a compound sentence consisting of a protasis and apodosis, according to the grammarian Becker, it is the appropriate form for the co-ordinate propositions related by antithesis or causality *J W Gibbs*

6 (*Print*) The point that marks the end of a complete sentence, a full stop, thus [.]

7 (*Math*) One of several similar sets of figures or terms, marked by points or commas placed regularly after a certain number, as in numeration, in the extraction of roots, and in circulating decimals

8 (*Med*) The time of the exacerbation and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and intermission

9 (*Mus*) A complete musical sentence

Syn. — Time, date, epoch, era, age duration, continuance, limit, bound, end, conclusion, determination

Pĕr'i-od, *v t* To put an end to [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Pĕr'i-od, *v i* To come to an end or period, to cease [*Obs*]

Pĕr-i-ŏd'ic, } *a.* [Fr *périodique*, It & Sp. *pe-*
Pĕr-i-ŏd'ic-al } *riodico*, Lat *periodicus*, Gr. περιοδικός]

1. Performed in a circuit, or in a regular revolution in a certain time, or in a series of successive circuits, as, the *periodical* motion of the planets round the sun, the *periodical* motion of the moon round the earth

2 Happening, by revolution, at a stated time; returning regularly, after a certain period of time; acting, happening, or appearing, at fixed intervals; recurring.

3. (*Rhet.*) Pertaining to a period; constituting a complete sentence.

Pē′ri-ŏd′ic-al, *n.* A magazine or other publication which appears at stated or regular intervals.

Pē′ri-ŏd′ic al-ist, *n.* One who publishes a periodical

Pē′ri-ŏd′ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a periodical manner, at stated periods, as, a festival celebrated *periodically*

Pē′ri-ŏd′ic-al-ness, *n* The state of being periodical; periodicity.

Pē′ri o dĭc′i ty, *n* [Fr *périodicité*] The state of having regular periods in changes of conditions, periodicalness *Whewell*

Pē′ri-œ′çy, *n pl* The perœcians See PERIŒCIAN

Pĕr′i-œ′cian, *n* See PERIŒCIAN

Pĕr′i-ŏs′te-ŭm (124), *n* [N Lat, Gr. *περιόστεον*, from *περιόστεος*, round the bones, from *περι*, round, and *ὀστέον*, a bone, It *periosteo, periostio*, Sp *periostio, perosto*, Fr *périoste*] (*Anat*) A fibrous membrane investing the bones It is necessary to their nutrition, and regenerates osseous substance which has been removed or destroyed

Pĕr′i os-tī′tis, *n* (*Med*) Inflammation of the periosteum

Pĕr′i-ŏs′tra-cŭm, *n* [Gr *περι*, around, and *ὄστρακον*, a shell] (*Zool*) A yellowish membrane investing many shells,—often erroneously called *epiderm* *Dana.*

Pĕr′i pa-tĕt′ic, *a* [Gr *περιπατητικος*, from *περιπατεῖν*, to walk about, from *περι*, about, and *πατεῖν*, to walk, Lat *peripateticus*, It & Sp *peripatetico*, Fr *peripatétique*] Pertaining to the system of philosophy of Aristotle, who gave his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens, or to the sect of his followers

Pĕr′i-pa tĕt′ic, *n* 1 An adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle, so called because the founder of this philosophy taught, or his followers disputed questions, walking in the Lyceum at Athens

2 One who is obliged to walk, or can not afford to ride,—used humorously *Tatler*

Pĕr′i pa tĕt′i çĭsm, *n* [It *peripatetismo, peripatetismo*, Sp *peripatetismo*, Fr *peripatétisme*] The notions, or philosophical system, of Aristotle and his followers

Pĕr′i-pĕt′al-oŭs, *a* [Gr *περι*, around, and *πέταλον*, leaf] (*Bot*) Surrounding or situated about the corolla —said of nectaries *Henslow*

Pe rĭph′er al, } *a* [Fr *périphérique*] See PE-
Pĕr′i-phĕr′ic, } RIPHERY

Pĕr′i phĕr′ic al, }

1 Pertaining to a periphery constituting a periphery

2 External, around the outside of an organ, whether the surface or its appendages as, the *peripheral* processes or elements of a vertebra

Pe-rĭph′er y (pe rĭf′er-ē), *n* [Fr *périphérie*, It & Sp *periferia*, Lat *peripheria*, Gr *περιφερεια*, from *περι*, around, and *φερειν*, to bear, carry] The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other regular curvilinear figure *Brande*

Pĕr′i phrāse, *n* [Fr *périphrase*, It *perifrasi*, Sp *perifrasi*, *perifrasis*, Lat *periphrasis*, Gr *περιφρασις*, from *περιφραζεσθαι*, to think about, to be expressed periphrastically, from *περι*, about, and *φραζειν*, to speak] (*Rhet*) The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea, a figure employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression, circumlocution, a circuit of words

Cassandra is made to describe by enigmatic *periphrases* *De Quincey*

Pĕr′i-phrāse, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERIPHRASED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERIPHRASING] [Fr *periphraser*, Sp *perifrasear*, It *perifrasare*] To express by circumlocution

Pĕr′i phrāse, *v i* To use circumlocution.

Pe rĭph′ra sis, *n* The same as PERIPHRASE

Pĕr′i phrăs′tic } *a* [Fr *périphrastique*, Gr
Pĕr′i phrăs′tic al } *περιφραστικος* See *supra*] Expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary, expressing the sense of one word in many, circumlocutory

Pĕr′i-phrăs′tic al ly, *adv* In a periphrastical manner, with circumlocution

Pĕr′i plūs, *n.* [Lat, Gr *περιπλους*, fr *περι*, around, about, and *πλοῦς*, a sailing, a voyage, from *πλεῖν*, to sail] A voyage round a certain sea or sea coast, circumnavigation [*Rare*] *Vincent*

Pĕr′ip-neū mŏn′ic, *a* [Fr *peripneumonique*, It & Sp *peripneumonico*, Lat *peripneumonicus*, Gr *περιπνευμονικός*.] (*Med*) Pertaining to peripneumony.

Pĕr′ip-neū′mo-ny, *n* [Fr *peripneumonie*, It *peripneumonia*, Sp *peripneumonia, perineumonia*, Pr *peripleumonia*, Lat *peripneumonia*, Gr. *περιπνευμονια, περιπλευμονια*, from *περι*, around, about, and *πνεύμων, πλεύμων*, a lung, from *πνεειν*, to blow, breathe, *πνεῦμα*, breath] (*Med*) An inflammation of the lungs; pneumonitis

Pĕr′i-po lȳg′o-nal, *a.* [Gr. *περι*, around, about, *πολύς*, many, and *γωνια*, angle] (*Crystallog*) Having a great number of sides or angles

Pe-rip′ter-al, *a* [See PERIPTERY] Having a range of columns all around, —said of an edifice.

Pe-rip′tēre, *n* The same as PERIPTERY.

Pe-rip′ter-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *περίπτερος*, fr. *περί*, around, and *πτερόν*, feather, wing, from *πέτεσθαι, πτέσθαι*, to fly.] Feathered on all sides.

Pe-rip′ter-y, *n.* [Fr. *peripière*, It. *peripiero, peristero*, Sp *peripitero*, Gr. *περίπτερος*, from *περι*, around, about, and *πτερόν*, wing, row of columns. Cf *supra*] (*Arch.*) An edifice or temple environed, on its exterior circumference, by a range of insulated columns, distant from the wall to the extent of the intercolumniation *Imes*

Pe-rĭs′cian (pe-rish′i-an), *n* [Fr. *périscien*, Gr *περισκιοι*, pl. *περισκιοι*, throwing a shadow all around, from *περι*, around, and *σκια*, shadow, N Lat *perisci*] An inhabitant within a polar circle, whose shadow, during some portion of the summer, must, in the course of the day, move entirely round, and fall toward every point of the compass,—a term of the old geographers, now little used

Pe rĭs′cian (pe rish′i an), *a* Having the shadow moving all around

Pe-rĭs′ci I (pe-rish′i ī), *n pl* [Lat See *supra*] The periscians See PERISCIAN

Pĕr′i-scōpe, *n* [Gr *περι*, around, and *σκοπεῖσθαι, σκοπεῖν*, to look around, to view] A general view

Pĕr′i scōp′ic, *a* [Fr *périscopique*] Viewing on all sides

Periscopic spectacles, spectacles having concavo-convex glasses for the purpose of increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely

Pĕr′ish, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PERISHED (pĕr′isht) *p pr* & *vb n* PERISHING] [Fr *périr*, *p pr* *périssant*, Pr *perir*, It *perire*, Sp & Pg *perecer*, Lat *perire*, to go or run through, come to nothing, perish, from the prefix *per*, through, and *ire*, to go]

1 To be destroyed, to go to destruction to pass away, to come to nothing, to be blotted from existence, to be ruined, to be lost

Duration and time, which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *perishing* distance. *Locke*

2 To die to lose life, to decease "Grow up and *perish*, as the summer fly" *Milton*

3 To lose vital power, to decay gradually, as a limb

Pĕr′ish, *v t* To cause to decay, to destroy.

Pĕr′ish-a bĭl′i ty, *n* Perishableness

Pĕr′ish-a ble, *a* [Fr *périssable*] Liable to perish, subject to decay and destruction

Property of a *perishable* nature, saved from a wreck, may be sold within a year and a day *Stat of Com*

Pĕr′ish a ble ness, *n* Liableness to decay or destruction *Locke*

Pĕr′ish-a bly, *adv* In a perishing manner

Pĕr′ish ment, *n* The act of perishing or decaying, decay, ruin [*Obs*]

Pĕr′i spēr̆m, *n.* [Fr *périsperme*, from Gr *περι*, around, and *σπερμα*, seed, from *σπειρειν*, to sow] (*Bot*) The albumen of a seed. *Gray*

Pĕr′i-sphĕr′ic, } *a* [Gr. *περι*, around, and
Pĕr′i sphĕr′ic-al, } *σφαῖρα*, ball, sphere] Having the form of a ball, globular

Pĕr′is-so lŏg′ic al, *a* [Fr *perissologique*] Redundant in words [*Rare*]

Pĕr′is-sŏl′o-gy, *n* [Fr *perissologie*, It *perissologia*, Sp *perisologia*, It & Lat *perissologia*, Gr *περισσολογια* from *περισσός*, superfluous, redundant and *λόγος*, discourse] Superfluous words much talk to little purpose [*Rare*] *Campbell*

Pĕr′i-stăl′tic, *a* [Fr *péristaltique*, It & Sp *peristaltico*, Gr *περισταλτικος*, clasping and compressing, from *περισταλλειν*, to surround wrap up, from *περι*, round, and *σταλλειν*, to place, arrange] (*Anat*) Contracting in successive circles —a term applied to the vermicular motion of the alimentary canal, and similar structures, by which their contents are forced onward It consists in the successive contraction of the muscular fibers of the canal forcing their contents from the contracted portion into the relaxed portion beyond

Pĕr′is-tĕr′i on, *n* [Lat *peristerion* from Gr *περιστερειών*, a dove cote, a kind of verbena, from *περιστερά*, a dove] The herb vervain

Pe rĭs′te-rite (49), *n* (*Min*) A variety of feldspar containing a small proportion of magnesia *Dana*

Pĕr′i-stōme, *n* [Gr *περι*, about, and *στόμα*, mouth] (*Bot*) The fringe of teeth around the orifice of the capsule of mosses *Gray*

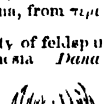

Peristome

Pĕr′i stō′mi-ŭm, *n* The same as PERISTOME

Pĕr′i strĕph′ic, *a* [Gr *περιστρεφειν*, to turn round from *περι*, around and *στρέφειν*, to turn] Turning round, or rotatory, revolving

Pĕr′i-stўle, *n* [Fr *peristyle*, It *peristilio*, Sp *peristilo, peristilio*, Lat *peristylium*, Gr *περιστυλον, περιστυλος*, from *περι*, about, and *στῦλος*, a column] (*Arch*) A range of columns round a building or square, or a building encompassed with a row of columns on the outside *Gwilt*

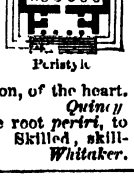

Peristyle

Pĕr′i sўs′to le, *n* [Fr *peristole*, from Gr *περι*, around, about, and *συστολη*, a contraction See SYSTOLE] (*Med*) The pause or interval between the systole or contraction, and the diastole or dilatation, of the heart. *Quincy*

Pe-rīte′, *a* [Lat *peritus*, from the root *periri*, to try, It & Sp *perito*. Cf. PERIL.] Skilled, skillful. [*Obs*] *Whitaker.*

Pĕr′i-thē′çi-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. *περί*, around, and *θήκη*, box, case] (*Bot*) An organ in certain fungi and lichens, surrounding and enveloping the masses of fructification. *Henslow.*

Pe-rĭt′o nē′al, *a* [Fr *peritonéal*, Gr. *περιτόναιος*. See *infra*] Pertaining to the periteneum.

Pĕr′i-to nē′um, *n* [Lat *peritoneum* and *peritonæum*, Gr *περιτονειον, περιτόναιον*, from *περιτείνειν*, to stretch all round or over, from *περι*, around, and *τείνειν*, to stretch, Fr *peritoine*, Sp. & It *peritoneo*] (*Anat*) A thin, smooth, serous membrane, investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less completely all the viscera contained in it, and of which it forms the surface.

Pĕr′i-trō′chi ŭm, *n* [N Lat, Gr. *περιτρόχιον*, from *περι*, around, and *τροχός*, a wheel, from *τρέχειν*, to run, *περιτρεχειν*, to run round] (*Mech.*) The wheel and axle, axis in peritrochio See AXIS.

Pĕr′i-trō′pal, *a* [Fr *peritrope*, Gr *περίτροπος*, from *περιτρεπειν*, to turn round from *περι*, around, and *τρεπειν*, to turn]

1 Rotatory circuitous

2 (*Bot*) Having the axis of the seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached

Pĕr′i vĭs′cer al, *a* [Gr *περι* and Lat *viscera*, bowels] Around the viscera as, the *perivisceral* cavity.

Pĕr′i wig, *n* [O Eng *perwig, perewig, perivale, periwicke*, corrupted from *peruque*, and abbreviated into *wig* See PERUKE and WIG] A small wig a kind of close cap formed by an interlacture of false hair worn by men for ornament or to conceal baldness a peruke, a scratch

Pĕr′i-wig, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERIWIGGED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERIWIGGING] To dress with a periwig, or with false hair *Swift.*

Pĕr′i-wĭnk, *n* A periwinkle [*Obs*]

Pĕr′i wĭnk′le (pe rĭ′wĭnk′l), *n* [Said to be a corruption of *petty* and A S *winde*, a shell fish Cf Lat *parunculus*, a little boat]

Periwinkle

1 (*Zool*) A gasteropodous mollusk, having a turbinated shell, *Littorina littorea* *Baird*

2 [O Eng *perinke* *periwinke*, Lt *perrocnche* It & Lat *pervinca*, A S *pervince, pinewincle*] (*Bot*) A flowering plant of the genus *Vinca*

Pĕr′jure (pĕr′jŭr), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERJURED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERJURING] [O Fr *perjurer*, *parjurer*, N Fr *parjurer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *perjurar*, It *perjurare, spergiurare* Lat *perjurare, peryerare, peyerare*, from prefix *per*, through, over, and *jurare*, to swear]

1 To render guilty of perjury, to cause to swear before a court of justice to what one knows to be untrue or does not know to be true, to forswear,—used reflexively, as to *perjure* one's self

2 To make a false oath to, to deceive by oaths and protestations

And with a virgin innocence did pray
For me, that *perjured* her *J Fletcher*

Syn —To PERJURE, FORSWEAR These words have been interchanged to a great extent by our best writers in modern usage, however, there is a tendency to separate them, unless it be in poetry *Forswear* applies to all kinds of oaths *Perjure* applies, in a legal sense (which is now becoming the general one) to oaths administered by a civil magistrate A subject *forswears* himself when he breaks his oath of allegiance, a witness *perjures* himself when he swears to what he knows to be false

I firmly vow
Never to woo her more but to *forswear* her
As one unworthy all the former favors *Shak*

Pĕr′jure (pĕr′jŭr), *n* [Lat *perjurium*, from the prefix *per*, through, beyond and *jus*, *juris* right, law, justice O Lat *perjui*, N Fr *parjure* Pr *perjur*, Sp & Pg *perjurio*, It *pergiurio, spergiuro*] A perjured person [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Pĕr′jured (pĕr′jŭrd), *a* Guilty of perjury, having sworn falsely, being sworn falsely "Their *perjured* oath" *Spenser* "These *perjured* beings" "I mean, in *perjured* witness" *Shak*

Pĕr′ju rer (pĕr′jŭr-er) *n* One who willfully takes a false oath lawfully administered

Pĕr jŭ′ri oŭs, *a* [Lat *perjuriosus*] Guilty or
Pĕr′ju-roŭs, } perjury, containing perjury

Pĕr′ju-ry, *n* [Lat *perjurium*, Fr *parjure*, Pr *perjuri, perjur*, Sp & Pg *perjurio* It *pergurio, spergiuro spergiuro*] False swearing, the act or crime of willfully making a false oath, when lawfully administered or the crime committed when a lawful oath is administered, in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears willfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue *Coke.*

Pĕrk (14), *a* [See *infra*] Pert, uppish, smart; trim, vain "*Perk* as a peacock" *Spenser*

Pĕrk, *v t* [W *perci*, to trim, to make smart] To hold up the head with affected smartness "That Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face" *Pope.*

Pĕrk, *v. t.* To dress up, to make trim or smart, to prank *Shak.*

Pĕr'kin, *n* A kind of weak cider, made by steeping the refuse pomace in water, ciderkin

Pĕr'kin ĭşm, *n.* (*Med*) A remedial treatment, which consisted in drawing the pointed extremities of two rods, each of a different metal, over the affected part, tractoration,—so called from Dr Elisha *Perkins*, of Norwich, Conn, who first employed it. *Dunglison.*

Pĕr'kin-ĭst, *n* One who believes in, or practices, Perkinism *Dunglison.*

Pĕr'kin ĭst'ĭc, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Perkinism *Dunglison*

Pĕrk'y, *a.* Perk, pert, jaunty, trim. "There amid *perky* larches and pine" *Tennyson*

Per lē'ceŏŭs, *a.* [From *pearl*] Resembling pearl, pearly

Pĕr'lĭte (40), *n* (*Min*) The same as PEARL-STONE

Pĕr'lŏŭs, *a* Perilous, parlous [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Pĕr'lus-trā'tion, *n* [Lat *perlustrare*, to wander all through, to survey, from the prefix *per*, through, and *lustrare*, to wander over, to survey] The act of viewing all over [*Rare*] *Howell*

Pĕr'mă, *n.* [It *perna*, Fr *perme*, Turk *peremeh*, from Gr πέραια, a place for carrying over, a ferry, whence Ger *prahm*, a flat bottomed boat, Eng *prame, pram, praam*] A little Turkish boat

Pĕr'ma-ğy, *n* [Turk *permedji* See *supra*] A man who rows or manages a Turkish boat *Bailey*

Pĕr'ma-nenge, } *n* [Fr *permanence*, Pr *perma-*
Pĕr'ma nen çy, } *nencia, permanencia*, Sp & Pg *permanencia*, It *permanenza*] The condition or quality of being permanent, continuance in the same state or place, duration, fixedness

China is an instance of *permanence* without progression *Coleridge*

Pĕr'ma-nent, *a* [Lat *permanens*, p pr of *permanere*, to stay or remain to the end, to last, from prefix *per*, through, and *manere*, to remain, Fr *permanent*, Pr *permanen*, Sp, Pg, & It *permanente*] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character, remaining unaltered or unremoved, abiding, durable, lasting, continuing

Permanent way, the road-bed and superstructure of a railway,—originally so called in England, as being the company's finished road, in distinction from the contractor's temporary way

Syn.—Lasting, durable See LASTING

Pĕr'ma-nent ly, *adv* In a permanent manner, with long continuance, durably

Per-măn'sion, *n* [Lat *permansio*, Sp *permansion* See *supra*] Continuance [*Obs*] *Browne*

Pĕr'me-a bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *permeabilité*] The quality or state of being permeable

Pĕr'me-a-ble, *a* [Fr *permeable*, Sp *permeable*, It *permeabile*, Lat *permeabilis* See PERMEATE] Admitting of being permeated, or passed through, yielding passage, penetrable,—used especially of the passage of fluids "Each of which has become *permeable* to the same beams of light" *I Taylor*

Pĕr'me-a bly, *adv* In a permeable manner

Pĕr'me-ant, *a* [Lat *permeans*, p pr of *permeare*] Passing through, permeating *Browne*

Pĕr'me ātc, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERMEATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERMEATING] [Lat *permeare, permeatum*, from prefix *per*, through, and *meare*, to go, to pass, It *permeare*] To pass through the pores or interstices of, to penetrate and pass through without causing rupture or displacement,—applied especially to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture, as, water *permeates* sand or a filter ing stone, light *permeates* glass

Pĕr'me-ā'tion, *n* [It *permeazione*] The act of permeating or passing through the pores or interstices of a body

Pĕr'mi-an, *a* (*Geol*) Belonging or relating to the period, and also to the formation, next following the carboniferous, and regarded as closing the carboniferous age and paleozoic era *Dana*

Per mĭs'çi-ble, *a* [From Lat *permiscere*, to mix or mingle together, from the prefix *per*, through, and *miscere*, to mix or mingle] Capable of being mixed, admitting mixture

Per mĭss', *n* [See PERMISSION] A permitted choice or selection, a rhetorical figure in which a thing is committed to the decision of one's opponent [*Obs*] "Administering one excess against another to reduce us to a *permiss*" *Milton*

Per-mĭs'si ble, *a* [See PERMIT] Proper to be permitted, allowable, sufferable.

If otherwise expedient, the nomenclature is *permissible* *Sir W Hamilton*

Per mĭs'si bly, *adv.* In a permissible manner, by allowance

Per-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *permissio*, Fr *permission*, Sp *permision*, It *permissione* See PERMIT] The act of permitting, allowance, formal consent, leave, license or liberty granted.

Do as thou find'st
Permission from above *Milton.*

You have given me your *permission* for this address *Dryden.*

Syn.—Leave, liberty, license See LEAVE

Per-mĭs'sive, *a.* [It *permissivo, permessivo*, Sp. *permisivo*]

1 Granting liberty, allowing. "By his *permissive* will" *Milton.*

2. Suffered without hinderance; granted.

Thus I, emboldened, spake, and freedom used
Permissive, and acceptance found. *Milton.*

Per mĭs'sive-ly, *adv.* By allowance, without prohibition or hinderance

Per-mĭs'tion (-mĭst'yun), *n.* [Written also *permixtion*] [Lat *permistio, permixtio*, from *permiscere, permistum* and *permixtum*, Fr *permixtion*, Pr *permixtio*, Sp *permistion, permixtion*, It *permistione* See PERMISCIBLE] The act of mixing; the state of being mixed

Per-mĭt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERMITTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* PERMITTING] [Lat *permittere*, to let through, to allow, permit, from the prefix *per*, through, and *mittere*, to let go, send, Fr *permettre*, It *permettere*, Sp *permitir*]

1 To give over, to resign, to give in charge, to refer, to leave

For provided our duty be secured, for the degrees and for the instruments every man is *permitted* to himself *Bp Taylor*

Let us not aggravate our sorrows,
But to the gods *permit* the event of things *Addison*

2 To grant express license or liberty to do, to give leave of, to allow, and less strictly, to put up with, to tolerate, to suffer, not to prohibit or prevent

What God neither commands nor forbids, he *permits* with approbation to be done or left undone *Hooker*

3 To grant leave to, to confer license upon, to leave free to act "Rather as a *permitted* suppliant than an exiled monarch" *W Scott*

Syn.—To allow, let, grant, admit, suffer, tolerate, endure consent to—To PERMIT, ALLOW, SUFFER To *permit* is more positive denoting a decided assent, either directly or by implication To *allow* is more negative, and imports only acquiescence or an abstinence from prevention To *suffer* is used in cases where our feelings are adverse, but we do not think best to resist The instructor of a school may *suffer* some things to pass unnoticed which he does not *allow*, and may *allow* certain practices, at least for a time, which he would by no means directly *permit* When we say, in social intercourse, "*allow* me to do this" the expression is not so strong as "*permit* me to do this," which implies a more positive acquiescence "*Suffer* me to do this" is stronger and supposes that there may be something unpleasant in the thing proposed

Per mĭt', *v t* To grant permission, to give leave or license

Pĕr'mit, or **Per-mĭt'** (115) (Synop, §130), *n* Warrant, leave, permission, specifically, a written license or permission from the custom house officer, or other proper authority, to export or transport goods, or to land goods or persons

Per mĭt'tance, *n* The act of permitting, allowance, forbearance of prohibition, permission

Thus we see how this unclean *permittance* defeats the sacred and glorious end both of the moral and judicial law *Milton*

Pĕr'mit-tee', *n* One to whom permission is given.

Per-mĭt'ter, *n* One who permits

Per mĭx', *v t* To mix to mingle [*Obs*]

Per mĭx'tion, *n* See PERMISTION

Per mŭt'a ble, *a* [Fr *permutable*, It *permutabile*] Admitting of being permuted, exchangeable

Per-mŭt'a-ble ness, *n* The state of being permutable

Per mŭt'a-bly, *adv* In a permutable manner, by interchange

Pĕr'mu-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *permutatio*, Fr *permutation*, Pr *permutatio*, Sp *permutacion*, It *permutazione*]

1 The act of permuting, exchange of one thing for another, mutual transference, radical change "The intolerable distresses brought upon them by the violent convulsions and *permutations* that have been made in property" *Burke*

2 (*Math*) The arrangement of any determinate number of things or letters, in all possible orders, one after the other *Brande*

Per-mūte', *v t* [Fr *permuter*, Pr, Sp, & Pg. *permutar*, It & Lat *permutare*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *mutare*, to change] To put one for the other to transfer mutually or reciprocally, to exchange, to barter [*Obs*]

Per-mūt'er, *n* One who permutes [*Obs*]

Pĕrn, *v t* [See PERNANCY] (*Law*) To take profit of, to make profitable [*Obs*] *Sylvester*

Pĕrn, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird that feeds on bees, wasps, and the like, the honey buzzard *Pernis apivorus*

Pĕr'nă, *n* [Lat] (*Zool*) A genus of mollusks whose shells have the hinge margin very thick, with a row of pits in the form of furrows, to receive the cartilage *Baird*

Pĕr'nan çy, *n* [O Fr *prenance*, from *prendre, prenre, penre*, to take, Pr *prendre, penre*, Sp & Pg *prender*, It *prendere*, Lat *prendere, prehendere*] (*Law*) A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind *Blackstone.*

Pĕr'nel, *n.* Pimpernel See PIMPERNEL

Per nĭ'cion (per-nĭsh'un), *n.* [See *infra*] Destruction, perdition [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Per nĭ'cĭoŭs (-nĭsh'us), *a* [Lat. *pernicious*, from *pernicies*, destruction, from *pernecare*, to kill or slay completely, from the prefix *per*, thoroughly, and *necare*, to kill, slay, from *nex, necis*, a violent death, Fr *pernicieux*, Pr *pernicios*, Sp. & Pg *pernicioso*, It *pernicioso, pernizioso*]

1. Having the quality of killing, destroying, c injuring, very injurious or mischievous; destruc tive. "Shot forth *pernicious* fire." *Milton.* "Th indulgence of his appetite to a degree most *perni cious* to his health" *Prescott.*

2 [Lat. *pernix*] Quick. [*Obs*] *Milton*

Syn.—Destructive, ruinous, deadly, noxious, injurious, hurtful, mischievous

Per-nĭ'cĭoŭs ly, *adv* In a pernicious manner destructively, with ruinous effect

Per-nĭ'cĭoŭs-ness, *n* The quality of being pernicious or very injurious, mischievous, or destructive.

Per nĭç'i ty, *n* [Lat *pernicitas*, from *pernix, pernicis*, nimble, swift, Fr *pernicité* See PERNICIOUS, 2] Swiftness of motion, celerity [*Obs.*]

Pĕr'nĭ-o, *n* [Lat] (*Med*) A chilblain *Dunglison*

Pĕr'nĭs, *n* (*Ornith*) A genus of birds, the pern or honey-buzzard

Pĕr'noc tā'ĭl an, *n* One who watches or keeps awake all night [*Obs*]

Pĕr-noc-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *pernoctatio*, from *per noctare*, to stay all night long, from prefix *per*, through, and *nox, noctis*, the night, O Fr *pernoctation*, from *pernoctar*, Sp *pernoctacion*] The act of passing the whole night, a remaining all night "By instruments of humility, by self denial, by fasting, and sackcloth, and *pernoctations* in prayer" *Bp Taylor.*

Pĕr'nor, *n.* [See PERN, *v.*] (*Law.*) One who takes the profits

Pe-rōgue', *n* See PIROGUE

Pĕr'o nate, *a* [Lat *peronatus*, rough-booted, from *pero, peronis*, a kind of rough boot] (*Bot*) Laid thickly over with a woolly substance ending in a sort of meal

Pĕr'o ne, *n* [Gr περόνη, the fibula] (*Anat*) The small bone of the leg, the fibula.

Pĕr'o nē'al, *a* [See PERONE] Pertaining to the fibula, or small bone of the leg

Pĕr'o-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *peroratio*, from *perorare*, to speak from beginning to end, from prefix *per*, through, and *orare*, to speak, fr *os, oris*, the mouth, It *perorazione*, Sp *peroracion*, Fr *péroraison*] (*Rhet*) The concluding part of an oration, a final summing up, review, and re-urging of the principal topics of a discourse

His enthusiasm kindles as he advances; and, when he arrives at his *peroration*, it is in full blaze *Burke*

Per ŏx'ĭde, *n* [Prefix *per* and *oxide*, Fr *peroxyde*] (*Chem*) That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen

Per-ŏx'id ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PEROXIDIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PEROXIDIZING] To oxidize to the utmost degree *Cutbush*

Per-pĕnd', *v t* [Lat *perpendere*, from prefix *per*, through, very much, and *pendere*, to weigh, Pr *perpesar*, O Fr *parponser, porponser, pourpenser*, Lat *perpensare*, v intensive from *perpendere*] To weigh in the mind, to consider attentively. [*Rare*] "*Perpend* my words" *Shak.*

Per pĕnd'er, *n* [Fr *parpain, parpaing, pierre parpagne*, from *par*, through, and *pan*, the side of a wall] A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and therefore having the ends smooth,—called also *perbend, perpend-stone*, and *perpent-stone*

Per-pĕn'dĭ cle (-pĕn'dĭ kl), *n* [Lat *perpendiculum*, from prefix *per*, thoroughly, and *pendere*, to hang down, Fr *perpendicule*, Sp *perpendiculo*, It. *perpendicolo*] Something hanging down in a direct line, a plumb line [*Obs*]

Pĕr'pen-dĭc'ŭ lar, *a* [Lat *perpendicularis*, *perpendicularius*, Fr *perpendiculaire*, Pr, Sp, & Pg. *perpendicular*, It *perpendicolare* See *supra*]

1 Exactly upright, pointing to the zenith, at right angles to the plane of the horizon, extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth

2 (*Geom*) At right angles to a given line or surface, as, the line *a d* is *perpendicular* to the line *b c*

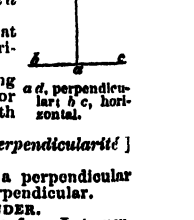

a d, perpendicular *b c*, horizontal.

Pĕr'pen-dĭc'ŭ lar, *n* 1 A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or direction.

2 (*Geom*) A line or plane falling at right angles on another line or surface, or making equal angles with it on each side

Pĕr'pen-dĭc'ŭ-lăr'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *perpendicularité*] The state of being perpendicular

Pĕr'pen-dĭc'ŭ lar-ly, *adv* In a perpendicular manner or relation, so as to be perpendicular.

Pĕr'pend-stōne, *n* See PERPENDER.

Per-pĕn'sion, *n.* [O Fr *perpens*, from Lat. *perpendere, perpensum*. See PERPEND.] Consideration, a pondering [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Per pĕn'si ty, *n* Perpension. [*Obs.*]

Pĕr'pent-stōne, *n* See PERPENDER.

Per-pĕs'sion (-pĕsh'un), *n* [Lat. *perpessio*, from *perpeti, perpessus*, to bear steadfastly, from prefix *per*, through, and *pati*, to bear, endure.] Suffering, endurance. [*Obs.*] *Pearson.*

Pĕr'pe-trāte, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERPETRATED, *p pr* & *vb n.* PERPETRATING] [Lat. *perpetrare*, from prefix *per*, through, and *patrare*, to perform, It *perpetrare*, Sp., Pg., & l'r. *perpetrar*, Fr. *per*

pětrer.] To do or perform, as a base or hurtful act; to execute, in a bad sense, to commit; to be guilty of.

Can we conceive a disregard in heaven
What the worst *perpetrate*, or best endure? *Young*

Pĕr'pe-trā'tion, *n* [Lat *perpetratio*, Fr *perpetration*, Sp *perpetracion*, It *perpetrazione*] 1. The act of perpetrating, or of committing, a crime *Wotton*

2. The thing perpetrated, an evil action

Pĕr'pe-trā'tor, *n* [Lat] One who perpetrates

Per-pĕt'ū-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being perpetuated or continued

Varieties are *perpetuable*, like species *A Gray*

Per-pĕt'ū-al, *a* [Fr *perpetuel*, Pr & O Sp *perpetual*, It. *perpetuale*, Lat *perpetualis*, from *perpetuus*, continuing throughout, continuous, from prefix *per*, through, and *petere*, to fall upon, to go or repair to Cf Lat *perpes*, *perpetis*, lasting throughout, also from prefix *per* and *petere*] Never ceasing, continuing indefinitely or infinitely, unending, not subject to, or suffering, cessation or interruption, everlasting, enduring, incessant "The kingdom of *perpetual* night" *Shak.* "*Perpetual* feast of nectared sweets" *Milton*

Destructions are come to a *perpetual* end *Ps* lx 6

Perpetual curacy, a curacy in which all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarage is endowed *Blackstone* — *Perpetual motion* See MOTION — *Perpetual screw* a screw that acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end

Syn.—Constant never-ceasing, endless, eternal, everlasting, never-failing, perennial, continual, continuous, lasting, incessant, unceasing See CONSTANT

Per pĕt'ū-al ly, *adv* In a perpetual manner, constantly, continually

The Bible and Common Prayer Book, in the vulgar tongue being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language *Swift*

Per-pĕt'ū al ty, *n* The state or condition of being perpetual [*Obs*]

Per-pĕt'ū-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* PERPETUATED, *p pr & vb n* PERPETUATING] [Lat *perpetuare*, *perpetuatum*, It *perpetuare*, Sp, Pg, & Fr *perpetuar*, Fr *perpetuer* See *supra*] To make perpetual, to cause to endure, or to be continued, indefinitely, to preserve from extinction or oblivion, to eternize

Per-pĕt'ū ate, *a* Made perpetual, perpetuated.

The trees and flowers remain,
By Nature's care *perpetuate* and self-sown *Southey*

Per pĕt'ū ā'ted, *p a* Made perpetual, continued through eternity, or for an indefinite time

Per-pĕt'ū ā'tion, *n* [Fr *perpétuation*, Sp *perpetuacion*, It *perpetuazione*] The act of making perpetual, or of preserving from extinction through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time

Pĕr'pe tū'i ty, *n* [Lat *perpetuitas*, Fr *perpetuité*, Pr *perpetuitat*, Sp *perpetuidad*, It *perpetuità*]

1 The state or quality of being perpetual, endless duration continued, uninterrupted existence, or duration for an indefinite period of time, as, the *perpetuity* of laws and institutions, the *perpetuity* of fame

Mortals who sought and found, by dangerous roads,
A path to *perpetuity* of fame *Byron.*

The *perpetuity* of a single emotion is insanity *J Taylor*

2 Something perpetual, that which continues indefinitely, a thing without end *South*

3 In the doctrine of annuities, the number of years in which the simple interest of any sum becomes equal to the principal, also the sum which will purchase an annuity to continue forever

4 The quality or condition of an estate by which it becomes inalienable, either perpetually or for a very long period, also, the estate itself so modified or perpetuated

Per plĕx', *v t* [*imp & p p* PERPLEXED (perplĕkst'), *p pr & vb n* PERPLEXING] [Lat *perplexari* See *infra*]

1 To make intricate, to involve, to entangle, to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled

What was thought obscure *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fair view *Locke*

No pleasing intricacies intervene,
No artful wildness to *perplex* the scene *Pope*

2 To embarrass, to puzzle, to distract, to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity "*Perplexed* beyond self explication" *Shak*

We are *perplexed*, but not in despair 2 *Cor* iv 8

We can distinguish no general truths, or at least shall be apt to *perplex* the mind *Locke*

3 To plague, to vex. *Glanville*

Syn.—To embarrass, puzzle, entangle, involve, complicate, bewilder, confuse, distract, harass, vex, plague, tease, molest See EMBARRASS

Per plĕx', *a* [Lat. *perplexus*, entangled, intricate, fr pref. *per*, through, thoroughly, and *plectere*, *plexum*, to plait, braid, allied to Gr πλέκειν, Fr *perplexe*, Sp. *perplejo*, It *perplesso*] Intricate, difficult. [*Obs.*] *Glanville.*

Per-plĕx'ed-ly (60), *adv.* In a perplexed manner; intricately; with involution.

Per-plĕx'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being perplexed, perplexity, embarrassment

Per-plĕx'i-ty, *n.* [Lat *perplexitas*, Fr *perplexité*, Sp *perplejidad*, It *perplessità*] The state of being perplexed, intricacy, entanglement, embarrassment, doubt. "Into *perplexity* and new amaze" *Milton*

Perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do, as it were, in a frenzy *Hooker*

Per-plĕx'ive ness, *n* The quality of being perplexing, tendency to perplex or embarrass [*Obs*]

Per-plĕx'ly, *adv.* In a perplexed manner, perplexedly [*Obs*] *Milton*

Per plĕxt'ly, *adv* Perplexedly [*Obs*]

Pĕr'po-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *perpotatio*, from *perpotare*, to drink without intermission, from prefix *per*, through, and *potare*, to drink] The act of drinking largely [*Obs*]

Pĕr'qui sīte (pĕr'kwĭ zĭt, 14), *n* [Lat *perquisitum*, from *perquisitus*, p p of *perquirere*, to ask for diligently, from prefix *per*, through, and *quærere*, to seek] An allowance paid in money or things, beyond the ordinary salary or fixed wages for services rendered, especially, a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service "The pillage of a place taken by storm was regarded as the *perquisite* of the soldiers" *Prescott*

Pĕr'qui-sĭt-ed, *a.* Supplied with perquisites [*Obs*] *Savage*

Pĕr'qui-sĭ'tion (pĕr'kwĭ zĭsh'un), *n* [Fr *perquisition*, It *perquisizione* See *supra*] An accurate inquiry or search [*Rare*]

Our hero, who had attended Evan Dhu during his *perquisitions* was much struck with the ingenuity which he displayed in collecting information *W Scott*

Pĕr'ri-er, *n* A kind of short mortar much used for stone-shot [*Obs*] *Halliwell*

Pĕr'ric, *n* [Fr *pierrerie*, from *pierre*, stone, from Lat *petra*] A precious stone, a jewel [*Obs*]

Pĕr'ron, *n* [Fr *perron*, for *purron*, from *pierre*, O Fr *pierre*, *perre*, a stone, Pr *peira*, *petra*, Sp *piedra*, It *pietra*, Lat *petra*, Gr πετρα] (*Arch*) A staircase outside of a building, or a flight of steps leading into the first story *Gault*

Pĕr'ro quĕt', *n* [Fr See PARROT] See PARAQUET

Perroquet auk (*Ornith*), a bird of the genus *Alca* (*Appendiculata*) of Linnæus, or of the genus *Phaleris* (*Psittacula*) of Temminck a species of auk *Nat Cyc*

Perruquier (per-rŭ'ke-er), *n* [Fr, from *perruque*, peruke, wig] One who makes perukes or wigs

Pĕr'ry, *n* [Fr *poire*, from *poire*, a pear, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *pera*, Lat *pirum*] The fermented juice of pears, a liquor prepared from pears in the same manner as cider from apples

Pĕr'sant, *a* [From Fr *percer*, to pierce] Piercing [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Pĕr'sęrų tā'tion, *n* [Lat *persecutatio*, from *persecutari*, to search through, from prefix *per*, through, and *scrutari*, to search, Fr *perscrutation*] A searching thoroughly, minute search or inquiry

Pĕr'se cot, *n* [Written also *persicot* Fr *persicot*, from Lat *persicum*, a peach, q v] A kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, and the like, with refined spirit persicot

Pĕr'se-cūte, *v t* [*imp & p p* PERSECUTED, *p pr & vb n* PERSECUTING] [Fr *persécuter*, It *persequitare*, *persequire*, Sp & Fr *perseguir*, Lat *persequi*, *persecutus*, to pursue, prosecute, from prefix *per*, through, and *sequi*, to follow, pursue]

1 To pursue in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict, to cause to suffer pain from hatred or malignity, to harass to beset in an annoying way

2 Especially, to afflict, harass, or punish, for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship

So *persecuted* they the prophets which were before you *Matt* v 12

Pĕr'se-cū'tion, *n* [Lat *persecutio*, Fr *persécution*, Pr *persecucio*, Sp *persecucion*, It *persecuzione*] The act or practice of persecuting, or the state of being persecuted "Whence heavy *persecution* shall arise" *Milton*

Per sĕc'ū tive, *a* Following, persecuting

Pĕr'se-cū'tor, *n* [Lat *persecutor*, Fr *persécuteur*, Sp & Pg *perseguidor*, It *persecutore*, *perseguitore*] One who persecutes "*Persecutor* I am sure thou art" *Shak*

Henry rejected the pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption beside, and became a cruel *persecutor* *Swift*

Pĕr'se-cū'trix, *n* A female who persecutes

Pĕr'se pŏl'i tan, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Persepolis in Persia

Pĕr'se pŏl'i tan, *n* An inhabitant of Persepolis

Pĕr'se-ŭs, *n* [Lat *Perseus*, Gr Περσεύς, Fr *Persée*]

1 (*Myth*) A Grecian legendary hero, son of Jupiter and Danaë, who slew Medusa

2 (*Astron*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, near Taurus and Cassiopeia.

Per-sĕv'er, *v i* To persevere [*Obs*]

Be lusty, free, *persever* in thy service,
And all is well *Chaucer*

Pĕr'se-vēr'ançe, *n.* [Lat. *perseverantia*, Fr. *persévérance*, Pr. *perseverancia*, *perseveransa*, Sp *perseverancia*, *perseveranza*, It. *perseveransia*, *perseveranza*]

1. The act of persevering or persisting in any thing undertaken, continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun. "The kingbecoming graces, *perseverance*, mercy, holiness." *Shak.*

Whose constant *perseverance* overcame
Whate'er his cruel malice could invent. *Milton.*

2 (*Theol*) Continuance in, or conservation of, the Christian character, and the consequent favor of God, — sometimes called *final perseverance*

3 The power to perceive clearly, or to distinguish, perception [*Obs*] *Harrington.*

Syn — Persistence, steadfastness, constancy, steadiness

Pĕr'se vēr'ant, *a* [Lat *perseverans*, p pr. of *perseverare*, Fr *persévérant*, Sp & It *perseverante*] Inclined to persevere, constant in pursuit of an undertaking, persevering [*Obs*] *Ainsworth.*

Pĕr'se vēr'ant ly, *adv* In a perseverant manner; perseveringly [*Obs*]

Pĕr'se vēre', *v i* [*imp & p p* PERSEVERED, *p. pr & vb n* PERSEVERING] [Lat *perseverare*, *perseveratum*, from *perseverus*, very strict, from prefix *per*, thoroughly, very, and *severus*, strict, severe; It *perseverare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *perseverar*, Fr *persévérer*] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken, to maintain a purpose against counter motives or influences, to pursue steadily any design or course commenced, not to give over or abandon what is undertaken

Thrice happy if they know
Their happiness and *persevere* upright *Milton*

To *persevere* in any evil course makes you unhappy in this life *Wake*

Syn — To PERSEVERE, CONTINUE, PERSIST The idea of not laying aside is common to these words *Continue* is the general term denoting simply to do as one has done hitherto To *persevere* is to *continue* in a given course in spite of discouragements, &c, from a desire to obtain the end To *persist* is to *continue* from a determination of will not to give up The former is always used in a good sense the latter frequently in a bad one

We *continue* in some course of action from habit or casuality, we *persevere* from reflection and the exercise of one's judgment we *persist* either from attachment or from a general fixity and determination of character "*Persevere* is applied only to matters of some importance which demand a steady purpose of the mind *persist* is used in respect to the ordinary business of life as well as on more important occasions A learner *perseveres* in his studies a child may *persist* in making a request, until he has obtained the object of his desire *Crabb*

Pĕr'se vēr'ing-ly, *adv* In a persevering manner, with persistence

Pĕr'sian, *a* [Lat *Persicus*, It *Persico*, *Perso*, *Persiano*, Fr *Persan*] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Persia, or the Persians, or their language

Pĕr'sian, *n* 1 (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Persia

2 The language spoken in Persia

3 (*Anc Arch*) A male figure employed to support an entablature instead of a column *Weale.*

Pĕr'sian-bĕr'ry, *n* A sort of berry used in dyeing yellow, being the fruit of a plant of the genus *Rhamnus* (*R tinctoria*) *Ure.*

Pĕr'si ăn'ș, *n pl* [It, lit the *Persians*] Venetian blinds *F B Browning*

Pĕr'sian-wheel, *n* (*Mech*) A contrivance for raising water to some height above the level of a stream, by means of a wheel with pendent buckets on its rim, a noria [See *Illust* of *Noria*]

Pĕr'sic, *a* 1 Of, or relating to Persia, Persian

2 Having figures of men instead of columns to support an entablature, — said of an order of architecture

Pĕr'si cōt (or pĕr'se kŏt'), *n* [Fr, from It, Lat. *persica*, peach] A cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c See PERSECOT

Persiflage (pĕr'se flazh'), *n* [Fr, from *persiffler*, to quiz, from Lat *per*, through and Fr *siffler*, to whistle, to hiss, from Lat *sibilare*, id] Frivolous or bantering talk, or style of treating any subject, whether trifling or serious *Mrs H More.*

Per sim'mon, *n* [Virginia Indian] (*Bot*) A tree and its fruit (the *Diospyros Virginiana*), found from New York southward The fruit is like a plum, and very harsh and astringent out after exposure to frost, becomes luscious and highly nutritious

Pĕr'sin, *n* A kind of coloring matter obtained from lichens, the mass being of a drier character than archil *Simmonds.*

Pĕr'sism, *n* An idiom or manner of speech peculiar to the Persians

Per-sĭst', *v i* [*imp & p p* PERSISTED, *p pr & vb n* PERSISTING] [Lat *persistere*, from prefix *per*, through, and *sistere*, to stand or be fixed, Fr. *persister*, Sp *persistir*, It *persistere*] To continue fixed in a course of conduct against opposing motives to persevere

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals *Addison.*

Some positive, *persisting* fops we know,
Who, if once wrong will needs be always so. *Pope.*

That face *persists*
It floats up: it turns over in my mind. *E B Browning.*

Syn.—To PERSIST, PERSEVERE, CONTINUE *Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*, but *persist* fre-

quently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others See PERSEVERE

Per-sist'ence, Per-sist'en cy, *n.* [Fr. *persistance*, Sp *persistencia*, It *persistenza*]

1. The state of being persistent, steady pursuit of what is undertaken, perseverance in a good or evil course, more generally in that which is evil and injurious to others, or unadvisable, obstinacy, contumacy

2 (*Physics*) The continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed, as, the *persistence* of the impression of light on the eye after the luminous object is withdrawn, the *persistence* of the motion of an object after the moving force is withdrawn

Per-sist'ent, *a* [Lat *persistens*, p pr of *persistere*, Fr *persistant*, It & Sp *persistente* See PERSIST]

1 Inclined to persist or hold firm, tenacious, fixed, immovable, persistive "*Persistent* as they have been" *I Taylor*

Modred a narrow, foxy face,
Heart hiding smile, and gray, *persistent* eye *Tennyson*

2 (*Bot*) Remaining beyond the period when parts of the same kind commonly fall, — said of the parts of plants, and opposed to *caducous*

Per-sist'ent-ly, *adv* In a persistent manner

Per sist'ing, *p a* Inclined to persist, persistent

Per-sist'ing ly, *adv* In a persisting manner, perseveringly, steadily

Per-sist'ive, *a* The same as PERSISTENT *Shal*

Per sölve', *v t* To pay the whole of, to pay completely [*Obs*]

Pĕr'son (pĕr'sn, 14), *n* [O Fr *persone*, N Fr *personne*, Pr, Sp, & It *persona*, Pg *pessoa*, from Lat *persona*, a mask, a personage, part, a person, fr *personare*, to sound through, from prefix *per*, through, and *sonare*, to sound]

1 The exhibition or representation of a character in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage

These tables Cicero pronounced under the *person* of Crassus were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers *Luther*

2 The part or character which any one sustains, either by office or in the ordinary relations of human life

And her gifts
Were such as under government well seemed,
Unseemly to bear rule which was thy part
And *person*, hadst thou known thyself aright *Milton*

How different is the same man from himself as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend! *South*

3 The corporeal manifestation of a soul, the outward appearance, expression, &c, body

Love sweetness goodness in her *person* shined *Milton*
You'll find her *person* difficult to gain *Dryden*

4 A living soul, a self conscious being, a moral agent, especially, a living human being, a man, woman, or child an individual of the human race, — also, among Trinitarians one of the three subjects or agents constituting the godhead, that is, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit

We must consider what *person* stands for which I think, is a thinking, intelligent being that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing in different times and places *Locke*

The whole three *persons* are co-eternal together and co-equal *Athanasian Creed*

5. A human being spoken of indefinitely, one, a man

6 (*Gram*) One of three relations of a certain sort, pertaining to a noun or pronoun and thence also to the verb of which either may stand as the subject, as, in the first person the noun represents the speaker, in the second that which is spoken to, in the third that which is spoken of

7 The parson or minister of a parish [*Obs*]

Artificial person (*Law*) a corporation or body politic *Blackstone* — *In person* by one's self, with bodily presence, not by representative The king himself *in person* is set forth" *Shak* "Tall and stately *in person* living

Pĕr'son, *v t* To represent as a person, to make to resemble, to image [*Obs*] *Milton*

Pĕr'son a ble (pĕr'sun), *a* 1 Having a well formed body or person, graceful, of good appearance, as, a *personable* man or woman "Wise, war like, *personable*, kind" *Spenser*

2. (*Law*) Enabled to maintain pleas in court *Cowell*

3 Having capacity to take any thing granted or given *Plowden*

Pĕr'son age (45), *n* [Fr *personage*, Pr *personatge*, Sp *personage*, It *personaggio*]

1 Character assumed or represented

The Venetians naturally grave, love to give in to the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage* *Addison*

2 An individual distinguished by rank, social position, or reputation, as, an illustrious *personage*

3 Exterior appearance, stature, an imposing air, a peculiar look or expression, or the like, or an individual attracting attention by the possession of such characteristics

The damsel well did view his *personage* *Spenser*

Pĕr'son al, *a* [Lat *personalis*, It *personale*, Sp & Pr *personal*, Pg *pessoal*, Fr *personnel*] Belonging or pertaining to a person, as, (*a*) Belonging to men or women, or to persons and not to things. "Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference only." *Hooker.* (*b*) Relating to an individual or individuals; peculiar or proper to private concerns.

The words are conditional, — If thou doest well, — and so *personal* to Cain *Locke*

(*c*) Pertaining to the external or bodily appearance or attractions, as, *personal* charms or accomplishments *Addison* (*d*) Done in person, without the intervention of another "The immediate and *personal* speaking of God Almighty" *White* (*e*) Applying to the character and conduct of individuals in a disparaging manner, as, *personal* reflections or remarks (*f*) (*Gram*) Denoting the person

Personal action (*Law*) a suit or action by which a man claims a debt or personal duty or damages in lieu of it, or wherein he claims satisfaction in damages for an injury to his person or property or the specific recovery of goods or chattels, — opposed to *real action* — *Personal equation* (*Astron*), the personal difference between particular individuals as to exactness in observations with astronomical instruments — *Personal estate or property* (*Law*), movables, chattels It usually consists of things temporary and movable including all subjects of property not of a freehold nature, nor descendible to the heirs at law *Kent* — *Personal identity* (*Metaph*), sameness of being of which consciousness is the evidence — *Personal pronoun* (*Gram*) one of the pronouns *I, thou he, she, it* — *Personal representatives* (*Law*) the executors or administrators of a person deceased — *Personal verb* (*Gram*), a verb which is modified to correspond with the three persons

Pĕr'son al, *n* A movable [*Obs*]

Pĕr'son al ism, *n* The quality of being personal

Pĕr'son ăl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *personnalité*, Pr *personalitat*, Sp *personalidad*, It *personalità*]

1 That which constitutes, or pertains to, a person.

Personality is individuality existing in itself, but with a nature as a ground *Coleridge*

But *personality*, as we can conceive it, is essentially a limitation and a relation *Mansel*

2 Something said or written which refers, especially in a disparaging way, to the conduct of some individual

Sharp *personalities* were exchanged *Macaulay*

3 (*Law*) That quality of a law which concerns the condition, state, and capacity of persons *Burrill*

Pĕr'son al ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERSONALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERSONALIZING] To make personal

Pĕr'son al ly, *adv* 1 In a personal or direct manner, by bodily presence, not by representative or substitute as, to be *personally* present, to deliver a letter *personally*, they *personally* declared their assent to the measure

2 With respect to an individual, as regards the person, individually

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king *Bacon*

The converted man is *personally* the same he was before *Rogers*

Pĕr'son al ty, *n* 1 The state of being a person, personality [*Rare*]

2 (*Law*) Personal estate

Pĕr'son-āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERSONATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERSONATING] [See PERSON, and cf *infra*]

1 To assume the character of, to represent by a fictitious appearance, to represent by a fictitious or assumed character, to counterfeit, to feign, as, a *personated* devotion *Hammond*

2 To set forth in an unreal character, to disguise, to mask

He has no longer the power to hold fellowship with such a *personated* man *Milton*

3 To resemble [*Obs*]

The lofty cedar *personates* thee *Shak*

4 To describe [*Obs*]

I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love, wherein he shall find himself most feelingly *personated* *Shak*

5 [Lat *personare*, to sound through, to cry out, L Lat, to extol, praise See PERSON] To represent for praise or blame, to celebrate, to extol. [*Obs*]

In fable, hymn or song so *personating*
Their gods ridiculous and themselves past shame *Milton*

Pĕr'son ate, *a* [Lat *personatus*, masked, from *persona*, a mask] (*Bot*) Having a projection in the throat nearly closing the orifice, — said of a bilabiate corolla, as the snapdragon

Pĕr'son ā'tion, *n* The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another *Bacon.*

Pĕr'son ā'tor, *n* One who personates *B Jonson.*

Pĕr'son-ĕ'l ty, *n* Personality [*Rare*]

I can not meditate too often or too devotionally on the *personality* of God *Coleridge*

Per sŏn'i fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Fr *personnification*, It *personificazione*]

1 The act of personifying

2 (*Rhet*) A figure, in which an inanimate being is represented as animated, or endowed with personality, prosopopœia, as, "Confusion heard his voice" *Milton.*

Per sŏn'i fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERSONIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERSONIFYING] [Fr *personnifier*, Sp *personificar*, It *personificare*, Lat *persona*, person, and *facere*, to make] To regard or treat as a person, to represent as a rational being.

Pĕr'son-ize, *v. t.* To personify. [*Rare.*] *Richardson.*

Personnel (pĕr'so-nĕl'), *n.* [Fr. See PERSONAL] The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army or navy, &c., as distinguished from the *matériel*

Per-spĕc'tive, *a* [Fr *perspectif*, Pr *perspectiu*, Sp *perspectivo*, from Lat. *perspicere*, *perspectum*, to look through, from the prefix *per*, through, and *specere*, *specere*, to look]

1 Pertaining to the science of optics, or vision; optical [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

2 Pertaining to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective

Perspective plane, the plane on which the representation is made, distinguished from the *ground plane*, which is that on which the objects are represented as standing When this plane is oblique to the principal face of the object, the perspective is called *oblique perspective*, when parallel to that face, *parallel perspective*

Per spĕc'tive, *n* [Fr *perspective*, Pr & Sp *perspectiva*, It *perspettiva* and *prospettiva*. See *supra*]

1. A glass through which objects are viewed [*Obs*] "The word *τηλεσκοπον*, in the original of that passage, is not a *perspective*, but a mirror, or looking-glass" *Browne.*

2 That which is seen through an opening, a view, a vista

3 The art of making such a representation of an object upon a plane surface as shall present precisely the same appearance that the object itself would present to the eye situated at a particular point

4 A kind of painting, designed expressly to deceive the sight by representing the continuation of an alley, a building, a landscape, or the like

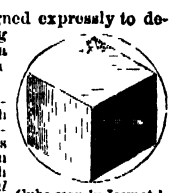

Cube seen in Isometrical Perspective

Aerial perspective the art of giving due diminution to the strength of light, shade and colors of objects, according to their distances and the quantity of light falling on them, and to the medium through which they are seen — *Isometrical perspective* a kind of perspective in which objects are viewed under a particular angle so that three sides may be represented isometrical projection See ISOMETRICAL — *Linear perspective* the application of the principles of geometry to the accurate delineation of the principal lines of the picture

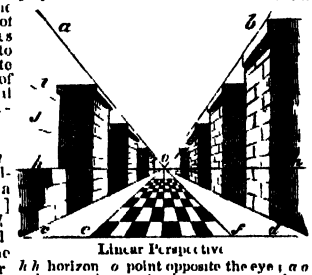

Linear Perspective

h h horizon *o* point opposite the eye; *a o b a, c o, d o, e o, f o, h o, i o, j o*, vanishing lines

Per spĕc'tive ly, *adv* 1 Optically, through a glass [*Rare*] *Shak*

2 According to the rules of perspective

Per spĕc'to grăph, *n* [From Lat *perspectus*, p p of *perspicere*, and Gr *γραφειν*, to write] An instrument for obtaining, or transferring to a picture, the points and outlines of original objects

Pĕr'spec tŏg'ra-phy, *n* The science or art of delineating objects according to the laws of perspective, the theory of perspective

Pĕr'spi-ca ble, *a* [Lat *perspicabilis*, from *perspicere*, to look through, to perceive] Discernible [*Obs*] *Herbert*

Pĕr'spi cā'cious (-kā'shus), *a* [Lat *perspicax*, *perspicacis*, from *perspicere*, to look through, Fr. & It *perspicace*, Sp & Pg *perspicaz*]

1 Quick sighted, sharp of sight

2 Of acute discernment, keen

Pĕr'spi cā'cious-ly, *adv* In a perspicacious manner, discerningly

Pĕr'spi cā'cious-ness, *n.* Acuteness of sight, perspicacity

Pĕr'spi căç'i-ty, *n* [Lat *perspicacitas*, Fr *perspicacité*, Sp *perspicacidad*, It *perspicacità*, It, Sp, & Pg *perspicacia* See PERSPICACIOUS] The state of being perspicacious, acuteness of sight or discernment

We should attribute to him determinate *perspicacity* *I Taylor*

Pĕr'spi ca-cy, *n* Same as PERSPICACITY [*Obs*]

Per spi'cience, *n* [Lat *perspicientia*, from *perspiciens*, p pr of *perspicere* See PERFECTIVE, *a*] The act of looking with sharpness [*Obs*]

Pĕr'spi cil, *n* [L Lat *perspicilla*, from Lat *perspicere*, to look through See PERSPECTIVE, *a*] An optic glass, a telescope [*Obs*] *Crashaw.*

Pĕr'spi cŭi'i ty, *n* [Lat *perspicuitas*, Fr *perspicuité*, Pr *perspicuitat*, Sp *perspicuidad*, Pg *perspicuidade*, It *perspicuità*] The state of being perspicuous, or clear, transparency, clearness, especially of statement; easiness to be understood, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

Syn.—Clearness; perspicuousness; plainness, distinctness, transparency, translucency See CLEARNESS

Per-spic'ū-oŭs, *a* [Lat. *perspicuus*, from *perspicere*, to look through, It & Sp *perspicuo*]
1. Capable of being seen through, transparent, translucent [*Rare*] *Peacham*
2. Clear to the understanding, capable of being clearly understood, not obscure or ambiguous,—applied both to language and thought

☞ *Perspicuous* is usually applied to intellectual objects, and *conspicuous* to objects of ocular perception

Per-spic'ū-oŭs-ly, *adv* In a perspicuous manner, clearly, plainly

Per-spic'ū-oŭs ness, *n* The state of being perspicuous, plainness, freedom from obscurity

Per spīr'a bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being perspirable

Per-spīr'a-ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *perspirable*, It *perspirabile*]
1 Capable of being perspired, or evacuated through the pores of the skin
2 Emitting perspiration [*Rare*] *Bacon*

Per'spi-rā'tion, *n* [Fr *perspiration*, It *perspirazione*]
1 The act of perspiring
2 That which is perspired, sweat

Per spīr'a-tīve, *a* Performing the act of perspiration, perspiring

Per-spīr'a to ry, *a* Pertaining to perspiration, causing perspiration

Perspīre', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PERSPIRED *p pr* & *vb n* PERSPIRING] [Lat *perspirare*, to breathe through or every where, from the prefix *per*, through, and *spirare*, to breathe]
1. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin, to sweat, as, a person *perspires* freely
2. To be evacuated or excreted insensibly through the excretories of the skin, as, a fluid *perspires*

Perspīre', *v t* To emit or evacuate insensibly through the excretories of the skin, to sweat

Per strĕp'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *perstrepere*, to make a great noise, from the prefix *per*, very, and *strepere*, to make a noise] Noisy, violent, sharp tongued, obstreperous [*Obs*]

You are too *perstreperous* saucebox *Lord*

Per strĭng'e (per strĭn'), *v t* [Lat *perstringere*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *stringere*, to bind tight or too fast to touch upon]
1 To pass by, to glance on [*Obs*]
2 To criticise severely [*Rare*]

The Dean of Peterborough preached on the feast of Pentecost, *perstringing* those of Geneva for their irreverence of the Blessed Virgin *Luclun*

We are born to laugh, Such Istophers gentle knout gently to *perstringe* you *De Quincey*

Per suād'a ble (per swād'a bl), *a* [See PERSUADE] Capable of being persuaded

Per suād'a bly, *adv* In a persuadable manner, so as to be persuaded

Per-suāde' (per swād'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERSUADED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERSUADING] [Lat *persuadere*, *persuasum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *suadere*, to advise, persuade, Fr *persuader*, Sp *persuadir*, It *persuadere*]
1 To influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation, to draw or incline to a determination by presenting sufficient motives.

We will *persuade* him, be it possible *Shak*

I should be glad if I could *persuade* him to write such another critic on any thing of mine *Dryden*

2 To convince by argument, or reasons offered or suggested from reflection

Beloved, we are *persuaded* better things of you *Heb* vi 9

3 To inculcate by argument or expostulation [*Rare*] *Bp Taylor*

Syn—To convince, induce, prevail on, win over, allure, entice See CONVINCE

Per-suāde', *n* Persuasion [*Obs and rare*]

The king's entreats, *persuades* of friends,
Nor aught that can be named,
Can move him *Beau & Fl*

Per suād'ed ly, *adv* In a persuaded manner, assuredly

He's our own,
Surely, nay, most *persuadedly* *Ford*

Per suād'ed ness, *n* The state of being persuaded or convinced, persuasion [*Rare*]

Per-suād'er, *n* One who, or that which, persuades or influences another, that which incites

Hunger and thirst at once,
Powerful *persuaders* *Milton*

Per-suā'si bil'i ty, *n*. Capability of being persuaded

Per-suā'si ble (swā'sĭ bl), *a* [Lat *persuasibilis*, Fr & Sp *persuasible*, It *persuasibile*] Capable of being persuaded or influenced by reasons offered

Per-suā'si-ble ness, *n* The quality of being persuasible

Per-suā'sion (per swā'zhun), *n* [Lat *persuasio*, Fr *persuasion*, Pr. *persuasio*, Sp *persuasion*, It *persuasione*.]
1. The act of persuading, the act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered, or by any thing that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination.

For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*. *Otway*

2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction proceeding from arguments and reasons offered by others, or suggested by one's own reflections

I yield upon great *persuasion*. *Milton*

3 A creed or belief, or a sect or party adhering to a creed or system of opinions, as, men of the same *persuasion*, all *persuasions* concur in the measure

Per-suā'sive, *a* [Fr *persuasif*, Pr *persuasiu*, It & Sp *persuasivo*] Tending to persuade, having the power of persuading, influencing the mind or passions, as, *persuasive* eloquence, *persuasive* evidence "The sound, yet young, of his *persuasive* words" *Milton*

Per suā'sive, *n* That which persuades, an incitement, an exhortation

Per-suā'sive ly, *adv* In a persuasive manner, convincingly. *Milton*

Per suā'sive ness, *n* The quality of being persuasive

Per-suā'so ry (50), *a* Having power or tendency to persuade, persuasive *Browne*

Pĕr'sul tā'tion, *n* [Lat *persultare*, to leap through, from *per*, through, and *saltare*, to leap] (*Med*) Exhalation, as of blood, in the form of dew, at the surface of the skin, or of any membrane, sweating of blood *Dunglison*

Pert (14), *a* [Abbreviated from O Fr *apert*, open, known, true, free, impudent, from Lat *apertus*, open, free, frank, p p of *aperire*, to uncover, to open, Pr *apert*, It *aperto*, Sp *abierto*, Pg *aberto*, W *pert*, smart, spruce, dapper, nice, pert, probably from Eng *peit*]
1. Lively, brisk, smart [*Obs*]

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth *Shak*
On the lawny sands and shelves
Trip the *pert* fairies and the dapper elves *Milton*

2 Indecorously free, or presuming, forward, saucy, bold, impertinent, impudent

A lady bids me, in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs *Addison*

3 Open, evident, plain, apert [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pĕrt, *n* An assuming, forward, or saucy person

Pĕrt, *v i* To behave with pertness or impudence to be saucy [*Obs*] *Bp Goodwin*

Per tāin', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PERTAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERTAINING] [Lat *pertinere*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *tenere*, to hold keep It *pertenere*, Pr *pertener*, Sp *pertenecer*, Pg *pertencer*]
1 To be the property, right, or duty of, to belong

Men hate those who affect honor by ambition which *pertaineth* not to them *Bacon*

2 To have relation to to relate

These words *pertain* unto us at this time as they *pertained* to them at that time *Tatham*

Per tĕr'e brā'tion, *n* [Lat *perterebrare*, to bore through, from the prefix *per*, through, and *terebrare*, to bore, from *terebra*, a borer from *terere* to rub to pieces, to grind] The act of boring through [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Pĕr'ti nā'cious, *a* [Lat *pertinax*, *pertinacis*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *tenax*, tenacious, Fr & It *pertinace*, Sp & Pg *pertina*]
1 Holding or adhering to any opinion purpose, or design, with obstinacy, obstinate, perversely resolute, as, *pertinacious* in opinion
2 Resolute, firm, constant, steady

Diligence is a steady, constant, *pertinacious* study *South*

Syn—Obstinate, stubborn, inflexible, unyielding, resolute, determined, firm, constant steady

Pĕr'ti nā'cious ly, *adv* In a pertinacious manner

Pĕr'ti nā'cious ness, } *n* [Fr *pertinacité*, It *per*
Pĕr'ti năc'i ty, } *tinacità*] The state or quality of being pertinacious, obstinacy

Syn—See OBSTINACY

Pĕr'ti na cy, *n* [Lat, It, Sp & Pg *pertinacia*, from Lat *pertinax* See PERTINACIOUS] [*Obs*]
1 Obstinacy, stubbornness, persistency, resolution, steadiness *Bp Taylor*
2 [Lat *pertinere*, to pertain See PERTINENCE] The quality of being pertinent, pertinence.

Pĕr'ti nate, *a* Pertinacious [*Obs*]

Pĕr'ti nate ly, *adv* In a pertinate or pertinacious manner, pertinaciously [*Obs*]

Pĕr'ti nence, } *n* [O Fr *pertinence*, Pr *perte-*
Pĕr'ti nen cy } *nensa*, Sp *pertinencia*, Pg *pertinencia*, It *pertinenza*, *pertinenzia*, *pertenenzia*] The state of being pertinent, justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand, fitness, appositeness, suitableness

I have shown the fitness and *pertinency* of the apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed *Leatley*

Pĕr'ti nent, *a* [Lat *pertinens*, p pr of *pertinere*, Fr *pertinent* Pr *pertinen*, It, Sp, & Pg *pertinente* See PERTAIN]
1 Related to the subject or matter in hand, fitted or appropriate, in any way, adapted to the end proposed "The most *pertinent* and complete of all instances" *I Taylor*
2 Regarding, concerning, belonging, pertaining, appurtenant [*Rare*] *Hooker*

Syn.—Apposite, relevant, suitable, appropriate, fit, proper

Pĕr'ti-nent-ly, *adv* In a pertinent manner.

Every one who may speak well and *pertinently* enough upon a text is not, therefore, fit presently to rule a diocese. *South.*

Pĕr'ti-nent ness, *n*. The quality of being pertinent, appositeness.

Pĕr'ti nents, *n. pl.* (*Scots Law*) Appurtenances. *Burrill.*

Per tin'gent, *a* [Lat *pertingens*, p. pr of *pertingere*, to extend to, from the prefix *per*, through, and *tangere*, to touch, to arrive at] Reaching to, meeting, touching [*Obs*] *Barley.*

Pĕrt'ly, *adv* In a pert manner, smartly, saucily

Pĕrt'ness, *n* The state of being pert, briskness, saucinss, sprightliness without dignity, impudence

Per trăn'sient, *a* [Lat *pertransire*, to pass through, from *per*, through, and *transire*, to pass or go through] Passing through, traversing [*Obs*] *Barley.*

Per tū'i-sane, *n* [See PARTISAN] A spear, a partisan [*Obs and rare*] "Bearing a spear, or *pertusane*" *Holland.*

Per tŭrb', *v t* [Lat *perturbare*, from the prefix *per*, through, thoroughly, and *turbare*, to disturb, from *turba*, a disorder tumult It *perturbare*, Sp. & Pr *perturbar*, O Fr *pertarber*]
1 To disturb to agitate, to disquiet. "Rest, rest, *perturbed* spirit" *Shak.*
2 To disorder, to confuse *Browne.*

Pĕr'turb ate, or **Per tŭrb'ăte** (Synop, § 130), *v t* To perturb [*Obs*]

Per-tŭrb'ance, *n* The same as PERTURBATION

Pĕr'tur-bā'tion, *n* [Lat *perturbatio*, Fr *perturbation*, Pr *perturbacio*, Sp *perturbacion*, It. *perturbazione*]
1 The act of perturbing, or the state of being perturbed
2 (*Astron*) An irregularity in the motion of a heavenly body through its orbit

Pĕr'tur bā'tor, *n* [Lat *perturbator*, It *perturbatore*, Sp *perturbador*, Fr *perturbateur*] One who perturbs, or raises commotion [*Rare*]

Per tŭrb'er, *n* One who perturbs, a perturbator

Per tūse', } *a* [Lat *pertusus*, p p of *pertundere*,
Per tūsed', } to beat, push, or thrust through, to bore through, from the prefix *per*, through, and *tundere*, to beat Fr *pertus*]
1 Punched, pierced with holes
2 (*Bot*) Perforated or pierced irregularly with holes

Per-tū'sion (per tū'zhun), *n* [See *supra*]
1 The act of punching, piercing, or thrusting through with a pointed instrument

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was by stabbing or *pertusion* *Arbuthnot*

2 A little hole made by punching, a perforation [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Per tŭs'sis, *n* [Lat *per*, through, thoroughly, excessively, and *tussis*, cough] (*Med*) The hooping cough

Pĕr'ŭke (pĕr'ŭk, 53), *n* [Fr *perruque*, It *perrucca*, *parrucca*, Sp. *peluca*, from Lat *pilus*, hair, Sp *pelo*, Ger *perrucke*, Sw *peruk*, Dan *paryk*, D *paruk*, *pruik* Cf PERIWIG] An artificial cap of hair, a periwig

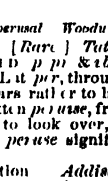
Peruke

Pĕr'ŭke, *v t* To dress with a peruke [*Rare*]

Pĕr'ŭle, *n* [Lat *perula*, diminutive of *pera*, Gr πήρα, wallet] (*Bot*) The cover of a seed *Houston*

Pe rŭ'sal, *n* [From *peruse*]
1 The act of perusing

This treatise requires application in the *perusal* *Woodward*

2 Careful view or examination [*Rare*] *Tatler*

Pe rūse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERUSED *p pr* & *vb n* PERUSING] [Usually derived from Lat *per*, through, and *uti*, *usus*, to use but it appears rather to be a corruption of *peruse*, formerly written *peruse*, from Lat *perusus*, p p of *perudere*, to look over, to consider, to examine Anciently *peruse* signified also to examine, to survey]
1 To read, or to read with attention *Addison.*
2 To observe, to consider, to examine with careful survey [*Obs*]

I have *perused* her well *Shak.*
Myself I then *perused*, and limb by limb
Surveyed *Milton.*

Pe rŭs'er, *n* One who peruses

Pe rŭ'vi an, *a* [Fr *Peruvien*, Sp *Peruviano*] (*Geog*) Of or pertaining to Peru, in South America.

Peruvian balsam See BALSAM OF PERU —*Peruvian bark*, the bark of trees of various species of *Cinchona* It is of a bitter taste, and acts as a powerful tonic This property is due to the alkaloids *Cinchona* and *Quanisia*, and their compounds The pale varieties are said to be richer in the former, and the yellow in the latter It is obtained from the eastern slope of the Cordilleras in South America between the parallels of 25° south latitude and 12° north latitude It is called also *Jesuit's bark*

Pe rŭ'vi an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Peru

Per vāde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERVADED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* PERVADING] [Lat *pervadere*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *vadere*, to go, to walk, allied to Eng *wade*, A-S *wadan*.]

1. To pass through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice, to permeate "Substances soaked in such liquors as will immediately *pervade* their little pores" *Newton*

2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of, to be completely diffused in, to affect entirely.

What but God
Pervades, adjusts, and agitates the whole? *Thomson*

A spirit of cabal, intrigue, and proselytism *pervaded* all their thoughts, words, and actions *Burke*

Per-vā'sion (-vā'zhun), *n* [Lat *pervasio*, from *pervadere*, *pervasum* See *supra*] The act of pervading, or passing through the whole extent of a thing

Per vā'sive, *a* Tending, or having power, to pervade

Per-vērse' (14), *a* [Lat *perversus*, turned the wrong way, not right, p p of *pervertere*, to turn around, to overturn, Fr & Pr *pervers*, Sp , Pg , & It *perverso* See PERVERT]

1 Turned aside, hence, distorted from the right.

Best friends might loathe us if what things *perverse*
We know of our own selves they also know *French*

2 Obstinate in the wrong, disposed to be contrary, stubborn, untractable "In the *perverse* event" *Milton*

To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain *Dryden*

3 Cross, petulant, peevish, disposed to cross and vex

I'll frown, and be *perverse*, and say thee nay *Shak*

Syn —Froward untoward, stubborn, untractable, ungovernable, cross, petulant peevish vexatious — PERVERSE, FROWARD One who is *froward* is capricious, and reluctant to obey One who is *perverse* has a settled obstinacy of will, and likes or dislikes by the rule of contradiction to the will of others 'Froward ness lies in the temper and spirit, it chooses to please itself without regard to others, it is fittul and changeable To fret and repine at every disappointment of our wishes, is to discover the temper of *froward* children 'Blair "*Perversity* lies deeper taking root in the heart, it assumes the shape of malignity a *perverse* temper is really wicked, it likes or dislikes by the rule of contradiction to another s will *Crabb* 'Interference of interest or *perversity* of disposition, may occasionally lead individuals to oppose even to hate, the upright and the good *Blair*

Per-vērsed' (per vērst'), *a* Turned [*Obs and rare*] "With *perversed* eyes" *Phaer*

Per vērs'ed ly (60), *adv* In a perverse manner, perversely

Per-vērse'ly, *adv* In a perverse manner

Per-vērse'ness, *n* 1 The state of being perverse.

Her whom he wishes most shall seldom gain
Through her *perverseness* *Milton*

2 Perversion [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Per vēr'sion *n* [Lat *perversio*, from *pervertere*, *perversum* Fr & Sp *perversion*, It *perversione* See PERVERT] The act of perverting, a turning from truth or propriety , a diverting from the true intent or object, change to something worse, a turning or applying in an unauthorized manner to a wrong end or use

Per-vēr'si-ty, *n* [Lat *perversitas*, Fr *perversité*, Pr *perversitat*, Sp *perversidad*, It *perversità*] The state of being perverse, perverseness

Per-vēr'sive, *a* Tending to pervert or corrupt

Per-vērt' (14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PERVERTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PERVERTING] [Lat *pervertere*, from the prefix *per*, through, thoroughly, and *vertere*, to turn, Fr , Pr , & Sp *pervertir*, Pg *perverter*, It *pervertere*, *pervertire*]

1 To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose, to distort from its true end, specifically, to misinterpret through evil motives or bias

The acute and distinct Arminius was *perverted* merely by the perusing of a nameless discourse *Milton*

2. To turn from the right, to corrupt

He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve *Milton*

Syn. —To convert, proselyte See CONVERT

Per-vērt', *v i* To become perverted, to take the wrong course [*Obs*]

Pēr'vert, *n* One who has turned from a right way to that which is wrong *Congreve*

Per vērt'er, *n* One who perverts, distorts, misinterprets, or misapplies

Per-vērt'i-ble, *a* Capable of being perverted

Per-vēs'ti gāte, *v t* [Lat *pervestigare*, *pervestigatum*, from the prefix *per*, through, thoroughly, and *vestigare*, to track, trace, from *vestigium*, a footstep, track] To find out by research [*Obs*] *Cockeram*

Per vēs'ti-gā'tion, *n* [Lat *pervestigatio*] The act of pervestigating, diligent or thorough research. [*Obs*] *Chillingworth*

Pēr'vi-al, *a* [See PERVIOUS] Pervious [*Obs*]

Pēr'vi al ly, *adv* In a pervial or pervious manner, so as to be pervious [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Pēr'vi cā'cious (-kā'shus), *a* [Lat *pervicax*, *pervicacis*, from *pervacere*, for *pervincere*, to conquer completely, to carry a point, from the prefix *per*, through, thoroughly, and *vincere*, to conquer, It *pervicace*] Very obstinate, willfully contrary or refractory, stubborn [*Obs*] *Denham*

Pēr'vi-cā'cious ly, *adv* In a pervicacious manner, stubbornly [*Obs*]

Pēr'vi cā'cious-ness, } *n.* The state of being per-
Pēr'vi cā'ci-ty, } vicacious [*Obs*]

Pēr'vi-ca cy, *n.* Pervicacity [*Obs.*]

Per-vig'i-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *pervigilatio*, from *pervigilare*, to watch all night, from the prefix *per*, through, and *vigilare*, to watch, from *vigil*, awake.] A careful watching. [*Obs*]

Pēr'vi-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pervius*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *via*, a way, It *pervio*]

1 Admitting passage, capable of being penetrated by another body or substance, permeable, penetrable

A country *pervious* to the arms and authority of a conqueror *Gibbon.*

Not less in number were the spacious doors,
Which still unfolded stand, by night, by day,
Pervious to winds and open every way *Pope*

2 Capable of being penetrated by the mental sight

By darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye *Bp Taylor*

3 Pervading, permeating. [*Rare*] "*Pervious* fire" *Prior.*

Pēr'vi-oŭs-ness, *n* The quality of being pervious

Pe-sāde', or **Pe-sād'e**, *n* [Fr *pesade*, from *peser*, to weigh, Pr , Sp , & Pg *pesar*, It *pesare*, from Lat *pensare*, verb intensive from *pendere*, to weigh] (*Man*) The motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing, rearing

Pēs'age, *n* [Fr *peser*, to weigh] A sum paid for the weighing of merchandise *Cray*

Pēs'ane, *n* See PUISANE

Pēg'ant ed, *a* [Sp *pesante*, Fr *pesant*] Debased, enslaved [*Obs*] "Thus *pesanted* to each lewd thought's control" *Marston*

Pēsh'i to, *a* Simple, literal, verbal, — a term applied to the earliest Syriac version of the Scriptures, in distinction, probably, from those versions which abounded in allegorical interpretation *Davidson.*

Pēsk'i-ly, *adv* Exceedingly, very, mischievously, annoyingly vexingly [*Colloq and low U S*]

Pēsk'y, *a* Great, exceeding, mischievous, troublesome, vexing [*Colloq and low U S*]

Pē'so (pā'sō), *n* [Sp] The Spanish dollar of exchange, also, the pound weight *Simmonds*

Pēs'sa ry, *n* [Fr *pessaire*, It *pessario*, Lat *pessarium*, from *pessum*, *pessus*, Gr *πεσσόν*, *πεσσός*] An instrument made of wood, caoutchouc, waxed linen, or the like, and introduced into the vagina to support the mouth and neck of the uterus

Pēs'si mist, *n* [Fr *pessimiste*, Sp *pesimista*, from Lat *pessimus*, the worst] One who complains of every thing as being for the worst, — opposed to *optimist*

Pē'so măn'cy, *n* [Fr *pessomancie*, from Gr *πεσσός*, a small oval shaped stone for playing a game like our draughts, and *μαντεία*, divination] Divination by means of pebbles

Pēst, *n* [Lat *pestis*, Fr , Sp , Pg , & It *peste*]

1 A fatal epidemic disease, plague, pestilence

Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage *Pope*

2 Hence, any thing which resembles a pest, that which is very noxious, mischievous, or destructive "A *pest* and public enemy" *South*

She spake; and at her words the hellish *pest*
Forbore *Milton*

Of all virtues, justice is the best,
Valor without it is a common *pest* *Waller*

Pĕs'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PESTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* PESTERING] [Abbreviated from *impester*, O Fr *empestrer*, N Fr *empêtrer*, to entangle the feet or legs, to embarrass, for *empêturer*, from Fr *pasturon*, *pâturon*, pastern, It *pasturale*, from L Lat *pastorium*, *pastorus*, a fetter by which horses are prevented from wandering in the pastures, It *pastoja*, from Lat *pastorius*, belonging to a herdsman or shepherd, from *pastor*, a herdsman, from *pascere*, to pasture]

1 To trouble, to disturb, to annoy, to harass with little vexations

We are *pestered* with mice and rats *More*

A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world with their insufferable stuff *Dryden*

2 To crowd together in an annoying way, to encumber "*Pestered* in this pinfold here" *Milton.*

All rivers and pools would be so *pestered* full with fishes that a man would see nothing else *Holland*

There was no pair of stairs, no entry, no lobby but was *pestered* with them *Beau & Fl*

Pĕs'ter-er, *n* One who pesters or harasses with vexation

Pĕs'ter ment, *n* The act of pestering, or the state of being pestered or troubled, vexation, annoyance, worry

Thus, sir, I have all the trouble and *pesterment* of children, without the pleasure of calling them my own *B Franklin*

Pĕs'ter-oŭs, *a* Inclined to pester, encumbering, burdensome [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Pĕst'-house, *n* A house or hospital for persons who have the pest, or who are infected with any malignant disease

Pĕst'i dŭct, *n* [Lat *pestis*, pest, and *ductus*, a leading, from *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead] That which conveys contagion or infections

Pes-tĭf'er oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pestiferus* and *pestifer*, from *pestis*, pest, and *ferre*, to bear, It. & Sp *pestifero*, Fr *pestifere*, Pr *pestiferat*]

1 Pest bearing, pestilential, noxious to health; malignant, infectious, contagious. "The most unwholesome and *pestiferous* occupations." *Burke.*

I was environed with multitudes of poor, *pestiferous* creatures begging alms. *Evelyn.*

2. Noxious to peace, to morals, or to society, mischievous, destructive; troublesome; vexatious.

Pes-tĭf'er-oŭs-ly, *adv* In a pestiferous manner.

Pĕs'ti-lence, *n* [Fr. *pestilence*, Pr. *pestilensa*, *pestilencia*, Sp. *pestilencia*, It *pestilenza*, Lat. *pestilentia*]

1. That which is pestilent.

I'll pour this *pestilence* into his ear *Shak*

2 Especially, the disease known as the plague, and hence, any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic

3 That which is pestilent or noxious in the world that which breeds disturbance or vice

Profligate habits carry *pestilence* into the bosom of domestic society *J M Mason*

Pĕs'ti-lent, *a* [Lat *pestulens*, from *pestis*, pest Fr & Pr *pestilent*, Sp , Pg , & It *pestilente*] Pestilential, noxious, mischievous "What a *pestilent* knave is this!" *Shak.* "Hot, corrupt, and *pestilent*" *Milton*

Pĕs'ti-lĕn'tial (-lĕn'shal), *a.* [Fr *pestilentiel*, Sp., & Pg *pestilencial*, It *pestilenziale*]

1 Producing or tending to produce the pest, plague, or other infectious disease

2 Hence, noxious, seriously troublesome, figuratively mischievous

Pĕs'ti lĕn'tial-ly, *adv* Pestilently

Pĕs'ti lĕn'tiŏŭs, *a* Pestilent, pestilential.

Pĕs'ti-lent ly, *adv* In a pestilent manner.

Pĕs'til-lā'tion, *n* [L Lat *pestillum*, Lat *pistillum* See *infra*] The act of pounding and bruising in a mortar [*Obs*]

Pĕs'tle (pĕs'l) (Synop , § 130), *n* [L Lat *pestillum*, Lat *pistillum*, *pistillus*, a pounder, pestle, from *pistare*, to pound, verb intensive from *pisere*, *pinsere*, to pound, crush, It *pestello*, O Fr *pestoil*]

1 An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar

2 A short bludgeon formerly carried by officers of the peace, — so called from its shape.

Pestle of pork, a leg of pork, — so called from its shape.

Pĕs'tle (pĕs'l), *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* PESTLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PESTLING] To pound or break with a pestle, to pulverize with a pestle, or as with a pestle

Pĕst'ling, *p a* Pounding, overwhelming.

It will be such a *pestling* device, Sir Amerous, it will pound all your enemy s practices to powder *B Jonson*

Pĕt, *n* [A modification of *pet*, q v] A slight fit of peevishness or fretful disconteat "Should a *pet* of temperance feed on praise" *Milton*

Life, given for noble purposes, must not be thrown away a *pet*, nor whined away in love *Colton*

Pĕt, *n* [Formerly *peat* q v]

1 A cade lamb, a lamb brought up by hand

2 A fondling, any little animal fondled and indulged

3 One who is treated with constant gentle attention, a darling *Dickens*

Pĕt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PETTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PETTING] To treat with pets, to fondle, to indulge

Pĕt'al, or **Pĕt'ăl** (pĕt'al or pĕt'ăl, § 130), *n.* [Fr *pétale*, It & Sp *petalo*, from Gr *πέταλον*, a leaf, a leaf or plate of metal Lat *petalum*, a metal plate from Gr *πετᾶλος*, outspread, broad, flat, from *πετάννυμι*, to spread out] (*Bot*) One of the leaves of the corolla, or the colored leaves of a flower

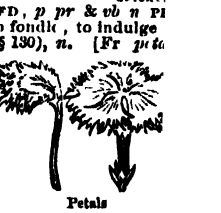
Petals

Pĕt'aled, *a* [Fr *pétalé*, See *supra*] (*Bot*) Having petals, as, a *petaled* flower, — opposed to *apetalous*, and much used in compounds, as, one-*petaled*, three *petaled*.

Pĕt'al lĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *petalum* and *ferre* to bear] Bearing petals

Pe tăl'i form, *a* (*Bot*) Having the form of a petal shaped

Pĕt al ine (pĕt'al-in), *a* [Fr *petalin*] (*Bot*) Pertaining to a petal, resembling a petal, attached to a petal, as, a *petaline* nectary.

Pĕt'al-ism, *n* [Gr. *πεταλισμός*, from *πεταλίζειν* banish by petalism, from *πέταλον*, a leaf, Fr *petalisme* See PETAL] (*Antiq*) A form of sentence among the ancient Syracusans, by which they banished for five years a citizen whose wealth or popularity alarmed their jealousy, or who was suspected of aspiring to sovereign power The mode was to give their votes by writing his name on a leaf of *olivum* in Syracuse answered nearly to *ostracism* in Athens *Brande*

Pĕt'al-ite (49), *n.* [Fr. *pétalite*, from Gr *πέταλον* a leaf See PETAL] (*Min*) A rare mineral, occurring in masses, having a foliated structure, color being milk white, or shaded with gray, red or green

Pĕt'al-oid, *a.* [Fr *petaloïde*, from Gr *πέταλον* leaf, and *εἶδος*, shape. See PETAL] Having the form of a petal *Barton. Raffnesque*

Pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* Having petals, petaled, — opposed to *apetalous*

Pe-tărd', *n.* The same as PETARD. [*Obs.*]

Pe-tārd', *n.* [Fr. *pétard*, from *péter*, to break w

sive; dreamy. "A wide circle of a transitory, *phantasmal* character." *Carlyle.*

Phan tăs'tic, a. } **Phăn'ta-sy, n.** } See FANTASTIC and FANCY.

Phăn'tom, n. [Fr *fantôme*, It *fantasma, fantasima*, from Lat. *phantasma*. See PHANTASM] That which has only an apparent existence, an apparition; a specter, a ghost; an airy spirit. "Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise." *Pope*

She was a *phantom* of delight
When first she gleamed upon my sight *Wordsworth*

Phantom corn, corn that grows very slender, lank or light corn

Phăn'tom-ăt'ic, a Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phantom, phantasmal [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Phăn'tom mă'tion, n Appearance as of a phantom, illusion [*Obs and rare*] *Pope*

Phā'raōh, Phā'ra ōn, n. The same as FARO See FARO

Phăr'a ŏn'ic (110), *a* [Fr *pharaonique*, fr Heb *paroh*, Copt *pouro*, from *ouro*, king, and the masculine article *p*, Gr *φαραω*] Pertaining to the pharaohs or kings of Egypt, or to the old Egyptians

Phăr'i sā'ic, Phăr'i sā'ic al, a. [Lat *Pharisaicus*, Gr *Φαρισαικος*, Fr *Pharisaique*. See PHARISEE]

1 Pertaining to, or resembling, the Pharisees "The *Pharisaic* sect amongst the Jews" *Cudworth*

2. Hence, addicted to external forms and ceremonies, making a show of religion without the spirit of it, hypocritical, as, *Pharisaic* holiness "*Pharisaical* notions of superior wisdom and superior virtue." *Sydney Smith*

The causes of superstition are pleasing and sensual rites excess of outward and *Pharisaical* holiness, over great reverence of traditions, which can not but load the church *Bacon*

Phăr'i sā'ic al ly, adv. In a Pharisaic manner, hypocritically

Phăr'i sā'ic-al-ness, n The state of being Pharisaic, Pharisaism

Phăr'i să-ĭsm, n [Fr *Pharisaisme*]

1 The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect

2 Rigid observance of external forms of religion, without genuine piety, hypocrisy in religion

Phăr'i-sē'an, a [Lat *Pharisæus*, Gr *Φαρισαῖος*] Following the practice of the Pharisees, Pharisaic. [*Obs*] *Milton*

Phăr'i-see, n [Lat *Pharisæus*, pl *Pharisæi*, Gr *Φαρισαῖος*, pl *Φαρισαῖοι*, Fr *Pharisien*, Heb *Pĕrûsh*, pl *Pĕrushim*, from *pârash*, to separate] One of a sect among the Jews, noted for a strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretended holiness led them to separate themselves from the other Jews

Phăr'i-see-ĭsm, n. Pharisaism, hypocrisy in matters of religion

Phăr'ma-çeū'tic, Phăr'ma çeū'tic-al, a [Fr *pharmaceutique*, It & Sp *farmaceutico*, Gr *φαρμακευτικος*, from *φαρμακευειν*, to administer or use medicine, from *φαρμακον*, medicine, drug] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines, as, *pharmaceutical* preparations

Phăr'ma çeū'tic al-ly, adv In the manner of pharmacy

Phăr'ma-çeū'tics, n sing The science of preparing medicines. [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Phăr'ma-çeū'tist, n One skilled in pharmacy, an apothecary

Phăr'ma-çist, n One skilled in pharmacy, a druggist, a pharmaceutist

Phăr'ma co-dy năm'ics, n. sing [Gr *φαρμακον*, medicine, and *δυναμις*, power] A branch of pharmacology which considers the effects and uses of medicines *Dunglison*

Phar-măc'o-lite, n [Fr *pharmacolithe*, fr Gr *φαρμακον*, medicine, drug, poisonous drug, and *λιθος*, stone] (*Min*) A native hydrous arseniate of lime, usually of a white or grayish color and vitreous luster, found with ores of cobalt and silver *Dana*

Phăr'ma-cŏl'o-gĭst, n [Fr *pharmacologiste*] One who is well skilled in, or writes on, drugs, or the composition and preparation of medicines

Phăr'ma cŏl'o gy, n. [Fr. *pharmacologie*, It & Sp *farmacologia*, from Gr. *φαρμακον*, drug, and *λογος*, discourse]

1. The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines

2 A treatise on the art of preparing medicines

Phăr'ma-cŏn, n [Gr *φαρμακον*, drug] A medicine or drug, also, a poison.

Phăr'ma-co-pœ'ĭa (pē'yȧ), *n* [Gr *φαρμακοποιία*, the preparation of medicines, from *φάρμακον*, medicine, and *ποιειν*, to make, Fr. *pharmacopée*, It & Sp. *farmacopea.*]

1. A book or treatise describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines, a dispensatory.

2. A chemical laboratory. [*Obs*]

Phăr'ma-cŏp'o list, n. [Fr. *pharmacopole*, It. & Sp. *farmacopola*, Lat. *pharmacopola*, Gr *φαρμακοπωλης*, from *φάρμακον*, medicine, and *πωλειν*, to sell.] One who sells medicines; an apothecary.

Phăr'ma-cy, n. [Fr. *pharmacie*, It. & Sp. *farmacia*, from *φαρμακεύειν*, to administer or use medicines, from *φάρμακον*, medicine] The art or practice of preparing, preserving, and compounding substances, for the purposes of medicine, the occupation of an apothecary.

Phā'ro, *n* 1 The same as FARO See FARO.

2 A pharos, a lighthouse [*Obs.*]

Phā'ros, *n* [Gr *φαρος*, from *Φαρος*, an island in the Bay of Alexandria, where king Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse, Lat *pharus*, Fr *phare*, It & Sp *faro*]

1 A lighthouse or tower which anciently stood on a small isle of the same name, adjoining the Egyptian shore, over against Alexandria

2 Hence, any lighthouse for the direction of seamen, a watchtower, a beacon

Pha rĭŋ'ge-al, or Phăr'yn ge'al, *a* [Fr *pharyngé* See PHARYNX] Belonging to, or connected with, the pharynx.

Pha rŷn'ge alg, or Phăr'yn ge'als, *n pl* (*Anat*) The parts around the pharynx *Dunglison*

Phăr'yn gī'tis, *n.* (*Med*) Inflammation of the pharynx *Dunglison*

Phăr'yn gŏg'ra-phy, Phăr'yn gŏl'o gy, } *n.* [Gr. *φαρυγξ* and *γραφειν*, to write, *λογος*, discourse] (*Anat*) A description of the pharynx

Phăr'yn-gŏt'o my, *n* [Fr *pharyngotomie*, from Gr *φαρυγξ, φαρυγγος*, the pharynx, and *τεμνειν*, to cut See *infra*] (*Surg*) The operation of making an incision into the pharynx, to remove a tumor or any thing that obstructs the passage

Phăr'ynx (făr'ĭŋks) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr *φαρυγξ, φαρυγγος*, Fr *pharynx*, It & Sp *faringe*] (*Anat*) The cavity bounded by membranous and muscular walls beneath the base of the skull, into which the nose and mouth open, and which is continuous below with the œsophagus

Phăs'co lăre'tos, *n* [Gr *φασκωλος*, leathern bag, purse, and *αρκτος*, bear] (*Zool*) A genus of marsupial animals, the koala

Phascolome

Phăs'co-lōme, *n* [Gr. *φασκωλος*, pouch, and *μυς*, mouse] (*Zool*) A marsupial animal of the genus *Phascolomys*, wombat *Brande*

Phāse, *n.; pl* PHĀ'SES [Gr. *φασις*, from *φαειν, φαινειν*, to make to appear, passive to appear, Fr *phase*, It & Sp *fase*]

1 That which is exhibited to the eye the appearance which any thing manifests, especially any one among different and varying appearances of the same object

2 (*Astron*) Appearance with respect to quantity of illumination or form of enlightened disk at any time in a cycle of changes, as of the moon or a planet.

3 (*Physics*) Any one point or portion in a recurring series of changes, as in the changes of motion of one of the particles constituting a wave or vibration, one portion of such changes in distinction from a contrasted portion, as on one side of a position equilibrium in distinction from the opposite side

4 (*Min*) Transparent green quartz.

Phā'sel, *n.* [Lat *phaselus* and *phaseolus*, Gr *φασηλος, φασιολος*, Fr *phaseole*, Sp *faseola* See FESELS] The French bean, or kidney bean

Pha sē'o lus, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of leguminous plants, including the kidney bean

Phā'si-ăn'e-dæ, *n pl* [From *Phasis*, a river in Asia Minor] (*Ornith*) A family of birds belonging to the order *Gallinæ*, characterized by having the hind toe placed higher on the tarsus than the front ones, so that only the tip touches the ground The peacocks belong to this family, but the pheasants are the typical species *Baird*

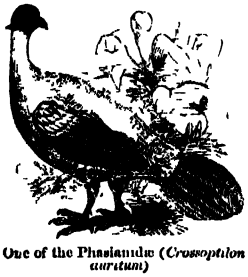

One of the Phasianidæ (*Crossoptilon auritum*)

Phā'sis, *n.; pl* PHĀ'SES The same as PHASE See PHASE

Phăsm, Phăz'ma, } *n.* [Lat *phasma*, Gr *φασμα*, fr *φαειν, φαινειν*, to make to appear, passive to appear] Appearance, fancied apparition, phantom [*Obs and rare*] *Hammond*

Phās'sa-chāte, *n* [Gr *φασσα*, the wood pigeon, and *ἀχάτης*, Lat *achates*, the agate] The lead-colored agate

Phĕas'ant (fĕz'ant), *n.* [O Eng *fesant, fesaunt*, O Fr *phaisan*, N Fr *faisan*, Pr *fassan, fayhan*, Sp. *faisan, faysan*, It *fagiano*, Lat *phasianus*, Gr *φασιανος* (sc *ὀρνις*), the Phasian bird, pheasant, from *Φασις*, a river in Colchis or Pontus] (*Ornith*) A gallinaceous bird (*Phasianus Colchicus*), the flesh of which is valued as food It is found wild in Europe

☞ The term is also applied to all the allied birds of the old world as the common fowl, the peacock, &c

Gold pheasant Phasianus pictus — Mule pheasant a female bird which has acquired part of the plumage and the crowing voice of the cock *Hunter — Silver pheasant, Phasianus* (or *Gennæus*) *nycthemerus*

Gold Pheasant

Phĕas'ant ry, *n* [Fr *faisanderie* See *supra*] A building or place for keeping and rearing pheasants *Gwilt*

Pheer, *n* [See FEAR] A companion, a mate, a wife [*Obs*]

Pheese, *n* [See FEAZE] A state of anxious or fretful excitement, peevishness, fretfulness. [*Colloq*]

Pheese, *v t* [See FEAZE]

1 To comb

2 To beat to chastise to feaze *Hallwell*

Phee'gy, *a* 1 rettul, querulous, cross *Forby*

Phĭl'lo plăs'tics, *n sing* [Gr *φιλλος*, cork, and *πλασσειν*, to mold] The art of forming models in cork [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *Wright*

Phĕn'a çite (49), *n* [Gr *φεναξ, φενακος*, impostor, deceiver] (*Min*) A mineral consisting principally of silica and glucina, — so called from its resemblance to quartz *Dana.*

Phĕn'a kĭsm, *n* [Gr *φενακισμός*, deceit, fr *φεναξ*, a cheat] The systematic saying of something different from what is inwardly intended *Bacon.*

Phĕn'a kĭs'to scōpe, *n* [Gr *φενακισμός*, deceit, and *σκοπειν*, to see] A revolving disk on which figures drawn in different relative attitudes are seen successively, so as to produce the appearance of an object in actual motion, as an animal leaping, &c, in consequence of the persistence of the successive visual impressions on the retina

Phĭn'gīte (49), *n* [Fr *phengite*, Lat *phengites*, Gr *φεγγιτης*, from *φεγγειν*, to shine] A beautiful species of alabaster, superior in brightness to most species of marbles

Phe-nī'cian (fe-nĭsh'an), *n* [Written also *Phœnician*] (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Phenicia.

Phe nī'cian (fe-nĭsh'an), *a* (*Geog*) Belonging, or relating to Phenicia

Phĭn'i çine, *n* [Fr *phenicine*, from Gr *φοινιξ*, purple red] (*Chem*) A purple powder precipitated when a sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water

Phe nī'cious (fe-nĭsh'us), *a* [Lat *phœniceus*, Gr. *φοινικεος*, from *φοινιξ*, purple red] Of a red color with a slight mixture of gray *Dana.*

Phĕn'i cŏp'ter (110), *n* [Fr *phenicoptere*, Lat *phœnicopterus*, Gr *φοινικόπτερος*, i e, red-feathered, fr *φοινιξ, φοινικος*, purple red, and *πτερον*, feather] (*Ornith*) A grallatory bird of the genus *Phœnicopterus*, inhabiting the warm latitudes of both continents, the flamingo

Phĕ'nix (fē'nĭks, *n* [Written also *phœnix*] [Fr. *phœnix*, Lat *phœnix*, Gr *φοινιξ*]

1 (*Gr Myth*) A bird fabled to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes, and hence used as an emblem of immortality

To all the fowls he seems a *phœnix* *Milton.*

2 (*Astron*) A southern constellation

Phĕn'o gā'mi a, *n* [Fr *phenogame*, from Gr. *φανερος*, to appear, and *γαμος*, marriage] (*Bot*) The class of flowering plants, including all which have true flowers with distinct floral organs [Written also *phenogamia*]

Phĕn'o gām'ic, Phĕn'o găm'ic, Phe nŏg'a mous, *a* (*Bot*) Having true flowers with distinct floral organs [Written also *phenogamous*]

Phĕ'nol, *n* (*Chem*) A hydrocarbon produced in the distillation of coal tar, or from the vapor of benzoic acid

Phe nŏm'e nal, *a* [Fr *phenomenal*] Pertaining to a phenomenon, or appearance

Phe nŏm'e nal ly, *adv* As a phenomenon.

Phe nŏm'e nŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *phenoménologie*, from Gr *φαινόμενον*, a phenomenon, and *λόγος*, discourse] A description or history of phenomena.

If we consider the mind merely with a view of observing and generalizing the various phenomena it reveals, that is, of analyzing them into capacities or faculties, we have one mental science, or one department of mental science; and this we may call the *phenomenology* of mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Phe-nŏm'e-nŏn, *n.* (*pl.* PHE-NŎM'E-NA. [Gr. *φαινόμενον*, from *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear; Lat. *phænomenon*, It. & Sp. *fenomenon*, Fr *phénomène.*]

1. An appearance, any thing visible, whatever is presented to the eye, whatever, in matter or spirit, is apparent to, or is apprehended by, observation, as distinguished from its ground, substance, or unknown constitution, as, *phenomena* of heat or electricity, *phenomena* of imagination or memory.

2. Sometimes, a remarkable or unusual appearance, or an appearance whose cause is not immediately obvious.

Phĕ'on, *n* [Prob O Fr] (*Her*) The barbed iron head of a dart,— used also as a royal mark, to denote crown property, and termed the *broad or*, or *broad arrow*

Fairholt.

Pheon

Phĭ'al (fīl), *n* [Fr *fiole*, Pr *fiola*, *fiala*, *phiala*, It. *fiala*, from Lat *phiala*, Gr *φιάλη*, a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl] A glass vessel or bottle, especially of small size, for liquids, as for medicines, and the like, a vial See VIAL

Take thou this *phial*, being then in bed, and this distilled liquor drink thou off *Shak*

Leyden phial, a glass vessel partly coated with tin foil, to be used in electrical experiments, a Leyden jar See LEYDEN JAR

Phĭ'al, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PHIALED, *p pr* & *vb n* PHIALING] To put or keep in a phial *Shenstone*

Phĭl'a-dĕl'phi-an, *a* [Fr *Philadelphien*, from Gr *φιλαδελφος*, from *φιλος*, loved, loving, friendly, and *ἀδελφος*, brother] Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus

Phĭl'a-dĕl'phi an, *n* 1 (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Philadelphia

2 (*Eccl Hist*) One of a certain sect of the seventeenth century, called the *Family of Love Tatler*

Phĭl-lăn'der, *v i* [Gr *φιλανδρος*, fond of men, fr *φίλος*, dear, and *ἀνήρ*, man] To flirt or make love to coquet, to affect admiration. "Emissaries of a *philandering* Faustus" *Thackeray*

Phĭl'an thrŏp'ic, } *a* [Gr *φιλανθρωπικός*, Fr
Phĭl'an-thrŏp'ic-al, } *philanthropique*, Sp & It *filantropico*] Pertaining to, or exhibiting, philanthropy, benevolent, loving mankind, kind

Phĭl'an-thrŏp'ic al ly, *adv.* In a philanthropic manner

Phĭl'an thrŏp'i-nĭsm, *n* A system of education on so called natural principles, promoted in Germany in the last century

Phĭl'an thrŏp'i nĭst, *n* An advocate of, or believer in, philanthropism

Phĭl-lăn'thro-pĭst, *n.* [Fr *philanthrope*, Pr *philanthropos*, Sp , Pg , & It *filantropo*, Gr *φιλανθρωπος*, from *φιλος*, loving, friend, and *ἀνθρωπος*, man,] One who evinces philanthropy

Phĭl-lăn'thro-pĭst'ic, *a* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or proceeding from, a philanthropist

Phĭl-lăn'thro-py, *n* [Fr *philanthropie*, Sp & It *filantropia*, Lat *philanthropia*, Gr *φιλανθρωπια*] The love of mankind, benevolence toward the whole human family, universal good will, readiness to do good to all men

Phĭl'au-ty, *n* [Gr *φιλαυτια*, fr *φιλος*, loving, and *αυτός*, self] Self love, selfishness. [*Obs*] "Lover-swelling *philauty*" *Beaumont*

Phĭl'har-mŏn'ic, *a* [Fr *philharmonique*, Sp & It *filarmonico*, from Gr *φιλος*, loving, friend, and *ἁρμονια*, harmony] Loving harmony or music

Phĭl-hĕl'lene, *n* [See *infra*] A friend of Greece, a philhellenist. *R W Emerson.*

Phĭl'hel-lĕn'ic, *a* Having a love for Greece.

Phĭl-hĕl'len ism, *n* Love of Greece

Phĭl-hĕl'len-ist, *n* [Fr *philhellène*, from Gr *φιλος*, loving, a friend, and *Ἑλλην*, a Greek] A friend of Greece, one who supports the cause and interests of the Greeks, particularly, one who supported them in their revolutionary struggle with the Turks.

Phĭl'i-bĕg, *n* [See FILLIBEG] A plaid, or garment, reaching only to the knees [*Scot*] [See *Illust.* of *Fillibeg*]

Phĭl-lĭp'pic, *n* [Fr *philippique*, Sp *filipica*, It *filippica*, from Lat *Philippicus*, Gr φιλιππικός, belonging to Philip, Philippic]

1 An oration of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against Philip, king of Macedon, in which the orator sought to arouse the Athenians from their indolence

2 Hence, any discourse or declamation abounding in acrimonious invective

Phĭl'ip pine' (pēn'), *n* The same as PHILOPENA.

Phĭl'ip pize, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PHILIPPIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PHILIPPIZING] [Gr φιλιππιζειν, to be on Philip's side, from Φιλιππος, Philip.]

1 To side with Philip, to support or advocate Philip

2 To write or utter invective or impassioned declamation. *Burke*

If the oracle at Hatton *philippized*, the oracle of Göttingen *philippized* no less *De Quincey*

Phi-lis'tes, *n.* [Ger for *Philistine*] A Philistine, —a cant name given to townsmen by the students in German universities *Heyse.*

Phĭl-lis'tine (-tĭn), *n* [Fr *Philistin*, Lat. *Philistinus*, Heb *Plishthi*, pl. *Plishthim*, from *palash*, to wander about]

1. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of ancient Palestine.

2 A bailiff. [*Cant. Eng.*] *Wright.*

3. A philister. See PHILISTER.

☞ "*Philistine* is a cant term first brought into use by the students at the German Universities It is generally employed to designate a common-place, prosaic sort of person, full of wise saws and modern instances " *For Qu Rev*, No 23

Phĭl-lis'tin-ism, *n.* Manners or practices of the Philistines *Carlyle.*

Phĭll'-hôrse, *n.* [Corrupted from *thill horse*] A thill horse *Shak.*

Phĭl'lips ite, *n.* (*Min*) (*a*) A sulphuret of copper containing a small proportion of iron (*b*) A hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda, — so called from *J Phillips*, the English mineralogist. *Dana.*

Phyl-lir'e-a, *n* [Gr *φιλλυρέα*] (*Bot*) A genus of evergreen plants growing along the shores of the Mediterranean, and bearing a fruit resembling that of the olive *Eng Cyc*

Phi-lŏg'y ny, *n* [Gr *φιλος*, friend, lover, and *γύνη*, woman] Fondness for women, uxoriousness [*Rare*

Phĭl'o hel-lĕ'ni-an, *n.* A friend of the Greeks, a philhellenist

Phĭ-lŏl'o-ger, *n* [Gr *φιλόλογος*, originally fond of talking, hence fond of learning and literature, from *φίλος*, loving, fond, a friend, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse, Lat *philologus*, Fr. *philologue*, It & Sp *filologo*] One versed in the history and construction of language, a philologist. [*Obs*] "Sooner get preferment than a *philologer* or a poet" *Burton*

Phĭl'o lŏj'ic, } *a* [Fr *philologique*, Sp & It
Phĭl'o lŏj'ic al, } *filologico*] Pertaining to philology

Phĭl'o lŏj'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a philological manner.

Phĭ-lŏl'o gĭst, *n* One versed in philology

Phĭ-lŏl'o gize, *v i* To offer criticisms *Evelyn*

Phĭl'o-lŏgue, *n* A philologist. [*Rare*] *Carlyle*

Phĭ lŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr *φιλολογια*, Lat *philologia*, Fr *philologie*, It & Sp *filologia* See PHILOLOGER] The study of language, especially in a philosophical manner, the investigation of the laws of human speech, the relation of different tongues to one another, and the historical development of particular language

☞ *Philology* comprehends a knowledge of the etymology, or origin and combination of words, a review of the construction of sentences, a view of the principles of language, criticism, the interpretation of authors, a familiarity with the literature of different languages, and whatever relates to the history or present state of languages. It sometimes includes rhetoric, poetry, history, and antiquities.

Phĭl'o-măth, *n.* [Gr φιλομαθης, from φίλος, loving, a friend, and μαθη, learning, μανθανειν, μαθειν, to learn] A lover of learning, a scholar

Phĭl'o măth'e măt'ic, *n* The same as PHILOMATH

Phĭl'o-măth'ic, *a* [Fr *philomathique*.]

1 Pertaining to the love of learning

2 Having a love of letters

Phĭl-lŏm'a thy, *n* [Fr. *philomathie*, Gr φιλομαθια and φιλομαθια See *supra*] The love of learning

Phĭl'o-mĕl, *n.* [See *Lat. n.*] The nightingale

Phĭl'o-mĕ'lă, *n* [Lat. *philomela*, Gr φιλομηλα, from *Philomela*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale]

1 (*Ornith*) A genus of birds, including the nightingale

2 The nightingale, philomel

Phĭl'o-mēne, *n* The nightingale [*Obs*] *Gascoigne*

Phĭl'o-mŏt, *a* [Corrupted from Fr *feuille morte*, a dead leaf See FILEMOT] Of the color of a dead leaf [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

Phĭl'o-mŭ'sic al, *a* [Gr *φίλος*, loving, a friend, and *μουσική*, music] Loving music *Busby.*

Phĭl'o-pē'nă, *n* A small present made in accordance with a custom said to have been introduced from Germany A person who, in eating almonds, finds one containing two kernels, presents one of them to a person of the opposite sex, and whichever, when they next meet, shall first say *Philopena*, is entitled to receive from the other a present bearing this name

☞ The expression in H German is *vielliebchen*, L German *vielliebken*, much loved, pronounced somewhat like *phi-lip'ken* Some, therefore, suppose this to be the origin of the word, by a change of termination into *pena* (Lat *pæna*), from an idea that the gift was a penalty Others would derive it directly from Gr *φίλος*, a friend, and *ποινή*, penalty

Phĭl'lo-po-lĕm'ic, } *a.* [Gr *φιλοπόλεμος*, fond
Phĭl'lo-po lĕm'ic-al, } of war, warlike, from *φίλος*, loving, fond, and *πόλεμος*, war] Ruling over opposite or contending natures, — an epithet of Minerva

Phĭl'lo pro gĕn'i tive-ness, *n* [Gr. *φίλος*, loving, a lover, and Lat *progenies*, offspring, progeny] (*Phren*) The love of offspring or of young children

Phĭl-lŏs'o-phăs'ter, *n.* [Lat , a bad philosopher, from *philosophus*, Fr *philosophastre*] A pretender to philosophy

Phĭl-lŏs'o-phāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *philosophari, philosophatus*, Fr. *philosopher*, Sp. *filosofar*, It. *filosofare.*] To play the philosopher; to moralize. [*Obs.*] "Among such as *philosophate.*" *Barrow.*

Phĭl-lŏs'o-phĭ'tion, *n.* Philosophical discussion. [*Obs.*] *Sir. W. Petty.*

Phĭl-lŏs'o-phīse, *n.* [Gr. *φιλοσόφημα*, from *φίλεν σοφείν*, to love knowledge, to inquire, to discuss, from *φιλόσοφος*, philosopher.] A philosophical proposition or principle. [*Obs. or rare.*]

This, the most venerable, and perhaps the most ancient, of Grecian mythi, is a *philosopheme.* *Coleridge.*

Phĭl-lŏs'o pher, *n.* [Gr *φιλόσοφος*, from *φίλος* loving, a lover, friend, and *σοφός*, wise, *σοφία*, wisdom, Lat. *philosophus*, Fr. & Pr *philosophe*, It. & Sp *filosofo*] One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy, one who philosophizes.

Philosopher's game, a game played with men of three different forms on a board resembling two chess-boards united *Nares — Philosopher's stone*, a stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.

Phĭl'o-sŏph'ic } (Synop , §130), *a* [Lat. *philo-*
Phĭl'o-sŏph'ic-al } *sophicus*, Fr *philosophique*, Sp. & It *filosofico*]

1. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, philosophy; as, *philosophic* pride

2 Skilled in, or evincing, philosophy, hence, characterizing a philosopher, rational, wise, temperate, calm, cool

Phĭl'o-sŏph'ic al-ly, *adv* In a philosophical manner, according to the rules or principles of philosophy, hence, calmly, wisely, rationally.

Phĭ-lŏs'o-phism, *n.* [Fr *philosophisme*, from Gr. *φίλος*, loving, a lover, and *σόφισμα*, a sophism] The love of fallacious arguments or false reasoning, the practice of sophistry

Phĭ-lŏs'o-phĭst, *n* [Fr *philosophiste*] A lover of sophistry, one who practices sophistry "The philosophers and the *philosophists.*" *Southey.*

Phĭ-lŏs'o-phĭst'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to the love
Phĭ-lŏs'o-phĭst'ic-al, } or practice of sophistry; using sophistical arguments or reasoning

Phĭ lŏs'o-phīze, *v i* [*imp* &*p p* PHILOSOPHIZED; *p pr* & *vb n* PHILOSOPHIZING] [From *philosophy*] To reason like a philosopher, to search into the reason and nature of things, to investigate phenomena and assign rational causes for their existence

Man *philosophizes* as he lives He may *philosophize* well or ill, but *philosophize* he must *Sir W Hamilton*

Phĭl-lŏs'o-phīz'er, *n* One who philosophizes

Phĭ lŏs'o-phy, *n* [Gr *φιλοσοφια*, Lat & Pr *philosophia*, Fr *philosophie*, Sp. & It. *filosofia* See PHILOSOPHER]

1 Literally, the love of, or search after, wisdom; in actual usage, the knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws

☞ When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended Thus *philosophy*, when applied to God and the divine government, is called *theology*, when applied to material objects, it is called *physics*, including *natural philosophy* and *natural history*, when it treats of man, it is called *anthropology* and *psychology*, with which are connected *logic* and *ethics*, when it treats of the necessary conceptions and relations by which *philosophy* is possible, it is called *metaphysics*

☞ "*Philosophy* has been defined — the science of things divine and human, and the causes in which they are contained, — the science of effects by their causes, — the science of sufficient reasons, — the science of things possible, inasmuch as they are possible, — the science of things evidently deduced from first principles, — the science of truths sensible and abstract — the application of reason to its legitimate objects, — the science of the relations of all knowledge to the necessary ends of human reason, — the science of the original form of the ego, or mental self, — the science of science, — the science of the absolute, — the science of the absolute indifference of the ideal and real *Sir W Hamilton.*

2. A particular philosophical system or theory.

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your *philosophy* *Shak.*

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy* and the doctrines in our schools *Locke.*

3. Reasoning, argumentation *Milton.*

4. Course of sciences read in the schools.

Philosophy of the Garden, that of Epicurus, who instructed his pupils in a garden in Athens which he bought for the purpose — *Philosophy of the Porch*, that of Zeno and the Stoics, — so called because Zeno of Citium and his successors taught in the porch or piazza of the Poecile, a great hall in Athens — *Philosophy of the Lyceum*, that of Aristotle, the founder of the Peripatetic school, who delivered his lectures in the Lyceum at Athens — *Philosophy of the Academy*, that of Plato, who taught his disciples in a grove in Athens called the Academy.

Phĭl'os-tŏr'gy, *n.* [Gr. *φιλοστοργία*, from *φίλος*, loving, and *στοργή*, affection] Natural affection, as of parents for children. [*Obs*]

Phĭl'o-tĕch'nic, } *a.* [Fr. *philotechnique*, from
Phĭl'o-tĕch'nic-al, } Gr. *φίλος*, loving, a lover, and *τέχνη*, an art.] Having an attachment to the arts.

Phĭl'ter (fĭl'ter), *n.* [Fr. *philtre*, It. & Sp. *filtro*, Lat *philtrum*, Gr. *φίλτρον*, from *φιλεῖν*, to love.] A potion or charm intended or adapted to excite love. [Written also *philtre.*]

Phĭl'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PHILTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PHILTERING.]

1. To impregnate with a love potion; as, to *philter* a draught.
2. To charm to love, to excite or charm by a potion to love or animal desire.

Phī-mō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *φίμωσις*, from *φίμος*, muzzle.] (*Med.*) A condition of the prepuce in which it can not be drawn back so as to uncover the glans penis.

phiz (fiz), *n.* [A contraction of *physiognomy*.] The face or visage. [*Colloq. or humorous.*]

Phle-bī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ*, a vein.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of a vein

phle-bŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, vein, and *γραφή*, writing, description, from *γραφειν*, to write.] (*Anat.*) A description of the veins. *Dunglison*

phlĕb'o-lite (49), *n.* [Gr *φλεψ*, a vein, and *λίθος*, stone.] (*Med.*) A small concretion of organic and mineral matter found in the veins.

phle-bŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr *φλεψ*, *φλεβός*, vein, and *λόγος*, treatise.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the veins. *Dunglison*

phlĕb'or-rhage, } *n.* [Gr *φλεψ*, *φλεβός*, vein,
Phlĕb'or-rhā'gi-a, } and *ῥαγή*, rupture, from *ῥηγνύναι*, to break or burst.] (*Med.*) Rupture of the veins. *Dunglison*

phle-bŏt'o-mist, *n.* [Fr *phlébotomiste*. See *infra*.] One who practices phlebotomy, or bloodletting.

phle-bŏt'o-mize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHLEBOTOMIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHLEBOTOMIZING.] [Fr *phlébotomiser*, Lat *phlebotomare*, Gr *φλεβοτομεῖν*. See *infra*.] To let blood from, as a vein, hence, to drain. *Howell*

phle-bŏt'o-my, *n.* [Fr *phlébotomie*, Gr *φλεβοτομία*, from *φλεψ*, *φλεβος*, a vein, and *τεμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood for the cure of diseases or preserving health, blood-letting.

phlĕgm (flĕm), *n.* [Fr *phlegme*, *flegme*, Pr. & Pg. *flegma*, Sp. *flema*, It. *flemma*, Lat. *phlegma*, Gr. *φλέγμα*, a flame, inflammation, phlegm, a pituitous matter, a cold, slimy humor in the body, from *φλεγειν*, to burn.]

1. One of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed.
2. (*Physiol.*) The tenacious mucus of the respiratory and digestive passages.
3. (*Chem.*) Water, or the water of distillation. [*Obs.*] *Coxe.*
4. Dullness, coldness, sluggishness, indifference.

They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*. *Pope.*
The hard and worldly *phlegm*
Of those whose eyes are only turned below. *Byron.*

phlĕg'ma gōgue (flĕg'ma-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. *φλεγμα γωγός*, carrying off phlegm, from *φλέγμα*, phlegm, and *ἀγειν*, to lead, drive, carry off, *ἀγωγός*, carrying off.] (*Anc. Med.*) A medicine supposed to possess the property of expelling phlegm. [*Obs.*]

phleg măt'ic (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Gr *φλεγματικός*, from *φλέγμα*, phlegm, Lat. *phlegmaticus*, Fr. *phlegmatique*, Pr. *flegmatic*, Pg. *flegmatico*, Sp. *flematico*, It. *flemmatico*.]

1. Abounding in phlegm, as, *phlegmatic* humors, a *phlegmatic* constitution. *Harvey.*
2. Generating phlegm, as, *phlegmatic* meat. *Shak.*
3. Watery. [*Obs.*] *Newton.*
4. Not easily excited into action or passion; cold, dull, sluggish, heavy, as, a *phlegmatic* temper or temperament.

phleg-măt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a phlegmatic manner. *Warburton.*

phlĕg'mon, *n.* [Fr *phlegmon*, *flegmon*, Sp. *flemon*, It. *flemmone*, Lat. *phlegmone*, Gr. *φλεγμονη*, inflammation beneath the skin, from *φλεγειν*, to burn.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue.

Phlĕg'mon-oŭs, *a.* [Fr *phlegmoneux*, *flegmoneux*.] Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon, as, a *phlegmonous* pneumonitis. *Harvey.*

Phlēme (flēm), *n.* See FLEAM.

Phlē'um, *n.* [Gr *φλεως*, a certain marsh plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, including the timothy (*P. pratense*), which is highly valued for hay, cat's-tail grass. *Gray.*

Phlo-gĭs'tian (flo-jĭst'yan), *n.* [Fr *phlogistien*.] A believer in the existence of phlogiston.

Phlo-gĭs'tic, *a.* [Fr *phlogistique*.]

1. (*Chem.*) Partaking of phlogiston, inflaming.
2. (*Med.*) Inflammatory, entonic or sthenic.

Phlo-gĭs'ti-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHLOGISTICATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHLOGISTICATING.] To combine phlogiston with.

Phlo-gĭs'ti-cā'tion, *n.* The act or process of combining with phlogiston.

Phlo-gĭs'ton (flo-jĭs'ton) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [From Gr. *φλογιστός*, burnt, set on fire, from *φλογιζειν*, to set on fire, to burn, fr. *φλόξ*, *φλογός*, a flame, blaze, fr. *φλέγειν*, to burn, Fr. *phlogistique*.] (*O. Chem.*) The supposed principle of inflammability, or the matter of fire in composition with other bodies, an hypothetical element, supposed, by Stahl, to be pure fire fixed in combustible bodies, in order to distinguish it from fire in action or in a state of liberty.

Phlo-rĕt'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, phloridzine, — said of a certain acid.

Phlŏr'e-tine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An insoluble, crystalline substance obtained from phloridzine by boiling with dilute acids.

Phlo-rid'zine, } *n.* [From Gr. *φλοιόρριζος*, having
Phlō'ri-zine, } roots covered with coats of rind or peel, from *φλοιός*, *φλόος*, peel, bark, and *ῥίζα*, root.] (*Chem.*) A crystallizable substance closely allied to salicine, of a bitter, astringent taste, obtained from the bark of the root of the apple, pear, and some other trees.

Phlŏx (flŏks), *n.* [Gr. *φλόξ*, flame, from *φλέγειν*, to burn.] (*Bot.*) A genus of elegant American flowering plants, having red, white, or purple flowers. *Loudon.*

Phō'ca (fō'kà), *n.* [Lat., Gr. *φώκη*.] (*Zool.*) A genus of mammals, the seal, sea bear, sea-calf. *Brande.*

Pho-cā'cean, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal belonging to the genus *Phoca*, a seal. *Brande.*

Phō'cal (fō'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the genus of mammals called seals. *Dana.*

Pho çĕn'ine, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, phocenine, — said of a certain acid obtained from phocenine by saponification.

Pho çē'nine, *n.* [Fr *phocenine*, from Gr *φωκαινα*, a porpoise, Fr *phocene*.] (*Chem.*) A fatty substance contained in the oil of the porpoise.

Phō'çine (-sin), *a.* [From Lat. *phoca*, q. v.] Pertaining to the seal tribe.

Phœ'bus, *n.* [Lat., Gr. *Φοῖβος*, from *φοῖβος*, pure, bright.] (*Myth.*) Apollo, often used to signify the sun.

Phœ-nĭ'cian (-nish'an), *a.* & *n.* See PHENICIAN.

Phœ-nĭ'cious, *a.* See PHENICIOUS.

Phœ'nix, *n.* See PHENIX.

Pho-lā'de-an, *n.* (*Zool.*) A mollusk of the genus *Pholas*. *Brande.*

Phō'la dīte (49), *n.* [Fr *pholadite*, fr. Gr *φωλας*, *φωλαδος*, lurking in a hole, a sea-animal of the mollusconous kind, that makes holes in stones, Fr. *pholade*.] (*Paleon.*) A petrified bivalve shell of the genus *Pholas*.

Phō'las, *n.* [Gr *φωλεός*, a lurking hole.] (*Zool.*) A genus of mollusks which form hiding-places for themselves by boring into rocks and clay, and making excavations. *Brande.*

Phŏn'as-çĕ'tics, *n. sing.* [Gr *φωνασκεῖν*, to practice the voice, from *φωνη*, voice, and *ἀσκειν*, to practice.] A method of treatment for restoring the voice. [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

Pho-nā'tion, *n.* [See *supra*.] The physiology of the voice. *Dunglison.*

Pho nĕt'ic, *a.* [Gr *φωνητικός*, from *φωνη*, a sound, tone, Fr. *phonétique*.]

1. Pertaining to the voice, or its use.
2. Representing sounds, as, *phonetic* characters, — opposed to *ideographic*.

Phonetic spelling, spelling in phonetic characters or by the principles of phonetics, — contrasted with *Romanic spelling*, or that by use of the Roman alphabet.

Pho-nĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a phonetic manner, according to the principles of phonetics.

Phŏn-nĕt'ics, *n. sing.* [See Note under MATHEMATICS.] [Fr. *phonique*, relating to sounds, from Gr. *φωνη*, a sound. See *supra*.]

1. The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice, phonology.
2. The art of combining musical sounds. *Busby.*

Phŏn'e-tist, *n.* One who is versed in phonology, a phonologist.

Pho-nĕt'i-zā'tion, *n.* The act, process, or method of representing sounds by phonetic signs.

Phŏn'ics (Synop., § 130), *n. sing.* The same as PHONETICS. [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

Phō'no-căm'ptic, *a.* [Fr. *phonocamptique*, from Gr. *φωνη*, sound, and *κάμπτειν*, to bend, to inflict, *καμπτικός*, flexible.] Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it. *Dr. Ham.*

Phō'no-grăm, *n.* [From Gr *φωνη*, sound, and *γραμμα*, letter.] (*Phonography.*) A written letter or mark indicating a particular sound or modification of sound, as, —, k, , ah.

Phō'no-grăph, *n.* A distinct letter or symbol to represent a sound, and always one and the same sound, in writing.

Pho nŏg'ra-phēr, *n.* A person skilled in phonography, one versed in that mode of writing which represents each sound by a distinctive letter or symbol.

Phō'no grăph'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *phonographique*.]
Phō'no grăph'ic al, } Pertaining to, or based upon, phonography.

Phō'no grăph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a phonographic way.

Pho nŏg'ra phĭst, *n.* One who is versed in phonography, a phonographer.

Pho-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Fr *phonographie*, from Gr *φωνη*, sound, and *γραφειν*, to write.]

1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.
2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters, a system of short hand invented by Isaac Pitman, of Bath, England, and at present much employed by reporters.

☞ The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves, the vowels by dots and *short dashes*. Abbreviations of various kinds are extensively used. The following line is an example of the simplest form or style of phonography:

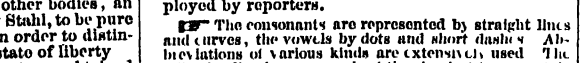

They also serve who only stand and wait. *Milton.*

Phō'no līte (49), *n.* [Fr *phonolithe*, fr. Gr *φωνη*, sound, and *λίθος*, stone.] (*Min.*) A compact, feldspathic, volcanic rock, clink-stone. *Dana.*

Pho nŏl'o-gēr, *n.* One versed in phonology; a phonologist.

Phō'no-lŏg'ic, *a.* Phonological.

Phō'no-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to phonology.

Pho nŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One versed in phonology; a phonetist.

Pho-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [From Gr *φωνη*, sound, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A treatise on sounds, or the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech, including its various distinctions or subdivisions of tones, phonetics.

Phō'no-tȳpe, *n.* [Gr *φωνη*, sound, and *τύπος*, type.] A type or character used in phonotypy.

Phō'no tȳp'ic, } *a.* Of, or belonging to, phono-
Phō'no tȳp'ic al, } notypy or a phonotype.

Pho nŏt'y-pĭst, *n.* One versed in phonotypy.

Pho nŏt'y py, *n.* [From Gr *φωνη*, sound, and *τυπος*, type.] The art of representing sounds by distinct characters or types; also, the style of printing in accordance with this art. *Pitman.*

Phŏr'mynx, *n.* [Gr *φορμιγξ*.] A lyre, a cithara.

We beat the *phorminx* till we hurt our thumbs. *E. B. Browning.*

Phŏr'mi ŭm, *n.* [Gr *φορμός*, work plaited of rushes.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including but a single species (*P. tenax*, a New Zealand plant), the leaves of which furnish a fine, silky, and very strong fiber, called *New Zealand flax*. *Baird.*

Phŏr'o nŏm'i ā, *n.* The same as PHORONOMICS.

Phŏr'o nŏm'ics, *n. sing.* [From Gr *φορα*, a carrying, motion, a load, and *νομός*, a law.] That branch of mechanics which treats of bodies in motion, cinematics. [See Note under MATHEMATICS.] *Weisbach.*

Phŏs'gĕne, (fŏs'jĕn), *a.* [Fr *phosgene*, from Gr *φως*, light, and *γονειν*, to produce.] (*Chem.*) Generating light, — said of a certain gas generated by the action of sunlight or bright daylight on chlorine and carbonic acid, and composed of one equivalent of carbon, one of oxygen, and one of chlorine.

Phŏs'phate, *n.* [Fr *phosphate*.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base.

Phos-phăt'ic, *a.* Of, or relating to, the phosphates, containing some phosphate, usually phosphate of lime, as, *phosphatic* nodules.

Phosphatic diathesis (*Med.*) a habit of body which leads to the deposition of phosphates from the urine. *Dunglison.*

Phŏs'phe nĕs, *n. pl.* [Gr *φῶς*, light, and *φαινειν*, to show.] The luminous impressions and circles seen, on sudden compression of the eyeball, when the eye is closed. They are due to mechanical irritation of the retina.

Phŏs'phīte, *n.* [Fr *phosphite*.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by a combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base.

Phŏs'pho-līte (49), *n.* [From Eng. *phosphorus* and Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] (*Min.*) An earth united with phosphoric acid. *Kirwan.*

Phŏs'phor (fŏs'for), *n.* 1. The same as PHOSPHORUS. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Astron.*) The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star, Lucifer.

Phŏs'phor-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHOSPHORATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHOSPHORATING.] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

Phos phō'ric-oŭs, *a.* Emitting light, luminous.

Phŏs'phor ĕsçe' (fŏs'for ĕs'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHOSPHORESCED (fŏs'for-ĕst'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHOSPHORESCING.] To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat.

Arenaceous limestone *phosphoresces* in the dark when scraped with a knife. *Ansted.*

Phŏs'phor ĕs'çençe, *n.* [Fr *phosphorescence*.] The state of being phosphorescent.

Phŏs'phor ĕs'çent, *a.* [Fr *phosphorescent*.] Shining with a faint light, luminous without sensible heat.

Phos phŏr'ic } (fos fŏr'ik), *a.* [Fr *phospho-*
Phos phŏr'ic al } *rique*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, resembling, or obtained from, phosphorus, as, *phosphoric* acid.

Phŏs'phor īte (49), *n.* [Fr *phosphorite*.] (*Min.*) A variety of apatite. *Dana.*

Phŏs'phor īt'ic, *a.* [Fr *phosphoritique*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, phosphorite.

Phŏs'phor īzed, *a.* Containing, or impregnated with, phosphorus. *Dana.*

Phŏs'phor-oŭs, *a.* [Fr *phosphoreux*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, phosphorus, — said of a certain acid formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen, in the proportion of two equivalents of phosphorus to three of oxygen.

Phŏs'phor-ŭs, *n.* [From Lat. *phosphorus*, Gr. *φωσφόρος*, i. e., light bringer, from *φῶς*, light, and *φόρος*, to bring, Fr. *phosphore*, It. & Sp. *fosforo*. See PHOSPHOR.]

1. The morning star, Phosphor.
2. (*Chem.*) An elementary substance, of a yellowish color, and semi-transparent, resembling fine wax. It burns in common air with great rapidity, and in oxygen gas with the greatest vehemence. Even at the common temperature, it combines with oxygen, undergoing a slow combustion, and emitting a luminous vapor

Phŏs'phu-ret, *n.* [Fr. *phosphure.*] (*Chem.*) A combination of phosphorus with another substance, as, *phosphuret* of iron or copper

Phŏs'phu-rĕt-ed, *a* [Fr *phosphuré.*] Combined with phosphorus [Written also *phosphuretted.*]

Phos-phyt'trite (49), *n.* [From Eng *phosphorus* and *yttria*] (*Min*) A mineral, consisting chiefly of phosphate of yttria

Phō'tel, *n* (*Bot*) A tree having a strong resemblance to the banana-tree *Crabb.*

Phō'ti-zite (49), *n* [Gr φῶς, φωτός, light] (*Min*) A mineral, consisting of a mixture of rhodonite and carbonate of manganese *Dana*

Phō'to chĕm'ic-al, *a* [From Gr φως, light, and Eng *chemical*] Pertaining to the chemical action of light *Dana*

Phō'to-găl'va-nŏg'ra phy, *n* The art or process of obtaining from a photographic negative on glass, by means of a gutta percha impression, an electrotype plate, from which may be taken, as in copper plate printing, any number of copies, exactly similar to the photograph *Brewster*

Phō'to gĕne, *n.* [See *infra*] A picture produced by the agency of light, a photograph [*R*] *Crabb*

Phō'to ĝĕn'ic, *a.* [From Gr φῶς, φωτός, light, and *γίνειν*, to produce] Of, or pertaining to, photogeny, producing light

Pho tŏg'e ny, *n* [See *supra*] The art of taking pictures by the action of light on a chemically prepared ground

Phō'to glўph'ic, *a.* [From Gr φῶς, φωτός, light, and *γλύφειν*, to engrave] Pertaining to the art of engraving by the action of light

Photoglyphic engraving a process of etching on copper, steel or zinc, by means of the action of light and certain chemicals, a fac-simile of a photograph or other object, so that from the plate impressions may be taken, —invented by Fox Talbot *Brewster*

Phō'to grăph, *n* [Fr *photographe*] A picture obtained by photography especially, a picture produced or printed on chemically prepared paper, by the action of sunlight, from a negative, or reverse image, taken, by the camera, on glass

Phō'to grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr *photographique*]
Phō'to grăph'ic al, } Pertaining to, or obtained by, photography, as, a *photographic* picture

Pho-tŏg'ra phist, *n* One who practices, or is skilled in, photography

Pho-tŏg'ra-phŏm'e ter, *n* [From Gr φῶς, φωτός, light, γραφειν, to write, and *μετρον*, measure] (*Photog*) An instrument for determining the sensibility of each tablet employed in the photographic process, in respect to the amount of luminous and chemical radiation *Ogilvie*

Pho-tŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *photographie*, from Gr φῶς, φωτος, light, and γραφειν, to write]
1 The science of the action of light on bodies, the principles of physics and chemistry which relate to the production of pictures by the action of light
2 The art of producing pictures of objects by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces, as of silver, glass paper, &c , or the art of receiving and fixing on such surfaces the images formed by the camera
3 In a more restricted sense, the art of producing such pictures on chemically prepared paper

Phō'to lĭ thŏg'ra phy, *n* A mode of lithographing in which the prepared stone is first rendered sensitive to light, and the picture is then taken upon it by means of photography

Phō'to lŏg'ic, } *a* [Fr *photologique*] Pertaining to photology, or the
Phō'to lŏg'ic al, } doctrine of light

Pho-tŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *photologie*, from Gr φῶς, φωτός, light, and λόγος, discourse] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena *Mitchill*

Phō'to-măg'net ĭsm, *n* The relation of magnetism to light *Faraday*

Pho tŏm'e ter, *n* [Fr *photomètre*, from Gr φως, φωτός, light, and *μετρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light

Phō'to mĕt'ric, } *a* [Fr *photométrique*] Per-
Phō'to mĕt'ric al, } taining to photometry, or a photometer

Pho tŏm'e try, *n* [Fr *photométrie*] The science which treats of the measurement of the intensity of light

Phō'to phō'bi ă, *n* [Fr *photophobie*, fr Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, and *φόβος*, fear, *φοβεῖσθαι, φεβεσθαι*, to fear] (*Med*) A dread or intolerance of light

Pho tŏp'si-ă, *n* [Fr *phe opsie*, fr Gr φως, φωτός, light, and *ὄψις*, sight, from *ὄψομαι* (root *ὀπτειν*), fut of *ὁραω*, to see] (*Med*) An affection of the eye, in which the patient perceives luminous rays, ignited lines, coruscations, and the like

Pho tŏp'sy, *n* The same as PHOTOPSIA.

Phō'to sphĕre, *n* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, and *σφαιρα*, ball, sphere] A sphere of light, especially, the luminous envelope of the sun

Phō'to tўpe, *n* [Gr. φως, φωτός, light, and *τύπος*, blow, impression, type] A type or plate resembling an engraved plate, and capable of being printed from in the same manner, produced from a photographic picture by a peculiar process; also, the process by which such a plate is produced.

Phō'to-zĭn-cŏg'ra-phy, *n.* A process of preparing zinc or lithographic plates for printing, similar in principle to that of photolithography.

Phrag-mī'tēs, *n.* [Gr. *φραγμίτης*, growing in a hedge or fence, from *φραγμα*, fence.] (*Bot.*) A genus of reeds growing in wet places, including the common reed (*P. communis*). *Baird*

Phrăg'ma-cōne, *n* [Gr. *φράγμα*, an inclosure, and *κῶνος*, cone] (*Paleon*) The chambered cone of the belemnite *Dana*

Phrāge, *n* [Fr *phrase*, It. & Sp. *frase*, Lat *phrasis*, Gr *φρασις*, from *φράζειν*, to speak]
1 A brief expression, or part of a sentence, two or more words forming an expression by themselves, or being a portion of a sentence
2 A short, pithy expression, especially, one which is often employed, a peculiar or idiomatic turn of speech, as, *humanum est errare*, to err is human
3 A mode or form of speech, the manner or style in which any one expresses himself, diction, expression, style "What *phrase* is this?" *Shak.*

Thou speak'st
In better *phrase* *Shak.*

4 (*Mus*) A short clause or portion of a sentence

☞ A composition consists first of sentences, or *periods*, these are subdivided into *sections*, and these into *phrases*

Phrāge, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PHRASED, *p. pr* & *vb n* PHRASING] [Fr *phraser* See *supra*] To express in words, or in peculiar words, to call, to style

These suns,
For so they *phrase* them, by their heralds challenged
The noble spirits to arms *Shak.*

Phrāge'-bŏŏk, *n* A book in which difficult phrases are explained

Phrāge'less, *a* Incapable of being described in any phrases or language "Advance . . that *phraseless* hand" *Shak.*

Phrā'ge o grăm, *n* [Gr *φρασις*, a phrase, and *γραμμα*, a letter] (*Phonography*) A combination of short hand letters representing a phrase or sentence *Pitman*

Phrā'ge o-lŏg'ic, } *a* Capable of being
Phrā'ge o lŏg'ic-al, } phrased, pertaining to phraseology

Phrā'ge ŏl'o ĝist, *n* A ... tor of phrases

Phrā'ge ŏl'o ĝy, *n* [Fr ... *ologie*, It & Sp *fraseologia*, from Gr *φρασ* ... *ψ* ... phrase, and *λογος*, speech, discourse]
1 Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence, diction

He remains most completely national in his ... ing and his *phraseology* *T. Twiss*

2 A collection of phrases in a language

Syn — Diction, style See DICTION

Phrā'ging, *n* 1 Method of expression by phrases
2 (*Mus*) The method or act of grouping the notes so as to form distinct phrases in singing or playing

Phrā'tr y, *n* [Gr ... (*Gr. Antiq*) A division of the Athenian people, being a subdivision of a phyle or tribe

Phre-nĕt'ic, *a* [L. *phreneticus*, Gr *φρενητικός*, *φρενιτικος*, Fr *phrenetic*, Sp, Pg, & It *frenetico* See PHRENITIS] Having the mind or brain disordered, raving, frantic, frenetic, mad See FRANTIC and FRENETIC

Phre nĕt'ic, *n* One whose mind is disordered, a frantic or frenzied person [*Rare*]

Phrenetics imagine they see that without which their imagination is affected with within *Harvey*

Phre-nĕt'ic-al ly, *adv* In a phrenetic manner

Phrĕn'ic (frĕn'ik), *a* [Fr *phrenique*, from Gr *φονν*, *φρενος*, the midriff or diaphragm] (*Anat*) Belonging to the diaphragm, as, a *phrenic* vein

Phrĕn'ics, *n sing* [Gr *φονν*, *φρενός*, the mind] That branch of science which relates to the mind, metaphysics [See Note under MATHEMATICS] [*Rare*] *R. Park*

Phre nī'tis, *n* [Lat , Gr *φρενῖτις*, from *φρην*, *φρενος*, the midriff, the mind, Fr *phrenite*, *phrenitis*]
1 (*Med*) An inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium
2 The same as PHRENSY, or FRENZY

Phre nŏl'o ĝer, *n.* One versed in phrenology, a phrenologist

Phrĕn'o lŏg'ic, } *a* [Fr *phrénologique*] Per-
Phrĕn'o lŏg'ic al, } taining to phrenology

Phrĕn'o lŏg'ic al ly, *adv.* By the principles of phrenology

Phre nŏl'o ĝist, *n.* [Fr *phrénologiste* and *phrénologue*] One versed in phrenology

Phre nŏl'o ĝy, *n.* [Fr. *phrenologie*, It & Sp *frenologia*, from Gr. *φρην*, *φρενός*, the mind, and *λόγος*, discourse]
1 The science of the special functions of the parts of the brain, or of the supposed connection between the various faculties of the mind and their special organs in the brain.
2. In popular usage, the theory of Gall, that the mental faculties are shown on the surface of the head or skull; craniology.

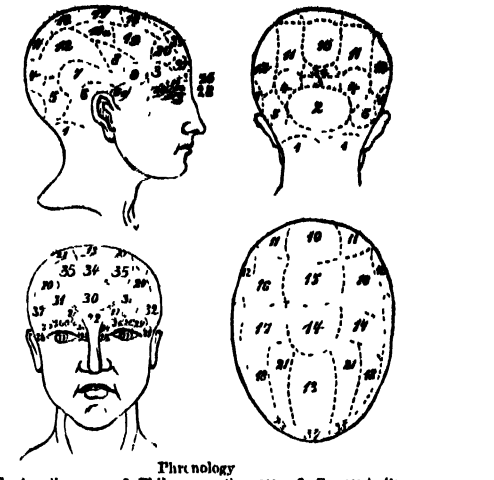

Phrenology

1, Amativeness; 2, Philoprogenitiveness; 3, Concentrativeness, &c Inhabitiveness; 4, Adhesiveness; 5, Combativeness, 6, Destructiveness, 6a, Alimentiveness; 7, Secretiveness; 8, Acquisitiveness; 9, Constructiveness; 10, Self esteem; 11, Love of approbation; 12, Cautiousness; 13, Benevolence; 14 Veneration; 15, Firmness; 16, Conscientiousness; 17, Hope, 18, Wonder; 19, Ideality; 19a, (No determined); 20, Wit; 21, Imitation; 22, Individuality 23, Form 24, Size; 25, Weight 26, Coloring; 27, Locality 28 Number; 29, Order; 30, Eventuality; 31, Time; 32, Tune 33, Language 34, Comparison; 35, Causality

Phrĕ'no-măg'net ĭsm, *n.* [From Gr *φρήν*, *φρενός*, the mind, and Eng *magnetism*] The power of exciting the organs of the brain by magnetic influence

Phrĕn'zied (frĕn'zid), *a.* Frenzied, affected with madness

Phrĕn'zy (frĕn'zў), *n.* [Fr *phrénésie*, *frénésie* Pr *frenezia*, *frenezi*, It *frenesia*, Sp. & Pg *frenesia*, *frenesi*, Lat *phrenesis*, from Gr *φρήν*, *φρενός* the mind] The same as FRENZY See FRENZY

Phrĕn'zy, *v t* [Written also FRENZY] [*imp* & *p p* PHRENSIED, *p pr* & *vb n* PHRENSYING] To render frantic, to madden *Byron*

Phrĕn'tic, *n* & *a.* Same as PHRENETIC [*Obs.*]

Phrŏn'tis-tĕr'y, *n.* [Fr *phrontistère*, Gr. *φρονιστηριον*, from *φροντίζειν*, to think, from *φρονις* thought, from *φρονεῖν*, to think, *φρήν*, the mind school or seminary of learning [*Rare*]

Phry ĝ'i an, *a* [Lat *Phrygius*, Gr *Φούγιος*, from *Φρυγία*, in Asia Minor] Of, or pertaining to Phrygia, —applied to a sprightly, animated kind of music among the ancients, which was well suited to martial instruments

Phrygian stone a stone described by the ancients used in dyeing, a light, spongy stone, resembling a pumice, said to be drying and astringent

Phthi-rī'a sis, *n* [Gr *φθειρίασις*, from *φθειρ* louse] (*Med*) A disease consisting in the excessive multiplication of lice upon the human body in spite of efforts to prevent it Herod and Philip II of Spain are said to have died from this disease

Phthĭs'ic (tĭz'ĭk), *n.* The same as PHTHISIS See PHTHISIS

Phthĭs'ic-al (tĭz'ĭk-al), *a* [Lat *phthisicus*, Gr *φθισικός*, Fr *phthisique*, It & Sp *tisico* See PHTHISIS] Having, or belonging to, the phthisic breathing hard, as, a *phthisical* consumption.

Phthĭs'ick-y (tĭz'ĭk ў), *a* Having, or pertaining to, the phthisic

Phthĭs'i-ŏl'o ĝy (tĭz'ĭ ŏl'o jў), *n* [Gr. *φθισις* and *λόγος*, discourse] (*Med*) A treatise upon phthisis *Dunglison*

Phthĭs'ip ncŭ mō'ni-ă (thĭz'ĭp), *n* [Gr. *φθισις*, phthisis, and *πνεῦμων*, pl *πνευμονες*, lungs (*Med*) Pulmonary consumption *Dunglison*

Phthĭs'ip ncŭ'mo ny (thĭz'ĭp-nū-), *n.* (*Med* Phthisipneumonia

Phthī'sis (thī'sis) (Synop., § 130), *n* [Lat *phthisis*, Gr *φθισις*, from *φθιειν*, to pass or waste away, Fr *phthisie*, Sp *tisis*, *tisica*, It *tisi*, *tisica*, *tisico*] (*Med*) Consumption of the lungs, formerly applied, also, to many wasting diseases.

Phthom-gŏm'e ter (thon-gŏm'e ter), *n.* [Gr *φθογγος*, voice, and *μετρον*, measure.] A measure of vowel sounds *Smart*

Phў'co-mā'ter, *n* [N Lat , from Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, and *μητηρ*, Lat *mater*, mother] (*Bot.*) The gelatine in which the sporules of algaceous plants first vegetate. *Brande.*

Phў-lăc'ter, *n.* The same as PHYLACTERY. See PHYLACTERY [*Obs*]

Phў lăc'tered, *a* Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees. [*Obs*]

Phўl'ăc-tĕr'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to phylac-
Phўl'ac-tĕr'ic-al, } teries. *Addison.*

Phў-lăc'ter-y, *n.* [Lat. *phylacterium*, Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, from *φυλακτήρ* a watcher, guard, *φυλάσσειν* to watch, guard; Fr. *phylactère*, Sp. *filacteria*, It *filatteria.*]

1. Any charm, spell, or amulet, worn as a preservative from danger or disease.

2. (*Jewish Antiq*) A slip of parchment on which were written certain passages of the Pentateuch; as Exodus xiii. 1-10, and 11-16, Deut. vi. 4-9, and xi. 13-21, the decalogue, worn by devout persons on the forehead and left arm while at prayer

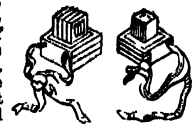

Attic Phylacteries

3. Among the primitive Christians, a case in which were inclosed the relics of the dead.

Phy'lärch, *n* [Gr *φυλαρχος*, from *φυλη*, a class or tribe, a division of the army, and *ἀρχειν*, to rule, Lat *phylarchus*, Fr *phylarque*] (*Gr. Antiq*) The chief, or governor, of a tribe or clan

Phy'lärch-y, *n* [Gr *φυλαρχια*, Fr *phylarchie* See *supra*] The office of a phylarch, government of a tribe or clan

Phy'le, *n.* [Gr. *φυλη*, union of individuals in a community or state] A local division of the people in ancient Athens, a tribe

Phyl'lite (49), *n* [Gr *φυλλον*, leaf, and *λιθος*, stone] (*Min*) A mineral consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina, iron, and manganese, and occurring in thin scales or leaves *Dana*

Phyl'lode, *n* The same as PHYLLODIUM

Phyl lō'dĭ-ŭm, *n* [N Lat, from Gr *φυλλωδης*, like leaves, from *φυλλον*, leaf, and *εἰδος*, form] (*Bot*) A petiole dilated into the form of a blade, as in the Australian acacias

Phyl-lŏph'a gan, *n.* [Gr *φυλλον*, leaf, and *φαγειν*, to eat]

1. (*Zoöl*) One of a tribe of marsupial animals, including the phalangers *Brande*

2 (*Entom*) One of a family of beetles which feed upon the leaves of plants, chafer. *Brande*

Phyl-lŏph'o rous (fil-lŏf'o rŭs), *a* [Gr *φυλλοφόρος*, from *φυλλον*, leaf, and *φέρειν*, to bear] Leaf-bearing, producing leaves

Phyl'lo-pŏd (fil'-), *n.* [Fr *phyllopode*, from Gr *φυλλον*, leaf, and *πους*, *ποδος*, foot] (*Zoöl*) One of a tribe of crustaceans whose feet have a flattened form, like that of a leaf

Phyl'lo sō'mă, *n* [Gr *φυλλον*, leaf, and *σωμα*, body.] (*Zoöl*) A genus of crustaceans having the body transparent, and remarkable for being very much flattened, the glass shrimp or glass crab

Phyl'lo-stŏme, *n* [Gr *φυλλον*, leaf, and *στομα*, mouth] (*Zoöl*) One of a family of bats which have the nasal disk expanded into a distinct leaf.

Phyl'lo-tăc'tic, *a.* Pertaining to phyllotaxy

Phyl'lo-tăx'is, } *n.* [Gr *φυλλον*, leaf, and *ταξις*,
Phyl'lo-tăx'y, } order] (*Bot*) The order, or arrangement, of leaves on stems, the science of the relative position of leaves

Phy-sē'ter, *n* [Lat *physeter*, Gr *φυσητήρ*, from *φυσαω*, to blow, Fr *physetere*]

1 The sperm whale, the cachalot. See CACHALOT.

2 A kind of machine, or apparatus, used in filtering

Phy'si-ăn'thro py, *n* [Gr *φυσις*, nature, and *ἀνθρωπος*, man] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies

Phy'sic (fiz'ik), *n* [See PHYSICS]

1 The art of healing diseases, the theory or practice of medicine

It is a goodly art, a wholesome kind of exercise, and much commended in *physic* *Latimer*

2 A specific internal application for the cure or relief of sickness, remedy for disease

3. In popular usage, a medicine that purges, a purge, a cathartic

Phy'sic, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PHYSICKED (fiz'ikt), *p pr* & *vb n* PHYSICKING]

1 To treat with physic, to evacuate the bowels with a cathartic, to purge

2. To treat with remedies, to cure

Phy'sic-al (fiz'ik al), *a* [Gr *φυσικος*, from *φύσις*, nature, from *φυειν*, to bring forth, produce, Lat *physicus*, Fr *physique*, O Fr *physical*, It *fisical*, *fisicale*, Sp *fisico*]

1 Pertaining to nature, as including all created existences, obeying the laws of nature; also, relating to natural or material things, as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary, material, natural, as, armies and navies are the *physical* force of a nation, whereas wisdom, knowledge, skill, and the like, constitute moral force, a *physical* body or substance is a material body or substance, in distinction from spirit.

2. Pertaining to physics, or the science of nature, or to unorganized matter, treating of, or relating to, the causes and connections of natural phenomena, as, *physical* sciences, *physical* laws, and the like.

3 Pertaining to physic, or the art of medicine, resembling physic, medicinal [*Obsolescent*]

4 Perceptible through a bodily or material organization; cognizable by the senses, corporeal, external.

Physical astronomy, that part of astronomy which treats of the causes of the celestial motions, or of the connection of the laws which govern them with those which are observed at the earth's surface. — ***Physical education***, training of the bodily organs and powers with a view to the promotion of health and vigor — ***Physical geography***, that branch of science which applies the principles of physics to the facts and phenomena of descriptive geography, or which treats of their causes, relations, and inter-agencies, including the diversities of surface, climate, productions, &c, the distribution of land and water, of animals, plants minerals, &c — ***Physical optics***, that branch of optical science which treats of the nature of light, and of its phenomena, with the explanation of their causes — ***Physical point***, an indefinitely small portion of matter, a point conceived as being without extension, yet having physical properties, as weight, inertia, momentum, &c, a material point

Phy'sic-al ist, *n* One who holds that human thoughts and acts are determined by the physical organization of man

Phy'sic al-ly, *adv* **1** In a physical manner, according to the laws of nature.

I am not now treating *physically* of light or colors *Locke*

2 According to the art or rules of medicine [*Obs*]

He that lives *physically* must live miserably *Cheyne*

Phy-sĭ'cian (fĭ-zĭsh'an), *n* [Fr *physicien*, a natural philosopher, an experimentalist in physics, O Fr a physician, doctor, Pr *fezeria*, *fezecia*, O It *fisiciano* See PHYSIC and PHYSICS]

1 A person skilled in physic or the art of healing, one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases

2 Hence, one who heals moral diseases, as, a *physician* of the soul

Phy sĭ'cianed, *a* Educated or licensed as a physician [*Obs and rare*] "One Dr Lucas, a *physicianed* apothecary" *H. Walpole*

Phy'si cist, *n* One versed in physics

Phy'si co-lŏg'ic, *n* [Gr *φυσικός*, physical, and Eng *logic*] Logic illustrated by natural philosophy

Phy'si co lŏg'ic-al, *a* Pertaining to physico logic [*Rare*] *Swift*

Phy'si co-măth'e-măt'ics, *n sing* Mixed mathematics [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Phy'si co-phi lŏs'o phy, *n.* The philosophy of nature *Dana*

Phy'si-co-the-ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr *φυσικός*, physical, and Eng *theology*] Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy

Phy'sics (fiz'iks), *n sing* [Gr *φυσικη* (sc *Σεωρια*), from *φυσικός*, Lat *physica*, *physice*, s, and *physica*, pl, Fr *physique*, Sp, Pg, & It *fisica*, Pr *fezeria* See PHYSICAL] The science of nature or of natural objects comprehending the study or knowledge of the material world, especially, that department of natural science which treats of the general properties of bodies, and the causes (as gravitation, heat, light, magnetism, electricity &c) that modify those properties, natural philosophy [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

☞ *Chemistry*, though a branch of *general physics*, is commonly treated as a science by itself, and the applications of physical principles which it involves constitute a branch called *chemical physics*, which treats more especially of those physical properties of matter which are used by chemists in defining and distinguishing substances

Phy'si-ŏg'no mer, *n* The same as PHYSIOGNOMIST

Phy'si-og-nŏm'ic, } *a* [Gr *φυσιογνωμονικός*,
Phy'si og nŏm'ic-al, } Fr *physiognomonique*, It *fisionomico*, *fisonomico*, Sp *fisonomico*] Pertaining to physiognomy

Phy'si-og-nŏm'ics, *n sing* The same as PHYSIOGNOMY. [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Phy'si ŏg'no-mist, *n.* [Fr. *physiognomiste*, It & Sp *fisonomista*, Gr *φυσιογνωμων*]

1 One who is skilled in physiognomy *Dryden*

2 One who tells fortunes by scrutiny of the face

Phy'si ŏg'no-mŏn'ic, *a* Physiognomic [*Obs*]

Phy'si-ŏg'no-my, *n.* [Gr *φυσιογνωμονια*, from *φυσις*, nature, and *γνωμων*, one who knows or examines, a judge, from *γνωναι*, *γνω* to know, Fr *physiognomanie*, *physionomie*, *fisionomia*, Sp *fisonomia*]

1 The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face, or the art of discovering the predominant temper, or other characteristic qualities of the mind, by the features of the body, but especially by the external signs of the countenance, or the combination of the features *Bacon*

2 The face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind, particular configuration, cast, or expression of countenance "And their *physiognomy* a blank or dreams of tradition" *Coleridge*

3 The art of foretelling the future fortunes of persons by indications of the countenance

Phy'si ŏg'no-type, *n* [Gr *φυσιογνωμονια*, physiognomy, and *τυπος*, impression, type] An instrument or apparatus used in taking impressions or casts of the human countenance

Phy'si-ŏg'o-ny, *n* [Gr *φυσις*, nature, and *γονός* or *γενος*, birth] Birth of nature [*Rare*] *Coleridge.*

Phy'si o-grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr *physiographique*]
Phy'si o-grăph'ic al, } Of, or pertaining to, physiography

Phy'si-ŏg'ra phy, *n.* [Fr. *physiographie*, from Gr. *φύσις*, nature, and *γραφειν*, to write] The science which treats, first, of the system in the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, &c.; and secondly, of the system in the physical movements or changes on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, and the like. *Dana.*

Phy'si ŏl'o ger, *n.* A physiologist. See PHYSIOLOGIST

Phy'si-o-lŏj'ic, } *a* [Fr *physiologique*, Lat.
Phy'si-o-lŏj'ic-al, } *physiologicus*, It & Sp *fisiologico*] Pertaining to physiology, relating to the science of the properties and functions of living beings

Phy'si o lŏj'ic al-ly, *adv.* In a physiological manner

Phy'si ŏl'o gist, *n* [Fr *physiologiste* and *physiologue*, It & Sp *fisiologo* See *infra*]

1 One who is versed in the science of living beings, or in the properties and functions of animals and plants

2 One who treats of physiology.

Phy'si-ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr *φυσιολογια*, from *φύσις*, nature, and *λόγος*, discourse, Lat *physiologia*, Fr. *physiologie*, It & Sp *fisiologia*] That department of natural science which treats of the organs and their functions, in animals and plants

Mental physiology, the science of the functions and phenomena of the mind, as distinguished from a philosophical explanation of the same

There is a science that may be termed *mental physiology*, as there is another science relating to the structure and offices of our corporal frame *Browne.*

Physique (fĭ zēk'), *n* [Fr] The natural constitution, or physical structure, of a person

Phy'so'no my, *n* Physiognomy [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Phy'so grăde, *n* [Fr *physograde*, from Gr *φυσα*, an air bladder, and Lat *grado*, to walk, go] (*Zoöl*) One of a tribe of zoophytes, which swim by means of air bladders

Phy'sy, *n* A fusee See FUSEE *Locke.*

Phy-tĕl'e phas, *n* [Gr *φυτόν*, plant, and *ἐλέφας*, the elephant, also ivory] (*Bot*) A genus of South American plants, from the seeds of which the substance called *vegetable ivory* is obtained

Phy tiv'o rous, *a* [Gr *φυτόν*, a plant, from *φύειν*, to grow, and Lat *vorare*, to eat greedily] Feeding on plants or herbage, as, *phytivorous* animals *Ray.*

Phy'to-chĕm'ic al, *a* Relating to phytochemistry *Hunt.*

Phy'to chĕm'ist ry, *n* Chemistry in its relation to vegetable bodies *Hunt*

Phy tŏch'i-my, *n* [Fr *phytochimie*, from Gr *φυτόν*, a plant, and Fr *chimie*, chemistry] The chemistry of plants

Phy tŏg'e ny, *n* [Gr *φυτον*, a plant, and *γενειν*, to produce] The doctrine of the generation of plants.

Phy'to ge-ŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr *φυτόν*, plant, *γη*, earth, and *γραφειν*, to write or describe] The geography of plants

Phy'to-glÿph'ic, *a* Relating to phytoglyphy.

Phy tŏg'ly-phy, *n* [Gr *φυτον*, plant, and *γλύφειν*, engraving] The art of printing from nature, by taking impressions from plants, or other objects, on soft metal or other substances, and from these taking an electrotype plate, by means of which impressions are multiplied, — called also *Nature-printing.*

Phy'to grăph'ic al, *a* [Fr *phytographique.*] Pertaining to the description of plants

Phy tŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *phytographie*, from Gr. *φυτον*, a plant, and *γραφειν*, to write]

1 The science of describing plants in a systematic manner

2 A description of plants.

Phy'to lăc'ĕd, *n* [Gr *φυτόν*, plant, and It *lacca*, lac] (*Bot*) A genus of plants from the fruit of which a red color resembling lac is obtained *Loudon.*

Phy'to lĭth (49), *n* [Fr *phytolithe*, from Gr *φυτόν*, plant, and *λίθος*, stone] A plant petrified, or fossil vegetable

Phy'to li-thŏl'o gist, *n.* [See *infra*] One versed in phytolithology

Phy'to li-thŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *φυτόν*, plant, *λίθος*, stone, and *λόγος*, discourse] The branch of science which treats of fossil plants

Phy'to lŏg'ic-al, *a* [Fr *phytologique*] Pertaining to phytology, botanical

Phy tŏl'o gist, *n* [See PHYTOLOGY] One skilled in phytology, a botanist

Phy-tŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *phytologie*, from Gr *φυτόν*, plant, and *λόγος*, discourse] A discourse or treatise on plants, or the science of plants, description of the kinds and properties of plants, botany

Phy'ton, *n* [Gr *φυτόν*, plant] (*Bot*) A single developed plant, plant bud or plant individual in a tree, — the tree being regarded as a compound individual made up of many phytons. *Gray.*

Phy-tŏn'o-my, } *n.* [Fr *phytonomie*, from Gr.
Phy-tŏn'y-my, } *φυτόν*, plant, and *νόμος*, law.] The science of the origin and growth of plants.

Phy'to pa-thŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr *φυτόν*, plant, *πάθος*, disease, and *λόγος*, discourse] An account of diseases to which plants are liable.

Phy-tŏph'a-gous (-tŏf'a-gŭs), *a.* [Fr. *phytophage*, from Gr *φυτόν*, plant, and *φαγειν*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on, plants.

Phy tŏt'o-mist, *n.* [See *infra*] One versed in phytotomy.

Phy-tŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, and *τομή*, cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut] The dissection of plants

Phy-to-zō'a, or **Phy-tō-zō'a**, *n., pl* PHYTOZOA, or PHYTOZOA [Gr *φυτόν*, plant, and *ζῶον*, animal, from *ζωός*, alive, from *ζαειν*, to live] A plant-animal, — a term sometimes applied to zoophytes, also to certain marine animalcules living in the tissues of plants *Dana*

Phyz, *n.* The same as PHIZ

Pi, *n* (*Print*) A mass of types confusedly mixed, or unsorted [Written also *pie*]

Pi-ă'ba, *n* (*Ichth*) A small, fresh water fish of Brazil, about the size of the minnow, much esteemed for food

Pi ăc'a-ba, *n* See PIASSAVA

Pi'a-cle (pī'a kl), *n* [Lat *piaculum* a propitiatory sacrifice, that which requires expiation, a wicked action, from *piare*, to appease, to expiate, from *pius*, pious, It *piacolo*] An enormous crime which requires expiation [*Rare*] *Howell.*

Pi-ăc'ū-lar, *a* [Lat *piacularis*, Fr *piaculaire* See *supra*] [*Rare*]

1. Expiatory, having power to atone

2 Requiring expiation, criminal, atrociously bad "To cleanse his little Warwickshire fold from its *piacular* pollution" *De Quincey*

Pi-ăc'ū-lăr'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being piacular, criminality badness *De Quincey*

Pi-ăc'ū-lous, *a* The same as PIACULAR

Pi'a Mā'ter [Lat, a tender mother] (*Anat*) The vascular membrane immediately investing the brain

Pi'a-nĕt', *n* [Eng *pie*, Lat *picus*, a pie, and *picus*, a woodpecker]

1 The magpie

2 A bird, the lesser woodpecker [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Pi'a nis'si-mo, *a* [It, superl of *piano*] (*Mus*) Very soft, — a direction to the performer to execute the passage to which it refers in the softest manner

Pi-ăn'ist, *n* [Fr *pianiste*, It & Sp *pianista*] A performer on the piano forte, or one well skilled in it *Busby*

Pi-ăn'o, *a* [It, even, smooth, soft, from Lat *planus*, even, level] (*Mus*) Soft, — a direction to the performer to execute the passage to which it refers softly and with diminished volume of tone

Pi ăn'o, *n* [It *piano*, soft, from Lat *planus*, even, smooth, and It *forte*, strong, from Lat *fortis*] (*Mus*) A musical instrument resembling a harpsichord, and consisting of a series of wires of graduated length, thickness, and tension, struck by hammers which are moved by keys

Pi ăn'o graph *n* [From *piano*, q v, and Gr *γραφειν*, to write] (*Mus*) A machine, which, attached to a piano forte, transcribes, on paper prepared for the purpose, any thing played by the pianist

Pi'a rist, *n* [From Lat *pius*, pious] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a religious order which arose in the seventeenth century at Rome, and who bound themselves by a special vow to devote themselves to education *Brande*

Pi-ăs'sa-bā, *n* See PIASSAVA

Pi-ăs'sa-vā, *n* [Pg] A fibrous product of the palm tree (*Attalea funifera*), imported from Brazil The fibers are derived from the base of the leaf-stalks, and are used in making brooms, and for various other purposes [Written also *piacaba* and *piassaba*] *Balfour.*

Pi ăs'ter, *n* [Fr *piastre*, O Sp *piastra*, *piastro*, It *piastra*, a thin plate of metal, a dollar, L Lat *plastra*, from Lat *emplastrum*, Gr *ἔμπλαστρον*, *ἔμπλαστον*, a plaster, from *ἐμπλασσειν*, to plaster up, to daub over] An Italian coin of about 80 cents value, or 3s 7d sterling But the value is different in different states or countries The Spanish piaster is the same as the Spanish or American dollar The Turkish piaster, formerly worth 2½ cents, is now worth only about 8 cents *McCulloch*

Pi-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *piatio* See PIACLE] The act of making atonement, expiation [*Obs*]

Pi ăz'ză, *n, pl* PI-ĂZ'ZĂS [It *piazza*, place, square, market-place, Sp *plaza*, Fr *place* See PLACE]

1 (*Arch*) A portico or covered walk, supported by arches or columns

2 A square open space surrounded by buildings [*Italy*] *Gwilt*

Pib'-cōrn, *n* [*pib*, pipe, from W *pib*, pipe, and *corn*, horn] A wind instrument or pipe, with a horn at each end, used in Wales

Pi'broch (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gael *piobaireachd*, pipe music, from *piobair*, a piper, *piob*, a pipe, bag pipe] A wild, irregular species of music, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland It is performed on a bagpipe, and adapted to excite or assuage passion, and particularly to rouse a martial spirit among troops going to battle *Jameson.*

Obliged to satisfy his curiosity by whistling a *pibroch* *W Scott.*

Pi'ĕ, *n* [Lat *pica*, a pie, magpie]

1 (*Ornith*) The magpie

2 (*Med*) A vitiated appetite which makes the patient crave what is unfit for food, as chalk, ashes, coal, &c

3. (*Rom Cath. Church*) An ordinary, a table, or directory for devotional services; — called also *pie* and *pye*.

4 (*Print*) A kind of type of two sizes, *small pica* and *pica*, the former of which is next in size above long primer.

☞ This line is printed in *pica*.

☞ This line is printed in *small pica*.

☞ This kind of type was probably so called from *tabula picata*, a gray black letter at the beginning of some new order in the liturgy *Pica* is used as a standard by which to designate several larger kinds of type, as *double pica*, *two-line pica* or *two-lines pica*, *four-line pica*, or *four-lines pica*, and the like

5 An alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records

Pic'a-dŏr', *n* [Sp] A horseman armed with a lance, who commences the exercises of a bull fight by attacking the animal, without attempting to kill him

Pic'a mār', *n* [Lat *pix*, *picis*, pitch, and *amarus*, bitter] (*Chem*) The bitter principle of pitch, an oil like, transparent fluid

Pic'ard, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect which arose in the fifteenth century, the members of which held doctrines similar to those of the Adamites, — so called from *Picard*, a native of Flanders See ADAMITES

Pic'a roon', *n* [Sp *picaron*, aug of *picaro*, roguish, a rogue, O It *piccaro* Cf Fr *picorer*, to go marauding, to *picorer*, q v] One who picks ears, especially, a plunderer of wrecks, a pirate, a corsair

In all wars, Corsica and Majorca have been nests of *picaroons* *Sir W Temple*

Pic'a vune', *n* [From the language of the Caribs] A small coin of the value of 6¼ cents

Pic'a-dil, } *n* [O Fr *piccadilles*, the
Pic'a dil'ly (110) } several divisions or pieces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet *Cotgrave*]

1 A high collar, or a kind of ruff *Wilson*

2 A certain street in London, — so called from the article of dress *Nares*

Pic'age, *n* [L Lat *picagium*, from Fr *piquer*, to prick Norm Fr *picker*, to break open] (*O Eng Law*) Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths *Ainsworth*

Pic'a Hill, *n* An East Indian pickle of various vegetables with pungent spices *Simmonds*

Pic'co lo, *n* [It, small] (*Mus*) A small flute, the pitch of which is an octave higher than that of the ordinary flute an octave flute

Pice, *n* A small copper coin in the East Indies, worth less than a cent *Malcom*

Pi'ce ous (pīs'e us), *a* [Lat *piceus*, fr *pix*, pitch] Of, or belonging to, pitch black as pitch

Pich'ū run bēan (*Bot*) One of the isolated lobes of the drupe of a species of Lamus growing in South America, — called also *sassafras nut*.

Pĭç'i-dæ, *n pl* (*Ornith*) [Lat *picus*, woodpecker] A family of scansorial birds, including the woodpecker

One of the Picidæ
Imperial Woodpecker
(*Campephilus imperialis*)

Pick, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PICKED (pĭkt), *p pr* & *vb n* PICKING] [A S *pycan*, *pycan*, D *pikken*, N H Ger *picken*, *bicken*, Dan *pikke*, Sw & Icel *picka*, Fr *piquer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *picar*, It *piccare*, W *pigaw*, to prick, pick Cf PECK]

1 To peck at, like birds with their bills, to strike at with any thing pointed, to act upon with a pointed instrument, so as to pierce, as an apple with a pin; to open, as a lock, to separate, as wool, cotton, hair, oakum, and the like

2 To pull apart or away, especially with the fingers, as fruit from a tree or vine, corn from a stalk, and the like, to pluck, sometimes, to clean by means of the teeth, as, a dog *picks* a bone

3 To cleanse, by removing, with a pointed instrument or the fingers, that which is objectionable, as, to *pick* the teeth, to *pick* a fowl

4 To take away by a quick, pointedly-directed, or unexpected movement as, a bird *picks* up a worm, to take up suddenly, as, to *pick* off the enemy by sharpshooting, to *pick* a pocket "Did you *pick* Master Slender's purse?" *Shak*

5 To choose, to select, to separate as choice or desirable, to cull, — often with *out*, hence, to get into by seeking for, as, to *pick* a quarrel

6 To gather from here and there, to collect, to bring together, — often with *up*, as, to *pick* up stones

7 To pitch or cast. [*Obs*] "As high as I could *pick* my lance" *Shak.*

To pick a hole in one's coat, to find fault

Pick, *v i.* 1. To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble

2 To do any thing nicely, or by attending to small things

3 To steal, to pilfer.

Pick, *n.* [Fr. *pic*, a pickax, a pick; Pr. *pic*, *picche* Sp. & Pg. *pico*, It. *picco*. See *supra*, and cf. PIKE.

1. A sharp-pointed tool; — often used in composition, as, a *tooth-pick*, a *pick-lock*; a *pickax*; *pickwick*.

2 (*Mining* & *Mech*) An iron tool tapering to a point from a heavy mass or head, in which is inserted, transversely, a wooden handle, sometimes pointed at both ends, and having the handle inserted at the middle It is used for loosening and breaking up hard earth, ground, stones, &c.

What the miners call "chert" and "whern" is so hard that the *picks* will not touch it *Woodward*

3 Choice, right of selection, as, to have one's *pick*

4 (*Print*) Foul matter which collects on printing types from the balls, rollers, bad ink, or flor the paper in printing

Pick'a-nĭn'ny, *n* [Probably from Sp *picaneño*, A small child, especially, a negro or mulatto infant [*Southern U S*] *Bartlett*

Pick'a păck', *adv.* In manner of a pack [Ra *qar*] *L'Estrange*

Pick'ar-dĭl, *n* The same as PICCADILLY. [*Obs*

Pick'ăx, } *n* [From *pick* and *ax*] A pick wit
Pick'ăxe, } a point at one end, a transverse edg or blade at the other, and a handle inserted at th middle, a hammer with a pointed end for picrcin as it strikes, a pick

Pick'bäck, *a* On the back *Hudibras*

Pick'ed (60), *a* 1 Pointed, sharp "*Picked* an polished" *Chapman*

Let the stake be made *picked* at the top *Mortimer*

2 Sprucely or foppishly dressed [*Obs.*]

Picked out (pĭkt), ornamented or relieved with strip of a different color as, a barge of white, *picked out* wi gold, a green carriage, *picked out* with red *C Kingsley*

Pick'ed-ness, *n* The state of being picked

Pick eer', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PICKEERED, *p pr vb n* PICKEERING] [Fr *picorer*, to go marauding, originally to go to steal cattle, from Lat *pecus*, *pecoris*, cattle Cf Sp *picorea*, robbery committed by straggling soldiers]

1 To pillage, to pirate *Hudibras*

2 To skirmish, as soldiers on the outpost of an army, or in pillaging parties

He had often *pickeered* out on Sheldon and some other bishops *Burnet*

Pick-eer'er, *n* One who pickeers or plunders, pillager. [*Obs*]

Pick'er, *n* 1 One who picks or culls

2 (*Mech*) A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces as, a wool-*picker*, a rag-*picker*

3 A pickax, or instrument for picking or separating

4 One who excites a quarrel between himself and another

Pick'er el, *n* [Diminutive of *pike*] (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Esox*, — applied to several species of fresh-water fishes belonging to the pike family

Pickerel weed (*Bot*) a water plant, of the genus *Pontederia* having arrow-headed leaves — so called because it was formerly supposed to breed pickerels *Balfour*

Pick'er-y, *n.* [From *pick*. See PICK, *v. t*, 4] Petty theft

A trifle stolen in the street is termed mere *pickery* *W Scott*

Pick'et, *n* [Fr *piquet*, properly diminutive of *pique*, spear, pike, Sp *piquete*, It *picchetto*]

1 A stake sharpened or pointed, used in fortification and encampments

2 A narrow board pointed, used in making fences, a pale or paling

3 (*Mil*) A guard posted in front of an army, or with others forming a chain of outposts, in order to give notice of the approach of an enemy, and prevent surprise by a hostile force, — called a *outlying picket*

4 A game at cards See PIQUET

5 A punishment which consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

Inlying picket (*Mil*), a detachment of troops in camp kept fully equipped, and ready for immediate service in case of an alarm, or the approach of an enemy picket-guard

Pick'et, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PICKETED, *p pr vb n* PICKETING]

1 To fortify with pickets or pointed stakes

2 To inclose or fence with narrow, pointed boards

3 To fasten to a picket

4 To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake

Pick'et-fĕnçe, *n.* A fence made with pickets. See PICKET, 2

Pick'et-guārd, *n* (*Mil*) A guard of horse or foot always in readiness in case of alarm.

Pick'et ing, *n* A kind of torture by forcing a person to stand with one foot on a pointed stake

Pick'et-tee', *n* The same as PICOTEE, q. v.

Pick'ing, *n.* 1. The act of plucking, selecting, gathering

2 That which is left to be picked or gleaned.

3. The pulverized shells of oysters used in making walks. *Simmonds*

4. A hard-burned brick. *Simmonds*

5. The act of stealing or pilfering; also, ti

which is stolen; — used especially in the phrase "*picklings* and stealings"

Pick'le (pĭk'l), *n.* [D. *pekel*, L. Ger. *pĭkel*, H. Ger. *pökel*, Up. Ger. *piechel*, according to some etymologists, so called after William *Pokel*, who is said to have invented the art of pickling herrings, in the fourteenth century]

1. A solution of salt and water, in which fish and meat may be preserved or corned

2 Vinegar, sometimes seasoned with spices, in which vegetables, fish, oysters, &c, may be preserved.

3. Any article of food which has been preserved in vinegar

4. A troublesome child, as, a little *pickle*

To be in a pickle, to be in a disagreeable position, to be in a condition of embarrassment, difficulty or disorder "Thou shalt be whipped with rue, and stewed in brine, smarting *in* lingering *pickle*" *Shak.* — *To put a rod in pickle*, to get ready a punishment which will cause smarting

Pick'le (pĭk'l), *n* [See PICLE] A parcel of land inclosed with a hedge [*Provincial*]

Pick'le (pĭk'l), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PICKLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PICKLING]

1 To preserve in brine or pickle, as, to *pickle* herring

2 To season in pickle

3 To imbue highly with any thing bad, as, a *pickled* rogue

4. To prepare, as an imitation, and sell as genuine, — said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters *Art Journ*

5 To subject, as pins and needles, to the action of certain chemical agents in the process of manufacture

Pick'le-hĕr'ring, *n* [D *pekelharing*, Ger *pickelhäring*, for *pokelharing*, properly a pickled herring See *supra*] A merry andrew, a zany, a buffoon, a jackpudding *Addison*

Pick'lŏck, *n* 1 An instrument for opening locks without the key

2 A person who picks locks

3 A superior description of selected wool.

Pick'nick, *n* See PICNIC

Pick'pŏn ny, *n* One who cheats a sharper

Pick'pŏck-et, *n.* One who steals from the pocket of another.

Pick'pûrse, *n* One who steals the purse, or from the purse, of another

Pick'sy, *n* The same as PIXY See PIXY

Pick'thănk, *n* An officious fellow who does what he is not desired to do, for the sake of gaining favor, a whispering parasite, a flatterer, a tale bearer, — used also adjectively [*Obs*]

Spies and *pickthank* s seldom apply to any others *South*

Pick'tooth, *n* An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth, a toothpick [*Obs*]

Pick'wick, *n* A pointed instrument for picking up the wick of a lamp

Pic'le, *n* [Perhaps from It *piccolo*, small, little, more probably corrupted from *pughtel* or *pugle* According to some, it is from Lat *pulacrum*, for *pittacium*, small slip of parchment, scrip See PIGHTEL and PINGLE] A small piece of land inclosed with a hedge, a close [*Obs*]

Pic'nic, *n* [Fr *piquenique* from *piquer*, to prick, to stick, to lard, and *nique*, a small coin]

1. Formerly, an entertainment at which each person contributed some dish or article for the general table, in present use, an entertainment carried by a party on an excursion of pleasure into the country, also the party itself

2. A kind of small, sweet biscuit. *Simmonds*

Pic'nic, *v i* To go on a picnic *C Kingsley*

Pi'co (pē'ko), *n* [Sp See PEAK] A peak, the pointed head of a mountain

Pi'co-tee', *n* A variety of carnation having petals notched at the edges, and spotted instead of striped, mostly upon a yellow ground *Smart*

Pi'quant (pĭk'ant), *n* See PIQUANT

Pi'crĭd, *n* [Lat, from Gr πικρός, sharp, bitter] (*Chem*) The officinal *powder of aloes with camella*, which is composed of one part of camella to four parts of aloes. In Europe, it is prepared as an electuary instead of as a powder It is employed as a cathartic.

Pic'rite, *n* [From Gr πικρός, bitter] The same as PERIDOTIC, q v.

Pic'ro-lite (49), *n* [Fr *picrolite*, from Gr πικρός, bitter, and λίθος, stone] (*Min*) A fibrous variety of serpentine. *Dana*

Pic'ro-mĕl, *n* [Fr. *picromel*, N Lat *picromel*, *picromeli*, from Gr πικρος, bitter, and μελι, honey, Lat. *mel*] (*Chem*) The characteristic principle of aloes. *Ure*

Pic'ro-phăr'ma co lite (49), *n* [Gr πικρος, bitter, φαρμακόν, drug, poison, and λίθος, stone] (*Min*) A hydrous arseniate of lime, containing a small proportion of magnesia.

Pic'ro-phyll, *n* [Gr. πικρός, bitter, and φύλλον, leaf.] (*Min*) A greenish gray, foliated, fibrous mineral, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of magnesia and iron. *Dana.*

Pi-crŏph'yl-lite, or **Pic'ro-phyl'lite** (117), *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Min.*) A species of serpentine, occurring in dark-green, foliated masses. *Brande.*

Pi-crŏs'mine, *n.* [Gr. πικρός, bitter, and ὀσμή, odor] (*Min*) A mineral, consisting chiefly of silicate of magnesia, and having a bitter, argillaceous odor when moistened. *Dana*

Pic'ro-tŏx'ine, *n* [Fr *picrotoxine*, fr Gr πικρός, bitter, and τοξικόν, poison See TOXICAL] (*Chem*) A white, bitter, poisonous, crystalline substance, obtained from the fruit of *Cocculus Indicus*

Pict, *n* [Lat *pictus*, p p of *pingere*, to paint] A person who paints his body, or parts of it, for ornamental or other purposes [*Obs*] *Steele*

Pict, *n* [A S *Pihtas*, *Peohtas*, *Peohtas*, *Pehtas* See *supra*] One of a tribe of Scythians, or Germans, who settled in Scotland

Pict'ish, *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the Picts

Pic-tō'ri al (89), *a* [Lat *pictorius*, from *pictor*, a painter, from *pingere*, to paint] Pertaining to pictures, illustrated by pictures, forming pictures, as, a *pictorial* imagination, a *pictorial* dictionary

Pic tō'ri al ly, *adv* In a pictorial manner, with pictures

Pic tōr'ic, **Pic-tōr'ic al**, } *a* Pictorial. [*Rare*]

Pict'ūr-a ble, *a* Capable of being pictured

Pict'ūr al (pĭkt'yur al), *a* Pertaining to, consisting of, or represented in, pictures [*Rare*]

Pict'ūr al, *n* [See *infra*] A representation [*Obs*]

Pict'ūre (pĭkt'yur, 55), *n* [Lat *pictura*, from *pingere*, *pictum*, to paint, Fr *peinture*, Pr *pintura*, *pinctura*, *penchura*, Sp & Pg *pintura*, It *pintura*, *pittura*]

1 That which is painted, a likeness drawn in colors, hence, any graphic representation, as of a person, a landscape, a building

Pictures and shapes are but secondary objects *Bacon*

2 The art of, or representation by, painting

Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief either in *picture* or sculpture, would usually weep *Wotton*

3 Hence, an image or resemblance, that which, by its likeness, brings vividly to mind some other thing, as, a child is the *picture* of his father, the poet has drawn an exquisite *picture* of grief

☞ *Picture* is sometimes used in forming self explaining compounds as *picture book*, *picture-chamber*, *picture-like*, *picture-restorer*, *picture seller*, and the like

Syn — PICTURE, PAINTING Every kind of drawing is a *picture*, whether in pencil, crayons or Indian ink A *painting* is a representation by means of *color* Thus holds good in figurative sense the historian draws a lively *picture*, the poet *paints* in glowing colors

Justice is *pictured* blind not because it is to be without the eye of knowledge but the eye of partiality *Smith*

True poetry the *painter's* power displays
True *painting* emulates the poet's lays,
The rival sisters fond of equal fame
Alternate change their office and their name *Mason*

Pict'ūre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PICTURED *p pr* & *vb n* PICTURING] To draw or paint a resemblance of, to represent, to form or present an ideal like to recall distinctly or vividly

I do *picture* it in my mind *Spenser*

Love is like a painter who in drawing the picture of a lover having a blemish in one eye, would *picture* only the other side of the face *South*

Pict'ūr er (pĭkt'yur er), *n* One who pictures one who draws or paints pictures, a painter [*Obs*]

"Zeuxis, the curious *picturer*" *Fuller*

Pict'ūre-frāme, *n* A frame which surrounds a picture, and sets it off to advantage

Pict'ūre-găl'ler y, *n* A gallery or large apartment, in which pictures are hung up for exhibition

Pict'ūr-ĕsque' (pĭkt'yur-ĕsk'), *a* [Fr *pittoresque*, It *pittoresco*, Sp *pintoresco* See *supra*] Fitted to form a good or pleasing picture, represented with the clearness or ideal beauty appropriate to a picture expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial

The three crosses are placed prospectively in a picturesque manner

What is *picturesque* as placed in relation to the beautiful and the sublime? It is the character of [illegible] capable of a picturesque excess

Pict'ūr ĕsque'ly (pĭkt'yur-ĕsk'lĭ), *a* In a picturesque manner

Pict'ūr ĕsque'ness (esk'nes), *n* The quality of being picturesque

Picturesqueness is that quality in objects [illegible] for making a good picture, and it refers to the [illegible] of things in form and color more than to their accidental associations *Hare*

Pict'ūr ize (pĭkt'yur īz), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PICTURIZED *p pr* & *vb n* PICTURIZING] To form into a picture to represent by pictures, to ornament with pictures

Pic'ul, *n* [Written also *pecul* and *pecal*] [Jav & Malay *pikul*, from *pikul*, to carry on the back, to carry a burden, a man's burden] A weight of 133⅓ lbs, divided into 100 cattles, or 1600 tacls, — called also, by the Chinese, *tan* [*China*] *Malcom*

Pid'dle, *v i* [This is a different spelling of *peddle*, or from the same source]

1 To deal in trifles, to spend time in trifling objects, to attend to trivial concerns or the small parts rather than to the main [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

2 To pick at table, to eat or drink squeamishly, or without relish. [*Obs*] *Swift.*

3. To urinate, to make water, — a childish word

Pid'dler, *n.* One who piddles.

Pid'dling, *a* Trifling, trivial. "The ignoble heritage of *piddling* tithes" *Milton* "From slashing Bentley down to *piddling* Tibbalds" *Pope.*

Pie (pī), *n* [Contracted from D *pastei*, O Ger *pastei*, N Ger. *pastete*, L Lat *pastata*, O. Fr *pasté*, Eng *pasty* See PASTY and PASTE] An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it, as apple, minced meat, &c

Pie, *n* [Fr *pie*, Pr *pega*, Pg *pega*, It & Lat. *pica*, Sp *pica a*]

1 A magpie See PICA. [Sometimes written *pye*]

2 The old Roman Catholic service-book. See PICA

3 (*Print*) The same as PI See PI

Cock and pie, an adjuration of the pie or service-book, and of the sacred name of the Deity corrupted "By *cock and pie*, you shall not" *Shak.*

Pie'bald, *a* [For *pie balled*, from *pie*, the party-colored bird, and *ball*] Of various colors, diversified in color, as, a *piebald* horse

Piĕçe, *n* [Fr *piece*, Pr *pe a*, *pessa*, It *pezza*, *pezzo*, Sp *pieza*, Pg *peça*, L Lat *pecia*, *pechia*, *petia*, *petium*, of Celtic origin, W *peth*, a thing, a part, portion, a little, Armor. *pez*, *pech*, Gael *pios*, Ir. *posa*]

1 A fragment or part of any thing separated from the whole, in any manner, by cutting, splitting, breaking, or tearing, a part, a share, a portion

2 A portion of any thing conceived of as apart from other portions, but not actually separated from them, as, a *piece* of excellent information

3 Any one thing conceived of as apart from other things of the same kind, an individual article, a single effort, a definite performance, especially, (*a*) A literary or artistic composition, as, a *piece* of poetry or music, a finely painted *piece*, a *piece* of statuary (*b*) A musket, gun, or cannon, as, a battery of six *pieces*, a fowling *piece*, to discharge a *piece* (*c*) A coin, as, a sixpenny *piece*

4 (*Her*) An ordinary or charge, as, the fesse, the bend, the pale the bar, the cross, the saltier, the chevron, are called honorable *pieces*

5 An individual person, — often, but not always, used slightingly or in contempt "If I had not been a *piece* of a logician before I came to him" *Sidney.*

Thy mother was a *piece* of virtue *Shak.*

His own spirit is as unsettled a *piece* as there is in all the world *Coleridge*

Apiece, piece by piece one by one, singly — *Of a piece*, of the same sort as if taken from the same whole, like, — sometimes followed by *with*

The poet must be *of a piece* with the spectators to gain reputation *Dryden*

— *Piece of eight* a piaster See PIASTRE — *To pieces*, to ruin [illegible] as a stone that shall *to pieces* dash" *Milton*

SYN — PIECE, DISTANCE The radical idea is that of [illegible] separate or distinct as a *piece* of timber or *piece* of music or composition, a *piece* of work, a *piece* of ordnance Some, among our common people, use *piece* for *distance* in phrases like this "He went a *piece*," meaning, over a *piece* or portion of the road It is hardly necessary to say that such an expression has no sanction in good usage, and ought to be left to gross vulgarism

Piēçe, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PIECED (peest), *p pr*, & *vb n* PIECING]

1 To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece, to patch, as, to *piece* a garment, to *piece* the time.

2 To unite, to join

Dr Preston carried it clear at the first by dividing his adversaries who perceiving their error *pieced* themselves together in a joint opposition against him *Fuller*

To piece out, to extend or enlarge by the addition of a piece or pieces

Piēçe, *v i* To unite by a coalescence of parts, to be compacted as parts into a whole *Bacon*

Piēçe, *n* [Sp *pieza*, piece, room in a house] A castle [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Piēçe'-brō'kĕr *n* One who buys shreds and remnants of cloth to sell again *Simmonds.*

Piēçe'-goŏds, *n pl* Dry goods usually sold by the piece, as gray cottons mulls jaconets, shirtings, lonsdales, sheetings, and the like *Simmonds.*

Piēçe'less, *a* Not made of pieces, being an entire thing, whole, entire *Donne.*

Piēçe'ly, *adv* In pieces, piecemeal [*Obs*]

Piēçe'mēal, *adv* [See MEAL] 1 In pieces, in fragments "On which it *piecemeal* broke" *Chapman.*

2 By pieces, by little and little in succession.

Piecemeal they win — this acre first, then that *Pope.*

Piēçe'mēal, *a* Made of parts or pieces, single; separate

Piēçe'mēal, *n* A small piece, a fragment.

Piēçe'mēaled, *a* Divided into small pieces. *Cotgr.*

Piēçe'mēal er, *n* A workman who supplies rolls of wool to the slubbing machine, or that which spins a coarse yarn in woolen-mills *Ogilvie.*

Piēçe'r, *n* One who pieces, a patcher.

Piēçe'work (wŭrk), *n* Work done by the piece or job

Pied (pīd), *a* [Eng *pie*, the party-colored bird. See PIE and PIEBALD] Variegated with spots of different colors, spotted. "Roving about in *pied* coats" *Burton.* "Meadows trim with daisies *pied*." *Milton.*

Pied'ness, *n.* The state of being pied.
Pi'ddesse'lle (pe-d'dĕsh'), *n.* [Fr., from the It. *peduccio*, console, corbel.] (*Arch. & Sculp.*) A pedestal of small size used to support small objects, as busts, vases, and the like.
Pi'ds-droit' (pe-drwaw'), *n.* [Fr. *pied-droit*, i. e., properly *straight foot*.] (*Arch.*) A pier or square pillar, without base or capital, partly hid within a wall. *Brande.*
Pi'ed'stăll, *n* The same as PEDESTAL. [*Obs.*]
Pi'ĕl, *n* An iron wedge for boring stones *Simmonds.*
Pi'ĕled (peeld), *a.* [See PEEL.] Bald, bare
Pie'man, *n.*, *pl* PIE'MEN One who carries pies about the streets for sale [*Eng.*] *Mayhew*
Pi'ense (pe-ĕ'no), *a* [It., from Lat. *plenus*, full] (*Mus.*) Full, with all the instruments
Pi'ĕp, *v. i* The same as PEEP [*Obs.*]
Pie'-plănt, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Rheum*, the leaf-stalks of which are acid, and are used in making pies, the garden rhubarb
Pie'pon dre, } *n.* [Fr. *pied poudreux*, O Fr. *pié-*
Pie'pow der, } *poudreux*, dusty foot, i. e., dusty-footed dealers, from *pied*, foot, and *poudreux*, dusty, from *poudre*, dust, from Lat. *pulvis*, *pulveris*] (*O. Eng. Law.*) An ancient court of record in England, incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of him who owns or has the toll is the judge It has now fallen into disuse *Blackstone*
Pi'ĕr, *n* [A. S. *per*, *pere*, a pier, D. *beer*, from Fr. *pierre*, a stone, from Lat. *petra*, Gr. πετρα]
1 (*Arch.*) (*a*) A mass of solid stone work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge or other building (*b*) A part of the wall of a house between the windows or doors
2 A mass of stone-work, or a mole, projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves and making a safe harbor
3 A projecting wharf or landing place
Pi'ĕr-ăge, *n.* Toll for using a marine pier *Smart*
Pi'ĕrce (*formerly pron* pĕrs), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PIERCED (peerst), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PIERCING] [Fr. *percer*, O. Fr. *perser*, *perchier*, *parchier*, contracted from *pertuiser*, Pr. *pertusar*, It. *pertugiare*, from Lat. *pertundere*, *pertusum*, to beat, push, bore through, from the prefix *per*, through, and *tundere*, to beat, Fr. *pertuis*, It. *pertugio*, a hole]
1. To thrust into or transfix with a pointed instrument.
2. To penetrate, to enter, to force a way into, as, a column of troops *pierced* the main body of the enemy, a shot *pierced* the ship
3 To touch, as the affections, to move deeply, as the feelings

Did your letters *pierce* the queen? *Shak.*
Can no prayers *pierce* thee? *Shak.*

4. To dive or penetrate into, as a secret or purpose.
Pi'ĕrce, *v. i.* 1 To enter, as a pointed instrument
2. To penetrate, to force a way into or through any thing.

Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart *Shak.*

3 To dive or penetrate, as into a secret, to enter

She would not *pierce* further into his meaning than himself should declare *Sidney*

Pi'ĕrce'a-ble, *a* Capable of being pierced *Spenser*
Pi'ĕr'çel, *n* A kind of awl or gimlet for forming a vent in casks of liquor, — called also *piercer*
Pi'ĕr'çer, *n* 1 One who pierces or perforates
2 An instrument that pierces, penetrates, or bores, specifically (*a*), an instrument used in forming eyelets, a stiletto (*b*) A pierce! See PITRCEL
Pi'ĕr'çing ly, *adv* In a piercing manner
Pi'ĕr'çing ness, *n* The power of piercing or penetrating, sharpness, keenness
Pi'ĕr'-glăss, *n* A mirror or glass hanging between windows
Pi'ĕ'ri an (80), *a* [Lat. *Pierius*, Gr. Πιερις, from Mount *Pierus*, in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses] Pertaining to the Muses

Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian* spring *Pope*

Pi'ĕr'-tă'ble, *n.* A table standing between windows.
Pi'et, *n.* [Eng. *pie*] A magpie. [Written also *piot*]
Pi'e tism, *n.* [Fr. *piétisme*] The religion of the Pietists
Pi'e tist, *n* [Fr. *piétiste* See PIETY] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a class of religious reformers in Germany who have sought to restore piety to the Protestant churches, — often applied as a term of reproach
Pi'e-tist'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to the Pietists,
Pi'e-tist'ic al, } hence, in contempt, affectedly religious.
Pi'e-ty, *n.* [Fr. *piété*, It. *pieta*, Sp. *piedad*, piety and pity, Pr. *pietat*, pity, fr. Lat. *pietas*, piety, fr. *pius*, pious]
1 Filial reverence, affectionate reverence of parents, or friends, or country

Conferred upon me for the *piety* Which to my country I was judged to have shown *Milton.*

2. Veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being and love of his character, obedient love of the will of God and zealous devotion to his service.

Piety is the only proper and adequate relief of deceiving man *Rambler.*

Syn. — Religion, sanctity See RELIGION.

Pi'e-zŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Fr. *piézomètre*, from Gr. πιέζειν, to press, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids.
Pif'fe-ro, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A fife. *Moore.*
Pig, *n.* [D. *big*, *bigge*, L. Ger. *bigge*. Cf. A-S. *pige*, Dan. *pige*, Sw. *piga*, Icel. *pika*, a maid, girl.]
1 The young of swine, male or female.
2 An oblong mass of cast iron or other metal, as first extracted from the ore, and weighing from fifty to two hundred and fifty pounds.
3 An earthen vessel. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*
Pig of lead, the eighth of a fother, or 250 pounds
Pig, *v. t* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PIGGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PIGGING]
1 To bring forth pigs, to bring forth as, or in the manner of, pigs
2 To lie together like pigs.

They found themselves, they knew not how, *pigging* together, heads and points, in the same truckle-bed *Burke*

Pig'-bĕd, *n* (*Founding*) The bed of molded sand in which the iron from a smelting furnace is cast into pigs
Pig'eon (pĭj'un), *n* [Fr. *pigeon*, Pr. *pijon*, Sp. *pichon*, It. *piccione*, O. Fr. *pipion*, from Lat. *pipio*, a young pipping or chirping bird, from *pipire*, to peep, chirp] (*Ornith.*) A gallinaceous bird, of the genus *Columba*, of several species, as the stock dove, the ring dove, the turtle dove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America

Wild-rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)

Pigeon English, the barbarous and childish dialect of English used by English and American residents in China in their intercourse with the native traders
Pig'eon, *v. t* To fleece or strip of money by the arts of gambling. *Smart.*
Pig'eon-foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Geranium* (*G. molle*) *Ainsworth*
Pig'eon-heärt'ed, *a.* Timid, easily frightened
Pig'eon-hōle, *n* 1 A hole for pigeons to enter their dwelling
2 Hence, a little opening or division in a case for papers
3 (*pl.*) An old English game in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches. *Stevens*
Pig'eon-liv'ered, *a.* Mild in temper, soft, gentle *Shak.*
Pig'eon-pēa, *n* A plant and its seed, a kind of pulse, used for food in the East and West Indies It is the *Cytisus Cajan*
Pig'eon ry (pĭj'un-rĭ), *n* A place for keeping pigeons, a dovecote
Pig'eon-tōed, *a.* Having toes turned in.
Pig'-ĕyed (-īd), *a* Having small eyes sunk deep in the head
Pig'ĕr y, *n* A place where swine are kept.
Pig'gin, *n* [Scot. *piggin*, *pig*, a small wooden or earthen vessel, a pitcher, from Gael. *pigean*, a little earthen jar, pitcher, or pot, diminutive of *pigeadh*, an earthen jar, pitcher, or pot, Ir. *pigin*, *pighead*, W. *pigyn* or *pucyn*] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper
Pig'-hĕad'ed (-hĕd'ed), *a* Having a large or ill-formed head, stupidly obstinate *B. Jonson.*
Pig'-hĕad'ed ness, *n.* The quality of being pig-headed, stupidity and obstinacy *De Quincey.*
Pight (pīt), *p. a.* [Scot. *pight*, *picht*, *pyght* See PITCH] Pitched, fixed, determined. [*Obs.*]

I found him *pight* to do it *Shak.*

Pight (pīt), *v. t* [A-S. *pycan*, *pycte*, *pyced*, to pierce, W. *pigaw*] To place, to fix [*Obs.*] "And by my wretched lover's side me *pight*" *Spenser*
Pigh'tel, *n* [From *pight*, an inclosed piece of land. See PIGHT, *p. a.*] A little inclosure. [Written also *pightle*] [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*]
Pig'-i'ron (-ĭ'urn), *n* Iron in pigs, or oblong blocks or bars, as it comes from the smelting furnace in the form of cast iron run into molds of sand.
Pig'-lĕad (-lĕd), *n* Lead in pigs, or as first extracted from the ore
Pig mē'an, *a.* [See PYGMEAN] Like a pygmy, very small, as, an image of *pigmean* size
Pig'ment, *n* [Lat. *pigmentum*, from the root of *pingere*, to paint, Fr. *pigment*]
1 A preparation used by painters, &c., to impart colors to bodies, paint
2 Wine that is highly spiced and sweetened with honey *W. Scott.*
Pig mĕnt'al, *a* Pertaining to pigments.
Pig'ment-a ry, } *a* Pertaining to, or furnished
Pig mĕn'tous, } with, pigments or coloring matter, pigmental *Dunglison*
Pig'my, *n* [See PYGMY] A person of very small stature, a dwarf, — a name applied to a fabled nation said to have been devoured by cranes "A *pigmy's* straw doth pierce it" *Shak.*
Pig'ner-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *pignerare*, *pigneratum*, to pledge] [*Obs.*]
1. To deposit on pledge; to pledge.
2 To receive in pawn, as a pawnbroker.
Pig'no-rā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *pignoratio*, from *pignorare*, Lat. *pigneratio*, from *pignerare*, to pledge, fr. *pignus*, *pignoris* and *pignoris*, a pledge, pawn; Fr. *pignoration*.]
1. The act of pledging or pawning.
2. (*Civil Law.*) The taking of cattle doing damage, by way of pledge, till satisfaction is made. *Burrill.*
Pig'no-ra-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *pignoratif*, It. *pignorativo* See *supra.*] Pledging; pawning.
Pig'-nŭt, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A plant, and its root, of the genus *Bunium*, earth-nut. (*b*) A species of hickory (*Carya glabra*), and its fruit.
Pigg'ney, *n.* [Corrupted from *pig's eye*. [Written also *piggsnie*] A little eye, — a word of endearment to a girl. [*Rare*] *Hudibras.*
Pig'-stў, *n.* A sty or pen for pigs.
Pig'tāil, *n.* [From *pig* and *tail*.]
1. The tail of a pig
2 The hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail, a cue
3. A roll of twisted tobacco, having a peculiar color and flavor, tobacco converted, by a kind of spinning process, into a cord somewhat larger than a pipe-stem, and then wound into a ball.
Pig'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual weed; goosefoot.
Pig'wid'geon (-wĭj'un), *n.* [From *pig* and *widgeon*]
1 A fairy.
2 Any thing very small [*Colloq. and vulgar.*]
Pike, *n* [Fr. *pique*, Sp. & Pg. *pica*, It. *picca*, H. Ger. *picke*, L. Ger. & D. *pick*, Dan. & Sw. *pik*. Cf. PICK and PEAK]
1 (*Mil.*) A weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff, with a flat pointed steel head, a spear; — now superseded by the bayonet
2 A pointed spear head or spike in the center of a buckler. "And on his breast a buckler with a *pike* m't" *Beau. & Fl.*
3 A fork used in husbandry, a pitchfork [*Obs.*]
4 A pointed or spear-like peak, hill, or mountain summit. [*Rare*]

On that tall *pike*
(It is the loneliest place of all these hills)
There were two springs *Wordsworth.*

5 (*Turning*) One of the points or centers upon which the work turns in a lathe [*Obs.*] *Moxon.*
6 (*Ichth.*) A fish of the genus *Esox*, so named from its length and shape or from the form of its snout It is a fresh-water fish, living in deep water

Pike (*Esox lucius*)

7 A turnpike road
Pik'ed (60), *a* Furnished with a pike; ending in a point, acuminated "With their *piked* targets bearing them down" *Milton.*
Pike'-de vănt', *n* [From Eng. *pike*, peak, point; Fr. *pique* and *devant*, before, in front] The beard cut so as to form a peak or point in front of the chin [*Obs.*]

Some two or three years before his death he nourished a sharp and short *pike-devant* on his chin *Fynes Morison*

Pike'let, } *n* [Diminutive of *pike*, on account of
Pike'lin, } its thinness, for it is properly a sort of thin, circular tea cake] A light cake or muffin. [*Prov. Eng.*]
Pike'man, *n.*, *pl* PIKE'MEN. A soldier armed with a pike *Knolles.*
Pike'stăff, *n* 1 The staff or shaft of a pike.
2 A staff having a sharp metal spike at the bottom, to guard against slipping. *W. Scott.*
Pik'ro lite, *n* [Gr. πικρός, bitter, and λίθος, a stone] (*Min.*) A variety of serpentine. See PICROLITE.
Pi'lage, *n* [From Lat. *pilus*, hair] The natural coat of hair on animals *Bacon.*
Pi lăs'ter, *n* [Fr. *pilastre*, Sp. *pilastra*, It. *pilastro*, L. Lat. *pilastrum*, fr. Lat. *pila*, a pillar] (*Arch.*) A square column, sometimes insulated, but usually set within a wall, and projecting only a fourth or fifth of its diameter The bases, capitals, and entablatures of pilasters have the same parts as those of columns. *Gwilt.*

Pilaster.

Pi lăs'tered, *a.* Furnished with pilasters
Pi lau', *n.* See PILLAU
Pilch, *n* [A. S. *pylce*, *pylece*, L. Lat. *pellicea*, *pellicia*, *pellicium*. See PELISSE and PELT] A furred gown or case, something lined with fur [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Pil'chard, *n* (*Ichth.*) A fish of the genus *Clupea*, resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder, having the under jaw shorter, the back more elevated, and the belly not so sharp These fishes are caught on the Cornish coast, in England, about the middle of July, in immense numbers, and furnish a considerable article of commerce
Pilch'er, *n* [From *pilch*] 1. Any thing lined with fur, as a gown.
2. A fish. See PILCHARD.
Pil'crōw, *n.* (*Print.*) A mark thus [¶], indicating a paragraph. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*
Pile, *n.* [Fr. *pile*, Sp. *pila*, Pg. *pilha*, Lat. *pila*, a ball, globe, *pila*, a pier or mole of stone; Gr. πίλος, a ball, globe.]

1. A mass or collection of things in a roundish or elevated form; a heap; as, a *pile* of stones, of bricks, of wood, or timber.

2. A mass regularly formed by rows or layers, a mass designed for a special use, as for burning a corpse.

3. A large building, or mass of buildings; an edifice.

The pile o'erlooked the town and drew the sight *Dryden*

4. (*Elec.*) A vertical series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, laid up with disks of cloth or paper between them moistened with acid water, for producing a current of electricity, — commonly designated as *Volta's pile*, the *voltaic pile*, or the *galvanic pile*.

☞ The term is sometimes used of any form of apparatus designed to produce a current of dynamic electricity, or as synonymous with *battery* It is applied also to an apparatus for generating a current of heat.

5 A series of iron bars for re-heating

Pile, *n.* [A S *pil*, stake, Fr. *pile*, It, Sp, & Lat *pila*, a pillar]

1. A large stake or piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth, as at the bottom of a river, or in a harbor where the ground is soft, for the support of a building or other superstructure

2. One side of a coin, originally, a punch or puncheon used in stamping figures on coins, and containing the figures to be impressed Hence, the arms side of a coin is called the *pile*, and the head the *cross*, which was formerly in the place of the head.

3 (*Her.*) One of the lesser ordinaries, having the form of a wedge, usually placed pale wise, with the broadest end uppermost, resembling a pile used in laying the foundations of buildings in watery places, whence it has its name

Pile (3)

Cross and pile See CROSS

Pile, *n* [D *pyl*, L Ger *piel*, O H Ger *pfil*, N H Ger. *pfeil*, Dan & Sw *pil*, Icel *pila*, arrow, dart, Lat. *pilum*, javelin] The head of an arrow. [*Obs*]

Even till the *pile* did rest
Upon the bosom of the bow *Chapman*

Pile, *n.* [Lat *pilus*, hair, O Fr *peil*, *poil*] A hair, hence, the fiber of wool, cotton, and the like, hence, also, the nap, the fine hairy substance of the surface of cloth, carpeting, velvet, &c

Pile, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* PILED, *p pr. & vb n* PILING]

1 To lay or throw into a pile or heap, to heap up, to collect into a mass, as, to *pile* wood or stones, to bring into an aggregate, to accumulate, as, to *pile* quotations or comments. "The labor of an age in *piled* stones" *Milton*

2 To fill above the brim or top

3 To break off the awns of, as of thrashed barley [*Prov Eng*]

4 To furnish or fill with piles, to drive piles in

To sheet pile, to drive a piling of planks edge to edge in, to place sheet-piling in See PILING — *To pile arms* or *muskets* (*Mil*) to place three guns together in such a manner that they may stand upright steadily

Syn. — To heap, accumulate, amass

Pi'le-ate, } *a.* [Lat *pileatus*, from
Pi'le-ā'ted, } *pileus*, a felt cap or hat, Gr. πῖλος] (*Bot*) Having the form of a cap or cover for the head

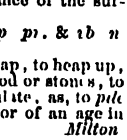

Pileate

Piled (pild), *a.* Heated anew, as, *piled* iron

Pile'-drīv'er, } *n* An engine for
Pile'-ēn'gine, } driving down piles, consisting usually of a high frame, with suitable apparatus for raising to a height, by animal or steam power, a heavy mass of iron, which is dropped upon the pile.

Pile-driver

Pile'ment, *n.* [From *pile*, to lay into a heap] An accumulation [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Pī lē'tum, *n* A light vehicle which is in form a combination of a cab and carriage *Simmonds*

Pile'-ŏp'ŏde, *n* [Gr πῖλος, pileus or cap, and ὀψις, appearance] (*Conch*) A genus of mollusks having an irregular conical shell

Pī'le-ous, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or covered with, hair, hairy, pilose

Pile'-plănk, *n* One of a number of planks, usually about nine inches wide and from two to four inches thick, sharpened and driven into the ground, like piles, with the edges together

Pil'er, *n.* [From *pile*, to heap] One who piles, or forms a heap

Piles, *n. pl* [Lat *pila*, a ball] (*Med*) The hemorrhoids, a disease consisting of tumors formed by the dilatation of the blood-vessels about the verge of the anus.

☞ They are called *bleeding-piles* when there is a discharge of blood, and *blind piles* when there is none

Pī lĭ'tus, *n.* A kind of arrow formerly used, having a knob upon the shaft, near the head, to prevent it from penetrating the object aimed at too deeply.

Pĭl'e-ŭs, *n.* [Lat., a felt cap.]

1. (*Antiq.*) A kind of cap worn by the Romans, and fitting close to the head.

2. (*Bot.*) The expanded disk of many of the fungi

Pile'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* A worm found in piles, or imbedded stakes.

Pile'wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Ranunculus ficaria* of Linnæus) whose tuberous roots have been used in poultices as a specific for the piles. *Forsyth*

Pil'fer, *v. i* [*imp & p p* PILFERED, *p pr. & vb n* PILFERING] [O Fr *pelfrer* See PELF] To steal in small quantities, to practice petty theft, as, a boy accustomed to *pilfer* "A *pilfering* hand" *Dryden*

Pil'fer, *v. t* To steal or gain by petty theft, to filch

He would not *pilfer* the victory, and the defeat was easy *Bacon.*

Pil'fer er, *n* One who pilfers

Pil'fer ing ly, *adv* With petty theft, filchingly

Pil'fer y, *n* The act of pilfering, petty theft

Pil gär'lic, *n.* One who has lost his hair by disease, a poor, forsaken wretch. See PILLED GARLIC *Stevens*

Pil'grim, *n* [O Ger & Dan *pilgrim*, O H Ger *piligrim*, N H Ger *pilger*, D *pelgrim*, Sw *pelegrim*, Fr *pélerin*, Pr *pelegrin*, *pellegrin*, *pelegri*, *peleri*, It *pellegrino*, *peregrino*, Sp & Pg *peregrino*, from Lat. *peregrinus*, a foreigner. See PEREGRINE]

1 One who slowly and heavily treads his way, a wanderer, a traveler

Weary *pilgrim*, hither come *Mrs Barbauld*

2 Especially, one who travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints See PALMER

Pil'grim, *a* Of, or belonging to, pilgrims "Till morning fair came forth with *pilgrim* steps" *Milton*

Pil'grim, *v. i* To journey as a pilgrim, to wander or ramble [*Obs*] *Grew*

Pil'grim-ăge, *n* [Fr *pélerinage*, Pr *pelerinatge*, *pelegrinatge*, It *pellegrinaggio*, Sp *peregrinage*]

1 The journey of a pilgrim, a journey to a shrine or other sacred place

2 Hence, any undertaking requiring time and patience, time irksomely passed [*Rare*]

In prison hast thou spent a *pilgrimage* *Shak*

Syn — Journey, tour excursion See JOURNEY

Pil'grim ize, *v. i.* To wander about as a pilgrim [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Pī lĭf'er-ous, *a* [Fr *pilifère*, from Lat *pilus*, hair, and *ferre*, to bear] Bearing a single slender bristle or hair, beset with hairs *Loudon*

Pī'lĭ fŏrm, *a* [Lat *pilus*, hair, and *forma*, form] (*Bot*) Having the form of, or resembling, hairs or down

Pī lĭg'er-ous, *a* [Fr *pilifère*, from Lat *pilus*, air, and *gerere*, to bear] Bearing hair, covered with hair

Pī'ling, *n* **1** The act of heaping up, the driving of piles

2 The act of re-heating iron blooms or slabs, for further working

3 A series of piles, piles in place, considered collectively, as, the *piling* of a bridge

Sheet piling, a series of piles made of planks or half logs driven edge to edge

Pill, *n* [Lat *pila*, a ball, *pilula*, a little ball, a pill, Fr *pilule*, Pr *pillula*, It *pillola*, *pillora*, Sp *píldora*, Ger *pille*]

1 A medicine in the form of a little ball or small round mass

2 Hence, any thing nauseous. *Young*

Pill, *n* The peel or skin [*Obs*]

Some be covered over with crusts, or *pills*, as the locusts *Holland*

Pill, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* PILLED, *p pr & vb n* PILLING] [Fr *piller*, Pr & Pg *pilhar*, Sp *pillar*, It *pigliare* See PEEL] To rob, to plunder, to pillage, to peel See PEEL

Pill, *v. i* **1** To be peeled, to come off in flakes.

2 To rob See PEEL

Pil'lage (45), *n* [Fr *pillage*, from *piller*, to plunder See *supra*]

1 The act of plundering

2 That which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war, plunder, spoil

Syn — Plunder rapine, spoil depredation — PILLAGE PLUNDER *Pillage* refers particularly to the act of stripping the sufferers of their goods, while *plunder* refers to the removal of the things thus taken Under these aspects the words are freely interchanged

I fear me messenger, to feast my train
Within a town of war so lately *pillaged*,
Will be too costly, and too troublesome *Marlowe*

Let loose the murmuring army on their masters,
To pay themselves with *plunder* *Otway*

Pil'lage, *v. t* [*imp & p p* PILLAGED, *p pr & vb n* PILLAGING] To strip of money or goods by open violence, to plunder, to spoil, as, troops *pillage* the camp or towns of an enemy.

Pil'la ger, *n* One who pillages

Pil'lar, *n* [Fr *pilier*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *pilar*, It *pilliere*, L Lat *pilare*, *pilarium*, *pilarius*, from Lat *pila*, a pillar and a mortar, Dan *piller*, *pille*, Sw. *pelare*, D *pijlaar*, L Ger *piler*, H Ger *pfeiler*]

1 A pier or column intended to support an arch, a roof, an entablature, a statue, or the like, a firm, upright, insulated support for a superstructure.

2. Hence, that which resembles such a pillar in appearance; as, a *pillar* of smoke or fire; the *Pillars* of Hercules; also, a character which resembles such a pillar in stability and strength; as, the *pillars* of church or state. "By day a cloud, by night a *pillar* of fire" *Milton.*

You are a well-deserving *pillar* *Shak.*

3 A portable ornamental column, formerly carried before a cardinal, as emblematic of his support to the church. [*Obs.*]

After them follow two laymen secular,
And each of them holding a *pillar*
In their hands instead of a mace. *Skelton.*

4 (*Man*) The center of the volta, ring, or manege ground, around which a horse turns.

☞ There are also pillars on the circumference or side, placed at certain distances by two and two.

Pil'lared, *a* **1.** Supported by pillars *Milton.*

2 Having the form of, or embodied in, a pillar or pillars *Thomson.*

Yet strength was *pillared* in each massy aisle *Byron.*

Pil'lar ĕt, *n* A little pillar. "A cross floor, . . . supported with *pillarets*" *Fuller.*

Pil'lar ist, *n* [From *pillar*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of an ancient sect of Christians who stood continually on a pillar, by way of mortification, or for a trial of their patience, a stylite See STYLITE

Pĭl lau', *n* [Per & Turk *pilâw*] A Turkish dish consisting of boiled rice and mutton fat (Written also *pilau*)

Pilled'-gär'lic, *n* [Also *pilgarlic*] [Eng *pilled*, *peeled*, and *garlic*] A person who has lost his hair by disease, hence, a wretched or forsaken person.

Pill'er, *n* One who pills or plunders [*Obs*]

Pill'er-y, *n* Plunder, pillage [*Obs*] *Hulcet*

Pill'ion (pil'yun), *n* [Eng *pile*, Lat *pilus*, hair, Ir *pillin*, Gael *pillean*, *pillin* Cf. PILLOW.]

1 A saddle without stirrups, the pad or cushion of a saddle, especially, the pad or cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle, as a second seat, on which a woman may ride

2 The head dress of a priest *Wright*

Pil'lo rize, *v. t* To set in the pillory, to punish with the pillory

Pil'lo ry, *n* [Fr *pilori*, Pr *espitlori*, Pg *pelourinho*, L Lat *pilloricum*, *pilloricum*, *pellericum*, *pellorium*, *pilloricum*, *spilorium*, from Lat *pila*, a pillar] A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal were formerly put, to punish him "With a bold front and a brazen face, able to look the *pillory* itself out of countenance" *South.*

Pillory

Pil'lo ry, *v. t* [Fr *pilorier* See *supra*] To punish with the pillory; to set in the pillory

Pil'lōw, *n* [O Eng *pilwe*, *pilowe*, *pelowe*, A S. *pyle*, D *peuluw*, L Ger *pohl*, O H Ger *phulwini*, Up Ger. *pfulb*, *pfulb*, H Ger *pfuhl*, from Lat. *pulvinus*]

1 A cushion used to support the head of a person when reposing, a sack or case filled with feathers, down, or other soft material

Sloth finds the down *pillow* hard *Shak.*

2 (*Naut*) The block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported

3 (*Mech*) A piece of metal or wood introduced into machinery with a view to support some part of it to equalize the pressure, a bearing, or journal-box, a pillow block, — called also *plumber block*

4 A kind of plain, coarse fustian *Simmonds.*

Pillow of a plow, a cross piece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam

Pil'lōw, *v. t* [*imp & p p* PILLOWED, *p pr, & vb n* PILLOWING] To rest or lay for support; to place, as, to *pillow* the head *Milton.*

Pil'lōw-bēr, *n* [O Eng *pilwebere*, L Ger *büre* or *bühre*, a pillow case, probably from O H Ger. *purran*, *purian*, *burian*, M H Ger *büren*, to erect.] The movable case or sack which is drawn over a pillow, a pillow case [Written also *pillow beer*, *pillow bear* *pillow beer*, and *pillow bere*]

Pil'lōw-blŏck, *n* (*Mech*) A block, or standard, for supporting the end of a shaft It is usually bolted to the frame or foundation of a machine, and is furnished with bearings of brass or wood for diminishing the friction of the shaft, and a movable cover, or cap, for tightening the bearings by means of screws; a journal box, — called also *plumber-box.*

Pillow-block.

Pil'lōw-cāse, *n* A covering for a pillow; a pillow bier

Pil'lōw-slip, *n.* A pillow-case. *Simmonds.*

Pil'lōw y, *a.* Like a pillow.

Pill'-tile, *n.* A plate of earthen ware having divisions marked on it, or a corrugated metal plate,

used, in rolling pills, to regulate the size of the pills *Simmonds*

Pill'wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Pilularia*, peppergrass

Pi lōse', *a* [Lat *pilosus*, from *pilus*, hair, It & Sp *piloso*, *peloso*, Pr *pelos*, Fr *poilu*]

1. Hairy pilous

2 (*Bot*) Covered with long, distinct hairs

Pi lŏs'i ty, *n* [Fr *pilosité*, Pr *pilo itat*, It *pilosita*] The state of being pilose, hairiness *Bacon*

Pī'lot, *n* [Fr *pilote*, Sp & Pg *piloto*, It *piloto*, *pilota*, D *piloot*, probably from L Ger *pilen*, *pelen*, to measure, gauge, sound and Ger *loth*, plummet, D *lood*, *lood*, lead, *pellood*, plummet The pilot, then, is the *lead man*, he who throws the lead]

1 One whose office or occupation is to steer ships, particularly along a coast, or into and out of a harbor, bay, or river, where navigation is dangerous, a helmsman

2 Hence, a guide, a director of the course of another person [*Colloq*]

3 The cow catcher of a locomotive [*U S*]

Pī'lot, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PILOTED *p pr* & *vb n* PILOTING]

1 To direct the course of as a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous

2 Hence, to guide through dangers or difficulties

Pī'lot age (45), *n* [Fr *pilotage* See *supra*]

1 The pilot's skill or knowledge of coasts, rocks, bars, and channels [*Obs*] *Raleigh*

2 The compensation made or allowed to one who directs the course of a ship

3 The guidance of a pilot

I am delighted to put myself under your *pilotage* *W Scott*

Pī'lot-bal lōon', *n* A small balloon sent up to learn the direction in which the wind blows

Pī'lot-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A kind of bird found in the Caribbee Islands, — so called because its presence indicates to mariners their approach to these islands *Cobb*

Pī'lot-brĕad, *n* Hard bread or ship biscuit

Pī'lot-clŏth, *n* A coarse, stout kind of cloth, for overcoats *Simmonds*

Pī'lot-ĕn'gine, *n* A locomotive sent before to clear the way of a train on a railroad, or attend upon it *Simmonds*

Pī'lot-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the mackerel family and genus *Naucrates*, of an oblong shape, — so named because it often accompanies ships, and as this is also done by sharks, it has been said that the former acts as a guide, or pilot, to the latter *Buchanan*

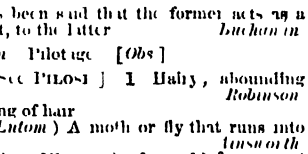

Pilot fish (*Naucrates ductor*)

Pī'lot ĭsm, } *n* Pilotage [*Obs*]
Pī'lot ry, }

Pī'lous, *a* [See PILOSE] 1 Hairy, abounding with hair *Robinson*

2 Consisting of hair

Pil'ser, *n* (*Entom*) A moth or fly that runs into a flame *Unsworth*

Pim'e lite (49), *n* [Gr πιμελη, fat, and λιθος, stone] (*Min*) An apple green mineral having a greasy feel, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of nickel, magnesia, alumina, and iron *Dana*

Pī'ment, *n*. Wine with a mixture of spice or honey [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pī mĕn'tă, *n* The same as PIMENTO

Pī-mĕn'to, *n* [Sp *pimiento*, *pimienta*, Pg *pimento*, *pimenta*, It *pimento*, Pr *pimenta*, Fr *piment*, from Lat *pigmentum*, a paint, pigment, the juice of plants, and, hence, something spicy and aromatic See PIGMENT] (*Bot*) (*a*) The fruit of a tree of the genus *Eugenia*, having an aromatic flavor, and highly valued as a spice, allspice, Jamaica pepper (*b*) The tree which produces all spice, growing in South America, the West Indies, and in great abundance in Jamaica, *Eugenia pimenta*

Pim'ge nĕt, *n* A small, red pimple [*Obs*]

Pimp, *n* [Of PIMPING, and Fr *pimpant*, smart, sparkish, Pr *pimpar*, *apimpar*, to cheer up] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others, a procurer, a pander

Pimp, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PIMPED (pĭmt, 84), *p pr* & *vb n* PIMPING] To procure lewd women for the gratification of others, to pander

Pim'per-nĕl, *n* [Fr *pimpernelle*, Sp *pimpinela*, It & N Lat *pimpinella*, L Lat *bipinnella*, for *bipinnula*, two-winged, equivalent to *bipennus*, from *bis*, twice, and *penna*, *pinna*, feather, wing] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Anagallis*, of which one species (*A arvensis*) has small flowers, usually scarlet, but sometimes purple, blue, or white, which speedily close at the approach of bad weather *Gray*

Pim'pil-lo, *n*. (*Bot*) A plant of the order *Cactaceæ*, or Indian fig family

Pim'pi-nĕl'lă, *n* [N Lat See PIMPERNEL] (*Bot*.) A genus of plants, including the burnet-saxifrage and the anise *London*

Pimp'ing, *a*. [Of. Ger. *pimpelig*, *pimpelnd*, sickly, weak, little] Little, petty. [*Obs*] *Skinner*.

Pim'ple (pĭm'pl), *n* [A-S *pinpel*, pustule, *pipelian*, to blister, Lat *papula*, pimple] (*Med*) A small, acuminated elevation of the cuticle, on an inflamed base, not containing a fluid, nor tending to suppuration, and commonly terminating in scurf

Pim'pled (pĭm'pld), *a*. Having pimples on the skin, full of pimples

Pim'ply, *a* Having pimples, pimpled

Pimp'ship, *n* The office, occupation, or person of a pimp

Pin, *n* [D *pin* and *pen*, Ger & Sw *pinne*, Icel *pinni*, Dan *pind*, W *pin*, Gael *pinne*, Ir *pinn*, *pion*, Pg *pino*, Lat *penna*, a pinnacle]

1 A pointed piece of wood, metal, or the like, used to bind separate articles together, or as a support by which one article may be suspended from another, a peg, a bolt

2 Especially, a small, pointed piece of brass wire, with a head, much used as a cheap and ready instrument for fastening clothes, or attaching papers

About that time Englishmen began to make all sorts of *pins* *Stow*

3 Hence, a thing of trifling value, a trifle

He told her he would show all the world he did not care a *pin* for her *Spectator*

4 That which resembles a pin in its form or use, as (*a*) A peg used in musical instruments in straining and relaxing the strings (*b*) A linchpin (*c*) (*Mach*) A short shaft, sometimes forming a bolt, a part of which serves as a journal [See *1*, in *Illust* of *Knuckle joint*]

5 The eye or center of a target, which the marksman aims to pierce with his arrow *Shak*

Let kings are clouts that every man shoots at,
Our crown the *pin* that thousands seek to cleave *Marlow*

6 (*Med*) An obscurity of vision dependent upon a speck in the cornea, also, the speck itself, web

7 A noxious humor in a hawk's foot *Unsworth*

8 A note or strain [*Obs and low*] *L'Estrange*.

Pin-drill (*Mech*) a drill with a central pin or projection to follow a smaller hole for making a larger hole, making a recess for the head of a bolt, and the like — *To drink at pins*, to drink from a cup marked with pins, with a view to leave the liquor at the exact height of one of the pins, hence, a *merry pin*, a merry mood "He was accounted the man who could reach the *pin*, drinking even unto it, whereas to go above or beneath it was a forfeiture" *Fuller*

Pin *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PINNED, *p pr* & *vb n* PINNING] [See *supra*]

1 To fasten, as with a pin, as, to *pin* the clothes, to *pin* boards or timbers

Our gates we have but *pinned* with rushes *Shak*
She lifted the princess from the earth and so locks her in embracing as if she would *pin* her to her heart *Shak*

2 To inclose, to confine, to pen, to pound. See PEN and POUND

Stray cattle are to be *pinned* and pounded *Fleet*

Pin, *n* A petition or address of foreigners to the emperor, or any of his deputies [*China*]

Pin, *v t* To strike, as a piece of metal, with the narrow end of a hammer, so as to indent and produce elongation

Pi'na clŏth A material for ladies' dresses, &c, made from the fibers of the pine apple leaf It is delicate, soft, and transparent in texture, with a slight tinge of pale yellow *Simmonds*

Pin'a fōre', *n* An apron for a child to cover the front part of the body, a tier

Pi năs'ter, *n* [Lat, from *pinus*, a pine] (*Bot*) A species of pine (*Pinus pinaster*), growing in Southern Europe *Ing Cyc*

Pī'nax, *n* [Lat, fr Gr πιναξ, tablet, register, list] A tablet, a register, hence, that upon which any thing, as a scheme or plan, is inscribed [*Rare*]

Consider whether about thou art in that old philosophical *pinax* of the life of man *Browne*

Pin'-cāse, *n* A case for holding pins

Pin'cers, *n pl* [Of Fr *pince*, pincers, and *pincette*, *pincettes*, tongs, from *pincer*, to pinch] Pinchers. See PINCHERS

☞ The French *pincer* being converted into *pinch* in English, the noun derived from it is regularly *pinchers*, which is the word commonly and properly used

Pinch (66), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PINCHED (pĭncht), *p pr* & *vb n* PINCHING] [Fr *pincer*, formerly *pinser*, Sp *pizcar* and *pinchar*, It *pizzare*, *pizzicare*, from O D *pitsen*, Ger *pfetzen*, *pfetzen*, to pinch, cut]

1 To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, an instrument, or the like

2 To squeeze or compress between any two hard bodies

3 To pain by constriction, to straiten, to oppress with want, to distress, as, to *pinch* a nation, to *pinch* the belly, to be *pinched* for want of food *Milton*.

Pinch, *v i* 1 To act with pressing force, to bear hard, as, the shoe *pinches*.

2. (*Hunting*) To press on and take.

As a sort of dogs that at a lion bay,
And entertain no spirit to *pinch* it. *Chapman*

3. To spare; to be straitened; to be covetous.

The wretch whom avarice bids to *pinch* and spare,
Starve, steal, and pilfer, to enrich an heir *Franklin*.

Pinch, *n*. 1 A close compression with the ends of the fingers, also, that which is taken between the ends of the fingers

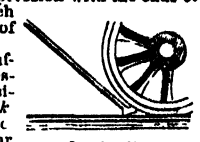

Pinch (1)

2 Distress inflicted or suffered, pressure, oppression, difficulty "Necessity's sharp *pinch*" *Shak*

3 A lever having a projection acting as a fulcrum near one end, used chiefly to roll heavy wheels, &c, — called also *pinch bar*

Pinch'bĕck, *n* [Said to be from the name of the inventor] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold, a yellow metal, composed of three ounces of zinc to a pound of copper *Ure*.

Pinch'er, *n*. One who, or that which, pinches.

Pinch'erg, *n pl* [From *pinch*] An instrument for various uses, as drawing nails and the like, griping things to be held fast, &c

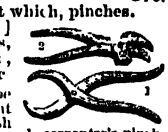

1, carpenter's pinchers, 2, shoemaker's pinchers

☞ This spelling is much to be preferred to *pincers*, both on account of its derivation from the English *pinch*, and because it truly represents the common pronunciation of the word

Pinch'fist, *n* A close fisted person, a miser, a niggard, a pinchpenny

Pinch'ing-ly, *adv* In a pinching way

Pinch'pĕn-ny, *n* A miserly or penurious person; a niggard

Pin'cush ion, *n* A small cushion stuffed with some soft material, in which pins may be stuck to be kept or carried

Pin'dal, } *n* [D *pindel*] (*Bot*) The *Arachis hypogæa*, or ground nut the peanut
Pin'dar, }

Pin dăr'ic, *n* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar, the Grecian, and prince of the lyric poets an irregular ode *Addison*

Pin-dăr'ic, } *a* [Lat *Pindaricus*, from *Pindarus*,
Pin dăr'ic-al, } Gr Πινδαρος, Fr *Pindarique*, It & Sp *Pindarico*] After the style and manner of Pindar, a lyric poet of Greece, as, *Pindaric* odes

Pin'dar-ism, *n* The act or habit of writing in imitation of Pindar

Pin'dar ist, *n* One who writes in imitation of the style of Pindar

Pin'der, *n* [From *pin*, to pen or impound] One who impounds, a pounder [*Obs*]

Pin'-dŭst, *n* Small particles of metal made by pointing pins *Digby*

Pine, *n* [Lat *pinus*, allied to Gr πευκη, A-S *pinn*, *pinn*, *pinntreo*, D *pyn*, *pynboom*, Fr & Pr *pin*, Sp & It *pino*]

1 A tree of the genus *Pinus*, of many species some of which furnish timber of the most valuable kind The principal species which bear this name in the United States, are the *white pine* (*Pinus strobus*), the *yellow pine* (*Pinus resinosa*), and the *pitch pine* (*Pinus rigida*)

2 The wood of the pine tree.

3 A pine apple

Pine, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PINED *p pr* & *vb n* PINING] [A-S *pinan*, *punan*, O D *pynen*, N. D *pynigen*, O. Ger *peinen*, N Ger *peinigen*, Fr *peiner*]

1 To languish, to lose flesh or wear away under any distress or anxiety of mind, to grow lean, — often followed by *away* "She *pined* in thought" *Shak*

2 To languish with desire, to waste away with longing for something, — usually followed by *for* "She *pined* for your return" *Dryden*

Syn — To languish, droop, flag, wither, decay

Pine, *v t* 1 To wear out, to make to languish "Where shivering cold and sickness *pines* the clime" *Shak* "Beroe *pined* with pain" *Dryden*

2 To grieve for, to bemoan in silence.

Abashed the devil stood,
And felt how awful goodness is, and saw
Virtue, in her shape how lovely; saw, and *pined*
His loss *Milton*

Pine, *n* [A-S *pin*, D *pyn*, Ger *pein*, O. Fr *peine*, *paine*, *poene*] Woe, want, penury, pain [*Obs*]

Pī nē'al, or **Pin'e al**, *a* [Fr *pineal*, from Lat *pinea*, the cone of a pine, from *pinus*, of the pine from *punus*, a pine] Pertaining to, or resembling in form, a pine cone or pine-apple.

Pineal gland (*Anat*), a small conical mass of gray nervous matter, attached to the floor of the third ventricle of the brain, in front of the cerebellum It often contains mineral concretions It was at one time fanciful supposed to be the seat of the soul

Pine'-ăp'ple (ăp'l), *n*. (*Bot*) A tropical plant (*Ananassa sativa*), and its fruit, — so called from the resemblance of the latter in shape and external appearance to the cone of the pine tree. It was originally a native of tropical America, but is now found in all parts of the torrid zone.

Pine'as-ter, *n*. The same as PINASTER.

Pine'-bär'ren, *n*. A tract of barren land, producing pines [*U. S.*]

Pine'-clăd, Pine'-crowned, *a.* Clad or crowned with pine trees. *Hemans.*

Pine'ful, *a.* Full of pine or pain. [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall.*

Pine'-kŏr'nel, *n.* One of the seeds of the stone pine (*Pinus pinea*), used as an article of dessert.

Pine'-mär'ten, *n* (*Zoöl*) An animal of the genus *Martes* (*M. abietum*), a kind of marten found in Europe.

Pine-needle Wool. A fibrous substance obtained from the buds and leaves of some coniferous trees, and used for various purposes in manufacturing, — called also *pine wood wool* *Simmonds.*

Pin'er y, *n.* 1. A place where pine-apples are raised. *Todd*

2. A pine forest, a grove of pines

Pine'-săp, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Monotropa* (*M. hypopitys*).

Pine'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Pinus*, pine.

Pine-tree money, money coined in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, and so called from its bearing a figure resembling a pine-tree

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)

Pin'ey, *a.* The same as PINY.

Pin'ey, *n* [From *pine*] A fatty substance resembling tallow, obtained from the seeds of *Vateria Indica* — called also *vegetable tallow.*

Piney varnish, a pellucid, fragrant, acrid, bitter, resinous fluid which exudes from the bark of *Vateria Indica* when wounded, and is used in making varnish, — called also *liquid copal* and *pundum* *Baird* — *Piney thistle* (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Atractylis* (*A gummifera*), from the bark of which, when wounded, a gummy substance exudes

Pin'-fēath'er (-fĕth'er), *n* A small or short feather, especially, one of those not easily removed with the other feathers from a fowl in picking, and which, not being fully grown, somewhat resembles a pin in form

Pin'-fēath'ered, *a* Having pin feathers

Pin'fōld, *n* [Written also *penfold*, from *pen*, an inclosure for beasts, and *fold*, a pen or inclosure for sheep] A place in which beasts are confined, a pound "Confined and pestered in this *pinfold* here" *Milton*

His close-shaven crown had something the appearance of a parish *pinfold* begirt by its high hedge *W Scott*

Pin'-fōot'ed, *a* Having the toes bordered by a skin

Pin'gle, *n.* [Probably from *pin*, to impound, to inclose, to pen] A small close [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth*

Ping'ster, *n* [D *pinkster*, *pinksteren*, L Ger *pingsten*, Sw *pingst*, H Ger *pfingsten*, from Gr πεντηκοστή Sec PENTECOST] Whitsuntide [Written also *pinkster* and *pinxter*]

Ping'guid (ping'gwid), *a* [Lat *pinguis*, fat] Fat, unctuous [*Obs.*] *Mortimer*

Pin-guid'i-nōŭs, *a* [Lat *pinguedo*, fatness, from *pinguis*, fat It & Sp *pinguedinoso*] Containing fat [*Obs.*]

Ping'gui tūde, *n* [Lat *pinguitudo*, from *pinguis*, fat] Fatness, a growing fat [*Rare*]

Pin'hōld, *n.* A place at which a pin holds, or makes fast. *Smart*

Pin'hōle, *n* A small hole made by the puncture or perforation of a pin, a very small aperture

Pi'nic, *a* [Lat *pinus*, pine] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the pine-tree, — said of a certain acid which is the principal resinous constituent of common resin *Brande*

Pin'ion (pĭn'yun), *n.* [Norm Fr. *pignon*, a pen, Sp *piñon*, pinion, Pr. *penho*, Prov Fr *pinon*, from Lat *pinna*, *penna*, feather, wing]

1 A feather, a quill. *Shak*

2. A wing.

Hope humbly then, on trembling *pinions* soar *Pope*

3. The joint of a bird's wing most remote from the body

4. A fetter or band for the arm. *Ainsworth*

5 A smaller wheel with leaves or teeth working into the teeth of a larger wheel or rack, especially, such a wheel having its leaves formed of the substance of the arbor or spindle on which it turns, a toothed arbor.

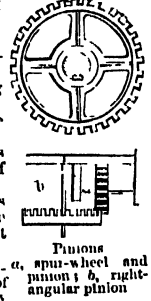

Pinions

a, spur-wheel and pinion; *b*, right-angular pinion

Pinion wire, wire fluted longitudinally, for making the pinions of clocks and watches It is formed by being drawn through holes of the shape required for the leaves or teeth of the pinions

Pin'ion (pĭn'yun), *v t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* PINIONED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* PINIONING] 1. To bind or confine the wings of, to confine by binding the wings. *Bacon.*

2. To cripple by cutting off the first joint of the wing

3. To restrain by binding the arm or arms to the body "*Pinion* him like a thief" *Shak*

4 To confine, to shackle, to chain. "*Pinioned* up by formal rules of state" *Norris.*

Pin'ion ist, *n* A winged animal, a bird [*Obs.*]

Pin'ite, or **Pi'nite** (49), *n* [From *Pinn*, a mine in Saxony] (*Min*) A kind of altered tolite, including the alkaline varieties *Dana.*

Pink, *n* [See PINK, *v t* Cf Fr *œillet*, an eyelet and a pink, diminutive of *œil*, eye]

1 An eye, or a small eye, — now disused except in composition, as, *pink* eyed, *pink* eye *Shak*

2 (*Bot*) A plant, and its flower, of the genus *Dianthus*, common in gardens "The white *pink* and the pansy freaked with jet" *Milton*

3 A color resulting from the combination of a pure vivid red with more or less white, — so called from the common color of the flower *Dryden*

Pink

4 That which is supremely excellent "A *pink* of courtesy" *Shak.*

5 A fish, the minnow, — so called from the color of its abdomen in summer

6 [D *pink*, Fr *pinque*, It & Sp *pinco* hence, *pink sterned*] A ship with a very narrow stern. "Detained in harbor by a revenue *pink*" *Spenser*

Pink salt a double chloride of tin and ammonium, used as a mordant by dyers

Pink, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PINKED (pĭngkt), *p pr.* & *vb n* PINKING]

1 To work in eyelet holes, to pierce with small holes to cut, as cloth or paper, in small scollops or angles to work in rounded or angular figures "A doublet of black velvet . . *pinked* upon scarlet satin" *W Scott*

The Turks did use to wonder much at our Englishmen for *pinking* or cutting their clothes *Fuller*

2 To stab, to pierce *Addison.*

3 To dye of a pink color

Pink, *v i* [D *pinken*, *pinoogen*, to twinkle with the eyes, Prov Ger *punkern*, L Ger *plinloogen*] To wink [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange.*

Pink'-ēye (-ī), *n* A little eye *Thackeray.*

Pink'-ēyed (-īd), *a* Having small eyes *Holland.*

Pink'ing-i'ron (-ĭurn), *n* A cutting instrument for scolloping the edges of ribbons, flounces, and the like *Simmonds*

Pink'-nee'dle, *n* A shepherd's hodkin *Sherwood*

Pink'rōot, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Spigelia* (*S Marilandica*), which is a poisonous narcotic and purgative, and a powerful vermifuge, worm-grass, Carolina pink *Simmonds*

Pink'-saŭ'cer, *n* A small saucer, the inner surface of which is covered with a pink coloring matter, used in giving color to small articles

Pink'ster, *n* See PINCSTER

Pink'-stĭrn, *n* [See PINK] (*Naut*) A narrow stern, as a ship

Pin'-ma chine', *n.* A complex machine for making dressing-pins

Pin'-mŏn'ey, *n* A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses

Pin'nă, *n* [Lat *pinna*, *penna* feather]

1 (*Bot*) One leaflet of a pinnate leaf or branch of a compound pinnate leaf *Henslow*

2 [Lat *pinna*, Gr πίννα] (*Zoöl*) A mollusk of great size, having two equal valves closely united by a ligament along one of the sides The byssus of several species of pinna is as fine and brilliant as silk, and has been used in manufacturing precious stuffs It anchors itself to the rocks by its byssus *Carter*

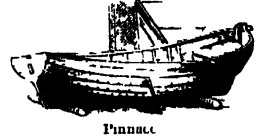

Pinnace

Pin'nace, *n* [Fr *pinasse*, It *pinassa*, *pinazza*, Sp *pinaza*, Pg *pinaça*, fr. Lat *pinus*, a pine tree, any thing made of pine, e g a ship]

1 (*Naut*) (*a*) A small vessel navigated with oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner (*b*) A boat usually rowed with eight oars *Mar. Dict.*

Whose bark, by chance, Or *pinnace*, anchors in a craggy bay *Milton*

2 A go-between on vile errands, a pander (*Obs*) "She hath been before me, punk, *pinnace*, and bawd, any time these two and twenty years." *B Jons*

Pin'na-cle, *n* [Fr *pinacle*, It *pinacolo*, Sp *pinaculo*, Lat *pinnaculum*, from *pinna*, feather, pinnacle]

1 A slender turret, or part of a building elevated above the main building

Some metropolis With glistering spires and *pinnacles* adorned *Milton*

2 A high, spiring point, summit

Pin'na-cle, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p* PINNACLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PINNACLING.] To build or furnish with pinnacles.

Pinnacle

Pin'nage, *n* [From *pen*, to shut up. Cf. PINFOLD] Poundage of cattle. [*Obs*] See POUND.

Pin'nate, Pin'nā ted, *a* [Lat *pinnatus*, feathered, from *pinna*, feather, Fr *pinne*]

1 (*Bot*) Shaped like a feather.

2 Furnished with fins

Pinnate leaf (*Bot*), a leaf consisting of several leaflets arranged on each side of a common petiole

Pinnate Leaves

Pin'nate ly, *adv.* In a pinnate manner

Pin nāt'i fid or **Pin'na ti fid'** (Synop., § 130), *a* [Lat *pinnatus*, feathered, and *findere*, *fidi*, to split, Fr *pinnatifide*] (*Bot*) Divided in a pinnate manner, with the divisions not reaching to the midrib

Pin nāt'i lō'bate, *a* (*Bot*) Having lobes arranged in a pinnate manner

Pin nāt'i pĕd, or **Pin'na ti pĕd'** (Synop., § 130), *a* [Lat *pinnatus*, from *pinna* feather, fin, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot, Fr *pinnatipede*] Having the toes bordered by membranes finfooted *Latham*

Pinnatifid Leaf

Pin nāt'i pĕd, or **Pin'na ti pĕd',** *n* (*Ornith*) A bird which has the toes bordered by membranes

Pin'ner, *n* 1 One who pins or fastens, also, a pounder of cattle, or the pound keeper.

2 A pin maker

3 The lappet of a head dress, which flies loose

Pin'net, *n* A pinnacle [*Obs*] *Scott.*

Pin'ni fôrm, *a* [Lat *pinna*, a fin, and feather, fin, and *forma*, form] Shaped like a fin or feather *Hill.*

Pin'ni grăde, *a* [Lat *pinna*, a fin, and *gradi*, to move] (*Zoöl*) An animal of the seal tribe, moving by short feet that serve as paddles *Dana.*

Pin'ni pĕd, *n* [From Lat *pinna*, feather, fin, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, Fr *pinnipede*] (*Zoöl*) One of a class of crabs having the last pair of feet, or more, terminated by a flattened joint fitted for swimming

Pin'nock, *n* [Lat *pinna*, feather, Prg *pen*, feather, quill] A small bird the tomtit *Ainsworth.*

Pin'nu late, *a* [See *infra*] (*Bot*) Having each pinna subdivided, — said of a leaf *Martyn.*

Pin'nūle, *n* [Lat *pinnula*, diminutive of *penna*, feather, Fr *pinnule*] (*Bot*) One of the branchlets of a pinnate frond or leaf

Pin'ny wĭnk le (wĭnk'l), *n pl* An ancient instrument of torture, consisting of a board with holes into which the fingers were pressed and fastened with pegs [*Scot*] *Ogilvie*

Pi nōle', *n* 1 An aromatic powder used in Italy for making chocolate *Simmonds.*

2 The heart of maize baked, ground, and mixed with sugar Dissolved in water, it makes a nutritious and delicious drink

Pin'sorg, *n pl* Pinchers [*Obs*] *Holland*

Pint, *n* [A S *pynt*, D *pint*, Ger & Fr *pinte*, from Sp & Pg *punta*, spot mark, pint, from *puntar*, to paint] Half a quart, or four gills In medicine, twelve ounces It is applied both to liquid and dry measure

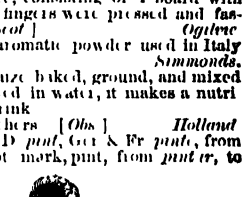

Crested Pintado (*Numida cristata*)

Pin tā'do *n* [Sp, painted, from *pintar* to paint] (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Numida* (*N meleagris*), the Guinea hen

Pin'tāil, *n* (*Ornith*) A duck (*Dafila caudacuta* [*Anas acuta*, Linnæus]), with a long, wedge shaped, acute tail It is found in Europe, Asia, and North America, and is esteemed excellent food

Pintail (*Dafila caudacuta*)

Pin'tle (pĭn'tl), *n* [A S diminutive of *pin*]

1 A little pin

2 (*Naut*) A long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon

3 (*Naut*) A hook on which a rudder is hung to the post *Totten.*

4 A contrivance usually of cast iron, consisting of two thick, circular plates, connected by a solid, cylindrical supporter, to be placed between upright posts, between the floors of stories, and the like.

Pint'-stŭp (-stŏp), *n* A Scottish drinking vessel *Burns.*

Pin'nule, *n* [Fr *pinnule*, from Lat. *pinnula*, a little plume or wing Cf PINNULE] (*Astron*) One of the sights of an astrolabe. [*Obs.*]

Pin'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* An intestinal worm; the thread worm

Pinx'ter, *n* The same as PINGSTER, q. v.

Pin'y, *a.* Abounding with pines. "That had their haunts in dale or *piny* mountains." *W. Scott.*

Pi'o-neer', *v. i.* [*imp & p. p* PIONEERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PIONEERING.] To go before and prepare a way for.

Pi'o-neer', *n* [Fr *pionnier*, originally a foot-soldier, O Fr *peonier*, Pr. *pezonier*, a foot-passenger, from O Fr *peon, pion*, Pr *peon, pezon*, Sp. *peon*, It *pedone*, from Lat *pes, pedis*, foot]

1 (*Mil*) One whose business is to march with or before an army, to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, work at intrenchments, or form mines for destroying an enemy's works *Bacon*

2 One who goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another

Pi'o nied (-nid), *a* Abounding in pionies

Pi'o ning, *n* The work of pioneers. [*Obs.*]

Pi'o ny, *n* (*Bot*) See PEONY

Pi'ot, *n* [See PIET] Pica, magpie. [*Obs. or Prov Eng*] *Holland*

Pi'ous, *a* [Lat *pius*, Pr *pios, puus*, O Fr *pius, pios, piu*, *f pie*, N. Fr *pieux, pieuse*, Sp , Pg , & It *pio*.]

1 Having affectionate or filial reverence for a parent or superior

Where was the martial brother's *pious* care? *Pope*

2 Hence, having reverence and love toward the Supreme Being, religious, godly

God sends his spirit of truth henceforth to dwell
In *pious* hearts an inward oracle
To all truth requisite for man to know *Milton*

3 Dictated by reverence to God, proceeding from religious feeling, as, *pious* awe, *pious* services or affections, *pious* sorrow

4 Practiced under the pretense of religion, as, *pious* frauds

Syn.—Godly, devout, religious, holy, righteous

Pi'ous-ly, *adv* In a pious manner, religiously

Pi'ous-mind'ed, *a* Of a pious disposition

Pip, *n* [D *pip*, L Ger *pipp, pipps*, Sw *pipp*, O H Ger *phiphis, phepis*, N H Ger *pfipps*, Fr *pépie*, Pr *pepida*, Pg *pevide, pivde*, Sp *pepita*, It & L Lat *pipita*, from Lat *pituita*, slime, phlegm, rheum, in fowls, the pip]

1 A disease of fowls, in which a horny pellicle grows on the tip of the tongue

2 [Fr *pepin*, It *pipita*, Sp *pepita*] The seed of an apple, orange, or similar fruit *Southey*

3 A spot on cards *Addison*

Pip, *v i* [Dan *pipe*, Sw *pipa*, Ger *pfeifen*, D *pijpen*, Lat *pipire* See PITE] To cry or chirp, as a chicken,—commonly pronounced *peep*

Pipe, *n* [A S & L Ger *pipe*, D *pijp*, Sw & Icel *pipa*, Dan *pibe*, O H Ger *pfifa*, N H Ger *pfeife*, Fr. *pipe*, Pr *pimpa*, It *pipa, piva*, Sp & Pg *pipa*, W. *pib*, Gael & Ir *pub, piob*, Armor *pip* or *pimp*. Cf FIFE]

1 A wind instrument of music, consisting of a long tube of wood or metal, as, a rural *pipe* "Tunable as sylvan *pipe*" *Milton*

☞ The tubes of wood or metal, by which the tones of an organ are produced, are called *pipes*

2 Any long tube or hollow body, especially, such a one as is used as a conductor of water or other fluids

3 A tube of clay with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco

4 The chief passage way of the air in speaking and breathing, as in wind-*pipe*

5. The key or sound of the voice *Shak.*

6. A roll in the exchequer, said to be so called from its resemblance to a pipe,—called also *pipe-roll*, also, the exchequer itself [*Eng*]

7. A cask, usually containing two hogsheads, or 126 gallons, used for wine, or the quantity which it contains

8 (*Mining*) Ore which runs forward endwise in a hole, and does not sink downward or run in a vein.

Pipe office, an office in which the clerk of the pipe makes out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, and the like [*Eng*]

Pipe, *v, i* 1 To play on a pipe, fife, flute, or other tubular wind instrument of music

We have *piped* to you, and ye have not danced *Matt* xi 17

2. To have a shrill sound, to whistle "Oft in the *piping* shrouds" *Wordsworth.*

Pipe, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* PIPED (pīpt), *p pr. & vb. n.* PIPING.]

1 To perform by playing on a wind instrument.

2. To utter in a high or sharp tone.

A robin . was *piping* a few querulous notes *W Irving.*

Pipe'-clāy, *n* A species of white clay, used in making tobacco pipes and various kinds of earthen ware.

Piped (pīpt), *a.* Formed with a tube, tubular.

Pipe'-fish, *n.* (*Ichth*) A fish of the family of which the genus *Syngnathus* is the type, having a long and very slender body, with an elongated, tubular snout, the whole being covered with bony plates, like a coat of mail. *Jardine.*

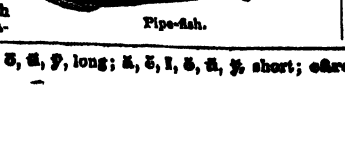

Pipe-fish.

Pipe'-lāy'ing, *n.* 1. The laying down of pipes, as for gas, water, &c. *Simmonds*

2 Political trickery, under-handed means for obtaining votes or political influence. [*U. S*]

☞ The term arose from an incident which occurred in New York city some years ago A false accusation was brought against the whig party, to the effect that negotiations had been entered into by them, with certain persons in Philadelphia, for the transportation of a great number of voters from that city to New York, these voters, as was alleged, being covertly spoken of, in the correspondence upon the subject, as *so many yards of pipe*, the work of laying the pipes of the Croton aqueduct being then in progress *J Inman Bartlett*

Pip'er, *n* 1 One who plays on a pipe or wind instrument

2 The pipe fish [*Prov Eng*]

Pip'e-rā'ceous (rā'shus), *a* [Lat *piper*, pepper] Pertaining to the pepper tribe of plants

Pip'er-idge, *n* [Written also *pipperidge* and *pep peridge*] [Corrupted from N Lat *berberis*, Ar *berbāris, barbāris* See BARBERRY] (*Bot*) A tree with very tough wood, belonging to the genus *Nyssa*, the tupelo, or black gum tree

Piperidge-bush, a shrub, the barberry See PEPPERIDGE

Pip'er-ine, *n.* [Fr *pipérin*, from Lat *piper*, pepper] (*Chem*) A peculiar crystalline substance, extracted from black pepper. The crystals are transparent, and assume the tetrahedral, prismatic form, with oblique summits. *Carpenter*

Pipe'-tree, *n* The lilac and the mock orange,—so called because their stems were formerly used to make pipe-stems,—called also *pipe privet*

Pi pĕtte', *n* [Fr, diminutive of *pipe*] A small glass tube with a bulb in the middle, used in chemistry for transferring liquids *Gregory*

Pipe'wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Eriocaulon*

Pip'ing, *p a* 1 Giving forth a weak, shrill sound like the voice of the sick, feeble "This weak, *piping* time of peace" *Shak*

2 Simmering, boiling,—from the sound of boiling fluids [*Colloq*] "The book of Santa Clara, the popish priest, in defense of bishops, which came out *piping* hot" *Milton*

Pip'ing, *n* [From *pipe*] 1 A kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses *Simmonds*

2 (*Bot*) A piece cut off to be set or planted, a cutting

Pi pis'trel, *n* [It *pipistrello, vipistrello, vispistrello, vespistrello*, from Lat *vespertilius*, for *vesper tilio*, a bat] The common bat of England (*Vespertilio murinus*)

Pip'it, *n* (*Ornith*) A small bird of the genus *Anthus*, resembling the lark *Ing Cyc*

Pip'kin, *n* [Diminutive of *pipe*] A small earthen boiler *Pope*

Pip'pin, *n* [Probably from *pip*, a spot, because of the spots on its skin, O D *pipping, pupping*, N D *peppeling*] A kind of tart apple

We will eat a last year's *pippin* *Shak*

☞ This name, in America is given to several kinds of apples, as to the Newtown pippin, the summer pippin, and other varieties

Pip'pul-tree, *n* (*Bot*) The sacred fig of the Hindoos (*Ficus religiosa*), a tree often planted, in India, for the sake of its shade [Written also *peepul tree*] *Baird*

Pip sis'se-wā, *n.* [Indian] See PRINCE'S PINE

Pip'y, *a* Whistling [*Rare*]

In desolate places, where dark moisture breeds
The *pipy* hemlock to strange overgrowth *Keats*

Piqu'an-cy (pīk'an sy), *n* [See *infra*] The state or quality of being piquant

Piqu'ant (pīk'ant) (Synop , § 130), *a.* [Fr , p pr of *piquer*, to prick or sting, Sp *picante*, It *piccante* See PICK]

1 Stimulating to the tongue "As *piquant* to the tongue as salt" *Addison*

2 Sharp, tart, pungent, severe, as, *piquant* railleries

Piqu'ant ly (pīk'ant-ly), *adv* In a piquant manner

Pique (pēk), *n* [Fr *pique*, from *piquer*. See *supra*]

1 A point on which issue is taken, the feeling of annoyance or resentment awakened by a social slight or injury, slight irritation of the feelings, wounded pride, stinging vexation

In the original, it appears as if some share in the success was owing to female *pique* *Observer*

2. Keenly felt desire.

Though he have the *pique*, and long,
'Tis still for something in the wrong. *Hudibras*

3. Point, nicety, punctilio.

Add long prescription of established laws,
And *pique* of honor to maintain a cause. *Dryden*

Syn.—Displeasure, irritation, grudge, spite PIQUE, SPITE, GRUDGE *Pique* denotes a quick sense of resentment for some supposed neglect or injury, but the feeling is not usually permanent, or marked by malevolence *Spite* is a stronger term, denoting settled ill-will or malice, with a desire to injure, as the result of extreme irritation *Grudge* goes still further, denoting cherished and secret enmity, with an unforgiving spirit A *pique* is usually of recent date, a *grudge* is that which has long subsisted; *spite* more usually implies a disposition to cross or vex others in trifling matters.

Out of a personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker-on when the government is attacked. *Addison.*

There is some *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone
Done all, to *spite*
The great Creator? but their *spite* still serves
His glory to augment. *Milton.*

Pique (pēk), *v. t.* [*imp & p. p* PIQUED (pēkt); *p. pr. & vb n.* PIQUING] [Fr *piquer*. See PICK.]

1 To wound the pride of, to sting, to excite the sensibilities of, to irritate, to fret, to offend, to excite to anger

The lady was *piqued* for her indifference *Female Quixote.*

2 To excite to action by causing resentment or jealousy, to stimulate

Piqued by Protogenes's fame,
From Cos to Rhodes Apelles came *Prior.*

3 To pride or value,—followed by the reciprocal pronoun,

Men *pique* themselves on their skill in the learned languages *Locke.*

Syn.—To offend; displease, irritate, provoke, fret, nettle, sting, goad, stimulate

Piqu eer' (pik-eer'), *v. i* The same as PICKEER.

Piqu eer'er, *n* The same as PICKEERER.

Piqu'et (pik'et), *n* The same as PICKET.

Pi quĕt' (pi kĕt'), *n* [Fr] A game at cards played between two persons, with only thirty two cards, all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes, being set aside [Written also *picket* and *picquet*]

Pi'ra-cy, *n* [L Lat *piratia*, Gr. πειρατεία. Cf. Lat. *piratica*, It & Sp *pirateria*, Fr *piraterie*]

1 The act or crime of a pirate, robbery.

2 (*Law*) The act, practice, or crime, of robbing on the high seas, robbery on the high seas, the taking of property from others by open violence, with intent to steal, and without lawful authority, on the sea,—a crime answering to *robbery* on land

3 Infringement of the law of copyright by publishing the writings of other men without permission

Pi răm'e ter, *n.* [Gr πεῖρα, trial, and μέτρον, measure] An instrument for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads *Simmonds.*

Pi rh'guă (Synop , § 130), *n* See PIROGUE

Pi'rate (45), *n* [Lat *pirata*, Gr πειρατης, from πειρᾶν, to attempt, undertake, from making attempts or attacks on ships, It & Sp *pirata*, Fr *pirate*.]

1 A robber on the high seas, one who by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas, especially, one who makes it his business to cruise for robbery or plunder, a freebooter on the seas

2 An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels on the high seas

3 One who infringes the law of copyright, or publishes the writings of other men without permission *Johnson*

Pi'rāte, *v i* [*imp & p p* PIRATED, *p pr & vb n.* PIRATING] [Fr *piratei*, Sp *piratear*.] To practice robbery on the high seas *Arbuthnot.*

Pi'rāte, *v t* To take by theft, or without right or permission, as books or writings

They advertised they would *pirate* his edition *Pope.*

Pi rāt'ic, *a* The same as PIRATICAL [*Rare.*]

Pi rāt'ic al, *a* [Lat *piraticus*, Gr πειρατικός, It. & Sp *piratico*, O Fr *piratique*] Pertaining to a pirate, acquired by, or practicing, piracy

The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers *Pope.*

Pi rāt'ic al ly, *adv* In a piratical manner.

Pir'l, *v t* To twist or twine, as horse hair, in making fishing lines *Simmonds.*

Pir'n, *n* A quill or bobbin on which thread or yarn is wound in spinning or weaving, also, the reel of a fishing rod, also, the wound yarn on a weaver's shuttle

Pi rōgue' (pi rōg'), *n* [Fr *pirogue*, It *piroga*, Sp *piragua*, originally an Indian word Also written *peroque, perioque, periagua, periauga, peruauger, perriauger, piragua*, and *periagua*]

1 A canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree; or two canoes united *Charlevoix.*

2 A narrow ferry boat carrying two masts and a leeboard [*U S*]

Pir'ou ĕtte' (pir'oo-ĕt'), *n* [Fr , properly a turning wheel, from *pied*, foot, and *roue*, wheel, hence *rouette*, a little wheel, because it turns on its axle or pivot, as on a foot]

1 A whirling, or turning, about on the toes in dancing

2. (*Man*) The circumvolution of a horse on the same ground

Pir'ou-ĕtte' (pir'oo-ĕt'), *v i* [Fr *pirouetter.*] To whirl, or turn about on the toes, as in dancing.

Pir'rle, } *n.* [Cf Scot *pirr*, a gentle breeze, Icel.
Pir'ry, } *birr*, Dan *bör*, a prosperous wind, Icel. *byrr*, a blast of wind, Russ. *burya*, storm, tempest, Gr. *Βορέας*, the north wind] A rough gale of wind; a storm. [*Obs.*] *Sir T. Elyot.*

Pi'san, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Pisa, in Italy.

Pi'san, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Pisa or its inhabitants.

Pis-as-phăl'tum, *n.* The same as PISSASPHALT

Pis'ca-ry, *n.* [Lat. *piscarius*, relating to fishes or to fishing, from *piscis*, a fish.] (*Law*) Right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters *Blackstone*

Pis-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *piscatio*, from *piscari*, to fish, from *piscis*, a fish] The act or practice of fishing [*Obs*] *Browne*

Pis'ca-tō'ri-al, } *a.* [Lat *piscatorius*, from *pisca*
Pis'ca-to-ry, } *tor*, a fisherman, from *piscari*, to fish, from *piscis*, a fish, Fr *piscatoire*, It & Sp *piscatorio*] Relating to fishes or to fishing, as, a *piscatory* eclogue *Addison*

Pi'sçēs (-sēz), *n pl* [Lat. *piscis*, a fish, Fr. *peis*, *perisso*, O. Sp. *pesce*, *pece*, N. Sp *pez*, Pg *peixe*, It *pesce*, Fr *poisson*, } *istron*] The Fishes, the twelfth sign of the zodiac

Pisces
Constellation and Sign

Pis'çi kăpt'ure (-si kăpt'yur), *n* [Lat *piscis*, a fish, and *captura*, capture, from *capere*, to take] The capture of fishes, angling *W H Russell*

Pis'çi-cŭl't'ūre (53), *n* [Lat *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, culture] The artificial method of promoting the propagation and nurture of fish

Pis'çi-cŭl't'ūr-ĭst, *n* One who rears young fish

Pis'çi-fôrm, *a* [Lat *piscis*, fish, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a fish, resembling a fish

Pis-çī'nă, *n* [Lat, a cistern, fish-pond, *piscis*, fish] (*Arch*) A niche on the south side of the altar in Roman Catholic churches, containing a small basin and water drain through which the priest empties the water in which the chalice has been rinsed *Oct Gloss*

Pis'çi-nal, or **Pis-çī'nal**, *a* [Lat *piscinalis*, from *piscina*, a fish pond, from *piscis*, a fish, Fr *piscinal*] Belonging to a fish-pond

Pis'çine (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *piscis*, a fish] Pertaining to fish or fishes, as, *piscine* remains

Pis çĭv'o-roŭs, *a* [Lat *piscis*, a fish, and *vorare*, to devour, Fr *piscivore*] Feeding or subsisting on fishes

Pisé (pē'zā'), *n* [Fr, from *piser*, Pr & Pg *pisar*, Sp *pisar*, Lat *pisare*, *pisere*, *pinsere*, to stamp, pound] (*Arch*) A species of wall made of stiff earth or clay rammed in between molds as it is carried up *Gwilt*

Pish, *interj* Pshaw, —an exclamation of contempt

Pish, *v i* To express contempt *Pope*

Pī'si-fôrm, *a* [Fr *pisiforme*, from Lat *pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, form] Having the form, and nearly the size, of a pea "Masses of *pisiform* argillaceous iron ore" *Kirwan*

Pis'mīre (Synop, § 130), *n* [Eng *pea* and *mire*, so called because it discharges a kind of moisture, which, by the vulgar, is compared to or looked upon as urine, hence, O D *pis-mere*, *pis imme*, *pis emme*, *mier-seyoke*, L Ger *miey eemken*, H Ger *seichameise*, *seich amse*, *seich-amsel*, *seich meke*, Norw *migmour* See MIRL]

1 (*Entom*) An insect of the genus *Formica*, the ant or emmet

2 A steelyard, —so called in the Orkneys

Pī'so-līte (49), *n* [Fr *pisolite*, from Gr *πισον*, Lat *pisum*, a pea, and Gr *λιθος*, stone] (*Min*) A calcareous stone, made up of globular concretions of about the size of a pea, —called also *peastone*

☞ Oolite is similar in structure, but the concretions are as small as the roe of a fish *Dana*

Pī'so-līt'ĭc, *a* [Fr. *pisolitique*] (*Min*) Resembling in structure peas agglutinated *Mantell*

Pis'o phălt, *n* [A corrupt orthography of *pissasphalt*] (*Min*) Pissasphalt [*Obs*] See PISSASPHALT.

Piss, *v.i.* [D & Ger *pissen*, Dan *pisse*, Sw & Icel *pissa*, Fr *pisser*, It *pisciare*, W *pwsaw*, Basquo *pisya*] To discharge the urine, to make water, to urinate.

Piss, *n.* The liquor secreted by the kidneys into the bladder of an animal, and discharged through the urethra, urine

Piss'a-bĕd', *n* A small plant having a white or bluish flower, and growing among grass, *Houstonia cærulea* of Linnæus, —sometimes, also, applied to the dandelion. [*Low*] *London*

Pis'sas phălt, *n.* [Lat *pissasphaltus*, Gr *πισσασφαλτος*, from *πισσα*, pitch, turpentine, and *ἀσφαλτος*, asphalt; Fr *pissasphalte*, It *pissasfalto*, Sp *pissasfalto*] (*Min*) Earth pitch, a soft bitumen of the consistence of tar, black, and of a strong smell It is inflammable, and intermediate between petroleum and asphalt, and appears to be a combination of naphtha and asphalt It is now considered as a mere variety of petroleum. Deprived of its naphtha asphalt remains. [Written also *pissasphalt* and *pissphalt*.]

Pis'sūrat, *a.* Stained with urine

Pis'to-phăne, *n.* [Gr. *πισσα*, pitch, and *φαίνειν*, to show.] (*Min*) A green mineral chiefly consisting of hydrous sulphate of alumina and iron.

Pis'tŏle, *n.* The same as PISTE, q. v.

Pis'tŏle (pis-tē'sho) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [It *pistacchio*, Sp *pistacho*, Fr. *pistache*, Lat. *pistacium*, Gr *πιστακη*, *πιστακιον*, from Per. *pistah*, Ar *fustak*, *fustuk*] The nut of the *Pistacia vera*, a kind of turpentine tree, containing a kernel of a pale greenish color, of a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond, and yielding a well-tasted oil,—called also *pistachio nut* It is wholesome and nutritive The tree grows in Syria, Arabia, and Persia, and also in Sicily *Brande*

Pis'ta çīte (49), *n* [Fr, so called from its green color See *supra*] (*Min*) Epidote See EPIDOTE [Written also *pistazite*]

Pis'ta reen', *n* A silver coin of the value of 17 or 18 cents, or 9d sterling

Pis'ta zīte (49), *n* (*Min*) See PISTACITE

Piste, *n* [Fr *piste*, Sp & Pg *pista*, It *pesta*, from Sp *pistar*, Pr *pestar*, It *pestare*, to pound, bruise, from Lat *pistare*, to pound, v intens from *pinere*, *pinsere*, *pistum*, to pound, crush Cf PISE] (*Man*) The track or footprint of a horse on the ground he goes over *Johnson*

Pis'tĭc, *a* [Lat *pisticus*, Gr *πιστικος*, *πιστις*, faith] Pure, genuine [*Obs*] "A box of nard *pistic*, salutary, and precious" *Bp Taylor.*

Pis'tĭl, *n* [N Lat, from Lat *pistillum*, *pistillus*, a pestle, from *pinsere*, *pistum*, to pound, crush, Fr *pistil*, Sp *pistilo*, It *pistillo*]

Pistil

1 (*Bot*) A foliar organ terminating the axis of growth in a flower, and inclosing the seed It consists of an ovary (*a*), inclosing the ovules, a style (*b*), its terminal elongation, and the stigma (*c*), a vascular surface in which it ends, a carpel

2 A collection of carpels united by their inner suture, or a compound pistil

Pis'tĭl-lā'ceoŭs (-shŭs), *a* Growing on the pistil of a flower, pertaining to or having the nature of, a pistil *Barton*

Pis'tĭl late, *a* (*Bot*) Having a pistil, and no stamens, as, a *pistillate* flower

Pis'tĭl lā'tion, *n* [From Lat *pistillum*, a pestle] The act of pounding in a mortar [*Obs*]

Pis'tĭl-lĭd'i-ŭm, *n* [N Lat, from *pistil*, and Gr *εἰδος*, resemblance] (*Bot*) An organ in the higher cryptogamia, having female sexual functions *Gray*

Pis'tĭl lĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Fr *pistilifère*, from Lat *pistillum* and *ferre*, to bear] (*Bot*) Having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower, pistillate

Pis'tle, *n* [Corrupted from *epistle*] An epistle, also, a short lecture, lesson, or exhortation [*Ob*]

Pis'tol, *n* [Fr *pistole*, *pistolet*, It & Sp *pistola*, Ger *pistole*, from *Pistoja*, O It *Pistola*, a town in Italy where pistols were first made] A small fire arm, or the smallest fire arm used, intended to be fired from one hand, differing from a musket chiefly in size Pistols were introduced into England in the year 1521

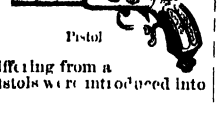

Pistol

Pistol-carbine, a fire-arm with a movable butt-piece, so that it may be used either as a pistol or a carbine

Pis'tol, *v t* [*imp & p p* PISTOLED, *p pr & vb n* PISTOLING] [Fr *pistoler*] To shoot with a pistol

Who ever heard that to *pistol* a poacher was justifiable homicide? *Sydney Smith*

Pis'to lāde', *n.* [Fr] The discharge of a pistol a pistol shot

Pis-tōle', *n* [Fr *pistole*, It & Sp *pistola*, contracted from It *pastavola*, diminutive of *pastra*, a plaster, originally a thin plate of metal See PLASTER] A gold coin of Spain, worth about 16 shillings sterling, or $3 60 cents In other countries it varies from $3 to $5

Pis'to lĕt, *n* [Fr *pistolet*, Sp *pistolete*, It *pistoletto*] A little pistol

Pis'ton, *n* [Fr & Sp *piston*, It *pistone*, from Lat *pinsere*, *pistum*, to pound, to stamp See PISTIL] A short cylinder of metal or other solid substance, which fits exactly the cavity of a pump or barrel, and works up and down in it alternately It is used in pumps and other engines or machines, for various purposes

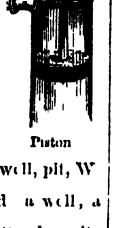

Piston

Pis'ton-rŏd, *n* The rod by which the piston is moved, as in a pump, or by which it communicates motion, as in the steam-engine

Pit, *n* [A S *pytt* or *putt*, a pit, hole, D *put*, a well, Icel *pyttr*, *pyttr*, Ir & Gael *put*, a hollow, pit, Lat *puteus*, a well, pit, W *pydau*, a well or spring See PLAT]

1 A large, deep hole in the ground a well, a cavity in the earth, natural or artificial

2 Hence, an abyss, especially, the bottomless pit, hell

Back to the infernal *pit* I drag thee chained *Milton*

3 The grave

He keepeth back his soul from the *pit*, and his life from perishing by the sword *Job* xxxiii 18

Thou hast brought up my soul from the grave thou hast kept me alive, that I should not go down to the *pit* *Ps* xxx 3

4 A snare for wild beasts, made by concealing a hole in the ground, into which they may fall.

5 Hence, whatever insnares or entraps

6. An indenture in the flesh; as, (*a.*) The hollow place under the arm. (*b.*) The hollow of the stomach (*c*) The indentation or mark left on the flesh by a pustule of the small-pox

7 The lowest place in a theater where spectators assemble, parquet

8 An area into which cocks or dogs are brought to fight

9 The hard kernel of fruit; the stone of a cherry or plum [*U S*]

10 (*Mach*) A crank pit.

To have the power of pit and gallows, to have power of imprisonment and death

Pit, *v t* [*imp & p p* PITTED, *p pr. & vb. n.* PITTING.]

1 To indent, to press into hollows

2 To mark with little hollows, as by variolous pustules as, the face *pitted* by the small pox

3 To introduce as an antagonist to, to provoke to combat, as cocks in a pit *Federalist.*

Pī'ŭă, *n* [Sp] A fiber obtained from the *Agave Americana*, which makes strong and white cordage, and is also used in Mexico in the manufacture of paper *Simmonds.*

Pit'a hā'yă, *n* (*Bot*) A shrub of tropical America, which yields a delicious fruit the *Cactus pitajaya* of Jacquin, or *Cereus Pitajaya* of De Candolle

Pit'a păt', *adv* [An onomatopoetic reduplication of *pat*, a light, quick blow] In a flutter, with palpitation or quick succession of beats, as, his heart went *pitapat*

Pit'a păt', *n* A light, quick often repeated sound, as of a footstep, the rain, and the like

Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley *Dryden*

Pitch, *n* [O Eng *pil* A S *pic*, O Sax, O Frics, & D *pik*, Goth *peik*, O H Ger *pih*, N H Ger *pech*, Icel *bik*, Sw *beck*, Dan *beeg*, *beg*, Ir. *pic*, W. *pyg*, Lat *pix*, Gr *πισσα* or *πιττα*, It *pece*, Sp. *pez*, Pr *pes*, Fr *poix*]

1 A thick, black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar, used in calking ships, &c.

They that touch *pitch* will be defiled *Shak*

2 Turpentine [*Improper*]

3 (*Min*) An igneous rock of semi glassy nature, having a luster like pitch, and related to obsidian

Burgundy pitch a thick tenacious substance, the juice of the silver fir of Central and Southern Europe (*Abies picea*) obtained by incision from the bark of the tree — *Mineral pitch* See BITUMEN and ASPHALT

Pitch, *v t* [*imp & p p* PITCHED (pitcht), *p. pr.* & *vb n* PITCHING] [See *supra*]

1 To cover over or smear with pitch

Rooms shalt thou make in the ark, and shalt *pitch* it within and without with pitch *Gen* vi 14

2 To darken as if by smearing with pitch, to blacken, to obscure

Pitch, *n* [O Fr *pic*, high place See PEAK]

1 A point or peak, hence, any point or degree of elevation or depression as a high *pitch*, lowest *pitch* "The lowest *pitch* of abject fortune" *Milton.*

How high a *pitch* his resolution soars! *Shak*

Alcibiades was one of the best orators of his age notwithstanding he lived when learning was at its highest *pitch* *Addison.*

2 Highest attainable point or degree [*Obs*] "Boniface the Third, in whom was the *pitch* of pride and height of aspiring haughtiness" *Fuller*

3 (*Mus*) The degree of elevation of the voice, or of an instrument, &c, the elevation of the key note of a tune

☞ Musical tones, with reference to *absolute pitch*, are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet, with reference to *relative pitch* in a series of tones called the *scale* they are called *one two three four five, six, seven eight* *Eight* is also *one* of a new scale an octave higher, as *one* is *eight* of a scale an octave lower

4 Height, stature [*Obs*]

So like in person garb and *pitch* *Hudibras.*

5 Degree, rate, position

I can not conceive how any man can have brought himself to that *pitch* of presumption to consider his country but "carte blanche," upon which he may scribble whatever he pleases *Burke*

6 The point where a declivity begins, hence, the declivity itself the degree of descent, a descending slope, descent, slope, as, there was a steep *pitch* in the road, the *pitch* of a hill

7 A descent, a fall, a thrusting down

8 (*Mach*) (*a*) The distance from center to center of any two adjacent teeth of gearing, measured on the *pitch line* (*b*) The distance measured on a line parallel to the axis, between two adjacent threads or convolutions of a screw (*c*) The distance between the centers of holes, as of rivet holes in boiler plates

Pitch line, or *pitch circle* (*Gearing*) a circle concentric with the circumference of a toothed wheel, and cutting its teeth at such a distance from their points as to touch the corresponding circle of the gear working with it and have, with that circle, a common velocity, as in roll-

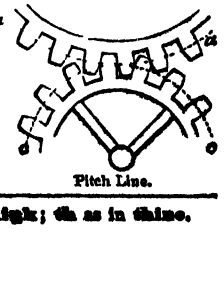

Pitch Line.

ing contact; the line or circle on which the pitch of teeth is measured. — *Pitch of a roof* (*Arch*), the inclination or slope of the sides, — usually expressed by the height in parts of the span, as a *quarter-pitch*, *one-fifth pitch*, *whole pitch*, &c., sometimes by the length of the rafters in parts of the span, as *two-thirds pitch*, *three-quarters pitch*, &c., or in degrees, as a *pitch* of 45°, *equilateral pitch*, or *Gothic pitch*, that in which the rafters equal the span, as, A E B, *knife-edge* or *Elizabethan pitch*, that in which the rafters are longer than the span, as, A F B, A G B, *Grecian pitch*, a pitch in which the height is one ninth to one seventh of the span, or the angle from 12° to 16°, as, A C B, *Roman pitch*, that in which the height is one fifth to two ninths of the span, or the angle 23° or 21°, as, A D B. — *Pitch of a saw*, the slope of the face of the teeth

Pitch of a Roof
A D B Roman pitch; A C B, Grecian pitch; A E B, Gothic; A F B, A G B, Elizabethan

Pitch, *v. t.* [O Eng *pecchen*, A S *pyccan*, to prick. See PIGHT and PICK.]

1. To throw, generally with a definite aim or purpose, to hurl, to toss

2 To fix firmly, to plant, to set in array, as, to *pitch* a tent, to *pitch* a camp

3 (*Mus.*) To fix or set the tone of, as, to *pitch* a tune.

4 To fix the price or value of

Pitched battle, a battle in which the hostile forces have firm or fixed positions, in distinction from a skirmish

Have I not in *pitched battle* heard
Loud 'larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets' clang? *Shak.*

Pitch, *v. i.* 1. To light, to settle, to come to rest from flight

Take a branch of the tree on which the bees *pitch* and wipe the hive *Mortimer*

2 To fall headlong, as, to *pitch* from a precipice, to *pitch* on the head

3 To fall, to fix choice, — with *on* or *upon* "The verse here *pitched* upon for my text" *South*

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy *Tillotson*

4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation, to encamp

Laban, with his brethren, *pitched* in the Mount of Gilead *Gen.* xxxi. 25

5. (*Naut.*) To rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves

Pitch'-black, *a.* Black as pitch

Pitch'blende, *n.* [Ger. *pechblende*, *pech* and *blende*.] (*Min.*) An ore of uranium, of a black or brownish color, and semi-metallic luster. It affords an orange color in painting *Dana*

Pitch'-coal, *n.* Bituminous coal.

Pitch'-dark, *a.* Dark as pitch or tar, very dark

Pitch'er, *n.* [O Fr. *pichier*, *pachier*, *pechier*, Pr. *pachier*, *pechier*, O It. *pecchero*, N It. *bacchiere*, Sp. & Pg. *pichel*, Basque *pitcherra*, L. Lat. *picarium*, *bicarium*, Icel. *bikar*, O H Ger. *behhar*, *bechir*, *pechar*, N H Ger. *becher*. Cf. BEAKER.]

1 A vessel, usually open, with a spout for pouring out liquors, a water pot, jug, or jar, a ewer

2. An instrument resembling a crowbar, for piercing the ground *Mortimer*

3. One who pitches any thing, as hay, quoits, &c

4 (*Bot.*) A cup-like appendage or expansion of the leaves of certain plants, formed by the folding of the petiole upon itself

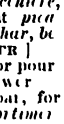

Pitcher (*Bot.*)

Pitch'er-plant, *n.* See MONKEY-CUP and *Illust.* of *Nepenthes*

Pitch'-farthing, *n.* A play in which copper coin is pitched into a hole, — called also *chuck farthing*

Pitch'-field, *n.* A pitched battle *Beau. & Fl.*

Pitch'fork, *n.* [From *pitch*, v. t., and *fork*.] A fork or farming utensil used in throwing hay or sheaves of grain, in loading or unloading carts and wagons

Pitch'i-ness, *n.* [From *pitchy*.] Blackness, as of pitch, darkness. [*Rare*.]

Pitch'ing, *a.* Declivous, descending, sloping, as a hill

Pitch'-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) Pitchblende, an ore of uranium

Pitch'-pine, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of several species of pine, abounding in resinous matter and yielding pitch, especially the *Pinus picea* of Linnæus

Pitch'-pipe, *n.* (*Mus.*) A wind instrument formerly used by choristers in regulating the pitch or elevation of the key or leading tone of a tune

Pitch'-wheels, *n. pl.* Toothed wheels, which work together *Simmonds*

Pitch'-work (-wûrk), *n.* Work done in a coal mine by those working on tribute *Simmonds*

Pitch'y, *a.* 1. Partaking of the qualities of pitch, like pitch

2 Smeared with pitch

3 Black, like pitch, dark; dismal, as, the *pitchy* mantle of night "The *pitchy* night." *Shak.*

Pit'-coal, *n.* Mineral coal, coal dug from the earth

Pit'e-ous, *a.* [O Fr. *pitos*, N Fr. *piteux*, Pr. *pitos*, *pietos*, *pratos*, It. *pietoso*, *piatoso*, Sp. & Pg. *piadoso*.]

1 Fitted to excite pity, wretched, miserable, sorrowful, mournful "That *piteous* strained voice" *Spenser.*

2. Evincing pity; compassionate; tender. "*Piteous* of his case." *Pope*

3. Paltry, mean, poor; pitiful. "*Piteous* amends." *Milton.*

Syn. — Sorrowful, mournful, affecting, doleful, woful, rueful, wretched, miserable, pitiable, compassionate, tender

Pit'e-ous-ly, *adv.* In a piteous manner.

Pit'e-ous-ness, *n.* The state of being piteous.

Pit'fall, *n.* A pit slightly covered for concealment, and intended to catch wild beasts or men

Pit'fall, *v. t.* To lead into a pitfall [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Pit'fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A small fish, found in the Indian seas, which has the power of protruding or retracting its eyes *Crabb.*

Pit'frame, *n.* The frame work of a coal pit

Pith, *n.* [A S *pitha*, D *pit*, pith, kernel, L Ger. *peddik*.]

1 The soft, spongy substance in the center of many plants and trees. It consists of cellular tissue

2 (*Anat.*) The spinal cord, the marrow *Ray*

3 Hence, that which contains the strength or life, the vital or essential part, concentrated force, vigor, strength, importance "That's my *pith* of business" *Shak.*

Enterprises of great *pith* and moment *Shak.*

Pith, *v. t.* To sever the spinal cord or marrow of, as by thrusting in a knife, — a mode of putting animals to death

Pith'e-coid, *a.* [Gr. πίθηκος, an ape, and εἶδος, form.] (*Zool.*) Pertaining to, resembling, or including, apes of the highest division, as the orang outang, gibbon, gorilla, and chimpanzee, or the species of the genera *Simia* or *Pithecus*, *Hylobates*, and *Troglodytes* *Dana*

Pith'i-ly, *adv.* In a pithy manner, with strength, energy, or vigor

Pith'i-ness, *n.* The state of being pithy

Pith'less, *a.* 1 Destitute of pith, wanting strength

2 Wanting cogency or concentrated force

Pit'-hole, *n.* A mark made by disease [*Obs.*]

Pith'y, *a.* [*compar.* PITHIER *superl.* PITHIEST.]

1 Consisting of pith, containing pith, abounding with pith; as, a *pithy* substance, a *pithy* stem

2 Embodying or expressing compressed force, forcible, energetic; as, a *pithy* word or expression

This *pithy* speech prevailed, and all agreed *Dryden*

3 Condensed, forcible, and appropriate in expressing

In all these Goodman Dull was very short, but *pithy* *Addison*

Pit'i-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *pitoyable*, Pr. *putable*.] Deserving pity, worthy of compassion, miserable; as, *pitiable* persons, a *pitiable* condition

Syn. — Sorrowful, affecting, lamentable, mournful, doleful, woful, rueful, wretched, miserable

Pit'i-a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being pitiable

Pit'i-a-bly, *adv.* In a pitiable manner

Pit'ied-ly, *adv.* In a situation to be pitied

Pit'i-ful, *a.* [See PITY.] 1 Full of pity, tender, compassionate, having a heart to feel sorrow and sympathy for the distressed

The Lord is very *pitiful*, and of tender mercy *James* v. 11

2 Miserable, moving compassion, as, a sight most *pitiful*; a *pitiful* condition

3 Deserving pity for littleness or meanness, paltry, contemptible, despicable

That a villainous, and shows a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it *Shak.*

Have we not seen him in his shop and his cottage amongst his *pitiful* kindred? *South*

They will not appoint to the exercise of authority as to a *pitiful* job *Burke*

Syn. — Contemptible, despicable, paltry. See CONTEMPTIBLE.

Pit'i-ful-ly, *adv.* In a pitiful manner.

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts *Com. Prayer*

They would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men *Tillotson.*

Pit'i-ful-ness, *n.* The state of being pitiful

Pit'i-less, *a.* 1 Destitute of pity, hard hearted; — said of persons; as, a *pitiless* master

2 Exciting no pity; as, a *pitiless* state

Syn. — Hard-hearted, cruel, merciless, unmerciful, compassionless, unsympathizing

Pit'i-less-ly, *adv.* In a pitiless manner

Pit'i-less-ness, *n.* The state of being pitiless

Pit'man, *n.*; *pl.* PIT'MEN. 1 One who works in a pit, as in sawing timber, in coal mining, &c

2 Hence, the connecting rod in a saw-mill, also, sometimes, the connecting rod of a steam-engine

Pi-tôt's Tube (pĭ tōz') (*Hydraulics*) A bent tube used to determine the velocity of running water by placing the curved end under water, and observing the height to which the fluid rises on a graduated scale

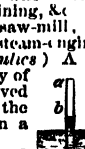

Pitot's Tube. *a*, bent glass tube; *b*, the level of water.

Pit'-pan, *n.* A long, flat bottomed canoe, used for the navigation of rivers and lagoons in Central America *Squier.*

Pit'pat, *n.* & *adv.* The same as PITAPAT

Pit'saw, *n.* A large saw for timber, worked vertically by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below. *Moxon.*

Pit'ta-cal, *n.* [Fr. *pittacal*, from Gr. πίττα, πίσσα, pitch, and κάλλος, beauty, *καλός*, beautiful.] (*Chem.*) A dark-blue, solid substance, somewhat like indigo, obtained from wood tar. [Written also *pittacall.*]

Pit'tance, *n.* [Fr. *pitance*, Pr. *pitansa*, *pietansa*, *piedansa*, Sp. *pitanza*, It. *pietanza*, L. Lat. *pitancia*, *pittantia*, *pictantia*, originally pity, charity, a charitable donation, like *pietanza* in O. It., and *pitança* in O Pg, from Lat *pietas*. See PITY.]

1. An allowance of food, bestowed in charity; hence, a charity gift

One half of this *pittance* was even given him in money. *Macaulay.*

2 Any small allowance, a trifle, hence, a small quantity or number "The inconsiderable *pittance* of faithful professors" *Fuller.*

Pit'ter, *v. i.* To make a pattering sound; to murmur, to squeak [*Obs.*] *Herrick.*

Pit'ter-ing, *n.* The noise or cry of the grasshopper [*Obs.*] *Herrick.*

Pit'ti-zite (49), *n.* [Fr. *pittite*, from Gr. πιττίζειν, πισσίζειν, to be like pitch, from πίττα, πίσσα, pitch.] (*Min.*) Pitchy iron ore *Ure.*

Pit'tle-pat'tle, *v. i.* To use current expressions flippantly and unmeaningly [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

Pitts'burg Cam (*Steam eng.*) A valve gear or cut-off produced by certain varieties of cams. [*U. S.*]

Pi-tu'i-ta-ry, *a.* [Fr. *pituitaire*, It. & Sp. *pituitario*, from Lat. *pituita*, phlegm, pituite] (*Anat.*) Secreting phlegm or mucus, as, the *pituitary* membrane

Pituitary body or *gland*, a small oval body on the lower side of the brain, erroneously supposed by the ancients to secrete the mucus of the nostrils

Pi-tu'i-te, *n.* [Lat., It., & Sp. *pituita*, Fr. *pituite*.] Mucus, phlegm.

Pi-tu'i-tous, *a.* [Lat. *pituitosus*, It. & Sp. *pituitoso*, Fr. *pituiteux*. See *supra*.] Consisting of, or resembling, pituite or mucus, exhibiting the effects of pituite

Pit'y, *n.* [O Eng. *pitee*, O Fr. *pite*, *pitie*, *piteit*, N Fr. *pitié*, Pr. *pietat*, It. *pieta*, Sp. *piedad*, Pg. *piedade*, from Lat. *pietas*, piety, kindness, pity. Cf. PIETY.]

1 The feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another, sympathy with the grief or misery of another, compassion or fellow-suffering

He that hath *pity* upon the poor lendeth to the Lord *Prov.* xix. 17.

He has no more *pity* in him than a dog *Shak.*

Pity is always painful, yet always agreeable *Kames.*

2 The ground or subject of pity, cause of grief, thing to be regretted

That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do witness it *Shak.*

What *pity* is it That we can do, but once to serve our country! *Addison.*

3 A call for pity.

Let's have no *pity*.

For if you do, here's that shall cut your whistle *Beau. & Fl.*

☞ The plural of this word, *pities*, used in the sense given in No. 2, is sometimes employed in colloquial language, chiefly in the phrase *it is a thousand pities*. In the other senses, it is very rarely, or almost never, used

I am not prone to weeping, as our sex
Commonly are, the want of which vain dew,
Perchance, shall dry your *pities* *Shak.*

Syn. — Compassion, mercy, commiseration, condolence, sympathy, fellow-suffering, fellow-feeling — PITY, SYMPATHY, COMPASSION. *Sympathy* is literally *fellow-feeling*, and therefore requires a certain degree of equality in situation, circumstances, &c., to its fullest exercise. *Compassion* is deep tenderness for another under severe or inevitable misfortune. *Pity* regards its object not only as suffering, but *weak*, and hence as inferior

And last, and worst to spirit proud,
Had borne the *pity* of the crowd *W. Scott.*

True love's the gift which God has given
To man alone beneath the heaven
It is the secret *sympathy*,
The silver link, the silken tie,
Which heart to heart, and mind to mind,
In body and in soul can bind *W. Scott*

Compassion is that species of affection which is excited either by the actual distress of its object or by some impending calamity which appears inevitable *Cogan*

Pit'y, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PITIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PITYING.] [See *supra*. O Fr. *pitoyer*.]

1 To feel pain or grief for, to have sympathy for, to compassionate, to have tender feelings toward, awakened by a knowledge of suffering

Like as a father *pitieth* his children, so the Lord *pitieth* them that fear him *Ps.* ciii. 13.

Taught by that Power who *pities* me,
I learn to *pity* them *Goldsmith.*

To awaken pity in, — used impersonally.

It would *pity* a man's heart to hear that I hear of the state of Cambridge *Latimer.*

It *pitieth* his servants to see her in the dust. *Laud.*

Syn. — To commiserate, compassionate, sympathize with

Pit'y, *v. i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.

I will not *pity*, nor spare, nor have mercy. *Jer.* xxi. 4.

Pit'y ing-ly, *adv.* In a pitying manner; sympathizingly, compassionately.

Pit'y ri'a-sis, *n.* [Gr. πίτυρα, bran.] (*Med.*) A very superficial affection of the skin, characterized by irregular patches of thin scales. *Dunglison.*

Pit'y-roid, *a.* [Gr. πίτυρα, bran, and εἶδος, form.] Having the form of, or resembling, bran. *Smart.*

Più (pē-ō), *adv.* [It., from Lat. *plus*] (*Mus*) A little more; as, *più allegro*, a little more briskly.

Piv'ot, *n.* [Fr. *pivot*, for *pipot*, from *pipe*, a pipe, or contracted from *pienvot*, dim. of *pieu*, a stake, It *piuolo*, a peg or pin]

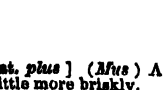
Pivot.

1. A pin or short axis fixed only at one end, and on which a wheel or other body turns, the end of a shaft or arbor which rests and turns in a support, as, the *pivot* of a transit instrument, the *pivot* of a watch

2. Hence, a turning point, that on which important results depend

3 (*Mil*) The officer or soldier upon whom the different wheelings are made in the various evolutions of the drill

Piv'ot, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* PIVOTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* PIVOTING] To place on a pivot *Clarke*

Piv'ot al, *a* Belonging to, or turning on, a pivot, pertaining to, or constituting, that upon which any thing hinges or turns

Piv'ot-gŭn, *n* A cannon which turns on a pivot in any direction *Simmonds*

Piv'ot-măn, *n*, *pl* PIVOTMEN (*Mil*) The officer or soldier at the flank on which a company wheels *Campbell*

Pix, *n.* The same as PYX, q. v

Pix, *v. t* See PYX

Pix'y, *n* [For *Puckey*, from *Puck*, q. v] A fairy [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Pix'y-led, *a* Led by pixies or fairies, bewildered

Pix'y-ring, *n* A fairy ring *Halliwell*

Pix'y-stool, *n* A toadstool or mushroom

Pix'zle, *n* [Prov Ger *pesel*, *pesl*, *pessel*, *pesserk*, D *pees*, a tendon or spring] The part, in certain male quadrupeds, which is official to generation and the discharge of urine *Browne*

Plă'ca bĭl'i-ty, *n* [Lat *placabilitas*, Fr *placabilité*, It *placabilita*, Sp *placabilidad*] The quality of being placable, or appeasable

Plă'ca-ble *a* [Lat *placabilis*, from *placare*, to quiet, pacify, from *placere*, to please, It *placabile*, Sp & O Fr *placable*] Capable of being appeased or pacified, appeasable, willing to forgive

Methought I saw him *placable* and mild *Milton*

Plă'ca-ble ness, *n* The quality of being placable, placability

Pla-kărd', *n* [Fr *placard*, Sp *placarte*, L Lat *placatum*, fr Fr *plaquer*, to lay or clap on, *plaque*, plate, tablet, L Lat *placare*, to place on L Ger *placken*, D *plakken*, to paste, post up, *plak*, a flat piece of wood, Gr πλαξ, πλακος, any thing flat and broad, D *plakkaat*, O D. *plackaet*, *plackaert*, Ger & Dan *plakat*]

1 A written or printed paper posted in a public place

☞ It seems to have been formerly the name of an edict, proclamation, or manifesto, issued by authority It is now an advertisement or a libel, or a paper intended to censure public or private characters, or public measures, posted in a public place

2 Hence, a public permission, or one given by authority, a license [*Obs*]

Others are of the contrary opinion, and that Christianity gives us a *placard* to use these sports *Fuller*

Pla-kărd', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* PLACARDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* PLACARDING]

1 To post, as a writing or libel, in a public place, —sometimes used in a good sense

2. To notify publicly

Plă'cāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* PLACATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLACATING] [Lat *placare*, *placatum*, from *placere*, to please, It *placare*, Sp *aplacar*] To appease or pacify, to conciliate

Plăce, *n* [Fr *place*, Pr *plassa*, Sp *plaza*, Pg *praça*, It *piazza*, from Lat *platea*, a street, in area, a court yard, from Gr πλατυς, πλατεια, flat, broad, Ger *platz*, Sw *plats*, Dan *plads*, D *plaats*]

1 A broad way in a city, an open space, an area, a court yard "Hangman's boys in the *market-place*" *Shak*

At Eltham *Place* I told your majesty *Shak*

2 Hence, any portion of space regarded as measured off or distinct from all other space, as related to any other portion, or as appropriated to some definite object or use, separate division, apartment, room, position, ground, site, spot, rarely, unbounded space.

This is the *place* appointed *Shak*

What *place* can be for us

Within heaven's bound? *Milton*

The word *place* has sometimes a more confused sense, and stands for that space which any body takes up; and so the universe is a *place* *Locke*

3. Rank, degree, grade, order of priority, advancement, dignity, or importance, especially, social rank or position, condition, sometimes, official station or post, occupation, calling.

Men in great *place* are thrice servants *Bacon*

I know my *place*, as I would they should do theirs *Shak*

Do you your office, or give up your *place* *Shak*

4. A position which is occupied and held as a fence, as, (*a*.) A stately or elegant dwelling, a mansion.

With green trees yshadened was his *place*. *Chaucer*

5. A collection of dwellings; a village, town, or city. "Are you native of this *place*?" *Shak.* (*c*) A country, the seat of a nation (*d*) A fortified town or post, a stronghold

5 Possibility of existence or action, opportunity

6 Definite portion or passage of a written or printed document

The *place* of the Scripture which he read was this *Acts* viii 32

I have sometimes solitarily pleased myself with the perusing and comparing of two *places* of Scripture *Fuller*

7 Vacated or relinquished space, room, stead, —the departure or removal of another being or thing being implied "In *place* of Lord Bassanio" *Shak*

8 Reception, effect, —implying the making room for

9 (*Astron*) Position in the heavens, as of a heavenly body, —usually defined by its right ascension and declination, or latitude and longitude

High place (*Script*), a mount on which sacrifices were offered — *To give place* to make room, to yield to give way "Let all the rest *give place*" *Shak* — *To have place* (*a*) To have a station, room or seat as such desires can *have* no *place* in a good heart (*b*) To have actual existence — *To take place* (*a*) To come to pass, to occur (*b*) To take precedence or priority *Addison* (*c*) To take effect But none of these excuses would *take place* *Spenser* — *To take the place of*, to be substituted for

Syn — Situation, seat, abode, position, locality, location, site, spot, office, employment, charge, function, trust

Plāce, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* PLACED (plāst), *p. pr.* & *vb. n* PLACING] [Fr *placer*]

1 To assign a place to, to put in a particular part of space, or in a given or assumed relative position to fix, to settle

Upon my head they *placed* a fruitless crown *Shak*

2 To put in a particular rank or office, to surround with particular circumstances or relations in life

3 To put out at interest, to invest, to loan, to dispose of, as securities

4 To attribute, to ascribe

Prepossessed as I was, I *placed* them to a wrong motive *W Scott*

Syn — See PUT

Pla çē'bo, *n* [Lat, *I will please*, future of *placere*, to please]

1 (*Rom Cath Church*) The vesper hymn for the dead, beginning "*Placebo* Domino"

2 (*Med*) A prescription intended rather to please or satisfy, than to benefit the patient *Foresyth*

Plāce'-brĭck, *n* An inferior kind of brick, which, from being on the outside of a kiln, is not perfectly burned, — so called by builders *Simmonds*

Plāce'ful, *a* In the appointed place [*Ob*]

Plāce'less, *a* Having no place

Plāce'man, *n*, *pl* PLACEMEN One who holds or occupies a place, one who has an office under a government

His dislike to the whig and the *placeman* continued to maintain the coldness between them *W Scott*

Pla-çĕn'tă, *n.*, *pl* PLACENTÆ [Lat *placenta*, a cake, Gr πλακους, a flat cake, from πλακους, flat, from πλαξ, πλακος, any thing flat and broad]

1 (*Anat*) The soft, spongy disk which connects the mother with the fetus in the womb It is composed mainly of vascular tufts on the blood vessels of the umbilical cord, which are surrounded by the mother's blood in the sinuses or cavities of the organ Through the placenta the fetus respires and draws nourishment

2 (*Bot*) The part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached

Pla çĕn'tal, *n* (*Zool*) A mammal having a placenta, as all mammals except the marsupials and monotremes *R Owen*

Pla çĕn'tal, *a* Pertaining to the placenta, having a placenta, as, a *placental* mammal *Carpenter*

Pla çĕn'ta-ry, *a* Having reference to the placenta, as, the *placentary* system of classification *Dana*

Plă'cen tā'tion, *n* (*Bot*) The disposition of seeds in the ovary or germen

Plă'cen tĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *placenta* and *ferre*, to bear] (*Bot*) Bearing or producing a placenta

Pla çĕn'ti-fōrm, *a* [Lat *placenta* and *forma*, form] (*Bot*) Having the shape of a placenta or circular thickened disk, d pressed on both sides about the middle *Henslow*

Plāce'-proud, *a.* Proud of rank or position *Beau & Fl*

Plā'cer (plā'ser), *n* One who places or sets *Spenser*

Pla cēr' (pla thār', *by Mexicans and Californians* pla sār'), *n* [Sp] A gravelly place where gold is found, especially by the side of a river, or in the bed of a mountain torrent

Plăc'id, *a* [Lat *placidus*, originally pleasing, mild, from *placere*, to please, Fr *placide*, It & Sp *placido*] Pleased, contented, unruffled, serene, tranquil, quiet "That *placid* aspect and meek regard" *Milton.*

Pla-cĭd'i-oŭs, *a* Placid. [*Obs*]

Pla-cĭd'i ty, *n* [Lat *placiditas*, Fr *placidité*, It *placidita*] The quality of being placid, placidness.

Plăç'id ly, *adv.* In a placid manner, calmly; quietly.

Plăç'id ness, *n.* The state of being placid; calmness, quietness

Plăç'it (plăs'it), *n* [Lat *placitum*, that which is pleasing, an opinion, determination, from *placere*, to please, It & Sp *placito*] A decree or determination "A diligent collector of the *placita* and opinions of other philosophers" *Evelyn.*

Plăç'i tă, *n pl* [Lat See PLACIT]

1 Public courts or assemblies held in the middle ages, in which the sovereign presided, when a consultation was held upon the affairs of state *Brande*

2 (*O Eng Law*) Pleas, pleadings judicial proceedings, suits *Burrill*

Plăç'i to ry, *a* [Lat & L Lat *placitum* See *supra* and PLEA] Relating to pleas or pleading in courts of law *Clayton*

Plăck, *n* A small copper coin formerly used in Scotland worth less than a cent

His poetry had been composed in the fields, with not a *plack* in the pocket of the poet *Prof Wilson.*

Plăck'et, *n* [Fr *plaquer*, to lay or clap on Cf L Ger *platt*], *platte*, piece, segment, and see PLACARD]

1 A petticoat [*Obs*]

2 The opening or slit left in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on

3 A woman's pocket *Halliwell.*

Plăck'et-hōle, *n* The same as PLACKET, Nos 2 and 3

Plăc'o dĕrm, *n* [Gr πλαξ, πλακος, any thing flat and broad and δερμα, skin] (*Paleon*) One of the bony plated fishes of the Devonian, as the *Pterichthys cornutus*, and others

Plăc'oid, } *a* Pertaining to the placoids

Pla coid'i an, }

Pla coid'i an, *n* [Gr πλαξ, πλακος, any thing flat and broad, and εἰδος, form, Ger *placoiden*] (*Ichthyology*) One of an order of fishes, having the skin covered with irregularly enameled plates or points, as the shark, ray and the like *Agassiz*

Pla fŏnd', *n* [Fr, from *plat* flat, and *fond*, bottom, back, back part Sp *pafion*] The ceiling of a room, whether flat or arched, any soffit

Plā'gal, *a* [Fr *plagal*, from Gr πλαγιος, sidewise, slanting] (*Mus*) Having the principal tone lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth — said of certain melodies or tunes, and opposed to *authentic*

Plagal cadence a cadence in which the final chord on the tonic is preceded by the chord on the subdominant

Plā'gæ *n pl* [Lat *plagæ*, places] Places, regions, countries [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Plā'gia rism, *n* [Fr *plagiarisme*] The act or practice of plagiarizing *Swift*

Plā'gia rist, *n* One who plagiarizes, or purloins the writings of another, and puts them off as his own, a plagiary

Plā'gia-rīze, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* PLAGIARIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* PLAGIARIZING] To steal or purloin from the writings of another

Plā'gia rize, *v. i* To be guilty of literary theft, to purloin from the writings of another

Plā'gia ry (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *plagiarius*, a kidnapper, a literary thief, from *plagium*, kidnapping, It & Sp *plagiario*, Fr *plagiaire*]

1 A thief in literature one who purloins another's writings, and offers them to the public as his own

2 The crime of literary theft [*Obs*]

Such kind of borrowing as this, if it be not bettered by the borrower among good authors is accounted *plagiary* *Milton*

Plā'gia ry, *a* 1 Stealing men, kidnapping [*Obs and rare*] *Browne*

2 Practicing literary theft *Hall.*

Plā'gi hē'dral, *a* [Gr πλαγιος, oblique, and ἑδρα, base, seat] (*Crystal*) Having an oblique spiral arrangement of planes, as leverygrate and dextrogyrate crystals *Dana.*

Plā'gi on īte (-ŏn), *n* [Gr πλαγιος, oblique, in allusion to its unusually oblique crystallization] (*Min*) A sulphuret of lead and antimony, of a blackish lead gray color and metallic luster *Dana.*

Plā'gi o stŏme, *n* [Gr πλαγιος, oblique and στομα, mouth] (*Ichth*) One of a group of cartilaginous fishes, including the shark, ray, and the like

Plā'gi ŏs'to moŭs, *a* Relating to the plagiostomes

Plāgue (plāg), *n* [D *plaag*, Ger & D *plage*, Sw. *plåga*, from Lat *plaga*, a blow, stroke, Gr πληγη, from πλησσειν, to strike, Pr *plaga*, *plaguia*, *playa*, O Sp *plaga*, N Sp *llaga*, Pg *chaga*, It *piaga*, Fr. *plaie*]

1 That which smites or wounds, any afflictive evil or calamity, a great trial or vexation. "A *plague* upon this howling" *Shak.*

They count that as an enjoyment, which, upon experience, they find a *plague* and a great calamity *South.*

2 (*Med*) An acute, malignant, febrile disease, that often prevails in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and has at times prevailed in the large cities of Europe with frightful mortality

3 Hence, any pestilence.

Plāgue (plāg), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLAGUED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* PLAGUING] [D. & Ger *plagen*, Dan. *plage*, Sw *plåga*, Pr. & O Sp. *plagar*, N. Sp *llagar*, Pg. *chagar*, It *piagare*, O Fr. *plaier*. See *supra*]

1. To vex; to tease, to harass, to trouble; to embarrass

If her nature be so,
Then she will *plague* the man that loves her most. *Spenser*

2. To infest with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind.

Thus were they *plagued*
And worn with famine *Milton*

Syn.—To vex, torment, distress, afflict, harass, annoy, tease, tantalize, trouble, molest, embarrass, perplex

Plāgue'ful, *a.* Abounding with plagues, infected with plagues

Plāgue'less, *a.* Free from plagues or the plague

Plāgue'-mārk, *n* A plague spot

Plāgu'er (plāg'er), *n.* One who plagues, one who vexes or annoys

Plāgue'-spōt, *n* A mark or token of pestilential disease, a token of something incurable

Plāgu'i ly (plāg'i ly), *adv* In a plaguing manner, vexatiously, extremely, horribly [*Colloq and low*] "Ronsard is so *plaguily* stiff and stately" *Landor*

Plāgu'y (plāg'y), *a* Vexatious, troublesome, tormenting. [*Colloq. and low*] "He is so *plaguy* proud" *Shak*

Plāice, *n* [Lat *platessa*, Ger *plattesze*, D *pladys*, *platdijs*, Fr *platurse*, *plateuse*, *plie*, Sp *platya*, *platecha*, Bisc *platutcha*, Dan *platfisk*, Ger *platt fisch*] (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Platessa* (*Pleuronectes* of Linnæus), allied to the flounder, and growing to the size of eight or ten pounds or more It swims on its side, and has both its eyes on one side. [Written also *plaise*]

Plaice (*Platessa communis*)

Plāice'-mouth, *n* A mouth like that of a plaice, a small or wry mouth [*Rare*] *B Jonson*

Plāid (plād), *n* [Gael *plaide*, a blanket or plaid, contracted from *peallaid*, a sheep skin, from *peall*, a skin or hide] A striped or variegated cloth, worn as an over garment by the Highlanders in Scotland It is a narrow woolen stuff, worn round the waist or on the shoulders, reaching to the knees, and, in cold weather, to the feet. It is worn by both sexes

☞ Pronounced *plād* by the Scotch

Plāid (plād), *a* Having a pattern of colors which resemble a Scotch plaid, checkered or marked with bars or stripes at right angles to one another, as, *plaid* white muslin

Plāid'ed (plād'ed), *a* Wearing plaids *Campbell*

Plāid'ing, *n* Plaid cloth *Simmonds*

Plāin, *a* [*compar* PLAINER, *superl* PLAINEST] [Fr *plain*, Pr *plan*, Sp *plano*, *llano*, Pg *plano*, It *piano*, Lat *planus*]

1 Without elevations or depressions, smooth, level, even, flat,—the same as PLANE

The sovereign weed between two marbles *plain*
She pounded small *Spenser*

2. Open, clear unencumbered, uninterrupted

Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open field *Felton*

3 Not intricate or difficult, evident, manifest, obvious, unmistakable

Why, is a *plain* case *Shak*
One of them is a *plain* fish *Shak*

4. Simple, natural, as, (*a*) Void of extraneous beauty or ornament, sometimes, homely, as, a *plain* countenance (*b*) Not highly cultivated, unsophisticated, common "*Plain* people" *A Tin coin.* (*c*) Void of affectation or disguise, artless, honest, frank, open, as, a *plain* character.

Give me leave to be *plain* with you *Bacon*

(*d.*) Not luxurious, free from costliness, not rich, as, a *plain* diet (*e*) Not ornamented with colors or figures, as, a *plain* pattern of cloth (*f*) Not much varied by modulations, as, a *plain* tune.

In plain, in plain terms, in fact, clearly

Syn.—Manifest, even, level, flat, smooth, open, artless, unaffected, undisguised, frank, sincere honest, candid, ingenuous, unvarnished, unembellished downright, unreserved, clear, simple, distinct, obvious, apparent See MANIFEST

Plāin, *adv* In a plain manner

Plāin, *n* [Fr *plaine*, Pr, Sp., & Pg. *plana*, It *piano*, *pianura* See *supra*]

1 Level land,—usually, an open field with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities, as, all the *plain* of Jordan

Him the Ammonite
Worshiped in Rabba and her watery *plain*. *Milton.*

2. A field of battle. *Arbuthnot.*

Lead forth my soldiers to the *plain*. *Shak.*

Plāin, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLAINING.]

1. To level, to make plain or even on the surface.

We would rake Europe rather, *plain* the East. *Wither.*

2. To lament, to complain of. [*Obs. or poet*]

Chapman Spenser.

Plāin, *v. i.* [Fr. *plaindre*, Pr *planher*, Sp. *planger*, *plañir*, It *piangere*, Lat *plangere*] To lament, to complain. [*Obs or poet*]

Plāin'ant, *n.* One who makes complaint, plaintiff [*Obs*]

Plāin'-chānt, *n.* The same as PLAIN-SONG

Plāin'-dēal'er, *n* One who speaks out his views with great plainness

Plāin'-dēal'ing, *a* Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity, honest, open, speaking and acting without art, as, a *plain dealing* man

Plāin'-dēal'ing, *n* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity, management without art, stratagem, or disguise, sincerity

Plāin'-heärt'ed, *a* Having a sincere heart, communicating without art, reserve, or hypocrisy, of a frank disposition *Milton*

Plāin'-heärt'ed ness, *n* The state of being plain-hearted *Hallywell*

Plāin'ing, *n* Complaint [*Obs*] *Shak*

Plāin'ly, *adv* In a plain manner

Plāin'ness (100), *n* Quality or state of being plain

Plāin'-sōng, *n* 1 An ecclesiastical chant in duple measure with tones of equal length, and rarely extending beyond the compass of an octave

2 A simple melody *Halliwell*

Plāin'-spēak'ing, *n.* Plainness of speech, frank ness, candor

Plāin'-spōk'en (20), *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity *Dryden*

Plāint, *n* [N Fr *plainte*, O Fr. *plaint*, *plainct*, Pr *planch*, O Sp *planto*, N Sp *llanto*, Pg *pranto*, It *pianto*, Lat *planctus*, from *plangere*, *planctum*. See PLAIN, *v* 1, *supra*]

1 Audible expression of sorrow, lamentation, complaint, an accusation or protest on account of an injury received

There are three just grounds of war with Spain: one of *plaints*, two upon defense *Bacon*

From inward grief
His bursting passion into *plaints* thus poured *Milton*

2 A sad or serious song

When granite molders and when records fall,
A peasant's *plaint* prolongs his dubious date *Byron*

3 (*Law*) A private memorial tendered to a court, in which the person sets forth his cause of action, the exhibiting of an action in writing. *Blackstone*

Plāint'ful, *a* Containing a plaint, complaining, expressing sorrow with an audible voice [*Obs*] "My *plaintful* tongue" *Sidney*

Plāint'iff, *n* [Fr *plaintif*, making complaint, plaintive, O Fr equivalent to *plaignant*, complainant, prosecutor, from *plaindre* See PLAIN, *v* 1] (*Law*) The person who commences a personal action or suit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights —opposed to *defendant*

Plāint'iff, *a* The same as PLAINTIVE [*Obs*]

Plāint'ive, *a* [Fr *plaintif* See *supra*]

1 Containing a plaint, or expression of sorrow, complaining

To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son *Dryden*

2 Hence, indicating painful emotion or grief, serious, sad

Yet the most *plaintive* ditty has imparted a fuller joy to its composer *Landor*

Plāint'ive ly, *adv.* In a plaintive manner.

Plāint'ive ness, *n.* The quality or state of being plaintive

Plāint'less, *a.* Without complaint, unrepining

Plāin'-work (wûrk), *n* Plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery *Pope*

Plāise, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Platessa*, the plaice See PLAICE

Plāise'-mouth, *n* A mouth like a plaice; a small mouth, hence, a prim or puckered mouth. *B Jon*

Plāis'ter, *n* The same as PLASTER *Shak*

Plāit, *n* [O Eng *playt*, *pleight*, Gael *pleat*, W *pleth*, L Lat *plecta*, Gr πλεκτη, a twisted rope, string, from πλεκτός, plaited, twisted, from πλέκειν, to twist, braid See *infra*]

1 A fold, a doubling, as of cloth.

It is very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest through all the *plaits* and folding of the drapery *Addison.*

2 A braid, as of hair or straw.

☞ Vulgarly pronounced *pleat*

Plāit, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* PLAITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLAITING] [O. Eng. *plite* Of Lat *plectere*, Gr πλέκειν, to plait, twist, L Lat *plectare*, to plait, to inclose with woven twigs, Ger *flechten*, W *plethu*]

1 To fold, to double in narrow folds, as, to *plait* a gown or a sleeve

2 To interweave the strands or locks of, to braid, as, to *plait* the hair

3 To entangle, to involve. *Shak.*

Plāit'er, *n* One who plaits or braids.

Plān, *n* [Fr & Sp *plan*, It *piano*, from Lat. *planus*, flat, level, Ger, D, Dan., & Sw *plan*.]

1 A draught or form, properly, the representation of any thing drawn on a plane, as a map or chart, especially, the representation of an horizontal section of any thing, as of a building or machine; draught; a diagram; a graphic representation.

2. A scheme devised; a method of action or procedure expressed or described in language; a project, as, the *plan* of a constitution of government, the *plan* of a treaty, the *plan* of an expedition.

Syn.—Scheme, draught; delineation, plot; sketch project, design, contrivance, device. See SCHEME.

Plān, *v t* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANNED; *p. pr. & vb.* PLANNING]

1 To form a draught or representation of; represent, as by a diagram.

2 To scheme, to devise, to form in design; as to *plan* the conquest of a country; to *plan* a reduction of taxes, or of the national debt

Pla-nā'ri a, *n* [Lat *planus*, flat, plane] (*Zoöl*) A genus of annelids, chiefly inhabiting fresh-water ponds and ditches, and remarkable for their flattened form, which somewhat resembles the foot of a gasteropodous mollusk *Baird*

Pla nā'ri an, *n* [Lat *planus*, flat] (*Zoöl.*) A thin, flat, fleshy animal of the *Planaria* family, related to the worms, found often on plants in moist places *Dana*

Pla-nā'ri-oid, *a* Like the planaria in form.

Plā'na ry, *a* [Lat *planarius* See PLANE.] Pertaining to a plane

Plān-cēer', *n* The same as PLANCHER.

Plānch, *n.* A plank [*Obs.*]

Plānch, *v t.* [*imp & p p* PLANCHED (plānchṭ) *p pr & vb n* PLANCHING] [Fr *planche*, a board plank, Pr *planca*, *plancha*, from Lat. *planca*, id. Fr *planchéier*, to board, to plank.] To cover with planks or boards, to plank. "A *planched* gate." *Shak*

Plānch'er, *n.* [Fr. *plancher*, from *planche*; Pr *plancat* See *supra*]

1 A floor [*Obs*] *Bacon*

2 A plank [*Obs*] *Drayton*

3 (*Arch*) The under side of a cornice; a *soffit* *Gwilt*

Plānch'et, *n* [Fr *planchette*, a small board, dim of *planche* See PLANCH] A flat piece of metal or coin, especially, a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin

Planchette (plŏng shĕt'), *n.* 1. A small plank or board.

2 A circumferentor. *Simmonds.*

Plānch'ing, *n* The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or planks *Carew.*

Plāne, *a.* [Lat *planus*, Fr *plain*, *plan*, Pr. *plan* See PLAIN, *a.*] Without elevations or depressions; even, level, flat, pertaining to, lying in, or constituting a plane, as, a *plane* surface.

Plane angle, the angle included between two straight lines in a plane —*Plane chart*, a chart in which parallels of latitude and longitude are represented by parallel and equidistant straight lines, in all latitudes —*Plane curve*, a curve, all points of which lie in the same plane —*Plane figure* a plane terminated every where by lines If the lines are straight, it is a *rectilinear plane figure*, if curved, a *curvilinear plane figure* —*Plane geometry*, that part of geometry which treats of the relations and properties of plane figures —*Plane problem*, a problem which can be solved geometrically, by the aid of the right line and circle only —*Plane sailing* (*Navigation*), the method of computing a ship's place and path, on the supposition that the earth's surface is a plane —*Plane scale*, a scale for the use of navigators, on which are graduated chords, sines, tangents, secants, rhumbs, geographical miles, &c —*Plane surveying*, surveying in which the curvature of the earth is disregarded, ordinary field and topographical surveying of tracts of moderate extent —*Plane table*, a table or board mounted on a tripod, and graduated at its edge, with a movable rule to which sights are attached, used for plotting the lines of a survey on paper in the field, without the necessity of taking field-notes —*Plane trigonometry*, that part of trigonometry which treats of the relations and properties of the sides and angles of plane triangles *Math Dict*

Plāne, *n* [See *supra*] 1 (*Geom*) A surface, real or imaginary, in which if any two points are taken, the straight line which joins them lies wholly in that surface, or a surface, any section of which, by a like surface, is a straight line

2 (*Astron*) An ideal surface, or geometrical plane, conceived as coinciding with, or containing, some designated astronomical line, circle, or other curve, as, the *plane* of an orbit, the *plane* of the ecliptic, or of the equator.

3 (*Joinery*) A tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood, forming moldings, and the like, consisting of a stock, usually of wood, from the under side, face, or sole of which projects, slightly, the steel cutting-edge of the iron, or chisel, which inclines backward, and has an aperture in front for the escape of shavings

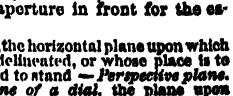

Jack-plane.

Objective plane (*Surv*), the horizontal plane upon which the object which is to be delineated, or whose place is to be determined, is supposed to stand —*Perspective plane*. See PERSPECTIVE —*Plane of a dial*, the plane upon which the lines marking the hours are drawn. *Math. Dict* —*Plane of projection* (*a*) (*Spherical Projections.*) The plane on which the projection is made, corresponding to the *perspective plane* in perspective;—called also *principal plane*. (*b*) (*Descriptive Geom.*) One of the

planes to which points are referred for the purpose of determining their relative position in space — *Plane of refraction or reflection (Opt.)*, the plane in which lie the incident and also the refracted or reflected ray

Plāne, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANING] [Fr. *planer*, Pr. & O. Sp *planar*, It *planare*, Lat. *planare*, fr *planus* See PLANT *a*, and PLAIN, *a*.] To make smooth, to pare off the inequalities of the surface of, as of a board or other piece of wood, by the use of a plane, to free from inequalities of surface.

Plāne'-īron (-ī'ŭn), *n.* A piece of iron, made either single or double, with a steel cutting edge, to be inserted in a joiner's plane

Plān'er, *n.* 1 (*Print.*) A wooden block used for forcing down the type in a form, and making the surface even. *Hansard*

2. (*Mech.*) The same as PLANING MACHINE

Plān'er-hĕad, *n.* (*Mach.*) The slide rest of a planing machine, or planer

Plā'mer-tree, *n.* [From J. S. *Planer*, a German botanist.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Planera*, growing in North America *Gray*

Plăn'et, *n.* [Fr. *planète*, It, Sp, Pg, & Lat. *planeta*, Gr. πλανήτης, and πλάνης, πλανητος, a planet, properly, wandering, from πλανᾶσθαι, to wander.] (*Astron.*) A celestial body which revolves about the sun in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity, — distinguished from a *comet* by the absence of a coma, and by having a less eccentric orbit See SOLAR SYSTEM

☞ The term *planet* was first used in distinction between the stars which preserve their places, or seem to do so and those which have a sensible motion, as is now known about the sun *Lardner*

Inferior and superior planets See INFERIOR and SUPERIOR — *Primary and secondary planets* See PRIMARY and SECONDARY

Plāne'-tā̆ble, *n.* See PLANE

Plăn'et ā'ri ŭm, *n.* [N. Lat., Fr *planétaire* See *infra*.] An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets, an orrery [See *Illust.* of *Orrery*.]

Plăn'et ā ry, *a.* [Lat. *planetarius*, It. & Sp *planetario*, Fr *planétaire* See PLANET.]

1 Pertaining to the planets, as, *planetary* inhabitants, *planetary* motions

2 Consisting of planets as, a *planetary* system

3. (*Astrol.*) Under the dominion or influence of a planet, as, a *planetary* hour *Dryden*

4 Produced by planets, as, *planetary* plague or influence *Shak.*

5. Having the nature of a planet revolving. *Whewell*

Planetary days the days of the week as sharing the planets, each having its day as we name the days of the week after the planets *Hutton* — *Planetary nebula* a nebula exhibiting a uniform disk like that of a planet and not resolvable into stars

Plăn'et ed, *a.* Belonging to planets *Young*

Pla nĕt'ic al, *a.* [Lat *planeticus*, Gr πλανητικός See PLANET.] Pertaining to planets [*Obs.*]

Plăn'et oid, *n.* [Gr. πλανήτης, planet, and εἶδος, form.] (*Astron.*) A body resembling a planet, especially, one of the numerous group of small planets whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, an asteroid

Plăn'et-oid'al, *a.* Relating to a planetoid

Plāne'-tree, *n.* [Fr *plane*, *platane*, or *platine*, Pr *platana*, Sp, Pg, & It *platano*, Lat *platanus*, Gr πλάτανος, fr πλατύς, broad, on account of its broad leaves and spreading form Cf. PLAIANE.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Platanus*

☞ The oriental plane tree is a native of Asia It rises with a straight smooth, branching stem to a great height, with palmated leaves and long pendulous peduncles, sustaining several heads of small clustered flowers The seeds are downy, and collected into hard, rough, hard balls The occidental plane tree (*Platanus occidentalis*), which grows to a great height is native of North America, where it is called also *button wood* and *button tree*

Plăn'et-strick'en, } *a.* Affected by the influence
Plăn'et-strŭck, } of planets, blasted

Like *planet stricken* men of yore
He trembles, smitten to the core
By strong compunctions and remorse *Wordsworth*

Plăn'et tĭle, *n.* [Diminutive of *planet*.] A little planet. *Campbell.*

Plăn'et-wheel, *n.* A wheel revolving around, or within the circumference of, another wheel by which it is driven *Appleton*

Plăn'gent, *a.* [Lat. *plangens*, *plangentis*, from *plangere*, to beat.] Beating, dashing, as a wave [*Rare.*] "The *plangent* wave" *H. Taylor.*

Plăn'i-fō'li ous, *a.* [Lat *planus*, flat, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Flat leaved *Craig*

Pla-nĭm'e ter, *n.* [From Eng *plane* and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument designed to measure, by mechanical means, and at once, the area of any plane figure drawn on paper, and so contrived that when the tracer has passed over the irregular outline of a figure, the index shows its area, — called also *platometer*.

Plăn'i-mĕt'ric, } *a.* [Fr. *planimétrique*.] Pertaining to the mensuration
Plăn'i-mĕt'ric-al, } of plane surfaces.

Pla nĭm'e try, *n.* [Fr. *planimétrie*, It. *planimetria*, Sp *planimetria*, *planometra*, from Lat *planus*, plain, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] The mensuration of plane surfaces, — used in contradistinction to *stereotomy*, or the mensuration of volumes

Plăn'ing-ma chĭne' (-shēn'), *n.*

1 A machine tool for planing metals.

☞ The piece to be planed is fixed to the platen *D*, which is moved forward and backward on the shears *C*, in contact with the tool which is attached to the head *B* fixed to the housing *A*. The feed of the tool is automatic

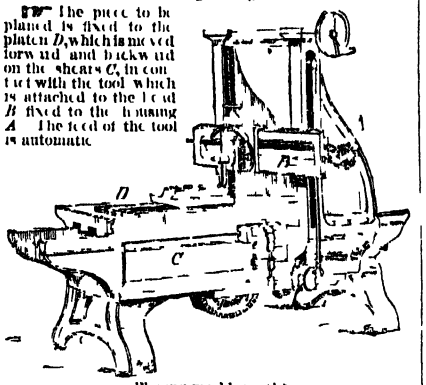

Planing machine (1)

2 A complex machine for planing wood, especially boards, consisting usually of a rapidly revolving cutter, which chips off the surface in minute shavings as the piece to be planed is passed under it by a suitable feeding apparatus

Plă ni pĕn'nate *a.* [Lat *planus* flat and *penna*, feather, wing.] (*Entom.*) One of a tribe of neuropterous insects, comprehending those which have flat wings, of which the inferior pair are almost equal to the superior ones, and are simply folded under neath at the interior margin, as the ant lion

Plăn i pĕt'al ous, *a.* [Lat *planus* flat and Eng. *petal*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Having flat petals *Crabb*

Plăn'ish, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANISHED (plăn'isht), *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANISHING.] [O. Fr *planiss-*, *planiz-*, Fr *planir*. See PLANE.] To smooth and level as a metallic surface by hitting with a smooth faced hammer, as, to *planish* silver tea spoons or tin plate

Plăn'ish er *n.* One who or that which planishes metallic substances by gentle pounding *Weale*

Plăn'i sphēre *n.* [Fr *planisphère*, It. & Sp *planisferio*, N. Lat *planisphærium* from Lat *planus*, plane, and *sphæra* sphere.]

1 The representation of the circles of the sphere upon a plane

2 Especially, a representation of the celestial sphere upon a plane with adjustable circles or other appendages for showing the position of the heavens, the time of rising and setting of stars &c., for any given date or hour

Plăn i sphĕr'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a planisphere

Plănk, *n.* [Lat *planca* allied to Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, any thing flat and broad Cot. *planl* Sw *planka*, D *plank*, Fr *planche planche* Fr *plank* Cf PLANCH.]

1 A broad piece of sawed timber differing from a board only in being thicker See BOARD

2 Hence, a support, as for crossing a chasm or floating in a stream.

Trust not to rotten *plank* *Shak*

His charity is a better *plank* than the faith of an anabaptist and bitter minded brother *Selden*

Plănk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANKED (plăngkt) *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANKING.]

1 To cover or lay with planks, as, to *plank* a floor or a ship

2 To lay down upon a plank, or as upon a plank, to produce, as a wager or cash as *plank* your money I'll lay down your cash [*U. S.*]

Plănk'ing, *n.* 1 The act of laying planks, also, plank stuff in general

2 A series of planks

Plănk'-road, *n.* A road way of plank [*U. S.*]

Plănk'-sheer, *n.* (*Ship building.*) A plank covering the timber heads *Weale*

Plăn'less, *a.* Having no plan

Plăn'ner, *n.* One who plans or forms a plan, a projector

Plā'no-cŏn'cāve, *a.* [Lat *planus* plane and Eng. *concave*.] Flat on one side and concave on the other

Plā'no-cŏn'ic al *a.* [Lat *planus*, plain, and Eng *conical*.] Plane or level on one side, and conical on the other *Grew.*

Plā'no-cŏn'vex, *a.* [Lat *planus* plane and Eng *convex*.] Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other, as, *plano convex* lens

Plā'no-hŏ ri zŏn'tal, *a.* [Lat *planus* plan and Eng *horizontal*.] Having a level horizontal surface or position. *Lee.*

Pla nŏm'e ter, *n.* [Lat *planus*, plane, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] (*Machine building.*) A plane, hard surface, used as a standard gauge for plane surfaces.

Pla nŏr'bis, *n.* [N. Lat., from *planus*, flat, and *orbis*, a circle, orb.] (*Zool.*) A genus of freshwater snails, having shells of a discoidal form.

Plā'no-sŭb'u late, *a.* [Lat *planus*, plane, and Eng *subulate*.] Smooth and awl shaped

Plănt, *n.* [Fr *plante*, Pr., Sp, & Pg *planta*, It. *pianta*, Lat *planta* A S & D *plant*, Dan *plante*, Sw *planta*, Ger *pflanze*.]

1 A vegetable an organic body, destitute of sense and spontaneous motion, and having, when complete a erect stem, and leaves, though consisting sometimes only of a single leafy expansion, or a series of cellules or even a single cellule alone

☞ The nutriment of plants is taken in by absorption mainly or wholly by the roots and leaves or surfaces used for nutrition, but not by any internal cavity or stomach like that of animals In the plant, oxygen is exhaled and carbonic acid is used as nutriment, while in animals carbonic acid is excreted and oxygen is essential to life

2 A young tree or bush a sapling *Dryden.*

3 The sole of the foot [*Low.*]

4 The fixtures and tools necessary to carry on any trade or manufacturing business

5 A stocking stuff

An India shawl or a Scottish stocking *Dryden.*

6 A trick a fraud an artifice [*Colloq. and Low.*]

It was not [illegible] that the [illegible] Italian man accused [illegible] the South Western Railway directors *Dickens.*

Sea plant a plant that grows in the sea or in salt water *Swainson* — *Railway plant* See RAILWAY

☞ Wallis says "There is no clear punctuation of the word [illegible] in the English, which I name with any [illegible] plants which grow in New England [illegible] plants of the United States, but it is not [illegible] by any account orthoepist

Plănt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANTING.] [Fr *planter*, Pr., Sp, & Pg *plantar*, It *piantare*, Lat *plantare*, AS *plantian*, Icel. & Sw *planta*, Dan *plante*, D *planten*, Ger *pflanzen*, Goth *gaplanjan*.]

1 To put the ground and cover, as seed, for growth with roots of plants

2 To set the roots of, for growth, as a young tree or bush with its roots

3 To furnish with plants to fit out with plants, as, to *plant* a garden

4 To implant to set the germ of

It is missed by *planting* there *Shak.*

5 To furnish with inhabitants to colonize, to people from, to settle, to establish, to introduce as, to *plant* a city

6 Hence, to introduce and establish principles, sects &c., as to *plant* Christianity among the heathen

7 To set firmly to fix to set and direct or point as to *plant* cannon against a fort His standard *planted* on Lammermuir's towers" *Dryden*

It is easy enough for the [illegible] to find men to *plant* the flag in the high places *Macaulay*

Plănt *v. i.* To perform the act of planting

Plănt'a ble *a.* [Sp *plantable* It *piantabile*.] Capable of being planted *Edwards.*

Plănt'age *n.* [Fr *plantage* plantation Pr & Sp *plantage* Lat *plantago* a plantain See *supra*.] An herb of the kingdom [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Plănt'ain 42 *n.*

Plantain Tree (*M. sapientum*).

[Fr *plantain*, Sp *llanten* Pg *chanta* It *piantaggine* Lat *plantago*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Plantago* of many species It is found near the abode of civilized man in all parts of the world

Water plantain a plant of the genus *Alisma* which grows in ditches and ponds in Europe and America, and has a spear shaped leaf *Loudon*

Plănt'ain 42 }
Plănt'ain-tree }
n. [Fr *plantain*, *plantanier* from Sp *platano* Cf *supra*.] (*Bot.*) An endogenous tropical tree of the genus *Musa*, the most remarkable species of which are the *M. paradisiaca*, or banana and the *M. sapientum*, or plantain. The plantain rises with a soft stem, fifteen or twenty feet high, and the fruit is a substitute for bread

Plănt'al, *a.* [Lat *planta*, a plant] Belonging to plants [*Obs.*] *Glanville.*

Plăn'tar *a.* [Lat *planta*, the sole of the foot] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the sole of the foot, as, the *plantar* arch.

Plan tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *plantatio*, Fr. *plantation*, Pr *plantacio*, Sp. *plantacion*, It. *piantazione*, *piantagione*]

1 The act of planting. [*Rare.*]

2 The place planted; land brought under cultivation, ground occupied by trees or vegetables which have been planted, especially, in the United States and West Indies, a large estate, cultivated chiefly by negroes, either slaves or free, who live in a distinct community on the estate, under the control of the proprietor or master

3 An original settlement in a new country, a colony "While these *plantations* were forming in Connecticut" *B Trumbull*

Plănt'-cāne, *n* The crop of original plants of the sugar cane, produced from germs placed in the ground, or canes of the first growth, in distinction from the *ratoons*, or sprouts from the roots of canes which have been cut *Edwards*

Plănt'-cŭt'ter, *n* (*Ornith*) A passerine bird of the family *Phytotomidæ*, feeding upon plants, which it cuts off, close to the root, with its beak *Baird*

Plănt'ed, *a* (*Joinery*) Fixed in place, as a projecting member or molding, after having been first wrought on a separate piece of stuff

Plănt'er, *n* 1 One who plants, sets, introduces, or establishes, as, a *planter* of maize, a *planter* of vines.

2 One who assists in colonizing in a new or uncultivated territory, as, the first *planters* in Virginia

3 One who owns a plantation

Plănt'er ship, *n* The business of a planter, or the management of a plantation, as in the United States or West Indies

Plănt'i-cle (plănt'ĭ-kl), *n* [A diminutive of *plant*] A young plant, or plant in embryo *Darwin*

Plănt'i grāde, *n* [Fr *plantigrade*, from Lat *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradi*, to walk] (*Zool*) An animal that walks or steps on the sole of the foot, as the bear *Bell*

Plănt'i grāde, *a* Walking on the sole of the foot, placing the sole of the foot flat upon the ground in walking, as some animals

Plănt'ing, *n* 1 The act or operation of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, and the like

2 The art of forming plantations of trees [*Inq*]

Plănt'less, *a* Having no plants, destitute of vegetation

Plănt'let, *n* A little plant *Keith*

Plănt'-louse, *n* An insect that infests plants, a vine-fretter, the puccion

Plan tŏc'ra cy, *n* [From Eng *planter* and Gr *κρατεῖν*, to rule] Government by planters, the whole ruling body of planters [*Rare*]

Plănt'ule (ōl), *n* [Fr *plantule*, diminutive of *plante*, a plant] The embryo of a plant

Plănx'ty, *n* A kind of dance among the Irish *Scott*

Plăsh, *n* [D *plas*, a puddle See *infra*]

1 A small collection of standing water, a pool "These shallow *plashes*" *Bacon*

2 A dash of water, a splash

3 [See Plash, *v t*] The branch of a tree cut or lopped, and bound to other branches *Mortimer*

Plăsh, *v t* [L Ger *plasken*, Dan *plaske*, sw *plaska*, D *plassen*, H Ger *platschen*, *plätschern*, *planschen*, *plantschen*] To dabble in water, to splash

Plăsh, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLASHED (plăsht), *p pr* & *vb n* PLASHING] [O Fr *plaissier*, *plassier*, *plessier*, from Lat. *plexus*, p p of *plectere*, to weave, twist]

1. To lop off

2. To bind, or cut, and intertwine the branches of, as, to *plash* a hedge

There is a cupola made with pole-work between two elms at the end of a walk, which, being covered by *plashing* the trees to them, is very pretty *Evelyn*

Plăsh'ing, *n* 1 The act or operation of cutting small trees half through, and interweaving them, as in hedges

2 The dashing or sprinkling of coloring matter on the walls of buildings, as an imitation of granite, and the like

Plăsh'ĕt, *n* [See Plash, *v t*] A hedge or fence formed of branches of trees interwoven.

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every hedge serveth for a road, and every *plasket* for springes to catch them *Carew*

Plăsh'y, *a* Watery, abounding with puddles.

And with her feet, she, from the *plashy* earth,
Raises a mist *Wordsworth*

Plăsm, *n* [Fr *plasme*, Lat *plasma*, Gr *πλασμα*, from *πλασσειν*, to form, mold]

1 A mold or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape [*Rare*] *Woodward*

2 (*Physiol*) The same as Plasma

Plăs'ma, *n* [Gr *πλασμα*, any thing formed or molded, also that which is imitated, from *πλασσειν*, to form, mold, Fr *plasme* Cf *supra*]

1 (*Min*) A variety of quartz, of a color between grass green and leek green, occurring in angular pieces in beds, associated with common chalcedony, and among the ruins of Rome

2 (*Physiol*) The viscous material of a cell from which the new developments take place; also, the colorless fluid of the blood. *R Owen.*

Plas-măt'ic, } *a* [Gr. *πλασματικός*. See *su-*
Plas-măt'ic-al, } *pra.*]

1. Giving shape; having the power of giving form. *More.*

2. (*Physiol*) Pertaining to the plasma; containing or conveying plasma, as, the *plasmatic* fluid.

Plās'ter, *n* [Formerly written also *plaister*] [O. Fr *plastre*, *plaustre*, N Fr *plâtre*, Pr *plastre*, A-S. & Dan *plaster*, Sw *plåster*, D *pleister*, Ger. *pflaster*, from Lat *emplastrum*, Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον*. See Emplaster]

1 A composition of lime, water, and sand, for coating walls and partitions of houses, also, gypsum or plaster of Paris, as used for making ornaments, figures, moldings, and the like

2 (*Med*) An external application of a harder consistence than an ointment, to be spread, according to different circumstances, either on linen, leather, or other material

Plaster of Paris, called gypsum, or sulphate of lime, used when mixed with water for casts moldings and the like, — originally obtained from a suburb of Paris, France, whence the name In popular language, this name is applied improperly to plaster-stone, or to any species of gypsum

Plās'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLASTERED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* PLASTERING]

1 To overlay or cover with plaster, as the partitions of a house, walls, and the like

2 To cover with a plaster, as a wound

3 To smooth over to cover or conceal the defects or irregularities of [*Colloq*]

Plās'ter er, *n* One who plasters

Plās'ter ing, *n* The plaster work of a building, a covering of plaster

Plās'ter ly, *a* Like or resembling plaster of Paris "Gypseous and *plasterly* ground" *Fuller.*

Plās'ter-stōne, *n* Gypsum See Gypsum

Plās'tic, *a* [Fr *plastique*, It & Sp *plastico*, Lat *plasticus*, Gr. *πλαστικός*, from *πλασσειν*, to form, mold]

1 Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter, as, the *plastic* hand of the Creator, the *plastic* virtue of nature.

See *plastic* Nature working to this end *Pope*

2 Capable of being molded, formed, or modeled, as, *plastic* material

3 Pertaining or appropriate to, or characteristic of, molding or modeling, produced by, or appearing as if produced by, molding or modeling, — said of sculpture and the kindred arts, in distinction from painting and the graphic arts "Medallions . . fraught with the *plastic* beauty and grace of the palmy days of Italian art" *J S Harford*

He [Michael Angelo] may have considered the coloring as a subordinate part of the art, for his taste was pre-eminently *plastic*, and he accordingly confined painting, to some extent, within the sphere of sculpture The roundness and *plastic* character of the subjects in the paintings of this artist seem to be unsurpassable *J S Harford*

Plastic clay, one of the beds of the eocene period, — so called because used in making pottery *Lyell* — *Plastic force* (*Med*), the generative or formative power in organized bodies *Dunglison*

Plās'tic al, *a* The same as Plastic [*Rare*]

Plas tĭ'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *plasticité* See *supra*]

1 The state or quality of being plastic.

2 (*Med*) Plastic force. *Dunglison.*

Plas-tŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr *πλαστογραφια*, from *πλαστος*, formed, molded, and *γραφειν*, to write]

1 The art of forming figures in plaster.

2 Imitated or counterfeited writing

Plās'tron, *n.* [Fr *plastron*, breastplate, plastron, It *piastrone*, from It *piastra*, L Lat *plastra*, a thin plate of metal See Plaster]

1 A piece of leather stuffed, — used by fencers to defend the body against pushes *Dryden*

2 (*Physiol*) The ventral or under shield or shell of the tortoise and similar animals *Carpenter.*

Plăt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLATTED, *p pr* & *vb n*, PLATTING] [From *plat*, q v] To form by interlaying or interweaving, to weave

Plăt, *n.* Work done by platting or interweaving

Plăt, *n* [See *infra*, and cf Plot, the same word differently written] A small piece of ground laid or marked out with some design, or for a distinct use, usually, a portion of flat, even ground, as, a flowery *plat*, a *plat* of willows "On a *plat* of rising ground" *Milton*

Plăt, *a* [D & Dan *plat*, Ger & Sw *platt*, Fr & Pr. *plat*, It *piatto*, Pg & Sp *chato*, allied to Gr. *πλατυς*, flat, broad] Plain, flat [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Plăt, *adv* [*Obs*] 1 Plainly, flatly, downright

2 Smoothly, evenly. *Drant.*

Plăt'an, } *n.* The plane tree. *Milton.*
Plăt'ane, }

Often where clear-stemmed *platanes* guard
The outlet. *Tennyson*

Plăt'a-nist, *n.* [Fr *plataniste*, Lat. *platanista*, from Gr *πλαταναιστης*] (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Delphinus* (*D Gangeticus* of Cuvier), a species of dolphin found in the Ganges *Brande.*

Plăt'a-nŭs, *n* [Lat, from Gr. *πλάτανος*, from *πλατύς*, broad, in allusion to its broad, flat leaves] (*Bot*) A genus of trees, the platane, or plane tree.

Plăt'band, *n* [Fr *plate-bande*, from *plat*, *plate*, flat, level, and *bande*, a band.]

1. A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall or the side of a parterre; hence, a border.

2 (*Arch*) (*a.*) A flat, square molding, whose height much exceeds its projecture, such as the faces of an architrave. (*b.*) The lintel of a door or window. (*c.*) A list or fillet between the flutings of a column.

Plāte, *n.* [O Fr. *plate*, a plate of metal, a cuirass Pr. *plata*, a scale, plate, cuirass, silver, Sp. *plata* Pg *prata*, silver, Fr. & Pr *plat*, Sp *plato*, P *plato*, *prato*, It *piatto*, a plate, a shallow vessel silver, metal, or earth, Ger *platte*, D. *plaat*, Da *plade*, Sw *plåt*, a flat piece, plate See Plat, *a.*

1 A piece of metal extended or flattened to even surface with a uniform thickness.

☞ A *sheet* of metal is thinner than a *plate*

2 Metallic armor composed of broad pieces, as thus distinguished from mail *Spenser*

3 Domestic furniture, as flagons, dishes, cups &c, wrought in gold or silver

4 Metallic ware which is plated, in distinction from that which is genuine silver or gold

5 A small, shallow vessel, made of metal wood, or of earth glazed and baked, from which provisions are eaten at table

6 (*Arch*) The piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters

7 A piece of metal on which any thing is graved, hence, an impression from an engraved piece of metal, hence, also, any printed picture.

8 A page of stereotype, electrotype, or fixed metallic types, for printing from

9 (*Her*) A roundel of silver or tinctured argent

☞ *Plate* is sometimes used in the formation of compound words of very obvious signification, as, *plate basket*, *plate-cart*, *plate-polisher*, *plate-rack*, *plate-warmer*, and the like

Plāte, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p.* PLATED, *p. pr.* & *vb.* PLATING]

1 To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metals, either by a mechanical process, as hammering, or by a chemical process, as electrotyping said especially of overlaying with silver

2 To arm with plate or metal for defense "Well *plated* in habiliments of war" *Sh*

3 To adorn with plate, as, a *plated* harness.

4 To beat into thin, flat pieces, or laminæ

Plāte'-ār'mor, *n* Armor of strong metal plates for protecting ships of war or fortifications and the like, also, mail consisting entirely of metal plates, formerly worn to protect the person.

Plā teau' (plă tō'), *n* [Fr *plateau*, O Fr. *plat* from *plat*, flat See Plat, *a*]

1 A plain, a flat surface, especially, a broad level area of land in a somewhat elevated position

2 A large ornamental dish for the center of a table *Smart*

Plāte'fŭl, *n* *pl* PLATE'FULS Enough to fill a plate, as much as a plate will contain

Plāte'-gĭrd'er, *n* (*Carp*) A girder of which the web is formed of a single vertical plate, or of single series of such plates joined together

Plāte'-glăss, *n* A fine kind of glass, cast in thin plates, and used for mirrors and the best windows

Plā'tel, *n* [Fr] A small dish *Simmonds*

Plāte'-lāy'er, *n* A workman who lays down iron rails of a railway and fixes them to the sleepers. *Simmonds*

Plāte'-mărk, *n* A special mark or emblem figure stamped upon gold or silver plate, to indicate the place of manufacture, and the like, thus, the local mark for London is a lion *Simmonds*

Plāt'en, *n* [From its flatness See Plat] (*Print*) The flat part of a press, by which the impression is made [See *Illust* of *Printing Press*]

Plāte'-pā'per, *n* A heavy, spongy paper, manufactured expressly for printing from engraved plates *Parke*

Plāte'-prĭnt'er, *n.* One who prints from engraved plates

Plāte'-prĭnt'ing, *n* The act or process of printing from an engraved plate

Plāt'er ĕsque', *a.* [Sp *plateresco*, from *plata* silver] Resembling silver plate, — said of certain architectural ornaments

Plāte'-wheel, *n* (*Mech*) A wheel whose rim is connected with the axle by a thin plate of metal instead of arms *Appleton*

Plăt'fŏrm, *n* [Eng. *plat*, flat, and *form*; Fr. *plateforme*, Sp *plataforma*, It *piattaforma*.]

1 Something which is of a flat or level surface, as, (*a*) A framework of timber or boards horizontally joined, so as to form a roof. (*b*) A framework of timber or boards horizontally joined, so as to form a conspicuous or elevated standing-place. (*c*) A kind of terrace, or broad, smooth, open walk on the top of a building, as in the oriental houses. *Gwilt* (*d*) (*Mil.*) An elevation of earth or a floor of wood or stone, on which cannons are mounted to fire on an enemy. (*e*) The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the ichnography *Sandys*. (*f*) (*Naut.*) The orlop. See Orlop.

2. Hence, the position which any body of men avowedly assumes, a declaration of principles which any body of men declare their adhesion, as, the Saybrook *platform*; the *platform* of a political party.

Their minds and affections were universally bent against all the orders and laws wherein the church is framed, conformable to the *platform* of Geneva. *Hooker*

Plăt'fŏrm-cär, *n.* A railway-car without a covering; a flat.

Plăt'ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *platicus*, general, compendious, from Gr. πλατύς, wide, broad.] (*Astrol.*) Pertaining to, or in the position of, a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey*

Plăt'ĭn, *n.* [See PLATEN.] (*Mech.*) The movable seat of a machine tool, on which the work is secured, called, also, *table* and *carriage*

Plă'tĭ-nă, or **Pla-tī'nă** (Synop., § 130), *n.* See PLATINUM.

Platina mohr, black platinum. — *Platina yellow*, a pigment of a pale yellow color, composed of an oxide of platinum and an earth. *Parkhurst*

Plăt'ĭng, *n.* 1. The art or operation of covering any thing with plate or with a metal, particularly of overlaying a baser metal with a thin plate of silver or other metal.

2. A thin coating of metal laid upon another metal.

Pla-tĭn'ĭc, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, or pertaining to, platinum.

Plăt'ĭ nĭf'er-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *platinum* and Lat. *ferre*, to bear, Fr. *platinifère*.] Yielding platinum, as, *platiniferous* sand.

Plăt'ĭ nīze, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLATINIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLATINIZING.] To cover or combine with platinum. *Gregory*

Plăt'ĭ-nōde, *n.* Same as CATHODE. See CATHODE.

Plăt'ĭ noĭd, *a.* [Eng. *platinum* and Gr. εἶδος, form.] Resembling platinum.

Plăt'ĭ nŏŭs, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, platinum.

Plăt'ĭ nŭm, or **Pla tī'num**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Sp. *platina*, from *plata*, silver, Fr. *platine*. See PLATE, and cf. PLATINA.] (*Chem.*) A metal of the color of silver, but less bright. Its specific gravity is 20, and may be increased by heat and pressure to 21.5. It is harder than iron, undergoes no alteration in air, resists the action of acids, is very ductile, and capable of being rolled into thin plates. It is the heaviest and least expansible of the metals. [Written also *platina*.]

Platinum black, metallic platinum in the form of a black powder, obtained by decomposing a weak solution of chloride of platinum by the agency of galvanism. — *Spongy platinum*, or *platinum sponge*, metallic platinum in the form of a porous, dull-brown mass. It is much used in chemical experiments.

Plăt'ĭ tūde (30), *n.* [Fr. from *plat*, flat. See PLAT, *a.*]

1. Flatness, dullness, insipidity. "To hammer one golden grain of wit into a sheet of infinite *platitude*." *Motley*

2. That which exhibits flatness or dullness; a weak or empty remark.

Pla tŏm'e ter, *n.* [Gr. πλατυς, flat, and μετρον, measure.] The same as PLANIMETER, q. v.

Pla tŏn'ĭc, *n.* One who adopts the views of Plato.

Pla tŏn'ĭc, } *a.* [Lat. *Platonicus*, Gr. Πλατωνικός,
Pla-tŏn'ĭc-al, } Fr. *Platonique*, It. & Sp. *Platonico*.] Pertaining to Plato the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions.

Platonic bodies, the five regular geometrical solids, namely, the tetrahedron, hexahedron or cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron. — *Platonic love*, a pure, spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires, and regarding the mind only and its excellences, — a species of love for which Plato was a warm advocate. — *Platonic year*, the *great year*, or a period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, or the space of time in which the stars and constellations return to their former places in respect to the equinoxes. This revolution, which is calculated by the precession of the equinoxes, is accomplished in about 26,000 years. *Barlow*

Pla-tŏn'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* After the manner of Plato, or of the Platonists.

Plā'to nĭsm, *n.* [Fr. *Platonisme*.]

1. The doctrines of Plato and his followers.

☞ Plato believed God to be an infinitely wise, just, and powerful Spirit, and that he formed the visible universe out of pre-existent amorphous matter, according to perfect patterns or ideas eternally existent in his own mind. Philosophy he considered as being a knowledge of the true nature of things, as discoverable in those eternal ideas after which all things were fashioned. In other words, it is the knowledge of what is eternal, exists necessarily, and is unchangeable, not of the temporary, the dependent, and changeable; and of course it is not obtained through the senses, neither is it the product of the understanding, which concerns itself only with the variable and the transitory, nor is it the result of experience and observation, but it is the product of our *reason*, which, as partaking of the divine nature, has innate ideas resembling the eternal ideas of God. By contemplating these innate ideas, reasoning about them, and comparing them with their copies in the visible universe, reason can attain that true knowledge of things which is called *philosophy*. Such appears to have been the system of Plato himself, so far as it can be gathered from his Dialogues, which are not systematic treatises, but free conversations. His professed followers, the Academics and the New Platonists, differed considerably from him, and are called *Platonists*. *Murdock*

2. An elevated rational and ethical conception of [illegible] and forces of the universe, sometimes, [illegible]ive or fantastic philosophical notions.

Plā'to nĭst (Synop., § 130), *n.* One who professes [illegible]ollower of Plato, and to philosophize as he [illegible]. *Hammond.*

Plā'to nĭze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLATONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLATONIZING.] To adopt the opinions of the Platonic school. *Milner*

Plā'to nĭze, *v. t.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school, or to accommodate to those principles. *Enfield*

Plā'to nĭz'er, *n.* One who Platonizes; a Platonist.

Pla tōōn', *n.* [Fr. *peloton*, a ball of thread, a knot or group of men, a platoon, from *pelote*, a ball formed of things wound round, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *pelota*, It. *pillotta*, L. Lat. *pelota*, *pilota*, from Lat. *pila*, a ball, Sp. *peloton*.] (*Mil.*) (*a*) A small body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form a hollow square, to strengthen the angles. [*Obs.*] (*b*) In present usage, half of a company.

Plăt'ter, *n.* [Probably from O. Fr. *platel*, N. Fr. *plateau*. See PLATEAU.]

1. A large, shallow dish, for holding the provisions of a table.

2. [See PLAT.] One who plats or forms by weaving.

Plăt'ter-fāced (fāst), *a.* Having a broad face.

Plăt'ting, *n.* Slips of bast, cane, straw, and the like, woven or plaited for making into hats, &c.

Pla-tĭp'us, *n.* [Gr. πλατυς, broad, and ουρα, tail.] (*Zool.*) A genus of marine serpents having a flat toned tail. *Baird*

Plăt'y, *a.* Like plates, consisting of plates.

Plăt'y-cĕ'phă-lŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. πλατυς, broad, and κεφαλη, head.] Broad headed.

Plăt'y-cœ'lĭ an, *a.* [Gr. πλατύς, flat, and κοιλος, hollow.] Flat at the front end and concave at the hinder, as the vertebræ of the extinct cetosaurs. *Dana*

Plăt'y-crĭ'nĭte, *a.* [Gr. πλατύς, flat, and κρινον, lily.] (*Paleon.*) A kind of encrinite, the body of which is stout, and made up of a few large plates. It is confined mostly to the sub carboniferous limestone in geology. *Dana*

Plăt'y pŏd, *n.* [Gr. πλατύς, broad, and πους, ποδος, foot.] (*Zool.*) An animal having broad feet.

Plăt'y pŭs, *n.* [Gr. πλατυς, flat, broad, and πους, foot.] (*Zool.*) The same as ORNITHORHYNCHUS. See ORNITHORHYNCHUS.

Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*)

Plăt'y rhīne, *n.* [Gr. πλατύς, broad, and ῥις, ῥινός, nose.] (*Zool.*) One of a group of monkey-like animals characterized by having a round head and wide nostrils. See MONKEY.

Plaud'ĭt, *n.* [From Lat. *plaudite*, do ye praise, the command of applause by players when they left the stage, from *plaudere*, to clap applause, to applaud, praise.] A mark or expression of applause; praise.

The *plaudit* of conscience which it gives are as welcome when shouted by the most ignoble as when uttered by the wise. *I. Taylor*

Syn. — Acclamation, shouting, applause, encomium, commendation, approbation.

Plaud'it o ry, *a.* Applauding, commending.

Plau'sĭ bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* [Fr. *plausibilité*, It. *plausibilità*, Sp. *plausibilidad*.] The state of being plausible, pretext, specIousness. *Swift*

To give any *plausibility* to a scheme of perpetual peace war must have already become rare. *De Quincey*

Plau'sĭ ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *plausible*, It. *plausibile*, Lat. *plausibilis*, from *plaudere*, *plausum*, to applaud.]

1. Capable of being applauded, fitted to gain favor or approbation; hence, superficially pleasing, apparently right, specious, popular, as, a *plausible* argument, a *plausible* pretext, a *plausible* doctrine.

2. Using specious arguments or discourse; as, a *plausible* man.

Syn. — PLAUSIBLE, SPECIOUS. Both these words have a bad sense. *Plausible* denotes that which seems to satisfy the ear, and yet leaves distrust in the judgment. *Specious* describes that which carries a fair appearance to the eye, and yet may cover something false. Many *plausible* arguments and *specious* pretenses have been brought forward to defend the cause of wickedness. "An excuse is *plausible* when the well-connected narrative of the maker impresses a belief of its justice; it is *specious* when its fallacy is easily discernible through the thin guise it wears." *Crabb*. "In this superficial way, indeed, the mind is capable of more variety of *plausible* talk, but it is not enlarged as it should be in its knowledge." *Locke*. "The guardian directs one of his pupils to think with the wise, but speak with the vulgar. This is a precept *specious* enough, but not always practicable." *Johnson*

Plau'sĭ-ble ĭze, *v. t.* To render plausible. [*Obs.* and *rare.*] *Fuller.*

Plau'sĭ ble-ness, *n.* The state of being plausible.

Plau'sĭ bly, *adv.* In a plausible manner.

They could talk *plausibly* about what they did not understand. *Collier*

Plau'sive, *a.* [Lat. *plaudere*, *plausum*, to applaud. See *supra*.]

1. Applauding, manifesting praise.

2. Plausible. [*Obs.*]

It must be a very *plausive* invention. *Shak.*

Plāy, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLAYED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLAYING.] [O. Eng. *pleyer*, *pley*, A. S. *plegian*, *plegyan*, *pleoȝan*, to play, *plega*, play, Dan. *lege*, Sw. & Prov. Eng. *leka*.]

1. To engage in sport or lively recreation, to frolic, to engage in some exercise for the sake of amusement.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason would he skip and *play*? *Pope*

2. To act with levity or thoughtlessness, to trifle.

Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their clothes. *Sir W. Temple*

3. To contend in a game, hence, sometimes, to gamble.

4. To practice a trick or deception.

His mother *played* false with a smith. *Shak.*

5. To perform on an instrument of music, as, to *play* on a flute, a violin, or a harpsichord.

Play my friend, and charm the charmer. *Granville.*

6. To move in any manner, especially, to move with alternate or reciprocating motion, to operate, to act, as, the engines *play* against a fire.

The heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Cheyne*

7. To move irregularly, to wanton.

Even as the waving sedges *play* with wind
The setting sun. *Shak.*

Plays on their shining arms and burnished helmets. *Addison.*

All fame is foreign but of true desert,
Plays round the head but comes not to the heart. *Pope*

8. To act a part upon the stage, to personate a character.

A lord will hear you *play* to-night. *Shak.*
Courts are theaters where some men *play*. *Donne.*

To play upon (*a*) To make sport of, to deceive.

Art thou alive,
Or is it fancy *plays upon* our eyesight? *Shak.*

(*b*) To use in a droll manner, to give a droll expression or application to.

Plāy, *v. t.* 1. To put in action or motion, as, to *play* cannon or a fire-engine.

First Peace and Silence all disputes control,
Then Order *plays* the soul. *Herbert.*

2. To perform music upon, as, to *play* the flute or the organ.

3. To bring into sportive or wanton action.

Nature here
Wantoned as in her prime, and *played* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton*

4. To act or perform by representing a character, as, to *play* a comedy, to *play* the part of King Lear, also, to act in or like, as a character of some general sort, as, to *play* the fool, to *play* the man, to *play* the woman.

Thou canst *play* the rational if thou wilt. *W. Scott*

5. To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize, as, to *play* a game at whist.

To play off, to display, to show, to put in exercise, to display tricks.

Plāy, *n.* 1. Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion, as at cards or quoit, or at blind man's buff, a game.

To [illegible] naturally loved rough *play*." *Arbuthnot.*

2. Amusement, sport, frolic, gambols. "Two [illegible] fawns at *play*." *Milton*

3. The act or practice of contending for victory, for amusement, or for a prize, as at dice, cards, or billiards, or other games, gaming.

4. Practice in any contest, as, sword *play*.

It was resolved not to speak distinctly, knowing his best *play* to be in the dark. *Tillotson.*

5. Action, use, employment, manner of dealing; as, fair *play*, foul *play*. "But justifies the next who comes in *play*." *Dryden.*

6. A dramatic composition, a comedy or tragedy, a composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature. *Dryden.*

7. The representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy, as, to be at the *play*, he attends every *play*.

8. Performance on an instrument of music.

9. Motion, movement, regular or irregular, as, the *play* of a wheel or piston, hence, also, room for motion, free and easy action.

Yet to give them *play*, front and rear, it shall be my task to prove that epaulements are not only agreeable, but tending to the destruction of monarchy. *Milton.*

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them. *Moxon*

10. Hence, liberty of acting, room for enlargement or display, scope, as, to give full *play* to mirth.

Play of colors, an appearance of several prismatic colors in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond. *Dana*. — *To hold in play*, to keep occupied.

I with two more to help me,
Will *hold* the foe in *play*. *Macaulay.*

Plāy'-ăct'or, *n.* One who acts, or performs a part in a drama, a player, an actor.

Plāy'-bĭll, *n.* A printed advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.

Plāy'-book, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions.

Plāy'-dāy, *n.* A day given to play or diversion; a day exempt from work. *Swift.*

Plāy'-dĕbt (plā'dĕt), *n.* A debt contracted by gaming. *Arbuthnot.*

Plāy'er, *n.* [A-S *plegere*] One who plays, as, (*a.*) An actor of dramatic scenes, one whose occupation is to imitate characters on the stage.

All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely *players* *Shak.*

(*b*) A mimic *Dryden.* (*c*) One who performs on an instrument of music (*d*) A gamester

Plāy'fĭl lōw, *n* A companion in amusements or sports, a playmate

Plāy'fēre, *n* [From *play* and *fere.* See FERE] A playfellow. [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl.*

Plāy'ful, *a* 1. Sportive, given to levity, as, a *playful* child *Spectator*

2 Indulging a sportive fancy, as, a *playful* genius

Plāy'ful ly, *adv* In a playful manner

Plāy'ful ness, *n* The state of being playful

Plāy'-gāme, *n* Play of children. *Locke*

Plāy'-gō'er, *n* One who frequents plays

Plāy'-gō'ing, *a.* Frequenting the exhibitions of the stage

Plāy'-house, *n* [A-S *pleghûs*] A house appropriated to the exhibition of dramatic compositions, a theater

Plāy'ing-cārd, *n* One of a set of fifty two cards, made in four suits of thirteen each, bearing painted figures and devices, and used in playing games

Plāy'less, *a* Without play not playing *Coleridge*

Plāy'māte, *n* A playfellow, a companion in diversions

Plāy'-plĕas'ure (plā'plezh'ur), *n* Idle amusement [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Plāy'sŏme (plā'sum), *a* Playful, wanton [*Rare.*]

Plāy'sŏme ness, *n* Playfulness, wantonness [*Rare.*]

Plāy'thing, *n* Any thing that serves to amuse, a child's toy

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age *Locke*

Plāy'wright (rit), *n* A maker of plays "The coarse caricatures of modern *playwrights*" *Jeffreys*

Plēa, *n* [O Eng *pleid, pleid,* Norm Fr *plait, plaid, pleit, plet,* O Fr *plait, plaid, plet, ploit, plaiz, ples,* Pr *plait, play,* Sp *pleito,* Pr *pleito, preito,* It *piato,* L Lat *placitum, placitum,* from Lat *placitum,* that which is pleasing, an opinion, sentiment, from *placere,* to please]

1 (*Law*) That which is alleged by a party in support of his cause, in a stricter sense, an allegation of fact in a cause, as distinguished from a demurrer, in a still more limited sense, and in modern practice, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand That which the plaintiff alleges in his declaration is answered and replied or justified by the defendant's *plea* In chancery practice, a plea is a special answer showing or relying upon one or more things as a cause why the suit should be either dismissed, delayed, or barred *Bouvier.*

2. A cause in court, a lawsuit, or a criminal process, as, the Court of Common *Pleas*

The Supreme Judicial Court shall have cognizance of *pleas* real, personal, and mixed *Laws of Mass*

3 That which is alleged in defense or justification, an excuse, an apology, as, the tyrant's *plea.*

When such occasions are,
No *plea* must serve 'tis cruelty to spare *Denham*

4. Urgent prayer or entreaty

Pleas of the crown (*Eng Law*), criminal actions

Plēach (plēch), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLEACHED (plēcht), *p pr* & *vb n* PLEACHING] [Fr *plessir,* from Lat *plicare, plicatum,* to fold, lay or wind together] To unite by interweaving, as branches of trees, to plash.

Round thee blow, self-*pleached* deep,
Bramble roses, faint and pale *Tennyson*

Plēad (plēd), or PLĒD, is sometimes improperly used for the *imp* & *p p*), *p pr* & *vb n* PLEADING] [Fr *plaider,* O Fr *plaidier, plaidoer,* Pr *plaideiar,* Sp *pleitear,* Pg *pretejar,* It *patire, patteggiare,* L Lat *placitare,* from *placitum* See PLEA]

1 To argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another, to urge reasons for or against a thing, to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication, as, to *plead* for the life of a criminal, to *plead* in his favor, to *plead* with a judge or with a father

Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same resistless power may *plead* for me *Dryden*

2 (*Law*) To present an answer, by allegation of fact, to the declaration of a plaintiff, to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or to allege facts which show that he ought not to recover in the suit, in a less strict sense, to make an allegation of fact in a cause, to carry on the allegations of the respective parties in a cause, to carry on a suit or plea *Blackstone Burrill Stephen*

Plēad, *v t* 1 To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse, as, the law of nations may be *pleaded* in favor of the rights of embassadors

I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness in excuse of faults. *Dryden*

2 To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to a tribunal or person who has the power of determining; to argue at the bar, as, to *plead* a cause before a court or jury.

☞ In this sense, *argue* is more generally used by lawyers

3 To allege and offer in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law, as, to *plead* usury, to *plead* a statute of limitations *Kent*

Plēad'a-ble, *a* Capable of being pleaded; capable of being alleged in proof, defense, or vindication, as, a right or privilege *pleadable* at law. *Dryden*

Plēad'er, *n* [Fr *plaideur*] One who pleads, especially, a lawyer who makes a plea in a court of justice

So fair a *pleader* any cause may gain *Dryden*

Plēad'ing ly, *adv* In a pleading manner by supplication

Plēad'ings, *n pl* (*Law*) The mutual alterations between the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims, proceeding from the declaration of the plaintiff, until issue is joined, and the question made to rest on some single point *Blackstone*

Plēas'ance (plez'ans), *n* [Fr *plaisance,* It *piacenza,* It *piacere* a See *infra*] The state of being pleasant, that which gives pleasure, pleasantry, gayety, merriment "To whom he might disclose his witless *pleasance*" *Spenser* "To take of *pleasance* each his secret share" *Byron*

Hence through the garden I was drawn,
A realm of *pleasance* *Tennyson*

Plēas'ant (plez'ant), *a* [Fr *plaisant,* Pr *plazen,* It *piacente* See PLEASE]

1 Fitted to please, grateful to the mind or to the senses, agreeable

How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! *Ps* CXXXIII 1

2 Cheerful, enlivening, as, *pleasant* society or company gay, lively, humorous, sportive, as, a *pleasant* fellow, giving pleasure, gratifying

3 Trifling, adapted rather to mirth than use

We had an abundance of *pleasant* adventures with the wild creatures *De Foe*

Syn —Pleasing, gratifying agreeable, cheerful good humored, enlivening, gay, lively, merry, sportive, humorous, jocose, amusing, witty —PLEASANT, PLEASING, AGREEABLE *Pleasant* is more particularly applied to things in the concrete, as, *pleasant* weather, a *pleasant* day, ride, situation, &c A late English writer says, "It was formerly used to describe merry and playful conversation, or a jocose and lively person, but is now in a great measure withdrawn from persons and applied to things" When we apply *pleasing* to things, it is usually in their abstract relations, as, a *pleasing* variety, interchange, &c In respect to persons, *pleasing* is generally used to describe personal qualities, as, a *pleasing* address, countenance, &c *Agreeable* is more used of social qualities and relations, as, an *agreeable* conversation, *agreeable* society, &c These distinctions, however, are not in all cases very accurately observed

Plēas'ant, *n* One who utters pleasantries; a buffoon [*Obs.*]

Plēas'ant ly (plez'ant ly), *adv* In a pleasant manner

Plēas'ant-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being pleasant

Plēas'ant ry, *n* [Fr *plaisanterie,* It *piacenteria* See *supra*]

1 Any thing which promotes pleasure or good humor, gayety, merriment

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and *pleasantry* *Addison*

2 That which promotes or indicates vivacity, gentle raillery, liveliness, especially, a sprightly saying, lively talk, effusion of humor "The keen observation and ironical *pleasantry* of a finished man of the world" *Macaulay.*

The grave abound in *pleasantries,* the dull in repartees and points of wit *Addison*

Plēas'ant-tŏngued (tŭngd), *a.* Having pleasing speech

Plēase (plēz), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLEASED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLEASING] [O Eng *plesen, plese,* O Fr *plaisir, plaisir, plaisir, plesir, plaire, plaire, plere,* N Fr *plaire,* Pr *plazer,* Sp *placer,* Pg *prazer,* It *piacere,* Lat *placere*]

1 To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in, to gratify, to make glad, as, to *please* the taste, to *please* the mind

2 To satisfy, to content.

What next I bring shall *please*
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire *Milton*

To be pleased with or *with,* to approve, to have complacency in — *To be pleased to do a thing,* to take pleasure in doing it, to have the complaisance to do it

Many of our most skillful painters *were pleased* to recommend this author to me *Dryden*

Plēase, *v i* To be pleased, to like, to choose, to prefer, to comply, —in entreaty or courtesy, *please,* and *please you*

Spirits freed from mortal laws with ease
Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please* *Pope*
Please you, lords,
In sight of both our battles we may meet *Shak.*

The first words that I learned were to express my desire that he would *please* to give me my liberty *Swift*

Plēas'ed-ly, *adv.* In a pleased manner. *Feltham.*

Plēas'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being pleased.

Plēase'man, *n.* An officious person who courts favor servilely, a pickthank. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Plēas'er, *n.* One who pleases or gratifies.

Plēas'ing, *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind; gratifying; agreeable, delightful, as, a *pleasing* prospect; a *pleasing* reflection; *pleasing* manners.

Syn.—Nice, agreeable, gratifying; pleasant; grateful, pleasurable, acceptable See NICE, also PLEASANT.

Plēas'ing ly, *adv* In a pleasing manner. *Dryden.*

Plēas'ing ness, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.

Plĕas'ur-a-ble (plĕzh'ur a bl), *a* [From *pleasure.*]

1 Pleasing, giving pleasure, affording gratification

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as *pleasurable* *Bacon*

2 Sportive, jocose, full of pleasantry. [*Obs.*]

O sir, you are very *pleasurable* *B Jonson.*

Plĕas'ur a ble ness, *n.* The quality of being pleasurable *Feltham.*

Plĕas'ur-a bly, *adv.* In a pleasurable manner.

Plĕas'ure (plĕzh'ur), *n* [O Fr *plaisir, pleisir, plaisir, plesir,* N Fr *plaisir,* Pr *plazer,* Sp *placer,* Pg *prazer,* It *piacere.* See PLEASE]

1 The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions, the excitement, relish, or happiness produced by enjoyment or the expectation of good, —opposed to *pain* "Lovers of *pleasures* more than lovers of God" 2 *Tim.* iii. 4.

Pleasure consists in the harmony between the specific excitability of a living creature and the exciting causes correspondent thereto *Coleridge.*

2 Frivolous or dissipating enjoyment, sometimes, sensual or sexual gratification.

3 What the will dictates or prefers, will, choice; purpose, intention, command

Cyrus, he is my shepherd, and shall perform all my *pleasure* *Is* xliv 28.

My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my *pleasure* *Is* xlvi 10

Use your *pleasure,* if your love do not persuade you to come, let not my letter *Shak.*

4 That which pleases, a favor "Haste thee straight to do me once a *pleasure*" *Shak.*

Festus, willing to do the Jews a *pleasure* *Acts* xxv 9

☞ *Pleasure* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as *pleasure-carriage, pleasure-house, pleasure train, pleasure-walk,* and the like.

Syn —Enjoyment, satisfaction, comfort, solace, joy gladness, delight, will, choice, preference, purpose, intention, command

Plĕas'ure (plĕzh'ur), *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* PLEASURED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLEASURING] To give or afford pleasure to, to please, to gratify [*R.*] *Shak.*

Plĕas'ure (plĕzh'ur), *v i.* To take pleasure, to seek or pursue pleasure, to go out for pleasure, as, to go *pleasuring* [*Rare.*]

Plĕas'ure-bōat (plĕzh'ur-), *n* A boat appropriated to sailing for amusement

Plĕas'ure ful (plĕzh'ur fŭl), *a* Pleasant, agreeable [*Rare.*] *Abbot.*

Plĕas'ure-ground (plĕzh'ur), *n* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner, and appropriated to pleasure or amusement *Graves.*

Plĕas'ur ist (plĕzh'ur-ist), *n* A person devoted to worldly pleasure [*Rare.*] *Browne*

Plĕat, *v t* To plait or double in narrow folds. See PLAIT.

Ple bē'ian (ple-bē'yan), *a* [Fr *plebéien,* Sp *plebeyo,* It *plebejo, plebeo,* Lat *plebeius,* from *plebs, plebis,* the common people] Pertaining to, or consisting of, the common people, vulgar, as, *plebeian* minds, *plebeian* sports, a *plebeian* throng.

Ple bē'ian, (ple bē'yan), *n* One of the common people or lower ranks of men, —usually applied to the common people of ancient Rome *Swift*

Ple bē'ian ce, *n* [From *plebeian*] The common people [*Obs.*]

Ple bē'ian ism, *n* [Fr *plebéianisme*] The conduct of plebeians

Ple bē'ian ize (ple bē'yan īz), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLEBEIANIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLEBEIANIZING.] To make common or vulgar

Ple blē'o lĭst, *n* [Lat *plebs,* common people, and *colere,* to cultivate] One who flatters the common people [*Rare.*]

Plē'bi sĭ ti cā'tion, *n* [Lat *plebs,* common people, and *facere,* to make] The act of rendering common; deterioration by vulgarity. [*Rare.*]

You begin with the attempt to popularize learning and philosophy, but you will end in the *plebiscitation* of knowledge. *Coleridge*

Ple blis'cĭt, *n* [See *infra.*] A plebiscitum. See PLEBISCITUM

Plē'bis ci'tum, *n* [Lat, from *plebs, plebis,* common people, and *scitum,* decree] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A law enacted by the common people, under the superintendence of the tribune or some subordinate plebeian magistrate, without the intervention of the senate *Brande.*

Plē'e'tog năthes, } *n. pl* [N. Lat, Fr. *plectog-*
Plec tŏg'na-thī, } *nathes,* from Gr. πλεκτός, twisted, from πλέκειν, to plait, twist, and γνάθος, jaw] (*Ichth*) An order of fishes having the maxillary bones stiffly adhering to the sides of the intermaxillaries, which alone form the jaws, as the filefish [Written also *plectognaths.*]

Plē'e'tog năth'ic, } *a.* (*Ichth.*) Of, or pertain-
Plec tŏg'na-thous, } ing to, the plectognathi.

Plĕc'trum, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. πλῆκτρον, any thing to strike with, from πλήσσειν, to strike.]
1. A small instrument, commonly of ivory, used by the ancients in playing upon the lyre.
2. (*Anat.*) (*a.*) The styloid process of the temporal bone. (*b.*) The uvula (*c*) The tongue.

Plĕd, *imp.* & *p. p* of *plead*, — sometimes erroneously used instead of *pleaded*. See PLEAD

Plĕdge (plĕj), *n.* [O Fr *plege, pleige*, pledge, guaranty, Pr *plleu, pleya*, O It *preggio, preggeria*, L. Lat. *plegium, plivium*, O Fr & Pr *plevir*, to bail, guaranty, L Lat *plegiare, plegire, plevire, plivire, plevissare*, probably from Lat *prabere*, to proffer, offer (sc *fidem*), trust, a promise of security. Cf. PLEVIN]
1. Something put in pawn, personal property delivered to, or deposited with, another as a security for a debt or engagement, the contract created between the debtor and creditor by a thing being so delivered or deposited, forming a species of bailment, a pawn, a gage.

☞ *Pledge* is ordinarily confined to personal property, the title or ownership does not pass by it, possession is essential to it In all these points it differs from a mortgage [see MORTGAGE], and in the last, from the *hypotheca* of the Roman law See HYPOTHECA *Story Kent*

2. Any thing given or considered as a security for the performance of an act, as, a man gives his word or makes a promise to another, which is received as a *pledge* for fulfillment, the mutual affection of husband and wife is a *pledge* for the faithful performance of the marriage covenant, mutual interest is the best *pledge* for the performance of treaties. "Their liveliest *pledge* of hope" *Milton*
3 A surety; a hostage "I am Grumio's *pledge*" *Shak*
4. (*Former Eng Law*) A person who undertook or became responsible for another, a bail, a surety
5. The wishing of health to another "Suppose that you winked at our friends drinking these *pledges*" *W Scott*

Dead pledge [*mortuum vadium*] (*Law*), a mortgage See MORTGAGE — *Living pledge* [*vivum vadium*] (*Law*), the conveyance of an estate to another for money borrowed to be held by him until payment out of the rents and profits — *To hold in pledge*, to keep as security — *To put in pledge*, to pawn

Syn. — See EARNEST

Plĕdge, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLEDGED; *p pr* & *vb n.* PLEDGING.] [O. Fr. *plegier*, to give security See *supra*]
1. To deposit in pawn, to deposit or leave as security, to give as a warrant
2. To secure by a pledge [*Obs*]

I accept her,
And here, to *pledge* my vow, I give my hand *Shak*

3. To engage for by promise or declaration, as, to *pledge* the performance of a thing
4 To invite, as another person, to drink, by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to the other, as a pledge of good will and kindness, hence, to drink the health of

Pledge me, my friend, and drink till thou be'st wise *Cowley*

Pledg-ee', *n.* The person to whom any thing is pledged
Pledge'less, *a.* Having or receiving no pledge
Pledge-or', *n* (*Law*) One who pledges, a pledger, — opposed to *pledgee*
Plĕdg'er, *n.* One who pledges
Plĕdg'er-y, *n.* [O. Fr *pleigerie*, It. *pieggeria*, L. Lat. *pleiaria*. See *supra*] A pledging, suretyship. [*Obs*]
Plĕdg'et, *n* [Probably from *pledge*, to secure, but cf. also Prov. Eng *pledget*, a small plug] (*Surg*) A compress, or small, flat tent of lint, laid over a wound to imbibe the matter discharged and keep it clean.
Plē'iad (plē'yad), *n* One of the Pleiades.
Plē'ia-dēs (plē'ya dēz), *n. pl* [Lat *Pleiades*, Gr. Πλειάδες, from πλεῖν, to sail, as the rising of the seven stars indicated the time of safe navigation]
1 (*Gr & Rom Myth*) The seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, fabled to have been made, by Jupiter a constellation in the sky.
2. (*Astron.*) A group of seven small stars situated in the neck of the constellation Taurus, regarded by Mädler as the central group of the system of the Milky Way.

☞ Only six of these stars are visible to the naked eye, and the ancients supposed that the seventh concealed herself, out of shame for having bestowed her love upon a mere mortal, Sisyphus, while her sisters were the favorites of divine personages — Alcyone, the brightest of the Pleiades, a star of the third magnitude, is considered to occupy the apparent position of the central point around which our universe of fixed stars is revolving

Plē'o-cēne, *a* The same as PLIOCENE, q v
Plē'o-sau'rus, *n* The same as PLIOSAURUS, q v.
Plē'to-cēne, *a* [Gr. πλεῖστος, most, and καινός, new.] (*Geol*) Pertaining to the epoch or to the deposits following the tertiary, and immediately preceding man; quaternary; — often used as a noun
Plē'nal, *a.* [Lat. *plenus*, full. Cf. PLENARY] Full [*Obs.*] *Beaumont*
Plē'na-ri-ly, *adv.* [From *plenary.*] In a plenary manner fully; completely. *Aylife.*
Plē'na-ri-ness, *n.* The state of being plenary.
Plĕn'ar-ty, *n.* [See *infra.*] The state of a benefice when occupied. *Blackstone.*
Plē'na-ry (Synop., § 130), *a.* [L Lat *plenarius*, from Lat *plenus*, full, from *plere*, to fill, It *plenario*, Fr *plénier, plenière*, Pr *plenier, plener*, O Sp *plenero*, N Sp *llenero*] Full; entire, complete, as, a *plenary* license, *plenary* consent, *plenary* indulgence

Plenary indulgence (*Rom Cath Church*), an entire remission of penalties due to all sins — *Plenary inspiration*, inspiration in which there is no mixture whatever of error

Plē'na-ry, *n* Decisive procedure [*Obs*] *Spiff*
Plēne, *a* [Lat *plenus*, full] Full, complete, plenary [*Obs*]
Plē'ni-cŏrn, *n* [Lat *plenus*, full, and *cornu*, horn] (*Zool*) A ruminant quadruped, having solid horns, as the deer *Brande*
Plĕn'i-lū'na-ry, *a.* Relating to the full moon [*Obs*] *Brown*
Plĕn'i-lūne, *n* [Lat *plenilunium*, from *plenus*, full, and *luna*, the moon, It & Sp *plenilunio*] The full moon [*Obs*] *B Jonson*
Ple-nĭp'o-tence, } *n* [Sp *plenipotencia*, It *ple-*
Ple-nĭp'o-ten-cy, } *nipotenza*] The state of being plenipotent
Ple-nĭp'o-tent, *a* [Lat *plenus*, full, and *potens*, potent] Possessing full power *Milton*
Plĕn'i-po-tĕn'ti-a-ry (-shi a-, 95), *n* [L Lat *plenipotentiarius*, Fr *plénipotentiaire*, Sp *plenipotenciario*, It *plenipotenziario*] A person invested with full power to transact any business, especially an embassador or envoy to a foreign court furnished with full power to negotiate a treaty, or to transact other business
Plĕn'i-po-tĕn'ti-a-ry, *a* Containing full power, as, *plenipotentiary* license or authority
Plĕn'ish, *v t* [See REPLENISH]
1 To replenish [*Obs*]
2 To supply, as a house, with furniture, to provide furniture for, to furnish [*Scot*]
Plĕn'ish-ing, *n* The furnishing or furniture of a house [*Scot*] *W Scott*
Plē'nist, *n* [Fr *pleniste*, from Lat *plenus*, full] One who maintains that all space is full of matter
Plĕn'i-tūde (30), *n* [Lat *plenitudo*, from *plenus*, full, Fr *plenitude*, Sp *plenitud*, It *pienitudine*]
1 The state of being full or complete, fullness, completeness, abundance, greatness, as, the *plenitude* of space
2 Redundancy of blood and humors in the animal bodies, animal fullness, repletion
Plĕn'i-tū'di-nā'ri-an, *n* A plenist See PLENIST
Plĕn'i-tū'di-na-ry, *a* Having plenitude, full, complete, entire, thorough
Plĕn'te-ŏŭs (Synop., § 130), *a* [From *plenty*]
1 Containing plenty, abundant, copious, plentiful, sufficient for every purpose, as, a *plenteous* crop of provisions, a *plenteous* crop
2 Having plenty, well provided for, rich

Syn. — Ample, plentiful, copious, abundant, fruitful See AMPLE

Plĕn'te-ŏŭs-ly, *adv* In a plenteous manner
Plĕn'te-ŏŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being plenteous, abundance
Plĕn'ti-fŭl, *a* [From *plenty*]
1 Containing plenty, copious, abundant, adequate to every purpose, as, a *plentiful* crop of grain, a *plentiful* harvest, a *plentiful* supply of water, a *plentiful* fortune
2 Yielding abundant crops, affording ample supply, fruitful, as, a *plentiful* year

Syn. — Copious, plenteous, ample, exuberant, fruitful
Plĕn'ti-fŭl-ly, *adv* In a plentiful manner, abundantly, copiously
Plĕn'ti-fŭl-ness, *n* The state or quality of being plentiful, abundance, copiousness
Plĕn'ty, *n* [O Eng *plentee, plente*, O Fr *plente, planté, plentié, planteit*, Pr *plentat plantal, plentat*, Lat *plenitas*, from *plenus*, full]
1 Full or adequate supply, enough and to spare, abundance, copiousness, as, we have a *plenty* of corn for bread. "Promising Britain peace and *plenty*" *Shak.*
2. Fruitfulness [*Poet*]

The teeming clouds
Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world *Thomson*

Syn. — Abundance, exuberance See ABUNDANCE
Plĕn'ty, *a.* Plentiful, abundant, copious "If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries" *Shak.*
They seem formed for those countries where shrubs are *plenty* and water scarce *Goldsmith*

☞ This word is found in reputable writers of former times, but its use is now chiefly colloquial, and it is deemed inelegant
Plē'num, *n.* [Lat, from *plenus*, full] Fullness of matter in space, — opposed to *vacuum*
Plē'ny-tīde, *n* [Lat *plenus*, full, and Eng *tide*] A full tide [*Obs*] *Greene*
Plē'o chrō'ic, *a* [See *infra*] Having the property of pleochroism *Dana*
Ple ŏch'ro ĭsm, *n* [Gr πλειων, more, and χροιά or χρόα, color of the surface] The property possessed by some bodies, especially crystals, of presenting different colors, when viewed in the direction of different axes. *Haidinger.*
Ple-ŏch'ro-măt'ic, *a.* Having pleochroism.
Plē'o-chrō'ma tĭsm, *n* Pleochroism.
Ple-ŏch'ro ŏŭs, *a.* Having the property of pleochroism, pleochroic.
Plē'o-mŏr'phism, *n* [Gr. πλείων, more, and μορφή, form] The property of crystallizing under two or more distinct fundamental forms, called *dimorphism* when there are two forms, and *trimorphism* when there are three forms, — said of various substances, as carbon, which occurs in octahedral and related forms in the diamond, and in hexagonal prisms in graphite *Dana.*
Plē'o mŏr'phŏŭs, *a.* Having the property of pleomorphism
Plĕ'o năsm, *n* [Fr *pléonasme*, Pr *pleonasme*, Sp., Pg, & It *pleonasmo*, Lat *pleonasmus*, Gr. πλεονασμός, from πλεονάζειν, to be more than enough, to abound, from πλέον, for πλείον, more, *πλέος*, full.] Redundancy of words in speaking or writing, the use of more words, to express ideas, than are necessary
Plē'o năste, *n* [Fr *pléonaste*, from Gr πλεόναστος, abundant, rich, from πλεονάζειν, to abound See *supra*] (*Min*) A black variety of spinel *Dana.*
Plē'o năs'tic, } *a* [Fr *pléonastique*, Gr πλεο-
Plē'o năs'tic al, } ναστικός] Pertaining to pleonasm, partaking of pleonasm redundant
Plē'o-năs'tic al ly, *adv* In a pleonastic manner.
Ple rŏph'o ry, *n* [Gr πληροφορία, from πλήρης, and φέρειν, to bear] Full persuasion or confidence. [*Obs*] *Hall.*
Plĕsh, *n* The same as PLASH [*Obs*] *Spenser.*
Plē'si o mŏr'phĭsm, *n* [Gr πλησιος, near, and μορφη, form] The state of crystallized substances which nearly resemble each other in form, but still are different
Plē'si o mŏr'phŏŭs, *a* Nearly alike in form.
Plē'si o sąur, *n* [See *infra*] (*Zool*) An animal of the genus *Plesiosaurus*
Plē'si o sąu'rus, *n* [Gr πλησιος, near, and σαῦρος, lizard, Fr *plésiosaure*] (*Paleon*) A genus of large extinct marine reptiles, having the neck very long, and the body and tail short.

Plesiosaurus

Plĕth'o-rā, *n.* [Gr πλησθώρη and πλησωρία, from πλήθειν, to be or become full, Fr. *plethore*. Cf. PLETHORY]
1 Over fullness, especially, fullness or excess of blood, repletion the state of the vessels of the human body when they are too full, or overloaded with fluids *Coxe.*
2 The state of being over full in any respect, morally or intellectually

Scholars under a *plethora* of wit and imagination *Jeffrey.*

Ple thŏr'ic, *a* Having, or characterized by, a plethora, plethoric [*Obs*] *Johnson.*
Ple thŏr'ic, or **Plĕth'o rĭc** (123), *a* [Gr πληθωρικός, Fr *pléthorique* See *supra*] Evincing a plethora either in a physical or a metaphorical sense. "*Plethoric* fullness of thought" *De Quincey.*

Its former strength was but *plethoric* ill *Goldsmith.*

We have some dozen of *plethoric* phrases about Aristotle *Sydney Smith.*

Ple thŏr'ic al, *a* Plethoric [*Obs*]
Ple thŏr'ic al ly, *adv* In a plethoric manner.
Plĕth'o-ry, *n* The same as PLETHORA *Burke.*
Plĕth'rons, } *n* [Gr πλέθρον] (*Gr Antiq*) A
Plĕth'rums, } long measure of 100 feet, also a square measure of 10,000 feet
Plē'ra, *n* [Gr πλευρά properly a rib, the side, also, the membrane that lines the chest Fr *pleure*] (*Anat*) The serous membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and also invests the lungs
Plē'ral, *a* Pertaining to the ribs, or the side of the body where they lie *Dunglison.*
Plēu răl'gi ă, *n* [Gr πλευρα, side, and ἀλγος, pain] (*Med*) Pain in the side or region of the ribs.
Plēu'ri sy, *n* [Fr *pleurésie*, It & Sp *pleuresia*, It *pleurisia*, Lat *pleuritis, pleuritis*, Gr. πλευρῖτις, *ιτιδος*, from πλευρα See *supra*] (*Med*) An inflammation of the pleura, or membrane that covers the inside of the thorax, accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough
Plēu'ri-sy-rōot, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Asclepias* (*A tuberosa*) *Gray.*
Plēu rĭt'ic, } *a* [Fr *pleurétique*, Pr *pleuretic*,
Plēu rĭt'ic al, } Sp, Pg, & It, *pleuritico*. Lat. *pleuriticus*, Gr πλευριτικός.]
1 Pertaining to pleurisy, as, *pleuritic* symptoms or affections
2 Diseased with pleurisy
Plēu rī'tis, *n* [Gr πλευρῖτις, from πλευρά, side.] (*Med*) Inflammation of the pleura, pleurisy *Dunglison.*
Plēu'ro-pĕr'i-pneu'mo-ny, *n.* [Gr πλευρά, pleura, περι, and πνεύμων, pl πνεύμονες lungs.] (*Med.*) The same as PLEURO-PNEUMONIA
Plēu'ro-pneu mō'ni ă (nū-mō'ni-ă), *n.* [Gr. πλευρα, pleura, and πνεύμονες, the lungs.] (*Med.*) Inflammatory disease of the pleura and lungs.
Plĕv'in, *n.* [O. Fr. *plevine*, L. Lat. *plevina*, Pr.

plevi, plevit, plevizd. See PLEDGE.] A warrant of assurance [*Obs.*]

Plĕx'i fŏrm, *a* [Fr *plexiforme*, from Lat *plexus*, a twining, twisting, braiding, from *plectere, plexum*, to twine, braid, and *forma*, form] In the form of net-work, complicated *Quincy*

Plex-im'e ter, *n* [Gr πλησσειν, to strike, and μέτρον, measure] (*Med*) The plate which is placed in contact with the body to receive the percussion in examination by auscultation. [Written also *pleximeter*] *Dunglison*

Plĕx'ūre (plĕks'yur), *n* [*Eng plexus*, q v] The act or process of weaving together, that which is woven together

Plĕx'us, *n* [Lat See *supra*] (*Physiol*) Any net work of vessels, nerves, or fibers *Coxe*

Pleyt *n* (*Naut*) A kind of ship *Simmonds*

Pli'a bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being pliable, flexibility

The mountaineers seemed to possess the *pliability* of movement fitted to execute military maneuvers *W Scott*

Pli'a ble, *a* [Fr *pliable*, from *plier*, to bend, to fold, Pr *plegar*, p *ctar*, Sp *plegar*, Pg *pregar*, It *piegare*, Lat *plicare*, Pr *pleable*, Sp *plegable*, It *pieghevole* Lat *plicatilis* See PLY]

1 Capable of being plied, turned, or bent, easy to be bent, readily yielding to pressure without rupture, flexible, as, willow is a *pliable* plant

2 Hence, flexible in disposition, readily yielding to moral influence, arguments, persuasion, or discipline, — sometimes, in a bad sense, easily persuaded or turned to the purpose of another, as, a *pliable* youth

Syn. — Pliant, flexible, supple, limber

Pli'a ble ness, *n* Pliability flexibility

Pli'a bly, *adv* In a pliable manner

Pli'an cy, *n* The state of being pliant, in a physical or moral respect

Pli'ant, *a* [Fr *pliant*, p pr of *plier*, to bend See *supra*]

1 Capable of plying or bending, easily bent, readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking, flexible, flexile, lithe, limber, as, a *pliant* thread, *pliant* wax

2 Hence, readily or easily influenced to good or evil, easy to be persuaded, not firm

The will was then more ductile and *pliant* to right reason *South*

Which I observing
Took once a *pliant* hour and found
Good means to draw from her a prayer
Of earnest heart *Shak*

Pli'ant-ly, *adv* In a pliant manner

Pli'ant ness, *n* The state of being pliant *Bacon*

Pli'ed, *n* [L Lat, a fold, from Lat *plicare*, to fold, Fr *plier, ployer*] (*Med*) A disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighboring countries, in which it becomes twisted, interlaced, and agglutinated or matted together *Dunglison.*

Pli'eate, } *a* [Lat *plicatus* p p
Pli'eā ted, } of *plicare*, to fold]
(*Bot*) Plaited, folded like a fan, as, a *pliate* leaf

Pleate Leaf

Pli'eate ly, *adv* In a pleate or folded manner

Pli-ā'tion, *n* [O Fr *pliation*, from Lat *plicare*, to fold] A folding or fold

Plie'a tūre (53), *n* [Lat *plicatura*, from *plicare*, to fold, Sp *plegadura*, It *pieghatura*] A fold, a doubling

Plĭc'i-dĕn'tine, *n* [Lat *plica*, fold, and *dens, dentis*, tooth] (*Anat*) A modification of dentine, in which it appears folded upon a series of vertical plates radiating from the axis of the pulp, and which is accompanied by a fluted form of the exterior of the tooth *Brande*

Plied (plīd), *imp* & *p p* of *ply* See PLY

Pli'ers, *n pl* [From *ply*] A kind of pinchers, by which any small object may be seized and bent

Pliers

Pli'fōrm, *a* [From *ply*, a fold, and *form*] In the form of a fold or doubling *Pennant*

Plight (plīt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLIGHTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLIGHTING] [A S *plihtan*, to expose to danger, to pledge, Sw *be plägta*, to bind, *förplikta*, Dan *forpligte*, D *verpligten*, to oblige, engage, to impose a duty] To expose to danger or risk, to pledge, to give as security for the performance of some act, as, to *plight* faith, honor, word, — never applied to property or goods

Plight me the full assurance of your faith *Shak*

Plight (plīt), *v t* [Goth *flahtan*, O H Ger *flehtan, vlehtan*, N H Ger *flechten*, Lat *plectere*] To weave to braid, to fold or intertwine [*Obs*] "*Plighted* clouds" *Milton*

Plight (plīt), *n* [A S *pliht*, danger, obligation, pledge Sw *plikt, plit*, Dan & D *pligt*, Ger *pflicht*, duty, O H Ger *phliht*, care, mandate, M H Ger *pflihte* See *supra*]

1 That which is exposed to risk, that which serves to plight or pledge, security, gage "That Lord, whose hand must take my *plight*" *Shak*

2 Exposed condition, risky or dangerous state

Satan beheld their *plight*,
And to his mates thus in derision called. *Milton*

3 Condition, state, without any risk or exposure implied, as, in good *plight*

4 A net work, an entanglement, a fold, rarely, a garment. "Purfled upon with many a folded *plight*" *Spenser*

Plight'er (plīt'), *n* One who, or that which, plights

Plim, *v t* [Cf *plump*, v t, *plump*, a, O Eng *plum*] To swell [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Grose*

Plinth, *n* [Gr πλινθος, a brick or tile, a plinth, Lat *plinthus*, Fr *plinthe*, It & Sp *plinto*] (*Arch*) A square, projecting, vertically faced member forming the lowest division of the base of a column, the plain projecting face at the bottom of a wall immediately above the ground *Oxf Gloss*

Pli'o cēne, *a* [Written also *pleiocene*] [Gr πλειων, more, and καινός, new, recent] (*Geol*) Pertaining to, or characterizing, the most recent tertiary deposits, in which 40 per cent or more of the fossil shells are of recent species *Lyell*

Pli'o cēne, *n* (*Geol*) The pliocene formation

Pli'o sau'rus, *n* [Gr πλειων, greater, and σαυρος, lizard] (*Paleon*) A swimming saurian allied to the plesiosaurus, whose fossil remains are found in the oolite *R Owen*

Plĭtt, *n* An instrument of punishment or torture resembling the knout, used in Russia

Plŏd, *n* [Fr, prob from the Lat *pilus*] (*Naut*) A mixture of hair and tar for covering the bottom of a ship *Simmonds*

Plŏ'ĕ, *n* [Gr πλοκη, complication, from πλεκειν, to entwine, to complicate] (*Rhet*) A figure in which a word is separated or repeated, by way of emphasis, so as not only to signify the individual thing denoted by it, but also its peculiar attribute or quality, as, "His *wife*'s a *wife* indeed" *Bailey* "In that great victory *Cæsar was Cæsar*, I e, a mighty conqueror" *Phillips*

Plŏd, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PLODDED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLODDING] [Cf Gael *plod*, a clod, to strike or pelt with a clod or clods]

1 To travel with steady, laborious diligence

Some stupid, *plodding*, money loving wight *Young*

2 To toil to drudge, especially, to study heavily, with steady diligence *Shak Swift*

Plŏd, *v t* To tread with a heavy, laboring step

Barefoot *plod* I the cold ground *Shak*

Plŏd'der, *n* One who plods *Shak*

Plŏd'ding ly, *adv* In a plodding manner

Plŏnge, *n* [Fr *plongee*] (*Mil*) The superior slope of a parapet *Campbell*

Plongée (plŏn zhā'), *n* The same as PLONGE, q v

Plŏt, *n* [A different orthography of *plat*]

1. A small extent of ground, as, a garden *plot*

It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land *Spenser*
When we mean to build,
We first survey the *plot* *Shak*

2 A plantation laid out [*Obs*] *Sidney*

3 (*Surv*) A plan or draught of a field or piece of land, work, or the like, drawn to a scale

Plŏt, *n* [Abbreviated from *complot*, q v]

1 Any scheme, stratagem, or plan of a complicated nature, or consisting of many parts, adapted to the accomplishment of some purpose, usually a mischievous one

I have overheard a *plot* of death *Shak*

O think what anxious moments pass between
The birth of *plots* and their last fatal periods! *Addison*

2 A share in such a plot or scheme, a participation in any stratagem

And when Christ saith, Who marries the divorced commits adultery, it is to be understood, if he had any *plot* in the divorce *Milton*

3 Contrivance, deep reach of thought, ability to plot [*Obs*] "A man of much *plot*" *Denham*

4 A scheme or plan, method of procedure, design "No other *plot* in their religion but to serve God and save their souls" *Jer Taylor*

Winds still work — it is their *plot*, —
Be the season cold or hot *Herbert*

5 (*Fictitious Literature*) The knot or intrigue, the story of a play, novel, romance, or poem, comprising a complication of incidents which are at last unfolded by unexpected means

If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs from the subject the winding up of the *plot* must be a probable consequence of all that went before *Pope*

Syn. — Intrigue, stratagem, conspiracy, cabal, combination, contrivance

Plŏt, *v t* 1 To form a scheme of mischief against another, especially against a government

The wicked *plotteth* against the just *Ps* xxxvii 12

2 To contrive a plan, to scheme

The prince did *plot* to be secretly gone *Wotton*

Plŏt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLOTTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLOTTING]

1 To plan, to devise, to contrive, as, to *plot* an unprofitable crime "*Plotting* now the fall of others" *Milton.*

2 To make a plan of, to delineate

To plot forth, to draw away by a plot [*Obs*]

The virtuous Marcello
Is innocently *plotted forth* the room. *J Webster.*

Plŏt'ful, *a* Abounding with plots

Plo-tĭ'nist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A disciple of Plotinus, a celebrated Platonic philosopher, who, in the early ages of Christianity, taught that the human soul emanates from the divine Being, to whom it is to be united at death.

Plŏt'ter, *n* One who plots or contrives; a contriver, a conspirator

Plŏt'ting-scāle, *n* (*Surv*) An instrument consisting of two ivory scales, one of which is at right angles to, and sliding upon, the other, — used in plotting, especially in plotting offsets from main lines

Plough (plou), *n.* See PLOW.

American Golden Plover

Plŏv'er (plŭv'er), *n* [Fr & Pr *pluvier*, the rain bird, Lat *pluvialis*, rainy, fr *pluvia*, rain, from *pluere*, to rain, O Fr *plovier, plouair, pluver, pluvier, pluvoir*, N Fr *pleuvoir*, It *piviere*, D *pluvier*] (*Ornith*) A bird of several species frequenting the banks of rivers and the sea-shore, and belonging to the genus *Charadrius* of Linnæus Their flesh is excellent food *Partington*

Plow (plou), } *n* [L Ger & Sw *plog*, Icel *plögr*
Plough, } Dan *ploug, plov*, D *ploeg*, L Ger *ploog*, O H Ger *phluoch*, M H Ger *pfluc*, N H Ger *pflug*, probably from Slav *ploug*, Russ & Pol *plug*, Bohem *pluh*, Lith *plugas*, Alban πλούαο

1 (*Ag*) A well known implement for turning up the soil, drawn by animal or other power "Where corn succeeds ungrateful to the *plow*" *Dryden*

2 Hence, culture of the earth, agriculture, tillage

3 A joiner's instrument for grooving

4 A knife or machine for cutting or trimming paper, used by bookbinders and paper makers

Plow (plou), } *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLOWED, o
Plough, } *p pr* & *vb n.* PLOWING, or PLOUGHING]

1 To trench and turn up with a plow, as, to *plow* the ground for wheat to *plow* it into ridges

2 To furrow, to divide, to run through in sailing

With speed we *plow* the watery wave *Pope*

3 To turn up and devastate, to dig into or lay waste

Let the Volsces *plow* Rome *Shak*

4 To cut or trim, as paper, with a knife or press

To plow in to cover by plowing, as, to *plow in* wheat — *To plow on the back*, to scourge, to maugh or to pierce and torment *Ps* cxxix 3 — *To plow up* or *out* to turn out of the ground by plowing — *To plow with one's heifer*, to deal with the wife to obtain something from the husband *Judges* xiv 18

Plow, }
Plough, } *v i* 1 To labor with a plow.

He that *plow's th* should *plow* in hope 1 *Cor* ix 10

2 To advance by plowing, or in spite of obstacles

Guided by faith and matchless fortitude,
To peace and truth thy glorious way hast *plowed* *Milton*

Plow'a ble } (plou'), *a* Capable of being
Plough'a ble } plowed, arable

Plow'-ălms } (plou'ămz), *n* A penny formerly
Plough'-ălms } paid by every plow-land to the church [*Obs*] *Cowel*

Plow'-bōte, } *n* (*Eng Law*) Wood or timber
Plough'-bōte, } allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry

Plow'boy, } *n* A boy that drives or guides a
Plough'boy, } team in plowing, a rustic boy

Plow'er, } *n* One who plows land, a cultiva-
Plough'er, } tor

Plow'-foot, } *n* The lower or bottom part of
Plough'-foot, } plow

Plow'-gāng, }
Plough'-gāng, } *n.* The same as PLOW-GATE.

Plow'-gāte, } *n* A certain quantity of land
Plough'-gāte, } being about thirty acres [*Eng*]
"Not having one *plow gate* of land" *W Scott*

Plow'-hĕad, } *n* The draught iron at the end
Plough'-hĕad, } of the beam of a plow

Plow'-lănd, } *n* 1 Land that is plowed, o
Plough'-lănd, } suitable for tillage

2 (*O Eng Law*) A quantity of land allotted for the work of one plow, as much as one team can plow in a year

Plow'-man, } *n* 1 One who plows or holds a
Plough'-man, } plow, a cultivator of grain, a husbandman.

At last, the robber binds the *plowman*, and carries him off with the oxen *Spelman*

2 A rustic, a countryman, a hardy laborer.

Plow'-Mŏn'day } (mŭn'dȳ), *n* The Monday
Plough'-Mŏn'day } after Twelfth-day, formerly fixed upon by English farmers as the period for commencing the labors of the plow. *Tusser*

Plow'-pĕn'ny, } *n.* A special tax on each plow
Plough'-pĕn'ny, } [*Denmark.*] *Sinding*

Plow'shăre, } *n.* [Eng. *plow, plough*, and A-S.
Plough'shăre, } *scăr, scear*, a plowshare, a sheering, from *sceran*, to shear, cut, O Il Ger. *scar, scaro*, N H. Ger *pflugschar.*] The part of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice of earth or sod to the mold-board, which turns it over

Plow'-shŏe } (-shōō), *n* A piece of wood some-
Plough'-shŏe } what resembling a shoe, which is placed under a plow so that it may be drawn over the soil without penetrating

Plow'-sŏck, }
Plough'-sŏck, } *n.* Plowshare [*Scot.*] *W. Scott*

Plow'-stăff, } *n* [See STAFF.] An instrument
Plough'-stăff, } like a paddle for cleaning a plow, or for clearing it when it becomes choked with stalks, weeds, or the like

Plow'-tăil, } *n* The hind part or handle of a
Plough'-tăil, } plow

Plow'-wright, }
Plough'-wright, } *n* One who works upon, makes, or repairs plows

Ploy, *v i* (*Mil.*) To form a column from a line of battle on some designated subdivision

Plŭck, *v t* [*imp & p p* PLUCKED (plŭkt), *p pr & vb. n.* PLUCKING.] [A S *plucc-an*, and *lycc-an, lucem, lucian, locian*, L Ger & D *plukken*, Dan *plukke*, Sw & Icel *plocka.* Cf LUG.]

1. To pull, to draw

Its own nature did the mischief, and *plucks* on its own dissolution *Bp Taylor*

2. Especially, to pull with sudden force or effort, or to pull off, out, or from, with a twitch, to twitch, as, to *pluck* feathers from a fowl, to *pluck* hair or wool from a skin, to *pluck* grapes or other fruit

I come to *pluck* your berries harsh and crude *Milton*
E'en children followed with endearing wile,
And *plucked* his gown to share the good man's smile *Goldsmith*

3 To strip by plucking, as, to *pluck* a fowl

They that pass by the way do *pluck* her *Ps* lxxx 12

4 (*Eng Universities*) To reject at an examination as unworthy of a testimonial for a degree, that is, to strip of borrowed feathers

To pluck away to pull away, or to separate by pulling, to tear away — *To pluck down*, to pull down, to demolish, or to reduce to a lower state — *To pluck down a side*, to cause the loss of a game by ignorance or treachery *Beau & Fl* — *To pluck off*, to pull or tear off, as, to *pluck off* the skin — *To pluck on* to pull or draw on [*Obs.*] *Shak.* — *To pluck out*, to draw out suddenly, or to tear out, as, to *pluck out* the eyes, to *pluck out* the hand from the bosom *Ps* lxxiv 11 — *To pluck up* (*a*) To tear up by the roots or from the foundation, to eradicate, to exterminate, to destroy, as, to *pluck up* a plant, to *pluck up* a nation *Jer* xii 17 (*b*) To gather up, to summon "*Pluck up* spirits, then and at once vanquish these hurtful tenderesses" *Fuller*

Plŭck, *n.* [Cf Gael & Ir *pluc*, a lump, a knot, a bunch]

1 The heart, liver, and lights of an animal

2 Spirit, perseverance under opposition or discouragement, indomitableness, courage "Decay of English spirit, decay of manly *pluck*" *Thackeray*

Plŭck'er, *n* One who plucks *Mortimer*

Plŭck'i-ly, *adv* In a bold, resolute manner

Plŭck'i-ness, *n* The quality of pluck *Thackeray*

Plŭck'less, *a* Without pluck

Plŭck'y, *a* [*compar* PLUCKIER, *superl* PLUCKIEST] Having resolute and enduring courage spirited *Thackeray*

Plŭff, *n* A puff, an escape of smoke, an explosion of gunpowder [*Scot.*]

Plŭg, *n* [D *plug*, Dan *plot, plyg*, Sw *pluyg, plygg*, L Ger *plugge, plukk*, N H Ger *pflock*]

1 Any piece of wood or other substance used to stop a hole a stopple

2 The foil or other matter used by a dentist to fill the cavity in a tooth [*U S.*]

3 A flat, oblong cake of pressed tobacco moistened with molasses [*U S.*] *Bartlett*

4 A gentleman's silk hat, — so called from its cylindrical form [*Colloq and low*]

Hawse-plug (*Naut.*), a plug to stop a hawse-hole — *Plug-center-bit*, a center bit ending in a small cylinder instead of a point, so as to follow and enlarge a hole previously made, or to form a countersunk mouth it — *Shot plug*, a plug to stop a breach made by a cannon ball in the side of a ship

Plŭg, *v t* [*imp & pp* PLUGGED, *p pr & vb n* PLUGGING] To stop with a plug, to make tight by stopping a hole.

Plŭg'ging, *n* The act of stopping with a plug, the material of which a plug or stopple is made

Plŭg'-rŏd, *n* (*Steam eng.*) A rod attached to the beam for working the valves, as in the Cornish engine

Plŭm, *n.* [A S *plūma*, Icel *plōma, plumma*, Sw *plommon*, Dan *blomme*, L Ger *plumme*, N H Ger *pflaume*, D *pruim*, Up Ger *prume, prawne*, Fr *prune*, Lat *prunum*, Gr. προῦνον, προυμνος, Ir *pluma*, Corn *pluman*, Gael *plumbus, plumbais*]

1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Prunus*: also, the tree itself, usually called *plum tree*

☞ The fruit is a drupe, containing a nut or stone with prominent sutures, and inclosing a kernel The varieties of the plum are very numerous

2. A grape dried in the sun, a raisin

3. A handsome fortune or property. In cant language, the sum of £100,000 sterling; also, the person possessing it. [*Obs.*]

4 A kind of play *Ainsworth*

Plŭm, *a.* Plump, round, full [*Obs.*]

Plŭm'ăge, *n* [Fr, from *plume*, Lat *pluma*, a feather See PLUME] The collection of plumes or feathers which cover a bird.

Say, will the falcon stooping from above,
Smit with her varying *plumage*, spare the dove? *Pope*

Plu măs'sa ry, *n* [Fr] A plume or collection of ornamental feathers

Plu măs'si er (plu-măs'ĭ-ẽr), *n* [Fr] One who prepares and deals in plumes or feathers for ornament

Plŭmb (plŭm), *n* [Lat *plumbum*, lead, a leaden ball or bullet, Fr *plomb*, Pr *plom*, Sp *plomo*, Pg *chumbo*, It *piombo*, W *plwm*] A mass or weight of lead or other material attached to a line, and used to indicate a vertical direction, as in erecting buildings, &c, a plummet — rarely used except in composition See PLUMB LINE

Plŭmb (plŭm), *a* Perpendicular, that is, standing according to a plumb line, as, the post of the house or the wall is *plumb*

Plŭmb (plŭm), *adv* In a plumb direction, perpendicularly

The eagle, of all birds, would be the first to flutter and sink *plumb* down if the atmosphere should make no resistance to his wings *De Quincey*

Plŭmb (plŭm), *v t* [*imp & p p* PLUMBED, *p pr & vb n* PLUMBING.]

1 To adjust by a plumb line, to set in a perpendicular direction, as, to *plumb* a building or a wall

2 [W *plymmu*.] To sound with a plumb or plummet, as the depth of water [*Rare.*] *Swift*

3 To examine by tests, to ascertain the depth, quality, dimension, or the like

He did not attempt to *plumb* his intellect *Bulwer*

Plum bā'gĭne, *n* [Fr *plombagine*, fr Lat *plumbago*, lead wort, from *plumbum*, lead] (*Chem.*) A crystallizable substance extracted from the root of a certain plant, the *Plumbago Europæa*

Plum bāg'i nous, *a* Resembling plumbago, consisting of, or containing, plumbago, as, a *plumbaginous* slate

Plum bā'go, *n* [Lat, fr *plumbum*, lead] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of carbon, with usually, but not necessarily, a little iron It is used for pencils, &c, and is popularly called *black-lead*

Plŭm'be an, } *a* [Lat *plumbeus*, from *plum-*
Plŭm'be ous, } *bum*, lead, It & Sp *plombeo*]

1 Consisting of or resembling lead lead colored

2 Dull, heavy, stupid *J C Smith*

Plŭmb'er (plŭm'ẽr), *n* [Written also *plummer*] [Fr *plombier* See PLUMB] One who works in lead, especially, one who adjusts lead pipes and other apparatus for the conveyance of water

Plŭmb'er-blŏck (plŭm'ẽr-), *n* A metal box or case containing the pillows on which the journals of shafts revolve, — the same as PILLOW BLOCK See PILLOW BLOCK

Plŭmb'er y (plŭm'ẽr ў), *n* [Fr *plomberie.* See *supra*]

1 The business of a plumber

2 The place where plumbing is carried on

Plŭm'bic, *a* [From *plumbum*, q v] Pertaining to, or obtained from, lead, as, *plumbic* acid

Plum bĭf'er ous, *a* [Lat *plumbum*, lead, and *ferre*, to bear, produce, Fr *plombifère*] Producing or containing lead *Kirwan*

Plŭmb'ing, *n* 1 The art of casting and working in lead, and using it in building *Gwilt*

2 Especially, the business of arranging pipes for conducting water

3 The lead pipes and other apparatus employed in conveying water in a building

Plŭmb'-line (plŭm'lin), *n* 1 A line having a weight attached to its end, used to determine a perpendicular, a plummet

2 A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, a line directed to the center of gravity in the earth

Plŭmb'-rule, *n* A narrow board having a plumb-line suspended from its top, used by builders to determine a perpendicular

Plŭm'-cāke, *n* Cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit

Plūme, *n* [Fr *plume*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & Lat *pluma*, It *piuma*]

1 The feather of a bird, especially, the finer or heavier part of a feather

2 A large or handsome feather worn as an ornament on a helmet, on a military hat, on a lady's bonnet, and the like. "His high *plume*, that nodded o'er his head" *Dryden*

There stuck no *plume* in any English crest *Shak*

3 A token of honor, prowess, stateliness, or the like, that on which one prides himself "Ambitious to win from me some *plume*" *Milton*

4 Hence, towering mien, pride [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5 (*Bot.*) A plumule See PLUMULE

Plūme, *v t* [*imp & p p* PLUMED *p pr & vb n* PLUMING] [Fr *plumer*, Pr *plumar*, Lat *plumare*]

1 To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of. "*Pluming* her wings among the breezy bowers" *Irving.*

Swans must be kept in some inclosed pond, where they may have room to come on shore and *plume* themselves. *Mortimer*

2 To strip of feathers.

And after they have *plumed* ye, return home,
Like a couple of naked fowls, without a feather *Fletcher*

3 To strip, to peel [*Rare.*] *Bacon.*

4 To adorn with feathers or plumes. "The *plumed* troops" *W. Scott.*

His stature reached the sky; and on his crest
Sat Horror *plumed* *Milton*

5 To pride, to value, to boast, — used reflexively, as, he *plumes* himself on his skill or his prowess

Can any thing in nature induce a man to pride and *plume* himself in his deformities? *Swift.*

Plūme'-ăl'um, *n* [Lat *alumen plumosum.*] Feathery or fibrous alum

Plūme'less, *a* Without plumes *Easden.*

Plūme'let, *n* 1 A small plume "When rosy *plumelets* tuft the larch" *Tennyson.*

2 (*Bot.*) A plumule

Plūm'er y, *n* A collection of plumes, plumes in general [*Rare.*] *Southey.*

Plu mĭg'er ous, *a* [Lat *plumiger*, fron *pluma*, a feather, and *gerere*, to bear, Fr *plumigère*] Feathered, having feathers *Bailey.*

Plu mĭl'i fōrm, *a* [Lat *plumula* or *plumella*, a little feather, diminutive of *pluma*, feather, and *forma*, form, shape] Having the shape of a plume or feather

Plū'mi pĕd, *a* [Written also *plumipede*] [Lat. *plumipes, plumipedis*, from *pluma*, a feather, and *pes*, foot Fr *plumipede*] (*Ornith.*) Having feet covered with feathers

Plū'mi pĕd, *n* (*Ornith.*) A bird that has feathers on its feet

Plŭm'met, *n* [For *plumbet*, from *plumb*, Lat *plumbum*, O Fr *plommet*, from *plom, plum*, N. Fr. *plomb, plomet*, Sp *plomada* See PLUMB]

1 A long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water

I'll sink him deeper than ever *plummet* sounded. *Shak.*
The lazy leaden-stepping hours,
Whose speed is but the heavy *plummet's* pace *Milton*

2 An instrument consisting of a piece of lead fastened to a line, and used by carpenters, masons, &c, in adjusting erections to a perpendicular line, and with a square, to determine an horizontal line.

3 Hence, any weight

4 A piece of lead used by school children to rule their paper for writing

Plummet-line, a line with a plummet attached, a sounding line

Plŭm'ming, *n* [See PLUMB] (*Min.*) The operation of finding, by means of a mine dial, the place where to sink an air shaft, or to bring an adit to the vein, or to find which way the lode inclines.

Plu mŏse', } *a* [Lat *plumosus*, from
Plū'mous, } *pluma*, feather, Fr *plumeux*, Pr *plumos*, Sp *plumoso*, It *piumoso*]

1 Having feathers or plumes, resembling a plume or plumes

2 (*Bot.*) Having hairs, or any parts arranged along an axis, like

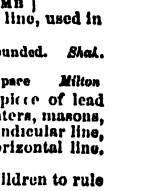
Plumose Leaf.

Plu mŏse'ite (49), *n* (*Min.*) A sulphuret of antimony and lead crystallizing in capillary forms *Dana.*

Plu mŏs'i ty, *n* [O Fr *plumosité*, Pr *plumozitat.* See *supra*] The state of being plumose

Plŭmp, *a* [*compar* PLUMPER, *superl* PLUMPEST] [Ger, Dan, & Sw *plump*, Icel *plumpr*, D *plomp*, rude, coarse, clumsy]

1 Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size, full; fat, having a full skin, round, as, a *plump* boy, a *plump* habit of body

The famished crow grows *plump* and round *Swift*

2 Complete, unreserved, unqualified, as, a *plump* lie

Plŭmp, *n* [See *supra*] A number of things closely united or standing together, a knot, a cluster, a collection, a clump as, a *plump* of trees, a *plump* of fowls, a *plump* of horsemen [*Obs.*] "To visit islands and find the *plumps* of men" *Chapman.*

Plŭmp *v t* [*imp & p p* PLUMPED (plŭmt, 84), *p pr & vb n* PLUMPING] [From the adjective]

1 To extend to fullness, to swell, to dilate, to fatten "To *plump* up the hollowness of their history with improbable miracles" *Fuller.*

The particles of air, expanding themselves, *plump* out the sides of the bladder *Boyle.*

2 To cause to drop heavily

To plump a vote See PLUMPER

Plŭmp, *v i* [Ger *plumpen*, Sw. *plumpa*, Dan. *plumpe*, D *plompen* See *supra*]

1 To grow large to fullness, to be swelled.

2 To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter, to fall suddenly or at once

Plŭmp, *adv* [Ger *plump, plumps*, D *plomp*, interj.] At once, or with a sudden, heavy fall, suddenly; heavily *B Jonson.*

Plŭmp'er, *n* 1 Something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks, a thing intended to swell out something else *Swift.*

2 (*English Elections*) A vote given to one candidate only, when two or more are to be elected,

thus giving him the advantage over the others. A person who gives his vote thus, is said to *plump* his vote. *Smart.*

3. A full, unqualified lie. [*Colloq. and low.*]

Plŭm'-pie (-pī), *n.* A pie containing plums.

Plŭmp'ly, *adv* In a plump manner, fully, roundly without reserve, as, to assert a thing *plumply.* [*Colloq.*]

Plŭmp'ness, *n.* The state of being plump. *Newton*

Plŭm'-pŏr'ridge, *n.* Porridge with plums in it

Plŭm'-pud'ding, *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants

Plŭmp'y, *a* Somewhat plump, fat, jolly *Shak.*

Plŭm'-tree, *n* [A S *plūm-treo*] A tree that produces plums

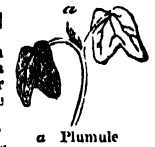

a Plumule

Plū'mŭle, *n* [Fr *plumule*, from Lat *plumula*, dim of *pluma*, a feather] (*Bot*) The first bud, or gemule, of a young plant, the bud, or growing point, of the embryo, above the cotyledons *Gray*

Plū'mu lōse', *a* Having hairs branching out laterally, like the parts of a feather

Plūm'y, *a* [From *plume*] Covered or adorned with plumes *Milton*

Plŭn'der, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* PLUNDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLUNDERING] [D *plunderen*, Ger *plündern*, Sw *plundra*, Dan *plyndre*, from Ger *plunder*, frippery, baggage, D *plunje*, clothes]

1 To take the goods of by force, to take from by robbery, to pillage, to spoil, to strip, to rob, as, to *plunder* a place

2 To take by pillage or open force, as, the enemy *plundered* all the goods they found

Syn.—To pillage, spoil, despoil, sack, rifle, strip, rob

Plŭn'der, *n* 1 That which is taken from an enemy, pillage, prey, spoil

2 Personal property and effects, baggage or luggage [*Southern and Western U S*]

These bring seventeen bales of furniture and other rich *plunder*, which I bless God all came safe to land *Evelyn*

Syn.—PLUNDER, BAGGAGE, LUGGAGE In some of the Western States a traveler's *luggage* is familiarly called *plunder* This strange use of the term is probably derived from the Germans who abound in that quarter, *plunder* being a vulgar term in German for *baggage* from *plundern* to bear or carry off "An American, says S T Coleridge in his boasting of the superiority of the Americans generally, but more especially in their language once provoked me to tell him that 'on that head the least said the better, as the Americans presented the extraordinary anomaly of a people *without a language* that they had mistaken the English language for *baggage* (which is called *plunder* in America) and had stolen it'" *Conversations and Recollections* See PILLAGE

Plŭn'der age, *n* (*Mar Law*) Embezzling goods on shipboard *Wharton*

Plŭn'der er, *n* One who plunders

Plŭnge, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLUNGED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLUNGING] [Fr *plonger*, from Lat as if *plumbi care*, from *plumbum*, lead, Pr *plombar*, to plumb and plunge, It *piombare* to fall down perpendicularly, equivalent to *cadere a piombo*]

1 To thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance that is penetrable, to immerse in a fluid, to drive into flesh, mire, earth, or the like, as, to *plunge* the body in water

2 Hence, to thrust or drive into any state so as to be enveloped or surrounded to overwhelm, to embarrass [*Obs*] "*Plunged* and graveled with three lines of Seneca" *Browne*

3. To baptize by immersion

Plŭnge, *v i* 1 To thrust or drive one's self into water, or a fluid, to dive, or to rush in, to pitch, as, he *plunged* into the river

His courser *plunged*,
And threw him off, the waves whelmed over him *Dryden*

2 To fall or rush, as into distress, or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is enveloped, inclosed, or overwhelmed, as, to *plunge* into debt or embarrassments

3 To pitch or throw one's self headlong, as a horse

Plŭnge, *n* 1 The act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance

2 A state of being surrounded or overwhelmed with difficulties, difficulty, strait, distress [*Rare*]

And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm
To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrow? *Addison*

3. The act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong, like an unruly horse

Plŭn'geon, *n* [Fr *plongeon*, from *plonger* See *supra*] (*Ornith*) A sea fowl, the diver *Ainsworth*

Plŭn'ger, *n.* 1 One who plunges, a diver

2 A long, solid cylinder, used as a forcer in pumps

Plunger pole, the pump-rod of a pumping engine

Plŭn'ging, *p a* Rushing down headlong, pitching downward.

Plunging bath or *plunge-bath*, a bath in which a person can dive and swim *Simmonds* —*Plunging fire* (*Mil*), a fire poured down upon an enemy from some eminence above

Plŭn'ky, *a.* Wet. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Plŭnk'et, *n* [O. Eng *blunket*, a light blue color, *blonoket*, gray, originally whitish, from *blank*, white; O. Fr. *blanchet*, Pr. *blanquet*, white.] A kind of blue color *Ainsworth.*

Plū'pĕr-fect, *a.* [Lat. *plus*, more, and *perfectus*, perfect, Fr *plusque parfait*, Lat. *plusquam-perfectum*] More than perfect,—said of that tense of a verb which denotes that an action or event took place previous to another past action or event

Plū'ral, *a.* [Lat *pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluris*, more, It *plurale*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *plural*, Fr *pluriel*] Containing more than one, consisting of or designating two or more, as, a *plural* word

Plural number (*Gram*), the number which designates more than one

Plū'ral ism, *n* (*Eccl*) State or condition of being in the plural, the holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time [*Eng*]

Plū'ral ist, *n* (*Eccl*) A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls *Johnson*

Plu răl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *pluralité*, It *pluralità*, Sp *pluralidad*, Pr *pluralitat*, Lat *pluralitas*]

1 The state of being plural, or consisting of more than one, a number consisting of two or more of the same kind, as, a *plurality* of gods, a *plurality* of worlds

2 A greater number, a state of being or having a greater number

Plurality of benefices (*Eccl*), the possession by one clergyman of more benefices than one, with cure of souls in this case, each benefice thus held is called a *plurality* —*Plurality of votes*, the excess of votes cast for one individual over those cast for any one of several competing candidates

Plū'ral ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLURALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLURALIZING] To make plural by using the termination of the plural number

Plū'ral ize, *v i* (*Eccl*) To hold more than one benefice at a time

Plū'ral ĭz'er, *n* (*Eccl*) A pluralist

Plū'ral ly, *adv* In a sense implying more than one

Plū'rĕs-ēs, *n* [Lat *plures*, many times, often] (*Law*) A writ which is issued subsequently to one or more of the same kind previously issued,—so called from the word *pluries*, which occurs in the first clause of it

Plū'ri fā'ri ous, *a* [Lat *plurifarius*] Of many kinds or fashions, multifarious

Plū'ri fō'li o late, *a* [Lat *plus*, more, and *folium*, leaf] (*Bot*) Having many small leaves *Gray.*

Plū'ri lĭt'er al, *a* [Lat *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *litera*, a letter] Consisting of more letters than three

Plū'ri lĭt'er al, *n* [See *supra*] A word consisting of more than three letters

Plū'ri lŏc'ū lar, *a* [Lat *plus*, more, and *loculus*, a partition] (*Bot*) Having several divisions containing seeds,—said of certain fruits, as the lemon, orange, and the like

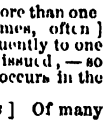
Pluriloculer.

Plū ri prĕs'ĕnce, *n* [Lat *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *præsentia*, presence] Presence in many places, or in more places than one [*Rare*] *Johnson.*

Plū'ri sy, *n* [From Lat *plus*, *pluris*, more]

1 Superabundance [*Obs.*] *Shak*

2 Plethora

Plŭs [Lat, more] (*Alg*) A character marked thus, +, used as a sign of addition

Plŭsh, *n* [Fr *pluche*, *peluche*, It *peluzzo*, from Lat *pilus*, hair, O Fr *pel*, N Fr *poil*, It *pelo*, Ger. *plusch*, D *pluis*, Sw *plys*, Dan *pluds*] A textile fabric with a sort of velvet nap or shag on one side

Plŭsh'ĕa, *n* (*Ichth*) A marine fish, somewhat like the dog fish *Carew*

Plŭs'quam-pĕr'fect, *a* [Lat *plus*, more, *quam*, than, and *perfectus*, perfect] Pluperfect. [*Rare.*]

Plū'to [Lat *Pluto* or *Plutōn*, Gr Πλούτων] (*Gr & Rom Myth*) The son of Saturn, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and god of the infernal regions

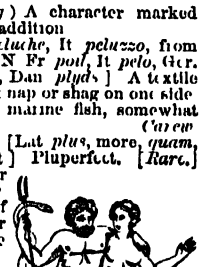
Pluto and Proserpine.

Plu tō'ni an, *a* [Fr *Plutonien*, Lat *Plutonius*, Gr Πλουτώνιος. See *supra.*] Plutonic

Plutonian theory (*Geol*) the theory that the unstratified crystalline rocks were formed by the agency of heat,—opposed to *Neptunian theory*

Plu-tō'ni an, *n* (*Geol*) One who maintains the origin of mountains, &c, to be from fire

Plu tŏn'ic, *a* [Fr *Plutonique* See PLUTO]

1 Pertaining to Pluto, hence, pertaining to the interior of the earth, subterranean

2 Pertaining to, or designating, the system of the Plutonists, igneous, as, the *Plutonic* theory

Plutonic action (*Geol*), the influence of volcanic heat and other subterranean causes under pressure —*Plutonic rocks* (*Geol*) granite, porphyry, and other igneous rocks, supposed to have consolidated from a melted state at a great depth from the surface *Lyell*

Plū'to-nĭsm, *n.* [Fr. *Plutonisme.*] The doctrines of the Plutonists.

Plū'to-nĭst, *n.* [Fr. *Plutoniste.*] One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion; a Plutonian.

Plū'tus, [Lat, Gr. Πλοῦτος.] (*Gr. & Rom. Myth.*) The son of Jason, or Jasus, and Ceres, and god of wealth. He was represented by the Greeks as lame in his approach, but winged in his departure, and as blind and foolish, because his gifts were bestowed without distinction, or upon the most unworthy

Plū'vi al, *a* [Lat *pluvialis*, from *pluvia*, rain, *pluere*, to rain, Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *pluvial*, It. *piuviale*] Abounding in rain, rainy [*Rare.*] *Browne.*

Plū'vi al, *n* [Fr *plurial*, L Lat *pluviale*, *pluvialis*, a garment which covers one up, and keeps off the rain, from Lat *pluvialis*. See *supra.*] A priest's cope [*Obs*] *Ainsworth.*

Plū'vi ăm'e ter, *n* The same as PLUVIOMETER.

Plū'vi a mĕt'ric al, *a.* The same as PLUVIOMETRICAL

Plū'vi ŏm'e ter, *n.* [From Lat *pluvia*, rain, and Lat *metrum*, Gr μέτρον, measure, Fr. *pluviomètre*] A rain gauge, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow, at any place, in a given time; a pluviameter

Plū'vi o mĕt'ric al, *a* [Fr *pluviométrique*] Pertaining to a pluviometer, made or ascertained by a pluviometer

Plū'vi ōse, *n* [Fr, from Lat *pluvnosus*, *pluvius*, rainy, from *pluere*, to rain] The fifth month of the French republican calendar which dated from September 22, 1792 It commenced January 20, and ended February 18 or 19 See VENDEMIAIRE.

Plū'vi ous, *a* [Lat *pluvnosus* and *pluvius*, from *pluvia*, rain, *pluere*, to rain, Fr *pluvieux*, Pr *pluvos*, *plovos*, Sp *pluvioso*, *lluvioso*, Pg *chuvoso*, It. *piovoso*] Abounding in rain, rainy, pluvial.

Ply, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PLIED, *p pr* & *vb n* PLYING] [Fr *plier*, to fold, to bend, to bow, Pr *plegar*, *plevar*, Sp. *plegar*, Pg *pregar*, It *piegare*, Lat. *plicare*, Gr πλέκειν Cf A S *plegan*, to exercise, *plegan*, *pleggan*, to play, D & L Ger *plegen*, H. Ger *pflegen*, Icel *plaga*, Sw *pliga*, Dan. *pleie*, to attend, take care of, to be accustomed]

1 To fold or cover over, to lay on closely; to lay on, to put to or on with force and repetition. "And *plies* him with redoubled strokes" *Dryden.*

2 To urge, to solicit with pressing or persevering importunity

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night *Shak*

3 To employ with diligence, to apply closely and steadily, to keep busy

Go *ply* thy needle; meddle not. *Shak*

He *plies* all means and opportunities in the search of truth *South*

4 To practice or perform with diligence. "Or busy housewife *ply* her evening care" *Gray.*

Their bloody task, unwearied, still they *ply* *Waller*

Ply, *v i* 1 To bend, to yield [*Obs*]

As they never disagreed, so all *plied* before them *Burnet.*

The willow *plied*, and gave way to the gust. *L'Estrange.*

2 To work steadily

Ere half these authors be read (which will soon be with *plying* hard and daily), they can not choose but be masters of any ordinary prose *Milton.*

He was forced to *ply* in the streets *Spectator.*

3 To go with diligence or pertinacity. "Thither he *plies* undaunted" *Milton.*

4 To busy one's self, to be steadily employed.

A bird new made about the banks she *plies*,
Not far from shore, and short excursions tries *Dryden.*

5 (*Naut.*) To endeavor to make way against the wind

6 To make regular trips, as, a vessel *plies* between the two places

Ply, *n* 1 [Fr *pli*, from *plier*. See *supra*] A fold; a plait *Arbuthnot.*

2 Bent, turn, direction, bias

The late learners can not so well take the *ply* *Bacon*

Boswell, and others of Goldsmith's cotemporaries, did not understand the secret *plies* of his character. *W Irving*

The czar's mind had taken a strange *ply*, which it retained to the last. *Macaulay.*

☞ *Ply* is used in composition to designate folds or thicknesses of web, as, a three-*ply* carpet.

Ply'er, *n.* One who, or that which, plies, specifically, (*a*) (*pl*) A kind of balance used in raising and letting down a drawbridge, consisting of timbers joined in the form of St Andrew's cross. (*b.*) (*pl*) A kind of pinchers. See PLIERS.

Plym'outh-clŏak, *n* A cudgel [*Slang.*]

Pneū măt'ic } (nū), *a.* [Lat *pneumaticus*, Gr.
Pneū măt'ic al } πνευματικός, from πνεῦμα, wind, air, from πνεῖν, to blow, breathe, Fr. *pneumatique*, It *pneumatico*, Sp *pneumatico*, *neumatico.*]

1 Consisting of, or resembling, air,—opposed to *dense* or *solid*

The *pneumatic* substance being, in some bodies, the native spirit of the body *Bacon.*

2 Pertaining to air, or to elastic fluids or their properties, pertaining to pneumatics; as, *pneumatic* experiments, a *pneumatic* engine.

3 Moved or played by means of air; as, a *pneumatic* instrument of music.

4. Adapted to, or used for, experiments with gases; as, a *pneumatic* cistern. *Francis.*

5. Filled to contain air; as, *pneumatic* cells.

Pneumatic pile, a tubular pile or cylinder of large diameter sunk by atmospheric pressure

Pneu-măt'ics, *n. sing.* [See *supra.* Fr *pneumatique,* It. *pneumatica,* Sp *neumatica, pneumatica.*] [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

1. That branch of science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids, as of their weight, pressure, elasticity, and the like.

2. (*Philos. & Theol.*) The doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men; pneumatology. [*Obs.*]

Pneu'ma-tō'çēle, *n.* [Gr. πνεῦμα, air, and κήλη a tumor, Fr. *pneumatocèle.*] (*Surg.*) A distention of the scrotum by air. *Coxe.*

Pneu'ma-to-lŏg'ic al, *a.* [Fr. *pneumatologique.*] Pertaining to pneumatology. *Dary.*

Pneu'ma-tŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* [Fr. *pneumatologiste.*] One versed in pneumatology.

Pneu'ma-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Fr. *pneumatologie,* It. *pneumatologia,* Sp. *neumatologia,* from Gr. πνεῦμα, air, spirit, and λόγος, discourse.]

1. The doctrine of, or a treatise on, air and other elastic fluids.

2. (*Philos. & Theol.*) The doctrine of, or a treatise on, pneumatics.

Pneu'ma-tom'e ter, *n.* [Gr. πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, air, and μέτρον, measure.] A gas meter constructed for the purpose of measuring the quantity of air taken into the lungs and again given out, at each inspiration and expiration. *Brande.*

Pneu'mo-găs'tric, *a.* [Gr. πνεύμων, a lung, and γαστήρ, stomach.] (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the lungs and stomach.

Pneumogastric nerve, (*Anat.*) the cranial nerve which is distributed to the larynx, lungs, heart, and stomach, and on account of the wide extent of its distribution is called also the *par vagum.*

Pneu'mo-gra phy, *n.* [Gr. πνεύμων, a lung, and γράφειν, to write or describe.] (*Anat.*) A description of the lungs. *Dunglison.*

Pneu-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. πνεῦμα, a lung, air, spirit, and λόγος, discourse.] (*Anat.*) A treatise upon or a description of, the lungs; pneumatography. *Dunglison.*

Pneu-mŏm'e ter, *n.* [Gr. πνεύμων, lung, and μέτρον, measure.] (*Med.*) An instrument to measure the quantity of air taken into the lungs in breathing; pneumatometer; spirometer.

Pneu-mŏm'e try, *n.* [See *supra.*] The art or process of ascertaining the capacity of the lungs for air. *Dunglison.*

Pneu-mō'nĭ a, *n.* [Fr. *pneumonie,* It. & Sp. *pneumonia,* Gr. πνευμονία, from πνεύμων, pl. πνεύμονες, the lungs, from πνέω, to breathe or blow, breathe.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the lungs.

Pneu-mŏn'ic, *a.* [Fr. *pneumonique,* It. *pneumonico,* Gr. πνευμονικός. See *supra.*] Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.

Pneu'mŏn'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine for affections of the lungs. *Coxe.*

Pneu'mo nĭt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to pneumonitis.

Pneu'mo nī'tis, *n.* [Fr. *pneumonite, pneumonite.* See PNEUMONIA.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.

Pneu'mo ny, *n.* The same as PNEUMONIA.

Pnĭ gă'lĭ on (nĭ ga'lĭ un), *n.* [Gr. πνιγαλίων, nightmare, from πνίγειν, to throttle.] (*Med.*) Night mare with the sense of suffocation that accompanies it; incubus. *Dunglison.*

Pnȳx (nĭks), *n.* [Gr. πνύξ.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The place in Athens where the people held their public assemblies.

Pō'a, *n.* [Gr. πόα, grass.] (*Bot.*) A genus of grasses, including a great number of species; meadow grass.

Pōach, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POACHED (pōcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POACHING.] [Fr. *pocher,* to pouch eggs, *empocher,* to put in one's pocket from *poche,* pocket, pouch, Prov. & O. Fr. *poque, pouque,* Eng. *poke,* q. v.]

1. To cook, as eggs, by breaking them into a vessel of boiling water, also, to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel.

2. To begin and not complete. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

3. To rob of game, to pocket and convey away by stealth, as game; hence, to plunder.

Pōach, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *pocher,* to thrust or dig out with the fingers, to bruise the eyes, *poquer,* to shock. See *supra,* and cf. POKE.]

1. To stab, pierce, or spear, as fish. [*Ing.*]

2. To tread, as snow or soft ground, making deep tracks.

> The cattle of the villagers . . had *poached* into black mud the verdant turf. *W. Scott.*

Pōach, *v. i.* [Fr. *poche,* a pocket bag. See *supra.*]

1. To steal or pocket game, or to carry it away privately, as in a bag, to kill or destroy game contrary to law. [*Eng.*] *Ogilvie.*

2. To be trodden with deep tracks, as soft ground.

> Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer.*

Pōach'ard, *n.* [From *poach.*] (*Ornith.*) A species of diving duck, belonging to the genus *Fuligula,* and closely allied to the canvas-back duck. The pochards are properly fresh water ducks, but in winter are found on the sea coasts. *Jardine.*

Lifted hurl (*Fuligula cristata*)

Pōach'er, *n.* One who poaches, or steals game.

Pōach'i ness, *n.* The state of being poachy.

Pōach'y, *a.* [See POACH, *v. t.*] Wet and soft, such as the feet of cattle will penetrate to some depth, — said of land.

Pōak, } *n.* Wet matter from the preparation of
Pōake, } skins, consisting of hair, lime, oil, &c. *Simmonds.*

Pō'can, } *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus
Pō'can-bush, } *Phytolacca* (*P. decandra*). See POKE. *Simmonds.*

Pō'eard, }
Pō'chard, } *n.* The same as POACHARD.

Pŏck, *n.* [A. S. *poce,* pox. D. *pok.* Ger. *pocke.* Sw. *koppa.* Dan. *koppe.*] (*Med.*) A pustule raised on the surface of the body in the variolous and vaccine diseases.

Pŏck'ăared, *a.* The same as POCK-BRITTEN.

Pŏck'-brō ken, *a.* Broken out, or marked, with the small pox; pock-fretten.

Pŏck'et, *n.* [Diminutive of *pele,* a pocket. Cf. Prov. N. Fr. *pequ, pequet, pequette,* diminutive of *pe, pette, pochette,* from A. S. *poc,* a bag. Cf. Low Lat. *pocha.* See POKE, and cf. POACH, *v. t.*, and POUCH.]

1. Any small bag, especially (*a*) A small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles.

> Unless, then, a pocket-key be at hand. *Swift.*

(*b*) A small bag, or net, to receive the balls in billiards.

2. A large bag for holding various articles, as ginger, hops, cowries, and the like. *Simmonds.*

☞ In the wool trade the pocket contains half a sack or about 168 lbs. but its exact quantity depends upon the weight of the fleeces, which is sold by actual weight. *Spon.*

3. (*Mining.*) A small cavity in a rock, or in the surface of a rock, containing gold.

☞ *Pocket* is often used in the formation of compounds, usually denoting that which pertains to, or may be carried in, the pocket; and usually of very obvious signification; as *pocket-comb, pocket-compass, pocket-knife, pocket-piece, pocket-pick, pocket-piece, pocket-volume,* and the like.

Pŏck'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POCKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POCKETING.]

1. To put, or conceal, in the pockets, as, to *pocket* a penknife.

2. To take clandestinely.

> *Pocketing* silver and the like to receive it without question. *Lord Auckland.*

3. To suffer affront or insult without seeking redress. I must *pocket* up his words. *Shak.*

Pŏck'et-bŏŏk, *n.* A small book, or case, used for carrying papers in the pocket.

Pŏck'et-ful, *n.* *pl.* POCKETFULS. As much as a pocket will hold; enough to fill a pocket.

Pŏck'et-glăss, *n.* A portable looking glass.

Pŏck'et-hōle, *n.* The opening into a pocket.

Pŏck'et-knīfe (-nif), *n.* A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle so as to be carried in the pocket.

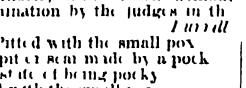

Pocket-knife.

☞ The frame is made of horn with a steel armor; *A* the blade, *B* spring, *C* tang of blade, *D* nick.

Pŏck'et-lĭd, *n.* The flap over the pocket hole.

Pŏck'et-pĭ ece, *n.* A piece of money to be kept in the pocket and not spent.

Pŏck'et-pis tol, *n.* A pistol to be carried in the pocket; a pocket flask of liquor. *Colloq.*

Pŏck'et-shĭr iff, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the crown without the usual form of nomination by the judges in the exchequer. *Burrill.*

Pŏck'-frĕt ten, *a.* Pitted with the small pox.

Pŏck'-hōle, *n.* A pit or scar made by a pock.

Pŏck'i ness, *n.* The state of being pocky.

Pŏck'ish, *a.* Affected with the small pox.

Pŏck'-mărk, *n.* Mark or scar made by the small pox.

Pŏck'-pĭt'ted, *a.* Pitted by the small pox.

Pŏck'-pud ding, *n.* An Englishman, — a name of reproach or ridicule applied by the Scotch to the English. *W. Scott.*

Pŏck'-wŏod, *n.* A very hard kind of wood. *Guaiacum officinale* of Linnæus. Cf. *lignum vitæ.*

Pŏck'y, *a.* [*compar.* POCKIER; *superl.* POCKIEST.]

1. Full of pocks; infected with the small pox.

2. Vile, rascally, miserable, contemptible. [*Colloq. and low.*]

Pō'co, *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A little, — used chiefly in phrases indicating the time or movement; as, *poco più allegro,* a little faster; *poco lungo,* rather slow.

> *Poco a poco* (*fuoco*) little by little, gradually; as *poco a poco crescendo,* gradually increasing in loudness.

Pō'co-cū'rant ism, *n.* [It. *poco,* little, and *curante,* caring, careful, from *curare,* to care.] The state of having little care or interest, indifference.

Po-cō'son, *n.* Reclaimed marsh. [*Virginia.*] *Washington.*

Pŏc'ū lent, *a.* [Lat. *poculentus,* from *poculum,* a cup.] Fit for drink. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pŏc'ū li-fōrm, *a.* [Fr. *poculiforme,* from Lat. *poculum* a cup, and *forma,* form.] Cup shaped.

Pŏd *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *pod,* a protuberant belly, and Eng. *cod,* a husk, a pod, W. *pod,* that is to keep from *pedi* to take in.] (*Bot.*) A capsule of a plant, especially a legume, a dry dehiscent fruit. *Gray.*

Pod.

Pŏd *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PODDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PODDING.] To swell, to fill, also, to produce pods.

Pŏd'a gră *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Med.*) Gout in the joints of the foot, — applied also to gout in other parts of the body. *Dunglison.*

Po dăg'ric } *a.* [Lat. *podagricus,* Gr.
Po dăg'ric al } ποδαγρικός, from ποδάγρα, gout in the feet, from πούς, πόδος, foot, and ἄγρα, a catching. See *pedagra* a & n.]

1. Pertaining to the gout; gouty, partaking of the gout.

2. Affected with the gout. *Browne.*

Pŏd'a grous *a.* Having the gout; gouty; podagric.

Pŏd'der *n.* Ash refuse of pods.

Po dĭs'tă *n.* [It. *podesta* from Lat. *potestas,* power, magistracy, from *posse* to be able, to have power.] One of the chief magistrates of Genoa and Venice.

Pŏdge *n.* [Cf. Ger. *patsche* puddle, mire.]

1. A puddle; a splash. *Skinner.*

2. Porridge. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Pŏdg'y (pŏj'y), *a.* Fat and short, pudgy, as, a *podgy* hand. *Dickens.*

Pō'di ŭm, *n.* [Lat. from Gr. πόδιον, diminutive of πούς, foot.] (*Arch.*) (*a*) The part in an amphitheater projecting over the arena. (*b*) A balcony or open gallery. *Times.*

Pŏd o-gĕn'e sis *n.* [Gr. πούς, πόδος, foot, and γένεσις, woman. Fr. *pod-genèse.*] The same as BASIGENIUM, q. v.

Po dŏl'o gy, *n.* [Gr. πούς, πόδος foot, and λόγος, discourse.] (*Med.*) A description of, or treatise upon the foot. *Dunglison.*

Pŏd oph thăl'mite (-of), *a.* [Gr. πούς, πόδος foot, and ὀφθαλμός eye.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) Having the eyes on movable footstalks or pedicels. (*b*) Of the order *Podophthalmata* in crustaceans, which includes crabs, lobsters, and shrimps, the eyes of which are on movable pedicels. *Dana.*

Pŏd'o stĕph *n.* [Gr. πούς, πόδος, foot, and στέφος, that which is set round, the hull of a ship; what, σταφίς, so called from its shape.] A kind of boat like a small boat for the feet, to stand in and sculling upon the water.

Pŏd o stĕph'er *n.* One who uses pedospheres.

> [illegible] erect in the [illegible] sculls the [illegible] will [illegible] flatten out the end [illegible] be fed in, — can advance, turn, or [illegible] great [illegible] *Lord Auckland.*

Pŏd o spĕrm *n.* [Gr. πούς, πόδος, foot, and σπέρμα, seed.] In *pedospermæ.* (*Bot.*) The umbilical cord of an ovule; a little thread connecting an ovule with its placenta. *Lindley.*

Po dŏl'dă *n.* [Sp.] A miscellaneous dish of many ingredients. See OLLA PODRIDA.

Pō'e *n.* An article of food in Hawaii and other islands of the Pacific Ocean made from the pounded baked roots of the taro plant. *Thurston.*

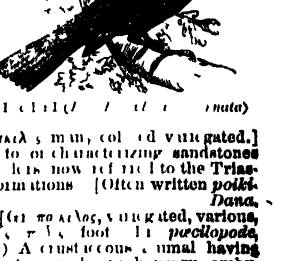

Pō'e-bird (*Certhiparus mata*)

Pō'e-bird *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of New Zealand, greatly valued for its glossy plumage, which is used in making the tufts or mantles for the chiefs.

Pœ cĭl ĭt'ic (pē-sĭl'ĭt-) *a.* [Gr. ποικίλος, many colored, variegated.] (*Geol.*) Pertaining to or characterizing sandstones or rocks of other kinds now referred to the Triassic and German formations. [Often written *poikilitic.*] *Dana.*

Pœ cĭl'o pŏd *n.* [Gr. ποικίλος, variegated, various, manifold, and πούς, foot.] In *pecilopoda, pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A crustaceous animal having various kinds of feet, namely, prehensory, ambulatory, branchial, and natatory. *Kirby.*

Pō'em *n.* [Lat. *poema,* Gr. ποίημα, from ποιεῖν, to make or compose, to write, especially in verse; It. & Sp. *poema.*]

1. A metrical composition, a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme; as, the *poems* of Homer or of Milton. — opposed to *prose.*

2. Hence, rarely, a composition not in verse, in which the language is that of excited imagination; as the *poems* of Ossian.

Pō'em ăt'ic, *a.* [Gr. ποιηματικός.] Pertaining to poem, of the nature of a poem. *Coleridge.*

Po-ē'na-mu, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of jade or nephrite, used in New Zealand for the manufacture of axes and weapons *Brande.*

Pœ-nŏl'o-gy, *n* See PENOLOGY

Pō'e-sy, *n.* [Fr *poésie*, It & Sp *poesia*, Lat. *poesis*, Gr *ποιησις*, from *ποιεῖν*, to make]

1. The art or skill of composing poems, as, the heavenly gift of *posy* *Dryden.*

2. Poetry, metrical composition

Music and *posey* used to quicken you *Shak*

3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing, a posy *Shak*

Pō'et, *n.* [Fr *poète*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *poeta*, Gr. *ποιητής*, from *ποιεῖν*, to make]

1. The author of a poem, the inventor or maker of a metrical composition

A poet is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who can not make, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing *Dryden.*

2. One skilled in making poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition, one distinguished for poetic talents, an imaginative thinker or writer.

Poet laureate, a poet employed to compose poems for the birthdays of a prince, or other special occasion See LAUREATE

Pō'et-ăs'ter, *n* [Fr *poétastre*, It & Sp *poetastro*] A petty poet, a pitiful rhymer or writer of verses "The talk of forgotten *poetasters*" *Macaulay*

Pō'et-ăs'try, *n* Poetry composed by a poetaster, mean poetry [*Rare*]

Pō'et ess, *n.* A female poet

Po-ĕt'ic, } *a* [Fr *poétique*, It & Sp *poetico*,
Po-ĕt'ic-al, } Lat *poeticus*, Gr. *ποιητικος*, from *ποιεῖν*, to make]

1 Pertaining to poetry, suitable to poetry, as, a *poetical* genius, *poetic* turn or talent, *poetic* license

2 Expressed in poetry or measure, as, a *poetical* composition

3 Possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry, as, a composition or passage highly *poetical*

Po-ĕt'ic al ly, *adv* In a poetic manner

Po-ĕt'ics, *n* [See POETIC] [Fr *poétique*, It & Sp *poetica*, Lat *poetica*, *poetice*, Gr *ποιητικη(τεχνη)*] The doctrine of poetry. [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *Warton*

Pō'et-ize, *v i* [*imp & p p* POETIZED, *p pr & vb. n* POETIZING] [Fr *poétiser*, Sp *poetizar*, It *poetizzare*, Gr *ποιητιζειν*, Lat *poetari*] To write as a poet, to compose verse *Donne*

Pō'et-mu-gī'cian (-mū-zĭsh'ăn), *n* The bard and lyrist of former ages, — so called as uniting the professions of poetry and music *Busby*

Pō'et ress, *n* [Lat *poetria*, Gr *ποιητρια*] A female poet, a poetess [*Obs*]

Pō'et-ry, *n* [O Fr *poeterie* See POET]

1 Modes of expressing thought and feeling which are suitable to the imagination when excited or elevated, and characterized usually by a measured form of one sort or another

For *poetry* is the blossom and the fragrance of all human knowledge, human thoughts, human passions, emotions, language. *Coleridge*

2 Metrical composition, verse as, heroic *poetry* dramatic *poetry*, lyric or Pindaric *poetry* "The planet like music of *poetry*" *Sidney*

3. Imaginative composition, whether in prose or verse

Pō'et-ship, *n* The state of a poet, a poet

Pō'et-stĭck'er, *n* A sucking poet, a young or immature poet, — so called in contempt [*Rare and ludicrous.*] *B Jonson*

Pŏg'gy, *n.* A kind of fish, — same as PORGY, q v

Pŏh, *interj* Pish! pshaw! — an exclamation expressing contempt or disgust

Po-hā'gen, *n.* See PALHAUGEN

Poign'an-cy (poin'an sy), *n* The state of being poignant, as, the *poignancy* of wit or satire

Poign'ant (poin'ant), *a.* [Fr *poignant*, p pr of O Fr *poindre*, to sting, from Lat *pungere*, to prick, sting, Pr *ponhen*, *ponguen*, Sp *punguente*, It *pugnente*, *pungente*, Lat *pungens*]

1 Stimulating to the organs of taste, stinging, sharp, pungent, pricking, — said of that which is tasted "No *poignant* sauce she knew" *Dryden*

2 Acutely painful, piercing, irritating, severe, bitter

His wit, naturally shrewd and dry, became more lively and *poignant* *W Scott*

Poign'ant ly (poin'ant ly), *adv* In a poignant manner

Poi'ki lĭt'ic, *a* See POECILITIC

Poign'tant, *a* The same as POIGNANT [*Rare*]

Poind, *v. t* [See PEN and POUND] To inclose or confine in a pen or pound, to pound

Stray cattle are to be pained and *pounded* *Flavel*

Poind'er, *n* One who seizes or distrains cattle for rent [*Scot*] *W Scott*

Point, *n* [Fr *pointe*, *point*, Pr *poncha*, *punta*, *ponch*, *ponh*, *punt*, *point*, Sp & It *punta*, *punto*, Pg *ponta*, *ponto*, Lat *punctu*, *punctum*, from *pungere*, to prick]

1 That which pricks or pierces, especially, the sharp end of a piercing instrument, as of a needle, a pin, a thorn, an awl, a sword, and the like

2 Hence, sometimes, an instrument which pricks or pierces, as a sort of needle used by engravers, etchers, lace-workers, and others; — called also *pointer*.

3 The mark made by the end of a sharp, piercing instrument like a needle.

4 Hence, an indefinitely small space; a mere spot clearly indicated, as, a *point* in space

5 Any thing which comes to a sharp, well defined termination, and, specifically, a small promontory, or cape, a tract of land extending into the water beyond the common shore line

6 An indivisible portion of time, a moment, an instant, hence, the verge. "Behold, I am at the *point* to die." *Gen* xxv 32

When time's first *point* begun
He made all souls *Davies*

7 Whatever serves to mark progress, or to indicate a transition from one state or position to another, degree, condition, rank, as, a *point* of elevation, or of depression. "A *point* of precedence" *Selden*

Few are placed in extraordinary *points* of splendor *Addison*

8 That which arrests attention, or indicates the character or intention, a salient trait of character, a characteristic, a peculiarity, as, the good or bad *points* of a man, of a horse, of cattle

9 A distinct position, thesis, or passage, in argument or discourse, the conclusion toward which an argument or anecdote is directed, the pith or gist of an expression or discussion

Strange *point* and new!
Doctrine which we would know whence learned *Milton*

10 Hence, a lively turn of thought, giving vivacity to a discourse

With periods, *points*, and tropes he slurs his crimes *Dryden*

11 (*Geom*) That which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness, sometimes conceived of as the limit of a line, that by the motion of which a line is conceived to be produced, that which has neither magnitude nor parts *Playfair*

12 (*Punctuation*) A character used to mark the divisions of a sentence, such as a period or comma

13 That on which one takes position, or insists as of importance, any thing which is aimed at or intended, object, end, also, a thing or truth which ought to be regarded considerately

Point by *point* the treasons of his master
He shall again relate *Shak*
To know the world, not love her, is thy *point* *Young*

14 Hence, a small affair, a minute matter of thought, a trifling concern, a punctilio

The Frenchmen are the most delicate people in the world on *points* of honor, and the least delicate on *points* of justice *Landor*

15 (*Mus*) A dot or mark used to designate certain tones or time, as, (*a*) (*Ine Mus*) A dot or mark distinguishing or characterizing certain tones or styles, as, *points* of perfection, of augmentation, &c, hence, a note, a tune

Sound the trumpet — not a levant, or a flourish, but a *point* of war *W Scott*

(*b*) (*Mod Mus*) A dot placed at the right hand of a note, to raise its value, or prolong its time, by one half, as to make a semibreve equal to three minims, a minim equal to three quavers

16 (*Her*) One of the several different parts of the escutcheon which denotes the local position of figures See ESCUTCHEON

17 (*Astron*) A fixed conventional place for reference, or zero of reckoning, in the heavens, usually the intersection of two or more great circles of the sphere, and named specifically in each case according to the position intended, as, the equinoctial *points*, the solstitial *points*, the nodal *points*, vertical *points*, &c See EQUINOCTIAL, &c

18 (*In Costume*) A tagged lace, used to tie together certain parts of the dress

He accommodated the friar with his assistance in tying the endless number of *points*, as the laces which attached the hose to the doublet were then called *W Scott*

19 (*Naut*) A flat piece of braided cordage made tapering from the center to the end, used in reefing sails, and called also *reef point* *Totten*

20 (*pl*) (*Railways*) The switch of a railway track [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

☞ The word *point* is a general term, much used in the sciences, particularly in mathematics, mechanics, perspective and physics, but generally either in the geometrical sense, or in that of degree, or condition of change, and with some accompanying descriptive or qualifying term under which, in the vocabulary, the specific uses are explained, as, acting *point*, dead *point*, melting *point*, freezing *point* accidental *point*, vanishing *point*, &c See ACTING, DEAD, &c

At point, *on the point*, as near as can be, on the verge "Caius Sidius Geta, *at point* to have been taken, recovered himself so valiantly, as brought the day on his side" *Milton* — *Nine points of the law*, all but the tenth point, or article, of the law, the greater weight of authority, — perhaps so used with reference to the ten laws of the decalogue "The best of Shakespeare's dramas, King Lear is the least fitted for representation, and even for the silent alteration, it ought in candor, to be considered that possession is *nine points of the law*" *De Quincey* — *Point-no point*, a style or method of proceeding, or of discussion, in which there is much of display, action, or argument, but little success — *Point of concurrence* (*Geom*), a point common to two lines, but not a point of tangency or of intersection, as that in which a cycloid meets its base — *Point of contrary flexure*, a point at which a curve changes its direction of curvature, or at which its convexity and concavity change sides. — *Point of intersection*, the point at which two lines cross each other — *Point of sight* (*Persp*), the point in relation to the object, where, if the eye be placed, the appearance of the drawing will be the same as that of the object itself — *Point of view*, position from which any thing is seen or is considered — *Points of the compass* (*Naut. & Geog*), the thirty-two points of division of the compass-card in the mariner's compass, the corresponding points into which the circle of the horizon is supposed to be divided, of which the four marking the directions of east, west, north, and south, are called *cardinal points*, and the rest are named from their respective directions, as N by E, N N E, N E by N, N E, &c — *To make or gain a point*, to accomplish that which was proposed; also, to make advance by a step, grade, or position. — *To mark* or *score a point*, as in billiards, cricket, &c, to note down successful hits, runs, &c — *To strain a point*, to go beyond the proper limit or extent, to exceed the bounds of strict propriety or of duty, — an allusion to the points or tagged laces of ancient costume See No 18 — *Vowel-point*, in certain Eastern and ancient languages, a mark placed above or below the consonant, or attached to it, representing the vowel, or vocal sound, which precedes or follows the consonant

Point, *v. t* [Fr *pointer*, O Fr *poincter*, Pr. *pouchar*, Sp *puntar*, *apuntar*, It *puntare*]

1 To give a point to, to sharpen, to cut, forge, grind, or file to an acute end, as, to *point* a dart or a pin

2 To direct toward an object, to aim, as, to *point* a musket at a wolf, to *point* a cannon at a gate

3 To direct attention toward, to lead to the notice of

Whosoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprise *Pope*

4 To mark, as a sentence, with characters, for the purpose of distinguishing the members and designating the pauses, to supply with punctuation-marks, to mark with vowel points, to punctuate; as, to *point* a composition

5 To fix upon, to appoint [*Obs*]

'Twixt themselves they *pointed* time and place *Spenser.*

6 To indicate the point, aim, or purpose of

If he means this ironically, it may be truer than he thinks He *points* it, however, by no deviation from his straight-forward manner of speech *Dickens.*

7 To indicate or discover by a fixed look, as game

8 (*Masonry*) To fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel, as, to *point* a wall

To point a rope, to cause it to taper at the end as by taking out a few of its yarns, and, with these, working a mat over it, so that it may pass easily through a hole — *To point a sail*, to affix points through the eyelet-holes of the reefs — *To point out*, to show by the finger or by other means, to indicate clearly — *To point the yards of a vessel*, to brace them so that the wind shall strike them obliquely *Totten*

Point, *v i* 1 To direct the finger for designating an object, and exciting attention to it, — with *at.*

Now must the world *point* at poor Catharine *Shak*
Point at the tattered coat and rugged shoe *Dryden*

2 To indicate the presence of game by a fixed and steady look, as dogs

He treads with caution and he *points* with fear *Gay.*

3 To show distinctly by any means

To *point* at what time the balance of power was most equally held between the lords and commons at Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy *Swift.*

4 To fill the joints or crevices of a wall with mortar

5 (*Med*) To approximate to the surface, to head, — said of an abscess

To point at, to treat with scorn or contempt by pointing or directing attention to

Point'al, *n* [From Eng *point*, Fr *pontal*, an upright wooden prop] (*Bot*) The pistil of a plant.

Point-blănk', *n* [Fr *point blanc*, white point]

1 The white spot on a target, at which an arrow, or other missile, is aimed [*Obs*] *Johnson.*

2 (*Mil*) The point at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile

Natural point blank, that when the line of sight is horizontal *Scott*

Point-blănk', *a* 1. Directed in a line toward the object aimed at, aimed directly toward the mark.

2 Hence, direct, plain, express, as, a *point-blank* assertion

Point-blank range, the extent of the apparent right line of a ball discharged — *Point-blank shot*, the shot of a gun pointed directly toward the object to be hit

Point-blănk', *adv.* In a point-blank manner, directly

Satan daily solicits me to sin, *point-blank* against God's word *Fuller.*

Point-d'appui (pwŏng'dăp-pwē'), *n* [Fr.] Point of support, basis, a fixed point at which troops form, and on which operations rest.

Point-de-vĭce', } *a* [From Fr *point*, lace, and
Point-de vise', } *devise*, furnished with a device or emblem] Uncommonly nice and exact, precise, particular. [*Obs*]

You are rather *point-devise* in your accoutrements. *Shak*

☞ "It is difficult to ascertain the origin of this phrase It appears like French; but I can find no authority in that language for *a point devise*, though it is perfectly analogous to *a point nomme*, which is a very current form. Mr Douce refers it to needle-work, and mentions *point*-lace as similar Mr Gifford thinks it must have been a mathematical phrase In the following example, it is used as if formed from the English word *device*:—

If the dapper priest
Be but as cunning *point* in his *device* *B Jonson*" *Kares*

Point'ed, *p. a.* 1. Sharp, having a sharp point, as, a *pointed* rock

2 Characterized by distinctness of meaning and pithiness of expression, as, a *pointed* rebuke

His moral pleases, not his *pointed* wit *Pope*

Point'ed-ly, *adv* 1 In a pointed manner, with lively turns of thought or expression

He often wrote too *pointedly* for his subject *Dryden*

2. With direct assertion, with direct reference to a subject, with explicitness, as, he declared *pointedly* he would accede to the proposition

Point'ed-ness, *n* The state of being pointed, sharpness, keenness

In this you excel Horace—that you add *pointedness* of thought *Dryden*

Point'el, *n* [From Eng *point* Cf. O Fr *pointille*, a prick or prickle]

1. Something set on a point

These poises or *points*, are for the most part, little balls set at the top of a slender stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure *Dr Ham*

2 A kind of pencil or style used with the tablets of the middle ages *Fairholt*

3 Check work in paving floors *Halliwell*

Point'er, *n* 1 Any thing that points, as, (*a*) The hand of a time-piece (*b*) A variety of dog, trained to stop, and, with his nose, point out the game to sportsmen (*c*) (*Astron*) One of the two stars (Merak and Dubhe) in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly to the North Star (*d*) (*Naut*) One of the pieces of timber connecting the stern-frame of a vessel with the after body

Pointer Dog

2 A kind of graving tool *Simmonds*

Point'ing, *n* 1 The art of making the divisions of a writing, punctuation, interpunction

2 The state of being pointed with marks or points

3. The act of filling the crevices of a wall with mortar, &c , or the material with which they are filled

Point'ing-stŏck, *n.* An object of ridicule or scorn *Shal*

Point'-lāce, *n* A kind of fine lace wrought with the needle *Simmonds*

Point'less, *a* Having no point, wanting keenness or smartness, blunt, obtuse, as, a *pointless* sword or remark.

Syn.—Blunt, obtuse, dull, *stupid*

Point'let ed, *a* (*Bot*) Having a small, distinct point, apiculate *Henslow*

Points'man, *n* , *pl* POINTS'MEN The man who has charge of rail way switches [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

Poise, *n.* [Formerly written also *peise*] [O Fr *pois*, *peis*, *pes*, Pr *pes*, *pens*, Sp, Pg, & It *peso*, from Lat *pensum*, a portion weighed out, from *pendere*, to weigh, weigh out, N Fr. *poids*, from Lat *pondus*, a weight]

1 Weight, gravity, that which causes a body to descend or tend to the center "Weights of an extraordinary *poise*" *Evelyn*

2. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards, to balance the substance weighed

3 A state in which things are balanced by equal weight or power, equipoise, balance, equilibrium.

The particles forming the earth must convene from all quarters toward the middle, which would make the whole compound rest in a *poise* *Bentley*

4 A regulating power, that which balances

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poise* of judgment *Dryden*

5 A thing suspended on a poise, or in a balanced state. *Derham*

Poise, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* POISED, *p pr* & *vb n* POISING] [Written also *puse*] [O Fr *peser*, *peser*, Pr , Sp., & Pg. *pesar*, It *pesare*, Lat *pensare*, v. intens from *pendere*, to weigh See *supra*]

1. To balance in weight, to make of equal weight, as, to *poise* the scales of a balance

2. To hold or place in equilibrium or equiponderance.

Our nation, with united interest blest,
Not now content to *poise*, shall sway the rest *Dryden.*

3. To load with weight for balancing

Where could they find another form so fit
To *poise* with solid sense a sprightly wit? *Dryden*

4. To examine or ascertain, as by the balance, to weigh.

He can not consider the strength, *poise* the weight and discern the evidence of the clearest argumentations, where they would conclude against his desires. *South*

5. To oppress; to weigh down.

Lest leaden slumber *poise* me down to-morrow,
When I should mount on wings of victory *Shak.*

Pol'şon (pol'zn), *n.* [Fr. *poison*, O Sp. *pozon*, *pocion*, N. Sp *ponzoña*, Pg *peçonha*, Pr *ponzò*, It *pozione*, from Lat *potio*, a drink, draught, potion, a poisonous draught, from *potare*, to drink]

1 Any substance which, when introduced into the animal organism, is capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect upon it

2 Any thing infectious or malignant, as, the *poison* of pestilential diseases

3 Hence, that which taints or destroys moral purity or health, as, the *poison* of evil example, the *poison* of sin

Syn —Venom, bane pest, ruin, malignity —Poison, Venom *Poison* usually denotes something received into the system by the mouth breath &c *Venom* is something applied externally, or discharged from animals, as by the bite or sting of serpents scorpions &c *Venom* is also more active and malignant in its operation than *poison*, and hence is a stronger term The figurative sense of these terms corresponds to the literal one What is *poisonous* is received into the mind, what is *venomous* acts from abroad Bad principles are *poisonous*, the shafts of envy are *venomous*

Lake him that knew not *poison*'s power to kill,
Until, by tasting it, himself was slain *Davies*

As the *venom* spread,
Frightful convulsions writhed his tortured limbs *Fenton*

Pol'şon (pol'zn), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POISONED *p pr* & *vb n* POISONING] [O Fr *poisonner*, N Fr *empoissoner*, Pr *pozonar*, *empozonar*, Sp *ponzoñar* from Lat *potionare*, to give to drink See *supra*]

1. To infect with poison, as, to *poison* an arrow

If you *poison* us do we not die *Shak*

2 To attack, injure, or kill, by poison

He was so discouraged that he *poisoned* himself and died *2 Mace* x 13

3 To taint or corrupt the character, the principles, or the happiness of, as, discontent *poisons* the happiness of life

Hast thou not,
With thy false arts, *poisoned* his people's loyalty? *Rowe*

To suffer the thoughts to be vitiated, is to *poison* the fountains of morality *Rambler*

Pol'şon a ble, *a* Capable of being poisoned

Pol'şon-ăsh, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Amyris* (*A toxifera*) found in the Carolinas, from the trunk of which a black liquor distils, supposed to have poisonous qualities *Baird*

Pol'şon-bŭlb, *n* (*Bot*) A bulbous plant of the genus *Buronia* (*B toxicaria*), possessing poisonous properties

Pol'şon er (pol'zn er), *n* One who poisons or corrupts, that which corrupts

Pol'şon-făng, *n* One of the superior maxillary teeth of some species of serpents, which, besides the cavity for the pulp, is apparently perforated by a longitudinal canal, which receives at its base and at the termination of the duct of the poison gland

Pol'şon-glănd, *n* A gland which secretes an acrid or venomous matter, which, in animals and plants, is conveyed along an organ capable of inflicting a wound *Crabb*

Pol'şon ful, *a* Poisonous [*Obs*]

Pol'şon-hĕm'lock, *n* (*Bot*) A poisonous herbaceous plant of the genus *Conium* (*C maculatum*

Pol'şon-Ĭ'vy, *n* (*Bot*) A poisonous trailing plant of the genus *Rhus* (*R toxicodendron*), —called also *poison-oak* *Gray*

Pol'şon-nŭt (109), *n.* (*Bot*) A tree found on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, the seeds of which contain a deadly poison, *Strychnos nux vomica*

Pol'şon-ōak, *n* (*Bot*) See POISON IVY

Pol'şon oŭs, *a* Having the qualities of poison, corrupting, impairing soundness or purity "The *poisonous* damp of night" *Shak.*

Pol'şon oŭs-ly, *adv* With fatal or injurious effects.

Pol'şon oŭs ness, *n* The quality of being fatal or injurious to health and soundness

Pol'şon sŏme, *a.* Poisonous [*Obs*] "*Poison some* honey" *Holland*

Pol'şon-sp'mac (shp'măk), *n* (*Bot*) A poisonous shrub of the genus *Rhus* (*R venenata*), —sometimes improperly called *poison elder.* [Written also *poison sumach*] *Gray*

Pol'şon-tree, *n* A tree that poisons, —a name applied to a great number of trees of different genera possessing poisonous qualities

Pol'trel, *n* [Fr *poutral*, Pr *petral*, Sp *petral*, Pg *peitoral*. It *pettorale*, from Lat *pectorale*, a breast plate, from *pectoralis*, belonging to the breast, from *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast See PECTORAL, *a* & *n*]

1 Armor for the breast of a horse [*Obs*] *Skinner.*

2 A graving tool, a pointel [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Poitrine (pwp'treen'), *n.* [Fr] (*Anc Armor*) The breastplate worn by a knight, also, the overlapping scales or sheets of metal which covered the breast of a war horse *Fairholt*

Poize, *n* The same as POISE [*Obs.*] See POISE.

Po kăl', *n* [Ger, probably from Lat. *poculum*, cup] A tall drinking cup. *Fairholt*

Pŏke, *n.* [A-S *poca*, *poha*, *pocca*, Icel *poki*, Prov & O. Fr *poque*, *pouque*, N. Fr *poche*, L. Lat. *pochia*. Cf. POACH]

1. A pocket, a small bag

2 A long, wide sleeve, formerly much worn.

To buy a pig in a poke (that is, in a pocket), to buy a thing without seeing it, or knowing definitely its quality or value "I will not *buy a pig in a poke*" *Camden.*

Pŏke, *v. t* [*imp & p p* POKED (pŏkt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* POKING] [L Ger. *poken*, to prick, pierce, thrust, *pok*, D *pook*, a dagger, knife, allied to Lat. *pungere*, to prick, *pugio*, a dagger]

1 To thrust against, to push against with any thing pointed, hence, to feel or search for with a long instrument

2 To thrust at with the horns, as an ox.

To poke fun to make fun, to joke, to jest [*Colloq. U S*] —*To poke fun at* to make a butt of, to ridicule, to jest at, to jeer [*Colloq U S*] *Bartlett.*

Pŏke, *v i* To grope, as in the dark. *Prior.*

To poke at to thrust the horns at

Pŏke, *n* 1 The act of poking or pushing, a thrust; as a *poke* in the ribs

2 A lazy person, a dawdler, also, a stupid or uninteresting person [*U S*] *Bartlett.*

3 A machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping or breaking through fences, consisting of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointed forward [*U. S.*]

Pŏke, *v t* To put a poke on, as, to *poke* an ox.

Pŏke, *n* (*Bot*) A North American herbaceous plant of the genus *Phytolacca* (*P decandra*), bearing dark purple, juicy berries, —called also *cocum*, *garget*, *pigeon berry*, *pocan*, and *poke weed* The root has active properties and has been used in medicine The young shoots are sometimes eaten as a substitute for asparagus, and the berries are used in Europe, to color wine

Pŏke'-bŏn'net, *n* A bonnet of a long, straight, projecting form [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Pŏk'er, *n* [From *poke*] 1 One who pokes

2 That which pokes, or is used in poking, especially an iron bar, used in stirring or opening a fire of coals

3 (*Naut*) An iron tool used in driving hoops on masts *Craig.*

Pŏk'er, *n* A favorite game of cards in the Southern States [*U S*] *Bartlett.*

Pŏk'er, *n* [Dan *poller*, the deuce, devil, Icel. *pokr*, a bugbear, hobgoblin Cf W *pwca*, *pwci*, *bwg*, *bwgan*, a hobgoblin, bugbear, *bo*, a threatening or terrifying object, a bugbear, terror, dread.] Any frightful object, especially one dimly seen in the dark, a bugbear [*Low*]

Pŏk'er ish, *a* [See *supra*] Calculated to excite fear, occasioning fright or unreasonable fear, abounding in frightful objects, as, a *pokerish* place. [*U S*] *Bartlett.*

Pŏk'er-plct'ūre (pŏkt'yur), *n* A picture formed in imitation of bister washed drawings, by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker or other iron *Fairholt.*

Poke'-weed, *n* A plant See POKE

Pŏk'ing, *a* Drudging, servile [*Colloq.*] *Gray.*

Pŏk'ing-stick, *n* A small stick or rod of steel, formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs *Shak.*

Pŏk'y, *a* Dull, stupid [*Colloq*] *Bartlett.*

Po lăc'ca, *n* [Fr *polaque*, *polacre*, Sp. *polacre*, Pg *polacca*, *polhacca*, It *polacca*, *polaccone* &c ; properly a Polish vessel] [Written also *polacre*] (*Naut*) A vessel with three masts usually of one deck, so that they have neither tops, cross trees, nor horses to their upper yards

2 (*Mus*) A Polish national dance See POLONAISE

Pō'lack, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Poland, a Polander [*Ob*]

Po lă'cre, *n* See POLACCA

Pō'land-er, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Poland, a Pole

Pō'lar, *a* [Fr *polaire*, Sp *polar*, It *polare*]

1 Pertaining to, surrounding, or proceeding from one of the poles of the earth or the poles of artificial globes situated near one of the poles, as, *polar* regions, *polar* seas *polar* winds

2 Pertaining to the magnetic pole, or to the point to which the magnetic needle is directed

3 (*Geom*) Pertaining to, reckoned from, or having a common radiating point, as, *polar* co ordinates.

Polar axis that axis of an astronomical instrument, as in equatorial which is parallel to the earth's axis —*Polar bear* (*zool*), a species of bear inhabiting the arctic regions, the *Ursus* or *Thalactos maritimus* It is a large animal, sometimes measuring nearly nine feet in length and weighing 1600 pounds It is very powerful and the most carnivorous of all the bears The fur is of a silvery white tinged with yellow —*Polar circles* (*Astron & Geog*), two circles, each at a distance from a pole of the earth equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or about 23° 28′, the northern called the *arctic circle*, and the southern the *antarctic circle*

Polar Bear.

—*Polar clock*, a tube, containing a polarizing apparatus, turning on an axis parallel to that of the earth, and indicating the hour of the day on an hour-circle, by being

turned toward the plane of maximum polarization of the light of the sky, which is always 90° from the sun —*Polar co-ordinates* See CO-ORDINATES —*Polar dial*, a dial whose plane is parallel to the earth's axis —*Polar distance*, the angular distance of any point on a sphere from one of its poles, particularly of a heavenly body from the north pole of the heavens —*Polar equation of a line or surface* an equation which expresses the relation between the polar co-ordinates of every point of the line or surface —*Polar forces* (*Physics*), forces that are developed and act in pairs with opposite tendencies or properties in the two elements as magnetism, electricity, &c —*Polar or polaric opposition or contrast* (*Logic*) an opposition or contrast made by the existence of two opposite conceptions which are the extremes in a species as white and black in colors; hence, as great in opposition or contrast as possible —*Polar projection* the projection of part of the surface of a sphere on the plane of one of the polar circles the eye, or point of projection, being at the center of the sphere

Pō'lar-chy, *n* [See POLYARCHY] Government by a number of persons, polyarchy

Po lär'ic, *a* The same as POLAR [*Rare*]

Pō'lar-im'e ter, *n* [See *infra*] (*Physics*) An instrument for determining the polarization of light, a polariscope

Pō'lar im'e-try, *n* [Eng *polar* and Gr *μετρον*, measure] The art or process of measuring the polarization of light

Po-lā'ris, *n* [Lat] (*Astron*) The pole star

Po-lăr'i scōpe, *n* [Eng *polar* and Gr *σκοπεειν*, *σκοπεῖν*, to view] (*Opt*) An instrument consisting essentially of a polarizer and analyzer used for polarizing light, and analyzing its properties

Pō'lar is'tic, *a* Pertaining to or exhibiting poles, having a polar arrangement or disposition arising from, or dependent upon, the possession of poles or polar characteristics as, *polaristic* antagonism

Po-lăr'i ty, *n* [Fr *polarité*, It *polarità* Sp *polaridad*] (*Physics*) That quality or condition of a body in virtue of which it exhibits opposite or contrasted properties or powers, in opposite or contrasted parts or directions or a condition giving rise to a contrast of properties corresponding to a contrast of positions, as, for example, attraction and repulsion in the opposite parts of a magnet, the dissimilar phenomena corresponding to the different sides of a polarized ray of light, &c

Pō'lar-iz'a ble, *a* Susceptible of polarization

Pō'lar-i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *polarisation*, Sp *polarization*, It *polarizzazione*] The act of polarizing the state of being polarized, or of having polarity

Angle of polarization Circular polarization Elliptic polarization Plane of polarization Plane polarization Polarization of light Polars of light If a beam of light which has been reflected from a plate of unsilvered glass at an angle of about 35° be received upon a second plate of glass similar to the former and at the same angle of incidence the light will be readily reflected when the two planes of incidence are parallel to each other, but will not be reflected when the two planes of incidence are perpendicular to each other The light has, therefore, acquired new properties by reflection from the first plate of glass, and is called *polarized light*, while the modification which the light has experienced by this reflection is called *polarization* The plane in which the beam of light is reflected from the first mirror is called the *plane of polarization* The *angle of polarization* is the angle at which a beam of light must be reflected, in order that the polarization may be the most complete The term *polarization* was derived from the theory of emission and it was conceived that each luminous molecule has two poles analogous to the poles of a magnet Light may be polarized in several other methods as by refraction through most crystalline media or by being transmitted obliquely through several plates of glass with parallel faces If a beam of polarized light be transmitted through a crystal of quartz in the direction of its axis, the plane of polarization will be changed by an angle proportional to the thickness of the crystal This phenomenon is called *circular polarization* while the polarization first described is called *plane polarization* A beam of light reflected from a metallic surface acquires properties still more complex, to which the name of *elliptic polarization* has been given *Loomis*

Pō'lar-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POLARIZED *p pr* & *vb n* POLARIZING] [Fr *polariser*, Sp *polarizar*] To communicate polarity to

Pō'lar iz'er, *n* That which polarizes, especially, the part of a polariscope which receives and polarizes the light It is usually a reflecting plate, as a plate of some crystal, as tourmaline, or a doubly refracting crystal

Pō'la ry, *a* [See POLAR] Tending to a pole, having a direction to a pole [*Rare*] *Browne*

Pōl'der, *n* [D. & L Ger, probably allied to L Ger. *pool*, Eng *pool*, led *poltr*] A tract of low land reclaimed from the sea by means of high embankments, also, a tract of marshy or wet land [*Holland and Belgium*]

Pōld'wāy, *n* A kind of coarse sacking for coal-sacks and the like. *Weale*

Pōle (20), *n* [A S. *pol*, *pal*, L Ger & D *paal*, N. H Ger *pfahl*, Dan *pal*, Sw *påle* Cf PALE]

1 A long, slender piece of wood, or the stem of a small tree deprived of its branches —often used in composition, as, (*a*) A carriage pole, that is, a pole which separates two draft horses, and to the front end of which the straps for holding back the carriage are attached (*b*) A liberty pole, that is, a pole on which the emblems of liberty are suspended. (*c*) A May-pole. See MAY-POLE. (*d.*) A bean-pole, that is, a pole on which climbing beans are trained, and like cases

2 A measure of length of 5½ yards, or a square measure of 30¼ square yards, a rod, a perch.

3. An instrument for measuring.

Under bare poles (*Naut*), having all the sails furled

Pōle, *n.* [Fr. *pole*, It & Sp. *polo*, Lat *polus*, from Gr *πόλος*, a pivot or hinge on which any thing turns, an axis, a pole, from *πελειν*, *πολειν*, to turn, Ger, Dan, & Sw *pol*, D *pool*]

1 One of the extremities of an axis, on which a sphere revolves

2 Especially, one of the extremities of the earth's axis

3 (*Spherics*) A point on the surface of a sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle, or the point in which a diameter of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of such circle, meets the surface Such a point is called the *pole* of that circle, as, the *pole* of the horizon, the *pole* of the ecliptic the *pole* of a given meridian

4 (*Physics*) One of the opposite or contrasted parts or directions in which a polar force is manifested a point of maximum intensity of a force which has two such points, or which has polarity, as, the *poles* of a magnet, the north *pole* of a needle, the *poles* of a battery

5 That part of the heavens about the pole, hence, the heavens, the sky [*Poet*]

Magnetic pole, one of the points on the earth at which the dipping needle is vertical, or the magnetic intensity greatest —*Pole of maximum cold* one of the points on the earth where the mean annual temperature is lowest as compared with that of places in all directions around it —*Poles of the earth*, or *terrestrial poles* (*Geog*) the two opposite points on the earth's surface through which its axis passes —*Poles of the heavens* or *celestial poles* the two opposite points in the celestial sphere which coincide with the earth's axis produced, and about which the heavens appear to revolve

Pōle, *n* [Ger *Pole*, a Pole, *Polen*, Poland, from Slav *pole*, a plain] (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Poland, a Polander

Pōle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POLED *p pr*, & *vb n* POLING]

1 To furnish with poles for support, as, to *pole* beans

2 To bear or convey on poles, as, to *pole* hay into a barn

3 To impel by poles, as a boat to push forward by the use of poles

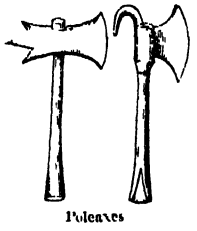

Poleaxes

Pōle'ăx, } *n* An axe fixed
Pōle'āxe, } to a pole or handle or, rather a sort of hatchet with a handle about fifteen inches in length, and often a point or claw bending downward, or projecting from the back of its head It was formerly used by mounted soldiers, and sometimes used in vessels of war as a boarding ax.

Polecat (*Mustela putorius*)

Pōle'cāt, *n* [Either for *Polish cat* or for *poultry cat*, because it feeds on poultry] (*Zool*) A carnivorous mammal (*Mustela putorius*), allied to the weasel, which exhales a disagreeable odor, the fitchew or fitchet The American polecat is often called *mink*

Pōle'dāvy, *n* [Qu, the first part of the word from Fr *poil*, hair?] A sort of coarse canvas, hence, any coarse wares [*Obs*]

You must be content with such homely *poledavy* ware from me *Howell*

Pōle'-ē'vil, *n* The same as POLL-EVIL

Pōle'-lāthe, *n* A simple form of lathe, or a substitute for a lathe, in which the work is turned by means of a cord passing around it, one end being fastened to the treadle, and the other to an elastic pole above

Pōl'e march, *n* [Gr *πολίμαρχος*, from *πόλεμος*, war, and *ἀρχος*, leader, fr *ἀρχειν*, to be first, to lead, Fr *polémarque*] (*Gr Antiq*) In Athens, originally, the military commander in-chief, but, afterward, a civil magistrate who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city.

☞ There were also in Sparta, Thebes, and other parts of Greece *polemarchs*, who were high officers, exercising both military and civil functions

Pōle'-mast, *n* (*Naut*) A mast formed of a single piece, or from a single tree *Craig*

Po lĕm'ic, *n* One who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another, a controversialist, a disputant "The sarcasm and invective of the young *polemic*." *Macaulay.*

Po lĕm'ic, } *a.* [Gr. *πολεμικός*, warlike, from
Po lĕm'ic-al, } *πόλεμος*, war, Fr. *polémique*, It. & Sp *polemico*]

1 Pertaining to, engaged in, or involving controversy, controversial, as, a *polemic* treatise, discourse, essay, or book, *polemic* divinity.

2. Given to controversy; disputatious; as, a *polemic* writer. *South.*

Po lĕm'ic ist, *n.* One given to controversy; a polemic. [*Rare*]

Po lĕm'ics, *n. sing.* [See *supra*. Fr. *polémique*.] Contest or controversy, especially on religious subjects, — that branch of theological science which pertains to the history or conduct of ecclesiastical controversy. [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

Pōl'e-mist, *n* A polemic [*Rare*]

Po lĕm'o scōpe, *n* [Fr. *polemoscope*, a field glass, from Gr *πολεμος*, war, and *σκοπεεσθαι*, *σκοπεῖν*, to view] An oblique perspective glass contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye —called also *diagonal* or *side opera glass*.

Pōl'e my, *n* [See *supra*] Warfare, war, hence, contention, opposition, resistance [*Obs*]

Po lĕn'ta, *n* [It, Sp, Pg, & Fl *polenta*, from Lat *polenta*, peeled barley]

1 Pudding made of the flour of maize, or Indian meal [*Italy*]

2 A pudding made of the meal of chestnuts boiled in milk [*France*] *Simmonds.*

Pōl'er, *n* 1 One who poles.

2 An extortioner See POILER. *Burton.*

Pōle'-stär, *n* 1 (*Astron*) A star at or near to the pole of the heavens, a lode star The present northern pole star is the star Alpha, of the second magnitude, in the constellation *Ursa Minoris*

2 Hence, that which serves as a guide or director *Burton.*

Pōl'ey, *n* See POLY

Pōl'ey-grăss, *n* A plant of the genus *Lythrum*.

Pōl'ey-mount'ain (42), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Teucrium*

Pōl'i a nite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral occurring in crystals, and consisting chiefly of the peroxide of manganese

Pōl'li ăn'thēs, *n* [N Lat, fr Gr *πολις*, city, and *ἀνθος*, flower,] a city flower, because it is much cultivated in cities] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, one species of which (*P tuberosa*) is cultivated for its flowers

Po lice' (lēs'), *n* [Fr *police*, Sp *policia*, It *polizia*, from Lat *politia*, Gr *πολιτεια*, the condition of a state, government, administration, from *πολιτευειν*, to be a citizen, to govern or administer a state, from *πολιτης*, citizen from *πολις*, city]

1 A judicial and executive system and an organized civil force for the government of a city, town, or district, for the preservation of order, cleanliness, health, &c, and for the enforcement of the laws the administration of the laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough *New Im Cyc Bouvier*

2 The internal regulation and government of a kingdom or state

The age of the Athenian Alexander though still an unsettled age, was far less insecure in its condition of *police* *De Quincey*

3 The body of civil officers, organized, generally in cities, for the preservation of good order, and the enforcement of the laws

☞ This force differs from military in its being commanded by civil officers, and not being under military law It is employed alike to prevent and detect offenses, and may be either open or secret *Brande*

Police constable an ordinary policeman, one whose duty is to perambulate on a certain beat for a fixed period, and to see that the peace is kept *Simmonds* — *Police inspector*, a superintendent of police *Simmonds* — *Police jury*, a body of officers who collectively exercise jurisdiction in certain cases of police, as levying taxes, and the like, — so called in Louisiana *Bouvier* — *Police magistrate*, a law-officer of justice who holds, or presides at, a police court —*Police officer*, an officer intrusted with the execution of the laws of a city —*Police sergeant*, a superior police officer *Simmonds* — *Police station*, the place where the police assemble for orders and to march out on duty, and to which they take offenders *Simmonds*

Po lĭced' (lĭst'), } *a* Regulated by laws, furnished
Pōl'i çied (-sĭd), } with a regular system of laws and administration *Bacon. Burke*

Po lice'man (lēs'), *n*, *pl* PO-LICE'MEN. One of the ordinary police

Po-lĭ'çial (lĭsh'al), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the police [*Rare*]

Pōl'i-çy, *n* [O Fr *police*, Sp. *policia*, Lat. *politia*, Gr *πολιτεια* See *supra*.]

1 Polity [*Obs*]

2 The settled method by which the government and affairs of a nation are, or may be, administered, a system of public or official administration, as designed to promote the external or internal prosperity of a state

3 Hence, the method by which any institution is administered, system of management

4 Management or administration based on temporal or material interest, rather than on principles of equity or honor, hence, worldly wisdom, dexterity of management, cunning, stratagem.

5 Prudence or wisdom in the management of public and private affairs, wisdom; wit.

The very *policy* of a hostess, finding his purse so far above his clothes, did detect him. *Fuller.*

6. Motive; object. [*Obs.*]

What *policy* have you to bestow a benefit where it is sought an injury? *Sidney.*

7. The place or tract within which one has authority or administration of affairs, *specifically*, the pleasure grounds about a gentleman's residence in the country. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson.*

Syn.—See POLITY

Pŏl'i-çy, *n.* [Fr. *police*, Pr. *policia*, Sp *policia*, It. *policia*, L. Lat. *poletum*, *poleticum*, *polecticum*, fr. Late Lat. *polyptychum*, pl *polyptycha*, account-book, register, fr Gr πολύπτυχον, having many folds or leaves, fr. πολύς, many, and πτυχή, fold, leaf, from πτύσσειν, to fold.]

1. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds.

2 (*Law*) The writing or instrument in which a contract of insurance is embodied, an instrument in writing containing the terms and conditions on which one party engages to indemnify another against loss arising from certain hazards, perils, or risks to which his property may be exposed

☞ The word *policy* is used also for the writing which insures against other events, as well as against loss of property

Interest policy, a policy that shows by its form that the assured has a real, substantial interest in the matter insured — *Wager policy*, a policy that shows on the face of it that the contract it embodies is a pretended insurance, founded on an ideal risk, where the insured has no interest in any thing insured A policy is *valued* when the agreed value of the subject is expressed on the face of it, *open* when the value of the subject is not fixed or agreed in it *Arnould*

Pŏl'i-çy, *v. t* To supply with, or subject to, policy or organized government, to reduce to order [*Obs.*]

Pŏl'i-çy-book, *n* A book kept in an insurance office for making entries of policies granted

Pŏl'i-çy-hŏld'er, *n* One to whom a policy or certificate of insurance is granted

Pŏl'ing, *n* **1** (*Gardening*) The operation of dispersing the worm casts all over the walks with long poles

2 The act of poling, as, the *poling* of a boat, the *poling* of beans, &c

3 One of the planks or boards used in upholding the earth while forming a tunnel, &c *Francis*

Pŏl'ish, *a* [From *Pole*, q v] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Poland or its inhabitants

Pŏl'ish, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* POLISHED (pŏl'isht), *p pr* & *vb n* POLISHING] [Fr *polir*, *polissant*, Pr, O Sp, & Pg *polir*, N. Sp *pulir*, It *polire*, *pulire*, Lat *polire*]

1 To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction, as, to *polish* glass, marble, metals, and the like.

2 Hence, to refine, to wear off the rudeness, rusticity, or coarseness of, to make elegant and polite, as, to *polish* life or manners *Milton.*

Of men who never felt the sacred glow
That thoughts of thee and thine on *polished* breasts bestow *Lyron*

Pŏl'ish, *v i* To become smooth, to receive a gloss, to take a smooth and glossy surface

Steel will *polish* almost as white and bright as silver *Bacon*

Pŏl'ish, *n* **1.** A smooth, glossy surface, produced by friction.

Another prism of clearer glass and better *polish* seemed free from veins *Newton*

2. Hence, refinement, elegance of manners.

What are these wondrous, civilizing arts —
This Roman *polish*? *Addison*

Pŏl'ish a ble, *a* Capable of being polished

Pŏl'ished ness (pŏl'isht nes), *n* State of being polished, or of being refined and elegant *Donne Coventry*

Pŏl'ish-er, *n.* One who polishes, that which polishes or is used in polishing *Addison*

Pŏl'ish ing-I'ron (-Yurn), *n* An iron implement used in smoothing, a flat iron *Simmonds*

Pŏl'ish ing-slāte, *n* A hone slate or whetstone

Pŏl'ish-ing-snāke, *n.* A tool used by lithographers *Simmonds*

Pŏl'ish-ment, *n* The act of polishing, or the state of being polished [*Rare.*]

Po-lite', *a* [*compar* POLITER, *superl* POLITEST] [Lat. *politus*, p p of *polire*, to polish It *polito*, *pulito*, Sp *pulido*, Pr *polit*, Fr *poli* See *supra*]

1. Smooth, glossy, polished [*Obs.*] "Rays of light falling on a *polite* surface" *Newton*

2 Elegant in manners refined in behavior, well-bred; courteous, complaisant, obliging

He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite* *Pope*

Syn.—Polished, refined, well-bred, courteous, obliging, complaisant, affable, urbane, civil, courtly, elegant; genteel

Po-lite', *v. t.* To cause to be polite, to render polite. [*Obs.*] *Ray*

Po-lite'ly, *adv* With elegance of manners, genteelly, courteously.

Po-lite'ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being polite, polish or elegance of manners, gentility, good breeding, courteousness, complaisance, obliging attentions

2. Rare finish, elegance. [*Obs.*] "Renowned for the *politeness* of the character and editions of what he has published." *Evelyn*

Syn.—Courtesy, good breeding, refinement, urbanity; courteousness, affability, complaisance, civility, gentility, courtliness.—POLITENESS, COURTESY *Politeness* denotes that ease and gracefulness of manners which first sprung up in cities, connected with a desire to please others by anticipating their wants and wishes, and studiously avoiding whatever might give them pain *Courtesy* is, etymologically, that modification of *politeness* which belongs to courts It displays itself in the address and manners, it is shown more especially in receiving and entertaining others, and is a union of dignified complaisance and kindness

As in smooth oil the razor best is whet,
So wit is by *politeness* keenest set. *Young*

Courtesy is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With smoky rafters than in tapestry halls,
And courts of princes, where it first was named *Milton*

Pŏl'i tĕsse' (tĕs'), *n* [Fr] Politeness

☞ "An affected word, unless when applied, by way of contempt to overacted politeness *Smart*

Pŏl'i tic (123), *a* [Fr *politique*, It & Sp *politico*, Lat *politicus*, Gr πολιτικός, belonging to the citizens or to the state, from πολίτης, citizen, from πόλις, a city]

1 Political, as, the body *politic*

He with his people made all but one *politic* body *Sidney*

2 Pertaining to or promoting a policy, especially a national policy, well devised, adapted to its end, whether right or wrong, — said of measures

This land was famously enriched
With *politic*, grave counsel *Shak*

3 Sagacious in promoting a policy, ingenious in devising and advancing a system of management devoted to a scheme or system rather than to a principle, hence, in a good sense, wise, prudent, sagacious, and in a bad sense, artful, unscrupulous, cunning, — said of persons

I have been *politic* with my friend, smooth with my enemy *Shak*

Syn.—Wise, prudent, sagacious, discreet provident, wary, artful, cunning

Pŏl'i tic, *n* A politician [*Obs.*] "Worldlings and depraved *politics*" *Bacon*

Po lĭt'ic al, *a* **1** Furnished with fixed or regular system or administration of government [*Rare.*]

This beautiful city is more stained with such horrid acts of revenge and murders than any one place in Europe or haply in the world, where there is a *political* government *Evelyn*

2 Pertaining to public policy or politics, relating to state affairs, concerned in national measures especially, pertaining to a state, in distinction from a city or municipality, as, a *political* writer

Speaking of the *political* state of Europe we are accustomed to say of Sweden she lost her liberty by the revolution *Paley*

3 Derived from office or connection with government, public, as, *political* character

4 Politic, wise prudent, sagacious hence artful, cunning [*Obs.*]

As the doctor had heard nothing since, it was natural and very *political*, too, in him to have a ride to Shandy Hall, as he did, merely to see how matters went on *Sterne*

Political arithmetic the application of figures to a discussion of the resources and progress of a nation the art of reasoning from statistics — *Political economy* that branch of philosophy which discusses the sources and methods of material wealth and prosperity in a nation *Political geography* that species of geography or that department of geography which treats of the different countries on the globe or the different nations into which mankind are divided and describes their political institutions, and their moral and social condition

Po lĭt'ic-al-ĭşm, *n* Earnestness or party spirit in political matters

Po lĭt'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a political manner

Po lĭt'i-căs'ter, *n* [It *politicastro*] A petty politician, a pretender to politics "The tribe of aphorismers and *politicasters*" *Milton*

Pŏl'i tĭ'cian (pŏl'i tĭsh'an), *n* [Fr *politicien*]

1 One who is versed in the science of government and the art of governing, one devoted to politics "Emptic *politicians*" *Dryden*

2 One who is devoted to the advancement of a political party one who dabbles in public affairs, as, a mere *politician*

3 A man of artifice or deep contrivance *South*

Pŏl'i-tĭ'cian, *a* Cunning using artifice [*Obs.*]

Po lĭt'i çist, *n* A political writer [*Rare.*]

Pŏl'i tic ly, *adv* In a politic manner, sagaciously artfully

Pŏl'i tĭcs, *n sing* [See POLITIC Fr *politique*, Sp & It *politica*, Gr πολιτική (sc ἐπιστήμη)] [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

1 The science of government, that part of ethics which has to do with the regulation and government of a nation or state, the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity, the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals

2 The management of a political party, the advancement of candidates to office, in a bad sense, artful or dishonest management to secure the success of political measures or party schemes, political trickery

When we say that two men are talking *politics* we often mean that they are wrangling about some mere party question *E W Robertson*

Pŏl'i-tĭze, *v t* [Ger. *politisiren*] To play the politician [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Pŏl'i-tūre (53), *n.* [Lat. *politura*, from *polire*, to polish; It. *pollitura*, *pulitura*, Sp. *pulidura*, Fr. *polissure*] Polish, the gloss given by polishing. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Pŏl'i ty, *n.* [Fr. *politie*, Lat. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία. See POLICY and POLICE]

1 The form or constitution of civil government by which a nation or state is organized, the frame work or organization by which the various departments of a civil government are combined into a systematic whole

2 Hence, the form or constitution by which any institution is organized, the recognized principles which lie at the foundation of any human institution

He looked with indifference on rites, names, and forms of ecclesiastical *polity* *Macaulay*

Syn.—Policy.—POLITY, POLICY These two words were originally the same *Polity* is now confined to the structure of government as, civil or ecclesiastical *polity* while *policy* is applied to the management of public affairs as foreign or domestic *policy* *Policy* has the further sense of skillful or cunning management "Nor is it possible that any form of *polity*, much less *polity* ecclesiastical, should be good unless God himself be author of it" *Hooker* "The best rule of *policy* is to prefer the dominion of justice before all enjoyments" *K Charles*

Pŏl'kà (20), *n* [Bohem *pulka*, half See *infra.* Or perhaps from Slav *polla*, f c, properly, a Polish woman, but see *infra*] A dance of Polish origin but now popular every where It is performed by two persons in common time

☞ Somewhere about the year 1841, a young peasant girl who was in the service of a citizen of Elbeteltz, in Bohemia performed a dance of her own invention one Sunday afternoon, for her own special delectation, and sang a suitable tune to it The schoolmaster, Joseph Neruda who happened to be present, wrote down the melody and the new dance was soon after publicly performed for the first time in Elbeteltz About 1845, it made its entrance into Prague, and then obtained the name of *polka* from the Bohemian word *pulka*, or half, from the half step prevalent in it Four years later, it was carried to Vienna by a Prague band In 1840, a dancing master of Prague danced the polka with great success at the Odeon in Paris whence it found its way with extraordinary rapidity to every dancing-room *Czerwinski*

Pŏl'kà-jăck'et, *n.* A kind of knit jacket worn by women *Simmonds.*

Pŏll *n* [L Ger *polle* the head, the crest of a bird, the top of a tree, D *bol* a ball, bowl, bulb, pate, poll L Ger *bolle*, a bulb ball]

1 The head of a person or the back part of the head — sometimes, in composition, applied to the head of a beast, as in *poll evil* "All flaxen was his *poll*" *Shak.*

2 A register of heads, that is, of persons *Shak.*

The muster file amount not to fifteen thousand *poll* *Shak*

3 Hence the entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers

4 An election of civil officers

5 The place where an election is held

6 A fish, — called also *chub*, or *chevin*. See POLLARD

Pŏll, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POLLED *p pr* & *vb n.* POLLING] [L Ger *polle*, the top of a tree Cf king *bolt*, the body or stem of a tree See *supra*]

1 To remove the poll or head of, hence, to remove the top or ends of to clip to lop, to shear to cut closely as, to *poll* the head, the hair, or the wool to *poll* the branches of a tree, also, sometimes, to mow or crop, as, to *poll* grass

His death did so grieve them that they *polled* themselves, they clipped off their horse and mules hairs *Aeoth*

2 Hence, to strip off, to bring to naught.

Who as he *polled* off his dart a head so sure had he decreed
That all the counsels of their war he would *poll* off like it *Chapman*

3 To enter, as polls or persons in a list or register, especially for purposes of taxation to enumerate one by one to enroll

Poll the reformed churches whether they equalize in number the evil of his three kingdoms *Milton*

4 Hence to extort from to exact from, to plunder [*Obs.*] Which *pool* and pills the poor in piteous wise *Spenser*

5 To pay as one's personal tax "The man that *polls* but twelve pence for his head" *Dryden.*

6 To deposit, as a vote, to bring to the polls, to elect or call forth, as a number of votes or voters.

And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote *Tickell*

7 (*Law*) To cut or shave smooth or even, to cut in a straight line without indentation, as, a *polled* deed *Burrill.*

To poll a jury, to examine each member of the party individually as to his concurrence in a verdict which has been rendered by them

Pŏll, *n* **1** [From *Polly*, a name] A parrot, — familiarly so called

2 [Gr & *πολλοί*, the many, the rabble] One who does not try for honors, but is contented to obtain a degree merely [*Cambridge Univ*, *Eng*]

Pŏl'lack, *n* [Ger & D *pollack*, N Lat *gadus pollachius*] (*Ichth*) A salt water fish of the cod family, the whiting [Written also *pollock.*]

Pŏll'age, *n* A head tax or capitation-tax; hence, extortion [*Obs.*] *Foxe.*

Pŏl'lard, *n.* [From *poll.*] **1** A tree having its top

cut off at some height above the ground, that it may throw out branches. "Grubbing up an old *pollard* ash." *Pennant.*

2. A coin which has been clipped, and hence, a counterfeit. "Certain coins of money called *pollards.*" *Fabyan*

3. The chub fish *Ainsworth*

4. A stag that has cast his horns.

5. A mixture of bran and meal *Ainsworth*

Pŏl'lard, *v t* [*imp & p p* POLLARDED, *p pr & vb. n.* POLLARDING] To lop the tops of, as trees, to poll. *Evelyn*

Pŏll'-book (27), *n* A register of voters exercising their franchise. *Simmonds*

Pŏll'-clĕrk, *n* A clerk who enters or registers the names of voters at elections as they appear and vote. See CLERK *Simmonds*

Pŏlled, *p a* Deprived of a poll, cropped, as, (*a*) Lopped, — said of trees having their tops cut off. (*b.*) Cropped, hence, bald, — said of a person

The *polled* bachelor
At seventy thou canst catch *Beau & Fl*

(*c*) Having cast the horns, — said of a stag, hence, without horns, as, *polled* cattle *polled* sheep

Pŏl'len, *n* [Lat *pollen* and *pollis*, fine flour, fine dust, allied to Gr *παλη*, id]

1 Fine bran or flour [*Obs*] *Bailey*

2 (*Bot*) The fecundating dust or powder of the anthers of flowers *Martyn*

Pollen-mass (*Bot*), the pollen of a plant, when its grains unite into a mass, as in milk-weed *Gray* — *Pollen-tube* (*Bot*) a thin, slender tube of great tenuity, which issues from the pollen grain on its contact with the stigma, which it penetrates, thus conveying, as is supposed, the fecundating matter of the grain to the ovule *Gray*

Pŏl'len ā'ri-oŭs, *a* [From *pollen*, q v] Consisting of meal or pollen

Pŏl'len ĝer, *n* [See POLL, *v t*, and POLIARD] Brushwood [*Obs*] *Tusser*

Pŏl'len-ine, *n* [Fr *pollenine*, from *pollen*, q v] (*Chem*) A substance obtained from the pollen of plants.

Pŏll'er, *n.* [From *poll*] One who polls, as, (*a*) One who polls or lops trees (*b*) One who polls or cuts hair, a barber [*Rare*] (*c*) One who extorts or plunders [*Obs*] *Bacon* (*d*) One who registers votes, or one who enters his name as a voter

Pŏll'-ĕ'vil (-ē'vl), *n* (*Far*) A swelling or apostheme on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck, between the ears

Pol-lĭc'i tā'tion, *n* [Lat *pollicitatio*, from *pollicitari*, to promise, verb intensive from *pollicere*, id, Fr *pollicitation*]

1 A voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it, a promise *Hooker*

2 (*Civil Law*) A promise without mutuality, a promise which has not been accepted by the person to whom it is made *Burrill Bouvier*

Pol-lĭg'e tŏr, *n* [Lat, from *pollingere*, to wash a corpse and prepare it for the funeral pile] (*Antiq*) A servant of an undertaker, who prepared a corpse for burial by washing and anointing it. [*Obs*]

Pŏl'li-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *pollen*, pollen, and *ferre*, to bear, produce, Fr *pollinifere*] Producing pollen.

Pŏl'lin-ōse', *a.* Covered with a mealy powder somewhat resembling the pollen of flowers

Pŏl'li-wig, *n* [Probably corrupted from *perwig*] A tadpole. [Written also *purwiggy* and *purwiggle*, and in the United States vulgarly written and pronounced *polliwog*] *Forby*

That which is engendered and brought forth is, as it were, some little mites of blackish flesh, which they call "tadpoles," or *polliwogs* *Holland*

Pŏl'lock, *n.* [See POLLACK.] (*Ichth*) A fish, the whiting, or pollack

Pollock

Pŏll'-tăx, *n* A tax levied by the head or poll, a capitation tax

Pol-lūte', *v t* [*imp & p p* POLLUTED, *p pr & vb. n* POLLUTING] [Lat *polluere*, *pollutum*, Fr *polluer*]

1 To make foul or unclean, to render impure, to taint.

2 To defile morally, to destroy the perfection or purity of, to corrupt, to impair, to profane

Ye *pollute* yourselves with all your idols *Ezek* xx 31

Envy you my praise, and would destroy
With grief my pleasures, and *pollute* my joy? *Dryden*

3 To render legally or ceremonially unclean, so as to disqualify for sacred services or uses, as in the ancient Jewish economy

4 To violate by illegal sexual commerce.

Syn. — To defile, soil, contaminate, corrupt, taint, vitiate, debauch, dishonor, ravish, abuse

Pol-lūte', *a.* [Lat *pollutus*. See *supra*] Polluted; defiled *Milton*

Pol lūt'ed ly, *adv.* In a polluted state or manner.

Pol lūt'ed-ness, *n* The state of being polluted; defilement

Pol-lūt'er, *n.* One who pollutes or profanes; a defiler.

Pol-lūt'ing, *p. a.* Adapted or tending to defile or infect

Pol lūt'ing-ly, *adv.* Corruptingly.

Pol lū'tion (-lū'shun), *n* [Lat *pollutio*, Fr *pollution*, Pr *pollucio*, Sp. *polucion*, It *polluzione*. See POLLUTE, *v t*]

1 The act of polluting, or the state of being polluted, defilement, uncleanness, impurity

2 (*Jewish Antiq*) Legal or ceremonial uncleanness, which disqualified a person for sacred services or for common intercourse with the people, or rendered any thing unfit for sacred use

3 (*Med*) The emission of semen, or sperm, at other times than in sexual intercourse. *Dunglison*

Syn. — Defilement, pollutedness, contamination, vitiation, taint, corruption, uncleanness, impurity, violation, debauchment

Pŏl'lux, *n* [Lat] 1 (*Astron*) A fixed star, of the second magnitude, in the constellation Gemini, or the Twins

2 (*Min*) A colorless, transparent variety of feldspar, resembling quartz, found on the island of Elba *Dana*

Castor and Pollux See CASTOR

Pō'lo nāise', *a* [Fr, from *Polonais*, *Polonaise*, Polish] Pertaining to, or derived from, the Poles or Poland [Written also *Polonese*]

Pō'lo nāise', *n* [Written also *Polonese* and *Polonoise*]

1 The Polish language

2 A robe, or dress, adopted from the Poles, worn by ladies

3 A musical movement of three crotchets in a bar, with the rhythmical cæsura on the last, also, a dance adapted to such music, a polacca

Pō'lo nēze' (91), *a & n* See POLONAISE

Pō'lo noise' (pō'lo nīz'), *n* See POLONAISE

Po lō'ny (synop § 130), *n* [Probably corrupted from *Bologna* sausage] A kind of dry sausage made of meat partly cooked *Thackeray*

Pŏl'roon, *n* See POWLDRON

Pōlt, *n* [Cf Eng *pelt*, Sw *bula*, to beat, Lat *pultare*, to beat, strike, knock] A blow, stroke, or striking *Halliwell*

Pōlt'-fōot, *n* A distorted foot [*Obs*] *Herbert*

Pōlt'-fōot, } *a* Having distorted feet [*Obs*]

Pōlt'-fōot'ed, } *B Jonson*

Pōl'tin, *n* A Prussian silver coin of the value of about 1s 7d sterling, or about $0 88 *Simmonds*

Pol troon', *n* [Fr & Sp *poltron*, Pg *poltrão*, from It *poltrone*, an idle fellow, sluggard, coward, from *poltro*, idle, lazy, *poltrire*, to be abed lazily, from O H Ger *polstar*, *bolstar*, cervical, capital, N H Ger *polster*, Eng *bolster*, usually erroneously derived from Lat *pollice truncus*, maimed in the thumb, it being once a practice of cowards to cut off the *thumbs* to avoid military service] An arrant coward, a dastard, a wretch without spirit or courage

Syn. — Coward, craven, dastard See COWARD

Pol troon', *a* Base, vile, contemptible.

Pol troon'er y, *n* [Fr *poltronnerie*, Sp & It *poltroneria* See *supra*] Cowardice, baseness of mind, want of spirit

Pol troon'ish, *a* Of, or resembling, a poltroon, cowardly

Pŏl've-rine, *n* [It *polverino*, from *polvere*, dust, Lat. *pulvis*, *pulveris*] The calcined ashes of a plant, of the nature of pot and pearl ashes, brought from the Levant and Syria In the manufacture of glass, it is preferred to other ashes, as the glass made from it is perfectly white

Pō'ly, *n.* [Ger *polei*, D *poli*, *poleye*, Lat *polium*, Gr πόλιον, Teucrium polium, probably so called from having glaucous leaves, from πολιός, gray, grisly, Sp *poleo*, Fr *pouliot*, Pr *puleyi*, It *poleggio*, *puleggio*, Lat *pulegium*, *puleium*] (*Bot*) An evergreen undershrub of the genus *Teucrium*, found near the Mediterranean, poley mountain *Loudon*

Pŏl'y A prefix from the Greek πολύς, used in many compound words, and signifying *many*, as in *polygon*, a figure of many angles

Pŏl'y a-cous'tic, *a.* [Fr. *polyacoustique*, from Gr πολυς, many, and ακουστικός, acoustic] Tending to multiply or magnify sound.

Pŏl'y a cous'tic, *n.* [See *supra*] An instrument to multiply sounds

Pŏl'y a-cous'tics, *n sing* The art of multiplying, or magnifying, sounds. [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Pŏl'y a-dĕl'phi-a, *n.* [Fr *polyadelphie*, fr Gr. πολύς, many, and αδελφός, brother] (*Bot*) A class of plants, in the Linnæan system, having stamens united in three or more bodies, or bundles, by the filaments

Polyadelphia.

Pŏl'y-a-dĕl'phi-an, } *a.* [Fr *poly-*
Pŏl'y-a-dĕl'phous, } *adelphe* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Belonging to the class *Polyadelphia*, having stamens united in three or more bodies.

Pŏl'y-ăn'dri-a, *n.* [Fr. *polyandrie*, from Gr πολυς, many, and ανήρ, ανδρός, man, male] (*Bot*) A class of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants, in the Linnæan system, having many stamens, or any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.

Polyandrous.

Pŏl'y-ăn'dri-an, } *a.* [Fr. *polyan-*
Pŏl'y-ăn'drous, } *drique*. See *supra.*] (*Bot*) Belonging to the class *Polyandria*, having many stamens, that is, any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle

Pŏl'y-ăn'dry, *n* [Fr. *polyandrie*, Gr. πολυανδρία. See POLYANDRIA] The possession by a woman of more husbands than one at the same time, plurality of husbands *Forster.*

Pŏl'y-ăn'thus, *n* [Gr. πολύανθος, rich in flowers, from πολις, many, and ανθος, flower, Fr *polyanthe*, a] (*Bot*) (*a*) An ornamental plant of the genus *Primula*, whose flower stalks produce flowers in clusters (*b*) A bulbous, flowering plant of the genus *Narcissus* (*N tazetta*) A *polyanthus* of some authors) [Written also *polyanthos.*]

Pŏl'y ărch'ist, *n.* One who favors, or supports, polyarchy

Pŏl'y ărch'y, *n* [Fr *polyarchie*, from Gr πολύς, many, and αρχη, the first place, rule, government, ἄρχειν, to be first, to rule, govern Cf POLARCHY] A government by many persons, of whatever order or class *Cudworth.*

Pŏl'y ău tŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr πολύς, many, and *autography*, q v] The art or practice of multiplying copies of one's own writings, or of manuscripts, by engraving, etc, serves as a specimen, or particular application, of it

Pŏl'y bā'sic, *a* [Gr πολύς, many, and βάσις, a base] (*Chem*) Having, or combined with, several bases

Po lȳb'a-site (49), *n* [Gr πολύς, many, and βάσις, base] (*Min*) An iron black ore of silver, consisting of silver, sulphur, and antimony, with some copper and arsenic

Pŏl'y cărp'ous, *n* [Gr πολυς, many, and καρπός, fruit, seed] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including but two species, the seeds of which are very numerous

Pŏl'y-chro'oŭs, *a* [Gr πολυς, many, and καρπός, fruit] (*Bot*) (*a*) Bearing flowers repeatedly. (*b.*) Having several pistils in one flower

Pŏl'y chœr'a ny (-kē'ra nȳ), *n* [Gr πολυκοιρανιη, the rule of many, from πολυκοιρανος, wide ruling, from πολυς, many, much, and κοιρανος, ruler] A government by many chiefs, princes, or rulers. [*Obs and rare*]

Otherwise there would not be one prince or monarch over the whole, but the world would be a *polycheranny*, or aristocracy of gods, concluded to be an ill government. *Cudworth*

Pŏl'y chôrd, *n* [See *infra*] (*Mus*) (*a*) A musical instrument used among the ancients, having ten strings *Roget* (*b*) An apparatus for coupling two octave notes, capable of being attached to a piano or other keyed instrument. *Simmonds*

Pŏl'y-chôrd, *a* [Gr πολυχορδος, from πολυς, many, and χορδη, string, cord] Having many cords or strings

Pŏl'y chrēst, *n.* [Gr πολύχρηστος, useful for many purposes, from πολυς, many, and χρηστος, useful, from χρησθαι, to use Fr *polychreste*, *polycreste*] (*Med*) A medicine that serves for many uses, or that cures many diseases [*Obs*]

Polychrest salt (*O Chem*), the sulphate of potassa

Pŏl'y-chro-ism, *n* [Gr πολυς, many, and χρόα, color] The same as PLEOCHROISM, q v

Pŏl'y chro ite, *n* [Fr *polychroite*, from Gr πολυς, many, and χροα, χροια, color] The coloring matter of saffron *Ure*

Pŏl'y-chro măt'ic, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and χρῶμα, color, from χραίνειν, χρώζειν, to tinge, Gr πολιχρωμος, πολυχρωματος, Fr *polychrome*] Exhibiting a variety of colors, colored with various tints.

Polychromatic acid (*Chem*), an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid upon aloes

Pŏl'y-chrōme, *a* Executed in the manner of polychromy, as, *polychrome* sculpture. *Eng. Cyc.*

Pŏl'y-chrō'my, *n* [Gr πολυς, many, and χρῶμα, color] (*Anc Art*) The practice of coloring statues to imitate nature, and also buildings, prints, &c, in harmonious, prismatic, or compound tints. *Fairholt.*

Pŏl'y-chrō'ni-oŭs, *a* [Gr πολύς, much, and χρονος, time] Enduring through a long time, chronic [*Rare*]

Pŏl'y-cŏn'ic, *a* [Gr πολυς, many, and κῶνος, cone] Pertaining to, or based upon, many cones, as, a *polyconic* projection

Polyconic projection (*Map Projection*), a projection or development of the earth's surface, or a portion of it, which supposes each parallel of latitude represented on a plane by the development of a cone having the parallel for its base and its vertex in the point where a tangent at the parallel intersects the earth's axis This projection differs from the conic in supposing a different cone of projection for each parallel, while the latter assumes but one cone for the whole map It is the one used in the United States coast survey

Pŏl'y-cot-y-lē'don, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and κοτυληδών, a cavity, Fr. *polycotylédone.*] (*Bot.*) A plant that has many, or more than two, cotyledons or lobes to the seed. *Martyn.*

Pŏl'y-cot-y-lĕd'o-nŏŭs, *a.* Having more than two lobes to the seed.

Po-lĭy'ra-cy, *n* [Gr πολύς, many, and κρατεῖν, to rule.] Government by many rulers.

Pŏl'y-cȳs'tine, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and κύστις, bladder, cyst] (*Zoöl*) One of a group of animals belonging to the protozoans See PROTOZOAN

Polycystines greatly magnified

Pŏl'y-dĭp'si-ȧ, *n* [Gr πολύς, much, and δίψα, thirst] (*Med*) A constant desire for drinking, with a sense of dryness in the mouth and throat, occasioned by disease *Dunglison.*

Pŏl'y ĕ'dron, *n* See POLYHEDRON

Pŏl'y ĕ'drŏŭs, *a* See POLYHEDRAL

Pŏl'y-ĕm'bry o nate, *a* [See *infra*] (*Bot*) Consisting of, or having, several embryos, polyembryonic

Pŏl'y-ĕm'bry ŏn'ic, *a* [Gr πολύς, many, and ἔμβρυον, embryo] (*Bot*) Consisting of, or having, several embryos *Dana*

Pŏl'y-em bry'o ny, *n* [See *supra*] (*Bot*) The existence, or development, of two or more embryos in the same seed

Pŏl'y-ĕr'gus, *n* [Gr πολύς, much, and ἔργον, to work] (*Entom*) A genus of ants, of which one species (*P rufescens*) is remarkable for making incursions into the territories of another species of ant (*Formica fusca*), and capturing the larvæ, to be reared as slaves, an amazon ant *Baird*

Pŏl'y-foil, *n* [Gr πολύς, many, and L lat *folium*, leaf] (*Arch*) A leaf shaped ornament of more than five divisions, made by foils or segments of circles, a multifoil [See *Illust of Multifoil*]

Pŏl'y-gă'mi ȧ, *n* [Fr *polygamie* See POLYGAMY] (*Bot*) A class of plants, in the Linnean system, bearing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both, not inclosed in the same common calyx, but scattered either on the same plant, or on two or three distinct individuals, in separate flowers *Martyn*

Pŏl'y-gă'mi an, *a* (*Bot*) Producing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both

Po-lĭy'ga mist, *n* [Fr *polygamiste, polygame*, Gr πολυγαμος] A person who practices polygamy, or maintains its lawfulness

Po lĭy'ga-mīze, *v i* To act as a polygamist, to marry several wives [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Po-lĭy'ga mous, *a* [Gr πολυγαμος, living in polygamy, from πολυς, many, and γαμος, marriage, γαμειν, to marry]

1. Of, or pertaining to, polygamy

2 Inclined to polygamy, having a plurality of wives

3 (*Bot*) The same as POLYGAMIAN

Po lĭy'ga-my, *n* [Gr πολυγαμια, Fr *polygamie*, It & Sp *poligamia* See *supra*] A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time, or the having of such plurality, usually, the condition of a man having more than one wife

He lived, to his death, in the sin of *polygamy*, without any particular repentance *Perkins*

Pŏl'y gărch'y, *n* [Gr πολύς, many, and ἀρχη, rule] Government by many rulers, polyarchy

Pŏl'y găs'tri-an, } *n* [Fr *polygastrique*, from
Pŏl'y-găs'tric, } Gr. πολυς, many, and γαστηρ, stomach] An animal having, or supposed to have, many stomachs

Pŏl'y găs'tric, *a* Of, or relating to, the polygastrians, having many stomachs, as, *polygastric* animalcules *Bell*

Pŏl'y ge nĕt'ic, *a* [See *infra*] Having many distinct sources, originating in various places or times

Po-lĭy'ge-nŏŭs (po lĭj'e nŭs), *a* [Gr πολύς, many, and γενειν, to produce, πολυγενης, of many or various families, Fr *polygene.*] Consisting of many kinds, as, a *polygenous* mountain, which is composed of strata of different species of stone. *Kirwan*

Pŏl'y-glŏt, *a.* [Gr πολυγλωττος, many tongued, from πολυς, many, and γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language; Fr *polyglotte*, It *poliglotto*, Sp *poliglota*] Containing, or pertaining to, several languages, many languaged, as, a *polyglot* lexicon

Pŏl'y-glŏt, *n* [See *supra*] 1 A person acquainted with several languages. "A *polyglot*, or good linguist" *Howell*

2. A book containing several versions of the same text, or containing the same subject matter in several languages; especially, the Scriptures in several languages.

3. Hence, less exactly, the text of one of the versions in a proper polyglot, printed by itself

Pŏl'y glŏt'tŏŭs, *a.* [See *supra*] Speaking many languages. [*Rare.*] "The *polyglottous* tribes of America" *M Muller*

Pŏl'y-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. πολύγωνος, from πολύς, many, and γόνυ, γωνία, angle; Fr. *polygone*, It. & Sp. *poligono.*](*Geom.*)

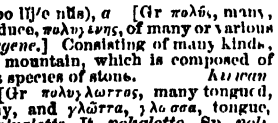

Polygons.

A plane figure of many angles, and consequently of many sides, especially, one whose perimeter consists of more than four sides

Polygon of forces (*Mech*), a polygonal figure, the sides of which, taken successively, represent, in length and direction, several forces acting simultaneously upon one point, so that the side necessary to complete the figure represents the resultant of those forces

Po lĭy'go nal, *a* Having many angles

Polygonal numbers (*Arith*), a series of numbers in arithmetical progression,—so called because the number of points which they severally indicate may be arranged symmetrically in the form of some polygonal figure, as the numbers 3, 12, 22, 35, &c

Pŏl'y-go nŏm'e try, *n* [Gr πολύγωνος and μετρον, measure See *supra*] The doctrine of polygons an extension of some of the principles of trigonometry to the case of polygons *Math Dict*

Po lĭy'go-nŏŭs, *a* Polygonal

Po-lĭy'go nŭm, *n* [Gr πολυς, many, and γονυ, the knee, a knee, knot, or joint on the stalk of a plant, equivalent to Lat *genicalum*, Fr *polygonne*] (*Bot*) A genus of plants embracing a large number of species, including the various kinds of buckwheat, bistort, knotgrass, &c

Po lĭy'go ny, *n* [See *supra*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Polygonum*, knotweed,—so called from its numerous joints.

Pŏl'y-grăm, *n.* [Gr πολύγραμμος, from πολυς, many, and γραμμη, a stroke in writing, a line, from γραφειν, to write, Fr *polygramme*] A figure consisting of many lines *Barlow*

Pŏl'y-grăph, *n* [Fr *polygraphe*, from Gr πολυγραφος, writing much, from πολυς, much, many, and γραφειν, to write] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with ease and expedition

Pŏl'y-grăph'ic, } *a.* [Fr *polygraphique* See
Pŏl'y grăph'ic al, } *supra* and *infra*]

1 Pertaining to, or employed in, polygraphy, as, a *polygraphic* instrument

2 Done with a polygraph, as, a *polygraphic* copy or writing

Po-lĭy'ra phy, *n* [Gr πολυγραφια, a writing much, Fr *polygraphie*, It & Sp *poligrafia* See POLYGRAPH] The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same

Pŏl'y gўn, *n* [Fr *polygyne*, from Gr πολυς, many, and γυνη, woman, female] (*Bot*) A plant of the order *Polygynia*

Pŏl'y gўn'i ȧ, *n* [Fr *polygynie*, from Gr πολυς, many, and γυνη, a woman a female] (*Bot*) An order of plants, in the Linnæan system, having many styles

Pŏl'y gўn'i an, } *a* [Fr *polygynique, polygyne*
Po lĭy'gy nŏŭs, } See *supra*] (*Bot*) Having many styles, belonging to the order *Polygynia*

Po lĭy'gy ny, *n* [Gr πολυς, many, and γυνη, woman, wife Cf *supra*] The practice of having more wives than one at the same time *Webster*

Po lĭy'ha-lite, *n* [Gr πολυς, many, and ἁλς, salt] (*Min*) A mineral usually occurring in masses, of a fibrous structure, of a brick red color, being tinged with iron, and consisting, chiefly of the sulphate of lime, magnesia, and soda *Dana*

Pŏl'y-hĕ'dral, } *a* [See *infra*] (*Geom*) Having many sides, as a solid
Pŏl'y hĕd'ric-al, } body.

Polyhedral angle, an angle bounded by three or more plane angles having a common vertex *Math Dict*

Pŏl'y hĕ'dron, *n* [Gr πολυεδρος, with many seats or sides, from πολυς, many, and εδρα, a seat or side, Fr *polyedre*, It & Sp *poliedro*]

1 (*Geom*) A body or solid contained by many sides or planes

2 (*Opt*) A polyscope, or multiplying glass

Pŏl'y hĕ'drŏŭs, *a* Polyhedral

Pŏl'y hĭs'tor, *n* [Gr πολυιστωρ, fr πολυς, much, and ἱστωρ, from εἰδεναι, to know] One versed in various learning [*Rare*] "An experienced *polyhistor* of infinite reading" *De Quincey*

Pŏl'y-hў'dri te (19), *n* [Gr πολυς, many, much, and ὑδωρ, water] An ore of iron, hisingerite

Pŏl'y hўm'ni ȧ, *n* [Lat *Polymnia, Polyhymnia*, Gr Πολυμνια, fr πολυς, many, and ὑμνος, hymn] (*Anc Myth*) The muse of lyric poetry

Po-lĭy'lo gў, *n* [Fr *polylogie*, Gr πολυλογία, from πολυς, much, and λόγος, speech, discourse, λέγειν, to say, speak] A talking much, talkativeness, garrulity [*Obs*] *Granger*

Po lĭy'lo quent, *a* [Gr πολυς, many, much, and Lat *loquens, loquentis*, p pr from *loqui*, to speak] Speaking much, talkative loquacious [*Obs*]

Pŏl'y-măth'ic, *a* [Fr *polymathique* See *infra*] Pertaining to polymathy, acquainted with many branches of learning

Po lĭy'ma thist, *n* [See *infra*] One versed in many sciences, one acquainted with many branches of learning [*Obs*]

Po lĭy'ma thy, *n* [Fr *polymathie*, Gr πολυμαθία, from πολυς, much, and μανθανειν, μαθειν, to learn] The knowledge of many arts and sciences acquaintance with many branches of learning, or with various subjects *Johnson*

Pŏl'y mĕr'ic, *a* [See *infra.*] Relating to, or exhibiting, polymerism *Gregory.*

Po lĭym'er ism, *n* [Gr. πολυς, many, and μέρος, part] (*Chem*) The principle according to which a diversity of compounds exists under a common formula, as, for example, the compounds that may exist under the general formula (C_4H_2) *n*O4 constitute an example of polymerism *Gregory.*

Po lĭym'er ŏŭs, *a* 1 (*Bot*) Having many parts in each set *Gray.*

2 (*Chem*) Having the kind of relation called *polymerism*, characterized by polymerism

Pŏl'y mĭg'nite (49), *n* [Gr πολυς, many, and μιγνυναι, to mix] (*Min*) A black, opaque mineral, having a brilliant, almost metallic luster, and containing titanic acid, zirconia, lime, yttria, oxides of iron, cerium, and manganese, and traces of potash, magnesia, silica, and oxide of tin *Dana.*

Po lĭym'ni-ȧ, *n* See POLYHYMNIA.

Pŏl'y m-nite (49), *n* [Gr. πολυμυτος, full of moss, from πολυς, much, and μυτον, moss] (*Min*) A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes, and ponds

Pŏl'y mŏrph, *n* [Gr πολύμορφος, multiform, from πολυς, many and μορφη, form, Fr *polymorphe*] (*Zool*) One of a numerous tribe or series of shells, which are very small, irregular, and singular in form, and which can not be referred to any known genus,—so called by Soldani

Pŏl'y môr'phic, *a* [Gr πολυς, many, and μορφη, form] Of several different forms

Pŏl'y môr'phism, *n* 1 (*Crystallog*) The same as PLEOMORPHISM

2 (*Zool*) The capability of assuming different forms

3 (*Bot*) The capability of widely varying form.

Pŏl'y-môr'phoŭs, *a* [See POLYMORPH] Having several different forms or characters, polymorphic [*Rare*]

I find it difficult to form any judgment of an author so *polymorphous* as Herder *De Quincey*

Pŏl'y môr'phy, *n* [See *supra*] Existence in many forms, polymorphism

Pŏl'y nēme, *n* (*Ichth*) A sea fish of the genus *Polynemus*, characterized by having the ventral fins abdominal instead of thoracic *Baird*

Pŏl'y nē'si ȧ (95), *n* [Fr *polynesie*, fr Gr πολυς, many, and νησος, an island] (*Geog*) A region of many islands, specifically that part of the Pacific Ocean which includes numerous groups of islands, of which the more important are those of the Sandwich, Marquesas, Society, Navigator, and Friendly groups, and intermediate islands, the natives of which speak different dialects of the same language New Zealand is often included, as the natives speak the Polynesian language

☞ The Caroline and Pelew Islands belong to a different group called *Micronesia* and the Fejees, New Hebrides New Guinea, &c, belong to a third group, called *Melanesia* the natives of which are of a darker color, and have frizzled hair *Dana*

Pŏl'y nē'sian, *a* Pertaining to Polynesia

Po lĭy'ni ȧ, *n* The icebound sea around the North Pole,—so called by the Russians *Kane.*

Pŏl'y nō'mi al, *n* [Fr *polynome*, from Gr πολυς, many, and ὄνομα, Lat *nomen*, name, term See MULTINOMIAL] (*Alg*) An expression composed of two or more terms, connected by the sign *plus* or *minus* *Math Dict*

Pŏl'y nō'mi-al, *a* Containing many names or terms, multinomial

Pŏl'y ŏm'ma toŭs, *a* [Gr πολυς, many, and ὄμμα, the eye] Having many eyes

Pŏl'y ŏn'o moŭs, *a* [Gr πολυς, many, and ὄνομα, ωνυμα, name, Fr *polonyme*] Having many names or titles, many titled *Sir W Jones.*

Pŏl'y-ŏn'o my, *n* [See *supra*] Variety of different names *Faber.*

Pŏl'y ŏp'tron, } *n* [Gr πολυς, many, and ὀπτομαι,
Pŏl'y ŏp'ti um, } future, ὀψομαι, from root ὀπ-τειν, to see, Fr *polyoptre*] *Opt*) A glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished

Pŏl'y o rā'mȧ, or **Pŏl'y o rā'mȧ**, *n* [Gr πολυς, much, many, and ὁραμα, a sight, view, from ὁραν, to see] A view of many objects

Pŏl'y p, *n* [Written also *polype*] [Fr *polype*, It. & Sp *polipo*, Lat *polypus*, Gr πολύπους, πολύποδος, i e, many-footed, from πολυς, many, and ποδς, ποδος, foot] An aquatic animal of the radiate type, having, in general, a cylindrical body, at one extremity of which there is a mouth, surrounded by one or more series of arms or tentacles It has no special organs of sense, and is capable of multiplying by buds and artificial sections as well as by ova *Dana.*

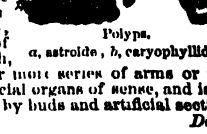

Polyps.

a, astroide, *b*, caryophyllide.

☞ The name is sometimes used in a restricted sense for the hydra-polyp, but it properly includes the animals of all zoöphytes. These animals form coral by the secretion of calcareous matter

Po lĭp'a-rŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and Lat. *parere*, to produce] Producing a great number; bringing forth many

Pŏl'y-pa-ry, *n.* [N. Lat. *polyparium*, from Lat *polypus*. See *supra*, and cf. POLYPIER.] Coral, — so called because formed by polyps *Dana.*

Polypary (*Astrea rotulosa*)

Pŏl'ype (Synop., § 130), *n* See POLYP

Pŏl'y-pĕ'an, *a* Of, or pertaining to, polyps.

Pŏl'y-pĕt'al oŭs, *a* [Gr πολυς, many, and πεταλον, leaf, petal, Fr *polypetale*.] (*Bot.*) Having many petals, as, a *polypetalous* corolla *Martyn*

Polypetalous Flower

Po-lŷph'a-goŭs, *a* [Lat *polyphagus*, Gr πολυφαγος, from πολυς, much, many, and φαγειν, to eat, Fr *polyphage*.] Eating, or subsisting on, many things, or kinds of food

Pŏl'y-phär'ma-cy, *n* [Fr *polypharmacie*, from Gr πολυς, many, and φαρμακον, medicine, φαρμακεια, the using of medicine.] (*Med.*) (*a*) The act or practice of prescribing too many medicines (*b*) A prescription made up of too many medicines *Dunglison*

Pŏl'y-phŏn'ic, *a* [Gr πολυφωνος, from πολυς, many, and φωνη, sound, Fr *polyphone*.]

1 Having, or consisting of, many voices or sounds

2 (*Mus.*) Consisting of several tone series, or parts, progressing simultaneously, according to the laws of counterpoint, contrapuntal

Po-lŷph'o-nism, *n* [Gr πολυφωνια See *supra*.]

1. Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo *Derham*

2 (*Mus.*) Composition in parts, contrapuntal composition

Po-lŷph'o-nist, *n* 1 One who professes the art of multiplying sounds, or who makes a variety of sounds, a ventriloquist

2 (*Mus.*) A master of the art of polyphony, a contrapuntist

Po-lŷph'o-noŭs, *a* The same as POLYPHONIC

Po-lŷph'o-ny, *n* The same as POLYPHONISM

Pŏl'y-phōre, *n* [Gr πολυς, many, and φορειν, to bear.] (*Bot.*) A receptacle which bears many ovaries

Po-lŷph'yl loŭs, or **Pŏl'y-phŷl'loŭs** (117), *a* [Gr πολυφυλλος, from πολυς, many, and φυλλον, leaf, Fr *polyphylle*.] (*Bot.*) Many leafed, as, a *polyphyllous* calyx or perianth

Po-lŷp'i-dŏm, *n* [Lat *polypus*, polyp, and *domus*, house.] A house or hive of polyps, — a name sometimes given to coral

☞ The term is incorrect, as coral is an internal secretion *Dana*

Polypier (po lĭp'e ẽ), *n* [Fr.] The same as POLYPARY See POLYPARY

Pŏl'y-plĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *polypus*, polyp, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *polypifere*.] Producing polyps

Pŏl'y-plp'a-roŭs, *a* [Lat *polypus* and *parere*, to produce.] Producing polyps

Pŏl'y-p ite (49), *n* (*Paleon.*) A fossil polyp

Pŏl'y-plĭc'e'trum, *n* [Gr πολυς, many, and πληκτρον, an instrument for striking the lyre.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument formerly in use, said to have been invented by Guido — so called because its tones were produced by the friction of numerous slips of leather acting upon strings, and moved by pressing or striking keys, as in the piano forte

Pŏl'y-pŏde, *n* [Fr *polypode*, Gr πολυπους, πολυποδος, the wood-louse, millepede See POLYP.]

1 (*Zool.*) An animal having many feet, the millepede or wood louse *Core*

2. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Polypodium*, polypody

Po-lŷp'o-dy, *n* [Lat *polypodium*, Gr πολυπόδιον, diminutive of πολυπους, Fr *polypode*, It & Sp *polipodio* See POLYP.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Polypodium*, of the order of *Filices*, or ferns The fructifications are in roundish points, scattered over the inferior disk of the frond or leaf There are numerous species *Loudon*

Pŏl'y-poid, *a* [Gr πολυπους, polyp, and εἰδος, form.] Like a polyp or a polypus *Dunglison*

Po lŷp'o rite (49), *n* [See POLYPOROUS.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil plant having many pores

Po-lŷp'o roŭs, *a* [Gr πολυς, many, and πορος, a passage or pore.] Having numerous passages or pores *Wright*

Pŏl'y poŭs, *a* [Fr *polypeux* See POLYP.] Having the nature of the polypus, having many feet or roots, like the polypus, as, a *polypous* concretion

Pŏl'y-prag-măt'ic, } *a* [Gr πολυς, much, and
Pŏl'y-prag-măt'ic al, } πραγματικος, active, πραττειν, to do, act.] Over busy [*Rare.*]

Pŏl'y prăg'ma-ty, *n* [Gr πολυς, much, and πραγματεια, business, from πραγμα, thing done, fr πρασσειν, to do.] The state of being over engaged with business or matters [*Rare.*]

Pŏl'y-pris măt'ic, *a* [Gr πολυς, many, and Eng *prismatic*.] (*Crystallog.*) Having many lateral secondary planes, with or without the primary planes, — said of a prismatic crystal *Dana.*

Po lŷp'te tŏn, *n* [Lat, from Gr πολυπτωτος, -ον, Having, or being in, many cases, from πολυς, many, and πτωσις, case.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a word is repeated in different forms, cases, numbers, genders, and the like.

Pŏl'y-pŭs, *n*, Eng *pl* PŎL'Y-PŬS-ĔS; Lat. *pl.* *PŎL'Y-PI* [Lat *polypus* See POLYP.]

1 Something that has many feet or roots.

2 (*Zool.*) A polyp See POLYP

3 (*Med.*) A tumor with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear, — found in the nose, uterus, &c *Coopr*

Pŏl'y-schĕ'ma-tĭst, *a* [Gr. πολυς, many, and σχημα, form, manner.] Having, or existing in, many different forms or fashions

Pŏl'y-scŏpe, *n* [Fr *polyscope*, from Gr πολυσκοπος, from πολυς, much, many, and σκιπτεσθαι, σκοπειν, to look carefully, to view.] (*Opt.*) A glass which makes a single object appear as many, a multiplying glass *Hutton*

Pŏl'y-sĕp'al oŭs, *a* [Gr πολυς, many, and Eng *sepal*.] (*Bot.*) Having more than one sepal *Lindley*

Pŏl'y-spăst, *n* [Fr *polyspaste*, It *polispasto*, Sp *polispastos*, Lat *polyspaston*, from Gr πολυσπαστος, drawn from all sides, or by several cords, from πολυς, many, and σπαν, to draw.] (*Med.*) A machine consisting of many pulleys, — formerly used for reducing luxations *Dunglison*

Pŏl'y-spĕrm, *n* [Gr πολυς, many, and σπερμα, seed.] A tree whose fruit contains many seeds [*Obs.*] *Evelyn*

Polyspermous Capsule

Pŏl'y spĕrm'oŭs, *a* [Gr πολυσπερμος, from πολυς, many, and σπέρμα, seed Fr *polyspermé*.] (*Bot.*) Containing many seeds, as, a *polyspermous* capsule or berry *Martyn*

Pŏl'y-spō'roŭs, *a* [Gr πολυς, many, and σπόρος, a spore.] (*Bot.*) Containing many spores

Pŏl'y stўle, *n* [Fr *polystyle*, Gr πολυστυλος, with many columns, from πολυς, many, and στυλος, column.] (*Arch.*) An edifice or court surrounded by several rows of columns, as in Moorish architecture *Fairholt*

Pŏl'y syl lăb'ic, } *a* [Fr *polysyllabique*, and
Pŏl'y syl lăb'ic al, } *polysyllabe*, Gr πολυσυλλαβος, from πολυς, many, and συλλαβη, syllable.] Pertaining to a polysyllable, consisting of many syllables, or of more than three

Pŏl'y syl lăb'i çĭşm, } *n* The state of being poly-
Pŏl'y sўl'la bĭşm, } syllabic, the state or quality of having many syllables

Pŏl'y-sўl'la ble, *n* [Gr πολυς, many, and Eng *syllable* See *supra*.] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three, for words of a less number than four are called *mono syllables*, *dissyllables*, and *trisyllables*

Pŏl'y sўl'la ble, *a* Having many syllables, polysyllabic

Pŏl'y sўn'de-tŏn, *n* [Gr πολυσυνδετον, from πολυσύνδετος, joined in various ways or firmly, from πολυς, many, and σύνδετος, bound together, fr συνδεῖν, to bind together, from σύν, with, together, and δεῖν, to bind.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the copulative is often repeated, as in the sentence, "We have ships, and men, and money, and stores"

Pŏl'y syn thĕt'ic, *a* [Gr πολυς, many, and συνθεσις, a uniting, or composition See SYNTHESIS.] Making a manifold compound

Pŏl'y tĕch'nic (-tĭk'), *a.* [Fr *polytechnique*, It & Sp *politecnico*, Gr πολυτεχνος, fr πολυς, many, and τεχνη, an art.] Comprehending many arts — applied particularly to a school in which many branches of art or science are taught, especially with reference to their practical applications

Pŏl'y-tĕch'nic-al, *a.* The same as POLYTECHNIC

Pŏl'y-tha-lā'mi-ă, *n pl* [Gr πολυς, many, and Σαλαμος, a chamber.] (*Zoöl.*) Minute animals occupying chambered calcareous shells of microscopic size See RHIZOPOD *Dana*

Polythalamous Shell

Pŏl'y-thăl'a-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and Σαλαμος, a chamber, Fr *polythalame*.] Many-chambered, — applied to cephalopods having multilocular shells

Pŏl'y thē'ĭşm, *n.* [Fr *polythéisme*, It. & Sp *politeismo*, from Gr. πολυς, many, and Θεος, god.]

1 The state of being a polytheist, the doctrine or belief of a polytheist

2 The doctrine of a plurality of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world *Stillingfleet*

Pŏl'y-thē'ĭst, *n* [Fr *polythéiste*, It & Sp *politeista*.] One who believes in, or maintains the doctrine of, a plurality of gods

Pŏl'y the-ĭst'ic, } *a* 1 Pertaining to polythe-
Pŏl'y the-ĭst'ic al, } ism, as, *polytheistic* belief or worship

2 Holding a belief in a plurality of gods, as, a *polytheistic* writer *Milner.*

Pŏl'y the ĭst'ic al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of polytheism

Pŏl'y thē'ize, *v. i.* To adhere to, advocate, or inculcate the doctrine of polytheism, to believe in a plurality of gods

Po-lўt'o-moŭs, *a* [Gr. πολυς, many, and τομη, cutting, incision, from τεμνειν, to cut.] (*Bot.*) Subdivided into many distinct, subordinate parts, which however, not being jointed to the petiole, are not true leaflets, — said of leaves. *Henslow*

Pŏl'y-týpage, *n* [See *infra*.] (*Print.*) The art or process of producing in metal, by a peculiar method, fac-simile copies of wood engravings, matter in type, &c, from which impressions may be taken as from types, a particular mode of stereotyping

Pŏl'y-týpic, *a* (*Print.*) Pertaining to polytypage obtained by the process of polytyping; as, a *polytypic* plate

Pŏl'y týpe, *n* [Gr πολυς, many, and τυπος, type.] (*Print.*) A cast or fac simile copy of an engrave block, matter in type, &c., as, a *polytype* in relief

By pressing the wood-cut into semi fluid metal, an intaglio matrix is produced and from this matrix, in a similar way, a *polytype* in relief is obtained *Hansard*

Pŏl'y týpe, *v. t* (*Print.*) To produce by polytypage, to form printing surfaces as fac simile copies by the polytype process, as, a *polytyped* book, to *polytype* an engraving

Polyzoan (*Lepralia pouchii*).

Pŏl'y zō'an, *n* [Gr πολυς, many, and ζωον, a living creature.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a compound group among the *Bryozoa*, the lowest order of mollusks, and in which many animals are united in one structure *Dana*

Pŏl'y zō'a ry, *n* (*Zoöl.*) The compound structure made up of polyzoans *Eng Cyc*

Pŏl'y-zō'nal, *a* [Gr πολυς, many, and ζωνη, belt, girdle, from ζωννυναι, to gird.] Consisting of many zones or rings

Polyzonal lens (*Opt.*), a lens made up of many pieces arranged in zones or rings, — a plan sometimes resorted to from the difficulty of obtaining large pieces of glass free from defects

Pŏl'y-zō'os (Synop., § 130), *n*, *pl* *PŎL'Y-ZŌ'A* [See *supra*.] (*Zoöl.*) A polyzoan

Pŏm'age (pŭm'aj) *n* [Lat *pomum*, a fruit, an apple, L Lat *pomagium*, *pomagium*.] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding

Po mā'ceoŭs (shŭs), *a* [Lat *pomum*, an apple.]

1 Consisting of apples "*Pomaceous* harvest breathing sweets" *Philips*

2 Like pomace

Po mā̆de', *n* [Fr *pommade*, Sp *pomada*, It *pomata*, from Lat *pomum*, an apple, because it was formerly made from apples, L Lat *pomata*, a drink made of apples Cf POMATUM] Perfumed ointment, especially, ointment or unguent for the hair

Po măn'der or **Pō'man der** (Synop., § 130), *n* [Corrupted from Fr *pomme d'ambre*, an apple of amber.] A perfumed ball, or a box containing perfumes, formerly carried by ladies, as at the end of a chain girdle [*Obs.*]

Po-mā'tum, *n* [See POMADE.] A perfumed unguent or composition used in dressing the hair

Po mā'tum, *v. t* To apply pomatum to, as the hair

Pōme, *n* [Lat *pomum*, a fruit, apple, Fr *pomme*, Pr *pom*, Sp, Pg, & It *pomo*, It also *pome*.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or capsules, as the apple, pear, and the like *Martyn*

Pōme, *v. t* [Fr *pommer* See *supra*.] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing. [*Obs.*]

Pōme çĭt'ron, *n* A citron apple *B Jonson.*

Pōme grăn'ate (pŭm grăn'ĕt), *n.* [Lat *pomum*, a fruit, apple, and *granatus*, grained having many grains or seeds, from *granum*, grain, seed, small kernel, It. *pomogranato*, Sp *granada*, Fr *grenade*, O Fr *pomme de grenade*.]

Pomegranate

1 (*Bot.*) The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Punica*. This fruit is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds, and is of a reddish color

2 The tree that produces pomegranates.

3 An ornament resembling a pomegranate, on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest.

Pōme'-păr'a dĭse, *n* A sweet kind of apple [*Obs.*] "*Pome paradise* or honey apple" *Holland*

Pōme'roy } (pŭm'-), *n* [Fr *pomme*, an apple,
Pōme roy'al } and *roi*, *roy*, king, *royal*, royal. Cf O Fr *pommeroye*, apple jelly.] A sort of apple, known also as the *royal* apple. *Ainsworth.*

Pōme'-wa'ter, *n* A sweet, juicy apple. "Ripe as a *pome-water*" *Shak.*

Pŏm'ey, *n*, *pl* PŎM'EYS [Fr *pommé*, grown round or like an apple, p p of *pommer*, to grow round or apple-like. See POME, *v. i.*] (*Her.*) The figure of an apple, a roundel, — always of a green color.

Pŏm'fret, n. (*Ichth.*) A fish of the genus *Stromateus*, found in the Mediterranean, and in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Pŏm'fret-cāke, n. A licorice cake *Simmonds*

Po-mif'er-oŭs, a. [Fr *pomifere*, Sp. & It *pomifero*, Lat *pomifer*, from *pomum*, fruit, apple, and *ferre*, to bear] (*Bot.*) Apple bearing, — an epithet applied to plants which bear the larger fruits, such as melons, gourds, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c, in distinction from the baccíferous or berry-bearing plants

Pŏm'mage (pŭm'-), *n* See POMAGE

Pŏmmée, n [Fr See POMME] (*Her.*) A bearing or device representing, or in the form of, an apple

Pommée (pom mā'), *a* [Fr See POMME] (*Her.*) Having the ends terminating in rounded protuberances resembling apples, — said of crosses

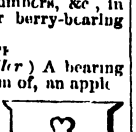

Cross Pommée.

Pŏm'mel (pŭm'), *n* [O Fr *pommel*, N Fr *pommeau*, L Lat *pomellus*, *pomellus*, from Lat *pomum*, an apple, or a similar fruit Cf It *pomo della spada*, the pommel of a hilt, Sp also *pomo*] A knob or ball, an object resembling a ball in form as, (*a*) The knob on the hilt of a sword (*b*) The protuberant part of a saddle bow (*c*) The round knob on the frame of a chair, &c

Pŏm'mel, v t [*imp & p p* POMMELED, or POMMELLED, *p pr & vb n* POMMELING, or POMMELLING] See *supra* To beat, as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky, to bruise by beating

Pŏm'meled (pŭm'eld), *a* (*Her.*) Furnished, or mounted, with one or more pommels, as a sword, dagger, and the like [Written also *pommelled*]

Pŏm'mel ing, n A beating or bruising [Written also *pommelling*]

Pom-mĭl'ion (-mĭl'yun), *n* [See POMMEL, and cf L Lat *pomellio*, *pomillo*, pygmy] (*Mil.*) The casabel, or hindmost knob of a cannon [*Rare*]

Pō'mo-lŏg'ic al, a [Fr *pomologique*] Belonging to pomology

Po mŏl'o gist, n [Fr *pomologue*] One interested in pomology

Po mŏl'o gy, n [Fr *pomologie*, from Lat *pomum*, fruit, apple, and Gr λόγος, discourse] The art or science of fruits, or of raising fruits

Po mō'nă, n [Lat *pomum*, apple] (*Anc Myth*) The goddess of fruits

Po mŏn'ic, a [Lat *pomum*, apple] Of, or pertaining to, apples

Pŏmp, n [Fr *pompe*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *pompa*, from Gr πομπή, a sending, a solemn procession, from πομπεύω, to send, Gr *pomp*]

1 A procession distinguished by ostentation of grandeur and splendor. "All the *pomps* of a Roman triumph" *Addison.*

2. Show of magnificence, parade, splendor

Misery outlives uncertain *pomp* *Shak*

Syn. — Display, parade, pageant, pageantry, splendor, state, magnificence, ostentation, grandeur, pride

Pŏmp, v i To manifest pomp, to make a display [*Obs and rare*] *B Jonson*

Pomp-ăt'ic, a [Lat *pompaticus* See *supra*] Pompous, splendid, ostentatious [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Pŏm'pel-moŭs, n, *pl* PŎM'PEL-MOUS-ES (*Bot.*) A shaddock, or fruit of the *Citrus decumana*, of full size, — called also *pompoleon*

Pŏmp'et, n [O Fr *pompette*] (*Print.*) The ball formerly used by printers to ink the types [*Obs*]

Pŏm'phō-lyx, n [Lat, from Gr πομφόλυξ, a bubble, the slag or scoriæ left on the surface of smelted ore, from πομφός, a bubble] (*Chem.*) The white oxide which sublimes during the combustion of zinc, — formerly called *flowers of zinc* *Hill.*

Pom-pĭl'ion (-pĭl'yun), *n* An ointment, or pomatum, made of black poplar buds [*Obs*] *Cotgrave*

Pŏmp'i-on (pŭmp'i un), *n* [Written also *pumpion*] [O Fr *pompon*, equivalent to *pepon*, from Lat *pepo*, Gr πέπων, D. *pompoen*, Sw *pompa*] A pumpkin [*Obs*]

Pŏm'pire, n [Lat *pomum*, an apple or a similar fruit, and *pirum*, a pear] An apple, a sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth*

Pom pŏ'le-on, n See POMPELMOUS

Pŏm'pon, n [Fr] (*Mil.*) A tuft of wool, sometimes worn by soldiers on the top of the hat at front, instead of a feather

Pom-pŏs'i ty, n. [It *pomposità*, Sp *pomposidad*, Pr *pomposita*] The state of being pompous, pomposness, ostentation, boasting

Pom-pō'so, a [It] (*Mus.*) Grand and dignified.

Pŏmp'oŭs, a. [Fr *pompeux*, Pr *pompos*, Sp & It. *pomposo*, Lat *pomposus* See POMP]

1. Displaying pomp, showy with grandeur, splendid, magnificent, as, a *pompous* procession

2. Ostentatious, boastful, swelling, as, a *pompous* account of private adventures "The *pompous* vanity of the old schoolmistress" *Thackeray*

Syn. — Showy, splendid, magnificent, superb, august, grand; stately, dignified, magisterial, lofty, ostentatious, boastful See GRAND

Pŏmp'oŭs-ly, *adv.* With great parade or display; magnificently; splendidly, ostentatiously

Pŏmp'oŭs-ness, n The state of being pompous, magnificence, splendor.

Pŏmp'tine (84), a. See PONTINE.

Pŏn'-wą'ter (pŭn'-), *n.* The same as POMWATER, q v

Pŏn'cho (pŏn'tcho), *n.* [Sp] A kind of cloak worn by the Spanish Americans, having the form of a blanket, with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through *Simmonds*

Pŏnd, n [Probably from A S *pyndan*, to shut in, to pound Cf O H Ger *punte*, a shutting, and Sp, Pg, & It *pantano*, a pool of stagnant water, L Lat *pantanum*, marsh, Lat *pontus*, Gr πόντος, the sea] A confined, or stagnant, body of fresh water, a natural, or artificial, body of fresh water, usually less extended than a lake

Pŏnd, v t [From the noun] To make into a pond, to collect, as water, in a pond by stopping the current of a river

Pŏnd, v t To ponder, to consider, to pay attention to [*Obs*]

Pleaseth you, *pond* your suppliant's plaint *Spenser*

Pŏn'der, v t [*imp & p p* PONDERED, *p pr & vb n* PONDERING] [Fr *ponderer*, Sp *ponderar*, It & Lat *ponderare*, from Lat *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight, from *pendere*, to weigh] To weigh in the mind, to view with deliberation, to examine, to consider

Ponder the path of thy feet *Prov* iv 26

Syn. — To consider, muse, examine — To PONDER, CONSIDER, MUSE To *consider* means to view or contemplate with fixed thought To *ponder* denotes to dwell upon with long and anxious attention, with a view to some practical result or decision To *muse* is simply to think upon continuously with no definite object, or for the pleasure it gives We *consider* any subject which is fairly brought before us we *ponder* a concern involving great interests, we *muse* on the events of childhood

Yea at that very moment,
Consideration, like an angel came
And whipped the offending Adam out of him *Shak*
This *ponder* — that all nations of the earth
Shall in his seed be blessed *Milton*
Man superior walks
Amid the grand creation, *musing* praise,
And looking lively gratitude *Thomson*

Pŏn'der, v i To think, to deliberate, to muse, — usually followed by *on*

Pŏn'der a bĭl'i ty, n [Fr *ponderabilité*, Sp *ponderabilidad*] The state of being ponderable

Pŏn'der a ble, *a* [Fr *ponderable*, Sp *ponderable*, It *ponderabile*, Lat *ponderabilis* See PONDER] Capable of being weighed

Pŏn'der a ble ness, n The state or condition of being ponderable

Pŏn'der al, *a* [Fr *ponderal* See PONDER] Estimated or ascertained by weight, rather than by bulk or number, — distinguished from *numeral* as, a *ponderal* drachma *Arbuthnot*

Pŏn'der ance, *n* [Lat *ponderans*, p pr of *ponderare*, to weigh, O Fr *ponderant*, of weight See PONDER] Weight, gravity *Gregory*

Pŏn'der ăte, *v t* [Lat *ponderare*, *ponderatum* See PONDER] To weigh in the mind, to consider [*Obs*]

Pŏn'der ā'tion, *n* [Lat *ponderatio*, Fr *ponderation*, Sp *ponderacion*, It *ponderazione*] The act of weighing [*Obs*] *Arbuthnot*

Pŏn'der-er, *n* One who ponders, one who deliberates

Pŏn'der-ing ly, *adv* With consideration or deliberation *Hammond*

Pŏn'der ŏs'i ty, *n* [O Fr *ponderosité*, Pr *ponderositat*, Sp *ponderosidad*, It *ponderosità*] The state of being ponderous, weight, gravity, heaviness *Ray*

Pŏn'der-oŭs, *a* [Lat *ponderosus*, from *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight, from *pendere*, to weigh, It, Sp, & Pg *ponderoso*, Pr *ponderos*, O Fr *ponderous*]

1 Very heavy, weighty, as, a *ponderous* shield, a *ponderous* load "The evil they are contending with is too *ponderous* to be moved by the shoulders that are set to it" *I Taylor*

2 Important, momentous, as, a *ponderous* project

3 Forcible, strongly impulsive

Pressed with the *ponderous* blow,
Down sinks the ship within the abyss below *Dryden.*

Ponderous spar (*Min.*), heavy spar or barytes

Pŏn'der oŭs ly, *adv* With great weight

Pŏn'der oŭs ness, *n* The state of being ponderous, weight, heaviness, gravity *Boyle*

Pŏnd'-lĭl'y, *n* The water lily See WATER-LILY

Pŏnd'-weed, *n* (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Potamogeton*

Triple headed pond-weed (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Zannichellia*

Pŏne, *n* A thin turf [*Scot.*] *Jamieson*

Pŏne, *n* A kind of bread, made particularly in the Southern States, of corn meal, often with eggs and milk See PAUNE [*U S.*]

Pō'nent, *a* [O Fr & Pr *ponent*, It *ponente*, Sp *poniente*, the west, from Lat *ponens*, p pr of *ponere*, to set, It *ponente*, setting, also of the sun] Western, occidental [*Rare.*]

Forth rush the levant and the *ponent* winds *Milton*

Pon-gee', *n* An inferior kind of India silk

Pon ghee', *n* A priest of the higher orders in Burmah. *Malcom.*

Pŏng'go, *n.* A kind of ape, — a name applied loosely, by old writers, to any large ape. The Orang (*Troglodytes satyrus*) is sometimes so called now. See JOCKO.

Poniard

Pŏn'iard (pŏn'yard), *n.* [Fr *poignard*, It. *pugnale*, Sp *puñal*, Pg *punhal*, from Lat *pugio*, *pugionis*, from *pungere*, to prick] A pointed instrument for stabbing, borne in the hand, or at the girdle, or in the pocket, a small dagger

Pŏn'iard (pŏn'yard), *v t.* [*imp. & p p* PONIARDED *p pr & vb n* PONIARDING] To pierce with a pomard, to stab

Pō'nit bĭl'i ty, *n* [Lat *ponere*, to place] The capability of being placed or located [*Obs and rare*] *Barrow*

Pŏnk, *n* [Properly *ponke*, a false reading, instead of *pouke*, for *puck*, q v] A nocturnal spirit, a hag [*Obs*] *Shak* "Nor let the *pond*, nor other evil spirit" *Spenser.*

Pŏn'tac, *n* [From *Pontac*, a town in the south of France] A kind of Constantia wine, made in the Cape colony *Simmonds.*

Pŏn'tage, *n* [Fr *pontage*, *pontonnage*, *pontenage*, Pr & Sp *pontage*, L Lat *pontagium*, *pontaticum*, *pontaticum*, from Lat *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge] (*O. Eng Law*) A duty paid for repairing bridges *Ayliffe*

Pon tee', or Pŏn'tee, *n* [Fr & Sp *pontil*] (*Glass Works*) An iron instrument used to take glass from the glass pot, and also to hold articles in the process of manufacture, by attaching them to it when tipped with melted glass [Written also *pontil*, *puntel*, and *punty*]

Pŏn'tic, *a* [Lat *Ponticus*, Gr Ποντικός, from *pontus*, πόντος, the sea, especially the Black Sea] (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea

Pŏn'tiff, *n* [Fr *pontife*, Sp *pontifice*, It *pontefice*, Lat *pontifex*, *pontificis*, said to be from *pons*, a bridge, and *facere*, to make, because the first bridge over the Tiber was constructed and consecrated by the high priest] A high priest especially, (*a*) One of the sacred college, in ancient Rome, which had the supreme jurisdiction over all matters of religion, at the head of which was the *Pontifex Maximus* *W Smith* (*b*) (*Jewish Antiq.*) The chief priest. (*c*) (*Rom Cath Church*) The pope

Pon tĭf'ic, *a* [Lat *pontificus*]

1 Relating to, or consisting of, priests "The *pontific* college" *Milton.*

2 Pertaining to the pope or to the Roman Catholic church

Pon tĭf'ic al, *a* [Fr, Pr Sp, & Pg *pontifical*, It *pontificale*, Lat *pontificalis* See PONTIFF]

1 Belonging to a high priest, as, *pontifical* authority hence, belonging to the pope, popish

2 Splendid magnificent *Shak.*

3 Pertaining to the building of bridges, bridge-building [*Rare.*]

Now had they brought the work by wondrous art
Pontifical, a bridge of pendent rock
Over the vexed abyss *Milton*

Pon tĭf'ic al, *n* [Fr & Sp *pontifical*, It & L Lat. *pontificale*]

1 A book containing the offices, or formulas, used in various ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies *South.*

2 (*pl*) The dress and ornaments of a priest, bishop, or the pope "Dressed in full *pontificals*" *W Scott*

Pon tĭf'ic ăl'i ty, *n* The state and government of the pope, the papacy [*Obs*] *Usher.*

Pon tĭf'ic al ly, *adv* In a pontifical manner

Pon tĭf'ic ate, *n* [Lat *pontificatus*, It *pontificato*, Sp & Pg *pontificado*, Pr & Fr *pontificat* See PONTIFF]

1 The state or dignity of a high priest

2 Specifically, the office or dignity of the pope.

He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate* *Addison.*

3 The reign of a pope

Painting sculpture and architecture may all recover themselves under the present *pontificate* *Addison.*

Pŏn'ti fĭce (pŏn'tĭ fĭs) *n* [Lat *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, and *facere*, to make] Bridge work, structure or edifice of a bridge [*Rare.*]

At the brink of chaos near the foot
Of this new, wondrous *pontifice* *Milton.*

Pŏn'ti fĭ'cial (-fish'al), *a* [Lat *pontificius* See PONTIFICAL] Pertaining to the pontiff or pope [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Pŏn'ti fĭ'cian (-fish'an), *a* Pertaining to the pontiff or pope [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall*

Pŏn'ti fĭ'cian (-fish'an), *n* One who adheres to the pope, a Roman Catholic [*Obs.*] *Mountagu.*

Pŏn'tine, *a* [Fr *Pontin*, It *Pontino*, Lat *Pontinus* or *Pomptinus*, an appellation given to a district in Latium, near *Pometia*, hence *palus Pontina*, or *paludes Pontinæ*, the extensive marshy district exposed to the inundations of the Amasenus and Ufens, still called the Pontine or Pomptine marshes; It *paludi pontine*] Of or relating to a large marsh between Rome and Naples [Written also *Pomptine*]

Pŏnt'le-vis, *n* [Fr, properly a draw-bridge, from *pont*, Lat *pons*, bridge, and *levis*, Pr *levadiz*, Sp. *levadizo*, from Lat *levare*, to lift up, elevate, raise, Fr. *lever*, Pr. & O. Sp. *levar*, from Lat *levis*, light

in weight] (*Man*) Disorderly resistance by a horse, consisting in his rearing repeatedly on his hind legs, so as to be in danger of falling backward *Bailey*

Pon-toon', } *n* [Fr & Sp *ponton*, It *pontone*,
Pon-tōōn', } from Lat *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge]

1. A light frame work or float, as of India rubber cloth, or other material, easily transported, used in forming a bridge quickly for the passage of troops

2. (*Naut*) A low, flat vessel, resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans, and other machinery, used in carcening ships, chiefly in the Mediterranean, a lighter

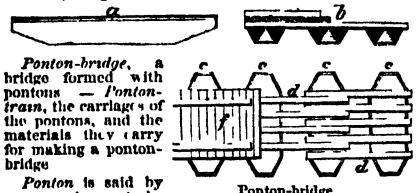

Ponton-bridge

a, side view of ponton *b*, end view of pontons, with joists, flooring and timbers fastened upon flooring to keep it in place *c*, plan of pontons *d* plan of flooring joists, *f* plan of flooring boards, with timbers thereon, near sides of floor, to keep it in place

Ponton-bridge, a bridge formed with pontons — *Ponton-train*, the carriages of the pontons, and the materials they carry for making a ponton-bridge

Ponton is said by army engineers to be the more common orthography, and therefore to be preferred to *pontoon*, the old form

Pŏn'to nĭer', }
Pŏn'ton nĭer', } *n.* [Fr *pontonnier*, fr *ponton* See *infra*] A soldier having the charge of constructing bridges

Pŏnt'vo lănt', *n* [Fr *pont*, bridge, and *volant*, flying] (*Mil*) A kind of light bridge, used in sieges, for surprising a post or outwork which has but a narrow moat a flying bridge *Buchanan*

Pŏ'ny, *n*, *pl* PONIES [Written also *poney*] [Gael *ponaidh*, Ir *poni*. Cf PUNY]

1 A small horse

2 The sum of twenty five pounds sterling [*Slang Eng*] *Thackeray*

3 A translation of some author studied, or like help, by means of which a lesson may be quickly gone over [*College Cant*]

Pony-engine, a locomotive used for switching cars from one track to another [*U S*]

Pood, *n* [Russ *pud*, allied to Lat *pondus*, a weight] A Russian weight, equal to 40 Russian or 36 English pounds avoirdupois

Poo'dle, *n* [Ger *pudel*, from Prov Ger *pudel*, pool, puddle] A small dog covered with long, silky hair *Partington*

Pōōh, *interj* Pshaw, pish, — an expression of scorn, dislike, or contempt

Pōōl, *n* [A S *pōl pūl*, L Ger *pool*, *pohl*, *puhl*, D *poel*, M H Ger *pfuol*, N H Ger *pfuhl*, Dan & Sw *pol*, Icel *polli*, allied to Lat *palus* Cf PUDDLE]

1 A small and rather deep collection of fresh water supplied by a spring, or occurring in the course of a stream

Charity will hardly water the ground where it must first fill a *pool* *Bacon*

2 A small body of standing and even of stagnant water, a puddle "The filthy mantled *pool* behind your cell" *Shak*

Pōōl, *n* [Fr *poule*, properly a hen, from Lat *pullus*, a young animal, a young fowl, chicken] The stake played for in certain games of cards [Written also *poule*]

Pōōl'-bāll, *n* One of several ivory balls about two inches in diameter, used in playing a kind of billiards *Simmonds*

Pōōl'er, *n* An instrument to stir a tan vat

Pōōl' snīpe, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Totanus*, the redshank

Pōōn'-wood, *n* An East Indian wood of a light porous texture, and light grayish cedar color, much prized for ship building

Pōōp, *n* [Fr *poupe*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *popa*, It *poppa*, Lat *puppis*]

1 A deck raised above the after part of the spar deck, reaching forward to the mizzen mast *Totten*

2 See POPPY

Pōōp, *v t* (*Naut*) (*a*) To strike upon the stern of, as a heavy sea "A sea which he thought was going to *poop* her" *Lord Dufferin* (*b*) To strike in the stern, as one vessel that runs her stem against another's stern *Mar Dict*

Pōōp, *v i* [D *poepen* See POP] To make a noise, to pop, also, to break wind

Pōōped (pōōpt, 60), *a.* (*Naut*) Having a poop, furnished with a poop

Pōōp'ing, *n* The shock of a heavy sea on the stern or quarter of a ship, when scudding in a tempest, also, the action of one ship's running her stem against another's stern

Pōōr, *a* [*compar* POORER, *superl* POOREST] O Eng *poore*, *povere*, Norm Fr *pour*, *power*, O Fr *poure*, *povre*, *povere*, N Fr *pauvre*, Pr *paure*, *paubre*, *paupre*, Sp & Pg *pobre*, It *povero*, Lat *pauper*]

1 Destitute of property, wanting in material riches or goods, needy, indigent

☞ It is often synonymous with *indigent* and with *necessitous*, denoting extreme want It is also applied to persons who are not entirely destitute of property, but who are not rich, as, a *poor* man or woman, *poor* people

2 (*Law*) So completely destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public

3 Hence, in very various applications, destitute of such qualities as are desirable, or as might naturally be expected, as, (*a*) Wanting in fat, plumpness, or fleshiness, lean, emaciated, meager, as, a *poor* horse, ox, and the like (*b*) Wanting in strength or vigor, — said of health, as, to suffer from *poor* health (*c*) Of little value or worth, not good, inferior, — said of material things, as, a *poor* coat or house

The marquis, making haste to Scarborough, embarked in a *poor* vessel *Clarendon*

(*d*) Destitute of fertility, barren, sterile, — said of land, as, *poor* soil (*e*) Destitute of strength, beauty, or fitness — said of literary composition, as, a *poor* essay or discourse (*f*) Very insufficient for an end or occasion, trifling, valueless, paltry, as a *poor* excuse or opinion

That I have wronged no man will be a *poor* plea, or apology, at the last day *Calamy*

4 Worthy of pity or sympathy — used also sometimes as a term of endearment, and sometimes as a word of slight contempt

Vexed sailors curse the rain
For which *poor* shepherds prayed in vain *Waller*
Poor little, pretty fluttering thing *Prior*

The *poor* monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use *Baker*

The poor those who are destitute of property, the indigent, the needy In a legal sense those who depend on charity or maintenance by the public "I have observed the more public provisions are made for *the poor*, the less they provide for themselves *Franklin*

Pōōr'-bŏx, *n* A contribution box for the poor

Pōōr'-house, *n* A public establishment for the support of the poor, an alms house, a work house

Pōōr'jŏhn (jŏn), *n* A coarse kind of fish, salted and dried

Poor john and apple-pies are all our fare *Harington*

☞ The fish is also called *hake*, and was formerly proverbial as a cheap kind of fare

Pōōr'-lawş, *n pl* Laws providing for the support of the poor

Pōōr'lĭ ness, *n* The state or quality of being poorly, feebleness

Pōōr'ly, *adv* 1 In a poor manner or condition, without wealth as, to live *poorly*

2 With little or no success, with little growth, profit, or advantage, as, these men have succeeded *poorly* in business

3 Meanly, without spirit

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire *Dryden*

4 Without excellence or dignity, as, he performs *poorly* in elevated characters

Pōōr'ly, *a* Somewhat ill, indisposed, not in health [*Colloq*]

For three or four weeks past I have lost ground having been *poorly* in health *F Scott*

Pōōr'nĕss, *n* The state or condition of being poor, in its various senses, want of property indigence, poverty, want of good qualities, want of value or importance, want of success or satisfactoriness, want, barrenness, sterility, unproductiveness, meanness, lowness

Pōōr'-rāte, *n* An assessment, or tax, for the relief or support of the poor

Pōōr'-spĭr'ĭt ed, *a* Of a mean spirit, cowardly, base *Denham*

Pōōr'-spĭr'ĭt-ed ness, *n* The state of being poor spirited, meanness, baseness *South*

Pŏp, *n* [Of D *pop* L Ger *pop*, a fart, Gr πομπυζειν, to smack, to cluck, to whistle]

1 A small, smart, quick sound or report "A *pop* loud enough to be heard at the further end of a room" *Addison*

2 A beverage which issues with a pop, or slight explosion, from the bottle containing it, — chiefly used in composition, as ginger *pop*, lemon *pop*

Pŏp, *v i* 1 To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound, as, the corn will *pop*

2 To enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden motion

I startled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly *Addison.*

3. To move from place to place suddenly, to dart *Swift*

Pŏp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POPPED (pŏpt), *p pr.* & *vb n* POPPING]

1 To thrust or push suddenly, to bring suddenly to notice, as, to *pop* the question

He *popped* a paper into his hand *Milton*
Didst thou never *pop*
Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Prior*

2 To cause to pop, as corn, to cause to expand and burst suddenly with heat

To pop off, to thrust away, to shift off *Locke*

Pŏp, *adv* With sudden entrance or appearance, suddenly

Pŏp'-cŏrn, *n* 1 Corn, or maize, for popping; especially, a kind the grains of which are small and compact, well fitted for popping

2 Corn which has been popped, or made by heat to burst suddenly, so as to expand and expose the inner part of the kernel, — more properly *popped corn*

Pōpe, *n* [Lat *papa*, father, bishop, Gr πάπας, πάππας, father, vocative πάπα, πάππα See PAPE]

1 The bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic church

2 (*Ichth*) A small fish of the perch family; called also *ruff* *Walton*

Pōpe'dŏm, *n* [A S *papdom*]

1 The place, office, or dignity of the pope, papacy

2 The jurisdiction of the pope

Pōpe-jōan' (jōn'), *n* A game of cards in which a board, having five compartments, is used to hold the pool The first of these compartments is called *Pope Joan*, whence the name of the game

Pōpe'ling, *n* [*Obs*] 1 An adherent of the pope

2 A little or inferior pope

Pōp'er-y, *n* The religion of the Roman Catholic church, comprehending doctrines and practices

☞ The appellation is considered offensive by Roman Catholics

Pōpe's'-eye, *n* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh

Pōpe's'-hĕad (hĕd), *n* A large, round brush, with a long handle, for dusting ceilings *Halliwell*

Pŏp'gŭn, *n* A child's gun, or tube and rammer for shooting pellets, and making a noise by the expansion of compressed air

Pŏp'in jāy, *n* [O Eng *popinjay*, O Fr *papegai papegaut*, Pr *papagai*, Sp & Pg *papagayo*, It *pappagallo*, late Gr παπαγας, Mod Gr παπαγαλλος, Ar *papaga*, perhaps from Lat *papa*, father, bishop and Lat *gallus*, cock, or Sp *gayo*, O Fr *gai*, N Fr *geai*, a jay, because this bird was first and principally kept by clergymen]

1 A parrot.

If a *popinjay* speak, she doth it by imitation of man voice *Puttenham*

2 A mark in the form of a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at *Strutt W Scott*

3 A gay, trifling young man, a fop or coxcomb "To be so pestered by a *popinjay*" *Shak*

Pōp'ish, *a* Relating to the pope, taught by the pope, pertaining to the pope or the Roman Catholic church, as, *popish* tenets or ceremonies

Pōp'ish ly, *adv* In a popish manner, with a tendency to popery, as, to be *popishly* affected or inclined

Pŏp'lar, *n* [O Fr *poplier*, N Fr *peuplier*, from Lat *populus*, poplar, Prov Fr *peuple*, *puble*, *piboul*, It *pioppo*, *poppa*, Sp *poba*, *chopo*, Pg *chopo*, *choupo*, Pr *pop*, D *populier*, H Ger *pappel*, L Ger *poppel*, Dan *poppeltra*, Sw *poppel*, *poppeltrad*] (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Populus*, of several species, as the black poplar, the aspen tree, &c The species are all of rapid growth, with soft wood The white poplar abele is *P alba*, introduced from Europe The Lombardy poplar is *P dilatata*, also introduced from Europe *Loudon*

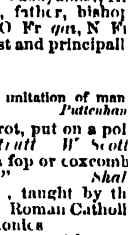

Poplars

Pop lĭt'ĕ al, } *a* [From Lat *poples*, *poplitis*, the
Pop lĭt'ic, } ham, Fr *poplité*, *poplitique*, Sp *poplíteo*, It *popliteo*] Pertaining to the ham, or posterior part of the knee-joint *Brande*

Pŏp'pet, *n* 1 See PUPPET

2 (*Naut*) One of certain upright timbers on the bilge ways, used to support a vessel while being launched *Totten*

Pŏp'ple, *v i* 1 To move quickly up and down, as a cork dropped on water

2 To bubble up [*Prov Eng, and local U S*]

Pŏp'ple, *n* The poplar [*Prov Eng, and local U S*]

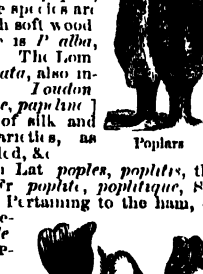

Poppy

Pŏp'py, *n* [A S *popig*, *papig*, W *pabi*, Fr *pavot*, Pr *paver*, *papaver*, Pg *papoula*, Sp *papola*, *ababol*, *amapola*, It *papavero*, Lat *papaver*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Papaver*, of several species, from one of which (*P somniferum*, or white poppy) opium is collected

Poppy-head.

Pŏp'py, } *n* [Fr *poupée*, from
Pŏp'py-hĕad, } L Lat *popa*]
(*Arch*) An elevated ornament often used on the summit of bench ends, desks, and other clerical wood work, in the middle ages It was sometimes a simple fleur de lis, sometimes a group of foliage, and the like, — called also *poop* *Fairholt*

Pŏp'u lace, *n.* [Fr *populace*, from Lat.

populus, people, It. *popolaccio, popolazzo*, Sp *populacho, populaso*] The common people, the vulgar, the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession. *Pope*

Syn.—Mob, people, commonalty See Mob

Pŏp'ū la-cy, *n* The populace, or common people, the rabble "His contempt of mobs and the *populacy*" *Coleridge*

Pŏp'ū lar, *a* [Lat *popularis*, from *populus*, people Fr *populaire*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *popular*, It *popolare*]

1 Pertaining to the common people, as, the *popular* voice, *popular* elections "So the *popular* vote inclines" *Milton*

2 Suitable to common people, easy to be comprehended, not critical or abstruse, familiar, plain

Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions *Hooker*

3 Hence, sometimes, common, inferior, vulgar

The smallest figs, called *popular* figs, are, of all others, the basest and of least account *Holland*

4 Beloved by the people, enjoying the favor of the people, pleasing to people in general as, a *popular* governor, a *popular* preacher, a *popular* discourse, a *popular* administration

5 Studious of the favor of the people, ambitious [*Rare*]

A *popular* man is in truth, no better than a prostitute to common fame and to the people *Dryden*

6 Prevailing among the people, extensively prevalent, as, a *popular* disease

Popular action (*Law*) an action which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same *Blackstone*

Pŏp'ū lăr'i ty, *n* [Lat *popularitas*, Fr *popularité*, Sp *popularidad*, It *popolarità*]

1 The quality or state of being popular, especially, (*a*) The state of being suitable to, or beloved by, the people "A *popularity* which has lasted down to our time" *Macaulay* (*b*) The state of being adapted, or pleasing, to common or vulgar people, hence, the condition of being common or inferior, vulgarity

This gallant laboring to avoid *popularity* falls into a habit of affectation ten thousand times baticfuler than the former *B Jonson*

2 Representation suited to vulgar or common conception, that which is intended or adapted to procure the favor of the people [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Pŏp'ū lăr'i zā'tion, *n* The act of making popular, or of introducing among a people

Pŏp'ū lar ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POPULARIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* POPULARIZING] [Fr *popularizer*, Sp *popularizar*] To make common, or suitable, to the mind, to spread among the people, as, to *popularize* philosophy or physics "The *popularizing* of religious teaching" *Milman*

Pŏp'ū lar Iz'er, *n* One who popularizes

Pŏp'ū lar ly, *adv* 1 In a popular manner, so as to please the populace

The victor knight,
Bareheaded *popularly* low had bowed *Dryden*

2 According to the conceptions of the common people *Browne*

Pŏp'ū lar ness *n* The state of being popular, or adapted to the fancy of the common people. "Meretricious *popularness* in literature" *Coleridge*

Pŏp'ū lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POPULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* POPULATING] [from Lat *populus*, people, It *popolare*, Sp & Pr *poblar*, Pg *povoar*, Fr *peupler*] To furnish with inhabitants either by natural increase, or by immigration or colonization, to people

Pŏp'ū-lāte, *v t* To breed people, to propagate

When there be great shoals of people which go on to *populate* *Tooke*

Pŏp'ū-late, *a* The same as POPULOUS [*Obs*]

Pŏp'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *populatio*, Fr *population*, It *popolazione*, Sp *poblacion*, Pr *poblacio*]

1 The act or operation of peopling, or furnishing with inhabitants, multiplication of inhabitants

2 The whole number of people, or inhabitants, in a country, or portion of a country

A country may have a great *population*, and yet not be populous *Tooke*

Pŏp'ū li çīde', *n* [Lat *populus*, people, and *cædere*, to kill] Slaughter of the people [*Rare*]

Pŏp'ū line, *n* [Fr *populine*, from Lat *populus*, poplar] (*Chem*) A crystallizable substance separated from the bark of the *Populus tremula*, of a sweetish acrid taste *Gregory*

Pŏp'ū-lŏs i ty, *n* [Lat *populositas*, Fr *populosité*, O Sp *populosidad*] Populousness [*Obs*] *Browne*

Pŏp'ū lŏus, *a* [Lat *populosus*, from *populus*, people, It *populoso, popoloso*, Sp & Pg *populoso*, Pr *populos*, Fr *populeux*]

1. Full of inhabitants, containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country

Heaven, yet *populous*, retains
Numbers sufficient to possess her realms *Milton*

2. Pleasing to people, acceptable, popular [*Obs and rare.*]

He I plead for
Hath power to make your beauty *populous* *J Webster*

3. Suitable to common people, hence, common, inferior, vulgar [*Obs and rare*]

It should have been some fine confection
That might have given the broth some dainty taste
This powde. was too gross and *populous*
Arden of Feversham

Pŏp'ū-loŭs ly, *adv* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country

Pŏp'ū loŭs ness, *n* The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country

By *populousness*, in contradistinction to "population" is understood the proportion the number bears to the surface of the ground they live on *Tooke*

Pôr'bēa gle, *n* [Cf Fr *barbillon, aiguillat*, Prov Fr *porc*, different species of sharks] (*Ichth*) A species of shark, the *Lamna cornubica* [Written also *porbeagle*] *Yarrell*

Pôr'cate, } *a* [Lat *porca*, a female swine, the
Pôr'cā ted, } ridge between two furrows, a balk] Formed in parallel ridges, ridged *Isiat Res*

Pôr'çe lain (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *porcelaine*, Sp & Pg *porcelana*, It *porcellana*, originally the porcelain shell (*Cypræa porcellana*), from Lat *porcus*, the private parts of a female, because the opening of this shell resembled them Porcelain was called after this shell, either on account of its smoothness and whiteness, or because it was believed to be made from it]

1 A fine, translucent kind of earthen ware, made first in China and Japan, but now in Europe and America —called also *China*, or *China ware*

Porcelain by being pure is apt to break *Dryden*

2 (*Bot*) A plant, purslain *Ainsworth*

Porcelain-clay a clay composed of alumina and silica used in making porcelain —*Porcelain jasper* See PORCELANITE

Pôr'çe lā'ne oŭs, *a* [Eng *porcelain*] Pertaining to, or resembling, porcelain, as, *porcelaneous* shells *Hatchett*

Pôr'çe la nīte (49), *n* [Fr *porcelanite* See *supra*] (*Min*) A semi vitrified clay or shale, some what resembling jasper,—called also *porcelain jasper* *Dana*

Pôr'çe-lā'neŭs, *a* Pertaining to, or like, porcelain porcelaneous

Pôrch, *n* [Fr *porche*, Pr *porge*, Sp & It *portico*, A S *porte*, Lat *porticus*, from *porta*, a gate, entrance, or passage Cf PORTICO]

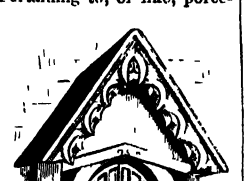

Porch

1 (*Arch*) A kind of vestibule at the entrance of temples, halls, churches or other buildings, hence, a stately or ornamental entrance way

The graceless Helen in the *porch* I spied
Of Venus's temple *Dryden*

2 A portico, a covered walk [*Obs*]

Repair to Pompey's *porch* where you shall find us *Shak*

The Porch, a public portico in Athens where Zeno the philosopher, taught his disciples hence sometimes used as equivalent to the *school of the Stoics* It was called *ποικίλη*, the painted porch from the picture of Polygnotus and other eminent painters, with which it was adorned

Pôr'çīne, *a* [Lat *porcinus*, from *porcus*, a swine It & Sp *porcino*, Pr *porcin* See PORK] Pertaining to swine, as, the *porcine* species of animals

Pôr'cu pine, *n* [O Eng *porpen, porpentine*, O Fr *porc espi*, now corrupted into *porc epic* and *porte epine*, Pr *porc espi* N Pr *porc espin*, It *porco spino, porco spinoso*, Sp *puerco espino, puerco espin*, Pg *porco espinho, porco spim* from Lat *porcus*, swine, and *spina*, thorn, spine Ger *stachel schwein*, i e, thorn swine, Sw *piggsvin* i e, prickle swine, Dan *pindsvin*, i e, pin swine] (*Zool*) A rodent quadruped of the genus *Hystrix* of Linnæus, furnished with spines or quills upon the body, covered with sharp prickles, some of which are twelve inches long, and capable of being erected at pleasure When attacked, he rolls his body into a round form in which position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy This species is a native of Africa and Asia, and is also found in Italy

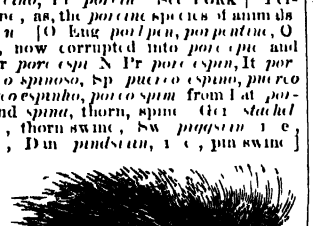

Common Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*)

Pôr'cu pine-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the tropical seas, which is covered with spines or prickles capable of being erected by its inflating the body It is the *Diodon hystrix* of Bloch *Yardine.*

Por'cu pine-wood, *n* The wood of species of palm,—so called because, when cut horizontally, the markings of the wood resemble the quills of a porcupine *Simmonds*

Pōre, *n* [Fr *pore*, Pr *por*, Sp, Pg, & It *poro*, fr Lat *porus*, Gr *πορος*, a passage, a pore]

1 (*Anat*) A minute orifice in an animal membrane

2 A minute opening or passage way, an interstice between the constituent particles or molecule of a body, as, the *pores* of plants or of stones

Pōre, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PORED, *p pr* & *vb n* PORING] [Probably a modification of *bore*, to pierce or enter by boring, N H Ger *bohren*, O H Ger *poran, porôn*, to bore Cf Ger mit *bohren den* blicken anschen, to look at with a piercing glance] To look with steady, continued attention or application on or over, to study with an abstracted gaze,—often with *on* or *over* "Painfully to *pore* upon a book" *Shak*

The eye grows weary with *poring* perpetually on the same thing *Dryden*

Pōre'blind, *a* [Probably from *pore* and *blind* Cf Gr *πωρος, πηρος*, blind] Near sighted, short-sighted purblind [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Pōr'er, *n* One who pores or studies diligently

Por'gee, } *n* [Written also *paugie* and *poggy*, ab-
Por'gy, } breviated from *mushaupaug*, pl of *mushaup*, or the Indian name of the fish, from *mushe-huppi*, large, thick scaled] (*Ichth*) A salt water fish of the gilt head kind much esteemed for food The common species in North America is the *Pagrus argyrops* The *Sand porgee* is the *Sargus arenosus.*

Po rif'e ran, *n* [Lat *porus*, pore, and *ferre*, to bear] (*Zool*) An animal of the group comprising the sponges *Carpenter*

Pō'ri fōrm, *a* [Fr *poriforme*, fr Lat *porus*, pore, and *forma*, form] Resembling a pore, or small puncture

Pō'rism, *n* [Gr *πορισμος*, practicable] (*Math*) A theorem or proposition so easy of demonstration as to be almost self evident *Crabb*

Pōr'i ness, *n* [From *pory*] The state of being pory, or having numerous pores [*Rare*] *Wiseman*

Pō'rism, *n* [Fr *porisme*, Gr *πορισμα*, any thing procured or supplied something deduced from a previous demonstration, from *πορισειν*, to bring, provide, supply]

1 (*Geom*) A proposition having for its object to find the condition that will render certain problems indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions *Math Dict*

2 (*Gr Geom*) A corollary *Brande.*

Pō'ris māt'ic, } *a* [Fr *porismatique*, Gr *πορισ-*
Pō'ris māt'ic al, } *τικος* See *supra*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of,
Po ris'tic, } a porism
Po ris'tic al, }

Pō'rite (49), *n* [Fr *porite* See PORE] (*Zool*) A coral of certain species, having the surface covered with very shallow or superficial cells, which are quite small and every where contiguous They grow often to a very large size, and are among the most important constituents of coral reefs *Dana*

Pōrk, *n* [Fr & Pr *porc*, O Sp, Pg, & It *porco*, N Sp *puerco*, Lat *porcus*, O It *porkos*, swine, hog pig] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food

Pōrk'er, *n* A hog *W Scott.*

Pōrk'et, *n* A young hog, a pig *Dryden.*

His fields abound with kids lambs, and *porkets* *Howett*

Pōrk'ling, *n* A pig *Tusser*

Por nŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *πορνη*, a harlot, and *γραφειν*, to write] Lacentious painting employed to decorate the walls of rooms sacred to bacchanalian orgies, examples of which exist in Pompeii

Po rŏs'i ty, *n* [Fr *porosité*, Pr *poro dat*, Sp *porosidad*, Pg *porosidade*, It *porosità*] The quality or state of having pores or interstices,—opposed to *density*

Po rŏt'ic, *n* [Gr *πορος*, callus] (*Med*) A remedy supposed capable of assisting the formation of callus *Dunglison*

Pōr'oŭs (89), *a* [It, Sp, & Pg *poroso*, Pr *poros*, Fr *poreux* See PORE] Full of pores having interstices in the skin or substance of the body, having spiracles or passages for fluids as, a *porous* skin, *porous* wood "The veins of *porous* earth" *Milton*

Pōr'oŭs ly, *adv* In a porous manner

Pōr'oŭs ness, *n* 1 The quality of having pores, porosity, as, the *porousness* of the skin of an animal, or of wood or of fossils [*Obs*]

2 The porous part of any thing [*Rare*]

They will forcibly get into the *porousness* of it *Digby*

Pôr'pen tine, *n* A porcupine [*Obs*]

Pôr'pess and **Pôr'pesse**, *n* See PORPOISE.

Por'phy rā'ceŏŭs, *a* Porphyritic

Pôr'phȳ se, *n* Porphyry [*Obs*] *Locke*

Pôr'phy rĭt'ic, *a* [Fr *porphyritique, porphyrique* See PORPHYRY] Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of porphyry, as, *porphyritic* mountains *Kirwan*

Pôr'phy rize, *v t* [Fr *porphyriser*, Gr *πορφυριζειν*, to be purplish] To cause to resemble porphyry, to make spotted in its composition, like porphyry

Pôr'phy ry, *n* [Fr *porphyre*, Pr *porfirí*, Sp, Pg, & It *porfido*, Lat *porphyrites*, from Gr *πορφυρος*, like purple, from *πορφυρα*, purple] (*Min*) A rock consisting of a compact base, usually feldspathic, through which crystals of feldspar are disseminated The crystals are of a lighter tint than the base, and often white There are red, purple, and green varieties, which are highly esteemed as marbles *Dana.*

Porphyry shell (*Conch*), a univalve shell of the genus *Murex*

Pŏr'poise (pŏr'pus), *n* [O Eng. *porcpisce, porpesse, porpuisse, porpose*, Lat *porcus piscis*, It *porco pesce*, i e., hog fish, called by other nations *sea hog*, Ger *meerschwein*, Fr *marsouin*, Dan & Norw *marsvin*, Sw. *marsvin, hafsvin*. In W *morhwc*, sea hog, is the name of the dolphin and grampus, from the resemblance of these animals to the hog, probably from the roundness of the back, as they appear in the water]

Porpoise (*Phocæna communis*)

(*Ichth*) A cetaceous mammal of the genus *Delphinus* of Linnæus, but of the genus *Phocæna* of more recent naturalists (*P communis*) It is about six feet in length, of a bluish-black color on the back, and white beneath The whole body is covered with fat of about an inch in thickness, and the flesh beneath is red, resembles that of the hog, and was formerly regarded as a delicacy This mammal preys on fish, and seeks food not only by swimming, but by rooting like a hog in the sand and mud, whence some persons suppose the name has been given to it [Also *porpess, porpesse, porpus*]

Of cetaceous fish, we met with *porpoises*, or, as some sailors call them, sea-hogs *Kalm*

Pŏr'po rĭ'ne, *n* [It] A composition of quick silver, tin, and sulphur, forming a yellow powder, sometimes used by medieval artists, for the sake of economy, instead of gold *Fairholt*

Pŏr'pus, *n* A porpoise [*Obs or vulgar*]

Por rā'ceŏŭs (shus), *a* [Lat *porraceus*, from *porrum, porrus*, a leek, scallion, A-S *porr, por*, It *porraceo*, Sp *porraceo, porracio* Fr *porracé*] Resembling the leek in color, greenish *Wiseman*

Por-rĕct', *a* [Lat *porrectus*, p p of *porrigere*, to stretch or spread out before one's self, to put forth, extend, from *po*, i q *pro*, before, forward, and *regere*, to lead straight, to direct] (*Zool*) Extended horizontally, stretched out

Por rĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *porrectio*, Fr *porrection* See *supra*] The act of stretching forth [*Obs*]

Pŏr'ret, *n* [O Fr *porrette*, It *porretta*, Sp *porreta*, from Lat *porrum, porrus*, A S *porr, por* See PORRACEOUS] A scallion, a leek or small onion [*Rare*] *Browne*

Pŏr'ridge, *n* [Either corrupted from *pottage*, or for *porrage*, from *porrum, porrus*, leek Cf O Fr *porree* or *poree*, beets, pot-herbs, and thence, also, pottage made of beets or with other herbs Cf PORRINGER] A kind of food made by boiling vegetables in water, with or without meat, — often made, in America, by boiling meal, flour, or other farinaceous substances in water, or in milk and water, to the consistency of thin paste, sometimes, also, by boiling milk alone until it becomes slightly thickened, as, rice *porridge*, bean *porridge*, and the like

Pŏr'ridge-pŏt, *n* A pot in which porridge is boiled

Pŏr'rin ger, *n* [From *porrage*, for *porridge*, q v, or corrupted from Fr *potager*, a soup basin]

1 A porridge dish, especially, a small metallic vessel in which porridge or other liquids are warmed for children, or from which children are fed

2 A head dress in the shape of a porringer, — so called in contempt or ridicule [*Obs*]

Her punked *porringer* fell off *Shak*

Pŏrt, *n.* 1 [Fr & Pr *port*, It & Pg *porto*, Sp *puerto*, Lat *portus*, A S *port*] A place where ships may ride secure from storms, an inlet, recess, or cove of water where vessels may float in safety, a harbor, a haven

My wandering ship I row,
That knows her *port*, and thither sails by aim *Spenser*

2 [Fr *porte*, Pr, O Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *porta*, N Sp *puerta*, A S *port*] (*a*) A passage-way, a place of entrance, a gate, a door, an opening to an inclosed place

He I accuse,
The city *ports* by this hath entered *Shak*

(*b*) (*Naut*) A passage-way which may be opened or closed in the side of a ship, an embrasure through which cannon may be discharged, also, the lid which closes such an opening "Her *ports* being within sixteen inches of the water" *Raleigh* (*c*) The same as PORTF See PORTE (*d*) (*Mech*) An opening through which a fluid, as steam, air, water, &c, may pass to the valves of the engine to which it gives motion, a passage leading to a steam way

3 [Fr *port*, from *porter*, Lat *portare*, to carry] (*a*) The manner in which a person bears himself, conduct, carriage, demeanor

Like a modern gentleman
Of stateliest *port* *Tennyson*

(*b*) Hence, ability to bear one's self well, standing, position "The necessities of pomp, grandeur, and a suitable *port* in the world" *South*

4 [From *Oporto*, in Portugal] A dark-purple astringent wine, made in Portugal

5 [Etymology uncertain] (*Naut*) The larboard or left side of a ship, as, a vessel keels to *port*.

☞ In present usage, *port* is used instead of *larboard*, to avoid m stakes that might occur from the similarity of the words *starboard* and *larboard* *Totten*

Port admiral, the officer having charge of a naval port, and the vessels of war resorting thither This office does not exist in the American navy *Simmonds* — *Port charges* (*Com*), charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a harbor, as wharfage, &c — *Port of entry*, a harbor where a custom-house is established for the legal entry of merchandise — *Port of the voice*, the manner in which one manages his voice in singing, especially in making the shakes, passages, and diminutions, in which the beauty of a song consists — *Steam-port*, and *exhaust-port* (*Steam-eng*), the openings used either constantly or alternately for the entrance or exit of the fluid, respectively [See *Illust* of *Slide-valve*]

Syn — Harbor haven, air, mien, bearing, carriage, demeanor, behavior, deportment

Pŏrt, *v t* [Fr *porter*, Pr & Sp *portar*, It & Lat. *portare*, to carry]

1 To carry, to bear, to transport [*Obs*]

I am glad
That any thing could *port* her hence *B Jonson*

2 (*Mil*) To hold, as a musket, in a slanting direction upward across the body, so that its breech is in front of the right hip, and the barrel in front of the left shoulder, as, to *port* arms

3 (*Naut*) To turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship — said of the helm, and used chiefly in the imperative, as a command

Pŏrt'a bĭl'ĭ ty *n* The state of being portable, fitness to be carried

Pŏrt'a ble, *a* [Fr *portable*, It *portabile*, Lat *portabilis*, from *portare*, to carry, Sp *portatil*]

1 Capable of being borne or carried, not bulky or heavy, easily transported, conveyed without difficulty, as, a *portable* bed, desk, &c

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and *portable* pleasure *South*

2 Possible to be endured, sufferable, supportable

How light and *portable* my pain seems! *Shak*

Portable engine See STEAM-ENGINE — *Portable forge* See FORGE

Pŏrt'a ble ness, *n* The quality of being portable

Pŏrt'age, *n* [Fr, from *porter*, to carry See PORT, *v t*]

1 The act of carrying

2 The price of carriage *Fell*

3 (*Naut*) (*a*) A port hole [*Obs*] *Shak* (*b*) A narrow tract of land over which merchandise, &c, is carried between two bodies of navigable water *J F Cooper* (*c*) A sailor's wages when in port (*d*) The amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage *Simmonds*

Pŏr'ta gūe, *n* [From *Portugal*] A Portuguese gold coin worth about 3¾ pounds sterling, or about 16 dollars [*Obs*] "Ten thousand *portagues*, besides great pearls" *Marlow*

Pŏrt'al, *n* [O Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *portal*, N Fr *portail*, L Lat *portale*, from Lat *porta*, a gate]

1 A small door or gate hence, sometimes, any passage way

Thick with sparkling orient gems
The *portal* shone *Milton*

2 (*Arch*) (*a*) The arch over a door or gate (*b*) The frame work of the gate (*c*) A lesser gate, where there are two of different dimensions (*d*) Formerly, a small square corner in a room separated from the rest of the apartment by wainscoting, forming a short passage *Gwilt*

3 A prayer book or breviary, a portass [*Obs*]

Pŏrt'al, *a* [From Lat *porta*, gate] (*Anat*) Relating or belonging to the porta or gateway of the liver, as, the *portal* vein, which enters the liver between the *portal* eminences

☞ The term has been applied to a similar circulation in the kidney in some of the lower animals

Pŏrt'ance, *n.* [Fr *portant*, p pr of *porter*, to carry] Air, mien, carriage, port, demeanor [*Obs*] "His *portance* terrible" *Spenser*

Pŏrt'ant, *a* (*Her*) The same as PORTANT

Pŏrt'ass, *n* [Written also *portace, portasse, portesse, portos, portus, portuse, portise, porthose*] [From O Fr *porte hors*, a prayer book for the use of ecclesiastics, so called from being portable, L Lat *portiforium*] A breviary, a prayer book [*Obs*] *Spenser Camden*

Pŏrt'ate, *a* [Lat *portare*, to carry] (*Her*) Borne not erect, but athwart an escutcheon, as, a *portate* cross

Pŏrt'a tĭve, *a* [It *portativo*, Fr *portatif*] Portable [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pŏrt'-bär, *n* (*Naut*) (*a*) A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind (*b*) A boom made of strong timbers fastened together by chains (*c*) A bar at the mouth of or in a port or harbor

Pŏrt'-căn'non, *n* A kind of boot, or rather boot-top covering the knees [*Obs*] *Tooke*

Pŏrt'cĕllise, *n* A portcullis [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Pŏrt'-crăy'on, *n* [Fr *porte crayon*, from *porter*, to carry, and *crayon*, a crayon] A small metallic handle with a clasp for holding a crayon when used in drawing.

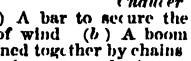

Port-crayon

Pŏrt'-cŭl'lis, *n* [Fr *porte coulisse*, from *porte*, a gate, and *coulis, coulisse*, Pr *coladitz, coulant*, from Fr *couler*, to flow, to glide, to strain, from Lat. *colare*, to filter, to strain]

1. (*Fort*) An assemblage of timbers joined to one another, and each pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy

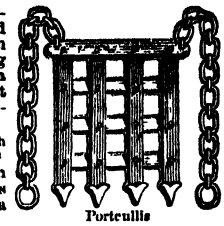

Portcullis

She the huge *portcullis* high up drew *Milton*

2 An ancient English coin, — so called from its bearing the figure of a portcullis

Pŏrt cŭl'lis, *v t* To obstruct with, or as with, a portcullis, to shut, to bar [*Rare*]

Within my mouth you have enjailed my tongue,
Doubly *portcullised* with my teeth and lips *Shak*

Pŏrt cŭl'lised (pŏrt kŭl'list), *a* Having a portcullis *Shenstone*

Pŏr'te, *n* [Fr *porte*, a gate, Lat *porta*] The government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate (*port*) of the sultan's palace, where justice was administered.

Pŏrt'ed, *a* Having gates [*Obs*]

We took the sevenfold *ported* Thebes *Chapman*

Porte-feuille (pŏrt fŭl'ye) [Fr See PORTFOLIO]

1 A portfolio, or place for holding papers, drawings, and the like

2 The office or functions of a minister of state.

Porte-monnaie (port'mun nā'), *n* [Fr, from *porter*, to carry, and *monnaie*, money, q v] A small pocket book or wallet for carrying money

Por tĕnd', *v t* [*imp & p p* PORTENDED, *p pr. & vb n* PORTENDING] [Lat *portendere, portentum*, an archaic collateral form, belonging to religious language, from *protendere*, to stretch forth, and hence to indicate, foretell, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *tendere*, to stretch, It *portendere*] To stretch out before, to indicate as in the future, to foreshow, to foretoken

Many signs *portended* a dark and stormy day *Macaulay*

Syn — To foreshow, foretoken, betoken, forebode, augur, presage, threaten

Por tĕn'sion (tĕn'shun), *n* The act of foreshowing [*Obs*] *Browne*

Por tĕnt', *n* [Lat *portentum*, It & Sp *portento*. See *supra*] That which portends or foretokens, especially, that which portends evil, an omen of ill, a sign of coming calamity

My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold *Dryden*

Por tĕnt'ive, *a* Showing beforehand, presaging

Por tĕnt'oŭs, *a* [Lat *portentosus*, It & Sp *portentoso*, O Fr *portenteux* See *supra*]

1 Serving to portend, containing portents, foreshadowing ill, ominous

Victories of strange and almost *portentous* splendor produced all the consequences of defeat *Macaulay*

2 Hence, monstrous, prodigious, wonderful, — used in a bad sense

No beast of more *portentous* size
In the Hercynian forest lies *Rosecommon*

Por-tĕnt'oŭs ly, *adv* Ominously

Pŏr'ter, *n* [Fr & Pr *portier*, It *portiere*, Sp *portero*, Pg *porteiro*, Lat *portarius*, from *porta*, a gate, door] A man that has the charge of a door or gate, a door keeper, one who waits at the door to receive messages

Pŏr'ter, *n* [O Eng *port*, to carry, Fr *porteur*, from *porter*, to carry, Lat *portare*, It *portatore*, Sp *portador*, Lat *portitor*] A carrier, a person who carries or conveys burdens for hire

Pŏr'ter, *n* A malt liquor, of a dark brown color, and moderately bitter taste, and possessing tonic and intoxicating qualities

☞ It is said to be so called as having been first used chiefly by the London porters, and that the word in this application is not older than the middle of the last century It differs from ale in being of a darker color, from being made of malt highly kiln-dried, or by the use of burnt sugar, or of a portion of the wort concentrated and burnt as a coloring ingredient

Pŏr'ter age, *n* 1 Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter

2 The business of a porter, or door keeper

Pŏr'ter ly, *a* In the manner of a porter, hence, coarse, vulgar [*Rare*] *Bray*

Pŏr'ter-ess, *n* See PORTRESS

Pŏr'tesse, *n* [See PORTASS] A breviary or portable book of prayers, a portass [*Obs*] *Tyndale*

Pŏrt'-fīre, *n* A composition of niter, sulphur, and mealed powder, driven into a case of strong paper, cloth, and the like, used to fire guns, &c., — now chiefly superseded by the friction primer *Scott.*

Pŏrt-fō'lĭ o (fō'lyo), or **Pŏrt fō'lĭ o**, *n* [Fr *porte feuille*, from *porter*, to bear, carry, Lat *portare*, and *feuille*, a leaf, Lat *folium*, pl *folia*]

1 A portable case for keeping loose papers in

2 Hence, a collection of prints, designs, and the like, as, to have a valuable *portfolio*.

3 Hence, also, the office and functions of a minister of state or member of the cabinet, as, to receive the *portfolio* of war, to resign the *portfolio*

Pŏrt'glāve, *n* [Fr *porte-glaive*, from *porter*, to carry, Lat *portare*, and *glaive*, a sword, Lat *gladius*] A sword bearer. [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Pōrt'grāve, Pōrt'greeve, *n.* [A-S. *portgerefa*, from *port*, a harbor, and *gerēfa*, a reeve or sheriff, O Fr. *porte grève*] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town, — now called *mayor* or *bailiff* [*Obs*]

Pōrt'-hōle, *n.* The embrasure of a ship of war. See PORT

Pōrt'-hook, *n.* (*Naut*) A hook driven through the side of a ship and clinched, for the purpose of hooking one of the hinges that are fastened to the port lids *Craig.*

Portico

Pōr'ti co (Synop, § 130), *n.*, *pl.* PŌR'TI-CŌ S [It & Sp *portico* See PORCH] (*Arch*) Originally, a colonnade or covered ambulatory, in modern usage, a covered space, inclosed by columns at the entrance of a building

Pōr'ti cōed, *a* Furnished with a portico

Pōr'ti gūe, *n* The same as PORTAGUE *Beau & Fl*

Pōr'tin gal, *a* (*Geog*) Of or pertaining to Portugal or its inhabitants [*Obs*] "Written in the *Portengal* language" *Fanshaw*

Pōr'tin gal, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Portugal, a Portuguese [*Obs*]

In fine, the ever conquering *Portingals*
Threw to the ground the adamantine walls *Fanshaw*

Pōr'tion, *n* [Fr *portion*, Pr *porcio*, Sp *porcion*, It *porzione*, Lat *portio*, allied to *pars*, *partis*, a part, and *parture*, *partire*, to share, divide]

1 That which is divided off or separated, as a part from a whole, a part of any thing separated from it

2 A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself

These are parts of his ways, but how little a *portion* is heard of him! *Job* xxvi 14

3 A part assigned, an allotment, a dividend

How small
A *portion* to your share would fall! *Waller*

4 The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law, and distributed to him in the settlement of the estate

5 A wife's fortune

Syn. — Division, share, parcel, quantity, allotment, dividend — PORTION, PART *Part* is generic having a simple reference to some *whole* *Portion* has the additional idea of being detached from a whole, usually with a view to its being allotted to some object, as a *portion* of one's time, a *portion* of the day, a *portion* of Scripture

Of heavenly *part*, and *part* of earthly blood,
A mortal woman mixing with a god *Dryden*
In battle won fortune a part did claim
And soldiers have their *portion* in the same *Waller*

Pōr'tion, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PORTIONED, *p pr* & *vb n* PORTIONING]

1 To separate or divide into portions or shares, to divide, to parcel "And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain" *Pope*

2 To furnish or supply with a portion, to endow

Him *portioned* maids, apprenticed orphans, blest *Pope*

Pōr'tion-er, *n* One who divides or assigns in shares

Pōr'tion ist, *n* [O Fr *portionniste*]

1 One who has a certain academical allowance, or portion See POSTMASTER, 3

2 (*Eccl*) The incumbent of a benefice which has more rectors or vicars than one

Pōr'tion less, *a* Having no portion

Pōrt'land Stōne 1 A yellowish white calcareous freestone from the Isle of Portland, in England, much used in building *P Cyc*

2 A reddish brown sandstone quarried at Portland, in Connecticut [*U S*]

Pōrt'land Vāse A celebrated cinerary urn, or vase, found in the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus, now owned by the Duke of Portland

Portland Vase

Pōrt'last, *n* (*Naut*) The gunwale, the portoise See PORTOISE

Pōrt'-lid, *n* (*Naut*) A lid or hanging door for closing the ports of a vessel

Pōrt'li ness, *n* [From *portly*] Dignity of mien, or of personal appearance, depending upon, or arising from, size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners and demeanor, also, bulkiness, corpulence

Pōrt'ly, *a* [From *port*] 1 Having a dignified port, or mien, of a noble appearance and carriage

2 Hence, bulky, corpulent

Pōrt'man, *n*, *pl* PŌRT'MEN An inhabitant or burgess, as of one of the Cinque Ports

Pōrt-mān'teau (-mān'tō), *n*, *pl* PŌRT-MĀN'TEAUS (-mān'tōz) [Fr *porte manteau*, fr *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak, mantle, q v] A bag, usually made of leather, for carrying apparel and other furniture on journeys.

Pōrt-mān'tle, *n.* A portmanteau. [*Obs.*

Pōrt'mōte, *n* [From *port* and *mote*, a meeting] A court held in a port town [*Obs*] *Blackstone*

Pōr'toir, *n* [O Fr, from *porter*, Lat *portare*, to bear] One who, or that which, bears, hence, one who, or that which, produces [*Obs*]

Branches which were *portoirs*, and bare grapes the year before *Holland*

Pōr'toise (pōr'tiz), *n* [Perhaps from O Fr *portois*, portative, portable] (*Naut*) The gunwale of a ship

To lower the yards a portoise or *a portlast* (*Naut*), to lower them to the gunwale — *To rule a portoise*, to have the lower yards and top-masts struck or lowered down, when at anchor, in a gale of wind

Pōrt'-pāne, *n* [Lat *portare*, to carry, and *panis*, bread] A cloth for carrying bread in, so as not to touch it with the hands [*Obs*]

Pōr'trait, *n* [Fr *portrait*, O Fr *portraict*, from *portraire*, to portray It *ritratto*, Sp & Pg *retrato* See PORTRAY] That which is portrayed, especially, the drawn or painted likeness of a face or person a graphic delineation of an individual, hence, any exact likeness of a living being, as, the *portrait* of a person, a photographic *portrait*

In *portraits* the grace, and, we may add, the likeness consists more in the general air than in the exact similitude of every feature *Reynolds*

Portrait bust or *statue*, a bust or statue representing the actual features or person of an individual, in distinction from an ideal bust or statue

Pōr'trait, *v t* To portray, to draw [*Obs*]

Pōr'trait-pāint'er, *n* One whose occupation is to paint portraits

Pōr'trait-pāint'ing, *n* The painting of portraits

Pōr'trait ūre (53), *n* [O Fr *portraiture*, from *portraire* See *supra*]

1 A portrait, painted resemblance "I see the *portraiture*" *Shak*

2 Hence, that which is copied from some example or model

Divinity maketh the love of ourselves the pattern, the love of our neighbor the *portraiture* *Bacon*

3 The drawing of portraits

Pōr'trait ūre (53), *v t* To represent by a portrait, or as by a portrait to portray [*Obs*]

Pōr trāy', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PORTRAYED, *p pr* & *vb n* PORTRAYING] [Fr *portraire*, from Lat *protrahere*, *protractum*, to draw or drag forth, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *trahere*, to draw]

1 To paint or draw the likeness of as to *portray* a king on horseback, to *portray* a city or temple with a pencil or with chalk

2 Hence, to describe in words as Homer *portrays* the character and achievements of his heroes in glowing colors

3 To adorn with pictures

Spear and helmets thronged and shields
Various, with boastful arguments *portrayed* *Milton*

Pōr trāy'al, *n* The act of portraying

Pōr trāy'er, *n* One who paints draws to the life, or describes

Pōrt'reeve, *n* The same as PORTGRAVE, q v

Pōr'tress, *n* [From *porter*] A female guardian of a gate, a female porter *Milton*

Pōrt'-rōpe, *n* A rope to draw up a port lid

Pōrt'sāle, *n* [Eng *port*, Lat *porta* gate, and Eng *sale*] A public or open sale [*Obs*]

The great quarrel between Caepio and Drusus grew by occasion of a ring sold in *portsale* *Holland*

Pōrt'so ken, *a* [Eng *port*, gate, and *soke*, privilege] Having the circuit or liberties of the gate, that is, being within the city gates in point of privileges, though without it in point of fact One ward in London has now this name

Pōrt'-tōll, *n* (*Law*) A payment made for the privilege of bringing goods into port *Cravg*

Pōrt'-town, *n* A town having, or situated near, a port

Pōr'tu gūese (91), *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Portugal

Pōr'tu-gūese, *a* [Fr *Portugais*, It *Portoghese*, Sp *Portugues* Pg *Portuguez*] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Portugal, or its inhabitants

Pōr'tu lāc'ea, *n* [Lat, fr *portare*, to bear, and *lac*, milk] (*Bot*) A genus of plants embracing the common purslain, and also species having beautiful flowers *Loudon*

Pōrt'-ward'en, *n* The officer in charge of a port, a harbor master *Simmonds*

Pōr'wig le (wig'l), *n* [Cf POLLIWIG] A tad pole, a young frog [*Obs*] See POLLIWIG

Pōrt'-wine, *n* See PORT

Pōr'y, *a* [From *pore*] Full of pores or small interstices [*Rare*] *Dryden*

Pōse, *n* [Fr *pose*, placed, p p of *poser* See POSE, *v t*] The attitude in which a person stands, especially, a position formally assumed for the sake of effect, as, the *pose* of an actor the *pose* of a person whose likeness is taken, artificial position

Pose (pō zĒ'), *a* [See *supra*] (*Her*) Standing still, with all his feet on the ground, — said of the attitude of a lion, horse, or other beast

Pōse, *n* [A S *gepose* Cf *infra*] A stuffing of the head, catarrh [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pōse, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POSED, *p pr.* & *vb n* POSING] [Fr *poser*, to place, to put, to put a question, to state problems or questions, O Fr *poser*, *pauser*, place, reposer, fixer, It *posare*, *pausare*, Sp *pausar*, *posar*, Pg *pausar*, *pousar*, Pr *pausar*, fr Lat *pausare*, to pause, from *pausa*, a pause]

1 To bring to a stand, to put a stop to, to puzzle

Learning was *posed*, philosophy was set. *Herbert*

2 To question with a view to puzzling, to interrogate rigidly, to embarrass by questioning or scrutiny

This text is produced by our Savior in answer to a question wherewith a learned Pharisee thought to *pose* and puzzle him *Barrow*

Pōz'er, *n* 1 One who puzzles by asking difficult questions, a close examiner

2 A question, statement, or the like, which puzzles or silences

Pōz'ing ly, *adv* In a manner to pose, or puzzle.

Pōs'it, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POSITED, *p pr* & *vb n* POSITING] [Lat *ponere*, *positum*, to place] To place firmly or fixedly, to assume as real or conceded *J Edwards*

Po si'tion (po zish'un), *n* [Lat *positio*, fr *ponere*, *positum*, to put place, Fr *position*, Pr *posicio*, Sp *posicion*, It *posizione*]

1 The state of being posited, or placed, the manner in which any thing is placed attitude, condition, as, a firm, inclined, or upright *position*

We have different prospects of the same thing, according to our different *positions* to it *Locke*

2 The spot where a person or thing is placed, site, situation, as, the *position* of man, the *position* of a fleet or an army

3 Hence, the place where one plants himself, the ground which any one takes in an argument, or with reference to a contested claim or interest, the point of view from which any one proceeds to a discussion, as, to define one's *position*, to be in a false *position*

4 Hence, also, a principle laid down as the basis of reasoning, a proposition to be defended or reasoned out, a thesis

Let not the proof of any *position* depend on the *positions* that follow, but always on those which precede *Watts*

5 Relative place or standing in society, social rank *Thackeray*

6 (*Gram*) The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, as *o* in *pomp*, or before a double consonant, as *a* in *ares* In classical prosody, vowels thus situated are said to be long by *position*

7 (*Arith*) A method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions, — called also the *rule of trial and error*

8 (*Mil*) A space of ground

Angle of position (*Astron*) the angle which any line as that joining two stars makes with another fixed line, specifically with a circle of declination — *Double position* (*Arith*) the method of solving problems by proceeding with each of two assumed numbers, according to the conditions of the problem, and by comparing the difference of the results with those of the numbers, deducing the correction to be applied to one of them to obtain the true result — *Position micrometer*, a micrometer for measuring angles of position having a single thread or wire, which is carried round the common focus of the object-glass and eye glass and in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the telescope, the angle being indicated on the graduated rim of the instrument — *Single position* (*Arith*) the method of solving problems in which the result obtained by operating with an assumed number is to the true result as the number assumed is to the number required — *Strategic position* (*Mil*) one taken up by an army or a large detachment for the purpose of checking or observing an opposing force — *Tactical position*, a field of battle

Syn — Situation station, place condition, attitude, posture, proposition, assertion thesis

Po si'tion al (-zish'un al), *a* Respecting position [*Obs*] *Browne*

Pōs'i tive, *a* [Lat *positivus*, It & Sp *positivo*, Ir *positif*, Fr *positif* See *supra*]

1 Having a real position existence, or energy, real actual, — opposed to *negative* "*Positive* good" *Bacon.*

2 Derived from an object by itself, not dependent on changing circumstances or relations, absolute — opposed to *relative* as, the idea of beauty is not *positive*, but depends on the different tastes of individuals

Whatever doth or can exist, or be considered as one thing, is *positive* *Locke*

3 Definitely laid down, explicitly stated, clearly expressed, — opposed to *implied*, as, a *positive* declaration or promise "As for *positive* words that he would not bear arms against King Edward's son" *Bacon.*

4 Not admitting of any doubt, condition, qualification, or discretion, compelling assent or obedience not dependent on circumstantial or probable evidence, indisputable, decisive, — opposed to *ambiguous* or *circumstantial*, as, *positive* commands, *positive* proof

'Tis *positive* 'gainst all exception *Shak*

5 Prescribed by express enactment or institution, settled by arbitrary appointment, — said of laws, and opposed to those founded on the nature and relations of things.

In laws, that which is natural bindeth universally; that which is *positive*, not so *Hooker*

6 Fully assured, confident; certain, sometimes, dogmatic, or even overbearing; — said of persons

Some *positive*, persisting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so *Pope*

7. Having the power of direct action or influence, as, a *positive* voice in legislation *Swift*

8 (*Photog*) Corresponding in lights and shades to those of the original from which taken, not reversed, as, a *positive* picture

Positive crystal (*Opt*), a doubly-refracting crystal, in which the index of refraction for the extraordinary ray is greater than for the ordinary ray, and the former is refracted nearer to the axis than the latter, as quartz and ice, — opposed to *negative crystal*, or one in which this characteristic is reversed, as Iceland spar, tourmaline, &c — *Positive degree* (*Gram*), the state of an adjective which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution, as, *wise*, *noble* — *Positive electricity* in the theory of Dr Franklin, the electricity which a body contains above its natural quantity, vitreous electricity — *Positive philosophy*, the philosophical system of Auguste Comte, which claims to regard only facts and their generalizations, as distinguished from metaphysical and theological assumptions See POSITIVISM — *Positive pole* (*a*) (*Elect & Galv*) The pole of a battery or pile which yields positive or vitreous electricity, — opposed to *negative pole* (*b*) (*Magnetism*) The north pole — *Positive quantity* (*Alg*) In affirmative quantity, or one affected by the sign *plus* or + — *Positive sign*, the sign *plus*, or +

Pŏs'i tĭve, *n* 1 That which is capable of being affirmed, reality *South*

2 That which settles by absolute or arbitrary appointment *Waterland*

3 (*Gram*) A word that affirms or asserts existence *Harris*

4 (*Photog*) A picture corresponding in its lights and shades with the original, instead of being reversed, like a *negative* *R Hunt*

Pŏs'i tĭve ly, *adv* 1 Absolutely, by itself, independent of any thing else, not comparatively

Good and evil removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply *Bacon*

2 Not negatively, really, in its own nature, directly, inherently

3 Certainly, indubitably

4 Directly, explicitly, expressly, as, the witness testified *positively* to the fact

5 Peremptorily, in strong terms

The divine law *positively* requires humility and meekness *Sprat*

6 With full confidence or assurance, as, to speak *positively* in regard to a fact

Positively electrified according to Dr Franklin's theory, containing more electricity than the natural quantity, — opposed to *negatively electrified*, affected with vitreous electricity

Pŏs'i tĭve ness, *n* 1 Reality of existence, not mere negation, actualness

The *positiveness* of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only *Norris*

2 Undoubting assurance, full confidence, peremptoriness, as, the man related the facts with *positiveness*, in matters of opinion, *positiveness* is not an indication of prudence

Pŏs'i tĭv ĭsm, *n* A system of philosophy originated by M Auguste Comte, and which deals only with *positives* It excludes from philosophy every thing but the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things together with their invariable relations of co existence and succession, as occurring in time and space Such relations are denominated *laws*, which are to be discovered by observation, experiment, and comparison This philosophy holds all inquiry into *causes*, both efficient and final, to be useless and unprofitable

Pŏs'i tĭv ĭst, *n* A believer in, or advocate of, positivism

Pŏs'i tĭv'i ty, *n*. The same as POSITIVENESS [*Obs or rare*] *Watts*

Pŏs'ĭt ūre, *n* The same as POSTURE [*Obs*]

Pŏs'net, *n* [W *posned*, a round body, a porringer, a pap saucepan Cf Fr *bassinet*, a little basin] A little basin, a porringer, skillet, or saucepan

Pŏs'o lŏj'ĭc, } *a* [Fr *posologique*] Pertaining
Pŏs'o lŏj'ĭc al, } to posology

Po sŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *posologie*, from Gr πόσος, how much, and λόγος, discourse] (*Med*) The science or doctrine of doses

Pŏs'po lĭte, *n* [Pol *pospolite ruszenie*, a general summons to march, in arms, against the enemy, an arriere ban, from *pospolity*, general, and *rus enie* a stirring a commotion] A kind of militia in Poland, which, in case of invasion, was summoned to arms for the defense of the country

Pŏss, *v t* [Allied to *push*, Fr *pousser*] To dash or throw about, to push, to punch, to kick [*Prov. Eng*] *Pegge*

Pŏs'se cŏm'i tā'tŭs [Lat *posse*, to be able, to have power, and L Lat *comitatus*, a county, from *comes*, *comitis*, a count See COUNTY]

1 (*Law*) The power of the county, or the citizens who may be summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, or executing any legal precept which is forcibly opposed *Blackstone.*

☞ The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense

2. A number or crowd of people, a rabble, — often abbreviated to *posse*. [*Colloq*]

Pos-sĕss' (pos sĕs', *or* poz-zĕs') (Synop, § 130), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p.* POSSESSED (108), *p pr* & *vb n* POSSESSING] [Lat *possidere*, *possessum*, from *po*, an inseparable prep, denoting power or possession, or rendering emphatic the meaning of a verb, and *sedere*, to sit, It *possedere*, Pr *possezir*, Sp *poseer*, Pg *possuir*, Fr *posséder*]

1 Lit, to sit upon, hence, to occupy in person, to hold in one's own keeping, to have and to hold

2 To have the regal title to, to have a just right to, to have a fair claim upon, to own

3 To assume the control of, to take charge of, to be the master of, to have in one's keeping "Returning to regain love once *possessed*" *Milton*

4 To obtain possession of, to accomplish "How to *possess* the purpose they desire" *Spenser*

5 To enter into and influence, to control the will of, — said of evil spirits, passions, &c "Those which were *possessed* with devils" *Matt* iv 24

Beware what spirit rages in your breast
For ten inspired, ten thousand are *possessed* *Lowcommon*

6 To put in possession, to make the owner or holder, to put in possession of knowledge, to acquaint, to inform, — followed by *of* or *with* before the thing possessed

I have *possessed* your grace of what I purpose *Shak*
Record a gift of all he dies *possessed*
Unto his son *Shak*
Of fortune's favor long *possessed* *Dryden*
We *possessed* ourselves of the kingdom of Naples *Addison*
It is of unspeakable advantage to *possess* our minds with an habitual good intention *Addison*

Syn — To have, hold, occupy, control, own — POSSESS, HAVE *Have* is the more general word To *possess* does not so much mean "as a possession" A man does not possess his wife and children they are (so to speak) part of himself For the same reason, we *have* (not possess) the faculties of reason understanding, will &c, an elegant taste a sound judgment, &c they are excellences of the mind, not *possessions* We can, however, in certain connections, speak of a man as *possessing* an elegant taste or a sound judgment, but in such cases our attention is commonly turned to some use he is to make of them and hence they are naturally regarded as distinct from himself and as part of his "possession Some overlook the fact that *have* is the leading term and use *possess* when there is nothing specific in the case to require its use

Pos sĕs'sion (sĕsh'un, *or* zĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *possessio*, Fr *possession* Pr *possessio*, Sp *posesion*, It *possessione* See POSSESS]

1 The act of possessing

2 (*Law*) The having, holding, or detention of property in one's power or command actual seizin or occupancy, ownership, whether rightful or wrongful

☞ *Possession* may be either actual or constructive actual when a party has the immediate occupancy, constructive, when he has only the right to immediate occupancy

3 The thing possessed, that which any one owns or controls, as, foreign *possessions*

The house of Jacob shall possess their *possessions* *Obad* 17

4 The state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit, madness, lunacy, as, demoniacal *possession*

5 (*International Law*) A country that is held by no other title than mere conquest *Bouvier*

To give possession, to put in another's power or occupancy — *To take possession*, to enter on, or to bring within one's power or occupancy, — *Writ of possession* (*Law*) a precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment or writ of entry *Blackstone*

Pos sĕs'sion (sĕsh'un, *or* zĕsh'un), *v t* To invest with property [*Obs*] *Carew*

Pos sĕs'sion a ry (pos sĕsh'un-, *or* poz zĕsh'un), *a* Pertaining to, or arising from, possession

Pos sĕs'sion er (pos sĕsh'un, *or* poz zĕsh'un), *n* One who has possession of a thing, or power over it [*Obs*] "Having been of old freemen and *possessioners*" *Sidney*

Pos sĕs'sive (pos sĕs'siv, *or* poz zĕs'siv), *a* [Lat. *possessivus*, It & Pg *possessivo*, Sp *posesivo*, Pr, *possessiu*, Fr *possessif*] Pertaining to possession, having possession

Possessive case (*Eng Gram*), the genitive case, or case of nouns and pronouns which expresses ownership, as *John's* book or some relation of one thing to another, as, *Homer's* admirers

Pos sĕs'sive ly (pos sĕs', *or* poz zĕs'), *adv* In a manner denoting possession

Pos sĕs'sor (pos sĕs'sor, *or* poz-zĕs'sur), *n* [Lat, It *possessore*, Pr & Pg *possessor*, Sp *poseedor*, Fr *possesseur*] One who possesses, one who owns or controls, one who has actual participation or enjoyment, generally of that which is desirable, an occupant

Think of the happiness of the prophets and apostles, saints and martyrs, *possessors* of eternal glory *Law*

Syn. — Owner, proprietor, master, holder, occupant

Pos-sĕss'o ry (pos-sĕs'-, *or* poz-zĕs'-), *a* [Lat. *possessorius*, It. *possessorio*, Sp. *posesorio*, Fr. *possessoire*] Relating to a possessor, or to that which is possessed, having possession; as, a *possessory* lord. *Howell.*

Possessory action or *suit* (*Law*), an action or suit founded on possession or a right to it, or one brought to recover possession, or one in which the right of possession is contested *Burrill.*

Pŏs'set, *n*. [W *posel*, curdled milk, posset, from *pos*, *posaw*, to gather, to heap Cf Lat *posca*, an acidulous drink of mingled vinegar and water] A beverage composed of milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by wine, &c, much in favor formerly.

I have drugged their *posset* *Shak.*

Pŏs'set, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POSSETTED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* POSSETING] To curdle, to turn, as milk with acids, as, to *posset* the blood *Shak.*

Pŏs'si bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *possibilité*, Pr *possibilitat* Sp *posibilidad*, It *possibilità*, Lat *possibilitas*]

1 The power of being or existing, the state of being possible "All *possibility* of error" *Hooker.*

2 That which is possible "In the number of *possibilities*" *South*

3 (*Law*) A contingency, a thing or event that may or may not happen, a contingent interest in real or personal estate *Bouvier. Burrill.*

Pŏs'si ble, *a* [Fr & Pr *possible*, Sp *posible*, Pg *possivel*, It *possibile*, Lat *possibilis*, from *posse*, to be able, to have power, fr *potis*, able, capable, and *esse*, to be]

1 Liable to happen or come to pass, capable of existing or of being conceived or thought of, capable of being done, not contrary to the nature of things.

With God all things are *possible* *Matt* xix 26.

2 Barely able to be or to come to pass, but highly improbable, as, a certain thing is *possible*, but very improbable

Syn — Practicable, likely See PRACTICABLE

Pŏs'si bly, *adv* 1 By any power, moral or physical, really existing

Can we *possibly* his love desert? *Milton*

2 Without involving impossibility or absurdity, perhaps

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign who might *possibly* have been a good one had he been invested with authority circumscribed by laws *Addison*

Syn — Perhaps, peradventure, perchance

Pŏs'sum, *n* [Corrupted from *opossum*] The opossum [*Colloq U S*]

To play possum, *to act possum* to feign inactivity, indifference, or inattention with the intent to deceive, — so applied in allusion to the habit of the opossum, which feigns death when attacked or alarmed

Pōst, *a* [Fr *apostes*, to place in a post or position, to spy, surprise, deceive, or insult] Hired to do what is wrong, suborned [*Obs*] *Sandys*

Pōst, *n* [A S, D, Dan, & Sw *post*, Ger *posten*, *pfoste*, Fr *poste*, O Fr & Pr *post*, Sp & Pg *poste*, *posta*, It *posta*, *posto*, Lat *postis*, allied to *ponere*, *positum*, to place]

1 A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance, placed firmly in an upright position, especially as a stay or support to something else, a pillar, as, a cedar *post*, a granite *post*

Then by main force pulled up and on his shoulders bore,
The gates of Azza, *post*, and massy bar *Milton*

2 Hence, the place at which any thing is stayed or fixed, a station especially, (*a*) A military station the place at which a body of troops is permanently fixed (*b*) A station, or one of a series of stations, established for the refreshment and accommodation of travelers on some recognized route, as, a railway *post*, and the like

3 One who has charge of a station, especially of a postal station [*Obs*]

He held the office of postmaster, or, as it was then called, of *post*, for several years *Palfrey*

4 An office or position of service, trust, or emolument, as, to put a sentinel on his *post*, the *post* of danger

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The *post* of honor is a private station *Addison*

5 [Fr *poste*, Sp, Pg, & It *posta*, Ger *post*] A messenger who goes from station to station, one who regularly carries letters from one place to another, a letter carrier, an express, a postman

In certain places there be always fresh *posts* to carry that further which is brought unto them by the other *Abbot*

6 An established conveyance for letters, especially, the governmental system in any country for carrying and distributing letters and parcels, the mail, hence, the carriage by which the mail is transported

7 A sort of writing paper much used for letters

From post to pillar, or *from pillar to post*, from one position to another [*Obs*] "Manifold ways was he troubled, tossed, and turmoiled, *from post to pillar*, by the popish bishops" *Latimer* — *Knight of the post* See KNIGHT — *Post and pair*, a game formerly played at cards, in which each player had a hand of three cards *B Jonson* — *To ride post*, to ride, as a carrier of dispatches, from place to place, hence, to ride rapidly, with as little delay as possible — *To travel post*, to travel, as a post does, by relays of horses, or by keeping one carriage to which fresh horses are attached at each stopping-place, — a mode of traveling formerly common, but now rarely practiced

Pōst, *v. i.* [O. Fr *poster*, Sp. *postear*. See *supra*, 5.]
1. To travel with post-horses.
2. Hence, to travel with speed. "And *post* o'er land and ocean without rest" *Milton.*

Pōst, *adv.* 1. With post horses, as, to travel *post*
2 With great rapidity. "Sent from Medin *post* to Egypt." *Milton*

Pōst, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* POSTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* POSTING]
1 To attach to a sign-post or other usual place of affixing public notices, to advertise, as, to *post* a notice
2 Especially, to hold up to public fame or reproach, to advertise opprobriously, as, to *post* one for cowardice

On pain of being *posted* to your sorrow
Fail not at four to meet me *Granville*

3. To assign to a station, to set, to place, as, to *post* a sentinel

As in a more exalted family, it might be to obtain a ship for a lieutenant, &c, or to get him *posted* *De Quincey*

4 To cause to go by the post, to put in the mail, to deposit in the post office, as, to *post* a letter
5 (*Book keeping*) To carry, as an account, from the journal to the ledger, as, to *post* an account, — to transfer, as accounts, to the ledger, as, to *post* from books

You have not *posted* your books these ten years *Arbuthnot*

6 To acquaint with what has occurred, to inform, — often with *up* [*Colloq.*]

To post off, to put off, to delay "Why did I, venturously, *post off* so great a business?" *Butler* — *To post over*, to hurry over [*Obs.*]

What shame and the honor of the court would not permit to be done publicly was *posted over* by a judge privately, in a corner *Selden*

Pōst A Latin preposition, much used in composition as a prefix, signifying *after*

Pōst'a ble, *a* Capable of being carried [*Obs.*]

Pōst'-āct, *n* An after act, an act done afterward *Burnet*

Pōst'āge, *n* [From *post*, *n*, 5]
1 The price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by a public post
2 A portage [*Obs.*] *Smollett*

Postage-stamp an adhesive government stamp of a variable value for affixing to articles sent by mail to pay the postal charge

Pōst'al, *a* Belonging to the post office or mail service, as, *postal* arrangements

Pōst'am ble, *n* [Lat *post*, after, and *ambulare*, to walk Cf PREAMBLE] A supplement, in addition [*Rare.*]

He liked not over-long preambles, or *postambles*, to his discourses *Fuller*

Pōst'-bāg, *n* A mail bag

Pōst'-bill, *n* A bill of letters mailed by a post master

Pōst'boy, *n* A boy that rides as post, a courier

Pōst'-cāp'tain, *n* A captain in the British navy, — so called unofficially in distinction from a commander, to whom the title of *captain* is often given by courtesy *Simmonds*

Pōst'-chāise, } *n* [See CHAISE] A carriage with
Pōst'-cōach, } four wheels, for the conveyance of travelers who travel with post horses

Pōst'-dāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* POST-DATED, *p pr* & *vb n* POST DATING] [Lat *post*, after, and Eng *date*, q v] To date after the real time, as, to *post date* a contract, that is, to date it after the real time when it was made

Of these [predictions] some were *post dated*, cunningly made after the thing had come to pass *Fuller*

Pōst'-dāte, *n* A date put to a bill of exchange or other paper, later than the time when it is drawn

Pōst'-dāy, *n* A day on which the mail arrives or departs

Pōst'-dĭ-lū'vi al, } *a* [Lat *post*, after, and Eng
Pōst'-dĭ-lū'vi an, } *diluvial, diluvian*, q v] Being or happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days *Woodward Buckland*

Pōst'-dĭ-lū'vi an, *n* A person who lived after the flood *Grew*

Pōst'-dis sēi'zin, *n* (*O Eng Law*) A subsequent disseizin committed by one of lands which the disseizee had before recovered of the same disseizor, a writ founded on such subsequent disseizin, now abolished *Burrill Tomlins*

Pōst'-dis sēi'zor, *n* (*O Eng Law*) A person who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person *Blackstone*

Pōst'e-ā, *n* [Lat, after this or that, afterward] (*Law*) The return of the judge before whom a cause was tried, after a verdict, of what was done in the cause, which is indorsed on the *nisi prius* record *Brande Wharton*

Pōst'-ĕn'try, *n* 1. A second or subsequent entry, at the custom house, of goods which had been omitted by mistake
2 (*Book-keeping*) An additional or subsequent entry.

Pōst'er, *n.* 1 One who posts, also, a courier, one who travels expeditiously
2. A large bill posted for advertising

Pos-tē'ri-or, *a.* [Lat. *posterior*, compar of *posterus*, coming after, from *post*, after, It. *posteriore*, Sp *posterior*, Fr *postérieur*]
1. Later, or subsequent, in time

Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer *Broome*

2 Later in the order of proceeding or moving, coming after
3 Behind in position

Pōs'te ri ŏr'i ty, *n* [Fr *posteriorité*] The state of being later or subsequent, as, *posteriority* of time or of an event, — opposed to *priority* *Hale.*

Pos tē'ri or ly, *adv* Subsequently in time

Pos tē'ri ors, *n pl* The hinder parts of an animal's body *Sayt*

Pos tĕr'i ty, *n* [Lat *posteritas*, Fr *postérité*, Pr *posteritat*, Sp *posteridad*, It *posterità* See POSTERIOR] The race that proceeds from a progenitor, offspring to the furthest generation, the aggregate number of persons who are descended from an ancestor or a generation, — contrasted with *ancestry*

In me all *posterity* stands cursed *Milton*

Pōs'tern, *n* [O Fr *posterne*, N Fr *pōterne*, from Lat *post*, after, behind, L Lat *posterna, posterula*, O It *posterla*, Pr *posterla*]
1 Originally, a back door or gate, a private entrance, hence, any small door or gate

He by a privy *postern* took his flight. *Spenser*

2 (*Fort*) A subterraneous passage between the parade and the main ditch, or between the ditches of the interior of the outworks *Mahan*

Pōs'tern, *a* Back, being behind, private *Dryden*

Pōst'-ex ĭst', *v i* To exist after, to live subsequently [*Obs and rare*] *Cudworth*

Pōst'-ex ĭst'ence, *n* Subsequent or future existence *Addison*

Pōst'-ex ĭst'ent, *a* Existing or living after [*Rare*] *Cudworth*

Pōst'-făct, *a* [Lat *post*, after, and *factum*, a fact] Relating to a fact that occurs after another

Pōst'-făct, *n* A fact that occurs after another "Confirmed upon the *post fact*" *Fuller*

Pōst'-fine, *n* (*Law Law*) A fine due to the king by prerogative, after a levee to agree given in a fine of lands and tenements, — called also the *king's silver* *Blackstone*

Pōst'fix, *n* [Fr *postfixe*, from Lat *post*, after, and *fixus*, p p of *figere* See FIX] (*Gram*) A letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word, a suffix *Parkhurst*

Pōst fix', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POSTFIXED (fikst'), *p pr* & *vb n* POSTFIXING] (*Gram*) To add or annex, as a letter, syllable, or word, to the end of another or principal word *Pan hurst*

Pōst'-ĝĕn'it ūre (53), *n* [Lat *post*, after, and *genitura*, birth, geniture, q v] The condition of a child born after another in the same family [*Rare*]

Of high spirit and honor naturally a king though fatally prevented by the harmless chance of *post-geniture* *Browne*

Pōst'-hăck'ney, *n* A hired post horse *Wotton*

Pōst-hāste', *n* Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a post or courier

Pōst-hāste', *adv* With speed or expedition, as, he traveled *post haste*

Pos thĭt'o mist, *n* [See *infra*] (*Med*) One who performs the operation of circumcision, a circumciser *Dunglison*

Pos thĭt'o my, *n* [Gr πόσθη, prepuce, and τομή, a cutting] (*Med*) Circumcision *Dunglison*

Pōst'-hŏrn, *n* A horn, or trumpet, carried and blown by a carrier of the public mail, or by a coachman

Pōst'-hŏrse, *n* A horse stationed, or intended, for the post

Pōst'-hour, *n* Hour for posting letters *Dickens*

Pōst'-house, *n*, *pl* PO ST'-HOUSES
1 A house established for the convenience of the post, and where relays of horses can be obtained
2 Hence, a house for receiving and distributing the mails, a post office

Pōst'hūme, } *a* Posthumous [*Obs.*] *Watts*
Pōst'hūmed, }

Pōst'hu mous (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *posthumus, postumus*, superl of *posterus posterior*, Fr *posthume*, It & Sp *postumo* See POSTERIOR]
1 Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother, as, a *posthumous* son or daughter
2 Published after the death of the author, as, *posthumous* works
3 Continuing after one's decease, as, a *posthumous* character or reputation

Pōst'hu-mous ly, *adv* After one's decease

Pōs'tĭle, *a* [Lat *postscus*, from *post*, after, behind] Backward [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Pōs'tĭl, *n* [Fr *po tille, apostille*, Sp *postila*, It, Pg, & L Lat *postilla*, from Lat *post illa* (sc *verba*) Cf APOSTIL]
1 Originally, a note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text, hence, a marginal note
2 (*Rom Cath & Lutheran Churches*) A homily to be read in public by clergymen who are incompetent to teach, as, the first *postils* were composed by order of Charlemagne, Luther also wrote *postils*, the books of homilies in the English church were *postils* under another name *Murdock*

Their studies [those of the clergy] had reached no further than the breviary, the *postils*, &c *Milward*

Pōs'til, *v t* To write postils, or marginal notes; to comment, to postillate [*Obs.*]

Pōs'til, *v t* [It & L Lat *postillare*, Pr & Pg. *postillar*, Sp *postilar*, Fr *apostiller* See *supra*] To write, as a marginal note, to gloss, to illustrate with marginal notes [*Rare.*] *Bacon.*

Pōs'til er, *n* One who writes marginal notes, one who illustrates the text of a book by notes in the margin

Pōs'til lāte, *v t* [L Lat *postillare, postillatum*. See *supra*] To explain by marginal notes, to postill "Tracts of the period which belonged to George III, and in a few instances are *postillated* by his own hand" *Knight.*

Pōs'til lāte, *v i* 1. To write postils or marginal notes
2 Hence, to preach by expounding Scripture verse by verse, in regular order

Pōs'til lā'tion, *n* [L Lat *postillatio*, Sp. *postilacion*] The act of postillating

Pōs'til lā'tor, *n* [L Lat, It *postillatore*, Sp. *postilador*] One who postillates, one who expounds the Scriptures verse by verse *Henry.*

Pōs tĭl'ion (Synop, § 130), *n* [Written also *postillon*] [Fr & Sp *postillon*, It *postiglione* See POST, 5] One who rides and guides the first pair of horses in a coach or post chaise, also, one who rides one of the horses when one pair only is used.

Pōst'ing-house, *n* A post house

Pōst'tique (tēk), *n* [Fr *postiche*, superadded, artificial, misplaced, Sp *postizo, apostizo*, It *posticcio, apposticcio* Pr *apostit*, from Lat *apponere, appositum*, to place at, near, by the side of a thing] An ornament of sculpture superadded after the original design has been completed

Pōs'tle (pŏs'l), *n* [*Obs.*] 1 An apostle *Hallywell.*
2 A postil, a gloss *Wright.*

Pōst'li mĭn'i ar, } *a* [See POSTLIMINIUM] Con-
Pōst'li mĭn'i ous, } trived, done, or existing subsequently "*Postliminious* after applications of them to their purposes" *South*

Pōst'li mĭn'i um, } *n* [Lat *postliminium*, from
Pōst lĭm'i ny, } *post*, after, and *limen, liminis*, a threshold, Fr *postliminie*, It & Sp *postliminio*]
1 (*Rom Antiq*) The return of a person to his own country who had gone to sojourn in a foreign country, or had been banished or taken by an enemy *Burrill*
2 (*International Law*) The right, by virtue of which persons and things, taken by an enemy in war, are restored to their former state, when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged *Kent*

Pōst'man, *n*, *pl* PŌST'MEN 1 A post or courier, a letter carrier *Granger.*
2 (*Eng Law*) One of the two most experienced barristers in the Court of Exchequer, who have precedence in motions, — so called from the place where he sits *Whishaw.*

☞ The other of the two is called the *tubman*

Pōst'mark, *n* The mark, or stamp, of a post-office on a letter

Pōst'mark, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POSTMARKED (pōst' mārkt), *p pr* & *vb n* POSTMARKING] To mark with a post office stamp

Pōst'mās ter, *n* The master of a post, as, (*a*) One who has charge of a station for the accommodation of travelers, one who supplies post horses (*b*) One who has charge of a post office, and the distribution and forwarding of mails

☞ In Merton College Oxford the scholars who are supported on the foundation are called *postmasters* or *portionists* (*portionistæ*) *Orf Guide*

Postmaster-general, the chief officer of the post-office department

Pōst'me rĭd'i an, *a* [Lat *postmeridianus*, from *post*, after, and *meridianus*, belonging to midday. See MERIDIAN]
1 Coming after the sun has passed the meridian, being or belonging to the afternoon, as, *postmeridian* sleep *Bacon.*
2 Belonging to the after portion of life, late

Pōst'-mill, *n* A form of wind mill so constructed that the whole fabric rests on a vertical axis firmly fastened to the ground, and capable of being turned by a lever as the direction of the wind varies

Post-mill

Pōst'-mŏr'tem (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *post*, after, and *mortem*, death] After death

Post mortem examination of a body (*Med*) an examination made after the death of the patient

Pōst'-nā'tal, *a* [Lat *post*, after, and *natalis*, natal] After birth, as, *postnatal* infanticide

Pōst'nate, *a* [Lat *post*, after, and *natus*, born, p p of *nasci*, to be born] Subsequent [*Obs. and rare*] *Bp Taylor.*

Pōst'-nōte, *n* (*Com*) (*a*) A note issued by a bank, payable at some future specified time, whence its name *post* note (*b*) A bank note, made payable to order, and intended to be transmitted to a distant place by post *Wharton Craig. Bouvier.*

Pōst'-nūp'tial (nŭp'shal), *a.* Being or happening

after marriage; as, a *post nuptial* settlement on a wife. *Kent*

Pōst'-ō'bit, *n.* [Lat *post*, after, and *obitus*, death. See OBIT]

1 (*Law*) A bond, in which the obligor, in consideration of having received a certain sum of money, binds himself to pay a larger sum, on an unusual interest, on the death of some specified individual from whom he has expectations *Bouvier*

2 (*Med.*) The same as POST MORTEM

Pōst'-ŏf'fice, *n* 1 An office, under governmental superintendence, where letters are received and distributed, a place appointed for attending to all business connected with the mail

2 The governmental system for forwarding mail matter.

Post-office order, an order for money given by a postmaster on any desired post-office

Pōst-ŏrb'it al, *n* [Lat *post* behind, and *orbitus*, orbit, q v] (*Anat*) A certain bone of the skull. See SKULL

Pōst'-pāid, *a.* Having the postage paid, as a letter

Pōst-pōne', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POSTPONED, *p pr* & *vb n* POSTPONING] [Lat *postponere*, *postpositum*, from *post*, after, and *ponere*, to place, put, It *posporre*, Sp *posponer*]

1 To defer to a future or later time, to put off, to delay, as, to *postpone* the consideration of a bill or question to the afternoon, or to the following day

2 To set below something else in value or importance

All other considerations should give way and be *postponed* to this *Locke*

Syn —To adjourn defer, delay, procrastinate, retard, hinder See ADJOURN

Pōst pōne'ment, *n.* The act of postponing or deferring to a future time, temporary delay of business

Pōst pōn'ence, *n* [From Lat *postponens*, p pr. of *postponere* See *supra*] Dislike [*Obs*]

Pōst pōn'er, *n* One who postpones

Pōst pōne', *t t* [*imp* & *p p* POSTPONED, *p pr* & *vb n* POSTPONING] [Lat *post*, after, and *ponere*, to place] To place after, to postpone [*Obs*]

In the solemn vow and protestation the defense of the king's person and authority is put first, which, in this covenant is *postponed* to the privileges of Parliament *Fuller*

Pōst'po sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n* [Fr *postposition*, Sp *posposicion*, It *posposizione* See POSTPONE]

1 The state of being put back, or out of the regular place *Mede*

2 (*Gram*) A word or particle placed after, or at the end of, a word, —distinguished from *preposition* *M Muller*

Pōst pōs'i tive, *a* [See POSTPONE] Placed after something else, as a word

Pōst'-prăn'dĭ al, *a* [Lat *post*, after, and *prandium*, dinner] Occurring subsequent to dinner, after-dinner *Bulwer*

Pōst'-re mōte', *a* More remote in subsequent time or order *Dunean*

Pōst'-rōad, } *n* A road over which the mail is
Pōst'-route, } carried

Pōst sçē'nĭ ŭm, *n* [Lat, from *post*, after, behind, and *scena*, a scene, Sp *postcenio*, *poscenio*] The back part of the stage

Pōst'script, *n* [From Lat *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written, p p of *scribere*, to write, *postscribere*, to write after to add in writing, Fr *postscriptum*, *poscrit*, It *postscritto*, *poscritto*, *postscripta*, *postscritta*, *poscritta*] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer, or any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished, containing something omitted, or something new occurring to the writer

Pōst'script-ed, *a.* Added in a postscript [*Rare*] *J Q Adams*

Pōst'-tĕr'tĭa-ry, *a.* [Lat *post*, after, and *tertiarius*, tertiary] (*Geol*) The period following the tertiary, pleistocene, quaternary *Dana*

Pōst'-town, *n* 1 A town in which a post office is established by law

2. A town in which post horses are kept

Pōst'ŭ lant, *n* [Fr *postulant*, It & Sp *postulante*, from Lat *postulans*, p pr of *postulare* See *infra*] One who makes a request or demand, hence, a candidate.

Pŏst'ŭ late, *n* [Lat *postulatum*, It *postulato*, Sp *postulado*, Fr *postulat* See *infra*]

1 A position or supposition assumed without proof, or one which is considered as self evident, or too plain to require illustration, a truth to which assent may be demanded or challenged, without argument or evidence

2 (*Geom*) The enunciation of a self evident problem, in distinction from an *axiom*, which is the enunciation of a self-evident theorem *Math. Dict.*

The distinction between a *postulate* and an axiom lies in this,—that the latter is admitted to be self-evident, while the former may be agreed upon between two reasoners, and admitted by both, but not as a proposition which it would be impossible to deny *Eng Cyc*

Pŏst'ŭ lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POSTULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb n* POSTULATING] [Lat. *postulare*, *postulatum*, to demand, from *poscere*, to ask for urgently; It *postulare*, Sp & Pr *postular*, Fr *postuler*]

1. To beg or assume without proof [*Rare*]

2 To take without positive consent, to assume.

The Byzantine emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have *postulated*, a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation *Tooke*

3 To require by entreaty, to invite earnestly, to solicit *Burnet.*

Pŏst'ŭ lā'tion, *n* [Lat. *postulatio*, Fr *postulation*, Sp *postulacion*, It *postulazione*]

1 The act of postulating, gratuitous assumption *Hale*

2 Supplication, intercession, solicitation, also, suit cause *Pearson. Burnet.*

Pŏst'ŭ la to ry, *a* [Lat *postulatorius*] Assuming or assumed without proof *Browne*

Pŏst'ŭ lā'tum, *n.* [Lat. See POSTULATE, *n*] A postulate *Addison*

Pōst'ŭ mous, *a* [Lat *posthumus*, last See POSTHUMOUS] Posthumous [*Rare*]

Pōst'ūr al (pŏst'yur al), *a* Pertaining to posture

Pŏst'ūre (pŏst'yur, 53), *n* [Fr *posture*, It & Sp *postura*, *postura*, Lat *postura*, from *ponere*, *positum*, to place]

1 (*Fine Arts*) The situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other, by which action is expressed, attitude

☞ *Postures* should be accommodated to the character of the figure, and the *posture* of each member to its office *Postures* are natural or artificial *Natural postures* are such as our ordinary actions and the occasions of life lead us to exhibit *Artificial postures* are such as are assumed or learned for particular purposes, or in particular occupations, as in dancing, fencing, and the like

2 Especially, the situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose

He casts
His eyes against the moon in most strange *postures* *Shak*

The *posture* of a poetic figure is a description of the heroes in the performance of such or such an action *Dryden*

3 Hence, state or condition, whether of external circumstances, or of internal feeling and will, disposition, mood, as, a *posture* of defense

The several *postures* of his devout soul, in all conditions of life, are displayed with great simplicity *Atterbury*

Syn —Attitude, position See ATTITUDE

Pŏst'ūre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POSTURED, *p pr* & *vb n* POSTURING] To place in a particular manner, to dispose the parts of, with reference to a particular purpose

He was raw with *posturing* himself according to the direction of the chirurgeons *Brook*

Pŏst'ūre-măs'ter, *n* One who teaches or practices artificial postures of the body *Spectator.*

Pō'sy, *n* [Contracted from *poesy*, q v]

1 A poetical sentence, or a sententious maxim, a motto, a verse, a legend or inscription "The *posy* of a ring" *Shak* "Scarcely wider than the *posy* of a ring" *De Quincey*

There was also a superscription, or *posy*, written on the top of the cross "This is the King of the Jews" *Udal, Luke* xxiii 38

2 Especially, a motto or verse sent with a bunch of flowers, hence, a nosegay, a bouquet, hence, also, a single flower, especially when beautiful or selected for ornament "A bridegroom's *posies*" *Spenser.*

We make a difference between suffering thistles to grow among us, and wearing them for *posies* *Swift*

Pŏt, *n* [L Ger *pott*, *putt*, D *pot*, Dan *potte*, Sw *potta*, Icel *pottr*, *potta*, Fr & Pr *pot*, Sp & P'g *pote*, W *pot*, Armor *pôd*, Gael *poit*, Ir *pota*, *potaidh*, *puite*]

1 A large metallic or earthen vessel, appropriated to any of a great variety of uses, as for boiling meat or vegetables, for holding liquors, for plants, and the like

2 A cup, as for holding liquors, a mug

3 The quantity contained in a pot, as, a *pot* of ale

He carries her into a public house to give her a *pot* and a cake *De Foe*

4 A sort of paper, in small-sized sheets. [Written also *pott*]

To go to pot, to be destroyed, ruined, wasted, or expended [*Colloq*]

Pŏt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POTTED; *p pr* & *vb n* POTTING] To place or inclose in pots, as, (*a.*) To preserve seasoned "*Potted* fowl and fish" *Dryden* (*b*) To set out or cover in pots, as, *potted* plants or bulbs *Mortimer* (*c*) To drain, as, to *pot* sugar, by taking it from the cooler, and placing it in hogsheads, &c, having perforated heads, through which the molasses drains off. *Edwards*

Pŏt, *v t* To tipple, to drink [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Pō'ta ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *potable*, It *potabile*, Lat. *potabilis*, from *potare*, to drink] Fit to be drunk; drinkable "Water fresh and *potable*" *Bacon.*

Pō'ta ble, *n.* Something that may be drank, a beverage *Phillips.*

Pō'ta-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being drinkable.

Pŏt'age, *n.* See POTTAGE.

Pŏt'a-ger, *n.* [Fr., from *potage*, soup, porridge See POTTAGE] A porringer. [*Obs.*] *Grose*

Po tăg'ro, *n.* A kind of pickle imported from the West Indies. *King*

Pŏt'ăle, *n* The refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine

Pŏt'a-mŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr. ποταμός, river, and γραφειν, to describe] An account of rivers, potamology

Pŏt'a-mŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr ποταμός, river, and λόγος discourse] The science or scientific treatment of rivers, potamography.

Pō'tance, *n* (*Watch making*) The stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed.

Po tar'go, *n* The same as POTARGO.

Pŏt'ăsh, *n* [From Eng *pot* and *ash*, pl *ashes*; D *potasch*, Ger *pottasche*, Dan *potaske*, Sw. *pottaska*, Fr *potasse*, It & L Lat *potassa*, Sp. *potasa*] (*Chem*) A powerful alkali, the protoxide of potassium, potassa

☞ The name is very often applied, in popular language, to the substance in an impure state, as obtained from wood ashes by leaching

Po-tăs'să, *n.* (*Chem*) Pure potash, or protoxide of potassium

Po tăs'si-ŭm (Synop , § 130), *n.* (*Chem*) A bluish white, lustrous metal, having a strong affinity for oxygen, with which it forms potassa It has an atomic weight of 39, and is lighter than water

Pō'tate, *a* Potable [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Po tā'tion, *n* [Lat *potatio*, from *potare*, to drink, O Fr *potation*]

1 A drinking or drinking bout.

2 A draught

3 A species of drink

Po tā'to, *n* , *pl* POTATOES [Fr *patate*, *batate*, It *patata*, Sp *patata*, *batata*, Pg *batata*, Peruv. *papa*, *paguy*, Braz *opeame*] (*bot*) A plant (*Solanum tuberosum*), and its esculent, farinaceous tuber, largely used for food, and in various farinaceous preparations It is a native of South America

Sweet potato, a climbing plant (*Batatas edulis* [*Convolvulus batatas* of Linnæus]), allied to the morningglory Its farinaceous tubers have a sweetish taste, and are used, when cooked, for food It is a native of the Malayan peninsula, but is cultivated extensively in other warm regions, as the shores of the Mediterranean, and in the Southern and Middle United States — *Wild potato*, a vine (*Ipomea pandurata*) having a pale, purplish flower and an enormous root It is common, in sandy places, in the United States

Potato-fly (*Entom*), a beetle of several species infesting the potato vine The *Cantharis vittata*, which is of a yellowish-red above, barred with black, and the *C atrata*, which is wholly black, are common species They are allied to the Spanish fly, and are sometimes used for it in the United States — *Potato-rot*, a disease of the tubers of the potato — *Potato worm* (*Entom*), a large green caterpillar with a horn at its tail found on potato vines in the United States It develops into the *Sphinx quinquemaculata*

Pō'ta tō'ry, *a* [Lat *potatorius*, from *potare*, to drink] Pertaining to drinking, as, *potatory* power

Pŏt'-bĕl'lied, *a* Having a prominent belly.

Pŏt'-bĕl'ly, *n* A protuberant belly

Pŏt'-boy, *n* A boy who carries pots of ale, a menial in a public house

Pŏtch, *v t* [See POACH] [Fr *pocher*, Eng to *poke*] To thrust, to push [*Obs*]

I'll *potch* at him some way *Shak*

Pŏtch, *v t* To poach, to boil slightly [*Obs*]

Pŏt'-com-păn'ion, *n* An associate or companion in drinking, applied generally to hard drinkers

Pŏt'e ca ry, *n* The same as POTHECARY [*Obs*]

Po teen', *n* [Cf Ir *potaim*, *postim*, I drink, *poitin*, a small pot] Irish whisky [Written also *potteen*]

Pō'te lot, *n* [Fr *potelot*, D *potlood*, Ger *pottloth*, black lead] (*Chem*) The sulphuret of molybdenum *Fourcroy, Trans.*

Pō'tence, *n* [Fr *potence*, L Lat *potentia*, a staff, crutch, from Lat *potentia*, might, force, power See *infra*]

1 (*Her*) A cross whose ends resemble the head of a crutch, —called also *cross potence*

2 The same as POTENCY *Sir W Hamilton*

Pō'ten cy, *n* [Lat *potentia*, from *potens*, Pr, Sp, & P'g *potencia*, It *potenzia*, *potenza*. See *infra*] The state of being potent, power

Now arriving
At place of *potency* and sway o' th' state. *Shak*

Pō'tent, *a.* [Lat *potens* p pr of *posse*, to be able, to have power, from *potis*, able, capable, and *esse* to be, It & Sp *potente*]

1 Physically strong, forcible, powerful, efficacious, as, a *potent* medicine

Moses once more his *potent* rod extends. *Milton.*

2 Having great authority, control, or dominion, as, a *potent* prince *Shak*

3 Powerful, in a moral sense, having great influence, as, *potent* interest, a *potent* argument. "Liberty of religion, that most *potent* of all the elements of freedom" *I. Taylor.*

Syn. —Powerful, mighty, puissant; strong, able; efficient, forcible; efficacious, cogent, influential

Pō'tent, *n* [*Obs.*] 1 A prince; a potentate. *Shak.*

2 A walking-staff or crutch. *Chaucer.*

Pō'tent-a-cy, *n.* [See *infra.*] Sovereignty. [*Obs.*]

Pō'tent-ate, *n.* [L. Lat *potentatus*, p p. of *potentare*, to exercise power, It. *potentato*, Sp. *potentado*, Fr. *potentat*. See POTENT] One who is potent, a person who possesses great power or sway; a prince, a sovereign, an emperor, king, or monarch.

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates*, but above the highest of the celestial hierarchy *Boyle*

Po-tĕn'tial, *a.* [It *potenziale* Sp & Pr *potencial*, Fr *potentiel*. See POTENCY]

1 Being potent, having latent power, endowed with energy adequate to a result, efficacious [*Obs*]

A voice *potential*,
As double as the duke's *Shak*

2. Existing in possibility, not in act.

This *potential* and imaginary materia prima can not exist without form *Raleigh*

Potential existence means merely that the thing may be at some time; actual existence, that it now is *Sir W Hamilton*

Potential cautery (*Surg*), the destruction of vitality, and formation of an eschar by a caustic substance which does not act immediately on application, as does the *actual cautery* by means of the red-hot iron — *Potential mode* (*Gram*), that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being, as, I *may go*, he *can write*

Po-tĕn'tial, *n* Any thing that may be possible, a possibility *Bacon*

Po tĕn'ti ăl'i-ty (shĭ-ăl'ĭ tĭ), 95), *n* The state of being potential, possibility, not actuality *Bentley*

Po-tĕn'tial-ly, *adv* In a potential or possible manner, in possibility, not in act, not positively

This duration of human souls is only *potentially* infinite *Bentley*

Po tĕn'ti āte (-shĭ ĭt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POTENTIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* POTENTIATING] To render active or potent "Substantiated and successively *potentiated* by an especial divine grace" *Coleridge*

Pō'tent ly, *adv* With great force or energy, powerfully.

You are *potently* opposed *Shak*

Pō'tent ness, *n* Powerfulness, strength might

Pō'test ate, *n* A chief magistrate, a potentate [*Obs and rare*] *Wycliffe*

Po tĕs'ta tive, *a* [Lat *potestativus*, from *potestas*, ability, power, from *posse*, to be able, to have power, Fr *potestatif* See POTENT] Authoritative [*Obs and rare*] *Pearson*

Pōt'gŭn, *n* 1 A popgun [*Obs*] *Swift*

2 A short, wide cannon, formed like a pot [*Obs*] "Twelve *potguns* of brass" *Hakluyt*

Pōt'-hăng'er, *n* A pot hook

Pōth'e-ca ry, *n* [Corrupted from *apothecary*, q v] One who keeps a shop, especially a shop for the sale of drugs, an apothecary [*Obs*]

Po theen', *n* The same as POTEEN

Pŏth'er (Synop , § 130), *n* [Written also *potter*, *pudder*, and *bother*] [Perhaps from O D *pooder*, or Fr *poudre*, dust, but cf also Ir *buaidhreadh*, vexation, trouble, *buaidhrim*, I vex, disturb See POWDER] Bustle, confusion, tumult, flutter

The wind
Coming on with a terrible *pother* *Wordsworth*

Pŏth'er, *v t* To make a blustering, ineffectual effort, to make a stir

Pŏth'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POTHERED *p pr* & *vb n* POTHERING] To harass and perplex, to puzzle *Locke*

Pŏt'-hĕrb (ĕrb), *n* Any herb fitted for the table, an herb used in cooking for food

Pŏt'-hōle, *n* A circular hole formed in the rocky beds of rivers by the grinding action of stones whirled round by the water in what was at first a natural depression of the rock *Dana*

Pŏt'-hook, *n* 1 A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire

2 A letter or character like a pot hook, a scrawled letter

I have often wished for some person as well skilled as you in these old *pot-hooks* to tell me their meaning *W Scott*

Pŏt'-house, *n* An ale house *Warton*

Pō'ti cho-mā'ni ā, } *n* [Fr *potiche*, a porcelain
Pō'ti cho mā'ni-é, } vase, and *mania*, Gr *μανία*, mania] The art or process of coating the inside of glass vessels with engravings or paintings, so as to give them the appearance of painted ware

Pō'tion, *n* [Lat *potio*, from *potare*, to drink, Fr *potion*, Sp *pocion*, It *pozione*] A draught, usually, a liquid medicine, a dose.

Drink off this *potion* *Shak*

Pŏt'-lĭd, *n.* The lid or cover of a pot. *Derham.*

Pot-lid valve, a kind of bucket-valve, consisting of a circular plate with an eye in the center, through which the piston-rod passes freely

Pŏt'-lŭck, *n.* What may chance to be provided for dinner

Pŏt'-man, *n ; pl,* PŎT'-MEN A pot companion

Pŏt'-mĕt'al, *n* 1. The metal from which iron pots are made, different from common pig iron

2. An alloy of copper with lead used for making large vessels for various purposes in the arts *Ure.*

Pŏt'-pie, *n.* A dish composed of dough and meat boiled together.

Pŏt'-plănt, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Lecythis* ;—so called from its large, woody fruit, which opens by a lid like that of a jar. *Simmonds.*

Pŏt'-pĭece, *n.* The same as POT GUN.

Pot-pourri (pō'pōor-ee'), *n* [Fr., from *pot*, pot, and *pourrir*, to rot, to boil very much, Lat *putrere*] A medley or mixture, as, (*a*) A ragout composed of different sorts of meats, vegetables, &c , seasoned and cooked together (*b*) A vase or packet of odoriferous flower leaves, used to perfume a room (*c*) A piece of music made up of different airs strung together, a medley (*d*) A literary production, made up of parts brought together without order, or bond of connection

Pŏt'shărd, }
Pŏt'shăre, } *n* A potsherd [*Obs*]

Pŏt'shĕrd, *n* [Eng *pot* and *sherd* or *shard*, q v] A piece or fragment of a broken pot

Pŏt'-stŏne, *n* (*Min*) A variety of steatite, sometimes manufactured into culinary vessels

Pŏt'-sure (shur), *a* Having drunk enough to make one sure of being right, confident [*Obs*]

Pŏtt, *n* See POT, 4

Pŏt'tage, *n* [Fr *potage*, from *pot*, Sp *potage*, Pg *potagem*, It *potaggio* See POT] A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables or sweet herbs, a thick soup [Written also *potage*]

Pŏt'tain, *n* Old pot-metal [*Obs*] *Holland*

Pot teen', *n* The same as POTEEN

Pŏt'ter, *n* 1 One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels

2 One who hawks crockery or earthen-ware [*Prov Eng*] *De Quincy*

Potter's clay, a variety of clay used by potters

Pŏt'ter, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* POTTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* POTTERING] To occupy one's self in a trifling or ineffectual manner, to labor idly or with little energy or effect, to trifle, to pudder, — often pronounced *putter* in the United States

Pŏt'ter, *v t* To poke, to push, to disturb, to pother [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Pŏt'tern Ore A species of ore, which, from its aptness to vitrify like the glazing of potter's ware, the miners call by this name *Boyle*

Pŏt'ter y, *n* [Fr *poterie*, from *pot* See POT]

1 The vessels or ware made by potters, earthenware, glazed and baked

2 The place where earthen vessels are manufactured

Pŏt'tle, *n* [Dim of *pot*, q v Cf W *potel*, a bottle, and Eng *bottle*]

1 A liquid measure of four pints

2 A vessel, a pot or tankard "A dry *pottle* of sack before him" *B Scott*

3 A vessel or small basket for holding fruit

He had a paper bag under each arm, and a *pottle* of strawberries in one hand *Dickens*

Pŏt'tle-drâught (draft), *n* The taking a pottle of liquor at one draught [*Eng*] *Halliwell*

Pŏt'ū lent, *a* [Lat *potulentus*, from *potus*, a drinking, drink, from *potare*, to drink]

1 Nearly drunk, rather tipsy

2 Fit to drink, potable, drinkable

Pŏt'-wăl'iant (wŏl'yant), *a* Courageous over the cup, heated to valor by strong drink

Pŏt'-wąl'ler (-wŏl'ler), *n* A pot walloper *Addison.*

Pŏt'-wąl'lop-er (-wŏl'lop), *n*

1 A voter in certain boroughs in England, where all who *boil* (wallop) *a pot* are entitled to vote

2 One who cleans a pot, a scullion *Bartlett*

Pŏt'-wąl'lop ing (-wŏl'lop), *a* Of, or relating to, a pot walloper

Pouch, *n* [Fr *poche*, a pocket, pouch, bag, from A S *poca*, *pohe*, *pocca* See POKE]

1 A small bag, usually, a leathern bag, as, a *pouch* for money, or for provisions, a shot *pouch*, and the like

2 That which is shaped like or used as a pouch, as, (*a*) A protuberant belly, — so called in contempt or ridicule (*b*) The bag or sack of a bird, as that of the pelican, also, the crop of a bird (*c*) (*Med*) A cyst or sac containing watery fluid *Sharp* (*d*) (*Bot*) A sulcle, or short pod, as of some plants *Gray.* (*e*) A membranous sack in which the young of marsupials are carried, as, the *pouch* of the opossum and kangaroo

Pouch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POUCHED (poucht), *p pr.* & *vb n* POUCHING]

1 To pocket, to save

I will *pouch* up no such affront. *W Scott*

2 To swallow, — said of fowls. *Derham*

3 To pout [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Pouched (poucht), *a* Having a pouch, furnished with a pouch for the young, as the opossum

Pou'chet-bŏx, *n* See POUNCET-BOX *B' Scott*

Pouch'-mouth, *n* A mouth with blubbered or swollen lips

Pouch'-mouthed, *a* Blubber lipped [*Obs*]

Pŏu chŏng' (poo shŏng'), *n.* A kind of black tea

Pŏu drĕtte' (poo drĕt'), *n.* [Fr , dim of *poudre*, dust, powder, q v] A manure made from the contents of privies, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c.

Pŏul'dă vis, *n.* [Cf. POLEDAVY.] A sort of sail cloth [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Pŏul'dron, *n* See POWLDRON.

Poule (pōōl), *n.* See POOL

Poulp (pōōlp) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr. *poulpe*, from Lat *pulpa*, the fleshy part of animal bodies and fruits] (*Zool*) An eight footed dibranchiate cephalopod, of the genus *Octopus* (*O vulgaris*), nearly allied to the sepia, or common cuttle fish, and having no shell, also, the soft part of those species which have shells

Pōult, *n* [Contracted from Fr *poulet*, dim of *poule*, hen, fowl, Lat *pullus*, young of any animal] A young chicken, partridge, &c [*Rare*] *King.*

Pōult'er, *n* One who had charge of poultry, a poulterer [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Pōult'er er, *n* [Norm Fr *poltaire*, *polter*, *poulter*, *poletier* See *supra*]

1 One who deals or trades in poultry

2 An officer of the king's household who had the charge of the poultry [*Eng*] [*Obs*]

Pōul'tice (20), *n* [Lat *puls*, *pultis*, a thick pap, Gr *πόλτος*] A soft composition of various materials, as meal, bran, or a mucilaginous substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, and the like, a cataplasm

Pōul'tice, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POULTICED (pōl'tist), *p pr* & *vb n* POULTICING.] To cover with a poultice, to dress with a poultice

Pōul'tive, *n* A poultice [*Obs*] *Sir W Temple.*

Pōul'try (20), *n* [From *poult*, q v] Domestic fowls which are propagated and fed for the table, and for their eggs, feathers, &c , such as cocks and hens, capons, turkeys, ducks, and geese

Pōult'ry-yărd, *n* A yard or place where fowls are confined, bred, or fattened

Pounce, *n* [Fr *ponce*, pumice, pounce, from Lat. *pumex*, *pumicis*, Sp *ponce*, *pome-*, It *pome-*, It. *pomice* See PUMICE]

1 A fine powder used to prevent ink from spreading on paper, as sandarac pulverized

2 Charcoal dust, or some other colored powdered substance, inclosed in an open stuff, as muslin, to be passed over holes pricked in the work, to mark the lines or designs on a paper underneath

☞ This kind of pounce is used by embroiderers to transfer their patterns upon their stuffs, also by lace makers and sometimes by engravers It is also used in varnishing

3 A hole stamped or worked in cloth for ornamentation, a pouncing [*Obs*]

Pounce, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POUNCED (pounst), *p. pr* & *vb n* POUNCING] To sprinkle or rub with pounce, as to *pounce* paper for writing on, to *pounce* a pattern

Pounce, *n* [Norm Fr *ponce*, hand, from Lat. *pugnus*, a fist] The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

Winged ministers of vengeance who carry your bolts in their *pounces* to the remotest verge of the sea *Burke*

Pounce, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POUNCED (pounst), *p. pr* & *vb n* POUNCING]

1. To prick, as with a claw or talon [*Obs.*]

Now *pounce* him lightly.
And as he roars and rages let's go deeper *J Fletcher.*

2 To pierce with a sharp instrument, to perforate, to stamp holes in by way of ornament, to punch "A short coat garded and *pounced* after the gallarde fashion" *Sir T Elyot.*

Pounce, *v i* To fall suddenly, to fall and seize with the claws, — with *on* or *upon*, as, a rapacious bird *pounces* upon a chicken

Derision is never so agonizing as when it *pounces* on the wanderings of misguided sensibility *Jeffrey*

Pounce'-bŏx, *n* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper *Shak*

Pounced (pounst), *a* 1 Furnished with claws or talons, as, the *pounced* young of the eagle *Thomson.*

2 Ornamented with a continuous series of dots "Silt bowls *pounced* and pared" *Holinshed.*

Poun'cet-bŏx, *n* [Written also *pouncit box*] [Fr *poncette*, from *ponce*, to pounce] A small box with perforations on the top, to hold perfume for smelling *Shak.*

Poun'cing, *n* A hole stamped or worked in cloth by way of ornament "Fashions conferred about, *pouncings* and paintings" *Beau & Fl.*

Pound, *n* [A S , Goth , Icel , Dan , & Sw *pund*, D *pond*, O H Ger *phunt*, N H Ger *pfund*, Lat. *pondo*, allied to *pondus*, a weight, from *pendere*, to weigh]

1 A certain specified weight, especially, a legal standard consisting of an established number of ounces, as the *pound* avoirdupois, which is divided into 16 ounces, and the *pound* troy, which is divided into 12 ounces 144 *pounds* avoirdupois are equal to 175 *pounds* troy weight

2 A British denomination of money of account, equivalent to 20 shillings sterling, and equal in value to about $4 84 There is no coin known by this name, but the gold sovereign is of the same value

The *pound* sterling was in Saxon times, about A D 671, a *pound* troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part; consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present. *Peacham.*

Pound-foolish, careless as to the expenditure of large sums See PENNY-WISE

Pound, *n.* [A-S. *pŭnd*, a pound, fold, from *pyndan*,

to shut up, confine] An inclosure, erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law, a pinfold

Pound covert, a pound that is close or covered over, as a stable or other building — *Pound overt*, one that is open overhead *Burrill*

Pound, *v t* [A S *pyndan* See *supra*] To confine in a pound, or place of public restraint, to impound "To liken it to the exploit of that gallant man who thought to *pound* up the crows by shutting his park gate" *Milton*

Pound, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POUNDED, *p pr* & *vb n* POUNDING] [A S *punian*, to bruise]

1 To beat or strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows, so as to make an impression

With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubbered cheeks *Dryden*

2 To comminute and pulverize by beating, to bruise or break into fine parts by a heavy instrument, as, to *pound* spice or salt

Loud strokes with *pounding* spice the fabric rend *Garth*

Pound'age, *n* [From *pound*]

1 A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound *Swift*

2 A subsidy of 12 pence in the pound, formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported, and if by aliens, more [*Eng*] *Blackstone*

Grants of tonnage and *poundage* were still in reserve, and they were the main reserve of the crown *Palfrey*

3 (*Law*) The sum allowed to a sheriff or other officer upon the amount made by virtue of an execution, — estimated in England, and formerly in the United States, at so much on the pound *Burrill Bouvier*

Pound'age, *v t* To collect, as poundage "The custom house of certain publicans that have the tonnaging and *poundaging* of all free spoken truth" *Milton*

Pound'age, *n.* A charge for impounding stray cattle *Simmonds*

Pound'-breach, *n* The breaking of a public pound for releasing beasts confined in it *Blackstone*

Pound'-cāke, *n* A kind of rich, sweet cake, — so called from the ingredients used in making it being used by pounds, or in equal quantities, as if, were, pound for pound

Pound'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, pounds

2 An instrument used for pounding, a pestle

3 A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as, a cannon is called a twelve-*pounder*, a person of ten pounds annual income is called a ten *pounder* *Johnson*

4 A large, heavy pear *Dryden*

Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears *Dryden*

Pound'-keep'er, *n* One who has the care of a pound

Pound'-rāte, *n* A rate or proportion estimated at a certain amount for each pound

Poup'e ton, *n* [Fr *poupée*, a doll, from Lat *pupa*, a girl, damsel, doll, puppet] A puppet, or little baby [*Obs*] *Palsgrave*

Pou'ples, *n pl* [Corrupted from Fr *poupiettes*] (*Cookery*) A mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon *Bailey*

Pour, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POURED, *p pr* & *vb n* POURING] [O Eng *powren*, Scot *pere* Cf W *burw*, to cast, throw, shed]

1 To cause to flow, as a liquid, in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it, — followed by *out*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *against*, *on*, *upon*, *under*, &c , as, to *pour* water from a pail, or out of a pail, to *pour* wine into a decanter

Wherefore did Nature *pour* her bounties forth
With such a full and unwithdrawing hand? *Milton*

2. To send forth in a flowing or profuse manner, to emit.

London doth *pour* out her citizens *Shak*

3 To give vent to, as strong feeling, to utter

I have *poured* out my soul before the Lord 1 Sam i 15

4 To throw in profusion or with overwhelming force

I will shortly *pour* out my fury upon thee *Ezek* vii 8

☞ Formerly, and by many speakers, pronounced *power*, by others *poor* hic

Pour, *v t* To issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move or rush, as a current, to move impetuously, like a swift running stream, to flow

The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went *pouring* forward with impetuous speed *Byron.*

Pour'er, *n* One that pours

Pour'fil, *n* The same as PROFILE [*Obs*] *Holland*

Pour'liell, *n* See PURLIEU

Pour par'ty, *n* [Fr *pour*, for, and *parti*, part, party] (*Law*) A division, a divided share

To make pourparty, to divide lands which were held undivided previously

Pour'point, *n* [Fr as if *point pour point*, point for point Cf COUNTERPANE] A quilted doublet worn by soldiers and civilians in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a gambeson *Parkhill*

Pour prēst'ūre, *n* [O Fr *pourprendre*, to seize, surround, *pourpresure*, an inclosure] (*Law*) A wrongful inclosure of, or encroachment on, another's property See PURPRESTURE *Cowell*

Pour'suī vant, *n.* The same as PURSUIVANT.

Pour tray', *v t.* The same as PORTRAY.

Pour-vey'ance, *n.* The same as PURVEYANCE.

Pousse (powss), *n* [Corrupted from *pulse*] Pulse; pease [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Pout, *n* 1 (*Ichth*) (*a*) A sea fish, of the cod kind, about a foot in length, — called also the *whiting pout* It has the power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and neighboring parts of the head *Partington Farrell* (*b*) An American fish of the genus *Pimelodus* (*P. cattus*), catfish, horned pout, bullhead.

2 A species of bird *Carew.*

3 A fit of sullenness

Pout, *v i* [*imp* & *p p.* POUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* POUTING] [Fr *bouder*, to pout, Prov Fr *boder*, to puff up, Armor *mouza*, to pout, W *poten*, *potten*, what bulges out, a paunch, belly]

1 To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure, hence, to look sullen

Thou *poutest* upon thy fortune and thy love *Shak*

2 To protrude "*Pouting* lips" *Dryden*

Pout (pout), *n* [Fr *poulet*] The young of some birds, as of the grouse kind, a young fowl [*Scot*]

Pout (pout), *v t* To shoot young birds, as grouse, &c [*Scot*] *W Scott.*

Pout'er, *n* [Cf Eng *pout* and Ger *puter*, turkey]

1 One who pouts

2 Specifically, a variety of the domestic pigeon, with an inflated breast

Pouter Pigeon

Pout'ing, *n* Childish sullenness

Pout'ing ly, *adv* In a pouting or sullen manner

Pŏv'er-ty, *n* [O Fr *poverte*, *povrete*, *povreté*, *povreté*, N Fr *pauvreté*, Pr *paubretat*, *paupretat*, O Sp *pobredad*, It *poverta*, Lat *paupertas*, from *pauper*, poor, q v]

1 Destitution of property, indigence, want of convenient means of subsistence, need

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to *poverty* *Prov* xxiii 21

2 Any deficiency of resources that are needed or desired, especially, a lack of sentiment or words, as, *poverty* of language, &c

Syn. — Indigence penury, beggary, necessity, needfulness, need, lack, want, scantiness, sparingness, meagerness, jejuneness — POVERTY, INDIGENCY, PAUPERISM *Poverty* is a relative term, what is *poverty* to a gentleman, would be competence for a day-laborer *Indigence* implies extreme distress and almost absolute destitution *Pauperism* denotes entire dependence upon public charity, and is, therefore, a hopeless and degraded state

Such madness as for fear of death to die,
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty* *Denham*
For even that *inherence* that brings me low,
Makes me myself, and Him above, to know *Dryden*

Pow'der, *n* [O Eng *poudre*, *pouldor*, Fr *poudre*, O Fr *poldre*, *puldre*, Pr *pols*, *polvera*, *podra*, Sp *polvo*, *polvora*, It *polve*, *polvere*, Lat *pulvis*, *pulveris*]

1 The fine particles into which any substance is pounded or ground, or into which it falls by decay, dust

Grind their bones to *powder* small *Shak*

2 Especially, a composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and granulated, gunpowder

3 A perfumed dust, as pulverized starch, formerly used for dressing the hair

Dover's powder See DOVER'S POWDER — *James's powder*, a celebrated antimonial powder formerly much esteemed as a febrifuge It is a combination of peroxide of antimony with phosphate of lime — *Powder of algaroth* See ALGAROTH

Pow'der, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* POWDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* POWDERING] [Fr *poudrer*, O Fr *poldrer*]

1 To reduce to fine particles, to pound, grind, or rub into fine particles, to comminute, to pulverize

2 To sprinkle with powder, or as with powder, as, to *powder* the hair

A circling zone thou seest
Powdered with stars *Milton*

3 To sprinkle with salt, to corn, as meat *Bacon*

Pow'der, *v i* 1 To separate into minute particles, to become like powder, as, some salts *powder* easily

2 To come violently [*Obs*] *D'Estrange*

Pow'der-bŏx, *n* A box in which powder is kept

Pow'der-cărt, *n* A cart that carries powder and shot for artillery

Pow'der-chĕst, *n* 1 A small box, or case, charged with powder, old nails, &c , fastened to the side of a ship, to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board

2 A chest for holding gunpowder on board a ship

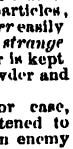

Powder-flask

Pow'der-flăsk, *n.* A flask in which gunpowder is carried

Pow'der-hŏrn, *n* A horn in which gunpowder is carried by sportsmen

Pow'der ing-tūb, *n.* 1. A tub, or vessel, in which meat is corned or salted

2. Hence, the place where an infected lecher is cured.

Pow'der-măg'a-zīne', *n.* A place where gunpowder is stored, especially, a place made shot proof, for storing gunpowder, in fortified places, or in ships

Pow'der-mill, *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made

Pow'der-mine, *n* A cave, or hollow, in which gunpowder is placed to be fired at a proper time

Pow'der-mŏnk'ey (mŭnk'ĭ), *n* A boy who carries cartridges from the magazine to the guns, in ships of war "A *powder-monkey* on board an armed sloop" *W Scott.*

Pow'der-rōom, *n* The apartment, in a ship where gunpowder is kept *Waller*

Pow'der y, *a* 1 Easily crumbling to pieces, friable

2 Sprinkled with powder, dusty

3 Having a resemblance to powder "The *powdery* snow" *Wordsworth.*

Pow'dike, *n* [Scot *pow*, *pou*, a pool, a watery or marshy place, abbreviated from Eng *pool*] A marsh or fen dike [*Prov Eng*]

Pow'er, *n* [O Fr *povoir*, *povei*, *poeir*, *pooir*, for *podoir*, N Fr *pouvoir*, n & v, Norm Fr *povoire*, *powere*, from Lat *posse*, *potesse*, to be able, to have power, from *potis*, able, capable, and *esse*, to be, Pr , Sp , & Pg *poder*, It *potere*]

1 Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent, the faculty of doing or performing something, capacity for action or performance, capability of producing an effect, whether physical or moral, might, as, a man of great *power*, the *power* of capillary attraction, money gives *power* "One next himself in *power*, and next in crime" *Milton*

2 Ability, regarded as put forth or exerted, strength, force, or energy in action, as, the *power* of steam in moving an engine, the *power* of truth, or of argument, in producing conviction "The *power* of fancy" *Shak.*

3 Capacity of undergoing or suffering, fitness to be acted upon, susceptibility, as, great *power* of endurance

Power is therefore, a word which we may use both in an active and in a passive signification, and, in psychology, we may apply it both to the active faculty and to the passive capacity of the mind *Sir W Hamilton*

Power, then, is active and passive faculty is active *power* or capacity, capacity is passive *power* *Sir W Hamilton*

4 The exercise of a faculty, the employment of strength, the exercise of any kind of control, influence, dominion, sway, command, government, as, *power* is often tyrannical

Power is no blessing in itself but when it is employed to protect the innocent *Swift*

5 The agent exercising an ability to act, an individual, an institution, or government, which exercises control, one who is invested with authority, as, the great *powers* of Europe, hence, often, a superhuman agent, a spirit, a divinity

I through the ample air in triumph high,
Shall lead hell captive, maugre hell, and show
The *powers* of darkness bound *Milton*

6 Hence, also, a military or naval force, an army or navy, a host

Never such a *power*,
For any foreign preparation,
Was levied in the body of a land *Shak*

7 A large quantity, a great number, as, a *power* of good things [*Obs or vulgar*]

8 (*Math*) The product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself, as, a cube is the third *power* of a number

9 (*Metaph*) Mental or moral ability to act, one of the faculties which are possessed by the mind or soul, as, the *power* of thinking, reasoning, judging, willing, fearing, hoping, and the like

I was in the thought they were not fairies and yet the guiltiness of my mind the sudden surprise of my *powers*, drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief *Shak*

10 (*Mech*) (*a*) Applied force, force producing either motion or pressure, as, the *power* of water or steam, the *power* of a screw.

Power differs from force, strictly, in having relation to work to be effected The tractive force of a locomotive is the steam-pressure exerted on the rails; the tractive *power* is the force considered as exerted in giving motion to a load

(*b*) A mechanical agent, that by means of which force is applied, or mechanical advantage is gained, — often used in composition, as water *power*, horse-*power*, and the like

11 (*Optics*) The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument, magnifies, in the telescope, and usually in the microscope, the number of times it multiplies, or augments, the apparent diameter of an object, sometimes, in microscopes, the number of times it multiplies the apparent surface

12 (*Physics*) Capability of producing the specific change, or effect, designated by the qualifying term used, as, the conducting *power* of electricity or heat, the refractive, dispersive, or diffractive *power* of light, the resolving *power* of a microscope

13 (*Law*) An authority enabling a person to dispose of an interest vested either in himself or another person *Wharton.*

☞ *Power* may be predicated of inanimate agents like

the winds and waves, electricity and magnetism, gravitation, &c , or of animal and intelligent beings, and when predicated of these beings, it may indicate physical, mental, or moral ability or capacity

Mechanical powers, the five simple machines or mechanical instruments, namely, the lever, the inclined plane, the pulley, the screw, and the wheel and axle See MECHANICAL — *Power of a machine*, the energy exerted, or total work performed by it, as distinguished from *effect* or *duty*, which is the useful work performed in some definite time, and from *efficiency*, which is the ratio of the useful work to the total work — *Power of attorney*, a written authority given to a person to act for another

Pow'er-a ble, *a* 1 Capable of being effected by the application of power, capable of being wrought or accomplished by power, possible *J Young*

2. Capable of exerting power, powerful [*Obs*]

Pow'er-ful, *a* 1 Full of power, capable of producing great effects of any kind, as, a *powerful* man or animal, a *powerful* army or navy, a *powerful* government, a *powerful* argument, a *powerful* light

2. Great, uncommon, as, a *powerful* sight of logs [*A Westernism*] [*Vulgar*] *Bartlett*

Syn. — Mighty, strong, potent, efficacious, energetic, intense

Pow'er ful, *adv* Exceedingly, greatly, very, as, I felt *powerful* weak [*Vulgar*] *Bartlett*

Pow'er ful ly, *adv* With great force or energy, potently, mightily, with great effect, forcibly, — used either in a physical or moral sense

Pow'er ful-ness, *n* The quality of having, or exerting, great power force, power, might

Pow'er less, *a* Destitute of power, force, or energy, weak, impotent, not able to produce any effect

Pow'er less ness, *n* The quality of being powerless, destitution of power

Pow'er-loom, *n* A loom worked by water, steam, or some mechanical power

Pow'er-prĕss, *n* A press, especially a printing press worked by steam, water, or other power than the human arm

Pow'l'dron, *n* [Written also *polron* and *pouldron*] [From Fr *epaule*, shoulder See EPAULE] (*Her*) That part of armor which covers the shoulders

Pow'ter, *n* A variety of the common domestic pigeon See POUTER

Pow'wow, *n* 1 A priest, or conjurer, among the North American Indians

2. Conjuration performed for the cure of diseases and other purposes, attended with great noise and confusion, and often with dancing

3 Hence, a noisy assembly, or frolic

Pow'wow, *v i* To use conjuration, with noise and confusion, as among the American Indians, hence, to carry on a noisy frolic or gathering

Pŏx, *n* [For *pocks*, O Eng *pokes*, from A S *poce* *poc* See POCK It is properly a plural word, but by usage is singular] (*Med*) Strictly, pustules or eruptions of any kind, but chiefly or wholly restricted to three or four diseases — the small pox, chicken pox, the vaccine, and the venereal diseases

☞ *Pox*, when used without an epithet formerly signified what is now called *small-pox*, and was often employed, in this signification in imprecations and exclamations In modern language, when used without a qualifying word, it signifies *lues venerea*, or syphilis

Pŏx, *v t* [*imp & p p* POXED (pŏkst), *p pr & vb n* POXING] To infect with the pox, or venereal disease

Poy, *n* [O Fr *apui*, *apoi*, N Fr *appui*, a support, prop, staff, from O Fr *apuier*, *apoier*, N Fr *appuyer*, to support, prop, sustain, from O Fr *pui*, *poi*, a rising ground, hill, from Lat *podium*, an elevated place, a height, Gr ποδιον, diminutive of πους, ποδος, a foot]

1 A rope-dancer's pole

2 A long boat hook, by which barges are impelled against the stream [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Poy'al, *n* A kind of striped stuff for covering seats and benches *Simmonds*

Poy-nä'do, *n* A poniard, a dagger. [*Obs and rare*]

I will have it so sharp pointed, that it shall stab Motto like a *poynado* *Jolly*

Poynd'ing, *n.* See POINDING

Poy-nĕttе', *n* A small bodkin, or point, to punch holes with [*Obs*]

Poynt'ell, *n* (*Arch*) A mode of paving, or flooring, in small squares or lozenges *Weale*

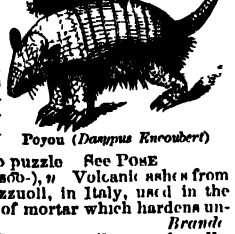

Poyou (*Dasypus Encoubert*)

Poy'qu, *n* (*Zoöl*) An animal of the genus *Dasypus* (*D Encoubert*), a species of armadillo found in South America

Pŏze, *v t.* To pose, to puzzle See POSE

Pŏz'zo-lă'nă } (pŏt'sŏ-), *n* Volcanic ashes from
Pŏz'zu-o lă'nă } Pozzuoli, in Italy, used in the manufacture of a kind of mortar which hardens under water. *Brande*

Prăam (prăm), *n.* [D *praam*, Ger *prahm*, Fr *prame*, from Gr πραμνα, a place for carrying over, a ferry. See PERMA, and cf PRAM, PRAME] (*Naut.*) A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, — used in Holland and the Baltic for conveying goods to and from a vessel, in loading and unloading

Prăc'tic, *a* [*Obs*] 1 The same as PRACTICAL

2 Artful "His *practic* will" *Spenser.*

Prăc'ti ca bĭl'i ty, *n* [From *practicable*] The quality or state of being practicable, feasibility

Prăc'ti ca ble, *a* [From L Lat *practicare*, to act, transact, from Lat *practicus*, active, Gr πρακτικος, O Fr *practicable*, N Fr *praticable*, Sp *practicable*, It *praticabile* See PRACTICAL]

1 Capable of being practiced or performed, capable of being done or accomplished, possible to be accomplished with known means or resources, feasible, as, a *practicable* plan "A *practicable* virtue" *Dryden*

2 Admitting of use, or of being passed or traveled, passable "When the roads began to become *practicable*" *W Scott.*

Practicable breach (*Mil*) one admitting of easy entrance by an assailing party, especially, one when the slope of the debris is so gentle as to make the ascent easy to an assailing party

Syn — Possible, feasible — PRACTICABLE, POSSIBLE A thing may be *possible*, i e, not forbidden by any law of nature, and yet may not now be *practicable* for want of the means requisite to its performance Archimedes thought it *possible* to lift the world, but this has not been found as yet *practicable*

Prăc'ti ca ble ness, *n* The quality of being practicable, practicability

Prăc'ti ca bly, *adv* In a practicable manner, in such a manner as may be performed

Prăc'ti cal, *a* [Lat *practicus*, Gr πρακτικος, fit for doing or performing, practical, active, from πρασσειν, to do, work, effect O Fr *practique* N Fr *pratique*, Pr *practic*, Sp *practico*, Pg & It *pratico*]

1 Pertaining to practice

2 Capable of being turned to use or account useful, in distinction from *ideal* or *theoretical* "Man's *practical* understanding" *South* "For all *practical* purposes" *Macaulay*

3 Exacting practice or skill, ready to apply knowledge to some useful end, as, a *practical* man

4 Derived from practice, as, *practical* skill

Practical joke a joke put in practice a joke the fun of which consists in something that is done, often a trick played upon a person, by which a laugh is raised against him or an attempt is made to put him in a ridiculous position

Prăc'ti-căl'i ty, *n* The quality of being practical, practicalness

Prăc'ti cal ly, *adv* 1 In relation to practice

2 By means of practice or use by experiment, as, *practically* wise or skillful

3 In practice or use, as, a medicine *practically* safe, theoretically wrong but *practically* right

Prăc'ti cal ness, *n* The quality of being practical

Prăc'tice, *n* [L Lat *practica*, Gr πρακτικη, from πρακτικος, O Fr *practique*, N Fr *pratique*, Sp *practica*, It *pratica* See PRACTICAL]

1 Frequently repeated or customary actions, a succession of acts of a similar kind, as the *practice* of rising early or of dining late, the *practice* of making regular entries of accounts, the *practice* of virtue or vice

2 Customary or constant use

Obsolete words may be revived when they are more sounding or significant than those in *practice* *Dryden*

3 Skill or dexterity acquired by use [*Rare*] "His nice fence and his active *practice*" *Shak*

4 Actual performance, in distinction from *theory*, action

There are two functions of the soul — contemplation and *practice*, — according to the general division of objects some of which only entertain our speculations, others employ our actions *South*

There is a distinction, but no opposition between theory and *practice* each to a certain extent, suppose the other theory is dependent on *practice*, *practice* must have preceded theory *Sir W Hamilton*

5 Application of science or knowledge to the wants of men, in the recurring incidents of life, as, the *practice* of medicine or law

Practice is exercise of an art or the application of a science in life, which application is itself an art *Sir W Hamilton*

6 Hence, the limits within which a profession is exercised or practiced, as, a physician of large *practice*

7 Skillful or artful management, dexterity in contrivance or the use of means, art, stratagem, artifice, — usually in a bad sense

He sought to have that by *practice* which he could not by prayer *Sidney*

8 A rule in arithmetic, by which the operations of the general rules are abridged in use

9 (*Law*) The form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions through their various stages, according to the principles of law, and the rules laid down by the courts *Lamar*

Syn. — Custom, usage, habit, manner

Prăc'tice, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRACTICED (prăk'tist), *p pr & vb n* PRACTICING] [From the noun] [Written also *practise*, but the orthography of the verb ought to be the same as that of the noun, as in *notice*, and *to notice*]

1 To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually, to perform by a succession of acts, as, to *practice* gaming, to *practice* fraud or deception

2 To carry on in practice, or repeated action, to apply, as a theory, to real life, to exercise, as a profession, trade, art, &c , as, to *practice* law or medicine, to *practice* gunnery or surveying

Those men *practiced* the books another might, perhaps have read them in some sort usefully *Milton*

3 To commit, to perpetrate, as, the horrors *practiced* at Wyoming *Marshall*

4 To make use of, to use [*Obs*]

In malice to this good knight's wife, I *practiced* Ubaldo and Ricardo to corrupt her *Massinger*

5 Hence, to accustom

In church they are taught to love God, after church they are *practiced* to love their neighbor *Landor*

Prăc'tice, *v i* 1 To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, either for instruction, profit, or amusement as, to *practice* with the broadsword; to *practice* with the rifle, or on the piano

2 To learn by practice

They shall *practice* how to live secure *Milton*

3 To try artifices or stratagems

I have *practiced* with him
And found means to let the victor know
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends *Addison*

4 To exercise an employment or profession, especially, to exercise or pursue that of medicine or of law

I am little inclined to *practice* on others, and as little that others should *practice* on me *Sir W Temple*

Prăc'ti cer, *n.* 1 One who practices, one who customarily performs certain acts

2 One who exercises a profession, a practitioner

Prac tĭ'cian (tĭsh'an), *n* One who is, by practice, acquainted with, or skilled in, any thing

Prăc'ti cant, *n* An agent [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Prăc'tise, *v t & i* See PRACTICE

☞ There is no reason why the noun and verb should not both be spelled with *c* as in *notice sacrifice apprentice*, and all like cases where the accent precedes the last syllable, The distinction in spelling between the noun and the verb properly belongs only to words which are accented on the last syllable, as *device* and *devise*, where the verb has the sound of *ize* The spelling *practise* tends to give it the same sound as we see in uneducated persons and, hence, it is desirable to follow the regular analogy and write the noun and verb alike

Prac tĭ'tion er (prak tĭsh'un er), *n*

1 One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine

2 One who does any thing customarily or habitually *Whitgift*

3 One who practices sly or dangerous arts, an artful person *South.*

Prăc'tive ly, *adv* In a practical manner, by practice [*Obs*]

The preachers and the people both
Then *practicely* did thrive *Warner*

Præ̆cĕ'pe, *n* [Lat, imperative of *præcipere*, to give rules or precepts See PRECEPT] (*Law*) (*a*) A writ commanding something to be done, or requiring a reason for neglecting it (*b*) A paper containing the particulars of a writ, lodged in the office out of which the writ is to be issued *Wharton Burrill*

Præ̆cŏg'ni tă, *n pl* [Lat *præcognitus*, p p of *præcognoscere*, to foreknow, from *præ*, before, and *cognoscere*, to know See COGNITION] Things previously known, in order to understand something else

Præ cŏr'di-ă, *n pl* [Lat, from *præ*, before, and *cor*, *cordis*, heart] (*Anat*) (*a*) The midriff, or diaphragm (*b*) The thoracic viscera and the epigastrium *Dunglison.*

Præ cor'di al, *a* See PRECORDIAL

Præ'di al, *a* See PREDIAL *De Quincey.*

Præ'flo rā'tion, *n* See PREFLORATION

Præ'to ri ăn'tion, *n* See PRETORIATION

Præ'tŏ ŏg'ra phy, *n* See PRETOGRAPHY

Præ mō'lar, *a* See PREMOLAR

Præ mŏr'sĕ, *a* See PREMORSE

Præ'mŭ-nī're (prem'yū nī're), *v* [Corrupted from *premonere*, to forewarn, cf See ADMONISH] (*Eng Law*) (*a*) The offense of introducing foreign authority into England, the penalties for which were originally intended to depress the civil power of the pope in the kingdom (*b*) The writ grounded on that offense *Wharton* (*c*) The penalty ascribed for the offense of *præmunire*

Wolsey incurred a *præmunire*, and forfeited his honor, estate, and life *South.*

☞ The penalties of *præmunire* were subsequently applied to many other offenses, but prosecutions upon a *præmunire* are at this day unheard of in the English courts *Blackstone & Taylor.*

Præ mŭ'ni to ry, *a* See PREMUNITORY

Præ nō'mĕn, *n* , *pl* PRÆ NOM'I NA. [Lat, from *præ*, before, and *nomen*, name, Fr *prénom*] (*Rom. Antiq*) The first name of a person, by which individuals of the same family were distinguished, answering to our *Christian name*, as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, &c

Præt'er ist (prĕt'er-ist), *n.* [Lat *præter*, beyond,

past.] *(Theol.)* One who holds that the whole or the greater part of the prophecies of the Apocalypse have been fulfilled

Præ-ter-mit', *v t* See PRETERMIT *W Scott.*

Præ-tĕx'tă, *n* [Lat, *se toga*, from *prætextus*, p. p of *prætexere*, to weave before, to fringe, border, from *præ*, before, and *texere*, to weave] *(Rom. Antiq)* A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the toga virilis, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year. It was worn by girls until their marriage

Præ'tor, *n* See PRETOR.

Præ-tō'ri-ŭm, *n* See PRETORIUM

Præ-văr'i-cā'tion, *n* See PREVARICATION.

Prag-măt'ic, } *a.* [Lat *pragmaticus*, Gr *πραγ-*
Prag-măt'ic al, } *ματικος*, busy, active, skilled in business, especially in law and state affairs, systematic, from *πραγμα*, a thing done, business, from *πράσσειν*, to do, Fr. *pragmatique*, Sp *pragmatico*, It. *prammatico*]

1 Ready to act, acquainted with business, versed in affairs, skillful [*Obs*]

2 Active in performing work, diligent, busy [*Obs*]

The next day I began to be very *pragmatical* *Evelyn*

We can not always be contemplative, or *pragmatical*, abroad. *Milton*

3. Pertaining to business, hence, material "Low, *pragmatical*, earthly views of the gospel" *Hare*

4 Over forward in acting, officious, meddling, meddlesome, impertinent. "*Pragmatical* officers of justice" *W Scott*

The fellow grew so *pragmatical* that he took upon him the government of my whole family *Arbuthnot*

Pragmatic history, a history which exhibits clearly the causes and the consequences of events — *Pragmatic sanction*, a solemn ordinance or decree issued by the head or legislature of a state upon weighty matters, — a term derived from the Byzantine empire In European history, two decrees under this name are particularly celebrated One of these, issued by Charles VII of France, A D 1438, was the foundation of the liberties of the Gallican church, the other, issued by Charles VI of Germany, A D 1724, settled his hereditary dominions on his eldest daughter, the archduchess Maria Theresa

Prag măt'ic, *n* 1 One who is active or skilled in business

He's my attorney and solicitor too; a fine *pragmatic* *B Jon*

2 A solemn ordinance or decree issued by the head of a state

A royal *pragmatic* was passed, interdicting the use of African slaves by the Moslems of Granada *Prescott*

Prag-măt'ic al ly, *adv* 1 In a pragmatic manner, actively, zealously, officiously, impertinently

2 In a manner that displays the connection and causes of occurrences

Prag-măt'ic al ness, *n* The quality of being pragmatic, activity, earnestness, meddlesomeness, impertinence

Prăg'ma tism, *n* 1 The state of being pragmatic.

2 A mode of treating history in which the narration of events is accompanied by a view of the causes and results

The narration of this apparently trifling circumstance belongs to the *pragmatism* of the history *Murphy.*

Prăg'ma tist, *n* 1 One who is pragmatic

2 One who uses pragmatism

Prairial (prī're ăl'), *n* [Fr, fr *prairie*, meadow] The ninth month of the French republican calendar, which dated from September 22, 1792 It commenced May 20, and ended June 18 See VENDEMIAIRE

Prā'rie (89), *n* [Fr *prairie*, an extensive mead ow, O Fr *praerie*, Pr *praduria*, Sp & Pg *pradería*, It *prateria*, fr Lat *pratum*, a meadow]

1. An extensive tract of land, destitute of trees, covered with coarse grass, and usually characterized by a deep, fertile soil. Prairies are level or rolling

2 A meadow or tract of grass land, especially, a so called natural meadow.

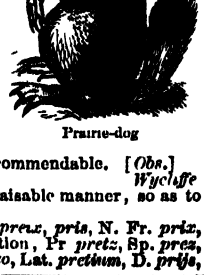

Prairie-dog

Prā'rie-dŏg, *n (Zool)* A small rodent animal, the *Cynomus* (or *Spermophilus*) *ludovicianus*, allied to the marmot, and found on the prairies west of the Mississippi These animals burrow in the ground, in large warrens, and are characterized by a sharp bark, like that of a small dog *Kirby W Irving.*

Prā'rie-hĕn, *n (Ornith)* A species of grouse (*Tetrao cupido*), found in the Western States

Prāz'a ble (prāz'a bl), *a.* Suitable to be praised, praiseworthy, laudable, commendable. [*Obs.*] *Wycliffe*

Prāz'a bly, *adv* In a praisable manner, so as to be worthy of praise

Prāize, *n.* [O Fr *preas*, *preaz*, *pris*, N. Fr. *prix*, price, worth, value, estimation, Pr *pretz*, Sp. *prez*, *precio*, Pg *preco*, It *prezzo*, Lat. *pretium*, D. *prijs*, N. H. Ger. *preis*, M. H. Ger. *pris*, Dan. *pris*, Sw. *pris*]

1 Commendation for worth; approval of merit; honor rendered because of excellence or worth; laudation, laud, approbation.

There are men who always confound the *praise* of goodness with the practice *Rambler*

☞ *Praise* may be expressed by an individual, and then differs from *fame*, *renown*, and *celebrity*, which are always the expression of the approbation of numbers, or public commendation

2 Especially, the joyful tribute of gratitude or homage rendered to the Divine Being, the act of glorifying or extolling the Creator, worship, often in song, in distinction from petition or confession

He hath put a new song into my mouth, even *praise* unto our God *Ps.* xl 3

3. The object, ground, or reason of praise

He is thy *praise*, and he is thy God *Deut* x 21

Syn. — Encomium, honor, eulogy, panegyric, plaudit, applause, acclaim, eclat

Prāize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRAISED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRAISING] [O Fr *preiser*, *preaser*, *prosnier*, *prôser*, N Fr *priser*, Pr & Pg *prezar*, Sp *preciar*, It *prezzare*, Lat *pretiare*, from *pretium*, D *prijzen*, N H Ger *preisen*, M H Ger *prisen*, Dan *prise*, Sw *prisa* See *supra*, and cf APPRAISE.]

1 To commend, to applaud, to express approbation of, — applied to a person or his acts

We *praise* not Hector, though his name, we know,
Is great in arms: 'tis hard to *praise* a foe *Dryden*

2 To extol in words or song, to magnify, to glorify on account of perfections or excellent works, to do honor to, to display the excellence of, — applied especially to the Divine Being

Praise ye him, all his angels; *praise* ye him, all his hosts! *Ps* cxlvii 2

Syn. — To commend, applaud, laud, eulogize, celebrate, glorify, magnify — To PRAISE, APPLAUD, EXTOL To *praise* is to set at a high price, to *applaud* is to greet with clapping, to *extol* is to bear aloft We may *praise* in the exercise of calm judgment, we usually *applaud* from impulse, and on account of some specific act, we *extol* under the influence of high admiration, and usually in strong, if not extravagant, language

Will God incense his ire
For such a petty trespass and not *praise*
Rather your dauntless virtue? *Milton*

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That should *applaud* again *Shak*

Heaven and earth shall high *extol*
Thy praises, with the innumerable sound
Of hymns *Milton*

Prāize, *v t* To estimate the value of, to rate, to appraise [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Prāize'ful, *a* Laudable, commendable [*Obs*]

Prāize'less, *a* Without praise or commendation

Prāize'ment, *n* The act of appraising, appraisement [*Obs*] *Fabyan*

Prāis'er, *n* One who praises, commends, or extols, an applauder, a commender *Sidney*

Prāize'wor thi-ly (prāz'wûr thĭ lȳ), *adv* In a praiseworthy manner *Spenser*

Prāize'wor thi ness (wûr), *n.* The quality of being praiseworthy

Prāize'wor thy (prāz'wûr thȳ), *a* Worthy of praise or applause, commendable, as, a *praiseworthy* action *Arbuthnot*

Prām, } *n* [See PRAAM and PERMA]

Prāme, } 1 (*Naut*) A flat bottomed boat or lighter, a praam See PRAAM

2 (*Mil*) A kind of floating battery or flat bottomed vessel, mounting several cannon, — used in covering the disembarkation of troops [*Rare*]

Prānce, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PRANCED (pranst), *p pr* & *vb n* PRANCING] [Allied to *prank*, v t]

1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle

Now rule thy *prancing* steed *Gay*

2 To ride with bounding movements, to ride ostentatiously

The insulting tyrant *prancing* o'er the field *Addison*

3 To walk or strut about in a showy manner, or with warlike parade *Swift.*

Prăn'cer, *n.* A horse which prances.

Then came the captain, or governor, of the Castle of St. Angelo upon a brave *prancer* *Evelyn*

Prăn'di al, *a* [Lat. *prandium*, a repast] Relating to a repast

Prăn'goe, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of umbelliferous plants, of which one species (*P pabularia*), found in Tartary, and having leaves about two feet in length, with a highly fragrant smell resembling that of new clover hay, has been used as fodder for cattle *Baird*

Prăŋk, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRANKED (prăŋkt), *p pr* & *vb n* PRANKING] [Ger *prangen*, *prunken*, to shine, to make a show, M H Ger *prangen*, *brangen*, *brunken*, Dan *prange*, *prunke*, Sw *prånga*, *prunka*, Icel *pranga*, D *pronken*] To adorn in a showy manner, to dress or adjust to ostentation See PRINK

In sumptuous tire she joyed herself to *prank* *Milton*

Some *prank* up their bodies, and have their minds full of execrable vices *Burton.*

Prăŋk, *n* [See *supra*, and cf W *pranc*, a prank, *prancaw*, to frolic, to play pranks] A gay or sportive action, a caprice, a ludicrous or merry trick, a playfully mischievous act

In came the harpies, and played their accustomed *pranks.* *Raleigh*

Prăŋk, *a.* Full of gambols or tricks; frolicsome [*Obs.*] *Brewer*

Prăŋk'er, *n.* One who pranks or dresses in a showy manner, a prinker.

Prăŋk'ish, *a.* Full of pranks.

Prăse, *n* [Fr. *prase*, Lat. *prasius*, from Gr. *πράσιος* of a leek green, from Gr. *πράσον*, a leek.] (*Min*) A variety of quartz, of a leek green color. *Dana*

Prăs'e-o lite (49), *n.* [Gr. *πρασιος*, leek-green, and *λιθος*, stone] (*Min*) A variety of altered tolite of a green color and greasy luster *Dana*

Prăs'i nous, *a* [Lat *prasinus*, Gr. *πράσινος*, from *πράσον*, a leek See *infra*] Grass-green, clear lively green, without any mixture. *Lindley*

Pra-sī'tēs, *n* [Gr *πρασίτης*, from *πράσιον*, hoarhound] (*Med*) Wine in which the leaves of hoarhound have been infused *Dunglison*

Prā'soid, *a* [Gr *πρασον*, leek, and *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling prase *Dana*

Prā'son (prā'sn), *n.* [Gr *πράσον*, Lat *prason*] A leek, also, a sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey*

Prāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRATING] [L Ger & D *praten*, Dan *prate*, Sw. & Icel *prata*] To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose, to be loquacious

To *prate* and talk for life and honor *Shak*

And make a fool presume to *prate* of love *Dryden*

Prāte, *v t.* To utter foolishly, to speak without meaning

What nonsense would the fool thy master, *prate*,
When thou, his knave, canst talk at such a rate! *Dryden*

Prāte, *n* [L Ger & D *praat*, Dan & Sw *prat*, See *supra*] Talk to little purpose, trifling talk, unmeaning loquacity "Sick of fops, and poetry, and *prate*" *Pope*

Prāt'er, *n* One who prates, one who talks much to little purpose, or on trifling subjects

Prāt'ic, *n* The same as PRATIQUE, q v.

Prā'tin cōle, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Glareola*, belonging to the family of the plovers, and found only in the old world *Lup. Cyc*

Prāt'ing ly, *adv* With idle talk, with loquacity

Prāt'tīque (prāt'eek), *n* [Fr *pratique*, It *pratica*, Sp *practica* See PRACTICE] (*Com*) Primarily, liberty of converse, intercourse, the communication between a ship and the port at which she arrives, hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship did not come from an infected place, — a term used particularly in the south of Europe

Prāt'tle, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PRATTLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRATTLING] [Dim of *prate*, L Ger *pratelin*, *prateln*] To talk much and idly, to be loquacious on trifling subjects, to prate, hence, to talk lightly and artlessly, like a child, to utter child's talk

Prāt'tle, *n* Trifling or childish tattle, loquacity on trivial subjects, prate

Mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his soldiership *Shak*

Prāt'tle-ment, *n* Prattle *Jeffrey*

Prāt'tler, *n* An idle talker *Herbert*

Prāv'i ty, *n* [Lat *pravitas*, from *pravus*, crooked, perverse, O Fr *pravité*, Pr *pravitat*, *pravetat*, Sp *pravedad*, It *pravità*] Deterioration, degeneracy, corruption, depravity, especially, moral corruption, moral perversion, want of rectitude, as, the *pravity* of human nature "The *pravity* of the will" *South.*

Prāwn, *n* (*Zool*) A small crustacean (*Palæmon serratus* of Europe, *P vulgaris* of the United States), allied to the shrimp It is highly prized for food

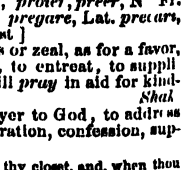

Prawn (*P serratus*)

Prāx'is, *n* [Gr *πρᾶξις*, from *πρᾶσσειν*, to do See PRACTICE]

1 Use, practice, especially, exercise or discipline for a specific purpose or object

2 An example or form to teach practice. *Lowth*

Prāy, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PRAYED, *p. pr* & *vb n* PRAYING] [O Fr *preier*, *prier*, *preer*, N Fr. *prier*, Pr *preyar*, *pregar*, It *pregare*, Lat. *precari*, from *precis*, a prayer, request]

1 To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favor, or for something desirable, to entreat, to supplicate "A conqueror that will *pray* in aid for kindness." *Shak*

2 Especially, to offer prayer to God, to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving.

When thou *prayest*, enter into thy closet, and, when thou hast shut thy door, *pray* to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly *Matt* vi 6.

I pray, or, by ellipsis, simply *pray*, I beg, I request, I entreat you, — used in asking a question, making a request, and the like

Pray, then, what wants he? fourscore thousand pounds? *Pope.*

Syn. — To entreat, supplicate, beg, implore, beseech, petition

Prāy, *v. t* 1. To address earnest request to, to supplicate, to entreat, to urge.

We *pray* you, in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. *2 Cor* v 20

2. To ask earnestly for; to seek to obtain by supplication; to entreat for; to request, to beseech; to petition.

He that will have the benefit of this act must pray a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe*

3. To affect or move by prayer, to intercede in behalf of, — often with a following preposition or adverb.

Praying souls out of purgatory, by masses said in their behalf, became an ordinary office *Milman*

To pray in aid (*Law*), to call in for help one who has interest in the cause

Prāy'er (prā'er, 4), *n* One who prays, a supplicant

Prāyer (prār), *n* [O Fr *prouere, preere*, N Fr *prière*, Pr *pregaira, pregueria, preguiera*, It *preghiera, preghiera, preghiera*, from Lat *precarius*, obtained by prayer, from *precari*, to pray See *supra*]

1 The act of praying or of asking a favor, earnest request, hence, an earnest memorial to a court or a legislative body

2. Especially, the act of addressing supplication to God, the offering up to the Supreme Being of adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving, the practice of communion with God in devotional address, worship, and supplication, as, public *prayer*, secret *prayer*, &c "As he is famed for mildness, peace, and *prayer*" *Shak*

3 The form of words used in praying, a formula of supplication, an expressed petition, a supplication addressed to God, as a written or extemporaneous *prayer*, a long *prayer*, an earnest or appropriate *prayer*.

He made those two excellent prayers which were published immediately after his death *Fell*

Syn. — Petition, orison, supplication, entreaty, suit, request

Prāyer'-book (prār'bŏŏk), *n* A book containing prayers or the forms of devotion, public or private

Prāyer'ful (prār'), *a* Given to prayer, using much prayer, devotional, as, a *prayerful* frame of mind

Prāyer'ful ly (prār'-), *adv* In a prayerful manner

Prāyer'ful-ness (prār'-), *n* The quality of being prayerful

Prāyer'less (prār'), *a* Not using prayer, habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God, as, a *prayerless* family, or man "The next time you go *prayerless* to bed" *Barter*

Prāyer'less-ly (prār'), *adv* In a prayerless manner

Prāyer'less-ness (prār'), *n* Total or habitual neglect of prayer

Prāyer'-meet ing, *n* A meeting or gathering for prayer

Prāy'ing, *n* Act of making a prayer a prayer made "Masses and *prayings* for the dead" *Bale*

Prāy'ing ly, *adv* With supplication to God

Pre. An English form of the Lat prefix *præ*, before, originally dat f, answering to *pro*, as dat in, of *per*, through It expresses priority of time, place, or rank It sometimes signifies *beyond*, and may be rendered *very*, as in *prepotent*

Prē-ăc'eu sā'tion, *n* Previous accusation

Prēach (preech), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PREACHED (preecht), *p pr* & *vb n* PREACHING] [O Fr *precher, prechier, preescher, preecer*, N Fr *prêcher*, Pr & Sp *predicar*, Pg *pregar*, It *predicare*, from Lat *prædicare*, to cry in public, to proclaim, fr *præ*, before, and *dicare*, to make known, *dicere*, to say A S *predician*, D *prediken, preken*, Dan *prædike*, Sw *predika*, Ger *predigen*]

1 To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture, to deliver a sermon

From that time Jesus began to preach *Matt* iv 17

2 To give earnest advice on moral or religious grounds, to discourse in the manner of a preacher

Prēach, *v t* **1** To proclaim or publish in religious discourses, to utter in a sermon or a formal religious harangue

The Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek. *Is* lxi 1

2 To inculcate in public discourse, to speak in favor of, to support by public teaching

He ott to them preached
Conversion and repentance *Milton*

3 To deliver or pronounce, as, to *preach* a sermon

4 To teach or instruct by preaching, to inform by preaching. [*Rare*]

The Spirits of the Dead,
Quitting their mortal mansion, enter not,
As ye are preached, their final seat
Of bliss, or bale *Southey*

To preach up, to discourse in favor of

Can they preach up equality of birth? *Dryden*

Prēach, *n.* [Fr *prêche*, from *prêcher* See *supra*] A religious discourse. [*Obs*] "To term religion, in that sort exercised, a mere *preach*" *Hooker*

Prēach'er, *n.* [O Fr *precheres, preescherres*, N Fr *prêcheur, prédicateur*, Pr *predicaire*, Sp *predicador*, Pg *prégador*, It *predicatore*, Lat *prædicator*, A-S. *predicere*, Ger *prediger*. See PREACH, *v. t.*]

1. One who preaches; one who discourses publicly on religious subjects.

2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness.

No preacher is listened to but Time *Swift*

Prēach'er-ship, *n.* The office of a preacher [*Rare*] "Turned out of the *preachership* of the Rolls" *Macaulay*

Prēach'ing, *n* The act of one who preaches, a public religious discourse *Milner*

Prēach'man, *n.* A preacher, — so called in contempt *Howell*

Prēach'ment, *n* A discourse or sermon, a religious harangue, — used deprecatingly or in contempt *Shak*

Prē'ac-quāint', *v. t* To acquaint previously or beforehand *Sheridan*

Prē'ac quāint'ançe, *n.* Previous acquaintance or knowledge *Harris*

Pre ăct', *v t* To act beforehand, to perform previously "Those which, though acted after evening service, must needs be *preacted* by the fancy all the day before" *Fuller*

Pre-ăc'tion, *n* Previous action

Prē'-a dăm'ite, *a* Prior to Adam *Bp Taylor*

Prē-ăd'am-ite, *n.* [Prefix *pre*, before, and *Adam* Fr *preadamite*] An inhabitant of the earth before Adam

Prē-ăd'am it'ic, *a.* Existing or occurring before Adam, as, fictitious, *pre adamite* periods *Kirwan*

Prē'ad min'is-trā'tion, *n* Previous administration

Prē'ad mŏn'ish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREADMONISHED (prē'ad mŏn'isht) *p pr* & *vb n* PREADMONISHING] To admonish previously

Prē ăd'mo ni'tion (-mo nish'un), *n* Previous warning or admonition

Prē' ăd'ver tīze', *v t* To advertise or announce beforehand

Prē'ăm ble, *n* [Fr *preambule*, Sp *preambulo*, It *preambolo*, L Lat *præambulum*, from Lat *præambulus*, walking before See PREAMBULATE] An introductory portion, an introduction or preface, as to a book, document, and the like specifically, the introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law

Prē'ăm ble, *v t.* [O Fr *preambuler*] To introduce with previous remarks to preface

Prē'ăm ble, *v i* To precede any thing, to serve as a preface

We must be content to hear a preambling boast of your valor *Milton*

Pre-ăm'bu la ry *a* [Lat *præambulus*, O Fr *preambulaire* See PREAMBLE, *n*] Of, or pertaining to, a preamble, introductory, contained or provided for in a preamble "A *preambulary* tax" *Burke*

Pre ăm'bu lāte, *v i* [Lat *præambulare, præambulatum*, from *præ*, before, and *ambulare*, to walk, to go] To walk or go before [*Obs*] *Jordan*

Pre ăm'bu lā'tion, *n* **1** A walking or going before [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

2 A preamble [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pre ăm'bu la to ry, *a* Going before, preceding, leading the way introductory [*Obs*]

Simon Magus had preambulatory impieties *Bp Taylor*

Pre ăm'bu loŭs, *a* Same as PREAMBULATORY

Prē'an nounçe', *v t* To announce beforehand

Prē' ăn'te pe nŭlt'i mate, *a* Being or indicating the fourth syllable from the end of a word, or that preceding the antepenult

Prē'ap point', *v t* To appoint previously

Prē'ap point'ment, *n* Previous appointment

Prē ăp'pre hĕn'sion, *n* [See APPREHEND] An opinion formed before examination *Browne*

Prēçe *v t* or *i.* To press, to crowd, to urge [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Prēçe, *n* Press, crowd [*Obs*] See PRESS

Preaş'ing, *a* Crowding [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Prē'as sur'ançe (ash shur'), *n* Previous assurance *Coleridge*

Prē gu'di ençe, *n* [See AUDIENCE] (*Law*) Precedence or rank at the bar among lawyers, right of previous audience *Blackstone*

Prĕb'end, *n* [Fr *prebende*, Pr & Sp *prebenda*, It *prebenda, provenda*, L Lat *præbenda*, from Lat *præbere*, to hold forth, afford, allow, contracted from *prahibere*, from *præ*, before, and *habere*, to have, hold]

1 The stipend or maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church with which he is connected

2 A prebendary [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Dignitary prebend, one having jurisdiction annexed to it — *Simple prebend* one restricted to the revenue only

Pre bĕn'dal, *a* Pertaining to a prebend, as, a *prebendal* priest or stall *Chesterfield*

Prĕb'end a ry, *n* [Fr *prébendier*, It *prebendario*, L Lat *prebendarius* See *supra*] A clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church, who enjoys a prebend in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the church *Hook*

☞ *A prebendary* differs from a *canon* in this the prebendary receives his prebend in consideration of his officiating in the church the canon has his stipend merely in consequence of his being received into the cathedral or college

Prĕb'end a ry-ship, *n.* The office of a prebendary, a canonry. *Watton*

Prĕb'end āte, *v t.* To invest with the office of prebendary; to cause to become a prebendary [*Obs*]

Prĕb'end ship, *n.* A prebendaryship [*Obs.*]

Prē'cant, *n* [Lat. *precans, precantis*, p pr. of *precari*, to pray] One who prays "Asserting the efficacy of prayer relatively to the prayer or *precant* himself" *Coleridge.*

Pre cā'ri-oŭs, *a* [Lat *precarius*, obtained by begging or prayer, depending on request or on the will of another, from *precari*, to pray, beg, from *prex, precis*, a prayer, Fr. *précaire*, It. *precario*, Sp & It *precario*]

1 Depending on the will or pleasure of another, held by courtesy, liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another

2 Held by a doubtful tenure, depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events, exposed to constant risk not to be depended on for certainty or stability uncertain "Intervals of partial and *precarious* liberty" *Macaulay.*

Syn — Uncertain, unsettled, unsteady, doubtful; dubious equivocal — PRECARIOUS, UNCERTAIN *Precarious* is stronger than *uncertain* Derived originally from the Latin *precari*, it first signified 'granted to entreaty, and hence "wholly dependent on the will of another' Thus it came to express the highest species of uncertainty and is applied to such things as depend wholly on future casualties "This little happiness is so very *precarious*, that it wholly depends on the will of others *Addison*

With certain pain uncertain of relief,
True emblem of a wretched lovers grief *Granville.*

Pre cā'ri oŭs ly, *adv* At the will or pleasure of others dependently, by an uncertain tenure, as, he subsists *precariously*

Pre cā'ri oŭs ness, *n* The quality or state of being precarious, dependence on the will or pleasure of others, or on unknown events, uncertainty

Prē-cā'tion, *n* The act of entreating or praying, supplication, entreaty [*Obs*] *Cotton*

Prēç'a tive, } *a* [Lat *precativus* and *precativus*
Prēç'a to ry, } *rius*, from *precari*, to pray. See PRECARIOUS] Suppliant, beseeching

Precatory words (*Law*), words of recommendation, request entreaty wish or expectation employed in wills, as distinguished from *express directions*, — in some cases creating a trust *Jarman*

Pre çaŭ'tion, *n* [Fr *précaution*, Sp *precaucion*, It *precauzione*, Lat *precautio*, from *precavere, præcautum*, to guard against beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *cavere*, to be on one's guard]

1 Previous caution or care, caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good in possession

2 A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good or success, a precautionary act

Pre çaŭ'tion, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRECAUTIONED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRECAUTIONING] [Fr *précautionner*] To warn or advise beforehand for preventing mischief or securing good *Locke*

Pre çaŭ'tion al, *a* Preventive of mischief, precautionary *Montague.*

Pre çaŭ'tion a ry, *a* Proceeding from, or containing previous caution, adapted to prevent mischief or secure good as, *precautionary* advice or measures

Pre çaŭ'tioŭs (shus), *a* Taking precautions or preventive measures

Pre çaŭ'tioŭs ly, *adv* With precaution

Prē'çe dāne oŭs, *a* [From *precede*] Preceding; antecedent, anterior [*Obs*] *Hale.*

Pre çēde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRECEDED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRECEDING] [Lat *præcedere*, from *præ*, before, and *cedere*, to go, to be in motion, Fr *précéder*, Pr, Sp & Pg *preceder*, It *precedere*]

1 To go before in place or order of time, to occur first with relation to any thing "Harm *precedes* not sin" *Milton.*

2 To go before in rank or importance

3 To preface to introduce — used with *by* or *with* before the instrumental object [*Rare*]

It is usual to precede hostilities by a public declaration *Kent.*

Pre çēd'ençe, } *n* [O Fr *precedence*, Sp *precedencia*, It *precedenza* See *infra*]
Pre çēd'en çy, }

1 The act or state of being precedent, a going before, priority in position, rank, or time, as, the *precedence* of one event to another

2 The state of going or being before in rank or dignity or the place of honor, right to a more honorable place, prior or superior rank

Precedence went in track
And he was competent whose purse was so *Cowper.*

Which of the different desires has precedence in determining the will to the next action? *Locke.*

Syn — Antecedence, priority, pre-eminence, preference, superiority

Pre çēd'ent, *a* [Lat *præcedens*, p pr of *præcedere* Fr *precedent*, Sp & It *precedente*. See PRECEDE] Going before, anterior, preceding; antecedent, as, *precedent* services, a *precedent* fault of the will

The world or any part thereof, could not be precedent to the creation of man *Hale.*

Precedent condition (*Law*), a condition preceding the vesting of an estate, or the accruing of a right

Prĕç'e dent, *n.* **1.** Something done or said that

may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind, authoritative example

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only *Hooker*

2. A preceding circumstance or condition, an antecedent, hence, a prognostic

3 A rude copy which precedes a finished copy, a rough draught [*Obs*]

4. (*Law*) A judicial decision which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases, an authority to be followed in courts of justice, forms of proceeding to be followed in similar cases *Wharton*

Syn.—Example, antecedent—PRECEDENT, EXAMPLE. An *example* is a similar case which may serve as a rule or guide, but has no authority out of itself. A *precedent* is something which comes down to us from the past with the sanction of usage and of common consent. We quote *examples* in literature, and *precedents* in law

So hot a speed, with such advice disposed,
Such temperate order in so fierce a course,
Doth want *example* *Shak.*

No power in Venice
Can alter a decree established.
'Twill be recorded for a *precedent*,
And many an error, by the same *example*,
Will rush into the state *Shak.*

Prĕç'e-dent-ed, *a* Having a precedent, authorized by an example of a like kind

Prĕç'e-dĕn'tial, *a* Of the nature of a precedent, having force as an example for imitation, as, *precedential* transactions

Wherefore all their actions in that time are not *precedential* to warrant posterity *Fuller*

Pre-sĕd'ent-ly, *adv* Beforehand, antecedently

Pre-çĕl', *v t* [See PRICELLENCE.] To surpass, to excel [*Obs*]

Pre-çĕl'lence, } *n* [O Fr *precellence*, Lat *præ-*
Pre-çĕl'len-çy, } *cellentia*, from *præcellens*, p pr of *præcellere*, to excel, surpass, O Fr *precceller*] Excellence [*Obs*] *Sheldon*

Pre-çĕl'lent, *a* Excellent, surpassing [*Obs*]

Pre-çĕn'tor, *n* [Lat, from *præcinere*, to sing before, from *præ*, before, and *canere*, to sing, *cantor*, a singer, It *precentore*, Fr *precenteur* and *prechantre*] A leader of music, a directing singer, as, (*a*) The leader of the choir in a cathedral,—called also the *chanter* or *master* of the choir *Hook* (*b*) The leader of the congregation in the psalmody of Scottish churches

Pre-çĕn'tor-ship, *n* The employment or office of a precentor

Prē'cept, *n* [Fr *precepte*, Sp *precepto*, It *precetto*, Lat *præceptum*, from *præcipere*, to take beforehand, to instruct, teach, from *præ*, before, and *capere*, to take]

1 Any commandment or order intended as an authoritative rule of action, especially, a command respecting moral conduct, an injunction, a direction to be followed

No arts are without their *precepts* *Dryden*

2 (*Law*) A command in writing, a species of writ or process *Burrill*

Syn.—Commandment, injunction, mandate, order, law, rule, direction, instruction, doctrine, principle, maxim

Pre-çĕp'tial (-sĕp'shal), *a* Consisting of precepts [*Obs*] *Shak*

Pre-çĕp'tion, *n* [Lat *præceptio* See *supra*] A precept [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Pre-çĕp'tive, *a* [Lat *præceptivus*, Fr *preceptif*, Sp *preceptivo*, It *precettivo* See *supra*]

1 Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct, containing precepts, as, the *preceptive* parts of the Scriptures

2 Directing in moral conduct, of the nature of precepts, didactic

The lesson given us here is *preceptive* to us *I'Estrange*

Pre-pĕp'tor, *n.* [Lat *præceptor*, from *præcipere*, to teach, Fr *précepteur*, Sp *preceptor*, It *precettore* See PRECEPT]

1 A teacher, an instructor, the head of a school a principal teacher

2 The head of a preceptory, among the Knights Templars

Prē'çep-tō'ri al, *a* [Fr *préceptoral*, Sp *preceptoral*] Pertaining to a preceptor

Pre çĕp'to ry (Synop, § 130), *a.* Giving precepts, preceptive *Anderson*

Pre-çĕp'to-ry, *n* [L Lat *præceptoria*, an estate assigned to a preceptor, from Lat *præceptor*, a commander, ruler, teacher, L Lat procurator, administrator among the Knights Templars See PRECEPTOR] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple or principal house of the order at London, under the government of an eminent knight. It usually stood on a manor or estate belonging to the order, on which was also a church, and other necessary buildings, as, the *Preceptory* of Templestowe *Hook W Scott*

Pre-çĕp'tress, *n* A female teacher.

Pre-çĕs'sion (sĕsh'un), *n* [Fr *précession*, Sp *precesion*, It *precessione*, fr Lat *præcedere*, *præcessum*, to go before See PRECEDE] The act of going before, or forward

Lunisolar precession, that part of the precession which depends on the sun and moon alone—*Planetary precession*, that part which depends on the action of the planets alone—*Precession of the equinoxes* (*Astron*), the slow, backward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, at the rate of 50″1 annually, caused by the action of the sun, moon, and planets upon the protuberant matter about the earth's equator, in connection with its diurnal rotation,—so called because either equinox, owing to its westerly motion, comes to the meridian sooner each day than the point it would have occupied without the motion of precession, and thus *precedes* that point continually with reference to the time of transit and motion

Pre-çĕs'sion al, *a* Belonging to precession, as, the *precessional* movement of the equinoxes

Pre çĕs'sor, *n* A predecessor [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Prĭs'çi dĕ'ne ous, *a* [Lat *præcidere*, to cut off in front] Cut off before [*Obs*]

Prē'çinct (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *præcinctus*, from *præcingere*, *præcinctum*, to gird about, to encompass, from *præ*, before, and *cingere*, to gird, surround, It *precinto*]

1 The limit, or exterior line encompassing a place, boundary, confine, limit of jurisdiction or authority "The *precincts* of light" *Milton*

2 A district within certain boundaries, a minor territorial or jurisdictional division, especially, a parish or prescribed territory attached to a church and taxed for its support

In case of non-acceptance [of the collector] the parish, or *precinct*, shall proceed to a new choice *Laws of Massachusetts*

Prē'ci ŏs'i ty (prē'shi ŏs'i ty), *n* Preciousness, value [*Obs*] *Browne*

Prĕ'cious (prĕsh'us), *a* [O Fr *precious*, *precieus*, *precius*, *precios*, N Fr *precieux*, Pr *precios*, *pretios*, Sp & Pg *precioso*, It *prezioso*, Lat *pretiosus*, from *pretium*, price, worth, value. See PRICE and PRAISE]

1 Of great price, costly, as, a *precious* stone

2 Of great value or worth, very valuable, highly esteemed

She is more *precious* than rubies *Prov* iii 15

Many things which are most *precious* are neglected only because the value of them hath hid *Hooker*

3 Worthless, contemptible, as, this is a *precious* mockery,—so used in irony or contempt *Burke*

Congregation of the Most Precious Blood (*Rom Cath Church*) an order of clerks or priests, established to promote the Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. It was introduced into the United States, in 1844, from Germany. The members of the order educate persons for the ministry, and also act as missionaries. There are also nuns of this order, who devote themselves to the education of females and the care of orphans.—*Precious metals*, gold and silver,—so called on account of their value.—*Precious stones* jewels

Prĕ'cious ly, *adv* **1** Valuably, to a great price

2 Contemptibly,—in irony

Prĕ'cious ness (presh'us-), *n* Valuableness, great value high price *Wilkins*

Prĕç'i pe, *n* See PRINCIPE and PRECEPT

Prĕç'i pice, *n* [Fr *precipice*, Sp *precipicio*, It *precipizio*, Lat *præcipitium*, from *præceps*, *præcipitis*, headlong, from *præ*, before, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head]

1 A sudden or headlong fall [*Obs*] "Whose *precipice* they suspected" *Fuller*

2 Hence, a headlong descent, a very steep perpendicular, or overhanging place, an abrupt declivity "Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew" *Dryden*

Pre çip'i ent, *a* [Lat *præcipiens*, p pr of *præcipere*, Fr *precipient* See PRINCIPE] Commanding directing

Pre çip'i ta bil'i ty, *n* The quality or state of being precipitable

Pre çip'i ta ble, *a* [See PRECIPITATE] Capable of being precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution

Pre çip'i tance, } *n* [From *precipitant*] The
Pre çip'i tan çy, } quality of being precipitant or precipitate, headlong hurry, haste in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose, precipitation "Hurried on by the *precipitance* of youth" *Swift* "Rashness and *precipitance* of judgment" *Watts*

Pre çip'i tant, *a* [Lat *præcipitans*, p pr of *præcipitare* Fr *précipitant*, It *precipitante* See PRECIPITATE]

1 Falling or rushing headlong, rushing down with velocity

They leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth *Philips*

2 Urged with violent haste, hasty

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight *Pope*

3 Rashly hurried or hasty, as, *precipitant* rebellion *K Charles*

4 Unexpectedly brought on or hastened

Pre çip'i tant, *n* (*Chem*) A liquor which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it precipitate, or fall to the bottom, in a concrete state

Pre-çip'i-tant ly, *adv* With great haste, with rash, unadvised haste, with tumultuous hurry

Pre çip'i tant ness, *n* The quality of being precipitant, precipitation

Pre çip'i tāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRECIPITATED, *p pr & vb n* PRECIPITATING] [Lat *præcipitare*, *præcipitatum*, from *præceps*, headlong, It *precipitare*, Sp. *precipitar*, Fr *précipiter*. See PRECIPICE]

1. To throw headlong, to cast down from a steep declivity, or precipice, or height.

She and her horse had been *precipitated* to the pebbled region of the river *W Irving*

2 To urge or press with eagerness or violence to hasten, to hurry rashly.

If they be daring, it may *precipitate* their designs, and prove dangerous *Bacon*

Her royal benefactor she recalls,
Back to his sight *precipitates* her steps *Glover*

Agitated by these thoughts he *precipitated* his journey *W Scott*

3 To throw down or to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution

The light vapor of the preceding evening had been *precipitated* by the cold, and covered all the trees . . with its fine crystallization *W Irving*

Pre-çip'i tāte, *v i* **1** To fall headlong.

2 To hasten without preparation *Bacon*

3 To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment or any substance in solution *Bacon*

Pre-çip'i tate, *a* [Lat *præcipitatus*, p p of *præcipitare*, It *precipitato*, Sp *precipitado*, Fr *précipité*]

1 Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent

Precipitate the furious torrent flows. *Prior*

2 Headlong, over hasty, rashly hasty, as, the king was too *precipitate* in declaring war

3 Lacking due deliberation, hurried, hasty, rapid, as, a *precipitate* measure "Blinded by the rapidity of our too *precipitate* course" *Landor*

4 Terminating speedily in death, hasty, violent, as, a *precipitate* case of disease *Arbuthnot*

Pre çip'i tate, *n* [N Lat *præcipitatum*, It *precipitato*, Sp *precipitado*, Fr *précipité*] (*Chem*) A substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel, by pouring in another liquor.

Red precipitate, the red oxide or protoxide of mercury prepared either by heating the nitrate of mercury till it is decomposed or by heating metallic mercury. Prepared in the latter mode, it is the *precipitate per se*

Pre çip'i tate ly, *adv* In a precipitate manner, headlong, hasty

Pre çip'i tā'tion, *n* [Lat *præcipitatio*, Fr *precipitation*, Sp *precipitacion*, It *precipitazione*]

1 The act of precipitating, or the state of being precipitated "In peril of *precipitation* from off the rock" *Shak*

2 A falling, flowing or rushing down with violence and rapidity "The hurry *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water" *Woodward*

3 Hence, great hurry, rash, tumultuous haste, rapid movement

The *precipitation* of inexperience is often restrained by shame *Rambler*

4 The act or operation of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution

Pre çip'i tā'tor, *n* [It *precipitatore* See *supra*] One who precipitates, or urges on with vehemence or rashness *Hammond*

Prē çip'i tī'tious (-tish'), *a* Precipitous [*Obs*]

Pre çip'i tous, *a* [Lat *præceps*, It & Sp *precipitoso*, O Fr *precipiteux* See PRINCIPE]

1 Very steep, as, a *precipitous* cliff or mountain "Hills as steep as they could be, without being *precipitous*" *W Scott*

2 Headlong directly or rapidly descending, as, a *precipitous* fall

3 Hasty, rash, quick, sudden, precipitate "Advice unsafe, *precipitous*, and bold" *Dryden.*

A childish laugh
Which even Marian's low *precipitous* "hush"
Had vainly interposed to put away *R Browning*

Pre çip'i tous ly, *adv* With steep descent, in violent haste

Pre çip'i-tous ness, *n* **1** Steepness of descent

2 Rash haste *Hammond*

Précis (prā-sē'), *n* [Fr] A precise or abridged statement or view, hence, an abstract, summary "Containing, in the moderate compass of two folio pages, the *precis* of a supplementary quarto manuscript" *W Scott*

Pre çīse', *a* [Lat *præcisus*, cut off, brief, concise, p p of *præcidere*, to cut off in front, to cut off, from *præ*, before, and *cædere*, to cut, It & Sp *preciso*, Fr *precis*]

1 Not loose, vague, uncertain, or equivocal, either in thought or expression, having determinate limitations, definite, exact, nice, as, *precise* rules of morality

The law in this point is *precise* *Bacon*
Nor the hour *precise* *Milton.*
Exacts our parting

2 Overstrictly adhering to rule, excessively nice, punctilious in conduct or ceremony, formal, ceremonious. *Addison.*

Syn.—Accurate, exact, definite, correct, nice, scrupulous, punctilious, particular, formal, finical See ACCURATE

Pre-çīse'ly (110), *adv* **1.** In a precise manner; with exact conformity to truth or rules, nicely, accurately

When more of these orders than one are to be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another *Wotton.*

2 With excess of formality; with scrupulous

exactness or punctiliousness in behavior or ceremony.

Pre-cise'ness, *n.* 1. The quality of being precise, rigid nicety; exactness, accuracy, as, the *preciseness* of words or expressions

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in handling them, not to sever them with too much *preciseness* *Bacon*

2 Excessive regard to forms or rules, rigid formality

Syn.—Precision, exactness, nicety, accuracy See PRECISION

Pre çĭz'ian (-sĭzh'an), *n.* 1. One who limits or restrains. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2 An over precise person, one rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules, a formalist.

The most dissolute cavaliers stood aghast at the dissoluteness of the emancipated *precisian* *Macaulay*

Pre çĭz'ian ĭzm (-sĭzh'an ĭzm), *n* The quality of being a precisian, the act or conduct of a precisian, excessive exactness, superstitious rigor *Milton*

Pre-çĭz'ian-ist (-sĭzh'an-), *n* A very precise person

Pre çĭz'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n* [Fr *precision*, Sp *precision*, It *precisione*, Lat *præcisio* See *supra*] The quality of being precise, exact limitation, exactness, accuracy

Syn.—Preciseness, exactness, accuracy, nicety—PRECISION, PRECISENESS *Precision* denotes a strict conformity to rule as opposed to every thing vague indefinite, or uncertain, and is always used in a good sense, as, *precision* of thought or language, *precision* in military evolutions, &c *Preciseness* is frequently taken in a bad sense, especially when applied to persons or their conduct, denoting an excess of nicety, formal manners, &c *Precise* is also sometimes applied to individuals in the sense of over-strict or scrupulous in trifles 'He that thinks of being in general, thinks never of any particular species of being, unless he can think of it with and without *precision* at the same time' *Locke* "When you have fixed proper hours for particular studies, keep to them, not with a superstitious *preciseness*, but with some good degrees of a regular constancy" *Watts*

Pre-çĭ'sive, *a* [It & Sp *precisivo* See PRECISE] Exactly limiting producing precision or accuracy, as, *precisive* abstraction [*Obs.*] *Watts*

Pre-clude', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRECLUDED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRECLUDING] [Lat *præcludere*, fr *præ*, before, and *claudere*, *cludere*, to shut, It *precludere*]

1 To shut up or shut out, to stop [*Rare*]

The valves *preclude* the blood from entering the veins *Darwin*

2 To shut out by anticipative action, to prevent by necessary consequence or implication, to deter action of, access to, enjoyment of, &c, to shut off, to hinder. "*Preclude* the objections of our adversaries" *Bentley*

Pre-clū'sion (-klū'zhun), *n* [Lat *præclusio* See *supra*] The act of precluding, or the state of being precluded, a shutting out

Pre-clū'sive, *a* 1 Shutting out

2 Precluding, or tending to preclude, hindering by previous obstacles *Burke*

Pre-clū'sive-ly, *adv* In a precusive manner

Pre-cōçe', *a.* Precocious. [*Obs.*] "Divers forward and *precoce* youths" *Evelyn*

Pre-cō'cious (-kō'shus), *a* [Lat *præcox*, *præcocis*, and *præcoquus*, from *præcoquere*, to cook or ripen beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *coquere*, to cook, Fr *précoce*, Sp *precoz*, It *precoce*]

1. Ripe before the proper or natural time, early or prematurely ripe or developed, as, *precocious* trees. [*Rare*] *Browne*

2 Having the faculties developed more than is natural or usual at a given age, exceeding what is to be expected of one's years, too forward, premature, as, a *precocious* child

Pre-cō'cious-ly, *adv* In a precocious manner, with premature ripeness or forwardness

Pre-cō'cious-ness, } *n.* [Fr *précocité*, It *pre-*
Pre-cōç'i-ty, } *cocità*, Sp *precocidad* See *supra*] The quality or state of being precocious, untimely ripeness, premature development, prematureness.

I can not learn that he gave, in his youth, any evidence of that *precocity* which sometimes distinguishes uncommon genius. *Wirt*

Pre-cō'e-tā'ne-an, *n* [Lat *præ*, before, *con*, with, and *ætas*, age] One belonging to age or time previous to that of another, one who lives before another [*Obs. and rare*] *Fuller*

Pre-cōg'i-tāte, *v t.* [Lat *præcogitare*, *præcogitatum*, from *præ*, before, and *cogitare*, to think, It *precogitare*, O Fr *precogiter*] To consider or contrive beforehand [*Rare*] *Sherwood*

Pre-cōg'i-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat *præcogitatio*. See *supra*.] Previous thought or consideration *Bailey.*

Pre-cōg'ni-tă, *n. pl.* See PRECOGNITA.

Prē'cog-nĭ'tion (-kog nish'un), *n* [Lat *præcognitio*, from *præcognoscere*, to foreknow, fr *præ*, before, and *cognoscere*, to know, Sp *precognicion*, It. *precognizione*. See COGNITION]

1. Previous cognition, antecedent knowledge or examination. *Fotherby.*

2. (*Scotch Practice.*) A preliminary examination of a criminal case, and the circumstances attending it, to ascertain whether there is ground of prosecution. *Craig. Erskine.*

The written report, or *precognition*, as it is technically called, which the practice of Scotland has substituted for a coroner's inquest *W Scott*

Prē'col lĕc'tion, *n.* A collection previously made

Prē'com pōşe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRECOMPOSED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRECOMPOSING] [From *pre* and *compose*] To compose beforehand *Johnson*

Prē'con-çēit', *n* [Prefix *pre* and *conceit* Cf *in fra*] A previous conceit or conception, an opinion or notion previously formed. *Hooker*

Prē'con çēive', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRECONCEIVED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRECONCEIVING] To conceive previously, to form in the mind beforehand, to form a previous notion or idea of

In a dead plain the way seems the longer, because the eye has *preconceived* it shorter than the truth *Bacon*

Prē'con çĕp'tion, *n* The act of preconceiving, conception or opinion previously formed

Prē'con çērt'ed ly, *adv* By preconcert

Prē'con çērt'ed ness, *n* The quality or condition of being preconcerted "The *preconcertedness* of Bolingbroke's scheme" *Coleridge*

Prē'con çēr'tion, *n* The act of preconcerting, preconcert *Dwight*

Prē'con dĕmn' (-kon dĕm'), *v t* To condemn beforehand

Prē cŏn'dem-nā'tion, *n.* Previous condemnation

Prē'con dī'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n* A previous or antecedent condition, a preliminary

Prē'con fōrm'ed, *a* Previously conformed, conformed by way of anticipation *De Quincey*

Prē'con fōrm'i ty, *n* Previous or anticipative conformity *Coleridge*

Pre cŏn'i zāte, *v t.* To proclaim, to publish, also, to summon, to call. [*Obs.*]

Prē cŏn'i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *preconisation*, from *préconiser*, from Lat *præconium*, a crying out in public, from *præco*, a crier, herald] A publishing by proclamation, or a proclamation [*Obs.*]

Pre-cŏn'quer (pre-kŏŋk'er), *v t* To conquer beforehand

Prē'con sĕnt', *n* A previous consent *Southey*

Prē'con sīgn' (-sīn'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRECONSIGNED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRECONSIGNING] [Prefix *pre* and *consign*] To consign beforehand, to make a previous consignment of

Prē'con sŏl'i-dā'ted, *a* Consolidated beforehand

Prē-cŏn'sti-tūte, *v t* [Prefix *pre* and *constitute*] To constitute or establish beforehand

Prē cŏn'tract, *n* [Prefix *pre* and *contract*] A contract previous to another *Shak*

Prē'con tract', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRECONTRACTED *p pr* & *vb n* PRECONTRACTING] To contract or stipulate previously

Prē'con-tract', *v. t* To make a previous contract or agreement *Ayliffe.*

Prē'con trīve', *v t* To contrive previously

Pre-cŏr'di al, or **Pre-cŏrd'ial**, *a* [Fr *precordial*, fr Lat *præcordia*, from *præ*, before, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart] Pertaining to the præcordia, or parts before the heart

Pre-cûrse', *n* [Lat *præcursus*, from *præcurrere*, *præcursum*, to run before, from *præ*, before, and *currere*, to run] A forerunning [*Obs.*] *Sault*

Pre cûr'sive, *a* Preceding and leading to, or in troductory, forerunning, precursory *I Taylor*

Pre-cûr'sor, *n* [Lat *præcursor*, It *precursore*, Sp *precursor*, Fr *précurseur* See *supra*] A forerunner, a harbinger, one who, or that which, precedes an event, and indicates its approach

Evil thoughts are the invisible, airy *precursors* of all the storms and tempests of the soul *Buckminster*

Syn—Forerunner, harbinger, messenger, predecessor, omen, sign

Pre cûr'so ry, *a* [Lat *præcursorius* See *supra*] Preceding as the harbinger, forerunning indicating something to follow, as, *precursory* symptoms of a fever

Pre cûr'so-ry, *n.* An introduction [*Obs.*]

Pre-dā'cean, *n.* [Lat. *præda*, prey] A carnivorous animal *Airby*

Pre dā'ceous (-shus), *a* [Lat *præda*, prey, It *predace*] Living by prey, predatory *Derham*

Prĕd'al, *a* [Lat *præda*, prey] Pertaining to prey, plundering, predatory *Boyle*

Prē-dāte', *v t* To date by anticipation, to affix an earlier than the actual date, to antedate, as, a *predated* letter

Pre dā'tion, *n* [Lat *prædatio*, plundering, from *prædari*, to plunder] A pillaging or plundering [*Obs.*] *T Hall.*

Prĕd'a to-ri-ly, *adv* In a predatory manner

Prĕd'a-to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *prædatorius*, from *præda*, prey, It *predatorio*]

1. Characterized by plundering, practicing rapine, plundering, pillaging, as, a *predatory* excursion, a *predatory* party.

A *predatory* war commenced. *Macaulay*

2. Hungry; ravenous; as, *preda.ory* spirits or appetite *Bacon.*

Prĕde, *v t* [Lat *prædari*, from *præda*, prey] To take prey, to prey [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Prē'de-cāy, *n* Premature or previous decay.

Prē'de çēase', *v. t* [Prefix *pre* and *decease*] To die sooner than "If children *predecease* progenitors" *Shak.*

Prē'de çēase', *n.* Death previous to something else *Brougham.*

Prē'de çĕs'sive, *a* Going before, preceding "Our *predecessive* students" *Massinger.*

Prē'de çĕs'sor, *n* [Lat. *prædecessor*, from *præ*, before, and *decessor*, lit he who withdraws from the province he has governed, a predecessor, with exclusive reference to his successor, from *decedere*, to go away, depart, withdraw, It *predecessore*, Fr. & Pg *predecessor*, Sp *predecesor*, Fr *prédécesseur*] One who precedes, a person who has preceded another in any state, position, office, or the like, one whom another follows or comes after. "A prince who was as watchful as his *predecessor* had been over the interests of the state" *Prescott.*

☞ It is distinguished from *ancestor*, who is of the same blood, but it may, perhaps be sometimes used for it.

Prē'de dĭ'di-cā'tion, *n* A dedication made beforehand or previously

Prē'de clāre', *v t* To declare or announce beforehand, to pronounce "The irresistible power of *predeclaring* the eternal destiny of every living layman" *Milman.*

Prē'de fīne', *v t* To define beforehand

Prē'de lĭb'er ā'tion, *n* Previous deliberation.

Prē'de lĭn'e ā'tion, *n* Previous delineation

Prē'de-sīgn' (-sīn', *or* -zīn'), *v t* To design or purpose beforehand to predetermine *Mitford.*

Pre dĕs'ti nā'ri an, *n* [See PREDESTINATE] One who believes in the doctrine of predestination

Pre dĕs'ti-nā'ri an, *a* Pertaining to predestination

Pre-dĕs'ti-nate, *a* [Lat *prædestinatus*, p p of *prædestinare* See *infra*] Predestinated, foreordained, fated

Some gentleman or other shall escape a *predestinate* scratched face *Shak*

Pre-dĕs'ti nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREDESTINATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PREDESTINATING] [Lat. *prædestinare*, *prædestinatum*, from *præ*, before, and *destinare*, to determine, It *predestinare*, Fr., Sp, & Pg *predestinar*, Fr *predestiner*] To predetermine or foreordain, to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son *Rom* viii 29

Syn—To predetermine, foreordain, preordain, decree predestine, foredoom

Pre dĕs'ti nā'tion, *n* [Lat *prædestinatio*, Fr. *predestination*, Pr *predestinacio*, Sp *predestinacion*, It *predestinazione*]

1 The act of predestinating, or of foreordaining events.

Predestination had overruled their will *Milton.*

2 (*Theol*) The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events, often, the pre assignment or allotment of men to everlasting happiness or misery.

Pre-dĕs'ti nā'tive, *a.* Determining beforehand, predestinating *Coleridge.*

Pre dĕs'ti-nā'tor, *n.* [Fr *prédestinateur*, Sp. *predestinador*]

1 One who predestinates, or foreordains.

2 One who holds to the doctrine of predestination, a predestinarian *Cowley.*

Pre-dĕs'tine (-tĭn), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREDESTINED, *p pr* & *vb n* PREDESTINING] [Fr *prédestiner* See PREDESTINATE] To decree beforehand, to foreordain, to predestinate

Here the soul sits in council, ponders *fast*,
Predestines future actions *Young*

Pre-dĕs'ti ny, *n* Predestination [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Prē'de-tĕr'mi-na-ble, *a* Capable of being determined beforehand *Coleridge.*

Prē'de-tĕr'mi-nate, *a* Determined beforehand; as, the *predeterminate* counsel of God

Prē'de tĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n* [Eng prefix *pre*, and *determination*, Fr *predetermination*, Sp *predeterminacion*, It *predeterminazione*] The act of previous determination, purpose formed beforehand; as, the *predetermination* of God's will *Hammond.*

Prē'de-tĕr'mine, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREDETERMINED, *p. pr* & *vb n* PREDETERMINING] [From prefix *pre* and *determine*, Fr *predeterminer*, Sp. *predeterminar*, It *predeterminare*]

1 To determine beforehand, to settle in purpose or plan

If God foresees events, he must have *predetermined* them *Hale.*

2 To doom by previous decree.

Prē'de tĕr'mine, *v. t.* To make a previous determination

Prē'di-al, *a.* [Lat *prædium*, a farm, estate; Fr. *prédial*, Sp *predial*, It *prediale*]

1 Consisting of land or farms, as, *predial* estate, that is, real estate *Ayliffe.*

2 Attached to land or farms, as, *predial* slaves.

3 Growing or issuing from land; as, *predial* tithes

Prĕd'i-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being predi-

cable, or affirmable of something, or attributed to something *Reid*

Prĕd'i ca ble, *a* [Fr *predicable*, Sp *predicable*, It *predicabile*, Lat *predicabilis* See PREDICATE] Capable of being affirmed of something, attributable

Prĕd'i-ca ble, *n* 1 Any thing affirmable of another, especially, a general attribute or notion affirmable of, or applicable to, many individuals, a general abstract notion, a universal

2 (*Logic*) One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident

Pre dic'a-ment, *n* [Fr *predicament*, It & Sp *predicamento* L Lat *predicamentum* See PREDICATE] Class or kind described by any definite marks, hence, condition particular situation or state, especially an unfortunate or trying position or condition "O woful sympathy, piteous *predicament*" *Shak*

☞ A *predicament*, or *category*, constitutes one of the highest classes or most general designations of all the things that could possibly be predicated of any existing objects, one of the most extensive classes into which things as named could be distributed Of these Aristotle held there were ten namely substance, quantity, quality relation action passion time, place, situation and habit Other philosophers have sought to reduce the number and have questioned whether the classification of Aristotle was not rather a distribution of parts of speech rather than of real or metaphysical conceptions The five *predicables* are logical, the *predicaments*, or *categories* are real attributes in the most general expression

Syn — Category, condition, state, plight See CATEGORY

Pre dic'a mĕnt'al, *a* Pertaining to a predicament *Hale*

Prĕd'i cant, *n* [Lat *prædicans*, p pr of *prædicare* See PREDICATE] One who predicates

Prĕd'i cant, *a* Uttering as an affirmation preaching "Missions conducted by the Romish *predicant* orders" *N Br Rev*

Prĕd'i cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREDICATED *p pr* & *vb n* PREDICATING] [Lat *prædicare*, *prædicatum*, to cry in public, to proclaim See PREACH]

1 To assert to belong to something, to affirm, as, to *predicate* whiteness of snow

2 To rest upon for proof, or as an assertion or opinion, to found to base [*U S*]

Syn — To affirm, declare, assert — To PREDICATE, FOUND or BASE Some distinguish among our lawyers and statesmen use *predicate* for *found* or *base* as to *predicate* an argument *on* certain principles to *predicate* a statement *on* information received This is wholly opposed to English usage *Predicate* is a term in logic and used only in a single case namely, when we affirm one thing *of* another Similitude is not *predicated* of essences or substances, but of figures and qualities only *Cudworth*

Prĕd'i cāte, *v i* To make an affirmation *Hale*

Prĕd'i cate, *n* [Lat *prædicatum*, from *prædicatus*, p p of *prædicare* It *predicato*, Sp *predicado*, Fr *predicat* See *supra*]

1 (*Logic*) That which is affirmed or denied of the subject In these propositions, "*paper is white*," "*ink is not white*," *whiteness* is the *predicate* affirmed of paper and denied of ink

2 (*Gram*) The word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed of the subject.

Syn. — Affirmation, declaration

Prĕd'i cate, *a* Predicated

Prĕd'i-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *prædicatio*, Fr *prédication*, Pr *predicatio*, Sp *predicacion*, It *predicazione*]

1 The act of predicating, or of affirming one thing of another, assertion *Locke*

2 The art of delivering sermons, preaching "His powers of *predication*" *W Scott*

Prĕd'i-cā'tive, *a* Expressing affirmation or predication, predicating, as, a *predicative* term

Prĕd'i ca to ry, *a* [Lat *prædicatorius*, O Sp *predicatorio*] Affirmative, positive *Bp Hall*

Pre-dict', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREDICTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PREDICTING] [Lat *prædicere*, *prædictum*, from *præ*, before, and *dicere*, to say, tell, It *predire*, *predire*, Sp *predecir*, Fr *prédire*] To foretell, to tell beforehand, to prophesy, to presage, as, to *predict* misfortune

Syn. — To foretell, prophesy, prognosticate, presage, forebode, foreshow, bode

Pre dict', *n* A prediction. [*Obs*] *Shak*

Pre dic'tion, *n* [Lat *prædictio*, Fr. *prédiction*, Sp *prediccion*, It *predizione*] The act of foretelling, that which is foretold, a previous declaration of a future event, prophecy. "The *predictions* of cold and long winters" *Bacon*

These *predictions*
Are to the world in general as to Cæsar *Shak*

Syn. — Prophecy, prognostication, foreboding, augury, divination, soothsaying, vaticination

Pre-dict'ive, *a.* [Lat. *prædictivus.*] Foretelling, prophetic *More.*

Pre-dict'ive-ly, *adv* In the manner of prediction.

Pre-dict'or, *n* A foreteller, one who prophesies.

Prĕ'di-ġĕs'tion (dĭ-jĕst'yun), *n.* [From prefix *pre* and *digestion*] Hasty digestion.

Predigestion, or hasty digestion, fills the body full of crudities and seeds of disease *Bacon*

Prĕ'dĭl lĕct', *v t.* To elect or choose beforehand

Prĕ'dĭl-lĕc'tion, *n.* [Fr *prédilection*, Sp *predileccion*, It *predilezione*, Lat *præ*, before, and *diligere*, *dilectum*, to love] A previous liking, a prepossession of mind in favor of something, predisposition to choose or like, partiality *Burke.*

Prĕ'dis cŏv'er, *v t* To discover beforehand

Prĕ'dis cŏv'er-y, *n.* A discovery previously made *Dana*

Prĕ'dis pō'nen çy, *n.* The state of being predisposed, predisposition [*Obs*]

Prĕ'dis pō'nent, *a.* Disposing beforehand, predisposing

Predisponent causes (*Med*), causes which render the body liable to disease *Dunglison*

Prĕ'dis pō'nent, *n* That which predisposes

Prĕ'dis pōse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREDISPOSED, *p pr* & *vb n* PREDISPOSING] [Eng prefix *pre* and *dispose*]

1 To incline beforehand, to give a previous disposition to, as, to *predispose* the mind or temper to friendship *South*

2 To fit or adapt previously, as, debility *predisposes* the body to disease *Burnet*

Prĕ'dis po sĭ'tion (-zish'un), *n* [Eng prefix *pre* and *disposition* Fr *predisposition*, Sp *predisposicion*, It *predisposizione*]

1 The act of predisposing, or the state of being predisposed, previous inclination or propensity, — applied to the mind

2 Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose, — applied to material things, as the *predisposition* of the body to disease the *predisposition* of the seasons to generate diseases

Pre dŏm'i nançe, } *n* [Fr *predominance*]
Pre dŏm'i nan çy, }

1 The condition or quality of being predominant, prevalence superiority ascendency "The *predominance* of conscience over interest" *South*

2 (*Astrol*) The superior influence of a planet

Pre dŏm'i nant, *a* [Fr *predominant*, It & Sp *predominante* See *infra*] Prevalent over others, superior in strength, influence, or authority, predominating, as, a *predominant* color *predominant* beauty or excellence, a *predominant* passion

Those helps were *predominant* in the kingdom *Bacon*
Loud suborn tions *predominant* *Shak*

Syn — Prevalent, superior, prevailing, ascendent, ruling, reigning controlling, overruling

Pre dŏm'i nant-ly, *adv* With superior strength or influence *Browne*

Pre dŏm'i nāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PREDOMINATED *p pr* & *vb n* PREDOMINATING] [Lat *præ*, before, and *dominari*, *dominatus*, to rule, It *predominare*, Sp *predominar*, Fr *prédominer* See DOMINATE] To surpass in strength, influence, or authority to be superior, to have controlling influence, to prevail, to rule

So much did love to her executed lord
Predominate in this fair lady's heart *Daniel*

The rays reflected least obliquely may *predominate* over the rest *Newton*

Pre dŏm'i nāte, *v t* To rule over

Pre dŏm'i nā'tion, *n* [Fr *prédomination*, Sp *predominacion*, It *predominio*] The act of predominating, predominance *Browne*

Pre dōom', *v t.* To doom in anticipation, or antecedently *Coleridge*

Pre dôr'sal, *a* [Lat *præ*, before, and *dorsum*, the back] (*Anat*) Anterior to, or in front of, the back *Dunglison*

Prĕ'dy, *a* Cleared and ready for engagement, as a ship *Smart*

Pree d'y, *adv* With ease easily [*Prov Eng*]

Prē'-e lĕct', *v t* [Eng prefix *pre* and *elect*] To choose or elect beforehand

Prē'-e lĕc'tion, *n* Choice or election by previous determination

Pre-ĕm'i-nençe, *n* [Eng prefix *pre*, and *eminence*, Fr *preeminence*, Pr, Sp, & It *preeminencia*, It *preeminenza*, *preeminenza*, Lat *præeminentia* See *infra*] The state or quality of being pre eminent, superiority in excellence, distinction above others in quality, position, or the like, rarely, in a bad sense, superiority or notoriety in evil, as, *pre eminence* in honor or virtue, *pre-eminence* in eloquence, in legal attainments, or in medical skill "The *pre eminence* of Christianity to any other religious scheme" *Addison*

Painful *pre-eminence* yourself to view
Above life's weakness and its comforts too *Pope*

Pre-ĕm'i nent, *a* [Eng prefix *pre* and *eminent*, Fr *preeminent*, Sp *preeminente*, Lat. *præeminens*, p pr of *præeminere*, to be prominent, to surpass]

1 Eminent above others, prominent among those who are eminent, superior in excellence, distinguished for something commendable or honorable "In goodness and in power *pre-eminent*" *Milton*

2 Surpassing others in evil or bad qualities, as, *pre eminent* in crime or guilt.

Pre-ĕm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* In a pre-eminent degree, with superiority or distinction above others.

Prē'-em-ploy', *v. t* To employ beforehand. "*Pre-employed* by him." *Shak.*

Pre-ĕmpt' (84), *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREEMPTED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* PREEMPTING] To take up land or as land, with a right of preemption under the laws of the United States. [*U. S.*]

Pre-ĕmp'tion (-ĕm'shun, 84), *n.* [Eng prefix *pre* and *emption*, Fr *préemption.*] The act or right of purchasing before others, as, (*a*) The privilege or prerogative formerly enjoyed by the king of buying provisions for his household in preference to others, abolished by statute 12 Charles II [*Eng* (*b*)] The right of a settler on the lands of the United States to purchase in preference to others, when the land is sold

Pre-ĕmp'tive, *a* Having power, or tendency, to preempt, preempting

Pre-ĕmpt'or, *n* One who preempts, especially one who takes up land, with the privilege of preemption

Preen, *n* [Scot *preyne*, *prene*, *prein*, *prine*, *prin* a pin made of wire, A S *prion*, a clasp, bodkin] led *prion*, a knitting needle, pin, Dan *preen*, bodkin, punch, L Ger *prên*, *prêm*, D *prim*, Ger *pfriem*, *pfreme*, a punch, bodkin, awl] A forke instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth

Preen, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREENED, *p pr* & *vb n* PREENING] [Scot *proyne*, *prunye*, to deck, trim, applied to birds, O. Eng *proine*. Se PRUNE]

1 To dress with, or as with, a preen, to keep in order as the feathers, — said of birds. *Derham*

2 To dress up, as trees, to prune *Halliwel*

Prĕ'-en gāġe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREENGAGED *p pr* & *vb n* PREENGAGING] To engage by previous contract or influence, to bind, attach, attract or occupy, previously.

To Cipsus by his friends his suit he moved,
But he was *pre-engaged* by former ties *Dryden*

Prĕ'-en gāġ'ment, *n* Prior engagement, as by stipulation or promise, a previous attachment binding the will or affections

My *pre-engagements* to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write *Boyl*

Prĕ'-e rĕct', *v t* To erect or set up beforehand.

Prĕ'-es tăb'lish, *v t* [Eng prefix *pre* and *establish*] To establish or settle beforehand *Coventry*

Prĕ'-es tăb'lish ment, *n* Settlement beforehand

Prĕ'-e tĕr'ni ty, *n* Time without end, infinite previous duration [*Obs*]

He seemeth, with Occilus, to maintain the world's *pre eternity* *Cudworth*

Prĕ'-e x ăm'i nā'tion, *n* Previous examination

Prĕ'-e x-ăm'ine, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRE EXAMINED *p pr* & *vb n* PRE EXAMINING] To examine beforehand

Prĕ'-e x ĭst' (prē'ġz ĭst'), *v i* [*imp.* & *p p* PRE EXISTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRE EXISTING] To exist beforehand, or before something else.

Prĕ'-e x ĭst'ençe (-ġz ĭst'ens), *n*

1 Existence previous to something else.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and *pre existence* to all the works of this earth *Isaiah*

2 Existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed, — a doctrine held by certain philosophers

Prĕ'-e x ĭst'en çy, *n* The same as PRE EXISTENCE q v [*Obs*]

Prĕ'-e x ĭst'ent, *a* Existing beforehand, preceding in existence

What mortal knows his *pre-existent* state? *Pope*

Prĕ'-e x-ĭs'ti mā'tion, *n.* Previous esteem or estimation [*Obs*] *Browne*

Prĕ'-ex'pec tā'tion, *n* Previous expectation

Prĕf'ace, *n* [Fr *preface*, Sp *prefacio*, *prefacion* It *prefazione*, *prefazione*, Lat *prælatio*, from *prælatus* to speak or say beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *latus*, *latus*, to speak] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay, a poem, an introduction, or series of preliminary remarks

This superficial tale is but a *preface* of her worthy praise *Shak*

Syn. — Introduction, preamble, procm, prelude prologue

Prĕf'ace, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* PREFACED (prĕf'est), *p pr* & *vb n* PREFACING]

1 To introduce by preliminary remarks, as, to *preface* a book or discourse

2 To face, to cover, — used humorously "Not *prefacing* old rags with plush" *Cleaveland*

Prĕf'ace, *v i.* To say something introductory, to make a preface

Prĕf'a çer, *n* The writer of a preface *Dryden*

Prĕf'a tō'ri al, *a* Serving to introduce or preface, as, *prefatorial* remarks *Gilpin.*

Prĕf'a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* By way of preface.

Prĕf'a-to ry (50), *a* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface, introductory to a book, essay, or discourse

Prĕf'ect, *n.* [Lat. *præfectus*, from *præficere*, *præfectus*, to set over, from *præ*, before, and *facere*, to make, Fr *préfet*, Pr. *prefeit*, Sp. & Pg. *prefecto*, It *prefetto*]

1 A Roman officer who was over, or who superintended, a particular command, charge, department, and the like Of this class there were several, as the *prefect* of the aqueducts, the *prefect* of a camp, of a fleet, of the city guard, of provisions, and the

fike. The pretorian *prefect* was commandor of the pretorian guards.

2. A superintendent of a department or division of the kingdom, who has the direction of its police establishment, together with extensive powers of municipal regulation [*France*] *Brande*

Prē'fect ship } (Synop §130), *n* [Lat *praefectura*,
Prē'fect ūre } Fr *préfecture*, Sp *prefectura*, It *prefettura* See *supra*]

1 The office of a chief magistrate, commander, or viceroy

2 The jurisdiction of a prefect

Pre-fēr', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREFERRED, *p pr* & *vb n* PREFERRING] [Lat *praferre*, from *prae*, before, and *ferre*, to bear or carry, Fr *préférer*, Pr & Sp *preferir*, It *preferire*]

1 To set forth, to offer, to present, to address, —said especially of a request, prayer, or the like, and sometimes followed by *above*, *before*, or *to*

Their tongues *prefer* strange orisons on high *Lyttelton*

2 To set forward, to move on, to advance, as to an office or dignity, to raise, to exalt, as, to *prefer* one to a bishopric, to *prefer* an officer to the rank of general

I would *prefer* him to a better place *Shak*

3 To set above something else in estimation, choice, or liking, to regard or honor before another, to incline more toward, to choose, —often followed by *to*, *before*, or *above*

Thou O Spirit, that dost *prefer*
Before all temples the upright heart! *Milton*

4 To proffer [*Rare*]

He spake and to her hand *preferred* the bowl *Pope*

Preferred stock, stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock, called, in England *perpetual stock* *Simmonds*

Syn.—To choose, elect, select See Choose

Prĕf'er-a ble, *a* [Fr *préférable*, Sp *preferible*, It *preferibile*, *preferevole*] Worthy to be preferred or chosen before something else, more eligible more desirable

Prĕf'er-a ble ness, *n* The quality or state of being preferable *Mountagu*

Prĕf'er-a bly, *adv* In preference, by choice or predilection

How comes it to choose Plautus *preferably* to Terence? *Dunn*

Prĕf'er-ence, *n* [Fr *préférence*, Sp *preferencia*, It *preferenza*]

1 The act of preferring one thing before another, higher estimation predilection choice, —with *to*, *above*, *before*, or *over*, before the thing postponed

Leave the critics on either side to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry *Dryden*

The knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reasonings, and *preference* of one man's knowledge over another's *Locke*

2 The state of being preferred

3 That which is preferred, the person or thing more highly esteemed choice

Prĕf'er-en'tial, *a* Giving, indicating, or having a preference as, *preferential* duties, *preferential* shares, a *preferential* shareholder

Pre fēr'ment, *n* [It *preferimento*]

1 The act of preferring, or advancing in dignity or office or the state of being advanced promotion, exaltation, ascending gradation of rank, superior place

Neither royal blandishments nor promises of valuable *preferment* had been spared *Macaulay*

2 The act of preferring or electing, or the state of being elected, preference [*Rare*] *Browne*

3 That which is placed before or at an advanced grade, position, and the like [*Rare*] *Luther*

Pre-fēr'rer, *n* One who prefers

Prĕf'i-dence, *n* [See *infra*] A previous trusting [*Obs*] *Barker*

Prĕf'i-dent, *a* [Lat *praefidens*, *praefidentis*, from *prae*, before, and *fidens*, p pr of *fidere*, to trust] Trusting previously [*Ob.*] *Barker.*

Pre fig'ū rāte, *v t* [Lat *praefiguare*, *praefiguratum*, from *prae*, before, and *figurare*, to form, figure See PREFIGURE] To show by antecedent representation, to prefigure [*Obs*]

Pre-fig'ū rā'tion, *n* [Lat *praefiguratio*, Sp *prefiguracion*, It *prefiguramento*] The act of prefiguring, or the state of being prefigured, antecedent representation by similitude

A variety of prophecies and *prefigurations* had their punctual accomplishment in the author of this institution *Norris*

Pre-fig'ū ra tive, *a* Showing by previous figures, types, or similitudes, prefiguring

Pre-fig'ure (fig'yur), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREFIGURED, *p pr* & *vb n* PREFIGURING] [Fr *prefigurer*, Sp *prefigurar*, It *prefigurare*, Lat *praefigurare*. See PREFIGURATE] To announce or suggest by types and similitudes. "Whom all the various types *prefigured*" *South*

Pre fig'ure-ment, *n* Act of prefiguring, prefiguration, also, that which is prefigured *Carlyle*

Pre-fine', *v t* [Lat *praefinire*, from *prae*, before, and *finire*, to limit, determine, from *finis*, limit, boundary, Fr *préfiner*, Sp *prefinir*] To limit beforehand. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

Prē-fi'nite, *a.* Pre arranged, definite. [*Obs*] "Set and *prefinite* time." *Holland.*

Prĕf'i-ni tion (-nĭsh'un), *n* [Lat. *praefinitio*, Sp *prefinicion* See *supra*] Previous limitation. [*Obs*]

Pre fix', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREFIXED (pre fikst'), *p pr* & *vb n* PREFIXING] [Lat *praefigere*, *praefixum*, from *prae*, before, and *figere*, to fix, It *prefiggere*, Sp *prefijar*]

1 To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing, as, to *prefix* a syllable to a word, to *prefix* an advertisement to a book, or an epithet to a title

2 To set or appoint beforehand, to settle or establish antecedently [*Obs*]

A time *prefixed*, and thank of me at last *Sandys*

I would *prefix* some certain boundary between the old constitutes and the new *Hale*

Prĕf'fix, *n* [Lat *praefixum*, Fr *préfixe*, a, It *prefisso*, a See *supra*] A letter, syllable, or word, set before a word, or combined or united with it at its beginning, to vary its signification as *pre* in *prefix*, *com* in *compare*, *with* in *withstand*

Pre fĭx'ion (-fĭk'shun), *n* [Lat *praefixio*] The act of prefixing

Prĕf'lo rā'tion, *n* [Lat *prae*, before and *flos*, *floris*, flower, Fr *prefloraison*] (*Bot*) The disposition of the parts in a flower bud estivation

Prĕf'lo li ā'tion *n* [Lat *prae*, before, and *folium*, leaf] (*Bot*) The arrangement of the parts in leaf buds before expanding, vernation *Houston*

Prĕ form', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREFORMED *p pr* & *vb n* PREFORMING] [Lat prefix *pre* and *form*, Lat *preformare*] To form beforehand [*Obs*, *Shak*]

Pre form'a tive, *n* A formative letter at the beginning of a word *M Stuart*

Pre fūl'gen cy, *n* [Lat *prefulgor*, p pr of *prefulgere*, to shine forth, to shine vividly, from *prae*, before, and *fulgere*, to shine] Superior brightness or effulgence [*Rare*] *Herrick*

Pre gāge', *v t* To engage beforehand [*Obs*] "I by oath *pregaged* to the pope" *Luther*

Prē glā'cial (glā'shal), *a* (*Geol*) Prior to the glacial or drift period *Dana*

Prĕg'na ble, *a* [Fr *prenable*, from *prendre* to take, Lat *prendere*, *prehendere*] Capable of being taken or won by force expugnable [*Ir.*] *Colgrave*

Prĕg'nance, *n* Pregnancy [*Obs*]

Prĕg'nan cy *n* [See *infra*]

1 The condition of being pregnant, the state of being with young

2 The quality of being heavy with important contents, significance, or the like unusual consequence or capacity fertility "Perceiving in him *pregnancy* of parts, though crippled with the lowness of his vocation" *Fuller*

Prĕg'nant, *a* [Lat *pregnan*, for *praegnans*, from *prae*, before, and *gnare* to beget Fr *pregnant*, It *pregnante* Sp *prenado* O Fr *preignant* Pr *prenhe* It, *prendre*, from *prehendere*, a collateral form of *praegnatis*]

1 Being with young, as a female great with child, breeding, teeming, gravid, preparing to bring forth

2 Hence, heavy with important contents, full of consequence, of unusual significance "*Pregnant* causes" *Milton*

An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity *Woodward*

There is nothing of the artificial labouring to balance in his style It is as often marked by a *pregnant* brevity as by a copious amplitude *Prescott*

3 Of unusual capacity or ability, full of promise or excellence [*Obs*]

The schoolmaster assured me that there had not been for twenty years a more *pregnant* youth in that place than my grandson *Locke*

Pregnant signification one in which more is implied than is said or appears as the beasts *trembled* with those deeds, that is, came forth trembling

Prĕg'nant, *n* One who is pregnant or with child [*Rare*] *Dunglison*

Prĕg'nant, *a* [Fr *prenant* Cf PREGNABLE] Taking receiving admitting, giving, access [*Obs*]

"Your own most *pregnant* and vouchsafed ear" *Shak* "A most poor man *pregnant* to good pity" *Shak*

Prĕg'nant-ly, *adv* In a pregnant manner fruitfully significantly

Prĕg'nā-tāte, *v t* [Lat *praegnare*, *praegnatum*, to press heavily from *praegnans*, very heavy, from *prae*, before, very, and *gravis*, heavy] To bear down to depress [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Pre grāv'i tāte, *v t* To descend by gravity [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Pre-grŭs'tant, *a* [Lat *praegustans*, p pr of *praegustare*, to taste beforehand, from *prae*, before, and *gustare*, to taste, It *pregustare*, Pr *pregustar*] Tasting beforehand [*Rare*] *Ed Rev*

Prē'gus tā'tion, *n* [See *supra*] The act of tasting beforehand, foretaste

Pre hĕnd', *v t* [Lat *prehendere* See *infra*] To lay hold of to seize, to take [*Obs*]

Pre hĕn'si-ble, *a* [Lat *prehendere*, *prehensum*, to take, seize] Admitting of being seized

Pre hĕn'sile, *a* [Fr *prehensile* See *supra*] Adapted to seize or grasp, seizing, grasping, as the *prehensile* tail of a monkey

Pre hĕn'sion (-shun), *n* [Lat *prehensio*, Fr *préhension* See *supra*] A taking hold, a seizing, as with the hand or other member.

Pre hĕn'so-ry, *a.* Adapted to seize or grasp; prehensile

Prē'his tŏr'ic, *a* Relating to a time before that described in written history, as, the *prehistoric* age.

Prĕh'nite (prān'it), *n* [From Colonel *Prehn*, who first discovered the mineral at the Cape of Good Hope] (*Min*) A pale green mineral, of a vitreous luster, occurring in botryoidal and mamillary concretions, and in small prismatic crystals It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with some water *Dana.*

Prē'-in dis pōse', *v t* To render indisposed beforehand

Prē'-in struct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREINSTRUCTED *p pr* & *vb n* PREINSTRUCTING] To instruct previously *See T More*

Prē'-in ti mā'tion, *n* Previous intimation, a suggestion beforehand *T Scott.*

Pre jūdge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREJUDGED *p pr.* & *vb n* PREJUDGING] [Low prefix *pre* and *judge*, Fr *prejuger* See PREJUDICATE] To judge before hearing, or antecedently to full and sufficient examination to decide on sentence by anticipation, to condemn beforehand

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole case by calling the united sense of both houses of Parliament a universal clamor *Swift.*

Pre jūdg'ment *n* [Also *prejudgement*] Act of prejudging decision before full examination

Pre jŭ'di ca cy, *n* Prejudice, prepossession. [*Obs.*] *Hount.*

Pre jŭ'di cal *a* Pertaining to the determination of some matter not previously decided as, a *prejudicial* inquiry or action at law

Pre jū'di cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREJUDICATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PREJUDICATING] [Lat *praejudicare praejudicatum* from *prae* before, and *judicare*, to judge It *prejudicare*, Sp *prejuzgar* See PREJUDGE] To determine beforehand, especially to disadvantage, to prejudge

Our dearest friend
Lewis ates the business *Shak.*

Pre jū'di cāte, *v t* To form a judgment beforehand or without due examination *Sidney*

Pre jū'di cate, *a* [Lat *praejudicatus*, p p of *praejudicare* See *supra*]

1 Formed before due examination "Ignorance and *prejudicate* opinions" *Sir Taylor*

2 Biased by opinion formed prematurely, prejudiced "*Prejudicate* readers" *Browne*

Pre jū'di cate ly, *adv* After a prejudiced manner.

Pre ju di cā'tion *n* 1 The act of prejudicating, or of judging without due examination of facts and evidence

2 (*Com Law*) (*a*) A preliminary inquiry and determination about something which belongs to a matter in dispute (*b*) A precedent or previous treatment and decision on a point

Pre jū'di ca tive, *a* [It *prejudicativo* See *supra*] Forming an opinion or judgment without examination prejudging *Henry More.*

Prē'jū dice *n* [Lat *praejudicium*, from *prae*, before, and *judicium*, judgment Fr *préjudice*, It *pregiudizio* Sp *perjuicio*]

1 Anticipative judgment, foresight [*Obs and rare*] *Spenser.*

2 An opinion or decision of mind formed without due examination prejudgment a bias or leaning toward one side or the other of a question from other considerations than those belonging to it in such a candid prediction or prepossession for or against any thing, especially, an opinion or leaning adverse to any thing, formed without proper grounds, or before suitable knowledge

Though often misled by *prejudice* and passion, he was emphatically an honest man *Macaulay*

3 Mischief hurt, damage injury

How plain this abuse is and what *prejudice* it does to the understanding of the bred Scots need *Locke*

He accuses me of having engaged the affections of a young lady to the *prejudice* of her pretensions *W Scott.*

Syn —Impediment, prepossession bias harm hurt damage detriment mischief disadvantage

Prĕj'u dīce, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREJUDICED (dĭst, jŭs) *p pr* & *vb n* PREJUDICING] [Fr *préjudicier*, Sp *prejudicar perjudicar* See *supra*]

1 To prepossess with unexamined opinions, or opinions formed without due knowledge of the facts and circumstances attending the question to bias the mind of by hasty and incorrect notions to give an unreasonable bent to, as to one side or other of a case

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind so far as to despise all other learning *Watts.*

2 To obstruct or injure by prejudices, or an undue previous bent of the mind, hence, generally, to hurt to damage, to diminish, to impair. "To seek how we may *prejudice* the foe" *Shak.*

I am not to *prejudice* the cause of my fellow-poets, though I abandon my own defense *Dryden.*

Prĕj'u dĭ'cial (dĭsh'al), *a* [Lat *praejudicialis*, Fr *préjudiciel*, Sp *perjudicial*, *perjudicial*, *perjudicial*, It *pregiudiziale*]

1 Biased or blinded by prejudices, as, a *prejudicial* eye [*Obs*] *Hooker.*

2 Tending to obstruct or impair, hurtful, injurious, disadvantageous, detrimental.

His going away the next morning, with all his troops, was most *prejudicial* to the king's affairs *Clarendon.*

One of the young ladies reads while the others are at work; so that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures *Addison*

Prĕj'ū-dĭ'cial ly, *adv* In a prejudicial manner, injuriously, disadvantageously

Prĕj'ū-dĭ'cial ness, *n* The state of being prejudicial, injuriousness

Prē knŏwl'ĕdge (nŏl'ĕj), *n* Prior knowledge

Prĕl'a-çy (110), *n* [L Lat *prælatia*, from *prælatus* See *infra*]

1 The office or dignity of a prelate, government by prelates, church administration by high functionaries

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices *Aylyffe*

How many are there that call themselves Protestants who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible! *Swift*

2 The order of prelates taken collectively, the body of ecclesiastical dignitaries "Divers of the reverend *prelacy*" *Hooker*

Prĕl'al, *a* [Lat *prelum*, a press] Of, or pertaining to, printing, typographical [*Obs and rare*] "*Prelal* faults" *Fuller*

Prĕl'ate, *n* [L Lat *prælatus*, from *præferre*, *prælatum*, to prefer, It *prelato*, Sp *prelado*, Pr *prelat*, Fr *prelat* See PREFER] A clergyman of a superior order, having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, &c , a dignitary of the church, — often, with the words derived from it, used invidiously, in English ecclesiastical history, by dissenters, respecting the Established Church system

Hear him but reason in divinity
You would desire the king were made a *prelate* *Shak*

Prĕl'ate, *v i* To act as a prelate, to fill a high ecclesiastical office [*Obs*]

Right *prelating* is busy laboring, and not lording *Latimer*

Prĕl'a-tĭ'ty, *n* The same as PRELACY [*Obs*]

Prĕl'ate ship, *n* The office of a prelate *Harmar*

Prĕl'a-tess, *n* A female prelate *Milton*

Pre-lāt'ic, } *a* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy,
Pre-lāt'ic al, } as, *prelatical* authority

Pre lāt'ic al ly *adv* With reference to prelates

Pre-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *prælatio*, from *præferre*, *prælatum*, to prefer Fr *prelation* Pr *prelacio*, Sp *prelacion*, It *prelazione* See PREFER] The setting of one above another preference [*Obs*]

"A direct preference, or *prelation* in preferring sin before grace" *Bp Taylor*

Prĕl'a-tĭsm, *n* Prelacy, episcopacy [*Obs*]

Prĕl'a-tĭst, *n* [From *prelate*] An advocate for prelacy, or the government of the church by bishops, a high churchman

I am an Episcopalian, but not a *prelatist* *T Scott*

Prĕl'a-tize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRELATIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRELATIZING] To bring under the power or influence of prelacy

Laud was busy with his more important plan of *prelatizing* the church of Scotland *Palfrey*

Prĕl'a tize, *v i* To uphold or encourage prelacy, to exercise prelatical functions

He indeed [Cyprian] succeeded into an episcopacy that began then to *prelatize* *Milton*

Prĕl'a-try, *n* Prelaty, prelacy [*Obs*]

Prĕl'at-ūre, } *n* [Fr *prelature*, Pr , Sp , &
Prĕl'at-ūre shĭp, } It *prelatura*, L Lat *prælatura*] The state or dignity of a prelate *Bailey*

Prĕl'a-ty, *n* [L Lat *prælatia* See PRELACY] Prelacy, — usually in an invidious sense *Milton*

Pre lĕct', *v t* [Lat *prælegere*, *prælectum*, from *præ*, before, and *legere*, to read] To read publicly, as a lecture or public discourse *Horsley*

Pre-lĕct', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PRELECTED *p pr* & *vb n* PRELECTING] To discourse publicly, to lecture

Spitting was shown to be a very difficult act, and publicly *prelected* upon about the same time, in the same great capital *De Quincey*

Pre lĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *prælectio*, Fr *prélection*, Sp *prelection* See *supra*] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company *Hale.*

Pre-lĕc'tor, *n* [Lat *prælector* See *supra*] A reader of discourses, a lecturer *Sheldon*

Prĕl'ĭ-bā'tion, *n* [Lat *prælibatio*, fr *prælibare*, to taste beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *libare*, to taste, Fr *prélibation*]

1 A tasting beforehand or by anticipation, foretaste, as, a *prelibation* of heavenly bliss.

2 An effusion previous to tasting

Pre lĭm'i na-ri ly, *adv* In a preliminary manner

Pre lĭm'i na ry, *a* [Fr *préliminaire*, Sp *preliminar*, It *preliminari*, from Lat *præ*, before, and *liminaris*, belonging to a threshold, fr *limen*, *liminis*, threshold, entrance] Introductory, previous, proemial, preceding the main discourse or business, prefatory, as, *preliminary* observations to a discourse or book *preliminary* articles to a treaty, *preliminary* measures

Syn — Introductory, preparatory, proemial, previous, prior, precedent

Pre-lĭm'i na ry, *n* That which precedes the main discourse, work, design, or business, something previous or preparatory, as, the *preliminaries* to a negotiation or treaty, the *preliminaries* to a combat

Syn. — Introduction, preface, prelude

Prē-lĭm'it, *v t* To limit previously.

Pre lŏŏk', *v i* To look forward, to direct the eye or the sight forward [*Obs.*] *Surrey*

Prĕl'ūde, or **Prĕl'ūde**, *n* [Fr *prélude*, It & Sp. *preludio*, L Lat *præludium*, from Lat *præ*, before, and *ludus*, play See *infra* and PRELUDIUM]

1 An introductory performance, preceding and preparing for the principal matter, a preliminary movement, play, strain, or the like, especially, a musical strain, introducing the theme or chief subject

The last Georgic was a good *prelude* to the Æneis *Addison.*

2 Something which indicates a future event, a preface, a preliminary

The cause is more than the *prelude*, the effect is more than the sequel of the fact *Whewell*

Syn — Preface, introduction, preliminary, forerunner harbinger

Pre lūde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRELUDED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRELUDING]

1 To introduce with a previous performance, to play before, as, to *prelude* a concert with a lively air

2 To precede, as introductory, as, a lively air *preludes* the concert

Pre lūde', *v i* [Lat *præludere*, *præludium*, from *præ*, before, and *ludere*, to play, Fr *préluder*] To serve as an introduction, to play an introduction, to give a prefatory or introductory performance

The musicians *preluded* on their instruments *W Scott*

We are *preluding* too largely, and must come at once to the point *Sydney*

Pre lūd'er, or **Pre lūd'er** (Synop , § 130), *n* One who plays a prelude, or introduces by a previous irregular piece of music

Pre lūd'i al, *a* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prelude, introductory [*Rare*]

Pre lūd'i ous, *a* Previous introductory [*Obs*]

Prĕ lūm'bar, *a* [Lat *præ*, before, and *lumbus*, a loin] (*Anat*) Situated before the loins *Dunglison.*

Pre lū'sĭve, *a* [See PRELUDE] Previous, introductory, indicating that something of a like kind is to follow

The clouds,
Softly shaking, on the dimpled pool
Prelusive drops, let all their moisture flow *Thomson*

Pre lū'sĭve ly, } *adv* Previously, introductorily
Pre lū'so ri ly, }
Pre lū'so ry, *a* [See PRELUDE] Previous, introductory, prelusive *Bacon*

Prē ma-tūre' (53), *a* [Lat *præmaturus*, from *præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe, It & Sp *prematuro*, Fr *prématuré*]

1 Ripe before the natural or proper time, as, the *premature* fruits of a hot bed

2 Happening, arriving, performed, or adopted before the proper time, preceding the usual season, too early, as, a *premature* fall of snow in autumn, a *premature* birth, a *premature* opinion, a *premature* measure

3 Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence, as, *premature* report, news, or intelligence

Prē'ma tūre'ly, *adv* 1 In a premature manner, too soon, too early, before the proper time, as, fruits *prematurely* ripened, opinions *prematurely* formed, measures *prematurely* taken

2 Without due evidence or authentication, as, intelligence *prematurely* received

Prē'ma-tūre'ness, } *n* [Fr *prématurité*]
Prē'ma tū'ri-ty, } 1 The quality of being premature, ripeness before the natural time, maturity at an early period, or before the usual time as, the *prematurity* of genius *Thackeray*

2 Too great haste, unseasonable earliness

Pre-măx'il la-ry, *n* [Eng prefix *pre* and *maxillary*] (*Anat*) A bone of the upper jaw, forming its margin, anterior to the true maxillary bone *R Owen.*

Pre mĕd'i-tāte, *v t* [Eng prefix *pre* and *meditate*] To advocate, as a cause [*Rare*]

Pre mĕd'i-tāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREMEDITATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PREMEDITATING] [Lat *præmeditari*, *præmeditatum*, from *præ*, before, and *meditari*, to meditate, It *premeditare*, Sp *premeditar*, Fr *premediter*] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand, to contrive and design previously, as, to *premeditate* theft or robbery

With words *premeditated* thus he said *Dryden*

Pre mĕd'i tāte, *v i* To think, consider, or revolve in the mind beforehand, to deliberate, to exercise by previous thought or meditation

Pre-mĕd'i tate, *a* [Lat *præmeditatus*, p p of *præmeditari* See *supra*] Contrived by previous meditation, premeditated [*Obs*] *Burnet*

Pre-mĕd'i tate ly, *adv* With previous meditation *Feltham.*

Pre mĕd'i-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *præmeditatio*, Fr. *préméditation*, Sp *premeditacion*, It *premeditazione*]

1 The act of meditating beforehand, previous deliberation

Sudden thought must be higher than nature can raise without *premeditation* *Dryden*

2 Previous contrivance or design formed; as, the *premeditation* of a crime

Pre-mĕr'it, *v t* [Eng prefix *pre* and *merit*.] To merit or deserve beforehand [*Obs.*] *K. Charles.*

Prē'mi-al, } *a.* [Lat. *præmium*, reward.] Serving
Prē'mi-ant, } to reward. [*Rare*] *Baxter.*

Prĕm'ĭ-çes, *n pl* [Fr. *prémices*, Pr *premicia*, *primicias*, Sp & Pg *primicias*, It. *premizie*, *primizie*, Lat *primitiæ*, *primiciæ*, from *primus*, the first First fruits [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Prē'mi er, *a* [Fr *premier*, from Lat *primarius*, of the first rank, principal, from *primus*, the first, Pr *primer*, *primier*, *premier*, Sp *primero*, *primero*, Pg *primeiro*, It *primiero*]

1 First, chief, principal, as, the *premier* place *Camden* *Swift*

2 (*Her*) Most ancient, — said of any peer of an degree by creation *Crabb*

Prĕ'mi-er, or **Prĕm'ier** (prĕm'yer), *n* The first minister of state, the prime minister

Prē'mi er ship, or **Prĕm'ier ship**, *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state

Pré'mil-lĕn'ni al, *a* Previous to the millennium

Prē'mi ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *præmiosus*, from *præmium* premium, q v] Rich in gifts *Clarke*

Pre mīse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREMISED, *p pr* & *vb n* PREMISING] [Lat *præmittere*, *præmissum* to send before, fr *præ*, before, and *mittere*, to send

1 To send before the time [*Obs*] *Shak*

2 To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject, to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows especially, to lay down premises or first propositions, on which rest the subsequent reasonings

I *premise* these particulars that the reader may know the I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task *Addison*

3 To use or apply previously "If venesection and a cathartic be *premised*" *Darwin*

Pre mīse', *v i* To make or state antecedent propositions *Swift*

Prĕ'mĭs'es, *n*, *pl* PRĔM'I SES [Written also, less properly, *premiss*] [Fr *prémisse*, Sp *premisa*, It *premessa*, from Lat *præmissus*, sent before, *p p.* of *præmittere* See *supra*]

1 A proposition antecedently supposed or proved something previously stated or assumed as ground for further argument

While the *premises* stand firm, it is impossible to shape the conclusion *Decay of Piety*

2 (*Logic*) Each of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn as,

All sinners deserve punishment,
A B is a sinner

These propositions, which are the *premises*, being true or admitted, the conclusion follows, that A B deserves punishment

3 (*pl*) (*Law*) That part in the beginning of a deed the office of which is to express the grantor and grantee, and the land or thing granted or conveyed, and all that precedes the *habendum*, the thing demised or granted by a deed, — hence applied to a building and its adjuncts

Prĕm'ĭss, *n* See PREMISE *Whately* *Watts*

Pre mĭt', *v t* [See PREMISE] To premise [*Obs*

Prē'mi ŭm, *n* , *pl* PRE'MI UMS [Lat *præmium*, originally what one has before or better than others, from *præ*, before]

1 A reward or recompense a prize to be won by competition, reward or prize to be adjudged, a bounty, as, a *premium* for good behavior or scholarship, for discoveries, and the like "So as to think it not the necessity, but the *premium* and privilege of life, to eat and sleep without any regard to glory" *Burke*

2 Something offered or given for the loan of money, sometimes synonymous with *interest*, but generally signifying a sum in advance of the capital, or sum lent.

People were tempted to lend by great *premiums* and large interest, and it concerned them to preserve that government which they had trusted with their money *Swift*

3 A sum of money paid to underwriters for insurance, or for undertaking to indemnify for losses of any kind

Prē mō'lar, *n* (*Odontology*) A tooth back of the canines, preceded by a deciduous or milk tooth, and commonly called a *grinder*

Pre mŏn'ish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREMONISHED (pre mŏn'isht), *p pr* & *vb n* PREMONISHING] [Prefix *pre* and *monish*, Lat *præmonere*, fr *præ*, before, and *monere*, to remind, warn] To forewarn, to admonish beforehand

Better it is, *premonished*, for to shun
A sin, than fall to weeping when 'tis done *Herrick*

Pre-mŏn'ish ment, *n* Previous warning or admonition, previous information

Prē'mo nĭ'tion (-mo-nĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *præmonitio*, O Fr *premonition*, It *premonizione* See *supra*] Previous warning, notice, or information, as, they had *premonitions* of their sufferings.

Pre-mŏn'i tor, *n* One who, or that which, gives warning beforehand "Some such like *premonitors*, to awaken our security" *Bp Hall.*

Pre mŏn'i to ri-ly, *adv* By way of premonition.

Pre-mŏn'i to ry, *a.* [Lat *præmonitorius*. See PREMONISH] Giving previous warning or notice

Pre mŏn'strant, *n.* [Fr *prémontré*, from *Pre montré*, from *pré montré*, O Fr. *pré monstré*, Lat. *pratum monstratum*] (*Rom Cath. Church.*) One of a religious order founded at Premontre in France, in 1120, and introduced into the United States in

1846. The members of the order, who are called also *White Canons*, have a house in Wisconsin, and are engaged in missionary labors

Pre-mŏn'strāte, *v. t* [Lat *præmonstrare, præmonstratum*, from *præ*, before, and *monstrare*, to show, It *premostrare*] To show beforehand, to foreshow. [*Rare*] *Herbert*

Pre mŏn'stra tĕn'sian, *n.* A Premonstrant [*Rare.*]

Prē'mon-strā'tion, *n* [Lat *præmonstratio*] A showing beforehand [*Rare*] *Shelford*

Pre-mŏn'stra-tor, *n* One who, or that which, premonstrates, or foreshows

Pre-mōrse', *a* [Lat *præmorsus*, p p of *præmordere*, to bite off, from *præ*, before, and *mordere*, to bite] Terminated abruptly, or as if bitten off

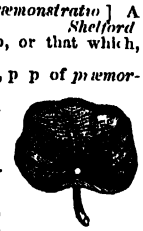

Premorse Leaf

Premorse roots or *leaves* (*Bot*), such as have an abrupt, ragged, and irregular termination, as it bitten off short. *Lindley*

Prē'-mo-sā'ic, *a* Relating to the time before that of Moses, as, *premosaic* history

Pre-mō'tion, *n* [Eng prefix *pre* and *motion*, Fr *premotion*, from Lat *præmovere, præmotum*, to move beforehand, to stir greatly] Previous motion or excitement to action

Prĕm'u nīre (110), *n* See PRÆMUNIRE

Prĕm'u nīte', *v. t* [Lat *præmunire, præmunitum*, to fortify in front, from *præ*, before, and *munire*, to fortify, Fr *premunir*] To guard against objection, to fortify [*Obs*]

Prē'mu-nī'tion (nish'un), *n* [Lat *præmunitio*, Fr *premunition* See *supra*] An anticipation of objections

Pre mū'ni-to-ry, *a* Of, or belonging to, a premunire, as, a *premunitory* process

Prĕn'der, *n* [Fr *prendre*, to take, from Lat *prehendere*, to take] (*Law*) The power or right of taking a thing before it is offered *Burrill*

Pre-nō'men, *n* [Lat *prænomen*] See PRÆNOMEN

Pre-nŏm'i nāte, *v. t* [Lat *prænominare, prænominatum*, from *prænomen*, q v] To forename

Pre nŏm'i-nate, *a* [Lat *prænominatus* See *supra*] Forenamed "*Prenominate* crimes" *Shak*

Pre-nŏm'i nā'tion, *n* The act of prenominating, or the state of being prenominated, the privilege of being named first *Browne*

Pre-nōs'tic, *n* [Lat *prænoscere*, to know before hand See PRÆNOTION] A prognostic [*Obs*]

Pre-nōte', *v. t* [See PRÆNOTION] To note or designate beforehand

Pre nō'tion, *n* [Lat *prænotio*, from *prænoscere*, to foreknow, from *præ*, before, and *noscere*, to know, Fr *prenotion*, Sp *prenocion*, It *prenozione*] A notice or notion which precedes something else in time, previous notion or thought, foreknowledge *Bacon*

Pren-sā'tion, *n* [Lat *prensatio*, from *prensare*, *prehensare*, to grasp, seize, verb frequentative fr *prendere*, *prehendere*, to seize] The act of seizing with violence [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Prĕn'tice, *n* [Contracted from *apprentice*] An apprentice [*Obs or colloq*]

Prĕn'tice-ship, *n* [Contracted from *apprenticeship*] Apprenticeship [*Obs or colloq*]

Pre-nūn'ci ā'tion (shi-ā'shun, 95), *n* [Lat *prænunciatio*, from *prænunciare*, to announce or tell beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *nunciare*, to announce, from *nuncius*, a messenger, message] The act of telling before [*Obs*]

Pre-nūn'cious (-shus), *a* Announcing beforehand, presaging [*Obs*] *Blount*

Prē'ob-tāin', *v. t* To obtain beforehand

Pre-ŏc'cu pan cy, *n* [See *infra*] Act or right of taking possession before another, as, the property of unoccupied land is vested by *preoccupancy*

Pre ŏc'cu pāte, *v. t* [Lat *præoccupare, præoccupatum*, from *præ*, before, and *occupare*, to take possession of, to occupy, It *preoccupare*, Fr *preoccuper*, Sp *preocupar*, Fr *preoccuper* See PREOCCUPY]

1 To anticipate, to take before *Bacon*

2 To prepossess, to fill with prejudices *Wotton*

Pre-ŏc'cu pā'tion, *n* [Lat *præoccupatio*, Fr *préoccupation*, Sp *preocupacion*, It *preoccupazione*]

1 The act of preoccupying, or the state of being preoccupied, a taking possession before another, prior occupation, prepossession

2 Anticipation of objections *South*

Pre-ŏc'cu pȳ, *v. t* [*imp & p p.* PREOCCUPIED, *p. pr & vb n* PREOCCUPYING] [See PREOCCUPATE]

1. To take possession of before another, as, to *preoccupy* a country or land not before occupied

2 To prepossess, to occupy by anticipation or prejudices

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than to *preoccupy* his judgment *Arbuthnot*

Pre-ŏm'i-nāte, *v. t* [Lat *præ*, before, and *ominare, ominatum*, to forebode] To prognosticate, to gather beforehand from omens.

Because many ravens were seen when Alexander entered Babylon, they were thought to *preominate* his death *Browne*

Prē'o-pēr'cu-lar, *a* [See *infra*] (*Ichth*) Pertaining to, or situated in, the front part of the operculum See OPERCULAR

Prē'o pēr'cu lŭm, *n* [Lat. *præ*, before, and *operculum*, cover] (*Bot*) The fore lid or operculum in mosses

Prē'o plăn'tion (plăn'yun), *n.* Opinion previously formed, prepossession *Browne*

Pre ŏp'tion, *n* Right of first choice *Stackhouse*

Prē'or dāin', *v. t* [Prefix *pre* and *ordain*, It *preordinare*, Sp *preordinar*, Fr *préordonner*] To ordain or appoint beforehand, to predetermine, to foreordain, as, all things are supposed to be *preordained* by God

Pre ŏr'di nanc, *n* [Prefix *pre* and *ordinance*, Fr *preordonnance*] Antecedent decree or determination *Shak*

Pre-ôr'di nate, *a* [Prefix *pre* and *ordinate*, Lat *præordinatus*, ordered beforehand, preordained] Foreordained [*Obs*]

Pre ôr'di nā'tion, *n* [Prefix *pre* and *ordination*, Fr *preordination*, Pr *preordinacio*, Sp *preordinacion*, It *preordinazione*] The act of foreordaining, previous determination

Prē pă'la tal, *a* [Prefix *pre* and *palate*] (*Anat*) Just anterior to the palate, as, the *prepalatal* aperture

Pre-pār'a ble, *a* [See PREPARE] Capable of being prepared *Boyle*

Prĕp'a ra'tion, *n* [Lat *præparatio*, Fr *préparation*, Pr *preparacio*, Sp *preparacion*, It *preparazione* See PREPARE]

1 The act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition previous arrangement or adaptation as, the *preparation* of land for a crop of wheat, the *preparation* of troops for a campaign

2 The state of being prepared or got ready, preparedness, adaptedness, as, a nation in good *preparation* for war

3 That which prepares, any thing which makes ready, prepares the way, or introduces, preparatory act or measure

I will show what *preparations* there were in nature for this dissolution *Burnet*

4 Accomplishment, qualification [*Obs*] *Shak*

5 That which is prepared, made, or compounded for a particular purpose, a combination, a confection

I wish the chemists had been more sparing, who magnify their *preparations* *Browne*

6 (*Anat*) A part of an animal body prepared and preserved as a specimen

7 (*Med*) Any medicinal substance fitted for the use of the patient

8 (*Mus*) That disposition of the harmony by which discords are lawfully introduced It consists in employing such an arrangement that, by something congenial in what precedes, discords may be rendered less harsh to the ear than they would be without such preparation

Pre păr'a tīve, *a* [It & Sp *preparativo*, Fr *préparatif*] Tending to prepare or make ready, having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting for any thing, preparatory

He spent much time in quest of knowledge *preparative* to this work *South*

Pre păr'a-tive, *n* 1 That which has the power of preparing, or previously fitting for a purpose, that which prepares "A *preparative* unto sermons" *Hooker*

2 That which is done to prepare, preparation "Necessary *preparatives* for our voyage" *Dryden*

Pre păr'a-tīve ly, *adv* By way of preparation

Pre păr'a-tor, *n* One who prepares beforehand, as subjects for dissection, specimens for preservation in collections, and the like *Ogilvie*

Pre păr'a-to-ry, *a* [Lat *præparatorius*, It & Sp *preparatorio*, Fr *preparatoire*] Preparing the way for any thing by previous measures of adaptation antecedent and adapted to what follows, previous, introductory

Pre pāre', *v. t* [*imp & p p* PREPARED, *p pr & vb n* PREPARING] [Fr *préparer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *preparar*, It *preparare*, Lat *præparare*, from *præ*, before, and *parare*, to make or get ready]

1 To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose, to make ready, to put into a state for use or application

Our soil is not yet *prepared* for upper light
Till doomsday wander in the shade of night *Dryden*

2 To procure as suitable, to get ready, to provide, as, to *prepare* arms ammunition, and provisions for troops, to *prepare* ships for defense

Prepare
Fit entertainment to receive our king *Milton*

Syn.—To fit, adjust, adapt, qualify, equip, provide, form, make

Pre păre', *v. i* 1 To make all things ready, to put things in suitable order, as, to *prepare* for dinner

2 To make one's self ready, to get ready, to take the necessary previous measures "Dido *preparing* to kill herself" *Peacham*

Pre păre', *n* Preparation [*Obs and rare*] *Shak*

Pre-păr'ed-ly, *adv.* With suitable previous measures. *Shak.*

Pre-păr'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being prepared or in readiness *South*

Pre păr'er, *n* One who, or that which, prepares, fits, or makes ready

Pre-pāy', *v. t* [*imp & p p* PREPAID, *p pr & vb n* PREPAYING] To pay in advance or beforehand, as the postage of a letter

Pre-pāy'ment, *n* Payment in advance, as of postage

Pre pēnse', *a* [See *infra*] Devised, contrived, or planned beforehand, premeditated, aforethought, —usually placed after the word it qualifies

This has not arisen from any misrepresentation or error *prepense* *Southey*

Pre pēnse', *v. t* [Lat *præ*, before, and *pendere, pensum* to weigh, to consider] To weigh or consider beforehand [*Obs*] *Sir T Elyot*

Pre pēnse', *v. i* To deliberate beforehand [*Obs*]

Pre-pēnse'ly, *adv* In a premeditated manner

Pre pŏl'lence, } *n* The quality of being prepol-
Pre pŏl'len cy, } lent, superiority of power; prevalence [*Rare*] *Coventry.*

Pre pŏl'lent, *a* [Lat *prepollens*, p pr of *prepollere*, to surpass in power, to be very powerful, from *præ*, before, and *pollere*, to be strong or powerful] Having superior influence or power prevailing. [*Rare*] *Boyle.*

Pre-pŏn'der, *v. t* To outweigh, to preponderate. [*Obs*] *Wotton.*

Pre pŏn'der ance } *n* [Fr *prepondérance*, Sp
Pre pŏn'der an cy, } *preponderancia*, It *preponderanza*]

1 The state or quality of being preponderant or preponderating superiority of weight, influence, or power, in outweighing "The *preponderancy* of the greater grounds of probability" *Locke*

In a few weeks he had changed the relative position of all the states in Europe, and had restored the equilibrium which the *preponderance* of one power had destroyed *Macaulay*

2 (*Mil*) The excess of weight of that part of a cannon in the rear of the trunnions over that in front of them

Pre pŏn'der ant, *a* [Fr *prepondérant*, Sp & It. *preponderante*, Lat *præponderans* See *infra*] Preponderating, outweighing

Pre pŏn'der ant ly, *adv* In a preponderant manner in the main, in the greater degree, chiefly.

Pre pŏn'der āte, *v. t* [*imp & p p* PREPONDERATED *p pr & vb n* PREPONDERATING] [Lat. *præponderare, præponderatum*, from *præ*, before, and *ponderare*, to weigh, from *pondus, ponderis*, a weight, from *pendere*, to weigh It *preponderare*, Sp *preponderar* Cf PREPONDER]

1 To outweigh to overpower by weight, to have greater weight than

An inconsiderable weight by distance from the center of the balance will *preponderate* greater magnitudes *Glanville*

2 To overpower by stronger influence or moral power

3 To cause to prefer, to decide [*Obs*]

The desire to spare Christian blood *preponderates* him for peace *Fuller*

Pre pŏn'der āte, *v. i* 1 To exceed in weight, hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance

That is no just balance in which the heaviest side will not *preponderate* *Wilkins.*

2 To exceed in influence or power, hence, to incline to one side

By putting every argument, on one side and the other, into the balance, we must form a judgment which side *preponderates* *Watts*

Pre-pŏn'der-ā'ting ly, *adv* In a preponderating manner preponderantly

Pre pŏn'der ā'tion, *n* [Lat *præponderatio*, It. *preponderazione*] The act or state of preponderating of outweighing any thing, or of inclining to one side

Pre-pōse', *v. t* [Fr *proposer*, Pr *prepausar*, from Lat *præponere, prepositum* to put before, from *præ*, before, and *ponere positum* to put, but influenced by Lat *pausare*, to pause Cf APPOSE] To put before [*Ob*] *Fuller.*

Prĕp'o sĭ'tion (-zish'un), *n* [Lat *præpositio*, Fr. *proposition*, Pr *prepositio*, Sp *preposicion*, It *preposizione* See *supra*]

1 (*Gram*) A particle governing and generally placed before a substantive or pronoun, which is put in an oblique case (in English, in the objective), and expressing a relation of this object to the object, action, or state, denoted by some other word

2 Proposition, exposition, harangue, oration; discourse [*Obs and rare*]

The Bishop of Langres because he was a prelate, began to speak and to make his *preposition* well and sagely *Berners*

He made a long *preposition* and oration *Fabyan*

Prĕp'o sĭ'tion al (-zish'un-al), *a* [Sp *proposicional*, Fr *propositionnel*] Pertaining to, or having the nature or office of, a preposition

Pre pŏs'i tīve, *a* [Lat *præpositivus*, It & Sp. *positivo*, Pr *prepositiu*, Fr *prépositif* See PREPOSE] Put before, prefixed, as, a *prepositive* particle

Pre pŏs'i-tive, *n.* A word, or particle, put before another word.

Pre-pŏs'i-tor, *n.* [See PREPOSE.] A scholar ap-

pointed by the instructor to inspect other scholars, a monitor *Todd*

Pre-pŏş'ĭ-tūre (53), *n* [Lat *præpositura*, It. & Sp *prepositura* See PREPOSI] The office or place of a provost, a provostship

Pre pos sĕss' (pos sĕs', *or* -poz zĕs'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREPOSSESSED (108), *p pr* & *vb n* PREPOSSESSING]

1 To preoccupy, as ground or land, to take previous possession of *Dryden*

2 To preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things, hence, to bias or prejudice, to give a previous inclination to for or against any thing, — more often in a favorable manner

It created him enemies, and *prepossessed* the lord general *Evelyn*

Pre-pos-sĕss'ing (pos sĕs'ing, *or* poz-zĕs'ing), *a* Tending to invite favor, having power to secure the possession of favor, esteem or love, as, the countenance, address, and manners of a person are sometimes *prepossessing* on a first acquaintance

Pre pos sĕss'ing ly (-pos sĕs', *or* poz zĕs'), *adv* In a prepossessing manner

Pre pos sĕs'sion (pos sĕsh'un, *or* poz zĕsh'un), *n*

1 Preoccupation, prior possession *Hammond*

2 Preoccupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed preconceived opinion, previous impression, whether favorable or unfavorable, — sometimes equivalent to *prejudice*, but in general, conveying a less odious idea

He repined at what he would fain have called the prejudices and *prepossessions* of the country *W Scott*

Syn. — Bent, bias, inclination, preoccupancy, prejudgment See BIAS

Pre pos sĕs'sor (pos sĕs', *or* poz zĕs'), *n* One who prepossesses, one who possesses, or occupies, beforehand or previously

Pre pŏs'ter oŭs, *a* [Lat *præposterus*, from *præ*, before, and *posterus*, coming, after, latter, It & Sp *preposteroo*, O Fr *preposteré*]

1 Having that first which ought to be last, inverted in order

The method I take may be censured as *preposterous* because I treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in the order of nature *Woodward*

2 Contrary to nature or reason, not adapted to the end, utterly and glaringly foolish, unreasonably absurd, perverted, wrong "Most *preposterous* conclusions" *Shak*

Though the error be easily fallen into, it is manifestly *preposterous* *I Taylor*

Syn — Absurd, perverted, wrong, irrational, foolish, monstrous See ABSURD

Pre-pŏs'ter-oŭs ly, *adv* In a preposterous manner, in a wrong or inverted order, absurdly, foolishly

Pre pŏs'ter oŭs ness, *n* The quality or state of being preposterous, wrong order or method, absurdity, inconsistency with nature or reason

Pre pō'ten cy, *n* [Lat *prepotentia*, Fr *prepotence*, Sp *prepotencia*, It *prepotenza*] The quality or condition of being prepotent, superior power, predominance [*Obs*] *Browne*

Pre pō'tent, *a* [Lat *præpotens* from *præ*, before, very, and *potens* potent powerful It & Sp *prepotente*] Very powerful [*Obs*] *Planter*

Pre prŏp'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *præproperus*, from *præ*, before, beyond, and *properus*, quick, hasty] Over hasty precipitate [*Obs*] "*Preproperous* passions" *Fuller*

Prē'pro vīde', *v t* To provide in anticipation "The materials *preprovided* " *Fuller*

Prē'pūce, *n* [Fr *prepuce*, Pr *prepuci*, Sp & Pg *prepucio*, It *prepuzio*, Lat *præputium*, from *præ*, before, and Gr *πυσθαι*, diminutive of *πυξ*, the foreskin] (*Anat*) A prolongation of the skin of the penis, covering the glans, the foreskin

Pre pū'tial (pu'shal), *a* Pertaining to the prepuce or foreskin

Pre-răph'a el ĭşm, *n* A theory in painting which gives preference to a style that prevailed before the days of Raphael, in which the principal characteristic was a careful and even rigid adherence to natural forms and effects, in contradistinction to the style or rendering of any particular school of art *Fairholt*

Pre răph'a el ite, *a* Pertaining to the style of art before the time of Raphael

Pre răph'a el ite, *n* One who favors or practices art as it was before Raphael, one who favors or advocates preraphaelism

Pre rĕ'ğ'nant, *n* [Eng prefix *pre* and *regnant*] One who reigns previously, a sovereign predecessor

Prē're-mōte' *a* More remote in previous time or prior order

In some cases two more links of causation may be introduced one of them may be termed the *pre remote* cause the other the post remote effect *Darwin*

Prē're quīre', *v t* To require previously

Pre rĕ'qui şīte (rĕk'wĭ zĭt), *a* [Eng prefix *pre* and *requisite*] Previously required or necessary to any proposed effect or end, as, *prerequisite* conditions of success

Pre rĕ'qui şīte, *n* Something that is previously required, or necessary to an end proposed.

Prē're sŏlve', *v t* or *i* [*imp* & *p p* PRERESOLVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRERESOLVING.] To resolve previously. *Sir E Dering.*

Pre-rŏg'a-tĭve, *n.* [Fr. *prérogative*, Pr., Sp., Pg., & It *prerogativa*, from Lat *prærogativa*, procedence in voting, preference, privilege, from *prærogativus*, that is asked before others for his opinion, that votes before or first, from *prærogare*, to ask before another, from *præ*, before, and *rogare*, to ask] An exclusive or peculiar privilege, prior and indefeasible right, fundamental and essential possession, — used generally of an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability as to the fact and the manner of its exercise "The two faculties that are the *prerogative* of man, — the powers of abstraction and imagination" *I Taylor* "An unconstitutional exercise of his *prerogative*" *Macaulay.*

☞ The term comes most frequently in the history of the conflicts between the Crown and Parliaments of Great Britain, especially in the time of the Stuarts

Prerogative court (*Eng Law*), a court which, before the recent changes in the probate system of England had authority in the matter of wills and administrations, where the deceased left *bona notabilia* or effects of the value of five pounds in two or more different dioceses *Brande Blackstone Wharton — Prerogative office*, the office in which wills proved in the Prerogative Court are registered

Syn Privilege, right See PRIVILEGE

Pre rŏg'a tĭved, *a* Having a prerogative or exclusive privilege [*Rare*] *Shak*

Pre rŏg'a tĭve-ly, *adv* By exclusive or peculiar privilege

Prĕ'sage, or **Pri'şage**, *n* [Fr *presage*, It & Sp *presagio*, Lat *præsagium*, from *præsagire* See *infra*]

1 Something which foreshows a future event, a present fact indicating something to come, prognostic, omen, token "Joy and shout — *presage* of victory " *Milton*

2 Power to look into the future, or the exercise of that power, foreknowledge presentiment

If there be ought of *presage* in the mind,
This day will be remarkable in my life *Milton*

Syn Prognostic omen, token, sign

Pre sāge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRESAGED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRESAGING] [Fr *presager*, It *presagire*, Sp *presagiar*, Lat *præsagire*, from *præ*, before, and *sagire*, to perceive acutely or sharply]

1 To have a presentiment of, to feel beforehand, to forebode

2 To foretell, to predict, to prophesy, to foreshow to indicate

If I may trust the flattering eye of Sleep,
My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand *Shak*

Pre-sāge', *v t* To form or utter a prediction [*Rare*] *Dryden*

Pre-sāge'fŭl, *a* Full of presages, containing presages *Tennyson*

Pre sāge'ment, *n* [*Rare*] 1 The act of presaging, a foreboding, foretoken

2 That which is presaged, anticipated, or foretold prediction

Pre sā'ger, *n* One who presages, a foreteller, a foreshower *Shak*

Prĕs'by-ōpe, *n* [See *infra*] One who is long sighted one who is affected by presbyopia

Prĕs'by-ō'pi ă, *n* [Fr *presbyopie*, from Gr *πρεσβυς*, old, an old man, and *ωψ, ωπος*, the eye, face, from the root *οπ*, whence *οφομαι*, fut of *ορᾱω*, to see] (*Med*) A defect of vision, as in old age, when near objects are seen indistinctly, but distant ones more plainly, — called also *presbytia*

Prĕs'by ŏp'ic, *a* Affected by presbyopia, long sighted

Prĕs'by ŏpy, *n* The same as PRESBYOPIA

Prĕs'bȳte, *n* [Gr *πρεσβυτης*, an old man] One whose vision (like that of many old persons) is confused as to near objects, while those at a greater distance are clearly distinguished *Dunglison*

Prĕş'by ter, *n.* [Lat *presbyter*, an elder, from Gr *πρεσβυτερος*, compar of *πρεσβυς*, old, Sp *presbytero* and *preste*, O Fr *prestre*, *prestre*, N. Fr *prêtre*, Pr *prestre*, It *prete* Cf PRIEST]

1 (*Ane Church*) An elder having authority to instruct and guide in the church

2 (*Church of Eng*) One ordained to the second order in the ministry, — called also *priest*

I rather term the one sort *presbyter* than "priest" *Hooker*
Now *presbyter* is but "old priest" writ large *Milton*

3 A Presbyterian [*Obs*] *Butler*

Prĕş bȳt'er al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a presbyter or presbytery presbyterial

Prĕş bȳt'er ate, *n* [Lat *presbyteratus*, It *presbiterato*, Sp *presbiterado*, Fr *presbytérat*, *presbytérat*] Presbytery, also, presbytership *Heber*

Prĕş'by ter ess, *n* A female presbyter

Prĕş'by tē'ri al, } *a* [Fr *presbytérial*, *presbyté-*
Prĕş'by tē'ri an, } *rien*, Sp *presbiterial*, *presbiteriano*, It *presbiteriale*, *presbiteriano*]

1 Pertaining to a presbyter, or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters

2 Consisting of presbyters, as, the government of the church of Scotland is *presbyterian*.

Prĕş'by tē'ri an, *n.* [Fr. *presbytérien*, It. & Sp *presbiteriano.*]

1. One who maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters.

2 One who belongs to a church governed by presbyters

Prĕş'by tē'ri an ĭşm, *n.* [Fr. *presbytérianisme* That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits prelates over them

Prĕş'by tē'ri an ly, *adv* After the manner, or accordance with the principles of, a presbyterian, the presbyterians [*Rare*]

Prĕş'by tē'ri um, *n* [Gr *πρεσβυτήριον* See PRIMATERY] (*Arch*) That part of a church where divine service is performed, the presbytery *Crabb*

Prĕş'by-ter shĭp, *n* The office or station of presbyter

Prĕş'by ter y, *n* [Fr *presbytère*, It & Sp. *presbiterio*, L Lat *presbyterium*, Gr *πρεσβυτήριον*. See PRESBYTER]

1 A body of elders in the Christian church.

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the *presbytery* 1 *Tim* iv

2 (*Presbyterian Church*) A judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each parish or church, commissioned to represent the church in connection with the minister. This body receives appeals from the church session, and appeals from the presbytery may be carried to the provincial synod

3 The presbyterian religion *Tatler*

4 (*Arch*) That part of the church reserved for the officiating priests *Gwilt*

Pres bȳt'ĭ a, *n* [See PRESBYTER] (*Med*) The state of being long sighted presbyopy

Pres bȳt'ĭc, *a* Affected by presbytia, presbyopic

Prē'sci ence (prē'shĭ ens) (Synop. § 130), *n* [Fr *prescience*, Pr & It *prescienza*, Sp *previencia*, *prescencia*, Lat *præscientia* See *infra*] Knowledge of events before they take place, foresight

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God *prescience* is certain *South*

Prē'sci ent (prē'shĭ ent), *a* [O Fr *prescient*, It *prescente*, Lat *prascientes*, p pr of *præscire*, to foreknow, from *præ*, before, and *scire*, to know] Having knowledge of events before they take place, foreknowing

Who taught the nations of the field and wood,
Prescient, the tides or tempests to withstand? *Pope*

Pre sçind', *v t* [Lat *præscindere*, from *præ*, before, and *scindere*, to cut asunder, It. *prescindere*, Sp & Pr *prescindir*, Fr *prescinder*]

1 To cut off, to abstract [*Obs*] *Norris*

2 (*Metaph*) To consider by a separate act of attention or analysis

We may, indeed be said to *prescind*, but not to abstract Thus let A B C be three qualities of an object We *prescind* A an abstract idea from B and C but we can not, without impropriety, simply say that we abstract A *Sir W Hamilton*

Pre sçind'ent, *a* [Lat *præscindens*, p pr of *præscindere* See *supra*] Cutting off, abstracting [*Rare*] *Chapman*

Pre'sci ŏŭs (prē'shus), *a* [Lat *præscius*, from *præ*, before, and *scire*, knowing, from *scire*, to know] Foreknowing, having foreknowledge, a *prescious* of ills *Dryden*

Pre scribe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRESCRIBED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRESCRIBING] [Lat *præscribere*, from *præ*, before, and *scribere*, to write, It *prescrivere*, Sp *prescribir*, Pg *prescrever*, Fr *prescrire*, from *prescrire*, O Fr *prescrivre*]

1 To lay down authoritatively for direction, to give as a guide, direction, or rule of action, to impose as a peremptory order, to direct

Prescribe not us our duties *Shak*

Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run *Dryden*

2 (*Med*) To direct as a remedy to be used by or for a patient

Syn — To appoint, order, command, dictate, or claim in virtue of, establish

Pre scribe', *v i* 1 To give law, to exercise arbitrary influence, to dictate, to give directions.

A forwardness to *prescribe* to the opinions of others *Locke*

2 (*Med*) To write or give medical directions, to indicate remedies, as, to *prescribe* for a patient in a fever

3 To influence by long use [*Obs*] *Browne*

4 (*Law*) To claim by prescription, to claim a title to a thing on the ground of immemorial use and enjoyment, — with *for* *Greenleaf, N Am Cyc*

Pre scrib'er, *n* One who prescribes

Prē'script, *a* [Lat *prescriptus*, p p of *præscribere*, Fr *prescrit* Sp *prescripto*, *prescrito*, It *prescritto* See *supra*] Directed, prescribed "A *prescript* form of words" *Bp Taylor*

Prē'script, *n* [Lat *præscriptum*, O. Fr *prescript*, It *prescritto*]

1 Direction, precept, model prescribed. "Divine *prescript*" *Milton.*

2. A medical order for the use of medicines, a prescription

Pre scrip'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being prescriptible.

Pre-scrĭpt'i-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *prescriptible*, It

prescriptible.] Depending or derived from prescription, proper to be prescribed.

Pre-scrip'tion, *n.* [Lat. *prescriptio*, Fr *prescription*, Pr, *prescriptio*, Sp. *prescripcion*, It. *prescrizione.*]

1. The act of prescribing or directing, or that which is prescribed, especially, the direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them, a recipe

2. (*Law*) A prescribing for title the claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment, or the right or title acquired by possession, had during the time and in the manner fixed by law

The speeches on both sides indicated that profound reverence for law and *prescription* which has long been characteristic of Englishmen *Macaulay*

☞ *Prescription* differs from *custom*, which is a local usage, while *prescription* is personal, annexed to the person only *Prescription* only extends to incorporeal rights, such as common ways, &c What the law gives of *common rights* is not the subject of *prescription Blackstone Crunc Kent* In Scotch law, *prescription* is employed in the sense in which *limitation* is used in England and America, namely, to express that operation of the lapse of time by which obligations are extinguished or titles protected *Craig Erskine*

Pre-scrip'tive, *a* [Sp *prescriptivo*, It *prescrittivo*] Consisting in, or acquired by, immemorial use and enjoyment, as, a *prescriptive* right or title, pleading the continuance and authority of custom

The right to be drowsy in protracted toil has become *prescriptive* *T M Mason*

Prĕs'ge-ance, *n* [Fr *préséance* See PRESIDE] Priority of place in sitting [*Obs*] *Carew*

Prĕs-se-lect', *v t* To select beforehand, as, stars *preselected* for simultaneous observation by different observers

Prĕz'ence, *n* [Fr *presence*, Pr *presensa, presensi*, Sp *presencia*, It *presenza, presenzia*, Lat *præsentia* See PRESENT]

1 The state or condition of being present, being or situation within sight or call, at hand, in the same apartment or division of space, or the like —opposed to *absence*

2 The region in which one is present, the part of space within one's ken, call, influence, or the like, neighborhood without the intervention of any thing that forbids intercourse, approach face to face, nearness

Wrath shall be no more,
But in thy *presence* joy entire *Milton*

3 Specifically, neighborhood to one of superior or exalted rank, also, presence chamber

I know not by what power I am made bold
In such a *presence* here to plead my thoughts *Shak*
Ain't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence* *Id*

4. The person of a superior

The Sovian *Presence* thus replied
Was she thy God, that thou didst her obey? *Milton*

5 A number assembled before a great person

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wrath whom you esteem most fair *Dryden*

6 Port, mien, air, personal appearance, demeanor

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that has rather dignity of *presence* than beauty of aspect *Bacon*
A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance *Collier*

Presence of mind, a calm, collected state of the mind, with its faculties under control undisturbed state of the thoughts, which enables a person to speak or act without disorder or embarrassment in unexpected difficulties, freedom from the disturbing or distracting influences which arise from fear or undue excitement of any kind

Errors not to be recalled, do find
Their best redress from *presence of the mind* *Waller*

Prĕz'ence-chăm'ber, } *n* The room in which a
Prĕz'ence-room (28), } great personage receives company *Addison*

Prē-sen-sā'tion, *n* [Eng prefix *pre* and *sensation*] Previous sensation or feeling, antecedent notion or idea *More*

Pre-sĕn'sion, *n* [Lat *præsensio*, from *præsentire*, to feel or perceive beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *sentire*, to feel, perceive] Previous perception. [*Obs*] *Browne*

Prĕz'ent, *a* [Fr *present*, Pr *present, presen*, Sp, Pg, & It *presente*, Lat *præsens*, that is before one, in sight or at hand, p p of *præesse*, to be before, from *præ*, before, and *esse*, to be]

1 Being at hand, within reach or call, within certain contemplated limits, or the like, not away, —opposed to *absent*

These things have I spoken to you, being yet *present* with you. *John* xiv 25

2. Now existing, or in process, neither ended nor yet to begin, not past or future, as, the *present* session of Congress, the *present* year or age

3. Being now in view, or under consideration

I'll bring thee to the *present* business *Shak*

4. Not delayed, immediate, instant. "A *present* recompense" *Shak*

There's an embassador
From Milan that desires a *present* audience *Massinger*

5 Ready at hand, quick in emergency, as, *present* wit.

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be *present* to himself *L'Estrange*

6. Favorably attentive; not heedless; propitious.

Nor could I hope, in any place but there,
To find a god so *present* to my prayer *Dryden*

Present tense (*Gram*), the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time, as, *I am writing*

Prĕz'ent, *n* [Fr *present*, Pr *present, presen*, Sp, Pg, & It *presente* See *supra* and *infra*]

1 Present time, time in process now, or at the moment contemplated, as in the phrases, at this *present*, at that *present*

2 (*pl*) (*Law*) Present letters or instrument a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other writing as in the phrase, "Know all men by these *presents*," that is, by the writing itself, *per has literas præsentes*,—in this sense, rarely used in the singular

At present at the present time now —*In present* at once, without delay "With them *in present*, half his kingdom, the rest to follow at his death" *Milton*

Pre-sĕnt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRESENTED *p pr* & *vb n* PRESENTING] [Fr *presenter*, It, Sp, & Pg *presentar*, It *presentare*, Lat *præsentare*, from *præsens*, n]

1 To put or place in the presence of some one, especially of a superior, to give a formal introduction to to set before, to make known, to offer for acquaintance as, to *present* an envoy to the king, —when used with the reciprocal pronoun, to come into the presence of a superior

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to *present* themselves before the Lord *Job* i 6

2 To exhibit to view or notice to lay before one's perception or cognizance, to set forth, to offer

O hear what to my mind first thou hits *present* *Milton*
He is ever ready to *present* to us the thoughts or observations of others *Watts*

3 To pass over, especially in a ceremonious manner, to give in charge or possession, to deliver, to make over

So ladies in romance assist their knight
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight *Pope*

4 To make a gift or donation of, to bestow, to give, to grant, to confer

5 Hence, to endow to bestow a gift upon to favor, as with a donation [*Obs*]

Octavia *presented* the poet for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus *Dryden*

6 In specific uses, (*a*) To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice, to offer to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution

The patron of a church may *present* his clerk to a parsonage or vicarage that is, may offer him to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted *Blackstone*

(*b*) To nominate for support at a public school *Yamb* (*c*) To lay before a public body or consideration, as before a legislature, a court of judicature a corporation, or the like as, to *present* a memorial, petition, remonstrance, or indictment (*d*) To lay before a court as an object of inquiry, to give notice officially of, as crime or offense find or represent judicially, as, a grand jury *present* certain offenses, or whatever they think to be public injuries (*e*) To indict [*U S*] (*f*) To point or direct, as a weapon, particularly some species of fire arms, as, to *present* a musket to the breast of another

To present arms (*Mil*), to hold them out in token of respect, as if ready to deliver them up

Prĕz'ent, *n* That which is presented or given a gift, a donative

His dog, to-morrow by his master's commands, he must carry for a *present* to his lady *Shak*

Syn —Gift, donation, donative, benefaction See GIFT

Pre-sĕnt'a-ble, *a* [Fr *presentable*, Sp *presentable*]

1 Capable or admitting of being presented suitable to be exhibited, represented or offered fit to be brought forward or set forth, properly prepared to be introduced to another, or to, into society

2 Admitting of the presentation of a clergyman, as, a church *presentable* [*Rare*] *Inglis*

Prĕz'en-tā'ne-ous, *a* [Lat *præsentaneus*, It & Sp *presentaneo* See PRESENT, *a*] Ready, quick, immediate, as, *presentaneous* poison [*Obs*] *Harvey*

Prĕz'en-tā'tion, *n* [Fr *présentation*, Pr *presentacio*, Sp *presentacion*, It *presentazione*, Lat *præsentatio*]

1 The act of presenting, or the state of being presented, a setting forth, an offering, bestowal

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires *Hooker*

2. Hence, exhibition, representation, display

These *presentations* of fighting on the stage are necessary to produce the effects of an heroic play *Dryden*

3 (*Eccl Law*) The act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice, the right of presenting a clergyman

If the bishop admits the patron's *presentation* the clerk so admitted is next to be instituted by him *Blackstone*

4 (*Obstetrics*) A particular position of the child during labor relatively to the passages through which it is to be brought forth

Presentation copy, a copy of a work presented to some one by the author, as a testimony of respect

Pre-sĕnt'a-tive, *a.* 1. (*Eccl*) Having the right of presentation, or offering a clergyman to the bishop for institution, as, advowsons are *presentative*, collative, or donative

An advowson *presentative* is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary *Blackstone.*

2 Admitting the presentation of a clergyman, as, a *presentative* parsonage *Spelman.*

3 (*Metaph*) Capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind intuitive directly apprehensible, —applied to objects, capable of apprehending, —applied to faculties

The latter term *presentative* faculty, I use as you will see, in contrast and correlation to a "representative faculty" *Sir W Hamilton*

Prĕz'ent-ee', *n* [Fr *presenté* p p of *présenter*. See PRESENT, *v t*] One presented to a benefice.

Pre-sĕn'ter, *n* One who presents

Pre-sĕn'tial, *a* [L Lat *presentialis*] Implying actual presence present, immediate [*Obs*]

God's mercy is made *presential* to us *Bp Taylor*

Prĕz'en-tĭăl'i-ty, *n* The state of being actually present [*Ob*] *South.*

Pre-sĕn'tial-ly, *adv* In a way which supposes actual presence [*Obs*] *Henry More*

Pre-sĕn'ti-fi-ate (-sĕn'shi-fi, 99), *v t* To make present [*Ob*] *Grew*

Pre-sĕn'tient (-sĕn'shent) *a* [Lat *præsentiens*, p pr of *præsentire* See PRESENSION] Perceiving beforehand

Prĕz'en-tĭf'ic, } *a* [Lat *præsens*, *præsentis*,
Prĕz'en-tĭf'ic-al, } present, and *facere*, to make] Making present [*Obs*]

Prĕz'en-tĭf'ic-ly, *adv* In such a manner as to make present [*Obs*] *Henry More*

Pre-sĕnt'i-ment *n* [Eng prefix *pre* and *sentiment*, Fr *pressentiment*, Sp *presentimiento*, It. *presentimento* Cf PRESENTIENT]

1 Previous conception, sentiment, or opinion, previous apprehension *Butler*

2 Especially an antecedent impression or conviction of something about to happen particularly of something unpleasant or distressing, anticipation of evil foreboding

Pre-sĕnt'i-mĕnt'al, *a* Relating to or in the nature of a presentiment foreboding [*L*] *Coleridge*

Pre-sĕn'tion *n* The same as PRESENSION [*Obs*]

Prĕz'ent-ly, *adv* 1 At present, at this time, now [*Ob*]

The towns and forts you *presently* have *Sidney*

2 At once without delay instantly, or, more often, soon, before long, after a little time, by and by

I will send him hither to you *presently* *Shak*

Pre-sĕnt'ment, *n* 1 The act of presenting, or the state of being presented, presentation "The heels of my *presentment*" *Shak.*

2 Setting forth to view delineation, appearance, representation exhibition

Power to cheat the eye with bleer illusion
And give it false *presentment* *Milton*

3 (*Law*) (*a*) The notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them as, the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel, or the like an inquisition of office and indictments, an official accusation presented to a tribunal by the grand jury in an indictment or the act of offering an indictment also, the indictment itself (*b*) The official notice in court which the surrenderee gives of the surrender of a copyhold estate *Blackstone*

Prĕz'ent-ness, *n* The quality of being present, presence "*Presentness* of mind in danger" [*Obs*] *Clarendon.*

Presentoir (prĕz'zĕng twŏr'), *n* [Fr] An ornamental cup very shallow, and having a tall, slender, enriched stem *Fairholt*

Pre-sĕrv'a-ble, *a* [See PRESERVE] Capable of being preserved admitting of preservation

Prĕz'er-vā'tion, *n* [Fr *préservation* Pr *preservation*, Sp *preservacion*, It *preservazione*] The act of preserving or keeping safe the state of being preserved or kept from injury, destruction, or decay security a *preservation* of life or health, the *preservation* of buildings from fire or decay, the *preservation* of fruit or plants

Give us the particulars of your *preservation* *Shak.*

Pre-sĕrv'a-tive *a* [It, Sp, & Pg *preservativo*, Fr *preservatif*, Et *preservativ*] Having the power or quality of preserving or keeping safe from injury, destruction, or decay tending to preserve

Pre-sĕrv'a-tive, *n* That which preserves, or has the power of preserving, that which tends to secure from injury, destruction, decay, or corruption; a preventive of injury or decay

It hath been anciently in use to wear tablets of arsenic as *preservatives* against the plague *Bacon.*

Pre-sĕrv'a-to-ry, *a* Having the power or a tendency to preserve, preservative

Pre-sĕrv'a-to-ry, *n* That which has the power of preserving a preservative *Whitlock.*

Pre-sĕrve' (pre-zĕrv', 14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRESERVED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRESERVING] [Fr *préserver*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *preservar*, It *preservare*, Lat *præservare*, from *præ*, before, and *servare*, to save, preserve]

1. To keep or save from injury or destruction, to

defend from evil, harm, danger, or the like; to keep; to guard

Now good angels *preserve* the king *Shak.*

2 To save from decay by the use of some preservative substance, as sugar, salt, and the like, to season and prepare for preserving, as fruits, meat, &c , to maintain in a sound state

You can not *preserve* it from tainting *Shak*

3. To maintain or keep throughout, as appearances *Junius*

To preserve game, to prevent from hunting or killing it

Syn.— To keep, save, secure, uphold sustain, defend, spare, protect, guard shield See KEEP

Pre ẓẽrve' (zẽrv'), *n* 1 That which is preserved, fruit, or the like, seasoned and kept by suitable preparation

2 A place for the shelter or preservation of animals designed for sport or food, as game, fish, or the like

Pre-ẓẽrv'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, preserves, one who saves or defends from destruction or evil "Camillo, *preserver* of my father." *Shak.*

2 One who makes preserves of fruits

Prē-shōw', *v t* To show beforehand, to foreshow

Pre ṣīde', *v i.* [*imp* & *p p* PRESIDED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRESIDING] [Fr *presider*, Sp *presidir*, It *presedere*, *presedere*, Lat *præsidere*, from *præ*, before, and *sedere*, to sit]

1 To be set for the exercise of authority to occupy the place of ruler, moderator, principal director, or the like to direct, control and govern, as chief officer, as, to *preside* at a public meeting

2 To exercise superintendence, to watch over as inspector

Some o er the public magazines *preside* *Dryden*

Prĕẓ'i-dẽnce, *n* The same as PRESIDENCY

Prĕẓ'i den ẹy, *n* [Fr *presidence*, It , Sp , & Pg *presidencia*, It *presidenza*]

1 The act or condition of one who presides, superintendence inspection and care *Ray.*

2 The office of president, as, Washington was elected to the *presidency* of the United States by a unanimous vote of the electors

3 The term during which a president holds his office, as, the *presidency* of Madison

4 The jurisdiction of a president, as in the British dominions in the East Indies

Prĕẓ'i-dent, *a* Occupying the first rank or chief place, having authority, presiding [*Rare*]

His angels *president*
In every province *Milton*

Prĕẓ'i-dent, *n* [Fr *president*, Pr *president*, Sp , Pg , & It *presidente*, Lat *præsidens*, from *præsidens*, p pr of *præsidere* See PRESIDE] One who is elected or appointed to preside , a presiding officer, a chief authority , a superintendent, as (*a*) The chief officer of a corporation, company, ward, institution, society, and the like (*b*) The chief executive of the republic in certain countries, as, the *president* of the United States

Prĕẓ'i dẽn'tial, *a* 1 Presiding *Glanvill*

2 Pertaining or belonging to a president, as, the *presidential* chair *Walsh*

Prĕẓ'i-dent-ship, *n* 1 The office and place of president *Hooker*

2 The term for which a president holds his office

Pre ṣīd'er, *n* One who presides

Pre-ṣīd'i al, } *a* [Lat *præsidialis* and *præsidia*
Pre-ṣīd'i-a-ry, } *rius*, from *præsidium*, a presiding over, defense, guard, from *præses*, *præsidis*, sitting before, presiding, from *præsidere*, Fr *presidial*, Sp *presidial*, It & Sp *presidiario* See PRESIDE] Pertaining to a garrison, having a garrison [*Rare*]

Presidio (prā sē'dĭ o), *n* [Sp] A place of defense, a garrison or guard house *Velasquez*

Pre ṣĭg'ni fi-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *præsignificatio* See *infra*] The act of signifying or showing beforehand.

Pre ṣĭg'ni-fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRESIGNIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRESIGNIFYING] [Lat *præsignificare* from *præ*, before, and *significare*, to signify] To intimate or signify beforehand, to show previously

Pre spī'nal, *a* [Lat *præ*, before, and *spina*, spine] (*Anat*) Situated before or in the front of the spine

Prĕss, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRESSED (prĕst) *p pr.* & *vb n* PRESSING] [Fr *presser*, It *pressare*, from Lat *pressare*, to press, from *premere*, *pressum*, to press, D & Ger *pressen*, Dan *presse*, Sw *pressa*]

1 To urge with force or weight , to crowd or compel by a gradual and continued exertion, to squeeze, to crush, to compress, as, we *press* the ground with the feet when we walk , we *press* the couch on which we repose, we *press* substances with the hands, fingers, or arms, the smith *presses* iron with his vise

2 To squeeze in order to extract the juice or contents of, to express liquor from

From sweet kernels *pressed*,
She tempers dulcet creams *Milton.*

3 To squeeze in or with suitable instruments, in order to make smooth, as to *press* paper, cloth, and the like

4. To embrace closely , to hug.

Leucothoe shook
And *pressed* Palemon closer in her arms *Pope.*

5 To oppress; to bow down; to distress; to straiten. [*Obs*]

O, my lord, *press* not a fallen man *Shak*

6 To urge with earnestness or importunity, to exercise very powerful or irresistible influence upon or over, to constrain, to force, to compel

He *pressed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you *Dryden*

Paul was *pressed* in spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ *Acts* xviii 5

7 To drive with violence, to hurry , to urge on, as, to *press* a horse in motion, or in a race

8 To inculcate with earnestness, to urge, to enforce , as, to *press* divine truth on an audience

9 To force into service, particularly into naval service, to impress

The peaceful peasant to the wars is *pressed* *Dryden*

☞ *Press* differs from *drive* and *strike* in usually denoting a slow or continued application of force, whereas *drive* and *strike* denote a sudden impulse of force

Prĕss, *v i* 1 To exert pressure, to bear heavily, to push, bear down, crowd, or urge with steady force

2 To move on with urging and crowding for ward, to make one's way with violence or effort, to beat onward forcibly , to crowd, to throng, to encroach

The insulting victor *presses* on the more *Dryden*
Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass *Dryden*

3 Hence, to urge with vehemence or importunity , to exert strong or compelling influence

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither *Addison*

4 To approach unseasonably or importunately
'Nor *press* too near the throne" *Dryden*

Prĕss, *n* [Fr *presse*, Pr , Pg , & It *pressa*, Sp *prensa*, Dan & Ger *presse*, Sw *press* See *supra*]

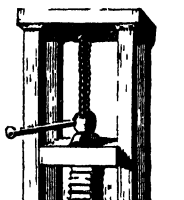
Press

1 An instrument or machine by which any thing is pressed or squeezed, sometimes, the place or building containing a press or presses

☞ *Presses* are differently constructed for various purposes in the arts their specific uses being commonly designated by a prefix, as, a packing *press*, a wine *press*, a cider-*press*, a copying *press*, and the like

2 Specifically, a machine for printing, a printing press

3 Hence, the art or business of printing and publishing hence, the publications issued from the press, taken collectively , as, a free *press* is a great blessing to a free people, a licentious *press* is a curse to society

4 A case , or closet, for the safe keeping of articles

5 The act of pressing or pushing forward

Which in their throng and *press* to the last hold,
Confound themselves *Shak*

6 Urgent demands of affairs, urgency , as, a *press* of business

7 A multitude of individuals crowded together, a crowd of single things, a throng

They could not come nigh unto him for the *press* *Mark* ii 4

8 A commission to force men into public service, particularly into the navy

I have misused the king's *press* *Shak*

Liberty of the press the free right of publishing books, pamphlets or papers without previous restraint or censorship, subject only to punishment for libelous seditious, or morally pernicious matters — *Press of sail* (*Naut*) as much sail as the state of the wind will possibly permit

Prĕss'-bĕd, *n* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a press or closet

Prĕss'er, *n* One who presses

Prĕss'-găng, *n* A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service See IMPRESS GANG

Prĕss'ing, *p a* Urgent distressing, importunate, crowding for attention or treatment

Prĕss'ing ly, *adv* In a pressing manner with force or urgency , closely *Howell*

Prĕsh'ṣion (prĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *pressio*, Fr *pression*, O Sp *presion*, It *pressione* See PRESS, *v t*]

1 The act of pressing, pressure *Newton*

2 *(Cartesian Philos*) An endeavor to move.

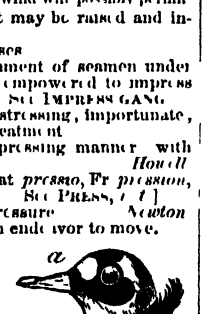
Pressirostres

a, plover; *b*, lapwing; *c*, ring dotterel

Prĕs'si-rōs'tral, *a* (*Ornith*) Of, or pertaining to, the pressirostres, having a compressed or flattened beak, — applied to certain birds, as the lapwing *Partington.*

Prĕs'si-tant, *a* [See PRESS, *v t*] Gravitating, heavy [*Obs*] *More*

Prĕss'ly, *adv.* [Lat. *presse.*] Closely; with compression. [*Obs*] *B. Jonson.*

Prĕss'man, *n.*; *pl.* PRĔSS'MEN. 1. (*Print.*) One who manages, or attends to, the press.

2 One of a press gang, who aids in forcing men into the naval service *Chapman.*

Prĕss'-mŏn'ẹy, *n* Money paid to a man impressed into public service See PRESS MONEY *Gay.*

Prĕss'ness, *n* The state of being pressed, compression [*Obs*] *Young.*

Prĕss'-păck, *v t* To pack, or compress, as for packing by means of a press

Prĕss'ŭr ăge (prĕsh'ŭr ej), *n* [Fr]

1 The juice of the grape, extracted by the press.

2 A fee paid for the use of a wine press

Prĕss'ŭre (prĕsh'ŭr), *n* [O Fr *pressure*, It & Lat. *pressura*, from Lat *premere* See PRESS, *v t*]

1 The act of pressing, or the condition of being pressed, an urging with force , a squeezing or crushing

2 (*Mech*) The action of a force against some obstacle or opposing force

3 A constraining force or impulse, that which urges or compels the intellectual or moral faculties to conviction or action , as, the *pressure* of motives on the mind, or of fear on the conscience

4 That which afflicts the body, or depresses the spirits, severe affliction, distress, calamity, straits, difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress they occasion, as, the *pressure* of poverty (ss want, the *pressure* of debts, the *pressure* of tax be ear *pressure* of afflictions or sorrow

My own and my people s *pressures* are gr *Charles*
To this consideration he retracts with urch reso all his *pressures* *Atterbury*

5 Urgency , as, the *pressure* of [illegible] s

6 Impression , stamp , character impressed. "All laws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past" *Shak.*

Atmospheric pressure, the amount by which the atmosphere presses upon objects immersed in it, equivalent upon a given area at the earth's surface, to the weight of a column of mercury of the same area and about thirty inches in height, being, about 14 7 pounds upon a square inch

Prĕss'-work (wŭrk), *n* That part of printing which consists in impressing the sheets upon the type

Prĕst, *imp* & *p p* of *press*, — sometimes used instead of *pressed* See PRESS

Prĕst, *a* [O Fr & Pr *prest*, N Fr *prêt*, Sp , Pg , & It *presto*, from Lat *præstus*, ready] [*Obs*]

1 Ready, prompt. *Fairfax*

2 Neat tight *Tusser*

Prĕst, *n* [O Fr *prest*, from O Fr *prester*, N Fr *prêter*, Sp *prestar*, It *prestare*, to lend, from Lat *præstare*, to stand before, to fulfill, offer, supply, from *præ*, before, and *stare*, to stand, Pr *prest*, *presta*, It *presto*, *presta*] [*Obs*]

1 A loan *Bacon*

2 (*Law*) A duty in money, to be paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands *Cowell*

Prĕst'a ble, *a* Payable [*Scot*]

Pres tā'tion, *n* [Lat *præstatio*, a performing, paying, from *præstare* for *prestation*, Sp *prestacion*, It *prestazione*] (*O Eng Law*) A payment of money , a toll or duty, the rendering of a service *Burrill*

Prestation money, a sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop

Prĕs'ter, *n* [Gr πρηστηρ, from πρησειν, πιμπρανα, to kindle or burn, and πρησαι, to blow up, swell out by blowing] [*Obs*]

1 A meteor or exhalation formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence that by collision it is set on fire

2 (*pl*) The veins of the neck when swollen with excitement

Prĕs'ter, *n* [Lat *presbyter*, Fr *prêtre* See PRESBYTER] A priest [*Obs*]

Pres tĭs'i-ẓă (tĭs'sĭ-ă), *n* [It See PRESTO] (*Mus*) Quickness of movement or execution , rapidity

Prĕs'ti dĭg'i tā'tion, *n* Skill in legerdemain, prestigiation

Prĕs'ti dĭg'i tā'tor, *n* [Lat *presto*, quickly, and Lat *digitus*, finger] One skilled in legerdemain

Prĕs'tĭge (prĕs'tĭj) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *prestige*, It & Sp *prestigio*, Lat *præstigium*, *præstigiæ*]

1 Illusion, fascination, charm, imposture

2 Weight or influence coming from past success, expectation of future achievements founded on those already accomplished, force derived from prior character or deeds

Pres tĭg'i ā'tion, *n* [Lat *præstigiare*, to deceive by juggling tricks, from *præstigiæ*, deceptions, illusions, jugglers' tricks Cf *supra*] The playing of legerdemain tricks, a juggling, sleight of hand [*Obs*]

Pres tĭg'i ā'tor, *n* [Lat *præstigiator* See *supra*] A juggler, a conjurer [*Obs*] *Henry More*

Pres tĭg'i-a to ry, *a* Consisting of, or effected by, impostures, juggling [*Obs*]

Pres-tĭg'i-ous, *a* [Lat *præstigiosus* See PRESTIGIATION] Practicing tricks, juggling [*Obs*]

Prĕs'ti-mo-ny, *n* [L Lat *præstimonium*, from Lat *præstare*, to furnish, supply, Fr. *prestimonie*,

Sp. & Pg. *prestimonio*, It. *prestimonia*. See PREST, *n.*] (*Canon Law*) A fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title of benefice, and not subject to the pope or the ordinary, but of which the patron is the collator

Pres-tis'si-mo, *adv* [It, superlative of *presto*. See *infra*] Very quickly, with the greatest rapidity.

Prĕst'-mŏn'ey (-mŭn'ĭ), *n* Money paid to men when they enlist into the British service, so called because they thould themselves *prest*, or ready to march at command *Toone*

Prĕs'to, *adv.* [It & Sp *presto*, quick, quickly See PREST, *a*]

1. Quickly, immediately, in haste, suddenly

Presto, begone, 'tis here again *Swift*

2 (*Mus*) Quickly, rapidly —a direction for a quick, lively movement or performance

Pre strie'tion, *n* [Lat *prastrictio*, a binding fast or binding up, from *prastringere*, *prastrictum*, to bind fast, to weaken, to blunt, from *pra*, before, and *stringere*, to bind or tie tight] Dimness, as of sight [*Obs*] *Milton*

Prĕst'-sāil, *n* (*Naut*) The whole amount of sail that a vessel is capable of carrying

Pre sūl'tor, *n* [Lat *prasultor*, from *prasilire*, to spring or leap forth, from *pra*, before, and *salire*, to leap, to dance] One who goes before in dancing, a leader in the dance

Pre gūm'a-ble, *a* [Fr *presumable*, Sp *presumible*, It *presumibile* See PRESUME] Such as may be presumed, or supposed to be true, entitled to belief without examination or direct evidence

Pre-gūm'a bly, *adv* In a presumable manner, by, or according to, presumption

Pre gūme', *v t* [*imp & p p* PRESUMED *p pr & vb n* PRESUMING.] [Fr *presumer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *presumir*, It *presumere*, Lat *prasumere*, from *pra*, before, and *sumere*, to take]

1. To assume or take beforehand, to obtain in advance of, to undertake [*Rare*]

Bold deed thou hast *presumed*, adventurous Eve *Milton*

2 To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof, or on the strength of probability, to suppose upon grounds deemed valid, though not amounting to decisive proof, to be reasonably convinced of, to infer beforehand, to take for granted

What rests but that the mortal sentence pass,
Which he *presumes* already vain and void,
Because not yet inflicted? *Milton*

Pre-gūme', *v i* 1 To suppose or assume something to be, or to be true, on grounds deemed valid, though not amounting to proof, to believe by anticipation, to think as, we may *presume* too far

2 To venture beyond what one is sure of, or has ground for, to reach beyond proper restraints, to act in a forward or venturesome manner to be over-confident, pushing, arrogant, or the like, to take liberties —sometimes with *on* or *upon* before the ground of confidence

Dare he *presume* to scorn us in this manner? *Shak*
This man *presumes* upon his parts *Locke*

In that we *presume* to see what is meet and convenient better than God himself *Hooker*

Pre-gūm'er, *n* One who presumes, also, an arrogant person *Wotton.*

Pre-gūm'ing ly, *adv* Confidently, arrogantly

Pre-gūmp'tion (pre-zŭmp'shun, 84), *n* [Lat *presumptio*, Fr *présomption*, Pr *presompcio*, *presumptio*, Sp *presuncion*, It *presunzione* See PRESUME]

1 The act of believing upon probable evidence, or taking for granted, belief upon incomplete proof, opinion

2 Ground for presuming, evidence probable, but not conclusive, strong probability, as, the *presumption* is that an event has taken place, or will take place

3 That which is presumed, a thing believed true on satisfactory evidence "In contradiction to these very plausible *presumptions*" *De Quincey*

4 The act of venturing beyond due bounds, forward, venturesome, over confident, or arrogant opinion or conduct, unreasonable confidence, presumptuousness, arrogance

Thy son I killed for his *presumption* *Shak*

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece *Dryden*

5 (*Law*) The taking of a fact or proposition to be true before it is positively shown or certainly known to be so, an inference as to the existence of one fact not certainly known, from the existence of some other fact known or proved, founded on a previous experience of their connection, supposition of the truth or real existence of something without direct or positive proof of the fact, but grounded on circumstantial or probable evidence which entitles it to belief *Starkie Burrill Best*

Pre-gūmp'tive, *a* [Pg *presumptivo*, Sp & It *presuntivo*, Pr *presomtiu*, Fr *presomptif* See PRESUME]

1. Taken by presumption or previous supposition, grounded on probable evidence

2. Unreasonably confident, adventuring without reasonable ground to expect success, presumptuous, arrogant. [*Rare*] *Browne*

Presumptive evidence (*Law*), that which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof, indirect or circumstantial evidence "*Presumptive* evidence of felony should be cautiously admitted" *Blackstone* —*Presumptive heir*, one who would inherit an estate if the ancestor should die with things in their present state but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer heir before the death of the ancestor

Pre-gūmp'tive ly, *adv* By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability *Burke*

Pre gūmpt'ū ous (-zŭmt'yū us, 84), *a* [Lat *praesumptuosus* and *praesumptiosus*, Pg *presumptuoso*, Sp & It *presuntuoso*, Pr *presomptuos*, Fr *presomptueux* See PRESUMPTION]

1 Full of presumption, presuming over confident or venturesome, going beyond bounds of due self appreciation or modesty, audacious taking liberties unduly, arrogant, as, a *presumptuous* commander

There is a class of *presumptuous* men whom age has not made cautious, nor adversity wise. *Buckminster*

2 Founded on presumption, proceeding from excess of confidence "Raised by false *presumptuous* hope" *Milton*

3 Done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty, willful, as, a *presumptuous* sin

Syn —Over-confident foolhardy, rash, presuming, forward, arrogant insolent

Pre gūmpt'ū ous ly, *adv* 1 In a presumptuous manner, with presumption, arrogantly, insolently

2 In bold defiance of conscience, or violation of known duty, as, to sin *presumptuously*

Pre gūmpt'ū ous ness, *n* The quality of being presumptuous, or rashly confident irreverent bold ness or forwardness arrogance

Prē'sup pōs'al (-pōz'al), *n* [From Eng prefix *pre* and *supposal*] Supposal previously formed, presupposition *Hooker*

Prē'sup pōze' (prē'sup pōz'), *v t* [*imp & p p* PRESUPPOSED, *p pr & vb n* PRESUPPOSING] [Eng prefix *pre* and *suppose*, Fr *presupposer*, Sp *presuponer*, It *presupporre*] To suppose as previous, to imply as antecedent, to take for granted, to presume, to assume

Each kind of knowledge *presupposes* many necessary things learned in other sciences and known beforehand *Hooker*

Pre sŭp'po sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n* [Eng prefix *pre* and *supposition*, Fr *presupposition*, Sp *presuposicion* It *presupposizione*]

1 The act of presupposing, supposition or antecedent implication, presumption

2 That which is presupposed, previous supposition or surmise

Prē'sur-mīse', *n* [Eng prefix *pre* and *surmise*] A surmise previously formed *Shak*

Pre tēnce', *n* See PRETENSE

Pre tĕnd', *v t* [*imp & p p* PRETENDED *p pr & vb n* PRETENDING] [Lat *pratendere*, *pratentum*, from *pra*, before, and *tendere*, *tentum* and *tensum*, to stretch, It *pretendere*, Sp & Pg *pretender*, Fr *prétendre*]

1 To hold before one, to thrust forward, to extend [*Obs and rare*] "His target always over her *pretended*" *Spenser*

2 Hence, to put forth, to practice, to plot, to intend [*Obs*]

I'll give her father notice of her disguising and *pretended* flight *Shak*

3 To hold out or put forward as a cloak or cover for something else to exhibit as a veil for something hidden, to simulate in words or actions

Lest that too heavenly form, *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them *Milton*

4 To hold out falsely, to offer, as something untrue or unreal, to show hypocritically or for the purpose of deceiving, to simulate to feign

This let him know
Lest, willfully transgressing he *pretend*
Surprisal *Milton*

5 To lay a claim to, to allege a title to, to pretend to, to claim

Chiefs shall be grudged the part which they *pretend* *Dryden*

Pre tĕnd', *v i* To put in a claim, truly or falsely, to allege a title, to lay claim to strive after something, —usually with *to* "Countries that *pretend* to freedom" *Swift*

Pre tĕnd'ant, *n* A pretender, a claimant *Milman*

Pre-tĕnd'ed ly, *adv* By false appearance or representation

Pre tĕnd'ence, *n* The act of pretending, pretence [*Obs*] *Daniel*

Pre tĕnd'er, *n* 1 One who pretends, simulates, or feigns, one who lays claim

2 (*Eng Hist*) The heir of the royal family of Stuart, who laid claim to the crown of Great Britain, but was excluded by law *Lyrmel*

Pre tĕnd'er ship, *n* The right or claim of the pretender *Swift*

Pre tĕnd'ing-ly, *adv* Arrogantly, presumptuously

Pre tĕnse', } *n.* [L Lat *pretensus*, for Lat *pra-*
Pre tĕnce', } *tentus*, p p of *pratendere*, Sp *pretensa* See PRETEND, and Note under OFFENSE]

1 The act of holding out or offering to others something false or feigned, presentation of what is deceptive or hypocritical, false show, simulation, —sometimes preceded by *on*, as, *on pretense* of revenging Cesar's death *Middleton.*

Let not Trojans, with a feigned *pretense*
Of proffered peace, delude the Latian prince *Dryden.*

2 That which is pretended, false, deceptive, or hypocritical show, pretext "*Pretense* of danger" *Shak.*

3 The act of pretending or laying claim, claim laid, assumption

Primogeniture can not have any *pretense* to a right of solely inheriting property or power *Locke*

I went to London with Sir R Brown's *pretense* to the wardenship of Merton College Oxford *Evelyn.*

Syn —Mask, appearance, color, show, pretext, excuse —PRETENSE PRETEXT A *pretense* is something held out as real when it is not so as falsifying the truth A *pretext* is something woven up in order to cover or conceal one's true motives feelings, or ends of action The piety of the Pharisees was all a *pretense*, and their long prayers were a *pretext* to conceal their hypocrisy Crabbe cries in saying that a *pretext* is always wrong and "serves to hide something seriously culpable or wicked We do, in most cases use the word in a bad sense, and yet we could speak of a person in company as making a *pretext* for leaving the room without implying that he was guilty of any thing "culpable or wicked in so doing

With flying speed and seeming great *pretense*,
Came running in a messenger *Spenser*

He made *pretext* that I should only go
And help convey his freight but thought not so *Chapman.*

Pre tĕnsed' (pre tĕnst'), *a* Pretended, feigned, as, a *pretensed* right to land [*Obs*]

Pre tĕns'ed ly, *adv* Pretendedly [*Obs*] *Drant.*

Pre tĕnse'ful, *a* Abounding in pretence

Pre tĕn'sion, *n* [Fr *prétention*, Sp *pretension* It *pretensione* See PRETEND]

1 The act of pretending or holding forth, or that which is pretended, pretext, fictitious show, deception, cheat [*Obs*]

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards *Bacon*

2 The act of pretending or laying claim, a holding out the appearance of right to a thing

The arrogant *pretensions* of Glengarry contributed to protract the discussion *Macaulay*

3 Claim laid, right alleged or assumed

The commons demand that the consulship should lie in common to the *pretensions* of any Roman *Swift*

Men indulge those opinions and practices that favor their *pretensions* *L'Estrange.*

Pre tĕnse'less, *a* Not having or making pretenses.

Pre tĕnt'a tive, *a* [Eng prefix *pre* and *tentative*, from Lat *pratentare*, to feel or try beforehand, from *pra*, before, and *tentare*, to feel, touch, try, attempt] Capable of being previously tried or attempted [*Rare*] *Wotton.*

Pre tĕn'tious (pre tĕn'shus), *a* [Fr *pretentieux*. See PRETEND] Full of pretension, disposed to lay claim to more than is one's due, presuming, assuming [*Recent*]

Pre tĕn'tious ly, *adv* In a pretentious manner.

Pre tĕn'tious ness, *n* The quality of being pretentious

Prē'ter A prefix, from the Lat *praeter*, used in the composition of some English words, and having the signification of *past*, *beyond* hence, *beside*, *more*

Prē'ter-hū'man, *a* [Eng prefix *preter* and *human*] More than human, superhuman

Pre tē'ri ent *a* Passed through, previous

Prē'ter im pĕr'fect, *a* [Eng prefix *praeter* and *imperfect*, or Lat *praeter*, beyond, and *imperfectus*, imperfect] (*Gram*) Not absolutely or distinctly past, an epithet designating the tense which expresses action or being not perfectly past, and which is more usually called the *imperfect* tense

Prē'ter ist, *n* [Lat *praeter*, beyond, past]

1 One whose chief interest is in the past, one who regards the past with most pleasure or favor

2 (*Theol*) One who believes the prophecies of the Apocalypse to have been already fulfilled

Prē'ter it, or **Prē'ter ite** (Synop, § 130), *a* [Written also *preterite* and *preterite*] [Lat *preteritus*, p p of *praterire*, to go or pass by, from *praeter*, beyond, by, and *ire*, to go, *preteritum* (sc *tempus*), in grammar, the past or preterit tense, Fr *preterit*, Pr *preterit*, Sp, Pg, & It *preterito*] Past, —applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time, and which is called also the *perfect* tense, as, *scripsi*, I *have written*

☞ We say, 'I *have written* a letter to my correspondent, in which sentence the time is supposed to be not distant and not specified But when the time is mentioned we use the *imperfect* tense, so called, as, "I *wrote* to my correspondent yesterday' In this use of the *preterit* or perfect tense, the English differs from the French in which *j'ai écrit hier* is correct, but *I have written yesterday* would be very bad English

Prē'ter-it, or **Prē'ter ite**, *n* (*Gram*) The past or perfect tense

Prē'ter ite, or **Prē'ter ite**, *a* & *n* The same as PRETERIT

Prē'ter ite ness, or **Prē'ter-ite-ness**, *n.* The same as PRETERITENESS

Prē'ter i'tion (pre'ter-ish'un), *n.* [Lat. *praeteritio*,

Fr. *prétérition*, Pr. & Sp *preterición*, It. *preterizione* See *supra*]

1. The act of going past, the state of being past.

2. (*Rhet*) A figure by which, in pretending to pass over any thing, a summary mention of it is made, as, "I will not say, he is valiant, he is learned, he is just," &c The most artful praises are those bestowed by way of *preterition*

3 (*Law*) The omission by a testator of some one of his heirs who is entitled to a portion in the inheritance *Bouvier*

Pre tĕr'i tive (Synop, § 130), *a* (*Gram*) Used only or chiefly in the preterit or past tenses, — said of certain verbs

Prĕt'er it ness, or Pă'ter it ness, *n* [From *preterit*] The state of being past [*Obs*] *Bentley*

Pĕ'ter-lăpsed' (lapst'), *a* [Lat *præterlapsus*, p p. of *præterlabi*, to glide or flow by, from *præter*, beyond, by, and *labi*, to glide, slide] Past, gone by, as, *preterlapsed* ages *Waller*

Prē'ter lē'gal, *a* Exceeding the limits of law, not legal. [*Rare*] *K Charles*

Prē'ter mis'sion (-mish'un), *n* [Lat *prætermissio*, Fr *prétermission*, Sp *pretermision*, It *pretermissione* See *infra*]

1. A passing by, omission [*Obs*] *Milton*

2. (*Rhet*) The same as PRETERITION

Prē'ter mĭt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRETERMITTED *p pr* & *vb n* PRETERMITTING] [Lat *præterm ittere*, from *præter*, beyond, by, and *mittere*, to send, It. *pretermettere*, Sp *pretermitir*, Pg *pretermettir*] To pass by, to omit to disregard *Bacon*

Pĕ'ter nă'tū ral *a* Beyond or different from what is natural, aside from nature, out of the regular or natural course of things above or beyond the ordinary course of nature, but not clearly supernatural or miraculous, strange and inexplicable.

Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL

Prē'ter nă'tū răl'i ty, *n.* Preternaturalness [*Rare*]

Prē'ter nă'tū ral ly, *adv* In a preternatural manner, or to a preternatural degree, as deviating from the common order of nature

My eye was preternaturally keen for flaws of language *De Quincey*

Prē'ter nă'tū ral ness, *n* A state or manner different from the common order of nature

Prē'ter-pĕr'fect, *a* [Eng prefix *preter* and *perfect*, or Lat *præter* and *perfectus*] (*Gram*) Expressing action or being absolutely past, perfect

Prē'ter plū'per fect, *a* [Eng prefix *preter* and *pluperfect*, or Lat *præter*, *plus*, and *perfectus*] (*Gram*) Expressing action or being past at or before another past event or time pluperfect

Prē'ter-ē'ēt'ion, *n* [Lat *præterectio*, from *præterehere*, to carry beyond *præter* and *rehere*, to carry] The act of carrying past or beyond "The *preterirection* of the body to some place" *Potter*

Pre-tĕx', *v t* [Lat *præterere*, to weave before, from *præ*, before, and *texere*, to weave] To cloak, to conceal [*Obs*] *Edwards*

Pre-tĕxt', or **Prē'tĕxt** (111) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *prétexte*, Sp *pretexto*, It *pretesto* Lat *pretextum*, from *præ-textus*, p p of *præterere* See *supra*] Ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a color or cover for the real reason or motive, false appearance, pretense

They suck the blood of those they depend on, under a *pretext* of service and kindness *I L'Estrange*

Syn. — Pretense, semblance, disguise, appearance See PRETENSE

Pre tĭb'i-al, *a* [Lat *præ*, before, and *tibia*] (*Anat*) Situated before or in the front of the tibia

Pre-tŏn'ic, *a.* Before a tone, as, a *pretonic* sound or note.

Prē'tor, *n.* [Lat *prætor*, for *præitor*, from *præire*, to go before, from *præ*, before, and *ire*, to go, It. *pretore*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *pretor*, Fr *preteur*]

1. (*Rom. Antiq*) A civil officer among the ancient Romans.

☞ Originally the *pretor* was a kind of third consul, but at an early period two pretors were appointed, the first of whom (*prætor urbanus*) was a kind of mayor or city judge, the other (*prætor peregrinus*) was a judge of cases in which one or both of the parties were foreigners Still later, the number of pretors, or judges, was further increased

2 Hence, a mayor or magistrate [*R*] *Dryden.*

Pre tō'ri-al, *a* [Lat. *prætorius*, It *pretorio*, Sp *pretorio*, *pretorial*.] Pertaining to a pretor or judge, judicial *Burke*

Pre tō'ri-an, *a.* [Lat *pretorianus*, It & Sp *pretoriano*, Fr. *prétorien*] Belonging to a pretor or judge, judicial, exercised by the pretor, as, *pretorian* power or authority.

Pretorian bands or *guards*, or *pretorians* (*Rom Hist*) the emperor's guards Their number was increased by Vitellius to sixteen thousand men — *Pretorian gate* (*Rom Antiq*), that one of the four gates in a camp which lay next the enemy *Brande*

Pre tō'ri um, *n* [Lat, from *prætor*, pretor, q v]

1 The general's tent in a camp, hence, also, the council of officers who attended the general and met in his tent

2 The residence of a governor of a province; hence, any large house or palace

Prē'tor-ship, *n.* The office of pretor. *Warton.*

Pre-tŏrt'ūre (53), *v. t.* To torture beforehand. "*Pretorturing* of many whom afterward they put to death" *Fuller.*

Pret'ti ly (prĭt'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [From *pretty*.] In a pretty manner, pleasingly, with neatness and taste, as, a woman *prettily* dressed, a parterre *prettily* ornamented with flowers

Children kept out of ill company take a pride to behave themselves *prettily* *Locke*

Pret'ti ness (prĭt'tĭ-nes), *n* [From *pretty*]

1 The quality of being pretty, diminutive beauty, pleasingness without stateliness or dignity, as, the *prettiness* of the face, the *prettiness* of a bird or other small animal, the *prettiness* of dress *More*

2 Affectation of niceness, petty artificial adornment neatness of taste, pleasing propriety, hence, sometimes in an ill sense, foppishness, finikalness "A style without ostentious pretension or antithetical *prettiness*" *Jeffrey*

Pret'ty (prĭt'tĭ), *a* [*compar* PRETTIER, *superl* PRETTIEST] [A-S *prættig*, *prætig*, *prætte*, *prætt*, adorned, pretty, crafty, sly Cf Prov Ger *prätty*, ready, prompt]

1 Pleasing by delicacy or grace, attracting, but not striking or impressing exciting pleasure and liking rather than admiration and awe, having slight or diminutive beauty, neat or elegant with out elevation or grandeur as, a *pretty* face, a *pretty* person, a *pretty* flower

That which is little can be but *pretty*, and by claiming dignity becomes ridiculous *Johnson*

2 Moderately large, considerable [*Obs*] "Wavering a *pretty* while" *Jewell*

Cut off the stalks of cucumbers immediatly after their bearing, close by the earth and then cast a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time *Bacon*

3 Affectedly nice, foppish, petty, — used in an ill sense

The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world *Spectator*

4 Mean, despicable, contemptible, — used iron ically, as, a *pretty* trick, a *pretty* fellow

Syn — Handsome, elegant neat, fine See HANDSOME

Pret'ty (prĭt'tĭ), *adv* In some degree, tolerably, moderately, quite, as, I am *pretty* sure of the fact, the wind is *pretty* fair

The writer *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere Christian *Atterbury*

☞ In these and similar phrases *pretty* expresses less than *very*

Pret'ty ish (prĭt'tĭ), *a* Somewhat pretty *Walpole*

Pret'ty ism (prĭt'tĭ-), *n* Affectation of a pretty style, manner, or the like *Ed Rev*

Pret'ty-spōk'en (prĭt'tĭ spōk'n), *a* Spoken or speaking prettily

Pre tỹ'pi fỹ, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRETYPIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRETYPIFYING] To prefigure, to exhibit previously in a type *Pearson*

Pre vāil', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PREVAILED, *p pr* & *vb n* PREVAILING] [Fr *prevaloir*, O Fr *prevaleir*, *prevaldre*, Sp *prevalir*, *prevalecer*, It *prevalere*, Lat *prævalere*, from *præ*, before, and *valere*, to be strong, able, or worth]

1 To overcome, to gain the victory or superiority, to gain the advantage, to succeed, — sometimes with *over* or *against*

When Moses held up his hand Israel *prevailed*, and when he let down his hand Amalek *prevailed* Jer xvii 11

This kingdom could never *prevail* against the united power of England *Swift*

2 To be in force, to have effect, power, or influence, to be predominant, to have currency or prevalence, — often followed by *with*

This custom makes the short sighted bigots, and the warier skeptics, as far as it *prevails* *Locke*

3 To persuade or induce, — with *on*, *upon*, or *with*

He was *prevailed* with to restrain the Earl of Bristol upon his first a rival' *Clarendon.*

I prevail upon some judicious friend to be your constant hearer, and allow him the utmost freedom *Swift*

Pre vāil'ing, *p a* 1 Predominant, having more influence, prevalent, superior in power, efficacious

Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers *Rowe*

2 Predominant, most general, as, the *prevailing* disease of a climate, a *prevailing* opinion

Pre vāil'ing ly, *adv.* So as to prevail, or have success

Pre vāil'ment, *n* Prevalence [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Prĕv'a lence, *n* [Lat *prævalentia*, It. *prevalenza* See *infra*]

1 The condition or quality of being prevalent, superior strength, influence, or efficacy, most efficacious force in producing an effect; success

The duke better knew what kind of arguments were [was] of *prevalence* with him *Clarendon.*

2 Most general reception or practice, predominance, as, the *prevalence* of vice, or of corrupt maxims, the *prevalence* of opinion or fashion.

3 Most general existence or extension, as, the *prevalence* of a disease

Prĕv'a len-cy, *n.* The same as PREVALENCE.

Prĕv'a lent, *a* [Lat, *prævalens*, p. pr. of *prævalere*, It. *prevalente*. See PREVAIL.]

1. Gaining advantage or superiority; having perior force or efficacy; prevailing; efficacious.

Brennus told the Roman embassadors that *prevalent* a were as good as any title *Bale*

2 Most generally received or current; as, a *pr alent* opinion.

3 Predominant, most general, extensively ex ing, as, a *prevalent* disease.

Syn. — Prevailing, predominant, successful; effi cious, powerful — PREVAILING, PREVAILING What e tomarily prevails is *prevalent*, as, a *prevalent* fashi What actually prevails is *prevailing*, as, the *prevaili* winds are west Hence, *prevailing* is the livelier a more pointed word, since it represents a thing in acti It is sometimes the stronger word, since a thing m prevail sufficiently to be called *prevalent*, and yet requ greater strength to make it actually *prevailing* We m add, that *prevalent* may be used either before or after noun, as, the *prevalent* winds are west, or, the w winds are *prevalent*, while *prevailing* can be used o before its noun, as the *prevailing* wind is west. other words, *prevailing* can not be used as a predicate

Prĕv'a lent ly, *adv* With predominance or sup riority, powerfully

The evening star so falls into the main,
To rise at morn more *prevalently* bright *Pru*

Pre văr'i-cāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PREVARICATED *p pr* & *vb n* PREVARICATING] [Lat *prævaricari*, *prævaricatus*, to walk crookedly, to collud from *præ*, before, and *varicare*, to straddle, *prevaricare*, Sp *prevaricar*, Fr *prevariquer*.]

1 To shift or turn from one side to the othe from the direct course, or from truth, to play fou ly, to evade telling the truth, to shuffle, to quil ble.

2 (*Civil Law*) To collude, as where an informe colludes with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecution

3 (*Eng Law*) To undertake a thing falsely an deceitfully, with the purpose of defeating or de stroying it *Cowel*

Syn. — To evade, equivocate, quibble, shuffle PREVARICATE, EVADE, EQUIVOCATE One who *evades* question ostensibly answers it, but really turns aside t some other point He who *equivocates* uses words whic have a double meaning, so that in one sense he can clm to have said the truth, though he does in fact deceive, an intends to do it He who *prevaricates* talks all roun the question, hoping to "dodge" it, and disclose nothing

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannic power If he *evade* us there,
Inforce him with his envy to the people *Shak*

But yet you false, *equivocating* tongue,
Your looks, your eyes your every motion promised *Smith*

For I desire to thank better of him than that he would will fully *prevaricate* *Stillingfleet*

Pre văr'i cāte, *v t* To evade by a quibble, to pervert, to corrupt [*Obs*]

When any of us hath *prevaricated* our part of the covenant we must return *Bp Taylor*

Pre văr'i-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *prævaricatio*, Fr *prevarication*, Sp *prevaricacion*, It *prevaricazione*]

1 The act of shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth, a deviation from the plain path of truth and fair dealing

2 A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office or commission

3 (*Law*) (*a*) (*Civil Law*) The collusion of an informer with the defendant, for the purpose of making a sham prosecution (*b*) (*Common Law*) A seeming to undertake a thing falsely or deceitfully, for the purpose of defeating or destroying it *Cowell*

Pre-văr'i-cā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *prevaricatore*, Sp *prevaricador*, Pr *prevaricaire*, Fr *prévaricateur*]

1 One who prevaricates, a shuffler, a quibbler

2. (*Civil Law*) A sham dealer, one who colludes with a defendant in a sham prosecution.

3 One who abuses his trust.

Prēve, *v t* To prove [*Obs*]

Experience so *preveth* it every day. *Chaucer*

Pre vēne', *v t* [Fr *prevenir*, Lat *prævenire* See PREVENT] To come before, to anticipate, hence, to hinder [*Obs*] *Philips*

Pre vēn'i ence, *n* The act of anticipating, or going before, anticipation [*Rare*]

Pre vēn'i ent, *a* [Lat. *præveniens*, p. pr. of *prævenire* See *infra*]

1 Going before, preceding. "*Prevenient* grace descending" *Milton*

2 Hence, preventive.

Pre vēnt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREVENTED; *p. pr* & *vb n* PREVENTING] [Lat. *præventre*, *præventum*, from *præ*, before, and *venire*, to come, It. *prevenire*, Sp. & Pr *prevenir*, Fr. *prévenir*. Cf. PREVENE]

1. To go before, to precede. [*Obs.*]

No man, therefore, can *prevent* the Spirit, in doing good *Tyndale*

2 To be beforehand with; to get the start of, to anticipate, to forestall [*Obs.*] "Their ready guilt *preventing* thy commands." *Pope.*

Your messenger *prevented* mine but an hour. *Bp Taylor*

3 To intercept and stop, to hinder; to obstruct, to impede, to thwart.

Perhaps forestalling night *prevented* him. *Milton.*

Pre-vēnt', *v. i.* To come before the usual time. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Pre-vĕnt'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being preventable; capability of being prevented.

Pre-vĕnt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being prevented or hindered. *Reynolds.*

Pre-vĕnt'a-tive, *n* That which prevents, — incorrectly used instead of *preventive*, q v

Pre-vĕnt'er, *n* 1 One who goes before [*Obs*]

2 One who hinders, a hinderer, that which hinders, as, a *preventer* of evils or of disease

3 (*Naut*) An additional rope or spar, used as a support *Dana*

Preventer bolts (*Naut*), bolts driven at the lower end of the preventer-plates to assist the strain of the chain bolts — *Preventer plates*, plates of iron below the links of the chains *Beale*

Pre vĕnt'ing ly, *adv* In such a manner or way as to hinder

Pre-vĕn'tion, *n* [L Lat *prævento*, Fr *prévention*, Pr *prevencilo*, Sp *prevencion*, It *prevenzione* See PREVENT]

1 The act of going before [*Obs*] *Bacon*

2 Pre-occupation, anticipation [*Obs*] *Hammond*

3 The act of hindering, hinderance, obstruction of access or approach

Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe *South*

4 Prejudice, prepossession [*1 Gallicism*]

Pre-vĕn'tion al, *a* Tending to prevent [*Obs*]

Pre vĕnt'ive, *a* [Fr *preventif*, It & Sp *preventivo*] Tending to prevent, hindering the access of, as, a medicine *preventive* of disease *Bromne*

Preventive service the duty performed by the armed police in guarding the coast against smuggling [*Eng*]

Pre vĕnt'ive, *n* 1 That which prevents, that which intercepts access or approach

2 (*Med*) An antidote previously taken to prevent an attack of disease

Pre vĕnt'ive ly, *adv* By way of prevention, in a manner that tends to hinder

Prē'vi oŭs, *a* [Lat *previus*, going before, leading the way, from *præ*, before, and *via*, the way, It & Sp *previo*] Going before in time being or happening before something else, antecedent prior as, a *previous* intimation of a design, a *previous* event

Sound from the mountain, *previous* to the storm
Rolls o er the muttering earth *Thomson*

Syn — Antecedent, preceding, anterior, prior, foregoing, former

Prē'vi oŭs ly, *adv* In time preceding, before hand, antecedently, as, a plan *previously* formed

Prē'vi oŭs ness, *n* Antecedence priority in time

Pre-vise', *v t* [Lat *prævideo*, *prævisum*, to foresee] To foresee [*Rare*]

Pre vi'sion (vĭzh'ŭn) *n* [Fr *prevision* Pr *previsio*, Sp *prevision*, It *previsione*, from Lat *prævidere*, *prævisus*, to foresee, from *præ* before and *videre*, to see] Foresight, foreknowledge, prescience

Pre wārn', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PREWARNED, *p pr* & *vb n* PREWARNING] To warn beforehand, to give previous notice to, to forewarn

Prey (prā), *n* [Norm Fr *prem*, *prée*, O Fr *preie*, *proie*, N Fr only *proie*, Pr, It, & O Sp *preda*, Lat *præda*]

1 Any thing, as goods, &c, taken by force from an enemy in war, spoil, booty plunder

And they brought the captives, and the *prey* and the spoil to Moses, and Eleazar the priest *Num* xxxi 12

2 That which is seized, or may be seized, by violence to be devoured, as

She sees her self the monster's *prey* *Dryden*

3 Ravage, depredation

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, lion in *prey* *Shak*

Animal or *beast of prey*, a carnivorous animal, one that feeds on the flesh of other animals

Prey (prā), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PREYED, *p pr* & *vb n* PREYING] [O Fr *preer*, *preer*, *praer*, *proer*, It *predare*, Lat *prædari*, from *præda* See *supra*] To take booty, to collect spoil, to plunder, to take food by violence

More pity that the eagle should be mewed,
While kites and buzzards *prey* at liberty *Shak*

To prey on or *upon* (*a*) To take prey from, to despoil, to pillage, to rob (*b*) To seize as prey, to take for food by violence, to seize and devour

The royal disposition of that beast
To *prey on* nothing that doth seem as dead *Shak*

(*c*) Hence, to corrode, to waste gradually, to cause to pine away

Language is too faint to show
His rage of love or at *prey upon* his face *Addison*
He pines, he sickens, he despairs he dies

Prey'er (prā'er), *n* One who or that which preys, a plunderer, a waster, a devourer

Prey'ful, *a* Full of disposition to prey [*Obs*]

"The *preyful* brood of savage beasts" *Chapman*

Prī'al, *n.* A corruption of *pair royal* See PAIR-ROYAL.

Prī'a pē'an, *n* (*Lat Pros*) A species of hexameter verse so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each, having generally a trochee in the first and fourth foot, and an amphimacer in the third, — applied also to a regular hexameter verse when so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each. *Andrews.*

Prī'a pism, *n* [Fr. *priapisme*, Sp. & It. *priapismo*, Lat. *priapismus*, Gr. πριαπισμός, from *Priapus*, Gr. Πρίαπος, the god of procreation, and hence the virile member] (*Med*) More or less permanent erection and rigidity of the penis, without concupiscence.

Price, *n* [O Fr *pres*, *preis*, *preet*, N Fr *prix* Pr *preit*, Sp *precio*, *precio*, Pg *preço*, It *prezzo*, Lat *pretium* Cf PRAISE]

1 The sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued, or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market that for which something is bought or sold, or offered for sale, equivalent in money or other means of exchange, current value or rate paid or demanded in barter

We can afford no more at such a *price* *Shak*

2 Value, estimation, excellence worth

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her *price* is far above rubies *Prov* xxxi 10

3 Reward, recompense

That vice may merit 'tis the *price* of toils
The knave deserves it when he tells the soul *Pope*

Price current or *price list*, a statement or list published statedly or occasionally, of the prevailing price of merchandise, stocks, specie, bills of exchange, rate of exchange, &c

Price, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRICED (prist), *p pr* & *vb n* PRICING]

1 To pay for [*Obs*] "With his own blood to *price* thy blood" *Spenser*

2 To set a price on See PRIZE

Price'less, *a* 1 Too valuable to admit of being prized or valued, of inestimable worth invaluable

2 Without value, worthless or unsalable *J Barlow*

Prick, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRICKED (prikt), *p pr* & *vb n* PRICKING] [A S *prician*, L Ger *pricken* D *prikken*, Dan *prikke* Sw *pricka* See PRICK, *n*]

1 To pierce with a sharp pointed instrument of substance, to make a puncture in, to drive a fine point into, as, to *prick* one with a pin, needle, or the like

2 To fix by the point to hang by puncturing, to put on by puncturing, as, to *prick* a knife into a board *Newton*

The cooks *prick* a slice on a prong of iron *Swift*

3 To mark or designate by puncture to denote by pricking

Those many then shall die their names are *pricked* *Shak*
Some who are *pricked* for sheriffs, and are fit set out of the bill *Dryden*

4 To mark the outline of by puncturing to trace by pricking to form or mark by pricking as to *prick* a pattern for embroidery to *prick* the notes of a musical composition

When playing with the vestures of sissued flowers
I *pricked* them into paper with a pin *Cowper*

5 To spur, to goad to incite — sometimes with *on* or *off* "As o'er thy plain the pilgrim *pricked* his steed" *Byron*

My duty *pricks* me on to utter that
Which else no worldly good should draw from me *Shak*

6 To affect with sharp pain to sting, as with remorse

I was *pricked* with some reproof *Tennyson*

7 To make sharp, to erect into a point to raise, as something pointed — said especially of the ears of an animal, as a horse — hence, *to prick up the ears* to attend closely to listen sharply to have the attention and interest strongly engaged

8 To render acid "*Pricked* wine" *Huddibras*

9 (*Naut*) (*a*) To run a mark line through it the cloth of a sail (*b*) To trace on a chart, as a ship's course

Prick, *v i* 1 To be pricked or punctured to suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain

2 To spur onward, to ride forth on horseback

Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights *Milton*

3. To become sharp or acid to turn sour

4 To aim at a point, mark, or place *Hamilton*

Prick, *n* [A S *prica*, *pricca*, *pric*, L Ger *prick*, *pricke*, D *prik* Dan *prik*, *prikke*, Sw *prick*]

1 That which pricks, punctures, or pun tures a sharp and slender thing a pointed instrument a goad, spur, or the like a point as skewer "Pins, wooden *prick* s, nails, sprigs of rosemary" *Shak*

It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks* *Acts* ix 5

2 Hence, sharp stinging pain, remorse

3 A mark made by a point, puncture, a point hence, (*a*) A point or mark on the dial, noting the hour

'Tis now upon the *prick* of noon *Shak*

(*b*) The point on a target at which an archer aims the mark, the put "They that shooten nearest the *prick*" *Spenser* (*c*) A mark denoting degree degree, pitch "To *prick* of highest praise forth to advance" *Spenser* (*d*) A mathematical point *Warner*

☞ In the old English translations of Euclid this word is regularly used where *point* now occurs *Nares*

(*e*) The print of a hare on the ground

4 (*Naut*) A small roll, as, a *prick* of spun yarn, a *prick* of tobacco

Prick, *v t.* To dress one's self for show, to deck one's self out, to prink. "They have much *pricking*." *Latimer.*

Prick'er, *n.* 1. That which pricks; a sharp point, a pointed instrument, a prickle.

2 One who pricks or spurs forward; a light horseman

The *pricker*s, who rode foremost in the troop, halted *W Scott.*

3 A thin rod of metal used for making a hole for the match in blasting

4 (*Naut*) A small marline spike, having generally a wooden handle, used in sail making *Dana.*

Prick'et *n* [Perhaps so called from the state of his horns See PRICK, and cf BROCKET] A buck in his second year *Manwood*

Prick'ing, *n* 1 The act of piercing with a sharp point

2 (*Far*) (*a*) The driving of a nail into a horse's foot so as to produce lameness (*b*) The same as NICKING *Gardner.*

3 A sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked.

By the *pricking* of my thumbs
Something wicked this way comes *Shak.*

4 The mark or track left by a hare's foot, a prick, also, the tracing the path of a hare by the footmarks left by it *Topsell*

Prick'ing-up *n* (*Arch*) The first coating of plaster, in work of three coats upon laths Its surface is scratched over to form a better key for the next coat *Brande.*

Prick'le (prik'l), *n* [Dim of *prael*, q v, A S. *pricele prickle*, L Ger *prickel*, D *prikkel*]

1 A little prick, a small sharp pointed projection, as from the skin of an animal, the bark of a plant, or the like

2 A sort of basket, — a term still technically used in some branches of the trade *Nares.*

Hence and fill
Your fine, rant *prickles* *B Jonson*

3 A sieve of hilberts, containing about half a hundred weight *Simmonds*

Prick'le, *v t* To pierce with a prickle, or with fine, sharp points, to prick slightly

I felt a horror over me creep,
Prickle my skin, and catch my breath *Tennyson*

Prick'le-back, *n* (*Ichth*) A small fish, so named from the prickles on its back the stickle back

Prick'li ness, *n* [From *prickly*] The state of being prickly, or of having many prickles

Prick'-louse, *n* A tailor, — so called in contempt. [*Obs*] *Pl strange*

Prick'ly *a* Full of sharp points or prickles, armed with prickles, as, a *prickly* shrub

Prick'ly-ash *n* (*Bot*) A prickly shrub (*Xanthoxylum fraxineum*), with yellowish flowers appearing with the leaves All parts of the plant are pungent and aromatic The southern species is *X Carolinianum* *Gray*

Prick'ly-bull'head *n* (*Ichth*) A fresh water fish of the genus *Cottus*

Prick'ly-heat, *n* (*Med*) A non contagious cutaneous eruption of red pimples, attended with intense itching and tingling of the parts affected *Wilson*

Prickly-pear

Prick'ly-pear, *n* (*Bot*) A species of *Cactus*, especially the *Cactus opuntia*, a fleshy and succulent plant, destitute of leaves covered with spines, and consisting of flattened joints inserted upon each other It produces a purplish, edible fruit

Prick'mād am, *n* A species of houseleek *Johnson*

Prick'-post, *n* (*Arch*) The same as QUEEN-POST See QUEEN-POST *Gwilt*

Prick'-punch, *n.* A piece of tempered steel with a round point, to punch a mark on cold iron or other metal *Weale*

Prick'-shaft *n* An arrow "The brunt of many a *prick-shaft* shot" *Taylor.*

Prick'-sŏng, *n* [See PRICK, *v t*, &] Music written down — sometimes more particularly, music in parts, so called from the points, or dots, with which it is noted down When opposed to *plain-song*, it means *counter point* [*Obs*]

He sights as you sing *prick-song* keeps time distance, and proportion *Shak.*

Prick'wood, *n* (*Bot*) A European shrub of the genus *Euonymus*, so named from the former use of the wood for skewers *Loudon.*

Prick'y, *a* Stiff and sharp, prickly *Holland.*

Pride, *n* [A S *prute*, *pryt*, Icel *prydi*, honor, ornament, *pyda*, Dan *pryde*, Sw *pryda*, to adorn, Dan *prydelse*, Sw *prydnad*, *prydning*, ornament; W *prydus*, comely See PROUD]

1 The state or quality of being proud, inordinate self esteem, an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority, which manifests itself in lofty airs, distance, reserve, and often in contempt of others.

Those that walk in *pride* he is able to abase *Dan* iv. 37
I *rede* that dines on vanity sups on contempt. *Franklin.*

2 Sense of one's own worth, and abhorrence of what is beneath or unworthy of one, lofty self-respect; noble self-esteem, elevation of character; — in a good sense.

A people which takes no *pride* in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve any thing worthy to be remembered with *pride* by remote descendants *Macaulay*

3 Proud behavior or treatment, insolence or arrogance of demeanor, haughty bearing and conduct "That hardly we escaped the *pride* of France" *Shak*

4 That of which one is proud, that which excites boasting ground of self esteem, as, (*a*) Decoration, ornament "Lofty trees yclad with summer's *pride*" *Spenser*.

He has this sword,
Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side *Pope*

(*b*) Show, ostentation, honor

In this array the war of either side
Through Athens passed with military *pride* *Dryden*

(*c*) Elevation reached, loftiness "A falcon towering in her *pride* of place" *Shak*

5 Excitement of the sexual appetite in a female beast *Shak.*

Pride of India (*Bot*) See MARGOSA

Syn.—Self exaltation, conceit, hauteur, haughtiness, lordliness, loftiness—PRIDE, VANITY *Pride* is an over-valuing of one's self for some real or imagined superiority, as rank, wealth, talents, &c *Vanity* is the love of being admired (not merely approved), so that he who is vain has a secret feeling of pleasure at being praised for excellence, which he commonly does not possess, and is perfectly conscious of not possessing *Pride* denotes an inflated spirit of self importance, with a corresponding disregard or contempt for others *Vanity* is, etymologically, emptiness and the term was transferred to the character in question because of the want of real merit supposed to be associated therewith It the former is more hateful, the latter is more contemptible

Pride hath no glass
To show itself but *pride* for supple knees
Feed arrogance, and are the proud man's fees *Shak*

'Tis an old maxim in the schools,
That *vanity* 's the food of fools *Swift*

Pride, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRIDED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRIDING] To indulge in pride, to gratify in self esteem, to allow in vanity or boasting,—used reflexively "A savage Indian *prideth* himself in those trifles which our children have learned to contemn" *Bp Hall*

Pride, *n* (*Ichth*) An immature species of lamprey, of the genus *Ammocœtus*

Pride, *v i* To be proud to glory [*Obs*]

Pride'ful, *a* Full of pride, scornful *Tennyson*

Pride'ful-ly, *adv* In a prideful manner, insolently, scornfully

Pride'ful ness, *n* The quality of being prideful, insolence, scornfulness

Pride'less, *a* Without pride [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Prid'ing ly, *adv.* With pride, in pride of heart [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Prie, *n* The plant privet [*Obs*] *Tusser*

Prie, *v t* To pry [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Prie-dieu (prē'dē ū'), *n* [Fr, pray God] A kind of desk at which to kneel for prayer

Priēf, *n* Proof [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pri'er, *n* [From *pry*] One who inquires narrowly one who searches and scrutinizes "So pragmatical a *prier* he is into divine secrets" *Fuller*

Priest (prēst), *n* [AS *preost*, Dan *præst*, Sw *präst*, *prest* Icel *prestr*, D & Ger *priester*, from Lat *presbyter* See PRESBYTER]

1 (*Christian Church*) A presbyter or elder, a minister, as, (*a*) (*Lat & Gr Churches*) One who is authorized to consecrate the host and to say mass, but especially, one of the lowest order possessing this power *Murdock* (*b*) (*Protestant Episcopal Church*) A presbyter one who belongs to the intermediate order between bishop and deacon He is authorized to perform all ministerial services except those of ordination and confirmation

2 One who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice, hence, one who acts as a mediator between men and the divinity or the gods

Every *priest* taken from among men is ordained for men in things pertaining to God, that he may offer both gifts and sacrifices for sins *Heb v 1*

The essential point in the notion of a *priest* is this that he is a person made necessary to our intercourse with God without being necessary or beneficial to us morally—an unreasonable, unmoral unspiritual necessity *T Arnold*

Priest'-cāp, *n* (*Bort*) A work so named from its points—called also *swallow tail* See REDAN

Priest'craft (prēst'krăft), *n* The stratagems and frauds of priests, fraud or imposition in religious concerns, management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others

It is better that men should be governed by *priestcraft* than violence *Macaulay*

Priest'er-y, *n* Priests taken collectively a body of priests,—so called in contempt [*Rare*] *Milton*

Priest'ess, *n* A female, among pagans, who officiated in sacred things

Priest'hood, *n* [AS *preosthad*]

1 The office or character of a priest *Whitgift*

2 Priests taken collectively, the order of men set apart for sacred offices, the order composed of priests *Dryden*

Priest'ing, *n* The duty or office of a priest [*Obs and rare*] *Milton*

Priest'ism (prēst'izm), *n* The influence, doctrines, principles, or the like, of priests [*Rare*]

Priest'less, *a.* Without a priest. *Pope.*

Priest'li-ness, *n* The appearance and manner of a priest.

Priest'ly (prēst'lĭ), *a* Pertaining to, or becoming, a priest or priests, sacerdotal, as, the *priestly* office, *priestly* sobriety and purity of life

Priest'-rid'den (rĭd'dn), *a* [See RIDE] Managed or governed by priests *Swift*

Priēve, *v t* To prove [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Prig, *n* [See PRIG, *v i*] **1** A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical fellow "The queer *prig* of a doctor" *Macaulay*

2 A thief [*Cant*]

All sorts of villains, knaves, *prigs*, &c, are essential parts of the equipage of life *De Quincey*

Prig, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PRIGGED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRIGGING] [A modification of *prick*, q v] To haggle about the price of a commodity [*Prov Eng*] *Ramsay*

Prig, *v t* **1** To haggle about, to cheapen, as, to *prig* a salmon [*Scot*]

2 To filch or steal [*Cant*]

Prig'ger y, *n* The manners of a prig priggism

Prig'gish, *a* Affected, conceited, conceitedly

Prig'gish ly, *adv* In a priggish manner

Prig'gish ness, *n* The state of being priggish

Prig'gism, *n* The manners of a prig *Ld Rev*

Prill, *n* [Written also *brill*, q v]

1 (*Ichth*) A fish like, but inferior to, the turbot, the brill

2 (*Mining*) A solid piece of virgin metal in a mine

3 The button of metal from an assay

Prill'ion (prĭl'yun), *n* Tin extracted from the slag *Simmonds*

Prim, *a* [O Fr *prim*, *prin*, Pr *prim*, prime, first, principal, sharp, thin, piercing, from Lat *primus*, the first See PRIME and PRIMITIVE] Formal, precise, affectedly nice *Swift*

Prim, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRIMMED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRIMMING] To deck with great nicety, to form with affected preciseness

Prim, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, the privet See PRIVET

Pri'ma-cy, *n* [L Lat *primatia*, from Lat *primus*, *primatis*, one of the first or principal, chief, from *primus*, the first, Fr *primatie*, Sp *primacia*, It *primazia*]

1 The condition or quality of being a primate, the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity in a national church, the office or dignity of an archbishop

2 The state of being prime or first, as in time, place, rank, position, or the like, hence, excellency, supremacy [*Rare*] *De Quincey*

Pri'ma-dŏn'na, *n* [It, *primo*, *prima*, the first, and *donna*, lady, mistress See DONNA] The first female singer in an opera

Pri'ma-fā'ci ē (shĭ) [Lat] At first view or appearance

Prima facie evidence of a fact (*Law*), that evidence which is sufficient to establish the fact, unless rebutted *Bouvier*

Pri'mage, *n* (*Com*) A charge in addition to the freight, originally, a gratuity to the captain for his particular care of the goods, sometimes called *hat money*, but now belonging to the owners or freighters of the vessel, unless by special agreement the whole or part is assigned to the captain *Homans*

Pri'mal, *a* [L Lat *primalis*, from *primus*, the first See PRIME] First "The *primal* curse upon it,
A brother's murder *Shak*
The *primal* duties shine aloft like stars *Wordsworth*

Pri măl'i ty, *n* The state of being primal [*Obs*]

Pri'ma ri ly, *adv* [From *primary*] In a primary manner, in the first place, originally, in the first intention

Pri'ma ri ness, *n* The state of being first in time, in act, or intention *Norris*

Pri'ma ry, *a* [Lat *primarius*, from *primus*, the first, Fr *primaire*, It & Sp *primario* See PRIME]

1 First in order of time or development, original

The church of Christ, in its *primary* institution, was made to spread and extend itself *Pearson*

These I call original, or *primary*, qualities of body *Locke*

2 First in order, preparatory to something higher as, *primary* assemblies, *primary* schools

3 First in dignity or importance, chief, principal, as, the education of youth is a matter of *primary* importance

Primary axis (*Bot*), the main stalk which bears a whole cluster of flowers—*Primary colors* (*a*) (*Opt*) The seven simple colors into which light is resolved when transmitted through a prism, namely red, orange yellow, green blue, indigo, violet (*b*) (*Paint*) The three colors blue yellow, and red, because from them all other colors may be obtained by mixture *Fairholt*—*Primary planets* (*Astron*), those which revolve around the sun as their center in distinction from *secondary planets* or *satellites*—*Primary qualities of bodies* such as are essential to and inseparable from the action of a body or bodies—*Primary quills* (*Ornith*), the largest feathers of the wing of a bird, primaries—*Primary rocks* (*Geol*), primitive rocks See PRIMITIVE

Pri'ma-ry, *n* **1** That which stands highest in rank or importance, a chief matter or thing

2 (*Ornith*) One of the large feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing,—used only in the plural

Pri'mate, *n.* [Lat. *primas*, *primatis*, from *primus*, the first, Fr & Pr *primat*, It *primate*, Sp. *primado*, *primaz*, Pg *primaz*]

1 The chief ecclesiastic in a national church; an archbishop

2 (*Zool*) One of a group of mammals, in the Linnæan system, characterized by pectoral mammæ, or breasts, and by having four incisors The group includes man, monkeys, and bats [*Obs.*]

Pri'mate shĭp, *n* The office or dignity of a primate, primary

Pri mā'tial, *a* [Fr *primatial*, It *primaziale*] Pertaining to a primate *D'Anville, Trans.*

Pri māt'ic al, *a* Pertaining to a primate *Barrow.*

Prime, *a* [Lat *primus*, first, It & Sp *primo* Cf. PRIM]

1 First in order of time, original, primitive; primary "Better to clear *prime* forests" *Tennyson.*

She was not the *prime* cause, but I myself *Shak*

☞ In this sense the word is nearly superseded by *primitive*, except in the phrase *prime cost*

2 First in rank, degree, dignity, or importance; as, *prime* minister

3 First in excellence, of highest quality, as, *prime* wheat, cloth of a *prime* quality

4 Early, blooming

His starry helm, unbuckled showed him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended *Milton.*

5 Lecherous, lustful, lewd [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Prime figure (*Geom*), a figure which can not be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid &c—*Prime meridian* (*Astron*) the meridian from which longitude is reckoned, as the meridian of Greenwich or Washington—*Prime minister*, the responsible head of a ministry or executive government,—applied particularly to that of England—*Prime mover* (*Mech*) (*a*) A natural force applied by man to the production of power especially, muscular force, the weight and motion of fluids, as water and air, heat obtained by chemical combination and applied to produce changes in the volume and pressure of steam, air or other fluids, and electricity obtained by chemical action, and applied to produce alternation of magnetic force (*b*) An engine, or piece of mechanism, the object of which is to receive and modify force and motion as supplied by some natural source, and apply them to drive other machines, as a water-wheel, a water-pressure engine a steam-engine, a heat or hot-air engine &c—*Prime number* (*Arith*), a number which is divisible only by itself or unity, as 5 7, 11—*Prime vertical* (*Astron*), the vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon—*Prime vertical dial* a dial projected on the plane of the prime vertical a north and south dial—*Prime vertical transit instrument* a transit instrument the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, used for observing the transit of stars over this circle The telescope is usually fixed to the extremity of the axis, to allow the latter to carry the riding level in all positions of the instrument

Prime, *n* **1** The first part, earliest stage, beginning or opening, as of the day, the year, &c, hence, the dawn, the spring "The sweet hour of *prime*" *Milton* "In the very *prime* of the world" *Hooker*

Early and late it rung, at evening and at *prime* *Spenser*
Hope waits upon the flowery *prime* *Waller*

2 The spring of life, youth, hence, full health, strength, or beauty perfection "That crop the golden *prime* of this sweet prince" *Shak* "The *prime* of youth" *Dryden*

3 That which is first in quality, most excellent part, best portion

Give him always of the *prime* *Swift*

4 (*Rom Cath Church*) The first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds

5 (*Fencing*) The first of the chief guards

6 (*Chem*) A number employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination, a chemical equivalent

Prime of the moon, the new moon, when it first appears after the change *Barlow*

Prime, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRIMED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRIMING]

1 To charge with the powder, percussion cap, or other device for communicating fire to the charge, as a fire arm

2 To lay the first color in painting upon, as, to *prime* a wall

Prime, *v i* **1** To be renewed, to be as at first [*Obs*]

Night's bashful empress, though she often wane,
As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again *Quarles*

2 To serve for the charge of a gun *Beau & Fl.*

3 To carry over hot water with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder of a steam-engine, as, the engine *primes*

Prime, *v t* To trim or prune, as trees [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl.*

Prime'ly, *adv* **1** At first, originally, primarily.

2 Most excellently

Prime'ness, *n* [*Rare*] **1** The state of being first.

2 Supreme excellence

Prim'er, *a* [O Fr *primer*, *primier*, *premer*, N Fr. *premier* See PREMIER] First, original. [*Obs. and rare*] *Drayton.*

Prim'er, *n.* An instrument or device for priming

Prim'er, *n* [Contracted from L Lat. *primer liber*, i. e, the book read at prime, the first hour.]

1. Originally, a small prayer-book for church service, or an office of the Virgin Mary, also, a work of elementary religious instruction

2. A small, elementary book for teaching children to read, a reading or spelling book for a beginner, a book of elements.

3. (*Print*) A kind of type, of which there are two species, one, called *long primer*, intermediate in size between bourgeois and small pica, the other, called *great-primer*, larger than pica, and the largest type used in printing books. See LONG PRIMER.

Great-primer type.

Prim'er-fine, *n* (*Eng Law*) A fine due to the king, on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine *Blackstone*

Pri-mē'ro, *n* [Sp *primera*, from *primero*, first, from Lat *primarius* See PRIMATE and PRIMER, *a*] A game at cards formerly in use, now obsolete — supposed to be named from the rule of the game, that when the hands were shown, if the cards were of different suits, the highest number was called *primero*, or prime *Nares*

Prim'er-sēi'zin, *n* [From *primer*, *a*, and *seizin*] (*Feudal Law*) The right of the king, when a tenant *in capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life, — now abolished

Pri-mē'val, *a* [Lat *primævus*, from *primus*, first, and *ævum*, age] Belonging to the first ages, pristine, original, primitive, as, the *primeval* innocence of man, *primeval* day *Blackmore*

Pri-mē'vous, *a* [Lat *primævus*. See *supra*] Primeval [*Obs*]

Pri'mi gē'ni-al, *a* [Lat *primigenius*, fr *primus*, first, and *genero*, *gigneo*, to beget] First born, original, primary [*Obs*] See PRIMOGENIAL

Pri'mi gē'ni ous, } *a* [Lat *primigenus*, from
Pri mig'e-nous, } *primus*, first, and *genero*, *gigneo*, to beget, Fr *primigene* Cf *supra*] First formed or generated, original, as, *scum primigenous* strata [*Obs*] *Keowan*

Pri'mine, *n* [Fr *primine*, from Lat *primus*, first] (*Bot*) The outermost integument of an ovule, one of the sacs containing an ovule *Lindley*

Prim'ing, *n* 1 The powder, percussion cap, or other device used to communicate fire to the charge in a fire arm

2 (*Paint*) The first color laid on canvas, or on a building, &c

3 (*Steam-eng*) The act of carrying over water from the boiler into the cylinder

Priming of the tides, the interval by which the time of high water occurs earlier than it otherwise would, in consequence of the relative positions and action of the sun and moon, — opposed to *lag*, or the corresponding retardation of the tides

Prim'ing-tūbe, *n*. A tube used in priming artillery

Prim'ing-wire, *n* A pointed wire, used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for examining the powder of the charge, or for piercing the cartridge

Pri mip'i lar, *a* [Lat *primipilaris*, from *primipilus*, the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion, from *primus*, first, and *pilus*, the division of the triarii in the Roman army] Pertaining to the captain of the vanguard of a Roman army [*Rare*]

Pri mi'ti æ (pri mish'i-ē), *n*. *pl* PRIMITIÆ (*PRI-MI'TI-Æ*, *obs*) [Lat, from *primus*, first]

1 (*Law*) The first fruit, the first year's whole profit of a spiritual preferment *Blount*. "The *primitias* of your parsonage" *Spenser*

2 (*pl*) (*Med*) The waters discharged before the extrusion of the fetus *Dunglison*

Pri-mi'tial (pri mish'al), *a* [Lat *primitiæ*, the first fruits, the first produce See PREMICES] Being of the first production, primitive, original, first [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*.

Prim'i-tīve, *a* [Lat *primitivus*, from *primus*, the first, It, Sp, & Pg *primitivo*, Pr *primitiu*, Fr. *primitif*.]

1 Pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times, original, first, as, the *primitive* state of Adam, *primitive* innocence, the *primitive* church

2 Formal, affectedly solemn, imitating the supposed gravity of old times, prim *Johnson*.

3 Original, primary, radical, not derived, as, a *primitive* verb in grammar

Primitive axes of co-ordinates (*Geom*), that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set or system, to which they are afterward referred *Math Dict* — *Primitive chord* (*Mus*), that chord, the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental base of the harmony *Moore* — *Primitive circle* (*Spherical Projection*), the circle cut from the sphere to be projected, by the primitive plane — *Primitive colors* (*Paint*), primary colors See PRIMARY — *Primitive plane*, the plane upon which the projections are made, generally coinciding with some principal circle of the sphere, as the equator, a meridian, or the like *Math Dict* — *Primitive rocks* (*Geol*), rocks supposed to be first formed, being irregularly crystallized, and aggregated without a cement and containing no organic remains, as granite, gneiss, and the like

Syn. — Original, first, primary, radical, pristine, ancient, antique, antiquated, old-fashioned

Prim'i-tīve, *n* An original word, a word not derived from another

Prim'i tīve ly, *adv* 1 Originally, at first

2 Primarily, not derivatively

3 According to the original rule or ancient practice *South*

Prim'i tīve ness, *n* The state of being primitive or original, antiquity, conformity to antiquity

Prim'i ty, *n* [Lat *primus*, the first] The state of being original, primitiveness [*Obs*] *Pearson*

Prim'ly, *adv* In a prim or precise manner, neatly, precisely

Prim'ness, *n* [From *prim*] Affected formality or niceness, stiffness, preciseness

Prī'mo, *n* [It] (*Mus*) The first or leading part

Pri'mo gē'ni al, *a* [See PRIMOGENIAL] First born, made, or generated original, primary constituent, elemental, as, *primogenial* light, *primogenial* bodies *Boyle*

Pri'mo gĕn'i tīve, *n* [Lat *primus*, first, and *genitivus*, belonging to generation] Primogeniture [*Obs*] *Shal*

Prī'mo gĕn'i tīve, *a* Of, or pertaining to, primogeniture [*Rare*]

Pri'mo gĕn'i tor, *n* [Lat *primus*, first, and *genitor*, a begetter, parent, father] The first father or forefather *Gayton*

Prī'mo gĕn'i tūre (53), *n* [Lat *primus*, first, and *genitura*, a begetting, birth, generation, Fr *primogeniture*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *primogenitura*, Lat *primogenitus*, first-born]

1 The state of being born first of the same parents, seniority by birth among children

2 (*Law*) The exclusive right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son or daughter Thus, in England, the right of inheriting the estate of the father belongs to the eldest son and in the royal family, the eldest son of the king is entitled to the throne by *primogeniture* Among the female children, the crown descends by right of *primogeniture* to the eldest daughter only, and her issue *Blackstone*

Prī'mo gĕn'i tūre ship, *n* The state or privileges of one who is the first born

Pri mōr'di-al, *a* [Lat *primordialis*, from *primordium*, the first beginning, from *primus*, first, and *ordior*, to begin a web, to begin, Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *primordial*, It *primordiale*]

1 First in order, original, existing from the beginning, of earliest origin "The *primordial* facts of our intelligent nature" *Sir W Hamilton*

2 (*Geol*) Of, or pertaining to, the lowest beds of the Silurian period, corresponding to the Potsdam period in American geology, — so applied by Barrande *Dana*

3 (*Physiol*) (*a*) Pertaining to or being the original or earliest materials in the growth of an individual or organ (*b*) Marking the earliest formed organ or condition, as, a *primordial* leaf, or that in the cotyledon

Pri mōr'di-al, *n*. First principle or element, origin *Henry More*

Pri mōr'di al ly, *adv* At the beginning, under the first order of things.

Pri mōr'di-an, *n* [Lat *primordium*, first of all, original, from *primordium* See *supra*] A kind of plum

Pri mōr'di-ate, *a* [See PRIMORDIAL] Existing from the first, original [*Rare*] *Boyle*

Primp, *v i* [Cf PRIM, *a*] To be formal or affected [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Prim'rōse, *n* [Lat *prima rosa*, i e, the first or an early rose in spring, from *primus*, first, and *rosa*, rose] (*Bot*) An early flowering plant of the genus *Primula* (*P. vulgaris*), closely allied to the cowslip, of several varieties, as the white, the red, the yellow flowered, &c

Evening primrose (*Bot*) an erect plant (*Œnothera biennis*), with odorous, yellow flowers that open in the evening It is common in the United States

Prim'rōse, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the primrose, hence, gay, flowery, spring-like

He was still among the *primrose* paths *Mathy*

Prī'mum Mŏb'i le [Lat, first cause of motion] (*Astron*) In the Ptolemaic system, the outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to give motion to all the others

Prim'y, *a* [See PRIME] Blooming [*Obs*] "In the youth of *primy* nature" *Shal*

Prince, *n* [Fr *prince*, Pr *prince*, *prinsi*, *princp*, It *prince*, *principe*, *principe*, Sp & Pg *principe*, from Lat *princeps*, *principis*, the first, chief, from *primus*, first, and *capere*, to take, or *caput*, *capitis*, the head, Ger *printz*, D & Sw *prins*, Dan *prinds*, *prins*]

1 The one of highest rank, a person possessing highest place and authority, a sovereign, a monarch, — sometimes, but rarely, applied to a female sovereign

Go, Michael of celestial armies *prince* *Milton*

Queen Elizabeth, a *prince* admirable above her sex for her princely virtues *Camden*

2 The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family, as, *princes* of the blood In England, the eldest son of the king is created *prince of* Wales

3 A person of rank next to the sovereign, differing in different countries according to the relation in which he stands to the highest authority

Prince, *v i* To play the prince, to take state. [*Rare*] *Shak.*

Prince'dŏm (prins'dum), *n* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate, of a prince.

Under thee as head supreme,
Thrones *princedoms*, powers, dominions, I reduce *Milton.*

Prince'li ness, *n* [From *princely*] The quality of being princely, the state, manner, or dignity of a prince

Prince'ling, *n* A little or inferior prince.

Prince'ly, *a* 1 Of, or relating to, a prince, regal; royal of highest rank or authority, as, *princely* birth, character, fortune, and the like

2 Resembling or becoming a prince, grand, august magnificent of great wealth, magnificence, or the like as, a *princely* gift, *princely* virtues, a *princely* fortune a *princely* entertainment

Prince'ly, *adv* In a prince like manner *Johnson.*

Prin'ce's-feath'er (feth'er), *n* (*Bot*) An annual plant of the genus *Amaranthus* *Loudon.*

Prin'ce's-met'al (met'al, *or* mĕt'al), *n* An alloy composed of seventy five parts of copper and twenty five of zinc in imitation of gold, — called also *Prince Rupert's metal* *Ure.*

Prin'cess, *n* [Fr *princesse* Pr *princessa*, Sp, *princesa*, Pg *princeza*, It *principessa*]

1 A female prince a female having the rank of a prince *Dryden.*

2 The daughter of a king *Shak.*

3 The consort of a prince, as, the *princess* of Wales

☞ By the English sometimes accented on the last syllable, but thus, as Walker remarks, is a "glaring absurdity

Prin'cess ly, *a* Having the manner of a prince [*Rare*] *Byron.*

Prin cĕt'tas, *n* A worsted fabric, which is sometimes made with a cotton warp *Simmonds.*

Prin'ci pal, *a* [Lat *principalis*, Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *principal*, It *principale* See PRINCE]

1 Highest in rank, authority character, or importance, most considerable chief as, the *principal* officers of a government the *principal* men of a city, town, or state the *principal* arguments in a case the *principal* beams of a building, the *principal* productions of a country

Wisdom is the *principal* thing *Prov iv 7*

2 Pertaining to a prince, princely [*Latinism*] [*Obs*] "In the pride of his freedom *principal*" *Spenser.*

Principal axis (*Conic Sections*) the axis which passes through the two foci, in the parabola, the diameter passing through the focus *Math Dict* — *Principal challenge* (*Law*) a challenge of a juror for a cause which carries with it *prima facie*, evident marks of suspicion, either of malice or favor *Burrill* — *Principal point* (*Persp*), the projection of the point of sight upon the plane of projection, the center of the picture *Math Dict* — *Principal ray* (*Persp*) the line drawn through the point of sight perpendicular to the perspective plane *Math Dict* — *Principal section* (*Crystallog*), a plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal

Prin'ci pal, *n* 1 A chief or head, one who takes the lead, as, the *principal* of a faction, an insurrection, or mutiny, hence, specifically, (*a*) One who possesses or exercises chief authority, as, the *principal* of a school, or like institution of learning (*b*) One who takes a chief, leading, or independent part, as distinct from an abettor, auxiliary, assistant, and the like (*c*) Hence (*Law*), the chief actor in a crime, or an abettor who is present at it, as distinguished from an *accessory*, a chief obligor, promisor, or debtor, as distinguished from a *surety* one who employs another to act for him, as distinguished from an *agent* also, an heir loom, a mortuary *Cowell Wharton Pownall Burrill.*

2 A thing of chief or prime consequence, as, (*a*) (*Arch*) A main beam, rafter, or other important timber *Gwilt* "The *principals* and cornerposts of their houses" *Holland* (*b*) (*Mus*) A metallic stop, originally distinguished by that name because, holding in point of pitch the middle station between the dropsion and fifteenth, it forms the standard for tuning the other stops *Moore* (*c*) One of the turrets or pinnacles of wax work and tapers with which the posts and center of a funeral hearse were formerly crowned *Oxf Gloss.*

3 A capital sum of money, placed out at interest, due as a debt or used as a fund, — so called in distinction from *interest* or *profit*

Prin'ci pal'i ty, *n* [Fr *principalité*, *principauté*, Pr *principalitat*, Sp *principalidad*, It. *principalità*, Lat *principalitas* See *supra*]

1 Sovereignty, supreme power *Sidney.*

2 A prince, one invested with sovereignty. *Milton.*

3 The territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince, as, the *principality* of Wales.

4 Superiority, predominance [*Obs*] "The prerogative and *principality* above every thing else" *Bp Taylor.*

Prin'ci pal-ly, *adv.* In a principal manner; above all, chiefly.

They mistake the nature of criticism who think its business is *principally* to find fault *Dryden*

Syn.—Chiefly, mainly, essentially, especially, particularly

Prin'ci pal-ness, *n.* The state of being principal or chief

Prin'ci pate, *n* [Lat *principatus*, from *princeps*, Fr & Pr *principat*, It *principato*, Sp & Pg *principado*] Principality, supreme rule [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Prin-ci-pi'a, *n pl* [Lat *principium* See PRINCIPLE] First principles, fundamental beginnings, elements, as, Newton's *Principia*

Prin ci'pi al, *a* Initial, elementary [*Obs*]

Prin ci'pi ant, *a* [Lat *principians*, p pr of *principare*, to begin, from *principium* See PRINCIPLE] Relating to principles or beginnings [*Rare*]

Prin-ci-pi'a'tion, *n* [See *supra*] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts [*Rare*]

In a system of writing by sound there must be a very accurate appreciation of sound, and a faultless *principiation* of language *A M Bell*

Prin'ci-ple (prin'sĭ pl), *n* [Fr *principe*, It & Sp *principio*, Lat *principium*, from *princeps*, *principis* See PRINCE]

1 Beginning, commencement [*Obs and rare*] "Doubting's a fiend of *principle* unsound" *Spenser*

2 Hence, a source, or origin, that from which any thing proceeds fundamental substance or energy, primordial substance or indecomposible element.

The soul of man is an active *principle* *Tillotson*

3 An original faculty or endowment of the soul

Under this title are comprehended all those active *principles* whose direct and ultimate objects is the communication either of enjoyment or suffering to any of our fellow-creatures *D Stewart*

4 A fundamental truth or tenet, a comprehensive law or doctrine, from which others are derived, or on which others are founded an elementary proposition, a maxim, axiom, or postulate

A good *principle*, not rightly understood, may prove as hurtful as a bad *Milton*

5 A settled rule of action, a governing law of conduct, an opinion or belief which exercises a directing influence on the life and behavior, usually, a right rule of conduct, correct opinion consistently directing one's actions

All kinds of dishonesty destroy our pretenses to an honest *principle* of mind *Law*

6 (*Chem*) An original element which characterizes some substance, and from which it may be obtained by the process of analysis

Cathartic is the bitter purgative *principle* of senna *Gregory*

Proximate principle See PROXIMATE

Prin'ci ple, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRINCIPLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRINCIPLING]

1 To establish or fix in tenets to impress with any tenet, good or ill,—chiefly used in the participle.

With goodness *principled* not to reject
The penitent *Milton*

2 To establish firmly in the mind *Locke*

Prin'cock, } *n* [From *prim* and *cock*, q v] A
Prin'cox, } coxcomb, a conceited person a pert young rogue,—used humorously or in contempt [*Obs*] *Shak*

Prin'i-a, *n* (*Ornith*) A genus of birds found in Java

Prink, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRINKED (prĭnkt), *p pr* & *vb n* PRINKING] [Allied to *prank*, q v]

1 To dress for show, to spend much time in arranging the dress in a foppish or finical manner to prank

2 To put on stately airs, to strut

Prink, *v t* To dress or adjust to ostentation

Prink'er, *n* One who prinks, one who dresses with much care

Print, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRINTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRINTING] [Abbreviated from *imprint*, q v O D *printen*, *prenten*, Fr *imprimer*, Sp *imprimir*, It *imprimere* Cf O Fr *preandre*, *priendre*, to compress, oppress, hold, from Lat *premere*, to press]

1. To press or impress, to imprint. "And *print* on thy soft cheek a parent's kiss" *Byron*

2 To take an impression of, to copy or take off the impress of, to stamp "Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay" *Roscommon*

3 Hence, specifically, to strike off an impression or impressions of, from types, stereotype or engraved plates, or the like, by means of a press, to multiply by the press, as, to *print* newspapers, handbills, books, pictures, and the like

4 To mark by pressure, to form an impression upon, to cover with figures by a press or something analogous to it, as, to *print* calico, &c

On his fiery steed he comes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod *Dryden*

Print, *v i* 1 To use or practice the art of typography, or of taking impressions of letters, figures, and the like

2. To publish a book

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more of truth *Pope*

Print, *n.* 1 A mark made by impression, a line, character, figure, or indentation, made by the pressure of one body or thing on another, mark, sign imparted or communicated, as, the *print* of the tooth or of the nails in flesh, the *print* of the foot in sand or snow, the *print* of a wheel, the *print* of types on paper

Winds bear me to some barren island,
Where *print* of human foot was never seen. *Dryden*

2 The impressions of types in general, as to form, size, and the like, as, a small *print*, a large *print*, a fair *print*

3 That which is produced by printing, an impressed or stamped article, as, (*a*) A stamped likeness of any thing, a copy, an engraving, as, a *print* of the face or of a building "The *prints* which we see of antiquities" *Dryden* (*b*) A printed sheet of news a newspaper, a journal

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same form *Addison*

(*c*) A printed cloth, a fabric figured by stamping, calico (*d*) (*Arch*) A plaster cast of a flat ornament, or ornament of this kind formed of plaster from a mold *Oxf Gloss*

4 That which impresses its form on any thing, as, a butter *print* a wooden *print*

5 Formal, regular order, precision, neatness, as, to be in *print* [*Colloq*]

Core print (*Founding*) a projection on a pattern forming a mortise in the mold made from it, to receive a portion of the core that does not appear in the casting, for the purpose of holding the core in place —*In print*, in a printed form Is used from the press published

I love a ballad in *print* *Shak*

'Tis pleasant sure, to see one's name in *print*,
A book's a book, although there's nothing in't *Byron*

—*Out of print*, no longer for sale by the publisher not to be had in the ordinary way of trade, as a printed and published work

Print'er, *n* One who prints, impresses, or stamps, especially, one who prints books, newspapers, and the like

Print'er y, *n* A place where cloth is printed, print works, also, sometimes, a printing office [*Rare*] *Fuller Bartlett*

Print'ing, *n* The act art, or practice of impressing letter, characters or figures on paper, cloth, or other material, the business of a printer, typography

Letter-press printing (*Typog*), that kind of printing which is performed from movable types, set up for each edition of a work in lieu of stereotype plates

Print'ing-house, *n* A printing office

Print'ing-ink, *n* Ink used in printing books, newspapers, and the like It is composed of lamp black mingled with linseed or nut oil, made thick by boiling and burning by black rosin, soap, &c, or with balsam of copaiva and other ingredients for the finer qualities *Ure*

Print'ing-ma chine', *n* A printing press in which the work is performed by machinery, and not directly by hand

Print'ing-of'fice, *n* A place where books pamphlets, and the like, are printed

Print'ing-pa'per, *n* Paper to be used in the printing of books, pamphlets, and the like, as distinguished from writing paper, press paper, wrapping paper, &c

Print'ing-press, *n* A press for printing books, newspapers, handbills, and the like

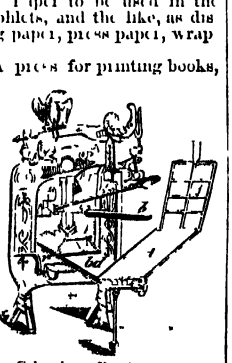

Columbian Printing press
t, tympan *f*, frisket *r*, rounce; *b*, bar, *bd*, bed, *p*, platen

Print'less, *a* Leaving no print or impression "Thus I set my *print* like feet" *Milton*

Print'-shop, *n* A shop where prints are kept for sale

Print'-works (print' wŭrks), *n* A place or establishment, where cloth is printed

Pri ŏn'o dŏn, *n.* [Gr. πριων, saw, and ὀδους, ὀδοντος, tooth] (*Zool*) A genus of quadrupeds related to the weasels

Pri'or, *a* [Lat *prior*, former, previous, better, superior, compar, from the obsolete *pris* Sp *prior*, It *prieve*] Preceding in the order of time, former, antecedent, anterior, as, a *prior* discovery, *prior* obligation

Syn — Antecedent, precedent, pre-eminent

Pri'or, *n* [L Lat, Pr, Sp, & Pg *prior*, It *priore*, Fr *prieur* See *supra*] (*Law*) The superior of a priory, one next in dignity to an abbot

Claustral prior See CLAUSTRAL —*Conventual prior* See CONVENTUAL

Pri'or-ate, *n* [L Lat *prioratus*, It *priorato*, Sp *priorado*, *priorado*, Pg *priorado*, Fr *prioral*, *prieure* Late Lat *prioratus*, priority, preference] Government by a prior *Warton*

Pri'or-ess, *n* A female superior of a convent of nuns

Pri ŏr'i-ty, *n* [Fr *priorité*, Pr *prioritat*, Sp *prioridad*, Pg *prioridade*, It *priorita* See PRIOR, *a*.] The state of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else, as, *priority* of birth.

Priority of debts, a superior claim to payment, or to payment before others

Syn.—Antecedence; precedence; pre-eminence; preference

Pri'or-ly, *adv* Antecedently. [*Rare*] *Geddes.*

Pri'or-ship, *n* The state or office of prior

Pri'o-ry, *n.* [L Lat *priorus*, Fr *prieuré* See PRIOR, *n*] A religious house, the head of which was a prior or prioress, and which was in dignity below an abbey

☞ Of such houses there were two sorts, one, where the prior was chosen by the inmates, and governed as independently as an abbot in an abbey, the other, where the priory was subordinate to an abbey, and the prior was placed or displaced at the will of the abbot

Alien priory, a small religious house in some country, dependent on a large monastery in some other country

Syn.—See CONVENT

Pri'sage, *n* [O Fr *prisage*, a praising, valuing, taxing, L Lat *prisagium*, prisage Cf Fr *prise*, a taking, capture, prize, and see PRIZE] (*O Eng. Law*) (*a*) A right belonging to the crown of England, of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more, one before and one behind the mast Thus, by charter of Edward I., was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called *butlerage*, because paid to the king's butler *Blackstone* (*b*) The share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea, which belongs to the king or admiral *Smart*

Pris cil'lian ist, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of Priscillian, bishop of Avila, in Spain, in the fourth century, who embraced some of the errors of the Gnostics, and, though of unimpeachable morals and a very devout man, was arraigned as a heretic before an ecclesiastical court, condemned, and afterward put to death by order of the emperor, A D 385. *Mardock. Hallowell.*

Prize, *n* See PRIZE

Pri'zer, *n* One who contends for a prize, a prizer. [*Obs*] See PRIZER

Prism, *n* [Fr *prisme*, Sp, It, & Lat *prisma*, Gr. πρισμα, from πριειν, πριω, to saw]

1 (*Geom*) A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms

Prism.

2 (*Opt*) A transparent body, with, usually, three rectangular plane faces or sides, and two equal and parallel triangular ends or bases —used in experiments on refraction, dispersion, &c

☞ Prisms of different form are often named from the figure of their bases as a triangular *prism* (quadrangular *prism* a rhombic *prism*, &c

Achromatic prism (*Opt*) a prism composed usually of two prisms of different transparent substances which have unequal dispersive powers as two different kinds of glass especially flint glass and crown glass the difference of dispersive power being compensated by giving them different refracting angles so that, when placed together so as to have opposite relative positions, a ray of light passed through them is refracted or bent into a new position but is free from color —*Arcol's prism*, an analyzer for experiments in polarization consisting of a rhomb of Iceland spar which has been bisected obliquely at a certain angle and the two parts again joined with transparent cement so that the ordinary image produced by double refraction is thrown out of the field by total reflection from the internal cemented surface, and the extraordinary, or polarized image, alone is transmitted.

Pris mät'ic, } *a* [Fr *prismatique*, Sp. & It.
Pris mät'ic al, } *prismatico*]

1 Resembling or related to a prism, as, a *prismatic* form

2 Separated or distributed by a prism, formed by a prism, as, *prismatic* colors

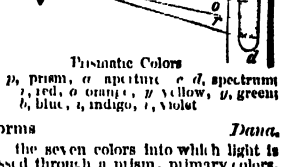

Prismatic Colors
p, prism, *a* aperture *c d*, spectrum *r*, red, *o* orange, *y* yellow, *g* green *b*, blue, *i*, indigo, *v*, violet

3 (*Crystallog*) Pertaining to the trimetric system or right prismatic forms *Dana.*

Prismatic colors the seven colors into which light is resolved when passed through a prism, primary colors. See PRIMARY —*Prismatic spectrum*, the solar spectrum See SOLAR

Pris mät'ic al ly, *adv* In the form or manner of a prism, by means of a prism.

Pris'ma toid'al, *a* [Gr πρισμα, πρισματος, prism, and εἰδος, form, Fr *prismatoïde*, *prismoïde*] Having a prism like form *Ure.*

Pris'moid, *n* [Fr *prismoïde* See *supra*] A body that approaches to the form of a prism

Pris-moid'al, *a* Having the form of a prismoid.

Pris'my, *a* Pertaining to, or like, a prism.

Pris'on (prĭz'n) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *prison*, O Fr *prison*, *prisun*, *prisune*, Pr *preiso*, Sp. *prision*, It *prigione*, from Lat *prehensio*, *prensio*, a seizing, arresting, from *prehendere*, *prendere*, to lay hold of, to seize, A S *prisun*, Icel *prisund*]

1. A building for the confinement or safe custody of debtors and criminals committed by process of law, a place of safe custody, a place of confinement or restraint

The tyrant Æolus,
With power imperial, curbs the struggling winds,
And sounding tempests in dark *prisons* binds *Dryden*

2 Specifically, a building for the safe custody or confinement of criminals or those accused of crime; a house of detention, a jail, hence, any place of custody or confinement.

For those rebellious, here their *prison* ordained
In utter darkness *Milton*

Pris'on (priz'n), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRISONED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRISONING] To shut up in a prison, to confine, to restrain from liberty, to enchain, to captivate "The *prisoned* soul" *Milton*

Pris'on-bāse, *n* A kind of rural sport depending on swiftness in running from goals when pursued, by a player who is to catch the others,—also called *prisoner's-base*, and *prisoner's bars*. *Strutt*

Pris'on er (priz'n er), *n* [Fr *prisonnier*, Pr *prisonier*, *prezonier*, *presonier*, Sp *prisionero*, Pr *prisoneiro*, It *prigioniere*]

1 One who is confined in a prison

2 A person under arrest or in custody, whether in prison or not, one held in confinement against his will, a captive, as, a *prisoner* at the bar of a court *Bouvier*

Pris'on-house, *n* A house in which prisoners are confined, a jail

Pris'on-ment (priz'n), *n* Confinement in a prison, imprisonment [*Obs*] *Shak*

Pris'tine, *a* [Lat *pristinus*, from the obsolete *pris*, whence also *prior* It & Sp *pristino*, O Fr *pristin*] Belonging to the beginning or earliest time, original primitive, primeval, as, the *pristine* state of innocence, the *pristine* manners of a people, the *pristine* constitution of things

Prith'ee A corruption of *pray thee* as, I *prithee*, but it is generally used without the pronoun

What was that scream for I *prithee*? *I Strange*

Prit'tle-prāt'tle, *n* [See PRATTLE] Empty talk, trifling loquacity,—a word used in contempt or ridicule *Bp Bramhall*

Priv'a-çy (Synop, § 130), *n* [From *private*]

1 A state of being in retirement from the company or observation of others, secrecy

2 A place of seclusion from company or observation, retreat, solitude retirement

Her sacred *privacies* all open lie *Rowe*

3 Privity [*Obs*] See PRIVITY *Arbuthnot*

4 Taciturnity [*Obs*] *Amsworth*

5 Concealment of what is said or done secrecy

Pri vā'do, *n* [Sp *privado*, from Lat *privatus*, See *infra*] A private friend, a confidential friend or confidant [*Obs*]

The best intelligence, if it can be obtained, is from a fugitive *privado* *Fuller*

Pri'vate, *a* [Lat *privatus*, apart from the state, peculiar to an individual, private, properly p p of *privare*, to bereave, deprive, originally to separate, from *privus*, single, private It *privato*, Sp & Pr *privado*, Fr *privé*, Fr *privé*]

1. Belonging to, or concerning, an individual person, company, or interest, peculiar to one's self, unconnected with others not public, not general, separate, as, a man's *private* opinion, business, or concerns, *private* property a *private* purse, a man's *private* expenses, *private* interests, &c

2. Sequestered from company or observation, secret, secluded, as, a *private* room or apartment, *private* prayer.

She retires
Into her *private* cell, when nature rests. *Milton*

3 Not invested with public office or employment, as, a *private* man or citizen *private* life *Shak*

A *private* person may arrest a felon *Blackstone*

4 Not publicly known, not open, as, a *private* negotiation

5 Having secret or private knowledge, privy [*Obs*]

In private (*Law*), secretly not openly or publicly — *Private act* or *statute*, one which operates on certain individuals or particular classes of men, on a particular thing or private persons,—opposed to a *general law*, which operates on the whole community — *Private nuisance* or *wrong*, one which affects individuals specially *Blackstone* — *Private way*, a right of private passage over another man's ground *Kent*

Pri'vate, *n.* **1.** A secret message, particular business. [*Obs. or rare*] *B Jonson*

2 (*Mil*) A common soldier one of the lowest rank in an army, one not an officer

Pri'va-teer', *n* [From *private*] An armed private vessel which bears the commission of a state to cruise during war against the commerce of its enemy. *Kent Am Cyc*

Pri'va-teer', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PRIVATEERED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRIVATEERING] To cruise in a commissioned private ship against an enemy, for seizing their ships or annoying their commerce

Pri'va-teer'man, *n*, *pl* PRI'VA-TEERSMEN An officer or seaman of a privateer

Pri'vate-ly, *adv* **1.** In a secret manner, not openly or publicly

2. In a manner affecting an individual or company, as, he is not *privately* benefited

Pri'vate ness, *n.* **1.** Seclusion from company or society; retirement, privacy, secrecy *Wotton.*

2. The state of an individual in the rank of common citizens, or not invested with office

Pri vā'tion, *n* [Lat *privatio*, Fr *privation*, Pr *privacio*, Sp *privacion*, It. *privazione*. See PRIVATE]

1 The act of depriving of rank or office, degradation in rank, deprivation

2 The state of being deprived of something, especially of something required or desired destitution, need, as, to undergo severe *privations*

3 The condition of being absent or wanting, absence, negation

Darkness now rose
As daylight sunk, and brought in coming Night,
Her shadowy offspring unsubstantial both,
Privation mere of light and absent day *Milton*

Priv'a tive (110), *a* [Lat *privativus*, It & Sp *privativo*, Fr *privatif* See PRIVATE]

1 Causing privation, depriving

2 Consisting in the absence of something, not positive.

The very *private* blessings blessings of immunity safeguard, and integrity which we all enjoy deserve the thanks giving of a whole life *Up Taylor*

Priv'a tive, *n* **1** That which derives its character from, or of which the essence is, the absence of something

Blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives* and therefore have little or no activity *Locke*

2 (*Logic*) A term indicating the absence of any quality which might be naturally or rationally expected,—called also *privative term*

3 (*Gram*) A prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it contrary sense as *a* in Greek, *ἀτομος*, unjust, from *a* and *δικη* *un* and *ju* in English, as, *unjust*, *inhuman* The word may also be applied to suffixes, as *less* in *harmless*

Priv'a tive ly, *adv* In a privative manner, by the absence of something negatively [*Rare*]

The duty of the new covenant is set down first *privatively* *Hammond*

Priv'a tive ness, *n* The condition of being privative

Priv'et, *n* [Scot *prive*, Prov Eng *prim print*, *prim mont* Cf PRIM and PRIM] (*Bot*) An ornamental European shrub, now introduced into the United States (*Ligustrum vulgare*), called also *prim*, and much used in hedges

Privet

European privet a plant of the genus *Thamnus* — *Jack privet*, a plant of the genus *Phillyrea*

Priv'i-lēge, *n* [Fr *privilège*, Pr *privilegi*, Sp, Pg, & It *privilegio*, Lat *privilegium*, an ordinance of law against or in favor of an individual, from *privus*, private, and *lex*, *legis*, law]

A peculiar benefit or advantage, a right or immunity not enjoyed by others or by all, special enjoyment of a good, or exemption from an evil or burden, prerogative, advantage

He pleads the legal *privilege* of the Roman *Bethmell*

The *privilege* of birthright was a double portion *Locke*

Question of privilege (*Parliamentary Law*), a question which concerns the security of a member of a legislative body in his special privileges as such — *Water privilege*, the advantage of a water fall in streams sufficient to raise water for driving water wheels, or other affording such advantage [U S] — *Writ of privilege* (*Law*), a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit. *Blackstone*

Syn — Prerogative immunity, franchise right claim, liberty — PRIVILEGE, PREROGATIVE *Privilege* among the Romans was something conferred upon an individual by a private law, and, hence it denotes some peculiar benefit or advantage, some right or immunity not enjoyed by the world at large *Prerogative*, among the Romans was the right of voting first, and, hence, it denotes a right of precedence, or of doing certain acts, or enjoying certain privileges, to the exclusion of others It is the *privilege* of a member of Congress not to be called in question elsewhere for words uttered in debate It is the *prerogative* of the president to ratify treaties with the consent of the Senate It is the *privilege* of a Christian child to be instructed in the true religion It is the *prerogative* of a parent to govern and direct his offspring

He claims his *privilege* and says 'tis fit
Nothing should be the judge of wit but wit *Denham*

Our *prerogative*
Calls not your counsels, but our natural goodness
Imparts thus *Shak*

Priv'i-lēge, *v t* [*imp* & *p p*. PRIVILLGED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRIVILEGING]

1 To grant some particular right or exemption to, to invest with a peculiar right or immunity, as, to *privilege* representatives from arrest, to *privilege* the officers and students of a college from military duty

2 To bring or put into a condition of privilege or exemption from evil, to exempt, to deliver.

He took this place for sanctuary,
And it shall *privilege* him from your hands *Shak*

Priv'i-lēged, *p a* Invested with a privilege, enjoying a peculiar right or immunity

Privileged communication (*Law*), a communication which take place between a client and his legal advisor, and which can not be disclosed without the client's consent, a confidential communication — *Privileged debts* (*Law*), those to which a preference in payment is given out of the estate of a deceased person, or out of the estate of an insolvent *Wharton Burrill.*

Priv'i ly, *adv.* [From *privy*] Privately, secretly.

Priv'i ty, *n* [From *privy*. Cf. Fr. *privauté*, extreme familiarity]

1 Privacy, secrecy, confidence. [*Rare.*]

I will to you, in *privity*, discover the drift of my purpose *Spenser*

2 Private knowledge, joint knowledge with another of a private concern, cognizance implying consent or concurrence

All the doors were laid open for his departure not without the *privity* of the Prince of Orange *Swift*

3 That which is to be kept privy or private, a private matter, a secret *B Jonson.*

4 (*Law*) A connection or bond of union between parties, as to some particular transaction, mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property *Broom Greenleaf.*

5 (*pl*) The parts which modesty requires to be concealed, the secret parts

Priv'y, *a* [Fr *privé*, from Lat *privatus* See PRIVATE]

1 Pertaining to some person exclusively, assigned to private uses, not public, private, as, the *privy* purse, the *privy* council of a king

2 Not open or public, secret, clandestine, as, a *privy* attempt to kill one

3 Appropriated to retirement not shown, private, not open for the admission of company, as, a *privy* chamber

It is the sword of the great men that are slain which entereth into their *privy* chambers *Jack xxi 11*

4 Admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction, secretly cognizant, privately knowing

Myself am one made *privy* to the plot *Shak*

He would rather lose half of his kingdom than be *privy* to such a secret *Swift*

Privy chamber, the private apartment in a royal residence or mansion [*Eng*] — *Privy council* a number of distinguished persons elected by a sovereign to advise in the administration of the government *Blackstone* — *Privy councilor* a member of the privy council — *Privy purse* moneys set apart for the personal use of the monarch also the title of the person having charge of these moneys [*Eng*] *Macaulay* — *Privy seal* or *signet*, the seal which the king uses previously to grants &c which are to pass the great seal of which he uses in matters of subordinate consequence which do not require the great seal also elliptically the principal secretary of state or person intrusted with the privy seal [*Eng*] — *Privy to deed* verdict in which the jurors privily to the judge out of court, now disused *Burrill*

Priv'y *n* **1** (*Law*) A participle, a person having an interest in any action or thing one who has an interest in an estate created by another, a person having an interest derived from a contract or conveyance to which he is not himself a party The term, in its proper sense, is distinguished from *party* *Burrill Wharton.*

2 A necessary house

Prize, *n* [Fr *prise*, from *pris*, p p of *prendre*, to take, Lat *prendere*, *prehendere*, Pr *pres*, *presa*, *pres*, Sp, Pg, & It *presa* D *prijs*, Dan *pris*, Sw *pris*, O Fr *pres* Cf PRICE and PRAISE]

1 That which is taken from another, something captured a thing seized by force, stratagem, or superior power

Then prostrate falls and begs with ardent eyes,
Soon to obtain and long possess the *prize* *Pope*

2 Hence, specifically, (*a*) (*Law*) Any thing captured by belligerent using the right of war, especially, a captured vessel any property captured at sea in virtue of the rights of war *Kent Am Cyc Brande* (*b*) That which is obtained against the competition of others any thing carried off as the result or reward of a contest, the thing striven for, and hence any thing offered to be competed for, or as the inducement to or reward of effort

I will never wrestle for *prize* *Shak.*

How light and conquered yet have lost the *prize* *Dryden.*

(*c*) That which is won in a lottery

3 Hence, any thing worth striving for, a valuable possession held or in prospect

4 A strife for reward, contest struggle, competition [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Prize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRIZED, *p pr* & *vb n*. PRIZING] [Fr *priser* O Fr *prisier*, *preisier*, *prosier*, *presier*, Pr & Pr *pretz* Sp *precio*, It. *pregio*, Lat *pretium*, from *pretium*, worth, value, price Cf PRAISE and PRICE]

1 To set or estimate the value of, to rate, as, to *prize* the goods specified in an invoice.

I do *prize* not a straw *Shak.*

2 To value highly, to estimate to be of great worth to esteem

I *prize* your person, but your crown disdain *Dryden.*

Prize, *v t* To raise or force with a lever; to pry. See PRY

Prize, *n* A lever, also, the hold of a lever.

Prize'-cŏurt, *n* A court having jurisdiction of all captures made in war on the high seas. *Bouvier*

Prize'-fight (-fīt), *n.* A contest in which the combatants fight for a reward or wager.

Prize'-fight'er (-fīt'er), *n* One who fights publicly for a reward, — applied particularly to a professed boxer. *Pope*

Prize'-fight'ing (-fīt'ing), *n* Fighting, especially boxing, in public for a reward or wager

Prize'-mās'ter, *n* An officer put in charge or command of a captured ship *Simmonds*

Prize'-měd'al, *n* A medal given as a prize

Prize'-mŏn'ey (-mŭn'ĭ), *n* A dividend of the proceeds from a captured vessel, &c, paid to the captors

Priz'er, *n* 1 One who estimates or sets the value of a thing, an appraiser

2 One who presents himself to contend for a prize, a challenger [*Obs*]

Appeareth no man yet to answer the *prize* *B Jonson*

Priz'ing, *n* [See PRIZE] (*Naut*) The application of a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, anchor, cannon, or the like

Pro A Latin preposition signifying *for, before, forth,* being originally neuter dative for *prol*, Gr πρό In composition *pro* denotes *fore, forth, forward.*

Pro and con, for and against — *Pros and cons,* things which may be said or urged for or against a thing, advantages or disadvantages — *Pro rata* [Lat See PRORATE.] In proportion, proportion

Prō'ă, *n.* [Sp., Pg, & Pr *proa,* a prow, It *prua, proda, prora,* Fr *proue,* from Lat *prora,* Gr πρῶρα] (*Naut*) A long, narrow, sail canoe, used in the regions of the trade winds, with the head and stern exactly alike, but with the sides differently formed That which is intended for the lee side is flat, the other rounding To prevent oversetting, the vessel is furnished with a frame extended several feet to windward, and bearing a small block of wood shaped like a canoe

Prŏach, *v t.* [See APPROACH] To approach [*Obs*] *Fairfax*

Pro-gas'tri-on, *n* [Gr προαύλιον, from πρό, before, and αὐλή, hall] (*Arch*) A vestibule or porch

Prŏb'a-bil ism, *n* [Fr *probabilisme.*] The doctrine of the probabilists

Prŏb'a-bil ist, *n* [Fr *probabiliste*] 1 One of those who maintain that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions

2. (*Morals & Theol*) One who maintains that a man may do what is probably right, or is inculcated by teachers of authority, although it may not be the *most* probably right, or may not seem right to himself

Prŏb'a-bĭl'i ty *n.* [Fr *probabilité,* It *probabilita,* Sp *probabilidad,* Lat *probabilitas*]

1 The quality of being probable, appearance of truth. likelihood

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, but appears for the most part to be so *Locke*

2 Something probable, any thing that has the appearance of reality or truth In this sense, the word admits of the plural number.

The whole life of man is a perpetual comparison of evidence and balancing of *probabilities* *Buckminster*

3 (*Math*) Likelihood of the occurrence of any event in the doctrine of chances, or the ratio of the whole number of chances, favorable and unfavorable, to the number of favorable chances.

Syn. — Verisimilitude, likeliness, credibleness, likelihood, chance

Prŏb'a-ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *probable,* It *probabile,* Lat. *probabilis,* from *probare,* to try, approve, prove]

1 Capable of being proved, provable. [*Obs*]

2. Having more evidence for than against, supported by evidence which inclines the mind to belief, but leaves some room for doubt, likely.

That is accounted *probable* which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it. *South*

I do not say that the principles of religion are merely *probable,* I have before asserted them to be morally certain *Wilkins*

3. Rendering probable, supporting or giving ground for belief, but not demonstrating, as, *probable* evidence, or *probable* presumption. *Blackstone*

Probable error (of an observation, or of the mean of a number), that within which, taken positively and negatively, there is an even chance that the real error shall lie Thus, if ± 3″ is the probable error in a given case, the chances are even that the real error is not greater, or is less, than this quantity — *Probable evidence,* as distinguished from that which is *demonstrative,* every kind of evidence not included under the strictly deductive, all evidence of facts or real truth, as contrasted with that which pertains to hypothetical premises or data — *The probable* (*Rhet & Criticism*), that which is within the limits of probability or possibility, that which is not unnatural or preternatural See MARVELOUS

Prŏb'a-ble, *n.* That which is probable, a probable thing or circumstance

Prŏb'a bly, *adv* In a probable manner, to such a degree as to give ground for belief, in likelihood.

Distinguish between what may possibly and what will probably be done *L'Estrange*

Prŏ'ba-cy, *n.* [Lat. *probare,* to prove.] Proof. [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Prō'bang, *n.* [See PROBE.] (*Surg*) A flexible piece of whalebone, with a sponge fixed to the end

Prō'bāte, *n.* [Lat. *probatus,* p. p. of *probare,* to prove]

1 Proof. [*Obs*] *Skelton*

2 (*Law*) (*a*) Official proof, especially, the proof before a competent officer or tribunal that an instrument offered, purporting to be the last will and testament of a person deceased, is indeed his lawful act, the copy of a will proved, under the seal of the Court of Probate, delivered to the executors with a certificate of its having been proved *Bouvier Burrill.* (*b*) The right or jurisdiction of proving wills

Prō'bate, *a* Of, or belonging to, a probate or court of probate, as, a *probate* record

Probate Court, or *Court of Probate* a court for the probate of wills — *Probate duty* a government tax on property passing by will [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

Pro-bā'tion, *n* [Lat *probatio,* from *probare,* to try, examine, prove, Fr *probation,* Pr *probatio, proatio,* Sp *probacion,* It *probazione, provazione, provagione*]

1. The act of proving, proof [*Obs*]

When by miracle God dispensed great gifts to the laity, he *gave probation* that he intended that all should prophecy and preach *Bp Taylor*

2 Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, or the like, examination, trial, hence, specifically, (*a*) The examination of a student for a degree (*b*) The year of novitiate which a person must pass in a convent, to prove his virtue and his ability to bear the severities of the rule (*c*) The state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character, and being qualified for a happier state, moral trial

Probation will end with the present life *Nelson*

Pro-bā'tion al, *a.* Relating to probation, serving for trial *Bp Richardson*

Pro bā'tion a ry, *a* Serving for trial, probational

All the *probationary* work of man is ended when death arrives *Dwight*

Pro bā'tion er, *n* 1. One who is undergoing probation, one who is on trial, a novice

While yet a young *probationer,*
And candidate for heaven *Dryden*

2 A student in divinity, who, producing a certificate of a professor in a university of his good morals and qualifications, is admitted to several trials, and on acquitting himself well, is licensed to preach [*Scot*]

Pro bā'tion-er-shĭp, *n* The state of being a probationer, novitiate. [*Rare*] *Locke*

Pro-bā'tion shĭp, *n* A state of probation, novitiate, probation [*Rare*]

Prō'ba-tive, *a* [Lat *probativus,* It & Sp *probativo,* Fr *probatif* See PROVE] Serving for trial or proof, probationary *South.*

Pro-bā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *probare,* to try, examine, approve, prove, It *provatore,* Sp. *probador,* Fr. *probateur* See PROVE]

1 An examiner, an approver *Maydman.*

2 (*O Eng Law*) One who, when indicted for crime, confessed it, and accused others, his accomplices, in order to obtain pardon, a state's evidence.

Prō'ba-to ry, *a* [It & Sp *probatorio,* Fr *probatoire.* See PROVE]

1 Pertaining to, or serving for, trial *Bramhall.*

2. Pertaining to, or serving for, proof *Bp Taylor*

Prōbe, *n.* [See *infra* Cf Ger *probe,* a proof, trial] (*Surg*) An instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer, or cavity, or the direction of a sinus, or for searching for stones in the bladder, and the like. *Parr.*

Probe-scissors (*Surg*), scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end *Wiseman*

Prōbe, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROBED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROBING] [Lat. *probare,* to try, examine, Ger *proben*]

1 To examine, as a wound, ulcer, or some cavity of the body, by the use of an instrument thrust into the part

2 Hence, to search to the bottom, to scrutinize, to examine thoroughly into causes and circumstances

Prŏ'bēa-gle, *n* See PORBEAGLE

Prŏb'i-ty, *n* [Fr *probité,* It *probità,* Sp *probidad,* Lat *probitas,* from *probus,* good, proper, honest] Tried virtue or integrity, approved moral excellence, strict honesty, sincerity.

So near approach we their celestial kind,
By justice, truth, and *probity* of mind *Pope*

Syn. — Rectitude, uprightness, honesty — PROBITY, INTEGRITY *Probity* denotes unimpeachable honesty and virtue, shown especially by the performance of those obligations called *imperfect,* which the laws of the state do not reach, and can not enforce *Integrity* denotes a *whole*-hearted honesty, and especially that which excludes all injustice that might favor one's self. It has a peculiar reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfers of property, and the execution of trusts for others

So near approach we their celestial kind,
By justice, truth, and *probity* of mind. *Pope*

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of *integrity,* hath from my soul
Wiped the black scruples, reconciled my thoughts
To thy good truth and honor *Shak.*

Prŏb'lem, *n.* [Fr *probleme,* Sp., It, & Lat. *problema,* from Gr. πρόβλημα, any thing thrown forward, a question proposed for solution, from προβάλλειν, to throw or lay before, from πρό, before, forth, forward]

1 A question proposed for solution, a matter stated for examination or proof, hence, a matter difficult of solution or settlement, a doubtful case; a question involving doubt

The *problem* is, whether a strong and constant belief that a thing will be helps any thing to the effecting of the thing *Bacon.*

2 (*Math*) Any thing which is required to be done, as, in geometry, to bisect a line, to draw a perpendicular, or, in algebra, to find an unknown quantity

☞ *Problem,* in customary usage, differs from *theorem* in this, that a problem is some thing to be done, a theorem something to be proved, the former a specific thing to be effected, the latter a relation or identity to be shown or established, — a distinction not made by the ancients

Prŏb'lem-ăt'ic, } *a* [Fr *problematique,* Sp &
Prŏb'lem ăt'ic al, } It *problematico,* Gr προβληματικός] Having the nature of a problem; questionable, uncertain, unsettled, disputable, doubtful

Diligent inquiries into *problematical* guilt leave a gate wide open to informers *Swift.*

Prŏb'lem ăt'ic al ly, *adv* In a problematic manner, doubtfully, dubiously, uncertainly

Prŏb'lem-a-tĭst, *n.* One who proposes problems. [*Obs*] *Erdyn.*

Prŏb'lem-a-tize, *v t* To propose problems. [*Obs.*]

Pro bŏs'çi date, *a* [Fr *proboscidé* See *infra.*] Furnished with a proboscis

Prō'bos-çĭd'i-al, *a* Furnished with a proboscis.

Prō'bos-çĭd'i an, *n* A pachyderm having a proboscis, as the elephant or mastodon

Prō'bos-çĭd'i fôrm, *a* [Lat *proboscis* and *forma,* form] Having the form or uses of a proboscis, as, a *proboscidiform* mouth *Carpenter.*

Pro-bŏs'çis, *n* , *pl.* PRO BŎS'CI-DĒS [Lat., Gr. προβοσκις, from πρό, before, and βόσκειν, to feed, graze, Fr, Sp, & It *proboscide*]

1 An extensible hollow tube situated about the head of various animals, and capable of absorbing fluids, a snout, a trunk The proboscis of an elephant is a flexible, muscular elongation of the nose. The proboscis of insects is usually a horny tube formed by the modified jaws

2 Any elevated fleshy process about the head, as the proboscis of a worm

3 The nose, — so called humorously or in ridicule

Proboscis monkey, a monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*) having a long nose It is a native of Borneo See KAHAU

Pro-cā'cious, *a* [Lat *procax, procacis,* from *procare,* to ask, demand, It *procace,* Sp. *procaz*] Pert, petulant, saucy [*Obs*] *Barrow.*

Pro căç'i-ty (-kăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* [Lat *procacitas,* It. *procacità,* Sp *procacidad.* See *supra.*] Impudence, petulance [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Prō'ca tăr'tic, *a* [Gr. προκαταρκτικός, beginning beforehand, previous, προκατάρχειν, to begin first, from πρό, before, and καταρχειν, to begin, from κατα, downward, used intensively, and ἄρχειν, to be first, to begin, Fr. *procatarctique,* It & Sp *procatartico*] (*Med*) Beginning, commencing, — applied to those causes which immediately kindle a disease into action when there exists a predisposition to it

☞ "These words [*procatarctic causes*] have been used with different significations Some have employed them synonymously with *predisponent* or *remote causes;* others with *occasional* or *exciting causes*" *Dunglison.*

Prō'ca tăr'xis, *n.* [Gr προκατάρξις, a first beginning See *supra*] (*Med.*) The kindling of a disease into action by a procatarctic cause, when a predisposition exists, the procatarctic cause itself of a disease. *Quincy*

Prō'çe-dē'do, *n* [Lat] (*Law*) (*a*) A writ by which a cause which has been removed from an inferior to a superior court by *certiorari,* or otherwise, is sent down again to the same court, *to be proceeded in* there, where it appears to the superior court that it was removed on insufficient grounds. (*b*) In English practice, a writ issuing out of chancery, in cases where the judges of subordinate courts delay giving judgment, commanding them to proceed to judgment (*c*) A writ by which the commission of the justice of the peace is revived, after having been suspended *Tomlins. Burrill.*

Pro-çēd'ure (-seed'yur, 30), *n.* [Fr. *procédure.* See PROCEED, *infra*]

1 The act or manner of proceeding or moving forward, progress, process, management, conduct. "The true *procedure* of conscience." *South.*

2. A step taken, an act performed, a proceeding. "His gracious *procedures* toward their descendants." *I. Taylor.*

3. That which proceeds from something; product. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Pro-ceed', *v i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROCEEDED; *p pr & vb. n.* PROCEEDING] [Fr *procéder*, Pr, Sp., & Pg. *proceder*, It & Lat *procedere*, from Lat *pro*, forward, and *cedere*, to move, go, go along]

1. To move, pass, or go forward or onward, to go on, to come forth, to advance, to make progress; to continue or renew motion commenced, to go or come further

2 To pass from a stated point or topic to another, to continue.

3 To issue or come forth as from a source or origin, as, light *proceeds* from the sun.

From my loins thou shalt *proceed* — *Milton*

4 To go on in an orderly or regulated manner, to begin and carry on a series of acts or measures, to act by method, to promote a design, to conduct

He that *proceeds* on other principles in his inquiry into any sciences, posts himself in a party — *Locke*

5 (*Law*) To commence and carry on a legal process

6 To be transacted or carried on, to take place, to occur [*Obs*]

He will, after his sour fashion, tell you
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day — *Shak*

7 To have application or effect

This rule only *proceeds*, and takes place, when a person can not, of common law, condemn another by his sentence — *Ayliffe*

Syn — To advance, go on, progress, issue, arise, emanate, flow

Pro ceed', *v t.* To make progress with, to go on with [*Obs*]

Pro'ceed (Synop, § 130), *n* That which comes forth or results, effect, product, — used almost solely in the plural, *proceeds*, yield, issue product, sum afforded by a sale, and the like

Pro ceed'er, *n* One who proceeds, one who goes forward or makes progress — *Bacon*

Pro ceed'ing, *n* The act of one who proceeds, or who prosecutes a design or transaction, action contemplated as in process or with reference to its successive steps, progress or movement from one thing to another, a measure or step taken in business, transaction, as, a legal or an illegal *proceeding* a cautious *proceeding* a violent *proceeding* "The *proceedings* of the high commission" — *Macaulay*

Proceedings of a society, the published bulletin or record of its action, or of what is done at its meetings

Syn — Transaction, procedure, measure, step See TRANSACTION

Pro'ce-leŭs-măt'ic, *a* [Lat *proceleusmaticus*, Gr προκελευματικος, προκελευω, to rouse to action beforehand, from πρό, before, and κελευω, to incite, command, κελευσμα, an order, command, Fr *proceleusmatique*, It & Sp *procelausmatico*]

1 Inciting, animating, encouraging

2 (*Pros*) Consisting of four short syllables, composed of feet of four short syllables each

Pro'ce-leŭs-măt'ic, *n* (*Pros*) A foot consisting of four short syllables

Prō'cel-lā'ri an, *n* [Lat *procella*, tempest] (*Ornith*) One of a family of oceanic birds, usually found far out at sea, and often seen in great abundance when the sea is agitated and the wind is high, the petrel

Pro cĕl'lous, *a* [Lat *procellosus*, from *procella*, a storm, It *procelloso*, Sp *proceloso*] Stormy [*Obs*] — *Bailey*

Pro cĕp'tion (sĕp'shun), *n* [Lat *pro*, before and *capere*, to take, *captio*, a taking] Preoccupation [*Obs*] — *K Charles*

Pro cēre', *a* [Lat *procerus*, tall] Of high stature, tall [*Obs*] — *Evelyn*

Pro cĕr'i ty, *n* [O Fr *procerité*, Lat *proceritas*, from *procerus*, high, tall] Tallness, height of stature. [*Obs*] "*Procerity*, to use Dr Johnson's stately word in speaking of the stately Prussian regiment." — *De Quincey*

Prŏc'ess (prŏs'es) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *processus*, It & Pg *processo* Sp *proceso*, Pr *proces*, O & N Fr *proces* See PROCEED]

1 The act of proceeding or moving forward, procedure, progress, advance, continued movement "Long *process* of time" — *Milton*

Yet I doubt not, through the ages, one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the *process* of the suns — *Tennyson*

2 Series of actions, motions, or occurrences, progressive act or transaction, continuous operation, course, proceeding, operation continuous experiment, as, the *process* of vegetation or decomposition, a chemical *process*

Command me to your honorable wife,
Tell her the *process* of Antonio's death — *Shak*

3. Normal or regular manner of activity natural exercise of appropriate functions as, the *process* of digestion

4. (*Anat.*) Any protuberance, eminence, or projecting part of any system. — *Coxe*

5 (*Law*) The whole course of proceedings in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the beginning to the end of the suit, strictly, the means used for bringing the defendant into court to answer to the action, — a generic term for writs of the class called *judicial*. — *New Am Cyc*

Final process (*Practice*), a writ of execution in an action at law *Burrill — In process*, in the condition of advance, accomplishment, transaction, or the like, begun, and not completed — *Jury process* (*Law*), the process by which a jury is summoned in a cause, and by which their attendance is enforced *Burrill — Mesne process* See MESNE

Pro-cĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *processio*, It *processione*, Sp *procesion*, Pr *processio*, Fr *procession* See PROCEED]

1 The act of proceeding, moving on, advancing, or issuing, continuous course, regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress

Yet proof is here of men a unquenched desire
That the *procession* of their life might be
More equable majestic, pure, and free — *Trench*

2 That which is moving onward in an orderly, stately, or solemn manner, a train of individuals advancing in order, a ceremonious train, a retinue

Here come the townsmen in *procession* — *Shak*

Pro cĕs'sion, *v t* [Lat *procedere*, to go on or over See *supra*] (*Law*) To ascertain, mark, and establish the boundary lines of, as lands "To *process* the lands of such persons as desire it" — *Burrill* [*Local in North Carolina and Tennessee*]

Pro cĕs'sion, *v i* To go or march in procession [*Rare*]

Pro-cĕs'sion al (-sĕsh'un al), *a* [Fr *processionnal*, *processionnel*, Sp *procesional*, L Lat *processionalis*] Pertaining to a procession, consisting in a procession

The *processional* services became more frequent, more imposing — *Milman*

Pro cĕs'sion al, *n* [Fr *processionnal*, L Lat *processionale*] A book relating to processions of the Roman Catholic church — *Gregory*

Pro cĕs'sion al-ist, *n* One who goes or marches in a procession [*Rare*]

Pro cĕs'sion-a ry, *a* [L Lat *processionarius*, Fr *processionnaire*] Consisting in procession, as, *processionary* service — *Hooker*

Pro-cĕs'sion er, *n* 1 A manual of processions, a processional [*Obs*] — *Fuller*

2 An officer appointed to processions and lands [*Local in North Carolina and Tennessee*] — *Burrill*

Pro cĕs'sion ing, *n* (*Ch & Law*) The manner of ascertaining and fixing the boundaries of land, as prescribed by law See PROCESSION, *v t* — *Bouvier*

Pro cĕs'sive, *a* Proceeding, advancing "Because it is language, — ergo, *processive*" — *Coleridge*

Pro'cès ver'bal (pro'sā var'bal) [Fr] (*Eccl Law*) An authentic minute of an official act, or statement of facts

Prō'chein (prō'shen) *a* [Fr *prochain*, from Lat as if *proximanus*, from *proximus*, the nearest next, It *prossimano*, Pr *prosman*] Next, nearest

Prochein amy (*Law*) the next friend any person by whom or in whose name, a infant prosecutes a suit

Pro'chro nism, *n* [Fr *prochronisme*, Sp & It *procronismo*, from Gr προ χρονος, preceding in time, προχρονιζω, to precede in order of time, from προ, before, and χρονος, time] The dating of an event before the time it happened an antedating [*Obs*]

Prō'çi dence, or **Prō'çi dençe** *n* [Fr *providence*, Sp *providencia*, It *providenza*, Lat *providentia*, from *providens*, p pr of *providere* to fall down forward, from *pro*, forward, and *cadere*, to fall] A falling down a prolapsus [*Rare*] — *Parr*

Pro çid'ū ous, *a* [Lat *procidnus* See *supra*] Falling from its proper place

Pro-çinct', *n* [Lat *procinctus*, from *procingere*, *procinctum*, to gird up, prepare, from *pro*, before, and *cingere*, to gird] Complete preparation for action [*Obs*]

War he perceived war in *procinct* — *Milton*

Pro clāim', *v t* [*imp & p p* PROCLAIMED *p pr & vb n* PROCLAIMING] [Fr *proclamer* O Fr *proclaimer*, *proclimer*, Sp *proclamar*, It & Lat *proclamare*, from Lat *pro*, before, forward, and *clamare*, to call or cry out See CLAIM]

1 To make conspicuously known by public announcement, to give wide publicity to, to publish abroad, to promulgate

Throw, out the host *proclaim*
A solemn council forthwith to be held — *Milton*

2 To outlaw by public denunciation,

I heard myself *proclaimed* — *Shak*

Syn — To announce, publish, promulgate, declare See ANNOUNCE

Pro clāim'er, *n* One who proclaims or publishes, one who announces or makes known

Prŏc'la mā'tion, *n* [Fr *proclamation*, Pr *proclamatio*, Sp *proclamacion*, It *proclamazione*, Lat *proclamatio* See *supra*]

1 The act of publishing abroad conspicuous announcement, official or general notice, publication

King Asa made a *proclamation* throughout all Judah — 1 *Kings* xv 22

2 That which is put forth by way of public notice, an official public announcement or declaration, a published ordinance, as, the *proclamation* of a king

Proclamation money, lawful money, according to the proclamation of Queen Anne in 1704, requiring the dollar to be reckoned at six shillings in the several American colonies

Pro clĭt'ic, *n* [Gr. προκλινειν, to lean forward, from πρό, forward, and κλινειν, to lean or incline.) (*Gr Gram*) A word which, as it were, leans upon, or is so closely attached to, the following word as not to have a separate accent

Pro clĭt'ic, *a* [See *supra*] (*Gr Gram*) Leaning forward, — said of certain monosyllabic words which are so closely attached to the following word as not to have a separate accent

Pro clīve', *a* [O Fr, Sp, & It *proclive*, Lat. *proclivis*, sloping, inclined, from *pro*, forward, and *clivus*, a hill] Having a tendency by nature, prone; proclivous [*Obs or rare*] — *Browning*

A woman is frail and *proclive* unto all evils — *Latimer*

Pro-cliv'i-ty, *n* [Fr *proclivité*, It *proclività*, Sp. *proclividad*, Lat *proclivitas* See *supra*]

1 Inclination, propensity, proneness, tendency.

The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to steal, but not a necessity to steal — *Bp Hall.*

2 Readiness, facility

He had such a dexterous *proclivity*, that his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness — *Wotton.*

Pro clĭv'ous, *a* [Lat *proclivus*, a collateral form of *proclivis* See PROCLIVE] Inclined, tending by nature [*Obs*]

Pro çœ'li an, *a* [Gr προ, before, and κοιλος, hollow] Having the anterior side concave, as the vertebræ of the crocodilians — *Dana.*

Pro cŏn'sul, *n* [Lat *pro*, for, and *consul*, It. *proconsolo*] (*Rom Antiq*) A Roman officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul, a governor of a province, or a military commander under a governor He was usually one who had previously been consul, and his power was nearly equal to that of a regular consul.

Pro cŏn'su lar, } *a* [Lat *proconsularis*, Fr,
Pro cŏn'su la ry, } *proconsulare*, Sp *proconsular*, It *proconsolare*]

1 Pertaining or belonging to a proconsul, as, *proconsular* powers

2 Under the government of a proconsul, as, a *proconsular* province

Pro cŏn'sul-ate, } *n* [Lat *proconsulatus*, Fr,
Pro cŏn'sul ship, } *proconsulat*, Sp *proconsulado*, It *proconsolato*] The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office

Pro crăs'ti nāte, *v i* [*imp & p p* PROCRASTINATED *p pr & vb n* PROCRASTINATING] [Lat. *procrastinare*, *procrastinatum*, from *pro*, forward, and *crastinus*, of to morrow, from *cras*, to morrow, It *procrastinare*, Sp *procrastinar*, Fr *procrastiner*] To put off till to morrow or from day to day, to delay to defer to a future time, to postpone, as, to *procrastinate* repentance

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend,
But to *procrastinate* his lifeless end — *Shak.*

Syn — To postpone adjourn, defer, delay, retard; protract

Pro crăs'ti nāte, *v t* To delay, to be dilatory.

I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago — *Swift.*

Pro crăs'ti nā'tion, *n* [Lat *procrastinatio*, Fr. *procrastination*, It *procrastinazione*] A putting off to a future time, delay dilatoriness

Procrastination is the thief of time — *Young*

Pro-crăs'ti nā'tor, *n* One who defers the performance of any thing to a future time

Pro crăs'ti na to ry, *a* Pertaining to procrastination, implying procrastination — *J Hall.*

Pro-crăs'tine, *v t* To procrastinate [*Obs*]

Prō'cre ant, *a* [Lat *procreans*, p pr of *procreare* See PROCREATE] Generating, producing, productive, fruitful [*Rare*] "His pendent bed and *procreant* cradle" — *Shak.*

Prō'cre ant, *n* One who, or that which, procreates or generates [*Obs*] — *Milton.*

Prō'cre āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* PROCREATED, *p. pr & vb n* PROCREATING] [Lat *procreare*, *procreatum*, from *pro*, forward, forth and *creare*, to create It *procrear* Sp, Pg, & Pr *procrear*, Fr. *procrer*] To beget, to generate and produce, to engender — *Bentley.*

Prō'cre ā'tion, *n* [Fr *procreation*, Sp *procreacion*, It *procreazione* Pr & Lat *procreatio*] The act of begetting generation and production of young — *South.*

Prō'cre ā tive, *a* Generative, having the power to beget — *Hale.*

Prō'cre ā'tive ness, *n* The power of generating.

Prō'cre ā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *procreatore*, Sp *procreador*] One who begets, a generator, a father or sire

Pro-crŭs'te an, *a* Pertaining to or resembling Procrustes, or his mode of torture, reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model, producing uniformity by deforming force, or mutilation

Pro crŭs'te an ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* PROCRUSTEANIZED, *p pr & vb n* PROCRUSTEANIZING.] To stretch or contract according to some rule or standard

Pro crŭs'tēs (-krŭs'teez), *n* [Lat, Gr Προκρουστης, from πρακρουειν, to beat out, hence, to stretch and torture, from πρό, forward, forth, and κρουειν, to strike or smite] (*Gr Antiq*) A celebrated highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims upon an iron bed, and, as the case required, either stretched out or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length; —

whence the metaphorical phrase, *the bed of Procrustes*

Prō'crus-tē'si-an, *a* Same as PROCRUSTEAN, q v.

Prōc'to-cēle, *n* [Gr πρωκτός, anus, and κήλη, tumor] (*Med*) Inversion and prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter, with more or less swelling *Dunglison*

Prōc'tor, *n* [Contracted from *procurator*, q v] One who is employed to manage the affairs of another, hence, specifically, (*a*) A person appointed to beg or collect alms for those who could not go out to beg for themselves, as lepers, the bedridden, &c ,—hence, a beggar [*Obs*] *Nares Halliwell.* (*b*) (*Law*) An officer employed in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes, answering to an *attorney* at common law, and to a *solicitor* in equity *Burrill Wharton* (*c*) (*English Universities and some American Colleges*) An officer who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obedience to the college regulations

Prōc'tor, *v t* To act as a proctor toward to manage [*Cant*] *Shak*

Prōc'tor ăge, *n* Management by a proctor, or as by a proctor, hence, management, control superintendence ,—in contempt *Milton*

Proc-tō'ri al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a proctor, magisterial

Proc-tōr'ic-al, *a* Belonging to the academical proctor, magisterial [*Obs*]

Prōc'tor-ship, *n* The office or dignity of the proctor of a university *Clarendon*

Pro-cŭm'bent, *a* [Lat *procumbens*, p pr of *procumbere*, to fall, bend, or lean forward from *pro*, forward, and *cumbere*, for *cubare*, to lie down, It *procumbente*, Fr *procombant*]

1 Lying down or on the face, prone

2 (*Bot*) Unable to support itself, and therefore lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots, trailing prostrate, as, a *procumbent* stem *Martyn*

Pro-cūr'a ble, *a* [Sp *procurable*] Capable of being procured, obtainable *Boyle*

Prōc'ū-ra cy, *n* [L Lat *procuratia*, for Lat *procuratio*, It *procuratia*, Fr *procuratie* See *infra*]

1 The office or act of a proctor or procurator vicarious management

2 A proxy, a procuration [*Obs*]

The legate assembled a synod of the clergy at London in the which he demanded *procuracies* *Holinshed*

Prōc'ū rā'tion, *n* [Lat *procuratio*, Fr *procuration*, Pr *procuratio*, Sp *procuracion*, It *procurazione* See PROCURE]

1 The act of procuring, procurement

2 The management of another's affairs

3 The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another

4 A sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations,—called also *proxy* *Todd*

Procuration money (*Law*), money paid for procuring a loan *Blackstone*

Prōc'ū-rā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *procuratore*, *procuratore*, Sp *procurador*, Pr, *procurare*, Fr *procurateur*, *procureur*]

1 (*Law*) One who manages another's affairs See PROCTOR *Shak*

2 (*Rom Antiq*) A governor of a province under the emperors, as, the *procurator* of Judea, also, a certain officer who had the management of the revenue

Prōc'ū ra tō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor made by a proctor *Ayliffe*

Prōc'ū rā'tor ship, *n* The office of a procurator. *Pearson*

Pro-cū'ra to ry, *a* [Lat *procuratorius*] Tending to procuration

Pro-cūre', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROCURED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROCURING] [Fr *procurer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *procurar*, It & Lat *procurare*, from Lat *pro*, for, and *curare*, to take care, from *cura*, care]

1 To bring into possession, to cause to accrue to or to come into possession of, to acquire or provide for one's self or for another, to gain, to get, to obtain "If we *procure* not to ourselves more woe" *Milton*

2 To contrive and effect, to bring about, to effect, to cause

Proceed, Salinus, to *procure* my fall *Shak*

3 To prevail on, to win over, to persuade, to solicit [*Obs*]

The famous British prince and faery knight,
Of the fair Alma greatly were *procured*
To make there longer sojourn and abode *Spenser*

4 To cause to come, to bring, to attract. [*Obs*]

What unaccustomed cause *procures* her hither? *Shak*

Syn.—See ATTAIN

Pro-cūre', *v t* To pimp *Dryden*

Pro-cūre'ment, *n* The act of procuring obtaining bringing about, or effecting, obtainment, management, efficient contrivance, agency

They thank it done
By her *procurement* *Dryden*

Pro-cūr'er, *n* 1 One who procures or obtains, one who, or that which, brings on or causes to be done

2. One who procures the gratification of the passion of lewdness for another, a pimp; a pander *South.*

Pro-cūr'ess, *n.* A female procurer, a female pander

Prō'cy-ōn, *n.* [Lat *Procyon*, Gr Προκύων, lit. fore-dog, a constellation which rises before the dog star, from πρό, before, and κύων, a dog]

1 (*Astron*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Canis Minor*, or the Little Dog.

2 (*Zool*) The glutton See GLUTTON

Prōd, *n* [Dan *brod*, a prick, thorn, sting, *brodde*, spur, frost-nail, Sw *brodd*, Icel *broddr*, prickle, weapon, Gael & Ir *brod*, goad, prickle, sting, Armor *brod*, id, and very hot, W *brwd*, hot, warm, acrid, *brathu*, to stab, sting, bite]

1 A goad, an awl, or a pin in pattens [*Prov Eng*]

2 A light kind of cross bow used for killing deer, particularly by ladies *Fairholt*

Prōd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRODDED *p pr* & *vb n* PRODDING] [From *prod*, a goad] To thrust some pointed instrument into to push into, as, to *prod* a haystack with a sword or bayonet *Halliwell*

Prŏd'i gal, *a* [Lat *prodigus*, from *prodigere*, to drive forth to squander away, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *agere*, to drive, It, Sp, & Pg *prodigo*, Pr & Fr *prodigue*]

1 Given to extravagant expenditures, expending money or other things without necessity, recklessly profuse lavish wasteful, not frugal or economical, as, a *prodigal* man the *prodigal* son "In fighting fields were *prodigal* of blood" *Dryden*

2 Expended to excess, or without necessity, profuse, lavish, as, *prodigal* expenses

Syn —Profuse, lavish, extravagant, free See PROFUSE

Prŏd'i gal, *n* One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity, one that is profuse or lavish a waster, a spendthrift "On that bleak Crimean headland noble *prodigals* of life" *Trench*

Prŏd'i găl'i ty, *n* [Fr *prodigalité*, Pr *prodigalitat*, Sp *prodigalidad*, Pg *prodigalidade*, It *prodigalità*, Lat *prodigalitas*] Extravagance in expenditure, particularly of money, profusion, waste, excessive liberality,—opposed to *frugality*, *economy*, and *parsimony*

The most severe censor can not but be pleased with the *prodigality* of his wit *Dryden*

Prŏd'i gal ize, *v t* To be extravagant in expenditures [*Obs*] *Sherwood*

Prŏd'i-gal ly, *adv* In a prodigal manner, with profusion of expense, extravagantly, lavishly, wastefully, profusely, as, an estate *prodigally* dispated

Nature, not bounteous now, but lavish grows,
Our paths with flowers she *prodigally* strows *Dryden*

Prŏd'i gençe, *n* [Lat *prodigentia*, from *prodigens*, p pr of *prodigere* See PRODIGAL] Waste, profusion prodigality [*Obs*] *Lp Hall*

Pro-dĭg'iŏus, (dĭd'jŭs), *a* [Lat *prodigiosus*, fr *prodigium*, a prodigy, It & Sp *prodigioso*, Fr *prodigieux*]

1 Of the nature of a prodigy, marvelous, portentous

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky *Prowne*

2 Very great, huge, enormous in size, quantity, extent, or the like, as, a mountain of *prodigious* size or altitude, a *prodigious* mass or quantity of water an ocean or plain of *prodigious* extent

Much I have heard
Of thy *prodigious* might, and feats performed *Milton*

Syn —Huge, enormous, monstrous portentous, marvelous, amazing, astonishing, wonderful, extraordinary

Pro dĭg'iŏus ly, *adv* 1 Enormously, wonderfully, astonishingly, as, a number *prodigiously* great

2 Very much, extremely, as, he was *prodigiously* pleased [*Colloq*]

Pro dĭg'iŏus-ness, *n* The state or quality of being prodigious, enormousness of size, the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment

Prŏd'i gy, *n* [Lat *prodigium*, for *prodicium*, fr *prodicere*, to foretell, predict, from *pro*, before, and *dicere*, to say It & Sp *prodigio*, Fr *prodige*]

1 Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn, portent, as, eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed *prodigies*

So many terrors, voices, *prodigies*
May warn thee, as a sure foregoing sign *Milton*

2 Any thing out of the ordinary course of nature, and so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment, as, a *prodigy* of learning

3 A monster, a production out of the ordinary course of nature. *B Jonson*

Syn —Wonder, miracle, portent, marvel, monster

Pro dĭ'tion (dĭsh'ŭn), *n* [Lat *proditio*, from *prodere*, to give forth, discover, betray, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *dare*, to give, O Fr *prodition*, O Sp *prodicion*, It *prodizione*] Treachery, treason [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Prŏd'i tor, *n* [Lat, It *proditore*, O. Fr *proditeur* See *supra*] A traitor [*Obs*] *Shak*

Prŏd'i tō'ri-ŭs, *a.* [*Obs.*] 1. Treacherous, perfidious, traitorous *Daniel*

2 Apt to make discoveries or disclosures "Nature is *proditorious*" *Wotton.*

Prŏd'i-to-ry, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious. [*Obs.*]

Prō'drŏme, *n.* [Gr. πρόδρομος, running before, fr. πρό, before, and δραμεῖν, τρέχειν, to run; Lat *prodromus*, It & Sp. *prodromo*, Fr. *prodrome.*] A forerunner. [*Obs*] *Coles.*

Prŏd'ro-mous, *a.* [See *supra*] Going before; forerunning. [*Obs*]

Pro-dūçe', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* PRODUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb n* PRODUCING] [Lat *producere*, *productum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *ducere*, to lead, bring forward, It *producere*, *produrre*, Sp *producir*, Pg *produzir*, Pr & Fr *produire*]

1 To bring forward, to lead forth, to offer to view or notice, to exhibit, as, to *produce* a witness or evidence in court

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world *Swift.*

2 To bring forth to bear, to give birth to, to propagate, to yield of its kind, to furnish,—applied both to animal and vegetable life, as, the seas *produce* fish, the earth *produces* trees and grass; wheat *produces* an abundance of food.

They
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*

3 To cause to be or to happen, to originate as an effect, as, small causes sometimes *produce* great effects, the clouds *produce* rain, vice *produces* misery

4 To manufacture, to prepare for specific uses, to give being or form to, as, a manufacturer *produces* excellent wares

5 To yield or furnish, as, money *produces* interest, capital *produces* profit

6 To draw further, to extend, to lengthen out, to prolong as, to *produce* a man's life unto three score *Browne.*

7 (*Geom*) To extend,—applied to a line, surface, or solid

Pro dūçe', *v i* To yield or furnish appropriate offspring, products, effects, consequences, or results.

Prŏd'ūçe (Synop, § 130), *n* That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded, product, yield, proceeds, result of labor, especially of agricultural labors hence, specifically, agricultural products

Pro dūçe'ment, *n* [Cf It *producimento*] Production [*Obs*] *Milton*

Pro dū'cent, *n* [Lat *producens*, p pr of *producere* See PRODUCE] One who produces, exhibits, or offers to view or notice [*Obs*] *Ayliffe*

Pro dū'cer, *n* One who produces, brings forth, or generates

Pro dū'çi bĭl'i ty, *n* [Sp *producibilidad*, Fr *productibilité*] The quality of being producible [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Pro-dū'çi ble, *a* [Sp *producible*, It *producibile*, Fr *productible*] Capable of being produced, or of being brought forward, brought forth, generated, or extended *South*

Pro dū'çi ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being producible *Boyle*

Prŏd'uct (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *productum*, from *productus*, p p of *producere* Sp *producto*, It *prodotto*, Fr *produit* See PRODUCE]

1 That which is produced, brought forth, effected, or generated, production, yield, result, effect, fruit, whether of growth or labor, either physical or intellectual, as, the *product* of land, the *products* of the season, the *products* of manufactures, of commerce, or of art, the *products* of great and wise men

These are the *product*
Of those ill mated marriages *Milton*
These institutions are the *products* of enthusiasm *Burke*

2 (*Math*) The number or sum obtained by adding one number or quantity to itself as many times as there are units in another number, the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers, as, the *product* of the multiplication of 7 by 5 is 35

Syn.—Produce, production, fruit, work; performance

Pro dŭct', *v. t* To lengthen out; to extend, to produce

He that doth much in a short life *products* his mortality *Hackett*

Pro-dūc'tă, *n* [Lat] (*Paleon*) An extinct genus of fossil bivalve shells closely allied to the living genus *Terebratula*, found only in the older secondary rocks *Brande*

Pro dŭct'i ble, *a* [Fr *productible.*] Capable of being produced, producible

Pro dŭc'tĭle, *a* [Lat *productilis*, from *producere*, to draw or stretch out, to extend, It *productile*] Capable of being extended or prolonged, extensible, ductile.

Pro dŭc'tion, *n* [Fr *production*, Pr. *produzio*, Sp. *producion*, It *produzione*, Lat. *productio.* See PRODUCE]

1 The act or process of producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view.

2 That which is produced or made, product, fruit of labor, as, the *productions* of the earth, comprehending all vegetables and fruits; the *productions* of art, as manufactures of every kind, the *productions* of intellect or genius, as poems and prose compositions.

3. A lengthening out; a prolongation. *Dunglison.*

Syn. – Product, produce; fruit, work, performance; composition.

Pro-dŭc'tive, *a.* [Sp & Pg *productivo*, Pr. *productiu*, Fr. *productif*, It *produttivo.*]

1. Having the quality or power of producing, yielding or furnishing results, as, *productive* labor is that which increases the number or amount of products, — opposed to *unproductive* labor

2. Bringing into being, causing to exist, producing, efficient, as, an age *productive* of great men, a spirit *productive* of heroic achievements "And kindle with thy own *productive* fire" *Dryden.*

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit *Spectator*

3 Fertile, producing good crops "Fruitful vales so *productive* of that grain" *Swift*

Pro dŭc'tive-ly, *adv* By production, with abundant produce

Pro-dŭc'tive ness, *n* The quality of being productive, as, the *productiveness* of land or labor

Prŏ'duc tiv'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being productive, productiveness, capacity to produce "Not indeed as the product, but as the producing power, the *productivity*" *Coleridge*

Pro dŭc'tress, *n* A female who produces

Prŏ'e-gū'mi-nal, *a.* [Fr *progumene*, from Gr προηγουμενος, p pr of προηγεισθαι, to go first and lead the way, from πρό, before, and ηγεισθαι, to go before, to lead the way] (*Med*) Serving to predispose, predisposing, as a *procegumenal* cause of disease

Prō'em, *n* [Fr *proeme*, Sp & It *procmio*, Lat *procmium*, Gr προοιμιον, from προ, before, and οιμος, way, road, the course or strain of a song] Preface, introduction, preliminary observations, prelude

Thus much may serve by way of *proem*,
Proceed we therefore to our poem *Swift*

Prō'em, *v t* To preface [*Obs*] *South*

Pro ē'mi al, *a* Introductory, prefatory, preliminary [*Rare*] *Hammond*

Prō'emp-tō'sis (84), *n* [Gr προεμπτωσις, to fall in before, from προ, before, and εμπιπτειν, to fall in, from εις, in, and πιπτειν, to fall] (*Chron*) The lunar equation, or addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon from being reckoned as happening a day too soon. *Brande*

Prō'face, *interj* [O Fr *prou face* or *prou fasse*, from *prou*, profit, and *face*, to make, do] Much good may it do you! — a familiar salutation or welcome [*Obs*]

Master Page, good Master Page, sit, *proface* *Shak*

Prŏf'a nāte, *v t.* [See *infra*] To profane [*Obs*]

Prŏf'a nā'tion, *n* [Fr *profanation*, Sp *profanacion*, It *profanazione*, Lat *profanatio* See PROFANE, *v t*]

1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence, irreverent or too familiar treatment of what is sacred, as, the *profanation* of the Sabbath the *profanation* of a sanctuary, the *profanation* of the name of God

2. The act of treating with abuse or disrespect

'T were *profanation* of our joys
To tell the laity our love *Donne*

Pro-fāne', *a.* [Fr *profane*, It & Sp *profano*, Lat *profanus*, properly before the temple, i e, without the temple, unholy, from *pro*, before, and *fanum*, temple]

1 Not sacred or holy, unconsecrated, not possessing peculiar sanctity, hence, secular, relating to matters other than sacred, as, *profane* history, a *profane* place.

After the whole procession had visited the Vatican, the *profane* wreath was suspended before the shrine of St Peter *Gibbon*

2. Characterized by impurity, polluted, unholy

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things *Raleigh*

3 Especially, treating sacred things with contempt, disrespect, irreverence, or undue familiarity, irreverent, hence, specifically, irreverent in language, taking the name of God in vain, given to swearing, blasphemous, as, a *profane* person, word, oath, or tongue

Syn. — Secular, temporal, worldly, unsanctified unhallowed, unholy, irreligious, irreverent, ungodly, wicked, godless, impious

Pro fāne', *v. t* [*imp & p p* PROFANED, *p pr & vb n* PROFANING] [Fr *profaner*, Sp *profanar*, It. & Lat *profanare* See *supra*]

1 To violate, as any thing sacred, to treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt, to desecrate; to pollute, as, to *profane* the name of God, to *profane* the Sabbath, to *profane* the Scriptures or the ordinances of God

2. To put to a wrong or unworthy use, to make a base employment of, to debase "So idly to *profane* the precious time" *Shak*

Pro-fāne'ly, *adv.* With irreverence to sacred things or names; with want of due respect "The character of God *profanely* impeached" *Dwight.*

That proud scholar.. speaks of Homer too *profanely* *Broome*

Pro-fāne'ness (109), *n.* The quality or character of being profane; scandalous irreverence, especially, the use of language which implies irreverence toward God; the taking of God's name in vain.

Pro-fān'er, *n.* 1. One who treats sacred things with irreverence, one who uses profane language

2. A polluter, a defiler, as, a *profaner* of the temple *Hooker*

Prŏf'a-nism, *n.* Profanity. [*Obs*] *Marston*

Pro făn'i ty, *n.* [Lat. *profanitas*, It. *profanita*, Sp *profanidad*]

1 The quality or character of being profane, profaneness irreverence, especially, the use of profane language, blasphemy

2 That which is profane, profane language

In a record of debauchery amid the brisk interchange of *profanity* and folly, religion might appear a dumb, unsocial intruder *Blackmore*

Pro fĕ'tion, *n* [From Lat *proficere*, to go forward, make progress, not from Lat *profectio*, a going away, departure from *proficisci*, to set out, depart] A going forward, advance progression [*Obs*] *Browne*

Prō'fec tī'tious, *a* [Lat *profectitius*, from *proficisci*, to set out, proceed] Proceeding from, or from a parent, derived, as from an ancestor

The threefold distinction of *profectitious*, adventitious and professional was ascertained *Godson*

Prō'fĕrt, *n* [Lat, he brings forward, third person present of *proferre*, to bring forth or forward, from *pro*, forward, and *ferre*, to carry, bring] (*Law*) The exhibition or production of a record or paper in open court

Pro fĕss', *v t* [*imp & p p* PROFESSED (pro fĕst'), *p pr & vb n* PROFESSING] [Fr *professer*, Pr *professar*, Sp *profesar*, It *professare*, Lat *profiteri*, *professus*, from *pro*, before, forward, and *fateri*, to confess, own]

1 To make open declaration of to avow or to acknowledge, to confess publicly, to own freely,

The best and wisest of them all *professed*
To know this only that he nothing knew *Milton*

2 To set up a claim to to make pretense to hence, to pretend, to put on or present in appearance of

I do *profess* to be no less than I seem *Shak*

3 To pretend to knowledge of, to proclaim one's self versed in, to make one's self a teacher or practitioner of, to set up as an authority respecting to declare, as one's self, such or such as, to *profess* one's self a physician, he *professes* surgery

Pro fĕss', *v i* 1 To take a profession upon one's self, to confess *Drayton*

2 To declare friendship [*Obs*] *Shak*

Pro fĕss'ed (pro fĕst'), *p a* Openly declared, avowed, or acknowledged, as, a *professed* foe a *professed* tyrant, a *professed* Christian, a *professed* atheist

Pro fĕss'ed ly, *adv* By profession, by open declaration or avowal

I could not grant too much to men *professedly* my subjects *A Clark*

In Ireland I traveled over *professedly* searching all places as I passed along *Woodward*

Pro fĕs'sion (fĕsh'un), *n* [Fr *profession*, Pr *professio*, Sp *profision*, It *professione*, Lat *professio* See *supra*]

1 The act of professing, open declaration, public avowal or acknowledgment, as, *professions* of friendship or sincerity a *profession* of faith or religion

2 That which one professes, a declaration an avowal, a claim, a pretense

The *professions* of princes, when a crown is the bait, are a slender security *Tesler*

The Indians quickly perceive the coincidence or the contradiction between *professions* and conduct, and their confidence or distrust follows of course *I Mo*

3 That of which one professes knowledge, the occupation, if not mechanical, agricultural or the like, to which one devotes himself, the business which one professes to understand and to follow for subsistence, calling, vocation employment, as, the *profession* of a clergyman, of a lawyer, and of a physician or surgeon, the *profession* of lecturer on chemistry or mineralogy

He tried five or six *professions*, in turn, without success *Macaulay*

☞ *The three professions* or *learned professions*, are especially, theology, law, and medicine

4 The collective body of persons engaged in a calling

5 (*Eccl Law*) The act of entering or becoming a member of a religious order

Pro fĕs'sion al (pro fĕsh'un al), *a*

1 Pertaining to a profession or to a calling, following a profession

His brain was almost turned by pride, not personal but *professional* *Macaulay*

2 Professed, being by profession, avowed

Perfect sincerity never existed in a *professional* sect *De Quincey*

Pro fĕs'sion al ist, *n* A professional person, one who practices in some profession [*Rare*]

Pro-fĕs'sion al ly, *adv* 1 In a professional manner or way, by profession or declaration, professedly, as, *professionally* a friend to religion [*Rare*]

2 By calling, as, one employed *professionally.*

Pro fĕs'sor, *n* [Lat, It *professore*, Sp *profesor*, Fr. *professeur* See PROFESS]

1. One who professes or makes open declaration of his sentiments or opinions; especially, one who makes a public avowal of his belief in the Scriptures and his faith in Christ, and thus unites himself to the visible church

2 One who professes or publicly teaches any science or branch of learning, especially, an officer in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business it is to read lectures or instruct students in a particular branch of learning, as, a *professor* of theology or mathematics

Prŏf'es sō'ri al, *a* [Lat *professorius*, from *professor* It *professorial*, Fr *professoral*] Pertaining to a professor as, the *professorial* chair

Prŏf'es sō'ri al ism, *n* The character, manners, or habits of a professor [*Rare*]

Prŏf'es sō'ri ate, *n* Professorship [*Rare*]

Pro fĕs'sor ship, *n.* The office of a professor or public teacher *Walton.*

Pro fĕs'so ry, *a* [Lat *professorius*] Pertaining to a professor [*Ob*]

Prŏf'fer, *v t* [*imp & p p* PROFFERED, *p pr & vb n* PROFFERING] [Lat *proferre* to bring forth or forward to offer, from *pro*, forward, and *ferre*, to bring It *profferire*, *proferire*, O It *profferere*, Sp & Pg *proferir*, Pr *proferir*, Fr *proférer*]

1. To offer for acceptance to propose to give, to make a tender of as, to *proffer* a gift, to *proffer* services to *proffer* friendship

2 To essay or attempt of one's own accord, to undertake [*Rare*]

None
So hardy as to *proffer* or accept
Alone the dreadful voyage *Milton*

Prŏf'fer, *n* 1 An offer made, something proposed for acceptance by another, as, *proffers* of peace or friendship

He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission of command in the army *Clarendon*

2 Essay, attempt [*Rare*] *Bacon*

Prŏf'fer er, *n* One who offers any thing for acceptance

Pro fĭ'cience (fĭsh'ens) } *n* The state or quality
Pro fĭ'cien cy (fĭsh'en sy), } of being proficient, advance in the acquisition of any art, science, or knowledge, improvement, progression in knowledge

Pro fĭ'cient (fĭsh'ent), *a* Well advanced in any branch of knowledge or skill possessed of considerable acquirements well skilled, versed

Pro fĭ'cient (fĭsh'ent) *n* [Lat *proficiens*, p pr of *proficere*, to go forward make progress, from *pro*, forward, and *facere* to make It & Sp *proficente*] One who has made considerable advances in any business art, science, or branch of learning, an expert, an adept, as a *proficient* in a trade or occupation, a *proficient* in mathematics, in anatomy in music, or the like

Pro fĭ'cient ly, *adv* In a proficient manner, with proficiency

Pro fĭ'cu ous, *a* [Lat *profícuus*, It & Sp *profícuo* See *supra*] Profitable, advantageous, useful [*Obs*] *Harvey*

Prō'file (prō'fil, or prō'fēl) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *profil* Sp & Pg *perfil*, It *profilo* from Lat *pro*, or *per*, and *filum*, a thread, in outline, shape]

1 An outline or contour

2 (*Paint & Sculp*) A head or portrait represented sidewise or in a side view, the side face or half face, as, to draw or appear in *profile*, the *profile* of Pope or Addison

3 (*Arch*) The contour or outline of a figure, building, or member a vertical section *Gwilt*

Prō'file (prō'fil, *or* prō'fēl), *v t* [*imp & p p* PROFILED, *p pr & vb n* PROFILING] [Fr *profiler*, Sp *perfilar*, It *profilare* See *supra*] To draw the outline of to draw in profile as a building

Prō'file (pro fil, *or* pro fēl), *n* (*Fort*) The act or process of setting up wooden profiles to guide workmen in throwing up a parapet

Prŏf'fit, *n* [Fr *profit* Pr *profieg*, O Pg *proferto*, It *profitto*, Sp *provecho*, from Lat *profectus*, advance, progress, profit, from *proficere*, *profectum*. See PROFICIENT]

1 Acquisition beyond expenditure, excess of value received for keeping or selling, over cost, hence, in commerce, pecuniary gain in any transaction or occupation, emolument

Let no man anticipate uncertain *profits* *Rambler.*

2 Accession of good, valuable results useful consequences benefit, avail as, in office of *profit* or honor "If you dare do yourself a *profit* and a right" *Shak.*

Syn — Benefit avail, service, improvement, advancement, gain emolument

Prŏf'fit, *v t* [*imp & p p* PROFITED, *p pr & vb n.* PROFITING] [Fr *profiter*, Pr *profitar*, *profeitar*, *profechar*, O Sp *provechar*, It *profittare*] To be of service to, to be good to, to help on, to benefit; to advantage

It is a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs *Dryden.*

Prŏf'fit, *v i* 1 To gain advantage; to make improvement, to improve, to gain, to advance.

I *profit* not by thy talk *Shak.*

She has *profited* so well already by your counsel, that she can say her lesson *Dryden.*

2. To be of use or advantage; to bring good.

Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath *Prov* xi 4

Prŏf'it-a-ble, *a.* [Fr *profitable*, Pr. *profeitable, profechable*, It *profittable*] Yielding or bringing profit or gain, gainful, lucrative, useful, advantageous, as, a *profitable* trade, *profitable* business, a *profitable* study or profession

What was so *profitable* to the empire became fatal to the emperor *Arbuthnot*

Prŏf'it a ble ness, *n* The quality of being profitable, gainfulness, usefulness, advantageousness

Prŏf'it a bly, *adv* In a profitable manner, gainfully, usefully, advantageously with improvement as, to be *profitably* occupied in reading

Prŏf'it ing, *n* Gain, advantage, profit "That thy *profiting* may appear to all" 1 *Tim* iv 15

Prŏf'it less, *a* Void of profit, gain, or advantage *Shak*

Prŏf'li-ga cy, *n* [See PROFLIGATI] The condition or quality of being profligate, a profligate or very vicious course of life, a state of being abandoned in moral principle and in vice

Prŏf'li gate, *a* [Lat *profligatus*, p p of *profligare* See PROFLIGATI, *v t*]

1 Overthrown, beaten, conquered [*Obs*]

The foe is *profligate*, and run *Hudibras*

2. Abandoned to vice, lost to principle virtue, or decency, openly and shamelessly immoral or vicious, as, a *profligate* man or wretch

Next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we *Roscommon*

Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse
Debased to each obscene and impious use *Dryden*

Syn — Abandoned, corrupt dissolute, vitiated, depraved vicious wicked See ABANDONED

Prŏf'li-gate, *n* An abandoned man, a person openly and shamelessly vicious

How could such a *profligate* as Antony or a boy of eighteen like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving law to such an empire? *Swift*

Prŏf'li gāte, *v t* [Lat *profligare, profligatum*, to strike or dash to the ground, from *pro*, forward, and *fligere*, to strike, to strike down] To drive away, to overcome [*Latinism*] [*Obs*] *Harrow*

Prŏf'li gate ly, *adv* In a profligate manner without principle or shame in a course of extreme viciousness, as, to spend life *profligately*

Prŏf'li gate ness, *n* 1 The quality of being profligate the quality or state of being lost to virtue and decency

2 An abandoned course of life extreme viciousness profligacy

Prŏf'li gā'tion, *n* [Lat *profligatio*] Defeat rout [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Prŏf'lu ence *n* [Lat *profluentia*, from *profluens* See *infra*] The quality or act of being profluent, forward flow, course [*Obs*] *Wotton*

Prŏf'lu ent, *a* [Lat *profluens* p pr of *profluere*, from *pro*, forward and *fluere*, to flow] Flowing forward "In the *profluent* stream" *Milton*

Pro found', *a* [Fr *profond*, Pr *prefon* It *profondo*, Sp & Pg *profundo*, Lat *profundus*, from *pro*, before, forward and *fundus*, the bottom]

1 Descending far below the surface opening or reaching to a great depth, deep "A gulf *profound*" *Milton*

2 Low bending, very low, lowly, humble, as, a *profound* bow

3 Characterized by intensity deeply felt far reaching strongly impressed as, the circumstance made a *profound* impression on his mind

Of the *profound* corruption of this class there can be no doubt *Milman*

4 Intellectually deep entering far into subjects reaching to the bottom of a matter, or of a branch of learning penetrating, skilled as, a *profound* investigation or treatise a *profound* scholar or mathematician

5 Exhibiting or expressing deep humility very lowly, submissive

What humble gestures! What *profound* reverence! *Dappa*

6 Having hidden qualities, mysterious, occult

Upon the corner of the room
There hangs a vaporous drop *profound* *Shak*

Pro found', *n* 1 The deep, the abyss "Through the blue *profound*" *Wordsworth*

2 Especially, the sea, the ocean

God in the fathomless *profound*
Hath all his choice commanders drowned *Sandys*

Pro found', *v t* To dive deeply, to penetrate [*Obs*] *Glanville*

Pro found', *v t* To cause to sink deeply, to cause to dive or penetrate far down [*Obs*] *Browne*

Pro found'ly, *adv* 1 In a profound manner, deeply

Why sigh you so *profoundly*? *Shak*

2 With deep penetration, knowledge, or insight as, *profoundly* wise, *profoundly* skilled in music or painting

Pro found'ness, *n* The quality of being profound, profundity, depth

Pro fŭl'gent, *a* [Lat *pro*, forth, and *fulgere*, to shine] Shining forth, blazing out, brilliant, effulgent [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pro fŭn'di ty, *n* [Lat *profunditas*, Pr *profunditat*, Sp *profundidad*, It *profondità*, Fr *profondeur*] Condition or quality of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, of science, of feeling, or the like. "The vast *profundity* obscure." *Milton*

Pro fūse', *a.* [Lat *profusus*, p p of *profundere*, to pour forth or out, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *fundere*, to pour, It & Sp *profuso*, O Fr *profus*]

1 Pouring forth with fullness or exuberance, exceedingly liberal, giving without stint, lavish, as, a *profuse* government, a *profuse* administration "A green shady bank, *profuse* of flowers" *Milton*

2 Liberal to excess, extravagant, prodigal, — often in a bad sense

Profuse ornament in painting architecture, or gardening, as well as in dress or in language, shows a mean or corrupted taste *Kames*

Syn — Lavish, exuberant, bountiful, prodigal extravagant — PROFUSE, LAVISH, PRODIGAL *Profuse* denotes pouring out (as money, &c) with great fullness or exuberance, as *profuse* in his expenditures, thanks, promises, &c *Lavish* is stronger, implying unnecessary or wasteful excess as *lavish* of his bounties favors, praises, &c *Prodigality* is stronger still, denoting unmeasured or reckless profusion, as, *prodigal* of one's strength life, or blood, to secure some object

O Liberty, thou goddess heavenly bright,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight! *Addison*

The dame has been too *lavish* of her feast,
And fed him till he loathes *Rowe*

Here patriots live who for their country's good,
In fighting fields were *prodigal* of blood *Dryden*

Pro fūse', *v t* 1 To pour out, to lavish [*Obs*]

Thy help hath been *profused*
Ever with most grace in consorts of travelers distressed *Chapman*

2 To squander [*Rare*] *Steele*

Pro fūse'ly, *adv* 1 In a profuse manner, lavishly, prodigally, as an income *profusely* expended

2 With exuberance, with great abundance, as, ornaments may be too *profusely* scattered over a building

Pro fūse'ness, *n* 1 Extravagant expenditures, lavishness, prodigality

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuseness* *Attebury*

2 Great abundance, profusion, as, *profuseness* of ornaments

Pro fū'sion (pro fū'zhun), *n* [Lat *profusio*, Fr & Sp *profusion*, It *profusione*]

1 The act of one who is profuse, a lavishing or pouring out without stint, prodigality, extravagance of expenditures

What meant this pompous progress through the empire,
This vast *profusion* to the factious nobles? *Rowe*

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of Christian blood *Hayward*

2 Rich abundance, exuberant plenty, lavish supply, as, a *profusion* of dainties

The raptured eye
The fair *profusion* yellow autumn, spies *Thomson*

Pro fū'sive, *a* Profuse, lavish, prodigal [*Obs*]

Prŏg, *v i* [D *praghen*, Ger *prachen, prahlen*, Dan *prakle*, Sw *pracka*, to beg, allied to Lat *procare, precari*, to ask, demand] [*Low*]

1 To wander about and beg, to seek food or other supplies by low arts to seek to acquire by beggarly tricks, to strive after by shifts "Pandulf, an Italian and pope's legate, a perfect artist in *progging* for money" *Fuller*

You are the lion, I have been endeavoring to *prog* for you *Locke*

2 To steal to filch

Prŏg, *n* Victuals or provisions sought by begging, or found by wandering about, victuals of any kind, food, supplies [*Low*] *Swift*

Prŏg, *n* One who seeks his victuals by wandering and begging

Pro ġĕn'er ate, *v t* [Lat *progenerare, progeneratum*, from *pro*, forth, forward, and *generare*, to generate] To beget to generate, to produce, to procreate [*Rare*] "To *progenerate* a more numerous and better race" *Landor*

Pro ġĕn'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *progeneratio*] The act of begetting, propagation [*Obs*]

Pro ġĕn'i tor, *n* [Lat, from *progignere, progenitum*, to bring forth, to beget, from *pro*, forth, and *gignere*, to beget, It *progenitore*, Sp *progenitor*, O Fr *progeniteur*] An ancestor in the direct line, a forefather "And reverence thee their great *progenitor*" *Milton*

Pro-ġĕ'ni ture (52), *n* [Fr *progeniture*] A begetting or birth [*Rare*]

Prŏġ'e ny (prŏj'e nĭ), *n* [Fr *progenie*, It & Sp *progenie*, Pr & Lat *progenies*, from Lat *progignere* See *supra*] Descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals, offspring race, children "Issued from the *progeny* of kings" *Shak*

Prog nā'thism, *n* [See *infra*] Projection of the lower jaw

Prog nā'thous, *a* [Gr πρό, before, and γνάθος, the jaw] Having, or characterized by, projecting jaws

Their countenances had the true *prognathous* character *Kane*

Prog-nō'sis, *n* [Gr πρόγνωσις, from προγιγνώσκειν, to know beforehand, from πρό, before, and γιγνώσκειν, to know, Fr *prognose*] (*Med*) The act or art of foretelling the course and event of a disease, the judgment of the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms *Coxe.*

Prog nōs'tic, *a.* [Gr. προγνωστικός. See *supra*] Indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing, as, the *prognostic* symptoms of a disease, *prognostic* signs.

Prog-nōs'tic, *n.* [Lat. *prognosticum*, Gr. προγνωστικόν, It & Sp *prognostico*, Fr *pronostic, prognostic* See *supra*]

1 That which prognosticates, a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold, hence, a foretelling, a prediction

That choice would inevitably be considered by the country as a *prognostic* of the highest import *Macaulay*

2 (*Med*) A sign or symptom indicating the course and event of a disease *Parr*

Syn. — Sign, omen, presage, token, indication

Prog-nōs'tic, *v. t* To prognosticate [*Obs*]

Prog-nōs'tic a ble, *a.* Capable of being prognosticated or foretold *Browne.*

Prog-nōs'tic āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* PROGNOSTICATED, *p pr & vb. n* PROGNOSTICATING] [It *prognosticare, pronosticare*, Sp *prognosticar, pronosticar*, Fr *pronostiquer* See *supra*] To indicate as future, to foretell from signs or symptoms, to foreshower will predict

I never young saw or can *prognosticate*
To foreshow, ing heir his father's fate *Dryden*

Syn predict, prophesy foretoken, betoken, forebode presage

Prog nōs'ti cā'tion, *n* [Fr *prognostication*, It *pronosticazione*, Sp *pronosticacion*] The act of foreshowing or foretelling future by present signs

2 That which foreshows, a foretoken, previous sign

To draw a length, previous sign *Shak*

Prog-nōs'ti cā'tor, *n.* [Lat *pronosticatore*, Sp *pronosticador*, Fr *pronostiqueur*] One who prognosticates, a foreknower or foreteller of a future course or event by present signs

Prō'gram, *n* The same as PROGRAMME, q. v [*Rare*]

Pro grăm'mat, *n* [See *infra*] 1 (*Gr. Antiq*) Any law, which, after it had passed the Athenian senate, was fixed on a tablet for public inspection previously to its being proposed to the general assembly of the people *Crabb*

2 (*Rom Antiq*) An edict published for the purpose of making known whatever concerned the welfare of the state *Crabb*

3 The same as PROGRAMME

4 That which is written before something else a preface [*Obs*] *Warton*

Prō'grăm me (prō'gram), *n* [Lat, Gr πρόγραμμα from προγράφειν, to write before or in public, from πρό, before, forth, and γράφειν, to write, It *programma*, Sp *programa*, Fr *programme*] That which is written beforehand, as a public notice or advertisement, especially, a brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subject embraced, in any public exercise, performance, or entertainment

Prŏg'ress (Synop, §130), *n* [Lat *progressus*, from *progredi, progressus*, to go forth or forward, from *pro*, forward, and *gradi*, to step, go, Fr *progrès* Sp *progreso* It *progresso*]

1 A moving or going forward, a proceeding onward, an advance, as, (*a*) In actual space, as the *progress* of a ship, carriage, &c (*b*) In the growth of an animal or plant, increase (*c*) In knowledge proficiency, as, the *progress* of a child at school or of a Christian in piety (*d*) In business of any kind, as, the *progress* of a negotiation, the *progress* of arts (*e*) Toward completeness or perfection gradual improvement in every respect that is possible to the nature of the individual or the race the cultivation of man and of society to the highest point of possible attainment, as, social *progress*

2 A journey of state, a circuit, especially, one made by a sovereign through parts of his own dominions "The king having returned from his *progress*" *Lively*

Pro-grĕss', *v i* [*imp & p p* PROGRESSED (pro grĕst'), *p pr & vb n* PROGRESSING]

1 To make progress to move forward in space to pass, to continue onward in course, to proceed to advance, to go on

Let me wipe off this honorable dew
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks *Shak*

Although the popular blast
Hath reared thy name up to bestride a cloud,
Or *progress* in the chariot of the sun *Jor*

The three gentlemen hastened back to the lodgings of Mr Swiveller, whom they found *progressing* so favorably in his recovery as to have been able to sit up for half an hour, and to have conversed with cheerfulness *Dickens*

They *progress* in that style in proportion as their pieces are treated with contempt *Washington*

The war had *progressed* for some time *Marshall*

2 To advance, to make improvement. *Bayard*

☞ The accent was formerly on the first syllable, but is now on the second

Prŏg'ress, *v t.* To advance in. [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Pro grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *progressio*, Fr *progression*, Sp *progresion*, It *progressione*]

1 The act of moving forward, a proceeding in course, motion onward

2. Course; passage; lapse or process of time.

I hope, in a short *progression*, you will be wholly immerged in the delices and joys of religion *Evelyn*

3. (*Math.*) Regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers, continued proportion, arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonical

4. (*Mus*) A regular succession of chords, or movement of the parts in harmony.

Arithmetical progression, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal differences, as the numbers

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, } by the difference 2
10, 8, 6, 4, 2, }

— *Geometrical progression*, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios, as the numbers

2 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, } by a continual multiplica-
64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, } tion or division by 2

— *Harmonical progression*, a progression in which the terms are the reciprocals of quantities in arithmetical progression, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{10}$.

Pro-grĕs'sion-al, *a* Tending to progress having capacity of advancing, relating to progression

Pro-grĕs'sion-ist, *n* One who holds to the progression of society toward perfection

Prŏg'ress ist, *n* One who makes, or holds to, progress, a progressionist

Pro-grĕss'ive, *a* [It *progressivo*, Sp *progresivo*, Pr. *progressiu*, Fr *progressif*]

1 Moving forward, proceeding onward, advancing, evincing progress, as, *progressive* motion or course, — opposed to *retrograde*

2 Improving, as, the arts are in a *progressive* state

Pro grĕss'ive ly, *adv* In a progressive manner, with progress

Pro grĕss'ive ness, *n* State or quality of being progressive, an advancing, state of improvement, as, the *progressiveness* of science, arts, or taste

Prŏgue, *v. i.* To steal, to filch, to prog [*Obs*] See PROG *Beau & Fl*

Pro-hĭb'it, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROHIBITED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROHIBITING] [Lat *prohibere*, *prohibitum*, from *pro*, before, forth, and *habere*, to have, hold, Fr *prohiber*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *prohibir*, It *proibire*]

1 To forbid, to interdict by authority, as, God *prohibited* Adam to eat of the fruit of a certain tree, we *prohibit* a person to do a thing, and we *prohibit* the thing to be done

2 To hinder, to debar, to prevent, to preclude

Gates of burning adamant,
Barred over us, *prohibit* all egress *Milton*

Syn — To forbid, interdict, debar, prevent, hinder — PROHIBIT, FORBID *To forbid* is Anglo-Saxon, and is more familiar, to *prohibit* is Latin, and is more formal or official A parent *forbids* his child to be out late at night he *prohibits* his intercourse with the profane and vicious "To *forbid* is a direct and personal act to *prohibit* is an indirect action that operates by means of extended influence, both imply the exercise of power or authority of an individual, and the latter is extended to the authority of government" *Crabb* "The father of Constantine was so incensed at the father of Theodosius, that he *forbade* the son his house" *Addison* "I think that all such persons [i e quacks] should be *prohibited* from curing their incurable patients by act of Parliament" *Harkesworth*

Pro hĭb'it er, *n* One who prohibits or forbids, a forbidder, an interdicter

Prō'hi bĭ'tion (-bish'un), *n* [Lat *prohibitio*, Fr *prohibition*, Pr *prohibitio*, Sp *prohibicion*, It *proibizione*] The act of forbidding or interdicting, a declaration to hinder some action, interdict

The law of God, in the ten commandments, consists mostly of *prohibitions* — "Thou shalt not do such a thing" *Tillotson*

Writ of prohibition (*Law*), a writ issued by a superior tribunal, directed to an inferior court, commanding the latter to cease from the prosecution of a suit depending before it *Blackstone*

☞ By ellipsis, *prohibition* is used for the writ itself

Syn. — Interdict, disallowance, inhibition

Prō'hi bĭ'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors prohibitory duties in commerce

Pro-hĭb'it ive, } *a* [Lat *prohibitorius*, Fr *pro-*
Pro-hĭb'it o ry, } *hibitif*, Pr *prohibitiu*, Sp & Pg *prohibitivo*, *prohibitorio*, It *proibitivo*] Tending to prohibit, forbid, or exclude, forbidding, implying prohibition

Proin, *v t* [See PRUNE] To lop, to trim, to prune. [*Obs*]

The sprigs that did about it grow
He *proined* from the leafy arms *Chapman*

Proin, *v t* To be employed in pruning [*Obs*]

Pro-jĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROJECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROJECTING] [Lat *projicere*, *projectum*, from *pro*, forward, and *jacere*, to throw, O Fr *projecter*, N. Fr *projeter*, Sp *proyectar*, It *projettare*]

1. To throw out, to cast or shoot forward

The ascending villas
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide *Pope*

2. To cast forward in the mind, to scheme, to contrive, to devise, as, to *project* a plan for paying off the national debt

Why sit we, then, *projecting* peace and war? *Milton*

3. To draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing, to delineate, especially, to construct a representation of, such as would be made by drawing lines from a given point of sight, or central point, to all points of the figure or object projected, and producing these lines till they meet a given surface or plane, called the surface or plane of projection, as, to *project* a sphere, a map, an ellipse, and the like, — sometimes with *on*, *upon*, *into*, &c., as, to *project* a line or point upon a plane

4 Hence, to exhibit in relief upon or by a comparison with, to exhibit in a striking way by the aid of another object, — with a preposition

Pro jĕct', *v i* **1** To shoot forward, to extend beyond something else, to jut, to be prominent, as, the cornice *projects*

2 To form a project, to scheme [*Rare*]

About this time John Dudley *projected* for the English crown *Fuller*

Prŏj'ect, *n* [O Fr *project*, N Fr *projet*, Sp *proyecto*, It *progetto* See *supra*]

1 The place from which a thing projects or starts forth [*Obs*] *Holland*

2 That which is projected or designed, a scheme, a design, something intended or devised, contrivance

He entered into the *project* with his customary ardor *Prescott*

3 An idle scheme, a design not practicable, as, a man given to *projects*

Syn. — Design, scheme, plan, purpose — PROJECT, DESIGN *A project* is something of a practical nature thrown out for consideration as to its being done *A design* is a project when matured and settled, as a thing to be accomplished An ingenious man has many *projects*, but, if governed by sound sense, will be slow in forming them into *designs* See also SCHEME In the various *projects* of happiness devised by human reason, there appeared inconsistencies not to be reconciled *Rogers* "Is he a prudent man as to his temporalities, that lives *designs* only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life" *Tillotson*

Pro jĕct'ile, *a* [Fr. *projectile*, It *projettile* See PROJECT, *v t*]

1 Impelling forward, as, a *projectile* force

2 Given by impulse impelled forward, as, *projectile* motion *Arbuthnot*

Pro jĕct'ile, *n* [Fr *projectile*, Sp *proyectil*, It *proiettile*]

1 A body projected, or impelled forward, by force, especially through the air, as a cannon ball

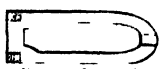
Parrott's Projectile

2 (*pl*) (*Mech*) A part of machines which treats of the motion, range, time of flight, &c, of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force through the air

James's Projectile

Pro jĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *projectio*, Fr *projection*, Sp *proyeccion*, It *proiezione* See PROJECT, *v t*]

1 The act of throwing or shooting forward

Pritchett Ball

2 A part jutting out, as of a building, an extension beyond something else

3 The act of scheming, plan, scheme, design of something to be executed

4 The representation of something delineation plan, especially, the representation of any object on a perspective plane, or such a delineation as would result were the chief points of the object thrown forward upon the plane, each in the direction of a line drawn through it from a given point of sight, or central point, as, the *projection* of a sphere The several kinds of projection differ according to the assumed point of sight and plane of projection in each

Globular projection See GLOBULAR — *Gnomonic projection* See GNOMONIC — *Mercator's projection* a mode of representing the sphere in which the meridians are drawn parallel to each other and the parallels of latitude are straight lines, whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator, so that at all places the degrees of latitude and longitude have to each other the same ratio as on the sphere itself — *Oblique projection* a projection made by parallel lines drawn from every point of a figure, and meeting the plane of projection obliquely — *Orthographic* or *orthogonal projection* See ORTHOGRAPHIC — *Polar projection* a projection of the sphere, in which the point of sight is at the center, and the plane of projection passes through one of the polar circles — *Powder of projection* (*Alchemy*) a certain powder cast into a crucible or other vessel full of some prepared metal or other matter which is to be thereby transmuted into gold — *Projection of a point on a plane* (*Descriptive Geom*) the foot of a perpendicular to the plane drawn through the point *Math Dict* — *Projection of a straight line on a plane* the straight line on the plane, connecting the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from the extremities of the given line — *Stereographic projection* See STEREOGRAPHIC

Pro jĕct'ment, *n* Design contrivance [*Obs*]

Pro jĕct'or, *n* [Fr *projecteur* See PROJECT]

1 One who projects or forms a scheme or design

2 Hence, one who forms wild or impracticable schemes

Pro jĕct'ure (53), *n* [Lat *projectura*, Fr *projecture*, Sp *proyectura*, It *projettura* See PROJECT, *v t*] A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else

Projet (pro-zha'), *n* [Fr See PROJECT, *n*] A plan proposed, the draft of a proposed measure or arrangement, &c, a project

Prŏke, *v t* To poke, to thrust [*Obs*] *Holland*

Pro-lăpse', *v i.* [Lat. *prolapsus*, from *prolabi*, to fall forward, from *pro*, forward, and *labi*, to glide, fall] To fall down or out, to project too much.

Pro-lăpse', } *n.* [See *supra*] A falling down or
Pro-lăp'sion, } falling out of some part of the body, as of the uterus or intestines, prolapsus. See PROLAPSUS

Pro lăp'sus, *n* [Lat See *supra*] (*Med*) The falling down of a part through the orifice with which it is naturally connected, especially of the uterus or rectum *Dunglison.*

Pro lăp'tion, *n* Prolapsion, prolapsus

Pro lāte', *v t* [Lat *proferre*, *prolatum* See PROFFER] To utter to pronounce [*Obs*] *Howell*

Prō'lāte (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *prolatus*, p p of *proferre*, to bring forth, to extend] Stretched out, extended especially, elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles, as, a *prolate* spheroid, — opposed to *oblate*

Prolate ellipsoid or *spheroid* (*Geom*), a figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its longer axis

Pro lā'tion, *n* [Lat *prolatio*, O & N Fr *prolation*, Pr *prolatio*, Sp *prolacion*, It *prolazione*. See PROLATE] [*Obs*]

1 The act of prolating or pronouncing, utterance pronunciation *Ray.*

2 Delay, act of deferring *Ainsworth.*

3 (*Mus*) A method of determining the power of semibreves and minims *Busby.*

Prō'leg, *n* [Lat *pro* for, and Eng *leg*] (*Entom*) The wart like tubercle, or fleshy prominence, which represents a leg in the abdominal or hinder segments of caterpillars *Brande.*

Prŏl'e gŏm'e na, *n* Continuing previous explanations, preliminary, introductory

Prŏl'e gŏm'e non, *n*, *pl* PROLE-GOM'E NA [Gr προλεγομενον, προλεγομενα, from προλεγειν, to say beforehand, from προ, before, and λεγειν, to say, Fr *prolegomenes*] A preliminary observation, an introductory remark or discourse prefixed to a book or treatise

Therefore have I chosen, in this *prolegomenon*, to unload my burden of thanks at thy feet *B Scott*

Pro lĭp'sis, *n* [Lat, Gr προληψις, from προλαμβανειν, to take beforehand, from προ, before, and λαμβανειν, to take Fr *prolepse*]

1 (*Rhet*) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented *Bp Bramhall*

2 An error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time, a species of anachronism *Theobald*

3 A necessary truth or assumption, a first or assumed principle

Pro lĕp'tic, } *a* [Gr προληπτικος, Fr *prolep*
Pro lĕp'tic al, } *tique* See *supra*]

1 Pertaining to prolepsis, or anticipation "A far seeing or *proleptic* wisdom" *De Quincey*

2 Previous, antecedent *Glanville*

3 (*Med*) Anticipating the usual time, — applied to a periodical disease, whose paroxysms return at an earlier hour at every repetition

Pro lĕp'tic al ly *adv* By way of anticipation

Pro lĕp'tics, *n sing* The art and science of predicting in medicine [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *Tapscott*

Prolétaire (prō'lā'târ'), *n* [Fr See *infra*] One of the common people, a low person the commonalty as an influence or estate in a country

Prŏl'e tā'ne ŭs, *a* [Lat *proletaneus*, from *proles* See *infra*] Having a numerous offspring [*Rare*]

Prŏl'e tā'ri an, *a* [Lat *proletarius*, from *proles*, offspring Fr *proletaire*, It & Sp *proletario*] Of, or pertaining to, the proletaires belonging to the commonalty, hence, mean, vile vulgar [*Rare*] "Every citizen if he were not a *proletarian* animal kept at the public cost" *De Quincey.*

Prŏl e tā'ri at, *n* The class of common people, the lowest class, the community

Prŏl'e tā ry, *n* [Lat *proletarii*, Fr *proletaire*, It & Sp *proletario* See *supra*] (*Rom Antiq*) A citizen of the lowest class who served the state, not with his property, but with his children, hence, a common person [*Rare*]

Prŏl'i cīde, *n* [Lat *proles*, offspring, and *cædere*, to cut down, kill] The crime of destroying one's offspring either in the womb or after birth *Bouvier.*

Pro lĭf'er ŏŭs, *a* [Fr *prolifere*, It *prolifero*, from Lat *proles* offspring, and *ferre*, to bear] (*Bot*) Bearing offspring, — applied to a flower from within which another is produced, or a branch from which another rises *Gray.*

Proliferous cyst (*Path*) a cyst that produces highly-organized or vascular structures *Paget*

Pro lĭf'ic, *a* [Fr *prolifique*, It & Sp *prolifico*, from Lat *proles*, offspring, and *facere*, to make.]

1 Having the quality of generating, producing young or fruit, generative, fruitful, productive, — applied to plants producing fruit, animals producing young, &c, — usually with the implied idea of frequent or numerous production, as, a *prolific* tree, female, and the like

2 Serving to produce, fruitful of results, active; as, a *prolific* brain, a controversy *prolific* of evil consequences

3 (*Bot*) The same as PROLIFEROUS.

Pro lif'ic-a-cy, *n.* Great productiveness; fruitfulness [*Rare*]

Pro-lif'ic-al, *a.* Prolific.

Pro lif'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a prolific manner; with great increase, fruitfully

Pro-lif-i-kā'tion, *n* [Fr *prolification*. See PROLIFIC]

1 The generation of young or of plants

2. (*Bot*) The production of a second flower from the substance of the first, either from the center of a simple flower, or from the side of an aggregate flower

Pro-lif'ic ness, *n* The state of being prolific

Pro lix' (114) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *prolixus*, extended, long, from *pro*, before, forward, and *lasus*, loose, wide, Fr *prolixe*, Pr *prolix*, Pg *prolixo*, Sp *prolijo*, It *prolisso*]

1 Extending to a great length minute in narration or argument, long — used only with reference to discourse written or spoken as, a *prolix* oration, a *prolix* poem, a *prolix* sermon

2 Indulging in protracted discourse, tedious, wearisome, — applied to a speaker or writer

Syn — Long, diffuse, prolonged protracted, tedious, tiresome, wearisome — PROLIX, DIFFUSE A *prolix* writer delights in circumlocution, extended detail and trifling particulars A *diffuse* writer is fond of amplifying, and abounds in epithets, figures, and illustrations *Diffuseness* often arises from an exuberance of imagination, *prolixity* is almost always connected with a want of it *Prolixity* is one of the worst qualities of style, *diffuseness* is not necessarily a fault, but requires uncommon genius to relieve it from being wearisome

Should I at large repeat
The dead roll of her vicious tricks,
My poem would be too *prolix* *Prior*

A sentiment which is expressed *diffusely* will barely be admitted to be just, expressed concisely, will be admired as spirited *Hare*

Pro lix'ious (lik'shus), *a* Dilatory, tedious [*Obs*] *Shal*

Pro lix'i ty, *n* [Lat *prolixitas*, Fr *prolixité* Pr *prolixitat*, Pg *prolixidade*, Sp *prolijidad*, It *prolissità*] The state or quality of being prolix, great length, minute detail, — applied only to discourses and writings

Pro-lix'ly, *adv* In a prolix manner, at great length *Dryden*

Pro lix'ness, *n* The quality of being prolix, prolixity

Prōll, *v t* [See PROWL] To search or prowl after, to rob, to plunder [*Obs*]

By how many tricks did he *proll* money from all parts of Christendom! *Barrow*

Prōll, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PROLLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROLLING] To prowl about, to rob [*Obs*]

To what rational purpose should men *proll* and labor? *South*

Prōll'er, *n* A prowler, a thief [*Obs*] "Like *prollers* and impostors" *Chapman*

Prōl'o-cū'tor, or **Pro lō'cū tor**, *n* [Lat, from *proloqui*, *prolocutus*, from *pro*, before, for, and *loqui*, to speak, O Fr *prolocuteur*]

1 One who speaks for another *Jeffrey*

2 The speaker or chairman of a convocation

The Lower House of Convocation elected him *prolocutor* *Macaulay*

Prōl'o cū'tor ship, or **Pro lō'cū tor-ship**, *n* The office or station of a prolocutor

Prō'lo gīze, *v i* [Gr προλογίζω, from προλογος. See PROLOGUE] To deliver a prologue [*Obs*]

Prō'lo gīz'er, *n* One who prologizes one who delivers a prologue

Prō'lōgue (prō log) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr & Pr *prologue*, Sp, Pg, & It *prologo*, Lat *prologus* Gr προλογος, from προλεγειν, to say beforehand, from πρό, before, and λεγειν, to say]

1. The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance, especially, the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins

2 One who utters or delivers a prologue [*Obs and rare*]

Prō'lōgue (prō'log), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROLOGUED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROLOGUING] [It *prologare*] To introduce with a formal preface [*Obs*] *Shal*

Pro lŏng', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROLONGED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROLONGING] [Fr *prolonger*, Pr *prolongar*, *perlongar*, Sp & Pg *prolongar*, *perlongar*, It *prolungare*, L Lat *prolongare*, from Lat *pro*, before, forth, and *longus*, long]

1 To lengthen in time, to extend the duration of, to draw out in time by delay, to continue.

Prolong as time the traitor's life *Shak*

The unhappy queen with talk *prolonged* the night *Dryden*

2 To put off to a distant time

For I myself am not so well provided
As else I would be were the day *prolonged* *Shak*

3 To extend in space or length

Pro lŏng'a ble, *a* Capable of being prolonged "Each syllable is a *prolongable* quantity" *Rush*

Pro lŏn'gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROLONGATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROLONGATING] [L Lat *prolongare*, *prolongatum* See *supra*] [*Rare*]

1 To extend or lengthen in space, as, to *prolongate* a line

2 To extend in time

Prō'lon gā'tion, *n* [Fr *prolongation*, Pr *prolongacio*, Sp *prolongacion*, It *prolungazione*, *prolongazione*, L Lat *prolongatio*]

1 The act of lengthening in time or space; as, the *prolongation* of life

2 Extension of time by delay or postponement, as, the *prolongation* of days for payment. *Bacon*

Pro lŏng'e, *n* [Fr See PROLONG] (*Mil*) A stout hempen rope occasionally employed in the service of field artillery, to connect gun carriage and limber in a way not usual

Pro lŏng'er, *n* One who, or that which, lengthens in time or space

Pro lŏng'ment, *n* The act of prolonging or the state of being prolonged, prolongation

Pro lū'sion, *n* [Lat *prolusio*, fr *proludere*, to prelude, *pro*, before, and *ludere*, to play, Fr & Sp *prolusion*, It *prolusione*] A trial before the principal performance, a prelude, hence, trial, essay

Her presence was in some measure a restraint on the worthy divine, whose *prolusion* lasted *W Scott*

Prŏm'a-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *pro*, forth, and *manatio*, a flowing, from *manare*, to flow] The act of flowing forth, emanation efflux [*Obs*]

Prŏm'e nāde', or **Prŏm'e nade'** (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr, from *promener*, to lead, take for a walk, *se promener*, to walk, from Lat *prominare*, to drive forward or along, from *pro*, forward, and *minare*, to drive animals, hence It *menare*, Pr & O Sp *menar*, Fr *mener* to lead]

1 A walk for amusement or exercise

2 A place for walking

Prŏm'e-nād', or **Prŏm'e-nade'**, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PROMENADED *p pr* & *vb n* PROMENADING] To walk for amusement or exercise

Prŏm'e nād'er, or **Prŏm'e nād'er**, *n* One who promenades

Pro mĕr'it, *v t* [Lat *promereo*, *promeritum*, from *pro*, before, and *mereo*, to merit] [*Obs*]

1 To oblige, to confer a favor on *Bp Hall*

2 To deserve to procure by merit "Not procured or *promerited* by any special good act depending on the free will of men" *Davenant*

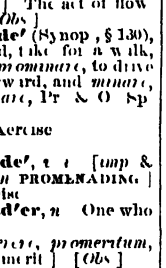

Promerops

Prŏm'e rŏps, *n* [Gr προ, before, and ψοψ, beetle] *Ornith* A genus of tenuirostral passerine birds, including the sun bird, or honey sucker

Pro mē'the an, *a* [Lat *Promethius*, Fr *Prométhéen*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, Prometheus

2 Having a life giving quality, inspiring

Pro mē'the an, *n* 1 A glass tube containing sulphuric acid, and surrounded by an inflammable mixture, which it ignites on being pressed affording light *Brande*

2 A kind of lucifer match *Simmonds*

Pro mē'the ŭs, or **Pro mē'thĕus**, *n* (*Gr Myth*) The son of Iapetus, one of the Titans, and Clymene, fabled by the poets to have surpassed all mankind in knowledge, and to have formed men of clay, to whom he gave life by means of fire stolen from heaven, at which Jupiter being angry, sent Mercury to bind him to Mount Caucasus, and placed a vulture to prey upon his liver

Prŏm'i nence, } *n* [Lat *prominentia*, Fr *prominence*

Prŏm'i nen cy, } *nence*, Sp *prominencia*, It *prominenza* See *infra*]

1 The state of standing out from the surface of something, the state of being conspicuous, conspicuousness, as, the *prominence* of a rock or cliff, the *prominence* of the nose

2 That which stands out or is conspicuous, a protuberance, elevation, or projection

Prŏm'i nent, *a* [Lat *prominens*, p pr of *prominere*, to put out, to project, from *pro*, before, forward and *minere*, to jut, project, Fr *prominent*, It & Sp *prominente*]

1 Standing out beyond the line or surface of something, jutting, protuberant, in high relief, as, a *prominent* figure on a vase

2 Hence, distinctly manifest, conspicuous, likely to attract attention from its size or position, as, a *prominent* feature of countenance

3 Eminent distinguished above others, as, a *prominent* character

Prŏm'i nent ly, *adv* In a prominent manner, eminently conspicuously

Pro-mis cū'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being promiscuous, promiscuousness

Pro mis'cu ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *promiscuus*, from *pro*, before, forward, forth, for, and *miscere*, to mix, It & Sp *promiscuo*, O Fr *promiscue*]

1 Consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order, mingled, confused, undistinguished, as, a *promiscuous* crowd or mass

A wild where weeds and flowers *promiscuous* shoot *Pope*

2 Distributed or applied without order or discrimination, common, indiscriminate, not restricted to an individual, as, *promiscuous* love or intercourse

Pro-mis'cu ŏŭs ly, *adv.* In a promiscuous manner, without order, with confused mixture, indiscriminately

Like beasts and birds *promiscuously* they join *Pope*

Pro-mis'cu-ŏŭs-ness, *n.* A state of being promiscuous.

Prŏm'ise (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Lat *promissum*, Fr *promesse*, Pr, Pg, & It *promessa*, Sp *promesa*. See *infra*]

1 A declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do or forbear a specified act, a declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of the act

When the terms of *promise* admit of more senses than one, the *promise* is to be performed "in that sense in which the promisor apprehended at the time that the promisee received it" *Paley*

2 (*Law*) An engagement by one person to another, either in words or in writing, but properly not under seal, for the performance or non-performance of some particular thing The word *promise* is used to denote the mere engagement of a person, without regard to the consideration for it, or the corresponding duty of the party to whom it is made *Chitty Parsons Burrill.*

3 A binding declaration of something to be done or given for another's benefit, as, the *promise* of a grant of land

4 Ground or basis of hope, expectation, or that which affords expectation, of future distinction, as, a youth of great *promise*

My native country was full of youthful *promise* *W Irving*

5 Bestowal, fulfillment, or grant of what is promised

He commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the *promise* of the Father *Acts* i 4

Prŏm'ise (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROMISED (prŏm'ist), *p pr* & *vb n* PROMISING] [Lat *promittere*, *promissum*, to send or put forth, to promise, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *mittere*, to send, It *prometter*, Pg *prometter*, Sp *prometer*, Pr *promettre*, Fr *promettre*]

1 To engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, giving, or making, or the like, to covenant, to engage, as, to *promise* a visit to a friend, to *promise* a cessation of hostilities, to *promise* the payment of money

2 To afford reason to expect, to excite the hope or anticipation of, to assure, as, the clouds *promise* rain

3 To make declaration or give assurance of, as of some benefit to be conferred, to pledge or engage to bestow, as, the proprietors *promised* large tracts of land

Prŏm'ise, *v i* 1 To give assurance by a promise or binding declaration, as, the man *promises* fairly

2 To afford hopes or expectations, to give ground to expect good, rarely, to give reason to expect evil

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?
I fear it, I *promise* you *Shak*

To promise one's self, to be assured, or to have strong confidence

I dare *promise myself* you will attest the truth of all I have advanced *Rambler*

Prŏm'ise-brēach, *n* Violation of promise *Shak.*

Prŏm'ise-brēak'er, *n* A violator of promises

Prŏm'is ee' (Synop, § 130), *n* The person to whom a promise is made

Prŏm'is er, *n* One who promises, one who engages, assures, stipulates, or covenants

Prŏm'is ing ly, *adv* In a promising manner

Prŏm'is ŏr (127), *n* (*Law*) One who engages or undertakes, a promiser *Burrill*

Pro mis'sive, *a* Making a promise, implying a promise, promising [*Rare*]

Prŏm'is so-ri ly, *adv* By way of promise

Prŏm'is so-ry (50), *a* [It *promissorio*, Sp *promisorio*] Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.

Promissory note (*Law*), a written promise to pay to some person named and at a time specified therein, a certain sum of money, absolutely and at all events,— frequently called a note of hand *Kent Byles Story*

Prŏm'ont, *n* A promontory [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Prŏm'on to ry, *n* [Lat *promontorium*, from *pro*, before, and *mons*, *montis*, mountain, It, Sp, & Pg *promontorio*, Fr *promontoire*, Pr *promunctori*] (*Geog*) A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast, a headland.

If you drink tea on a *promontory* that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly *Pope*

☞ It differs from a *cape* in denoting high land A cape may be a similar projection of land, high or low "I like one that stands upon a *promontory*" *Shak*

Pro mōte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROMOTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROMOTING] [Lat *promovere*, *promotum*, from *pro*, forward, and *movere*, to move, It *promovere*, *promuovere*, Sp & Pg *promover*, Pr *promover*, *promorre*, Fr *promouvoir*]

1 To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of, as any thing valuable, to contribute to the increase or power of, as any thing evil, to forward, to advance, as, to *promote* learning, knowledge, virtue, or religion, to *promote* disturbance or disorder.

2 To excite, as, to *promote* mutiny.

3 To exalt in station, rank, or honor, to elevate, to raise, to prefer.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honor. *Num.* xxii 17
Exalt her, and she shall *promote* thee *Prov* iv 8.

Pro-mōte', *v. t.* To incite or urge on another, as to strife, also, to act as informer, to inform against a person. [*Obs.*]

Syn.—To forward, advance, further; patronize, help, exalt, prefer, elevate, dignify

Pro-mōt'er, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, forwards, advances, or promotes, an encourager, as, a *promoter* of charity

2. One who excites, as, a *promoter* of sedition

3. An informer, a make bate [*Obs.*]

Pro mō'tion, *n* [Lat *promotio*, Fr *promotion*, Pr *promotio*, Sp *promocion*, It *promozione* See *supra*]

1 The act of promoting, advancing, or encouraging, the act of exalting in rank or honor, as, the *promotion* of virtue or morals, the *promotion* of peace or of discord

2 The condition of being advanced, encouraged, or exalted in honor

Promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south *Ps* lxxv 6

My *promotion* will be thy destruction *Milton*

Pro mō'tive, *a* Tending to advance or promote, tending to encourage *Hume*

Pro-mqve', *v t* [See PROMOTE] To move forward, to advance [*Obs*] *Bell*

Pro mqv'er, *n* One who promotes, or promotes, a promoter [*Obs*]

Prŏmpt (prŏmt, 81), *a* [*compar* PROMPTER, *superl* PROMPTEST] [Fr *prompt*, It & Sp *pronto*, Lat *promptus*, properly, brought to light, exposed to view, hence, visible, evident, at hand, ready, quick, p p of *promere*, to take or bring out or forth, from *pro*, forth, and *emere*, to take]

1 Ready and quick to act as occasion demands, acting with cheerful alacrity, as, *prompt* in obedience or compliance,—said of persons

Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders *Clarendon*

Tell him
I'm *prompt* to lay my crown at's feet *Shak*

And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies *Dryden*

2 Quickly, readily, or cheerfully performed,—said of conduct, as, *prompt* obedience, *prompt* assistance

When Washington heard the voice of his country in distress, his obedience was *prompt* *Imes*

3 Ever present [*Obs*]

For all deities are
Prompt in each other's knowledge *Chapman*

4 Easy, unobstructed [*Obs*]

The reception of the light into the body of the building was very *prompt* *Wotton*

Syn.—Ready, expeditious, quick, agile, alert, brisk, nimble—PROMPT, READY, EXPEDITIOUS One who is *ready* is prepared at the moment One who is *prompt* is prepared beforehand, so as to start at the moment into decisive action One who is *expeditious* carries through an undertaking with a steady, rapid progress

Satan *ready* now
To stoop with wearied wings and willing feet
On this world *Milton*

To the stern sanction of the offended sky
My *prompt* obedience bows *Pope*

I apprehend it as a safest course,
And may be easily accomplished;
Let us be all most *expeditious* *Massinger*

Prŏmpt, *n.* (*Com*) A limit of time given for payment of an account for produce purchased, this limit varying with different goods *Simmonds*

Speculators are required to pay £2 per chest, to cover any probable difference of price which might arise before the expiration of the *prompt*, which, for this article (tea), is three months *J S Mill*

Prŏmpt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROMPTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROMPTING]

1 To move or excite to action or exertion, to instigate, to incite

God first *prompted* on the infirmities of the infant world by temporal prosperity *Bp Taylor*

2 To suggest to the mind, to dictate, to suggest

And whispering angels *prompt* her golden dreams *Pope*

3. Especially, to assist, as a speaker, when at a loss, by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order, as, to *prompt* an actor, or to assist, as a learner, by suggesting something forgotten or not understood

4 To remind [*Obs*] *Browne*

Prŏmpt'-bŏŏk, *n* The book used by a prompter of a theater

Prŏmpt'er, *n* 1 One who prompts, one who admonishes or incites to action

2 Especially, one who assists speakers, or actors in a play, when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence, or words forgotten or a person who aids a public speaker, when at a loss, by suggesting the next words of his piece

Prŏmpt'i tūde (30), *n* [Fr *promptitude*, Sp *prontitud*, It *prontitudine* See *supra*]

1. Quality of being prompt, quickness of decision and action when occasion demands "Men of action, of *promptitude*, and of courage" *I Taylor*

2 Readiness of will, cheerful alacrity, as, *promptitude* in obedience or compliance

Prŏmpt'ly, *adv.* Readily, quickly, expeditiously, cheerfully.

Prŏmpt'ness, *n.* 1. Promptitude; readiness; quickness of decision or action, as, the young man answered questions with great *promptness*.

2 Cheerful willingness, alacrity.

Prŏmpt'-nōte, *n.* (*Com.*) A note of reminder of the day of payment, sum due, &c, given to a purchaser at a sale of produce *Simmonds*

Prŏmpt'u a-ry, *a* Pertaining to, or serving to make, preparation. [*Rare*]

Prŏmpt'ū-a-ry, *n* [Lat *promptuarium*, from *promptuarius*, belonging to distribution (as of things stored up), distributing, from *promere*, *promptum*, to take or bring forth, Fr *promptuaire*, Sp & It *prontuario* See PROMPT] That from which supplies are drawn, a store house, a magazine, a repository *Woodward*

Prŏmpt'ūre, *n* [Eng *prompt*, *v t*] Suggestion, incitement, prompting [*Rare*] "Love's *prompture* deep" *Coleridge*

Pro mŭl'gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROMULGATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROMULGATING] [Lat *promulgare*, *promulgatum*, for *promulgare*, It *promulgare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *promulgar*, Fr *promulguer* Cf DIVULGE] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings, to publish, as, to *promulgate* the secrets of a council

Syn—To announce, publish, declare, proclaim See ANNOUNCE

Prō'mul gā'tion, *n* [Lat *promulgatio*, Fr *promulgation*, Sp *promulgacion*, It *promulgazione*] The act of promulgating, publication, open declaration, as, the *promulgation* of the law or of the gospel

Prō'mul gā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *promulgatore*, Sp *promulgador*] One who promulgates or publishes

Pro mŭlge' (pro mŭlj'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROMULGED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROMULGING] [Fr *promulguer* See PROMULGATE] To promulgate, to publish or teach [*Rare*]

Extraordinary doctrines these for the age in which they were *promulged* *Prescott*

Pro mŭl'ger, *n* One who promulges or publishes what was before unknown *Ittebury*

Pro nā'os, *n* [Lat *pronaos*, *pronaus*, Gr πρόναος, from πρό, before, and ναός, temple, from ναίω, to dwell] (*Arch*) The porch or vestibule of a temple

Prō'nāte, *a* [See *infra*] Somewhat prone, inclined "Where the tree grows the fruit is most favored regions have become *pronate* and vine like" *Kane*

Pro nā'tion, *n* [Fr *pronation*, It *pronazione*, from Lat *pronare*, *pronatus*, to bend forward, from *pronus* See PRONE]

1 That motion of the forearm whereby the palm of the hand is turned downward,—opposed to *supination*

2 That position of the hand when the thumb is turned toward the body, and the palm downward

3 The act of turning the palm downward

Pro nā'tor, *n* [It *pronatore*, Fr *pronateur* See *supra*] (*Anat*) A muscle which serves to turn the palm of the hand downward,—opposed to *supinator*

Prōne, *a* [Lat *pronus*, It & Sp *prono*]

1 Bending forward, inclined, not erect

Toward him they bend
With awful reverence *prone* *Milton*

2 Flat on the face, lying with the face downward,—opposed to *supine*

Which as the wind
Blew where it listed, laying all things *prone* *Lycon*

3 Headlong, running downward or headlong "Down thither *prone* in flight" *Milton*

4 Sloping, with reference to a line or surface, appearing to the eye to run downward, declivous, inclined

Since the floods demand,
For their descent, a *prone* and sinking land *Blackmore*

5 Inclined, propense, disposed,—applied to the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense as men *prone* to evil, *prone* to strife, *prone* to intemperance, *prone* to deny the truth, *prone* to change

Poets are nearly all *prone* to melancholy *Landor*

Prōne'ly, *adv* In a prone manner or position, so as to bend downward

Prōne'ness (109), *n* 1 The state of being prone, or of bending downward, as, the *proneness* of beasts that look downward, opposed to the *erectness* of man

2 The state of lying with the face downward,—opposed to *supineness*

3 Descent declivity, as, the *proneness* of a hill

4 Inclination of mind, heart or temper propension, disposition, as, *proneness* to self gratification or to self justification, the *proneness* of good men to commit sin want

Prŏng, *n* [D *prangen*, to pinch, press, L Ger *prange*, a stick Cf PRUNE]

1. A sharp pointed instrument

Pick it on a *prong* of iron *Sandys*

2 The tine of a fork or of a similar instrument, as, a fork of two or three *prongs*

3 A pointed projection

The prickly *prong* has pierced his skin *J A Drake*

Prŏng'-bŏe, } *n* The same as SPRING-BOC.
Prŏng'-bŭck, }

Prŏnged (prŏngd), *a* Having prongs or projections like the tines of a fork

Prŏng'-hŏe, *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth

Prŏng'-hŏrn, *n.* (*Zool.*) A species of antelope (the *Antilope Americana*), found in the western parts of North America, having horns curvated at the end

Prong-horn (*Antilope Americana*)

Prō'ni ty, *n* The same as PRONENESS. [*Obs*] *Sir T More.*

Pro nŏm'i nal, *a* [Fr & Sp *pronominal*, It *pronominale*, Lat *pronominalis* See PRONOUN] Belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of a pronoun

Pro nŏm'i nal ly, *adv* In a pronominal manner, with the nature or office of a pronoun

Pronounce (pro nŏng sā') *a* [Fr See PRONOUNCE] Strongly marked; decided, as in manners, &c

Prō'noun, *n* [Fr *pronom* Pr *pronom*, *pronomen*, Pg & It *pronome*, Sp *pronombre*, Lat *pronomen*, from *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name, noun] (*Gram*) A word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it The personal pronouns in English are *I*, *thou* or *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *ye*, and *they* The last is used for the name of things, as well as for that of persons

Pro nounce', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRONOUNCED (pro nounst'), *p pr* & *vb n* PRONOUNCING] [Fr. *prononcer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *pronunciar*, It *pronunciare*, *pronunziare*, Lat *pronunciare*, from *pro*, before, forth, and *nunciare*, to announce, from *nuncius*, a messenger]

1 To utter articulately to utter to speak distinctly as, adults rarely learn to *pronounce* a foreign language correctly

2 To utter formally, officially, or solemnly, as, the court *pronounced* sentence of death on the criminal

Sternly he *pronounced*
The rigid interdiction *Milton*

3 To speak or utter rhetorically, to deliver, as, to *pronounce* an oration

4 To declare or affirm, as, he *pronounced* the book to be a libel, he *pronounced* the act to be a fraud

Syn – To deliver, utter, speak See DELIVER

Pro-nounce', *v i* To speak to make declamation, to utter an opinion [*R*] "How confidently soever men *pronounce* of themselves" *Decay of Piety*

Pro nounce', *n* The act of pronouncing or declaring declaration [*Obs*]

Pro nounce'a ble, *a* [Lat *pronunciabilis*, Sp *pronunciable*] Capable of being pronounced or uttered

Pro nounced' (pro nounst'), *a* [Fr *prononcé*] Strongly marked, decided [*Gallicism*] "Our friend's views became every day more *pronounced*" *Thackeray.*

Pro noun'cer, *n* One who utters or declares

Pro noun'cing, *p a* Teaching or indicating pronunciation, as, a *pronouncing* dictionary

Pro nŭ'bi al, *a* [Lat *pronuba*, bridesmaid, from *pro*, before, and *nuba*, bride, *nubere*, to marry] Presiding over marriage

Pro nūn ial, *a* Pertaining to pronunciation

Pro nūn'ci a mĭ'n'to, *n* [See *infra*] A proclamation, a manifesto See PRONUNCIAMIENTO

Pro nqn'ci a mi'n'to (nŏn'the n), *n* [Sp See PRONOUNCE] A proclamation or manifesto, a formal announcement or declaration

Pro nūn'ci ā'tion (shĭ'shun) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *prononciation*, Sp *pronunciacion*, It *pronunciazione*, *pronunziazione*, Pr & Lat *pronunciatio*. See PRONOUNCE]

1 The act of uttering with articulation utterance as, the *pronunciation* of syllables or words, distinct or indistinct *pronunciation*

2 The mode of uttering words or sentences

3 (*Rhet*) The art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness,—now called *delivery* *J Q Adams.*

Pro nūn'ci ā'tor (shĭ), *n* One who pronounces, a pronouncer [*Rare*]

Pro nūn'ci a to ry (shĭ), *adj* Pertaining to pronunciation

Pro nūn'ci a tive (shĭ), *a* [Lat *pronunciativus*, It *pronunziativo*, Pr *pronunciatiu* See PRONOUNCE]

1 Of, or pertaining to, pronunciation

2 Uttering confidently, dogmatical [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Proof, *n* [O Fr *preuve*, N Fr *preuve*, Pr *prova*, *proa*, Sp *prueba*, Pg & It *prova*, *pruova*, Lat *proba*, *probare*, D *proef*, Sw *prof*, Dan *prove*, Ger *probe*, A S *prōfian*, to prove See PROVE.]

1 Any effort, process, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth, test, trial.

You shall have many *proofs* to show your skill. *Ford.*

In aught that tries the heart, how few withstand the *proof*! *Byron.*

2 That degree of evidence which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief

I will have some *proof*. *Shak*

This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* sufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker*

☞ Properly speaking, *proof* is the effect or result of evidence, evidence is the medium of proof

3 The condition or quality of having been proved or tried, firmness or hardness that resists impression, or yields not to force, impenetrability of physical bodies, as, a wall that is *proof* against shot

4. Firmness of mind, stability not to be shaken

5 The act of testing the strength of alcoholic spirits, also, the degree of strength as, high *proof* first *proof*, second, third, or fourth *proof*

Formerly a very rude mode of ascertaining the strength of spirits was practiced, called the *proof* the spirit was poured on gunpowder, and inflamed If at the end of the combustion the gunpowder took fire, the spirit was said to be above *proof* *Ure*

6 (*Print*) A trial impression from types, an engraved plate, &c, taken for correction, —called also *proof* sheet

7 Armor sufficiently firm to resist impression [*Obs*] *Shak*

Proof-impression an early impression of an engraving, considered the best as being first taken —*Proof proof*, proof against proof [*Rare*]

That might have shown to any one who was not *proof-proof* *Whately*

Syn.— Testimony, evidence reason argument, evidence, trial, demonstration See TESTIMONY

Prōōf, *a* Firm or successful in resisting as, *proof* against harm, water *proof*, bomb *proof*,

I have found thee
Proof against all temptation *Milton*
This was a good, stout *proof* article of faith *Luke*

Prōōf-ärm', *v t* To arm with proof, or securely

A delicate and knowsit
And out of that *proof* oons hunsit *Lucy Hill*

Prōōf'less *a* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief not proved *Boyle*

Prōōf'less ly, *adv* Without proof

Prōōf'-sheet, *n* See PROOF, 6

Prōōf'-spir'it, *n* A mixture of pure alcohol and water in the proportions by weight of 100 parts of alcohol to 103 09 of water, and by measure of 100 parts of alcohol to 81 82 of water *Ure*

Prōōf'-tĕxt, *n* A passage of Scripture relied upon for proving a doctrine

Prŏp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROPPED (prŏpt) *p pr* & *vb n* PROPPING] [I Ger & D *proppen* Dan *proppe*, Sw *proppa*, Il Ger *pfropfen*, to cram, stuff, thrust into, stop]

1 To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against as to *prop* a fence or an old building "Till the bright mountains *prop* the incumbent sky" *Pope*

2 Hence, to sustain, to support as, to *prop* a declining state

I *prop* myself upon the few supports that are left me *Pope*

Prŏp, *n* [L tor, D, & Dan *prop*, Sw *propp*, Ger *pfropf*, a stopple, stopper, cork] That which sustains an incumbent weight that on which any thing rests for support a support, a stay as, a *prop* for vines, a *prop* for an old building

Prō'pæ-dĕū'tic, } *a* [See *infra*] Pertaining
Prō'pæ-dĕū'tic al, } to, or conveying, preliminary instruction, instructing beforehand

Prō'pæ-dĕū'tics, *n sing* [Gr προπαιδευτικος, fr προπαιδευειν, to teach beforehand, from προ, before, and παιδευειν, to bring up a child, to educate, teach, from παις, παιδος, a child] Preliminary learning connected with any art or science [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *Brande*

Prŏp'a-ga ble, *a* [See PROPAGATE]

1 Capable of being propagated, or of being continued or multiplied by natural generation or production

2 Capable of being spread or extended by any means, —said of tenets, doctrines, or principles

Prŏp'a-găn'dă, *n* [Lat *propagare*, Fr *propagande* See PROPAGATE] A society in Rome, popularly so called, charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions, and styled *Sociatas de Propaganda Fide* *Murdock*

Prŏp'a găn'dism, *n* [Fr *propagandisme*] The art or practice of propagating tenets or principles, zeal in propagating one's opinions

Prŏp'a găn'dist, *n* [Fr *propagandiste*] A person who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles

Bonaparte selected a body to compose his sanhedrim of political *propagandists* *Walsh*

Prŏp'a gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROPAGATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROPAGATING] [Lat *propagare*, *propagatum*, It *propagare*, Sp *propagar*, Fr *propager*]

1 To continue or multiply by generation or successive production, — applied to animals and plants as, to *propagate* a breed of horses or sheep, to *propagate* any species of fruit tree

2 To cause to spread or extend, to impel or continue forward in space, as, to *propagate* sound or light

3 To spread from person to person, to extend the knowledge of, to originate and spread, to carry from place to place, as, to *propagate* a story or report, to *propagate* the Christian religion

4 To extend, to increase [*Obs*]

Griefs of my own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate* *Shak*

5. To generate, to produce.

Motion *propagated* motion, and life throw off life *De Quincey*

Syn.—To multiply, continue, increase, spread, diffuse, disseminate, promote

Prŏp'a gāte, *v i* To have young or issue, to be produced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants, as, wild horses *propagate* in the forests of South America

Prŏp'a gā'tion, *n* [Lat *propagatio*, Fr *propagation*, Sp *propagacion*, It *propagazione*]

1 The act of propagating, the continuance or multiplication of the kind by generation or successive production, as, the *propagation* of animals or plants

There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation* *Ray*

2 The spreading or extension of any thing, as, the *propagation* of sound, or of reports, the *propagation* of the gospel among pagans

Prŏp'a gā'tive, *a* Producing by propagation, or by a process of growth

Prŏp'a gā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *propagatore*, Sp *propagador*, Fr *propagateur*] One who propagates, one who continues or multiplies

Pro pĕl', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROPELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROPELLING] [Lat *propellere*, from *pro*, forward, and *pellere*, to drive] To drive forward to urge or press onward by force, to move or cause to move, as the wind or steam *propels* ships, balls are *propelled* by the force of gunpowder

Pro pĕl'ler, *n* 1 One who, or that which, propels

2 A contrivance for propelling a steamboat, consisting of a screw placed in the stern and made to revolve by steam power, or the like

3 A steamboat thus propelled

Pro pĕnd', *v i* [Lat *propendĕre*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *pendĕre*, to hang, It *propendere*, Sp *propender*] To lean toward a thing, to incline, or be disposed in favor of, any thing [*Obs*]

We shall *propend* to it as a stone falleth down, or as a spark flieth upward *Barrow*

Pro pĕnd'en cy, *n* [See *infra*]

1 A leaning toward, inclination, tendency of desire to any thing

2 Attentive deliberation [*Rare*] *Hale*

Pro pĕnd'ent, *a* [Lat *propendens*, p pr of *propendere* See PROPEND] Inclining forward or toward [*Rare*] *South*

Pro pĕnse', *a* [Lat *propensus*, p p of *propendere*, It & Sp *propenso* See PROPEND] Leaning toward, in a moral sense, inclined, disposed either to good or evil, prone, as, women *propense* to holiness *Hooker*

Pro pĕnse'ly, *adv* In a propense manner

Pro pĕnse'ness, *n* The quality of being propense, propensity, inclination [*Rare*] *Donne*

Pro pĕn'sion, } *n* [Lat *propensio*, Fr & Sp *pro*
Pro pĕn'si ty, } *pension*, It *propensione* See PROPEND and PROPENSE] The state of being propense or inclined, natural inclination disposition to do good or evil, bent of mind tendency

The most frightful of the forms which his distrust took was a *propensity* to utter blasphemy *Macaulay*

Syn.—Disposition, bias, inclination, proclivity, proneness

Prŏp'er, *a* [Fr *propre*, Pr *propri*, It *proprio*, *proprio*, Pg *proprio*, Lat *proprius*]

1 Belonging to as one's own, own "Our *proper* son" *Shak*

Now learn the difference, at your *proper* cost,
Betwixt true valor and an empty boast *Dryden*

2 Belonging to the natural or essential constitution of peculiar, as, every animal has his *proper* instincts and inclinations, appetites, and habits "Those high and peculiar attributes which constitute our *proper* humanity" *Coleridge*

3 Especially, befitting one's nature, property, &c, as, the *proper* element of an animal

The *proper* study of mankind is man *Pope*

4 Adapted to the ends of order, comfort, taste, beauty, morality, and the like, suitable, appropriate, right

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth and play,
All *proper* to the spring and sprightly May *Dryden*

5 Precise, formal, according to usage, as, a *proper* word, style, and the like

6 Becoming in appearance, well formed, handsome [*Obs*]

Moses was hid three months of his parents, because they saw he was a *proper* child *Heb* xi 23

7 Pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole, not appellative, as, a *proper* name, Dublin is the *proper* name of a city

8 (*Her*) Represented in its natural color, —said of any object borne in an escutcheon. *Brande*

In proper individually privately [*Obs*] "The princes found they could not have that *in proper* which God made to be common" *Bp Taylor* —*Proper flower* or *corol* (*Bot*), one of the single florets or corollets in an aggregate or compound flower —*Proper nectary*, a nectary separate from the petals and other parts of the flower —*Proper perianth* or *involucre*, that which incloses only a single flower —*Proper receptacle*, a receptacle which supports only a single flower or fructification

Prŏp'er, *adv* Properly, hence, to great degree, very, as, *proper* good *proper* sweet [*Colloq. and vulgar*]

Prŏp'er-ĕte, *v. t.* [Lat *properare*, *properatum*, to hasten] To hasten or urge forward. [*Obs*]

Prŏp'er-ā'tion, *n.* The act of hastening or urging forward, haste [*Obs*]

Pro-pēr'i-spōme, *n.* [Gr προπεριστώμενον, from προπεριστασθαι, to draw around before, to accent with the circumflex on the penult, from προ, before, and περιστᾶν, to draw around, to work with the circumflex, especially on the last syllable, from περι, around, and στᾶν, to draw] (*Gr Gram*) A word which has the circumflex accent on the penult

Prŏp'er ly, *adv* 1 In a proper manner, suitably, fitly, as, a word *properly* applied, a dress *properly* adjusted

2 In a strict sense, strictly.

The muscles of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal distribution of things *Swift.*

Prŏp'er-ness, *n* 1 The quality of being proper.

2 Tallness [*Obs*]

3 Perfect form, handsomeness [*Obs*]

Pr ŏp'er-ty, *n* [Fr *propriété*, Pr *proprietat*, Pg *propriedade*, Sp *propiedad*, It *proprietà*, *proprietà*, Lat *proprietas* See *supra*]

1 That which is proper to any thing, a peculiar quality of any thing, that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar quality, but it is frequently used as co-extensive with quality in general *Sir W Hamilton*

☞ In physical science, the properties of matter are distinguished into the three following classes 1 The *physical properties* of matter, or those which result from the relations of bodies to the physical agents, light, heat, electricity, gravitation, cohesion, adhesion, &c, and which are exhibited without a change in the composition or kind of matter acted on The vare color, luster, opacity, transparency, hardness sonorousness, density, crystalline form, solubility, capability of osmotic diffusion, vaporization, boiling, fusion, &c 2 The *chemical properties* of matter, or those which originate or terminate in the exercise of chemical affinity, thus, the explosive power of gunpowder, the combustibility of wood, the solubility of metals in acids, are *chemical properties* 3 The *organoleptic properties* of matter, forming a class which can not be included in either of the other two divisions They manifest themselves in the contact of substances with the organs of taste, touch, and smell, or otherwise affect the living organism, as in the use of medicines and poisons The term *organoleptic* has been appropriately applied to these by M Chevreul

2 An acquired or artificial quality, that which is given by art or bestowed by man, as, the poem has the *properties* which constitute excellence

3 That which is peculiar to any person, that which belongs exclusively to an individual, that to which a person has a legal title, whether in his possession or not, thing owned

4 The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing, ownership

Shall man assume a *property* in man? *Wordsworth*

5 Possession held in one's own right *Dryden*

6 An estate, whether in lands, goods, or money, as, a man of large *property*, or small *property*

7 Nearness or participation

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and *property* of blood *Shak.*

8 A piece of land with the appurtenant buildings

I shall confine myself to such *properties* as fall within the reach of daily observation *Edwards*

9 (*pl*) The dresses and appendages used in a theater, the keeper of which is still called the *property* man [*Obs*] *Toone*

I will draw a bill of *properties* *Shak*

10 Propriety [*Obs*] *Camden.*

Literary property, the exclusive right of printing, publishing, and making profit by one's own writings

Prŏp'er ty, *v t* [*Obs*] 1 To invest with properties or qualities

2 To take as one's own, to appropriate *Shak*

Prŏp'er ty-măn, *n* One who has charge of the properties of a theater *Simmonds*

Pro phāne', *v t & a* Same as PROFANE [*Obs*]

Prŏph'a sis, *n* [Gr προφασις, fr προφαινειν, to bring forth to light, to show forth or beforehand, fr προ, before, and φαινειν, to bring to light, to show] (*Med*) Foreknowledge of a disease, prognosis

Prŏph'e çy, *n* [Fr *prophetie*, O Fr *profecie*, Pr *propheeia*, *prophetia*, Sp & Pg *profecia*, It *profezia*, Lat *prophetia*, Gr προφητεια, from προφητευειν, to be an interpreter of the gods, to prophesy, from προφητης, prophet, q v]

1 A declaration of something to come, a foretelling, a prediction, especially, an inspired foretelling.

Let my *prophecy* come home to you *Shak.*

2 (*Script*) A book of prophecies, a history, as, the *prophecy* of Ahijah 2 *Chron* ix 29

3 Public interpretation of Scripture, preaching, exhortation, or instruction

Prŏph'e-sī'er, *n.* One who prophesies or predicts events

Prŏph'e-sȳ (54), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROPHESIED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROPHESYING] [O Fr *prophecier*, *profetiser*, *prophetizer* See *supra*, and cf. PROPHETIZE]

1. To foretell, as future, to predict.

I hate him, for he doth not *prophesy* good concerning me, but evil 1 *Kings* xxii 8

Then I perceive that will be verified
Henry the Fifth did sometime *prophesy* — *Shak.*

2. To foreshow, to prefigure, to typify, to symbolize. [*Rare.*]

Prŏph'e sy, *v. i.* **1** To utter predictions, to make declaration of events to come

2 (*Script.*) To instruct in religious doctrines, to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects, to preach, to exhort. *Ezek.* xxxvii. 7.

Prŏph'et, *n.* [Fr. *prophète*, Sp., Pg., & It. *profeta*, Pr. & Lat. *prophēta*, Gr. προφήτης, lit. one who speaks for another, esp. one who speaks for a god, and interprets his will to man, fr. προφάναι, to say or speak for, from πρό, for, and φάναι, to say or speak.]

1. One who prophesies, or foretells events; a predicter, a foreteller.

2. (*Script.*) A person illuminated, inspired, or instructed by God to speak in his name, or announce future events, as Moses, Elijah, Isaiah, &c.

3 One who explains or communicates sentiments; an interpreter.

School of the prophets (*Ane. Jewish Hist.*), a school or college in which young men were educated and qualified for public teachers. These students were called *sons of the prophets*.

Prŏph'et-ess, *n.* [Fr. *prophétesse*, It. *profetessa*, Pr. & Pg. *profetissa*, Sp. *profetisa*, Lat. *prophetissa*.] A female prophet; a woman who foretells events, as Miriam, Huldah, Anna, &c.

Pro-phĕt'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *prophétique*, It. & Sp.
Pro-phĕt'ic al, } *profetico*, Lat. *propheticus*, Gr. προφητικός, Pr. *prophetal*, *profetal*, Lat. *prophetalis*, *prophetalis*.] Containing, or pertaining to, prophecy, foretelling events; as, *prophetic* writings, *prophetic* dreams, — used with *of* before the thing foretold.

And fears are oft *prophetic* of the event. — *Dryden*

Pro phĕt'ic ăl'i ty, *n.* The quality of being prophetical; prophetic aliness. [*Rare.*]

Pro phĕt'ic al ly, *adv.* In a prophetical manner, by way of prediction; in the manner of prophecy.

Pro phĕt'ic al ness, *n.* The quality of being prophetical, power or capacity to foretell.

Prŏph'et īze, *v. i.* [Fr. *prophétiser*, O. Fr. *prophetizer*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *profetizar*, It. *profetizzare*, *profetizare*, *profeticqware*, Lat. *prophetizare*, Gr. προφητεύειν. Cf. PROPHESY.] To give predictions. [*Rare.*] "*Prophetizing* dreams." — *Daniel.*

Pro-phŏr'ic, *a.* [Gr. προφορικός, from προφορά, a bringing forward, utterance, from προφέρειν, to bring forward, to utter, from πρό, forward, and φέρειν, to bring.] Enumerative. [*Rare.*]

Prŏph'y lăc'tic, *n.* [Fr. *prophylactique*. See *supra*.] (*Med.*) A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive. *Core.*

Prŏph'y lăc'tic, } *a.* [Fr. *prophylactique*, Gr.
Prŏph'y lăc'tic-al, } προφυλακτικός, from προφυλάσσειν, to guard against, from πρό, before, and φυλάσσειν, to guard.] (*Med.*) Defending from disease; preventive. *Core.*

Prŏp'i nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *propinatio*, Fr. *propination*, Sp. *propinacion*. See *infra*.] The act of pledging, or drinking first, and then offering the cup to another. [*Obs.*] *Potter.*

Pro-pīne', *v. t.* [Lat. *propinare*, Gr. προπινειν, to drink before or to one, from πρό, before, and πίνειν, to drink, It. *propinare*, Sp. *propinar*.] [*Obs.*]

1 To pledge, to drink first, and then offer the cup to.

The lovely sorceress mixed, and to the prince
Health, peace, and joy *propined*. — *Smart.*

2 To expose.

Pro-pīne', *n.* A pledge in drinking. [*R.*] *W. Scott.*

Pro pĭq'ui ty (pro pĭk'wĭ tȳ), *n.* [Lat. *propinquitas*, from *propinquus*, near, neighboring, from *prope*, near, Pr. *propinquitat*, Sp. *propincudad*, Pg. *propinquidade*, It. *propinquità*.]

1 Nearness in place, neighborhood, proximity.

2 Nearness in time. *Bourne.*

3 Nearness of blood; kindred.

Prŏp'i thē'cus, *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of animals allied to the lemurs, found in Madagascar. *Baird.*

Pro pĭt'i a ble (pro pĭsh'ĭ a-bl), *a.* [Lat. *propitiabilis*. See *infra*.] Capable of being propitiated.

Pro-pĭt'i āte (pĭsh'ĭ āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPITIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPITIATING.] [Lat. *propitiare*, *propitiatum*, from *propitius*, favorable, It. *propiziare*, Sp. *propiciar*, O. Fr. *propitier*. See PROPITIOUS.] To appease and render favorable, to make propitious, to conciliate.

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate*, and the post assuage. — *Pope.*

Pro-pĭt'i āte, *v. i.* To make propitiation, to atone.

Pro-pĭt'i ā'tion (-pĭsh'ĭ ā'shun), *n.* [Lat. *propitiatio*, Fr. *propitiation*, Pr. *propiciacio*, Sp. *propiciacion*, It. *propiziazione*.]

1 The act of appeasing wrath and conciliating the favor of an offended person; the act of making propitious.

2 (*Theol.*) (*a*) The influence or effects of the death of Christ in appeasing the divine justice, and conciliating the divine favor. (*b*) That which propitiates; atonement or atoning sacrifice.

Pro-pĭt'i-ā'tor (pro pĭsh'ĭ-ā'tor), *n.* [Lat., It. *propiziatore*, Sp. *propiciador*.] One who propitiates.

Pro-pĭt'i-a-to ri ly, *adv.* By way of propitiation.

Pro-pĭt'i-a-to-ry, *a.* [It. *propiziatorio*, Sp. *propiciatorio*, Fr. *propitiatoire*.] Having the power to make propitious, pertaining to, or employed in, propitiation, expiatory, as, a *propitiatory* sacrifice.

Pro pĭt'i-a-to-ry (pĭsh'ĭ-a-to-rȳ), *n.* [Fr. *propitiatoire*, Pr. *propitiadori*, Sp. & Pg. *propiciatorio*, It. *propiziatorio*, Lat. *propitiatorium*.] (*Jewish Antiq.*) The mercy-seat, the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, the symbol of the propitiated Jehovah.

Pro pĭ'tious (-pĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *propitius*, probably from *prope*, near, as if *presens numen*, It. *propizio*, Sp. *propicio*, Fr. *propice*.]

1 Favorable, kind. — said of men.

2 Disposed to be gracious or merciful, ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings, — said of God.

3 Favorable, as, a *propitious* season.

Syn. — Auspicious, favorable, kind. — PROPITIOUS, AUSPICIOUS. *Auspicious* (from the ancient idea of *auspices* or omens) denotes 'indicative of success, or favored by incidental occurrences,' as, an *auspicious* opening, an *auspicious* event. *Propitious* denotes that which efficaciously protects us in some undertaking, speeds our exertions, and decides our success; as *propitious* gales, *propitious* influences. A *propitious* climate. "A journey is undertaken under *auspicious* circumstances when every thing, incidental, as weather, society, and the like, bids fair to afford us pleasure; a journey is undertaken under *propitious* circumstances when every thing favors the attainment of the object for which it was begun." *Crabb.*

Let not my word offend thee
My Maker, be *propitious* while I speak. — *Milton.*
Fortune play upon thy prosperous helm
As thy *auspicious* mistress. — *Shak.*

Pro pĭ'tious ly (pĭsh'us lȳ), *adv.* In a propitious manner, favorably, kindly.

Pro pĭ'tious ness (pĭsh'us nes), *n.*

1 Disposition to treat another kindly; disposition to forgive; kindness.

2 Favorableness, as, the *propitiousness* of the season or climate. *Sir W. Temple.*

Prō'plasm, *n.* [Lat. *proplasma*, Gr. προπλασμα, from προ, before, and πλασμα, a thing formed or molded, from πλάσσειν, to mold.] A mold, a matrix. [*Rare.*] *Woodward.*

Pro plăs'tic, *a.* Forming a mold or cast.

Pro plăs'tĭcs (-plăs'tĭks), *n.* [See *supra*.] The art of making molds for castings.

Prō'po lis, *n.* [Lat., Gr. προπολις, from πρό, before, and πόλις, city.] A resinous substance of a reddish color, gathered by bees from the buds of plants, and used by them to stop the holes and crevices in their hives to prevent the entrance of cold air, &c.

Pro-pōne', *v. t.* [Lat. *proponere*, to propose.] To propose. [*Obs.*]

Pro pō'nent, *n.* [Lat. *proponens*, p. pr. of *proponere*, to propose. It. & Sp. *proponente*. See PROPOSE.] One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. *Dryden.*

Pro pō'nent, *a.* Making proposals; proposing.

Pro pōr'tion, *n.* [Lat. *proportio*, from *pro*, before, and *portio*, part or share, Fr. *proportion*, Pr. *proporcio*, Sp. *proporcion*, It. *proporzione*. See PORTION.]

1 The arrangement of parts; the relation or adaptation of one portion to another, or to the whole, with relation to magnitude or quantity; as, the *proportion* of the parts of a building or of the body.

They carried about the image of Christ made after his own *proportion*. — *Ludlow.*

Formed in the best *proportion* of her sex. Rowena was tall of stature. — *W. Scott.*

2 The portion which falls to one's lot when a whole is distributed by a rule or principle; equal or just share; lot.

Let the women do the same things in their *proportions* and capacities. — *Jer. Taylor.*

3 Harmonizing relation between parts, or between different things of the same kind; symmetrical arrangement, distribution, or adjustment; as, to be out of *proportion*.

4 (*Math.*) (*a*) The equality or similarity of ratios, especially of geometrical ratios, or a relation among quantities such that the quotient of the first divided by the second is equal to that of the third divided by the fourth, — called also *geometrical proportion*, in distinction from *arithmetical proportion*, or that in which the difference of the first and second is equal to the difference of the third and fourth.

☞ *Proportion* differs from *ratio*. *Ratio* is the relation of two quantities of the same kind as the ratio of 5 to 10 or the ratio of 8 to 16. *Proportion* is the sameness of likeness of two such relations. Thus, 5 is to 10 as 8 to 16, that is, 5 bears the same relation to 10 as 8 does to 16. Hence, such numbers are said to be in *proportion*. *Proportion* is expressed by symbols thus: *a* : *b* :: *c* : *d*, or $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$.

(*b*) The rule of three in arithmetic, in which the three given terms, together with the one sought, are proportional.

Continued proportion a succession of several equal ratios. — *Harmonical* or *musical proportion*, relation of three or four quantities, such that the first is to the last as the difference between the two first is to the difference between the two last; thus, 2 : 3 :: 6, are in harmonical proportion, for 2 is to 6 as 1 to 3. Thus, 24, 16, 12, 9, are harmonical, for 24 : 9 :: 8 : 3. — *In proportion*, according as, to the degree that. "*In proportion* as they are metaphysically true, they are morally and politically false." *Burke.* — *Reciprocal* or *inverse proportion*, an equality between a direct and a reciprocal ratio, or a proportion in which the first term is to the second as the fourth is to the third, thus, 4 . 2 :: 3 . 6, or 4 . 2 :: 3 . 6 inversely. — *Rhythmical proportion* (*Mus.*), the proportion in relation to time or measure, between the notes representing duration, thus, the semibreve to the minim is 2 : 1, the semibreve to the crotchet 4 : 1.

Pro pōr'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPORTIONED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPORTIONING.] [Cf. PROPORTIONATE.]

1 To adjust in a suitable proportion, as one thing or one part to another; as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height; to *proportion* our expenditures to our income.

In the loss of an object, we do not *proportion* our grief to its real value, but to the value our fancies set upon it. — *Addison.*

2 To form with symmetry or suitableness, as the parts of the body.

Pro pōr'tion a ble, *a.* Capable of being proportioned or made proportional; — very often used as equivalent to *proportional*.

Such eloquence may exist without a *proportionable* degree of wisdom. — *Burke.*

Pro pōr'tion a ble ness, *n.* The state of being proportionable.

Pro pōr'tion a bly, *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation; as, a huge body, with limbs *proportionably* large.

Pro pōr'tion al, *a.* [Lat. *proportionalis*, Fr. *proportionnel*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *proporcional*, It. *proporzionale*.]

1 Having a due proportion or comparative relation, being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice are *proportional*.

2 Being in proportion, having a proper relation.

3 Relating to, or securing, proportion. *Hutton.*

4 (*Math.*) Constituting a proportion, having the same, or a constant, ratio; as, *proportional* quantities; momentum is *proportional* to quantity of matter.

Proportional logarithms. The same as LOGISTIC LOGARITHMS. — *Proportional scale*, a scale on which are marked parts proportional to the logarithms of the natural numbers; a logarithmic scale. *Math. Dict.* — *Proportional scales*, *compasses*, *dividers*, and the like, instruments for preserving the proportions of drawings or parts while changing them in size.

Pro pōr'tion al, *n.* **1** (*Math.*) Any number or quantity in a proportion.

2 (*Chem.*) The same as EQUIVALENT. See EQUIVALENT.

Continual proportionals quantities the ratio of the first to the second of which of the second to the third, of the third to the fourth, and so on are all equal. — *Mean proportional*, the middle term of three in continual proportion, or the square root of the product of the first and third; thus, 6 is a *mean proportional* between 4 and 9.

Pro pōr'tion ăl'i ty, *n.* [Fr. *proportionnalité*.] The quality of being in proportion.

If the latter be granted the *proportionality*, adhesion, and symmetry of the whole scheme are gone. — *Coleridge.*

Pro pōr'tion al ly, *adv.* In proportion, in due degree; with suitable comparative relation; as, all parts of the building are *proportionally* large.

Pro pōr'tion ate, *a.* [Lat. *proportionatus*, p. p. of *proportionare*. It. *proporzionato*, Sp. *proporcionado*, Fr. *proportionné*.] Adjusted to something else according to a proportion; proportional.

Punishment should be *proportionate* to the transgression. — *Locke.*

Pro pōr'tion-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPORTIONATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPORTIONATING.] [Lat. *proportionare*, *proportionatum*, It. *proporzionare*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *proporcionar*, Fr. *proportionner*. See PROPORTION.] To make proportional, to adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation, to proportion; as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes.

Pro pōr'tion ate ly, *adv.* In a proportionate manner; with due proportion, according to a settled or suitable rate or degree.

Pro pōr'tion ate ness, *n.* The state of being adjusted by due or settled proportion or comparative relation; suitableness of proportions.

Pro pōr'tion less, *a.* Without proportion, without symmetry of parts.

Pro pōr'tion ment, *n.* The process or act of dividing out proportionally.

Pro pōs'al, *n.* [From *propose*.] That which is proposed, offered, or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design, terms or conditions proposed; as, to make *proposals* for a treaty of peace, to offer *proposals* for erecting a building; to make *proposals* of marriage. "To put forth *proposals* for a book." — *Macaulay.*

Syn. — Proposition, offer, proffer, tender, overture. See PROPOSITION.

Pro-pōse' (pō-zē'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPOSING.] [Fr. *proposer*, Pr. *pre pausar*, *perpausar*, from Lat. *proponere*, *propositum*, to put forth, to set or lay out, from *pro*, before, forth, and *ponere*, *positum*, to put, but influenced by Lat. *pausare*, to pause, It. *proporre*, *proporre*, Sp. *proponer*. Cf. APPOSE.]

1 To set before or forth. [*Obs.*]

That being *proposed* brim full of wine, one scarce could lift it up. *Chapman*

2. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption; as, to *propose* a bill or resolve to a legislative body, to *propose* terms of peace, to *propose* a question for discussion, to *propose* an alliance by treaty or marriage, to *propose* alterations or amendments in a law

In learning any thing, as little as possible should be *proposed* to the mind at first *Watts*

3 To purpose, to intend, to declare a purpose or intention [*Recent*]

I *propose* to relate, in several volumes, the history of the people of New England *Palfrey*

To propose to one's self, to intend, to design, to form a design in the mind

Pro pōse', *v. i.* **1.** To lay schemes, to intend.

Run thee into the parlor
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice,
Proposing with the prince and Claudio *Shak.*

2 To offer one's self in marriage

Pro pōse', *n.* [Fr. *propos*, Pr. *propaus*, It. & Sp. *proposito*, Lat. *propositum*. See *supra*.] Talk, discourse [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pro pōs'er, *n.* One who proposes or offers any thing for consideration or adoption

Prŏp'o-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *propositio*, Fr. *proposition*, Pr. *proposicio*, Sp. *proposicion*, It. *proposizione*.]

1 The act of setting or placing before, the act of offering

It also causes that nothing spring there but gums fit for incense and oblations for the altar of *proposition* *Jer. Taylor*

2 That which is proposed; that which is offered, as for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal, offer of terms, as, the enemy made *propositions* of peace, the *propositions* were not accepted

3 Especially, that which is proposed in religious doctrine, creed [*Obs.*]

There are some persons whose religion is hugely disgraced because they change their *propositions* according as their temporal necessities or advantages do return *Jer. Taylor*

4 (*Gram. & Logic.*) A complete sentence; a thought expressed or propounded in language; a subject and predicate united by a copula; a form of speech in which a predicate is affirmed or denied of a subject, as, snow is white

5 (*Math.*) A statement in terms either of a truth to be demonstrated or of an operation to be performed

☞ It is called a *theorem* when it is something to be proved, and a *problem* when it is something to be done

6 (*Rhet.*) That which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse, any thing stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration

7 (*Poet.*) The first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it

Syn.—Proposal, offer, statement, declaration—PROPOSITION, PROPOSAL. These words are both from the Latin verb *proponere*, to set forth and, as here compared they mark different forms or stages of a negotiation. A *proposition* is something presented for discussion or consideration, as *propositions* of peace. A *proposal* is some definite thing offered by one party to be accepted or rejected by the other. If the *proposition* is favorably received it is usually followed by *proposals* which complete the arrangement. The enemy sent *propositions*, such as upon delivery of a strong, fortified town, after a handsome defense, are usually granted.

Clarendon

If our *proposals* once again were heard
We should compel them to a quick result *Milton*

Prŏp'o-sĭ'tion-al (-zĭsh'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the nature of, a proposition, considered as a proposition, as, a *propositional* sense *Watts*

Pro-pound', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPOUNDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPOUNDING.] [Lat. *proponere*. See PROPOSE.]

1 To lay before, to offer for consideration, to exhibit, to propose, as, to *propound* a question

And darest thou to the Son of God *propound*
To worship thee accursed? *Milton*

It is a strange folly to set ourselves no mark, to *propound* no end, in the hearing of the gospel *Coleridge*

2 (*Congregational Churches.*) To propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church

Pro-pound'er, *n.* One who proposes or offers for consideration

Pro prē'tor, *n.* [Lat. *proprætor*, from *pro*, before, for, and *prætor*, a pretor, q. v.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A magistrate who, having discharged the office of pretor at home, was appointed to the government of a province

Pro prī'e ta ry, *n.* [Lat. *proprietarius*, Fr. *propriétaire*, Pr. *propriétari*, Sp. *propietario*, Pg. & It. *proprietario*. See PROPRIETY.]

1 A proprietor or owner, one who has the exclusive title to a thing, one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right *Fuller*

2 A body of proprietors taken collectively

3 (*Monasteries.*) A monk who had reserved goods and effects to himself notwithstanding his renunciation of all at the time of profession

Pro-prī'e-ta-ry, *a.* [Lat. *proprietarius*. See *supra*.] Belonging, or pertaining, to a proprietor.

Pro-prī'e-tor, *n.* [Fr. *propriétaire*.] One who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing, whether in possession or not, an owner; as, the *proprietor* of a farm, or of a mill.

Pro-prī'e-tō'ri-al, *a.* Proprietary.

Pro-prī'e tor-ship, *n.* The state of being proprietor

Pro-prī'e-tress, *n.* A female proprietor.

Pro prī'e-ty, *n.* [Fr. *propriété*, Lat. *proprietas*. See PROPERLY.]

1 Peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership, property. [*Obs.*]

So are the *proprieties* of a wife to be disposed of by her lord, and yet all are for her provisions, it being a part of his need to refresh and supply hers *Jer. Taylor*

2 That which is proper or peculiar, property, peculiarity [*Obs.*]

We find no mention hereof in ancient geographers, who seldom forget *proprieties* of such a nature *Brome*

3 Suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule, fitness, appropriateness, consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; justness, accuracy, as, *propriety* of behavior, language, manners, or the like

Pro-prŏc'tor, *n.* (*Eng. Universities.*) An assistant proctor *Hook*

Prŏps, *n. pl.* A certain game played with four shells—much practiced by gamblers

Pro-pŭgn' (pro pūn'), *v. t.* [Lat. *propugnare*, from *pro*, for, and *pugnare*, to fight. It. *propugnare*.] To contend for, to defend, to vindicate [*Obs.*] *Hammond*

Pro pŭg'na cle (-nak), *n.* [O. Fr. *propugnacle*, Sp. *propugnaculo*, It. *propugnaculo*, *propugnacolo*, Lat. *propugnaculum*. See *supra*.] A fortress [*Obs.*] *Howell*

Prō'pug nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *propugnatio*, It. *propugnazione*. See *supra*.] Defense [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Pro pūgn'er (pro pūn'er), *n.* A defender, a vindicator

Prō'pul sā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *propulsatio*, O. Fr. *propulsation*. See *infra*.] The act of driving away or repelling, the keeping at a distance [*Obs.*]

Pro pŭlse', *v. t.* [Lat. *propulsare*, v. intens. fr. *propellere*, to propel. It. *propulsare*, Sp. *propulsar*. See PROPEL.] To repel, to drive off [*Obs.*] *Cotgr.*

Pro pŭl'sion (pŭl'shun), *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *propulsion*. See PROPEL.] The act of driving forward

God works in all things, all obey
His first *propulsion* *Whittier*

Pro pŭl'sive, *a.* Tending or having power to propel, driving on, urging. "The *propulsive* movement of the verse." *Coleridge*

Prō'pў'læ'um, *n.*; *pl.* **PRŌ'PY'LÆ'A** [Lat., Gr. προπύλαιον, from πρό, before, and πύλη, a gate, Fr. *propylée*.] (*Arch.*) Any court or vestibule before a building, or before its principal parts, especially, the entrance to such court or vestibule. *Gwilt*

Prō'pў'lŏn, *n.* [Gr. προπύλον, from πρό, before, and πύλη, a gate.] (*Arch.*) The porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice, a propylæum

Pro rāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRORATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRORATING.] [From Lat. *pro rata* (*parte*) according to a certain part, in proportion.] To divide or distribute proportionally, to assess *pro rata* [*Corrupt.*]

Prōre, *n.* [Lat., It., & Sp. *prora*, Gr. πρῶρα. Cf. PROA.] The prow or fore part of a ship [*Poet. and rare.*] *Pope*

Pro rē'tor, *n.* [Lat. *pro*, for, instead of, and *rector*, rector.] An assistant of the rector in a high school; an officer who presides over the academic senate of a German university *Hoyle*

Pro rē'tor ate, *n.* The office or station of prorector

Pro-rĭp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *prorepere*, to creep forth, fr. *pro*, forward, forth, and *repere*, to creep.] A creeping on

Prō'ro gā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *prorogatio*, Fr. *prorogation*, It. *prorogazione*, Sp. *prorogacion*.]

1 The act of proroguing or continuing in time or duration, a lengthening or prolongation of time, as, the *prorogation* of something already possessed [*Obs.*] *South*

2 The continuance of Parliament from one session to another, adjournment [*Eng.*]

Pro rō'gāte, *v. t.* To prorogue

Pro rōgue' (pro rōg'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROROGUED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROROGUING.] [Fr. *proroger*, It., Sp., & Pg. *prorogar*, It. & Lat. *prorogare* fr. Lat. *pro*, forward, and *rogare*, to ask, to ask one for his opinion, vote, or about a law.]

1 To protract, to prolong

He *prorogued* his government *Dryden*

2 To defer, to delay, to postpone, as, to *prorogue* death *Shak.*

3 To continue from one session to another, to adjourn for an indefinite time,—applied to the English Parliament *Blackstone*

Syn.—To adjourn, postpone, defer. See ADJOURN.

Pro rŭp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *proruptio*, from *prorumpere*, *proruptum*, to break or burst forth, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *rumpere*, to break.] The act of bursting forth, a bursting out. *Browne*

Pro-să'ic } (pro-zā'ĭk), *a.* [Lat. *prosaicus*, fr.
Pro-să'ĭc-al } *prosa*, prose, q. v.; It. & Sp. *prosaico*, Fr. *prosaïque*.]

1. Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; not restricted by numbers;—said of writings; as, a *prosaic* composition.

2 Hence, dull, uninteresting; prosy. *Ed. Rev.*

Pro-să'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* In a dull or prosaic manner.

Pro-să'ĭc-al-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being prosaic or dull.

Pro-să'ĭ-cĭsm, *n.* The quality of being prosaic; prosaic manner or style

Prō'sa ĭsm (44), *n.* [It. & Sp. *prosaismo*.] That which is in the form of prose writing *Coleridge.*

Prō'sa-ĭst (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Of Fr. *prosateur*, Fr. *prosador*, It. *prosatore*.] A writer of prose.

Then comes Hannah More, an estimable *prosaist.* *I. Taylor.*

Prō'sal, *a.* Prosaic [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Pro-sce'ni-ŭm, *n.* [Lat., Gr. προσκήνιον, from πρό, before, and σκηνη, a tent, a wooden stage, the stage.]

1 (*Anc. Theater.*) The part where the actors performed,—now called the *stage*

2 (*Modern Theater.*) The front part of the stage, where the drop-scene separates the stage from the audience. *Brande.*

Pro scrībe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROSCRIBED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSCRIBING.] [Lat. *proscribere*, *proscriptum*, from *pro*, before, and *scribere*, to write, It. *proscrivere*, Sp. *proscribir*, Fr. *proscrire*. The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public.]

1 To doom to destruction, to put out of the protection of law, as, Sylla and Marius *proscribed* each other's adherents

Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, was banished the realm, and *proscribed* *Spenser*

2 To denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception, to reject utterly, to interdict

In the year 325, the Arian doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized by the Council of Nice *Waterland*

Pro scrīb'er, *n.* One who, or that which, proscribes, one who denounces as dangerous, or as utterly unworthy of reception

Prō'script, *n.* [See PROSCRIBE.] [*Rare.*]

1 A prohibition, an interdict.

2 One who is proscribed

Pro-scrip'tion, *n.* [Lat. *proscriptio*, Fr. *proscription*, Sp. *proscripcion*, It. *proscrizione*. See *supra*.]

1 The act of proscribing or dooming to death, exile, or outlawry, among the ancient Romans, the public offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy, as, under the triumvirate, many of the best Roman citizens fell by *proscription*

2 The state of being proscribed

Pro scrip'tion-al, *a.* Proscriptive

Pro scrip'tion ĭst, *n.* One who proscribes

Pro-scrip'tive, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, proscription, proscribing

Prōse, *n.* [Fr. *prose*, Pr., Sp., Pg., It., & Lat. *prosa*, equivalent to Lat. *prorsa* (sc. *oratio*), from *prorsus*, straight forward, straight on, for *proversus*, fr. *pro*, forward, and *versus*, p. p. of *vertere*, to turn.]

1 The common language of men, language not in verse, or uncontined to poetical measure, as opposed to *verse* or *metrical composition*. "Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme." *Milton*

I wish our clever young poets would remember my homely definitions of *prose* and poetry; that is *prose* = words in their best order; poetry = the best words in the best order. *Coleridge*

2 Hence, language or discourse which evinces little imagination or fire, or which is dull and commonplace

3 (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A hymn introduced into the mass on certain festival days. See SEQUENCE.

Prōse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROSED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSING.]

1 To write in prose

2 To make a tedious relation of, to relate in a dull or prosy manner

Prōse, *v. i.* **1.** To write prose

2 To talk in a dull, prosy, tedious manner.

Prōse, *a.* **1** Pertaining to, or composed of, prose, as, *prose* composition

2 Possessing or exhibiting unpoetical characteristics, plain, dull, unromantic, as, the *prose* duties of life *Thackeray*

Pro-sĕc'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *prosecare*, to cut up, *pro* and *secare*, to cut.] A person who prepares the subjects for lectures on anatomy *Dunglison*

Prŏs'e-cūt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being prosecuted, liable to prosecution

Prŏs'e-cūte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROSECUTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSECUTING.] [Lat. *prosequi*, *prosecutus*, from *pro*, forward, and *sequi*, to follow, It. *proseguire*, *proseguitare*, Sp. *proseguir*, Fr. *poursuivre*.]

1 To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish, to endeavor to obtain or complete, to continue, as, to *prosecute* a scheme, to *prosecute* an undertaking

I am beloved of beauteous Hermia;
Why should I not, then, *prosecute* my right? *Shak.*

That which is morally good is to be desired and *prosecuted.* *Wilkins.*

2 To seek to obtain by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right in a court of law

3. (*Law.*) To pursue with the intention of punishing; to accuse of some crime or breach of law,

or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal; to proceed against judicially, as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass or for a riot "To acquit themselves and *prosecute* their foes." *Milton.*

☞ To *prosecute* differs from to *persecute*, as in law it is applied to the legal proceedings only, whereas *persecute* implies cruelty, injustice, or oppression

Prŏs'e-cūte, *v. i.* To carry on a legal prosecution, as, to *prosecute* for public offenses *Blackstone*

Prŏs'e-cū'tion, *n* [Lat *prosecutio*, Fr *prosecution*, Sp *prosecucion*, Fr *poursuite*.]

1. The act or process of prosecuting, or of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something, pursuit by efforts of body or mind, as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, plan, design, or undertaking, the *prosecution* of war "Keeping a sharp eye on his domestics, as they went and came in the *prosecution* of their various duties" *W Scott*

2 (*Law*) (*a*) The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity, to obtain some right, or to redress and punish some wrong, the carrying on of a judicial proceeding in behalf of a *complaining* party, as distinguished from *defense* (*b*) The institution or commencement and continuance of a criminal suit, the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment on behalf of the state or government, as by indictment or information. *Blackstone Burrill*

Prŏs'e-cū'tor, *n* [Lat] 1. One who prosecutes, or pursues or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.

2 (*Law*) The person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit against another in the name of the government *Blackstone*

Prŏs'e-cū'trix, *n* A female prosecutor

Prŏs'e-lyte, *n* [Fr *proselyte*, Pr *proselit*, Pg *proselyto*, Sp & It *proselito*, Lat *proselytus*, Gr προσήλυτος, come to, a new comer, especially one who has come over from heathenism to the Jewish religion, from προσερχεσθαι, to come to, from προς, toward, to, and ἐρχεσθαι, ἐλθειν, ηλυθον, to come] A new convert, especially a convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party, thus, a Gentile converted to Judaism is a *proselyte*, a pagan converted to Christianity is a *proselyte*

Syn.—See CONVERT

Prŏs'e-lyte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* PROSELYTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSELYTING] To cause to become converted to some religion, opinion, or system, to bring over

Prŏs'e-ly-tism, *n* [Fr *proselytisme*] The act of proselyting, the making of converts to a religion or religious sect, or to any opinion, system, or party

They were possessed of a spirit of *proselytism* in the most fanatical degree *Park*

Prŏs'e-ly-tize, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* PROSELYTIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSELYTIZING] To cause to become converted to some system, opinion, religion, or the like, to proselyte [*Rare*] "One of those whom they endeavor to *proselytize*" *Burke*

Prŏs'e-ly-tize, *v. i.* To make converts or proselytes

Prōz'man, *n* One who writes in prose [*Rare*]

Pro sĕm'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *prosemination*, *pro seminatum*, to disseminate, from *pro*, before, forth, and *seminare*, to sow. See SEMINARY] Propagation by seed [*Obs*] *Hale*

Pros ĕn'me a hē'dral, *a* [Gr προς, to, toward, ἐννεα, nine, and ἑδρα, side] (*Min*) Having nine faces on two adjacent parts,—said of certain crystals [*Obs*]

Prōs'er, *n* [From *prose*] 1. A writer of prose

2. One who proses, or makes a tedious narration of uninteresting matters

Pro-sil'i-en-çy, *n* [Lat *prosilire*, to leap forth] The act of leaping forth or forward, projection "Such *prosiliency* of relief" *Coleridge*

Prōz'i ly, *adv* In a prosy manner, tediously

Pro zy mĕt'ric-al, *a.* Consisting both of prose and verse *Clarke*

Prōz'i ness, *n* The quality or state of being prosy

Prō-slāv'er y, *n* In favor of slavery

Pros'o dĭ'ac-al, *a* The same as PROSODICAL

Pros'o dĭ'ac-al ly, *adv* In a prosodical manner

Pro sŏd'i al, } *a* [Fr *prosodique*, Lat *prosodicus*, Gr προσῳδικος, and προσῳδιακος] Pertaining to prosody, or the quantity and accents of syllables, according to the rules of prosody

Pro-sŏd'i-an, *n* [From *prosody*] One skilled in prosody, or in the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition, a prosodist *Rush*

Prŏs'o-dist, *n* [From *prosody*] One who understands prosody, a prosodian *Walker*

Prŏs'o dy, *n* [Fr. *prosodie*, It, Sp, & Lat *prosodia*, Gr. προσῳδια, a song sung to or with, an accompanying song, the accent accompanying the pronunciation, from προς, to, and ᾠδη, song, ode] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification.

Prŏs'o-po-lĕp'sy, *n.* [Gr. προσωπολημψια, from πρόσωπον, a face, a person, and λαμβανειν, to take, λῆψις, a taking, receiving] Respect of persons, especially, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance. *Addison.*

Prŏs'o-po-pœ'ĭa (-pē'yȧ), *n.* [Lat., Gr. προσωποποια, from πρόσωπον, a face, a person, and ποιειν, to make, Fr. *prosopopée*] (*Rhet*) A figure by which things are represented as persons, or by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings, or by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present It includes *personification*, but is more extensive in its signification

Prŏs'pect, *n* [Lat *prospectus*, from *prospicere*, *prospectum*, to look forward, from *pro*, before, forward, and *specere*, *spicere*, to look, to see, O Fr *prospect*, It *prospetto*]

1 That which is embraced by the eye in vision view, field or region which the eye overlooks at one time

His eye discovers, unaware
The goodly *prospect* of some foreign land *Milton*

2 Especially, a picturesque or widely extended view, a landscape, hence, a sketch of a landscape

I went to Putney, and other places on the Thames, to take *prospects* in crayon *Evelyn*

3 A position which affords a fine view, a lookout "Him God beholding from his *prospect* high" *Milton*

4 Position of the front of a building, face, relative aspect "The east gate having the *prospect* toward the north" *Ezek* xl 44

5 The act of looking forward, anticipation, ground or reason for hoping

Is he a prudent man as to his temporal estate, who lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to, or provision for, the remaining part of life? *Tillotson*

6 That to which the mind looks forward, expectation

As he king
Stands not within the *prospect* of belief *Shak*

Prŏs'pect, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* PROSPECTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSPECTING] To search or examine for, as, to *prospect* a district for gold or other metals [*U S*]

Prŏs'pect, *v. i.* To make a search, to seek, as, to *prospect* for gold [*U S*]

Pro spĕc'tion, *n* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants

Pro spĕct'ive, *a* [Lat *prospectivus*, It *prospettivo* See PROSPECT]

1 Pertaining to, or furnishing, a prospect "Time's long and dark *prospective* glass" *Milton*

2 Looking forward in time, acting with foresight,—opposed to *retrospective*

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect industrious, and *prospective* in this affair *Child*

3 Respecting or relating to the future, as, a *prospective* benefit.

The supporting of Bible societies is one of the points on which the promises, at the time of ordination, had no *prospective* bearing *H Tay*

Pro-spĕct'ive, *n* 1 The scene before or around, view, prospect [*Obs*] *Dann*

2 A perspective glass [*Obs*] *Bean & Fl*

Pro spĕct'ive ly, *adv.* With reference to the future

Pro spĕct'ive ness, *n* State of being prospective

Pro-spĕc'tus, *n* [Lat, a prospect, sight, view See PROSPECT] The plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, with the manner and terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of it, scheme, announcement

Prŏs'per, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* PROSPERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSPERING] [Fr *prosperer* Sp *prosperar*, It & Lat *prosperare*, from Lat *prosper* or *pros perus* See PROSPEROUS] To favor, to render successful

All things concur to *prosper* our design *Dryden*

Prŏs'per, *v. i.* 1 To be successful, to succeed, to thrive, to make gain

They in their earthly Canaan placed,
Long time shall dwell and *pro per* *Milton*

2 To grow or increase, to thrive [*Obs or rare*]

Black cherry-trees *prosper* ever to considerable timber *Evelyn*

Pros pĕr'i ty, *n* [Fr *prosperité*, Pr *prosperitat* Sp *prosperidad*, It *prosperità*, Lat *prosperitas* See *infra*] Advance or gain in any thing good or desirable, successful progress in any business or enterprise, success, attainment of the object desired as, the *prosperity* of arts, agricultural or commercial *prosperity* national *prosperity*.

Now *prosperity* begins to mellow *Shak*

Prosperities can only be enjoyed by them who fear not at all to lose them *Bp Taylor*

Syn—Success, good fortune, thrift, prosperousness, weal, welfare, well being, happiness

Prŏs'per-ous, *a* [Lat *prosperus* or *prosper*, originally, answering to hope, from *pro*, according to, and *sperare*, to hope, Pr *prosperos*, Fr *prospere*, Sp, Pg, & It *prospero*]

1 Tending or permitted to prosper, succeeding in the pursuit of any thing desirable, making gain or increase, thriving, successful, as, a *prosperous* voyage, a *prosperous* undertaking, a *prosperous* man, family, or nation; a *prosperous* war.

By moderation either state to bear,
Prosperous, or adverse *Milton*

2. Favorable, favoring success. "A happy passage and a *prosperous* wind." *Denham.*

Syn.—Fortunate; successful; flourishing, thriving; favorable; auspicious; lucky. See FORTUNATE.

Prŏs'per-ous-ly, *adv.* In a prosperous manner; with gain or increase, successfully

Prŏs'per ous ness, *n* The state of being prosperous or successful, prosperity.

Pros'phy sis, *n* [Gr πρόσφυσις, from πρός, to, and φυειν, to grow] (*Med*) A growing together of parts, in a more limited sense, morbid adhesion of the eyelids, either to each other or to the eyeball *Dunglison.*

Pro spĭ'cience (-spĭsh'ens), *n* [Lat *prospiciens*, p pr of *prospicere*. See PROSPECT] The act of looking forward

Prŏss, *n* [Cf PROSE] Talk or conversation, especially that of a gossiping kind. [*Prov. Eng*] *Brockett.*

Prŏs'tate, *a* [Gr προστάτης, standing before, from προϊστασθαι, to set before, προστῆναι, to stand before, from πρό, before, and ἱστάναι, to set, Fr *prostate*] (*Anat*) Standing before,—applied to a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males, and surrounding the beginning of the urethra. It is situated on the under and posterior part of the neck of the bladder, so as to surround the lower side of the urethra

Prŏs'tate, *n* (*Anat*) The prostate gland.

Pro stăt'ic, *a* (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the prostate gland *Dunglison.*

Prŏs'ter nā'tion, *n* [Fr *prosternation*, O Sp. *prosternacion*, It *prosternazione* See PROSTRATION] A state of being cast down, dejection, depression [*Obs*] *Wiseman.*

Prŏs'thĕ sis, *n* [Lat, Gr πρόσθεσις, from προστιθεναι to put to, to add, from πρός, to, and τιθεναι, to put, place, Fr *prosthese*]

1 (*Surg*) The addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body, prothesis *Quincy.*

2 (*Gram*) A figure consisting in prefixing one or more letters to the beginning of a word, as, *beloved*

Pros thĕt'ic, *a* [Gr προσθετικός, πρόσθετος, from προστιθεναι. See *supra*] Prefixed, as a letter to a word

Pros tĭb'ū lous, *a* [Lat *prostibulum*, prostitute] Of, or pertaining to, prostitutes, hence, meretricious [*Obs*]

Prŏs'ti tūte (30), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* PROSTITUTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSTITUTING] [Lat *prostituere*, *prostitutum*, from *pro*, before, forth, and *statuere*, to put, place, It *prostituire*, Sp *prostituir*, Fr. *prostituer*]

1 To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use, to give up for hire to sexual gratification

Do not *prostitute* thy daughter *Lev* xix 29

2 Hence, to devote to base or unworthy purposes, to give up to low or indiscriminate use, to abandon.

Should I abuse this consecrated gift
Of strength, again returning with my hair,
By *prostituting* holy things with idolst *Milton.*

Prŏs'ti tūte, *a* [Lat *prostitutus*, p p of *prostituere*, It *prostituito*, Sp *prostituido*, *prostituto*, Fr *prostitué* See *supra*] Openly devoted to lewdness devoted to base or infamous purposes. "Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread" *Pryor.*

Prŏs'ti tūte, *n* [Lat *prostitutus*, It *prostituita*, Sp *prostituida*, *prostituta*, Fr *prostituée*. See *supra*]

1 A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness, a strumpet

2 Hence, a base hireling, a mercenary, one who offers himself to infamous employments for hire

No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise *Pope*

Prŏs'ti tū'tion, *n* [Lat *prostitutio*, Fr *prostitution*, Sp *prostitucion*, It *prostituzione*]

1 The act or practice of prostituting or offering the body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men, common lewdness of a female "An infamous woman, having passed her youth in a shameless state of *prostitution*" *Addison.*

2 Hence, the act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to infamous purposes what is in one's power, as, the *prostitution* of talents or abilities, the *prostitution* of the press

Prŏs'ti tū'tor, *n* [Lat, Sp *prostituitor*] One who prostitutes, one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes

Prŏs'trate, *a* [Lat *prostratus*, p p of *prosternere*, See *infra*]

1 Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface stretched out "Grovelling and *prostrate* on yon lake of fire" *Milton.*

2 Lying at mercy, as a supplicant, especially, occupying a humble, lowly, or suppliant position.

Prostrate fall
Before him, reverent, and there confess
Humbly our fault *Milton.*

3 (*Bot*) Trailing on the ground; procumbent.

Prŏs'trāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* PROSTRATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSTRATING] [Lat *prosternere*, *prostratum*, from *pro*, before, forward, and *sternere*, to spread or stretch out, to throw down, It. *prostrare*, Pr., O Sp, & Pg. *prostrar*, N. Sp. *postrar*, Fr. *prosterner*.]

1 To lay flat, to throw down, as, to *prostrate* the body, to *prostrate* trees or plants

2 To overthrow, to demolish, to destroy, to ruin, as, to *prostrate* a village, to *prostrate* a government, to *prostrate* law or justice

3 To throw down, or cause to fall in humility or adoration, to make to bow in humble reverence, — used reflexively *Duppa*

4 To cause to sink totally, to reduce, as, to *prostrate* strength

Pros-trā'tion, *n* [Lat *prostratio*, Fr *prostration*, O Sp *prostracion*, N Sp *postracion*, It *prostrazione* See *supra*]

1 The act of throwing down, or laying flat, the act of falling down, or of bowing in humility or adoration, — primarily, the act of falling on the face, but now used for kneeling or bowing in reverence and worship

2 The condition of being prostrate, great depression, dejection, as, a *prostration* of spirits

3 (*Med*) A latent, not an exhausted, state of the vital energies, great oppression of natural strength and vigor, that state of the body in disease in which the system is oppressed

☞ *Prostration* is different and distinct from *exhaustion*, and is analogous to the state of a spring lying under such a weight that it is incapable of action, while *exhaustion* is analogous to the state of a spring deprived of its elastic powers

Pro'stȳle, *n* [Fr *prostyle*, It & Sp *prostilo*, Lat *prostylus*, Gr πρόστυλος, from πρό, before, and στῦλος, pillar, column] (*Arch*) A portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building to which they belong *Gwilt*

Prōsa'ȳ, *a* [*compar* PROSIER, *superl* PROSIEST]

1 Like prose

2 Dull and tedious in discourse or writing

Pro sȳl'lo gism, *n* [From *pro* and *syllogism*] (*Logic*) A syllogism preliminary or logically essential to another syllogism, the conclusion of such a syllogism

Pro tăc'tic, *a* [Gr προτακτικός, placing or placed before, from προτασσειν, to place or post in front, from πρό, before, and τασσειν, to arrange, array] Giving a previous narrative or explanation, as of the plot or personages of a play

Pro tăg'o nĭst, *n* [Gr πρῶτος, first, and ἀγωνιστης, an actor, from ἀγών, a contest, ἀγειν, to act] One who fills the leading part in a drama, hence, one who takes the lead in some great scene, enterprise, conflict, or the like "Shakespeare, the *protagonist* on the great arena of modern poetry" *De Quincey*

Prō'ta sis, *n* [Lat, Gr πρότασις, from πρότεινω, to stretch before, forward, from πρό, before, forward, and τεινω, to stretch, Fr *protase*]

1 A proposition or maxim *Johnson*

2 (*Gram*) The subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence, — opposed to *apodosis*

3 (*Anc Drama*) The first part of a comic or tragic piece, in which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on

Pro tăt'ic, *a* [Gr προτατικός, Lat *protaticus*, Fr *protatique* See *supra*] Being placed in the beginning, previous

Prō'te-an (Synop , § 130), *a* Pertaining to Proteus, readily assuming different shapes See PROTEUS

Prō'te-an-ly, *adv* Like Proteus, or that which readily changes shape *Cudworth*

Pro-tēct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROTECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROTECTING] [Lat *protegere*, *protectum*, from *pro*, before, and *tegere*, to cover, It *proteggere*, Sp *proteger*, Fr *protéger*] To cover or shield from danger or injury, to defend, to guard, to preserve in safety

The gods of Greece *protect* you *Shak*

Syn. — To defend, guard, shield, preserve, save, secure See DEFEND

Pro-tĕct'ing ly, *adv* By protecting, in the way of protection

Pro-tĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *protectio*, Fr *protection*, Pr *proteccio*, Sp *proteccion*, It *protezione* See *supra*]

1 The act of protecting, preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance, shelter

To your *protection* I commend me, gods *Shak*

2 The state of being protected

3 That which protects or preserves from injury

Let them rise up and help you, and be your *protection* *Deut* xxxii 38

4 Hence, a writing that protects, a passport or other writing which secures from molestation

He most readily gave them *protections* under his hand *Macaulay*

5 The establishment of such duties on goods imported as will protect or cherish domestic industry

Writ of protection (*a*) A writ by which the king formerly exempted a person from arrest, — now disused (*Law*) *Blackstone* (*b*) A judicial writ issued to a person required to attend court, as party, juror, &c , intended to secure him from arrest in coming, staying, and returning

Syn. — Preservation, defense, guard, shelter, refuge, security, safety

Pro-tĕc'tion ĭst, *n* One who favors the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments

Pro-tĕc'tive, *a* [Sp. *protectivo*, Pr. *protectiu*, Fr. *protectif* See *supra*.] Affording protection, sheltering, defensive

Pro-tĕct'or, *n* [Lat , It. *protettore*, Sp , Pg., & Pr. *protector*, Fr *protecteur*]

1 One who defends or shields from injury, evil, or oppression, a defender, a guardian

For the world's *protector* shall be known *Waller*

2 One who had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority, a regent [*Law*]

Is it concluded he shall be *protector*? *Shak*

3 A cardinal who looks after the interests, at Rome, of a Roman Catholic nation or religious order

Lord Protector (*Eng Hist*), the title assumed by Cromwell in 1653

Pro-tĕct'or-al, *a* Protectorial

Pro tĕct'or ate, *n* [Fr *protectorat*, Sp *protectorado*, It *protettorato* See *supra*]

1 Government by a protector, — applied especially to the government of England by Cromwell

2 The authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or a dependent one

Prō'tec tō'ri al, *a* [Lat *protectorius*] Pertaining to a protector

Pro tĕct'or-less, *a* Having no protector

Pro tĕct'or-ship, *n* The office of a protector or regent, protectorate

Pro tĕct'ress, } *n* A woman who protects, a fe-
Pro-tĕct'rix, } male protector

Protégé (prō'tȧ zhā'), *n* [Fr *protegé*, p p of *proteger* See PROTECT] One under the care and protection of another

Protégée (prō'tȧ zhā'), *n* [Fr] A female under the protection of another

Prō tē-i nā'ceŏus, *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing proteine

Prō'te-ine, *n* [N Lat *proteinum*, from Gr πρῶτος, first, πρωτεῖον, to be the first, πρωτεῖα, the first place, chief rank, because it occupies the first place in relation to the albuminous principles] (*Chem*) A substance claimed by Mulder to be obtained as a distinct substance from albumen, fibrine, or casein, and considered by him to be the basis of animal tissue and of some substances of vegetable origin

The theory of *proteine* can not be maintained *Gregory*

☞ The theory of Mulder is doubted and denied by many chemists, and also the existence of *proteine* as a distinct substance

Pro tĕ'ī noŭs, *a* The same as PROTELIFACTOUS

Prō'te lōp, *n* (*Zool*) A genus of carnivorous mammals found in South Africa, and intermediate between the hyænas and the civets They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope *Baird*

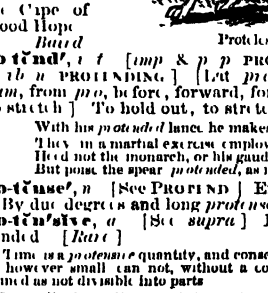

Proteles

Pro tĕnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROTENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROTENDING] [Lat *protendere*, *protensum*, from *pro*, before, forward, forth, and *tendere*, to stretch] To hold out, to stretch forth [*Obs*]

With his *protended* lance he makes defense *Dryden*

They in a martial exercise employed
Heed not the monarch, or his gaudy train,
But poise the spear *protended*, as in fight *Glover*

Pro-tĕn'sĕ, *n* [See PROTEND] Extension [*Obs*]

"By due degrees and long *protense*" *Spenser*

Pro-tĕn'sive, *a* [See *supra*] Drawn out, extended [*Rare*]

Time is a *protensive* quantity, and consequently, any part of it however small can not, without a contradiction be imagined as not divisible into parts *Sir W Hamilton*

Prō'ter ăn'thoŭs, *a* [Gr πρῶτος, first, and ἀνθος, flower] (*Bot*) Having flowers appearing before the leaves, — said of certain plants *Gray*

Pro tĕr'vĭ ty, *n* [Lat *protervitas*, from *protervus*, violent, bold, from *proterere*, to trample down, as if trampling on every thing] Peevishness, petulance [*Obs*]

Pro tĕst' (115), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROTESTED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROTESTING] [Fr *protester*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *protestar*, It *protestare*, Lat *protestari*, from *pro*, before, and *testari*, to be a witness, to testify, from *testis*, a witness]

1 To affirm in a public or formal manner, to bear witness, to declare solemnly, to avow

Collecting an army on the borders of Normandy, he *protests* that his measures are pacific *Landor*

2 To make a solemn declaration (usually a written one) expressive of opposition, — with *against*, as, he *protests* against your votes *Denham*

The conscience has power to *protest* against the exorbitances of the passions *South*

Syn. — To affirm, asseverate, assert, aver, attest, testify, declare, profess See AFFIRM

Pro tĕst', *v t* 1 To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of, as, to *protest* one's innocence.

2 To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation

Fiercely they opposed
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting fate supreme *Milton.*

3. To prove, to show, to give evidence of.

I will *protest* thy cowardice *Shak.*

To protest a bill or note (*Law*), to make a solemn written declaration, in due form, on behalf of the holder, against all parties liable for any loss or damage to be sustained by the non-acceptance or the non-payment of the bill or note, as the case may be This should be made by a notary public, whose seal it is the usual practice to affix *Kent Story New Am Cyc*

Prō'test (Synop , § 130), *n*. [It & Sp *protesto*, *protesta*, Fr *protet* See *supra*]

1 A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act, especially, a formal and solemn declaration, in writing, of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body, as, the *protest* of lords in Parliament

2 (*Law*) (*a*) A solemn declaration in writing, in due form, made by a notary public, usually under his notarial seal, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by the non acceptance or non payment of the bill, or by the non-payment of the note, as the case may be (*b*) A declaration made by the master of a vessel before a notary, consul, or other authorized officer, upon his arrival in port after a disaster, stating the particulars of it, and showing that any damage or loss sustained was not owing to the fault of the vessel, her officers or crew, but to the perils of the sea, &c , as the case may be, and protesting against them (*c*) A declaration made by a party, before or while paying a tax, duty, or the like, demanded of him, which he deems illegal, denying the justice of the demand, and asserting his own rights and claims, in order to show that the payment was not voluntary *Story Kent New Am. Cyc.*

Prōt'est an çy, *n* Protestantism [*Rare*]

Prōt'est ant, *a* [Lat *protestans*, p pr of *protestari* See *supra*]

1 Making a protest

2 Pertaining to the faith and practice of those who protest against the church of Rome, as, the *Protestant* religion

Prōt'est ant, *n* [Fr *protestant*, It. & Sp *protestante* See *supra*]

1 One who protests, — originally applied to those who adhered to Luther at the Reformation in 1529, and protested against, or made a solemn declaration of dissent from, a decree of the Emperor Charles V and the Diet of Spires, and appealed to a general council

2 Especially, a Christian who protests against the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic church, one who adheres to the doctrines of the Reformation

Prōt'est ănt'ĭc al, *a* Of, pertaining to, or in the character or manner of, Protestants [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Prōt'est ant ĭsm, *n* [Fr *protestantisme*, It & Sp. *protestantismo*] The state of being protestant, especially against the church of Rome, the Protestant religion

Prōt'est ant ly, *adv* In conformity with the Protestants [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Prōt'es tā'tion, *n* [Lat *protestatio*, Fr *protestation*, Pr *protestatio*, Sp *protestacion*, It *protestazione* See PROTEST]

1 The act of making a protest or public avowal, a solemn declaration, especially of dissent "The *protestation* of our faith" *Latimer*

2 (*Law*) A declaration in pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial *Blackstone*

Prōt'es tā'tor, *n* [Fr *protestateur*] One who protests

Pro tĕst'er, *n* 1 One who protests, one who utters a solemn declaration

2 One who protests a bill of exchange

Pro tĕst'ing-ly, *adv* By way of protesting.

Prō'te ŭs, or **Prō'teŭs**, *n* [Lat , Fr Gr Πρωτεύς]

1 (*Myth*) A marine deity, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, whose distinguishing characteristic was the faculty of assuming different shapes, hence, one who easily changes his appearance or principles

2 (*Zool*) (*a*) A genus of batrachian reptiles, allied to the siren, salamanders, and frogs (*b*) A genus of homogeneous infusoria, the forms of which are incessantly changing

Prō'tha lā'mi on, *n* [Gr πρό, before, and θάλαμος, chamber, especially bridal chamber, marriage] An address in celebration of a marriage, an epithalamion *Drayton.*

Pro thĕ'sis, *n* [Lat , Gr πρόθεσις, from προτιθέναι, to place or set before, from πρό, before, and τιθέναι, to place, set, put, Fr *prothese*]

1 (*Eccl*) The place in a church on which the elements for the eucharist are put, previous to their being placed on the altar, — called also *credence*.

2 (*Surg*) The process of adding to the human body some artificial part in place of one that may be wanting, as a wooden leg, &c , prosthesis.

Pro-thŏn'o-ta ry, *n* [Lat *protonotarius*, from Gr πρῶτος, first, and Lat *notarius*, a short hand writer, scribe, notary, It. & Sp. *protonotario*, Fr. *protonotaire*]

1. A chief notary or clerk. "My private *protho notary.*" *Herrick*

2. Especially, one of the great officers of the church of Constantinople, ranking next to the patriarch. *Hook*

3 A chief clerk in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, now superseded by the *master* [*Eng.*] *Wharton Burrill*

4 A register or chief clerk of a court, in particular States. [*U. S.*]

5 (*Rom Cath Church*) Formerly, one who had the charge of writing the acts of the martyrs, and the circumstances of their death, now, one of twelve persons constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, make informations and proceedings necessary for the canonization of saints, making apostolical notaries, doctors of divinity, doctors of the canon and civil law, &c *Hook*

Pro thŏn'o ta ry shĭp, *n* The office of a protho notary

Pro thō'rax, *n* [From Gr *πρό*, before, and *θωραξ*, breastplate, thorax, Gr *προθωρακιον*, corslet] (*Intom*) The first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects. *Brande*

Prō'to A prefix from the Greek *πρῶτος*, first, used to express priority, as in *protomartyr, prototype*, used also, in chemical language, to denote that one equivalent of an element or substance unites with another substance, or that the oxide in a compound contains but one equivalent of oxygen

Prō'to cŏl, *n* [Fr *protocole*, Pr *prothocolle*, Sp *protocolo*, Pg & It *protocollo*, L Lat *protocollum*, from Late Gr *πρωτόκολλον*, the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents, on which the date was written, from *πρωτος* the first, and *κολλα*, glue]

1 The original copy of any writing, as of a treaty, dispatch, or other instrument *Burrill*

2 The minutes or rough draught of an instrument or transaction

Prō'to-cŏl, *v. t* To make a protocol of

Prō'to-cŏl, *v. i* To make or write protocols, or first draughts

Prō'to cŏl'ist, *n* A register or clerk [*Russia*]

Prō'to gĭne, *n* [Fr *protogyne*, Ger *protogin*, fr Gr *πρωτος*, first, and *γινεσθαι*, to be born or produced.] (*Min*) A kind of talcose granite *Dana*

Prō'to măr'tyr (-mär'tur), *n* [Fr *protomartyr*, Pr *protomartire*, Sp *protomartir*, It *protomartire*, Gr *πρωτόμαρτυρ*, from *πρῶτος*, first, and *μαρτυς*, martyr]

1 The first martyr, — a term applied to Stephen, the first Christian martyr

2 The first who suffers, or is sacrificed, in any cause "The *protomartyr* of our cause" *Tennyson*

Prō'to phȳte, *n* [Gr *πρωτος*, first, and *φυτον*, a plant, from *φυειν*, to grow] (*Bot*) The lowest order of plants, either unicellular or without any essential mutual dependence between the cells, as the silicious infusoria, or diatoms, the desmidiæ, &c *Carpenter*

Prō'to-phȳ tŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *πρῶτος*, first, *φυτον*, a plant, and *λογος*, discourse] The science of protophytes, fossil botany

Prō'to plăsm, *n* [Gr *πρῶτος*, first, and *πλασμα*, form, from *πλάσσειν*, to mold] (*Physiol*) The vis old, nitrogenous material in vegetable cells, by which the process of nutrition, secretion, and growth, goes forward, the vital vegetable substance See CELL *Mohl*

Prō'to-plăs'mic, *a* **1** Pertaining to the first formation of living bodies

2 Pertaining to the material of formation of living bodies

3 (*Zool*) Pertaining to first growth or formation, — a term designating, loosely, any non cellular substance or formation

Prō'to plăst, *n* [Fr *protoplaste*, Lat *protoplastes*, Gr *πρωτοπλαστος*, formed or created first, from *πρωτος*, first, and *πλαστος*, formed, from *πλασσειν*, to form] The thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated, that which is first modeled or formed, an original *Bryant Harvey*

Prō'to plăs'tic, *a* First formed *Howell*

Prō'to pōpe, *n* [From Gr *πρῶτος*, first, and Eng *pope*, Fr *protopope* Russ *protopóp*] (*Gr Church*) One of the clergy of first rank in cathedrals and metropolitan churches an arch priest

Prō'to-sălt, *n* [From Gr *πρωτος*, first, and Eng *salt*] (*Chem*) A salt containing a metallic protoxide *Silliman*

Prō'to-săl'phate, *n* [From Gr *πρῶτος*, first, and Eng *sulphate*] (*Chem*) A compound of sulphuric acid with a protoxide

Prō'to-type, *n.* [Fr *prototype*, Lat *prototypus*, Gr. *πρωτότυπος*, *πρωτότυπον*, from *πρωτος*, first, and *τύπος*, type, model] An original or model after which any thing is copied, the pattern of any thing to be engraved, or otherwise copied, cast, or the like, exemplar, archetype *Wotton*

They will turn their backs on it, like their great precursor and *prototype* *Burke*

Pro-tŏx'ide, *n* [From Gr *πρῶτος*, first, and Eng *oxide*, Fr *protoxide*] (*Chem*) A compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one equivalent of a base, and destitute of acid properties

Protoxide of nitrogen, laughing-gas See LAUGHING-GAS

Pro-tŏx'i-dize, *v. t.* To combine with oxygen, as any elementary substance, in the proportion of one equivalent of oxygen and one of the latter

Prō'to zō'an, *n* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, and *ζῶον*, an animal] (*Zool*) An animal of the lowest of the five grand divisions, distinguished by its simplicity of structure, neither of the four systems of structure characterizing severally the other grand divisions being strongly marked. See ANIMAL KINGDOM

☞ The *protozoans*, generally, have no mouth, or only such as may be formed by a depression of the surface at the time when a particle of food is to be received and digested They include the rhizopods, sponges, and many of the so-called animalcules, the sponges and most rhizopods being compound groups of protozoans, each produced by growth and a budding process and some of them extending out a fiber like process from the surface whence the name *rhizopod*, used for one group The principal subdivisions are the following 1 *Actinozoods*, or *radiate proto oans*, including the sponges and polycistines, the mineral secretions of which are almost always silicious, and the structure of whose shells is radiated 2 *Malacozoonds*, or *mollusk-like proto oans*, as the rhizopods the shells of which, when any exist are calcareous and spiral or alternate in the arrangement of the cells 3 *Intomozoonds*, or *articulate-like proto oans*. The animalcules that are not plants or leaves are supposed to belong to one of these three subdivisions *Dana*

Prō'to zō'ic, *a* **1** (*Zool*) Of, or pertaining to, the protozoa

2 (*Geol*) Containing remains of the earliest life of the globe, which included mollusks, radiates, and what are called *protozoans* *Dana*

Pro trăct', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* PROTRACTED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* PROTRACTING] [Lat *protrahere, protractum*, from *pro*, forward and *trahere*, to draw, It *protrarre, protrarre*]

1 To draw out or lengthen in time, to continue, to prolong, as, to *protract* an argument, to *protract* a discussion, to *protract* a war

2 To put off to a distant time, to delay, to defer, as, to *protract* the decision of a question, to *protract* the final issue

3 (*Surv*) To draw to a scale, to lay down with scale and protractor, as the lines and angles of a piece of land, to plot

Protracted meeting a religious meeting continued for many successive days [*U. S.*]

Pro trăct', *n* [Lat *protractus* See *supra*] Tedious continuance [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Pro trăct'ed-ly, *adv* In a prolonged or protracted manner, tediously

Pro trăct'er, *n* One who protracts or lengthens in time

Pro trăc'tion, *n* [Lat *protractio*, It *protrazione* See *supra*]

1 The act of drawing out or continuing in time the act of delaying the termination of a thing as, the *protraction* of a debate

2 (*Surv*) The act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of any thing, as a field

3 That which is protracted, or plotted on paper

Pro trăct'ive, *a* Drawing out or lengthening in time, prolonging, continuing delaying

He suffered them *protractive* arts *Dryden*

Pro-trăct'or, *n* **1** One who, or that which, protracts

2 A mathematical instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper, used in drawing or plotting It is of various forms, semicircular, rectangular, or circular

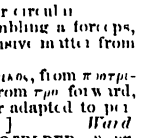

Protractor (2)

3 (*Surg*) An instrument, resembling a forceps, used in extracting foreign or offensive matter from a wound

Pro trĕp'tic-al, *a* [Gr *προτρεπτικος*, from *προτρεπειν*, to turn forward, to urge on, from *προ* forward, and *τρεπειν*, to turn] Intended or adapted to persuade, hortatory suasory [*Obs*] *Ward*

Pro trude', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* PROTRUDED *p. pr* & *vb. n* PROTRUDING] [Lat *protrudere, protrusum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *trudere*, to thrust]

1 To thrust forward, to drive or force along [*Rare*] *Locke*

2 To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from confinement to cause to come forth "When Spring *protrudes* the bursting gems" *Thomson*

Pro trude', *v. i* To shoot forward, to be thrust forward

The parts *protrude* beyond the skin *Bacon*

Pro tru'sĭle, *a* Capable of being protruded and withdrawn *Gardner*

Pro tru'sion (-zhun), *n* **1** The act of thrusting forward, or beyond the usual limit

2 The state of being protruded

Pro tru'sive, *a* Thrusting or impelling forward, as, *protrusive* motion *Darwin*

Pro-tū'ber-ance, *n* [Fr *protuberance*, Sp *protuberancia*, It *protuberanza* See *infra*] That which is protuberant, a swelling or tumor on the body, a prominence, a bunch or knob, any thing swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface

Syn — PROJECTION, PROTUBERANCE *Protuberance* differs from *projection*, being applied to parts that rise from the surface with a gradual ascent or small angle, whereas a *projection* may be at a right angle with the surface

Pro-tū'ber an cy, *n* The quality of being protuberant, protuberance

Pro tū'ber ant, *a* [Lat *protuberans*, p. pr of *protuberare* See PROTUBERATE] Prominent beyond the surrounding surface, swelling, as, a *protuberant* joint, a *protuberant* eye

Pro tū'ber-ant-ly, *adv* In a protuberant manner, in the way of protuberance

Pro tū'ber-āte, *v. i* [Lat *protuberare, protuberatum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *tuber*, a hump, swelling, protuberance] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface, to bulge out

If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin *Sharp*

Pro tū'ber ā'tion, *n* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface *Cooke.*

Pro tū'ber-ous, *a* Protuberant [*Obs*]

Proud, *a* [*compar* PROUDER *superl* PROUDEST] [O Eng *proud*, A S *prūt*, Icel *prūdr*, urbane, civil, handsome Dan *prud*, handsome, D. *prat, prantsch*, proud, prudish]

1 Feeling or manifesting pride, in a good or bad sense, as, (*a*) Possessing or showing inordinate self esteem, overrating one's excellences, claiming excessive deference or consideration, hence, arrogant, haughty, supercilious, presumptuous "O death made *proud* with pure and princely beauty" *Shak*

A foe so *proud* will not the weaker seek *Milton.*

(*b*) Ready to boast, contented, elated, — often with *of* as, *proud* of one's country

2 Giving reason or occasion for pride, self-gratulation, or boasting grand, splendid, noble, magnificent, ostentatious — rarely exuberant "An olive tree of shadow *proud*" *Chapman* "*Proud* titles" *Shak* "Storms of stones from the *proud* temple's height" *Dryden*

3 Excited by the animal appetite, — applied particularly to the female of some animals

A breeding jennet, lusty, young, and *proud* *Shak*

☞ *Proud* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds as *proud-crested, proud hearted proud minded proud-swelling*

Proud flesh (*Med*), a fungous growth or excrescence of flesh in a wound or ulcer

Proud'ish *a* Somewhat proud [*Rare*] *Ash.*

Proud'ly, *adv* With an inordinate self esteem, in a proud manner, haughtily, ostentatiously, with lofty airs or mien

Proudly he marches on, and void of fear *Pope*

Proud'ness, *n* The state or quality of being proud, pride *Latimer*

Prqv'a ble (prōōv'a bl), *a* [See PROVE] Capable of being proved

Prqv'a ble-ness, *n* The capacity or state of being proved

Prqv'a bly, *adv* In a manner capable of proof

Prŏv'and, } *n* [Fr *provende*, It *provenda, pro*
Prŏv'ant, } *venda, provianda*, Ger *proviant*, L. Lat *provenda, provendia*, from Lat *providere*, to provide See PROVIDE] Provender or food [*Obs*]

I tell thee one pease was a soldiers *provant* a whole day at the destruction of Jerusalem *Bean & Fl.*

Pro vănt', *v. t* [See *supra*] To supply with provision to provide for [*Obs*] *Nash.*

Prŏv'ant, *a* [See *supra*] Provided for common or general use, hence, common in quality "A poor *provant* rapier, no better" *B Jonson*

Provant sword, a plain sword, such as was provided for army use

Prqve (prōōv), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* PROVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* PROVING] [O Fr *prover, prouver*, N Fr *prouver*, Pg *provar*, Sp *probar*, Pr *prouar*, It. *provare*, L Lat *probare*, to try, approve, prove, from *probus*, good, proper A S *prōfian*, D *proeven*, Dan *prove*, Sw *profva* Icel *prōfa*, Ger *prüfen, proben, probiren* Cf PROBE]

1 To try or ascertain by an experiment, or by a test or standard to test as, to *prove* the strength of gunpowder by experiment, to *prove* the contents of a vessel by comparing it with a standard measure

2 To evince, establish, or ascertain as truth, reality, or fact, by argument, testimony, or other evidence

3 To ascertain the genuineness or validity of, to verify as, to *prove* a will

4 To gain experience of the good or evil of, to experience, to suffer "Where she, captived, long great woes did *prove*" *Spenser.*

5 (*Arith*) To show, evince, or ascertain, as the correctness of any operation or result, thus, in subtraction, if the difference between two numbers, added to the lesser number, makes a sum equal to the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved*

Syn — To argue, try, test, verify, justify, confirm; establish, evince, manifest, show, demonstrate See ARGUE

Prqve (prōōv), *v. i* **1** To make trial, to essay.

The sons prepare
To *prove* by arms whose late it was to reign. *Dryden.*

2 To be found by experience or trial, as, a plant or medicine *proves* salutary.

3 To be ascertained by the event or something

subsequent; as, the report *proves* to be true, or *proves* to be false

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the case proves mortal *Arbuthnot*

4. To succeed. [*Obs*]

The experiment *proved* not. *Bacon*

Pro-vĕct', *a* [Fr *provecte*, from Lat. *provectus*, from *provehere*, to carry forward, from *pro*, before, and *vehere*, to carry] Carried forward, advanced [*Obs*] *Sir T Elyot*

Pro-vĕd'i-tor, *n* [It *provveditore*, *provveditore*, from *providere*, Lat *providere*, Sp *proveedor*, O Fr *provedeur* See PROVIDE] One employed to procure supplies for an army, a purveyor, one who provides for another *Bp Taylor*

Prŏv'e dōre, *n* [See *supra*] A purveyor, one who procures provisions "An officer engaged in treaties with Indians, and busied with the duties of a *provedore*" *W Irving*

Prov'en (prōv'n), *p p* The same as PROVED, *p p* of *prove* [*A Scottician*]

Provençal (prō'vŏng-sāl'), *n* 1 (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Provence, in France

2 The language of the inhabitants of Provence

Provençal (prō'vŏng-sāl'), *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Provence or its inhabitants

Prŏv'ençe Rōse [Eng & Fr *Provence*, Pr *Provensa* See *infra*] A species of rose much valued for its beauty and fragrance

Pro vĕn'cial, *a* [Fr *Provençal*, Pr *Provensal*] Pertaining to, or coming from, Provence, in France "Two *Provencial* roses in my razed shoes" *Shak*

Prŏv'end, *n* The same as PROVAND

Prŏv'en der, *n* [Fr *provende*, provisions, provender, from Lat *præbenda*, Norm Fr *provende*, a prebend, *provender*, a prebendary, from Lat *præbere* See PROVAND and PREBEND]

1 Dry food for beasts, as corn, hay, and oats, also, a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay

Good *provender* laboring horses would have *Tusser*

2 Provisions, especially dry provisions, meat, food [*Rare*] *Cowel*

Prŏv'ent, *n* [See PROVAND] Provisions, cattables [*Obs*]

Prov'er (prōv'er), *n* One who proves or tries, that which proves

Prŏv'erb, *n* [Fr *proverbe*, Pr *proverbi*, Sp, Pg, & It. *proverbio*, Lat *proverbium*, from *pro*, before, for, and *verbum*, a word]

1 An old and common saying a phrase which is often repeated especially, a sentence which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical truth, or the result of experience and observation, a maxim, a saw.

The *proverb* is true, that light gains make heavy purses for light gains come often, great gains now and then *Bacon*

2 Hence, a striking or paradoxical assertion, an enigma

His disciples said unto him, Lo! now speakest thou plainly, and thou usest no *proverb* *Wycliffe's Bible*, Iool

3 A by word, an expression of contempt.

Thou shalt become an astonishment, a *proverb*, and a by-word among all nations *Deut* xxviii 37

Book of Proverbs, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing a great variety of wise maxims, rich in practical truths and excellent rules for the conduct of all classes of men

Syn.—Maxim, aphorism, apopthegm, adage, saw

Prŏv'erb, *v t* [*Rare*] 1 To mention in a proverb

Am I not sung and *proverbed* for a fool? *Milton*

2. To provide with a proverb

I am *proverbed* with a grandsire phrase *Shak*

Prŏv'erb, *v i* To write or utter proverbs [*Rare*]

Pro-vĕrb'i al, *a* [Fr & Sp *proverbial*, It *proverbiale*, Lat *proverbialis* See *supra*]

1 Mentioned or comprised in a proverb, hence, universally acknowledged or spoken of

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world *Sir W Temple*

2 Pertaining to proverbs, resembling, or suitable to, a proverb "A *proverbial* obscurity" *Browne*

Pro-vĕrb'i al ism, *n* A proverbial phrase

Pro-vĕrb'i al ist, *n* One who speaks proverbs

Pro-vĕrb'i al ize, *v t* [Fr *proverbialiser*] To make a proverb, to turn into a proverb, or to use proverbially [*Obs*] *Good*

Pro-vĕrb'i al ly, *adv* In a proverb, hence, commonly, universally, as, it is *proverbially* said

Pro-vĕx'i-ty, *n* [From Lat *provehere*, to advance, from *pro*, forward, and *vehere*, to carry] Great advance in age. [*Obs*]

Pro-vide', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* PROVIDED, *p. pr* & *vb n.* PROVIDING] [Lat *providere*, *provisum*, from *pro*, before, and *videre*, to see, It *providere*, *provedere*, Sp *proveer*, Pg *prover*, Pr *proveear*, O Fr *porveoir*, *porvoir*, N Fr *pourvoir*]

1 To foresee [*A Latinism*] [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

2 To look out for in advance, to procure beforehand; to get, collect, or make ready for future use, to prepare. "*Provide* things necessary" *Shak.*

3. Hence, to furnish; to afford.

Bring me berries, or such cooling fruit
As the kind, hospitable woods *provide*. *Milton*

4. To furnish; to supply, —followed by *with*, and formerly by *of*. "And yet *provided* him of but one" *Bp. Taylor.*

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided* with corn. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice before it is vacant. See PROVISOR. *Prescott*

☞ *Provide*, in a transitive sense, is followed by *against* or *for*

Pro-vide', *v i* 1 To procure supplies or means of defense, or to take measures for counteracting or escaping an evil, —followed by *against* or *for*, as, to *provide* against the inclemency of the weather, to *provide* for the education of a child

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to *provide* for human wants *Burke*

2 To stipulate previously, as, the agreement *provides* that the party shall incur no loss

Pro vid'ed, *conj* On condition, by stipulation, with the understanding, if, —followed by *that*, as, *provided* that nothing in this act shall prejudice the rights of any person whatever

☞ This word is, strictly, a participle, and the word *being* is understood, the participle *provided* agreeing with the whole sentence absolute and being equivalent to *this condition being previously stipulated* or *established*

Prŏv'i-dençe, *n* [Fr *providence*, Pr *providensa*, *providenza*, Sp & Pg *providencia*, It *providenza*, *provedenza*, Lat *providentia* See *infra*]

1 The act of providing or preparing for future use or application foresight, timely care, readiness to provide

Providence for war is the best prevention of it *Bacon*

2 Especially, the foresight and care which God exercises over his creatures, hence, God, regarded as exercising forecast, care, and direction, for and on his creatures "The world was all before them, . . and *providence* their guide" *Milton*

3 (*Theol*) A manifestation of the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures, an event in which the care or design of God is directly seen and shown

He that hath a numerous family, and many to provide for needs a greater *providence* of God *Bp Taylor*

4 Prudence in the management of one's concerns, or in private economy

It is a high point of *providence* in a prince to cast an eye rather upon actions than persons *Bacon*

Prŏv'i-dent, *a* [Lat *providens*, p pr of *providere* Fr *prudent*, Sp *providente*, It *provvidente* See PROVIDE] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them, forecasting, cautious, prudent in preparing for future exigencies, as, a *provident* man, a *provident* animal

The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future *Milton*

Syn.—Forecasting, cautious, careful, prudent, frugal, economical

Prŏv'i-dĕn'tial, *a* [Sp *providencial*, Fr *providentiel* See PROVIDENCE] Effected by the providence of God, referable to divine providence, proceeding from divine direction or superintendence as, the *providential* contrivance of things, a *providential* escape from danger

Prŏv'i dĕn'tial ly, *adv* In a providential manner, by providence

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons *Ray*

Prŏv'i-dent ly, *adv* In a provident manner, with prudent foresight, with wise precaution in preparing for the future

Agricola had this excellence in him, so *providently* to choose his places where to fortify, as not another general then alive *Milton*

Prŏv'i-dent-ness, *n* The quality or state of being provident, carefulness, prudence

Pro vid'er, *n* One who provides, furnishes, or supplies, one who procures what is wanted

Prŏv'i-dōre, *n* [See PROVEDITOR] One who makes provision, a provider, a purveyor [*Rare*] *De Foe*

Prŏv'ince, *n.* [Fr *province*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *provincia*, from *pro*, before, for, and *vincere*, to conquer]

1 (*Ane Rome*) A country or region more or less remote from the city, brought under the Roman government, a conquered country beyond the limits of Italy

Judea now, and all the Promised Land
Reduced a *province* under Roman yoke,
Obeys Tiberius *Milton*

2 Hence, a country or region dependent on a distant authority, a portion of an empire, or state, remote from the capital

With very ignorance we have kissed away
Kingdoms and *provinces* *Shak*

3 Hence, a region of country, a tract, a large extent

Over many a tract
Of heaven they marched, and many a *province* wide *Milton*

4 A region which comes under the supervision or direction of any special person, the field over which one has jurisdiction, or to which he directs his attention, as, the *province* of Canterbury, being that in which the Archbishop of Canterbury exercises ecclesiastical authority.

5. Hence, a division in any department of knowledge or speculation.

Their understandings are cooped in narrow bounds, so that they never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world *Watts.*

6 Hence, also, one's proper or appropriate business, duty, or calling.

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection *Tutler.*

Pro-vin'cial, *a* [Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *provincial*, It *provinciale*, Lat *provincialis*. See *supra*]

1 Pertaining to a province, or relating to it, as, a *provincial* government, a *provincial* dialect.

2 Appendant to the principal kingdom or state, as, *provincial* dominion, *provincial* territory

3 Exhibiting the ways or manners of a province, characteristic of the inhabitants of a province, countrified, not polished, rude "Fond of exhibiting *provincial* airs and graces" *Macaulay.*

4 Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop, not ecumenical; as, a *provincial* synod *Ayliffe.*

Pro vin'cial, *n* 1 A person belonging to a province

2 (*Rom. Cath Church*) A monastic superior, who, under the general of his order, has the direction of all the religious houses of the same fraternity in a given district, called a *province* of the order

Pro-vin'cial-ism, *n* [Fr *provincialisme*, It & Sp. *provincialismo*] A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis

Pro vin'cial-ist, *n* One who lives in a province

Prō'vin-ci-ăl'i ty (shĭ ăl'-), *n.* Peculiarity of language in a province *Warton*

Pro vin'cial ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROVINCIALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROVINCIALIZING] To render provincial

Pro vin'ci ăte (shĭ ăt), *v t* [See PROVINCE] To convert into a province [*Obs*] *Howell*

Pro vine', *v t* [Fr *provigner*, from *provin*, O Fr. *provain*, Sp *provena*, Pr *probaina*, *probage*, It. *propaggine* from Lat *propago*, *propagmis*, a set, layer of a plant, from *propagare*, to propagate.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation *Johnson*

Pro vi'sion (vĭzh'un), *n* [Lat *provisio*, Fr. & Sp *provision*, Pr *provisio*, It *provvisione* See PROVIDE]

1 The act of providing or making previous preparation

2 That which is provided or prepared, that which is brought together or arranged in advance, measures taken beforehand, preparation "Making *provision* for the relief of strangers distressed" *Bacon*

3 Especially, a stock of food, any kind of eatables collected or stored, —often in the plural, —sometimes, provender, or food for animals

And of *provisions* laid in large,
For man and beast *Milton*

4 That which is stipulated in advance, a condition, a previous agreement, a proviso, as, the *provisions* of a contract

5 A temporary arrangement intended to give way to something permanent

6 (*Rom Cath Church*) A previous nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, by which practice the rightful patron was deprived of his presentation *Blackstone.*

Pro vi'sion (-vĭzh'un), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROVISIONED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROVISIONING] To supply with victuals or food

With a little of this preparation carried in a bag at the girdle, and a similar frugal outfit of tobacco, they were *provisioned* for a journey *Palfrey*

Pro-vi'sion-al (vĭzh'un al), *a* [It *provvisionale*, Sp *provisional*, Fr *provisionnel*] Provided for present need or for the occasion, temporarily established, temporary, as, a *provisional* government or regulation a *provisional* treaty

Pro vi'sion al-ly, *adv* By way of provision, temporarily, for the present exigency *Locke.*

Pro vi'sion-a-ry, *a* [See *supra*] Provisional

Pro vi'so, *n pl* PRO VI'SŌS [Lat, it being provided, abl of *provisus*, p p of *providere* See PROVIDE] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced, a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, or the like

He doth deny his prisoners,
But with *proviso* and exception
That we at our own charge, shall ransom straight
His brother in law, the foolish Mortimer *Shak.*

Pro vi'sor, *n.* [Lat, from *providere*, Fr. *proviseur*. See PROVIDE]

1 One who provides [*Obs*] "The chief *provisor* of our horse" *Ford.*

2 The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house *Cowell.*

3 (*Eccl*) A person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron.

More sharp and penal laws were devised against *provisors.* *Blackstone.*

Pro vi'so-ri-ly, *adv.* In a provisory manner.

This doctrine . . . can only, therefore, be admitted *provisorily* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Pro-vī'jor-ship, *n.* The office or position of a provisor.

Pro-vī'jo-ry, *a.* [Fr. *provisoire*, Sp. *provisorio*, It. *provvisorio* See *supra*]
1. Containing a proviso or condition, conditional.
2 Making temporary provision, temporary

Prŏv'o-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *provocatio*, Fr *provocation*, Pr. *provocatio*, Sp *provocacion*, It *provocazione*. See PROVOKE]
1. Act of provoking, or causing vexation or anger
2 That which provokes, or excites anger, the cause of resentment

Here comes a tempest of *provocation*,
I will shelter me here *Shak*

3. An appeal to a court or judge [*I Latinism*] [*Obs*] *Ayliffe*

Pro vŏ'ca tive (Synop , § 130), *a* [Lat *provocativus*, It , Sp , & Pg *provocativo*, Pr *provocatiu*, O. Fr *provocatif* See PROVOKE] Serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate, exciting

Pro vŏ'ca tive, *n* Any thing that tends to provoke, excite, or stimulate, especially, a stimulant, as, a *provocative* of hunger or of lust

Pro-vŏ'ca tive ness, *n* The quality of being provocative or stimulating

Pro vŏ'ca-to ry (50), *a.* Tending to provoke or excite, provocative

Pro-vōk'a-ble, *a* Capable of being provoked

Pro vōke', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PROVOKED (provōkt'), *p pr* & *vb n* PROVOKING] [Fr *provoquer*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *provocar*, It & Lat *provocare*, from Lat *pro*, forth, and *vocare*, to call, from *vox*, *vocis*, voice, cry, call]
1 To call forth, to excite or stimulate to action, to arouse

Such acts
Of contumacy will *provoke* the Highest
To make death in us live *Milton*
Can honor's voice *provoke* the silent dust? *Gray*

2 Especially, to arouse to anger or passion, to incense, to offend

Being so far *provoked* as I was in France,
I would abate her nothing *Shak*

3 To incite, to stir up, to challenge [*Obs*]

Whom I openly protest against, and *provoke* him to the trial of this truth before all the world *Milton*
He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore *Dryden*

Syn —To irritate, rouse, stir up, awake, excite, incite, anger See IRRITATE

Pro-vōke', *v i* To appeal [*I Latinism*] [*Obs and rare*] *Dryden*

Pro vōke'ment, *n* That which provokes, provocation [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Pro vōk'er, *n* 1 One who provokes, one who excites anger or other passion, one who excites war or sedition
2 That which excites, causes, or promotes

Pro vōk'ing, *p a* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment, tending to awaken passion, as, *provoking* words, *provoking* treatment

Pro vōk'ing ly, *adv* In such a manner as to excite anger

Prŏv'ŏst (prŏv'ust) (Synop , § 130), *n* [O Fr *provost*, *prevost*, *provoust*, *prevoust*, N Fr *prevôt*, Pr *prebost*, Sp & Pg *preboste*, It *prevosto*, *preposto*, *preposito*, from Lat *præpositus*, placed before, a chief, from *præponere*, to place before, from *præ*, before, and *ponere*, to set or place, A S *profost*, *profast*, D *provoost*, *prevoost*, Icel *profastr*, Dan *provst*, Sw *prost*, Gr *protos* , *probst*, *propst*] A person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something, the chief magistrate of a city or town, as, the *provost* of Edinburgh or of Glasgow, answering to the mayor of other cities, the *provost* of a college, answering to president

☞ In France, formerly, a *provost* was an inferior judge who had cognizance of civil causes *The grand provost of France*, or *of the household*, had jurisdiction in the king's house, and over its officers

Provost-marshal (sometimes pronounced *pro-vō'*) (*Mil*), an officer appointed to arrest and secure deserters and other criminals, to hinder the soldiers from pillaging, to indict offenders, and see sentence passed on them and executed He also performs such other duties pertaining to police and discipline as the regulations of the service or the commander's orders impose upon him, and has such assistants as are necessary The provost marshal in the navy has charge of prisoners, &c

Prŏv'ŏst-ship, *n* The office of a provost

Prow of Ancient Galley

Prow (prou) (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Fr *proue*, Pr , Sp , & Pg. *proa*, It *prua*, *proda*, *p. ora*, Lat *prora*, Gr *πρωρα* Cf PROA and PRORI]
1. The fore part of a ship

The floating vessel swam
Uplifted, and secure with beaked *prow*
Rode tilting on the waves *Milton*

2. A kind of vessel used in the East Indian seas, a proa See PROA

Prow, *a* [*compar* PROWER, *superl* PROWEST] [O. Fr. *prou*, *preu*, *pros*, *prod*, *prud*, N Fr *preux*, Pr. *pros*, It *pro*, *prode*, from Lat *probus*, good, excellent. Cf. PRUDE.] Valiant, brave, gallant, courageous. [*Obs*] "The *prowest* knight that ever field did fight." *Spenser.*

Prow'ess (prou'ĕs) (Synop., § 130), *n* [O Fr. *proece*, *proëisse*, *proesce*, N Fr *prouesse*, Pr *proessa*, *proeza*, Sp & Pg *proeza*, It *prodezza* See *supra*] Distinguished bravery, valor, especially, military bravery, gallantry, intrepidity in war, fearlessness of danger "Men of such *prowess* as not to know fear in themselves" *Sidney*

He by his *prowess* conquered all *Milton*

Prowl (proul) (Synop , § 130), *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* PROWLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PROWLING] [O Eng *prolle*, *prole*, O Fr as if *prouler*, dim of *proer*, Lat *praedari*, to make booty, to plunder, from *praeda*, prey, Fr *proie* See PREY] To rove over, through, or about

He *prowls* each place, still in new colors decked *Sidney*

Prowl *v i* 1 To rove or wander, especially for prey, as a wild beast

As when a *prowling* wolf
Whom hunger drives to seek new prey
Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the fold *Milton*

2 Hence, to pry, to plunder "While o'er the parent clime *prowls* murder unrestrained" *Byron*

Prowl, *n* A roving for prey [*Colloq*] *Smart*

Prowl'er, *n* One that prowls or roves about for prey *Thomson*

Prŏx, *n* A list of candidates at an election, presented to the people for their votes [*Rhode Island*]

Prŏx'ĕne, *n* [Fr *proxene*, Gr *πρόξενος*, from *πρό*, before, and *ξένος*, a guest, friend, stranger] (*Gr Antiq*) An officer who had the charge of showing hospitality to those who came from a friendly city or state

Prŏx'e nĕt, *n* [Fr *proxenete*] A mean dealer between party and party, a broker, a huckster [*Obs and rare*] *Sir T More*

Prŏx'i mal, *a* 1 Toward or nearest, as to a body or center of motion or dependence proximate, as, the *proximal* end of a bone

2 Pertaining to that which is proximal, as, *proximal* tuberosities of a bone *Dana*

Prŏx'i mate, *a* [Lat *proximatus*, p p of *proximare*, to draw or come near, to approach, from *proximus*, the nearest, next, superl of *propior* nearer, and the obsolete *prope*, near] Nearest, next immediately preceding or following "A grand council consisting of all such citizens as could prove that their *proximate* ancestors had shared in the offices or honors of the state" *J S Harford*

Proximate cause that which immediately precedes and produces the effect as distinguished from the *remote mediate* or *predisposing* cause *Watts* —*Proximate principle* (*Chem*) one of the distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, such as albumen, fat, sugar, &c *Brande*

Syn —Nearest, next, closest, immediate, direct

Prŏx'i mate ly, *adv* In a proximate position or manner

Prŏx'ime, *a* [Lat *proximus*, Sp & Pg *proximo*, It *prossimo*, Pr *prosme*, *proesme*, *proume*, *pruemme*, O Fr *prosme* See *supra*] Next, immediately preceding or following [*Obs*] *Watts*

Prox im'i ous, *a* Proximate [*Obs*] *Tucker*

Prox-im'i ty, *n* [Fr *proximité*, Sp *proximidad*, Pg *proximidade*, It *prossimità* Lat *proximitas* See *supra*] The state of being next in time, place, causation, or influence, & immediate nearness either in place, blood, or alliance

If he plead *proximity* of blood,
That empty title is with ease withstood *Dryden*

Prŏx'i mo, *n* [Lat, on the next] A day of the next month, as, on the 3d *proximo* See INSTANT *n*

Prŏx'y, *n* [Contracted from *procuracy* Cf PROCTOR]
1 The agency of one who acts as a substitute for another or his principal, authority to act for another, especially in a legislative capacity

I have no man's *proxy* I speak only for myself *Burke*

2 The person who is substituted or deputed to act for another *Blackstone*

3 A writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place

4 An election, or day of voting for officers of government [*Connecticut and Rhode Island*]

5 (*Eng Law*) The written appointment of a proctor in suits in the ecclesiastical courts *Burrill*

6 (*Eccl*) A payment to a bishop or archdeacon on account of visitation [*Obs*] See PROCURATION

Prŏx'y, *v i* To act by proxy, to do any thing by the agency of another [*Rare*]

Prŏx'y ship, *n* The office or agency of a proxy

Prŭce, *n* [O Eng for *Prussia*, Fr *Prusse*] Prussian leather [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Prude, *n* [Fr *prude*, prudish, originally discreet, modest, O Fr *prod*, *prud*, f *prode*, *prude*, from Lat *probus*, good, proper, excellent, virtuous, but influenced by Lat *prudens*, prudent Cf PROW] A woman of affected or over sensitive modesty or reserve one who is over scrupulous or sensitive "Less modest than the speech of *prudes*" *Swift*

Pru'dence, *n* [Fr *prudence*, Pr & It *prudenza*, Sp & Pg *prudencia*, Lat *prudentia* See *infra*] The state of being prudent wisdom applied to practice, caution evinced in forethought

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done and due means, order, season, and method of doing or not doing *Hale*

Prudence supposes the value of the end to be assumed, and refers only to the adaptation of the means. It is the relation of right means for given ends *Whately.*

Syn.—Wisdom, forecast, providence, considerateness, judiciousness, discretion, caution, circumspection, judgment See WISDOM

Pru'den cy, *n* Prudence. [*Obs*]

Pru'dent, *a* [Lat *prudens*, contracted from *providens*, Fr *prudent*, It. & Sp *prudente*. See PROVIDENT]
1 Sagacious in adapting means to ends, skillful in determining any line of conduct, practically wise, careful, discreet, as, a *prudent* man or action
2 Dictated or directed by prudence or wise forethought, evincing prudence, as, *prudent* behavior.

Moses (Deut xxix 9) established a grave and *prudent* law *Milton*

3 Frugal, economical, as, a *prudent* woman, *prudent* expenditure of money.

Syn Cautious, wary, circumspect, considerate, discreet, judicious, provident, economical, frugal

Pru dĕn'tial, *a* 1 Proceeding from prudence, dictated or prescribed by prudence, —often by prudence as distinguished from higher motives or influences, as, *prudential* motives, *prudential* rules. "A *prudential* line of conduct" *W Scott*
2 Exercising prudence discretionary, advisory, as a *prudential* committee

Pru dĕn'tial, *n* 1 That which relates to, or demands the exercise of, discretion or prudence, —usually in the plural

Many stanzas in poetic measures contain rules relating to common *prudentials* as well as to religion *Watts*

2 A maxim of prudence or practical wisdom

Pru dĕn'tial ist, *n* One who is governed by prudential considerations, or acts from prudential motives [*Rare*] *Coleridge.*

Pru'den-ti ăl'i ty (shĭ ăl'ĭ tĭ), *n* The quality of being prudential, eligibility on principles of prudence [*Obs*] *Browne*

Pru dĕn'tial ly, *adv* In conformity with prudence prudently *South*

Pru'dent ly, *adv* In a prudent manner, with prudence, with due caution or circumspection, discreetly wisely frugally, as, domestic affairs *prudently* managed, laws *prudently* framed or executed

Pru'der y, *n* [Fr *pruderie* See PRUDE] The quality or state of being prudish affected scrupulousness, excessive nicety in conduct, stiffness, coyness

Pru'dish, *a* [From *prude*] Like a prude, very formal, precise, or reserved as, a *prudish* woman, *prudish* manners "A formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face" *Garrick.*

Pru'dish ly, *adv* In a prudish manner.

Prus'sian Blue, *n* [Lat] Hon frost

Pru'i nate, *a* The same as PRUINOUS

Pru'i nōse' (122), *a* [Lat *pruinosus*, from *pruina*, It *pruinoso*, Fr *pruineux*] Covered with minute dust, appearing as if frosted, hoary *Humble.*

Pru'i nous, *a* [See *supra*] Frosty

Prune, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PRUNED, *p pr* & *vb n* PRUNING] [O Eng *proine*, *proigne*, from Fr *provigner*, to lay down vine stocks for propagation, Lr *propagna*, It *propaggine* See PROVINE, PROIN, and PREEN]
1 To lop or cut off, as the superfluous branches of trees, to trim

Our delightful task
To *prune* those growing plants, and tend
Those flowers *Milton*

2 To clear from any thing superfluous, to dress, to trim, as a bird its feathers

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing and cloys his beak *Shak*

Prune, *v i* To dress, to prink, —used humorously or in contempt *Dryden*

Prune, *n* [Fr *prune* Pr & Sp *pruna*, It *prune*, *pruna*, from Lat *prunum*, a plum *prunus*, a plum tree, Gr *προυνον*, *προυμνον*, a plum, *προυνος*, *προδρυος*, *πραυεν*, the plum tree Cf PLUM] A dried plum, sometimes, also a fresh plum

It appears from Marocus Extaticus, 1736 and other works, that stewed *prune* were commonly placed in the windows of houses of disreputable character *Halliwell*

Pru nĕl'la, *n* [Perhaps from Ger *braune*, quinsy, croup]
1 (*Med*) (*a*) Inflammation of the upper portions of the alimentary canal and air passages; sore throat (*b*) A disease of the lips, mouth, and intestinal canal, accompanied with small vesicles which terminate in curd like sloughs, thrush (*c.*) A disease of which the chief symptoms are, violent pain about the sternum, extending toward the arms, anxiety, dyspnœa, and a sense of suffocation, and often connected with a morbid condition of the heart *Dunglison.*
2 (*Bot*) A genus of herbaceous plants, heal-all; self heal, —so called because reputed to be a remedy for disease of the throat *Gray.*
3 (*Anat*) The pupil of the eye

Prunella salt, or *prunelle*, fused niter, molded into cakes or balls, and used for chemical purposes.

Pru-nĕl'lă, } *n.* [Fr. *prunelle*, probably so called
Pru nĕl'lo, } from its color resembling that of prunes See *infra*] A smooth woolen stuff, gen-

erally black, used for making shoes or garments; a kind of lasting *Pope*

Pru nĕl'lo, *n.* [Fr *prunelle*, diminutive of *prune*, Lat *prunum*. See PRUNE.] A species of dried plum *M'Culloch*

Pru'ner, *n* One who prunes, or removes what is superfluous

Prune'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Prunus* (*P domestica*), which produces prunes

Pru-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *prunum*, a plum, and *ferre*, to bear] Bearing plums

Pru'ning, *n* 1 The act of trimming, or removing what is superfluous

2 (*Falconry*) Things cast off, leavings *B & F*

Pru'ning-hook, } *n* A cutting instrument

Pru'ning-knife (-nīf), } used in pruning trees

Pru'ning-shĕars, *n. pl* Shears for pruning trees, &c

Pru'ri-ençe } (89), *n* The state of being prurient,

Pru'ri-en cy } an itching, longing desire or appetite for any thing

It has nothing to recommend it to the *pruriency* of curious ears. *Burke*

Pru'ri-ent, *a* [Lat *pruriens*, p pr of *prurire*, to itch] Uneasy with desire, itching, as, a *prurient* curiosity *Warton*

The eye of the vain and *prurient* is darting from object to object in illicit attraction *Taylor*

Pru-rĭg'i-noŭs, *a* [Lat *pruriginosus*, It & Sp *pruriginoso*, Fr *prurigineux* See *infra*] Tending to, or caused by, prurigo affected by prurigo *Grecnhill*

Pru-rī'go, *n* [Lat, an itching, the itch, from *prurire*, to itch, It *prurigine*] (*Med*) A papular disease of the skin, of which itching is the principal symptom, the eruption scarcely differing from the healthy cuticle in color

Prus'sian (prŭsh'an, *or* prūsh'an) (Synop, § 130), *a* [From *Prussia*, Fr *Prussien*, It *Prussiano*] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Prussia

Prussian blue (*Chem*), cyanide of potassium and iron This salt is of a beautiful deep blue and is much used as a pigment It is also used in medicine

Prus'sian (prŭsh'an, *or* prūsh'an), *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Prussia

Prŭs'si-ate, or **Prus'si ate,** *n* [Fr *prussiate*, It *prussiato*, N Lat *prussias*, *prussatis*] (*Chem*) One of various compound cyanides as, the red and yellow *prussiate* of potash

Prus'sic (prŭs'ik, *or* prūs'ik) (Synop, § 130), *a* [N Lat *prussicus*, Fr *prussique*] Pertaining to Prussian blue

Prussic acid hydrocyanic acid formerly so called because obtained from prussian blue It is a virulent poison

Prŭ-tĕn'ic, *a* Prussian —applied to certain astronomical tables published in the sixteenth century, founded on the principles of Copernicus, a Prussian

Pry, *v i* [Probably contracted from *peer eye*, to eye or look through] To peep into that which is closed, to inspect closely, to attempt to discover that which is inaccessible, —often employed with an implied reproach

Watch thou and wake when others be asleep,
To *pry* into the secrets of the state *Shak*

Pry, *n.* [See *supra*] Narrow inspection impertinent peeping

Pry, *n* [A corruption of *prize*, q v] A lever, —a contraction in America for *prize*

Pry, *v t* [*imp & p p* PRIED, *p pr & vb n* PRYING] To raise, or attempt to raise, with a lever to prize [*U S*]

Pry'ing, *p a* Looking closely into, closely inspecting

Syn.—Inquisitive, curious See INQUISITIVE

Pry'ing-ly, *adv* With close inspection or impertinent curiosity

Pry-tă'ne-um, *n* [Lat, Gr *Πρυτανεῖον*, from *πρύτανις*. See *infra*] (*Gr Antiq*) A public hall in Athens regarded as the home of the city, in which the duties of hospitality were exercised, on behalf of the city, to its own citizens and strangers Foreign embassadors were entertained there, and envoys on their return from a successful mission The prytanes, and others to whom the privilege was granted, also took their meals there at the public cost

Pry-tă'nis, *n, pl* PRYTANES [Lat *prytanis*, Gr *πρύτανις*] (*Gr Antiq*) A member of one of the ten sections into which the senate of five hundred was divided, and to each of which belonged the presidency of the senate for one tenth of the year

Pry'ta-ny, *n.* [Gr *πρυτανεία* See *supra*] (*Gr Antiq*) The period during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section

Pry'thee The same as PRITHEE

Psălm (sām), *n* [Lat *psalmus*, *psalma*, Gr *ψαλμός*, *ψάλμα*, from *ψάλλειν*, to play upon a stringed instrument, especially upon the cithara, to sing to the cithara, Lat *psallere*, O Fr *psalme*, *salme*, N Fr *psaume*, Pr *psalme*, *psalm*, *salme*, Pg *psalmo*, *salmo*, Sp & It *salmo*]

1 A sacred song, a poetical composition for praise or worship to God

Hymns devout and holy *psalms*
Singing everlastingly *Milton*

2 Especially, one of the hymns by David and others, collected into one book as a part of the Hebrew Scriptures, or a versification of such a hymn composed by a modern writer, usually for public worship

Psalm'ist (sām'ist) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *psalmista*, Gr *ψαλμιστης*, Fr *psalmiste*, Pr & Pg *psalmista*, *salmista*, Sp & It *salmista* See *supra*]

1 A writer or composer of sacred songs, —a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the scriptural psalms

2 (*Rom Cath Church*) A clerk, precentor, singer or leader of music in the church

Psălm'ist-ry (sām'ist rȳ), *n* The use of psalms in devotion *Milton*

Psal mŏd'ic, } *a* [Fr *psalmodique*] Relating

Psal-mŏd'ic-al, } to psalmody

Psăl'mo dist, *n* One who sings sacred songs

Psăl'mo dize, *v i* To practice psalmody "The *psalmodizing* art" *Cooper*

Psăl'mo dy (săl'mo-dȳ) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr *ψαλμῳδία*, from *ψαλμός*, psalm, and *ᾠδή*, a song, an ode, Fr *psalmodie*, Pr & L Lat *psalmodia*, Pg *psalmodia*, *salmodia*, Sp & It *salmodia*]

1 The act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs

2 Psalms considered collectively

Psăl'mo grăph, *n* A writer of psalms, a psalmographer

Psal mŏg'ra phĕr, } *n* [Lat *psalmographus*,

Psal-mŏg'ra phĭst, } from Gr *ψαλμός*, a psalm, and *γράφειν*, to write, Fr *psalmographe*] A writer of psalms or divine songs and hymns

Psal mŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *psalmographie*] The act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns

Psalm'-sing'ing, *n* The act of singing psalms psalmody

Psąl'ter (sawl'ter) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *psalterium*, Fr *psautier*, *sautier*, *sautier*, Pg *psalterio*, *saltero*, Sp *salterio*, It *salterio*, *saltero*, Fr *psautier*, A S *psealter* See *infra*]

1 The Book of Psalms, —often applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed

2 Especially, the Book of Psalms as printed in the Book of Common Prayer, a version which differs slightly from the received version of King James

3 (*Rom Cath Church*) (*a*) A series of devout sentences or aspirations, 150 in number, in honor of certain mysteries, as the sufferings of Christ (*b*) A huge chaplet or rosary consisting of a hundred and fifty beads, according to the number of the psalms

Psąl'ter y (sawl'ter-ȳ), *n* [Lat *psalterium*, Fr *psautier*, Gr *ψαλτηριον*, fr *ψάλλειν*, a harper, the harp, from *ψαλλειν* See PSALM and PSALTER] A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not now known, but it is supposed to have been triangular in shape It was used especially on solemn occasions, and for sacred music

Praise the Lord with harp sing unto him with the *psaltery*, and an instrument of ten strings *Ps* xxxiii 2

Psăm'mite (sām'mīt, 99), *n* [Fr *psammite*, from Gr *ψαμμίτης*, sandy, from *ψάμμος*, sand] (*Min*) A species of micaceous sandstone

Psam mĭt'ic (sam), *a* [Fr *psammitique* See *supra*] Pertaining to, or containing, psammite

Psē'phism (sē'fizm), *n* [Gr *ψήφισμα*, a decree, *ψηφίζειν*, to vote with a pebble, from *ψῆφος*, pebble, a stone worn smooth, *ψαν*, to rub] (*Gr Antiq*) A statute enacted by vote of the Athenian people

Pseū'de-pĭg'ra phoŭs (sū'de), *a* [Gr *ψευδεπιγράφος*, falsely inscribed See *infra*] Inscribed with a false name [*Obs*] *Cudworth*

Pseū'do pĭg'ra phy (sū'do pĭg'ra fȳ), *n* [Gr *ψευδής*, false, and *ἐπιγραφή*, an inscription, description, fr *ἐπιγράφειν*, to inscribe See EPIGRAPH] The ascription of false names of authors to works

Pseū'dĭ-sŏd'o-mŭs, *n* [Gr *ψευδισόδομος*, *or*, fr *ψευδής*, false, *ἴσος*, equal, and *δόμος*, a building See PSEUDO, *infra*] (*Arch*) A mode of building in Greece, in which the height, length, and thickness of the courses differed *Elmes*

Pseū'do (sū'do) [From Gr *ψευδής*, lying, false, from *ψεύδειν*, to belie] A prefix signifying false, counterfeit, pretended, or spurious, —often used in the formation of self explaining compounds, as, *pseudo apostle*, *pseudo-clergy*, *pseudo episcopacy*, *pseudo evangelicism*, *pseudo form*, *pseudo man*, *pseudo martyr*, *pseudo-philosopher*, *pseudo philosophy*, *pseudo-republican*, and the like

Pseū'do blĕp'sis (sū'do), *n* [Gr *ψευδής*, false, and *βλέπειν*, to see, Fr *pseudoblepsie*] (*Med*) False or depraved sight, imaginary vision of objects *Forsyth*

Pseū'do-bŭlb' (sū'do-), *n* [From prefix *pseudo* and *bulb*, q v] (*Bot*) A kind of corm, as of some epiphytic, orchidaceous plants *Gray*

Pseū'do-chĭ'nă (sū'do-), *n* [Eng prefix *pseudo* and *china*] (*Bot*) (*a*) The false china root, a plant of the genus *Smilax* (*S pseudo-china*), found in America, (*b*) A species of *Strychnos*, and a species of *Solanum*

Pseū'do-dĭp'ter-al (sū'do-), *a* [Eng prefix *pseudo* and *dipteral*, q v, Fr *pseudodiptère*] (*Arch.*) Falsely or imperfectly dipteral, as a temple with the inner range of columns surrounding the cell omitted *Oxf. Gloss.*

Pseū'do-dĭp'ter-al (sū'do-), *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Arch*) An imperfectly dipteral temple, or one in which the inner range of columns surrounding the cell is omitted

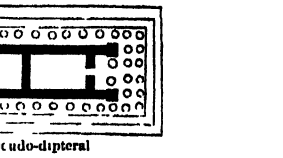

Pseudo-dipteral

Pseū'do dŏx (sū' do), *a.* [Gr *ψευδόδοξος*, fr. *ψευδής*, false, and *δοξα*, an opinion] Not true in opinion, false

Pseū'do-ga lē'nă, *n* [Prefix *pseudo* and *galena*, q v] False galena or black jack

Pseū'do grăph } (sū'), *n* [Gr *ψευδογραφία*,

Pseū dŏg'ra phy } from *ψευδής*, false, and *γράφειν*, a writing, *γράφειν*, to write, Fr *pseudographie*] False writing *Holder.*

Pseū-dŏl'o gist (sū dŏl'o jist), *n.* [See *infra.*] One who utters falsehoods, a liar

Pseū dŏl'o gy (sū dŏl'o-jȳ), *n* [Gr *ψευδολογία*, from *ψευδής*, false, and *λογος*, speech, discourse, from *λεγειν*, to say, speak, Fr *pseudologie*] False hood of speech *Arbuthnot.*

Pseū'do-me tăl'lic (-sū'do), *a* [Eng prefix *pseudo* and *metallic*, q v] Falsely or imperfectly metallic, —said of a kind of luster which is perceptible only when held toward the light, as in minerals *Phillips.*

Pseū'do-mŏr'ph (sū do mŏrf), *n* [See *infra*]

1 An irregular or deceptive form *Tennyson.*

2 (*Crystallog*) A pseudomorphous crystal, as a crystal consisting of quartz, but having the cubic form of fluor spar, the fluor crystal having been changed, by a process of substitution, to quartz *Dana*

Pseū'do mŏr'phism (sū'do), *n* (*Crystallog*) The taking of a crystalline form different from that which belongs to the species *Dana.*

Pseū'do mŏr'phoŭs (sū'do mŏr'fus), *a* [Gr *ψευδής*, false, and *μορφή*, form Fr *pseudomorphe*] Not having the true form

Pseudomorphous crystal one which has a form that does not result from its own powers of crystallization *Dana*

Pseū'do nȳm (sū'do nīm), *n* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, name] A fictitious name assumed for the time, as by an author [Written also *pseudonyme*]

Pseū dŏn'y moŭs (sū dŏn'i mus), *a* [Gr *ψευδώνυμος*, from *ψευδής*, false, and *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, a name, Fr *pseudonyme*] Bearing a false or fictitious name

Pseū'do-pe-rĭp'ter al (sū'do), *a* [Eng prefix *pseudo* and *peripteral*, q v, Fr *pseudoperiptère*] (*Arch*) Falsely or imperfectly peripteral, as a temple having the columns at the sides attached to the walls *Oxf Gloss*

Pseū'do-pe rĭp'ter al (sū'do), *n* [See *supra*] (*Arch*) An imperfectly peripteral temple, or one having the columns at the sides attached to the walls

Pseū'do-ro măn'tic (sū'do), *a* [Prefix *pseudo* and *romantic*, q v] Falsely romantic "The false taste, the *pseudo romantic* rage" *De Quincey*

Pseū'do scōpe (sū'do skōp), *n* [Gr *ψευδής*, false, and *σκοπεῖν*, to see] (*Opt*) An instrument which exhibits the objects with their proper relief reversed, —an effect opposite to that produced by the stereoscope *Wheatstone*

Pseū'do-spĕr'mic (sū'do) *a* [Gr *ψευδής*, false, and *σπερμα*, seed] (*Bot*) Having the seed so closely attached to the pericarp that it can not readily be distinguished from the integuments of the latter, —said of certain fruits *Henslow*

Pseū'do stĕl'lă (sū'do), *n* [Gr *ψευδής*, false, and Lat *stella*, star] (*Astron*) Any kind of meteor or phenomenon appearing in the heavens, and resembling a star [*Rare*] *Hutton*

Pseu dŏth'y rŏn (su dŏth'y-rŏn), *n* [Gr *ψευδόθυρον*, fr *ψευδής*, false, and *θύρα*, door] (*Arch*) A false or secret door *Brande*

Pseū'do tĭn'e ă (sū'do), *n* [Gr *ψευδής*, false, and Lat *tinea*, a moth] (*Entom*) The larva of certain moths, as the bee moth

Pseū'do-vol căn'ic (sū'do), *a* Pertaining to, or produced by, a pseudo volcano *Cleaveland*

Pseū'do-vol-cā'no (sū'do), *n* [Prefix *pseudo* and *volcano*] A volcano that emits smoke, and sometimes flame, but no lava, also, a burning mine of coal *Kirwan*

Pshąw (shaw), *interj* Pish! pooh! —an exclamation used as an expression of contempt, disdain, or dislike [Written also *psha*]

Pshąw, *v i* To express disgust or contemptuous disapprobation, as by uttering the exclamation "*pshaw!*"

The goodman used regularly to frown and *pshaw* whenever this topic was touched upon *W Scott*

Psĭ'lan-thrŏp'ic (sī'lan-thrŏp'ik), *a.* [See *infra.*] Pertaining to, or embodying, psilanthropy. "A

psilanthropic explanation and solution of the phrases." *Coleridge.*

Psĭ-lăn'thro-pist (sī-lăn'thro-pĭst), *n.* [From Gr *ψιλός*, bare, mere, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.] One who believes that Christ was a mere man *Smart.*

Psĭ-lăn'thro-py (sī-lăn'thro-pȳ), *n.* The merely human existence of Christ

Psĭ-lŏl'o-jy (sī-lŏl'o-jȳ), *n* [Gr *ψιλός*, mere, and *λόγος*, discourse] Love of empty talk or noise *Coleridge.*

Psĭ-lŏm'e-lāne (sī-lŏm'e-lān), *n.* [From Gr *ψιλός*, bare, and *μέλας, μελανος*, black] (*Min*) An ore of manganese, occurring in smooth, botryoidal forms, and massive, and having a dark color nearly steel gray

Psĭl'o-thrŏn (sĭl'o thrŏn), *n* [Gr *ψιλωθρον*, from *ψιλοῦν*, to make bare or bald, from *ψιλός*, bare, Lat. *pilothrum*] (*Med*) A depilatory, a medicine or application to take off the hair of an animal body

Psit-tă'ceous (sĭt tā'shŭs), *a* [From Lat *psitta* *cus*, a parrot, Gr *ψίτταξ*, Fr *psittacide*] Belonging to the parrot tribe.

Psĭt'ta-çĭd (sĭt'ta sĭd), *n pl* [See *supra*] (*Ornith*) A family of scansorial birds, including the parrots

Head and Foot of the Macaw

Psō'as (sō'as), *n.* [From Gr *ψόα*, a muscle of the loin, Fr *psoas*] (*Anat*) One of two inside muscles of the loins

Psō'rā (sō'rā), *n* [Lat & Fr *psora*, Gr *ψώρα*, fr *ψώειν, ψαειν*, to rub] (*Med*) A cutaneous disease, especially, the itch

Pso-rī'a sĭs (so-rī'a-sĭs), *n* [Gr *ψωριασις*, from *ψώρα*, psora] (*Med*) (*a*) The state of being affected with psora [*Obs*] (*b*) A cutaneous affection consisting of patches of rough, amorphous scales, either continuous, or of indeterminate outline *Dunglison*

Psō'ric (sō'rĭk), *a* [Lat *psoricus*, Gr *ψωρικος*, Fr *psorique* See *supra*] Pertaining to, or connected with, psora

Psȳ'chal (sī'kal), *a* [See PSYCHICAL] Of, or pertaining to, the soul, psychical *Bayne*

Psȳ'ché (sī'kē'), *n* [Fr, Gr *ψυχη*, the soul] A cheval dressing glass

Psȳ-chī'a-ter (sī kī'a ter), *n* [See *infra*] One who treats diseases of the mind *Dunglison*

Psy-chī'a-trĭ'k (sī-kī'), } *a* [Gr *ψυχη*, the
Psȳ-chĭ'a-try (sī kī'a trȳ), } mind, and *ἰατρεύειν*, to heal, *ἰατρος*, physician, *ἰασθαι*, to heal] (*Med*) The application of the healing art to mental diseases *Dunglison*

Psȳ'chic } (sī'kĭk), *a* [Lat *psychicus*, Gr *ψυ-*
Psȳ'chic-al } *χικος*, fr *ψυχη*, the soul, mind, Fr. *psychique*] Of, or pertaining to, the human soul, relating to the living principle in man

☞ This term was formerly used to express the same idea as *psychological* Recent metaphysicians, however, have employed it to mark the difference between *ψυχη*, the living principle in man, and *πνεῦμα*, the rational or spiritual part of his nature In this use, the word describes the human soul in its relation to sense, appetite, and the outer visible world, as distinguished from spiritual or rational faculties, which have to do with the supersensible world *Hevse*

Psȳ'chics (sī'kĭks), *n sing.* Psychology [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Psȳ'chism (sī'kĭzm), *n* [Fr *psychisme*, from Gr *ψυχη*, soul, mind] (*Philos*) The doctrine of Quesne, that there is a fluid universally diffused, and equally animating all living beings, the difference in their actions being due to the difference of the individual organizations *Fleming*

Psȳ'cho-lŏg'ic } (sī'ko-), *a* [Fr *psychologique*, It *psicologista* See *infra*] One who is
Psȳ'cho-lŏg'ic-al } *gique*, It & Sp *psicologico*] versed in the nature and properties of the soul, or who writes on the subject

Pertaining to psychology

Psȳ-cho-lŏg'ic al ly (sī'ko-), *adv* In a psychological manner

Psȳ-chŏl'o-gĭst (sī kol'o jĭst), *n* [Fr *psychologiste*, It *psicologista* See *infra*] One who is versed in the nature and properties of the soul, or who writes on the subject

Psȳ-chŏl'o-gy (sī kŏl'o-jȳ), *n* [Fr *psychologie*, It & Sp *psicologia*, from Gr *ψυχη*, the soul, mind, and *λόγος*, discourse] A discourse or treatise on the human soul, the science of the human soul, specifically, the systematic or scientific knowledge of the powers and functions of the human soul, so far as they are known by consciousness

I defined *psychology*, the science conversant about the phenomena of the mind, or conscious subject, or self or ego *Sir W Hamilton*

Psȳ-chŏm'a-chy (sī-kŏm'a-kȳ), *n* [Fr. *psychomachie*, Lat *psychomachia*, Gr *ψυχομαχια*, from *ψυχη*, the soul, mind, and *μαχη*, fight, *μαχεσθαι*, to fight.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

Psȳ'cho-măn'cy (sī'ko-măn'sȳ), *n.* [Fr. *psychomancie*, from Gr. *ψυχη*, the soul, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Psȳ'cho-păn'my-chism (sī'ko păn'nĭ kĭzm), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχη*, soul, *πᾶς, πᾶν*, all, and *νύξ*, night] (*Theol*) The doctrine that the soul falls asleep at death, and does not wake until the resurrection of the body *Fleming*

Psȳ-chrŏm'e-ter (sī-krŏm'e ter), *a* [Fr *psychrometre*, from Gr *ψυχρός*, cold, and *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, consisting of two delicate thermometers, the bulb of one of which is kept constantly moistened, the dew point, or tension of aqueous vapor, being deduced from the difference of the readings of the two scales, a wet and dry bulb hygrometer

Psȳ'chro mĕt'ric al (sī'kro mĕt'rĭk al), *a*

1 Pertaining to, or used in, psychrometry, as, *psychrometrical* instruments

2 Obtained by psychrometry, as, *psychrometrical* observations

Psȳ-chrŏm'e try (sī krŏm'e trȳ), *n* The same as HYGROMETRY

Psȳ'chro-phō'bi-ă (sī'kro), *n* [Gr *ψυχρος*, cold, and *φοβος*, fear] Fear of cold, especially cold water *Dunglison*

Psȳch'tic (sĭk'tĭk), *n* [Fr *psychtique*, from Gr *ψυκτικος*, cooling] (*Med*) A refrigerating medicine

Ptär'mic (tär'mĭk), *n* [Gr *πταρμικός, πταρμα*, to sneeze] (*Med*) A medicine intended to promote sneezing, a sternutatory *Dunglison*

Ptär'mi gan (tär'mĭ-gan), *n* [Gael *tarmachan*, Ir *tarmochan, tarmonach*] (*Ornith*) A bird of the grouse family, having the feet feathered to the toes, *Tetrao* (*lago pus*) *mutus* The plumage is ash colored in summer, and almost entirely white in winter Ptarmigans haunt the lofty heights of mountainous countries in Europe, Asia, and America, descending within the range of vegetation to feed on berries, buds of trees insects, &c

Ptarmigan

Pte-rich'thys (te-rĭk'thus), *n* [Gr *πτερόν*, wing, and *ιχθυς*, fish] (*Paleon*) A genus of fossil fish with wing like appendages, found in the Devonian rocks *Agassiz*

Ptĕr'i dŏl'o-gĭst (tĕr'ĭ), *n* [Gr *πτερις, πτεριδος*, fern, and *λόγος*, discourse] One versed in that part of botany which treats of ferns, one acquainted with the nature and characteristics of ferns

Ptĕr'i-do-mā'ni ă (tĕr'ĭ do mā'nĭ ă), *n* [Lat *pteris, pteridis*, Gr *πτέρις*, a fern, and *μανια*, rage] A madness or strong fancy for ferns [*Rare*]

Your daughters perhaps have the prevailing *pteridomania*, and are collecting and buying ferns *C Kingsley*

Ptĕr'i ple-gĭst'ic (tĕr'ĭ), *a* [From Gr *πτερον*, a wing, a winged creature, and *πλήσσειν*, to strike] Relating to fowling, or shooting birds

Pterodactyl

Ptĕr'o dăc'tyl (tĕr'o-dăk'tĭl), *n* [Fr. *pterodactyle*, fr Gr *πτερον*, a wing, and *δακτυλος*, finger, toe] (*Paleon*) A fossil reptile which had the little finger of the hand greatly elongated, for the purpose of bearing a membraneous wing

Pte-rŏph'o rŭs (te-rŏf'o), *n* [From Gr *πτερον*, a wing, and *φορός*, bearing, from *φερειν*, to bear] (*Antom*) A genus of small, lepidopterous insects, distinguished by the wings being divided into narrow feathered rays. *Baird*

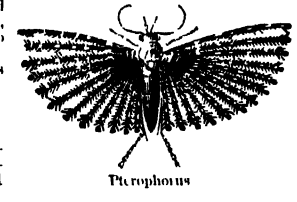

Pterophorus

Ptĕr'o-pŏd (tĕr'o pŏd), *n.* [Fr *pteropode*, fr Gr *πτερόν*, wing, and *πους, ποδός*, foot, Gr *πτεροπους*, wing footed] (*Zool*) An animal of the subdivision *Cephalates*, in the sub kingdom *Mollusca* See MOLLUSK

Pte rŏp'o dous (te-rŏp'o dus), *a* Having the characters of a pteropod

Ptĕr'y-goid (tĕr'ĭ goid), *a* [Gr. *πτέουξ, πτερυγος*, a wing, and *εἶδος*, shape] Like a bird's wing in form, as, the *pterygoid* process of the sphenoid bone

Ptĭz'an (tĭz'an) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr *πτισάνη*, peeled barley, a drink made thereof, barley water, from *πτισσειν*, to peel, husk, Lat *ptisana*, Fr *ptisane, tisane*, It & Sp *tisana*]

1 A decoction of barley with other ingredients.

2 (*Med*) An aqueous medicine, containing little, if any, medicinal agent, a tisane *Dunglison.*

Ptŏl'e-mā'ic (tol'e mā'ĭk), *a.* [From *Ptolemy*, the geographer and astronomer] Pertaining to Ptolemy

Ptolemaic system (*Astron*), that maintained by Ptolemy who supposed the earth to be fixed in the center of the universe, with the sun and stars revolving around it This theory was received for ages, but was rejected for the Copernican system

Ptŏl'e mā'ist (tŏl'e mā'ĭst, 44), *n* One who receives the astronomical system of Ptolemy

Ptȳ'a lĭne (tī'a lĭn), *n* [Gr *πτυειν*, to spit] (*Chem*) A soluble matter which constitutes a part of the saliva It acts as a fermenting principle, and readily converts starch into sugar. *Gregory.*

Ptȳ'a lĭsm (tī'a lĭzm), *n* [Gr. *πτυαλισμος*, from *πτυαλιζειν*, to spit much, from *πτύαλον*, spittle, from *πτυειν*, to spit, Fr *ptyalisme*, It & Sp *ptialismo*] (*Med*) A morbid and copious excretion of saliva, salivation *Coxe*

Ptȳ ăl'o gōgue (tī ăl'o gōg), *n* [Gr *πτύαλον*, spittle, and *αγωγος*, leading, driving, from *ἀγειν*, to drive] (*Med*) A ptyalmagogue

Ptȳ'a ma gōgue (tī'a ma gog), *n* [Fr. *ptyalmagogue*, from Gr *πτυαλα*, spittle, from *πτύειν*, to spit, and *αγειν*, to lead, drive, *αγωγος*, leading, driving] (*Med*) A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva

Pŭb'ble, *a* [Perhaps from *bubble*] Puffed out, pursy fat [*Obs*]

Thou shalt find me fat, and well fed,
As *pubble* as may be *Drant*

Pū'ber al, *a* [From Lat *puber, pubes*, grown up, adult] Pertaining to puberty

Pū'ber ty, *n* [Lat *pubertas*, from *puber, pubes*, adult Fr *puberté*, Pr *pubertat*, Sp *pubertad*, Pg *puberdade*, It *pubertà*]

1 The age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children, usually considered, in temperate climates, to be about fourteen years in males, and twelve in females

2 (*Bot*) The period when a plant first begins to bear flowers

Pu bĕr'u lent *a* [See *infra*] (*Bot*) Covered with down so short and fine as hardly to be perceptible *Gray*

Pū'bēs (pū'beez), *n* [Lat, the signs of manhood, i e, the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty, the hair in general]

1 (*Anat*) (*a*) The middle part of the hypogastric region, so called as covered with hair, in both sexes, at the period of puberty (*b*) The hair itself *Dunglison.*

2 (*Bot*) The down of plants a downy or villous substance which grows on plants pubescence

Pu bĕs'çence, *n.* [Fr *pubescence*, Sp *pubescencia*, It *pubescenza*]

1 The state of a youth who has arrived at puberty, or the state of puberty *Browne*

2 (*Bot*) The soft, short hairs on plants

Pu bĕs'çen cy, *n* Pubescence *Browne.*

Pu-bĕs'çent *a* [Lat *pubescens*, p pr of *pubescere*, to reach the age of puberty, to grow hairy or mossy from *pubes*, q v, Fr *pubescent*, Sp & It. *pubescente*]

1 Arriving at puberty.

That the men [are] *pubescent* at the age of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth *Browne*

2 (*Bot*) Covered with pubescence, as the leaves of plants

3 (*Zool*) Covered with very fine, recumbent, short hairs *Brande.*

Pū'bic, *a* (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the pubes, as, the *pubic* arch *Dunglison*

Pū'bis, *n* [Lat] (*Anat*) The anterior part of one of the bones of the pelvis (os innominatum), corresponding to the genital organs *Dunglison*

Pŭb'lic, *a* [Lat *publicus, poblicus, populicus*, contracted from *populicus*, from *populus*, people, Fr. & Pr *public*, Sp & Pg *publico*, It *pubblico*]

1 Pertaining to, or belonging to, the people, relating to a nation, state, or community, — opposed to *private*

To the *pubic* good
Private respects must yield *Milton.*

He [Alexander Hamilton] touched the dead corpse of the *public* credit and it sprung upon its feet *D Webster.*

2 Hence, open to the knowledge of all common, notorious, as, *public* report, *public* scandal

Joseph, her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a *public* example, was minded to put her away privily *Matt* 1 19.

3 Open to common use, as, a *public* road, a *public* house

I have seen her hop forty paces through the *public* street *Shak.*

Public law is often synonymous with *the law of nations* — *Public orator* (*Eng Universities*), an officer who is the voice of the university on all public occasions, who writes, reads, and records all letters of a public nature, and presents with an appropriate address those on whom honorary degrees are conferred — *Public stores*, naval and military stores, equipments, &c — *Public works*, all fixed works built by civil engineers for public use, as railways, docks, canals, &c, but strictly, military and civil engineering works constructed at the public cost.

Pŭb'lic, *n.* 1. The general body of mankind, or

of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely.

The public is more disposed to censure than to praise. **Addison.**

2. A public house, an inn [*Rare*]

Ye can come, over the night, as far as Riccarton, where there is a *public* *W Scott*

In public, in open view, before the people at large, not in private or secrecy "We are to speak *in public*" **Shak** —*Public line*, the business of keeping an inn or house of entertainment [*Eng*] *Dickens*

Pŭb'li-can, *n* [Lat *publicanus*, Fr *publicain*, Pr *publican*, Sp & Pg *publicano*, It *pubblicano* See *supra*]

1 (*Rom. Antiq*) A farmer of the taxes and public revenues, hence, a collector of toll or tribute The inferior officers of this class were often oppressive in their exactions, and were regarded with great detestation

As Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples *Matt* ix 10

2 The keeper of an inn or public house, one licensed to retail beer, spirits, or wine

How like a fawning *publican* he looks! **Shak**

Pŭb'li-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *publicatio*, Fr *publication*, Pr *publicatio*, Sp *publicacion*, It *pubblicazione* See PUBLISH]

1. The act of publishing or making known, notification to the people at large, either by words, writing, or printing, proclamation, divulgation, promulgation, as, the *publication* of the law at Mount Sinai, the *publication* of the gospel, the *publication* of statutes or edicts

2 The act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution

The *publication* of these papers was not owing to our folly, but that of others *Swift*

3 That which is published or made known, especially, any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice, as, a new *publication*, a monthly *publication*

4 Acts done in public. [*Rare*]

His jealousy attends the business, the recreations, the *publications*, and retirements of every man *Bp Taylor*

Pŭb'lic-hĕärt'ed (hart'ed), *a* Public spirited [*Obs*] *Clarendon*

Pŭb'lic-house, *n.* An ordinary inn or house of entertainment

Pŭb'li cist, *n* [Fr *publiciste*, Sp *publicista*, It *pubblicista*] A writer on the laws of nature and nations, one who treats of the rights of nations

The Whig leaders, however, were much more desirous to get rid of Episcopacy than to prove themselves consummate *publicists* and logicians *Macaulay*

Pub lĭc'i ty, *n* [Fr *publicité*, Sp *publicidad*, It *pubblicità*] The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community, notoriety

Pŭb'lic ly, *adv* 1 With exposure to popular view or notice, without concealment, as, property *publicly* offered for sale, an opinion *publicly* avowed, a declaration *publicly* made

2 In the name of the community

Pŭb'lic-mĭnd'ed, *a* Disposed to promote the public interest [*Rare*]

Pŭb'lic-mĭnd'ed-ness, *n* A disposition to promote the public advantage [*Rare*] *South*

Pŭb'lic-ness, *n* 1 The state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large, publicity, as, the *publicness* of a sale

2 State of belonging to the community, as the *publicness* of property *Locke*

Pŭb'lic-spĭr'it ed, *a* 1 Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community, disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good as, *public spirited* men

2 Dictated by a regard to public good, as, a *public-spirited* project or measure *Addison*

Pŭb'lic-spĭr'it ed ly, *adv* With public spirit

Pŭb'lic-spĭr'it ed ness, *n* A disposition to advance the public good, or a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest to promote the common weal

Pŭb'lish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PUBLISHED (pŭb'lisht), *p pr* & *vb n* PUBLISHING] [Fr *publier*, Pr *publiar*, *publicar*, Sp & Pg *publicar*, It *pubblicare*, Lat *publicare* See PUBLIC]

1 To make public, to make known to mankind or to people in general, to divulge, as a private transaction, to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict.

The unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And *publishes* to every land
The work of an almighty hand *Addison*

2 To make known by posting, or by reading in a church, as, to *publish* bans of matrimony

3 To send forth, as a book or other literary work, to issue, to emit

4 To utter or put into circulation; as, to *publish* counterfeit paper.

Syn.—To announce, proclaim, advertise; declare, promulgate, disclose; divulge, reveal See ANNOUNCE

Pŭb'lish a ble, *a.* Capable of being published

Pŭb'lish er, *n.* 1. One who publishes or makes known.

The love of you, not hate unto my friend,
Hath made me *publisher* of this pretense *Shak*

2. One who sends a book or writing into the world for common use, one who puts forth, or prints and offers a book, pamphlet, or the like, for sale.

3 One who utters, passes, or puts into circulation counterfeit paper

Pŭb'lish-ment, *n.* 1. The act or process of making publicly known.

2 A public notice of intended marriage, formerly required by the laws of some States, as Massachusetts and Connecticut

Puc-coon', *n* [The Indian name] (*Bot*) A plant of various species, yielding a red pigment, used by the North American Indians, as the bloodroot and alkanet, also, the pigment itself

Pūce, *a* [Fr, from *puce*, a flea, Lat *pulex*, *pulicis*] Of a dark brown or brownish purple color

Pū'çel, *n.* [See *infra*.] A maid, a virgin. See PUCELLE [*Obs*]

Pū'çel age, *n* [Fr *pucelage*, from *pucelle*, maid, L Lat *pulicella*, from Lat *pullus*, a young animal, also, of persons as a word of endearment, Fr *pucellage*, O It *pulcellaggio*] A state of virginity [*Rare*] *Robinson*

Pu-çĕlle', *n* [Fr See *supra*] A maid a virgin [Written also *pucel*] "Lady or *pucelle*, that wears mask or fan" *B Jonson*

Pū'çe rŏn, *n* [Fr, from *puce*, a flea See PUCE] (*Entom*) The *Aphis*, vine fretter, or plant louse

Pū'cha-păt, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Pogostemon* (*P patchouli*), from the essential oil of which the perfume patchouly is made

Puck, *n* [Scot *puck*, O Eng *pouke*, O Sw *puke*, Icel *puki*, an evil demon] (*Medieval Myth*) A celebrated fairy, "the merry wanderer of the night," —called also *Robin Good-fellow*, *Friar Rush*, *Pug*, &c.

He meeteth *Puck*, whom most men call
Hobgoblin, and on him doth fall *Drayton*

Pŭck'-ball, *n.* [From *puck*] A kind of mushroom full of dust, a puck fist

Pŭck'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PUCKFRED, *p pr* & *vb n* PUCKERING] [Eng *poke*, a pocket, small bag, q v] To gather into small folds or wrinkles, to contract into ridges and furrows, to corrugate, —often followed by *up* "His face pale and withered, and his skin *puckered* in wrinkles" *Spectator*

Pŭck'er, *n* 1 A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds

2 A state of perplexity or anxiety, confusion, bother, agitation [*Prov Eng Colloq U S*]

Pŭck'er-er, *n* One who, or that which, puckers

Pŭck'er y, *a* 1 Producing, or tending to produce, a pucker, as, a *puckery* taste *Lowell*

2 Inclined to become puckered or wrinkled

Pŭck'-fist, *n* A mushroom or fungus, called also *puff ball*, —used as a term of reproach *Nares*

Pud'den ing, *n* (*Naut*) (*a*) A quantity of rope yarn, or the like, for guarding against chafing (*b*) A gromet of rope lashed round a mast, or yard, to serve as a support if the slings give way *Totten*

Pŭd'der, *n* [See POTHER] A tumult, a confused noise, a bustle

The superstitious man being scared by the pangs and gripes of a boiling conscience, all in a *pudder*, shuffles up to him as it such a God and such a worship as is most agreeable to remedy his fear *Milton*

Pŭd'der, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PUDDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* PUDDERING] To make a tumult or bustle, to act with violence, to splash to make a pother, to meddle "*Puddering* in the designs or doings of others" *Barrow*

Others *pudder* into their food with their broad nebs *Holland*

Pŭd'der, *v t* To perplex, to embarrass, to confuse, to bother *Locke*

Pud'ding, *n* [Fr *boudin*, Sp *budin*, *pudin*, Prov It *bodin*, Lat *botulus*, diminutive *botellus*, a sausage, Ger & Sw *pudding*, Dan *boding*, *budding*, D *podding*, *pudding*, L Ger *pudden*, *budden*, W *potcn*, *potten* (Cf POUT]

1 A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but often a compound of flour, or meal of maize, with milk and eggs

And solid *pudding* against empty praise *Pope*

2 Any thing resembling, or of the softness and consistency of, pudding

3 An intestine, especially, an intestine stuffed with meat, &c, a sausage [*Obs*] *Shak*

4 Hence, food or victuals [*Obs*]

Eat your *pudding*, slave, and hold your tongue *Prior*

Pud'ding, *n* (*Naut*) The same as PUDDENING

Pud'ding-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Sparus* (*S radiatus*)

Pud'ding-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Mentha*

Pud'ding-hĕad'ed, *a* Stupid, dull

Pud'ding-pie (pī), *n* A pudding with meat baked in it *Hudibras*

Pud'ding-sleeve, *n.* A sleeve of the full dress clerical gown *Swift*

Pud'ding-stŏne, *n* (*Min*) A coarse rock, composed of silicious or other pebbles, united by a cement, conglomerate. *Dana*

Pud'ding-time, *n* 1 The time of dinner, pudding being formerly the dish first eaten

2. Hence, the nick of time, critical time. [*Obs.*]

Mars, that protects the stout
In *pudding-time*, came to his aid *Hudibras*

Pŭd'dle, *n.* [L. Ger. *pudel*. Cf. POOL.]

1. A small quantity of dirty standing water; a muddy plash

2. A mixture of clay and sand, worked together with water, until they are impervious to water

Pŭd'dle, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* PUDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* PUDDLING]

1. To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt, to mix dirt and water

Some unhatched practice
Hath *puddled* his clear spirit *Shak.*

2 To make thick or close with clay, sand and water, so as to render impervious to water.

3 To subject to the process of puddling, as iron, to convert it from the condition of cast iron to that of wrought iron *Ure.*

Puddled steel, steel made directly from cast iron by a modification of the puddling process

Pŭd'dle, *v i.* To make a dirty stir. *Junius*

Pŭd'dle-bāll, *n* The lump of pasty wrought-iron as taken from the puddling furnace to be hammered or rolled

Pŭd'dle-pō'et, *n* A low, mean, or worthless poet; a poetaster. [*Obs*] *Fuller.*

Pŭd'dler, *n* One who converts cast iron into wrought iron by the process of puddling

Pŭd'dle-rōlls, *n pl.* Heavy rollers with grooved surfaces, between which puddled iron is passed to convert it into bars *Simmonds*

Pŭd'dling, *n* 1. (*Civil Engin*) The act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay, as a canal *Gwilt.*

2 (*Metal*) The decarbonization of cast iron, the process of converting cast iron into wrought or malleable iron, by subjecting it to the continued action of intense heat in a reverberatory furnace, with frequent stirring, so as to free it from impurities, as carbon, silica, &c

Puddling furnace, a reverberatory furnace in which cast iron is converted into wrought iron or steel by decarbonization

Pŭd'dly, *a* Consisting of, or resembling, puddles; muddy, foul, dirty

Limy, or thick *puddly* water killeth them *Carew*

Pŭd'dock, *n* [For *paddock*, or *parrock*, a park, q v] A small inclosure [*Prov Eng*] [Written also *purrock*]

Pū'den-çy, *n* [Lat *pudens*, p pr of *pudere*, to be ashamed] Modesty, shamefacedness "A *pudency* so rosy" *Shak*

Pu dĕn'dă, *n pl* [Lat, from *pudendus*, of which one ought to be ashamed, fr *pudere*, to be ashamed] The parts of generation

Pu dĕn'dal, *a* Of, or relating to, the pudenda, or private parts *R. Owen*

Pŭdg'y, *a.* Short and fat, podgy, as, a *pudgy* man *Wright*

Pū'dic, } *a* [Lat *pudicus*, bashful, modest, fr
Pū'dic-al, } *pudere*, to be ashamed, Fr *pudique*, Sp & It *pudico*] Pertaining to the pudenda, or private parts, as, the *pudic* artery *Quincy*

Pu dĭç'i ty, *n* [Fr *pudicité*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *pudicia*, It *pudizia*, Lat *pudicitia*. See *supra*] Modesty, chastity *Howell*

Pūe, *v i* To make a low, whistling sound, to chirp, as birds [*Obs*] *Halliwell*

Pūe'-fĕl'lŏw, *n* The same as PEW FELLOW [*Obs*]

Pū'er, *n* [Lat] (*Law*) (*a*) A child of either sex, from the age of seven to fourteen (*b*) A boy, as distinguished from a girl *Burrill*

Pū'er, *n* The dung of dogs, used as an alkaline steep, in tanning, to remove the lime from the pores, and destroy the grease in the skin, in order to fit it for receiving the tannin, —so called by tanners *Simmonds*

Pū'er ile, *a* [Lat *puerilis*, from *puer*, a child, a boy, It *puerile*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *pueril*, Fr *puéril*] Boyish, trifling, childish

The French have been notorious through generations for their *puerile* affectation of Roman forms, models, and historic precedents *De Quincey*

Syn.—Youthful, boyish, juvenile, childish, trifling, weak See YOUTHFUL

Pū'er ile ly (109), *adv* Boyishly, triflingly

Pū'er-ile ness, } *n* [Fr *puérilité*, Sp *puerilidad*
Pū'er il'i ty, } It *puerilità*, Lat *puerilitas*]

1 The quality of being puerile, childishness

2 That which is puerile or childish, especially an expression in discourse which is flat, insipid, or childish

Pu ĕr'per-al, *a* [Fr *puerperal*, Sp *puerperal*, It *puerperale*, Lat as if *puerperalis*, from *puerpera*, a lying in woman, from *puer*, child, boy, and *parere*, to bear] Pertaining to childbirth, as, a *puerperal* fever

Pu ĕr'per-ous, *a* [See *supra*] Bearing children, lying in [*Rare*]

Pū'et, *n* The same as PEWET

Pŭff, *n* [Ger & Sw *puff*, Dan *puf*, D. *pof*, *bof*, Prov Ger *buff*, a puff, blow, thump]

1 A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth, hence, any sudden or short blast of wind, a small gust, a whiff "To every *puff* of wind a slave" *Flatman.*

2 Any thing light and filled with air; as, (*a.*) A dry, fungous ball containing dust; a puff ball. (*b*)

A certain kind of light pastry. (c.) A substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair or skin *Ainsworth*

2. Hence, an exaggerated or empty expression of praise, especially one in a public journal

Pŭff, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* PUFFED (pŭft), *p. pr. & vb. n* PUFFING] [Ger *puffen*, D *puffen*, *poffen*, Sw. *puffa*, Dan *puffe*, Fr *bouffer*, *bouffir*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *bufar*, It *buffare* See *supra*]

1. To blow in puffs, or with short and sudden whiffs

2 To blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt, — with *at*.

It is really to defy Heaven to *puff* at damnation *South*

3 To breathe with vehemence, as after violent exertion.

The ass comes back again, *puffing* and blowing from the chase. *L'Estrange*

4. To swell with air, to be dilated or inflated *Boyle*

5. To breathe in a swelling or pompous manner, hence, to assume importance

Then came brave Glory *puffing* by *Herbert*

Pŭff, *v. t* 1 To drive with a puff

The clearing north will *puff* the clouds away *Dryden*

2 To drive away in scorn or contempt, to blow at reproachfully

I *puff* the prostitute away *Dryden*

3 To dilate with air, to blow up, — with *up* as, a bladder *puffed* with air

The sea *puffed* up with winds *Shak*

4 To swell, to inflate with pride, flattery, or self esteem, or the like

5 To praise with exaggeration "*Puffed* with wonderful skill" *Macaulay*

Pŭff, *a* Puffed, blown, inflated, hence, puffed up, proud, vain [*Rare*] *Fanshaw*

Pŭff'-ball, *n* A fungus or mushroom full of dust

Pŭff'-bird, *n* 1 (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Bucco*, the barbet See BARBET

Pŭff'er, *n.* 1 One who puffs, one who praises with noisy commendation

2 One who is employed by the owner of goods sold at auction to bid up the articles so as to raise the price *Bouvier.*

3 (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Diodon*, globe-fish See GLOBE FISH

Pŭff'er-y, *n* The act of praising extravagantly, the bestowment of extravagant commendation, as, the art of *puffery*

Pŭff'in, *n* [Fr *puffin*, W. *puffingan*, allied to *puff*]

1 (*Ornith*) A marine diving bird (the *Fratercula arctica*), allied to the auk, and having a short, thick beak like that of the parrot, whence the name It is found in the northern seas

Manx puffin, the Manx shearwater, allied to the petrel

2 A kind of fungus with dust

Puffin (1)

Pŭff'in-ĭsh'ple (ĭsp'pl), *n* A certain sort of apple [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Pŭff'i-ness, *n* The state or quality of being puffy

Pŭff'ing-ly, *adv* In a puffing manner, with vehement breathing or shortness of breath, with exaggerated praise

Pŭff'y, *a* 1 Swelled with air or any soft matter, tumid with a soft substance, as, a *puffy* tumor

2 Hence, inflated, bombastic, as, a *puffy* style "A very stout, *puffy* sort of a man" *Thackeray*

Pŭg, *n.* [Corrupted from *puck* See PUCK, and cf BUG, and Ir *bragʒ*, small, little]

1 The same as PUCK See PUCK [*Obs*] *B Jon*

2 A monkey [*Colloq*]

3. A kind of small dog, a pug dog

It is first in Shakespeare that we find Puck confounded with the House-spirit, and having those traits of character which are now regarded as his very essence, and have caused his name *Pug* to be given to the agile, mischievous monkey, and to a kind of little dog *Keightley*

4. An intimate, a crony [*Obs*] *Lyly*

5. Chaff, or other refuse of grain *Holland*

Pŭg'-dŏg, *n* A small dog, with a face and nose like that of a monkey

Pŭg'-făced (-fast), *a* Monkey faced.

Pŭg'ger, *v. t* To pucker [*Obs*]

Pŭg'gered, *a* Puckered [*Obs*] *Henry More.*

Pŭg'ging, *n* [Prov Ger *puken*, *pocken*, *peiken*, to steal, thieve]

1 The process of mixing and working clay for bricks, &c

2 (*Arch*) The stuff made of plaster laid between the joists under the boards of a floor, to deaden the sound

Pŭg'ging, *a* Thieving. [*Obs*]

The white sheet, bleaching on a hedge,
Doth set my *pugging* tooth on edge *Shak*

Pugh (pŏh), *interj* Pshaw! pish! — a word used in contempt or disdain.

Pŭ'gil, *n.* [Lat. *pugillus*, *pugillum*, a handful, diminutive of *pugus*, the fist; It. *pugillo*, Fr *pugille*.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Bacon*

Pū'gil-ism, *n.* [Lat *pugil*, a pugilist, boxer, allied to *pugnus*, the fist] The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist

Pū'gil-ist, *n.* [Fr & It *pugile*, Sp & Lat *pugil* See *supra*.] One who fights with his fists, a boxer

Pū'gil-ĭst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist.

Pŭg'-mill, *n* A kind of mill for grinding and mixing clay, either for brick-making or the like It consists of a shaft with projecting knives, revolving vertically in a hollow cylinder in which the clay is placed

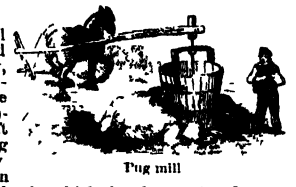

Pug mill

Pug nā'cious (nā'shus), *a* [Lat *pugnax pugnacis*, from *pugnare*, to fight, It *pugnace*, Sp *pugnaz*] Disposed to fight, inclined to fighting, quarrelsome, fighting

Pug nā'cious-ly, *adv* In a pugnacious manner

Pug-năç'i-ty, *n* [Lat *pugnacitas*, Fr *pugnacité*, Sp *pugnacidad* See *supra*] Inclination to fight, quarrelsomeness "Keeping alive a natural *pugnacity* of character" *Motley*

Pŭg'-nōse, *n* A short, thick nose, a snub nose

Pŭh, *interj* The same as PUGH

Pūis'ne (pū'nĭ), *a* [O Fr *puisne*, N Fr *puine*, from Fr *puis*, since, afterward, Lat *post*, and *ne*, born, Lat *natus*]

1 Later in age, time, and the like, [*Obs*] "A *puisne* date to eternity" *Hale*

2 The same as PUNY [*Obs*] "A *puisne* tilter that spurs his horse but on one side" *Shak*

3 (*Law*) Younger or inferior in rank, as, a chief justice and three *puisne* justices of the Court of Common Pleas, the *puisne* barons of the Court of Exchequer *Blackstone*

Pūis'ne (pū'nĭ), *n* [See *supra*]

1 One who is younger or of inferior rank, a junior, a puny

2 A judge of inferior rank

Pūis'ny (pu'nĭ), *a* Puisne, younger, inferior [*Rare*]

Pū'is sançe (Synop §130) *n* [Fr, from *puissant* Lat *potentia* See *infra*] Power, strength, might force, potency "The power and *puissance* of the king" *Shak* "And of her brethren, youths of *puissance*" *Tennyson*

Pū'is sant, or **Pu Is'sant,** *a* [Fr, Pr *poissan*, Pg *possante*, It *possente*, Lat *potens*, from *posse*, to be able] Powerful strong, mighty, forcible as, a *puissant* prince or empire "For piety renowned and *puissant* deeds" *Milton*

Yet to Sarmatian tears of blood atone
And make her arm *puissant* as your own *Campbell*

And worldlings in it are less merciful
And more *puissant* *I B Lowning*

Pū'is-sant ly, or **Pu Is'sant ly,** *adv* In a puissant manner powerfully, with great strength

Pū'is sant ness, or **Pu Is'sant ness,** *n* The state or quality of being puissant, puissance, power

Pŭit, *n* [Fr *puits*, well, spring] A well a small stream or fountain, a spring [*Obs*] "The *puits* flowing from the fountain of life" *Bp Taylor*

Pŭke, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* PUKED (pūkt) *p pr & vb n* PUKING] [Allied to Ger *spucken*, to spit] To eject the contents of the stomach, to vomit to evacuate

The infant
Mewling and *puking* in the nurse's arms *Shak*

Pŭke, *v. t* To eject from the stomach, to vomit, to throw up

Pŭke, *n* A medicine which excites vomiting, a vomit

Pŭke, *a.* Of a color between black and russet *Shak.*

☞ This has by some been regarded as the same with *puce*, but Nares questions the identity

Pūk'er, *n* 1 One who pukes or vomits

2 That which causes vomiting "The *puker* rue" *Garth*

Pūl'chri-tūde (30), *n* [Lat *pulchritudo*, from *pulcher*, beautiful, Sp *pulcritud*, It *pulcritudine*]

1 That quality of external appearance which pleases the eye, beauty, comeliness, grace, loveliness

Piercing our hearts with thy *pulchritude* *Chaucer*

2 Hence, graceful and attractive moral excellence, moral beauty.

Pūle, *v. i* [*imp & p. p* PULED, *p pr & vb n* PULING] [Fr *pauler*, It *pigolare*, Lat *pipilare*, from *pipire*, to peep, pip, chirp]

1 To cry like a chicken *Bacon.*

2 To cry, as a complaining child, to whimper, to whine

It ill becomes such a gallant to whine and *pule* *Barrow*

Pūl'er, *n.* One who pules; one who whines or complains; a weak person.

Pū'lex, *n.* [Lat] (*Entom*) A genus of parasitic insects, including the flea.

Pū'lic, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Pulicaria*; flea-bane

Pū'li cēne, *a.* [From Lat. *pulex*, *pulicis*, flea.] Pertaining to, or abounding in, fleas, pulicose.

Pū'li cōse' } *a* [Lat *pulicosus*, from *pulex*, *pu-*
Pū'li-cous, } *licis*, a flea, It *pulicoso*, Sp. *pulgoso*] Abounding with fleas [*Obs*]

Pūl'ing, *n* A cry, as of a chicken, a whining.

Leave this faint *puling* and lament as I do *Shak.*

Pūl'ing-ly, *adv* With whining or complaint

Pŭlk, *n* 1 A coward [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell.*

2 A short, fat person [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

3 A pool or puddle. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Pulk'ha, *n* A Lapp lander's traveling sled or sleigh

Pulkha

Pull, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* PULLED *p pr & vb n* PULLING] [A S *pullian*, Gael *peall*, *puol*, *spuol*]

1 To draw, or attempt to draw, toward one

Nor *pull* your hat upon your brows *Shak*

He put forth his hand and *pulled* the dove in *Gen* viii 9

2 To draw apart, to tear, to rend

He hath turned aside my ways, and *pulled* me in pieces; he hath made me desolate *Lam* iii 11

3 To gather by drawing toward one, to pluck, as, to *pull* fruit, to *pull* flax

4 To move by pulling, as, to *pull* a boat along; to *pull* a bell

Pulled and hauled drawn hither and thither "Both are equally *pulled and hauled* to do that which they are unable to do" *South* — *To pull down* (*a*) To demolish or take in pieces by separating the parts of, as, to *pull down* a house (*b*) To demolish, to subvert, to destroy "In political affairs as well as mechanical, it is easier to *pull down* than to build up" *Howell* (*c*) To bring down, to degrade, to humble "To raise the wretched, and *pull down* the proud" *Rescommon* — *To pull off*, to separate by pulling, to pluck, also to take off without force as to *pull off* a coat or hat — *To pull out*, to draw out to extract — *To pull up*, to pluck up, to tear up by the roots hence, to extirpate to eradicate, to destroy

Pull, *v. i* To give a pull to tug, as, to *pull* at a rope

To pull apart, to become separated by pulling, as, a rope will *pull apart* — *To pull up*, to draw the reins, to stop, to halt

Pull, *n* 1 The act of pulling or drawing with force, an effort to move by drawing toward one.

I awaked with a violent *pull* upon the ring which was fastened at the top of my box *Swift.*

2 A contest a struggle

The wrestling *pull* between Corineus and Gogmagog is reported to have befallen at Dover *Carew*

3 Violence suffered [*Obs*]

Two *pulls* at once
His lady banished, and a limb lopped off *Shak.*

Pul'lail (42), *n* Poultry [*Obs*] *Halliwell.*

Pull'bäck, *n* That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding a drawback

Pul'len, *n* [Lat *pullanus*, belonging to a chicken, from *pullus* a young animal, young fowl, chicken] Poultry [*Obs*] [Written also *pullain*] *Bailey.*

Pull'er, *n* One who pulls

Pul'let, *n* [Fr *poulet* diminutive of *poule*, a hen, from Lat *pullus*, a young animal a young fowl] A young hen, or female of the domestic fowl

Pul'ley, *n pl* PULLEYS [Fr *poulie*, from *pouler*, to wind up, to pull up from A S *pullian*, Eng *pull* Sp *polea*, Pg *pole*] (*Mech*) A wheel with a broad rim, or grooved rim, for transmitting power from, or imparting power to, the different parts of machinery, or for changing the direction of motion, by means of a flat belt or a round cord or rope.

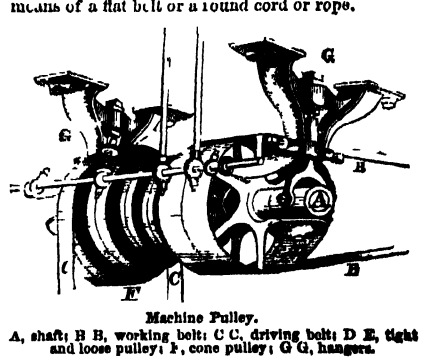

Machine Pulley.

A, shaft; B B, working belt; C C, driving belt; D E, tight and loose pulley; F, cone pulley; G G, hangers.

☞ The *pulley*, as one of the mechanical powers, consists, in its simplest form, of a grooved wheel, called a *sheave*, turning within a movable frame or block, by means of a cord or rope attached at one end to a fixed

point The power acting on the free end of the rope, is thus doubled, but can move the load through only half the space traversed by itself The rope may also pass over a sheave in another block that is fixed The end of the rope may be fastened to the movable block, instead of a fixed point with an additional gain of power and using either one or two sheaves in the fixed block Other sheaves may be added, and the power multiplied accordingly Such an apparatus is called by workmen a *block and tackle*, or a *tall and tackle* See BLOCK A *single fixed pulley* gives no increase of power, but serves simply for changing the direction of motion

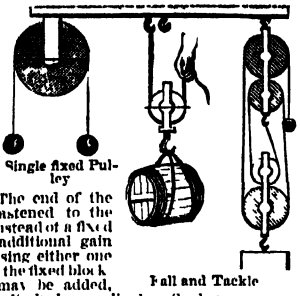

Single fixed Pulley

Fall and Tackle

Cone pulley, a pulley in the shape of two or more cones of different diameters placed side by side, to any one of which the belt may be shifted for varying the velocity — *Conical pulley*, one of a pair of pulleys, each in the shape of a truncated cone for varying velocities — *Fast pulley* a pulley firmly attached upon a shaft — *Loose pulley* a pulley loose on a shaft, to interrupt the transmission of motion in machinery

Conical Pulley

Pul'ley, *v t* To raise or lift by means of a pulley [*Rare*] *Howell*

Pŭl'li cat, } *n* A kind of silk handkerchief
Pŭl'li cate, }

Pŭl'lu lāte, *v i* [Lat *pullulare, pullulatum*, from *pullulus*, a young animal, a sprout, diminutive of *pullus*, id , It *pullulare*, Sp *pulular*, Fr *pulluler*] To germinate, to bud [*Rare*] *Granger*

Pŭl'lu lā'tion, *n* [Fr *pullulation*, It *pullulazione*] A germinating or budding, the first shooting of a bud [*Rare*] *Henry More*

Pŭl'mo-grāde, *a* [Lat *pulmo*, the lung, and *gradi*, to walk] (*Zoöl*) Moving by the expansion and contraction, or lung like movement, of the body, especially of the disk, as in the case of the *Medusæ* *Dana*

Pŭl'mo na ry, *a* [Lat *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo, pulmonis*, a lung, Fr *pulmonaire*, It *pulmonario, polmonare*] Pertaining to the lungs, affecting the lungs, as, a *pulmonary* disease or consumption, the *pulmonary* artery

Pŭl'mo na ry, *n* [N Lat *pulmonaria*, from *pulmonarius*, Fr *pulmonaire*, Sp *pulmonaria*, It *polmonaria*. See *supra*] (*Bot*) A plant lungwort *Ainsworth*

Pŭl'mo nate, *a* (*Zoöl*) Having organs acting as lungs, as in *pulmonate* mollusks *Carpenter*

Pŭl'mo ni brăn'chi ate, *a* [Lat *pulmo pulmonis*, a lung, and *branchiæ*, q v] (*Zoöl*) Having the branchiæ formed for breathing air, as mollusks of the genera *Limnea* and *Planorbis*

Pŭl'mo ni brăn'chi ate, *n* [See *supra*] (*Zoöl*) One of an order of mollusks having the branchiæ formed for breathing air

Pul-mŏn'ic, *a* [Fr *pulmonique*, from Lat *pulmo, pulmonis*, a lung, Sp *pulmonico*] Pertaining to the lungs, affecting the lungs, as, a *pulmonic* disease, *pulmonic* consumption

Pul-mŏn'ic, *n* 1 A medicine for diseases of the lungs

2 One affected by a disease of the lungs one who has a lung complaint *Arbuthnot*

Pŭl'mo-nĭf'er oŭs, *a* (*Zoöl*) Having lungs, or organs acting as lungs pulmonate

Pŭlp, *n* [Fr *pulpe*, Lat & Sp *pulpa*, It *polpa*] A moist, slightly cohering mass, consisting of soft, undissolved animal or vegetable matter, as, (*a*) The soft substance within a bone, marrow *Bacon* (*b*) The soft, succulent part of fruit, as, the *pulp* of an orange (*c*) The soft or exterior covering of a coffee berry *Edwards*. (*d*) The material of which paper is made, &c

Pŭlp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PULPED (pŭlpt), *p pr* & *vb n* PULPING]

1 To make into pulp, to reduce to pulp

2 To deprive of the pulp or integument, as the coffee-berry

The other mode is to *pulp* the coffee immediately as it comes from the tree By a simple machine a man will *pulp* a bushel in a minute *Edwards*

Pŭl'pa tŏon', *n* [Fr *poulpeton, poupeton*, from *pulpe*, Lat *pulpa* See *supra*] A kind of delicate confectionery or cake, perhaps made from the pulp of fruit [*Obs*] *Nares*

Pŭlp'i ness *n* The state of being pulpy

Pŭl'pit, *n* [Lat *pulpitum*, It & Sp *pulpito*, O Fr *pulpite, poulpitre* N Fr *pupitre*]

1 (*Rom Theater*) The front part of the stage, where the actors performed their parts

2 An elevated place, or inclosed stage, in a church, in which the preacher stands, — called also *desk*, hence, preaching, public religious exercises,

I say the *pulpit* (in the sober use
Of its legitimate, peculiar powers)
Must stand acknowledged, while the world shall stand,
The most important and effectual guard,
Support, and ornament of virtue's cause. *Cowper*

3 A movable desk, from which disputants pronounced their dissertations, and authors recited their works

Pŭl'pit, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the pulpit, as, a *pulpit* orator, *pulpit* eloquence

Pŭl pit-eer', *n* One who speaks in a pulpit, a preacher, — so called in contempt

We never can think it sinful that Burns should have been humorous on such a *pulpiteer* *Prof Wilson*

Pŭl pit'ic-al, *a* Pertaining to, or suited to, the pulpit [*Rare*]

Pŭl pit'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a manner suited to the pulpit, or to a preacher [*Rare*]

Pŭl'pit ish, *a* Pertaining to or like the pulpit, or its performance *Chalmers*

Pŭl'pit ry, *n* The teaching of the pulpit [*Obs and rare*] "Mere *pulpitry*" *Milton*

Pŭlp'oŭs, *a* [Lat *pulposus*, Fr *pulpeux*, Sp *pulposo*, It *polposo* See PULP] Consisting of pulp, or resembling it, soft, like pap

The red streak's *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate, and vermilion shines *Philips*

Pŭlp'oŭs ness, *n* The quality of being pulpous, softness

Pŭlp'y, *a* Like pulp soft, fleshy, succulent as, the *pulpy* covering of a nut, the *pulpy* substance of a peach or cherry

Pul'que (pōōl'kē) *n* [Sp] A refreshing drink with slightly intoxicating qualities, much used by the Mexicans, and extracted from the maguey, or *agave Americana* *Prescott*

Pŭl'sāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PULSATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PULSATING] [Lat *pulsare, pulsatum*, to beat, strike, verb intensive from *pellere*, to beat, strike, drive It *pulsare*, Sp , Pg , & Pr *pulsar*] To beat or throb, to beat, as the heart

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to *pulsate* long after it is taken from the body *Darwin*

Pŭl'sa tile, *a* [It *pulsatile*, Sp & Pr *pulsatil*] Capable of being struck or beaten, played by beating, as, a *pulsatile* instrument of music

Pul sā'tion, *n* [Lat *pulsatio*, Fr *pulsation*, Pr *pulsacio*, Sp *pulsacion*, It *pulsazione*]

1 The act of beating or throbbing, as of the heart and blood vessels

2 A beat or throb

3 A stroke by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sounds

4 (*Law*) Any touching of another's body willfully or in anger This constitutes *battery*

By the Cornelian law, *pulsation*, as well as verberation is prohibited *Blackstone*

Pŭl'sa tive, *a* [It & Sp *pulsativo*, Fr *pulsatif*] Beating, throbbing

Pul sā'tor, *n* [Lat , from *pulsare* See *supra*] A beater a striker [*Obs*]

Pŭl'sa-to ry, *a* [It & Sp *pulsatorio*, Fr *pulsatoire* See *supra*] Capable of pulsating, throbbing *Wotton*

Pŭlse, *n* [Lat *pulsus* (sc *venarum*), the beating of the pulse, the pulse, from *pellere, pulsum*, to beat, strike, Sp & Pg *pulso*, It *polso*, Pr *pols*, Fr *pouls*]

1 (*Physiol*) The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood vessels, especially of the arteries

☞ It is due to the dilatation and elongation of the elastic walls of the artery by the action of the heart upon the column of blood in the arterial system Its varying frequency and rhythm from the varying activity of the heart, and its varying rapidity and tension from the varying activity of the capillary circulation, afford important indications in disease For the sake of convenience the radial artery at the wrist is generally chosen to detect the precise character of the pulse

2 Any measured or regular beat, any short, quick motion, regularly repeated, as of a medium in the transmission of light, sound, &c , oscillation vibration, pulsation "The measured *pulse* of rising oars" *Tennyson*

When the ear receives any simple sound, it is struck by a single *pulse* of the air, which makes the ear-drum and the other membranous parts vibrate according to the nature and species of the stroke *Burke*

To feel one's pulse, to sound one's opinion, to try or to know one's mind

Pŭlse, *v i* To beat, as the arteries, to move in pulses or beats *Ray*

Pŭlse, *v t* [Lat *pellere, pulsum*, to beat, strike, drive] To drive, as the pulse [*Rare*]

Pŭlse, *n* [Lat *puls, pultis*, Gr πόλτος, a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, &c Cf POUSSE] Leguminous plants, or their seeds, as beans, peas, &c

If all the world
Should, in a pet of temperance, feed on *pulse* *Milton*

Pŭlse'-glăss, *n* An instrument consisting of a glass tube with terminal bulbs, and containing ether or alcohol, which the heat of the hand causes to boil, — so called from the pulsating motion of the liquid when thus warmed

Pŭlse'less, *a* Having no pulsation

Pŭlse'less-ness, *n* The state of being pulseless, want of pulsation.

Pul-sĭf'ic, *a* [Lat *pulsus*, pulse, and *facere*, to make] Exciting the pulse, causing pulsation

Pul-sĭf'ic, *n* (*Med*) A medicine which excites the pulse, or causes pulsation *Dunglison*.

Pul-sĭm'e-ter, *n* [Lat *pulsus*, pulse, and *metrum*, measure.] (*Med.*) An instrument for measuring the quickness or force of the pulse. *Dunglison.*

Pŭl'sion (pŭl'shun), *n* [Lat *pulso*, from *pellere, pulsum*, to beat, strike, drive, Fr & Sp *pulsion*, It *pulsione*] The act of driving forward, — opposed to *suction* or *traction* [*Rare*] *Bentley.*

Pŭl'sive, *a* Tending to compel, compulsatory. [*R*] "The *pulsive* strain of conscience" *Marston.*

Pul-tā'ceoŭs, *a* [Fr *pultace*. See PULSE] Macerated, softened, nearly fluid *Beddoes.*

Pŭl'tesse, } *n* The same as POULTICE. [*Obs.*]
Pŭl'tise, } *Holland.*

Pŭ'lu, *n* A vegetable substance very much like cotton, but shorter and weaker in fiber, more elastic, and yellow in color, produced in the Sandwich Islands from a shrub which grows to the height of fifteen feet or more It is used for stuffing mat tresses, and for other purposes

Pŭl'ver-a-ble, *a* [See *infra*] Capable of being reduced to fine powder, capable of being pulverized *Boyle*

Pŭl'ver ā'ceoŭs, *a* (*Bot*) Dusty or powdery on the surface, pulverulent *Gray*

Pŭl'ver āte, *v t* [Lat *pulverare, pulveratum*, from *pulvis, pulveris*, dust, powder] To beat or reduce to powder or dust [*Rare*]

Pŭl'ver ine, *n* [Fr *pulverin*, It *polverino*, from Lat *pulvis, pulveris*, dust, powder] Ashes of barilla *Ure*

Pŭl'ver ĭz'a ble, *a* [Sp *pulverizable*, It *polverizzabile*] Admitting of being pulverized, pulverable *Barton.*

Pŭl'ver i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *pulverisation*, Sp *pulverizacion*, It *polverizzazione*] The act of reducing to dust or powder

Pŭl'ver ĭze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PULVERIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PULVERIZING] [Fr *pulveriser*, Sp *pulverizar*, Pr & Pg *polverizar*, It *polverizzare, polverezzare*, Lat *pulverizare*, from *pulvis*, dust, powder] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, or the like, as, friable substances may be *pulverized* by grinding or beating, but to *pulverize* malleable bodies other methods must be pursued

Pŭl'ver ĭze, *v i* To become reduced to powder, to fall to dust

Pŭl'ver-oŭs, *a* [Pr *pulveros, polveros*, It *polveroso*, Sp & Pg *polvoroso*, Lat *pulverous*, from *pulvis, pulveris*, dust, powder] Consisting of dust or powder, like powder

Pul vĕr'y-lence, *n* [See *infra*] The state of being pulverulent, abundance of dust or powder, dustiness

Pul-vĕr'y lent, *a* [Lat *pulverulentus*, from *pulvis, pulveris*, dust, powder, Fr *pulverulent*]

1 Consisting of fine powder, powdery dusty

2 Addicted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls [*Rare*]

Pŭl'vil, *n* [Lat *pulvis, pulveris*, dust, powder Sp *polvillo*, It *polviglio*, or from Lat *pulvillus*, a little cushion filled with perfumes] A sweet scented powder [*Obs*] *Gay*

Pŭl'vil, *v t* To sprinkle with a perfumed powder [*Obs*] *Congreve*

Pul vĭl'li o, } *n* [See PULVIL] A kind of perfume
Pul vĭl'lo, } in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often contained in little bags "Smells of incense, ambergris, and *pulvillios*" *Addison*

Pŭl'vi nate, } *a* [Lat *pulvinatus*, from *pulvinus*,
Pŭl'vi nā'ted, } a cushion, an elevation, Fr *pulviné*] (*Arch*) Enlarged or swelled in any portion of an order, as a frieze. *Brande.*

Pŭ'mā, *n* [Peru *puma*] (*Zoöl*) A carnivorous mammal (the *Felis concolor*), of a brownish yellow color, without spots, the second largest American tiger It is found from Texas to Patagonia

Puma

Pŭ'mi cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PUMICATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PUMICATING] [Lat *pumicare*, from *pumex, pumicis*. It *pomicciare* See PUMICE] To make smooth with pumice [*Rare*]

Pŭm'ice (Sy nop , § 130), *n* [Lat *pumex, pumicis*, It *pomice*, Sp *piedra pomez*, Fr *pierreponce*, A S *pumic-stân*, D *pumsteen*, N H Ger *bimstein*, M H Ger *pumz, bim* , O H Ger *pumez, pumiz*] A substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, of various colors, as gray, white, reddish-brown, or black, hard, rough, and porous, and so light as to float on water. It appears to consist of parallel fibers, owing to the parallelism and minuteness of the crowded cells It is supposed to be produced by the disengagement of gas within the lava, while it is in a liquid or plastic state *Dana*

Pu mi'ceoŭs (-mish'us), *a* [Lat. *pumiceus*, from *pumex*. See *supra*] Pertaining to pumice, consisting of pumice, or resembling it.

Pŭm'ice-stŏne, *n* The same as PUMICE

Pŭm'mace, *n* The same as POMACE. See POMACE

Pŭm'mel, *n* & *v t*. The same as POMMEL

Pŭmp, *n*. [Fr. *pompe*, It. *pompa*, Sp , Pg , & Cata-

lan *bomba*, probably from It. *bombare*, to drink, allied to Gr. *βομβεῖν*, to make a humming noise, L Lat. *bombum*, a drink, draught, Ger. *pumpe*, Sw. *pump*, Dan. *pompe*, D *pomp*.]

1. An hydraulic machine, variously constructed, for raising or transferring fluids, consisting essentially of a moving piece or piston working in a hollow cylinder or other cavity, with valves properly placed for admitting or retaining the fluid as it is drawn or driven through them by the action of the pistons

Suction Pump

B, handle; *C* cylinder or barrel; *D*, piston & piston rod; *E*, valves; *AL*, pipe; *G* mouth of pump

☞ For the various kinds of *pumps*, see under CHAIN, FORCING, SUCTION, AIR, and ROTARY

2 [Cf. POMP] A low shoe with a thin sole *Swift*

Pump, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* PUMPED (pumt, 84), *p pr* & *vb n* PUMPING.]

1 To raise with a pump, as water

2 To draw out by artful interrogatories, as, to *pump* out secrets

3 To examine by artful questions for the purpose of eliciting secrets from

But *pump* not me for politics *Otway*

To pump a ship, to free it from water by means of a pump

Pump, *v. i.* To work a pump, to raise water with a pump

Pump'-brāke, *n.* The arm or handle of a pump

Pump'-dāle, *n.* A long, wooden tube to conduct water from a pump a waste pipe *Simmonds*

Pump'er, *n.* One who pumps, the instrument or machine used in pumping

Pump'er nick'el, *n.* A species of brown bread, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants, — often used as a term of contempt

Pump'et-ball, *n.* (*Print.*) A ball for inking types, a pompet

Pump'-gĕar, *n.* The apparatus belonging to a pump *Totten*

Pump'-hood, *n.* A semi-cylindrical appendage covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump

Pump'ing-ĕn'gine, *n.* A steam engine and pump combined See STEAM ENGINE

Pump'ion, *n.* [See POMPION.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit, the pumpkin

Pump'kin, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) A well known plant and its fruit, the *Cucurbita pepo*, a pompion

☞ This is the common orthography of the word, although corrupt

Pump'-rōom, *n.* A place or room at a mineral spring (especially at Bath, England) for drinking the waters *Simmonds*

Pump'-spĕar, *n.* The bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the brake or handle, a piston rod

Pump'-stŏck, *n.* The solid part or body of a pump

Pŭm'my, *a.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *pummer*, big, large, and Eng. *pomey*, pommel.] Large and rounded [*Obs.*]

Whose murmuring wave
Did play amongst the *pumy* stones *Spenser*

Pun, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *pun*, to pound, A. S. *punian*, to bruise, and Eng. *point*, Fr. *ponte*.] An expression in which a word is capable of different meanings, an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea, a kind of quibble or equivocation

A *pun* can be no more engraven than it can be translated *Addison*

A bitter *pun* on this word was made on the Beggar's Opera, which, it was said, made Gay rich, and Rich gay *Walpole*

Pun, *v. i.* [*imp* & *p p* PUNNED *p pr* & *vb n* PUNNING.] To use the same word at once in different senses, to quibble *Dryden*

Pun, *v. t.* To persuade by a pun *Addison.*

Pun, *v. t.* To pound

He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist *Shak*

Punch, *n.* [Hind. *panch*, Skr. *pancha*, five, because this drink is composed of five ingredients, viz, sugar, arrack, tea, water, and lemons. Ger. *punsch*, D. *pons*, Fr. *punch*, Sp. *ponche*, It. *ponce*, *ponzio*.] A drink composed of water sweetened with sugar, with a mixture of lemon juice and spirit

Punch, *n.* [Abbreviated from *punchinello*, q. v.]

1 The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet show

2 A well set horse, with a short back, thin shoulders, broad neck, and well covered with flesh

3. A short, fat fellow, any thing short and thick.

I did hear them call their fat child *punch* which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of common use for all that is thick and short *Pepys*

Punch, *n.* [Abbreviated from *puncheon*, q. v.]

1. A tool, usually of steel, variously shaped at one end for different uses, and either solid, for stamping, or for perforating holes in metallic plates and other substances, or hollow and sharp-edged, for cutting out blanks, as for buttons, steel pens, jewelry, and the like.

Punches

2. A blow or thrust. [*Colloq.*]

Punch pliers, pliers having a tubular, sharp-edged steel punch attached to one of the jaws, for perforating leather, paper, and the like

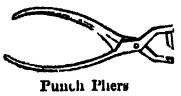

Punch Pliers

Punch, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* PUNCHED (pŭncht), *p pr* & *vb n* PUNCHING.] [From *punch*, n., Fr. *poinçonner*, Sp. *punzar*, O. Sp. *punchar*, Pg. *punçar*, It. *punzellare*, *punzecchiare*, from Lat. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.]

1 To perforate with an instrument, as, to *punch* a hole

2 To thrust against, to poke, as, to *punch* one with the finger or elbow

Punch'-bōwl, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is drunk

Pŭnch'eon (pŭnch'un), *n.* [Fr. *poinçon*, awl, bodkin, crown, king post, a puncheon or cask, Sp. *punzon*, It. *punzone*, from Lat. *punctio*, a pricking, from *pungere*, to prick.]

1 A tool or instrument of steel with the end or face variously shaped or figured, for piercing, stamping, or the like, used by various artificers, as goldsmiths, cutlers, &c., a punch

2 (*Carp.*) A short, upright piece of timber in framing, a dwarf post, a stud *Oxf. Gloss.*

3 One of the parts of a log split in halves, with the face smoothed, as, a floor made of *puncheons* [U. S.] *Bartlett*

4 A measure of liquids, or a cask containing, sometimes 84, sometimes 120, gallons

Punch'er, *n.* 1 One who punches

2 A punch or perforating instrument

Pŭn'chin, *n.* The same as PUNCHION

Pŭn'chi nĕl'lo, *n.* [It. *polecinella*, Fr. *polichinelle*, probably originally a word of endearment, diminutive of *pulcino*, *pulcino*, a chicken, from Lat. *pullicenus*, *pullus*, id.] A punch a buffoon originally, in a puppet show, a character represented as fat, short, and humpbacked

Punch'ing-ma-chĭne', *n.* A machine tool for punching holes in metal or other material

Punch'y, *a.* [Perhaps for *paunchy*, from *paunch*, q. v.] Short and thick, or fat

Punc'tate, **Punc'tā ted**, *a.* [From Lat. *punctum*, point.]

1 Pointed, ending in a point or points

2 (*Bot.*) Having dots scattered over the surface

Punc tā'tor, *n.* One who marks with points, — applied to the Masorites *Henderson*

Punc-tĭc'ū lar, *a.* Comprised in a point exact [*Obs. and rare.*]

A watchful eye may also discover the *punctular* originals of periwinkles and gnats *Evelyn*

Punc'ti fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *punctum* point, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a point

Punc-tĭl'io (tĭl'yo), *n.* [It. *puntiglio*, Sp. *puntillo*, Fr. *pointille*, from Lat. *punctum*, point.] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding particularity or exactness in little things, as, the *punctilios* of a public ceremony

They will not part with the least *punctilio* in their opinions and practices *Tillotson*

Punc-tĭl'iōus (tĭl'yus), *a.* [It. *puntiglioso*, Sp. *puntilloso*, Fr. *pointilleux* See *supra*.] Attentive to punctilio, very nice or exact in the forms of behavior, ceremony, or mutual intercourse "*Punctilious* in the simple and intelligible instances of common life" *J. Taylor*

Some depend on a *punctilious* observance of divine laws, which they hope will atone for the transgression of the rest *Rogers*

Punc-tĭl'iōus ly, *adv.* In a punctilious manner, with exactness or great nicety

Punc-tĭl'iōus ness, *n.* The quality of being punctilious, exactness in the observance of forms or rules, attention to nice points of behavior or ceremony

Punc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *punctio*, from *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick, Fr. *ponction*, Sp. *puncion*, It. *puntione*, Fr. *ponction* Cf. PUNCHION.] (*Surg.*) A puncture

Punc'tist, *n.* The same as PUNCTATOR *Robinson*

Punc'to, *n.* [It. & Sp. *punto*, Lat. *punctum*, point.]

1 Nice point of form or ceremony *Bacon*

2 The point in fencing *Shak.*

Punct'ū al (pŭngkt'yū al), *a.* [Lat. *punctus*, *punctum*, a point, Fr. *punctual*, Sp. *puntual*, It. *puntuale*, Fr. *ponctuel*.]

1 Consisting in a point [*Rare.*] "This *punctual* spot" *Milton*

2 Observant of nice points, punctilious exact

He keeps an exact journal of all that passes, and is *punctual* to tediousness in all he relates *Burnet*

So much on *punctual* niceties they stand *Pitt*

3 Especially, adhering to the exact time of an appointment, prompt, precise in observing an engagement, as, a *punctual* man

4 Occurring, made, or returning, at the appointed time, as, a *punctual* payment "The undeviating and *punctual* sun" *Cowper.*

These sharp strokes [of a pendulum], with their inexorably steady intersections, so agree with our successive thoughts that they seem like the *punctual* stops counting off our very souls into the past. *J. Martineau*

Punct'ū-al-ist, *n.* One who is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies *Milton.*

Punct'ū al'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *ponctualité*, Sp. *puntualidad*, It. *puntualità*.] The quality or state of being punctual, especially, adherence to the exact time of an appointment

Punct'ū al-ly, *adv.* In a punctual manner, with scrupulous regard to time, appointments, promises, or rules, as, to attend a meeting *punctually*, to pay debts or rent *punctually*, to observe *punctually* one's engagements

Punct'ū al-ness, *n.* Exactness, punctuality

Punct'ū āte (pŭngkt'yū āt), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p.* PUNCTUATED, *p pr* & *vb n* PUNCTUATING.] [Lat. *punctus*, *punctum*, a point, Fr. *ponctuer*, Sp. *puntuar*, It. *punteggiare*.] To mark with points, to separate into sentences, clauses, or other divisions, by points, which mark the proper pauses

Punct'ū ā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *ponctuation*, Sp. *puntuacion*, It. *puntuazione*.] (*Gram.*) The act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse, or the act or art of marking with points the divisions of a discourse into sentences, and clauses or members of a sentence

☞ *Punctuation* as the term is usually understood, is performed with four points, namely, the *period* [.], the *colon* [:] the *semicolon* [;] and the *comma* [,] The other points used in composition are chiefly of a rhetorical and syntactical nature The ancients were unacquainted with punctuation they wrote without any distinction of members periods or words The modern points came into use very gradually after the invention of printing The first printed books have only arbitrary marks here and there, and it was not until the 16th century that an approach was made to the present system by the Manutii of Venice

Punct'ū a tive, *a.* Of, or belonging to, punctuation "The nature, or, if I may so call it, the *punctuative* intonation of feeble cadence" *Rush*

Punct'ū ā'tor, *n.* One who punctuates, as in writing

Punct'ū ist, *n.* One who understands the art of punctuation

Punct'ū lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *punctulum*, diminutive of *punctum*, point.] To mark with small spots [*Obs.*]

The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser *Woodward*

Punc'tum, *n.* [Lat., point.] A point

Punctum cæcum [Lat. blind point.] (*Med.*) A small spot situated at the entrance of the optic nerve, and which being insensible to the action of light conveys no impression of vision to the brain from the rays of light which fall upon it

Punct'ū rā'tion, *n.* The act or process of puncturing See PUNCTURATION

Punct'ūre (pŭngkt'yūr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *punctura*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick, Fr. *puncture*, *ponchure*, Sp., Pg., & It. *puntura*, O. Fr. *pointure*.]

1 The act of perforating with a pointed instrument

2 A small hole made by a point, a wound, bite, or sting, as, the *puncture* of a nail, needle, or pin

A lion may perish by the *puncture* of an asp *Rambler*

Punct'ūre, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* PUNCTURED *p pr* & *vb n* PUNCTURING.] To pierce with a small, pointed instrument, or the like, to prick, as, to *puncture* the skin

Pŭn'dit, *n.* [See PANDIT.] A learned Brahmin, one versed in the Sanskrit language, and in the science, laws and religion of the Hindus [*India.*]

Pŭn'dle, *n.* [Cf. BUNDLE.] A short and fat woman, a squab [*Obs.*]

Pŭn'dum, *n.* See PINT-PANNISH

Pū'nĕse, *n.* [Fr. *punaise*, from *punais*, Pr. *putnais*, stinking, from Pr. *put*, stinking, from Lat. *putidus*, id., from *putere* to stink.] The same as PINICE

Pŭng, *n.* A kind of one horse sleigh rudely made, often only a long box on runners [U. S.]

Pŭn'gar, *n.* [Fr. *pagure*, It. & Sp. *panaro*, Lat. *pagurus*, Gr. *πάγουρος*, Sw. *pungl abbor*, pocket-crab.] A certain kind of fish, a crab fish

Pŭn'gence, *n.* Pungency, sharpness, piquancy [*Rare.*] *Crabbe*

Pŭn'gen cy, *n.* [See *infra*.] The state of being pungent or piercing, the power of pricking or piercing acrimoniousness, keenness, as, the *pungency* of ammonia, the *pungency* of a sermon "The *pungency* of mockers" *Hammond*

Pŭn'gent, *a.* [Lat. *pungens*, p. pr. of *pungere*, to prick, It. *pungente*, *pungente*, Sp. *pungente*, Pr. *pombon*, *poinquen*, Fr. *poignant* See POIGNANT.]

1 Pricking, piercing, as, (*a*) Acrid, biting, — said with reference to taste "*Pungent* radish biting my nut's tongue" *Shenstone* (*b*) Stimulating, pricking, — said with reference to the sense of smell. "The *pungent* grains of titillating dust" *Pope.* (*c*) Sharply painful, acute, — said of pains, sensations, and the like "With *pungent* pains on every side" *Swift*

2 Exquisitely painful to the feelings, severe, sharp, curt, and expressive, — said of discourse. "A sharp and *pungent* manner of speech" *Dryden.*

3 (*Bot.*) Prickly-pointed, hard and sharp pointed.

Syn. — Acrid, piercing, sharp, penetrating, acute, keen, acrimonious, biting, stinging

Pŭn'gent ly, *adv.* In a pungent manner, sharply.

Pŭn'gled, *a.* Shriveled or shrunken, — said especially of grain which has lost its juices from the

ravages of an insect of the genus *Thrips* (*T. cerealium*) *Harris.*

Pŭng'y, *n* A small sloop or shallop, or large boat with sails, smaller than a sloop.

Pū'nic, *a* [Lat *Punicus*, pertaining to Carthage, or its inhabitants, from *Poni*, the Carthaginians] Pertaining to the Carthaginians, like or appropriate to the Carthaginians, faithless, treacherous, deceitful, as, *Punic* faith

Yes, yes his faith attesting nations own;
'Tis *Punic* all, and to a proverb known *Brooke*

Pū'nice, *n* [See PUNFST] A bed bug [*Obs*]

Pu nī'ceŏus (-nĭsh'us), } *a* [Lat *puniceus*, from
Pu-nī'cial (-nĭsh'al), } *Punicus*, Punic, Phœnician, Pg *punicco*, It *punic*, *punicene*] Of a bright red or purple color [*Obs*]

Pū'ni ness, *n.* [From *puny*] The condition of being puny, littleness, pettiness, smallness with feebleness

Pūn'ish, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* PUNISHED (pūn'isht), *p pr* & *vb n* PUNISHING] [Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *punir*, It & Lat *punire*, from Lat *pœna*, punishment, penalty, Gr ποινη]

1 To afflict with pain, loss, or calamity for a crime or fault

A greater Power
Now ruled him, *punished* in the shape he sinned *Milton*

2 To afflict with pain, &c, with a view to amendment, to chasten, as, a father *punishes* his child for disobedience

3 To reward with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender, — said with reference to the crime, as, to *punish* murder or theft

4 To bruise with the fist, to pound or pummel [*Low*]

Syn. — To chastise, castigate, scourge, whip lash, correct, discipline See CHASTISE

Pūn'ish a ble, *a* [Fr *punissable*]

1 Liable to punishment, capable of being punished by law or right, — said with reference to persons or offenses

That time was, when to be a Protestant, to be a Christian, was by law as *punishable* as to be a traitor *Milton*

2 Worthy of punishment

Pūn'ish a-ble ness, *n* The quality of deserving, or being liable to, punishment

Pūn'ish er, *n* One who inflicts punishment

Pūn'ish ment, *n* 1 The act of punishing

2 Any pain or suffering inflicted on a person because of a crime or offense, especially, pain so inflicted in the enforcement or application of law

I never gave them condign *punishment* *Shak*

The rewards and *punishments* of another life which the Almighty has established as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice against whatever pleasure or pain this life can show *Locke*

Pu-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *punitio*, Fr *punition*, Pr *punicio*, Sp *punicion*, It *pune tione*, *punigione* See PUNISH] Punishment [*Obs*]

Pū'ni-tive, *a.* [It & Sp *punitivo* See PUNISH] Pertaining to, involving, awarding, or inflicting, punishment, as, *punitive* law or justice

If death be *punitive*, so likewise is the necessity imposed upon man of toiling for his subsistence *J Taylor*

Pū'ni-to-ry (50), *a* Punishing, or tending to punishment

God often causes one provision to answer several purposes, and so may make moral evil as well as natural at the same time both prudential and *punitory* but it is not apparent from experience that he always does so *Search*

Pŭnk, *n* [Allied to *spunk*, q v]

1. A species of fungus, or some decayed wood, used as tinder *Ash*

2 A prostitute, a strumpet *Shak*

Pŭnk'ă, *n* [Hind *pankhā*, a fan] A machine for fanning a room, consisting of a movable frame covered with canvas, and suspended from the ceiling It is kept in motion by pulling a cord [*Hindostan*] *Malcom*

Pŭnk'ling, *n.* A punk, — so called in contempt [*Obs*]

Pŭn'ner, *n.* One who puns a punster *Beau & Fl*

Pŭn'net, *n* [Cf Ir *bunne*, a shoot, twig, branch] A small, but broad, shallow basket, for displaying fruit or flowers *Smart*

Pun-nŏl'o gy, *n* [Eng *pun* and Gr. λόγος, discourse] The art or practice of punning, paronomasia [*Rare*] *Pope*

Pŭn'ster, *n* One who puns, or is skilled in punning, a quibbler, a low wit

Pŭnt, *v i.* [Fr. *ponter*, It *puntare*, Sp *apuntar*, from Lat *punctum*, point, Fr *point*, O. Fr. *punt*] To play at basset, faro, or ombre

Pŭnt, *n* [A S. *punt*, Lat *ponto*, from *pons*, *pontis*, bridge] (*Naut*) A flat bottomed boat, used in calking and repairing ships, also, used for fishing and shooting in shallow waters

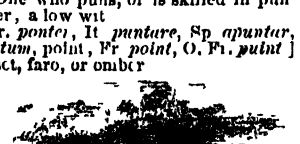

Punt

Simmonds.

Pŭnt, *v t.* To propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bottom of a river, &c; to push with force. *Livingstone.*

Pŭnt'er, *n.* [Fr. *ponteur*, *ponte*. See PUNT, *v. t.*] One who punts, specifically, (*a*) One who plays at faro against the banker or dealer. *Hoyle.* (*b.*) One who propels a punt.

Pŭn'to, *n* [It *punto*, Lat. *punctum*, point] (*Fencing*) A point or hit.

Punto dritto, a direct stroke or hit — *Punto reverso* a back-handed stroke or hit *Hallwell* "Ah! the immortal passado, the *punto reverso*" *Shak*

Pŭn'ty, *n.* The same as PONTEE.

Pū'ny, *a* [*compar* PUNIER, *superl* PUNIEST] [Fr *puine* See PUISNE] Imperfectly developed in size or vigor, small and feeble, inferior, petty "Such *puny* mortals as themselves" *South*

A *puny* subject
Strikes at thy great glory *Shak*

Pū'ny, *n* A young, inexperienced person, a novice, an inferior

He had rather others should make a ladder of his dead corpse, to scale a city by it than a bridge of him whilst alive, for his *panes* to give him the go-by, and pass over him to preferment *Fuller*

Pūp, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PUPPED (pŭpt) *p pr* & *vb n* PUPPING] [See *infra*] To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.

Pūp, *n* [Allied to Lat *pupus*, boy, child]

1 A puppy

2 A young seal

Pū'pă, *n*, *pl* PU'PÆ [Lat *pupa*, girl, doll, puppet, f of *pupus* See *supra*] (*Entom*) One of the states in the complete metamorphosis of an insect See INSECT

Pupa and Caterpillar of Peacock Butterfly

Pūpe, *n* The same as PUPA.

Pu pē'lo, *n.* Cider brandy. [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Pū'pil, *n* [Fr *pupille*, Sp *pupila*, Pr, Pg It, & Lat *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye, originally diminutive of Lat *pupa*, a girl] (*Anat*) The apple of the eye, the small opening in the iris through which the rays of light pass to the retina See IRIS

The minds of some of our statesmen like the *pupil* of the human eye contract themselves the more the stronger light there is shed upon them *T More*

Pin-hole pupil (*Med*), the pupil of the eye when so contracted, as it sometimes is in typhus, as to resemble a pin hole *Dunglison*

Pū'pil, *n* [Fr *pupille*, It *pupillo*, Sp *pupilo*, *pupila*, Pg & It *pupillo*, *pupilla*, Lat *pupillus*, *pupilla*, diminutive of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*, girl]

1 A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor "Too far in years to be a *pupil* now" *Shak*

Tutors should behave reverently before their *pupils* *L'Estrange*

2 A youth or person under the care of a guardian, a ward *Dryden*

3 (*Civil Law*) A boy or girl under the age of puberty, that is, under fourteen if a male, and under twelve if a female See SCHOLAR

Pū'pil age (50), *n* [Sp *pupilaje*. See *infra*] The state of being a pupil

As sons of kings loving in *pupilage*,
Have turned to tyrants when they came to power *Tennyson*

Pū'pil lăr'i-ty, *n.* [Fr *pupillarité*, Pr *pupillaritat* See *infra*] (*Scots Law*) The period of minority, from the birth to the age of fourteen in males, and twelve in females, pupilage

Pū'pil la-ry, *a* [Lat *pupillaris*, Fr *pupillaire*, Pr *pupillari*, Sp *pupilar*, Pg *pupillar*, It *pupillare* See PUPIL]

1 Pertaining to a pupil or ward *Johnson*

2 (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the pupil of the eye

Pu-pĭp'a rĕs, *n pl* [See *infra*] (*Entom*) Animals whose eggs are hatched in the matrix of the mother, and not excluded till they become *pupæ*

Pu pĭp'a rous, *a* [Lat *pupa* and *parere*, to bring forth, Fr *puppipare* See PUPA] (*Entom*) Pertaining, or belonging to, the *Pupipara*, passing to the pupa or perfect state

Pu pĭv'o rous, *a* [Lat *pupa* and *vorare*, to eat greedily, to devour, Fr *puppivore*. See PUPA] Feeding on the pupæ of insects.

Pūp'pet, *n* [Written also *poppet*] [Fr *poupée*, a doll, from Lat *pupa*, a girl, doll, puppet. Cf POUPLTON]

1 A small image in the human form, a doll.

2 A similar figure moved by a wire in a mock drama, a wooden performer of a play.

As the pipes of some carved organ move,
The gilded *puppets* dance *Pope*

3 One managed by the will of another, — so used in contempt *Shak*

4 (*Mech*) The upright support of a mandrel in a lathe

Pūp'pet ish, *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a puppet

Pūp'pet-măn, } *n* The master of a puppet
Pūp'pet-măs'ter, } show

Pūp'pet-plāy, *n* A puppet show.

Pūp'pet-plāy'er, *n.* One who manages the motions of puppets.

Pūp'pet-ry, *n.* Action or appearance resembling that of a puppet, hence, mere form or show; affectation. "*Puppetry* of the English laws of divorce." *Chambers.*

Pūp'pet-shōw, *n.* A mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires

Pūp'pet-vălve, *n* (*Mech*) A disk like a pot-lid, attached to a stem, and used in steam engines, &c, to cover and uncover an opening

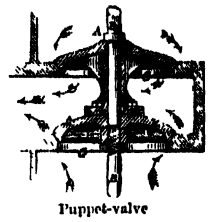

Puppet-valve

☞ The two *puppet valves A* are attached and lifted by the common *valve-stem B* from off the *valve-seat C* The pressure, as of entering steam on the top of the upper valve, and on the bottom of the lower valve, is nearly balanced See BALANCE-VALVE

Pūp'py, *n* [From *pup*, q v] 1 The young progeny of a bitch, or female of the canine species, a whelp

2 One who has so little self-respect as to fawn and cringe upon others, a person contemptible from insignificance and conceit

I found my place taken by an ill-bred, awkward *puppy*, with a money-bag under each arm *Addison*

Pūp'py, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PUPPIED, *p pr* & *vb n* PUPPYING] To bring forth whelps, to pup

Pūp'py-ism, *n.* Extreme meanness, affectation, or conceit *Chalmers*

Pûr, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PURRED *p pr* & *vb n* PURRING] [Written also *purr*] [Prov Ger *purren*, *burren*, *pturren*, *purr machen*] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat

Pûr, *v t* To signify or express by purring. *Gray*

Pûr, *n* The low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat, a kind of growl, expressive of contentment or pleasure [Written also *purr*]

Pu rā'ṇă, *n* [Skr *purana*, prop old, ancient, from *purā*, old, past] One of a class of sacred poetical works in the Hindoo language which treat of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, the genealogy of gods and heroes, the reigns of the Menus, and the transactions of their descendants The Puranas are eighteen in number

Pu rān'ic, *a* Pertaining to the Puranas

Pûr'beck Bĕds (*Geol*) The strata of the Purbeck stone or Purbeck limestone, belonging to the Wealden group

Pûr'beck Stōne (*Geol*) A limestone from the Isle of Purbeck, in England

Pûr'blind, *a* [See PORBLIND] Near sighted or dim sighted, seeing obscurely, as, a *purblind* eye, a *purblind* mole

The saints have not so sharp eyes to see down from heaven; they be *purblind* and sand-blind *Latimer*

Pûr'blind-ly, *adv* In a purblind manner *Scott*

Pûr'blind ness, *n* The quality or state of being purblind, shortness of sight, near sightedness, dimness of vision

Pûr'chas a-ble, *a* [From *purchase*] Capable of being bought, purchased, or obtained for a consideration

Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchasable* by it as much as you take off from the value of money, so much you add to the price of things exchanged for it *Locke*

Pûr'chase, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PURCHASED (pûr'chest, 42, 108), *p pr* & *vb n* PURCHASING] [Fr *pourchasser*, to pursue, to seek eagerly, O Fr *porchacer*, *porchacier*, *purchacer*, from *pour*, *por*, *pur*, for, and *chasser*, *chacier*, to pursue, to chase, Pr *percassar*, It *procacciare* See CHASE]

1 To pursue and obtain, to acquire by seeking, to gain, obtain, or acquire. "That loves the thing he can not *purchase*" *Spenser*

2 To obtain by paying money or its equivalent, to buy, as, to *purchase* land, or a house

3 To obtain by any outlay, as of labor, danger, or other sacrifice, as, to *purchase* favor with flattery.

A world who would not *purchase* with a bruise? *Milton*

4. To expiate by a fine or forfeit [*Obs*]

Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* our abuses *Shak*

5 (*Law*) (*a*) To sue out or procure, as a writ (*b*) To acquire by any means except descent or inheritance *Blackstone.*

Pûr'chase, *v i* 1 To put forth effort to obtain any thing, to strive [*Obs*]

Duke John of Brabant *purchased* greatly that the Earl of Flanders should have his daughter in marriage. *Berners*

2. To acquire wealth. [*Obs*]

Sure our lawyers
Would not *purchase* half so fast *J Webster*

3 To apply a mechanical arrangement so as to get what is called a *purchase* *Tatton*

Pûr'chase, *n* [O Fr *pourchas*, *porchaz*, *purchaz*, Pr *percatz*, It *procaccio*. See *supra*]

1 The act of seeking and acquiring property

2 The acquisition of title to, or property in, any thing for a price or equivalent, buying.

It is foolish to lay out money in the *purchase* of repentance *Franklin*

3. An attempt to acquire; endeavor. [*Obs.*]

I'll . . . get meat to save thee,
Or lose my life in the *purchase*. *Beau & Fl*

4. That which is acquired by seeking or by giving an equivalent, property, possession, acquisition.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow
Made prize and *purchase* of his wanton eye *Shak.*

5. That which is obtained by giving an equivalent price in money.

The scrip was complete evidence of his right in the *purchase* *Wheaton*

6. Produce of robbery, plunder, booty [*Obs.*]

All the purses and *purchase* I give to you to-day by conveyance, bring hither to Ursula's presently Here we will meet at night, in her lodge, and share *B Jonson*

7 Any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies, as by a lever, a tackle, capstan, and the like.

A politician, to do great things looks for a power — what our workmen call a *purchase* *Burke*

8 (*Law*) Acquisition of lands or tenements by other means than descent or inheritance *Blackstone*

Purchase-criminal, robbery [*Obs.*]

Nightly stealths and pillage several,
Which he had got abroad by *purchase-criminal* *Spenser*

— *Purchase-money*, the money paid, or contracted to be paid, for any thing bought *Berkeley*

Pûr'chas-er, *n* 1 One who acquires property for a consideration, generally of money, a buyer, a vendee

2 (*Law*) One who acquires an estate in lands by his own act or agreement, or who takes or obtains an estate by any means other than by descent or inheritance *Burrill* *Blackstone*

Pûr'eon, *n* A priest among the Oriental fire worshipers *Bryant*

Pûre, *a* [*compar* PURER, *superl* PUREST] [Lat *purus*, Sp, Pg, & It *puro*, Pr & Fr *pur* A S *pur*]

1 Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter, clear, free from mixture, as, *pure* water, *pure* clay *pure* sand, *pure* air, *pure* silver or gold.

A guinea is *pure* gold if it has in it no alloy *Watts*

2 Free from that which contaminates, defiles, or blemishes, — used in figurative senses, as, (*a*) Free from moral defilement or guilt, innocent, hence, guiltless, chaste, — applied to persons

Keep thyself *pure* 1 *Tim* v 22

(*b*) Free from that which is foreign, especially, free from that which harms, vitiates, or pollutes, unadulterated, genuine, real, perfect — applied to things and actions "*Pure* religion and impartial laws" *Tickell* "The *pure*, fine talk of Rome" *Ascham*

Such was the origin of a friendship as warm and *pure* as any that ancient or modern history records *Macaulay*

3 Unconnected with any thing else mere, absolute, as, a *pure* villain, *pure* compassion, *pure* good nature

Pure-impure, completely or totally impure "The inhabitants were *pure-impure* pagans" *Fuller* — *Pure mathematics*, that portion of mathematics which treats of the principles of the science, in contradistinction to *applied mathematics*, which treats of the application of the principles to the investigation of other branches of knowledge, or to the practical wants of life *Math Dict* — *Pure villenage* (*Feudal Law*), a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord *Blackstone*

Syn. — Unmixed, clear simple, real, true, genuine, unadulterated, uncorrupted unsullied untarnished, untamed, stainless, clean, fair unspotted, spotless, incorrupt, chaste, unpolluted, undefiled, immaculate, innocent, guiltless, guileless holy

Pûre, *v t* To purify, to cleanse [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Purée (pu ra'), *n* [Fr, from *pur*, pure, the pure liquid soup, with no solid part] A soup made of peas, &c, or other leguminous plants

Pûre'ly, *adv* 1 In a pure manner, without any mixture of that which is foreign, hurtful, vitiating, or defiling, innocently, genuinely, guilelessly chastely

2. Without connection with, or dependence upon, any thing else merely, absolutely, entirely as, a *purely* accidental meeting

3 Nicely, prettily [*Colloq.*] *Halliwell*

Pûre'ness, *n* The state of being pure, an unmixed state, separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter, especially from that which might injure, vitiate, or pollute, clearness, simplicity, purity, innocence genuineness, guilelessness, chasteness, as, the *pureness* of water or air, the *pureness* of gold or silver, *pureness* of heart, life, style, and the like. "*Pureness* of phrases in Terence" *Ascham*

May we evermore serve Thee in holiness and *pureness* of living *Common Prayer*

Pûr'fle, *n*. [See *infra* O Fr *pourfilure*] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread, — called also *bobbin work* [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Pûr'fle (pûr'fl), *v t* [O Fr *pourfiler*, from *pour*, for, and *fil*, a thread, Lat *filum*, It *profilare*. See PROFILE.]

1 To decorate with a wrought or flowered border, to embroider, as, to *purfle* with blue and white [*Obs.*]

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Spenser*

2. (*Arch.*) To decorate richly; to cover with rich sculpture.

3. (*Her*) To ornament with a bordure of ermines, furs, and the like

Pûr'fle, } *n* [See *supra*]
Pûr'flew, }

1 A border of embroidered work

2 (*Her*) A border composed of ermines, furs, and the like

Pûr'ga ment, *n* [Lat *purgamentum*, It *purgamento*, Sp *purgamento* See PURGE]

1 (*Med*) A medicine which purges, a cathartic, a purgative [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

2 That which is excreted from any thing, excretion [*Obs.*]

Pur gā'tion, *n* [Lat *purgatio*, Fr *purgation*, Pr *purgacio*, Sp *purgacion*, It *purgazione* See PURGE]

1 The act of purging, the act of clearing, cleansing, or purifying by separating and carrying off impurities, or whatever is superfluous, often, the act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt

Let him put me to my *purgation* *Shak*

2 (*Law*) The clearing of one's self from a crime of which he was publicly suspected and accused It was either *canonical*, which was prescribed by the canon law, the form where of used in the spiritual court was, that the person suspected take his oath that he was clear of the matter objected against him, and bring his honest neighbors with him to make oath that they believed he swore truly, or *vulgar*, which was by fire or water ordeal, or by combat See ORDEAL *Wharton*

Pûr'ga tīve, *a* [Lat *purgativus*, It, Sp, & Pg *purgativo*, Pr *purgatiu*, Fr *purgatif*] Having the power of purging or cleansing, cathartic

Pûr'ga tīve, *n* (*Med*) A medicine that evacuates the intestines, a cathartic

Pûr'ga tīve ly, *adv* Cleansingly, cathartically.

Pûr'ga tō'ri al, } *a* Pertaining to purgatory
Pûr ga tō'ri an, }

Pûr'ga tō'ri an, *n* One who holds to the doctrine of purgatory

Pûr'ga to-ry, *a* [Lat *purgatorius* See PURGE] Tending to cleanse, cleansing, expiatory *Burke*

Pûr'ga to ry, *n* [L Lat *purgatorium*, from Lat *purgatorius* It, Sp, & Pg *purgatorio*, Pr *purgatori*, Fr *purgatoire* See *supra*] (*Rom Cath Church*) A place, or a state believed to exist after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offenses committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation After this purgation from the impurities of sin, the souls are believed to be received into heaven.

I should venture *purgatory* for it *Shak*

St Patrick's Purgatory, a cavern situated in the south east part of the county of Donegal in Ireland, which was in many ages the object of pilgrimages and various superstitions *Ayliffe*

Pûrge, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PURGED *p pr* & *vb n* PURGING] [It *purgare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *purgar*, It & Lat *purgare*, contracted from Lat *purum agere*, to make clean]

1 To cleanse, clear, or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous 'Till fire *purge* all things new" *Milton*

2 To operate on as, or by means of, a cathartic medicine, or in a similar manner

3 To clarify to defecate, as liquors

4 To clear from guilt or moral defilement as, to *purge* one of guilt or crime

Purge me with hyssop and I shall be clean *Psalms*

5 (*Law*) To clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal

6 To remove in cleansing, to deterge, to wash away, — often followed by *away*

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake *Psalms lxxix* 9

We'll join our cares to *purge* away
Our country's crimes *Addison*

Pûrge, *v i* 1 To become pure, as by clarification

2 To have frequent or preternatural evacuations from the intestines, by means of a cathartic

Pûrge, *n* [Fr *purge* See *supra*]

1 The act of purging "And first, of the preparative for the *purge* of paganism out of the kingdoms of Northumberland" *Fuller*

2 That which purges, especially, a medicine that evacuates the intestines, a cathartic *Arbuthnot*

Pûr'ger, *n* One who, or that which, purges or cleanses, especially, a cathartic medicine

Pûr'ger y, *n* A room for bleaching or refining sugar

Pûr'ging, *n* A diarrhœa or dysentery, preternatural evacuation of the intestines, looseness of bowels

Pûr'ging-flăx, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Linum* (*L catharticum*), dwarf wild flax — so called from its use as a cathartic medicine

Pū'ri fi cā'tion, *n* [Lat *purificatio*, Fr *purification*, Pr *purificacio*, Sp *purificacion*, It *purificazione* See PURIFY]

1 The act of purifying, the act or operation of separating and removing from any thing that which is heterogeneous or foreign to it, as, the *purification* of liquors, or of metals

2 The act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement

When the days of her *purification* according to the law of Moses, were accomplished, they brought him to Jerusalem *Luke* ii 22

3 A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites, and inclinations

Pū'ri fi-ca-tive, *a* [It *purificativo*, Sp *purificativo*, *purificatorio*, Pr *purificatiu*, Fr *purificatif* See PURIFY] Having power to purify, tending to cleanse [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

Pū'ri fi cā'tor, *n* One who purifies, a purifier

Pu rif'i ca-to-ry, *a* Serving or tending to purify, purificative *Johnson*

Pū'ri fī'er, *n* [From *purify*] One who, or that which, purifies or cleanses, a cleanser, a refiner

Pū'ri fōrm, *a* [Fr *puriforme*, from Lat *pus*, *puris*, pus, and *forma*, form] (*Med*) Like pus, in the form of pus

Pū'ri fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PURIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* PURIFYING] [Fr *purifier*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *purificar*, It & Lat *purificare*, from Lat *purus*, pure, and *facere*, to make]

1 To make pure or clear from material defilement, admixture, or imperfection to free from extraneous matter, as, to *purify* liquors or metals, to *purify* the blood, to *purify* the air

2 Hence, in figurative uses, (*a*) To free from guilt or moral defilement, as, to *purify* the heart

And fit them
So *purified* to receive him pure *Milton*

(*b*) To free from ceremonial or legal defilement

And Moses took the blood and put it upon the horns of the altar round about with his finger, and *purified* the altar *Levit* viii 15

Purify both yourselves and your captives on the third day, and on the seventh day *Num* xxxi 19

(*c*) To free from improprieties or barbarisms, as, to *purify* a language *Spral*

Pū'ri fy, *v i* To grow or become pure or clear, as, liquors will gradually *purify* *Burnet*

Pū'rim, *n* [Heb *pūr*, pl *pūrim*, a lot, a Persian word Cf Pers *parah*, a piece, fragment, and *bakrah*, part, share] (*Jewish Int*) The feast of lots, instituted to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from the machinations of Haman *Esth* ix 26

Pū'rism, *n* The quality of being pure or nice, especially in the choice of language over-solicitude as to purity "His political *purism*" *De Quincey*

Pū'rist, *n* [Fr *puriste*, It & Sp *purista*, from Lat *purus*, pure]

1 One who aims at excessive purity or nicety, especially in the choice of language

He [Lox] was so nervously apprehensive of sliding into some colloquial incorrectness of debasing his style by a mixture of parliamentary slang that he ran into the opposite error and purified his vocabulary with a scrupulosity unknown to any *purist* *Macaulay*

2 One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek *M Stuart.*

Pū'ri tan, *n* [From *pure*]

1 (*Eng Church*) One who opposed traditional and formal usages, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and advocated a simpler form of faith and worship than that which was established by law, originally, a term of reproach

☞ The *Puritans* were afterward distinguished as *Political Puritans*, *Doctrinal Puritans*, and *Puritans in Discipline* *Hum*

2 One who is scrupulous and strict in his religious life — used reproachfully or in contempt

She would make a *Puritan* of the devil *Shak*

3 One who sympathizes with the views of the early Puritans

Pū'ri tan, *a* Pertaining to resembling, or characterizing the Puritans, or early dissenters from the Church of England

Pū'ri tăn'ic, } *a* 1 Pertaining to the Puritans,
Pū'ri tăn'ic al, } or their doctrines and practice

2 Precise in observance of legal or religious requirements over scrupulous rigid — often used by way of reproach or contempt "*Puritanical* circles, from which plays and novels were strictly excluded" *Macaulay.*

Pū'ri tăn'ic al ly, *adv* In a puritanical manner, with the exact or rigid notions or manners of the Puritans

Pū'ri tan ism, *n* The notions or practice of Puritans

Pū'ri tan ize, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* PURITANIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* PURITANIZING] To agree with or teach the notions of Puritans *Mountagu.*

Pū'ri ty, *n* [Lat *puritas*, from *purus*, pure, O Fr *purité*, N Fr *pureté*, Pr *puritat*, *puretz*, *purtat*, Sp *puridad*, Pg *puridade*, It *purità*] The condition of being pure, as, (*a*) Freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter, as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of spirit, the *purity* of drugs, the *purity* of metals (*b*) Cleanness, freedom from foulness or dirt "The *purity* of a linen vesture." *Holyday* (*c*) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin, innocence, chastity, as, *purity* of heart or life (*d*) Freedom from any sinister or improper views, as, the *purity* of motives or designs (*e*) Freedom from foreign idioms, from barbarous or improper words or phrases, as, *purity* of style.

Pur kin'je-an, *a* Pertaining to, or discovered by, Purkinje.

Purkinjean vesicle (*Anat*), a vesicle or cell in the

germinant portion of an egg, — often called the *germinal vesicle* *R Owen*

Pûrl, *n* [Contr fr. *purfle*, *purfle*, q v Cf PURL, *v t*]
1 An embroidered and puckered border, a hem or fringe, often of gold or silver twist "A triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl" *Sidney*
2 An inversion of stitches in knitting, which gives to the work where it is used a ribbed or waved appearance *Halliwell*
3 A circle made by the motion of a fluid, an eddy, a ripple.

Whose stream an easy breath doth seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purls*
As though the waves had been of silver curls *Drayton*

4 A gentle murmur, as that produced by the running of a liquid among obstructions, as, the *purl* of a brook
5 Malt liquor, medicated or spiced, formerly, ale or beer in which wormwood or other bitter herbs had been infused, and which was regarded as tonic, at present, boiled beer with gin, sugar, and spices added to it "Drank a glass of *purl* to recover appetite" *Addison*

A group of them were gathered round a fire in a public house, drinking hot *purl*, and smoking pipes *Dickens*

☞ Probably so named because it *purls*, or mantles, in the glass *Richardson*

Pûrl, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PURLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PURLING] [Sw *porla*, D *borrelen*]
1 To run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions, to eddy, also, to make a murmuring sound, as water does in running over or through obstructions

My flowery theme,
A painted mistress or a *purling* stream *Pope*

Swift o'er the rolling pebbles, down the hills,
Louder and louder *purl* the falling rills *Pope*

2 To be elevated or raised in circles, ripples, or a wave like appearance, to mantle, as in a glass

Pûrl, *v t* To decorate with fringe or embroidery "Nature's cradle more enchased and *purled*" *B Jonson*

Pûr'lieu (pûr'lū), *n* [Fr *pur*, pure, and *lieu*, place See LIEU] [Written also *pourlieu*]
1 Originally, the ground near a royal forest, which, being severed from it, was made pure or free from the forest laws
2 Hence, the outer portion of any place, environs "The *purlieus* of St James" *Swift*

Brokers had been incessantly plying for custom in the *purlieus* of the court *Macaulay*

Purlieu-man, a man who has the care of a purlieu *Blackstone*

Pûr'lin, } *n* [Perhaps from Fr *pour*, for, or *par*,
Pûr'line, } through, and *ligne*, line] (*Arch*) A piece of timber extending from end to end of a building or roof, across and under the rafters, to support them in the middle

Pûrl'ing, *n* The motion of a small stream running among obstructions, also, the murmur it makes in so doing

Pur-loin', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PURLOINED, *p pr* & *vb n* PURLOINING] [O Fr *purloigner*, *porloigner*, to retard, delay, from *pur*, *por*, *pour*, for, and *loin*, far, far off See KLOIN]
1. To take or carry away for one's self, hence, to steal, to take by theft, to filch

Had from his wakeful custody *purloined*
The guarded gold *Milton*

2 To take by plagiarism, to steal from books or manuscripts *Dryden.*

Pur-loin', *v i* To practise theft

Pur-loin'er, *n.* One who purloins, a thief, a plagiary

Pûr'pär-ty, *n* [O Fr *pourpartie*, from *pour*, for, and *partie*, a part Cf O Fr *pourpart*, a respective part] (*Law*) A share, part, or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener by partition [Sometimes written also *purpart*, *pourparty*]

I am forced to eat all the game of your *pourparties*, as well as my own thirds *H Walpole*

Pûr'ple (pûr'pl), *a* [A S *purble*, *purpuren*, Fr *pourpré*, *purpuran*, Pr *purpuren*, It *purpureo*, *porporino*, Sp *purpureo*, *purpurino*, Lat. *purpureus*, Gr πορφυρεος. See *infra*]
1 Exhibiting or possessing a color composed of red and blue, much esteemed for its richness and beauty, as, a *purple* robe
2 Hence, imperial, regal, — so called from the color having been a distinguishing token of imperial authority
3. Blood red, bloody

May such *purple* tears be always shed *Shak*
I view a field of blood,
And Tiber rolling with a *purple* flood *Dryden*

Pûr'ple, *n* [Fr *pourpre*, O Fr *porpre*, Pr *porpra*, *polpra*, It *porpora*, Sp & Pg *purpura*, from Lat *purpura*, Gr πορφυρα, originally the purple-fish, a shell from which the color was obtained, A S *purpur*, *purpure*.]
1 A purple color

Arraying with reflected *purple* and gold
The clouds that on his western throne attend *Milton*

2 Hence, imperial government in the Roman empire, as a *purple* robe was the distinguishing dress of the emperors

The claim of Demetrius to the vacant throne was justified by the trite and flimsy sophism — that he was born in the *purple*, and the eldest son of his father's reign *Gibbon.*

3 A cardinalate *Hume*
4 A species of orchis, probably the *Orchis mascula*, or early purple, a common English flower *Nares* "Crow flowers, nettles, daisies, and long *purples*" *Shak*
5 A certain shell fish "Shell fishes called *purples*" *Holland*
6 (*pl*) (*Med*) Spots of a livid color on the skin, of different sizes, and circular in form, often in stripes or patches, irregularly scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk, attended with occasional hemorrhage from the nostrils, mouth, and viscera, also by debility and depression of spirits *Dunglison*

☞ *Purple* is sometimes used in composition, forming words of very obvious signification, as, *purple-colored*, *purple hued*, *purple-stained*, *purple-tinged*, *purple tinted*, and the like

Purple of Cassius See CASSIUS — *Purple of mollusca*, a viscid liquor secreted by certain shell fish, as the *Buccinum lapillus* which dyes wool, &c of a purple color, and is supposed to be the substance of the famous Tyrian dye *Ure*

Pûr'ple, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PURPLED, *p pr* & *vb n* PURPLING] [Lat *purpurare* See *supra*] To make purple, or to dye of a deep red color, as, hands *purpled* with blood

When morn
Purples the east *Milton*

Reclining soft in blissful bowers
Purpled sweet with springing flowers *Fenton*

Pûr'ple-heärt, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of two species of the genus *Copaiba* (*C pubiflora* and *C bractata*), found in Essequibo, which yield a timber possessing great strength, durability, and elasticity

Pûr'ple-wood, *n* A kind of wood brought from Brazil, principally used for ramrods, and occasionally for buhl work, marquetry, and turning *Simmonds*

Pûr'plish, *a* Somewhat purple *Boyle*

Pûr'pört, *n* [O Fr *purport*, from *pur*, *pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear, carry]
1 Design or tendency, meaning, import "The whole scope and *purport* of that dialogue" *Norris*

With a look so piteous in *purport*
As if he had been loosed out of hell
To speak of horrors, he comes before me *Shak*

2. Disguise, covering [*Obs*]

For she her sex under that strange *purport*
Did use to hide *Spenser*

Pûr'pört, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PURPORTED *p pr* & *vb n* PURPORTING] To intend to show, to intend, to mean, to signify

They in most grave and solemn wise unfolded
Matter, which little *purported*, but words
Ranked in right learned phrase *Lowe*

Pûr'pört-less, *a.* Without purport, having no meaning or design *Southey*

Pûr'pôse, *n* [O Fr *purpos*, *pourpos*, *propos*, It & Sp *proposito*, Lat *propositum* See PROPOSE]
1 That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished, the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion end, or, the view itself, design intention "As my eternal *purpose* hath decreed" *Milton*

The flighty *purpose* never is o'ertook
Unless the deed go with it *Shak*

Yet I doubt not through the ages one increasing *purpose* runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns *Tennyson.*

2. Proposal to another, discourse [*Obs*]

She *purpose* made of love *Spenser*

Fair, seemly pleasance each to other make,
With goodly *purpose* there as they sit. *Spenser*

3 Instance, example [*Obs*]

Of purpose, *on purpose*, with previous design, with the mind directed to that object *On purpose* is more generally used but the true phrase is *of purpose*

Syn — Design end intention, aim See DESIGN

Pûr'pôse, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PURPOSED (pûr'pust), *p pr* & *vb n* PURPOSING] [O Fr *propos*, *proposer* See *supra*]
1 To set forth, to bring forward [*Obs*]
2 To determine upon, as some end or object to be accomplished, to intend, to design, to resolve "Did nothing *purpose* against the state" *Shak.*

Pûr'pôse, *v i* 1 To design, to intend, to mean

I *purpose* to write the history of England from the accession of King James the Second down to a time which is within the memory of men still living *Macaulay*

2 To discourse, to converse [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Pûr'pôsed-ly (pûr'pust-lỹ), *adv* According to purpose or design "The Ilias, a poem composed *purposedly* of the Trojan war" *Holland*

Pûr'pôse-less, *a.* Having no effect or purpose, aimless *Bp Hall*

Pûr'pôse-ly, *adv* By purpose or design, intentionally, with predetermination

In composing this discourse, I *purposely* declined all offensive and displeasing truths *Atterbury*

So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purposely* go wrong *Pope.*

Pûr'pôs-er, *n.* 1 One who brings forward any thing, a setter forth. [*Obs*]
2 One who purposes

Pûr'po-sive, *a* Designed for an end. "*Purposive* modification of structure in a bone." *R. Owen.*

Pur-prĕs'ûre, *n* [L Lat *purprestura*, *porpristura*, *purprisura*, O Fr *pourprisure*, from L Lat. *porprendere*, *proprendere*, to take any thing without authority, to invade, O Fr *pourprendre*, to take away entirely, from *pour*, for, and *prendre*, *pris*, to take] (*Law*) Any encroachment upon, or inclosure of, that which should be common or public, as upon highways, rivers, harbors, forts, &c. [Written also *pourpresture*] *Eden. Danell.*

Pûr'prise (priz), *n* [L Lat *purprisum*, *porprisum*, *proprisium*, *porprisa*, *proprisia*, O Fr *pourpris* See *supra*] A close or inclosure, also, the whole compass of a manor *Bacon.*

Pûr'pu-rà, *n* [Lat See PURPLE]
1 (*Med*) A disease consisting in livid spots on the skin from extravasated blood, with loss of muscular strength, pain in the limbs, and mental dejection, the purples *Dunglison*
2 (*Zool*) A genus of mollusks, of which some species possess a fluid of a violet or purple color, which may be obtained by pressing upon the operculum *Baird.*

Pûr'pu-rate, *n* [Fr *purpurate*, N Lat *purpuratum*] (*Chem*) A compound of purpuric acid and a salifiable base *Ure.*

Pûr'pu-rate, *a* Of, or pertaining to, purpura

Pûr'pûre, *n* [Lat *purpura* See PURPLE] (*Her*) Purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines from right to left of the escutcheon

Pur-pû're-al, *a* Of a purple color, purple.

Pur-pû'rĭc, *a* [Fr *purpurique*]
1 Of, or pertaining to, purpura *Dunglison.*
2 (*Chem*) Having a purple color, — said of an acid whose salts have a purple color, produced by the action of nitric acid upon the lithic or uric acid

Pûr'pu-rine, *n* [Fr *purpurine*, N Lat *purpurina*, Ger *purpurin* See PURPLE] (*Chem*) A coloring principle found in madder *Ure*

Pûrr, *v i* To murmur as a cat See PUR

Pûrr, *n* The murmuring sound made by a cat, pur See PUR

Pûrre, *n* (*Ornith*) A small bird (*Tringa* [or *Totanus rubidus*] *cinclus*), allied to the snipe

Pûrre, *n* Cider-kin or perkin, the liquor made by steeping the gross matter of pressed apples

Pûr'ree, *n* A yellow pigment obtained from India, hence called *Indian yellow*, the origin of which is unknown, though regarded as of an animal nature It consists principally of the magnesian salt of an acid to which the name of *euxanthic* acid has been given *Eng Cyc*

Pûr'rock, *n* See PUDDOCK

Pûrse, *n* [Fr *bourse*, O Fr *borse*, Pr & It *borsa*, Sp & Pg *bolsa*, L Lat *bursa*, *byrsa*, from Gr βυρσα, hide, skin, leather, O H Ger *pursa*, *bursa*, N H Ger *borse*, D *beurs*, Dan & Sw *borse*]
1 A small bag, the opening of which is made to draw up closely used to carry money in

Who steals my *purse* steals trash 'tis something, nothing,
'Twas mine, 'tis his and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed *Shak*

2 Hence, a treasury, as, the public *purse*
3 A sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present, as, to win the *purse* to make up a *purse*
4 A specific sum of money, as, (*a*) The sum of 500 piasters, or a little more than $21 [*Turkey*] (*b*) The sum of 50 tomans of 10 shillings sterling each, or about $121 [*Persia*] *Simmonds.*

Light purse, or *empty purse*, poverty, or want of resources — *Long purse*, or *heavy purse*, wealth, riches — *Sword and purse*, the military power and wealth of a nation

Pûrse, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* PURSED (pûrst), *p pr* & *vb n* PURSING]
1 To put in a purse

I will go and *purse* the ducats straight *Shak*

2 To contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse.

Thou didst contract and *purse* thy brow *Shak*

Pûrse, *v i* To take purses, to rob [*Obs. and rare*]

I'll *purse*, if that raise me not, I'll bet at bowling-alleys *Beau & Fl*

Pûrse'-crăb, *n* (*Zool*) A kind of crab, of the genus *Birgus*, which inhabits holes in the rocks and mountains, and sometimes ascends palm trees and devours the fruit It is found about the shores of the Indian Ocean *Baird*

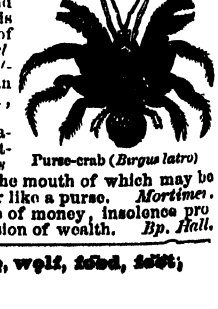

Purse-crab (*Birgus latro*)

Pûrse'ful, *n*, *pl* PURSEFULS All that is, or can be, contained in a purse, enough to fill a purse

Pûrse'-loom, *n* A machine for weaving or netting purses *Simmonds*

Pûrse'-nĕt, *n* A net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse. *Mortimer.*

Pûrse'-prîde, *n.* Pride of money, insolence proceeding from the possession of wealth. *Bp. Hall.*

Pûrse'-proud, *a.* Proud of wealth, puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

Pûrs'er, *n.* 1 (*Naut*) A commissioned officer who has charge of the provisions, clothing, &c., and of the public moneys on shipboard *Totten.*

2. (*Mining.*) The cashier of the works *Simmonds.*

Pûrs'er-ship, *n* The office of purser. *Totten*

Pûrs'et, *n.* A purse or purse net *B Jonson*

Pûrs'i ness, *n* [From *pursy*] A state of being pursy or bloated, inflation, hence, shortness of breath

Pûrs'ive, *a.* The same as PURSY [*Obs*] *Holland*

Pûrs'ive ness, *n* Pursiness [*Obs and rare*]

Pûrs'lain, *n* The same as PURSLANE

Pûrs'lane (45), *n* [O Fr *porcelaine, pourcelaine,* It *porcellana,* from Lat *porcillaca,* i q *portulaca,* corruption of *porcilaca*] (*Bot*) An annual plant of the genus *Portulaca,* with fleshy, succulent leaves, often used as a pot herb, and for salads, garnishing, and pickling

Pûrs'lane-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A fleshy shrub (*Portulacaria Afra*) with many small, opposite, fleshy, rounded leaves It is a native of Africa *London*

Pur-sū'a ble, *a* [From *pursue,* O Fr *poursuivable*] Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued, followed, or prosecuted *Sherwood*

Pur sū'al, *n* The act of pursuing, pursuit, pursuance [*Rare*]

Pur-sū'ançe, *n* [From *pursuant* See *infra*]

1 The act of pursuing or prosecuting, a following out or after

Sermons are not like curious inquiries after new-nothings, but *pursuances* of old-truths *Bp Taylor*

2 The state of being pursuant, consequence

In pursuance of, in accordance with, in prosecution or fulfillment of

Pur sū'ant, *a* [From *pursue,* Fr *poursuivant,* O Fr *poursuant* Cf PURSLIVANT] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing hence, agreeable, conformable, following, according, — with *to*

The conclusion which I draw from these premises, *pursuant* to the query laid down, is that the learned doctor, in condemning Arius, has implicitly condemned himself *Waterland*

Pur sū'ant,
Pur sū'ant ly, } *adv.* Agreeably, conformably

Pur-sūe', *v t* [*imp & p p* PURSUED, *p pr & vb n* PURSUING] [Fr *poursuivre,* O Fr *poursuivre, poursuir, porsuir,* Sp *prosiguir,* It *proseguire,* Lat *prosequi,* from *pro,* forward, and *sequi,* to follow]

1 To follow with a view to overtake, to follow with haste, to chase, as, to *pursue* a hare, to *pursue* an enemy

We happiness *pursue* we fly from pain *Prior*

2 To seek, to use measures to obtain, as, to *pursue* a remedy at law

The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue* *Dryden*

3 To proceed along, with a view to some end or object, to follow, as, Captain Cook *pursued* a new and unexplored route, the new administration *pursued* the course of its predecessor

4 To prosecute, to be engaged in, to continue, as, a stream *pursues* a southerly course to the ocean "Insatiate to *pursue* vain war" *Milton*

5 To follow as an example, to imitate

6 To follow with enmity, to persecute, to call to account

Athenian law can not *pursue* us *Shak*

Syn. — To follow, chase, seek, persist See FOLLOW

Pur-sūe', *v i* 1 To go on, to proceed, especially in argument or discourse, to continue [*A Gallicism*]

I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chemists should not consider *Bayle*

2 (*Law*) To follow a matter judicially, as a complaining party *Burrill*

Pur sū'er, *n* 1 One who follows, one who chases, one who follows in haste, with a view to overtake

2 (*Scots Law*) A plaintiff

Pur sūit' (sūt', 30), *n* [Fr *poursuite,* from *poursuivre* See *supra*]

1 The act of following or going after, a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility, as, the *pursuit* of game, the *pursuit* of an enemy

Weak we are, and can not shun *pursuit* *Shak*

2 A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain, endeavor to attain to or gain, as, the *pursuit* of knowledge, the *pursuit* of happiness or pleasure.

That *pursuit* for tithes ought, and of ancient time did pertain to the spiritual court *Fuller*

3. Course of business or occupation, continued employment with a view to some end, as, mercantile *pursuits*, literary *pursuits*

4. Continuance of endeavor, prosecution

He concluded with sighs and tears to conjure them that they would no more press him to give his consent to a thing so contrary to his reason, . and that they would give over further *pursuit* of it *Clarendon*

Pûr'suî-vant (-swe), *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant,* from *poursuivre* See PURSUANT and PURSUE.]

1. A state messenger, an attendant on the heralds.

One *pursuivant* who attempted to execute a warrant there was murdered. *Macaulay*

The herald Hope forerunning Fear,
And Fear the *pursuivant* of Hope *Longfellow*

2 (*Heralds' College*) A junior officer who afterward succeeds to higher employments

Pûr'suî-vant, *v. t.* To follow after, to pursue [*Obs and rare*]

Their navy was *pursuivanted* after with a horrible tempest *Fuller*

Pûrs'y, *a* [Written also *pussy*] [Fr *poussif,* O Fr *pourcif,* from *pousser,* O Fr *pourcer,* to push, thrust, heave, *pousse,* the heaves, asthma See PUSH]

1 Inflated, swelled, hence, fat, short, and thick *Pursy* and important he sat him down at the table *B Scott*

2 Hence, short-breathed

Pûr'te nançe, *n* [Abbreviated from *appurtenance,* q v] That which pertains or belongs to something else, especially, the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal [*Obs*]

Roast it with fire, his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* thereof *Lev xxiii 9*

Pū'ru lençe, } *n* [Lat *purulentia,* Fr *purulence,*
Pū'ru len çy, } Sp *purulencia,* It *purulenza* See *infra*] (*Med*) The generation of pus or matter, pus *Arbuthnot*

Pū'ru lent (110), *a* [Lat *purulentus,* from *pus, puris,* pus, matter, Fr *purulent,* It & Sp *purulento*] (*Med*) Consisting of pus or matter, partaking of the nature of pus

Pū'ru lent ly, *adv* In a purulent manner

Pur vey' (vā'), *v t* [*imp & p p* PURVEYED (-vād'), *p pr & vb n* PURVEYING] [Fr *pourvoir,* O Fr *porveoir, porveoir, porveir, porveer,* Sp *proveer,* It *provedere,* Lat *providere* See PROVIDE]

1 To furnish or provide, as with a convenience, provisions, or the like

Give no odds to your foes but do *purvey*
Yourself of swords before that bloody day *Spenser*

2 To procure, to get

I mean to *purvey* me a wife, after the fashion of the children of Benjamin *B Scott*

Pur vey' (vā'), *v t* 1 To purchase provisions to provide *Milton*

2 To pander, — with *to* [*Rare*]

Their turpitude *purveys* to their malice *Luke*

Pur vey'ançe (vā'ans), *n* 1 The act or process of providing or procuring, procurement, management 'The ill *purveyance* of his page' *Spenser*

2 That which is provided, provisions, food

3 (*Eng Law*) A providing necessaries for the sovereign, by buying them at an appraised value in preference to all others, and even without the owner's consent This was formerly a royal prerogative, but has long been abolished *Whaton*

Pur vey'or (vā'ur), *n* [Fr *pourvoyeur*]

1 One who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table, a victualer, a caterer

2 An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision for the king's household [*Eng*]

3 One who provides the means of gratifying lust, a procurer a pimp, a bawd

Pûr'view (pûr'vu), *n* [Norm Fr *purveu, purveu* O Fr *pourveu,* N Fr *pourvu,* provided, p p of *pourvoir* See PURVEY]

1 A condition or proviso [*Obs*]

2 (*Law*) The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "*Be it enacted,*" as distinguished from the *preamble* *Cowell*

3 Hence, the limit or scope of a statute, the whole extent of its intention or provisions *Marshall*

4 Limit or sphere of authority, scope, extent

In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority recourse must be had to the objects within the *purview* of that authority *Madison*

Pūs, *n* [Lat, allied to Gr πύος, πυός] (*Med*) The yellowish white, opaque, creamy liquid, of morbid origin, produced by the process of suppuration It consists of innumerable nucleated cells floating in a clear liquid

Pū'sāne, *n* (*Eng Armor*) The gorget, or something used in its place *Fairholt*

Pū'sey ism (pū'zē izm), *n* (*Theol*) The principles of Dr Pusey and others at Oxford, England, as exhibited in various publications, especially in a series called "The Tracts for the Times," in which it was proposed to carry back the discipline and doctrine of the church of England to an imagined period when there would have been no ground of separation from the church of Rome

Pū'sey ist'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Puseyism

Pū'sey-ite, *n.* One who holds the principles of Puseyism

Push, *v t* [*imp & p p* PUSHED (pōsht), *p pr & vb n* PUSHING] [Fr *pousser,* Pr *polsar,* Sp & Pg *pulsar, puxar,* It *bussare,* Lat *pulsare,* v intens from *pellere, pulsum,* to beat, knock, push Cf POSE]

1 To press against with force, to drive or impel by pressure, or to endeavor to drive by steady pressure, without striking, — opposed to *draw* "Side long had *pushed* a mountain from his seat" *Milton*

2 To strike with the end of the horns, to thrust the points of horns against, to butt

If the ox shall *push* a man-servant or maid-servant, the ox shall be stoned *Ex xxi 32*

3 To press or urge forward, to drive, as, to *push* an objection too far.

He forewarns his care,
With rules to *push* his fortune, or to bear *Dryden.*

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honor to the actor *Spectator.*

4 To embarrass by arguments, to press.

We are *pushed* for an answer *Swift*

5 To importune, to press with solicitation, to tease

To push down, to overthrow by pushing or impulse

Push, *v i* 1 To make a thrust, as, to *push* with the horns or with a sword

2 To make an effort or an advance.

At length,
Both sides resolved to *push,* we tried our strength *Dryden*

3 To make an attack

At the time of the end shall the king of the south *push* at him *Dan xi 40*

4 To burst out, as a bud or shoot

To push on to drive or urge forward, to hasten

The rider *pushed on* at a rapid pace *W Scott*

Push, *n* 1 A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing

2 Any pressure, impulse, or force applied, as, to give the ball the first *push*

3 An assault or attack, a forcible onset, a vigorous effort

Exact reformation is not to be perfected at the first *push* *Milton.*

4 The occasion for thrusting forward or making an attack circumstances which press or push one, emergency, exigency, trial, extremity

When it comes to the *push,* it is no more than talk *L'Estrange*

5 A little swelling or pustule, a wheal, a pimple, an eruption *Bacon.*

Syn. — See THRUST

Push'er, *n* One who pushes

Push'ing, *a* Pressing forward in business, enterprising, driving, vigorous, also, forward, officious, intrusive

Push'ing ly, *adv* In a pushing, driving manner

Push'pin, *n* A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately *L'Estrange*

Pū'sil, *a* [Lat *pusillus,* very little] Very small, little petty [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Pū'sil la nim'i ty, *n* [Lat *pusillanimitas,* Fr *pusillanimité* Pr *pusillanimitat,* Sp *pusilanimidad,* It *pusillanimità*] The quality of being pusillanimous weakness of spirit, cowardliness "The badge of *pusillanimity* and cowardice" *Shak.*

It is obvious to distinguish between an act of *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility *South*

Syn Cowardliness, pusillanimousness, cowardice, fear, timidity

Pū'sil lăn'i moŭs, *a* [Lat *pusillanimus,* from *pusillus,* very little, dim of *pusus,* a little boy, dim. of *puer,* a boy, and *animus,* the mind It *pusillanimo,* Sp *pusilanime,* Fr *pusillanime*]

1 Destitute of a manly or courageous strength and firmness of mind of weak spirit, mean spirited, cowardly, — said of persons, as, a *pusillanimous* prince

2 Evincing weakness of mind or want of courage, feeble, as *pusillanimous* counsels

We are apt to speak of a low and *pusillanimous* spirit as the ordinary cause by which dubious wars terminated in humiliating treaties *Locke*

Syn — Cowardly, dastardly, mean-spirited, faint hearted timid weak, feeble

Pū'sil lăn'i moŭs ly, *adv* In a pusillanimous manner

Pū'sil lăn'i moŭs ness, *n* The quality of being pusillanimous, want of courage pusillanimity

Puss, *n* [D *poes* puss, and a fur tippet, Ir & Gael *pus,* a cat Lat *pusa,* a little girl *pusus,* a little boy See *supra*]

1 A cat, — a fondling appellation

2 A hare, — so called by sportsmen

Puss'y, *n* A puss — a diminutive of *puss,* used as a fondling name for a cat

Pŭs'sy, *a* See PURSY

Pŭst'ū lar, *a* (*Bot*) Covered with prominences resembling pustules pustulous

Pŭst'ū lāte, *v t* [Lat *pustulare, pustulatum,* fr *pustula* See PUSTULE] To form into pustules, or blisters *Stackhouse*

Pŭst'ū late, } *a* (*Nat Hist*) Covered with pus-
Pŭst'ū lāt'ed, } tule like prominences *Dana,*

Pŭst'ūle (pŭst'yūl), *n* [Lat *pustula,* i q *pusula* from *pus,* pus, matter Sp & Pg *pustula,* It *pustula, postola,* Pr *pustula, pustella, postella,* Fr *pustule*] (*Med*) An elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus

Pŭst'ū lous (pŭst'yū lus), *a* [Lat *pustulosus,* fr *pustula* Sp *pustuloso,* Pr *postulos,* Fr *pustuleux.* See *supra*] Full of pustules, covered with pustules

Put, *v t* [*imp & p p* PUT, *p pr & vb n* PUTTING] [Dan *putte,* to put, to put into, Fries *putje,* allied to W *putiaw, putiaw,* to butt, poke, thrust. Cf BOUTADE]

1 To move in any direction, to impel, to thrust; to push, — nearly obsolete, except with adverbs, as with *by,* to thrust aside, to divert, — or with *forth,* to thrust out

The design of the evil one is to *put* thee by from thy spiritual enjoyment. *Bp Taylor.*

2 To bring to a position or place; to place; to lay, to set, hence,

3 To cause to be or exist in a specified relation, —said either of a thing, or of a property or attribute, to bring to a mental or moral condition, or to the possession of an attribute or quality, or into a state that is specified, as, to *put* in fear, in mind, in practice, or the like

> When God into the hands of their deliverer
> *Puts* invincible might *Milton*

☞ In these uses, the word is modified by prepositions or by adverbs, as, with *in*, to introduce, with *to* to apply, with *upon*, to impose, &c , *put* here, &c "Having *put* his hand to the plow *Luke* ix 62

4 To lay down, to give up, to surrender [*Obs*]

> No man hath more love than this, that a man *put* his life for his friends *John* xv 13, *Wycliffe's Trans*

5. To set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection, to bring to the attention, to offer, as, to *put* a question, to *put* a case

6 Especially, to state in language, to express, to utter.

> These verses, originally Greck, were *put* in Latin *Milton*
> All this is ingeniously and ably *put* *Hare*

7. To incite, to entice, to urge

> These wretches *put* us upon all mischief *Swift*
> *Put* me not to use the carnal weapon in my own defence. ¶ *Scott*

8. To oblige, to force, to constrain.

> Thank him who *puts* me, loth, to this revenge *Milton*

9 To throw with the hand raised over the head, as a heavy stone [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

To put about (*Naut*), to turn or change the course of as of a ship — *To put away* (*a*) To renounce, to discard, to expel (*b*) To divorce — *To put back* (*a*) To hinder to delay (*b*) To restore to the original place (*c*) To set as the hands of a clock, to an earlier hour — *To put by*, to lay or thrust aside "Smiling *put* the question *by* ' *Tennyson* — *To put down* (*a*) To lay down, to deposit (*b*) To degrade to deprive of position or power to extinguish to suppress *Mark* now, how a plain tale shall *put* you *down* ' *Shak* (*c*) Hence, to bring into disuse [*Obs*] "Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey ' *Bacon* — *To put forth* (*a*) To thrust out, to extend, as the hand, leaves on a tree, or the like (*b*) To make manifest, to bring into action to exert, as, to *put forth* strength (*c*) To propose, as a question a riddle, and the like (*d*) To publish as a book — *To put forward* (*a*) To advance to a position of prominence or responsibility, to promote (*b*) To cause to progress, to aid (*c*) To set, as the hands of a clock, to a later hour — *To put in* (*a*) To introduce among others, to insert, sometimes, to introduce with difficulty, as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing (*b*) To conduct into a harbor, as a ship (*c*) (*Law*) To place in due form before a court, to place among the records of a court *Burrill* — *To put off* (*a*) To lay aside, to discard, as to *put off* a robe, to *put off* mortality or the mortal body to *put off* haughty airs (*b*) To turn aside to defeat, to disappoint, to frustrate, to baffle I hoped for a demonstration but Thomistices hopes to *put* me *off* with an harangue *Boyle* ' This is an unreasonable demand, and we might *put* him *off* with this answer *Bentley* (*c*) To delay, to defer to postpone, as to *put off* the care of salvation to future opportunities (*d*) To get rid of, to dispose of, especially, to pass fraudulently, as, to *put off* a counterfeit note, or an ingenious theory (*e*) To push from land as, to *put off* a boat — *To put on* or *upon* (*a*) To invest one's self with, as clothes "*Put on* swift wings ' *Milton* (*b*) To assume, as, to *put on* airs to *put on* a counterfeit appearance "Mercury *put on* the shape of a man " *L'Estrange* (*c*) To impute to, to charge upon, as, to *put* one's own blame *on* another (*d*) To advance, to promote [*Obs*] "This came handsomely to *put on* the peace *Bacon* (*e*) To impose, to inflict ' That which thou *puttest on* me, will I bear ' 2 *Kings* xviii 14 (*f*) (*Law*) To insist upon, to submit to as, a defendant *puts* himself *upon* the country *Burrill* — *To put on the crown of* to conclude, to finish "We fly not *putting on the crown of* our so long held war ' *Chapman* — *To put out* (*a*) To eject, as, to *put out* an intruder (*b*) To emit, to shoot, as a bud, leaf or sprout (*c*) To extinguish, as, to *put out* a candle, lamp, or fire (*d*) To place at interest, as, to *put out* funds (*e*) To provoke, as by insult, to displease (*f*) To protrude, to stretch forth, as to *put out* the hand (*g*) To publish; to make public, as, to *put out* a pamphlet (*h*) To confuse, to disconcert, to interrupt, as, to *put* one *out* in reading or speaking (*i*) (*Law*) To open, as, to *put out* lights, that is, to open or cut windows *Burrill* (*j*) (*Med*) To place out of joint, to dislocate, as, to *put out* the ankle — *To put over* (*a*) To place in authority, as, to *put* a general *over* a division of an army (*b*) To refer, to send

> For the certain knowledge of that truth
> I *put* you o'er to heaven and to my mother *Shak*

(*c*) To defer, to postpone, as, the court *put over* the cause to the next term — *To put the hand to* to take hold of, as (*a*) To take hold of an instrument of labor, as, to *put the hand to* the plow (*b*) To take or seize, as in theft "Then shall an oath of the Lord be between them both, that he hath not *put his hand to* his neighbor's goods " *Ex* xxii 11 — *To put to* (*a*) To add, to unite, as, to *put* one sum *to* another (*b*) To refer to, to expose, as, to *put* the fate of the army or nation *to* a battle, to *put* the safety of the state *to* hazard — *To put to a stand*, to stop, to arrest by obstacles or difficulties — *To put to death*, to kill — *To put together*, to unite, to connect, as, to *put* two sums *together*, to *put* two chains *together* — *To put to it*, to distress, to press hard to perplex, to give difficulty to "O gentle lady, do not *put* me to't" *Shak* — *To be put to it*, to have difficulty "I shall *be* hard *put to it* to bring myself off" *Addison* — *To put to the sword*, to kill with the sword, to slay — *To put to trial*, or *on trial*, to bring to a test; to try — *To put trust in*, to confide in, to repose confidence in — *To put up* (*a*) To pass unavenged, to overlook, not to punish or resent, as, to *put up* injuries, to *put up* indignities [*Rare*] "Such national injuries are not to be *put up*, but when the offender is below resentment." *Addison* (*b*) To send forth or shoot up, as plants, as, to *put up* mushrooms [*Obs*] *Bacon* (*c*) To expose, to offer publicly, as, to *put up* goods to sale at auction (*d*) To start from a cover, as game [*Obs*] "She has been frightened, she has been *put up*, but what has *put* her up' *C Kingsley* (*e*) To hoard "Himself never *put up* any of the rent ' *Spelman* (*f*) To lay aside or preserve, to pack away, to store, as, to *put up* pork, beef, or fish (*g*) To place out of sight, or away; to set in order, as, *put up* that letter *Shak* (*h*) To incite, to instigate, —followed by *to*

Syn. —To place, set, lay, cause, produce, propose, state —PUT, PLACE These words, as here compared agree in the idea of fixing the position of some object *Put* denotes to dispose of in any manner, as, to *put* on a shelf to *put* a question To *place* is to put in a specific situation, as, to *place* on the table

> O for that warning voice which he who saw
> The Apocalypse heard cry in heaven aloud,
> Then when the dragon, *put* to second rout,
> Came furious down to be revenged on men *Milton*
>
> Our two first parents, yet the only two,
> Of mankind in the happy garden *placed* *Milton*

Put, *v i.* **1** To go or move, as, when the air first *puts* up [*Obs*] *Bacon*

2 To steer, to direct

> His fury thus appeased, he *puts* to land *Dryden*

To put about (*Naut*), to change direction, to tack — *To put forth* (*a*) To shoot, bud, or germinate "Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth* " *Bacon* (*b*) To leave a port or haven, as a ship *Shak* — *To put in* (*a*) To enter a harbor to sail into port (*b*) To offer a claim, as, to *put in* for a share of profits — *To put in for*, to offer one's self to stand as a candidate for *Locke* — *To put off* to leave land, as a ship to move from the shore — *To put on*, to hasten motion, to drive vehemently — *To put over*, to sail over or across — *To put to sea* to set sail to begin a voyage, to advance into the ocean — *To put up* (*a*) To take lodgings, to lodge (*b*) To offer one's self as a candidate *L'Estrange* — *To put up to* to advance to [*Obs*] *Swift* — *To put up with* (*a*) To overlook or suffer without recompense punishment or resentment as to *put up with* an injury or affront (*b*) To take without opposition or expressed dissatisfaction, as, to *put up with* bad fare

Put (Synop , § 130), *n* An action of distress, as, a forced *put* *L'Estrange*

Pŭt, *n* [Lat *putus*, a boy, It *putto*, a boy, Ital, Sp & Pg *puto*, a boy kept for sodomitical practices, a vile wretch, or from O Fr & Pr *put*, O Sp *pudio*, It *putto*, Lat. *putidus*, stinking, disgusting Cf *infra*]

1 A rustic a clown

> Queer country *puts* extol Queen Bess's reign *Bramston*

2 A game at cards [*Obs*] *Nare*

Pŭt, *n* [O Fr *pute*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *puta*, a strumpet, It *putta*, a girl, a wench See *supra*] A strumpet, a prostitute [*Obs*]

Pū'tage, *n* [O Fr & Pr *putage*, from *pute*, *puta* See *supra*] (*Law*) Prostitution or fornication on the part of a female

Pū'tan ism, *n* [Fr *putanisme*, from Fr *putain*, Pr *putana*, *putan*, O Sp *putaña*, It *puttana*, a prostitute, from *pute*, *puta*, *putta* See *supra*] Customary lewdness or prostitution of a female

Pu tā'men, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) The shell of a nut, the stone of a drupe fruit *Gray*

Pū'ta-tīve, *a* [Lat *putativus*, from *putare*, *putatum*, to reckon, suppose, It & Sp *putativo*, Fr *putatif*] Commonly thought or deemed, supposed, reputed, as, a *putative* father or a child "His other *putative* (I dare not say fatigued) friends " *J. Hall*

> Thus things indifferent, being esteemed useful or pious became customary, and then came for reverence into a *putative* and usurped authority *Bp Taylor*

Pŭt chuck', *n* A fragrant root imported into China from the north west coast of India, and used for burning as incense [Written also *putchock* and *puttchuk*] *McCulloch*

Pŭt'e-al, *n* [Lat , from *puteus*, well] (*Arch*) An inclosure surrounding a well to prevent persons from falling into it, a well curb *Weale*

Pū'ter y, *n* [Sp *puteria*] Harlotry, whoredom, prostitution [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Pū'tid, *a* [Lat *putidus*, from *putere*, to have an ill smell, to stink, allied to Skr *pūy*, to stink, Gr πύειν, to rot, Fr *putride* Cf PUT] Mean, base, worthless [*Obs*] *Bp. Taylor*

> Such is thy *putid* muse, Lucretius
> That fain would teach that souls all mortal be *Henry More*

Pu tĭd'i ty, } *n* Meanness, vileness. [*Obs*]
Pū'tid ness, }

Put'lŏg (Synop , § 130), *n* (*Arch*) A short piece of timber, on which the planks forming the floor of a scaffold are laid, one end resting on the ledger of the scaffold, and the other in a hole left in the wall temporarily for the purpose *Oxf Gloss.*

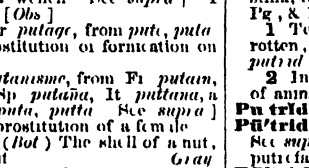

Putlog. *a*, putlog; *b*, *b*, putlog holes; *c*, ledger.

Put'-off, *n.* A shift for evasion or delay, an evasion. *L'Estrange.*

Pū'tour, *n.* [See *supra.*] A harlot. [*Obs.*]

Pu-trĕd'i-nous, *a.* [From Lat *putredo*, rottenness, from *putrere*, to be rotten; It. *putredinoso*, Sp *putredinal* See PUTRID.] Proceeding from putrefaction, or partaking of the putrefactive process; having an offensive smell, stinking *Floyer.*

Pū'tre făc'tion, *n* [Fr *putréfaction*, Pr. *putrefaccio*, Sp. *putrefaccion*, It *putrefazione.* See PUTREFY]

1 The act or process of putrefying; the offensive decay of albuminoid compounds, accompanied by the presence of, and probably produced by, minute organisms

2. The condition of being putrefied, also, that which is putrefied.

Pū'tre făc'tive, *a* [Fr *putréfactif*, Sp. *putrefactivo*, It *putrefattivo* See PUTREFY]

1. Pertaining to putrefaction, as, the *putrefactive* smell or process

2 Tending to promote putrefaction, causing putrefaction

Pū'tre-făc'tive-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being putrefactive

Pū'tre-fy, *v t* [Written also *putrify*] [*imp & p. p.* PUTREFIED, *p pr & vb n* PUTRIFYING] [Fr. *putréfier*, It *putrefare*, Lat *putrefacere*, from *putrere*, to be rotten, and *facere*, to make. See PUTRID]

1 To render putrid to cause to decay offensively; to cause to be decomposed, to cause to rot.

2 To corrupt, to make foul

> Let him have them to keep them here
> They would but stink, and *putrefy* the air *Shak.*

3 To make morbid, carious, or gangrenous, as, to *putrefy* an ulcer or wound

Pū'tre fy, *v i* To become putrid, to decay offensively, to have the constituent elements newly arranged, forming new compounds, as animal and vegetable substances deprived of the living principle, to rot

Pu trĕs'cence, *n* [O It *putrescenza* See *infra*] The state of being putrescent

Pu-trĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *putrescens*, p pr of *putrescere*, to grow rotten, v inchoative from *putrere*, to be rotten See PUTRID]

1 Becoming putrid "Stately, externally powerful, although *putrescent* at the core " *Motley*

2 Pertaining to the process of putrefaction, as, a *putrescent* smell

Pu trĕs'ci-ble, *a* [See *supra*] Capable of being putrefied, liable to become putrid, as, *putrescible* substances

Pu trĕs'ci ble, *n* A body generally, if not always, nitrogenized, which undergoes decomposition at certain temperatures, when in contact with air and moisture

Pū'trid, *a* [Lat *putridus*, from *putrere*, to be rotten, from *puter*, or *putris*, rotten, from *putere*, to stink, to be rotten, Fr *putride*, It *putrid*, Sp, Pg, & It *putrido* See PUTID]

1 Tending to dissolution or decay decomposed, rotten, —said of animal or vegetable matter, as, *putrid* flesh

2 Indicating or proceeding from a decayed state of animal or vegetable matter as, a *putrid* scent

Pu trĭd'i ty, } *n* [Fr *putridité*, It *putridità*,
Pū'trid-ness, } from Lat *putridus* Sp *putridez* See *supra*] The state of being putrid, corruption, putrefaction *Floyer.*

Pū'tri fĭe'd, *a* Putrified [*Obs*] "What vermin bred of *putrifacted* slime " *Marston*

Pū'tri fi-cā'tion, *n* [Cf PUTREFACTION] The state of being or becoming putrified, putrefaction

Pū'tri lage, *n* (*Med*) The slough formed in ulcers and thrown off *Dunglison*

Pū'try, *a* [Lat *putris*, *puter* See PUTRID] Rotten, putrid [*Obs*] *Marston*

Put'ter, *n* [From *put*] **1** One who puts or places

2 One who pushes the small wagons in a coal mine, and the like

Pŭt'ter, *v i* [*imp & p p* PUTTERED, *p pr & vb n.* PUTTERING] To act inefficiently or idly, to trifle, to potter See POTTER

Put'ter-ŏn, *n* An inciter or instigator *Shak*

Put'ting, *n* The throwing of a heavy stone, with the hand raised over the head, —an ancient sport in Scotland

Put'ting-stōne, *n.* A heavy stone used in the game of putting [*Scot.*] *Jamieson*

Pŭt'tock, *n.* [Cf. Lat. *buteo*, a kind of falcon or hawk]

1. The glede, a species of kite, also, sometimes, the common buzzard [*Prov Eng*]

> To be a dog, a mule, . a lizard, an owl, a *puttock*, . I would not care *Shak*

2 [Probably corrupted from *futtock.*] (*Naut.*) The same as FUTTOCK [*Obs*]

Pŭt'ty, *n* [Fr *potée*, Sp & Pg *potea*] A kind of paste or cement compounded of whiting, or soft carbonate of lime, and linseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistence of dough, —used in fastening glass in sashes, stopping crevices, or the like.

Putty powder, an oxide of tin, or of tin and lead in various proportions, much used in polishing glass and other hard substances

Pŭt'ty, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PUTTIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.*

PUTTYING.] To cement with putty; to fill up with putty.

Pŭt'ty-fāced (-fāst), *a.* White-faced; — used contemptuously. *Clarke*

Pŭt'ty-rōōt, *n.* (*Bot*) A low plant (*Aplectrum hyemale*) having a globular corm filled with a glutinous starch, whence the name. It is common in the United States.

Pŭ'y, *n.* The same as POY.

Pŭz'zel, *n.* A vile harlot, a drab. [*Obs*]

Pŭz'zle (pŭz'zl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p.* PUZZLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUZZLING] [L. Ger *puseln* Cf POSE.]

1. To perplex, to embarrass, to put to a stand, to nonplus.

A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others *More*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidst his own blunders. *Addison*

2. To make intricate, to entangle.

The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplexed with error *Addison*

They disentangle from the *puzzled* skein
The threads of politic and shrewd design *Cowper*

Syn.—To embarrass, perplex, confuse, bewilder, confound See EMBARRASS

Pŭz'zle, *v. i.* To be bewildered, to be awkward "A *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing" *L'Estrange*

Pŭz'zle, *n.* **1** Something which perplexes or embarrasses, especially a toy or contrivance for puzzling, and so testing the ingenuity

2 The state or condition of being puzzled, perplexity, as, to be in a *puzzle*

Pŭz'zle-hēad'ed (pŭz'zl-hĕd'ed), *a* Having the head full of confused notions *Johnson*

Pŭz'zler, *n.* One who, or that which, puzzles or perplexes. "Hebrew, the general *puzzler* of old heads" *Brome*

Pŭz'zling-ly, *adv.* In a puzzling manner, perplexingly

Pŭz'zo-lan, } *n.* The same as POZZOLANA.
Pŭz'zo-lā'na, }

Py-æ'mi ă, *n.* [Gr *πῦον*, pus, and *αἷμα*, blood] (*Med*) A dangerous disease produced by the mingling of the poisonous matters of pus with the blood

Pȳc'nite (40), *n* [Gr *πυκνός*, thick] (*Min*) A massive sub-columnar variety of topaz *Dana*

Pȳc'no dont, *n* [Gr *πυκνος*, close, thick, and *ὀδους, ὀδόντος*, tooth] (*Paleon*) One of a certain family of extinct fishes found fossil, having thick teeth *Brande*

Pȳc'no-stȳle, *n* [Fr *pycnostyle*, Gr *πυκνόστυλος*, from *πυκνός*, close, and *στῦλος*, a column, pillar] (*Anc Arch*) A colonnade in which the columns stand very close to each other, only one diameter and a half of the column being allowed to each intercolumniation *Gwilt.*

Pȳe (pī), *n* See PIE

Pȳe'bāld, *a* The same as PIEBALD.

Pȳ'et, *n* A magpie, a piet

Here comes the worthy prelate as pert as a *pyet* *W Scott*

Pyg'ārg, } *n* [Fr *pygargue*, Lat *pygargus*,
Pȳg-gär'gus, } Gr *πυγαργος*, liter white rump from *πυγη*, the rump, and *ἀργος*, white]

1 A quadruped, probably a species of antelope or gazelle [*Obs*] *Deut* xiv 5

2 The female of the hen harrier, a species of buzzard

Pyg-mē'an (124), } *a* [Lat *pygmæus* See *infra*]
Pyg'my, } Pertaining to, or resembling, a pygmy or dwarf, very small, dwarfish

Pyg'my, *n* [Written also *pigmy*] [Fr *pygmée*, Pr. *pygmeus*, Sp, Pg, & It. *pigmeo*, Lat *pygmæus*, Gr. *πυγμαῖος*, from *πυγμή*, the fist, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, about 18¾ inches]

1 (*Gr Myth*) One of a fabulous race of beings inhabiting Thrace, who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed

2. Hence, a short, insignificant person, a dwarf.

Pygmies are *pygmies* still, though perched on Alps,
And pyramids are pyramids in vales *Young*

Pȳl'a-gōre, *n* [Fr *pylagore*, Gr *πυλαγορας*, from *Πύλαι*, Pylæ or Thermopylæ, where the Amphictyonic council was held, and *ἀγειρειν*, to assemble] (*Gr Antiq*) A delegate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council

Pȳ lōr'ic, *a.* [Fr *pylorique* See *infra*] (*Anat*) Pertaining to the pylorus, as, the *pyloric* artery

Pȳ-lō'rus, *n*, *pl* PY-LŌ'RI [Gr *πυλωρος*, from *πύλη*, a gate] (*Anat*) The orifice of the stomach through which the food passes on to the intestine It is on the right side

Pȳ'o-gĕn'ic, *a* [Gr *πῦον*, pus, and *γενειν*, to produce] Producing or generating pus *Dunglison*

Pȳ'oid, *a* [Gr. *πῦον*, pus, and *εἶδος*, likeness] (*Med*) Pertaining to, or like, pus

Pyoid corpuscles (*Med*), cells of a size larger than pus corpuscles, containing two or more of the latter

Pȳ'ot, *n* The same as PIET See PIET

Pȳr'a-cănth, *n* (*Bot*) An evergreen plant of the genus *Crataegus* (*C pyracantha*).

Pȳ'ral, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a pyre. [*Rare*]

Py-răl'lo-līte (49), *n* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, *ἄλλος*, other, and *λίθος*, stone] (*Min.*) A white or greenish variety of pyroxene, — so called from its change of color when exposed to heat.

Pyrame (pē-rām'), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of small water-spaniel.

Pȳr'a-mid, *n.* [Fr. *pyramide*, Sp. & It. *piramide*, Lat *pyramis, pyramidis*, from Gr *πυραμις, πυραμίδος*, Egypt *piromi*]

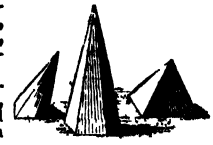

Pyramids

1 A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top

2 (*Geom*) A solid figure contained by several triangles, whose bases are all in the same plane, and which have one common vertex

3 Especially, an edifice in the shape above described, as, the *pyramids* of Egypt

They take the flow o' the Nile
By certain scales i' the pyramids *Shak*

While those deputed to mute the slain,
Heap with a rising *pyramid* the plain *Pope*

Altitude of a pyramid, the perpendicular distance from the vertex to the plane of the base — *Axis of a pyramid* (*Geom*), a straight line drawn from the vertex to the center of the base — *Right pyramid*, a pyramid the axis of which is perpendicular to the base

Py răm'i dal, *a* [Fr & Pr. *pyramidal*, Sp *piramidal*, It *piramidale* See *supra*]

1. Pyramidical, tapering to a point

The mystic obelisks stand up
Triangular, *pyramidal* each based
On a single frame of brazen tortoises *I. D. Iroquois*

2 Relating to the pyramids

3 (*Crystallog*) Dimetric in system. See CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

Py-răm'i dal-ly, *adv.* Like a pyramid

Pȳr'a mĭd'ic, } *a* [Gr *πυραμιδικος* See *supra*]
Pȳr'a mĭd'ic-al, } Having the form of a pyramid, pyramidal "The particles of earth being cubical, those of fire *pyramidical*" *Enfield* "A *pyramidical* rock" *Goldsmith* "Gold in *pyramidic* plenty piled" *Shenstone*

Pȳr'a-mĭd'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a pyramidical manner, in the form of a pyramid *Bacon*

Pȳr'a-mĭd'ic-al-ness, *n.* The state of being pyramidical

Py răm'i doid, *n* [Fr. *pyramidoïde*, from Gr *πυραμις*, pyramid, and *εἶδος*, form, shape] A solid resembling the pyramid *Barlow*

Pȳr'a mis, *n*, *pl* PYR'A-MI-DES [Lat] A pyramid

Pȳr'a moid, *n* The same as PYRAMIDOID

Pȳre, *n* [Lat *pyra*, Gr *πυρα*, from *πῦρ*, fire, It & Sp *pira*] A funeral pile, a pile to be burnt "Faith's solitary *pyre*" *French*

For nine long nights through all the dusky air,
The *pyres* thick flaming shot a dismal glare. *Pope*

Pȳ rē'nĕ, *n* [Gr *πυρήν, πυρῆνος*, the stone of fruit] (*Bot*) A nutlet resembling a seed, or the kernel of a drupe *Gray*

Pȳr'e nē'an, *a.* [Lat *Pyrenæi* (*sc montes*), from Pyrene, Gr *Πυρήνη*, a daughter of Bebryx beloved by Hercules, and buried upon these mountains] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, the Pyrenees, a range of mountains in the north of Spain

Pȳ rĕt'ic, *n sing* [Fr *pyrétique*, N Lat *pyretica*, pl, from Gr *πυρετος*, burning heat, fever, from *πυρ*, fire] (*Med*) A remedy for fever [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Pȳr'e tŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *pyretologie*, fr Gr *πυρετος*, fever, and *λογος*, discourse] (*Med*) A discourse or treatise on fevers, or the doctrine of fevers *Hoopi*

Pȳ rĕx'i ă, *n*, *pl* PYREXIÆ [N. Lat, from Gr. *πυρεσσειν*, to be feverish, from *πυρετός*, fever, Fr *pyrexie*] (*Med*) The febrile condition

Pȳ-rĕx'i al, *a* Relating to fever

Pȳ-rĕx'i al, *a* Pertaining to fever, feverish

Pyr'gom (pĭr'gom), *n* [Fr *pyrgome*, from Gr *πυργωμα*, that which is furnished with towers, from *πυργος*, a tower, to gird with towers, from *πυργος*, a tower] (*Min*) A variety of pyroxene, — called also *fassaite* *Dana*

Pyr hĕ'li-ŏm'e ter, *n* [Gr *πῦρ*, fire, *ἥλιος*, sun, and *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring the direct heating effect of the sun's rays, an actinometer

Pȳr'i fŏrm, *a* [Fr *pyriforme*, from Lat *pyrum, pirum*, a pear, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a pear *Gregory*

Pyr'i fī'ca tŏn (pĭr'ĭ-fĭ'shus), *a.* Pertaining to pyrites See PYRITIC

Pyr'ite (49), *n*, *pl* PYRITES [Lat, Gr *πυριτης*, from *πυρ*, fire] (*Min*) The same as PYRITES [*R*]

Hence sable coal his massy couch extends,
And stars of gold the sparkling *pyrite* blends *Darwin*

Pȳ rī'tēs, *n* (*Min*) A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel, presenting a white or yellowish metallic luster

☞ The term was originally applied to the sulphuret of iron, in allusion to its giving sparks with steel The sulphurets of other metals, or those of copper, not presenting the colors stated, are not called *pyrites* *Dana*

Common pyrites, the bi-sulphuret of iron — *Magnetic pyrites* a yellowish or reddish sulphuret of iron, having a metallic luster, and capable of being attracted by the magnet, pyrrhotine — *White iron pyrites*, a variety of iron pyrites containing a small proportion of arsenic, marcasite — *Yellow* or *copper pyrites*, the sulphuret of copper and iron

Pȳ-rĭt'ic, } *a.* [Fr *pyriteux* See *supra*] Per
Pȳ rĭt'ic-al, } taining to pyrites, consisting of, or resembling, pyrites

Pȳr'i tĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Fr. *pyritifère*, from Lat *pyrites* and *ferre*, to bear] Containing or producing pyrites

Pȳr'i tize, *v. t* [Fr. *pyritiser*. See PYRITES] To convert into pyrites

Pȳr'i to-hē'dron, } *n.* [Gr. *πυρίτης, εἶδος*, form,
Pȳr'i toid, } and *ἕδρα*, base] (*Crystallog.*) The pentagonal dodecahedron, a common form of pyrites *Dana*

Pȳr'i to hē'dral, *a* [See *supra*] (*Crystallog*) Like pyrites in hemihedral modifications, having the opposite planes parallel *Dana.*

Pȳr'i tŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *pyritologie* from Gr. *πυρίτης*, pyrites, and *λόγος*, discourse] A discourse or treatise on pyrites

Pȳr'i-toŭs, *a* Pyritic

Pȳ'ro [Gr *πῦρ, πυρος*, fire] A prefix used, especially in chemical language, to denote some modification by, or the possession of, some quality or effect of, heat

Pȳr'o a çĭ'tic, or **Pȳr'o a çĭ'tic,** *a* [Fr *pyroacétique* See PYRO and ACETIC] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, acetic acid, when subjected to the action of heat under certain circumstances

Pyroacetic spirit, a limpid, colorless liquid, of a peculiar smell and pungent taste formed when acetic acid is passed through a tube heated to low redness along with carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, and carburetted hydrogen called also *acetone* *Gregory*

Pȳr'o ăç'id, *n* (*Chem*) An acid obtained by subjecting another acid to the action of heat *Brande*

Pȳr'o chlōre, *n* [Gr *πῦρ, πυρός*, fire, and *χλωρος*, pale green, or greenish yellow] (*Min*) A mineral usually of a yellowish or brownish color, consisting chiefly of columbic acid, lime, and protoxide of cerium, and sometimes titanic acid with, or in place of, the columbic acid — so called from its becoming grass green on being subjected to heat under the blow pipe *Dana*

Pȳr'o çĭt'ric, *a* [Fr *pyrocitrique* See PYRO and CITRIC] (*Chem*) Pertaining to or obtained from, citric acid, when subjected to the action of heat, — said of a certain acid

Pȳr'o e lĕc'tric, *n* [See PYRO and ELECTRIC] That which becomes electrically polar when heated, thermo-electric

Pȳr'o e lĕc'tric, *a* Pertaining to, or dependent on, pyro electricity, receiving electric polarity when heated

Pȳr'o e lec trĭç'i ty (-lek trĭs'ĭ tĭ), *n* Electricity developed by means of heat, the science which treats of electricity thus developed, thermo-electricity

Pȳr'o găl'lic, *a* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, tannic or gallic acid, when exposed to intense heat or sublimation

Pyrogallic acid, an acid which occurs in shining scales of a bitter and astringent taste, is easily acid, and absorbs oxygen rapidly It is used in photography *Gregory*

Pȳr'o gen, *n* [See *infra*] Electricity. [*Rare*]

Pȳ rŏg'e noŭs, *a* [Fr *pyrogène*, Gr *πυρογενής*, from *πῦρ*, fire, and *γενειν*, to bear, produce] Produced by fire, igneous *Mantell*

Pȳ-rŏl'a-try, *n.* [Fr *pyrolâtrie*, from Gr *πῦρ, πυρος*, fire, and *λατρεια*, service worship, *λατρευειν*, to serve, to worship] The worship of fire *Young*

Pȳr'o lig'nic oŭs, *a* [Gr *πῦρ, πυρός*, fire, and Lat *lignum*, wood, *ligneus*, wooden, Fr *pyroligneux*] (*Chem*) Generated or procured by the distillation of wood, — applied to the acid obtained by the distillation of wood, which is an acetic acid holding in solution oily impurities

Pȳr'o lig'noŭs, *a* The same as PYROLIGNEOUS.

Pȳr'o lith'ic, *a* [Prefix *pyro* and *lithic*, q v] The same as PYROLITE See PYROLITE

Pȳ-rŏl'o gist, *n.* **1** One who is versed in the doctrines of heat

2 An investigator of the laws of heat

Pȳ rŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *pyrologie*, from Gr *πῦρ, πυρός*, fire, and *λόγος*, discourse] A treatise on heat, or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible

Pȳr'o lū'site (49), *n* [Gr *πυρ πυρός*, fire, and *λοῦειν*, fut *λοὐσειν*, to wash] (*Min*) A black ore of manganese, often used in bleaching

Pȳr'o-mā'late, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of pyromalic acid and a base

Pȳr'o mā'lic, *a* [Eng prefix *pyro* and *malic*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, malic acid when subjected to the action of heat, — said of a certain acid, obtained by heating malic acid in a close vessel

Pȳr'o-măn'çy (Sy nop, § 130), *n* [Fr *pyromancie*, Gr *πυρομαντεια*, from *πυρ, πυρός*, fire, and *μαντεια*, divination] Divination by fire

Pȳr'o măn'tic, *a* Pertaining to pyromancy.

Pȳr'o măn'tic, *n* [Gr *πυρόμαντις*. See *supra*.] One who pretends to divine by fire *Herbert.*

Pȳ-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Fr *pyromètre*, from Gr *πῦρ, πυρος*, fire, and *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer, constructed usually on the principle of registering, or measuring, by

means of multiplying levers and a scale, the change in length of some expansible substance, as a metallic rod, when exposed to the heat to be measured.

☞ The name was first applied by Muschenbroek, and is still sometimes used to designate an instrument of this class invented by him for measuring the expansion of solid bodies by heat

Pȳr'o-mĕt'rĭc, } *a* [Fr *pyrométrique* See
Pȳr'o mĕt'rĭc-al, } *supra*] Pertaining to the pyrometer or to its use, as, *pyrometrical* instruments, obtained by means of a pyrometer, as, *pyrometrical* measurements

Pȳ rŏm'e-try, *n* [See *supra*] The act or art of measuring degrees of heat, or the expansion of bodies by heat

Pȳr'o-mŏr'phīte (49), *n* [Ger *pyromorphit*, from Gr πῦρ, πυρος, fire, and μορφη, shape] (*Min*) The mineral phosphate of lead, occurring in bright green and brown hexagonal crystals and masses, — so called in reference to the crystalline form which the globule, produced under the blow-pipe, assumes in cooling *Dana*

Pȳr'o-mŏr'phoŭs, *a* [Gr πῦρ, πυρος, fire, and μορφη, shape] (*Min*) Having the property of crystallizing by the agency of fire

Pȳr'o mū'rāte, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of pyromucic acid and a base

Pȳr'o mū'rĭc, *a* [Eng prefix *pyro* and *mucic*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, mucic acid when distilled, — said of a certain acid

Pȳr'o nŏm'ĭes, *n sing* [Gr πυρ, πυρος, fire, and νομος, law] The science of heat. [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

Pȳr'ōpe, *n* [Fr *pyrope*, Lat *pyropus*, from Gr πυρωπος, equivalent to πυοωπης, fiery eyed, from πῦρ, πυρος, fire, and ωψ, the eye, face] (*Min*) A mineral regarded as a variety of garnet, occurring in small masses or grains, never in crystals Its color is a poppy or blood red, frequently with a tinge of orange

Pȳr'o-phāne, *n* [See *infra*] (*Min*) A mineral which in its natural state is opaque, but is said to change its color and become transparent by heat

Pȳ-rŏph'a noŭs, *a* [Fr *pyrophane*, from Gr πυρ, πυρός, fire, and φανος, light, bright, from φαινειν, to show, and pass to shine] Rendered transparent by heat

Pȳr'o-phŏr'ĭc, *a* Pyrophorous

Pȳ rŏph'o rŏŭs (pī rŏf'o rŭs), *a* [Gr πῦρ, πυρος, fire, and φερειν, to bear, φορος, bearing] Pertaining to, or resembling, pyrophorus

Pȳ-rŏph'o rŭs (pī rŏf'o rus), *n* [N Lat *pyrophorus*, Fr *pyrophore* See *supra*] (*Chem*) A substance which takes fire on exposure to air or which maintains or returns light It is best made by heating together alum, pearl ashes, and lamp black *Sullivan*

Pȳ rŏph'yl līte, or **Pȳr'o phȳl'līte** (49, 117), *n* [Gr πῦρ, πυρος, fire, and φυλλον, leaf] (*Min*) A mineral usually of a white or greenish color and pearly luster, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina *Dana*

Pȳ rŏr'thīte (49), *n* [Eng prefix *pyro* and *orthite*] (*Min*) An impure variety of orthite containing bitumen

Pȳr'o-scōpe, *n* [Fr *pyroscope*, from πῦρ, πυρος, fire, and σκοπειν, σκεπτεσθαι, to look carefully, to view] An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a fire, or the cooling influence of bodies It is a differential thermometer, having one bulb coated with gold or silver leaf

Pȳ rō'sĭs, *n* [Gr πυρωσις, a burning, an inflammation, from πυροειν, to burn, from πυρ, πυρος, fire Fr *pyrose*, *pyrosis*] (*Med*) A disease of the stomach, attended with a sensation of burning in the epigastrium, accompanied with an eructation of watery fluid, usually insipid, but sometimes acrid, — commonly called *water-brash*

Pȳ-rŏg'ma-līte (49), *n* [Gr πυρ, πυρος, fire, and οσμη, odor] (*Min*) A mineral usually of a pale brown, or of a gray or grayish green color, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, — so called from the odor given off before the blow-pipe *Dana*.

Pȳr'o-sōme, *n.* [Gr πυρ, πυρος, fire, and σωμα, body] (*Zool*) A molluscous animal of the genus *Pyrosoma*, — so called from its emitting a brilliant phosphoric light *Baird.*

Pȳr'o tar tăr'ĭc, *a* [Eng prefix *pyro* and *tartaric*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, tartaric acid when heated in a close vessel, as, *pyrotartaric* acid

Pȳr'o tăr'trate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of pyrotartaric acid with a base.

Pȳr'o-tĕch'ni-an, *n* A pyrotechnist

Pȳr'o-tĕch'nĭc, } *a* [Fr *pyrotechnique* See
Pȳr'o tĕch'nic-al, } *infra*] Pertaining to fireworks, or the art of forming them.

Pȳr'o-tech nĭ'cian (nish'an), *n* A pyrotechnist

Pȳr'o-tĕch'nies, *n sing.* [Fr *pyrotechnie*, from Gr πῦρ, πυρος, fire, and τεχνη, an art] The art of making fireworks, especially for purposes of public amusement or rejoicing, pyrotechny [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

Pȳr'o-tĕch'nist, *n* One skilled in pyrotechny, one who manufactures fireworks *Stocqueler*

Pȳr'o-tĕch'ny (Synop, § 130), *n* The same as PYROTECHNICS

Pȳ-rŏth'o nĭde, *n* [Fr, from Gr πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and ὀθονη, linen] (*Med*) A kind of empyreumatic oil produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel, and formerly used as a remedial agent *Dunglison*

Pȳ rŏt'ĭc, *a* [Fr *pyrotique*, Gr πυοωτικος, from πυοοῦν, to burn, from πυρ, πυρος, fire] Caustic See CAUSTIC

Pȳ-rŏt'ĭc, *n* A caustic medicine

Pȳr'o-ū'rĭc, *n* [Eng prefix *pyro* and *uric*] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, uric acid when subjected to distillation, as, *pyro uric* acid

Pȳr'ox ĕne, *n* [Fr *pyroxène*, from Gr πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and ξενος, a stranger, — so called because it was supposed to be a stranger, or not to belong to the lavas where it occurred] (*Min*) A mineral, augite See AUGITE *Dana*

Pȳr'ox ĕn'ĭc, *a* [Fr *pyroxénique* See *supra*] Containing pyroxene, composed chiefly of pyroxene *Dana*

Pȳ rŏx'ȳle, *n* The same as PYROXYLIN

Pȳr'ox ȳl'ĭc, *a* [Gr πῦρ, πυρος, fire, and ξυλον, wood] (*Chem*) Obtained by the destructive distillation of wood, as, *pyroxylic* spirit *Gregory*

Pȳ rŏx'y lĭne, *n* [Gr πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and ξυλον, wood Fr *pyroxyle*] (*Chem*) An explosive substance obtained by immersing vegetable fiber in nitric and sulphuric acid, or in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and then suffering it to dry gun cotton *Dana*

Pȳr'rhic (pĭr'rĭk), *n* [Lat *pyrrhichius* (sc *pes*), Gr πυρριχιος (sc ποους), Fr *pyrrhique* See *infra*]
1 (*Pros*) A foot consisting of two short syllables
2 An ancient military dance, to the accompaniment of the flute, its time being very quick and light

Pȳr'rhic, *a* [Lat *pyrrhichius*, Gr πυρριχιος, belonging to the πυρριχη (sc ορχησις), a kind of war dance, so called from Πυρριχος, the inventor from πυρρος, red]
1 (*Pros*) Pertaining to, or containing, pyrrhics, as, a *pyrrhic* verse
2 Of or pertaining to, an ancient military dance, said to have been invented by Pyrrhichus.

Ye have the *pyrrhic* dance as yet *Lowell*

Pȳr'rhi-clist, *n* (*Gr Antiq*) One who danced the pyrrhic

Pȳr'rhĭte (49), *n* [Gr πυρρος, flame colored] (*Min*) An orange yellow mineral, having a vitreous luster, consisting of the columbate of zirconia, colored, apparently, by oxides of iron, uranium, and manganese *Dana*

Pyr rhōn'an, } *a* [Lat *Pyrrhonius*, Fr *pyr-*
Pyr rhōn'ic, } *rhonien* See *infra*] Pertaining to pyrrhonism

Pȳr'rho nism (pĭr'ro nĭzm), *n* [Fr *pyrrhonisme*, from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the skeptics] Skepticism universal doubt

Pȳr'rho nist, *n.* A skeptic, one who doubts of every thing

Pȳr'rho tīne, *n* [Gr πυρρος, flame colored] (*Min*) A yellowish reddish mineral, consisting of sulphur and iron, distinguished from common pyrites by its inferior hardness, magnetic pyrites

Pȳr'y-fȧ (52), *n.* [Lat *pyrus*, pear.] (*Zool.*) A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, having a pear-shaped shell, with a short spire, a thin outer lip, a smooth columella, and a long, open canal *Baird.*

Pȳ-ry'rĭc, *a.* The same as PYRO URIC. See PYRO-URIC

Pȳ'rus, *n.* [Lat] A genus of fruit trees, including the pear and the apple

Pȳth'a gŏ'rĭc, } *a* [Lat. *Pythagoreus*, Gr Πυθαγορειος,
Pȳth'a-gŏr'ĭc-al, } *Pythagorique*] The same as PYTHAGOREAN

Pȳ-thăg'o-rĭsm, *n* [Fr *Pythagorisme* See *infra*] The doctrines of Pythagoras

Pȳ thăg'o-rīze, *v i* [*imp & p p* PYTHAGORIZED, *p pr & vb n* PYTHAGORIZING] [Gr πυθαγορίζειν, Lat *pythagorizare*] To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras

Pȳth'i ad, *n* [See *infra*] (*Gr Antiq*) The period intervening between one celebration of the Pythian games and the next

Pȳth'i an, *a* [Lat *Pythius*, Gr Πυθιος, belonging to Pytho, the older name of Delphi and its environs, Fr *Pythien*] Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles

Pythian games (*Gr Antiq*), one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece celebrated near Delphi, in honor of Apollo, the conqueror of the dragon Python, at first once in nine, afterward once in five years

Pȳ'thon, *n* [N Lat & Fr *python*, from Lat *Python* Gr Πυθων, the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo] (*Zool*) A genus of large snakes, nearly allied to the boa, but having teeth in the intermaxillary bone They are found in Africa and the East Indies

Pȳth'o ness, *n* [Fr *pythonisse*, from Gr Πυθων, Πυθο, the former name of Delphi, Gr Πυθια (sc ιερεια), Lat *Pythia* See PYTHIAN]
1 (*Gr Antiq*) The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece
2 Any female supposed to have a spirit of divination, a sort of witch *Bp. Hall*

Py thŏn'ĭc, *a* [Lat *pythonicus*, Gr Πυθωνικός, See *supra*] Pretending to foretell events

Pȳth'o mĭgn, *n* The art of predicting events by divination *Cole.*

Pȳth'o nĭst, *n* A conjurer.

Pȳx, *n* [Lat *pyxis*, Gr πυξις, a box, especially of box wood, from πυξος, Lat *buxus*, the box tree or box wood, Fr *pyxide*, Sp *pixide*, It *pisside*] [Written also *pix*]
1 (*Rom Cath Church*) The box in which the host is kept
2 A box used, in English coinage, as a place of deposit for certain sample coins taken for a trial of the weight and fineness of metal, before they are sent from the mint *Mushet*
3 (*Naut*) The box in which the compass is suspended *Weale.*
4 (*Anat*) The same as PYXIS See PYXIS

Pyx (1)

Pȳx, *v t* To test, as to weight and fineness, as the coins deposited in the pyx *Mushet.*

Pyx ĭd'ĭ ŭm, *n pl* PYXIDIA [N. Lat, Gr πυξιδιον, diminutive of πυξις, a box, Fr *pyxide* See *supra*] (*Bot*) (*a*) A pod which divides circularly into an upper and lower half, of which the former acts as a kind of lid, as the pimpernel (*b*) The theca of mosses.

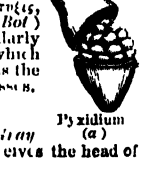
Pyxidium (*a*)

Pȳx'ĭs, *n* [Lat See *supra*]
1 A box, a pyx
2 (*Bot*) A pyxidium *Gray*
3 (*Anat*) The cavity which receives the head of the femur, the acetabulum.

Q.

Q, the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, has but one sound, which is the same as that of *k*, or *c hard* It is, therefore, a superfluous letter In English, it never ends a word, as it does in French and some other modern languages It is always followed by *u*, the two letters together being pronounced like *kw*, except in some words in which the *u* is silent, as, *quake, quack, pique*, pronounced *kwake, kwack, peek* In the Anglo Saxon, this letter is not used, *cu*, or, more generally, *cw*, being employed instead of it, as in *cwic*, quick, *cwen*, queen For *qu* in English, the Dutch use *kw*, the Germans *qu*, the Swedes and the Danes *qv*, which answer to our *kw* The Gothic has a character which answers to *qu* The English name of the letter, *cue*, is said to be from the French *queue*, a tail, the form being the same as that of O, with a tail added Some, however, regard the form as a contraction of *cv* or *cu* See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 86

Quab, *v t* See QUOB

Quā'-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A kind of heron found in the Southern States See HERON

Quā'cha, *n* (*Zool*) The quagga See QUAGGA

Qua-chil'to, *n* (*Ornith*) A Brazilian fowl of the moor hen kind, of a fine black color, variegated with white

Quăck, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* QUACKED (kwăkt) *p pr* & *vb n* QUACKING] [L Ger *quacken*, N H Ger *quaken*, D *kwakken*, *kraken*, Dan *qvække*, Icel *qvaka*, to twitter, sigh]

1 To cry like the common domestic duck

2 To make vain and loud pretensions, to boast "To *quack* of universal cures" *Hudibras*

3 To act as a quack

Quăck, *n* [From the verb] 1 The cry of the domestic duck, a sound such as is made by a duck

2 A boastful pretender to medical skill, an empiric, an ignorant practitioner

3 Hence, one who boastfully pretends to knowledge not possessed, an ignorant and pretentious practitioner in any branch of knowledge a charlatan, a mountebank

Syn.—Empiric, mountebank, charlatan

Quăck, *a* Pertaining to quackery, used by quacks

If all understood medicine, there would be none to take his *quack* medicine *Whately*

Quăck'ened, *a* [Cf QUIRKENED] Almost choked or suffocated

Quăck'ĕr y, *n* The boastful pretensions or practice of a quack, empiricism

Quăck'ish, *a* Like a quack, boasting of skill not possessed, trickish

Quăck'ism, *n* The practice of quackery *Ish*

Quăck'le, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* QUACKLED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUACKLING] [Cf QUIRKENED] To be near suffocation, to suffer stoppage of breath to choke

Quăck'săl ver (Synop, § 130), *n* [L Ger *quak salver*, D *kwakzalver*, N H Ger *quacksalber*, Dan *qvaksalver*, Sw *qvacksalvare*, from Ger *quacken*, Eng *quack*, and Ger *salbe*, O H Ger *salpari*, one who deals in salves, from Ger *salbe*, Eng *salve*] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his prescriptions, a charlatan, a quack, a mountebank [*Obs*]

Quad (kwŏd), *a* [L Ger *quaad*, D *kwaad*, probably allied to W *gwaeth*, worse, less good] Evil, bad [*Obs*] *Gower*

Quad'rā, *n*, *pl* QUADRÆ [Lat *quadra*, a square, the socle, a flat band, list, fillet] (*Arch*) (*a*) A square border or frame round a bass-relief, panel, &c (*b*) A band or fillet of the Ionic base (*c*) The plinth, or lower member of a podium or continued pedestal

Quad'ra-ge nā'ri-oŭs, *a* [Lat *quadragenarius*, fr *quadrageni*, forty each, fr *quadraginta*, forty] Consisting of forty, forty years old

Quad'ra-gēne, *n* [L Lat *quadragena*, from Lat *quadragesimi*, forty each, from *quadraginta*, forty] (*Rom. Cath. Church*) An indulgence of forty days, that is, a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, corresponding to the forty days of ancient canonical penance *Bp Pit-patrick*

Quad'ra-ges'i-mă, *n* [Lat., from *quadragesimus*, the fortieth, from *quadraginta*, forty, It *quadragesima*, *quaresma*, Pg *quadragesima*, *quaresma*, Sp *cuaresma*, Pr *quadragezima*, *quaresme*, *quareme*; O Fr *quaresme*; N Fr *quadragésime*, *carême*] (*Eccl*) The forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent

Quadragesima Sunday the first Sunday in Lent about forty days before Easter

Quad'ra-gĕs'i-mal, *a* [It *quadragesimale*, *quaresmale*, Sp *cuadragesimal*, *cuaresmal*, Pg *quadragesimal*, *quaresmal*, Fr *quadragesimal*, Pr *cadresmal* See *supra*] Belonging to Lent used in Lent

Quad'ra-gĕs'i mals, *n* [See *supra*] An offering formerly made to the mother church on Mid Lent Sunday

Quad'răn gle (kwŏd'rĭng gl), *n* [Fr & Pr *quadrangle*, Sp *cuadrangulo*, It *quadrangolo*, Lat *quadrangulum*, from *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle]

1 (*Geom*) A plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides

Quadrangle

2 (*Arch*) A square or quadrangular court surrounded by buildings, as was often done formerly in monasteries, colleges, and large houses

Quad răn'gu lar, *a* [Fr *quadrangulaire*, Sp *cuadrangular*, It *quadrangolare* See *supra*] Having four angles, and consequently four sides

Quad răn'gu lar-ly, *adv* With four sides and four angles

Quad'rans, *n* [Lat] (*Rom. Antiq*) A fourth part of a Roman *as*

Quad'rant (Synop, § 130) *n* [Lat *quadrans*, a fourth part, a fourth of a whole, fr *quatuor*, four It & Pg *quadrante*, Sp *cuadrante*, Pr *quadrant*, *quadran*, Fr *cadran*]

1 The fourth part the quarter [*Obs*] *Brit mo*

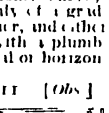
a a quadrants

2 (*Geom*) The quarter of a circle, or of the circumference of a circle an arc of 90, or one subtending a right angle at the center

3 An instrument for measuring altitudes, variously constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, surveying, gunnery, &c, consisting commonly of a graduated arc of 90, with an index or vernier, and either plain or telescopic sights, together with a plumb line or spirit level for fixing the vertical or horizontal direction

4 (*Arch*) The same as QUADRANGLE [*Obs*]

Gunner's quadrant an instrument, consisting of a graduated limb, with a plumb-line or spirit-level, and an arm by which it is applied to a cannon or mortar for regulating its elevation and pointing —*Hadley's quadrant* an instrument used chiefly at sea, for measuring altitudes and other angles, consisting of a sector with graduated limb and an index carrying at one end a vernier and at its center of motion a mirror called the *index-glass* from which a ray of light from one of two given objects is reflected to another mirror, called the *horizon glass*, fixed to one of the arms, and thence to a sight-hole on the other arm, at which, when the index is rightly set, the eye sees the reflected image of the object apparently in contact with the other object seen directly, the angle between the two being shown by the vernier called also *octant* —*Quadrant of altitude*, an appendage of the artificial globe consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe and graduated It may be fitted to the meridian, and being movable round to all points of the horizon serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, azimuths, &c

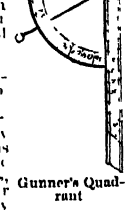
Gunner's Quadrant

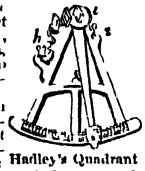
Hadley's Quadrant
a, index glass *b*, horizon-glass, *c*, sight

Quad răn'tal, *a* [Lat *quadrantalis*, It *quadrantale*, Sp *cuadrantal* See *supra*] Pertaining to a quadrant, also, included in the fourth part of a circle, as, *quadrantal* space

Quadrantal triangle a spherical triangle having one side equal to a quadrant *Hutton*

Quad răn'tal, *n* [Lat, from *quadrantalis* See *supra*]

1 A cube [*Rare*]

2 A cubical vessel used by the Romans It held the same quantity as the *amphora*, namely, a cubic foot

Quad'rat, *n* [Fr *quadrat* See *infra*]

1 (*Print*) A piece of type metal cast lower than types, so as to leave a blank space on the paper, when printed, where they are placed They are used to fill out lines, to form white lines, to justify letters, figures, and the like. *Savage.*

2 A mathematical instrument, chiefly used in taking heights or depths, —called also *geometrical square*, and *line of shadows* *Hutton.*

Quad'rate, *a* [Lat *quadratus*, squared, p. p. of *quadrare*, to make four cornered, to square, make square, from *quadrus*, square, from *quatuor*, four; It *quadrato*, Sp *cuadrado*, Fr *quadrat, carré*.]

1 Having four equal and parallel sides, and four right angles square "A book of astronomy . . . with figures, some round, some triangle, some *quadrate*" *Foxe.*

2 Divisible by four, separable into four equal parts *Browne.*

3 Hence, square, even, balanced, equal, **exact.** "A *quadrate*, solid, wise man" *Howell.*

4 Suited, applicable, correspondent *Harvey.*

Quad'rate, *n* [Lat *quadratum* It *quadrato*, Sp *cuadrado*, Fr *carré* See *supra*]

1 A surface with four equal and parallel sides and four right angles, a square

At which command the powers militant
That stood for heaven, in mighty *quadrate* joined *Milton.*

2 (*Astral*) An aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle, —the same as QUARTILE *Hutton.*

Quad'rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUADRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUADRATING] [Lat *quadrare, quadratum*, to make square, to be square, to square or agree with, to fit, suit, It *quadrare*, Sp *cuadrar*, Fr *quadrer, cadrer* See QUADRATE, *a*] To agree with to be accommodated, to suit, to correspond, to square, —followed by *with*

The objections of these speculatists of its forms do not *quadrate* with their theories *Burke*

Quad răt'ic, *a* [Fr *quadratique* See QUADRATE, *n*]

1 Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a square, square

2 (*Crystallog*) Dimetric, —applied to the system of crystallization which includes the square prism and related forms *Dana.*

Quadratic equation (*Alg*), an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square

Quad rā'trix, *n* [See QUADRATE, *a*] (*Geom*) A curve made use of in the quadrature of other curves, as, the *quadratrix* of Dinostratus, or of Tschirnhausen

Quad'ra ture (53), *n* [Fr *quadrature*, Sp *cuadratura*, It & Lat *quadratura*. See QUADRATE, *a*]

1 The act of squaring, the finding of a square having the same area as a given curvilinear figure, as circle the operation of finding an expression for the area of a figure bounded wholly or in part by a curved line, as by a curve, two ordinates, and the axis of abscissas *Math Dict.*

2 A quadrate a square *Milton.*

3 (*Astron*) The position of one heavenly body in respect to another, when distant from it ninety degrees, or a quarter of the circle, as the moon, when at an equal distance from the points of conjunction and opposition

Quad'rel, *n* [It *quadrello*, L Lat *quadrellus*, fr Lat *quadrus*, square, from *quatuor* four, O Catal *quadrell*, O Fr *quarrel, carrel*, N Fr *carreau*, Pr *carrel*]

1 (*Arch*) A kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth and dried in the shade for two years; —so called from being square *Gwilt*

2 A piece of turf or peat cut in a four square figure [*Staffordsh*] *Halliwell.*

Quad ren'ni al, *a* [Fr *quadrennial*, Sp *cuadrienal*, Lat *quadrennis*, fr *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year]

1 Comprising four years, as, a *quadrennial* period

2 Occurring once in four years, as, *quadrennial* games

Quad ren'ni al ly, *adv* Once in four years.

Quad'ri bā'sic, *a* [Lat *quatuor*, four, and Eng. *basic*] (*Chem*) Having four parts of base to one of acid

Quad'ri-ble, *a* [Lat *quadrare*, to square See QUADRATE, *v*] Capable of being squared *Derham.*

Quad'ric, *n* [Lat *quatuor*, four] See QUANTIC

Quad'ri căp'su lar, *a* [Fr *quadricapsulaire*, fr Lat *quatuor*, four, and *capsula*, a small box. See CAPSULE] (*Bot*) Having four capsules

Quad'ri cŏrn'oŭs, *a* [Fr *quadricorne*, fr. Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *cornu*, a horn] Having four horns

Quad'ri dĕc'i-mal, *a* [Fr *quadridécimal*, from Lat *quatuor*, four, and *decem*, ten] (*Crystallog*) Having four faces on the prism, or the middle part,

and two summits, containing together ten faces;—said of certain crystals

Quad'ri-dĕnt'ate, *a* [From Lat *quatuor*, four, and *dentatus*, toothed, Fr *quadridenté*] (*Bot*) Having four teeth on the edge *Martyn*

Quad'ri-ĕn'ni-al, *a* The same as QUADRENNIAL

Quad'ri fā'ri-oŭs, *a* [Lat *quadrifarius*, four fold, from *quatuor*, four Fr *quadrifarié*] Arranged in four rows or ranks *London*

Quad'ri fĭd, *a* [Lat *quadrifidus*, from *quatuor*, four, and *findere, fidi*, to cleave, Fr *quadrifide*, It *quadrifido*]

1. Divided or deeply cleft into four parts

2. (*Bot*) Divided half way from the margin to the base into four clefts, as, a *quadrifid* perianth, cut about half way into four segments, with linear sinuses and straight margins, as a *quadrifid* leaf

Quad'ri foil, } *a.* [From Lat *quatuor*, four,
Quad'ri fō'li ate, } and *folium*, leaf] (*Bot*) Having four leaflets growing from the extremity of the petiole, four leaved

Quad'ri-fōre, *n* [Lat *quadrifores*, having four doors, from *quatuor*, four, and *foris*, door] (*Zool*) One of a family of sessile cirripeds, comprehending those in which the opercular covering of the tube is composed of four valves or calcareous pieces *Brande*

Quad'ri fūr'cā-ted, *a* [From Lat *quatuor*, four, and *furca*, fork] Having four forks, or branches

Quad'ri'gă, *n* [Lat *quadriga*, pl *quadrigæ*, contracted from *quadrijuga*, from *quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, yoke] (*Rom Antiq*) A car drawn by four horses abreast, as represented on ancient medals

Quad'ri ge nā'ri-oŭs, *a* [From Lat *quadrigeni, quadringeni*, four hundred each, fr *quadringenti*, four hundred] Consisting of four hundred

Quad'ri jū'gate, or **Quad rĭj'ū gate,** *a.* [See *infra*] The same as QUADRIJUGOUS, q v

Quad'ri-jū'goŭs, or **Quad rĭj'ū goŭs,** *a* [Lat *quadrijugus*, from *quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, yoke, pair, Fr *quadrijugue*, It *quadrigiugato*] (*Bot*) Pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets, as, a *quadrijugous* leaf

Quad'ri lăt'er al, *a* [Lat *quadrilaterus*, from *quatuor*, four, and *latus, lateris*, a side, Fr *quadrilatere, quadrilateral*, It *quadrilatero*, Sp *cuadrilatero, cuadrilateral*] Having four sides, and consequently four angles

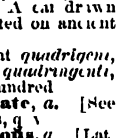
Quadrilateral

Quad'ri lăt'er al, *n* A plane figure having four sides, and consequently four angles, a quadrangular figure

Quad'ri lăt'er al ness, *n* The property of being quadrilateral

Quad'ri lĭt'er al, *a* [From Lat *quatuor*, four, and *litera, littera*, letter, Fr *quadrilitere*, It *quadrilitero*, Sp *cuadriliteral*] Consisting of four letters

Qua-drille' (kwa drĭl', *or* ka drĭl') (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *quadrille*, Sp *cuadrilla*, It *quadriglia*, fr Lat *quadrula*, diminutive of *quadra*, a square, fr *quatuor*, four]

1 A game played by four persons with forty cards, being the remainder of the pack after the four tens, nines, and eights are discarded *Hoyle*

2 A kind of dance made up of sets of dances in common time, four couples of dancers being in each set

Quad-rĭll'ion (kwod rĭl'yun), *n* [Fr *quadrillion*, from Lat *quater* four times, and L Lat *millio*, Fr *million*, a million Cf BILLION] According to the English notation, the number produced by involving a million to the fourth power, or the number represented by a unit with twenty four ciphers annexed, according to the French notation, a unit with fifteen ciphers annexed [See Note under NUMERATION]

Quad'ri lō'bate, } *a* [From Lat *quatuor*, four,
Quad'ri-lōbed, } and N Lat *lobus*, Gr λοβός, lobe, Fr *quadrilobé*] (*Bot*) Having four lobes, as, a *quadrilobed* leaf

Quad'ri-lŏc'ū-lar, *a* [Fr *quadriloculaire*, from Lat *quatuor*, four, and *loculus*, a little place, cell, diminutive of *locus*, place] (*Bot*) Having four cells, four celled, as, a *quadrilocular* pericarp

Quad'ri-mĕm'bral, *a* [Lat *quatuor*, four, and *membrum*, member] Having four members or parts

Quad'rin, *n* [O Fr *quadrin*, from Lat *quadrini*, four each, from *quatuor*, four, It *quattrino*] A small piece of money, in value about a farthing, a mite [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Quad'ri nō'mi al, *a* [Fr *quadrinôme*, from Lat *quatuor*, four, and Gr νομή, division, distribution, from νεμειν, to distribute] (*Alg*) Consisting of four terms

Quad'ri nō'mi al, *n.* (*Alg*) An expression consisting of four terms.

Quad'ri nŏm'i-al, *a* [See *supra*] Consisting of four denominations, or terms

Quad'ri-nōm'i nal, *a.* Having four terms, quadrinomial *Wm R Hamilton*

Quad-rĭp'ar-tīte, *a* [Lat. *quadripartitus*, p p of *quadripartire*, to divide into four parts, from *quatuor*, four, and *partire*, to divide, It. *quadripartito*, Fr *quadripartite*]

1 Divided into four parts

2 (*Bot*) Divided to the base into four parts.

Quad rĭp'ar-tīte-ly, *adv.* In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution

Quad'ri-pär tī'tion (kwŏd'rĭ-pär tĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *quadripartitio*, Fr *quadripartition*, It *quadripartizione* See *supra*] A division by four, or into four equal parts, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number *Hutton*

Quad rĭph'yl loŭs, or **Quad'ri-phȳl'loŭs** (117), *a* [Lat *quatuor*, four, and Gr φύλλον, leaf] (*Bot*) Having four leaves, quadrifoliate.

Quad'ri rēme, *n* [Fr *quadrirème*, O Sp *cuadrirreme*, Lat *quadriremis*, from *quatuor*, four, and *remus*, an oar] (*Rom Antiq*) A galley with four benches of oars or rowers. *Mitford*

Quad'ri-sĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *quatuor*, four, and *sectio*, a cutting, *secare*, to cut.] A subdivision into four parts

Quad'ri-sŭl'cate, *a.* [Lat *quatuor*, four, and *sulcus*, furrow] (*Zool*) An ungulate quadruped having the hoof divided into four parts, corresponding to the four digits. *Brande*

Quad'ri syl lăb'ic, } *a* Having four syllables,
Quad'ri-syl-lăb'ic-al, } of, pertaining to, or consisting of, quadrisyllables

Quad'ri syl'la ble, *n* [From Lat *quatuor*, four, and *syllaba*, syllable, Fr *quadrisyllabe*] A word consisting of four syllables

Quad'ri vălve, *a* [From Lat *quatuor*, four, and *valva*, the leaf, fold, or valve of a door, Fr *quadrivalve* See VALVE] (*Bot*) Having four valves, four valved, as, a *quadrivalve* pericarp *Martyn*

Quad'ri vălve, *n* [See *supra*] One of a set of four folds or leaves serving for a door

Quad'ri-vălv'ū lar, *a.* Having four valves, quadrivalve

Quad rĭv'i al, *a.* [Lat *quadrivium*, a place where four ways meet, a cross way, from *quatuor*, four, and *via*, way] Having four ways meeting in a point

Quad rĭv'i al, *n* One of the four lesser arts making up the quadrivium

Quad rĭv'i ŭm, *n* [Lat] The four lesser arts, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, — so called in the language of the schools *Brande*

Quad-rōon', *n* [Fr *quarteron*, Sp *cuarteron*, fr Lat *quatuor*, four] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person, a person quarter blooded [Written also *quarteron, quarteroon*, and *quateron*]

Quad-rŏx'ide, *n* (*Chem*) An oxide in which four equivalents of oxygen are combined with one equivalent of some other element

Quad'ru māne, *n* [Fr *quadrumane*, n & a, fr Lat *quatuor*, four, and *manus*, a hand] (*Zool*) An animal having four feet that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey. See MONKEY. [Written also *quadruman*]

Quad ru'ma noŭs, *a* Having four hands

Quad'rŭne, *n* A gritstone with a calcareous cement

Quad'ru ped, *a* [Lat *quadrupes, quadrupedis*, fr *quatuor*, four, and *pes, pedis*, a foot, Fr *quadrupede*, Pr *quadrupedi*, It *quadrupede*, *quadrupedo*] Having four feet

Quad'ru ped, *n* (*Zool*) An animal having four feet, as the mammals and most reptiles, — often restricted to the mammals

Quad ru'pe-dal (Synop, § 130), *a.* Having four feet going on four feet

Quad'ru ple, *a* [Fr *quadruple*, It *quadruplo*, Sp *cuadruplo*, Lat *quadruplus*, fr *quatuor*, four] Fourfold, four times told, as, to make *quadruple* restitution for trespass or theft

Quad'ru ple, *n* [Fr *quadruple*, It *quadruplo*, Lat *quadruplum*] Four times the sum or number, a fourfold amount, as, to receive *quadruple* the amount in damages or profits

Quad'ru ple, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUADRUPLED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUADRUPLING] [Fr *quadrupler*. See QUADRUPLICATE, *v t*] To multiply by four, to increase fourfold, to make four times as much, or as many

Quad'ru ple, *v i* To be multiplied by four, to become four times as much or many

Quad ru'pli cate, *a* [Lat *quadruplicatus*, p. p. of *quadruplicare* See *infra*]

1 Fourfold, four times repeated, as, a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion

2 (*Math*) Raised to the fourth power [*Rare*]

Quad ru'pli cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUADRUPLICATED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUADRUPLICATING] [Lat. *quadruplicare, quadruplicatum*, from *quadruplex*, fourfold, fr *quatuor*, four, and *plicare*, to fold, It *quadruplicare*, Sp *cuadruplicar*, Fr *quadrupler*.] To make fourfold, to double twice over, to quadruple

Quad'ru pli-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *quadruplicatio*, Fr *quadruplication*, Sp *cuadruplicacion*, It *quadruplicazione*] The act of making fourfold, a taking four times the simple sum or amount

Quad'ru ply, *adv* To a fourfold quantity, four fold, so as to be, or cause to be, quadruple; as, to be *quadruply* recompensed

Quære, *v t* [Lat] Inquire, question, see;—used only in the imperative mode as a prefix or memorandum signifying doubt or the desirableness of an investigation

Quæs'tor (kwĕs'tor), *n.* The same as QUESTOR.

Quaff (kwâf), *v t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUAFFED (kwâft); *p pr.* & *vb. n.* QUAFFING.] [Fr. *coiffer*, to cap or hood, to coif, to intoxicate, make tipsy, *se coiffer*, to get intoxicated or tipsy, from *coiffe*, a hood. Cf. Sw *gulpa*, to suffocate, immerse See COIF] To drink down, to drink copiously of, to swallow in large draughts

> He *quaffs* the muscadel *Shak.*
> They, in communion sweet,
> *Quaff* immortality and joy *Milton.*

Quaff, *v. i.* To drink largely or luxuriously.

> Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep,
> And *quaff* with blameless Ethiops in the deep. *Dryden.*

Quaff'er, *n* One who quaffs or drinks largely.

Quăg, *n* A quagmire [*Rare*] See QUAGMIRE.

Quăg'gă (kwăg'), *n.* [Hottentot *quagga* or *guacha*.] (*Zool.*) A hoofed mammal (*Asinus* [or *equus*] *quagga*) resembling the ass in form, and the zebra in color. It inhabits Southern Africa.

Quagga (*Asinus quagga*)

Quăg'gy, *a* [See QUAG and QUAGMIRE] Of the nature of a quagmire, yielding to the feet, or trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth

Quăg'mire, *n* [From O Eng *quag*, or *quagge*, to quake, quiver, shake, and *mire*, L Ger. *quebbe*. See QUAKE, and cf QUAVIMIRE] Soft, wet land, which has a surface firm enough to bear a person, but which shakes or yields under the feet "A spot surrounded by *quagmires*, which rendered it difficult of access" *Palfrey.*

Quăg'haug (kwaw'hog), *n.* [Abbreviated from Narragansett Ind *poquauhock*] (*Zool*) A species of clam (*Venus mercenaria*) having the inside shell tipped with purple [*New Eng*] [Written also *quahog*]

Quăich, } *n* [Gael *cuach*] A small shal-
Quăigh (kwā), } low cup or drinking vessel, with two ears for handles, generally of wood, but sometimes of silver [*Scot*] [Written also *quegh*]

Quăid, *a* [Contracted from *quailed*.] Crushed, subdued, or depressed [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Quāil (kwāl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* QUAILED, *p pr.* & *vb n* QUAILING] [A S *cwelan*, to die, perish, D. *kwelen*, to languish Cf QUELL]

1 To become quelled to sink into dejection, to become cast down, to sink under trial or apprehension of danger, to lose spirit, to be deprived of power of resistance, to give way, to shrink, to cower

> The atheist's power shall *quail*, and confess his fears *I Taylor*

2 To fade to wither [*Obs*] *Hakewill.*

Quāil, *v t* [Fr *cailler*, It *coagliare, quagliare*, Pg. *coalhar*, Sp *cuagular, cuajar*, from Lat *coagulare*, See COAGULATE] To curdle, to coagulate, as milk [*Obs*]

> Being put into milk it will not suffer it to turn, or sour; it keeps it from *quailing* and curding *Holland*

Quāil, *v t* [A S *cwelan, cwellan*, to kill, quell, torment, D *kwellen*, Icel *qvelja*, to torture, O. H. Ger *quelan*, N H Ger *quälen* Cf QUELL.] To crush, to depress to sink to subdue [*Obs*]

Quāil, *n* [O Fr *quaille*, N Fr *caille*, Pr *calha, quaquila*, O Sp *coalla*, It *quaglia*, L Lat *quaquila, quaquula, quala, quala*, O D *quakel* N D *kwakkel, kwartel*, Catalan *quattla*, O H Ger *wahtala*, N H Ger *wachtel*]

Common Quail (*Coturnix vulgaris*)

1 (*Ornith*) A gallinaceous bird (*Coturnix vulgaris*), closely allied to the partridge of Europe

☞ In the United States the name is loosely used for *Ortyx Virginianus*, or *bob-white*, and the *Bonasa umbellus*, or *ruffed grouse*

2 A prostitute, — so called because the quail was thought to be a very amorous bird [*Obs*]

Quāil'-call, } *n* A pipe or call for alluring quails
Quāil'-pipe, } into a net

Quāint (kwānt), *a* [O Fr *cointe*, cultivated, amiable, agreeable, Pr *cointe, conde*, It *conto*, fr Lat. *cognitus*, acquainted, and partly from *comptus*, comtus, adorned, elegant, polished]

1 Characterized by ingenuity or art, recondite, subtle, artificially elegant, nice, neat. "A shepherd young and *quaint*" *Chapman.*

2 Hence, showing excess of art, far fetched, affected, odd, whimsical "Some stroke of *quaint* yet simple pleasantry" *Macaulay*

3 Odd and antique, curious and fanciful, singular, unusual "An old, long-faced, long bodied servant in *quaint* livery." *W. Irving.*

Syn.—Ingenious, artful, far-fetched; affected; odd; whimsical; singular; unusual — QUAINT, ODD, WHIMSICAL. *Quaint*, in our early writers, meant *nice* or *elegant*, and hence *ingenious* In this sense it often oc-

curs in Shakespeare; as, a *quaint* device, *quaintly* written, &c, and is used as a term of praise Gradually, however, there sprang up a perverted ingenuity in such writers as Quarles, and many among the Puritans, to which we now give the name of *quaintness* It is something queer and laughable, but not foolish The *quaint* writers have usually strong thought, but a strange and whimsical way of expressing it Their wit is sly, but odd, their images are often far-fetched or unnatural, and there is a strange contrast between the gravity of their thoughts and the fanciful or whimsical garb in which they are presented Hence the word became a term of dispraise, denoting *affected*, which Johnson declared to be its meaning in his day At present (perhaps from a deference to the old writers mentioned) it has received the united sense of *antique and odd* Thus we speak of the *quaint* architecture of many old buildings in London, or a *quaint* expression, uniting at once the antique and the fanciful, &c

You were glad to be employed,
To show how *quaint* an orator you are *Shak*

I never saw a better fashioned gown,
More *quaint*, more pleasing, nor more commendable *Shak*

Entering into holy orders, he [R. Corbet] became a most *quaint* preacher, and therefore much followed by ingenious men *Wood*

Quāin'tīze, *n.* Quaintness, artfulness, cunning [*Obs*] *Robert of Gloucester*

Quāint'ly, *adv* In a quaint manner, ingeniously, artfully, affectedly, oddly, fancifully "Breathe his faults so *quaintly*" *Shak*

Quāint'ness, *n* The quality of being quaint, ingenuity, affected art, oddness, strangeness See QUAINT

There is a majesty in simplicity which is far above the *quaintness* of wit *Pope*

Quāke (kwāk), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* QUAKED (kwākt), *p pr* & *vb n* QUAKING] [A S *cwacian*, Prov Ger *quacken*, N H Ger *quackeln*, D *kwakkelen*, Dan *qvakle*, Sw *qvackla*, to shake, to waver, to be unresolute]

1 To tremble, to be agitated with quick, short motions continually repeated, to shake with fear, cold, or emotion, to shudder.

She stood *quaking* like the partridge on which the hawk is ready to seize *Sidney*

2 To shake or tremble, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind, as, the earth *quakes*, the mountains *quake* "Over *quaking* bogs, and up precipitous ascents" *Macaulay*

Syn.—To shake, vibrate, tremble, quiver, shudder

Quāke, *v t* [A S *cwecan*, to move, shake See *supra*] To frighten, to throw into agitation [*Obs*] *Shak*

Quāke, *n* A tremulous agitation, a shake a trembling, a shudder

Quāk'er, *n* 1 One who quakes

2 One of the religious sect the members of which are called also *Friends*

The violent enthusiasm of this sect, like all high passions being too strong for the weak nerves to sustain, threw the preachers into convulsions, and shakings and distortions of limbs and they thence received the appellation of *Quakers* George Fox, born at Drayton in Lancashire, in 1624 was founder of this sect *Hume*

Quaker gun, an imitation of a gun, made of wood or other material, and placed in the port-hole of a vessel, or the embrasure of a fort, in order to deceive the enemy,—so called from its inoffensive character [*U S*]

Quāk'er ing-ly, *adv* In a quaking manner, quakingly [*Obs*] *Shak*

Quāk'er ish, *a* Like, or pertaining to, a Quaker

Quāk'er-ism, *n* The peculiar character, manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers *Milner*

Quāk'er ly, *a* Resembling Quakers *Goodman*

Quāk'er-y, *n* Quakerism [*Obs*]

Quāk'i-ness, *n* The state of quaking or shaking, as, the *quakiness* of a bog

Quāk'ing-bōg, *n* Peat bog in a growing state, and so saturated with water that a considerable extent of surface will quake or shake when pressed on by the foot or other body *Brande*

Quāk'ing-grāss, *n* (*Bot*) A graminaceous plant of several species, belonging to the genus *Briza*, whose spikelets have a tremulous motion

Quāk'ing-ly, *adv* In a shaking or trembling manner; with quaking

Never pen did more *quakingly* perform his office *Sidney*

Quāk'y (kwāk'ȳ), *a* Shaky or tremulous

Qual'i-fī-a-ble, *a* [From *qualify*] Capable of being qualified, abatable, modifiable

Qual'i-fi-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *qualification*, Sp. *calificacion*, It *qualificazione* See QUALITY]

1 The act of qualifying, or the condition of being qualified

2 That which qualifies, any natural endowment or any acquirement which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with success, an enabling quality or circumstance, requisite capacity or possession

There is no *qualification* for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive *Burke*

3. The act of limiting, or the state of being limited or restricted, modification, restriction, hence, abatement, diminution, as, to use words without any *qualification*.

Qual'i-fi-cā'tive, *n.* That which qualifies, modifies, or restricts; a qualifying term or statement

How many *qualificatives*, correctives, and restrictives he inserteth in this his relation *Fuller*

Qual'i-fi-cā'tor, *n.* [L. Lat., It. *qualificatore*, Sp. *calificador*, Fr *qualificateur*] (*Rom Cath Eccl Courts.*) An officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial.

Qual'i fied (kwol'ī fīd), *p a* Fitted by accomplishments or endowments, modified, limited.

Qualified fee (*Law*), a base fee, or an estate which has a qualification annexed to it, and which ceases with the qualification, as a grant to A and his heirs, *tenants of the manor of Dale* —*Qualified indorsement* (*Law*), an indorsement that modifies the liability of the indorser which would result from the general principles of law, but does not affect the negotiability of the instrument *Story* —*Qualified negative* (*Legislation*), the power of negativing bills which have passed the two houses of the legislature, a power vested in the president, governor, or other officer, but subject to be overruled and defeated by a subsequent vote of the two houses, passed in conformity with the provisions of the constitution —*Qualified property*, that which depends on temporary possession, as that in wild animals reclaimed, or as in the case of a bailment

Syn —Competent, fit adapted —QUALIFIED, COMPETENT A man is *competent* to a task or duty when he has the powers which are requisite for its performance, he is *qualified* for it when those powers have been trained into an acquaintance with the business to be done, and expertness in the mode of performing it Many are *competent* to employments which they are utterly *unqualified* to enter upon at once 'Competency' mostly respects native character *qualification*, artificial acquirements I am thirty with any subject, aided by the requisite mental endowments, gives *competency*, acquaintance with the business to be done, and expertness in the mode of performing it, constitute the *qualification*' *Crabb* "Man is not *competent* to decide on the good or evil of many events which befall him in his life" *Cumberland* "Those who have the most learning, and acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures are best *qualified* for the important and sacred office of instructing the people *Crabb*

Qual'i fied ly, *adv* In the way of qualification, with modification or qualification

Qual'i fied ness, *n* The state of being qualified or fitted

Qual'i fi'er, *n* One who, or that which, qualifies, that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains

Qual'i-fȳ, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUALIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUALIFYING] [Fr *qualifier*, Sp *calificar*, It & L Lat *qualificare*, from Lat *qualis*, how or so constituted, such, and *facere*, to make]

1 To make such as is required, to give added or requisite qualities to, to fit, as for a place, office, occupation, or character to furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose, to make capable, as of an employment or privilege, to supply with legal power or capacity

He had *qualified* himself for municipal office by taking the oaths to the sovereigns in possession *Macaulay*

2 To give individual quality to, to modulate, to vary

It hath no larynx nor throttle to *qualify* the sound *Browne*

3 To reduce, by consideration or by the enumeration of qualities, from a general, undetermined, or comprehensive, to a particular or restricted form to modify, to limit, to restrict to restrain, as, to *qualify* a statement, claim, or proposition

4 Hence, to soften, to abate, to diminish, to assuage, to reduce the strength of, as liquors

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage *Shak*

Syn.—To fit, equip prepare adapt, capacitate, modify, restrict, restrain

Qual'i fȳ, *v i* [*Rare*] 1 To be or become qualified, to be fit, as for an office or employment

2 To obtain legal power or capacity by taking the oath required on assuming an office

Qual'i tā'tive, *a* [L Lat *qualitativus*, It *qualitativo*, Pr. *qualitatiu*, Fr *qualitatif*] Relating to quality

Qualitative analysis (*Chem*) analysis for determining the constituent elements of a compound, without regard to quantity

Qual'i tied, *a* Furnished with qualities, endowed [*Obs*]

He was well *qualitied*,
And past all Argives for his spear *Chapman*

Qual'i ty (kwŏl'ī tȳ), *n* [Fr *qualité*, Pr *qualitat*, Sp *calidad*, *cualidad*, It *qualità*, Lat *qualitas*, from *qualis*, how or so constituted, such]

1 The condition or being of such and such a sort as distinguished from others nature relatively considered, character sort, rank

We obtained acquaintance with many citizens not of the meanest *quality* *Bacon*

2 Special or temporary character, assumed or asserted rank, part, or position

I made that inquiry in *quality* of an antiquary *Gray*

3 That which makes, or helps to make, any thing such as it is, any thing belonging to a subject or predicable of it, distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute, peculiar power, capacity, or virtue, distinctive trait.

Foreign nations did ample justice to his great *qualities* *Macaulay*

☞ *Qualities*, in metaphysics, are *primary* or *secondary* *Primary* are those essential to the existence, and even the conception, of the thing, as of matter or spirit *Secondary* are those not essential to such a conception

4 Acquired trait, accomplishment, acquisition

He had those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing which accompany a good breeding *Clarendon*

5. Superior birth or station; high rank; elevated character

The quality, those of high rank or station, as distinguished from the mass, or vulgar

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that *the quality* may see how pretty they will look in their traveling habits *Addison*

Qual'i ty-bind'ing, *n* A kind of worsted tape used for binding carpets, and the like. *Simmonds.*

Qual'ly, *n.* A small, elliptical iron pan, holding about five gallons, used in the East Indies for manufacturing sago over a fire. *Simmonds.*

Quālm (kwām) (Synop, § 130), *n* [A-S. *cwealm*, *cwelm*, *cwylm*, death, slaughter, pestilence, from *cwellan*, to slay, N. H Ger. *qualm*, D *kwalm*, Dan *qvalm*, qualm, stupor, steam, smoke, Sw. *qvalm*, *qvalme*, a suffocating heat, sultriness, O. H. Ger. *qualm*, death, ruin Cf QUELL]

1 A sudden attack of illness, faintness, distress, or pain, a turn of suffering, a throe, an agony. "*Qualms* of heart sick agony" *Milton.*

2 Hence, especially, a sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach, a sensation of nausea, a disposition to vomit

Lor who without a *qualm*, hath ever looked
On holy garbage, though by Rome cooked? *Roscommon*

3 Hence, a scruple of conscience, uneasiness of conscience

Quālm'ish (kwām'ish), *a* [See *supra*] Sick at the stomach, inclined to vomit, affected with nausea or sickly languor

Quālm'ish-ly (kwām'-), *adv.* In a qualmish manner.

Quālm'ish-ness (kwām'-), *n* Nausea.

Quam'ash, *n* [Indian] See CAMMAS

Quām'o-clit, *n* [From Gr κυαμος, a bean, and κλιτος, sloping, low, from κλινειν, to bend, to slope] (*Bot*) A genus of climbing ornamental plants, allied to the convolvulus, found in the hot parts of America, also in India and China

Quān, *n* An imaginary coin of Cochin China, valued at about 3s 6d sterling, or about $0 85

Quan'da-ry, or **Quan dā'ry** (112) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Corrupted from Fr *qu'en dirai-je?* what shall I say of it?] A state of difficulty or perplexity, doubt, uncertainty

Quan'da ry, or **Quan dā'ry**, *v t* To bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty [*Obs*] *Otway.*

Quānt (kwānt), *n* A long pole furnished with a round cap or cot near the bottom to prevent it from sinking or sticking in the ground, especially, such a pole used by bargemen to push along their vessels.

Quan'tic, *n* [Lat *quantitas*, quantity, from *quantus*, how much See QUANTITY] (*Math*) An homogeneous algebraic function, in general, called *quadric*, *cubic*, *quartic*, *quantic*, &c, according as it is of the second, third, fourth, fifth, &c, degrees. These are called *binary*, *ternary*, *quaternary*, &c, according as they contain two, three, four, &c, variables, thus, the *quantic* $ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3$ is a *binary cubic*

Quan'ti fi-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *quantus*, how great, and *facere*, to make Cf QUANTITY] The modification by a reference to quantity, the introduction of the element of quantity

The *quantification* of the predicate belongs in part to Sir William Hamilton, viz, in its extension to negative propositions *De Quincey*

Quan'ti-fȳ, *v t* [See *supra*] To modify or qualify with respect to quantity, to fix or express the quantity of, to rate

Quan'ti tā'tive, *a* [Lat *quantitativus*, It & Pg *quantitativo*, Sp *cuantitativo*, Pr *quantitatiu*, Fr *quantitatif*] Relating to quantity

Quantitative analysis (*Chem*), that method of analysis which determines the proportional quantity of each of the elements which make up a compound

Quan'ti-tive, *a* [See QUANTITY] Estimable according to quantity, quantitative *Bigby.*

Quan'ti tive ly, *adv* So as to be measurable by quantity

Quan'ti ty (kwŏn'tī tȳ), *n* [Fr *quantité*, Pr. *quantitat*, *cantitat*, Sp *cuantidad*, *cantidad*, It *quantità*, Lat *quantitas*, from *quantus*, how great, how much, from *quam*, how]

1 The attribute of being so much, and not more or less the property of being measurable, or capable of increase and decrease, multiplication and division, greatness, and more concretely, that which answers the question "How much?", measure in regard to bulk or amount, determinate or comparative dimensions, measure, amount; bulk, size. Hence, in specific uses, (*a*) (*Logic*) The extent or extension of a general conception, that is, the number of species or individuals to which it may be applied also, its content or comprehension, that is, the number of its constituent qualities, attributes, or relations (*b*) (*Gram*) The measure of a syllable, that which determines the time in which it is pronounced, as, the long or short *quantity* of a vowel or syllable (*c*) (*Mus*) The relative duration of a tone

2 That which can be increased, diminished, or measured, especially (*Math*), any thing to which mathematical processes are applicable.

☞ Quantity is *discrete* when it is applied to separate objects, as in number, *continuous*, when the parts are connected, either in succession, as in time, motion, &c.,

or in extension, as by the dimensions of space, viz., length, breadth, and thickness

3 A determinate or estimated amount; a sum or bulk, a certain portion or part, sometimes, a considerable amount, a large bulk or sum.

The *quantity* of extensive and curious information which he had picked up during many months of desultory, but not unprofitable, study *Macaulay*

4. A large portion, as, a medicine taken in *quantities*, that is, in *large quantities*. *Arbuthnot.*

Quantity of estate (*Law*), its time of continuance, or degree of interest, as in fee, for life, or for years *Wharton* — *Quantity of matter*, in a body, its mass, as determined by its weight, or by its momentum under a given velocity — *Quantity of motion*, in a body, momentum, varying as the product of mass and velocity — *Real* and *imaginary quantities*, *constant* and *variable quantities*, *rational* and *irrational quantities* (*Math*) See REAL, IMAGINARY, CONSTANT, VARIABLE, RATIONAL, and IRRATIONAL — *Unknown quantities* (*Math*), quantities whose values are sought — *Known quantities* (*Math*), quantities whose values are given

Quan'tum, *n* [Lat, from *quantus*, how great, how much] Quantity, amount [*Rare*] "Without authenticating the value or the *quantum* of the charges" *Burke*

Quantum meruit [Lat, as much as he merited] (*Law*) A count in an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve — *Quantum sufficit*, or *Quantum suff* [Lat, as much as suffices] (*Med*) A sufficient quantity — *Quantum valebat* [Lat, as much as it was worth] (*Law*) A count in an action to recover of the defendant, for goods sold, as much as they were worth *Blackstone*

Quap, *v. i* To quiver or throb, to quob See QUOB

Quā'qua vĕr'sal, *a* [Lat *quaqua*, wheresoever, whithersoever, and *versus*, p p of *vertere*, to turn]

1. Turning or dipping in any direction

2 (*Geol*) Dipping toward all points of the compass round a center, as beds of lava round a crater

Quar, *n.* A quarry [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *B Jon*

Quar'an-tine (kwŏr'an teen, 110), *n* [It *quarantina*, *quarentina*, *quarantana*, *quarentana*, forty, forty days, quarantine, L Lat *quarentena*, *quadragintana*, from Lat *quadraginta*, forty, It *quaranta*, Fr *quarante*, Fr *quarantaine*, Pr *quaranena*, *carantena*, Sp *cuarantena*]

1 A space of forty days

2 Specifically, the term, originally of forty days, but now of undetermined length, during which a ship, arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore, hence, restraint or inhibition of intercourse to which a ship is subjected, on the presumption that she may be infected

3 (*Law*) The period of forty days, during which the widow has the privilege of remaining in the mansion house of which her husband died seized

Quar'an tīne' (kwŏr'an teen'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUARANTINED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUARANTINING] To prohibit from intercourse with the shore, to compel to remain at a distance, as a ship from shore when suspected of having contagious disease

Quar're, *n* Quarry [*Obs*]

Quar'rel (kwor'rel), *n* [O Eng *querele*, q v, O Fr *querele*, N Fr *querelle*, Pr *querela*, *querella*, Sp *querella*, *queja*, Pg & It *querela*, from Lat *querela*, *querella*, a complaint, from *queri*, to complain]

1 An angry contest, a brawl, a falling out, an altercation, an affray

On open seas their *quarrels* they debate *Dryden*

2. Cause of dispute or contest, occasion of altercation, ground of hostility [*Obs*]

No man hath any *quarrel* to me *Shak*

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him *Holinshed*

3. Earnest desire or longing [*Obs*] *Holland*

To pick a quarrel, to seek willfully occasion of contention, to force an affray or contest "Now, you *pick a quarrel*" *Shak*

Syn.—Brawl, broil, squabble, affray, feud, tumult, contest, dispute, altercation, contention

Quar'rel, *n* [See CARREL] 1 An arrow with a square head for a cross bow [*Obs*] "Two arblasts, with windlaces and *quarrels*" *W Scott*

2 A diamond shaped pane of glass, or a square pane placed diagonally See QUARRY and SQUARE

3 A glazier's diamond *Simmonds*

Quar'rel, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* QUARRELED, or QUARRELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUARRELING, or QUARRELLING] [O Fr *querceler*, N Fr *quereller*, Pr *querelhar*, Sp *querellar*, *quejar*, Pg *querelar*, It *querelare* See the noun]

1 To dispute violently, or with loud and angry words, to wrangle, to scold, to altercate, to fall out, — used of two persons, or of a small number

Our people *quarrel* with obedience *Shak*

2. To find fault, to cavil.

I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake *Roscommon*

3. To disagree, to be at variance, not to be in accordance

Some things arise of strange and *quarreling* kind,
The fore part lion, and a snake behind *Cowley*

Quar'rel, *v. t.* 1. To quarrel with. *B. Jonson.*

They *quarrel* thee, and would give over
The bargain made to serve thee *Herbert*

2. To compel by a quarrel; as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

Quar'rel-er, *n.* [Written also *quarreller*.] One who quarrels, wrangles, or fights.

Quar'rel ĕt, *n* [Diminutive of *quarrel*.] A little square or diamond-shaped piece, a small square or lozenge.

To part the lips, and show there
The *quarrelets* of pearl *Herrick*

Quar'rel-ing-ly, *adv* In a quarreling or contentious manner, contentiously

Quar'rel-ŏŭs (kwŏr'rel us), *a* [O Fr *querelleux*, Pr *querulos*, Sp *querelloso*, *quejoso*, Pg *querceloso*, It *querelloso*, *queruloso*, *querulo*, Lat *querulosus* and *querulus*, from *queri*, to complain See QUARREL, *n.*] Apt or disposed to quarrel, petulant, easily provoked to enmity or contention [*Obs*] [Written also *quarreller*]

Quar'rel-sŏme (kwŏr'rel sum), *a* Apt to quarrel, given to brawls and contention, inclined to petty fighting, easily irritated or provoked to contest, irascible, choleric, petulant

Quar'rel-sŏme-ly, *adv* In a quarrelsome manner, with a quarrelsome temper, petulantly

Quar'rel-sŏme ness, *n* Disposition to engage in contention and brawls, petulance

Quar'ried, *a* Provided with prey.

Now I am bravely *quarried* *Beau & Fl*

Quar'ri-er, *n* A worker at a quarry

Quar'ry (kwŏr'ry), *n* [O Eng *quarre*, q v, O Fr *quarre*, *carre*, from Lat *quadrum*, something square, O Fr *quarré*, N Fr. *carre*, from Lat *quadratus*, square, quadrate, *quadratum*, a square] A quarrel, an arrow with a square head, a square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass, a glazier's diamond See QUARREL

Quar'ry, *n* [Fr *curée*, O Fr *corée*, *coraille*, *curaille*, Pr *corada*, *coralha*, Sp *corada*, O It *corata*, from Lat *cor*, the heart]

1 The object of the chase, the animal hunted for, game, especially, the game hunted for by hawking, prey of the hunting falcon

The wily *quarry* shunned the shock *W Scott*

2 (*Sporting*) (*a*) A part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds (*b*) A heap of game killed

Quar'ry, *n* [Norm Fr *quarriere*, O Fr *quarriere*, *quarreour*, L Lat *quadraria*, *quadraria*, a quarry, whence squared (*quadrati*) stones are dug, from *quadrus lapis*, *quadratus*, O Fr *pierre quarree*, Pr *caire* See QUARRY, *supra*] A place, cavern, or pit, where stones are cut from the earth for building or other purposes, a stone pit

☞ The word *mine* is generally applied to the pit from which are taken metals and coals From *quarries* are taken stones for building, as marble, freestone, slate, and the like

Quar'ry (kwŏr'ry), *v t* To secure prey, to prey, as a vulture or harpy *J Estrange*

Quar'ry, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUARRIED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUARRYING] To dig or take from a quarry, as, to *quarry* marble

Quar'ry, *a* [See *supra*] Quadrate, square [*Obs*]

Quar'ry-man, *n*, *pl* QUAR'RY MEN A man who is occupied in quarrying stones

Quart, *n* [Fr *quart*, *quarte*, Pr *quart*, *quarta*, Sp *cuarto*, *cuarta*, Pg & It *quarto*, *quarta*, from Lat *quartus*, *quarta*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four]

1 The fourth part, a quarter, — hence, a region of the earth [*Obs and rare*]

Camber did possess the western *quart* *Spenser*

2 The fourth part of a gallon, two pints

3 A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon

Quart (kart), *n* Four successive cards of the same suit in the game of piquet *Hoyle*

Quar'tan, *a* [Fr *quartain*, Pr *quartan*, Lat *quartanus*, from *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four] Of, or pertaining to, the fourth, occurring every fourth day, as, a *quartan* ague or fever

Quar'tan, *n* [Lat *quartana* (sc *febris*), It *quartana*, Sp *cuartana*, Pr *febre quartana*, Fr *fievre quartaine* See *supra*]

1 (*Med*) An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, or with intermissions of seventy-two hours

2 A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure

Quar tā'tion, *n* [Fr *quartation*, from Lat *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four] (*Chem & Metal*) The alloying of one part of gold, that is to be refined, with three parts of silver, by which means nitric or sulphuric acid is enabled to separate the gold from the inferior metals originally associated with it *Ure*

Quar'ter, *n.* [Fr & Pr *quartier*, It *quartiere*, Sp *cuartel*, from Lat *quartarius*, a fourth part, from *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four, Ger. *quartier*, D *kwartier*, Dan *quarteer*, Sw. *quarter*]

1 One of four equal parts into which any thing is divided, or is regarded as divided, a fourth part or portion, — hence, in specific uses, (*a*) The fourth of a hundred-weight, being 28 or 25 pounds, according as the hundred-weight is reckoned at 112 or 100 pounds. (*b*) The fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain, as, a *quarter* of wheat, also, the fourth part of a chaldron of coal. *Hutton.* (*c*) (*Astron*) The fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution, as, the first *quarter* after the change or full (*d*) One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts, one fourth part of the carcass of an animal, including a limb, — often used in composition, as, the fore-*quarter*, the hind-*quarter*. (*e*) That part of a shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp (*f*) (*Farr*) That part of a horse's foot between the toe and heel, being the side of the coffin (*g*) A term of study in a seminary, college, &c, properly, a fourth part of the year, but often longer or shorter than this period (*h*) (*pl*) (*Mil*) The encampment on one of the principal passages round a place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept convoys [*Rare*] (*i*) (*Naut*) The part of a ship's side which lies toward the stern, or the part between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern, where it is terminated by the quarter pieces (*j*) (*Her*) One of the divisions of a shield, when it is divided into four portions by horizontal and perpendicular lines meeting in the fesse point, especially, either of the two upper divisions thus made (*k*) One of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided, a cardinal point, a principal division, a region, a territory.

Scouts each coast light armed scour,
Each *quarter*, to descry the distant foe. *Milton.*

(*l*) A division of a town, county, or the like, a district, a locality (*m*) (*Arch*) A small, upright timber post, used in partitions (*n*) (*Navigation*) The fourth part of the distance from one point to another, being the fourth part of 11° 15′, that is, about 2° 49′, — called also *quarter point*

2 Proper station, specific place, assigned position, special location

Swift to their several *quarters* hasted then
The cumbrous elements *Milton*

Hence, specifically, (*a*) (*Naut*) A station at which officers and men are posted in battle, — chiefly used in the plural *Totten* (*b*) Place of lodging or temporary residence, shelter, entertainment, — usually in the plural

The banter turned as to what *quarters* each would find
B Irving

(*c*) (*Mil*) A station or encampment occupied by troops, place of lodging for soldiers or officers, — usually in the plural (*d*) Hence, merciful treatment shown to an enemy, indulgence on the part of a conqueror, a refraining from pushing one's advantage to the destruction of an opponent

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they would give up the castle *Clarendon*

Lambs at the mercy of wolves must expect no *quarter*
L'Estrange

Head-quarters (*Mil*), the tent, office, or mansion of the commander of an army — *On the quarter* (*Naut*), in the direction of a point in the horizon considerably abaft the beam, but not in the direction of the stern — *Quarter-aspect* (*Astrol*) the aspect of two planets situated in the zodiac and 90° apart — *Quarter-badge* (*Naut*), an ornament on the side of a ship near the stern, containing a window to the cabin, or the representation of a window *Mar Dict* — *Quarter-bill*, a list containing the different stations where the officers and crew are to take post in time of action, and the names of the men assigned to each — *Quarter-block*, a block fitted under the quarters of a yard on each side of the slings, to reeve the clew-lines and sheets through *Dana* — *Quarter-cloths*, long pieces of painted canvas, extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway — *Quarter-face*, a face turned away so that but one quarter is visible — *Quarter-gallery*, a sort of balcony on the quarters of a ship — *Quarter pieces* (*Naut*), one of several pieces of timber at the after part of the quarter-gallery, near the taffrail *Mar Dict* — *Quarter-point* (*Navigation*), see No 1 (*n*) — *Quarter-railing*, or *quarter-rails*, narrow, molded planks, reaching from the top of the stern to the gangway, serving as a fence to the quarter-deck — *To give* or *show quarter to* (*Mil*), to accept as prisoner, on submission in battle, to forbear to kill, as a beaten enemy, to admit to surrender

Quar'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* QUARTERED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* QUARTERING]

1 To divide into four equal parts

2 To divide, to separate into parts, regions, or compartments

The sailors *quartered* heaven *Dryden*

3 To furnish with shelter or entertainment, to supply with the means of living for a time, especially, to furnish shelter to, as, to *quarter* soldiers.

They mean this night in Sardis to be *quartered* *Shak*

4 To furnish as portion, to deal, to allot, to share out. [*Rare*]

This isle,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He *quarters* to his blue-haired deities *Milton.*

5 (*Her*) To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms "The coat of Beauchamp, *quartered* by the Earl of Hertford" *Peacham*

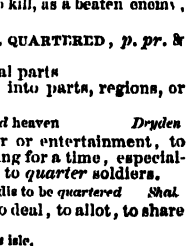

To quarter arms (*Her*), to place the arms of other families in the compartments of a shield, which is divided into four quarters, the family arms being placed in the first quarter When more than three other arms are to be quartered with the family

arms, it is usual to divide the shield into a suitable number of compartments, and still the arms are said to be *quartered*

Quar'ter, *v i* To lodge, to have a temporary residence. "Where is Lord Stanley *quartered*?" *Shak*

Quar'ter, *v i* [From Fr *cartayer*] To drive a carriage so as to prevent the wheels going into the ruts; to evade the ruts [*Prov Eng*] *Wright*

Every creature that met us would rely on us for *quartering* *De Quincey*

Quar'ter-age, *n* A quarterly allowance *Hudibras*

Quar'ter-day, *n* A day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year, hence, one on which rent becomes due

☞ The quarter-days usually recognized in England are the 25th of March, the 24th of June, the 29th of September, and the 25th of December *Simmonds*

Quar'ter-dĕck, *n* (*Naut*) That part of the deck of a ship which extends from the stern to the main mast

Quarterfoil

Quar'ter foil, *n* [Eng *quarter* and *foil*, Fr *quatre feuille*, four-leaved] (*Arch*) An ornamental figure disposed in four segments of circles, supposed to resemble an expanded flower of four petals *Gwilt*

Quar'ter-gĭn'ner, *n* (*Naut*) A petty officer who assists the gunner *Totten*

Quar'ter-ing, *a* (*Naut*) (*a*) Sailing large, but not before the wind *Totten* (*b*) Being on the quarter, or between the line of the keel and the beam, abaft the latter, as, a *quartering* wind *Dana*

Quar'ter-ing, *n* 1 A station [*Obs*] *Mourning*

2 Assignment of quarters for soldiers

3 (*Her*) The division of a shield containing many coats See QUARTER *Ashmole*

4. (*Arch*) A series of quarters, or small upright posts *Gwilt*

Quar'ter-ing-blŏck, *n* A block on which the body of one condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces *Macaulay*

Quar'ter-lŏok, *n.* A side look, a quick glance [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Quar'ter ly, *a* 1 Containing or consisting of a fourth part, as, *quarterly* sessions

2 Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year, as, *quarterly* payments of rent

Quar'ter ly, *n* A periodical work published once in a quarter of a year, or four times during a year

Quar'ter ly, *adv* 1 By quarters once in a quarter of a year, as, the returns are made *quarterly*

2 (*Her*) In quarters or quarterings, as, to bear arms *quarterly*

Quar'ter-mās'ter, *n* 1 (*Mil*) An officer whose duty is to provide quarters, provisions storage, clothing, fuel, stationery, and transportation for the army, and superintend the supplies

2 (*Naut*) A petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, and the like, under the direction of the master *Totten*

Quartermaster-general (*Mil*) the chief officer in the quartermasters department — *Quartermaster sergeant* See SERGEANT

Quar'tern, *n* [Lat *quartarius*, a fourth part, quarter of any measure, quartern, gill, Fr. *quarteron* See QUARTER]

1 The fourth part of a pint, a gill

2 The fourth part of a peck *Simmonds*

3 A loaf made of a quarter of a stone (14 lbs) of flour, a loaf weighing about four pounds — called also *quartern loaf* *Simmonds*

Quar'ter-nōte, *n* (*Mus*) A note equal in duration to half a minim or the fourth part of a semibreve, a crotchet See CROTCHET

Quar'ter-on, *n* 1 A quarter of a pound

2 A tale of some goods, or a quarter of a hundred with one added in *Simmonds*

3 A quadroon See QUADROON

Quar'ter-round, *n* (*Arch*) A molding, the section of which is exactly or approximately a quadrant, or the fourth part of a circle, the echinus or ovolo

Quar'ter-sĕs'sions (sĕsh'unz), *n pl* (*Eng Law*) A general court of criminal jurisdiction held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county *Blackstone*

☞ *Quarter-sessions*, in boroughs, are held by the recorders *Brande*

Quar'ter-stăff, *n* A stout staff used as a weapon of defense, — so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other half way between the middle and end *Brande*

Quar tĕt', } *n* [It *quartetto*, diminutive of *quarto*,
Quar tĕtte', } the fourth, a fourth part, from Lat *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four, Fr *quatuor*, a quartette]

1 (*Mus*) (*a*) A composition in four parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument (*b*) The set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts

2. (*Poet*) A stanza of four lines.

3. A small sofa.

Quar'tic, *n.* [Lat *quartus*, fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] (*Math.*) See QUANTIC

Quar'tile, *n.* [Fr. *quartile, aspect quartile*, from Lat. *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] (*Astrol*) An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, ninety degrees, or three signs. *Hutton.*

Quar'tine, *n.* [Fr *quartine*, from Lat *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four] (*Bot*) The fourth integument of the nucleus of a seed, reckoning the outermost as the first It is only occasionally that there are more than two integuments *Lindley*

Quar'to, *n pl* QUAR'TŌS [Lat, from *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four, Fr & It (*in*) *quarto*, Sp (*en*) *cuarto*] Originally, a book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper, a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves, in present usage, a book of a square or nearly square form, corresponding to that formerly made by folding a sheet twice

Quar'to, *a* Having the form or size of a quarto, formed of sheets folded so as to make four leaves

Quar'tridge, *n* Quarterage [*Obs*] *Swift*

Quartz (kwŏrts, 108), *n* [M & N H Ger *quarz*, Dan *qvarts*, Sw *qvarts*, Fr *quartz*, It *quarzo*, Sp *cuarzo*] (*Min*) Pure silex, occurring in pellucid, glassy crystals, having the form of a six sided prism, terminated at each end by a pyramid, and also in masses of various colors, more or less transparent, and sometimes opaque

☞ *Rose quartz* is a rose colored variety, *amethyst*, a violet, *smoky quartz*, a smoky-brown, *chalcedony*, an uncrystallized variety, nearly white, and waxy in luster, *carnelian*, a red or flesh colored chalcedony *agate* a chalcedony in parallel or concentric layers of different colors, *flint*, a brown or black variety, *jasper* an opaque, red yellow, or brown quartz, colored by iron or ferruginous clay *Quartz* is an essential constituent of granite and abounds in rocks of all ages *Dana*

Quartz-if'er-ŏŭs (kwŏrts), *a* [Eng *quartz* and Lat *ferre*, to bear] (*Min*) Consisting chiefly of quartz *Dana*

Quartz'ĭte (kwŏrts'ĭt, 49), *n* [Fr] (*Min*) Granular quartz *Dana*

Quartz'oid (kwŏrts'oid, 108), *n* [Eng *quartz* and Gr εἶδος, form] (*Crystallog*) A double six sided pyramid, a form which may be imitated by uniting two regular six-sided pyramids base to base *Dana*

Quartz-ōse' (125), } *a* [Fr *quartzeux*, It *quarzoso*,
Quartz'oŭs, } Sp *cuarzoso*, Ger *quarzig*]
Quartz'y (108), } Containing quartz, partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz, resembling quartz

Quăsh, *n* See QUASS

Quash, *v t* [*imp & p p* QUASHED (kwŏsht), *p pr & vb n* QUASHING] [O Fr *quasser*, N Fr *casser*, Pr *cassar*, from Lat *quassare* to shake, shatter, shiver verb intensive from *quatere*, *quassum*, to shake, shatter]

1 To beat down or beat in pieces, to crush

The whales
Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels *quashed* *Waller*

2 Hence, to crush to subdue, to put down summarily and completely, to extinguish suddenly and entirely, as, to *quash* a rebellion

Contrition is apt to *quash* or allay all worldly grief *Barrow*

3 [O Fr *quasser*, N Fr *casser*, from Lat *cassare*, to annihilate, annul, from *cassus*, empty, vain] (*Law*) To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void, as, to *quash* an indictment *Hallam*

Quash, *v i* To be shaken with a noise *Sharp*

Quash, *n* The same as SQUASH

Quash'ee, *n* A negro — said to be derived from Quassy, a negro who first made known the medicinal virtues of one species of the quassia plant

Quăsi [Lat] As if, in a manner, in a certain sense or degree, having the resemblance of something — used as a prefix or first member of a compound, as, a *quasi*-contract, an act obliging a party in favor of another, without any real agreement between them a *quasi* corporation, a body that has some but not all the peculiar attributes of a corporation, a *quasi* argument, that which resembles or is used as an argument, *quasi* historical, apparently historical, seeming to be historical

Quăs'i mō'do (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *quasi modo geniti*, as new born babes, 1 Pet ii 2] (*Rom Cath Church*) The first Sunday after Easter *Brande*

Quăss, *n* [Russ, Pol, & Bohem *kvass*] A thin, sour beer, much used by the Russians, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley meal [Written also *quas*]

Quas sā'tion, *n* [Lat *quassatio*, from *quassare*, to shake See QUASH] The act of shaking, concussion the state of being shaken *Gayton*

Quassĭa (kwŏsh'ĭ ă, *or* kwăsh'ĭ a) (Synop, § 130), *n* [From the name of a negro, *Quassy*, or *Quash*, who prescribed this article as a specific] A bitter wood obtained from various trees of the genus *Quassia*, all of which are natives of tropical America or the West Indies The wood and bark are employed in medicine

Quăs'sine, } *n* [Fr *quassine* See QUASSIA]
Quăs'site, } (*Chem*) The bitter principle of *Quassia amara* of Central America, and *Q.* (*Picræna*) *excelsa* of Jamaica

☞ This substance, by the aid of water crystallizes in very small, white prisms Its taste is intensely bitter, but it is destitute of smell

Quat, *n.* [Cf L Ger *quase*, *quese*, a pustule caused by a contusion, Prov. Ger. *quetten*, *quedden*, D *quetsen*, A-S *cwysan*, to crush, quash, bruise]

1 A pustule or pimple

2 A troublesome, insignificant person *Shal.*

Quat, *v t* To satiate. [*Obs*] "The stomach *quatted* with dainties" *Lyly*

Quatch, *a* Squat, flat [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Quā'ter-coŭs'ĭn (kā'ter kŭz'n), *n* [Fr *quatre*, four, and *cousin*, Eng *cousin*] A cousin within the first four degrees of kindred [*Obs*]

Qua-tĕr'na ry, *n* [Lat *quaternarius*, consisting of four each, containing four, *numerus quaternarius*, the number four, from *quaterni*, four each, from *quatuor*, four Fr *quaternaire*, Pr *quaternari*, Pg & It *quaternario*, Sp *cuaternario*] The number four *Boyle*

Qua-tĕr'na ry, *a* 1 Consisting of four, by fours, in sets of four

2 (*Geol*) Later than, or subsequent to, the tertiary, post tertiary

Qua tĕr'nate, *a* 1 Composed of, or arranged in, sets of four

2 (*Bot*) Having the verticillate appendages arranged by fours *Henslow*

Qua tĕr'nate-pĭn'nate, *a* (*Bot*) Pinnate, with the pinna arranged in fours, as, a *quaternate pinnate* leaf

Qua tĕr'ni on, *n* [Lat *quaternio*, from *quaterni*, four each, from *quatuor*, four Fr *quaternion*]

1 The number four [*Poet*]

2 A set of four parts, objects, or individuals, four things taken collectively a group of four words, phrases, circumstances, facts, or the like "The triads and *quaternions* with which he loaded his speech" *W Scott*

He put him in prison and delivered him to four *quaternions* of soldiers to keep him *Acts* xii 4

The elements, the eldest birth
Of Nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run *Milton.*

3 A word of four syllables, a quadrisyllable.

4 (*Math*) The quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on four geometrical elements, and as expressible by an algebraic symbol of quadrinominal form

☞ The science or calculus of *quaternions* is a new mathematical method in which the conception of a *quaternion* is unfolded and symbolically expressed, and is applied to various classes of algebraical geometrical and physical questions so as to discover theorems, and to arrive at the solution of problems *Sir Wm R Hamilton*

Qua tĕr'ni on, *v t* To divide into files or companies *Milton*

Qua tĕr'ni ty, *n* [Fr *quaternité* It *quaternità*, Sp *cuaternidad* Lat *quaternita* from Lat *quaterni*, four each from *quatuor*, four] The number four [*Obs*] *Browne*

Qua'ter on, *n* See QUADROON

Qua tōrze', *n* [Fr *quatorze* fourteen] The four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in the game of piquet — so called because each quatorze reckons fourteen points

Quat'rāin (*or* kwŏt'ren, 42), *n* [Fr *quatrain*, from *quatre*, Lat *quatuor*, four, It *quartina*, *quadernario*] (*Poet*) A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately *Dryden*

Quăt're-fŏ'ĭlle, } (kăt'er), *n* The same as QUAR-
Quăt're-foil, } TIR FOIL

Quăt'u or, *n* [Lat four] (*Mus*) A quartet, — applied chiefly to instrumental compositions.

Quāve, *n* The same as QUAVER [*Obs*]

Quāve, *v i* To quaver [*Prov Eng*]

Quāve'mire, *n* The same as QUAGMIRE [*Obs.*]

Quā'ver, *v i* [*imp & p p* QUAVERED, *p pr & vb n* QUAVERING] [O Eng *quave*, to shake, to tremble, allied to L Ger *quabbeln*, to shake, to be soft, of fat substances, from *quabbel*, *quabbe*, D *kwabbe*, *kwab* a fat lump of flesh, a dewlap, Icel *quapa* to shake with loose fat, *qvap*, *qvap*, soft and loose, fat (f QUAVER]

1 To tremble, to vibrate, to shake

The finger moved with a *quavering* motion *Newton*

2 Especially to shake the voice, to utter or form sound with rapid vibrations, as in singing, to sing with tremulous modulations of voice, also, to produce a shake on a music al instrument

Now sportive youth
Carol incondite rhythms with suiting notes
And *quaver* inharmonious *Philips*

Quā'ver, *n* 1 A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music.

2 (*Mus*) An eighth note See EIGHTH

Quā'ver er, *n* A warbler

Quay (kē) (Synop, § 130), *n* [See KEY] A mole or bank formed toward the sea, or on the side of a river, for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels [Written also *key*] *Gwilt.*

Quay (kē), *v t* To furnish with quays

Quay'age (kē'), *n* Wharfage [Written also *keyage*]

Quay'-bĕrth (kē'), *n* A loading or discharging berth for a ship in a public dock *Simmonds*

Quĕ (kē), *n* A small coin worth less than a half-penny [*Obs*]

Quēach, *n* [A modification of *quick*, q. v.] A thick, bushy plot. [*Obs.*]

In some *queach*,
Or strength of shade *Chapman*

Quăsach, *v. i.* To stir; to move. [*Obs.*] See QUICK.

Quăsach'y, *a* [From *queach*] 1. Yielding or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground, shaking, moving "The *queachy* fens." "Godwin's *queachy* sands" *Drayton.*

2 Thick, bushy [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*

Quăsan (kween), *n* [O Eng *queyne*, A-S *cwēne*, woman, harlot, O Sax *quān*, *quena*, Goth *qens*, *qeins*, *qvino*, Icel *qvinna*, *kona*, *qven*, *qvān*, *qvon*, *qvendi*, Sw *qvinna*, *kona*, Dan *qvinde*, *qvind*, *kone*, O H Ger *quena*, *quina*, *quen*, M H Ger *chone*, *kone*, O D *quene*, allied to Gr γυνη, Ir *conne*, a woman Cf QUEFN]

1 A woman, a young woman, a girl *W Scott*

2 Especially, a low woman, a wench, a slut "The dread of every scolding *quean*" *Gay*

Quăs'ĭ ness, *n* [From *queasy*] The state of being queasy, nausea, qualmishness

Quăs'ĭ-y (kwē'zĭ), *a* [Icel *qvesa*, belly ache, pains in the stomach, O Sw *qvesa*, fever]

1 Sick at the stomach, affected with nausea, inclined to vomit

2 Fastidious, squeamish, delicate

3 Causing nausea, occasioning uncomfortable feelings "A *queasy* question" *Shak*

Quĕch, *v. i* [Cf QUICK and QUFACH] A doubt

Quĕck, ful word, occurring in a corrupted passage of Bacon's Essays, and probably meaning to stir, to move

Queen, *n* [O Eng *quene*, A S *cwen*, wife, queen, Icel *qvān*, *qvon*, woman, wife See QUEAN]

1 The consort of a king

2 A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom, a female monarch, as, Elizabeth, *queen* of England Mary, *queen* of Scotland

3 The sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive, — called also *queen-bee*

4 (*Chess*) The most powerful, and after the king the most important, piece in a set of chessmen

5 A card bearing the picture of a queen, as, the *queen* of hearts

Queen-consort, the wife of a reigning king *Blackstone* — *Queen-dowager*, the widow of a king — *Queen-mother*, a queen-dowager who is also mother of the reigning king or queen — *Queen of May* May-queen See MAY-QUEEN — *Queen of the meadows* (*Bot*), meadow-sweet, a plant of the genus *Spiræa* — *Queen-regent*, or *queen regnant*, a queen reigning in her own right — *Queen's bench*, a court of record in England which is so called during the life of a queen — *Queen's counsel*, barristers who have been called within the bar, and selected to be counsel for the queen — *Queen's evidence* (*Eng Law*) the accomplice in a crime who is admitted for the crown against his accomplices — *Queen's metal* an alloy imitating silver composed of nine parts of tin and one part each of lead antimony, and bismuth *Craig* — *Queen's pigeon* (*Ornith*), a magnificent bird found in many of the islands of the Indian Ocean remarkable for having upon its head a beautiful tuft of feathers which have a spoon-shaped extremity of a blue color bordered with white *Goura Victoria Baird* — *Queen's yellow* the yellow subsulphate of mercury, — formerly so called *Ure*

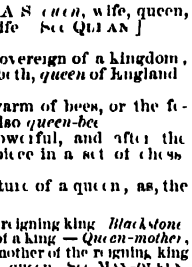

Queen's Pigeon

Queen, *v. i* To play the queen, to act the part or character of a queen *Shak*

Queen, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* QUFENFD, *p. pr* & *vb. n* QUEENING] (*Chess*) To make a queen or other piece of, as a pawn when moved to the eighth square

Queen'-ăp'ple (ăp'pl), *n* A kind of apple so called "*Queen apples* and red cherries from the tree" *Spenser*

Queen'-crăft, *n* Craft or skill in policy on the part of a queen

Elizabeth showed much *queen-craft* in procuring the votes of the nobility *Fuller*

Queen'-gōld, *n* A royal duty or revenue formerly belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king

Queen'ly, *a* Like a queen, becoming a queen, suitable to a queen

Queen'-pōst, *n* (*Arch*) One of two suspending posts in a trussed roof, framed below into the tie beam, and above into the principal rafters *Gwilt*

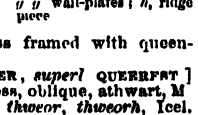

Queen-post Roof

a, *a*, queen-posts *b* tie-beam *c*, *c*, struts or braces *d*, *d*, purlins *e*, straining beam *f*, *f*, common rafters, *g g* wall-plates; *h*, ridge piece

Queen'ship, *n* The state, condition, or dignity of a queen

Queen's'-wăre, *n* Glazed earthenware of a cream color

Queen'-trŭss, *n*. A truss framed with queen-posts

Queer, *a* [*compar* QUEERER, *superl* QUEERFST] [N H Ger *queer*, *quer*, cross, oblique, athwart, M & O H Ger *twer*, A-S *thweor*, *thweorh*, Icel. *thver*, Goth *thwairhs*, N H Ger *querkopf*, a queer fellow Cf THWART] Going athwart what is usual or normal, differing in some odd way from what is ordinary; odd; singular, quaint; whimsical, as, a *queer* story or act. "Gave a *queer* look about the room." *W. Irving.*

Queer'ish, *a* Rather queer, somewhat singular.

Queer'ly, *adv.* In an odd or singular manner

Queer'ness, *n* Oddity, singularity, particularity

Queest, *n* [Written also *quist*, *queeze*, *quĭce*, *queece*] [Icel *qvista*, a bird, probably of the pigeon kind Cf Icel *qvistr*, a branch of a tree, and Eng *cushat*] (*Ornith*) The European wood-pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), the cushat

Quggh (kwŭ), *n* See QUAICH

Quĭnt (kwĕnt), *imp* & *p. p* of *quench* [*Obs*]

Quĕll, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* QUFLLED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* QUELLING] [A S *cwellan*, *cwellan*, Dan *qvale*, Sw *quälja*, Icel *qvelja* See KILL]

1. To take the life of, to kill [*Obs*]

Ere he did recover he did him *quell* *Spenser*

2 To crush, to subdue, to put down, to reduce

The nation obeyed the call rallied round the sovereign and enabled him to *quell* the disaffected minority *Macaulay*

3 To quiet, to allay, to reduce to peace, to cause to cease, as, to *quell* grief, to *quell* the tumult of the soul

Much did his words the gentle lady *quell* *Spenser*

Syn — To subdue, crush, overpower, put down, quiet, allay, calm

Quĕll, *v. i* 1 To die [*Obs*]

Yet he did quake and quiver, like to *quell* *Spenser*

2 To be put down, subdued, or vanquished, to abate [*Rare*]

Winter's wrath begins to *quell* *Spenser*

Quĕll, *n* Murder [*Obs*] *Shak*

Quĕll'ĕr, *n* One who quells, one who crushes or subdues "*Queller* of Satan" *Milton*

Quĕl'lĭ o, *n* [Corrupted from Sp *cuello*, Lat *collum*, neck] A ruff for the neck [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Quelque-chose (kĕlk'shōz), *n* [Fr, something] A trifle, a kickshaw

Quĕme, *v. t* [A S *cwēman*, from *cuman*, *cuman*, to come, *cwēme*, pleasing, Ger *bequem*, convenient, commodious] To please [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Quĕme'fŭl, *a* Capable of being pleased placable, merciful [*Obs*] *Wyclif*

Quĕnch, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* QUFNCHFD (kwĕnchĕt), *p. pr* & *vb. n* QUENCHING] [A S *cwencan* *ācwencan*, allied to *cwinan*, *acwinan*, to languish, *cuncan*, *ācwincan*, to decrease, disappear, Goth *qvinon*, to weep, bewail]

1 To extinguish, to put out as, to *quench* flame "Ere our blood shall *quench* that fire" *Shak*

2 Hence, to cause to go out or become extinguished, as something warm, ardent, burning, or the like to put an end to, to stifle, to allay, to destroy, as, to *quench* thirst, love, hate, &c

The supposition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy *Shak*

Syn — To extinguish, still, stifle, allay, cool, check, destroy

Quĕnch, *v. i* To go out, to become extinguished, to cool [*Rare*]

Dost thou think in time
She will not *quench*? *Shak*

Quĕnch'a ble, *a* Admitting of being quenched or extinguished

Quĕnch'er, *n* One who, or that which, quenches or extinguishes

Quĕnch'less, *a* Incapable of being quenched, inextinguishable, as, *quenchless* fire or fury "Once kindled, *quenchless* evermore" *Byron*

Syn. — Inextinguishable, unquenchable, irrepressible

Quĕnch'less ly, *adv* In a quenchless manner

Quĕnch'less-ness, *n* The state of being quenchless

Quenouille-trāin'ing (ke nōō'y'), *n* A method of training trees or shrubs in a conical or distaff like shape, with the branches bent downward

Quenouille-training (*Hort*)

Quĕr'çĭ tine, *n* (*Chem*) A product of quercitrine obtained by boiling it with acids *Gregory*

Quĕr'çĭt-rine, *n* [Fr *quercitrin* See *infra*] (*Chem*) A pigment of a pale lemon color, obtained from the oak (*Quercus tinctoria*) *Ure*

Quĕr'çĭt ron (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *quercitron*, from Lat *quercus*, an oak, and *citrus*, the citron tree]

1 The bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, black oak, or dyer's oak, which grows from Canada to Georgia, and west to the Mississippi It frequently attains the height of 70 or 80 feet, and is one of the largest trees of the American forest

2 The inner bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, used in tanning, and in dyeing yellow

Quĕr'cus, *n*. [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of trees, including many species which furnish valuable timber, the oak

Quĕr'ēle, *n* [Lat *querela*, Fr *querelle* See QUARREL] A complaint to a court. [*Obs*] See AUDITA QUERELA *Ayliffe.*

Quĕ'rent, *n*. [Lat *querens*, p pr of *queri*, to complain] A complainant; a plaintiff. [*Obs*]

Quĕ'rent, *n*. [Lat. *quærens*, p. pr. of *quærere*, to seek or search for, to inquire] An inquirer. [*Obs.*]

Quĕr'i-mō'ni-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *querimonia*, a complaint, from *queri*, to complain, O Fr *querimonie*.] Complaining, querulous, apt to complain

Quĕr'i-mō'ni-ŏŭs-ly, *adv* In a querimonious manner, with complaint, querulously

Quĕr'i mō'ni-ŏŭs-ness, *n* The state of being querimonious, disposition to complain, a complaining temper

Quĕr'i-mo ny (50), *n* [Lat *querimonia*, complaint] A complaint or complaining [*Obs*]

Quĕ'rist (89), *n* [Lat *quærere*, to search for, to inquire] One who inquires or asks questions *Swift.*

Quĕrk, *n* See QUIRK

Quĕrk'en, *v. t* [Icel *qverk*, pl *qverkar*, the throat, O Sw *qvarka*, O H Ger *querca*, id, Icel *kyrkia*, to strangle Cf QUACKENED] To stifle or choke. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Quĕrl (14), *v. t* [N H Ger *querlen*, *quirlen*, to twirl, to turn round, from *querl*, *quirl*, a twirling stick, M Ger *twerle*, *twirl*, O H Ger *thwirl* Cf. TWIRL] To twirl, to turn or wind round, to coil, as, to *querl* a cord, thread, or rope [*Local U. S.*]

Quĕrn, *n* [A-S *cwcorn*, *cwyrn*, O Sax *quern*, D *kwcern*, O H Ger *quirn*, Icel *qvern*, Sw *qvarn*, Dan *qvärn*, Goth *qaurnus*, Lith *girna*, Lett *dsirnus* Pol *zarna*, Bohem *zerna*, Serb *shrvanj*, Slav *shi'n'r'*, allied to Ger *korn*, Goth *kaurn*, Slav *zrno*, Lith *zirnis*, Eng *corn*, Lat *granum*. Cf KERN and CORN] A hand mill for grinding grain a mill, the stone of which was turned by hand, used before the invention of windmills and watermills

Some apple-colored corn,
Ground in fair *querns* *Chapman*

Quĕr'po, *n* [Sp *cuerpo*, the body, Lat *corpus*, Sp *en cuerpo de camisa*, half dressed, having on a shirt only] A waistcoat or garment close to the body [*Obs*]

To be in querpo, to be defenseless See CUERPO

Quĕr'que dŭle, *n* [Lat *querquedula*, from Gr. κερκουρος, a light vessel, a boat, a sea fish] (*Ornith*) The pin tail duck the *Dafila caudacuta*, or *Querquedula acuta* of Selby *Eng Cyc.*

Quĕ'rry, *n* A groom See EQUERRY

Quĕr'ŭ lŏŭs'tial, *a* Querulous [*Obs*]

Quĕr'ŭ lŏŭs, *a* [Lat *querulus* and *querulosus*, from *queri*, to complain See QUARRELOUS]

1 Given to quarreling, quarrelsome [*Obs.*]

2 Apt to repine, or habitually complaining, disposed to murmur, as, a *querulous* man or people

Family can hardly be more annoying than *querulous*, jealous, exacting fondness *Macaulay*

3 Expressing complaint, as, a *querulous* tone of voice

Syn — Complaining bewailing lamenting, whining, mourning, murmuring, discontented, dissatisfied

Quĕr'ŭ lŏŭs ly, *adv* In a querulous or complaining manner

Quĕr'ŭ lŏŭs ness, *n* The state of being querulous disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring

Quĕ'ry (89), *n* [Lat *quære*, imperative of *quærere*, to seek or search for, to ask, inquire] A question, an inquiry to be answered or resolved

I will conclude by proposing some *queries* *Newton*

Quĕ'ry, *v. t* To ask questions, to make inquiry, to put incredulous interrogatories

Three Cambridge sophs,
Each prompt to *query* answer, and debate *Pope*

Quĕ'ry, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* QUERIED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* QUFRYING]

1 To seek by questioning, to inquire into, as, *query* the sum or amount, *query* the motive or the fact

2 To object or examine by questions *Gayton.*

3 To doubt of, to treat with incredulity

☞ This word or its abbreviation (*Qu*, or *Qy*), is often put after a word or statement regarded as doubtful See QUERE

Quĕse, *v. t* To search after, to look for [*Obs*]

Quĕst, *n* [O Fr *queste*, N Fr *quête*, Pr *questa*, *questa*, Sp *questa*, It *chiesta*, from Lat *quærere*, *quæsitum*, to seek for, to ask]

1 The act of seeking, or looking after any thing, attempt to find or obtain, search, as, to rove in *quest* of game, of a lost child, of property, and the like "A low But loyal cottage, where you may be safe Till further *quest*" *Milton.*

2 Request, desire solicitation

Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrained hope or passion *Herbert*

3 Those who make search or inquiry. "Hath sent about three several *quests*" *Shak*

4 Specifically, by abbreviation for *inquest*, a sworn body of examiners, as a jury of inquest [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Quĕst, *v. i* To go in search of something; to make search or inquiry

If his *questing* had been unsuccessful, he appeased the rage of hunger with some scraps of broken meat *Macaulay*

Quĕst, *v. t* [O Fr *quester*, N Fr. *quêter*, Pr *questar* See *supra*] To search for *Herbert.*

Quĕst'ant, } *n* [O Fr *questant*, N. Fr. *quêtant*,
Quĕst'er, } Pr *questan*. See *supra*] One who seeks; a seeker. [*Obs*]

Quĕs'tion (kwĕst'yun, 66), *n.* [*Fr. question*, Pr. *questio*, Sp. *cuestion*, It *questione*, *quistione*, Lat *quæstio*, from *quærere*, *quæsitum*, to seek for, ask, inquire]

1. The act of asking; interrogation, inquiry, examination, as, to examine by *question* and answer

2. Discussion, debate, hence, dispute, verbal contest.

It is to be put to *question*, whether it is lawful for Christian princes to make an invasive war simply for the propagation of the faith *Bacon*

3. Examination with reference to a decisive result, investigation, and specifically, judicial or official inquiry, formal investigation as before a tribunal, trial. "He that was in *question* for the robbery" *Shak*

4 Hence, examination under infliction of bodily pain, torture *Blackstone*

5 That which is asked, an inquiry, an interrogatory, a query

But this *question* asked, puts me in doubt *Milton*

6 Hence, a subject of investigation or examination, theme of inquiry, matter to be inquired into or respecting

In question, in debate, in the course of examination or discussion, as, the matter or point *in question* — *Leading question*, a question which suggests to a witness or person questioned, the answer it is desired he should make *Wharton* — *Out of the question*, not worthy of or requiring, consideration, quite impossible "*Out of question*, 'tis Maria's hand" *Shak* — *Past question*, beyond question, out of question, certainly, undoubtedly, unquestionably — *Previous question* the question put to a parliamentary assembly previously to the putting of the principal question, namely "Shall the main question be now put?" Calling for the *previous question* cuts off further debate till and unless it be negatived

Quĕs'tion (kwĕst'yun), *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* QUESTIONED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUESTIONING] [Fr *questionner*, Pr *questionar*, Sp *cuestionar*, It *questionare*, *quistionare* See *supra*]

1 To ask a question or questions, to inquire by interrogatory or proposition to be answered

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much *Bacon*

2 To debate by interrogatories *Shak*

Quĕs'tion, *v. t* 1 To inquire of by asking questions, to examine by interrogatories, as, to *question* a witness

2 To doubt of, to be uncertain of, to query

And most we *question* what we most desire *Prior*

3 To treat as not entitled to confidence, or as not to be allowed, to call in question "To *question* thy bold entrance on this place" *Milton*

Syn — To ask, interrogate, catechise, doubt, controvert, dispute — QUESTION, INQUIRE, INTERROGATE We *inquire* for the sake of information as to *inquire* one's way We *question* with closeness in order to gain the whole truth as to *question* a messenger as to all the particulars We *interrogate* by asking questions repeatedly, and often with authority, as, to *interrogate* a witness or a culprit

You have oft *inquired*
After the shepherd that complained of love *Shak*
Suddenly out of this delightful dream
The man awoke, and would have *questioned* more,
But he would not endure the woful theme *Spenser*

The traveler whoever he might be coming to the fortified habitation would probably have been *interrogated* from the battlements, admitted with caution at the gate, introduced to a petty monarch fierce with habitual hostility, and vigilant with ignorant suspicion *Johnson*

Quĕs'tion a ble (kwĕst'yun a bl), *a*

1. Admitting of being questioned or inquired of, inviting, or seeming to invite, inquiry [*Rare*]

Thou comest in such a *questionable* shape,
That I will speak to thee *Shak*

2 Liable to question, subject to be doubted or called in question, doubtful, suspicious

It is *questionable* whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body *Baker*

Syn. — Disputable, controvertible, debatable, uncertain, doubtful, suspicious

Quĕs'tion-a-ble ness, *n* The quality or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious

Quĕs'tion-a-bly, *adv* In a questionable manner, doubtfully

Quĕs'tion-a-ry, *a* Inquiring, asking questions "*Questionary* epistles" *Pope*

Quĕs'tion a ry (kwĕst'yun ĕr ¥, 44), *n.* One who makes it his business to seek after relics and carry them about for sale *W Scott*

Quĕs'tion er (kwĕst'yun er), *n* One who asks questions; an inquirer

Quĕs'tion ist (kwĕst'yun ĭst), *n* 1 A questioner, an inquirer [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

2 (*Eng Universities*) One of those who are in the last term of their college course, and are soon to be examined for honors or degrees

Quĕs'tion less, *adv* Beyond a question or doubt doubtless, certainly [*Obs or rare*] *South*

What it was in the apostles' time, that, *questionless*, it must be still. *Milton*

Quĕst'man (kwĕst'man), } *n* 1. One legally
Quĕst'mŏn'ger (kwĕst'mŭng-), } empowered to make quest of certain matters, as, specifically, (*a*) A church-warden's assistant *Blount.* (*b.*) A collector of parish rents. *Blount.* (*c*) A juryman, a person impaneled to try a cause. *Latimer.*

2. One who made a business of laying informations, and encouraging petty lawsuits. *Bacon.*

Quĕs'tor, *n* [Written also *questor*] [Lat *quæstor*, contracted from *quæsitor*, from *quærere*, *quæsitum*, to seek for, ask, It *questore*, Sp *cuestor*, Fr. *questeur*] (*Rom Antiq*) An officer who had the management of the public treasure, the receiver of taxes, tribute, &c

☞ At an early period there were also public accusers styled *questors*, but the office was soon abolished

Quĕs'tor-ship, *n* 1 The office of a questor, or Roman treasurer

2 The term of a questor's office

Quĕst'rist, *n* [Lat *quæstor*, a seeker, searcher, from *quærere*, *quæsitum*, to seek or search for Cf QUEST and QUESTOR] A seeker, a pursuer [*Obs*] "Hot *questrists* after him" *Shak*

Quĕst'u-a-ry, *a* [Lat *quæstuarius*, from *quæstus*, gain, profit, from *quærere*, *quæsitum*, to seek for, earn, acquire, O Fr *questuaire*] Studious of profit [*Rare*] *Browne*

Quĕst'u a-ry, *n* One employed to collect profits [*Rare*] "The pope's *questuaries*" *Bp Taylor*

Quette (kū), *n* [Fr] See CUE

Quey (kwā), *n* A young heifer [*Scot*] *Burns*

Quib, *n* [Probably an abbreviation of *quibble*, q v Cf W *gwib*, a quick course, a wandering, strolling See QUIP] A sarcasm, a bitter taunt, a quip, a gibe

He was fond of joke and jest,
But all his merry *quibs* are o'er *Tennyson*

Quib'ble (kwĭb'bl), *n* [Probably from Lat *quidlibet*, what you please. See QUILLET, QUIDDIT, and *supra*]

1 A start or turn from the point in question an evasion, a cavil, a pretense

Quirks and *quibbles* have no place in the search after truth *Watts*

2 A pun, a low conceit

Quib'ble, *v. i* [*imp & p. p.* QUIBBLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIBBLING]

1 To evade the point in question by artifice, play upon words, caviling, or any conceit, to take refuge from the main matter in an insignificant or impertinent question raised or point made, to trifle in argument or discourse

2 To pun, to practice punning

Quib'bler, *n* 1 One who evades the point in question by trifling artifices, play upon words, or cavils

2 A punster

Quib'bling ly, *adv* Triflingly, evasively

Quice, *n* See QUEEN

Quich, } *v. t* [Cf *quech* or *quael*, and *quinch* Either
Quick, } allied to *quack*, or to *quake*, q v] To stir, to move [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Quick (kwĭk), *a* [*compar* QUICKER, *superl* QUICKEST] [A S *cwic*, O Sax *quic*, D *kwik*, O Fries & L Ger *qual*, Dan *qvik*, Sw *qvick*, Icel *qvikr*, O H Ger *quec*, N H Ger *queck*, *qual*, Goth *qius*, allied to Lat *vivus*, from *vivere*, Skt *dshiv*, to live]

1 Alive, living, animate, — opposed to *dead* or *inanimate* "The Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the *quick* and the dead" 2 *Tim* iv 1

Man is no star, but a *quick* coal
Of mortal fire *Herbert*

☞ In this sense the word is nearly obsolete except in some compounds, or in particular phrases

2 Characterized by liveliness animated, sprightly, agile, brisk "You have a *quick* wit" *Shak*

3 Speedy, hasty, swift, not slow

Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated *Milton*

4 Hasty, sharp, unceremonious [*Rare*]

The bishop was somewhat *quick* with them, and signified that he was much offended *Latimer*

Quick with child pregnant with a living child

Syn — Speedy, expeditious, swift, rapid hasty, prompt ready, active, brisk, nimble, agile, lively, sprightly

Quick, *adv* 1 In a quick manner, nimbly, with celerity, rapidly, with haste, speedily, without delay, as, run *quick*, be *quick* "If we consider how very *quick* the actions of the mind are performed" *Locke*

2 Soon, in a short time, without delay, as, go, and return *quick*

Quick, *n* [Eng *quick*, *a*, L Ger *quiel* Cf Sw *qviga*, a heifer, Dan *qvæg*, cattle, that is, living]

1 That which is alive or living, a living animal or plant, especially, the hawthorn, quickset

The works are curiously hedged with *quick*, and planted with a stately row of limes on the rampart *Evelyn*

2 Hence, the part of the body which is sensitive to pain, the living flesh, hence, the sensitive part or point, that which is susceptible of, or causes, keen feeling

This test nippeth, this pincheth, this toucheth the *quick* *Latimer*

How feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they come to the *quick* of the difference! *Fuller*

3 Quitch grass

Quick, *v. t* [See QUICKEN] To revive; to make alive. [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Quick, *v. i* To be or become alive, to stir, as a living being [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Quick'-bēam, *n.* See QUICKEN-TREE.

Quick'eng, *n.* See DOG-GRASS.

Quick'en-tree, *n.* [Eng. *quick*, *a*, so called either from its rapid growth, or the great quantity, or the lively color, of its fruit; Ger *quickenbaum*, *quitschenbaum*, *quitschenbaum.* Cf QUITCH-GRASS] (*Bot*) A tree, the wild sorb, the *Pyrus*, or *Sorbus*, *aucuparia*, a species of service tree, — sometimes also called *rowan-tree*, or *roan-tree*, *mountain-ash*, also *fowl pear*, because the apples are used as a bait for birds

Quick'en (kwĭk'n), *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* QUICKENED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUICKENING] [A-S *cwicoian*, *cucian*, Dan *qvikke* See QUICK]

1 To make alive, to vivify, to revive or resuscitate, as from death, or an inanimate state, to rein vigorate

The mistress whom I serve *quickens* what's dead *Shak*

2 To make lively, active, or sprightly, to impart additional energy to, to refresh, to sharpen, to stimulate, to incite

Like a fruitful garden without a hedge, that *quickens* the appetite to enjoy so tempting a prize *South.*

3 To make quick or rapid, to hasten; to accelerate, as, to *quicken* motion, speed, or flight

Syn. — To revive resuscitate reinvigorate, vivify, refresh stimulate sharpen, incite, hasten, accelerate, expedite, dispatch speed

Quick'en (kwĭk'n), *v. i* 1 To become alive, to become vivified or cultivened

The heart is the first part that *quickens*, and the last that dies *Ray.*

When the pale and bloodless east began
To *quicken* to the sun *Tennyson*

2 To move with rapidity or activity "And keener lightning *quickens* in her eye" *Pope*

Quick'en-er (kwĭk'n er), *n* One who, or that which, quickens revives, vivifies, or communicates life, reinvigorates, or accelerates

Quick'en-ing, *n* 1 The act or process of making or of becoming quick

2 (*Physiol*) The first motion of the fetus in the womb felt by the mother, and other abdominal movements giving rise to similar sensations, occurring about the middle of the term of pregnancy It was formerly thought that at this time vitality was imparted to the fetus

Quick'-grăss, *n* See QUITCH GRASS

Quick'lime, *n* [See LIME] (*Chem*) The protoxide of calcium, any carbonate of lime, as chalk, limestone, oyster shells, &c, deprived of its carbonic acid and aqueous matter, by exposure to intense heat

Quick'ly, *adv* Speedily, with haste or celerity; soon without delay

Quick'-mătch, *n* See MATCH

Quick'ness, *n* 1 The condition or quality of being quick or living, life [*Obs*]

Touch it with thy celestial *quickness* *Herbert.*

2 Rapidity of motion, speed, celerity

Must send thee hence
With fiery *quickness* *Milton*

3 Activity, briskness promptness, as, the *quickness* of the imagination or wit

His mind had indeed great *quickness* and vigor *Macaulay.*

4 Acuteness of perception, keen sensibility

5 Sharpness, pungency of taste *Mortimer*

Syn — Velocity, celerity, rapidity, haste expedition, promptness, dispatch, swiftness, nimbleness, fleetness agility briskness liveliness, sagacity, shrewdness sharpness penetration, keenness

Quick'sănd, *n* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure, especially, a large mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water, sometimes found at the mouth of a river or along some coasts, and very dangerous, from its being unable to support the weight of a person

Quick'set, *n* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge, — applied especially to the haw thorn *Evelyn*

Quick'set, *v. t* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence, as, to *quickset* a ditch *Mortimer.*

Quick'set, *a* Made of quickset

I could find dates and pomegranates in the *quickset* hedges *H Walpole.*

Quick'-sight'ed (-sīt'), *a* Having quick sight or acute discernment, quick to see or discern

Quick'-sight'ed ness (-sīt'ed nes), *n* Quickness of sight or discernment, readiness to see or discern.

Quick'sil ver, *n* [Eng *quick* and *silver*, so called from its fluidity, N H Ger *quecksilber*, O H Ger. *quecsilpar*, Lat *argentum vivum* See QUICK] (*Min*) Mercury See MERCURY

Quick'sil vered, *a* Overlaid with quicksilver, or an amalgam of quicksilver and tin foil

Quick'sil ver ing, *n* The mercury and foil on the back of a looking glass

Quick'stĕp, *n* (*Mus*) A lively, spirited march

Quick'-wit'ted, *a* Having ready wit *Shak.*

Quick'-wit'ted ness, *n* Readiness of wit.

Quid, *n* A portion suitable to be chewed, a cud.

Quid, *v. t* (*Man*) To suffer to drop from the mouth, as hay or other food when partially chewed; — said of horses. *Youatt.*

Quĭd'dam [Lat.] Somebody; one unknown.

Quid'da-ny, *n* [Lat. *cydonium*, quince-juice,

quince-wine, from *cydonius* or *cydonia arbor*, a quince tree, *cydonia, colonia, cotonea*, a quince or quince-apple, from *Cydonius*, Cydonian, from *Cydonia* or *Cydon*, Gr Κυδωνία, a town on the north coast of Crete Gr Κυδώνιον μῆλον, Cydonian apple, quince, O H Ger *chutina, kutina*, M H. Ger *quitin, quitten*, O Ger *quade, quadde, quede, quette*, N H Ger *quitte*, a quince] A confection of quinces, in consistency between a sirup and marmalade *Dunton*

Quĭd'da tĭve, *a* [See QUIDDITY It *quidditativo*, Sp *quidditativo*] Constituting the essence of a thing quidditative

Quĭd'dĭt, *n* [Lat *quidlibet*, what you please Cf QUILLET and QUIBBLE] A subtility, an equivocation [*Obs*] *Shal*

Quĭd'dĭ tĭve, *a* [See *supra*] Constituting or containing the essence of a thing

Quĭd'dĭ tỹ, *n* [L Lat *quidditas*, from Lat *quid*, what, It *quiddità*, Sp *quididad*, Fr *quiddité*]

1 The essence or nature of a thing, that which constitutes the peculiar nature of any thing, or answers the question, *Quid est?* or, What is it? "The *quiddity* or characteristic difference of poetry as distinguished from prose" *De Quincey*

2 A trifling nicety, a cavil, a captious question

We laugh at the *quiddities* of those writers now *Coleridge*

Quĭd'dle (kwĭd'dl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* QUIDDLED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUIDDLING] [Lat *quid*, what] To spend or waste time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in a trifling superficial manner to dawdle

Quĭd'dlĕ, } *n* One who spends time in trifling
Quĭd'dlĕr, } matters

Quĭd'nŭnc *n* [Lat, What now?] One who is curious to know every thing that passes one who knows, or pretends to know, all occurrences "The idle stories of *quidnuncs*" *Motley*

Quĭ ĕsce', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* QUIESCED (kwĭ ĕst'), *p pr* & *vb n* QUIESCING] [Lat *quiescere* from *quies*, rest, quiet] To be silent, as a letter to have no sound *M Stuart*

Quĭ ĕs'cĕnce, } *n* [Lat *quiescentia* from *qui*
Quĭ ĕs'cĕn cy, } *escens*, Fr *quiescence* See *infra*]

1 The state or quality of being quiescent, absence of motion rest repose

2 Rest of the mind, a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion

3 (*Gram*) Silence, the having no sound, as of a letter

Quĭ ĕs'cĕnt, *a* [Lat *quiescens*, p pr of *quiescere*, Fr *quiescent*, Sp & It *quiescente* See QUIESCE]

1 Being in a state of repose still, not moving, as, a *quiescent* body or fluid

2 Not ruffled with passion unagitated, not in action, not excited, quiet dormant

In times of national security, the feeling of patriotism among the masses is so *quiescent* that it seems hardly to exist *Prof Wilson*

3 (*Gram*) Not sounded, silent, as, *y* in *quiescent* in "*day*" and "*say*"

Quĭ ĕs'cĕnt, *n* (*Gram*) A silent letter *M Stuart*

Quĭ ĕs'cĕnt ly, *adv* In a quiescent manner, calmly, quietly

Quĭ'ĕt (kwī'ĕt), *a* [*compar* QUIETER *superl* QUIETEST] [Lat *quietus*, p p of *quiescere*, to rest, keep quiet, O Fr *quiet, quoit, coit, coi*, Pr *quet*, Sp, Pg, & It *quieto* See QUIESCE]

1 Being in a state of rest, not moving, without stir, motion, or agitation

They were *quiet* all the night saying, In the morning, when it is day we shall kill him *Judg* xvi 2

2 Free from alarm or disturbance unmolested

That son who on the *quiet* state of man
Such trouble brought *Milton*

3 Not giving offense, not exciting disorder or trouble, not turbulent gentle mild, meek, contented "The ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price" 1 *Pet* iii 4

I will sit as *quiet* as a lamb *Shak*

Syn —Still, tranquil calm unruffled, smooth, unmolested, undisturbed, placid, peaceful, mild, peaceable, meek, contented

Quĭ'ĕt, *n* [Lat *quies, quietis*, It & Sp *quiete*]

1 The state of a thing not in motion rest, repose

2 Freedom from disturbance or alarm, tranquillity, peace, security

And join with thee, calm Peace and *Quiet* *Milton*

At quiet still peaceful — *In quiet*, quietly "I will depart *in quiet*" *Shak* — *Out of quiet* disturbed, restless [*Obs*] "She is much *out of quiet*" *Shak*

Quĭ'ĕt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUIETED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUIETING]

1 To stop motion in, to still, to reduce to a state of rest, as, to *quiet* corporeal motion

2 To calm, to appease, to pacify, to lull, to allay, to tranquilize as, to *quiet* the passions, to *quiet* clamors or disorders, to *quiet* pain or grief

Quiet yourselves I pray, and be at peace *Shak*

Quĭ'ĕt ẽr, *n* One who or that which, quiets

Quĭ'ĕt ĭsm, *n* [Fr *quiétisme*, Sp & It *quietismo*]

1 Peace or tranquillity of mind, apathy, dispassion, indisturbance, inaction

2. (*Eccl. Hist*) The system of the Quietists, who maintained that religion consists in an internal rest or repose of the mind, employed in contemplating God, and submitting to his will

Quĭ'ĕt ĭst, *n* [Fr *quiétiste*, Sp & It. *quietista*] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of mystics, originated by Molino, a Spanish priest, who maintained the principles of Quietism

Quĭ'ĕt ĭst'ĭc, *a* Pertaining to a Quietist, or to Quietism

Quĭ'ĕt ly, *adv* 1 In a quiet state or manner, without motion, in a state of rest, as, to lie or sit *quietly*

2 Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance, peaceably, as, to live *quietly*

3 Calmly, without agitation or violent emotion, patiently, as, men ought to submit *quietly* to unavoidable evils

4 Noiselessly, silently, without remark, without violent speech or movement, in a manner to attract little or no observation, as, he *quietly* left the room

Quĭ'ĕt nĕss, *n* The state of being quiet freedom from agitation, disturbance, or excitement, stillness, tranquillity, calmness

I would have peace and *quietness* *Milton*

Quĭ'ĕt sŏme (kwī'ĕt sŭm), *a* Calm, still, undisturbed [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Quĭ'ĕ tŭde (kwī'ĕ tud, 30), *n* [Fr *quiétude*, Sp *quietud*, It *quietudine*, Lat *quietudo, quietudinis* See QUILT, *a*] Rest, repose, quiet, tranquillity

Quĭ ĕ'tus, *n* [Lat *quietus* See QUILT, *a*] Rest, repose death, hence, a final discharge or acquittance, that which silences claims

When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin *Shak*

Quĭ ĕ'tus, *a* [Lat See *supra*] (*Old Eng Law*) Quit clear, acquitted, discharged *Burrill*

Quĭll (kwĭl), *n* [N H Ger *kiel*, M H Ger *kil*, allied to Lat *culis*, a stalk, a quill, influenced perhaps by Fr *quille*, keel Cf KELL and Ir *cuille*, a quill, *cuil*, a reed]

1 The large, strong feather of a goose or other large bird, — used for writing pens, &c

2 Hence, the instrument of writing, a pen, as, the proper subject of his *quill* *Wotton*

3 A spine or prickle, as of a porcupine "Like *quills* upon the fretful porcupine" *Shak*

4 A piece of small reed, or other hollow plant, on which weavers wind the thread which forms the woof of cloth

5 (*Mus*) (*a*) The instrument with which musicians strike the strings of certain instruments (*b*) The tube of a musical instrument

He touched the various stops of different *quills* *Milton*

6 Something having the form of a quill, as the fold or plait of a ruff

To carry a good quill, to write well

Quĭll, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUILLED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUILLING]

1 To plait, or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds as, a woolen stuff *quilled* to *quill* a ruffle

2 To wind on a quill, as thread or yarn *Judd*

Quĭll'-bĭt *n* A kind of instrument for boring wood a gouge bit

Quĭll'-drĭv'er, *n* One who works with a pen, especially, a clerk

Quĭlled, *a* Furnished with quills, — used in composition "A sharp *quilled* porcupine" *Shak*

Quĭl'let, *n* [Lat *quidlibet*, what you please Cf QUIDDIT and QUIBBLE] Subtilty, nicety, quibble "These nice, sharp *quillets* of the law" *Shak*

Quĭll'ing, *n* A narrow border or trimming of lace, and the like, folded or plaited so as somewhat to resemble a row of quills *Simmonds*

Quĭll'-wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A cryptogamic aquatic plant (*Isoetes lacustris*), having a grass like shape It is found on the shallow bottoms of ponds in Europe and America

Quĭlt, *n* [Of Lat *culcita*, a bed, cushion, mattress Ir *cuilt*, a bed, a bed tick] A cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance, between two cloths, and sewing them together "The beds were covered with magnificent *quilts*" *Arbuthnot*

Quĭlt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUILTED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUILTING]

1 To stitch together with some soft and warm substance between, or in the interior of, as, a *quilted* bed cover, a *quilted* coat *Dryden*

2 To sew with the stitch used in a quilt

Quĭlt'er, *n* One who quilts

Quĭlt'ing, *n* 1 The act of forming a quilt

2 The act or process of making a quilt or quilts by a party of ladies, especially for some charitable purpose [*U S*]

3 A figured material for bed quilts, toilet covers, and the like *Simmonds*

Quĭ'nă, *n* The same as QUINIA

Quĭ'nar ĭ, *a* [Lat *quinarius*, from *quini*, five each, from *quinque*, five, It & Sp *quinario*, Fr *quinaire*] Consisting of five, arranged by fives, as, a *quinary* number *Boyle*

Quĭ'nate, *a* [Lat *quini*, five each, from *quinque*, five, Fr. *quiné*.] (*Bot.*) Having five leaflets on a petiole *Martyn.*

Quĭnce, *n* [Fr. *coing*, Pr. *codoing*, It. *cotogna*, from *cydonius* or *cydonia*. See QUIDDANY] (*Bot*) The fruit of the *Cydonia vulgaris*, so named from *Cydonia*, a town of Crete, famous for abounding with this fruit It has an acid taste and pleasant flavor, and is much used in making *pies, tarts*, marmalade

Quince

Quĭnce, } *n* (*Bot*)
Quĭnce'-tree, } The tree *Cydonia vulgaris*, which produces the quince

Quĭnce'-wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant (*Asperula cynanchica*) found in Europe

Quĭnch, *v t* [O D *quincken*, to quiver, shake Fries *quank*, hovering Cf QUICH] To stir, wince, or flounce [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Quĭn-cŭn'cĭal (shal), *a* [Lat *quincuncialis*, from *quincunx* See *infra*]

1 Having the form of a quincunx

2 (*Bot*) Having five leaves in a floral whorl, in estivation, so arranged that two are exterior, two wholly interior, and the fifth has one edge out and the other in, — said of a flower

Quĭn-cŭn'cĭal-ly, *adv* In the manner or order of a quincunx

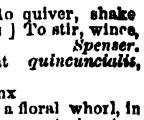
Quincunx

Quĭn'cunx (kwĭn'kunks), *n* [Lat, from *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, an ounce The quincunx was marked by five small spots or balls]

1 An arrangement or disposition of things by fives in a square, one being placed in the middle of the square, especially, an arrangement, as of trees, in squares consisting of five trees one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, this order being repeated indefinitely, so as to form a regular group with rows or ranks running in various directions

2 (*Astrol*) The position of planets when distant from each other five signs, or 150° *Hutton.*

3 (*Bot*) A quincuncial arrangement of the parts of a flower in estivation See QUINCUNCIAL

Quĭn dĕ'ca gŏn, *n* [Fr *quindécagone*, from Lat *quinque*, five, Gr δεκα, ten, and γωνια, an angle] (*Geom*) A plane figure with fifteen angles, and consequently fifteen sides *Hutton.*

Quĭn'de çĕm'vĭr, *n*, *pl* **QUĬN'DE-ÇĔM'VĬ RĬ.** [Lat, from *quindecim*, fifteen, from *quinque*, five, *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man] (*Rom Antiq*) One of an ecclesiastical college of fifteen men, whose chief duty was to take care of the Sibylline books

Quĭn'de çĭm'vĭr ate *n* [Lat *quindecimviratus*, See *supra*] The body or office of the quindecemviri

Quĭn'dĕm, } *n* A fifteenth part [*Obs and rare*]
Quĭn'dĭsm, }

Quĭn'ĭ-ă (kwĭn'ĭ-ă) } (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr
Quĭn'ĭ nă (kwĭn'ĭ nă) } *quinine*, Sp *quinina*, from *quina*, or *quina quina*, Peruvian bark See QUINQUINA]

1 (*Chem*) A basic alkaloid obtained from various species of cinchona, especially from *C. flava*, and *C. calisaya*, or *China regia*

2 (*Med*) One of the salts of quinine, especially the sulphate, in which form the alkaloid is chiefly employed, being excellent as a tonic and febrifuge

Qui nō'ă, *n* The seeds of *Chenopodium quinoa*, used in Chili and Peru, when made into porridge or cakes, for food, also, food thus made *Simmonds.*

Quĭ noid'ĭne, *n* [Eng *quinine*, and Gr εἶδος, form] (*Chem*) A bitter, uncrystallizable, resinoid substance, obtained in the preparation of quinine

Quĭ'nĭn ism, *n* (*Med*) The state of the system, or the aggregate of encephalic and neuropathic phenomena, resulting from overdoses of quinine

Quĭn'qua ġĕs'ĭ mă, *a* [Lat, from *quinquagesimus*, the fiftieth, from *quinquaginta*, fifty, It, Sp, & Pg *quinquagesima*, Pr *quinquagezima*, Fr. *quinquagésime*] Fiftieth

Quinquagesima Sunday the Sunday which is about the fiftieth day before Easter, — called also *Shrove Sunday*

Quĭn-quăn'gu-lar (kwĭn kwăng'gu lar), *a.* [Lat *quinquangulus*, from *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, an angle, Fr *quinquangulaire*] Having five angles or corners

Quĭn'quar tĭc'ŭ-lar, *a* [Lat *quinque*, five, and *articulus*, joint, article] Consisting of five articles [*Obs*] *Sanderson*

Quĭn'que-ăn'gled, *a* [Lat *quinque* and *angulus*, angle] Having five angles, quinquangular

Quĭn'que-căp'su lar, *a* [Lat *quinque*, five, and *capsula*, a small box or chest See CAPSULE.] (*Bot.*) Having five capsules

Quĭn'que-dĕn'tate, } *a.* [Lat *quinque*, five,
Quĭn'que dĕn'tĕd, } and *dentatus*, toothed, Fr *quinquedenté*] (*Bot*) Five toothed

Quĭn'que fā'rĭ ous, *a* [From Lat *quinque*, five, Fr *quinquefarie* Cf. MULTIFARIOUS.] (*Bot*) Opening into five parts

Quĭn'que fĭd, *a* [Lat. *quinque*, five, and *findere, fidi*, to cleave, Fr. *quinquefide.*] (*Bot.*) Cut about

half way from the margin to the base into five segments, with linear sinuses and straight margins, as a leaf, five-cleft

Quinquefoliate Leaf

Quin'que-fō'li-ate, } *a.*
Quin'que-fō'li-ā'ted, } [Lat. *quinque*, five, and *folium*, leaf, Fr *quinquefolié*, Lat *quinquefolius*] (*Bot*) Having five leaves or leaflets

Quin'que-lĭt'er-al, *a* [Lat *quinque*, five, and *litera*, *littera*, letter] Consisting of five letters

Quin'que lō'bate, } *a* [Lat *quinque*, five, and
Quin'que lōbed, } N Lat *lobus*, Gr λοβος, lobe, Fr *quinquélobé*] (*Bot*) Divided about to the middle into five distinct parts, with convex margins, five lobed

Quin'que lŏc'ŭ-lar, *a* [Lat *quinque*, five, and *loculus*, a little place, cell, dim of *locus*, place, Fr *quinqueloculaire*] (*Bot*) Five celled, having five cells, as a pericarp

Quin'que nĕrved, *a* [Lat *quinque*, five, and *nervus*, nerve] (*Bot*) Having five nerves —said of a leaf having four nerves or ribs branching out from the base, so that with the midrib they make five ribs *Hanslow*

Quin quen nā'li-a, *n pl* [Lat , from *quinquennalis* See *infra*] (*Rom Antiq*) Public games celebrated every five years

Quin-quĕn'ni al, *a* [Lat *quinquennalis* and *quinquennis*, from *quinque*, five, and *annus*, year, Fr , Pr , & Pg *quinquennal*, Sp *quinquenal*, It *quinquennale*] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years

Quin quen'ni ŭm, *n* [Lat , from *quinquennis*] A period of five years

Quin-qui'p'ar tite, *a* [Lat *quinquepartitus*, from *quinque*, five, and *partitus*, p p of *partire*, to divide, from *pars*, *partis*, part, Fr *quinquepartite*]
1 (*Bot*) Divided into five parts almost to the base
2 Consisting of five parts

Quin'que rēme, *n* [Lat *quinqueremis*, from *quinque*, five, and *remus*, an oar Fr *quinquereme*, It *quinqueremo*] A galley having five seats or rows of oars

Quin'que sȳl'la ble, *n* [Lat *quinque*, five, and *syllaba*, from Gr συλλαβη, syllable] A word of five syllables

Quin'que vălve, } *a* [Lat *quinque*, five,
Quin'que vălv'ŭ lar, } and *valva*, the leaf, fold, or valve of a door, Fr *quinquevalve* See VALVE] (*Bot*) Having five valves, as a pericarp

Quin'que vĭr, *n* , *pl* QUINQUEVIRI [Lat , from *quinque*, five, and *vir*, man] (*Rom Antiq*) One of five commissioners appointed for some special object

Quin qui'nă, *n* [N Lat & Fr *quinquina*, Sp *quinaquina* or *quina*, from the Indian *kina* or *quina*, bark Cf CINCHONA] Peruvian bark

Quin'sy (kwĭn'zĭ), *n* [Contracted from *squinancy*, q v] (*Med*) An inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, especially of the fauces or tonsils, attended by painful and impeded deglutition, accompanied by inflammatory fever It sometimes creates danger of suffocation, —called also *squinancy* and *squin ey* *Dunglison*

Quint (Synop , § 130) *n* [Fr *quinte*, from Lat *quintus*, *quinte*, the fifth, from *quinque*, five] A set or sequence of five, as in piquet

Quint'ain (42), *n* [Fr *quintaine*, Pr , It , & L Lat *quintana* Cf W *chwintan*, a kind of hymeneal game] An object to be tilted at [Written also *quintel* and *quintin*]

☞ It was sometimes the figure of a man, and often an upright post, on the top of which turned a cross piece, on one end of which was fixed a broad board and on the other a sand-bag The play was to tilt or ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass without being struck by the sand-bag behind ' But a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block ' *Shak*

Quint'al, *n* [Fr , Pr , Sp , & Pg *quintal*, It *quintale*, from Ar *kintar*, a weight of 100 lbs , and this from Lat *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred, from *centeni*, a hundred each, from *centum*, a hundred, L Lat *centumarius*, *centumarium*, a hundred weight, quintal, Ger *centner*, *zentner*] A hundred weight, either 112 or 100 pounds, according to the scale used. [Sometimes written and pronounced *lentle*]

Quint'an, *a.* [Lat *quintanus*, from *quintus*, fifth, *quinque*, five] Occurring as the fifth, after four others, also, occurring once in five days, or every fifth day, as, a *quintan* fever *Dunglison*

Quint'an, *n* (*Med*) A fever the paroxysms of which return every fifth day

Quint'el, *n* See QUINTAIN

Quin'ter-ŏn, *n* See QUINTROON.

Quin-tĕs'sence (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Fr. *quintessence*, It *quintessenza*, from Lat *quinta essentia*, fifth essence]
1 (*Alchemy*) The fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body [*Obs*]
2. Hence, an extract from any thing, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity, pure or concentrated essence.

Let there be light, said God, and forthwith light
Ethereal, first of things, *quintessence* pure,
Sprung from the deep *Milton*

Quin'tes-sĕn'tial, *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

Quin-tĕt', } *n* [It *quintetto*, dim of *quinto*, the
Quin-tĕtte', } fifth, a fifth part, from Lat *quintus*,
Quin-tĕt'to, } the fifth, from *quinque*, five, Fr *quintette*] (*Mus*) A composition for five voices or instruments.

Quin'tie, *n* [Lat *quintus*, fifth, from *quinque*, five] See QUANTIC

Quin'tile, *n* [Fr *quintile*, *aspect quintile*, from Lat *quintus*, the fifth, fr *quinque*, five] (*Astron*) The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72 *Hutton*

Quin tillion (kwin till'yun), *n* [Lat *quinque*, five, *quintus*, the fifth] According to the English notation, a number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit with thirty ciphers annexed according to the French notation, a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed [See Note under NUMERATION]

Quint'in, *n* See QUINTAIN

Quint'ine, *n* [Fr *quintine*, from Lat *quintus*, the fifth, from *quinque*, five] (*Bot*) The fifth coat, reckoning from the outer, of the nucleus of a seed, when there are as many coats *Lindley*

Quin troon', *n* [Sp *quinteron*, from Lat *quintus* the fifth, from *quinque*, five Cf QUADROON] The child of a *mustiphini*, or woman having one sixteenth part of negro blood, and a white father, the child having thus one thirty second part of negro blood [*West Indies*] [Written also *quinteron*]

Quin'tu ple, *a* [Fr *quintuple*, It & Sp *quintuplo*, N Lat *quintuplus*, Lat *quintuplex*]
1 Multiplied by five, containing five times the amount five fold
2 (*Mus*) Having five crotchets or other notes in a bar, —said of a kind of music now seldom used
3 (*Bot*) Having the arrangement a multiple of five

Quin'tu ple, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUINTUPLED *p pr* & *vb n* QUINTUPLING] [Fr *quintupler*, Sp *quintuplicar*, It *quintuplicare*] To make five fold, to multiply by five

Quin'tu ple-nĕrved, } *a* (*Bot*) Having two
Quin'tu ple-rĭbbed, } strong primary veins proceeding from the midrib on each side, at a point above the base of the leaf, —said of certain leaves

Quin'zaine, *n.* [Written also *quinzain*] [Fr , from *quinze*, fifteen, from Lat *quindecim*, id , Pr *quinzena*, Sp *quincena*] (*Chron*) The fourteenth day after a feast day, or the fifteenth including the feast day itself *Brande*

Quip (kwĭp), *n* [See QUIB] A smart, sarcastic turn, a taunt, a severe retort, a gibe, a jeer *Milton*

Quip, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUIPPED (kwĭpt), *p pr* & *vb n* QUIPPING] To taunt, to treat with a sarcastic retort

The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip* *Spenser*

Quip *v* To scoff *Sidney*

Quĭ'po (kē'pō), *n* The same as QUIPU

Quĭ'pu (kē'pōō), *n* , *pl* QUIPUS [Peruv *quipu*, a knot] A cord about two feet long, composed of different colored threads tightly twisted together, from which a quantity of smaller threads were suspended in the manner of a fringe —used for recording events, and the like, among the ancient Peruvians, Mexicans, &c [Written also *quippo*]

☞ The threads were also of different colors and were tied in knots The colors denoted sensible objects as white for silver, yellow for gold, and sometimes, also abstract ideas, as white for peace and red for war The *quipus* were used chiefly for arithmetical purposes the knots serving as ciphers They constituted a rude register of certain important facts or events as of births and deaths, marriages, the number of persons qualified to bear arms, the amount of stores in the royal magazines "The mysterious science of the *quipus* supplied the Peruvians with the means of communicating their ideas to one another, and of transmitting them to future generations *Prescott*

Quire (kwīr), *n* [O Eng *quer*, *quere*, *quer*, Fr *chœur* See CHOIR]
1 A body of singers, a chorus, a choir ' A *quire* of such enticing birds " *Shak*
2 The part of a church where the service is sung
3 A company of persons [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Quire, *v t* To sing in concert [*Rare*] *Shak*

Quire, *n* [O Eng *quaer*, *quare*, from O Fr *quayer*, *cayer*, *caer*, N Fr *cahier*, a book of loose sheets, a quarter of a quire, Pr *quiern*, Sp *cuaderno*, from L Lat *quaternus*, *quaternum*, *quaternum*, *quaternio*, sheets of paper packed by turns, from Lat *quaterni*, four each, by fours, from *quatuor*, four] A collection of paper consisting of twenty four sheets, each having a single fold

Quīr'is-tēr, *n* [See QUIRI] One who sings in concert with others, more generally, the leader of a quire, particularly in divine service a chorister [*Obs or rare*]

Quĭr'i tā'tion, *n* [Lat *quiritatio*, from *quiritare*, to raise a plaintive cry, v freq from *queri*, to complain] A crying for help [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Quĭr'ite, *n* [See *infra*] One of the *Quirites*, a Roman citizen

Qui rī'tēs, *n pl* [Lat , from *Cures*, the name of a Sabine town] (*Rom Antiq*) Roman citizens

☞ After the Sabines and Romans had united themselves into one community, under Romulus, the name of *Quirites* was taken in addition to that of *Romani*, the Romans calling themselves in a civil capacity *Quirites*, while in a political and military capacity they retained the name of *Romani* *Andrews.*

Quirk (kwĭrk, 18), *n.* [Written also *querk*] [Allied to *queer*, q v , N H Ger *zwerch*, across, awry, M H Ger *twerch*, *twer*, O H Ger *twerh*, *twer*, equiv to Ger *quer*]
1 A sudden turn, a starting from the point or line, hence an artful evasion or subterfuge, a shift, a quibble, as, the *quirks* of a pettifogger

We ground the justification of our nonconformity on dark subtilties and intricate *quirks* *Barrow*

2 A fit or turn, a short paroxysm [*Obs*] "*Quirks* of joy or grief " *Shak*
3 A smart taunt or retort, a quibble, a flight of fancy

I may chance to have some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me *Shak*

4 An irregular air, as, light *quirks* of music *Pope.*
5 (*Building*) A piece of ground taken out of any regular ground plot or floor, as to make a court or yard, &c *Gwilt*
6 (*Arch*) A small, acute channel or recess by which the convex part of Grecian moldings (the ogee and ovolo) are separated from the fillet or soffit which covers them *Oxf Gloss*

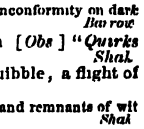
Quirk-molding

Quirk molding one in which a quirk is used also a molding having a sudden convexity in the form of a cone section *Brande*

Quirked (kwĭrkt), *a* Having a quirk

Quirk'ish, *a* 1 Consisting of quirks, turns, quibbles, or artful evasions *Barrow.*
2 Resembling a quirk

Quĭp'pĕ'le, *n* (*Zool*) The Indian ferret, an animal of the weasel kind

Quish (kwish), *n* [See CUISH] Defensive armor for the thigh cuish

Quit (kwĭt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* QUIT or QUITTED, *p pr* & *vb n* QUITTING] [Fr *quitter*, O Fr *quiter*, *quiter*, *cuitier* Pr Sp , & Pg *quitar*, It *quitare*, *chitare*, L Lat *quitare*, *quitare*, *quietare*, to dismiss, leave, cede, from Lat. *quietus*, quiet See QUIET, and cf ACQUIT]
1 To set at rest, to free, as from any thing harmful or oppressive, to relieve, to clear, to liberate [*Rare*]

To *quit* you of this fear, you have already looked Death in the face *Wake*

2 To release from obligation, accusation, penalty or the like to absolve, to acquit

God will relent and *quit* thee all his debt *Milton.*

3 To meet the claims upon or expectations entertained of to conduct, to acquit, —used reflexively

Samson hath *quit* himself
Like Samson *Milton*

4 To discharge, as an obligation or duty to meet and satisfy as a claim or debt, to make payment for or of, to requite, to repay

Inkindle all the sparks of nature
To *quit* this horrid act *Shak*
Before that Judge that *quits* each soul his hire *Fairfax*
In a moment *quit*
The debt immense of endless gratitude *Milton.*

5 To have done with hence, especially, to depart from, to leave, to forsake, to give up, as, to *quit* work

Such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance *Locke*

6 To carry through, to do or perform to the end, so that nothing remains, to discharge or perform completely

Never a worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard and with more renown *Daniel*

To quit cost to pay to reimburse as the cultivation of barren land will not always *quite cost* — *To quit scores*, to make even to clear mutually from demands

Does not the earth *quit scores* with all the elements in her noble fruits? *South.*

Syn To leave relinquish resign surrender discharge requite —QUIT, LEAVE *Leave* is the generic term *quit* is more specific and distinctive Being from the Low Latin *quietare* to leave quiet or undisturbed, it denotes that we go from a place with the intention of never returning, or, at least with no formed design of so doing Hence, to say that a man has *left* a place or employment, decides nothing as to his returning or resuming it but to say that he has *quit* the town or the business is to say that this was considered and understood at the time to be a final act

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still shades thee and protects *Milton.*
Then wilt thou not be loth
To *quit* this paradise but shalt possess
A paradise within thee, happier far *Milton.*

Quit, *a* [Fr *quitte*, O Fr *quiti*, *cuite*, Pr *quiti*, Sp *quito*, Ger *quitt*, from Lat *quietus*, quiet See QUIET and *supra*] Released from obligation, charge, penalty, or the like, free, clear, absolved

The owner of the ox shall be *quit* *Ex xxi. 28.*

☞ This word is sometimes used in the form *quits*, colloquially as, to be *quits* with one, that is, to have made mutual satisfaction of demands with him, to be even with him, hence, as an exclamation, *quits!* we are even "To cry *quits* with the commons in their complaints " *Fuller.*

Qui tam, *n.* [Lat., who as well, or equally.] (*Law.*) A popular action on a penal statute prosecuted partly at the suit of the government, and partly at that of an informer *Wharton.*

Quitch(kwitch), } *n* [Properly *quick grass*, q. v.,
Quitch'-grass, } probably from its vigorous growth, or the difficulty of eradicating it.] (*Bot.*) Dog grass or couch-grass, a species of grass which roots deeply and is not easily killed

Full seldom does a man repent, or use
Both grace and will to pick the vicious *quitch*
Of blood and custom wholly out of him,
And make all clean and plant himself afresh *Tennyson*

Quit'claim, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUITCLAIMED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUITCLAIMING.] [Eng. *quit* and *claim*, L. Lat. *quietus*, *quietum*, or *quietum clamare*.] (*Law.*) To release or relinquish a claim to, to release a claim to by deed, without covenants of warranty against adverse and paramount titles

Quit'claim, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *quiteclamaunce*, L. Lat. *quieta clamantia*. See *supra*.] (*Law.*) A release or relinquishment of a claim, a deed of release, an instrument by which some right, title, interest, or claim, which one person has, or is supposed to have, in or to an estate held by himself or another, is released or relinquished, the grantor generally covenanting only against persons who claim under himself *Burrill. Bouvier.*

Quite, *adv.* [Fr. *quitte*, discharged, free, clear, O. Fr. *quitement*, freely, frankly, entirely, Pr. *quita men*, O. Sp. *quitamente*, id. See QUIT, *a.*]

1. Completely, wholly, entirely, totally, perfectly, as, the work is not *quite* done, the object is *quite* accomplished

Man shall not *quite* be lost *Milton*

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from *quite* contrary principles *Spectator*

2. To a great extent or degree, very, considerably, as, *quite* young. [*Common in America, and not unfrequent in England.*]

Quit'rent, *n.* [Eng. *quit* and *rent*, L. Lat. *quietus redditus* vel *redditus*.] (*Law.*) A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quieted or quit from all other service *Blackstone*

☞ In some of the United States a fee farm rent is so termed *Burrill*

Quits. See QUIT, *a.*

Quit'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being quitted or vacated. [*Rare.*] *Markland*

Quit'tal, *n.* Return, repayment, requital. [*Obs.*]

Quit'tance, *n.* [Fr. *quittance*, Pr. *quittansa*, *quittanpa*, O. Sp. *quitanza*, It. *quitanza*, *quietanza*, *quietanza*. See QUIT, *v. t.*]

1. Discharge from a debt or obligation, acquittance.

Omittance is no *quittance* *Shak.*

2. Recompense, return, repayment *Shak.*

Quit'tance, *v. t.* To repay, to requite. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Quit'ter, *n.* 1. One who quits

2. A deliverer. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

3. Scoria of tin. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Quit'tor, *n.* 1. (*Far.*) An ulcer formed between the hair and hoof, usually on the inside quarter of a horse's foot

2. Matter flowing from a sore or wound. [*Obs.*]

Quittor-bone (*Far.*), a hard, round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter

Quit'ture, *n.* A discharge, an issue. [*Obs.*] "To cleanse the *quitture* from thy wound." *Chapman*

Quiv'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *cuivre*, *cuevre*, *couvre*, from O. H. Ger. *kochar*, *kohhar*, *chochari*, M. H. Ger. *kocher*, N. H. Ger. *köcher*, A-S. *cocor*, *cocur*, *cocer*, D. *koker*, Dan. *kogger*, Sw. *kogger*, Icel. *kogur*, L. Lat. *cucurum*.] A case or sheath for arrows

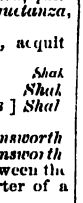

Beside him hung his bow
And *quiver*, with three-bolted thunder stored *Milton*

Quiv'er, *a.* [Cf. O. D. *quikker*, vivid, A. S. *cwiferlice*, anxiously, Prov. Ger. *quiver*, vigor, *quiverig*, vigorous. Cf. *infra*.] Nimble, active. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Quiv'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUIVERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUIVERING.] [Cf. *supra* and QUAVER.] To shake with slight and tremulous motion, to tremble, to quake, to shudder, to shiver

Quiver

The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind *Shak.*
And left the limbs still *quivering* on the ground *Addison*

Quiv'ered, *a.* [From the noun *quiver*.]

1. Furnished with a quiver. "Like a *quivered* nymph with arrows." *Milton*

2. Sheathed, as in a quiver. "Whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear." *Pope*

Quiv'er-ing ly, *adv.* With quivering.

Qui vive (kē vēv) [Fr., from *qui*, who, and *vive*, pres. subj. of *vivre*, to live.] The challenge of a French sentinel, To what party do you belong? i. e., for whom do you cry *vive*, corresponding to, Who goes there? Hence, to be on the *qui vive*, to be on the alert, like a sentinel

Quix-ŏt'ic, *a.* Like Don Quixote, romantic to extravagance. "Feats of *quixotic* gallantry." *Prescott*

Quix-ŏt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a mad or romantic manner

Quix'ot ism, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions; schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes

Quix'ot-ry, *n.* Quixotism, visionary scheme.

Quiz, *n.* [It is said that Daly, the manager of a Dublin play house, laid a wager that a new word of no meaning should be the common talk and puzzle of the city in twenty-four hours. In consequence of this he letters *quiz* were chalked by him on all the walls of Dublin, with an effect that won the wager.]

1. A riddle or obscure question, an enigma

2. One who quizzes others, as, he is a great *quiz*

3. An odd fellow *Smart*

Quiz, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUIZZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUIZZING.]

1. To puzzle, to run upon, to ridicule or make sport of

He *quizzed* unmercifully all the men in the room *Thackeray*

2. To look sharply and mockingly at, to peer at, to eye suspiciously

Quiz'zer, *n.* One who quizzes others, or makes them the objects of sport by deceiving them

Quiz'zic al, *a.* Comical. [*Colloq.*]

Quiz'zing-glass, *n.* A small eye glass

Quiz'zism, *n.* The act of one who quizzes, the habit of quizzing

Quŏb, *v. i.* [Written also *quop* and *quab*.] [Icel. *quapa*, to tremble with loose fat, Ger. *quabeln*, *quabbeln*, to shake, to be soft. See QUAVER.] To move, as the fetus *in utero*, to throb, to quiver. [*Local and vulgar.*]

Quŏd, *v. t.* Quoth, said. See QUOTH. [*Obs.*]

Quŏd'dy, *n.* A kind of scaled herrings, cured in North America by smoking or salting *Simmonds*

Quŏd'lĭ-bet, *n.* [Lat., what you please.]

1. A nice point, a subtility

These are your *quodlibets*, but no learning, brother *Fletcher*

2. (*Mus.*) A medley improvised by several performers

Quŏd'lib e tā'rĭ an, *n.* One who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure. [*Obs.*]

Quŏd'lĭ bĕt'ic al, *a.* Not restricted to a particular subject, moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment. [*Obs.*]

Quŏd'lĭ bĕt'ic al ly, *adv.* At pleasure, for curiosity, so as to be debated for entertainment. [*Obs.*]

Quoif (kwoif), *n.* [O. Fr. *quoife*, *coife*, N. Fr. *coiffe*. See COIF.] A cap or hood, a coif *Shak.*

☞ In this word, and also in *quoit*, *quote*, *quotation*, and *quotient*, the *u* was formerly suppressed in pronunciation

Quoif, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif. See COIF.

Quoif'fure, *n.* [See COIFFURE.] A head dress

Quoil, *n.* A coil. See COIL.

Quoin (kwoin, *or* koin) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [See COIN.]

1. Any external angle, especially (*Arch.*), the external angle of a building, sometimes, formerly, vertical angular projections formed on the face of a wall for ornament *Oxf. Gloss.*

2. A wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material used for various purposes, as, (*a*) (*Masonry*) To support and steady a stone. (*b*) (*Gun.*) To raise a cannon to a proper level. (*c*) (*Print.*) To wedge the pages up within a chase *Savage*

Quoit (kwoit), *n.* [D. *koot*, O. D. *kote*, die, knuckle bone, W. *cotan*, *coeten*, a quoit.]

1. A circular ring or piece of iron, stone, or other material, to be pitched or thrown at a fixed object in play

2. The discus of the ancients, thrown in trials of strength

Quoit, *v. i.* To throw quoits, to play at quoits.

Quoit, *v. t.* [*Obs.*] 1. To throw

Quoit him down, Randolph *Shak.*

2. To drive away *Ford*

Quŏll, *n.* (*Zool.*) A marsupial quadruped of Australia, *Dasyurus macrurus*. It is nearly the size of a cat

Quŏn'dam, *a.* [Lat., formerly.] Having been formerly, former

This is the *quondam* king *Shak.*

Quŏn'dam, *n.* A person formerly in any position, office, &c., one ejected from a position. [*Rare.*]

Make them *quondams*, out with them, cast them out of their office *Latimer.*

Quŏnk, *imp.* of *quake*. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Quŏp, *v. i.* See QUOB.

Quō'rum (89), *n.* [Lat. *gen. pl.* of *qui*, "of whom," with reference to a complete body of persons, *of whom* those who are assembled are legally sufficient to the business of the whole.] Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business, as, a *quorum* of the House of Representatives, a constitutional *quorum* was not present

☞ The term arose from the words used in the commission issued to certain special justices, formerly appointed, in England, to inquire of, and determine, felonies and other misdemeanors, in which number it was directed that some particular justices, or one of them, should be always included and that no business should be done without their presence, the commission commencing, *Quorum aliquem vestrum*, &c. *Burrill.*

Quō'tā, *n.* [Lat. *quota* (*sc. pars*), from *quotus*, which or what in number, of what number, how many, from *quot*, how many, It. *quota*, Sp. *cuota*, Pr. *cota*, Fr. *cote*, Norm. Fr. *quote*.] A proportional part or share, or the share, part, or proportion assigned to each. "*Quota* of troops and money." *Motley.*

Quō'ta-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being quoted or cited

Quo-tā'tion, *n.* [From *quote*.]

1. The act of quoting or citing

2. That which is quoted or cited, the part of a book or writing named, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration *Locke*

3. (*Com.*) The naming of the current price of commodities, or, the current price specified

4. Quota, share. [*Obs.*]

5. (*Print.*) A piece of hollow type metal, lower than type, used in the blank spaces at the beginning and end of chapters, and the like

☞ *Quotations* are cast to match the various fonts of type, like quadrats, but are of uniform size, being four picas ems in length and three in breadth

Quo tā'tion ist, *n.* A person who makes quotations. "The narrow intellect, marked of *quotationists*." *Milton*

Quōte (kwōt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p.* QUOTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUOTING.] [O. Fr. *quoter*, to mark with numbers, Fr. *coter*, to letter, number, to quote, Pr. *quotar*, Sp. & P. *cotar*, It. *quotare*, from Lat. *quotus*. See *supra*.]

1. To cite, as a passage from some author, to name, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from an author or speaker, by way of authority or illustration, as, to *quote* a passage from Homer, to *quote* chapter and verse

2. (*Com.*) To name the current price of.

3. To note, to observe. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — To cite, name, adduce, repeat. — QUOTE, CITE. To *cite* was originally to call into court as a witness &c., and hence the word denotes something very specific and exact in adducing evidence. *Quote* is used in a more loose and general way, often expressing an appeal to some one as an authority without adducing his exact words. "I shall trouble the reader with one *citation* more out of Athenagoras." *Atterbury*

He ranged his tropes and preached up patience,
Backed his opinion with *quotations* *Prior*

Quōte, *n.* A note upon an author. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

Quōte'less, *a.* Not capable or worthy of being quoted

Quōt'er, *n.* One who cites the words of an author or speaker

Quoth (kwōth, *or* kwŭth), *v. t.* [A. S. *cwedhan*, imp. *cwĭdh*, O. Sax. *quethan*, O. Frics. *quetha*, Goth. *qithan*, O. H. Ger. *quethan*, *quedan*, Icel. *qveda*, Sw. *qvida*, Dan. *qvide*.] Said, spoke, — used only in the first and third persons in the past tenses, as, *quoth I*, *quoth he*, and with the nominative always following the verb

Let me not live, *quoth* he *Shak.*

Quoth'a, *interj.* [For *quoth 'a*, said he, *'a* being a barbarous corruption for *he*.] Indeed!

To affront the blessed hillside drabs and thieves
With mended morals, *quotha*, — fine new lives! *R. B. Browning*

Quo tĭd'i an, *a.* [Lat. *quotidianus*, from *quotidie*, daily, from *quotus* how many, and *dies*, day, It. *quotidiano*, Sp. *cuotidiano*, *catidiano*, Fr. *quotidien*. See QUOTA.] Occurring or returning daily, as, a *quotidian* fever

Quo tĭd'i an, *n.* Any thing returning daily, especially (*Med.*), a fever whose paroxysms return every day *Milton*

Quō'tient (kwō'shent), *n.* [Fr. *quotient*, Sp. *cuociente*, It. *quoziente*, from Lat. *quotiens*, how often, how many times, from *quot*, how many.] (*Arith.*) The number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater, thus, the *quotient* of twelve divided by four is three, — applied also to a fraction used to express division, as, $\frac{12}{4}$, $\frac{6}{2}$, $\frac{8}{2}$, $\frac{8}{3}$, &c.

Quō'tum, *n.* [Lat. *quotus*, how many. See QUOTA.] Part or proportion, share, quota. [*R.*] *M.*

The number of names which are really formed by an imitation of sound dwindles down to a very small *quotum* if gross examined by the comparative philologist. *M. Müller.*

Quo Warranto [Lat. *quo*, abl. of *qui*, who, which, and L. Lat. *warantus*, a guaranty, Eng. *warrant*, q. v.] (*Law.*) A writ brought before a proper tribunal, to inquire by what warrant a person or corporation exercises certain powers *Blackstone.*

☞ An information in the nature of a *quo warranto* is now commonly resorted to as a substitute for the writ. *Wharton.*

R.

R, the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a semi vowel and a liquid According to some orthoepists, it has two distinct sounds the one heard at the beginning of words and syllables, and when it is preceded by a consonant, being produced by an expulsion of vocalized breath, the tongue almost touching the palate, or gum, near the front teeth, with a more or less tremulous motion, the other, less decidedly consonantal, heard at the end of words and syllables, and when it is followed by a consonant, being formed by a vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the root, against the soft palate The first is heard in *ran, free, morose*, the second in *her, ford, starling* Others regard the second of the two sounds as merely a guttural modification of the first, and not, therefore, essentially differing from it By most writers, however, no distinction whatever is admitted, the letter *r* being considered to have one unvarying sound in all cases See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 87–89 In words derived from the Greek language, an *h* is usually written after *r*, as the representative of the aspirated sound with which this letter was pronounced by the Greeks It is the same in the Welsh language But as the letter is not aspirated in English, the *h* is entirely superfluous, and does not affect the sound of *r*, as in *rhapsody, rheum, rhetoric*, which are pronounced *rapsody, reum, retoric* In etymology, *r* is susceptible of numerous interchanges, the most common of which is with *l* The Chinese, who can not pronounce *r*, always use *l* in its place the Japanese do precisely the reverse It is sometimes called the *canine* letter, from some fancied resemblance which it bears in sound to the snarling of a dog "*R* is the dog's letter, and hurreth in the sound"

B Jonson

Ra An inseparable prefix or preposition, from the Lat *re* and *ad* combined, coming to us through the French and Italian See RE and AD

Răb, *n* A rod or stick used by masons in mixing hair with mortar

Ra-bāte', *v t* [Fr *rabattre*, to beat down, from *re* and *abattre*, from Lat *ad* and *batuere, battuere*, Fr *battre*, to beat, It *rabattere* See ABATE and BEAT] (*Falconry*) To recover to the fist, as a hawk [*Obs*] *Tusser*

Ra-bā'to, *n* [Fr *rabat*, from *rabattre* See *supra*] A kind of ruff or folded down collar of a shirt or shirt [*Obs*]

Other *rabato* were better *Shak*

Rab-bāte', *v t* To abate [*Obs*] *Palsgrave*

Rab bāte', *n* Abatement or diminution [*Obs*]

Răb'bet, *v t* [*imp & p p* RABBLED, *p pr & vb n* RABBETING] [Cf Fr *raboter*, to plane, plane down, *rabot*, a plane]

1 To cut, as the edge of a board, in a sloping manner, so that it may form a joint with another board, similarly cut, by lapping, also, to cut a rectangular groove, or recess, longitudinally in the edge of, as a board, timber, or the like, to receive a corresponding projection upon the edge of another board, &c, so as to form a joint *Moxon*

2 To lap and unite the edges of, as boards, &c, by a rabbet

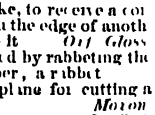

Rabbet

Răb'bet, *n* [See *supra*, and cf REBATE, 2] A sloping cut made upon the edge of a board, so that it may form a joint with another board, similarly cut, by lapping, also, a rectangular recess, or groove, cut longitudinally in the edge of a board, timber, or the like, to receive a corresponding projection made upon the edge of another board, &c, required to fit into it *Ord Gloss*

Răb'bet-joint, *n* A joint formed by rabbeting the parts of a board or piece of timber, a rabbet

Răb'bet-plāne, *n* A joiner's plane for cutting a rabbet *Moxon*

Răb'bi (răb'bī, *o* bī) (Synop, § 130), *n*, *pl* RĂB'BIS, or RĂB'BIIS [Gr *ραββί*, Heb *rabi*, my master, from *rab*, master, lord, teacher, Ar *rabb*, Fr *rabbin*] Master, lord, sir, — a Jewish title of respect or honor, belonging to a teacher or doctor of the law

Be not ye called *Rabbi*, for one is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren *Matt* xxiii 8

Found
Among the gravest *rabbies*, disputant
On points and questions fitting Moses' law *Milton*

Răb'bin, *n* The same as RABBI, q v

Rab-bĭn'ic, } *a* [Fr *rabbinique*.] Pertaining
Rab-bĭn'ic-al, } to the rabbins, or Jewish doctors of the law, or to their opinions, learning, and language.

We will not buy your *rabbinical* fumes; we have One that calls us to buy of him pure gold tried in the fire. *Milton*

Rab bĭn'ic, *n* The language or dialect of the rabbins, the later Hebrew

Răb'bin-ism, *n* [Fr *rabbinisme*] A rabbinic expression or phraseology, a peculiarity of the language of the rabbins

Răb'bin ist, *n* [Fr *rabbiniste*] One among the Jews, who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the Caraites, who rejected the traditions

Răb'bin-ite, *n* The same as RABBINIST.

Răb'bit, *n* [O D *robbe, robbeken*] (*Zool*) A small rodent mammal (the *Lepus cuniculus*) which burrows in the earth It is a very prolific animal, and is kept in warrens for the sake of its flesh It resembles the hare, but is smaller, and has shorter legs and ears

Rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*)

Angora rabbit a variety having long, soft fur — *Rabbit-burrow* a hole in the earth made by rabbits for shelter and habitation — *Rabbit-hutch* a box or cage in which rabbits are kept *Simmonds* — *Rabbit warren* a piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits *Wright*

Răb'bit ry, *n* A place where rabbits are kept especially a collection of hutches for tame rabbits

Răb'bit-sŭck'er, *n* A sucking rabbit [*Obs*] *Shak*

Răb'ble, *n* [D *rapalje*, O & Prov Fr *rapaille*, from *rāper*, to grate, scrape, to wear out]

1 A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people, a mob, a confused, disorderly crowd

I saw, I say, come out of London even unto the presence of the prince, a great *rabble* of mean and light persons *Ascham*

The mystagogue taught them that Jupiter, Mercury, Bacchus Venus Mars and the whole *rabble* of licentious deities were only dead mortals *Warburton*

2 The lowest class of people, without reference to an assembly, the dregs of the people

The *rabble* call'd him lord" *Shak*

3 A tool shaped like a rake, used in skimming off slag, &c, in the process of calcining metals

Răb'ble, *v t* [*imp & p p* RABBLED, *p pr & vb n* RABBLING] To insult or drive away by a mob, to mob as, to *rabble* a curate *Macaulay*

Răb'ble, *a* Pertaining to, or suited to, a rabble, tumultuous, disorderly [*Rare*] *Dryden*

Răb'ble, *v i* [D *rabbelen*, Prov Ger *rabbeln*, to prattle, to chatter, Dan *raabe*, to call, to cry, allied to Lat *rabula*, a brawling advocate, a pettifogger, from *rabere*, to rave] To speak in a confused manner [*Prov Eng*]

Răb'ble ment, *n* A tumultuous crowd of low people [*Obs*]

And still as he refused it the
Rabblement shouted *Shak*

Rab doid'al, *a* (Gr *ραβδος*, a rod, and *εἶδος*, likeness] (*Anat*) Of or pertaining to, the sagittal suture or that which unites the parietal bones [Written also *rhabdoidal*]

Rab dŏl'o gy, *n* [Fr *rabdologie*, from Gr *ραβδος*, rod stick and *λόγος*, discourse] The method or art of performing arithmetical operations by means of little square rods, called *Napier's-bones* [Written also *rhabdology*]

Răb'do măn'cy, *n* [Gr *ῥάβδος*, rod, and *μαντεία*, divination] Divination by means of rods or wands [Written also *rhabdomancy*] *Browne*

Răb'id, *a* [Lat *rabidus*, from *rabies*, rage, from *rabere*, to rave It & Sp *rabido*]

1 Furious, raging, mad as, a *rabid* dog or wolf — especially applied to animals of the canine genus affected with the distemper called *rabies*, and whose bite communicates hydrophobia

With *rabid* hunger fed upon your kind *Dryden*

2 Pertaining to rabies or hydrophobia, as, *rabid* virus

Răb'id ly, *adv* In a rabid manner, madly, furiously

Răb'id ness, *n* The condition of being rabid, furiousness, madness

Rā'bi ēs, *n* [Lat] Madness, as that of dogs, the condition produced by the bite of mad animals

Rā'ĕd, *a* [Heb *rēḳ*, probably allied to *rak*, thin, lean] Empty, beggarly, foolish, worthless, loose in life and manners, — a term expressing contempt

Whosoever shall say to his brother, *Raca*, shall be in danger of the council *Matt* v 25

Rac-coon', *n* [Fr *raton*] (*Zool*) A carnivorous mammal inhabiting North America, allied to the bear, but about the size of a common dog There are two species in the United States *Procyon lotor*, found east of the Mississippi, and *P Hernandezii*, or black footed raccoon, of Texas and California [Written also *racoon, rackoon*]

Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)

Răce, *n* [Fr *race*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *raza*, It *razza* from O H Ger *rezi*, line not from the Lat *radix*, root, though in some of its senses influenced by it]

1 The descendants of a common ancestor a family, tribe, people, or nation, believed or presumed to belong to the same stock, a lineage, a breed

Hence the long *race* of Alban fathers come *Dryden*

Caucasian Race

☞ Naturalists and ethnographers divide mankind into several distinct varieties or races Cuvier refers them all to three, Pritchard enumerates seven Agassiz eight Pickering describes eleven, but the common classification is that of Blumenbach who makes five First is the *Caucasian* or white race to which belong the greater part of the European nations and those of Western Asia second the *Mongolian* or yellow race, occupying Tartary China, Japan &c third the *Ethiopian* or negro race occupying all Africa except the north, fourth the *American* or red race containing the Indians of North and South America, and, fifth the *Malayan*, or brown race, occupying the islands of the Indian Archipelago &c

2 Company, herd

For do but note a wild and wanton herd,
A *race* of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds *Shak*

3 (*Bot*) A marked variety which may be propagated by seed *Henslow*

4 Peculiar flavor, taste, or strength of wine, that quality, or assemblage of qualities, which indicate origin in a noble or precious vine hence, characteristic flavor, smack "A *race* of heaven" *Shak*

There came not six days since from Hull a pipe
Of rich canary
Is't of the right *race*? *Massinger*

5 Hence, characteristic quality or disposition.

And now I give my sensual *race* the rein *Shak*

They must owe it to some great *race* of fancy or judgment in contrivance *Sir Wm Temple*

6 A root "A *race* or two of ginger" *Shak*

Syn — Lineage line, family house, breed, offspring, progeny issue

Răce, *n* [A S *rās*, Icel *rās*, course, *rāsa*, to run]

1 A progress a course a movement or progression of any kind hence, a method or course of action or effort, train process "My *race* of glory run" *Pope*

The *race* of life becomes a hopeless flight
To those that walk in darkness *Byron*

2 Especially, swift progress, rapid course or motion running

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beast *Bacon*

3 Hence, the act or process of running in competition contest of speed, trial of speed to win a prize, or the like, in the plural, a meeting for contests in the running of horses

I wield the gauntlet, and I run the *race* *Pope*

4 A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current, a powerful current or heavy sea, sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides, as, the Portland *race*, the *race* of Alderney *Halliwell*

5 A canal or watercourse leading from a dam to a water wheel which it drives — sometimes called the *head race*, in opposition to the *tail race*, which is the watercourse leading from the bottom of a water wheel a mill race

Răce, *v i* [*imp & p p* RACED (răst); *p pr & vb n* RACING] To run swiftly, to run or contend in running, as, the animals raced over the ground.

Răce, *v t* To cause to run rapidly, as a horse in a race, to drive swiftly.

Răce'-cŏurse, *n.* 1. The path, generally circular or elliptical, over which a race is run *Dickens.*
2 The canal along which water is conveyed to or from a mill-wheel *Wright*
Răce'-cŭp, *n* A prize cup run for at a race
Răce'-gĭn'ger, *n* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized
Răce'-hôrse, *n* 1 A horse bred or kept for running in contest, a horse that runs in competition
2 (*Ornith*) A species of duck which moves very swiftly over the surface of the water, steamer-duck

Race-horse or Steamer duck (*Micropterus brachypterus*)

Răç'e mā'tion, *n* [Lat *racematio*, from *racemari*, to glean, from *racemus*, a cluster of grapes See *infra*] [*Rare*]
1 A cluster or bunch, as of grapes *Browne*
2 The cultivation of clusters of grapes *Burnet*
Ra-çēme' (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *racemus*, the stalk of a cluster of grapes and similar plants, a bunch of berries, a cluster of grapes, allied to Gr *βαζ, βαγος*, a berry, especially a grape, It *racemo*, Sp & Pg *racimo*] (*Bot*) A flower cluster with short and equal lateral one-flowered pedicels, as in the currant *Lindley*

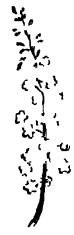

Raceme

Compound raceme, one having pedicels more than one-flowered
Ra-çēmed', *a* Having a raceme
Ra çē'mic, *a* [Fr *racemique* See RACEME] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, grapes —said of a certain acid found in the juice of grapes, obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine *Gregory*
Răç'e mĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Fr *racemifere*, Lat *racemifer*, from *racemus*, raceme, and *ferre*, to bear] Bearing racemes, as the currant
Răç'e-mōse' (Synop, § 130), *a* (*Bot*) (*a*) Racemous (*b*) Resembling a raceme
Răç'e mous, or **Ra çē'mous** (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *racemosus*, It *racemoso*, Sp & Pg *racimoso*, Fr *racémeux*] (*Bot*) Growing in racemes
Ra çēm'ŭl-lōse', *a* (*Bot*) Bearing very small racemes *Henslow*
Rā'çer, *n* [From *race*] 1 One who races, or contends in a race

And bade the nimblest *racers* seize the prize *Pope*

2 (*Zool*) A kind of black snake of the genus *Coluber*, especially *C. getulus*, found in the United States, having a slender body, and so called because it moves very swiftly
Răch, *n* [A S *ræce*, Icel *rakki* Sw *racka*, N H Ger *racker*, D & N H Ger *reket*, L Lat *racha*] A setting dog or pointer
Ra chĭ'ĭd, *n* [N Lat, from Gr *ῥαχις*, the sharp ridge along the back of an animal, the spine See *infra*] (*Bot*) A branch of inflorescence the zig zag center on which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses
Rā'chis, *n* [Gr *ῥαχις*. See *supra*] [Also *rhachis*]
1 (*Anat*) The vertebral column
2 (*Bot*) The axis of several kinds of inflorescence, —sometimes applied to the stipe of a fern, but not properly *Lindley*
Ra-chĭt'ic (ra kĭt'ĭk), *a* [Fr *rachitique* See *supra*] (*Med*) Pertaining to, or affected by, rachitis, rickety
Ra-chī'tis, *n* [Gr *ῥαχῖτις* (sc *νόσος*), from *ῥαχις*, the spine, Fr *rachitis*]
1 (*Med*) Inflammation of the spine —most commonly applied to a disease of early childhood, in which the bones soften, become swollen and distorted, and the body deformed, the rickets
2 (*Bot.*) A disease which produces abortion in the fruit *Houston*
Rā'çi ly, *adv.* In a racy manner.
Rā'çi-ness, *n* [See RACY] The quality of being racy, peculiar and piquant flavor.

The general characteristics of his [Cobbett's] style were perspicuity, unequaled and inimitable a homely, muscular vigor, a purity always simple, and *raciness* often elegant *London Times*

Răck, *v t* [See RACK, *n.*, *infra*]
1 To stretch or strain, to extend by violence or force, hence, to submit to violent treatment, to wrest

Grant that I may never *rack* a Scripture simile beyond the true intent thereof *Fuller*

2 Specifically, to stretch on the rack or wheel, to torture by an instrument that strains the limbs and pulls the joints
3 To torment, to torture, to affect with extreme pain or anguish "Vaunting aloud, *racked* with deep despair" *Milton*
4 To harass by exaction, to exhaust

The landlords there shamefully *rack* their tenants *Spenser*

5. To cleanse by the use of an instrument called a *rack*, by means of which impurities are removed, as, to *rack* ores, &c, and also to draw off from the lees, as wine or other liquor, to cause to flow off, as pure wine, &c, from its sediment
6. (*Naut.*) To seize together, as two ropes, with cross turns *Dana.*

Syn.—To torture, torment, rend, tear

Răck, *n* [Ger *reck*, *reckbank*, D *rek*, *rekbank*, from Ger *recken*, to stretch, D *rekken*, Goth *rakyan*, Dan *række*, Sw *racka*, Icel *rekia*, *rakna*, A S *wræcan*, *wrecan*, to reach, extend]
1 An instrument for racking, stretching, or extending any thing, as, (*a*) An engine of torture, consisting of a large frame, upon which the body of the person under examination is gradually stretched until sometimes the joints are dislocated, —used for extorting confessions from criminals or suspected persons

During the troubles of the fifteenth century, a *rack* was introduced into the Tower, and was occasionally used under the plea of political necessity *Macaulay*

(*b*) Any instrument for stretching or extending any thing, as, a *rack* for bending a bow *Temple* (*c*) A grate on which bacon is laid (*d*) A wooden frame of open work in which hay is laid for horses and cattle for feeding (*e*) A frame-work on which articles are arranged and deposited, —used in composition, as, a hat *rack*, a clothes-*rack*, a card *rack*, a bottle *rack*, and the like (*f*) (*Naut*) A strong frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which passes the running rigging *Totten* (*g*) (*Mining*) A frame on which ores are separated or washed (*h*) A distaff
2 A peculiar pace of a horse in which the two legs on each side are moved together a quick amble
3 (*Mech*) A straight bar with teeth on its edge to work with those of a wheel or pinion which is to drive or follow it

Rack and Pinion

4 That which is extorted, exaction [*Obs*] *Sandys*

To put to the rack, to subject to extreme torture, to torment

A fit of the stone *puts* a king *to the rack*, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject *Sir W Temple*

Răck, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RACKED (răkt), *p pr* & *vb n* RACKING] [Ger *recken*, to stretch See RACK, *n*, *supra*] To move or travel with a quick amble, as a horse
Răck, *v i* [See RACK, *n*, *infra*] To steam, to rise, as vapor, to reek, to fly as vapor or broken clouds *Shak*
Răck, *n* [Cf A S *wræc*, rain, Icel *rak*, moisture, *rakr*, dampness Cf REEK] Properly, moisture, dampness, hence, thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the sky

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack* *Bacon*

Leonidas advances, like the sun
When through dividing clouds his presence stays
Their sweeping *rack*, and stills the clamorous wind *Glover*
And the *rack* it came rolling up ragged and brown *C Kingsley*

Răck, *n* [A-S *hracca*, *hrecca*, the neck, hinder part of the head] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton
Răck *n* [For *arrack* See ARRACK] The same as ARRACK, q v

Rack punch, punch made with arrack *Thackeray*

Răck, *n* [See WRECK] A wreck, destruction [*Obs or colloq*]

Rack and ruin, destruction, utter ruin [*Colloq*]—*To go to rack*, to perish, to be destroyed [*Colloq*]

We felt to talk largely of the want of some persons understanding to look after the business, but all *goes to rack* *Pepys*

Răck'-blŏck, *n* (*Naut*) A rack
Răck'er, *n* 1 One who racks, tortures, or torments
2 A horse that racks, or moves with a racking pace
Răck'et, *n* [Fr *raquette*, Sp *raqueta*, It *racchetta*, for *retichetta*, from Lat *rete*, a net, dim *reticulum*]
1 A thin strip of wood, &c, having the ends brought together, forming a somewhat elliptical hoop from side to side of which a net work of cord is stretched, and furnished with a handle It is used for catching or striking a ball in tennis and similar games

Each one [of the Indians] has a bat curved like a crosier, and ending in a *racket* *Bancroft*

2 A snow shoe formed of cords stretched across a long and narrow frame of light wood [*Canada*]
3 A broad wooden shoe or patten for a horse, to enable him to step on marshy or soft ground
4 A confused, clattering noise, noisy talk, clamor, din
Răck'et, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RACKETED, *p pr* & *vb n* RACKETING] To make a confused noise or clamor, to frolic *Gray*
Răck'et, *v t* To strike as with a racket *Hewyt*
Răck'et-cŏurt, *n* A tennis court
Răck'et y, *a* Making a tumultuous noise
Răck'ing, *a* Tormenting, excruciating, as, a *racking* pain
Răck'ing-căn, *n* 1 A metal vessel containing sour beer, in which iron wire is steeped for wire-drawing
2 A vessel for clearing wine from the lees.
Răck'-lăsh'ing, *n* (*Mil*) A lashing where the rope is tightened and held tight by the use of a small stick of wood twisted around
Răck'-rĕnt, *n.* An annual rent raised to the utmost, or to the full annual value of the premises, or near it
Răck'-rĕnt'ed, *a.* Subjected to the payment of rack-rent. *Franklin.*
Răck'-rĕnt'er, *n.* One who is subjected to pay rack-rent *Locke.*
Răck'-saw, *n* A saw having wide teeth.
Răck'-stick, *n.* (*Mil*) The stick used in a rack-lashing
Ra cŏ'vi an, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a certain sect of Unitarians in Poland,—so called from *Racow*, a city where was a public seminary for the inculcation of their doctrines
Ra-cō'vi an, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the Racovians, as, the *Racovian* Catechism
Rā'çy, *a* [*compar.* RACIER, *superl.* RACIEST.] [From *race*, q v]
1 Having a strong flavor indicating origin, tasting of the soil, hence, fresh, rich, as, *racy* cider; *racy* wine
2 Hence, exciting to the mental taste by a strong or distinctive character of thought or language; peculiar and piquant "Fine, vigorous, rough, and *racy* lines" *Prof. Wilson.*

Burns's English, though not so *racy* as his Scotch, is generally correct, perhaps the more so because he was obliged to ponder upon it a little *S Coleridge*

The most accomplished companies might experience a new pleasure from the rich and *racy* humor of a natural converser fresh from the plow *Prof Wilson.*

The present era is the most splendid in the history of our poetry—in England beginning with Cowper, in Scotland with Burns Original and *racy*, each in his own land is yet unexcelled *Prof Wilson*

Syn —Spicy, spirited, lively, smart, piquant —RACY SPICY *Racy* refers primarily to that strong and peculiar flavor which certain wines derive from the soil, and, hence, we call a style or production *racy* when it smacks of the soil or has an uncommon degree of freshness and distinctiveness of thought and language *Spicy*, when applied to style, has reference to that pungency which belongs to the aromatics of the East A *spicy* review a *spicy* article in a magazine, a *spicy* retort *Racy* in conversation, a *racy* remark

Rich, *racy* verses, in which we,
The soul from which they come, taste, smell, and see *Cowley*

Răd, *imp* of *read* [*Obs*] *Spenser*
Răd'dle (răd'dl), *v t* [L Ger. *reiten*, *reten*, *reien*, *rejen*, from *reit*, *reel*, *rut*, *red*, Eng *reed*. See REED] To interweave, to twist together *De Foe*
Răd'dle, *n* [See *supra*] 1 A long stick used in hedging
2 A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs, —called also *rad dle hedge* *Todd.*
3 An instrument consisting of a wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs set in it, employed by domestic weavers to keep the warp of a proper width, and prevent it from becoming entangled, when it is wound upon the beam of the loom [*New England*]
Răd'dock, *n* A certain bird, the redbreast of Europe [Written also *ruddock*, q v]
Răde, *n* The same as RAID See RAID.
Ra-deau' (ra dō'), *n* [Fr, O Fr *radel*, Pr. *radelh*, from Lat *ratis*, a raft] A float, a raft "Three vessels under sail, and one at anchor, above Split Rock, and behind it the *radeau* Thunderer" *W Irving*
Rā'di-al, *a* [Fr *radial*, It *raduale*, from Lat *radius*, a staff, a rod, a spoke of a wheel, a beam or ray See RADIUS]
1 Pertaining to a radius, shooting out as from a center, as, *radial* lines
2 Pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the fore arm of the human body, as, the *radial* artery or nerve
Rā'di al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a radius, or of rays, as, bars arranged *radially*
Rā'di ance, } *n* The quality of being radiant,
Rā'di an çy, } brilliancy, vivid brightness, as, the *radiance* of the sun

The Son,
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crowned
Of majesty divine *Milton.*

Syn —Luster, brilliancy, splendor, glare, glitter
Rā'di-ant, *a* [Lat. *radians*, p pr of *radiare*, to emit rays or beams, from *radius*, ray, Fr. *radiant*, It & Sp *raduante*]
1 Emitting or proceeding from a center, radiating, radiate
2 Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat, issuing in beams or rays, beaming with brightness, emitting a vivid light or splendor, as, the *radiant* sun "*Radiant* in glittering arms and beamy pride" *Milton.*

Mark what *radiant* state she spreads *Milton.*

Radiant heat, heat proceeding in right lines, or directly from the heated body, after the manner of light, in distinction from heat conducted or carried by intervening media
Rā'di-ant, *n.* 1 (*Opt*) The luminous point or object from which light emanates, or a body reflecting light brightly
2. (*Geom*) A straight line proceeding from a given point, or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve.
3. The point in the heavens at which meet the

apparent paths of shooting stars, when traced backward, or from whence they appear to radiate

Rā'di-ant-ly, *adv.* In a radiant manner, with glittering splendor

Rā'di-a-ry, *n.* [Fr. *radiaire.* See RADIUS.] One of the *Radiata.* *Kirby*

Rā'di-ā'ta, *n. pl* [N. Lat., from *radiatus*, p. p. of *radiare* See *infra*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the subkingdoms of animals in which all the parts are arranged uniformly around the longitudinal axis of the body. See ANIMAL KINGDOM

Radiata

a, actinia, *b*, coral, *c*, gorgonia, *d*, star-fish

Rā'di-āte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RADIATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RADIATING.] [Lat. *radiare*, *radiatum*, from *radius*, ray, It. *radiare*, Sp. *radiar*.]

1. To issue and proceed in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat or light

2. To issue in rays, as light; to dart, as beams of brightness; to shine

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes *Locke*

3. To emit rays; to be radiant

Rā'di-āte, *v. t.* 1. To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or points, as, to *radiate* heat

2. To enlighten, to illuminate; to shed light or brightness on; to irradiate [*Rare.*]

Rā'di-ate, *a.* [Lat. *radiatus*, p. p. of *radiare*, It. *radiato*, Sp. *radiado* See *supra*.]

1. Formed of rays diverging from a center, as, a *radiate* mineral, having the parts of a structure arranged radiately about a center, as, a *radiate* animal

2. (*Bot.*) Having large ray florets in a flower distinct from disk florets, as in the aster, daisy, and the like

3. (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the *Radiata*

Rā'di-ā'ted, *a.* 1. (*Min.*) Having crystals diverging from a center

2. (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the division *Radiata*

Rā'di-ā'ted-veined, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the principal veins radiating or diverging from the apex of the petiole, — said of certain reticulate leaves *Gray*

Rā'di-ate-ly, *adv.* In a radiate manner, with radiation or divergence from a center

Rā'di-ates, *n. pl.* The same as RADIATA

Rā'di-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *radiatio*, Fr. *radiation*, Sp. *radiacion*, It. *radiazione*.]

1. The act of radiating, or the state of being radiated, emission and diffusion of rays of light, beamy brightness

2. The divergence or shooting forth of any thing from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light, as, the *radiation* of heat

Rā'di-ā'tor, *n.* [Sp. *radiador*.] That which radiates or emits rays, whether of light or heat, especially, that part of a heating apparatus the use of which is to radiate heat

Rād'i-cal, *a.* [Fr., Pr., Sp., & Pg. *radical*, It. *radicale*, from Lat. *radix*, *radicis*, a root.]

1. Pertaining to the root, proceeding directly from the root

2. Hence, pertaining, or relating, to the root or origin, reaching to the center, to the foundation, to the ultimate sources, or the like; original, hence, also, reaching to the principles, fundamental, thorough-going, unsparing, extreme

The most determined exertions of that authority, against them, only showed their *radical* independence. *Locke*

3. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Proceeding from the stem at or below the surface of the ground, as if from the root, as do the leaves of some plants (*b*) Belonging to the root of a plant, as, *radical* hairs

4. (*Gram.*) Relating, or belonging, to a root, or ultimate source of derivation

Radical pitch, the pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins *Dr. James Rush.* — *Radical quantity* (*Alg.*), a quantity to which the radical sign is prefixed, more specifically, a quantity which is not a perfect power of the degree indicated by the radical sign "An indicated root of a perfect power of the degree indicated is not a *radical*, but a rational quantity under the *radical* form." *Math. Dict.* — *Radical sign* (*Math.*) the sign $\surd$ (originally the letter *r*, the initial of *radix*, root), placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted, thus, $\surd a$, or $\surd a+b$. To indicate any other than the square root, a corresponding figure is placed over the sign, thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$ indicates the third or cubic root of *a*. — *Radical stress* (*Elocution*), force of utterance falling on the initial part of a syllable or sound

Syn. — Primitive, original, natural, underived, fundamental, entire. — RADICAL, ENTIRE. These words are frequently interchanged in describing some marked alteration in the condition of things. There is, however, an obvious difference between them. A *radical* cure, reform, &c., is one which goes to the root of the thing in question; *entire* would imply that it extended to every part of the system referred to. Hence, we speak of a *radical* change, a *radical* improvement, *radical* differences of opinion, while an *entire* change, an *entire* improvement, an *entire* difference of opinion, might indicate more than was actually intended

Rād'i-cal, *n.* 1. (*Philology*) (*a.*) A primitive word, a radix, root, or simple, underived, uncompounded word, an etymon (*b*) A primitive letter, a letter that belongs to the radix

The words we at present make use of, and understand only by common agreement, assume a new air and lift in the understanding, when you trace them to their *radicals* where you find every word strongly stamped with nature, full of energy, meaning, character, painting, and poetry *Cleland*

2. (*Politics*) One who advocates a radical reform, or extreme measures in reformation

In politics they [the Independents] were, to use the phrase of their own time, "Root-and-Branch men," or, to use the kindred phrase of our own, *Radicals* *Macaulay*

3. (*Chem.*) An element (or molecular group, and thence called *compound radical*), which, being insoluble or not, that may be transferred from one combination to another in exchange for one or more atoms of hydrogen or its representatives *Odling*

Rād'i-cal-ism, *n.* [Fr. *radicalisme*, It. & Sp. *radicalismo*.] The doctrine or principle of radicals in politics or reformation

Radicalism means root-work; the uprooting of all falsehoods and abuses *F. W. Robertson*

Rād'i-căl'i-ty, *n.* 1. Origination [*Obs.*] *Browne*

2. The state or quality of being radical, relation to a root in essential nature or principle

Rād'i-cal-ly, *adv.* 1. At the origin or root, fundamentally; as, a scheme or system *radically* wrong or defective

2. Without derivation, primitively, essentially, originally [*Rare.*] "These great orbs thus *radically* bright" *Prior*

Rād'i-cal-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being radical or fundamental

Rād'i-cant, *a.* [Lat. *radicans*, p. pr. of *radicare*, to strike or take root, Fr. *radicant* See *infra*.] (*Bot.*) Taking root on, or above, the ground, rooting from the stem, as the trumpet-creeper

Rād'i-cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RADICATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RADICATING.] [Lat. *radicari*, *radicatus*, from *radix*, *radicis*, a root, It. *radicare*, Sp., Pg., & Pr. *radicar*.] To root, to plant deeply and firmly; as, *radicated* opinions, *radicated* knowledge *Glanville*

Rād'i-cate, *a.* [Lat. *radicatus*, p. p. of *radicare*.] Radicated; deeply-rooted, firmly established "Prejudices of a whole race of people *radicated* by a succession of ages" *Burke*

Rād'i-cā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *radication*, Pr. *radicacio*, Sp. *radicacion*, It. *radicazione*.]

1. The process of taking root deeply, as, the *radication* of habits

2. (*Bot.*) The disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending candex *Lee*

Rād'i-cĕl, *n.* [Dim. of *radix*.] (*Bot.*) A little root, or rootlet *Gray*

Rād'i-cle (rād'i-kl), *n.* [Lat. *radicula*, dim. of *radix*, *radicis*, root, Fr. *radicule*, It. *radicula*, *radichia*, *raducita*.] (*Bot.*) The rudimentary stem of a plant which supports the cotyledons in the seed, and from which the root is developed downward, the stem of the embryo

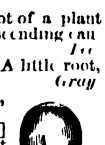
Radicle

Rād'i-cŭle, *n.* (*Bot.*) That end of the embryo which is opposite to the cotyledons *Loudon*

Rād'i-o-lite (49), *n.* [Fr. *radiolite*, *radiolithe*, from Lat. *radius*, ray, and Gr. λίθος, stone.]

1. (*Zoöl.*) One of a genus of fossil shells having the inferior valve in the shape of a reversed cone, and the superior valve convex

2. (*Min.*) A variety of natrolite *Dana*

Rā'di-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Fr. *radiomètre*, from Lat. *radius*, radius, and *metrum*, Gr. μέτρον, measure.] The forestaff, an instrument formerly used for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies *Hutton*

Rā'di-ous, *a.* [Lat. *radius*, ray.]

1. Consisting of rays, as of light [*R.*] *Berkeley*

2. Radiating, radiant [*Obs.*] *Fletcher*

Rād'ish, *n.* [Fr. *radis*, It. *radice*, from Lat. *radix*, *radicis*, a root, an edible root, especially a radish, D. *radys*, Icel. *rodiss*, Sw. *rädisa*, *rättika*, Dan. *radise*, *rädike*, Ger. *radies*, *rettig*, A-S. *ridic*, O. Eng. *radik*.] (*Bot.*) A cultivated plant of the genus *Raphanus*, the root of which is eaten raw as a salad

Rā'di-us, *n.*, Eng. *pl.* RĀ'DI-US-ĒS [*R.*], Lat. *pl.* RĀ'DI-Ī [Lat. See RADIAL.]

1. (*Geom.*) A right line drawn or extending from the center of a circle to the periphery, the semidiameter of a circle or sphere

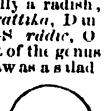
Radius (1)

2. (*Anat.*) The exterior bone of the fore arm, descending along with the ulna from the elbow to the wrist

3. (*Bot.*) The outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower, or radiated discous flower, the ray *Martyn*

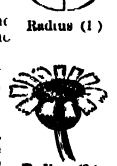
Radius (3)

Radius of curvature (*Geom.*) of a curve at any point, the radius of a circle which has the same degree of curvature as the curve at that point

Rā'di-us-vec'tor, *n.* [Lat. *radius*, a radius, and *vector*, a bearer, from *vehere*, to bear, carry.]

1. (*Math.*) A straight line (or the length of such line) connecting any point, as of a curve, with a fixed point, or pole, round which it turns, and to which it serves to refer the successive points of a curve, in a system of polar coordinates

2. (*Astron.*) An ideal straight line joining the center of an attracting body with that of a body describing an orbit around it, as a line joining the sun and a planet or comet, or a planet and its satellite

Rād'ix, *n.* [Lat. *radix*, *radicis*, root, It. *radice*, Sp. & Pg. *raiz*, O. Fr. *rais*, Pr. *radis*, *razit*, *rait*.]

1. (*Philology*) A primitive word, from which spring other words, a radical, a root, an etymon.

2. (*Math.*) (*a*) A number or quantity which is arbitrarily made, the fundamental number of any system, a base. Thus, 10 is the radix, or base, of the common system of logarithms, and also of the decimal system of numeration (*b*) (*Alg.*) A finite expression, from which a series is derived. [*Rare.*] *Hutton.*

3. (*Bot.*) The root of a plant

Rād'u-lă, *n.* [Lat., a scraper, from *radere*, to scrape.] (*Zoöl.*) The rasp-like organ in the mouth of univalve mollusks *Dana.*

Rad'u-li-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *radula*, scraper, and *forma*, shape.] Rasp-like, as *raduliform* teeth

Răer, *n.* The rail of a cart [*Prov. Eng.*] *Smart.*

Răff, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAFFED (raft), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAFFING.] [O. Fr. *raffer*, It. *arraffare*, N. H. Ger. *raffen*, M. H. Ger. *reffen*, L. Ger. *rapen*, *rappen*, A-S. *reafian*.] (*Obs.*)

1. To sweep, to snatch, draw, or huddle together, to take by a promiscuous sweep, to strike suddenly off

From her body full of filthy sin,
He *raft* her hateful head without remorse *Spenser*

2. To rob, to deprive *Spenser*

Răff, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Obs.*) 1. A promiscuous heap, a jumble *Barrow*

2. The sweepings of society, the rabble, the mob, — chiefly used in the compound or duplicate *riff-raff*

3. A low fellow, a churl [*Colloq.*]

Let *raffs* be rife in prose, or rhyme *Tennyson*

Răff'ish, *a.* Resembling or having the character of raff, refuse *Bulwer.*

Răf'fle (răf'fl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAFFLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAFFLING.] [Fr. *rafler*, to carry or sweep away, *rafler tout*, to sweep stakes, It. *arraffare*, to snatch, for *arraffare* Dan. *rafle*, Sw. *raffla*, Icel. *hrafla* to sweep away with the hand, Ger. *raffeln*, to snatch up, to rake, D. *rapelen*, to play at dice See RAPE.] To engage in a raffle, to have a share in the purchase of something of which chance is to determine which of the shareholders shall be sole possessor; as, to *raffle* for a watch

Răf'fle (răf'fl), *n.* [Fr. *rafle*, *faire rafle*, to sweep stakes, Sw. *raffel* Ger. *raffel*, an iron rake See *supra*.] A game of chance, or lottery, in which several persons deposit or furnish a part of the value of something, and it is determined by chance which of them shall become sole possessor

Răf'fle-nĕt, *n.* A kind of fishing net *Crabb.*

Raf fle'si-ă (-flē'zhĭ-ă), *n.* [From the name of its discoverer, Sir S. *Raffles*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of stemless, leafless plants, living parasitic upon the roots of species of vine in Sumatra The flowers are usually very large, attaining the diameter of three feet in one species, the *R. Arnoldi* *Baird.*

Răf'fler, *n.* One who raffles

Răff'-mĕr'chant, *n.* A lumber merchant [*Prov. Eng.*]

Răft *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *raft*, Icel. *raptr* Prov. Ger. *raft*, a rafter, span. O. H. Ger. *ruft*, *ruf*, a beam, rafter] A collection of boards, planks pieces of timber, or the like, fastened together, either to serve as a support upon the water or to move the materials from one place to another; a float

Răft, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAFTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAFTING.] To carry on or in a raft

Răft *imp.* & *p. p.* of *raff* See RAFF

Răft'-bridge, *n.* A bridge whose points of support are rafts

Răft'er, *n.* [A-S. *ræfter*, D. *raafter* See RAFT.] A roof timber, a piece of timber that extends from the plate of a building to or toward the ridge, and serves to support the covering of the roof

In lowly sheds
With smoky *rafters* *Milton.*

Răft'er, *v. t.* 1. To make into or like a rafter, as timber

2. To furnish with rafters, as a house

3. (*Agric.*) To plow so as to turn the grass side of each furrow upon an unplowed ridge, to ridge [*Eng.*]

Răft'ing, *n.* The business of floating rafts

Răfts'man, *n.*, *pl.* RĂFTS'MEN A man who manages a raft

Răf'ty, *a.* [Perhaps allied to Ger. *reif*, rime, hoarfrost, O. H. Ger. *rifo*, *hrifo*, A-S. & Icel. *hrim*, Eng. *rime*.] Damp, musty [*Prov. Eng.*]

Răg, *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *rag*, a rag, a wrinkle, allied to Gr. βαγος, a ragged or tattered garment, a rag, a wrinkle, A-S. *hracod*, raked, ragged, *hracian*, to rake, tear, Dan. *rage*, Sw. *raka*, to rake, scrape.]

1. A piece of cloth torn off, a tattered fragment;

a shred, a tatter, hence, a fragment, a bit, a patch. "Not having otherwise any *rag* of legality to cover the shame of their cruelty." *Fuller.*

Cowls, hoods, and habits with their wearers tossed,
And flutter'd into *rags* *Milton*

2 (*pl*) Hence, mean or tattered attire, mean dress

And virtue, though in *rags*, will keep me warm *Dryden*

3 A ragged fellow, a tatterdemalion, a ragamuffin, a churl [*Obs*]

The other zealous *rag* is the compositor *B Jonson*

4 (*Geol*) A coarse kind of rock, somewhat cellular in texture *Dana*

Răg, *v t* [Icel *rægja*, to calumniate, *raga*, to excite, provoke, O H Ger *rôgam*, *rogan*, *ruogen*, to accuse, N H Ger *rugen*, L Ger. *wrogen*, O Sax *wrogian*, A S *wrêgan*, *wrêgean*, Goth *vrôhjan*] To scold or rail at, to rate [*Prov Eng*] *Pegge*

Răg'a-băsh', } *n* [From *rag* and *abash* or *bash*
Răg'a-brăsh', } Cf RAKESHAME] An idle, ragged person *Nares Grose*

Răg'a mŭf'fin, *n* [Eng *rag* and Prov Ger *muffen*, to smell musty, moldy, or rank *Ragamoffin* was the name of a demon in some of the old mysteries] A paltry fellow, a mean wretch.

Răg'-bŏlt, *n* An iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place

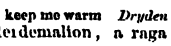

Rag-bolt.

Răg'-dŭst, *n* Fine particles of rags when torn thoroughly to pieces, used in making *papier-mâché*

Răge, *n* [Fr *rage*, Pr *ratge*, *rabia*, Sp *rauia*, It *rabbia*, Lat *rabies*, from *rabere*, to rave]

1 Violent excitement, eager passion, absorbing vehemence of desire or emotion

He appeased the *rage* of hunger with some scraps of broken meat *Macaulay*

2 Especially, violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation, anger excited to fury, vehement and overmastering wrath

Torment and loud lament, and furious *rage* *Milton*

3 Vehemence or violent exacerbation of any thing painful or destructive, extreme violence, fury "The party hurt who hath been in great *rage* of pain" *Bacon*

On me let Death wreak all his *rage* *Milton*

4 The subject of eager desire, that which is sought after or prosecuted with unreasonable or excessive passion, as, to be all the *rage*

Syn.—Anger, vehemence, excitement, passion, fury See ANGER

Răge, *v i* [*imp & p p* RAGED *p pr & vb n* RAGING] [O Fr *rager*, Pr *ratjar*, *ratiar*, Sp *rabiar* See *supra*]

1 To be furious with anger, to be exasperated to fury, to be violently agitated with passion

At this he inly *raged* *Milton*

2 To be violent and tumultuous, to be violently driven or agitated to act or move furiously, as, the *raging* sea or winds

Why do the heathen *rage*? *Ps* ii 1
The madding wheels of brazen chariots *rag'd* *Milton*

3 To ravage, to prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect, as, the plague *raged* in Cairo

4 To toy wantonly, to sport [*Obs*] *Gower*

Syn.—To storm, fret, chafe, fume

Răge'fŭl, *a* Full of rage, violent, furious [*Obs*]
Răge'oŭs, *a* Outrageous [*Obs*] "*Rageous* talk" *Mountagu*

Răg'er-y, *n* Wantonness [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Răg'-făir, *n* A market for old clothes, rags, and the like *Thackeray*

Răgg, *n* (*Geol*) A kind of siliceous sandstone See RAGSTONE, and RAG, *n*, No 4.

Răg'ged (60), *a* [From *rag*]

1 Rent or worn into tatters, or till its texture is broken, as, a *ragged* coat, a *ragged* sail

2 Broken with rough edges, uneven, rough

The rolling billows beat the *ragged* rocks *Spenser*

3 Rough with sharp or irregular points, jagged

The moon appears, when looked upon through a good glass, rude and *ragged* *Bacon*

4 Hence, harsh and disagreeable to the ear, dissonant [*Rare*]

At length I heard a *ragged* noise of mirth *Herbert*

5 Wearing tattered clothes, dressed in rags, as, a *ragged* fellow

6 Rough, rugged

What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep? *Dryden*

Ragged school, a free school for poor children where they are taught and in part fed —a name given at first because they came in their common clothing *Simmonds*

Răg'ged ly, *adv* In a ragged state
Răg'ged ness, *n* **1** The state of being ragged, or dressed in tattered clothes

2 The state of being rough, or broken irregularly, as, the *raggedness* of a cliff

Răg'ged-rŏb'bin, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Lychnis* (*L. flos cuculi*), cultivated for its handsome flowers

Răg'ĝy, *a* Rough, craggy [*Obs*] "A stony and *ragy* hill" *Holland*

Răg'ing-ly, *adv* With fury, with violent impetuosity *Bp Hall*

Răg'ĝĭous, *a* Full of rage, raging, furious [*Obs*]

Răg'ĝĭous-ness, *n* The quality of being ragious; fury, rage. [*Obs*]

Răg'lan, *n* A loose overcoat with large sleeves, —so called from Lord *Raglan*, an English general in the Crimean war

Răg'man, *n*, *pl* RĂG'MEN A man who collects or deals in rags, the materials of paper

Răg'man's-rŏll, *n* [As *ragman*, made from *rageman*, stands in Piers Plowman for the devil, this tyrannical roll was probably originally stigmatized as the *devil's roll* *Nares*. Perhaps it is a corruption for *Bagimont's roll*, i e, a roll or record said to have been made by direction of one *Bagimont*, a legate from Rome, who, calling before him all the beneficed clergymen in the kingdom, caused them on oath to give in the true value of their benefices, according to which they were afterward taxed by the court of Rome The old taxation of Baglmont is mentioned in old Scottish laws] The record, contained on rolls of parchment, of those instruments by which the Scottish nobility and gentry subscribed allegiance to Edward I of England, A D, 1296 See RIGMAROLE *P Cyc*

Ra-gout' (ra-gōō'), *n* [Fr *ragoût*, from *ragoûter*, to restore one's appetite Lat as if *re-adgustare*, fr *gustus*, a tasting, taste, fr *gustare*, to taste, Fr *goût*, *goûter*] A dish made of fragments of meat, sometimes of more than one kind, mixed, stewed, and highly seasoned, a stew, a hash.

Răg'stŏne, *n* A dark gray siliceous sandstone, —called also *Rowley rag* *Brande*

Cross raguled

Ra gŭled', } *a* (*Her*) Jagged or
Rag gŭled', } notched in an irregular manner

Cross ragaled, one made of two trunks of trees without their branches, of which only the stumps appear

Răg'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Ambrosia* (*A artemisiæfolia*), hog weed *Gray*

Răg'-wheel, *n* (*Mech*) A wheel furnished with projecting pins or cogs on the rim, which fit into the links of a chain to prevent its slipping in receiving motion from, or communicating motion to, the wheel —called also *sprocket wheel*

Rag wheel and Chain

Răg'-work (wûrk), *n* A kind of rubble work formed of rag stones about the thickness of a brick

Răg'wort (wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Senecio*

Răid, *n* [Written also *rade*, A S *râd*, a riding, traveling on horseback, from *ridan*, to ride Icel *reid*, Dan & D *rid*, Sw *ridt*, Ger *ritt*] A hostile or predatory incursion especially, an inroad or incursion of mounted men, a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force

Marauding chief! his sole delight
The moonlight *raid*, the morning fight *W Scott*

☞ A Scottish word, which within a few years has come to be much used in the United States

Răil, *n* [L Ger & Sw *regel*, N H Ger *rugel* a rail, bar, or bolt, O H Ger *rigil*, *rigel*, bar, bolt D *regtel*, Lat *regula*]

1 A piece of timber, or of iron, or other metal, extending from one post or support to another, as in fences, balustrades, staircases, &c

2 The horizontal part in any piece of framing or panelling

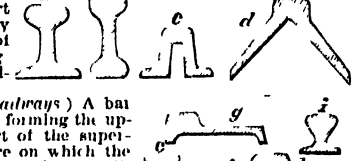

3 (*Railways*) A bar of iron, forming the upper part of the superstructure on which the wheels of vehicles roll It is usually shaped with reference to vertical strength, and is held in place by chairs, splices, &c

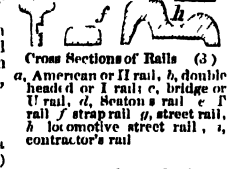

Cross Sections of Rails (3)

a, American or H rail, *b*, double headed or I rail *c*, bridge or U rail, *d*, Seaton's rail *e* T rail *f* strap rail *g*, street rail, *h* locomotive street rail, *i*, contractor's rail

4 (*Naut*) (*a*) A narrow plank nailed for ornament or security on a ship's upper works (*b*) A curved piece of timber extending from the bows of a ship to the continuation of its stem, to support the knee of the head, &c.

By rail by railroad or railway, as, to travel *by rail*

Water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*)

Răil, *n* [Ger *ralle*, *rall*, Sw *rallfogel*, N Lat *rallus*, Fr. *râle*, fr *râler*, to have a rattling in the throat, L Ger. *ratteln*, H Ger *rasseln*, Eng. *rattle*, D. *rallen*, *rellen*, to chatter, prate; Sw. *ralla*.] (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Rallus* (*R.* [or *Porzana*] *Carolinus*), of a greenish brown color above, and ashy blue with white markings below, found in the United States. The European water-rail is *R. aquaticus*, the land-rail *Crex pretensis*.

Răil, *n* [A-S *hrægel*, *hregil*, a garment, O. Sax. & O H Ger *hregil*, O Fries *hrell*, *reyl*, from A-S. *wrigan*, to cover, clothe, Eng to *rig*] A garment like a veil or cloak, made of fine linen, formerly worn by women about the neck [*Obs*]

Răil, *v t* [*imp & p p* RAILED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAILING]

1 To inclose with rails

It ought to be fenced in and *railed* *Aylife*

2 To range in a line [*Obs*]

They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart *Bacon*

Răil, *v i* [Fr *railler*, Pg *ralhar*, to swagger, bluster, scold, Pg *ralar*, Sp *rallar*, to grate, scrape, molest, Lat as if *radiculare*, from *radere*, to scrape, grate Cf RALLY] To use insolent and reproachful language to reproach or censure in opprobrious terms, to utter reproaches, to scoff, —followed by *at* or *against*, formerly by *on* *Shak.*

And *rail* at arts he did not understand *Dryden*
Lesbia forever on me *rails* *Swift*

Răil, *v i* To flow forth, to roll out, to course [*Obs*] "Streams of tears from her fair eyes forth *railing*" *Spenser.*

Răil'-căr, *n* A car used on railways

Răil'er, *n* One who rails, one who scoffs, insults, censures, or reproaches with opprobrious language.

Răil'-fĕnce, *n* A fence made of wooden rails.

Răil'ing, *a* Expressing reproach, insulting

Angels which are greater in power and might, bring not *railing* accusation against them 2 *Pet* ii 11

Răil'ing, *n* **1** A series of rails, a fence

2 Rails in general or the materials for rails

Răil'ing-ly, *adv* With scoffing or insulting language

Răil'-joint, *n* A splice connecting the adjacent ends of rails, in distinction from a *chair*, which is merely a seat

☞ The two devices are sometimes united Among several hundred varieties, the *fish-joint* is standard See FISH JOINT

Răil'ler y (răl'ler-y), *n* [Fr *raillerie*, from *railler* See RAIL, *v i*] Good-humored pleasantry or slight satire, banter, jesting language, satirical merriment

I let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *B Jonson*

Studies employed on low objects the very naming of them is sufficient to turn them into *raillery* *Addison*

Răil'leur (ral-yûr'), *n* [Fr, from *railler* See *supra*] A banterer, a jester, a mocker [*Rare*]

Răil'rŏad, } *n* A road or way on which iron rails
Răil'wāy, } are laid for wheels to run on, for the conveyance of heavy loads in vehicles

Build pyramids, gauge *railroads*, reign, reap, dine *E B Browning*

Railway-plant the tools machinery, locomotive, trucks &c, for building and working railways [*Eng*] *Simmonds* —*Railway-slide*, a turn-table *Simmonds*

Răi'ment, *n* [Abbreviated from *arraiment*, q v]

1 Clothing in general, vestments, vesture, garments

Living, both food and *raiment* she supplies *Dryden*

2 An article of dress, a piece of clothing, a garment [*Obs*] *Sidney*

Răin (rān), *v i* [*imp & p p* RAINED, *p pr & vb n* RAINING] [A S *regnian*, *regnan*, *rinan*, Goth *rignjan*, O H Ger *reganôn*, *regenen*, N H Ger *regnen*, D *regenen*, Dan *regne*, Sw *regna*. See RAIN, *n*]

1 To fall in drops from the clouds, as water, —used mostly with *it* for a nominative, as, it *rains*, it will *rain*, it *rained*, or it has *rained*.

The rain it *raineth* every day *Shak*

2 To fall or drop like water from the clouds; as, tears *rained* from their eyes

Răin, *v t* To pour or shower down from above like rain from the clouds

Then said the Lord unto Moses, Behold, I will *rain* bread from heaven for you *Ex* xvi 4

Răin, *n* [A-S *regen*, *rên*, O Fries *rein*, Goth *rign*, Icel, Dan, & Sw *regn*, O Sax & O H Ger *regan*, N H Ger & D *regen*, allied to Icel *rak*, humor, A S *racu*, rain, a flood, Lat *rigare*, to water, to wet] Water falling in drops from the atmosphere, the descent of water in drops from the atmosphere

Fair days have oft contracted wind and *rain* *Milton*

☞ *Rain* is distinguished from *mist* by the size of the drops which are distinctly visible When water falls in very small drops or particles, it is called *mist*, and *fog* is composed of particles so fine as to be not only indistinguishable, but to float or be suspended in the air

Răin, *n* A ridge, —a bound or limit [*Prov Eng*]
Răin'-bēat, *a* Beaten or injured by the rain. [*Obs*]
Răin'bŏw, *n* [A-S *renboga*, Ger *regenbogen*] A bow or arch exhibiting, in concentric bands, the several colors of the spectrum, and formed in the part of the hemisphere opposite to the sun by the refraction and reflection of his rays in drops of falling rain.

☞ Besides the ordinary bow, called also *primary rainbow*, which is formed by two refractions and one reflection, there is also another often seen exterior to it, called the *secondary rainbow*, concentric with the first, and separated from it by a small interval It is formed by two refractions and two reflections, is much fainter than the primary bow, and has its colors arranged in the reverse order to those of the latter

Lunar rainbow a fainter arch of the same kind, formed by the moon — *Marine rainbows*, or *sea-bows*, similar bows seen at sea — *Supernumerary rainbow*, a smaller bow, usually of red and green colors only, sometimes seen within the primary or without the secondary rainbow, and in contact with them

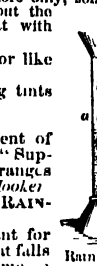

Rain-gauge a cylinder, b, cork ball and stem, c, funnel, d, cock

Rāin'bōwed, *a* Formed with or like a rainbow

Rāin'bōw-tint'ed, *a* Having tints like those of a rainbow

Rāin'deer, *n* See REINDEER

Rāin'-fall, *n* A fall or descent of rain, the water that falls in rain "Supplied by the *rain-fall* of the outer ranges of Sinchul and Singalelch" *Hooker*

Rāin'-gāge, *n* The same as RAIN-GAUGE

Rāin'-gāuge, *n* An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place in a given time, a pluviameter, an ombrometer

Rāin'i ness, *n* The state of being rainy

Rāin'less, *a* Without rain, as, a *rainless* region

Rāin'-line, *n* (*Naut*) A small rope or line sometimes used to form the sheer of a ship, and to set the beams of the deck fairly *Weale*

Rāin'-wa'ter, *n* Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain

Rāin'y, *a* [AS *regenig, renig, reonig*, Ger *regnicht*] Abounding with rain, wet showery, as, *rainy* weather, a *rainy* day or season

Rāip, *n* [Goth *raips*, thong, O Sax *rep*, Icel *reip*, L Ger *reep*, H Ger *reif*, AS *rap* See ROPE] A rod to measure ground

Rāis'a ble, *a* Capable of being raised

Rāise (rīz), *v t* [*imp & p p* RAISED, *p pr & vb n* RAISING] [AS *rasian, arasian*, from *risan, arisan*, to rise, Goth *raisjan, uraisyan*, to raise, rouse, excite, Dan *reise*, Sw *resa*, Icel *reisa* Cf RISE and ROUSE]

1 To cause to rise, to bring from a lower to a higher place, to lift upward to elevate, to heave, as, to *raise* a stone or weight, hence, used in derived senses, as, (*a*) To bring to a higher condition or situation to elevate in rank, dignity, and the like, to increase the value or estimation of, to promote, to exalt to advance, to enhance, as, to *raise* from a low estate, to *raise* to office, to *raise* the price, and the like "This gentleman came to be *raised* to great titles" *Clarendon* "The plate pieces of eight were *raised* three pence in the piece" *Sir W Temple* (*b*) To increase the strength, vigor, or vehemence of, to excite, to intensify, to invigorate, to heighten, as, to *raise* the pulse, to *raise* the voice, to *raise* the spirits or the courage, to *raise* the heat of a furnace (*c*) To bring up from the lower world, to call up, as a spirit from the world of spirits, to recall from death, to give life to

Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should *raise* the dead? *Acts* xxvi 8

2 To cause to rise up, or assume an erect position or posture, to set up, to make upright, hence, (*a*) To cause to spring up from a recumbent position, from a state of quiet, or the like, to awaken "They shall not awake, nor be *raised* out of their sleep" *Job* xiv 12 (*b*) To rouse to action, to stir up, to incite to tumult, struggle, or war, to excite

He commandeth and *raiseth* the stormy wind *Ps* cvii 25

Æneas then employs his pains
In parts remote, to *raise* the Tuscan swains *Dryden*

3 To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear, to give rise to, to originate, produce, cause, effect, or the like, hence, used with specific or derived senses, as, (*a*) To form by the accumulation of materials or constituent parts, to build up, to erect, as, to *raise* the frame of a house, a wall, a heap of stones, an estate, or the like "I will *raise* forts against thee" *Is* xxix 3 (*b*) To bring together, to collect, to levy, to get together or obtain for use or service, as, to *raise* money, troops, and the like (*c*) To cause to grow, to procure to be produced, bred, or propagated, to grow, as, to *raise* wheat, barley, hops, &c, to *raise* horses, oxen, or sheep (*d*) To bring into being to produce, to cause to come forth or appear, — often with *up* "I will *raise* them up a prophet from among their brethren" *Deut* xviii 18

God vouchsafes to *raise* another world
From him *Milton*

(*e*) To give rise to, to set a going to occasion to start, to originate "Thou shalt not *raise* a false report." *Exod* xxiii 1 (*f*) To give vent or utterance to, to utter; to strike up.

Soon as the prince appears, they *raise* a cry *Dryden*

☞ The English now use *grow* in regard to crops, as, to *grow* wheat. This verb has never been used in New England in a transitive sense, until recently some persons have adopted it from the English books. It is a peculiarity of the Southern States to apply the word *raise* to the rearing or bringing up of men, as, I was *raised* in Kentucky In England, as well as in the Northern States, *raise*, in this sense, is applied only to animals, though we do speak of *raising* a sickly child, where however, the reference is to the weakness of his animal frame

4 To cause to rise, as by the effect of leaven, to make light and spongy, as bread

Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and *raise* paste *Spectator*

5 (*Naut*) To cause to seem elevated, as an object by a gradual approach to it, to bring to be seen at a greater angle, as, to *raise* the land, to *raise* a point *Totten*

6 (*Law*) To create or constitute, as, to *raise* a use, that is, to create it *Burrill*

To raise a blockade (*Mil*) to remove or break up a blockade, either by withdrawing the ships or forces employed in enforcing it, or by driving them away or dispersing them — *To raise a purchase* (*Naut*) to dispose instruments or machines in such a manner as to exert any mechanical force required — *To raise a siege* to relinquish an attempt to take a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished

Syn. — To lift, exalt, elevate, erect, originate cause, produce, heighten, aggravate, excite

Rāis'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, raises, a builder a lever, a collector

2 (*Arch*) One of the upright boards on the front of the steps of a flight of stairs, a riser

Rā'isin (rā'zn), *n* [Fr *raisin*, Pr *razim, razim*, Sp & Pg *racimo*, It *racemo*, from Lat *racemus* Prov Fr *rosin*, D *raezyn, roezyn*, Dan *rosin*, Sw *russin* See RACEME] A grape dried in the sun, or by artificial heat

☞ Formerly pronounced *rā'zn*

Rāis'ing, *n* 1 The act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing or restoring to life

2 The operation or work of setting up the frame of a building, or any structure of timber [*U S*]

Raising plate (*Carp*) the plate or longitudinal timber on which a roof is raised, and upon which it rests *Brande*

Raisonné (rā'zo nā'), *a* [Fr *raisonné*, p p of *raisonner*, to reason, q v] Having proofs illustrations, or notices arranged analytically or systematically, as, a *catalogue raisonné*

Rā'ja or **Rā'jah,** *n* The same as RAJAH

Rā'jah or **Rā'jah,** *n* [Hind *rāja*, Skr *radjan*, nom *rādjā*, from *rādj*, to shine, to rule, equivalent to Lat *rex, regis*, from *regere*, to guide, direct] A native prince or king [*India*]

Rā'jah ship or **Ra'jah ship,** *n* The dignity or principality of a rajah

Raj pōōt', *n* [Skr *raja putra*, king's son Hind *raj-pūt*] A Hindoo of the second or royal and military caste, a Kshatriya, especially an inhabitant of the country of Rajputana, in northern central India

Rāke, *n* [AS *race*, O D *rake reecke, reke*, Icel *reka*, O H Ger *rechо*, N H Ger *rechen*, from Icel *raka*, to scrape, collect, L Ger *raken*] An instrument consisting of a head piece in which teeth are inserted, and a long handle at right angles to it — used for collecting hay or other light things which are spread over a large surface, or for breaking and smoothing the earth

Rāke, *n* [Cf Ger *racho*, a cunning villain, rascal, *rackel, rakel, rekel*, a coarse, clumsy fellow, Dan *rallet*, a gangrel, long lubber, lath back Cf RACH] A loose, disorderly, vicious man, a man addicted to lewdness and other scandalous vices "An illiterate and frivolous old *rake*" *Macaulay*

Rāke, *n* [Cf AS *racan*, to reach, extend, Ger *ragen*, to reach, project, jut, stand forth, stand out] 1 (*Naut*) (*a*) The projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the height of the stem and stern beyond the extremities of the keel (*b*) The inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction

2 The form and inclination of a mill saw

3 The pitch or inclination of a roof

Rāke, *n* (*Mining*) A mineral vein traversing the strata vertically, or nearly so, and of the same thickness, — called also *rake vein*

Rāke, *v t* [*imp & p p* RAKED (rākt), *p pr & vb n* RAKING] [AS *racian, racigan*, Icel & Sw *raka*, Dan *rage*, Ger *rechen* See RAKE, *n*]

1 To treat with a rake, to pass a rake over to smooth, to clean, to gather, &c, with a rake, to scrape over, as, to *rake* the ground, to *rake* hay or barley

2 Hence, to collect or draw together with laborious industry, to gather from a wide space, to scrape together, as to *rake* together wealth, to *rake* together slanderous tales, to *rake* together the rabble of a town

3 To go searching among or over, to scour, to ransack

The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot *Swift*

4 To pass over with violence or rapidity

Like clouds that *rake* the mountain's summit *Wordsworth*

5 (*Mil*) To enfilade, to fire in a direction with the length of, especially, in naval engagements, to cannonade, as a ship, on the stern or head, so that the balls range the whole length of the deck, hence the phrase, to *rake* a ship fore and aft.

To rake up, applied to fire, to cover the fire with ashes

Rāke, *v i* 1. To use a rake for searching or collecting; to scrape, to scratch in order to find something, to search minutely and meanly.

One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words *Dryden.*

2 To pass with violence or rapidity, to scrape along

Pas could not stay, but over him did *rake* *Sidney*

3 To lead a dissolute, debauched life *Shenstone.*

4 To incline from a perpendicular direction, as, a mast *rakes* aft

5 To fly wide of the game, as a hawk sometimes does *Halliwell.*

6 To walk about, to gad or ramble idly [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell*

Rā'kee', *n* A common Russian brandy *Simmonds.*

Rāke'hĕll, *n* [See RAKE] A lewd, dissolute fellow, a debauchee, a rake

It seldom doth happen in any way of life, that a *sluggard* and a *rakehell* do not go together *Barrow*

Rāke'hĕll, *a* Dissolute, wild, lewd, **rakish**

Rāke'hĕll y, } [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Rāk'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, rakes, as, (*a*) A person who uses a rake (*b*) A machine for raking grain, &c, by horse or other power (*c*) An attachment to a locomotive engine for clearing its grate by automatic action (*d*) A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's ship *Beau & Fl*

2 (*Zool*) A rake like organ on the pharyngeal bones of some fishes *Dana*

Rāke'shāme, *n* [Cf RACAHASH] A vile, dissolute wretch [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Rāke'stāle, *n* The handle of a rake

Rāke'vēin (vān), *n* (*Mining*) See RAKE

Rāk'ing, *n* 1 The act of using a rake, the act or operation of collecting with a rake, or of cleaning and smoothing with a rake

2 The space of ground raked at once, or the quantity of hay, &c, collected by once passing the rake over a space of ground

3 The course of life of a rake or debauchee

Rāk'ish, *a* 1 Given to a dissolute life, lewd, debauched "The arduous task of converting a *rakish* lover" *Macaulay*

2 (*Naut*) Having a great rake, or backward inclination of the masts

Rāk'ish ly, *adv* In a rakish manner

Rāk'ish ness *n* Dissolute practices

Ral len tān'do *a* [It] (*Mus*) Slackening — a direction to perform a passage with a gradual decrease in time and force ritardando

Răl'li ance, *n* [O Fr *ralliance*, from *rallier*, N Fr *rallier* See RALLY] Act of rallying

Răl'li er, *n* One who rallies

Răl'ly, *v t* [*imp & p p* RALLIED *p pr & vb n* RALLYING] [Fr *rallier*, O Fr *ralier*, Lat as if *re ad ligare* from *ligare*, to bind, Fr *lier* See RA, and of ALLY] To collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion, to gather again, to reunite

Răl'ly, *v i* 1 To come into orderly arrangement, to renew order, as troops scattered or put to flight, to assemble, to unite

Innumerable parts of matter chanced then to *rally* together, and to form themselves into this new world *Tillotson*

The Grecians *rally* and their powers unite *Dryden*

2 Hence, to renew wasted force or power, to renew vigor, to recuperate

Răl'ly, *v t* [Fr *railler* See RAIL] To attack with raillery, either in good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire, according to the nature of the case

Honeycomb *rallies* me upon a country life *Addison*

Strephon had long confessed his amorous pain,
Which gay Corinna *rallied* with disdain *Gay*

Syn — To banter, joke, ridicule, satirize, deride, mock See BANTER

Răl'ly, *v i* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment

Răl'ly, *n* 1 The act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks

2 Exercise of good humor or satirical merriment

3 Act or process of regaining lost strength or vigor

Răm, *n* [AS *ramm, ram* O H Ger & D *ram*, Prov Ger *ramm, rammer, rammel, rammbock*, perhaps allied to Icel *ramr*, strong]

1 The male of the sheep and allied animals — in some parts of England called a *tup*

Ram (1)

2 (*Astron*) (*a*) Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of March (*b*) The constellation Aries, which does not now, as formerly, occupy the sign of the same name

3 An engine of war, used for butting or battering; as, (*a*) An instrument suspended by slings in a frame work, and used for battering the walls of cities, &c, a battering ram (*b*) A steam ship or vessel, armed with a heavy steel or iron beak for piercing and destroying other vessels.

4 A machine for raising water by means of the momentum or moving force of the water of which a

art is to be raised;—called also *hydraulic ram* or *water-ram* [See *Illust* under *Hydraulic*]

5 The hammer of a pile driver

6 The piston of a hydraulic press

Răm, *v t* [*imp & p p* RAMMED, *p pr. & vb n.* RAMMING] [Ger *rammen*, prop to drive or thrust with a battering ram or ram block, D *rammeyen*, Dan *ramme*, to strike, hit touch, *ramle*, to ram, to force or drive pales into the ground]

1 To butt or strike against, to thrust or drive with violence, to force in, to drive down or together, to cram, to stuff, as, to *ram* piles, cartridges, or the like

[They] *rammed* me in with foul shirts, smocks, socks, foul stockings, and napkins *Shak*

2 To fill or compact by pounding or driving

A ditch was filled with some sound materials and *rammed* to make the foundation solid *Arbuthnot*

Răm'a-dăn' (110), *n* [Ar *ramadân* or *rama ân*, properly the hot month, from *ramada* or *rami a*, to be very hot from the influence of the sun] [Written also *Ramadhan*, *Ramad-an*, and *Rhamadan*]

1 The ninth Mohammedan month

2 The great annual fast, or Lent, of the Mohammedans, kept through the ninth month

Răm'age, *n* [Fr *ramage*, from L Lat *ramus*, a branch, Pr *ramatge*, *ramatge*, Sp *ramage* It *ramaccio*] [*Obs*]

1 Boughs or branches of trees

2 The warbling of birds on or among the branches *Drummond*

Ra-mâge', *a* [From *ramage*, n *supra*] Wild untamed [*Obs*] "The falcon which flecth *ramage*" *Gower*

Ra mā'ĝi-ŏŭs, *a* Wild not tame [*Obs*] "Now is he tame that was so *ramagious*" *Chaucer*

Rā'ma yā'nă, *n* [Skr] The more ancient of the two great epic poems in Sanskrit, describing the life of Rama and his wife Sita *Brande*

Răm'berge, *n* A kind of galley *Simmonds*

Răm'ble (răm'bl), *v i* [*imp & p p* RAMBLED, *p pr & vb n* RAMBLING] [Cf Ger *rammeln*, to tumble, to romp, or L t *re-ambulare*, Eng as if *re-amble*, or it may be a dim of *roam*]

1 To walk, ride, or sail from place to place, without any determinate object in view, to visit many places, to range carelessly or irregularly, to rove, to wander, as to *ramble* about the city, to *ramble* over the country

Never ask leave to go abroad for you will be thought an idle, *rambling* fellow *Swift*

He that is at liberty to *ramble* in perfect darkness what is his liberty better than a driven up and down as a bubble by the wind? *Locke*

2 To go out, expand, or grow without constraint or direction

O'er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays
In luxuriant shoot *Thomson*

Syn — To rove, roam, wander, range, stroll

Răm'ble, *n* A going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object, an excursion for recreation with no definite object or direction

Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table *Swift*

Răm'bler, *n* One who rambles, a rover, a wanderer

Răm'bling ly, *adv* In a rambling manner

Răm'bŏoze, } *n* [Perhaps from A S *ream*, L Ger
Răm'bûge, } & D *room*, H Ger *rahm*, cream, and Eng *house*, *hou e*, *hooze*, to drink] Formerly, at Cambridge, Eng, a beverage made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar, and rose-water in summer *Blount*

Rā'me-al, *a* [From L t *ramus*, branch] (*Bot*) Of, or pertaining to a branch *Gray*

Rā'me-an, *n* A ramist See RAMIST

Răm'e-kin, } *n* [Fr *ramequin*, from O D
Răm'e-quin (kin), } *rammeken*, toasted bread] (*Cookery*) A small slice of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs *Bailey*

Răm'en-tā'ceŏŭs, *a* [Lt *ramenta*, scrapings, shavings scales, Fr *ramentacé*] (*Bot*) Covered with weak, shriveled, brown, scale like processes, as the leaves of many ferns *Lindley*

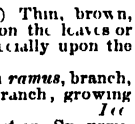

Ramentaceous Leaf

Răm'ent, *n* [Lat *ramenta* See *supra*]

1 A scraping, shaving [*Obs*]

2 (*pl*) (*Bot*) Loose scales on the stems of plants, ramenta.

Ra-mĕn'tă, *n pl* [Lat] (*Bot*) Thin, brown, foliaceous, scale like processes upon the leaves or young shoots of some plants, especially upon the petioles and leaves of ferns

Rā'me-o'ŭs, *a* [Lat *ramosus*, from *ramus*, branch, bough] (*Bot*) Belonging to a branch, growing on or shooting from a branch *Lee*

Răm'i-fi cā'tion, *n* [Fr *ramification*, Sp *ramificacion*, It *ramificazione* See RAMIFY]

1 The process of branching, or shooting branches from a stem, or the mode of their arrangement

2 A small division proceeding from a main stock or channel, a subordinate branch, as, the *ramifications* of an artery *Arbuthnot* "Infinite vascular *ramifications*, revealed only by the aid of the highest powers of the microscope" *I Taylor*.

3. A division into principal and subordinate classes, heads, or departments, as, the *ramifications* of a subject or scheme

4 (*Bot*) The manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs *Lee*

5 The production of figures resembling branches

Răm'i fôrm, *a* [Lat *ramus*, branch, and *forma*, form] (*Bot*) Resembling a branch *Henslow*

Răm'i fỹ, *v t* [*imp & p p* RAMIFIED, *p pr & vb n* RAMIFYING] [Fr *ramifier*, Pt & Sp *ramificar*, It & L Lat *ramificare*, from Lat *ramus*, a branch, and *facere*, to make] To divide into branches or parts, as, to *ramify* an art, a subject, or scheme *Boyle*

Răm'i fỹ, *v i* **1** To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant

When the asparagus begins to *ramify* *Arbuthnot*

2 To be divided or subdivided, as a main subject or scheme

Rā'mist, *n* A follower of Pierre *Rame*, better known as *Ramus*, a celebrated French scholar, who was professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris in the reign of Henry II *Brande*

Răm'line, *n* A line used in mast making, to get a straight middle line on a spar *Dana*

Răm'mel, *n* Refuse matter [*Obs*] "Filled with rubbish, *rammel*, and broken stones" *Holland*

Răm'mer, *n* One who, or that which, rams or drives, as, (*a*) An instrument for driving any thing with force, as, a *rammer* for driving stones or piles, or for beating the earth to more solidity (*b*) A rod for forcing down the charge of a gun, a ramrod

Răm'mish, *a* [From *ram*, properly like a ram, especially in odor Cf Dan *ram*, rank, strong-scented See RAMMY] Ram like, rank, strong scented

Răm'mish-ness, *n* Rankness of scent

Răm'my, *a* [See RAMMISH] Like a ram, strong scented, rammish *Barton*

Răm'ol lĭs'cence, *n* [Fr *ramollir*, to make soft, to soften, from *re* again, and *amollir*, to soften, from *a*, equiv to L t *ad* and *mollir*, Lat *mollire*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft] A softening or mollifying [*Rare*] *Caldwell*

Ra mōon', *n* (*Bot*) A small West Indian tree of the genus *Trophis*, whose leaves and twigs are used as fodder for cattle *P Cyc*

Ramose Root

Ra mōse' (125), } *a* [Lat *ramosus*,
Rā'mŏŭs, } from *ramus*, a branch It, Sp, & Pg *ramoso*, Pr *ramos*, Fr *rameux*] (*Bot*) Branched, as a stem or root having lateral divisions, consisting of branches full of branches, branchy

Răm, *v i* [*imp & p p* RAMPED (rămpt, 84), *p pr & vb n* RAMPING] [Fr *ramper*, to creep, O Fr to climb, It *rampare*, to paw, *rampa* claw, to creep, *rampa* a paw]

1 To climb, as a plant, to creep up

Plants furnished with tendrils catch hold and so *ramp* on trees, they mount to a great height *Ray*

2 To spring, to leap to bound, to prance, to frolic to romp

3 To spring or move with violence, to rage [*Obs*]

Their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element would fiercely *ramp* *Spenser*

Răm̆p, *n* **1** A leap, a spring, a bound

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion *ramp* *Milton*

2 A highwayman, a robber [*Prov Eng*]

3 A ramping woman, a prostitute [*Low*] *Nares*

4 (*Arch*) A concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship *Brande*

5 (*Fort*) An inclined plane or path serving as a communication between different levels of works

Răm̆p'ăge, *v i* [Cf RAMP] To scour up and down, to prance about in a riotous manner [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Răm̆p'age, *n* Violent or riotous behavior, a state of excitement or passion, as, to be on the *rampage* [*Prov Eng*] *Dickens*

Ram păl'lian (păl'yan), *n* [O Eng *rampe*, a rampant impudent woman, a harlot Cf RABBLE] A mean wretch [*Obs*] *Shak*

Răm̆p'an cy, *n* [From *rampant*] The quality or state of being rampant, excessive growth or practice, excessive prevalence exuberance, extravagance "This height and *rampancy* of vice" *South*

Răm̆p'ant, *a* [From *rampant*, p pr of *ramper*, to creep, to be servile or mean, A S *rempend*, headlong, rash]

1 Springing or climbing unchecked, leaping, ramping, overgrowing the usual bounds, rank in growth, exuberant

The *rampant* stalk is of unusual altitude *I Taylor*

2 Overleaping restraint

The lion *rampant* shakes his brinded mane *Milton*

3 (*Her*) Standing upright on his hind legs, as if attacking a person, — said of an animal It differs from *salient*, which indicates the posture of springing, or making a sally

Rampant.

Rampant gardant

Rampant regardant.

Rampant arch, an arch whose abutments or springings are not on the same level *Gwilt* — *Rampant gardant* (*Her*) standing upright on the hinder legs, with the face turned to the front — *Rampant regardant*, standing upright and looking backward

Răm̆p'ant-ly, *adv* In a rampant manner

Răm̆p'art, *n* [Fr *rempart*, O Fr *rempar*, from *remparer*, to fortify, *se remparer*, to fence or intrench one's self, *s'emparer*, to take possession of, Pt & Sp *emparar*, *amparar*, to seize, take possession of, to shelter, protect, L Lat *amparare*, to protect, occupy, Lat as if *imparare*, *adimparare*, from *parare*, to prepare, provide, equip]

1 That which fortifies and defends from assault, that which secures safety

2 (*Fort*) An elevation or mound of earth round a place, upon which the parapet is raised *Mahan*

Syn Bulwark, fence, security, guard — RAMPART, BULWARK These words were formerly interchanged, but in modern usage a distinction has sprung up between them The *rampart* of a fortified place is the entire mound or wall which surrounds it The term *bulwark* is now applied to peculiarly strong outworks which project for the defense of the *rampart* or main work A single bastion is a *bulwark* Hence in using these words figuratively, *rampart* is more properly applied to that which protects by walling out while *bulwark* is applied to that which stands in the forefront of danger to meet and repel it Hence, we speak of a distinguished individual as the *bulwark* not the *rampart*, of the state This distinction, however is often overlooked by the poets, and is not fully introduced into general literature

Răm̆p'art, *v t* [*imp & p p* RAMPARTED, *p pr, & vb n* RAMPARTING] To fortify with ramparts.

Those grassy hills those glittering dells,
Proudly *ramparted* with rocks *Coleridge*

Rampart Gun

Rampart gun (*Fort*), a cannon or large gun fitted for rampart use and not used for field purposes

Răm̆p'ĕr, *n* The same as RAMPART

Răm̆p'i on, *n* [Fr *rapon*, Sp *ruponce*, *repon che*, *repomho*, *rapincho*, Pg *raponço*, It *raperonzo*, *raperon-colo*, *rampon olo* N Lat *rapunculus*, *rapuntium*, from Lat *rapum*, *rapa*, a turnip, rape, D *rapone*, Ger, Dan, & Sw *rapun el*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Campanula* (*C rapunculus*), having an esculent root somewhat resembling a small turnip *Eng Cyc.*

Crested rampion a species of *Lobelia* — *Horned rampion* a species of *Phyteuma*

Răm̆p'ire, *n* The same as RAMPART, — seldom used except in poetry

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* cast *Dryden*

Răm̆p'ire, *v t* To fortify with a rampire, to form into a rampire [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Răm̆'rŏd, *n* The rod used in ramming down the charge in a musket, pistol, or other fire arm

Răm̆'shăck le (shăk'l), *a* Loose, old, falling to pieces [*Prov Eng*] "A squeezed house with a *ramshackle* bowed front" *Dickens*

Răm̆'shăck le, *v t* To search or ransack [*Prov. Eng*]

Răm̆'gŏn, *n* [A S *rhamse*, *romse*, Ger *rams*, *ramsel*, *ramson*, Sw *rams*, *ramslok*] (*Bot*) A species of garlic (*Allium ursinum*), formerly cultivated in gardens *P Cyc*

Răm̆'ū-lŏse' (125), } *a* [Lat *ramulosus*, from
Răm̆'ū lŏŭs, } *ramulus*, dim of *ramus*, a branch Fr *ramuleux*] (*Bot*) Having many small branches

Răn, *imp* of *run* See RUN

Răn, *n* Open robbery [*Obs*] *Lambard*

Rā'nă, *n* [Lat, a frog] (*Zool*) A genus of tailless batrachians, the frog

Ran-cĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *rancescens*, p pr of *rancescere*, to grow rancid, v inchoative from *rancere*, to be rancid] Becoming rancid or sour

Rănch, *v t* [Written also *raunch*] [Ger *ranken*, *rangen*, *renken*, *verrenken* Cf WRENCH] To sprain, to wrench to injure by violent straining or contortion [*Rare*] *Dryden*

Rănch, *n* The same as RANCHO

Ran cha'ro (ran tshä'ro), *n* [Sp] A herdsman, a peasant employed on a rancho [*Mexico*]

Rănch'o (răntsh'o), *n* [Sp] A rude hut, as of posts, covered with branches or thatch, where herdsmen or farm laborers may live or lodge at night, also, a large farming establishment on which are many ranchos, especially, an establishment for rearing cattle and horses, distinguished from *hacienda*, which is a cultivated farm or plantation [*Mexico and California*] *Bartlett. Hudson.*

Răn'çid, *a* [Lat *rancidus*, fr *rancere*, to be rancid or rank; It *rancido*, Sp *rancio*, Fr *rance*, Pr *ranc*] Having a rank smell, strong-scented, sour, musty, as, *rancid* oil or butter

Ran-çid'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *rancidité*, It. *rancidità*, *rancidezza*, Sp. *rancidez*, *ranciadura* See *supra.*] The quality of being rancid, a strong, sour scent, as of old oil

The *rancidity* of oils may be analogous to the oxidation of metals *Ure*

Răn'çid-ly, *adv.* With a strong scent, mustily

Răn'çid-ness, *n.* The quality of being rancid, rancidity

Răn'cor (răṅk'ur), *n* [O Fr *rancor*, *rancore*, *rancoeur*, *rancueur*, *rancure*, *rancune*, N Fr *rancune*, Pr *rancor*, *rancura*, O Sp *rancor*, *rencura*, N Sp *rencor*, Pg *rancor*, *rancura*, It *rancore*, *rancura*, L Lat *rancura*, *rancuna*, from Lat *rancor*, rancidity, rankness, tropically an old grudge, rancor, fr *rancere*, to be rank or rancid] The deepest malignity or spite, deep-seated and malignant enmity, inveterate hatred

It would not be easy to conceive the passion, *rancor*, and malice of their tongues and hearts *Burke*

Syn.—Enmity, hatred, ill-will malice spite, grudge, animosity, malignity —RANCOR, ENMITY *Enmity* and *rancor* both describe hostile feelings, but *enmity* may be generous and open while *rancor* is deep-seated and malignant It implies personal malice of the worst and most enduring nature, and is the strongest word in our language to express hostile feelings

Rage or will out, proud prelate, in thy face
I see thy fury *Shak*

Rancor is that degree of malice which preys upon the possessor His heart is torn with vexation when he contemplates the happiness of another, or when he is foiled in his evil purposes towards him *Cogan*

Răn'cor-oŭs (răṅk'ur-us), *a* [O Fr *rancureus*, *rancureur*, Pr *rancuros*, Sp *rencoroso* See *supra*] Full of rancor, evincing rancor, deeply malignant, implacably spiteful or malicious, intensely virulent

So flamed his eyes with rage and *rancorous* ire *Spenser*

Syn —Malignant, malicious, bitter, spiteful, malevolent virulent

Răn'cor oŭs ly, *adv* In a rancorous manner, with deep malignity or spiteful malice

Rănd, *n* [A S *rand*, *rond*, D, Dan, Sw, & Ger. *rand*, Icel *rond*, probably allied to *rind*, q v]

1 A border, edge, margin

2 A long, fleshy piece, as of beef cut from the flank or leg, a sort of steak [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

3 A thin, inner sole for a shoe *Simmonds*

Rănd, *v i* To rant, to storm [*Obs*]

I wept, and sighed, and raved, and *randed*, and railed *J Webster*

Răn'dan, *n* The product of a second sifting of meal, the finest part of the bran [*Prov Eng*]

Răn'dŏm, *n* [O Eng *randon*, Scot *randoun*, A-S *randun*, O Fr & Pr *randon*, force, violence, rapidity, *à randon*, *de randon*, violently, suddenly, rapidly, from Ger & Eng *rand*, border, edge, Icel *rond*, margin, extremity See *supra*]

1 A roving motion course without definite direction, want of direction, rule, or method, hazard, chance,—used especially in the phrase *at random*, that is, without a settled point of direction, at hazard

2 Distance to which a missile is thrown or projected, range, reach, as, the furthest *random* of a missile weapon *Dryden*

3 (*Mining*) Distance from a determined horizon, depth below a given plane

Răn'dŏm, *a* Done at hazard, or without settled aim or purpose, done without previous calculation, left to chance, as, a *random* guess

Some *random* truths he can impart *Wordsworth*

Random shot, a shot not directed or aimed toward any particular object or a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above an horizontal line *Brande*

Răn'don, *n* Random [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Răn'don, *v i* [See RANDOM, *n*] To stray or rove wildly, to go at random [*Obs*]

Răn'dy, *a* [See RANDOM] Disorderly riotous [*Scot*] "The mad, *randy* gipsy" *W Scott*

Răne, } *n* [A S *hrân*, *hrœn*, wild goat, rein
Răne'deer, } deer, *hrandeor*, Icel *hreinn*, *hreindyr*, Dan *rensdyr*, Sw *ren*, *rendjur*, D *rendier*, Ger *rennthier*, Lap & Finn *rangio*] The same as REINDEER [*Rare*] See REINDEER

Răn'fôrçe, *n* [See RE ENFORCE, and cf Fr *renfort*, re enforcement, *renforcer*, to strengthen, to re enforce] See RE ENFORCE [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Răng, *imp* of *ring* [*Rare*]

Rănge, *v t* [*imp & p p* RANGED, *p pr & vb n* RANGING] [Fr *ranger*, Pr *rengar*, fr Fr *rang*, O Fr & Pr *renc*, a row, Eng *rank*, q v]

1 To set in a row or in rows, to place in a regular line, lines, or ranks, to dispose in the proper order, to rank, as, to *range* troops in a body

It would be absurd in me to *range* myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the corresponding society *Burke*

2 To separate into parts, to sift [*Obs*] *Holland*

3 To dispose in a classified or in systematic order, to arrange regularly, as, to *range* plants and animals in genera and species

4 To rove over, to pass over

Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake *Gay*

5 To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near, as, to *range* the coast.

☞ Compare the last two senses with the French *ranger* une côte

Rănge, *v. i.* 1. To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction, to roam.

Like a *ranging* spaniel that barks at every bird he sees *Burton*

2 To have range, to be capable of projecting, or to admit of being projected, especially as to horizontal distance, as, the gun *ranges* three miles, the shot *ranges* four miles

3 To be placed in order, to be ranked, to admit of arrangement or classification, to rank

'Tis better to be lowly born
And *range* with humble livers in content
Than to be perked up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow *Shak*

4 To have a particular direction, to bend, to correspond in direction, to be in a line with, as, the front of a house *ranges* with the street "Which way they forests *range*" *Dryden*

5 To sail or pass near or in the direction of, as, to *range* along the coast

Syn —To rove, roam, ramble wander stroll

Rānge, *n* [Fr *rangée*, Pr *rengua* See *supra*]

1 A series of things in a line, a row, a rank, as, a *range* of buildings, a *range* of mountains

2 An aggregate of individuals of like rank or degree, an order, a class

The next *range* of beings above him are [is] the immaterial intelligences *Hale*

3 The step of a ladder, a rung *Clarendon*

4 A kitchen grate, especially, in modern usage, an extended cooking apparatus of cast iron, set in brick work, and containing pots, oven, &c

5 A bolting sieve to sift meal

6 A wandering or roving, a going to and fro, an excursion, a ramble, an expedition

He may take a *range* all the world over *South*

7 Compass or extent of excursion, ability or leave to go abroad, visit, or travel, hence, natural or acquired power to comprehend or master a greater or less variety of knowledge, also, the variety of truth or compass of knowledge in possession, control or reach, discursive power, command, scope "Far as creation's ample *range* extends" *Pope*

The *range* and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts *Bell*

A man has not enough *range* of thought *Addison*

8 (*Gun*) The horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried sometimes, though less properly, the path of a shot or projectile, or the line it describes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it lodges

9 That which may be traversed or ranged over place or room for excursion especially, a region of country in which cattle may wander and pasture

10 In the land system of the United States, a row or line of townships lying between two successive meridian lines six miles apart, and numbered in order east and west from the "principal meridian" of each great survey, the townships in the range being numbered north and south from the "base line," which runs east and west, as, township No 6, N, *range* 7, W, from the fifth principal meridian

Rānge'ment, *n* The act of ranging or the state of being ranged or arranged, arrangement [*Obs*]

Rān'ger (rān'jer), *n* 1 One who ranges, a rover, a robber [*Rare*] *Spenser*

2 That which separates into parts, specifically, a sieve [*Obs*] "The tamis *ranger*" *Holland*

3 A dog that beats the ground *Gay*

4 One of a body of mounted troops, armed with short muskets, who range over the country around, and often fight on foot

5 A sworn officer of a forest appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business formerly was to walk through the forest, recover beasts that had strayed beyond its limits, watch the deer, present trespasses to the next court held for the forest, &c [*Eng*] *P Cyc*

Rān'ger-shĭp, *n* The office of the keeper of a forest or park

Răn'gle, *v i* To range about in an irregular manner [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Răn'ine, *a* [Lat *rana*, a frog]

1 Pertaining to frogs *Wright*

2 (*Anat*) Pertaining or belonging to the lingual artery, and to a vein following the same course as the artery *Dunglison*

Răṅk, *n* [Fr *rang*, O Fr & Pr *renc*, It *rango*, from O H Ger *hring* M & N H Ger *ring*, a circle, a circular row, N H Ger, D, Dan, & Sw. *rang*, W *rhenc*, Armor *renk*, Ir *runc*]

1 A row or line, a range, an order, a tier

Many a mountain high
Rising in loftier *ranks* and loftier still *Byron*

2 (*Mil*) A line of soldiers, a row of troops reckoned from side to side, or in breadth,—opposed to *file*

Three fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In *ranks*, and squadrons, and right form of war *Shak*

3 (*Mil & Naval*) Degree, grade, as, the *rank* of captain, colonel, or general, the *rank* of rear admiral

4 An aggregate of individuals together, a permanent social class, an order, a division, as, *ranks* and orders of men, the highest and the lowest *ranks* of men, or of other intelligent beings

5 Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence, position in civil, military, or social life, comparative station, relative quality, degree, grade; as, a writer of the first *rank*, a lawyer of high *rank*.

These are all virtues of a meaner *rank* *Addison.*

6 High degree, high social position; elevated rank, distinction, eminence, as, a man of *rank.*

Rank and file (*Mil*), the whole body of common soldiers including also corporals In a more extended sense it includes sergeants also excepting the non-commissioned staff — *The ranks*, the order of common soldiers, as, to reduce an officer to *the ranks* — *To fill the ranks*, to supply the whole number or a competent number — *To take rank of*, to enjoy precedence over, or to have the right of taking a higher place than

Răṅk, *v t* [*imp & p p* RANKED (răṅkt), *p. pr.* & *vb n* RANKING]

1 To place abreast, or in a line

2 To range in a particular class, order, or division, to class

Poets were *ranked* in the class of philosophers *Broome.*
Heresy is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft *Decay of Piety.*

3 To dispose methodically to place in suitable order "*Ranking* all things under general and special heads" *Watts.*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or *rank* your tribes? *Milton.*

4 To take precedence of by virtue of superior rank, to outrank [*Accent*]

Răṅk, *v i* 1 To be ranged, to be set or disposed, as in a particular degree, class, order, or division.

Let that one article *rank* with the rest *Shak.*
Go *rank* in tribes and quit the savage wood *Tate.*

2 To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life, to be esteemed as equal or deserving equal consideration, as, he *ranks* with the first class of poets, he *ranks* high in public estimation

Răṅk, *a* [*compar* RANKER, *superl* RANKEST] [A S *rane*, proud, haughty, fruitful, rank, D. *rank*, slender, graceful, Dan *rank*, upright, erect, Prov Ger *rank*, slender, rank Cf also RANCID]

1 Luxuriant in growth, exuberant, of vigorous growth, as, *rank* grass, *rank* weeds

Seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good *Gen* xli 5

2 Raised to a high degree, excessive, violent, gross exceeding the actual value, as, a *rank* modus, in law "*Rank* nonsense" *Hare.*

I do forgive
Thy *rankest* faults *Shak*

3 Strong clinching, as, to take a *rank* hold

4 Causing vigorous growth, producing luxuriantly, very rich and fertile

Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow *Mortimer*

5 Strong scented, rancid musty, as, oil of a *rank* smell *rank* smelling rue *Spenser*

6 Inflamed with venereal appetite [*Obs*] *Shak.*

7 Strong to the taste, high tasted

Divers sea fowls taste *rank* of the fish on which they feed *Boyle.*

To set rank as the iron of a plane, to set it so as to take off a thick shaving *Moxon*

Răṅk, *adv* Rankly, stoutly, violently "That rides so *rank* and bends his lance so fell" *Fairfax.*

Răṅk'er, *n* One who ranks, or disposes in ranks; one who arranges

Răṅk'le (răṅk'l), *v i* [*imp & p p* RANKLED, *p pr & vb n* RANKLING] [From *rank*, a]

1 To grow more rank or strong, to be inflamed; to fester "A malady that burns and *rankles* inward" *Rowe.*

2 Hence, to become more violent to be inflamed; to rage, as, *rankling* malice, *rankling* envy

This would have left a *rankling* wound in the hearts of the people *Burke*

Răṅk'le, *v t* To cause to fester, to make more painful, to inflame [*Rare*] *Beau & Fl.*

Răṅk'ly, *adv* With vigorous growth, luxuriantly, hence coarsely, grossly, as, grass or weeds grow *rankly*

Răṅk'ness, *n* [A S *rancness*, pride, fruitfulness, rankness See RANK, *a*]

1 The condition or quality of being rank, luxuriance excess great strength, extravagance, as, *rankness* of plants, *rankness* of pride

The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing *L'Estrange*

2 Rancidness, rancidity, rank smell, as, the *rankness* of oil

Răn nee', *n* [Hind *rani*] A queen or princess; the wife of a rajah [Written also *ranee*, and *ranny*] [*Hindostan*]

Răn'nel, *n* A prostitute, a strumpet [*Obs.*]

Răn'ny, *n* [Lat *aranea mus*, a kind of small mouse, according to some the shrew-mouse] The shrew mouse *Browne.*

Răn'sack, *v t* [*imp & p p* RANSACKED (-săkt), *p pr & vb n* RANSACKING] [Icel *rannaka*, to explore, examine, from *rann*, *rannr*, an oblong house, Goth *razn*, house, and *sôkna*, to seek, Sw. *ransaka*, Dan *ransage*, *randsage*]

1 To search thoroughly, to enter and search every place or part of "To *ransack* every corner of their shifting and fallacious hearts" *South.*

2 To plunder, to pillage completely, to ravage; as, to *ransack* a house or city

Their vow is made to *ransack* Troy. *Shak.*

3. To violate; to ravish, to deflour. [*Obs*.] "Ride spoil of *ransacked* chastity" *Spenser.*

Răn'sack, *n* The ransacking or being ransacked, pillage, devastation. [*Rare*.]

Even your father's house
Shall not be free from *ransack* *J Webster*

Răn'sŏm, *n* [Fr *rançon*, O Fr *raençon*, *raançon*, *ransanson*, *raenchon*, O It *ranzone*, It *redenzione*, Pr *rezenso*, *reemso*, *re empso*, *redempzo*, Sp *redencion*, from Lat *redemptio* See REDEMPTION.]

1 Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy, as, they were unable to procure the *ransom* of the prisoners

2 The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or for goods captured by an enemy, that which procures the release of a prisoner or captive, or of captured property payment for freedom from restraint, penalty, or forfeit

By his captivity in Austria and the heavy *ransom* he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered from pursuing the conquest of Ireland *Davies*

3 (*Law*) A sum paid for the pardon of some great offense, and the discharge of the offender or a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment *Blackstone*

Răn'sŏm, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RANSOMED, *p pr* & *vb n* RANSOMING.] [Fr *rançonner*, Pr *ransonar* See *supra*.]

1 To redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit, by paying an equivalent, to buy out of servitude or penalty, to rescue, to deliver, as, to *ransom* prisoners from an enemy

2 To demand a ransom for, to exact payment on [*Rare*.]

All such lands as he had rule of he *ransomed* them so grievously, and would tax the men two or three times a year *Ld Berners*

Răn'sŏm-bĭll, *n* (*Law*) A war contract, valid by the law of nations, for the ransom of property captured at sea, and its safe conduct into port *Acut*

Răn'sŏm ĕr, *n* One who ransoms or redeems

Răn'sŏm less, *a* Incapable of being ransomed, without ransom *Shak*

Rănt, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RANTED, *p pr* & *vb n* RANTING.] [South Ger *rant*, noise, noisy mirth Of Gael & Ir *ran*, a loud cry, shriek, roar, to cry out, to roar, make a noise.] To rave in violent, high sounding, or extravagant language, without correspondent dignity of thought, to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation, as, a *ranting* preacher

Look where my *ranting* host of the Garter comes! *Shak*

Rănt, *n* High sounding language without importance or dignity of thought, boisterous, empty declamation, as, the *rant* of fanatics

This is stoical *rant* without any foundation in the nature of man, or reason of things *Atterbury*

Rănt'er, *n* 1 A noisy talker, a boisterous preacher

2 (*Eccl Hist*) (*a*) One of a religious sect which sprung up in 1645, — called also *Seekers*, from maintaining that its members were seeking for the true church and its ordinances, and the Scripture, which were lost The sect is now extinct (*b*) One of the primitive Methodists, who seceded from the Wesleyan Methodists on the ground of their deficiency in fervor and zeal, — so called in reproach

Rănt'er-ĭsm, *n* The practice or tenets of ranters

Rănt'ĭ-pōle, *n* [Lng *rant*, to make a great noise, and Prov Eng *pole*, the pole or plank in the childish game of see saw.] A wild, romping child

Rănt'ĭ-pōle, *a* Wild, roving, rakish [*Low*.]

Rănt'ĭ-pōle, *v i* To run about wildly [*Low*.]

Rănt'ĭsm, *n* The practice or tenets of ranters

Rănt'y, *a* Wild, noisy boisterous

Răn'ŭ-lă, *n* [Lat, a little frog, a little swelling on the tongue of cattle, diminutive of *rana* a frog, Pr, Sp, & Pg *ranula*, Fr *ranule*.] (*Med*) A cyst formed under the tongue by obstruction of the duct of the sub-maxillary gland

Ra-nŭn'cu lā'ceŏus (-shŭs), *a* [See *infra*.] (*Bot*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling plants of the butter-cup family

Ra-nŭn'cu-lŭs, *n* Eng *pl* RA-NUN'CU-LUSES, Lat *pl* RA-NUN'CU-LI [Lat, a little frog, a medicinal plant, perhaps crow foot, diminutive of *rana*, a frog, It *ranuncolo*, *ranuncolo*, Sp *ranunculo*, Fr *renoncule*.] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, embracing many species, some of them beautiful flowering plants, diversified with many rich colors, crow foot, butter cup, — so called by Pliny, because the aquatic species grow where frogs abound *Gray*

Ranz des vaches (rŏnz da-vash') [Fr, the ranks or rows of the cows, the name being given from the fact that the cattle, when answering the musical call of their keeper, move toward him in a row, preceded by those wearing bells.] A simple melody of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the *Alpine horn*

☞ This melody when heard by Swiss soldiers away from home, is said to create in a remarkable degree, nostalgia, or home-sickness and hence its performance, by military bands of regiments containing such soldiers, is not allowed

Răp, *v t* [Sw *rappa*, to strike, Dan *rappe*, to snatch away, *rappe sig*, to hasten, to make speed, L Ger & D *rapen*, Prov Ger *rappen*, to snatch up, *rapp*, quick, swift, Icel *hreppa*, to follow, to obtain by lot, *hreppa*, to rebuke, *hrapa*, to rush, hurry, A-S *hrepian*, *hreppian*, to touch, H Ger *raffen*, to snatch up. See RAP, *n*.] To strike with a quick, sharp blow, to knock; as, to *rap* on the door.

Răp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RAPPED (răpt), *p pr* & *vb n* RAPPING.] [See *supra*.] To strike with a quick blow, to knock on.

With one great peal they *rap* the door *Prior*

To rap out, to utter with sudden violence; as, to *rap out* an oath In the United States, *rap* is often colloquially used in the same sense, as, to *rip* out an oath

Răp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RAPPED, usually written RAPT, *p pr* & *vb n* RAPPING.] [See *supra*.]

1 To snatch away, to seize and hurry off

And though the Greeks and Ilians they *rapt*
The whirring chariot *Chapman*

To be *rapt* to the higher heaven remained the privilege of the apostle *Milman*

2 To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts, to transport out of one's self, to affect with ecstasy or rapture, as, *rapt* into admiration

I'm *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears *Addison*
Rapt into future times the bard began *Pope*

3 To exchange, to truck [*Obs and low*.]

To rap and rend, to seize and tear off, or strip to fall on and plunder, to snatch by violence, as they brought off all they could *rap and rend* See REND

Răp, *n* [Dan *rap*, Sw *rapp*, a stroke See *supra*.] A quick, smart blow, as, a *rap* on the knuckles

Ra pā'cĭoŭs, *a* [Lat *rapax*, *rapacis*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry off, to snatch away, Fr & It *rapace*, Sp *rapaz*, Pr *rapatz*.]

1 Given to plunder disposed or accustomed to seize by violence, seizing by force "The downfall of the *rapacious* and licentious knights templar" *Motley*

Well may thy lord appeased,
Redeem thee quite from death's *rapacious* claim *Milton*

2 Accustomed to seize for food, subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence, as, a *rapacious* tiger, a *rapacious* bird

Syn —Greedy, ravenous, voracious

Ra-pā'cĭoŭs-ly, *adv* In a rapacious manner, by rapine, by violent robbery or seizure

Ra pā'cĭoŭs ness, *n* The quality of being rapacious, disposition to plunder, or to exact by oppression

Ra păc'ĭ-ty, *n* [Lat *rapacitas*, Fr *rapacité*, Pr *rapacitat*, Sp *rapacidad*, It *rapacità* See *supra*.]

1 The quality of being rapacious, addictedness to plunder, seizure by force rapaciousness ravenousness as the *rapacity* of a conquering army, the *rapacity* of pirates, the *rapacity* of animals

2 The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice, exorbitant greediness of gain

Răp'a ree', *n* See RAPPAREE

Răpe, *n* [L Ger & D *rape*, Dan *rappe*, to snatch away, allied to Lat *rapere*, whence *raptus*, rape, Fr *rapt*, Pr *rap* See RAP, *v t*.]

1 The act of rapping or snatching by force, violent seizure, robbery [*Rare*.]

And ruined orphans of thy *rapes* complain *Sandys*

2 Specifically, violence done upon a woman, sexual intercourse with a woman against her will

3 That which is snatched away [*Obs*.]

Where now are all my hopes? O never more
Shall they revive nor death her *rapes* restore *Sandys*

4 Movement or action, as in snatching, haste, hurry [*Obs*.]

5 Fruit plucked from the cluster *Ray*

6 The refuse stalks and skins of raisins used in making wine *Simmonds*

Răpe, *n* [Icel *hreppr*, village, district, Dan *rep* O Sw *repa*, to measure fields with a rope, to divide, *rep*, a rope, A S *rap*, a rope, cord, *repan*, to bind See ROPE.] A division of a county in Sussex, in England, or an intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, and containing three or four hundreds *Blackstone*

Răpe, *v t* To commit rape upon, to violate, to ravish [*Obs*.]

Răpe, *n* [Lat *rapa*, *rapum*, Gr *ῥάπυς*, *ῥάφυς*, D *raap*, O H Ger *raba*, *rabe*, *ruoba*, N H Ger *rube*, L Ger *roue*, Icel *rôta*, Sw *rofva*, Dan *roe*, It *rapa*, Pr *raba*, *rasv* Fr *rave*] (*Bot*) A plant of several species, of the genus *Brassica*, belonging to the cabbage tribe, especially *B napus*, and also *B campestris*, much cultivated for their roots, which resemble the turnip, and afford a valuable food for sheep and cattle, and for their seeds, from which oil is extracted

Răpe'-cāke, *n* The refuse remaining after the oil has been expressed from the rape seed

Răpe'fŭl, *a* Given to violence or lust "To teach the *rapeful* Ilyeans marriage" *Byron*

Răpe'-oĭl, *n* Oil expressed from rape-seeds

Răpe'-rōot, *n* The same as RAPE

Răpe'-seed, *n* The seed of the rape, from which oil is expressed

Răpe'-wine, *n* A poor, thin wine made from the last dregs of pressed raisins *Simmonds*

Răph'a-el-ĭsm, *n* The principles of painting introduced by Raphael, the distinguished Italian painter

Răph'a-el ĭte, *n*. One who adopts the principles of Raphael.

Ră'phe, *n* [Gr *ῥαφή*, a seam or suture, from *ῥάπτειν*, to sew or stitch together, Fr. *raphé*.]

1. (*Anat*.) A prominent line resembling a raised seam, especially, the superficial line or seam extending from the anus to the extremity of the penis.

2 (*Bot*) See RHAPHE

Răph'ĭ-dēs, *n pl* [Fr *raphide*, from Gr. *ῥαφίς*, *ῥαφίδος*, a needle, pin, from *ῥάπτειν*, to sew or stitch together] (*Bot*) Minute transparent crystals found in the tissues of plants. [Written also *rhaphides*.]

Răph'ĭl ĭte (49), *n* [Gr *ῥαφίς*, needle, and λίθος, stone] (*Min*) An asbestiform variety of tremolite *Dana.*

Răp'id, *a* [Lat *rapidus*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry off, to snatch or hurry away, It & Sp *rapido*, Fr *rapide*]

1 Very swift or quick, moving with celerity; fast, as, a *rapid* stream, a *rapid* flight, a *rapid* motion

Part shun the goal with *rapid* wheels *Milton*

2 Advancing with haste or speed, speedy in progression, in quick sequence, as, *rapid* growth; *rapid* improvement, *rapid* recurrence, *rapid* succession

3 Of quick utterance of words, as, a *rapid* speaker

Răp'id, *n* [Fr *rapide* See *supra*.] The part of a river where the current moves with more celerity than is common, a sudden descent of the surface of a stream without actual waterfall or cascade, as the Lachine *rapids* in the St Lawrence

Ra pĭd'ĭ-ty, *n* [Lat *rapiditas*, Fr *rapidité*, It. *rapidità*, Sp *rapidez*.]

1 The quality or state of being rapid, swiftness, celerity, velocity, as, the *rapidity* of a current, the *rapidity* of motion of any kind, *rapidity* of speech

2 Quickness of progression or advance, as, *rapidity* of growth or improvement

Syn —Rapidness haste, speed, celerity, velocity, swiftness fleetness, agility

Răp'id ly, *adv* In a rapid manner, with great speed, celerity, or velocity, swiftly, as, to run *rapidly*, to grow or improve *rapidly*, to speak *rapidly*

Răp'id ness, *n* The state or quality of being rapid swiftness speed, celerity rapidity

Rā'pĭ er, *n* [Fr *rapiere*, from L Ger *rapen*, *rapjen*, H Ger *raffen*, *raufen*, to snatch away, to pluck, to fight, D & Dan *rapier*, Ger *rappier*, It *rapier*, *rapiere*, from Fr *rapière* See RAP, *v t*.] A light sword with a very narrow blade, introduced from Spain, and formerly worn by gentlemen on all occasions *Barrholt*

Rā'pĭ er-fĭsh, *n* The sword fish [*Obs*.] *Grew*

Răp'ĭl, } *n* [It *rapillo*.] Pulverized volcanic
Ra pĭl'lo, } substances

Răp'ine (răp'ĭn), *n* [Fr *rapine*, Pr, It, & Pg *rapina* Sp *rapina*, *rapiña* Lat *rapina*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry off by force]

1 The act of plundering, the seizing and carrying away of things by force, spoliation, pillage, plunder "Men who were impelled to war quite as much by the desire of *rapine* as by the desire of glory" *Macaulay*

2 Violence, force

Răp'ine *v t* To plunder *Sir G Buck.*

Răp'ĭ nous, *a* Given to rapine, rapacious [*Obs*.]

Răp'pa-ree', *n* [See RAPIER.] A wild Irish plunderer, — so called from his carrying a half pike, called a *rapery* [Written also *rapare*.] *Todd*

Rap pee', *n* [Fr *rape*, from *râper*, to grate, to rasp It *raspare*, Sp *raspar* See RASP.] A kind of snuff, of either a brown or black color, made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves, moistened, and sometimes scented *Simmonds*

Răp'pel, *n* (*Mil*) The beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms *Simmonds*

Răp'pen, *n* A Swiss coin, the tenth part of a franc, nearly equal to one penny sterling *Simmonds.*

Răp'per, *n* [From *rap*.] 1 One who, or that which, raps or knocks, specifically, the knocker of a door [*Rare*.]

2 An oath or a lie [*Obs*.] *Parker*

Rap pōrt', *n* [Fr from *rapporter*, to bring again or back, to refer, from *re*, again, and *apporter*, to bring, Lat *apportare* See APPORTER, *n*.] Relation, proportion [*Obs*.] *Sir W Temple*

En rapport (*Mesmerism*), in that condition or relation of sympathy which insures effective influence or communication Also, generally in a condition or relation to admit of free communication

Rap-scăll'ĭon (skăl'yun), *n* [See RASCALLION and RASCAL.] A low villain, a rascal or rascallion, a wretch "Ragged *rapscallions* that abound in the streets of towns" *Howitt.*

Răpt, *imp* of *rap* See RAP

Răpt, *v t*. [From *rapt*, *n* See *infra*.]

1 To transport or ravish [*Obs*.]

2 To carry away by force or violence *Chapman.*

Răpt, *n* [Fr *rapt*, rape, Pr *rap*, Sp & Pg *rapto*, It *ratto*, Lat *raptus*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry off, to transport, to ravish]

1 An ecstasy, a trance *Morton*

2 Rapidity [*Obs*.]

Răp'tor, } *n* [Lat *raptor*, from *rapere*, to carry
Răp'tor, } off by force, to ravish, Pr., Sp, & Pg. *raptor*, It. *rapitore*, *rattore*] A ravisher; a plunderer [*Obs*.] *Drayton.*

Rap tō'rĭ-al, *a*. Rapacious, living upon prey, — said especially of certain birds. *Swainson.*

Rap-tō'ri-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *raptorius.* See RAPTER.]
1. Raptorial.
2. Adapted to the seizing of prey, as the legs of insects, and the like.

Răpt'ūre (răpt'yur, 53), *n.* [Lat. *rapere, raptum,* to carry off by force, Sp. *raptura,* It *raptura, rattura*]
1. A seizing by violence, a hurrying along with velocity, rapidity with violence [*Obs*] *Chapman*
2 The state or condition of being rapt, or carried away from one's self by agreeable excitement, violence of a pleasing passion, extreme joy or pleasure, ecstasy

Music, when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devotion, and advances praise into *rapture* *Addison*

You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ *Pope*

Syn.—Bliss, ecstasy, transport, delight, exultation

Răpt'ūre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RAPTURED, *p pr* & *vb n* RAPTURING] To ravish, to transport, to enrapture *Thomson*

Răpt'ūr ist, *n* An enthusiast [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Răpt'ūr-ize, *v t* & *i* To put, or be put, in a state of rapture, to enrapture, or to become enraptured [*Rare*]

Răpt'ūr-ŏŭs, *a* Ecstatic, transporting, ravishing, as, *rapturous* joy, pleasure, or delight

Răpt'ūr-ŏŭs ly, *adv* In a rapturous manner, with rapture, ecstatically

Rā'ra Ā'vis [Lat] A rare bird, hence, something seldom met with, an unusual person, a rarity

Rāre (4), *a* [*compar* RARER, *superl* RAREST] [Fr *rare,* Pr *rar,* Sp, Pg, & It *raro,* from Lat *rarus,* thin, rare, whence also Ger, Dan, & Sw *rar,* D *raar*]
1 Of wide separation of parts, of loose texture not thick or dense, thin, as, a *rare* atmosphere at high elevations

Water is nineteen times lighter, and, by consequence, nineteen times *rarer,* than gold *Newton*

2 Thinly scattered, dispersed "Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks" *Milton*
3 Not frequent, seldom met with, unusual, as, a *rare* event
4 Unusually excellent, valuable to a degree seldom found "*Rare* work, all filled with terror and delight" *Cowley*

Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare* *Dryden*

5. Early [*Obs and rare*]

Rude mechanicals that, *rare* and late,
Work in the market-place *Chapman*

Syn.—Scarce, infrequent, unusual, uncommon, singular, extraordinary, incomparable—RARE, SCARCE We call a thing *rare* when but few of the kind are ever to be met with, as, a *rare* plant, &c We speak of a thing as *scarce* which though usually abundant, is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities A bad harvest makes corn *scarce* "A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the *rarest* things in the world" *Burke* "When any particular piece of money grew very *scarce* it was often recoined by a succeeding emperor *Addison*

Rāre, *a* [*compar* RARER, *superl* RARIST] [A S *hrēre, rær,* Icel *hrar,* O H Ger *rawer* Cf REAR and RAW] Nearly raw, imperfectly roasted or boiled, partially cooked, underdone, as, *rare* beef or mutton

Now laid eggs, with Baucis' busy care,
Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare* *Dryden*

☞ This word is in common use in the United States, but it is not, at present, in good use in England

Rāre'-shōw, *n* [Contracted from *rarity show*] A show carried about in a box by a showman *Pope*

Rār'e-fāc'tion, *n* [Fr *rarefaction,* Pr *rarefacio,* Sp *rarefaccion,* It *rarefazione* See RARITY] The act or process of making rare, or of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the parts,—opposed to *condensation*, as, the *rarefaction* of air

Rār'e fī'a-blĕ, *a* [Fr *rarefiable*] Capable of being rarefied

Rār'e fȳ (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RAREFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* RAREFYING] [Fr *rarefier,* It *rarefare, rarificare,* Sp & Pr *rarificar,* Lat *rarefacere,* from *rarus,* thin, rare, and *facere,* to make] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense to expand or enlarge without adding any new portion of matter to,—opposed to *condense*

Rār'e fȳ, *v i* To become thin and porous

Rāre'ly, *adv* 1 In a rare manner or degree, seldom, not often, as, things *rarely* seen
2 Finely, nicely "The person who played so *rarely* on the flageolet" *W Scott*

The rest of the apartments are *rarely* gilded *Evelyn*

Rāre'ness, *n.* 1. The state of being rare, thinness, tenuity
2 The state of being rare or scarce, uncommonness, infrequency

And let the *rareness* the small gift commend *Dryden*

3. Value arising from scarcity *Bacon*

Rāre'rīpe, *a* [From *rare* and *ripe,* or from *rath ripe,* q. v.] Early ripe, ripe before others, or before the usual season

Rāre'rīpe, *n.* An early fruit, especially, a kind of peach which ripens early.

Rār'i-ty (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Lat. *raritas,* Fr *rareté,* Pr. *raritat, rarestat,* Sp. *raridad,* It. *rarità.* See RARE.]
1. The quality or state of being rare; rareness, thinness, tenuity, as, the *rarity* of air
2 The state of being rare or scarce, uncommonness, infrequency, as, the *rarity* of an event, or of a plant

Far from being fond of a flower for its *rarity* *Spectator*

3 That which is rare, an uncommon thing, a thing valued for its scarcity

I saw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows in the place *Addison*

Rasaute (rȧ'sȧngt'), *a* [Fr, p pr of *raser,* to graze] (*fort*) Sweeping, grazing,—applied to a style of fortification in which the command of the works over each other, and over the country, is kept very low, in order that the shot may more effectually sweep or graze the ground before them *Scott*

Răs'cal (6), *n* [A S *rascal,* a lean, worthless deer Cf Fr *racaille,* the rabble]
1 A lean beast, especially, a lean deer

Horns! the noblest deer hath them as huge as the *rascal* *Shak*

2 A mean fellow a scoundrel, a worthless fellow, a trickish, dishonest person, a rogue —as generally applied to men and boys guilty of the lesser crimes, and indicating less enormity or guilt than *villain*

For I have scuse, to serve my turn in store,
And he's a *rascal* who pretends to more *Dryden*

Răs'cal, *a* 1 Lean, as, a *rascal* deer
2 Mean, low [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ras căl'ion (ras-kal'yun), *n* [From *rascal*] A low, mean wretch [Written also *rascalion*]

Ras căl'i ty, *n* 1 The quality of being rascally, or a rascal, mean trickishness or dishonesty, base fraud
2 The low, mean part of the people [*Obs*]

Răs'cal ly, *a* Like a rascal, meanly trickish or dishonest, vile, base, worthless as, a *rascally* porter

Răze (rāz) (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RASED, *p pr* & *vb n* RASING] [Fr *raser,* Sp & Pg *rasar,* It *rasare,* L Lat *rasare,* to scrape often, v freq from *radere, rasum,* to scrape, shave]
1 To rub along the surface of, to graze [*Rare*]

Might not the bullet which *rased* his cheek have gone into his head? *South*

Sometimes his feet *rased* the surface of the water and at others, the skylight almost flattened his nose *Beckford*

2 To scratch or rub out, or to blot out to cancel, to erase "Except we *raze* the faculty of memory, root and branch, out of our mind" *Fuller*
3 To level with the ground, to overthrow, to destroy, to raze

Till Troy were by their brave hands *rased*
They would not turn home *Chapman*

☞ In this sense *raze* is generally used This word *rase,* may therefore be considered as nearly obsolete *graze, erase* and *raze,* having superseded it

Syn.—To erase, efface, obliterate expunge cancel, level; prostrate, overthrow subvert, destroy, demolish, ruin

Răze (rāz), *v i* To become leveled with the ground to fall, to suffer overthrow

Răze (rāz), *n* [*Obs*] 1 A cancel, erasure
2 A slight wound
3 (*O Eng Law*) A measure in which the commodity measured was made even with the top of the measuring vessel, by scraping off all that was above it *Burrill*

Răsh, *a* [*compar* RASHER *superl* RASHEST] [D & N H Ger *rasch,* O H Ger *rasc,* I Ger, Dan, & Sw *rask,* Icel *roskr* Cf Icel *rask,* tumult, *raska,* to move, A S *rascian* to vibrate]
1 Hasty, quick, sudden rapid, urgent, as, a *rash* fire "*Rash* gunpowder" *Shak*

I have scarce leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash* *Shak*

2 Especially, hasty in counsel or action, precipitate resolving or deciding on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution —said of persons as, a *rash* statesman or minister a *rash* commander
3 Uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection, as, *rash* words, *rash* measures
4 So dry as to fall out with handling, as corn [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

Syn.—Precipitate headlong, headstrong, foolhardy hasty, indiscreet heedless thoughtless, inconsiderate, careless, incautious, unwary —RASH, ADVENTUROUS FOOLHARDY A man is *adventurous* who incurs risk or hazard from a love of the arduous and the bold A man is *rash* who does it from the mere impulse of his feelings, without counting the cost A man is *foolhardy* who throws himself into danger in disregard or defiance of the consequences

Was never known a more *adventurous* knight *Dryden*
Her *rash* hand in evil hour
Forth reaching to the fruit, she plucked, she eat *Milton*
If any yet be so *foolhardy*
To expose themselves to vain jeopardy
If they come wounded off and lame,
No honor's got by such a maim *Hudibras*

Răsh, *n.* [O Fr *rasche,* N Fr *rache,* the itch, Pr *rasca,* from Pr, Sp, & Pg *rascar,* to scratch, Lat as if *rasicare,* fr *radere, rasum,* to scrape, scratch, shave, It *raschia,* i q Pr *rasca,* O Fr *rasche,* fr It *raschiare,* to scrape, scratch, O Fr *rascler,* N. Fr. *racler,* Lat. as if *rasiculare,* fr. *radere, rasum.*] (*Med*) An eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation

Răsh, *n* [Fr. *ras,* short nap cloth; It & Sp *raso,* satin, from Lat *rasus,* p p of *radere,* to scrape, shave, It *rascia,* serge, H Ger *rasch,* L. Ger. *rass.*] An inferior kind of silk, or silk and stuff manufacture [*Obs*] *Donne.*

Răsh, *v t* [From *rash, a*] [*Obs*]
1 To strike by a glancing blow, to slash, to cut; to slice

He dreamt the boar had *rashed* off his helm. *Shak.*

2 To prepare with haste, to hurry.

The former edition of his Acts and Monuments was hastily *rashed* up at that present in shortness of time *Fuller.*

Răsh'er, *n* A thin slice of bacon, a thin cut

Răsh'ful, *a* Rash, hasty, precipitate [*Obs*]

Răsh'ling, *n* One who acts in a rash or hasty manner [*Obs*]

Răsh'ly, *adv* In a rash or hasty manner, with precipitation, hastily, without due deliberation.

He that doth any thing *rashly,* must do it willingly *L'Estrange.*

Răsh'ness, *n* The quality of being rash, overhaste in resolving on, or in undertaking a measure, precipitation inconsiderate promptness, unwise contempt of danger, acting without due consideration

We offend by *rashness,* which is an affirming or denying before we have sufficiently informed ourselves *South*

Syn —Temerity, foolhardiness precipitancy, precipitation, hastiness, indiscretion heedlessness, inconsideration carelessness See TEMERITY

Ras kŏl'nik, *n* [Russ, schismatics, heretics] (*Eccl*) One belonging to the largest and most important body of dissenters from the Greek church in Russia [Written also *rascolnik*] *Brande.*

Ra sō'ri al (Synop, § 130), *a* [From N Lat *rasor,* a scraper or scratcher, from Lat *radere, rasum,* to scrape or scratch] (*Ornith*) Of, or pertaining to, a certain order of birds, the gallinaceous birds, as the peacock, domestic fowl, partridge, ostrich, pigeon, and the like *Swainson*

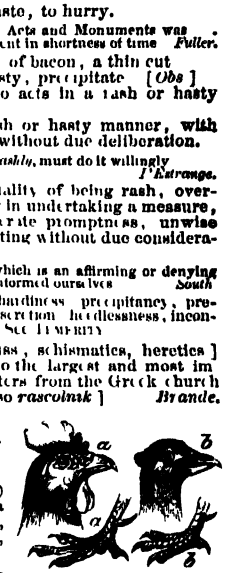

Rasorial Birds
a a head and foot of Gallus bankiva *b b* do of common pheasant *c c* do of wild turkey; *d d,* do of common grouse

Răsp, *n* [O Eng *raspe,* O Fr *raspe,* N Fr *rape,* It & Sp *raspa,* D & Sw *rasp,* Dan *raspe,* Ger *raspel* See *infra*] A species of coarse file, on which the cutting prominences are distinct, being raised by the oblique stroke of a sharp punch, instead of a chisel as is the case with a file

Răsp, *n* The raspberry [*Obs*]

Set sorrel among the *rasps,* now will the *rasps* be the smaller *Bacon*

Răsp (3), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RASPED (rȧ'spt), *p pr* & *vb n* RASPING] [O Fr *rasper,* N Fr *râper,* Sp *raspar,* It *raspare* to scrape, grate, rasp, from O H Ger *raspôn,* to scrape together, D *raspen,* Dan. *raspe,* Sw *raspa,* Ger *raspeln*]
1 To rub or file with a rasp to rub or grate with a rough file as, to *rasp* wood to make it smooth to *rasp* bones to powder
2 Hence, to grate harshly upon, to offend by coarse or rough treatment or language

Răsp'a to-ry, *n* [Fr *raspatoir,* from O Fr *rasper* See *supra*] A surgeon's rasp *Wiseman.*

Răsp'ber-ry (răz'ber'ĭ) (Synop, § 130), *n* [From Eng *rasp* so named from the roughness of the fruit Ger *kratzbeere,* from *kratzen,* to scratch] (*Bot*) (*a*) The fruit of a bramble of the genus *Rubus,* a berry growing on a prickly plant, as, the black *raspberry,* the red and the white *raspberry* (*b*) The shrub itself

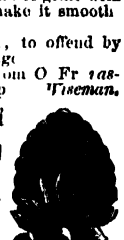
Raspberry Fruit.

Răsp'er, *n* One who, or that which, rasps, a scraper

Răs'pis, *n* The raspberry [*Obs*] *Gerard Langham*

Răsse, *n* (*Zoöl*) A carnivorous animal of the genus *Viverra* (*V malaccensis*), and of the civet kind, found in Java It furnishes a perfume resembling that of the civet, which is highly prized by the Javanese *Baird.*

Răs'ūre (răzh'yur), *n* [Lat *rasura,* from *radere, rasum,* to scrape, to shave, It, Sp, & Pg. *rasura,* Pr *rasura, razura* See RAZURE]
1 The act of rasing, scraping, shaving, or erasing, erasure, obliteration
2 The mark by which a letter, word, or any part of a writing or print, is erased, effaced, or obliterated, an erasure *Ayliffe.*

Rāt, *n* [A S. *rat,* D. *rat,* O H Ger. *rato,* N H. Ger *ratte, ratze,* O. L. Ger. *ratta,* L. Ger. & Dan.

rotte, Sw *rätta*, Fr. & Pr. *rat*, Sp. & Pg. *rato*, It. *ratto*, Ir & Gael. *radan*, Armor *raz*]

1 (*Zoöl*) One of several species of small, rodent mammals, of the genus *Mus*, larger than mice, that infest houses, stores, and ships The brown rat is *M decumanus*, the black rat, *M rattus* Of allied species is the musk rat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), the American jumping rat, of the genus *Dipodomys*, and the jerboa, or jumping rat, a species of *Dipus*

2 A round and tapering mass of hair, or similar material, used by ladies to give fullness to their natural hair

3 One who deserts his party or associates, hence, among printers, one who works at less than the established prices

☞ "It so chanced that, not long after the accession of the house of Hanover, some of the brown, that is, the German or Norway, rats, were first brought over to this country (in some timber, as is said), and, being much stronger than the black, or, till then, the common, rats, they, in many places, quite extirpated the latter The word (both the noun and the verb to *rat*) was first, as we have seen, leveled at the converts to the government of George the First, but has, by degrees, obtained a wider meaning, and come to be applied to any sudden and mercenary change in politics *Lord Mahon*

To smell a rat, to be suspicious, to be on the watch from suspicion, as a cat by the scent or noise of a rat

Rät, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RATTED, *p pr* & *vb n* RATTING]

1 (*Eng Politics*) To desert one's former party from interested motives, to forsake one's associates for one's own advantage

Coleridge incurred the reproach of having *rated*, solely by his inability to follow the friends of his early days *De Quincey*

2 To work at less than the established prices, — a term used among printers

Rāt'a-bil'i-ty, *n* The quality of being rated

Rāt'a-ble, *a* [From *rate*] 1 Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value

Twenty ore were *ratable* to [at] two marks of silver *Camden*

2. Liable or subjected by law to taxation, as, *ratable* estate *Stat of Conn*

Rāt'a-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being ratable, ratability

Rāt'a bly, *adv* By rate or proportion, proportionally *Raleigh*

Rät'a ffä (-ffä) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Sp, Pg, It, & Fr *ratafia*, from Malay *arak*, arrack, and *tâfia*, a spirit distilled from molasses, whence Sp & Fr *tafia*, sugar spirit, rum] A fine spirituous liquor, flavored with cherries, apricots, peaches, or other fruit, and sweetened with sugar, — a term applied to the liqueurs called *noyau*, *curaçoa*, &c [Written also *ratifia* and *ratafie*]

Ra tän', *n* See RATTAN

Rät'a ny, } *n* [Sp *ratania*, *rataña*, Peruv *ra*
Rät'an-hy, } *tania*] (*Bot*) A half shrubby Peruvian plant (*Krameria triandra*), the root of which is very astringent [Written also *rhatany*]

Rätch, *n* [See RACK, 3 Fr *rochet*] A ratchet See RATCHET

Rätch'el, *n* Gravelly stone [*Prov Eng*]

Rätch'et, *n* [Fr *rochet*, It *rocchetto*, a spindle, fr *rocca*, a distaff, O H Ger *rocko*, N H Ger *rocken*, Icel *rokkr*, Eng *rock*, *rock* See ROCK] A bar or piece of mechanism turning at one end upon a pivot, while the other end falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack, allowing the latter to move in one direction only, pawl, click, detent, — used for preventing backward motion in machinery, or for converting reciprocating into forward motion.

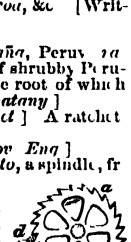

Ratchet wheel
a, ratchet wheel *b*, reciprocating lever, *c*, small ratchet or pawl for communicating motion *d*, ratchet for preventing backward motion

☞ The term is also sometimes applied to the combination of wheel and pawl, as represented in the figure

Rätch'et-wheel, *n* (*Mach*) A circular wheel, having angular teeth, by which it may be moved forward, as by a lever and catch, or pawl, into which a pawl may drop to prevent the wheel from running back

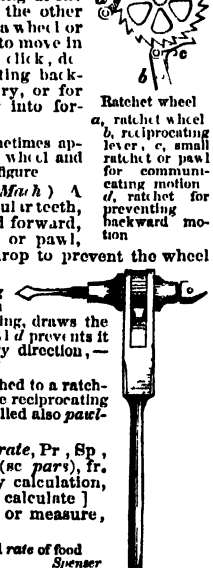
Ratchet-drill.

☞ In the cut, the moving pawl slides over the teeth in one direction, but in returning, draws the wheel with it, while the pawl *d* prevents it from turning in the contrary direction, — called also, simply, a *ratchet*

Ratchet-drill, a drill attached to a ratchet so as to be revolved by the reciprocating motion of a hand-lever, — called also *pawl-wrench* and *ratchet-brace*

Rāte, *n* [Norm & O Fr *rate*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *rata*, Lat *rata* (sc *pars*), fr *ratus*, reckoned, fixed by calculation, p p of *reri*, to reckon, to calculate]

1 Established portion or measure, fixed allowance

Right feeble through the evil *rate* of food *Spenser*

2 Degree, standard, proportion, ratio, value, price, rank, movement, as fast or slow, or the like.

Heretofore, the *rate* and standard of wit was different from what it is now-a-days *South.*

In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the *rate* and pitch of other men's, in that he was so infinitely merciful *Calamy*

Many of the horse could not march at that *rate*, nor come up soon enough *Clarendon*

3 A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use, according to its income or value, as, parish *rates*, town *rates*, highway *rates*.

4 Manner, style. [*Obs*]

Thus sat they all around in seemly *rate* *Spenser*

5 Ratification [*Obs*]

Never without the *rate*
Of all powers elst *Chapman.*

6 The change in the error of a clock in 24 hours, or the amount of its daily deviation in seconds from the number of seconds in 24 hours of true time A clock which gains or loses two seconds in a day is said to have a gaining or losing *rate* of two seconds, whatever may be its actual error *Nichol*

7 (*Naut*) The order or class of a ship, which is called first, second, third, &c, *rate*, according to its magnitude or force

Rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RATED, *p pr* & *vb n* RATING]

1 To set a certain estimate on, to value at a certain price or degree

To *rate* a man by the nature of his companions, is a rule frequent indeed but not infallible *South*

You seem not high enough your jove to *rate* *Dryden*

2 To settle the relative scale, rank, or position of, as, to *rate* a ship, to *rate* a seaman

3 To ratify [*Obs*] "To *rate* the truce they swore" *Chapman*

To rate a chronometer to ascertain the exact rate of its gain or loss as compared with true time, for the sake of making a due allowance or computation dependent thereon

Syn.—To value, appraise, estimate, compute, reckon

Rāte, *v i* 1 To be set or considered in a class, to have rank, as, the ship *rates* as a ship of the line

2 To make an estimate

Rāte, *v t* [Eng *rate*, v t, to value at a certain rate, to estimate Cf Sw *rata*, to find fault, to blame, despise, to hold cheap, Icel *reita*, to pluck, pull] To chide with vehemence, to reprove, to scold, to censure violently

Go *rate* thy minions, proud, insulting boy *Shak*

Conscience is a check to beginners in sin, reclaiming them from it, and *rating* them for it *Barrow*

Rāte, *v i* To use reproaches, to chide, to scold.

Rāte'a-ble, *a* See RATABLE

Rā'tel, *n.* (*Zool*) A carnivorous animal of the genus *Ratellus*, and of the weasel family, found in India and at the Cape of Good Hope The *R mellivorus* of the Cape is remarkable for the destruction it makes among the nests of the wild bees, in digging up the earth when searching for their honey combs

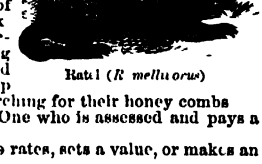
Ratel (*R mellivorus*)

Rāte'-pāy'er, *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax

Rāt'er, *n* One who rates, sets a value, or makes an estimate

Räth, *n* [Ir *rath*] [*Obs*]

1 A hill or mountain *Spenser*

2 A fortress

Räth, } *a* [A S *hradh*, *hræd*, quick, hasty, O H
Räthe, } Ger *hrad*, *hrath*, quick, Icel *hraðr*, id, Goth *raths*, easy Cf READY] Coming before others, or before the usual time, early. "The men of *rathe* and riper years" *Tennyson*

Bring the *rath* primrose, that forsaken dies *Milton*

Räth, } *adv* Early, betimes "Too *rathe* cut off
Räthe, } by practice criminal" *Spenser*

Held her from her sleep
Till *rathe* she rose *Tennyson*

Räth'er, *adv* [See *supra*] Earlier, sooner [*Obs*]

Räth'er (Synop, § 130), *adv* [A S *radhôr*, *hraðhôr*, compar of *radhe*, *rädhe*, quickly, immediately See *supra*]

1 By earlier choice, more readily or willingly, preferably

My soul chooseth strangling and death *rather* than my life *Job* vii 15

2 More so than otherwise, on the other hand, in some degree, to the contrary of what is just before proposed or said. "Was nothing bettered, but *rather* grew worse" *Mark* v 26

3 Of two alternatives conceived of, this by preference to the other, actually, though not markedly or decidedly, somewhat, moderately, tolerably.

He sought throughout the world, but sought in vain,
And nowhere finding, *rather* feared her slain *Dryden*

4 More properly, more correctly speaking.

This is an art
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itself is nature *Shak*

The rather, the sooner, the more so, especially, for better reason, for particular cause

You are come to me in a happy time,
The rather for I have some sport in hand *Shak*

Would rather, or *had rather*, prefer to; choose to; desire by preference to "I *had rather* speak five words with my understanding" 1 *Cor.* xiv. 19.

☞ *Had rather*, *had as lief*, *had better*, originally more blundering interpretations of the abbreviated form of *would*, as in *I'd rather*, &c, are forms too well supported to be stigmatized as incorrect, but *would* is generally to be preferred, especially where the auxiliary *have* follows, *had have* being too barbarous a combination to be tolerated

Räth'rīpe, *n.* A rareripe [*Obs or Prov. Eng*]

Räth'rīpe, *a* Early ripe, mature before the season, rareripe [*Obs or Prov Eng*] "Such as delight in *rathripe* fruits" *Fuller.*

Rät'i-fi-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *ratification*, Pr *ratificatio*, Sp *ratificacion*, It *ratificazione*] The act of ratifying, or giving sanction and validity to something done by another, the state of being ratified, confirmation, as, the *ratification* of a treaty

Rät'i ffi'er, *n* One who, or that which, ratifies or sanctions

Rät'i fy, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* RATIFIED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* RATIFYING] [Fr *ratifier*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *ratificar*, It *ratificare*, from Lat *ratus*, fixed by calculation, firm, valid, and *facere*, to make See RATE, *n*] To approve and sanction, to make valid, to confirm, to establish, to settle, especially, to give sanction to, as something done by an agent or servant, as, to *ratify* an agreement or treaty

It is impossible for the divine Power to set a seal to a lie by *ratifying* an imposture with such a miracle *South.*

Rāt'i ha-bil'tion (-bĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *ratihabitio*, from *ratus*, fixed, firm, valid, and *habere*, to have, hold See *supra*] Confirmation or approbation, as of a contract [*Obs*]

Rā'ti o (rā'shĭ-o, *or* rā'sho), *n* [Lat, from *reri*, *ratus*, to reckon, to believe, think, judge. See REASON]

1 (*Math*) The relation which one quantity or magnitude has to another of the same kind, as expressed by the quotient of the second divided by the first, thus, the ratio of 3 to 6 is expressed by $\frac{6}{3}$, or 2, of a to b, by $\frac{b}{a}$.

☞ Some writers, less properly, consider *ratio* as the quotient of the first quantity divided by the second The term *ratio* is sometimes applied to the *difference* of two quantities, as well as to their *quotient*, in which case the former is called *arithmetical ratio*, the latter *geometrical ratio* The name *ratio* is sometimes given to the *rule of three*, in arithmetic

2 Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree, rate, proportion, as, the *ratio* of representation in Congress

Ratio of a geometrical progression, the constant quantity by which each term is multiplied to produce the succeeding one *Math Dict*

Rā'ti-ō-ci'-nāte (rāsh'ĭ-ō-sĭ'-nāt), *v i* [Lat *ratiocinari*, *ratiocinatus*, from *ratio*, reason, It *raziocinare*, Sp *raciocinar*, O Fr *ratiociner* See RATIO and REASON] To reason deductively, to offer reason or argument

Rā'ti ō-ci'-nā'tion (rāsh'ĭ ō-sĭ' nā'shun) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *ratiocinatio*, O Fr *ratiocination*, Pr *ratiocinacio*, Sp *raciocinacion*, It *raziocinio*, equivalent to Lat *ratiocinium* See *supra*] The act or process of reasoning, or deducing conclusions from premises See REASONING

Rā'ti-ō-ci'-nā-tive (rāsh'ĭ-ō-sĭ'-nā-tĭv), *a.* [Lat. *ratiocinativus*, It *raziocinativo*, Sp *raciocinativo*.] Characterized by, or addicted to, ratiocination, consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and the deduction of inferences from the comparison, argumentative, as, a *ratiocinative* process. "The *ratiocinative* meditativeness of his character" *Coleridge*

Rā'tion (rā'shun, *or* räsh'un), *n* [Fr *ration*, Pr *ratio*, Sp *racion*, It *razione*, from Lat *ratio*, a reckoning, calculation, relation, reference, L Lat. *ratio*, ration See RATIO]

1 A portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink, and forage, assigned to a soldier in an army, or sailor in the navy, for his daily subsistence, and for the subsistence of horses

☞ Officers have several rations, according to their rank or number of attendants

2 Hence, a certain portion or fixed amount dealt out, an allowance

Rā'tion al (räsh'un-al), *a* [Lat *rationalis*, It *razionale*, Sp, Pg, & Pr. *racional*, Fr. *rationnel*. See RATIO]

1 Relating to the reason, not physical. *Milton.*

2 Having reason, or the faculty of reasoning, endowed with reason, — opposed to *irrational*: as, man is a *rational* being, brutes are not *rational* animals

It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature *Law*

3 Agreeable to reason, not absurd, preposterous, extravagant, foolish, fanciful, or the like, wise, judicious, as, *rational* conduct, a *rational* man

Rational horizon See HORIZON, 2, (*b*) — *Rational quantity* (*Alg*), a quantity that can be expressed without the use of a radical sign, or in exact parts of unity, — opposed to *irrational* or *radical* quantity

Syn.—Sane, sound, intelligent, reasonable, sensible, wise, discreet, judicious — RATIONAL, REASONABLE *Rational* has reference to reason as a faculty of the mind, and is opposed to *irrational*, as, a *rational* be-

ing, a *rational* state of mind, *rational* views, &c In these cases, the speculative reason is more particularly referred to *Reasonable* has reference to the exercise of this faculty for practical purposes, and denotes governed or directed by reason, as, *reasonable* desires, plans, &c, a *reasonable* charge, a *reasonable* prospect of success

What higher in her society thou find'st
Attractive, humane, *rational*, love still *Milton*

A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not allow it, or does not know the reason of the lawgivers *Swift*

Rā'tion al (rāsh'un al), *n* A rational being *Young*

Rā'tion-ā'le (rāsh'un-ā'le) (Synop, § 130), *n*. [Fr *rationel*, Sp *racional*, from Lat *rationalis* See RATIONAL]

1 A detail with reasons, a series of reasons assigned, as, Dr Sparrow's *Rationale* of the Common Prayer

2. An explanation of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, and the like, or the principles themselves

Rā'tion-al-ism (rāsh'un), *n* [Fr *rationalisme*, Sp *racionalismo*] A system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from, or opposed to, revelation, an excessive deference to, or reliance on, reason

Rā'tion-al-ist (rāsh'un-), *n* [Fr *rationaliste*, Sp *racionalista*]

1 One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason *Bacon*

2 One who relies on his reason as the sole or the supreme authority in matters of religion, and rejects supernatural guidance and aid, a disbeliever in the supernatural origin of the Christian religion

Rā'tion-al Ist'ic } (rāsh'un-), *a* Belonging to,
Rā'tion al Ist'ic al } or in accordance with, the principles of rationalism

Rā'tion-al Ist'ic al ly, *adv* In a rationalistic manner

Rā'tion ăl'i ty (rāsh'un), *n* [Fr *rationalité*, Sp *racionalidad*, It *razionalità*, Lat *rationalitas*] The quality of being rational, possession of reason due exercise of reason, reasonableness "Well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will not bear a rigid examination" *Browne*

God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind *Gen of Tongue*

Rā'tion al ize (rāsh'un), *v t* To convert to rationalism, to interpret like a rationalist

Rā'tion al ize, *v i* To rely wholly or unduly on reason, to accord with the principles of rationalism

Nothing was less simple than the popular Mohammedanism It *rationalized*, if it might be called rationalism, only in its conception of the Deity *Milman*

Rā'tion al-ly (rāsh'un), *adv* In a rational manner, in consistency with reason, reasonably, as, we *rationally* expect every man will pursue his own happiness

Rā'tion-al ness (rāsh'un), *n* The state of being rational, or consistent with reason rationality

Rā'ti o na-ry (rā'shi o), *a* Belonging to accounts [*Rare*]

Rāt'lin, } *n* (*Naut*) A
Rāt'line, } small line traversing the shrouds of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending to the mast heads [Written also *ratling* and *ratline*] *Totten*

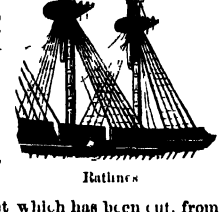

Ratlines

Rāt'on, *n* [See RACCOON] A rat [*Obs*]

Ra toon', *n* [Sp *retoño*, sprout or shoot sprung up from a plant which has been cut, *retoñar*, to sprout or shoot again, applied to a plant which has been cut, from Lat *re*, again, and *tumidus*, swollen, swelling]

1 A sprout from the root of the sugar cane, which has been cut *Edwards*

2 A rattan cane [*Obs*] *Pepys*

Ra toon', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RATOONED, *p pr* & *vb n* RATOONING] To sprout or spring up from the root, as in the sugar cane from the root of the previous year's planting [*U S*]

Rāts'bāne, *n* [From *rat* and *bane*] Poison for rats, arsenious acid

Rāts'bāned, *a* Poisoned by ratsbane *Junius*

Rāt'-tāil, *a* Like a rat's tail in form as, a *rat tail* file, which is round, rasped or roughened, and tapering

Rāt'-tāil, *n* (*Far*) An excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse

Rat tăn', *n* [Malay *rōtan* Javan *rottang* Fr *ratan*, *rotan*, *rotin*, Sp & Pg *rota*] [Written also *rattan*]

1 The stem of a plant of the genus *Calamus*, growing in India, which is without branches, cylindrical, jointed, very tough and strong, and growing to the size of the human wrist, and from fifty to a hundred feet in height It is used for wicker work, seats of chairs, walking sticks, withes and thongs, and the like The small stems are mainly produced by *C equestres* and *C viminalis*

2 A walking stick made of rattan

Rat-teen', *n* [Fr *ratine*, from O Fr *ratin*, *ratis*, fern, Sp *ratina*, Fr *ratiner*, It *rattinare*, to friz, to nap cloth, D *ratijn*, Ger. *ratin*] A thick woolen stuff quilled or twilled.

Rāt'ti-nĕt', *n*. A woolen stuff thinner than ratteen

Rāt'ting, *n* 1 The act of deserting one's former party and going over to the opposite [*Eng*]

2 The act of working for less than the established prices, — a term used among printers

3 A low sport consisting in setting a dog upon a number of rats confined in a tub or cage, &c, to see how many he will kill in a given time [*Eng*]

Rāt'tle (rāt'tl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RATTLED, *p pr* & *vb n* RATTLING] [L Ger *ratteln*, *rätteln*, D *ratelen*, H Ger *rasseln*, Dan *rasle*, O Sw *rasla*]

1 To make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous, to clatter

And the rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms *Addison*
'Twas but the wind,
Or the car *rattling* o'er the stony street *Byron*

2 To speak eagerly and noisily, to utter words in a clattering manner, to jabber

Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone she spoke *Dryden*
He *rattles* it out against popery *Swift*

Rāt'tle, *v t* 1 To cause to make a rattling sound, or a rapid succession of sharp sounds, as, to *rattle* a chain

2 To stun with noise, to deafen with sharp sounds rapidly repeated

Sound but another, and another shall,
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear *Shak*

3 To scold, to rail at clamorously

She would sometimes *rattle* off her servants sharply *Arbuthnot*

Rāt'tle, *n* 1 A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds as, the *rattle* of a drum *Prior*

2 A rapid succession of words sharply uttered, loud, rapid talk clamorous chiding

3 An instrument with which a clattering sound is made

The *rattles* of Isis and the cymbals of Brauma nearly enough resemble each other *Kaimes*

4 A noisy person without sense or consequence, a jabberer

It may seem strange that a man who wrote with so much perspicuity, vivacity and grace should have been who never he took a part in conversation, an empty noisy, blundering *rattle* *Macaulay*

5 (*pl*) The noise produced by the air in passing through mucus of which the lungs are unable to free themselves — chiefly observable at the approach of death *Dunglison*

To spring a rattle to cause it to sound — *Yellow rattle* (*bot*) a plant of the genus *Rhinanthus* *London*

Rāt'tle-bŏx, *n* 1 A toy that makes a rattling sound, a rattle

2 (*bot*) A species of *Crotolaria*, whose seeds, lying loose in the pod, rattle when shaken

Rāt'tle-brāined, *a* Giddy, noisy, wild rattle-headed

Rāt'tle-hĕad'ed, *a* Noisy giddy, unsteady

Rāt'tle-mouse, *n* A bat [*Obs*] *Pattenham*

Rāt'tle-pāt'ed, *a* Rattle headed

Rāt'tle snāke, *n* (*Zool*) A poisonous snake of the genus *Crotalus*, of a yellowish-brown color, and having a series of horny joints at the end of the tail which make a rattling sound, whence the name The common species is *C durissus*, and this and other species are natives of the United States The diamond or water rattlesnake is *C adamanteus*

Rattle snake (*Crotalus horridus*)

New Im Cyc

Rāt'tle snāke-root, *n* (*Bot*) A plant (*Nabalus* [or *Prenanthes*] *albus*) found in the Northern United States, and used to cure the bite of the rattlesnake

Rāt'tle-snāke-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Hieracium* (*H venosum*) *Gray*

Rāt'tling *n* The same as RATTINE

Rat tōon', *n* 1 The same as RATOON.

2 A raccoon [*Rare*]

Rauch'wăcke (rawk'wăk) *n* [Ger] (*Geol*) The lower bed of the zechstein formation

Rąu'cĭty, *n* [Fr *raucité*, Lat *raucitas*, from *raucus*, hoarse, rough See *infra*] Harshness of sound rough utterance hoarseness, as, the *raucity* of a trumpet, or of the human voice

Rąu'cŏŭs, *a* [Lat *raucus* for *ravcus*, from *ravus*, gray yellow, hoarse, It *rauco*, Pg *rouco*, Sp *ronco*, Pr *rauc*, Fr *rauque*, *enroué*] Hoarse, harsh "A *raucous* voice" *Dunglison*

Rąught (rawt), *p p* of *reach*. [*Obs*]

Rąunch, *v t* See RANCH

Rāv'age, *n* [Fr *ravage*, Lat as if *rapagium*, *rapaticum*, from *rapere*, to carry off by force, to ravish, *rapax*, *rapacis*, rapacious, Fr *ravir*, to ravish] Desolation by violence, violent ruin or destruction devastation, havoc, waste, ruin decay as, the *ravage* of a lion, the *ravages* of fire or tempest, the *ravages* of an army, or of time

Would one think 'twere possible for love
To make such *ravage* in a noble soul? *Addison*

Syn. — Despoilment, devastation, desolation, pillage plunder, spoil, waste, ruin

Rāv'age, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* RAVAGED, *p pr* & *vb n*. RAVAGING.] [Fr *ravager*, from *ravage*. See *supra*] To lay waste by force, to desolate violently, to commit havoc or devastation upon, to spoil, to plunder, to consume.

Already Cæsar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe *Addison.*
His lands were daily *ravaged*, his cattle driven away *Macaulay*

Syn - To despoil, pillage, plunder, sack, spoil, devastate, desolate, destroy, waste, ruin

Rāv'a-ger, *n* A plunderer, a spoiler, one who, or that which, lays waste

Rāve, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RAVED, *p pr* & *vb n*. RAVING] [Fr *rever*, to rave, to be delirious, to dream, Pr *ravar*, Pg *ravar*, Sp *rabar*, Lat *rabere*, to rave, rage, be mad or furious, whence *rabies*, rage, D *reven*, *reveken*, *ravelen*, M H Ger *reben*]

1 To wander in mind or intellect, to be delirious, to talk irrationally, to be wild, furious, or raging, as a madman

Have I not cause to *rave* and beat my breast? *Addison.*

2 To rush like a madman

The mingled torrent of red coats and tartans went *raving* down the valley to the gorge of Killiecrankie *Macaulay.*

To rave on upon or *of* to be mad after, to be enthusiastically set upon, to be excited about, as, to *rave upon* antiquity

The hallowed scene
Which others *rave of* though they know it not *Byron*

Rāve, *v t* To utter in madness or frenzy, to say wildly

I rode, like the Delphic priestess with a swell
Raved nonsense destined to be future scout *Young*

Rāve, *n* [Prov Eng *raves*, or *rathes*, frames of wood laid over a wagon, so as to enable it to carry a larger load of hay, &c] The upper side piece of timber of the body of a cart [*New Eng*]

Rāv'el (răv'l), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RAVELED, or RAVELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* RAVELING, or RAVELLING] [O D *ravelen*, N D *ravelen*, L Ger *rebeln*, *rebbeln*, *refeln*, O Up Ger *refen*, to pluck]

1 To separate or undo the texture of, to take apart to untwist to unsew or unknit, as, to *ravel* out a twist to *ravel* out a stocking

Sleep that knits up the *raveled* sleave of care *Shak.*

2 Hence, to undo the intricacies of, to disentangle

3 To pull apart, as a texture so that the threads fall into a tangled mass hence, to entangle, to make intricate, to involve

What glory's due to him that could divide
Such *raveled* interests has the knot untied? *Waller*

The faith of many men seems a duty so weak and indifferent is so often untwisted by violence, or *raveled* and entangled in weak discourse! *Jer Taylor*

4 To hurry or run over in confusion [*Obs*]

Rāv'el (răv'l), *v i* 1 To be separated in texture, to be untwisted or unwoven, to be disentangled, to be relieved of intricacy

2 To fall into perplexity and confusion [*Obs*]

Till by their own perplexities involved,
They *ravel* more still less resolved *Milton*

3 To work in perplexities to busy one's self with intricacies, to enter by winding and turning. [*Obs*]

The humor of *raveling* into all these mystical or entangled matters produced infinite disputes *Sir W Temple*

Rāv'el er, *n* [Also *raveller*] One who ravels.

Rāv'e lin (răv'lin) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *ravelin*, Sp *rebellin*, Pg *rebalim*, It *revellino*, *ravellino*, from Lat *re*, again, against, and *vallum*, a rampart, wall] (*Fort*) A detached work with two embankments which make a salient angle It is raised before the curtain on the counterscarp of the place

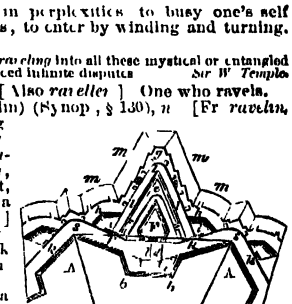

A A bastions, *b b* curtains *c c* tenailles *d d* caponniers *e* ravelin *f* redoubt in the ravelin *g g* covert way *h h* re entering places of arms *i i* redoubts in do *k k* ditch *l l* ditch of ravelin *m m m m*, glacis, *n n*, exterior side *s t* capital

Rāv'el-ing, *n* [Also *ravelment*] 1 Act of untwisting

2 That which is raveled out especially, a thread detached from a texture

Rā'ven (rā'vn), *n* [A S *hrafn*, *hræfn*, Icel *hrafn*, O Sw *rafn*, *ramn*, N Sw *korp*, Dan *ravn*, D *raaf*, L Ger *rave*, N H Ger *rabe*, O H Ger *hraban*, allied to Lat *corvus*, Skt *kârava*] (*Ornith*) A bird of a black color, allied to the crow, but larger, the *Corvus corax*

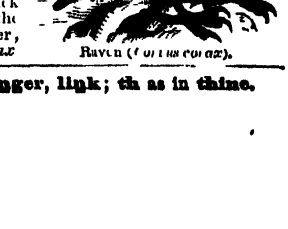

Raven (*Corvus corax*).

Răv'en, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAVENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAVENING] [See *infra, n.*]
1 To obtain by violence *Hakewill.*
2 To devour with great eagerness, to eat with voracity.

Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil, and when we drink, we die *Shak.*

Răv'en, *v. i.* To prey with rapacity, to be greedy, to show rapacity
Benjamin shall *ravin* as a wolf *Gen.* xlix 27

Răv'en, (răv'n), *n.* [Written also *ravin*, fr. *rapine*, q. v.]
1 Rapine, rapacity. *Ray*
2 Prey, plunder, food obtained by violence

Răv'en, (rĭv'n), *a* Resembling a raven in color, black, as, *raven* locks

Răv'en er (răv'n er), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, ravens or plunders *Gower*
2 A bird of prey, as the owl, kite, hawk, and vulture [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Răv'en ing *n* Eagerness for plunder

Răv'en ing-ly, *adv* In a ravening manner, greedily, voraciously [*Obs.*] *Udal*

Răv'en nēse' (91), *n. sing. & pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Ravenna in Italy, in the plural, the people of Ravenna

Răv'en nēse', *a* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Ravenna, or its inhabitants

Răv'en ŏŭs (răv'n us), *a* [From *raven*, prey, rapine]
1 Furiously voracious, hungry even to rage, devouring with rapacious eagerness, as, a *ravenous* wolf, lion, or vulture
2 Eager for prey or gratification, as, *ravenous* appetite or desire

Răv'en ŏŭs ly, *adv* In a ravenous manner, with raging voracity

Răv'en ŏŭs ness, *n* The state or quality of being ravenous, extreme voracity, rage for prey, as, the *ravenousness* of a lion

Răv'en's-dŭck, *n* [Ger *ravenstuch*] A species of sail cloth *Tooke*

Răv'er, *n* [Eng *rave*] One who raves or is furious

Răv'in, *a* Ravenous, rapacious, greedy [*Obs.*]

Răv'in, *n* [See RAVEN] Food obtained by violence, plunder, prey, raven

Though Nature, red in tooth and claw
With *ravine*, shrieked against the creed *Tennyson*

Ra vine' (ra-vēn', 12b), *n* [Fr *ravin, ravine*, a place excavated by a torrent, a hollow road, ravine, also a torrent, from *ravir*, It *rapire*, L at *rapere*, to snatch or tear away, Pr *rabina*, impetuosity, ardor See *infra*] A deep and narrow hollow, usually worn by a stream or torrent of water, a gorge, a mountain cleft

Răv'ing ly, *adv* In a raving manner, with furious wildness or frenzy, with distraction

Răv'ish, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RAVISHED (răv'isht), *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAVISHING] [Fr *ravir*, It *rapire*, L *rapere*, to snatch or tear away, to ravish]
1 To seize and carry away by violence, to snatch by force

These ha rs which thou dost *ravish* from my chin
Will quicken and accuse thee *Shak.*
This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right *Dryden*

2 To bear away with joy or delight, to delight to ecstasy, to transport

Thou hast *ravished* my heart *Cant.* iv 9

3 To have carnal knowledge of, as a woman, by force, and against her consent, to commit rape upon

Syn.—To transport, entrance, enrapture, delight, violate deflower, force

Răv'ish er, *n* 1 One who ravishes or takes by violence
2 One who transports with delight
3 One who forces a woman to his carnal embrace

Răv'ish ing, *p. a* Delighting to rapture, transporting

Răv'ish ing ly, *adv* In a ravishing manner, with rapture

Răv'ish ment, *n* [Fr *ravissement*, It *rapimento* See RAVISH]
1 The act of carrying away by force or against consent, abduction, as, the *ravishment* of children from their parents, of a ward from his guardian, or of a wife from her husband *Blackstone*
2 The state of being ravished, rapture, transport of delight, ecstasy

All things joy with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze *Milton*

3. The act of forcing a woman to carnal connection, forcible violation of chastity, rape

Răv'is sant, *a* [Fr See RAVISH] (*Her.*) In a half raised position, as if about to spring on prey, as a hawk, &c *Wright*

Raw, *a* [*compar* RAWER, *superl* RAWEST] [A-S *hreaw*, D *ruauw*, L Ger *rau*, Dan *raa*, Sw *rå*, O H Ger *raw, row, roh, rô*, N H Ger *roh* Cf RARE]
1 Not altered from its natural state, not cooked, not subdued by heat to a state for eating, not done, as, *raw* meat
2 Hence, unprepared for use or enjoyment; unfinished, immature, unripe, hence, unseasoned inexperienced; unpracticed; untried; as, *raw* soldiers or sailors, a *raw* trick "Approved himself to the *raw* judgment of the multitude, as a dangerous enemy" *De Quincey*
3 Not worked in due form, in the natural state, untouched by art, unwrought,—specifically, (*a*) Not distilled, as, *raw* water [*Obs.*] *Bacon* (*b*) Not spun or twisted, as, *raw* silk or cotton (*c*) Not mixed or adulterated, as, *raw* spirits (*d*) Not tried, or melted and strained, as, *raw* tallow. (*e*) Not tanned, as, *raw* hides.
4 Not covered, bare,—as, (*a*) Bald. [*Obs.*] "With skull all *raw*" *Spenser.* (*b*) Deprived of skin galled, as, a *raw* sore. (*c*) Sore, as by being galled

And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long imprisonment *Spenser*

5 Piercingly or uncomfortably damp or cold, chilly, bleak, as, a *raw* air or climate. "A *raw* and gusty day." *Shak.*

Raw, *n* A raw, sore, or galled place, as, to hit one on the *raw*

Like savage hackney coachmen, they know where there is a *raw* *De Quincey*

Raw'bōne, } *a.* Having little flesh on the bones,
Raw'bōned, } hide bound *Shak.*

Raw'hĕad (hĕd), *n* A specter, mentioned to frighten children, as, *rawhead* and bloody bones

Raw'hide, *n* A cowhide, or coarse riding whip, made of untanned leather twisted

Raw'ish, *a* Somewhat raw [*Rare*] *Marston*

Raw'ly, *adv* 1 In a raw manner, unskillfully, without experience
2 Hastily, newly

Raw'ness, *n* 1 The state of being raw, uncooked, unaltered by heat, as, the *rawness* of flesh
2 Unskillfulness, state of being inexperienced, as, the *rawness* of seamen or troops
3 Hasty manner *Shak.*
4 Chilliness with dampness

Ray, *n* [O Fr *rai, rait, rais, raiz*, N. Fr. *rayon*, Pr *rai, raig*, Sp & Pg *rayo*, It *raggio, razzo, raio*, from Lat *radius*, a beam or ray See RADIAL]
1 One of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common point or center, like the radii of a circle, as, a star of six *rays*
2 (*Bot.*) A radiating part of a flower or plant, the marginal florets of a compound flower, as an aster, one of the peduncles of an umbel or other circular flower cluster radius See RADIUS
3 (*Ichth.*) One of the radiating bony spines or flexible pencils forming the framework of the fins of fishes
4 (*Physics.*) (*a*) A line of light or heat proceeding from a radiant or reflecting point, a single element of light or heat propagated continuously, as, a solar *ray*, a polarized *ray* (*b*) One of the component elements of light, or colored portions of the spectrum, as, the red *ray* of the spectrum, the violet *ray* *Brewster*
5 Hence, intellectual light, perception, vision, sight, apprehension, notice

If thy grave *ray*
Hath any man seen, making stealthful way *Chapman*
The air sharpened his visual *ray* *Milton*

Ray, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAYED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAYING] [O Fr *raier, raiier*, N Fr *rayer*, Pr & Sp *rayar*, It *raggiare, razzare*, to beam, to streak, from Lat *radiare*, to beam See RADIATE]
1. To mark with long lines, to streak [*Obs.*]

And the clean waves with purple gore did *ray* *Spenser*

2 To defile or disfigure, to foul [*Obs.*]

From his soft eyes the tears he wiped away,
And from his face the filth that did it *ray* *Spenser*

3 To send forth or shoot out, to cause to shine out, as, to *ray* smiles *Thomson*

Ray, *v. t* To array. [*Obs.*]

Ray, *n* [Fr *raie*, Sp *raya*, It *raia*, Lat *raia*, Pr *rauada* Cf ROACH] (*Ichth.*) A fish of the Linnæan genus *Raia*, including the skate, the thorn back, and the torpedo

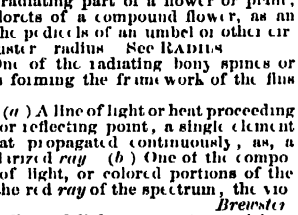

Starry Ray (*Raia radiata*)

Ray, *n* Array, order arrangement, dress [*Obs.*] "And spoiling all her goodly *ray*" *Spenser*

Ra'yah, or **Ra'yah,** *n* [Ar *ra'iyah*, a herd, a subject, a tenant, peasant, from *ra'a*, to pasture, feed, guard] A person not a Mohammedan, who pays the capitation tax [*Turkey.*] *Brande*

Ray'-grăss, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Lolium* (*L. perenne*), rye-grass

Ray'less, *a* Destitute of light, dark, not illuminated *Young*

Ray'on, *n.* Ray. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Ray'on-nănt, *a* [Fr] (*Her.*) Darting forth rays, as the sun when it shines out.

Cross-rayonnant (*Her.*), a cross having rays of glory behind it darting out from the center to all parts of the escutcheon *Wright*

Răze, *n* A root See RACE.

☞ By some this word has been supposed to mean a bale or package, but this seems doubtful.

Răze, *v. t.* [Also *rase.*] [*imp. & p. p.* RAZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RAZING.] [Fr *raser*. See RASE.]
1. To erase; to efface; to obliterate, to extirpate. "*Razing* the characters of your renown" *Shak.* "And *raze* their factions and their family" *Shak.*
2 To subvert from the foundation, to lay level with the ground, to overthrow, to destroy, to demolish "The royal hand that *razed* unhappy Troy" *Dryden.*

Syn.—To demolish, level, prostrate, overthrow; subvert, destroy, ruin See DEMOLISH

Ra zee', *n* [Fr *vaisseau rasé*, from *raser*, to raze, to cut down ships See RAZE and RASE] (*Naut.*) An armed ship having her upper deck cut down, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate, as a seventy-four cut down to a frigate *Totten.*

Ra-zee', *v. t* [*imp & p. p* RAZEED, *p. pr & vb. n.* RAZEEING] To cut down to an inferior rate or class, as a ship, hence, to prune or abridge by cutting off or retrenching parts, as, to *razee* a book, or an article

Rā'zor, *n* [Fr *rasoir*, O Fr *raseor*, It *rasoio*, Lat *rasorium* See RAZE and RASE] An instrument for removing the beard or hair, a very keen bladed knife of a peculiar form used for shaving the person.

Razors of a boar, a boar's tusks

Rā'zor a ble, *a* Ready for the razor, fit to be shaved [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Rā'zor-bĭck, *n* (*Zool.*) A species of whale found in the North Sea *Physalus* (or *Balæna*) *antiquorum* It is remarkable for its size, attaining the length of one hundred feet *Bard.*

Rā'zor-bĭll, *n* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic fowl, common in the arctic regions, the common auk, *Alca torda*

Razor bill (*Alca torda*).

Rā'zored, *a* Formed like a razor

Rā'zor-fĭsh, *n* 1 (*Ichth.*) A small fish of the Mediterranean (*Coryphæna novacula*), prized for the table *Booth*
2 (*Zool.*) The razor shell, *Solen ensis* *Ashby*

Rā'zor-shĕll, *n* (*Zool.*) A bivalve shell fish (*Solen ensis*), having a shell long and narrow like the handle of a razor It is sometimes used as food

Rā'zor-stōne, *n* The same as NOVACULITE, q. v.

Rā'zor-strŏp, *n* A strop for sharpening razors

Rāz'ūre (rāzh'ŭr), *n* [See RASURE]
1 The act of erasing or effacing, obliteration See RASURE
2 That which is razed, erasure

There were many *razures* in the book of the treasury *Burnet*

Răz'zi à (răt'sĭ à), *n* [Ar *ngazia*] A plunder ing and destructive incursion

Re A prefix or inseparable particle in the composition of words, denoting return, repetition, iteration, It is abbreviated from *red*, which the Latins retained in words beginning with a vowel, as in *redamare, redire, redintegrare* From the Latin the Italians, Spanish, and French have their *re, ra*, as prefixes

Re (rā) (*Mus.*) A syllable applied in solmization to the second tone of the diatonic scale

Rē'-ab sôrb', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* REABSORBED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* REABSORBING] [Eng prefix *re* and *absorb*] To absorb again, to draw in or imbibe again what has been effused, extravasated, or thrown off, to swallow up again, as, to *reabsorb* chyle, lymph, &c,—used of fluids

Rē'-ab sôrp'tion (shun), *n* The act or process of reabsorbing, the swallowing a second time

Rē'-ac çĕss', *n* [Prefix *re* and *access*] A second access or approach, a visit renewed *Hakewill*

Rē'-ac cūse', *v. t* To accuse again

Rēach, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* REACHED (rēcht) (RAUGHT, the ancient preterit, is obsolete), *p. pr* & *vb. n* REACHING] [O Eng *reehan*, A S *rǽcan, ræccan* to extend, stretch out, and *recan, recan, recan* to extend, D *reiken*, to reach, *rekken*, to stretch, extend, N H Ger *reichen*, to reach, *recken*, to stretch, O H Ger *rechjan, rechôn; rechjan, ruchjan*, Icel *reikia, rakna*, Dan *rikke*, Sw *räcka*, L Ger *reken*, O Fries *reka*, Goth *rakyan*, allied to Lat *regere*, to lead straight, *por rigere*, to reach, Gr *δείγειν*, to reach]
1 To extend, to stretch, to thrust out, to put forth, as a limb, a member, something held, or the like

Reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side *John* xx 27
Trees *reached* too far their pampered boughs *Milton.*

2 Hence, to deliver by stretching out a member, especially the hand, to give with the hand; to pass to another, to hand over, as, to *reach* one a book
3 To attain or obtain by stretching forth the hand, to extend some part of one, or something held by one, so as to touch, strike, grasp, or the like, as, to *reach* an object with a cane, a pole, or the like.

Lest, therefore, now his bolder hand
Reach also of the tree of life and eat *Milton.*
O patron power, thy present aid afford,
That I may *reach* the beast. *Dryden.*

4. Hence, to extend an action, effort, or influence to; to penetrate to, to pierce, or cut, as far as.

The law *reached* the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money *Locke.*

If these examples of grown men *reach* not the case of children, let them examine *Locke*

5. To extend to, to stretch out as far as, to touch by virtue of dimension or extent, as, his land *reaches* the river.

Thy desire leads to no excess that *reaches* blame *Milton*

6. To understand, to comprehend [*Obs*]

Do what, sir? I *reach* you not *Beau & Fl*

7 To arrive at, to come to to get as far as

Before this letter *reaches* your hand" *Pope*

8 To arrive at by effort of any kind, to attain to, to gain, to be advanced to

The best accounts of the appearances of nature which human penetration can *reach*, come short of its reality *Cheyne*

9 To overreach, to deceive [*Obs*] *South*

Rēach, *v t* **1 To stretch out the hand**

Goddess humane, *reach* then, and freely taste *Milton*

2 To strain after something, to make efforts at attainment

Reaching above our nature does no good *Dryden*

3 To be extended in dimension, time, action, influence, &c, so as to touch, attain to, or be equal with something to penetrate

And behold a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it *reached* to heaven *Gen* xxviii 12

The new world *reaches* quite across the torrid zone *Boyle*

4 To make efforts to vomit, to eructate, to retch

See RETCH [*Rare*] *Cheyne*

To reach after or *at*, to make efforts to attain to or obtain

He would be in a posture of mind *reaching after* a positive idea of infinity *Locke*

Rēach, *n.* **1 The act of stretching or extending, extension, power of reaching or touching with the person, or a limb, or something held**

2 The power of stretching out or extending action, influence, or the like, penetration, extent of force or capacity "Drawn by others who had deeper *reaches* than themselves to matters which they least intended" *Hayward*

Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know *Pope*

3 Extent, stretch, expanse, hence, application, influence, result

And on the left hand, hell,
With long *reach*, interposed *Milton*

Strain not my speech
To grosser issues nor to larger *reach*
Than to suspicion *Shak*

4 An extended portion of land or water, a stretch, a straight portion of a stream or river, as from one turn to another, an arm of the sea extending up into the land "The river's wooded *reach*" *Tennyson*

The coast is full of creeks and *reaches* *Holland*

5 An artifice to obtain an advantage, a fetch

The Duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand to cross the design *Bacon*

6 An effort to vomit, eructation [*Rare*]

Rēach'a-ble, *a* Within reach

Rēach'er, *n* One who reaches or extends, one who delivers by extending the arm

Rēach'ing-pōst, *n* (*Rope making*) A post at the lower end of a rope walk *Wright*

Rēach'less, *a* Beyond reach, lofty "Unto a *reachless* pitch of praises hight" *Lp Hall*

Re-ăct', *v t* [*imp & p p* REACTED *p pr & vb n* REACTING] [Prefix *re* and *act*] To act or perform a second time, to do over again, as, to *react* a play, the same scenes were *reacted* at Rome

Re ăct', *v i* **1 To return an impulse or impression, to resist the action of another body by an opposite force, as, every body *reacts* on the body that impels it from its natural state**

2 To act upon each other, to exercise a reciprocal or a reverse effect, as two or more chemical agents *Dana*

Re ăc'tion, *n* [Prefix *re* and *action*, Fr *reaction*, Sp *reaccion*, It *reazione*]

1 Any action in resisting other action or power, counter tendency, movement in a contrary direction, reverse action

2 (*Chem*) The mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other, the manifestation of distinctive characters

3 (*Med*) An action or its manifestation induced by vital resistance to some other action, depression or exhaustion of vital force consequent on over-exertion, or over-stimulation

4 (*Mech*) The force which a body subjected to the action of a force from another body exerts upon that body in the opposite direction

5 (*Politics*) Backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress

The new king had at the very moment at which his fame and fortune reached the highest point, predicted the coming reaction. *Macaulay*

Reaction-wheel (*Mech*), a water-wheel driven by the reaction of water, which, entering it centrally, escapes at its periphery in a direction opposite to that of its motion by orifices at right angles to its radii

Re-ăc'tion-a-ry, *a* For, or implying, reaction, as, *reactionary* movements.

Re ăc'tion-a-ry, *n.* One who favors reaction, or seeks to undo political progress or revolution

Re ăc'tion ist, *n* A reactionary *C. Kingsley*

Re ăct'ive, *a* [Fr. *réactif*, Sp *reactivo*, It *reattivo*. See *supra*] Having power to react, tending to reaction

Re-ăct'ive-ly, *adv.* By reaction.

Re ăct'ive ness, *n.* The quality of being reactive

Rēad (reed), *n* [A S *rǽd*, counsel, from *rǽdan*, to counsel Cf *infra*] Saying, sentence, hence, word, advice, decision, counsel, rede [*Obs*]

Who dares dissent from this my *read* *Spenser*

Rēad, *v t* [A S *rǽdan*, L Ger & D *raden*, O L Ger *râdan*, Icel *ráda*, Dan *raade*, O H Ger *ratan*, N H Ger *rathen*] To advise, to rede [*Obs*]

Therefore, I *read* thee, get thee to God's word, and there by try all doctrine *Tyndale*

Rēad, *v t* [*imp & p p* READ (rĕd), *p pr & vb n* READING] [A S *rǽdan*, to read, declare, N H Ger *reden*, to speak O H Ger *rǽdôn*, *redon*, O Sax *rǽthôn*, Icel *ráda*, O Frisic *rêdua*, *redua*, *redia*, *retha*, Goth *rodjan*, to speak, to read, *ratkyan*, to speak, to count]

1 To go over, as characters or words, and utter aloud, or recite to one's self mandibly, to take in the sense of, as of language, whether written, printed, engraved, or the like, to peruse, as to *read* a discourse, to *read* the letters of an alphabet, to *read* figures, to *read* the notes of music, or to *read* music to *read* a paper or letter without uttering the words

2 Hence, to know fully, to comprehend

Who is't can *read* a woman? *Shak*

3 To discover or understand by characters, marks features, &c, to gather the meaning of by inspection, to learn by observation

An armed corse did he
In whose dead face he *read* great magnanimity *Spenser*
Those about her
From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honor *Shak*

4 To suppose to guess [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Rēad (reed), *v i* **1 To perform the act of reading, to peruse a book or other like document**

So they *read* in the book of the law of God distinctly and gave the sense *Neh* viii 8

2 To be studious, to practice much reading

'Tis sure that I learn'd *reads* *Taylor*

3 To learn by reading

I have *read* of an Eastern king who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence *Swift*

4 To tell to declare (*Obs*] *Spenser*

5 To appear in reading, as, the passage *reads* thus in the early manuscripts

Rēad (rĕd), *a* Instructed or knowing by reading versed in books, learned "A poet well *read* in Longinus" *Addison*

Rēad'a ble, *a* Capable of being read, fit, legible, or suitable to be read worth reading

Rēad'a ble ness, *n* The state of being readable

Rēad'a bly, *adv* In a readable or legible manner

Rē-ad dress', *v t* To address a second time — often used reflexively "He *re addressed* himself to her" *Lamb*

Rē-a-dĕpt', *v t* [Fr *re* again, and *adipisci*, *adeptus*, to obtain] To regain, to recover [*Obs*]

Rē-a dĕp'tion, *n* [Prefix *re* and *adoption*] A regaining, recovery of something lost [*Ob*] *Bacon*

Rēad'er, *n* [A S *redere*] **1 One who reads any person who peruses or studies what is written specifically,** (*a*) One whose distinctive office is to read prayers in a church (*b*) (*University of Oxford, Eng*) One who reads lectures on scientific subjects *Lyell* (*c*) A proof reader, a corrector of the press

2 A book containing exercises in reading, a selection of extracts for reading an elementary book for practice in a language, a reading book [R S] "That passage with which now every English and American school boy has become familiar through his *Reader*" *Tucker*

Rēad'er ship, *n* [See *supra*]

1 The office of reading prayers in a church

2 (*University of Oxford, Eng*) The office of a reader or lecturer on scientific subjects *Lyell*

Rēad'i ly (rĕd'ĭ lĭ), *adv* [See READY]

1 In a ready manner, quickly, promptly, easily

2 Without delay or objection, without reluctance cheerfully

Rēad'i ness (rĕd'ĭ nes), *n* [From *ready*]

1 The state or quality of being ready, condition of preparation, preparedness

2 Quickness, promptness promptitude, facility, freedom from hinderance or obstruction, as, *readiness* of speech, *readiness* of thought, *readiness* of mind in suggesting an answer, *readiness* of reply

3 Promptitude, cheerfulness, willingness, alacrity, freedom from reluctance, as, to grant a request or assistance with *readiness*

They received the word with all *readiness* of mind *Acts* xvii 11

Syn.—Facility quickness, expedition promptitude, promptness, aptitude, aptness, knack skill expertness, dexterity, ease, cheerfulness See FACILITY

Rēad'ing, *p a* Addicted to reading, as, a *reading* community

Reading man (*Eng Universities*), a hard student, or one who is entirely devoted to his collegiate studies

Rēad'ing, *n* **1 The act of one who reads, perusal.**

2 Study of books, literary scholarship, as, a man of extensive *reading*

3 A lecture or prelection, public recital

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law *Hooker*

4 The way in which any thing reads, force of a word or passage presented by a documentary authority, lection, version

Reading of a bill (*Legislation*), its formal recital, by the proper officer, before the House which is to consider it

Rēad'ing-book, *n* A book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading, a reader

Rēad'ing-boy, *n* A boy who reads copy to the corrector of the press *Simmonds.*

Rēad'ing-dĕsk, *n* A desk used for reading the service in a church *Hook.*

Rēad'ing-room *n* A room provided with papers, periodicals, and the like, to which persons resort for reading

Rē'-ad jŏurn' (jŭrn'), *v t* [Prefix *re* and *adjourn*.] To adjourn a second time

Rē'-ad jŭst', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE ADJUSTED, *p. pr & vb n* RE ADJUSTING] [Prefix *re* and *adjust*] To adjust or settle again, to put in order again

Rē'-ad jŭst'ment *n* A second adjustment

Rē'-ad mĭs'sion (mĭsh'un) *n* [Prefix *re* and *admission*] The act of admitting again or the state of being readmitted as, the *re admission* of fresh air into an exhausted receiver, the *re-admission* of a student into a seminary

Rē'-ad mĭt', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE ADMITTED *p pr & vb n* RE ADMITTING] [Prefix *re* and *admit*] To admit again, to give second entrance or allowance to

Whose ear is ever open and his eye
Gracious to re-*admit* the suppliant *Milton*

Rē'-ad-mĭt'tance, *n* A second admittance, allowance to enter again

Rē'-a dŏpt', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *adopt*] To adopt again *Young*

Rē'-a dŏrn', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *adorn*] To adorn anew to decorate a second time *Blackmore*

Rē'-ad vănce', *v i* To advance again

Rē'-ad vĕr'ten cy *n* [Prefix *re* and *advertency*] The act of again advertising to, or of reviewing *Norris*

Rĕad'y, (rĕd'ĭ), *a* [*compar* READIER *superl* READIEST] [A S *rad*, *rede hraed*, *hræd*, Icel *hradr*, Dan *rede* Sw *redo*, O D *rad*, *radde*, N D *gereed beireid* L Ger *reed*, *redo*, *gereed*, N H Ger *bereit*, Goth *garaids*, fixed, arranged, *raths*, easy Cf RATH]

1 Prepared at the moment, not behindhand or backward when called upon, causing no delay for lack of being fitted or furnished

My oxen and my fatlings are killed and all things are *ready* *Matt* xxii 4

2 Prepared in mind or disposition, not reluctant, willing free, inclined, disposed

I am *ready* not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the name of the Lord Jesus *Acts* xxi 13

It need be I am *ready* to forego
And quit *Milton*

**3 Not slow, hesitating, or awkward, quick in action of any kind dexterous keen, prompt as, a *ready* apprehension *ready* wit, a *ready* writer or workman "Guth, whose temper was *ready*, though surly" *H Scott* "*Ready* in devising expedients" *Macaulay*

4 Not occasioning delay, offering itself at once, at hand, opportune near, easy "Through the wild desert, not the *readiest* way" *Milton*

A sapling pine he wrenched from out the ground
The *readiest* weapon that his fury found *Dryden*

5 On the point of about to on the brink,—with a following infinitive

My heart is *ready* to crack *Shak.*

Ready money means of immediate payment cash "Is all the *ready money* I can give" *Cowley* — *To make ready* to make preparation, to get things in readiness

Syn.—Prompt expeditious speedy unhesitating, dexterous, apt skillful handy expert, facile, easy, opportune fitted, prepared, disposed willing, free, cheerful See PROMPT

Rĕad'y (rĕd'ĭ), *adv* In a state of preparation so as to need no delay

We ourselves will go *ready* armed before the children of Israel *Num* xxxii 17.

Rĕad'y (rĕd'ĭ), *n* Ready money, cash [*Colloq. and low*]

Lord Strut was not flush in *ready*, either to go to law, or to clear old debts *Arbuthnot.*

Rĕad'y (rĕd'ĭ), *v t* To dispose in order, to prepare [*Obs*] *Brooke.*

Rĕad'y-made, *a* Already provided, kept on hand to answer demands, not made to order

Rĕad'y-wĭt'ted, *a* Having ready wit

Rē'-af fĭrm', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE AFFIRMED; *p. pr & vb n* RE AFFIRMING] [Prefix *re* and *affirm*] To affirm a second time

Rē'-af fĭrm'ance, *n* A second affirmation *Ayliffe.*

Rē'-af fŏr'est-ed, *a.* [Prefix *re* and *afforested*] Converted anew into a forest See AFFOREST.

Re-ā'gent, *n* [Prefix *re* and *agent*] (*Chem*) A substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies, a test

Re-ăg'gra-vā'tion, *n* [Prefix *re* and *aggravation*] (*Rom Cath Eccl Law*) The last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication

Rē'-a greē', *v t* To agree again

Rēak, *n* [L Ger *rēk*, a long staff, from *rekken*, to stretch Ct *recke*, the bark of a tree] A rush, a reik [*Obs*] "The bore that feeds on *reaks* and reeds" *Drant*

Rēak, *n* Pranks [*Obs*] "To play *reaks*" *Cot grave* "They play such *reaks*" *Beau & Fl*

Rē'al, *a* [L Lat *realis*, from Lat *res*, *rei*, a thing, It *reale*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *real* Fr *reel*]

1 Actually being or existing, not fictitious or imaginary, as, a description of *real* life

Wherein I waked and found
Before mine eyes all *real*, as the dream
Had lively shadowed *Milton*

2 True, genuine, not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious, as, *real* Madeira wine, *real* ginger

3 True, genuine, not affected, not assumed

Whose perfection far excelled
Hers in all *real* dignity *Milton*

4 Relating to things, not to persons, not personal [*Obs*]

Many are perfect in men's humors that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business *Bacon*

5 (*Law*) Pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements, as, *real* estate, opposed to *personal* or *movable* property *Blackstone*

Chattels real (*Law*) such chattels as concern or are annexed to or savor of the realty as terms for years of land *Rent — Real action* (*Law*) an action for the recovery of real property — *Real assets* (*Law*) lands or real estate in the hands of the heir chargeable with the debts of the ancestor — *Real composition* (*Eccl Law*) an agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar with consent of the ordinary that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof *Blackstone* — *Real estate* or *property* lands, tenements and hereditaments freehold interests in landed property, property in houses and land *Kent Burrill* — *Real presence* (*Rom Cath Church*) the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ — *Real servitude*, called also *predial servitude* (*Civil Law*) a burden imposed upon one estate in favor of another estate of another proprietor *Erskine Bouvier*

Syn — Actual, true, genuine, authentic — REAL, ACTUAL *Real* represents a thing to be a substantive existence as a *real* not imaginary occurrence *Actual* refers to it as acted or performed and hence when we wish to prove a thing *real* we often say it *actually* exists, "it has *actually* been done" Thus its *reality* is shown by its *actuality* *Actual* from this reference to being *acted* has recently received a new signification, namely *present* as the *actual* posture of affairs, since what is now in *action* or going on is of course a *present* existence "*Actual* is opposed to *suppositious*, *real* is opposed to *imaginary*, *feigned* or *artificial* An *actual* fact, a *real* sentiment *Graham*

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault *Dryden*

Our simple ideas are all *real* all agree to the *reality* of things *Locke*

Rē'al, *n* [Sp & Pg, from *real*, equivalent to Lat *regalis*, royal Pr *real*, O Fr *royal*, a kind of money See REGAL]

1 A small Spanish denomination of money

☞ The *real of plate* varies in value according to the time of its coinage from 12½ down to 10 cents or from 6½ to 5 pence sterling The *real vellon* is a money of account equal to 5 cents, or 2½ pence sterling

2 A realist [*Obs*] *Barton*

Re-ăl'gar, *n* [Fr *realgar*, *realgal*, Sp *realgar*, Pg *realgar*, It *realgar risigallo*, *risagallo*, N Lat *risigallum*] (*Min*) A combination of sulphur and arsenic, of a brilliant red color as existing in nature, red orpiment

Rē'al ĭsm, *n* [Fr *réalisme*] The doctrine of the realists

Rē'al-ĭst, *n* [Fr *realiste*] One who maintains that *generals*, or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, represent real existences, and are not mere names, as maintained by the *nominalists*

Rē'al ĭst'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the realists

Re ăl'ĭ-ty, *n* [L Lat *realitas*, Fr *realité*, Sp *realidad* It *realità* See REAL]

1 The state or quality of being real, actual being or existence of any thing, in distinction from mere appearance, fact

A man may fancy he understands a critic, when in *reality* he does not comprehend his meaning *Addison*

2 That which is real an actual existence, that which is not imagination or pretense

And to *realities* yield all her shows *Milton*

3 Firm attachment, devotion [*Obs*] "To express our *reality* to the emperor" *Fuller.*

4 (*Law*) See REALTY

Rē'al-ĭ-ză-ble, *a* Capable of being realized

Rē'al-ĭ-zā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *réalisation*, Sp. *realizacion*, It *realizzazione*] The act of realizing or making real, or the state of being realized.

Rē'al ĭze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REALIZED, *p pr.* & *vb n* REALIZING] [Fr *réaliser*, Sp. *realizar*, It. *realizzare*]

1 To make real, to convert from imaginary or fictitious into actual, to bring into concrete existence, to effectuate, to accomplish, as, to *realize* a scheme or project

We *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain of sand against the globe of earth *Glanville*

2 To cause to seem real, to impress upon the mind as actual, to feel vividly or strongly, to make one's own in apprehension or experience

This allusion must have had enhanced strength and beauty to the eye of a nation extensively devoted to a pastoral life, and therefore *realizing* all its fine scenes, and the tender emotions to which they gave birth *Dwight*

We can not *realize* it in thought, that the object had really no being at any past moment *Sir W Hamilton*

3 To convert into real property, to make real estate of

4 To acquire as an actual possession, to obtain as the result of plans and efforts, to gain, to get

The dignity of knighthood was not beyond the reach of any man who could by diligent thrift *realize* a good estate *Macaulay*

Rē'al-ĭze, *v i* To gain money, to receive value or property, especially in money, as, to *realize* on stocks

Rē'al ĭz'er, *n* One who realizes *Coleridge*

Rē'al ĭz'ing, *a* Serving to make real, or to bring home as a reality, as, a *realizing* view of eternity

Rē'al ĭz'ing ly, *adv* In a realizing manner, so as to realize or be realized

Rē'-al lĕġe' (rē al lej'), *v t* [Prefix *re* and *allege*] To allege again *Cotgrave*

Rē'al ĭl'ance, *n* A renewed alliance

Rē-al lȳ', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *ally*] To bring together again, to compose or form anew *Spenser*

Rē'al-ly, *adv* In a real manner, with or in reality, actually, in truth

The anger of the people is *really* a short fit of madness *Swift*

☞ *Really* is often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration

Why *really* sixty-five is somewhat old *Young*

Rĕalm (rĕlm), *n* [O Fr *realme*, *reaume*, *roialme*, *roiaume*, N Fr *royaume*, Pr *realme*, *regalme*, *reaume*, O Sp *realme*, *reame*, It *reame*, from Lat *regalis*, royal See REGAL]

1 A royal jurisdiction or regal government that which is under the dominion of a king, kingdom "The absolute master of *realms* on which the sun perpetually shone" *Motley*

2 Hence, in general, province, region, country, domain, department, division, as, the *realm* of fancy

Rē'al ness, *n* The condition of being real

Rē'al ty, *n* [O Fr *realté*, L Lat *regalitas*, from O Fr *real*, royal, Lat *regalis* See REGAL and ROYAL] Royalty [*Obs*] *Milton*

Rē'al ty, *n* [Contracted from *reality*, It *realta*, *realtà*]

1 Reality [*Obs*] *More*

2 (*Law*) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of real property as, chattels which savor of the *realty* — so written in legal language for *reality* also a piece of real property *Blackstone*

Rēam, *n* [D *roem*, Fr *rame*, Sp & Pg *resma*, from It *risma*, a ream of paper, a body or number of persons, a faction, a sect, from Gr ἀριθμός, a number, a quantity]

1 A bundle or package of paper, consisting of twenty quires

2 A leather rope or strap, a reim See REIM

Printer's ream, twenty-one and a half quires [*Inq*]

Rēam, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REAMED, *p pr* & *vb n* REAMING] [Ger *raumen*, to remove, clear away, empty from *raum*, room See ROOM] To bevel out, as a hole in metal, — in modern usage, to enlarge or dress out, as a hole

Rēam, *v t* To stretch out, to draw out into thongs, threads, or filaments

Rēam, *v t* [A S *ream*, Ger *rahm*, cream, q v] To cream, to mantle "A huge pewter measuring pot, which, in the language of the hostess, *reamed* with excellent claret" *W Scott*

Rēame, *n* A realm [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Rēam'er, *n* One who, or that which, reams, specifically, an instrument to enlarge a hole in a beveled form

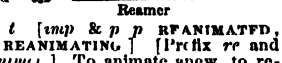

Reamer

Re ăn'ĭ-māte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REANIMATED, *p pr* & *vb n* REANIMATING] [Prefix *re* and *animate*, Fr *ranimer*] To animate anew, to restore to animation or life, to infuse new life, vigor, spirit, or courage into, to revive, to reinvigorate, as to *reanimate* a drowned person, to *reanimate* disheartened troops, to *reanimate* drowsy senses or languid spirits

Re-ăn'ĭ-mā'tion, *n.* The act or operation of reanimating, or the state of being reanimated, reinvigoration, revival

Rē'-an nĕx', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* RE-ANNEXED (rē'-an nĕkst'), *p pr* & *vb n* RE-ANNEXING] [Prefix *re* and *annex*] To annex again, to re unite. *Bacon.*

Rē-ăn'nex-a'tion, *n.* The act of annexing again.

Rē'-an-oint', *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *anoint.*] To anoint again.

Rē'-ăn'swer (-ăn'ser), *v. t* or *i.* [Prefix *re* and *answer*] To answer back; to react "Which, in weight to *re answer*, his pettiness would bow under." *Shak.*

Rēap, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REAPED (reept), *p. pr* & *vb n* REAPING] [A-S *ripan*, to seize, reap, *rip*, harvest, D *rapen*, to glean, to reap, L Ger. *repen*, to pluck, O D *reppen*, Goth *raupjan*]

1 To cut with a sickle, as grain, to gather, as a harvest, by cutting

When ye *reap* the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly *reap* the corners of thy field *Lev* xix 9

2 Hence, to gather, to obtain, to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor or of works. — In a good or bad sense, as, to *reap* a benefit from exertions

Why do I humble thus myself, and, suing
For peace, *reap* nothing but repulse and hate? *Milton.*

3 To clear of a crop by reaping, as, to *reap* a field

Rēap, *v i* 1 To perform the act or operation of reaping

2 To receive the fruit of labor or works.

They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy *Ps* cxxvi. 5

Rēap, *n* [See *supra*] [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

1 A bundle of corn, a handful of grain laid down by the reaper as it is cut, to be gathered into sheaves by the binder *Halliwell Wright*

2 A company of reapers *Forby.*

Rēap'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, cuts grain with a sickle "The sun burns *reapers* wiping their foreheads" *Macaulay.*

2 An instrument or machine for cutting grain

Rēap'ing-hōōk, *n.* An instrument used in reaping, a sickle

Rē'-ap păr'el, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE-APPARELED, *p pr* & *vb n* RE APPARELING] [Prefix *re* and *apparel*] To clothe again *Donne*

Rē'-ap pēar', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RE APPEARED, *p pr* & *vb n* RE APPEARING] [Prefix *re* and *appear*] To appear a second time

Rē'-ap pēar'ănce, *n* A second appearance.

Re-ăp'plĭ cā'tion, *n* The act of re applying, or the state of being re applied

Rē'-ap-plȳ', *v t* or *i* [Prefix *re* and *apply*] To apply again

Rē'-ap point', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE APPOINTED, *p pr* & *vb n* RE APPOINTING] [Prefix *re* and *appoint*] To appoint again

Rē'-ap point'ment, *n* A second appointment

Rē'-ap pōr'tion, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *apportion*] To apportion again

Rē'-ap pōr'tion-ment, *n* A second apportionment

Rē'-ap prōach', *v i* or *t* [Prefix *re* and *approach*] To approach again

Rēar (rēr), *n* [O Fr *rier*, *riere*, Pr *rere*, behind, backward, from Lat *retro*, id]

1 The back or hindmost part, that which is behind, — opposed to *front*

The first-born bloom of Spring
Nipped with the lagging *rear* of Winter's frost *Milton*

2 Specifically, the part of an army or fleet which comes last, or is behind the rest "When the fierce foe hung on our broken *rear*" *Milton.*

Rēar, *v t* To place in the rear [*Obs*]

Rēar, *a* [Cf A S *hreran*, to move, agitate, raise, O Sax *hrorian*, Icel *hræra*, Sw *röra*, Dan *røre*, O H Ger *hrŏrjan*, N H Ger *rühren*, L Ger. *roren*] Little cooked, raw, rare See RARE.

Rēar, *adv* Early [*Prov Eng*]

Rēar, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REARED, *p pr* & *vb n* REARING] [A S *rærian*, to raise, rear, elevate, allied to *rasian*, *ārasian*, to raise, q v]

1 To raise, to lift up, to cause to rise, become erect, &c, to elevate [*Obs or rare*]

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss he *reared* me *Milton*
It *rears* th our hearts from vain thoughts *Barrow*

2 To lift and take up [*Obs and rare.*]

Having her from Troupart lightly *reared*,
Upon his courser set the lovely load *Spenser*

3 To bring up or to raise to maturity, as young, to educate, to instruct, as, to *rear* a numerous offspring

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And *rear* him up to virtue *Southern*

4 To set up, to establish, to construct, to make. [*Obs and rare*]

By what means did they at first it *rear* *Spenser*

5 To rouse, to stir up "And seeks the tusky boar to *rear*" *Dryden.*

To rear one's steps, to ascend, to move upward [*Obs. or rare*] *Milton.*

Syn. — To raise, lift, elevate, erect, set up, establish See RAISE

Rēar, *a.* Being behind or in the hindmost part; hindmost, as, the *rear* rank of a company, or a procession.

Rēar, *v. i* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse

Rēar'-ăd'mi-ral, *n* 1 (*British Navy*) An officer next in rank after the vice admiral, and who commands the third or last division of a fleet. *Crag.*

2. (*U. S. Navy*) The officer next in rank below a vice-admiral and above a commodore.

Rēar'er, *n* One who rears

Rēar'-frŏnt (-frŭnt), *n.* (*Mil*) The rear rank of a body of troops when faced about and standing in that position

Rēar'-guārd (72), *n* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it

Rē ār'gūe, *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *argue*] To argue anew, or over again

Rēar'-līne, *n.* The line in the rear of an army.

Rēar'ly, *adv.* Early [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

I'll bring it to-morrow
Do, very *rearly* *Beau & Fl*

Rēar'mouse, *n* [A S *hrêremus*, allied to *hrêran*, to agitate, also *hreadhemûs* See REAR, *a*] The leather winged bat, *vespertilio murinus*

Rēar'-rănk, *n.* (*Mil*) The hindermost rank of a body of troops

Rēar'wārd, *n* [From *rear* See REREWARD]

1 The last troop, the rear guard

2 The hind or latter part, the end, the tail, the train behind *Shak*

Rē-as çĕnd', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *ascend*] To rise, mount, or climb again

Rē'-as çĕnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE ASCENDED, *p pr* & *vb n* RE ASCENDING] To ascend or mount again, to reach by ascending again

He mounts aloft and *re-ascends* the skies *Addison*

Rē'-as-çĕn'sion (as sĕn'shun), *n* The act of re-ascending, a remounting

Rē'-as-çĕnt', *n* A returning ascent or ascension, acclivity *Cowper*

Rēa'son (rē'zn), *n* [Fr *raison*, O Fr *reson*, Norm Fr *r son*, *reason*, Pr *razo*, Sp *razon*, Pg *ra am*, *razão*, It *ragione*, Lat *ratio*, from *reri*, *ratus*, to reckon, believe, think]

1 A thought or a consideration, as bearing on a determination or an opinion, a just ground of conclusion, that which is viewed as a reasonable account or explanation, the efficient cause of actual occurrences or phenomena, a motive for an action or determination, proof, more or less decisive, for an opinion or conclusion, efficient cause, final cause, ground of argument, excuse

I'll give him *reasons* for it *Shak*

The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a wheel-watch is by motion of the next wheel *Hale*

This *reason* did the ancient fathers render why the church was called catholic" *Pearson*

2 The faculty or capacity of the human mind by which it is distinguished from the inferior animals, the higher as distinguished from the lower cognitive faculties, as sense, imagination, and memory, and, in contrast to the feelings and desires, including conception, judgment, reasoning, and the intuition l faculty, the intuitional faculty, or the faculty of first truths, as distinguished from the understanding, which is called the *discursive* or *ratiocinative* faculty

We have no other faculties of perceiving or knowing any thing divine or human, but by our five senses and our *reason* *Peter Browne*

In common and popular discourse, *reason* denotes that power by which we distinguish truth from falsehood and right from wrong, and by which we are enabled to combine means for the attainment of particular ends *D Stewart*

Reason is used sometimes to express the whole of those powers which elevate man above the brutes and constitute his rational nature more especially perhaps his intellectual powers sometimes to express the power of deduction or argumentation *D Stewart*

By the phrase "pure *reason*" I mean the power by which we become possessed of principles *Coleridge*

The sense perceives the understanding in its own peculiar operation conceives, the *reason*, or rationalized understanding, comprehends *Coleridge*

3 Due exercise of the reasoning faculty, accordance with, or that which is accordant with, and ratified by, the mind rightly exercised, right intellectual judgment, that which is dictated or supported by the common sense of mankind, right conduct, right, propriety, justice, order

I was promised on a time,
To have *reason* for my rhyme *Spenser*

But law in a free nation hath been ever public *reason* the enacted *reason* of a parliament which he denying to enact, denies to govern us by that which ought to be our law, interposing his own private *reason*, which to us is no law *Milton*

The most probable way of bringing France to *reason* would be by the making an attempt on the Spanish West Indies *Addison*

4. Those objects and relations, whether intellectual or practical, which are supposed to be discerned and acknowledged by every rational being, the truths and laws by which the universe is supposed to be constructed and governed

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things but there is a natural and eternal *reason* for that goodness and virtue and against vice and wickedness *Tillotson*

5. (*Math.*) Ratio, proportion, relation between quantities [*Obs*] *Barrow*

By reason of by means of, on account of "Spain is thin sown of people, partly *by reason of* the sterility of the soil" *Bacon* — *in reason*, *in all reason*, in justice, with rational ground

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not, *in reason*, to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

Syn. — Motive, argument, ground, consideration, principle; sake; account, object; purpose, design See MOTIVE, SENSE

Rēa'son (rē'zn), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* REASONED, *p. pr* & *vb n* REASONING] [Fr *raisonner*, Pr, *razonar*, *rasonar*, Sp *razonar*, Pg *razoar*, It *ragionare* See *supra*]

1 To exercise the rational faculty, to deduce inferences justly from premises, to perform the process of deduction, to ratiocinate

2 Hence, to carry on a process of deduction in order to convince, or to confute, to set forth propositions and the inferences from them, to argue, to debate

Stand still that I may *reason* with you, before the Lord of all the righteous acts of the Lord 1 *Sam* xii 7

Rēa'son (rē'zn), *v t* **1** To examine or discuss by arguments, to debate or discuss, as, I *reasoned* the matter with my friend

When they are clearly discovered well digested and well *reasoned* in every part, there is beauty in such a theory *Burnet*

2 To persuade by reasoning or argument, as to *reason* one into a belief of truth, to *reason* one out of his plan, to *reason* down a passion

Rēa'son a ble, *a* [Fr *raisonnable*, Pr & Sp *razonable*, Pg *razoavel*, *razoavel*, *razoavel*, It *ragionabile*, *ragionevole*, Lat *rationabilis* See REASON]

1 Having the faculty of reason, endued with reason, rational, as, a *reasonable* being

2 Governed by reason, being under the influence of reason, thinking speaking, or acting rationally, or according to the dictates of reason, agreeable to reason, just, rational, as, the measure must satisfy all *reasonable* men

By indubitable certainty I mean that which does not admit of any *reasonable* cause of doubting *Hallam*

Men have no right to what is not *reasonable* *Burke*

3 Not excessive or immoderate, within due limits, as, a *reasonable* demand, fine, amount, &c

Let all things be thought upon
That may with *reasonable* swiftness, add
More feathers to our wings *Shak*

4 Tolerable, considerable

I have a *reasonable* good ear in music *Shak*

Syn — Rational just, honest equitable, fair, suitable, moderate, tolerable See RATIONAL

Rēa'son-a ble ness, *n* **1** The faculty of reason, rationality [*Rare*]

2 The quality of being reasonable agreeableness to reason, that state or quality of a thing which reason supports or justifies conformity to rational principles, moderation, as, the *reasonableness* of our wishes, demands or expectations "The *reasonableness* and excellency of charity" *Law*

Rēa'son a bly, *adv* In a reasonable manner in consistency with reason in a moderate degree not fully, moderately, tolerably

If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *reasonably* perfect in the language *Holder*

Rēa'son er, *n* One who reasons or argues, as, a fair *reasoner* a close *reasoner* a logical *reasoner*

Rēa'son ing, *n* **1** The act or process of deriving conclusions from premises, the power of employing arguments to convince or refute the conduct or management of an investigation or argument

2 That which is offered in argument proofs or reasons when arranged and developed, course of argument

His *reasoning* was sufficiently profound *Macaulay*

Syn — Argumentation argument — REASONING ARGUMENTATION Few words are more interchanged than these and yet there is a difference between them which it may be proper to point out *Reasoning* is the broader term including both deduction and induction *Argumentation* denotes simply the former and descends from the whole to some included part while *reasoning* embraces also the latter and ascends from the parts to a whole [See INDUCTION] *Reasoning* is occupied with ideas and their relations, *argumentation* has to do with the forms of logic A thesis is set down you attack I defend it you insist I reply you deny I prove you distinguish I destroy your distinctions I reply replies balance or overturn your objections Such is *argumentation* It supposes that there are two sides and that both agree to the same rules *Reasoning* on the other hand is often a natural process by which we form from the general analogy of nature or special presumptions in the case conclusions which have greater or less degrees of force and which may be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience

Rēa'son ist, *n* A rationalist [*Obs*]

Such persons are commonly called "*reasoners*" and "rationalists" to distinguish them from true reasoners and rational inquirers *Waterland*

Rēa'son less (rē'zn les), *a* **1** Destitute of reason, as a *reasonless* man or mind *Shak Raleigh*

2 Void of reason, not warranted or supported by reason, unreasonable

This proffer is absurd and *reasonless* *Shak*

Rē'-as-sĕm'blage, *n* Assemblage a second time

Rē'-as sĕm'ble, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE ASSEMBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* RE ASSEMBLING] [Prefix *re* and *assemble*] To assemble or collect again "*Re-assembling* our afflicted powers" *Milton*

Rē'-as-sĕm'ble, *v i* To assemble or convene again

Rē'-as sĕrt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE-ASSERTED *p pr* & *vb n* RE ASSERTING] [Prefix *re* and *assert*] To assert again, to maintain after an omission to do so

Let us hope . . . we may have a body of authors who will *re-assert* our claim to respectability in literature *Walsh*

Rē'-as-sĕr'tion, *n.* A second assertion of the same thing

Rē'-as-sĕss'ment, *n.* A new or second assessment.

Rē'-as-sign' (-sīn'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE-ASSIGNED, *p pr* & *vb n* RE-ASSIGNING] [Prefix *re* and *assign*] To assign back or again, to transfer back what has been assigned

Rē'-as-sign'ment (-sīn'), *n.* A new or repeated assignment

Rē'-as sĭm'i lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE-ASSIMILATED *p pr* & *vb n* RE-ASSIMILATING] [Prefix *re* and *assimilate*] To assimilate or cause to resemble anew to change into another substance by the processes of animal or vegetable life

Rē'-as sĭm'i lā'tion, *n* A second or renewed assimilation

Rē'-as sō'ci āte (-sō'shĭ āt), *v t* [Prefix *re* and *associate*] To associate again

Rē'-as sūme', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *assume*] To resume to take again

Rē'-as sŭmp'tion (-sum'shun), *n* A resuming, a second assumption

Rē'-as sur'ance (-shur'ans), *n* [Prefix *re* and *assurance*]

1 Assurance or confirmation repeated *Prynne*

2 (*Law*) A contract by which an insurer of property obtains indemnity against loss by his insurance from some other insurer *Arnould Kent*

Rē'-as sure' (rē'ash shur') *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE ASSURED *p pr* & *vb n* RE-ASSURING] [Prefix *re* and *assure*] [Fr *rassurer*]

1 To assure anew, to restore courage to, to free from fear or terror

They rose with fear
Till dauntless Pallas *re assured* the rest *Dryden*

2 To obtain insurance from another of what one has already insured to insure against loss that may be incurred by taking a risk

Rē'-as sur'er (-shur'er), *n* One who re-assures, or insures or insures anew

Rĕas'id ness, *n* Rancidness [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Rĕas'ty, *a* [Cf O D *ransel*, *ransig*, rancid, Lng *ransel*, *rancel*, and *ranty*] Covered with a kind of rust, and having a rancid taste, — applied especially to dried meat [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Tusser*

Rĕat (rēt), *n* [Ger *rad*, *rud*, *riedgras* See REED] A kind of long, small grass, which grows in water, and complicates itself [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Walton*

Rē'-at tăch', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE ATTACHED, *p pr* & *vb n* RE ATTACHING] [Prefix *re* and *attach*] To attach again

Rē'-at tăch'ment, *n* A second or renewed attachment of the same person or thing

Rē'-at tāin', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *attain*] To attain again

Rē'-at tĕmpt' (84), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE-ATTEMPTED *p pr* & *vb n* RE ATTEMPTING] [Prefix *re* and *attempt*] To attempt again

Rĕave (rēv), *v t* [A S *reafian* Dan *røve*, D *roo-ven*, L Ger *rouen* See ROB]

1 To take away by stealth or violence, to rob of to deprive of to take away [*Obs*] See BEREAVE

If the woods *reave*
By privy stratagem my life at home *Chapman*

2 To rob to deprive to bereave [*Rare*] "To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony" *Shak*

Rĕav'er *n* One who reaves or robs a reaver

Rē'-a vow', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *avow*] To avow again

Rē'-a wāke', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *awake*] To awake again

Re băn'ish, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *banish*] To banish again *Fuller*

Rē băp'tism *n* A second baptism

Rē băp'ti zā'tion *n* [Fr *rebaptisation* See *infra*] A second baptism

Rē'bap tīze' *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REBAPTIZED, *p. pr* & *vb n* RE BAPTIZING] [Prefix *re* and *baptize*, Fr *rebaptiser*, It *rebattezare*, Sp *rebautizar*, It *ribattezare*, Lat *rebaptizare*] To baptize a second time

Rē'bap tīz'er *n* One who rebaptizes

Rē bar'ba ri zā'tion *n* The act of rebarbarizing or the state of being reduced again to barbarism

Re bar'ba rīze, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *barbarize*] To reduce again to barbarism, to make barbarous a second time [*Rare*] *Sir W Hamilton.*

Re bāte', *v t* [Fr *rebattre*, Pr *rebatre* Sp *rebatir* Pg *rebater*, It *ribattere* fr *re*, again, against, back and *battre*, *batre*, *batir*, *bater*, *battere*, Lat. *battuere batuere*, to beat strike]

1 To beat to obtuseness, to deprive of keenness; to blunt

He doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge *Shak.*

2 To abate or deduct from, to make a discount from for prompt payment *Blount.*

3 To cut a rebate in, to rabbet See RABBET

Re bāte', *n* **1** A kind of hard freestone used in the formation of pavements [*Rare*] *Elmes*

2 A piece of wood hafted into the top of a long stick, and serving to beat out mortar *Elmes.*

3 An iron tool sharpened something like a chisel, and used for dressing and polishing wood *Elmes*

4 A groove or channel sunk on the edge of a board or piece of timber, a rabbet See RABBET

Re-bāte', } *n* [O Fr *rabatement*, Pr *raba-*
Re-bāte'ment, } *tamen*, from Fr *rabattre*, Pr *rebatre*, to diminish, to abate. Cf *supra* and ABATE]

1 Diminution

2 (*Com*) Deduction of interest, or any sum, &c, on account of prompt payment, abatement *Bowmer*

3 (*Her*) A diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms

Re bā'to, *n* The same as RABATO

Rē bēat'en, *a* Beaten again or a second time

Rĕb'bec, *n* [Fr *rebec* It *ribeca*, *ribeba*, Pr *rabey*, Pg *rabe a*, *rabil*, *rabil*, *rebel*, *arrabil*, Sp *rabel*, O Fr *rebelle*, from Ar *rubab*, a musical instrument of a round form Per *rubab*] (*Mus*) An instrument formerly used, having catgut strings, and played with a bow [Written also *rebeck*]

He tuned his *rebec* to a mournful note *Drayton*

☞ Originally it had only two strings, then three till exalted into the more perfect violin with four strings It is thought to have been a Moorish instrument *Nares*

Rĕb'el, *n* [Fr *rebelle*, It *ribelle*, *ribello*, O Sp *rebelle*, *rebele*, N Sp *rebelde*, from Lat *rebellis*, making war again, rebellious, from *rebellare*, to wage war again, to rebel See REBEL, *v i*] One who rebels, one who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance either by openly renouncing the authority of that government, or by taking arms and openly opposing it one who defies and seeks to overthrow the authority to which he is rightfully subject a revolter, an insurgent "A foul, contending *rebel*" *Shak*

Syn —Revolter insurgent —REBEL, INSURGENT *Insurgent* marks an early and *rebel* a more advanced, stage of opposition to government The former rises up against the rulers the latter makes war upon them A French writer remarks that out of a hundred *insurgents* not more than ten usually hold out and become confirmed *rebels*

His voice like thunder will support her cause,
Enforce her dictates and sustain her laws
Rich with her spoils his sanction will dismay,
And bid the *insurgents* tremble and obey *Falconer*
Shall man from Nature's sanction stray,
A *rebel* to her rightful sway? *Fenton*

Rĕb'el, *a* [Fr *rebelle*, Pr *rebel*, *revel*, Sp *rebelde* See *supra*] Acting in revolt, rebellious, as, *rebel* troops

Convict by flight and *rebel* to all law *Milton*

Re-bĕl', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* REBELLED *p pr* & *vb n* REBELLING] [Fr *rebeller* Pr *rebellir*, *revellar*, Pg *rebellar*, Sp *rebelar* It *ribellare*, from Lat *rebellare* to make war again, from *re*, again, and *bellare*, to make war *bellum*, war] To revolt, to take up arms traitorously against the state or government, to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance

Ye have builded you an altar, that ye might *rebel* this day against the Lord *Josh* xxii 16
How could my hand *rebel* against my heart?
How could your heart *rebel* against your reason? *Dryden*

Re-bĕl'ler, *n* One who rebels a rebel

Re bĕl'lion (re bĕl'yun), *n* [Fr *rebellion*, Sp *rebelion*, It *ribellione*, Pr & Lat *rebellio*, from Lat *rebellare* See *supra* Among the Romans rebellion was originally a revolt or open resistance to their government by nations that had been subdued in war It was a renewed war]

1 The act of rebelling open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance the taking of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government revolt, insurrection

No sooner is the standard of *rebellion* displayed than men of desperate principles resort to it *Ames*

2 Open resistance to lawful authority

Commission of rebellion (*Eng Law*) a process of contempt issued on the non-appearance of a defendant — now abolished *Wharton Burrill*

Syn —Insurrection, sedition revolt mutiny resistance contumacy See INSURRECTION

Re bĕl'liōŭs (re bĕl'yus), *a* Engaged in, or marked by, rebellion, traitorously renouncing the authority and dominion of the government to which allegiance is due, violently resisting government or lawful authority "His own *rebellious* head" "Thoughts, like himself *rebellious*" *Milton*

Re bĕl'liōŭ ly (re bĕl'yus lĭ), *adv* In a rebellious manner, with traitorous and violent resistance to rightful authority, or to a government to which allegiance is due *Camden*

Re-bĕl'liōŭs ness (bĕl'yus), *n* The quality or state of being rebellious

Rē bĕl'lōw, *v i* [Prefix *re* and *bellow*] To bellow in return to echo back a loud, roaring noise

The cave *re'bellowed* and the temple shook *Dryden*

Rē blĭt'ing, *n* (*Engraving*) The act or process of restoring worn lines in an engraved plate by the action of acid *Fairholt*

Rē blōōm', *v i* [Prefix *re* and *bloom*] To bloom anew

Health again resumed
Its former seat, I must not say *rebloomed* *Crabbe*

Rē-blōs'som, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* REBLOSSOMED, *p pr* & *vb n* REBLOSSOMING.] [Prefix *re* and *blossom*] To blossom again

Re-bō'ant, *a* [See *infra*] Bellowing back, rebellowing, loudly resounding. [*Rare*] "Their echoes *rebound*" *Browning.*

Rē'bo ā'tion, *n* [From Lat *reboare*, to bellow back, from *re*, again, back, and *boare*, to cry aloud] Return of a loud, bellowing sound. [*R*] *Patrick*

Rē boil', *v i* [Prefix *re* and *boil*, q v] To take fire, to be hot *Sir T. Elyot*

Rē boil', *v t* To boil again

Rē bound', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* REBOUNDED, *p pr* & *vb n* REBOUNDING] [Prefix *re* and *bound*, Fr *rebondir*] To spring back, to start back, to be reverberated by elastic force on collision with another body, as, a *rebounding* echo

Bodies absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity will not *rebound* from one another *Newton*

Rē bound', *v t* To drive back, to reverberate

Silenus sung, the vales his voice *rebound* *Dryden*

Rē-bound', *n* The act of flying back upon collision with another body, resilience "Put back as from a rock with swift *rebound*" *Dryden*

Rē brāce', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *brace*] To brace again *Gray*

Rē brēathe', *v i* [Prefix *re* and *breathe*] To breathe again

Re brē'cŏŭs, *a* Containing or expressing rebuke, rebuking, reproving [*Obs and rare*]

She gave unto him many *rebucous* words *Fabyan*

Re bŭff', *n* [From the verb, Fr *rebuffade*, It *rebuffo*, *rabbuffo* See *infra*]

1 Repercussion, or beating back, a quick and sudden resistance "The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud" *Milton*

2 Sudden check, defeat, repellence, refusal, rejection of solicitation

Re bŭff', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REBUFFED (re bŭft'), *p pr* & *vb n* REBUFFING] [Prefix *re* and *buff*, q v] To beat back, to offer sudden resistance to check, to repel violently, harshly, or unceremoniously

Re bŭf'fet, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *buffet*] To buffet again, or in return, to beat back

Rē build' (bild'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REBUILT (rē bĭlt'), *p pr* & *vb n* REBUILDING] [Prefix *re* and *build*] To build again, to renew, to build or construct, as something which has been demolished, as, to *rebuild* a house, a wall, a wharf, or a city

Re build'er, *n* One who rebuilds *Lyp Hall*

Re būk'a ble, *a* [From *rebuke*] Worthy of rebuke or reprehension *Shal*

Re būke', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REBUKED (re būkt'), *p pr* & *vb n* REBUKING] [Norm Fr *rebuquer*, O Fr *rebouquer*, to unfeeble, diminish, *bouquer*, to grumble, murmur, kiss or embrace by force partly from O Fr *bouque*, N Fr *bouche*, the mouth, and partly from Icel *bucka*, to subdue, M H Ger *bucken*, to bend, N H Ger *sich bucken*, to stoop, duck, Up Ger *bucken*]

1 To check, silence, or put down, with reproof, to restrain by expression of disapprobation, to reprehend sharply and summarily, to chide, to reprove, to admonish

The proud he tamed, the penitent he cheered,
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender feared *Dryden*

2 To beat down, to buffet to bruise [*Obs and rare*]

A head *rebuked*
With pots of all size, daggers stools, and bed staves *Beau & Fl*

Syn —To reprove, chide, check, chasten, restrain, silence See REPROVE

Re būke', *n* 1 A direct and pointed reproof, reprimand, also, chastisement, punishment, affliction

For thy sake I have suffered *rebuke* *Jer* xv 15
Why bear you these *rebukes*, and answer not? *Shal*

2 Check, rebuff

For great *rebuke* it is love to despise *Spenser*

To be without rebuke to live without giving cause of reproof or censure, to be blameless

Re būke'fŭl, *a* Containing, or abounding with, rebukes [*Obs*]

Re būke'fŭl ly, *adv* With reproof or reprehension [*Obs*]

Re būk'er *n* One who rebukes, one who reproves, chastises, or restrains, a chider

Re būk'ing ly, *adv* By way of rebuke

Rē'bul lī'tion (rē'bul lish'un), *n* [Eng prefix *re* and *bullition* See REBOIL] The act of boiling or effervescing [*Rare*] *Wotton*

Rē buoy' (rē bwoy', *or* rē bwōy'), *v t* [Prefix *re* and *buoy*] To buoy again, to raise or support again

Rē bur'y (rē bĕr'rĭ), *v t* [Prefix *re* and *bury*] To bury or inter again *Ashmole*

Re'bus, *n*, *pl* RE'BUS-ES [Fr *rébus*, from Lat *rebus*, by things, abl pl of *res*, a thing]

1 A mode of expressing words or phrases by pictures of objects whose names bear a resemblance to those words, or to the syllables of which they are composed, enigmatical representation of words by figures, hence, a peculiar form of riddle made up of such representations

☞ A gallant, in love with a woman named *Rose Hill*, painted on the border of his gown a rose, a hill, an eye, a loaf and a well which reads, *Rose Hill I love well*

2 (*Her*) A coat of arms which bears an allusion to the name of the person, as three cups for Butler, canting arms See CANT, *v t*

Rē'bus, *v. t.* 1 To try the skill of with a rebus; hence, to give a riddle to, to play a puzzle or trick upon

Is there any man has *rebused* your worship? *Shak.*

2 To mark or indicate by a rebus.

He [John Morton] had a fair library *rebused* with More in text and a Tun under it *Fuller.*

Re būt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REBUTTED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* REBUTTING] [Fr *rebuter*, Pr *rebotar*, It *ributtare*, from *re* and O Fr *boter*, *buter*, *bouter*, Pr. *botar*, It *buttare*, to push, thrust See BUTT and BOUTADE]

1 To drive back, to rebuff, to repel by force.

Who rencounting fierce as hawk in flight,
Perforce *rebutted* back *Spenser.*

2 (*Law*) To oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof

Re būt', *v i* 1 To retire [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

2 (*Law*) To make an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a surrejoinder; on which the defendant may *rebut* *Blackstone*

Re būt'ter, *n* (*Law*) The answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder *Blackstone.*

Rē-cā'den-çy, *n* [Prefix *re* and *cadency*] A falling or descending a second time

Rē căl'çi trant, *a* [See *infra*] Kicking back, recalcitrating, hence, showing repugnance or opposition

Rē căl'çi trāte, *v i* [Lat *recalcitrare*, *recalcitratum*, *re* and *calcitrare*, to kick, *calx*, heel] To kick against, to show repugnance to, to rebuff

The more heartily did one disdain his disdain, and *recalcitrate* his tricks *De Quincey*

Rē căl'çi-trāte, *v i* To kick back to kick against any thing, hence, to express repugnance

Rē căl'çi trā'tion, *n* A kicking back again, opposition, repugnance *W Scott*

Re-çăll', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECALLED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECALLING] [Pref *re* and *call*] [Also *recal.*]

1 To call back, to take back, to summon to return as to *recall* troops "If Henry were *recalled* to life again" *Shak.*

2 To revoke to annul by a subsequent act, to recant, as, to *recall* words, or a decree

3 To call back to mind, to revive in memory, to recollect, to remember, as, to *recall* what has been forgotten

Re çăll', *n* A calling back, revocation.

'Tis done and since 'tis done 'tis past *recall* *Dryden*

Re-çăll'a ble, *a* Capable of being recalled "Delegates *recallable* at pleasure" *Madison*

Re çăll'ment, *n* The act of recalling, recall, also, the state of being recalled [*Obs*]

Re cănt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECANTED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECANTING] [Lat *recantare*, to recall, recant, from *re*, again, back, and *cantare*, to sing, to sound, O Fr *recanter*, *rechanter*, Pr *rechantar*, It *ricantare* See CANT and CHANT] To assert in opposition to something previously asserted, to contradict, as a former declaration, to take back by one's own act, to retract, to recall

How soon would one *recant*
Vows made in pain, as violent as void! *Milton*

Syn —To retract, recall, revoke, abjure, disown; disavow

Re cănt', *v i* To revoke a declaration or proposition, to unsay what has been said, as, convince me I am wrong, and I will *recant*

Rē'can-tā'tion, *n* The act of recanting, a declaration that contradicts a former one, that which is thus asserted in contradiction, retraction

The poor man was forced to make a public *recantation* *Stillingfleet*

Re cănt'er, *n* One who recants

Rē'ca păç'i tāte, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *capacitate*] To qualify again, to confer capacity on again *Atterbury*

Rē-ca-pĭt'ū lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECAPITULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECAPITULATING] [Lat *recapitulare*, *recapitulatum*, from *re*, again, and *capitulum*, a small head, chapter, section, Fr *récapituler*, Pr *recapitolar*, Sp *recapitular*, It *recapitolare*, *ricapitolare* See CAPITULATE, CAPITULE, and CAPITULAR] To repeat, as the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay, to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of, to relate in brief

Syn.—To reiterate, repeat, rehearse, recite

Rē'ca-pĭt'ū lāte, *v i* To sum up what has been previously said or defended

Rē'ca pĭt'ū lā'tion, *n* [Fr *récapitulation*, Sp. *recapitulacion*, It *ricapitolazione*, L Lat *recapitulatio* See *supra*] The act of recapitulating, a summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay

Rē'ca-pĭt'ū la-to-ry (50), *a.* Repeating again, containing recapitulation

Re căp'tion, *n* [Prefix *re* and *caption*, q v] The act of retaking; reprisal; the retaking of one's own

goods, chattels, wife, or children, without force or violence, from one who has taken them and who wrongfully detains them. *Blackstone*

Writ of recaption (*Law*), a writ to recover damages for him whose goods, being distrained for rent or service, are distrained again for the same cause *Craig Wharton*

Rē-căp'tor, *n* [Prefix *re* and *captor*] One who retakes, one who takes a prize which had been previously taken

Rē-căpt'ūre (-kăpt/yŭr, 53), *n.* [Prefix *re* and *capture*]

1. The act of retaking, especially, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor

2 That which is captured back, a prize retaken

Rē-căpt'ūre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECAPTURED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECAPTURING] To retake, especially, to retake a prize which had been previously taken

Rē-căr'bon ize, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *carbonize*] To restore carbon to, as to that from which it has been extracted, to carbonize anew, as, to *recarbonize* steel

Rē-căr'nĭ fy, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *carnify*] To convert again into flesh [*Obs*] *Howell*

Rē-căr'ry, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECARRIED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECARRYING] [Prefix *re* and *carry*] To carry back *Walton*

Rē-cast', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECAST, *p. pr* & *vb n* RECASTING] [Prefix *re* and *cast*]

1 To throw again *Florio*

2 To mold anew, to cast anew, to throw into a new form or shape to reconstruct, as, to *recast* an argument or play, to *recast* a cannon

3 To compute a second time

Re-cēde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECEDED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECEDING] [Lat *recedere*, from *re*, again, back, and *cedere*, to go, to go along, It *recedere*, Fr *reder* See CEDE]

1. To move back, to retreat, to withdraw

Like the hollow roar
Of tides *receding* from the insulted shore *Dryden*

All bodies, moved circularly, endeavor to *recede* from the center *Bentley*

2 Specifically, to withdraw a claim or pretension, to desist, to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted, as, to *recede* from a demand, to *recede* from terms or propositions

Syn —To retire, retreat, return, retrograde, withdraw, desist

Re-cēde', *v t* [See *supra* and CEDE] To cede back, to grant or yield to a former possessor, as, to *recede* conquered territory

Re cēipt' (re-seet'), *n* [O Fr *recepte*, N Fr *recette*, Pr *receipta*, Sp *receta*, P'g *receita*, It *ricetta*, from Lat *recipere*, *receptum*, to receive]

1 The act of receiving, reception "At the *receipt* of your letter" *Shak*

2. Power of receiving or containing, capacity

It has become a place of great *receipt Leclus*

3 Place of receiving. "Sitting at the *receipt* of custom" *Matt* ix 9

4 Hence, a recess, a retired place [*Obs*] "In a retired *receipt* together lay" *Chapman*

5 A plan, scheme, or formulary according to the directions of which things are to be received or combined, a recipe, q v

She had a *receipt* to make white hair black *Browne*

6 A writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods, acknowledgment of payment, quittance

7 That which is received, that which comes in, in distinction from what is expended, paid out, sent away, and the like

Re-cēipt' (re seet'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECEIPTED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECEIPTING] To give a receipt for, as, to *receipt* goods delivered by a sheriff

Re cēipt' (re seet'), *v t* To give a receipt, as, to *receipt* for money paid in liquidation of an account

Re cēipt'ment (re seet'-), *n* [See *supra*] (*O Eng Law*) The receiving or harboring a felon knowingly, after the commission of a felony *Burrill*

Re cēipt'or (re seet'), *n* (*Law*) One who receipts for property which has been taken by the sheriff

Re-cēiv'a bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* The quality of being receivable, receivableness

Re cēiv'a-ble, *a* [Fr *recevable*, Pr. *receptable*] Capable of being received

Re-cēiv'a-ble-ness, *n* Capability of being received, receptibility

Re-cēive', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECEIVED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECEIVING] [O Fr *receivar*, *recever*, *recevar*, *recevoir*, *rechevoir*, *rechoivre*, *recoivre*, N Fr *recevoir*, Pr *recebre*, P'g *receber*, Sp *recibir*, It *ricevere*, Lat *recipere*, from *re*, again, and *capere*, to take, seize]

1. To take, as something that is offered, given, committed, sent, paid, or the like, to give reception to, to accept, not to reject, repel, or turn away

2 Hence, to gain the knowledge of to take into the mind by assent to, to give admission to, to accept, as an opinion, notion, &c, to embrace

Our hearts *receive* your warnings *Shak*
The idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch *Locke*

3 To allow, as a custom, tradition, or the like, to give credence or acceptance to

Many other things there be which they have *received* to hold, as the washing of cups and pots *Mark* vii. 4.

4. To give admittance to; to permit to come in in an official capacity, as an embassador, or as an associate, a guest, or the like.

They kindled a fire, and *received* us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold. *Acts* xxviii 2

With open breast
Stand ready to *receive* them, if they like
Our overtures *Milton*

☞ In this sense sometimes used elliptically, with omission of the object, as, a lady *receives* on certain days

5 To have capacity for, to be able to take in, to hold, to contain

The brazen altar was too little to *receive* the burnt-offering 1 *Kings* viii 64

6 To bear, to undergo, to suffer

Against his will, he can *receive* no harm *Milton*

7 To take, as goods from a thief, knowing them to be dishonestly obtained

Receiving-ship one on board which newly engaged sailors are received and kept till drafted for service

Syn —To accept, take, allow, hold retain admit —RECEIVE, ACCEPT To *receive* describes simply the act of taking To *accept* denotes the taking cordially or for the purposes for which a thing is offered Thus, we *receive* a letter when it comes to hand, we *receive* news when it reaches us, we *accept* a present when it is offered, we *accept* an invitation to dine with a friend A lady may *receive* the proposal of a suitor without *accepting* his suit

Who, if we knew
What we *receive*, would either not *accept*
Life offered, or soon beg to lay it down *Milton*

Re cēiv'ed ness, *n* The state or quality of being received, accepted, or current, as, the *receivedness* of an opinion

Re-cēiv'er, *n* [From Eng *receive*, Fr *receveur*, Pr *receburc*]

1 One who takes or receives in any manner

2 (*Law*) A person appointed, ordinarily by a court of chancery, to receive and hold in trust money or other property which is the subject of litigation pending the suit, a person appointed to take charge of the estate and effects of a corporation, and to do other acts necessary to winding up its affairs, in certain cases *Bouvier*

3 One who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, and incurs the guilt of partaking in the crime *Blackstone*

4 (*Chem*) (*a*) A vessel connected with an alembic, a retort, or the like, for receiving and condensing the product of distillation (*b*) A vessel for receiving and containing gases

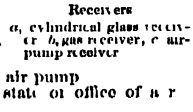

Receivers
a, cylindrical glass receiver *b*, gas receiver, *c* air-pump receiver

5 (*Pneumatics*) The glass vessel in which the vacuum is produced, and the objects of experiment are put, in experiments with an air pump

Re cēiv'er-shĭp, *n* The state or office of a receiver

Re cēiv'ing, *n* The act of one who receives, that which is received

Rē cĕl'e-brāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECELEBRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECELEBRATING] [Prefix *re* and *celebrate*] To celebrate again *B Jonson*

Rē-cĕl'e-brā'tion, *n* A renewed celebration

Rē'cen-cy, *n* [L Lat *recentia* from Lat *recens* Fr *récence* See RECENT] The state or quality of being recent, newness new state, late origin, lateness in time, freshness, as, the *recency* of a transaction, of a wound, &c

Re-cĕnse', *v t* [Lat *recensere*, from *re*, again, and *censere*, to value, estimate, Fr *recenser*, Pr *recensar*] To review, to revise [*Rare*] *Bentley*

Re cĕn'sion, *n* [Lat *recensio*, Fr *recension*]

1 The act of reviewing or revising, review, examination, enumeration

2 Especially, the review of a text by an editor or editors, critical revisal and establishment

3 Hence, the result of such a work, a text established by critical revision, an edited version

Re cĕn'sion-ist, *n* One who makes recensions, one who makes critical reviews, as of a text, an editor

Rē'cent, *a* [Lat *recens*, *recentis*, Fr *récent*, Pr *recent*, It & Pg *recente*, Sp *reciente*]

1 Of late origin, existence, or occurrence, not of remote date, antiquated style, or the like not already known, familiar, worn out, trite, &c, fresh, late, new, modern, as, *recent* news or intelligence

The ancients believed some parts of Egypt to be *recent*, and formed by the mud discharged into the sea by the Nile *Woodward*

2 (*Geol*) Of a date subsequent to the creation of man, as, *recent* period, *recent* shells *Lyell*

Syn.—Modern, new, novel, fresh, late See MODERN

Rē cĕn'ter, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *center*] To center again, to restore to the center

Rē'cent ly, *adv* Newly, lately, freshly, not long since, as, advices *recently* received, a town *recently* built or repaired

Rē'cent ness, *n* The quality of being recent or new, newness, freshness, lateness of origin or occurrence; as, the *recentness* of alluvial land; the *recentness* of news or of events.

Re-cĕp'ta-cle (re-sĕp'ta-kl, 113), *n.* [Fr. *récepta-cle*, Pr *receptacle*, Sp *receptaculo*, It *ricettaculo*, Lat *receptaculum*, from *receptare*, v. intens. fr. *re cipere*, to receive, q v]

1 That which receives, or into which any thing is received and held, a receiver or holder, a reservoir. "O sacred *receptacle* of my joys!" *Shak*

2 (*Bot*) (*a*) The apex of the flower-stalk from which the organs of the flower grow or into which they are inserted (*b*) The dilated apex of a pedicel which serves as a common support to a head of flowers

Receptacle (*Bot*)

☞ Formerly pronounced *recĕp ta-cle*

Rē cĕp'ta cle'ŭ lar (110), *a* [Fr *recep taculaire* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it, as the nectary

Rē cĕp'ta ry, *n* That which is received [*Obs*] "The *receptaries* of philosophy" *Browne.*

Re-cĕp'ti bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* The quality of being receptible, receivableness, capacity of receiving

Re cĕp'ti ble, *a* [Lat *receptibilis*, O Sp *receptible*, O Fr *receptable* See RECEIVE] That may be received, receivable

Re-cĕp'tion, *n* [Lat *receptio*, from *recipere*, *receptum*, Fr *reception*, Pr *receptio*, Sp *recepcion*, It *ricezione*]

1 The act of receiving, admission, as, the *reception* of food into the stomach, the *reception* of a letter, the *reception* of sensation or ideas

All hope is lost
Of my *reception* into grace *Milton.*

2 The state of being received

3 A receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment, entertainment hence, an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests

4 Admission, as of an opinion or doctrine

Philosophers who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries have fallen into as extravagant opinions as even common *reception* countenanced *Locke*

5 Recovery [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Re cĕp'tive, *a* [Fr *receptif*, Pr *receptiu*, It *ricettivo* See RECEIVE] Having the quality of receiving, able or inclined to take in, hold, or contain, receiving or containing

Imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies *Glanvill*

Rē cĕp'tĭv'ĭ ty (110), *n* [Fr *receptivité*]

1 The state or quality of being receptive

2 (*Kantian Philos*) The power or capacity of receiving or suffering impressions, as those of the external senses

Re cĕp'to ry, *n* That which receives, a receptacle [*Obs or rare*] *Holland.*

Re cĕp'to ry (Synop, §130), *a* Generally or popularly admitted or received [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Re cĕss', *n* [Lat *recessus*, fr *recedere*, *recessum*, Sp *recesso*, It *recesso*, *ricesso* See RECEDE]

1 A withdrawing or retiring, a moving back, retirement retreat, as the *recess* of the tides "Every degree of ignorance being so far a *recess* and degradation from rationality" *South.*

2 A withdrawing from public business or notice, retreat, retirement

My *recess* hath given them confidence that I may be conquered *K Charles*

3 The state of being withdrawn, seclusion, privacy

In the *recess* of the jury, they are to consider their evidence *Hale*

Good verse *recess* and solitude requires *Dryden*

4 Remission or suspension of business or procedure, intermission, as of a legislative body, court of justice, or school

The *recess* of the English Parliament lasted six weeks *Macaulay*

5 Part of a room formed by the receding of the wall, as an alcove, niche, &c "A bed which stood in a deep *recess*" *W Irving.*

6 Place of retirement or secrecy, private abode

This happy place, our sweet
Recess *Milton.*

7 Secret or abstruse part, as, the difficulties and *recesses* of science *Watts.*

8 (*Bot*) One of the vacant places between the lobes of leaves, a sinus

9 [Fr *recès*] A decree of the imperial diet of the old German empire *Brande.*

Re-cĕss', *v t* 1 To form into a recess, as, to *recess* a cavern

2 To make a recess in, as, to *recess* a wall

Re cĕs'sion (re sĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *recessio*, from *recedere*, *recessum* See RECEDE]

1 The act of receding or withdrawing, as from a place, a claim, or demand *South.*

Mercy may rejoice upon the *recession* of justice *Bp Taylor.*

2 The act of ceding back, restoration, repeated cession, as, the *recession* of conquered territory to its former sovereign

Re cĕss'ive, *a* Going back, receding

Rē'chab ite (rē'kab-It), *n* (*Jewish Hist.*) One of the descendants of Jonadab, the son of Rechab,

who abstained from all intoxicating drinks, and even from planting the vine, under an injunction to this effect of their ancestor, — a name assumed by some in modern times, who adopt the principle of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors

Rē-chānge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECHANGED, *p. pr* & *vb n* RECHANGING] [Prefix *re* and *change*, Fr *rechanger*, Pr & Pg *recambiar*, It *ricambiare*] To change again

Rē-chānge', *v i* To make a second change

Rē-chärge', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *charge*, Fr. *rechanger*]

1 To charge or accuse in return *Hooker*

2 To attack again, to attack anew *Dryden*

Rē-chärge', *v t* To make a second charge

Rē-chär'ter, *n* A second charter, a renewal of a charter *D Webster*

Rē-chär'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECHARTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECHARTERING] [Prefix *re* and *charter*] To charter again, to grant a second or another charter to

Rē-chāse', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *chase*] To chase again, to chase or drive back *Chaucer*

Ré-chās'ten (chas n), *v t* [Prefix *re* and *chasten*] To chasten again

Re-chĕat', *n* [Undoubtedly from Fr *requête*, a note of the chase to recall the dogs, a new chase, *requêter*, to hunt anew See REQUEST] (*Sporting*) A strain which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost the game, to call them back

Re-cheat', *v t* To blow the rechat *Drayton*

Recherché (rĕlh'sh r-shā'), *a* [Fr] Sought out with care, hence, of rare attraction of studied elegance, valuable for variety, peculiar and refined, unusual

Rĕch'less, *a* Reckless [*Obs*] *Piers Plowman*

Ré-choōse', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *choose*] To choose a second time

Re-çĭd'i-vāte, *v i* [L Lat *recidivare*, from Lat *recidivus*, It *recidivare*, Sp *recidivar*, Fr *récidiver* See RECIDIVOUS] To backslide, to fall again [*Obs*] *Bp Andrews*

Re-çĭd'i-vā'tion, *n* [L Lat *recidivatio*] A falling back, a backsliding [*Obs*] *Hammond*

Re-çĭd'i-vous, *a* [Lat *recidivus*, from *re idere*, to fall back from *re*, again, back, and *cadere*, to fall, It *recidivo*, *readivo*, Sp *recadivo*] Subject to backslide [*Obs*]

Rĕç'i-pē, *n*, *pl* RECIPĒS [Lat, imper of *recipere*, to take back, to take in, to receive See RECEIVE] A formulary or prescription for making some combination or mixture of materials, especially, a prescription for medicine

Re-çĭp'i ăng'gle, *n* [Lat *recipere*, to take, and *angulus*, angle] An instrument somewhat like a level, sometimes used by engineers to measure angles, especially in fortification *Buchanan*

Re-çĭp'i-en çy, *n* The state or quality of being recipient, a receiving reception

Re çĭp'i-ent, *a* Receiving

Re-çĭp'i-ent (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *recipiens*, receiving, p pr of *recipere*, to receive, Fr *recipient*, It & Sp *recipiente*, *n* and *a*] A receiver, the person or thing that receives, one to whom, or that to which, any thing is communicated, specifically, the receiver of a still

Re-çĭp'ro cal, *a* [Lat *reciprocus*, It & Sp *recíproco*, Pr *recíproc*, Fr *réciproque*]

1 Recurring in vicissitude, alternate

2 Done by each to the other, interchanging or interchanged, given and received, mutual, as, *reciprocal* love, *reciprocal* duties

Let our *reciprocal* vows be remembered *Shak*

3 Mutually interchangeable

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined *Watts*

4 (*Gram*) Reflexive, — applied to pronouns and verbs, also, sometimes limited to such as express mutual action

Reciprocal equation, an equation which remains unchanged in form when the reciprocal of the unknown quantity is substituted for that quantity *Math Dict* — *Reciprocal figures* (*Geom*) figures of the same kind (as triangles parallelograms prisms, &c) so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of a proportion of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other — *Reciprocal proportion* (*Math*), a proportion such, that of four terms taken in order the first has to the second the same ratio which the fourth has to the third or the first has to the second the same ratio which the reciprocal of the third has to the reciprocal of the fourth Thus 2 5 20 8 form a *reciprocal proportion*, because 2 5 $2\frac{1}{0}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ — *Reciprocal quantities* (*Math*), quantities which, multiplied together produce unity — *Reciprocal ratio* the ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities, as, the *reciprocal ratio* of 4 to 9 is that of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{9}$ — *Reciprocal terms* (*Logic*), those terms which have the same signification and, consequently, are convertible, and may be used for each other

Syn —Mutual alternate —RECIPROCAL, MUTUAL The distinctive idea of *mutual* is that the parties unite by interchange in the same act as a *mutual* covenant, *mutual* affection &c The distinctive idea of *reciprocal* is that one party acts by way of return or response to something previously done by the other party, as, a *reciprocal* kindness *reciprocal* reproaches, &c Love is *reciprocal* when the previous affection of one party has drawn forth the attachment of the other To make it *mutual*, in the strictest sense, the two parties should have fallen in love at once, but as the result is the same, the two words are here used interchangeably The ebbing and flowing of the tide is a case where the action is *reciprocal*, but not *mutual* Hence, we may speak of a *mutual* friendship, because this feeling may pass and repass between two parties, but not so of a mutual *friend* in the concrete In this case, we say a *common* friend

Re-çĭp'ro cal, *n* 1 That which is reciprocal to another thing

2 (*Arith* & *Alg*) The quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity, thus, $\frac{1}{4}$ is the *reciprocal* of 4 The *reciprocal* of a fraction is the fraction inverted, or the denominator divided by the numerator

Re çĭp'ro-căl'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being reciprocal, reciprocalness

Re çĭp'ro-cal-ly, *adv* 1 In a reciprocal manner, in such a manner that each affects the other, and is equally affected by it, interchangeably, mutually

These two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force *Bentley*

2 In the manner of reciprocals

Reciprocally proportional, proportional, as two variable quantities so that the one shall have a constant ratio to the reciprocal of the other *Math Dict*

Re çĭp'ro-cal-ness, *n* The quality of being reciprocal, mutual return, alternateness

Re-çĭp'ro-cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECIPROCATED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECIPROCATING] [Lat *reciprocare*, *reciprocatum*, It *reciprocare*, Sp *reciprocar*, Fr *réciproquer* See RECIPROCAL] To act interchangeably, to alternate

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* air *Dryden*

Re-çĭp'ro cāte, *v t* To give and return mutually, to make return for, to requite, to interchange, as to *reciprocate* favors

Reciprocating motion (*Mech*) motion alternately backward and forward, or up and down, as of a piston rod

Re çĭp'ro cā'tion, *n* [Lat *reciprocatio*, Fr *réciprocation*, Sp *reciprocacion*, It *reciprocazione*]

1 The act of reciprocating, interchange of acts a mutual giving and returning, as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses

2 Alternation, as, the *reciprocation* of the sea in the flow and ebb of tides *Browne*

Rĕç'i prŏç'i ty (rĕs'ĭ prŏs'ĭ tĭ), *n* [Fr *reciprocité*, Sp *reciprocidad* See RECIPROCAL]

1 Mutual action and reaction

2 Reciprocal advantages, obligations, or rights

Reciprocity treaty or *treaty of reciprocity* (*International Law*) a treaty concluded between two countries, conferring equal privileges as regards customs or charges on imports, and in other respects

Syn —Reciprocation, interchange, exchange, mutuality

Re-çĭp'ro-cŏr'noŭs, *a* [Lat *reciprocus* turning back the same way, reciprocal, and *cornu* horn] (*Zool*) Having horns turning backward and forward like those of a ram *Ash*

Re çĭp'ro coŭs, *a* Reciprocal [*Obs*]

Rĕç'i prŏk, *a* [Fr *réciproque*] Reciprocal [*Obs and rare*] "*Reciprok* commerce" *B Jonson*

Re çĭz'ion (re sĭzh'un), *n* [Lat *recisio*, from *recidere*, to cut off, from *re* and *cadere*, to cut] The act of cutting off *Sherwood*

Re çĭt'al, *n* [From *recite*] 1 The act of reciting, the repetition of the words of another, or of a writing, rehearsal, as, the *recital* of a deed, the *recital* of testimony

2 A telling of the particulars of any thing, as of a law, of an adventure, or of a series of events, narration *Addison*

3 That which is recited, a story, a narration

4 (*Law*) The formal statement or setting forth of some matter of fact in any deed or writing, in order to explain the reasons on which the transaction is founded, the statement of matter in pleading, introductory to some positive allegation *Craig Burn*

Syn —Account, rehearsal, recitation, narration, description, explanation, detail, narrative See ACCOUNT

Rĕç'i tā'tion, *n* [Lat *recitatio*, Fr *récitation*, Pr *recitatio*, Sp *recitacion*, It *recitazione* See RECITE]

1 The act of reciting, rehearsal, repetition of words *Hammond*

2 The delivery before an audience of something prepared beforehand, or of a piece committed to memory, a public reading or reproduction, especially as an elocutionary exhibition.

3 (*Amer Colleges and Schools*) The rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor, the repetition of something committed to memory

Rĕç'i ta tĭve', *a* [Sp *recitativo* See RECITE] Pertaining to, or intended for, musical recitation or declamation in the style or manner of recitative

Rĕç'i-ta tĭve', *n* [It & Sp *recitativo*, Fr *récitatif* See *supra*] A species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling that of ordinary declamation, also, the recitation itself, or a piece of music intended for recitation *Brande*.

Rĕç'i-ta-tĭve'ly, *adv* In the manner of recitative.

Rĕç'i-ta-tŏ'ry, *n* [It] (*Mus*) Recitative.

Re-çīte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECITED, *p. pr* & *vb n* RECITING.] [Fr *réciter*, Pr & Sp. *recitar*, It & Lat. *recitare*, from Lat. *re*, again, and *citare*, to call or name, to cite, q v.]

1 To repeat, as something already prepared, written down, committed to memory, or the like; to deliver from a written or printed document, or from recollection, to rehearse, as, to *recite* the words of an author, or of a deed or covenant

2 To tell over, to go over in particulars, to relate, to narrate, as, to *recite* past events, to *recite* the particulars of a voyage

3 To rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor.

Syn —To rehearse, narrate relate, describe, recapitulate, detail, number, count

Re çīte', *v i* To repeat, pronounce, or rehearse something prepared or committed to memory, to rehearse a lesson learned

Re-çīte', *n* The same as RECITAL [*Obs*]

Re çīt'er, *n* One who recites or rehearses

Rĕck, *v i* [A-S *rēcan*, to care for, O Sax *rōkian*, *rōkean*, *ruokean*, O H Ger *ruochan*, *rōkjan*, M H. Ger *ruochen*, *geruochen*, N H Ger *geruhen*, O D. *roecken*, *rouchten*, *ruchten*, Dan *røgte*, *rygte*, Sw *rykta*, Icel *rækta*, *rækja*] To make account, to take heed, to care, to mind, — followed by *of*. [*Obs., except in poetry*]

Thou's but a lazy loorde,
And *recks* much of thy swinke *Spenser*

I *reck* as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good betortune you *Shak*

Rĕck, *v t* To make account of, to care for, to heed, to regard, to care [*Obs, except in poetry*] "This son of mine not *recking* danger" *Sidney*

Rĕck'less, *a* [A-S *rēcelaus*, O D *roecklooss*] Rashly or indifferently negligent, careless, heedless, mindless

I made the king as *reckless* as them diligent *Sidney*

Syn —Heedless careless, mindless, thoughtless, negligent, indifferent, regardless, unconcerned, inattentive, remiss

Rĕck'less-ly, *adv* In a reckless manner, heedlessly, carelessly

Rĕck'less ness, *n* [A-S *rēcelaesness*] The state or quality of being reckless, heedlessness, carelessness, negligence

Rĕck'on (rĕk'n), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECKONED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECKONING] [O Eng *reckon*, *rekenen*, A S *recnan*, *reconan*, Goth *rahnjan*, O Frics. *rekena*, *rekna*, Icel *reikna*, Sw *räkna*, Dan *regne*, D *rekenen*, L Ger *reknen*, *reken*, N H Ger *rechnen*, *rechenen*, O H Ger *rechanon*]

1 To make or render account of, to tell one by one, to compute, to calculate, to count.

The priest shall *reckon* to him the money, according to the years that remain, and it shall be abated *Jer* xxvii 18

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church *Addison*

2 To count as in number, rank, or series, to estimate by rank or quality, to account, to esteem, to repute

He was *reckoned* among the transgressors *Luke* xxii 37
For him I *reckon* not in high estate *Milton*

Syn —To number, enumerate, compute, calculate, estimate, value, esteem, account, repute

Rĕck'on, *v i* 1 To make account, to go through with a calculation or computation

I call posterity
Into the debt, and *reckon* on her head *B Jonson*

2 To make up accounts, to settle, to examine and strike the balance of debt and credit, to adjust relations of desert or penalty

3 To think, to suppose, to imagine. [*Prov. and vulgar*]

☞ In this last sense, the word is provincial in England, and is also used to an excess in the middle and southern parts of the United States, corresponding to that of *guess* in the northern See GUESS

To reckon for, to be answerable for, to pay the penalty for "If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day" *Sanderson* — *To reckon on* or *upon*, to count or establish on, to lay plans or take steps in confident expectation of, to depend on — *To reckon with*, to settle accounts or claims with, to call to account, to exact penalty of

After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and *reckoneth with* them *Matt* xxv 19

Rĕck'on-er (rĕk'n-er), *n* One who reckons or computes

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice *Camden*

Rĕck'on ing (rĕk'n ing), *n* 1 The act of one who reckons, counts, or computes, calculation, — in specific uses, (*a*) An account of time *Sandys* (*b*) Adjustment of claims and accounts, settlement of obligations, liabilities, &c, hence, exaction of penalty incurred, infliction of deserved punishment

The way to make *reckonings* even is to make them often *South*

He quitted London, never to return till the day of a terrible and memorable *reckoning* had arrived *Macaulay*

2 The charges or account made by a host

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning* *Addison*

3 Esteem, account; estimation.

You make no further *reckoning* of beauty than of an outward, fading benefit nature bestowed. *Sidney*

4. (*Navigation*) A calculation of the ship's position from observations made and recorded in the log-book, for this purpose, especially from a record of the courses and distances sailed, usually called the *dead-reckoning* See DEAD RECKONING

Rĕck'on-ing-book, *n* A book in which an account of money received and expended is entered, an account-book *Johnson*

Re-clāim', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECLAIMED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECLAIMING] [Fr *reclamer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *reclamar*, It *reclamare*, *richiamare*, Lat *reclamare*, from *re*, again, back, and *clamare*, to call or cry aloud See CLAIM]

1 To call out loudly or repeatedly to, to call on, to recall [*Rare*]

The headstrong horse hurried Octavius along, and were fain to his *reclaiming* them *Dryden*

2 To call back from wild or disorderly movement or action, to reduce from a wild to a tamed state, to bring under discipline,—said especially of birds trained for the chase, but also of other animals "An eagle well *reclaimed*" *Dryden*

3 Hence, to reduce by discipline, labor, cultivation, or the like, to a desired state, to rescue from being wild, desert, waste, submerged, or the like, as, to *reclaim* wild land, overflowed land, &c

Much labor is required in trees to tame
Their wild disorder, and in ranks *reclaim* *Dryden*

4 Especially, to call back from moral wandering or transgression to rectitude, to draw back to correct deportment or course of life, to reform

It is the intention of Providence in its various expressions of goodness to *reclaim* mankind *Rogers*

5 To claim back, to reassert and make good one's claim, to demand as a right the return of, to attempt to recover possession of "A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element perpetually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy" *Coxe*

Syn.—To reform recover, restore, amend, correct

Re-clāim', *v i* **1** To cry out to exclaim against any thing, to oppose or contradict, to raise an outcry, to take exceptions [*Obs*]

Scripture *reclaims* the whole Catholic church *reclaims* and Christian ears would not hear it *Waterland*

2 To effect reformation, to bring any one back from evil courses

They, hardened more by what might most *reclaim*
Grieving to see his glory, took envy *Milton*

3 To draw back to give way [*Obs and rare*]

"Ne from his currish will ywhit *reclaim*" *Spenser*

Re-clāim', *n* The act of reclaiming or the state of being reclaimed, reclamation, recovery [*Obs*]

Re-clāim'a-ble, *a* [Sp *reclamable* See *supra*] Capable of being reclaimed, reformed, or tamed

Re-clāim'ant, *n* [Fr *reclamant* p pr of *reclamer* See RECLAIM] One who reclaims, or makes reclamation *Waterland*

Re-clāim'less, *a* Not to be reclaimed

Rĕc'la-mā'tion, *n* [Fr *reclamation*, Sp *reclamacion*, It *reclamazione*, Lat *reclamatio* See RECLAIM]

1 Recovery

2 Demand of something to be restored, claim made *Gallatin*

3 Representation made in opposition, exception taken

I would now, on the *reclamation* both of generosity and justice, try mercy *Landor*

Rē clāsp', *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *clasp*] To clasp again

Re-clīn'ant, *a* Bending backward

Rĕc'li-nate *a* [Lat *reclinatus*, p p of *reclinare*, Fr *recliné* See RECLINE] (*Bot*) Reclined, as a leaf, bent downward, so that the point, as of a stem or leaf, is lower than the base

Rĕc'li-nā'tion, *n* [O Fr *reclination*, N Fr *réclinaison*, Sp *reclinacion*]

1 The act of leaning or reclining

2 (*Dialing*) The angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in an horizontal line *Brande*

3 (*Surg*) The act or process of removing a cataract, by applying the needle to its anterior surface and depressing it into the vitreous humor, in such a way that the front surface of the cataract becomes the upper one, and its back surface the lower one *Dunglison*

Re-clīne', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECLINED *p pr* & *vb n* RECLINING] [Fr *reclimer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *reclinar*, It & Lat *reclinare*, from Lat *re*, again, back, and *clinare*, to lean, incline, Gr κλίνω] To lean back, to lean to one side, or sidewise, as, to *recline* the head on a pillow, or on the bosom of another, or on the arm

The mother
Reclined her dying head upon his breast *Dryden*

Re-clīne', *v i* To rest or repose, to take a recumbent position, to lean as, to *recline* on a couch

Re-clīne', *a* [Lat *reclinis*, from *reclinare* See *supra*] In a reclining posture, leaning [*Rare*]

They sat *recline*
On the soft, downy bank damasked with flowers *Milton*

Re-clīned', *a.* (*Bot*) Falling or turned downward, reclinate.

Re-clīn'er, *n.* One who, or that which, reclines.

Re-clīn'ing, *a* (*Bot*) (*a*) Bending or curving gradually back from the perpendicular. (*b*) Recumbent *Lindley.*

Reclining dial, a dial whose plane is inclined to the vertical line through its center *Math Dict*

Rē-clōse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECLOSED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECLOSING] [Prefix *re* and *close*] To close or shut again

Re-clūde', *v t* [Lat *recludere*, to unclose, open, from *re*, again, back, un-, and *claudere*, to shut] To open (*Obs*) *Harvey*

Re-clūse', *a* [Lat *reclusus*, from *recludere*, *reclusum*, but with a signification directly opposite, Fr *reclus*, Sp *recluso*, It *rechiuso* See *supra*] Shut up sequestered, retired from the world or from public notice solitary, as, a *recluse* monk or hermit, a *recluse* life

I all the livelong day
Consume in meditation deep, *recluse*
From human converse *Philips*

Re-clūse', *n* [Fr & Pr *reclus*, L Lat *reclusus* See *supra*]

1 A person who lives in retirement or seclusion from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk

2 Specifically, one of a class of religious devotees who live in single cells, usually attached to monasteries *Brande*

Re-clūse', *v t* To shut up, to seclude [*Obs*]

Re-clūse'ly, *adv* In a recluse manner, in retirement or seclusion from society

Re-clūse'ness, *n* Retirement, seclusion from society

Re-clū'sion (re-klū'zhun), *n* [Fr *reclusion*, Sp *reclusion*, L Lat *reclusio*] A state of retirement from the world, seclusion

Re-clū'sive, *a* Affording retirement from society "Some *reclusive* and religious life" *Shak*

Re-clū'so-ry, *a* [L Lat *reclusorium*] The habitation of a recluse a hermitage

Rē'co-ăg'ū-lā'tion, *n* [Prefix *re* and *coagulation*] A second coagulation *Boyle*

Rē coast', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *coast*] To coast back, to return along the same coast *Chandler*

Rē-cŏct', *v t* [Lat *recoctus*, p p of *recoquere* to cook or boil over again from *re*, again, and *coquere*, to cook or boil] To boil over again, hence, to make over again, to renew [*Obs*]

Old women and men too seek as it were by Medean charms to *recoct* their corps as she Æson's, from feeble deformities to sprightly handsomeness *H Taylor*

Rē cŏc'tion, *n* A second coction or preparation

Rĕc'og-nĭ'tion (rĕk'og-nish'un), *n* [Lat *recognitio*, Fr *reconnaissance*, It *riconoscimento*, Sp *reconocimiento* See RECOGNIZE] The act of recognizing, or the state of being recognized acknowledgment formal avowal, knowledge confessed or avowed, memorial

The lives of such saints had at the time of their yearly memorials solemn *recognition* in the church of God *Hooker*

Re cŏg'ni-tor, *n* [Lat See RECOGNIZE] (*Law*) One of a jury impaneled on an assize *Blackstone*

Re cŏg'ni-to-ry, *a* Pertaining to, or connected with, recognition *C Lamb*

Rĕc'og-nĭz'a-ble, or **Re-cŏg'ni-za-ble** (Synop, § 130), *a* Capable of being recognized known, or acknowledged [Written also *recognisable*]

Rĕc'og-nĭz'a-bly, or **Re cŏg'ni-za-bly**, *adv* In a manner to be recognized *Coleridge*

Re cŏg'ni-zançe (re kog'nĭ-zans, or re kŏn'ĭ-zans), *n* [Fr *reconnaissance*, O Fr *reconnoissance*, Pr *reconoissensa*, It *riconoscenza* See *infra* and cf COGNIZANCE] [Written also *recognisance*]

1 Acknowledgment of a person or thing, avowal, profession, recognition

That *recognizance* and pledge of love
Which I first gave her *Shak*

2 (*Law*) (*a*) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the same or some other court to keep the peace, or pay a debt A *recognizance* differs from a *bond*, being witnessed by the record only, and not by the party's seal (*b*) The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize *Cowell*

☞ Among lawyers the *g* in this and the related words (except *recognize*) is usually silent

Re cŏg'ni-zā'tion, *n.* The act of recognizing recognition

Rĕc'og-nīze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECOGNIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECOGNIZING] [Fr *reconnaître* O Fr *recognoistre*, Pr *reconoisser*, Sp *reconocer*, *reconocer*, Pg *reconhecer*, It *riconoscere*, Lat *recognoscere*, from *re*, again, and *cognoscere*, to know See COGNITION] [Written also *recognise*]

1 To know again, to perceive the identity of, with a person or thing previously known to recover or recall knowledge of

Speak vassal *recognize* thy sovereign queen *Hale*

2 To avow knowledge of, to allow that one knows, to consent to admit, hold, and the like, to admit with a formal acknowledgment, as, to *recognize* an obligation, to *recognize* a consul

3 To review, to re-examine *South*

Syn.—To acknowledge, avow, confess; own; allow, concede See ACKNOWLEDGE

Rĕc'og-nīze, *v t* (*Law*) To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal, as, A B *recognized* in the sum of twenty pounds

☞ In legal usage in the United States, the second syllable is usually accented

Re-cŏg'ni-zee' (re kŏg'nĭ-zee', *or* re kŏn'ĭ-zee'), *n.* [Written also *recognisee*] (*Law*) The person to whom a recognizance is made *Blackstone.*

Rĕc'og-nĭz'er, *n* One who recognizes, a recognizor [Written also *recognisor*]

Re cŏg'ni-zŏr' (re kŏg'nĭ-zŏr', *or* re kŏn'ĭ-zŏr'), *n* (*Law*) One who enters into a recognizance [Written also *recognisor*] *Blackstone.*

Re coil', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECOILED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECOILING] [O Eng *recule*, *reculer*, Fr *reculer*, Pr & Sp *recular*, Pg *recuar*, It *rinculare*, from Lat *re*, again, back, and *culus*, the posteriors or fundament, Fr & Pr *cul*, Sp & It *culo*]

1 To start, roll, bound, or fall back, to take a reverse motion, to be driven or forced to retreat, to retire, to return

Evil on itself shall back *recoil* *Milton*

The solemnity of her demeanor made it impossible at the moment that we should *recoil* into an ordinary spirit *De Quincey*

2 To draw back as from any thing repugnant, distressing, alarming, and the like, to shrink

Who then shall blame
His pestered senses to *recoil* and start
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shak*

Re coil', *v t* To drive back [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Re coil' *n* **1** A starting or falling back, as, the *recoil* of nature or the blood

The *recoil* from formalism to scepticism *J W Robertson*

2 Specifically, the reaction or resilience of firearms when discharged

Re coil'er, *n* One who recoils

Re coil'ing-ly, *adv* With starting back or retrocession

Re coil'ment, *n* [Fr *reculement*, It *rinculamento*] The act of recoiling

Rē coin', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECOINED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECOINING] [Prefix *re* and *coin*] To coin anew as, to *recoin* gold or silver

Rē coin'age, *n* **1** The act of coining anew

2 That which is coined anew

Rĕc'ol lĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECOLLECTED *p pr* & *vb n* RECOLLECTING] [Prefix *re* and *collect* Lat *recolligere recollectum*, It *raccogliere*, Sp *recoger*, *recoger*, Pg *recolher*, Pr *recolleger*, *recolhir* Fr *recueillir*]

1 To recover or recall the knowledge of, to bring back to the mind or memory to remember

2 To cause to be composed or collected [*Rare*]

The Tyrian queen
Admired his fortunes more admired the man,
Then *recollected* stood *Dryden*

Rē'col lĕct', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *collect*] To collect again to gather what has been scattered, as, to *re collect* routed troops

He has wonted pride
Soon *re collecting* raised
Their fainted courage *Milton*

Rĕc'ol lĕct, *n* See RECOLLET

Rĕc'ol lĕc'tion *n* [O Fr *recollection*, Pr *recollecio*, Sp *recoleccion*]

1 The act of recollecting or recalling to the memory the operation by which objects are recalled to the memory or ideas revived in the mind, reminiscence remembrance

2 The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected, remembrance memory

3 That which is recollected something called to mind reminiscence "One of his earliest *recollections*," *Macaulay.*

4 The act or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind concentration self control [*Rare*]

From such an education Charles contracted habits of gravity and *recollection* which scarcely suited his time of life *Robertson.*

Syn.—Memory, reminiscence, remembrance See MEMORY

Rĕc'ol lĕct'ive, *a* Having the power of recollecting *Foster.*

Rĕc'ol let, *n* [Written also *recollect*] [Lat *re collectus* p p of *recolligere*, to gather again, to gather up N Lat to collect one's self or one's thoughts, especially for religious contemplation, Fr, *recollet* Sp & Pg *recoleto*] (*Eccl*) A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans

Rē cŏl'o ni-zā'tion, *n* A second colonization

Rē cŏl'o nīze, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *colonize*] To colonize a second time

Re cŏm'bi-nā'tion, *n* Combination a second time

Rē'com bīne', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECOMBINED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECOMBINING] [Prefix *re* and *combine*] To combine again "If we *recombine* these two elastic fluids" *Lavoisier, Trans.*

Rē cŏm'fort (re kŭm'furt), *v t* [Prefix *re* and *comfort*, Fr *reconforter*, Pr *reconfortar*, It *riconfortare*] To comfort again, to console anew; to give new strength to

ke-cŏm'fort-less, *a.* Without comfort [*Obs.*]
Rē-cŏm'fort ūre, *n.* The act of recomforting, restoration of comfort. [*Obs.*] *Shak*
Rē'com-mĕnçe', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECOMMENCED (rē'kom-mĕnst'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECOMMENCING] [Prefix *re* and *commence*, Fr *recommencer*, Pr *recomensar*, It *ricominciare*] To commence again, to begin anew
Rē'com-mĕnçe'ment, *n.* A commencement made anew
Rĕc'om mĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECOMMENDED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECOMMENDING] [Prefix *re* and *commend*, Fr *recommander*, Pr & Pg *recommandar*, Sp *recomendar*, It *raccomandare*]

1 To commend to the favorable notice of another; to commit to another's care, confidence, or kindness, with favoring representations; to put in a favorable light before any one; to bestow commendation on; to praise in order to the acceptance of others

Mæcenas *recommended* Virgil and Horace to Augustus *Dryden*

2 To make acceptable, to attract favor to

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and even a stranger *recommends* *Pope*

3 To commit, to give in charge

Paul chose Silas and departed, being *recommended* by the brethren unto the grace of God *Ac* xv 40

4 To advise, as an action, practice, measure, remedy, &c

Rĕc'om mĕnd'a-ble, *a* [Fr *recommandable*, Sp *recomandable*] Suitable to be recommended; worthy of recommendation or praise *Gilmille*
Rĕc'om mĕnd'a ble ness, *n* The quality of being recommendable
Rĕc'om-mĕnd'a-bly, *adv* So as to deserve recommendation
Rĕc'om-men dā'tion, *n* [Fr *recommandation*, Pr *recomandatio*, Sp *recomendacion*, It *raccomandazione*]

1 The act of recommending or of commending, the act of representing in a favorable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence, or civilities of another, as, to introduce a friend to a stranger by a *recommendation* of his virtues or accomplishments, also the act of advising something as fit to be done or adopted

2 That which recommends, or commends to favor, any thing or quality, attitude &c, procuring, or tending to procure, a kind or favorable reception, or to secure acceptance and adoption

Rĕc'om mĕnd'a tive, *n* That which recommends a recommendation [*Obs.*]
Rĕc'om-mĕnd'a-to-ry (50), *a* Serving to recommend, recommending, commendatory *Swift*
Rĕc'om mĕnd'er, *n* One who recommends
Rē'com-mis'sion (kom mish'un), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECOMMISSIONED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECOMMISSIONING] [Prefix *re* and *commission*] To commission again, to give a new commission to

Officers whose time of service had expired were to be *recommissioned* *Marshall*

Rē'com mit', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECOMMITTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECOMMITTING] [Prefix *re* and *commit*] To commit again, to give back into keeping, specially, to refer again to a committee, as, to *recommit* a bill to the same committee
Rē'com mit'ment, } *n* A second or renewed
Rē'com-mit'tal, } commitment, a renewed reference to a committee
Rē'com-mū'ni cāte, *v. i.* [Prefix *re* and *communicate*] To communicate again
Rē'com-păct', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *compact*] To compact or join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my scattered body *Donne*

Rē-cŏm'pen sā'tion, *n* [O Fr *recompensation*, Pr *recompensacio*, L Lat *recompensatio* See *infra*] Recompense [*Obs.*]
Rĕc'om pĕnse, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECOMPENSED (rĕk'om pĕnst), *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECOMPENSING] [Fr *recompenser*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *recompensar*, It *ricompensare*, L Lat *recompensare*, from Lat *re*, again, and *compensare*, to compensate]

1 To make a return to, to render an equivalent to, for service, loss, &c, to requite, to reward, to remunerate, to compensate

He can not *recompense* me better *Shak*

2 To return an equivalent for, to make up to any one, to pay for

To *recompense*
My rash, but more unfortunate, misdeed *Milton*

3 To give in return, to pay back, to pay, as something earned or deserved [*Rare*]

Syn — to repay, requite, compensate, reward remunerate

Rĕc'om pĕnse, *n* [Fr *recompense*, Sp & Pg *recompensa*, It *ricompensa*] An equivalent returned for any thing given, done, or suffered, compensation, reward, amends, requital

To me belongeth vengeance and *recompense* *Deut* xxxii 35
And every transgression and disobedience received a just *recompense* of reward *Heb* ii 2

Syn. — Repayment, compensation, remuneration, amends satisfaction, reward, requital
Rĕc'om-pĕnse, *v. t* To give recompense, to make amends, to make requital [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*
Rĕc'om pŭnse'ment, *n.* Recompense; requital. [*Obs.*] *Fabyan.*
Rĕc'om-pĕns'er, *n* One who gives a recompense, a requiter "A thankful *recompenser* of the benefits received" *Foxe.*
Rē-cŏm'pi lā'tion, *n* A new compilation
Rē'com pīle', *v. t* [Prefix *re* and *compile.*] To compile anew
Rē'com pīle'ment, *n* The act of recompiling, new compilation or digest, as, a *recompilement* of laws *Bacon*
Rē'com pōse', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* RECOMPOSED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECOMPOSING] [Prefix *re* and *compose* Fr *recomposer*]

1 To compose again, to form anew, to put together repeatedly

The far greater number of the objects presented to our observation can only be decomposed, but not actually *recomposed* *Sir W Hamilton*

2 To restore to composure or tranquillity, to quiet anew, to tranquilize, as, to *recompose* the mind

Rē'com pō'ẏer, *n* One who recomposes
Rē cŏm'po-si'tion (-kŏm'po zish'un), *n* [Fr *recomposition*, Sp *recomposicion*] The act of recomposing, composition renewed
Rĕc'on çĭl'a ble (110), *a* [Fr & Sp *reconciliable*]

1 Capable of being reconciled, restorable to renewed friendship admitting reconciliation or readjustment, as, parties not *reconcilable*

2 Capable of being made to agree or be consistent, restorable to consistency, not obstinately at variance, consistent

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconcilable* *Arbuthnot*

Rĕc'on-çĭl'a ble ness, *n* 1 The quality of being reconcilable consistency, as, the *reconcilableness* of parts of Scripture which apparently disagree

2 Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony
Rĕc'on-çĭl'a-bly, *adv* In a reconcilable manner
Rĕc'on çile' (110), *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* RECONCILED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECONCILING] [Fr *reconcilier*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *reconciliar*, It *riconciliare*, *riconciliare*, Lat *reconciliare*, from *re*, again, back, and *conciliare*, to bring together, to unite See CONCILIATE]

1 To conciliate anew, to restore to union and friendship, to bring back to harmony, to cause to be no longer at variance, to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement, as, to *reconcile* men or parties that have been at variance "Propitious now, and *reconciled* by prayer" *Dryden*

We pray you, in Christ's stead, be ye *reconciled* to God *2 Cor* v 20

2 To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission as, to *reconcile* one's self to afflictions

3 To make consistent or congruous, to bring to agreement or suitableness, — followed by *with* or *to*

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labor with affairs of state *Locke*

Some figure monstrous and misshaped appear,
Considered singly, or beheld too near
Which, but proportioned to their light and place,
Due distance *reconciles* to form and grace *Pope*

4 To adjust, to settle as, to *reconcile* differences or quarrels

Syn — To reunite, conciliate, propitiate pacify, appease
Rĕc'on çile', *v. i* To become conciliated, to be reconciled [*Obs.*]
Rĕc'on çile'ment (110), *n* The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled, reconciliation

No cloud
Of anger shall remain but peace assured,
And *reconcilement* *Milton*

Rĕc'on çĭl'er, *n* 1 One who reconciles one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship

2 One who discovers the consistence of propositions seemingly contradictory *Norris*

Rĕc'on-çĭl'i ā'tion, *n* [Fr *reconciliation*, Pr *reconciliatio* Sp *reconciliacion*, It *riconciliazione*, Lat *reconciliatio* See *supra*]

1 The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled, reconcilement, restoration to harmony, renewal of friendship

Reconciliation and friendship with God really form the basis of all rational and true enjoyment *S Miller*

2 Reduction to congruence or consistency, removal of inconsistency harmony "A clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture" *Rogers*

Syn — Reconcilement reunion pacification, appeasement propitiation, atonement, expiation
Rĕc'on çĭl'i a to-ry (50), *a* Serving or tending to reconcile
Rē cŏn'den sā'tion, *n* The act of recondensing
Rē'con dĕnse', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* RECONDENSED (kon dĕnst'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECONDENSING] [Prefix *re* and *condense*] To condense again *Boyle*
Rĕc'on-dīte, or **Re-cŏn'dīte** (Synop., § 130), *a* [Lat *reconditus*, p. p. of *recondere*, to put up again, to lay up, to conceal, from *re*, again, and *condere*, to bring or lay together, It & Sp *recondito*, O Fr *recondit* See CONDITION]

1 Hidden from the view or intellect, secret, abstruse as, *recondite* causes of things

2 Dealing in things abstruse, profound, as, *recondite* studies
Re-cŏn'di-to-ry, *n.* [L. Lat. *reconditorium*, from Lat *recondere* See *supra*] A repository; a storehouse or magazine. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*
Rē'con-dŭct', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* RECONDUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECONDUCTING] [Prefix *re* and *conduct*] To conduct back or again. *Dryden*
Rē'con-firm', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *confirm*] To confirm anew *Clarendon.*
Rē'con join', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECONJOINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECONJOINING] [Prefix *re* and *conjoin*] To join or conjoin anew *Boyle.*
Rĕ'con'nois-sănce, *n* [Fr] The act of re-
Rĕ'con'nois sănce, } connoitering, preliminary examination or survey, as, specifically, (*a*) (*Geol*) An examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character (*b*) (*Engin*) An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation, or of determining the location of a public work (*c*) (*Mil*) An examination of a territory, or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations, a preparatory or preliminary expedition.

Reconnaissance in force (*Mil*), a demonstration or attack for the purpose of discovering the position and strength of an enemy

Rĕc'on noi'ter, } *v. t* [Fr *reconnoitre*, *reconnaitre*,
Rĕc'on noi'tre, } *etc* See RECOGNIZE] To examine by the eye, to make a preliminary survey of, to survey with a view to military or engineering operations
Rē cŏn'quer (re kŏnk'er), *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* RECONQUERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECONQUERING] [Prefix *re* and *conquer*, Fr *reconquerir*]

1 To conquer again, to recover by conquest.

2 To recover, to regain

Rē cŏn'quest (kŏnk'west), *n* A second conquest.
Rē cŏn'se crāte, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* RECONSECRATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECONSECRATING] [Prefix *re* and *consecrate*] To consecrate anew
Rē cŏn'se crā'tion, *n* Renewed consecration.
Rē'con-sid'er, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* RECONSIDERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECONSIDERING] [Prefix *re* and *consider*]

1 To consider again, to turn in the mind again, to review

2 (*Parliamentary Practice*) To take up for renewed consideration, as that which has been previously acted upon, a motion, vote, or the like

Rē'con-sid'er ā'tion, *n* The act of reconsidering, or the state of being reconsidered, renewed consideration or review in the mind, the taking up for renewed consideration of that which has been previously acted upon
Rē cŏn'so lāte, *v. t* To console or comfort again. [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*
Rē'con-sŏl'i dā'tion, *n* The state of being consolidated again or anew
Rē'con-stŭct', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* RECONSTRUCTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECONSTRUCTING] [Prefix *re* and *construct*] To construct again, to rebuild.

Whole regiments had been dissolved and *reconstructed* *Macaulay*

Rē'con strŭc'tion, *n* Act of constructing again
Rē'con struct'ive, *a* Able or tending to reconstruct, reconstructing
Rē'con tin'ū ançe, *n* The state of recontinuing
Rē'con tin'ūe, *v. t & i.* [Prefix *re* and *continue*] To continue again or anew
Rē'con vēne', *v. t* [Prefix *re* and *convene.*] To convene or call together again
Rē'con vēne', *v. i* To assemble or come together again
Rē'con vĕn'tion, *n* (*Civil Law*) A cross demand by the defendant upon the plaintiff, an action brought by the defendant against the plaintiff, before the same judge *Burrill. Bouvier*
Rē'con-vēr'sion, *n* [Prefix *re* and *conversion*] A second conversion *Weever*
Rē'con vērt', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* RECONVERTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECONVERTING] [Prefix *re* and *convert*] To convert again
Rē'con vey' (kon vā'), *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* RECONVEYED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECONVEYING] [Prefix *re* and *convey*]

1 To convey back or to the former place, as, to *reconvey* goods

2 To transfer back to a former owner, as, to *reconvey* an estate

Rē'con-vey'ançe (rē'kon vā'ans), *n* The act of reconveying or transferring a title back to a former proprietor
Rē cŏp'y, *v. t* [Prefix *re* and *copy*] To copy again.
Re cŏrd', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* RECORDED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECORDING] [O & N Fr *recorder*, to remind, to remember, to rehearse, to record, Pr, Sp, & Pg *recordar*, It *ricordare*, Lat *recordari*, to remember, from *re*, again, back, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart or mind]

1 To recall to mind, to recollect, to remember, to meditate [*Obs and rare*]

2 To repeat, to recite, to sing or play. [*Obs.*]

They longed to see the day, to see the lark
Record her hymns, and chant her carols blest. *Fairfax*

3 To preserve the memory of, by committing to writing, to printing, to inscription, or the like, to make note of, to write or enter in a book or on

parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic evidence of, to register, to enroll, as, to *record* the proceedings of a court, to *record* a deed or lease, to *record* historical events

Re-cord', *v t* 1 To reflect, to meditate, to ponder [*Obs.*] "Praying all the way, and *recording* upon the words which he before had read" *Fuller*

2 To sing or repeat a tune [*Obs and rare*] "Whether the birds or she *recorded* best" *Browne*

Rĕc'ord, *n* [O Fr *record*, remembrance, attestation, record, Pr *record*, Sp *recuerdo*, It *ricordo* See *supra*]

1 A register, an authentic copy of any writing, or an account or memorial of any facts and proceedings, entered in a book for preservation an official contemporaneous memorandum in writing drawn up by the proper officer of a court of justice, and containing a summary statement of the proceedings in an action at law brought before the court *Burrill New Am Cyc*

2 A musical instrument of soft tone, formerly used, a recorder

Court of Record, a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled on parchment or in books for a perpetual memorial — *Debt of record*, a debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record as upon a judgment or a cognizance — *Trial by record* a trial which is had when a matter of record is pleaded and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record In this case the trial is by inspection of the record itself no other evidence being admissible *Blackstone*

☞ Formerly often accented on the last syllable — *record'* and in England still so accented in the phrase *Court of Record*

Rĕc'or dā'tion, *n* [O Fr *recordation*, Pr *recordatio*, Sp *recordacion*, It *ricordazione*, Lat *recordatio* See RECORD, *v t*] [*Obs*]

1 Remembrance, recollection *Shal*

2 Record, register

Re-cord'er, *n* 1 One who records, specifically, a person whose official duty it is to register writings or transactions, one who enrolls or records

2 The chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs, the chief law officer of the corporation of London, the chief justice of an East Indian settlement *Simmond*

3 (*Mus*) A kind of wind instrument resembling the flageolet [*Obs*]

They move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft *recorders* *Milton*

Re-cord'er ship, *n* The office of a recorder

Rĕ'cor pŏr'i fi cā'tion, *n* [Prefix *re* and *corporification*, q v] The act of investing again with a body, the state of being furnished or invested anew with a body [*Rare*] *Boyle*

Rē-couch', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *couch*] To retire again to a couch, to lie down again *Wotton*

Re count', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECOUNTED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECOUNTING] [Fr *reconter*, to relate again or over again, *raconter*, to relate, to recount, O Fr *reconter*, *recunter*, *raconter*, *racunter*, to recount, to relate, Pr *recontar*, *racontar*, to relate, O Sp *recontar*, It *raccontare* See COUNT, *v*] To tell over, to relate in detail, to recite, to tell or narrate the particulars of, to rehearse

Say from those glorious seeds what harvest flows,
Recount our blessings and compare our woes *Dryden*

To all his angels who, with true applause,
Recount his praises *Milton*

Re-count', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *count*] To count or reckon again or anew

Re count'ment, *n* Relation in detail, recital [*Obs*] *Shak*

Re equp' } (re kŭp'), *v t* [Fr *recouper*, from *re*
Recoupe } and *couper*, to cut]

1 To cut again, hence, to redivide or redistribute

2 (*Law*) To diminish damages by cutting out or keeping back a part of, to hold back a part of, as due *Burrill*

Recoupe (re-kōōp'), *n* [Fr] The same as RECOUPMENT

Re-coup'er, *n* One who recoups *Story*

Re coup'ment, *n* (*Law*) Deduction, retention or keeping back of something due, discount or deduction, diminution of plaintiff's damages, in an action on an agreement, for defect in performance on his part *Burrill*

Re cqure', *v t* To recover [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Re cŏurse', *n* [Fr *recours*, Pr *recors*, Sp & Pg *recurso*, It *ricorso*, Lat *recursus* from *recurrere*, *recursum*, to run back, from *re*, back, and *currere*, *cursum*, to run]

1 Renewed course or flow, frequent passage [*Obs*] "Swift *recourse* of flushing blood" *Spenser*

2 Return, renewed attack, recurrence

Preventive physic prevents the sickness in the healthy or the *recourse* thereof in the valetudinary *Bacon*

3 Recurrence in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like, access or application for aid, a going for help, resort

Thus died this great peer, in a time of great *recourse* unto him and dependence upon him *Hatton*

Our last *recourse* is therefore to our art. *Dryden*

4. Access, admittance [*Obs.*]

Give me *recourse* to him *Shak*

Without recourse, words sometimes added to the indorsement of a negotiable instrument to protect the indorser from liability to the indorsee and subsequent holders

Re-cŏurse', *v i* To return; to recur [*Obs*] *Fore*

Re cŏurse'ful, *a* Having recurring flow and ebb, moving alternately [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Rē cŏv'er, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *cover*] To cover again *W Scott*

Re cŏv'er (re-kŭv'er), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECOVERED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECOVERING] [O Fr *recovrer*, N Fr *recouvrer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *recobrar*, It *ricoverare*, *ricovrare*, *recuperare*, *recuperari*, Lat *recuperare*, from *re*, back, and *capere*, to take, seize]

1 To get or obtain again to get renewed possession of, to win back, to regain

David *recovered* all that the Amalekites had carried away 1 *Sam* xxx 18

2 To make good to one's self by reparation to make up for, to retrieve, to repair the loss or injury of, as, to *recover* lost time

Good men have lapses and failings to lament and *recover* *Lowth*

3 To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like, to bring back to life or health, to cure, to heal

The wine in my bottle will *recover* him *Shak*

4 To regain by motion or effort, to obtain, to reach, to come to

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we're sure enough *Shak*

5 (*Law*) To gain as a compensation, to obtain in return for injury or debt, as, to *recover* damages in trespass, to *recover* debt and cost in a suit at law, to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law as, to *recover* lands in ejectment or common recovery

Syn —To regain, repossess, resume, retrieve recruit heal, cure

Re cŏv'er (re kŭv'er), *v i* 1 To regain health after sickness to grow well, to be restored or cured, — followed by *of* or *from*

Go, inquire of Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall *recover* of this disease 2 *Kings* 1 2

2 To regain a former state or condition after misfortune as, to *recover* from a state of poverty or depression

3 To make one's way to come, to arrive [*Obs*]

With much ado the Christians *recovered* to Antioch *Fuller*

4 (*Law*) To obtain a judgment to succeed in a lawsuit as, the plaintiff has *recovered* in his suit

Rē cŏv'er, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *cover*] To cover again

Re cŏv'er a ble (kŭv'er a bl), *a* Capable of being recovered or regained as, goods lost or sunk in the ocean are not *recoverable* restorable from sickness, from a low condition, misfortune or the like capable of being brought back to a former condition, obtainable from a debtor or possessor, as, the debt is *recoverable*

A prodigal course
Is like the sun's but not, like his *recoverable* *Shak*

Re-cŏv er-a ble ness, *n* The state of being recoverable, capability of being recovered

Re cŏv'er ance, *n* Recovery [*Obs*] *Farmers*

Re-cŏv'er ee', *n* (*Law*) The tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery *Blackstone*

Re cŏv'er er, *n* One who recovers

Re cŏv'er ŏr' (127) *n* (*Law*) The demandant in a common recovery after judgment *Wharton*

Re cŏv'er y (kŭv'er y), *n* 1 The act of recovering, regaining, retaking or obtaining possession

2 Restoration from sickness, weakness faintness or the like, restoration from low condition or misfortune

3 The obtaining of a right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit

Common recovery (*Law*) a species of common assurance or mode of conveying lands by matter of record through the forms of an action at law formerly in frequent use but now abolished or obsolete both in England and America *Burrill Warren*

Syn. — RECOVERY, RESTORATION *Recovery* is active *restoration* is passive I must myself be instrumental in the *recovery* of my property that is stolen not so in *restoration*, for which I am wholly indebted to the act of another "Any other person may join with him that is injured and assist him in *recovering* from the offender so much as may make satisfaction *Graham* Let us study to improve the assistance which this revelation affords to the *restoration* of our nature and the *recovery* of our felicity" *Blair*

Rĕc're ance, *n* Recreancy [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Rĕc're an cy, *n* [L Lat *recreantia*, Pr *recrezensa*, O Fr *recreantie recreantise* See *infra*] The quality of being recreant

Rĕc're ant, *a* [Norm & O Fr *recreant*, cowardly, Pr *recrezen*, from O Fr *recroire*, *recreire*, Pr *recrezre* to forsake, leave, tire, discourage regard as conquered L Lat *recredere se*, to declare one's self conquered in combat, hence, those are called *recredidi* or *recreants* who are considered infamous, from Lat *re*, again, back, and *credere*, to believe, to be of opinion, hence, originally, to disavow one's opinion]

1 Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; cowardly, mean-spirited; craven *Blackstone*

2. Apostate, false, unfaithful.

Who, for so many benefits received,
Turned *recreant* to God, ingrate and false *Milton*

Rĕc're-ant, *n* One who yields in combat, and cries craven, one who begs for mercy, a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch *Blackstone*

You are all *recreants*, dastards! *Shak*

Rĕc're āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECREATED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECREATING] [Lat *recreare*, *recreatum*, to create anew, to refresh, fr *re*, again, and *creare*, to create, It *recreare*, *ricreare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *recrear*, Fr *recrier*] To give fresh life to, to reanimate, to revive, especially, to revive the exhausted strength or languid spirits of, to refresh from weariness to relieve, to cheer, to divert, to amuse, to gratify

Painters when they work on white grounds, place before them colors mixed with blue and green, to *recreate* their eyes *Dryden*

St John is said to have *recreated* himself with sporting with a tame partridge *Bp Taylor*

Those ripe fruits *recreate* the nostrils with their aromatic scent *Henry More*

Rĕc're āte, *v i* To take recreation *Addison*

Rĕ'cre āte', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *create*] To create or form anew

On opening the campaign of 1776 instead of re-enforcing, it was necessary to *re-create*, the army *Marshall*

Rĕc're ā'tion, *n* [Lat *recreatio*, Fr *récréation*, Pr *recreacio* Sp *recreacion*, It *ricreazione*, *recreazione*] The act of recreating, or the state of being recreated refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil, amusement, diversion, sport

Syn — Amusement, diversion, entertainment, pastime, sport

Rē'cre ā'tion, *n* A forming anew, a new creation or formation

Rĕc're ā'tive, *a* [It *recreativo*, *ricreativo*, Sp *recreativo*, Fr *recréatif*] Tending to recreate or refresh recreating, giving new vigor or animation, giving relief after labor or pain, amusing, diverting

Let the music be *recreative* *Bacon*

Rĕc're ā'tive-ly *adv* In a recreative manner, so as to afford recreation or diversion *Sherwood*

Rĕc're ā'tive ness, *n* The quality of being recreative, refreshing or diverting

Rĕc're ment *n* [Lat *recrementum*, from *re*, again, and *cernere*, *cretum*, to separate, sift, It & Sp *recremento*, Fr *recrement*] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful, dross, scoria, spume, as, the *recrement* of ore, or of the blood

Rĕc're mĭn'al, } *a* [Fr *recrémen-*
Rĕc're men tĭ'tial (tish'al), } *tiel*, It *recremen-*
Rĕc're men tĭ'tious (tish'us), } *tizio* Consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable drossy

Re crim'i nāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECRIMINATED; *p pr* & *vb n* RECRIMINATING] [Lat *re*, again, and *criminari*, to accuse of a crime, It *recriminare*, Sp *recriminar*, Fr *recriminer* See CRIMINATE] To return one accusation with another, to retort a charge, to charge back fault or crime upon an accuser to charge an accuser with the like crime

Re crim'i nāte, *v t* To accuse in return *South*

Re-crim'i nā'tion, *n* [Lat *recriminatio*, Fr *récrimination*, Sp *recriminacion*, It *recriminazione*] Recriminating, retorting accusation

Rē crŏss', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECROSSED (rē krŏst'), *p pr* & *vb n* RECROSSING] [Prefix *re* and *cross*] To cross a second time

Re cru'den cy, *n* Recrudescence

Rĕ'cru dĕs'cence, } *n* [Fr *recrudescence*, Sp,
Rĕ'cru-dĕs'cen cy, } *recrudescencia*, It *recrudescenza* See *infra*]

1 The state of becoming sore again *Bacon*

2 (*Med*) Increased severity of a disease after temporary remission *Dunglison*

Rĕ'cru dĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *recrudescens*, p pr of *recrudescere*, to become raw again from *re*, again, and *crudescere*, to become hard or raw, Fr *recrudescent*] Growing raw, sore, or painful again.

Re cruit' (re krūt'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECRUITED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECRUITING] [Fr *recruter*, from *recroître*, p p *recrû*, to grow again, fr *re*, again, and *croître*, to grow, Lat *crescere*, Sp *reclutar*, Pg *recrutar* or *recrutar*, It *reclutare*]

1 To repair by fresh supplies, as any thing wasted, to supply lack or deficiency in, as, food *recruits* the flesh, fresh air and exercise *recruit* the spirits

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruited* their color *Glanville*

2 Hence, to restore the wasted vigor of; to renew in strength or health, to re invigorate

3 To supply with new men, as an army, to fill up or make up by enlistment

Syn.—To repair, recover, regain, retrieve

Re-eruit', *v i* 1 To gain new supplies of any thing wasted, to gain flesh, health, spirits, and the like, as, lean cattle *recruit* in fresh pastures

2 To gain new supplies of men for military or other service, to raise new soldiers, to enlist troops

Re-eruit' (re krut'), *n* [Fr *recrue*, Sp *recluta*, It & Pg *recluta* or *recruta* See *supra*]

1 Supply of any thing wasted

The state is to have *recruits* to its strength, and remedies to its distempers *Locke*

2 Specifically, a person enlisted to make up deficiency in an army, a newly enlisted soldier

Re eruit'er, *n* One who recruits

Re eruit'ment, *n* The act or business of recruiting or raising new supplies of men for an army

Rē-erȳs'tal li zā'tion, *n* The process of a second crystallizing

Rē-erȳs'tal lize, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *crystallize*] To crystallize a second time *Henry*

Rĕc'tal, *a* (*Anat*) Pertaining to the rectum

Rĕct'an gle (rĕkt'ang gl), *n* [Fr *rectangle*, Sp *rectangulo*, It *rettangolo* Lat *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, angle] A four sided figure, having only right angles, a right-angled parallelogram

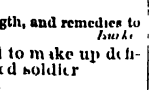

Rectangle

☞ As the area of a *rectangle* is expressed by the product of its two dimensions the term *rectangle* is sometimes used for *product*, as the *rectangle* of *a* and *b*, that is, *ab*

Rĕct'an gle, *a* Rectangular [*Obs*]

Rĕct'an gled (-ang gld), *a* Having one or more right angles, or angles of ninety degrees *Hutton*

Rect ăn'gu lar (rekt ăng'gu lar), *a* [Fr *rectangulaire*, Sp *rectangular*, It *rettangolare* See *supra*] Right angled, having one or more angles of ninety degrees

Rectangular co-ordinates See Co-ordinate

Rect-ăn'gu-lăr'i ty *n* The quality or state of being right angled

Rect ăn'gu lar ly *adv* In a rectangular manner with or at right angles

Rect-ăn'gu-lar-ness, *n* The state of being rectangular

Rĕc'ti fi'a ble, *a* [From *rectify*]

1 Capable of being rectified, corrected, or set right, as a *rectifiable* mistake

2 (*Math*) Admitting as a curve, the construction of a straight line equal in length to any definite portion of the curve

Rĕc'ti fi eā'tion, *n* [Fr *rectification*, Pr *rectificacio*, Sp *rectificacion*, It *rettificazione* See Rectify]

1 The act or operation of rectifying, or of correcting, amending, or setting right, that which is wrong or erroneous, as, the *rectification* of errors, mistakes, or abuses

After the *rectification* of his views he was incapable of compromise with profounder shapes of error *De Quincey*

2 (*Chem*) The process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation which separates the grosser parts, as, the *rectification* of spirits or sulphuric acid

3 (*Geom*) The determination of a straight line, whose length is equal to a portion of a curve

Rectification of a globe the adjustment of it, preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem

Rĕc'ti fi'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, rectifies, a person who corrects or amends

2 One who refines substances by repeated distillations

3 An instrument used for determining the variations of the compass, in order to rectify the course of a ship *Hutton*

Rĕc'ti fȳ, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RECTIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECTIFYING] [Fr *rectifier*, Pr, Sp & Pg *rectificar*, It *rettificare*, L Lat *rectificare*, fr Lat *rectus*, right and *facere*, to make]

1 To make straight or right, to correct from a wrong, erroneous or false state, to amend, as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses, to *rectify* the will, the judgment, opinions, to *rectify* disorders

I meant to *rectify* my conscience *Shak*

This was an error of opinion which a conflicting opinion would have *rectified* *Burke*

2 (*Chem*) To refine by repeated distillation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance are separated from the grosser, as to *rectify* spirit of wine

To rectify a globe, to adjust it in order to prepare for the solution of a proposed problem *Hutton*

Syn.—To amend, emend, correct, better, mend, reform, redress, adjust, regulate, improve See Amend

Rĕc'ti lin'e-al, } *a* [Lat *rectus*, right, and *linea*,
Rĕc'ti-lin'e ar, } line Fr *rectiligne*, Sp *rectilineo*, It *rettilineo*] Right lined, consisting of a right line, or of right lines, bounded by right lines, straight, as, a *rectilinear* figure or course, a *rectilinear* side or way

Rĕc'ti-lin'e-ăr'i-ty, *n.* The quality or state of being right lined.

So it is with the *rectilinearity* or undulatory motion of light *Coleridge*

Rĕc'ti-lin'e-ar-ly, *adv* In a right line.

Rĕc'ti lin'e-ous, *a* Rectilinear [*Obs*] *Ray*

Rĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *rectio*, *rectionis*, from *regere*, to rule or govern] (*Gram*) The state, position, or power of a word, in consequence of which another word related to or connected with it must be put in a certain case or mode, government *Gibbs*

Rĕc'ti tude (30), *n* [Fr *rectitude*, Pr *rectitut*, Sp *rectitud*, It *rettitudine*, Lat *rectitudo*, from *rectus*, right, straight]

1 Straightness [*Rare*] *Johnson*

2 Rightness of principle or practice, exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws, uprightness of mind, uprightness, integrity, honesty, justice

There is a sublimity in conscious *rectitude* in comparison with which the treasures of earth are not worth naming *J Hawes*

Syn —See Justice

Rĕc'to, *n* [Lat *rectus*, right]

1 (*Law*) A writ of right

2 (*Print*) The right hand page,—opposed to *verso*

Rĕc'tor, *n* [Lat *rector*, from *regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight, to rule, Pr & Sp *rector*, Pg *reitor*, It *rettore*, Fr *recteur*]

1 A ruler or governor [*Rare*]

God is the supreme *rector* of the world *Hale*

2 (*Episcopal Church*) A clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, &c or the parson of an unimpropriated parish a clergyman, a pastor *Blackstone*

3 The head master of a public school

4 The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland

☞ The same title was formerly given to the president of a college in New England but it is not now in use

5 The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house and among the Jesuits, the superior of a house that is a seminary or college

Rĕc'tor al, *a* [Fr & Sp *rectoral*] Pertaining to government or rule or to a rector *Blackstone*

Rĕc'tor ate (45), *n* [L Lat *rectoratus*, Fr *rectorat*, Sp *rectorado*, Pg *reitorado*, It *rettorato*] The office, rank, or station of a rector, rectorship

Rĕc'tor ess, *n* A governess, a rectrix

Rec tō'ri al (80), *a* Of, or pertaining to, government relating to a rector rectoral

Rĕc'tor ship, *n* The office or rank of a rector, rectorate *Shak*

Rĕc'to ry, *n* [O Fr *rectorie* or *rectorerie*, Pr, Sp, & L Lat *rectoria*, It *rettoria*]

1 The province of a rector, a parish church parsonage or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes

2 A rector s mansion or parsonage house

Rĕc'tress, *n* [See Rector] A governess *B Jon*

Rĕc'trix, *n pl* RECTRIXES [Lat, f of *rector*]

1 A governess, a rectoress

2 (*Ornith*) One of the long quill-feathers of the tail in birds

Rĕc'tum, *n* [Lat (sc *intestinum*), from *rectus*, straight] (*Anat*) The terminal part of the large intestines,—so named because supposed by the old anatomists to be straight

Rĕc'ŭ bā'tion, *n* [From Lat *recubare*, to lie upon the back, to recline, from *re*, back, and *cubare*, to lie down] Act of lying or leaning [*Obs*] *Bromne*

Re eūle', *v i* To fall back, to recoil, to retreat [*Obs*] See Recoil *Spenser*

Re-eūle', } *n* The act of recoiling, retreat
Re eūle'ment, } [*Obs*]

Re eūl'ti vāte, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *cultivate*] To cultivate again

Re eūmb' (re kūm'), *v i* [Lat *recumbere*, from *re*, back, and *cumbere*, *cubare*, to lie down] To lean, to recline, to repose [*Obs*] *Allen*

Re-eūm'bence, *n* The state of being recumbent, the act of reposing or resting *Ld North*

Re eūm'ben cy, *n* Recumbence

Re-eūm'bent, *a* [Lat *recumbens*, p pr of *recumbere* See Recumb]

1 Leaning, reclining, as, the *recumbent* posture of the Romans at their meals

2 Reposing, inactive, idle *Young*

Re eūm'bent ly, *adv* In a recumbent posture

Re eū'per-a-ble, *a* [Fr *recuperable*, Sp *recuperable*, It *recuperabile* See Recover] Recoverable [*Rare*] *Chaucer*

Re eū'per ā'tion, *n* [Fr *recuperation*, Sp *recuperacion*, It *recuperazione*, Pr & Lat *recuperatio* See Recover] Recovery, as of any thing lost

Re eū'per a-tive, } *a* [Lat *recuperativus*, *recu-*
Re eū'per a to ry, } *peratorius*, Sp *recuperativo*, *recuperatorio*, It *recuperatorio* See *supra*] Tending to recovery, pertaining to recovery

Re eūr', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RECURRED, *p pr* & *vb n* RECURRING] [Lat *recurrere*, from *re*, again, back, and *currere*, to run, Fr *recourir*, Pr *recorre*, Sp *recurrir*, Pg *recorrer*, It *ricorrere*]

1 To come back, to return again or repeatedly, to come again to mind

When any word has been used to signify an idea, the old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2 To occur at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule, as, the fever will *recur* to-night.

3. To resort, to have recourse, to go for help.

If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they *recur* to the "punctum stans" of the schools, they will very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration *Locke*

Recurring decimal See Decimal —*Recurring series* (*Math*), an algebraic series in which the co-efficients of the several terms can be expressed by means of certain preceding co-efficients and constants in one uniform manner

Re-eūre', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *cure*]

1 To recover, to regain, to repossess. [*Obs.*]

Their powers,
With due repast, they had *recured* well *Spenser.*

2 To restore as from weariness, sickness, or the like, to recover, to cure

In western wave his weary wagon did *recure* *Spenser.*

Re-eūre', *n* Cure, recovery [*Obs*]

But whom he hits without *recure* he dies *Fairfax.*

Re eūre'less, *a.* Incapable of cure or remedy. [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Re eūr'rence, } *n* [Fr *récurrence* See *infra*]
Re eūr'ren cy, } The act of recurring, or the state of being recurrent, return, resort, the having recourse

In the use of this, as of every kind of alleviation, I shall insensibly go on from a rare to a frequent *recurrence* to the dangerous preparations *Bp Taylor*

Re eūr'rent, *a* [Lat *recurrens*, p pr of *recurrere*, Fr *récurrent*, Sp *recurrente*, It *ricorrente* See Recur] Returning from time to time, recurring, as, *recurrent* pains of a disease

Recurrent crystal (*Crystallog*), a crystal whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other several times, as 4, 8, 4 8, 4 —*Recurrent nerve* (*Anat*), a branch of the *par vagum*, given off in the upper part of the thorax, which is reflected and runs up along the trachea to the larynx *Wistar* —*Recurrent sensibility* (*Physiol*), the sensibility manifested by the anterior or motor roots of the spinal cord, which is dependent upon the integrity of the corresponding posterior of sensory roots

Eagle recursant

Re eūr'sant, *a* [From Lat *re*, back, and *cursare*, to run] (*Her*) Moving or coursing backward,—said of an eagle displayed with the back toward the spectator's face

Re eūr'sion (-kūr'shun), *n* [Lat *recursio* See Recur] The act of recurring, return [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Re eūrv'ate, *v t* [Lat *recurvare*, *recurvatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *curvare*, to bend, Pr & Pg *recurvar*, Sp *recorvar*, Fr *recourber* See Curve and Recurve] To bend or curve back, to recurve *Pennant*

Re eūrv'ate, *a* [Lat *recurvatus*, p p of *recurvare* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Bent or curved backward or outward, recurved

Rē'eur vā'tion, *n* [Fr *recurvation* See *supra* and Recurvous] The act of recurving, or the state of being recurved a bending or flexure backward

Re eūrve', *v t* [] Fr *recurver*, *recorber*, N Fr. *recombrer* See Recurvate] To bend back

Re eūrved', *a* Bent or curved outward or backward, especially bent backward or downward

Re-eūr'vi rōs'ter, *n* [Fr *recurvirostre*, from Lat. *recurvus*, bent back and *rostrum*, beak See *infra*] (*Ornith*) A bird whose beak or bill bends upward, as the avoset

Re eūrv'i ty, *n* Recurvation

Re eūrv'ous, *a* [Lat *recurvus*, from *re*, again, back, and *curvus*, bent, curved] Bent or curved backward *Derham*

Re eū'zan-cy, *n* Non conformity. See Recusant *Coke*

Re eū'zant, *a* [Lat *recusans*, p pr of *recusare*, to refuse, to object to, from *re*, again, against, and *causa*, a cause, pretext See Refuse] Obstinate in refusal specifically, in English history, refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church, as, a *recusant* lord

It stated him to have placed his son in the household of the Countess of Derby, a *recusant* Papist *W Scott*

Re-eū'zant (Synop, § 130), *n* [See *supra*]

1 One obstinate in refusal, one standing out stubbornly against general practice or opinion "The last rebellious *recusants* among the family of nations" *De Quincey.*

2. (*Eng Hist*) A person who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion, as, a popish *recusant*, who acknowledges the supremacy of the pope *Brande*

3 One who refuses communion with the church of England a non conformist "All that are *recusants* of holy rites" *Holyday*

Rĕc'ŭ-zā'tion, *n* [Lat *recusatio*, Fr *récusation*, Pr *recusatio*, Sp *recusacion*, It *recusazione*, *ricusazione*]

1 Refusal [*Obs*]

2 (*Law*) The act of refusing a judge, or challenging that he shall not try the cause, on account of his supposed partiality *Blackstone.*

Re-cū'ra-tive, *a.* Tending or inclined to recuse; denying, negative. [*Rare*]

Re-cūse', *v. t.* [Fr. *récuser*, Pr., Sp., & Pg *recusar*, It. *recusare*, *ricusare*, Lat. *recusare*. See RECUSANT] (*Law*) To refuse or reject, as a judge, to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause [*Obs*] *Digby*

Re-cūs'ion (re-kūsh'un), *n* [From Lat *recutire*, *recussum*, to beat back, from *re* and *quatere*, to shake] The act of beating or striking back

Rĕd, *a* [*compar* REDDER, *superl* REDDEST] [A-S *read*, *réod*, O Sax *rod*, O Fries *rad*, D *rood*, Dan & Sw *rod*, Icel *rauthr*, *rauthr*, Goth *rauds* O H Ger *rôt*, N. H Ger *roth*, Corn *rydh*, W *rhudd*, Armor. *rûz*, Ir & Gael *ruadh*, Skr *rôhita*, Gr ἐρυθρός, Lat *rutilus*] Of the color of blood, or of a tint resembling that color, of the hue of that part of the rainbow, or solar spectrum, which is furthest from violet

Your color, I warrant you, is *red* as any rose. *Shak*

☞ *Red* is a general term, including many different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange red, and the like

☞ *Red* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *red-backed*, *red-berried*, *red-breasted*, *red brown*, *red-burning*, *red-checked* *red-coated*, *red-colored*, *red-eyed*, *red faced* *red-flecked*, *red-haired*, *red-headed*, *red-herring*, *red hissing* *red-legged* *red-lipped*, *red-skinned*, *red-streaked*, *red-tailed*, *red-tipped*, *red-topped*, *red-whiskered*, *red-winged*, and the like

Red ant (*Entom*), a species of ant of very small size and of a red color, *Myrmica rubra* — *Red antimony* (*Min*), a crystalline mineral of a red color, consisting of the oxide of antimony and the sulphuret of antimony — *Red ash* (*Bot*) an American tree of the genus *Fraxinus* (*F pubescens*), smaller than the white ash, and less valuable for timber *Gray* — *Red bay* (*Bot*), a tree, the alligator pear (*Persea Carolinaensis*), found in swamps in the Southern United States — *Red birch* (*Bot*), a species of birch (*Betula nigra*), having reddish-brown bark, and compact, light-colored wood *Gray* — *Red cedar* (*Bot*), an evergreen tree (the *Juniperus Virginiana*), having a fragrant, red-colored heart wood It is found in the United States — *Red chalk* a common drawing material It is an argillaceous iron ore *Dana* — *Red copper* (*Min*), a native oxide of copper of various shades of red, sometimes occurring in octahedral crystals and also granular and earthy *Dana* — *Red coral*, a species of coral of a bright red color It is susceptible of a fine polish, and is much used for ornaments It is chiefly obtained from the Mediterranean — *Red cross* the cross of St George the national emblem of the English — *Red currant* (*Bot*) the ordinary currant (*Ribes rubrum*) See CURRANT — *Red deer* (*Zool*) the common stag (*Cervus elaphus*), a native of the forests of Europe and Asia where the climate is temperate — *Red gum tree* (*Bot*) a lofty, evergreen tree found in Australia which produces a gum resin valued for medicinal uses *Eucalyptus resinifera* — *Red lead* (*Chem*) a preparation of lead of a fine red color, used in painting, and for various purposes in the arts It is an oxide of lead, and is prepared by exposing litharge to the action of the air when heated to about 560°, by which it absorbs oxygen *Ure* — *Red lead ore* (*Min*) a mineral of a bright hyacinth red color consisting of chromate of lead crocoisite *Dana* — *Red man*, or *red skin*, one of the copper-colored aboriginals of America, as distinguished from a *white man* — *Red manganese* (*Min*), a mineral, usually of a rose-red color, consisting chiefly of carbonate of manganese dialogite *Dana* — *Red maple* (*Bot*) a species of maple, *Acer rubrum* — so called from the brilliant red color of its leaves in autumn — *Red marl* (*Geol*), the new red sandstone [*Rare*] — *Red mulberry* (*Bot*) a tree of the genus *Morus* (*M rubra*) producing a sweetish fruit resembling the blackberry *Gray* — *Red oak* (*Bot*), a species of oak (*Quercus rubra*) having a reddish porous, and coarse-grained wood *Gray* — *Red ocher* (*Min*) a soft, earthy variety of hematite of a reddish color It consists chiefly of peroxide of iron *Dana* — *Red pine* (*Bot*) a species of pine (*Pinus resinosa*) sometimes incorrectly called *Norway pine* It takes its name from the reddish color of the bark *Gray* — *Red precipitate* See PRECIPITATE — *Red republican*, one bent on maintaining extreme republican doctrines even at the expense of blood [*Fr ance*] — *Red snow* See SNOW — *Red tape* the tape used in public offices for tying up documents, &c, hence, official formality

Rĕd, *n* 1 The color of blood, or of that part of the spectrum which is furthest from violet, or a tint resembling these "Celestial rosy *red*, lovers' proper hue" *Milton*

2 (*pl*) (*Med*) The catamenial discharges, menstrual flux, menses *Dunglison*

English red, a pigment prepared by the Dutch similar to Indian red — *Indian red* an earthy pigment of a deep red color consisting of silicate of iron, and brought from the Persian Gulf

Rĕd, *v. t* To put in order, — generally with *up*, as, to *red* or *red up* a house [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Re-dăct', *v. t* [Lat *redigere*, *redactum*, from *red*, *re*, again, back, and *agere*, to put in motion, to drive, Fr *rédiger*, Sp *redactar*] To form, or reduce to form as literary matter, to perform the part of a redacteur with respect to, to edit [*Rare*]

Rédacteur (rā dăk'tûr'), *n* [Fr] One who prepares matter for publication, one who redacts, an editor

Re-dăc'tion, *n* [Fr *redaction*, Sp *redaccion*, It *redazione* See *supra*]

1 The act of redacting, digesting, or reducing to order, as literary or scientific materials, law, and the like.

2 That which is redacted, a digest

Re-dăn' (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Written sometimes *redent* and *redens.*] [Fr *redan*, for O Fr *redent*,

Redans

a double notching or jagging, as in the teeth of a saw, from Lat *re*, again, against, back, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth See REDENTED]

1 (*Fort*) A work having two faces, uniting so as to form a salient angle toward the enemy

2 A projection in a wall on uneven ground to render it level *Crabb*

Red ăr'gŭe, *v. t* [Lat *redarguere*, from *red*, *re*, again, against, back, and *arguere*, to accuse, charge with, Pr & It *redarguire*, Sp & Pg *redarguir*] To argue against, to put down by argument, to refute [*Rare*]

How shall I be able to suffer that God should *redargue* me at doomsday, and the angels reproach my lukewarmness? *Jer Taylor*

This objection has been *redargued* in three different ways *Sir W Hamilton*

Rĕd'ar-gū'tion, *n* [O Fr *redargution*, Sp *redarguacion*, It *redarguizione* See *supra*] The act of redarguing, refutation, conviction [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Rĕd'ar-gū'to-ry, *a* Pertaining to, or containing, redargution or refutation, refutatory

Rĕd'bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of several different species, found in the United States, as the *Fanagra æstiva*, or summer redbird, the *Fanagra rubra*, and the Baltimore oriole, or hang nest

Rĕd'-bŏok, *n* A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state [*Eng*]

Red book of the Exchequer an ancient record in which are registered the names of all that held lands *per baroniam* in the time of Henry II *Encyc*

Rĕd'brĕast (-brĕst), *n* A bird so called from the color of its breast, the robin See ROBIN

Rĕd'bŭd, *n* (*Bot*) A small ornamental tree of the genus *Cercis* Judas tree

Rĕd'căp, *n* 1 (*Ornith*) A species of goldfinch having the top of the head of a red color

2 A specter having long teeth, popularly supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland *Jamieson*

Rĕd'-cōat, *n* A soldier who wears a red coat, an English soldier, — so called in contempt

Rĕd'-dēal, *n* The wood of the Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) It is valuable for timber and durable

Rĕd'den (rĕd'dn), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* REDDENED *p pr* & *vb n* REDDENING] [From *red*] To make red, to give a red color to

Rĕd'den (rĕd'dn), *v. i* To grow or become red, hence, to blush

Appius *reddens* at each word you speak *Pope*

He no sooner saw that her eye glistened and her cheek *reddened* than his obstinacy was at once subdued *Sir W Scott*

Red dĕm'dass, *n* [Lat to be given back, *re* turned, to be yielded or redeemed, from *reddere* See REDDITION] (*Law*) A clause in a deed by which some new thing is reserved out of what had been granted before, the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease *Crabb*

Rĕd'dish, *a* Somewhat red moderately red

Rĕd'dish-ness, *n* The state or quality of being reddish redness in a moderate degree

Red dĭ'tion (dish'un), *n* [Lat *redditio*, from *red dere*, to give back, to return, from *re*, again, back, and *dare*, to give, Fr *reddition*]

1 A returning of any thing, restitution, surrender *Howell*

2 Explanation, representation [*R*] "The *reddition* or application of the comparison" *Chapman*

Rĕd'dĭ-tĭve, *a* [Lat *redditivus* See *supra*] (*Gram*) Answering to an interrogative, conveying a reply as, *redditive* words

Rĕd'dle (rĕd'dl), *n* [From *red*, Ger *rothel* See RUDDLE] (*Min*) Red chalk *Dana*

Rĕd'dour (rĕd'dur), *n* [Lat *roudeur* from *roudre*, to stiffen] Firmness or stiffness, strength, vigor, force [*Obs and rare*] *Gower*

Rede, *n* [A-S *read*, D, L Ger, & Dan *raad*, Sw *råd*, Icel *ráð* See READ, *n* & *v*]

1 A word or phrase, a motto, a proverb [*Obs*]

"This *rede* is rife" *Spenser*

2 Counsel advice [*Obs*] *Shak*

Rēde, *v. t* To counsel or advise [*Obs*] *Spenser*

I *rede* thee hence remove *Shak*

Rē dĕc'o rāte, *v. t* [Prefix *re* and *decorate*] To decorate or adorn again

Rē dĕd'i cā'tion, *n* A second or renewed dedication

Re deem', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* REDEEMED *p pr* & *vb n* REDEEMING] [Fr *redimer*, Pr *rezemer*, Sp *redimir*, Pg *remir*, It & Lat *redimere*, from Lat *re*, again, back, and *emere*, to buy]

1 To purchase back to regain possession of by payment of a stipulated price, to repurchase

If a man sell a dwelling-house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold *Lev* xxv 29

2 Hence, specifically, (*a*) (*Law*) To recall, as an estate or to regain, as mortgaged property, by paying what may be due by force of the mortgage (*b*) (*Com*) To receive back by paying the obligation, as any promissory note, bond, or other evidence of debt, given by the state, by a company or corporation, or by an individual

3 To ransom, liberate, or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or to be forfeited, by paying an equivalent; to ransom, to rescue, to recover, as, to *redeem* a captive, a pledge, and the like

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles *Ps* xxv 22.

The Almighty from the grave
Hath me *redeemed* *Sandys*

4 (*Theol*) Hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law

Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law being made a curse for us *Gal* iii 13.

5 To free, as from a penalty or obligation, to make good by performance, as a promise to relieve from the effect of, to satisfy, to make amends for; to serve as an equivalent or offset for, to atone for, to compensate

I will *redeem* all this on Percy's head *Shak.*
Which of you will be mortal to *redeem*
Man's mortal crime? *Milton.*
It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows *Shak.*
By lesser ills the greater to *redeem* *Dryden.*

Re deem'a ble, *a* 1 Capable of being redeemed, admitting redemption

2 Purchasable or payable in gold and silver, and capable of being thus brought into the possession of government or the original promisor

The capital of the debt of the United States may be considered in the light of an annuity *redeemable* at the pleasure of the government *Hamilton*

Re deem'a-ble ness, *n* The state of being redeemable

Re-deem'er, *n* 1 One who redeems or ransoms

2 Specifically, the Savior of the world, JESUS CHRIST

Rē'de-lĭb'er āte, *v. t* [Prefix *re* and *deliberate*] To deliberate again

Rē'de lĭb'er āte, *v. t* To reconsider [*Obs*]

Re'de liv'er, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* REDELIVERED, *p pr* & *vb n* REDELIVERING] [Prefix *re* and *deliver*]

1 To deliver back *Inliffe*

2 To deliver again, to liberate a second time

Rē'de liv'er ance, *n* A second deliverance

Rē'de liv'er y, *n* 1 The act of delivering back

2 A second delivery or liberation

Rē'de mănd', *v. t* [Prefix *re* and *demand* Lt *redemander*, Pr & O Sp *redemandar*] To demand back to demand again

Rē'de mănd', *n* A demanding back again

Re de mănd'a ble, *a* Capable of being demanded back

Rē de mīse', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* REDEMISED, *p pr.* & *vb n* REDEMISING] [Prefix *re* and *demise*] To convey or transfer back as an estate

Re'de mīse', *n* (*Law*) The transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it reconveyance, as, the demise and *redemise* of an estate

Re dĕmp'ti ble, *a* Capable of being redeemed

Re dĕmp'tion (dĕmp'shun, 81) *n* [Fr *redemption*, Pr *redemcio*, *redempcio*, Sp *redencion*, It *redenzione*, Lat *redemptio* See REDEEM] The act of redeeming, or the state of being redeemed, repurchase ransom release, rescue deliverance, as the *redemption* of prisoners taken in war the *redemption* of a ship and cargo, hence, specifically, (*a*) (*Law*) The liberation of an estate from a mortgage, or the taking back of property mortgaged, upon performance of the terms or conditions on which it was conveyed also the right of redeeming and re entering upon an estate mortgaged See EQUITY OF REDEMPTION (*b*) (*Com*) Repurchase by the issuer, of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt by making payment to the holder (*c*) (*Theol*) The procuring of God's favor by the sufferings and death of Christ, the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law

In whom we have *redemption* through his blood *Ephes* i 7

Re dĕmp'tion a ry *n* One who is, or may be, redeemed [*Rare*] *Hackluyt*

Re dĕmp'tion er, *n* 1 One who redeems himself

2 Formerly one wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, whose services were sold, for a stipulated time, to pay the expenses of his passage

Re dĕmp'tive, *a* Serving or tending to redeem, redeeming as, the *redemptive* work of Christ

Re dĕmp'to rĭst *n* [Lt *redemptoriste*, from Lt *redemptor*, redeemer, from *redimere* See REDEEM] (*Rom Cath Church*) One of a religious order, founded in Naples in 1732, by S Alphonsus Liguori It was introduced into the United States in 1841 The priests of the order devote themselves to the spiritual wants of the German portion of the population, and there are also *brothers* who direct parish schools

Re dĕmp'to ry, *a* Paid for ransom serving to redeem "Hector's *redemptory* price" *Chapman.*

Re dĕnt'ed, *a* [O Fr *redent*, a double notching or jagging as in the teeth of a saw See REDAN] Formed like the teeth of a saw, indented

Rē'de sĕnd', *v. i* [Prefix *re* and *descend*, Fr *redescendre*] To descend again *Howell.*

Rĕd'fĭn (rĕd'fĭ), *n* 1 (*Ichth*) A fish of the carp

family (*Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*), so named from the color of the iris, — called also *rudd* *Jardine.*

2 Fiery new whisky. [*Low.*] [*U S.*] *Bartlett*

Rĕd'-fire, *n* A compound which burns with a red flame, used in pyrotechnic works, and consisting of nitrate of strontia, chlorate of potash, sulphur, and antimony

Rĕd'-gŭm, *n* 1 (*Med.*) A disease of new born infants, an eruption of red pimples in early infancy, tooth rash *Good*

2 A disease of grain, a kind of blight

Rĕd'-hănd, *adv* In the very act, as it were with red or bloody hands, — said of a person taken in the act of homicide *W Scott*

Rĕd'-hĕad, *n* 1 A person having red hair

2 (*Ornith.*) An American duck closely allied to the canvas back (*Aythea Americana*) *Baird*

3 (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Asclepias* (*A. curassavica*), the leaves of which are emetic

Rĕd'-hŏt, *a* Red with heat, heated to redness, as, *red hot* iron, *red hot* balls

Rĕd'di ent, *a* [Lat *rediens*, p pr of *redire*, to go back, to return, from *red*, *re*, again, back, and *ire*, to go] Returning [*Rare.*] *I H Smith*

Rē'di-gĕst', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REDIGESTED *p pr* & *vb n* REDIGESTING] [Prefix *re* and *digest*] To digest or reduce to form a second time *Kent*

Rē'di-mĭn'ish, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *diminish*] To diminish or lessen again

Re-dĭn'te-grāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REDINTEGRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* REDINTEGRATING] [Lat *redintegrare*, fr *red*, *re*, again, and *integrare*, to make whole, to renew, from *integer*, whole, It *redintegrare*, *rentegrare*, Sp *redintegrar*, *rentegrar*, Pg *redintegrar*, Fr *rentegrer*, Fr *réintegrer*] To make whole again, to renew, to restore to integrity or soundness

The English nation seems obliterated What could *redintegrate* us again? *Coleridge*

Re dĭn'te grate, *a* [Lat *redintegratus*, p p of *redintegrare* See *supra*] Restored to wholeness or a perfect state renewed [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Re-dĭn'te grā'tion, *n* [Lat *redintegratio*, It *redintegrazione*, *rentegrazione*, Sp *redintegracion*, *rentegracion*, Fr *rentegration*]

1. Restoration to a whole or sound state, renovation *Decay of Piety*

2 (*Chem.*) The restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution *Core*

Rē'dis bŭrse', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *disburse*] To repay or refund *Spenser*

Rē'dis-cŏv'er, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *discover*] To discover again

Rē'dis pōse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REDISPOSED, *p pr* & *vb n* REDISPOSING] [Prefix *re* and *dispose*] To dispose or adjust again *Baxter*

Rē'dis-seize', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *disseize*] (*Law*) To disseize anew or a second time [Written also *dissesse*]

Rē'dis sĕi'zin, *n* [Prefix *re* and *disseizin*] (*Law*) A disseizin by one who once before was adjudged to have disseized the same person of the same lands, &c, a writ which lay in such a case *Blackstone*

Rē'dis-sŏl'zor, *n* (*Law*) One who redisseizes

Rē'diz zŏlve' (zŏlv'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REDISSOLVED, *p pr* & *vb n* REDISSOLVING] [Prefix *re* and *dissolve*] To dissolve again

Rē'dis trāin'er, *n* [Prefix *re* and *distrainer*] One who distrains again or repeatedly

Rē'dis-trĭb'ūte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REDISTRIBUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* REDISTRIBUTING] [Prefix *re* and *distribute*] To distribute again to deal back again *Colgrave*

Rē dis'tri bū'tion, *n* A dealing back, or a second distribution

Re-dī'tion, *n* [Lat *reditio*, from *redire*, to return, from *re*, back, and *ire*, to go] The act of returning return [*Obs.*] *Chapman*

Rē'di-vīde', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *divide*] To divide anew

Rĕd'lăc, *n* (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub of the genus *Rhus* (*R succedanea*), a species of sumach *Loudon*

Rĕd'-lĕt'ter, *a.* Of, relating to, or marked by, red letters.

Red letter day one that is a fortunate or auspicious day, — so called because the holy days, or saints days were marked in the old calendars with red letters *Grose*

Rĕd'-lĭq'uor (-lĭk'ur), *n* (*Chem.*) A crude acetate of alumina, employed as a mordant in calico printing *Ure*

Rĕd'ly, *adv* With redness, so as to be, or cause to be, red

Rĕd'ness, *n* [A S *readness* See RED] The quality of being red red color

Rĕd'o lence, } *n* [Pr *redolencia*, O It *redolen a*
Rĕd'o len-cy, } See *infra*] The quality of being redolent, sweetness of scent

Rĕd'o lent, *a* [Lat *redolens*, p pr of *redolere*, to emit a scent, diffuse an odor, fr *red*, *re*, again, and *olere*, to emit a smell, O Fr & Pr *redolent* It *redolente*] Diffusing odor or fragrance, spreading sweet scent, scented, odorous, smelling, — usually followed by *of* "Honey *redolent* of spring" *Dryden* "Gales .. *redolent* of joy and youth" *Gray*

Re dŏub'le (dŭb'l), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REDOUBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* REDOUBLING] [Prefix *re* and *double*, Fr *redoubler*] To double again or repeatedly, to increase by continued or repeated additions, to augment greatly, to multiply.

So they
Doubly *redoubled* strokes upon the foe. *Shak.*

Re doubt

Re dŏub'le (re dŭb'l), *v i* To become greatly or repeatedly increased, to be multiplied, to suffer great augmentation

Re doubt' (re dout'), *n* [Fr *redoute*, f, and *redut*, m, Sp *reducto*, Pg *reducto*, *reduto*, *ridotto*, It *ridotto*, L Lat *reductus*, literally a retreat, from Lat *reductus*, *reducta*, drawn back, retired, p p of *reducere*, to lead or draw back, fr *re*, again, back, and *ducere*, to lead Cf REDUCT, *n*] (*Fort.*) (*a*) (*Field Works.*) An inclosed work of any polygonal form without reentering angles (*b*) (*Permanent Fort.*) An outwork placed within another outwork [See *fausse braie* in *Illust of Ravelin*] [Written also *redout*]

Re-doubt' (re dout'), *v t* [O Eng *redoubt*, *redout*, to fear or dread, Fr *redouter*, O Fr *redoubter*, Pr *redoptar*, *reduptar*, O It *ridottare*, from Lat *re*, again, and *dubitare*, to doubt] To stand in dread of, to regard with fear, to be afraid of to dread [*Rare.*] *W Scott* "Lord regent and *redoubted* Burgundy" *Shak*

Re doubt'a-ble (re dout'a bl), *a* [Fr *redoutable*, O Fr *redoubtable*, *redoubtavle*, Pr *redoptable*, *redotable*, O It *ridottabile* See *infra*] Formidable, to be dreaded, terrible to foes, as, a *redoubtable* hero, hence, valiant, often in contempt or burlesque [Written also *redoutable*]

Re dound', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* REDOUNDED, *p pr* & *vb n* REDOUNDING] [O Fr *redonder*, Pr *redondar*, Sp & Pg *redundar*, It *ridondare*, Lat *redundare*, from *red*, *re*, again, back, and *undare*, to rise in waves or surges from *unda*, a wave]

1 To roll back as a wave or flood, to be sent or driven back "*Redounding* tears" *Spenser*

The evil, soon
Driven back, *redoun ded* as a flood on those
From whom it sprung *Milton*

2 To come back, to come as a consequence or result to have effect, to result, to contribute, to conduce

The honor done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God the author of it *Leyer*

Then will no small use *redound* from them to that manufacture *Addison*

3 To be in excess, to remain over and above, to be redundant

For every dram of honey therein found,
A pound of gall doth over it *redound* *Spenser*

Re dound', *n* 1 The coming back as of consequence or effect, result, return, requital

We give you welcome not without *redound*
Of use and glory to yourselves ye come *Tennyson*

2 Rebound, echo, reverberation [*Rare.*]

Rĕd'ŏw ă, *n* A slow and graceful dance in triple time *Moore*

Rĕd'-pōle, *n* (*Ornith.*) A small singing bird like the linnet (*Lyothus* [or *Fringilla*] *linaria*), having a dark-crimson crown It is found in Europe and America [Written also *red poll*]

Mealy red-pole a larger bird than the common red pole (*L canescens*), in Northern Europe and America

Rē dräft', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REDRAFTED *p pr* & *vb n* REDRAFTING] [Prefix *re* and *draft*] To draft or draw anew

Rē dräft', *n* 1 A second draft or copy

2 A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges

Rē-drąw', *v t* [*imp* REDREW, *p p* REDRAWN, *p pr* & *vb n* REDRAWING] [Prefix *re* and *draw*] To draw again, to draw a second draft or copy

Rē drąw', *v i* (*Com.*) To draw a new bill of exchange, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorsers

Re drĕss', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REDRESSED (re drĕst'), *p pr* & *vb n* REDRESSING] [Prefix *re* and *dress*, Fr *redresser*, Pr *redressar*, It *ridrizzare*, *ridirizzare*]

1 To put in order again, to set right, to amend, to revise [*Rare.*]

In yonder spring of roses
Find what to *redress* till noon *Milton*

When last in Philadelphia you mentioned to me your wish that I should *redress* a certain paper which you had prepared *A Hamilton*

2 To set right, as a wrong, to repair, as an injury, to make amends for, to remedy, to relieve from

Those wrongs, those bitter injuries,
I doubt not but with honor to *redress* *Shak.*

3 To make amends or compensation to, to relieve of any thing unjust or oppressive, to bestow relief upon

Will Gaul or Muscovite *redress* ye? *Byron.*

Re-drĕss', *n.* 1. Reformation, amendment. [*Rare.*]

For us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker.*

2. Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression, as, the *redress* of grievances, hence, relief; remedy, reparation, indemnification.

There is occasion for *redress* when the cry is universal *Davenant.*

3 One who gives relief, a redresser.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress *Dryden.*

Re-drĕss'al, *n* The act of redressing, or the state of being redressed, redress, amendment, correction

Re drĕss'er, *n* One who gives redress

Re drĕss'i-ble, *a* Capable of being redressed, relieved, or atoned for

Re drĕss'ive, *a* Giving redress, affording relief; succoring *Thomson.*

Re drĕss'less, *a* Without redress or amendment, without relief *Sherwood*

Re-drĕss'ment, *n* [Fr *redressement*, Pr *redressament*] The act of redressing, redress. *Jefferson*

Rē drīv'en, *p a* Driven back or again *Southey*

Rĕd'-rōot, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of several different genera having red roots, as, (*a*) A plant of the genus *Ceanothus* (*C Americanus*), the leaves of which were formerly sometimes used as a substitute for tea New Jersey tea (*b*) A plant of the genus *Lithospermum* (*L arvense*), stone-weed (*c*) A plant of the genus *Lachnanthes* (*L tinctoria*).

☞ The name is also sometimes applied to the bloodroot or *Sanguinaria Canadensis*

Rĕd'-sănd'erş, *n* See SANDERS

Rĕd'-shăr', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REDSHARED, *p pr* & *vb n* REDSHARING] To break or crack when red hot, as iron under the hammer, — a term used by workmen *Moxon*

Rĕd'shănk, *n* [From *red* and *shank*]

1 (*Ornith.*) A bird of the snipe family and genus *Totanus*, — so called from the bright red color of its legs

2 A bare legged person, — a contemptuous appellation formerly given to the Scotch Highlanders, in allusion to their bare legs

Rĕd'shŏrt, *a* Brittle, or breaking short, when red-hot, as a metal, — a term used by workmen.

Rĕd'-sil'vĕr, *n* (*Min.*) An ore of silver, of a ruby red or reddish black color There are two species the dark red contains 59 per cent of silver united to sulphur and antimony, and the light red 65 per cent combined with sulphur and arsenic

Rĕd'-sŏr'rĕl, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Hibiscus* (*H sabdariffa*), the calyxes and capsules of which are sometimes used in making tarts, and the like, and also cooling drinks, — so called in the West Indies *London*

Rĕd'stărt, *n* [From *red* and *start*, i q tail] (*Ornith.*) A small, handsome singing bird (*Ihamnocura rutacilla*), found in Europe, and allied to the nightingale, — called also *redtail* The black redstart is *P tithys* *Farrell*

Redstart

Rĕd'strĕak, *n* 1 A sort of apple, — so called from its red streaks *Mortimer*

2 Cider pressed from the redstreak apples.

Rĕd'tăil, *n* See REDSTART

Rĕd'-tăpe, *a* Pertaining to official formality See *Red tape* among the phrases under RED, *a*

Rĕd'-tăp'ism, *n* Strict adherence to official formalities *Duff*

Rĕd'-tăp'ist, *n* One who is tenacious of a strict adherence to official formalities *Quart Rev*

Rĕd'tŏp, *n* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass (*Agrostis vulgaris*), highly valued in the United States for pasturage and hay for cattle — called also *English grass* and, in some localities, *herds grass* The tall redtop is *Trecuspis sesleriodes*

Re dŭb', *v t* [Fr *radouber*, to refit or repair] To refit, to repair, or make reparation for, hence, to repay or requite [*Obs.*]

It shall be good that you *redub* that negligence *Wyatt*

God shall give power to *redub* it with some like requital to the French *Grafton.*

Re dūce', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REDUCED (re dūst') *p pr* & *vb n* REDUCING] [Lat *reducere*, from *re*, again, back, and *ducere*, to lead, It *reducere* or *ridurre*, Sp *reducir*, Pg *reduzir*, Pr *reduzir*, *reduire*, Fr *réduire*]

1 To bring back or lead in again [*Obs.*] "And to his brother's house *reduced* his wife." *Chapman*

The sheep must of necessity be scattered, unless the great Shepherd of souls oppose, or some of his delegates *reduce* and direct us *Evelyn*

2 To bring, that is, to a state or condition specified, usually inferior or weaker, sometimes indifferent, to bring, to convert, — followed by *to*, as, to *reduce* a man to poverty, to *reduce* a substance to powder.

It were but just
And equal to *reduce* me to my dust *Milton*

3. To bring to an inferior state, with respect to size, rank, quantity, value, or the like, to diminish, to lower, to degrade, to impair, as, to *reduce* expenses, to *reduce* the intensity of heat, to *reduce* a sum or amount, to *reduce* the strength of spirit "The eldest son of an ancient but *reduced* family" *W Scott*

Nothing so excellent but a man may fasten on something belonging to it, to *reduce* it *Tillotson*

4 Hence, to bring into subjection, to render submissive or subservient, to subdue

Having *reduced*
Their foe to misery beneath their fears *Milton*

5 To bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, &c , to bring under rules or within certain limits of description, as, to *reduce* animals or vegetables to a class or classes, to *reduce* men to tribes, to *reduce* language to rules

6 (*Arith*) To change, as numbers, from one denomination into another without altering their value, or from one denomination into others of the same value, as, to *reduce* a dollar to a hundred cents, or a hundred cents to a dollar

7 (*Metal*) To separate, as a metal, from other substances with which it is combined

8 (*Surg*) To restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced organ or part, as, to *reduce* a dislocation or hernia

To reduce a figure, design or *draught* to make a copy of it smaller than the original, but preserving the form and proportion *Gwilt* — *To reduce a fortification* (*Mil*), to capture it — *To reduce an equation* (*Alg*) to bring the unknown quantity by itself on one side and all the known quantities on the other side without destroying the equation — *To reduce a square* (*Mil*), to reform the column from the square — *To reduce to the ranks*, to degrade, as a sergeant or corporal, for misconduct, to the station of a private soldier

Syn —To diminish, lessen, decrease, abate, shorten curtail, impair, lower, subject, subdue, subjugate, conquer

Re-dūce'ment, *n* The act of reducing or bringing back, restoration, reduction

Religion attained not a perfect *reducement* in the beginning of her reign *Milton*

Re-dū'cent, *a* [Lat *reducens*, p pr of *reducere*] Tending to reduce

Re dū'cent, *n* That which reduces

Re dū'cer (-dū'ser), *n* One who reduces

Re-dū'ci-ble, *a* Capable of being reduced, convertible.

All the parts of painting are *reducible* into these mentioned by the author *Dryden*

Re-dū'ci ble-ness, *n* Quality of being reducible

Re-dūce', *v t* [Lat *reducere*, *reductum* See REDUCE] To reduce [*Obs*] *Warde*

Re dūct', *n* [L Lat *reductus*, a secret place, refuge, asylum, from Lat *reductus*, drawn back, retired See REDOUBT] (*Arch*) A quirk or small piece taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience *Gwilt*

Re-dūc'tion, *n* [Lat *reductio*, Fr *reduction*, Pr *reductio*, Sp *reduccion*, It *riduzione* See REDUCE]

1 The act of reducing, or state of being reduced, conversion to a given state or condition, diminution, conquest, as, the *reduction* of a body to powder the *reduction* of things to order, the *reduction* of the expenses of government, the *reduction* of a rebellious province

2 (*Arith*) (*a*) The act or operation of changing numbers from one denomination to another without altering their value, or of changing numbers of one denomination into others of the same value as, the *reduction* of pounds, ounces, pennyweights, and grains to grains, or the *reduction* of grains to pounds the *reduction* of days and hours to minutes, or of minutes to hours and days (*b*) The act or process of changing the form of a quantity or expression without altering its value, as, the *reduction* of fractions to lower or the lowest terms, to a common denominator, or the like

3 (*Alg*) The act or operation of solving an equation by bringing the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation

4 (*Astron*) (*a*) The correction of observations for known errors of instruments, &c (*b*) The collection of observations to obtain a general result

5 The process of making a copy of something, as a figure, design, or draught, on a smaller scale, preserving the proper proportions *Fairholt*

6. (*Logic*) The bringing a syllogism in one of the so called imperfect modes to a mode in the first figure

7 (*Metal*) The operation of separating a metal from other substances with which it is combined

8 (*Surg*) The operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place

Reduction ascending (*Arith*), the operation of changing numbers of a lower into others of a higher denomination, as cents into dollars — *Reduction descending* the operation of changing numbers of a higher into others of a lower denomination

Syn. —Diminution; decrease, abatement, curtailment, subjugation, conquest, subjection

Re-dūc'tive, *a* [Fr *reductif*, Pr *reductiu*, Sp *reductivo*, It *riduttivo*] Having the power of reducing, tending to reduce, admitting of reduction

Re dūc'tive, *n* That which has the power of reducing *Hale*

Re-dūc'tive-ly, *adv.* By reduction, by consequence *Hammond*

Rē'dŏubt (rē-dout'), *n* [Fr] (*Permanent Fort*) The same as REDOUBT See REDOUBT

Re-dŭn'dance, } *n.* [Lat *redundantia*, Fr *redondance*,
Re-dŭn'dan-cy, } Sp *redundancia*, It *ridondanza*]

1 The quality of being redundant, superfluity, superabundance

2 That which is redundant or in excess, any thing superfluous

Labor throws off *redundancies* *Addison*

Re dŭn'dant, *a* [Lat *redundans*, p pr of *redundare* Fr *redondant*, Sp *redundante*, It *ridondante* See REDOUND]

1 Exceeding what is natural or necessary superabundant, exuberant, as, a *redundant* quantity of bile or food

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh *Arbuthnot*

2 Using more words or images than are necessary or useful

Where an author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched *Watts*

Syn —Superfluous superabundant, excessive, exuberant, overflowing plentiful copious

Re dŭn'dant ly, *adv* In a redundant manner superfluously, superabundantly

Re dū'pli cāte, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *duplicate*, Lat *reduplicare* Sp *reduplicar*, It *reduplicare*, *raddoppiare* Cf REDOUBT]

1 To redouble, to multiply to repeat

2 (*Gram*) To repeat the first letter or letters of

Re dū'pli cate, *a* [Lat *reduplicatus*, p p of *reduplicare* See *supra*]

1 Double, doubled reduplicative

2 (*Bot*) Characterized, in estivation, by a variation of the valvate form in which the margins of the leaves project outward, instead of inward *Gray*

Re dū'pli cā'tion *n* [Fr *reduplication*, Sp *reduplicacion*, It *reduplicazione*]

1 Act of doubling, or state of being doubled

2 (*Pros*) A figure in which the first word of a verse is the same as the last word of the preceding verse

3 (*Gr Gram*) A prefix to a verb made by repetition of the initial consonant, commonly followed by *i*

Re dū'pli ca tive, *a* [Fr *reduplicatif*, Sp & It *reduplicativo*] Double *Watts*

Rĕd'-wa'ter, *n* A disease in cattle so called from an appearance like blood in the urine

Rĕd'wing, *n* (*Ornith*) A European bird of the thrush family (*Turdus iliacus*), named from the deep orange red color of its under wing coverts *Jardine*

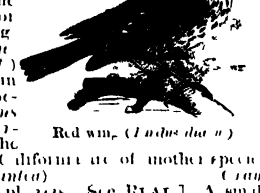

Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*)

Rĕd'wood, *n* (*Bot*) A coniferous tree in California, the *Sequoia sempervirens* (*Taxodium sempervirens* of Don) The mammoth trees of California are of another species of *Sequoia* (*S gigantea*) *Gray*

Ree, *n* [Pg *real*, pl *reis* See REAL] A small Portuguese coin or money of account value about one mill and a fourth, or one eighth of a cent, American money (Written also *re* and *rei*)

Ree, *v t* [Prov Ger *raden*, *raden*, *raiten* Cf RIDDLE] To riddle to sift that is, to separate or throw off [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Mortimer*

Ree'bok, *n* (*Zool*) A South African species of antelope (*Antilope capreolus*) —so called by the Dutch

Rē-ĕch'o (rē-ĕk'o), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE ECHOED *p pr* & *vb n* RE ECHOING] [Prefix *re* and *echo*] To echo back to reverberate again, as, the hills *re echo* the roar of cannon

Rē-ĕch'o (rē-ĕk'o), *v i* To give echoes to return back or be reverberated, as an echo, to resound to be resonant

And a loud groan *re-echoes* from the main *Pope*

Rē-ĕch'o (rē-ĕk'o), *n* The echo of an echo, a repeated or second echo

Reech'y, *a* [A modification of *reeky*, q v] Tarnished with smoke or vapor hence, sweaty "*Reechy* neck" *Shak*

Reed, *n* [A S *hreod*, *hreed*, *reod*, O H Ger *hriod*, *hriod*, *riod rid*, N H Ger *ried*, *rit*, *reith*, D *riet* Ir *readan*]

1 (*Bot*) One of a large family of plants, mostly aquatic plants, being chiefly large grasses, with hollow, jointed stems, such as the common reed (*Phragmites communis*), the bamboo, &c

2 A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant, a rustic or pastoral pipe

Arcadian pipe, the pastoral *reed*
Of Hermes *Milton*

3 An arrow, as made of a reed. *Prior*

4. Straw prepared for thatching a roof. [*Prov Eng*] *Wright.*

5 (*Mus*) (*a*) A thin piece of wood attached to the mouth piece of instruments of the clarionet species. (*b*) One of the thin pieces of metal, the vibrations of which produce the tones of a melodeon, accordeon, harmonium, or seraphine, also attached to certain sets or registers of pipes in an organ

6 (*Weaving*) A frame of parallel flat strips of wood through which the warp threads pass, set in the lathe or batten See BATTEN

Reed-organ (*Mus*) a wind instrument of music, in which the wind acts on a set of reeds, as the melodeon, and the like — *Reed pipe* a pipe of an organ furnished with a reed *Moore* — *Lead-stop*, a set of pipes in an organ furnished with reeds *Moore*

Reed'-bird, *n* The same as the RICE-BIRD of the United States

Reed'-bŭnt'ing, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Emberiza* (*E schœniclus*), which frequents marshy places, and feeds upon seeds and small mollusks, —called also *reed sparrow* *Baird.*

Reed'ed, *a* 1 Covered with reeds *Tusser.*

2 Formed with channels and ridges like reeds

Reed'en (rēd'n), *a* Consisting of a reed or reeds. "*Reeden* pipes" *Dryden.*

Reed'-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Spargonium* bur reed

Meadow reed grass the *Glyceria aquatica* introduced from Europe — *Wood reed grass* a tall elegant grass (*Cinna arundinacea*), common in woods and swamps of the United States

Re-ĕ'di fi cā'tion, *n* [Prefix *re* and *edification*, Fr *reedification*, Sp *reedificacion*, It *re edificazione* See REEDIFY] The act or operation of rebuilding the state of being rebuilt

Re-ĕd'i fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE EDIFIED *p pr.* & *vb n* RE EDIFYING] [Prefix *re* and *edify*, Fr *reedifier*, Pr *redifficar* Sp & Pg *reedificar*, It *reedificare redificare* Lat *reædificare*] To rebuild to build again after destruction [*R*] *Milton*

Reed'ing, *n* [From *reed*, q v] (*Arch*) A small convex molding

☞ Several *reedings* are often placed together parallel to each other either projecting from or inserted into the adjoining surface

Reed'less, *a* Destitute of reeds, as *reedless* banks.

Reed'-māce, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, cat tail or mace reed See MACE REED

Reed'-spăr'rōw, *n* (*Ornith*) See REED BUNTING.

Reed'y, *a* 1 Abounding with reeds "A *reedy* pool" *Thomson*

2 Having the quality of a reed in tone, that is, hard and thick, as a voice

Reef, *n* [D *reef*, *rif* I Ger *reff*, *riff*, Sw *ref*, Dan *rev* A S *rif* a garment, clothing *rifa*, *ryfil*, *refil*, a garment, wrapping cloth, veil Cf REEVE, *v t*] (*Naut*) A certain portion of a sail comprehended between the head and a reef band, which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail, when the violence of the wind renders it necessary

☞ From the head to the first reef band is formed the *first reef* from this to the next is the *second reef*, and so on In fore and aft sails which reef on the foot, the first reef is the lowest portion *Totten*

Reef-band (*Naut*) a piece of canvas sewed across a sail to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet-holes are formed for reefing *Totten* — *Reef line*, a small rope formerly used to reef the courses by being passed spirally round the yard and through the holes of the reef *Totten* — *Reef-points*, flat pieces of braided cordage taper, tow ed each end and passed through the holes in the reef-band of a sail used in reefing it *Totten* — *Reef-tackle* a tackle by which the reef cringles or tags of a sail are hauled up to the yard for reefing *Totten*

Reef *n* [D *rif* Ger *riff* Icel *rif*, Sw *ref* Dan *rev*, probably allied to *rib* q v] A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water

Reef *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REFFED (rēft) *p pr* & *vb n* REFFING] [From the noun] (*Naut*) To contract or reduce the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard *Totten.*

Reef'er, *n* (*Naut*) One who reefs, —a name often given to midshipmen *Marryatt.*

Reef'y, *a* Full of reefs or rocks

Reek, *n* [A S *rec* *reec*, *reac* O Frics *rêk*, L Ger & D *rook*, O Sax *roc*, Dan *roug* Sw *rök*, Icel *reykr*, O H Ger *rouh*, *rouch*, N H Ger *rauch* Lith *rukai*]

1 Vapor steam smoke "As hateful to me as the *reek* of a limekiln" *Shak.*

2 A thick smoke "A whole *reek* of orn" *B Jonson.*

Reek, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* REEKED (rēkt), *p pr* & *vb n* REEKING] [A S *reocan*, *reocan*, O Frics *reka* L Ger *roken*, D *roeken*, Dan *ryge*, *rygge*, Sw *röka*, *ryka*, Icel *reykia*, O H Ger *rouchan*, N H Ger *rauchen*] To emit vapor, usually that which is warm and moist, to steam, to exhale, to smoke

I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the *reeking* moisture fed *Milton.*

Reek'y, *a* Soiled with smoke or steam, smoky, foul *Shak.*

Reel, *n* [A S *hreol*, *reol*, Icel *hræll*; D *rol*, Ger *rolle* Cf ROLL]

1. A frame turning on an axis, and on which yarn, threads, lines, and the like, are wound, as, a log-*reel*, used by seamen, an angler's *reel*.

2 (*Mus*) A lively dance peculiar to Scotland, characterized by a reeling or whirling movement

Reel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* REELING] To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle

Reel, *v i* [See RELFT, *n* Cf Sw *ragla*] To incline or move in walking, first to one side and then to the other, to vacillate, to stagger "The wagons *reeling* under the yellow sheaves" *Macaulay*

He with heavy fumes oppressed,
Reeled from the palace, and retired to rest *Tope*

Reeling-ripe, intoxicated so as to stagger "Thou'lt is *reeling-ripe*" *Shak*

Rē'-e-lĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE ELECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* RE ELECTING] [Prefix *re* and *elect*] To elect again, as, to *re elect* the former governor

Rē'-e lĕc'tion, *n* Election a second time, or repeated election, as, the *re election* of a former representative

Rē-ĕl'e vāte, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *elevate*] To elevate again or anew

Rē-ĕl'i gi bil'i ty, *n* The capacity of being re elected to the same office

Rē-ĕl'i gi-ble, *a* [Prefix *re* and *eligible*] Capable of being elected again to the same office

Reem, *n* [Heb] An unknown animal, called, by the translators of the received version of Job the unicorn By some it is supposed to be the rhinoceros, by others a species of antelope *C H Smith*

Will the unicorn [*reem*] be willing to serve thee or abide by thy crib? *Job* xxxix 9

Rē'-em-bărk', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE EMBARKED (-bärkt') *p pr* & *vb n* RE EMBARKING] [Prefix *re* and *embark*] To embark or put on board again

Rē'-em bark', *v i* To embark or go on board again

Re-ĕm'bär-kā'tion, *n* A putting on board, or a going on board, again

Rē'-em băt'tle, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *embattle*] To array again for battle, to arrange again in the order of battle

Rē'-em bŏd'y, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE EMBODIED *p pr* & *vb n* RE EMBODYING] [Prefix *re* and *embody*] To embody again

Rē'-em-brāçe', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *embrace*] To embrace again

Rē'-e mĕrġe', *v i* [Prefix *re* and *emerge*] To emerge again, as after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed

Rē'-e-mĕr'ġençe, *n* The act of emerging a second time *Ingell*

Reem'ing, *n* [Cf REAM, *v t*] (*Naut*) The opening of the seams between the planks of vessels, with a caulking iron, for the purpose of calking or recalking them with oakum

Reem'ing-i'ron (-ïurn) *n* (*Naut*) An iron chisel used to open the seams of planks in calking ships

Rē'-en ăct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE ENACTED *p pr* & *vb n* RE ENACTING] [Prefix *re* and *enact*] To enact again *Arbuthnot*

Rē'-en ăc'tion *n* A new enactment, or the state of being re enacted

Rē'-en-ăct'ment, *n* The enacting or passing of a law a second time, the renewal of a law

Rē'-en-coŭr'aġe ment, *n* [Prefix *re* and *encouragement*] Renewed or repeated encouragement

Rē'-en-dow', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *endow*] To endow anew

Rē'-en flērçe', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *enforce*] To make fierce again, to redouble the fierceness of, to make fiercer [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Rē'-en fōrçe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE ENFORCED (-fōrst'), *p pr* & *vb n* RE ENFORCING] [Prefix *re* and *enforce* Fr *renforcer*, It *rinforzare*, Sp *reforzar*, Pr *reforsar*] To strengthen with new force, assistance or support, as, to *re enforce* an argument especially, to strengthen as an army or a fort, with additional troops, or a navy with additional ships [Written also RE-INFORCE]

Rē'-en fōrçe', *n* [See *supra*, and cf RANCOR, RE INFORCE] (*Mil*) That part of a gun next the breech which is stronger than the rest of the piece, so as better to resist the force of the powder

Rē'-en-fōrçe'ment, *n* **1** The act of re enforcing

2 That which re-enforces, additional force, especially, additional troops or force to augment the strength of an army, or ships to strengthen a navy

Rē'-en-gāġe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE ENGAGED *p pr* & *vb n* RE-ENGAGING] [Prefix *re* and *engage*] To engage a second time

Rē'-en-gāġe', *v i* To engage again, to enlist a second time, to covenant again

Rē'-en-gāġe'ment, *n* A renewed or repeated engagement

Rē'-en-grāve', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *engrave*] To engrave anew

Rē'-en-joy', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE ENJOYED, *p pr* & *vb n* RE ENJOYING] [Prefix *re* and *enjoy*] To enjoy anew or a second time *Pope*

Rē'-en-joy'ment, *n* A second or repeated enjoyment

Rē'-en-kĭn'dle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE ENKINDLED, *p pr* & *vb n* RE ENKINDLING] [Prefix *re* and *enkindle*] To enkindle again, to rekindle

Rē'-en-lĭst', *v t* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p p.* RE-ENLISTED; *p pr* & *vb n* RE-ENLISTING.] [Prefix *re* and *enlist*] To enlist again.

Rē'-en-lĭst'ment, *n* A renewed enlistment.

Rē'-en-stămp', *v t* To enstamp again *Bedell.*

Rē-ĕn'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE-ENTERED, *p pr.* & *vb n* RE-ENTERING] [Prefix *re* and *enter*]

1 To enter again or anew

2 (*Engraving*) To cut deeper, as those incisions of the plate which the acid has not bitten in sufficiently, or which have become worn in printing *Fairholt*

Rē-ĕn'ter, *v i* To enter anew or again

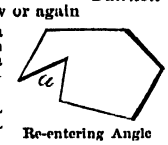

Re-entering Angle

Re-entering angle, an angle of a polygon pointing inward as *a*, in the cut — *Re entering polygon*, a polygon having one or more re-entering angles *Math Dict*

Rē'-en-thrōne', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE ENTHRONED, *p pr* & *vb n* RE ENTHRONING] [Prefix *re* and *enthrone*] To enthrone again, to replace on a throne *Southern*

Rē'-en thrōne'ment, *n* A second enthroning

Rē-ĕn'trançe, *n* [Prefix *re* and *entrance*] The act of entering again *Hooker*

Rē'-ĕn'trant, *a* Re entering pointing or directed inwards, as, a *re entrant* angle

Rē'-ĕn'try, *n* [Prefix *re* and *entry*] (*Law*) The resuming or retaking a possession that one has lately foregone — applied especially to land, the entry by a lessor upon the premises leased, on failure of the tenant to pay rent or perform the covenants in the lease *Burrill*

Reer'mouse, *n* [See RIARMOLSE] A rearmouse, a bat

Rē'-e rĕct', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *erect*] To erect again

Rē'-es tăb'lish, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *establish*] To establish anew, to fix or confirm again as, to *re establish* a covenant, to *re establish* health

Rē'-es tăb'lish er, *n* One who establishes again

Rē'-es-tăb'lish ment *n* The act of establishing again, the state of being re established, renewed confirmation restoration *Addison*

Rē'-es tāte', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *estate*] To re-establish [*Obs*] *Waller*

Reeve, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird, the female of the ruff

Reeve, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ROVE, *p pr* & *vb n* REEVING] [Cf RILL, *n* & *v t*] (*Naut*) To pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring bolt, cringle, or the like *Totten*

Reeve, *n* [O Eng *reve*, A S *gerefa*] An officer, steward or governor — obsolete except in compounds as, shire *reeve*, now written *sheriff*, port *reeve*, &c *Brande*

Rē'-ex-ăm'i-na-ble, *a* Admitting of being re examined or reconsidered *Story*

Rē'-ex ăm'i nā'tion, *n* A renewed or repeated examination

Rē'-ex ăm'ine, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE-EXAMINED, *p pr* & *vb n* RE-EXAMINING] [Prefix *re* and *examine*] To examine anew *Hooker*

Rē'-ex chānġe', *v t* To exchange anew

Rē'-ex chānġe', *n* [Prefix *re* and *exchange*]

1 A renewed exchange

2 (*Com*) The expense chargeable on a bill of exchange or draft which has been dishonored in a foreign country, and returned to that country in which it was made or indorsed, and then taken up *Bouvier*

The rate of *re-exchange* is regulated with respect to the drawer at the course of exchange between the place where the bill of exchange was payable and the place where it was drawn *Re-exchanges* can not be cumulated *Walsh*

Rē'-ex-hĭb'it, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *exhibit*] To exhibit again

Rē'-ex pĕl', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *expel*] To expel again

Rē'-ex pĕ'ri ençe, *n* [Prefix *re* and *experience*] A renewed or repeated experience

Rē'-ex pōrt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RE-EXPORTED, *p pr* & *vb n* RE EXPORTING] [Prefix *re* and *export*] To export again, to export, as what has been imported

Rē-ĕx'pōrt, *n* Any commodity re-exported

Rē'-ex-pos'i tā'tion, *n* The act of exporting what has been imported

Rē'-ex pŭl'sion, *n* Renewed or repeated expulsion "The *re expulsion* of the priests" *Fuller*

Reezed, *a* Grown rank, rancid, rusty [*Obs*] "*Reezed* bacon" *Marston*

Re fan', *v t* To go over again, to repeat [*Obs*]

To him therefore this wonder done *refan* *Fanfax*

Rē făsh'ion (-făsh'un), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REFASHIONED *p pr* & *vb n* REFASHIONING] [Prefix *re* and *fashion*] To fashion, form, or mold into shape a second time *Macknight*

Rē fās'ten, *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *fasten*] To fasten again "It was so negligently *refastened*" *W Scott*

Re fect', *v t* [Lat *reficere*, *refectum*, fr *re*, again, and *facere*, to make, Fr *refaire*, O Sp *refacer*, N Sp *rehacer*, Pg *refazer*, Pr *refar*, It *rifare*] To restore after hunger or fatigue, to refresh. [*Obs*] *Browne*

Re fĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat *refectio*, Fr *réfection*, Pr *refeccio*, Sp. *refeccion*, It. *refezione*, *rifezione*. See *supra*]

1 Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a simple repast, a lunch "Those Attic nights, and those *refections* of the gods" *Curran.*

Fasting is the diet of angels, the food and *refection* of souls *South.*

2 (*Monasteries*) A spare meal or repast. *Brande.*

Re fĕc'tive, *a* Refreshing, restoring.

Re-fĕc'tive, *n.* That which refreshes

Re-fĕc'to ry, *n* [L Lat *refectorium*, Fr *réfectoire*, Pr *refector*, *refetor*, Sp *refectorio*, Pg *refeitorio*, It *refettorio* See REFECT] A room of refreshment, originally, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken *Brande.*

☞ Formerly pronounced *refec to-ry*, and, according to Smart still so pronounced when the eating-room in monasteries is referred to

Re fĕl', *v t* [Lat *refellere*, from *re*, again, back, and *fallere*, to deceive] To refute, to disprove to repress, as, to *refel* the tricks of a sophister [*Obs*]

Re fĕr' (11), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REFERRED, *p pr.* & *vb n* REFERRING] [Lat *referre*, from *re*, again, and *ferre* to bear, Fr *referer*, Pr *referre*, Sp. & Pg *referir*, It *riferire*, *riferire*]

1 To carry or send back, to pass over, to give in charge, to direct or deliver, as for treatment, decision, information, or the like, to make over, to cause to betake one's self to

I'll *refer* me to all things of sense *Shak.*

2 Hence, specifically, to pass over to another tribunal or authority for decision, as, a court *refers* a cause to a person selected for the purpose of taking testimony and reporting thereon to the court

3 To place in or under by a mental or rational process, to assign to as a class, a cause, a motive, reason, or ground of explanation

To refer one's self to have recourse, to betake one a self, to make application

Re-fĕr', *v i* **1** To have recourse, to apply, to appeal, to betake one's self

In suits it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust *Bacon*

2 To have reference or relation, to relate, to point "Those places that *refer* to the shutting and opening of the abyss" *Burnet*

3 To make reference or allusion, to have respect by intimation, not explicitly, to direct attention

4 To direct inquiry for information or a guarantee of any kind, as in respect to one's integrity, capacity, pecuniary ability, and the like

Syn — To allude advert suggest, appeal — REFER, ALLUDE ADVERT To *refer* is very often used in pointing to some object of thought and other words may be needed by way of interchange and variety *Allude* and *advert* may often be used for this purpose We *refer* to a thing by distinctly introducing it into our discourse We *allude* to it more remotely by introducing something collaterally allied to it We *advert* to it by turning off somewhat abruptly to consider it more at large Thus, Macaulay *refers* to the early condition of England at the opening of his history, he *alludes* to those statements from time to time and *adverts*, in the progress of his work to various circumstances of peculiar interest, on which for a time he dwells "But to do good is the great duty to which Solomon *refers* in the text *Sharp* — "This, I doubt not, was the artificial structure here *alluded* to *Burnet*

Now to the universal whole *advert*
The earth regard, as of that whole a part *Blackwall*

Rĕf'er-a ble, *a* Capable of being referred or considered in relation to something else, assignable, ascribable, imputable [Written also *referrible*]

It is a question among philosophers, whether all the attractions which obtain between bodies are *referable* to one general cause *Nicholson*

Rĕf'er ee', *n* One to whom a thing is referred, a person to whom has been referred a matter in dispute in order that he may settle it

Syn — Judge, arbitrator, umpire See JUDGE

Rĕf'er ençe, *n* [Sp *referencia* See REFER]

1 The act of referring, or the state of being referred, a directing, delivering, making over, or sending, as for treatment, decision, information, and the like

It passed in England without the least *reference* hither *Swift*

2 The act of referring or having regard, respect, heed, concern taken

The Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and passions *Tillotson.*

3 The act of referring or alluding, allusion, intimation

4 One who, or that which, is referred to, as, (*a*) One of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, and the like, of another (*b*) A passage in a work to which the reader is referred from another passage

5 (*Law*) (*a*) The act of submitting a matter in dispute to the judgment of one or more persons for decision (*b*) (*Equity*) The process of sending any matter, for inquiry in a cause, to a master or other officer, in order that he may ascertain facts and report to the court

Rĕf'er-ĕnd'a ry, *n* [L Lat *referendarius*, from *referendare*, from Lat *referre*, It, Sp, & Pg *referendario*, Pr. *referendari*, Fr *référendaire*. See REFER]

1. One to whose decision a cause is referred, a referee. [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

2 An officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions. *Harmar*

3. (*Early Hist*) An officer charged with the duty of procuring and dispatching diplomas and decrees

Rĕf'er ĕn'tial, *a* Containing a reference, pointing to something out of itself *Smart*

Rĕf'er-ĕn'tial ly, *adv* In the way of reference

Re fĕr'ment, *n* Reference for decision [*Obs*]

Rē'fer-mĕnt', *v t & i* [Prefix *re* and *ferment*] To ferment again *Blackmore*

Re fĕr'rer, *n* One who refers

Re-fĕr'ri ble, *a* Admitting of being referred, referable. "Some of which may be *referrible* to this period" *Hallam* [Written also *referable*]

Re-fig'ūre, *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *figure*] To figure again

Re fill', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *fill*] To fill again

Re find', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *find*] To find again, to experience anew *Sandys*

Re fine', *v t* [*imp & p p* REFINED, *p pr & vb n* REFINING] [Prefix *re* and *fine*, v t, Fr *raffiner*, It *raffinare, raffinire*, Sp & Pg *refinar*]

1 To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state, to separate from extraneous matter, to free from impurities, to purify, to defecate, to clarify, as, to *refine* wine, sugar, and the like "A quantity of water boiled with *refined* sugar" *Mortimer*

2 (*Metal*) To reduce, as metals, from the ore, to free from dross, to bring into an uncompounded state

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will *refine* them as silver is *refined* *Zech* xiii 9

3 To purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, inelegant, low, and the like, to make elegant, to impart high culture to, to polish, as, to *refine* the manners, the language, the style, the taste, the intellect, or moral feelings "A world of *refined* wits who honored poesy with their pens" *Peacham*

Love *refines* the thoughts *Milton*

Syn.—To purify clarify polish

Re-fine', *v i* **1** To become pure, to be cleared of feculent matter

So the pure, limpid stream, when foul with stains
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, *refines* *Addison*

2 To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or excellence of any kind

Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended his stories *Dryden*

Yet let a lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens how the sense *refines*' *Pope*

3 To affect nicety or subtilty in thought or language

He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy *Atterbury*

Re-fin'ed-ly, *adv* In a refined manner, also, with affected nicety or elegance *Dryden*

Re fin'ed-ness, *n* State of being refined, purity, refinement, also, affected purity *Barrow*

Re fine'ment, *n* [Fr *raffinement*, It *raffinamento, raffinimento*, Sp *refinamiento*]

1. The act of refining, or the state of being refined, separation from what is extraneous or defiling, clarification, purification, as, the *refinement* of metals or liquors

The more bodies are of a kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they *Norris*

2 Liberation from what is gross, inelegant, or the like, high cultivation, culture, elegance

From the civil war to this time I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equaled its *refinements* *Swift*

3 That which is refined, or elaborated or polished to excess, an over nicety, an affected subtilty, as, *refinements* of logic or philosophy "The *refinements* of irregular cunning" *Rogers*

Syn.—Purification, polish, politeness, gentility, elegance, cultivation, civilization

Re fin'er, *n* One who refines, an improver in purity and elegance, as, a *refiner* of language, an inventor of superfluous subtilties, one who is overnice in discrimination, in argument, reasoning, philosophy, or the like

Re-fin'er y, *n* [Fr *raffinerie*] The place and apparatus for refining metals, sugar, and the like

Re-fit', *v t* [*imp & p p* REFITTED, *p pr & vb n* REFITTING] [Prefix *re* and *fit*]

1. To fit or prepare again, to repair, to restore after damage or decay, as, to *refit* ships of war.

2 To fit out or provide a second time

Re-fit', *v. i* To repair damages, as, the fleet returned to *refit*.

Re fit'ment, *n* A second fitting out

Re-fix', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *fix*] To fix again, to establish anew. *Fuller.*

Re-flĕct', *v. t* [*imp & p. p* REFLECTED, *p pr & vb. n.* REFLECTING] [Lat *reflectere, reflexum*, from *re*, again, back, and *flectere*, to bend or turn, It *riflettere*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *reflectir*, Fr *reflechir*]

1. To bend back, to give a backward turn to, to throw back, especially, to cause to return after striking upon any surface, as, to *reflect* light, heat, sound, or the like.

Let me mind the reader to *reflect* his eye on other quotations *Fuller*

Bodies close together *reflect* their own color. *Dryden*

2. To give back an image or likeness of, to mirror.

Nature is the glass *reflecting* God,
As by the sun *reflected* is the sun *Young*

Re flĕct', *v i* **1** To throw back light, heat, or the like, to return rays or beams

2 To be sent back, to rebound as from a surface, to revert

Whose virtues will, I hope,
Reflect on Rome, as Titan's rays on earth *Shak*

3 To throw or turn back the thoughts upon any thing, to contemplate, specifically, to attend carefully to what passes within the mind, to attend to the facts or phenomena of consciousness, to use attention or earnest thought, especially, to think in relation to moral truth or rules

We can not be said to *reflect* upon any external object except so far as that object has been previously perceived and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture *Sir Wm Hamilton*

All men are conscious of the operations of their own minds, at all times while they are awake but there are few who *reflect* upon them, or make them objects of thought *Reid*

4 To cast reproach, to cause censure or dishonor

Errors of wives *reflect* on husbands still *Dryden*

I do not *reflect* in the least on the memory of his late majesty *Swift*

Syn.—To consider, think, cogitate meditate, contemplate ponder, muse ruminate

Reflected Petals

Re-flĕct'ed, *p a* (*Bot*) Bent or curved backward, or away from the axis

Re flĕct'ent, *a* [Lat *reflectens*, p pr of *reflectere* See REFLECT]

1 Bending or flying back "The ray descendent and ray *reflectent*" *Digby*

2 Reflecting

Re-flĕct'i ble, *a* Capable of being reflected or thrown back

Re flĕct'ing, *p a* **1** Throwing back light, heat, &c, as a mirror or other surface

2 Given to reflection or serious consideration, reflective, as, a *reflecting* mind

Reflecting circle an astronomical instrument for measuring angles, like the sextant or Hadley's quadrant by the reflection of light from two plane mirrors which it carries, and differing from the sextant chiefly in consisting of an entire circle —*Reflecting goniometer*, a goniometer for measuring the angles of a crystal when attached to its index by means of light reflected from its surfaces as the index is moved over a graduated arc or circle —*Reflecting telescope* See TELESCOPE

Reflecting Circle

Re-flĕct'ing-ly, *adv* With reflection, also, with censure *Swift*

Re flĕc'tion (re flĕk'shun), *n* [Written also *reflexion*] [Lat *reflexio*, Fr *reflexion*, Pr *reflexio*, Sp *reflexion*, It *riflessione* See REFLECT]

1 The act of reflecting, or turning or sending back, or the state of being reflected as, (*a*) The return of rays, beams, sound, or the like, from a surface

The eye sees not itself,
But by *reflection* by some other things *Shak*

(*b*) The reverting of the mind to that which has already occupied it, continued consideration meditation, contemplation, hence, also, that operation or power of the mind by which it is conscious of its own acts or states, the capacity for judging rationally, especially in view of a moral rule or standard

By *reflection* then in the following part of this discourse I would be understood to mean, that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding *Locke*

This delight grows and improves under thought and *reflection* *South*

2 That which is produced by reflection, as, (*a*) An image given back from a reflecting surface, a reflected counterpart

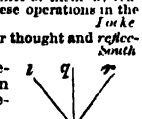

Reflection (*i, q*) *i p q*, angle of incidence, *q p r* angle of reflection

As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his *reflection*, there *Dryden*

(*b*) Result of meditation, thought or opinion after attentive consideration or contemplation, especially, thoughts suggested by truth

Job's *reflections* on his once flourishing estate at the same time afflicted and encouraged him *Atterbury*

3. Censure, reproach cast

He died, and O, may no *reflection* shed
Its poisonous venom on the royal dead *Prior*

Syn.—Meditation, contemplation, rumination, cogitation, consideration, musing, thinking

Re-flĕct'ive, *a.* [Fr. *reflectif*, Sp. & Pg *reflexivo*, It *riflessivo*]

1. Throwing back images, as a *reflective* mirror.

In the *reflective* stream the smiling bride,
Viewing her charms impaired *Prior*

2 Capable of exercising thought or judgment, as, *reflective* reason. *Prior*

His perceptive and *reflective* faculties thus acquired a precocious and extraordinary development. *Motley*

3 (*Gram.*) Reflexive, reciprocal

Re flĕct'ive ly, *adv* By reflection, reflexively.

Re flĕct'ive-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being reflective

Re flĕct'or, *n* [Fr *réflecteur*]

1 One who, or that which, reflects *Boyle.*

2 (*Physics*) (*a*) Something having a polished surface for reflecting light or heat, as a mirror, a speculum, and the like (*b*) A reflecting telescope

Rē'flex, *a* [Lat *reflexus*, p p of *reflectere*, Fr *reflexe*, Pr *reflex*, Sp *reflejo*, It *riflesso* See REFLECT]

1 Directed back, attended by reflection, retroactive introspective "A *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions" *Hale.*

2 Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return

3 (*Bot*) Bent back, reflected

4 (*Physiol*) Produced by stimulus without the necessary intervention of consciousness, as, the *reflex* contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to light

5 (*Paint*) Illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture, —said of portions of a painting

Re flĕx', *n* [Lat *reflexus*, It *riflesso*, Sp *reflejo*, Fr *reflet* See REFLECT]

1 Reflection [*Rare*]

Yon gray is not the morning's eyes
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow *Shak.*

On the depths of death there swims
The *reflex* of a human face *Tennyson*

2 The light reflected from an enlightened surface to one in shade *Guilt*

Re flĕx', *v t* [Lat *reflectere, reflexum* See REFLECT]

1 To reflect *Shak.*

2 To bend back, to turn back [*Rare*] *Gregory.*

Re flĕx'ed' (re flĕkst'), *a* (*Bot*) Bent downward or backward *Gray.*

Re flĕx'i bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *reflexibilité*, Sp *reflexibilidad*, It *riflessibilità*] The quality of being reflexible, or capable of being reflected, as, the *reflexibility* of the rays of light *Newton.*

Re flĕx'i ble, *a* [Fr *réflexible*, Sp *reflexible*, It *riflessibile*] Capable of being reflected or thrown back

The light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible* *Cheyne*

Re-flĕx'ion, *n* See REFLECTION

Re flĕx'i ty, *n* Capacity of being reflected

Re flĕx'ive, *a* **1** [Fr *réflexif*, It *riflessivo*] Bending or turned backward, reflective, having respect to something past

Assurance *reflexive* can not be a divine faith *Hammond.*

2 (*Gram*) Having for its direct object a pronoun which refers to the agent or subject as its antecedent, —said of certain verbs, as, the witness *permuted* himself, I *bethought* myself —applied also to pronouns of this class, reciprocal, reflective.

Re flĕx'ive ly, *adv* **1** In a reflexive manner, in a direction backward *Gov of Tongue*

2 (*Gram*) After the manner of a reflexive verb.

Re flĕx'ive ness, *n* The state or quality of being reflexive

Re flĕx'ly, *adv* In a reflex manner

Rĕf'lōat, *n* [Prefix *re* and *float*] Reflux, ebb, a flowing back [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Rē'flo rĕs'ĕnce, *n* [Prefix *re* and *florescence.*] A blossoming anew

Re flŏur'ish (re flŭr'ish), *v t* [*imp & p p* REFLOURISHED (flŭr'isht), *p pr & vb n* REFLOURISHING] [Prefix *re* and *flourish*] To flourish anew

Re flōw', *v i* [Prefix *re* and *flow*] To flow back, to ebb

Re flŭct'ū ā'tion, *n* [Prefix *re* and *fluctuation*] A flowing back

Rĕf'lu ence, } *n* [From *refluent*] A flowing
Rĕf'lu en cy, } back *Mountague.*

Rĕf'lu ent, *a* [Lat *refluens*, p pr of *refluere*, to flow back, from *re*, back, and *fluere*, to flow] Flowing back, returning, ebbing

And *refluent* through the pass of fear
The battle's tide was poured *W Scott*

Rĕf'lux, *a* Returning or flowing back, reflex, as, *reflux* action

Rē'flux (126), *n* [Fr *reflux*, Sp *reflujo*, It *riflusso* See *supra*] A flowing back, as the return of a fluid, ebb, as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides

All from one
Shall with a fierce *reflux* on me redound *Milton.*

Re-fŏc'il lāte (re fŏs'il lāt), *v t* [Lat *refocillare, refocillatum*, from *re*, again, and *focillare*, to revive or refresh by warmth, from *focus*, a fire-place, hearth, It *refocillare, rifocillare*, Sp *refocilar*, O. Fr *refoillir*] To give new vigor to, to refresh; to revive [*Obs*] *Aubrey.*

Re-fŏc'il lā'tion (re fŏs'il-lā'shun), *n* [O Fr. *refocillation*, Sp *refocilacion*] The act of refreshing or giving new vigor, restoration of strength by refreshment [*Obs*] *Middleton.*

Rē fōld', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *fold*] To fold again.

Rē'fo mĕnt', *v t* [*imp & p p* REFOMENTED, *p pr. & vb n* REFOMENTING] [Prefix *re* and *foment*]

1 To foment anew, to warm or cherish again.

2. To excite anew

Re fôrge', *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *forge*, Fr. *reforger.*] To forge again or anew, hence, to fashion or fabricate anew, to make over again. *Udal.*

Re fôr'ger, *n.* One who reforges

Re-fôrm', *v t* [Fr *reformer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *reformar*, It *riformare*, Lat *reformare*, from *re*, again, and *formare*, to form, from *forma*, form.]

1 To form again, to create or shape anew

2 Especially, to put into a new and improved form or condition, to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good, to change from worse to better, to amend, to correct, as, to *reform* a profligate man, to *reform* corrupt manners or morals

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age, but that of a good one will not *reform* it *Swift*

Syn.—To amend, correct emend rectify, mend repair, better, improve, restore, reclaim See AMEND

Re-fôrm', *v i* To return to a good state, to be amended or corrected, as, a man of settled habits of vice will seldom *reform*

Re-fôrm', *n* [Fr *reforme*] Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved, reformation, as, *reform* of parliamentary elections, *reform* of government

Syn.—Reformation, amendment, rectification, correction See REFORMATION

Re-fôrm', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REFORMED, *p pr* & *vb n* REFORMING.] [Prefix *re* and *form*] To form anew or a second time, to give a new form to

Ref'or mădo', *n* A reformado [*Obs.*] *Cotton*

Ref'or mā'do, *n* [Sp, from *reformar* See REFORM, *v t*]

1 A monk who adheres to the reformation of his order a monk of a reformed order *Wicker*

2 An officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank, and perhaps his pay [*Obs.*]

Ref'or mā'do, *a* [*Rare*] 1 Of, pertaining to, or in the condition of, a reformado, hence, degraded, inferior

2 Intent upon reformation, penitent, contrite

Re fôrm'al ize, *v t* To affect reformation, to pretend to correctness [*Obs.*] *Lee*

Ref'or-mā'tion, *n* [Fr *reformation*, Pr *reformacio*, Sp *reformacion*, It *riformazione*, Lat *reformatio*]

1 The act of reforming, or the state of being reformed, change from worse to better, correction or amendment of life, manners, or of any thing vicious or corrupt, as, the *reformation* of manners, *reformation* of the age, *reformation* of abuses

Satire lashes vice into *reformation* *Dryden*

2 (*Eccl Hist*) The important religious movement commenced by Luther at the beginning of the sixteenth century, which resulted in the separation of the Protestant church from the Romish see

Syn — Reform, amendment, correction, rectification — REFORMATION REFORM *Reformation* is a more thorough and comprehensive change than *reform* It is applied to subjects that are more important, and results in changes which are more lasting A *reformation* involves and is followed by many particular *reforms* "The pagan converts mention this great *reformation* of those who had been the greatest sinners with that sudden and surprising change which the Christian religion made in the lives of the most profligate *Addison* "A variety of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of *reform*, have been suddenly produced *Pitt*

Re fôr mā'tion, *n* The act of forming anew, a second forming in order, as, the *reformation* of a column of troops into a hollow square *Mitford.*

Re fôr'ma tive, *a* Forming again, having the quality of renewing form, reformatory *Good*

Re fôrm'a-to ry (50), *a* Tending to produce reformation, reformative

Re fôrm'a to ry, *n* An institution for promoting the reformation of offenders

Magistrates may send juvenile offenders to *reformatories* instead of to prisons *Eng Cyc*

Re-fôrmed', *p a* 1 Corrected, amended, restored to purity or excellence, said, specifically, of the church formed as the result of the Reformation, and of the members of that church, also, in a more restricted sense, of those who separated from Luther on the doctrine of consubstantiation, &c, and carried the reformation, as they claimed, to a higher point The Protestant churches founded by them in Switzerland, France, Holland, and part of Germany, were called the *Reformed churches*

2 (*Mil*) Retained in service and continued on half or full pay after the disbandment of the company or troop, — said of an officer [*Inq*]

Re-fôrm'er, *n.* 1 One who effects a reformation or amendment, as, a *reformer* of manners, or of abuses

2 (*Eccl Hist*) One of those who commenced the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century, as Luther, Melancthon, Zwinglius, and Calvin.

Re-fôrm'ist, *n* [Fr *reformiste*]

1 One who is of the reformed religion *Howell.*

2 One who proposes or favors a political reform

Re fôr'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A fortifying anew, or a second time *Mitford.*

Re fôr'ti-fy, *v t* [*imp.* & *p.p* REFORTIFIED; *p pr.* & *vb n* REFORTIFYING.] [Prefix *re* and *fortify.*] To fortify anew

Re-fôs'sion (re-fôsh'un), *n* [From Lat. *refodere*, *refossum*, to dig up again, fr *re*, again, and *fodere*, to dig up] The act of digging up [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Re found', *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFOUNDED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* REFOUNDING] [Prefix *re* and *found*, Fr. & Pr *refondre*, Sp & Pg *refundir*, It. *rifonders.*]

1 To found or cast anew. *Warton.*

2 To found or establish again, to re-establish.

Re found'er, *n* One who refounds

Re frăct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REFRACTED, *p pr.* & *vb n* REFRACTING] [Lat *refringere*, *refractum*, from *re*, again, back, and *frangere*, to break, Fr. *refracter*, Sp *refringir*, It *rifrangere*, *rifragnere*, Pr *refranher*]

1 To bend sharply and abruptly back, to break off

2 (*Opt*) To break the natural course of, as rays of light, to cause to deviate from a direct course, as, a dense medium *refracts* the rays of light as they pass into it from a rare medium

Re frăct'ed, *p a* 1 (*Opt*) Turned from a direct course, as, *refracted* rays of light

2 (*Bot & Conch*) Bent back at an acute angle, bent suddenly as if broken, as, a *refracted* corolla *Martyn Humble*

Re frăct'ing, *p a.* Serving or tending to refract, as, a *refracting* medium

Refracting dial a dial in which the hour is shown by means of some transparent refracting fluid *Hutton* — *Refracting telescope* See TELESCOPE

Re frăc'tion, *n* [Fr *refraction*, Sp *refraccion*, It *rifrazione*, Pr *refraccio* See *supra*]

1 The act of refracting, or the state of being refracted

2 (*Opt*) The change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, or the like, when it enters obliquely a medium of a different density from that through which it has previously moved

Refraction out of a rarer medium into a denser, is made toward the perpendicular *Newton*

3 (*Astron*) (*a*) The change in the direction of a ray of light, and, consequently, in the apparent position of a heavenly body from which it emanates, arising from its passage through the earth's atmosphere, — hence distinguished as *atmospheric refraction*, or *astronomical refraction* (*b*) The correction to be deducted from the apparent altitude of a heavenly body on account of atmospheric refraction, in order to obtain the true altitude

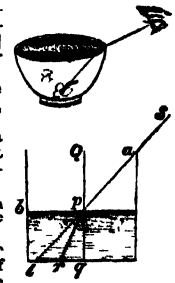

Refraction

a b, vessel, lower part filled with water *a t*, ray of light in straight line, *r p s*, ray of light refracted, *Q q*, perpendicular

Conical refraction, the refraction of a ray of light into an infinite number of rays, forming a hollow cone — a phenomenon which occurs when a ray of light is passed through crystals of some substances, under certain circumstances It is of two kinds *external conical refraction*, in which the ray issues from the crystal in the form of a cone, the vertex of which is at the point of emergence, and *internal conical refraction*, in which the ray is changed into the form of a cone on entering the crystal, from which it issues in the form of a hollow cylinder This singular phenomenon was first discovered by Sir William R Hamilton by mathematical reasoning alone, unaided by experiment *Nichol* — *Double refraction*, the refraction of light in two directions, and consequent production of two distinct images The power of double refraction is possessed by all crystals, except those of the tesseral or regular system *Dana* — *Index of refraction* See INDEX — *Refraction of latitude, longitude, declination, right ascension*, &c, the change in the latitude, longitude, &c, of a heavenly body, due to the effect of atmospheric refraction — *Terrestrial refraction*, the change in the apparent altitude of a distant point on or near the earth's surface, as the top of a mountain, arising from the passage of light from it to the eye through atmospheric strata of varying density

Re-frăct'ive, *a.* [Fr. *refractif* See REFRACT] Serving or having power to refract or turn from a direct course, pertaining to refraction, as, *refractive* powers.

Refractive index, or *index of refraction*, of a substance, the ratio of the sine of the angle made by a ray of light with a perpendicular to the refracting surface before entering the substance, to the sine of the angle made by it with the perpendicular after entering the medium, or the quotient arising from dividing the sine of the angle of incidence by the sine of the angle of refraction — *Absolute refractive index*, the quotient thus arising when the ray passes into the substance from a vacuum — *Relative refractive index* of two substances, the same quotient or ratio when the ray passes from one substance into the other

Re frac tŏm'e-ter, *n* [Eng. *refract*, or *refraction*, and Gr *μέτρον*, measure] A contrivance for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light

Re frăct'o ri-ly, *adv* In a refractory manner; perversely, obstinately.

Re-frăct'o-ri-ness, *n.* [From *refractory*]

1 The quality or condition of being refractory, perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience, resistance to management or treatment; unmanageableness.

I never allowed any man's *refractoriness* against the privileges and orders of the house. *K. Charles.*

2. Difficulty of fusion or of yielding to the hammer; — said of metals.

Re-frăct'o-ry, *a.* [Lat. *refractarius*, from *refringere*, Fr. *refractaire*, Sp. *refractario*, It. *refrattario*]

1 Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience, obstinate in non compliance, contumacious; unmanageable, as, a *refractory* child, a *refractory* beast.

Raging appetites that are
Most disobedient and *refractory* *Shak.*

2 Hence, resisting ordinary treatment; said especially of metals and the like, not readily yielding to heat, or to the hammer, difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like

Syn.—Perverse, contumacious, unruly; stubborn; obstinate, ungovernable, unmanageable

Re-frăct'o ry, *n* 1. A person obstinate in opposition or disobedience *Bp. Hall.*

2 Obstinate opposition, refractoriness. [*Obs. and rare*] *Bp. Taylor.*

Ref'ra ga ble (Synop, § 130), *a* [L. Lat. *refragabilis*, from Lat *refragari*, to oppose, to resist, from *re*, again, and *fragere*, to break] Capable of being refuted, refutable. [*Rare.*]

Re frān', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REFRAINED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* REFRAINING] [O Fr *refraindre*, *refraignes*, Pr *refranher*, *refraisher*, L Lat *refrangere*, for Lat *refringere*, from *re*, again, back, and *frangere*, to break, Fr *refréner*, Pr & Sp *refrenar*, It. *raffrenare*, Lat *refrenare*, to curb Cf. REFRACT and REFRENATION]

1 To hold back, to restrain, to keep within prescribed bounds, to curb, to govern

Nor from the Holy One of heaven
Refrained his tongue blasphemous. *Milton.*

2 To keep one's self from, to abstain from. [*Obs. and rare*]

Who, requiring a remedy for his gout, received no other counsel than to *refrain* cold drink *Browne.*

Re frān', *v i* To keep from action or interference, to forbear, to abstain

Refrain from these men, and let them alone *Acts* v 38.

Syn.—To hold back, forbear, abstain, withhold

Re frān', *n* [Fr *refrain*, Pr *refranh*, *refrim*, from O Fr. *refraindre*, Pr *refranher*, hence, Sp. *refran*, P'g *refrão*, a proverb See *supra*] The burden of a song, a phrase or verse which recurs at the end of each of the separate divisions of a poetic composition

Re frān'er, *n* One who refrains

Re frān'ment, *n* The act of refraining. [*Obs.*]

Re frāme', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REFRAMED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* REFRAMING] [Prefix *re* and *frame*] To frame again

Re-frăn'gi bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *réfrangibilité*, Sp. *refrangibilidad*, It *rifrangibilità*] The quality of being refrangible, a disposition of rays of light to be refracted or turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another

Re frăn'gi ble, *a* [Fr *refrangible*, Sp *refrangible*, It *refrangibile*, *rifrangibile* See REFRAIN, *v.*, and REFRACT] Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light

Re frăn'gi ble ness, *n* The quality of being refrangible, refrangibility.

Ref're nā'tion, *n* [See REFRAIN] The act of restraining [*Obs.*]

Re-frĕsh', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REFRESHED (-freshť), *p. pr* & *vb n* REFRESHING] [Prefix *re* and *fresh*, *a*, O Eng *freshe*, *v*, L Lat *refrescare*, *refrescare*, Pr *refrescar*, *refrescasi*, Sp & Pg *refrescar*, It. *rinfrescare*, O Fr *refreschir*, *rafraschir*, *rafreschir*, N Fr *rafraîchir.*]

1 To make fresh again, to restore strength, spirit, animation, or the like, to, to relieve from fatigue or depression, to re invigorate, to enliven anew to re animate

For they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours. 1 *Cor* xvi. 18.

2. To make as if new, to repair, to restore.

The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes that fold
The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold *Dryden*

Syn.—To cool, refrigerate, invigorate, revive, reanimate, renovate, renew, restore, recreate; enliven, cheer

Re frĕsh', *n* The act of refreshing [*Obs.*] *Daniel*

Re-frĕsh'er, *n* One who, or that which, refreshes, revives, or invigorates.

I took care that he should receive a *refresher*, as lawyer call it — a new and revised brief *De Quincey*

Re frĕsh'ing, *p a.* Cooling, invigorating, reviving, reanimating.

Re-frĕsh'ing-ly, *adv* In a refreshing manner, so as to refresh, or give new life.

Re-frĕsh'ing-ness, *n.* The quality of being refreshing

Re-frĕsh'ful, *a.* Full of power to refresh, refreshing

They spread their breathing harvest to the sun,
That throws *refreshful* round a rural smell. *Thomson*

Re-frĕsh'ment, *n.* 1. The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed, restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, or liveliness, relief after suffering; new life or animation after depression.

2. That which refreshes, means of restoration of

reanimation; especially, food taken for the sake of fresh strength or vigor.

Re-frēt', *n.* [See REFRAIN.] The burden of a song, refrain. *[Obs.]* *Bailey*

Re-frig'er-ant, *a.* [Lat *refrigerans*, p. pr. of *refrigerare*; Fr. *réfrigérant*, It. & Sp *refrigerante*. See REFRIGERATE.] Cooling, allaying heat *Bacon.*

Re-frig'er-ant, *n.* [Fr *réfrigérant*, It. & Sp *refrigerante*.] That which abates heat, or cools, hence, that which tends to allay excited feeling. "Unctuous liniments or salves . . devised as lenitive and *refrigerant*." *Holland*

Re-frig'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFRIGERATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFRIGERATING.] [Lat *refrigerare*, *refrigeratum*, from *re*, again, and *frigerare*, to make cool, from *frigus*, *frigoris*, coolness, It. *refrigerare*, *rifrigerare*, *rifriggerare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *refrigerar*.] To allay the heat of, to cool, to refresh

Re-frig'er-ā'tion, *n.* [Fr *réfrigération*, It. *refrigeracio*, Sp *refrigeracion*, Pr *refrigeracio*, *refrigeracions*, *refriggeracions*, Lat *refrigeratio*.] The act of cooling, the abatement of heat, state of being cooled.

Re-frig'er-a-tive, *a.* [Fr *réfrigératif*, Pr *refrigeratiu*, Sp. & Pg *refrigerativo*, It *refrigerativo*, *refrigerativo*.] Allaying heat, cooling

Crazed brains should come under a *refrigerative* treatment *I. Taylor*

Re-frig'er-a-tive, *n.* [Fr *réfrigératif*, Pr *refrigeratiu*, It *refrigerativo*.] A remedy that allays heat, a cooling medicine

Re-frig'er-ā'tor, *n.* That which refrigerates, or keeps cool, as, (*a*) A box for keeping articles cool in summer by means of ice (*b*) An apparatus for rapid cooling, connected with a still, &c

Re-frig'er-a-to-ry, *a.* [Lat *refrigeratorius*, Fr *réfrigératoire*, Sp & It *refrigeratorio*.] Mitigating heat, cooling

Re-frig'er-a-to-ry, *n.* That which refrigerates or cools, as, in distillation, a vessel filled with cold water, through which the worm passes, by which means the vapors are condensed as they pass through the worm

Rē-fri-jē'ri-ŭs, *n.* [Lat., It *refrigerio*, *rifrigerio*, Sp. & Pg *refrigerio*, Pr *refrigeri*, *refrejeri*. See REFRIGERATE.] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration. *[Obs.]*

Re-frin'gen-cy, *n.* *(Physics.)* The power possessed by a substance to refract a ray, as, of an ether which may have different *refrangencies*. *Arnott*

Re-frin'gent, *a.* [Lat *frangens*, p pr of *refringere*. See RETRACT.] Pertaining to, or possessing, refringency, refractive, refracting, as, a *refrangent* prism of spar *Nichol*

Reft, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *reave*. See REAVE.

Reft of thy sons, amid thy foes forlorn
Mourn, widowed queen, forgotten Sion, mourn *Hebers*

Rĕft, *n.* A chink, a rift. See RIFT.

Rĕf'ŭge, *n.* [Fr *refuge*, Pr *refug*, *refugi*, Sp & Pg *refugio*, It *refugio*, *rifugio*, Lat *refugium* from *refugere*, to flee back, from *re*, back, and *fugere*, to flee.]

1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress

Rocks, dens, and caves, but I in none of these
Find place or *refuge* *Milton*

We might have a strong consolation, who have fled for *refuge* to lay hold upon the hope set before us *Heb.* vi 18

2 That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity, a stronghold which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness, a place inaccessible to an enemy

The high hills are a *refuge* for the wild goats *Ps.* civ 18
The Lord also will be a *refuge* for the oppressed *Ps.* ix 9

3. An expedient to secure protection or defense, a device or contrivance

This last old man,
Their latest *refuge* was to send to him *Shak.*

Light must be supplied among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any story in danger of darkness *Wotton*

Cities of refuge (*Jewish Antiq.*), certain cities appointed to secure the safety of such persons as might commit homicide without design Of these there were three on each side of Jordan *Josh.* xx

Syn.—Shelter, asylum, retreat, covert

Rĕf'ŭge, *v. t.* To shelter, to protect

Rĕf'ū-gee', *n.* [Fr *réfugié*, from *se réfugier*, to take refuge, Sp *refugiado*, It *rifuggito*.]

1. One who flies to a shelter or place of safety

2 Especially, one who, in times of persecution or political commotion, flies to a foreign power or country for safety, as, the French *refugees*, who left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in Flanders and America, the *refugees* from Hispaniola, in 1792, and the American *refugees*, who left their country at the revolution.

Re-fŭl'gence, } *n.* [Lat *refulgentia*, Pr & Sp
Re-fŭl'gen-cy, } *refulgencia*. See *infra*.] The quality of being refulgent, brilliancy, splendor, radiance

Re-fŭl'gent, *a.* [Lat *refulgens*, p. pr. of *refulgere*, to flash back, to shine bright, from *re*, again, back, and *fulgere*, to shine; O Fr. *refulgent*, Sp *refulgente*, It. *refulgente*, *refulgente*.] Casting a bright light; radiant, brilliant, resplendent; shining, splendid; as, *refulgent* beams, *refulgent* light, *refulgent* arms. "A conspicuous and *refulgent* truth." *Boyle.*

Re-fŭl'gent-ly, *adv.* With a flood of light, with great brightness

Re-fŭnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFUNDING.] [Lat *refundere*, from *re*, again, back, and *fundere*, to pour, Fr. *refondre*, *refonder*.]

1 To pour back *[Rare.]*

Were the humors of the eye tinctured with any color, they would *refund* that color upon the object *Ray*

2 To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to pay, to restore

A governor who has pillaged the people, was, for receiving of bribes, ordered to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken *I. Taylor*

Rē-fŭnd', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *fund*.] To fund again or anew

Re-fund'er, *n.* One who refunds

Rē-fŭr'bish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFURBISHED (re fŭr'bisht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFURBISHING.] [Prefix *re* and *furbish*.] To furbish a second time

Rē-fŭr'nish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFURNISHED (re fŭr'nisht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFURNISHING.] [Prefix *re* and *furnish*.] To furnish again, to supply or provide anew

Henry VII *refurnished* his dominions *Sir T. Elyot*

Re-fŭs'a-ble, *a.* [Fr *refusable*. See REFUSE, *v. t.*] Capable of being refused, admitting refusal *Young*

Re-fūz'al (re fūz'al), *n.* 1 The act of refusing, denial of any thing demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,
On my *refusal*, to distress me more? *Milton*

2 The right of taking in preference to others the choice of taking or refusing, option, pre emption, as, to give one the *refusal* of a farm or a horse, or the *refusal* of an employment

Re-fūze', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFUSED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFUSING.] [Fr *refuser*, Pr, Pg, & O Sp *refusar*, N Sp *rehusar*, It *rifiutare*, *rifiutare*, corrupted partly from Lat *refutare*, to drive back, to repel, refute, partly from *recusare*, to decline, refuse.]

1 To deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command, to decline to do or grant

2 To decline to accept, to reject

The cunning workman never doth refuse
The meanest tool that he may chance to use *Herbert*

To refuse any part of the matter as the centre of gravity, to take a part of the matter such that the centre of gravity is placed right

To refuse to do, to decline to do, to neglect; nothing of trick, sort to remark, and to ask, too humble to *refuse*" *Garth*

If you *refuse*, we shall be [illegible] sword [illegible]

Rĕf'ūse, *a.* [See *infra*.] Left as unworthy of acceptance, worthless

Please to bestow on him the [illegible]

Rĕf'ūse (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr *refus*, refusal, and that which is refused or denied, Pr *refut*, *refus*, It *rifiuto*, refusal, scum, sweepings. See REFUSE, *v.*] That which is refused or rejected as useless, waste matter

Syn.—Dregs, sediment, scum, recrement, dross, trash

Re-fūze', *n.* Refusal *[Obs.]* *Fairfax*

Re-fūs'er, *n.* One who refuses or rejects

Rē-fūs'ion, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *fusion*.]

1 Restoration "*Refusion* of the soul" *Warburton*

2 New or repeated melting, as of metals

Re-fūt'a-ble, *a.* [Fr *réfutable*, Sp *refutable*.] Admitting of being refuted or disproved, capable of being proved false or erroneous

Re-fūt'al, *n.* Refutation

Rĕf'ū-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat *refutatio*, Fr *réfutation*, Sp *refutacion*, It *rifutazione*.] The act or process of refuting or disproving, or the state of being refuted, proof of falsehood or error, the overthrow ing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine, or theory, by argument or counterwailing proof

Some of his blunders seem rather to deserve a flogging than a *refutation* *Macaulay*

Re-fūt'a-to-ry, *a.* [Lat *refutatorius*, Fr *refutatoire*, Sp *refutatorio*.] Tending to refute, refuting

Re-fūte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFUTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFUTING.] [Fr *réfuter*, Sp *refutar*, It *rifutare*, Lat *refutare*, to repel, refute, from *re*, again, back, and *futare*, obs., to argue. Cf CONFUTE.] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or counterwailing proof, to prove to be false or erroneous, to confute, as, to *refute* arguments, to *refute* testimony, to *refute* opinions or theories, to *refute* a disputant

There were so many witnesses to these two miracles that it is impossible to *refute* such multitudes *Addison*

Syn.—To confute, disprove, repel. See CONFUTE.

Re-fūt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, refutes.

Rē gāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGAINED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGAINING.] [Prefix *re* and *gain*, Fr *regagner*.] To gain anew, to recover, as what has escaped or been lost.

Syn.—To recover, re-obtain, repossess, retrieve

Rē'gal, *a.* [Lat *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king, It. *regale*, *reale*, Sp & Pg *real*, Pr *reial*, *rial*, O. Fr. *real*, *reial*, *roial*, N. Fr *royal*.] Pertaining to a king; kingly, royal, as, a *regal* title, *regal* authority, *regal* state, pomp, or splendor; *regal* power or sway.

He made a scorn of his *regal* oath. *Milton.*

Syn.—Kingly, royal. See KINGLY.

Rē'gal, *n.* [Fr *régale*, It *regale*.] (*Mus.*) A small, portable organ, played with the fingers *[Obs.]*

Rē gā'le, *n.* [L Lat *regale*, pl *regalia*, from Lat. *regalis*, O Fr *régale*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *regalia*. See REGAL.] The prerogative of monarchy. *[Rare.]* *Johnson.*

Re gāle', *n.* [Fr *regal*, Sp, Pg, & It *regalo*, O Fr. *regel*. See *infra*.] A royal or princely entertainment, a magnificent repast *Johnson.*

Re gāle', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGALED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGALING.] [Fr *regaler*, Sp & Pg *regalar*, It. *regalare*, either from Lat *regalis*, royal, or from Sp *gala*, graceful pleasing address, choicest part of a thing. Cf Goth *galjan*, to rejoice.] To entertain in a royal, princely, or sumptuous manner; hence, in general, to entertain with something that delights, to gratify, to refresh, as, to *regale* the taste, the eye, or the ear

Re gāle', *v. i.* To feast, to fare sumptuously

Re gāle'ment, *n.* The act of regaling, any thing which regales, refreshment, entertainment, gratification

Re gā'li-a, *n. pl.* [L Lat., from Lat *regalis*, regal. See REGAL and REGALE.]

1 That which belongs to royalty, especially, the rights and prerogatives of a king

2 Ensigns of royalty, regal symbols or paraphernalia

3 Hence, decorations or insignia of an office or order, as of freemasons, &c

Regalia of a church, the privileges granted to it by kings sometimes, its patrimony *Brande*

Re găl'i-ty, *n.* [L Lat *regalitas*, from Lat *regalis*, regal, royal. O Fr *realté*, *roialté*, N Fr. *royauté*, O Sp *realidad*. Cf REALTY.]

1 Royalty, sovereignty, sovereign jurisdiction.

He came partly in by the sword and had high courage in all points of *regality* *Bacon.*

2 An ensign or badge of royalty *[Obs.]*

Rē'gal-ly, *adv.* In a regal or royal manner

Re gard', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGARDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGARDING.] [Fr *regarder* Pr *regardar*, *requardar*, O Sp *requardar*, It *riguardare*, from *re* and Fr *garder*, Pr & Sp *guardar*, It *guardare*, to guard, q. v.]

1 To keep in view to behold, to look at, to view, to gaze upon hence, to look toward, to face, to be opposite and in sight of *[Obs.]*

It is a peninsula which *regardeth* the main land *Sandys*
at exceedingly beautiful seat on the ascent of a hill, ed with wood and *regarding* the river *Evelyn.*

2 To observe to pay attention to, to notice or remark particularly, to consider seriously

If much you note him
You offend him; feed and *regard* him not *Shak.*

3 To pay respect to to treat as something of peculiar importance, value, sanctity, or the like, to care for

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord *Rom.* xiv 6

Ben's Beaufort, that *regards* nor God nor king *Shak.*

4 To esteem, to consider, to deem, to hold and treat, to look upon

His associates seem to have *regarded* him with kindness *Macaulay*

5 To have relation to, as bearing upon, to respect, as, an argument does not *regard* the question *[Rare.]*

To regard the person, to value for outward honor, wealth, or power

Syn.—To consider, observe, remark, heed, mind, respect, esteem, estimate, value

Re gārd', *v. i.* To consider or care

She does not *regard* that she is my child *Shak.*

Re gārd', *n.* [Fr *regard*, Pr *regart*, *requart*, *regarda*, O Sp *reguardo*, It *riguardo*. See *supra*.]

1. Look, aspect directed to another, view, gaze.

But her with stern *regard* he thus repelled *Milton*

2 Attention of the mind with a feeling of interest, observation, notice

Full many a lady
I have eyed with best *regard* *Shak.*

3 That view of the mind which springs from value, estimable qualities or any thing that excites admiration, respect, esteem, reverence, affection, as, to have a high *regard* for a person

4 Repute, esteem, note, account.

5 Respect, relation, reference

To persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue in *regard* to themselves in justice and goodness in *regard* to their neighbors, and piety toward God *Watts.*

With some *regard* to what is just and right
They'll lead their lives *Milton.*

6 That which is regarded, or is to be regarded; object of sight, matter for notice *[Rare.]*

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and the aerial blue
An indistinct *regard* *Shak.*

7. (*Eng. Forest Laws.*) View, inspection.

☞ The phrase *in regard of* was formerly used as equivalent in meaning to *on account of*, but, in modern usage, is often very improperly substituted for *in respect*

to, or *in regard to* *G P Marsh* "Change was thought necessary *in regard of* the injury the church received by a number of things then in use" *Hooker* "*In regard of* its security, it had a great advantage over the bandboxes" *Dickens*

Court of regard or survey of dogs, a forest court formerly held in England every third year for the lawing or expeditation of dogs, to prevent them from running after deer *Blackstone*

Syn.—Respect, consideration, notice, observance heed, care, concern estimation, esteem, attachment, reverence See RESPECT

Re gärd'a ble, *a* Worthy of regard or notice, to be regarded, observable [*Rare*] *Browne*

Re gärd'ant, *a* [Fr *regardant, from regarder* See REGARD, *v*] [Written also *reguardant*]

1. Looking behind

He, passing now
Unknown and silently the dangerous track,
Turns thither his *regardant* eye *Southey.*

2. (*Her*) Looking behind or backward, as, a lion *regardant*

3 (*O Eng Law*) Annexed to the land, as, a villain *regardant* *Blackstone*

Regardant passant (2)

Re-gärd'er, *n* 1 One who regards

2 (*Eng Forest Law*) An officer appointed to view the forest, to supervise the foresters and all other officers, and to inquire of all offenses and defaults *Cowell Tomlins*

Re-gärd'fụl, *a* Taking notice, heedful, observing with care, attentive

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God on his heart *South*

Syn—Mindful, heedful, attentive, observant

Re gärd'fụl ly, *adv* 1 Attentively, heedfully

2 Respectfully *Shak*

Re-gärd'less, *a* 1 Not looking or attending, heedless, negligent, careless, as, *regardless* of life or of health, *regardless* of danger, *regardless* of consequences

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat *Milton*

2 Not regarded, slighted [*Rare*] *Spectator*

Syn—Heedless, negligent, careless indifferent, unconcerned, inattentive unobservant neglectful

Re-gärd'less-ly, *adv* In a regardless manner, heedlessly, carelessly, negligently

Re-gärd'less ness, *n* The state or quality of being regardless, heedlessness, inattention, negligence *Whitlock*

Rē găth'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REGATHERED, *p pr* & *vb n* REGATHERING] [Prefix *re* and *gather*] To gather or collect a second time *B. Trumbull*

Re-gät'tà, *n*, *pl* RE-GÄT'TÄS [It *regatta, regatta*, from *regare*, a line, row, O H Ger *rigan, rigen*, L Ger *riegen*, N H Ger *reihe*] A rowing match in which a number of boats are rowed for a prize, a boat-race

Rē'gel, *n* See RIGEL

Rē'ge-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *re* and *gelatio*, a freezing, *gelu*, cold, Lat *regelatio*, a thawing] The act or process of freezing anew

☞ Two pieces of ice at 32° Fahr, with moist surfaces, when placed in contact, freeze together to a rigid mass This is called *regelation* *Faraday*

Rē'gen-cy, *n* [Fr *régence*, Sp *regencia*, It *reggenza*, L Lat *regentia* See REGENT, *a*]

1 The office of a regent or ruler, rule, authority, government

2 Especially, the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a vicarious ruler, deputed or vicarious government *Sir W Temple*

3 The body of men intrusted with vicarious government, as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom

Re-gĕn'er-a cy, *n* [See REGENERATE] The state of being regenerated *Hammond*

Re-gĕn'er ātе, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REGENERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* REGENERATING] [Lat *regenerare, regeneratum*, from *re*, again, and *generare*, to beget, create, It *regenerare, rigenerare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *regenerar*, Fr *regenérer* See GENERATE]

1. To generate or produce anew, to form into a new and better state, to reproduce

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads *Blackmore*

2 (*Theol*) To cause to be spiritually born anew, to cause to become a Christian, to renew the heart by a change of affections, to change the heart and affections from enmity to the love of God, to implant holy affections in the heart

Re-gĕn'er-ate, *a* [Lat. *regeneratus*, p p. of *regenerare* See *supra*]

1. Reproduced

O thou, the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*,
Doth with a twofold vigor lift me up *Shak*

2. (*Theol*) Born anew, renovated in heart, changed from a natural to a spiritual state

Re-gĕn'er-ate-ness, *n.* The state of being regenerated

Re gĕn'er-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat *regeneratio*, Fr. *régénération*, Pr *regeneratio*, Sp. *regeneracion*, It *regenerazione, rigenerazione*]

1 The act of regenerating, or the state of being regenerated, reproduction.

2 (*Theol*) The entering into a new spiritual life; that change by which the unholy will in man and the enmity to God and his law are subdued, and a principle of supreme love to God and his law, or holy affections, are implanted in the heart.

He saved us by the washing of *regeneration* and renewing of the Holy Ghost *Tit* iii 5

3 (*Physiol*) The reproduction of a part removed or destroyed, re formation

Re gĕn'er a tive, *a* Of, or belonging to, regeneration, as, *regenerative* influences *H Bushnell*

Re gĕn'er-a-tive-ly, *adv* In the way of regeneration

Re gĕn'er-a-to ry, *a* Having the power to renew, tending to reproduce or renovate, regenerating [*Rare*] *Faber*

Rē'gent, *a* [Lat *regens*, p pr of *regere*, to rule, Fr *regent*, Pr *regen*, Sp *regente*, It *reggente*]

1 Ruling, governing, regnant "Some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body" *Hale*

2 Exercising vicarious authority *Milton*

Queen regent, a queen who governs,—opposed to *queen consort*

Rē'gent, *n* [Fr *regent*, Pr *regen*, Sp *regente*, It *reggente* See *supra*]

1 One who rules or reigns, a governor, a ruler "Uriel *regent* of the sun" *Milton*

2 Hence, one invested with vicarious authority, one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence or disability of the sovereign

3 One of a governing board, a trustee or overseer, a superintendent, a curator, as, the *regents* of the Smithsonian Institute

4 (*Eng Universities*) (*a*) A master of arts of less than five years standing, or a doctor of less than two (*b*) In colleges, teachers of arts and sciences whose pupils are generally of the lower classes

☞ The *regents* form the governing body of the universities, in the convocation and congregation at Oxford, and in the academical senate at Cambridge

5 (*State of New York*) A member of the corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools in the state *Bouvier*

☞ This board consists of twenty-one members, who are called "*the regents of the University of the State of New York*" They are appointed and removable by the legislature They have power to grant acts of incorporation for colleges, to visit and inspect all colleges, academies, and schools, and to make regulations for governing the same *Stat New York*

Rē'gent-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A beautiful Australian oriole (*Sericulus chrysocephalus* of Swainson), having a plumage of a golden yellow and deep, velvety black

☞ The name was given in honor of George IV, in whose regency this bird was discovered

Rē'gent-ess, *n* A female regent *Colgrave*

Rē'gent ship, *n* 1 The power of governing, or the office of a regent regency

2 Deputed authority *Shak*

Rē gĕr'mi nāte, *v i* [Prefix *re* and *germinate* Lat *regerminare*, Sp *regerminar*, Fr *regermer*] To germinate again

Perennial plants *regerminate* several years successively *Lee*

Rē gĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *regerminatio*] A sprouting or germinating anew

Re gĕst', *n* [Lat *regesta*, pl, L Lat *regestum*, fr Lat *rigerere, regestum*, to carry back, to register, from *re*, back, and *gerere*, to carry, O Fr *regestes*, pl] A register [*Obs*] *Milton*

Rē gĕt', *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *get*] To get again

Rē'gi an, *n* [Lat *rex, regis*, king] An adherent to, or upholder of, kingly authority [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Rĕj'i ble, *a* [Lat *regibilis*, from *regere*, to rule, Sp *regible*, It *reggibile*] Governable [*Obs*]

Rĕj'i-cĭd'al, *a* Pertaining to regicide, or one committing it *Warburton*

Rĕj'i-cīde, *n* [Fr *regicide*, It & Sp *regicida*, fr Lat *rex, regis*, a king, and *cædere*, to kill]

1 A king killer one who murders a king, specifically (*Eng Hist*), one of the judges who condemned Charles I to death

2 The killing or murder of a king

Rē gĭld', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *gild*] To gild anew.

Régime (rā'zheem'), *n* [Fr *regime*, Pr *regisme, regesme, regeme*, Sp *regimen* See *infra*] Mode or style of rule or management, character of government, administration

The ancient régime or *ancien régime*, the former political and social system, as distinguished from the *modern*, old-time style or society, especially, in France, the political system existing before the revolution of 1789

Rĕj'i-men, *n* [Lat, from *regere*, to guide, to rule. Cf *supra*]

1 Orderly government, system of order.

2 Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation

3 (*Med*) The systematic use of food and drink, and the necessaries of life, for the attainment of a determinate result, as, a fattening or reducing *regimen*, a course of living for the attainment of health, the plan of a systematic course of living,—sometimes used synonymously with *hygiene*

4. (*Gram.*) (*a.*) A relation of syntax between two words, as one depending on the other and regulated by it in respect to case or mode; government. (*b.*) The words governed

Rĕj'i-ment, *n* [Lat *regimentum*, from *regere*, to guide, rule, Fr *regiment*, Pr *regiment*, Pg. *regimento*, Sp *regimento*, It *reggimento*]

1 Government, mode of ruling, rule, authority; regimen [*Obs*]

But what are kings, when *regiment* is gone,
But perfect shadows in a sunshine day? *Marlowe.*

The law of nature doth now, of necessity, require some kind of *regiment* *Hooker.*

2 (*Mil*) A body of men, either horse, foot, or artillery, commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies, usually ten

Rĕj'i-ment, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REGIMENTED, *p pr.* & *vb n* REGIMENTING] [Sp *regimentar* See *supra*] (*Mil*) To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers [*Rare*] *Washington.*

Rĕj'i-mĕnt'al, *a* Belonging to, or concerning, a regiment, as, *regimental* officers, *regimental* clothing

Rĕj'i mĕnt'alş, *n pl* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment

Re-jĭm'i-nal, *a* [From *regimen*] Of, or relating to, regimen, as, *regiminal* rules

Rē'gion (rē'jun), *n* [Fr *region*, Pr *regio, reio*, Sp. *region*, It *regione*, from Lat *regio*, a direction, a boundary-line, region, from *regere*, to guide, direct]

1 One of the grand districts or quarters into which any space or surface, as of the earth, is conceived of as divided, as regarded from any point hence, in general, a portion of space or territory of indefinite extent, country, province, district, tract.

If thence he 'scape into whatever world,
Or unknown *region* *Milton*

2 Tract, part, or space, lying about and including any thing, neighborhood, vicinity, sphere "The *region* round about Jordan" *Matt.* iii 5.

3 Place, rank [*Obs or rare*]

He is of too high a *region* *Shak*

4 (*Bot*) An extent of land characterized by peculiar plants, or their predominance

Rē'gi ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *regius*, royal, from *rex, regis*, king] Of, pertaining to, or becoming, a king, regal, royal [*Obs*] *Harrington.*

Rĕj'is-ter, *n* [Fr & Pr *registre*, Sp & It *registro*, Pg *registo*, L Lat *registrum, regestrum, regestorium*, for *regestum* See REGEST]

1 A written account or entry, an official formal enumeration, description, or record; a formal record, a list or roll, a schedule

As you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the *register* of your own *Shak*

2 [L Lat *registrarius*] The officer or person whose business it is to write or enter in a book accounts of transactions, particularly of the acts and proceedings of courts or other public bodies, as, the *register* of deeds

3 That which registers or records, specifically, a contrivance for noting down or calculating the performance of a machine or the rapidity of a process

4 A lid, stopper, or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, &c, for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire, also, an arrangement, as in a floor, wall, &c, for admitting or excluding heat from a hot air chamber

5 (*Print*) (*a*) The inner part of the mold in which types are cast (*b*) The correspondence of pages or columns on the opposite sides of the sheet

6 (*Com*) A document issued by the custom house, containing a description of a vessel, its name, tonnage, country, ownership, &c, always to be kept on board on a foreign voyage, as evidence of its nationality Coasting vessels are enrolled, not *registered* *Bouvier*

7 (*Mus*) (*a*) The compass of a voice or instrument, a portion of the compass of a voice, as, the upper, middle, lower *register*. (*b*) A stop or set of pipes in an organ

Parish register, a book in which are recorded the baptisms of children, and the marriages and burials of the parish

Syn.—List, catalogue, roll, record, archives, chronicle, annals See LIST

Rĕj'is-ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REGISTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* REGISTERING] [Fr *registrer, enregistrer*, Pr *registrar, enregistrar*, Sp *registrar*, Pg *registar*, It *registrare*, L Lat. *registrare, regestrare*. See *supra*]

1 To enter in a register, to record formally and distinctly, or for future use or service.

2 To enroll, to enter in a list

Rĕj'is ter, *v i* (*Print*) To correspond in relative position, as the columns or pages of a printed sheet, so that the sides and heads of one form shall not project beyond those of the other, or so that line shall fall upon line in opposite pages

Rĕj'is-ter ship, *n.* The office of register.

Rĕj'is-trar, *n.* [L. Lat *registrarius*, Fr. *registraire* See *supra.*] One who registers, a recorder, a keeper of records.

Rĕj'is-trar-ship, *n.* The office of a registrar

Rĕj'is-tra-ry, *n.* One who registers, a registrar

Rĕj'is-trāte, *v. t.* To enter in a register, to register. [*Rare.*]

Rĕg'is-trā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *registratio, regestratio,* from *registrare, regestrare,* Fr *registration.* See REGISTER, *v.*] The act of inserting in a register. *Walsh*

Rĕg'is-try, *n.* 1 The act of recording or writing in a register, enrollment

2. The place where a register is kept

3 A series of facts recorded *Sir W Temple*

Rē'gi-ăn, } *a* [Lat *regius, -a, -um,* royal, fr *rex,*
Rē'gi-ăl, } *regis,* a king] Of, or pertaining to, a king, royal

Regium donum, the royal gift, a sum of money granted yearly by the English crown in aid of the Presbyterian clergy of Ireland *Brande — Regius professor (Eng Universities),* an incumbent of a professorship founded by royal bounty

Rē-gīve', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *give*] To give again, to give back.

Rĕg'le ment, *n* [Fr *réglement,* fr. *régler* See REGULATE] Regulation [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Rĕg'le-mĕn'ta ry, *a* [Fr *réglementaire,* from *réglement* See *supra*] Of, pertaining to, or embodying, regulations, regulative, as, a *reglementary* charter [*Rare*]

Rĕg'let, *n* [Fr *réglet,* diminutive of *regle,* a rule, Lat *regula* See RULE]

1 (*Arch*) A flat, narrow molding, used chiefly to separate the parts or members of compartments or panels from one another, or to form knots, frets, or other ornaments *Gwilt*

2 (*Print*) A strip of wood, exactly planed, and of the height of a quadrat, used as a thin sort of furniture, or instead of a lead, to make the work more open It is of various degrees of thickness, and is designated by the size of type that it matches, as, pica *reglet,* and the like

☞ The term is also sometimes applied to *leads*

Rĕg'ma, *n* [Gr ῥῆγμα, fracture, from ῥήγνυμι, to break] (*Bot*) A kind of dry fruit, consisting of three or more cells, each of which, from its own elasticity, bursts from the axis into two valves

Rĕg'nan-cy, *n* [See *infra*] The condition or quality of being regnant, reign, predominance

Rĕg'nant, *a* [Lat *regnans,* p pr of *regnare,* to reign, Fr *regnant,* Sp *regnante, reinante,* It *regnante*]

1 Exercising regal authority, reigning, as, a queen *regnant*

2. Having the chief power, ruling, predominant, prevalent "A traitor to the vices *regnant*" *Swift*

Rĕg'na-tive, *a* Ruling, governing [*Obs*]

Rē gŏrge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REGORGED, *p pr* & *vb n* REGORGING] [Prefix *re* and *gorge* Fr *regorger,* Pr *re gorgar,* to overflow to abound It *rigorgare,* to gurgle up, to boil over Cf REGURGITATE]

1 To vomit up, to eject from the stomach, to throw back or out again *Hayward*

2 To swallow again *Dryden*

3. To swallow eagerly or voraciously

Drunk with wine
And fat *regorged* of bulls and goats *Milton*

Re-grāde', *v t* [Lat *regredi, regressum,* from *re,* back, and *gradi,* to step, to go, *gradus,* a step, pace] To retire, to go back [*Obs*] *Hales*

Rē grăft', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REGRAFTED, *p pr* & *vb n* REGRAFTING] [Prefix *re* and *graft,* Fr *regreffer*] To graft again *Bacon*

Rē-grănt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REGRANTED, *p pr* & *vb n* REGRANTING] [Prefix *re* and *grant*] To grant back *Ayliffe*

Rē grănt', *n* The act of granting back to a former proprietor

Re-grāte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REGRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* REGRATING] [Prefix *re* and *grate,* Fr *regratter,* to scratch or scrape again, to drive a huckster's trade]

1 (*Masonry*) To remove the outer surface of, as of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance

2 To offend, to shock [*Obs*] *Denham*

3 To buy, as provisions, in order to sell again in or near the same market or fair, — a practice which, by raising the price, was formerly treated as a public offense, and punishable

Re grāt'er, *n* [Fr *regratter,* Pr *regratar,* It *rigattiere* See *supra*] One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market or fair

Re-grā'ti a-tion (-shĭ ŭn, 50, 95), *n* A returning or giving of thanks [*Obs*] *Skelton*

Re-grāt'or, *n* One who buys in order to sell at the same market, one who regrates, a regrater

Re grēde', *v t* [Lat *regredi,* to go back See REGRADE] To go back, to retire, to regrade, to retrograde, as the apse of a planet's orbit [*Rare*] *Todhunter*

Rē-greet', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REGREETED, *p pr* & *vb n* REGREETING] [Prefix *re* and *greet*] To greet again, to resalute

Rē greet', *n* A return or exchange of salutation

Rē'gress, *n* [Lat *regressus,* It *regresso, rigresso,* Sp *regreso,* Fr *regres* See REGRADE]

1. Passage back, return

2 The power or liberty of returning or passing back.

Re-grĕss', *v. i* [*imp* & *p p* REGRESSED (re-grĕst'), *p. pr.* & *vb n* REGRESSING] To go back, to return to a former place or state. *Browne.*

Re-grĕs'sion (re grĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *regressio,* Fr *régression,* Sp *regresion.* See REGRADE] The act of passing back or returning, retrogression, retrogradation. *Browne*

Regression point (Geom), the cusp point *Math Dict*

Re grĕss'ive, *a* [Fr *regressif.* See *supra*] Passing back, returning

Re-grĕs'sive ly, *adv* In a regressive manner, in a backward way or manner, by return *Johnson*

Re grĕt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REGRETTED, *p pr* & *vb n* REGRETTING] [Fr *regretter,* O Fr *regreter,* Lat *re,* again, back, and *queritari,* to complain vehemently, v intens from *queri,* to complain, It *regettare*]

1 To grieve over, to lament, to be sorry for, to repent

Calmly he looked on either life, and here
Saw nothing to *regret,* or there to fear *Pope*

2 To look back at with sorrowful longing, to lament the loss of, or separation from

In a few hours, they [the Israelites] began to *regret* their slavery and to murmur against their leader who had decoyed them from the savory fare of the house of bondage *Macaulay*

His army composed for the most part of recruits who *regretted* the plow from which they had been violently taken *Macaulay*

Re grĕt', *n* [Fr *regret,* from *regretter* See *supra*]

1 Pain of mind at something causing unhappiness, sorrowful longing, sorrow felt in looking back on something lost which had once been a source of enjoyment, grief, concern

Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant *Clarendon*

From its peaceful bosom [the grave], spring none but fond *regrets* and tender recollections *W Irving*

2 Pain of conscience, remorse, as, a passionate *regret* at sin *Decay of Piety*

3 Dislike, aversion [*Obs*] *Decay of Piety*

Syn — Grief, concern, sorrow, lamentation, repentance, penitence, remorse self-condemnation — REGRET, REMORSE, REPENTANCE We do not apply the word *regret* to that sorrow for the past which involves a sense of guilt, this belongs to *remorse* or *repentance* We *regret* the loss or absence of friends, &c, but the word is now more commonly applied to the pain we feel for lost opportunities, or for early follies, for carelessness, &c

Re-grĕt'ful, *a* Full of regret *Fanshaw*

Re-grĕt'ful ly, *adv* With regret *Greenhill*

Re grĕt'ta ble, *a* Admitting of, or deserving, regret.

Re guărd'ant, *a* (*Her*) The same as REGARDANT

Re guĕr'don (re gĕr'dun, 72), *n* [Prefix *re* and *guerdon* See *infra*] A reward, a recompense [*Obs*] *Shak*

Re guĕr'don (re gĕr'dun), *v t* [Prefix *re* and *guerdon,* O Fr *requerdonner,* Pr *requerdonar, requazardonar,* It *requiderdonare*] To reward [*Obs*] *Shak*

Rĕg'ū-la ble, *a* Capable of being regulated [*R*]

Rĕg'ū lar, *a* [Lat *regularis,* from *regula* a rule, from *regere,* to guide, to rule, It *regolare,* Sp & Pg *regular,* Fr *regulier*]

1 Conformed to a rule, agreeable to an established rule, law, or principle, to a prescribed mode, or to established customary forms normal, as, a *regular* epic poem, a *regular* verse in poetry, a *regular* piece of music, *regular* practice of law or medicine, a *regular* plan, a *regular* building

2 Governed by rule or rules, steady or uniform in course, practice, or occurrence, not subject to unexplained or irrational variation returning at stated intervals, steadily pursued, orderly, methodical, periodical

3 Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline, as, a *regular* physician

4 Belonging to a monastic order, as, *regular* clergy, in distinction from the *secular* clergy

5 (*Bot*) Characterized by uniformity in structure or condition, as where subordinate parts of the same kind closely resemble each other, and are symmetrically arranged *Henslow*

Regular polygon (Geom), a polygon which is both equilateral and equiangular — *Regular polyhedron,* a polyhedron whose faces are equal, regular polygons, of which sort there are four, viz, the hexahedron or cube, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, the icosahedron — *Regular troops,* troops of a permanent army, — opposed to *militia*

Syn — Normal, orderly, methodical, periodical See NORMAL

Rĕg'ū lar, *n* [L Lat *regularis,* It *regolare,* Sp & Pg *regular,* Pr *reglar,* Fr *regulier* See *supra*]

1 (*Rom Cath Church*) A member of any religious order who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and who has been solemnly recognized by the church *Bp Fitzpatrick*

2 (*Mil*) A soldier belonging to a permanent or standing army, — chiefly used in the plural

Rĕg'ū-lăr'i-ty, *n* [Fr *regularite,* Pr *regularitat,* Sp *regularidad,* It *regolarita* See *supra*] The condition or quality of being regular, conformity to a rule to established order, or to settled principles method, steadiness, uniformity

Rĕg'ū lar-ize, *v t* To cause to become regular, to regulate [*Rare*]

Rĕg'ū lar ly, *adv* In a regular manner, in a way or method accordant to rule or established mode, in uniform order, methodically, in due order

Rĕg'ū-lar-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being regular, regularity

Rĕg'ū-lāte, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* REGULATED; *p pr.* & *vb n* REGULATING] [Lat *regulare, regulatum,* from *regula.* It *regolare,* Sp & Pg *regular,* Pr. *reglar,* O Fr *reguler,* N Fr *regler* See REGULAR.]

1 To adjust by rule, method, or established mode, to direct by rule or restriction, to subject to governing principles or laws "The laws which *regulate* the successions of the seasons" *Macaulay.*

The herdsmen near the frontier adjudicated their own disputes, and *regulated* their own police *Bancroft*

2 To put in good order, as, to *regulate* the disordered state of a nation or its finances.

Syn — To adjust, dispose, methodize, arrange, direct, order, rule, govern

Rĕg'ū-lā'tion, *n* [Sp *regulacion,* It *regolazione*]

1 The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated or reduced to order "The temper and *regulation* of our own minds" *Macaulay.*

2 A rule or order prescribed for management or government, prescription, a regulating principle; a governing direction, precept, law, as, the *regulations* of a society

Regulation sword cap, uniform &c (*Mil*), a sword, cap uniform, &c of the kind or quality prescribed by the official regulations

Syn — Law, rule, method, principle, order See LAW

Rĕg'ū la tive, *a* 1 Tending to regulate, regulating

2 (*Metaph*) Necessarily assumed by the mind as fundamental to all other knowledge, furnishing fundamental principles, as, the *regulative* principles, or principles *a priori,* the *regulative* faculty. *Sir W Hamilton.*

☞ These terms are borrowed from Kant, and suggest the thought allowed by Kant, that possibly these principles are only true for the human mind, the operations and belief of which they regulate

Rĕg'ū-lā'tor, *n* [Sp *regulador,* It *regolatore*]

1 One who regulates, specifically, in the United States, one of a band of men who, in the absence or inadequacy of ordinary legal authority, take into their own hands the punishment of crime and the regulation of society

A few stood neutral, or declared in favor of the *Regulators* *Bancroft.*

2 (*Mech*) That which serves to regulate or control as, (*a*) The lever or index in a watch, which controls the effective length of the hair or balance-spring, by means of the curb pins which it carries, and thus regulates the vibrations of the balance. (*b*) A clock of superior excellence, usually having a compensating pendulum and a dead beat escapement, used by watch makers for regulating watches. (*c*) The throttle valve of a steam engine [*Eng*] (*d*) In general, any contrivance, usually self acting, by which motion is checked and regulated, either by limiting the source or obstructing its effects, as the governor of a steam engine, the pendulum or balance of a time piece, a fly or fan wheel, or the like

Rĕg'ū-līne (rĕg'yū lin), *a* [Fr *regulin,* Sp *reguline* See REGULUS] Of, or pertaining to, regulus, or pure metal "Bodies which we can reduce to the metallic or *reguline* state" *Lavoisier, Trans.*

Rĕg'ū-līze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REGULIZED, *p pr.* & *vb n* REGULIZING] To reduce to regulus, or pure metal, to separate, as pure metal from extraneous matter

Rĕ'gū lŭs, *n*, Eng *pl* RĔG'Ū LŬSĔS, Lat *pl.* RĔG'Ū LĪ [Lat, a petty king, prince, dim of *rex, regis,* a king, Fr *regule,* Sp *regulo,* It *regolo*]

1 A petty king, a ruler of little power or consequence

2 (*Chem*) The pure metal, which, in the melting of ores, falls to the bottom of the crucible, as, *regulus* of antimony

3 (*Astron*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo — called also the *Lion's Heart*

Re-gûr'gi tāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REGURGITATED, *p pr* & *vb n* REGURGITATING] [L Lat *regurgitare, regurgitatum,* from Lat *re,* again, back, and *gurges, gurgitis,* a gulf, It *regurgitare,* Sp *regurgitar* Cf RECORGE] To throw or pour back, as from a deep or hollow place, to pour or throw back in great quantity *Bentley.*

Re gûr'gi tāte, *v i* To be thrown or poured back.

Re gûr'gi tā'tion, *n* [Fr *regurgitation*]

1 The act of flowing or pouring back by the orifice of entrance

2 The act of swallowing again, re absorption.

3 (*Med*) The natural and easy vomiting of their food by infants

Rē'ha bĭl'i tāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REHABILITATED, *p pr* & *vb n* REHABILITATING.] [Eng prefix *re* and *habilitate,* L Lat *rehabilitare,* Sp. *rehabilitar,* Fr *rehabiliter,* It *riabilitare*] To restore to a former capacity, to re-instate, to qualify again, to restore, as a delinquent to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited, — a term of civil and canon law

Rē'ha-bĭl'i tā'tion, *n* [L. Lat *rehabilitatio,* Fr. *rehabilitation,* Sp *rehabilitacion,* It *riabilitazione*] The act of re-instating in a former rank or capacity, restoration to former rights. *Bouvier. Walsh.*

Rē-hăsh', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REHASHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REHASHING.] [Prefix *re* and *hash.*] To hash over again.

Rē-hăsh', *n.* Something hashed over; something made up from materials formerly used, as, a *rehash* of an old speech

Rē-hēar', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REHEARD, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REHEARING.] [Prefix *re* and *hear.*] To hear again, to try a second time, as, to *rehear* a cause in Chancery

Re-hēars'al (re hĕrs'al, 14), *n.* [From *rehearse.*]

1 The act of rehearsing, or the state of being rehearsed, repetition of the words of another or of a written work, recital, a telling or recounting, narration "In *rehearsal* of our Lord's Prayer after the blessed sacrament" *Hooker* "Sweet *rehearsal* of my morning's dream" *Shak.*

2 The recital of a piece before the public exhibition of it, as, the *rehearsal* of a comedy

Here's a marvelous convenient place for our *rehearsal* *Shak.*

Re-hēarse' (re-hĕrs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REHEARSED (hĕrst'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REHEARSING.] [Probably from prefix *re* and *hear say.*]

1 To repeat, as what has been already said, to tell over again, to recite

When the words were heard which David spoke, they *rehearsed* them before Saul 1 Sam. xvii. 31

2 To narrate, to recount, to relate, to tell

There shall they *rehearse* the righteous acts of the Lord *Judg.* v. 11

3 To recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation, as, to *rehearse* a tragedy

Meet me in the palace wood, by moonlight there will we *rehearse* ✦ *Shak.*

4. To cause to recite, tell, or narrate [*Rare.*]

He has been *rehearsed* by Madame Defarge as to his having seen her *Dickens*

Syn.—To recite, recapitulate, recount, detail, describe, tell, relate, narrate

Re-hēars'er (re hĕrs'er), *n.* One who rehearses, recites, or narrates

Rē-hēat', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *heat.*]

1 To heat again

2 To cheer up exceedingly, to revive, to rejoice. [*Obs.*]

Him would I comfort and *reheat*,
For I hope of his gold to get *Chaucer*

Rē hĕlm', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *helm.*] To cover again with a helmet, or as with a helmet

Rē-hi-bī'tion, *n.* [Lat. prefix *re*, back, and *habere*, to have.] (*Law.*) The returning of a thing purchased to the seller, on the ground of some defect or fraud, the annulling of a sale *Burrill*

Re hĭb'i to ry, *a.* Of, or relating to, rehibition, as, a *rehibitory* action *Burrill*

Rē-hīre', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *hire.*] To hire again

Rē-hū'man ize, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *humanize.*] To render human again *C. Brontë*

Rēi, *n.* See REE.

Rēi'gle (rē'gl), *n.* [O Fr *reigle*, a rule, a line, N Fr *règle*, from Lat *regula* See RULE.] A hollow cut or channel for guiding any thing, as, the *reigle* of a side post for a flood-gate *Carew*

Rēi'gle ment, *n.* [Fr *reglement.* See *supra.*] Rule, regulation [*Obs.*] *Bp. Taylor*

Reign (rān), *n.* [Fr *regne*, O Fr *reigne*, *raine*, Pr *reng*, *renc*, Sp & Pg *reino*, It *regno*, Lat *regnum*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king, from *regere*, to guide, rule.]

1 Royal authority, supreme power, sovereignty, kingdom, dominion, chief influence or direction "He who like a father held his *reign*" *Pope*

Saturn's sons received the threefold *reign*
Of heaven, of ocean, and deep hell beneath *Prior*

2 The territory or sphere which is reigned over, kingdom, empire, realm [*Obs. and rare.*] *Spenser*

3 The time during which a king, queen, or emperor, possesses the supreme authority

Reign (rān), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REIGNED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REIGNING.] [Fr *regner*, O Fr *reigner*, *raimer*, Pr *regnar*, *renhar*, Sp & Pg *reinar*, It & Lat *regnare*, from Lat *regnum* See *supra.*]

1 To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority, to exercise government, as a king or emperor; to hold supreme power, to rule.

Here we may *reign* secure *Milton*

2 Hence, to be predominant, to prevail "Pestilent diseases, which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn" *Bacon*

3 To have superior or uncontrolled dominion, to rule

Let not sin therefore, *reign* in your mortal body *Rom.* vi. 12

Syn.—To rule, govern, direct, control, prevail

Reign'er (rān'er), *n.* One who reigns, a ruler. [*Rare.*]

Rē'-il lūme', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *illume.*] To light again, to cause to shine anew. "Thou must *re-illume* its spark" *J. R. Drake*

Rē'-il-lū'mi nāte, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *illuminate.*] To enlighten again, to re-illume

Rē'-il-lū'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of enlightening again.

Rē'-il lū'mine, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *illumine.*] To illumine again or anew, to re illume.

Rēim, *n.* [Written also, less correctly, *ream.*] A strip of ox-hide, deprived of hair, and rendered flexible, used for twisting into ropes, &c. [*South Africa.*] *Simmonds.*

Rē'-im bărk', *v. t.* & *i.* See RE-EMBARK.

Rē'-im bŏd'y, *v. t.* [See RE EMBODY.] To imbody again, to be formed into a body anew. *Boyle.*

Rē'-im bûrs'a-ble, *a.* [Fr *remboursable* See *infra.*] Capable of being repaid, or intended to be repaid

A loan has been made of two millions of dollars, *re-imbursable* in ten years *Hamilton*

Rē'-im bûrse', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE IMBURSED (rē'im bûrst'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE IMBURSING.] [Prefix *re* and *imburse*, Fr *rembourser*, It. *rimborsare*, Sp *reembolsar.*]

1 To replace in a treasury or purse, as an equivalent for what has been taken, lost, or expended, to refund, to pay back, to restore, as, to *re-imburse* the expenses of a war

2 To make restoration or payment of an equivalent to, to pay back to, to indemnify,—applied to the person

Rē'-im bûrse'ment, *n.* [Fr *remboursement*, It *rimborsamento*, O Sp *reembolsamiento*] The act of repaying or refunding, repayment, as, the *re-imbursement* of principal and interest *Hamilton*

Rē'-im bûrs'er, *n.* One who reimburses or refunds what has been lost or expended

Rē'-im-mĕrge', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *immerge*] To immerge again, to plunge anew

Rē'-im plānt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE IMPLANTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE IMPLANTING.] [Prefix *re* and *implant.*] To implant again

Rē'-im-pōrt', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *import* Fr *remporter*] To import again, to carry back, to reconvey *Young*

Rē'im por-tā'tion, *n.* The act of importing what has been exported

Rē'-im-por tūne', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *importune*] To importune again

Rē'-im-pōse', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *impose*] To impose anew, as a tax

Rē'-im-prĕg'nāte, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *impregnate*] To impregnate again *Browne*

Rē'-im-prĕss', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE IMPRESSED (prĕst'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE IMPRESSING.] [Prefix *re* and *impress*] To impress anew

Rē'-im-prĕs'sion (prĕsh'un), *n.* A second or repeated impression

Rē'-im print', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *imprint*] To imprint again

Rē'-im prĭs'on (prĭz'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-IMPRISONED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE IMPRISONING.] [Prefix *re* and *imprison*] To imprison a second time, either for the same cause, or after release from imprisonment *Acts*

Rē'-im prĭs'on ment, *n.* The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, or after a release from prison *Acts.*

Rein (rān), *n.* [Fr *rêne*, O Fr *regne*, *reigne*, *reine*, Pr *regna*, It *redina*, Pg *redea*, Sp *rienda*, L. Lat *retina*, Lat *retinaculum*, from *retinere*, to hold back, from *re*, back, and *tenere*, to hold.]

1 The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver restrains and governs the horse, &c

2 Hence, an instrument of curbing, restraining, or governing, government.

To give the reins to, to give license to, to leave without restraint — *To take the reins* to take the guidance or government — *Without rein*, without restraint

Let their eyes
Rove *without rein* *Milton*

Rein (rān), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REINED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REINING.]

1 To govern by a bridle. *Milton.*

2. To restrain, to control.

Being once chafed, he can not
Be *reined* again to temperance *Shak.*

Rein (rān), *v. i.* To be guided by reins, to bear the reins [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Rē'-in gu'gu-rāte, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *inaugurate*] To inaugurate anew

Rē'-in çĕnse', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *incense*] To incense again

Rē'-in çīte', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *incite.*] To incite again

Rē'-in-cōr'po-rāte, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *incorporate*] To incorporate again to embody anew

Re'-in-crēase', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *increase*] To increase again, to augment anew.

Rē'-in cûr', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *incur*] To incur a second time

Rein'deer (rān'), *n.* [Written also *randeer* and *ranedeer*] [A-S *hrân-deór* See RANE.] (*Zool.*) A ruminant mammal of the deer kind, of several species, found in the colder part of both hemispheres, having horns whose branches are palmate below, and cylindric above, and having also a hairy muffle. The woodland *reindeer* (*Rangifer carabou*) is found east of Lake Superior, from Hudson's Bay to the Northern United States. The bare ground *reindeer* (*R.* [or *Tarandus*] *Groenlandicus*), of smaller size, is found on the shores of the Arctic Sea in both hemispheres.

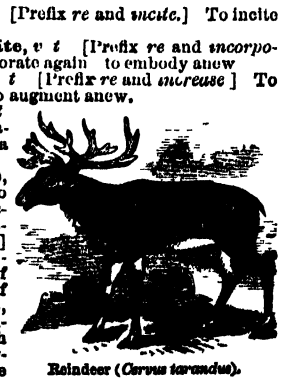

Reindeer (*Cervus tarandus*).

Reindeer moss (*Bot.*), a lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*), found in arctic regions, where it forms the principal food of the reindeer in winter

Rē'-in dūçe', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *induce.*] To induce again

Rē'-in-fĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-INFECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-INFECTING.] [Prefix *re* and *infect* Fr *reinfecter*] To infect again.

Rē'-in fĕc'tious (-kt'shus), *a.* Capable of infecting again

Rē'-in fōrçe', *v. t.* See RE ENFORCE.

Rē'-in fōrçe', *n.* That part of a cannon near the breech which is made thicker and stronger than the rest [See RE-ENFORCE, and *Illust.* of *Cannon.*]

Re-inforce band, a band sometimes introduced between the first and second re-inforce of a cannon — *Re-inforce rings* flat hoop-like moldings on the side nearest the breech *Craig*

Rē-in fōrçe'ment, *n.* See RE-ENFORCEMENT.

Rē'-in-fōrm', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *inform*] To inform anew *Scott.*

Rē'-in-fūnd', *v. t.* [Lat. *re* and *infundere*, to pour in See INFUSION.] To flow in anew [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Rē'-in fūse', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *infuse.*] To infuse again

Rē'-in-grā'ti āte (grā'shĭ āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE INGRATIATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE INGRATIATING.] [Prefix *re* and *ingratiate*] To ingratiate again, to recommend again to favor *Herbert.*

Rē'-in hăb'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-INHABITED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-INHABITING.] [Prefix *re* and *inhabit*] To inhabit again *Meds.*

Rein'less (rān'lĕs), *a.* Without rein, without restraint, unchecked

Rein-măn'ite (rīn), *n.* A variety of allophane. *Ogilvie.*

Rē'-in-quīre', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *inquire*] To inquire a second time *Browne.*

Reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [Fr *rein*, pl *reins*, O. Fr *rain*, Pr *ren*, *re*, O Sp *ren*, *reno*, N Sp *riñon*, equiv. to Fr *rognon*, It *arnione*, *arignone*, Pg. *rins*, It. *rene*, Lat *ren*, pl *renes*]

1 The kidneys

2 The lower part of the back, being the ribs and hip bone, over the kidneys

3 Hence, the inward impulses, the affections and passions,—so called because formerly supposed to have their seat in that part of the body

My *reins* shall rejoice when thy lips speak right things *Prov.* xxiii. 16

I am he which searcheth the *reins* and hearts *Rev.* ii. 23

Reins of a vault (*Arch.*) the sides or walls that sustain the arch *Gwilt* — *To give the reins*, to give license, to allow to be without restraint — *To take the reins*, to assume control

Rē'-in-sĕrt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE INSERTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE INSERTING.] [Prefix *re* and *insert*] To insert a second time

Rē'-in-sĕr'tion, *n.* A second insertion

Rē'-in-spĕct', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE INSPECTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-INSPECTING.] [Prefix *re* and *inspect*] To inspect again, as provisions, or the like

Rē'-in spĕc'tion, *n.* The act of inspecting a second time

Rē'-in spīre', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE INSPIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-INSPIRING.] [Prefix *re* and *inspire*] To inspire anew *Milton*

Rē'-in spĭr'it, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *inspirit*] To inspirit anew

Rē'-in stăll', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE INSTALLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE INSTALLING.] [Prefix *re* and *install*, Fr *reinstaller*] To install again, to seat anew *Milton.*

Rē'-in stăll'ment, *n.* A second installment.

Rē'-in stāte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE INSTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE INSTATING.] [Prefix *re* and *instate*] To place again in possession, or in a former state, to restore to a state from which one had been removed, as, to *re instate* a king in the possession of the kingdom, to *re-instate* one in the affections of his family

Rē'-in stāte'ment, *n.* The act of putting in a former state, re-establishment

Rē'-in-stā'tion, *n.* The act of re-instating; re-instatement.

Rē'-in strŭct', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *instruct.*] To instruct anew, as, to *re instruct* in the faith.

Rē'-in sŭr'ançe (rē'in-shŭr'ans), *n.*

1 [Prefix *re* and *insurance*] A contract of indemnity to a party, who has insured property, against loss by his insurance. See RE-ASSURANCE and SURE

2 Insurance a second time or again.

Rē'-in-sure' (rē' in-shur'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-INSURED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE INSURING.] [Prefix *re* and *insure*] To insure, as property, in favor of one who has previously insured it.

The insurer may cause the property insured to be *re-insured* by other persons. *Walsh.*

Re-in'te-grāte, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *integrate.* See

REDINTEGRATE.] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore. [*Rare.*] *Bacon.*

Rē-in'te-grā'tion, *n.* A renewing or making whole again. See REDINTEGRATION.

Rē'in-tēr', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *inter*] To inter again.

Rē'in-tēr're-gāte, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *interrogate*; Fr. *réinterroger.*] To interrogate again, to question repeatedly. *Cotgrave.*

Rē'in-thrōne', *v. t* See RE-ENTHRONE

Rē'in-thrōn'ize, *v. t* To re enthrone [*Obs.*]

Re-in'tro-dūce', *v. t* [Prefix *re* and *introduce.*] To introduce again

Re-in'tro-dūc'tion, *n* A second introduction

Rē'in-ūn'dāte, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *inundate*] To inundate again.

Rē'in-vĕst', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* RE-INVESTED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* RE-INVESTING] [Prefix *re* and *invest.*] To invest anew.

Rē'in-vĕs'ti-gāte, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *investigate*] To investigate again *M Stuart*

Rē'in-vĕs'ti-gā'tion, *n* A second investigation

Rē'in-vĕst'ment, *n* The act of investing anew, a second or repeated investment

Rē'in-vig'or āte, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *invigorate.*] To revive vigor in, to re animate.

Rē'in-vŏlve', *v. t* [Prefix *re* and *involve*] To involve anew "To *re involve* us in the pitchy cloud of infernal darkness" *Milton*

Reis-effendi (rēz ef-fĕn'de), *n* [Ar *reis, rées*, head, chief See EFFENDI] A Turkish minister for foreign affairs

Rē-is'sŭ-a ble (rē-ish'shŭ-), *a* Capable of being re issued

Rē-is'sue (rē-ish'shu), *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *issue*] To issue a second time.

Rē-is'sue (rē-ish'shu), *n.* A second or repeated issue.

Rēit (rēt), *n.* [Cf RIED] Sedge, sea weed. [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Reî'ter (rī'ter), *n.* [Ger, rider] One of the German cavalry of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries *Brande*

Re-It'er āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REITERATED, *p. pr* & *vb n* REITERATING] [Prefix *re* and *iterate*; L Lat & It *reiterare*, Sp *reiterar*, Fr *réitérer.*] To repeat again and again, to say or do repeatedly.

Syn.—To repeat, recapitulate, rehearse —REITERATE, REPEAT To *repeat* is to utter or express a second time To *reiterate* is to repeat again and again, as, he was not satisfied with *repeating* his declaration, but went on to *reiterate* it in various forms

Beyond this place you can have no retreat:
Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat* *Dryden*
That with *reiterated* crimes he might
Heap on himself damnation *Milton*

Re-It'er-ate, *a* Reiterated, repeated. [*Rare*]

Re-It'er-ā'ted-ly, *adv* Repeatedly

Re-It'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *reiteratio*, Fr *réitération*, Sp *reiteracion*, It *reiterazione*] Repetition *Boyle*

Re-It'er-ā'tive, *n* 1 (*Gram*) A word expressing repeated or reiterated action

2 A word formed from another, or used to form another, by repetition, as, *dilly dally*

Re-jĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REJECTED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* REJECTING] [Lat *rejicere, rejectum*, from *re*, back, and *jacere*, to throw, Fr *rejeter*, It *rigettare*]

1. To cast from one, to throw away, to discard

Have I *rejected* those that me adored? *Browne*

2. To refuse to receive, to decline haughtily or harshly, to repudiate. "That golden scepter which thou didst *reject*" *Milton*

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will also *reject* thee *Hos* iv 6

3. To refuse to grant, as, to *reject* a prayer or request.

Syn.—To repel, slight, despise, renounce, rebuff, decline

Re-jĕct'a-ble, *a* Capable of being rejected, worthy or suitable to be rejected

Re-jĕc'ta mĕn'tă, *n pl* [From Lat *rejectare*, verb intensive from *rejicere* See REJECT.] Things thrown out or away. [*Ill formed*] *Fleming*

Re'jec tā'ne ŭs, *a* [Lat *rejectaneus* See REJECT.] Not chosen or received, rejected "Profane, *rejectaneous*, and reprobate people" *Barrow*

Re-jĕct'er, *n* One who rejects or refuses *Clarke.*

Re-jĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *rejectio*, Fr *rejection*, It *rejezione, regezione* See REJECT] The act of rejecting, throwing away, casting off, or forsaking, refusal to accept or grant *Bacon*

Rē'jec-tī'tious (tish'us), *a.* Implying or requiring rejection, rejectable

Re-jĕct'ive, *a* Rejecting, or tending to reject

Re-jĕct'ment, *n* Matter thrown away *Eaton*

Re-joice', *v. i.* [*imp* & *p p.* REJOICED (re joist'), *p. pr* & *vb. n.* REJOICING] [O Eng *rejoisse*, Fr *réjouir*, O. Fr. *rejoïr*, from *re* and *jouir, joïr*, to enjoy, Pr. *jauzir, gauzir*, It *giovre, godere*, from Lat. *gaudere*, to rejoice, Sp & Pg *gozar*, to enjoy, *goco*, joy, Sp. *regocijar*, to rejoice, O Fr *regoyer*] To feel joy, to experience gladness in a high degree; to be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations, to exult.

O, *rejoice* beyond a common joy. *Shak.*

Syn.—To delight, joy; exult, triumph.

Re-joice', *v. t.* To give joy to; to make joyful; to gladden; to animate with lively, pleasurable sensations, to exhilarate. "While she, great saint, *rejoices* heaven." *Prior.*

Syn.—To gladden, please; cheer; exhilarate, delight.

Re-joice'ment, *n.* Rejoicing. [*Obs.*]

Re-joi'cer, *n* One who rejoices

Re joi'cing, *n.* 1. The act of expressing joy and gladness

The voice of *rejoicing* and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous *Ps* cxviii 15

2 That which causes to rejoice, occasion of joy or gladness

Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage forever for they are the *rejoicing* of my heart *Ps* cxix 111

Re-joi'cing-ly, *adv* With joy or exultation

Rē-join', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REJOINED, *p pr* & *vb n.* REJOINING] [Prefix *re* and *join*, Fr *rejoindre*]

1 To join again, to unite after separation

2 To meet or fall in again with, to attach one's self to again

Meet and *rejoin* me in the pensive grot. *Pope*

Re join', *v i* 1. To answer to a reply *Dryden*

2 (*Law*) To answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication

Re-join'der, *n* 1 An answer to a reply, or, in general, an answer

2 (*Law*) The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication

Syn.—Reply, answer, replication See REPLY

Re join'der, *v t* To make, or utter, a rejoinder, to reply [*Obs*]

Re-join'dūre, *n* The act of joining again [*Obs*]

Rē joint', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REJOINTED, *p pr* & *vb n* REJOINTING] [Prefix *re* and *joint*]

1 To re unite the joints of, to joint anew *Barrow*

2 Specifically, to fill up the joints of, as stones in buildings, when the mortar has been dislodged by age and the action of the weather *Gwilt*

Rē jōlt', *n* [Prefix *re* and *jolt*] A reacting jolt or shock, a rebound or recoil [*Obs*] "The inward *revolts* and recollings of the mind" *South*

Rē jōlt', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *jolt*] To jolt or shake again [*Obs*] *Locke*

Re-journ' (re-jûrn'), *v t* [Fr *réajourner*] See ADJOURN] To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Re journ'ment, *n* Adjournment [*Obs*]

Rē judge' (rē jŭj'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REJUDGED, *p pr* & *vb n* REJUDGING] [Prefix *re* and *judge*] To judge again, to re examine, to review, to call to a new trial and decision

Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace *Pope*

Re jū've nāte, *v t* [Lat *re*, again, and *juvenis*, young, youthful, O Fr *rejouvenir*] To render young again

Re jū've nās'çençe, } *n* [Prefix *re* and *juvenes*
Re jū've nās'çen cy, } *cence*] A renewing of youth, the state of being or growing young again

Re jū've nās'çent, *a* Becoming, or causing to become, rejuvenated, rejuvenating

Re jū've nīze, *v t* To render young again

Rē kĭn'dle (kĭn'dl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REKINDLED, *p pr* & *vb n* REKINDLING] [Prefix *re* and *kindle*]

1 To kindle again, to set on fire anew *Cheyne*

2 To excite or inflame again, to rouse anew

Rē-king', *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *king*] To cause to become a king again [*Rare*]

Rē-lāde', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *lade*] To lade or load again, to burden anew

Rē lāid', *imp* & *p p* of *relay*

Relais (rŭh lā'), *n* [Fr See RELAY, *n*] (*Fort*) A narrow walk without the rampart, to receive the earth that may be washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch [*Rare*]

Rē-lānd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RELANDED, *p pr* & *vb n* RELANDING] [Prefix *re* and *land*] To land again, to put on land, as that which had been shipped or embarked

Rē lānd', *v. i.* To go on shore after having embarked

Re lāpse', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RELAPSED (re lăpst'), *p pr* & *vb n* RELAPSING] [Lat *relabi, relapsus*, from *re*, again, back, and *labi*, to fall, slip, slide]

1 To slip or slide back, to return

2 To fall back, to return to a former state or practice, generally in a bad sense, as from a state of convalescence or amended moral condition.

Re lāps', *n* [See *supra* Fr & Pr *relaps*, Sp & Pg *relapso*, a person relapsing]

1 A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or morals

Alas! from what high hope to what *relapse*,
Unlooked for, are we fallen! *Milton*

2 One who has relapsed or fallen back into error, specifically, one who, after recanting error, returns to it again [*Obs*]

Re-lāps'er, *n* One who relapses into vice or error.

Re lāte', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* RELATED, *p pr* & *vb n.* RELATING] [Lat *referre, relatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *ferre*, to bring or bear, Fr. *relater*, Sp. *relatar* Cf REFER]

1. To bring back, to restore. [*Obs.*]

Abate your zealous haste, till morrow next again
Both light of heaven and strength of men *relate* *Spenser*

2. To refer; to ascribe to, as a source or origin. [*Obs. and rare*]

3. Especially, to recount; to narrate; to recite; to tell over.

This heavy act with heavy heart *relate*. *Shak.*

4 To ally by connection or kindred.

To relate one's self, to vent thoughts in words [*Rare*]

Syn.—To tell, recite, narrate, recount, rehearse; report, detail, describe

Re-lāte', *v i* 1 To stand in some relation; to have bearing or concern, to pertain, to refer,—followed by *to*

All negative words *relate* to positive ideas. *Locke.*

2 To make reference, to take account. [*Obs. and rare*] "Reckoning by the years of their own consecration, without *relating* to any imperial account." *Fuller.*

Re-lāt'ed, *p a* 1 Allied by kindred, connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity; as, a person *related* in the first or second degree

2 Standing in relation or connection, as, the electric and galvanic forces are closely *related.*

3 (*Mus*) The same as RELATIVE

Re lāt'er, *n* One who relates, recites, or narrates; an historian

Re-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *relatio*, Fr *relation*, Pr *relatio*, Sp *relacion*, It *relazione* See RELATE and RIDER]

1 The act of relating or telling also, that which is related, recital account narration, narrative of facts as, an historical *relation*

2 The state of being related or of referring, what is apprehended as appertaining to a being or quality, by considering it in its bearing upon something else, relative quality or condition, the being such and such with regard or respect to some other thing

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art in *relation* to its agreement with poetry *Dryden*

Any sort of connection which is perceived or imagined between two or more things, or any comparison which is made by the mind is a *relation* *I Taylor*

3 Connection by consanguinity or affinity, kindred, tie of birth or marriage, relationship, as, the *relation* of parents and children

Relations dear and all the charities
Of father son, and brother, first were known *Milton*

4 A person connected by consanguinity or affinity, a relative a kinsman or kinswoman

5 (*Law*) The carrying back and giving effect or operation to an act or proceeding from some previous date or time, by a sort of fiction, as if it had happened or begun at that time *Wharton Burrill*

Syn.—Recital rehearsal narration account, narrative tale detail description kindred, consanguinity affinity, kinsman kinswoman

Re-lā'tion al, *a* 1 Having relation or kindred.

We might be tempted to take these two nations for *relational* stems *Tooke*

2 Indicating or specifying some relation, as, a *relational* word

Re lā'tion-ist, *n* A relative, a relation [*Obs. and rare*] *Browne*

Re lā'tion ship, *n* The state of being related by kindred, affinity or other alliance *Mason.*

Rĕl'a tīve, *a* [Lat *relativus* It, Sp, & Pg *relativo*, Pr *relatiu*, Fr *relatif* See *supra*]

1 Having relation, respecting standing in connection, pertaining, as, arguments not *relative* to the subject.

I'll have grounds
More *relative* than this *Shak*

2 Arising from relation, or from connection with, or reference to, something else not absolute, considered as belonging to or respecting something else

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity, an absolute as it is such a thing indued with such a nature; and a *relative* as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole *South*

3 (*Gram*) Indicating or expressing relation, referring to an antecedent as, a *relative* pronoun

4 (*Mus*) Characterizing or pertaining to chords and keys, which, by reason of the identity of some of their tones, admit of a natural transition from one to the other *Moore.*

☞ *Relative keys* are such as have all their tones but one in common A minor mode or key is also said to be the *relative* of the major key having the same signature

Relative terms terms which imply relation, as guardian and ward master and servant husband and wife

Rĕl'a tīve, *n* One who, or that which, relates to, or is considered in its relation to something else, a relative object or term one of two objects directly connected by any relation as, specifically, (*a*) A person connected by blood or affinity, strictly, one allied by blood relation, a kinsman or kinswoman. "Confining our care either to ourselves and *relatives*" *Bell* (*b*) (*Gram*) A word which relates to or represents another word or phrase, called its *antecedent* as, *who, which, that*

Rĕl'a-tīve ly, *adv* In a relative manner, in relation or respect to something else, not absolutely.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it *relatively* *Watts.*

Rĕl'a-tīve ness, *n.* The state of being relative, or bearing relation.

Rĕl'a-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* The state of being relative; as, the *relativity* of a subject. *Coleridge.*

Re-lāt'or, *n* [Lat, from *referre*; It. *relatore*, Sp. *relator*, Fr *relateur* See *supra.*]

1. One who relates, a relator "The several *relators* of this history" *Fuller.*

2. (*Law*) One who brings an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, an informant at whose relation an information is filed by the attorney-general *Craig Wharton*

Re-lāt'rix, *n.* (*Law*) A female relator

Re-lāx', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELAXED (re-lākst'), *p. pr & vb n* RELAXING] [Lat *relaxare*, from *re*, again, back, and *laxare*, to loose, to slacken, from *laxus*, loose, Fr *relaxer, relâcher*, Pr *relaxar, relachar*, Sp & Pg *relaxar*, It *relassare, rilassare*]

1. To make lax or loose, to make less close, firm, rigid, tense, or the like, to slacken, to loosen, to open, as, to *relax* a rope or cord, to *relax* the muscles or sinews.

Nor served it to *relax* their serried files *Milton*

2 To make less severe or rigorous, to abate the stringency of, to remit in respect to strenuousness, earnestness, or effort

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature *Swift*

3 Hence, to relieve from attention or effort, to ease, to recreate, to divert, as, conversation *relaxes* the mind

4 To relieve from constipation, to loosen, to open, as, medicines *relax* the bowels

Syn.—To slacken loosen, loose, remit, abate, mitigate, ease, unbend, divert

Re-lāx', *v. i* 1 To become loosened or feeble, to be made lax

His knees *relax* with toil *Pope*

2 To abate in severity, to become more mild or less rigorous

In others she *relaxed* again,
And governed with a looser rein *Prior*

3 To remit in close attention or effort, to unbend, to recreate

Re-lāx', *n* Relaxation [*Obs*] *Feltham*

Re-lāx', *a* Relaxed, lax [*Rare*]

Re-lāx'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being relaxed or remitted *Barrow*

Re-lāx'ant, *n* (*Med*) A medicine that relaxes or opens

Rē'lax-ā'tion (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *relaxatio*, Fr *relaxation*, Pr *relaxacio*, Sp *relajacion*, It *rilassazione, rilassazione* See *supra*]

1 The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed or slackened, remission of closeness, firmness, tension, rigor, effort, or constipation, loosening, opening, as, *relaxation* of the muscles, or of the whole system, *relaxation* of a law, &c

2 Remission from attention and effort, indulgence in recreation, diversion, or amusement "Hours of careless *relaxation*" *Macaulay*

Re lăx'a tĭve, *a* [O Fr *relaxatif*, Pr *relaxatiu*] Having the quality of relaxing, laxative

Re-lăx'a-tĭve, *n* A medicine that relaxes, a laxative [*Rare*] *B Jonson*

Re-lāy', *n* [Fr *relais*, O Fr & Pr *relais*, relaxation, discontinuance, It *rilascio*, release, relief, from O Fr *relasser*, to abandon, release, to stop from weariness, It *rilasciare*, from Lat *relaxare* See RELAX]

1 A supply of any thing arranged beforehand for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages, provision for successive relief, as, specifically, (*a*) A supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others, that a traveler may proceed without delay (*b*) A supply of hunting dogs kept in readiness at certain places to pursue the game, when the dogs that have been in pursuit are weary

2 (*Electric Telegraphy*) A magnet which receives the circuit current, and is caused by it to bring into action the power of a local battery, for performing the work of recording

Relay battery, the local battery which is brought into use by the action of the relay magnet, or relay

Re-lāy', *v. t* [*imp & p. p* RELAYED, *p pr & vb n* RELAYING] [Prefix *re* and *lay*] To lay again, to lay a second time, as, to *relay* a pavement

Re lēas'a-ble, *a* Capable of being released

Re lēase' (re-lēst'), *v. t* [*imp & p. p* RELEASED (re-lēst'), *p. pr & vb n* RELEASING] [Prefix *re* and *lease*, v t, O Fr *relaisser*, It *rilasciare*, to release, to let free See RELAY, *n*, and RELAX]

1 To let loose again, to set free from restraint or confinement, to give liberty to, to let go

Now at that feast he *released* unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired. *Mark* xv 6

2 To relieve from something that confines, burdens, or oppresses, as from pain, trouble, an obligation, and the like

3 To let go, as a legal claim, to discharge or relinquish a right to, as lands or tenements, by conveying it to another that has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder releases his right to the tenant in possession, to quit

4 To loosen, to relax. [*Obs*] *Hooker*

Syn.—To free, liberate, loose, discharge, quit, acquit

Rē-lēase', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *lease.*] To lease again, to grant a new lease of, to let back.

Re-lēase', *n.* 1. The act of letting loose or freeing, or the state of being let loose or freed, liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage. "Who boast'st *release* from hell" *Milton.*

2 Relief from care, pain, or any burden

3 Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty, or claim of any kind, acquittance

4 (*Law*) A giving up or relinquishment of some right or claim, a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another who has some estate in possession, a quitclaim *Blackstone*

5 (*Steam-eng*) The act of opening the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished, in order to diminish the back pressure

Syn.—Liberation, freedom, discharge See DEATH

Re lēas-ee', *n.* A person to whom a release is given

Re-lēase'ment, *n* The act of releasing, as from confinement or obligation *Milton.*

Re-lēas'er, *n* One who releases

Rĕl'e-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p* RELEGATED, *p pr & vb n* RELEGATING] [Lat *relegare, relegatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *legare*, to send with a commission or charge, It *relegare*, Sp & Pr *relegar*, Fr *reléguer*] To remove, to dispatch, to consign, to remand, to transfer, specifically, to send into exile, to banish

It [the Latin language] was *relegated* into the study of the scholar *Milman*

Rĕl'e-gā'tion, *n* [Lat *relegatio*, Fr. *relégation*, Sp *relegacion*, It *relegazione*] The act of relegating, removal, consignment, banishment, exile

Re lĕnt', *v. i* [*imp & p. p* RELENTED, *p pr & vb n* RELENTING] [Fr *ralentir*, O Fr *alentir*, It *rallentare, allentare*, Pr *alentar, alantir*, from Lat. *lentus*, pliant, flexible, slow]

1 To become less rigid or hard, to lose compactness, to give way, to yield, to dissolve, to deliquesce, to relax [*Obs*]

In some houses sweetmeats will *relent* more than in others *Bacon*

Salt of tartar placed in a cellar will begin to *relent* *Boyle*

When opening buds salute the welcome day,
And earth, *relenting* feels the genial ray *Pope*

2 To become less intense [*Rare*] *Sidney*

3 To become less harsh, hard, cruel, or the like, to soften in temper, to become more mild and tender, to feel compassion

Can you behold
My sighs and tears, and will not once *relent*? *Shak*

Re lĕnt', *v. t* [*Obs*] 1 To slacken

And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace *Spenser*

2 To soften, to mollify *Spenser*

Re-lĕnt', *a* Dissolved, melted [*Obs*]

Re-lĕnt', *n* Remission, stay, stop, delay [*Obs*]

She came without *relent* unto the land of Amazons *Spenser*

Re-lĕnt'less, *a* Unmoved by appeals to sympathy or forgiveness, insensible to the distresses of others, destitute of tenderness, unpitying, as, a prey to *relentless* despotism

For this the avenging power employs his darts,
Thus will persist *relentless* in his ire *Dryden*

Re-lĕnt'less-ly, *adv* In a relentless manner, without pity

Re-lĕnt'less-ness, *n* The quality of being relentless, or unmoved by pity

Re-lĕnt'ment, *n* The condition or state of relenting, softening, relaxation [*Rare*] *Browne*

Rē'les-see', *n* [See RELEASE] The person to whom a release is executed

Rē'les sôr', *n* The person who executes a release

There must be a privity of estate between the *releasor* and *releasee* *Blackstone*

Re-lĕt', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *let*] To let anew, as a house

Rĕl'e vance, } *n* 1 The state of being relevant,
Rĕl'e van cy, } or of affording relief or aid, pertinence, applicableness

Its meaning little reason, little *relevancy* bore *E A Poe*

2 (*Scots Law*) Sufficiency to infer the conclusion

Rĕl'e vant, *a* [Fr *relevant*, p pr of *relever*, to raise again, to relieve, q v]

1 Relieving, lending aid or support. [*Rare*] *Pownall*

2 Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand, pertinent, applicable

Close and *relevant* arguments have very little hold on the passions *Sydney Smith*

3 (*Scots Law*) Sufficient to support the cause

Rĕl'e vā'tion, *n* [Lat *relevatio*, from *relevare*, to lift up, to raise, Sp *relevacion*, Pr *relevatio* See RELIEVE] A raising or lifting up [*Obs*]

Re lī'a bĭl'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being reliable, reliableness

Re lī'a ble, *a* Suitable or fit to be relied on, worthy of dependence or reliance, trustworthy "A *reliable* witness to the truth of the miracles of Jesus" *A Norton*

According to General Livingston's humorous account his own village of Elizabethtown was not much more *reliable*, being peopled in those agitated times, by "unknown, unrecommended strangers, guilty-looking tories, and very knavish whigs" *W Irving*

☞ To the use of this word, which is of recent introduction into the language, many take exception, maintaining that it is unnecessary, and irregular in formation. It is, however, a most convenient substitute for the phrase *to be relied upon*, and a useful synonym for *trustworthy*, which is by preference applied to persons, as *reliable* is to things, such as an account, statement, or the like. The assertion that adjectives derived from neuter verbs do not admit of a passive sense can not be maintained, for it is refuted by the occurrence, in good usage, of such words as *laughable*, worthy of being laughed *at*, from the neuter verb *to laugh*, *available*, fit or able to be availed *of* from the neuter verb *to avail*, *dispensable*, capable of being dispensed *with*, and *indispensable*, the same word with the negative prefix *in*, from the neuter verb *to dispense*. Pope uses *dependable* in precisely the same sense as this word, and *unaccountable* is a word equally irregular Other examples might be added The derivatives from intransitive verbs, as *perishable*, &c, and the formatives from nouns, as *objectionable, exceptionable, marriageable*, may also be referred to as showing the absence of strict regularity in the use of the suffix in English See UNRELIABLE

Re-lī'a-ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being reliable, trustworthiness

Re-lī'a bly, *adv* In a reliable manner.

Re lī'ance, *n* [From *rely*] 1. The act of relying, or the condition or quality of being reliant, dependence, confidence, trust, repose of mind upon what is deemed sufficient support or authority "In *reliance* on promises which proved to be of very little value" *Macaulay.*

2 Any thing on which to rely, sure dependence, ground of trust

Re lī'ant, *a* Having reliance, confident, trusting.

Rĕl'ic, *n* [Formerly written also *relique.*] [Fr. *relique*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *reliquia*, Lat *reliquiæ*, pl, from *relinquere*, to leave behind See RELINQUISH]

1 That which remains, that which is left after loss or decay

Shall we go see the *relics* of this town? *Shak*

2 The body of a deceased person, a corpse; specifically, the body, or some part of the body, of deceased saints or martyrs

Thy *relics*, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,
And sacred place by Dryden's awful dust *Pope*

There are very few treasuries of *relics* in Italy that have not a tooth or bone of this saint *Addison*

3 Hence, a memorial, any thing preserved in remembrance, as, *relics* of youthful days or friendships

Rĕl'ic-ly, *adv* In the manner of relics [*Rare.*]

Rĕl'ict, *n* [O Fr *relicte*, a widow, Lat *relicta*, f of *relictus*, p p of *relinquere*, to leave behind. See RELINQUISH] A woman whose husband is dead, a widow

Eli dying without issue, Jacob was obliged by law to marry his *relict*, and so to raise up seed to his brother Eli *South*

Re lĭct'ed, *a* [Lat *relictus*, p p of *relinquere*, to leave behind See RELINQUISH] (*Law*) Left uncovered, as land by the retrocession of the sea or other water *Bouvier.*

Re-lĭc'tion, *n* [Lat *relictio*, a leaving behind See *supra*] (*Law*) Land left uncovered by the retrocession of the sea or other water *Bouvier.*

Re lief' (re-lēf'), *n* [Eng *relieve*, q v, O Fr. *relef*, an act of faith and homage by which the heir took up a lapsed fief, restitution, N Fr, embossed work, It *rilievo*, Sp *relieve*, raised work Cf BASS-RELIEF.]

1 The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved, the removal of any evil, or of any thing oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained, succor, comfort, ease, redress

He sees the dire contagion spread so fast,
That where it seizes, all *relief* is vain *Dryden*

2 Release from a post, or from the performance of duty, by the intervention of others, by discharge, or by relay

For this *relief* much thanks, 'tis bitter cold. *Shak*

3 That which relieves or gives succor, aid, or comfort, those who relieve from performance of duty by taking the place of such as perform it, a relay

4 (*Feudal Law*) A fine or composition which the heir of a deceased tenant paid to the lord, at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of taking up the estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant

5 (*Sculp & Arch*) The projecture or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed

☞ *Relief* is of three kinds, namely, *high-relief (alto rilievo)*, *low-relief*, or *bass-relief (basso-rilievo)*, and *demi-relief (demi-rilievo)* The difference is in the degree of projecture *High relief* is formed from nature, as when a figure stands completely out from the ground, being attached to it in only a few places *Low relief* is when the figure projects but little, as in medals, festoons, foliages, and other ornaments *Demi-relief* is when one half of the figure rises from the plane *Brande*

6 (*Paint*) The appearance of projection, or the degree of boldness which a figure exhibits to the eye at a distance

7 (*Fort*) The height of a parapet above the bottom of the ditch belonging to it.

8 (*Physical Geog*) The elevations and surface undulations of a country. *Guyot.*

Relief-valve (*Steam-eng*), a valve through which the water escapes into the hot-well, when shut off from the boiler. *Weale*

Syn.—Alleviation; mitigation, aid, help, succor, assistance, remedy, redress, indemnification

Re-lēf'less, *a* Without relief, remediless

Re-lī'er, *n.* [From *rely*] One who relies, or has full confidence.

Re lēv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being relieved, fitted to receive relief *Hale*

Re-lēve' (re-leev'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RELIEVED, *p. pr* & *vb n* RELIEVING] [Fr *relever*, to raise again, to discharge, relieve, Pr, Sp, & Pg *relevar*, It *rilevare*, Lat *relevare*, to lift up, to raise, to make light, to relieve, from *re*, again, and *levare*, to raise, from *levis*, light]

1. To lift up, to raise again, to cause to rise, hence, to cause to seem to rise, to put in relief, to give prominence or conspicuousness to, to set off by contrast

Her tall figure, *relieved* against the blue sky, seemed almost of supernatural height *W Scott*

Parallels, or like relations, alternately *relieve* each other, when neither will pass asunder, yet they are plausible together. *Bronne*

2 To raise or remove, as any thing which depresses, weighs down, or crushes, to render less burdensome or afflicting, to alleviate, to abate, to mitigate, to lessen, as, to *relieve* pain or distress, to *relieve* the wants of the poor

3 To free from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like, to give ease, comfort, or consolation to, to help.

Now lend assistance and *relieve* the poor *Dryden*

4 Hence, to release from a post or station by substitution of others, to put another in place of, or to take the place of, in the bearing of any burden or discharge of any duty

Who hath *relieved* you?
Bernardo has my place *Shak.*

5 To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by the removal of a grievance, by indemnification for losses, and the like, to right

Syn.—To alleviate, assuage, succor, assist aid help, support, sustain, ease, mitigate lighten, diminish, remove, free, remedy, redress, indemnify

Re-lēve'ment, *n* The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved, relief, release

Re-lēv'er (-leev'er), *n* 1 One who relieves, one who, or that which, gives ease

2. (*Gun*) An iron ring fixed to a handle, and serving to disengage the searcher of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole *Craig*

Re lēv'ing (-leev'ing), *p a* Serving or tending to relieve.

Relieving arch See DISCHARGING ARCH — *Relieving tackle* (*Naut*) (*a*) A temporary tackle attached to the tiller of a vessel during gales or an action, in case of accident to the tiller-ropes (*b*) A strong tackle from a wharf to a careened vessel, to prevent her from oversetting entirely, and to assist in righting her *Totten Craig*

Rē light' (rē līt'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RELIGHTED, *p pr* & *vb n* RELIGHTING] [Prefix *re* and *light*] To light anew, to illuminate again, to set on fire again

Re-lig'ion (re lij'un), *n* [Fr & Sp *religion*, Pr *religio*, It *religione*, Lat *religio*, either from *relegere*, to gather or collect again, to go through or over again in reading, in speech, or in thought, *religens*, revering the gods, pious, religious, or from *religare*, to bind anew or back, to bind fast]

1 The recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience, right feelings toward God as rightly apprehended, piety

Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without *religion* *Washington*

Religion will attend you as a pleasant and useful companion in every proper place, and every temperate occupation of life *Buckminster*

2 Any system of faith and worship, as, the *religion* of the Turks, of Hindoos, of Christians, true and false *religion*

3 The rites or services of religion, — chiefly in the plural [*Rare*] "With gay *religions* full of pomp and gold" *Milton*

☞ *Religion*, as distinguished from *theology* is subjective, designating the feelings and acts of men which relate to God, while *theology* is objective, and denotes those ideas of God which man entertains respecting the God whom he worships, especially his scientific and systematic views of God As distinguished from *morality* *religion* denotes the influences and motives to human duty which are found in the character and will of God, while *morality* describes the duties to man, to which true *religion* always influences

Syn.—Piety, sanctity — RELIGION, PIETY, SANCTITY *Religion* is a high sense of moral obligation and spirit of reverence or worship which affect the heart of man with respect to the Deity *Piety* first expressed the feelings of a child toward a parent, and was hence used for that filial sentiment of veneration and love which we owe to the Father of all *Sanctity* denotes primarily that purity of heart and life which springs from habitual communion with God, and a sense of his continual presence

By her informed, we best *religion* learn,
Its glorious object by her aid discern *Blackmore*
Grown ripe in years, and old in *piety*. *Prior*

God attributes to place
No *sanctity*, if none be thither brought
By men who there frequent. *Milton*

Re-lig'ion-a-ry, *a.* Relating to religion, pious [*Obs*] *Bp Barlow.*

Re-lig'ion-a-ry, } *n.* A religionist. [*Rare*]
Re-lig'ion-er, }

Re-lij'ion Ism (re lij'un-izm), *n*

1 Practice of, or adherence to, religion. *Stewart*

2 Affected or false religion

Re-lig'ion-ist, *n* One earnestly devoted or attached to a religion, a bigoted or affected practicer of religion

The chief actors on one side were, and were to be, the Puritan *religionists* *Palfrey*

Re lig'i-ŏs'i ty, *n* [Lat *religiositas*, It *religiosita*, Sp *religiosidad*, Pr *religiositat*, Fr *religiosité* See *infra*] The quality of being religious, sense of religion, religiousness [*Rare*] *M Arnold*

Re-lij'ŭs (re lij'us), *a* [Lat *religiosus*, It, Sp, & Pg *religioso*, Pr *religios*, Fr *religieux*. See RELIGION]

1 Pertaining or relating to religion, concerned with religion, teaching or setting forth religion, set apart to religion, as, a *religious* society, a *religious* sect, a *religious* place, *religious* subjects, books, teachers, houses, &c, *religious* wars

Our law forbids at their *religious* rites
My presence *Milton*

2 Possessing, acting according to, or agreeing with, religion, pious, godly, devoted, as, a *religious* man, life, behavior, &c

Their lives
Religious titled them the sons of God *Milton*

3 Scrupulously faithful or exact, strict, dutiful

Thus Indian-like,
Religious in my error, I adore the sun *Shak.*

Syn.—Pious, godly, holy, devout, devotional, conscientious, strict, rigid, exact

Re lig'ŭs, *n* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns, and devoted to a life of piety and devotion, a monk or friar a nun [*Obs*] *Addison*

Re-lig'ŭs ly, *adv* 1 In a religious manner, with love and reverence to the Supreme Being, piously *Drayton*

2 According to the rites of religion, reverently with veneration *Shak.*

3 In accordance with religious principles or doctrines, strictly, conscientiously, scrupulously, exactly, as, a vow or promise *religiously* observed

Re-lig'ŭs ness, *n* The quality or state of being religious

Re-lin'quent, *a* [Lat *relinquens*, p pr of *relinquere* See *infra*] Relinquishing

Re lin'quent, *n* One who relinquishes

Re lin'quish (re lingk'wish), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RELINQUISHED (re lingk'wisht), *p pr* & *vb n* RELINQUISHING] [Lat *relinquere*, to leave behind, from *re*, again, back, and *linquere*, to leave, O It *relinquere*, Pr & O Fr *relinquir*, *relenquir*]

1 To withdraw from, to leave behind to abandon, to quit

There is no doubt but we ought to *relinquish* such rites and orders *Hooker*

They placed Irish tenants on the lands *relinquished* by the English *Davies*

2 To give up, to renounce a claim to, to resign, as, to *relinquish* a debt

To relinquish back or *to* to give up to release, to surrender, as, to *relinquish* a claim to another

Syn — To resign, to leave, quit, forsake, abandon, desert, renounce, forbear forego See RESIGN

Re lin'quish er, *n* One who relinquishes

Re-lin'quish ment, *n* The act of leaving or quitting, a forsaking, the renouncing a claim to

Rĕl'i qua ry, *n* [Fr *reliquaire*, Pr *reliquari*, Sp & Pg *relicario*, *relicario*, It *reliquiario*, *reliquiere*, L Lat *reliquiarium*, *reliquare*, from *reliquiæ* See RELIC and *infra*] A small chest, box, or casket, in which relics are kept

Re lique' (re lēk'), *n* A relic See RELIC

Re lin'qui-æ (-lik'wi-ē), *n pl* [Lat, from *relinquere*, to leave behind See RELINQUISH]

1 Remains of the dead, organic remains *Humble*

2 (*Bot*) The same as INDUVIÆ See INDUVIÆ

Rē-liq'uid-āte (re lik'wid āt), *v t* [Prefix *re* and *liquidate*] To liquidate anew, to adjust a second time

Rē liq'uid ā'tion, *n* A second or renewed liquidation a renewed adjustment *Hamilton*

Rĕl'ish, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RELISHED (rel'isht), *p pr* & *vb n* RELISHING] [O Fr *relechier*, to lick or taste anew, from *re*, again, and *lecher*, to lick, Pr *lechar*, *luchar* *luquar*, It *leccare*, from O H Ger *leckôn*, N H Ger *lecken*, A S *liccian*, Eng *lick* Cf LICK and LECHER]

1 To taste or eat with pleasure, to like the flavor of, to partake of with gratification, hence, to enjoy, to be pleased with or gratified by, to experience pleasure from, as, to *relish* a dish.

Now I begin to *relish* thy advice *Shak.*

He knows how to prize his advantages, and to *relish* the honors which he enjoys *Atterbury*

2. To give a pleasing flavor to, to impart poignancy or delicacy to, to cause to taste agreeably. "A savory bit that served to *relish* wine." *Dryden.*

Rĕl'ish, *v i* 1. To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure, gratification, or satisfaction, to be enjoyable

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discredits *Shak*

2 To have a flavor "A theory which, how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature" *Woodward*

Rĕl'ish, *n* [See the verb] 1. A pleasing taste; flavor that gratifies the palate.

While we abstained
From this delightful fruit, nor knew till now
True *relish*, tasting *Milton.*

2 Hence, enjoyable quality, power of pleasing.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish* *Addison.*

3 Taste, flavor, savor, quality, characteristic tinge

It preserves some *relish* of old writing *Pope.*

4 Inclination or taste for, liking, appetite, fondness "A *relish* for whatever was excellent in arts or letters" *Macaulay.*

5 Enough merely to give a flavor, the smallest perceptible quantity, tinge

6 That which is used to impart a flavor, specifically, something taken with food to render it more palatable

Syn — Taste, savor, flavor, appetite, zest, gusto; liking, delight

Rĕl'ish-a ble, *a* Having an agreeable taste, worthy of being relished

Rē-līve' (rē līv'), *v i* [Prefix *re* and *live*] To live again, to revive *Spenser.*

Rē-līve' (rē līv'), *v t* To recall to life [*Obs*]

Rē lōad', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *load*] To load anew, as a gun

Rē lōan', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RELOANED, *p pr* & *vb n* RELOANING] [Prefix *re* and *loan*] To loan again, to lend, as that which has been lent and repaid

Rē lōan', *n* A second lending of the same thing.

Rē lō'cāte, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *locate*] To locate a second time

Rē'lo-cā'tion, *n* 1 A second location *Scott.*

2 (*Law*) Renewal of a lease

Rē lŏdge', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *lodge*] To lodge again

Rē lōve' (rē lŭv'), *v t* [Prefix *re* and *love*] To love in return [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

Re lū'çent, *a* [Lat *relucens*, p pr of *relucere*, to shine, from *re*, again, back, and *lucere*, to shine] Shining, transparent, clear, pellucid, as, a *relucent* stream

Gorgeous banners to the sun expand
Their streaming volumes of *relucent* gold. *Glover.*

Re lŭct', *v i* [Lat *reluctari*, *reluctatus*, from *re*, again, against, and *luctari*, to struggle, Fr *reluctter*] To strive or struggle against any thing, to make resistance, to show reluctance or repugnance.

He was by nature passionate, but more apt to *relucl* at the excesses of it *Walton*

Re lŭc'tançe, } *n* [Sp *reluctancia*, It *reluttanza*
Re lŭc'tan çy, } *za* See *infra*] The state or quality of being reluctant, repugnance, aversion of mind, unwillingness, — often followed with *to* or *against* before the object

Bear witness Heaven with what *reluctancy*
Her helpless innocence I doom to die *Dryden*

Syn — Aversion, repugnance, unwillingness, dislike. See AVERSION

Re lŭc'tant, *a* [Lat *reluctans*, p pr of *reluctari*, Sp *reluctante* See RELUCT]

1 Striving against, much opposed in heart, unwilling, repugnant, averse, loth

Reluctant now I touched the trembling string *Jackell.*

2 Proceeding from an unwilling mind, granted with reluctance, as, *reluctant* obedience *Mitford.*

Syn — Averse unwilling, loth, disinclined, backward See AVERSE

Re lŭc'tant ly, *adv* In a reluctant manner, with opposition of heart, unwillingly

Re-lŭc'tāte, *v i* [See RELUCT] To resist, to struggle against, to oppose [*Obs*] *Fuller.*

Men devise colors to delude their *reluctating* consciences *Decay of Piety.*

Rĕl'uc tā'tion, *n* [L Lat *reluctatio*] Repugnance, resistance [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Re lūme', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RELUMED, *p pr.* & *vb n* RELUMING] [O Fr *relumer*, N Fr *rallumer*, It *rallumare*, Lat *reluminare*, from *re*, again, and *luminare*, to light, from *lumen*, light] To rekindle, to light again. "*Relumed* her ancient light, not kindled new" *Pope.*

I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light *relume* *Shak.*

Re-lū'mine, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RELUMINED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* RELUMINING] [See RELUME.]

1 To light anew, to rekindle. *Shak.*

2 To illuminate again

Re lȳ', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RELIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELYING] [Prefix *re* and *lie*] To rest with confidence, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty

of facts or of evidence; to have confidence; to trust; to depend, — with *on*, or rarely with *in*.

Go in thy native innocence, *rely*
On what thou hast of virtue *Shak.*

On some fond breast the parting soul *relies*. *Gray*

Syn. — To trust, depend, confide, repose

Rē-māde', *imp* & *p p* of *remake*

Re-māin', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMAINED; *p. pr* & *vb. n.* REMAINING] [O Fr *remandre*, *remanoir*, Pr *remandre*, *remaner*, *remanir*, O Sp *remanir*, N Sp & Pg *remanecer*, It *rimanere*, Lat *remanere*, from *re*, again, back, and *manere*, to stay, remain. Gr *μένω*]

1 To stay behind while others withdraw, to be left after other things have been removed or destroyed, to be left after a number or quantity has been subtracted or cut off, to be left as not included or comprised

Noah only *remained* alive, and they that were with him in the ark *Gen* vii 23

That which *remaineth* over, lay up for you to be kept until the morning *Ex* xvi 23

That an elder brother has power over his brethren *remains* to be proved *Locke*

2 To continue in a fixed place, an unchanged form or condition, or undiminished quantity, to abide, to stay, to endure, to last

Remain a widow at thy father's house *Gen* xxxviii 11

Childless thou art, childless *remain* *Milton*

Syn. — To continue, stay, wait, tarry, rest, sojourn, dwell, abide, last, endure

Re-māin', *v t* To await to be left to "The easier conquest now *Remains* thee" *Milton*

☞ This is elliptical for *remains to thee* *Remain* is not properly a transitive verb

Re-māin', *n* 1 That which is left, relic, remainder, — chiefly used in the plural "When this *remain* of horror has entirely subsided" *Burke*

2 State of remaining, stay [*Obs*]

Which often since my here *remain* in England,
I've seen him do *Shak.*

3 Specifically, that which is left of a human being after the life is gone, a dead body, a corpse, — used only in the plural

Old warriors whose adored *remains*
In weeping vaults her hallowed earth contains *Pope*

4 Also, the productions, especially literary works, of one who is dead, as, Cecil's *Remains*

Re-māin'der, *n* [O Fr *remandre* See *supra*]

1 Any thing that remains, or is left, after the separation and removal of a part, residue "The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy" *Dryden*

If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear the *remainder* yields no salt *Arbuthnot*

2. The corpse of a human being, relics, remains

Show us
The poor *remainder* of Andronicus *Shak.*

3 (*Math*) The quantity that is left after subtraction, or after any deduction

4 (*Law*) A remnant of an estate in land, depending upon a particular prior estate, created at the same time, and by the same instrument, and limited to arise immediately on the determination of that estate, and not an abridgment of it *Kent*

Syn. — Balance, rest, residue, remnant, remains, leavings, relics See BALANCE

Re-māin'der, *a* Remaining, refuse, left [*Obs*]

Which is as dry as the *remainder* biscuit
After a voyage *Shak*

Re-māin'der-man, *n*, *pl* RE MAIN'DER MEN (*Law*) One who has an estate after a particular estate is determined *Blackstone*

Rē-māke', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMADE, *p pr* & *vb. n* REMAKING] [Prefix *re* and *make*] To make anew

Re-mānd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMANDED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMANDING] [Fr *remander*, Sp *remandar*, It *rimandare*, Lat *remandare*, from *re*, again, back, and *mandare*, to commit, order, send word] To recommit or send back

Remand it to its former place to unite in a new combination *South*

Re-mānd'ment, *n.* The act of remanding or ordering back *Jefferson*

Rĕm'a-nence, } *n* [O Fr *remanence*, Pr *remanensa*, O It *rimanenza*, L Lat. **Rĕm'a nen cy**, } *remanentia*, from Lat *remanens* See *infra*] The state of being remanent, permanence, continuance. [*Rare*]

Neither St Augustine nor Calvin denied the *remanence* of the will in the fallen spirit *Coleridge*

Rĕm'a nent, *n* [O Fr *remanant*, *remainant*, Pr *remanen*, Sp *remanente*, *remaniente*, It *rimanente* See *supra*] That which remains, remnant [*Obs*]

Rĕm'a nent, *a* [Lat *remanens*, p pr. of *remanere*. See REMAIN] Remaining [*Obs*]

That little hope that is *remanent* hath its degree according to the infancy or growth of the habit. *Bp Taylor*

Rēs'a-sēs, *n* [Lat, it remains, present indicative of *remanere*, to remain] (*Legal Practice*) A case for trial which can not be tried during the term, or a case postponed.

Re-märk', *n.* [Fr. *remarque*, Sp. *remarca*. See *infra*.]

1. The act of remarking or attentively noticing; notice or observation.

The cause, though worth the search, may yet elude
Conjecture and *remark*, however shrewd. *Cowper.*

2 The expression, in speech or writing, of something remarked or noticed, the mention of that which is worthy of attention or notice, hence, also, a casual observation, as, a pertinent *remark*.

Syn. — Observation, note, comment, annotation

Re-märk', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMARKED (-märkt'), *p pr* & *vb n* REMARKING] [Fr. *remarquer*, from *re*, again, and *marquer*, to mark, Sp. *remarcar*, It. *rimarcare* See MARK]

1 To mark in a notable manner, to distinguish clearly, to point out obviously, to note. [*Rare*]

Thou art a man *remarked* to taste a mischief *Ford.*

His manacles *remark* him; here he sits *Milton.*

2. To take notice of, to observe, as, to *remark* the manner of a speaker

3 To express in words or writing, as observed or noticed, to call attention to, to bring to notice.

Syn. — To observe, notice, heed, regard, note, say — REMARK, OBSERVE, NOTICE To *observe* is to keep or hold a thing distinctly before the mind To *remark* is simply to mark or take note of whatever may come up To *notice* implies still less continuity of attention When we turn from these mental states to the *expression* of them in language, we find the same distinction An *observation* is properly the result of somewhat prolonged thought, a *remark* is usually suggested by some passing occurrence a *notice* is in most cases something cursory and short This distinction is not, however, always observed as to *remark* and *observe*, which are often used interchangeably "*Observing* men may form many judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion" *Watts* "He can not distinguish difficult and noble speculations from trifling and vulgar *remarks* *Collier* "The thing to be regarded in taking *notice* of a child's miscarriage, is, what root it springs from" *Locke*

Re märk', *v. i* To say or observe. "I shall only *remark*" *Waterland*

Rē märk', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *mark*] To mark again, or a second time, to mark anew

Re-märk'a-ble, *a* [Fr *remarquable*, Sp *remarcable*, It *rimarcabile*, *rimarchevole* See *supra*] Worthy of or capable of being remarked or noticed, noticeable, distinguished, uncommon

There is nothing left *remarkable*
Beneath the visiting moon *Shak.*

Syn. — Observable, noticeable, extraordinary, unusual, rare, strange, wonderful, notable, distinguished, famous, eminent

Re-märk'a ble ness, *n* The state of being remarkable, observableness, worthiness of remark

Re märk'a bly, *adv.* In a remarkable manner or degree

Re-märk'er, *n* One who remarks, an observer

Rē mär'riage, *n* A second or repeated marriage.

Rē mär'ry, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMARRIED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMARRYING] [Prefix *re* and *marry*] To marry again, or a second time

Rē mär'ry, *v. i.* To be married again or a second time

Rē mâst', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *mast*] To furnish with a second mast or set of masts

Rē mās'ti-cāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMASTICATED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMASTICATING] [Prefix *re* and *masticate*] To chew or masticate again, to chew over and over, as the cud

Rē mās'ti cā'tion, *n* The act of masticating again or repeatedly

Remblai (rŏng'blā'), *n* [Fr, from *remblayer*, to fill up an excavation, to embank, O Fr *emblaer*, to embarrass, to hinder, *blaer*, to sow with wheat] (*Fort*) The earth or materials used in making the embankments

☞ The *deblai* should be equal to the *remblai*

Rĕm'ble, *v t* [Cf O Fr *embler*, Pr *emblar*, to steal, from Lat *involare*, to fly into or at, to rush upon, to carry off] To remove [*Prov Eng*] *Grose.*

Re mēan', *v t* To give meaning to, to explain the meaning of, to interpret [*Obs*] *Wycliffe.*

Rē'me-ant, *a* [Lat *remeans*, *remeantis*, p pr of *remeare*, to go or come back, from *re*, again, and *meare*, to go] Coming back, returning [*Rare*]

"The *remeant* sun" *C Kingsley*

Rē-mĕas'ūre, *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *measure*.] To measure again.

They followed him
The way they came, their steps *remeasured* right *Fairfax*

Re-mē'di a ble, *a* [Fr *remediable*, Sp *remediable*, It *rimediabile*] Capable of being remedied or cured

Re-mē'di a-bly, *adv.* In a remediable manner or condition

Re mē'di al, *a.* [Lat *remedialis*] Affording a remedy, intended for a remedy, or for the removal of an evil.

Statutes are declaratory or *remedial* *Blackstone.*

It is an evil not compensated by any beneficial result: it is not *remedial*, not conservative *I Taylor*

Re-mē'di-al-ly, *adv.* In a way suited to afford relief

Re-mē'di-ate, *a.* The same as REMEDIAL. [*Obs*]

Re-mĕd'i-less, or **Rĕm'e-di-less** (113) (Synop, § 130), *a* [By some orthoepists the accent is placed on the first syllable, which would be well if there were no derivatives; but *remedilessly*, *remediless ness*, require the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Not admitting a remedy, or counteraction; incapable of being restored, changed, or prevented; incurable.

Hopeless are all my evils, all *remediless*. *Milton.*

2 Not answering as a remedy; hence, ineffectual, powerless, incapable. "Forced to forego the attempt *remediless*." *Spenser.*

Syn. — Incurable, cureless, irremediable; irrecoverable, irretrievable, irreparable, desperate

Re-mĕd'i less, or **Rĕm'e-di-less**, *adv.* Without remedy, necessarily [*Obs*] *Usk.*

Re-mĕd'i-less-ly, or **Rĕm'e-di-lĕss'ly**, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy.

Re-mĕd'i-less-ness, or **Rĕm'e-di-lĕss'ness**, *n.* The state of being without remedy.

Rĕm'e-dy, *n* [Lat *remedium*, from *re*, again, and *mederi*, to heal, to cure, Fr *remede*, Pr. *remedi*, Sp, Pg, & It *remedio*]

1. That which cures a disease, any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health, — with *for*, as, a *remedy* for the gout.

2 That which counteracts an evil of any kind; a corrective, a counteractive, reparation, cure.

What may be *remedy* or cure
To evils which our own misdeeds have wrought. *Milton.*

3 (*Law*) The legal means to recover a right, or to obtain redress for a wrong.

Syn. — Cure, restorative, counteraction, reparation, redress, relief aid, help, assistance

Rĕm'e dy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMEDIED; *p pr* & *vb n* REMEDYING] [Fr *remédier*, Pr, Sp, & Pg. *remediar*, It *rimediare*, Lat *remediare*, *remediari*, see *supra*] To apply a remedy or cure to; to restore to soundness, health, integrity, and the like; to cure, to heal, to repair.

I will *remedy* this year ere long *Shak.*

Rē mĕlt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMELTED, *p pr.* & *vb n* REMELTING] [Prefix *re* and *melt*] To melt a second time

Re mĕm'ber, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMEMBERED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMEMBERING] [O Fr *remembrer*, N Fr *remembrer*, Pr *remembrar*, *rememorar*, O. Sp *remembrar*, It *rimembrare*, *rimemorare*, Lat. *rememorare*, from *re*, again, and *memorare*, to bring to remembrance See MEMORATE]

1 To bring to mind again, to think of again; to recall

We are said to *remember* any thing when the idea of it arises in the mind with the consciousness that we have had this idea before *Watts*

2 To be capable of recalling when required, to keep in mind, to be continually aware or thoughtful of, to preserve fresh in the memory, to keep from being forgotten, to attend to, to think of with gratitude, affection, respect, or any other emotion.

Let them have their wages duly paid,
And something over to *remember* me *Shak.*

Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste. *Milton.*

3 To put in mind, to remind [*Obs*] "By only *remembering* them the truth of what they themselves know" *Milton.*

My friends *remembered* me of home. *Chapman.*

4 To mention [*Obs*] "Many cases hereafter to be *remembered*" *Ayliffe*

Re mĕm'ber a ble, *a* Capable or worthy of being remembered [*Rare*] "The whole vale of Keswick is so *rememberable*" *Coleridge.*

Re-mĕm'ber a-bly, *adv* In a rememberable manner, so as to be remembered

Re-mĕm'ber er, *n* One who remembers

Re mĕm'brance, *n* [O Fr *remembrance*, Pr. *remembransa*, Sp *remembranza*, It *rimembranza*. See *supra*]

1 The act of remembering, the holding in mind, or the bringing to recollection "Lest fierce *remembrance* wake my sudden rage" *Milton.*

Titan,
Among the heavens, the immortal fact displayed,
Lest the *remembrance* of his grief should fail *Addison.*

2 The state of being remembered, or held in mind, memory, recollection

This, ever grateful, in *remembrance* bear,
To me thou owest, to me, the vital air *Pope*

3 That which serves to keep in or bring to mind, a memorial, a token, a memento, a souvenir; a memorandum.

On his breast a bloody cross he bore,
The dear *remembrance* of his dying Lord. *Spenser*

Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake. *Shak*

4. Power of remembering, time within which a fact can be remembered, period over which one's power to bring to mind extends

Thee have I heard relating what was done
Ere my *remembrance* *Milton.*

Syn. — Memory, recollection, reminiscence. See MEMORY

Re-mĕm'bran-cer, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, serves to bring to or keep in mind, a memento, a memorial.

Premature consolation is but the *remembrancer* of sorrow *Goldsmith.*

2. An officer in the exchequer of England, whose business is to put the judges of that court in remem-

brance of such things as are to be called on or dealt in for the sovereign's benefit. *Cowell.*

Re-mĕm'o-rāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *rememorare, rememoratum.* See REMEMBER.] To remember, to revive in the memory. [*Obs. and rare.*]

We shall find the like difficulties whether we *rememorate* or learn anew *Bp Sprat*

Re-mĕm'o-rā'tion, *n* [O Fr *remémoration*, Pr *rememoracio*, O Sp *rememoracion*, L Lat *rememoratio.* See *supra*.] Remembrance [*Obs. and rare.*] *Mountagu*

Re-mĕm'o-ra-tive, *a.* Tending or serving to remember, reminding [*Rare.*]

Re-mĕr'cie, Re-mĕr'cy, *v. t* [Fr *remercier*, Pr *remerciar*, from *re*, again, and O Fr *mercier*, Pr *merceiar*, to thank, from Fr *merci*, Pr & Pg *merce*, It *mercè*, Sp *merced*, salary, reward, favor, mercy, compassion, thanks, from Lat *merces, mercedis*, salary, reward, L Lat mercy, thanks] To thank [*Obs and rare.*] *Spenser*

Rē-mĕrge', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *merge*.] To merge again.

That each, who seems a separate whole,
Should move his rounds, and fusing all
The skirts of self again, should fall,
Remerging in the general Soul,
Is faith as vague as all unwelcome *Tennyson.*

Rĕm'i-fôrm, *a* [Lat *remus*, oar, and *forma*, form] Shaped like an oar

Rĕm'i-fĕz, *n pl* [Lat, from *remex, remigis*, a rower, from *remus*, an oar, and *agere*, to lead, drive Fr *rémiges*] (*Ornith*) The quill feathers of the wings of a bird, which, like oars, propel it through the air

Rĕm'i-grāte, or **Rĕ-mī'grāte** (Synop, § 130), *v. i* [Lat *remigrare, remigratum* from *re*, again, back, and *migrare*, to remove, migrate] To migrate again, to go back, to return *Boyle*

Rĕm'i-grā'tion, *n* Removal back again, a migration to a former place *Hale*

Re mind', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMINDED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMINDING] [Prefix *re* and *mind*] To put in mind, to bring to the remembrance of, to bring to the notice or consideration of "When age shall begin to *remind* us of our mortality" *South*

Re-mind'er, *n* One who, or that which, reminds, that which serves to awaken remembrance

Re-mind'ful, *a* Tending or adapted to remind careful to remind *Southey*

Rĕm'i-nis'çençe, *n* [Fr *reminiscence*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *reminiscencia*, It *reminiscenza, remiscenza*, Lat *reminiscentia* See *infra*]

1 The state of being reminiscent, or inclined to call to mind

2 The power of recalling to mind, remembrance

I forgive your want of *reminiscence*, since it is long since I saw you *B Jonson*

3 That which is remembered or recalled to mind, the statement of what one recollects, especially, past incidents or forgotten characteristics, as, pleasant or painful *reminiscences*

Syn. — Memory, remembrance, recollection See MEMORY

Rĕm'i-nis'çen çy, *n.* The same as REMINISCENCE [*Obs*]

Rĕm'i-nis'çent, *n* [Lat *reminiscens*, p pr of *reminisci*, to recall to mind, to recollect] One who calls to mind, and records past events

Rĕm'i-nis'çent, *a* Capable of, or inclined to, call to mind "Some other state of which we have been previously conscious, and are now *reminiscent*" *Sir W Hamilton*

Rĕm'i-nis-çĭn'tial, *a* Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection *Brownе*

Rĕm'i-pĕd, *n* [Fr *remipède*, from Lat *remus*, oar, and *pes, pedis*, foot] Having feet that are oar-shaped, or that are used as oars, — said of certain animals or insects

Rĕm'i-pĕd, *n* 1 (*Zool*) An animal having feet capable of being used as oars, — applied especially to certain crustaceans

2 (*Entom*) One of an order of coleopterous insects, including those which have tarsi adapted for swimming *Brande*

Re-mĭge', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMISED, *p pr* & *vb n.* REMISING] [Fr *remise*, delivery, surrender, from *remettre*, to put back, to deliver, Lat *remittere, remissum*, to send back, fr *re*, back, and *mittere*, to send] To send, give, or grant back, to release a claim to, to resign or surrender by deed *Blackstone*

Re-mĭge', *n.* (*Law*) A giving or granting back, surrender, release, as of a claim

Re-mĭss', *a* [Lat *remissus*, p p of *remittere*, to send back, to relax, It *remesso*, Sp *remiso*, Fr *remis.* See *supra*]

1. Not energetic or exact in duty or business, not careful or prompt in fulfilling engagements, behindhand, slack.

Thou never wast *remiss*, I bear thee witness *Milton*

2. Hence, lacking earnestness or activity, languid; slow "These nervous, bold, those languid and *remiss*." *Roscommon*

Its motion becomes more languid and *remiss* *Woodward*

Syn. — Slack; dilatory, slothful, negligent, careless, neglectful; inattentive, heedless, thoughtless.

Re-mĭss'ful, *a.* Full of remission or forgiveness; lenient, clement.

Re-mĭs'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being remissible, capability of being remitted

Re-mĭs'si-ble, *a* [Fr *rémissible*, Sp *remisible*, It *rimessibile* See REMIT.] Capable of being remitted or forgiven *Feltham*

Re mĭs'sion (mĭsh'un), *n.* [Fr *remission*, Pr *remissio*, Sp *remision*, It *remissione*, Lat *remissio*, from *remittere, remissum* See REMIT

1 The act of remitting, surrendering, or giving up, diminution of intensity, abatement, renunciation, relaxation

2 Especially, discharge from that which is due, relinquishment of a claim, right, or obligation, pardon of transgression

That plea therefore,
Will gain thee no *remission* *Milton*

3 (*Med*) A temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time, abatement

Re mĭs'sive, *a* [Lat *remissus*, Sp *remisivo* Pr *remissiu*, O Fr *remissif* See REMIT] Remitting, forgiving *Hackel*

Re-mĭss'ly, *adv* In a remiss or negligent manner, not vigorously, slowly, carelessly

Re mĭss'ness, *n* The state of being remiss, want of ardor or vigor, want of punctuality, want of attention to any business, duty, or engagement in the proper time, or with the requisite industry, slowness, slackness, negligence

Re mĭs'so ry, *a* Serving or tending to remit, involving remission

They would have us saved by a daily oblation propitiatory, by a sacrifice expiatory or *remissory* *Latimer*

Re mĭt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMITTED *p pr* & *vb n* REMITTING] [Lat *remittere*, to send back, to slacken, relax Sp *remitir*, Pg *remetter*, It *rimettere*, Pr *remetre* Fr *remettre* See REMISE]

1 To send back, to refer

The prisoner was *remitted* to the guard *Dryden*

2 To give up, to surrender, to resign, to restore "In this case the law *remits* him to his ancient and more certain right" *Blackstone*

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be *remitted* to their prince *Bayard*

3 To relax in intensity, to make less tense or violent

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire *Milton*

4 To forgive, to pardon "Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them *Joh* xx 2

The sovereign was undoubtedly competent to *remit* penalties without limit *Macaulay*

5 To transmit to a distance, as money, bills, or the like

Syn — To relax, release, abate, relinquish, forgive, pardon absolve

Re mĭt', *v i* To abate in force or in violence, to grow less intense, to become moderated, as, fever *remits* the severity of weather *remits*

Re mĭt'ment, *n* 1 The act of remitting "Disavowing the *remitment* of Claudius" *Milton*

2 The state of being remitted

Re mĭt'tal, *n* A remitting, giving up, surrender, as, the *remittal* of the first fruits *Scott*

Re mĭt'tance, *n* 1 (*Com*) The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place

2 The sum or thing remitted *Addison*

Re mĭt'tent, *a* [Lat *remittens*, p pr of *remittere*, Fr *remittent* See *supra*] Having remissions from time to time, as a disease abating periodically in severity, as, a *remittent* fever

Re mĭt'ter, *n* 1 One who remits, pardons, or makes remittance

2 (*Law*) The sending or placing back of a person to a title or right he had before the restitution of one who obtains possession of property under a defective title to his rights under some valid title by virtue of which he might legally have entered only by suit *Bouvier*

Re-mĭt'tor, *n* (*Law*) One who makes a remittance

Rē mĭx', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *mix*] To mix again or repeatedly

Rĕm'nant, *a* [O Fr *remanant, remanant*, p pr of *remanoir, remandre* See REMANENT and REMAIN] Remaining, yet left [*Rare*] "Scarcely yet in the peaceable possession of his mind because of the *remnant* dregs of his disease" *Butler*

And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the just duties of a humble wife *Prior*

Rĕm'nant, *n* [See *supra*] 1 What remains after a part is removed, performed, &c, residue "The *remnant* that are left of the captivity" *Ach* i 3

The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience *Dryden*

2 Hence, a small portion, a slight trace, a fragment, a little bit. "Some odd quirks and *remnants* of wit" *Shak*

Syn — Residue, rest, remains, remainder.

Rē-mŏd'el, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMODELLED, *p pr* & *vb. n* REMODELLING] [Prefix *re* and *model.*] To model or fashion anew.

The corporation had been *remodeled* *Macaulay*

Rē-mŏd'i-fi-kā'tion, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *modification.*] The act of modifying again; a repeated or additional modification or change

Rē mōld', } *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *mold.*] To mold
Rē mōuld', } or shape anew.

Rĕm'o lin-ite (49), *n* [From Los *Remolinos*, in Chili, where it is found] (*Min*) A mineral usually of a bright green color, consisting of oxide of copper, chloride of copper, and water *Dana.*

Re mōl'li ent, or **Re-mōl'li ent**, *a.* [Fr *rémollient*, Lat *remollions*, p pr of *remollire*, to soften, to mollify, from *re*, again, and *mollire*, to make soft, from *mollis*, soft] Mollifying, softening [*Rare.*]

Re mŏn'stranç, *n* [O Fr *remonstrance*, N. Fr. *remontrance*, It *rimostranza* See REMONSTRATE]

1 Act of remonstrating, show, discovery. [*Obs.*]

You may marvel why I would not rather
Make rash *remonstrance* of my hidden power
Than let him be so lost *Shak*

2 The act of expostulation

3 The terms in which one remonstrates, strong representation of reasons against a measure or act, earnest advice or reproof "The *remonstrances* of justice" *Rogers.*

4 (*Rom Cath Church*) The same as MONSTRANCE

Re mŏn'strant, *a* [Lat *remonstrans*, p pr. of *remonstrare*, O Fr *remonstrant*, It *remostrante*] Inclined or tending to remonstrate, expostulatory, urging strong reasons against an act

Re mŏn'strant, *n* One who remonstrates, specifically (*Eccl Hist*), one of the Arminians who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort, in 1618 *Brande.*

Re-mŏn'strāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMONSTRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMONSTRATING] [Lat. *remonstrare, remonstratum*, from Lat *re*, again, back, and *monstrare*, to show, It *remostrare*, Sp *remostrar*, O Fr *remonstrer*, N Fr *remontrer*]

1 To present, to explain again, to set forth, to show clearly [*Obs*]

I will *remonstrate* to you the third door *B Jonson*

2 To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings, to expostulate, to suggest urgent reasons in opposition to a measure

Syn — To expostulate reprove — REMONSTRATE, EXPOSTULATE We *expostulate* when we unite argument and entreaty to dissuade some one from the course he has chosen When we *remonstrate* we go further, and *show or set forth* in the strongest terms the danger or the guilt of his pursuing it We *remonstrate with* a person, and *against* the course he has adopted "*Expostulations* and well between lovers but ill between friends" *Spectator*

It is the proper business of a divine to state cases of conscience and to *remonstrate* against any growing corruptions in practice, and especially in principles' *Waterland*

Re mŏn'strāte, *v t* To show by a strong representation of reasons [*Obs*]

Rĕ'mon strā'tion, *n* [O Fr *remonstration*, Sp. *remonstracion*, L Lat *remonstratio*] The act of remonstrating [*Rare*]

Re mŏn'strā tor, *n* One who remonstrates

Remontoir (rĕh mŏng'twär'), *n* [Fr] A kind of escapement in time pieces, in which the impulse is given to the pendulum or balance by a special contrivance upon which the train of wheel work acts, instead of communicating directly with the pendulum or balance

Rĕm'o-ra, *n* [Lat, from *remorari*, to delay, from *re*, again, back, and *morari* to delay]

1 Delay, obstacle, hinderance [*Obs*]

The sum is, they thought to limit or take away the *remora* of his negative voice which like to that little pest at sea, took upon it to arrest and stop the commonwealth steering under full sail to a reformation *Milton*

2 (*Ichth*) A fish (*Echeneis remora*), having an oval sucking disk on the top of the head It was fabled to stop ships by attaching itself to them

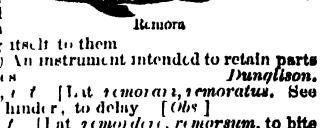

Remora

3 (*Surg*) An instrument intended to retain parts in their places *Dunglison.*

Rĕm'o rāte, *v t* [Lat *remorari, remoratus.* See *supra*] To hinder, to delay [*Obs*]

Re mōrd', *v t* [Lat *remordere, remorsum*, to bite again or back to torment, from *re*, again back, and *mordere*, to bite, vex Fr & Pr *remordre*, Sp & Pg *remorder* It *rimordere*] To excite to remorse to rebuke [*Obs*] *Skelton.*

Re mōrd', *v i* To feel remorse [*Obs*] *Elyot.*

Re mōrd'en çy, *n* [From Lat *remordere.* See *supra*] Compunction, remorse [*Obs*] *Killingbeck.*

Re morse', *n* [L Lat *remorsus*, from Lat. *remordere* Fr *remords*, It *rimorso* See REMORD.]

1 The keen or gnawing pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt, compunction of conscience for a crime committed

Nero will be tainted with *remorse* *Shak.*

2 Sympathetic sorrow, pity, compassion. [*Rare.*]

With womanly *remorse* of one that proved
So wretched an estate *Chapman.*

Curse on the unpardoning prince whom tears can draw
To no *remorse.* *Dryden.*

☞ Formerly by some pronounced *re-morse'*.

Syn.—Compunction, regret, anguish; compassion See COMPUNCTION and REGRET

Re mŏrsed' (re-mŏrst'), *a.* Feeling remorse or compunction. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Re mŏrse'ful, *a* 1 Full of remorse or compunction "Until the full tide of *remorseful* passion had abated" *Sir Scott*

2. Compassionate, feeling tenderly [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. Pitiable [*Obs.*]

Eurylochus straight hasted the report
Of this his fellow's most *remorseful* fate *Chapman*

Re mŏrse'ful ly, *adv* In a remorseful manner

Re mŏrse'ful ness, *n* The state of being remorseful, compunction

Re mŏrse'less, *a* Without remorse or sensibility, cruel, insensible to distress, as, the *remorseless* deep "*Remorseless* adversaries" *South* "*Remorseless* cruelty" *Milton*

Syn.—Unpitying, pitiless, relentless, unrelenting, implacable, merciless, unmerciful, savage, cruel

Re-mŏrse'less ly, *adv* Without remorse *South*

Re-mŏrse'less ness, *n* The state or quality of being remorseless, insensibility to distress

Re mōte', *a* [*comp* REMOTER, *superl* REMOTEST] [Lat *remotus*, p p of *removere*, to remove, Sp *remoto*, It *remoto*, *rimoto* See REMOVE]

1 Removed to a distance not near, far away,—said in respect to *time* or *place*

Places *remote* enough are in Bohemia *Shak.*

Remote from men, with God he passed his days *Parnell*

2 Hence, removed, not agreeing, according, or being related,—in various figurative uses, as, (*a*) Not agreeing, alien, foreign "All these propositions, however *remote* from reason" *Locke* (*b*) Not nearly related not close, as, a *remote* connection or consanguinity (*c*) Separate, abstracted "Whenever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst or *remote* from all bodies" *Locke* (*d*) Not proximate, primary, distant "An unadvised transition by very from the effect to the *remotest* cause" *Granville*

Re-mōte'ly, *adv* In a remote manner, at a distance in space, time, consanguinity, and the like, slightly

Re-mōte'ness, *n* State of being remote or distant in space, time, consanguinity, or the like, distance, slightness, as, the *remoteness* of a kingdom or of a star, the *remoteness* of the deluge from our age the *remoteness* of a future event, the *remoteness* of causes, *remoteness* of resemblance

Re-mō'tion, *n* [Fr *remotion*, Pr *remotio* Sp *remocion*, It *remozione*, *rimozione*, Lat *remotio* See REMOVE]

1 The act of removing [*Obs.*]

This act persuades me
That this *remotion* of the duke and her
Is practice only *Shak.*

2 The state of being remote, remoteness [*Rare*]

The whitish gleam [of the stars] was the mask conferred by the enormity of their *remotion* *De Quincey.*

Rē mōuld', } *v t* [Prefix *re* and *mold*] To mold
Rē mōld', } or shape anew

Rē mount', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *mount*] [*imp* & *p p* REMOUNTED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMOUNTING] To mount again, as, to *remount* a horse

Rē mount', *v i* To mount again, to reascend

To act and suffer but *remount* at last
With a fresh pinion *Byron*

Rē-mount', *n* The opportunity of, or things necessary for, remounting, specifically, a fresh horse, with his equipments, as, to give a *remount*

Re mŏv'a bĭl'i ty, *n* The capacity of being removable from an office or station, capacity of being displaced

Re mŏv'a ble (-mōōv'a-bl), *a* [From *remove*] Admitting of being removed, as from an office or station, or from one place to another

Such curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church *Lyttle*

Re-mŏv'al, *n* 1 The act of removing from a place, office, &c, as, the *removal* of a house, family, a public officer, and the like

2 The act of remedying or taking away, as, the *removal* of a disease, a disability, and the like

3 The state of being removed, change of place

4 The act of putting an end to, as, the *removal* of a grievance.

Re-mŏve' (re mōōv'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMOVED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMOVING] [Lat *removere*, from *re*, again, back, and *movere*, to move, It *rimuovere*, Sp & Pg *remover*, Pr *remover*, *remouvre*, O Fr *removoir*, *remouvoir*]

1 To cause to change place, to move away from the position occupied, to displace, as, to *remove* a building

Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbor's landmark *Deut* xix 14

When we had dined to prevent the ladies' leaving us, I generally had the table *removed* *Goldsmith*

2 To cause to leave a person or thing, to cause to cease to be, to take away, hence, to banish, to destroy

It was beyond the power of medicine to *remove* the disease *Macaulay*

3 To carry from one court to another, as, to *remove* a cause or suit by appeal

Re-mŏve', *v. i.* To change place in any manner, or to make a change in place, to move or go from one position or place to another.

Till Birnam wood *remove* to Dunsinane
I can not taint with fear *Shak.*

☞ The verb *remove*, in some of its applications, is synonymous with *move* but not in all Thus we do not apply *remove* to a mere change of posture, without a change of place or the seat of a thing A man *moves* his head when he turns it, or his finger when he bends it, but he does not *remove* it *Remove* usually or always denotes a change of place in a body, but we never apply it to a regular, continued course or motion We never say the wind or water, or a ship, *removes* at a certain rate by the hour, but we say a ship was *removed* from one place in a harbor to another *Move* is a generic term, including the sense of *remove*, which is more generally applied to a change from one station or permanent position, stand, or seat, to another station

Re-mŏve', *n* 1 The act of removing, a removal

This place should be at once both school and university not needing a *remove* to any other house of scholarship *Milton*

2 The state of being removed *Locke*

3 That which is removed, as a dish removed from table to make way for something else

4 The distance or space through which any thing is removed, interval, distance, remoteness "Capable of but a very small *remove*" *Rogers.*

5 A step in any scale of gradation.

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator *Addison*

6 The act of putting a horse's shoes on different feet *Swift*

Re mŏved' (mōōvd'), *p a* Separate from others, remote "So *removed* a dwelling" *Shak.*

Re mŏv'ed ness, *n* The state of being removed, remoteness *Shak.*

Re mŏv'er (mōōv'er), *n* One who removes, as, a *remover* of landmarks

Re mū'gi ent, *a* [Lat *remugiens*, p pr of *remugire*, from *re*, again, back, and *mugire*, to bellow] Rebellowing *More*

Re mū'ner a bĭl'i ty, *n* The capacity of being remunerated or rewarded

Re mū'ner a ble, *a* [From *remunerate*] Capable of being remunerated, fit or proper to be recompensed

Re-mū'ner-āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REMUNERATED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMUNERATING] [Lat *remuneratus*, *remuneratum*, from *re*, again, back, and *munerare*, to give, present, from *munus*, *muneris*, a gift, present, It *remunerare*, *rimunerare*, Sp *remunerar*, Fr *remunérer*] To pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice to reward, to recompense, to requite, as, to *remunerate* men for labor

Syn — To reward, recompense, compensate, satisfy, requite repay, pay re-imburse

Re mū'ner-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *remuneratio*, Fr *remunération*, Pr *remuneratio*, Sp *remuneracion*, It *remunerazione*, *rimunerazione* See *supra*]

1 The act of remunerating, or paying an equivalent for services, loss, or sacrifices

2 That which is given to remunerate, an equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings

Remuneration! O, thats the Latin word for three farthings! *Shak*

Syn —Reward, recompense, compensation, repayment, satisfaction, requital

Re mū'ner a tĭve, *a* [Fr *remunératif*, Sp *remunerativo*, It *remunerativo*] Intended or fitted to remunerate, yielding a proper remuneration or return, as, *remunerative* justice

Re-mū'ner-a tō ry, *a* [Fr *remunératoire*, Sp & It *remuneratorio*] Affording recompense, rewarding *Johnson*

Rē mŭr'mur, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *murmur*, Lat *remurmurare*, It *rimormorare*] To utter back in murmurs to return in murmurs, to repeat in low, hoarse sounds

The trembling trees in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood *Pope*

Rē mŭr'mur, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* REMURMURED, *p pr* & *vb n* REMURMURING] To murmur back, to return or echo in low, rumbling sounds

The realms of Mars *remurmured* all around *Dryden*

Rēn, *n* [Lat, the rare singular of *renes*, kidneys] (*Anat*) Kidney *Dunglison*

Renaissance (rŭh nā'sŏngs'), *n* [Fr, fr *renaître*, and *naissance*, birth, *naître*, Lat *nati*, to be born] A renewal, hence, a style of decorative art freer than the antique, but resulting therefrom, revived by Raphael in the pontificate of Leo X, as the result of the exhuming of certain ancient paintings *Fairholt*

Rē'nal, *a* [Lat *renalis*, from *renes*, the kidneys or reins, Fr *renal*, Sp *renal*, It *renale*] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins, as, the *renal* arteries

Rĕn'ard, *n* [Fr *renard*, Pr *raynart*, the fox, from L Ger *Reinecke*, *Reinke*, H Ger *Reinhard*, O H Ger *Reginhart*, *Reginhart*, *Reinhart*, i e, strong in counsel, the name of the fox in a celebrated German epic poem] A fox,—so called in fables or familiar tales, and in poetry [Written also *reynard*]

Re-năs'cençe, } *n.* [Sp *renascencia*, It *rinascenza*, Fr *renaissance*. See *infra*]
Re năs'cen-cy, } The state of being renascent

Read the Phœnix, and see how the single image of *renascence* is varied *Coleridge*

Re-năs'cent, *a.* [Lat. *renascens*, p. pr. of *renasci*, to be born again, fr. *re*, again, and *nasci*, to be born; It *rinascente*, Sp *renaciente*, Fr. *renaissant*.]

1. Springing or rising into being again, reproduced

2 Able or likely to be re-born, renewed, or reproduced, rejuvenated

Re năs'ci ble, *a* [L Lat *renascibilis*, from Lat. *renasci* See *supra*] Capable of being reproduced, able to spring again into being

Re-nāte', *a* [Lat *renatus*, p p of *renasci*, to be born again] Born again, renewed, rejuvenated. [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl.*

Rē nāv'i gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENAVIGATED; *p. pr* & *vb n* RENAVIGATING] [Prefix *re* and *navigate*] To navigate again, as, to *renavigate* the Pacific Ocean

Re-nāy', *v t* [Fr *renier*, from Lat *re* and *negare*, to deny] To deny, to disown, to refuse. [*Obs. and rare*]

Ren-cŏn'tre, } (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *rencontre*.
Ren-coun'ter, } Sp *reencuentro*, It. *rincontro*; Eng *re* and *encounter*, q v]

1 A meeting of two persons or bodies

2 Hence, a meeting in opposition or contest, a combat, action or engagement

The jostling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join *Glamville*

3 A casual combat or action, a sudden contest or fight without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties

The confederates should outnumber the enemy in all *rencounters* and engagements *Addison.*

Syn —Combat, fight, conflict, collision, clash

Ren coun'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENCOUNTERED; *p pr* & *vb n* RENCOUNTERING] [Fr *rencontrer*, Sp *reencontrar*, It *rincontrare* See *supra*]

1 To meet unexpectedly without enmity or hostility, to encounter [*Rare*]

2 To attack hand to hand [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ren coun'ter, *v i* To meet an enemy unexpectedly, to come in collision, to skirmish

Rĕnd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENT, *p pr* & *vb n.* RENDING] [A S *rendan*, *hrendan*, O Fries *renda*, *randa*, N Fries *renne*, to cut, rend, Icel *rœndi*, *rœna*, to spoil, destroy, Ir *rannaim*, to divide, share, part, W *rhanu*, Armor *ranna*]

1 To separate into parts with force or sudden violence, to tear asunder, as, powder *rends* a rock in blasting, lightning *rends* an oak

Thunder doth *rend* the region *Shak.*

2 To part or tear off forcibly, to split "An empire from its old foundation *rent*" *Dryden*

I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee 1 *Kings* xi 11

Syn —To tear burst, break, rupture, lacerate, fracture, crack, split

Rĕnd, *v i* To be rent or torn, to be separated. [*Rare*] *Bp Taylor.*

Rĕn'der, *n* [From *rend*] One who rends

Rĕn'der, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* RENDERING] [Fr *rendre*, Pr *rendre*, *reddre*, Sp *rendir*, O Sp & Pg *render*, It & L Lat *rendere*, from Lat *reddere*, with *n* inserted, from *re*, again, back, and *dare*, to give]

1 To return, to pay back, to restore

Whose smallest minute lost no riches *render* may *Spenser*

2 To inflict, as a retribution

I will *render* vengeance to mine enemies *Deut* xxxii 41

3 To give on demand, to give, to assign, to surrender

I'll make her *render* up her page to me *Shak*

4 Hence, to furnish, to contribute, as, to *render* a service

Logic *renders* its daily service to wisdom and virtue *Watts*

5 To make up, to furnish, to state, to deliver, as, to *render* an account, to *render* judgment

6 To cause to be, or to become, as, to *render* a person more safe or more unsafe, to *render* a fortress more secure or impregnable

7 To translate from one language into another, as, to *render* Latin into English, also, to interpret, set forth, or bring into full expression to others, the meaning, spirit, and full effect of, as a passage in oratory, a piece of strain of music, as, an actor *renders* his part with much truth and accuracy, a singer *renders* a passage of music with great effect, a painter *renders* a scene in a felicitous manner

8. To represent, to exhibit [*Obs.*]

He did *render* him the most unnatural
That lived amongst men *Shak.*

9 To boil down and clarify, as, to *render* tallow.

10 To plaster roughly

To render back, to return, to restore

Rĕn'der, *v i* 1 To give an account, to make explanation or confession, to show [*Obs and rare*]

2 (*Naut*) To pass to run,—said of the passage of a rope through a block, &c., as, a rope *renders* well, that is, passes freely. *Totten.*

Rĕn'der, *n* 1 A surrender, a giving up. *Shak.*

2 A return, a payment of rent.

In those early times the king's household was supported by specific *renders* of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the demains *Blackstone.*

3. An account given. *Shak.*

Rĕn'der-a ble, *a.* Capable of being rendered.

Rĕn'der-er, *n.* One who renders

Rĕn'der-ing, *n* The act of rendering, or that which is rendered, as, (*a*) A version, translation, as, the *rendering* of the Hebrew text *Lowth* (*b*) The act of laying the first coat of plaster on brick or stone work (*c*) The coat thus laid on *Gwilt*

Rĕn'dez-vous (rĕn'de vōō) (Synop , § 130), *n* , *pl* [*Rare*] RĔN'DEZ-VOUS LZ (rĕn'de vōōz *or*) [Fr *rendez vous*, render yourselves, repair to a place]

1. A place appointed for a meeting, or at which persons customarily meet "An inn, the free *rendezvous* of all travelers" *W Scott*

2 Especially, the appointed place for troops, or for the ships of a fleet, to assemble , sometimes, a place for enlistment

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a *rendezvous* at Marlborough *Clarendon*

3 A meeting by appointment

4 A sign or occasion that draws men together [*Obs and rare*] *Bacon*

Rĕn'dez-vous (rĕn'de-vōō) (Synop , § 130), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RIN'DEZ-VOUSED, *p pr* & *vb n* REN DEZVOUSING] To assemble or meet at a particular place, as troops, ships, &c

Rĕn'dez-vous (rĕn'de vōō), *v t* To assemble or bring together at a certain place *Jeffard*

Rĕnd'i ble, *a* [From *rend*] Capable of being rent or torn

Rĕn'di ble, *a* [From *render*]

1 Capable or admitting of being rendered or translated [*Obs*]

2 Capable of being yielded or surrendered

Ren-di'tion (ren dish'un), *n* [L Lat *rendere*, Sp *rendicion*, Lat *redditio* See *supra*]

1 The act of rendering, or returning, surrender, as of fugitives from justice, at the claim of a foreign government, surrender, in war "The rest of these brave men that suffered in cold blood after articles of *rendition*" *Ledyn*

2 Translation, rendering

This *rendition* of the word seems also most naturally to agree with the genuine meaning of some other words in the same verse *South*

Rĕn'e gāde, } *n* [Sp & Pg *renegado*, It *rinegato*,
Rĕn'e-gā'do, } *gato*, *rinnegato*, Pr *renegat*, Fr *renégat*, L Lat *renegatus*, from *renegare* See *infra*] One faithless to principle or party, especially, (*a*,) An apostate from a religious faith

James justly regarded these *renegades* as the most serviceable tools that he could employ *Macaulay*

(*b*) One who deserts from a military or naval post, a deserter *Arbuthnot* (*c*) A common vagabond, a worthless or wicked fellow

Rĕn'e gā'tion, *n* A denial

The inexorable leader of the monkish party asserted that it was worse than the worst heresy, being absolute *renegation* of Christ *Milman*

Re-nĕ̄ge' (Synop , § 130), *v t* [L Lat *renegare*, It *rinnegare*, Sp , Pg , & Pr *renegar*, Fr *renier*, from Lat *re*, again, back, and *negare*, to deny] To deny, to disown [*Obs*] *Shak*

☞ The *g* had formerly its hard sound, as in the following lines —

All Europe nigh (all sorts of rights *reneged*)
Against the truth and thee unholy leagued *Sylvester*

Re nĕ̄ge', *v i* To deny [*Obs*]

Such smiling rogues as these, soothe every passion,
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters *Shak*

Rē-nĕrve', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *nerve*] To nerve again, to give new vigor to

Re-new' (re-nū'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENEWED, *p pr* & *vb n* RENEWING] [Prefix *re* and *new*]

1 To make over as good as new, to restore to former freshness or perfection, to give new life to, to rejuvenate, to restore, to re-establish, to re-create, to rebuild

In such a night
Medea gathered the enchanted herbs
That did *renew* old Æson *Shak*

2. To begin again

The last great age *renews* its finished course *Dryden*

3. To repeat, either exactly or almost exactly, to go over again

The birds their notes *renew* *Milton*

4 To furnish again, as, to *renew* a loan, a note, or the like.

5. (*Theol*) To make new spiritually, to renovate, to transform, to change from natural enmity to the love of God and his law to implant holy affections in the heart, to regenerate

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind *Rom* xii 2

Re-new' (re-nū'), *v. i.* To be made new, to grow or commence again.

Re-new'a-bil'i-ty, *n* Capacity of being renewed [*Rare.*]

Re-new'a-ble (-nū'a bl), *a* Capable of being renewed, as, a lease *renewable* at pleasure *Swift*

Re-new'al (re-nū'al), *n.* **1.** The act of renewing, the act of forming anew, as, the *renewal* of a treaty

2. That which is renewed.

Re-new'ed-ly (-nū'-), *adv.* Again, once more. [*U. S.*]

Re-new'ed-ness (-nū'-), *n.* The state of being renewed. *Hammond*

Re new'er (re nū'er), *n.* One who renews

Rē nīd'i fi-kā'tion, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *nidification*] The act of building a nest a second time. *Bulwer*

Rĕn'i form (Synop , § 130), *a* [Fr *reniforme*, from Lat *renes*, the kidneys, and *forma*, form]

Reniform Leaf

1 Having the form or shape of a kidney, as, a *reniform* mineral *Dana*

2 (*Bot*) Having the form of a section of a kidney, broader than long, and more or less rounded, with the lower margin concave

Re nī'tençe, } *n* [Fr *renitence*, Sp *renitencia*,
Re-nī'ten cy, } It *renitenza* See *infra*] The state of being renitent, resistance, reluctance

We find a *renitency* in ourselves to ascribe life and irritability to the cold and motionless fibres of plants *Darwin*

It is a singular blessing that nature hath formed the mind of man with the same happy backwardness and *renitency* against conviction which is observed in old dogs, of not learning new tricks" *Swift*

Re nī'tent, *a* [Lat *renitens*, p pr of *reniti*, to strive or struggle against, to resist, from *re*, again, against, and *niti*, to struggle or strive, Fr *renitent*, Sp & It *renitente*]

1 Resisting pressure or the effect of it, acting against impulse by elastic force *Ray*

2 Persistently opposed

Rĕn'net, *n* [A S *gerunnan*, to curdle or coagulate, from *runnan*, *rennan*, to run, O H Ger *girunnan*, to curdle, N H Ger *gerinnen*, Goth *garinnan*, O D *runnen*, *ronnen*, *ronnen*, to run, drop, coagulate, *runsel*, *rensel*, *runsel*, coagulum] The inner membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, or an infusion or preparation of it, used for coagulating milk [Written also *runnet*]

Rĕn'net, } *n* [Fr *reinette*, from *reine*, a queen
Rĕn'net ing, } or tree frog, Lat *rana*, because it is spotted like this kind of frog] A certain kind of apple

A golden *rennet* is a very pleasant and fair fruit, of a yellow flush, and the best of bearers *Mortimer*

Rĕn'net ed, *a* Provided or treated with rennet [*Rare*] "Pressed milk *rennated*" *Chapman*

Rĕn'ning, *n* The same as RENNET [*Obs*]

Asses milk is holden for to be thickest, and therefore they use it instead of *renning* to turn milk *Holland*

Re nounçe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENOUNCED (re nounst'), *p pr* & *vb n* RENOUNCING] [Fr *renoncer*, Pr *renonciar*, *renonsar*, Sp & Pr *renunciar*, It *renunziare*, *rinunziare*, Lat *renunciare* from *re*, again, back, and *nunciare*, to announce See NUNCIATURE]

1 To declare against, to reject, as a title or claim, to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to to disclaim, as, to *renounce* a title to land or a claim to reward, to *renounce* all pretensions to applause

2 To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession, to give up, to forsake

This world I do *renounce*, and in your sight
Shake patiently my great affliction off *Shak*

Syn — To cast off, disavow disown, disclaim, deny, abjure recant, abandon, forsake, quit forego, resign, relinquish, give up, abdicate —RENOUNCE ABJURE, RECANT We *renounce* when we make it publicly known that we give up a thing finally and forever as, to *renounce* one's claims to *renounce* a profession, to *renounce* the world We *abjure* when we renounce in the most solemn manner as to *abjure* one's faith allegiance &c We *recant* when we openly and formally disavow some principle we had previously maintained, and adopt the contrary one

From Thebes my birth I own; and no disgrace
Can force me to *renounce* the honor of my race *Dryden*
Either to do the death or to *abjure*
For ever the society of man *Shak*
How soon would ease *recant*
Vows made in pain as violent and void! *Milton*

Re-nounçe', *v i* **1** To declare a renunciation [*Obs*]

He of my sons who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood *Dryden.*

2 (*Card-pl. pmg*) To fail or neglect to follow suit, when one has a card of the same sort

Re-nounçe', *n* (*Card playing*) The declining to follow suit when it can be done

Re nounçe'ment, *n* The act of disclaiming or rejecting, renunciation *Shal*

Re noun'çer, *n* One who renounces or disclaims

Rĕn'o vāte, *v t* [Lat *renovare*, *renovatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *novare*, to make new, from *novus*, new, Pr , Sp , & Pg *renovar*, It *rinovare*, *rinnovare*, Fr *renouveler*, Pr *renovellar*, It *rinovellare*, Lat *renovellare*] To make over again, to restore to freshness, to render as good as new, to renew.

All nature feels the *renovating* force
Of winter, only to the thoughtless eye
In ruin seen *Thomson*

Rĕn'o-vā'tion, *n* [Lat *renovatio*, Fr *renovation*, Pr *renovacio*, Sp *renovacion*, It *rinovazione*, *rinnovazione*]

1. The act of renovating, a making new after decay, destruction, or depravation, renewal

There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual *renovation* of the world *Rambler*

2 A state of being renovated or renewed

Rĕn'o vā'tor, *n.* [Lat , Fr. *rénovateur*, Sp. *renovador*, It *rinovatore*, *rinnovatore.*] One who, or that which, renovates or renews *Foster.*

Re-nŏv'el, *v t* [Fr *renouveller*, to renew.] To make new or novel; to renovate [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Re-nŏv'el-ançe, *n* Renewal, renovation. [*Obs.*]

Re nown', *n.* [Fr. & Pr *renom*, Pg *renome*, Sp. *renombre*, from *re*, again, and Lat *nomen*, name.] The state of being much known and talked of, exalted reputation derived from the extensive praise of great achievements or accomplishments, fame; celebrity, notoriety, —always in a good sense.

He was a wight of high *renown* *Shak.*

Re nown', *v t* [Fr *renommer*, Pr *renomnar*, *renomnam*, It *rinomare*, Sp *renombrar* See *supra*] To make famous [*Obs*] "For joy to hear me so *renown* his son" *Chapman* "A bard whom pilfered pastorals *renown*" *Pope*

Re nowned', *a* Famous, celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur, eminence, as, a *renowned* king "Some *renowned* metropolis" *Milton.*

Syn Famous famed distinguished, noted, eminent celebrated, remarkable, wonderful See FAMOUS

Re-nown'ed-ly, *adv* In a renowned manner.

Re nown'er, *n* One who makes renowned, one who gives honor [*Obs*] *Chapman.*

Re-nown'ful, *a* Full of renown, distinguished; illustrious "*Renownful* Scipio, spread thy two-necked eagles" *Marston.*

Re-nown'less, *a* Without renown, inglorious.

Rĕns'se laer-ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A soft, compact, translucent variety of pyroxene, of fine texture It is often worked in a lathe into inkstands and other articles *Dana.*

Rĕnt, *imp* & *p p* of *rend*

Rĕnt, *n* [From *rend*] **1** An opening made by rending, a break or breach made by force.

See what a *rent* the envious Casca made *Shak.*

2 A schism, a separation, as, a *rent* in the church *White.*

Syn — Fissure, breach, disrupture, rupture, tear, dilaceration, break, fracture

Rĕnt, *v t* To tear [*Obs*] See REND *Chaucer.*

Rĕnt, *v i* To taunt [*Obs and rare*] *Hudibras*

Rĕnt, *n* [Fr *rente*, Pr & L Lat *renta*, *renda*, Sp *renta*, O Sp & Pg *renda* It *rendita*, from Lat. *reddita*, pl of *redditum*, from *reddere*, to give back, to pay, A S *rent*, D Dan , & Ger *rente*, Sw *renta*, *ranta*, Icel *renta* See RENDER]

1 A certain periodical profit in money, provisions, chattels, or labor, issuing out of lands and tenements in retribution for the use, a compensation or return in the nature of an acknowledgment, for the possession of a corporeal inheritance *Kent Blackstone.*

2 That which is invested for the sake of return, capital invested in public funds, stocks, &c. [*French usage*]

Rent-arrear, rent in arrears, unpaid rent *Blackstone.*

Rĕnt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENTED, *p pr* & *vb n*, RENTING] [Fr *rentir*, Sp *rentar* See *supra*]

1 To grant the possession and enjoyment of, to lease, as, the owner of an estate or house *rents* it to a tenant for a term of years

2 To take and hold by lease the possession of; as, the tenant *rents* the estate for five hundred dollars a year

Rĕnt, *v i* To be leased, or let for rent, as, an estate or a tenement *rents* for five hundred dollars a year

Rĕnt'a ble, *a* Admitting of being rented.

Rĕnt'aġe, *n* [O Fr *rentage*] Rent [*Obs*]

Rĕnt'al, *n* [L Lat *rentale*, from *renta*. See RENT] A schedule, account, or list of rents, with the names of the tenants, &c , a rent roll

Rĕnt'-charge, *n* (*Law*) A rent reserved on a conveyance of land in fee simple, or granted out of lands by deed, —so called because, by a covenant or clause in the deed of conveyance, the land is charged with a distress for the payment of it *Bouvier.*

Rĕnt'er, *n* One who rents or leases an estate, more generally, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent

Rĕn'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RENTERED, *p pr.* & *vb n* RENTERING] [Fr *rentrare*, from Lat *re*, again, back, and *intrahere*, to draw into or along, from *in*, into, in, and *trahere*, to draw]

1 To sew together so that the seam is scarcely visible, to sew up with skill and nicety, to fine-draw

2 To restore the original design of, by working in new warp, —said with reference to tapestry.

Rĕn'ter er, *n* A fine drawer

Rentier (rŏng'tē-ā'), *n* [Fr., Pr. *rendier*, Sp. *rentero*, Pg *rendeiro* See RENT] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, or the like.

Rĕnt'-rōll, *n* A list or account of rents or income; a rental

Godfrey Bertram succeeded to a long pedigree and a short *rent-roll*, like many lairds of that period *W. Scott.*

Rĕnt'seek, *n* (*Law*) A rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress, barren rent. *Bouvier.*

Rĕnt'-sĕrv'içe, *n.* (*Eng. Law*) Rent reserved out

of land held by fealty or other corporeal service; — so called from such service being incident to it. *Tomlins.*

Rēn'ū-ent, *a.* [Lat. *renuens*, p pr. of *renuere*, to nod back, fr. prefix *re* and *nuere*, to nod] Serving to throw the head back, — applied to two muscles which perform this office

Rē-nū'mer-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* RENUMERATED, *p. pr. & vb n* RENUMERATING] [Lat *renumerare, renumeratum*, from *re*, again, and *numerare*, to count, Pr & O Sp *renumerar* See NUMERATE] To recount

Re-nūn'cĭ ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun) (Synop , § 130) *n* [Lat *renunciatio*, Fr *renonciation*, Pr *renunciatio*, Sp *renunciacion*, It *rinunzia tione* See RENOUNCE] The act of renouncing, a disowning, rejection.

Syn. — Renouncement, disownment, disavowal, disavowment, disclaimer, rejection, abjuration, recantation, denial, abandonment, relinquishment

Ren-vērse', *v t* [Fr *renverser*, from Lat *re*, again, back, *in*, in, into, and *versare*, v intens from *vertere*, to turn] To reverse [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ren-vērse', *a.* [Fr *renversé*, p p of *renverser* See *supra*] (*Her*) Reversed, set with the head downward, or contrary to the natural posture

Ren-vērse'ment, *n* The act of reversing [*Obs*]

Rē'-ob-tāin', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE OBTAINED, *p pr & vb n* RE-OBTAINING] [Prefix *re* and *obtain*] To obtain again

Rē'-ob-tāin'a ble, *a* Capable of being obtained again *Sherwood*

Rē-ŏc'cu-pȳ, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *occupy*] To occupy again

Re-ŏm'e ter, *n* The same as RHEOMETER

Rē-ō'pen (-ō'pn), *v t* [*imp & p p* RE OPENED, *p. pr & vb n* RE OPENING] [Prefix *re* and *open*] To open again

Rē'-op-pōse', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *oppose*] To oppose again

Rē'-or dāin', *v t* [*imp & p p* RE ORDAINED, *p pr & vb n* RE ORDAINING] [Prefix *re* and *ordain*, Fr *reordonner*] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective

Rē-ôr'der, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *order*] To order a second time

Rē-ôr'di nā'tion, *n* A second ordination

Rē-ôr'gan-i-zā'tion, *n* The act of organizing anew, as, repeated *reorganization* of the troops

Rē-ôr'gan-īze, *v t* [*imp & p p* RE ORGANIZED, *p. pr & vb n* RE ORGANIZING] [Prefix *re* and *organize*] To organize anew, to reduce again to an organized condition, to cause to assume wonted or regular functions, as, to *reorganize* a society or an army

Rē'o-tröpe, *n* See RHEOTROPE

Rē-ŏx'y-ĝen āte *v t* [Prefix *re* and *oxygenate*] To oxygenate anew, or a second time

Rĕp, *a.* [Probably a corruption of *rib*] Formed with a surface closely corded, or of a cord like appearance, — applied to a certain style of dry goods, as, *rep*-silk, *rep*-worsted, and the like

Rĕp, *n* A kind of stuff having a surface appearing as if made of small cords

Rē-pāçe', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *pace*] To pace again, to retrace one's footsteps, to go in a contrary direction

Rē-pāç'i-fȳ, *v. t* [Prefix *re* and *pacify*] To pacify again.

Rē-pāck' *v. t.* [*imp & p p* RE PACKED (re pākt'), *p. pr. & vb n.* REPACKING] [Prefix *re* and *pack*] To pack a second time, as, to *repack* beef or pork

Rē-pāck'er, *n* One who repacks

Rē-pā'gan-īze, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *paganize*] To paganize anew, to reduce again to paganism

Rē-pāint', *v. t* [Prefix *re* and *paint*] To paint over again, as, to *repaint* the ground of a picture

Rē pāir' (re-pār', 4), *v t* [*imp & p p* REPAIRED, *p. pr & vb n* REPAIRING] [Fr *reparer*, It , Sp , & Pg. *reparar*, It *riparare*, Lat *reparare*, from *re*, again, back, and *parare*, to prepare]

1. To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction, as, to *repair* a house, a wall, or a ship "Secret refreshings that *repair* his strength" *Milton*

2 To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent, to indemnify for, as, to *repair* a loss or damage.

I'll *repair* the misery thou dost bear *Shak*

Syn. — To restore, recover, renew, amend, mend, retrieve, recruit

Re pāir', *n* Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction, supply of loss, reparation, as, materials are collected for the *repair* of a church or a city.

Sunk down and sought *repair*
Of sleep, which instantly fell on me *Milton*

Re-pāir', *v i* [O Fr *reparer*, *repairier*, Pr *reparar*, to return, Sp *repatriar*, It *ripatriare*, fr Lat. *repatriare*, to return to one's country, to go home again, from *re*, back, and *patria*, native country. Cf REPATRIATE] To go, to betake one's self, to resort, as, to *repair* to a sanctuary for safety.

Go, mount the winds, and to the shades *repair.* *Pope*

Re-pāir', *n* [O Fr *reparc*, *repere*, Pr *repaire*, retreat, asylum, abode See *supra*] [*Rare*]

1. The act of betaking one's self to any place.

The king sent a proclamation for their *repair* to their houses *Clarendon.*

2 The place to which one repairs; an abode; resort.

And beat him downward to his first *repair* *Dryden.*

3 An invitation [*Obs. and rare*]

Re pāir'a ble, *a.* Capable of being repaired, reparable

Re pāir'er, *n.* One who repairs, restores, or makes amends

Re pāir'ment, *n* The act of repairing

Re pănd', *a* [Lat *repandus*, bent backward, turned up, fr *re*, again, back, and *pandus*, bent, crooked] (*Bot*) Having an undulating or slightly sinuous margin, as in the common nightshade, — said of a leaf *Lindley*

Repand Leaf

Re pănd'ŏŭs, *a* Bent upward, convexedly crooked *Browne*

Rĕp'a-ra-ble, *a* [Fr *reparable*, Pr & Sp *reparable*, It *riparabile*, Lat. *reparabilis*] Capable of being repaired, restored to a sound or good state, or made good, as, a *reparable* injury

Syn — Retrievable, recoverable

Rĕp'a ra bly, *adv* In a reparable manner

Rĕp'a rā'tion, *n* [Fr *reparation*, Pr *reparacio*, Sp *reparacion*, It *riparazione*, Lat *reparatio* See REPAIR, *v t*]

1 The act of repairing restoration to soundness or a good state, as, the *reparation* of a bridge or of a highway

2 The state of being repaired, as, the *reparation* of decaying health

3 That which is done or made in order to repair, indemnification for loss or damage, satisfaction for injury done, amends

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings and make what *reparation* I am able *Dryden*

Syn — Restoration, repair, restitution, compensation, amends

Re-păr'a tive, *a* [Sp *reparativo*] Tending to repair, restoring to a sound or good state, tending to amend defect, or make good *Bp Taylor*

Re păr'a tive, *n* That which restores to a good state, that which makes amends *Wotton*

Re păr'el, *n* [Prefix *re* and *apparel*] A change of apparel, a second or different suit [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Rĕp'ar tee', *n* [Fr *repartie*, from *repartir*, to reply, to depart again, to divide, from *re*, again, and *partir*, to part, depart See PART] A smart, ready, and witty reply

Cupid was as bad as he,
Hear but the youngster's *repartee* *Prior*

Syn. — Retort, reply See RETORT

Rĕp'ar tee', *v t* [*imp & p p* REPARTEED, *p pr & vb n* REPARTEEING] To make smart and witty replies *Prior*

Rē'par tĭ'mĕn'to, *n* [Sp , from *repartir*, to divide Fr *repartir* Cf *supra*] A partition or distribution, especially of slaves, also, an assessment of taxes *Irving*

Rē'par-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n* [Prefix *re* and *partition*] A new separation into smaller parts

Rē pāss', *v t* [*imp & p p* REPASSED (re past'), *p pr & vb n* REPASSING] [Prefix *re* and *pass*] To pass again, to pass or travel back, to pass a second time, as, to *repass* a bridge or a river, to *repass* the sea

Rē-pāss', *v i* To pass or go back, to move back, as, troops passing and *repassing* before our eyes

Rē pās'sage, *n* The act of repassing, passage back

Re pāst', *n* [O Fr *repast*, N Fr *repas*, L Lat *repastus*, from Lat *repascere*, to feed again, from *re*, again, and *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, feed, O Fr *repaistre* N Fr *repaître*]

1 The act of taking food

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn *Milton*

2 That which is taken as food or a meal, victuals

Go, and get me some *repast* *Shak*

Re pāst', *v t & i* To feed, to feast [*Obs*]

He then, also, as before, left arbitrary the dieting and *repasting* of our minds *Milton*

Re pāst'ūre (53), *n* Food; entertainment [*Obs*] "Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den" *Shak*

Rē pā'tri āte, *v i* [O Fr *repatrier*, to restore to one's home, Lat *repatriare*, *repatriatum*, to return to one's home See REPAIR, *v. i*] To restore to one's own country [*Rare*]

Re pā'tri ā'tion, *n.* Restoration to one's country

Re pāy', *v t* [*imp & p p* REPAID, *p pr & vb n* REPAYING.] [Prefix *re* and *pay* (Fr *repayer*, Sp *repagar*]

1 To pay back, to refund, as, to *repay* money borrowed or advanced

If you *repay* me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sums *Shak*

2 To make return or requital for, to recompense, — in a good or bad sense, as, to *repay* kindness; to *repay* an injury.

Benefits which can not be *repaid* . . . are not commonly found to increase affection *Rambler*

3. To pay anew, or a second time, as a debt.

Syn. — To refund, restore, return, recompense; compensate, remunerate, satisfy; re-imburse, reward; requite

Re-pāy'a-ble, *a.* That is to be repaid or refunded; as, money lent, *repayable* at the end of sixty days.

Re-pāy'ment, *n.* 1. The act of paying back, reimbursement

2 The money or other thing repaid

Re pēal', *v t.* [*imp & p p.* REPEALED, *p pr. & vb n* REPEALING] [O Fr *rapeler*, N Fr *rappeler*, to call back, from *re*, again, back, and *apeler*, *appeler*, to call, Lat *appellare* See APPEAL]

1 To recall, to summon again, as persons [*Obs.*]

The banished Bolingbroke *repeals* himself,
And with uplifted arms is safe arrived *Shak.*

2 To recall, as a deed, will, law, or statute; to revoke, to abrogate by authority, as, to *repeal* a law

Syn. — To abolish, revoke, rescind, recall, annul, abrogate, cancel, reverse See ABOLISH

Re-pēal', *n* 1 Recall from exile [*Obs*]

The tribunes are no soldiers, and their people
Will be as rash in the *repeal*, as hasty
To expel him hence *Shak*

2 Revocation, abrogation, as, the *repeal* of a statute

Re-pēal'a bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* The quality or state of being repealable

Re pēal'a ble, *a* Capable of being repealed, revocable by the same power that enacted

Syn — Revocable, abrogable, voidable, reversible

Re pēal'a-ble ness, *n* Capability of being repealed, repealability

Re pēal'er, *n* One who repeals, one who seeks a repeal, specifically, an advocate for the repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland

Re pēat' (re peet'), *v t* [*imp & p p* REPEATED, *p pr & vb n* REPEATING] [Fr *repeter*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *repetir*, It *ripetere*, Lat *repetere*, from *re*, again, and *petere*, to fall upon, to attack]

1 To go over a second time, to do, try, make, attempt, or utter again, to iterate

I the danger will *repeat* *Dryden.*
He *repeated* some lines of Virgil *Waller.*

2 To do or say what one has already done or said, — followed by *self*, and used reflexively.

In personating the heroes of the scene, he does little but *repeat* himself *Jeffrey*

To repeat signals to make the same signals which have already been made, or to make a signal again

Syn — To reiterate, iterate, renew, recite, relate, rehearse, recapitulate See REITERATE

Re pēat', *n* 1 The act of repeating, repetition.

2 That which is repeated "So of this *repeat* enough" *Chapman.*

3 That which is to be repeated, as, the *repeat* of a pattern, that is, the engraved figure on a roller by which an impression is produced

4 (*Mus*) A mark, or series of dots, placed before and after a passage to be repeated in performance, or often only at the end of it.

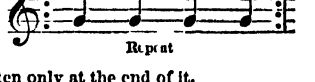

Repeat

Re-pēat'ed ly, *adv.* More than once, again and again, indefinitely

Re pēat'er, *n* One who, or that which, repeats; specifically, (*a*) one who recites or rehearses (*b*) A watch that strikes the hours at will at the touch of a spring (*c*) A fire arm that may be discharged many times in quick succession, especially, a form of fire-arm so constructed that the charges are successively introduced, by an action of the lock, from a chamber containing them, into the breech, and fired, or are discharged from a revolving chamber at the breech See REVOLVER

Re pēat'ing, *p a* Doing the same thing over again, accomplishing a given result many times in succession, as, a *repeating* fire arm, which discharges several balls successively before reloading, a *repeating* watch, which repeats the striking of the hour at the touch of a spring, &c

Repeating decimal The same as CIRCULATING DECIMAL See DECIMAL — *Repeating instruments* (*Astron & Surv*), instruments for observing angles, as a circle, theodolite, &c , so constructed that the angle may be measured several times in succession and on different, but successive and contiguous, portions of the graduated limb, before reading off the aggregate result, which aggregate, divided by the number of repetitions, gives the angle, freed, in a measure, from errors of eccentricity and graduation

Rĕp'e-dā'tion, *n* [From Lat *repedare*, to go or step back, from *re*, back, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot] A stepping or going back [*Obs*] *More.*

Re pĕl', *v t* [*imp & p p* REPELLED, *p pr. & vb. n* REPELLING] [Lat *repellere*, from *re*, back, and *pellere*, to drive, Sp. *repeler*, Pr. & Pg *repellir*, It. *repellere*]

1 To drive back; to force to return, to check the advance of, to repulse; as, to *repel* an enemy or an assailant.

Hippomedon *repelled* the hostile tide *Pope.*

They repelled each other strongly, and yet attracted each other strongly. *Macaulay.*

2. To encounter or assault with effectual resistance, as an encroachment; to resist, to oppose, as, to *repel* an argument.

Syn.—To repulse, resist, oppose, reject, refuse

Re-pĕl', *v. i* To act with force in opposition to force impressed, to exercise repulsion

Re-pĕl'lence, Re-pĕl'len-cy, *n* The principle of repulsion, the quality or capacity of repelling; repulsion.

Re-pĕl'lent, *a.* [Lat *repellens*, p pr of *repellere* See *supra*] Driving back, able or tending to repel.

Re-pĕl'lent, *n* **1** That which repels

2. (*Med*) A remedy which, applied to a tumefied part, causes the fluids which render it tumid to recede. *Dunglison*

Re-pĕl'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, repels

Rē'pent, *a* [Lat *repens*, p pr of *repere*, to creep, Pr. *reper*, It *repere*] Creeping, as, a *repent* root or animal.

Re-pĕnt', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p p* REPENTED, *p pr* & *vb. n* REPENTING] [Fr *se repentir*, Pr *repentir*, O. Sp *repentirse*, It *repentere, repentirsi, ripentirsi*, L. Lat *repenitere*, from Lat *re*, again, and *paenitere*, to make repent, *paenitet me*, it repents me, I repent, orig to punish, torment, disturb, from *paenire, punire*, to punish, *poena*, punishment, Gr ποινή.]

1. To feel pain, sorrow, or regret, for what one has done or omitted to do.

First she relents
With pity; if that pity then *repents* *Prior*

2 To change the mind or course of conduct on account of regret or dissatisfaction with what has occurred

Lest, peradventure, the people *repent* when they see war, and they return *Ex* xiii 17

3 (*Theol*) To be sorry for sin as morally evil, and to seek forgiveness, to renounce the love and practice of sin

Except ye *repent*, ye shall all likewise perish *Luke* xiii 3

Re-pĕnt', *v t* **1** To feel pain on account of, to remember with sorrow

I do *repent* it from my very soul *Shak*

2 To feel sorrow or pain,—used reflectively [*Obs.*]

I do *repent* me that I put it to you *Shak*
My father has *repented* him ere now *Prior*

Re-pĕnt'ance, *n* [Fr *repentance*, Pr *repentensa*, O. It *repentenza* See *supra*] The act of repenting, or the state of being penitent, sorrow for what one has done or omitted to do, especially, contrition for sin

Godly sorrow worketh *repentance* to salvation 2 *Cor* vii 10
Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God *Hammond*
Repentance is the relinquishment of any practice from the conviction that it has offended God Sorrow, fear and anxiety, are properly not parts but adjuncts of *repentance* yet they are too closely connected with it to be easily separated *Chambers*

Syn.—Contrition, regret, penitence, contriteness, compunction See CONTRITION and REGRET

Re-pĕnt'ant, *a* [Fr *repentant* See *supra*]

1 Inclined to repent, sorry for sin

Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood *Milton*

2 Expressing or showing sorrow for sin, as, *repentant* tears, *repentant* ashes "*Repentant* sighs and voluntary pains" *Pope*

Re pĕnt'ant, *n.* One who repents, especially one who repents of sin, a penitent

Re-pĕnt'ant ly, *adv* In a repentant manner.

Re-pĕnt'er, *n* One who repents

Re pĕnt'ing-ly, *adv* With repentance.

Re-pĕnt'less, *a.* Without repentance, unrepentant

Re-pēo'ple (re pē'pl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REPEOPLED, *p pr.* & *vb n* REPEOPLING] [Prefix *re* and *people*] To people anew, to furnish again with a stock of people

Rē'per-cŭss', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* REPERCUSSED (rē'per-kŭst'), *p. pr* & *vb n* REPERCUSSING] [Lat *repercutere, repercussum*, from *re*, again, back, and *percutere*, to strike through and through, from *per*, through, and *quatere*, to shake, beat, strike, It *ripercuotere*, Sp , Pg , & Pr *repercutir*, Fr. *répercuter.*] To drive or beat back [*Rare*]

Perceiving all the subjacent country, at so small an horizontal distance, to *repercuss* such a light as I could hardly look against. *Evelyn*

Rē'per-cŭs'sion (kŭsh'un), *n* [Lat *repercussio*, Fr. *répercussion*, Pr *repercussio*, Sp. *repercusion*, It. *ripercussione.* See *supra*]

1. The act of driving back, reverberation, as, the *repercussion* of sound "Ever echoing back in endless *repercussion*" *Hare*

2 (*Mus*) Frequent repetition of the same sound

Rē'per-cŭss'ive, *a* [Fr *répercussif*, Pr *repercussiu*, Sp. *repercusivo*, Pg. *repercussivo*, It. *repercussivo.*]

1. Tending or able to repercuss, having the power of sending back, causing to reverberate

Repercussive rocks renewed the sound. *Pattison*

2. Repellent. [*Obs.*] "Astringent and *repercussive* medicines." *Bacon.*

3. Driven back; reverberated. "The *repercussive* roar." *Thomson.*

Rē'per-cŭss'ive, *n.* A repellent. [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Rē'per-til'tious (rēp'er-tish'us), *a.* [Lat *reperire, repertum*, to find again. See *infra.*] Found, gained by finding. [*Obs*]

Rĕp'er-to ry, *n* [Lat *repertorium*, from *reperire*, to find again, from *re*, again, and *parere*, to bring forth, procure, It & Sp *repertorio*, Fr. *repertoire*]

1 A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found, as the index of a book, a common place book, or the like

2 A treasury, a magazine.

Rē'pe-rŭs'al, *n* A second or repeated perusal

Rē'pe-rŭse', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *peruse*] To peruse again *Bulwer*

Rĕp'e-tend', *n* [Lat *repetendus*, from *repetere*, to repeat, q v] (*Math*) That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually, *ad infinitum*

Rĕp'e til'tion (rep'e tish'un), *n* [Lat *repetitio*, Fr *repetition*, Pr *repetitio*, Sp *repeticion*, It *repetizione, ripetizione* See REPEAT]

1 The act of repeating, the act of doing or uttering a second time, iteration

I need not be barren of accusations, he hath faults with surplus, to tire in *repetition* *Shak*

2 Especially, recital from memory, rehearsal

3 (*Mus*) The act of repeating, singing, or playing, the same part a second time

4 (*Rhet*) Reiteration, or a repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience

Syn —Tautology, iteration, rehearsal See TAUTOLOGY

Rĕp'e-til'tion-al, } *a* Containing repetition.
Rĕp'e til'tion a ry, } [*Rare*]

Rĕp'e-til'tious (rĕp'e tish'us), *a* Repeating, containing repetition [*U S*] *Dunglison*

Rĕp'e til'tious ness, *n* The state or quality of being repetitious, the habit or practice of making repetitions

Rĕp'e til'tive, *a* Containing repetition, repetitious [*Rare*]

Rĕp'e til'tor, *n* [Lat] (*Ger Universitäts*) A private instructor

Re-pĭne', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* REPINED, *p pr* & *vb n* REPINING] [Prefix *re* and *pine*]

1 To continue pining, to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits, to indulge in envy or complaint, to murmur

What if the head, the eye, or ear *repined*
To serve mere engines to the ruling mind? *Pope*

2 To be indignant or angry [*Obs and rare*]

Repining courage yields no foot to foe *Spenser*

Re-pĭn'er, *n* One who repines, or murmurs

Re pĭn'ing-ly, *adv* With repining, murmuring, or complaint

Re-plāce', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REPLACED (re plast') *p pr* & *vb n* REPLACING] [Prefix *re* and *place*, Fr *replacer*]

1 To place again, to restore to a former place, position, condition, and the like

The earl was *replaced* in his government *Bacon*

2 To restore in a place that was vacated, to refund, to repay, as, to *replace* a sum of money borrowed

3 To supply or substitute an equivalent for, as, to *replace* a lost document

4 To take the place of, to supply the want of, to fulfill the end or office of

This duty of right intention does not *replace* or supersede the duty of consideration *Whewell*

5 To put in a new or different place [*Rare*]

Replaced crystal (*Crystallog*), a crystal having one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles

Re-plāce'ment, *n* **1** The act of replacing

2 (*Crystallog*) The removal of an edge or angle by one or more planes.

Rē-plāit', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REPLAITED, *p pr* & *vb n* REPLAITING] [Prefix *re* and *plait*] To plait or fold again, to fold, as one part over another, again and again

Rē-plănt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REPLANTED, *p pr* & *vb n* REPLANTING] [Prefix *re* and *plant*] To plant again

Rē plănt'a ble, *a.* Capable of being planted again [*Rare*] *Cotgrave*

Rē'plan-tā'tion, *n.* The act of planting again

Rē-plēad', *v. t.* or *i* [Prefix *re* and *plead*] To plead again

Rē-plēad'er, *n.* (*Law*) A second pleading, or course of pleadings, or the right of pleading again.

Whenever a *repleader* is granted, the pleadings must begin de novo *Blackstone*

Re-plĕn'ish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* REPLENISHED (replĕn'isht), *p pr.* & *vb. n* REPLENISHING] [Prefix *re* and *plenish*, O Fr. & Pr *replenir*, from O Fr *replein*, full, It *ripieno*, from Lat *re*, again, and *plenus*, full Cf REPLETE]

1 To fill again after having been diminished or emptied, to stock anew, hence, to fill completely, to cause to abound.

Multiply and *replenish* the earth. *Gen* i 28

The waters
With fish *replenished*, and the air with fowl. *Milton*

2. To finish, to complete, to perfect. [*Obs.*]

We smothered
The most *replenished* sweet work of nature. *Shak*

Re-plĕn'ish, *v. i.* To recover former fullness. [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Re-plĕn'ish-er, *n.* One who replenishes.

Re plĕn'ish-ment, *n* **1** The act of replenishing, or the state of being replenished

2 That which replenishes, supply

Re plēte', *a* [Lat *repletus*, p p of *replere*, to fill again, to fill up, from *re*, again, and *plere*, to fill, It , Sp , & Pg *repleto*, Pr & Fr *replet*] Filled again completely filled, full. "His words *replete* with guile" *Milton.*

Re plēte'ness, *n* The state of being replete, repletion

Re plē'tion (plē'shun), *n* [Lat *repletio*, Fr. *réplétion*, Pr *repleció*, Sp. *repleccion*, It. *repleziona* See *supra*]

1 The state of being replete, superabundant fullness *Bacon*

2 (*Med*) Fullness of blood plethora. *Cowe.*

Re plē'tive, *a* [Fr *repletif*, Pr *repletiu*] Tending to replete, replenishing

Re plē'tive ly, *adv* In a repletive manner.

Re plĕv'i a ble, *a* [L Lat *replegabilis* See REPLEVY] (*Law*) Capable of being replevied

Re plĕv'in, *n* [L Lat *replevina* See REPLEVY, and cf PLEVIN]

1 (*Law*) A personal action which lies to recover possession of goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained Originally it was a remedy peculiar to cases for wrongful distress, but it may generally now be brought in all cases of wrongful taking or detention *New Am Cyc Bouvier.*

2 The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied

Re-plĕv'in, *v t* (*Law*) To replevy

Re plĕv'i-sa ble, *a* [O Fr *replevissable*] Capable of being replevied, repleviable [*Rare*]

Re plĕv'y, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REPLEVIED, *p pr.* & *vb n* REPLEVYING] [O Fr *replevir*, L. Lat. *replevire, replegare* See PLEDGE]

1 To take or get back, by a writ for that purpose, goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the property replevied

2 To bail

Rĕp'li-cā, *n* [It] (*Paint*) A copy of an original picture done by the hand of the same master *Fairholt.*

Rĕp'li cant, *n* One who replies

Rĕp'li cate, *a* [Lat *replicatus*, p p. of *replicare*. See REPLY] (*Bot*) Folded back *Loudon.*

Rĕp'li cate, *n* (*Mus*) A replication

Rep'li cā'tion, *n* [Lat *replicatio*, Pr. *replicatio*, Sp *replicacion* and *replica*, It *replicazione* and *replica*, Fr *réplique* See REPLY]

1 An answer, a reply

2 (*Law Pleadings*) The reply of the plaintiff, in matters of fact, to the defendant's plea

3 Return or repercussion, as of sound, echo, repetition [*Rare*]

Hear the *replication* of your sounds *Shak.*
The echoes sighed
In lulling *replication* *Glover*

Syn.—Answer, response, rejoinder

Re-plī'er, *n* One who replies, or answers, one who speaks or writes in return to something spoken or written

Rē'plum, *n* [Lat , door case] (*Bot*) The framework of some pods, as the cress, &c , which remains after the valves drop off *Gray.*

Rē plŭnge', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *plunge*] To plunge anew, to immerse again *Milton.*

Re-plȳ', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* REPLIED, *p pr* & *vb. n* REPLYING] [Fr *repliquer* to answer, *replier*, to fold again, Pr , Sp , & Pg *replicar*, It *replicare* L at *replicare*, to fold back, to make a reply, from *re*, again, back, and *plicare*, to fold Cf PLY, APPLY, and EMPLOY]

1 To make a return to in words or writing, to respond to, to answer

Give me hearing what I shall *reply* *Shak.*

2 (*Law*) To answer a defendant's plea.

Syn.—To answer, respond, rejoin

Re plȳ', *v t* To return for an answer, as, he knows not what to *reply*

Re plȳ', *n* [Fr *replique*, Sp & It *replica*] That which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another, an answer.

Syn —Answer, rejoinder, response —REPLY, REJOINDER, ANSWER A *reply* is a distinct response to a formal question or attack, in speech or writing A *rejoinder* is a second reply (a reply to a reply) In a protracted discussion or controversy The word *answer* is used in two senses, namely (1), in the most general sense of mere response, as, the *answer* to a question, or (2), in the sense of a decisive and satisfactory confutation of an adversary's argument, as when we speak of a triumphant *answer* to the speech or accusations of an opponent. Here the noun corresponds to a frequent use of the verb, as when we say, "this will *answer* (i e , fully meet) the end in view," "it *answers* the purpose"

Rē-poi'son, *v. t* [Prefix *re* and *poison.*] To

poison anew or again. "Lest the physicians should *repoison* her." *J. Webster.*

Rē-pŏl'ish, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPOLISHED (re-pŏl'isht), *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPOLISHING] [Prefix *re* and *polish*.] To polish again.

Re-pōne', *v. t.* [Lat *reponere*, from the prefix *re* and *ponere*, to place.] To replace. *Baillie*

Rē-pŏp'ū-lā'tion, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *population*.] The act of populating again, the act of furnishing with a population anew

Re-pōrt', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPORTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPORTING.] [Fr *rapporter*, *reporter*, It *riportare*, *rapportare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *reportar*, Lat *reportare*, to bear or bring back, from *re*, again, back, and *portare*, to bear or bring]

1 To refer [*Obs.*]

Baldwin, his son, succeeded his father; so like unto him that we *report* the reader to the character of King Almeric and will spare the repeating his description *Fuller*

2 To bear or bring back, as an answer, to announce in return, to relate what one has discovered, as a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate, as, a messenger *reports* to his employer what he has seen or ascertained, the committee *reported* the whole number of votes

3 To give an account of, to relate, to tell, to circulate publicly, as a story, as in the common phrase, it is *reported*

It is *reported* among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel *Neh.* vi. 6

4. To return, as sound, to echo back [*Obs. or rare.*] "A church with windows only from above, that *reporteth* the voice thirteen times" *Bacon*

5 To bring back a statement or recommendation of, to give a formal or official account of, as, to *report* a bill in Congress, to *report* a decision at law

6 To make minutes of, as a speech, or the doings of a public body, to write down from or after the lips of a speaker.

To be reported or, usually, *to be reported of*, to be well or ill spoken of, to be mentioned with respect or reproach — *To report one's self*, to betake one's self, as to a superior or one to whom service is due, and be in readiness to receive orders or do service

Syn. — To relate, narrate, tell, recite, describe, detail

Re-pōrt', *v. i.* 1 To make a return or statement that is expected or desired, as, the committee will *report* at twelve o'clock

2 To furnish in writing an account of a speech, or the proceedings of a public assembly

3. To betake one's self as to a superior officer, or one to whom service is due, and to be in readiness for orders or to do service, as, the officer *reported* to the general

Re-pōrt', *n.* [Fr. *rapport*, Sp. *reporte*, It *rapporto* See *supra*]

1. That which is reported, as, (*a*) An account received, a statement or relation of facts given in reply to inquiries, story, relation "From Thetis sent as spies to make *report*" *Waller.*

It was a true *report* that I heard in mine own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom 1 *Kings* x. 6

(*b.*) Rumor, fame, repute, reputation.

Cornelius, the centurion, a just man, and of good *report* among all the nations of the Jews *Acts* x. 22

(*c*) Sound, noise, as, the *report* of a pistol or cannon (*d*) An official statement of facts, verbal or written, especially, a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors, as, the *reports* of the heads of departments to Congress, of a master in chancery to the court, of committees to a legislative body, and the like. (*e*) An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c The books containing such statements are also called *reports*. (*f*) A sketch, or fully written account, of a speech, or a public meeting, as, a verbatim or short-hand *report*.

2. Relation, connection, reference [*Obs.*] "The corridors worse, having no *report* to the wings they join to." *Evelyn.*

Syn. — Account, relation, narration, detail, description, recital, narrative, story, rumor, hearsay

Re-pōrt'age, *n.* The same as REPORT. [*Obs.*]

Re-pōrt'er, *n.* One who reports, especially, (*a*) An officer or person who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates. (*b*) One who reports the proceedings of public meetings, &c, for the newspapers

Re-pōrt'ing-ly, *adv.* By report or common fame

Rē'por-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a reporter or reporters, as, the *reportorial* staff of a newspaper.

☞ An ill-formed word.

Re-pōz'al (-pōz'al), *n.* [From *repose*.] The act of reposing or resting.

Would the *repoal*
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee
Make thy words faithed? *Shak.*

Re-pōz'ance, *n.* The act of resting in confidence, reliance. [*Obs.*] *J. Hall*

Re-pōze', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPOSED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPOSING] [Fr *reposer*, Pr *repausar*, Sp. *reposar*, Pg *repousar*, It *riposare*, from Lat *re*, again, and *pausare*, to pause, Pr & Sp. *reponer*, Pg. *repôr*, It. *riporre*, Lat. *reponere*, *repositum*, to replace, from *re*, again, back, and *ponere*, to place. Cf PROPOSE]

1. To place again, to lay up, to deposit, to lodge. [*Obs.*]

But these thy fortunes let us straight *repose*
In this divine cave's bosom *Chapman*
Pebbles *reposed* in those cliffs among the earth are left behind *Woodward*

2 To lay at rest, to cause to be calm or quiet, to compose

All being settled and *reposed*, the lord archbishop did present his majesty to the lords and commons *Fuller*
After the toil of battle, to *repose*
Your wearied virtue *Milton*

3 To place in confidence, as, to *repose* one's interests in the hands of a friend

Syn. — To rest, settle, recline, deposit, deposit, lodge

Re pōze', *v. i.* 1 To lie, to rest, as, trap *reposing* on sand

2 To lie for rest or refreshment

Within a thicket I *reposed* *Chapman*

3 To rest in confidence

It is upon these that the soul may *repose* *I Taylor*

Syn — To lie, recline, couch, rest, sleep, settle, lodge, abide

Re-pōze', *n.* [Fr *repos*, Pr *repaus*, Sp *reposo*, Pg *repouso*, It *riposo*]

1 A lying at rest, sleep, rest, quiet

Shake off the golden slumber of *repose* *Shak.*

2 Rest of mind, tranquillity, freedom from uneasiness

3 (*Poet.*) A rest, a pause

4 (*Fine Arts*) That harmony or moderation which affords rest for the eye, — opposed to the scattering and division of a subject into too many unconnected parts, and also to any thing which is overstrained, violent, or gorgeous *Brande*

Syn — Rest, recumbency, reclination, ease, quiet, quietness, tranquillity, peace See REST

Re pōz'ed-ness, *n.* State of being at rest

Re pōze'fŭl, *a.* Full of repose, affording rest, quiet, peaceful

Re-pōz'er, *n.* One who reposes

Re-pŏz'it, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPOSITED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPOSITING.] [Lat *reponere*, *repositum* See REPOSE.] To lay up, to lodge, as for safety or preservation

Others *repost* their young in holes *Derham.*

Rē'po-zĭ'tion (rĕ'po zĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat *repositio* See REPOSE.] The act of repositing, as, the *reposition* of a bone *Wiseman*

Re pŏz'i-to-ry, *n.* [Lat *repositorium*, *repositorium*, O Fr *repositoire*, O Sp *repositorio*, It *repositorio*, *riposiglio* See REPOSE.] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation, a depository *Locke*

Rē'pos-sĕss' (pos sĕs', *or* poz zĕs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPOSSESSED (pos sĕst', *or* poz zĕst'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPOSSESSING.] [Prefix *re* and *possess*.] To possess again

Nor shall my father *repossess* the land *Pope*

Re'pos-sĕs'sion (-pos-sĕsh'un, *or* -poz-zĕsh'un), *n.* The act of possessing again, the state of possessing again

Re-pōz'ure, *n.* Rest, quiet "In the *reposure* of most soft content" *Marston*

Rē pōur', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPOURED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPOURING.] [Prefix *re* and *pour*.] To pour again

Rĕp're-hĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPREHENDED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPREHENDING.] [Lat *reprehendere*, to check, to blame, from *re*, again, back, and *prehendere*, to lay hold of, Pr *reprehendre*, *reprendre*, Fr *reprendre*, Pg *reprehender*, Sp *reprehender*, *reprender*, It *riprendere*]

1 To seize again for the purpose of censuring or blaming, hence, to accuse, to charge, to chide, to reprove, — formerly, sometimes with *of* "Aristippus being *reprehended* of luxury by one that was not rich" *Bacon*

Pardon me for *reprehending* thee *Shak*
I nor advise nor *reprehend* the choice *Philips*

2. To detect of fallacy [*Obs.*]

This color will be *reprehended* or encountered by imputing to all excellences in compositions a kind of poverty *Bacon*

Rĕp're-hĕnd'er, *n.* One who reprehends, one who blames or reproves

Rĕp're hĕn'si ble, *a.* [Fr *répréhensible*, Pg *reprehensivel*, Sp *reprensible*, It *riprensibile*, Lat. *reprehensibilis* See *supra*] Worthy of reprehension or blame, culpable, censurable

Rĕp're hĕn'si-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being reprehensible, blamableness, culpableness

Rĕp're-hĕn'si-bly, *adv.* In a reprehensible manner

Rĕp're-hĕn'sion, *n.* [Fr *répréhension*, Pr *reprehensio*, *reprenso*, Sp. *reprension*, It *riprensione*, Lat *reprehensio*. See *supra*] Reproof, censure, open blame.

Thus Basilius took as though his mistress had given him a secret *reprehension*, that he had not showed more gratefulness to Dorus. *Sidney.*

Syn. — Admonition, blame, censure; reproof. See ADMONITION.

Rĕp're-hĕn'sive, *a.* [Fr. *réprehensif*, Sp. *reprensivo*, It *riprensivo*.] Containing reproof. *South.*

Rĕp're-hĕn'so-ry, *a.* [Sp. *reprensorio*.] Containing reproof. *Boswell.*

Rĕp're gĕnt', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPRESENTED; *p. pr & vb. n* REPRESENTING] [Fr *représenter*, Pr, Sp, & Pg. *representar*, It. *ripresentare*, *rappresentare*, Lat *representare*, from *re*, again, and *præsentare*, to place before, to present. See PRESENT, *v. t.*]

1 To present again or in place of something else; to exhibit the counterpart or image of

Before him burn
Seven lamps as in a zodiac, *representing*
The heavenly fires *Milton.*

2 To portray by pictorial or plastic art, to delineate, to reproduce, as, to *represent* a landscape in a picture, a horse in bronze, and the like

3 To portray by mimicry or action of any kind, to act the part or character of, to personate, as, to *represent* Hamlet

4 To supply the place or perform the duties of, to speak and act with authority in behalf of, as, to *represent* the interests of a person, to *represent* a State in the Senate

5 To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance

All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they *represent*, would have done *Blackstone*

6 To exhibit to another mind in language, to show, to give one's own impressions and judgment of, to bring before the mind to represent the state of, sometimes, to give an account of, to describe

This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been *represented* as a second kind of senate *Addison*

7 To serve as a sign or symbol of, — as mathematical symbols *represent* quantities or relations, and words, ideas or things

8 To image or picture in sensation.

Among these, fancy next
Her office holds; of all exterior things
Which the five watchful senses *represent*,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes *Milton*

9 To present a second time by a transcript of what was originally presented to the mind

There is required a faculty of *representing* in consciousness the knowledge presented, retained, and represented *Sir W Hamilton.*

Rĕp're gĕnt'a ble, *a.* Capable of being represented

Rĕp're-gĕnt'ance, *n.* Representation, likeness. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Rĕp're-gĕnt'ant, *n.* [Fr *representant*, p pr. of *representer*, Sp *representante*, It *representante*, *rappresentante* See REPRESENT] A representative [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

Rĕp're-gĕnt'ant, *a.* Appearing or acting for another, representing

Rĕp're-gĕn tā'tion, *n.* [Fr *représentation*, Pr. *representacio*, Sp *representacion*, It. *rappresentazione*, Lat *representatio*]

1 The act of representing, describing, or showing.

2 That which represents, as, (*a*) A picture, model, or other facsimile, as, a *representation* of the human face, or figure, and the like (*b*) A dramatic performance, as, a theatrical *representation*, a *representation* of Hamlet (*c*) A description or statement, as, the *representation* of an historian, of a witness, or an advocate (*d*) The body of those who act as representatives of a community or society, as, the *representation* of a State in Congress.

Syn — Description, show, delineation, portraiture, likeness, resemblance, exhibition, sight

Rĕp're-gen-tā'tion a ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or implying representation, representative [*Rare*]

Rĕp're-gĕnt'a tĭve, *a.* [Fr *representatif*, Pr. *representatiu*, Sp & Pg. *representativo*, It. *rappresentativo*]

1 Fitted to represent, exhibiting a similitude.

2 Bearing the character or power of another, as, a council *representative* of the people *Swift.*

3 (*Nat Hist*) Serving, or fitted, to present the full characters of the type of a group, as, a *representative* genus in a family *Dana.*

4 (*Metaph*) Giving, or existing as, a transcript of what was originally presentative knowledge, as, *representative* faculties, *representative* knowledge.

Rĕp're-gĕnt'a-tĭve, *n.* 1 One who, or that which, represents, or exhibits the likeness of, another "A statue of Rumor, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of Credulity" *Addison.*

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be the *representatives* to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures *Locke.*

2 An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another, or others, being invested with his or their authority

3 (*Law*) One who represents, or stands in the place of, another.

☞ The executor or administrator is ordinarily held to be the *representative* of a deceased person, and is sometimes called the *legal representative*, or the *personal representative* The heir is sometimes called the *real representative* of his deceased ancestor The heirs and executors or administrators of a deceased person are sometimes compendiously described as his *real* and *personal representatives* *Stephen Craig Wharton Burrill. Jarman.*

4. A member of the lower or popular house, in a State legislature, or in the national Congress [*U. S.*]

5. (*Nat. Hist.*) That which presents the full character of the type of a group.

Rĕp're-zĕnt'a-tive-ly, *adv.* In a representative manner.

Rĕp're-zĕnt'a-tive-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being representative.

Dr. Burnet observes, that every thought is attended with consciousness and *representativeness* *Spectator*

Rĕp're-zĕnt'er, *n.* 1 One who shows, exhibits, or describes

2 A representative, one who acts by deputation [*Obs. and rare*] *Swift*

Rĕp're-zĕnt'ment, *n.* The same as REPRESENTATION. [*Obs*] *Jer Taylor*

Re-prĕss', *v t* [*imp & p p* REPRESSED (re-prĕst'), *p. pr. & vb n.* REPRESSING.] [Prefix *re* and *press*, Fr. *réprimer*, It. *reprimere*, Lat *reprimere*, *repressum*]

1. To press back or down effectually, or a second time; to crush down or out, to quell, to subdue, to suppress, as, to *repress* sedition or rebellion, to *repress* the first risings of discontent.

2. Hence, to check, to restrain

Desire of wine and all delicious drinks,
Which many a famous warrior overturns,
Thou couldst *repress* *Milton*

Syn.—To crush, overpower, subdue, suppress, quell, restrain, curb, check

Re-prĕss', *n* The act of subduing [*Obs*]

Re-prĕss'er, *n* One who represses

Re-prĕsh'ion (re prĕsh'un), *n* [Fr *repression*, Sp. *represion*, It *repressione*, *ripressione*]

1 The act of repressing, as, the *repression* of tumults. *K Charles*

2 That which represses, check, restraint

Re-prĕss'ive, *a* [Fr *repressif*, Sp *reprensivo*, L Lat *repressivus*] Having power or tending to repress

Re-prĕss'ive-ly, *adv* So as to repress

Re-prēv'al (re-prēev'al), *n.* The same as REPRIEVE [*Obs*] *Overbury*

Re-prēve' (re prēev'), *v t* [*imp & p p* REPRIEVED, *p pr & vb n* REPRIEVING] [O Eng *repreeve*, *repreve*, *repreven*, O Fr *reprouver*, *reprover*, to blame, reproach, condemn, N Fr. *réprouver*, to disapprove, *reprouver*, to prove anew or again, Pr *reprovar*, *reproar*, Pg *reprovar*, Sp *reprobar*, It *riprovare*, *reprobare*, Lat *reprobare*, to reject, condemn, from *re*, again, back, and *probare*, to try, prove. Cf REPROVE and REPROBATE]

1 To try over again, to delay the punishment of, to give a respite to, as, to *reprieve* a criminal for thirty days

He *reprieves* the sinner from time to time *Rogers*

2. To relieve for a time, or temporarily

Company, though it may *reprieve* a man from his melancholy, yet can not secure a man from his conscience *South*

Re-prēve', *n* 1 Reproof [*Obs*] *Spenser*

2 The temporary suspension of the execution of sentence, especially the sentence of death

The morning Sir John Botham was to die, a *reprieve* was sent to suspend the execution for three days *Clarendon*

3. Interval of ease or relief, respite

All that I ask is but a short *reprieve*,
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve *Denham*

Rĕp'ri-mănd (110), *v t* [*imp & p p* REPRIMANDED, *p pr & vb n* REPRIMANDING] [Fr. *réprimander* See *infra*]

1. To reprove severely, to reprehend, to chide for a fault.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius for traveling into Egypt without his permission *Arbuthnot*

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence, as, the court ordered the officer to be *reprimanded*.

Syn.—To reprove, reprehend, chide, rebuke, censure, blame See REPROVE

Rĕp'ri-mănd, *n* [Fr *reprimande*, Sp *reprimenda*, fr. Lat *reprimendus*, *reprimenda*, to be checked or suppressed, fr *reprimere*, to check, repress, q v] Severe reproof for a fault, reprehension, private or public.

Goldsmith gave his landlady a sharp *reprimand* for her treatment of him. *Macaulay*

Re-prĭnt', *v. t.* [*imp & p p* REPRINTED, *p pr. & vb. n* REPRINTING.] [Prefix *re* and *print*]

1. To print again, to print a second or any new edition of.

2. To renew the impression of

The business of redemption is . . to *reprint* God's image on the soul. *South*

Re'prĭnt, *n.* A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work, specifically, the publication in one country of a work previously published in another.

Re-pris'al (re-priz'al), *n.* [Fr *représaille*, Sp *represalla*, It. *ripresaglia*, *rappresaglia*, O Fr *reprehensaille*, L Lat. *reprensaliæ*, from Lat *reprehendere*, *reprehensum*, from *re*, again, back, and *prehendere*, to lay hold of, to take]

1. The act of reprising or retaking; especially, the act of taking from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity; reception. "Debatable ground, on which incursions and *reprisals* continued to take place" *Macaulay*

2 That which is reprised or retaken, especially, that which is taken from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity

3 The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation for an act of inhumanity *Vattel*

Letters of marque and reprisal See LETTER and MARQUE

Re prīse', *n* [Fr *reprise*, from *reprendre*, *repris*, to take again or back, to take back again, Lat *re prehendre*, Sp *represa*, It *ripresa* See *supra*]

1 A taking by way of retaliation [*Obs*] *Dryden*

2 (*pl*) (*Law*) Deductions and duties which are yearly paid out of a manor and lands, as rent-charge, rontseck, pensions, annuities, and the like [Written also *reprizes*] *Burrill.*

Re-prīse', *v t* [From the noun, *supra*] [*Obs*]

1 To take again, to retake *Spenser*

2 To recompense, to pay *Grant*

Rē-prīze', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *prize*] To prize again

Re prīz'eg, *n. pl.* [See REPRISE, *n*] See REPRISE, *n*, 2

Re-prōach', *v t* [*imp & p p* REPROACHED (re-prōcht'), *p pr & vb n* REPROACHING.] [Fr *reprocher*, O Fr *reprochier*, Pr *reprochar*, Sp *reprochar*, It *rimproverare*, *rimproverare*, Lat is if *reproprare*, from *re*, again, against, back, and *prope*, near, Fr *proche*, Pr *prop* Cf APPROACH] To come back to in blame, to censure with severity, and sometimes with contempt, to charge with a fault in severe language, to upbraid

That shame
There sit not, and *reproach* us as unclean *Milton*
Mezentius with his ardor warmed
His taunting friends, *reproached* their shameful flight,
Repelled the victors *Dryden*

Syn —To upbraid, censure, blame, rebuke, condemn, revile, vilify

Re-prōach', *n* [Fr & Sp *reproche*, Pr *repropche*, It *rimproccio*, *rimprovero* See *supra*]

1 An expression of blame or censure, censure mingled with contempt or derision, contumelious or opprobrious language toward any person, abusive reflections, as, foul-mouthed *reproach*

No *reproaches* even even when pointed and barbed with the sharpest wit, appeared to give him pain *Macaulay*

2 An occasion of blame or censure, shame, infamy, disgrace

Give not thine heritage to *reproach* *Joel* ii 17

3 An object of blame, censure, scorn, or derision

Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem that we be no more a *reproach* *Neh* ii 17

Syn —Disrepute, discredit, dishonor, scandal opprobrium, invective, contumely reviling, abuse vilification, scurrility, insolence, insult, scorn, contempt, ignominy, shame, disgrace, infamy

Re-prōach'a-ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *reprochable*, It *rimproverabile*, *rimproccrabile*]

1 Deserving reproach

2 Opprobrious, scurrilous *Sir T Elyot*

Re prōach'a ble ness, *n* The state of being reproachable

Re prōach'a-bly, *adv* In a reproachable manner

Re prōach'er, *n* One who reproaches

Re prōach'ful, *a* 1 Expressing reproach, scurrilous, opprobrious

Thrust these *reproachful* speeches down *Shak*

2 Occasioning or deserving reproach, shameful, infamous, base, vile, as, *reproachful* conduct, a *reproachful* life

Syn.—Opprobrious, contumelious, abusive offensive, sarcastic, insulting, contemptuous scornful insolent, scurrilous disreputable, discreditable, dishonorable, shameful, disgraceful, scandalous, base, vile, infamous

Re prōach'ful ly, *adv* In a reproachful manner, opprobriously, disgracefully, contemptuously

Re prōach'ful-ness, *n.* The quality of being reproachful

Re prōach'less, *a* Without reproach

Rĕp'ro-bāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* REPROBATED, *p pr & vb n* REPROBATING] [Lat *reprobare*, *reprobatum*, to disapprove, condemn Cf REPROVE]

1 To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike, to disallow, to reject

Such an answer as this is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law *Ayliffe*

Every scheme, every person, recommended by one of them, was *reprobated* by the other *Macaulay*

2 To abandon to punishment without hope or pardon.

Syn.—To condemn, reprehend, censure, disown, abandon, reject

Rĕp'ro bate, *a* [Lat *reprobatus*, p p of *reprobare* See REPROBATE, *v t*]

1 Not enduring proof or trial, not of standard purity or fineness, disallowed, rejected [*Obs*]

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them *Jer* vi 30

2 Hence, abandoned to vice or punishment, morally abandoned and lost.

And strength and art are easily outdone
By spirits *reprobate* *Milton*

Syn.—Abandoned, vitiated; depraved, corrupt; wicked, profligate, base, vile, castaway See ABANDONED

Rĕp'ro bate, *n* A person abandoned, one morally lost

I acknowledge myself a *reprobate*, a villain, a traitor to the king *Raleigh.*

Rĕp'ro-bāte ness, *n.* The state of being reprobate

Rĕp'ro bā'tion, *n* One who reprobates

Rĕp'ro bā'tion, *n* [Fr *reprobation*, Sp *reprobacion* It *reprobazione*, *reprovazione*, *riprovazione*, Lat *reprobatio*]

1 The act of reprobating, disapproving severely, disallowing, or abandoning

The profligate pretenses upon which he was perpetually soliciting an increase of his disgraceful stipend, are mentioned with becoming *reprobation* *Jeffrey.*

2. The state of being reprobated or abandoned.

Set a brand of *reprobation* on clipped poetry and false coin *Dryden.*

Election, or *decree of reprobation* (*Theol*), that by which a certain number of the human race are supposed to have been set apart from eternity as reprobates

Rĕp'ro bā'tion er, *n* (*Theol*) One who holds that a part of the human race were created solely with a view to their reprobation *South.*

Rĕp'ro-bā'tive, } *a* Of pertaining to, or ex-
Rĕp'ro ba to ry } pressing reprobation, reproving, condemning [*Rare*]

Rē'pro dūce', *v t* [*imp & p p* REPRODUCED (re'pro-dūst'), *p pr & vb n* REPRODUCING] [Prefix *re* and *produce*, Fr *reproduire*, Sp *reproducir*, It *riproducre*]

1 To produce again, to bring to the memory or the imagination

2 To renew the production of, to generate, as offspring, as, trees are *reproduced* by new shoots from the roots or stump and certain animals, as the polyp, are *reproduced* from cuttings

Rē'pro dū'cer, *n* One who, or that which, reproduces *Burke.*

Rē'pro dŭc'tion, *n* [Fr *reproduction*, Sp *reproduccion*, It *riproduzione* See *supra*] The act or process of reproducing as, the *reproduction* of plants or animals from cuttings or slips

Rē'pro dŭc'tive, *a* [Fr *reproductif*, Sp *re-*
Rē'pro dŭc'to ry, } *producto*] Pertaining to, or employed in reproduction *Tyell*

Re'pro-mŭl'gāte, *v t* To promulgate again

Re prō'mul gā'tion, *n* A second promulgation

Re prōof', *n* [From *reprove*] The expression of blame or censure blame expressed to the face, censure for a fault, reprehension

Your *reproof* is somewhat too round *Shak*
Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise *Pope*

Syn - Admonition reprehension chiding, reprimand, rebuke, censure blame See ADMONITION

Re prqv'a ble, *a* [Fr *reprouvable*, Sp *reprobable*, It *reprobabile*] Worthy of reproof, deserving censure, blamable *Bp Taylor.*

Syn —Blamable blameworthy, censurable, reprehensible culpable, rebukable

Re prqv'a-ble ness (prōōv'a bl-), *n* The state of being reprovable

Re prqv'a bly, *adv* In a reprovable manner

Re prqv'al (prōōv'al), *n* The act of reproving, or that which is said in reproving, reproof

Re prqve' (re prōōv'), *v t* [*imp & p p* REPROVED, *p pr & vb n* REPROVING] [Fr *reprouver*, O Fr. *reprover*, Lat *reprobare* See REPRIEVE and REPROBATE]

1 To convince [*Obs*]

When he is come he will *reprove* the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment *John* xvi 8

2 To put again to trial, to disprove, to refute. [*Ob or rare*]

Reprove my allegation if you can *Shak*

3 To chide as blameworthy to the face, to accuse as guilty, to chide, to censure

What if thy son
Prove disobedient and *reproved* retort,
"Wherefore didst thou beget me?" *Milton.*

Syn — To reprehend, chide rebuke scold, blame, censure —REPROVE, REBUKE REPRIMAND These words all signify the expression of disapprobation To *reprove* implies greater calmness and self-possession To *rebuke* implies a more excited and personal feeling A *reproof* may be administered long after the offense is committed, and is usually intended for the reformation of the offender, a *rebuke* is commonly given at the moment of the wrong, and is administered by way of punishment and condemnation A *reprimand* proceeds from a person invested with authority and is always a formal and official act A child is *reproved* for his faults and *rebuked* for his impudence A military officer is *reprimanded* for neglect or violation of duty

Re prqv'er, *n* One who, or that which, reproves.

Re-prqv'ing ly, *adv* In a reproving manner

Rē prūne', *v t* [*imp & p p* REPRUNED, *p pr. & vb n* REPRUNING] [Prefix *re* and *prune*.] To prune a second time. "Yet soon *reprunes* her wing to soar anew" *Young.*

Rĕp'-sĭl'ver, *n* [See REAP] Money anciently paid by servile tenants to their lord, to be quit of the service of reaping his corn or grain *Smart.*

Rep-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *reptatio*, fr *reptare*, v. intens.

from *repere*, *reptum*, to creep, Fr. *reptation.*] The act of creeping or crawling. *Brande.*

Rĕp'ta-to-ry, *a* [See REPTATION.] Creeping; as, *reptatory* animals *Dana.*

Rĕp'tile, *a.* [Fr *reptile*, Sp *reptil*, It *rettile*, Lat. *reptilis*, from *repere*, *reptum*, to creep.]

1. Creeping, moving on the belly, or by means of small, short legs.

2. Groveling, low, vulgar, as, a *reptile* race or crew, *reptile* vices

There is a false, *reptile* prudence, the result not of caution, but of fear *Burke*

And dislodge their *reptile* souls
From the bodies and forms of men *Coleridge*

Rĕp'tile, *n* 1 An animal that crawls or moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs, as snakes, lizards, and the like

2. (*Zool.*) An animal of the sub kingdom of *Vertebrates*, oviparous, like birds and fishes, cold-blooded, like fishes, and air breathing, like birds

☞ The class of *reptiles* comprises two sub-classes, namely, (*a*) *True reptiles*, embracing crocodiles, lizards, snakes, and turtles (*b*) *Amphibians* or *Batrachians*, embracing the frogs and salamanders The latter have gills while young, and undergo a metamorphosis A few inferior species, however, carry their gills through life They are in many points intermediate between *true reptiles* and *fishes* *Dana*

3 A groveling or very mean person, — a term of contempt

Rep-til'i-an, *a* Belonging to the reptiles.

Reptilian age (*Geol.*), that part of geological time comprising the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous periods and distinguished as that era in which the class of reptiles attained its highest expansion *Dana*

Rep-til'i-an, *n* (*Zool.*) An animal belonging to the order of reptiles, a reptile *Tyrell*

Re-pŭb'lic, *n* [Fr *republique*, Sp *republica*, It *republica*, *repubblica*, Lat *respublica*, from *res*, a thing, an affair, and *publicus*, *publica*, public.]

1. Common interest, the public [*Obs.*] *B. Jon.*

2 A state in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people, a commonwealth.

Republic of letters, the collective body of literary or learned men

Re-pŭb'lic-an, *a* [Fr *republicain*, Sp *republicano*, It *repubblicano*.]

1. Pertaining to a republic

The Roman emperors were *republican* magistrates named by the senate *Macaulay*

2 Consonant with the principles of a republic, as, *republican* sentiments or opinions, *republican* manners

Re-pŭb'lic-an, *n* One who favors or prefers a republican form of government

Re-pŭb'lic-an ism, *n* [Fr *republicanisme*, Sp *republicanismo*.]

1 A republican form or system of government, the principles of republican government

2 Attachment to a republican form of government *Burke*

Re-pŭb'lic an ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPUBLICANIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPUBLICANIZING.] [Fr *republicaniser*, Sp *republicanar*.] To convert to republican principles, as, to *republicanize* the rising generation *Ramsay*

Rē-pŭb'li-cā'tion, *n* [Prefix *re* and *publication*.] A second publication, or a new publication of something before published, as of a former will, of a volume already published, and the like, — specifically, the publication in one country of a work first issued in another, a reprint

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first *Blackstone*

Rē-pŭb'lish, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPUBLISHED (re-pŭb'lisht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPUBLISHING.] [Prefix *re* and *publish*.] To publish anew, often specifically applied to the publication in one country of a work first published in another

Subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor *republishes* his will *Blackstone*

Rē-pŭb'lish-er, *n* One who republishes

Re-pū'di-a-ble, *a* [Sp *repudiable*. See REPUDIATE.] Admitting of repudiation, fit or proper to be put away

Re-pū'di-āte, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPUDIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPUDIATING.] [Lat *repudiare*, *repudiatum*, from *re*, again, and *pudere*, to be ashamed.]

1. To cast off and disavow, to have nothing to do with; to renounce, to discard, to reject.

Servitude is to be *repudiated* with greater care by us, that domination is effected by them *Prynne*

2. To put away, to divorce.

His separation from Terentia whom he *repudiated* not long afterward, was perhaps an affliction to him at this time *Bolingbroke*

3. To refuse any longer to acknowledge or to pay, to disclaim, as, the state has *repudiated* its debts. [*Recent.*]

Re-pū'di-ā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *répudiation*, Sp. *repudiacion*, Lat. *repudiatio*.]

1 The act of repudiating or disclaiming; as, the *repudiation* of a doctrine, a debt, a wife, &c.

2 The state of being repudiated.

Re-pū'di-ā'tor, *n.* [Lat., Sp. *repudiador*.] One who repudiates

Re-pūgn' (re-pūn'), *v. t.* [Fr. *répugner*, Lat. *repugnare*, from *re*, again, against, and *pugnare*, to fight. *Cf.* REPUGNATE.] To fight against continually, to oppose; to resist. [*Rare.*]

He did *repugn* the truth. *Shak.*

Re pūgn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being repugned or resisted. [*Rare.*]

Re-pūg'nance, } *n.* [Fr. *répugnance*, Lat. *repug-*
Re pūg'nan-cy, } *nantia.* See *infra.*] The act of repugning, or the state of being repugnant, opposition or contrariety, as of mind, passions, principles, qualities, and the like, reluctance, resistance.

That which causes us to lose most of our time is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labor *Dryden.*

Let the foes quietly cut their throats
Without *repugnancy* *Shak.*

Syn. — Aversion, reluctance, unwillingness, dislike, antipathy, hatred, hostility, irreconcilableness, contrariety, inconsistency See AVERSION

Re-pūg'nant, *a* [Fr *repugnant*, Lat. *repugnans*, p. pr. of *repugnare* See REPUGN.]

1 Inclined to repugn or oppose, hence, opposite; contrary, hostile, inconsistent, and also distasteful in a high degree, offensive, — usually followed by *to*, rarely and less properly by *with*.

There is no breach of a divine law but is more or less *repugnant* unto the will of the Lawgiver, God himself *Perkins*

2. Disobedient, not obsequious [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn. — Opposite, opposed, adverse, contrary, inconsistent, irreconcilable, hostile, inimical

Re-pūg'nant-ly, *adv.* In a repugnant manner, with opposition, in contradiction *Browne.*

Re-pūg'nāte, *v. t* [Lat *repugnare*, *repugnatum*. See REPUGN.] To oppose, to fight against [*Obs.*]

Re pūl'lu-lāte, *v. t* [Lat *repullulare*, *repullulatum* See PULLULATE.] To bud again *Howell.*

Re pūl'lu-la'tion, *n* [See PULLULATION and *supra.*] The act of budding again

Re-pūlse', *n* [Lat. *repulsa*, from *repellere*, *repulsum*.]

1. The condition of being repelled or driven back

By fate repelled, and with *repulses* tired *Denham*

2. The act of repelling or driving back

He received, in the *repulse* of Tarquin, severe hurts in the body *Shak.*

3 Refusal, denial *Bailey*

Re-pūlse', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPULSED (re-pūlst'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPULSING.] [Lat *repellere*, *repulsum*, from *re*, again, back, and *pellere*, to drive See *supra*, and cf REPEL.] To repel, to beat or drive back.

Complete to have discovered and *repulsed*
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend *Milton*

Re-pūlse'less, *a* Not capable of being repelled

Re-pūls'er, *n* One who repulses, or drives back

Re pūl'sion, *n* [Lat *repulsio* See *supra.*]

1 The act of repulsing, or the state of being repulsed

2 (*Physics*) That power by which bodies, or the particles of bodies, are made to recede from each other, or to resist each other's nearer approach, as, molecular *repulsion*, electrical *repulsion*

Re-pūl'sive, *a* [Fr *repulsif*, Sp & It *repulsivo*.]

1 Inclined, serving, or able to repel, repelling, as, a *repulsive* force

The foe thrice tugged, and shook the rooted wood,
Repulsive of his might the weapon stood *Pope*

2 Cold, reserved, forbidding, as, *repulsive* manners

Re-pūl'sive ly, *adv* In a repulsive manner.

Re-pūl'sive ness, *n.* The quality of being repulsive or forbidding

Re-pūl'so-ry, *a* [Lat *repulsorius*, Sp. *repulsorio*.] Repulsive, driving back

Rē-pūr'chase, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPURCHASED (108), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPURCHASING.] [Prefix *re* and *purchase*.] To buy again, to buy back, to regain by purchase or expense *Hale*

Rē-pūr'chase, *n* The act of buying again, the purchase again of what has been sold

Rē pū'ri-fy, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *purify*.] To purify again

Rĕp'ū-ta ble, *a.* [From *repute*.] Worthy of repute or distinction, held in esteem, honorable, praiseworthy, as, a *reputable* man or character, *reputable* conduct.

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as to defeat one *Broome*

Syn. — Respectable, creditable, honorable, estimable

Rĕp'ū-ta-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being reputable

Rĕp'ū-ta-bly, *adv.* In a reputable manner, as, to fill an office *reputably*

Rĕp'ū-tā'tion, *n* [Fr. *réputation*, Lat. *reputatio*. See REPUTE, *v. t.*]

1 The condition in which one is reputed to be; the estimation in which one is held; the character attributed to a person, thing, or action.

The best evidence of *reputation* is a man's whole life *Ames.*

2 Favorable regard, public esteem, general credit; good name.

I see my *reputation* is at stake. *Shak.*

Syn. — Credit, repute, regard, estimation; esteem, honor, fame

Re-pūt'a-tive-ly, *adv.* By repute.

Re-pūte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPUTING.] [Fr. *réputer*, Lat. *reputare*, to count over, to think over, from *re*, again, and *putare*, to count, to think.]

1 To hold in thought; to account; to hold; to reckon.

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and *reputed* vile in your sight? *Job xvii. 3.*

The king was *reputed* a prince most prudent. *Shak.*

2. To attribute.

Re-pūte', *n* 1 Character reputed or attributed, established opinion, estimate.

He who reigns
Monarch in heaven, till then as one secure,
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute.* *Milton.*

2. The credit or honor derived from common or public opinion, good character, reputation. "Dead stocks, which have been of *repute*" *Beaumont.*

Re-pūt'ed ly, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation, by repute

Re pūte'less, *a* Not having good repute, disreputable, disgraceful [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Re quĕst' (re-kwĕst'), *n* [O Fr *requeste*, N Fr. *requête*, Pr & Pg *requesta*, Sp *requesta*, *recuesta*, It *richiesta*, L. Lat *requesta*, for *requisita*, from Lat *requirere*, *requisitum*, to seek again, to ask for. See REQUIRE.]

1 The act of asking for any thing desired; earnest desire or demand, hence, solicitation, prayer; petition, entreaty.

I will marry her at your *request* *Shak*

2. That which is asked for or requested.

He gave them their *request*, but sent leanness into their souls *Ps. cvi 15.*

I will both hear and grant you your *requests.* *Shak.*

3 A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after or pursued

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now *Sir W. Temple.*

Court of Requests (*a*) A local tribunal, sometimes called *Court of Conscience*, founded by act of Parliament to facilitate the recovery of small debts from any inhabitant or trader in the district defined by the act. (*b*) A court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed his majesty by supplication, — now abolished. It was inferior to the Court of Chancery [*Eng.*] *Brande.* — *In request* (*a*) In demand, in credit or reputation. "Coriolanus being now *in* no *request*." *Shak* (*b*) In demand by purchasers, as, cotton is *in* good *request.*

Syn. — Asking, solicitation, petition, prayer, supplication, entreaty, suit

Re-quĕst', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REQUESTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REQUESTING.] [O Fr *requester*, N Fr. *requêter*, Sp *requestar*, *recuestar* See *supra.*] To ask for earnestly, to express desire for, to solicit; to entreat, to address with a request

I *request* you to give my good host his freedom *Shak.*

Syn. — To desire, beg, ask, solicit, entreat, beseech See DESIRE and BEG

Re-quĕst'er, *n* One who requests, a petitioner.

Rē quick'en (kwĭk'n), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REQUICKENED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REQUICKENING.] [Prefix *re* and *quicken*.] To quicken anew, to re animate, to give new life to *Shak.*

Rē'qui-em (Synop., § 130), *n* [Acc of *requies*, rest, the first words of the prayer being "*Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine*," give eternal rest to them, O Lord.]

1 (*Rom. Cath. Church*) A hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the rest of his soul.

2 Any grand musical composition, performed in honor of some deceased person.

We should profane the service of the dead
To sing a *requiem*, and such rest to her
As to peace-parted souls *Shak.*

3. Rest, quiet, peace. [*Obs.*]

Else had I an eternal *requiem* kept,
And in the arms of peace forever slept. *Sandys.*

Re-qui'e-to-ry, *n* [Lat *requietorium*, from *requiescere*, *requietum*, to rest, from *re*, again, and *quiescere*, to rest See QUIESCE.] A sepulcher. [*Obs.*]

Rē'quin, *n* [Fr *requin*, from Lat *requiem*, a mass sung for the dead, so called by French sailors on account of its dangerousness See REQUIEM.] (*Ichth.*) The white shark (*Carcharias vulgaris*) *Baird.*

Re quīr'a-ble, *a* [From *require*.] Capable of being required, fit or proper to be demanded *Hale.*

Re-quīre', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REQUIRED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REQUIRING.] [O Eng *requere*, O. Fr. *requerre*, *requerre*, *requirre*, *require*, N. Fr. *requérir*, Pr *requerer*, *requerir*, *requerre*, Sp. *requerir* Pg *requerer*, It *richerere*, *richedere*, *richiedere* Lat *requirere*, from *re*, again, back, and *quærere*, to seek. Cf REQUEST and QUERY.]

1 To demand, to insist upon having; to claim as by right and authority, to exact.

Shall I say to Cæsar what you *require*? *Shak.*

2. To ask as a favor, to request. [*Rare.*]

I was ashamed to *require* of the king a band of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy in the way. *Ezra* viii. 22.

3 To make necessary; to need; to demand; to claim as indispensable.

To him light labor spread her wholesome store,
Just gave what life *required*, and gave no more. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. — To claim; exact; enjoin; prescribe; direct, order; demand; need

Re-quire'ment, *n.* 1. The act of requiring; demand; requisition.
2. That which is required; an imperative or authoritative command; an essential condition.
This ruler was one of those who believe that they can fill up every *requirement* contained in the rule of righteousness *J. M. Mason*

Re-quir'er, *n.* One who requires.

Rĕq'ui-site (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* [Lat. *requisitus*, p. p. of *requirere*, Sp. *requisito*, It *requisito*, *requisito*, Fr. *requis*. See REQUIRE] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances, so needful that it can not be dispensed with, necessary. "All truth *requisite* for men to know" *Milton.*
Syn.—Necessary, needful, indispensable, essential

Rĕq'ui-site (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *n.* That which is required or is necessary, something indispensable
God, on his part, has declared the *requisites* on ours, what we must do to obtain blessings, is the great business of us all to know. *Wake*

Rĕq'ui-site-ly (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt-lĭ), *adv.* In a requisite manner, necessarily. *Boyle*

Rĕq'ui-site-ness, *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary, necessity *Boyle*

Rĕq'ui-si'tion (rĕk'wĭ-zĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat *requisitio*, Fr *réquisition*, It *requisicio*, Sp *requisicion*, It. *requisizione*, *requisizione*. See REQUIRE]
1. The act of requiring.
2. Application made as of right, demand.
3 A written call or invitation, a formal summons; as, a *requisition* for a public meeting [*Eng*]
4 Especially, a formal demand made by one state or government upon another for the surrender of a fugitive from justice. *Kent*
5. That which is required by authority, especially, a quota of supplies or necessaries

Rĕq'ui-si'tion-ist, *n.* One who makes a requisition. *London Quar t Rev*

Re-quis'i-tive, *a.* Expressing or implying demand. [*Rare*] *Harris*

Re-quis'i-tive, *n* One who makes requisition, a requisitionist, that which makes requisition.

Re-quis'i-tor, *n* One who makes requisition, especially, one authorized to investigate facts by a requisition.

Re-quis'i-to-ry, *a* [Sp. *requisitorio*. See *supra*] Sought for, demanded [*Rare*]

Re-quit'al, *n.* [From *requite*] That which requites or repays, return for any office, good or bad, —in a good sense, compensation, recompense, as, the *requital* of services, —in a bad sense, retaliation or punishment, as, the *requital* of evil deeds.
No merit their aversion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love *Waller*
Syn.—Compensation, recompense, remuneration, reward, satisfaction, payment, retribution, retaliation, punishment

Re-quite', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* REQUITED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* REQUITING] [Prefix *re* and *quit*, q v] To repay, —in a good sense, to recompense, to return an equivalent in good, to reward, —in a bad sense, to retaliate, to return evil for evil, to punish
I'll *requite* him with sweet rehearsal *Shak*
He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms
That call fame on such gentle acts as these *Milton*
Syn.—To repay, reward, pay, compensate, remunerate, satisfy, recompense, retaliate, punish

Re-quite'ment, *n* Requital [*Obs*] *E. Hall*

Re-quit'er, *n* One who requites

Rēre'brāce, *n.* (*inc Armor*) Armor for the upper part of the arm above the elbow *Fairholt.*

Rēre'dos, *n* [Fr. *arrere-dos*] (*Arch.*) (*a*) A screen or partition wall behind an altar, an altar-piece. *Weale* (*b*) The open hearth, upon which fires were lighted, immediately under the louver, in the center of ancient halls. *Fairholt.* (*c*) The back of a fire place.

Rēre'fief, *n.* [Fr. *arriere fief* See REAR and ARREAR] (*Scots Law*) A fief held of a superior feudatory, an under-fief, held by an under tenant. *Blackstone.*

Rē'-re-fine', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *refine.*] To refine again.

Rē-reign', *v. i.* [Prefix *re* and *reign*] To reign again.

Rēre'mouse, *n.* [See REFRMOUSE and REARMOUSE] A bat. See REARMOUSE

Rē'-re-gōlve', *v. t* or *i.* [Prefix *re* and *resolve*] To resolve a second time.
Resolves, and *re-resolves*, then dies the same *Young*

Rēre'ward, *n.* [See REARWARD] The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rearguard.

Rē-ring', *v. i.* [Prefix *re* and *ring.*] To ring back, to re-echo. *Southey.*

Rē-sāil', *v t.* or *i.* [*imp* & *p. p* RESAILED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* RESAILING.] [Prefix *re* and *sail.*] To sail back

Rē-sāle', *n.* [Prefix *re* and *sale*] A sale at second hand; a second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor. *Bacon.*

Rē'sa-lūte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESALUTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESALUTING.] [Prefix *re* and *salute.*]
1. To salute or greet anew. *Milton.*
2. To greet with a return salutation.

Rēs'cat, *v. t.* [Sp. *rescatar*, to ransom.] To ransom; to release; to rescue. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Rēs'cat, *n.* A ransom; release; rescue. [*Obs.*]

Re-sçind', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESCINDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESCINDING.] [Lat. *rescindere*, from *re*, again, back, and *scindere*, to cut, split, It. *rescindere*, Sp. & Pg. *rescindir*, Fr. & Pr. *rescinder*, O. Fr. *rescendre*]
1 To cut off, to abrogate, to annul.
The blessed Jesus did sacramentally *rescind* the impure relics of Adam and the contraction of evil customs *Bp Taylor.*
2 Specifically, to vacate, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority, as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution, or a vote, to *rescind* an edict or decree, to *rescind* a judgment.
Syn.—To revoke, repeal, abrogate, annul, recall, reverse, vacate, void

Re-sçind'a ble, *a.* Capable of being rescinded, as a law *Story*

Re-sçind'ment, *n.* The act of rescinding, rescission.

Re sçis'sion (re-sĭzh'un), *n* [Fr & Sp *rescision*, It *rescissione*, Lat *rescissio*, from *rescindere* See *supra*] The act of rescinding, abrogating, annulling, or vacating, as, the *rescission* of a law, decree, or judgment

Re-sçis'so ry (re-sĭz'o rĭ), *a.* [Lat. *rescissorius*, Fr *rescisoire*, Sp *rescisorio*, It *rescissorio* See *supra*] Tending to rescind, having power to cut off or to abrogate "To pass a general act *rescissory*, annulling all the Parliaments that had been held since the year 1633" *Burnet.*

Rĕs'cous (rĕs'kŭs), *n* [O Fr *rescousse*, *rescusse*, *rescosse*, *recousse*, from *rescourre*, *rescurre*, *rescorre*, Pr *rescossa*, It *riscossa*] (*Law*) The same as RESCUE See RESCUE, 2

Re-scribe', *v t* [Lat *rescribere*, from *re*, again, back, and *scribere*, to write, Sp *rescribir*, It *rescrivere*, *riscrivere*]
1 To write back, to write in reply. *Ayliffe*
2 To write over again *Howell*

Re scrib'en-da-ry, *n* An officer in the court of Rome, who sets a value upon indulgences and supplications *Crabb*

Rē'script, *n.* [Lat *rescriptum*, Fr. *rescript*, *rescrit*, Pr. *rescrich*, Sp. & Pg. *rescripto*, It *rescritto.* See *supra*]
1 (*Rom Antiq*) The answer of an emperor, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question, hence, an edict or decree
In their *rescripts* and other ordinances, the Roman emperors spoke in the plural number *Hare*
2. A counterpart *Bouvier*

Re-scrip'tion (re skrĭp'shun), *n* [Lat *rescriptio*, Fr *rescription*, Sp *rescripcion* See RESCRIBE] A writing back, the answering of a letter *Lordday*

Re scrip'tive, *a* Pertaining to, or answering the purpose of, a rescript, deciding, settling

Re-scrip'tive-ly, *adv* By rescript [*Rare*] *Burke*

Rĕs'cu-a-ble, *a* Capable of being rescued *Gayton*

Rĕs'cue, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RESCUED, *p pr* & *vb n* RESCUING] [O Fr *rescourre*, *rescourre*, *rescurre*, *rescorre*, Pr *recodre*, It *riscuotere*, from Lat *re*, again, back, and *excutere*, to shake or drive out, from *ex*, out, and *quatere*, to shake] To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil, to liberate from actual restraint, or to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil, as, to *rescue* a prisoner from an officer, to *rescue* seamen from destruction by shipwreck
Had I been seized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a breakfast for the beast,
Rather than have false Proteus *rescue* me *Shak*
Syn.—To retake, recapture, free, deliver, liberate, save

Rĕs'cue, *n* [See the verb, and cf RESCOUS]
1 The act of rescuing, deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger, by force, or by the interference of an agent
Spur to the *rescue* of the noble king. *Shak*
2. (*Law*) The forcible retaking or taking away, against law, of things lawfully distrained, also, the forcible liberation of a person from an arrest or imprisonment, the retaking by a party captured of a prize made by the enemy *Bouvier*
The rescue of a prisoner from the court is punished with perpetual imprisonment and forfeiture of goods *Blackstone*

Rĕs'cue-less, *a* Without rescue or release.

Rĕs'cu-er, *n.* One who rescues or retakes *Kent*

Rĕs'cus-see', *n* (*Law*) The party in whose favor a rescue is made *Crabb.*

Res cŭs'sor (127) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Law Latin See RESCUE] (*O. Eng Law*) One who commits a rescue, a rescuer *Burrill*

Re-sĕarch' (re-sĕrch', 114), *n* [Prefix *re* and *search*, Fr *recherche*, It *ricerca*] Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles, laborious or continued search after truth, as, *researches* of human wisdom.
The dearest interests of parties have frequently been staked on the results of the *researches* of antiquaries *Macaulay.*
Syn.—Investigation, examination, inquiry, scrutiny

Re-sĕarch', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* RESEARCHED (sĕrcht'); *p. pr.* & *vb n.* RESEARCHING] [Prefix *re* and *search*; Fr. *rechercher*, It. *ricercare.*]
1. To search or examine with continued care, to seek diligently.
2. To search again; to examine anew.

Re-sĕar'cher (re-sĕrch'er), *n.* One who researches, inquires, or examines.

Re-sĕarch'ful, *a.* Making researches; inquisitive. [*Rare*] *Coleridge.*

Rē-sēat', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESEATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* RESEATING.] [Prefix *re* and *seat.*] To seat or set again

Re sĕc't, *v. t* [See *infra.*] To cut or pare off.

Re-sĕc'tion (re-sĕk'shun), *n.* [Lat. *resectio*, from *resecare*, *resectum*, to cut off, from *re*, again, and *secare*, to cut, Fr *resection*, Sp. *resecccion.*]
1 The act of cutting or paring off *Cotgrave.*
2. (*Surg*) The removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

Rē seek', *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* RESOUGHT; *p. pr.* & *vb n* RESEEKING] [Prefix *re* and *seek.*] To seek again *J. Barlow.*

Rē-sēize' (re sēz'), *v t.* [*imp* & *p p.* RESEIZED; *p pr* & *vb n* RESEIZING] [Prefix *re* and *seize.*]
1 To seize again, or a second time. *Spenser.*
2 (*Law*) To take possession of, as lands and tenements which have been disseized
The sheriff is commanded to *reseize* the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize *Blackstone.*

Rē-sēiz'er, *n* 1 One who seizes again.
2 (*Eng Law*) The taking of lands into the hands of the king who re a general livery, or *ousire le main*, was formerly misused, contrary to the form and order of law *Craig.*

Rē-sēiz'ure (sē'zh'yur), *n.* A second seizure; the act of seizing again *Bacon.*

Rē sĕll', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* RESOLD, *p pr* & *vb. n.* RESELLING] [Prefix *re* and *sell*] To sell again, to sell what has been bought or sold

Re-sĕm'bla ble, *a* [See RESEMBLE] Admitting of being compared [*Obs*] *Gower.*

Re sĕm'blançe (re-zĕm'), *n.* [Fr. *ressemblance.* See RESEMBLE]
1 The state of resembling or being like, similitude.
One main end of poetry and painting is to please; they bear a great *resemblance* to each other *Dryden.*
2 That which resembles, or is similar, representation, likeness
These sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are *resemblances* formed according to things spiritual *Hooker.*
Syn —Likeness, similarity, similitude, semblance; representation, image

Re-sĕm'blant, *a* [Fr, a and p pr of *ressembler*, to resemble See RESEMBLE] Having or exhibiting resemblance, resembling [*Rare*]

Re sĕm'ble (re zĕm'bl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RESEMBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* RESEMBLING] [Fr *ressembler*, Pr & Sp *resemblar*, It *rassembrare*, *rassembrare*, from *re* and Fr *sembler*, Pr & Sp *semblar*, It *sembrare*, *sembare*, to seem, to resemble, from Lat *similare*, *simulare*, to imitate, from *similis*, like, similar]
1 To be like to, —said of one thing as compared with another, to be alike or similar to, —said of two or more objects with respect to one another; to bear the similitude of, either in form, figure, or qualities.
We will *resemble* you in that *Milton.*
Heaven *resembles* hell
As he our darkness *Milton*
2 To represent as like something else, to liken, to compare.
The other
He did *resemble* to his lady bright. *Spenser*
3. To counterfeit, to imitate [*Obs.*] "They can so well *resemble* man's speech" *Holland.*
4 To cause to imitate or be like [*Rare*] *Bushnell.*

Re-sĕm'bler, *n* One who resembles

Re sĕm'bling ly, *adv* So as to resemble, with resemblance or likeness

Re-sĕm'i nāte, *v t* [Lat *re*, again, and *seminare*, *seminatum*, to sow] To produce again by means of seed [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Rē-sĕnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RESENT, *p pr* & *vb. n* RESENDING] [Prefix *re* and *send.*] To send again, to send back [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Re-zĕnt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RESENTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* RESENTING] [Fr *ressentir* Pr, Sp, & Pg *resentir*, It *risentire*, fr Lat *re*, again, and *sentire*, to feel.]
1 To feel back in return to think over, as, (*a*) To take well, to receive with satisfaction, —in a good sense [*Obs*]
Which makes the tragical ends of noble persons more favorably *resented* by compassionate readers *Browne*
(*b*) To take ill, to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree provoked at, to be indignant at, —in a bad sense
Our King Henry the Seventh quickly *resented* his drift. *Fuller*
2 To express resentment by word or action. "Bore dishonorably what he might have *resented* safely" *Bolingbroke.*

Re-zĕnt', *v. i.* To feel or harbor resentment; to be angry

Re zĕnt'er, *n.* One who resents. *Wotton.*

Re-zĕnt'ful, *a.* Inclined to resent; easily provoked to anger, of an irritable temper.

Re zĕnt'ful-ly, *adv.* In a resentful manner.

Re-zĕnt'i-ment, *n.* Resentment. [*Obs.*]

Re-zĕnt'ing-ly, *adv.* 1. With deep sense or strong perception. [*Obs.*] *More.*

2. With a sense of wrong or affront; with a degree of anger.

Re-gĕnt'ive, *a* Disposed to resent; easily provoked or irritated, quick to feel an injury or affront. [*Rare.*] *Thomson.*

Re-gĕnt'ment, *n.* [Fr. *ressentiment*, It. *risentimento*, Sp. *resentimiento.* See *supra*]

1. The act of resenting

2. The state of being resentful, or inclined to think over; as, (*a*) A state of consciousness, conviction, feeling, impression. [*Obs*]

He retains vivid *resentments* of the more solid mortality *More*

It is a greater wonder that so many of them die, with so little *resentment* of their danger *Bp Taylor*

(*b*) Satisfaction, complacency, gratitude,—in a good sense. [*Obs*] (*c.*) Displeasure, anger,—in a bad sense.

Syn.—Anger, irritation, vexation, displeasure, grudge, indignation, choler, gall, ire, wrath, rage, fury—Resentment, Anger *Anger* is the broader term, denoting a keen sense of disapprobation (usually with a desire to punish) for whatever we feel to be wrong, whether directed toward ourselves or others *Resentment* is anger excited by a sense of personal injury It is, etymologically, that reaction of the mind which we instinctively feel when we think ourselves wronged Pride and selfishness are apt to aggravate this feeling until it changes into a criminal animosity, and this is now the more common signification of the term Being founded in a sense of injury, this feeling is hard to be removed, and hence the expressions *bitter* or *implacable resentment*

Anger is like

A full-hot horse, who being allowed his way,
Self-mettle tires him *Shak.*

Can heavenly minds such high *resentment* show,
Or exercise their spite in human woe? *Dryden*

Rĕs'er-āte, *v t* [Lat *reserare*, *reseratum*, to unlock] To unlock, to open [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Re-gĕrv'ance, *n* Reservation [*Rare*] *Burnet*

Rĕg'er-vā'tion, *n* [Fr *reservation*, Sp. *reservacion*, It *riservazione*, Pr. & L. Lat. *reservatio.* See Reserve]

1. The act of reserving, or keeping back, concealment, or withholding from disclosure, reserve "With *reservation* of a hundred knights" *Shak.*

Make some *reservation* of your wrong *Shak.*

2 Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward

3. A tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, &c , a reserve [*U S*]

4. The state of being treasured up or kept in store, custody *Shak.*

5. (*Law*) (*a*) A clause in an instrument by which some new thing is reserved out of the thing granted, and not *in esse* before. (*b.*) A proviso *Shaw Kent*

☞ This term is often used in the same sense with *exception*, the technical distinction being disregarded

Mental reservation, the withholding or failing to disclose something that affects a statement, promise, &c , and which, if disclosed, would materially vary its import

Re-gĕrv'a-tive, *a.* Tending to reserve or keep, keeping, reserving.

Re-gĕrv'a-to-ry, *n.* [L Lat. *reservatorium*, from Lat. *reservare*, Sp *reservatorio*] A place in which things are reserved or kept. *Woodward*

Re-gĕrve', *v t* [*imp & p p.* Reserved, *p. pr & vb. n.* Reserving] [Fr *réserver*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *reservar*, It *riservare*, Lat *reservare*, from *re*, again, and *servare*, to keep]

1. To keep in store for future or other use, to withhold from present use for another purpose, to keep; to retain.

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail which I have *reserved* against the time of trouble? *Job* xxxviii 22, 23

Reserve your kind looks and language for private hours *Swift*

2. To make an exception of, to except [*Rare*]

In this same decree which so remarkably *reserves* the abstinence from blood, the Sabbath is not all *reserved* as a thing either of necessity or expedience *Bp Horsley*

Re-gĕrve', *n.* [Fr. *réserve*, Sp. *reserva*, It. *riserba*, *riserva.* See *supra.*]

1. The act of reserving or keeping back.

2. That which is reserved or kept back.

The virgins, beside the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply *Tillotson*

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations *Addison*

3. That which is excepted, exception.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve* *Rogers*

4. Restraint of freedom in words or actions, backwardness, caution in personal behavior.

My soul, surprised, and from her sex disjoined,
Left all *reserve*, and all the sex, behind *Prior*

5. A tract of land reserved or set apart for a particular purpose, as, the Connecticut *Reserve* in Ohio, originally set apart for the school fund of Connecticut, the Clergy *Reserves* in Canada, for the support of the clergy *Bartlett.*

6. (*Mil*) A select body of troops in the rear of an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require, a body of troops kept for an exigency.

In reserve, in keeping for other or future use, in store; as, he has large quantities of wheat *in reserve*, he has evidence or arguments *in reserve*

Syn.—Reservation; retention, limitation, backwardness; reservedness, coldness, shyness, coyness, modesty.

Re-gĕrved', *p. a.* Restrained from freedom in words or actions; backward in communicating one's thoughts and feelings; not free or frank. "To all obliging, yet *reserved* to all" *Walsh* "Nothing *reserved* or sullen was to see" *Dryden.*

Syn.—Restrained, cautious, backward, cold, shy, coy, modest

Re-gĕrv'ed-ly, *adv* With reserve, with backwardness, not with openness or frankness, cautiously, coldly.

Re-gĕrv'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being reserved; want of frankness, openness, or freedom.

Re-gĕrv'er, *n* One who reserves

Rĕz'er-voir' (rĕz'er vwŏr'), *n.* [Fr. *réservoir.* See Reservatory] A place where any thing is kept in store, especially, a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city by means of aqueducts, or to drive a mill wheel, and the like, a cistern, a mill-pond, a basin.

Rē sĕt', *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* Rfsft, *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rlsetting] [Prefix *re* and *set*]

1 (*Print*) To set over again, as a page of matter

2 To furnish with a new setting, border, or adornment, as, to *reset* a diamond.

Rē-sĕt', *n* 1 The act of resetting.

2 (*Print.*) That which is reset, matter set up again.

Re-sĕt', *v. t.* [Cf Rfceivf, Receipt] (*Scots Law*) To harbor or secrete, to hide, as stolen goods or a criminal.

We shall see if an English hound is to harbor and *reset* the Southrons here *W Scott*

Re-sĕt', *n* (*Scots Law*) The receiving of stolen goods, or harboring an outlaw. *Jamieson.*

Re-sĕt'ter, *n.* One who resets

Re-sĕt'ter, *n* (*Scots Law*) One who receives or conceals, as stolen goods or a criminal.

Rē-sĕt'tle, *v t* [*imp & p p* Rfsfttlfd, *p pr. & vb n.* Resfttling] [Prefix *re* and *settle*]

1. To settle again. *Swift*

2 To install again, as a minister of the gospel

Rē-sĕt'tle, *v t* To settle in the gospel ministry a second time, to be installed again

Rē sĕt'tle-ment, *n* 1 The act of settling or composing again. "The *resettlement* of my discomposed soul" *Norris.*

2 The state of settling or subsiding again, as, the *resettlement* of lees *Mortimer*

3 A second settlement in the gospel ministry

4 The act of settling or establishing, or the state of being settled, a second or new settlement

Rē-shāpe', *v t* [*imp & p p* Rfshaped (re shāpt'), *p pr & vb n* Reshaping] [Prefix *re* and *shape*] To shape again

Rē-ship', *v t* [*imp & p p* Rfshipped (re-shĭpt'), *p pr & vb n* Rfshipping] [Prefix *re* and *ship*] To ship again, to ship, as any thing which has been conveyed by water or imported, as, coffee and sugar imported into New York, and *reshipped* for Hamburg

Rē-ship'ment, *n* 1 The act of reshipping or loading on board of a ship a second time, the shipping for exportation what has been imported.

2 That which is reshipped.

Rĕ'si-anee, (110) *n.* [L Lat *resentia*, *resentisa*, O Fr *resseance*, *reseantise.* See *infra*] Residence, abode [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Rĕ'si-ant, *a* [O Fr *resseant*, *resseant*, Lat *residens* See Resident] Resident, dwelling, present in a place [*Obs*] "In which her kingdom's throne is chiefly *resiant*" *Spenser.*

Rĕ'si-ant, *n* A resident. [*Obs*]

Re-gĭde', *v t* [*imp & p p* Resided, *p pr & vb. n* Residing] [Fr *résider*, Sp *residir*, It *risedere*, Lat. *residere*, from *re*, again, back, and *sedere*, to sit]

1. To continue to sit, to remain, to dwell permanently or for a length of time, to have a settled abode for a time, to abide continuously, to have one's dwelling or home, to remain for a long time.

At the moated grange *resides* this dejected Mariana. *Shak.*

In no fixed place the happy souls *reside* *Dryden*

2 To have a seat or fixed position, to inhere, to lie or be as an attribute or element

In such like acts, the duty and virtue of contentedness doth especially *reside* *Barrow*

3 To sink to the bottom of liquors, to settle, to subside [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

Syn.—To dwell, inhabit, sojourn, abide, remain, live, domiciliate, domicile

Rĕg'i dence, *n* [Fr *résidence*, Pr., Sp , & Pg. *residencia*, It. *residenza*, *residenza*, *risedentia*, *risedenza.* See Resident]

1. The act of residing, abiding, or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time, as, the *residence* of an American in France or Italy for a year.

The confessor had often made considerable *residences* in Normandy *Hale*

2 The place where one resides; an abode; a dwelling, a habitation. "Near the *residence* of Postumus." *Shak.*

Johnson took up his *residence* in London. *Macaulay.*

3. Hence, the place where any thing permanently rests.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the highest court and *residence* of all his regal power, he then, in the single person of a man, fights against his own majesty and kingship. *Milton.*

4. That which falls to the bottom of liquors; sediment [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

5. (*Canon & Common Law.*) The abode of a parson or incumbent on his benefice,—opposed to *non-residence.* *Blackstone.*

Syn.—Domiciliation; inhabitancy, sojourn, stay; abode, home, dwelling, habitation, domicile, mansion.

Rĕg'i-den-cy, *n.* 1 The same as Residence.

2 Specifically, the official dwelling of a government officer in India *Malcom.*

Rĕg'i-dent, *a* [Fr. *résident*, Pr. *resident*, Sp. & Pg *residente*, It *residente*, *risedente*, Lat *residens*, p pr of *residere* See Reside] Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continued length of time, fixed, residing, as, *resident* in the city or in the country. "One there still *resident* as day or night." *Davenant.*

His discourse, that is *resident* on the Son, doth not wholly wander from the Father *Fuller.*

Rĕg'i-dent, *n* 1 One who resides or dwells in a place for some time

2 A public minister who resides at a foreign court,—a term usually applied to ministers of a rank inferior to that of embassadors.

Rĕg'i dent-er, *n* A resident

Rĕg'i-dĕn'tial, *a.* Residing, residentiary. [*Rare*]

Rĕg'i-dĕn'tia-ry, *a* [L. Lat. *residentiarius.*] Having residence. *More.*

Rĕg'i-dĕn'tia ry (Synop., § 130), *n.*

1 One who is resident.

The *residentiary*, or the frequent visitor of the favored spot, will discover that both have been there *Coleridge.*

2 An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

Syn.—Inhabitant, inhabiter, dweller, sojourner

Rĕg'i dĕn'tia-ry-ship, *n.* The office or condition of a residentiary

Rĕg'i-dent-ship, *n.* The condition or station of a resident.

Re-gĭd'er, *n* One who resides in a particular place.

Re-gĭd'u al, *a* [It *residuale* See Residue] Remaining after a part is taken. *Dary.*

Residual analysis (*Math*), a method which proceeds by taking the difference of a function in two different states, and then expressing the relation between this difference and the difference of the corresponding states of the variable *Math Dict — Residual figure* (*Geom*), the figure remaining after a less figure has been subtracted from a greater one *Crabb — Residual quantity* (*Alg*), a binomial quantity the two parts of which are connected by the negative sign, as $a-b$ *— Residual root*, the root of a residual quantity, as $\sqrt{a-b}$

Re-gĭd'u-a-ry, *a* [It *residuario* See *infra.*] Pertaining to the residue, or part remaining, as, the *residuary* advantage of an estate *Ayliffe.*

Residuary clause, that part of the testator's will in which the residue of his estate is disposed of—*Residuary devisee*, the person to whom the residue of real estate is devised by a will—*Residuary legatee*, the person to whom the residue of personal estate is bequeathed

Rĕg'i-dūe, *n* [Fr *résidu*, Sp & It *residuo*, Lat. *residuum*, from *residuus*, that is left behind, remaining, from *residere*, to remain behind. See Reside]

1 That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or designated

The *residue* of them will I deliver to the sword *Jer.* xv 9

If church power had then prevailed over its victims, not a *residue* of English liberty would have been saved *I Taylor.*

2. The balance or remainder of a debt or account.

3 (*Law*) That part of a testator's estate which is not disposed of in his will by particular and special legacies and devises, and which may remain after payment of debts and legacies

Syn.—Rest, remainder, remnant, balance, residuum

Re gĭd'u-ous, *a.* Remaining, residual *Landor.*

Re-gĭd'u-ŭm, *n.* [Lat See *supra*] That which is left after any process of separation or purification; that which remains after certain specified deductions are made, residue See Residue.

"I think so," is the whole *residuum* that can be found after evaporating the prodigious pretensions of the zealot demagogue *I Taylor.*

Rē-sĭēge', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *siege*] To seat again; to reinstate. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Re-gĭgn' (re-zĭn'), *v. t.* [*imp & p p* Resigned; *p pr & vb n* Resigning] [Fr *résigner*, Pr , Sp., & Pg *resignar*, It *risegnare*, *resseignare*, Lat. *resignare*, from *re*, again, back, and *signare*, to sign.]

1 To sign back, to return by a formal act, to yield to another, to surrender,—said especially of office or emolument, hence, to submit, to yield; to give up,—said of the wishes or will, or of something valued,—also, often used reflexively.

here *resign* my government to thee. *Shak.*

Lament not, Eve, but patiently *resign*
Whatever thou hast lost. *Milton.*

What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign* ourselves to the will of God? *Tillotson.*

2. To withdraw, as a claim; as, he *resigns* all pretensions to skill.

He soon *resigned* his former suit. *Spenser.*

3. To commit to the care of; to intrust; to consign. [*Obs.*]

Gentlemen of quality have been sent beyond the seas, resigned and discredited to the conduct of such as they call governors. *Evelyn*

Syn.—To abdicate; surrender, submit, leave; relinquish, forego, quit, forsake, abandon, renounce — RESIGN, RELINQUISH To *resign* is to give up, as if breaking a seal and yielding all it had secured, hence, it marks a formal and deliberate surrender To *relinquish* is less formal, but always implies that the thing given up has been long an object of pursuit, and, usually, that it has been prized and desired We *resign* what we once held or considered as our own, as an office, employment, &c We speak of *relinquishing* a claim, of *relinquishing* some advantage we had sought or enjoyed, of *relinquishing* a subject we had been discussing, of *relinquishing* some right or privilege, &c "Men are weary with the toil which they bear, but can not find it in their hearts to *relinquish* it" *Steele* See ABDICATE

Re-sign' (rē-sīn'), *v t* [Prefix *re* and *sign*] To affix one's signature a second time to

Re-sign' (re-zīn'), *n* Resignation [*Obs*]

Rĕs'ig-nā'tion, *n* [Fr *resignation*, Pr *resignacio*, Sp. *resignacion*, It *risegnazione*, *rassegnazione*. See RESIGN]

1 The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, possession, wish, or the like, as, the *resignation* of a crown or commission

2 The state of being resigned or submissive, quiet submission, unresisting acquiescence, as, *resignation* to the will and providence of God

Syn.—Patience, surrender, relinquishment, forsaking, abandonment, abdication, renunciation, submission, acquiescence, endurance See PATIENCE

Re-signed' (re zīnd'), *p a* Submissive, yielding, not disposed to murmur

A firm, yet cautious mind,
Sincere, though prudent, constant, yet *resigned* *Pope*

Re-sign'ed ly (re zīn'-), *adv* With submission

Rĕs'ig-nee' (rĕz'ĭ nē'), *n* One to whom any thing is resigned, or in whose favor a resignation is made

Re-sign'er (re zīn'er), *n* One who resigns

Re-sign'ment (re zīn'), *n* The act of resigning

Re-sile' (re zīl'), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RESILED, *p pr* & *vb. n* RESILING] [Lat *resilire*, to leap or spring back, fr *re*, again, back, and *salire*, to leap, spring, Fr. *resilir*] To start back, to recede from a purpose [*Obs*] *Ellis*

Re-sil'i-ence, } *n* [It *resilienza* See *infra*] The
Re-sil'i-en cy, } act of resiling or springing back, or the act of rebounding, as, the *resilience* of a ball or of sound *Bacon*

Re-sil'i-ent (re zĭl'i ent), *a* [Lat *resiliens*, p pr of *resilire* See RESILE] Inclined to resile, leap, or spring back, rebounding

Rĕs'i lī'tion (rĕz'ĭ-lĭsh'un), *n* [See RESILE] The act of springing back, resilience [*Rare*]

Rĕz'in, *n* [Fr *resine*, Sp, It, & Lat *resina*, probably allied to Gr. ῥητίνη, from ῥεῖν, to flow] A solid, inflammable substance, of vegetable origin, a non-conductor of electricity, and insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in essential oils

☞ *Resins* exude from trees in combination with essential oils, and in a liquid or semi-liquid state They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and are supposed to be formed by the oxygenation of the essential oils Copal, mastic, guaiacum, and colophony or pine-resin, are some of them When mixed with gum, they form the gum-resins, like asafœtida and gamboge

Rĕz'in-ā'ceous, *a.* Having the quality of resin

Rĕz'in if'er ous, *a* [Fr *résinifere*, Sp & It *resinifero*, from Lat *resina*, resin, and *ferre*, to bear] Yielding resin, as, a *resiniferous* tree or vessel

Rĕz'in i-fôrm, *a* [Fr *résiniforme*, Sp *resiniforme*, from Lat *resina*, resin, and *forma*, form] Having the form of resin

Rĕz'in-o-e lĕc'tric, *a* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity, or that kind which is produced by the friction of resinous substances *Ure*

Rĕz'in-ous, *a.* [Lat *resinosus*, It & Sp *resinoso*, Fr. *résineux* See RESIN] Partaking of the qualities of resin, or resembling it in appearance, pertaining to, or obtained from, resin

Resinous electricity electricity which is excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind,—called also *negative electricity*, and opposed to *vitreous* or *positive electricity*

Rĕz'in-ous ly, *adv* By means of resin

Rĕz'in-ous-ness, *n.* The quality of being resinous.

Rĕz'in-y, *a.* Like resin, or partaking of its qualities

Rĕs'i-pis'çençe, *n* [Fr *resipiscence*, It *resipiscenza*, Lat *resipiscentia*, from *resipiscere*, to recover one's senses, v inchoative from *resipere*, from *re*, again, and *sapere*, to taste, to have good taste, sense, or discernment] Wisdom derived from severe experience, hence, repentance [*Rare*]

Re gĭst' (re zĭst'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RESISTED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* RESISTING] [Fr *resister*, Pr, Sp, & Pg. *resistir*, It & Lat *resistere*, from Lat. *re*, again, and *sistere*, to stand]

1. To stand against, to withstand.

That mortal dint,
Save He who reigns above, none can *resist* *Milton*

2. To strive against, to endeavor to counteract, defeat, or frustrate, to act in opposition to, to oppose.

God *resisteth* the proud. *James* iv 6

3. To counteract as a force by inertia or reaction.

Syn.—To withstand; oppose, hinder, check, thwart, baffle; disappoint.

Re-gĭst', *v. i.* To make opposition. *Shak.*

Re-gĭst', *n.* (*Calico Printing.*) A substance used to prevent a color or mordant from fixing on those parts to which it has been applied, either by acting mechanically in preventing the color, &c, from reaching the cloth, or chemically in changing the color so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers The pastes prepared for this purpose are called *resist pastes*. *F C Calvert.*

Re gĭst'ançe, *n* [Fr *résistance*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *resistencia*, It *resistenza*, L Lat *resistentia*, from *resistens*, p pr of *resistere* See *supra*]

1 The act of resisting, opposition

2 The quality of not yielding to force or external impression, that power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse or pressure of another, or which prevents the effect of another power.

Unfold to us some warlike *resistance* *Shak*

Solid of least resistance, a solid of such a form as to experience, in moving in a fluid, less resistance than any other solid having the same base, height, and volume

Syn.—Opposition, rebuff, hinderance, check

Re-gĭst'ant, *n.* [Fr *résistant*, Sp & It *resistente*, Lat. *resistens* See *supra*] One who, or that which, resists *Pearson*

Re-gĭst'ant, *a* Making resistance, resisting

Re-gĭst'er, *n* One who opposes or withstands

Re gĭst'ful, *a.* Making much resistance, resisting

Re gĭst'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n* The quality of being resistible, resistibleness

The name "body" being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility* together in the same subject *Locke*

Re gĭst'i ble, *a* [Fr *resistible*, Sp *resistible*] Capable of being resisted, capable of resisting, as, a *resistible* force, *resistible* grace *Hale*

Re gĭst'i ble-ness, *n* The quality of being resistible, resistibility

Re gĭst'i bly, *adv* In a resistible manner

Re gĭst'ing ly, *adv.* So as to make resistance, with opposition

Re gĭst'ive, *a.* Having the power to resist *B Jon*

Re gĭst'less, *a* 1. Having no power to resist, helpless [*Obs*] *Spenser*

2 Incapable of being resisted, irresistible

Masters' commands come with a power *resistless*
To such as owe them absolute subjection *Milton*

Re-gĭst'less ly, *adv* In a resistless manner

Re-gĭst'less-ness, *n* The state of being resistless, irresistibleness

Rĕz'o lū ble, *a* [Fr *resoluble*, Sp *resoluble*, It *resolubile*, *risolubile*, Lat *resolubilis* See RESOLVE] Admitting of being resolved or melted, as, bodies *resoluble* by fire *Boyle*

Rĕz'o lū ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being resoluble, resolvable, soluble

Rĕz'o-lūte (30), *a* [Fr *resolu*, It *resoluto*, *risoluto*, Sp *resoluto*, *resuelto* The Latin *resolutus* has a different signification, for it means *relaxed*, *enervated*, *effeminate* See RESOLVE]

1 Having a decided purpose, determined, hence, bold, firm, steady, constant in pursuing a purpose

Edward is at hand
Ready to fight, therefore be *resolute* *Shak*

2 Convinced, satisfied, sure [*Obs*]

3 Resolving, or explaining, as, the *Resolute* Doctor—Wm Durand [*Obs*]

Syn.—Determined, decided, fixed, steadfast, steady, constant, persevering, firm, bold, unshaken

Rĕz'o-lūte, *n* 1 One who is resolute, a determined person

2 Redelivery, repayment [*Obs*] "Yearly *resolutes*" *Burnet*

Rĕz'o lūte-ly, *adv* In a resolute manner, with fixed purpose, firmly, steadily, with steady perseverance, boldly

Some of these facts he examines, some he *resolutely* denies *Swift*

Rĕz'o-lūte ness, *n* The quality of being resolute, fixed purpose, firm determination, unshaken firmness

Rĕz'o lū'tion, *n* [Fr *résolution*, Sp *resolucion*, It *risoluzione*, *risoluzione*, Pr *rezolucio*, Lat. *resolutio* See RESOLVE]

1 The act, operation, or process of resolving, as, (*a*) The act of separating a compound into its elements or parts, dissolution (*b*) The act of analyzing a complex notion, or solving a vexed question, or difficult problem

The unraveling and *resolution* of the difficulties that are met with in the execution of the design are the end of an action *Dryden*

2 The state of being relaxed, relaxation [*Obs*]

3 The state of being resolved, made clear, or determined, firmness, steadiness, constancy

Little *resolution* and certainty there is as touching the islands of Mauritania *Holland*
Be it with *resolution*, then, to fight. *Shak*

4 That which is resolved or determined, especially, the decision of a court, or the vote of an assembly, as, a judicial or legislative *resolution*, the *resolutions* of a public meeting

5 The state of being resolved or firm in opinion or thought, conviction, assurance. [*Obs*]

6. (*Math.*) The act or process of solving; solution; as, the *resolution* of an equation or problem.

7. (*Med*) A breaking up, disappearance, or termination, as of a fever, a tumor, and the like.

8. (*Mus.*) The passing of a dissonant into its proper consonant chord.

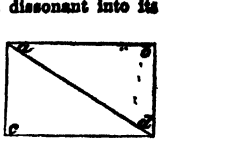

Resolution of Forces.

Resolution of a force, or *of a motion* (*Mech*), the separation of a single force or motion into two or more which have different directions, and, taken together, are an equivalent for the single one,—the opposite of *composition* — *Resolution of a nebula* (*Astron*), the exhibition of it to the eye by a telescope of such power as to show it to be composed of small stars — *Resolution of a quantity into its factors* (*Math*), the operation of finding two or more factors such that their product is equal to the given quantity *Math. Dict.*

a b, force in one direction; *a c*, force in another direction; *a d*, resultant of the combined forces.

Syn.—Decision, analysis, separation, disentanglement dissolution, resolvedness, resoluteness, firmness, constancy, perseverance, steadfastness, fortitude, boldness, purpose, resolve See DECISION

Rĕz'o-lū'tion er, } *n.* One who joins in the decla-
Rĕz'o lū'tion ist, } ration of others, one who makes a resolution [*Rare*]

He was sequestrated afterward as a *resolutioner* in 1648. *W Scott.*

Rĕz'o-lū'tive, *a* [Fr *résolutif*, Pr *resolutiu*, Sp, Pg, & It *resolutivo* See RESOLVE] Having the power to dissolve or relax [*Obs*] *Johnson.*

Re-gŏlv'a-bĭl'i ty, *n* The capability of being separated into parts, resolvableness

Re gŏlv'a ble, *a* [It *resolvabile*, *risolvibile* See RESOLVE] Capable of being resolved or reduced to first principles, admitting of being separated into parts, or of appearing to be separated, as, *resolvable* nebulæ

Re gŏlv'a ble ness, *n.* The state of being resolvable, resolvability

Re-gŏlve', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* RESOLVED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* RESOLVING] [Lat *resolvere*, *resolutum*, fr. *re*, again, and *solvere*, to loosen, dissolve, It *resolvere*, *risolvere*, Sp. *resolver*, Fr *resoudre*, O. Fr. *resoldre*]

1 To separate the component parts of, to reduce to the constituent elements,—said of compound substances, hence, sometimes, to melt

O, that this too, too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew *Shak.*
Ye immortal souls, who once were men,
And now *resolved* to elements again *Dryden.*

2 To dissolve and reduce to a different form, as, the house *resolved* itself into a committee of the whole

3 To reduce to simple or intelligible notions,—said of complex ideas or obscure questions, to make clear or certain, to free from doubt, to disentangle, to unravel, as, to *resolve* a riddle.

To the *resolving* whereof we must first know that the Jews were commanded to divorce an unbelieving Gentile *Milton.*

4 To cause to perceive or understand, to acquaint, to inform, to convince, to assure.

Sir, be *resolved* I must and will come *Beau. & Fl.*
Resolve me, Reason, which of these are worse,
Want with a full or with an empty purse? *Pope.*
In health, good air, pleasure, riches, I am *resolved* it can not be equaled by any region *Raleigh.*
We must be *resolved* how the law can be pure and perspicuous, and yet throw a polluted skirt over these Eleusinian mysteries *Milton.*

5 To express, as an opinion or determination, by resolution and vote, as, it was *resolved* by the legislature

6 (*Math*) To solve, as a problem, by enumerating in order the several things to be done, to obtain what is required, to find the answer to, or the result of *Hutton.*

7 (*Med*) To disperse or scatter, to discuss, as an inflammation or a tumor

8 (*Mus*) To let the tones, as of a discord, follow their several tendencies, resulting in a concord.

To resolve a nebula (*Astron*), to cause it to appear separated into distinct stars

Syn —To solve, analyze, explain, unravel, disentangle

Re gŏlve', *v i* 1 To be separated into its component parts, or distinct principles

2 To melt, to dissolve, to become fluid.

When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates, then *resolves*, and turns alkaline *Arbuthnot.*

3 To be settled in opinion, to be convinced. [*R.*]

Let men *resolve* of that as they please *Locke.*

4 To form a resolution or purpose, to determine.

It moves God first to jealousy, then to anger, and that makes him a *resolved* enemy *Bp. Taylor.*

Syn —To determine, decide, conclude, purpose.

Re-gŏlve', *n* 1 The act of resolving or making clear, resolution, solution. "To give a full *resolve* of that which is so much controverted" *Milton.*

2 That which has been resolved on or determined, decisive conclusion, fixed purpose; determination, also, legal or official determination; legislative act or declaration.

Nor is your firm *resolve* unknown. *Shak.*
Cæsar's approach has summoned us together,
And Rome attends her fate from our resolves. *Addison.*

Re-gölv'ed-ly, *adv.* 1. In a manner to resolve or clear up difficulties.

Of that, and all the progress, more and less,
Resolvedly more leisure shall express *Shak.*

2. In a resolved manner, decidedly, firmly; resolutely. *Grew.*

Re-gölv'ed-ness, *n.* Fixedness of purpose, firmness; resolution *Decay of Piety.*

Re-gölv'end, *n* [Lat *resolvendus*, from *resolvere*, to resolve.] (*Arith*) The number which arises from increasing the remainder after subtraction, in extracting the square or cube root *Crabb*

Re-gölv'ent, *a* Having power to resolve, causing solution

Re-sölv'ent, *n* [Fr *résolvant*, Sp. *resolvente*, It *risolvente*, Lat *resolvens*, p pr of *resolvere*. See RESOLVE]

1. That which has the power of resolving, or causing solution.

2 (*Med*) That which has power to disperse inflammation, and prevent the suppuration of tumors, a discutient. *Coxe*

Re-gölv'er, *n.* One who resolves, or forms a firm purpose.

Rĕz'o-nance, *n.* [Fr. *résonnance*, Sp *resonancia*, It. *risonanza*, Lat *resonantia*]

1 The state of being resonant, or the act of resounding

2 (*Acoustics*) A prolongation or increase of any sound, either by reflection, as in a cavern or apartment the walls of which are not distant enough to return a distinct echo, or by the production of vibrations in other bodies, as a sounding-board, or the bodies of musical instruments

Rĕz'o nant, *a.* [Fr *résonnant*, Sp *resonante*, It. *risonante*, Lat *resonans*, p pr of *resonare*, to resound, q. v] Able to return sound, fitted to resound, engaged in resounding, returning sound, echoing back

Through every hour of the golden morning, the streets were *resonant* with female parties of old and young *De Quincey*

Re-sôrb', *v t.* [Lat *resorbere*, from *re*, again, and *sorbere*, to suck or drink in] To swallow up "Now lifted by the tide, and now *resorbed*" *Young*

Re-sôrb'ent, *a* [Lat *resorbens*, p pr. of *resorbere* See *supra*] Swallowing up. *Woodhull*

Re-sôrp'tion, *n* The act of resorbing, also, the act of absorbing again, re absorption

Re-gôrt' (re gôrt'), *v i* [*imp* & *p p.* RESORTED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* RESORTING] [Fr *ressortir*, to go or come out again, from *re*, again, and *sortir*, to go or come out, Sp *resurtir*, to rebound]

1. To go, to repair, to betake one's self.

What men of name *resort* to him? *Shak*

2. To fall back, to revert [*Obs*]

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother *Hale*

3 To have recourse, to apply, to betake one's self for help, relief, or advantage.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels *Clarendon*

Re-gôrt', *n.* [See *supra*] 1 The act of going to, or making application, a betaking one's self, the act of visiting or seeking

Join with me to forbid him her *resort* *Shak*

2. A place to which one betakes himself habitually; a place of frequent assembly, a haunt "Far from all *resort* of mirth" *Milton*

3 [Fr. *ressort*] Active power or movement, spring. [*A Gallicism*] [*Obs*]

Some know the *resorts* and falls of business, that can not sink into the main of it *Bacon*

Last resort, ultimate means of relief, also, final tribunal, that from which there is no appeal

Re-gôrt'er, *n.* One who resorts or frequents.

Re-gound', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RESOUNDED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* RESOUNDING] [Fr *résonner*, Pr. *resonar*, *resonnar*, Sp. *resonar*, Pg *resonar*, *resoar*, It *risonare*, Lat *resonare*, from *re*, again, back, and *sonare*, to sound]

1. To sound again, or repeatedly, to echo.

Albion's cliffs *resound* the rural lay *Pope*

2. To praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments, to extol with sounds, to spread the fame of.

The man for wisdom's various arts renowned,
Long exercised in woes, O muse, *resound* *Pope.*

Syn.—To echo, re-echo, reverberate, sound

Re-gound', *v i.* 1 To sound loudly, as, his voice *resounded* far

2 To be filled with sound; to ring; as, the woods *resound* with song

3. To be echoed, to be sent back, as sound. "Common fame . . . *resounds* back to them again." *South.*

4. To be much and loudly mentioned.

5. To echo or reverberate, as, the earth *resounded* with his praise

Rē-sound', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *sound*] To sound again.

Rē-gound', *n.* Return of sound; echo. *Beau. & Fl.*

Rē-gôurce' (114), *n.* [Fr. *ressource*, from O. Fr. *ressourdre*, to spring forth or up again, from *re*, again, and *sourdre*, to spring forth. See SOURCE.]

1. That from which any thing springs forth; hence, that to which one resorts, or on which one depends for supply or support, resort; dependence.

Pallas viewed
His foes pursuing and his friends pursued;
Used threatenings, mixed with prayers, his last *resource*.
Dryden.

2. (*pl.*) Pecuniary means; funds; money, or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplies, means, supplies; capabilities of producing wealth, or to supply necessary wants, available means or capabilities of any kind

Scotland by no means escaped the fate ordained for every country which is connected, but not incorporated, with another country of greater *resources*. *Macaulay*

Syn.—Expedient, resort, means; contrivance, device

Re-gôurce'less, *a* Destitute of resources [*Rare*]

Rē sōw', *v t.* [*imp* RESOWED, *p p* RESOWED or RESOWN, *p. pr* & *vb n.* RESOWING.] [Prefix *re* and *sow*] To sow again *Bacon,*

Rē spēak', *v t.* [*imp* RESPOKE, *p p* RESPOKEN, RESPOKE, *p pr* & *vb n* RESPEAKING] [Prefix *re* and *speak*] To answer, to speak in return, to reply

Rē-spēak', *v. t.* To speak or utter again; to repeat *Shak.*

Re spĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RESPECTED; *p. pr* & *vb. n* RESPECTING] [Fr. *respecter*, Sp *respectar*, *respetar*, It *rispettare*, Lat *respectare*, v intens from *respicere*, *respectum*, to look back, to respect, from *re*, again, back, and *specere*, *spicere*, to look, to view]

1 To look back upon, to notice with special attention, to regard as worthy of particular notice, hence, to honor, to prefer

In orchards and gardens, we do not so much *respect* beauty as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon*
I do *respect* thee as my soul *Shak.*

2 To look toward, to front upon or toward [*Obs*]

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so *respect* the south *Browne.*

3. To hold to, to consider, to deem. [*Obs*]

To whom my father gave this name of Gaspar,
And as his own *respected* him to death *B. Jonson.*

4 To have regard to, in relation or connection, to relate to, as, the treaty particularly *respects* our commerce

To respect the person, to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity

Syn.—To regard, esteem, honor, revere, venerate

Re-spĕct', *n* [See *supra*, and cf RESPITE]

1. The act of respecting, or noticing with attention, the looking toward, attention

But he it well did ward with wise *respect* *Spenser*

We pass by common objects or persons without noticing them, whereas we turn back to look again at those which deserve our admiration, our regard, our *respect* This was the original meaning of "*respect*" and "respectable" *M Mallet*

2 The act of holding in high estimation; regard; attention, consideration "Seen without awe, and served without *respect*" *Prior.*

These same men treat the Sabbath with little *respect* *Nelson.*

3 (*pl*) An expression of respect or deference; as, to send one's *respects* to another

4 That which respects or pertains to any person or thing

5. Relation, reference.

In one *respect* I'll be thy assistant. *Shak*

They believed but one Supreme Deity, which, with *respect* to the benefits men received from him, had several titles, *Tillotson*

6. Consideration; motive in reference to something, interest [*Rare*] "Whatever secret *respects* were likely to move them" *Hooker.*

To the public good
Private *respects* must yield *Milton.*

In respect of, in comparison with, in reference to

Syn.—Deference, attention, regard, consideration, estimation —RESPECT, REGARD The phrases *in respect to* and *in regard to* may, in most or all cases, be interchanged for the sake of variety Some have endeavored to introduce the expression "in that *regard*," corresponding to "in that *respect*," but this has not been sanctioned by general usage See DEFERENCE

Re-spĕct'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being respectable, the state or quality which deserves or commands respect.

Re spĕct'a-ble, *a.* [Fr *respectable*, Sp. *respetable*, It *rispettabile*, L Lat *respectabilis*]

1. Worthy of respect, fitted to awaken esteem, deserving regard, as, a *respectable* citizen; *respectable* company.

No government, any more than an individual, will long be respected, without being truly *respectable* *Madison*

2 Moderate in degree of excellence or in number, but not despicable, as, a *respectable* discourse or performance, a *respectable* audience, a *respectable* number of citizens convened.

Re-spĕct'a-ble-ness, *n.* Respectability.

Re spĕct'a-bly, *adv.* In a respectable manner, in a manner to merit respect.

Re-spĕct'ant, *a.* [Fr. p. pr. of *respecter*. See RESPECT.] (*Her.*) Placed so as to face one another;—said of animals.

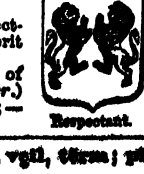

Respectant.

Re-spĕct'er, *n.* One who respects.

I perceive that God is no *respecter* of persons. *Acts x. 34.*

Re-spĕct'ful, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect; as, *respectful* deportment. "With humble joy and with *respectful* fear." *Prior.*

Re-spĕct'ful-ly, *adv.* In a respectful manner; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

Re-spĕct'ful-ness, *n.* The quality of being respectful.

Re-spĕct'ing, *prep.*, but in its origin a participle. With regard or relation to, regarding; concerning, as, *respecting* his conduct there is but one opinion.

Re-spĕc'tion, *n.* The act of respecting; respect; regard [*Obs*] *Tyndale.*

Re-spĕct'ive, *a.* [Fr *respectif*, L Lat. *respectivus*. See RESPECT.]

1. Noticing with attention, hence, careful; wary; considerate.

If you look upon the church of England with a *respective* eye, you can not, with a good conscience, refuse this charge. *Sandys.*

2. Looking toward, having reference to, relative, not absolute, as, the *respective* connections of society

3. Relating to particular persons or things, each to each, particular, own, as, let the men retire to their *respective* places of abode.

4. Fitted to awaken respect. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. Rendering respect, respectful [*Obs.*] "With *respective* shame, rose, took us by the hands." *Chapman.* "With equals familiar, yet *respective*." *Lord Burleigh*

Re spĕct'ive-ly, *adv.* 1. As relating to each; particularly, as each belongs to each, as, let each man *respectively* perform his duty.

The impressions from the objects of the senses do mingle *respectively* every one with its kind *Bacon.*

2 Relatively, not absolutely. [*Obs.*] *Raleigh.*

3. Partially, with respect to private views. [*Obs.*]

4. With respect. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Re-spĕct'less, *a.* Having no respect, without regard, without reference. [*Rare*]

Rather than again
Endure *respectless* their so moving cries. *Chapman.*

Re-spĕct'less ness, *n.* The state of being respectless, regardlessness. [*Rare.*] *Shelton.*

Re-spĕct'fl-ous, *a.* Respectful [*Obs*]

Rē-spĕll', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* RESPELLED, OR RESPELT, *p pr* & *vb n* RESPELLING.] [Prefix *re* and *spell*] To spell again

Re-spĕrse', *v t* [Lat *respergere*, *respersum*, from *re*, again, and *spargere*, to strew, to sprinkle.] To sprinkle [*Obs*] *Bp. Taylor.*

Re-spĕr'sion, *n.* [Lat *respersio*, from *respergere*. See *supra*.] The act of sprinkling [*Obs.*]

Re spir'a bĭl'i ty, *n.* [Fr. *respirabilité*.] The quality of being respirable, respirableness.

Re-spīr'a-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *respirable*, It. *respirabile*] Capable of being breathed, fit for respiration or for the support of animal life, as, *respirable* air

Re-spīr'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being respirable.

Rĕs'pi-rā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *respiration*, Lat. *respiratio* See RESPIRE]

1 The act of breathing again or of resuming life; hence, return to life, resurrection

Till the day
Appear of *respiration* to the just. *Milton.*

2 (*Physiol*) The function by which air is introduced into the bodies of living beings for the support of nutritive activity, the act of breathing.

Rĕs'pi rā'tion al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, respiration, as, *respirational* difficulties

Rĕs'pi-rā'tor, *n* [Fr *respirateur*, Sp *respirador*. See RESPIRE] An instrument covering the mouth with a net work of fine wire in front, through which persons of weak lungs can breathe without injury. The wire, being warmed by the breath, tempers the cold air from without. *Brande.*

Re-spīr'a-to ry, *a* Serving for respiration; pertaining to respiration, as, *respiratory* organs.

Re-spīre', *v i* [*imp* & *p. p.* RESPIRED; *p. pr* & *vb n.* RESPIRING.] [Fr *respirer*, from Lat. *respirare*, from Lat *re*, again, and *spirare*, to breathe]

1 To take breath again, hence, to take rest or refreshment.

Here leave me to *respire*. *Milton.*

2 To breathe; to inhale air with the lungs. "From the mountains where I now *respire*." *Byron.*

Re-spīre', *v. t.* To breathe in and out; to inspire and expire, as air, to breathe, to breathe out; to exhale, to send out in exhalations.

A native of the land where I *respire*
The clear air for a while. *Byron.*

Rĕs'pīte (rĕs'pit), *n* [O Fr *respit*, N. Fr. *répit*, Pr *respieit*, *respieg*, It *respitto*, *rispitto*, from Lat. *respectus*, respect, regard, delay, the deferring of a day. See RESPECT.]

1 A putting off of that which was appointed; a postponement or delay.

I crave but four days' *respite*. *Shak.*

2. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; pause.

Some pause and *respite* only I require. *Dunham.*

3. (*Law.*) (*a.*) Temporary suspension of the exe-

cution of a capital offender; reprieve. (*b.*) The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term. *Blackstone.*

Syn.—Pause; interval; stop; cessation; delay, stay, reprieve

Rĕs'pīte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESPITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESPITING.] [O. Fr. *respiter*, L. Lat. *respectare.* See *supra.*] To give or grant a respite to, as, (*a.*) To delay or postpone. (*b*) To keep back from execution, to reprieve.

Forty days longer we do *respite* you. *Shak.*

(*c.*) To relieve by a pause or interval of rest "To *respite* his day-labor with repast" *Milton.*

Rĕs'pīte-less, *a* Without respite or relief *Baxter.*

Re-splĕn'dence, } *n* [Lat *resplendentia* See
Re-splĕn'den-cy, } *infra*] The state of being resplendent; brilliant luster, vivid brightness, splendor. "The *resplendence* of that glorious sphere" *Bryant.*

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might. *Milton*

Re-splĕn'dent, *a* [Lat *resplendens, resplendentis*, p. pr. of *resplendere*, to shine brightly, from *re*, again, back, and *splendere*, to shine] Shining with brilliant luster, very bright "With royal arras and *resplendent* gold" *Spenser*

Re-splĕn'dent-ly, *adv* In a resplendent manner, with brilliant luster, with great brightness

Re-splĕn'dish-ant, *a* Resplendent, brilliant [*Obs. and very rare*] *Fabyan*

Re-splĕn'dish-ing, *a.* Resplendent, shining brilliantly. [*Obs and rare*] *Sir T. Elyot*

Rē-split', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *split*] To split again.

Rē-split', *v i* To split, or rend, a second time

Re-spŏnd', *v i* [*imp & p p* RESPONDED, *p pr & vb. n.* RESPONDING.] [Lat *respondere, responsum*, from *re*, again, back, and *spondere*, to promise]

1. To answer, to reply.

A new affliction strings a new chord in the heart, which *responds* to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe *Buckminster*

2. To correspond, to suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay *Broome*

3. To render satisfaction, to make payment, as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages.

Syn.—To answer, reply, rejoin

Re-spŏnd', *v. t.* [*Rare*] 1 To answer, to suit or accord with, to correspond to

For his great deeds *respond* his speeches great *Fan fax*

2 To satisfy by payment, as, the surety was held to *respond* the judgment of court

Re-spŏnd', *n* 1 A short anthem interrupting the reading of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is ended *Wheatly.*

2. An answer, a response [*Obs*]

3. (*Arch*) A half pier or pillar attached to a wall to support an arch [*Obs*] *Oxf Gloss*

Re-spŏnd'ence, } *n* The act of responding, an
Re spŏnd'en-cy, } answering *Chalmers*

Re-spŏnd'ent, *a* [Lat. *respondens*, p pr of *respondere*] Disposed or expected to respond, answering, according "Wealth *respondent* to payment and contributions" *Bacon*

Re-spŏnd'ent, *n* [Fr *répondant*, Sp *respondiente.*] One who responds, as, (*a*) (*Law*) One who answers in certain suits or proceedings, generally those which are not according to the course of the common law, as in equity and admiralty causes, in petitions for partition, and the like (*b*) One who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province it is to refute objections, or overthrow arguments *Watts.*

Rŏs'pon-dŏn'ti-ă (-dŏn'shĭ-ă), *n* (*Commercial Law.*) A loan upon goods laden on board a ship. It differs from *bottomry*, which is a loan on the ship itself *Bouvier.*

Re spŏn'sal, *a.* Answerable, responsible [*Obs*]

Re-spŏn'sal, *n.* 1 Response, answer *Brevint.*

2. One who is responsible [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Re-spŏnse', *n* [O Fr *response*, N Fr. *réponse*, Lat. *responsum*, from *respondere.* See RESPOND]

1. The act of responding

2. An answer or reply, especially, (*a*) Reply to an objection in formal disputation *Watts* (*b*) The answer of the people or congregation to the priest, in the litany and other parts of divine service (*c.*) (*Rom. Cath Church*) A kind of anthem sung after the lessons of matins and some other parts of the office. *Bp Fitzpatrick* (*d*) (*Mus*) A repetition of the given subject by another part in a fugue. *Busby.*

Re-spŏn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *responsabilité*, Sp. *responsabilidad*, It. *risponsabilità*]

1. The state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable, as for a trust or office, or for a debt.

2. That for which any one is responsible or accountable.

3. Ability to answer in payment, means of paying contracts.

Re-spŏn'si-ble, *a.* [Fr., Pr, & Sp. *responsable*, It, *risponsabile.* See RESPOND]

1. Liable to respond; likely to be called upon to answer; accountable; answerable; as, a guardian is *responsible* for the faithful discharge of his duty to his ward.

2. Able to respond, or to answer in accordance with what is expected or demanded; as, to have a *responsible* man for surety.

Syn.—Accountable, answerable, amenable

Re-spŏn'si-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being responsible; responsibility.

Re-spŏn'si-bly, *adv* In a responsible manner

Re-spŏn'sion, *n.* [Lat *responsio*, Pr *responsio*, O Sp *responsion*, It *responsione, risponsione.* See RESPOND]

1. The act of answering [*Obs*]

2 (*University of Oxford*) An examination about the middle of the college course,—called also the *little-go* See LITTLE-GO *Lyell*

Re spŏn'sive, *a* [Fr *responsif*, Sp *responsivo*, It *responsivo, risponsivo*]

1 Able, ready, or inclined to respond

2 Suited to something else, correspondent "The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings" *Pope*

Re spŏn'sive-ly, *adv* In a responsive manner

Re-spŏn'sive-ness, *n* The state of being responsive

Re-spŏn'so-ry, *a.* [Sp *responsorio* See RESPOND] Containing or making answer

Re-spŏn'so-ry, *n* [L Lat *responsorium*, Sp & It *responsorio*, O Fr *responsoire*] The answer of the people to the priest in the alternate speaking, in church service, a response [*Rare*]

Which, if I should repeat again, would turn my answers into *responsories*, and beget another liturgy *Milton*

Rĕst, *n* [A-S *rest, rist*, Dan & Sw *rast*, rest, repose, Icel *rist*, O Fries *resta*, O Sax, Goth, & O H Ger *rasta*, a league, pause, quiet, N H Ger *rast*, L Ger & D *rust*, Pr & It *resta*, pause, delay, repose See *infra*]

1 A state of quiet or repose, a cessation from motion or labor, tranquillity, as, *rest* from mental exertion, *rest* of body or mind

Sleep give thee all his *rest* *Shak.*

2 Hence, freedom from every thing which wearies or disturbs, peace, security

The land had *rest* fourscore years *Judg* iii 30

3 That on which any thing rests or leans for support

He made narrowed *rests* round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house 1 *Kings* vi 6

4 (*Anc Armor*) A projection from the right side of a coat of mail, serving to support the butt of a lance "Their visors closed, their lances in the *rest*" *Dryden*

5 A place where one may rest, a permanent habitation "In dust our final *rest*, and native home" *Milton*

Ye are not as yet come to the *rest* and to the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you *Deut* xii 9

6 Sleep, hence, poetically, death

7 (*Poetry*) A short pause of the voice in reading, a cesura

8 (*Mus*) (*a*) A pause, an interval during which voice or sound is intermitted. (*b*) The mark of such intermission
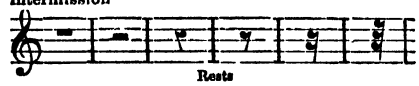
Rests

Syn.—Cessation, pause, intermission, stop, stay, repose, slumber, quiet, ease, quietness, stillness, tranquillity, peacefulness, peace See CESSATION—REST, REPOSE *Rest* is a ceasing from labor or exertion, *repose* is a mode of resting which gives relief and refreshment after toil and labor We may *rest* in a standing posture, we usually *repose* in a reclining one "The dove which Noah first sent out could not find *rest* for the sole of its foot, soldiers who are hotly pursued by an enemy have no time or opportunity to take *repose* the night is the time for *rest* the pillow is the place for *repose* *Rest* may be properly applied to things and persons" *Crabb*

The peaceful peasant to the wars is pressed,
The fields lie fallow in inglorious *rest* *Dryden*

Repose may be employed figuratively in the same sense

Nor can the tortured wave here find *repose*,
But raging still amid the shaggy rocks,
Now rushes o'er the scattered fragments *Thomson*

Rĕst, *v. i.* [*imp & p p* RESTED, *p pr & vb n* RESTING] [A S *restan*, O H Ger *restjan, rastjan*, N. H. Ger *rasten*, Sw. *rasta*, D *rusten* See REST, *n*]

1 To cease from action or motion of any kind, to stop

God *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made *Gen* ii 2

2 To be free from whatever wearies or disturbs, to be quiet or still

There *rest*, if any rest can harbor there *Milton.*

3 To lie, to repose, to recline, to lean, as, to *rest* on a couch.

4 To stand on, to be supported by, as, a column *rests* on its pedestal

5. To sleep, to slumber

Fancy then retires
Into her private cell, when Nature *rests* *Milton*

6. To sleep the final sleep, to die, or be dead.

Glad I lay me down,
As in my mother's lap; there I should *rest*,
And sleep secure *Milton.*

7. To lean; to trust; to rely; as, to *rest* on a man's promise.

On him I *rested*,
And not without considering fixed my fate. *Dryden.*

8. To be satisfied; to acquiesce. "To *rest* in Heaven's determination." *Addison.*

To rest with, to be in the power of, to depend upon; as, it *rests with* him to decide

Rĕst, *v. t.* 1. To lay or place at rest, to quiet.

Your piety has paid
All needful rites to *rest* my wandering shade. *Dryden.*

2 To place, as on a support

Her weary head upon your bosom *rest* *Waller*

Rĕst, *n* [Fr *reste*, It *resto*, Sp *resto, resta*, remainder, from Fr *rester*, Sp *restar*, It *restare*, to remain, Lat *restare*, to stay back, to remain, from *re*, again, back, and *stare*, to stand, stay]

1 That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation, remainder

Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present comfort of having done our duty, and, for the *rest*, it offers us the best security that Heaven can give *Tillotson.*

2 Those not included in a proposition or description, the remainder, others "I Plato and the *rest* of the philosophers" *Stillingfleet.*

Armed like the *rest*, the Trojan prince appears *Dryden.*

Syn—Remainder, overplus, remnant, residue, others

Rĕst, *v i* [Fr *rester*, Pr, Sp & Pg *restar*, It & Lat *restare* See REST, *n*] To be left, to remain

The affairs of men *rest* still uncertain *Shak.*

Re-stăg'nant, *a* [Lat *restagnans*, p pr of *restagnare* See *infra*] Remaining without a flow or current, stagnant [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

Re-stăg'nāte, *v i* [Lat *restagnare*, from *re*, again, and *stagnare*, to stagnate] To stand or remain without flowing, to stagnate [*Obs*] *Wiseman*

Rē'stag-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *restagnatio*, Fr *restagnation*] The same as STAGNATION [*Obs*]

Rĕs'tant, *a* [Lat *restans*, p pr of *restare*, to remain, Fr *restant*, Sp & It *restante* See REST, *n*] (*Bot*) Remaining, as footstalks after the fructification has fallen off, persistent

Rē stāte', *v t* [*imp & p p* RESTATED, *p pr & vb n* RESTATING] [Prefix *re* and *state*] To state anew, as, to *restate* charges *Palfrey.*

Restaurant (rĕ'sto rĭng', *or* rĕs'to rant), *n* [Fr. *restaurer* See RESTORE] An eating house

Restaurateur (rĕ'stor'ă tŭr'), *n* [Fr, a restorer, an eating house keeper See *supra*] The keeper of an eating house, or house for occasional refreshment

Rĕs'tau rā'tion, *n* [Fr *restauration*, Pr *restauracio*, Sp *restauracion*, It *restaurazione, ristorazione*, Lat *restauratio* See RESTORE] The same as RESTORATION [*Obs*] See RESTORATION.

Rē stĕm', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *stem*]

1 To force back against the current.

How they *restem*
Their backward course, bearing with frank appearance
Toward Cyprus *Shak*

2 To stem or move against, as, to *restem* a swift current

Rĕst'ful, *a* 1 Being at rest, quiet *Shak.*

2 Giving rest, full of rest

Tired with all these for *restful* death I cry, *Shak.*

Rĕst'ful ly, *adv* In a state of rest *Herbert.*

Rĕst'ful ness, *n* The state or quality of being restful, quietness, tranquillity

Rĕst'-hăr'rōw, *n* (*Bot*) A prickly European plant of the genus *Ononis*, with long, tough roots

Rĕst'-house, *n* An empty house for the accommodation of travelers, a choltry or sarai [*India*]

Rĕst'iff, *a* The same as RESTIVE, q v

Rĕst'iff, *n* A stubborn horse

Rĕst'iff ness, *n* The same as RESTIVENESS.

Rĕs'ti fôrm, *a* [Lat *restis*, a rope, and *forma*, form] Formed like a rope made up of strands,—applied particularly to the posterior strands of the medulla oblongata, or the medullary substance constituting part of the brain

Re-stinc'tion, *n* [Lat *restinctio* See RESTINGUISH] Act of quenching or extinguishing [*Obs*]

Rĕst'i ness *n* The act of liking rest, repose. [*Obs*] "The snake by *restiness* and lying still all winter" *Holland.*

Re stĭng'guish (re stĭng'gwish), *v t* [Lat *restinguere, restinctum*, from *re*, again, and *stinguere*, to quench] To quench or extinguish [*Obs*] *Field.*

Rē stĭp'ŭ lāte, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *stipulate.*] To stipulate anew

Rē-stĭp'ŭ lā'tion, *n.* A new or second stipulation

Rĕs'ti-tūte, *v t* [Lat *restituere, restitutum*, from *re*, again, and *statuere*, to put, place, It. *restituire*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *restituir*, Fr *restituer*] To restore to a former state [*Rare*] *Dyer.*

Rĕs'ti tūte, *n* That which is restored or offered in place of something, hence, a substitute. [*Rare.*]

Rĕs'ti tū'tion, *n* [Lat *restitutio*, Fr *restitution*, Pr *restitutio*, Sp *restitucion*, It. *restituzione.*]

1 The act of restituting

2 Especially, the act of restoring any thing to its rightful owner, or of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

He *restitution* to the value makes. *Sandys.*

3. That which is offered in return for what has been lost, injured, or destroyed.

4 The act of recovering a former state or posture [*Rare*] *Grew.*

Syn.—Restoration, return, indemnification, reparation, compensation, amends, remuneration

Rĕs'ti-tū'tor, *n* [Lat, Fr *restituteur*, Sp *restituidor*, It *restitutore*] One who makes restitution. [*Rare*]

Rĕst'ive, *a* [O Fr *restif*, N Fr *retif*, Pr *restitu*, It. *resto*, for *restivo*, O Sp *restio*, from Lat *restare*, to stay back, withstand, resist, from *re*, again, back, and *stare*, to stand, stay. Cf RESTIFF and RESTY]

1 Inclined or disposed to rest or stand still, especially, unwilling to go, or only running back, obstinate in refusing to move forward, stubborn, as, a *restive* steed

The people remarked with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drag him [Abraham Holmes] to the gallows became *restive*, and went back. *Macaulay*

☞ The word seems originally to have been used of horses that would not be driven forward "*Restive* or resty, drawing back, instead of going forward, as some horses do" *Phillips*

2 Impatient under coercion, chastisement, or opposition, uneasy.

Rĕst'ive ness, *n* 1 The quality or state of being restive, obstinate reluctance or indisposition to move

2 Obstinate unwillingness

Rĕst'less, *a* [A S *restleas*] 1 Never resting, unquiet, uneasy, continually moving, as a *restless* child "*Restless* revolution day by day" *Milton*

2 Not inclined to rest, unquiet, uneasy

Restless he passed the remnant of the night. *Dryden*

3 Passed in unquietness, as, the patient has had a *restless* night

4 Not affording rest, hard, uneasy. "A *restless* chair" *Cowper*

5 Not satisfied to be at rest or in peace, as, a *restless* prince, *restless* ambition, *restless* passions

6 Discontented with one's lot, residence or the like, disposed to wander or to change place or condition "*Restless* at home, and ever prone to range" *Dryden*

7 Disposed to be turbulent, uneasy, as, *restless* subjects

Syn.—Unquiet, uneasy, disturbed, disquieted, sleepless, agitated, anxious, unsettled, roving, wandering

Rĕst'less ly, *adv* In a restless manner, unquietly

When the mind casts and turns itself *restlessly* from one thing to another *South*

Rĕst'less ness, *n* The quality or state of being restless, uneasiness, agitation "His weakness and *restlessness* continued" *Macaulay*

Re-stōr'a ble, *a* [From *restore*, Sp *restaurable*] Admitting of being restored, capable of being brought to a former condition, as, *restorable* land *Swift*

Re-stōr'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being restorable

Re-stōr'al, *n* Restitution [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Rĕs'to-rā'tion, *n* [Fr *restauration*, O Fr *restoration*, Pr *restauracio*, *restauraso*, Sp *restauracion*, It *restaurazione*, *ristorazione*, Lat *restauratio* See RESTORE]

1 The act of restoring or bringing back to a former place, station, or condition, or the event of being restored, renewal, as, the *restoration* of friendship between enemies, the *restoration* of peace after war

Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy *restoration* *Dryden*

2. The state of being restored, recovery, as, *restoration* from sickness or from backsliding

3 That which is restored or made anew

4 (*Eng Hist*) The return of King Charles II in 1660, and the re establishment of monarchy

Universal restoration (*Theol*), the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God to a state of happiness, universal salvation

Syn—Recovery, replacement renewal, renovation, redintegration, re-instatement, re-establishment, return, revival, restitution, reparation See RECOVERY

Rĕs'to-rā'tion-er, *n* A Restorationist

Rĕs'to-rā'tion ism, *n.* The belief or doctrines of the Restorationists

Rĕs'to-rā'tion-ist, *n.* One who believes in a temporary future punishment, but in a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God, a Universalist

Re-stōr'a tive, *a* [Fr *restauratif*, Pr *restauratiu*, Sp & Pg *restaurativo*, It *ristorativo*] Having power to renew strength, vigor, and the like

Destroys life's enemy
Hunger, with sweet *restorative* delight *Milton*

Re-stōr'a-tive, *n* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigor, or in recruiting the vital powers *Arbuthnot*

Re-stōr'a-tive-ly, *adv* In a manner or degree that tends to renew strength or vigor

Rĕs'to-rā'tor, *n* A restaurateur

Re-stōr'a to ry, *a* Restorative [*Rare*]

Re-stōre', *v t* [*imp & p p* RESTORED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESTORING] [Fr. *restaurer*, O Fr. *restorer*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *restaurar*, It. *restaurare*, *ristaurare*, *ristorare*, Lat *restaurare*]

1. To bring back from a state of ruin, decay, and the like, to repair. "To *restore* and to build Jerusalem" *Dan* ix. 25

Our fortune *restored* after the severest afflictions *Prior*

2 To give or bring back, as that which has been lost, to bring back to the owner, to replace.

Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore us, and regain the blissful seat. *Milton*
Now, therefore, *restore* to the man his wife *Gen* xx 7
The father banished virtue shall *restore* *Dryden*

3 To bring back to health or strength, to heal, to cure

4 To give in place of, or as satisfaction for.

He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep *Ex* xxii 1

5 (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) To bring back from a state of injury or decay, as, to *restore* a painting, statue, &c (*b*) To form a picture or model of, as of something lost or mutilated, as, to *restore* a building, city, or the like

Syn.—To return, replace, refund, repay, re-instate, re-establish, renew, repair, revive, recover, heal, cure See RETURN

Rē stōre', *v t.* [Prefix *re* and *store*] To store again, as, the goods taken out were *restored*

Re stōre', *n* That which restores or makes new, restoration [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Re-stōre'ment, *n.* The act of restoring, restoration [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Re stōr'er, *n.* One who, or that which, restores

Next to the Son,
Destined *restorer* of mankind *Milton*

Re-strāin', *v t* [*imp & p p* RESTRAINED, *p pr & vb n* RESTRAINING] [Fr *restreindre*, O Fr *restraindre*, Pr *restrenher*, *restrangr*, Sp & Pg *restringir*, Sp *restriñir*, It *restringere*, *restrignere*, *ristrignere*, *ristringere*, Lat *restringere*, *restrictum*, from *re*, again, back, and *stringere*, to draw, bind, or press together]

1 To draw back again, to hold back, to check, to hold from acting, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle,—to repress or suppress, to keep down

Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose *Shak*

2 To hinder from unlimited enjoyment, to abridge

Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humor of the court *Clarendon*

3 To limit, to confine, to restrict

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality is also to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate *Watts*

4. To withhold, to forbear

Thou *restrainest* prayer before God *Job* xv 4

Syn—To check, hinder, stop withhold, repress, curb, suppress, coerce, abridge, restrict, limit, confine

Re-strāin'a ble, *a* Capable of being restrained

Re strāin'ed ly, *adv.* With restraint, with limitation *Hammond*

Re strāin'er, *n* One who, or that which, restrains

Re strāin'ment, *n* The act of restraining

Re strāint', *n* [O Fr *restraincte*, from *restraunct*, N Fr *restraint*, p p of *restraindre*, *restreindre* See *supra*]

1 The act or exercise of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from motion, in any manner, hinderance of the will, or of any action, physical, moral, or mental

No man was altogether above the *restraints* of law and no man altogether below its protection *Macaulay*

2 That which restrains, as a law, a prohibition, and the like, limitation, restriction

Say first, what cause
Moved our grand parents in that happy state,
Favored of Heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator and transgress his will,
For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides *Milton*

Syn—Repression, hinderance, check, stop, curb, coercion, confinement, limitation, restriction

Rē strĕngth'en, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *strengthen*] To strengthen again, to fortify anew

Re strict', *v t* [*imp & p p* RESTRICTED, *p pr & vb n* RESTRICTING] [Lat *restringere*, *restrictum* See RESTRAIN] To restrain within bounds, to limit, to confine, as, to *restrict* words to a particular meaning, to *restrict* a patient to a certain diet

Syn—To limit, bound, circumscribe, restrain, repress, curb, coerce

Re-strĭc'tion, *n* [Fr *restriction*, Pr *restriccio*, Sp *restriccion*, It. *restrizione*, Lat. *restrictio*, from *restringere* See *supra*]

1 The act of restricting, or state of being restricted, confinement within bounds

This is to have the same *restriction* as all other recreations *Gov of Tongue*

2 That which restricts, a restraint, as, *restrictions* on trade.

Restriction of words, the limitation of their signification in a particular manner or degree

Re-strĭc'tion-a-ry, *a.* Exercising restriction; restrictive. [*Rare.*]

Re-strĭct'ive, *a* [Fr. *restrictif*, Pr. *restrictiu*, Sp. *restrictivo*, It. *restrittivo.*]

1. Having the power or tendency to restrict; as, a *restrictive* particle, *restrictive* laws of trade.

2. Astringent or styptic in effect. [*Obs.*]

Re-strĭct'ive-ly, *adv.* In a restrictive manner; with restriction. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Re-strĭct'ive-ness, *n* Quality or state of being restrictive. "Such *restrictiveness* being unsuitable with the large concernment of Scripture" *Fuller.*

Re-strĭnge', *v. t.* [*imp & p. p* RESTRINGED; *p. pr. & vb n* RESTRINGING] [Lat *restringere*. See RESTRICT and RESTRAIN.] To confine; to contract, to astringe [*Obs*]

Re-strĭn'gen-cy, *n.* The state or quality of being restringent, astringency. [*Obs*] *Petty.*

Re-strĭn'gent, *a.* Able or tending to restringe; a stringent, styptic. [*Obs.*]

Re strĭn'gent, *n* [Fr *restringent*, Lat. *restringens*, p pr of *restringere* See *supra.*] A medicine that operates as an astringent or styptic. [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Rē-strīve', *v i.* [Prefix *re* and *strive*] To strive anew *Sackville.*

Rĕst'y, *a* Disposed to rest, indisposed to exertion. [*Obs*] "Unfit for such as lead a *resty* life" *Burton.* "When the master is too *resty* or too rich to say his own prayers" *Milton.*

Rē'sub-jĕc'tion, *n* [Prefix *re* and *subjection.*] A second subjection. *Bp. Hall.*

Re sŭb'li-mā'tion, *n.* A second sublimation.

Rē'sub-līme', *v t* [*imp & p p* RESUBLIMED; *p pr & vb n* RESUBLIMING] [Prefix *re* and *sublime*] To sublime again, as, to *resublime* mercurial sublimate *Newton.*

Rē'su-dā'tion, *n.* [O Fr. *resudation*, Pr. *resudacio*, Sp *resudacion*, from Lat *resudare*, to sweat again, to sweat out, from *re*, again, and *sudare*, to sweat] The act of sweating again.

Re-sŭlt', *v i.* [*imp. & p p* RESULTED, *p. pr. & vb n* RESULTING] [Fr. *résulter*, Sp *resultar*, It. *resultare*, *risultare*, from Lat *resultare*, to spring or leap back, v intens from *resilire* See RESILE]

1 To leap back, to rebound [*Rare*] "The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound" *Pope.*

2 To come out, or have an issue, to terminate;—followed by *in*, as, this measure will *result* in good, or in evil

3 To proceed, spring, or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation, thought, or endeavor.

Pleasure and peace naturally *result* from a holy and good life *Tillotson.*

Resulting trust, a trust raised by implication for the benefit of a party granting an estate The phrase is also applied to a trust raised by implication for the benefit of a party who advances the purchase-money of an estate, &c *Bouvier*—*Resulting use* (*Law*) a use which, being limited by the deed, expires or can not vest, and thence returns to him who raised it *Bouvier*

Syn.—To proceed, spring, rise, arise, originate; ensue, terminate

Re-sŭlt', *n.* 1. The act of flying back, resilience. [*Obs*]

Sound is produced between the string and the air by the return or the *result* of the string *Bacon*

2 That which results, the conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads, or which is obtained by any process or operation, consequence or effect

If our proposals once again were heard,
We would compel them to a quick *result.* *Milton.*

3 The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly

Then, of their session ended, they bid cry,
With trumpet's regal sound, the grand *result* *Milton.*

Syn—Effect, consequence, conclusion, inference, issue, event See EFFECT

Re sŭlt'ance, *n.* The act of resulting

Re sŭlt'ant, *n.* [Fr *resultant*, It *resultante*, *risultante*]

1 (*Mech*) A force which is the joint effect of two or more forces

2 (*Math*) An eliminant. See ELIMINANT.

Re-sŭlt'ant, *a* Resulting or issuing from a combination, existing or following as a result or consequence.

Resultant force or *motion*, a force which is the result of two or more forces acting conjointly, or a motion which is the result of two or more motions combined See RESOLUTION

Re-sŭlt'ful, *a.* Having results or effect.

Re sŭlt'ive, *a.* Resultant. [*Obs*] "A *resultive* firmness" *Fuller.*

Re-sŭlt'less, *a.* Without result, as, *resultless* investigations

Re-sūm'a ble, *a* [From *resume*] Capable of being resumed or taken back

Rĕsŭmé (rā'zū'mā') [Fr *résumé*, from *résumer*. See *infra*] A summing up, a condensed statement, an abridgment or brief recapitulation. "The excellent little *resumé* thereof in Dr Landsborough's book." *C. Kingsley.*

Re-sūme', *v. t.* [*imp & p p* RESUMED; *p. pr. & vb. n* RESUMING] [Fr *resumer*, Sp *resumir*, Lat. *resumere*, *resumptum*, from *re*, again, back, and *sumere*, to take, It. *reassumere*, *riassumere*, Sp. *reasumir.*]

1. To take back.

The sun, like this, from which our sight we have,
Gazed on too long, *resumes* the light he gave. *Denham.*

Perhaps God will *resume* the blessing he has bestowed ere he attains the age of manhood *W. Scott*

2. To enter upon or take up again.

Reason *resumed* her place, and Passion fled. *Dryden*

3. To begin again, to recommence, as something which has been interrupted, as, to *resume* an argument or discourse.

Rē-sŭm'mon, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESUMMONED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESUMMONING.] [Prefix *re* and *summon.*]

1. To summon or call again.

2. To recall, to recover. *Bacon.*

Rē-sŭm'mons, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *summons.*] A second or repeated summons

Re-gŭmp'tion (-zĭm'shun, 84), *n.* [Fr *resumption*, Sp. *resuncion*, Lat *resumptio*, from *resumere*, Sp *reasuncion*, It. *reassunzione*, *riassunzione.* See *supra.*]

1. The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again, as, the *resumption* of a grant

2. (*Eng. Law*) The taking again into the king's hands such lands or tenements as he had granted to any man on false suggestions *Cruig*

Re-gŭmp'tĭve (-zŭm'tĭv), *a.* [Lat *resumptivus*, O Fr. *résumptif*, Sp *resuntivo*, *resumitivo.* See *supra.*] Taking back or again.

Re-gŭmp'tĭve (re-zŭm'tĭv), *n.* (*Med.*) A restoring medicine, a restorative. [*Rare.*]

Re-sū'pi-nāte, *a.* [Lat *resupinatus*, p. p. of *re supinare*, to bend or turn back, from *resupinus.* See RESUPINE.]

1. Inverted in position, seeming to be upside down

2. (*Bot.*) Inverted in position by a twisting of the stock, as the flowers of orchis *Lindley*

Re-sū'pi-nā'ted, *a.* Resupinate

Re-sū'pi-nā'tion, *n.* The state of lying on the back, the state of being resupinate or reversed

Our Vitruvius calleth this affection in the eye a *resupination* of the figure *Wotton*

Rē'su-pīne', *a.* [Lat *resupinus*, from *re*, again, back, and *supinus*, bent backward, supine.] Lying on the back

He spake and, downward swayed, fell *resupine*,
With his huge neck aslant *Cowper*

Rē'sup-plȳ', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *supply.*] To supply again

Re-sŭr'gençe, *n.* [See *infra.*] The act of rising again, resurrection

Re-sŭr'gent, *a.* [Lat *resurgens*, p. pr. of *resurgere*, to rise again.] Rising again, as from the dead. *Coleridge*

Re-sŭr'gent, *n.* One who rises again, as from the dead [*Rare.*]

Rē'sur-prīze', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *surprise.*] To surprise again

Rĕz'ur-rĕc'tion, *n.* [Fr *resurrection*, Lat *resurrectio*, from Lat *resurgere*, *resurrectum*, to rise again, from *re*, again, and *surgere*, to rise.]

1. A rising again, the resumption of vigor

2. Especially, the rising again from the dead, the resumption of life.

Nor after *resurrection* shall he stay
Longer on earth *Milton*

3. The period of time which is considered as following a general rising from the dead, the future state.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry nor are given in marriage *Matt.* xxii. 30

Rĕz'ur-rĕc'tion ist, *n.* One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave, especially for dissection. [*Low.*]

Rĕz'ur-rĕc'tion-măn, *n.*, *pl.* RĔS'UR-RĔC'TION-MĔN. A resurrectionist *Dickens.*

Rē'sur-vey' (-sur-vā'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESURVEYED (-vād'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESURVEYING.] [Prefix *re* and *survey.*] To survey again, or anew, to review *Shak.*

Rē-sŭr'vey (-sŭr'va), *n.* A second survey

Re-sŭs'çi-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of resuscitation, as, *resuscitable* plants. *Boyle*

Re-sŭs'çi-tant, *n.* One who, or that which, resuscitates

Re-sŭs'çi-tāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESUSCITATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESUSCITATING.] [Lat *resuscitare*, *resuscitatum*, from *re*, again, and *suscitare*, to raise, rouse, It. *resuscitare*, *risuscitare*, Sp *resuscitar*, *resucitar*, Fr. *ressusciter* See SUSCITATE.] To revivify, to revive, especially, to recover from apparent death, as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person, to *resuscitate* withered plants

Re-sŭs'çi-tāte, *v. i.* To come to life again.

As these projects, however often slain, always *resuscitate*, it is not superfluous to examine one or two of the fallacies by which the schemers impose on themselves *J. S. Mill*

Re-sŭs'çi-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat *resuscitatio*, It *risuscitazione.*] The act of resuscitating, or reviving from a state of apparent death, the state of being revivified. "To select for the subject of *resuscitation* by his sorceries" *W. Scott*

Re-sŭs'çi-tā'tĭve, *a.* [O Fr *resuscitatif*] Tending to resuscitate; reviving, revivifying, raising from apparent death, reproducing.

Re-sŭs'çi-tā'tor, *n.* [Lat., It. *risuscitatore*, Sp. *resucitador*, O. Fr. *resusciteur.*] One who resuscitates.

Rĕt, *v. t.* [Connected with *rot.*] To prepare for use, as flax, by separating the fibers from the woody part by a process of soaking, macerating, and other treatment. *Ure.*

Re-tā'ble, *n.* (*Arch.*) An altar-screen.

Re-tāil' (114), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETAILING.] [Fr. *retailler*, Pr & Pg *retallar*, It *ritagliare*, from *re*, again, and Fr *tailler*, It *tagliare*, to cut See TALLY and DETAIL.]

1 To cut up and dispose of in small parcels, to sell at second hand,—opposed to selling by wholesale, as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.

He *retails* his wares at wakes *Shak.*

2 Hence, to deal out or tell in small portions, as, to *retail* slander or idle reports

Rē'tāil (114), *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand *Addison*

Rē'tāil, *a.* Noting sale by small quantities or parcels, or at retail, as, a *retail* trade

Re-tāil'er, or **Rē'tāil-er** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [This word, like the noun *retail*, is often, perhaps generally, accented on the first syllable in the United States.] One who sells goods at retail, or by small quantities or parcels

Re-tāil'ment, *n.* The act of retailing

Re-tāin', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETAINED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETAINING.] [Fr *retenir*, Pr *retener*, *retenir*, Sp *retener*, Pg *reter*, It *ritenere*, Lat *retinere*, *retentum*, from *re*, again, back, and *tenere*, to hold, keep.]

1 To continue to hold, to keep in possession, not to lose, part with, or dismiss, to restrain from departure, escape, and the like "Thy shape invisible *retain*" *Shak.*

Be obedient and *retain*
Unalterably firm his love entire *Milton*

An executor may *retain* a debt due to him from the testator *Blackstone*

2 To keep in pay, to hire, to engage, to employ by a fee paid, as, to *retain* a counselor

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defense. *Addison*

Syn.—To keep, hold, restrain See KEEP.

Re tāin', *v. i.* [*Obs.*] **1** To belong to, to depend on, to pertain, as, coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish, *retaining* to bitterness *Boyle.*

2 To keep, to continue

Re-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being retained.

Re-tāin'er, *n.* **1** One who retains

2 One who is retained or kept in service, an attendant, an adherent, a hanger-on

3 Hence, a servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery *Cowell Brande*

4 (*Law.*) The act of a client by which he engages a lawyer or counselor to manage his cause, the act of withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of some right, a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counselor to maintain a cause, or to prevent his being employed by the opposite party,—called also *retaining fee* *Bouvier Blackstone*

5 The act of keeping dependents, or being in dependence *Bacon*

Re tāin'ment, *n.* The act of retaining, retention

Re tāin'-wall, *n.* A wall erected to maintain and support a body of earth,—called also *retaining wall*

Re-tāke', *v. t.* [*imp.* RETOOK, *p. p.* RETAKEN, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETAKING.] [Prefix *re* and *take.*]

1 To take or receive again

2 To take from a captor, to recapture, as, to *re take* a ship or prisoners

Re tāk'er, *n.* One who takes again what has been taken a recaptor *Kent*

Re-tăl'i-āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETALIATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETALIATING.] [Lat *retaliare*, *retaliatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *talio*, talion, retaliation, from *talis*, such, such like.] To return like for like, to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received, especially, to return evil for evil, as, to *retaliate* injuries

It is unlucky to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors *Swift*

Re-tăl'i-āte, *v. i.* To return like for like, as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy

Re tăl'i-ā'tion, *n.* [From Lat *retaliare* See *supra.*] The act of retaliating, or of returning like for like, as, (*a*) The return of good for good,—in a good sense (*b*) The return of evil for evil,—in an ill sense

God takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation* *Calamy*

Syn.—Requital, requisal, repayment, retribution, punishment

Re tăl'i a-tĭve, *a.* Tending to retaliate, involving retaliation, retaliatory

Re-tăl'i a-to-ry (50), *a.* Tending to or involving retaliation, retaliative, as, *retaliatory* measures, *retaliatory* edicts

Re-tărd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETARDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETARDING.] [Fr *retarder*, Pr., Sp., & Pg *retardar*, It. *ritardare*, Lat *retardare*, from *re*, again, back, and *tardare*, to make slow, to delay, from *tardus*, slow.]

1 To keep delaying, to continue to hinder, to prevent from progress, to render more slow in progress; as, to *retard* the march of an army; to *retard* the motion of a ship,—opposed to *accelerate.*

2 To put off, to render more late; as, to *retard* the attacks of old age, to *retard* a rupture between nations.

Syn.—To impede, hinder, obstruct; detain, delay; procrastinate, defer

Re-tărd', *v. i.* To stay back. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Rē'tar-dā'tion (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat *retardatio*, Fr *retardation*, Sp. *retardacion*, It. *ritardazione.* See *supra.*]

1 The act of retarding; hinderance; the act of delaying, as, the *retardation* of the motion of a ship "The needless joltings and *retardations* of our fluent motion" *De Quincey.*

2 That which retards, hinderance, obstacle; obstruction "Steep hills, sloughs, and other terrestrial *retardations*" *W. Scott.*

3 (*Mus.*) The keeping back of an approaching consonant chord by prolonging one or more tones of a previous chord into the intermediate chord which follows

Re-tărd'a-tĭve, *a.* [Fr *retardatif*, Pr *retardatiu*, It *ritardativo.*] Tending or serving to retard.

Re tărd'er, *n.* One who retards, hinders, or delays

Re-tărd'ment, *n.* The act of retarding or delaying *Cowley.*

Rĕtch (Synop., § 130), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETCHED (rĕtcht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETCHING.] [Written also *reach.*] [A.S. *hræcan*, *hraca*, cough, throat, Icel. *hrækr*, spittle.] To make an effort to vomit, to strain, as in vomiting

Beloved Julia hear me still beseeching!
(Here he grew inarticulate with *retching*.) *Byron.*

Rĕtch, *v. t.* [See RECK.] To care for, to heed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rĕtch'less, *a.* Careless, reckless [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Rĕtch'less-ly, *adv.* In a retchless manner, recklessly [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*

Rĕtch'less-ness, *n.* Recklessness [*Obs.*]

Re tĭc'ious (-shŭs), *a.* [Lat *rete*, a net.] Resembling net-work

Re-tĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat *retegere*, *retectum*, to uncover, from *re*, again, back, and *tegere*, to cover.] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed, as, the *retection* of the native color of the body [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Rē tĕll', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *tell.*] To tell again.

Rē'te mu-cō'sum [Lat., mucous net.] (*Anat.*) The layer of the skin intermediate between the cutis and the cuticle, the principal seat of color in man

Re tĕnt', *n.* [Lat *retentum*, from *retentus*, p. p. of *retinere* See RETAIN.] That which is retained.

Re-tĕn'tion (-tĕn'shun), *n.* [Fr *retention*, Sp *re tencion*, It *retenzione*, *ritenzione*, Pr & Lat. *retentio* See RETAIN.]

1 The act of retaining or keeping, the state of being retained or confined, custody

2 The power of retaining, the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas.

No woman's heart
So big to hold so much, they lack *retention*. *Shak.*

3 That which holds or contains something, as a tablet [*Obs. and rare.*] *Shak.*

4 The act of withholding, restraint. *Shak.*

5 Custody, confinement

6 (*Law.*) The right of withholding a debt or of retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right be duly paid, a lien *Erskine Craig.*

Re-tĕn'tĭve, *a.* [Fr *retentif*, Pr *retentiu*, It *retentivo*, *ritentivo.*] Having the power to retain; as, a *retentive* memory

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit *Shak.*

Re-tĕn'tĭve, *n.* That which retains or confines, a restraint [*Obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*

Re tĕn'tĭve-ly, *adv.* In a retentive manner

Re tĕn'tĭve-ness, *n.* The quality of being retentive, as, *retentiveness* of memory

Rē'te pōre, *n.* [Lat *rete*, a net, and *porus* pore] (*Zool.*) A compound bryozoan, having usually a reticulated corallum

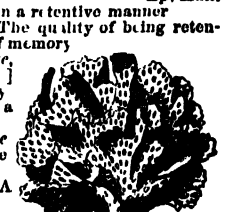

Cellulose Retepore.

Re-tĕx', *v. t.* [Lat *re texere*] To unweave [*Obs.*]

Re tĕxt'ure (53), *n.* A second or new texture *Carlisle*

Rē'ti-a-ry (rē'shĭ-a-rȳ), *n.* [Lat *retiarius*, one who fights with a net, a kind of gladiator who endeavored to hold his adversary by throwing a net over his head, from *rete*, a net; Fr *retiaire*] (*Zoöl.*) A spider which spins webs to catch its prey

Rē'ti-a-ry (rē'shĭ-a-rȳ), *a.* **1.** Net like.

Besides, this kind of work is in *retiary*, or hanging textures, and in embroideries *Browne.*

2 Constructing or using a web, or net, to catch prey,—said of certain spiders.

3 Armed or provided with a net; hence, skillful to entangle. "Scholastic *retiary* versatility of logic." *Coleridge*

Rĕt'i-cence, *n.* [Fr. *réticence*, Sp. *reticencia*, It. *reticenza*, Lat. *reticentia*. See *infra.*]
1. The state of being reticent, or observing continued silence; the refraining to speak of that which is suggested. "Such fine reserve and noble *reticence.*" *Tennyson.*
2. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a person really speaks of a thing, while he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject.

Rĕt'i-cen cy, *n.* Reticence

Rĕt'i-cent, *a* [Lat. *reticens*, p pr. of *reticere*, to keep silence, from *re*, again, and *tacere*, to be silent, Sp *reticente*] Inclined to keep silent, reserved, taciturn

Rĕt'i-cle (rĕt'i kl), *n.* [See RETICULE]
1. A small net.
2. A reticule. [*Rare*]
3. The system of cross lines or wires in the focus of a transit instrument, or of an equatorial, or other like instrument.

Re-tic'u-lar, *a.* [Fr *réticulaire*, Sp *reticular*, It. *reticolare.* See RETICULE] Having the form of a net, or of net work; formed with interstices; as, a *reticular* body or membrane

Reticular body (*Anat*), the rete mucosum — *Reticular substance* or *tissue*, cellular tissue *Dunglison*

Re tic'u late, Re-tic'u-lat'ed, *a.* [Lat *reticulatus*, It *reticulato*, Fr. *réticulé.* See RETICULE]
1 Resembling net work, having the form, appearance, or structure of a net, netted.
2. (*Bot*) Having distinct veins or lines crossing like net work; as, a *reticulate* petal
3 (*Min*) Having sets of parallel fibers or lines crossed by others, likewise parallel, so as to form meshes, resembling those of a net, — said of certain minerals.

Reticulate Leaf

Reticulated work (*Masonry*), work constructed with diamond-shaped stones, or square stones placed diagonally

Re-tic'u-lā'tion, *n.* [It *reticulazione* See *supra.*] The state of being reticulated, or net like, that which is reticulated, net-work, organization of substances resembling a net

Your account of the particular net you occupy in the great *reticulation* is not very consolatory *Carlyle*

Rĕt'i-cule (30), *n* [Fr *reticule*, Lat *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net, It *reticella*, Sp *redecilla*]
1. A little bag of net work, a lady's work-bag, or a little bag to be carried in the hand
2 A system of wires or lines in the focus of a telescope or other instrument, a reticle

Rĕt'i-fōrm, *a* [Fr *réticiforme*, Sp & It *reticiforme*, from Lat *rete*, a net, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a net in texture, composed of crossing lines and interstices, as, the *retiform* coat of the eye

Rĕt'i-nă, *n.* [N Lat, from Lat *rete*, a net, Fr *rétine*, Sp. & It. *retina*] (*Anat*) The semi transparent, internal nervous tissue of the eye which receives the impressions resulting in the sense of vision

Rĕt'i-nal, *a* Of, or relating to, the retina

Re-tin'a-lite (49), *n* [Gr *ῥητίνη*, resin, and *λίθος*, stone] (*Min*) A translucent variety of serpentine, of a honey-yellow or greenish yellow color, having a resinous appearance *Dana*

Rĕt'in-as-phălt' (Synop., § 130), } *n* [Fr *rétinas-*
Rĕt'in-as-phălt'um, } *phalte*, Sp & It *retinasfalto*, from Gr *ῥητίνη*, resin, and *ἄσφαλτος*, asphalt See RESIN and ASPHALT] (*Min*) Retinite See RETINITE

Rĕt'in-ite (49), *n* [Fr *rétinite*, from Gr *ῥητίνη*, resin.] (*Min*) A mineral resin, usually of a yellowish-brown, sometimes of a green, yellow, or red color, found in roundish masses, sometimes with coal It is inflammable, and is chiefly composed of vegetable resin and bitumen *Dana.*

Rĕt'i-nĭ'tis, *n.* (*Med*) Inflammation of the retina. *Dunglison.*

Rĕt'i-noid, *a.* [Fr *rétinoïde*, from Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin, and *εἶδος*, shape, form] Resin like, or resiniform, resembling a resin without being such

Rĕt'i-nŭe (Synop, § 130), *n.* [O Eng *retenue*, O. Fr. *retenue*, from Fr *retenir*, to retain, engage, hire. See RETAIN] The body of retainers who follow a prince or other distinguished person, a train of attendants, a suite

Others of your insolent *retinue*
Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shak*

To horse we got, and so
Went forth in long *retinue* following up
The river as it narrowed to the hills *Tennyson*

Rĕt'i-pĕd, *n* [Fr *rétipède*, from Lat. *rete*, a net, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] (*Ornith*) A bird the skin of whose tarsi is divided into small polygonal scales.

Re-tĭr'a-cy, *n.* 1. Act of retiring, or state of being retired, retirement [*Rare*] *Bartlett*
2. A sufficient fortune to retire upon, a competency [*U S*] *Bartlett.*

Rĕt'i-rāde', *n.* [Fr., from *retirer*; Sp. *retirada.* See RETIRE] A place for retiring to; especially (*Fort.*), a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion, or other work, which is to be disputed inch by inch after the defenses are dismantled. It usually consists of two faces, which make a re-entering angle.

Re-tīre', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RETIRING.] [Fr. *retirer*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *retirar*, It. *ritirare*, from *re*, again, back, and Fr. *tirer*, Pr., Sp, & Pg *tirar*, It. *tirare*, to draw, from Goth. *tatran*, O H Ger. *serjan*, Eng *tear.*]
1 To draw back or away, to keep aloof, to withdraw, to retreat, to go from company or from a public place into privacy, as, to *retire* from the world, to *retire* from notice
2 To retreat from action or danger, to withdraw for safety or pleasure, as, to *retire* from battle.
3 To withdraw from a public station. "From Britannia's public posts *retire*" *Addison*
4 To recede, to fall back, as, the shore of the sea *retires* in bays and gulfs

Retired flank (*Fort*), a flank having an arc of a circle with its convexity turned toward the place *Brande* — *Retired list* (*Mil* or *Naut*), a list of officers retired from public service — *Retiring pension*, a pension granted to a public officer on his withdrawal from office or service

Syn. — To withdraw, leave, depart, secede, recede, retrocede

Re-tīre', *v. t.* 1. To withdraw, to take away. [*Obs or rare*]
He *retired* himself, his wife and children, into a forest. *Sidney*

As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth *retire* his golden ray *Daniel*

2 To pay up and withdraw from circulation, as, to *retire* the bonds of a railway company [*Recent*]
3 To cause to retire, specifically, to designate as no longer qualified for active service, as, to *retire* a military or naval officer

Re-tīre', *n* 1 The act of retiring, retreat, recession, a withdrawing [*Obs*]

Eve, with audible lament,
Discovered soon the place of her *retire* *Milton*

2 A place of privacy or safety, a retreat [*Obs*]

Re tīred'ly (re-tīrd'lȳ), *adv* In a retired manner

Re-tīred'ness, *n* A state of retirement, solitude, privacy or secrecy *Atterbury*

Re tīre'ment, *n.* 1 The act of retiring or withdrawing from company or from public notice or station *Milton.*
2 The state of being retired or withdrawn.

The king, sir, is in his *retirement*, marvelously distempered *Shak*

Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Progressive virtue and approving Heaven *Thomson*

3 The place to which any one retires, habitation secluded from much society or from public life, private abode

This coast full of princely *retirements* for the sumptuousness of their buildings and nobleness of the plantations *Evelyn.*
Capreæ had been the *retirement* of Augustus *Addison*

Syn. — Solitude, withdrawment, departure, retreat, seclusion, privacy See SOLITUDE

Re tīr'er, *n* One who retires

Re-tīr'ing, *p a* 1 Reserved, not forward or obtrusive, as, *retiring* modesty, *retiring* manners
2 Assigned or suitable to one who retires, or is retired, from a public office or station, as, a *retiring* pension

Rē tōld', *imp* & *p p* of *retell*

Re tôrt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RTORTED, *p pr* & *vb. n* RTORTING] [Lat *retorquere*, *retortum*, from *re*, again, back, and *torquere*, to turn, twist, Fr. *retorquer*, Sp *retorcer*, It *ritorcere*]
1 To bend or curve back, as, a *retorted* line.

Sometimes rose half up, shaking and clapping their wings; sometimes, with *retorted* head, pruned themselves as they floated *Southey*

2. To throw back, to reverberate

As when his virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them, and they *retort* that heat again
To the first giver *Shak.*

3 To return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility, as, to *retort* the charge of vanity

Re-tôrt', *v t* To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply

Re-tôrt', *n.* 1 The return of an argument, charge, or incivility in reply, a quick and witty response

This is called the *retort* courteous. *Shak.*

2. [Fr. *retorte*, Sp *retorta*, from Lat *re tortus*, p p. of *retorquere* See *supra*] (*Chem. and the Arts*) A vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat, made of different forms and materials for different uses, as a bulb of glass with a curved beak to enter a receiver, for general chemical operations, or a cylinder or semi-cylinder of cast iron for the manufacture of gas in gas-works.

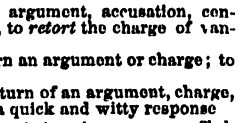
Retort.

Syn. — Repartee, answer — RETORT, REPARTEE A *retort* is a short and pointed reply, turning back on an assailant the censures or derision he had thrown out A *repartee* is usually a good-natured return to some witty or sportive observation of another, in which "diamond cuts diamond" without any loss of good-humor on either side.

He passed through hostile scorn,
And with *retorted* scorn his back he turned. *Milton.*

A man renowned for repartee
Will seldom scruple to make free
With friendship's finest feelings. *Cowper*

Re-tôr'ter, *n.* One who retorts.

Re-tôr'tion, *n.* [Fr. *rétorsion*, Sp. *retorsion.* See RETORT, *v t*] Act of retorting or throwing back; reflection or turning back [Written also *retorsion.*]

It was, however, necessary to possess some single term expressive of this intellectual *retortion.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Re tôrt'ive, *a* Containing retort.

Rē tŏss' (21), *v. t* [Prefix *re* and *toss.*] To toss back

Rē touch' (rē-tŭch'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RETOUCHED (rē tŭcht'), *p pr* & *vb. n.* RETOUCHING.] [Prefix *re* and *touch*; Fr *retoucher*, Sp. *retocar*, It. *ritoccare*] To improve by new touches; as, to *retouch* a picture or an essay.

Rē-touch', *n* (*Paint* & *Sculp*) The re application of the artist's hand to a work which had been considered finished before

Rē trăce', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* RETRACED (rē-trāst'); *p pr.* & *vb. n* RETRACING] [Prefix *re* and *trace*; Fr *retracer*, Pr *retrassar*]
1. To track back, as a line.

Then if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He springs from Inachus, of Argive race. *Dryden.*

2 To trace back; to carry or conduct back in the same path or course, to reverse, as, to *retrace* one's steps, to *retrace* one's proceedings.
3 (*Paint*) To trace over again, or renew the outline of, as a drawing

Re-trăct', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* RETRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb n.* RETRACTING] [Fr. *rétracter*, Sp. *retractar*, It *ritrattare*, Lat *retractare*, from *retrahere*, *retractum*, to draw back, from *re*, again, back, and *trahere*, to draw]
1. To draw back, as claws
2. To withdraw, to recall, as a declaration, words, or saying, to disavow, to recant; as, to *retract* an accusation, charge, or assertion.

I would as freely have *retracted* the charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Stillingfleet*

3 To take back what was once bestowed as a grant or favor. [*Obs*] *Woodward.*

Syn. — To recall, withdraw; revoke; unsay; disavow, recant, abjure, disown

Re-trăct', *v t* To take back what has been said; to withdraw concession or declaration.

She will, and she will not, she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies *Granville.*

Re-trăct', *n* (*Far*) The pricking of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe

Re-trăct'a-ble, *a* [Fr *retractable*, Sp. *retractable.* See *supra*] Capable of being retracted or recalled.

Re-trăct'āte, *v. t* [Lat *retractare*, *retractatum.* See RETRACT] To retract, to recant. [*Obs. and rare*]

Rē'trac tā'tion, *n* [Fr *rétractation*, Sp *retractacion*, It *ritrattazione*, Pr & Lat *retractatio.*] The act of retracting or recalling what has been said, recantation, change of opinion declared.

Re trăct'i-ble, *a* Capable of being retracted or drawn back, retractile [Written also *retractable.*]

Re-trăct'ile, *a* [Fr *rétractile*] Capable of being drawn back "A walrus, with fiery eyes, . . . *retractile* from external injuries" *Pennant.*

Re-trăc'tion (trăk'shun), *n* [Fr *rétraction*, Sp. *retraccion*, It *retrazione*, Lat *retractio*]
1 The act of retracting or drawing back; as, the *retraction* of a sinew.
2 The act of withdrawing something advanced, claimed, or done; declaration of change of opinion, recantation.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath beguiled church and state of the benefit of my *retractions* or concessions *K. Charles.*

3 (*Med*) (*a*) The state or position of a part when drawn backward or toward the center of the body. (*b.*) A drawing up or shortening *Dunglison.*

Re-trăct'ive, *a.* Able or ready to retract; withdrawing, retractile

Re-trăct'ive, *n.* That which withdraws or takes from.

Re-trăct'ive-ly, *adv.* In a retractive manner.

Re-trăct'or, *n* One who, or that which, retracts or draws back

Re-trăct' (re-trăt'), *n.* Retreat. [*Obs*] See RETREAT. *Bacon.*

Re-trăt', *n.* [O. Fr *retrait*, copy of an act; Sp & Pg *retrato*, It *ritratto*, a portrait, a likeness, from O Fr. *retraire*, Sp *retraer*, It *ritrarre*, to draw back, to draw, to take a portrait, from Lat. *retrahere*, to draw back. See RETRACT] A cast of countenance, a picture. [*Obs.*] "Whose fair *retrait* on my shield do bear" *Spenser.*

Rē'trans-fôrm', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *transform*] To transform anew, to change back again.

Rē-trăns'for-mā'tion, *n* A second or repeated transformation, change back again, as to a former state.

Rē'trans-lāte', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *translate.*] To translate anew.

Re-trăx'it, *n.* [Lat., he has withdrawn, from *retrahere*, to draw back, to withdraw. See RETRACT.] (*Law.*) The withdrawing or open renun-

dation of a suit in court by the plaintiff, by which he forever loses his action. *Blackstone*

Re-trēad' (rē-trēd'), *v. t.* & *i.* [Prefix *re* and *tread.*] To tread again.

Re-trēat', *n.* [Fr. *retraite*, from *retraire*, to withdraw. See RETRAIT and RETRACT.]

1. The act of retiring or withdrawing one's self, especially from what is dangerous or disagreeable.

In a *retreat* he outruns any. *Shak.*

2. The place to which any one retires; a place of privacy or safety, a refuge, an asylum.

He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared no cost to make it a delicious *retreat* *L'Estrange*

That pleasing shade they sought, a soft *retreat*
From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat. *Dryden*

3. (*Mil.*) The retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy, or from any ground occupied to a greater distance from the enemy, or from an advanced position.

☞ A *retreat* is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a *flight*

4. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy, or the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement

5. A signal given in the army or navy, by the beat of a drum or the sounding of trumpets, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise or action

6. (*Rom. Cath. Church*) (*a*) A special season of solitude and silence to engage in religious exercises (*b.*) A period of several days of withdrawal from society to a religious house for exclusive occupation in the duties of religion, as, to appoint or observe a *retreat.*

Syn.—Retirement, departure; withdrawment; seclusion, solitude, privacy, asylum, shelter, refuge

Re-trēat', *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p.* RETREATED; *p pr* & *vb. n.* RETREATING]

1. To go to a retreat, to retire from any position or place, to withdraw

2 To move back to a place before occupied, to retire.

The rapid currents drive
Toward the *retreating* sea their furious tide. *Milton*

3. To retire from an enemy, or from any advanced position

Re-trēat'fụl, *a.* Furnishing or serving as a retreat. [*Rare*] "Our *retreatful* flood" *Chapman*

Re-trēat'ment, *n* Retreat [*Rare*]

Re-trēnch' (66), *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* RETRENCHED (re-trēnch'); *p. pr* & *vb n* RETRENCHING] [O Fr. *retrencher*, N. Fr. *retrancher*, from *re*, again, and *trencher*, *trancher*, to cut. See TRENCH]

1. To cut off, to pare away

Thy exuberant parts *retrench* *Denham*

2. To lessen; to abridge, to curtail, as, to *retrench* superfluities or expenses.

But this thy glory shall be soon *retrenched* *Milton*

3. To confine, to limit. *Addison*

These figures, ought they then to receive a *retrenched* interpretation? *I Taylor*

4. (*Mil.*) To furnish with a retrenchment, as, to *retrench* bastions

Syn.—To lessen, diminish, curtail, abridge

Re-trēnch', *v t.* To live at less expense, as, it is more reputable to *retrench* than to live embarrassed

Re-trēnch'ment, *n* [Fr. *retranchement*, It *ritrincieramento*, Sp *retrincheramiento*, *atrincheramento*, *atrincheramento*. See *supra*]

1. The act of retrenching or of lopping off, the act of removing what is superfluous, as, the *retrenchment* of words or lines in a writing

2. The act of curtailing, lessening, or abridging, diminution.

The *retrenchment* of my expenses will convince you that I mean to replace your fortune as far as I can *H Walpole*

3. (*Mil.*) A work constructed within another, to prolong the defense of the latter when the enemy has gained possession of it, or to protect the defenders till they can retreat or obtain a capitulation "Numerous remains of Roman *retrenchments*, constructed to cover the country." *D'Anville*

Syn.—Lessening, curtailment, diminution, abridgment

Re-trĭb'ūte (20), *v t.* [Lat *retribuere*, *retributum*, from *re*, again, back, and *tribuere*, to bestow, assign, pay, It. *retribuire*, *ritribuire*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *retribuir*, Fr. *rétribuer.*] To pay back, to make payment, compensation, or reward in return to, as, to *retribute* one for his kindness, to *retribute* to a criminal what is proportionate to his offense [*Rare.*] *Locke.*

Re-trĭb'ū-ter, *n.* One who makes retribution

Rĕt'rĭ-bū'tion, *n.* [Fr *rétribution*, Pr. *retribucio*, Sp. *retribucion*, It. *retribuzione*, Lat. *retributio.* See *supra.*]

1. The act of retributing or repaying, repayment.

In good offices and due *retributions* we may not be pinching and niggardly. *Hall*

2. The state of being retributed or paid back.

3. That which is given to retribute, return suitable to the merits or deserts of, as an action; reward, compensation.

All who have their reward on earth, . . .
Fought seeking but the praises of men, here find
Fit retribution, empty as their deeds. *Milton*

4. Specifically, reward and punishment, as distributed at the general judgment.

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Addison.*

Syn.—Repayment; requital, recompense; payment; retaliation

Re-trĭb'ū-tĭve, } *a.* Tending to retribute; involv-
Re-trĭb'ū-to-ry, } ing, or pertaining to, retribution, as, *retributive* justice

Re-trĭēv'a ble (-treev'), *a.* [From *retrieve*] Capable of being retrieved or recovered.

Re trĭēv'a ble-ness, *n.* The state of being retrievable

Re-trĭēv'a-bly, *adv* In a retrievable manner.

Re trĭēv'al, *n* The act of retrieving

Re trĭēve', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* RETRIEVED, *p pr.* & *vb n* RETRIEVING] [Fr *retrouver*, O Fr *retruver*, *retrover*, to find again, to recover, from *re*, again, and *trouver*, to find, It *ritrovare* See TROVER]

1 To find again, to recover, to regain, to restore from loss or injury, as, to *retrieve* one's character, to *retrieve* a decayed fortune.

With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
The bodies they forsook, and wish to live *Dryden*

2 To recall, to bring back. "A means to *retrieve* them from their cold, trivial conceits" *Berkeley*

3 To remedy the evil consequences of, to repair, as a loss or damage.

Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall *Prior*

There is much to be done, undoubtedly, and much to be *retrieved* *Burke*

Syn.—To recover, regain, recruit, repair, restore

Re-trĭēve', *n* [*Obs*] 1. A seeking again, a discovery *B Jonson.*

2 The recovery of game once sprung,—a sporting term *Nares.*

Re trĭēve'ment, *n* Retrieval

Re trĭēv'er (re treev'er), *n* 1 One who retrieves

2 A dog trained to find and bring in birds that are shot,—so called among sportsmen *Craig*

Rē tĭm', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *trim*] To trim again

Rē'tĭ-ment, *n* Refuse, dregs [*Rare*]

Rē'tro. A prefix from the Latin, signifying *back* or *backward*

Rē'tro ăct', or **Rĕt'ro ăct',** *v t* [From Lat *retro*, backward, back, and Eng *act*, Fr *retroagir*, Lat *retroagere*] To act backward or in return, to act in opposition

Rē'tro ăc'tion, or **Rĕt'ro ăc'tion** (-ăk'shun), *n.* [Fr *retroaction*, Sp *retroaccion*, It *retroazione.* See *supra*]

1 Action returned, or action backward

2 Operation on something past or preceding

Rē'tro-ăct'ĭve, or **Rĕt'ro ăct'ĭve,** *a* [Fr *retroactif*, Sp *retroactivo*, It *retroattivo*] Fitted or designed to retroact, operating by returned action, affecting what is past, retrospective *Beddoes*

Retroactive law or statute, one which operates to make criminal or punishable, or in any way expressly to affect, acts done prior to the passing of the law

Rē'tro ăct'ĭve ly, or **Rĕt'ro-ăct'ĭve-ly,** *adv* In a retroactive manner, by operating on something past

Rē'tro-çēde, or **Rĕt'ro-çēde** (Synop., § 130), *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* RETROCEDED, *p pr* & *vb n* RETROCEDING] [Fr *rétrocéder*, It *retrocedere* See *infra*] To cede or grant back, as, to *retrocede* a territory to a former proprietor

Rē'tro çēde, or **Rĕt'ro çēde,** *v t* [Lat *retro cedere*, from *retro*, backward, back, and *cedere*, to go, It *retrocedere*, Sp *retroceder*] To go back

Rē'tro çēd'ent, or **Rĕt'ro çēd'ent,** *a* [Lat *retrocedens*, p pr of *retrocedere* See *supra*] Disposed or likely to retrocede,—applied to diseases which move from one part of the body to another, as the gout.

Rē'tro-çĕs'sion, or **Rĕt'ro çĕs'sion** (-sĕsh'un), *n* [Fr *rétrocession*, Sp *retrocesion*, It *retrocessione*, Lat. *retrocessus*, from *retrocedere.* See *supra*]

1 The act of retroceding.

2 The state of being retroceded or granted back.

Rē'tro-cŏp'ū-lant, *a* [See *infra*] Copulating backward or from behind

Rē'tro-cŏp'ū lā'tion, *n* [Prefix *retro* and *copulation*] The act of copulating from behind, coition backward, as in the case of most animals *Browne.*

Rē'tro dūc'tion, or **Rĕt'ro-dūc'tion** (-dŭk'shun), *n.* [Lat *retroducere*, *retroductum*, to lead or bring back, from *re*, again, back, and *ducere*, to lead] A leading or bringing back.

Rē'tro-flĕx, or **Rĕt'ro flĕx,** } *a.* [Lat *retro-*
Rē'tro-flĕxed, or **Rĕt'ro flĕxed,** } *flexus*, p p. of *retroflectere*, to bend back, from *re*, again, back, and *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend, to turn, Fr *rétroflechi*] (*Bot*) Suddenly bent backward. *Lindley.*

Rē'tro-frăct, or **Rĕt'ro frăct,** } *a* [Lat *re-*
Rē'tro-frăct'ed, or **Rĕt'ro-frăct'ed,** } *tro*, backward, back, and *fractus*, p p of *frangere*, to break, Fr *rétrofracté*] (*Bot*) Bent backward, as it were by force, so as to appear as if broken; refracted, as, a *retrofract* peduncle.

Rē'tro gĕn'er-a-tĭve, or **Rĕt'ro-gĕn'er-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Prefix *retro* and *generative*] Begetting young by retrocopulation, as most animals.

Rē'tro-gra-dā'tion, or **Rĕt'ro-gra-dā'tion,** *n.* [Fr. *rétrogradation*, Pr. *retrogradacio*, Sp. *retrogradacion*, It. *retrogradazione*, Lat. *retrogradatio.* See RETROGRADE.]

1. The act of retrograding or moving backward.

2. (*Astron.*) The apparent motion of the planets contrary to the order of the signs, that is, from east to west. *Hutton.*

3 The state of being retrograded; a going backward, a decline.

Rĕt'ro-grāde, or **Rĕt'ro-grāde** (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Fr *rétrograde*, Sp & It. *retrogrado*, Lat. *retrogradus* See *infra*]

1 Tending or serving to move in a backward or contrary direction, contrary

It is most *retrograde* to our desire *Shak.*

2 Going or moving backward, declining from a better to a worse state *Bacon.*

3 (*Astron.*) Apparently moving backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs, that is, from east to west, as a planet *Hutton.*

Rĕt'ro-grāde, or **Rĕt'ro-grāde,** *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p p* RETROGRADED, *p pr* & *vb n* RETROGRADING] [Fr *retrograder*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *retrogradar*, It *retrogradare*, Lat *retrogradare*, *retrogradi*, from *retro*, back, and *gradi*, to step, go] To go or move backward

Rĕt'ro-grād'ing ly, or **Rĕt'ro grād'ing-ly,** *adv* By retrograding, so as to retrograde.

Rĕt'ro grĕs'sion, or **Rĕt'ro grĕs'sion,** *n* [Fr. *retrogression*, Lat *retrogressus*, fr *retrogradi* See *supra*] The act of going backward, retrogradation.

Rĕt'ro-grĕs'sĭve, or **Rĕt'ro-grĕs'sive,** *a.* [Fr. *retrogressif*] Going or moving backward, declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state.

Geography is at times *retrogressive* *Pinkerton.*

Rĕt'ro-grĕs'sĭve-ly, or **Rĕt'ro-grĕs'sive-ly,** *adv* In a retrogressive manner

Rĕt'ro mĭn'gen-çy, or **Rĕt'ro-mĭn'gen-çy,** *n.* The act or quality of being retromingent *Browne.*

Rĕt'ro-mĭn'gent, or **Rĕt'ro mĭn'gent,** *a* [Lat. *retro*, backward, and *mungens*, p pr of *mingere*, to discharge urine] Organized so as to discharge the urine backward

Rĕt'ro-mĭn'gent, or **Rĕt'ro mĭn'gent,** *n* (*Zool*) An animal that discharges its urine backward.

☞ The *retromingents* are a division of animals whose characteristic is, that they discharge their urine backward, both male and female

Rĕt'ro pŭl'sĭve, or **Rĕt'ro pŭl'sive,** *a.* [Lat. *retro*, back, and *pellere*, *pulsum*, to drive, impel.] Driving back, repelling

Re-trōrse', *a* [Lat *retrorsus*, *retroversus*, from *retro*, backward, and *vertere*, *versum*, to turn] Bent in a backward direction

Re-trōrse'ly, *adv* In a retrorse manner; with a backward direction, as, a stem *retrorsely* aculeate.

Rĕt'ro-spĕct, or **Rĕt'ro spĕct** (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* [Lat *retrospicere*, from *retro*, back, and *specere*, *spectum*, to look] To look back, to affect what is past

Rĕt'ro-spĕct, or **Rĕt'ro spĕct,** *n.* [See *supra*] A looking back on things past, view or contemplation of something past

We may introduce a song without *retrospect* to the old comedy *Landor.*

Syn.—Review, survey, resurvey, re-examination.

Rĕt'ro spĕc'tion, or **Rĕt'ro spĕc'tion,** *n.*

1 The act of looking back on things past

2 The faculty of looking back on past things.

Rĕt'ro spĕct'ĭve, or **Rĕt'ro spĕct'ĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *rétrospectif*]

1 Tending or fitted to look back, looking back, as, *retrospective* view "The sage, with *retrospective* eye" *Pope.*

2 Having reference to what is past, affecting things past "A scruple about inflicting death by a *retrospective* enactment" *Macaulay.*

Rĕt'ro spĕct'ĭve-ly, or **Rĕt'ro-spĕct'ĭve-ly,** *adv* In a retrospective manner, by way of retrospect

Rĕt'ro-vĕr'sion, or **Rĕt'ro-vĕr'sion,** *n.* [Fr. *retroversion*, It *retroversione* See *infra*] A turning or falling backward, as, the *retroversion* of the uterus

Rĕt'ro-vĕrt, or **Rĕt'ro-vĕrt** (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* [Lat *retro*, back, and *vertere*, to turn] To turn back.

Re trūde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RETRUDED, *p pr.* & *vb n* RETRUDING] [Lat *retrudere*, from *re*, again, back, and *trudere*, to thrust, Fr *retruder.*] To thrust back. [*Rare*] *More.*

Re trūse', *a* [Lat *retrusus*, removed, concealed, p p of *retrudere.* See *supra*] Hidden, abstruse. [*Obs*]

Something of so *retruse* a nature that I want a name for it unless I should venture to term it "divine sagacity" *H More*

Re trū'sion, *n* The act of being retruded. "In virtue of an endless re-motion or *retrusion* of the constituent cause" *Coleridge.*

Rē-trȳ', *v t* [Prefix *re* and *try*] To try again; to put on trial a second time *Atlantic Monthly.*

Rĕt'ter-y, *n* A place or establishment where flax is retted. See RET. *Ure.*

Rĕt'ting, *n* 1 The act or process of preparing flax for use by soaking, maceration, and kindred processes. See RET. *Ure.*

2 A place where the operation of retting flax is carried on, a rettery. *Ure.*

Re-tŭnd', *v. t.* [Lat. *retundere*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *tundere*, to beat, strike with repeated strokes; It. *retundere*.] To blunt, to turn, as an edge, to dull; as, to *retund* the edge of a weapon. *Ray.*

Re-tûrn', *v. i.* [*imp* & *p. p.* RETURNED; *p. pr* & *vb. n.* RETURNING.] [Fr *retourner*, Pr., Sp., & Pg *retornar*, It *ritornare*, from *re*, again, back, and Fr. *tourner*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *tornar*, It. & Lat. *tornare*, to turn, q. v.]

1 To turn back, to go or come again to the same place or condition

On their embattled ranks the waves *return* *Milton*

2 Hence, to come again, as a visitor.

Thou to mankind
Be good and friendly still, and oft *return* *Milton*

3. To appear or begin again after an interval, regular or irregular.

With the year
Seasons *return* but not to me *returns*
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn *Milton*

4. To answer, to reply

He said, and thus the queen of heaven *returned*. *Pope*

5. To retort, to recriminate

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am *Dryden*

Re-tûrn', *v. t.* 1 To bring, carry, or send back, as, to *return* a borrowed book, to *return* a hired horse

2 To repay, as, to *return* borrowed money

3. To requite or recompense

The Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head *1 Kings* ii. 44

4 To give back in reply, as, to *return* an answer

5 To report, or bring back and make known

Moses *returned* the words of the people unto the Lord *Ex.* xix. 8.

6 To render, as an account, usually an official account, to a superior, to report officially, as, to *return* a list of stores, of killed or wounded

7 To render back to a tribunal, or to an office, as, to *return* a writ or an execution

8. To convey into official custody, or to a general depository

Instead of a ship he should levy money, and *return* the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use *Clarendon*

Syn.—To restore, requite, repay, recompense, render, remit, report—RETURN, RESTORE. We *return* a thing when we turn it back to its appropriate place; we *restore* a thing when we put it back to its former state and condition. A man *returns* what he borrowed, and *restores* what he stole. A present is *returned*, a deposit is *restored*. We are *restored* to health by being brought back to our former state.

Who knows
But God hath set before us to *return* thee
Home to thy country and his sacred house? *Milton*

She lands him on his native shores,
And to his father's longing arms *restores* *Dryden*

Re-tûrn', *n.* 1 The act of returning (intransitive) or coming back to the same place or condition, as, the *return* of one long absent, the *return* of health, the *return* of the seasons, or of an anniversary

At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up
1 *Kings* xx. 22

Something since his going forth is thought of,
That his *return* was now most necessary *Shak.*

2 The act of returning (transitive) or sending back to the same place or condition, restitution, repayment, requital, retribution, as, the *return* of any thing borrowed, as a book or money.

You made my liberty your late request
Is no *return* due from a grateful breast? *Dryden*

3 That which is returned, as, (*a*) A payment, a remittance, a requital

Within two months I do expect *return*
Of twice three times the value of this bond *Shak.*

(*b*) An answer, as, a *return* to one's question (*c*) An account, or formal report, of an action performed, of a duty discharged, of facts or statistics, and the like, as, election *returns*, a *return* of the amount of goods produced or sold, especially, in the plural, a set of tabulated statistics prepared for general information (*d*) The profit on labor, on an investment, undertaking, adventure, and the like

The fruit from many days of recreation is very little, but from the few hours we spend in prayer, the *return* is great *Bp Taylor*

4 (*pl*) A light-colored kind of tobacco, of a mild quality. *Simmonds*

5 (*Arch*) The continuation of a molding, projection, &c, in a different or opposite direction, a side or part which falls away from the front of a straight work. *Gwilt*

6 (*Law*) The rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court, or the certificate of the officer, stating what he has done in execution of it, indorsed. The sheriff, or his subordinate officers, make *return* of all writs and precepts. The same language is used for the sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners

7 A day in bank. The day on which the defendant is ordered to appear in court, and the sheriff is to bring in the writ and report his proceedings, is called the *return* of the writ *Blackstone.*

8 (*Mil & Naval*) An official account, report, or statement, rendered to the commander or other superior, as, the *return* of men fit for duty; the *return* of the number of the sick; the *return* of provisions, ammunition, &c.

Return-chaise, a chaise going back empty from a post-station

Re-tûrn', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *turn*.] To turn again, or in the contrary direction, to reverse. *Bulwer.*

Re-tûrn'a-ble, *a.* 1. Capable of being returned or restored

2 (*Law*) Legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered, as, a writ or precept *returnable* at a certain day, a verdict *returnable* to the court

Re-tûrn'-dăy, *n* The day when the defendant is to appear in court, and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings.

Re-tûrn'er, *n* One who returns; one who repays or remits money.

Re-tûrn'less, *a.* Admitting no return. [*Obs.*] *Chapman*

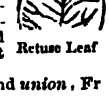
Retuse Leaf

Re-tūse', *a* [Lat *retusus*, p. p of *retundere*, Fr *retus*, It *retuso* See RETUND] (*Bot*) Terminating in a round end, the center of which is somewhat indented, as, a *retuse* leaf

Rē-ū-nī'on (yūn'yun), *n* [Prefix *re* and *union*, Fr *réunion*, Sp *reunion*, It *riunione*]

1 A second union, union formed anew after separation or discord, as, a *reunion* of parts or particles of matter, a *reunion* of parties or sects

2 An assembling or assembly of familiar friends, a meeting of associates.

Rē-ū-nīte', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* REUNITED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* REUNITING] [Prefix *re* and *unite*] To unite again, to join after separation or variance *Shak.*

Rē-ū-nīte', *v. i.* To be united again, to join and cohere again

Rē-ū-nīt'ed-ly, *adv* In a reunited manner

Rē-ū-nī'tion (-nish'un), *n* [Prefix *re* and *unition*] A second uniting, reunion [*Obs.*]

Rē-ūrge', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *urge*.] To urge again

Reuss'in (ryss'in), *n* [Fr *reussite*, or *reussine*, so called from T. A. *Reuss*., an Austrian mineralogist] (*Min*) A sulphate of soda and magnesia, found in the form of a mealy efflorescence, sometimes crystallized in flat, six-sided prisms, and in acicular crystals *Ure*

Reuss'ite (ryss'it, 49), *n.* (*Min*) Native sulphate of soda, Glauber's salt

Re-văc'ci-nāte, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p* REVACCINATED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* REVACCINATING] [Prefix *re* and *vaccinate*] To vaccinate a second time

Rē-văc'ci-nā'tion, *n* A second vaccination

Rĕv'a-lĕs'çence, *n* The state of being revalescent.

Would this prove that the patient's *revalescence* had been independent of the medicines given him? *Coleridge*

Rĕv'a-lĕs'çent, *a* [Lat *revalescens*, p. pr of *revalescere*, prefix *re* and *valescere*, verb inchoative from *valere*, to be well] Beginning to grow well

Rē-văl'ū-ā'tion, *n* A second valuation

Rēve, *n* [A. S *gerēfa* See REEVE] An officer, steward, or governor [Usually written *reeve*]

Re-vāl', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* REVEALED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* REVEALING.] [Fr *revéler*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *revelar*, It *rivelare*, Lat *revelare*, from *re*, again, back, and *velare*, to veil, from *velum*, a veil]

1 To make known after having been concealed, to unveil, to disclose, to show

Light was the wound, the prince's care unknown;
She might not, would not yet, *reveal* her own *Waller*

2 Specifically, to communicate that which could not be known or discovered without divine or supernatural instruction

Syn.—To communicate, disclose, divulge, unveil, uncover, open, discover, impart, show. See COMMUNICATE.—REVEAL, DIVULGE. To *reveal* is literally to *lift the veil*, and thus make known what was previously concealed; to *divulge* is to scatter abroad among the people or make publicly known. A mystery or hidden doctrine may be *revealed* something long confined to the knowledge of a few is at length *divulged*. "Time, which *reveals* all other things, is itself not to be discovered, or laid open." *Locke*

A tragic history
Of facts *divulged* *Wordsworth*

Re-vāl', *n* 1 A revealing, disclosure [*Obs.*]

2 (*Arch*) The side of an opening for a window, doorway, or the like, between the framework and the outer surface of the wall [Written also *revel*]

Re-vāl'a bĭl'i-ty, *n* The possibility or capacity of being revealed, revealableness *Coleridge*

Re-vāl'a-ble, *a* Capable of being revealed

Re-vāl'a-ble-ness, *n* The state of being revealable, revealability

Re vāl'er, *n* One who, or that which, reveals

Re-vāl'ment, *n.* The act of revealing [*Obs.*]

Re vĕg'e-tāte, *v. i.* [Prefix *re* and *vegetate*] To vegetate again after the growth has apparently ceased *Booth*

Re-veil'le (re-vāl'yē) (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *réveil*, from *reveiller*, to awake, from *re*, again, and *veiller*, to awake, to watch, from Lat *vigilare*, to watch] (*Mil*) The beat of drum about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise, and for the sentinels to forbear challenging.

☞ In the United States service, commonly pronounced *rev'a-lē'*.

Rĕv'el, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVELED, or REVELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVELING, or REVELLING.] [O. Fr. *reveler*, to revolt, to rebel, Pr. *revellar*, *rebellar*, from Lat *rebellare*. See REBEL, and cf. RAVE.]

1. To feast in a riotous and lawless manner; to carouse, to act the bacchanalian.

2 To move playfully or without regularity.

Rĕv'el, *n.* [O Fr *revel*, *rivel*, rebellion, disorder, feast, sport, Pr, *revel*, rebellion, resistance. See *supra*]

1. A riotous feast, a carousal.

Some men ruin the fabric of their bodies by incessant *revels*. *Rambler.*

2 (*Arch*) See REVEAL.

Re-vĕl', *v. t.* [Lat. *revellere*, from *re*, again, back, and *vellere*, to pluck, to pull, Sp *reveler*, It *revellere*] To draw back, to retract, to make a revulsion of [*Obs.*] *Harvey.*

Rĕv'e-lāte, *v. t* To reveal. [*Obs.*]

Rĕv'e-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *révélation*, Pr *revelacio*, Sp *revelacion*, It *revelazione*, *rivelazione*, Lat. *revelatio*. See REVEAL.]

1. The act of revealing, or disclosing or discovering, to others what was before unknown to them.

2 That which is revealed

3 (*Theol*) (*a*) The act of revealing divine truth. (*b*) That which is revealed by God to man.

By *revelation* he made known unto me the mystery, as I wrote afore in few words *Eph.* iii. 3.

4 The last book of the sacred canon, containing the prophecies of St John, the Apocalypse.

Rĕv'e lā'tor, *n* One who makes a revelation; a revealer. [*Recent and rare*]

Rĕv'el er, *n* [Written also *reveller*.] One who revels "Moonshine *revelers*" *Shak.*

Re-vĕl'lent, *a* [Lat *revellens*, p. pr of *revellere*. See REVEL, *v. t.*] Causing revulsion.

Rĕv'el-más'ter, *n* The master of the revels at Christmas, lord of misrule. See LORD.

Rĕv'el-ment, *n* The act of reveling.

Rĕv'el-rout, *n* [See ROUT]

1 Tumultuous festivity *Rowe*

2 A rabble tumultuously assembled; an unlawful assembly, a mob *Ainsworth*

Rĕv'el ry, *n* [See REVEL, *v. i* & *n*] The act of engaging in a revel, noisy festivity.

There let Hymen oft appear
In saffron robe, with taper clear,
And pomp, and feast, and *revelry*. *Milton.*

Rĕv'e nant, *n* [Fr, from *revenir*, to come again.] One who, or that which, returns or comes again, one who is brought back [*Rare*] *W. Scott.*

Rē-vĕn'di-cāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* REVENDICATED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* REVENDICATING] [Fr *revendiquer*, Sp *revindicar*, *reivindicar*, *reimindicar*, It. *rivendicare*, from *re*, again, and O Fr *vendiquer*, Sp. *vindicar*, It *vendicare*, Lat *vindicare*, to lay claim to. See VINDICATE and REVINDICATE] To reclaim, to demand the surrender of [*Rare*]

Re vĕn'di cā'tion, *n* [Fr *revendication*, Sp. *reivindicacion*, *reivindicacion*, It *rivendicazione*] The act of revendicating, or demanding the restoration of any thing taken away [*Rare*]

Re vĕnge', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* REVENGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* REVENGING] [O Fr *revenger*, *revengier*, *revencher*, N Fr *revancher*, Pr *revenjar*, *revengar*, *revengar*, from *re*, again, and O Fr. *vengier*, *vanger*, N Fr *venger*, Pr *venjar*, *vengar*, Sp. *vengar*, Pg. *vingar*, It *vengare*, from Lat. *vindicare*. See VINDICATE]

1 To inflict punishment in vindication of, to vindicate, to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of injury, to avenge,—followed either by the wrong received, or by the person or thing wronged, as the object, or by the reciprocal pronoun as direct object, and a preposition before the wrong done, or the wrong doer

The gods are just, and will *revenge* our cause *Dryden.*
Come Antony and young Octavius, come,
Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius *Shak.*

2 To inflict injury for, in a spiteful, wrong, or malignant spirit, to wreak vengeance for, maliciously

Syn.—To avenge, vindicate. See AVENGE

Re-vĕnge', *n* [O Fr. *revenche*, N. Fr. *revanche*. See *supra*]

1 The act of revenging, or vindicating from a wrong received. "The beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy" *Deut* xxxii. 42

2 The act of revenging or inflicting spiteful injury in return for injury received.

Certainly, in taking *revenge*, a man is but even with his enemy, but in passing it over, he is superior *Bacon.*

3 The disposition to revenge, a malignant wishing of evil to one who has done us an injury.

Revenge now goes to lay a complot. *Shak.*

The indulgence of *revenge* tends to make men more savage and cruel *Kames.*

Re-vĕnge'a-ble, *a* Capable of being revenged, as, *revengeable* injuries

Re-vĕnge'ance, *n.* Vengeance, revenge. [*Obs.*]

Re-vĕnge'fŭl, *a* Full of revenge, vindictive, malicious, wreaking revenge. "If thy *revengeful* heart can not forgive" *Shak.*

May my hands
Never brandish more *revengeful* steel. *Shak.*

Syn.—Vindictive; vengeful, resentful; spiteful; malicious.

Re-vĕnge'ful-ly, *adv.* In a revengeful manner; by way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.

Re-vĕnge'ful-ness, *n.* The state of being revengeful.

Re-vĕnge'less, *a.* Unrevenged. [*Obs.*] *Marston*

Re-vĕnge'ment, *n.* Revenge, return of an injury. [*Obs.*]

He took it willingly, without any *revengement* *Latimer*

Re-vĕn'ger, *n* One who revenges.

Death makes me *revenger* *Shak*

Re-vĕn'ging-ly, *adv* With revenge, with the spirit of revenge, vindictively. *Shak.*

Rĕv'e nūe (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *revenu*, O Fr. *revenue*, from *revenir*, to return, to proceed, Lat *revenire*, from *re*, again, back, and *venire*, to come]

1. That which returns, or comes back, from an investment, the annual rents, profits, interest, or issues, of any species of property, real or personal, income.

Do not anticipate your *revenue*, and live upon air till you know what you are worth *Gray*

2. Hence, return, reward, as, a rich *revenue* of praise.

3 The annual produce of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, &c, which a nation or state collects and receives into the treasury for public use

Rĕv'e-nūe-cŭt'ter, *n* An armed vessel in the custom-house service, employed to prevent smuggling *Totten*

Re-vĕrb', *v. t.* To reverberate [*Obs and rare*]

Nor are those empty-hearted whose low sound
Reverbs no hollowness *Shak*

Re-vĕr'ber-ant, *a* [Lat *reverberans*, p pr of *reverberare*, Fr *reverberant*, It *riverberante* See REVERBERATE] Tending to reverberate, resounding, driving back [*Rare*] *Shak.*

Re-vĕr'ber-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* REVERBERATED, *p pr & vb n* REVERBERATING] [Lat *reverberare, reverberatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *verberare*, to lash, whip, beat, from *verber*, a lash, whip, rod, It *reverberare, riverberare*, Sp. *reverberar*, Fr *reverberer*]

1 To return or send back, as sound, to echo.

2. To reflect, to repel, as light or heat

3. To send or drive back, to repel from side to side, as, flame *reverberated* in a furnace

4 Hence, to fuse, as by heat rendered intense by being reverberated [*Obs and rare*] "*Reverberated* into glass" *Browne*

Re-vĕr'ber-āte, *v i* 1 To resound

Even at hand a drum is ready braced,
That shall *reverberate* all as loud as thine *Shak*

2. To be driven back, to be repelled, as rays of light, to echo, as sound

Re-vĕr'ber-ate, *a* [Lat *reverberatus*, p p. of *reverberare*. See *supra*] [*Obs*]

1. Reverberant *Shak*

2. Driving back, as sound, reverberating *B Jon*

Re-vĕr'ber ā'tion, *n* [Fr. *reverberation*, Pr *reverberacio*, Sp. *reverberacion*, It *reverberazione, riverberazione*] The act of reverberating or sending back, especially, the act of reflecting light and heat, or re-echoing sound, as, the *reverberation* of the rays of light from an object, the *reverberation* of sound in echoes, the *reverberation* of heat or flame in a furnace.

Re-vĕr'ber-a-tive, *a.* Tending to reverberate, reflective.

This *reverberative* influence is that which we have intended above, as the influence of the mass upon its centers *I Taylor*

Re-vĕr'ber-a-to-ry, *a* Producing reverberation, acting by reverberation, returning, or driving back

Reverberatory furnace, a furnace so constructed that by means of a dome, or low, arched roof, the flame, in passing from the fire-chamber to the chimney, is reflected or reverberated upon the bed or soil over which the material to be operated on by the flame is spread

Re-vĕr'ber-a-to-ry, *n* A reverberatory furnace

Re-vĕre', *v t* [*imp & p p* REVERED, *p pr & vb n.* REVERING] [Fr *reverer*, It *reverire, riverire*, Lat. *reverere*, from *re*, again, and *vereri*, to fear.] To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection, to venerate, to reverence, to honor in estimation. "Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire." *Addison*

Syn.—To venerate, adore, reverence

Rĕv'er-ence, *n* [Fr. *reverence*, Pr *reverencia, reverensa*, Sp. & Pg. *reverencia*, It *reverenza, reverenza, riverenza, riverenza*, Lat. *reverentia*. See REVERENT]

1. The continued manifestation of fear mingled with respect and esteem, veneration. "*Reverence*, which is the synthesis of love and fear" *Coleridge.*

When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign that the *reverence* of government is lost *Bacon*

2. An act of revering, a token of respect or veneration.

Toward him they bend,
With awful *reverence* prone *Milton*

3. The state of being reverent; a disposition to venerate, also, reverend character; dignity.

I am forced to lay my *reverence* by *Shak*

4. A person entitled to be revered;—a title applied to priests or ministers; sometimes poetically to a father. *Shak.*

To do reverence, to show reverence, to perform an act of reverence

Now lies he there,
And none so poor *to do* him *reverence* *Shak.*

Syn.—Awe, honor, veneration, adoration See AWE

Rĕv'er-ence, *v t* [*imp & p p* REVERENCED (rĕv'er enst), *p. pr & vb n* REVERENCING] To regard with reverence, to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection

Let the wife see that she *reverence* her husband *Eph* v 33
Those that I *reverence*, those I fear—the wise *Shak*

Rĕv'er en-cer, *n.* One who regards with reverence *Sutft*

Rĕv'er-end, *a* [Fr *révérend*, Sp *reverendo*, It *reverendo, riverendo*, Lat *reverendus*, from *revereri* See REVERE] Worthy of reverence, entitled to respect mingled with fear and affection

A *reverend* sire among them came *Milton*

They must give good example and *reverend* deportment in the face of their children *Bp Taylor*

☞ This word is often employed as a title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics A clergyman is styled *reverend*, a bishop, *right reverend*, an archbishop, *most reverend* In England, a dean is styled *very reverend* In Roman Catholic countries, the members of the different religious orders are styled *reverend* *Brande*

Rĕv'er end ly, *adv* In a reverend manner, reverently [*Obs*] *Foxe*

Rĕv'er ent, *a* [O Fr *révérent*, N Fr *revérant*, Pr *reverent*, Sp & Pg *reverente*, It *reverente, riverente*, Lat *reverens*, p pr of *revereri* See REVERE]

1 Expressing reverence, veneration, or submission, as, *reverent* words or terms, *reverent* behavior

2 Disposed to revere, impressed with reverence, submissive, humble

They prostrate fell before him *reverent* *Milton*

Rĕv'er-ĕn'tial, *a* [O Fr *reverential*, N Fr *reverenciel*, Sp *reverencial*, It *reverenziale, riverenziale* See REVERENCE] Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence, as, *reverential* fear or awe, *reverential* gratitude or esteem "A *reverential* esteem of things sacred" *South*

Rĕv'er ĕn'tial-ly, *adv* In a reverential manner, with reverence, or show of reverence

Rĕv'er ent ly, *adv* In a reverent manner, with reverence, with respectful regard

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently* *Shak*
So *reverently* men quit the open air,
When thunder speaks the angry gods abroad *Dryden*

Re-vĕr'er, *n* One who reveres or venerates

Rĕv'er-ie' (Synop., § 130), **Rĕv'er-y** (rĕv'er ē), *n* [Fr *rêverie*, from *rêver*, to dream, to rave, to be light headed See RAVE]

1 A loose or irregular train of thoughts, occurring in musing or meditation, wild, extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination

2 A chimera, a vision

3 (*Mid*) Voluntary inactivity of the whole or the greater part of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects, during wakefulness *Good*

Re vĕr'sal, *a.* [See REVERSE] Intended to reverse, implying reverse [*Obs*] *Burnet*

Re vĕr'sal, *n* [From *reverse*] A change or overthrowing, as, the *reversal* of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is false, the *reversal* of an attainder, or of an outlawry, by which the sentence is rendered void *Blackstone*

Re-vĕrse' (14), *v t* [*imp & p p* REVERSED (re-vĕrst'), *p pr & vb n* REVERSING] [Lat *revertere, reversum*, from *re*, again, back, and *vertere*, to turn, Pr & O Sp *reversar*, N Sp *revesar, revezar*, It *riversare*, O Fr *reverser*, N. Fr. *renverser* Cf REVERT]

1 To turn back, to cause to face in a contrary direction, to cause to return or depart.

And that old dame said many an idle verse,
Out of her daughter's heart fond fancies *to reverse* *Spenser*

2 Hence, to recall, to renew [*Obs*]

Well knowing true all he did rehearse,
And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*
The ugly view of his deformed crimes *Spenser*

3 Hence, also, to change totally, to alter to the opposite.

Reverse the doom of death. *Shak*
She *reversed* the conduct of the celebrated vicar of Bray *W Scott*

4 To turn end for end, or upside down

A pyramid *reversed* may stand upon his point, if balanced by admirable skill *Sir W Temple*

5 Hence, to overthrow, to subvert

These can divide, and these *reverse* the state *Pope*

6 To put in each other's place, to confound

Custom . . *reverses* even the distinctions of good and evil *Jowett*

7 (*Law*) To overthrow by a contrary decision, to make void, to undo or annul for error, as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence, or decree.

To reverse an engine (*Engin*), to cause it to perform its revolutions or action in the opposite direction, to change the motion of the crank from direct to the reverse

Syn.—To overturn, overset; invert; overthrow; subvert, repeal, annul; revoke

Re-vĕrse', *v. t.* To return. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Re-vĕrse', *n.* [Fr. *revers*, Sp. *reves*, It. *riverscio, rivescio, rovescio*. See *supra* and *infra*]

1 That which appears or is presented when any thing, as a lance, a line, a course of conduct, or the like, is reverted or turned back, the opposite. "And then mistook *reverse* of wrong for right." *Pope.*

He did so with the *reverse* of the lance. *W Scott.*

2 That which is directly opposite or contrary to something else, a contrary, an opposite.

To make every thing the *reverse* of what they have seen, is quite as easy as to destroy *Burke.*

3 Complete change, total opposition in circumstances or character, especially, a change from better to worse, misfortune, rarely, a change for the better, good fortune

Meantime, by a *reverse* of fortune, Stephen becomes rich. *C Lamb.*

4 The back side, as, the *reverse* of a drum or trench, the *reverse* of a medal or coin, that is, the side opposite to that on which the head or principal figure is impressed *Brande.*

Re vĕrse', *a* [Lat *reversus*, p p of *revertere*. See REVERSE and REVERT] Turned backward, having a contrary or opposite direction, as, the *reverse* order or method

Reverse bearing (*Surv*), the bearing of a back station as observed from the station next in advance — *Reverse curve* (*Railways*), a curve like the letter S, formed of two curves lying in opposite directions — *Reverse fire* (*Mil*), a fire in the rear — *Reverse lever* (*Steam-eng*), a hand lever for changing the motion of the valve-gear to reverse the engine, or to modify the degree of expansion — *Reverse operation* (*Math*), an operation the steps of which are taken in a contrary order to that in which the same or similar steps are taken in another operation considered as *direct*, an operation in which that is sought which in another operation is given, and that given which in the other is sought, as, finding the length of a pendulum from its time of vibration is the *reverse operation* to finding the time of vibration from the length

Re vĕrsed' (re-vĕrst'), *p a* 1 Turned side for side, or end for end, changed to the contrary

2 (*Bot*) Having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower, resupinate, as, a *reversed* corol. *Brgelow.*

3 (*Conch*) Sinistral See SINISTRAL

Re-vĕrs'ed-ly, *adv* In a reversed manner.

Re vĕrse'less, *a* Not to be reversed, irreversible [*Rare*] *Seward.*

Re vĕrse'ly, *adv.* On the other hand on the opposite *Pearson.*

Re vĕrs'er, *n* One who reverses.

Re vĕrs'i ble, *a* [Fr *reversible*, revertible, reversionary, Sp *reversible*, It *riversibile*] Capable of being reversed, as, a *reversible* judgment or sentence

Re-vĕr'sion, *n* [Fr *réversion*, Pr *reversio*, Sp. *reversion*, Lat *reversio* See REVERT]

1 The act of reverting or returning, return [*R.*]

After his *reversion* home, [he] was spoiled, also, of all that he brought with him *Foxe.*

2 That which reverts or returns, residue, remainder [*Obs*]

The small *reversion* of this great army which came home might be looked upon by religious eyes as relics *Fuller.*

3 (*Law*) The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, by operation of law, after the grant is determined, hence, the residue of an estate left in the proprietor or owner thereof, to take effect in possession, by operation of law, after the determination of a limited or less estate carved out of it and conveyed by him *Kent. Burrill.*

4 Hence, a right to future possession or enjoyment, succession

For e'en *reversions* are all begged before *Pope.*

5 (*Annuities*) A payment which is not to be received, or a benefit which does not begin, until the happening of some event, as the death of a person now living *Brande.*

Reversion of series (*Alg*), the method of expressing the value of an unknown quantity which is involved in an infinite series of terms, by means of another series of terms involving the powers of the quantity to which the proposed series is equal

Re-vĕr'sion a-ry, *a* Pertaining to, or involving, a reversion, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate, as, a *reversionary* interest or right

Re vĕr'sion er, *n* One who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements, after a particular estate granted is determined *Blackstone.*

Re-vĕr'sis, *n* A certain game at cards *Hoyle.*

Re-vĕrt' (14), *v t* [*imp. & p p* REVERTED, *p. pr. & vb n* REVERTING] [Lat *revertere*, from *re*, again, back, and *vertere*, to turn, O. Fr. & Pr. *revertir*, O Sp *reverter*, O. It. *rivertere, rivertire*, Cf REVERSE]

1 To turn back, or to the contrary, to reverse.

Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene *Prior.*

2. To drive or turn back, to reverberate.

The stream,
Reverted, plays in undulated flow. *Thomson.*

To revert a series (*Math*), to take its terms inversely, making them follow each other in a contrary order *Math. Dict.*

Re-vĕrt', *v. i.* 1. To return, to fall back.

2. (*Law.*) To return to the proprietor, after the determination of a particular estate granted by him.

Re-vĕrt', *n.* 1. One who, or that which, reverts. [*Obs.*] "An active promoter in making the East Saxons converts, or rather *reverts*, to the faith." *Fuller.*

2. (*Mus.*) Return, recurrence. *Peacham.*

Re-vĕrt'ent, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy which restores the natural order of the inverted irritative motions in the animal system. [*Obs.*] *Darwin.*

Re-vĕrt'er, *n.* 1 One who, or that which, reverts.

2 (*Law.*) Reversion. *Burrill.*

Re-vĕrt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being reverted or returned.

Re-vĕrt'ive, *a.* Tending to revert, changing, reversing.

The tide *reverting*, unattracted, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind. *Thomson.*

Re-vĕrt'ive-ly, *adv.* By way of reversion.

Rĕv'er-y, *n.* See REVERIE.

Rē vĕst', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVESTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVESTING.] [O. Fr., Pr., Sp., & Pg. *revestir*, N. Fr. *revêtir*, It. *rivestire*, Lat. *revestire*, from *re*, again, and *vestire*, to clothe, from *vestis*, garment.]

1. To clothe again.

Her, nathless, the enchanter
Did thus *revest*, and decked with due habiliments. *Spenser.*

2. To re-invest, to vest again with possession or office, as, to *revest* a magistrate with authority.

3. To lay out in something less fleeting than money, as, to *revest* money in stocks.

Rē vĕst', *v. i.* To take effect again, as a title, to return to a former owner, as, the title or right *revests* in A, after alienation.

Re-vĕst'i-a-ry, *n.* [Fr. *revestiaire*, Pr. *revestiari*, L. Lat. *revestiarium*. See *supra*.] The place, or apartment, in a church or temple, where the dresses are deposited, — now contracted into *vestry*.

Re-vĕst'ry, *n.* The same as REVESTIARY. [*Obs.*]

Re-vĕst'ûre, *n.* The same as VESTURE. [*Obs.*]

"Rich *revesture* of cloth of gold." *Idle Hall.*

Re-vĕt', *v. t.* [See *infra.*] (*Iont.*) To face with masonry, wood, or other material, as an embankment.

Re-vĕt'ment, *n.* [Fr. *revêtement*, the lining of a ditch, from *revêtir*, to clothe. See REVEST.] (*Iont.*) A facing of wood, stone, or any other material, to sustain an embankment when it receives a slope steeper than the natural slope. [Written also *revêtement* (rĭh vĕt'mŏng').] *Craighill.*

Rē-vī'brāte, *v. i.* [Prefix *re* and *vibrate.*] To vibrate back or in return.

Rē'vī brā'tion, *n.* The act of vibrating back.

Re-vīc'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *revivere*, *revictum*, to live again, from *re*, again, and *vivere*, to live.] Return to life. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Rē-vĭct'ual (-vĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVICTUALED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVICTUALING.] [Prefix *re* and *victual.*] To furnish again with provisions.

Re vie' (re-vī'), *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *vie.*]

1 To vie with, or rival, in return.

2 To accede to and overtop, as the proposal of a stake, — a phrase at cards. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Rē-vie', *v. i.* [*Obs.*] 1. To return the challenge of a wager at cards.

2. To make a retort.

Re-view' (re vū'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVIEWED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVIEWING.] [Prefix *re* and *view.* See *infra.*]

1 To view or see again, to look back on. [*Rare.*] "I shall *review* Sicilia." *Shak.*

2. To go over and examine critically or deliberately, as, (*a*) To reconsider, to revise, as a manuscript before printing it, or a book for a new edition. (*b*) To go over with critical examination, in order to discover the excellences or defects of, as, to *review* a newly published work. (*c*) To make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops, and the like, as, to *review* a regiment.

3. To retrace.

Shall I the long, laborious scene *review*? *Pope.*

Re-view' (re vū'), *v. t.* To look back, to make a review.

Re-view' (re vū'), *n.* [Fr. *revue*, from *revu*, p. p. of *revoir*, Lat. *revidere*, to see again, from *re*, again, and Fr. *voir*, Lat. *videre*, to see, Sp. *revista*, It. *rivista.*]

1 A second or repeated view, a re-examination, a retrospective survey, a looking over, as, a *review* of the works of nature, a *review* of life.

2. A second examination with a view to amendment or improvement, revision, as, an author's *review* of his works.

3. (*Lit.*) A critical examination of a new publication, with remarks, criticism, critique.

4. (*Mil.*) An examination or inspection of troops under arms, by a general or commander, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of their discipline, equipments, &c.

5. A periodical pamphlet containing examinations or analyses of new publications, as, the Critical *Review.*

Bill of review (*Equity*), a bill, in the nature of proceedings in error, filed to procure an examination and alteration or reversal of a final decree which has been duly signed and enrolled. *Wharton. Daniell. — Commission of review* a commission formerly sometimes granted by the British king to revise the sentence of the court of delegates.

Syn. — Re-examination, resurvey; retrospect, survey, reconsideration, revisal, revise, revision.

Re view'a-ble(-vū'-), *a.* Capable of being reviewed.

Re-view'al (re-vū'al), *n.* A review, as of a book, a critical examination, a critique. [*Rare.*] *Southey.*

Re-view'er (re vū'er), *n.* One who reviews or re-examines, an inspector, one who critically examines a new publication, and publishes his opinion upon its merits.

Re vĭg'or-ate, *a.* Having new vigor or strength, invigorated anew. [*Rare.*] *Southey.*

Re vĭg'or-āte, *v. t.* [L. Lat. *revigorare*, *revigoratum*, from Lat. *re*, again, and *vigor*, force, vigor, O. Fr. *revigorer*.] To give new vigor to. [*Obs.*]

Re vile', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVILED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVILING.] [Prefix *re* and *vile*, *a.*] To treat as vile or common, to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language, to reproach.

She herself *reviled* me. *Shak.*

Syn. — To reproach, vilify, upbraid, calumniate.

Re-vile', *n.* Reproach, contumely, contemptuous language. [*Obs.*]

The gracious Judge, without *revile*, replied. *Milton.*

Re-vile'ment, *n.* The act of reviling, contemptuous language, reproach. *Spenser.*

Re vil'er, *n.* One who reviles another, one who treats another with contemptuous language.

Re vil'ing-ly, *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language, with opprobrium.

Re vinc', *v. t.* [Lat. *revincere*, to subdue.] To overcome, to put down, to refute, as error. [*Obs.*]

Rē vin'di cāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVINDICATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVINDICATING.] [Prefix *re* and *vindicate*. Cf. REVENDICATE.] To vindicate again, to reclaim, to demand and take back. *Mitford.*

Rĕv'i rĕs'cence, *n.* [Lat. *revirescens*, p. pr. of *revirescere*, to grow green again.] A growing green or fresh again, renewal of youth or vigor. [*Obs.*]

Re-vīs'al (re vīz'al), *n.* [From *revise.*] The act of revising, or reviewing and re-examining for correction and improvement, revision, as, the *revisal* of a manuscript, the *revisal* of a proof sheet.

Re vīse', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVISED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVISING.] [Fr. *reviser*, Sp. *revisar*, from Lat. *revidere*, *revisum*, to see again, from *re*, again, and *videre*, *visum*, to see.]

1 To look at again, to re-examine, to review, to look over with care for correction, to re-peruse, as, to *revise* a writing, to *revise* a proof sheet.

2 To review, alter, and amend, as, to *revise* statutes.

Re vīse', *n.* 1 Review, re-examination, revision. [*Obs. or rare.*] *Boyle.*

2 (*Print.*) A second proof sheet, a proof sheet taken after the first correction.

Re-vīs'er, *n.* One who revises, or re examines for correction.

Re vĭs'ion (re-vĭzh'un), *n.* [Fr. *revision*, Sp. *revision*, It. *revisione*, Lat. *revisio*. See REVISE.]

1 The act of revising, re-examination for correction, review, as, the *revision* of a book or writing, or of a proof-sheet, a *revision* of statutes.

2 That which is revised.

3 Enumeration of inhabitants. [*Rare.*] *Tooke.*

Syn. — Re-examination, revisal, revise, review.

Re vĭs'ion al, } *a.* Pertaining to revision, re
Re vĭs'ion-a ry, } visory.

Rē vĭs'it, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVISITED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVISITING.] [Prefix *re* and *visit.*] To visit again.

Thee I *revisit* now with bolder wings. *Milton.*

Rē-vĭs'it ā'tion, *n.* [Pr. *revisitatio*.] The act of revisiting.

Re-vī'so-ry (50), *a.* [L. Lat. *revisorius*.] Having the power or purpose to revise, revising. *Story.*

Re-vīv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being revived.

Re-vīv'al, *n.* [From *revive.*] The act of reviving, or the state of being revived, as, (*a*) Renewed attention to, — applied to letters or literature. (*b*) Renewed performance of, or interest in, — applied to the drama and literature. (*c*) Renewed interest in religion after indifference and decline, a period of religious awakening, special religious interest. (*d*) Re-animation from a state of languor or depression, — applied to the health, spirits, and the like. (*e*) Renewed pursuit or cultivation, or flourishing state of, — applied to commerce, arts, agriculture, &c. (*f*) Renewed prevalence of, as a practice or fashion. (*g*) (*Law.*) Restoration of force, validity, and effect to, renewal, as, the *revival* of a debt barred by the act of limitation, the *revival* of a revoked will, and the like. (*h*) (*Chem.*) Revivification, as of a metal.

Re vīv'al ism, *n.* The spirit of religious awakenings or revivals. [*Recent.*]

Re-vīv'al ist, *n.* A minister of the gospel who promotes revivals of religion, an advocate for religious revivals, sometimes, specifically, a clergyman without a particular charge, who goes about to promote revivals. [*Recent.*]

Re-vīve', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVIVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVIVING.] [Fr. *revivre*, Pr. *reviure*, Sp. *revivir*, Pg. *reviver*, It. *rivivere*, Lat. *revivere*, from *re*, again, and *vivere*, to live.]

1. To return to life; to recover life; to live anew; to become re-animated or re-invigorated.

And saw around me the wide fields *revive*
With fruits and fertile promise. *Byron.*

2. Hence, to recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression.

3. (*Chem.*) To recover its natural or metallic state, as a metal.

Re-vīve', *v. t.* [Fr. *raviver*, Pr. *revivar*, It. *ravvivare*. See *supra.*]

1 To bring again to life, to re-animate, to raise from languor, depression, or discouragement; to bring into action after a suspension.

Your words *revive* my drooping thoughts. *Shak.*
Your coming, friends, *revives* me. *Milton.*

2 Hence, to recover from a state of neglect or depression, as, to *revive* letters or learning.

3 To renew in the mind or memory, to bring to recollection, to bestow attention upon, to awaken; to animate.

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions which it has once had. *Locke.*
Revive the libels born to die. *Swift.*

4 (*Chem.*) To restore or reduce to its natural state, or to its metallic state, as, to *revive* a metal after calcination.

Re vīv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, revives.

Rē-vīv'i fi cāte, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *vivificate*; Lat. *revivificare*, *revivificatum*, It. *rivivificare*, Sp. *revivificar*, Fr. *revivifier*.] To revive, to recall or restore to life. [*Rare.*]

Re-vīv'i fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Fr. See *supra.*]

1 Renewal of life, restoration of life, the act of recalling to life.

2 (*Chem.*) The reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.

Re vīv'i fy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVIVIFIED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVIVIFYING.] [Fr. *revivifier*.] To cause to revive, to re-animate.

Some association may *revivify* it enough to make it flash, after a long oblivion, into consciousness. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Re vīv'ing ly, *adv.* In a reviving manner.

Rĕv'i vĭs'cence, } *n.* [Sp. *reviviscencia*, It. *reviscenza*. See *infra.*] The
Rĕv'i-vĭs'cen cy, } state of being revived, renewal of life.

In this age we have a sort of *reviviscence* not, I fear, of the power, but of a taste for the power, of the early times. *Coleridge.*

Rĕv'i vĭs'cent, *a.* [Lat. *reviviscens*, p. pr. of *reviviscere*, to come to life again, to revive, from *re*, again, and *viviscere*, to become alive, v. inchoative from *vivere*, to live.] Able, or disposed, to revive, reviving. *Darwin.*

Re-vīv'or, *n.* (*Law.*) Revival of a suit which is abated by the death or marriage of any of the parties. This is done by a bill of *revivor*. *Blackstone.*

Rĕv'o ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being revocable, susceptibility of being recalled or annulled; as, the *revocability* of a law or a prophecy.

Rĕv'o ca ble, *a.* [Fr. *revocable*, Pr. & Sp. *revocable*, Pg. *revogavel*, It. *revocabile*, *rivocabile*, Lat. *revocabilis*. See REVOCATE.] Capable of being recalled or revoked, as, a *revocable* edict or grant.

Rĕv'o ca-ble ness, *n.* The quality of being revocable, revocability.

Rĕv'o ca-bly, *adv.* In a revocable manner.

Rĕv'o cāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *revocare*, *revocatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *vocare*, to call, It. *revocare*, *rivocare*, Sp. & Pr. *revocar*, Pg. *revogar*, Fr. *revoquer*. See REVOKE.] To recall, to call back. [*Obs.*] See REVOKE.

Rĕv'o cā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *révocation*, Pr. *revocacio*, Sp. *revocacion*, It. *revocazione*, *rivocazione*, *rivocagione*, Lat. *revocatio*.]

1. The act of calling back.

One that saw the people bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker.*

2 The state of being recalled. *Howell.*

3 The act by which one, having the right, calls back or annuls an act done, a power or authority given, or a license, gift, or benefit conferred, repeal, reversal, as, the *revocation* of an edict, a power, a will, a license, or the like.

Rĕv'o ca-to-ry, *a.* [Fr. *révocatoire*, Sp. *revocatorio*, It. *rivocatorio*, Lat. *revocatorius*.] Tending to revoke, involving or pertaining to a revocation, revoking, recalling.

Rē-voice', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVOICED (rē-voist'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVOICING.] [Prefix *re* and *voice.*] To refurnish with a voice, to refit, as an organ-pipe, so as to restore its proper quality of tone.

Re-vōke', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVOKED (re-vōkt'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVOKING.] [Fr. *revoquer*. See REVOCATE.]

1 To call back; to recall. [*Obs.*]

Her knees *revoked* their first strength, and her feet
Were borne above the ground with wings. *Chapman.*
The faint sprite he did *revoke* again. *Spenser.*

2. Hence, to annul by recalling or taking back, to repeal, to annul, to reverse, as any thing granted by a special act, as, to *revoke* a will, a license, a grant, a permission, a law, and the like.

3. To hold back, to repress, to restrain. [*Obs.*]

She strove their sudden rages to *revoke*. *Spenser.*

4. To draw back. [*Rare.*]

Seas are troubled when they do *revoke*
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*

3. To call back to mind; to recollect. [*Obs.*]

A man, by *revoking* and recollecting within himself former passages, will be apt still to inculcate these sad memoirs to his conscience. *South*

Syn.—To abolish, recall; repeal, rescind, countermand; annul, abrogate, cancel, reverse. See ABOLISH.

Re-vōke', *v. t.* (*Card-playing*) To fail to follow suit; to renounce. *Hoyle*

Re-vōke', *n.* (*Card-playing*) The act of revoking, or of neglecting to follow suit. *Hoyle.*

Re-vōke'ment, *n.* Revocation, reversal. [*Rare*]

Re-vōk'ing-ly, *adv.* By way of revocation.

Re-vōlt', or **Re-vōlt'** (20) (Synop., § 130), *v. i.* [Fr. *révolter*, It. *rivoltare*, from Lat. *revolvere*, *revolutum*, to roll back. See REVOLVE.]

1. To roll off or back; hence, to turn away.

But this is got by casting pearl to hogs,
That bawl for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still *revolt* when truth would set them free. *Milton*

2. Hence, to renounce allegiance or subjection, to rise against the government in declared rebellion.

Our discontented counties do *revolt*. *Shak.*

3. To be grossly offended or shocked,—with *at*.

Re-vōlt', or **Re vōlt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVOLTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVOLTING.]

1. To put to flight, to turn, to overturn. *Burke*

2 To do violence to, to cause to shrink or turn away with abhorrence, to shock, as, to *revolt* the mind or the feelings.

Their honest pride of their purer religion had *revolted* the Babylonians. *Mitford*

Town, court, and country were *revolted* at the notion of seeing those base-born and unpopular persons on the throne of St. Louis. *White*

Re-vōlt', or **Re-vōlt'**, *n.* [Fr. *révolte*, It. *rivolta*. See *supra*.]

1. The act of revolting, especially, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government, as, the *revolt* of a province of the Roman empire.

Who first seduced them to that foul *revolt*? *Milton*

2. A revolter. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Syn.—Insurrection, sedition, rebellion, mutiny. See INSURRECTION.

Re-vōlt'er, or **Re-vōlt'er**, *n.* One who revolts.

Re-vōlt'ing-ly, or **Re vōlt'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a revolting manner, offensively, abhorrently.

Rĕv'o-lū-ble, *a.* [Lat. *revolubilis*, from *revolvere*. See REVOLVE.] Capable of revolving, rotatory. [*R.*]

Us, then, to whom the thrice three year
Hath filled his *revoluble* orb since our arrival. *Chapman*

Rĕv'o-lūte (30), *a.* [Lat. *revolutus*, p. p. of *revolvere*, It. *revoluto*, Fr. *révolu*. See REVOLVE.] (*Bot.* & *Zool.*) Rolled backward or downward.

Revolute Stigmas.

Revolute leaf, a leaf which, in the bud or afterward, is rolled spirally back, or toward the lower surface.

Rĕv'o-lū'tion, *n.* [Fr. *revolution*, Pr. *revolucio*, Sp. *revolucion*, It. *revoluzione*, Lat. *revolutio*. See REVOLVE.]

1. The act of revolving, or turning round on an axis or a center, the motion of a body round a fixed point, rotation, as, the *revolution* of a wheel, of a top, and the like.

2 Return to a point before occupied, rolling back, return.

That fear
Comes thundering back, with dreadful *revolution*,
On my defenseless head. *Milton*

3. The space measured by the regular return of a revolving body, the period made by the regular recurrence of a measure of time, or by a succession of similar events. "The short *revolution* of a day." *Dryden*

4. A total or radical change.

5. (*Astron.*) (*a*) The motion of any body, as a planet or satellite, in a curved line or orbit, until it returns to the same point again, designated as the *annual*, *anomalistic*, *nodical*, *sidereal*, or *tropical revolution*, according as the point of return or completion has a fixed relation to the year, the anomaly, the nodes, the stars, or the tropics. (*b*) The motion or the period of rotation of a heavenly body about its axis.

☞ The term is applied, appropriately, to the motion of one body round another, as a planet round the sun, rather than to that of a single body, as a planet about its own axis, which is more usually called *rotation*.

6. (*Geom.*) The motion of a limit (that is, a point, line, or surface) about a point or line as its center or axis, in such a manner that a moving point generates a curve, a moving line a surface (called a *surface of revolution*), and a moving surface a solid (called a *solid of revolution*), as, the *revolution* of a right-angled triangle about one of its sides generates a cone; the *revolution* of a semicircle about the diameter generates a sphere.

7. (*Politics.*) The act of renouncing the authority of a government; a revolt successfully or completely accomplished; a fundamental change in political organization.

The violence of *revolutions* is generally proportioned to the degree of the maladministration which has produced them. *Macaulay*

☞ When used without qualifying terms, the word is often applied individually, by way of eminence, to the *revolution* in England in 1688, when William of Orange and Mary became the reigning sovereigns, in place of James II.; to the *revolution* in the United States of America, beginning in 1775, and resulting in their independence, and to the *revolution* in France in 1789, commonly called *the French revolution*, the subsequent revolutions in that country being designated by their dates, as the *revolution* of 1830, or of 1848, &c.

Rĕv'o-lū'tion-a-ry, *a.* [Fr. *révolutionnaire*, Sp. *revolucionario*, It. *rivoluzionario*.] Tending or pertaining to a revolution in government, as, a *revolutionary* war, *revolutionary* measures.

Rĕv'o-lū'tion-a-ry, *n.* A revolutionist. [*Rare*]

Dumfries was a tory town, and could not tolerate a *revolutionary*. *Prof. Wilson*

Rĕv'o-lū'tion-er, *n.* **1.** One who is engaged in effecting a revolution, a revolutionist.

2 (*Eng. Hist.*) One who favored the revolution in 1688. *Smollett*

Rĕv'o-lū'tion-ism, *n.* **1.** The state of being in revolution.

2 Revolutionary doctrines or principles.

Rĕv'o-lū'tion-ist, *n.* One engaged in effecting a change of government, the favorer of a revolution. *Burke*

Rĕv'o-lū'tion-ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVOLUTIONIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVOLUTIONIZING.] To change completely, as by a revolution, as, to *revolutionize* a government. *Ames*

The gospel, if received in truth, has *revolutionized* his soul. *J. M. Mason*

Re-vōlve', *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVOLVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVOLVING.] [Lat. *revolvere*, *revolutum*, from *re*, again, back, and *volvere*, to roll, turn round, O. Fr. *revolver*, Sp. & Pg. *revolver*, It. *rivolgere*.]

1 To turn or roll round on an axis.

2 To move round a center, as, the planets *revolve* round the sun.

3 To return. [*Rare*] *Ayliffe.*

Re vōlve', *v. t.* **1** To cause to turn, as upon an axis, to rotate.

Then in the east her turn she shines,
Revolved on heaven's great axle. *Milton*

2 Hence, to turn over and over, to reflect repeatedly upon.

This having heard, straight I again *revolved*
The law and prophets. *Milton*

Re-vōlve'ment, *n.* The act or process of revolving or reflecting on a subject, as, after long *revolvement* he decided.

Re-vōlv'en-cy, *n.* The state, act, or principle of revolving, revolution.

Its own *revolvency* upholds the world. *Cowper*

Re-vōlv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, revolves, specifically, a fire-arm with several loading chambers or barrels so arranged as to revolve on an axis and be discharged in succession by the same lock; a repeater,—chiefly used of pistols of such construction.

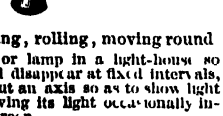

Revolver.

Re-vōlv'ing, *p. a.* Turning, rolling, moving round.

Revolving light, a light or lamp in a light-house so arranged as to appear and disappear at fixed intervals, either by being turned about an axis so as to show light only at intervals, or by having its light occasionally intercepted by a revolving screen.

Rē-vŏm'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVOMITED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVOMITING.] [Prefix *re* and *vomit*, Fr. *revomir*.] To vomit or pour forth again, to reject from the stomach. *Hakewill*

Re-vūl'sion, *n.* [Fr. *revulsion*, Sp. *revulsion*, It. *revulsione*, Lat. *revulsio*, from *revellere*, *revulsum*, to pluck or pull away, from *re*, again, back, and *vellere*, to pull.]

1 The act of holding or drawing back, marked repugnance or hostility.

A sudden and violent *revulsion* of feeling both in the Parliament and the country followed. *Macaulay*

2 (*Med.*) The act of turning or diverting any disease from one part of the body to another.

Re-vūl'sive, *a.* [Fr. *révulsif*, Sp. & It. *revulsivo*. See *supra*.] Tending to revulsion, repugnant, hostile.

Re-vūl'sive, *n.* **1.** That which has the power of withdrawing. *Fell*

2 (*Med.*) That which has the power of diverting disease from one part to another.

Rew (rū), *n.* [A-S. *rāw*. See ROW.] A row or rank. [*Obs.*] "A *rew* of sundry colored stones." *Chapman*

Rē wāke', *v. t.* & *i.* [Prefix *re* and *wake*.] To wake again.

Re-ward', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REWARDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REWARDING.] [O. Fr. *reverdoner*, *requerredoner*, Norm. Fr. *regarder*. See REGUERDON and GUERDON.]

1 To give in return, whether good or evil,—commonly in a good sense, to bestow a premium or token of regard upon.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 17.

2 Hence, to repay, to recompense, to compensate,—used generally of good, but sometimes of both good and evil.

I will render vengeance to my enemies, and will *reward* them that hate me. *Deut.* xxxii. 41.

The Son of man will come in the glory of his Father, with his angels, and then he will *reward* every man according to his works. *Matt.* xvi. 27.

Re-ward', *n.* [L. Lat. *rewardum*, *regardum*. See *supra*.]

1 That which is given in return for good or evil received, especially, that which comes in return for some good, a token of regard, or the requital of effort, recompense, requital.

Thou returnest
Thy merited *reward* to receive. *Milton.*

2 Hence, the fruit of one's labor or works.

The dead know not any thing, neither have they any more a *reward*. *Eccles.* ix. 5.

3 (*Law.*) Compensation or remuneration for services, a sum of money paid or taken for doing, or forbearing to do, some act. *Burrill*

Syn.—Recompense, compensation, remuneration; pay, requital, retribution, punishment.

Re ward'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being rewarded; worthy of recompense. *Hooker.*

Re ward'a ble-ness, *n.* The state of being worthy of reward. *Goodman.*

Re-ward'a-bly, *adv.* In a rewardable manner.

Re ward'er, *n.* One who rewards, one who requites or recompenses.

Re-ward'ful, *a.* Yielding reward, rewarding. [*Rare*] *Thomson.*

Re-ward'less, *a.* Having no reward.

Rew'et (rū'ĕt), *n.* The lock of a gun. [*Rare*]

Rē win', *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *win*.] To win again.

The Palatinate was not worth the *rewinning*. *Fuller*

Rē word' (rē wûrd'), *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *word*.] To repeat in the same words. [*Obs.*]

I the matter will *reword*. *Shak.*

Rē write' (-rīt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* REWROTE, *p. p.* REWRITTEN, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REWRITING.] [Prefix *re* and *write*.] To write a second time.

Rex, *n.* [Lat.] A king.

Rey'nard, or **Rĕy'nard** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [See REINARD.] A fox, renard. [*Poetry and Fable.*]

Rha-bär'ba rate (ra), *a.* [N. Lat. *rhabarbaratus*. See RHUBARB.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb. *Floyer.*

Rha bär'ba rine (ra), *n.* [N. Lat. *rhabarbarinum*, fr. *rhabarbarum*. See RHUBARB.] (*Chem.*) The yellow acid of rhubarb, now called *chrysophanic acid*. It is fusible and volatile, has great coloring power, and yields a fine violet with alkalies. [*Obs.*] *Gregory.*

Rhab-doid'al (rab), *a.* The same as RABDOIDAL. See RABDOIDAL.

Rhab döl'o gy (rab-dŏl'o jy), *n.* The same as RABDOLOGY. See RABDOLOGY.

Rhăb'do măn-cy (răb'do măn-sy), *n.* The same as RABDOMANCY. See RABDOMANCY.

Rhā'chis, *n.* The same as RACHIS. See RACHIS.

Rhæ'ti zite (49), *n.* [Fr. *rhætizite*, from Lat. *Rhætus*, the country of the Rhætians, now of the Grisons, where this mineral is found.] A variety of the mineral kyanite. *Dana.*

Rham'nus, *n.* [Lat. *rhamnos*, from Gr. *βαμνος*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs or small trees, of which one species (*R. catharticus*), having thorny branchlets, is cultivated for hedges, and produces berries, which, having cathartic properties, are sometimes used in medicine. *Gray Dunglison.*

Rhā'phe (rā'fe), *n.* [Gr. *ῥαφη*, seam, from *ῥάπτειν*, to sew.] (*Bot.*) The continuation of the seed-stalk along the side of an anatropous ovule or seed, forming a ridge or seam. [Written also *raphe*.] *Gray.*

Rhăph'i-dēs, *n. pl.* The same as RAPHIDES. See RAPHIDES.

Rha pŏn'ti cine, *n.* [Fr. *rhapontic*, from Lat. *rhaponticum*, rhubarb. Fr. *rhapontic*, Pr. *reupontic*, It. *rapontico*. See RHENI.] (*Chem.*) A proximate principle of *Rheum rhaponticum*.

Rhăp'sōde, *n.* [Gr. *ῥαψῳδός*, rhapsodist. See RHAPSODY.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A rhapsodist. [*Rare.*]

I venture to think that the *rhapsodes* incurred the displeasure of Herodianes by reciting, not the Homeric Iliad, but the Homeric Thebais and Epigoni. *Grote.*

Rhăp'so-der, *n.* A rhapsodist. [*Obs.*]

Rhap sŏd'ic } (rap sŏd'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ῥαψῳδικός*,
Rhap sŏd'ic al } Fr. *rhapsodique*. See RHAPSODY.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, rhapsody, unconnected.

Rhap sŏd'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a rhapsodical manner.

Rhăp'so dist (răp'so dist), *n.* [From *rhapsody*.]

1 (*Antiq.*) One who recites or composes a rhapsody, especially, one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets. "He was the greatest collector or *rhapsodist* of all the Latins." *Browne.*

2 One who recites or sings rhapsodies for a livelihood, or one who makes and repeats verses extemporе.

The same populace sit for hours listening to *rhapsodists* who recite Ariosto. *Carlyle.*

3 One who writes or speaks in a disconnected manner, with great excitement or affectation of feeling. *Watts.*

Rhăp'so dize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RHAPSODIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RHAPSODIZING.] To utter or recite as a rhapsody, or in the manner of a rhapsody.

Rhăp'so dize, *v. i.* To utter rhapsodies. *Jefferson.*

Rhăp'so dy (răp'-), *n.* [Gr. *ραψῳδία*, from *ῥάπτειν*, to sew, stitch together, to unite, and *ᾠδή*, a song; Lat. *rhapsodia*, Fr. *rhapsodie*, Sp. & It. *rapsodia*. See ODE.]

1. A portion of an epic poem fit for recitation at one time, as a book of Homer was rehearsed by a rhapsodist.

2. A disconnected series of sentences or statements composed under excitement, and without dependence or natural connection, rambling composition "A *rhapsody* of words" *Shak.* "A *rhapsody* of tales" *Locke.*

Rhătʹa-nȳ, *n.* The same as RATANHY

Rhē'ā, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of large birds allied to the ostrich, found in South America *R. Americana*, or the South American ostrich, a native of Brazil, is of a gray color, and remarkable for its swiftness in running *Baird*

Rhēim'bĕr-ry (rīm'-), *n.* [Ger. *rheinbeere*, D *rhynbeere*, Lat *rhamnus*, Gr *ῥάμνος.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Rhamnus* (*R. catharticus*), buckthorn.

Rhē'ine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The same as RHAPONTICINE.

Rhe-măt'ic, *n* [Gr. *ῥηματικός*, from *ῥῆμα*, a sentence, *ῥέω*, I speak] The doctrine of propositions or sentences *Coleridge*

Rhĕn'ish (rĕn'ish), *a* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, the river Rhine, as, *Rhenish* wine

Rhĕn'ish, *n* Wine made from the vineyards along the Rhine

Rhe-ŏm'e-ter (re-), *n* [Gr *ῥεῖν*, to flow, and *μέτρον*, measure] (*Physics*) An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of currents, as of electricity, galvanism, and the like,—called also *galvanometer* [Written also *reometer*] *Nichol*

Rhē'o-măt'ric, *a.* Pertaining to a rheometer, or its use. *Lardner.*

Rhe-ŏm'e-try, *n* 1. (*Physics*) The measurement of the force and velocity of currents.

2. (*Math.*) The calculus, fluxions [*Rare*]

Rhē'o-scōpe, *n* [Gr *ῥεῖν*, to flow, and *σκοπεῖν*, to perceive] (*Physics*) An instrument for detecting the movement of currents, as of galvanism, &c

Rhē'o-stăt, *n* [Gr *ῥεῖν* and *στατος*, standing still] (*Physics.*) A contrivance for adjusting or regulating the velocity of currents, as of galvanism, and the like. *Wheatstone.*

Rhē'o-tōme, *n* [Gr *ῥεῖν*, to flow, and *τεμνειν*, to cut.] (*Physics*) An instrument which periodically interrupts an electric current *Wheatstone*

Rhē'o-trōpe, *n* [Gr *ῥεῖν*, to flow, and *τρεπειν*, to turn.] (*Physics*) An instrument for reversing the direction of an electric current [Written also *reotrope.*]

Rhē'ti-an (rē'shĭ-an), *a.* [Fr *Rhetien*, Lat *Rhætius*, *Rhæticus*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the ancient Rhæti, or to Rhætia, their country, as, the *Rhetian* Alps, now the country of Tyrol and the Grisons.

Rhē'ti-zite (49), *n.* The same as RETIZITE.

Rhē'tor (rē'tor), *n.* [Lat., Gr *ῥητωρ*, from *ῥέω*, *ἐρῶ*, I speak, Fr *rhéteur*, Sp. *retor*, It *retore*] A rhetorician [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

Rhĕt'o-rĭc (rĕt'o-rik, 123), *n* [Gr *ῥητορική* (sc. *τέχνη*), fr. *ῥητορικός*, rhetorical, oratorical, Lat *rhetorica*, It. & Sp. *retorica*, Fr *rhetorique*. See *infra.*]

1. The art of composition, especially the art of elegant and accurate composition in prose

2. The science of oratory, the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force *Locke*

3. Hence, artificial eloquence, as opposed to that which is real

4. The power of persuasion or attraction, that which allures or charms.

Sweet, silent *rhetoric* of persuading eyes *Daniel*

Rhe-tŏr'ic-al, *a.* [Gr. *ῥητορικός*, Lat *rhetoricus*, It. & Sp. *retorico.* See RHETOR.] Of, pertaining to, or involving, rhetoric, oratorical, as, the *rhetorical* art, a *rhetorical* treatise, a *rhetorical* flourish.

They permit him to leave their poetical taste ungratified, provided that he gratifies their *rhetorical* sense and their curiosity. *M Arnold*

Rhe-tŏr'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a rhetorical manner, according to the rules of rhetoric, as, to treat a subject *rhetorically*, a discourse *rhetorically* delivered.

Rhe-tŏr'ic-al-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being rhetorical.

Rhe-tŏr'ic-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *rhetoricari.* See *supra.*] To play the orator. [*Obs.*]

A person ready to sink under his wants has neither time nor heart to *rhetoricate*, or make flourishes *South*

Rhe-tŏr'ic-ā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *rhétoricatıon*] Rhetorical amplification [*Obs.*] *Waterland*

Rhĕt'o-rĭ'cian (rĕt'o-rish'an), *n* [Fr *rhetoricien*] 1. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.

The "understanding" is that by which a man becomes a mere logician, and a mere *rhetorician* *F W Robertson*

2. One who teaches the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, who had young auditors, lived till they were a hundred years old *Bacon.*

3. An artificial orator, as opposed to one who is genuine.

4. An orator. [*Rare.*] *Dryden.*

Rhĕt'o-rĭ'cian (-rish'-), *a.* Suiting a master of rhetoric. [*Obs.*] *Blackmore.*

Rhĕt'o-rīze, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RHETORIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RHETORIZING.] To play the orator. *Colgr.*

Rhĕt'o-rīze, *v. i.* To represent by a figure of oratory. *Milton.*

Rhē'ŭm (rē'um), *n.* [From *Rha*, the ancient name of the Volga, on the banks of which it grows *Loudon*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the fleshy, acid stalks of some species of which are used in cookery, while the roots of other species afford a valuable cathartic medicine, rhubarb

Rheum (rum), *n.* [Gr *ῥεῦμα*, from *ῥεῖν*, to flow, Lat *rheuma*, It *reuma*, *rema*, Sp *reuma*, Pr. *reuma*, *rauma*, Fr *rhume*]

1 An increased action of the excretory vessels of any organ,—applied especially to the increased action of the mucous membrane, attended with increased discharge and an altered state of the excreted fluids

I have a *rheum* in my eyes too *Shak*

2. A thin, serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, &c, as in catarrh

Rheu-măt'ic (ru-măt'ik, 126), *a* [Gr *ῥευματικός*, Lat *rheumaticus*, It *reumatico*, *rematico*, Sp *reumatico*, Pr *reumatic*, Fr *rhumatique* See *supra*] Pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature, as, *rheumatic* pains or affections

Therefore the moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air
That *rheumatic* diseases may abound *Shak*

Rheu'ma tĭsm (ru'ma tĭzm), *n* [Gr *ῥευματισμός*, from *ῥευματίζεσθαι*, to have or suffer from a flux, from *ῥεῦμα*, Lat *rheumatismus*, It & Sp *reumatismo*, Fr *rhumatisme* See RHEUM] (*Med.*) A painful inflammation affecting muscles and joints of the human body, chiefly the larger joints, as the hips, knees, shoulders, &c

Rheum'y (rum'ȳ), *a* [From *rheum*] Pertaining to, abounding in, or causing, rheum, affected with, or full of, rheum

His head and *rheumy* eyes distill in showers *Dryden*
And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air
To add unto his sickness *Shak*

Rhīme, *n* See RHYME

Rhī'nal (rī'nal), *a* [Gr *ῥις*, *ῥινός*, the nose] Pertaining to the nose

Rhī-năn'thus, *n* [Gr *ῥις*, *ῥινός*, nose, snout, and *ἄνθος*, flower] (*Bot.*) A genus of annual plants having yellow flowers, yellow-rattle,—so called from the beaked upper lip of the corolla, resembling a snout, in some species formerly included in this genus *Gray*

Rhine (rīn), *n.* A water-course or ditch [Written also *rean*] *Macaulay*

Rhī'no, *n* [Scot *rino*, W *arian*] Gold and silver, or money [*Cant*] *Wagstaffe*

Rhī'no çĕr'ic-al, } *a* [From *rhinoceros*] Of, or
Rhī'no çĕr'ic-al, } pertaining to, the rhinoceros, resembling the rhinoceros *Tatler*

Rhī nŏç'e-rŏs (rī-nŏs'e-rŏs), *n.* [Lat. *rhinoceros*, Gr *ῥινόκερως*, fr *ῥις*, or *ῥιν*, gen *ῥινός*, the nose, and *κέρας*, a horn, Fr *rhinocéros*, Pr *rinoceron*, Sp & It *rinoceronte*] (*Zool.*) A pachydermatous mammal,—

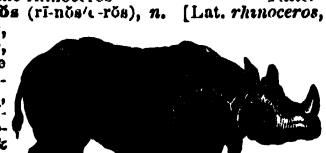

Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros Indicus*)

nearly allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tapir, &c, and characterized by having one or two very strong horns upon the nose It is of great size, and very powerful

☞ The principal species are the Indian rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros Indicus*, or *R unicornis*), having but one horn, and the African rhinoceros (*R bicornis*, or *R Africanus*), which has two horns

Rhinoceros Hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*)

Rhī-nŏç'e-rŏs-bĭrd, *n* A bird of the genus *Buceros*, a species of hornbill (*B rhinoceros*), found in the East Indies and Indian Islands, having a curved horn on the forehead, joined to the upper mandible *P. Cyc.*

Rhī-nŏl'o phŭs, *n* [Gr. *ῥις*, *ῥινός*, nose, and *λόφος*, crest] (*Zool.*) A genus of bats characterized by having the nose surmounted by membranous crests, the upper one of which is lanceolate and erect, while the lower one is shaped like a horse shoe

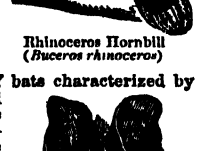

Rhinolophus.

Rhī'no-plăs'tic, *a.* [Fr. *rhinoplastique*, from Gr. *ῥις*, *ῥινός*, the nose, and *πλαστικός*, fit for molding, from *πλάσσειν*, to mold, form] Forming a nose.

Rhinoplastic operation (*Surg.*), an operation which renews the nose, or supplies a substitute for a natural nose.

Rhī'no-plăs-ty, *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Surg.*) The process of forming an artificial nose, sometimes called the *Talicotian* operation. It consists in bringing down a piece of flesh from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose *Dunglison.*

Rhī-pĭ'an, *a.* See RIPHEAN.

Rhi-pĭp'ter, *n* [From Gr. *ῥιπίς* and *πτερόν*, wing] (*Entom.*) One of an order of insects having wings which fold like a fan, a strepsipter. See STREPSIPTER

Rhipipter.

Rhi pĭp'ter-a, *n pl* (*Entom.*) One of the rhipipters. See RHIPIPTERA.

Rhi pĭp'ter-an, *n* (*Entom.*) One of the *Rhipiptera.*

Rhĭz'o-dont, *n* [Gr *ῥιζα*, root, and *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth] (*Zool.*) A reptile whose teeth are planted in sockets, as the crocodile. *Dana.*

Rhī-zō'mă (rī zō'mă), *n* [Gr. *ῥιζωμα*, that which has taken root, fr *ῥιζοῦν*, to make to strike root, pass to take root, fr *ῥίζα*, a root, Fr *rhizome*] (*Bot.*) A creeping stem or branch growing beneath the surface of the soil, and partly covered by it, a root-stock *Gray*

Rhizoma.

Rhī'zo mŏr'phē, *n* [From Gr *ῥίζα*, root, and *μορφη*, form] (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi resembling the root of a tree, found in damp cellars, on decayed wood, in mines, and similar places. One species (*R subterranea*), found in the coal mines of Dresden, is remarkable for its brilliant phosphorescence *Baird.*

Rhī zŏph'a-gŏus (rī zŏf'a gus), *a* [Gr *ῥιζοφάγος*, fr *ῥίζα*, a root, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat, Fr *rhizophage.*] Feeding on roots.

Rhī zŏph'o rā, *n.* [Gr *ῥιζα*, root, and *φέρειν*, to bear] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants, including the mangrove They root in the mud, and form a dense thicket down to the verge of the water.

Rhĭz'o-pŏd (rĭz'o-pŏd), *n* [Gr *ῥιζα*, root, and *ποῦς*, *ποδος*, foot] (*Zool.*) One of the protozoans, having usually a calcareous shell consisting of one or more minute cells, and often arranged in regular forms Some of them extend out fiber-like processes through the pores of the shell, hence the name The shell-covered species are also called *Foraminifera* and *Polythalamia*

Rhizopods

1, Rotalia globulosa; 2 Grammostomum phyllodes; 3, Frondicularia annularis; 4, Triloculina Josephina; 5, Chrysolidina gradata; 6, Fabellina rugosa; 7, Nummulites nummularia

☞ The *rhizopods* have been of great geological importance, especially in the cretaceous and tertiary periods The chalk is regarded as mostly made from their shells The *nummulites*, a coin-shaped kind, are the principal ingredient of the limestone of which the pyramids of Egypt are made They are still abundant over the sea-bottom, both at great depths and on soundings The shells are minute, seldom larger than a grain of sand, except in the case of the nummulites, which are sometimes an inch in diameter See PROTOZOAN *Dana*

Rhō'dĭ an, *a* [Fr *Rhodien*, Lat *Rhodius*] (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Rhodes, an isle of the Mediterranean, as, *Rhodian* laws

Rhō'dĭ an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Rhodes

Rhō'dĭ-ŭm, *n* [From Gr. *ῥόδον*, the rose, so called from the rose red color of its salts] (*Chem.*) A metal discovered by Wollaston, in 1803, among grains of crude platinum. It is of a white color and metallic luster, is extremely hard and brittle, and has a specific gravity of about 11 It requires the strongest heat that can be produced in a wind furnace for its fusion, and is of little use in the arts except for forming the nibs of gold pens, for which purpose its hardness renders it very valuable.

Rhŏd'i-zīte (49), *n* [Gr *ῥοδιζειν*, to tinge with rose color] (*Min.*) A mineral, supposed to be a lime boracite, found in minute crystals on red tourmalines from Siberia,—so called from its communicating a red color to flame. *Dana.*

Rhō'do-dĕn'dron, *n.* [Gr. *ῥοδόδενδρον*, i e, rose tree, from *ῥόδον*, rose, and *δενδρον*, tree] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs or small trees having handsome evergreen leaves, and remarkable for the beauty of their rose-colored or purple flowers; rose-bay. *Gray.*

Rhododendron.

Rhŏd'o-mon-tāde', *n.* The same as RODOMONTADE.

Rhŏd'o-mon-tăd'er, *n.* The same as RODOMONTADER.

Rhŏd'on-ite (49), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον*, the rose] (*Min*) Manganese spar, or silicate of manganese *Dana.*

Rhŏmb (62) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr *rhombe*, It & Sp. *rombo*, Lat. *rhombus*, Gr. *ῥόμβος*, from *ῥεμβειν*, to turn or whirl round]

1. (*Geom*) An oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the angles being obtuse and two acute *Hutton*

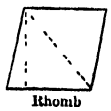
Rhomb

2. (*Crystallog*) A rhombohedron

Fresnel's rhomb (*Opt*), a rhomb or oblique parallelopiped of crown or St Gobain's glass so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at the opposite face, after undergoing within the rhomb, at other faces, two reflections It is used to produce a ray circularly polarized from a plane polarized ray, or the reverse *Nichol* — *Rhomb-solid* (*Geom*), a solid made up of two equal right cones joined together at their bases *Hutton*

Rhŏm'bic, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb *Grew*

Rhŏm'bo-hē'dral (rŏm'bo hē'dral), *a* [Fr *rhomboédrique* See *infra*] (*Geom* & *Crystallog*) Related to the rhombohedron, presenting forms derivable from a rhombohedron, relating to a system of forms including the rhombohedron and hexagonal prism *Dana*

Rhŏm'bo-hē'dron, *n* [Fr *rhomboèdre*, from Gr *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, and *ἕδρα*, seat, base, side] (*Geom* & *Crystallog*) A solid contained by six equal rhombic planes

Rhŏm'boid (rŏm'boid), *n* [Fr *rhomboïde*, Gr *ῥομβοειδής*, from *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, and *εἶδος*, shape] (*Geom*) An oblique-angled parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal, the length and width being different *Hutton*

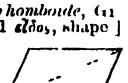
Rhomboid

Rhŏm'boid'al (rom), *a* [Fr *rhomboïdal* See *supra.*] Having the shape of a rhomboid *Woodward*

Rhom-boid'ĕs, *n* A rhomboid [*Rare*] *Milton*

Rhŏmb'-spär, *n* A mineral resembling calc-spar in luster and crystallization, consisting of the carbonates of lime and magnesia, with some carbonate of iron Owing to the latter, it usually turns brown on exposure *Dana*

Rhŏm'bus, *n* The same as RHOMB

Rhon-chis'o-nant, *a* [Lat *rhoncus*, snorting, and *sonans*, *sonantis*, p pr of *sonare*, to sound] Making a snorting noise, snorting [*Rare*]

Rhŭ'bărb (rŭ'barb), *n* [Fr *rhubarbe*, Pr *reu barba*, Sp *rubarbo*, Pg *rheubarbo*, It *reu barbaro*, *reobarbaro*, *rabarbaro*, *rabarbero*, N Lat *rhabarbarum*, from Gr *ῥᾶ*, rhubarb, and *βαρβαρος*, Lat *barbarus*, foreign, strange, Per. & Ar *rawand*, Syr *ravborq* Cf RHEINE and RHAPONTICINE] A plant of the genus *Rheum*, of several species *R. rhaponticum* is the common species, the fleshy and acid stalks of which are much used in cookery The roots of several other species furnish a valuable cathartic medicine, the best, commonly called *Turkey rhubarb*, being procured by the Russians at Kiachta from the Chinese It is not certainly known from what species it is produced *Baird.*

Rhubarb (*Rheum rhaponticum*), or Pie-plant

Rhŭ'bărb-y, *a* Like rhubarb

Rhŭmb (rŭm, 62) (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *rumb*, Sp. *rumbo*, Pg *rumbo*, *rumo*, It *rombo* See RHOMB.] (*Navigation*) Any given point of the compass, a line making a given angle with the meridian, a rhumb line.

To sail on a rhumb, to sail continuously on one course

Rhŭmb'-line, *n* (*Navigation*) The course of a vessel which cuts all the meridians at the same angle, — called also the *loxodromic curve*

Rhŭs (rŭs), *n* [Lat *rhus*, Gr *ῥοῦς*] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the various species of *sumach.* *P Cyc*

Rhyme (rīm), *n* [Formerly written also *rhime*] [O. Eng. *ryme*, *rime*, *rym*, *ryn*, *rime*, Pr *rima*, Pr *rim*, Sp., Pg., & It *rima*, Irish O H Ger *krim*, *rim*, series, number, A-S *ryn*, id, N H Ger *reim*, D *rijm*, L. Ger. *riem*, Dan *rim*, Sw. *rim*, O Ir *rim*, N Ir. *rinh*, *geomh*, Gf. *rhf* The true orthography would be *rime* or *ryme*, as in Old English, but as *rime* is hoar-frost, and *rhyme* gives the true pronunciation, it may be convenient to continue the present orthography]

1. An expression of thought in numbers, measure, or verse, poetry, harmony of language.

He knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty *rhyme* *Milton*

2 (*Poet*) Correspondence of sound in the terminating words or syllables of two verses, and sometimes more, one succeeding another immediately, or at no great distance

For *rhyme* with reason may dispense,
And sound has right to govern sense *Prior*

3 Verses, usually two, in rhyme with each other, a couplet, a triplet

4 A word answering in sound to another word

Female rhyme, agreement in sound of the last two syllables of verses, the last syllable being unaccented See FEMALE — *Male rhyme* the agreement in sound of only the final syllables of the verses as in *remain*, *complain*, and the like *Brande* — *Rhyme or reason*, sound or sense

But from that time unto this season,
I had neither *rhyme nor reason* *Spenser*

Rhyme (rīm), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RHYMED, *p pr.* & *vb n* RHYMING] [Fr *rimer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *rimar*, It *rimare*, N H Ger *reimen*, D *rijmen*, Dan. *rime*, Sw *rimma*, O H Ger *riman*, *garaman*, *rimjan*, *garmjan*, A S. *rîman*, to number, See *supra*]

1 To make verses

There marched the bard and blockhead side by side,
Who *rhymed* for hire, and patronized for pride *Pope*

2 To accord in sound

But fagoted his notions as they fell,
And if they *rhymed* and rattled, all was well *Dryden*

Rhyme, *v t* 1 To put into rhyme *Wilson.*

2 To influence by rhyme

Hearken to a verser who may chance *rhyme* thee to good *Herbert*

Rhyme'less (rīm'les), *a* Destitute of rhyme, not having consonance of sound

Rhȳm'er, *n* One who makes rhymes, a versifier, a poor poet

Thus would make them soon perceive what despicable creatures our common *rhymers* and play-writers be *Milton.*

Rhȳm'er-y, *n* The act or habit of making rhymes, rhyming, — in contempt

Rhȳm'ic (rīm'ik), *a* Pertaining to rhyme

Rhȳm'ist, } *n* One who makes rhymes, a poor
Rhȳm'ster, } or mean poet, — in contempt

Rhȳn'cho-lite (49), *n* [Fr *rhynchotithe*, fr Gr *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak, and *λίθος*, stone] (*Paleon*) The fossil mandible of a cephalopod *Dana*

Rhyn-chŏph'o-rā (rin kŏf'o ra), *n* [Gr *ῥύγχος*, snout, and *φερειν*, to carry] (*Entom*) A family of coleopterous insects, distinguished by the prolongation of the head into the form of a snout or proboscis, the curculios or weevils

Rhȳn'chops, *n* [Written also *rynchops*] (*Ornith*) A genus of web-footed birds, the skimmer or cutwater *Baird*

Rhȳthm (rĭthm, *or* rĭthm) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr *ῥυθμός*, Lat *rhythmus*, Fr *rhythme*, It & Sp *ritmo*]

1 In the widest sense, a dividing of time into short portions by a regular succession of motions, impulses, sounds, &c, producing an agreeable effect, as in music, the dance, or the like

2 (*Mus*) Movement in musical time, or the periodical recurrence of accent, the measured beat which marks the character and expression of the music *Moore*

3 A division of lines into short portions by a regular succession of *arses* and *theses*, or pereussions and remissions of voice on words or syllables

4 The harmonious flow of vocal sounds

Rhȳth'mer, or **Rhȳth'mer**, *n* One who writes in rhythm [*Obs*] "One now scarce counted for a *rhythmer*, formerly admitted for a poet" *Fuller*

Rhȳth'mic, or **Rhȳth'mic**, } *a* [Gr *ῥυθ*
Rhȳth'mic-al, or **Rhȳth'mic al**, } *μικός*, Lat *rhythmicus*, Fr *rhythmique*, Pr *rithmic*, Sp & It *ritmico*] Pert aining to rhythm

Day and night
I worked my *rhythmic* thought *E B Browning*

Rhȳth'mic-al-ly or **Rhȳth'mic-al-ly**, *adv* In a rhythmical manner

Rhȳth'mics, or **Rhȳth'mics**, *n sing* The department of musical science which treats of the length of sounds [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Rhȳthm'ing, or **Rhȳthm'ing**, *a* Writing rhythm

Witness that impudent lie of the *rhythming* monk *Fuller*

Rhȳthm'less, or **Rhȳthm'less**, *a* Without rhythm *Coleridge*

Rhyth mŏm'e-ter, or **Rhyth mŏm'e-ter**, *n* [Gr *ῥυθμός*, rhythm, and *μετρον*, measure] An instrument for marking time in musical movements See METRONOME

Rhȳth'mous, *n* [Lat] [See RHYTHM] Rhythm.

Rĭ'al, *n* A Spanish coin See REAL

Rĭ'al, *n* [From *royal*] A gold coin formerly current in Britain, of the value of ten shillings sterling in the reign of Henry VI, and of fifteen shillings in the reign of Elizabeth, a royal *Brande*

Riant (rē'ŏng'), *a* [Fr *riant*, p. pr of *rire*, to laugh, from Lat *ridere*] Laughing, exciting gayety, delightful to the view, as a landscape. [*Not Anglicized.*]

In such cases the sublimity must be drawn from the other sources, with a strict caution, however, against any thing light or *riant* *Burke.*

Rib, *n.* [A-S *rib*, *ribb*, D. *rib*, Dan. *ribbe*, Sw. *ref*, Icel *rif*, L Ger *ribbe*, O. H Ger *ribbi*, *ribba*, *ripi*, *rippa*, N. H Ger *rippe*, Russ *rebro*]

1 (*Anat*) One of the long bones inclosing the thoracic cavity.

☞ In man, there are twelve on each side, of which the upper seven are called *true ribs*, from their cartilaginous connection with the sternum, the remaining five are the *false ribs*, of which the last two are called *floating ribs*

2 (*Compar. Anat*) A pleuropophysis. See VERTEBRA

3 That which resembles a rib in form or use, as, (*a*) (*Ship-building*) A piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship (*b*) (*Arch.*) An arch formed piece of timber for supporting the lath and plaster work of a vault, also, a molding or projecting piece upon the interior of a vault, or used to form tracery, and the like *Gwilt* (*c*) (*Bot*) Any marked nerve or vein of a leaf, especially the central longitudinal vein *Henslow* (*d*) A prominent line or rising, like a rib in cloth

4 A wife, — an allusion to Eve, made out of Adam's rib [*Vulgar*] *Grose Halliwell.*

Ribs of a parrel, short pieces of plank having holes, through which are reeved the two parts of the parrel rope

Rib, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* RIBBED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* RIBBING]

1 To furnish with ribs, to form with rising lines and channels, as, to *rib* cloth

2. To inclose with ribs, to shut in

It were too gross
To *rib* her cere-cloth in the obscure grave *Shak.*

Rib'ald, *n* [O Eng *ribaud*, *ribaude*, *ribawd*, Fr. *ribaud*, O Fr *ribald*, *ribauld*, *ribault*, *ribaut*, Pr. *ribaut*, O Sp, Pg, & It *ribaldo*, L Lat *ribaldus*. Cf BAWD and O H Ger *hriba*, *hripa*, prostitute, M H Ger *ribe*] A low, vulgar, brutal, foul-mouthed wretch, a lewd fellow *Shak. Spenser Pope.*

Rib'ald, *a* Low, base, mean, filthy, obscene.

The busy day,
Waked by the lark, hath roused the *ribald* crows *Shak.*

Rib'ald-ish, *a* Resembling a ribald, given to ribaldry [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

Rib'ald rous, *a.* Containing ribaldry, ribald. [*Rare*] *J M Mason.*

Rib'ald-ry, *n* [O Fr *ribalderie*, *ribauderie*, *ribaudie*, Pr *ribaudaria*, Pg *ribaldaria*, Sp & It. *ribalderia* See *supra*] The talk of a ribald, low, vulgar language, indecency, obscenity

The *ribaldry* of his conversation moved astonishment even in that age *Macaulay.*

Rib'an, *n* See RIBBON

Rib'and, *n* 1 See RIBBON

2 (*Naut*) See RIB BAND

Rib'and, *v t* To adorn with ribans or ribbons; to ribbon "*Ribanded* with green and yellow" *B. Jon.*

Rib'au dred, }
Rib'au drous, } *a* Filthy, obscene, ribald [*Obs.*]
Rib'au dry, *n* Ribaldry [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Rib'band, *n* See RIBBON

Rib'-bănd, *n* [Written also *riband* and *ribbon.*] [Eng *rib* and *band*] (*Naut*) A long, narrow piece of timber bent and nailed on the outside of the ribs, so as to encompass the vessel lengthwise

Rib'bing, *n* An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as the timber work for the support of an arch or coved ceiling, the veins in the leaves of some plants, ridges in the fabric of cloth, and the like.

Rib'bon, *n* [O Eng *riban*, Fr *ruban*, O Fr *rubent*, originally a red ribbon, from Lat *rubens*, *rubentis*, red, p pr of *ruberc*, to be red, from *ruber*, red] [Written also *riband*, *ribband*]

1 A fillet of fine cloth, commonly of silk or satin, a narrow web of silk used for an ornament, as a badge, or for fastening some part of female dress

2 A narrow strip or shred, as, sails torn to *ribbons*

3 (*Naut*) The same as RIB-BAND, q v

4 (*pl*) The reins, or lines, by which a horse is guided and held [*Cant or colloq*]

5 (*Her*) A bearing having the same position as the bend, but only one eighth as wide, and not extending to the edge of the escutcheon at either end.

☞ The terms *blue ribbon* and *red ribbon* are sometimes used to designate the order of the Garter and the order of the Bath respectively, or the honor of belonging to these orders, the badge of the former being suspended by a blue ribbon, and that of the latter by a red ribbon The Garter is the highest order in English knighthood, and the order of the Bath next to it in rank Hence, on the turf and at competitive exhibitions, the *blue ribbon* is often employed as the badge of the highest degree of excellence and the *red ribbon* as the badge of the next or second degree

Stars, garters, and *blue ribbons* seem to me poor things for great men to contend for *E Everett.*

Rib'bon, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIBBONED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* RIBBONING]

1 To adorn with ribbons *Beau. & Fl.*

2 To mark with stripes resembling ribbons.

Rib'bon-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Phalaris*, canary-grass.

Rib'bon-ism, *n* The principles of a secret association of the Irish for purposes of violence.

Rib'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plantain; rib-wort, ripple-grass.

Rib'ibe, *n.* [It. *ribeba*, Ar. *rabāb*, Per. *rubāb*. See REBEC.] (*Obs.*)
1. A sort of stringed instrument; a rebec. *Nares.*
2. A bawd, a prostitute. *B. Jonson.*

Rib'i-ble, *n.* [See *supra.*] A small, three-stringed viol; a rebec. *Moore.*

Rib'less, *a.* Having no ribs.

Rib'rōast, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIBROASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIBROASTING.] To beat soundly, — a burlesque word.

Rib'-sup-pōrt'ed, *a.* Supported by ribs.

Rib'wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plantain, *Plantago lanceolata.*

Ric A termination signifying jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised, as in *bishopric.* It is the Goth. *reiks*, dominion, A-S. *rice* or *ric*, from the same root as Lat. *rego*, to rule, and *regio*n.

Rice, *n.* [Fr. *riz*, *ris*, Pr. *ris*, It. *riso*, Sp. & Pg. *arroz*, Ar. *aroz*, *uruz*, Lat. *oryza*, Gr. ὄρυζα, ὄρυζον, H. Ger. *reisz*, L. Ger. *ries*, Sw. *ris*, Dan. *ris*, D. *rijst*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Oryza*, and its seed. There is only one species. This plant is cultivated in all warm climates, and the grain forms a large portion of the food of the inhabitants. In America, it grows chiefly on low, moist land, which can be overflowed. It is a light and nutritious food, and very easy of digestion.

Rice

Indian rice, a tall, reed-like water-grass (*Zizania aquatica*), bearing panicles of a long, slender grain, much used for food by the North American Indians. It is common in shallow water in the North-western States. — Called also *water-oat*, *Canadian wild-rice*, &c. *Gray.*

Rice'-bird, *n.* (*Ornith.*) (*a*) A beautiful Asiatic bird of the finch family, so named from its depredations in rice-fields. It is the *Amandina* (*Loxia*) *oryzivora*, of a rich, bloomy lead color, and is called also *paddy-bird* and *Java sparrow*. (*b*) A bird of the United States, the *Dolichonyx* (or *Emberiza*) *oryzivora*, so named from its feeding on rice in the Southern States; reed bird. In New England, it is called *bobolink*, or *Bob lincon*. *Wilson.*

Rice-bird (*Amandina oryzivora*)

Rice'-bŭnt'ing, *n.* The same as RICE BIRD.

Rice'-milk, *n.* Milk boiled up and thickened with rice.

Rice'-pā'per, *n.* A kind of thin, delicate paper, brought from China, and used for painting upon, and for the manufacture of fancy articles. It is said to be made from the pith of a plant, the *Aralia papyrifera*. *Simmonds.*

Rice'-wee'vil, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect resembling the common wheat-weevil, the *Calandra oryzæ*. It attacks rice and Indian corn in the Southern States. *Harris.*

Rich, *a.* [*compar.* RICHER, *superl.* RICHEST.] [A. S. *rīc*, O. Sax. *rīk*, O. Fries. *rik*, *rīk*, Goth. *reiks*, D. *ryk*, Icel. *rīkr*, Sw. *rik*, Dan. *rig*, O. H. Ger. *rīchi*, N. H. Ger. *reich*, Fr. *riche*, Pr. *ric*, Sp. & Pg. *rico*, It. *ricco*.]

1. Abounding in material possessions; possessed of an unusually large amount of property, well supplied with land, goods, or money; wealthy, opulent, not poor.

As a thief bent to unhoard the cash
Or some *rich* burgher. *Milton.*

2. Hence, in general, well supplied, abounding, generous, as, a *rich* treasury, a *rich* entertainment, a pasture *rich* in flocks, a *rich* diet.

If life be short, it shall be glorious:
Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action. *Rowe.*

3. Affording abundant supplies, productive or fertile, copious, fruitful; as, a mine *rich* in ore, or ore *rich* in silver, *rich* soil or land, a *rich* crop.

The gorgeous East, with *richest* hand,
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*

4. Composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients, procured at great outlay, highly valued, precious, sumptuous, costly; as, a *rich* dress, a *rich* silk or fur, *rich* furniture, *rich* presents. "Like to *rich* and various gems." *Milton.*

Sauces and *rich* spices are fetched from India. *Baker.*

5. Abounding in agreeable or nutritive qualities, especially as applied to articles of food, drink, &c., either highly seasoned or abounding in oleaginous ingredients, or sweet, luscious, and highly flavored; as, a *rich* dish, *rich* cream or soup; *rich* pastry, *rich* wine or fruit.

6. Not faint or delicate, vivid, bright; as, a *rich* color.

7. Full of sweet and harmonious sounds; as, a *rich* voice, or *rich* music.

8. Abounding in beauty, as, a *rich* landscape, *rich* scenery.

9. Abounding in humor; exciting amusement; entertaining, as, the scene was a *rich* one, a *rich* incident or character. [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray.*

☞ *Rich* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *rich-fleeced*, *rich-haired*, *rich-jewelled*, *rich-laden*, *rich-stained*, *rich-wrought*.

The rich, used as a noun, a rich man or person, or more frequently in the plural, rich men or persons.

The rich hath many friends. *Prov.* xiv. 20.

Syn. — Wealthy, affluent, opulent, ample, copious, abundant, fruitful, costly, sumptuous, precious, generous, luscious.

Rich, *v. t.* To enrich. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Rich'es, *n. pl.* [O. Eng. *richesse*, Fr. *richesse*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *riqueza*, It. *ricchezza*.]

1. That which makes one rich, an abundance of land, goods, money, or other property; wealth; opulence, affluence.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbors. *Locke.*

2. That which appears rich, sumptuous, precious, and the like. "The *riches* of heaven's pavement, trodden gold." *Milton.*

☞ This word is really in the singular number, but is very rarely so used. The old English form is *richesse*, which is the same as the French word, and it is from this that the modern word *riches* received its form. The termination, being the same as that of plural words, caused it to be regarded and used as plural. "And for that *riches* where is my deserving?" *Shak.*

Syn. — Wealth, opulence, affluence, wealthiness, richness, plenty, abundance.

Rich'ly, *adv.* In a rich manner, as, (*a*) With abundance of goods or estate, with ample funds, as, a hospital *richly* endowed.

In Belmont is a lady *richly* left. *Shak.*

(*b*) Gayly, splendidly, magnificently, as, *richly* dressed, *richly* ornamented. (*c*) Plentifully, abundantly, amply, as, to be *richly* paid for services. (*d*) Truly, really, abundantly, fully, as, a chastisement *richly* deserved.

Rich'ness, *n.* 1. The state of being rich.

2. That which constitutes any thing rich, any good quality existing in abundance, as, (*a*) Opulence, wealth, as, a man noted for *richness*. (*b*) Abundance, fullness of supply, as, the *richness* of a treasury. (*c*) Fertility, productiveness, fruitfulness, as, the *richness* of land, of a mine, or ore. (*d*) Abundance of agreeable or nutritive qualities, or of valuable ingredients or materials, excellence, value, costliness, as, *richness* of food, odors, dress, furniture, or the like. (*e*) Abundance of whatever renders attractive, harmonious, pleasing, amusing, and the like, as, *richness* of color, of sound, of a landscape. (*f*) Abundance of imagery or of striking ideas, as, *richness* of description.

Ri-çin'ic, *a.* [Fr. *ricinique*, from Fr. *ricin*, Lat. *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, castor oil, as, *ricinic* acid. *Craig.*

Ric'in-ō'le ine, *n.* [Lat. *ricinus*, castor-oil plant, and *oleum*, oil.] (*Chem.*) A fatty substance obtained from castor-oil, of which it is the chief constituent.

Ric-i nŏl'ic, *a.* [Lat. *ricinus* and *oleum*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, castor-oil, as, *ricinolic* acid. *Gregory.*

Rick, *n.* [A-S. *hreac*, a heap, Icel. *hraukr*, id., *hreykia*, to heap, erect, Ir. *cruach*, W. *crug*.]

1. A heap or pile of grain or hay in the field or open air, sheltered with a covering of some kind.

2. A small pile of hay or grain in the field. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Mortimer.*

Rick, *v. t.* To heap up in ricks, as hay, &c.

Rick'-clŏth, *n.* A tarpaulin or canvas cloth to defend ricks from rain, &c. *Simmonds.*

Rick'et-ish, *a.* Rickety. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Rick'ets, *n. pl.* [Perh. fr. A. S. *ricg*, *hric*, back, spine, Ger. *rucken*, the spine being one of the chief seats of the disease. But cf. A-S. *wrigian*, to bend, L. Ger. *wricken*, D. *wrikken*, Eng. *wriggle*.] (*Med.*) A disease which affects children, and which is characterized by a bulky head, crooked spine and limbs, depressed ribs, enlarged and spongy articular epiphyses, tumid abdomen, and short stature, together with clear and often premature mental faculties. The essential cause of the disease appears to be the non deposition of earthy salts in the osteoid tissues. Children afflicted with this malady stand and walk unsteadily.

☞ In 1650, or about thirty years after the rickets appeared in England, Dr. Glisson published a treatise on the disease, to which he gave the technical name of *Rachitis*. The popular name, he says, was *rickets*, from the first, but where, when, or by whom applied he could not ascertain. According to "J. H. M. D.," author of a tract, published in 1701, entitled "Scelera Aquarum," "the English in the county of Derby, where the disease broke out, called the thing by the medley name of Scurfi and *wrygates*—that is to say, scabby and crooked goings. This was sweetened into Scurvy and *Rickets* in process of time."

Rick'et-y, *a.* 1. Affected with rickets. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Feeble in the joints; imperfect; weak.

Rick'-stănd, *n.* See STACK-STAND.

Ricochet (rĭk'o-shā', *or* rĭk'o-shĕt') (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr., a rebounding, as of some flat substance striking on the surface of water.]

1. Rebound or skipping, as of a ball fired at a low angle of elevation.

2. (*Gun.*) The firing of guns, or howitzers, usually with small charges, and elevated a few degrees, so as to cause the balls or shells to rebound or roll along the ground on which they fall.

☞ This is called *ricochet firing*, and the batteries are called *ricochet batteries*.

Ric-o-chĕt' (rĭk'o-shĕt') (Synop., § 130), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RICOCHETTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RICOCHETTING.] To operate upon by ricochet firing. See RICOCHET, *n.* [*Rare.*]

Rict'ūre (53), *n.* [From Lat. *rictus*, to open wide the mouth, to gape.] A gaping. [*Obs.*]

Rid, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RID, or RIDDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIDDING.] [O. Eng. *redd*, A-S. *hreddan*, D. & L. Ger. *redden*, Dan. *redde*, Sw. *rädda*, O. H. Ger. *retjan*, *rettan*, N. H. Ger. *retten*.]

1. To free, to deliver, to clear, to disencumber. "Resolved at once to *rid* himself of pain." *Dryden.*

I never *ridded* myself of an overmastering and brooding sense of some great calamity traveling toward me. *De Quincey.*

2. To separate, to drive away, to remove by effort or violence. [*Rare.*]

I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land. *Lev.* xxvi. 6.

Ah, death's men, you have *rid* this sweet young prince! *Shak.*

3. To get rid of, to dispose of, to dispatch, to finish. [*Rare.*] "Willingness *rids* way." *Shak.*

Mirth will make us *rid* ground faster than if thieves were at our tails. *J. Webster.*

To get rid of, to free one's self from.

Rid'dance, *n.* 1. The act of ridding or freeing, deliverance, a cleaning up or out.

Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of thy field. *Lev.* xxiii. 22.

2. The state of being rid or free, freedom, escape. "*Riddance* from all adversity." *Hooker.*

Rid'den, *p. p.* of *ride*.

Rid'der, *n.* One who, or that which, rids.

Rid'dle (rĭd'dl), *n.* [A. S. *hriddel*, N. H. Ger. *rittel*, *ridder*, O. H. Ger. *ritra*, *ritera*, a sieve, H. & Prov. Ger. *ridden*, *raden*, *raiten*, *rideln*, *rüdern*, *reiteren*, *reterŏn*, O. H. Ger. *ritarōn*, A. S. *hridrian*, to sift, winnow, *hrudder*, a fan for corn. Cf. REE.] A sieve with coarse meshes, usually of wire, for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, cinders from ashes, gravel from sand, and the like.

Rid'dle (rĭd'dl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIDDLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIDDLING.]

1. To separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle, as, to *riddle* wheat.

2. To perforate with balls so as to make like a riddle, to make many holes in, as, a house *riddled* with shot.

Rid'dle, *n.* [A. S. *rædels*, D. *raadsel*, N. H. Ger. *rathsel*, M. H. Ger. *rätsal*, *rätsel*, *rätselmasse*, O. H. Ger. *rātisal*, *rätisal*, *rādisle*, *rādisla*, *rätsa*, *rätsa se*, *rätisca*, from A. S. *rædan*, D. *raaden*, Ger. *rathen*, to counsel or advise, also to guess. Cf. READ.]

1. Something proposed for conjecture, or that is to be solved by conjecture, a puzzling question, an ambiguous proposition, an enigma.

To wring from me and tell to them my secret,
That solved the *riddle* which I had proposed. *Milton.*

2. Any thing ambiguous or puzzling.

'Twas a strange *riddle* of a lady. *Hudibras.*

Rid'dle, *v. t.* To solve, to explain, to unriddle.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can. *Dryden.*

Rid'dle, *v. i.* To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically.

Lysander *riddles* very pretily. *Shak.*

Rid'dler, *n.* One who speaks in riddles, or ambiguously or obscurely. *Horne.*

Rid'dling ly, *adv.* In the manner of a riddle, secretly. *Donne.*

Ride, *v. i.* [*imp.* RODE (RID, *obs.*), *p. p.* RIDDEN (RID, *obs.*), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIDING.] [A. S. *ridan*, L. Ger. *riden*, D. *rijden*, Icel. *rīda*, *rīdha*, Sw. *rida*, Dan. *ride*, O. H. Ger. *rītan*, N. H. Ger. *reiten*.]

1. To be carried on the back of any animal, as a horse.

2. To be borne in a carriage, as, to *ride* in a coach, in a car, and the like.

3. To be borne on or in a fluid.

Men once walked where ships at anchor *ride*. *Dryden.*

4. To be supported in motion, to rest on something, to sit.

Strong as the axletree
On which heaven *rides*. *Shak.*

On whose foolish honesty
My practices *ride* easy. *Shak.*

5. To manage a horse well.

He *rode*, he fenced, he moved with graceful ease. *Dryden.*

6. To support a rider, as a horse, to move under the saddle; as, a horse *rides* easy or hard, slow or fast.

To ride easy (*Naut.*), to pitch lightly. — *To ride hard*, to pitch vehemently.

Syn. — Drive. — RIDE, DRIVE. *To ride* originally meant (and is so used throughout the English Bible) to be carried either on horseback or in a vehicle of any kind. At

present, in England, *drive* is the word applied in most cases to motion in a carriage; as, a *drive* around the park, &c; while *ride* is appropriated to motion on a horse, so that a "*ride* on horseback" would be tautology Johnson seems to sanction this distinction by giving "to *travel* on horseback" as the leading sense of *rude*, though he adds "to *travel* in a vehicle" as a secondary sense This latter use of the word still occurs to some extent, as, the queen *rides* to Parliament in her coach of state, &c This distinction, though gaining ground in America, does not prevail among us to any considerable extent "The richest inhabitants exhibited their wealth not by *riding* in gilded carriages, but by walking the streets with trains of servants" *Macaulay*

Ride, *v. t* 1. To sit on, so as to be carried, as, to *ride* a horse

They *rode* the air in whirlwind *Milton*

2. To manage insolently at will

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, cobblers, and brewers *Swift*

3. To cause to ride, hence, to carry [*Vulgar*]

4 To convey, as by riding, to make or do by riding. [*Rare*]

The only men that safe can *ride*
Mine errands on the Scottish side.
And we can neither hunt nor *ride*
A foray on the Scottish side *W Scott*

To ride and tie, to take turn with another in labor and rest,—from the expedient adopted by two persons with one horse, one of whom *rides* the animal a certain distance, and then *ties* him for the use of the other, who is coming up on foot

Ride, *n.* 1. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle

2. A saddle horse [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

3 A road cut in a wood, or through a ground, for the amusement of riding, a riding

Ri deau' (re-dō'), *n* [Fr, from *rude*, wrinkle, fold, curl, *rider*, to wrinkle, fold, crisp, curl, from O H Ger *rîdan, ganîdan*, to twist, or A S. *wridhan*, Eng *writhe*] A small mound of earth

Rid'er, *n* 1 One who rides, or is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle

2 Hence, a clerk or agent who goes out with samples of goods to obtain orders [*Eng*]

3 One who breaks or manages a horse *Shak*

4 An addition to a manuscript or other document, inserted after its completion, on a separate piece of paper, an additional clause, as to a bill in Parliament.

After the third reading, a foolish man stood up to propose a *rider* *Macaulay*

Wholes finally adds, by way of *rider* to this declaration of his principles, that, as Mr Carstone is about to rejoin his regiment, perhaps Mr C will favor him with an order on his agent for twenty pounds on account *Dickens*

5 A Dutch coin, having the figure of a man on horseback stamped upon it

His moldy money! half a dozen *riders*
That can not sit, but stamped fast to their saddles *J Fletcher*

6 (*Mining*) A mass of rock material in a vein, dividing it

7 (*Ship building*) An interior rib fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen her frame *Totten*

8 (*Naut*) The second tier of casks in a vessel's hold. *Totten.*

Rid'er-less, *a.* Having no rider

Ridge (rij), *n.* [A-S *hrycg, hrigc, hrucc, hrycce*, back, pediment, Icel *hryggr*, Sw *rygg*, Dan *ryg*, O. H Ger *hrucki*, M H Ger *rucke, rugge*, D *rug*, L Ger *rugge, rugge*, N H Ger *rucken*, allied to Gr. ῥάχις, the back, a ridge Cf. RIG]

1. The back, or top of the back *Hudibras.*

2 A long or continued range of hills or mountains, or the upper part of such a range, a steep elevation, eminence, or protuberance. "The frozen *ridges* of the Alps." *Shak*

Part rise in crystal wall, or *ridge* direct *Milton*

3 A long, rising land, or a strip of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows *Mortimer*

4. (*Arch*) The top or upper angle of the roof of a building, the intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle

5. (*Fort*) The highest portion of the glacis proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way *Stocqueler*

Ridge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIDGED, *p pr. & vb. n* RIDGING]

1. To form a ridge of, to make into a ridge or ridges.

Bristles ranged like those that *ridge* the back
Of chafed wild boar *Milton*

2. (*Agric.*) To form into ridges with the plow, as land.

3. To wrinkle. *Cowper*

Ridge'-bänd, *n.* The part of a harness which passes over the saddle on a horse's back, and serves to support the shafts of a cart,—called also *ridge-rope, ridge-stay*, and *ridger*. *Halliwell*

Ridge'-bōne, *n.* The back-bone. [*Obs*] "Blood . . . lying cluttered about the *ridge-bone*." *Holland.*

Ridge'el, *n.* The same as RIDGIL.

Ridge'let, *n.* A little ridge.

Ridge'-pōle, *n.* (*Arch.*) The timber or board forming the ridge of a roof, and into which the rafters are secured,—called also *ridge-plate* or *ridge-piece*

Ridge'-rōpe, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope along the bulwarks, or in like places, to prevent persons from falling, or to secure an awning to *Totten.*

Ridge'-tile, *n.* A tile on the ridge of a roof

Ridg'il, } *n* [Prov. Eng *riggilt, riggot*, an
Ridg'ling, } animal half castrated, a sheep having only one testicle, Prov Ger *rigel, rig*, a barrow-hog, *rigler*, a cock half castrated] The male of any beast half gelt *Dryden*

Ridg'ing-ly, *adv* In a ridgy manner, so as to form ridges

Ridg'y, *a* Having a ridge or ridges, rising in a ridge "Lifted on a *ridgy* wave" *Pope*

Rid'i-cule (30), *n* [Fr *ridicule*, Sp *ridiculo*, It *ridicolo, ridiculo*, Lat *ridiculum*, from *ridiculus*, laughable See RIDICULE, *a*]

1 The expression of laughter, especially when mingled with contempt, contemptuous derision

We have in great measure restricted the meaning of *ridicule*, which would properly extend over the whole region of the ridiculous,—the laughable,—and we have narrowed it so that in common usage it mostly corresponds to "derision," which does indeed involve personal and offensive feelings *Rare*

2 That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter It differs from *burlesque*, which may excite laughter without contempt, or it may provoke derision *Kames*

☞ *Ridicule* and *derision* are not exactly the same, as *derision* is applied to persons only, and *ridicule* to persons or things We *deride* the man, but *ridicule* the man or his performances

Syn.—Derision, wit, banter, raillery, burlesque, mockery, irony, satire, sarcasm, gibe, jeer, sneer

Rid'i-cule, *v t* [*imp & p p* RIDICULED, *p pr & vb n* RIDICULING] To laugh at with expressions of contempt, to deride, to awaken ridicule toward or respecting

I've known the young, who *ridiculed* his rage,
Love's humblest vassals when oppressed with age *Goldsmith*

Syn.—To deride, banter, rally, burlesque, mock, satirize, lampoon See DERIDE

Rid'i-cule, *a* [Fr *ridicule*, Sp *ridiculo*, It *ridicolo*, Lat *ridiculus*, from *ridere*, to laugh] Ridiculous [*Obs*]

Rid'i-cul'er, *n* One who ridicules

Ri-dic'u-lize, *v. t* To make ridiculous, to ridicule [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Ri dic'u lous, *a* [Lat *ridiculosus, ridiculus*, It *ridicoloso*, Sp *ridiculoso* See *supra*]

1 Fitted to excite ridicule, contemptible and laughable, as, a *ridiculous* dress, *ridiculous* behavior

Agricola, discerning that those little targets and unwieldy glaives, ill pointed, would soon become *ridiculous* against the thrust and close, commanded three Batavian cohorts to draw up and come to handy strokes *Milton*

2 Involving or expressing ridicule or contemptuous laughter [*Rare*]

It provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling *Shak*

Syn.—Ludicrous, laughable, risible, droll, absurd, preposterous See LUDICROUS

Ri-dic'u lous ly, *adv* In a ridiculous manner, as, a man *ridiculously* vain

Ri dic'u-lous-ness, *n.* The quality of being ridiculous.

Rid'ing, *a.* 1 Employed to travel on any occasion

No suffragan bishop shall have more than one *riding* apparitor *Ayliffe*

2 Suitable for riding on, as, a *riding* horse

☞ *Riding* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as *riding-cloak, riding coat, riding-habit, riding skirt, riding-whip*, and the like

Rid'ing, *n* 1 The act of one who is carried upon the back of an animal or in a carriage

2. A road cut in a wood or through a ground, for the diversion of riding therein *Sidney*

3 A district visited by an officer [*Eng*]

4 [Corrupted from *trithing* or *triding*, third] One of the three intermediate jurisdictions between a three and a hundred, into which the county of York, in England, is divided, anciently under the government of a reeve *Blackstone*

Rid'ing-clērk, *n.* One of the six clerks in chancery [*Eng*] *Ash*

Rid'ing-dāys, *n pl* Days when hostile excursions or attacks are made by horsemen *W Scott*

Rid'ing-hood, *n* A hood used by females when they ride, a kind of cloak with a hood

Rid'ing-house, *n* A building within which the art of riding is taught or practiced

Rid'ing-mās'ter, *n.* A man who instructs in the art of riding

Rid'ing-mis'tress, *n* A woman who instructs in the art of riding

Rid'ing-schōol (-skōol), *n* A school or place where the art of riding is taught

Ri dōt'to, *n* [It, from L Lat *reductus*, a retreat. See REDOUBT] A favorite Italian public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing,—held generally on fast eves.

Twice a week there are to be *ridottos* at guinea tickets *R. Walpole.*

Ri-dōt'to, *v. t.* To frequent ridottos. [*Rare.*]

Rie, *n.* See RYE.

Riet'boc, *n.* [Ger. *ried*, or *riet*, reed, and *bock*, buck.] (*Zoöl*) An African species of antelope, *Antilope electragus* or *Electragus arundinaceus*,—so called from its frequenting reedy places and dry watercourses *Eng. Cyc*

Rietbok (*Electragus arundinaceus*).

Rīev'er, *n* A robber See REAVE

Rife, *a* [A S *rȳf*, rift, prevalent, Icel. *rȳfi*, munificent]

1 Prevailing, prevalent, abounding

The tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife* *Milton*

2 Having power, active, nimble. [*Obs*]

I'll dance myself rather than thus put down.
What! I am *rife* a little yet *J Webster.*

Rife'ly, *adv.* In a rife manner, prevalently, frequently

It was *rifely* reported that the Turks were coming in a great fleet *Knolles.*

Rife'ness, *n* The quality of being rife, frequency; prevalence *Arbuthnot.*

Riff'räff, *n* [See RAFF It *ruffa-raffa*, Prov. It. *ruffe raffa*, Sp *rufianes*, Gris *riffa raffa*, scramble] Sweepings, refuse, the lowest order of society

Ri'fle (rī'fl), *v t* [*imp & p p* RIFLED, *p pr. & vb n* RIFLING] [O Fr *rifler*, *riffler*, to rifle, to sweep away, O H Ger *rifilon*, to pluck, to saw, *rifil, rifila*, a sawing beak, N H Ger *riffeln*, to pill flax, *riffel*, ripple, flax comb, O. D *riffelen*, to rub, Prov Ger *riffen*, to pluck]

1 To seize and bear away by force, to snatch away, to carry off

Till time shall *rifle* every youthful grace *Pope*

2. To strip, to rob, to pillage, to plunder

You have *rifled* my master *L'Estrange*

3 To raffle [*Obs*]

If you like not that course, but do intend to be rid of her, *rifle* her at a tavern *J Webster*

Ri'fle, *v t* 1 To raffle [*Obs*] *Chapman*

2 To commit robbery [*Rare*] *Bp Hall.*

Ri'fle (rī'fl), *n* [Dan *rift*, or *riffel*, the rifle of a gun, a chamfer, *riffel, riffel bösse*, a rifle gun, *rifle*, to rifle a gun, Ger *riefeln, riefen, riffeln, riffen*, to chamfer, groove]

1 A gun usually somewhat shorter than a musket, the inside of whose barrel is grooved, or formed with spiral channels, thus securing for the ball a rotary motion, and great precision in the direction of aim

Rifle

2 A thin blade or strip of wood covered with emery or a similar material, used for sharpening scythes, also, a whetstone for a scythe [*U. S*]

Rifled cannon, or *rifle cannon*, a cannon of which the bore is rifled — *Rifled musket*, a musket of which the bore is rifled

Ri'fle, *v t* 1 To groove, to channel, especially, to groove internally with spiral channels, as, to *rifle* a gun barrel

2 To sharpen, as a scythe, with a rifle, to whet with a rifle See RIFLE, *n*, 2

Ri'fle-man, *n*, *pl* RI'FLE-MEN A man armed with a rifle

Ri'fle-pit, *n* (*Mil*) A pit dug for the shelter of sharpshooters

Ri'fler, *n* One who rifles, a robber

Rift, *n* [Written also *rift*] [Dan. *rift*, from *rive*, to rend, Eng *rive*, q v]

1 An opening made by riving or splitting, a cleft, a fissure

2. A shallow place in a stream, a fording place

Rift, *v t* [*imp & p p* RIFTED, *p pr & vb n* RIFTING] To cleave, to rive, to split, as, to *rift* an oak or a rock "To dwell these *rifted* rocks between" *Wordsworth.*

Rift, *v i* 1 To burst open, to split "Timber . . not apt to *rift* with ordnance" *Bacon.*

2 To belch, to break wind. [*Prov. Eng*]

Rift'er, *n* A rafter [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Rig, *n* A ridge [*Obs*]

Rig, *v t* [*imp & p p* RIGGED, *p pr & vb. n.* RIGGING] [A-S *wigan, wrihan*, to cover, clothe, O H Ger *rihan*]

1 To dress, to put on, to clothe, especially in an odd or fanciful manner

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap *L'Estrange.*

2 To furnish with apparatus or gear, to fit with tackling, as, to *rig* a purchase

To rig a ship (*Naut*), to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c, to their respective masts and yards.

Rig, *n* [See RIG, *v. t.*] 1. Dress; especially, odd or fanciful clothing.

2 The peculiar manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel; as, schooner *rig*, ship *rig*, &c. *Brande.*

3. Blustor. [*Obs.*] *Burke.*
4. A romp, a wanton, a strumpet.
5. A sportive trick, a frolic

To run the rig, to play a wanton trick — *To run the rig upon*, to practice a sportive trick on

Rig, *v. i* To play the wanton, to trick. "*Rigging* and riffing all ways" *Chapman*

Rig'a-doon', *n* [Fr *rigodon, rigaudon*, so called from the refrain, *re-don-don*, which ended a very old dancing song] A gay, brisk dance, performed by one couple, and said to have been borrowed from Provence, in France "Whose dancing dogs in *rigadoons* excel" *Walcott*

Rig'ā Fir (*Bot*) A species of pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), and its wood, which affords a valuable timber,—called also *Scotch pine*, and *red* or *yellow deal* It grows in all parts of Europe, in the Caucasus, and in Siberia

Ri-gā'tion, *n* [Lat *rigatio*, from *rigare*, to water] The same as IRRIGATION

Rī'gel, *n* [Ar. *rijl*, or *rigl el-djebbar*, that is, foot of the giant] (*Astron*) A fixed star of the first magnitude in the left foot of the constellation Orion

Rig'ger, *n* 1 One who rigs or dresses, one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship

2 A cylindrical pulley or drum in machinery

Rig'ging, *n* Dress, tackle, especially, the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c, of a ship

Running rigging (*Naut*), all those ropes used in bracing the yards, making and shortening sail, &c, such as braces, sheets, halliards, clew-lines, and the like — *Standing rigging*, the shrouds and stays

Rig'gish, *a.* Like a rig or wanton, wanton, lewd [*Obs*] *Shak*

Rig'gle (rig'gl), *v. i* To move one way and the other See WRIGGLE

Right (rīt), *a* [A-S *riht, reht*, O Sax & O H Ger *reht*, Goth *raihts*, D *regt*, N H Ger *recht*, Dan *ret*, Sw *rätt*, Icel *rettr*, Lat *rectus*, p p of *regere*, to keep straight, or from going wrong, to guide, to rule]

1 Straight, not crooked, as, a *right* line, hence, most direct, as, the *right* way from London to Oxford

2 Upright, erect, not oblique, as, *right* ascension, a *right* sphere

3 Conformed to the constitution of man and the will of God, never deviating from the true and just, according with truth and duty, unswerving, just, true

That which is conformable to the Supreme Rule is absolutely *right*, and is called *right* simply without relation to a special end The opposite to *right* is wrong *Whately*

4 Fit, suitable, proper, becoming

5 Characterized by reality or genuineness, real, actual, unquestionable

In this battle, the Britons never more plainly manifested themselves to be *right* barbarians *Milton*

6 According with truth, passing a true judgment, not mistaken or wrong, correct

You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well *Shak*

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die" *Locke*

7 Most favorable or convenient

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side *Spectator*

8 Not left, but its opposite, most convenient or dexterous, as, the *right* hand, which is generally the stronger of the two, or more convenient in use.

9 Being on the same side as the right hand, as, the *right* side

10 Well placed, disposed, or adjusted, orderly, well regulated

11 Being on the right hand of a person whose face is toward the mouth of a river, as, the *right* bank of the Hudson

12 Designed to be placed or worn outward, as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth

13 (*Math*) Straight, upright from a base, having an upright axis, as, a *right* line, a *right* angle, a *right* cone

At right angles, so as to form a right angle or right angles, as when one line crosses another perpendicularly — *On the right*, on the side with the right hand — *Right and left*, in both or all directions, on all sides [*Colloq*] — *Right angle*, the angle formed by one line falling perpendicularly on another, in spherics a spherical angle included between the axes of two great circles whose planes are perpendicular to each other — *Right ascension* See ASCENSION — *Right cone, right cylinder, right prism, right pyramid*, a cone, cylinder, prism, or pyramid, the axis of which is perpendicular to the base — *Right sphere* (*Astron & Geog*) that position of the sphere in which the equator cuts the horizon at right angles, in spherical projections, that position of the sphere in which the primitive plane coincides with the plane of the equator *Math Dict* — *Right* or *left side, right or left wing, extreme right, extreme left*, terms derived from the French Chamber of Deputies, and other halls of legislation, where the party for the existing administration of government occupy the right side of the hall, and the party against the administration occupy the left

Right Angles

☞ *Right* is used elliptically for *it is right, what you say is right, true*

Right, cries his lordship. *Pope.*

Syn. — Straight, direct, perpendicular; upright, lawful, rightful, true, correct, just, equitable, proper; fit, suitable, becoming

Right (rīt), *adv* 1. In a right manner; especially, in a right or straight line, directly.

Let thine eyes look *right* on *Prov* iv 25.

2 According to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice, as, to judge *right*

3 According to any rule of art

You with strict discipline instructed *right* *Roscommon*

4 According to fact or truth as, to tell a story *right*.

5 In a great degree, very, as, *right* humble, *right* noble, *right* valiant "For which I should be *right* sorry" *Tyndale*

I return those duties back as are *right* fit *Shak*

6 Very, extremely, — prefixed to titles, as, *right* honorable, *right* reverend

7 Actually, truly, really

His wounds so smarted that he slept *right* naught. *Fairfax*

Right away or *right off* at once, immediately, without delay [*Colloq U S*] *Bartlett*

Right (rīt), *n* [A-S *riht* See *supra*]

1 That which is right or correct, as, (*a*) The straight course, adherence to duty, obedience to lawful authority, divine or human, freedom from guilt,—the opposite of moral wrong (*b*) A true statement, freedom from error or falsehood, adherence to truth or fact

Seldom your opinions err,
Your eyes are always in the *right* *Prior*

(*c*) A just judgment, that which is true or proper, justice, uprightness, integrity

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deserved, had fortune done him *right* *Dryden*

2 That to which one has a claim, as, (*a*) That which one has a natural claim to exact "There are no *rights* whatever without corresponding duties" *Coleridge* (*b*) That which one has a legal or social claim to do or to exact, legal power, authority, as, a sheriff has a *right* to arrest a criminal (*c*) That which justly belongs to one, that which one has a claim to possess or own the interest or share which any one has in a piece of property, title, claim, property, interest, ownership "Born free, he sought his *right*" *Dryden* "Hast thou not a *right* to all created things?" *Milton* "Men have no *right* to what is not reasonable" *Burke* (*d*) Privilege or immunity granted by authority

3 That which is on the right side, or opposite to the left

4 The outward or most finished surface, as of a piece of cloth, a carpet, &c

Bill of rights a list of rights, a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself — *By rights*, or *by good rights*, properly, correctly "I should have been a woman *by rights*" *Shak* — *To rights* (*a*) In a direct line, straight [*Rare*] *Woodward* (*b*) Directly, soon [*Obs or low*] — *To set to rights, to put to rights*, to put into good order, to adjust, to regulate, as what is out of order — *Writ of right*, a writ which lay to recover lands in fee-simple, unjustly withheld from the true owner *Blackstone*

Right (rīt), *v t* [*imp & p p* RIGHTED, *p pr & vb n* RIGHTING] [A-S *rihtan* See *supra*]

1 To bring or restore to the proper or natural position, to set upright, to make right or straight, as having been wrong or crooked

All experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to *right* themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed *Jefferson*

2 To do justice to, to relieve from wrong, as, to *right* an injured person

To right a vessel (*Naut*) to restore her to an upright position after careening. — *To right the helm*, to place it in the middle of the ship

Right, *v i* 1 To recover the proper or natural condition or position, to become upright

2 (*Naut*) Hence, to rise with the masts erect, as a ship when it has been drawn to one side

Right'-ăn'gled (rīt'ăng'gld), *a* Containing a right angle or right angles

Right'en (rīt'n), *v t* [A-S *rihtan, gerihtan* See *supra*] To do justice to [*Obs*]

Right'eous (rī'chus) (Synop, § 130), *a.* [O Eng. *rightwys, rightwise*, A S *rihtwis*, from *riht*, right, and *wis*, wise, having wisdom, prudent] According with, or performing, that which is right, yielding to all their due, just, equitable, praiseworthy, merited, especially, free from guilt or sin, holy

Fearless in his *righteous* cause *Milton*

Syn — Upright just, godly, holy, uncorrupt, virtuous honest, equitable, rightful

Right'eoused (rī'chŭst), *a* Made righteous [*Obs*]

Right'eous-ly (rī'chŭs lĭ), *adv* In a righteous manner, in accordance with the laws of justice, equitably, justly, as, a criminal *righteously* condemned.

Right'eous ness (rī'chŭs-nes), *n* [O Eng *rightwisnesse*, A-S *rihtwisness*. [See *supra*]

1. The quality of being righteous, exact rectitude; purity

☞ *Righteousness*, as used in Scripture and theology, in which it chiefly occurs, is nearly equivalent to *holiness*, comprehending holy principles and affections of heart, and conformity of life to the divine law

2. (*Theol.*) The state of being right with God; justification, the work of Christ, which is the ground of justification.

There are two kinds of Christian *righteousness*, the one without us, which we have by imputation; the other in us, which consisteth of faith, hope, and charity, and other Christian virtues *Hooker.*

Only for the *righteousness* of Christ imputed to us, and received by faith alone *Westminster Catechism.*

Syn. — Uprightness, holiness, godliness, equity, justice, rightfulness, integrity, honesty, faithfulness

Right'er (rīt'er), *n* One who sets right, one who does justice or redresses wrong.

Right'ful (rīt'ful), *a* 1. Consonant to justice; just, as, a *rightful* cause, a *rightful* war

2 Having the right or just claim according to established laws, as, the *rightful* heir to a throne or an estate

3 Being by right, or by just claim, as, a *rightful* lord, *rightful* property, *rightful* judge.

Syn. — Just, lawful, true, honest, equitable, proper

Right'ful ly (rīt'-), *adv* According to right, law, or justice, as, a title *rightfully* vested

Right'ful ness (rīt'-), *n* 1 The state of being rightful, accordance with the rules of right, as, the *rightfulness* of a claim to lands or tenements.

2. Moral rectitude [*Obs*]

We fail of perfect *rightfulness* *Sidney*

Right'-hănd (rīt'), *n* The hand opposite to the left, and usually more in use, stronger, more convenient or dextrous, — whence the name

Right'-hănd'ed (rīt'-), *a* 1 Using the right hand habitually, or more easily than the left

2 (*Conch*) Having the convolutions turning from right to left, — said of certain shells

Right-handed screw, a screw the threads of which wind spirally from left to right, or which advances when turned with a motion the same as that of the hands of a watch See LEFT-HANDED

Right'-hănd'ed-ness (rīt'), *n* The state or quality of being right handed, hence, skill, dexterity

Right'-heärt'ed (rīt'-), *a.* Having right dispositions

Right'less (rīt'-), *a* Destitute of right

Right'ly (rīt'), *adv* 1 Straightly, directly [*Obs*]

2 According to justice, according to the divine will or moral rectitude, honestly, uprightly, as, duty *rightly* performed

3 Properly, fitly, suitably, appropriately "Eve, *rightly* called mother of all" *Milton*

4 According to truth or fact, not erroneously, exactly "I can not *rightly* say" *Shak.*

Thou didst not *rightly* see *Dryden*

Right'-mĭnd'ed (rīt'-), *a* Having a right or honest mind *Bp Taylor*

Right'-mĭnd'ed ness (rīt'), *n* The state of being right minded

Right'ness (rīt'), *n* 1. Straightness, as, the *rightness* of a line *Bacon*

2 The state of being right, rectitude, righteousness, conformity to truth or to the divine will, which is the standard of moral rectitude *South.*

Right'-rūn'ning (rīt'), *a* Straight running

Right'ward, *adv* Toward the right hand or right side, to the right

Rightward and leftward rise the rocks *Southey*

Right'-whāle (rīt'), *n* (*Zool*) The common whale (*Balæna mysticetus*), from whose mouth whalebone is obtained, as distinguished from the *spermaceti whale*

Right'wise (rīt'), *a* Righteous [*Obs*] *Wycliffe.*

Right'wise (rīt'), *v t* To make righteous [*Obs*]

Right'wise ly (rīt'), *adv* Righteously [*Obs*]

Right'wise-ness (rīt'), *n* Righteousness [*Obs*]

Rĭg'id, *a* [Lat *rigidus*, to be stiff or numb, allied to Gr *ῥῖγεῖν*, to shiver or shudder with cold, Fr. *rigide, roide*, Sp & It *rigido*]

1 Rendered not pliant, having become so firm as not to be easily bent, stiff, — opposed to *flexible*

Upright beams innumerable
Of *rigid* spears *Milton.*

2 Hence, not lax or indulgent, severe, inflexible, strict, as, a *rigid* father or master, a *rigid* officer, *rigid* discipline, *rigid* criticism, a *rigid* sentence or judgment

Syn. — Stiff, unpliant, inflexible, unyielding, strict, exact, severe, austere, stern, rigorous, unmitigated

Ri-gĭd'i-ty, *n* [Fr *rigidité*, It *rigidità, rigidezza*, Sp *rigidez*, Lat *rigiditas* See *supra*]

1 Want of pliability, the quality of resisting change of form, — opposed to *flexibility, ductility, malleability*, and *softness*

2 Stiffness of appearance or manner, want of ease or airy elegance *Wotton*

Syn. — Stiffness, rigidness, inflexibility

Rĭg'id-ly, *adv* In a rigid manner, stiffly, severely, inflexibly

Rĭg'id ness, *n.* The quality of being rigid, rigidity

Rĭg'let, *n.* (*Print*) A flat, thin piece of wood, a reglet. See REGLET

Rĭg'ma-rōle, *n* [See RIGMAN'S-ROLL.] A succession of confused or nonsensical statements, foolish talk, nonsense. [*Colloq*]

Often one's dear friend talks something which one scruples to call *rigmarole*. *De Quincey.*

Rig'ma-rōle, *a.* Consisting of rigmarole, frivolous; nonsensical, foolish.

Rig'ol, *n.* [O. Eng also *rungol*, Ger. *ringel*, a ring, circle, ringlet] A circle, a diadem [*Obs*]

This sleep is sound indeed; this is a sleep
That from the golden *rigol* hath divorced
So many English kings. *Shak.*

Rig'oll, *n* [Corrupted from *regal*, q. v] A musical instrument formerly in use, consisting of several sticks bound together, but separated by beads, and played upon by a stick furnished with a ball at its end *Moore.*

Rig'or, *n* [Lat *rigor*, from *rigere*, to be stiff, It *rigore*, Sp & Pg *rigor*, Pr *riguor*, Fr *rigueur*. See RIGID] [Written also *rigour*]

1 The becoming stiff or rigid, the state of being rigid rigidness, stiffness, hardness

The rest his look
Bound with Gorgonian *rigor* not to move *Milton*

2. (*Med*) A sense of chilliness, with contraction of the skin, a convulsive shuddering or slight tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever *Core Parr*

3 Severity of climate or season, as, the *rigor* of winter

4 Stiffness of opinion or temper, severity, sternness.

All his *rigor* is turned to grief and pity *Denham*

5 Severity of life, austerity, voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification

The prince lived in this convent with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin *Addison*

6 Exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence, strictness, as, the *rigor* of criticism, to execute a law with *rigor*, to enforce moral duties with *rigor*

I tell you 'tis *rigor*, and not law *Shak*

7 Violence, fury, fierceness [*Obs*]

Whose raging *rigor* neither steel nor brass could stay *Spenser*

Syn.—Stiffness, rigidness inflexibility, severity, austerity, sternness, harshness, strictness, exactness

Rig'or-ism, *n* 1 Rigidity in principle or practice

2 Severity, as of style, or the like *Jefferson*

Rig'or ist, *n* [Fr *rigoriste*, Sp & It *rigorista*] One who is very rigorous,—a name sometimes given to an extreme Jansenist *Brande*

Rig'or-ous, *a* [Fr *rigoureux*, Pr *rigoros*, Sp *rigoroso*, *riguroso*, Pg & It *rigoroso*, L Lat *rigorosus* See RIGOR]

1 Manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor, allowing no abatement or mitigation, scrupulously accurate, exact, strict, severe, as, a *rigorous* officer of justice, a *rigorous* execution of law, a *rigorous* definition or demonstration

He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With *rigorous* hands *Shak*

We do not connect the scattered phenomena into their *rigorous* unity *De Quincey*

2. Severe, intense, as, a *rigorous* winter

Syn.—Rigid, inflexible, unyielding stiff, severe, austere, stern, harsh, strict, exact

Rig'or ous ly, *adv* In a rigorous manner without relaxation, abatement, or mitigation, with scrupulous nicety, rigidly "The said sentence *rigorously* urged" *Milton.*

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself *Dryden*

Rig'or-ous-ness, *n* The state of being rigorous, severity, exactness

Rile, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* RILED, *p pr* & *vb n* RILING] [See ROIL] [*Prov Eng Colloq U S*]

1. To render turbid, to stir up, to roil

2. To make angry, to vex

☞ The proper orthography of this word is *roil* but *rile* is not uncommon, especially in colloquial and humorous language

Rilievo (rĭl-lē-ā'vo), *n* [It See RELIEF] (*Sculp. & Arch*) Prominence of figures, relief See RELIEF, 5 [Written also *relievo*]

Rill, *n* [Either from L Ger *rille*, a small channel or brook, a furrow, a chamfer, or from O Eng *rigol*, a small brook, Fr *rigole*, a trench, gutter, ditch, or furrow to convey water, or from Lat *rivulus*, a small brook See RIVULET] A small brook, a rivulet, a streamlet

Rill, *v i* To run in a small stream, or in streamlets [*Rare*] *Prior*

Rill'et, *n* A small stream a rivulet "This by stream, which, as a *rillet*, is deducted from the main channel of my studies" *Burton*

Rim, *n.* [A-S *rima*, *reoma*, edge, lip, W *rhim*, *rhump*, a rim, edge, boundary, termination, Armor *rim*.]

1. The border, edge, or margin of a thing, as, the *rim* of a kettle or basin,—usually applied to things which are circular or curving

2 The lower part of the belly or abdomen [*Obs or rare*] *Browne*

Rim, *v t* [*imp & p. p.* RIMMED, *p pr.* & *vb n* RIMMING.] To furnish with a rim

Rim'ad, *n.* [Lat] (*Anat.*) A chink or cleft

Rim'bāse, *n.* (*Mil*) A short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon. [See *Illust.* of *Cannon.*]

Rime, *n.* [A-S. & Icel. *hrim*, D. *rijm*, *rijp*, Dan. *rim*, Sw. *rim*, L. Ger *reep*, O. H Ger *hrîfo*, *rifo*, M. H Ger *rîfe*, N H Ger *reif*. Cf GRIME] White or hoar frost, congealed dew or vapor

Toward morning it had changed to a slight frost, and the ground and the trees were now covered with *rime* *De Quincey*

Rime, *n.* [Lat. *rima*, Sw *remna*] A rent or long aperture, a chink, a fissure [*Obs.*]

Rime, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* RIMED, *p pr & vb n.* RIMING] To freeze or congeal into hoar frost

Rime, *n* A step or round of a ladder, a rung

Rime, *n* Rhyme [*Obs*] See RHYME

Rim'er, *n* A carpenter's tool for shaping the rimes of a ladder *Simmonds*

Ri-mōse' (125), *a* [Lat *rimosus*, fr *rima*, a chink, It *rimoso*, Fr *rimeux* See *supra*]

1 Full of rimes or chinks

2 (*Nat Hist*) Abounding with long, nearly parallel clefts, cracks, or chinks, like those in the bark of trees

Ri-mōs'i-ty, *n* The state of being rimose or chinky

Rim'ous, *a* Rimose

Rim'ple (-pl), *n* [A S *hrumpele*, D *rimpel*, *rompel*, Prov Ger *rumpel*] A fold or wrinkle See RUMPLE

Rim'ple, *v t* [*imp & p p* RIMPLED, *p pr & vb n* RIMPLING] [Prov Ger *rimpeln*, *rumpeln*, D *rimpelen*, *rompelen*, *rompen* See *supra*] To rumple, to wrinkle

Rim'y, *a* [From *rime*] Abounding with rime, frosty

Rind, *n* [A S *rind*, *hrind*, O H Ger *rinda*, *rinta*, N H Ger *rinde*, Gr *δινος*, the skin, W *crocn*, perhaps from A S, O Sax, & O H Ger *hrinan*, to touch, Icel *hrina*, to adhere] The external covering or coat

Thou canst not touch the freedom of this mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind*
Thou hast unmanacled *Milton*

Specifically, (*a*) The external cover of flesh, skin "With fixed anchor in his scaly *rind*" *Milton* (*b*) The external cover of fruit, peel "Fruit burnished with golden *rind*" *Milton* (*c*) The external coat of trees, shrubs, &c bark "But now the gray moss marred his *rind*" *Spenser* (*d*) The external coat of a nut, shell "Sweetest nut hath sourest *rind*" *Shak*

Rind, *v t.* To remove the rind of, to bark, to decorticate [*Obs*]

Rin'dle, *n* [Ger *rinne*, *rinnsel*, *rinnsal*, a channel, gutter, from *rinnen*, Dan *rinde*, Goth *rinnan*, A S *rennan*, to run, flow See RUN] A small water course or gutter *Ash*

Rind'less, *a* Without a rind

Rind'y, *a* Having a thin rind or thick skin *Ash*

Rin-for-zan'do (fort san'do), *a* [It, from *rinforzare*, to reenforce, q v, to strengthen] (*Mus*) Increasing strengthening,—a direction indicating a sudden increase of force, abbreviated *f*, *sf* [Written also *forzando* and *sforzando*]

Ring, *n* [A S *hring*, *hrinc*, Frics *hring*, D *ring*, or *kring*, Icel *hringr*, O H Ger *hring*, N H Ger Dan, & Sw *ring*, Prov Ger *rind*, *kring*, *kringel*, a circle, Sw *kring*, about, around]

1 A circle, or a circular line, or any thing in the form of a circular line or hoop

2 Specifically, a circular ornament of gold or other precious material, worn or hung upon the finger, the ear, or some other part of the body as, a wedding *ring*

The dearest *ring* in Venice I will give *Shak*

3 A circular area in which a race is run, or sports are performed "The road was an institution, the *ring* was an institution" *Thackeray*

Place me O, place me in the dusty *ring*,
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory *Smith*

4 A circular group of persons

And hears the Muses in a *ring*,
Aye round about Jove's altar sing *Milton*

5 (*Geom*) The plane figure included between the circumferences of two concentric circles, the solid generated by the revolution of a circle or other figure, about a straight line exterior to it and lying in its plane, as an axis

6 (*Astron & Navigation*) An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, consisting of a brass ring suspended by a swivel with a hole at one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude on the graduated inner surface opposite

Ring-dropper a person who drops a ring or other article apparently of some value but really worthless and who demands the finder by claiming a portion of the value, and receiving his share in money [*Eng*] *Dickens*—*Ring micrometer* (*Astron*) See MICROMETER.—*Saturn's rings*, two or more broad flat thin rings lying in the same plane and surrounding the planet Saturn concentrically at a distance from its surface of from seven or eight thousand to forty-nine thousand miles

Ring, *v t* [*imp & p p* RINGED, *p pr & vb n* RINGING]

1 To surround with a ring, or as with a ring, to encircle *Shak*

2 (*Hort*) To cut out a ring of, as bark, as, to *ring* branches or roots

3 To fit with rings, as the fingers, or as a swine's snout

Ring these fingers with thy household worms *Shak*

Ring, *v t.* [*imp* RANG, or RUNG; *p. p.* RUNG; *p. pr. & vb n* RINGING] [A S *hringan*, Icel. *hringja*, Sw *ringa*, Dan *ringe*, O D *ringhen*, *ringkelen*.]

1 To cause to sound, especially by striking, as a metallic body, as, to *ring* a bell

2 To produce by ringing, as a sound or peal.

The shardborne beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal *Shak.*

3 To repeat often, loudly, or earnestly "*Ringing* eternal changes upon atheism, cannibalism, and apostasy" *Sydney Smith.*

To ring in or *out*, to usher, attend on, or celebrate, by the ringing of bells, as, to *ring out* the old year and *ring in* the new—*To ring the bells backward*, to sound the chimes, reversing the common order,—formerly done as a public signal of alarm or danger *W Scott*

Ring, *v i* 1 To sound, as a bell, or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one

Why *rung* not out the bells? *Shak.*

2 To practice the art of making music with bells *Holder.*

3 To sound, to resound

With sweeter notes each rising temple *rung* *Pope.*

4 To continue to sound or vibrate, to resound. "The assertion is still *ringing* in our ears" *Burke*

My ears shall *ring* with noise *Dryden*

5 To be filled with report or talk, as, the whole town *rings* with his fame

Ring, *n* [From the *verb*] 1 A sound, especially, the sound of metals, as, the *ring* of a bell

2 Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices, or sound continued, repeated, or reverberated "The *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears" *Bacon.*

3 A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned.

He meant to hang as great and tunable a *ring* of bells as any in the world *Fuller*

Ring'-arm'or, *n* Armor composed of rings of metal *Fosbroke*

Ring'-blăck'bird, *n* (*Ornith*) See RING-OUSEL

Ring'-bōlt, *n* An iron bolt, with an eye at its head, and a ring through the eye,—not to be confounded with *wring bolt* *Totten*

Ring'-bōne, *n* (*Vet*) A callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet *Brande*

Ring'-chŭck, *n* A form of chuck for lathes, having a sliding ring to render it tight or loose, as occasion requires *Francis*

Ring'-dī'al, *n* A pocket sun dial in form of a ring

Ring'dōve (dŭv), *n* [Ger *ringeltaube*] A species of pigeon (the *Columba palumbus*), so called from white upon the neck which forms a portion of a ring about it, the cushat

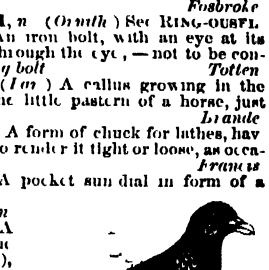

Ring-dove

Ringed (ringd), *a*

1 Having a ring

2 (*Bot*) Encircled by lines or bands upon the surface of the bark

Ringed snake (*Zool*) a snake of the genus *Natrix* (*N torquata*), found in England It grows to the length of three feet, is quite harmless and may be tamed *Baird*

Rin'gent, *a* [Lat *ringens*, p pr of *ringi*, to open wide the mouth, Fr *ringent*] (*Bot*) Having the lips widely separated and gaping like an open mouth, as, a *ringent* bilabiate corolla

Ringent Corolla

Ring'er, *n* 1 One who rings

2 Especially one who rings chimes on bells

3 (*Mining*) A crow bar *Simmonds*

Ring'-fĕnce, *n* A fence encircling an estate within one inclosure, an inclosing fence or line

Ring'-fĭn'ger, *n* The third finger of the left hand, or the one next the little finger, on which the ring is placed in marriage

☞ This finger is said to have been chosen to receive the wedding-ring because a medium of direct communication was formerly believed to exist between it and the heart

Ring'-hĕad, *n* An instrument used for stretching woolen cloth *Crabb.*

Ring'lēad, *v t* To conduct [*Rare*]

Ring'lēad-er, *n* The leader of a ring, especially, the leader of an association of men engaged in violation of law or an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, and the like

He is the *ringleader* and head of all this *Shak.*

Ring'let, *n* [Diminutive of *ring*.]

1 A small ring, a small circle [*Rare*]

You demy-puppets, that
By moonshine do the green *ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites *Shak.*

2 A curl, especially, a curl of hair

Her golden tresses in wanton *ringlets* waved. *Milton.*

Ring'-măil, *n* A kind of mail composed of small rings of steel sewed edgewise upon a strong garment of leather or of quilted cloth *Fairholt*

Ring'-man, *n.*, *pl.* RING'-MEN. The ring-finger. [*Obs.*] See RING-FINGER.

Ring'-ou'zel (-ōō'zl), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the thrush family (*Turdus torquatus*), inhabiting the hilly and mountainous parts of Great Britain, — called also *ring-blackbird*.

Ring'-sāil, *n* (*Naut*) (*a*) A small and light sail set on a mast on the taffrail *Brande* (*b*) A studding sail set upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail *Brande*. (*c*) See RING-TAIL.

Ring'-stănd, *n* An upright stand or frame with projecting pins, or other arrangement, for holding finger-rings, used on a toilet table. *Simmonds*

Ring'-strāaked (-strēkt), *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body; as, *ring-streaked* goats.

Ring'-tāil, *n.* 1 (*Ornith*) A bird having a white tail, the female of the hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*

2 (*Naut*) A light sail set abaft and beyond the spanker of a ship or bark, — called also *ring-sail*

Ring'tāiled, *a* Having a tail striped as if surrounded by a ring, — applied especially to a young golden eagle. *P. Cyc.*

Ring'worm (-wûrm), *n.* (*Med*) (*a*) A vesicular eruption of the skin, the vesicles being small, with a reddish base, and forming rings, whose area is slightly discolored (*b*) A pustular affection of the scalp, *Porrigo scutulata*.

Rinse, *v t* [*imp & p p* RINSED (rĭnst); *p pr & vb n* RINSING] [O Eng *rense, rence, reinse*, Fr *rincer*, O Fr *rinser, reinser*, Icel *hreinsa*, Sw *rensa*, Dan *rense*, A-S *hrænan*, Goth *hrainjan*, O H Ger *hrenjan*, N H Ger *reinigen*, Sw *rena*, to purge, Goth *hrains*, Icel *hreinn*, O Sax *hrein*, A-S. *hræne, rein*, O H Ger *hreins*, N H. Ger & D *rein*, Sw *ren*, Dan *reen*, pure]

1 To wash lightly, to cleanse with a second or repeated application of water after washing

2 To cleanse by the introduction of water, — applied especially to hollow vessels, as, to *rinse* a bottle.

I like a glass,
Did break in the *rinsing* *Shak*

Rins'er, *n.* One who rinses

Ri'ot, *n.* [O. Fr *riote*, Pr. *riota*, It *riotta*, Armor. *riot*, O D *revot, ravot*]

1. Wanton or unrestrained behavior, uproar, tumult.

His headstrong *riot* hath no curb. *Shak*

2. Luxury, excess, hence, excessive and expensive feasting [*Obs or rare*] "In luxury and *riot*, feast and dance" *Milton* "The lamb thy *riot* dooms to bleed to day" *Pope*

3. (*Law*) The doing of an act in a violent and tumultuous manner against the peace, by three or more persons assembled together of their own authority for that purpose

To run riot, to act or move without control or restraint.

Ri'ot, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p* RIOTED, *p pr* & *vb n* RIOTING] [O. Fr. *rioter, rioter*, It *riottare*, O D. *ravotten*]

1. To engage in riot, to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner, to indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, behavior, and the like

Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight,
Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law *Daniel*

2. To be highly excited "No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows" *Pope*

3. To raise an uproar or sedition *Johnson*

Ri'ot-er, *n.* 1 One who indulges in riot

2. (*Law*) One who engages in a riot, one of three or more persons, who, being assembled for the purpose, do an act in a violent and tumultuous manner against the peace

Ri'ot-ĭse (-ĭs), *n* Excess, tumult, dissoluteness, revelry [*Obs*] "With courtesans and costly *riotise*" *Spenser*

Ri'ot-ous, *a.* [O. Fr. *rioteux*, Pr *riotos*, It *riottoso*]

1. Involving or engaging in riot, wanton, unrestrained, luxurious.

The younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with *riotous* living *Luke* xv 13

2. Partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly, seditious.

Ri'ot-ous-ly, *adv* In a riotous manner, with excess, wantonly, luxuriously, tumultuously

Ri'ot-ous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being riotous

Ri'ot-ry, *n.* The act or practice of rioting, riot.

Rip, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* RIPPED (rĭpt), *p pr. & vb n* RIPPING] [A-S *rypan, ryppan, hrypan*, L Ger *repen, reppen*, Sw *repa*, Dan. *rippe op*, to rip up, to stir, to agitate, H. Ger. *riffen*. Cf. RIPPLE, REAP, and RIVE]

1 To divide or separate the parts of, by cutting or tearing, to tear or cut open or off, to tear off or out by violence, as, to *rip* open a garment by cutting the stitches, to *rip* off the skin of a beast, to *rip* open a sack, to *rip* off the shingles or clapboards of a house; to *rip* up a floor, — most commonly used with *up, open, off*, or *out*

2 To take out or away by cutting or tearing.

He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville*

3 To tear up for search or disclosure, or for alteration; to search to the bottom; to discover; to disclose, — usually with *up*.

They *ripped* up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion *Clarendon*.

For brethren to debate and *rip* up their falling out in the ear of a common enemy . . . is neither wise nor comely. *Milton*.

To rip out, to give vent to hastily and violently; as, to *rip out* an oath [*U S*] See RAP, *v t*

Rip, *n.* 1 A rent made by ripping; a tear, a place torn, laceration

2. [Cf. RIPIER] A wicker basket to carry fish in.

3. A mean or worthless thing or person, refuse. [*Obs or low*]

Ri-pā'ri-an, *a* [Lat. *riparius*, from *ripa*, a bank] Pertaining to the bank of a river

Ripe, *a* [*compar.* RIPER, *superl* RIPEST] [A S. *ripe*, O Sax *ripi*, L Ger *riep*, D *rijp*, O. H Ger. *rif*, N. H Ger. *reif*, allied to A S. *rip*, harvest, *ripan*, to reap]

1 Ready for reaping, having attained perfection, mature, — said of that which grows and is employed for food, as, *ripe* grain

So mayst thou live till like *ripe* fruit thou drop
Into thy mother's lap *Milton*

2 Advanced to the state of fitness for use, as, *ripe* cheese, *ripe* wine

3 Having attained its utmost development, maturated, as, a *ripe* tumor or abscess

4 Hence, characterized by completeness or finish, consummate, perfected

He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one *Shak*

5 Ready for action or effect, prepared

While things were just *ripe* for a war, the cantons interposed as umpires *Addison*

I am not *ripe* to pass sentence on the gravest public bodies *Burke*

6 Resembling ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness "Those happiest smiles, That played on her *ripe* lip." *Shak*

Syn. — Mature, mellow, complete, finished See MATURE

Ripe, *v t.* To ripen, to grow ripe, to be matured [*Obs.*] *Shak*

From hour to hour we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot *Shak*

Ripe, *v t* To mature, to ripen [*Obs*]

Ripe'ly, *adv.* Maturely, at the fit time *Shak*

Rip'en (rīp'n), *v t* [*imp & p p* RIPENED, *p pr & vb n* RIPENING] [A S *ripian*, D *rypen*, O H Ger *rifjan, rifen*, N H Ger *reifen*]

1 To grow ripe, to be matured, as grain, fruit, flowers, and the like

Who can view the *ripened* rose, nor seek
To wear it? *Byron*

2 To approach or come to perfection, to be fitted or prepared

Rip'en (rīp'n), *v. t.* 1 To mature, to make ripe, as grain or fruit

2 To mature, to fit or prepare, to bring to perfection, as, to *ripen* the judgment

When faith and love, which parted from thee never,
Had *ripened* thy just soul to dwell with God. *Milton*

Ripe'ness, *n.* The state of being ripe, or brought to a state of perfection, maturity, completeness, perfection, fitness, as, the *ripeness* of grain.

Time, which made them their fame outlive,
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give *Denham*

Ri-phē'an, *a* [Lat *Riphæus, Ripeus, Rhipheus, Rhipæus*] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, a certain range of mountains in the north of Asia [Written also *Rhipean* and *Ripean*]

Ri pid'o lite, *n* [Gr *ῥιπίς, ῥιπίδος*, fan, and *λίθος*, stone] (*Min*) A translucent mineral of a green color, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, magnesia, protoxide of iron, and water *Dana*

Rip'i ē'nous (-ĭ'nŭs), *a* [It, O. Fr *repiein*, from Lat *re*, again, and *plenus*, full] (*Mus*) Full, filling up, — a term applied in orchestral composition to distinguish those parts which are only occasionally introduced to fill up the chorus *Moore*

Rip'ier, } *n* [L Lat *riparius*, from Lat *ripa*,
Rip'per, } bank, shore. Cf RIP, *n*, 2] (*O Law*) One who brings fish from the sea-coast to market in the inland country [*Obs*]

But what's the action we are for now?
Robbing a *ripper* of his fish! *Beau. & Fl*

Rip'per, *n.* One who rips, tears, or cuts open.

Rip'ping, *n.* 1. A tearing.

2 A discovery [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Rip'ple (rĭp'pl), *v t* [*imp & p. p.* RIPPLED, *p pr. & vb. n* RIPPLING] [Diminutive of *rip*, q v, L Ger *repeln*, N H Ger *reffeln*, to pull flax, to hatchel, O H Ger *rifilôn* Cf RIFLE] To become fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water, when agitated or running over a rough bottom, to be covered with small waves or undulations.

Rip'ple, *v t* [See *supra*]

1 To fret or dimple, as the surface of running water, to cover with small waves or undulations

2 To remove the seeds from, as the stalks of flax, by means of a ripple

Rip'ple, *n* 1 The fretting or dimpling of the surface of running water; little, curling waves.

2 A little wave or undulation.

3. A kind of comb with long wire teeth, through which flax plants are passed in order to remove the capsules containing the seed. *Simmonds.*

Rip'ple-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plantain; *Plantago lanceolata*, rib-grass

Rip'ple-mărk, *n.* 1. The mark produced on sand or mud by a gentle flow or undulatory movement in water.

2. (*Geol.*) A mark on the surface of a rock resembling that made by receding waves on a sea beach.

Rip'ple-mărked (-mărkt), *a.* Having ripple-marks. *Lyell.*

Rip'plet, *n.* A small ripple.

Rip'pling ly, *adv.* In the manner of ripples.

Rip'răp, *n* (*Engin*) A foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water, or on a soft bottom

Rip'răp, *v. t.* [*imp & p p.* RIPRAPPED (rĭp'răpt); *p pr & vb. n.* RIPRAPPING.] To form a riprap in or upon.

Rip'-saw, *n* A handsaw with coarse teeth, which have but a slight pitch, used for cutting wood in the direction of the fiber, — called also *ripping-saw*

Rip'tow-el, *n* [A-S *rip*, harvest, and Eng *towel* Cf RIPE, *a*] A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Rise (rīz), *v i* [*imp* ROSE, *p p.* RISEN, *p. pr & vb n* RISING] [A-S *risan, arisan*, O Sax. *risan*, Goth *reisan, urreisan*, O Fries & Icel *risa*, D. *rijzen*, to rise, O H Ger & Icel *reisa*, Sw *resa*, Dan *reise*, D *reizen*, N H Ger *reisen*, to travel. Cf ARISE and RAISE]

1 To move or pass from a lower position to a higher, to ascend, to mount up, to become elevated, to attain a height, as, (*a*) To go upward by walking, climbing, flying, or any other voluntary motion, as, a bird *rises* in the air, a fish *rises* to the bait. (*b*) To ascend or float in a fluid, as gases in air, cork in water, clouds from the horizon, and the like. (*c*) To grow upward, to attain a given height, as, a tree *rises* a hundred feet (*d*) To reach a higher level in any confined space by increase of bulk or quantity, as, a river *rises* in its bed (*e*) To become erect, to assume an upright position, as, to *rise* from a chair, or from a fall (*f*) To leave one's bed, to arise, as, to *rise* early "He that would thrive, must *rise* by five" *Old Proverb* (*g*) To tower up, to be heaved up, as, the Alps *rise* far above the sea "A *rising* ground" *Dryden* (*h*) To slope upward, as, a path, a line, or a surface *rises* in this or that direction (*i*) To retire, to give up a siege "He, *rising* with small honor from Gunza, . . was gone" *Knolles* (*j*) To swell or puff up in the process of fermentation, to become light, as dough, and the like

2 To have the aspect or the effect of *rising*; as, (*a*) To seem to rise, to become more conspicuous by occupying a more elevated position, often, to appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon, stars, and the like "He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and on the good" *Matt* v 45 (*b.*) Hence, to become apparent, to emerge into sight, to come forth, to appear, as, an eruption *rises* on the skin, the land *rises* to view to one sailing toward the shore (*c*) To have a beginning, to proceed, to originate, as, rivers *rise* in lakes or springs.

A scepter shall *rise* out of Israel *Num* xxiv 17
Honor and shame from no condition *rise*. *Pope.*
A nobler gratitude
Rose in her soul *Otway*

3 To increase in size, force, or value, to proceed toward a climax, as, (*a*) To increase in power or fury, — said of wind or a storm, and hence, of passion "High winds began to *rise*" *Milton* (*b*) To become of higher price, — said of salable commodities "Bullion is *risen* to six shillings and five pence the ounce" *Locke* (*c*) To become larger, to swell, — said of a boil, tumor, and the like (*d*) To increase in intensity, — said of heat. (*e*) To become louder, or higher in pitch, — said of the voice (*f*) To increase in amount, to enlarge, — said of debt or expense, as, his expenses *rose* beyond his expectations

4 Hence, in various figurative senses, as, (*a*) To become excited, opposed, or hostile

At our heels all hell should *rise*
With blackest insurrection *Milton*
No more shall nation against nation *rise*. *Pope*

(*b.*) To attain to a better social position, to be promoted, to excel, to succeed "Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall" *Shak.* (*c.*) To become more and more dignified or forcible, to increase in interest or power, — said of style, thought, or discourse, as, to *rise* in force of expression, to *rise* in eloquence, a story *rises* in interest (*d*) To come to mind, to be suggested, to occur "A thought *rose* in me which often perplexes men of contemplative natures." *Addison.* (*e*) To come to hand, to offer itself.

There chanced to the prince's hand to *rise*
An ancient book *Spenser*

5 To ascend from the grave, to come to life, to revive

But now is Christ *risen* from the dead 1 *Cor* xv 20

6 To close a session; to adjourn; as, Congress will *rise* on the third of March.

7. (*Mus.*) To ascend on the diatonic scale; as, to *rise* a tone or semitone.

8. (*Print.*) To be capable of being safely raised

from the imposing stone,—said of a form from which, when it is lifted, none of the types drop out.

Syn.—To arise, mount, ascend, climb, scale—RISE, APPRECIATE Some in America use the word *appreciate* for "rise in value," as, stocks *appreciate*, money *appreciates*, &c This is never done in England, and by only a few in this country It is undesirable, because *rise* sufficiently expresses the idea, and *appreciate* has its own distinctive meaning, which ought not to be encroached upon by one so entirely diverse

Rise (rīz) (Synop, § 130), *n* **1.** The act of rising, or the state of being risen; ascent

2 The distance through which any thing rises, as, the *rise* of the thermometer was ten degrees, the *rise* of the river was six feet

3. That which rises or seems to rise, an acclivity, a steep, an ascent, as, a gradual *rise* of the land, the *rise* of a hill or mountain.

4 Spring, source, origin, as, the *rise* of a stream in a mountain.

All wickedness takes its *rise* from the heart *Nelson*

5. Increase, advance, augmentation, as of price, value, rank, property, fame, and the like "The *rise* or fall that may happen to his constant revenue by a Spanish war" *Sir W Temple*

6. Increase of sound, a swelling of the voice "The ordinary *rises* and falls of the voice" *Bacon*

7 (*Mus*) Elevation or ascent of the voice, as, a *rise* of a tone or semitone

8. [D. *rys*, from the verb] A bough or branch [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Ris'er, *n.* **1** One who rises, as, an early *riser*

2. (*Arch*) The upright piece in a stair *Simmonds*

Rish, *n* A certain plant, a rush [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Ris'i bil'i-ty, *n.* [Fr *risibilité*, Sp *risibilidad*, It *risibilità*] The quality of being risible, as, *risibility* is peculiar to the human species "A strong and obvious disposition to *risibility*" *W Scott*

Ris'i-ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *risible*, It *risibile*, Lat *risibilis*, from *ridere*, *risum*, to laugh See RIDICULOUS]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing, disposed to laugh [*Rare*]

2 Capable of exciting laughter, worthy to be laughed at, amusing

I hope you find nothing *risible* in my complaisance *W Scott*

He wantoned and reveled among the subjects that had always seemed to him the most *risible*, whatever might be the kind of laughter *Prof Wilson*

☞ *Risible* is sometimes used as a noun, in the plural, for the muscles and other organs that produce laughter, as, unable to control one's *risibles*

Syn.—Ludicrous, laughable, amusing, ridiculous—RISIBLE, LUDICROUS, RIDICULOUS *Risible* differs from *ludicrous*, as species from genus, *ludicrous* expressing that which is playful and sportive, *risible*, that which may excite laughter *Risible* differs from *ridiculous* as the latter implies something mean or contemptible, and *risible* does not

Ris'i-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being risible, risibility

Ris'i-bly, *adv* In a risible manner, laughably

Ris'ing, *p a* **1** Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction, as, a *rising* state, a *rising* character

2 Growing, advancing to adult years, and to the state of active life, as, the *rising* generation

One of the ablest among the *rising* theologians of Germany *Hare*

3 More than, exceeding, older than, as, a horse *rising* six years of age [*Colloq and low U S*]

Ris'ing, *n* **1** The act of rising

2. A morbid tumor, a boil *Lev* xiii 10

Risk, *n* [Fr *risque*, It *risco*, *rischio*, Pg *risco*, Sp *riesgo*, from Sp *risco*, a steep rock, from Lat *resecare*, to cut off, Prov It *reseca*, a saw, danger, *resega*, to saw, to risk]

1 Hazard, danger, peril, sometimes, the degree of peril or danger "The imminent and constant *risk* of assassination, a *risk* which has shaken very strong nerves" *Macaulay*

2 (*Com*) (*a*) The hazard of loss, liability to loss in property (*b*) That which is liable to loss, as, to offer a *risk* to an underwriter

To run a risk, to incur hazard, to encounter danger —*To take a risk*, to assume danger, hence (*Com*), to insure

Syn.—Danger, hazard, peril, jeopardy, exposure See DANGER

Risk, *v t.* [*imp.* & *p p* RISKED (rīskt), *p pr.* & *vb n* RISKING] [Fr *risquer*, Pg *riscar*, *arriscar*, Sp *arriscar*, *arriesgar*, It *rischiare*, *arrischiare*] To expose to risk, hazard, or peril, to venture, as, to *risk* goods on board of a ship, to *risk* one's person in battle, to *risk* one's fame by a publication.

Syn.—To hazard, peril, endanger, jeopard venture

Risk'er, *n.* One who risks or hazards

Risk'y, *a* Attended with danger, hazardous, as, a *risky* enterprise. [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Ri-sō'ri-al, *a.* [Lat *risus*, laughter] Pertaining to, or producing, laughter, as, the *risorial* muscles

Risse, *imp.* of *rise*. [*Obs*] *B. Jonson*

Ri-tar-dan'do, *a.* [It] (*Mus*) Retarding,—a direction for slackening the time, rallentando.

Rite, *n.* [Fr. *rit*, *rite*, It & Sp. *rito*, Lat *ritus*] The act of performing divine or solemn service, as established by law, precept, or custom, formal act of religion, or other solemn duty; a religious ceremony or usage.

He looked with indifference on *rites*, names, and forms of ecclesiastical polity *Macaulay*

Syn.—Form, ceremony, observance, ordinance

Rit'or-nĕl'lo, } *n.* [It, dim of *ritorno*, return,
Ri-tor-nĕl'lo, } from *ritornare*, to return, Fr *ritournelle*] (*Mus*) (*a*) A short introductory or concluding symphony to an air, often consisting of the burden of the song (*b*) A short intermediate symphony, or instrumental passage, in the course of a vocal piece

Rit'u al (rit'yu al), *a* [Lat *ritualis*, from *ritus*, a rite, It *rituale*, Sp *ritual*, Fr *rituel*]

1 Pertaining to rites, consisting of rites, as, *ritual* service or sacrifices

2 Prescribing rites, as, the *ritual* law

Rit'u-al, *n* [Fr *rituel*, Sp *ritual*, It *rituale* See *supra*]

1 The manner of performing divine service in a particular church or communion

2 A book containing the rites to be observed

Rit'u-al-ism, *n* [Fr *ritualisme*]

1 The system of rituals or prescribed forms of religious worship

2 Observance of prescribed forms in religion

3 Confidence in mere rites or external ceremonies

Rit'u al ist, *n* [Fr *ritualiste*, It & Sp *ritualista*] One skilled in, or devoted to, a ritual

Rit'u al ist'ic, *a* Pertaining to, or in accordance with, the ritual, adhering to rituals

Rit'u al ly, *adv* By rites, or by a particular rite

Riv'age, *n* [Fr *rivage*, It *rivaggio*, from Lat *ripa*, bank, shore, Fr *rive*, It *riva*, *ripa*] A bank, shore, or coast [*Rare*] *Spenser*

From the green *riv'age* many a fall
Of diamond rillets musical *Tennyson*

Riv'al, *n* [Fr & Sp *rival*, It *rivale*, Lat *rivalis*, two neighbors having the same brook in common, rivals, from *rivus*, belonging to a brook, from *rivus*, a brook]

1 A person having a common right or privilege with another, a partner [*Obs*]

If you do meet Horatio
And Marcellus the *rivals* of my watch
Bid them make haste *Shak*

2 One who is in pursuit of the same object as another, one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess, a competitor, as, *rivals* in love, *rivals* for a crown

☞ *Rivals* in the primary sense of the word are those who dwell on the banks of the same stream But since as all experience shows, there is no such fruitful source of contention as a water-right, it would continually happen that these occupants of the opposite banks would be at strife with one another in regard of the periods during which they severally had a right to the use of the stream, turning it off into their own fields before the time or leaving open the sluices beyond the time, or in other ways interfering, or being counted to interfere, with the rights of their opposite neighbors And thus *rivals* came to be used of any who were on any grounds in more or less unfriendly competition with one another *Trench*

Syn—Competitor, emulator antagonist

Ri'val, *a* Having the same pretensions or claims, standing in competition for superiority as, *rival* lovers, *rival* claims or pretensions "The strenuous conflicts and alternate victories of two *rival* confederacies of statesmen" *Macaulay*

Ri'val, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RIVALED, or RIVALLED, *p pr* & *vb n* RIVALING, or RIVALLING]

1 To stand in competition with, to strive to gain some object in opposition to, as, to *rival* one in love

2 To strive to equal or excel, to emulate "To *rival* thunder in its rapid course" *Dryden*

Ri'val *v i.* To be competitors [*Obs*] *Shak*

Ri-văl'is, *n* [Lat] A rival [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Ri văl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *rivalité*, Sp *rivalidad*, It *rivalità*, Lat *rivalitas*]

1 Rivalry, competition, rivalship [*Obs*] *Shak*

2 Equality, as of rank [*Obs*]

Ri'val-ry, *n* The act of rivaling, or the state of being a rival, a competition. "Keen contentions and eager *rivalries*" *Jeffrey*

Syn—Emulation, competition, rivalship, strife See EMULATION

Ri'val-ship, *n* The same as RIVALRY [*Rare*]

Rive, *v t* [*imp* RIVED, *p p* RIVED, or RIVEN, *p pr* & *vb n* RIVING] [A S *reofan*, to break, split, Icel *rufa*, pres tense *ryf*, to loose, break, *rifa*, *rifa*, to tear, Sw *rifva*, to pull asunder, to burst, tear, Dan *rive*, to rake, pluck tear, *revne*, to split, burst] To rend asunder by force, to split to cleave, as, to *rive* timber, for rails or shingles, with wedges

The scolding winds
Have *rived* the knotty oaks *Shak*

Rive, *v i* To be split or rent asunder.

Ironstone *rives*, splits, and breaks in any direction *Woodward*

Rive, *n* A place torn, a rent, a rift. [*Prov Eng*]

Riv'el, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RIVELED, *p pr* & *vb n* RIVELING] [A-S *gerifled*, *gerifod*, *gerifod*, wrinkled, *gerifian*, *gerifian*, to wrinkle, Prov Ger *refeln*, *riefen*, D *rimpelen*, *rimpfelen* Cf RUFFLE] To contract into wrinkles, to shrink, as, *riveled* fruit; *riveled* flowers. [*Obs*] *Pope.* "Thanks to the *riveled* parchments" *H. Walpole.*

Riv'el, *n.* A wrinkle [*Obs*]

Riv'en, *p. p* of *rive*. See RIVE

Riv'er, *n* One who rives or splits

Riv'er, *n* [Fr. *rivière*, a river, O. Fr. *riviere*, a bank, shore, or rather a country on the banks of a river, It *riviera*, a bank or shore, a river, Sp. *ribera*, Pg & Pr *ribeira*, bank of a river, sea shore, from Lat *riparius*, belonging to a bank or shore, from *ripa*, a bank or shore]

1 A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land toward the ocean, a lake, or another river, a stream larger than a rivulet or brook. "Transparent and sparkling *rivers*, from which it is delightful to drink as they flow" *Macaulay.*

2 A large stream, copious flow, abundance, as, *rivers* of blood, *rivers* of oil.

☞ *River* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *river bank*, *river-bed*, *river-channel*, *river-course*, *river craft*, *river-steamer*, *river-water*, and the like

Riv'er, *v t* To hawk by the side of a river; to fly hawks at river fowl [*Obs*] *Hallywell.*

Riv'er-dĕl'tà, *n* A delta formed by the current of a river

Riv'er-drăg'on, *n* A crocodile,—a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt

Riv'er-driv'er, *n* A lumberman who drives or conducts logs down rivers [U S] *Bartlett.*

Riv'ered, *a* Supplied with rivers, as, a well-*rivered* country *Wilson.*

Riv'er-ĕt, *n* A small river, a rivulet [*Obs*]

Riv'er-gŏd, *n* A deity supposed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity

Riv'er-hŏod, *n* The quality of being a river "Useful *riverhood*" *H Miller*

Riv'er-hôrse, *n* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers

Riv'er-plăin, *n* A plain by a river

Riv'er-y, *a* Having rivers, as, a *rivery* country [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Riv'et, *n* [Fr *rivet*, a rivet, *river*, to rivet, Pg *rebitar*, It *ribadire*, Sp *robrar*, *roblar*] A pin of iron or other metal with a head, driven through a piece of timber or metal, the point being bent or spread and beaten down fast, to prevent its being drawn out a pin or bolt clinched at both ends, as, (*a*) One formed by the hammer (*b*) One formed by the hand tool, and said to be *snap riveted* (*c*) One formed by a riveting machine

Riv'et, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RIVETED, *p pr* & *vb n* RIVETING] [From the noun See *supra*]

1 To fasten with a rivet, or with rivets, as, to *rivet* two pieces of iron

2 To clinch, as, to *rivet* a pin or bolt *Moxon.*

3 Hence, to fasten firmly to make firm, strong, or immovable, as, to *rivet* friendship or affection

Rivet and nail me where I stand ye powers! *Congreve*

Thus his confidence was *riveted* and confirmed *W Scott*

Riv'et ing, *n* **1** The act of jointing with rivets

2 The whole set of rivets collectively *Tomlinson.*

Ri vŭse', *a* [From Lat *rivus*, a brook, channel] (*Zool*) Marked with furrows sinuate and irregular.

Riv'u let, *n* [Lat *rivulus*, diminutive of *rivus*, a brook] A small river or brook, a streamlet

By fountain or by shady *rivulet*
He sought them *Milton*

Rix ā'tion, *n* [From Lat *rixari*, *rixatus*, to brawl or quarrel, from *rixa*, a quarrel] A brawl or quarrel [*Obs*]

Rix-ā'trix, *n* [Lat, from *rixari* See *supra*] (*Law*) A scolding or quarrelsome woman, a scold *Burrill*

Rix'-dŏl'lar, *n* [Sw *rixdaler*, Dan *rigsdaler*, D *rijksdaalder*, Ger *reichsthaler*, i e, dollar of the empire or realm] A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, of different value in different places, and varying from 60 cents to $1 08, according to the country where coined

Riz'zered, *a* Half dried or salted, as, *rizzered* haddock *W Scott*

Rōach, *n* [A-S *reohha*, *reohche*, *kreoce*, D *roog*, *roch*, Dan *rolle*, Sw *rocka*, H Ger *roche*, L Ger *ruche* Cf RAY]

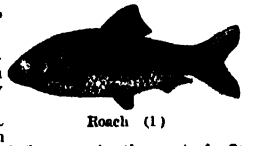

Roach (1)

1 (*Ichth*) A gregarious fresh water fish of the carp family (*Leuciscus rutilus*) It is of a silver white color, with a greenish back, having the dorsal fin opposite the ventral. It is about a foot in length

2 (*Naut*) The curve or arch cut in the foot of some square sails *Brande.*

3 A cockroach

As sound as a roach, perfectly sound,—a phrase supposed to have been, originally, as sound as a *rock* [Fr. *roche*]

Rōad (20), *n.* [A-S *rād*, a riding, a riding on horseback, that on which one rides or travels, a trackway, a road, from *ridan*, to ride.]

1. A journey [*Obs*]

With easy *roads* he came to Leicester. *Shak.*

2 A place where one may ride, an open way or

public passage; a track for travel, forming a communication between one city, town, or place, and another

I think this be the most villainous house in all the London *road* for fleas *Shak.*

☞ The word is generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes highway, street, and lane

3. An inroad, incursion of an enemy, an invasion, a raid [*Obs*]

The king of Scotland turned his enterprise into a *road*, and wasted Northumberland with fire and sword. *Bacon*

On the road, passing, traveling *Law* — *To take to the road*, to engage in robbery upon the highways

Syn.—Way, highway, street, lane, pathway, route, passage, course See WAY

Rōad, *n.* [Fr *rade*, Sp & It *rada*, D *reede*, Ger *reede*, *rehde*, *rhede*, Dan *reed*, Sw *redd*, either from A-S *rād*, or from Icel *reida*, preparation, equipment, fitting out (of ships)] A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore, a roadstead

Rōad'-bĕd, *n.* The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railroad rests *Farnham*

Rōad'-book, *n* A guide-book for roads

Rōad'-mĕt'al (*or* mĕt'l), *n.* The broken stone used in macadamizing roads

Rōad'stĕad (-stĕd), *n* A place where ships may ride at anchor, at some distance from the shore

Rōad'ster, *n* **1** (*Naut*) A vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay

2 A horse fitted for traveling *Bell*

Rōad'-stĭl'ky, *n* A light, two-wheeled vehicle for one person, with springs and dash board, and the seat set on braces

Rōad'wāy, *n* The part of a road traveled by carriages. *Shak*

Rōak, *n* See ROKE

Rōam, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ROAMED *p pr* & *vb n.* ROAMING] [O Fr *romer*, *romeer*, Pr *romiu*, *romeu*, It *romero*, *romeo*, Sp *romero*, O Sp *romeo*, a pilgrim, originally a pilgrim going to Rome] To walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction, to rove "Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood" *Shak.*

Syn.—To wander, rove, range, stroll, ramble, stray

Rōam, *v t* To range or wander over

And now wild beasts came forth the woods to *roam* *Milton*

Rōam, *n.* The act of roaming, a wandering.

He began
Through wood, through waste, o'er hill, o'er dale, his *roam* *Milton*

Rōam'er, *n* One who roams, a wanderer, a rover

Rōan, *a* [Fr. *rouan*, Sp *roano*, from L at *ravus*, gray yellow] Having a bay, sorrel, or dark color, with spots of gray, or white, thickly interspersed, —said of a horse

Give my *roan* horse a drench *Shak*

Rōan, *n.* **1.** The color of a roan horse, a roan color.

2 A roan horse.

3 A kind of leather for book binding, made from sheep-skin, in imitation of morocco *Tomlinson*

Rōan'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Pyrus*, the European mountain ash *Lee*

Rōar, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ROARED, *p. pr* & *vb n* ROARING] [A S *rārian*, L Ger *raren*, O D *reeren*, Prov. Ger *reren*, *rarren*, *rohren*, *roren*, O H. Ger *rerên*, *reran*]

1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound, especially, (*a*) To bellow or cry as a beast "*Roaring* bulls he would him make to tame" *Spenser.* (*b.*) To cry loudly, as in pain or distress.

The suffering chief
Roared out for anguish *Dryden.*

(*c.*) To cry, as in anger

He scorned to *roar* under the impressions of a finite anger *South*

2. To make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, passing vehicles, a crowd of persons when shouting together, and the like.

The brazen throat of War had ceased to *roar* *Milton*
How oft I crossed where carts and coaches *roar* *Gay*

3. To engage in riotous conduct, to be disorderly.

It was a mad, *roaring* time, full of extravagance *Burnet*

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously, as, the hearers *roared* at his jokes

5. To make a loud noise in breathing, as horses having a certain disease. See ROARING.

Roaring boy, a roaring, noisy fellow,—a name given, at the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, to the riotous fellows who raised disturbances in the street "Two *roaring boys* of Rome, that made all split" *Beau & Fl*

Rōar, *v. t.* To cry aloud, to make known loudly. [*Rare.*]

This last action will *roar* thy infamy *Ford*

Rōar, *n.* The sound of roaring, as, (*a*) The bellow or loud note of a wild beast, as, the *roar* of a lion. (*b*) The cry of one in pain, distress, anger, and the like, as, the *roar* of a child in pain (*c*) A loud, continuous, and confused sound, as, the *roar* of the wind, the waves, or the like.

Arm! arm! it is, it is the cannon's opening *roar* *Byron.*

(*d*) An outcry of mirth, especially of laughter.

Pit, boxes, and galleries were in a constant *roar* of laughter *Macaulay*

Rōar'er, *n.* One who, or that which, roars; specifically, (*a*) A riotous fellow, a roaring boy. "O strange! a lady to turn *roarer*, and break glasses." *Massinger.* (*b*) A horse subject to roaring

Rōar'ing, *n.* **1.** A loud, continuous sound, as of a beast, or of one in distress, anger, mirth, and the like

2 (*Far*) An affection of the windpipe of a horse, causing a loud, peculiar noise in breathing under exertion, the making of the noise so caused

Rōar'ing-ly, *adv* In a roaring manner

Rōar'y, *a* [Lat *ros*, *roris*, dew] Dewy,—more properly *rory*

Rōast, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ROASTED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* ROASTING] [D *roosten*, O H Ger *rôstjan*, N H. Ger *rosten*, Sw *rosta*, Dan. *riste*, O Fr *rostir*, N Fr *rôtir*, Pr *raustir*, It *arrostire*, W. *rhostiaw*, Armor *rosta*, Gael *rôsd*]

1 To cook, dress, or prepare, as meat for the table, by exposure to heat, before the fire, or in an oven

2 To prepare for food by exposure to heat, as, to *roast* apples or potatoes to *roast* eggs

3 To dry and parch by exposure to heat, as, to *roast* coffee

4 Hence, to heat to excess, to heat violently "*Roasted* in wrath and fire" *Shak*

5 (*Metal*) To dissipate by heat the volatile parts of, as ores

6 To banter severely, to jeer [*Colloq*] *Scott.*

Rōast, *n* That which is roasted

To rule the roast, to take the lead, to domineer "The new-made duke that *rules the roast*" *Shak*

☞ The origin of this phrase is uncertain Johnson says, "It was originally, perhaps, *roost*, which signified a tumult, to direct the populace" Richardson says, "May it not be to *rule the roost*,—an expression of which every poultry yard would supply an explanation

To smell of the roast, to be prisoners [*Obs*]

Rōast, *a* [For *roasted*] Roasted, as, *roast* beef

Rōast, *v i* To be cooked by exposure to heat before a fire, to be roasted

Rōast'er, *n* **1** One who roasts meat

2 A contrivance for roasting.

3 A pig, or other animal or article, for roasting

Rŏb, *n* [Fr & Sp *rob*, It *rob*, *robbo*, Pg *rob*, Ar *rubb*, *robb*, Per *rub*] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, obtained by evaporation of the juice over a fire till it acquires the consistence of a syrup, which will prevent its fermentation It is sometimes mixed with honey or sugar

Rŏb, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ROBBED, *p pr* & *vb n* ROBBING] [O Fr *rober*, N Fr *dérober*, Pr *raubar*, Sp *robar*, O Sp *robir*, Pg *roubar*, It *rubare*, from Goth *raubôn*, *biraubôn*, O H Ger *roubôn*, *roupôn*, N H Ger *rauben*, L Ger & D *rôven*, A S *reafian*, Eng *reave*, O Fries *rêva*, *rêva*, Sw *röfva*, *rofva*, Dan *røve* Cf REAVE]

1 To take away from by force, to strip by stealing, to plunder, to steal from

Who would *rob* a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple dish? *Milton.*

2 (*Law*) To take property from the person of, feloniously, forcibly, or by putting in fear, as, to *rob* a passenger on the road

3 To take from, to deprive, as, a large tree *robs* smaller plants near it of their nourishment

Rŏb'band, *n* (*Naut*) A rope-band See ROPE-BAND *Dana*

Rŏb'ber, *n* One who commits a robbery, one who feloniously takes goods or money from the person of another by violence or putting him in fear "Some roving *robber* calling to his fellows" *Milton.*

Syn.—Thief, depredator, despoiler, plunderer, pilferer, filcher, brigand freebooter, pirate See THIEF

Rŏb'ber-y, *n* [O Fr *roberie*, Pr *raubaria*, O Sp *roberia*, It *ruberia*]

1 The crime of robbing or stealing by force, a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression

Thieves for their *robbery* have authority
When judges steal themselves *Shak*

2 (*Law*) The felonious taking of money or goods from the person of another, or in his presence, against his will, by force, or by putting him in fear *Russell*

☞ *Robbery* differs from *theft*, as it is effected by *open* violence, whereas *theft* is committed by *stealth*, or *privately* These words should not be confounded

Syn.—Theft, depredation, spoliation, despoliation, despoilment, plunder, pillage, freebooting, piracy

Rŏb'bin, *n* **1** (*Com*) A certain kind of package in which pepper and other dry goods are sometimes exported from the East Indies The *robbin* of rice in Malabar weighs about 84 pounds. *Simmonds*

2 The spring of a carriage. *Simmonds*

3 [From *rope* and *band*] (*Naut*) A rope-band. See ROPE-BAND

Rōbe, *n* [Fr *robe*, Pr. *rauba*, It & O. Sp. *roba*, N. Sp *ropa*, O Pg *rouba*, N Pg *roupa*, L Lat *rauba*, *raupa*, a gown, dress, garment, orig booty, plunder, hence Sp *robo*, Pg *roubo*, It. *ruba*, robbery, theft, rapine, stolen goods, O. H Ger *roub*, N H. Ger *raub*, O Sax. *rôbh*, L Ger & D *rôf*, A-S. *reaf*, O Fries *râf*, Sw. *röf*, Dan. *røv*, Icel. *raufr*. See ROB, *v t*]

1 An outer garment for man or woman; a dress, a gown, especially, one of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make; hence, a dress of state, rank, office, and the like

Through tattered clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and furred gowns hide all *Shak.*

2. A skin of the wolf, buffalo, &c., dressed and prepared for use [*U S*] *Bartlett.*

Master of the robes, an officer of the royal household, whose duty consists in ordering the sovereign's robes.—*Mistress of the robes*, a lady who enjoys the highest rank of the ladies in the service of the queen, and has the care of her robes *Wright* — *Robe-de-chambre* [Fr, literally, a chamber-gown] A dressing-gown, or morning-gown

Rōbe, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ROBED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROBING] To invest with a robe, to dress, to array; as, fields *robed* with green

Such was his power over the expression of his countenance that he could in an instant shake off the sternness of winter and *robe* it in the brightest smiles of spring *Wirt.*

Rŏb'erds man, } *n* (*Old Statutes of Eng*) A bold,
Rŏb'erts-man, } stout robber, or night-thief,—said to be so called from *Robin Hood*, a famous robber *Burrill.*

Rŏb'ert, *n* (*Bot*) An annual plant, of the genus *Geranium* (*G Robertianum*), herb-robert *Loudon.*

Rŏb'ert ine (-in), *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of an order of monks, so called from *Robert* Flower, the founder, A D 1187.

Rŏb'in, *n* [Prop an abbreviation of *Robert*, N H Ger *Robert*, *Rupert*, *Ruprecht*, *Rudbert*, O H Ger *Hruodpert*, *Hruodbert*, from *hruod*, fame, and *pert*, bright] (*Ornith*) (*a*) A European singing bird of the genus *Erythaca* (*E rubecula*, *Motacilla rubecula* of Linnæus), having a reddish breast, the ruddock,—called also *robinet* and *robin redbreast* (*b*) An American singing bird of the genus *Turdus* (*T migratorius*), having the breast of a somewhat dingy orange-red color,—called also *robin redbreast*, and *migratory thrush.*

English Robin

☞ The *sea-robin* of the American fishermen is the *Prionotus lineatus*

Rŏb'i nĕt, *n* See ROBIN, (*a.*)

Rŏb'in-good'fel-lōw, *n.* A celebrated fairy, Puck See PUCK *Shak.*

Rŏb'ing-rōom, *n.* A room where noblemen or lawyers put on their robes, as, the *robing room* at court, or in the houses of Parliament [*Eng*] *Wright.*

Rŏb'in-rĕd'brĕast, *n* See ROBIN

Rŏb'in's-plān'tain, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Erigeron* (*E bellidifolium*), having composite flowers with light, bluish purple rays *Gray.*

Rŏb'in-wāke, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Arum* (*A maculatum*), wake robin *Crabb.*

Rŏb'o-rant (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *roborans*, p. pr of *roborare*, to strengthen, from *robur*, *roboris*, a very hard kind of oak, and hardness, strength] Strengthening

Rŏb'o rant, *n* (*Med*) A medicine that strengthens, a tonic

Rŏb'o rāte, *v t* [See *supra*] To give strength or support to, to confirm, to establish [*Obs*] *Fuller.*

Rŏb'o-rā'tion, *n* [L Lat *roboratio* See *supra.*] A strengthening [*Obs*] *Coles.*

Ro-bō're-an, } *a* [Lat *roboreus*, from *robur*, *roboris*, a very hard kind of oak] Made of oak [*Obs*]
Ro-bō're ous, }

Ro-bŭst', *a* [Lat *robustus*, oaken, hard, strong, fr. *robur*, strength, Fr *robuste*, Sp & It *robusto*]

1 Evincing strength, indicating vigorous health, strong, sinewy, vigorous, sound, as, a *robust* body, *robust* youth, *robust* health.

2. Violent, rough, rude

Romp loving miss
Is hauled about in gallantry *robust* *Thomson*

3 Requiring strength or vigor, as, *robust* employment *Locke.*

Syn.—Strong, lusty, sinewy, sturdy, muscular, hale, hearty, vigorous, forceful, sound —ROBUST, STRONG *Robust* means, literally, made of *oak*, and hence implies great compactness and toughness of muscle, connected with a thick-set frame and great powers of endurance *Strong* denotes the power of exerting great physical force The *robust* man can bear heat or cold, excess or privation, and toil on through every kind of hardship, the *strong* man can lift a great weight, can give a heavy blow, and a hard gripe

That ask *robust*, tough sinews, bred to toil—
Servile employ! but such as may amuse,
Not tire, demanding rather skill than force *Cowper.*
Then 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,
That nothing may sustain his furious force *Spenser.*

Ro-bŭst'ĭous (ro bŭst'yus), *a.* The same as ROBUST. [*Obs. or vulgar*]

In Scotland, they had handled the bishops in a more *robustious* manner *Milton.*

Ro-bŭst'ĭous-ly, *adv.* In a robustious manner. "They come in *robustiously*" [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Ro-bŭst'ĭous-ness, *n.* Robustness. [*Obs.*]

Ro-bŭst'ly, *adv.* In a robust manner.

Ro-bŭst'ness, *n.* The quality of being robust; strength; soundness.

Rŏc, *n.* [Written also *rock* and *rukh*] [Ar & Per. *rokh* or *rukh*.] A monstrous bird of Arabian mythology. *Brande.*

Rŏc'am-bōle, *n.* [Written also *rokambole*] [Fr. *rocambole*, It. & Sp *rocambola*, Sw. *räckenboll*, Ger. *rockenbollen*, i e., rye-bulb, because it grows among rye] (*Bot*) A species of garlic, *Allium scorodoprasum.*

Roc-pēl'lic, *a.* [Fr *roccellique*, from *roccelle*, It & N. Lat *roccella*, from It *rocca*, a rock, because it grows on rocks] (*Chem*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the *Roccella tinctoria*, or archil weed, as, *roccellic* acid

Rŏche'-ăl'um, *n.* [It ought to be written and called *rock-alum*] [Fr. *roche*, rock] A pure kind of alum, rock-alum *Mortimer*

Rŏche'-līme (rōk'-), *n* [Fr *roche*, rock, and Eng *lime*] Lime in the lump after it is burned, quicklime. [*Eng*]

Ro-chĕlle' Pow'ders (ro shĕl') The same as SEIDLITZ POWDERS

Ro-chĕlle' Salt (ro shĕl' sawlt) [From *Rochelle*, a city in France] (*Chem*) Tartrate of potassa and soda

Rŏch'et (rŏtch'et) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *rochet*, Sp *roquete*, It *rocchetto*, *roccetto*, from O H Ger & A-S. *roc*, N. H Ger *rock*, Icel *rokr*, L Lat *roccus*, a coat, garment]

1. A linen garment resembling the surplice, but with narrower sleeves, worn under the chimere by bishops during the middle ages *Hook.*

They see no difference between an idler with a hat and national cockade, and an idler in a cowl or in a *rochet* *Burke*

2 A mantelet worn during ceremonies by the peers of England. *Wright*

3. A round frock or outer garment [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Rŏch'et, *n* [Probably corrupted from Fr *rouget*, the red gurnet, from *rouge*, red] (*Ichth*) A fish, the red gurnard or gurnet

Rŏck, *n* [Fr *roc*, *roche*, Pr & Pg *roca*, *rocha*, Sp. *roca*, It *rocca*, *roccia*, Lat as if *rupica*, from *rupes*, a rock]

1 A large mass of stony material, the solid material of the earth's crust.

Come one, come all, this *rock* shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I *W Scott*

2 (*Geol*) Any natural deposit of stony material, whether consolidated or not, thus including sand, earth, or clay, when in natural beds *Dana*

3. That which resembles a rock in firmness, a defense, a support, a refuge

The Lord is my *rock*, and my fortress 2 *Sam* xxii 2

4. Hence, that by which any disaster is caused in a manner like that in which a ship is wrecked by running upon a rock

☞ This word is not unfrequently used in the formation of self-explaining compounds as *rock-bound*, *rock-built*, *rock-crowned*, *rock-hearted*, *rock-ribbed*, *rock-roofed*, *rock-water*, and the like

Syn.—ROCK, STONE.—*Rock* always denotes a large and heavy mass of stone Some, however, in certain parts of our country, apply the term to a stone of any size, and speak of boys as throwing *rocks* at each other A writer has truly called this a "supremely ridiculous expression"

Ye darksome pines, that o'er yon *rocks* reclined,
Wave high and murmur to the hollow wind *Pope*

Rŏck, *n.* See ROC

Rŏck, *n* [Dan *rok*, Sw. *rock*, Icel *rockr*, D. *rokken*, N H Ger *rocken*, O. H Ger *rocco*, *rocho*, *roccho*, whence also It *rocca*, Pg *roca*, Sp *rueca*] A distaff used in spinning, the staff or frame about which flax is arranged, from which the thread is drawn in spinning

The mother sat at fire, who had to spin
A *rock*, whose tincture with sea-purple shined *Chapman*

Rŏck, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* ROCKED (rŏkt), *p pr* & *vb n* ROCKING] [Dan *rokke*, to move, to shake, Icel *riukandi*, wavering, smoking, A-S *reocan*, to waver, exhale, smoke, L Ger *rucken*, N H Ger. *rücken*, O H Ger *rukjan*, to move, push, pull, O Fr *rocquer* un enfant, to rock a child *Cotgrave*]

1. To move backward and forward as a body resting on a support beneath, as, to *rock* a cradle, to cause to vibrate, to cause to reel or totter.

A rising earthquake *rocked* the ground *Dryden.*

2. To put to sleep by rocking, hence, to still, to quiet. "Sleep *rock* thy brain." *Shak.*

☞ *Rock* differs from *shake*, as denoting a slower and more uniform motion, or larger movements It differs from *swing*, which expresses a vibratory motion of something suspended

Rŏck, *v. i.* To be moved backward and forward, to reel, to totter

The *rocking* town
Supplants their footsteps *Philips*

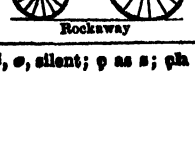

Rockaway

Rŏck'-ăl'um, *n.* The purest kind of alum. See ROCHE-ALUM.

Rŏck'a-wāy, *n.* A low, four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure-carriage, with full standing top.

Rŏck'-bā'sĭn (-bā'sn), *n.* A cavity or artificial basin cut in a rock, for the purpose, as is supposed, of collecting the dew or rain for ablutions and purifications prescribed by the Druidical religion. *Grosier*

Rŏck'-bŭt'ter, *n.* (*Min.*) Native alum mixed with clay and oxide of iron, usually in soft masses of a yellowish white color, occurring in cavities and fissures in argillaceous slate. *Buchanan.*

Rŏck'-cŏd, *n.* A cod that is taken on rocky sea bottoms

Rŏck'-cŏrk, *n.* (*Min*) A variety of asbestus, the fibers of which are loosely interlaced It resembles cork in its texture *Dana*

Rŏck'-crĕss, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Arabis*,—called also *wall-cress*

Rŏck'-crȳs'tal, *n* (*Min*) Limpid quartz.

☞ When purest it is colorless, but it occurs of various colors, as white, red, smoke-brown, black, &c The clear yellow is sometimes called *false topaz* or *citrine* Its most usual form is that of hexagonal prisms, surmounted by hexagonal pyramids

Rŏck'-dēe, *n* (*Zool*) A species of deer *Grew*

Rŏck'e-lāy, *n* [Written also *rokelay*] A short cloak, roquelaure *W Scott*

Rŏck'er, *n* 1 One who rocks the cradle

It was I, sir, said the *rocker*, who had the honor, some thirty years since, to attend on your highness in your infancy *Fuller*

2 The curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks

3 Any implement capable of a rocking motion, as, a *rocker* for separating gold-dust from gravel, &c

Rŏck'er y, *n.* (*Gardening*) An elevation formed of earth, stones, &c, for plants, rock work See ROCK WORK, 2

Rŏck'et, *n* [It *rocchetta*, from *rocca*, a distaff, Ger *rackete*, *rakete*, Dan & Sw. *raket* See ROCK]

1 An artificial firework, consisting of a cylindrical case of paper filled with a composition of combustible ingredients, as niter, charcoal, and sulphur This being tied to a stick and fired, the case and stick are projected through the air by a force arising from the combustion

2 A piece of wood used to blunt the end of a lance in a tournament, to prevent it from doing injury *New Am Cyc*

Rocket, (1)

Rŏck'et, *n* [Fr *roquette*, Sp *ruqueta*, It. *rochetta*, Pr & It *ruca*, Sp & Pg *oruga*, Ger *rauke*, from Lat *eruca*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Eruca* *L sativum*, or garden rocket, is sometimes eaten on the continent of Europe as a salad, when young and tender *Baird.*

☞ The name is also applied to plants of the genus *Hesperis* The sea-*rocket* is of the genus *Cakile* *Gray*

Rocket larkspur (*Bot*), the plant *Delphinium ajacis*

Rŏck'-fĭsh, *n* (*Ichth*) A salt water fish, a species of goby, *Gobius niger*

Rŏck'-gōat, *n* A goat which makes its home among the rocks *Holland*

Rŏck'i-ness, *n* [From *rocky*] The state of being rocky

Rŏck'ing-chāir (-chār), *n.* A chair mounted on rockers

Rŏck'ing-hôrse, *n* The figure of a horse, made of wood or other material, and mounted upon rockers, for children

Rŏck'ing-stōne, *n* A stone, often of great size and weight, resting upon another stone, and so exactly poised on some edge or corner, that it can be rocked, or slightly moved, with but little force

Rŏck'less, *a* Being without rocks *Dryden*

Rŏck'ling, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Motella* (*M. vulgaris*), belonging to the cod family, whitefish

Rŏck'-milk, *n* (*Min*) A loose, friable variety of carbonate of lime, deposited from waters containing it in solution *Dana*

Rŏck'-mŏss, *n* (*Bot*) A lichen of the genus *Lecanora* (*L. tartarea*), from which cudbear is obtained

Rŏck'-oil, *n* The same as PETROLEUM

Rŏck'-plĕ'ŏn, *n* A species of pigeon (*Columba livia*) found in Europe, Asia, and Africa It inhabits rocks and caves, and is considered to be the original of the domestic pigeons

Rŏck'-plănt, *n* A plant distinguished by growing on or among naked rocks *P Cyc*

Rŏck'-răb'bit, *n* (*Zool*) See HYRAX

Rŏck'-rōse, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Cistus*, found on the coasts of the Mediterranean in both Europe and Africa *C Creticus* (the Cretan rock rose) affords the fragrant gum known as *ladanum*, or *labdanum* (*b*) A plant of the genus *Helianthemum* *H vulgare*, the yellow cistus, is a common native plant in Great Britain, adorning gravelly and rocky banks with its bright blossoms, and is peculiar for the irritability of its stamens *Baird*

Rŏck'-ru'by, *n.* (*Min.*) A fine reddish variety of garnet *Dana.*

Rŏck'-sălt, *n.* (*Min*) Chloride of sodium or common salt occurring in rock-like masses in mines, mineral salt, salt dug from the earth

☞ In the United States, this name is sometimes given to salt in large crystals, formed by evaporation from sea-water, in large basins or cavities

Rŏck'-shăft, *n.* (*Mech*) A shaft that oscillates on its journals, instead of revolving, more strictly, a vibrating shaft for modifying motion in the valve-gear of a steam-engine,—called also *rocker* and *rocking-shaft.*

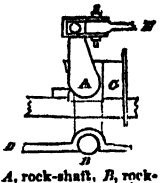

A, rock-shaft; *B*, rocker arm; *C*, rocker-box; *D*, gab; *E*, valve.

Rŏck'-shĕll, *n* (*Conch*) A certain univalve characterized by a long, straight canal which terminates the mouth of the shell *Brande*

Rŏck'-sōap, *n* (*Min*) A mineral having a smooth, greasy feel, and adhering to the tongue. It is composed chiefly of silica, alumina, and water, with sometimes a small proportion of oxide of iron *Dana.*

Rŏck'-tăr, *n* Petroleum See PETROLEUM.

Rŏck'-wōod, *n* Ligniform asbestus

Rŏck'-work (-wŭk), *n* 1 Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of natural masses of rock

2 (*Gardening*) An elevation of earth and other loose materials covered with stones, &c, among which plants adapted for such a situation are grown

Rŏck'y, *a* [From *rock*] 1 Full of rocks, as, a *rocky* mountain, a *rocky* shore

2 Formed of rocks "*Rocky* pillars" *Milton.*

3 Resembling a rock, as, the *rocky* orb of a shield *Milton.*

4 Not easily impressed or affected, unfeeling, obdurate, as, a *rocky* bosom *Shak.*

Rŏ'cŏa, *n* [Fr *roucou*, Sp, Pg, & Braz *urucu*] A colored pulpy substance within the legume, and surrounding the seeds, of the *Bixa Orellana* In its purified state it is called *annotto*

Ro cŏ'co, *a* & *n* [Of uncertain etymology] A kind of florid ornamentation, which prevailed, more especially in France, at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries

☞ It consisted chiefly in reviving and exaggerating the style of the age of Louis XIV and XV, in respect to architecture, landscape gardening, furniture, utensils, and the interior decorations of buildings By some it has been thought to be rich, though luxuriant and by others it is condemned as a weak attempt to refine and improve upon the purest models of art, producing capricious, fantastical, or childish results The term has been sometimes extended so as to embrace a taste for the ornaments of China and Japan and is generally used, as stated by Bescherelle, to denote what is *outre* or fantastic in decorative art

Rŏd, *n* [A S *rōd*, O Sax *roda*, L Ger. *rood*, *rode*, D *roede*, *roe*, Dan *rode*, O H Ger *ruota*, N H Ger *ruthe*, allied to Lat *rudis*, a slender stick or rod, and Skr *ruh*, to grow Cf ROOD]

1 The shoot or long twig of any woody plant, a branch, or the stem of a shrub, as, a *rod* of hazel, of birch, of oak, or hickory

2 A slender stick, a wand, as, (*a*) An instrument of punishment or correction, chastisement

I'll whip thee with a *rod* *Shak.*

(*b*) A kind of scepter, or badge of office, hence power, authority, tyranny, oppression "The *rod* and bird of peace" *Shak.* (*c*) A support for a fishing line *Gay* (*d*) An instrument for measuring (*e*) A shepherd's crook (*f*) An instrument for thrashing

3 A sprout, hence, a race, a family.

Remember thy congregation which thou hast purchased of old, the *rod* of thine inheritance which thou hast redeemed *Ps* lxxiv 1

4 A measure of length, containing sixteen and a half feet,—called also *perch* and *pole*

Rŏd'dy, *a* Full of rods, containing many rods or twigs [*Obs*]

Rōde (20), *imp* of *ride* See RIDE

Rōde, *n* A cross See ROOD

Rō'dent, *a* [Lat *rodens*, p pr of *rodere*, to gnaw, It *rodente*] Gnawing,—a term applied to the *Rodentia*

Rō'dent, *n* (*Zool*) One of the *Rodentia*, an animal that gnaws, as a rat

Ro dĭs'tĭ a (ro dĭs'shĭ ă), *n pl* [Lat (sc *animalia*), from *rodere* Fr *rodentes* See *supra*] (*Zool*) An order of mammals having two large incisor teeth in each jaw, separated from the molar teeth by an empty space The rat, the squirrel, the marmot, and the beaver, belong to this order.

Rŏd'ge, *n* (*Ornith*) A kind of water fowl resembling a duck, but not so large *Crabb.*

Rŏd'o mĕl, *n* [Gr *ῥόδον*, rose, and *μέλι*, honey] The juice of roses mixed with honey *Simmonds.*

Rŏd'o mont, *n* [Fr *rodomont*, It. *rodomonte*, from *Rodomonte*, *Rodamonte*, a boasting hero in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, and the Orlando Innamorato of Bojardo, properly one who rolls away mountains, from Prov It *rodare*, to roll away, on, or forward, from Lat *rota*, a wheel, and It. *monte*, Lat *mons*, a mountain] A vain boaster, a brag gart [*Obs*] *Herbert.*

Rŏd'o mont, *a* Bragging, vainly boasting.

Rŏd'o-mont-ăde', *n.* [Fr, It *rodomontata*. See RODOMONT] Vain boasting, empty bluster or vaunting, rant.

I could show that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible *Dryden.*

Rŏd'o-mont-ăde', *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster, to rant.

Rŏd'o-mont-ăd'ist, *n.* A blustering boaster; one who brags or vaunts.

Rŏd'o-mont-ā'do, *n.* Rodomontade. [*Obs.*]

Rŏd'o-mont-ā'dor, *n.* A rodomontadist. [*Obs.*]

Rō, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a.*) A roebuck. See ROEBUCK. (*b*) The female of any species of deer.

Rō (rō), *n.* [O H Ger. *rogan, rogen*, N. H. Ger. *rogen*, Icel. *rogn*, Dan *rogn, rum*, Sw. *rog*]

1 The sperm or spawn of fishes.

☞ The *roe* of the male is called *soft roe*, or *milt*, that of the female, *hard roe*, or *spawn*

2 A mottled appearance of light and shade in wood, especially in mahogany

Rō'bŭck, *n* [A-S. *rāh, rā*, Icel. *rā*, Dan *raa, raabuk*, Sw. *rå-bock*, D. *ree, ree-bok*, N H Ger. *reh, rehbock*, O. H Ger *rēch*] A species of deer (*Capreolus dorcas, Cervus capreolus* of Linnæus), having erect cylindrical branched horns, forked at the summit This is one of the smallest kind of deer, but of elegant shape and remarkably nimble It prefers a mountainous country, and congregates in families

Roebuck (*Capreolus dorcas*)

Rōed, *a* Filled or impregnated with roe

Rōe'-stōne, *n.* (*Min*) The same as OOLITE

Ro-gā'tion, *n* [Lat *rogatio*, from *rogare, rogatum*, to ask, beg, supplicate, Fr *rogation*, Pr *roqazo, roazo*, Sp *rogacion*, It *rogazione*]

1. (*Rom Antiq*) The demand, by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people

2 Litany, supplication

He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in use *Hooker*

Rogation days (*Eccl*), the three days immediately before the festival of Ascension, — so called as being days of special supplication — *Rogation week*, the second week before Whit-Sunday, in which these days occur

Ro-gā'ri-an, *n* A wig [*Obs and rare*]

Rōgue (rōg, 20), *n* [Fr *rogue*, proud, haughty, supercilious, Icel *hrōkr*, a brave, proud, or haughty man]

1. (*Law*) A vagrant, a sturdy beggar, a vagabond

☞ Persons of this character were, by the ancient laws of England, punished by whipping and had their ears bored with a hot iron

2. A deliberately dishonest person, a knave, a cheat

The *rogue* and fool by fits is fair and wise *Pope*

3. One who is mischievous or frolicsome, — hence, often used as a term of endearment

Alas, poor *rogue*, I think indeed she loves. *Shak*

4 A wag. [*Obs*] *Shak*

Rōgue (rōg), *v. i* [*Obs*] 1 To wander, as a rogue, to play the vagabond *Spenser*

2 To act as a rogue, to play knavish tricks

Rōgu'er-y, *n.* 1 The life of a vagrant [*Obs*]

2 Knavish tricks, cheating, fraud, dishonest practices

'Tis no scandal grown
For debt and *roguery* to quit the town *Dryden*

3. The conduct of a rogue, rogue like actions, waggery, arch tricks, mischievousness

Rōgue'ship, *n.* The qualities or personage of a rogue.

Rōgue's'-march, *n* Derisive music performed in driving away a person under popular indignation, or when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment. *Wright*

Rōgue's'-yărn, *n* Yarn of a different twist and color from the rest, and inserted into the cordage of the British navy, to identify it if stolen *Buchanan*

Rōgu'ish (rōg'ish), *a* 1 Resembling a rogue, proper for a rogue, rogue-like

His *roguish* madness
Allows itself to any thing *Shak*

2 Waggish, wanton, slightly mischievous.

Rōgu'ish-ly, *adv* Like a rogue, knavishly, wantonly.

Rōgu'ish-ness, *n* 1 The quality or state of being roguish, knavery, mischievousness

2 Archness, sly cunning, as, the *roguishness* of a look.

Rōgu'y (rōg'y), *a* Like a rogue, roguish, knavish; wanton [*Obs*] *L'Estrange*

Roil (38), *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* ROILED, *p pr & vb n* ROILING] [Either abbreviated from *broil*, Fr. *brouiller*, to mingle confusedly, to embroil, to perplex, confuse, or from O Eng *roile, reale*, to roll See BROIL.] [Written also *rile.*]

1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment of, as, to *roil* wine, cider, or other liquor in casks or bottles.

2. To excite to some degree of anger; to disturb; to rouse the passion of resentment in. [*Prov. Eng. and local U. S*]

3. To perplex [*Prov. Eng.*]

Roil, *v. i.* 1. To make disturbance; to romp. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

2. To wander about, to roam. [*Obs.*]

Roil'y, *a.* Disturbed; turbid, rily, [*Colloq.*]

Roin, *v. t.* See ROYNE. [*Obs.*]

Roin, *n.* A scab; a scurf, or scurfy spot, [*Obs.*]

Roin'ish, *a.* See ROYNISH.

Roint, *interj.* See AROYNT.

Roist, } *v i* [Probably from Fr. *rustre*, boor,
Roist'er, } a clown, clownish, from Lat. *rusticus*, rustic] To bluster, to swagger, to bully, to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent. [*Obs*]

I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks. *Shak*

Roist'er, } *n.* A bold, blustering, turbulent fel-
Roist'er er, } low

If two *roisterers* met, they cocked their hats in each other's faces. *Macaulay*

Roist'er-ly, *a* Blustering, violent [*Rare*]

Roist'er-ly, *adv* In a bullying, violent manner, blusteringly. [*Rare*]

Rōk'am bōle, *n* See ROCAMBOLE.

Rōke, *n* [See REEK] [Written also *roal, rool*, and *rouk*] [*Prov Eng*]

1. Mist, smoke, damp.

2 A vein of ore. *Halliwell*

Rōke'age, } *n* Parched Indian-corn, pounded up
Rōk'ee, } and mixed with sugar, — called also *yokeage* [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Rōk'e-lāy, *n.* See ROCKELAY

Rōk'y, *a* [See *supra*] Misty, foggy, cloudy [*Obs*] *Ray*

Rōle (rōl), *n* [Fr See ROLL] A part, or character, performed by an actor in a drama, hence, any conspicuous action or duty performed by any one

Rōll, *v t* [*imp & p p* ROLLED, *p pr & vb n* ROLLING] [O Fr *roeler, roler*, N Fr *rouler*, Pr *rotlar, rolar, rodolar, redolar*, Sp *rollar, arrollar*, Pg *rolar*, It *rotolare, ruzzolare, rullare*, L Lat *rotulare*, from Lat *rotulus, rotula*, a little wheel, D & Ger. *rollen*, Dan *rulle*, Sw *rulla*. See ROLL, *n*]

1 To cause to revolve by turning over and over, to move by turning on an axis, to impel forward by turning over and over on a supporting surface, as, to *roll* a wheel or a planet

2 To wrap round on itself, to form into a spherical or cylindrical body, as, to *roll* a snow ball, to *roll* a sheet of paper, to *roll* parchment

3 To bind or involve by winding, as in a bandage or the like, to inwrap

4 To drive or impel forward with a swift and easy motion, as of rolling, as, a river *rolls* its waters to the ocean

5 To press or level with a roller, to spread with a roller or rolling pin, as, to *roll* a field, to *roll* paste, &c

6 To move, or cause to be moved, upon, or by means of, rollers or small wheels

7 To beat with rapid strokes, as a drum, to sound a roll upon

To roll one's self, to wallow.

Rōll, *v i* 1 To move by turning on a surface, to revolve upon an axis, to turn over and over, as, a ball or wheel *rolls* on the earth, a body *rolls* on an inclined plane

And her foot, look you, is fixed upon a spherical stone, which *rolls*, and *rolls*, and *rolls* *Shak*

2 To keep falling over and over, as, a stream *rolls* over a precipice

Down they fell
By thousands; angel on archangel *rolled* *Milton*

3 To perform a periodical revolution, as, the *rolling* year, ages *roll* away

4 To turn, to move circularly.

And his red eyeballs *roll* with living fire *Dryden*

5 To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions, also, to rock or move from side to side, as, a ship *rolls* in a calm

6 To float in rough water, to be tossed about.

Twice ten tempestuous nights I *rolled* *Pope.*

7. To fluctuate, to move tumultuously.

What different sorrows did within thee *roll!* *Prior*

8 To run on wheels. "And to the *rolling* chair is bound" *Dryden*

9 To be formed into a cylinder or ball, as, the cloth *rolls* well

10 To spread under a roller or rolling pin, as, the paste *rolls* well

11 To wallow, to tumble, as, a horse *rolls*.

12 To beat a drum with strokes so rapid that they can scarcely be distinguished by the ear.

Rōll, *n* [O Fr *roele, roelle, reuele, rouele*, a little wheel, circle, from Lat *rotula*, a little wheel, diminutive of *rota*, a wheel, N Fr *rôle*, a roll, from Lat *rotulus*, a little wheel, L Lat. a roll, diminutive of Lat *rota*, a wheel, Pr *rolle, rotle, rulle*, roll, rouleau, Sp. *rollo, rol, rolde*, Pg *rolo*, It. *rotolo, ruotolo, rullo*. Cf CONTROL]

1 The act of rolling, or state of being rolled; as, the *roll* of a ball, the *roll* of a vessel

2. That which rolls, a roller, as, (*a.*) A heavy cylinder used to break clods. *Mortimer.* (*b*) (*pl*) A set of rollers in a rolling-mill; as, to pass rails through the *rolls*.

3 That which is rolled up; as, a *roll* of fat, of wool, and the like; hence, specifically, (*a.*) A document written on a piece of parchment, paper, or other material which may be rolled up; a scroll,

Busy angels spread
The lasting *roll*, recording what we say. *Pope.*

(*b*) Hence, an official or public document; a register, also, a catalogue, a list. "The *rolls* of Parliament, the entries of the petitions, answers, and transactions in Parliament are extant." *Hale.* "The *roll* and list of that army doth remain." *Davies.* (*c*) A quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form, as, a *roll* of woolen or satin, a *roll* of lace. (*d*) A small loaf of bread made from dough rolled up into a cake before baking, as, a hot *roll*; a French *roll* (*e*) A cylindrical twist of tobacco.

4. The uniform beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear.

5 Part, office, that is, round of duty. [*Obs.*]

Long roll (*Mil*), a prolonged roll of the drums, as the signal of an attack by the enemy, and for the troops to arrange themselves in line — *Master of the Rolls*. See MASTER — *Rolls of court, of Parliament, or of any public body*, the parchments on which are engrossed, by the proper officer, the acts and proceedings of that body, and which, being kept in rolls, constitute the records of such public body — *To call the roll*, to call off or recite a list or roll of names of persons belonging to an organization or assembly, in order to ascertain, from the responses, who are present and who absent

Syn — List, schedule, catalogue, register; inventory See LIST

Rōll'a-ble, *a* Capable of being rolled

Rōll'-call, *n.* The act or time of calling over a list of names, as among soldiers

Rōll'er, *n* 1 That which rolls, that which turns on its own axis, especially, a cylinder of wood, stone, metal, &c, used in husbandry and the arts.

2 A bandage, a fillet, properly, a long and broad bandage used in surgery

3 (*Naut*) One of a series of heavy waves which set in upon a coast without wind

4 A long towel, the two ends of which are sewed together so that it can be hung upon a cylinder of wood, over which it may roll, — called also *roller-cloth* and *roller-towel*

5 (*Print*) A cylinder coated with a composition of glue and molasses, with which forms of type are inked previously to taking an impression from them *Savage.*

Roller (*Coracias garrula*)

Rōll'er, *n* [Fr *rollier*] (*Ornith*) An insessorial or perching bird of the genus *Coracias*, found in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The colors of the plumage in adults are brilliant blue and green, mixed with chestnut. *Jardine*

Rōll'er-bōlt, *n* The bar in a carriage to which the traces are attached, a whiffletree [*Knq*]

Rōll'ey, *n* A small wag on used for the underground work of a mine *Tomlinson.*

Rōl'lic, *v. i* [*imp & p p* ROLLICKED (rōl'likt), *p pr & vb n* ROLLICKING] [An abbreviation and modification of *frolic*, with an allusion to *roll*] To move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air, to frolic, to sport [*Colloq*] *Smart.*

Rōll'ing, *p a* 1 Having a succession of rounded elevations and depressions, undulating, as, a *rolling* prairie [*U S*]

2 Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels, revolving, as, a *rolling* carriage, &c.

Rolling circle of a paddle-wheel, the circle described by the point whose velocity equals the velocity of the ship *Bourne* — *Rolling fire* (*Mil*), a discharge of muskets by soldiers in line, in quick succession, and in the order in which they stand — *Rolling friction*, that resistance to motion experienced by a body rolling upon another, which arises from the roughness or other quality of the surfaces in contact — *Rolling stock*, or *rolling plant*, the locomotives and vehicles of a railway — *Rolling tackle* (*Naut*), tackle used to steady the yards in a heavy sea *Dana*

Rōll'ing-mill, *n* A mill furnished with heavy rollers, through which heated metal is passed, to form it into sheets or rails, &c.

Rōll'ing-pin, *n* A cylindrical piece of wood, or other material, with which paste or dough may be molded and reduced to a proper thickness.

Rōll'ing-prĕss, *n.* An engine consisting of two cylinders, by which cloth is calendered, waved, and tabbied, also, an engine for taking impressions from copper-plates, also, a like engine for drawing plates of metal, &c

Rōll'y-pō'ly, *n* A kind of pudding made of sheets of paste spread with sweetmeats, &c., rolled up. *Simmonds*

Rōll'y-pō'ly, *a.* Shaped like a rolly-poly, or round pudding; having a round body, pursy. [Written also *roly-poly.*]

Rōll'y-pōl'y, *n.* [Said to be from *roll* and *pool.*] A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins. *Arbuthnot.*

Rŏm'ăge (rŭm'ej), *n.* The same as RUMMAGE. See RUMMAGE. *Shak.*

Ro-maï'ic, *n.* [Fr. *Romaïque*, Mod. Gr. 'Ρωμαϊκός.] The modern Greek language.

Ro-maï'ic, *a.* Of, or relating to, modern Greece, or its language.

Ro-mal' (ro-mawl'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *rúmál*, a handkerchief, a towel.] A species of silk fabric brought from the East Indies. *Simmonds.*

Rō'man, *a.* [Lat. *Romanus*, from *Roma*, Rome, Fr. *Romain*, Pr. *Roman*, Sp. & It. *Romano*.]

1. Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman people.

2. Pertaining to, or professing, the Roman Catholic religion

3. (*Print.*) (*a.*) Upright; erect; — said of the letters ordinarily used, as distinguished from *Italic* characters. (*b.*) Expressed in letters, not in figures, as I, IV, i., iv., &c., — said of numerals, as distinguished from the *Arabic* numerals, 1, 4, &c.

Roman alum, a kind of alum, crystallising in opaque cubes, obtained from the volcanic rocks of Solfatara near Naples *Brandy.* — *Roman balance*, a form of balance nearly resembling the modern steelyard See BALANCE. — *Roman candle*, a kind of firework (generally held in the hand), characterized by the continued emission of a multitude of sparks, and the ejection, at regular intervals, of brilliant stars, which are thrown upward as they become ignited *Craig.* — *Roman Catholic*, of, pertaining to, or adhering to, the religion of that church of which the pope is the spiritual head, as, a *Roman Catholic* priest, the *Roman Catholic* church — *Roman cement*, a cement having the property of hardening under water, a species of hydraulic cement. — *Roman ocher*, a deep and powerful orange-color, transparent and durable, used by artists *Ure.* — *Roman order* (*Arch.*), the composite order See COMPOSITE

Rō'man, *n.* 1 A native, citizen, or permanent resident, of Rome

2 Specifically, (*pl.*) the members of the Christian church at Rome, to whom Paul addressed an Epistle.

3 (*pl.*) Roman letters or numerals, in distinction from Italics [*Rare.*]

Ro măn̆çe' (114), *n.* [O Eng. *romant*, *romaunt*, O Fr *romans*, *romant*, *roman*, N Fr *roman*, Pr *romans*, Sp. & Pg. *romance*, It *romanzo*, L. Lat *romanicum*, the common vulgar language, which sprung from the Roman and Latin language, and a species of fictitious composition which was first written in this language, from Lat. *Romancus*, Roman.]

1. A species of fictitious writing, originally composed in meter in the romance dialects, and afterward in prose, such as the tales of the court of Arthur, and of Amadis of Gaul, hence, any fictitious and wonderful tale, a sort of novel, especially one which treats of surprising adventures usually befalling a hero or a heroine, a tale of extravagant adventures of love, and the like.

Upon these three columns — chivalry, gallantry, and religion — repose the fictions of the middle ages, especially those known as romances These, such as we now know them, and such as display the characteristics above mentioned, were originally metrical, and chiefly written by nations of the north of France *Hallam*

2 The language, or rather the several dialects which were formed from a mixture of the Latin with the languages of the barbarians, and from which have sprung the languages now prevalent in the south of Europe, hence, called the *Romanic languages*

3 (*Mus.*) A short lyric tale set to music, a song or short instrumental piece in ballad style, — called also *romanza.*

Syn. — Fable, novel, fiction, tale

Ro-măn̆çe', *a.* [See *supra*] Of, or relating to, the language or dialects known as *Romance*

Ro-măn̆çe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROMANCED (romănst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROMANCING] To write or tell romances, to deal in extravagant stories "A very brave officer, but apt to *romance*" *H. Walpole.*

Ro-măn'çer, *n.* One who romances.

Ro-măn'çist, *n.* A romancer [*Rare.*]

Ro-măn'çy, *a.* Romantic [*Obs.*]

Rō'man ẽsque' (rō'man-ĕsk'), *a.* [Fr. *romanesque*, It *romanesco*.]

1 (*Paint.*) Embodying romance, representing subjects and scenes appropriate to romance, presenting fantastic and imaginary representations, as of animals or foliage *Fairholt*

2. (*Arch.*) Somewhat resembling the Roman, especially, characterized by the debased style adopted in the later Roman empire, — said also of the style itself. *Fairholt.*

3. (*Lit.*) Pertaining to romance, romantic.

Rō'man-ẽsque' (rō'man-ĕsk'), *n.*

1. (*Paint.*) A style of art in which fantastic and imaginary representations of animals and foliage are employed *Fairholt*

2. (*Arch.*) The debased style of architecture and ornament adopted in the later Roman empire

3. (*Lit.*) The common dialect of Languedoc and some other districts in the south of France, which is a remnant of the old Romance language

Ro-măn'ic, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Rome or its people

2. Pertaining to any or all of the various languages which, during the middle ages, sprung out of the old Roman, as the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Provençal, &c.

3. Related to the Roman people by descent; — said especially of races and nations speaking any of the Romanic tongues.

Rō'man-ĭsh, *a.* Pertaining to Romanism.

Rō'man-ĭşm, *n.* The tenets of the church of Rome.

Rō'man-ĭst, *n.* An adherent to the Roman Catholic religion; a Roman Catholic.

Rō'man-ize, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROMANIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROMANIZING]

1. To Latinize, to fill with Latin words or modes of speech [*Rare.*] *Dryden*

2 To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions

Rō'man-ize, *v. i.* To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech

Rō'man-ĭz'er, *n* One who conforms to the Roman Catholic faith.

Ro-mănaşh', *n.* [Grisons *rumansch*, *rumauntsch*, *rumonsch*, *romonsch*, *ramonsch*] The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, a corruption of the Latin [Written also *Romansh* and *Rumonsch*]

Ro-măn't', *n* A romance, a romaunt [*Obs.*]

Ro-măn'tic, *a* [Fr *romantique*, from O Fr *romant*, Sp & It *romantico* See ROMANCE.]

1 Pertaining to, involving, or resembling romance, exciting the fancy by variety and contrast, pertaining or appropriate to the style of the Christian and popular literature of the middle ages, as opposed to the classical antique, hence, fictitious, extravagant, fanciful, as, a *romantic* tale, a *romantic* notion, a *romantic* style, a *romantic* expectation or undertaking

Zeal for the good of one's country, a party of men have represented as chimerical and *romantic* *Addison.*

2 Characterized by novelty, strangeness, or variety, fantastic, wild, — applied to scenery, as, a *romantic* landscape *Thomson*

Syn. — Sentimental, fanciful, fictitious, extravagant, wild, chimerical See SENTIMENTAL

Ro-măn'tic-al, *a* Romantic [*Rare.*]

Ro-măn'tic al-ly, *adv* In a romantic manner, wildly, extravagantly *Pope*

Ro-măn'tĭ çĭşm, *n* [It & Sp *romanticismo*, Fr *romantisme*] The state of being romantic or fantastic, — applied especially to the fantastic and unnatural productions of the modern French school of novelists *Brande*

Ro măn'tic-ness, *n* The state of being romantic, wildness, extravagance, fanciflness

Ro-măn'zĕ, *n* See ROMANCE, 3

Ro-măn'zo-vĭte (49), *n* (*Min.*) A variety of garnet, of a brown or brownish yellow color, — named from Count *Romanzoff* *Cleaveland*

Ro-maunt', *n* [See ROMANCE] A fanciful story in verse [*Rare.*]

O, hearken, loving hearts and bold,
Unto my wild *romaunt* *Browning*

Rom-bōw'lĭne, *n.* (*Naut.*) Old, condemned canvas, rope, &c., unfit for use except in chafing gear

Rō'me-ĭne (-īn), *n* [From the mineralogist *Romé* de L'Isle] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of antimonious acid and lime, presenting a hyacinth or honey-yellow color, and occurring in square octahedrons *Dana*

Rōme'kin, *n* A drinking cup [Written also *romkin*] [*Obs.*] *Halliwell*

Rōme'-pĕn'ny, } *n* [From *Rome* and *penny* or
Rōme'-sĕôt, } *scot*] A tax of a penny on a house, formerly paid by the people of England to the church of Rome, — called also *Rome shot.* See PETER PENCE

Rōm'ish, *a* [From *Rome*] Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic church, as, the *Romish* church, the *Romish* religion, ritual, or ceremonies.

Rōm'ist, *n.* A Roman Catholic. [*Rare.*] *South*

Rŏmp, *n* [See *infra*] 1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play

2. Rude play or frolic

Romp-loving miss
Is hauled about in gallantry robust *Thomson*

Rŏmp, *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROMPED (rŏmt, 86), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROMPING] [A different spelling of *ramp* See RAMP, 2, and RAMPALLIAN] To play rudely and boisterously, to leap and frisk about in play

Rom-pee', *a* (*Her.*) The same as ROMPU

Rŏmp'ing-ly, *adv* In a romping or rude manner, rompishly.

Rŏmp'ish, *a.* Given to rude play, inclined to romp.

Rŏmp'ish-ly, *adv* In a rompish or boisterous manner.

Rŏmp'ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being rompish, rudeness, boisterousness

Rŏm'pu, *a* [Fr *rompu*, p. p. of *rompre*, Lat *rumpere*, to break, Fr *chevron rompu*, a chevron with the top cut off] (*Her.*) Broken, as an ordinary, cut off, or broken at the top, as a chevron, a bend, or the like

Rondache (rŏng'dăsh'), *n* [Fr] (*Anc. Armor.*) A circular shield carried by foot-soldiers, to protect the upper part of the person, having a slit in the upper part for seeing through, and another at the side for the point of the sword to pass through

Ron-deau' (ron-dō'), *n* [Fr *rondeau*, from *rond*, round] [Written also *rondo*]

1. Something which goes round, that is, returns upon itself, hence, a species of lyric poetry so composed as to contain a refrain or repetition, which occurs according to a fixed law.

2. (*Mus.*) A composition, either for the voice or an instrument, in which the first strain is repeated at the end of each of the other strains.

Rŏn'del, *n.* [O. Fr. as if *rondel*, from *rond*, Lat. *rotundus*, round; Sp. *rondel*, It. *rondello*, L. Lat. *rondellum*, a circle.] (*Fort.*) A small, round tower, erected at the foot of a bastion. [*Obs.*]

Rŏn'dle (rŏn'dl), *n.* [L. Lat *rondellum*, a circle, sphere, *rondella*, a circle, ring, Lat *rotundula*, a little round mass, a little ball, pellet, from *rotundus*, round See *supra*] A round mass. [*Obs.*]

Rŏn'do, *n.* The same as RONDEAU, q. v.

Rŏn'dûre, *n.* [Cf. Fr *rondeur*, roundness, from *rond*, Lat *rotundus*, round.] A round, a circle [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Rŏng, *imp* & *p. p.* of *ring.* [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Rŏn'ion (rŭn'yun), *n* [Cf Fr *rognon*, *roignon* kidney, It *rognone*, Sp *riñon*, Pr *renhó*, *ronhó* from Lat *ren*, *renis*, and Fr *rogne*, itch, mange scab, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *rogna*]

1 A mangy or scabby animal. *Nares*

2 A fat, bulky woman.

Rŏnt, *n.* An animal stinted in its growth, a runt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Rŏn'yon, *n* The same as RONION See RONION.

Anaint thee, witch! the rump-fed *ronyon* cries *Shak.*

Rood, *n* [L Ger. *rood*, *rode*, D *roed*, H. Ger. *ruthe* See ROD]

1 The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods.

2 A measure of five and one half yards in length, a rod, a perch, a pole [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Rood, *n.* [A. S. *rôd*, rod, cross See ROD] A representation of the cross with Christ hanging on it, or more generally of the Trinity, the Father being represented as an elderly man fully clothed, with a nimbus around his head, holding the cross, on which the Son is represented as crucified, the Holy Spirit descending in the form of a dove near the Son's head Figures of the Virgin Mary and of St John are often placed near the principal figures.

Savior, in thine image seen
Bleeding in that precious *rood* *Wordsworth*

By the rood, by the cross — a phrase formerly used in swearing "No, *by the rood*, not so" *Shak*

Rood'-bēam, *n* (*Arch.*) A beam across the chancel of a church, supporting the rood *Fairholt.*

Rood'-free, *a* Exempt from punishment [*Rare.*]

Rood'-lŏft, *n* (*Arch.*) A loft or gallery in a church on which the rood and its appendages were set up to view *Gwilt.*

Rood'-screen, *n* (*Arch.*) An altar screen over which the rood was placed *Fairholt*

Rood'-tow'er, *n* (*Arch.*) A tower or steeple at the intersection of the nave and transept of a church, — called also *rood-steeple.* *Wenle*

Rood'-tree, *n* The cross. [*Obs.*] "Died upon the *rood-tree*" *Gower.*

Rood'y, *a* Coarse, luxurious [*Prov. Eng.*]

Roof, *n* [A S & O Frics *hrôf*, top, roof, D *roef*, arch, ceiling, roof Cf Gr *δροφος*, O. Sax. *hrôst*, Goth *hrot*, roof]

1 The cover or upper part of any house, barn, and the like [See *Illust* of *King post* and *Queen post*]

Their thoughts do hit the *roofs* of palaces *Shak.*

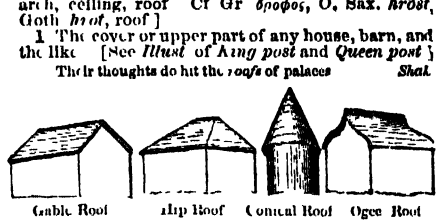

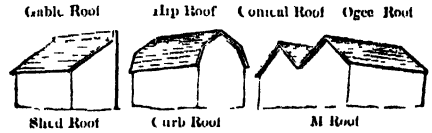

2 That which resembles or corresponds with the covering of a house, as, the *roof* of heaven, the *roof* of the mouth

The flowery *roof* showered
roses *Milton*

3 (*Mining*) The surface or bed of rock immediately overlying a bed of coal

Roof, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROOFED (rŏft), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROOFING]

1 To cover with a roof

I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches *Addison.*

2 To inclose in a house, to shelter

Here had we now our country's honor *roofed* *Shak.*

Roof'er, *n* One who puts on roofs.

Roof'ing, *n* 1 The act of covering with a roof.

2 The materials of which a roof is composed, or materials for a roof *Gwilt.*

3 Hence, the roof itself, shelter. "Fit *roofing* gave" *Southey.*

Roof'less, *a.* [A. S *hrôfleas*, *rôfleas.*]

1. Having no roof, as, a *roofless* house.

2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.

Rōōf'let, *n.* A small roof, covering, or shelter.
Rōōf'-tree, *n.* 1. The beam in the angle of a roof.
2. Hence, the roof itself

Now for me the woods may wither,
Now for me the *roof tree* fall *Tennyson*

Rōōf'y, *a.* Having roofs [*Rare*] *Dryden*
Rook, *n.* [Fr & Pr *roc*, Sp & Pg *roque*, It *rocco*, M H Ger *roch*, N H Ger *roche*, from Per & Ar *rokh*, or *rukh* a fabulous bird of enormous size and strength, and the rook or tower at chess, Hind *rukh*, the castle at chess, Hind *rath*, Bengal *roth*, a war chariot, the castle at chess, Skr *ratha*, a car, a war car] (*Chess*) One of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board, a castle

☞ The *rook* moves the whole extent of the board in lines parallel to its sides, unless impeded by some other piece *Hoyle*

Rook (27), *n* [A-S *hrōc*, O H Ger *hruoh*, *ruoh*, *ruoho*, Prov Ger *rōche*, *ruch*, *rauch*, L Ger *rōk*, *roke*, *rak*, Fries *rōck*, D *roek*, *rock*, Icel *hraukr*, *hrōkr*, Sw *roka*, *råka*, Dan *rauge*, *roge*, *rogn* Cf O Sax *rouca*, chattering, Gr κόραξ, Lat *graculus*, Ger *krähe*, Eng *crow*, and Goth *hrukjan*, to croak, Icel *krūnir*, crow *krūnka*, to croak]

Rook

1 (*Ornith*) A gregarious bird of the genus *Corvus* (*C frugilegus*), resembling the crow, but differing from it in feeding chiefly on insects and grain, instead of carrion, and the like In crows, also, the nostrils and root of the bill are clothed with feathers but in rooks the same parts are covered with a rough, scabrous skin, which in old birds is white

2 A trickish, rapacious fellow, a cheat, a trickster [*Obs*] *Wycherley*
Rook, *v i* 1 To cheat, to defraud "A band of *rooking* officials" *Milton*
2 To squat or sit close, to ruck
Rook, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ROOKED (rōōkt), *p pr* & *vb n* ROOKING] To cheat, to defraud by cheating *Tubrey*
Rook, *n.* See ROKR
Rook'er-y, *n* 1 A place where rooks congregate and build their nests, as a wood &c,—applied by sailors to rocks and islets frequented by sea birds for laying their eggs, and also to a resort of seals for breeding purposes *Simmonds*
2 An overcrowded, dilapidated building, or cluster of buildings
3 A brothel [*Low*]
Rook'y, *a* Inhabited by rooks, as, the *rooky* wood *Shak*
Rōōm (29), *n* [A-S *rūm*, O Sax, O Fries, L Ger, Icel, Sw, & Dan *rūm*, Goth *rums* D *ruim*, *ruimte*, equivalent to A-S *rȳmet*, O H Ger *rūmi*, N H Ger *raum*]
1 Space which has been set apart or appropriated to any purpose, space which may be occupied or devoted to any object, compass, extent of place, great or small

Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is *room* *Luke* xiv 22
I have yet *room* for six scotches *Shak*

2 Especially, space in a building marked off or set apart by a partition, an apartment in a house

I found the prince in the next *room* *Shak*

3 Hence, a box or seat in a theater [*Obs*] "If he sit in the twelve penny *room*" *Marston*
4 Place or position in society, place or station once occupied by another, office rank post, position [*Obs*] "Neither that I look for a higher *room* in heaven" *Tyndale*

Let Bianca take her sister's *room* *Shak*

5 Possibility of admission, ability to admit, freedom to act, fit occasion

There was no prince of the empire who had *room* for such an alliance *Addison*

6 Place unobstructed, as, make *room*
7 Place or stead left by another, as, in the *room* of
8 A fishing station in the British North American Provinces *Simmonds*

To give room to withdraw, to leave space unoccupied for others to pass or to be seated — *To make room*, to open a space, way, or passage, to remove obstructions

Syn — Space, compass, scope, latitude

Rōōm, *n* A dye of a deep blue color obtained from a plant of the genus *Rudlia* It is brought from Assam
Rōōm, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ROOMED *p pr* & *vb n* ROOMING] To occupy a room or apartment, to lodge,—used especially in American colleges, as, he *rooms* at No 10
Rōōm'age, *n* [From *room*] Space, place, room. [*Obs*] *Wotton*
Rōōm'er, *adv.* At a greater distance, further off [*Obs*] *Harrington*

To go or *put roomer* (*Naut*), to tack about before the wind [*Obs*] *Halliwell*

Rōōm'fŭl, *a.* Abounding with room or rooms. [*Obs*] *Donne*
Rōōm'fŭl, *n* ; *pl* ROOM'FULS. As much or many as a room will hold, as, a *roomful* of persons.
Rōōm'i ly, *adv.* Spaciously.
Rōōm'i ness, *n* [A-S *rūmnisse*, width, flatness] The state of being roomy, large extent of space, spaciousness, space
Rōōm'less, *a* Without room or rooms. "Narrow and *roomless*" *Udal*
Rōōm'sŏme, *a* Roomy [*Obs*] "Not only capable, but *roomsome*" *Evelyn*
Rōōmth, *n* Room, space [*Obs*]
Rōōmth'y, *a* Roomy, spacious [*Obs*] *Fuller.*
Rōōm'y, *a* Having ample room, spacious, wide, large, as, a *roomy* mansion, a *roomy* deck
Rōōn, *a* Of the color of vermilion, red [*Rare*]

Her face was like the lily *roon* *Drake*

Rōōp, *n* [Cf CROUP] Hoarseness [*Rare*]
Rōōt'bach, *n* A forgery or fictitious story published for purposes of political intrigue [*U S*]

☞ The word originated in 1844, when such a forgery was published, purporting to be an extract from the "Travels of Baron *Roorbach*"

Rōō'sā Oil A volatile oil extracted from the *Andropogon schœnanthus*,—called also *rosha grass-oil* It has an odor like that of roses, and is employed to adulterate attar of roses *Simmonds Archer*
Rōōst, *n* [A-S *hrōst*, D *roest*, roost, *roesten*, to roost]
1 The pole or other support on which birds rest at night, a perch

He clapped his wings upon his *roost* *Dryden*

2 A collection of fowls roosting together

At roost, in a state of rest and sleep

Rōōst, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ROOSTED, *p pr* & *vb n* ROOSTING]
1 To sit, rest, or sleep, as birds on a pole, tree, or other thing at night, to perch
2 To lodge

O let me where thy roof my soul hath hid,
O, let me *roost* and nestle there *Herbert*

Rōōst, *n* See ROUST
Rōōst'-cŏck, *n* The male of the domestic fowl, rooster [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*
Rōōst'er, *n* The male of the domestic fowl, considered as the head or chief of the roost, a cock [*U S*]
Rōōt, *n* [Icel, Fries, & Sw *rōt*, Dan *rod*, allied to Lat *radix*, Gr ῥίζα]

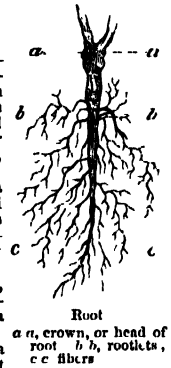

Root

a a, crown, or head of root *b b*, rootlets, *c c* fibers

1 (*Bot*) The usually descending axis of a plant, destitute of leaves or nodes, which increases in length by growth at or near its end only, and which usually gives off similar branching parts, called *rootlets*, or adventitious roots, in common usage, all the parts of a plant which grow under ground except leaves and flowers, as the tubers of a potato, the rhizoma of Solomon's seal, and the like
2 An edible or esculent root, especially of such plants as produce a single root, as that of a beet, &c
3 That which resembles a root as a source of nourishment or support that from which any thing proceeds as if by growth or development, as, the *root* of a tooth, a nail, a cancer, and the like, especially, (*a*) An ancestor or progenitor, and hence, an early race, a stem "They were the *roots* out of which sprung two distinct people" *Locke* (*b*) A primitive form of speech, one of the earliest terms employed in language, a word from which other words are formed, a radix, or radical (*c*) The cause or occasion by which any thing is brought about "The love of money is the *root* of all evil" 1 *Tim* vi 10 (*d*) (*Math*) That factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quantity, thus, 2 is a *root* of 4, because 2 multiplied into itself produces 4 (*e*) (*Mus*) The fundamental note of any chord *Busby*
4 That which resembles a root in position, the lowest place, position, or part "Deep to the *roots* of hell" *Milton* "The *roots* of the mountains" *Southey*

Aerial roots (*Bot*) (*a*) Small roots emitted from the stem of a plant in the open air, and which, attaching themselves to the bark of trees, &c, serve to support the plant (*b*) Large roots growing from the stem, which descend and establish themselves in the soil *Gray* — *Primary root*, the central, first-formed main root, from which are given off the rootlets — *Root of a nail* (*Anat*), the part of a nail which is covered by the skin — *Root of a tooth*, the part of a tooth contained in the socket, fang *Dunglison* — *To take root*, to become planted or fixed, to be established, to increase and spread "The bended twigs *take root*" *Milton*

Rōōt, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* ROOTED, *p pr* & *vb. n* ROOTING]
1. To fix the root, to enter the earth, as roots.

In deep grounds, the weeds *root* deeper *Mortimer*

2. To be firmly fixed, to be established.

If any error chanced to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment. *Fell.*

Rōōt, *v t.* 1 To plant and fix deeply in the earth, or as in the earth, to implant firmly, hence, to make deep or radical,—used chiefly in the participle, as, *rooted* trees or forests, *rooted* dislike.
2 To tear up by the root, to eradicate; to extirpate,—with *up*, *out*, or *away* "Not to destroy, but *root* them out of heaven" *Milton.*

I will go *root* away the noxious weed *Shak.*

Rōōt, *v i* [Icel *rōta*, A-S *wrōtan*, *wrōtian*, to turn up with the snout, to root, *wrōt*, a snout, trunk, D *wroeten*, *vroeten*, to root, L Ger *wrōten*, N H Ger *rotten*, *reuten*, O H Ger. *rutjan*, L. Ger. *roden*, *raden*, Dan *rode*]
1 To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.
2 Hence, to seek for favor or advancement by low arts or groveling servility, to fawn servilely.
Rōōt, *v t* To turn up with the snout, as swine, as, the swine *roots* the earth
Rōōt'-crŏp, *n* A crop of esculent roots, especially those of such plants as produce single roots.
Rōōt'-ēat'er, *n* An animal that feeds on roots
Rōōt'ed ly, *adv.* In a rooted or firmly fixed manner, deeply
Rōōt'ed-ness, *n* The state or condition of being rooted
Rōōt'er, *n* One who, or that which, roots, one that tears up by the roots
Rōōt'-hăir, *n* (*Bot*) One of the slender, hair-like fibers found on the surface of fresh roots. They are prolongations of the surface of the root into minute tubes *Gray.*
Rōōt'-house, *n.* 1 A house made of roots.
2 A house for keeping roots
Rōōt'-lēaf, *n* (*Bot*) A leaf growing immediately from the root
Rōōt'less, *a* Without roots, destitute of roots. "A *rootless* tree" *T Moore.*
Rōōt'let, *n* A radicle, a little root
Rōōt'-stŏck, *n* (*Bot*) A root-like trunk under ground, yearly producing young branches, a rhizoma
Rōōt'y, *a* Full of roots, as, *rooty* ground
Rōōze, *v t* To shed, to scatter [*Prov. Eng*]
Ro păl'ic, *a* [Gr ῥοπαλικός, from ῥόπαλον, a club] Club formed, increasing or swelling toward the end
Rōpe, *n* [A S & O Fries *rēp*, O Sax & Sw *rēp*, L Ger *reep*, D *reep*, *touw*, Icel *reip*, Goth *raip*, *raips*, Dan *reb*, *reb*, N H Ger *reif* Cf RAIP]
1 A large, stout, twisted cord, of not less, usually, than an inch in circumference It differs from *cord*, *line*, and *string*, only in its size

☞ *Ropes* are, by seamen, ranked under two descriptions, *cable laid* and *hawser-laid*, the former composed of nine strands, or three great strands, each consisting of three small ones, the latter made with three strands, each composed of a certain number of rope-yarns *Totten*

2 A row or string consisting of a number of things united, as, a *rope* of onions
3 (*pl*) [A-S *rappas*] The intestines of birds.

Rope of sand, a feeble union or tie, a band easily broken

Rōpe, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* ROPED (rōpt), *p pr* & *vb. n* ROPING] To be formed into rope, to draw out or extend into a filament or thread, as by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality

Let us hang like *roping* icicles
Upon our houses' thatch *Shak.*

Rōpe, *v t* To draw by, or as by, a rope.

To rope in, as partisans to draw in collectively and by force — a phrase derived from the practice of winding a rope round large masses of hay heaped up in the field, and then drawing them to some point [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Rōpe'-bănd, *n* (*Naut*) A small piece of spun-yarn or marline, used to confine the head of the sail to the yard or gaff [Written also *robband* and *robbin*] See ROBBIN *Dana*
Rōpe'-dăn'cer, *n* One who walks or dances on a rope extended through the air
Rōpe'-lăd'der, *n* A ladder made of ropes
Rōpe'-măk'er, *n* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage
Rōpe'-măt, *n* A mat made of oakum, or cordage
Rōpe'-pŭmp, *n* A machine for raising water by means of an endless rope, which passes through the well or fountain, and brings up the water by the momentum it acquires when put in motion. *François.*
Rōp'er, *n* 1 A maker of ropes, a packer *Wright*
2 One fit to be hanged [*Obs*] *Dowse*
Rōpe'-rīpe, *a* Fit for the rope, deserving to be hanged [*Obs*] *Chapman.*
Rōp'er y, *n* 1 A place where ropes are made
2 A trick that deserves the halter [*Obs*] *Shak.*
Rōpe'-trĭck, *n.* A trick that deserves the halter, ropery *Shak.*
Rōpe'-wălk (-wawk), *n* A long, covered walk, or a long building over level ground, where ropes are manufactured
Rōpe'-yărn, *n.* Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread.
Rōp'i-ly, *adv* In a ropy manner; in a viscous or glutinous manner, so as to be drawn out like a rope.
Rōp'i-ness, *n* [From *ropy*.] The quality of being ropy, viscosity, adhesiveness.

Rōp'ish, *a.* Somewhat viscous or glutinous, ropy.
Rōp'y, *a.* [From *rope.*] Capable of being drawn into a thread, as a glutinous substance, stringy, adhesive; viscous, tenacious, glutinous, as, *ropy* wine, *ropy* lees
Rōq'ue-laure (rōk'e lōr) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *roquelaure*, from the Duc de *Roquelaure*, in the reign of Louis XIV , who first introduced it] A cloak or surtout formed to button from top to bottom in front [Written also *roquelo*]
Rō'ral, *a* [Lat *ros, roris*, dew] Pertaining to dew, or consisting of dew, dewy [*Obs*] *Green*
Ro-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *roratio*, from *rorare*, to let fall or drop dew, from *ros, roris*, dew] A falling of dew [*Obs*]
Rō'rid, *a* [Lat *roridus*, from *ros, roris*, dew, It *rorido*] Dewy. [*Obs*] *Grainger*
Ro-rif'er-ous, *a* [Lat *rorifer*, from *ros, roris*, dew, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *rorifere*]
1. Generating or producing dew [*Rare*]
2 (*Med*) Pouring or depositing exhaled fluids like dew upon the surfaces of organs — said of certain vessels. *Dunglison*
Ro-rif'lu-ent, *a* [Lat *ros, roris*, dew, and *fluens*, p pr of *fluere*, to flow] Flowing with dew [*Obs*]
Rōr'qual, *n* [Norw *rorqualus*, a whale with folds] (*Zool*) A cetaceous mammal or whale of the genus *Balænoptera*, resembling the common whale, but having a more slender body It has a dorsal fin, and is characterized by longitudinal folds on the throat and under parts *B antiquorum*, the razor back, or great northern rorqual, is remarkable for its great length, which sometimes exceeds one hundred feet

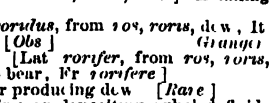
Great Northern Rorqual (*Balænoptera antiquorum*)

Rō'ry lent, *a* [Lat *rorulentus*, from *ros*, dew] Full of dew [*Rare*]
Rō'ry, *a* Dewy See ROARY [*Rare*] "And shook his wings with *rory* May-dews wet" *Fairfax*
Ro-sā'ceous (zā'shus), *a* [Lat *rosaceus*, from *rosa*, rose, It & Sp *rosaceo*, Fr *rosacé*] (*Bot*) (*a*) Composed of several petals, arranged like those of the rose, as, a *rosaceous* corol *Martyn* (*b*) Pertaining to the rose family of plants, having flowers resembling those of the rose
Rō'sa ry, *n* [Lat *rosarium*, a place planted with roses, from *rosarius*, of roses, from *rosa*, a rose, Fr *rosaire*, Sp & It *rosario*, L Lat *rosarium*, a string of beads, Fr *roseraie*, a place planted with roses]
1 A bed of roses, or place where roses grow
2 (*Rom Cath Church*) A series of prayers, and a string of beads by which they are counted "To throw contempt upon his idolized book, and the whole *rosary* of his prayers" *Milton*

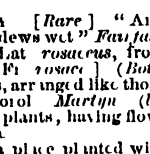
Rosary

☞ A *rosary* consists of fifteen decades Each decade contains ten *Ave Marias*, marked by small beads, preceded by a *Pater Noster*, marked by a larger bead, and concluded by a *Gloria Patri* Five decades make a chaplet, which is a third part of the rosary *Bp Fitzpatrick*

Rōs'cid, *a* [Lat *roscidus*, from *ros, roris*, dew] Containing dew, or consisting of dew, dewy [*Obs*] *Bacon*
Rōse, *n* [Fr *rose*, Pr , Sp , Pg , It , & Lat *rosa*, allied to Gr *ῥόδον*, A S , Dan , & Ger *rose*, D *roos*, Icel & Sw *rós*, O H Ger *rósa*, Ir & Gael *ros*, W *rhôs*, Armor *ro* , *ro en*]
1 A plant and flower of the genus *Rosa*, of many species and varieties, as the wild, canine or dog rose, the white rose, the red rose, the cinnamon rose, the eglantine or sweet brier, and the like

At Christmas I no more desire a *rose* *Shak*

☞ The *rose* is a shrub with oddly or alternately pinnate leaves and prickly branches It is distinguished for the beauty and fragrance of its flowers which in the native state, have five petals of a delicate pink color By cultivation the number of petals is greatly increased and the flowers present very many different hues in the different varieties, which are so numerous as to be distinguished with difficulty

2 A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, a rosette
3. (*Arch*) A rosette See ROSETTE
4 A perforated nozzle, as of a pipe, spout, &c , for delivering water in fine jets, a rose head
5 The erysipelas [*Obs*] *Vaux*
6 (*Naut*) The card of the mariner's compass
7. The color of a rose, rose red, pink

☞ *Rose* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds as *rose-faced*, *rose-hued*, *rose-lipped*, *rose-red*, and the like

Rose of Jericho (*Bot*), a plant growing on the plain of Jericho, the *Anastatica hierochuntina* *Baird* — *Under the rose* [Lat *sub rosa*] In secret, privately in a manner that forbids disclosure, — the rose being among the ancients the symbol of secrecy, and hung up at entertainments, as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged — *Wars of the Roses* (*Eng Hist*), feuds between the Houses of York and Lancaster, the *white rose* being the badge of the house of York, and the *red rose* of the house of Lancaster

Rōse, *v. t.* To render rose-colored, to redden, to flush [*Obs or rare*] "A maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty." *Shak*
Rōse, *imp of rise*
Rō'se-al, *a* [Lat *roseus*, from *rosa*, a rose, Pr *rosal, rozal*] Resembling a rose in smell or color [*Obs*] *Sir T Elyot*
Rō'se-ate (Synop , § 130), *a* [Lat *roseus, rosatus*, prepared from roses, L Lat rose colored, ornamented with roses, It *rosato*, Sp & Pg *rosado*, Pr *rosat, rozat*, Fr *rosat* See *supra*]
1 Full of roses, rosy, as, *roseate* bowers
2 Of a rose color, blooming, as, *roseate* beauty
Rōse'bāy, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Rhododendron*, having handsome flowers (*b*) A plant of the genus *Epilobium* (*E angustifolium*)
Rōse'-būg, *n* (*Entom*) A winged insect of the genus *Cetonia* (*C aurata*), a species of diurnal beetle, which feeds on the blossoms of the rose, and on various other plants, — called also *rose beetle*, *rose chafer*, and *rose fly*
Rōse'-bush, *n.* The bush, shrub, or plant which bears roses
Rōse'-căm'pi-on, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Agrostemma*, especially *A coronaria* *Loudon*
Rōse'-chā'fer, *n.* (*Entom*) (*a*) A coleopterous insect of the genus *Macrodactylus* (*M subspinosa*), which is very destructive to rose bushes, grapevines, and the like (*b*) The rose bug See ROSE-BUG
Rōse'-cŏl'or, *n* 1 The color of a rose pink
2 Hence, a beautiful hue or appearance, as of a rose, fancied beauty, attractiveness, or promise
Rōse'-cŏl'ored (kul'urd), *a* 1 Having the color of a rose
2 Uncommonly beautiful, hence, exaggeratedly fine or pleasing, extravagant, as, *rose colored* anticipations
Rōse'-cŭt, *a* Cut with a smooth, round surface, as distinguished from those which have numerous facets , — said of diamonds and other precious stones *Francis*
Rōse'-dī'a-mond, *n* A diamond nearly hemispherical, one side of which is flat, and the other cut into twenty four triangular planes in two ranges
Rōse'-drŏp, *n* 1 A kind of lozenge having the flavor of the rose *Simmonds*
2 An ear ring *Simmonds*
3 (*Med*) A ruddy eruption upon the nose caused by drinking ardent spirits, grog blossom *Dunglison*
Rōse'-ĕn'gine, *n* An appendage to the turning-lathe, by which a surface of wood, metal, &c , is engraved with a variety of curved lines *Craig*
Rōse'-fish, *n* A Norway haddock *Simmonds*
Rōse'-fly, *n* See ROSE BUG
Rōse'-gall, *n* An excrescence on the dog rose
Rōse'-hēad, *n* A perforated nozzle, as to See ROSE, 4
Rōse'-knŏt (nŏt), *n* A bunch of ribbons, or other pliable substance, plaited so as to represent a rose, a rosette *Booth*
Rōse'-lāke, *n* (*Paint*) A rich tint prepared from lac and madder precipitated on an earthy basis, — called also *rose madder* *Fairholt*
Rōse'-lite (49), *n* [Fr *roselite*, Ger *roselith*, from the German mineralogist G *Rose*, and Gr *λίθος* a stone] (*Min*) A native arseniate of cobalt, occurring in small red crystals *Dana*
Rōse'-măl'lōw, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Althea*, larger than the common mallow, holly hock *Miller*
Rōse'ma ry, *n* [O Eng *rosmarine*, q v , and *rosemaryne*, I at *rosmarinus*, fr *ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine, It *rosmarino, ramerino*, Pg *rosmarinho*, Sp *rosmarino, romero*, Pr *romanin, romani*, Fr *romarin*] (*Bot*) A verticillate plant of the genus *Rosmarinus*, growing naturally in the south ern part of France, Spain, and Italy, also in Asia Minor and in China It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent bitterish taste It has been used as an emblem of fidelity or constancy

Stuck your *rosemary* on this fair course *Shak*

Marsh rosemary, a low herb (*Statice limonium*) found about salt marshes Its flowers are of a pale purple color The root is astringent, and is used in medicine *Gray*
Rōs'en, *a* Consisting of, or resembling, roses, rosy [*Obs*] "A *rosen* chaplet" *Chaucer*
Rōse'-nō'ble, *n* An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III , and current at 6s 8d

He threw him a *rose-noble* *W Scott*

Ro sē'o la, *n* [N Lat , dim of Lat *rosa*, a rose, Fr *roseole*] (*Med*) A cutaneous disease, consisting of a rose-colored efflorescence, in circumscribed patches with little or no elevation, often alternately fading and reviving, sometimes with a colorless nucleus, chiefly on the cheeks, neck, and arms, — sometimes called *rose-rash*
Rōse'-pink, *n* A pigment of a rose color, made by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil wood and alum, also, the color of the pigment
Rōse'-pink, *a.* 1 Having a pink color like that of the rose, or like the pigment called *rose pink.*
2. Disposed to clothe every thing with roseate hues, hence, sentimental "*Rose pink* piety." *C. Kingsley.*
Rōse'-quartz, *n.* (*Min*) A variety of quartz which is rose-red
Rōs'er, *n* A rose bush [*Obs*]
Rōse'-rōot, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Rhodiola*, — so called because the roots have the odor of roses, rosewort
Rōs'e ry, *n* A place where roses are cultivated, a nursery of roses
Rō'set, *n* [Fr *rosette*, dim of *rose*, Lat *rosa*, a rose, It *rosetta*, Sp & Pg *roseta*, Pr *roseta, rozetta*] A red color used by painters *Peacham.*
Ro sĕt'ta Stōne A stone found at *Rosetta*, in Egypt, bearing a trilingual inscription, by aid of which a key was obtained to the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt *Brande.*
Ro-sĕt'ta Wood An East Indian wood of a lively red orange color, handsomely veined with darker marks It is occasionally used for cabinet work. *Ure.*
Ro sĕtte', *n* [Fr See *supra*]
1 An imitation of a rose by means of ribbon or other material, used as an ornament or badge
2 (*Arch*) An ornament in the form of a rose, much used in decorations *Gwilt.*
3 A red color, rosette
Rōse'-wą'ter, *n* Water tinctured with roses by distillation
Rōse'-wą'ter, *a* Having the odor of rose-water, hence, affectedly nice or delicate, sentimental "*Rose water* philanthropy" *Carlyle.*
Rōse'-win'dōw, *n* (*Arch*) A circular window with a series of mullions diverging from the center to join the cusps around, forming divisions which bear a general resemblance to the leaves of a rose, — called also *Catharine window*, or *Catharine wheel* [See *Illust* of *Catharine wheel*] *Fairholt*
Rōse'-wood, *n* The wood of several different kinds of trees growing in Brazil and other warm climates It is of fine quality and highly valued, being much used in cabinet work
Rōse'-wort, *n* (*Bot*) Rose root See ROSE ROOT
Rōs'i-cru'cian, *n* [Lat *ros*, dew, and *crux*, cross, *ros*, the most powerful dissolvent of gold, according to these philosophers, and *crux*, the emblem of light] One of a sect of hermetical philosophers which came into being in Germany about the close of the seventeenth century They made great pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of nature, and especially as to the transmutation of metals, the prolongation of life, acquaintance with what is passing in distant places, and the application of the Cabala and science of numbers to discover the most hidden things

☞ The sect was often known as the *Brothers of the Rosy Cross* it being supposed that the term *Rosicrucian* was derived from *crux*, cross, and *rosa* rose

Rōs'i cru'cian, *a* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians, or their arts
Rōs'ied (rōz'id), *a* Decorated with roses, or with the color of roses
Rō'zier (rō'zhėr), *n* [Fr *rosier*, Pr *rosier, roser*, It *rosajo*, Sp *rosal*, from Lat *rosarius*, of roses Cf ROSARY] A rose bush [*Obs*] "Crowned with a garland of sweet *rosier*" *Spenser*
Rōs'in, *n* [A different orthography of *resin*, q v] The resin left after distilling off the volatile oil from the different species of turpentine , colophony
Rōz'in, *v t* To rub with rosin, as musicians the bow of a violin, and the like "Or with the *rosined* bow torment the string" *Gay*
Rōz'i ness, *n* The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the color of the rose
Rōs'in-oil, *n* An oil obtained from the resin of the pine tree, used by painters, for lubricating machinery, and other purposes *Simmonds*
Rōz'in y, *a* Like rosin, or partaking of its qualities
Rōs'land, *n* [W *rhos*, a dry meadow, a moor] Heathy land, land full of ling, moorish or watery land
Rōs'ma-rine', *n* [From *ros*, dew, and *marine*] [*Obs*]
1 Dew from the sea, sea dew

You shall when all things else do sleep
Save vows chaste thoughts with reverence steep
Your bodies in that pure brine
And wholesome dew called *rosmarine* *B Jonson.*

2 A fabulous sea-animal, which was reported to climb by means of its teeth to the tops of rocks to feed upon the dew "And greedy *rosmarines* with visages deformed" *Spenser.*
3 Rosemary [*Obs*] "Biting of anise seed and *rosmarine*" *Bp. Hall.*
Rŏss, *n* [Cf Prov Ger *grus*, *graus*, coarse sand, gravel, rubbish]
1 The rough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of trees
2 The refuse of plants *Halliwell.*
Rŏss, *v t* To divest of the ross, or rough, scaly surface , as, to *ross* bark
Rŏs'sel, *n* [Cf ROSLAND, and Prov Eng *rosil*, for *rosin*, *rossilly*, sandy and gritty, like rosin, applied to soil] Light land [*Eng*] *Mortimer.*
Rŏs'sel ly, *a* Loose, light [*Obs*] *Mortimer.*
Rŏs'sig-nol, *n* [Fr & Pr. *rossignol*, O. Sp. *rossefiol, roseñor*, N Sp. *ruiseñor*, Pg *rouxinhol, rouxi-*

ñol, It. *rossignuolo*, Lat. *luscinïola*, diminutive of *luscinus*, *luscinia*, a nightingale.] The nightingale.

Röst, *n.* See ROUST

Rös'tel, *n* [Lat. *rostellum*, diminutive of *rostrum*, a beak, Fr *rostelle*] (*Bot*) (*a*) The part of a seed which descends into the earth and becomes a root. (*b*) A small process, shaped like a beak, found on the petals or stigmas of some plants, as the violet.

Rös'tel-late, *a* [N Lat *rostellatus*, Fr. *rostellé*. See *supra*] (*Bot*) Having a small beak, terminating in a long, hard, slender, straight point or beak

Ros-tĕl'li-fôrm, *a* [Lat *rostellum* and *forma*, form See ROSTEL] Having the form of a beak.

Ros tĕl'lum, *n* (*Bot*) The same as ROSTEL

Rös'ter, *n* [A corruption of *register*]

1 (*Mil*) A list of officers for duty *Scott*

2 Hence, sometimes, a list of the officers of a division, brigade, regiment, or battalion, containing, under several heads, their names, rank, the corps to which they belong, date of commission, and place of abode

☞ This word is also used frequently instead of *register*, which comprehends a general list of all the officers of the State, from the commander-in-chief to the lowest in commission, under the same appropriate heads, with an additional column for noting the alterations which take place *U. S. Summer*

Rös'tral, *a* [Lat *rostralis*, from *rostrum*, a beak, Fr & Sp *rostral*, It *rostrale*]

1 Resembling, or pertaining, to a rostrum

2. Pertaining to the beak

Rös'trate, } *a.* [Lat *rostratus*, from *rostrum*, a
Rös'trā ted, } beak, It *rostrato*, Sp *rostrado*, Fr *rostre* See ROSTRUM]

1 (*Bot & Conch*) Having a process resembling the beak of a bird, beaked

2 Furnished or adorned with beaks, as, *rostrated* galleys

Rös'tri fôrm, *a* [Fr & Sp *rostriforme*, fr Lat *rostrum*, a beak, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a beak

Rös'trum, *n* [Lat, from *rodere*, to gnaw, It & Sp *rostro*, Fr *rostre*]

1. The beak or bill of a bird

2 The beak or head of a ship

3 (*Rom Antiq*) A scaffold or elevated place in the forum, where orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c, were delivered

4. Hence, any elevated platform from which a speaker addresses an audience

5 (*Bot*) A process in a plant resembling the beak of a bird

6 (*Chem*) The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembic [*Obs*] *Quincy*

7 (*Surg*) A crooked pair of forceps, having a beak-like form [*Obs*] *Coxe*

Rō'gu-lāte, *a* [N Lat *rosulatus*, from Lat *rosa*, a rose] (*Bot*) Having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters *P. Cyc*

Rōz'y, *a* [*compar* ROSIER, *superl* ROSIEST] [From *rose*] Resembling a rose in color, form, or qualities, blooming, red, blushing, charming

A smile that glowed
Celestial *rosy* red, love's proper hue *Milton*
While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy *rosy* cheeks confessed *Prior*

☞ *Rosy* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *rosy bosomed*, *rosy-colored*, *rosy-crowned*, *rosy fingered*, *rosy-tinted*, and the like

Röt, *v t* [*imp & p p* ROTTED, *p pr & vb n* ROTTING] [A S *rotian*, D *rotten*, Prov Ger *rotten*, *raten*, *rosen*, *rotzen*, Icel *rotna*, Sw *rutna*, Dan *raadne*] To lose the natural cohesion and organization of parts, to be decomposed into simple parts by the natural process, or the gradual operation of heat and air, to putrefy, to go to decay.

Syn.—To putrefy, corrupt, decay, spoil

Röt, *v t* [Sw *rota* See *supra*]

1 To make putrid, to cause to be, wholly or partially, decomposed by the natural operation of air and heat, to bring to corruption

2 To expose, as flax, to a process of maceration, &c, for the purpose of separating the fiber, to ret

Röt, *n* [Ger *rotz* See *supra*] The process of rotting, decay, putrefaction, specifically, (*a*) A fatal distemper incident to sheep, and by some held to be owing to wet seasons and moist pastures "His cattle must of *rot* and murrain die" *Milton* (*b*) A form of decay which attacks timber,—usually called *dry rot* See DRY-ROT (*c*) A disease very injurious to the potato, accompanied with decay of the tubers, the causes of and remedy for which are yet unsettled

Rō'tă, *n* [Lat *rota*, wheel, W *rhod*, id, allied to *rhedu*, to run The name is derived from the fact that they sit in a circle]

1 An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates, of whom one must be a German, another a Frenchman, and two Spaniards, the other eight are Italians. It takes cognizance of all suits in the territory of the church by appeal, and of all matters beneficiary and patrimonial.

2 (*Eng Hist*) A club of politicians, who, in the time of Charles I., contemplated an equal government by rotation *Rudibras.*

Rō'ta-çĭşm, *n.* A vicious pronunciation of the letter *r*, produced by trilling the back part of the tongue against the soft palate, common in the northern parts of England, especially near Newcastle;—called also *Newcastle*, *Northumberland*, or *Tweedside burr*

Rō'tal, *a* Relating to rotary motion [*Rare.*]

Rō'ta-lĭte (49), *n* [Fr. *rotalite*, from Lat. *rota*, wheel, and Gr λίθος, stone] (*Paleon*) One of a genus of fossil shells, which are spiral, multilocular univalves.

Rō'ta ry, *a* [From Lat *rota*, wheel] Turning, as a wheel on its axis, pertaining to, or resembling, the motion of a wheel on its axis, rotatory, as, *rotary* motion

Rotary engine, a steam-engine in which a continuous motion round an axis is produced by the direct action of the steam, instead of being derived from a reciprocating motion, as in the ordinary engine,—called also *rotatory engine*—*Rotary pump*, a machine consisting of one or more projections acting as plungers, fixed to an axle, and revolving in a cylindrical case, for lifting or forcing fluids

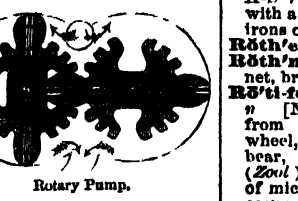

Rotary Pump.

Rō'ta-scōpe, *n.* [Lat *rota*, wheel, and Gr. σκοπεῖν, to view] The same as GYROSCOPE, q v.

Rō'tāte, *a.* [Lat. *rotatus*, p p of *rotare*, to turn round like a wheel, from *rota*, wheel, It. *rotato*] (*Bot*) Monopetalous, spreading nearly flat, without any tube, or expanding into a nearly flat border, with scarcely any tube, wheel-shaped, as, a *rotate* corolla.

Rotate Corolla.

Rō'tāte, *v t.* [*imp & p p.* ROTATED, *p pr & vb n* ROTATING] [Lat *rotare*, *rotatum*, to turn or roll round, It *rotare*, Sp *rotar*, *rodar*, Pr *rodar*. See *infra.*]

1 To revolve or move round a center

2 To go out of office, and be succeeded by another or by others

Rō'tāte, *v t* To cause to revolve

Rō'tā-ted, *a* [Lat *rotatus* See ROTATE, *a*] Turned round, as a wheel, wheel shaped, rotate

Rō'tāte-plāne, *a.* (*Bot*) Wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube, as, a *rotate-plane* corolla. *Lee*

Ro-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *rotatio*, from *rotare*, Fr *rotation*, Sp *rotacion*, It *rotazione* See ROTATE, *v t*]

1 The act of rotating or turning, as a wheel or solid body on its axis, as distinguished from the progressive motion of a body revolving round another body, or a distant point, thus, the daily turning of the earth on its axis is a *rotation*, its annual motion round the sun is a *revolution*

2 Any return or succession in a series, the course by which officers or others leave their places at certain times, and are succeeded by others

3. Frequent change of crop on any piece of land

Rō'ta-tīve, *a* [Fr *rotatif*, Sp *rotativo* See *supra*] Turning, as a wheel, rotary [*Rare*]

Rotative engine, a steam-engine in which the reciprocating motion of the piston is transformed into a continuous rotary motion, as by means of a connecting-rod, working beam and crank, or an oscillating cylinder

Ro-tā'to-plāne, *a.* (*Bot*) Wheel-shaped and flat *Wright*

Ro tā'tor, *n* [Lat] (*Anat*) That which gives a circular or rolling motion, a muscle producing a rolling motion, or which serves to turn the part to which it is attached about its axis *Coxe*

Rō'ta to-ry, *n* [N. Lat *rotatoria* (*sc animalia*) See *infra*] (*Zoöl*) A wheel-animalcule, a rotifer See ROTIFER *Ainsy*

Rō'ta-to-ry (50), *a* [Fr *rotatoire*, Sp. & It. *rotatorio* See ROTATOR and ROTARY]

1 Turning on an axis, as a wheel, rotary

2 Going in a circle, following in succession, as, *rotatory* assemblies *Burke.*

3 (*Opt*) Producing rotation of the plane of polarization, as, the *rotatory* power of bodies on light *Nichol*

Röte, *n* [O Fr *rote*, Pr & O Sp *rota*, M H Ger. *rotte*, O H Ger. *rota*, *hrota*, L Lat *chrotta*, Ir *crot*, *crut*, W *crwth*. Cf CROWD, CROWTH] (*Mus*) A kind of guitar, the notes of which were produced by a small wheel or wheel like arrangement, an instrument similar to the hurdy-gurdy "Extracting mistuned dirges from their harps, crowds, and *rotes*" *W Scott*

Röte, *n* [O Fr *rote*, N Fr *route*, road, path, whence *routine* See ROUTE and ROUTINE] A frequent repetition of forms of speech without attention to the meaning, mere repetition, as, to learn by *rote*

Thy love did read by *rote*, and could not spell. *Shak.*
Learn Aristotle's rules by *rote* *Swift*

Röte, *n.* [Fr. *rut*, roaring See RUT] The noise produced by the surf of the sea dashing upon the shore. See RUT. "The sea's *rote*." *Mir. for Mag.*

Röte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROTED; *p pr. & vb n.* ROTING] To fix in the memory by means of frequent repetition, or by hearing the repetition of others, without an effort of the understanding to comprehend what is repeated, and without the aid of rules or principles. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Röte, *v. i.* To go out by rotation or succession; to rotate [*Obs.*] *Grey.*

Röt'gut, *n.* 1 Bad small beer. *Halliwell.*

2. Any bad spirituous liquor, especially when adulterated so as to be deleterious.

Röth'er-bēasts, *n pl* [A. S *hrýdher*, *hrudher*, *hreodher*, *hridher*, quadruped, cow, O Fries. *rither*, *rether*, O H Ger *hrind*, pl *hrindir*, ox, bullock, N H Ger *rind*] Cattle of the bovine genus; black cattle [*Obs*] *Golding.*

Röth'er-nāil (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Eng. *rother*, A-S *rōdher* (equiv to Eng *rudder*, q v)] A nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder irons of ships,—so called by shipwrights

Röth'er-soil, *n* The dung of rother-beasts

Röth'noff ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A variety of garnet, brown or black, found in Sweden.

Rō'ti-fer (Synop, §130), *n* [N. Lat. *rotifer*, from Lat *rota*, a wheel, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *rotifère*] (*Zoöl*) One of a group of microscopic crustaceans, having no limbs, and moving by means of rows of cilia about the head or the anterior extremity.

Rotifers
Brachionus patulus in two positions

Rō'ti fôrm, *a* [Lat *rota*, wheel, and *forma*, shape]

1 Wheel-shaped, as, *rotiform* appendages

2 (*Bot*) Having a very short tube, and spreading limb,—said of a monopetalous corolla *Henslow.*

Röt'ten (röt'tn), *a* [See ROT Sw *rutten*] Having rotted, putrid, decayed, as, a *rotten* apple, hence, (*a*) Offensive to the smell, fetid, disgusting.

You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate
As reek of the *rotten* fens *Shak*

(*b*) Not firm or trusty, unsound, defective, treacherous, as, a *rotten* plank "The deepness of the *rotten* way" *Knolles*

His principal care was to have many bridges laid over bogs and *rotten* moors *Milton*

Syn.—Putrefied, putrid, decayed, carious, defective, unsound, corrupt, deceitful, treacherous

Röt'ten-ly, *adv* In a rotten manner, or as if rotten, putridly, defectively fetidly.

Röt'ten ness (109), *n* The state of being rotten, cariousness, putrefaction, unsoundness

Röt'ten-stōne, *n* (*Min*) A soft stone, called also Tripoli, from the country from which it was formerly brought, used in all sorts of finer grinding and polishing in the arts, and for cleaning metallic substances

Röt'ū-lar, *a.* [Lat *rotula*, dim of *rota*, wheel] (*Anat.*) Relating or appertaining to the patella or knee-cap. *Dunglison*

Ro-tūnd', *a* [Lat *rotundus*, wheel-shaped, round, from *rota*, a wheel, It *rotondo*, *ritondo*, Sp *rotundo*, *redondo*, Pr *redun*, *redon*, O Fr *roond*, *roont*, *round*, *reond*, N Fr *rond* See ROUND.]

1 Round, circular, spherical. *Addison.*

2. Hence, complete, entire.

3 (*Bot*) Orbicular, a little inclining to be oblong

Ro-tūnd', *n* A rotunda. [*Rare*] "The cause why a *rotund* has such a noble effect" *Burke*

Ro tŭn'dă, *n* [It *rotonda*, Sp *rotunda*, Fr *rotonde*, from Lat *rotundus*, round See *supra.*] A round building, any erection that is round both on the outside and inside, like the Pantheon at Rome [Written also *rotundo*]

Ro-tŭnd'i-fō'li-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *rotundus*, round, and *folium*, a leaf, Fr. *rotundifolie*] (*Bot*) Having round leaves

Ro-tŭnd'i-ty, } *n.* [Lat *rotunditas*, Fr. *rotondité*,
Ro-tūnd'ness, } Pr *rotonditat*, Sp. *rotundidad*, It. *rotondità*, *rilondita*]

1. The state of being rotund, roundness, sphericity, circularity.

Strike flat the thick *rotundity* of the world. *Shak*

2 Hence, completeness; entirety. [*Obs.*]

For the more *rotundity* of the number and grace of the matter, it passeth for a full thousand *Fuller*

Ro-tŭn'do, *n.* See ROTUNDA.

Rou ssesse', *n* [Fr] A marking or branding iron.

Rou'ble, *n* See RUBLE

Rouche (röush), *n* [Fr See RUCHE] A goffered quilling for ladies' bonnets, &c, of lace, ribbon, and the like [Written also *ruche*] *Simmonds.*

Roué, (röö-ā'), *n.* [Fr, properly p p. of *rouer*, to break upon the wheel, from Fr *roue*, equivalent to Lat *rota*, a wheel] One devoted to a life of sensual pleasure, a debauchee, a rake

Rouet (röö-ā'), *n* [Fr] A small, solid wheel formerly fixed to the pan of firelocks for discharging them. *Crabb.*

Rouge (röözh, 74), *a* [Fr, *rouge*, Pr. *rog*, Sp. *roxo*, *rubio*, Pg. *roxo*, *ruivo*, It. *roggio*, *robbio*, Lat. *rubeus*, red, from *rubere*, to be red, from *ruber*, red.] Red. [*Rare.*] *Davies.*

Rouge (röözh), *n.* [Fr. *rouge*, It. *robbia*, Sp. *rubia* See *supra.*]

1. (*Chem.*) An anhydrous sesquioxide of iron, of a bright red color, used for giving a fine luster to articles of metal or glass. *Ure*

2. A cosmetic used for giving a red color to the cheeks or lips, the best of which is prepared from the dried flowers of the safflower, but it is often made from carmine. *Parkhurst*

Rouge (rōzh), *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* ROUGED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUGING] [See *supra*] To paint the face or cheeks with rouge

Rouge (rōzh), *v. t.* To paint or tinge with rouge

Rouge'-drăg'on (rōzh'-), *n.* [Fr. lit. red dragon] An officer of the college of heralds [*Obs.*]

Rouge-et-noir' (rōzh'ā nwär'), *n.* [Fr., red and black.] A game at cards in which persons play against the owner of the table or bank, — so called because the table is divided into small compartments, colored red and black *Hoyle*

Rough (rŭf), *a.* [*compar.* ROUGHER, *superl.* ROUGHEST] [A-S. *hreah, hreog, hreow, reow, rūh, rūg, rūw*, L. Ger. *rug, ruwe, rowe*, D. *ruig, ruw*, O. H. Ger. *rūh*, N. H. Ger. *rauh*, Dan. *ru, ru*, O. Eng. *row, rowe*.]

1. Having inequalities, small ridges, or points on the surface; not smooth or plain; as, a *rough* board, a *rough* stone, *rough* cloth; hence, (*a*) Not level; uneven; — said of a piece of land, or of a road.

The fiend,
O'er bog or steep, through strait, *rough*, dense, or rare,
Pursues his way *Milton*

(*b*) Not polished; uncut; — said of a gem; as, a *rough* diamond. (*c*) Tossed in waves; boisterous; high; — said of a sea or other piece of water. "More unequal than the *roughest* sea." *Burnet* (*d*) Marked by coarseness; shaggy; ragged; disordered; — said of dress, appearance, and the like; as, a *rough* coat. "A visage *rough*." *Dryden.* "*Rough* satyrs." *Milton*

2. Hence, figuratively, lacking refinement, gentleness, or polish; as, (*a*) Not courteous or kind; rude; uncivil; — said of temper, manners, and the like. "A fiend, a fury, pitiless and *rough*." *Shak.* "A surly boatman, *rough* as seas or winds." *Prior* (*b*) Marked by severity or violence; harsh; hard; — said of measures, actions, or the like. "The *rough* edge of battle." *Milton.* "A quicker and *rougher* remedy." *Clarendon*

Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness which *rough* and imperious usage often produces in generous minds *Locke*

(*c*) Loud and hoarse; offensive to the ear; harsh; — said of sound, voice, and the like; as, a *rough* tone, *rough* numbers. *Pope* (*d*) Austere; harsh; — said of tastes; as, *rough* wine. (*e*) Tempestuous; boisterous; stormy; — said of weather, wind, and the like

He stayeth his *rough* wind in the day of the east wind *Is.* xxvii. 8

Time and the hour run through the *roughest* day *Shak.*

In the rough, in an unwrought or rude condition; or in the original material. "Contemplating the people *in the rough*." *E. B. Browning.* — *Rough customs*, a troublesome antagonist. [*Colloq.*] — *Rough draught*, a draught in its rudiments, a draught not perfected, a sketch

Rough (rŭf), *n.* 1. Boisterous or stormy weather [*Obs.*]

2. A rude, coarse fellow; a swaggerer; a coarse bully

Rough (rŭf), *adv.* In a rough manner; rudely. "Sleeping *rough* in the trenches, and dying stubbornly in their boats." *W. Scott*

Rough (rŭf), *v. t.* 1. To render rough; to give a rough appearance to; to roughen

2. To break in, as a horse, especially for military purposes *Crabb*

Roughing rollers, rollers for reducing, in a rough manner, a bloom of iron to bars. — *To rough it*, to have or pursue a rough or rugged course; to encounter and overcome difficulties or hardships

Rough'-cast (rŭf'kast), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUGH-CAST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUGH-CASTING]

1. To form in its first rudiments, without revision, correction, and polish

2. To mold without nicety or elegance, or to form with asperities

3. To plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles, as, to *rough-cast* a building

Rough'-cast (rŭf'kast), *n.* 1. A rude model, the form of a thing in its first rudiments, or while unfinished

2. A kind of plastering made of lime, with a mixture of shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings

Rough'-cast'er (rŭf'kast'ẽr), *n.* One who roughcasts.

Rough'-draw (rŭf'-), *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely.

Rough'en (rŭf'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUGHENED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUGHENING] [From *rough*] To make rough.

Rough'en (rŭf'n), *v. i.* To grow or become rough

Rough'-foot'ed (rŭf'-), *a.* Feather footed, as, a *rough-footed* dove. [*Rare*] *Sherwood.*

Rough'-hew (rŭf'hū), *v. t.* [*imp.* ROUGH-HEWED; *p. p.* ROUGH-HEWN, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUGH-HEWING]

1. To hew coarsely, without smoothing; as, to *rough-hew* timber.

2. To give the first form or shape to; to form rudely, to shape approximately and rudely.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will *Shak.*

Rough'-hew'er (rŭf'hū'ẽr), *n.* One who roughhews

Rough'-hewn (rŭf'hūn), *p. a.* 1. Hewn coarsely, without smoothing

2. Of coarse manners, rude, uncultivated. "A *rough hewn* seaman." *Bacon*

3. Not nicely finished; unpolished *Howell*

Rough'ings (rŭf'ingz), *n. pl.* Grass after mowing or reaping [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rough'ish (rŭf'ish), *a.* In some degree rough; somewhat rough

Rough'-lĕgged (rŭf'lĕgd, or lĕg'ĕd), *a.* Having legs covered with feathers; — said of a bird

Rough'ly (rŭf'lĭ), *adv.* In a rough manner; unevenly; harshly; rudely; severely; austerely

Rough'ness (rŭf'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being rough; unevenness; harshness; rudeness; asperity; severity.

Rough'-rĭd'er (rŭf'rīd'ẽr), *n.* One who breaks horses, especially (*Mil.*), a non-commissioned officer in the cavalry, whose duty is to assist the riding master *Campbell*

Rough'-scŭff (rŭf'-), *n.* [Eng. *rough*, and Prov. Eng. *scuff*, the back of the neck] A rough, coarse fellow; — the lowest class of the people; the rabble [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Rough'-shŏd (rŭf'-), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points; as, a *rough shod* horse

To ride rough-shod to pursue a course regardless of the pain or distress it may cause others

Rough'-strĭng (rŭf'-), *n. pl.* (*Carp.*) Pieces of undressed timber put under the steps of a wooden stair for their support

Rought (rawt), for *raught*, *imp.* of *reach* [*Obs.*]

Rough'-work (rŭf'wûrk), *v. t.* To work over coarsely, without regard to neatness, smoothness, or finish *Moxon*

Rouk, *n.* See ROKE

Roulade (rōō-lăd'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) A passage of running tones, especially, a rapid flight of notes extemporaneously introduced as an embellishment *Moore*

Rouleau (rōō lō'), *n.; pl.* ROULEAUX (rōō lōz') [Fr., a roll, from *rouler*, to roll. See ROLL.] A little roll, a roll of coins in paper

Roulette (rōō lĕt'), *n.* [Fr., properly a little wheel or ball, from *rouler*, to roll. See ROLL.]

1. A game of chance, in which a small ball is made to move round rapidly on a circle divided off into red and black spaces, and as it stops on the one or the other, the player wins or loses

2. A small toothed wheel used by engravers to roll over the surface of a plate to produce dots

Roun (rown), *v. i.* [A-S. *rūnian*, from *rūn*, a magical letter, a mystery, O. H. Ger. *rūnēn*, *rūnēn*, L. Ger. *rünen*, N. H. Ger. *raunen*. Cf. ROUND and RUNIC.] To whisper [*Ob.*] *Gower*

Roun, *v. t.* To address in a whisper [*Obs.*]

Rounce, *n.* [Of. Fr. *ronce*, bramble, brier, thorn, O. Fr. *roncie*, a kind of armor, a scythe, Fr. *ranche*, a round, step, rack.] (*Print.*) The handle of a printing press by which the carriage on which the form to be printed is laid, is run in under the platen and out again, — sometimes applied to the whole apparatus by which the form is moved under the platen *Brande*

Roun'ce-val, *a.* [From Sp. *Roncesvalles*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.] [*Obs.*]

1. Large, strong, — from the gigantic bones of the old heroes pretended to be shown at Roncesvalles

2. Hence, characterized as, or pertaining to, a large size of pea, now called *marrow fat*. *Cotes*

Roun'ce-val, *n.* A giant; hence, any thing very large and strong [*Obs.*]

Round, *a.* [O. Fr. *roond, roont, round, reond*, N. Fr. *rond*, from Lat. *rotundus*, D. *rond*, Ger., Dan., & Sw. *rund*. See ROTUND.]

1. Having every portion of the surface or of the circumference equally distant from the center, spherical, circular, or having a form approaching this; orbicular, globular; as, a *round* ball.

The firm, opacous globe
Of this *round* world *Milton*

2. Having the form of a cylinder; cylindrical; as, the barrel of a musket is *round*

3. Having a curved form, especially that of an arc of a circle or ellipse; not angular or pointed; as, a *round* arch

4. Full, complete; not broken

Pliny put a *round* number near the truth, rather than the fraction *Arbuthnot*

5. Not inconsiderable; large.

Three thousand ducats! 'tis a good *round* sum *Shak.*

6. Complete and consistent; fair; candid; honest; frank; — applied to conduct. [*Obs. or rare.*]

Round dealing is the honor of man's nature *Bacon*
Let her be *round* with him *Shak.*

7. Full and smoothly expanded; not defective or abrupt; finished; polished; — said of style, or of authors with reference to their style [*Obs.*]

In his satires Horace is quick, *round*, and pleasant *Peacham*

8. Fully or plumply stated; positive; decided; without reserve; — said of a statement or assertion.

I will a *round*, unvarnished tale deliver. *Shak.*

Round bodies (*Geom.*), the sphere, right cone, and right cylinder. — *Round game*, a game, as of cards, which does not admit of partnerships, but in which each individual plays on his own account. *Hoyle.* — *Round number*, a number that ends with a cipher, and may be divided by 10 without a remainder; a complete or full number; also, sometimes, a whole number approximately near the truth. — *Round robin*, a written petition, memorial, remonstrance, or instrument, signed by names in a ring or circle, so as not to show who signed it first. "No *round robin* signed by the whole main-deck of the Academy or the Porch." *D. Quincey.* — *Round table*, the table about which sat King Arthur and his knights. See KNIGHT. — *Round tower*, one of certain lofty towers, tapering from the base to a conical cap or roof, which crowns the summit — found chiefly in Ireland. They are of great antiquity, and vary in height from thirty-five to one hundred and twenty feet. Some stand on circular and some on square bases. — *Round trot*, one in which the horse throws out his feet roundly, a full, brisk, quick trot. *Addison.* — *Round turn* (*Naut.*) one turn of a rope round a timber. — *At a round rate*, rapidly *Dryden*

Syn. — Circular, spherical, globular, globose, orbicular, orbed, cylindrical, full, plump, rotund

Round, *n.* 1. That which is round, as a circle, a globe, a sphere. "In labyrinth of many a *round* self rolled." *Milton.*

2. A series of events ending where it began; a series of like events recurring in continuance; a cycle; a periodical revolution. "An Indian *round* of still returning woes." *Smith.*

3. A course of action or conduct, performed by a number of persons in turn, or one after another, as if seated in a circle

Women to cards may be compared, we play
A *round* or two, when used we throw away *Granville*
The feast was served, the bowl was crowned
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful *round* *Prior*

4. A series of duties which must be performed in turn, and then repeated

5. A circular dance

Knit your hands, and beat the ground,
In a light, fantastic *round* *Milton*

6. That which goes round a whole circle or company; as, a *round* of applause

7. Rotation, as in office; succession *Holyday*

8. The step of a ladder; a rundle or rung

All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise *Dryden*

9. A walk performed by a guard or an officer round the rampart of a garrison, or among sentinels, to see that the sentinels are faithful and all things safe

10. (*Mus.*) A short vocal piece, resembling a catch, in which three or four voices follow each other round in a species of fugue in the unison

11. (*Mil.*) A general discharge of fire arms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once

12. A brewer's vessel for holding beer. *Simmonds.*

13. A vessel filled with liquor, as for drinking. [*Rare.*]

14. (*Naut.*) See ROUND TOP

Gentleman of the round, a gentleman soldier, but of low rank, only above the lance-pesade, whose office it was to visit and inspect the sentinels and advanced guards; also, one of a number of disbanded soldiers who have betaken themselves to the trade of begging [*Obs.*]

Worm-eaten *gentlemen of the round*, such as have vowed to sit in the skirts of the city, let your provost and his half dozen halberdiers do what they can *B. Jonson*

— *Round of beef*, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone. — *Round of cartridges and balls*, one cartridge to each man; as, to supply a regiment with a single *round*, or with twelve *rounds*, of cartridges

Round, *adv.* 1. On all sides; around

Round he threw his baleful eyes *Milton*

2. Circularly; in a circular form or manner; as, a wheel turns *round*

3. From one side or party to another; as, to come or turn *round*, that is, to change sides or opinions

4. By or in a circuit; by a course longer than the direct course; back to the starting point

5. Through a circle; as of friends or houses.

The invitations were sent *round* accordingly *W. Scott*

All round, over the whole place; in every direction

Round, *prep.* 1. On every side of; around; as, the people stood *round* him; the sun sheds light *round* the earth

2. About; as, to go *round* the city; to wind a cable *round* the windlass

Round the tree
All other beasts that saw with like desire,
Longing and envying stood *Milton.*

To come or get round to gain advantage over by flattery or deception; to circumvent [*Colloq.*]

Round, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUNDED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUNDING]

1. To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; as, to *round* a silver coin, to *round* the edges of any thing

Worms with many feet that *round* themselves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber *Bacon*

2. To surround, to encircle, to encompass. [*Obs.*]

The inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must *round* my brow. *Shak.*

3. To bring to fullness or completeness; to complete.

Our little life is *rounded* with a sleep. *Shak.*

4. To give a round or convex figure to; to make round and protuberant.

The figures on our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to very great perfection. *Addison.*

5. To move about, to go round.

6. To make full, smooth, and flowing, as, to *round* periods in writing. *Swift.*

To round in (*Naut*), to haul upon a rope, especially, to haul upon the weather-braces. — *To round up*, to haul up, usually, to haul up the slack of a rope through its leading block, or to haul up a tackle which hangs loose, by its fall *Totten*

Round, *v. i.* **1.** To grow or become round or full.

The queen, your mother, *rounds* apace *Shak.*

So *rounds* he to a separate mind,
From whence clear memory may begin *Tennyson*

2. To go round, as a guard. [*Obs. and rare.*]

They nightly *rounding* walk *Milton*

To round to (*Naut*), to turn the head of the ship toward the wind

Round, *v. t.* [From *roun*, q. v.] To whisper. [*Obs.*]

The Bishop of Glasgow *rounding* in his ear, "Ye are not a wise man," he *rounded* likewise to the bishop, and said, "Wherefore brought ye me here?" *Calderwood*

Round, *v. t.* To whisper to, to speak in a whisper to. [*Obs.*] "If a man *round* an ass in the ear, and say closely." *Holland*

Round'a-bout, *a.* **1** Indirect, going round, loose

It is easy to show that we have taken a terrible *roundabout* road. *Burke*

2 Ample, extensive. "Large, sound, *rounda bout* sense" *Locke*

3. Encircling, encompassing *Tatler*

Round'a-bout, *n.* **1.** An horizontal wheel, on which children ride *Smart*

2. A sort of surtout *Smart*

3. An arm chair with a rounded back

4 A short, close body garment without skirts, a jacket worn by boys, sailors, and others [*U. S.*]

Round'a-bout-ness, *n.* The quality of being roundabout, circuitousness

Round'-bäcked (-bākt), *a.* Having a round back or shoulders, round shouldered

Roun'del, *n.* [Fr *rondelle*, a round, a round shield.]

1. Any thing having a round form or figure, a round form or figure, a circle

The Spaniards, casting themselves into *roundels*, made a flying march to Calais *Jackson*

Specifically, (*a*) A small circular shield, used by soldiers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, often not more than a foot in diameter. *Fairholt.* (*b*) (*Her.*) A circular spot, an ordinary in the form of a small circle. (*c*) (*Fort.*) A bastion of a circular form

2 (*Mus.*) [See ROUNDELAY.] A roundelay

Come, now, a *roundel*, and a fairy song *Shak.*

Round'e-lāy, *n.* [O. Fr. *rondelet*, from Fr. *rondelet*, roundish, diminutive of *rond*, round. Cf. RONDEAU.]

1 A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme, and five in another. It is divided into couplets, at the end of the second and third of which, the beginning of the poem is repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense

2 (*Mus.*) (*a*) A simple, rural strain which is short and lively. (*b*) A kind of dance, a dance in a circle *Moore*

3 Any thing having a round form, a roundel.

Round'er, *n.* One who rounds

Round'er, *n.* [See ROUNDURE.] Circumference, a circle, inclosure [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Round'hēad (-hĕd), *n.* A Puritan, — so called in the time of Charles I. by the Cavaliers, from the practice which prevailed among the Puritans of cropping the hair *Toone*

Round'hēad-ed, *a.* Having a round head or top

Round'house, *n.* **1** A constable's prison, a prison in which persons taken up by the night-watch are kept till they can be examined by a magistrate

2 (*Naut.*) (*a*) A cabin or apartment in the after part of the quarter deck, having the poop for its roof, — sometimes called the *coach*. (*b.*) A privy near the head of the vessel

Round'ing, *a.* Round or roundish, nearly round

Round'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small rope or spun yarn wound round a larger rope to keep it from chafing, — called also *service* *Totten*

Round'ish, *a.* Somewhat round, nearly round, as, a *roundish* seed, a *roundish* figure

Round'ish-ness, *n.* The state of being roundish

Round'let, *n.* A little circle *Gregory*

Round'ly, *adv.* **1** In a round form or manner

2. Openly, boldly, without reserve, peremptorily, plainly, fully

He affirms every thing *roundly*. *Addison.*

3 Briskly, with speed

Two of the outlaws walked *roundly* forward along a bypath *W. Scott*

4 Completely, to the purpose, vigorously, in earnest *Shak.*

Round'ness, *n.* **1** The quality or state of being round; cylindrical form, rotundity; as, the *roundness* of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, &c. *Watts.*

2. Fullness; smoothness of flow; as, the *roundness* of a period.

3 Openness, plainness, boldness; positiveness; as, the *roundness* of an assertion.

Syn. — Circularity, sphericity, globosity, globularity, globularness, orbicularness, cylindricity, fullness, plumpness, rotundity

Round'ridge, *v. t.* (*Agric.*) To form into round ridges by plowing *Edwards.*

Round'-shōul'dered, *a.* Having the shoulders projecting behind, round-backed

Round'-tōp, *n.* (*Naut.*) A platform at the masthead, a top, — called also *rounds*

Round'-trāde, *n.* A kind of barter, practiced on the Gaboon River and in its neighborhood, comprising a large assortment of miscellaneous articles, — called also *bundle-trade* *Simmonds*

Roup (rōp), *v. t.* [A-S. *hrēpan*, imp. *hrēop*, to cry, call out, O. Sax. *hropan*, Goth. *hrōpjan*, O. Fries. & Icel. *hrōpa*, Sw. *ropa*, Dan. *raabe*, D. *roepen*, L. Ger. *ropen*, O. H. Ger. *hruofan*, M. H. Ger. *ruofen*, N. H. Ger. *rufen*.] To cry or shout, hence, to expose to sale by auction [*Scot.*] *Jamieson*

Roup, *n.* **1.** An outcry, a sale of goods by auction. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson*

2 [Cf. ROOP.] A disease in poultry *Gardner*

Rous'ant (rowz'ant), *a.* (*Her.*) Rising, — applied to a bird in the attitude of rising, as, a swan *rousant* *Wright.*

Rouse, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUSED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUSING.] [A-S. *rūsian, ārūsan.* See RAISE and AROUSE.]

1 To wake from sleep or repose, as, to *rouse* one early, or suddenly

2 To excite to lively thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity, or inattention

"To *rouse* up a people the most phlegmatic of any in Christendom" *Atterbury*

3 To awaken into activity, as the attention, or some passion, emotion, or faculty

4 To put into motion to agitate. "Blustering winds that *roused* the sea" *Milton*

5 To startle or surprise

Rouse the fleet hart, and cheer the opening hound *Pope*

Rouse, *v. i.* **1** To awake from sleep or repose

Morpheus *rouses* from his bed *Pope*

2 To be excited to thought or action from a state of indolence or inattention

Rouse, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To pull together upon a cable, &c., without the assistance of tackles, or other mechanical power *Totten*

Rouse, *n.* [D. *roes*, Icel. *rūss*, Sw. *rus*, L. Ger. *rūsch*, N. H. Ger. *rausch*, Icel. *rūssa*, to get drunk. Cf. H. Ger. *rauschen*, L. Ger. *rūsken*, Sw. *rusa*, D. *ruischen*, to rush, to rustle.]

1 A bumper in honor of a health [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A carousal, a festival, a drinking frolic

Fill the cup, and fill the can,
Have a *rouse* before the morn *Tennyson*

Rous'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rouses or excites

2 Hence, something exciting, or very great [*U. S.*] *Bartlett*

Rous'ing, *a.* **1** Having power to awaken or excite.

I began to feel some *rousing* motions in me *Milton*

2 Great, violent, as, a *rousing* fire [*Vulgar.*]

Rous'ing-ly, *adv.* In a rousing manner, violently, excitingly

Roust, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *rost*, an estuary.] A strong tide or current, especially in a narrow channel. [Written also *rost* and *roost*.] *Jamieson. W. Scott*

Roust, *v. t.* To rouse, to disturb, to vex, as, to *roust* one out [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rout (40), *n.* [O. Fr. *route, rote*, troop, company, Pr. *rota*, L. Lat. *rupta, rutta, ruta, routa, rottu*, from Lat. *ruptus, rupta*, p. p. of *rumpere*, to break, D. *rot*, M. H. Ger. *rote, rotte*, N. H. Ger. *rotte*, Prov. Ger. *rod, rot, rott*, Dan. *rode*.]

1 A company of persons, a concourse. [*Obs.*] "He spied a *rout* of people." *Spenser*

2 Hence, a fashionable assembly, or large evening party. "At *routs* and dances" *Landor*

3 A clamorous multitude, a tumultuous crowd, a rabble, as, a *rout* of people assembled. "The endless *routs* of wretched thralls" *Spenser*

4 (*Law*) A disturbance of the peace by persons assembled together with intent to do a thing which, if executed, would make them rioters, and actually making a motion toward the execution thereof *Wharton. Roscoe.*

5 An uproar, a noise.

What of this new book the world makes such a *rout* about? *Sterne*

"My child, it is not well," I said,
"Among the graves to shout;
To laugh and play among the dead,
And make this noisy *rout*" *Trench*

Rout, *n.* [O. Fr. *route*, N. Fr. *déroute*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *rota*, It. *rotta*, a defeat, a breaking, from Lat. *ruptus, rupta*, p. p. of *rumpere*, to break. Cf. *supra*.] The breaking or defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight.

Thy army, . . .
Dispersed in *rout*, betook them all to fly. *Daniel*

Rout, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUTING.] To break the ranks of, as troops, and put them to flight in disorder, to defeat and throw into confusion.

That party of the king's horse that charged the Scots, so totally *routed* and defeated their whole army that they fled. *Clarendon.*

To rout out, to search thoroughly, to turn out.

Syn. — To defeat, discomfit, beat, overpower, overthrow, conquer

Rout, *v. i.* To assemble in a clamorous and tumultuous crowd. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Rout, *v. i.* [Sax. *hrutan*.] To snore. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Rout, *v. t.* [For *root*.] To turn up with the nose, to root [*Obs.*]

Route (rōot, *or* rowt, 40) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *route*, O. Fr. *rote*, from Lat. *rupta* (*sc. via*), from *ruptus*, p. p. of *rumpere*, to break; hence, lit. a broken or beaten way or path, Sp. *ruta, ruta*. Cf. *supra*.] The course or way which is traveled or passed, or to be passed, a passing, a course; a march

Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take. *Gay*

☞ Walker gives the preference "to the first sound [*rowt*] of this word, notwithstanding its coincidence in sound with another word of different meaning," both as conforming to the best usage of his time, and also because "the fewer French sounds of this diphthong [*ou*] we have in our language the better." Most of the orthoepists who have succeeded Walker give the preference to *root*; but *rowt* is perhaps the more common pronunciation in the United States

Rqu-tine' (rōō teen'), *n.* [Fr., from *route*, a path, way, road. See *supra* and ROTE.]

1 A round of business, amusements, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued, especially, a course of business or official duties regularly or frequently returning

2 Any regular course of action or procedure rigidly adhered to by the mere force of habit

Rout'ous-ly, *adv.* (*Law.*) With that violation of law called a *rout*, in the manner of a rout. *Bouvier.*

Rōve, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROVED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROVING.] [Originally, to *rob*, and hence, from the rambling, wandering mode of life of a robber, to ramble, to range, to wander, L. Ger. & D. *rōven*, Dan. *rove*, Sw. *röfva*, O. Fries. *rāva, rāvia*. See ROB.]

1 To wander, to ramble, to range, to go, move, or pass without certain direction in any manner, by walking, riding, flying, or otherwise.

For who has power to walk has power to *rove* *Arbuthnot*

2 To shoot, especially at an angle of elevation not at a point-blank aim. [*Obs.*]

That with thy cruel dart
At that good knight so cunningly didst *rove* *Spenser.*

☞ This was also called *shooting at rovers*

Rōve, *v. t.* **1** To wander over, as, *roving* a field, *roving* the town.

☞ This is an elliptical form of expression, — *over, through*, or *about*, being understood

2 To plow into ridges by turning one furrow over another.

Syn. — To wander, roam, range, ramble, stroll

Rōve, *n.* The act of wandering, a ramble. [*Rare.*]

In thy nocturnal *rove* one moment halt. *Young*

Rōve, *v. t.* [Perhaps from *reeve*.] To draw through an eye or aperture, to draw out into flakes, to card, as wool *Jamieson*

Rōve, *n.* A roll of wool, or sliver, drawn out and slightly twisted, preparatory to being further spun into thread or yarn

Rōv'er, *n.* **1** A wanderer, one who rambles about.

2. A fickle or inconstant person

3 A robber or pirate, a freebooter. *Bacon.*

4. A sort of arrow [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

At rovers, without any particular aim, at random, as, shooting *at rovers* [*Rare.*] See ROVE, 2 *Addison*

Rōv'ing, *n.* **1** The operation of forming the rove, or slightly twisted thread, from the sliver or roll of wool, by means of a machine for the purpose, called a *roving-frame* or *roving-machine*

2 A roll of wool or sliver drawn out and slightly twisted, a rove

Rōv'ing-ly, *adv.* In a wandering manner.

Rōv'ing-ma-chīne', *n.* A machine for winding roves or slubs on small bobbins for the creels of the spinning machine *Simmonds.*

Rōv'ing-ness, *n.* The state of roving.

Rōv'ing-shōt, *n.* A random shot

Rōw (rō), *n.* [A. S. *rāw*, D. *rij*, L. Ger. *riege, rēge*, O. H. Ger. *riga*, M. H. Ger. *rige*, N. H. Ger. *reihe*. Cf. REW.]

1. A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line, a line, a rank, a file, as, a *row* of trees, a *row* of gems or pearls, a *row* of houses or columns. "The bright seraphim in burning *row*" *Milton.*

2. An excursion taken in a boat with oars.

Row culture (*Agric.*), the practice of cultivating crops in drills

Rōw, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROWING.] [A-S. *rōwan*, L. Ger. *rojen*, M. H. Ger. *rüejen*, D. *roejen*, Dan. *roe*, Sw. *ro*, Icel. *rōa*, H. Ger. *rudern*. Cf. RUDDER.]

1. To impel, as a boat or vessel, along the surface of water by oars; as, to *row* a boat.
2. To transport by rowing; as, to *row* the captain ashore in his barge.

Rōw, *v. i.* [1. To labor with the oar, as, to *row* well.
2. To be moved by oars, as, the boat *rows* easily

Row (rou), *n.* [Abbreviated from *rout*, q. v.] A riotous, noisy disturbance. *Byron.*

Rōw'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being rowed or rowed upon. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Rōw'an-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The roan-tree, or European mountain-ash

Rōw'-bōat, *n.* A boat propelled by rowing

Row'dy (rou'dy), *n.* [From *rout*, or *row*. See *supra.*] One who engages in rows, or riots; a riotous, turbulent fellow. [*U. S.*]

Row'dy-ish, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, the manners of a rowdy; as, *rowdyish* boys

Row'dy-ism, *n.* The conduct of a rowdy, noisy blackguardism. [*U. S.*]

Row'el (rou'el), *n.* [O. Fr. *roele*, *rouele*, N. Fr. *rouelle*, equivalent to Lat. *rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *roe*, *roue*, Lat. *rota*, a wheel.]
1. The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points. "With sounding whip and *rowels* dyed in blood." *Cowper*
2. A little flat ring or wheel of plate or iron on horses' bits

The iron *rowels* into frothy foam he bit *Spenser*

3. (*Far.*) A roll of hair or silk, passed through the flesh of horses, answering to a seton in surgery

Row'el, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROWELED, or ROWELLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROWELING, or ROWELLING.] (*Far.*) To insert a rowel, or roll of hair or silk in

Row'en (rou'en), *n.* [Called also *rowet*, *rowett*, *rowings*, *roughings*, from *rough*, O. Eng. *row*, *rowe*. Cf. STUBBLE-FIELD.]
1. A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green

Turn your cows that give milk into your *rowens* till snow comes *Mortimer*

2. The second growth of grass in a season,—called also *aftermath*. [*Eng. & U. S.*] *Halliwell*

Rōw'er, *n.* One who rows or manages an oar in rowing

Row'ett, *n.* See ROWEN

Row'ley-rāgg, *n.* See RAGSTONE.

Rōw'lock (*colloq.* rŭl'uk), *n.* (*Naut.*) A contrivance or arrangement for supporting an oar in rowing. It consists sometimes of a hollow in the gunwale of a boat, sometimes of a pair of pins between which the oar rests on the edge of the gunwale, sometimes of a single pin to which the oar is hooked, or on top of which it is supported

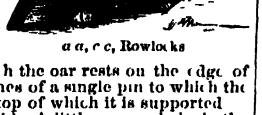

a a, c c, Rowlocks

Rōw'pōrt, *n.* (*Naut.*) A little square hole in the side of small vessels of war, near the surface of the water, for the purpose of rowing in a calm

Roy, *a.* The same as ROYAL. [*Obs.*] *Chapman*

Roy, *n.* [Fr. *roi*.] A king. [*Obs.*]

Roy'al, *a.* [Fr. *royal*, O. Fr. *roial*, *reial*, *real*, from Lat. *regalis*. See REGAL.]
1. Kingly, pertaining to the crown, regal, as, *royal* power or prerogative, a *royal* garden, *royal* domains, the *royal* family
2. Becoming a king or queen, as, *royal* state.
3. Noble, illustrious, magnificent

How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio? *Shak.*

Royal bay (*Bot.*), a plant of the genus *Laurus* (*L. nobilis*)

Syn.—Kingly, regal, monarchical, imperial, king-like, princely, august, majestic, superb, splendid, illustrious, noble, magnanimous

Roy'al, *n.* 1. A large kind of paper, usually 20 by 25 inches or more
2. (*Naut.*) A small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant sail,—sometimes called *top gallant-royal.* *Totten*
3. One of the shoots of a stag's head. *Bailey*
4. (*Gun.*) A small mortar.
5. (*Mil.*) One of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, called the *Royals*, and supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe. [*Eng.*] *James*

Roy'al ĕt, *n.* An unimportant or powerless king. [*Obs.*]

There were at this time two other *royalets*, as only kings by his leave *Fuller*

Roy'al-ism, *n.* [Fr. *royalisme*.] The principles or conduct of royalists

Roy'al-ist, *n.* [Fr. *royaliste*.] An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government

Where Ca'ndish fought, the *royalists* prevailed *Waller*

Roy'al-ize, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROYALIZED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROYALIZING.] To make royal *Shak.*

Roy'al-ly, *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner, like a king; as becomes a king

His body shall be *royally* interred *Dryden*

Roy'al-ty, *n.* [O. Fr. *roialté*, *royauté*, N. Fr. *royauté*.]
1. The state of being royal, the condition or dignity of a royal person; kingship; kingly office.

...y birth was the sweetest way of majesty *Holyday*

2. The person of a king or sovereign; majesty; as, in the presence of *royalty*. "For thus his *royalty* doth speak." *Shak.*
3. An emblem of royalty; regalia;—usually in the plural. [*Obs.*]

Wherefore do I assume
Their *royalties*, and not refuse to reign? *Milton*

4. That which pertains to a king as his right, prerogative.

In his *royalty* of nature reigns that
Which would be feared *Shak.*

5. Hence, kingdom, domain, jurisdiction, province, sphere.

The vast and inexhaustible variety of knavery, folly, affectation, humor, &c., as mingled with each other, or as modified by difference of age, sex, temper, education, profession, and habit of body, are all within the *royalty* of the modern comic dramatist. The ancients were much more limited in their circle of materials *W. Scott*

6. A tax or duty paid to the crown or government, as on the produce of a mine. See IMPERIALTY
7. Hence (*Com.*), a duty paid by one who uses the patent of another, at a certain rate for each article manufactured, or a percentage paid to the owner of an article by one who hires the use of it

Royne, *n.* A stream, a run. [*Obs.*]

Royne, *v. t.* [Fr. *rogner*, O. Fr. *rougner*, Pr. *redonkar*, *rezoynar*, from Lat. *rotundus*, Pr. *redon*. See ROTUND.] To bite, to gnaw. [Written also *roun.*] [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Royn'ish, *a.* [Fr. *rogneux*, O. Fr. & Pr. *rognos*, Sp. *roñoso*, It. *rognoso*, from Fr. *rogne*, Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *rogna*, scab, mange, itch.] Mangy, scabby; hence, mean, paltry, troublesome. "The *roynish* clown." [Written also *roinish.*] [*Obs. and rare.*] *Shak.*

Roys'ter-er, *n.* The same as ROISTERER

Roys'ton Crōw (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Corvus* (*C. cornix*), the hooded crow

Roy'te-lĕt, *n.* [Fr. *roitelet*, dim. of *roi*, equiv. to Lat. *rex*, *regis*, king.] A little king. [*Obs.*] *Heylin*

Roy'tish, *a.* [Probably for *riotish*, from *riot*, like Scot. *roytous* for *riotous*.] Wild, irregular. [*Obs.*]

Rŭb, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUBBED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUBBING.] [W. *rhwbiaw*, Gael. *rub*, N. H. Ger. *reiben*, O. H. Ger. *riban*, L. Ger. *riwen*, *ruven*, D. *wryven*, Dan. *rive*, Sw. *rifva*, Icel. *rifa*. Cf. RIVE.]
1. To move with pressure or friction, as, to *rub* the hand over the surface of a body, hence, to wipe, to clean, to scour

Look how she *rubs* her hands! *Shak.*

2. To spread a substance thinly over the surface of, to smear

Their straw-built citadel
Now *rubbed* with balm *Milton*

3. To polish, to retouch,—with *over*

The whole business of our redemption is to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation *South*

4. To tease, to fret, to annoy, to reproach, to thwart. [*Rare.*]

I is the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition all the world well knows,
Will not be *rubbed* nor stopped *Shak.*

To rub down, to clean by rubbing, to comb or curry, as a horse.—*To rub off*, to clean any thing by rubbing, to separate by friction, as, to *rub off* rust.—*To rub out* (*a*) To remove or separate by friction, to erase, to obliterate, as, to *rub out* a mark or letter, to *rub out* a stain. (*b*) Hence, to remove, as by death, to kill. [*Vulgar, U. S.*]—*To rub up* (*a*) To burnish, to polish, to clean. (*b*) To excite, to awaken, to rouse to action, as, to *rub up* the memory

Rŭb, *v. i.* 1. To move along the surface of a body with pressure, to grate, as, a wheel *rubs* against the gate post
2. To fret, to chafe, as, to *rub* upon a sore
3. To move or pass with difficulty, as, to *rub* through woods, as huntsmen, to *rub* through the world

Rŭb, *n.* [W. *rhwb*. See *supra.*]
1. The act of rubbing, friction
2. That which rubs, or tends to hinder or obstruct motion or progress, collision, hinderance, obstruction, especially, a difficulty or obstruction hard to overcome, a pinch

Now every *rub* is smoothed in our way *Shak.*
To sleep, perchance to dream, ay, there's the *rub* *Shak.*
Upon this *rub*, the English embassadors thought fit to demur *Hayward*

3. Inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
4. Something grating to the feelings, sarcasm, joke, as, a hard *rub*
5. Imperfection, failing, fault. [*Obs.*]

A gentleman, excepting some few *rubs*,
Fraught as deep with noble and brave parts
As any he alive *Beau. & Fl.*

6. A chance. [*Obs.*]

Flight shall leave no Greek a *rub* *Chapman*

7. A stone, usually some kind of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments, a whetstone,—called also *rubstone*

Rŭb'a-dŭb', *n.* The sound of the drum, hence, a clamorous, repeated sound, a clatter. "The *rub-adub* of the abolition presses." *D. Webster.*

Rŭ-bā'to, *a.* [It.] Robbed, borrowed.

Tempo rubato (*Mus.*), borrowed time,—a term applied to a style of performance in which some tones are held longer than their legitimate time, while others are proportionally curtailed

Rŭb'bage, *n.* Rubbish. [*Obs.*] See RUBBISH.

Rŭb'ber, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, rubs; as, (*a*) The instrument or thing used in rubbing or cleaning. (*b.*) A coarse file, or the rough part of it. (*c*) A whetstone, a rubstone. (*d*) That which grates on the feelings, a sarcasm, a rub. (*e.*) The cushion of an electrical machine.
2. In some games of chance, as whist, &c., the decisive game or games, being the best of three, or two out of three games, as, to play the *rubber*; to win the *rubber* *Hoyle.*
3. (*pl.*) Overshoes made of India-rubber. [*U. S.*]

India rubber, caoutchouc,—so called as having been originally used to rub out pencil marks. See CAOUTCHOUC.

Rŭb'bidge, *n.* Rubbage, rubbish. [*Obs.*]

Rŭb'bish, *n.* [From *rub*, properly, that which is rubbed off, but not now used in so limited a sense.] Waste or rejected matter, any thing worthless; a mass or heap of good for nothing things, valueless stuff, especially, fragments of fallen buildings; ruins, debris

What heaps of *rubbish*, and what offal! *Shak.*
He saw the towns one half in *rubbish* lie *Dryden.*

Rŭb'bish-y, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, rubbish, worthless. *Carlyle. De Quincey.*

Rŭb'ble, *n.* 1. (*Mining.*) (*a*) The upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone. (*b*) A mass or stratum of fragments of rock lying under the alluvium, and derived from the neighboring rock. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Lyell.*
2. Water worn or rough stones, broken bricks, &c., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between walls
3. The whole of the bran of wheat, before it is sorted into pollard, bran, &c. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Rŭb'ble-stōne, *n.* 1. (*Mining.*) Rubble. See RUBBLE
2. Small stones used for coarse masonry, rubble.
3. (*Geol.*) A kind of conglomerate rock composed of fragments of different kinds of rock cemented together by some substance, and usually called *grauwacke* *Kirwan*

Rŭb'ble-wall, **Rŭb'ble-work** (wŭrk), *n.* (*Masonry.*) Coarse walling constructed of rough stones, not large, but irregular in size and shape

Rŭb'bly, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, rubble.

Ru-bĕd'i-noŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *rubedo*, redness, fr. *rubere*, to be red.] Reddish. [*Rare.*] *M. Stuart*

Rū'be fā'cient (shient), *a.* Making red

Rū'be fā'cient, *n.* [Lat. *rubefaciens*, p. pr. of *rubefacere*, to make red, from *rubere*, to be red, and *facere*, to make.] (*Med.*) A substance or external application which produces redness of the skin

Rū'bel lite (49), *n.* [Ger. *rubellit*, from Lat. *rubellus*, reddish, diminutive of *ruber*, red.] (*Min.*) A red variety of tourmaline, varying in color from a pale rose-red to a deep ruby. *Dana.*

Ru-bē'o lă, *n.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *ruber*, red.] (*Med.*) The measles

Ru-bĕs'çence, *n.* A reddening, a flush

Ru bĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat. *rubescens*, p. pr. of *rubescere*, to grow red, verb inchoative from *rubere*, to be red, Fr. *rubescent*, Sp. *rubescente*.] Growing or becoming red, tending to a red color

Rū'bi-can, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *rubeus*, red, reddish, from *rubere*, to be red, from *ruber*, red.] Red predominating over gray in the color of a horse, or bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but the gray or white not predominant there *Smart.*

Rū'bi çĕlle, *n.* [Fr. *rubicelle*, from Lat. *rubens*, red, reddish. See *supra.*] (*Min.*) A variety of ruby of a reddish color, from Brazil *Brande*

Rū'bi con, *n.* (*In. Geog.*) A small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the province allotted to Julius Cæsar.

☞ When Cæsar undertook the conquest of Italy, the act of crossing this river was the first and significant step of the enterprise. Hence the phrase *to pass the Rubicon* signifies to take the decisive step by which one is committed to a hazardous or difficult enterprise

Rū'bi cund, *a.* [Lat. *rubicundus*, from *rubere*, to be red, from *ruber*, red, Sp. *rubicundo*, It. *rubicondo*, Fr. *rubicond*.] Inclining to redness

Rū'bi cŭn'di ty, *n.* [L. Lat. *rubicunditas*.] The state of being rubicund, inclination to redness, ruddiness. "I do not wish you to parade your *rubicundity* and gray hairs." *H. Walpole.*

Ru bĭd'i ŭm, *n.* [Lat. *rubidus*, red.] (*Min.*) An alkaline metal first found in mineral waters,—so called from exhibiting dark red lines in the spectrum analysis, by means of which it was discovered.

Ru bĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat. *rubor*, red, and *facere*, to make.] Making red, as, *rubific* rays *Greer.*

Rū'bi fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *rubification*. See *supra.*]
1. The act of making red *Howell.*
2. That which serves to make red *Holland.*

Rū'bi fōrm, *a.* [Lat. *ruber*, red, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or nature of red, as, the *rubiform* rays of the sun are least refrangible. *Newton.*

Rū'bi fỹ, *v. t.* [Fr. *rubéfier*, Pr. & Sp. *rubificar*,

It. *rubificare*. See RUBIFIC.] To make red; to redden [*Rare*] *Browne.*

Ru-bĭg'i-nous, *a.* [Lat. *rubiginosus, robiginosus*, from *rubigo, robigo*, rust, Fr *rubigineux*, It. *rugginoso*. See *infra*.] Exhibiting, or affected by, rubigo; rusty.

Ru-bĭ'go, *n* [Lat *rubigo, robigo*, rust of metals, rust, blight, mildew on grain, Sp *rubigine, robigine*, It *rubigine, ruggine*] (*Bot*) A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus or mushroom; mildew

Ru'bine, *n.* The same as RUBY

Ru'bi-ous, *a* [Lat *rubeus, rubius*, from *rubere*, to be red, from *ruber*, red, Sp *rubio*, It *robbio* See ROUGE] Red, ruddy [*Obs*]

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious* *Shak*

Ru'ble (rụ'bl), *n* [Written also *rouble*] [Russ *rubl*, originally a piece cut off, from *rubit*, to cut]

1. A silver coin of Russia, equal in value to 100 copper copecks, and worth from about $0 75 to about $0 86, according to the coinage It is the legal standard of silver currency, by which accounts are kept. The ruble of 1799 is worth about $0 73 *Simmonds Homans*

2. A gold coin of Russia, 100 of which are held equal to 103 of the silver ruble *Simmonds*

Ru'bric, *n* [Fr *rubrique*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *rubrica*, from Lat *rubrica*, red earth for coloring, red chalk, from *ruber*, red] That part of any work which in the early manuscripts and typography was colored red, to distinguish it from other portions, hence, specifically, (*a*) (*General Lit*) The title-page, or parts of it, the initial letters, &c, when printed in red (*b*) (*Law-books*) The title of a statute, — so called as being anciently written in red letters *Bell* (*c*) (*Prayer books of the Episcopal Church*) The directions and rules for the conduct of service, formerly printed in red, and hence, an ecclesiastical or episcopal injunction

All the clergy in England solemnly pledge themselves to observe the *rubrics* *Hook*

(*d*) Hence, also, that which is established or settled, as by authority, a thing definitely settled or fixed

Nay, as a duty, it had no place or *rubric* in human conceptions before Christianity *De Quincey*

Ru'bric, *v. t.* To adorn with red, to redden, to rubricate [*Rare*] *Johnson*

Ru'bric, } *a* 1 Colored in red, placed in ru-
Ru'bric al, } brics

What though my name stood *rubric* on the walls
Or plastered posts? *Pope*

2 Pertaining to the rubric "*Rubrical* eccentricities" *C Kingsley*

Ru'bric-āte, *v. t* [Lat *rubricare, rubricatum*, It *rubricare*, Sp *rubricar* See *supra*] To mark or distinguish with red, to arrange as in a rubric, to establish in a settled and unchangeable form "A system according to which the thoughts of men were to be *rubricated* forever after" *Hare*

Ru'bric-ate, *a* [Lat *rubricatus*, p p. of *rubricare* See *supra*] Marked with red *Spelman.*

Ru bri'cian, } *n* One skilled in, or tenaciously
Ru'bri cist, } adhering to, the rubric

Ru bric'i ty, *n* Redness [*Rare*]

Rŭb'-stōne, *n* A stone for scouring or rubbing, a whetstone, a rub See RUB, *n*, 7

Ru'bus, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the raspberry, blackberry, and the like

Ru'by (32), *n* [Fr *rubis*, Pr *robi, roban*, Sp *rubi, rubin*, Pg *rubi, rubim*, It *rubino*, L Lat *rubinus, robinus*, from Lat *rubeus*, red, reddish, from *ruber*, red, Ger, Dan, & Sw *rubin*, D *robijn*]

1 (*Min*) A precious stone or mineral, of a carmine red color, sometimes verging to violet, or intermediate between carmine and hyacinth red The common ruby is a red variety of the spinel The Oriental ruby is red sapphire, a gem of great beauty and value

2 That which resembles a ruby, that which is bright and red, a redness

You can behold such sights
And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks,
While mine are blanched with fear *Shak*

3 Hence, a blotch, blain, or carbuncle "*Rubies* about his nose" *Capt Jones*

4 (*Print*) A size of printing type smaller than nonpareil, and next larger than pearl, — so called in England In the United States it is called *agate*

☞ This line is printed in *ruby*, or *agate*

Rock ruby (*Min*), a fine red variety of garnet *Dana* — *Ruby of arsenic* or *sulphur* (*Chem*), the protosulphuret of arsenic, or red compound of arsenic and sulphur, — called also *ruby-sulphur* — *Ruby of zinc* the protosulphuret of zinc, or red blende, — called also *ruby-blende* — *Ruby silver* See RED-SILVER

Ru'by, *v. t* [*imp & p p* RUBIED, *p pr & vb n* RUBYING] To make red, to redden [*Rare*] *Pope*

Ru'by, *a* Having the color of the ruby, red, as, *ruby* lips

Ru'by-tāil, *a* Having the tail or lower part of the body of a ruby color

Ruby-tail fly (*Entom*), one of a family of hymenopterous insects, having a cylindrical body, and the under side of the abdomen of a fiery ruby or copper color, and concave, so that it can be closely applied to the breast, enabling the insects to roll themselves up in the form of a ball when alarmed *Baird.*

Ru'by-wood, *n.* Red sanders, or sandal wood.

Ruche (rōōsh), *n* [From Fr *ruche*, O Fr, *rusche, rusque*, a beehive, which was formerly made of the bark of trees, Pr *rusca, ruscha*, bark] A kind of plaited or goffered quilling, chiefly used for trimming the inside of bonnets, and made of blonde, net, ribbon, or other material [Written also *rouche*]

Ruck, *v. t* [*imp & p p* RUCKED (rŭkt), *p pr & vb n* RUCKING] [Written also *rook*] [Icel *hrucka*, to wrinkle, *rhucka*, wrinkle, fold, Gael *roc*, a wrinkle, to become wrinkled, allied to Lat *rugare*, to wrinkle, to fold, *ruga*, wrinkle, fold] To draw into wrinkles or folds, to crease, as, to *ruck* up a carpet *Smart*

Ruck, *v. i* 1 To bend and sit close, to huddle together, to rook, to squat [*Obs*] *Gower*

2 To squat or sit, as a hen on eggs, as, a *rucking* hen [*Prov Eng*] *Smart*

3. To have a folded or ridgy surface, as the sleeve of a coat, to be drawn into wrinkles or folds

Ruck, *n* [Icel *hrucka* See *supra*] A wrinkle, fold, or plait in a piece of cloth

Ruck, *n* The same as ROC [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Ruc tā'tion, *n* [Fr *ructation*, from Lat *ructare*, to belch] The act of belching wind from the stomach

Rŭd, *v. t* To make red [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Rŭd, *n* [A S *rudu*, redness, *rud, read, redd*, red, W *rhudd*, ruddy, crimson See RED and RUDDY]

1 Redness, blush

2 Red ocher

3 (*Ichth*) A certain fish, the rudd See RUDD

Rŭdd, *n* [A-S *rud*, red See *supra*] (*Ichth*) A fresh water European fish of the carp family, *Leuciscus erythophthalmus*, red eye It is about the size and shape of the roach, with which it is often confounded, but it has the dorsal fin further back, a stouter body, and red irides

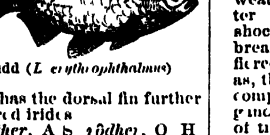

Rudd (*L erythophthalmus*)

Rŭd'der, *n* [O Eng *rother*, A S *rōdher*, O H Ger *ruodar*, N H Ger *ruder*, L Ger *roder, roer*, D *roeder, roer*, Sw *roder*, Dan *roer, ror* Cf Row]

1 (*Naut*) The instrument by which a ship is steered, that part of the helm which, consisting of a piece or pieces of timber, broad in shape at the bottom, enters the water, and is attached to the stern post by hinges, on which it turns, being managed by means of the tiller or wheel *Totten*

2 That which resembles a rudder as a guide or governor, that which guides or governs the course

I or thyme the *rudder* is of verses *Hudibras*

3 A sieve See RIDDLE [*Prov Eng*]

Rudder perch (*Ichth*) a small fish with the upper part of the body brown, varied with large round spots of yellow, the belly and sides streaked with lines of white and yellow This fish is said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic *Catesby Pennant*

Rŭd'der-cŏat, *n* (*Naut*) A covering of tarred canvas used to prevent water from entering the rudder hole *Craig*

Rŭd'der-hĕad, *n* (*Naut*) The upper end of the rudder post, into which the tiller is inserted

Rŭd'der-hōle, *n* (*Naut*) The hole in the deck through which the rudder passes

Rŭd'der-less, *a* Without a rudder, as, a *rudderless* ship

Rŭd'der-nāil, *n* (*Naut*) A nail used to fasten the pintle to the rudder *Mar Dict*

Rŭd'der-pĕn'dants, *n pl* (*Naut*) Strong pieces of rope, ending in chains, by which the rudder, if unshipped is held to the ship's quarter *Craig*

Rŭd'der-stŏck, *n* (*Naut*) The main part of the rudder, which is connected by irons with the stern-post of a vessel

Rŭd'died (rŭd'did), *a* Made ruddy or red

Rŭd'di ness, *n* [From *ruddy*] The state of being ruddy redness, or rather a lively flesh color, that degree of redness which characterizes high health, — applied chiefly to the complexion or color of the human skin, as, the *ruddiness* of the cheeks or lips

Rŭd'dle, *n* [A S *rud*, red, W *rhuddell* See RUD and REDDLE] (*Min*) A species of red earth, colored by sesquioxide of iron, red ocher

Rŭd'dle, *v. t* To mark with ruddle "A fair sheep newly *ruddled*" *M W Montague*

Rŭd'dle, *v. t* To twist, to interweave, to raddle [*Obs*]

Rŭd'dle-man, *n*, *pl* RŬD'DLE MEN One who digs ruddle

Rŭd'dock, *n* [Written also *raddock*] [A S *rudduc*, W *rhuddog, rhuddawg*, having a redness, the redbreast See RUD, *n*]

1 A bird, the English robin or redbreast "The *ruddock* warbles soft" *Spenser*

2 That which is red; and, specifically, a piece of gold coin.

The greedy carle came within a space
That owned the gold, and saw the pot behind
Where *ruddocks* lay, but *ruddocks* could not find *Turberville.*

☞ The word was applied to gold coin, according to Nares, "from an idea that gold is red, which, odd as it seems, was very prevalent;" but more probably because it was often alloyed with copper, which gave it a reddish tinge

3. More generally, a piece of money; — called also *red-ruddock* and *golden ruddock* "Great pieces of gold, as our countrymen say, *red-ruddocks*" *Florio.*

If he have golden *ruddock's* in his bags, he must be wise and honorable *Lyly.*

Rŭd'dy, *a* [*compar* RUDDIER; *superl* RUDDIEST.] [From *rud*, q v]

1 Of a red color, red. "Smoke and *ruddy* flame" *Milton.*

2 Of a lively flesh color, or the color of the human skin in high health, as, *ruddy* cheeks, lips and the like *Dryden*

3 Of a reddish, shining color, as, *ruddy* gold See Note under RUDDOCK, 2

Rŭd'dy, *v. t* To make ruddy or red

Rude (32), *a* [*compar* RUDER, *superl* RUDEST.] [Fr, Pr, Pg, & It *rude*, It also *rozzo*, Sp *rudo*, Lat *rudis*] Characterized by roughness, unpolished, raw, lacking delicacy or refinement; coarse "Such tools as art yet *rude* had formed." *Milton* "*Rude* work well suited with a rustic mind" *Dryden* Hence, specifically, (*a*) Unformed by taste or skill, not nicely finished, not smoothed or polished, — said especially of material things, as, *rude* workmanship "*Rude* and unpolished stones" *Stillingfleet* "All meanly wrapped in the *rude* manger lies" *Milton* (*b*) Of coarse, untaught manners, unpolished, uncivil, clownish, ignorant, raw, — said of persons, or of conduct, skill, and the like "He was but *rude* in the profession of arms" *Wotton* "The *rude* forefathers of the hamlet sleep" *Gray* (*c*) Violent, tumultuous, boisterous, inclement, harsh, severe, — said of the weather, of storms, and the like, as, the *rude* winter "Clouds pushed with winds *rude* in their shock" *Milton* "The *rude* agitation [of water] breaks it into foam" *Boyle* (*d*) Barbarous, fierce, bloody, — said of war, conflict, and the like; as, the *rude* shock of armies (*e*) Not finished of complete, inelegant, lacking chasteness or elegance, not in good taste, unsatisfactory in mode of treatment, — said of literature, language, style, and the like "Any of the *rude* Irish bards" *Spenser* "Unblemished by my *rude* translation" *Dryden*

Rude am I in my speech *Shak*

Syn — Impertinent, rough, uneven, shapeless, unfashioned rugged artless, unpolished, uncouth, inelegant rustic coarse, vulgar clownish, raw, unskillful untaught, illiterate, ignorant uncivil, impolite, saucy, impudent, insolent, surly, churlish, churlish, brutal uncivilized, barbarous savage, violent, fierce, tumultuous, turbulent, impetuous, boisterous, harsh, inclement, severe See IMPERTINENT

Rude'ly, *adv* In a rude manner, coarsely, unskillfully, uncivilly, violently, as, a mountain *rudely* formed, work *rudely* executed, a door *rudely* assaulted

I that am *rudely* stamped, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton, ambling nymph *Shak*

Rude'ness, *n* The condition of being rude, unevenness, coarseness, inelegance, unskillfulness, incivility, violence, impetuosity, boisterousness, as, the *rudeness* of a people, a country, workman ship, manners, an attack, a storm, and the like.

And kings the *rudeness* of their joy must bear *Dryden*

What he did amiss was rather through *rudeness* and want of judgment *Hayward*

Rū'den tūre (53), *n* [Fr, from Lat *rudens*, a rope] (*Arch*) The figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled, — called also *cabling* *Gwilt.*

Rū'de ra-ry, *a* [Lat *ruderarius*, from *rudus, ruderis*, stones broken small and mingled with lime, old rubbish] Belonging to rubbish [*Obs*]

Rū'de-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *ruderatio*, from *ruderare* to cover or pave with rubbish or broken stones, Fr *ruderation* See *supra*] A method, among the ancients, of laying pavements, and perhaps of building walls, with rough pebbles and mortar. [*Obs*]

Rudes'by, *n* [From *rude* and *boy*] An uncivil turbulent fellow [*Obs*] *Shak*

Rū'di-ment (32), *n* [Fr *rudiment*, Sp & It *rudimento*, Lat *rudimentum*, from *rudis*, unwrought ignorant, rude]

1 That which is unformed or undeveloped the principle which lies at the bottom of any development, unfinished beginnings

But I will bring thee where thou shalt quit
Those *rudiments* and see before thine eyes
The monarchies of the earth *Milton*

The single leaf is the *rudiment* of beauty in landscape *J Taylor*

2 Hence, an element or first principle of any art or science, the beginnings of any branch of knowledge

This boy is forest-born,
And hath been tutored in the *rudiments*
Of many desperate studies *Shak*
There he shall first lay down the *rudiments*
Of his great warfare

3 (*Nat. Hist*) An imperfect organ, or one is never fully formed.

Rŭ'di-ment, *v. t.* To furnish with first principles or rules; to ground; to settle in first principles [*Obs*] *Gayton.*

Rŭ'di-mĕnt'al, } *a* [Fr. *rudimentaire*, Sp *ru-*
Rŭ'di-mĕnt'a-ry, } *dimentario*, *rudimental*]

1. Pertaining to rudiments, or consisting in first principles, initial; as, *rudimental* essays

2. (*Nat Hist*) In an early stage of development, imperfectly developed

Rud'ish, *a* More or less rude, somewhat rude, as, *rudish* workmanship

Rŭ'di-ty, *n* [Lat *rudĭtas*, ignorance, from *rudus*, rude, illiterate] The state of being rude, rudeness, ignorance [*Rare*]

Ru-dŏlph'ine, *a* Characterizing, or relating to, a set of astronomical tables, computed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe, —so named from Rudolph II, emperor of Bohemia

rue (32), *v. t* [*imp & p p* RUED, *p pr & vb n* RUING] [A S. *hreowan*, D *rouwen*, O H Ger *hriuwan*, M H Ger *riuwen*, N H Ger *reuen*, L Ger *rouen*, *ryen*]

1. To lament, to regret, to grieve for.

I wept to see, and *rued* it from my heart *Chapman*
Thy will
Chose freely what it now so justly *rues* *Milton*

2. To cause to grieve, to afflict

Dear dame, your sudden overthrow
Much *rueth* me *Spenser*

3 To repent of and withdraw from, as a bargain, to get released from [*Prov Eng*]

Rue, *v. i* To have compassion, to sorrow [*Rare*]
"Which stirred men's hearts to *rue* upon them" *Ridley*

Old year, we'll dearly *rue* for you *Tennyson*

Rue, *n* [A S *hreow* See *supra*] Sorrow, repentance [*Obs*] *Shak*

Rue, *n* [Fr *rue*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *ruda*, It & Lat *ruta*, Gr ῥυτη, A S & Dan *rude*, L Ger *rude*, *rue*, D *ruit*, O H Ger *ruta*, N H Ger *raute*, Gael *ruth*, W *rhuu*, *rhut*, Corn *ryte*] (*Bot*) A plant, *Ruta* (*R graveolens*), having a strong, heavy odor, and a bitter taste It is used in medicine

They [the exorcists] are to try the devil by holy water, incense, sulphur, and *rue* which from thence, as we suppose came to be called 'herb of grace" *Jer Taylor*

Rue'ful, *a* [From *rue* and *full*]

1 Causing one to rue or lament, woful, mournful, sorrowful, fit to be lamented

Spur them to *rueful* work *Shak*

2 Expressing sorrow "Two *rueful* figures, with long black cloaks" *W Scott*

He sighed, and cast a *rueful* eye *Dryden*

Rue'ful-ly, *adv* In a rueful manner, mournfully, sorrowfully

Rue'ful-ness, *n* The state of being rueful, sorrowfulness, mournfulness

Ry'ell-bōne, *n pl* (*Inc Costume*) Small rings or studs of bones, &c, affixed to the girdle or head dress *Lanholt*

Ru-ĕlle' (ru-ĕl'), *n* [Fr *ruelle*, a narrow street, a lane, O Fr a private circle, from *rue*, a street] A private circle or assembly at a private house, a circle [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Ru-fĕs'cent, *a* [Lat *rufescens*, p pr of *rufescere*, to become reddish, from *rufus*, red, Fr *rufescent*] Reddish, tinged with red

Rŭff, *n* [O Eng *ruff*, equivalent to *rough*, q v, Icel *rŭfinn*, hairy, uncombed, Pr *ruf*, rude, rough, Sp *rufo*, frizzed, crisp, curled, Ger *rauſen*, to pluck, fight, *raufen*, to pluck, pull]

1 That which is made rough, especially, a muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, worn formerly by both sexes, but now only by females "Here to-morrow with his best *ruff* on" *Shak*

His gravity is much lessened since the late proclamation came out against *ruffs* they were come to that height of excess herein, that twenty shillings were used to be paid for starching of a *ruff* *Howell*

2 Something formed in plaits or flutings, like the collar of this name

I reared this flower;
Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread *Pope*

3 An exhibition of pride or haughtiness

How many princes in the *ruff* of their glory have been taken down from the head of a conquering enemy to the wheel of the victor's chariot! *L Estrange*

4 Wanton or tumultuous procedure or conduct "To ruffle it out in a riotous *ruff*" *Latimer*

5 A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll, a ruffle

6 (*Ornith*) (*a*) A bird of Europe and Asia (*Machetes*, or *Philomachus*, *pugnax*), allied to the woodcock and sandpiper. The male has a tuft of feathers around the neck during the breeding season, whence the name. The female is called *reeve* (*b*) A certain species of pigeon.

7. (*Mach*) An annular ridge formed on a shaft, or other piece, to prevent it from moving endwise.

☞ *Ruffs* are also sometimes loose rings, fixed in their places by set-screws, and are then called *loose ruffs*

Ruff (*Machetes pugnax*).

8. [Pg. *rufa*, *rufa*, Sp. *rufan*.] (*Card playing*) (*a*) A game formerly in vogue, similar to whist, and the predecessor of it (*b*) The act of trumping, instead of following suit. *Nares Smart*

9 [Fr *ruffe*] (*Ichth*) A European river-fish, of the perch family, sometimes called the *smaller river perch*

Rŭff, *v t* [*imp & p p* RUFFED (rŭft), *p. pr. & vb n* RUFFING]

1 To ruffle, to disorder *Spenser*

2 To trump, as a card in playing whist, instead of following suit *Smart*

3 To beat with the ruff or ruffle, as a drum

4 (*Hawking*) To hit, as the prey, without fixing it

Rŭffed (rŭft), *a* Furnished with a ruff

Ruffed grouse (*Ornith*) a bird of the genus *Bonasa* (*B umbellus*, *Tetrao umbellus*, or *T togatus* of Linnæus), found in North America, especially in the northern parts of the United States, where it is called *partridge* It is a handsome bird resembling the pheasant (the name of which is sometimes applied to it in the Western States), and its flesh is highly esteemed for food

Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*)

Rŭf'fian (rŭf'yan, *or* rŭf'i an), *n* [Fr *ruffien*, *ruffian*, Pr & Sp *rufian*, Pg *rufiam*, It *ruffiano*, a pimp, libertine, rake, probably from Ger *rauten*, to pluck, scuffle, fight, It *arruffare*, to ruffle the hair, *arruffarsi*, to take each other by the hair]

1 A pimp, a pander, a procurer, a paramour [*Obs*]

He [her husband] is no sooner abroad than she is instantly at home reveling with her *ruffians* *Lennobles*

2 A boisterous, brutal fellow a fellow ready for any desperate crime, a robber, a cut throat a murderer "On thy death-bed play the *ruffian*" *Shak*

Rŭf'fian (rŭf'yan, *or* rŭf'i an), *a* Brutal, savagely boisterous, as, *ruffian* rage

Rŭf'fian (rŭf'yan, *or* rŭf'i an), *v i* To play the ruffian, to rage, to raise tumult [*Obs*] *Shak*

Rŭf'fian ish (rŭf'y an, *or* rŭf'i an), *a* Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian

Rŭf'fian ism (rŭf'yan, *or* rŭf'i an), *n* The act or conduct of a ruffian

Rŭf'fian-ly (rŭf'y an, *or* rŭf'fi an), *a* Like a ruffian, bold in crimes, violent licentious *Fuller*

Rŭf'fian ous (rŭf'yan-, *or* rŭf'i an), *a* Like a ruffian, ruffianly [*Obs*]

Rŭf'fle (rŭf'fl), *v t* [*imp & p p* RUFFLED, *p pr & vb n* RUFFLING] [From O Eng *ruff*, equivalent to *rough* D *ruffelen*, to wrinkle Prov Ger *ruffeln*, *ruffeln*, *ruffeln*, to pill flax, to hatchel Cf RIVEL, and RUFF, *supra*]

1 To make into a ruff to draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits, or folds, to wrinkle *Addison*

2 To furnish with ruffles as, to *ruffle* a shirt

3 To roughen or disturb the surface of, to make uneven by agitation or commotion "The fantastic revelries that so often *ruffled* the placid bosom of the Nile" *I Taylor*

She smoothed the *ruffled* seas *Dryden*

4 To discompose, to agitate, to disturb

These *ruffle* the tranquillity of the mind *Sir Wm Hamilton*

5 To throw into disorder or confusion.

Where best
He might the *ruffled* foe invest *Hudibras*

6 To throw together in a disorderly manner

I *ruffled* up fallen leaves in heap *Chapman*

Rŭf'fle (rŭf'fl), *v i* 1 To grow rough or turbulent. [*Rare*]

Bleak winds do *ruffle* sorely *Shak*

2 To play loosely, to flutter

On his right shoulder his thick mane reclined,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind *Dryden*

3 To be rough, to jar, to be in contention, hence, to put on airs to swagger [*R*] "Among the gallants who *ruffled* in silk and embroidery" *W Scott*

They would *ruffle* with jurors *Bacon*

Rŭf'fle (rŭf'fl), *n* 1 That which is ruffled, specifically, a strip of plaited cambric, or other fine cloth, attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom, a frill

2 A state of being ruffled or disturbed, disturbance, agitation, commotion, as, to put the mind or temper in a *ruffle*

Ruffle of a boot, the top turned down, and scalloped or plaited *Halliwell*

Rŭf'fle, *n* (*Mil*) A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll, — called also *ruff* *Scott*

Rŭf'fle, *v t.* (*Mil*) To beat with the ruff or ruffle, as a drum

Rŭf'fle-less (109), *a.* Having no ruffles

Rŭf'fle-ment (rŭf'fl), *n* The act of ruffling

Rŭf'fler, *n* A bully, a swaggerer; a ruffian "Assaults, if not murders, done at his own doors by that crew of *rufflers*" *Milton.*

Rŭf'fous, *a* [Lat *rufus*, Sp. *rufo.*] Reddish, of a reddish or brownish-red color.

Rŭft, *n* Eructation, belching *Dunglison.*

Rŭf'ter-hood, *n* [Cf RUFF] (*Falconry.*) A plain leather hood, large and open behind, to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn [*Obs*]

Rŭg, *n* [A S *rŭg*, *rŭh*, *rŭw*, rough, shaggy, L. Ger. *rug*, *ruwe*, D *ruig*, O. H Ger *rûh*, N. H Ger. *rauh*, *rauch*, Sw *rugg*, entangled hair, *ruggig*, rugged, shaggy See ROUGH]

1 A coarse, nappy, woolen fabric, used for various purposes, — as, (*a*) For the cover of a bed. (*b*) For protecting the carpet before a fire place, (*c*) For protecting the legs against the cold in riding, as, a railway *rug*

2 A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog

Rŭg, *v t* To pull roughly or hastily, to plunder; to spoil [*Scot*]

The good old times of *rugging* are come back again. *W Scott.*

Ry'gate, *a* [Lat *rugatus*, p p of *rugare*, to wrinkle, from *ruga*, a wrinkle] Having alternate ridges and depressions, wrinkled *Dana.*

Rŭg'ged (90), *a* [From the root of *rug*, rough, q v]

1 Full of asperities on the surface, broken into sharp or irregular points, or otherwise uneven, rough, as, a *rugged* mountain, a *rugged* road. "The *rugged* bark of some broad elm" *Milton.*

2 Not neat or regular, uneven "His well proportioned beard made rough and *rugged*" *Shak.*

3 Rough with bristles or hair, shaggy. "The *rugged* Russian bear" *Shak.*

4 Harsh, hard, crabbed, austere, — said of temper, character, and the like "Neither melt nor endear him, but leave him as hard, *rugged*, and unconcerned as ever" *South*

5 Stormy turbulent, tempestuous, — said of weather, wind, storms, and the like "And questioned every gust of *rugged* winds" *Milton*

6 Rough to the ear, harsh, grating, — said of sound, style, and the like "Through the harsh cadence of a *rugged* line" *Dryden*

7 Sour, sullen, frowning, wrinkled, — said of looks, &c

Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks *Shak*

8 Violent, rude, boisterous, — said of conduct, &c

9 Vigorous, robust, hardy, — said of health, physique, &c [*Colloq U S*]

10 (*Bot*) Rough with tubercles or stiff points, scabrous, as a leaf or stem *Martyn.*

Syn — Rough, uneven, wrinkled, cragged, coarse; rude, harsh hard crabbed, severe, austere, surly, sour frowning violent boisterous, tumultuous, turbulent, stormy, tempestuous inclement

Rŭg'ged ly, *adv* In a rough or rugged manner.

Rŭg'ged ness, *n* The quality or state of being rugged, roughness, harshness, sullenness, coarseness rudeness, stormiess, boisterousness

Rŭg'ging, *n* A coarse cloth, for wrapping blankets, &c *Simmonds*

Rŭg'-gowned (109), *a* Wearing a coarse gown or rug *Beau & Fl.*

Rŭg'gy, *a* Rugged rough [*Obs*]

Rŭg'in, *n* An inky cloth [*Obs*] *Wiseman*

Ru'gine (ru'jeen), *n* [Fr, from Lat *rumex*, a plane, *runcinare*, to plane off, Fr *ruginer*, to rasp] An instrument used for rasping bones to detach the periosteum, either in certain surgical operations or for anatomical purposes *Dunglison*

Ru'gine, *v t* [Fr *ruginer*, to scrape] To scrape or rasp, to scale [*Rare*]

Ru gōse' (125), *a* [Fr *rugueux*, from *ruga*, a wrinkle, It, Sp & Pg *rugoso*, Pr *rugos*, Fr. *rugueux*]

1 Wrinkled full of wrinkles *Wiseman*

2 (*Bot*) Having the veins more contracted than the disk, so that the latter rises into little inequalities, as in sage, primrose, cowslip, &c, — said of leaves

Ru-gŏs'i ty, *n* [Lat *rugositas*, Fr *rugosité*, Pr *rugozitat* Sp *rugosidad*, It *rugosita* See *supra*] The state of being rugose, a state of being wrinkled [*Rare*]

Ru'gous *a* The same as RUGOSE, q v

Ru'gu lōse', *a* [Lat *ruga*, wrinkle] Somewhat wrinkled *Henslow.*

Ruhm'kŏrf's Coil (*Elec*) A machine for producing currents of induced electricity of great intensity, consisting of a coil or helix of stout copper wire insulated by being wound with silk, surrounded by another coil of fine wire likewise insulated, in which a momentary current is induced, when a current from a voltaic battery is passed through the inner coil — so called from the inventor.

Ru'in (37), *n* [Fr *ruine*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *ruina*, It. *rovina*, *rovina*, Lat *ruina*, from *ruere*, to fall with violence, to rush or tumble down]

1 The act of falling or tumbling down, fall. [*Obs*]

His *ruin* startled the other steeds *Chapman.*

2 That change of any thing which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; destruction, overthrow, defeat, as, the *ruin* of a ship or an army, the *ruin* of a constitution of government.

Ruin seize thee, ruthless king. *Gray.*

3. That which is fallen down and become worthless from injury or decay; especially, in the plural,

the remains of a destroyed or desolate house, fortress, city, and the like.

The Vejan and the Gabian towers shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all:
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very *ruins* lay. *Addison.*

The labor of a day will not build up a virtuous habit on the *ruins* of an old and vicious character *Buckminster*

4 The state of being decayed, or of having become worthless, as, to be in *ruins*, to go to *ruin*.

5. That which promotes injury, decay, or destruction.

The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business *Bacon*

Syn.—Destruction, downfall, perdition, fall, overthrow, subversion, defeat, bane, pest, mischief

Ru'in, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RUINED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* RUINING] [Fr *ruiner*, Sp & Pg *ruinar*, Pr *reu nar*, It *rovinare*, *rovinare*, L Lat *ruinare* See *supra*] To bring to ruin, to cause to fall to pieces and decay, to make to perish, to bring to destruction, to impair seriously, to damage essentially

This mortal house I'll *ruin* *Shak*
By thee raised, I *ruin* all my foes *Milton*
The eyes of other people are the eyes that *ruin* us *Franklin*

Ru'in, *v i* To fall to ruins, to become decayed or dilapidated, to perish [*Rare*]

Though he his house of polished marble build,
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell *Sandys*

If we are idle and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster *Locke*

Ru'in-a-ble, *a* Capable of being ruined

Ru'in āte, *v t* [L Lat *ruinare*, *ruinatum* See *supra*] To demolish, to subvert, to destroy, to reduce to poverty [*Obs*] "To *ruinate* my father's house" *Shak* "*Ruinating* thereby the health of their bodies" *Burton*

Ru'in āte, *v i* To fall [*Obs*]

On the other side they saw that perilous rock
Threatening itself on them to *ruinate* *Spenser*

Ru'in ate, *a* Involved in ruin, ruined

My brother Edward lives in pomp and state,
I in a mansion here all *ruinate* *J Webster*

Ru'in-ā'tion, *n* [L Lat *ruinatio* See *supra*] Subversion, overthrow, demolition [*Obs or colloq*]

Ru'in er, *n* One who ruins or destroys

Ru'in-i-fôrm, *a* [Fr *ruiniforme*, from Lat *ruina* and *forma*, form See RUIN] Having the appearance of ruins, or of the ruins of houses, as, certain minerals are said to be *ruiniform*

Ru'in ous, *a* [Lat *ruinosus*, It *ruinoso*, *rovinoso*, Sp & Pg *ruinoso*, Pr *ruynos*, Fr *ruineux* See RUIN]

1 Destructive, baneful, pernicious bringing, or tending to bring, certain ruin "After a night of storm so *ruinous*" *Milton*

2 Characterized by ruin, as, an edifice, bridge, or wall in a *ruinous* state

3. Composed of, or consisting in, ruins

Behold Damascus shall be a *ruinous* heap *Is* xvii 1

Syn.—Dilapidated decayed, demolished, pernicious, destructive, baneful, wasteful, injurious, mischievous

Ru'in ous-ly, *adv* In a ruinous manner, destructively

Ru'in ous ness, *n* The state or quality of being ruinous

Rukh (rŏk), *n* The same as ROC, q v

Rul'a ble, *a* Subject to rule, accordant or conformable to rule *Bacon*

Rule (32), *n* [O Fr *reule*, *riule*, *reule*, Norm Fr *rewle*, N Fr *règle*, Pr & Sp *regla*, Pg *regra*, *regoa*, It *regola*, Lat *regula*, a ruler, rule, model, fr *regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight, to direct, A S *regol*, *regul*, *reogol*, Ger, D, Dan, & Sw *regel*, W *rheol*, Armor *reol*]

1 A straight piece of wood, metal, or the like, which serves as a guide in drawing a straight line, or as a measuring rod for short distances

A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to his *rule* *South*

2 That which is prescribed or laid down as a guide to conduct, that which is settled by authority or custom, a regulation, a prescription, a minor law, a uniform course of things

'Tis against the *rule* of nature *Shak*

3 The usual or appointed course of procedure, hence, behavior "Uncivil *rule*" *Shak*

4 The administration of law, government, sway, empire, authority, control

His stern *rule* the groaning land obeyed *Pope*

5 (*Law*) An order regulating the practice of the courts, or an order made between parties to an action or suit *Wharton*

6 (*Math*) A determinate method prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result

7 (*Gram*) A general principle concerning the formation or use of words, or a concise statement thereof, thus, it is a *rule* in English, that *s* or *es*, added to a noun in the singular number, forms the plural of that noun, but "man" forms its plural "men," and is an exception to the *rule*

Rule of three (*Arith*), that rule which directs, when three terms are given, how to find a fourth, which shall have the same ratio to the third term as the second has to the first, proportion

Syn.—Regulation; law, precept; maxim; guide; canon; order, method, direction, control; government, sway, empire

Rule, *v t* [*imp. & p. p.* RULED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RULING] [O. Fr. *ruler*, *reguler*, N. Fr. *régler*, Lat. *regulare*. See REGULATE]

1 To mark with lines by a ruler, as, to *rule* a blank book

2 To control the will and actions of, to exercise authority over, to lay down a guide for, to govern.

I think she will be *ruled* in all respects *Shak*

3 To establish or lay down as a rule, a decree, or decision

That's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen *Atterbury*

4 (*Law*) To require or command by rule, to enter a rule against

Rule, *v i* **1** To have power or command, to exercise supreme authority,—often followed by *over*

By me princes *rule* *Prov* viii 16
We subdue and *rule* over all other creatures *Ray*

2 (*Law*) To lay down and settle a rule or order of court, to decide, to order by rule, to enter a rule *Burrill Bouvier*

3 (*Com*) To stand or maintain an average, as, prices *rule* lower than formerly

Rule'less (109), *a* Destitute of rule, lawless "A *ruleless* rout of young men" *Spenser*

Rul'er, *n* **1** An instrument of wood or metal with straight edges or sides, by which lines are drawn on paper, parchment, or other substance, a rule

2 One who rules, one who exercises sway or authority, a governor "A prince and *ruler* of the land" *Shak*

Rul'ing, *p a* **1** Marking with a ruler, or as with a ruler, marking with lines, or used for marking lines, as, a *ruling* machine

2 Predominant, chief, controlling, governing, reigning, as, a *ruling* passion, a *ruling* sovereign

Syn.—Predominant, chief, controlling, governing, prevailing, prevalent

Rul'ing-ly, *adv* In a ruling manner, so as to rule, controllingly

Rul'li chief (chēf), *n pl* [D] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags of tripe, which are cut in slices and fried [A] *Bartlett*

Rul'y, *a* [From *rule*] Orderly, easily restrained [*Obs*] See UNRULY "Seldom seen to run a *ruly* race" *Gascoigne*

Rŭm, *n* [Fr *rum*, *rhum*, Sp *ron*, *ron*, It *rum* Said to be a West Indian or American word]

1 A kind of spirit distilled from cane juice, or from the scummings of the juice from the boiling house, or from the treacle or molasses which drains from sugar, or from the lees of former distillations, or from molasses only

2 A country parson [*Low*] *Swift*

Rŭm, *a* [Prov Eng, old-fashioned rubbish, *rummel*, fragments of bricks and mortar, L Ger *rummel*, old things, lumber] Old-fashioned, queer, odd, as, a *rum* customer [*Cant*] *Dickens*

Rŭm'ble, *n* **1** A noisy report, rumor [*Obs*] "Delighting ever in *rumble* that is new" *Chaucer*

2 A boot with a seat above it for servants, behind a carriage.

The single gentleman and Mr Garland were in the carriage, and the post-boy was in the saddle, and kit, well wrapped and muffled up, was in the *rumble* behind *Dickens*

3 A revolving cask or shaking machine, used to clean small works of cast iron by mutual friction

4 A low, heavy sound, a rumbling, as, the *rumble* of distant thunder

Rŭm'ble, *v i* [Ger *rumpeln*, *rummeln*, Dan *rumle*, D *rommelen*, Fr *remuer*] To make a low, heavy, continued sound, as, thunder *rumbles* at a distance

In the mean while the skies 'gan *rumble* sore *Surrey*

Rŭm'bler, *n* One who, or that which, rumbles

Rŭm'bling-ly, *adv* In a rumbling manner

Rŭm'-bŭd, *n* A pimple or redness upon the face, especially upon the nose, occasioned by the practice of excessive drinking of spirituous liquors, a grog blossom *Rush*

Ru'men, *n* [Lat, the throat]

1 The upper stomach of animals which chew the cud

2 The cud of a ruminant

Ru'mex, *n.* [Lat] A genus of plants including the dock

Ru'mi-nal, *a.* Ruminant [*Rare*]

Ru'mi nant, *a* [Lat *ruminans*, p. pr of *ruminare*, to chew over again, to chew the cud, from *rumen*, q v, Fr *ruminant*, It *ruminante*] Chewing the cud, characterized by chewing again what has been swallowed, as, *ruminant* animals

Ru'mi-nant, *n.* An animal that chews the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, and bovine kind

Ru'mi-nān'ti-a (-năn'shĭ-ă), *n pl* [Lat (sc *animalia*), pl neut of *ruminans* See *supra*] (*Nat Hist*) A division of mammals having four stomachs, the first so situated as to receive a large quantity of vegetable matter coarsely bruised by a first mastication, which passes into the second, where it is moistened and formed into little pellets, which the animal has the power of bringing again to the mouth to be chewed again, after which it is swallowed into the third stomach, from which it passes to the fourth, where it is finally digested.

☞ The camel, the deer, the goat, the sheep, and animals of the bovine kind belong to this order, and all but the camel and llama have cloven hoofs, and incisors only in the lower jaw.

Ru'mi-nant-ly, *adv.* In a ruminant manner; by chewing.

Ru'mi-nāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RUMINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n* RUMINATING] [Lat *ruminare*, *ruminatum*, from *rumen*, q v, It *ruminare*, Sp., Pg, & Pr *ruminar*, Fr *ruminer*]

1 To chew the cud, to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed.

Herds of cattle free
To *ruminate* *Wordsworth.*

2. To muse, to meditate, to think again and again, to ponder

Apart from the hope of the gospel, who is there that *ruminates* on the felicity of heaven? *J. Taylor*

Ru'mi-nāte, *v t* **1** To chew over again.

2 To muse on, to meditate over and over again.

Mad with desire, she *ruminates* her sin. *Dryden.*

Ru'mi nate, } *a.* [Fr *ruminé*] (*Bot.*) Having
Ru'mi-nā'ted, } a hard albumen, as the nutmeg and some other seeds, penetrated by irregular channels filled with softer matter *Lindley.*

Ru'mi nā'tion, *n* [Lat *ruminatio*, Fr. *rumination*, It *ruminazione*]

1 The act of ruminating, or chewing the cud.

2. The characteristic of chewing the cud.

Rumination is given to animals to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterward to chew it. *Arbuthnot.*

3 The state of being disposed to ruminate, deliberate meditation or reflection. "Retiring full of *rumination* and" *Thomson.*

Ru'mi-nā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *ruminatore*] One who ruminates or muses

Ru-mĭnsch', *n* The same as ROMANSCH, q v.

Rŭm'kin, *n* [Cf RUMMER, and see KIN] A kind of drinking vessel [*Obs*] *Gayton.*

Rŭm'mage, *n* [Written also *romage*] [Fr *remuage*, a moving or stirring, from *remuer*, to move, to stir, from Lat *re*, again, and *mutare*, to move away from its place, to change] A searching carefully by looking into every corner, and by turning things over "Has made such a general *rummage* and reform in the office of matrimony" *H Walpole.*

Rummage sale, a clearance sale of unclaimed goods in a public store, or of odds and ends which have accumulated in a shop *Simmonds*

Rŭm'mage, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* RUMMAGED, *p. pr. & vb n* RUMMAGING] [From the noun. See *supra*]

1 To search or examine thoroughly by looking into every corner, and turning over or removing goods or other things

He searcheth his pockets, and taketh his keys, and so *rummageth* all his closets and trunks *Howell*

2 (*Naut*) To remove, as goods or luggage, from one place to another, especially from the ship's hold, in order to their being handsomely stowed and placed

Rŭm'mage, *v i* To search a place narrowly.

I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little Britain and Duck Lane *Swift*

His house was haunted by a jolly ghost,
That *rummaged* like a rat *Tennyson*

Rŭm'ma ger, *n* One who rummages

Rŭm'mer, *n* [D *roemer*, *romer*, L Ger *römer*, Sw *remmare*, probably from the root of *room*, space] A glass, or drinking cup [*Obs*] *Philips.*

Then fill me a pottle of sack in a *rummer* *Crompton*

Rŭm'my, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, rum, as, a *rummy* flavor

Rŭm'my, *n* One who drinks rum, an habitually intemperate person [*Colloq*]

Rŭm'ney, *n* A sort of Spanish wine [*Obs*]

Ru'mor, *n* [Lat *rumor*, Fr *rumeur*, O Fr, Sp, & Pg. *rumor*, Pr *rumor*, *ramos*, It *rumore*, *romore*, *rimore*] [Written also *rumour*]

1 Flying or popular report, a current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for the truth of it

Rumor next, and chance,
And tumult, and confusion, all embroiled *Milton*

2 Report of a fact, a story well authorized.

This *rumor* of him went forth throughout all Judea *Luke* vii 17

3. Fame, reputation.

Great is the *rumor* of this dreadful knight *Shak*

Ru'mor, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* RUMORED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* RUMORING] To report by rumor, to tell.

'Twas *rumored*
My father 'scaped from out the citadel *Dryden.*

Ru'mor-er, *n.* A reporter, a teller of news. *Shak.*

Ru'mor-ŭs, *a* [O Fr *rumoreux*, Pr. *rumoros*, Sp *rumoroso*, It *rumoroso*, *romoroso*]

1 Famous, notorious [*Obs*] *Bale.*

2. Murmuring [*Obs*]

The *rumorous* sound
Of the stern billows *Drayton.*

Rump, *n* [L Ger *rump*, H. Ger *rumpf*, D. *romp*, Dan *rumpe*, or *rompe*, Icel. *rumpr*, Sw. *rumpa*, a tail]

1. The end of the back-bone of an animal, with the parts adjacent.

2. The buttocks.

Rump Parliament, or *The Rump*, (*Eng Hist*) the remnant of the Long Parliament, which was assembled by a council of officers on the 6th of May, 1659, and to which Richard Cromwell resigned his power on the 25th of the same month

Rump'er, *n.* One who had been a member of the Rump Parliament

Rump'-fed, *a* Fed or fattened in the rump, fat bottomed. "The *rump-fed* ronyon" *Shak*

Rump'le (rump'pl), *v t.* [*imp & p p* RUMPLED, *p. pr. & vb n* RUMPLING.] [See RIMPLE.] To make uneven, to form into irregular inequalities, to wrinkle, as, to *rumple* an apron or a cravat

They would not give a dog's ear of their most *rumpled* and ragged Scotch paper for twenty of your fairest assignats *Burke*

Rump'le, *n.* A fold or plait *Dryden*

Rump'less, *a* Destitute of a rump or tail, as, a *rumpless* fowl

Rump'-steak (stāk), *n* A choice quality of beefsteak, cut from the thigh near the rump

After dinner he observed that the steak was tough, and "Yet, sir," returns he, "bad as it was, it seemed a *rump-steak* to me" *Goldsmith*

Rump'us, *n* A disturbance, noise and confusion [*Colloq Eng & U S*]

Rump'-swiz'zle, *n* A kind of fabric made in Dublin from undyed foreign wool, which possesses the property of resisting wet, while having the qualities of common cloth *Simmonds*

Run, *v i* [*imp* RAN, or RUN, *p p* RUN, *p pr & vb. n.* RUNNING] [O Eng *rin, rinnen, rennen*, A-S *rinnan* (imp *rann*), *runnon, runnen*, and more commonly *irnan* (imp *arn*), *urnon, urnen*, also *rennan*, O Sax, Goth, & O H Ger *rinnan*, D *rennen*, N H Ger *rennen, rinnen*, O Flies & Icel. *renna*, Sw *rinna, runna*, Dan *rende, rinde*]

1 To go with a lighter or more rapid gait than by walking, to step quickly or sprylv, to go in a quick, hurried manner, hence, — said of inanimate things, — to move with an easy or rapid movement, to proceed glibly

2 To move or go, — said of voluntary or personal action, as, (*a*) To hasten, to hurry, especially in circumstances of alarm or danger

The priest and people *run* about,
And all the ports are thronging out,
As if their safety were to quit
Their mother *B Jonson*

(*b*) To retreat, to fly away "The difference between the valor of the Irish and the Spaniards was, that the one *run* away before they were charged, and the other straight after" *Bacon* (*c*) To steal off, to quit, to depart "My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master" *Shak* (*d*) To contend in a race, hence, to enter into a contest, to become a candidate, as, to *run* for Congress. "Know ye not, that they which *run* in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize So *run*, that ye may obtain" 1 *Cor* ix 25 (*e*) To go from one state to another, to become, as, to *run* into evil practices, to *run* into debt "Have I not cause to rave and beat my breast, to rend my heart with grief and *run* distracted?" *Addison* (*f*) To exert continuous activity, to proceed, as, to *run* through life, to *run* in a circle "If you suspend your indignation against my brother you should *run* a certain course" *Shak* (*g*) To pass, in thought or conversation, from one subject to another "Virgil in his first Georgic has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject" *Addison* (*h*) To discuss, to continue to think or speak about something (*i*) To press for payment, as upon a bank, with numerous demands (*j*) To creep, as serpents

3 To be moved, to pass, to go, — said of involuntary motion, as, (*a.*) To flow, as a liquid, to descend, as a stream

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,
So melts the youth *Addison*

(*b*) To proceed along a surface, to extend, to spread "The fire *ran* along upon the ground" *Ex* ix. 23 (*c*) To become fluid, to melt, to fuse "Sussex iron ores *run* freely in the fire" *Wood ward.* (*d*) To turn, as a wheel, to revolve on an axis or pivot, as, a wheel *runs* rapidly round (*e*) To move on wheels or runners, as, a locomotive *runs* thirty miles an hour (*f*) To extend through a period of time, to reach, as, the memory of which *runneth* not to the contrary

She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each sire impressed and glaring in his son *Pope*

(*g*) To go back and forth from place to place, as a stage, a packet, and the like (*h*) To make progress; to proceed, to pass, as, language *runs* smoothly, time *runs* by "As fast as our time *runs*, we should be glad in most part of our lives that it *ran* much faster" *Addison* (*i*) To continue in operation, to be kept in action or motion, as, an engine *runs* night and day. "When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it, when it is obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones" *Swift.* (*j*) To have a course or direction, as, a line *runs* east and west "Where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it." *Locke.*

Little is the wisdom, where the flight
So *runs* against all reason. *Shak*

(*k.*) To be in form thus, as a combination of words "The king's ordinary style *runneth*, 'Our sovereign lord the king.'" *Sanderson.* (*l*) To be popularly known, to be generally received. "Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome" *Sir W. Temple* "He was not ignorant what report *run* of himself" *Knolles* (*m*) To have growth or development, to evince life, energy, &c, as, boys and girls *run* up rapidly. "If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves" *Mortimer* (*n*) To tend, as to an effect or consequence, to incline "A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds" *Bacon* "Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments" *Swift* (*o*) To spread and blend together, to unite, as, colors *run* in washing "In the middle of a rainbow the colors are sufficiently distinguished, but near the borders they *run* into one another" *Watts.* (*p*) To have a legal course, to be attached, to continue in force, effect, or operation, to follow, to go in company, as, certain covenants are said to *run* with the land "Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all, whereas interest *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid" *Childs* (*q*) To continue without falling due, to hold good, as, a note has thirty days to *run* (*r*) To discharge pus or other matter, as, an ulcer *runs*

To let run (*Naut*), to allow to pass or move freely, to slacken or loosen — *To run after*, to pursue or follow, to search for, to endeavor to find or obtain, as, to *run after* similes *Locke* — *To run amuck* See AMUCK — *To run at*, to attack with the horns, as a bull — *To run away*, to flee, to escape — *To run away with* (*a*) To convey away, to assist in escape or elopement (*b*) To drag rapidly and with violence, as, a horse *runs away with* a carriage — *To run down a coast*, to sail along it — *To run in* or *into*, to enter, to step in — *To run in trust*, to run in debt, to get credit [*Obs*] — *To run in with* (*a*) To close to comply, to agree with [*Rare*] *Baker* (*b*) (*Naut*) To make toward, to near, to sail close to, as, to *run in with* the land — *To run on* (*a*) To be continued, as their accounts had *run on* for a year or two without a settlement (*b*) To talk incessantly (*c*) To continue a course (*d*) To press with jokes or ridicule, to abuse with sarcasms, to bear hard on (*e*) (*Print*) To be continued in the same line, without making a break, or commencing a new paragraph — *To run out* (*a*) To come to an end, to expire, as, a lease *runs out* at Michaelmas (*b*) To spread "Insectile animals *run all out* into legs" *Hammond* (*c*) To expatiate, as, to *run out* into beautiful digressions (*d*) To be wasted or exhausted, to become poor, as, an estate managed without economy will soon *run out*

And had her stock been less, no doubt
She must have long ago *run out* *Dryden*

— *To run over* (*a*) To overflow, as, a cup *runs over* or the liquor *runs over* (*b*) To go over examine, or rehearse cursorily (*c*) To ride or drive over, as, to *run over* a child — *To run riot*, to go to excess — *To run up* to rise, to swell, to grow, to increase, as, accounts or goods credited *run up* very fast

But these, having been untrimmed for many years had *run up* into great bushes, or rather dwarf trees *Sir Scott*

Run, *v t* **1** To cause to run, in the various senses of the word, as, to *run* a horse, to *run* a stage, to *run* a factory or a machine, to *run* a candidate, to *run* a race, to *run* a rope through a block

2 To pursue in thought, to carry in contemplation "To *run* the world back to its first original" *South*

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its "punctum saliens" *Collier*

3 To cause to enter, to thrust, as, to *run* a sword into or through the body, to *run* a nail into the foot

You *run* your head into the lion's mouth *W Scott*

4 To drive or force, to cause to be driven

They *ran* the ship aground *Acts* xxvii 41

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences by blabbing out his own or others' secrets *Ray*

Others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions *Locke*

5 To fuse, to shape, to mold, to cast, as, to *run* bullets, and the like

The purest gold must be *run* and washed *Felton*

6 To cause to be drawn, to mark out, to determine as, to *run* a line

7 To cause to pass, or evade official restrictions, to smuggle, — said of contraband or dutiable goods

Heavy impositions are a strong temptation of *running* goods *Swift*

8 To be exposed to, as a risk, to hazard, to venture

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them and *run* his fortune with them *Clarendon*

9 To sew by passing the needle through cloth back and forth in a continuous line, generally taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time, as, to *run* a seam.

To run down (*a*) (*Hunting*) To chase to weariness, as, to *run down* a stag (*b*) (*Naut*) To run against and sink, as a vessel (*c*) To crush, to overthrow, to overbear "Religion is *run down* by the license of these times" *Berkeley* — *To run hard* (*a*) To press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule (*b*) To urge or press importunately — *To run on* (*Print*), to carry on or continue, as a line, without making a break or commencing a new paragraph — *To run out* (*a*) To thrust or push out, to extend, to carry to its consequences (*b*) To waste, to exhaust; as, to *run out* an estate — *To run through*, to expend, to waste, as, to *run through* a fortune — *To run up.* (*a*) To thrust up, as any thing long and slender (*b*) To increase, to enlarge by additions, as an account.

Run, *n.* **1.** The act of running, as, a long *run*; a good *run*, a quick *run*

2 That which runs, also, a method or rate of running, mode of conduct or procedure, current, course, as, a *run* of verses.

They who made their arrangements in the first *run* of misadventure put a seal on their calamities *Burke*

3 State of being current, currency, popularity, prevalence

Our family must have their *run* *Arbuthnot*

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run*, or long continuance, if not diversified with humor *Addison.*

A canting, mawkish play had just had an immense *run.* *Macaulay.*

4 A small stream, a brook; a creek; as, Bull *Run* [*Prov Eng Local U S*]

5 A pair or set of millstones

6 A pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes

7 A range or extent of ground for feeding stock; as, a sheep *run* *Howitt.*

8 (*Naut*) (*a*) The aftermost part of a ship's bottom (*b*) The distance sailed by a ship, as, a good *run*, a *run* of fifty miles (*c*) A voyage or trip

9 (*Mining*) The horizontal distance to which a drift may be carried, either by license of the proprietor of a mine, or by the nature of the formation.

10 (*Mus*) A roulade, or series of running tones.

11 (*Mil*) The greatest degree of swiftness in marching It is executed upon the same principles as the double quick, but with greater speed

In the long run (*at the long run*, not so generally used), in or during the whole process or course of things taken together, in the final result, in the conclusion or end — *The run of mankind, the common run, &c*, ordinary persons, the generality of people, also, that which ordinarily occurs, ordinary current, course, or kind

I saw nothing that is superior to *the common run* of parks *H Walpole*

Burns never dreamed of looking down on others as beneath him merely because he was conscious of his own vast superiority to *the common run* of men *Prof Wilson*

His whole appearance was something out of *the common run* *W Irving.*

— *To let go by the run* (*Naut*) to loosen as lines, so as to let that which they support fall suddenly and completely

Run'a gāte, *n* [Fr *renegat* See RENEGADE] A fugitive, a vagabond, an apostate, a renegade. See RENEGADE "Wretched *runagates* from the jail" *De Quincey*

Run'a wāy, *n* One who flees from danger or restraint, a fugitive

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled? *Shak*

Run'a wāy, *a* **1** Acting the part of a runaway, fleeing from danger or restraint, as, a *runaway* horse

2 Accomplished by or during flight, as, a *runaway* marriage

Run-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *runcatio*, from *runcare*, to weed out] A weeding [*Obs*] *Evelyn.*

Run'ci nate, *a* [Lat *runcinatus*, p p of *runcinare*, to plane off, from *runcina*, a plane, Fr *runcine*] (*Bot*) Having the lobes convex before, and pointing toward the base, as in the dandelion, saw shaped

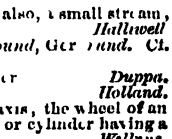

Runcinate Leaf

Run'del, *n* **1** A circle

2 A moat with water in it, also, a small stream, a runlet *Halliwell*

Run'dle (run'dl), *n* [Eng *round*, Ger *rund*. Cf. RONDLE]

1 A round, a step of a ladder *Duppa.*

2 A ball [*Obs*] *Holland.*

3 Something put round an axis, the wheel of an axis in peritrochio "An axis or cylinder having a *rundle* about it" *Wilkins.*

Rund'let, *n* [Eng *round* Cf ROUNDLET] A small barrel of no certain dimensions It may contain from 3 to 20 gallons, but usually holds about 14½ gallons [Written also *runlet*]

Rune, *n* [A S *rūn*, a magical letter, a mystery, Icel *rūn, rūna*, O Sax, O H Ger, Goth, & Sw *runa*, M & N H Ger & Dan *rune*. Cf. ROUN] The Runic letter or character

☞ The Norsemen had a peculiar alphabet, consisting of sixteen letters or characters, called *Runes*, the origin of which is lost in the remotest antiquity The signification of the word *Rune* (mystery) seems to allude to the fact that originally only a few were acquainted with the use of these marks, and also that they were mostly applied to secret tricks, witchcrafts, and enchantments. But the *Runes* were also used in communication by writing

Rune stone, a stone bearing an inscription in the Runic character

Run'er, *n* [See RUNE, *supra*] A bard, or learned man among the ancient Goths *Temple.*

Rung, *imp & p p* of *ring* See RING.

Rung, *n* [Ger *runge*, a short, thick piece of iron or wood, O. D *ronghe, romme*, a prop, support, Icel *raung*, side of a ship, O. Sw. *rung*, id., Prov.

Ger. *rang, range, rangen*, a wooden nail in a ship, Gael. *rong*, Ir. *ronga, rongais*, a joining spar, Goth. *hrugga*, a rod.]

1. (*Naut.*) A floor timber in a ship.
2 One of the rounds of a ladder
3 One of the stakes of a cart, a spar; a heavy staff.

Rŭng'-hĕad, *n.* (*Naut*) The upper end of a floor timber in a ship

Ry'mic, *a* [See RUNE] Of, or pertaining to, the Runes, or the language and letters of the ancient Norsemen.

Runic knot (*Arch*), a kind of twisted ornament used in buildings belonging to the Anglo-Saxon or Danish era — *Runic wand*, a willow wand bearing certain mysterious characters, formerly used by the heathen tribes of Northern Europe in magical ceremonies

Rŭn'let, *n* [Dim. of *run*] 1 A little run or stream, a brook

2 The same as RUNDLET. "A stoup of sack, or a *runlet* of canary" *W Scott*

Rŭn'nel, *n* [From *run*] A rivulet or small brook

Bubbling *runnels* joined the sound *Collins*

By the very side of the way, in lieu of ditches, there are slow *runnels*, in which one can see the minnows swimming *Wasson*

Rŭn'ner, *n* [From *run*] 1 One who, or that which, runs, a racer

2 Hence, one employed to solicit custom, as for a steamboat, railroad, &c.

3 (*Bot*) A slender branch running along the ground, as in the strawberry, and forming at its extremity roots and a young plant

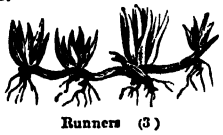

Runners (3)

4 One of the stones of a mill *Mortimer*

5 A rope used to increase the mechanical power of a tackle *Totten*

6 One of the curved pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides

7 (*Founding*) A channel on the top of a mold, into which the liquid metal is poured, and leading to one or more sprues

Rŭn'net, *n* [See RENNET] The same as RENNET, q. v

Rŭn'ning, *a* 1 Kept for the race as, a *running* horse *Law*

2 Successive, without any thing of the same kind intervening, as, two days *running*, to sow land two years *running*

3 Flowing, ready, easy, as, a *running* hand

4 Continuous "A *running* conquest" *Milton*

What are art and science if not a *running* commentary on Nature *Howe*

5 Discharging pus or other matter, as, a *running* sore

Running board, a narrow platform extending along the side of a locomotive — *Running days* (*Com*), the consecutive days occupied on a voyage under a charter-party, including Sundays, and not limited to the working days *Simmonds* — *Running fight*, a battle in which one party flees and the other pursues, but the party fleeing keeps up the contest — *Running fire* a constant fire of musketry or cannon — *Running gear*, the wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, in distinction from the body, all the working parts of a locomotive — *Running rigging* (*Naut*), that part of a ship's rigging or ropes which passes through blocks, &c — in distinction from *standing rigging* — *Running title* (*Print*), the title of a book that is continued from page to page on the upper margin

Rŭn'ning, *n* 1 The act of one who runs, the act of passing with speed

2 That which runs or flows, as, the first *running* of a still, or of cider at the mill

3. The discharge of an ulcer or other sore

At long running, in the long run [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor*

Rŭnn'ion, *n* The same as RONYON

Rŭnt, *n* [Written also *rant*] [Scot *runt*, an old cow, an old withered woman, a hardened stem or stalk, the trunk of a tree, D *rund*, a bullock, an ox or cow, Ger *rind* Cf ROTHER-BEASTS]

1 Any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species

Of tame pigeons are croppers, carriers, and *runts* *Walton*

2 Hence, a dwarf, also, a mean, despicable, boorish person, — in contempt

Before I buy a bargain of such *runts*,
I'll buy a college for bears, and live among 'em *Beau & Fl*

3 The dead stump of a tree, also, the stem of a plant [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Neither young poles nor old *runts* are durable for building *Holland*

Ru pee', *n* [Hind & Per *rŭpiyah, rŭpah*, silver, a rupee, from Skr *rŭpya*, silver, wrought silver or gold, handsome] A coin and money of account in the East Indies

☞ The *gold rupee* of Bombay and Madras is worth a little over 29s sterling or about $7 00 The *silver rupee*, or *sicca rupee*, coined by the East India Company at Calcutta, is worth a little more than 2s sterling, or nearly $0 50 *Homans*

Ry'pel la ry, *a.* [From Lat *rupes*, a rock] Rocky. [*Obs and rare.*]

In this *rupellary* nidary do the fowl lay eggs and breed *Evelyn*

Ry'pert's-drŏp, *n.* A kind of glass drop with a long tail, remarkable for bursting into fragments when the surface is scratched, or the tail broken; — so called from Prince *Rupert*, by whom they were first brought to England

Ru pic'o-lă, *n.* [Lat. *rupes*, gen. *rupis*, a rock, and *colere*, to frequent, to inhabit] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds belonging to the dentirostral tribe, of the order *Passeres*, and family *Ampelidæ* The species are remarkable for possessing an elevated crest of feathers on the head, and for the extreme freshness and delicacy of the color of their plumage *Baird*

Cock of the Rock (*R amantia*)

Rŭp'tion, *n* [Lat. *ruptio*, from *rumpere, ruptum*, to break, Fr *ruption*, It *rupcio*, Sp *rupcion*] A breaking or bursting open, breach *Wiseman*

Rŭpt'ŭ a-ry, *n* [Cf ROTURIER] One of the ordinary class, one not of noble blood.

The exclusion of the French *ruturaries* ("roturiers," for history must find a word for this class when it speaks of other nations) from the order of nobility *Chenevix*

Rŭpt'ŭre (rŭpt'yŭr, 53), *n* [Fr *rupture*, Sp *rotura*, It *rottura*, L Lat *ruptura*, from Lat *rumpere, ruptum*, to break]

1 The act of breaking or bursting

I am clothed in steel
And, spite of all the *rupture* of the sea,
This jewel holds its biding on my arm *Shak*

2 The state of being broken or violently parted, as, the *rupture* of the skin, the *rupture* of a vessel or fiber

3 Breach of peace or concord, either between individuals or nations, between nations, open hostility or war, as, the parties or nations have come to an open *rupture*

He knew that policy would disincline Napoleon from a *rupture* with his family *E Everett*

4 (*Med*) A preternatural opening in the walls of the abdomen, with protrusion of internal parts, hernia

5 The bursting of a steam boiler in its weakest place, to relieve over-pressure, in distinction from *explosion* See EXPLOSION

Syn. — Fracture, breach, break, burst, disruption, dissolution See FRACTURE

Rŭpt'ŭre, *v t* [*imp & p p* RUPTURED, *p pr & vb n* RUPTURING] To part by violence, to break, to burst, as, to *rupture* a blood vessel

Rŭpt'ŭre, *v i* To suffer a breach or disruption

Rŭpt'ŭre-wort (-wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Herniaria*

Ry'ral, *a* [Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *rural*, It *rurale*, Lat *ruralis*, from *rus, ruris*, the country]

1 Pertaining or belonging to the country, as distinguished from a city or town, suiting the country, or resembling it, rustic, as, *rural* scenes, a *rural* prospect

Here is a *rural* fellow *Shak*

2 Pertaining to farming or agriculture, as, *rural* economy.

Rural dean (*Eccl*), an ecclesiastic who had the care and inspection of a deanery, or subdivision of an archdeanery, under the direction of the bishop The office has to a great extent, fallen into disuse *Hook* — *Rural deanery*, the state, office, or jurisdiction of a rural dean

Syn. — RUSTIC — RURAL, RUSTIC *Rural* refers to the country itself, as, *rural* scenes, prospects, delights &c *Rustic* refers to the character, condition taste, &c, of the original inhabitants of the country, who were generally uncultivated and rude, as, *rustic* manners, a *rustic* dress, a *rustic* bridge, &c

We turn
To where the silver Thames first *rural* grows *Thomson.*

Lay bashfulness, that *rustic* virtue by;
To manly confidence thy thoughts apply *Dryden*

Ry'ral ism, *n* The state of being rural, rural ness

Ry'ral-ist, *n.* One who leads a rural life

Ru răl'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being rural, ruralness.

Ry'ral-ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* RURALIZED, *p pr. & vb n* RURALIZING] To render rural

Ry'ral ize, *v i* To become rural, to go into the country, to rusticate

Ry'ral-ly, *adv.* In a rural manner, as in the country

Ry'ral-ness, *n* The state or quality of being rural.

Ru ric'o-list, *n.* [Lat *ruricola*, from *rus, ruris*, the country, and *colere*, to till, to inhabit, Fr *rurcole*] An inhabitant of the country. [*Obs*]

Ru-rĭg'e-nous, *a.* [Lat. *rurigena*, fr. *rus, ruris*, the country, and *genere, gignere*, to bring forth, pass to be born] Born in the country. [*Obs.*]

Rŭsse (32), *n.* [Fr., from O Fr. *reüser, rehuser*, Pr. *reüsar, rehusar*, to turn aside, to shuffle, allied to *refuser, refusar*. See REFUSE] Artifice; trick; stratagem, wile; fraud, deceit.

Ruse de guerre (gĕr) [Fr] A stratagem of war.

Rŭsh, *n.* [A-S. *risce, ricse, rixe, ryxa*, L. Ger. *rusk, rusch*, Lat *ruscum*, allied to Goth. *raus*, reed]

1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Juncus*, of many species, growing in wet ground.

☞ Some species are used in bottoming chairs and plaiting mats, and the pith is used in some places for wicks to lamps and rush-lights The term *rush* is, however, often loosely applied to various plants having a similar appearance

2. The merest trifle, a straw.

John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush* *Arbuthnot.*

Scouring-rush (*Bot*), a kind of rush abounding in silica, which makes it valuable for scouring, *Equisetum hyemale*, Dutch rush

Rŭsh, *v i.* [*imp & p p* RUSHED (rŭsht), *p. pr. & vb n* RUSHING] [A-S *hrscan*, to shake, vibrate, *hysc, hrysca*, a bursting or rushing in, *hrscian*, to push, hit, *hrysian*, to cast down, to shake, *hrevsan*, to rush, shake, fall down, Goth *hrsyan*, to shake, Fries *hrusse*, L Ger *rüsen*, to fall down, Sw. *rusa*, to be forcibly carried along, O Sax *hrsusan*, to be shaken, Sw *ruska*, Dan *ruske*, to shake, Icel. *ruska*, to disturb, L Ger *ruskeu, rüsken*, to creak, N. H. Ger *rauschen*, D *ruischen*]

1 To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity, as, armies *rush* to battle, waters *rush* down a precipice

They all *rush* by and leave you *Shak*

2 To enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation, as, to *rush* into business or speculation

They never think it to be a part of religion to *rush* into the office of princes and ministers *Sprat.*

Rŭsh, *v t* To push forward with violence.

Rŭsh, *n* A driving forward with eagerness and haste, a violent motion or course, as, a *rush* of troops, a *rush* of winds

A gentleman spurred up his horse, and, with a violent *rush*, severed him from the duke *Wotton*

Rŭsh'-bĕar'ing, *n* A kind of rural festival held at the dedication of a church, when the parishioners brought rushes to strew the church [*Eng*] *Nares.*

Rŭsh'-bŭck'ler, *n* A bullying and violent person [*Obs*] "That flock of stout, bragging *rush-bucklers*" *Sir T. More.*

Rŭsh'-căn'dle (kăn'dl), *n* A small taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small strip of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow *Johnson Milton.*

Rŭshed (rŭsht), *a* Abounding with rushes

Rŭsh'er, *n* 1 One who rushes *Whitlock.*

2 One who strewed rushes on the floor at dances. [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Rŭsh'-grăss, *n.* (*Bot*) A coarse kind of grass, of the genus *Ilfa* *Gray.*

Rŭsh'i ness, *n* [From *rushy*] The state of abounding with rushes

Rŭsh'ing-ly, *adv* In a rushing manner, with violence and rapidity

Rŭsh'-light (-lit), *n* A rush candle, or its light, hence, a small, feeble light

Rŭsh'-like, *a* Resembling a rush, weak

Rŭsh'-ring, *n.* A ring made from a rush or from rushes *Davenant*

Rŭsh'y, *a* 1 Abounding with rushes

2 Made of rushes "My *rushy* couch and frugal fare" *Goldsmith*

Rŭsk, *n.* [Probably from L Ger. *rusken*, to creak, crackle See RUSH, *v*, *supra*]

1 A kind of light, soft cake, or a kind of soft, sweetened biscuit

2 A kind of cake or small loaf which has been rusked *Simmonds*

3 A kind of light, hard cake or bread, as for stores *Smart*

Ry'mă, *n* [Probably corrupted from Turk *khyrzma*, a terebinthine paste used as a depilatory] A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women make a depilatory *Grew.*

Rŭss, or **Rŭss**, *n* (*Geog*) 1 A Russian. [*Rare, except in poetry*]

2 The language of the Russians

Rŭss, or **Rŭss**, *a* [Sw *ryss*] (*Geog*) Pertaining to the Russ or Russians

Rŭs'set, *a* [A diminutive, from Lat *russus*, red, Fr *roux, rousse*, Pr. *ros*, Sp *roso, rojo*, Pg *roxo*, It *rosso*]

1 Of a reddish color, of the color composed of blue, red, and yellow, in equal strength, but unequal proportions, namely, of two parts of red to one part each of blue and yellow. "The morn in *russet* mantle clad" *Shak.*

Our summer such a *russet* livery wears *Dryden*

2 Coarse, homespun, rustic [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Rŭs'set, *n.* A country dress *Dryden.*

Rŭs'set, } *n* A kind of apple of a russet color
Rŭs'set-ing, } and rough skin [Also *russetting.*]

Rŭs'set y, *a.* Of a russet color, russet.

Rus'sĭă Leath'er (rŭsh'ă, *or* ry'shă, lĕth'er). A soft kind of leather, made in Russia, and having a peculiar odor from being impregnated with an oil obtained from birch bark. It is much used in book-

binding, on account of its not being subject to mold, and being proof against insects, this quality being due to the effect of the empyreumatic oil used in dressing it.

Rus'sian (rŭsh'an, *or* rŭ'shan) (Synop , § 130), *a* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Russia.

Rus'sian (rŭsh'an, *or* rŭ'shan), *n.* 1. (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Russia

2. The language of Russia, Russ

Rŭst, *n.* [A-S & Dan *rust*, D. *roest*, Ger & Sw *rost*, Icel. *ryd*, Prov Ger *rott*, W *rhwd*, probably from its color, and allied to *rud*, ruddy, red, as Lat *rubigo* is from *ruber*, red]

1. The reddish or brownish yellow coating on iron exposed to moist air, an oxide of iron which forms a rough coat on its surface, hence, sometimes, any metallic oxide

2 That which resembles rust in appearance or effects, as, (*a*) A composition of iron filings and sal-ammoniac mixed with water, used to fill up joints in iron work, &c (*b*) A dust like parasitic fungus or mushroom which forms on the leaves and stalks of many kinds of grain (*c*) Any foul matter contracted, as, *rust* on corn or salted meat (*d*) Hence, corrosive or injurious accretion or influence. "Sacred truths cleared from all *rust* and dross of human mixtures" *K Charles.*

☞ *Rust* is sometimes used in the formation of compounds of very obvious meaning, as, *rust-colored, rust-consumed, rust-eaten*, and the like

Rŭst, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RUSTED, *p pr* & *vb n* RUSTING] [A S *rustian*, Ger *rosten*, W *rhydu*]

1. To contract rust, to be oxidized, and contract a roughness on the surface

Our armors now may *rust* *Dryden*

2. To degenerate in idleness, to become dull by inaction.

Must I *rust* in Egypt never more
Appear in arms and be the chief of Greece? *Dryden*

3. To gather dust or extraneous matter

Rŭst, *v. t.* 1 To cause to contract rust, to corrode with rust.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shak*

2 To impair by time and inactivity *Johnson*

Rŭst'ful, *a* Full of rust, resembling rust, rusty. "*Rustful* sloth" *Quarles.*

Rŭs'tic, *a* [Lat *rusticus*, from *rus, ruris*, the country, Fr *rustique*, Pr *rustic, rostic*, Sp , Pg , & It *rustico*]

Rustic Masonry

1 Pertaining to the country, rural, as, the *rustic* gods of antiquity. "*Rustic* lays" *Milton*

And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the *rustic* moralist to die *Gray*

2. Rude, unpolished, rough, awkward, as, *rustic* manners or behavior "A *rustic* muse" *Spenser*

3 Coarse, plain, simple, as, *rustic* entertainment, *rustic* dress

4 Simple, artless, unadorned.

With unguents smooth the polished marble shone,
Where ancient Nileus sat, a *rustic* throne *Pope*

Rustic work (*Arch*) (*a*) An affected imitation of roughly constructed building or decoration, produced in masonry by leaving the surfaces of stones rough, and the like (*b*) (*Wood Work*) Furniture for summer houses, &c , made of rough limbs of trees fancifully arranged *Fairholt*

Syn.—Rural, rude, unpolished, inelegant, untaught, awkward, rough, coarse, plain, unadorned, simple, artless, honest See RURAL

Rŭs'tic, *n.* An inhabitant of the country, a clown

Hence to your fields you *rustics*! hence, away!
Nor stain with grief the pleasures of the day *Pope*

Rŭs'tic-al, *a* Rustic [*Obs or rare*]

Rŭs'tic al-ly, *adv* In a rustic manner, rudely, coarsely.

The pulpit style of Germany has been always *rustically* negligent, or bristling with pedantry *De Quincey*

Rŭs'tic al ness, *n* The quality of being rustical; rudeness, coarseness, want of refinement

Rŭs'tic-āte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RUSTICATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* RUSTICATING] [Lat. *rusticari, rusticatus*, It *rusticare*. See *supra*] To dwell or reside in the country

Rŭs'tic-āte, *v t* To compel to reside in the country, to banish from a town or college for a time.

The time is now come when the town is again beginning to be full, and the *rusticated* beauty sees an end of her banishment. *Addison.*

Rŭs'tic-ā'ted, *a.* (*Arch.*) Having the character of rustic work

Rŭs'ti-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat *rusticatio*, O. Fr. *rusticacion*]

1 The act of rusticating, or the state of being rusticated

2 (*Universities & Colleges*) The punishment of a student for some offense, by compelling him to leave the institution, and reside for a time in the country

3 (*Arch*) Rustic work

Rus tĭc'i-ty, *n* [Lat *rusticitas*, Fr *rusticité*, Pr *rusticitat*, Sp *rusticidad*, It *rusticita* See RUSTIC] The state of being rustic, rustic manners, rudeness, coarseness, simplicity, artlessness

The truth of it is the sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral can not be so well expressed in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixed and qualified with the Doric dialect *Addison*

The Saxons were refined from their *rusticity* *W Scott*

Rŭs'tic-ly, *adv* In a rustic manner, rustically [*Obs*] "*Rusticly* Ajax said" *Chapman*

Rŭst'i ly, *adv* In a rusty state

Rŭst'i ness, *n* [From *rusty*] The state of being rusty

Rŭst'-joint, *n* (*Mech*) A joint made tight by the application of a composition called *rust*

Rŭs'tle (rŭs'sl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* RUSTLED, *p pr* & *vb n* RUSTLING] [A S *hrustlan*, to rustle, *hrusel*, a rustling, H Ger *rasseln*, Dan *rasle*, O Sw *rasla*, N Sw *rossla*, to rattle in the throat Cf RATTLE] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves, as, a *rustling* silk, *rustling* leaves or trees

He is coming, I hear the straw *rustle* *Shak*
Prouder than *rustling* in unpaid-for silks *Shak*

Rŭs'tle (rŭs'sl), *n* A quick succession of small sounds like those made by shaking straw, or rubbing silk, and the like, a rustling

When the noise of a torrent the *rustle* of a wood, the song of birds, or the play of lambs, had power to fill the attention, and suspend all perception of the course of time *Idler.*

Rŭs'tler, *n* One who rustles.

Rŭst'y, *a* [*compar* RUSTIER, *superl* RUSTIEST]

1. Covered or affected with rust, as, a *rusty* knife or sword, *rusty* wheat

2 Hence, impaired by inaction or neglect of use.

Hector, in his dull and long-continued truce,
Is *rusty* grown *Shak*

3. Surly, morose, crusty

4 Covered with foul or extraneous matter

5 (*Bot*) Having the color of rust, or covered with a substance resembling rust, rubiginous

Rŭt, *n* [Fr *rut*, O Fr *ruit*, from Lat *rugitus*, a roaring, from *rugire*, to roar, L Lat to cry or bellow like a deer,—so called from the noise made by deers in rutting time]

1 The copulation of animals, especially of deer

2 Roaring, as of waves breaking upon the shore, rote See ROTE

Rŭt, *v i* [*imp* & *p. p* RUTTED, *p pr* & *vb. n* RUTTING.] To seek copulation

Rŭt, *v t* To cover in copulation, to tup

Rŭt, *n* [L Lat *ruta, rutta, rupta* (see *ruta*, as *rotæ*), Fr *route*, O Fr *rote* See ROUTE] A furrow or track worn by a wheel

Rŭt, *v t* 1 To cut or penetrate in ruts, as roads

2 To cut a line on, as the soil, with a spade

Ru'ta-bā'gā, *n.* (*Bot*) The Swedish turnip, or *Brassica campestris*

Ru tā'ceous, *a* (*Bot*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, plants of an order including the common rue (*Ruta graveolens*)

Ruth (Synop , § 130), *n* [From *rue*]

1 Sorrow for the misery of another, pity, tenderness [*Obs except in poetry*]

To stir up gentle *ruth*
Both for her noble blood, and for her tender youth *Spenser*

Ruth began to work
Against his anger in him *Tennyson*

2 Misery, sorrow [*Obs*] "With wretched miseries and woful *ruth*" *Spenser*

Ru-thē'nĭ ŭm, *n* A metal extracted from the ore of platinum It is of a gray color, very hard and brittle Its specific gravity is 8 6.

Ruth'ful, *a.* 1. Full of ruth; pitiful; tender.

2 Full of sorrow; woful.

Ruth'ful-ly, *adv* In a ruthful manner.

Ruth'less, *a.* Having no ruth or pity, cruel; pitiless.

Their rage the hostile bands restrain,
All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main *Pope.*

Ruth'less ly, *adv* In a ruthless manner, without pity, cruelly, barbarously

Ruth'less ness, *n.* The state of being ruthless; want of compassion, insensibility to the distresses of others

Ry'ti dē'sis, *n* [Gr. *ῥυτίδωσις*, a wrinkling, from *ῥυτις*, a furrow, a wrinkle] (*Med*) Atrophy or destruction of the eye, attended with corrugation and subsidence of the cornea *Dunglison.*

Ry'til, *n* The same as RUTILE

Ry'ti lant, *a* [Lat *rutilans*, p pr of *rutilare*, to make or be reddish, from *rutilus*, red, Fr *rutilant*, Sp. & It *rutilante* See *supra*] Shining. [*Obs*]

"Parchments colored with his *rutilant* mixture." *Evelyn.*

Ry'ti lāte, *v i* [Lat *rutilare, rutilatum*, Sp *rutilar*, It *rutilare* See *supra*] To shine, to emit rays of light [*Obs*] *Ure.*

Ry'tile, *n* [Lat *rutilus*, red, inclining to golden yellow] (*Min*) An ore of titanium, of a reddish-brown color, sometimes passing into red It occurs usually in prismatic crystals, sometimes massive. *Dana.*

Rŭt'ter, *n* 1 [See RUT] One who ruts.

2 [D *ruiter*, a rider, N H Ger *reiter, ritter*, O H Ger *ritari* See RIDE] A horseman or trooper, a cavalier, hence, a fine, dashing, boastful gallant [*Obs*]

Such a regiment of *rutters*
Never dofft men braver *Beau & Fl*

Rŭt'ter-kin, *n* An old crafty fox or beguiler,—a word of contempt [*Obs*]

Rŭt'ti-er, *n* [Fr *routier*, from *route*, a road. See ROUTE]

1 A directory to show the proper course of a vessel [*Obs*]

2 An old traveler acquainted with roads, an old soldier [*Obs*] *Blount*

Rŭt'tish, *a* [From *rut*] Inclined to rut, lustful, libidinous, salacious [*Rare*] *Shak.*

Rŭt'tish ness, *n* The state or quality of being ruttish, salaciousness

Rŭt'tle, *v i* To rattle [*Obs*]

Rŭt'tle, *n* A rattling sound in the throat arising from difficulty of breathing, rattle [*Obs*]

Rŭt'ty, *a* [From *rut*] 1 Lustful

2 Full of ruts, as, a *rutty* road

3 [See ROOT] Rooty [*Obs*] "Whose *rutty* bank was painted all with flowers" *Spenser.*

Ry'al, *n* A certain coin See RIAL

Ry'der, *n* 1 A clause added to a document, a rider See RIDER [*Rare*]

2 A Dutch coin worth about 25 shillings sterling, or about $6 05 *Simmonds.*

Rye (rī), *n* [A S *ryge, rege*, Icel *rugr*, Sw *rog, rag*, Dan *rug*, D *rogge*, O H Ger *rocco, roggo*, N H Ger *rocken, roggen*, L. Lat *rogo*, W *rhyg*, Lith *rugei*, Russ *rozh*]

1 (*Bot*) A hardy plant (*Secale cereale*), closely allied to wheat, also, the grain or fruit of this plant, which constitutes a large portion of the bread-stuff used by man

2 A disease in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

Wild rye, a high grass of various species of the genus *Elymus*, found in the United States

Rye'-grass, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A grass like plant (*Lolium perenne*) which is sometimes cultivated for cattle in England, the darnel (*b*) A species of barley (*Hordeum murinum*)

Rȳn'chops, *n* (*Ornith*) See RHYNCHOPS.

Rȳnd, *n* A piece of iron crossing the hole in the upper millstone

Rȳ'ot, *n* [Ar & Hind *raiyat* a subject, tenant, peasant] A cultivator of the soil, a renter of land by a tenure which is considered as perpetual, and at a rate fixed by ancient surveys and valuations, a peasant,—so called in Hindostan.

Rȳth, *n* A ford [*Obs*]

Rȳ'zi-ūs, *n* [Gr *ῥυτις*, furrow, wrinkle.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of cetaceous mammals allied to the manatee, found in the Arctic Ocean *Baird*

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a consonant, and is often called a sibilant, from its hissing sound It has two uses, one to express a mere hissing, as in *Sabbath, sack, sin, this, thus*, the other a vocal hissing, precisely like that of *z*, as in *muse, wise*, pronounced *muze, wize* It generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words its sound is to be known only by usage. In a few words it is silent, as in *isle* and *viscount*. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 90—94

Sā'adh, *n* [Hind] One of a certain Indian sect who have embraced Christianity, and who, in some respects, resemble the Quakers in their doctrine and mode of life [Written also *Saud*]

Sā'bā, *n* (*Bot*) A species of bean, resembling the Lima bean, but not as large

Sāb'a-dĭl'lā, *n*. [Sp *cebadilla*]

1 (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Veratrum* (*V sabadilla*), found in Mexico and the West Indies (*b*) A Mexican plant of the genus *Asagræa* (*A officinalis*) (*c*) A plant of the genus *Stenanthium* (*S frigidum*)

2 (*Com*) The seeds of *Veratrum sabadilla*, *Asagræa officinalis*, and *Stenanthium frigidum*, which contain the alkaloid veratria, or veratrine, used as an emetic and purgative in mania *Simmonds*

Sa-bæ'an, *n* The same as SABIAN, q v

Sa-bæ'an-ĭzm, *n*. See SABIANISM

Sā'bee-ĭzm, } *n* See SABIANISM
Sā'ba ĭzm, }

Sā'bal, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of palm trees found in tropical countries

Sāb'a ŏth, or **Sa-bā'oth** (Synop, § 130), *n pl* [Heb *sebâôth*, pl of *sâbâ*, an army or host, from *sâbâ*, to go forth to war] Armies, hosts, — used only in the phrase from the Scriptures, *the Lord of Sabaoth*

The cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of *Sabaoth* *James* v 4

Sa-bā'zĭ-a (sa-bā'zhĭ a), *n pl* (*Ane Myth*) Festivals in honor of various divinities entitled *Sabasii*.

☞ Mithras, the sun, is called *Sabazius* in ancient monuments, and the term was also applied to Jupiter and Bacchus, but its origin and meaning are not well known

Sāb'bat, *n* [See SABBATH] The nocturnal assembly in which demons and sorcerers were once thought to celebrate their orgies

Sāb'ba-tā'rĭ an, *n* [From *Sabbath*]

1. One who regards the seventh day of the week as holy, agreeably to the letter of the fourth commandment in the decalogue

☞ There were Christians in the early church who held this opinion, and one sect of Baptists, commonly called *Seventh-day Baptists*, do so now

2 A strict or bigoted observer of the Sabbath

Sāb'ba-tā'rĭ-an, *a* Pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarians

Sāb'ba-tā'rĭ an ĭzm, *n*. The tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sāb'bath, *n*. [Heb *shabbâth*, from *shâbath*, to rest from labor, Ger *sabbath*, Fr & Pr *sabbat*, Sp *sabado*, It *sabato*, *subbato*, Lat *sabbatum*, Gr σάββατον.]

1 A season or day of rest, one day in seven appointed for rest or worship, the observance of which was enjoined upon the Jews in the decalogue, and has been continued by the Christian church with a transference of the day observed from the last to the first day of the week, — called also *Lord's day*, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ upon that day

2. The seventh year, observed among the Israelites as one of rest and festival

3. Figuratively, a time of rest or repose, intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like.

Peaceful sleep out the *Sabbath* of the tomb *Pope.*

Sabbath-day's journey, a distance of nearly a mile, which the Jews were allowed to travel on the Sabbath

Syn. — SABBATH, SUNDAY *Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with *Sunday*. *Sabbath* denotes the institution, *Sunday* is the name of the first day of the week The *Sabbath* of the Jews is on *Saturday*, and the *Sabbath* of the Christians on *Sunday* In New England, the first day of the week has been called "*the Sabbath*," to mark it as holy time. *Sunday* is the word more commonly used, at present, in all parts of the United States, as it is in England "So if we will be the children of our heavenly Father, we must be careful to keep the Christian *Sabbath*-day, which is the *Sunday*"
Homilies of the Eng Church.

Sāb'bath-breāk'er, *n*. One who breaks or profanes the Sabbath.

Sāb'bath-breāk'ing, *n*. The breaking or profanation of the Sabbath

Sāb'bath-less, *a*. Without Sabbath or period of intermission of labor, — hence, without respite or rest *Bacon*

Sab bā'tĭ-a (-bā'shĭ à), *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants found in North America, including the American centaury

Sab bāt'ĭc, } *a* [Fr *sabbatique*, Sp & It *sa-*
Sab-bāt'ĭc-al, } *batico*, L Lat *sabbaticus*] Pertaining to the Sabbath, resembling the Sabbath, enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor

Sabbatical year (*Jewish Antiq*) every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest, or lie without tillage

Sāb'ba-tĭzm, *n* [Fr *sabbatisme*, Sp & It *sabatismo*, Lat *sabbatismus*, Gr σαββατισμός, from σαββατίζειν, to keep the Sabbath See SABBATH] Intermission of labor, as upon the Sabbath, rest

Sāb'ba tons, *n pl* A round-toed, armed covering for the feet, worn during a part of the sixteenth century *Fairholt.*

Sāb'bīre, *n*. A beam or piece of timber.

Sa bē'an, *a* & *n* See SABIAN

Sā'be ĭzm, *n* The same as SABIANISM

Sa bĕl'lă, *n* [Lat *sabulum*, gravel] (*Zool*) A genus of annelids living in tubes formed of sand or gravel

Sāb'el-lā'nă, *n* [Lat. *sabulum*, gravel] (*Geol*) Coarse sand or gravel

Sa-bĕl'lĭ-an, *a* Pertaining to the heresy of Sabellius See SABELLIAN, *n*

Sa bĕl'lĭ-an, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of Sabellius, a presbyter of Ptolemais, in the third century, who maintained that there is but one person in the Godhead, and that the Son and the Holy Spirit are only different powers, operations, or offices of the one God the Father

Sa bĕl'lĭ-an ĭzm, *n* (*Eccl*) The doctrines or tenets of Sabellius See SABELLIAN, *n*

Sā'ber, } *n*. [Fr *sabre*, Sp *sable*, It *sabula*, *scibula*,
Sā'bre, } *sciabola*, D, Dan, & Sw *sabel*, Ger *säbel*, Wall *sabre*, Serb *sablja*, Hung *szablya* Cf L Gr ζαβός, crooked, curved, and Ar *seif*, a sword]

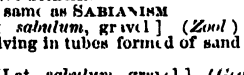
Saber

A sword or cimeter with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little curved toward the point, a cavalry sword

Sabre-tasche (-tash) [Ger *sabel-tasche*, *tasche*, a pocket] (*Mil*) A leathern case or pocket worn by a cavalry officer at the left side, suspended from the sword-belt *Campbell*

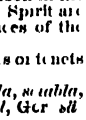
Sabre-tasche

Sā'ber, } *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SABRED, or
Sā'bre, } SABRED, *p pr* & *vb n* SABRING, or SABRING] To strike, cut, or kill with a saber

Flashed all their sabers bare,
Flashed as they turned in air,
Sabring the gunners there *Tennyson*

Sā'bi-an, *n* [Heb *saba*, an army or host, especially the heavenly host of the angels, and the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, and stars See SABAOTH] [Written also *Sabean*]

1 (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Saba, in Arabia, celebrated for producing aromatic plants

2 Relating to the religion of Saba, or to the worship of the heavenly bodies

Sā'bi-an, *n* An adherent of the Sabian religion, a worshiper of the heavenly bodies [Written also *Sabæan* and *Sabean*]

Sā'bi an ĭzm, *n* The doctrine of the Sabians, the Sabian religion, that species of idolatry which consisted in worshiping the sun, moon, and stars It existed in Chaldea or Persia at an early period of the world [Written also *Sabæanism*]

Sāb'ine, *n* 1 (*Bot*) A small tree of the genus *Juniperus*, savin See SAVIN

2 (*Ichth*) A small fish, which is sometimes preserved in oil for food

Sā'ble, *n* [O Fr *sable*, N Fr *zibeline*, Pr *sebelin*, *sembelin*, Sp & Pg *cebellina*, *zebellina*, It *zibellino*, L Lat *sabellinus*, *sabellum*, *zibellinus*, *zebellinus*, D *sabel*, Dan *sabel*, *zobel*, Sw *sabel*, *sobel*, Ger *zobel*, Russ *soboly* This word and the animal were probably not known to the Greeks and Romans till a late period Jornandes mentions the sending to Rome, in the 6th century, of *sapphirinas pelles* — sable skins; and Marco Polo calls them *zibelines* and *zombolines*]

1 (*Zoöl*) A carnivorous animal of the weasel family (*Mustela zibellina*), found in the northern latitudes of Europe and Asia

☞ The *sable* resembles the marten, but has a longer head and ears Its fur, which is exceedingly valuable, consists of a downy under-wool, with a dense coat of hair overtopped by another still longer This upper covering will lie in any direction, backward or forward; and a skin is valued in proportion as this coat is abundant, black, and glossy The American sable is the *M Americana*, or pine-marten

Sable (*Mustela zibellina*)

2 The fur of the sable

3 A mourning garment, a funeral robe. "*Sables* woven by destiny" *Young.*

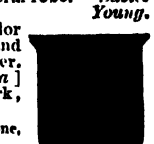

4 (*Her*) The tincture or color black, — represented by vertical and horizontal lines crossing each other.

Sā'ble, *a* [From the noun, *supra*] Of the color of the sable's fur, dark, black — used chiefly in poetry

Night, *sable* goddess, from her ebon throne,
Now stretches forth in rayless majesty
Her ebon scepter o'er a slumbering world
Young

Sable-zibeline, a very superior quality of Russian iron, — so called because originally stamped with the figure of a sable

Sā'ble, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SABLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SABLING] To render sable or dark in color. "*Sabled* all in black the shady sky" *Fletcher.*

Sā'ble-mouse, *n* (*Zool*) An animal of the genus *Mus* (*M Norvegicus*), the lemming. See LEMMING

Sablière (săb'le ĕr'), *n* [Fr, from *sable*, sand, Lat. *sabulum* and *sabulo*] [*Obs*]

1 A sand pit *Bailey.*

2 (*Carp*) A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam *Gwilt.*

Sabot (sā bō'), *n* [Fr *sabot*, Pr *sabato*, *sabata*, Sp *zapato*, Pg *sapato*, L Lat *sabbatum*, shoe, Bisc *zapata*, id, *zapatu*, to tread]

1 A kind of wooden shoe, worn by the lower classes in France and some other European countries *Bramhall*

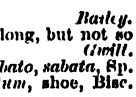
Sabot (2)

2 (*Mil*) A thick, circular disk of wood, to which the cartridge bag, and projectile are attached, in a stand of ammunition

Sā'bre, *n* See SABER

Sāb'ŭ-lŏs'ĭ-ty, *n* [From *sabulous*] The quality of being sabulous, sandiness, grittiness

Sāb'ŭ-lous, *a* [Lat *sabulosus*, from *sabulum*, or *sabulo*, sand, Fr *sabuleux*, *sablonneux*, Pr *sablos*, Sp *sabuloso*, It *sabbioso*, *sabbionoso*] Sandy, gritty

Sāc, *n* [See SOC] 1 (*Eng Law*) The privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor, of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines *Cowell*

2 (*Nat Hist*) A bag or receptacle for a liquid, any cavity closed at one end See SACK

Sā'car, *n* The same as SAKER

Sac-căde', *n* [Fr *saccade*, from O Fr *saquer*, *sachier*, Sp *sacar*, to remove, to pull or draw out, from Lat *saccus*, sack] (*Man*) A sudden, violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull

Săc'cate, *a* [N Lat *saccatus*, from Lat *saccus*, a sack, bag] (*Bot*) Having the form of a bag or pouch, furnished with a bag or pouch, as a petal, or the like

Sac-chăr'ic, *a* [See *infra*] (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, sugar or allied substances, — said of an acid obtained from sugar, and also from starch, lignine, and gum

Săc'cha rĭf'er-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *saccharum*, sugar, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *saccharifere* See SACCHARINE] Producing sugar, as, *sacchariferous* canes.

Sac chăr'ĭ fȳ, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SACCHARIFIED; *p pr* & *vb n* SACCHARIFYING] [Fr *saccharifier*, Sp *sacarificar*, from Lat *saccharum*, sugar, and *facere*, to make See *infra*] To convert into sugar.

Săc'cha-rĭl'lă, *n* A kind of muslin *Simmonds.*

Săc'cha-rĭm'e try, *n* The art or process of determining the amount or proportion of sugar in a saccharine solution.

Săc'cha-rine (-rĭn, or -rīn), *a*. [Fr. *saccharin*, Sp. *sacarino*, from Lat *saccharum*, sugar, Gr. σάκχαρ, σάκχαρι, σάκχαρον, Skr. *çarkard*. [See SUGAR.] Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; as,

a *saccharine* taste; the *saccharine* matter of the cane juice.

Săc'cha-rize (săk'ka-rīz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SACCHARIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SACCHARIZING] To convert into sugar

Săc'cha-roid, Săc'cha-roid'al, *a.* [Fr. *saccharoïde*, from Gr. σάκχαρ, sugar, and εἶδος, form.] Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar.

Săc'cha-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. σάκχαρ, sugar, and μέτρον, measure] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution, as the juice of a plant, or brewers' and distillers' worts.

☞ The *common saccharometer* of the brewer is an hydrometer adapted by its scale to point out the proportion of saccharine matter in a solution of any specific gravity. The *polarizing saccharometer* of the sugar-manufacturer is a complex optical apparatus, in which polarized light is transmitted through the saccharine solution, and the proportion of sugar indicated by the relative deviation of the plane of polarization.

Săc'cha-rŭm, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants from which sugar is obtained, including the sugar-cane.

Săc'cho-lăc'tate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of saccholactic acid with a base, — called also *saccholate*

Săc'cho-lăc'tic, *a.* [Lat. *saccharum*, sugar, and *lac*, milk.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, sugar and milk, — said of an acid obtained from sugar of milk, and called also *mucic acid*.

Săc'cho-late, *n.* See SACCHOLACTATE.

Sac-chŭl'mic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or characterizing, a certain acid obtained by boiling cane sugar in sulphuric acid

Sac-chŭl'mine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance deposited in brilliant crystalline scales of a brown color, when cane sugar is boiled for a long time in sulphuric acid. *Craig.*

Săc'ci-fŏrm, *a.* [Lat. *saccus*, sac, and *forma*, form] Having the general form of a sac

Săc'co-mys, *n.* [Gr. σακκος, sack, pouch, and μῦς, mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of animals belonging to the rat family, having large cheek pouches. The only species known is a native of North America.

Săc'co-phăr'ynx, *n.* [Gr. σάκκος, sack, pouch, and φάρυγξ, pharynx] (*Ichth.*) A genus of eels which have the power of distending the thorax like a sack. *Baird.*

Săc'cu-lar, *a.* Like a sac, sacciform *Dana*

Săc'cu-lā'ted, *a.* Furnished with little sacs *Dana*

Săc'cŭle, *n.* [Fr. *saccule*, Lat. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, sack] A little sack

Sa-çĕl'lum, *n.* [Lat. diminutive of *sacrum*, a sacred place] (*Arch.*) An ornamental chapel within a church *Gwilt.*

Săç'er-dō'tal (110), *a.* [Fr., Pr., Sp., & Pg. *sacerdotal*, It. *sacerdotale*, Lat. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest, from *sacer*, holy, sacred] Pertaining to priests, or to the order of priests, relating to the priesthood, priestly, as, *sacerdotal* dignity, *sacerdotal* functions.

The ascendency of the *sacerdotal* order was long the ascendency which naturally and properly belongs to intellectual superiority *Macaulay*

Săç'er-dō'tal-ĭsm, *n.* The style, spirit, or character of the priesthood, devotion to the interests of the sacerdotal order

Săç'er-dō'tal-ly, *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.

Săch'el, *n.* [Lat. *saccellus*, diminutive of *saccus*, sack, bag, Fr. *sachet*, O. Fr. & Pr. *saquet*, Sp. & Pg. *saquete*, It. *sacchetto*] A small sack or bag, a bag for carrying papers and books [Written also *satchel*]

Să'chem, *n.* A chief of a tribe of the American Indians, a sagamore See SAGAMORE

Să'chem-dŏm, *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a sachem. *Dwight.*

Să'chem-shĭp, *n.* Office or condition of a sachem. *Sachet* (să-shā'), *n.* [Fr. See SACHEL] A scent bag, or perfume-cushion *Simmonds.*

Sa-chĕv'er-el, *n.* [Said to have been so named from Dr. *Sacheverell*, by the inventor, an ironmonger of Birmingham.] A blower for the mouth of a stove. *Halliwell*

Săck, *n.* [A. S. *sacc*, *sicc*, O. H. Ger. *sac*, *sack*, D. *zak*, Sw. *säck*, Dan. *sæk*, Icel. *sekkr*, Goth. *sakkus*, Lat. *saccus*, Gr. σακκος, Heb. *sak*, Ir. & Gael. *sac*, W. & Armor. *sach*, Corn. *zah*, Fr. & Pr. *sac*, Wall. *sac*, Sp. *saco*, Pg. & It. *sacco*, Hung. *zsak*.]

1. A bag for holding and carrying goods of any kind, a receptacle made of some kind of pliable material, as cloth, leather, or the like, a large pouch.

2. A measure of three bushels [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Săck, *n.* [Lat. *sagum*, *sagus*, Gr. σαγος, a coarse woolen blanket or mantle, acc. to Polybius a Celtic word; O. Fr. *sai*, cloak, tunic, Armor. *saé*, *sé*, habit, robe, W. *segan*, a covering, a cloak. Cf. SAGUM.] A loosely hanging garment for males or females, worn like a cloak about the shoulders [Written also *sacque*]

Săck, *v. t.* To put in a sack, to bag, to put in pouches.

Săck, *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *sec*, Sp. *seco*, Pg. & It. *secco*, Lat. *siccus*, dry, harsh; O. Eng. *seck*, Ger. *sect*] A Spanish wine of the dry kind, sherry. *Shak.*

Săck, *n.* [Fr. *sac*, plunder, pillage, Sp. & Pg. *saco*, It. *sacco*, id., Fr. *saccager*, Sp. & Pg. *saquear*, It. *saccheggiare*, to plunder, from Lat. *saccus*, sack, bag, for *sac*, *saco*, *sacco*, the original meaning of which was pack, packet, booty packed up] The pillage or plunder, as of a town or city, the storm and plunder of a town, devastation, ravage

The town was stormed, and delivered up to *sack*, — by which phrase is to be understood the perpetration of all those outrages which the ruthless code of war allowed, in that age on the persons and property of the defenseless inhabitants, without regard to sex or age *Prescott*

Săck, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SACKED (săkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SACKING] [See *supra*] To plunder or pillage, as a town or city, to devastate, to ravage

The Romans lay under the apprehension of seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy *Addison*

Săck'age, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging, sack [*Rare*] *Roscoe*

Săck'but, *n.* [Fr. *saquebute*, from Sp. *sacabuche*, a sackbut, the tube or pipe of a pump, from *sacar*, to draw, and *buche*, the maw or stomach, because they who blow this instrument draw up their breath with great force, as it were from the stomach, Pg. *sacabuxa*, *saquebuxo*] (*Mus.*) A brass wind instrument of music, like a trumpet, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required, — said to be the same as the trombone *Moore*

Săck'clŏth, *n.* Cloth such as sacks are made of, coarse cloth, often a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, or mortification

Gird you with *sackcloth*, and mourn before Abner
2 Sam. iii. 31

Thus with *sackcloth* I invest my woe *Sandys*

Săck'clŏthed (-klŏthd), *a.* Clothed in sackcloth

Săck'er, *n.* One who sacks, one who captures and plunders a town

Săck'fŭl, *n.*, *pl.* SĂCK'FULS As much as a sack will hold

Săck'fŭl, *a.* Bent on plunder, seizing, ravaging [*Obs.*]

Now will I sing the *sackful* troops Pelasgian Argos hold *Chapman*

Săck'ing, *n.* [A. S. *sæcing*, from *sæc*, *sacc*, sack, bag]

1. Cloth of which sacks or bags are made

2. The coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed

Săck'less, *a.* [A. S. *sacleas*, *sæcleas*, from *sacu*, contention, and *leas*, loose, free from] Quiet, peaceable, not quarrelsome, harmless, innocent [*Rare*] *W. Scott*

Săck'-pŏs'set, *n.* [From *sack* and *posset*] A posset made of sack, milk, and some other ingredients

Săcque, *n.* A kind of light, loose cloak See SACK

Să'cral, *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to the sacrum

Săc'ra ment, *n.* [Lat. *sacramentum*, an oath, a sacred thing, a mystery, from *sacrare*, to declare as sacred, from *sacer*, sacred, It. & Sp. *sacramento*, Pr. *sacrament*, Fr. *sacrement*]

1. A sacred thing, a mystery, a mysterious or holy token or pledge [*Obs.*]

God sometimes sent a light of fire, and pillar of a cloud, and the *sacrament* of a rainbow, to guide his people through their portion of sorrows *Bp. Taylor*

2. (*Theol.*) One of the solemn religious ordinances enjoined by Christ, the head of the Christian church, to be observed by his followers, hence, specifically, the eucharist, the Lord's Supper

3. A sacred ceremony used to bind and impress an obligation, a solemn oath-taking, an oath [*Obs.*]

I'll take my *sacrament* on't *Shak.*

Syn. — SACRAMENT, EUCHARIST — Protestants apply the term *sacrament* to baptism and the Lord's Supper, especially the latter. The Romish and Greek churches have five other sacraments, viz., confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. As *sacrament* denotes an oath or vow, the word has been applied by way of emphasis to the Lord's Supper, where the most sacred vows are renewed by the Christian in commemorating the death of his Redeemer. *Eucharist* denotes the *giving of thanks*, and this term also has been applied to the same ordinance, as expressing the grateful remembrance of Christ's sufferings and death. "Some receive the *sacrament* as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as a *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received." *Bp. Taylor*

Săc'ra ment, *v. t.* To bind by an oath [*Obs.*]

Săc'ra mĕnt'al, *a.* [Fr. *sacramental*, *sacramentel*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *sacramental*, It. *sacramentale*, L. Lat. *sacramentalis*]

1. Belonging or relating to, or constituting a sacrament, sacredly or solemnly binding, as, *sacramental* rites or elements

2. Bound by a sacrament

And trains
By every rule of discipline, to glorious war
The *sacramental* host of God's elect *Cowper*

Săc'ra-mĕnt'al, *n.* That which relates to a sacrament *Morton*

Săc'ra-mĕnt'al-ĭsm, *n.* Government administered by priests, priestly rule or authority [*Rare*]

Săc'ra-mĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament

Săc'ra-ment-ā'ri-an, *n.* [L. Lat. *sacramentarius*, It. & Sp. *sacramentario*, Fr. *sacramentaire*] (*Eccl.*) One who rejects either the Roman Catholic or the Lutheran doctrine of the real presence of Christ's body and blood, in the sacrament of the eucharist or Lord's Supper.

Săc'ra-ment-ā'ri-an, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the sacraments

2. Pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

Săc'ra-mĕnt'a-ry, *n.* [L. Lat. *sacramentarium*, Fr. *sacramentaire*]

1. An ancient book of the Roman Catholic church, written by Pope Gelasius, and revised, corrected, and abridged, by St. Gregory, in which were contained all the prayers and ceremonies practiced in the celebration of the sacraments

2. A Sacramentarian, — a term of reproach formerly applied by Roman Catholics to Protestants. "Papists, Anabaptists, and *Sacramentaries*" *Bp. Taylor.*

Săc'ra-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper

2. Pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

Săc'ra ment-īze, *v. t.* To administer the sacraments. [*Obs.*] "Both to preach and *sacramentize*" *Fuller.*

Sa-crā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [Lat., from *sacer*, sacred, Fr. *sacrare*, Pr. *sacrari*, Sp. *sagrario*, Pg. & It. *sacrario*]

1. A sort of family chapel in the houses of the Romans, devoted to some particular divinity. *Elmes.*

2. The adytum of a temple *Gwilt.*

Să'crāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *sacrare*, *sacratum*, from *sacer*, sacred, holy, It. *sacrare*, O. Sp. *sacrar*, Fr. *sacrer*.] To consecrate [*Obs.*]

Să'cre, *n.* The same as SAKER See SAKER.

Să'cre, *v. t.* [Fr. *sacrer*] See SACRED] To consecrate, to make sacred [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Să'cred, *a.* [Originally p. p. of O. Eng. *sacre*, to consecrate, Fr. *sacrer*, p. p. of *sacrer*, Sp., Pg., & It. *sacro*, from Lat. *sacer*, sacred, holy, cursed. See *supra*]

1. Set apart by solemn religious ceremony, especially, in a good sense, made holy, set apart to religious use, consecrated, not profane or common, as, a *sacred* place, a *sacred* day, *sacred* service, *sacred* orders

2. Relating to religion, or to the services of religion not secular, religious, as, *sacred* history "Smit with the love of *sacred* song" *Milton*

3. Possessing the highest title to respect, reverence, or veneration, entitled to extreme reverence, venerable

Poet and saint to thee alone were given,
The two most *sacred* names of earth and heaven *Cowley.*

4. Hence, not to be profaned or violated, inviolable

Secrets of marriage still are *sacred* held *Dryden*

5. Consecrated, dedicated, devoted, — with *to*. "A temple *sacred* to the queen of love" *Dryden.*

6. Solemnly devoted, in a bad sense, as to evil, vengeance, curse, or the like, accursed, baleful. "But to destruction *sacred* and devote" *Milton.*

Sacred bean (*Bot.*) a large aquatic plant of the genus *Nelumbium* (*N. speciosum*), resembling the water-lily. It is venerated as sacred by the Chinese and Japanese. — *Order of the sacred heart* (*Rom. Cath. Church*), an order of religious ladies, founded in France in the year 1800, and approved in 1826. It was introduced into America in 1817. The members of the order devote themselves to the highest branches of female education. — *Sacred place* (*Civil Law*), the place where a deceased person is buried.

Syn. — Holy, divine, hallowed, consecrated, dedicated, devoted, religious, venerable, reverend

Să'cred ly, *adv.* 1. In a sacred manner, with reverence, religiously, as, to observe the Sabbath *sacredly*

2. Inviolably, strictly as, to observe one's word *sacredly*; a secret to be *sacredly* kept

Să'cred ness, *n.* 1. The state of being sacred, or consecrated to God to his worship, or to religious uses, holiness, sanctity as, the *sacredness* of the sanctuary, or of the Sabbath

2. Inviolableness, as, the *sacredness* of marriage vows or of a trust

Sa-crĭf'ic, Sa-crĭf'ic al, *a.* [Lat. *sacrificus*. See SACRIFICE] Employed in sacrifice *Johnson.*

Sa-crĭf'ic a ble, *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Sa-crĭf'ic-ant, *n.* [Lat. *sacrificans*, p. pr. of *sacrificare*. See SACRIFICE] One who offers a sacrifice [*Obs.*]

Săc'ri fi cā'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *sacrificare*, Fr. *sacrificateur*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *sacrificador*, It. *sacrificatore*. See SACRIFICE] A sacrificer one who offers a sacrifice [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Sa-crĭf'ic a-to-ry (50), *a.* [Fr. *sacrificatoire*, Lat. as if *sacrificatorius*. See *supra*] Offering sacrifice [*Obs.*] *Sherwood.*

Săc'ri fice (săk'rĭ fīz, 65), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SACRIFICED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SACRIFICING] [From the noun, Fr. *sacrifier*, Pr. *sacrifiar*, *sacrificar*, Sp. & Pg. *sacrificar*, It. *sacrificare*, *sagrificare*, Lat. *sacrificare*, from *sacer*, sacred, holy, and *facere*, to make]

1. To make an offering of, to consecrate or present, by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of acknowledgment or thanksgiving, to some divinity, to immolate on the altar of God, either as an atonement for sin, or to procure favor, or to express thankfulness; as, to *sacrifice* an ox or a sheep. "Oft *sacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid." *Milton.*

2. Hence, to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something; to give up in favor of a higher or more imperative object or duty, to devote, with loss or suffering.

Condemned to *sacrifice* his childish years
To babbling ignorance and to empty fears *Prior.*

3. To destroy, to kill

Săc'ri-fice (-fiz) *v. t* To make offerings to God, or to a deity, of things consumed on the altar.

O teacher, some great mischief hath befallen
To that meek man who well had *sacrificed.* *Milton*

Săc'ri-fice (-fiz) (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *sacrifice*, Sp & Pg *sacrificio*, It *sacrificio*, *sacrifizio*, *sagrifizio*, *sagrifizio*, Lat *sacrificium* See *supra*]

1 The offering of any thing to God or to a god, consecratory rite

Great pomp, and *sacrifice*, and praises loud
To Dagon *Milton*

2 Any thing consecrated and offered to a divinity, an immolated victim, or an offering of any other kind, laid upon an altar, or otherwise presented in the way of religious thanksgiving, atonement, or conciliation

Moloch, horrid king, besmeared with blood
Of human *sacrifice* *Milton*

My life, if thou preserv'st my life,
Thy *sacrifice* shall be *Addison*

3. Destruction or surrender of any thing made for the sake of something else, devotion of some desirable object, in behalf of a higher object, or to a claim deemed more pressing hence, also, the thing so devoted or given up, as, the *sacrifice* of interest to pleasure, or of pleasure to interest

Săc'ri-fic'er (săk'ri fiz'er), *n* One who sacrifices or immolates

Săc'ri-fi'cial (săk'ri fish'al), *a* [Lat *sacrificalis*, Sp *sacrificial*] Relating to, concerned with, or consisting in, sacrifice, performing sacrifice, included in sacrifice "*Sacrificial* rites" *Bp Taylor*

Săc'ri-lĕge (-lĕj), *n* [Fr *sacrilege*, Pr *sacrilegi*, Sp., Pg, & It *sacrilegio*, Lat *sacrilegium*, from *sacrilegus*, that steals, properly, gathers or picks up, sacred things, from *sacrum*, that which is sacred, from *sacer*, sacred, and *legere*, to gather, pick up] The crime of violating or profaning sacred things, the alienating to laymen, or to common purposes, what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses

And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
With *sacrilege* to dig *Spenser*

Săc'ri-lē'gious, *a* [Lat *sacrilegus* See *supra*] Violating sacred things, polluted with the crime of sacrilege, involving sacrilege, profane, impious "Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands" *Pope*

Săc'ri-lē'gious-ly, *adv* In a sacrilegious manner, with sacrilege, in violation of sacred things, as, *sacrilegiously* invading the property of a church

Săc'ri-lē'gious-ness, *n* The quality of being sacrilegious, disposition to sacrilege

Săc'ri-lē'gist, *n* One who is guilty of sacrilege

Sā'cring, *a* [Fr *sacrer*] Consecrating

Sā'cring-bĕll, *n* A small bell used in the Roman Catholic church to call attention to the more solemn parts of the service of the mass, — called also *saint's bell*, or *mass bell*

Sā'crist, *n* [L Lat, Sp, & Pr *sacrista*, It *sagrista*. See *infra*] A person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and take care of the books, a sacristan *Busby*

Săc'rist-an, *n* [L Lat *sacristanus*, from Lat *sacer*, sacred, Fr *sacristain*, Pr *sacristan*, *sagrestan*, Sp *sacristan*, It *sagrestano*] An officer of the church who has the care of the utensils or movables of the church, a sexton

Săc'rist-y, *n* [L Lat *sacristia*, from Lat *sacer*, sacred, Fr *sacristie*, Pr *sacristia*, *sagrestia*, Sp & Pg *sacristia*, It *sacristia*, *sagrestia*] An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c, are kept, vestry

Săc'ro sănct, *a* [Lat *sacrosanctus*, originally in augurated or consecrated with religious ceremonies, from *sacer*, sacred, holy, and *sanctus*, p p of *sancire*, to render sacred or inviolable by a religious act, O Fr *sacrosainct*, Sp *sacrosanto*, It *sacrosanto*, *sagrosanto*] Sacred, inviolable [*Obs*]

Sā'crum, *n* [Lat (sc *os*), the sacred bone] (*Anat*) The bone which forms the posterior part of the pelvis It is triangular in form

Săd, *a* [*compar* SADDER, *superl* SADDEST] [A-S *sæd*, satisfied, sated, weary, sick, O D *sad*, *sat*, sated, full, N D *zat*, O Sax *sad*, Icel *sadr*, *saddr*, saturated, sated, Goth *saths*, *sads*, id, Dan *sat*, sedate, solid, grave, O H Ger *sat*, sated, filled, N H Ger *satt*, satiated, full, weary, sick, sad, of colors, e g., *ein satten grün*, a sad green]

1 Heavy, weighty, ponderous, close, hard [*Obs.*] "His hand more *sad* than lump of lead" *Spenser*

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad* *Mortimer*

2 Heavy, dull, grave, dark, — said of colors "*Sad*-colored clothes" *Walton.*

Woad, or wode, is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *sad* colors. *Mortimer*

3. Serious, grave, not light, gay, frivolous, or volatile "Lady Catharine, a *sad* and religious woman." *Bacon.*

4. Affected with grief or unhappiness; cast down with affliction, downcast; gloomy; mournful.

The angelic guards ascended, mute and *sad.* *Milton.*

5 Afflictive, calamitous; causing sorrow; as, a *sad* accident; a *sad* misfortune.

6 Hence, bad, naughty, troublesome; wicked. [*Colloq*]

A grim Daniel Scroggins, and an aproned Sam Smith, . . *sad* tipsy fellows, both of them *L Taylor*

☞ *Sad* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *sad-colored*, *sad-eyed*, *sad-hearted*, *sad-looking*, and the like

Syn — Sorrowful, mournful, gloomy, dejected, depressed, cheerless, downcast, sedate, serious, grave, grievous, afflictive, calamitous

Săd, *v t* To make sorrowful, to sadden. [*Obs.*]

How it *sadded* the minister's spirits! *H Peters*

Săd'dă, *n* [Per *sad-dar*, the hundred gates or ways, from *sad*, Skr *çata*, a hundred, and *dar*, door, way] A work in the Persian tongue, being a summary of the Zendavesta, or sacred books

Săd'den, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SADDENED, *p pr* & *vb n* SADDENING] To make sad, as, (*a*) To render heavy or cohesive [*Obs*] "Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands" *Mortimer* (*b*) To make dark colored, as cloth [*Obs*] (*c*) To make grave or serious, to make melancholy or sorrowful

Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene *Pope*

Săd'den, *v i* To become, or be made, sad

Săd'der, *n* The same as SADDA

Sad'dle (-dl), *n* [A S *sadul*, *sadol*, *sadel*, *sadl*, L Ger, Dan, & Sw *sadel*, Icel *sodull*, D *zadel*, O H Ger *satul*, *satul*, *satul*, N H Ger *sattel*, W *sadell*, Ir & Gael *sadhal*, Slav *sedlo*, *siedlo*, Lat *sella*, for *sedla*, *sedula*, from the root of *sit*, Lat *sedere*]

1 A seat to be placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on

2 Hence, something resembling a saddle in form, use, or the like, as, (*a*) A piece of meat containing a part of the back bone of an animal with the ribs on each side, as, a *saddle* of mutton, of venison, &c (*b*) (*Naut*) A cleat, or block of wood, nailed on the lower yard arms, to retain the studding sail booms in their place (*c*) (*Mach*) A part to sustain or secure another part upon a curved surface

☞ The name is given also to other pieces of wood hollowed out, as, the *saddle* of the bowsprit

Săd'dle (-dl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SADDLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SADDLING]

1 To put a saddle upon

Abraham rose up early in the morning and *saddled* his ass *Gen* xxii 3

2 Hence, to fix as a charge or burden upon, to load, to encumber, as, to be *saddled* with the expense of bridges and highways

Săd'dle-bäcked (săd'dl băkt), *a* Shaped like a saddle, having a low back and an elevated neck and head, as a horse

Săd'dle-băgs, *n pl* Bags, usually of leather, united by straps, for transportation on horseback, one bag being placed on each side

Săd'dle-bär, *n* (*Arch*) One of the small iron bars to which the lead panels of a glazed window are secured *Orf Gloss*

Săd'dle-bŏw, *n* [A-S *sadelboga*] The bow or arch in front of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front

Săd'dle-clŏth, *n* A cloth under a saddle, and extending out behind, the housing

Săd'dle-gall, *n* (*Vet*) A sore or gall upon a horse's back, made by the saddle

Săd'dle-girth, *n* A band passing around the body of a horse, to hold the saddle in its place

Săd'dle-hôrse, *n* A horse suitable or trained for riding with a saddle

Săd'dler, *n* One whose occupation is to make saddles

Săd'dle-rŏof, *n* (*Arch*) A roof having two gables *Orf Gloss*

Săd'dler-y, *n* **1** The materials for making saddles and harnesses, the articles usually offered for sale in a saddler's shop

2 The trade or employment of a saddler

Săd'dle-shāped (-shāpt), *a* Shaped like a saddle, as, (*a*) (*Bot*) Bent down at the sides so as to give the upper part a rounded form *Henslow* (*b*) (*Geol*) Bent on each side of a mountain or ridge, without being broken at top, — said of strata

Săd'dle-tree, *n* The frame of a saddle

Săd'du cē'le, *a* Pertaining to, or like, the Sadducees as, *Sadducaic* reasonings or objections

Săd'du çē'an, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the Sadducees.

Săd'du-çee, *n* [Gr Σαδδουκαῖος, Heb *Sadduḳim*, so called from *Sadoḳ*, the founder of the sect, who lived about 250 years B C] One of a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels

Săd'du çee'ism, } *n* [Fr. *saducéisme.*] The tenets
Săd'du çism, } of the Sadducees.

Săd'du çize, *v i* [*imp* & *p. p.* SADDUCIZED, *p. pr* & *vb n.* SADDUCIZING] To adopt the principles of the Sadducees; as, *Sadducizing* Christians. *Atterbury.*

Săd'-i'ron (-i'ûrn), *n.* An instrument for smoothing or ironing clothes; a flat iron.

Săd'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a sad manner; darkly; gloomily; sorrowfully.

He *sadly* suffers in their grief. *Dryden.*

2. Seriously, soberly, gravely. [*Obs.*]

To tell thee *sadly*, shepherd, without blame
Or our neglect, we lost her as we came. *Milton.*

Săd'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being sad; heaviness, dullness, seriousness, gloominess; especially, sorrowfulness, mournfulness, dejection.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
That time celestial visages *Milton.*

Syn. — Sorrow, heaviness, grief, dejection. See SORROW

Sădr, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Rhamnus* (*R. lotus*), — so called by the Arabs of Barbary, who use its berries for food

Sāfe, *a.* [*compar* SAFER, *superl* SAFEST] [O. Fr. *salf*, *sauf*, *sauf*, Pr *salv*, *salf*, *sal*, Sp, Pg, & It. *salvo*, Lat *salvus*, probably allied to *servare*, to save, preserve]

1 Free from harm, injury, or risk, untouched or unthreatened by danger, unharmed, unhurt, secure, whole, as, *safe* from disease, *safe* from storms, *safe* from foes "Established in a *safe*, unenvied throne" *Milton.*

2 Conferring safety, securing from harm; not exposing to danger, confining securely, to be relied upon, as, a *safe* harbor, a safe bridge, &c. "The man of *safe* discretion" *Shak.*

The king of heaven hath doomed
This place our dungeon, not our *safe* retreat *Milton.*

3 Made incapable of receiving or doing harm; in secure care or custody

Banquo's *safe* —
Ay, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch *Shak.*

Syn. — Secure, unendangered, sure

Sāfe, *n* **1** A place for safety, specifically, a fireproof chest or closet for containing money, valuable papers, or the like, a chest or closet for securing provisions from noxious animals

2 A chest or cupboard for meats, a large box or chest in which meats may be kept cool, a refrigurator

3 A pantry [*Obs*]

Sāfe, *v. t* To render safe. [*Obs.*]

You *safed* the bringer
Out of the host *Shak.*

Sāfe'-cŏn-dŭct', *n* [From *safe* and *conduct*, Fr. *sauf conduit*] That which gives a safe passage, either a convoy or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country or a foreign country, or a writing, a pass, or warrant of security, given to a person to enable him to travel with safety

Sāfe'-con-dŭct', *v t* To conduct safely, to give safe-conduct to [*Obs or rare*]

He him by all the bonds of love besought
To *safe-conduct* his love *Spenser*

Sāfe'guărd (-gärd), *n* **1** That which defends or protects, defense, protection "The sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne" *Granville.*

2 A convoy or guard to protect a traveler

3 A warrant of security given by a sovereign to protect a stranger within his territories, or by the commander of an army for the protection of persons or property within the limits of his command, a passport

4 An outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback *Mason*

Sāfe'guărd, *v t* To guard, to protect [*Rare*]

Sāfe'-keep'ing, *n* [From *safe* and *keep*] The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape

Sāfe'ly, *adv* **1.** In a safe manner, without incurring danger or hazard of evil consequences.

2 Without injury, as, we passed the river *safely*

3 Without escape, in close custody, as, to keep a prisoner *safely*

Sāfe'ness, *n* **1** The condition or quality of being safe, freedom from harm or danger, security, safety, as, the *safeness* of an experiment

2 The state of being safe, or of conferring safety, trustworthy as insuring safety, as, the *safeness* of a bridge or of a boat

Sāfe'-plĕdge, *n* (*Law*) A surety for the appearance of a person at a given time *Bracton*

Sāfe'ty, *n* **1** The condition or state of being safe, freedom from danger or hazard, exemption from hurt, injury, or loss.

Upled by thee,
Into the heaven of heavens I have presumed,
An earthly guest, with like *safety* guided down,
Return me to my native element *Milton.*

2 The quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, justifying trust, insuring against harm or loss, &c

Would there were any *safety* in thy sex,
That I might put a thousand sorrows off,
And credit thy repentance *Beau. & Fl.*

3. Preservation from escape; close custody.

Imprison him,
Deliver him to *safety*, and return. *Shak.*

Sāfe'ty-arch, *n.* (*Arch.*) An arch formed in the body of a wall, as over a door or window, to distribute and relieve the pressure, a discharging-arch.

Sāfe'ty-bēam, *n.* (*Railway Mach.*) A beam of a truck-frame furnished with straps, which pass around an axle to prevent dangerous derangement of parts if the axle breaks. See TRUCK

Sāfe'ty-bĕlt, *n.* A belt capable of being inflated, or made of some buoyant material, to enable a person to float in water, a life-preserver. *Simmonds*

Sāfe'ty-buoy (-bwoĭ, *or* -bōō'), *n* A buoy to enable a person to float in water, a safety-belt

Sāfe'ty-chāin, *n* (*Railway Mach.*) A chain extending between a truck and a car body in such a manner as to prevent the truck from sliding dangerously when off the track

Sāfe'ty-lămp, *n* A lamp surrounded with a cylinder of wire gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases, — invented by Sir Humphry Davy [See *Illust* under *Lamp*]

☞ "When it is immersed in an explosive atmosphere, such as that of a coal mine infected by fire damp, the inflammable gas enters from without and burns in the cage; but in consequence of the cooling power of the wire gauze, no flame can pass outward so as to ignite the surrounding atmosphere, the miner therefore, is warned of his danger by the appearance of the lamp" *Brande*

Sāfe'ty-plūg, *n* A plug of fusible metal placed in an orifice in a steam boiler, to obviate danger by melting and letting out water or steam when the temperature of its fusing point is reached

Sāfe'ty-switch, *n* See SWITCH

Sāfe'ty-tūbe, *n* (*Chem*) A tube of various forms, used in chemical operations to prevent the bursting of vessels from the sudden disengagement of gases, to prevent also the accession of the air, or the mingling of fluids in different vessels connected together

Sāfe'ty-vălve, *n* (*Steam-eng*) (*a*) A valve fitted to the boiler of a steam engine, which opens and lets out the steam when the pressure within becomes too great for safety (*b*) A valve in a steam-boiler, opening inward, to admit the air and prevent the boiler from being crushed or injured by the pressure of the atmosphere as the steam cools

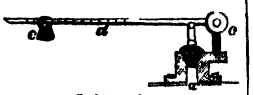

Safety-valve

a, boiler, *b*, valve *c* fulcrum or support, *d*, steelyard lever, *e*, weight

Săf'flōw, *n* The plant safflower See SAFFLOWER

Săf'flow-er, *n* [From *saffron* and *flower*, Lat *flos, floris*, Ger *safflor*, Sp *alazor*]

1. (*Bot*) An annual plant (*Carthamus tinctorius*), the flowers of which are used as a dye stuff and in making rouge, bastard saffron

2 A deep red substance separated from orange colored flowers, especially those of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, — called also *Spanish red* and *China lake*

3. The dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*

Săf'fron (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *safran*, Wall *safdan*, It *zafferano*, Sp *azafran*, Pg *açafram*, Ger & Sw *saffran*, Dan *safran*, D *saffraan*, Turk *zaferan*, from Ar & Per *zafaran*]

1 (*Bot*) A bulbous plant of the genus *Crocus*, having flowers of a deep yellow color

☞ The *bastard saffron* or *safflower*, is of the genus *Carthamus*, and the *meadow saffron* of the genus *Colchicum*

2 (*Med*) A preparation of the stigmata of the *Crocus sativus*, dried on a kiln and pressed into cakes *P Cyc*

Săf'fron, *a* Having the color of saffron flowers, deep yellow, as, a *saffron* face, a *saffron* streamer

Săf'fron, *v t* To tinge with saffron, to make yellow, to gild [*Rare*] *Chaucer*

Săf'fron-y, *a* Having the color of saffron

Săg, *v. i* [*imp & p p* SAGGED, *p pr & vb n* SAGGING] [L Ger *sacken*, sich sacken, D *zakken*, allied to A-S & O H Ger *sigan*, to fall, incline, sink down Cf SINK and SWAG]

1. To become displaced by gravity, especially in a vertical direction, to lean, incline, bend, hang away, in consequence of unsupported or insufficiently supported weight, to settle, to give way, to yield, as, a door *sags*, a building *sags* to the north or south, or a beam *sags* by means of its weight

2 Hence, to yield under the pressure of care, trouble, doubt, or the like, to be unsettled or unbalanced. [*Rare*]

The mind I away by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear *Shak*

To sag to leeward (*Naut*), to make much leeway, by reason of the sea or current, to drift to leeward, — said of a vessel *Totten*

Săg, *v. t.* To cause to bend or give way, to load or burden.

Săg, *n.* State of sinking or bending, sagging

Sā'gă, *n.; pl.* SĂ'GAS [See SAY] A Scandinavian legend, or heroic or mythic tradition, handed down among the Norsemen and kindred people, a northern European popular historical or religious tale of olden time.

Sa-gā'cious, *a* [Lat. *sagax, sagacis*, from *sagire*, to perceive quickly or keenly, Fr. & It *sagace*, Sp. *sagaz*.]

1. Of quick perceptions; keen scented, skilled in following a trail. [*Rare*] "*Sagacious* of his quarry from so far." *Milton*

2 Hence, informed by keen perceptions, perceiving [*Rare*]

3 Hence, also, of keen penetration and judgment, discerning and judicious, shrewd, sage, wise "*Sagacious* heads" *Locke*

Instinct makes them, many times, *sagacious* above our comprehension *Henry More*

Syn.—Shrewd, quick, discerning, sage See SHREWD

Sa-gā'cious-ly, *adv* In a sagacious manner, with quick scent, with keen discernment or penetration

Sa-gā'cious-ness, *n* The quality of being sagacious, quickness of scent, acuteness of discernment

Sa-găc'i-ty, *n* [Lat *sagacitas*, Fr *sagacité*, Pr *sagacitat*, Sp *sagacidad*, It *sagacità* See *supra*] The quality of being sagacious, quickness or acuteness of scent, keenness of discernment or penetration with soundness of judgment, shrewdness

Syn.—Penetration, shrewdness, judiciousness — SAGACITY, PENETRATION *Penetration* enables us to enter into the depths of an abstruse subject to detect motives, plans, &c. *Sagacity* adds to penetration a keen, practical judgment, which enables one to guard against the designs of others, and to turn every thing to the best possible advantage The Essays of Lord Bacon show a degree of *sagacity*, as well as *penetration*, which are found in scarcely any other work "The proudest admirer of his own parts might consult with others, though of inferior capacity and *penetration*" *Watts* "*Sagacity* finds out the intermediate ideas to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together *Locke*

Săg'a-mōre, *n* 1 [Cf SACHEM] The head of a tribe, among the American Indians, — generally used as synonymous with *sachem*, but some writers distinguish between them, making the *sachem* a chief of the first rank, and a *sagamore* one of the second rank

2 A juice used in medicine [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Săg'a-pĕn, } *n* [Lat *sagapenum, sacopenum*,
Săg'a-pē'num, } Gr σαγάπηνον, Fr *sagapin, gomme sagapin*, Ar *sikbinaj*, Per *sakbinak, sikbinah*] (*Med*) A gum resin supposed to be obtained from *Ferula Persica*, and found in small agglutinated masses of a yellow color It is occasionally used as a nervine and stimulating expectorant Its odor is fetid and alliaceous, its taste pungent, bitterish, and nauseous *Dunglison Brande*

Sā'gar, *n* A kind of weapon anciently used

Săg'a-thy, *n* [Fr *sagathi*, Sp *sagati, saeti*] A mixed woven fabric of silk and cotton See SAYETTE *Simmonds*

Sāge, *n* [Fr *sauge*, Pg *salva*, Pr, Sp, It, & Lat *salvia*, from Lat *salus*, saved, *salvare*, to save, A S *salwage*, H Ger *salbei, salbeie*, L Ger *sebe*] (*Bot*) A labiate plant of several species of the genus *Salvia*, but especially *S officinalis*

☞ *Sage* is mostly employed in cookery as condiment but is also used in medicine as a diaphoretic The popular name *sage* accompanied with some distinguishing epithet, is sometimes applied to all the species of the genus *Salvia*, a great number of which are recognized by botanists

Sāge, *a* [*compar* SAGER, *superl* SAGEST] [Fr *sage*, O Pr *sauge, saure*, Pr *satge, sabi*, Sp & Pg *sabio*, It *saggio*, Lat as if *sapius, sabies, savius*, from *sapere*, to be wise, *nesapius*, unwise]

1 Having nice discernment and powers of judging, prudent, grave

All you *sage* counselors, hence! *Shak*

2 Proceeding from wisdom, well judged, well adapted to the purpose

There were of the commanders, who, cloaking their fear under show of *sage* advice, counseled the general to retire *Milton*

3 Grave, serious, solemn [*Rare*] "*Sage* and solemn times" *Milton*

Syn —Wise, sagacious, sapient, grave, prudent, judicious

Sāge, *n* A wise man a man of gravity and wisdom, especially, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence, a grave philosopher

At his birth a star proclaims him come,
And guides the Eastern *sages* *Milton*

Sāge'-chēese, *n* Cheese flavored with sage, and colored green by the juice of leaves of spinage and other plants which are added to the milk *Simmonds*

Sāge'ly, *adv* In a sage manner, with just discernment and prudence, wisely

Sa-gēne', *n* [Russ *sazheny*] A Russian measure of about seven English feet [Written also *sajene*]

Sāge'ness, *n* The quality of being sage, wisdom, sagacity, prudence, gravity *Ascham*

Săg'e-nīte (49), *n* [Fr *sagenite*, from Lat *sagena*, Gr σαγηνη, a large net Cf SEINE] (*Min*) Acicular rutile *Ure*

Sāge'-wīl'lōw, *n* (*Bot*) A bush or shrub of the genus *Salix* (*S. tristis*), with nearly sessile, grayish, woolly leaves *Gray*

Săg'ger, *n* [See SEGGAR]

1 A cylindrical pot or case of fine clay, in which fine stone-ware is inclosed while being baked in the kiln, a seggar.

2. The clay of which such pots are made.

Sa-gĭ'nă, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the natural order *Alsinaceæ* *Ogilvie.*

Săg'ging, *n.* A bending or sinking in consequence of the weight.

Săg'i-nāte, *v. t.* [Lat *saginare*, from *sagina*, a stuffing] To make fat, to pamper [*Rare*] "Many a *saginated* boar" *Cowper.*

Săg'i-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *saginatio*] The act of fattening or pampering. [*Rare*] *Topsell.*

Sa-gĭt'ta, *n* [Lat] 1. (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, the Arrow

2 The keystone of an arch. [*Rare*] *Gwilt.*

3 (*Geom*) (*a*) The abscissa of a curve. (*b*) The versed sine of an arc [*Rare*]

Săj'it tal, *a* [Fr *sagittal*, Sp *sagital*, It *sagittale*, N Lat *sagittalis*, from Lat *sagitta*, an arrow] Pertaining to an arrow, resembling an arrow, furnished with an arrow like appendage, as, *sagittal* bars

Sagittal suture (*Anat*) the median suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull It is so called because it meets the coronal suture as an arrow meets the string of a bow *Core Dunglison.*

Săg'it tā'ri ă, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of aquatic plants, some species of which have arrow shaped leaves and white flowers, arrow head

Săj'it tā'ri ŭs, *n* [Lat, an archer, the constellation of the Archer from *sagittarius*, belonging to an arrow, from *sagitta*, an arrow, Fr *sagittaire*, Pr *sagittari*, Sp & Pg *sagitario*, It *sagittario*] (*Astron*) One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22

Sagittarius (Constellation and Sign)

Săg'it ta ry, *n* [See *supra*] (*Myth*) A centaur, an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver

Săg'it ta ry, *a* [Lat *sagittarius* See *supra*] Pertaining to, or resembling, an arrow

Săg'it tate, *a* [N Lat *sagittatus*, from *sagitta*, an arrow, Fr *sagitté*] (*Nat Hist*) Shaped like an arrow head, being triangular, with the two lateral angles prolonged behind

Sagittate Leaf

Sā'go, *n* [Malay & Jav *sāgu*, N Lat *sagus*] A dry, granulated starch, imported from the East Indies It is the prepared pith of several different palms, as the *Sagus Levis*, *Saguerus Rumphii*, or *saccharifera*, and others, and the *Cycas circinalis*, a plant intermediate between a palm and a fern It is much used as an article of diet for the sick, and also, as starch, for stiffening textile fabrics

Sa-gouĭn', *n* [Fr *saguoin*, It *saguino*, Ger *saguin*, the indigenous South American name] (*Zool*) A monkey of South America, having a long, hairy tail, not prehensile *P Cyc*

Sā'go-pālm (-pām), *n* (*Bot*) The *Rhapis flabelliformis*, from which sago is obtained

Să'gra, *n* (*Entom*) A genus of coleopterous insects found in the East some species of which are remarkable for their brilliant red, purple, or green color *Eng Cyc*

Săg'u ē'rus, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of palms including a species which is also called *gomuto* by the Malays, *saguero* by the Portuguese, and scientifically *Arenga* It inhabits tropical Asia, and yields a saccharine fluid, sago, and palm wine

Sā'gum, *n* [Lat *sagum, sagus*, Gr σαγος See SACK] (*Rom Antiq*) The military cloak of the Roman magistrates and dignitaries

Sā'gus *n* [See SAGO] (*Bot*) A genus of palms from which sago is obtained

Sā'gy, *a* [From *sage*] Full of sage, seasoned with sage

Sāh'līte (49), *n* [From *Sahla* in Sweden] A massive, clouded variety of augite, of a dingy green color, — so called because first obtained at the mountain *Sahla*, in Westermania *Dana*

Sā'i, *n* (*Zool*) A species of monkey found in South America, a species of sapajou See SAPAJOU

Sā'ic, *n* [Fr *saique*, Turk *shaika*, Russ *tshaika*,] (*Naut*) A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant, a kind of ketch which has no topgallant sail, nor mizzen top sail *Mar Dict.*

Said (sĕd), *a* Before mentioned already spoken of or specified, aforesaid, — used chiefly in legal style

Sā'ĭ-gă, *n* (*Zool*) A genus of the antelope, and especially one species (*Saiga Tartarica*), found in Russia and Siberia *Eng Cyc.*

Sāil'kyr, *n* (*Mil*) A kind of small cannon, a saker. [*Obs*]

Sāil, *n* [A S *segel, segl*, O H Ger *sekal, segal*, N H Ger & Sw *segel*, L Ger *segel, seil*, D *zeil*, Icel *segl*, Dan *segl, seil*, Pol *żagiel*, O Fr. *sigle*, Ir & Gael *seol*, W *hwyl*]

1 A texture spread to the wind, to assist the progress of a vessel in the water, a sheet of canvas or of some substitute, as matting, extended by means of masts, yards, ropes, &c., as a means of locomo-

tion by the action of the wind upon it. "Behooves him now both *sail* and oar." *Milton.*

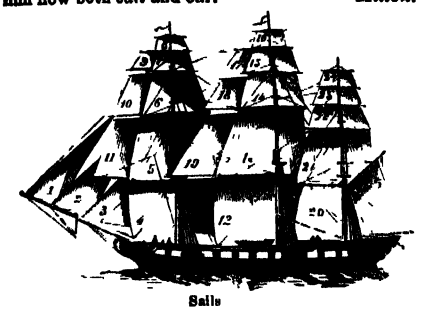

Sails

1, flying jib; 2, jib; 3, foretop-mast-stay sail; 4 fore-course, 5, foretop sail; 6, foretop-gallant sail; 7, fore-royal; 8 fore sky sail; 9, fore-royal studding sail; 10, foretop-gallant studding sail; 11, foretop-mast studding sail 12 main-course; 13, maintop sail, 14, maintop-gallant sail, 15, main-royal, 16, main sky sail, 17, main-royal studding sail; 18, maintop-gallant studding sail 19, maintop-mast studding sail; 20, mizzen-course 21, mizzen top sail; 22, mizzen-top-gallant sail; 23, mizzen-royal, 24, mizzen sky sail, 25, mizzen spanker

2 Hence, a wing, a van [*Poet*]

Like an eagle soaring
To weather his broad *sails* *Spenser*

3 A sailing vessel, a ship of any kind, a craft

☞ In this use, the plural has usually the same form as the singular

4 A journey or excursion upon the water, a passage by a sailing vessel

Shoulder-of-mutton sail (*Naut*) a triangular sail so called from the peculiarity of its form It is chiefly used to set on a boat's mast *Totten* — *To loose sails* to unfurl them — *To make sail* to extend an additional quantity of sail — *To set sail*, to expand or spread the sails and hence, to begin a voyage — *To shorten sail*, to reduce the extent of sail or take in a part — *To strike sail* to lower the sails suddenly as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind, hence, to acknowledge inferiority to abate pretension — *Under sail*, having the sails spread

Sāil, *v i* [*imp & p p* SAILED, *p pr & vb n* SAILING] [A S *seglian, seghan*, O H Ger *segelen*, N H Ger *segeln*, L Ger *segeln, seilen* Icel *sigla*, Sw *segla*, Dan *sejle*, O Fr *seiler* See *supra*]

1 To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water to move through the water, — said also of the motion of a swimming bird, or of a fish

Little dolphins when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British whale *Dryden*

2 To be conveyed in a vessel on water to pass by water, as, they *sailed* from London to Canton

3 To set sail, to begin a voyage

4 To move smoothly through the air, to glide through the air without apparent exertion

As is a winged messenger from heaven,
When he bestrides the lazy pacing clouds,
And *sails* upon the bosom of the air *Shak*

Sāil, *v t* **1** To pass or move upon in a ship, by means of sails

A thousand ships were manned to *sail* the sea *Dryden*

2 To fly through.

Sublime she *sails*
The aerial space, and mounts the winged gales *Pope*

3. To direct or manage the motion of, as a vessel, as, to *sail* one's own ship *Totten*

Sāil'a-ble, *a* Admitting of being passed by ships, navigable

Sāil'-broad, *a.* [See BROAD] Spreading like a sail. *Milton*

Sāil'-clŏth, *n* Duck or canvas used in making sails.

Sāil'er *n* **1** One who sails a sailor [*Rare*] *P Sidney*

2 A ship or other vessel, — with qualifying words descriptive of speed or manner of sailing, as, a heavy *sailer*, a fast *sailer* a prime *sailer*

Sāil'-hook, *n* A small hook used in sail-making to hold the seams square

Sāil'ing, *n* **1** (*Naut*) The act of a person or thing that sails, the motion of a vessel on water by means of sails, the act of starting on a voyage

2 The art or method of directing a ship's way on the ocean, navigation, as, globular *sailing*, oblique *sailing*, and the like

☞ For the several methods of sailing, see the terms GLOBULAR, OBLIQUE, MERCATOR'S, PARALLEL, TRAVERSE, &c

Sāil'ing-mās'ter, *n* (*U S Navy*) A warrant officer, ranking next below a lieutenant, whose duties are to navigate the vessel, and under the direction of the executive officer to attend to the stowage of the hold, to the cables, rigging, &c *Totten*

Sāil'less (109), *a* Destitute of sails *Pollok*

Sāil'-lŏft, *n* A loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made.

Sāil'-māk'er, *n* One whose occupation is to make or repair sails

Sāil'-nee'dle, *n.* A large needle used in working upon sails.

Sāil'or, *n* [Another form of *sailer*] One who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels, one who understands the management of ships in navigation, a mariner, a seaman.

Syn. — Mariner, seaman, seafarer

Sāil'-rōom, *n.* (*Naut*) An apartment in a vessel where the sails which are not bent are stowed

Sāil'y, *a* Like a sail [*Rare*] *Drayton*

Sāil'-yārd, *n.* [A-S *segel gyrd*] (*Naut*) The yard or spar on which sails are extended *Dryden*

Sāim (sām), *n* [Written also *seam*] [A-S *seim*, seam, fat, Prov Ger *saim*, L Ger. *seem, sehm*, N. H Ger *seim*, thick, glutinous slime, mucilaginous fluid, honey-comb, O H Ger *seim*, honey, Icel *seimr*, honey-comb, D *zeem*, oiled leather, W *saim*, grease Cf It *sanne*, Sp. *sain*, Pr *sagin, sain*, Fr *sain-doux*, hog's grease, lard, from Lat *sagina*, a fattening, fatness, It *sanne*, from Lat. *sagina*] Lard [*Prov Eng*]

Sāin (for *sayen*), *p p* of *say* [*Obs*] *Shak*

Sāin, *v t* [Lat *sanctus*, sacred, Fr *sain* See SAINT and SANE] To sanctify, to bless so as to protect from evil influence, to make or keep safe [*Rare*] *W Scott*

Sāin'foin (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr, from *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay, Lat *sanum fenum*, or from *saint*, sacred, and *foin*, hay, Lat *sanctum fenum*, but the latter spelling and derivation is probably wrong] (*Bot*) A leguminous plant of the genus *Hedysarum*, cultivated for fodder [Written also *saintfoin*]

Sāint, *n* [Fr *saint*, Pr *saint, sanct, sant, san, sayn*, Sp *santo, san*, It *santo*, Lat *sanctus*, sacred, properly *p p* of *sancire*, to render sacred by a religious act, to appoint as sacred]

1 A person sanctified, a holy or godly person, one eminent for piety and virtue "Them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be *saints*" 1 *Cor* i 2

2 One of the blessed in heaven

Then shall thy *saints* unmixed, and from the impure
Far separate, circling thy holy mount,
Unfeigned hallelujahs to thee sing *Milton*

3 (*Eccl*) One canonized by the church

Saint Andrew's cross (*a*) A cross shaped like the letter X (*b*) (*Bot*) A low North American shrub of the genus *Ascyrum* (*A Crux-Andrea*), the petals of which have the form of a Saint Andrew's cross *Gray* — *Saint Anthony's fire*, the erysipelas, — popularly so called because it was supposed to have been cured by the intercession of Saint Anthony — *Saint Cuthbert's beads* (*Paleon*), the separated, perforated joints of a species of fossil encrinite, *Encrinites moniliformis*, — so called from their resemblance to beads — *Saint Ignatius's bean* (*Bot*), the seeds of a plant of the genus *Ignatia* (*amara*) used in India as a remedy for cholera *Ing Cyc* — *Saint John's bread*, a plant of the genus *Ceratonia*, the carob tree *P Cyc* — *Saint John's wort*, a plant of the genus *Hypericum*, most species of which have yellow flowers — *Saint Martin's herb*, a small plant of the genus *Sauvagesia* (*S erecta*) It is very mucilaginous, and is used in medicine — *Saint Peter's wort* (*a*) A plant of the genus *Ascyrum* (*b*) A plant of the genus *Hypericum* — *Saint's bell*, a small bell used in the Roman Catholic church to call attention to the more solemn parts of the service of the mass, as at the conclusion of the ordinary, when the priest repeats the words *Sanctæ, sanctæ sanctæ Deus sabaoth*, and on the elevation of the host and chalice after consecration It is usually a hand-bell carried by an attendant, but sometimes a larger one is used, suspended in a small turret on the outside of the church, and rung by a rope from within *Orf Gloss* — *Saint Vitus's dance* (*Med*), a disease affecting the voluntary muscles with constant irregular movements, occurring usually before puberty, chorea

Sāint, *v t* [*imp & p p* SAINTED, *p pr & vb n* SAINTING] To make a saint of, to beatify, to number or enroll among saints by an official act of the pope to canonize

Over against the church, stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker who has been beatified, though never *sainted* *Addison*

Sāint, *v i* To act with a show of piety [*R*] *Pope*

Sāint'ed, *a.* **1** Consecrated, sacred, holy, pious

Among the enthroned gods on *sainted* seats *Milton.*

2 Entered into eternal happiness, gone to heaven, — often used as a euphemism for *dead*

Sāint'ess, *n* A female saint [*Rare*] *Fisher*

Sāint'hood, *n* **1** The state of being a saint, the condition of a saint

2 The order or united body of saints, saints considered collectively

It was supposed he felt no call to any expedition that might endanger the reign of the military *sainthood* *W Scott*

Sāint'ism, *n* The character or quality of saints [*Rare*] *Tennyson*

Sāint'-like, *a* Resembling a saint, suiting a saint, becoming a saint, saintly

Glossed over only with a *saint-like* show *Dryden*

Sāint'li-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being saintly

Sāint'ly, *a* [*compar* SAINTLIER, *superl.* SAINTLIEST] Like a saint; becoming a holy person "So dear to heaven is *saintly* charity" *Milton*

Sāint-ō'lo gist, *n.* (*Theol.*) One versed in the knowledge of saints; one who writes the lives of saints. [*Rare.*]

Sāint'-seem'ing, *a.* Having the appearance of a saint *Mountagu.*

Sāint'ship, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

Sāint'-Si-mō'ni-an, *n.* A follower of the Count de *St. Simon*, who died in 1825, and who maintained that the principle of property held in common, and that the just division of the fruits of common labor among the members of society, are the true remedy for the social evils which exist *Brande.*

Sāint'-Si-mō'ni an ism, *n* The principles, doctrines, or practice of the Saint-Simonians.

Sa-jēne', *n* See SAGENE

Sāke, *n* [A-S. *sacu, sōc*, strife, a cause or suit at law, D *zaak*, cause, thing, affair, L Ger. *sake*, N. H Ger *sache*, thing, cause in law, O H. Ger. *sahha, sechia, secha*, Icel *sok*, Sw *sak*, Dan. *sag*, from A S *sacan*, Goth *sakan*, Icel *saka*, O H. Ger. *sahhan*, M H Ger *sachen*, to contend, strive, defend one's right, accuse, charge in a lawsuit, allied to *seek*, q v] Final cause, end, purpose, reason, account, regard or respect, — used chiefly in such phrases as, *for the sake of, for his sake, for man's sake, for mercy's sake*, and the like

I will not again curse the ground any more for man's *sake* *Gen.* viii. 21

Will he draw out,
For anger's *sake*, finite to infinite? *Milton*

Knowledge is for the *sake* of man, and not man for the *sake* of knowledge *Sir W Hamilton.*

Sā'ker, *n* [Fr, Sp, & Pg *sacre*, It *sagro*, from Lat *sacer*, sacred, holy, Lat. *falco sacer*, Ger. *sakerfalk*, Gr. ἱέραξ]

1. (*Ornith*) A species of falcon.

On his right hand flew
A *saker* *Chapman.*

2. (*Mil*) A small piece of artillery. [*Rare*]

Ply them with all manner of shot, minion,
Saker, culverin, or any thing *B Jonson.*

On the bastions were planted culverins and *sakers* *Macaulay.*

Sā'ker-ĕt (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *sacret* See *supra*] (*Ornith*) The male of the saker hawk *Bailey.*

Saki (*Pithecia satanas*).

Sā'ki, *n* (*Zool*) A monkey of the genus *Pithecia* It has a long, bushy tail, and has thus obtained the name of *fox tailed monkey*

☞ The term is also applied in a general way to denote any American monkey not having a prehensile tail

Sāl, *n* [Lat See SALT] Salt, — a word much used in chemistry and pharmacy

Sal absinthii (*Chem*), an impure salt obtained from the ashes of wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*) by lixiviation, being an impure carbonate of potash — *Sal alembroth* [Chald *alembroth*, the key of art, wisdom] A double salt, consisting of the chloride of mercury and the chloride of ammonium, employed by the alchemists *Graham* — *Sal ammoniac*, chloride of ammonium, a salt of a sharp, acrid taste, much used in the mechanic arts and in pharmacy, — called also *hydrochlorate* or *muriate of ammonia* — *Sal de duobus* [Lat] Sulphate of potash — *Sal diureticus* [Lat, diuretic salt] (*O Chem*) Acetate of potash — *Sal enixum* [Lat] (*O Chem*) Bisulphate of potash — *Sal gem*, or *sal gemmæ*, native chloride of sodium, or common salt — *Sal prunella*, fused niter or saltpetre molded into cakes or balls, and used for chemical purposes *Simmonds* — *Sal seignette*, tartrate of potassa and soda, Rochelle salt — *Sal volatile* (vol'a-tĭl, *popularly pronounced* vol'a-til), volatile salt. See VOLATILE

Sa-lăam', *n.* The same as SALAM

Finally, Josiah might have made his *salaam* to the excise-man just as he was folding up that letter *Prof Wilson*

Sāl'a-ble, *a* [From *sale*] Capable of being sold, finding a ready market, in good demand

Sāl'a-ble-ness, *n* The state of being salable

Sāl'a-bly, *adv* In a salable manner.

Sa-lā'cious, *a* [Lat *salax*, *salacis*, fond of leaping, lustful, from *salire*, to leap, O Fr & It. *salace*, Sp *salaz*] Lustful, lecherous *Dryden.*

Sa-lā'cious-ly, *adv* With eager sexual appetite, lustfully

Sa-lā'cious-ness, } *n* [Lat *salacitas*, O Fr *sala*
Sa-lăc'i-ty, } *cité* See *supra*] Strong propensity to venery, lust, lecherousness.

Săl'ad, *n* [Fr *salade*, from Lat *sal, salis*, salt, It. *salato*, salted, *salare*, to salt, It *insalata*, Sp. *ensalada*, salad, D *salade*, Dan, Sw, & Ger. *salat*]

1 A preparation of uncooked herbs, usually dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, or spices, and eaten for giving a relish to other food

Leaves eaten raw are termed *salad* *Watts.*

2 A dish composed of some kind of meat, especially of chicken or lobster, chopped fine, and mixed with uncooked herbs, as lettuce, &c, seasoned with mustard and other condiments, as, chicken-*salad*, lobster-*salad*, &c

Săl'ade, *n* See SALLET.

Săl'ad-ing, *n* Vegetables for salads. *Cheyne.*

Săl'se-rā'tus, *n.* See SALERATUS.

Săl'al-bĕr'ry, *n.* (*Bot*) The fruit of a plant of the genus *Gaultheria*, from the valley of the Columbia River, or Oregon, about the size of a common grape, of a dark color, and of a sweet flavor.

Sa'lām', *n.* [Ar. *salām*, peace, safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect in the East.

Săl'a-măn'der (110), *n.* [Fr. *salamandre*, Sp., Pg., It., & Lat. *salamandra*, Gr. σαλαμάνδρα, Skr. *salamandala*, Per. *samander*, *samandel*]

Salamander (*Menopoma Alleghaniensis*)

1. (*Zoöl*) A genus of batrachian reptiles having some affinities with lizards, but more with frogs

☞ The *salamanders* have an elongated body, four feet, and a long tail, which gives them the general form of lizards, but they have all the characters of batrachians The vulgar story that the salamander is able to endure fire, is a mistake

I have maintained that *salamander* of yours with fire any time this two and thirty years *Shak*

2. A pouched rat (*Geomys pinetis*), found in Georgia and Florida.

3. A circular iron plate used for culinary purposes, also, a large poker [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Salamander safe, a particular kind of fire proof iron safe [*U S*] — *Salamander's hair* or *wool* (*Min*), a species of asbestus or mineral flax [*Obs*]

Săl'a-măn'drine, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, a salamander, enduring fire.

Săl'a-măn'droid, *a* [Gr σαλαμάνδρα and εἶδος, form] Resembling salamanders *Dana*

Săl'a-man-quēge' (-kēr', 91), *n sing & pl* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Salamanca, in the plural, the people of Salamanca

Săl'a-man-quēge' (-man-kēr'), *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Salamanca, or its inhabitants

Săl'am-stōne, *n* (*Min.*) A kind of blue sapphire brought from Ceylon *Dana*

Săl'a-ried, *a* Receiving a salary, paid by a salary

Săl'a-ry, *n* [Fr *salaire*, Pr *salari*, *salari*, Sp, Pg, & It *salario*, Lat *salarium*, originally salt money, the money given to the Roman soldiers for salt, which was a part of their pay, from *salarius*, belonging to salt, from *sal*, salt] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services, annual or periodical wages or pay, hire

This is hire, or *salary*, not revenge *Shak*

Syn. — Stipend, pay, wages, hire, allowance

Săl'a-ry, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* SALARIED, *p pr & vb. n.* SALARYING] To fix or pay a salary to one, as, to *salary* a clerk, a *salaried* man

Săle, *n* [A-S *sellan*, to give, to deliver, to sell See SELL]

1 The act of selling, the transfer of property from one person to another, for a price in money, paid or to be paid

2. Opportunity of selling, demand, market

They shall have a ready *sale* for them *Spenser*

3 Public disposal to the highest bidder, or exposure of goods in market, auction [*R*] *Temple*

Of sale, *on sale for sale*, to be bought or sold, offered to purchasers — *To set to sale* to offer for sale, to put up for purchase, to make merchandise of *Milton*

Săle, *n* A wicker basket, also, a basket-like net [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Săle'-brōs'i-ty, *n* [See SALEBROUS] Roughness or ruggedness of a place or road [*Obs*] *Feltham*

Săle'-brōŭs, *a* [Lat *salebrosus*, from *salebra*, a jolting, rugged road, from *salire*, to leap, bound] Rough, rugged, uneven [*Obs*]

Săl'ep (Synop, § 130), *n* [Written also *salib*, *salop*, and *saloop*] [Ar *sahleb*, Turk *salleb*] (*Med*) A nutritious substance prepared from the roots of *Orchis mascula*, and other species of *Orchis*, used to make a beverage by dissolving the powdered preparation in hot water, and adding to the solution both sugar and milk *Dunglison*

Săle'-rā'tus, *n* [N Lat *sal æratus* See SAL and AERATED] A bi carbonate of potash, not always pure, containing a greater quantity of carbonic acid than pearlash It is much used in cookery [Written also *saleratus*]

Săle'sman, *n*, *pl* SĂLE'SMEN [From *sale* and *man*] One who sells any thing, one whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise

Săle'work (-wŭrk), *n* Work or things made for sale, hence, work carelessly done

Sā'li-ant, *a* (*Her*) The same as SALIENT

Săl'ic, *a.* [Fr *salique*, derived from the *Salian* Franks, who, in the fifth century, formed a body of laws, called in Lat *leges salicæ*, by the 62d paragraph of which females were excluded from succession to the crown] Designating a law by which, as in France, males only can inherit the throne

Săl'i-cā'ceoŭs, *a* [See *infra*] Belonging or relating to the willow

Săl'i-çine, *n* [Fr *salicine*, N Lat *salicinum*, from Lat *salix*, *salicis*, a willow] (*Chem*) A substance obtained in fine scales, of a silky luster, from the bark of certain species of willow, as the *Salix helix*, *S. amygdalina*, &c It is of a pure, bitter taste, and highly febrifuge in quality *Gregory*

Săl'i-cŏr'ni-a, *n.* (*Bot*) A genus of plants growing in marshy places, glasswort See GLASSWORT

Săl'i-çyl'ic, *a.* [See SALICINE] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, salicine or salicylous acid, —said of a certain acid obtained by heating salicylous acid with potash. [Written also *salicilic*]

Sa-lĭç'y-loŭs, *a.* (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, salicine, —said of a certain acid obtained by the mutual action of bichromate of potash, sulphuric acid, salicine, and water. [Written also *saliculous*]

Sā'li-ençe, *n* 1 The quality or condition of being salient, a leaping, a springing forward, an assaulting "Fierce *salience* and full intent" *Spenser*

2 Hence, the quality or state of projecting or being projected, projection, protrusion

The thickness and *salience* of the external frontal table remains apparent. *Sir W Hamilton*

Sā'li-ent, *a* [Lat *saliens*, p pr of *salire*, to leap, Fr *saillant*]

1 Moving by leaps, leaping, bounding, jumping "*Salient* animals" *Browne*,

2 Shooting out or up, projecting, springing

He had in himself a *salient* living spring of generous and manly action *Burke*

3 Hence, figuratively, forcing itself on the attention, projecting, prominent, conspicuous

He [Grenville] had neither *salient* traits nor general comprehensiveness of mind *Bancroft*

4 (*Math & Fort*) Projecting outwardly, as, a *salient* angle, — opposed to *re-entering* [See *Illust* of *Bastion*]

Lion salient

5 (*Her*) Represented in a leaping position, as, a *salient* lion or other beast

Sā'li-ent, *n* (*Fort*) A salient angle or part, a projection

Sā'li-ent-ly, *adv* In a salient manner

Sa-lĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *sal*, salt, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *salifère*, Sp *salifero*] Producing or bearing salt, as, *saliferous* rock

Saliferous rocks (*Geol*), the new red sandstone system of some geologists — so called because, in Europe, this formation contains beds of salt *Dana*

Săl'i-fi-a-ble, *a* [Fr *salifiable*, Sp *salificable*, It *salificabile* See SALIFY] (*Chem*) Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt, as, metallic oxides are *salifiable* bases

Săl'i-fi-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *salification* See SALIFY] The act of salifying

Săl'i-fy, *v t* [*imp & p p* SALIFIED *p pr & vb n* SALIFYING] [Fr *salifier*, Sp *salificar*, It *salificare*, fr. Lat *sal*, salt, and *facere*, to make] To form into a salt, as a base, by combining it with an acid

Săl'i-got, *n* [Fr] (*Bot*) A plant, the water thistle

Sa-lĭ'nă, *n* [Lat, from *salinus*, salt, *sal*, salt]

1 A salt marsh, or salt pond, inclosed from the sea *Simmonds*

2 A place where salt is made from salt water, salt works

Săl'i-nā'tion, *n* [See *infra*] The act of washing with salt water [*Rare*] *Greenhill*

Sa-lĭne', or **Sā'lĭne** (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *salinus*, from *sal*, salt, Fr *salin*, Sp & It *salino*]

1 Consisting of salt, or containing salt, as, *saline* particles, *saline* substances

2 Partaking of the qualities of salt, as, a *saline* taste

Sa-lĭne', or **Sā'lĭne**, *n* [Fr *saline*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *salina*, from *salinus* See *supra*] A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth

Săl'ine, *n* (*Chem*) A dry, saline, reddish substance, obtained from the ashes of potato leaves

Sa-lĭne'ness, *n* The state of being saline

Săl'i-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *salinus*, saline and *ferre*, to bear See SALINE, *a*] Producing salt

Sa-lĭn'i-fōrm, *a* [Lat *salinus*, belonging to salt, and *forma*, form] Having the form of salt

Săl'i-nŏm'e-ter, *n* [Lat *salinus*, saline, and Gr μέτρον, a measure] A salt gauge, for indicating the strength of brine or salt water, as in marine engines

Sa-lĭf'no-ter-rēne', *a* [Lat *salinus*, belonging to salt, and *terrenus* earthy] Pertaining to, or composed of, salt a l earth

Sa-lĭn'oŭs, *a* Consisting of, or containing, salt, saline [*Rare*]

Săl'ique (săl'ĭk, or sa leek'), *a* Same as SALIC, q v

She fulmined out her scorn of laws *salique* *Tennyson*

Săl'ite, *v t* [Lat *salire*, *salitum*, from *sal*, salt] To impregnate or season with salt, to salt [*Obs*]

Sa-lī'vă, *n* [Lat, It, Sp, Pg, & Pr *saliva*, Fr *salive*, allied to Gr σιάλον] The transparent, alkaline liquid secreted by the parotid, sub maxillary, and sub lingual glands, spittle

☞ The *parotid saliva* is limpid, and serves to moisten the food during mastication that of the *sub-maxillary* and *sub-lingual* is viscid, and serves for deglutition and gustation

Sa-lī'val (Synop, § 130), *a.* Pertaining to saliva, salivary

Săl'i-vant, *a* [Lat *salivans*, p pr of *salivare* See SALIVATE] Producing salivation

Săl'i-vant, *n.* That which produces salivation

Săl'i-va-ry, *a* [Fr *salival*, *salivaire*, Pr & Sp *salival*, It *salivale*, Lat *salivarius*] Pertaining to saliva, secreting or conveying saliva, as, *salivary* glands, *salivary* ducts or canals.

Săl'i-vāte, *v. t.* [*imp. & p p.* SALIVATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SALIVATING] [Lat *salivare*, *salivatum*, It *salivare*, Sp *salivar*, Fr *saliver* See SALIVA.] (*Med*) To produce an abnormal secretion of saliva, as by the use of mercury, to produce ptyalism.

Săl'i-vā'tion, *n.* [Fr *salivation*, Sp *salivacion*, It. *salivazione*, Lat *salivatio*] (*Med*) A continued unnatural flow of saliva, ptyalism

Sa-lī'voŭs (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *salivosus*, Fr *salivaux*, Sp *salivoso*] Pertaining to saliva, partaking of the nature of saliva

Sā'lix, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of trees or shrubs including the willow, osier, and the like, growing usually in wet grounds

Săl'len derg, *n pl* [See SELLENDERS] (*Far.*) An eruption on the hind leg of a horse. [Written also *sellanders* and *sellenders*]

On the inside of the hock, or a little below it as well as at the bend of the knee, there is occasionally a scurfy eruption called "mallenders" in the fore leg, and *sallenders* in the hind leg *Youatt.*

Săl'let, *n* [Fr *salade*, Sp *celada*, It *celata*, W *salad*, from Lat *cælata*, *cassis cælata*, from *cælare*, to engrave in relief, so called from the figures engraved upon it] A light kind of helmet, introduced during the fifteenth century, chiefly for the use of foot soldiers

Sallet, or Salade

Then he must have a *sallet* wherewith his head may be saved *Latimer.*

Săl'let, } *n* Salad [*Obs*]
Săl'let-ing, }

Săl'li ançe, *n* [From *sally*] An issuing forth [*Obs*]

Săl'lōw, *n* [A S *salig*, *sealh*, *seal*, O H Ger *salaha*, Lat *salix*, Ir *sail*, *saileach*, Gael *seileach*, W. *helyg*] (*Bot*) One of certain trees or low shrubs of the willow kind, or genus *Salix* *P Cyc*

Săl'lōw, *a* [*compar* SALLOWER, *superl* SALLOWEST] [A S *salu*, *sal*, *saluwig*, *saloerg*, *salvig*, D. *zaluw*, O H Ger *salo*, *saluw*, Prov Ger *sal*, It *salato*, Fr *sale*] Having a yellowish color, of a pale, sickly color, tinged with a dark yellow, as, a *sallow* skin

Săl'lōw ness, *n* A yellowish color, paleness, tinged with a dark yellow

Săl'lōw-thôrn, *n* (*Bot*) A shrub, or small tree, of the genus *Hippophæ* (*H rhamnoides*), having sharp spines, and hence used for hedges It produces small, orange colored berries, which, being acid, make an agreeable preserve, and the plant itself affords a yellow dye *Baird*

Săl'ly, *n* [Fr *saillie*, Pr *salhia*, Sp *salida*, Pg *sahida*, It *salita* See the verb]

1 A leaping forth, a darting or shooting

2 A rushing or bursting forth, a quick issue, a sudden eruption, specifically, an issuing of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers

Sallies were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss *Bacon*

3 Excursion from the usual track, range, digression, deviation

He who often makes *sallies* into a country and traverses it up and down will know it better than one that goes always round in the same track *Locke*

4 A flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like; a darting forth of a quick and active mind "The unaffected mirth with which she enjoyed his *sallies*" *W Scott.*

5 Transgression of the limits of soberness or steadiness, act of levity, wild gayety, frolic, escapade

The excursion was esteemed but a *sally* of youth *Watton*

Săl'ly, *v i* [*imp & p p* SALLIED, *p pr & vb n* SALLYING] [Fr *saillir*, O Fr *sallir*, *salir*, Pr *saillir*, *sallir*, *salir*, Sp *salir*, Pg *sahir*, It *salire*, from Lat *salire*, to leap, spring] To leap or rush out to burst forth, to issue suddenly, as a body of troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers

They break the truce, and *sally* out by night *Dryden*

The foe retires — she heads the *sallying* host *Byron*

Săl'ly-lŭnn, *n* [Named from the inventor] A kind of sweet tea cake, which is toasted and buttered [*Eng*] *Simmonds.*

Săl'ly-pōrt, *n* 1 (*Fort*) A postern gate, or a passage under ground, from the inner to the outer works, to afford free egress for troops in a sortie

2 (*Naval*) A large port on each quarter of a fireship, for the escape of the men into boats when the train is fired

Săl'ma gŭn'dĭ, *n* [Fr *salmigondis*, from Lat. *salgama condita*, pl, from *salgama*, pickles, and *condita*, preserved, p p of *condire*, to preserve; or from the Countess *Salmagondi*, lady of honor to Maria de Medici, who invented it]

1 A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions *Johnson.*

2 Hence, a mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley, a pot pourri, a miscellany *Irving.*

Săl'mi-ăc, *n* (*Chem*) Sal ammoniac See SAL

Salmis (săl'mē'), *n* [Fr] (*Cookery*) A ragout of roasted game cooked with wine, bread, and condiments suited to provoke appetite

Săl'm'on (săm'un), *n* [Lat *salmo*, *salmonis*, Fr. *saumon*, O Fr *saulmon*, Pr *salmo*, Sp. *salmon*, It *salamone*, *sermone*] (*Ichth*) A fish of a yellow

ish-red color, of the genus *Salmo*, it is found in all the northern climates of America, Europe, and Asia.

Salmon

☞ It ascends the rivers for spawning in spring, and penetrates to their head streams It is a remarkably strong fish, and will even leap over considerable falls which lie in the way of its progress It has been known to grow to the weight of 75 pounds, more generally it is from 15 to 25 pounds It furnishes a delicious dish for the table, and is an article of commerce

Sălm'on-ĕt (săm'un ĕt), *n.* A salmon of small size, a samlet

Săl'mon-oid, *a* [Fr *salmonoïde*, from Lat *salmo*, a salmon, and Gr *εἶδος*, form] (*Ichth*) Belonging to the family of which the salmon is the type

Sălm'on-peel (săm'un-), *n.* A young salmon

Sălm'on-pipe (săm'un-), *n.* A certain device for catching salmon *Crabb*

Sălm'on-trout (săm'un-), *n* (*Ichth*) A small species of *Salmo*, resembling the common salmon in color, — called also the *sea trout* *Walton*

Săl'o-gen, *n* [Lat *sal*, salt, and Gr *γενεν*, to generate] (*Chem*) A substance which forms a haloid salt with a metal, the electro negative element of a haloid salt, halogen

Salon (să'lŏng'), *n* [Fr] An apartment for the reception of company, hence, in the plural, fashionable parties, circles of fashionable society

Sa-loon', *n* [Fr & Sp *salon*, It *salone*, from Fr *salle*, Pr, Sp, & It *sala*, a large room, a hall, Ger *saal*, D *zaal*, Dan & Sw *sal*, from O H Ger *sal*, house, hall, A S *sel*, seat, dwelling, hall] (*Arch*) A spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company, or for works of art, a hall of reception, a large public room or parlor, — applied also to halls for public entertainments or amusement, also, to apartments for specific public uses, as, the *saloon* of a steamboat, a refreshment *saloon*, or the like "The gilded *saloons* in which the first magnates of the realm . . gave banquets and balls" *Macaulay*

Sa-loop', } *n* The same as SALEP
Săl'op (Synop , § 130), }

Săl'pă, } *n* (*Zool*) A nearly pellucid tunicate
Săl'pi an, } mollusk, living in the open ocean, and often brightly phosphorescent *Dana.*

Săl'pi con (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr & Sp *salpicon*, from Sp , Pg , & Pr *salpicar*, to besprinkle, to speckle, to powder with salt, to corn, from *sal*, salt, and *picar*, to prick, to make punctures] Chopped meat or bread, &c , used to stuff legs of veal or pieces of other meat, stuffing farce [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Săl'sa fỹ, *n* See SALSIFY

Săl'sa men tā'ri-oŭs, *a* [Lat *salsamentarius*, from *salsamentum*, fish pickle, brine, salted or pickled fish, from *salsus*, salted, salt, p p of *salire*, to salt] Pertaining to, or containing, salt, salted

Săls'eg, *n pl* Mud eruptions, being vents of vapor and heat, where there is no true volcano *Dana*

Săl'si fỹ (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *salsifis*, Sp *salsifi*, Pg *sersifim*, It *salsifica*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Tragopogon*, having a long, tapering root, of a mild, sweetish taste, like the parsnip, often called the *oyster plant*, from its taste when fried [Written also *salsafy*]

Sal-sĭl'ĭd, *n* [Sp , from Lat *salsus*, salted, p p of *salire*, to salt] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Alstræmeria*, with tuberous roots, which are eaten like the potato It is a native of Peru

Săl'so-ăc'id, *a* [Lat *salsus*, salted salt, and *acidus*, acid. See *supra*] Having a taste compounded of saltness and acidity, both salt and acid [*Rare*]

Săl-sō'dă, *n* (*Com*) Impure carbonate of soda

Săl'so la, *n* [N Lat , from Lat *salsus*, salt in allusion to the alkaline salts which they contain] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, or small shrubs, growing upon the sea shore, and having fleshy leaves of a somewhat subulate shape, saltwort

Săl'so-lā'ceous *a* (*Bot*) Pertaining to the family *Salsola*, which includes certain salt marsh plants

Sal-sū'gi nous, *a* [Fr *salsugineux*, Lat as if *salsuginosus*, from *salsugo*, saltness, fr *salsus*, salted, salt] Somewhat salt, saltish [*R*] *Boyle*

Sălt, *n* [A S *sealt*, *salt*, O Sax , O Fries , Goth , Icel , Sw , & Dan *salt*, L Ger *solt*, D *sout*, O & N H Ger *salz*, Lat *sal*, Gr ἅλς, Russ *soly*, Ir & Gael *salann*, W *halen*, Corn & Armor *halenn*, It *sale* Sp , Pg , & Pr *sal*, Fr *sel*]

1 The chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meat, &c It is found native in the earth, or it is produced, by evaporation and crystallization, from water impregnated with saline particles

2 Hence, flavor, taste, savor, smack; seasoning

Though we are justices and doctors, and churchmen we have some *salt* of our youth in us *Shak.*

3 Hence, also, piquancy, wit, as, Attic *salt.*

4 A dish for salt at table; a salt-cellar.

I went out and bought some things; among others, a dozen of silver *salts* *Pepys.*

5. A sailor, especially, an old sailor. [*Colloq.*]

6 (*Chem*) A combination of an acid with a base, forming a compound which has properties differing from those of either constituent.

☞ *Salts* are often classed, according to their form or constitution, in groups which receive specific names, as, (*a*) From their composition, as, *oxysalts*, salts formed by the union of an acid containing oxygen and a salifiable base, *haloid salts* (see *infra*), *sulpho-salts*, or *sulphur salts*, *tellurium salts*, &c , in which a sulphur acid is combined with a sulphur base, a tellurium acid with a tellurium base, or an acid of one of the allied substances, as selenium, &c , with a base of the same substance, in a manner analogous to the combination of an oxygen acid with an oxide or salifiable base (*b*) From the manner in which their elements are combined, as, *proto-salts* and *bi-salts*, oxysalts, in which there are respectively one and two equivalents of the acid to one of the base, or haloid salts, in which there are respectively one and two equivalents of the electro-negative constituent to one of the electro-positive constituent, *per-salt*, an oxysalt, having a peroxide as the base, or a haloid salt, in which the greatest number of equivalents of the electro-negative constituent possible are combined with the electro-positive constituents, *sesqui-salt* an oxysalt having a sesquioxide as base, or three equivalents of acid to two of the base, or a haloid salt, in which the equivalents of the electro-negative and electro-positive constituents are in the proportion of three of the former to two of the latter, *super-salt*, a salt in which the number of equivalents of the acid is greater than that of the base, and the like

7 (*pl*) Marshes flooded by the tide [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Above the salt, at the upper end of the table, among the superior guests, in a position of honor, — in allusion to the old custom, in the houses of people of rank, of placing a large salt-cellar near the middle of a long table, the places above which were assigned to the guests of more distinction, and those below to dependants, inferiors, and poor relations — *Below the salt*, at the lower end of the table, among the guests of inferior rank, hence, in a servile, mean, or degrading position "His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is beneath him in clothes He never drinks *below the salt*" *B Jonson* — *Acid salt* (*Chem*), a salt which has an acid reaction with test paper — *Alkaline salt*, a salt which has an alkaline reaction with test-paper — *Binary theory of salts*, a theory according to which all salts are regarded as composed of two portions, and analogous in their constitution to common salt or chloride of sodium, that is, as compounded of a metallic element or some compound performing the function of a metallic element, as ammonium, and a non-metallic element, as chlorine, iodine, bromine, &c , or some compound performing the function of such an element, and called the *salt-radical* *Graham Miller* — *Decrepitating salt* a salt which bursts into small fragments with a crackling noise when heated — *Double salt*, a salt formed by the combination of two salts — *Epsom-salts* See EPSOM-SALT — *Essential salt*, a salt procured from the juices of plants by crystallization — *Fusible salt*, microcosmic salt — *Glauber-salts* See GLAUBER'S SALT — *Haloid salt* a binary compound formed by the union of chlorine, bromine, iodine, or some allied substance, with a metal, and analogous to common salt, which contains chlorine and sodium — *Microcosmic salt* See MICROCOSMIC — *Monobasic, bibasic, and tribasic salts*, salts in which one equivalent of the acid is united to one, two or three equivalents of the base respectively — *Neutral salt* a salt in which the acid and basic affinities of its components are most completely satisfied — *Permanent salt*, a salt which undergoes no change on exposure to the air — *Salt of amber*, succinic acid [*Obs*] — *Salt of colcothar*, sulphate of iron [*Obs*] — *Salt of hartshorn* See HARTSHORN — *Salt of lemons*, binoxalate of potash, — often used to remove stains of iron rust from linen The name is also applied to oxalic acid, used for the same purpose See LEMON — *Salt of Saturn* acetate of lead, sugar of lead — from *Saturn*, the old alchemistic name of lead [*Obs*] — *Salt of Seignette* tartrate of potassa and soda, Rochelle-salt — *Salt of soda*, carbonate of soda [*Obs*] — *Salt of sorrel* salt of lemons, also, oxalic acid — *Salt of tartar*, carbonate of potash — so called as having at first been prepared from cream of tartar — *Salt of Venus*, sulphate of copper, blue vitriol, — from *Venus*, the old alchemistic name of copper [*Obs*] — *Salt of wisdom*, a compound muriate of mercury and ammonia [*Obs*] — *Spirit of salt*, muriatic or hydrochloric acid See MURIATIC

Sălt, *a* [*compar* SALTER, *superl* SALTEST]

1 Furnished or impregnated with, abounding in, or containing salt, prepared with, or tasting of, salt, as, *salt* beef, *salt* water

2 Overflowed with, or growing in, salt water; as, a *salt* marsh, *salt* grass

3 Bitter, sharp, pungent

I have a *salt* and sullen rheum offends me. *Shak.*

4 Salacious, lecherous, lustful *Shak.*

Sălt, *v t* [*imp & p p* SALTED, *p. pr & vb. n.* SALTING]

1 To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt, as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork

2 To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber

Sălt, *v i* To deposit salt, as a saline solution, as, the brine begins to *salt*

Sălt, *n* [O Fr *sault*, N Fr *saut*, Sp & It *salto*, Lat *saltus*, from *salire*, to leap] The act of leaping or jumping, a leap [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Săl'tant, *a* [Lat *saltans*, p pr of *saltare*, to dance, verb intensive from *salire*, to leap]

1 Leaping, jumping, dancing

2 (*Her*) In a leaping position; springing forward; — applied especially to the squirrel, weasel, rat, and also to the cat, greyhound, monkey, &c.

Săl'ta-rĕl'lo, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A certain Neapolitan dance.

Săl'tāte, *v. i.* [See *supra.*] To leap or dance. [R.]

Săl-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *saltatio*, from *saltare*, to dance, Fr. *saltation*, Sp. *saltacion*, It. *saltazione* See *supra.*]

1. A leaping or jumping. "Continued his *saltations* without pause or intermission." *W. Scott.*

2. Beating or palpitation, as, the *saltation* of the great artery.

Săl'ta-tō'ri-al, *a* 1 Relating or pertaining to leaping, as, a *saltatorial* modification of the limbs; *saltatorial* exercises

2 Having the power of leaping, as, *saltatorial* animals *Dana.*

Săl'ta-tō'ri-oŭs, *a* Saltatory; leaping, jumping.

Săl'ta-to ry (50), *a* [Lat *saltatorius*, It *saltatorio*] Leaping or dancing, or having the power of leaping or dancing, used in leaping or dancing.

Sălt'-cāke, *n* Sulphate of soda, as prepared for the use of glass-manufacturers and soap makers.

Sălt'-cāt, *n* A lump of salt, made at the salt-works, which attracts pigeons *Mortimer.*

Sălt'-çĕl'lar, *n* A small vessel used for holding salt on the table, a salt *Swift.*

Sălt'er, *n* 1 One who salts, one who gives or applies salt

2 A dealer in, or a maker or seller of, salt

Sălt'ern, *n* A salt work, a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation

Sălt'-fish, *n* 1 A fish that has been salted.

2 A fish from salt water

Sălt'-foot, *n* A large salt cellar formerly placed near the middle of a long table, to mark the place of division between the superior and inferior guests, the former being seated above, the latter below it.

Sălt'-gauge, *n* An instrument used to test the strength of brine or salt water

Sălt'-green, *a* Green like the salt sea *Shak.*

Săl'tier (săl'ter), *n* [O Fr *saultetur*, *saultoir*, N Fr *sautoir*, from *saulter*, *sauter*, Lat *saltare*, to leap See SALTANT]

1 (*Her*) A St Andrew's cross, or cross in the form of an X, one of the nine greater or honorable ordinaries

2 One who leaps or dances

Săl'tier wise, *adv* In the manner of a saltier, — said especially of the emblazoning of a shield divided by two lines drawn in the direction of a bend and bend sinister, and crossing at the center

Săl'ti grāde, *a* [Fr *saltigrade*, N Lat *saltigradus*, from Lat *saltus*, a leap, and *gradi*, to walk, go] (*Zool*) Having feet or legs formed for leaping.

Săl'ti grāde, *n* (*Zool*) One of a family of spiders which leap to seize their prey

Săl'tim băn'co (băngk'o), *n* [It *saltimbanco*, literally one who leaps or mounts upon a bench, from *saltare*, to leap, *in*, in, upon, and *banco*, a bench, Fr *saltimbanque*, Sp *saltabancos*] A mountebank, a quack [*Obs*] [Written also *santimbanco*]

Saltimbancos, quacksalvers, and charlatans deceive them in lower degrees *Browne*

Sălt'ing, *n* 1 The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt

2 A marsh subject to be overflowed with salt water, a salt marsh

Săl'tire, *n* The same as SALTIER

Sălt'ish, *a* Tinctured or impregnated moderately with salt, somewhat salt

Sălt'ish ly, *adv* So as to be moderately salt

Sălt'ish ness, *n* A moderate degree of saltness.

Sălt'-jănk, *n* Hard salt beef for use at sea.

Sălt'less, *a* Destitute of salt, insipid.

Sălt'-lĭck, *n* See LICK, *n*

Sălt'ly, *adv* With taste of salt, in a salt manner

Sălt'-mārsh, *n* Grass land subject to the overflow of salt or sea water

Sălt'-mine, *n* A mine where rock-salt is obtained

Sălt'ness, *n* 1 The quality of being salt, or impregnated with salt, as, the *saltness* of sea water.

2 Taste of salt

Sălt'-păn, *n* A pan or basin where salt is obtained or made, a salt pit

Sălt'-pēr'ĭate, *n* Phosphate of soda. [*Obs.*]

Sălt-pē'ter, } *n* [N Lat *sal petræ*, i e , rock-salt,
Salt-pē'tre, } or stone salt, so called because it exudes from rocks or walls, Fr *salpêtre*, Ger *sal peter*] (*Chem*) A salt consisting of nitric acid and potassa, nitrate of potassa, — called also *niter.*

☞ The name is also often applied to substances analogous in composition to nitrate of potassa, but containing different bases, as soda, lime and the like, and respectively distinguished as *soda saltpeter*, *lime saltpeter*, &c

Sălt pē'tro ŭs, *a* [Fr *salpêtreux*] Pertaining to saltpeter, or partaking of its qualities, impregnated with saltpeter

Sălt'-pit, *n* A pit where salt is obtained or made

Sălt'-rĕd'ĭc-al, *n* (*Chem*) A substance, simple or compound, capable of forming a salt with a metal, or with some compound body, as ammonium, which may take the place of a metal, — so called in reference to the binary theory of salts. *Graham.*

Sălt'-rĭk'er, *n* A collector of salt in natural salt ponds, or inclosures from the sea. *Simmonds.*

Sălt'-rheum (-rum), *n.* (*Med.*) A kind of herpes, or skin disease, — a vague and indefinite popular

same, applied to almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except ringworm and itch.

Salt'-sěd'a-tive, *n.* (*Chem.*) Boracic acid. [*Obs.*]

Salt'-spring, *n.* A spring of salt water.

Salt'-wa'ter, *n.* Water impregnated with salt, sea-water.

Salt'-work (-wûrk), *n.* A house or place where salt is made; a saltern.

Salt'-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A certain plant, — a name applied to most of the numerous species of *Salsola*, especially to *S. kali*, and also to some species of *Salicornia* and *Glaux*. They are chiefly found on the sea shore and other places where the ground is moist and saline.

Salt'y, *a.* Somewhat salt, saltish.

Sa-lu'bri-ous, *a.* [Lat. *salubris* or *saluber*, from *salus*, health, from *salvus*, safe, sound, well; Fr., Sp., & It. *salubre*.] Favorable to health, healthful, promoting health, as, *salubrious* air or water, a *salubrious* climate.

Syn. — Healthful, wholesome, healthy, salutary.

Sa-lu'bri-ous-ly, *adv.* In a salubrious manner, so as to promote health. *Burke.*

Sa-lu'bri-ous-ness, *n.* [Lat. *salubritas*, Fr. *salubrité*, Sp. *salubridad*, It. *salubrità*. See *supra*.] The quality of being salubrious; favorableness to the preservation of health, wholesomeness, healthfulness, as, the *salubrity* of air, of a country, or climate.

Sal'u-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* In a salutary manner, favorably to health.

Sal'u-ta-ri-ness, *n.* [See SALUTARY.]

1. The quality of contributing to health, or being salutary, wholesomeness.

2. The quality of promoting good or prosperity.

Sal'u-ta-ry, *a.* [Lat. *salutaris*, from *salus*, *salutis*, health, safety; Fr. *salutaire*, It. *salutare*. See SALUBRIOUS.]

1. Wholesome, healthful, promoting health, as, *salutary* exercise.

2. Promotive of public safety, contributing to some beneficial purpose, as, a *salutary* design.

Syn. — Wholesome, healthful, salubrious, beneficial, useful; advantageous, profitable.

Sal'u-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *salutatio*, Fr. *salutation*, Pr. *salutacio*, Sp. *salutacion*, It. *salutazione*. See SALUTE.] The act of saluting or paying respect or reverence by the customary words or actions, the act of greeting, also, that which is uttered in saluting or greeting.

> In all public meetings and private addresses, use the forms of *salutation*, reverence, and decency usual among the most sober people. *Jer. Taylor.*

Syn. — Greeting, salute, address. — SALUTATION, GREETING, SALUTE. A *greeting* is literally an outcry or exclamation, and hence usually denotes some warm expression of feeling when one meets another. *Salutation* and *salute* signify literally a wishing of health. *Salutation*, however, is the act of the person saluting, while *salute* is the thing given, that is, the thing received by the person addressed. A bow is given by way of *salutation*, and a lady sometimes receives the *salute* of a kiss. *Salute* is used also for something more formal, as, the firing of guns by way of *salute*.

> I from him
> Give you all *greetings* that a king, as friend,
> Can send his brother. *Shak.*
>
> The early village cock
> Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn. *Shak.*
>
> I shall not trouble my reader with the first *salutes* of our three friends. *Addison.*

Sa-lu'ta-tō'ri an, *n.* The student of a college who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual Commencement or like exercises. [*U. S.*]

Sa-lu'ta-to-ri-ly, *adv.* By way of salutation.

Sa-lu'ta-to-ry (50), *a.* [Lat. *salutatorius*. See SALUTE.] Containing or expressing salutations, speaking a welcome, greeting, — applied especially to the oration which introduces the exercises of the Commencements or similar public exhibitions in American colleges.

Sa-lu'ta-to-ry, *n.* 1. A place for saluting or greeting, a vestibule; a porch. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. (*American Colleges*) The salutatory oration.

Sa-lūte', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SALUTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SALUTING.] [Lat. *salutare*, from *salus*, health, safety; It. *salutare*, Sp. & Pr. *saludar*, Pg. *saudar*, Fr. *saluer*. See SALUBRIOUS.]

1. To address with expressions of kind wishes, to greet, to hail.

> I *salute* you with this royal title. *Shak.*

2. Hence, to greet with a kiss, to greet with a wave of the hand.

3. (*Mil. & Naval*) To honor, as some day, person, or nation, by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colors, by shouts, &c.

4. To promote the welfare and safety of; to benefit; to gratify. [*Obs. and rare.*] "If this *salute* my blood a jot." *Shak.*

Sa-lūte', *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *salut*, Sp. *saludo*, It. *saluto*. See *supra*.]

1. The act of saluting or expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation, greeting.

2. A kiss.

3. (*Mil.*) A discharge of cannon or small arms in honor of some distinguished personage, or on the anniversary of some festival, — sometimes also performed by lowering the colors or beating the drums.

4. (*Naval*) A testimony of respect or deference to the rank of a person, or on the anniversary of some festival, rendered also by the vessels of one nation to those of another, or to foreign ports, expressed by a discharge of cannon, volleys of small arms, striking the colors or top sails, or by shouts of the seamen mounted on the masts or rigging.

Sa-lūt'er, *n.* One who salutes.

Sal'u-tif'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *salutifer*, from *salus*, *salutis*, health, and *ferre*, to bring; It. & Sp. *salutifero*.] Bringing health, healthy, as, *salutiferous* air. [*Rare.*]

Syn. — Healthful, healthy, salutary, salubrious.

Sal'u-tif'er-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a salutiferous manner, salutarily. [*Rare.*]

Sal'va bil'i ty, *n.* The condition or quality of being salvable. [*Rare.*]

Sal'va-ble, *a.* [From Lat. *salvare*, to save, from *salvus*, safe.] Capable of being saved, admitting of salvation, as, a *salvable* state. [*Rare.*]

Sal'va-ble-ness, *n.* State of being salvable. [*Rare.*]

Sal'va bly, *adv.* In a salvable manner. [*Rare.*]

Sal'vage, *n.* [Fr. *salvage*, *sauvage*, from Lat. *salvare*, Fr. *sauver*, to save.] (*Admiralty & Law Merchant*) (*a*.) The compensation allowed to persons who voluntarily assist in saving a ship or her cargo from peril. (*b*.) That part of the property that survived the peril and is saved. *Kent. Abbot. Phillips.*

Sal'vage, *a. & n.* The same as SAVAGE. [*Obs.*] See SAVAGE.

Sal'va tīl'la, *n.* [Lat., prob. dim. of *salvator*, saver, from *salvare*, to save.] (*Anat.*) A vein situated upon the back of the hand near its inner margin, — so called because it was customarily opened, among the ancients, in certain diseases, as melancholic and hypochondriacal affections, the abstraction of blood from it being considered efficacious. *Dunglison.*

Sal vā'tion (110), *n.* [Lat. *salvatio*, O. Fr. *salvation*, Pr. *salvacio*, Sp. *salvacion*, It. *salvazione*. See *supra*.]

1. The act of saving, preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity.

2. (*Theol.*) The redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him everlasting happiness. "To earn *salvation* for the sons of men." *Milton.*

> Godly sorrow worketh repentance to *salvation*. 2 *Cor.* vii. 10.

3. Deliverance from enemies, saving power.

> Fear ye not, stand still and see the *salvation* of the Lord which he will show to you to day. *Ex.* xiv. 13.

Sal'va to ry, *n.* [Lat. *salvatorium*, from *salvare*, to save, preserve.] A place where things are preserved, a repository. [*Rare.*] *Hale.*

Sălve (săv) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [A. S. *sealf*, L. Ger. *salve*, D. *zalf*, *salf*, Dan. *salve*, Sw. *salfva*, *salfva*, O. H. Ger. *salba*, N. H. Ger. *salbe*, Goth. *salbons*.]

1. Help, remedy, antidote. [*Rare.*] *Hammond.*

2. An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores. "*Salve* to thy sores." *Milton.*

Sălve (săv), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SALVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SALVING.] [A. S. *sealfian*, O. Sax. & Goth. *salbon*, O. Frics. *salva*, L. Ger. *salwen*, D. *alven*, Dan. *salve*, O. H. Ger. *salbôn*, N. H. Ger. *salben*.]

1. To save, to restore to soundness, to remedy, to mend, to cure, to make good, especially by some device, trick, or quibble, to gloss over. [*Obs.*]

> But Fbrank *salved* both their infamies
> With noble deeds. *Spenser.*
>
> What may we do, then, to *salve* this seeming inconsistency? *Milton.*

2. To heal by applications or medicaments, to cure by remedial treatment, to apply salve to. "May *salve* the long green wound." *Shak.*

Sălve, *interj.* [Lat., hail, God save you! Imperative of *salvere*, to be well.] To say *Salve* to, to greet, to salute. [*Obs.*]

> By this that stranger knight in presence came,
> And goodly *salved* them. *Spenser.*

Sălv'er (săv'er), *n.* One who salves, or uses salve as a remedy, hence, a quack. [*Obs.*]

Sălv'er, *n.* [O. Eng. *salfe*, to save, preserve, Lat. *salvare*, to save, from *salvus*, safe. Cf. SALVOR.] A plate or waiter on which any thing is presented.

Sălv'er-shāped (-shāpt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Tubular, with a flat border spreading at right angles to the tube, — said of the corolla, calyx, or other organ of a plant. *Gray.*

Sal'vi a, *n.* [Lat. *salvare*, to save, in allusion to the reputed healing qualities of the plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the common sage. *Gray.*

Sal vif'ic, *a.* [Lat. *salvificus*, saving, from *salvus*, saved, safe, and *facere*, to make.] Tending to save or secure safety. [*Obs.*]

Sal'vō, *n. pl.* SAL'VŌS. [Lat. *salvo jure*, an expression used in reserving rights.]

1. An exception, reservation, an excuse.

> They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations. *K. Charles.*

2. (*Mil.*) A general discharge of fire-arms not intended for a salute, a volley. "Bursting their gates with a *salvo* of our cannon." *W. Scott.*

Sal'vor, *n.* [Cf. SALVER.] (*Law.*) One who saves a ship or goods at sea. *Wheaton.*

Samara.

Sa-mā'ra, *n.* [Lat. *samara*, *samera*, the seed of the elm.] (*Bot.*) A dry, compound, winged fruit, indehiscent, and having few seeds, as in the ash, maple, and elm.

Sām'ăre, *n.* See SIMARRE.

Sa mär'i tan, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Samaria, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel.

Sa-mär'i tan, *n.* 1. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Samaria.

2. The language of Samaria, a dialect of the Chaldean.

Sām'a-roid (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat. *samara* and Gr. *εἶδος*.] (*Bot.*) Resembling a samara, or winged seed vessel. *Gray.*

Sa mär'rà, *n.* See SIMARRE.

Sām'bo, *n.* [Written also *zambo*, q. v.; Sp. *zambo*, *sambo*.] The offspring of a black person and a mulatto, — hence, humorously or in contempt, a negro.

Sām'būke, *n.* [Lat. *sambuca*, Gr. *σαμβύκη*, from *Σαμβύξ*, the inventor.] An ancient stringed instrument used by the Greeks, the particular construction of which is unknown.

Sāme, *a.* [A. S. *same*, O. Sax. *sama*, *samo*, *same*, Goth. *sama*, Icel. *samr*, *som*, *samt*, Sw. *samme*, *samma*, Dan. *samme*, O. H. Ger. *samo*, *sama*.]

1. Not different or other, identical.

> Thou art the *same*, and thy years shall have no end. *Ps.* cii. 27.

2. Of like kind, species, sort, dimensions, or the like, not differing in character or in the quality or qualities compared, corresponding, not discordant, similar, like.

> The ethereal vigor is in all the *same*. *Dryden.*

3. Just, or just about to be, mentioned.

> Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
> Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

Sāme, *adv.* [A. S. *sam*, *saman*, *samad*, *samod*, O. Sax. *saman*, *samad*, Goth. *samana*, *samath*, D. *zaam*, *zamen*, Icel. *saman*, Sw. *samman*, Dan. *sammen*, O. H. Ger. *saman*, *samant*, N. H. Ger. *zusammen*, *samt*, Skr. *sam*.] Together. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Sāme'ness, *n.* 1. The state of being the same, identity, absence of difference, near resemblance, correspondence, similarity, as, a *sameness* of person, of manner, of sound, of appearance, and the like. "A *sameness* of terms." *Horsley.*

2. Hence, want of variety, tedious monotony.

Syn. — Identity, identicalness, oneness.

Sa-mĕ's'ter, } *n.* A variety of coral. *Simmonds.*
Sa mĕs'tre, }

Sa-mĕtte', *n.* [See SAMITE.] A kind of silk or satin stuff, samite. [*Obs.*]

Sā'mi an, *a.* [Lat. *Samius*.] (*Geog.*) Pertaining or belonging to the island of Samos.

> Fill high the cup with *Samian* wine. *Byron.*
>
> *Samian earth* a species of clay from Samos, formerly used in medicine as an astringent.

Sā'mi an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Samos.

Sā'mi el (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Ar. *samûm*, from *sama*, to poison, *samm*, poison, Turk. *sam yeli*, from Ar. *samm*, poison, and Turk. *yel*, wind.] A hot and destructive wind that sometimes blows, in Arabia and the adjacent countries, from the desert, the simoom.

Sā'mi ot, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of or pertaining to Samos or its inhabitants.

Sā'mi-ot, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Samos.

Sā'mi ōte, *n.* (*Geog.*) The same as SAMIOT.

Sā'mite, *n.* [O. Fr. & Pr. *samit*, Sp. *xamete*, It. *sciamito*, L. Lat. *samitum*, *examitum*, from L. Gr. *ἑξάμιτος*, *ἑξαμίτου*, from Gr. *ἕξ*, six, and *μίτος*, a thread.] A species of silk stuff, or taffeta, generally adorned with gold.

> An arm
> Rose up from out the bosom of the lake,
> Clothed in white *samite*. *Tennyson.*

Sām'let, *n.* A little salmon, a salmonet. *Walton.*

Sa-mō'leds, } *n. pl.* (*Geog.*) Three tribes inhabiting a portion of the shores of the
Sa-mō'yeds, } Arctic Ocean.

Sămp, *n.* [From the Mass. *sâpac*, *saupac*, made soft or thinned.] An article of food consisting of maize broken or bruised, which is cooked by boiling, and often eaten with milk, — a dish borrowed from the aborigines of America.

Sām'pan, *n.* (*Naut.*) A Chinese boat from 12 to 15 feet long, sometimes used as a permanent habitation on the Canton River. [Written also *sampan*.]

Sām'phīre (săm'fir, *or* săm'fur) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [For Pherbe de *Saint Pierre*, from which the English word is corrupted.] (*Bot.*) A glabrous, fleshy, suffruticose herb, of which *Crithmum maritimum* is the principal English species. It grows on rocks near the sea shore, where it is washed by the salt water, its leaves are used in the form of a pickle as an article of diet. *Baird.*

☞ In the United States, this name is applied to *Salicornia herbacea*, which is called *glasswort* in England.

Sām'ple, *n.* [O. Fr. *essample*, *example*, *ensample*. See EXAMPLE and ENSAMPLE.]

1. A part of any thing presented for inspection, or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality

of the whole; a specimen; as, goods are often purchased in market by *samples*.

I design this as a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward.*

2. Example; instance. "A *sample* to the youngest" *Shak.*

Syn.—Specimen, example, illustration See SPECIMEN

Sămʹple, *v t* 1 To show something similar to, to present a specimen or instance of

2. To take samples of, as, to *sample* sugar, wool, or the like

Sămʹpler, *n* [See EXAMPLER and EXEMPLAR] 1 One who distributes things into samples for inspection, as, a wool-*sampler*

2 A pattern of work, a specimen, especially, a collection of needle-work patterns, as letters or the like, to be used as samples

Sămʹshŏo, } *n* [Chinese, thrice fired] A spirit-
Sămʹshu, } uous liquor distilled from the yeasty liquor in which boiled rice has fermented under pressure many days. *S W Williams.*

Sămʹson's-pŏst, *n* (*Naut*) (*a*) A strong post resting on the keelson, and supporting a beam of the deck over the hold. (*b*) A temporary or movable pillar carrying a leading block or pulley for various purposes *Brande*

Samson's Post

Sănʹa-bilʹi-ty, *n* The state of being sanable, curableness

Sănʹa-ble, *a* [Lat *sanabilis*, from *sanare*, to make sound, to heal, from *sanus*, sound, healthy, It *sanabile*, Sp *sanable* See SANE] Capable of being healed or cured, susceptible of remedy

Syn.—Remediable, curable, healable

Sănʹa-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being sanable, sanability

Sa-nāʹtion, *n.* [Lat *sanatio*, Fr *sanation*, It *sanazione* See *supra*] The act of healing or curing [*Obs*] *Wiseman*

Sănʹa-tive, *a* [Fr *sanatif*, Sp, Pg, & It *sanativo*, from Lat *sanare*, to heal See *supra*] Having the power to cure or heal, curative, healing, tending to heal, sanatory

Sănʹa-tive-ness, *n* The quality or state of being sanative; the power of healing

Sănʹa-to-ry, *a* [It *sanatorio*, healing, from Lat *sanare*, to heal See *supra*] Conducive to health, healing, curative, sanative "*Sanatory* ordinances for the protection of public health, such as quarantine, fever hospitals, draining, &c" *De Quincey*

☞ *Sanatory* and *sanitary* though both derived from the Latin *sanare*, to heal and often used as synonymous, are not properly so, and should not be confounded *Sanatory* [It *sanatorio*, from *sanatore* Lat *sanator*, one who heals] is appropriately used to signify *conducive to health*, while *sanitary* [Fr *sanitaire*, from Lat *sanitas*, health] has the more general meaning of *pertaining to health*

San-benito (sănʹbā nēʹto), *n* [It *sanbenito*, Sp & Pg *sambenito*, contracted from *saco benito*, It *sacco benedetto*, Lat *saccus benedictus*] A robe painted with hideous figures, worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition, also, a sackcloth coat worn by penitents on being reconciled to the church

Sănçeʹ-bĕll, *n* The same as SAINT'S BELL
Sănctēʹ-bĕll, } See SAINT
Sănctʹi-fi-kāte, *v t* [Lat *sanctificare*, *sanctificatum* See SANCTIFY] To sanctify [*Obs*] *Barrow*
Sănçʹti-fi-cāʹtion, *n* [Lat *sanctificatio*, Fr *sanctification*, Pr *sanctificatio*, Sp *santificacion*, It. *santificazione*]

1 The act of sanctifying or making holy, or the state of being sanctified or made holy, the act of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified, or alienated from sin and the world, and exalted to a supreme love to God, also, the state of being thus purified or sanctified

God hath, from the beginning, chosen you to salvation, through *sanctification* of the Spirit and belief of the truth 2 *Thess* ii 13

2 The act of consecrating, or of setting apart for a sacred purpose, consecration

Sănçʹti-fied (-fīd), *p a* Made to have the air of sanctity, affectedly holy, sanctimonious,—used in contempt

Sănçʹti-fi-er, *n* One who sanctifies or makes holy, specifically, the Holy Spirit

Sănçʹti-fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SANCTIFIED, *p pr* & *vb. n* SANCTIFYING] [Fr *sanctifier*, Pr *sanctificar*, *sanctificar*, Sp & Pg *santificar*, It *santificare*, Lat *sanctificare*, from *sanctus*, holy, and *facere*, to make]

1 To make sacred or holy, to set apart to a holy or religious use, to consecrate by appropriate rites, to hallow

God blessed the seventh day and *sanctified* it *Gen* ii 3
Moses *sanctified* Aaron and his garments *Levit* viii 30

2. To make holy or free from sin, to cleanse from moral corruption and pollution, to make fit for the service of God, and the society and employments of heaven

Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth *John* xvii 17

3 To make efficient as the means of holiness, to render productive of holiness or piety

Those judgments of God are the more welcome as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *K Charles*

4. To impart sacredness, venerableness, inviolability, title to reverence and respect, or the like, to; to secure from violation, to give sanction to.

The holy man, amazed at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law *Dryden.*
Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope*

Sănçʹti-fy-ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner or degree tending to sanctify or make holy.

Sănçʹti-mōʹni-al, *a.* Sanctimonious. [*Obs*]

Sănçʹti-mōʹni-ous, *a.* [From Lat *sanctimonia*. See SANCTIMONY]

1 Possessing sanctimony, sacred, saintly

2 Making a show of sanctity, affecting saintliness, hypocritically devout or pious. "Like the *sanctimonious* pirate" *Shak.*

Sănçʹti-mōʹni-ous ly, *adv.* In a sanctimonious manner, with sanctimony

Sănçʹti-mōʹni-ous-ness, *n* The state of being sanctimonious, sanctity, or the appearance of it, devoutness

Sănçʹti mo ny (50), *n.* [Lat. *sanctimonia*, from *sanctus*, holy, O Fr *sanctimonie*, Sp & It *santimonia*] Holiness, devoutness, scrupulous austerity, sanctity, especially, artificial saintliness, assumed or pretended holiness, hypocritical devoutness

Her pretense is a pilgrimage; which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, she accomplished *Shak.*

Sănçʹtion (săŋkʹshun), *n* [Lat *sanctio*, from *sancire*, *sanctum*, to render sacred or inviolable, to fix unalterably, Fr *sanction*, Sp *sancion*, It *sanzione*]

1 Solemn or ceremonious ratification, an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body, establishment of any thing as valid, or giving authority to it, confirmation, approbation and acceptance, support.

The strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony *Watts*

2 Any thing done or said to enforce the will, law, or authority of another, as, legal *sanctions*

Syn.—Ratification, authorization, authority, countenance, support

Sănçʹtion (săŋkʹshun), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SANCTIONED, *p pr* & *vb n* SANCTIONING] To give validity or authority to, to ratify, to confirm "Would have counseled or even *sanctioned* such perilous experiments" *De Quincey*

Syn.—To ratify, confirm, authorize, countenance, support

Sănçʹtion-a-ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or giving sanction [*Rare*]

Sănçʹti tūde (30), *n* [Lat *sanctitudo*, from *sanctus*, holy, It *santitudine*] Holiness, sacredness, sanctity [*Rare*] *Milton*

Sănçʹti ty, *n* [Lat *sanctitas*, from *sanctus*, holy, O Fr *sanctité*, N Fr *sainteté*, Pr *sanctitat*, Sp *santidad*, It *santità*]

1 The state or quality of being sacred or holy, holiness, saintliness, purity, godliness

To *sanctity* she made no pretense, and, indeed, narrowly escaped the imputation of irreligion *Macaulay*

2 Sacredness, solemnity, inviolability, religious binding force, as, the *sanctity* of an oath

3 A saint or holy being [*Rare*] "About him all the *sanctities* of heaven" *Milton.*

The *sanctities* and sanctified above
Shall each to each with lifted looks serene
Their shining faces lean *Browning*

Syn.—Religion, holiness godliness, piety, devotion, goodness, purity, religiousness, sacredness, solemnity See RELIGION

Sănçʹtu-a-rize, *v t* [From *sanctuary*] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. [*Obs and very rare*] *Shak.*

Sănçʹtū-a-ry (săŋkʹtyū-a rў), *n* [Lat *sanctuarium*, from *sanctus*, sacred, holy, Fr *sanctuaire*, Pr *sanctuari*, Sp, Pg, & It *santuario*]

1 A sacred place, a consecrated spot, a holy and inviolable site, hence, specifically, (*a*) The most retired part of the temple at Jerusalem, called the *Holy of Holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and in to which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and that only once a year, to intercede for the people, also, the most sacred part of the tabernacle, also, the temple at Jerusalem (*b*) (*Arch*) That part of a church where the altar is placed, also, the most sacred or retired part of a temple (*c*) A house consecrated to the worship of God, a place where divine service is performed, a church

2 Hence, a sacred and inviolable asylum, a place of refuge and protection, shelter, refuge.

These laws, whoever made them, bestowed on temples the privilege of *sanctuary* *Milton*
Some relics of painting took *sanctuary* under ground *Dryden*

Sănçʹtum, *n* [Lat, p p of *sancire*, to consecrate.] A sacred place, hence, a retreat for privacy, as, an editor's *sanctum*.

Sanctum sanctorum [Lat], the holy of holies, most holy place

Sănçʹtus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Mus.*) An anthem commencing with the word *sanctus*, holy.

Sănd, *n.* [A-S., Ger., Dan., & Sw. *sand*, D. *zand*, Icel. *sandr*, O. H. Ger. *sant*, Gr. ψάμμος, ψάμαθος, ἄμμος.]

1. Fine particles of stone, especially of siliceous stone, but not reduced to powder or dust; comminuted stone in the form of grains, which are not coherent when wet, coarse dust or soil.

That finer matter, called *sand*, is no other than very small pebbles *Woodward.*

2 Hence, from the use of sand in the hour-glass, a moment, a measured interval,—usually in the plural.

"The *sands* o' 's numbered that make up my life. *Shak.*

3 (*pl.*) Tracts of land consisting of sand, like the deserts of Arabia and Africa, also, extensive tracts of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide. "The Libyan *sands*" *Milton.* "The *sands* of Dee." *C. Kingsley.*

Sănd, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SANDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SANDING]

1. To sprinkle or cover with sand.

2 To drive upon the sand [*Obs*] *Burton.*

Săn'dal, *n* [Fr *sandale*, It *sandalo*, Sp, *sandalia*, Lat. *sandalium*, Gr σάνδαλον, diminutive σανδάλιον, perhaps for σανίδαλον, from σανίς, σανίδος, a board, plank, and any thing made thereof, Per *sandal*] A kind of shoe consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, a covering for the foot, protecting its lower surface, but not its upper, a kind of slipper, an overshoe with parallel openings across the instep.

Sandals

Săn'dal, *n* Sandal-wood.

Săn'dal-wood, *n* [Ar *sandal*, *sandâl*, *jandal*, from Skr *tshandana*, Malay & Jav *tshendana*, N Lat *santalum* Cf SANDERS] (*Bot*) (*a.*) The wood of the *Santalum album*, a low tree, having a general resemblance to the privet or prim. When the sandal tree becomes old, the harder central wood acquires a yellow color and great fragrance, and is highly esteemed and much sought for. (*b*) The wood of *Santalum Freycinetianum* and *S paniculatum*, trees growing in the Sandwich Islands (*c*) The red wood of a tree of the genus *Rhamnus* (*R dahuricus*), used in dyeing leather,—so called by the Russians *Simmonds.*

Red sandal-wood, the wood of a tree of the genus *Pterocarpus*, sanders See SANDERS

Săn'daled (săn'dald), *a* Wearing sandals.

San-dăl'i fōrm, *a* [Lat *sandalium*, a sandal, and *forma*, form] (*Bot*) Shaped like a sandal or slipper

Săn'da-răc, } *n.* [Lat *sandaraca*, Gr σανδαράκη,
Săn'da-răch, } σανδαράχη, It *sandaraca*, *sandracca*, Sp *sandaraca*, Fr *sandaraque*, Ar *sandarūs*, Per *sandarah*, *sandar*, Skr *sindūra*. Cf ANDARAC]

1 A resin in white, transparent tears, obtained from *Callitris quadrivalvis* (*Thuja articulata* of some botanists), a tree growing in Barbary It is used in the manufacture of varnish, for incense, and, when pulverized, as pounce *Baird*

2 The protosulphuret of arsenic, realgar.

Sănd'-băg, *n* A bag filled with sand or earth, used in fortification

Sănd'-ball, *n* Soap mixed with sand, made into a ball for use at the toilet *Simmonds*

Sănd'-bāth, *n.* (*Chem*) A vessel of hot sand in a laboratory, into which vessels that are to be heated are partially immersed

Sănd'-blind, *a.* Having a defect of sight, causing the appearance of small particles flying before the eyes *Shak.*

Sănd'-bŏx, *n* A box with a perforated top or cover, for sprinkling paper with sand, also, in locomotives, a box from which sand is sprinkled on the rails in front of the driving-wheel, to increase their adhesion, &c

Sănd'bŏx-tree, *n.* (*Bot*) An evergreen South American tree of the genus *Hura* The pericarp of the fruit of one species (*H. crepitans*) bursts, when ripe, with a loud report, and throws the seeds to a distance *Loudon*

Sănd'-crăck, *n.* (*Vet*) A perpendicular crack in a horse's hoof, which, if neglected, causes lameness *White.*

Sănd'-drĭft, *n.* Drifting sand

Sănd'ed, *p a* 1 Covered with sand, barren.

2 Marked with small spots, variegated with spots, speckled, of a sandy color, as a hound.

3 Short sighted [*Prov Eng*]

Sănd'-eel, *n.* (*Ichth*) A small eel-like fish (*Ammodytes tobianus*, and *A lanceæ*) It buries itself in the moist sand after the retiring of the tide, and is often dug out for bait and for food. *A lancea* is the more common, and is known as the *launce*, or *sand-launce*

Săn'de-mā'ni-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist*) A follower of Robert *Sandeman*, a Scotchman, who taught his views first in Scotland, and afterward in Great Britain.

☞ He held that faith is only a simple assent to the divine testimony concerning Jesus Christ as set forth in

the Scriptures. His followers hold to a weekly administration of the Lord's Supper; to love-feasts, which consist in dining at each other's houses in the intermission of public worship, to the kiss of charity on the admission of new members, to mutual exhortation, to abstinence from things strangled, and from blood, to the washing of each other's feet, to a modified community of goods, to a plurality of elders, pastors, or bishops in each church The sect is nearly extinct in England, in Scotland its adherents are called *Glassites*

Săn'der-ling, *n* [From *sand*, because it obtains its food by searching the moist sands of the sea shores] (*Ornith*) A small wading bird, allied to the dotterel and to the sandpiper, *Arenaria calidris* of Meyer *Jardine*

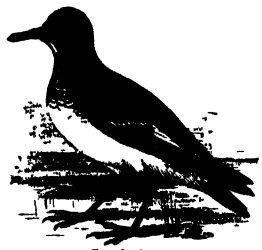

Sanderling

Săn'ders, *n* [See SANDAL] The wood of a lofty evergreen tree, of the genus *Pterocarpus* (*P santalinus*), found in the East Indies It is of a deep red color, very hard and fine grained, and takes a fine polish, red sandal wood,—called also *red sanders* [Written also *saunders*] See SANDAL-WOOD

Săn'ders-blūe, *n* See SAUNDERS BLUE

Săn'de-ver, *n* Sandiver See SANDIVER.

Sănd'-flēa, *n* See SAND-HOPPER

Sănd'-flood, *n* A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia *Bruce*

Sănd'-fly, *n* (*Entom*) An insect common to sandy places, inflicting a sharp bite, *Simulium noctuum*

Sănd'-glăss, *n* An instrument for measuring time by the running of sand

Sănd'-grouse, *n* (*Ornith*) A certain European bird of the grouse family, *Pterocles arenarius*

Sănd'-hŏp'per, *n* (*Zool*) A slender amphipod crustacean, of the *Talitrus* group, found in sand and sea weed on the sea shore, and moving with sudden leaps when disturbed,—called also *sand-flea Dana*

Sănd'-hēat, *n* The heat of warm sand in chemical operations

Săn'di-ness, *n* [From *sandy*] The state of being sandy, or of being of a sandy color

Săn'dish, *a* [From *sand*] Approaching the nature of sand, loose, not compact [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

Săn'di-ver, *n* [Corrupted from Fr *sel de verre*, salt of glass] A whitish substance which is cast up, as a scum, from the materials of glass in fusion, and, floating on the top, is skimmed off,—called also *glass gall* [Written also *sandever*]

Săn'dix, *n* [Lat *sandix*, *sandyx*, Gr σανδύξ, *sandyx*, vermilion, or a color like vermilion] A kind of minium or red lead, made of ceruse, but inferior to the true minium [Written also *sandyx*] [*Obs*]

Sănd'-lănce, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Ammodytes* (*A lancea*) [Written also *sand lance*] See SAND EEL

Sănd'-myr'tle (-mĕr'tl), *n* (*Bot*) A low, branching, evergreen shrub of the genus *Leiophyllum*

Sănd'-mär'tin, *n* (*Ornith*) A species of swallow (*Hirundo riparia*), which makes holes for its nest along the banks of rivers

Sănd'-pā'per, *n* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance for smoothing and polishing

Sănd'pi per, *n* (*Ornith*) A wading bird of the snipe family, belonging to the genera *Totanus* and *Tringa* It inhabits sea-shores and marine marshes

Sandpiper (*Totanus hypoleucos*)

Sănd'-pride, *n* (*Ichth*) A very small species of lamprey, rarely exceeding three inches in length, found in the rivers of England and Scotland,—called also *sand prey*

Sănd'-rŏck, *n* A rock made of cemented sand

☞ If of *calcareous* sand, it is called *calcareous sandrock*

Sănd'-smēlt, *n* (*Ichth*) A small fish of the mullet family, and of the genus *Atherina* (*A presbyter*)

Sănd'-stär, *n* (*Zool*) A kind of star fish of the genus *Ophiura*, having long, slender arms

Sănd'stōne, *n* (*Geol.*) A rock made of sand more or less firmly united

☞ *Siliceous sandstone* consists mainly of quartz sand, but, if very hard, it is often called *arid Granitic sandstone* consists of granitic sand, *argillaceous sandstone*, contains much clay *Dana*

Sănd'-stŏrm, *n* A storm or cloud of drifting sand

Sănd'-tūbe, *n* A tube made of sand, especially, a tube of vitrified sand, produced by a stroke of lightning; a fulgurite.

Sănd'-wasp, *n* (*Entom*) A hymenopterous insect of the genus *Ammophila* (*A. sabulosa*) The female digs holes in the sand by road-sides and elsewhere, in which she deposits her eggs. *Baird*

Sănd'wich (Synop , § 130), *n* Two pieces of bread and butter, with a thin slice of ham or other salt meat between them,—said to have been a favorite dish of the Earl of *Sandwich*. *Grose*

Sănd'wich, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* SANDWICHED (sănd'wicht), *p pr* & *vb n* SANDWICHING]

1 To make into a sandwich, hence, humorously, to insert between something dissimilar, to form of alternate parts or alternating layers of different nature, to interlard

2 (*Eng*) To fit between other parts, to form an inner lamina, as, *sandwiched* way, in which one of the rails of a railway (*a*), is *sandwiched* between the longitudinal sleepers (*b c*)

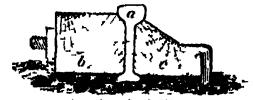

Sandwiched Way

Sănd'-worm (-wûrm), *n* (*Zool*) A species of annelid inhabiting the sand

Sănd'wort (-wûrt), *n* A small plant of the genus *Arenaria* *Loudon*

Sănd'y, *a* [A S *sandig*, *sandiht*, Ger *sandig*]

1 Consisting of, abounding with, or resembling sand, full of sand, covered or sprinkled with sand, as, a *sandy* desert or plain, a *sandy* road or soil

2 Of the color of sand, of a yellowish-red color, as, *sandy* hair

Sănd'dyr, *n* [Lat] See SANDIX

Sāne, *a* [Lat *sanus*, allied to Gr σαος, σως, safe, sound, It & Sp *sano*, Pr *san*, *sa*, Fr *sain*]

1 In a sound condition, not disordered or shattered healthy, as, a *sane* body

2 Especially, not disordered in intellect of sound reason, not insane, having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind, as, a *sane* person, a person of a *sane* mind

Syn —Sound, healthy underanged

Sāne'ness (109), *n* The state of being sane or of sound mind, sanity

Sāng, *imp* of *sing*

Săn'gă-ree', *n* [Sp *sangria*, the incision of a vein, a drink, from *sangre*, Lat *sanguis*, blood] Wine and water sweetened and spiced

Sang-frŏid (sŏng frwŏ'), *n* [Fr cold blood] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind, lack of ardor, coolness indifference

Săn'ğī ăk, *n* A Turkish governor of a sanjiac, or district forming part of a pashalic *Encyc*

Săn'ğī-a cāte, *n* A division of a Turkish pashalic

Săn'gre al, *n* See GRAIL

San guif'ic oŭs (sang gwĭf'ĭc-us), *a* [It & Sp *sanguifero* Lat *sanguis*, blood, and *ferre*, to bear] Conveying blood

Sanguiferous vessels (*Anat*), the arteries, veins, and capillaries

Săn'gui-fi cā'tion, *n* [Fr *sanguification*, Sp *sanguificacion*, It *sanguificazione*] (*Physiol*) The production of blood, the conversion of the products of digestion into blood

Săn'gui fī'er, *n* A producer of blood *Hooper*

San-guif'lu-oŭs, *a* [Lat *sanguis*, blood, and *fluere*, to flow] Flowing or running with blood

Săn'gui-fȳ (săng'gwĭ fī), *v t* [Fr *sanguifier*, Sp *sanguificar*, It *sanguificare*, from Lat *sanguis*, blood, and *facere*, to make] To produce blood

San guĭg'e-noŭs (sang gwĭj'e nus), *a* [Lat *sanguis*, blood, and *genere*, or *gignere*, to produce] Producing blood, as, *sanguigenous* food *Gregory*

Săn'gui-nā'ri-a, *n* [Lat *sanguis*, blood] (*Bot*) A genus of perennial plants having a red juice, bloodroot *Gray*

Săn'gui-na ri ly, *adv* In a sanguinary or bloodthirsty manner

Săn'gui nā'ri ness, *n* The state or quality of being sanguinary

Săn'gui na-ry (săng'gwĭ na rȳ), *a* [Lat *sanguinarius*, from *sanguis*, blood, Fr *sanguinaire*, Sp & It *sanguinario*]

1 Attended with much bloodshed bloody murderous, as a *sanguinary* war, contest, or battle

2 Bloodthirsty, cruel, eager to shed blood

Passion makes us brutal and *sanguinary* *Broome*

Syn —Bloody, murderous, bloodthirsty, savage, cruel

Săn'gui na-ry, *n* [Fr *sanguinaire*, Sp & It *sanguinaria*, Lat *herba sanguinaria*, an herb that stanches blood See *supra*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Sanguinaria*, bloodwort bloodroot

Săn'guine (săng'gwĭn), *a* [Lat *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, blood, Fr *sanguin* Pr *sanguine*, *sanguin* Sp *sanguino*, *sanguineo*, It *sanguineo*, *sanguigno*]

1 Having the color of blood, red "Like to that *sanguine* flower inscribed with woe" *Milton*

2 Characterized by abundance and active circulation of blood, as, a *sanguine* bodily temperament

3 Warm, ardent, as, a *sanguine* temper

4 Anticipating the best, not despondng, confident, full of hope, as, *sanguine* of success

Syn.—Warm, ardent, animated, lively, confident, hopeful

Săn'guine, *n* [*Obs*] 1. Blood color. *Spenser.*

2 Bloodstone

Săn'guine (săng'gwĭn), *v t* To stain with blood, or of the color of blood, to ensanguine.

Săn'guine-less, *a* Destitute of blood; pale. [*Rare*]

Săn'guine-ly (săng'gwĭn lȳ), *adv* In a sanguine manner, ardently, with confidence of success.

I can not speculate quite so *sanguinely* as he does *Burke.*

Săn'guine-ness (109), *n* The condition or quality of being sanguine, redness, fullness of blood, heat or ardor of temperament

San-guin'e oŭs, *a* [Lat. *sanguineus*. See SANGUINE]

1 Abounding with blood, sanguine.

2 Of, or pertaining to, blood.

3 Constituting blood *Browne.*

4 Blood red, crimson

San guin'i ty, *n* Sanguineness [*Obs*] *Swift.*

Săn'gui niv'o-roŭs, *a* [Lat *sanguis*, blood, and *vorare*, to eat greedily] Eating or subsisting on blood

San guin'o-len cy, *n* The state of being sanguinolent or bloody

San guin'o lent, *a* [Lat *sanguinolentus*, from *sanguis*, blood, Fr *sanguinolent*, Sp & It *sanguinolento*] Tinged or mingled with blood, bloody.

Săn'gui sūğe, *n* [Lat *sanguisuga*, from *sanguis*, blood, and *sugere*, to suck, It & Pg *sanguisuga*, Sp *sanguja*, *sanguijuela*, Pr *sangarsuga*, *sancsuga*, *sansue*, Fr *sangsue*] (*Zool*) The bloodsucker, a leech, or horse leech See LEECH

Săn'he drim, *n* [Heb *sanhedrin*, from Gr *συνέδριον*, from *συν*, with together, and *ἕδρα*, a seat, L. Lat *synedrium*] (*Jewish Antiq*) The great council of the Jews, which consisted of seventy members, to whom the high priest was added It had jurisdiction of religious matters [Written also *sanhedrin*]

Săn'i cle (săn'ĭ kl) *n* [Fr *sanicle*, Sp , It , & N Lat *sanicula*, from Lat *sanare*, to heal] (*Bot*) A plant of several species of the genus *Sanicula*, black snake root,—so called from its reputed healing qualities

Să'nĭ ēs, *n* [Lat , probably a weakened form of *sanguis*, blood] (*Med*) A thin, serous fluid commonly exhaled at the surface of ulcers *Dunglison*

Să'ni oŭs, *a* [Lat *saniosus*, from *sanies*, Fr *sanieux*, Pr *sanios*, Sp , Pg , & It *sanioso* See *supra*]

1 Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance, thin and serous, with a slight bloody tinge, as, the *sanious* matter of an ulcer

2 Excreting or effusing a thin, serous, reddish matter, as, a *sanious* ulcer

Săn'i ta rist, *n* An advocate of sanitary measures, one especially interested in sanitary measures or reforms

Săn'i tā'ri ŭm, *n* [Lat *sanitas*, health, *sanus*, sound] A health station [*Rare*] "A *sanitarium* for troops" *Oliphant.*

Săn'i ta ry, *a* [Fr *sanitaire*, It *sanitario*, from Lat *sanitas*, health See *infra*] Pertaining to, or designed to secure, sanity or health, relating to the preservation of health, hygienic, as, *sanitary* regulations [See Note under SANATORY]

Săn'i ty, *n* [Lat *sanitas*, from *sanus*, sound, healthy It *sanita* Sp *sanidad*, Pr *sanitat*, *santat* O Fr *sanité*, N Fr *santé*] The condition or quality of being sane, soundness or healthiness of body or mind, especially the latter, saneness.

Săn'jak, *n* The same as SANGIAC.

Săn̆k, *imp* of *sink* See SINK

Săn'pan, *n* See SAMPAN

Sănş, *prep* [Fr , O F *sens*, Pr *senes*, *sens*, *ses*, O Sp *sines*, It *senza*, from Lat *sine*, without] Without, deprived of or destitute of [*Obs*]

Sans teeth, *sans* eyes *sans* taste *sans* every thing *Shak*

Sănş'scrit, *n* The same as SANSKRIT, q v

Sans-culotte (sŏng ku lot'), *n* [Fr , without breeches]

1 A fellow without breeches, a ragged fellow,—a name of reproach given in the first French revolution to the extreme republican party, who rejected breeches as an emblem or badge peculiar to the upper classes of aristocracy

2 Hence in extreme or radical republican, a violent revolutionist a Jacobin

Sang cu lŏt'tism (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *sansculottisme*] Extreme republican principles, the principles or practice of the *sans culottes*

Săn'skrit, *n* [Written also *Sanscrit*] [Skr *Sanskrita*, the Sanskrit language, i e , the perfect, polished, or classical language, from *sanskrita*, prepared, wrought, made, excellent, perfect, Hind. *sanskrit*] The ancient language of the Hindoos, long since obsolete in vernacular use, but preserved to the present day as the literary and sacred dialect of India It is nearly allied to the Persian, and to the principal languages of Europe, classical and modern, and by its more perfect preservation of the roots and forms of the primitive language from which they are all descended, is a most important assistance in determining their history and relations.

Sans-souci (sŏng'sōō'sēē'), *adv* Without care, free and easy

Săn'ta line, *n* [Fr *santaline*. See SANDAL.] (*Chem*) The coloring matter of red-sanders, or sandal wood, obtained by digesting the rasped wood in alcohol, and adding water *Brande.*

Săn'ter, *v. t.* See SAUNTER.

Săn'ton, *n* [Sp. *santon*, augmented from *santo*, Lat *sanctus*, holy] A Turkish saint, a kind of dervis, regarded by the vulgar as a saint, also, a hermit. *Herbert.*

Săn'to-nine, *n.* [Fr *santonine*, from Gr *σαντόνιον*, Lat *santonica, herba s virga santonica, absinthium santonicum*] (*Chem*) A proximate vegetable principle obtained from the *Artemisia*, especially *A contra*. It is bitter, volatile, and colored yellow by the action of light *Gregory*

Săp, *n* [A-S *sip*, L Ger *sapp*, D *sap*, O H Ger *saf*, N H Ger *saft*, Icel *safi*, Sw *saft*, *saf*, *safva*, Dan *saft*, *wive* Lat *sapa*, must or new wine boiled thick]

1 The juice of plants of any kind, especially the ascending and descending juices essential to nutrition

☞ The ascending is the crude sap, the assimilation of which takes place in the leaves, when it becomes the *elaborated* sap suited to the growth of the plant

2 (*Bot*) The albumum of a tree, the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark, sap-wood

3 A simpleton, a sap head [*Colloq or cant*]

Săp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SAPPED (săpt), *p pr* & *vb n* SAPPING] [Fr *saper*, Sp *zapar*, It *zappare*, probably from Gr *σκαπτειν*, *σκαπτειν*, to dig]

1 To subvert by digging or wearing away to mine, to undermine, to destroy the foundation of

Their dwellings were *sapped* by floods *Dryden*

2 (*Mil*) To pierce with saps

Săp, *v i* 1 To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining

Both assaults are carried on by *sapping* *Tatler*

2 (*Mil*) To execute saps *Craighill*

Săp, *n* (*Mil*) An approach made to a fortified place by digging under cover of gabions, &c

☞ The single *sap* has only a single parapet the double has one on each side In all *saps*, traverses are left to cover the men

Săp'a-dil'lo *n* See SAPODILLA

Săp'a-jo } (Synop , § 130), *n*

Săp'a jou } [Fr *sapajou*, *sa jou*, Braz *sajassu*] (*Zool*) A monkey of South America, having a prehensile tail, — applied especially to those of the genus *Cebus*, but also to those of the genera *Ateles* and *Lagothrix* *P Cyc*

Sapajou (*Cebus capucinus*)

Sa-păn'-wood, *n* [Sp *sapan*, Malay *sapang*, Jav *sô chang*] (*Bot*) A dye-wood yielded by *Cæsalpinia sapan*, a thorny tree of Southern Asia and the neighboring islands It resembles Brazil-wood in color and properties [Written also *sappan-wood*] *P Cyc*

Săp'-făg'ot, *n* (*Mil*) A fascine about three feet long, used in sapping, to close the crevices between the gabions before the parapet is made

Săp'ful, *a* Abounding in sap, sappy

Săp'-green, *n* A light green pigment prepared from the juice of the ripe berries of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, or buckthorn *Francis*

Săp'-hĕad, *n* A stupid fellow, a sap skull, a blockhead [*Cant*] *Halliwell*

Sa-phē'nă, *n* [Gr *σαφης* manifest] (*Anat*) One of two subcutaneous veins of the lower limb and foot *Dunglison*

Săph'ire (*or* săf'ir), *n* A sapphire See SAPPHIRE

Săp'id, *a* [Lat *sapidus*, from *sapere* to taste Pr *sapide*, It *sapido*] Having the power of affecting the organs of taste, possessing savor or flavor, having a relish, savory

Sa pid'i-ty, } *n* [Fr *sapidité*, Pr *sapiditat* See
Săp'id ness, } *supra*] The quality of being sapid, taste, tastefulness, savor, savoriness

When the Israelites fancied the *sapidness* and relish of the flesh-pots, they longed to taste and to return *Bp Taylor*

Sĭ'pi-ence, *n* [O Fr *sapience*, Pr *sapiensa*, Sp & Pg *sapiencia*, It *sapienza*, *sapienzia*, Lat *sapientia* See *infra*] The quality of being sapient, wisdom, sagacness, knowledge

If I might sit beside your feet
And glean your scattered *sapience* *Tennyson*

Sĭ'pi-ent, *a* [O Fr *sapient*, Pr *sapient*, *sapien*, Sp , Pg , & It *sapiente*, Lat *sapiens*, p pr of *sapere*, to taste, to have sense, to know]

1. Wise, sage, discerning

There the *sapient* king held dalliance *Milton*

2 Would be wise, supposing one's self sage, — in irony or contempt

Syn. — Sage sagacious, knowing, wise, discerning

Sĭ'pi ĕn'tial (sĭ'pi ĕn'shal), *a* [Lat *sapientialis* See SAPIENCE] Affording wisdom, or instructions for wisdom [*Obs*] "Out of the *sapiential* books of the Old [Testament]," viz , Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, &c. *Bp. Taylor.*

Sĭ'pi-ĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* In a sapiential or wise manner. *Baxter.*

Sĭ'pi-ĕn'tious, *a.* Sapiential, sapient; wise. [*Obs*]

Sĭ'pi-ĕn'tize, *v. t.* To make or render sapient or wise [*Obs*]

Sĭ'pi-ent-ly, *adv* In a sapient manner; wisely, sagaciously

Săp'in dā'ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling an order of trees, of which the type is the genus *Sapindus*

Sa pin'dus, *n* [Lat *sapo*, soap, and *Indicus*, Indian] (*Bot*) A genus of trees, found in America and the West Indies, remarkable for containing the saponaceous principle in large proportion, the berries of certain species being used in some countries as a substitute for soap *Baird*

Săp'less, *a* [From *sap*] 1 Destitute of sap, not juicy, as, a *sapless* tree or branch

2 Dry, old, husky withered

Now *sapless* on the verge of death he stands *Dryden*

Săp'ling, *n* [From *sap*] A young tree

Săp'o-dil'la, *n* [Fr *sapotillier*, D *sapodillboom*, Sp *zapote*, *sapotilla*, *zapotilla*, Mexican *cokit-zapotl* Ct SAPOTA] (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Achras* (*A sapota*), growing in the West Indies, and in some parts of South America It is a large, tall, and straight tree, often having no branches for the distance of sixty or seventy feet from the ground [Written also *sapadillo*, *sappadillo*, *sappodilla*, and *apotilla*]

Sapodilla plum (*Bot*) the fruit of *Achras sapota* It is about the size of an ordinary quince, having a rough brittle, dull-brown rind the flesh being of a dirty yellowish-white color very soft and deliciously sweet masculcy It is eatible only when it begins to be spotted and is much used in desserts The seeds are dark-colored and shining, and are used in medicine as a diuretic

Săp'o-nā'ceous (-shus), *a* [Fr *saponacé*, It *saponaceo*, from Lat *sapo saponis*, soap] Resembling soap having the qualities of soap, soapy

☞ *Saponaceous* bodies are compounds of an acid and a base and are in reality a kind of salt

Săp'o nā'ri ty, *n* The quality of being saponaceous

Săp'o na ry, *a* [Lat *sapo*, *saponis* soap] Saponaceous

Sa pŏn'i fi'a ble, *a* Capable of conversion into soap as, a *saponifiable* substance *Gregory*

Sa-pŏn'i fi ca'tion, *n* [Fr *saponification*, It *saponificazione* See *infra*] The act of converting into soap, or the state of being converted into soap or the process in which fatty substances become changed into acids when in contact with an alkali and, through combination with the alkali, form soap

Sa-pŏn'i fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SAPONIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* SAPONIFYING] [Fr *saponifier*, from Lat *sapo*, *saponis*, soap, and *facere*, to make] To convert into soap

Săp'o nine, *n* [Fr *saponine*, *saponarine*, from Lat *sapo*, *saponis*, soap, N Lat *saponaria* soapwort] (*Chem*) A peculiar principle obtained from the root of *Saponaria officinalis*, or soapwort It is white, amorphous, soluble in water, and its solution froths, when agitated, like a solution of soap

Săp'o-nūle, *n* [Fr *saponule*, from Lat *sapo*, *saponis*, soap] (*Chem*) An imperfect soap, formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil

Sā'por, *n* [Lat , from *sapere*, to taste It *sapore*, Sp , Pg , & Pr *sabor*, O Fr *savor*, N Fr *saveur*] Taste, relish, flavor, power of affecting the organs of taste, savor

There is some *sapor* in all aliments *Brown*

Săp'o-rif'ic, *a* [Fr *saporifique*, It *saporifico*, fr Lat *sapor*, taste, and *facere*, to make See *supra*] Having the power to produce taste, producing taste

Săp'o rŏs'i ty *n* The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste

Săp'o rous, *a* [Lat *saporus*, that relishes well savory from *sapor*, taste, It *saporoso*, Sp *sabroso*, *sabroso*, Pg *saboroso*, Pr *saboros*, Fr *savoureux*] Having taste, yielding some kind of taste [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Sa pō'tă, *n* [Sp *sapote*, *zapote*, Pg *zapota* See SAPODILLA] (*Bot*) A tree or plant of the genus *Achras* (*A sapota*)

Săp'pa dil'lo, *n* See SAPODILLA *Ure*

Sap păn'-wood, *n* See SAPAN-WOOD

Săp'pare, *n* [Fr *sapphare*, so called by Saussure] (*Min*) A certain mineral, kyanite [Written also *sappan*]

Săp'per, *n* [Fr *sapeur*] 1 One who saps

2 (*Mil*) One who is employed in working at saps, building and repairing fortifications, and the like

Săp'phic (saf'ik), *a* [Lat *Sapphicus*, Gr *Σαπφικος*]

1 Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess, as, *Sapphic* odes, *Sapphic* verse

2 (*Pros*) Belonging to, or in the manner of, Sappho, — used of a certain kind of verse (said to have been invented by Sappho), consisting of five feet, of which the first, fourth, and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl

Săp'phic (săf'ik), *n* (*Pros*) A Sapphic verse.

Săp'phire (săf'ir, *or* săf'ur) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat. *sapphirus*, Gr. *σαπφειρος*, Heb *sappîr*, Chald *sampîr*, Ar. *safir*, Fr. *saphir*, Pr. *saphir*, *safir*, *saphier*, Sp. *safir*, *safiro*, It. *zaffiro*.] (*Min.*) Pure, crystallized alumina.

☞ *Sapphire* occurs in hexagonal crystals, and also in grains and massive The name *sapphire* is usually restricted to the blue crystals, while the bright-red are called *Oriental ruby*, the amethystine, *Oriental amethyst*, the dull, massive varieties, *corundum* or *emery* *Sapphire* is next in hardness to the diamond *Dana.*

Săp'phire (săf'ir, *or* săf'ur), *a* Of, or resembling, sapphire "The *sapphire* blaze" *Gray.*

Săp'phir ine (Synop , § 130), *a* Resembling sapphire, made of sapphire, having the qualities of sapphire *Boyle.*

Săp'pi-ness, *n* [From *sappy*] The state or quality of being sappy or full of sap, succulence, juiciness

Săp'po-dil'la, *n.* See SAPODILLA.

Săp'py, *a* [*compar* SAPPIER, *superl.* SAPPIEST] [A-S. *sæpig* See SAP]

1 Abounding with sap juicy, succulent.

2 Hence, young, not firm, weak

When he had passed this weak and *sappy* age *Hayward*

3 Weak in intellect

Săp'py, *a* [Written also *sapy*] [Cf Lat. *sapere*, to taste, and Gr *σαπω*, to make rotten or putrid, pass. to be or become rotten] Musty, tainted [*Obs*]

Săp'-rŏll'er, *n* (*Mil*) A large gabion, six or seven feet long, filled with fascines, which the sapper sometimes rolls along before him to protect from the fire of an enemy

Sa prŏph'a gan, *n* [Fr *saprophage*, from Gr. *σαπρος*, rotten, putrid, and *φαγειν*, to eat] (*Entom*) One of a tribe of coleopterous insects, which feed on animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition *Brande.*

Săp'-rŏt, *n* The dry rot, a disease of timber

Săp'sa-go, *n* [Ger *schabzeger*, from *schaben*, to shave, to scrape, and *zieger*, a sort of whey or sour milk] A kind of cheese, made in Switzerland, having a dark green color and agreeable flavor. It is flavored with melilot

Săp'-skŭll, *n* A stupid fellow, a sap head [*Low*]

Săp'-sŭck'er, *n* (*Ornith*) A woodpecker of the species *Picus varius*, *P pubescens*, and *P villosus*, — so called in the United States

Săp'-tūbe, *n* (*Bot*) A vessel that conveys sap

Săp'-wood, *n* (*Bot*) The albumum or exterior part of the wood of a tree, next to the bark, being that portion of the tree through which the sap flows most freely

Să'ra-ba'ite, *n* [L Lat *Sarabaita*] (*Eccl Hist.*) One of a sect of Oriental monks, seceders from ordinary monastic life

Să'ra-band, *n* [Fr *sarabande*, It & Pg *sarabanda*, Sp *zarabanda* from Per *serband*, a kind of song] (*Mus*) (*a*) A grave Spanish dance, to an air in triple time (*b*) The air itself

She has brought us the newest *sarabund* from the court of Queen Mab *W Scott*

Săr'a-çen, *n* [Lat *Saracenus*, Gr *Σαρακηνός*, It. *Saraceno*, *Saracino*, Fr *Sarrasin*, from Ar *sharkiy*, pl *sharkiun*, Oriental, Eastern, from *sharaka*, to rise, of the sun] An Arabian, a Mussulman in adherent or propagator of Mohammedanism in countries further west than Arabia

Săr'a çĕn'ic, } *a* [It *saracenico*, *saracinesco*,
Să'ra çĕn'ic al, } Fr *sarrasin*] Of, or pertaining to, the Saracens as, *Saracenic* architecture "A flourish of wild *Saracenic* music" *W Scott*

Să'ra-sĭn, *n* (*Arch*) A portcullis See SARRASINE

Sar'casm, *n* [Fr *sarcasme*, Pr , Sp , & It *sarcasmo*, Lat *sarcasmus*, Gr *σαρκασμός*, from *σαρκαζειν*, to tear flesh like dogs, to bite the lips in rage, to speak bitterly, to sneer, from *σαρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh] A keen, reproachful expression a satirical remark uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt, a taunt, a gibe, a cutting jest "The *sarcasms* of those critics who imagine our art to be a matter of inspiration" *Sir J Reynolds*

Syn. — Satire, irony ridicule, taunt, gibe

Sar căs'mous, *a* Characterized by sarcasm; sarcastic [*Obs*] "*Sarcasmous* scandal" *Hudibras*

Sar căs'tic, } *a* [Gr. *σαρκαστικός*, Sp *sarcastico*
Sar căs'tic al, } See *supra*] Bitterly satirical, scornfully severe taunting

What a fierce and *sarcastic* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world! *South*

Sar-căs'tic al ly, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner, with scornful satire

Sär'çel, *n* The pinion or outer joint of the wing of a bird, especially a hawk

Sär'çeled, *a* (*Her*) Cut through the middle.

Sărçe'net, *n* [O Fr *sarcenet*, L Lat *saracenicum*, cloth made by Saracens] A species of fine, thin, woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, &c [Written also *sarsenet*] *Simmonds*

Sär'cle, *v t* [Fr *sarcler*, to weed, from Lat. *sarculare*, to hoe, from *sarculum*, hoe.] To weed, or clear from weeds with a hoe [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth*

Sar-cŏb'a-sis, *n.* [Gr *σαρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, and *βασις*, base] (*Bot*) A fruit consisting of many dry, indehiscent cells, which contain but few seeds, and cohere to a common style, as about a common axis. *Lindley.*

Sär'co-cărp, *n.* [Fr. *sarcocarpe*, from Gr. *σαρξ*,

σαρκός, flesh, and *καρκός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) The fleshy part of a stone-fruit, situated between the integument, skin, or epicarp, and the putamen, stone, or endocarp.

Sär'co-cēle, *n.* [Fr. *sarcocèle*, Gr. *σαρκοκήλη*, from *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, and *κήλη*, tumor] (*Med.*) A tumor of a testicle, whether cancerous, tuberculous, or fibrous.

Sär'co-cŏl, } *n.* [Fr. *sarcocolle*, Gr. *σαρκοκόλ-*
Sär'co-cŏl'lă, } *λα*, from *σαρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, and *κόλλα*, glue] A semi-transparent, resinous substance, obtained from certain species of *Penæa*, as *P. sarcocolla*, *P. mucronata*, shrubs of Africa. It is obtained in the form of small, oblong, semi-transparent globules of a yellowish or reddish hue, and has an odor like anise seed. *Dunglison*

Sär'cōde, *n.* [Gr. *σαρκώδη*, fleshy, *σαρξ*, flesh] Soft, unorganized, or structureless animal material. It is the fleshy material of the rhizopods and other infusoria, the simplest formative material of animal structures, without distinct tissue. *Dana*

Sär'co-dērm, *n.* [Gr. *σαρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, and *δέρμα*, skin] (*Bot.*) A fleshy covering of a seed, lying between the external and internal covering of the seed. [Written also *sarcoderma*.] *Wright*

Sär'coid, *a.* [Gr. *σαρκοειδής*, from *σάρξ*, flesh, and *εἶδος*, form] Resembling flesh. *Dana*

Sär'co-lĕm'mă, *n.* [Gr. *σαρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, and *λεπια*, rind, skin] (*Anat.*) The sub transparent tubule which invests the muscular elements, and limits the muscular fiber.

Sär'co line, *a.* [Gr. *σαρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh] (*Min.*) Flesh colored.

Sär'co-lite (49), *n.* [Fr. *sarcolithe*, from Gr. *σαρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, and *λίθος*, stone] (*Min.*) A variety of analcime from Vesuvius,—applied also to a variety of chabasite, and to the mineral humboldtite. [*Obs.*] *Dana*

Sär'co lŏg'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *sarcologique* See *infra*]
Sär'co lŏg'ic al, } Of, or pertaining to, sarcology.

Sar-cŏl'o gist, *n.* One skilled in sarcology.

Sar-cŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Fr. *sarcologie*, from Gr. *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, and *λογος*, discourse] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body, as the muscles, fat, intestines, vessels, &c.

Sar cō'mă, *n.*; *pl.* SAR-CŌ'MA-TA [Gr. *σαρκωμα*, from *σαρκοῦν*, to make fleshy, from *σαρξ*, *σαρκος*, flesh]

1 (*Med.*) A tumor of fleshy consistence,—applied to many varieties of tumor.

2 (*Bot.*) A fleshy disk. *Henslow*

Sar-cŏm'a tous, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, sarcoma.

Sar-cŏph'a-gan (kŏf'a gan), *n.* [See SARCOPHAGUS] A flesh-eating animal, zoophagan.

Sar cŏph'a gous (kof'a gŭs), *a.* [See SARCOPHAGUS] Feeding on flesh, flesh eating.

Sar-cŏph'a-gŭs, *n.* [Lat. *sarcophagus*, Gr. *σαρκοφαγος*, eating flesh, from *σαρξ*, *σαρκος*, flesh, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat, Fr. *sarcophage*, Sp. & It. *sarcofago*]

1. A species of limestone used among the Greeks for making coffins, which was so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. It is otherwise called *lapis Assius* or *Assian stone*, and is said to have been found at Assos, a city of Lycia.

2 Hence, a coffin, or tomb, of the kind of stone described above, hence, generally, a stone coffin, a receptacle for the dead, made of stone.

Sar-cŏph'a-gy (-kŏf'a jy), *n.* [Gr. *σαρκοφαγια* See *supra*] The practice of eating flesh.

Sär'co răm'phus, *n.* [Gr. *σαρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, and *ῥαμφος*, beak] (*Zool.*) A genus of vultures, including the condor. *Baird*

Sar cō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *σάρκωσις*, from *σαρξ*, flesh] (*Med.*) (*a*) The formation of flesh. (*b*) Sarcoma.

Sar-cŏt'ic, *a.* [Fr. *sarcotique*, Sp. & It. *sarcotico*, Gr. *σαρκωτικός*, from *σαρξ*, *σαρκος*, flesh] Producing or generating flesh. [*Rare.*]

Sar-cŏt'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh. [*Rare.*]

Sär'cu-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *sarculatio*, from *sarculare*, to hoe, from *sarculum*, a light hoe] A raking or weeding with a rake.

Särd, *n.* [Fr. *sarde*, *sardoine*, Pr. *sardoyne*, Lat. *sarda*, Gr. *σαρδιον*, or *σαρδιος* (sc. *λίθος*), i. e., Sardian stone, from Σαρδιος, Sardian, from Σαρδις, Sardes, the capital of Lydia] (*Min.*) A variety of chalcedony, of a rich brownish-red color, but which, when held between the eye and the light, appears of a deep blood-red carnelian.

Sär'da chāte, *n.* [Fr. *sardachate*, Lat. *sardachates*, Gr. *σαρδαχάτης*, from *σαρδιον*, or *σάρδιος*, and *ἀχάτης*, agate See *infra*] (*Min.*) A sort of agate containing sard. *Dana.*

Sär'dan, }
Sär'del, } *n.* (*Ichth.*) A sardine. [*Obs. or rare.*]
Sär'del, *n.* A sardine or sardius.

Sär'dine (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *sardine*, Sp. *sardina*, *sarda*, It. *sardina*, *sardella*, *sarda*, Pr. *sarda*, Lat. *sardina*, *sarda*, Gr. *σαρδινη*, *σαρδα*, so called from the island of *Sardinia*, Gr. Σαρδω (*a.* Σαρδόνιος), near which it is caught] (*Ichth.*) A Mediterranean fish, of the herring family (*Engraulis meletta*), about the size of the anchovy,—often prepared or put up with olive oil as a delicacy.

Sär'dine (Synop., § 130), } *n.* [Fr. *sardienne*, Pr.
Sär'di-ūs, } *sardina*, *sardi*, Sp. & Pg. *sardio*. See *supra*] A precious stone, probably a carnelian, of which one was set in Aaron's breastplate. *Ex.* xxviii

Sar-dĭn'i-an, *a.* [Lat. *Sardinianus*] (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia.

Sar-dĭn'i-an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Sardinia.

Sär'doin, *n.* (*Min.*) Sard, carnelian.

Sar-dŏn'ic, *a.* [Fr. *sardonique*, Sp. & It. *sardonico*, Lat. *sardonius*, *sardonicus*, Gr. *σαρδάνιος*, *σαρδόνιος*, either from *σαίρειν*, to grin like a dog, or from *σαρδόνιον*, a plant of Sardinia, Gr. Σαρδω, which was said to screw up the face of the eater] Forced, heartless, or bitter,—said of a laugh or smile, having the appearance of gayety or happiness, but covering pain or misery, concealing bitterness of heart, mocking.

Where strained *sardonic* smiles are glossing still,
And Grief is forced to laugh against her will. *Wotton*

Sardonic laugh, a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face giving it a horrible appearance of laughter, and said to have been first noticed as the effect of eating the *Herba sardonica*, a species of *Ranunculus*, that grows in Sardinia.

Sar-dŏn'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a kind of linen made at Colchis. *Bryant*

Sar'do nўx, *n.* [Lat. *sardonyx*, Gr. *σαρδόνυξ*, from Σαρδιος, Sardian, or Σαρδώ, Sardinian, and *ονυξ*, a nail, a veined gem. It. *sardonice*, Sp. *sardonique*, *sardonica*, *sardonia*, Pr. *sardoyne*, Fr. *sardoine*] (*Min.*) A silicious stone or gem, nearly allied to onyx, of a reddish yellow or nearly orange color.

Sā'ree, *n.* A cotton fabric worn by Indian women, wrapped about the person, also, a long embroidered scarf of gauze or silk. *Simmonds*

Sar găs'so, *n.* [Sp. *sargazo* sea weed] (*Bot.*) The floating sea weed of the North Atlantic (*Sargasso baccifera*), and allied species. It often accumulates so as to cover large areas.

Sär'i, *n.* The same as SAREE.

Sa rigue' (sa reeg'), (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *sarigue*, Braz. *carigueia*, *cariquema*] (*Zool.*) A marsupial mammal of Cayenne, nearly allied to the Virginia opossum.

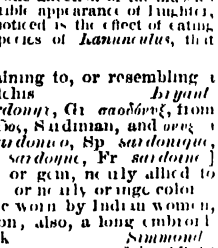

Sarigue (*Didelphis opossum*)

Sark, *n.* [A. S. *serce*, *syrce*, a shirt, Icel. *serkr*, *skirt*, Fins *serk*, Sw. & Dan. *skirt*, Esthonian *sarri*, Lapp *sark*, L. Lat. *sarca*, *sarcia*, a kind of tunic, O. H. Ger. *silecho*, *selecho*, toga]

1 A shirt. [*Scot.*]

2 A shark. [*Obs.*]

Särk'ing, *n.* (*Carp.*) Thin boards for lining, to be used under slates, and for similar purposes.

Sär'lac, } *n.* [Mongolian *sarlyk*] (*Zool.*) The
Sär'lyk, } *Pephagus grunniens*, or grunting ox of Tartary, the yak. *Baird*

Sar mā'tian, } *a.* [Lat. *Sarmaticus*] (*Geog.*) Of,
Sar-măt'ic, } or pertaining to, Sarmatia and its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.

Sär'ment, *n.* [Fr. *sarment*, It. *sarmento*, Sp. *sarmiento*, Lat. *sarmentum*, a twig, from *sarpere* to cut off, to trim] (*Bot.*) A prostrate filiform stem or runner, as of the strawberry.

Sär'ment-ā'ceous (shŭs), *a.* [From *sarment*] (*Bot.*) Bearing sarments or runners as those of the strawberry. *Gray*

Sär'ment ōse', } *a.* [Lat.
Sar mĕnt'ous, } *sarmentosus*, Fr. *sarmenteux* See *supra*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) Long and filiform, and almost naked, or having only leaves in bunches at the joints or knots where it strikes root, as, a *sarmentose* stem. (*b*) Bearing sarments as, a *sarmentose* plant. *Morton*

Sarmentose Stem

Sarn, *n.* [W. *sarn*, a causeway, paving] (*Prov. Eng.*)

1 A pavement or stepping stone. *Johnson*

2 A sort of path. *Halliwell*

Sā'ri bŏng, *n.* A sort of petticoat worn by women in the East. *Simmonds*

Sā'ros, *n.* (*Astron.*) A Chaldean astronomical period or cycle, the exact length of which has been greatly disputed. It has been variously estimated from 1600 years to a little short of 10 years. *Brande*

Sär'plar, *n.* [See *infra*] A large bale or package of wool, containing eighty tods, or a ton, in weight. [*Eng.*] *Simmonds*

Sär'pli ĕr, *n.* [Fr. *serpillere*, Pr. *sarpellera*, Lat. *sarpillaria*, *serpillera*, *serpleria* (Catalan *sarpillera*, Sp. *arpillera*) A coarse cloth made of hemp, and used for packing goods, &c. [Written also *sarplier*.] *Ayrshire*

Sär'ra sĭn, } *n.* [Fr. *sarrasine*, N. Lat. *aristolo-*
Sā'ra sīne, } *chia saracenica*]

1 (*Bot.*) A plant, a kind of birthwort,—applied also in England to buckwheat. *Simmonds*

2 [Fr. *sarrasine*, L. Lat. *saracina*, *saracenesca*, It. *saracenesca*, *seracinesca* See SARACEN] (*Fort.*) A portcullis or herse. [Written also *sarasin*.]

Sär'sā, *n.* Sarsaparilla. [Written also *sarza*.]

Sär'sa-pa-rĭl'lă, *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparrilla*, It. *salsapariglia*, Fr. *salsepareille*, from Sp. *zarza*, Bisc. *sarèza*, a bramble, and *parrilla*, a vine, or *Parillo*, the name of a physician who is said to have discovered it] (*Bot.*) A Mexican plant, a species of *Smilax*, whose root is valued in medicine for its mucilaginous and farinaceous or demulcent qualities,—called also *sarsa*.

☞ The name is applied also to many species of *Aralia*, or ginseng, root, in the United States.

Sārse, *n.* [Fr. *sas*, a sieve, bolt, O. Fr. *saas*, Sp. *cedazo*, It. *staccio*, L. Lat. *sedatium*, *sitacium*, from Lat. *seta*, a thick, stiff hair] A fine sieve,—usually written *searce* or *scarce*. [*Obs.*]

Sārse, *v. t.* [From the noun] [Fr. *sasser*] To sift through a sarse. [*Obs.*]

Sārse'net, *n.* See SARCENET.

Sārt, *n.* [O. Fr. *essart*, Pr. *issart*, L. Lat. *exartum*, from Lat. *ex*, out of, from, and *sarire*, *sartum*, *to* hoe. See ASSART.] A piece of woodland turned into arable land. [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Sar tō'ri-al, *a.* [See SARTORIUS.] Of, or pertaining to, a tailor.

Sar tō'ri ŭs, *n.* [L. Lat. *sartorius*, a tailor, from Lat. *sartor*, a patcher, tailor from *sarcire*, *sartum*, to patch, mend] (*Anat.*) The muscle which throws one leg across the other, reaching from above the hip to below the knee,—called also the *tailor's muscle*.

Sär'ty, *n.* The same as SARTE.

Sāsh, *n.* An ornamental belt, a decorative girdle, a band worn about the waist or over the shoulder, or otherwise. It is used by certain military officers, as a badge of distinction.

Sāsh, *n.* [Fr. *chasse*, *châssis*, a frame, sash, inclosure, L. Lat. *capsa*, from Lat. *capsa* a chest, box, case] The frame of a window in which the lights or panes of glass are set.

Sāsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SASHED (sāsht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SASHING.] To furnish with sashes, or frames for glass. "A door half *sashed* with glass." *Scott*

Sāsh'o-ōon, *n.* [From *sash*.] A kind of leather pad, stuffed so as to be soft, and put in a shoe or a boot for the wearer's ease. [*Obs.*] *Ames*

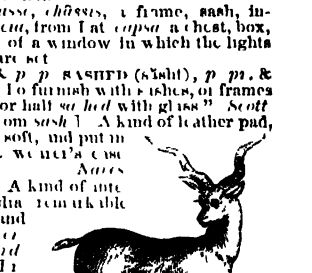

Sasin

Sā'sin, *n.* (*Zool.*) A kind of antelope found in India remarkable for its swiftness and beauty, *Antilope cervicapra*. *Baird*

Sās'sa frăs, *n.* [Fr. *sassafras*, It. *sassafrasso sassafras* Sp. *albarras salsafras*, *salsafraga*, *sassafragia*, L. Lat. *saxifraga* (sc. *herba*), from *saxum*, rock, stone, and *frangere*, to break] (*Bot.*) A tree of the laurel family (*Sassafras officinale*), whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

Sās'sa nāge, *n.* [Fr., from *sasser*, to sift] Stones left after sifting. *Smart*

Sāsse (sās), *n.* [D. *sas*, from Fr. *sas*, a sieve, the basin of a water mill. See SARSE.] A sluice, canal, or lock, on a navigable river. [*Obs.*]

He is much concerned against Sir N. Crisp's project of making a great *sasse* in the king's lands about Deptford to be a wet dock. *Pepys*

Sās'so lin, } *n.* [Fr. & Ger. *sassolin*] (*Min.*) Na-
Sās'so line, } tive boracic acid, found in saline incrustations on the borders of hot springs near Sasso, in the territory of Florence. *Brande*

Sās'so rōl, } *a.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus
Sās'so-rōl'lă, } *Columba* (*C. livia*), rock pigeon.

Sās'sy-bārk, *n.* The bark of a species of *Erythrophleum* used by the natives of Western Africa as an ordeal poison in their trials for witchcraft. [Written also *saucy bark*.]

Sās'tra, *n.* [Skt. *çastra* in order of command, a sacred book, from *ças*, to order, instruct, govern, Hind. *shāstr* or *shastra*] The same as SHASTER. See SHASTER.

Sāt, *imp.* of *sit*. See SIT. [Written also *sate*.]

Sā'tan (*formerly pron.* SĀ'TĂN) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Heb. *satan*, an adversary, from *sâtan*, Ar. *shatana*, to be adverse to, persecute, Gr. Σατάν, Σαταν*ᾶς*, Lat. *Satanas*] The grand adversary of man, the devil, or prince of darkness, the chief of the fallen angels, the arch fiend.

Sa tăn'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *satanique*, It. & Sp. *satanico*]
Sa tăn'ic al, } Having the qualities of Satan, resembling Satan, extremely malicious or wicked, devilish, infernal.

Detest the slander which, with a *satanic* smile, exults over the character it has ruined. *Dwight.*

Sa tăn'ic al-ly, *adv.* In a satanic manner, with the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan, diabolically.

Sa tăn'ic-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being satanic, fiendishly malicious, or wicked.

Sā'tan ism, *n.* The evil and malicious disposition of Satan, a diabolical spirit. [*Rare.*]

Sā'tan ist, *n.* A very wicked person. [*Rare.*]

Sā'tan-ŏph'a ny, *n.* [Heb. *Sâtân*, Satan, and Gr. *φαινειν*, to appear] An appearance or incarnation

of Satan, the state of being possessed by a demon. [*Rare.*] *O. A. Brownson.*

Sătch'el, *n.* [See SACHEL.] A little sack or bag

Sāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* SATED, *p pr & vb n*, SATING.] [O H Ger *satian, sattôn*, to satiate, from *sat*, A-S *sad*, sated, M H Ger *saten*, N H Ger *satten*, L Ger *saden*, A S *sadian*. Cf SAD and SATIATE.] To satisfy the desire or appetite of, to satiate, to glut to surfeit "Crowds of wanderers *sated* with the business and pleasure of great cities" *Macaulay*

Sāte (sāt), old *imp* of *sit*, for *sat* See SIT

Sāte'less, *a* Not capable of being satisfied, insatiable [*Rare.*] *Young*

Săt'el lite, *n* [Fr & It *satellite*, Sp *satelite*, Lat *satelles, satellitis*.]

1 A secondary planet or moon, a small planet revolving round another, as, the *satellite* of the earth, the *satellites* of Jupiter *Morse*

2 An obsequious dependent, a subordinate attendant, a subservient follower.

☞ The English plural, *săt'el lites*, happening to be the same in form as the plural of the Latin word *satelles* Pope, in a celebrated couplet has, by an unusual stretch of poetic license, given it a Latin pronunciation — *sa tĭl'li-tēz*

Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove

Săt/el-lĭt'ious (-lĭsh'us), *a* Pertaining to, or consisting of, satellites [*Rare.*] *Cheyne*

Sā'ti āte (sā'shĭ at, 95), *v t* [*imp & p p* SATIATED, *p pr & vb n* SATIATING.] [Lat *satiare, satiatum*, from *sat, satis*, enough, It *saziare*, Pr *sa zuar*, Sp & Pg *saciar*, Fr *rassasier*, equivalent to Lat as if *re ad satiare* Cf SATE.]

1 To satisfy the appetite or desire of to feed to the full, to furnish enjoyment to, to the extent of desire, to sate, to glut, as, to *satiate* appetite or sense

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood *K Charles*

2 To fill beyond natural desire to gratify to repletion or loathing, to surfeit

3 To saturate See SATURATE [*Obs.*] *Newton*

Syn. — To satisfy sate, suffice cloy, gorge overfill, surfeit, glut — SATIATE SATISFY, CONTENT These words differ principally in degree To *content* is to make contented, even though every desire or appetite is not gratified To *satisfy* is to appease fully the longings of desire To *satiate* is to go further and fill so completely that it is not possible to receive or enjoy more What *satisfies* gives us pleasure, what *satiates* produces disgust

Content with science in the vale of peace *Pope*
His whole felicity is endless strife
No peace no *satisfaction* crowns his life *B Hall*
He may be *satiated* but not *satisfied* *Norris*

Sā'ti-ate (sā'shĭ et, 45, 95), *a* [Lat *satiatus*, p p of *satiare* See *supra*.] Filled to satiety glutted, — followed by *with* or *of* "*Satiate* of applause" *Pope*

Sā'ti ā'tion (sā'shĭ a'shun), *n* The state of being satiated or filled

Sa-tī'e ty, *n* [Lat *satietas*, from *satis, sat*, enough Fr *satiété*, Pr *saurtat*, Sp *saciedad*, It *sazietà*.] The state of being satiated or glutted, fullness of gratification, either of the appetite or any sensual desire, fullness beyond desire, an excess of gratification which excites weariomeness or loathing

In all pleasures there is *satiety* *Hakewill*
But thy words with grace divine
Imbued bring to their sweetness no *satiety* *Milton*

Syn. — Repletion satiation, surfeit, clovment

Sāt'in, *n* [Fr *satin*, O Fr *satin*, Pg *setim*, It *setino*, Pr *satanis*, from It & L Lat *seta*, silk, orig *seta serica*, i e, silk hair, from Lat *seta* thick, stiff hair] A glossy silk cloth, of a thick, close texture, and overshot woof

Sāt'i-nēt' (110), *n* [Fr *satinet* from *satin* See *supra*.]

1 A thin species of satin

2 A particular kind of cloth made of cotton warp and woolen filling

Sāt'in-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Lunaria*

Sāt'in-spār, *n* (*Min*) A fine fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, having a pearly luster *Dana*

Sāt'in-stōne, *n* Satin spar

Sāt'in-wood, *n* (*Bot*) A hard, lemon colored wood from India, of a fragrant odor, and taking a lustrous finish, and used in cabinet work It is produced by the *Chloroxylon Swietania* *Baird*

Sāt'in y, *a* Like, or composed of, satin, as, to have a *satiny* appearance, a *satiny* texture

Sā'tion, *n* [Lat *satio*, from *serere, satum*, to sow] A sowing or planting [*Obs.*]

It hath not succeeded by *sation* in any manner of ground *Browne*

Săt'ire (*in Eng often pron* sāt'ur) (Synop § 130), *n* [Fr *satire*, Sp & It *satira*, Lat *satira, satura*, from *satura*, sc *lanx*, a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, food composed of various ingredients, a mixture, medley, from *satur*, full of food, sated, from *sat, satis*, enough]

1 A composition, generally poetical, holding up vice or folly to reprobation, a keen or severe exposure of what in public or private morals deserves rebuke, an invective poem, as, the *Satires* of Juvenal

2. Keenness and severity of remark; denunciation and exposure to reprobation, trenchant wit, sarcasm, ridicule.

Syn. — Lampoon, sarcasm; irony; ridicule, pasquinade, burlesque, wit, humor See LAMPOON

Sa tĭr'ic, Sa tĭr'ic al, *a* [Lat *satiricus*, Fr *satirique*, Sp & It *satirico* See *supra*.]

1 Belonging to satire, conveying satire, of the nature of satire "A *satiric* style" *Roscommon*

2 Censorious, severe in language, insulting "*Satirical* rogue" *Shak*

Syn — Cutting, poignant, sarcastic, bitter, reproachful abusive

Sa tĭr'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a satirical manner with severity of remark, with invective, with intention to censure

Sa tĭr'ic al ness, *n* The state or quality of being satirical "An ill-natured wit, brassed to *satirical ness*" *Fuller*

Săt'ir ist, *n* [Fr *satiriste*.] One who writes satire "The mighty *satirist*, who, in the very crisis of the great struggle of the Exclusion Bill, had spread terror through the Whig ranks" *Macaulay*

Săt'i rize, *v t* [*imp & p p* SATIRIZED, *p pr & vb n* SATIRIZING.] [Fr *satiriser*.] To make the object of satire, to censure with keenness or severity

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues *Swift*

Săt'is făc'tion (-făk'shun), *n* [Lat *satisfactio*, Fr *satisfaction*, Pr *satisfactio*, Sp *satisfaccion*, It *satisfazione, soddisfazione*.]

1 The act of satisfying, or the state of being satisfied, gratification of desire, contentment in possession and enjoyment, repose of mind from compliance with what it demands

The mind having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of its desires *Locke*

2 Settlement of a claim, due, demand, &c, payment, indemnification

We shall make full *satisfaction* *Shak*

3 That which satisfies or gratifies, compensation, atonement

Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain *Dryden*
Die he, or justice must unless for him
Some other able and as willing pay
The rigid *satisfaction* — death for death *Milton*

Syn. — Contentment, content, gratification pleasure, recompense compensation, amends, remuneration, indemnification, atonement

Săt'is făc'tive, *a* [It *satisfattivo, soddisfattivo*.] Giving satisfaction [*Obs.*] *Bromne*

Săt'is făc'to ri ly, *adv* In a satisfactory manner

Săt'is făc'to ri ness, *n* The quality or condition of being satisfied or satisfactory, the power of satisfying or giving content, as, the *satisfactoriness* of pleasure or enjoyment

Săt'is făc'to ry, *a* [Fr *satisfactoire*, Sp *satisfactorio*, It *satisfattorio*.]

1 Giving or producing satisfaction yielding content, especially, relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty, and enabling it to rest with confidence, as, a *satisfactory* account of a transaction

2 Making amends, indemnification, or recompense, causing to cease from claims and to rest content, atoning, as, to make *satisfactory* compensation, or a *satisfactory* apology for an offense

A most wise and sufficient means of salvation by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ *Sanderson*

Săt'is fi'a ble, *a* Capable of being satisfied

Săt'is fi'er, *n* One who gives satisfaction

Săt'is fy, *v t* [*imp & p p* SATISFIED, *p pr & vb n* SATISFYING.] [Fr *satisfaire*, Pr *satisfar*, Sp *satisfacer*, Pg *satisfazer*, It *satisfare, soddisfare*, Lat *satisfacere*, from *satis*, enough, and *facere*, to make]

1 To gratify fully the desire of, to make content, to supply to the full with what is wished for, to sate

Death with us two
Be forced to *satisfy* his ravenous maw *Milton*

2 To comply with the rightful demands of, to give what is due to, to answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand, or the like, to pay off, to requite, as, to *satisfy* an execution

A grave question arose, whether the money should be paid directly to the discontented chiefs or should be employed to *satisfy* the claims which Argyle had against them *Macaulay*

3 To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty, to give assurance to to set at rest the mind of, to convince, as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry.

The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm solid, and *satisfying* *Atterbury*

Syn — To satiate content, please, gratify, sate, recompense, compensate, remunerate, indemnify See SATIATE

Săt'is fy, *v i* 1 To give satisfaction or content, to afford gratification

2 To feed or supply to the full

3 To make payment, to atone *Milton.*

Săt'is fy'ing-ly, *adv* In a manner tending to satisfy

Sā'tive, *a* [Lat *sativus*, from *serere, satum*, to sow, It & Sp *sativo*.] Sown, as in a garden, propagated by seed [*Obs. and rare*] *Evelyn*

Săt'rap, or **Săt'rap** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [*Fr. satrape*, Sp. *satrapa*, It. *satrapo*, Lat *satrapes, satraps*, Gr. *σατράπης*, originally a Persian word: *Khshatrapâvan*, ruler] The governor of a province [*Ancient Persia.*]

Săt'ra-pal (Synop., § 130), *a.* Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy

Sā'trap-ess, or **Săt'ra-pess**, *n* A female satrap.

Sa-trāp'ic al, *a* Satrapal [*Rare*] *Sydney Smith.*

Săt'ra py (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *satrapie*, Sp. & It *satrapia*, Lat *satrapia, satrapea*, Gr *σατραπεία.*] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap

Sā'tū ra ble, *a* [Lat *saturabilis*, Fr *saturable.*] Admitting of being saturated, capable of saturation.

Săt'ū rant, *a* [Lat *saturans*, p pr of *saturare*. See SATURATE.] Impregnating to the full, saturating

Săt'ū rant, *n* (*Med*) A substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach. *Coxe.*

Săt'ū rāte (sāt'yū rāt), *v t* [*imp & p p* SATURATED, *p. pr & vb n* SATURATING.] [Lat *saturare, saturatum*, from *satur*, full of food, sated, It. *saturare*, Sp *saturar*, Fr *satures*.] To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked, to infuse into until no more can be received, to fill fully, to sate

Innumerable flocks and herds covered that vast expanse of emerald meadow, *saturated* with the moisture of the Atlantic. *Macaulay*

Săt'ū rate, *a* [Lat *saturatus* See *supra*.] Filled to repletion "Feathers *saturate* with dew" *Cowper.*

Săt'ū rā'tion, *n* [Lat *saturatio*, Fr *saturation*, Sp *saturacion*, It *saturazione*.]

1 The act of saturating, or the state of being saturated, complete penetration or impregnation

2 (*Chem*) The satisfaction of the mutual affinities of combining bodies to such a degree, that no more of either will enter into the combination, the combination of bodies in such proportions as to satisfy completely their combining affinities

Săt'ur-day, *n* [A S *Sæterdæg, Sæternesdæg*, Saturn's day, from *Sæter*, Saturn, and *dæg*, day D *Zaturdag*, Lat *dies Saturni*.] The seventh or last day of the week, the day following Friday and preceding Sunday.

Sa tŭr'i ty, *n* [Lat *saturitas*, from *satur*, full of food, sated, Pr *saturitat*, It *saturità*.] The state of being saturated, fullness of supply [*Obs.*] *Warner*

Saturn (from an ancient statue)

Săt'urn, *n.* [Lat *Saturnus*.]

1 (*Myth*) One of the oldest and principal deities, the son of Cœlus and Terra (heaven and earth), and the father of Jupiter The corresponding Greek divinity was *Κρόνος*, later *Χρόνος*, Time

2 (*Astron*) One of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun Its diameter is seventy nine thousand miles, its mean distance from the sun nearly nine hundred millions of miles, and its year, or periodical revolution round the sun, nearly twenty nine years and a half

3 (*O Chem*) The metal lead

4 (*Her*) The black color in blazoning arms, sable

☞ Formerly by some pronounced *Sā'tur n*

Săt'ur nā'li a, *n pl* [Lat See *supra*.]

1 (*Rom Antiq*) The festival of Saturn, celebrated in December, originally during one day, but afterward during seven days, as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes, extending even to the slaves

2 Hence, a period or occasion of general license, especially one in which the lower elements of society or character gain or are allowed a temporary ascendency

Săt'ur nā'li an, *a* [Lat *Saturnalis*.]

1 Pertaining to the Saturnalia

2 Hence, of unrestrained and intemperate jollity; riotously merry, loose, dissolute "*Saturnalian* amusement" *Burke.*

Sa-tŭr'ni an, *a* [Lat *Saturnius*.]

1 (*Myth*) Pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the *golden age*

2 Hence, distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity, golden, happy [*Rare.*] "Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times" *Pope.*

Săt'urn-i-çĕn'tric, *a* (*Astron*) Appearing as if seen from the center of the planet Saturn

Săt'ur-nine, *a* [It & Sp *saturnino*, Fr *saturnien*, from Lat *Saturnus*, equivalent to *Saturni stella*, the planet Saturn]

1 Under the influence of the planet Saturn

2 Hence, not readily susceptible of excitement, phlegmatic, dull, heavy, grave, as, a *saturnine* person or temper.

3. (*O Chem*) Of, or pertaining to, lead, as, *saturnine* compounds *Silliman.*

Sāt'ur-nist, *n.* A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament. *Browne*

Sāt'ur-nite (49), *n.* [Fr. *saturnite*] (*Min*) A metallic substance, separated from lead in torrefaction, resembling lead in its color, weight, solubility in acids, &c, but more fusible and brittle, and easily scorified and volatilized [*Obs*] *Kirwan.*

Sāt'yr (sā'tur) (Synop, §130), *n* [Fr *satyre*, Pr *satira*, Sp & It. *satiro*, Pg *satyro*, Lat *satyrus*, Gr. *σάτυρος*] (*Myth*) A sylvan deity or demigod, represented as a monster, part man and part goat, and characterized by riotous merriment and lasciviousness.

Rough *satyrs* danced, and fauns, with cloven heel
From the glad sound would not be absent long *Milton*

Satyr (from an ancient statue)

Sāt'y-rī'a-sis, *n* [Lat, Gr *σατυριασις* See *supra*] (*Med*) Immoderate venereal appetite, priapism *Core*

Sa-tyr'ic, *a* [Lat *satyricus*, Gr *σατυρικος*] Pertaining to satyrs, as, *satyric* tragedy *Pope*

Sa-tyr'i-on, *n* [Lat *satyrion*, *satyrium* Gr *σατυριον*.] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Satyrium*, supposed capable of exciting salacity

Sa-tyr'i-kus, *n* [See *supra*] (*Bot*) A genus of plants having aphrodisiac properties, or capable of exciting salacity

Sauce, *n* [Fr *sauce*, O Fr *sause*, Pr Sp, It, & L Lat *salsa*, properly salt pickle, from Lat *salsus*, salted, salt, p p of *salire*, to salt, from *sal*, salt Cf SOUSE]

1 A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish, a relishing condiment appetizing addition to the principal material of a dish

High *sauces* and rich spices are brought from the Indies *Lake*

2 Culinary vegetables and roots eaten with flesh [*Prov Eng Colloq U. S*] *Forby Bartlett*

Roots, herbs, vine-fruits and salad flowers they dish up various ways and find them very delicious *sauce* to their meats, both roasted and boiled, fresh and salt *Beecher*

3 Sauciness, impertinence [*Low*] *Halliwell*

To serve one the same sauce, to retaliate one injury with another [*Vulgar*]

Sauce, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SAUCED (sawst), *p pr* & *vb n* SAUCING]

1 To accompany with something intended to give a higher relish, to supply with appetizing condiments

2 To gratify with rich tastes to please, hence, to cover, mingle, or dress, as if with sauce, to make an application to. [*Rare*]

Earth yield me roots
Who seeks for better of thee *sauce* his palate
With thy most operant poison *Shak*

3 To make poignant, to give zest, flavor, or interest to, to set off, to vary and render attractive

Then fill she to *sauce* her desires with threatenings *Sidney*
Thou sayest his meat was *sauced* with thy upbraidings *Shak*

4 To treat with bitter, pert, or taunting language, to be impudent or saucy to [*Low*]

I'll *sauce* her with bitter words *Shak*

Sauce'-a lōne', *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Erysimum* (*E alliaria*, or *Alliaria officinalis*), used as a salad, as a pot herb, or in soups, Jack by the hedge, hedge mustard [*Eng*]

Sauce'-bōat, *n* A vessel with a lip for pouring out sauce *Simmonds*

Sauce'bŏx, *n* [See SAUCE and SAUCY] A saucy, impudent fellow

Sauce'pān, *n* A small pan for sauce, a small skillet, in which sauce or small things are boiled

Sau'cer, *n* [Fr *saucier*, from *sauce* See SAUCE]

1 A small pan in which sauce is set on a table [*Obs*] *Bacon*

2 A small dish, like a deep plate, in which a teacup or coffee-cup is set

Sau'ci ly, *adv* [From *saucy*] In a saucy manner, impudently, with impertinent boldness *Addison*

Sau'ci-ness, *n* The quality of being saucy, that which is saucy, impertinent boldness, contempt of superiors, impudence

His *sauciness* will jest upon my love *Shak*

Syn.—Impudence, impertinence, rudeness, insolence See IMPUDENCE

Saucisse (sō'sees') } *n* [Fr, from *saucisse*,
Saucisson (sō'sees'sŏng') } sausage, q v See SAUSAGE]

1 (*Mining or Gun*) A long pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, filled with powder, serving to communicate fire to mines, caissons, bomb chests, &c

2. (*Fort*) A long bundle of fagots or fascines for raising batteries and other purposes

Sau'cy, *a* [*compar.* SAUCIER, *superl* SAUCIEST] [Eng *sauce*, from Lat. *salsus*, salt, sharp See SAUCE]

1 Bold to excess; transgressing the rules of decorum, treating superiors with contempt, impudent, as, a *saucy* fellow.

Am I not the protector, *saucy* priest? *Shak*

2. Expressive of impudence; as, a *saucy* eye; *saucy* looks

Syn.—Impudent, insolent, impertinent, rude

Sau'cy-bärk, *n.* See SASSY BARK.

Saud, *n* See SAADH

Sauer'kraut (sour'krout), *n* [Ger, from *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, herb, cabbage] Cabbage preserved in brine, and allowed to ferment, —a German dish

Saul, *n* Soul [*Obs*] See SOUL

Saul, *n* (*Bot*) An East Indian timber tree (*Shorea robusta*), much used for building purposes It is close grained and heavy, of a light brown color, not so durable, but stronger and tougher than teak

Sau'lie, *n* A hired attendant or mourner at a funeral [*Scot*] *H Scott*

Sault (sō, or sō), *n* [O Fr See SALT] A rapid in some rivers, as, the *Sault* de Ste Marie [*U. S*] *Bartlett*

Sāun'ćing-bĕll, *n* The same as SAINT'S BELL See SAINT'S BELL

Sāun'ders, *n* See SANDERS

Sāun'ders-blūe, *n* [Corrupted from Fr *cendres bleues*, blue ashes] A kind of color prepared from calcined lapis lazuli, ultramarine [Written also *sanders blue*]

Saun'ter (sän'tur), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SAUNTERED *p pr* & *vb n* SAUNTERING] [Written also *santer*] [From Fr *sainte terre* in the phrase *aller a la sainte terre*, to go to the holy land, from idle people who roved about the country and asked charity under pretense of going *a la sainte terre*, to the holy land Cf also Ger *schlendern*, to saunter, Up Ger *schlentern*, L Ger & D *slenteren*] To wander about idly, to lounge, to stroll

One could lie under elm-trees in a lawn, or *saunter* by the side of a stream *Masson*

Syn—To loiter linger stroll, wander See LOITER

Saun'ter, *n* A sauntering, or place for sauntering *Young*

Saun'ter er, *n.* One who saunters, or wanders about idly

Saur, *n* [Contracted from Gael *salachar*, filth, nastiness, from *salach*, foul, nasty, from *sal*, filth, refuse] [*Prov Eng*]

1 Soil, dirt *Grose*

2 Urine from a cow house *Halliwell*

Saur'i-ā, *n pl* (*Zool*) An order of reptiles, comprehending the lizards, alligators, &c See SAURIAN

Saur'i an, *a* [Gr *σαυρα*, *σαυρος*, lizard] (*Zool*) Pertaining to, or of the nature of SAURIANS

Saur'i an, *n* [Fr *saurien* See *supra*] (*Zool*) An animal of the order of reptiles which includes all that are covered with scales, and have four legs, as the lizard See REPTILE

Sau'roid, *a* [Gr *σαυρος*, lizard, and *εἶδος*, form] Resembling the lizard in certain characteristics as, *saurioid* fish

Sau rŏph'a-gĭs, *n* [Gr *σαυρος*, lizard, and *φαγειν*, to eat] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds belonging to the family of the butcher birds

Saur'ry *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Scomberesox* (*S saurus*), belonging to the pike family

Sau'sāge, *n* [Fr *saucisse*, Sp *salchicha*, It *salsiccia*, *salcia*, L Lat *salcitia*, *salsacia*, from Fr *sauce*, Sp & It *salsa* See SAUCE] An article of food made of meat minced and highly seasoned, and inclosed in a cylindrical case or skin, usually made of the intestines of some animal

☞ Pronounced *saw'sij* or *sās'ij* by Walker, and still pronounced *sās'ij* by the vulgar

Saus'sur-ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A massive, cleavable mineral, of extreme toughness, of a white, greenish, or grayish color consisting of silica, alumina, lime, oxide of iron, and soda, — so named from M *Saussure* *Dana*

Sauterelle (sōt'rĕl'), *n* [Fr] An instrument used by stone cutters and carpenters to trace and form angles *Crabb*

Sauterne (sō'tĕrn'), *n* [Fr] A kind of French wine

Sauvegarde (sōv'gärd'), *n* (*Zool*) A reptile of the genus *Lacerta* a species of lizard called *monitor* See MONITOR

Sāv'a ble, *a* [From *save*] Capable of being saved

In the person prayed for there ought to be the great disposition of being in a *savable* condition *Jer Taylor*

Sāv'a ble ness, *n* Capability of being saved

Sāv'a cou, *n* [Fr] (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Cancroma* boat bill See BOAT BILL

Sāv'age, *a* [O Eng *salvage*, O Fr *savage*, *salvage*, N Fr *sauvage*, Pr *salvatge*, Sp *salvage*, It *salvaggio*, *selvaggio*, *salvatico*, *selvatico*, from Lat *silvaticus*, belonging to a wood, wild, from *silva*, a wood]

1 Pertaining to the forest remote from human residence and improvements uncultivated, wild as, a *savage* wilderness "Cornels and *savage* berries of the wood" *Dryden*

2 Wild, untamed, as, *savage* beasts of prey

3 Uncivilized, untaught, unpolished, rude, as, *savage* life, *savage* manners

What nation, since the commencement of the Christian era, ever rose from *savage* to civilized without Christianity? *E D Griffin*

4 Characterized by cruelty, barbarous; fierce, ferocious, inhuman, brutal, as, a *savage* spirit.

Syn.—Ferocious, wild, uncultivated, untamed, untaught, uncivilized, unpolished, rude, brutish, brutal, heathenish, barbarous, cruel, inhuman, fierce; pitiless, merciless, unmerciful, murderous See FEROCIOUS

Sāv'age, *n.* 1 A human being in his native state of rudeness, one who is untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation of mind or manners

2 A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian

Sāv'age, *v t* To make wild, barbarous, or cruel. [*Rare*] *Thomson.*

Sāv'age-ly, *adv* In a savage manner, cruelly

Sāv'age ness, *n* 1 The state or quality of being savage, untamed, uncultivated, or uncivilized.

2. Cruelty, barbarousness

Wolves and bears they say,
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done
Like offices of pity *Shak*

Sāv'age ry, *n* [Fr *sauvagerie* See *supra*]

1 The state or condition of being savage, a wild, uncultivated condition, barbarism, savagism "A like work of primeval *savagery*" *C Kingsley.*

2 An act of cruelty, barbarity

The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke
That ever wall-eyed Wrath or daring Rage
Presented to the tears of soft Remorse. *Shak*

3 Wild growth, as of plants [*Obs*] *Shal.*

Sāv'ag ism, *n* The state of being savage, the state of rude, uncivilized men, or of men in their native wildness and rudeness

Sa vān'nā, *n* [Sp *savana*, *sabana*, a sheet for a bed, a piece of cloth sufficiently long and wide to cover a bed, a large plain covered with snow, from Lat *sabanum*, Gr *σαβανον*, a linen cloth] An extensive open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees, and covered with grass [Also *savannah.*]

☞ A *savanna* is a plain of grass, affording pasturage in the rainy season, but a few shrubs also grow upon it *Pampas* are vast plains without vegetation except during three months of the rainy season, when they yield fine grass A *steppe* is properly a vast extent of country slightly rolling, without woods, but not without large plants and herbs *Pampas* and *deserts* are found alternating with *steppes* A *desert* may have a sparing vegetation and so differ from *pampas* if it has any plants they are scrubby and fibrous with few leaves, and of a grayish color and so it differs from steppes and savannas But there are rocky and gravelly sandy and salt deserts A *bush* is a level covered with the plant to which that name has been applied Finally, a *prairie* differs from a savannah only in being under a zone where the seasons are not marked as wet and dry, but where the herbage corresponds to a variable moisture

J Bleas Atlantic Monthly

Savanna flower (*Bot*) an evergreen, climbing plant of the genus *Echites*, growing in Jamaica

Savant (sȧ'vȧng'), *n pl* SAVANTS (sȧ'vȧng'). [Fr, from *savoir* to know, Lat *sapere*] A man of learning one versed in literature or science, a person eminent for acquirements

Sāve, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SAVED, *p pr* & *vb n* SAVING] [O Fr *sauver* *salver*, N Fr *sauver*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *salvar*, It & Lat *salvare*, from Lat. *salvus*, saved, safe]

1 To make safe, to procure the safety of, to preserve from injury destruction, or evil of any kind, to rescue from danger, as, to *save* a house from the flames,

He cried, saying Lord *save* me *Matt* xiv 30
Thou hast quitted all to *save*
A world from utter loss *Milton*

2 To keep from being spent or lost, to secure from waste or expenditure to lay up, to reserve

Now *save* a nation and now *save* a groat *Pope*

3 To rescue from, as from something undesirable or hurtful, to insure against, to spare

I'll *save* you that trouble, sir *Shak*

4 To hinder from occurience, to obviate, to prevent

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden*

5 To keep one's self from losing, to catch, to be in time for "Just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit" *Swift.*

To save appearances to preserve a decent outside, to avoid exposure of any thing disgraceful or embarrassing

Syn—To preserve, rescue, deliver, protect, spare, reserve prevent

Sāve *v i* To hinder expense to be economical.

Bra so ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material *Bacon.*

Sāve, *prep* Except, excepting, not including, leaving out, deducting

Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes, *save* one 2 *Cor* xi 24.

Sāve'-all, *n* [From *save* and *all*] Any contrivance intended to prevent waste or loss, as, (*a*) A small pan, or a short cylinder of stone or wood, with a pin at the top, inserted in a candlestick to save the ends of candles (*b*) (*Naut*) A small sail sometimes set under the foot of another sail, to catch the wind that would pass under it *Totten.*

Sāv'e loy, *n* A kind of dried sausage. *Simmonds.*

Sāv'er, *n* 1 One who saves, preserves, or rescues from evil or destruction, as, the *saver* of the land.

2 One who escapes loss, one frugal in expenses; an economist

Sāv'in, *n* [Written also *sabine.*] [Fr. *sabine*, *savi-*

nier, Pr *savina*, Sp , Pg , It., & Lat. *sabina*] (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree or shrub of the genus *Juniperus* (*J sabina*) It is a compact bush, with dark-colored foliage, and producing small berries having a glaucous bloom.

☞ The name is also applied in the United States to the *Juniperus Virginiana*, or red cedar, which resembles the savin of Europe

Sāv'ing, *p a* 1 Avoiding unnecessary expenses, frugal, not lavish economical

2 Bringing back in returns or receipts the sum expended, incurring no loss, though not gainful, as, a *saving* bargain, the ship has made a *saving* voyage

Sāv'ing, *prep* or *p pr* With the exception of, in favor of, excepting, without disrespect to "*Saving* your reverence" *Shak*

☞ Used also as a conjunction with *that* understood

Sāv'ing, *n* 1 Something kept from being expended or lost, exception, reservation "Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty" *L'Estrange*

2 That which is saved, as, the *savings* of years of economy

Sāv'ing-ly, *adv* 1 In a saving manner, with frugality or parsimony

2 So as to be finally saved from eternal death, "*Savingly* born of water and the Spirit" *Hales of Ireland*

Sāv'ing ness, *n* 1 The quality of being saving, carefulness not to expend money without necessity or use, frugality, parsimony

2 Tendency to promote salvation *Johnson*

Sāv'ings-bănk, *n* A bank in which savings or earnings are deposited and put to interest

Sāv'ior (sav'yur), *n* [O Fr *sauveor*, *salveor*, **Sāv'iour** } *salveur*, N Fr *sauveur*, Pr *salvaire*, *salvador*, Sp & Pg *salvador*, It *salvatore*, Lat *salvator*, from *salvare*, to save]

1. One who saves preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger

2 Specifically, he who brings salvation to men, Jesus Christ the Redeemer

Sā'vor, *n* [O Fr *savor*, N Fr *saveur*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *sabor*, It *sapore*, Lat *sapor*, from *sapere*, to taste, savor] [Written also *savour*]

1 Quality affecting the organs of taste or smell, taste and odor, flavor, relish, as, the *savor* of an orange or rose, an ill *savor*

I smell sweet *savors* *Shak*

2 Hence, specific flavor or quality characteristic property, distinctive temper, tinge, taint, and the like.

Why is not the *savor* of heaven perpetually upon my spirit? *Baxter*

3 Sense of smell power to scent, or trace by scent [*Rare*] "Beyond my *savor*" *Herbert.*

Syn —Taste, flavor, relish odor scent, smell

Sā'vor, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SAVORED, *p pr* & *vb n* SAVORING] [From the noun, O Fr *savorer*, N Fr *savourer*, Pr *saborar*, Sp & Pg *saborear*, It. *saporare*] [Written also *savour*]

1 To have a particular smell or taste, — with *of*

2 To partake of the quality or nature, to indicate the presence or influence, to smack

This *savors* not much of distinction *Shak*

I have rejected every thing that *savors* of party *Addison*

Sā'vor, *v t* 1 To perceive by the smell, hence, to perceive, to note [*Ob*] *B Jonson*

2 To have the flavor or quality of to indicate the presence of [*Rare*]

That cuts us off from hope and *savors* only
Rancor and pride impatience and despite *Milton*

3 To taste or smell with pleasure, to delight in, to like, to favor

Sā'vor-i-ly, *adv* [From *savory*] In a savory manner, with pleasing relish with approbation

Sā'vor-i ness *n* The quality or condition of being savory, pleasing taste or smell, as, the *savoriness* of a pine apple or a peach

Sā'vor less, *a* Having no savor, destitute of smell or taste, insipid

Sā'vor ly, *a* Well seasoned of good taste

Sā'vor ly, *adv* With a pleasing relish *Barrow.*

Sā'vor-ous, *a* Having a savor, savory [*Obs*]

Sā'vor y, *a* [From *savor*] Having savor or relish, pleasing to the organs of taste or smell, agreeable, pleasant. [Written also *savoury*]

The chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the *savory* herb *Milton*

Sā'vor y, *n* [Fr *savoree*, It *savoreggia*, *santoreggia*, *satureia*, Lat *satureia*] (*Bot*) An aromatic, labiate plant of the genus *Satureia*, much used in cooking [Written also *savoury*

Sa-voy', *n* [Fr *chou de Savoie*, Ger *Savoyer Kohl*, N Lat *brassica sabauda*] (*Bot*) A variety of the common cabbage, having curled leaves, much cultivated for winter use, *Brassica oleracea major*

Sāv'oy ārd', *n* [Fr , It *Savoyardo*] (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Savoy.

Saw, *imp* of *see* See SEE

Saw, *n* [A S *sagu*, Sw *saga*, Dan *saga*, *sagn*, Icel *saga*, *sogn*, O H Ger *saga*, N H Ger *sage*, L Ger *segge*] A saying, proverb, maxim, decree [*Obs*] See SAY *Shak.*

Saw, *n* [A S *sage*, D *zaag*, Dan *sag*, *saw*, Sw *såg*, Icel *sög*, O H Ger *saga*, M H Ger *sage*, *sege*, N H Ger. *säge*] An instrument for cutting or dividing substances, as wood, iron, &c , consisting of a thin blade or plate of steel, with a series of sharp teeth on one edge, which remove successive portions of the material by cutting or tearing

Band saw, an endless band of steel with saw teeth upon one edge, passing over and driven by two wheels — *Circular saw* (fig 1), a disk of steel with saw teeth upon its periphery, and revolved on an arbor —*Cross-cut saw* See Cross-cut —*Scroll saw*, a ribbon of steel with saw teeth upon one edge, fastened and winding upon the wheel at the top, moved vertically by the pitman, and kept in tension by the springs

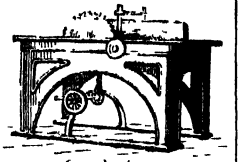

Circular Saw

An air-pump by means of the pipe blows the saw-dust away from the work on the table See also HANDSAW

Saw, *v t* [*imp* SAWED, *p p* SAWED, or SAWN, *p pr* & *vb n* SAWING] [O H Ger *sagôn*, *segôn*, M H Ger *sagen*, *segen*, N H Ger *sägen*, D *zagen*, Sw *såga*, Dan *sauge*, *save*, allied to Lat *secare*, to cut]

1 To cut with a saw to separate with a saw, as, to *saw* timber or marble

2 To form by cutting with a saw, as, to *saw* boards or planks, that is, to *saw* timber into boards or planks

3 To play upon, to hoax [*U. S*] *Bartlett*

Saw, *v i* 1 To use a saw, to practice sawing, as, a man *saws* well

2 To cut with a saw, as, the mill *saws* fast or well

3 To be cut with a saw, as, the timber *saws* smoothly

Sa-wa'ra-nŭt, *n* An edible nut of excellent quality, obtained from a South American tree the *Pekea tuberculosa* [Written also *sawarra nut*]

Saw'dek, *n* [Corrupted from *soldier*] Flattery — especially in the phrase *soft sawder*, that is, something which tickles the vanity of a person, and is used to accomplish a purpose [*Vulgar*]

Saw'dŭst, *n* Dust or small fragments of wood, stone, or other material, made by the attrition of a saw

Saw'er, *n* One that saws, a sawyer

Saw'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A cartilaginous fish of the genus *Pristis*, closely allied to the sharks It has the upper jaw prolonged into a long beak or snout, with teeth arranged along both edges It sometimes attains the length of from twelve to fifteen feet, and is one of the most formidable enemies of the whale tribe

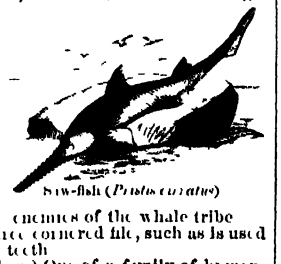

Saw-fish (*Pristis antiquorum*)

Saw'-file, *n* A three cornered file, such as is used for sharpening saw teeth

Saw'-fly, *n* (*Entom*) One of a family of hymenopterous insects, the females of which are furnished with an ovipositor toothed like a saw, with which they bore holes for their eggs in the twigs and stems of plants *Baird*

Saw'-frāme, *n* The frame, in a saw mill, in which the saw is set for moving up and down

Saw'-gĭn, *n* The form of cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney, in which the cotton fibers are drawn, by the teeth of a set of revolving circular saws, through a wire grating which is too fine for the seeds to pass

Saw'-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Schœnus*, bog rush See BOG RUSH

Saw'-măn'drel, *n* A contrivance for holding a saw fast in a lathe *Simmonds*

Saw'-mill, *n* A mill for sawing, especially for sawing timber

Saw'ney, *n* 1 A Scotchman, a nickname corrupted from *Sandy*, that is, *Alexander* [*Vulgar*]

2 A stupid fellow, a blockhead

Saw'-pit, *n* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above *Mortimer*

Saw'-sĕt, *n* An instrument used to set or turn the teeth of a saw a little outward, that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade, to prevent clogging or friction, — called also *saw wrest*

Saw'-tōothed (-tōotht), *a* 1 Having a tooth or teeth like those of a saw

2 (*Bot*) Serrate *Gray*

Saw'try, *n* (*Mus*) A psaltery [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Saw'-wort (-wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Serratula*, so named from its serrated leaves. It has the habits and qualities of the thistle

Saw'-wrĕst, *n* A saw-set See SAW-SET

Saw'yer, *n*. [From *saw*, like *lawyer*, from *law*. Cf SAWER]

1 One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel

2 A tree which, being undermined by a current of water, and falling into the stream, lies fast by the roots, with its branches rocking above and below the surface of the water, with the fluctuations of the current of the stream, from which motion the name is derived [*U S*]

Săx'a-tīle, *a*. [Fr *saxatile*, Lat *saxatilis*, from *saxum*, a rock] Pertaining to rocks, living among rocks *Hunter.*

Săx'i-hôrn, *n* (*Mus*) One of a numerous class of brass wind instruments, invented by M *Sax*, of Paris, and much employed in military bands

Săx'i-cā'vous, *a* [Fr *saxicave*, from Lat *saxum*, rock, and *cavare*, to make hollow, from *cavus*, hollow] (*Zool*) Boring or hollowing out rocks, — said of certain mollusks which live in holes in rocks, made either by boring or otherwise *Dana*

Sax-lf'ra-gant, *a* [See *infra*] Breaking or destroying stones, saxifragous [*Rare*]

Sax lf'ra-gant, *n*. That which breaks or destroys stones *Cole.*

Săx'i-frăge, *n* [Lat *saxifraga*, from *saxifragus*, stone breaking, from *saxum*, rock, and *frangere*, to break Cf SASSAFRAS] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Saxifraga*, which embraces many species, mostly hardy herbs, growing naturally on or among rocks

☞ The *burnet saxifrage* is of the genus *Pimpinella*, the *golden saxifrage*, of the genus *Chrysoplenium*, the *meadow saxifrage*, of the genus *Seseli*, the *mountain saxifrage*, of the genus *Saxifraga* (*S oppositifolia*)

Sax lf'ra gous, *a* [Lat *saxifragus*, Fr *saxifrage*. See *supra*] Dissolving stone, especially dissolving stone in the bladder

Săx'on (*or* săks'n), *n* [A S *Seaxa*, pl. *Seaxe*, *Seaxan*, from *seax*, a knife, a short sword, a dagger, O H Ger *sahs*, O H Ger *Sahso*, N H Ger. *Sachse*, *Sasse*, a *Saxon*, Lat *Saxo*, pl *Saxones*]

1 (*Geog*) (*a*) One of a nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany and who, with other Teutonic tribes, invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries, an Anglo Saxon (*b*) A native or inhabitant of Saxony

2 The language of the Saxons, Anglo Saxon

Săx'on (*or* săks'n), *a* (*Geog*) (*a*) Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language, Anglo Saxon (*b*) Of, or pertaining to, Saxony or its inhabitants

Saxon architecture (*Arch*), a style of architecture employed in England before the Norman conquest, characterized by massive columns, semicircular arches, and extreme simplicity of ornamentation —*Saxon blue*, a deep blue liquid used in dyeing, and obtained by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid *Brande* — *Saxon green* a green color produced by dyeing with yellow upon a ground of Saxon blue

Săx'on-ĭşm (*or* săks'n), *n* An idiom of the Saxon language

Săx'on-ist (*or* săks'n), *n* One versed in the Saxon language

Săx'o phōne, *n* [From *Sax*, the name of the inventor, and Gr *φωνη*, sound, tone] (*Mus*) A wind instrument of brass blown through by a reed, and thus partaking of the qualities both of a brass instrument and of a clarionet

Săx'-tū'bă, *n* (*Mus*) A powerful instrument of brass, curved somewhat like the Roman *buccina*, or *tuba*, — invented by M *Sax*, of Paris

Sāy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SAID (contracted from *sayed*), *p pr* & *vb n* SAYING] [O Eng *seggye*, *seggen*, *segen*, *saggen*, *sayen*, *sayn*, A S *secgan*, *seggan*, O Sax *seggian*, O Files *sega*, D *zeggen*, L Ger *seggen*, O H Ger *sagôn*, *sagên*, *sagjan*, *segjan*, N. H Ger *sagen*, Icel *segja*, Sw *säga*, Dan *sige*]

1 To utter in words, to tell, to speak, to pronounce, to declare

Arise, and *say* how thou camest here *Shak*

2 To repeat, to rehearse, to recite, to pronounce, as, to *say* a lesson

Of my instruction hast thou nothing 'bated
In what thou hadst to *say*? *Shak*

3 To announce as a decision or opinion, hence, to form an opinion upon, to be sure about, to be determined in mind as to

But what it is, hard is to *say* *Milton.*

It is said, or *they say*, it is commonly reported, it is rumored, people assert or maintain — *Say*, in the imperative used parenthetically, tell me speak — *That is to say*, that is in other words otherwise

Sāy, *v i* To make answer, to express an opinion, to reply

To this argument we shall soon have *said* for what concerns it us to hear a husband divulging his household privacies? *Milton*

Sāy (sā), *n* [A S *sagu* See SAW] A speech; something said, a current story, a maxim or proverb [*Rare or colloq*] "He had no sooner said out his *say*" *L'Estrange.*

That strange palmer's boding *say*
That fill so ominous and drear
Full on the object of his fear *W Scott*

Sāy, *n* [A contraction or corruption of *assay*, q. v]

1. Trial by sample, sample [*Obs*]

To take
A *say* of venison by the nose. *Massinger.*

2. Tried quality, temper, proof.

He found a sword of better *say*. *Spenser.*

Sāy, *v t* To try, to assay. [*Obs*]

Sāy, *n* [Fr *saye*, *saie*, Pr *saya*, *saia*, *saga*, Sp. *saya*,

Pg. *saya*, *saia*, It. *saja*, M. H. Ger. *sei*, O. Fr *sai*, fr Lat. *saga*, equiv. to *sagum*, *sagus*, a coarse woolen blanket or mantle. See SAGUM and SACK.] [*Obs.*]

1. A species of silk or satin.

Their minds are made of *say*,
Their love is like silk changeable — *Old Song*

2. A delicate kind of serge or woolen cloth

Thou *say*, thou serge, nay, thou buckram lord — *Shak.*

Sāy'er, *n.* One who says

Mr Curran was something much better than a *sayer* of smart sayings — *Jeffrey*

Sa-yĕtte', *n.* [See *supra*] A mixed stuff of silk and cotton, — called also *sagathy* — *Simmonds*

Sāy'ing, *n* That which is said, an expression, a sentence uttered, a declaration, especially, a proverbial expression, an aphorism, a proverb.

Many are the *sayings* of the wise,
In ancient and in modern books enrolled,
Extolling patience as the truest fortitude — *Milton*

Syn.—Declaration, speech, adage, maxim, aphorism, apothegm, saw, proverb, by-word

Sāy'-măs'ter, *n* Master of assay, one who tries or proves [*Obs.*] "Great *say master* of state" *B Jon*

Scăb, *n* [A-S *scabb*, *scacbb*, *scebb*, Dan *slab*, Sw *skabb*, Prov Ger *schabe*, Lat *scabies*, It *scabbia*, allied to A S *scafan*, Goth *skaban*, O H Ger *scaban*, N H Ger *schaben*, L Ger *schaven*, Icel *skafa*, Dan *skave*, Sw *skafva*, Lng *shave*, Lat *scabere*, to scratch]

1 (*Med.*) An incrustation over a sore or wound, formed by the desiccation of the secretion of the diseased part

2 A contagious disease of sheep, resembling the mange in horses, &c

3 A mean, dirty, paltry fellow [*Low.*] *Shak*

Scăb'bard, *n* [O long *scambrk*, *scambert*, perhaps from Icel *skafa*, chisel, and *bairga*, Goth *bairgan*, O H Ger *bergan*, N H Ger *bergen*, to conceal Cf Icel *skalpr* scabbard, O Sw *skalp*] The case in which the blade of a sword, &c, is kept, a sheath

Nor in thy *scabbard* sheathe that famous blade — *Fairfax*

Scăb'bard, *v t* To put in a scabbard or sheath

Scăb'bed (60), *a* [From *scab*]

1 Abounding with scabs, diseased with scabs

2 Hence, mean, paltry, vile, worthless

Scăb'bed ness, *n* The state of being scabbed

Scăb'bi ness, *n* [From *scabby*] The state or quality of being scabby

Scăb'ble, *v t* The same as SCAPPLE See SCAPPLE

Scăb'by, *a* [*compar* SCABBIER, *superl* SCABBIEST] [From *scab*]

1 Affected with scabs, full of scabs

2 Diseased with the scab or mange, mangy

Scă'bi-ēs, *n* [Lat] (*Med.*) A kind of contagious cutaneous disease, the itch — *Dun Ison*

Scā'bi ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *scabiosus*, from *scabies*, the scab, Fr *scabieux*, It *scabbioso*] Consisting of scabs, rough, itchy leprous, as, *scabious* eruptions

Scā'bi-oŭs, *n* [Fr *scabieuse*, Pr *scabiosa*, Sp & Pg *escabiosa*, It *scabbiosa*, N Lat *scabiosa*] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, said to be useful in cutaneous diseases *London* (*b*) A plant of the genus *Inula*, fleabane

Scăb'ling, *n* A fragment or chip of stone [Written also *scablinc*]

Sca-brĕd'i ty, *n* [Lat *scabredo*, from *scaber*, rough] Roughness, ruggedness [*Obs.*] *Burton*

Scā'brous, *a* [Lat *scabrosus*, from *scaber*, rough, Fr *scabreux*, It *scabroso*, Sp *escabroso*]

1 Having hard, short, rigid points, rough, rugged — *Arbuthnot*

2 Harsh, unmusical [*Rare.*]

His verse is *scabrous* and hobbling — *Dryden*

Scā'brous ness, *n* The state or quality of being scabrous, roughness, ruggedness

Scăb'wort (-wŭrt), *n* (*Bot.*) A plant, a species of *Helenium*

Scăd, *n* [Gael & Ir *sgadan*, a herring, *sgadan garbh*, the fish called alewife] (*Ichth.*) A fish of the genus *Caranx*, horse mackerel. See HORSE-MACKEREL

Scăf'fold, *n* [O Fr *eschafault*, *eschafaut*, *escafaut*, *escadafaut*, N Fr *échafaud*, Pr *cadafal*, Sp *cadafalso*, *cadahalso*, *cadalso*, It *catafalco*, L Lat *escafaldus*, O D *scafaut*, N H Ger *schaffot*, from the Romansch *catar*, to view, from L at *capture*, to strive to seize (see *ocular*) with the eyes, and It *falco*, for *palco*, a scaffold, stage, from O H Ger *palcho*, *balco*, beam, N H Ger *balke*, *balken*]

1 A temporary structure of timber, boards, &c, for various purposes, as for supporting workmen and the materials, in building, &c, for exhibiting a spectacle upon, or for holding the spectators at a show, &c.

Pardon, gentles all
The flat, unwearied spirit that hath dared
On this unworthy *scaffold* to bring forth
So great an object — *Shak*

2. Especially, a stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal "That a *scaffold* of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation" *Sidney.*

Scăf'fold, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCAFFOLDED, *p pr* & *vb. n* SCAFFOLDING] To furnish with a scaffold, to sustain, to uphold.

Scăf'fold-age, *n.* A scaffold, a scaffolding, a stage. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Scăf'fold-ing, *n.* **1.** A frame or structure for temporary support, a stage, a frame, a scaffold, as, the *scaffolding* of the body — *Pope.*

2 Materials for scaffolds

Scăf'fold-pōle, *n.* A long pole for supporting or building a scaffold. *Simmonds*

Scăg'lĭă (skăl'yă), *n* [It *scaglia*, a scale, shell, a chip of marble or stone] (*Min.*) A reddish variety of chalk — *Dana*

Sca-glĭo'lă (skăl-yō'lă), *n* [It *scagliuola*, diminutive of *scaglia* See *supra*] An imitation of marble, formed by a substratum of finely ground gypsum mixed with glue, the surface of which, while soft, is studded with splinters of marble, spar granite, and the like, and then colored and polished

Scă'lă, *n* [Lat] (*Med.*) A machine formerly employed for reducing dislocations of the humerus

Scā'la ble, *a* Capable of being scaled

Sca lade', *n* [Fr *escalade*, Sp *escalada*, It *scalata*, fr *scala*, a ladder, from L *scala*, a step, a ladder, from *scando*, to climb] (*Mil.*) An assault on a besieged place with ladders to mount the walls, an escalade — *Fairfax*

Sca lā'ri-ă, *n* [Lat, flight of steps] (*Conch.*) A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, having shells pure white and lustrous, of a turreted form, with many whorls, and ornamented with many transverse ribs — *Baird*

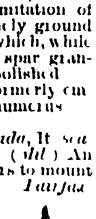

Scalaria communis

Sca lā'ri form, *a* [Fr *scalariforme*, from Lat *scalare*, *scalaria*, staircase, ladder, and *forma*, form] Having transverse bars and spaces, or what look like spaces so as to resemble a ladder, as vascular tissue transversely barred and striated

Scā'lā ry (synop., § 130), *a* [Lat *scalarius*, from *scala*, a staircase, a ladder] Resembling a ladder, formed with steps [*Obs.*] — *Proome*

Scăl'a wăg, *n* A miserable scamp, a scapegrace [*Vulgar*] — *Bartlett*

Scăld (skawld) *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCALDED *p pr* & *vb n* SCALDING] [O Fr *eschalder*, *eschauder*, N Fr *échauder*, Sp & Pg *escaldar*, It *scaldare*, Lat *excaldare*, from *ex* and *caldus*, *calidus*, warm, hot]

1 To burn with hot liquid, to pain or injure by contact with, or immersion in, any fluid of high temperature, as, to *scald* the hand or foot

Mine own tears do *scald* like molten lead — *Shak*
Here the blue flames of *scalding* brimstone fall — *Cowley*

2 To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor, as, to *scald* meat or milk

Scăld, *n* [See *supra*] A burn, or injury to the skin and flesh by some hot liquid, or by steam

Scăld, *n* [Originally *scall*, q v] Scurf on the head, scab — *Spenser*

Scăld, *a* Scurvy, paltry, poor, as, *scald* rhymers [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Scăld (synop., § 130) *n* [Icel *skald* Sw *skald*, Dan *skiald* Ger *barde*, allied to Sw *skalla* N H Ger *schallen* O H Ger *scallan*, to sound] One of the ancient Scandinavian poets and historiographers, a recited and singer of heroic poems, eulogies, &c, among the Norsemen more rarely, and less properly, a bard among any of the ancient Teutonic nations or tribes [Written also *skald*]

A war-song such as was of yore chanted on the field of battle by the *scalds* of the yet heathen Saxon — *W Scott*

Scăld'er, *n* A Scandinavian poet, a scald

Scăld'-fish, *n* (*Ichth.*) A fish of the genus *Rhombus* (*R arnoglossus*), allied to the turbot, flounder, &c — *Yarrell*

Scăld'-hĕad, *n* [See SCALD] (*Med.*) A pustular eruption, mostly of the hairy scalp, in which the pustules are in distinct, often distant patches, gradually spreading till the whole head is covered a with a helmet, skin below the scabs being red shining, dotted with papillous elevations, excreting fresh matter, and the roots of the hair often destroyed, *Porrigo scutulata*

Scăld'ic, *a* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity composed by scalds — *Warton*

Scăld'ing-hŏt, *a* So hot as to scald the skin

Scāle, *n* [A-S *scâlu*, *scâla*, dish of a balance, balance, Icel *skâl* balance, dish, Dan *skaal*, drinking cup, bowl, dish, O H Ger *scâla*, dish, shell, N H Ger *schale*, D *schaal* a scale, bowl, shell]

1 The dish of a balance, hence, the balance itself, an instrument or machine for weighing, as, to turn the *scale* — chiefly used in the plural when applied to the whole instrument or apparatus for weighing

Long time in even *scale*
The battle hung — *Milton*

The *scales* are turned, her kindness weighs no more
Now than my vows — *Waller*

2 (*pl*) (*Astron.*) The sign of the Balance, or Libra, in the zodiac

Scāle, *n* [A-S *scealu*, *scalu*, a shell, prings, Dan & Sw *skal*, a shell, Dan *skall*, *skal* a fish scale hence, O Fr *escale*, *escaile*, N Fr *écaille*, scale of a fish, and *écale*, shell of beans, peas, eggs, hull of nuts, almonds, It *scaglia*]

1 One of the small, thin, membranous or bony pieces which form the covering of many fishes and reptiles, belonging to the dermal part of the skeleton, or dermo-skeleton.

Fish that with their fins and shining *scales*
Glide under the green wave. — *Milton.*

2. Hence, any thin layer or leaf of metal or other material, resembling in thinness or size the scale of a fish, as, a *scale* of iron, of bone, or the like.

3 (*Bot.*) A small appendage like a rudimentary leaf, scale-like in form, and often in arrangement, as, the *scale* of a bud, of a bulb, of a pine cone, and the like

4 The thin metallic lining of a pocket knife handle [See *Illust.* of *Pocket Knife*]

5 An incrustation deposited on the inside of a vessel in which water is heated, as in a steam-boiler, and the like

Scale armor (*Mil.*) armor made of small metallic scales overlapping, and fastened upon leather or cloth

Scāle, *n* [I at *scala*, *scala*, It *scala*, Sp & Pg. *escala*, Pr *escala*, *escalа*, O Fr *eschele*, *eschiele*, N Fr *échelle*]

1 A ladder, series of steps, means of ascending.

2 Hence, any thing graduated, especially when employed as a measure or rule, or marked by lines or degrees at regular intervals, as, specifically, (*a*) A mathematical instrument, consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, or metal, with one or more sets of spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring or laying off distances &c, as in drawing, plotting, and the like (*b*) (*Mus.*) The gamut, or graduated series of all the tones, ascending or descending, from the key tone to its octave, and which may be repeated through any number of octaves (*c*) A scale of miles, yards, feet, &c, for a map or plan (*d*) A basis for a numeral system, as, the decimal *scale*, binary *scale*, &c

☞ The *diatonic scale* is graduated by steps and half step (tone and semitones) and completes itself in seven tones ascending, thus *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, the *do* which follows being the recommencement of the same scale on a series in a higher octave; the *chromatic scale* is graduated all the way by half steps and completes itself in twelve tones The word is sometimes used as synonymous with *compass* as, the *scale* of an instrument

3 Hence, gradation, succession of ascending and descending steps and degrees progressive series, scheme of comparative rank or order, as, a *scale* of being

There is a certain *scale* of duties which for want of studying in their order all the world is in confusion — *Milton*

4 Relative dimensions, without difference in proportion of parts size or degree of the parts or components in any complex thing, compared with other like things, as, a map on a *scale* of an inch to a league

Scāle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCALED *p pr* & *vb n* SCALING] [O Fr *eschaller*, *eschelier*, Pr *escalar*, *escalhar*, Sp & Pg *escalar*, It *scalare*, from Lat *scala*, *cala* (see SCALE *n*), N Fr *escalader*, from *escalade* See SCALADE] To climb by a ladder, or as if by a ladder to ascend by steps, to clamber up

Oft have I *scaled* the craggy oak — *Spenser*

Scāle, *v t* [From *scale*, a balance] To measure, to compare to weigh [*Rare.*] "*Scaling* his present by what is past" — *Shak.*

Scāle, *v t* [From *scale*, the covering of a fish]

1 To strip or clear of scales as, to *scale* a fish

2 To take off in thin layers or scales, as tartar from the teeth, to pare off, as a surface "If all the mountains were *scaled*, and the earth made even" — *Burnet*

3 To spread, as manure or loose substances, also, to disperse, to waste [*Prov. Eng.*]

4 Hence, to spread abroad [*Obs.*]

Well *scale* it [news] a little more — *Shak.*

5 (*Gun.*) To clean, as the inside of a cannon, by the explosion of a small quantity of powder *Totten*

Scāle, *v t* **1** To lead up by steps to ascend [*Obs.*] "The star that *scaled* by steps of God to heaven's gate" — *Milton*

2 To separate and cast off in thin layers or lamina

The old shells of the lobster *scale* off — *Bacon.*

3 To dissipate, to depart, to scatter — *Jeffrey.*

Scāle'-bēam, *n* The lever or beam of a balance.

Scāle'-bee'tle *n* (*Entom.*) The tiger-beetle

Scāle'-bōard [*commonly pronounced* skāb'urd], *n*

1 (*Print.*) A thin strip of wood used to extend a page to its true length, make types register, secure uniformity of margin, and for other purposes — *Savage.*

2 A thin veneer or leaf of wood, used for covering the surface of articles of furniture, and the like.

Scāled, *a* Having scales like a fish, squamous; as, a *scaled* snake

Scāle'-in'sect *n* (*Entom.*) A small hemipterous insect, of a more or less flattened, scale-like appearance, the species of which belong chiefly to the genus *Coccus* They live on the juices of the plants on which they are found

Scāle'less (109), *a* Destitute of scales

Scāle'-mŏss, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant belonging to the order *Jungermannia*, resembling moss, growing upon the trunks of trees in damp earth, and in similar situations, — so called from its small, scale-like leaves

Sca lēne', *a* [Lat *scalenus*, Gr σκαληνός, Fr. *scalène*] (*Geom.*) (*a*) Having the sides and angles

unequal, — said of a triangle (*b.*) Having the axis inclined to the base, as a cone.

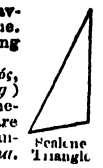
Scalene Triangle

Sca-lēne′, *n.* (*Geom*) A triangle having its sides and angles unequal

Sca lē′no-hē′dron, *n* [Gr σκαληνός, uneven, and ἕδρα, seat, base] (*Crystallog*) A pyramidal form under the rhombohedral system, in which the pyramids are six sided, and the faces are scalene triangles *Dana.*

Scāl′er, *n* One who scales

Scāle′-stōne, *n* (*Min*) The same as TABULAR SPAR See TABULAR

Scā′li ness, *n* [From *scaly*] The state of being scaly, roughness

Scāl′ing-bār, *n* (*Steam boilers*) A rod for removing scale from heating surfaces

Scāl′ing-hăm′mer, *n* (*Steam-boilers*) A hammer for removing scale from heating surfaces, as from the surface of a steam boiler

Scāl′ing-lād′der, *n* A ladder made for enabling troops to scale a wall

Sca lī′ā, *n* The same as SCAGLIOLA See SCAGLIOLA

Scall, *n* [Allied to A S *scealu, scalu*, shell, scab, parings, Dan *skal*, Ger *schale* See SCALD, SCALD HEAD, and SCALE] Scab, scabbiness, leprosy

It is a dry *scall*, even a leprosy upon the head *Lev* xiii 30

Scall, *a* Scurvy, scabby, mean [*Obs*]

Scalled, *a* Scurvy, scabby, scall [*Obs*]

Scăll′ion (yun), *n* [Lat *cepa Ascalonia*, from *Ascalonius*, of Ascalon, from *Ascalo*, Ascalon a town in Palestine, It *scalogno*, Sp *escalona*, Fr *escalotte, échalotte* See ESCHALOT and SHALLOT] (*Bot*) A plant, the *Allium Ascalonicum* which grows about Ascalon, in Palestine It is allied to the garlic and onion

Scal′lop (skŏl′lup), *n* [Written also *scollop*] [See ESCALOP]

Scallop Shell

1 (*Conch*) A marine shell fish or bivalve mollusk, of the genus *Pecten*, often used for food The shell occurs in abundance on the coast of Palestine, and was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land

2 A recess or curving of the edge of any thing, like the segment of a circle

3. A kind of dish for baking oysters in

Scal′lop (skŏl′lup), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCALLOPED (skŏl′lupt), *p pr* & *vb n* SCALLOPING] To mark or cut the edge or border of into segments of circles

Scal′loped, *a* 1 Furnished with a scallop, made or done with or in a scallop

2 Having the edge or border cut or marked with segments of circles

Scalloped oysters (*Cookery*), opened oysters baked with crumbs of bread strewed over the surface This was, at first, literally done in distinct scallop shells and afterward in a dish for the purpose called a *scallop*, whence the name

Scălp, *n* [Cf Lat *scalpere*, to cut, carve, *scalprum*, a sharp, cutting instrument] That part of the integument of the head usually covered with hair, hence, the skin of the head or a part of it, with the hair belonging to it, torn off, as by the Indian warriors of North America, as a token of victory over an enemy

By the bare *scalp* of Robin Hood's fat friar,
This fellow were a king for our wild faction *Shak*

Scălp, *n* A bed of oysters or muscles [*Scot*]

Scălp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCALPED (skălpt) *p pr* & *vb n* SCALPING] To deprive of the scalp, or integuments of the head

Scăl′pel, *n* [Lat *scalpellum*, dim of *scalprum*, Fr *scalpel*, It *scalpello, scarpello*, Pg *scalpello*, Pr *scapel*, Sp *escalpelo, escarpero* See *supra*] (*Surg*) A knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations *Brande*

Scălp′er, } *n* (*Surg*) An instrument used
Scălp′ing-ī′ron, } in scraping foul and carious bones, a raspatory

Scăl′pri fōrm, *a* [Lat *scalprum*, chisel, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a chisel, as, *scalpriform* incisors *R Owen*

Scăl′y, *a* [From *scale*] 1 Covered or abounding with scales, rough, as, a *scaly* fish "The *scaly* crocodile" *Milton*

2 Resembling scales, laminæ, or layers

3 Mean, scabby, as, a *scaly* fellow See SCALL [*Colloq and vulgar*]

4 (*Bot*) Composed of scales lying over each other, as, a *scaly* bulb, covered with scales, as, a *scaly* stem

Scăl′y-winged (wingd), *a* Having wings with scales, as some insects

Scămble, *v i* [O D *schampelen*, to deviate, to slip, *schampen*, to go away, escape, slip, N D *schommelen*, to stir, to shake]

1 To stir quick, to be busy, to scramble, to be bold or turbulent. "The *scambling* and unquiet time" *Shak*

2 To shift awkwardly, to be awkward "Some *scambling* shifts" *More.* "A fine old hall, but a *scambling* house" *Evelyn.*

Scăm′ble, *v. t.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*

Scăm′bler, *n* 1 One who scambles.

2 A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others *Stevens.*

Scăm′bling ly, *adv.* In a scambling manner, with turbulence and noise, with bold intrusiveness

Sca mil′lus, *n* [Lat, originally a little bench or stool, dim of *scammum*, bench, stool, from *scandere*, to ascend] (*Arch*) A sort of second plinth or block, below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns

Scam mō′ni-ate, *a.* [From *scammony*] Made with scammony

Scăm′mo ny, *n* [Lat *scammonia, scammonea*, Gr σκαμμωνία, Fr *scammonée*, It *scamonea*, Sp & Pg *escamonea*, Pr *escamonea, scamonea*]

1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Convolvulus* (*C scammonia*)

2 An inspissated sap obtained from the plant *Convolvulus scammonia*, of a blackish gray color, a nauseous smell, and a bitter and acrid taste It is used in medicine as a cathartic The best scammony comes from Aleppo, in light, spongy masses, easily friable That of Smyrna is black, ponderous, and mixed with extraneous matter

Scămp, *n* [O Fr *escamper*, to run away, to make one's escape, for it is originally and especially one who contracts a debt and runs off without paying it See *infra*] A great rascal, a scoundrel, a mean villain, a rogue [*Colloq*]

Scămp′er, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SCAMPERED, *p pr* & *vb n* SCAMPERING] [O Fr *escamper*, Pr *escampar*, It *scampare*, to escape, to save one's self, Lat as if *excampare*, from *ex*, from, and *campus*, the field (as of battle)] To run with speed, to hasten escape

Scămp′er, *n* A run, as on a horse hasty flight

Scămp′ish, *a* Of, or like, a scamp, as, *scampish* conduct *Hurlbut*

Scăn, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCANNED, *p pr* & *vb n* SCANNING] [Fr *scander*, O Fr *escander*, Sp *escandir*, It *scandere, scandere*, from Lat *scandere*, to climb, to scan]

1 To mount by steps, to go through with step by step specifically, to go through with, as a verse, marking and distinguishing the feet of which it is composed, to show, in reading, the metrical structure of, to recite metrically

2 To go over and examine point by point, to examine with care, to scrutinize

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous and liable to be *scanned* and sifted *Attebury*

Scăn′dal, *n* [Fr *scandale*, O Fr *scandle, escandle*, Pr *escandol, escandre*, Sp & Pg *escandalo*, It *scandalo*, from Lat *scandalum*, Gr σκάνδαλον, the stick or spring in a trap, a snare laid for an enemy, a stumbling block, offense, scandal]

1 Offense caused or experienced, reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong, heinous, or flagrant, imputed disgrace

Have brought *scandal*
To Israel *Milton*

2 Reproachful aspersion, opprobrious censure, defamatory speech or report, something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation, defamatory talk, uttered heedlessly, recklessly, or falsely

You must not put another *scandal* on him *Shak*
My known virtue is from *scandal* free *Dryden*

3 (*Equity*) Any thing alleged in the pleadings which is impertinent and reproachful to any person, or which derogates from the dignity of the court, or is contrary to good manners *Daniell Smith*

4 A wine measure of Marseilles, equal to three and a half gallons *Simmonds*

Syn — Defamation detraction slander, calumny, opprobrium, reproach shame, disgrace

Scăn′dal, *v t* 1 To treat opprobriously, to defame, to asperse, to traduce [*Rare*]

I do fawn on men and hug them hard,
And after *scandal* them *Shak*

2 To scandalize, to offend [*Obs*] *Bp Story*

Syn — To shock, displease annoy defame, traduce reproach, slander, calumniate, asperse, vilify, disgrace

Scăn′dal ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCANDALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* SCANDALIZING] [Fr *scandaliser*, Pr & Sp *escandalizar*, Pg *escandalisar*, It *scandalizzare, scandalezzare*, Lat *scandalizare*, Gr σκανδαλίζειν]

1 To give offense to, to excite the reprobation of, to offend the feelings or the conscience of by some action supposed criminal

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things *Hooker*

The congregation looked on in silence the better class *scandalized* and the lower orders, some laughing others backing the soldier or the minister, as their fancy dictated *W Scott*

2 To reproach, to libel, to bring disgrace on, to defame

To tell his tale might be interpreted into *scandalizing* the order *W Scott*

Scăn′dal-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr *scandaleux*, Sp *escandaloso*, It *scandaloso*]

1 Giving offense, exciting reprobation, calling out condemnation, extremely offensive to duty or propriety. "Nothing *scandalous* or offensive to any" *Hooker*

2. Disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy, opprobrious, as, a *scandalous* crime or vice.

3 Defamatory, libelous, as, a *scandalous* story.

Scăn′dal-ŏŭs-ly, *adv.* 1. In a manner to give offense, shamefully.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station *Swift*

2 With a disposition to find fault, censoriously. "*Scandalously* nice" *Pope.*

Scăn′dal-ŏŭs-ness, *n* The quality of being scandalous, the quality of giving offense, or of being disgraceful

Scăn′da-lum Mag nā′tum [Lat, scandal of magnates] (*Law*) A defamatory speech or writing made or published to the injury of a person of dignity, — usually abbreviated *scan mag*

Scăn′dent, *a* [Lat *scandens*, p pr of *scandere*, to climb] (*Bot*) Climbing, either with spiral tendrils for support, or by adhesive fibers, as a stalk, performing the office of a tendril, as a petiole

Scăn′di nā′vi-an, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Scandinavia, or ancient Sweden and Norway

Scăn′di nā′vi-an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia

Scăn′sion, *n* [Lat *scansio*, from *scandere, scansum*, to climb, It *scansione*, Sp *escansion* See SCAN] The act of scanning

Scan sō′rēs, *n pl* [N Lat, from *scandere, scansum*, to climb] (*Ornith*) An order of birds whose toes are in pairs, two before and two behind, by which they are enabled to cling to and climb upon trees, as the woodpeckers and parrots Not all of this order are actually climbers, and there are climbing birds that do not belong to this order

Scansores

a a head and foot of cuckoo *b b*, head and foot of green woodpecker, *c c* head and foot of great jacamar

Scan sō′ri al, *a* (*Bot*) Climbing, or adapted to climbing, — a term applied to the order of birds called *Scansores* See SCANSORES

Scan sō′ri al, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird belonging to the order *Scansores*

Scănt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCANTED, *p pr* & *vb n*, SCANTING [From the adjective]

1 To limit, to straiten, to treat illiberally, as, to *scant* one in provisions, to *scant* ourselves in the use of necessaries

I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions *Dryden*

2 To cut short, to make small, narrow, or scanty "*Scant* not my cups" *Shak*

Scănt, *v t* To fail, or become less, as, the wind *scants*

Scănt, *a* [*compar* SCANTER, *superl* SCANTEST *Rare*] [A S *scamed, scened*, p p of *scenan, scīnan*, to break, wound, destroy, fail *sceama*, to wound slightly Cf L Lat *scantellatus*, mutilated, shortened]

1 Not full, large, or plentiful, scarcely sufficient, less than is wanted for the purpose, scanty, not enough, as, a *scant* allowance of provisions or water, a *scant* pattern of cloth for a garment

His sermon was *scant*, in all, a quarter of an hour *Ridley*

2 Sparing, parsimonious, giving cautiously, chary [*Obs*]

Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence *Shak*

Scănt, *adv* In a scant manner, with difficulty, scarcely, hardly, not quite [*Obs*] "So weak that he was *scant* able to go down the stairs" *Fuller*

Scănt, *n* The state of being scant or scanty, scantiness, scarcity

Scănt′i-ly, *adv* [From *scanty*] In a scanty manner, not fully, not plentifully, sparingly, niggardly.

Though his mind was very *scantily* stored with materials, he used what material he had in such a way as to produce a wonderful effect *Macaulay*

Scănt′i ness, *n* The quality or condition of being scanty, narrowness, want of amplitude, greatness, or abundance, want of sufficiency

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself *South*

Scăn′tle, *v t* [Dim of *scant*, v] To be deficient, to fail [*Obs*] *Drayton.*

Scăn′tle, *v t* [O Fr *eschanteler*, to break into cantles, from *cantel, chantel*, corner, side, piece See CANTLE] To scant, to be niggard of, to divide into small pieces, to cut short [*Obs*]

All their pay
Must your discretion *scantle*, keep it back *J Webster*

Scănt′let, *n* [O Fr *eschantelet*, corner, angle, from *cantel, chantel* See *supra*] A small pattern, a small quantity [*Obs*] *Hale*

Scănt′ling, *n* [O Fr *eschantillon*, N Fr *échantillon*, a sample, pattern, from *cantel, chantel*. See *supra*]

1. A fragment, a bit, a little piece; hence, (*a*) A piece or quantity cut for a special purpose, a

sample. [*Obs.*] "A pretty *scantling* of his knowledge may be taken by his deferring to be baptized so many years" *Milton* (*b*) A small quantity, a little bit, not much. [*Obs*] "Reducing them to narrow *scantlings*" *Bp. Taylor.*

2. A piece of timber sawed or cut of a small size, as for studs, rails, &c.

3. The dimensions of a piece of timber, with regard to its breadth and thickness, hence, the measure or dimensions of any thing

4 A rough draught, a rude sketch or outline

Scănt'ling, *a* [From *scantle*, v i] Not plentiful, small [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor*

Scănt'ly, *adv* **1** In a scant manner, not fully or sufficiently, narrowly, penuriously, without amplitude *Dryden*

2. Scarcely, hardly [*Obs*]

Scantly they durst their feeble eyes dispread
Upon that town *Fairfax*

Scănt'ness, *n* [From *scant*] The condition or quality of being scant, narrowness, smallness insufficiency, exiguity "*Scantness* of outward things" *Barrow*

Scănt'y, *a* [*compar* SCANTIER, *superl* SCANTIEST] [From *scant*]

1 Wanting amplitude or extent, narrow, small, scant

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty* *Locke*
Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confine *Pope*

2 Not abundant for use or necessity, not copious or full, not ample, hardly sufficient, as, a *scanty* language, a *scanty* supply of words, a *scanty* supply of bread

3. Sparing, niggardly, parsimonious

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too *scanty* of words *Watts*

Syn.—Scant, narrow, small, poor, deficient, scarce, sparing, parsimonious penurious, niggardly

Scape, *v t* or *i* [*imp* & *p p* SCAPED (skāpt) *p pr* & *vb n* SCAPING] To get away, or away from, to escape [*Obs or poet*] *Milton*

Scape, *n* [*Obs*] **1** An escape

I spoke of most disastrous chances
Of hair-breadth *scapes* in the imminent, deadly breach *Shak*

2. Means of escape evasion *Donne*

3 Freak, aberration, deviation, slip fault "Not pardoning so much as the *scapes* of error and ignorance" *Milton*

4 Loose act of vice or lewdness *Shak*

Scape, *n* [Fr *scape*, It *scapo*, Sp *escapo*, Lat *scapus*, Gr σκαπος, σκηπτρον]

1. (*Bot*) A peduncle rising from the ground or a subterranean stem, as in the stemless violets, the bloodroot and the like

2 (*Arch*) (*a*) The shaft of a column. (*b*) The apophyge of a shaft *Orf Gloss*

Scape (1)

Scape'-gāl'lows (gāl'us), *n* One who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes

Scape'-gōat, *n* [From *escape* and *goat*] (*Jewish Antiq*) A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness *Lev* xvi 10

Scape'-grāce, *n* A graceless, hair brained fellow

Scape'less, *a* [From *scape*] (*Bot*) Destitute of a scape

Scape'ment, *n* The mechanism by which the impulse of the wheels is communicated to, and their motion regulated by, the pendulum of a clock, or balance of a watch See ESCAPEMENT

Scape'-wheel, *n* The wheel in an escapement, as of a clock, which drives the pendulum, and into the teeth of which the pallet plays

Scaph'ism, *n* [Fr *scaphisme*, from Gr σκαπτειν, σκάπειν, σκάφειν, to dig] A barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals, among the Persians, by confining them in a hollow tree till they died a miserable death

Scăph'ite (49) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *scaphite*, from Gr σκαφη, Lat *scapha*, a boat, any thing dug or scooped out, from Gr σκαπτειν, to dig] (*Paleon*) A genus of extinct cephalopods of the ammonite family, the shell of which is somewhat boat-like in shape *Dana*

Scăph'oid (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *scaphoide*, from Gr σκαφη, or σκαφος, a boat, and εἰδος, likeness] Resembling a boat in form as, the *scaphoid* bone

Scăph'u lă, *n* [Lat, a little boat] (*Zool*) A genus of conchiferous mollusks found in fresh water in India *Baird*

Scă'pi-fōrm (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *scapus*, scape, and *forma*, form] (*Bot*) Resembling a scape, or flower-stem. *Gray*

Scăp'o-līte (49), *n.* [Fr *scapolite*, Ger *skapolith*, from Gr. σκαπος, a staff, Lat *scapus*, a stem, stalk, and λιθος, stone] (*Min*) A grayish white mineral, consisting of silica, alumina, and lime, occurring in four or eight-sided prisms, terminated by low pyramids, and in cleavable masses, with a somewhat pearly luster It sometimes presents pale, bluish, greenish, and reddish shades of color *Dana.*

Scăp'ple, *v t* To reduce to a straight surface, without working smooth, to scabble *Oxf Gloss*

Scăp'u-lă, *n.*, *pl* **SCĂP'U-LÆ.** [Lat] (*Anat*) The shoulder-blade

Scăp'u-lar, *a.* [Lat *scapularis*, from *scapula*; Fr *scapulaire* See *supra.*] Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the scapula, as, the *scapular* arteries

Scăp'u-lar, *n.* [Fr *scapulaire* See *supra*] (*Ornith*) A feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing, and lies along the side of the back

Scăp'u-lar, } *n* [Fr *scapulaire*, It *scapolare*,
Scăp'u-la-ry, } Pr *escapolari*, Sp & Pg *escapulario* See *supra*]

1 A part of the habit of certain religious orders in the Roman Catholic church, consisting of two bands of woolen stuff worn over the gown, of which one crosses the back or shoulders, and the other the stomach *Brande*

2 (*Surg*) A broad bandage divided into two tails for three quarters of its length *Dunglison*

Scăp'u la-ry, *a* The same as SCAPULAR

Scă'pus, *n* [Lat Cf SCAPE]

1 (*Ornith*) The stem or trunk of a feather

2 (*Arch*) A scape See SCAPE

3 (*Bot*) A scape [See SCAPE, 1, and *Illust*]

Scar, *n* [Dan *skaar*, a cut, notch, slash from *skare*, *skiære*, to cut Cf Fr *escarre* an eschar, a dry slough, Gr εσχαρα See ESCHAR]

1 A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal, made by a wound or ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed, a cicatrix, a mark left by a previous injury, a blemish

The earth had the beauty of youth, and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture on its body *Burnet*

2 A bare and broken place on a side of a mountain, or in the high bank of a river, a precipitous bank of earth [Written also *scaur*]

O sweet and fair from cliff and *scar*
The horns of Elfland faintly blowing *Tennyson*

3 (*Bot*) A mark left upon a stem or branch by the fall of a leaf, leaflet, or frond, or upon a seed by the separation of its stem

Scar, *n* [Lat *scarus*, Gr σκαρος] (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Scarus*, commonly called *parrot fish*

Scar, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCARRED, *p pr* & *vb n* SCARRING] To mark with a scar, or scars

His cheeks were deeply *scarred* *Macaulay*

Scar, *v i* To form a scar, to be covered with a scar, as, a wound *scars* over

Scăr'ab, } *n* [Fr *scarabée*,
Scăr'a bee', } It *scarabeo*, Lat *scarabæus*, Gr σκαραβος, καραβος, Pr *escarabat*, *escaravat*, Sp *escarabajo*, It also *scarafaggio*, *scarabone*] (*Entom*) An insect of the genus *Scarabæus*, whose wings are cased, a beetle

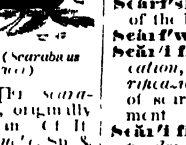

Scarab (*Scarabæus sacer*)

Scăr'a-mouch' (skăr'a mowch'), *n* [Fr *scaramouche*, It *scaramuccio*, *scaramuccia*, originally the name of a celebrated Italian comedian Cf It *scaramuccia*, *scaramuccio* Fr *escarmouche*, Sp & Pr *escaramuza*, skirmish, It *scaramucciare*, to skirmish, from *schermire*, to fence, O H Ger *sferman*] A personage in the old Italian comedy, derived from Spain, characterized by great boastfulness and buffoonery, a buffoon, hence, a person of like characteristics

Scărce, *a* [*compar* SCARCER, *superl* SCARCEST] [O Fr *escars*, *eschars* Pr *escars*, *escas*, Sp *escaso*, It *scarso*, D *schaars schaarsch*, from Lat *scarpsus*, *excarpsus*, for Lat *excerptus*, p p of *excerpere*, to pick out, and hence to contract, to shorten] Not plentiful or abundant in small quantity in proportion to the demand not easily to be procured rare, uncommon

The *scarcest* of all is a Pæsennius Niger on a medallion well preserved *Addison*

Syn—Rare, infrequent, deficient, uncommon See RARE

Scărce, } *adv* With difficulty hardly, scantily
Scărce'ly, } barely, but just "With a *scarce* well-lighted flame" *Shak*

Slowly he sails and *scarcely* stems the tides *Dryden*

Scărce'ment, *n* (*Arch*) A set back, or rebate, in building walls or raising banks of earth a footing

Scărce'ness } *n* **1** The condition of being scarce,
Scăr'ci ty, } smallness of quantity in proportion to the wants or demands deficiency, defect of plenty, penury as, a *scarcity* of grain, a great *scarcity* of barrels

A *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples *Addison*
Praise owes its value to its *scarcity* *Lambler*

2 Rareness, infrequency

The value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness* *Collier*

Root of scarcity or *scarcity-root* (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Beta*, mangel-wurtzel

Syn—Deficiency, lack, want, penury, dearth, rareness, rarity, infrequency

Scărd, *n* A shard or fragment [*Prov Eng*]

Scâre (4), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCARED, *p pr* & *vb n* SCARING] [Scot *skar*, *skaur*, to take fright, Icel *skirra*, to drive away, *skuri*, fleeting, M H Ger *scheren*, *schern*, to drive away, L Ger *schuren*, *scheren*, to flee away, be driven away] To terrify suddenly, to strike with sudden terror, to make afraid, to fright

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will *scare* the herd, and so my shot is lost *Shak*

To scare away, to drive away by frightening

Scâre'crōw, *n* **1** Any thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from cornfields; hence, any thing terrifying without danger, a vain terror.

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away *Dryden.*

2 (*Ornith*) The black tern (*Sterna nigra*). [*Prov Eng*]

Scâre'fire, *n* [*Obs*] **1** An alarm of fire *Halliwell.*

2 A fire breaking out so as to frighten people

Scarf, *n* [Dan *skiärf*, Sw *skärp*, Prov Ger. *scharfe*, L Ger *scherf*, H Ger *schärpe*, D *sjerp*, O Fr *escharpe*, *escherpe*, *escerpe*, N Fr *écharpe*, Sp *charpa*, It *scarpa*, *esarpa*, probably from O H Ger *scarbon*, N H Ger *scharben*, L Ger. *scharren* A S *scearpan*, Fr *escharper*, *écharper*, to cut, carve, A S *scearf*, a fragment, and hence, also, a strip cut off]

1 A piece of dress of a light and decorative character, worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck, a light shawl or handkerchief for the neck.

Put on your hood and *scarf* *Swift*

2 (*Ornith*) A water fowl, the cormorant [*Prov Eng*] *Ednu Encyc*

Scarf, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCARFED (skärft), *p. pr.* & *vb n* SCARFING]

1 To throw loosely on, to put on like a scarf

2 To dress with a scarf, or as with a scarf, to cover with a loose vesture *Shak*

Scarf, *v t* [Sw *skarfva*, to eke out, to join together, *skarf*, a seam, joint, Dan *skarre*, to joint, to unite timber, Ger *scharben*, to notch, indent. See *supra*] To cut a scarf on, as for a joint in timber to unite, as two pieces of timber, longitudinally by a scarf joint notable

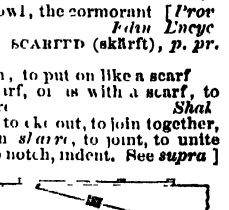

Various Modes of Scarfing

Scarf, *n* [See *supra*] (*Carp*) (*a*) The part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined longitudinally, so that the corresponding ends may fit together in an even joint (*b*) The joint so formed

Scarf joint a joint formed by halving, notching, or cutting away part of the ends of two pieces of timber so that they will fit into each other and form a lengthened beam of the same size at the junction as elsewhere

Scarf'skin, *n* (*Anat*) The outer thin integument of the body, the cuticle the epidermis *Cheyne*

Scarf'weld, *n* See WELD

Scăr'i fi eā'tion *n* [Lat *scarificatio*, Fr *scarification*, Pr *escarificatio*, Sp *escarificacion*, It *scarificazione* See SCARIFY] (*Surg*) The operation of scarifying, especially with the cupping instrument

Scăr'i fi eā'tor, *n* [Fr *scarificateur*, Sp *escarificador*, It *scarificatore* See SCARIFY] (*Surg*) An instrument used in cupping, containing several lancets moved simultaneously by a spring, for making a number of incisions at once

Scăr'i fi ĕr, *n* [From *scarify*]

1 One who scarifies

2 The instrument used for scarifying

3 (*Agric*) An implement for stirring and loosening the soil, without bringing up a fresh surface

You have your *scarifiers* to make the ground clean *Southey*

Scăr'i fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCARIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* SCARIFYING] [Fr *scarifier* Pr *scarificar*, Sp *escarificar*, It & Lat *scarificare*, from Gr σκαριφασθαι, to scratch up, from σκαριφος, a pointed instrument]

1 To scratch or cut the skin of to make small incisions in, by means of a lancet or cupping instrument, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein

2 To stir the surface soil of as, to *scarify* a field.

Scă'ri ōse' (125), } *a* [Fr *scarieux*, N Lat *scario*
Scă'ri oŭs, } *sus* Cf SCARY] (*Bot*) Tough, thin, dry, and membranous

Scar'la-ti'na, *n* [N Lat *scarlatina*, It *scarlattina*, Sp *escarlatina*, Fr *scarlatine* See SCARLET] (*Med*) Scarlet fever See SCARLET FEVER

Scar lăt'i noŭs, *a* Of a scarlet color, pertaining to the scarlet fever

Scăr'less, *a* Without scars unwounded "Safe and *scarless* yet remains my mind" *Drummond.*

Scăr'let, *n* [O Fr *escarlate*, N Fr *écarlate*, Pr *escarlat*, *escarlata* Sp & Pg *escarlata*, It *scarlatto*, L Lat *scarlatum*, Ger *scharlach*, Turk *iskerlet*, Per *sakarlat*]

1 An orange red color, of many tints, hues, and shades

2 Cloth of a scarlet color

All her household are clothed with *scarlet* *Prov* xxxi 21

Scăr'let, *a* Of the color called *scarlet*, of an orange-red color, as, a *scarlet* cloth or thread, a *scarlet* lip.

Scarlet bean (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Phaseolus* (*P multiflorus*), having scarlet flowers, scarlet-runner —*Scarlet fever* (*Med*), a contagious febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the fauces, and a scarlet rash appearing usually on the second day, and ending in desquamation about the sixth or seventh day —*Scarlet fish* (*Ichth*), a certain Chinese fish, the telescope carp, —so called from its red color —*Scarlet maple* (*Bot*), the red maple, *Acer rubrum* —*Scarlet oak*, a species of oak, the *Quercus coccinea* of the United States, —so called

from the scarlet color of its leaves in autumn — *Scarlet runner*, a plant of the genus *Phaseolus*; scarlet bean.

Scär'let, *v. t* To make bright red; to redden. [*R.*]

The ashy paleness of my cheek
Is *scarleted* in ruddy flakes of wrath — *Ford*

Scär'mage, } *n.* The same as SKIRMISH. See SKIR-
Scär'moge, } MISH. [*Obs.*] — *Spenser.*

Scärn, *n.* [A. S. *scearn, scern, sciern*, Icel., Dan., & Sw. *skarn.*] Dung. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] — *Ray.*

Scärn'-bee, *n.* A beetle. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Scärp, *n.* [See ESCARP.] 1. A perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular, slope.

2. (*Fort.*) The interior slope of the ditch nearest the parapet. [See *Illust. of Bastion.*]

Scärp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCARPED (skärpt). *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCARPING.] To cut down perpendicularly, or nearly so, as, to *scarp* the face of a ditch, a rock, or the like. "From *scarped* cliff and quarried stone." — *Tennyson.*

Scärp, *n.* [O. Fr. *escharpe.* See SCARF.] (*Her.*) The scarf which military commanders wear for ornament, represented in an escutcheon by a band in the same position as the bend sinister, but only half as broad as the latter.

Scär'y (5), *a.* 1. Bearing scars, pertaining to scars.

2. Resembling, or full of, precipices. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scā'rus, *n.* [See SCAR, 3.] (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes, parrot-fish.

Scär'ry (89), *n.* [Prov. Eng. *scarr*, lean, scraggy, scanty.] Barren land having only a thin coat of grass upon it. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scät, *n.* A shower of rain. [*Prov. Eng.*] — *Grose.*

Scät, *interj.* Go away, begone, away, — chiefly used in driving off a cat.

Scätch, *n.* [Fr. *escache* for *estache, estaque*, stake, band, tie, rein, Pr. & Sp. *estaca*, It. *stacca*, from A.-S. *staca*, L. Ger. *stake*, stake, pale.] A kind of bit for the bridle of a horse, — called also *scatch-mouth.*

Scätch'es, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *eschaces*, N. Fr. *échasses*, from D. *schaats*, high heeled shoe, a skate.] Stilts to put the feet in for walking in dirty places.

Scäte, *n.* The same as SKATE. See SKATE.

Scät'e broth, *a.* [Lat. *scatebra*, a bubbling or gushing up of water, from *scatere*, to bubble, gush, or spring.] Abounding with springs. [*Obs.*]

Scäth, *n.* [A. S. *sceadh*, for *scadhi*, Goth. *skathis*, O. Sax. *scatho*, O. H. Ger. *scado*, N. H. Ger. *schade, schaden*, D. *schade*, O. Frics. *skatha*, Dan. *skade*, Sw. *skada*, Icel. *skadi.*] Damage, injury, waste, harm.

And is that all
Said he, that thee so sore displeased hath?
Great mercy sure, for to enlarge a thrall,
Whose freedom shall thee turn to greatest *scath.* — *Spenser.*
Wherein Rome hath done you any *scath*,
Let him make treble satisfaction. — *Shak.*

Scäth } (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCATHED
Scäthe } (skāthd), *or* skāthd), *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCATHING (skā'thing, *or* skā'thing).] [A. S. *scadhian, sceadhian*, Goth. *skathjan*, O. H. Ger. *scadon*, N. H. Ger. & D. *schaden*, O. Frics. *skatha*, Dan. *skade*, Sw. *skada*, Icel. *skada, skedhja.*] To do harm to; to injure, to damage, to waste, to destroy.

As when heaven's fire
Hath *scathed* the forest oak. — *Milton.*

There are some strokes of calamity that *scathe* and scorch the soul. — *W. Irving.*

Scäth'ful, *a.* Injurious, harmful, destructive.

Scäth'ful ness, *n.* Injuriousness, destructiveness.

Scäth'less, *a.* Without waste or damage.

He, too, I warrant me, is to be dismissed *scathless*. — *W. Scott.*

Scäth'ly, *a.* Injurious, scathful. [*Obs.*]

Scät'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCATTERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCATTERING.] [A. S. *scateran*, allied to *sceddan*, to shed. Cf. SHATTER and SHED.]

1. To strew about; to sprinkle around, to throw down loosely, to deposit here and there in an open or thin order.

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains,
Their *scattered* cottages, and ample plains? — *Dryden.*
Teach the glad hours to *scatter* as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. — *Prior.*

2. To cause to separate in different directions, to reduce from compact to loose or broken order, to dissipate, to disperse.

Scatter and disperse the giddy Goths. — *Shak.*

3. Hence, to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow, as, to *scatter* hopes, plans, and the like.

Syn. — To disperse, dissipate, spread, strew, sprinkle.

Scät'ter, *v. i.* To be dispersed or dissipated, as, clouds *scatter* after a storm.

Scattered Leaves

Scät'ter-brāin, *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person, one incapable of concentration or attention. [Written also *scatter-brains.*]

Scät'ter-brāined, *a.* Giddy, thoughtless.

Scät'tered, *p. a.* 1. Dispersed, dissipated, thinly spread, sprinkled, or thinly spread over.

2. (*Bot.*) Irregular in position, without any apparent regular order, as, *scattered* branches.

Scät'tered-ly, *adv.* In a dispersed manner, separately. [*Rare.*]

Scät'ter-ing, *p. a.* Not united; divided among many; as, *scattering* votes.

Scät'ter-ing, *n.* Something scattered.

Scät'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* In a scattered or dispersed manner, thinly, loosely; sparsely; as, habitations *scatteringly* placed over the country.

Scät'ter ling, *n.* One who has no fixed habitation or residence, a vagabond. [*Obs.*] "Foreign *scatterlings*." — *Spenser.*

Sca-tū'ri-ent, *a.* [Lat. *scaturiens*, p. pr. of *scaturire*, to stream or gush out, from *scatere*, to bubble, or gush.] Gushing forth, full to overflowing. "A pen so *scaturient* and unretentive." — *W. Scott.*

Scāt'ū rig'i nous, *a.* [Lat. *scaturiginosus*, from *scaturigo*, gushing or bubbling water. See *supra.*] Abounding with springs. [*Obs.*]

Scaup, *n.* 1. Broken shell fish. — *Willoughby.*

2. (*Ornith.*) A species of pochard or diving duck, which feeds on scaup, found in Europe and North America, the *Fuligula marila*, — called also *scaup duck.*

Scaup'er, *n.* A tool having a semicircular face, used by engravers to clear away the spaces between the lines of an engraving, in the manner of a chisel. — *Fairholt.*

Scaur, *n.* A precipitous bank or rock, a scar. See SCAR.

"She is won we are gone over bank, bush and *scaur*
They'll have fleet steeds that follow,' quoth young Lochinvar. — *W. Scott.*

Scāv'age, *n.* [L. Lat. *scavagium*, from A. S. *scawan*, to look at, to show.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A toll or duty formerly exacted of merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, &c., for goods shown or offered for sale within their precincts. — *Cowell.*

Scāv'enge, *v. t.* To cleanse from filth. — *C. Kingsley.*

Scāv'en ger, *n.* [A. S. *scafan*, to shave, to scrape. See SHAVE.] A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city, by scraping or sweeping, and carrying off the filth.

Scavenger's daughter [corrupted from *Skevington's daughter*] an instrument of torture invented by Sir W. *Skevington* which so compressed the body as to force the blood to flow from the nostrils, and sometimes from the hands and feet. — *New Am. Cyc.*

Scē'el'er-at (sē'l-), *n.* [Fr. *scelerat*, from Lat. *sceleratus*, p. p. of *sceleratre*, to pollute, from *scelus, sceleris*, a crime.] A villain, a criminal. [*Obs.*]

Sce lē'tic (se lĕt'ik), *a.* [Lat. *scelus*, wickedness.] Evil, wicked, atrocious. [*Obs.*] "*Scelestic* villainies." — *Feltham.*

Scē'li do-thē'ne, *n.* [Gr. σκέλος, σκελίδος, leg, and θηρίον, beast.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil quadruped of the genus *Scelidotherium*, related to the sloth, of which several South American species are known. — *Dana.*

Scene (shēn), *n.* [It.] A scene or portion of an opera.

Scē'n'a-ry, *n.* Scenery. [*Obs.*] — *Dryden.*

Scēne (sēn), *n.* [Fr. *scène*, Sp. *escena*, It. & Lat. *scena*, from Gr. σκηνή, a covered place, a tent, a stage.]

1. The structure on which a spectacle or play is exhibited; the part of the theater in which the acting is done, with its adjuncts and decorations; stage.

2. The decorations and fittings of a stage, representing the place in which the action is supposed to go on; one of the slides, hangings, or other devices used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play, as, to paint *scenes*, to shift the *scenes*, to go behind the *scenes.*

3. So much of a play as passes without change of locality or time, or important change of character; hence, a subdivision of an act, a separate portion of a play, subordinate to the act, but differently determined in different plays, as, an act of four *scenes.*

4. The place, time, circumstances, &c., in which any thing is imagined to occur, or where the action of a story, play, poem, or the like, is laid; surroundings amid which any thing is set before the imagination, place of occurrence, exhibition, or action.

In Troy lies the *scene*. — *Shak.*

5. An assemblage of objects presented to the view at once; series of actions and events exhibited in their connection; spectacle, show, exhibition, view.

A charming *scene* of nature is displayed. — *Dryden.*

6. A dramatic or striking exhibition of passionate feeling, or an interview, or the like, regarded as something done or performed for the interest of lookers-on, often, an artificial or affected action, or course of action, done for effect, a theatrical display.

My dismal *scene* I needs must act alone. — *Shak.*

Probably no lover of *scenes* would have had very long to wait for some explosions between parties, both equally ready to take offence, and careless of giving it. — *De Quincey.*

Scēne, *v. t.* To exhibit as a scene, to make a scene of, to display. [*Obs.*]

Scēne'ful, *a.* Having much of scenery or imagery.

Scēne'-măn, *n., pl.* SCENE'-MEN. The man who manages the movable scenes in a theater.

Scēne'-pāint'er, *n.* One who makes it his employment to paint scenes for theaters.

Scēn'er y, *n.* 1. Assemblage of scenes, the paintings and hangings representing the scenes of a play; the disposition and arrangement of the scenes in which the action is laid; representation of place of action or occurrence.

2. Sum of scenes or views; general aspect, as regards variety and beauty or reverse in a landscape; combination of natural views.

Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural *scenery*. — *W. Irving.*

Scēne'-shift'er, *n.* One who moves the scenes, &c., in a theater, a scene man.

Scē'nic, or **Scē'nic** (Synop., § 130), } *a.* [Fr. *scé-*
Scē'nic-al (sĕn'ik-al, 110), } *nique*, Sp. *escenico*, It. *scenico*, Lat. *scenicus*, Gr. σκηνικός. See *supra.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, scenery, theatrical.

All these situations communicate a *scenical* animation to the wild romance, it treated dramatically. — *De Quincey.*

Scē'n'o-grāph'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *scenographique*, Sp.
Scē'n'o grāph'ic-al, } *escenografico*, It. *scenografico*, Gr. σκηνογραφικός.] Pertaining to scenography, drawn in perspective.

Scē'n'o-grāph'ic al-ly, *adv.* In a scenographic manner, in perspective.

Sce-nŏg'ra-phy (se-nŏg'ra-fy), *n.* [Fr. *scénographie*, Sp. *escenografia*, It. *scenografia*, Lat. *scenographia*, Gr. σκηνογραφία, from σκηνή, scene, stage, and γράφειν, to write.] The representation of a body on a perspective plane, or a description of it, in all its dimensions, as it appears to the eye.

Scēnt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCENTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCENTING.] [O. Eng. also *sent*, from Fr. *sentir*, to feel, to smell, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *sentir*, It. & Lat. *sentire.*]

1. To perceive by the olfactory organs, to smell, as, to *scent* game, as a hound.

Methinks I *scent* the morning air. — *Shak.*

2. To imbue or fill with odor, to perfume, as, to *scent* snuff.

Scēnt, *v. i.* 1. To have a smell. [*Obs.*]

Thunderbolts do *scent* strongly of brimstone. — *Holland.*

2. To hunt or track animals by means of the sense of smell.

Scēnt, *n.* [From the verb.] 1. That which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory organs of animals, odor, smell, as, the *scent* of an orange, the *scent* of musk. "With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial." — *Prior.*

2. The power of smelling, the sense of smell, as, a hound of nice *scent.*

3. Chase followed by the scent, course of pursuit, track.

He traveled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia. — *Sir W. Temple.*

Scēnt'ful, *a.* 1. Full of scent or odor, odorous. "A *scentful* nosegay." — *Browne.*

2. Of quick or keen smell. "The *scentful* osprey." — *Browne.*

Scēnt'less, *a.* Having no scent, inodorous, destitute of smell. "The *scentless* and the scented rose." — *Cowper.*

Scĕp'sis, *n.* [Gr. σκέψις, doubt, hesitation, from σκέπτεσθαι, to look carefully, to consider, Gr. *skepsis, skepse.*] Skepticism, skeptical philosophy. [*Rare.*]

Among their products were the system of Locke, the *scepsis* of Hume, the critical philosophy of Kant. — *James Martineau.*

Scĕp'ter, } *n.* [Fr. *sceptre*, O. Sp. *cetro*, Sp.
Scĕp'tre, } N. Sp. *cetro*, It. *scettro*, Lat. *sceptrum*, from Gr. σκῆπτρον, a staff to lean upon, a scepter, from σκήπτειν, to lean.]

Scepter

1. A staff or baton borne by kings on solemn occasions, as a badge of authority, a royal mace.

And the king held out to Esther the golden *scepter* that was in his hand. — *Esther* v. 2.

2. Hence, royal power or authority, as, to assume the *scepter.*

The *scepter* shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come. — *Gen.* xlix. 10.

Scĕp'ter, } *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCEPTERED, or
Scĕp'tre, } SCEPTRED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCEPTERING, or SCEPTRING.] To invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority.

To Britain's queen the *sceptered* suppliant bends. — *Tickell.*

Scĕp'ter-less, }
Scĕp'tre less, } *a.* Having no scepter.

Scĕp'tic, *n.* See SKEPTIC, and for SCEPTICAL, SCEPTICISM, &c., see SKEPTICAL, SKEPTICISM, &c.

Scē'rn, *v. t.* To discern, to perceive. [*Obs.*]

Schaal'stein (shäl'stīn), *n.* [Ger. *schaale*, a scale, and *stein*, stone.] (*Min.*) The same as TABULAR SPAR. See TABULAR.

Schah, *n.* The same as SHAH. See SHAH.

Schĕd'di ăsm (skĕd'di ăzm), *n.* [Gr. σχεδίασμα, that which is done off hand, an extempore speech or action, from σχεδιάζειν, to do off hand, from σχεδίος, sudden, off hand, from σχεδόν, near, nigh.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet. [*Rare.*]

Schĕd'ule (skĕd'yul, 30) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat. *schedula*, diminutive of *scheda*, a strip of papyrus bark, a leaf of paper, Gr. σχέδη, any thing formed by cleaving, a tablet, leaf, allied to σχίζειν, to cleave, O. Fr. *schédule*, N. Fr. *cédule*, It. *schedula, cedola.* Cf. CEDULE.] A written or printed scroll of paper, a document, especially, an official or formal list or inventory, a list or catalogue annexed to a larger document, as to a will, deed, lease, &c.

☞ In England, commonly pronounced *shēd'yŭl.*

Syn.—Catalogue, list, inventory—SCHEDULE, CATALOGUE, LIST. A *list* is a bare record of names, titles, &c., set down with or without regular order. A *catalogue* is a list arranged according to some principle, and is usually designed to describe things more or less particularly. A *schedule* is a formal list or inventory prepared for legal or business purposes. A *list* must be complete, a *catalogue* must be properly arranged, a *schedule* must have the titles and descriptions explicitly given, and be properly attested.

Scheele's Green (*Paint*) A pigment of a vivid light green color, prepared from arsenite of copper, emerald green. *Fairholt*

Scheel'e-tine, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a green, yellowish, brown, or red color, and resinous luster, consisting chiefly of tungstic acid and oxide of lead, tungstate of lead. *Dana*

Scheel'ite (shēl'īt) (49), *n.* [So called from *Scheele*, a distinguished chemist.] (*Min.*) A calcareous ore of tungsten, of a white or pale yellowish color, tungstate of lime. *Dana*

Scheer'er ite (19), *n.* [From Captain *Scheerer*, the discoverer.] (*Min.*) A resinous, inflammable substance, occurring in loosely aggregated crystalline grains and folia, or in minute acicular crystals, in small cavities in coal, and consisting of carbon and hydrogen. *Dana*

Sçhēik, *n.* The same as SHFIK. See SHFIK.

Sçhē'lī ŭm (shē'lī ŭm), *n.* [See SCHEELITE.] The metal tungsten,—so called in honor of *Scheele*, who discovered it. [*Obs.*] *Dana*

Sçhē'ma, *n.* [Gr. σχῆμα, form. See SCHEME.] (*Kantian Philos.*) An outline or image universally applicable to a general conception, under which it is likely to be presented to the mind; as, five dots in a line are a *schema* of the number five; a preceding and succeeding event are a *schema* of cause and effect.

Sçhē'ma-tĭşm (skē'ma-tĭzm), *n.* [Fr. *schematisme*, Lat. *schematismus*, from Gr. σχηματισμός, the assuming of a shape or posture, dressing up, from σχηματίζειν, to form, shape, dress up, from σχῆμα, form, shape.]

1 (*Astrol.*) Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies. [*Obs.*]

2 Particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangements, outline, figure. [*Rare.*]

Sçhēm'a tĭst (skēm'a tĭst), *n.* One given to forming schemes; a projector; a schemer.

Sçhēm'a tĭze, *v. i.* [Fr. *schematiser*, Gr. σχηματίζειν. See *supra.*] To form a scheme or schemes.

Sçhēme (skēm), *n.* [Fr. *scheme*, Pr. *scema*, It. & Lat. *schema*, Gr. σχῆμα, form, shape, outline, plan, from σχεῖν, ἔχειν, to have or hold, like Lat. *habitus*, from *habere.*]

1 A combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system; a plan.

The Revolution came, and changed his whole *scheme* of life. *Macaulay*

2 A plan of something to be done; a design; a project; as, to form a *scheme.*

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. *Sequel*

3 A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram. "To draw an exact *scheme* of Constantinople, or a map of France." *South.* "A blue silk case, from which was drawn a *scheme* of nativity." *W. Scott.*

Syn.—Plan, project, design, contrivance, purpose, device, plot—SCHEME, PLAN. *Scheme* and *plan* are subordinate to *design*: they propose modes of carrying our designs into effect. *Scheme* is the least definite of the two, and has more in speculation. A *plan* is drawn out into details with a view to being carried into effect. As *schemes* are speculative, they often prove visionary, hence the words *schemer* and *scheming.* *Plans*, being more practical, are more frequently carried into effect.

He forms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief
'Tis fixed, 'tis done, and both are doomed to death. *Lowe*

Artists and *plans* relieved my solemn hours;
I founded palaces, and planted bowers. *Prior*

Sçhēme (skēm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCHEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCHEMING.] To plan, to contrive.

Sçhēme, *v. i.* To form a plan, to contrive.

Sçhēme'fŭl, *a.* Abounding in schemes or plans.

Sçhēm'er, *n.* One who schemes or contrives; a projector; a contriver.

Sçhēm'ing, *p. a.* Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing.

Sçhēm'ing ly, *adv.* By scheming or contriving.

Sçhēm'ist, *n.* A schemer. [*Rare.*]

Sçhēne (skēn), *n.* [Fr. *schene*, Lat. *schœnus*, from Gr. σχοῖνος, a rush, a reed, a land measure.] (*Antiq.*) An Egyptian measure of length, varying from thirty-two to sixty stadia.

Sçhĕnk'-beer (shĕngk'-), *n.* [From Ger. *schenken*, to pour out, because put on draught soon after it is made.] A kind of mild German beer.

Sçhĕr'bet, *n.* The same as SHERBET.

Sçhĕr'if (shĕr'if), *n.* [Ar. *sherif*, noble, holy, a nobleman, prince, from *sharafa*, to be high, eminent, or noble. See CHERIFF and SHERIF.] One who is descended from Mohammed through his son-in-law, Ali, and daughter, Fatima, an emir.

Sçhĕr'mă, *n.* [From Gr. ξηρός, dry.] (*Med.*) A dryness of the eye, from want of lachrymal secretions. *Brande*

Scherzando (skĕrt zăn'do), } *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) In
Scherzo (skĕrt'so), } a playful or sportive manner.

Scherzo (skĕrt'so), *n.* (*Mus.*) A composition in a playful or sportive manner.

Sçhē'sis (skē'sis), *n.* [Gr. σχέσις, from σχεῖν, ἔχειν, to have or hold.]

1 General state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things; habitude. [*Obs.*] *Norris*

2 (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech whereby a certain affection or inclination of an adversary or opponent is feigned for the purpose of answering it. *Crabb*

Sçhĕt'ic, } *a.* [See SCHESIS, Gr. σχητικός, holding
Sçhĕt'ic al, } ing back.] Pertaining to the habit of the body, constitutional. [*Obs.*]

Schiē-dăm' (skē-dăm'), *n.* Holland gin,—so called from a town where much of it is made. *Simmonds*

Schil'ling, *n.* A small German coin, worth about 1½ cents. [Written also *shilling.*] *Simmonds*

Schli'rhus, *n.* See SCIRRHUS.

Schĭşm (sĭzm), *n.* [Lat. *schisma*, Gr. σχίσμα, from σχίζειν, to split, Fr. *schisme*, O. Fr. *cisme*, Pr. *scisma, sisma*, Sp. *cisma*, Pg. *schisma, cisma*, It. *scisma, cisma.*] Division or separation; specifically, permanent division or separation in the Christian church, occasioned by diversity of opinions, or any other reason; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith, the offense of seeking to produce division in a church without justifiable cause.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *A. Charles*

Schiz'mă, *n.* [Lat. *schisma*, a split, separation, Gr. σχίσμα. See *supra.*] (*Anc. Mus.*) An interval equal to half a comma.

Schiz-măt'ic (sĭz-măt'ĭk, 120), } *a.* [Lat. *schisma-*
Schiz-măt'ic-al (sĭz-măt'ĭk-al), } *ticus*, Gr. σχισματικός, Fr. *schismatique*, Pr. *scismatic, sismatic*, Sp. *cismatico*, Pg. *schismatico, cismatico*, It. *scismatico.*] Pertaining to schism, implying schism, partaking of the nature of schism, tending to schism; as, *schismatical* opinions or proposals.

Schiz-măt'ic (sĭz-) (Synop., § 130), *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith on account of a diversity of opinion.

They were popularly classed together as canting *schismatics.* *Macaulay*

Syn.—Heretic, partisan. See HERETIC.

Schiz măt'ic al ly (sĭz-), *adv.* In a schismatical manner; by separation from a church on account of a diversity of opinion.

Schiz măt'ic-al ness, *n.* The state of being schismatical.

Schiz'ma tĭze (sĭz'-), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCHISMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCHISMATIZING.] [Fr. *schismatiser.*] To commit or practice schism, to make a breach of communion in the church.

Schĭşm'less (sĭzm'-), *a.* Free from schism, not affected by schism. [*Rare.*] *Milton*

Schist (shĭst), *n.* [Fr. *schiste*, from Gr. σχιστός, divided, divisible, from σχίζειν, to divide.] (*Geol.*) A rock having usually structure—used especially in the case of crystalline or metamorphic rocks, as, argillaceous *schist*, mica *schist.*

Schist'ic, *a.* Schistose.

Schist ōse' (120), } *a.* [Fr. *schisteux.* See *supra.*]
Schist'ous, } (*Geol.*) Admitting of division by natural cleavage into flags, slabs, or slates,—used only with reference to metamorphic rocks, such as gneiss, mica schist, and the like. *Dana*

Schiz'o-pŏd (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Gr. σχίζειν, to split, and πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zool.*) A macrourous crustacean, whose legs have each an accessory jointed branch, so as to appear double. *Dana*

Sçhlich (shlĭk), *n.* [Ger.] (*Metal.*) The ore of a metal, especially of gold, pulverized and prepared for further working, slich, slick.

Schnapps (shnăps), *n.* [Ger.] Holland gin.

Schō'lar (skŏl'ar), *n.* [L. Lat. *scholaris*, from Lat. *scholaris*, belonging to a school, from *schola*, a school, O. Fr. *escolier*, N. Fr. *ecolier*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *escolar*, It. *scolare, scolaro, scolajo*, Dan. *skolar*, D. *scholier*, Ger. *schuler.* See SCHOOL.]

1 One who attends a school, one who learns of a teacher, one under the tuition of a preceptor, a pupil, a disciple, a learner.

I am no breeching *scholar* in the schools. *Shak.*

2 One engaged in the pursuits of learning, a learned person, one versed in any branch of knowledge, a person eminent for erudition, a savant.

3 One acquainted with books only, a book learned person, a pedant,—in contempt or reproach.

4 An undergraduate in English universities, who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives support in part from its revenues.

Syn.—Pupil, learner, disciple—SCHOLAR, PUPIL. *Scholar* refers to the instruction and *pupil* to the care and government of a teacher. A *scholar* is one who is under instruction, a *pupil* is one who is under the immediate and personal care of an instructor. Hence we speak of a bright *scholar* and an obedient *pupil.*

For such is all the mental food purveyed
By public hackneys in the schooling trade,
Who feed a *pupil's* intellect with store
Of syntax, truly, but with little more. *Cowper*

Scho-lăr'i ty, *n.* [O. Fr. *scholarité, scolarité*, L. Lat. *scholaritas.*] Scholarship. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Schō'lar-ly, *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar; as, a *scholarly* essay or critique.

Schō'lar-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a scholar; as becomes a scholar. [*Rare.*]

Schō'lar-shĭp, *n.* 1. The character and qualities of a scholar, attainments in science or literature; erudition, learning. "A man of my master's understanding and great *scholarship*." *Pope.*

2 Literary education. [*Rare.*] "Any other house of *scholarship*." *Milton.*

3 Maintenance for a scholar, foundation for the support of a student.

Syn.—Learning, erudition, knowledge.

Scho lăs'tic, *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtilties of the schools. *Milton.*

Scho lăs'tic, } *a.* [Lat. *scholasticus*, Gr. σχο-
Scho-lăs'tic al, } λαστικός, from σχολάζειν, to have leisure, to give lectures, to keep a school, from σχολή, leisure, a lecture, a school, Fr. *scholastique, scolastique*, It. *scolastico*, Sp. *escolastico.* See SCHOOL.]

1 Pertaining to, or suiting, a scholar, a school, or schools; scholar like; as, *scholastic* manners or pride; *scholastic* learning.

2 Pertaining to the schoolmen, or philosophers and divines, of the middle ages, who adopted the system of Aristotle and spent much time on points of mere and abstract speculation; as, *scholastic* divinity or theology; *scholastic* philosophy.

3 Hence, characterized by excessive subtilty, or needlessly minute subdivisions; pedantic; formal.

Scho lăs'tic al ly, *adv.* In a scholastic manner, according to the niceties or method of the schools.

Scho lăs'ti cĭşm, *n.* 1. The method or subtilties of the schools of philosophy; scholastic formality.

The spirit of the old *scholasticism* spurned laborious investigation and slow induction. *J. P. Smith*

2 The collected body of doctrines of the scholastics or schoolmen; scholastic philosophy. *O. A. Brownson.*

Schō'li ăst (skō'lĭ ăst), *n.* [Gr. σχολιαστής, from σχολιον, a scholium, Fr. & It. *scholaste*, Sp. *escoliador.* See SCHOLIUM.] A maker of scholia, a commentator or annotator.

No quotations from Talmudists and *scholiasts* ever marred the effect of his grave and temperate discourses. *Macaulay*

Schō'li ăst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast, or his pursuits. *Swift*

Schō'li-ăze, *v. i.* To write notes on an author's works. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Schō'lic-al, *a.* [Lat. *scholicus*, Gr. σολικός, from σχολή. See SCHOOL.] Scholastic. [*Obs.*] *Hales.*

Schō'li on, *n.* A scholium. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Schō'li ŭm, *n.*; *pl.* SCHŌ'LI-A, Eng. *pl.* SCHŌ'LI-ŬMS. [Lat. *scholium*, from Gr. σχόλιον, from σχολή, Fr. *scholie*, *scolie*, It. *scolio*, Sp. *escolio.* See SCHOOL.]

1 A marginal annotation, an explanatory remark or comment,—so called as being the fruit of the leisure hours of the writers.

2 (*Math.*) A remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.

Schō'ly, *n.* [See *supra.*] A scholium. [*Obs.*]

Schō'ly, *v. i.* To write comments. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Schōol (skōōl), *n.* [Lat. *schola*, from Gr. σχολή, leisure, time given to literary studies, a place where leisure is enjoyed, a school, O. Fr. *escole*, N. Fr. *ecole*, Pr. & Pg. *escola*, Sp. *escuela*, It. *scuola.* A-S. *scōla, sceōla*, D. *school*, Dan. *skole*, Sw. *skola*, Icel. *skoli*, O. H. Ger. *scuola*, M. H. Ger. *schuole*, N. H. Ger. *schule*, L. Ger. *schole.*]

1 A place for learned intercourse and instruction; an institution for learning, an educational establishment, a place for acquiring knowledge and mental training.

2 Hence, an institution of learning of a lower grade, below a college or university, a place of primary instruction; an establishment for the instruction of young children; as, a primary *school*; a common *school.*

3 A session of an institution of instruction, exercises of instruction.

How now, Sir Hugh! No *school* to-day? *Shak.*

4 One of the seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, which were formed in the middle ages, and which were characterized by academical disputations and subtilties of reasoning.

At Cambridge the philosophy of Des Cartes was still dominant in the *schools.* *Macaulay*

5 The place in English universities where the examinations for degrees and honors are held.

6 An assemblage of scholars, those who attend upon instruction in a school of any kind, a body of pupils.

What is the great community of Christians, but one of the innumerable *schools* in the vast plan which God has instituted for the education of various intelligences? *Buckminster*

7 The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine, or accept the same teachings, a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, &c.

Let no man be less confident in his faith by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians. *Bp. Taylor*

Schōōl, *n.* A shoal or compact body; a scull or scool, as, a *school* of fishes. [*Prov. in England, but in common use in the United States.*]

Schōol, *v t* [*imp. & p. p.* SCHOOLED; *p. pr. & vb. n* SCHOOLING]
1 To train in an institution of learning; to educate at a school.
He's gentle, never *schooled*, yet learned *Shak*
2 To teach with superiority, to tutor, to chide and admonish, to reprove
School your child,
And ask why God's Anointed he reviled *Dryden*

Schōol'-boy, *n* A boy belonging to a school, or one who is learning rudiments
Schōol'-dāme, *n* The female teacher of a school
Schōol'-dāys, *n pl* The period in which youth are sent to school
Schōol'-dis'trict, *n* A division of a town or city for establishing and conducting schools [*U S*]
Schōol'er y, *n* Something taught, precepts, schooling [*Obs*] *Spenser*
Schōol'-fĕl'lōw, *n* One bred at the same school, an associate in school
Schōol'-gĭrl, *n* A girl belonging to a school
Schōol'-hour, *n* Time spent at school, time of instruction
Whose *school-hours* are all the days and nights of our existence *Carlyle*
Schōol'-house, *n* A house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction
Schōol'ing, *n* 1 Instruction in school, tuition, education in an institution of learning
To him, and all of us the expressly appointed school-masters and *schoolings* are as nothing *Carlyle*
2 Reproof, reprimand, as, he gave his son a good *schooling* *W Scott*
3 Compensation for instruction, price or reward paid to an instructor for teaching pupils
Schōol'-māid, *n* A girl at school a school girl
Schōol'-man, *n pl* SCHOOL'-MEN One versed in the niceties of academical disputation, or of school divinity
☞ The *school-men* were philosophers and divines of the middle ages who adopted the principles of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of mice and abstract speculation They were so called because they taught in the schools of divinity established by Charlemagne
Schōol'-mās'ter, *n* 1 The man who presides over and teaches a school, a teacher, instructor, or preceptor
Let the soldier be abroad if he will he can do nothing in this age There is another personage abroad — a person less imposing — in the eyes of some, perhaps magnificent The *school-master* is abroad and I trust to him armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array *H Brougham*
2 One who, or that which, disciplines, instructs, and leads
The law was our *school master*, to bring us unto Christ *Gal* iii 24
Schōol'-māte, *n* One who attends the same school
Schōol'-mis'tress, *n* A woman who governs and teaches a school
Schōol'-tēach'er, *n* One who teaches or instructs a school
Schōol'-tēach'ing *n* The business of instructing a school

Schooner

Schōon'er (skōon'er), *n* [D *schoonert*, Ger *schoner*, *schooner*, *schuner*, Sw & Dan *skoner*, Sp *escuna*, — all from the English] (*Naut*) A small, sharp built vessel, usually having two masts, with fore and aft sails, but sometimes carrying a square foresail, square fore topsail, and top gallantsail Some schooners have three masts
☞ The first *schooner* ever constructed is said to have been built in Gloucester Mass, about the year 1715 by a Captain Andrew Robinson, and to have received its name from the following trivial circumstance When the vessel went off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, "O, how she *scoons*! Robinson instantly replied "A *scooner* let her be," and from that time, vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by this name The word *scoon* is popularly used in some parts of New England to denote the act of making stones skip along the surface of water The Scottish *scon* means the same thing Both words are probably allied to the Icel *skunda*, *skynda*, to make haste, hurry, Sw *skynda*, Dan *skynde*, A-S *scunian* to avoid, shun Prov Eng *scun* According to the New England records the word appears to have been originally written *scooner* The origin of the term, as here given, rests on abundant and unimpeachable evidence Babson in his History of Gloucester, gives the following extract from a letter written in that place on the 25th of Sept 1721, by Dr Moses Prince, brother of the Rev Thomas Prince, the annalist of New England "Went to see Captain Robinson's lads This gentleman was first contriver of *schooners*, and built the first of that sort about eight years since and the use now made of them, being so much known, has convinced the world of their convenience beyond other vessels, and shows how mankind is obliged to this gentleman for this knowledge "

Schŏrl (shŏrl), *n* [Ger *schŏrl*, Sw *skŏrl*, perhaps from *skor*, Dan *skŏr*, brittle] (*Min*) Black tourmaline *Dana*
Schorl-rock (*Geol*), a rock composed of aggregated schorl and quartz
Schor-lā'ceous, *a* Partaking of the nature and character of schorl, resembling schorl *Kirwan*
Schŏrl'ite (shŏrl'it, 49), *n* [Fr *schorlite*.] A mineral of a greenish-white color, sometimes yellowish, being a variety of topaz, mostly found in irregular, oblong masses or columns, inserted in a mixture of quartz and mica or granite *Kirwan*
Schŏrl'ous (shŏrl'us), *a* Pertaining to, or containing, schorl, as, *schorlous* beryl *Dana*
Schŏrl'y (shŏrl'ĭ), *a* Pertaining to, or containing, schorl, as, *schorly* granite
Schŏt'tish } (shŏt'tesh), *n* [Fr] (*Mus*) (*a*) A
Schŏt'tische } kind of dance, being a variation of the polka, danced by a couple, with the same music in common time (*b*) The music appropriate to the dance
Schrī'ght (skrīt), *n* A kind of fish *Ainsworth*
Schrōde, *n* See ESCRODE
Sci'a graph, *n* See SCIAGRAPH, 2
Sci'a graph'ic-al, *a* [Fr *sciographique*, Gr *σκιαγραφικος* See *infra*] Pertaining to sciography
Sci'a graph'ic-al ly, *adv* In a sciographical manner
Sci-ăg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *σκιαγραφια*, from *σκια*, a shadow, and *γραφειν*, to write, describe, Lat *scia graphia*, Fr *sciagraphie*, It *sciografia*]
1 The art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature *Gwilt*
2 (*Arch*) The profile or vertical section of a building to show its interior structure, a sciograph
Sci ăm'a chỹ, *n* See SCIOMACHY
Sci'a thĕr'ic, } *a* [Fr *sciathérique*, from Gr
Sci'a thĕr'ic al, } *σκιαθηρας*, a sun dial, strictly a shadow catcher, from *σκια*, a shadow, and *θηραω*, to hunt, to catch] Belonging to a sun dial [*Obs*]
Sci'a-thĕr'ic-al-ly, *adv* After the manner of a sun dial [*Obs*] *Gregory*
Sci ăt'ic, } *n* [Fr *sciatique*, It & L Lat *sciatica*, Sp *ciatica*, Pr *gota sciatica*, from Gr *ισχιαδικός*, subject to pains in the hips and loins, from *ισχιας*, *ισχιάδος*, pain in the loins and hips, from *ισχιον*, the hip joint Cf ISCHIADIC] (*Med*) (*a*) Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve (*b*) Any rheumatic affection of the hip joint, or of the parts surrounding it, hip gout
Sci ăt'ic, *a* [Fr *sciatique* Pr *sciatic*, It *sciatico*, L Lat *sciaticus*, Pg *sciatico*, *ciatico*, Sp *ciatico* See *supra*]
1 Pertaining to the hip, as, the *sciatic* artery or nerve
2 Affecting the hip as, *sciatic* pains
Sci ăt'ic al, *a* Sciatic
Sci ăt'ic-al ly, *adv* With, or by means of, sciatica
Sci'ence, *n* [Fr *science*, It *scienza*, Pg *sciencia*, Sp *ciencia*, It *scienza*, *scienza*, Lat *scientia*, See *infra*]
1 Knowledge, penetrating and comprehensive information, skill, expertness, and the like "Shakspeare's deep and accurate *science* in mental philosophy" *Coleridge*
2 The comprehension and understanding of truth or facts, investigation of truth for its own sake, pursuit of pure knowledge "*Science* perfects genius" *Dryden*
3 Truth ascertained, that which is known
4 Hence, specifically, knowledge duly arranged, and referred to general truths and principles on which it is founded, and from which it is derived, a branch of learning considered as having a certain completeness, philosophical knowledge, profound knowledge, complete knowledge, true knowledge
Science is a complement of cognitions, having, in point of form the character of logical perfection, and in point of matter, the character of real truth *Sir W Hamilton*
☞ *Science* is *applied* or *pure* *Applied science* is a knowledge of facts events or phenomena, as explained, accounted for or produced by means of powers, causes, or laws *Pure science* is the knowledge of these powers, causes or laws, considered *apart*, or as pure from all applications Both these terms have a similar and special signification when applied to the science of quantities, the *applied* and *pure mathematics* The *seven sciences* of ancient authors are grammar logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music
Good sense which only is the gift of Heaven,
And though no *science*, fairly worth the seven *Pope*
Syn — Literature, art, knowledge — SCIENCE, LITERATURE ART *Science* is literally *knowledge*, but more usually denotes a systematic and orderly arrangement of knowledge In a more distinctive sense, *science* embraces those branches of knowledge of which the subject matter is either ultimate principles, or facts as explained by principles or laws thus arranged in natural order The term *literature* sometimes denotes all compositions not embraced under *science*, but is usually confined to the *belles-lettres* [See LITERATURE] *Art* is that which depends on practice and skill in performance "In *science*, *scimus ut sciamus*, in art, *scimus ut producamus* And, therefore, *science* and *art* may be said to be investigations of truth, but *science* inquires for the sake of knowledge, *art* for the sake of production and hence *science* is more concerned with the higher truths, *art* with the lower, and *science* never is engaged like *art*, in productive application And the most perfect state of *science*, therefore, will be the most high and accurate inquiry, the perfection of *art* will be the most apt and efficient system of rules, *art* always throwing itself into the form of rules " *Karslake*
Sci'ence, *v t* To cause to become versed in science, to make skilled, to instruct [*Rare*]
Sci'ent (sī'ent), *a* [Lat. *scientem*, p. pr. of *scire*, to know, O. Fr. *scient*, It. *sciente*.] Knowing; skillful. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*
Sci-ĕn'ter, *adv* [Lat., from *scientem*. See *supra*.] Knowingly. *Bouvier.*
Sci-ĕn'tial, *a* [L. Lat. *scientialis*, from Lat. *scientia*, It. *scienziale*. See SCIENCE] Producing science [*Rare*] *Milton.*
Sci'en tĭf'ic, *a* [Fr *scientifique*, It *scientifico*, Sp. *cientifico*, from Lat *scientia*, science, and *facere*, to make] Agreeing with, or depending on, the rules or principles of science, used in science, evincing profound and systematic knowledge, as, a *scientific* arrangement of fossils, a *scientific* physician
Bossuet is as *scientific* in the structure of his sentences *Landor.*
Sci'en tĭf'ic-al, *a* Scientific
Sci'en tĭf'ic al-ly, *adv* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science
It is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed *Locke*
Sci'en tist, *n* One learned in science, a savant, as, an enthusiastic *scientist* *Gould.*
Scīl'i cĕt (sīl'ĭ sĕt) [Lat, contracted from *scire licet*, you may know] To wit, namely, videlicet, — often abbreviated to *sc*, or *ss*
Scĭl'il-tine, *n* [Fr *scillitine*, from Lat *scilla*, Gr *σκιλλα*, sea onion, sea leek, squill] (*Chem*) A bitter, purgative principle extracted from squills.
Scĭm'i tar, }
Scĭm'i-tar, } *n* A short sword with a convex edge or recurved point. See CIMETER

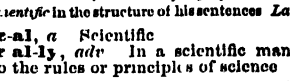
Scimiter

Scĭn'coid, *n* A scincoidian
Scĭn'coid, *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the scincoidians
Scĭn-coid'i an (sin koid'ĭ an), *n* [Gr. *σκιγκος*, Lat *scincus*, a kind of lizard, and *εἶδος*, form, likeness See SKINK] (*Zool*) One of a family of saurian reptiles, having a non extensile tongue, short feet, the body and tail covered with scales overlapping like tiles, and the toes margined *Brande*

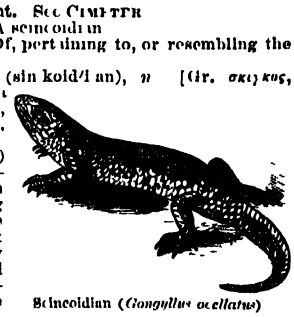
Scincoidian (*Gongylus ocellatus*)

Sciŋk (siŋk), *n* 1 A cast calf [*Obs. or Prov Eng*] *Ainsworth*
2. (*Zool*) A certain saurian reptile, the skink See SKINK *P Cyc*
Sci'in tĭl'la, *n* [Lat] A spark, the least particle, an iota, a tittle
Sci'n'til-lant, *a* [Lat *scintillans*, p pr of *scintillare*, to sparkle See *infra*] Emitting sparks, or fine igneous particles, sparkling
Sci'n'til-lāte, *v i* [*imp & p p* SCINTILLATED, *p pr & vb n* SCINTILLATING] [Lat *scintillare*, *scintillatum*, from *scintilla*, a spark, It *scintillare*, Sp *centellar*, *centellear*, Pg *scintillar*, *suntillar*, Pr *suntillar*, Fr *scintiller*, *étinceler*]
1 To emit sparks, or fine igneous particles "As the electrical globe only *scintillates* when rubbed against its cushion" *W. Scott*
2 To sparkle, as the fixed stars
Sci'n'til-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *scintillatio*, Fr *scintillation*, It *scintillazione*, Pr *scintillacio*, *suntillacio*, O Sp *centillacion*]
1 The act of scintillating, emitting sparks, or sparkling
2 The twinkling or shining with a tremulous light, as the fixed stars *Nichol*
Sci'n'til-lous, *a* Scintillant, sparkling [*Rare*]
Sci'n'til lous ly, *adv* In a scintillous or sparkling manner [*Obs*] *Skelton*
Sci ŏg'ra phy, *n* The same as SCIAGRAPHY.
Sci'o lism (sī'o lizm), *n* [See SCIOLIST] The knowledge of a sciolist, superficial science
Sci'o list (sī'o list), *n* [Lat *sciolus* See *infra*] One who knows any thing superficially, a pretender to science, a smatterer
These passages in that book were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance *Sir W Temple*
Sci'o-list'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, sciolism, or a sciolist, partaking of sciolism, resembling a sciolist
Sci'o-lous (sī'o-lus), *a* [Lat *sciolus*, diminutive of *scius*, knowing, having knowledge, from *scire*, to know] Superficially or imperfectly knowing.
Sci-ŏm'a-chy (sī ŏm'a-kỹ), *n.* [Fr *sciomachie*, *sciamachie*, Gr *σκιαμαχια*, *σκιομαχια*, from *σκιά*, a shadow, and *μαχη*, battle] A mock contest with one's own shadow or with shadows, imaginary or futile combat [Written also *sciamachy*] *Cowley*
Sci'o-măn'cy, *n* [Fr *sciomancie*, *sciamancie*, from Gr. *σκιά*, a shadow, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of shadows.
Sci'on, *n.* [See CION] 1. A shoot or twig of a plant, especially when cut for ingrafting in a stock, a cion

2. Hence, a descendant; an heir, as, a *scion* of a royal stock.

Sçĭ-ŏp'tĭc, Sçĭ-ŏp'trĭc, *a.* [Fr. *scioptique, sphere scioptique,* from Gr. σκια, shadow, and ὀπτικός, belonging to seeing or sight, from the root ὀπ, future ὄψομαι, to see.] Of, or pertaining to, a certain optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room, usually called *scioptic ball.*

Scioptic ball (*Opt*), the lens of a camera obscura mounted in a wooden ball which fits a socket in a window-shutter so as to be readily turned, like the eye, to different parts of the landscape

Sçĭ'ot (shē'ot), *a.* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Scio (or Chio), or its inhabitants [Written also *Chiot*]

Sçĭ'ot (shē'ot), *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Scio (or Chio). [Written also *Chiot*]

Sçĭ'o-thĕr'ĭc, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a sun-dial

Sciotheric telescope [Lat *sciotherum telescopium*] (*Dialing*), an instrument consisting of an horizontal dial, with a telescope attached to it, used for determining the time whether of day or night

Scire-facias (sī're-fā'shĭ as), *n* [Lat., cause you to know] (*Law*) A judicial writ, founded upon some record, and requiring the party proceeded against to show cause why the party bringing it should not have advantage of such record, or (as in the case of *scire-facias* to repeal letters patent) why the record should not be annulled or vacated

Wharton Bouvier

Sçĭr'rhoĭd, *a* [Gr σκιῤῥος, scirrhus, and εἶδος, form] Resembling scirrhus *Dunglison*

Scir rhŏs'i ty (skir rŏs'ĭ tȳ), *n.* [Fr *squirrosité, scirrhose,* N Lat *scirrhosis* See SCIRRHUS] (*Med*) A morbid induration as of a gland

Scĭr'rhoŭs (skĭr'rus), *a* [N Lat *scirrhosus,* It *scirroso,* Sp *escirroso,* Fr *squirreux* See *infra*] Proceeding from scirrhus, of the nature of scirrhus, indurated, knotty, as, *scirrhous* affections, *scirrhous* disease [Written also *skirrhous*]

Scĭr'rhus (skĭr'rus), *n* Lat *pl* SCIR'RHI, Eng *pl* SCIR'RHUS ES] [N Lat *scirrhus,* Gr σκιῤῥος, σκίῤῥος, Fr *squirre,* It *scirro,* Sp *escirro*] (*Med*) (*a*) An indolent induration, particularly of the glands (*b*) A cancerous growth which is hard, translucent, of a gray or bluish color, and emits a creaking sound when incised [sometimes incorrectly written *schirrus*, written also *skirrhus*]

Sçĭs'çĭ tā'tĭon, *n* [Lat *scisciatio,* from *sciscitari,* to inform one's self, to inquire, from *scisco,* to seek to know, verb inchoative from *scio,* to know] The act of inquiring, inquiry, demand [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Sçĭse, *v t* [Lat *scindere, scissum*] To cut, to penetrate [*Obs*]

The wicked steel *scised* deep in his right side *Fairfax*

Sçĭs'gars, *n pl* See SCISSORS

Sçĭs'sel (61) (Synop., § 130), *n* [See SCISSILE, *a*]

1 The clippings of metals made in various mechanical operations

2 The slips or plates of metal out of which circular blanks have been cut for the purpose of coinage

Sçĭs'sĭ ble (sĭs'sĭ-bl), *a* [Lat *scindere, scissum,* to cut, to split] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument, as, *scissible* matter of bodies [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Sçĭs'sĭl (sĭs'sĭl), *n* The same as SCISSEL

Sçĭs'sĭle (sĭs'sĭl), *a* [Lat *scissilis,* from *scindere, scissum,* to cut, to split, Fr & It *scissile,* Sp *escisil*] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument, scissible [*Rare*] *Arbuthnot*

Sçĭs'sĭon (sĭzh'ŭn), *n* [Lat *scissio,* from *scindere, scissum,* to cut, to split, Fr *scission,* It *scissione,* Sp *escision*] The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument *Wiseman*

Sçĭs'sor, *v t* To cut with scissors or shears, to prepare with the aid of scissors *Massinger*

Sçĭs'sor-bĭll, *n* (*Ornith*) An aquatic bird of the genus *Rhynchops,* having a long, straight beak, the upper mandible of which is the shorter, and has a groove, into which the lower mandible fits, whence the name

Sçĭs'sors (sĭz'zurz), *n pl* [Lat *scissor,* one who cleaves or divides, from *scindere, scissum,* to cut, split, O Fr *cisoires,* bench shears, N Fr *ciseaux,* scissors, from Lat *caedere, cæsum,* to cut] A cutting instrument resembling shears but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the center, by which they are fastened [Formerly written also *cisors, cizars,* and *scissars*]

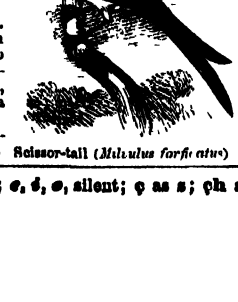

Scissor-tail (*Milvulus forficatus*)

Sçĭs'sor-tāĭl (sĭz'zur), *n* (*Ornith*) A South American bird (*Milvulus forficatus*), belonging to the family of flycatchers It has a forked tail, which it opens and shuts like a pair of scissors, when turning swiftly on the wing

Sçĭs'sûre (sĭzh'yur), *n.* [Lat *scissura,* from *scindere, scissum,* to cut, split] A longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting, a cleft, a fissure.

Sçĭt'a-mĭn'e-oŭs (Synop., § 130), *a* [N Lat *scitamineus,* from *scitamineæ,* from Lat. *scitamentum,* a delicacy, dainty] (*Bot*) Belonging to the *Scitamineæ,* one of Linnæus's natural orders of plants, which are mostly tropical herbs, as ginger, turmeric, &c

Sçĭ'ŭ-rĭne (Synop., § 130), *n* [Lat *sciurus,* Gr σκίουρος, a squirrel, Fr *sciurin, sciurien*] (*Zool*) A rodent animal of the squirrel tribe *Brande*

Sçĭ'ŭr rŏp'te rĭne, *n* [Gr σκιουρος, squirrel, and πτέρον, wing] (*Zool*) A genus of flying squirrels *Baird*

Scla-vō'ni-an, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Sclavonia, or the country inhabited by the Slavic race

Scla vō'ni an, *n* (*Geog*) (*a*) A native or inhabitant of Sclavonia, one of the Slavic race (*b*) The language of the Slavic race

Sclĕr'a gō'gy, *n* [Gr σκληρος, hard, and αγωγη, a leading, driving, or training, from αγειν, to lead or drive] Severe discipline or training [*Obs*]

Sclĕr'ĭ-mā, *n* [From Gr σκληρος, hard] (*Med*) Induration of the cellular tissue

Sclĕr'o-dĕr'mĭ, (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *sclérodermes,* from Gr σκληρος, hard, and δερμα, skin] (*Ichth*) One of a family of plectognathic fishes, having a skin covered with hard scales *Brande*

Sclĕr'o gĕn, *n* [Gr σκληρος, hard, and γινειν, to produce] (*Bot*) The hard matter deposited in the membranous cells of plants, and which forms the principal part of the solid wood, lignine *Gray*

Sclĕ'ro-skĕl'e-ton, *n* [Gr σκληρος, hard, and Eng *skeleton,* q v] (*Anat*) The hardened or ossified fibrous and tendinous tissues that inclose organs *R Owen*

Scle rō'tal, *n* (*Osteology*) The eye-capsule bone of a fish *R Owen*

Scle rŏt'ĭc, *a* [Fr *sclérotique,* It *sclerotica,* Sp *esclerotico, esclerotica,* N Lat *sclerotica,* from Gr σκληρος, hard] Hard, firm, as, the *sclerotic* coat, membrane, or tunic of the eye, which is the firm, white, outer coat

Scle rŏt'ĭc, *n* [Fr *sclérotique,* It *sclerotica, sclerotica,* Sp *esclerotica, esclerotica,* N Lat *sclerotica* See *supra*]

1 (*Anat*) The firm, white outer coat of the eye

2 (*Med*) A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied

Sclĕr'roŭs (sklĕr'rus), *a* [Gr σκληρος] Hard, bony, as, *sclerous* structure *Dana*

Scŏat, *v t* To stop, as a wheel, by blocking to scotch See SCOTCH

Scŏb'ĭ-fôrm, *a* [Fr *scobiforme,* from Lat *scobs,* or *scobis,* sawdust, scrapings, and *forma* form See *infra*] Having the form of, or resembling, sawdust or raspings

Scŏbs, *n sing & pl* [Lat *scobs,* or *scobis,* from *scabere,* to scrape]

1 Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substance *Chambers*

2 The dross of metals.

3 An alkali *Dunglison*

Scŏff, *v t* [*imp & p p* SCOFFED (skŏft *p pr & vb n* SCOFFING] [Dan *skuffe,* to deceive, delude, Icel *skuppa,* to laugh at, O D *schuppen,* to thrust out, deride, L Ger *beschuppen,* to impose upon, Lap Ger *schupfen,* id, O H Ger *scopf,* O Icel *skot,* sport] To show insolent ridicule, mockery, or contumacious language, to manifest contempt by derision, — with *at*

Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway,
And fools, who came to *scoff,* remained to pray *Goldsmith*

Syn. — To sneer, mock, gibe, jeer See SNEER

Scŏff, *v t* To treat with derision or scorn, to address with contumelious language, to mock at "To *scoff* religion" *Granville*

Scŏff, *n* Derision, ridicule, mockery, or reproach expressed in language of contempt, expression of scorn or contempt

With *scoffs,* and scorns, and contumelious taunts *Shak*

Scŏff'er, *n* One who scoffs, one who mocks, derides, or reproaches in the language of contempt

There shall come in the last days *scoffers* walking after their own lusts, and saying, Where is the promise of his coming? *2 Pet* iii, 4

Scŏff'er y, *n* The act of scoffing, scoffing conduct, mockery

Scŏff'ing ly, *adv* In a scoffing manner, with mockery or contempt, by way of derision

Aristotle applied this hemistich *scoffingly* to the sycophants at Athens *Broome*

Scŏke, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Phytolacca* (*P decandra*), poke See POKE

Scŏl'a zon, *n* A certain kind of manure *Simmonds*

Scŏld, *v t* [*imp & p p* SCOLDED *p pr & vb n* SCOLDING] [L Ger *schelden, schellen,* D *schelden,* Dan *skielde,* Sw *skälla,* O H Ger *scellan,* N H Ger *schelten*] To find fault or rail with rude clamor, to brawl to utter harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke, to chide sharply or coarsely, — with *at,* as, to *scold* at a servant

Pardon me, 'tis the first time that ever
I'm forced to *scold* *Shak*

Scŏld, *v t* To chide with rudeness and boisterous clamor, to rate, also, to rebuke or reprove with severity

Scŏld, *n* **1** One who scolds, especially, a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman, a shrew.

She is an irksome brawling *scold* *Shak*

2. A scolding; a brawl

Scŏld'er, *n* One who scolds or rails.

Scŏld'ing ly, *adv* In a scolding manner; with rude clamor or railing

Scŏl'e çīte (49), *n* [From Gr σκωληξ, a worm, earth worm] (*Min*) A mineral consisting of the hydrated silicate of alumina and lime, lime mesotype See MESOTYPE [Written also *skolecite*]

Scŏl'ex, *n* (*Zool*) The being produced directly from the egg, in a metagenetic series

Scŏl'lop, *n* (*Conch*) **1** A kind of shell fish with a pectinated shell See SCALLOP

2 An indenting or cut like those of a scallop shell

Scŏl'lop, *v t* To form or cut with scallops See SCALLOP

Scŏl'o pĕn'drĭd, *n.* [Lat, Gr σκολοπενδρα, Fr *scolopendre*] (*Zool*) A genus of venomous myriapods, the centiped See CENTIPED

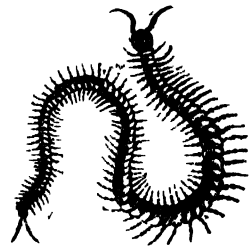

Scolopendra

Scŏm'bĕr oĭd, *n* [Fr *scomberoïde,* from Gr σκόμβρος, Lat *scomber,* a mackerel, and Gr εἶδος, form, likeness] (*Ichth*) One of a family of fishes, of which the genus *Scomber* is the type *Brande.*

Scŏm'fish, *v t & i* To suffocate or stifle, to smother *W Scott Wright*

Scŏm'fĭt, *n* Discomfit, discomfiture [*Obs*]

Scŏmm, *n* [Lat *scomma,* Gr σκομμα, a taunt, jeer, scoff, from σκωπτειν, to mock, scoff at] [*Obs*]

1 A buffoon *Pl Strange*

2 A flout, a jeer, a gibe, a taunt *Fotherby*

Scŏnçe, *n* [It *scanco, scansia,* a shelf, a book case, Up Ger *schanz* id, Lat *scamna* a bench, Ger *schanke* from *schenken* to pour, to retail wine or liquor] A fixed seat or shelf [*Prov Eng*]

Scŏnçe *n* [D *schans* Icel & Sw *skans,* D *skanse,* Up Ger *schanz,* N H Ger *schanze*]

1 A fortification, or work for defense, a fort

No *sconce* or fortress of his raising was ever known either to have been forced, or yielded up or quitted *Milton*

2 A hut for protection and shelter, a stall "One that must use a *sconce* by the highest way and sell switches" *Beau & Fl*

3 Hence, a piece of protective armor for the head, a helmet piece, a helmet

I must get a *sconce* for my head *Shak*

4 Hence, the head, the skull and also, as being in the head brains, sense discretion [*Colloq*] "To knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel" *Shak*

Sconce (5)

5 A protection for a light, a lantern or cased support for a candle hence, a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick

Golden *sconces* hang upon the walls *Dryden*

Tapers put into lanterns or *sconces* of several colored oiled paper, that the wind might not annoy them *Evelyn*

6 Hence, the circular tube, with a brim, in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted, that is, the support, the holder of the candle

7 A poll tax a mulct or fine *Johnson*

Scŏnçe, *v t* [*imp & p p* SCONCED (skŏnst), *p pr & vb n* SCONCING] [*Obs*]

1 To shut up in a sconce fort, &c to confine, to imprison

Immure him, *sconce* him, barricado him in't *Marston*

2 To mulct, to fine *Milton*

Scoop, *n* [D *schop,* a shovel, L Ger *schuppe, schüppe, schuppe* id, Sw *skopa,* a scoop, a basting ladle Dan *skuffe,* a shovel, allied to Ger *schieben, schuppen* Fin *shuro,* Sw *skuffa,* and Ger *schopfen,* L Ger & D *choppen,* to draw water, to scoop]

1 A large ladle a vessel with a long handle, used for dipping liquors a vessel for bailing boats

2 (*Surg*) A spoon shaped vessel, used to extract certain foreign bodies *Dunglison*

3 A place hollowed out, a basin like cavity, a hollow

Some had lain in the *scoop* of the rock *Drake*

4 A sweep a stroke, a swoop *Shak.*

Scoop, *v t* [*imp & p p* SCOOPED (skoopt), *p pr & vb n* SCOOPING]

1 To take out with a scoop, or with a sweeping motion to bale out

He *scooped* the water from the crystal flood *Dryden.*

2 To empty by bailing, as, he *scooped* it dry.

3 To make hollow as a scoop or dish, to excavate, to dig out, to form by digging or excavation.

Those carbuncles the Indians will *scoop* so as to hold above a pint *Arbuthnot.*

Scoop'er, *n* **1** One who scoops

2. (*Ornith*) A bird, the avocet; — so called from the form of its bill. See AVOCET.

Scoop'-nĕt, *n.* A hand-net, so formed as to fish from a river.

Scoop'-wheel, *n.* A wheel having scoops or buckets attached to its circumference, — so called because used to raise water by scooping it up, when turned about its axis

Scope, *n.* [Lat *scopos*, Gr σκοπός, from σκέπτεσθαι, σκοπεῖν, root σκεπ, to view, It. *scopo*]

1. That at which one aims, the thing, or end, to which the mind directs its view, that which is purposed to be reached or accomplished, hence, ultimate design, aim, or purpose, intention, drift, object

Your *scope* is as mine own,
So to enforce and qualify the laws
As to your soul seems good — *Shak.*

The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority is to overthrow such laws and constitutions of the church — *Hooker*

2. Room or opportunity for free outlook or aim, space for action, amplitude of opportunity, free course or vent, liberty, hence, a riotous act, a sally.

Give him line and *scope* — *Shak.*

In the fate and fortunes of the human race, *scope* is given to the operation of laws which man must always fail to discern the reasons of — *I. Taylor*

Excuse me if I have given too much *scope* to the reflections which have arisen in my mind — *Burke*

3. Extended area [*Obs.*] "The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers" — *Davies*

4. Length, extent, sweep as, *scope* of cable

Scō'pi-fōrm, *a.* [Lat *scopæ*, *scopa*, a broom, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a broom or besom "Zeolite, stelliform or *scopiform*" — *Kirwan*

Scō'pi pĕd (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr *scopipede*, from Lat *scopæ*, *scopa*, a broom, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] (*Entom.*) One of a tribe of mellifcrous insects, which have a brush of hairs on the posterior feet

Scŏp'pet, *v. t.* [From *scoop*, v. t.] To lade out [*Obs.*] — *Bp. Hall*

Scŏp'tic, } *a.* [Gr σκωπτικός, from σκώπτειν, to
Scŏp'tic-al, } mock, to scoff at] Jesting, jeering, scoffing [*Obs.*] "The Roman orator discoursing of *sceptical* urbanity, or jesting" — *South*

Scŏp'tic-al-ly, *adv.* In a scoptic manner [*Obs.*]

Homer (speaking *scoptically*) breaks open the fountain of his ridiculous humor — *Chapman*

Scŏp'ŭ lous, *a.* [Lat *scopulosus*, from *scopulus*, Gr σκόπελος, a rock] Full of rocks, rocky [*Obs.*]

Scŏr'bŭte, *n.* [N. Lat *scorbutus*, Fr *scorbut*, It *scorbuto*, Sp *escorbuto*, D *scheurbuik*, L. Ger *schorbuk*, H. Ger *scharbock*, *schorbock*, Sw *skorbjugg*] Scurvy [*Obs.*] — *Purchas*

Scor-bū'tic, } *a.* [N. Lat *scorbuticus*, Fr *scor-*
Scor-bū'tic-al, } *butique*, It *scorbutico*, Sp *escorbutico* See *supra*] Pertaining to, resembling, or affected or diseased with scurvy, as, a *scorbutic* person, *scorbutic* complaints or symptoms

Scor bū'tic al ly, *adv.* In a scorbutic manner, with scurvy, as, *scorbutically* affected

Scŏrge, *n.* Barter, exchange, scorse See SCORSE

Scŏrch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCORCHED (scŏrcht) *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCORCHING] [O. Fr *escorcher*, *escorcer*, to bark, to strip the bark from, to flay, to skin, N. Fr *ecorcer* and *ecorcher*, It *scorticare*, Pr *escorgar*, Sp. & Pg *escorchar*, L. Lat *excorticare*, from Lat. *ex*, from, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark, because the skin, which is, as it were, the bark of the body, falls off when scorched]

1. To burn superficially, to parch, or shrivel by heat, the surface of, to subject to so much heat as changes color and texture without consuming, as, to *scorch* linen

Summer drouth or singeing air
Never *scorch* thy tresses fair — *Milton*

2. To affect painfully with heat, or as with heat, to dry up with heat, to affect as by heat "Lashed by mad rage, and *scorched* by brutal fires" — *Prior*

Scŏrch, *v. i.* To be burnt on the surface, to be parched, to be dried up

Scatter a little mungy straw and fern among your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching* — *Mortimer*

Scŏrch'ing-fĕn'nel, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Thapsia*, deadly carrot — *Lee*

Scŏrch'ing ly, *adv.* In a scorching manner, so as to parch or burn the surface

Scŏrch'ing-ness, *n.* The quality of scorching

Scŏr'di ŭm, *n.* [Lat., Gr σκόρδιον, a plant which smells of garlic, water germander, from σκόρδον, σκόροδον, garlic] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Teucrium*, water-germander.

Scōre, *n.* [A-S *scor*, a notch, a score, from *sceran*, to shear, cut, divide, Icel *skor*, incision, from *skera*, to cut, determine, Dan *skure*, Sw *skära*, a notch]

1. A notch or incision, especially, a mark made for the purpose of keeping account of something, a tally-mark

2. An account or reckoning, account of dues; bill, hence, indebtedness

He parted well, and paid his *score* — *Shak.*

3. Account, reason, motive, sake,

But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the same *score* — *Hudibras*

You act your kindness on Cydaria's *score*. — *Dryden*

4. The number of twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally

At length the queen took upon herself to grant patents of monopoly by *scores* — *Macaulay*

5. A distance of twenty yards; — a term used in ancient gunnery and archery. [*Obs.*] — *Halliwell.*

6. A weight of twenty pounds [*Prov. Eng.*]

7. (*Mus.*) The original and entire draught, or its transcript, of a musical composition, with the parts for all the different instruments or voices, — so called from the bar, which, in its early use, was drawn through all the parts. — *Moore*

In score (*Mus.*), having all the parts arranged and placed in juxtaposition *Smart* — *To quit scores*, to settle or balance accounts, to give satisfaction, to make compensation

Scōre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCORED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCORING]

1. To mark with lines, scratches, or notches, to cut notches or furrows in, to notch, to scratch, to furrow, as, to *score* timber for hewing, to *score* the back with a lash

Let us *score* their backs — *Shak.*

2. Especially, to mark with significant lines or notches, for indicating or keeping account of something, as, to *score* a tally

3. To mark or signify by lines or notches, to keep record or account of, to set down, to record, to charge.

Madam I know when,
Instead of five, you *scored* me ten — *Swift*

4. To write down in proper order and arrange ment, as, to *score* music

5. (*Geol.*) To mark with parallel lines or scratches, as, the rocks of New England and the States west, were *scored* in the drift epoch — *Dana*

Scōr'er, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, cuts or scores, one who keeps tally, as in cricket or other games

2. A tool for marking timber

Scō'ri-ă, *n.*, *pl.* SCORIÆ [Lat *scoria*, Gr σκωρία, from σκωρ, dung, ordure]

1. The recrement of metals in fusion, or the slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores, dross

2. The cellular, slaggy lavas of a volcano — *Dana*

Scō'ri ac, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, scoria, scoriaceous

Scō'ri-ā'ceous, *a.* [Fr *scoriacé* See *supra*] Pertaining to dross, like dross or the recrement of metals partaking of the nature of scoria

Scō'ri fi-ā'tion, *n.* [Fr *scorification*, It *scorificazione*, Sp *escorificacion* See SCORIFY] (*Metal.*) The act or operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria

Scō'ri fōrm, *a.* [Fr. & It. *scoriforme*, from Lat *scoria*, dross, and *forma* form See SCORIA] Like scoria, in the form of dross — *Kirwan*

Scō'ri fȳ, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCORIFIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCORIFYING] [Fr *scorifier*, Sp *escorificar*, It *scorificare*, from Lat *scoria*, dross, and *facere*, to make] To reduce to scoria or dross by metallurgy

Scō'ri ous, *a.* [From *scoria*, q. v.] Drossy, cindery, recrementitious [*Rare.*] — *Browne*

Scŏrn, *n.* [O. Fr *escorne*, affront, shame, *escorner*, to humiliate, outrage, N. Fr *ecorner*, to break off the horns, to curtail, to diminish, from Lat. *ex*, from, and *cornu*, a horn, Pr *escornar*, It *scornare*, to break off the horns, to affront, to scorn]

1. Extreme and passionate contempt, that disdain which springs from a person's opinion of the utter meanness and unworthiness of an object

Every sullen frown and bitter *scorn*
But fanned the fuel that too fast did burn — *Dryden*

2. That which is scorned or thought worthy of contempt, an object of extreme disdain, contempt, or derision

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbors, a *scorn* and a derision to them that are round about us — *Ps.* xliv. 13

To think scorn to regard as worthy of scorn, contempt or reprobation to disdain "He *thought scorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone" — *Esther* iii. 6 — *To laugh to scorn*, to deride, to make a mock of, to ridicule as contemptible

Syn. — Contempt, disdain derision, contumely, despite, slight, dishonor, contempt

Scŏrn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCORNED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCORNING] To hold in extreme contempt, to think utterly unworthy of one, to despise, to contemn, to disdain, to slight

I *scorn* thy meat, 'twould choke me — *Shak.*

Thus my long sufferance and my day of grace,
Those who neglect and *scorn*, shall never taste — *Milton*

Syn. — To contemn, despise, slight, disdain, neglect, disregard See CONTEMN

Scŏrn, *v. i.* To scoff, to show contumely, derision, or reproach [*Obs.*]

He said mine eyes were black, and my hair black,
And now I am remembered, *scorned* at me — *Shak.*

Scŏrn'er, *n.* 1. One who scorns, a contemner, a despiser

They are great *scorners* of death — *Spenser*

2. A scoffer, a derider, one who scoffs at religion, its ordinances and teachers

Scŏrn'ful, *a.* Full of scorn or contempt, contemptuous, disdainful. "*Scornful* of winter's frost and summer's sun" — *Prior.*

Dart not *scornful* glances from those eyes — *Shak.*

Syn. — Contemptuous, disdainful, contumelious; reproachful, insolent

Scŏrn'ful-ly, *adv.* In a scornful manner; with contempt, insolently.

The sacred rights of the Christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print. — *Atterbury.*

Scŏrn'ful-ness, *n.* The quality of being scornful.

Scŏrn'y, *a.* Full of scorn, deserving scorn [*Obs.*]

Scŏr'o-dīte (49), *n.* [Fr *scorodite*, from Gr. σκόροδον, garlic, so called from its smell under the blowpipe] (*Min.*) A native compound of arsenic acid and oxide of iron, having a leek-green or brownish color [Written also *skorodite*] — *Dana.*

Scŏr'pi o, *n.* [Lat.]

Scorpio (Constellation and Sign)

1. A scorpion.

2. (*Astron.*) A constellation of the zodiac which the sun enters about the twenty third day of October, the scorpion

Scŏr'pi oid, } *a.*
Scŏr'pi oid'al, }

1. Scorpion like

2. (*Bot.*) Having the main axis of an inflorescence curved or circinate at the end, like the tail of a scorpion — *Henslow.*

Scŏr'pi on, *n.* [Fr *scorpion*, Pr & Sp *escorpion*, It *scorpione*, Lat *scorpio*, *scorpius*, Gr σκορπιος, σκορπιον, allied to A-S *scearp*, Eng *sharp*]

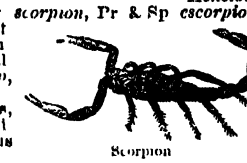

Scorpion

1. A pedipalpous, pulmonary arachnidan, of the genus *Scorpio*

☞ *Scorpions* have an elongated body, terminated by a long, slender tail formed of six joints the last of which terminates in an arcuated and very acute sting, which effuses a venomous liquid This sting gives rise to excruciating pain, but is unattended either with redness or swelling, except in the axillary or inguinal glands, when an extremity is affected It is very seldom, if ever, destructive of life *Scorpions* are found pretty widely dispersed in the warm climates of both the Old and New Worlds

2. (*Script.*) A painful scourge, a kind of whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail

My father hath chastised you with whips but I will chastise you with *scorpions* — 1 *Kings* xii. 11

3. (*Astron.*) The eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Oct 23, Scorpio

4. (*Ichth.*) A certain sea fish the sea scorpion

5. (*Antiq.*) An ancient military engine for hurling stones and other missiles

Scŏr'pi on-fly, *n.* (*Entom.*) A neuropterous insect of the genus *Panopa*, having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion

Scŏr'pi on-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Myosotis* *M. palustris* is the forget me-not

Scŏr'pi on-sĕn'nă, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub of the genus *Coronilla* (*C. emerus*), the leaves of which possess cathartic properties, and are often used to adulterate senna

Scŏr'pi on's-tāil, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Scorpiurus*, with trailing, herbaceous stalks and producing a pod resembling a caterpillar whence it is sometimes called *caterpillar* — *Partington*

Scŏr'pi-on's-thŏrn, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Ulex*

Scŏr'pi on-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, the *Ornithopus scorpioides* — *Parr*

Scŏrse, *n.* [Cf. It *scorsa*, a course, and Eng. *discourse*] A course or dealing, barter, exchange. [*Obs.*]

And recompensed them with a bitter *scorse* — *Spenser*

Scŏrse, *v. t.* [Written also *scourse* and *scoss*. See *supra*] [*Obs.*]

1. To chase — *Spenser.*

2. To barter or exchange — *Spenser.*

Scŏrse, *v. i.* To deal for the purchase of any thing, to barter [*Obs.*] — *B. Jonson*

Scŏr'ta to-ry, *a.* [From Lat *scortator*, a fornicator, from *scortari*, to fornicate, from *scortum*, a prostitute] Pertaining to, or consisting in, fornication or lewdness, as, *scortatory* love

Scŏr'zĭ, *n.* [It.] (*Min.*) A variety of epidote. — *Craig.*

Scŏt, *n.* [A-S *scot*, O. Fr & Pr *escot*, N. Fr *écot*, Sp & Pg *escote*, It *scotto*, L. Lat *scottum*, *scotum*, O. Frics *skot*, L. Ger *schott*, M. H. Ger *schoz*, N. H. Ger *schosz*, scot, tax, from *schiessen*, to shoot, *geld schiessen*, to count money by casts] A portion of money assessed or paid, a tax or contribution, a mulct, a fine, a shot

Scot and lot, a customary contribution laid on subjects according to their ability — *Cowell*

Scŏt, *n.* [A-S. *Scotta*, pl *Scottas*, *Scottas*, Icel. *Skottskr*, D *Schot*, Ger *Schotte*, probably from Ir. *scuite*, Gael *sguit*, a wanderer] (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Scotland, a Scotsman or Scotchman.

Scŏt, *v. t.* To scotch. See SCOTCH.

Scŏt'al, } *n.* [From *scot* and *ale*] (*Law.*) The
Scŏt'ăle, } keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor, for fear of his displeasure — *Manwood.*

Scŏtch, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish

Scotch fiddle, the itch [*Cant*] *W Scott* — *Scotch mist*, a coarse, dense mist, like fine rain — *Scotch pine* (*Bot.*) See RIGA-FIR. — *Scotch thistle*, a variety of thistle, — so called from its being the national emblem of the Scotch

Scŏtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOTCHED (skŏtcht), *p pr* & *vb. n* SCOTCHING] [Written also *scotch*, *scoat*, Prov. Eng *scote*, a prop Cf Armor *skoa*, the shoulder, *skoazza*, to shoulder up, to prop, to support, W. *ysgwydd*, a shoulder, *ysgwyddaw*, to shoulder]

1. To shoulder up, hence, to prop, to support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling

2. To pack, as hemp *Wright*

Scŏtch, *v t* [Gael *sgoch*, to make an incision, to slit. See *infra*] To cnop off a bit of the bark, skin, or surface of, to make a shallow incision in, to wound superficially, to score.

We have *scotched* the snake, not killed it *Shak*

Scŏtch, *n* [Gael *sgoch*, an incision, a cut, slit] A slight cut, a shallow incision, a score *Walton*

Scŏtch'-cŏl'lops, } *n pl* Veal cut
Scŏtched'-cŏl'lops (skŏtcht'-), } into small pieces

Scŏtch'-hŏp'per, *n* A play in which boys hop over scotches or lines in the ground, hop scotch

Scŏtch'man, *n*, *pl* SCŎTCH'MEN (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Scotland, a Scotchman

Scō'ter, *n* [Cf Prov. Eng *scote*, to plow up] (*Ornith*) A marine bird of the genus *Oidemia*, the black diver or duck

Scoter, or Black Duck

Scŏt'-free, *a.* 1 Free from payment or scot, untaxed

2. Hence, unhurt; clear, safe

Do as much for this purpose, and thou shalt pass *scot-free* *W Scott*

Scŏth, *v t* [Probably from Gr *σκοτος*, darkness] To clothe or cover up, to envelop in darkness [*Obs*] *Nares*

Scŏt'ĭ-a (skŏ'shĭ-ă), *n* [Lat *scotia*, Gr *σκοτια*, darkness, gloom, a sunken molding in the base of a pillar, so called from the dark shadow it casts, Fr *scotie*, It *scozia*, Sp *escocia*] (*Arch*) (*a*) A concave molding used in the base of a column between the fillets of the torus, and in other situations, its outline being a segment of a circle, often a segment greater than a semicircle (*b*) A groove or channel cut in the projecting angle of the Doric corona

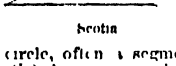

Scotia

Scō'tist, *n* [From Duns *Scotus*, a Scottish cordelier] (*Eccl Hist*) One of the followers of Scotus, the founder of a sect of school divines who maintained certain doctrines in philosophy and theology, — in opposition to the Thomists, or followers of Thomas Aquinas

Scŏt'o dĭv'ĭ-ĕ, *n.* [Gr *σκοτοδινια*, from *σκότος*, darkness, and *δίνος*, a whirl, dizziness Fr *scotodinie*] (*Med*) Giddiness with imperfect vision, often succeeded by headache *Dunglison*

Scŏt'o-grăph, *n* [Gr *σκότος*, darkness and *γράφειν*, to write] An instrument for writing in the dark, or without seeing

Scŏt'o-my, *n* [Fr *scotomie*, N Lat *scotomia*, fr Gr *σκότωμα*, dizziness, fr *σκοτουν*, to darken, fr *σκοτος*, darkness] Dizziness or swimming of the head, with dimness of sight, scotodinia *Massinger*

Scō'to-scōpe, *n* [Gr *σκοτος*, darkness, and *σκοπειν*, to see] An optical instrument, by means of which objects may be discerned in the dark

Comes Mr Reeve with a microscope and a *scotoscope* The latter he gives me and is of value and a curious curiosity it is to discover objects in a dark room with *Pepys*

Scŏts, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the Scotch, Scottish, as, *Scots* law

Scŏts'man, *n* See SCOTCHMAN

Scŏt'ter-ing, *n* The burning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest [*Prov Eng*] *Bailey*

Scŏt'ti çĭşm, *n* An idiom or expression peculiar to the natives of Scotland

Scŏt'ti-çĭze, *v t* To cause to become like the Scotch, to make Scottish [*Rare*]

Scŏt'tish, *a* [A-S *Scyttisc*] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, the inhabitants of Scotland, or to their country or language, as, *Scottish* industry or economy, a *Scottish* chief, the *Scottish* dialect

Scoun'drel, *n* [Corrupted from Ger *schandkerl*, i. q. *schandbube*, a scoundrel, from *schande*, disgrace, infamy, and *kerl*, fellow] A mean, worthless fellow, a rascal, a base villain, a man without honor or virtue

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *scoundrels* ever since the flood *Pope*

Scoun'drel, *a.* Low, base, mean; unprincipled

Scoun'drel-ĭşm, *n.* Baseness, turpitude, rascality. *Cotgrave*

Scour, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOURED; *p. pr.* & *vb n.* SCOURING] [A-S. *scûr*, a scouring, L. Ger. *schüren*, *schüren*, *schauern*, to scour, D. *schuren*, *schueren*, M H. Ger *schturen*, N H. Ger. *scheuern*, Dan *skure*, Sw *skura*, L Lat *ecurare*, O. Fr *escurer*, N Fr *écurer*, Sp *escurar*, It *sgurare*, from Lat *ex* and *curare*, to take care of, to look or attend to, L Ger *schuren*, *scharen*, to flee away, or go away quickly]

1. To rub hard with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning, to clean by friction, to make clean or bright, to cleanse from grease, dirt, &c, as articles of dress to restore.

2 To purge violently

3 To remove by rubbing or cleansing, to sweep off, to carry away, to remove

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current, *scouring* faults *Shak*

4 To pass swiftly over, to brush along to range, to traverse thoroughly, as, to *scour* the coast

Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain *Pope*

Scouring-barrel, a machine in which scrap-iron or small manufactured articles of metal are freed from dirt and rust by friction — *Scouring-power*, the power of a stream of water to clear away rubbish as from the mouth of a river &c — *Scouring-rush* (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Equisetum* (*L hyemale*) See EQUISETUM

Scour, *v. i.* 1 To clean any thing by rubbing *Shak*

2 To clean, to cleanse

Warm water is softer than cold for it *scoureth* better *Bacon*

3 To be purged to excess

4 To run with celerity, to rove or range, to scamper

So four fierce courses starting to the race
Scour through the plain, and lengthen every pace *Dryden*

Scour'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, scours, a cleanser

2 A drastic cathartic, a violent purgative

3 One that runs with speed a swift runner

4 A rover, robber, or foot pad In those days of highwaymen and *scourers* *Macaulay*

Scourge (skûrj), *n* [Fr *escourge*, for *escourree*, It *scuriada scuriata*, *scuria* from Lat *excoriata* (sc *scutica*), from *ex* and *corium* leather equivalent to It *scoreggiata*, *scoreggia*, from Lat *corrigia*, a shoe tie, a thong]

1 A lash a strap or cord, especially one used to inflict pain or punishment an instrument of punishment or discipline a whip

Up to coach then goes
The inexorable maid, takes both the *scourge* and reins *Chapman*

2 Hence a punishment a vindictive infliction a means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering

What *scourge* for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shak*
I was myself the *scourge* that caused the smart *Fry*

Scourge (skûrj), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCOURGED *p pr* & *vb n* SCOURGING] [From the noun, It *scoreggiare*]

1 To whip severely, to lash

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a man that is a Roman? *Acts* xxii 25

2 To punish with severity, to chastise, to afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction, to harass or torment

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and *scourgeth* every son whom he receiveth *Heb* xii 6

Scour'ger (skûr'jer), *n* One who scourges or punishes one who afflicts severely

The West must be the *scourger* of the world *Lamon*

Scŏurs, *v t* See SCOURSE

Scout, *n* [O Fr *escout*, spy, from *escouter*, *es ol ter*, N Fr *ecouter*, to hearken, to hear, Pr *escoutar*, Sp *escuchar*, It *ascoltare*, *scoltare*, Lat *auscultare*, to hear with attention, to listen to, It *ascolta*, *scolta*, Sp *escucha*, a watch]

1 A person sent out to gain and bring in tidings especially, one employed in war to gain information of the movements and condition of an enemy, a spy

Scout each coast light-armed scour,
Each quarter to descry the distant foe *Milton*

2 A college servant or waiter [*Cant at Oxford University*]

3 A high rock [*Obs*]

4 A swift sailing boat [*Obs*]

So we took a *scout* very much pleased with the manner and conversation of the passengers *Pepys*

Scout *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCOUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* SCOUTING] [Cf Prov Eng *scout*, to pelt]

1 To spy out, to watch for to observe closely

Take more men,
And *scout* him round *Dryden*

2 To pass over or through, for the purpose of spying out, to reconnoiter, as, to *scout* a country

3 To sneer at, to treat with contempt, to reject with disdain, to hoot at

Scout, *v i* To go on the business of watching the motions of an enemy, to act as a scout

With obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night *Milton*

Scŏv'el (skŭv'el), *n* [W *ysgubell*, dim of *ysgub*, a broom, Lat *scopa*, Armor *skubel*, *skubelen*] A mop for sweeping ovens, a malkin *Ainsworth*

Scow (skou), *n.* [D *schouw*, from *schouwen*, Ger *schauen*, to look, to see, probably because it was visible by a flag set up] (*Naut*) A large, flat-bottomed boat. [Written also *skow*]

Scow, *v. t.* To transport in a scow.

Scowl, *v. i.* [*imp* & *p p* SCOWLED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* SCOWLING] [L Ger. *schulen*, *schielen*. H. Ger. *schielen*, Dan. *skele*, Sw *skela*, to squint, A-S *scîl-cæged*, *sceolèged*, scowl-eyed, Ger *schel*, *schiel*, D. *schel*, oblique, squint eyed]

1 To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure, to put on a frowning look, to look sour, sullen, severe, or angry

She *scowled* and frowned with froward countenance *Spenser*

2 Hence, to look gloomy, frowning, dark, or tempestuous "The *scowling* heavens" *Thomson.*

Scowl, *v t* To look at or repel with a scowl or frown *Milton.*

Scowl, *n* 1 The wrinkling of the brows in frowning, the expression of displeasure, sullenness, or discontent in the countenance

2 Hence, gloom, dark or rude aspect.

A ruddy storm whose *scowl*
Made heaven's radiant face look foul *Crashaw*

Scowl'ing ly, *adv* In a scowling manner, with a wrinkled, frowning aspect, with a sullen look

Scrăb'bled Eggs A lenten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped, and mixed with a seasoning of butter, salt, and pepper *Halliwell.*

Scrăb'ble (skrăb'bl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCRABBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SCRABBLING] [Diminutive of *scrape*. Cf Prov Ger *schrapeln*, to scratch scrape, diminutive of *schrapen*, *schraben*, id, D *krabbelen*, to scrape, to scribble, diminutive of *krabben*, to scrape, Ger *krabbeln*, to grope crawl]

1 To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands, to claw along on the hands and knees, to scramble, as, to *scrabble* up a cliff or a tree. [*Prov. Eng Colloq. U S.*]

2 To make irregular crooked, or unmeaning marks, to scribble, to scrawl

David *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate 1 Sam xxi 13

Scrăb'ble, *v t* To mark with irregular lines or letters, as, to *scrabble* paper

Scrăb'ble, *n* The act of scrabbling a moving upon the hands and knees a scramble

Scrăf'fle, *v i* [Prov Eng also *scraggle* See SCRAMBLE, and cf O D *schraffelen*, to scrape] [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

1 To scramble or struggle *Halliwell*

2 To be industrious *Brockett*

3 To shuffle to use evasion *Grose*

Scrăg, *n* [Contracted from It & Gael *scrabach*, *sgrabach*, rough ground]

1 Something thin or lean with roughness, a raw boned piece especially a neck piece of meat, as, a *scrag* of mutton hence, humorously or in contempt, the neck

2 A raw boned person [*Vulgar*] *Halliwell*

Scrăg'ged, *a* [See *supra*]

1 Rough with irregular points, or a broken surface scraggy as a *scragged* back bone

2 Lean with roughness

Scrăg'ged ness, *n* The state or quality of being scragged, leanness or leanness with roughness, ruggedness, roughness occasioned by broken, irregular points

Scrăg'gĭ ly, *adv* In a scraggy manner

Scrăg'gĭ ness, *n* The state or quality of being scraggy roughness, ruggedness

Scrăg'gy, *a* [*compar* SCRAGGIER, *superl* SCRAGGIEST]

1 Rough with irregular points, scragged "A *scraggy* rock" *Philips.*

2 Lean and rough "His sinewy, *scraggy* neck" *W Scott*

Scrăg'-nĕcked (nĕkt), *a* Having a long, thin neck

Scrăm'ble, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SCRAMBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SCRAMBLING] [Diminutive of Prov Eng. *scramb*, to rake together with the hands, or *scramp*, to snatch at D & Ger *schrammen*, to scratch, Icel *skrama*, id Cf SCRABBLE]

1 To go on all-fours, to clamber with hands and knees to scrabble as, to *scramble* up a cliff

2 To struggle with others for something thrown upon the ground to go down upon all fours to seize something, to catch rudely, with jostling, and without ceremony, at what is desired

Of other cares they little reckoning make,
Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast *Milton*

Scrăm'ble, *v t* To mix and cook in a confused mass, as, to *scramble* eggs

Scrăm'ble, *n* 1 The act of scrambling, climbing on all fours, or clambering

2 The act of jostling and pushing for something desired, low and unceremonious struggle for what is thrown or held out

The scarcity of money enhances the price, and increases the *scramble* *Locke*

Scrăm'bler, *n* 1 One who scrambles, one who climbs on all fours

2. A greedy and unceremonious contestant.

Scrăm'bling, *p a.* Confused and irregular; awkward, scambling. "A huge old *scrambling* bedroom" *W. Scott.*

Scrăm'bling ly, *adv.* In a scrambling manner; awkwardly, unceremoniously.

Scrănch, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* SCRANCHED (skrăncht), *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCRANCHING] [Ger. *schrantzen, schrănzen,* to split, to tear, to eat greedily, O D. *schrantsen,* to break, tear, chew, N. D. *schransen,* to eat greedily] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound, to craunch. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq. U. S.*]

Scrănk'y, *a.* Thin, lean. [*Scot.*] *Prof Wilson*

Scrăn'nel, *a* [Prov Eng *scran el,* lean, slender, scranny, thin Cf Prov Ger *krang,* poor, miserable, Ir & Gael *crion,* withered, little, mean Cf SCRAWNY] Slight, thin, lean, poor, miserable. [*Obs.*]

Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw *Milton*

Scrăn'ny, *a* [See *supra*] Thin, lean, meager, scrawny, scrannel [*Prov Eng.*]

Scrăp, *n* [O Eng *scrape,* from *scrape,* v t Cf Icel *skrap,* trifle, cracking]

1 Something scraped off, hence, a small piece, a bit, a fragment, a detached, incomplete portion

I have no materials — not a *scrap* *De Quincey*

2 Specifically, a fragment of something written or printed, a brief excerpt, an unconnected extract

3 (*pl*) The skinny substance that remains after trying animal fat, as, tallow *scraps,* &c

Scrăp'-book, *n* A blank book in which extracts cut from books and papers may be pasted and kept.

Scrăpe, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* SCRAPED (skrīpt), *p. pr & vb. n* SCRAPING] [A S *screpan, scrapan,* L Ger & D *schrapen, schrabben,* Up Ger *schrappen, schrafen,* M H Ger *schrapfen, schraten,* Sw *skrapa,* Dan *skrabe,* Icel *skrapa,* to crack, waver]

1 To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, to rub over with something that roughens or removes the surface, to grate harshly over, to roughen or remove the surface of by drawing a sharp edge over, without cutting to abrade

A hundred tootsps *scrape* the marble hall *Pope*

2 To remove by rubbing or grating

I will also *scrape* her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock *Ezek* xxvi 4

3 To collect by harsh, coarse, and laborious effort, hence, to acquire or save penuriously as, to *scrape* money together

The prelatical party complained that to swell a number the non-conformists did not choose, but *scraped* subscribers *Fuller*

4 To express disapprobation of by noisy movements of the feet upon the floor, to drown and silence by drawing the feet back and forth upon the floor.

To scrape acquaintance to make one's self acquainted to curry favor — a phrase introduced from the practice of scraping in bowing

Scrāpe, *v i* 1 To rub over the surface of any thing with something which roughens or removes it, to rub harshly and noisily along

2 Hence, to play awkwardly and inharmoniously on a violin or like instrument

3 To make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot

Scrāpe, *n* [See *supra*] 1 A rubbing over with something harsh that roughens or removes the surface, hence, the effect produced by rubbing, as of a scraping instrument, of the foot, &c, as, a noisy *scrape* on the floor, a *scrape* of a pen

2 An awkwardly obsequious bow in obeisance

3 A disagreeable and embarrassing predicament, a position out of which one can not get without undergoing, as it were, a painful rubbing or scraping, perplexity difficulty

Scrāp'er, *n* 1 An instrument with which any thing is scraped as, (*a*) An instrument by which the soles of shoes, &c, are cleaned from mud and the like, by drawing them across it (*b*) An instrument drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, digging canals, &c (*c*) An instrument having two or three sharp sides or edges, for cleaning the plank, masts, or decks of a ship, &c

2 One who scrapes, as, (*a*) One who plays awkwardly on a violin (*b*) One who saves penuriously a miser

Scrāp'-fōr'ging, *n* See SCRAP IRON

Scrāp'ing, *n* Something scraped off, that which is separated from a substance, or is collected by scraping, raking, or rubbing, as, the *scrapings* of the street

Scrāp'ing-ly, *adv* In a scraping manner, by scraping

Scrāp'-Iron (-ĭ'urn), *n* Waste cuttings and pieces of wrought iron — usually called *scrap* When piled, heated, and drawn into bars, they form *scrap-forgings*

Scrāt, *v t.* [From *scratch,* q. v] To scratch [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

Scrāt, *v i* To rake, to search [*Obs.*]

Scrāt, *n* [A S *scratta,* an hermaphrodite, Ir *scrut,* a scrub, a low, mean person, Gael *sgrut, sgrut,* an old, shriveled person] An hermaphrodite [*Obs.*] *Skinner*

Scrătch, *v t* [*imp & p. p* SCRATCHED (skrăcht), *p. pr & vb n* SCRATCHING] [O Eng *cratch, cracchen,* O H Ger *krazan, krazôn,* N H Ger *kratzen,* O D *kratsen, kretsen,* N D *krassen,* Sw. *kratsa, kratta,* Dan *kradse, kratte*]

1 To rub and tear the surface of with something sharp or ragged, to roughen or wound slightly by a point or points, as by the nails, a pin, or the like. "A sort of small, sand-colored stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass" *Grew.*

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails *Swift*

2 To write or draw hastily or awkwardly [*Rare*] "*Scratch* out a pamphlet" *Swift*

3 To mark with scratches or erasures, as, to *scratch* a ticket [*U S*]

4 To dig or excavate with the claws, as, some animals *scratch* holes, in which they burrow

To scratch out, to erase, to rub out, to obliterate

Scrătch, *v i* To use the claws in tearing or digging "Dull, tame things, that will neither bite nor *scratch*" *More*

Scrătch, *n* 1 A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with any thing pointed or ragged, a superficial wound or mark, a slight incision

Heaven forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
The Prince of Wales from such a field as this *Shak*
The coarse file makes deep *scratches* in the work *Moxon*
These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast *Prior*

2 (*Pugilistic Matches*) A line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight, hence, test, trial, or proof of courage, as to bring to the *scratch* to come up to the *scratch* [*Colloq.*] *Grose*

3 (*pl*) (*Vet*) A disease in horses consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs, between the heel and pastern joint *Buchanan*

4 A kind of wig covering only a portion of the head

Scratch-cradle, scratch-cradle See CRADLE

Scrătch'-băck, *n* A kind of plaything used at certain English fairs, which, when drawn quickly along the back of a person, makes a sound like that of tearing cloth, as if his coat were torn *Bulwer*

Scrătch'-brŭsh, *n* A cylindrical bundle of fine steel or brass wires, bound tightly in the center, with the ends projecting on each side, so as to form a stiff brush for scratching and cleaning metals preparatory to gilding or silvering *Tomlinson*

Scrătch'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, scratches

2 A bird which scratches for food, as the common hen and cock

Scrătch'ing-ly, *adv* With the action of scratching

Scrătch'-weed *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Galium,* catch weed cleavers See CLEAVERS

Scrătch'-wig, *n* A thin, rough wig *Simmonds*

Scrăw, *n* [In *scrath,* a turf, sod, *sgrath,* a turf, green sod, green sward, Gael *sgrath, sgroth,* the outer skin or rind of any thing, a turf, a green sod] Surface, cut turf [*Obs.*] *Spelt*

Scrăwl, *v t* [*imp & p. p* SCRAWLED, *p. pr & vb n* SCRAWLING] [Cf D *schrauclen, scraffelen,* to scratch or scrape, Eng *scrabble* and *crawl*] To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly to write hastily and carelessly to scratch, to scribble as, to *scrawl* a letter "On the windows of which his name, *scrawled* by himself, is still read with interest" *Macaulay*

Scrăwl, *v i* 1 To write unskillfully and indelegantly "Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*" *Swift*

2 To creep to crawl [*Obs.*]

We will scrape and *crawl,* and catch and pull to us all that we may get *Latimer*

Scrăwl, *n* 1 Unskillful or indelegant writing, or a piece of hasty, bad writing

You bid me write no more than a *scrawl* to you *Gray*

2 A ragged, broken branch of a tree, or other brush wood, brush [*Local U S*]

☞ This word is used in some of the United States for *scroll* See SCROLL

Scrăwl'er, *n* One who scrawls, a hasty or awkward writer

Scrăw'ny, *a* [See SCRANNEL] Meager, wasted, raw boned, scranny

Scrāy, *n* [W *ysgraen, ysgraell,* a sea swallow, Armor *skrai*] (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Sterna* (*S hirundo*), the sea swallow, the common tern

Scrē'a ble, *a* [Lat *screabilis,* from *screare,* to hawk, hem, spit out] Capable of being spit out [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Scrĕak (skreek), *v i* [*imp & p. p* SCREAKED (skreekt), *p. pr & vb n* SCREAKING] [Icel *skraa ja,* Sw *skrika,* Dan *skrige* Cf SHRIEK and SCREECH] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outcry, to scream, to creak, as a door or wheel. See SCREECH

Scrĕak, *n* A creaking, a screech.

Scrĕam, *v i* [*imp & p. p* SCREAMED, *p. pr & vb n* SCREAMING] [Cf A S *hrêman,* to cry out, Icel *hrema,* to resound, Sw *skrama,* to terrify, W *ysgarmu,* to set up a shout or scream] To cry out with a shrill voice, to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or extreme pain, to shriek

I heard the owl *scream* *Shak*
The fearful matrons raise a *screaming* cry. *Dryden*

Scrĕam, *n.* A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; a shriek; a screech.

Scrĕam'er, *n.* (*Ornith*) A South American bird of two species (*Palamedea cornuta,* and *Chauna cavaria*), usually ranked with the grallatorial or wading birds, — so called from their loud, shrill cry. *P Cyc*

Horned Screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*)

Scree, *n* A small stone or pebble [*Prov Eng.*] "Before I had got half way up the *screes,* which gave way and rattled beneath me at every step" *Southey*

Screech, *v i* [*imp & p p* SCREECHED (skreecht), *p. pr & vb n* SCREECHING] [Scot *screigh,* to shriek, Icel *skraekia,* to howl, *skrækja,* to twitter, Ir *screach,* to screech, shriek, Gael *sgreach, sgreuch,* to screech, scream, W *ysgrechain, ysgrechian,* Id See SCREAK] To cry out with a sharp, rough voice, to utter a harsh, shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain, to scream, to shriek

Screech, *n* 1 A harsh, shrill cry, uttered in acute pain, or in a sudden fright

2 A harsh, shrill cry, as of a fowl.

screech-owl

Screech'-owl, *n* An owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry at night

Screech'y, *a* Like a screech, shrill and harsh

Screed, *n* [Cf Prov Eng *screed,* a shred, the border of a cap, A-S *screade,* a shred, Icel See SHRED] (*Arch*) (*a*) A wooden rule for running moldings (*b*) An extreme guide on the margins of walls and ceilings for floating to, by the aid of the rules *Brande*

Screed, *n* [A S *screadian,* to separate or break off Gael *sread,* an outcry]

1 A breach or rent a breaking forth into a loud, shrill sound, as, martial *screeds* *Burns*

2 An harangue, a long tirade on any subject

The old carle gae them a *screed* of doctrine, ye might have heard him a mile down the wind *W Scott*

Screen, *n* [O Fr *escren, escran,* N Fr *écran,* fr N H Ger *schirm,* a screen O H Ger *scirm, scerm,* Dan *skiærm* Sw *skiarm*]

1 Any thing that separates or cuts off inconvenience injury, or danger that which shelters or protects from danger, prevents inconvenience, shuts off view, and the like "Your leafy *screens* throw down" *Shak*

Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy *Bacon*

2 (*Arch*) A partition carried up to a certain height for separation and protection, as in a church, a yard, and elsewhere

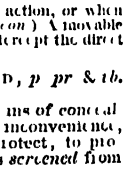

Screen (1)

3 A long, coarse riddle or sieve, used to separate the coarser from the finer parts, as of coal, sand, and the like

Fire screen (*Vaut*) (*a*) A partition of baize, flannel or the like, placed forward of the after magazine passage in action, or when the magazine is opened (*b*) (*Dom Econ*) A movable screen placed before an open fire to intercept the direct light and heat

Screen, *v t* [*imp & p. p.* SCREENED, *p pr & vb n* SCREENING]

1 To provide with a shelter or means of concealment, to separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger, to shelter, to protect, to protect by hiding, to conceal as, fruits *screened* from cold winds by a forest or hill

They were encouraged and *screened* by some who were in high commands *Macaulay*

2 To pass through a screen, to separate the coarse part of from the fine, or the worthless from the valuable, as, to *screen* coal

Syn — To cover, shelter, protect, defend, shield, hide, conceal

Screen'ings, *n pl* The refuse matter left after sifting coal, ashes, &c

Screw (skrŭ), *n* [O Eng *scrue,* O Fr *escroue, escroe,* N Fr *ecrou,* Dan *skrue, skruur,* Sw *skruf,* Icel *skrufa,* D *schroef,* O D *schroeve,* L Ger *schruwe,* H Ger *schraube*]

Male Screw Thread and Female Screw

1 A cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, having a continuous rib or thread winding round it spirally at a constant inclination, so as to leave a like continu

ous groove between each turn and the next, used chiefly for producing, when revolved, motion or pressure in the direction of its length, by the sliding of the threads of the cylinder between the threads of the grooved perforation adapted to it, the former being distinguished as the *external*, or *male screw*, the latter as the *internal*, or *female screw*.

S, screw, *N*, nut, *H*, handle or lever

☞ The screw, as one of the mechanical powers, is a modification of the inclined plane, and may be conceived as a right-angled triangle wrapped round a cylinder, the hypothenuse of the triangle marking the spiral thread of the screw, its base equaling the circumference of the cylinder, and its height the *pitch* of the thread

2. Any thing shaped or acting like a screw, especially, a form of wheel for propelling steam-vessels, placed at the stern, and furnished with curved or spiral blades to act against the water in the manner of a screw, — called also *screw propeller*

3. One who uses extortionate violence, a miser, a skinflint, a sharp bargainer, also, a harsh, inexorable instructor, an importunate beggar, a persistent questioner

4 A small quantity of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper *Mayhew*

5 An unsound or worn-out horse, useful as a hack, and usually of good appearance, but not able to do the work of a sound horse of similar breed and training

6 A steam vessel propelled by a screw instead of wheels, a screw-steamer, a propeller

7 A searching or strict examination of a student by an instructor. [*Cant American Colleges*]

Archimedean screw See ARCHIMEDEAN — *Endless* or *perpetual screw*, a screw used to give motion to a toothed wheel by the action of its threads between the teeth of the wheel, — called also a *worm* — *Lag screw*, a bolt having a nut, a square shank, and a round head, for wood-work — *Micrometer screw*, a screw with fine threads, used for the measurement of very small spaces — *Right-and left screw*, a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions — *Wood screw*, a screw with a coarse thread, adapted to holding fast in wood — *To put under the screw*, to subject to a severe trial

Screw (skrŭ), *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* SCREWED, *p pr* & *vb n* SCREWING.]

1 To turn or apply a screw to, to press, fasten, or make firm, by a screw, as, to *screw* a lock on a door, to *screw* a press

2 To force, to squeeze, to press.

Screw your courage to the sticking point,
And we'll not fail *Shak*

3 To use violent means toward, to oppress by exactions.

Our country landlords, by *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France *Swift*

4 To deform by contortions to distort "Some grotesque habits of swinging his limbs and *screwing* his visage." *W Scott*

He *screwed* his face into a hardened smile,
And said Sebastian knew to govern slaves *Dryden*

5. To examine minutely, as a student, to subject to a rigid or severe examination. [*Cant American Colleges*]

To screw out, to press out, to extort — *To screw up*, to force, to bring by violent pressure *Howell* — *To screw in*, to force in by turning or twisting

Screw (skrŭ), *v i* To use violent means in making exactions, to be oppressive or exacting "Whose *screwing*, iron handed administration of relief is the boast of the parish" *Howitt*

Screw'-bōlt (skrŭ'-), *n.* See TAP BOLT

Screw'-dŏck (skrŭ'-), *n.* A kind of graving-dock in which large screws form an important part of the machinery for raising and lowering vessels

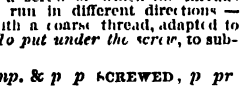
Screw bolt

Screw'-drīv'er (skrŭ'), *n* An implement for turning screws, resembling a blunt chisel

Screw'er (skrŭ'er), *n.* One who, or that which, screws.

Screw'ing-ma-chīne' (skrŭ'), *n* A machine-tool for cutting screws

Screw'-jăck (skrŭ'jăk), *n.* A contrivance for raising great weights through short lifts by means of a screw, or more usually, a powerful combination of toothed wheels, working in a suitable stock or frame, and moved by a winch or lever, a jack screw

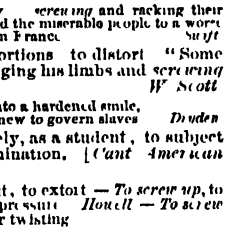
Screw-jacks.

Screw'-kēy (skrŭ'kē), *n.* A lever for turning the screw of a press, also, a part of a lathe

Screw'-piles (skrŭ'), *n. pl.* Piles used to support light-houses, &c, forced into the ground and held firmly there by a peculiar kind of screw at the lower extremity.

Screw-pine

Screw'-pine (skrŭ'-), *n.* (*Bot*) A tree or bush having long, lanceolate leaves, like those of the pine-apple, arranged spirally about the trunk, whence the name It grows in loose, sandy, or marshy places, and often shoots down aerial roots There are several species, of which the *Pandanus odoratissimus* has fragrant flowers They abound on tropical islands of the Old World and the Pacific Ocean. *Lindley*

Screw'-plāte (skrŭ'-), *n* A thin plate of steel, having a series of holes with internal screws, to be used in forming external screws

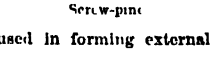
Screw-plate

Screw'-prĕs (skrŭ'-), *n* (*Mach*) A press in which the force is applied by means of a screw, in distinction from an *hydraulic* press or a *lever* press.

Screw'-pro pĕl'ler (skrŭ'), *n.* A steam-vessel propelled by a screw, also the screw, or spiral bladed wheel, used in the propulsion of steam vessels

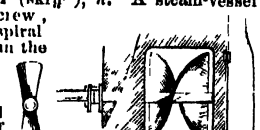
Screw-propellers

Screw'-shĭ'll, *n* (*Conch*) The spiral shell of a mollusk of the genus *Turbo*, wreath shell

Screw'-stēam'er (skrŭ'), *n* A steamer propelled by a screw

Screw'-tăp (skrŭ'), *n* An external screw, usually made somewhat tapering, used in forming internal screws

Screw'-tree (skrŭ'), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Helicteres*, of several species, natives of warm climates They are evergreen, shrubby plants, with purple, brown, or yellow flowers, and capsules intorted, or twisted inward *Loudon*

Screw'-vălve (skrŭ'-), *n* A stop cock furnished with a puppet-valve moved by a screw, instead of a spigot

Screw'-wrĕnch (skrŭ'rĕnch), *n* A wrench or lever used for turning screws

Scrīb'a-ble, *a* Capable of being written, or of being written upon [*Obs*]

Scrī bā'tiōn, *n* [See SCRIBE] Skillful in, or fond of, writing *Barrow*

Scrīb'bet, *n* A painter's pencil *Simmonds*

Scrīb'ble (skrĭb'bl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCRIBBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SCRIBBLING.] [Ger *scribeln, schreibeln*, O Fr *escriuailler*, N Fr *ecrailler*, from Lat *scribere*, to write, O Fr *escrire*, N Fr *ecrire* See SCRIBE]

1 To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance, as, to *scribble* a letter or pamphlet

2 To fill or cover with artless or worthless writing

3 (*Woolen Manuf*) To card coarsely, to run through the scribbling machine

Scrīb'ble, *v i* To write without care, elegance, or value, to scrawl. "If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite" *Pope*

Scrīb'ble, *n* Hasty or careless writing, a writing of little value, as, a hasty *scribble* *Boyle*

Scrīb'ble-ment, *n.* Hasty or careless writing [*Rare*] *Foster*

Scrīb'bler, *n* **1** One who scribbles, a petty author, a writer of no reputation

The *scribbler*, pinched with hunger, writes to dine *Granville*

2 See SCRIBBLING MACHINE

Scrīb'bling, *n.* **1** The act of scribbling, or writing hastily

2 (*Woolen Manuf*) The first coarse carding of wool preliminary to the final carding

Scrīb'bling-ly, *adv* In a scribbling way

Scrīb'bling-ma-chīne', *n* The machine used for the first carding of wool, — called also *scribbler*

Scrībe, *n.* [Fr *scribe*, It & Lat *scriba*, from Lat *scribere*, to write, Ger. *schreiben*, D. *schrijven*, Dan *skrive*, Sw *skrifva*]

1 One who writes, a writer, especially, an official or public writer, an amanuensis, secretary, notary, or copyist

2 (*Jewish & Sacred Hist*) A writer and a doctor of the law, a man of learning, one skilled in the law, one who read and explained the law to the people.

Scrībe, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCRIBED, *p pr* & *vb. n* SCRIBING.]

1 To write, engrave, or mark upon, to inscribe [*Obs*] *Spenser*

2 (*Carp*) (*a*) To mark or fit by a rule or compasses, to fit, as one edge of a board, &c, to another edge, or to a surface. (*b*) To fit, as one piece to another, in such a way that the fibers of the two pieces shall be perpendicular to each other

Scrīb'er, *n.* A sharp-pointed tool, used by joiners for drawing lines on stuff, a marking awl.

Scrīb'ing-Iron (-Yurn), *n.* An iron-pointed instrument for marking casks and logs. *Simmonds.*

Scrīb'ism, *n* The character and opinions of a scribe, especially of a Jewish scribe in the time of Christ. *F W Robertson.*

Scrīd, *n.* [See SCREED] A shred, a fragment, a screed [*Rare*]

Scrīg'gle, *v t* To twist around, to writhe, to wriggle [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Scrĭm'mer, *n* [Fr *escrimeur*, from *escrimer*, to fence, O Fr & Pr *escrumir*, Sp & Pg. *esgrimir*, It. *schermire, schermare*, from O H Ger *skirm, skerm*, defense, protection, shield Cf SCREEN] A fencing master [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Scrĭm'mage, *n* [Probably a corruption of *skirmish*, — written also *scrummage*] Formerly a skirmish, now, a general row or fight [*Prov. Eng.*]

Lord Berners employs the expression "sore *scrymmishe*" to designate a severe combat

Scrĭmp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCRIMPED (skrĭmt, 84); *p pr* & *vb n* SCRIMPING.] [Dan *skrumpe*, Sw. *skrumpna*, L Ger *schrumpen*, H Ger *schrumpfen*, D *krimpen*, to crumple, shrivel, shrink] To make too small or short, to limit or straiten, to scant, to contract, to shorten, as, to *scrimp* the pattern of a coat [*Prov Eng Local U S*]

Scrĭmp, *a* Short, scanty [*Local U S*]

Scrĭmp, *n* A pinching miser, a niggard, a close-fisted person [*Local U S*]

Scrĭmp'ing ly, *adv* In a scrimping or scanty manner

Scrĭmp'ness, *n* The state of being scrimp, scantiness

Scrĭmp'tion, *n* A small pittance, a little bit. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Scrĭne, *n* [Lat *scrinium*, a case, chest, or box for keeping books, papers, letters, &c, from *scribere*, to write, O Fr *scrin, escrin*, N Fr *écrin*, Pr. *escrin*, O Sp *escrino, escrinno, escriño*, It *scrigno*, A S & Icel *scrin*, Sw *skrin* Dan *skrun*, O H. Ger *scrin*, M H Ger *schrin*, N H Ger *schrein*] A chest, book case, or other place where writings or curiosities are deposited, a shrine [*Obs*] "But laid them up in his immortal *scrine*" *Spenser.*

Scrĭnge, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SCRINGED, *p pr* & *vb. n* SCRINGING.] [From *cringe*, q v] To cringe. [*Prov Eng Local U S*]

Scrĭp, *n* [L Lat *scrippum*, Icel & O Sw *skreppa*, W *ysgrap*, dim *ysgrepan*] A small bag, a wallet a satchel "And in regular ope his leathern *scrip*" *Milton*

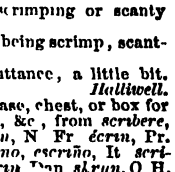
Pilgrim's, or Palmer's Scrip

Scrĭp, *n* [Abbreviated from *script*, q v]

1 A small writing, certificate, or schedule, a piece of paper containing a writing

Bills of exchange can not pay our debts abroad, till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin *Locke*

2 A certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a share of other joint property, one of the forms of certificate given in exchange for a loan, as consol *scrip*, reduced *scrip*, which may be sold separately, as such, until all the installments of the loan are paid, after which the term is no longer applied to it

Scrip company a company having shares which pass by delivery, without the formalities of register or transfer

Scrĭp'page, *n* That which is contained in a scrip. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Scrĭpt, *n* [Lat *scriptum*, something written, from *scribere, scriptum*, to write, O Fr *escript, escrit*, N Fr *ecrit*, Pr *escrit*, Sp & Pg *escrito*, It *scritto*]

1 A scrip [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

2 (*Print*) A kind of type made in imitation of handwriting

☞ *This line is printed in Script*

3 (*Law*) An original instrument or document. *Bouvier.*

Scrĭp'to ry, *a* [Lat *scriptorius*, from *scribere, scriptum*, to write] Expressed in writing; not verbal [*Rare*]

Scrĭpt'ūr al (skrĭpt'yur al), *a* [From *Scripture*] Contained in the Scriptures, according to the Scriptures or sacred oracles, as, a *scriptural* doctrine

Scrĭpt'ūr al ĭsm, *n* The state or quality of being scriptural, literal adherence to the Scriptures

Scrĭpt'ūr al ĭst, *n* One who adheres literally to the Scriptures, and makes them the foundation of all knowledge

Scrĭpt'ūr al ly, *adv* In a scriptural manner.

Scrĭpt'ūr al ness, *n* The state or quality of being scriptural

Scrĭpt'ūre (skrĭpt'yur, 53), *n* [Lat. *scriptura*, from *scribere, scriptum*, to write, O, Fr. *escripture, escriture*, N Fr *ecriture*, Pr *escriptura, scriptura*, Sp & Pg *escritura*, It *scrittura*]

1 Any thing written, a writing, a document.

Then the Lord of Manny read the *scripture* on the tomb, the which was in Latin *Ld Berners.*

2. The books of the Old and New Testament; the Bible, — used by way of eminence or distinction, and chiefly in the plural.

There is not any action that a man ought to do or forbear, but the *Scripture* will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South*

Compared with the knowledge which the *Scriptures* contain, every other subject of human inquiry is vanity and emptiness *Buckminster.*

3. A passage from the Scriptures, a Bible text. "Hanging by the twined thread of one doubtful *scripture.*" *Milton.*

Scrip-tū'ri-an, *n.* A Scripturist. [*Obs.*]

Script'ūr-ist (skrĭpt'yur-ĭst), *n* One strongly attached to, or versed in, the Scriptures, or who regulates his life by them

The Puritan was a *Scripturist* — a *Scripturist* with all his heart, if as yet with imperfect intelligence . he cherished the scheme of looking to the word of God as his sole and universal directory *Talfren*

Scritch, *n.* A screech, shriek, shrill cry. [*Rare.*]

Perhaps it is the owlet's *scritch* *Coleridge*

Scrīve'ner (skrīv'ner), *n.* [O. Fr. *escrivain*, N Fr *écrivain*, Pr *escrivan*, Sp *escribano*, It. *scrivano*, from Lat *scribere*, to write]

1. A professional writer, one whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings. "The writer better *scrivener* than clerk." *Fuller*

2 One whose business is to place money at interest. *Dryden*

3 A writing-master

Scro-blc'ū-late, } *a.* [Lat *scrobiculus*, dim of
Scro-blc'ū-lā'ted, } *scrobis*, a ditch or trench, Fr. *scrobicule, scrobiculeux*] (*Bot*) Having numerous small, shallow depressions or hollows, pitted.

Scrōd, }
Scrōde, } *n.* The same as ESCROD. See ESCROD.

Scrōf'ū-lā, *n.* [Lat. *scrofula*, from *scrofa*, a breeding sow, because swine are frequently subject to that complaint, or by a fanciful comparison of the glandular swellings to little pigs, Fr *scrofules*, It *scrofula, scrofola*, Sp *escrofula*] [See SCROLL] (*Med.*) A constitutional disease, generally hereditary, which affects the lymphatic glands, oftenest those of the neck, but no organ is exempt from its influence, and it frequently develops in pulmonary consumption, king's evil, strumi

☞ The lymphatic glands are affected with a chronic inflammation, with or without a deposit of tubercular matter within them, suppurate, discharge, and heal slowly

Scrōf'ū-lous, *a* [Fr. *scrofuleux*, It. *scrofoloso*, Sp *escrofuloso*]

1. Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; as, *scrofulous* tumors, a *scrofulous* habit of body.

2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished *Arbuthnot*

Scrōf'ū-lous-ly, *adv* In a scrofulous manner

Scrōg, *n* [Contracted from Gael *sgroguig*, any thing shriveled, e g , stunted growing timber, fr *sgrog*, to compress, shrivel, become shriveled] A stunted shrub, bush, or branch [*Prov. Lng*

Scrōg'gy, *a.* **1** Abounding in scrog or underwood

2 Twisted, stunted [*Prov Lng*] *Halliwell*

Scrōll, *n.* [O. Fr *escrol, escrou, escroue*, N Fr *écrou, écroue*, fr. Lat. *ex*, *con*, and *rotulus, rotula*. See ROLL]

1 A roll of paper or parchment, a writing formed into a roll, a schedule.

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name. *Shak*

2 (*Arch*) (*a*) A convolved or spiral ornament, variously introduced. (*b*) The volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capital *Gwilt.*

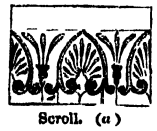

Scroll. (*a*)

3. A mark or flourish, added to a person's signature to a writing, intended to represent a seal, and, in some states, allowed as a valid substitute for a seal *Bouvier. Burrill*

Scrōlled (skrōld), *a.* Formed like a scroll, contained in a scroll

Scrōll'-sąw, *n* See SAW

Scrō'tal, *a* (*Med*) Relating to the scrotum, as, *scrotal* hernia.

Scrō'ti-fōrm, *a.* [Fr. *scrotiforme*, from Lat. *scrotum* and *forma*, form. See SCROTUM] Purse-shaped; pouch shaped.

Scrō'to-cēle, *n* [Fr *scrotocele*, fr Lat *scrotum* and Gr. *κήλη*, a tumor] (*Med.*) A rupture or hernia in the scrotum

Scrō'tum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat*) The bag which contains the testicles, cod.

Scrouge, *v. t.* To crowd, to squeeze. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq , U. S.*]

Scrōw, *n* **1.** A scroll. [*Obs.*] *Palsgrave.*

2. A clipping from skins, currier's cuttings.

Scroyle, *n.* [O Fr *escrouelle*, a little, shrimp-like worm or vermin, *escrouelles*, pl , the king's evil; N. Fr *écrouelles*, from Lat. *scrofella, scrofellæ*, for *scrofula, scrofulæ* See SCROFULA.] A mean fellow, a wretch [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Scrūb, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* SCRUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRUBBING] [Dan *skrubbe*, Sw *skrubba*, D *schrobben*, L Ger. *schrubben*, to scrub, Gael. *sgrob*, to scratch or scrape with the nails.] To rub hard, usually, to rub with a brush, or with something coarse or rough, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or making bright, as, to *scrub* a floor; to *scrub* a deck, to *scrub* vessels of brass or other metal.

Scrūb, *v i* To be diligent and penurious, as, to *scrub* hard for a living

Scrūb, *n.* [See the verb, Ger. *schrubber*, a worn-out broom to scrub floors with, D. *schrobber*, id., and a cabin-boy, a shabby or dirty fellow]

1 One who labors hard and lives meanly, a mean fellow.

We should go there in as proper a manner as possible; not altogether like the *scrubs* about us *Goldsmith*

2 Something small and mean.

3 A worn out brush *Ainsworth.*

4 Close, low growth of bushes, low underwood, as, the Australian *scrub* *Howitt.*

Scrūb, *a* Mean, dirty, contemptible, scrubby

How dismal, how solitary, how *scrub* does this town look! *H Walpole*

No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board *Swift*

Scrūb'bed, *a.* Dwarfed or stunted, scrubby.

Scrūb'by, *a* [*compar* SCRUBBIER, *superl* SCRUBBIEST.] Small and mean, stunted in growth, as, a *scrubby* cur, a *scrubby* tree

Scrūb'-rāce, *n.* A race between low and contemptible animals, got up for amusement

Scrūb'-stōne, *n* A species of calciferous sandstone [*Prov Eng*]

Scrūff, *n* **1** Scurf [*Obs*]

2 The nape or long part of the neck behind, as, to take a person by the *scruff* of the neck [*Prov Eng*] *Wright*

Scrūm'mage, *n.* See SCRIMMAGE

Scrūmp'tious, *a* Nice, particular, fastidious, excellent, fine. [*Colloq and vulgar U. S.*]

Scrūnch, *v t* To scranch, to crunch

Scrų'ple, *n* [Fr *scrupule*, Pr *scrupel, scrupul*, Sp & Pg *escrupulo*, It *scrupulo, scrupolo*, from Lat *scrupulus*, a small, sharp or pointed stone, the twenty fourth part of an ounce, a scruple, uneasiness, doubt, diminutive of *scrupus*, a rough or sharp stone, anxiety, uneasiness]

1. A weight of twenty grains, the third part of a dram

2. Hence, a very small quantity

I will not bate thee a *scruple* *Shak.*

3 Hesitation as to action from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient, doubt or hesitation proceeding from motives of conscience, backwardness to decide or act

He was made miserable by the conflict between his taste and his *scruples* *Macaulay*

To make scruple, to hesitate from conscientious motives, to scruple

Scrų'ple, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SCRUPLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SCRUPLING] To be reluctant as regards decision or action, to be restrained by considerations of conscience or expedience, to make difficulty, to doubt or hesitate, — nearly always followed by an infinitive

We are often over-precise, *scrupling* to say or do those things which lawfully we may *Fuller*

Men *scruple* at the lawfulness of a set form of divine worship *South*

Scrų'ple, *v t* To regard with suspicion, to hesitate to believe, to question, as, to *scruple* the truth or accuracy of an account or calculation.

Others . *scrupled* more the books of heretics than of Gentiles *Milton*

Scrų'pler, *n.* One who scruples or hesitates, a doubter

Scrų'pu llst, *n* One who scrupules, a scrupulous person, a scrupler [*Obs*] *Shaftesbury*

Scrų'pu llze, *v t* [It *scrupolizare, scrupolizzare*, Sp *escrupulizar*] To perplex with scruples of conscience [*Obs*]

Scrų'pu-lŏs'i-ty, *n* [Lat *scrupulositas*, It *scrupulosità*, Sp *escrupulosidad*] The quality or state of being scrupulous, doubt, doubtfulness respecting decision or action, caution or tenderness arising from the fear of doing wrong or offending, nice regard to exactness and propriety, precision.

The first sacrilege is looked upon with some horror; but when they have once made the breach, their *scrupulosity* soon retires *Decay of Piety*

Careful, even to *scrupulosity*, were they, to keep their Sabbath *South*

Scrų'pu-lous, *a* [Lat *scrupulosus*, It *scrupuloso, scrupoloso*, Sp *escrupuloso*, Fr *scrupuleux*]

1 Full of scruples, inclined to scruple, nicely doubtful, hesitating to determine or to act, cautious in decision, from a fear of offending or doing wrong "The offense of their weak brethren who were *scrupulous*" *Howell*

2 Careful, cautious, exact; nice; as, a *scrupulous* abstinence from labor

3. Given to making objections, captious. [*Obs*]

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds *scrupulous* faction *Shak.*

4. Nice, doubtful. [*Obs.*]

The justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous* *Bacon.*

Syn. — Cautious; careful; conscientious, hesitating

Scrų'pu-lous-ly, *adv.* In a scrupulous manner; with a nice regard to minute particulars or to exact propriety.

Henry was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success to himself *Addison.*

Scrų'pu-lous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness, exactness, or caution in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety, or expedience.

Scrų'ta-ble, *a.* [It *scrutabile.* See SCRUTINY.] Discoverable by scrutiny, inquiry, or critical examination. [*Rare.*] *Decay of Piety.*

Scru-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *scrutatio.* See SCRUTINY.] Search, scrutiny. [*Obs.*]

Scru-tā'tor, *n.* [Lat , It. *scrutatore*, Sp. & Pg. *escrutador*, Pr *escruptador*, Fr *scrutateur.* See SCRUTINY.] One who scrutinizes, a close examiner or inquirer. [*Obs*] *Ayliffe.*

Scrų'ti-neer', *n* One who scrutinizes, one who acts as examiner of votes, as at an election, &c.

Scrų'ti-nize, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p.* SCRUTINIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* SCRUTINIZING] [From *scrutiny.*] To search closely, to examine or inquire into critically, to regard narrowly, as, to *scrutinize* the measures of administration, to *scrutinize* the private conduct or motives of individuals

Scrų'ti-nīz'er, *n* One who scrutinizes, or examines with critical care.

Scrų'ti-nous, *a* [See *infra*] Closely inquiring or examining, captious. [*Obs*] *Denham.*

Scrų'ti-nous-ly, *adv.* In a scrutinous manner, with close examination

Scrų'ti-ny, *n* [Lat *scrutinium*, from *scrutari*, to search carefully, originally to search even to the rags, from *scruta*, also *gruta*, Gr *γρυτη*, trash, trumpery, It *scrutinio*, Sp *escrutinio*, Fr. *scrutin*, A S *scrudnian*, to make scrutiny]

1 Close search, minute inquiry, critical examination, as, a *scrutiny* of votes

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny* *Milton.*

2 (*Anc. Church*) An examination of catechumens in the last week of Lent, who were to receive baptism on Easter-day. This was performed with prayers, exorcisms, and many other ceremonies.

3 (*Canon Law*) A ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written

4 (*Parliamentary Practice*) An examination of the votes given at an election, by a committee, for the purpose of correcting the poll *Brande.*

Scrų'ti-ny, *v t* The same as SCRUTINIZE. [*Obs*]

Scru-toire' (skru-twŏr'), *n* [O Fr *escritoire* See ESCRITOIR] A kind of desk, case of drawers, or cabinet, with a lid opening downward for the convenience of writing on it

Scrųze, *v t.* [Cf O Fr *excrucier*, Lat *excruciare*, to force out by torturing, to extort] To squeeze, compress, crush, or bruise [*Obs or low*]

Scrȳ, *v t* To descry, to observe [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Scrȳ, *n.* [From *scry* or *descry*] A flock of wild fowl. *Halliwell*

Scrȳ, *n.* A cry or shout. [*Obs*] *Ld Berners*

Scŭd, *v i* [*imp* & *p p.* SCUDDED, *p pr* & *vb n* SCUDDING] [Dan *skyde*, to shoot, shove, push, *skud*, shot, gunshot, a shoot, young bough, *skude*, little vessel, A-S *sceotan*, to shoot, dart, rush, haste away See SHOOT]

1 To be driven or to flee or fly with haste, to run with precipitation, to fly. "The first Nautilus that *scudded* upon the glassy surface of warm, primeval oceans" *I Taylor.*

2 (*Naut*) To be driven with precipitation before a tempest, with little or no sail spread. *Totten.*

Scŭd, *v t.* To pass over quickly. *Shenstone.*

Scŭd, *n* **1** The act of scudding, a driving along, a rushing with precipitation

2 Loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly by the wind "Borne on the *scud* of the sea." *Longfellow.*

3. A slight, rapid shower [*Prov. Eng*]

4. A small number of larks, less than a flock. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Scŭd'dle, *v i.* [Diminutive of *scud*] To run with a kind of affected or awkward haste. [Written also *scuttle*]

Scų'do (skōō'do), *n* , *pl* SCŲ'DI (skōō'dee). [It., a crown, dollar, a shield, Sp & Pg *escudo*, Fr. *ecut*, O. Fr *escu*, N Fr *écu*, from Lat *scutum*, a shield] (*Com*) (*a*) A silver coin and money of account, used in Italy and Sicily, varying in value, in different parts, from a little more than 4 shillings sterling, or about 96 cents, to a little less than this. (*b*) A gold coin of Rome, worth 64 shillings 11 pence sterling, or $15 70 *Homans.*

Scŭffe, *n* The racket or stringed battledoor used in striking the ball at tennis [*Scot.*] *Simmonds.*

Scŭff, *n.* The back part of the neck, the scruff. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Scŭf'fle (skŭf'fl), *n.* [Sw *skuffa*, Dan. *skuffe*, to push, shove, Sw *skuff*, a push, Dan *skuffe*, a drawer, a shovel, A-S *scūfan*, to shove, push, thrust. See SHOVE, and of SHUFFLE]

1 A contention or trial of strength between two persons, who embrace each other's bodies; a struggle with close embrace, to decide which shall throw the other, — in distinction from *wrestling*, which is a trial of strength and dexterity at arms' length.

2 Hence, a confused contest, a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority; a fight.

The dog leaps upon the serpent and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Estrange.*

3. A child's pinafore or bib. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. A garden hoe. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Scuf'fle, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCUFFLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCUFFLING.]

1. To strive or struggle with close grapple, as two persons.

2. Hence, to strive or contend tumultuously; to struggle confusedly.

A gallant man would rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble *K Charles*

Scuf'fler, *n.* 1. One who scuffles.

2. An agricultural implement resembling the scarifier, but usually lighter.

Scug, *v. t.* [Dan *skygge*, Sw. *skugga*, to shade, a shade, Icel. *skyggia, skygna*, to shade, *skuggi*, a shade.] To hide. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*

Scug, *n.* A place of shelter, the declivity of a hill [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Sculk, *v. i* [See SKULK.] To retire into a close place for concealment, to skulk

Scülk'er, *n* One who sculks See SKULKER

Scüll, *n.* [See SKULL.] The skull, the brain pan

Scüll, *n* [See SHOAL.] A shoal or multitude of fish. [*Obs.*]

Fish that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave in *sculls*, that oft
Bank the mid sea. *Milton*

Scüll, *n.* (*Naut*) (*a*) A boat, a cock boat See SCULLER. (*b*) An oar so short that one man can work a pair, especially, a single oar used in propelling a boat, being placed over the stern of a boat, and worked from side to side. *Brande*

Scüll, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* SCULLED (skůld), *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCULLING.] (*Naut*) To impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern *Totten*

Scüll'er, *n* 1. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars

2 One who sculls, or rows with sculls, one who impels a boat by an oar over the stern

Scul'ler-y, *n* [O Fr *escuelier, escueillier*, from *escuelle, escudelle*, N Fr *ecuelle*, a dish, a porringer, Pr *escudela*, from Lat *scutella*, a salver or waiter of a square form]

1 A place where dishes, kettles, and other culinary utensils are kept

2 An apartment attached to the kitchen, where the dirty work is done.

Scüll'ion (skůl'yun), *n.* [O Fr *scullet*, from O Fr *escuelle* Cf O Fr *souillon*, a servant employed for base offices See SCULLERY.] A servant who cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in the kitchen "The meanest *scullion* that followed his camp" *South*

Scüll'ion-ly, *a.* Like a scullion, base, low, mean [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Scülp, *v. t* [Lat *sculpere, sculptum*, allied to Gr γλύφειν, It *scolpire*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *esculpir*, Fr *sculpter*] To work as a sculptor, to carve, to engrave [*Obs.*] *Sandys*

Scül'pin, *n* (*Ichth*) (*a*) A small fish of the genus *Cottus*, furnished with spines (*b*) The gemmeous dragonet, or *Callionymus dracunculus* [*Eng.*]

Sculpin (*b*)

Scülp'tile, *a.* [Lat. *sculptilis* See *supra*] Formed by carving, as, *sculptile* images [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Scülp'tor, *n.* [Lat. *sculptor*, Fr *sculpteur*, Sp *escultor*, It *scultore* See SCULP.] One who sculptures, one whose occupation is to carve images or figures, one who cuts, carves, or engraves wood, stone, or other like materials, a carver

Scülp'tress, *n* A female who practices the art of sculpture, a female sculptor

Scülpt'ür-al, *a* Pertaining to sculpture

Scülpt'ure (skülpt'yur, 53), *n* [Fr *sculpture*, Sp & Pg. *escultura*, It. *scultura*, Pr. & Lat. *sculptura* See SCULP.]

1. The art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood or stone into images, as of men, beasts, or other things, especially, the art of carving images or statues in stone.

2. Carved work.

There, too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen *Dryden*

Scülpt'ür-e, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* SCULPTURED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCULPTURING.] To form with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal, to carve, to engrave

Scülpt'ür-esque' (skülpt'yur-ĕsk'), *a* After the manner of sculpture, resembling sculpture. *Fairholt.*

Scüm, *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *skum*, Icel. *skům*, L Ger. *schum*, D *schuim*, O H Ger. *scûm*, N H Ger *schaum*, Gael. *sgûm*, O. Fr. *escume*, N. Fr. *écume*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *escuma*, It. *schiuma*]

1. The extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquids, in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means, also, the scoria of metals in a molten state, dross

2. Hence, refuse; recrement, that which is vile or worthless.

The great and the innocent are insulted by the scum and refuse of the people. *Addison.*

Scüm, *v. t.* To form a scum; to become covered with scum.

Life and the interest of life have stagnated and *scummed* over *A K H Boyd*

Scüm, *v t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SCUMMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SCUMMING]

1. To take the scum from, to clear off the impure matter from the surface of, to skim. "You that *scum* the molten lead" *Dryden.*

2 To sweep over, to scour, to range. [*Obs.*]

Wandering up and down without certain seat, they lived by *scumming* those seas and shores as pirates *Milton*

Scüm'ber, *n* [Contr from *discumber*, q v] Dung [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Ainsworth.*

Scüm'ber, *v t* To void excrement, to dung [*Obs or Prov. Eng*] "Let out of their kennels to *scumber*" *Mussinger*

Scüm'ble, *v t* [*imp & p p* SCUMBLED, *p pr & vb n* SCUMBLING.] [Dim of *scum*] To cover lightly, or spread thinly, as a painting, drawing, and the like, with opaque or semi opaque colors, to produce a softened effect

Scüm'bling, *n* A mode of obtaining a softened effect, in painting and drawing, by blending tints with a neutral color of a semi transparent character, forming a sort of glazing, when lightly rubbed over a portion of a picture which is too bright in color, or requires harmonizing *Fairholt*

Scüm'mer, *n* Excrement, dung, scumber

Scüm'mer, *v t* To scumber, to dung *Holland*

Scüm'mer, *n* [From *scum*, O Fr *escumoire*, N Fr *écumoire*] An instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors, a skimmer

Scüm'ming, *n* That which is skimmed or scummed off, skimmings, scum,—used chiefly in the plural

Scüm'my, *a* Covered with scum *Sidney*

Scŭp, *n* [D *schop*] A swing —a term still retained among the Dutch settlers of N Y *Bartlett*

Scŭp, } *n.* [*Scup*, a contraction of the Indian
Scŭp'paug, } *mishcup*, from *mishe huppi*, large, thick scaled, *scuppaug*, from the plural of the same word, *mishquppahog* [*Ichth*] A small fish *Pagrus argyrops* of Linnæus and Storer, the porgee [*U S*]

Scŭp'per, *n* [Probably from *scoop*, v t] (*Naut*) The channel cut through the water ways and side of a ship, for carrying off the water from the deck,—called also *scupper hole* *Totten*

Scŭp'per-hōse, *n* (*Naut*) A pipe of leather, canvas, &c, attached to the mouth of the scuppers, on the outside of a vessel, to prevent the water from entering *Totten*

Scŭp'per-năil, *n* (*Naut*) A nail with a very broad head, for securing the edge of the hose to the scupper

Scŭp'per nŏng, *n* A valuable species of grape, both cultivated and found growing wild from Virginia to Florida, and said, by some, to be a native of Greece It is commonly regarded as a variety of the *Vitis vulpina* of Linnæus *Loudon*

Scŭp'per-plŭg, *n* (*Naut*) A plug to stop a scupper *Totten*

Scŭr, *v t* To move hastily, to scour [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Scŭrf, *n.* [A S *scurf*, Sw *skorf*, Dan *skurf*, Icel *skurfur*, D *schurft*, Ger *schorf, scharf, schorft*, from A-S *scorfan*, to gnaw, bite, O H Ger *scrtan, scurfan*, N H Ger *schurfen, schurfen*, to scratch, scrape Cf Scurf]

1 A dry scab or mealy crust formed on the skin of an animal, an excretion, or exfoliation from the surface of the body

2 Hence, the soil, stain, or foul remains of any thing adherent, as, the *scurf* of crimes

The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime *Dryden*

3 Any thing adhering to the surface

There stood a hill whose grisly top
Shone with a glossy *scurf* *Milton*

4 (*Bot*) A minute membranous scale on the surface of some leaves *Henslow*

Scŭrf'i-nĕss, *n* The state of being scurfy

Scŭrf'y, *a* [*compar* SCURFIER, *superl* SCURFIEST] Having scurf, covered with scurf, resembling scurf

Scŭr'rile (skŭr'ril), *a* [Lat *scurrilis*, from *scurra*, a buffoon, jester, Fr & It *scurrile*] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester, grossly opprobrious in language, scurrilous, low, mean as, *scurrile* scoffing, *scurrile* taunts "The wretched affectation of *scurrile* laughter" *Cowley*

A *scurrile* or obscene jest will better advance you at the court of Charles than your father's ancient name *W Scott*

Scur rĭl'i ty, *n.* [Lat *scurrilitas*, Fr *scurrilité*, It *scurrilità*, Sp *escurrilidad*]

1. The quality of being scurrile or scurrilous, mean, vile, or obscene jocularity

Your reasons have been sharp and sententious, pleasant without *scurrility* *Shak*

2. That which is scurrile or scurrilous, gross or obscene language or behavior, low buffoonery, vulgar abuse "Interrupting prayers and sermons with clamor and *scurrility*." *Macaulay.*

Syn.—Scurrilousness, abuse; insolence; vulgarity, indecency

Scŭr'ril-oŭs, *a.* [See SCURRILE.]

1. Using the low and indecent language of the meaner sort of people, or such as only the license of buffoons can warrant, as, a *scurrilous* fellow.

2 Containing low indecency or abuse, mean; foul, vile, obscenely jocular, as, *scurrilous* language "The absurd and *scurrilous* sermon which had very unwisely been honored with impeachment" *Macaulay.*

Syn—Opprobrious, abusive, reproachful, insulting, insolent, offensive, gross, vile, vulgar, low, foul, foul-mouthed, indecent, scurrile, mean

Scŭr'ril oŭs ly, *adv* In a scurrilous manner, with gross reproach, with low, indecent language.

It is barbarous incivility *scurrilously* to sport with what others count "religion" *Tillotson*

Scŭr'ril oŭs ness, *n* The quality of being scurrilous, that which is scurrilous scurrility, indecency of language, coarse vulgarity

Scŭr'ry, *v t* To hasten away or along, to hurry [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Scŭr'vi ly, *adv* [From *scurvy*] In a scurvy manner, with coarse and vulgar incivility, basely; meanly

The clergy were never more learned, or so *scurvily* treated. *Swift*

Scŭr'vi ness, *n* [From *scurvy*] The state of being scurvy, vileness, meanness

Scŭr'vy, *n* [See SCURF and SCORBUTE] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by livid spots of various sizes, occasioned by extravasation of blood under the cuticle, paleness, languor, lassitude, and depression of spirits, general exhaustion, pains in the limbs, occasionally with fetid breath, spongy and bleeding gums, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes It is occasioned by confinement, innutritious food, and hard labor, in conjunction, but more especially by confinement, for a long period of time, to a limited range of food, which is incapable of supplying the elements necessary to repair the waste of the system

Scŭr'vy, *a* [*compar.* SCURVIER, *superl.* SCURVIEST]

1 Covered or affected by scurf or scabs, scabby, scurfy, specifically, diseased with the scurvy

2 Vile mean, low, vulgar, contemptible, as, a *scurvy* fellow "That *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco" *Swift.*

He spoke *scurvy* and provoking terms *Shak.*

Scŭr'vy-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cochlearia*, spoon wort It grows on rocks near the sea, has an acrid bitter taste, and has its name from having been often used as a remedy for the scurvy It was formerly eaten raw as a salad *Partington Loudon.*

Scŭt, *n* [Icel *skott*, allied to W *cut*, a rump or tail, Lat *cauda*] The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short, hence, sometimes, the animal itself "How the Indian hare came to have a long tail, whereas that part in others attains no higher than a *scut*" *Browne*

Scŭt'age, *n* [Fr *scutage*, L Lat *scutagium*, from Lat *scutum*, a shield] (*Eng Hist*) A tax or contribution levied upon those who held lands by knight service, originally, a composition for personal service which the tenant owed to his lord, but afterward levied as an assessment *Blackstone.*

Scŭt'ate (45), *a* [Lat *scutatus*, fr. *scutum*, a shield]

1 (*Bot*) Having the form of an ancient round buckler, buckler shaped *Loudon*

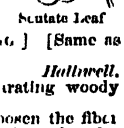

Scutate Leaf

2 (*Zool*) Protected by large scales, as a surface *Brande*

Scŭtch, *v t* [*imp & p p* SCUTCHED (skŭtcht), *p pr & vb n* SCUTCHING] [Same as SCORCH, to cut slightly]

1 To beat or whip slightly *Halliwell.*

2 To dress by beating and separating woody fiber from, as flax to swingle

3 (*Cotton Manuf*) To beat and loosen the fiber of, as the filaments of cotton, to free from dust by blowing

Scutching machine a machine used to scutch cotton,—called also *batting-machine*

Scŭtch, *n* A wooden instrument used in dressing flax and hemp *Simmonds.*

Scŭtch'eŏn *n* [Abbreviated from *escutcheon*]

1 An escutcheon on an emblazoned shield, a decorative appendage shaped like a shield

The corpse lay in state, with all the pomp of *scutcheons*, wax-lights, black-hangings, and mutes *Macaulay.*

They tore down the *scutcheons* bearing the arms of the family of Caraffa. *Prescott.*

2 The ornamental bit of brass plate perforated with a key hole, and placed over the key hole of a piece of furniture, a door, or the like

Scŭtch'er, *n* An implement for separating hemp or flax from the stalk, a scutch

Scŭte, *n.* [Lat. *scutum*, a shield, a buckler. See SCUDO]

1 A small shield. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

2. A French gold coin of the value of 3s. 4d. sterling, or about 80 cents.

3 (*Zool*) A scale, as of a reptile.

Scŭt'el-late, } *a.* [N. Lat. *scutellatus*, from Lat.
Scŭt'el-lā'ted, } *scutella*, a dish, a salver, diminutive of *scutra*; Fr. *scutellé.*] Formed like a plate

or salver; composed of plate-like surfaces; as, the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon. [*Obs.*] *Woodward.*

Scu-tĕl'li-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *scutella*, a dish, and *forma*, form. See *supra.*] Scutellate.

Scu-tĕl'lum, *n.* [Lat., diminutive of *scutum*, shield.]
1. (*Bot.*) A shield-like cup or disk in some lichens, containing the fructification.
2. (*Entom.*) A part of the thorax, sometimes invisible, and sometimes large, and covering the elytra and the abdomen

Scŭ'ti brăŋ'chi-an (-brăŋk'i-), *n.* (*Zool.*) A scutibranchiate mollusk

Scŭ'ti brăŋ'chi ate (brăŋk'i), *a.* [Lat. *scutum*, a shield, and *branchiæ*, gills, Fr. *scutibranche*. See BRANCHIÆ.] (*Zool.*) Having the gills protected by a shield like shell, as, the *scutibranchiate* mollusks. *Dana*

Scu-tĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *scutum*, shield, and *ferre*, to bear.] Carrying a shield or buckler

Scŭ'ti fôrm, *a.* [Fr. *scutiforme*, from Lat. *scutum*, shield, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a buckler or shield

Scu'ti-ger, *n.* [Lat. *scutum*, shield, and *gerere*, to bear.] (*Zool.*) One of a genus of unequal-legged chilopods which frequent buildings in the south of Europe, and prey upon insects, wood-lice, and the like. *Brande*

Scŭ'ti-pĕd, *n.* [Fr. *scutipède*, from Lat. *scutum*, a shield, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Ornith.*) One of a family of birds which have the anterior part of the legs covered with segments of horny rings, terminating on each side in a groove. *Brande*

Scŭt'tle (skŭt'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *scuttel*, *scutel*, a scuttle, platter, Icel. *skutull*, *skutill*, from Lat. *scutella*, diminutive of *scutra*, a dish or platter. It. *scodella*, Sp. *escudilla*, Pr. *escudela*, O. Fr. *escuelle*, N. Fr. *ecuelle*.]
1. A broad, shallow basket.
2. Specifically, a wide-mouthed vessel for holding coal.

Scŭt'tle, *n.* [O. Fr. *escoutille*, N. Fr. *ecoutille*, from *ecouter*, *ecouter*, to listen, to hear, Sp. *escotilla*. See SCOUT.]
1. A small opening in an outside wall or covering, furnished with a lid, specifically, (*a*) (*Naut.*) A small opening in the deck of a ship large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it. also, a like hole in the side or bottom of a ship and through the coverings of her hatchways, &c. (*b*) A square hole in the roof of a house, with a lid.
2. The lid or door which covers or closes an opening in a wall, roof, or the like.

Scŭt'tle, *n.* [From *scud*, and properly *scuddle*.] A quick pace; a short run. *Spectator*

Scŭt'tle, *v. i.* [See SCUDDLE.] To run with affected precipitation; to hurry; to bustle; to scuddle.

With the first dawn of day, old Janet was *scuttling* about the house to wake the baron. *W. Scott*

Scŭt'tle (skŭt'tl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCUTTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCUTTLING.] [From the noun.]
1. To cut large holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of, as a ship, for any purpose.
2. To sink, as a ship by making holes through the bottom; as, to *scuttle* a ship.

Scŭt'tle-bŭtt, *n.* (*Naut.*) A butt or cask with a large hole in it used to contain the fresh water for daily use in a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

Scŭt'tle-cāsk,

Scŭt'tle-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The cuttle fish. See CUTTLE FISH.

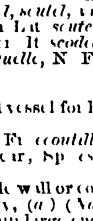

Scutum (1)

Scu'tum, *n.* [Lat.]
1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) An oblong shield made of boards or wicker-work covered with leather, with sometimes an iron rim, carried chiefly by the heavy infantry.
2. (*O. Eng. Law.*) A pent house or awning. [*Obs.*] *Burrill*
3. (*Anat.*) The patella or knee pan.
4. (*Entom.*) The second part or section of the upper surface of a segment of an insect. *Westwood*

Scȳle (sīl), *v. t.* [A.-S. *scylan*, to withdraw or remove.] To hide; to secrete; to conceal. [*Obs.*]

Scyl-læ'a (sil-lē'ȧ), *n.* (*Zool.*) A genus of nudibranchiate mollusks, having no shell, and with tree-like gills placed on fin-like processes on the edge of the back. *Baird*

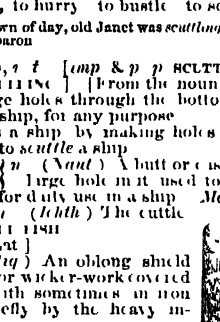

Scyllarian (*Ibacus Peronii*)

Scyl lā'ri-an, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of a tribe of macrourous decapod crustaceans, remarkable for the singular conformation of their external antennæ. *Pug. Cyc.*

Scȳm'e-tar, *n.* See CIMITER.

Scȳ'phus (sī'fus), *n.* [Gr. σκυφος, cup.]
1. (*Bot.*) The cup of a narcissus, or a similar appendage to the corolla in other flowers.
2. (*Antiq.*) A kind of large drinking cup used by the lower orders among the Etrurians and Greeks. *Fairholt.*

Scȳl'la-le, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of very poisonous snakes, having a stout, cylindrical body, and poison fangs similar to those of the rattlesnake. *Baird.*

Scȳthe (sīth), *n.* [Written also *sithe* and *sythe*.] [A.-S. *sidhe*, for *sigdhe*, Icel. *segdh*, Frics. *sid*, *sied*, O. L. Ger. *segd*, *seged*, L. Ger. *sessze*, *sessze*, D. *zeis*, *zeisen*, O. H. Ger. *segansa*, *seginsa*, M. H. Ger. *segense*, *segese*, *seinse*, N. H. Ger. *sense*, allied to Lat. *secare*, Ger. *sägen*, Eng. *saw*, q. v.]
1. An instrument for mowing grass, grain, or the like, composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a handle, called a *snath*, which is bent into a convenient form for swinging the blade to advantage.

The sharp-edged *scythe* shears up the spiring grass. *Drayton*
Whatever thing
The *scythe* of Time mows down. *Milton*

2. Hence, the curved, sharp blade used anciently in war chariots.

Scȳthe, *v. t.* To mow. [*Obs.*]

Time had not *scythed* all that youth begun. *Shak.*

Scȳthed, *a.* Armed or furnished with scythes, as a chariot.

Chariots *scythed*, on thundering axles rolled. *Glover.*

Scȳthe'man, *n.*; *pl.* SCYTHE'MEN. One who uses a scythe; a mower.

Scȳthe'-stōne, *n.* A stone for sharpening scythes, a whetstone; a rifle.

Scȳth'i an, *a.* [Lat. *Scythicus*.] (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Scythia, a name given to the northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia.

Scȳth'i-an, *n.* [See SCOT.] 1. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Scythia.
2. The language of the Scythians.

Sdāin, *n.* Disdain. [*Obs.*]

Sdāin, **Sdeign**, *v. t.* [Contracted from *disdain*. It. *sdegnare*.] To disdain. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Sdāin'ful, **Sdeign'ful** (sdān'ful), *a.* Disdainful. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Sea (sē), *n.* [A.-S. *sæ*, *sǽo*, gen. and dat. *sæe*, O. Sax. & O. H. Ger. *seo*, N. H. Ger. *see*, D. *zee*, O. Frics. *se*, Dan. *so*, Sw. *sjö*, Icel. *sær*, pl. *sævar*, Goth. *saivs*.]
1. One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, found on the earth's surface; a collection of salt water of second rank, generally forming part of, or connecting with, an ocean or a larger sea; as, the Mediterranean *Sea*, the *Sea* of Marmora, the Black *Sea*, the North *Sea*.
2. An inland body of water, a lake; as, the Caspian *Sea*, the *Sea* of Galilee. [*Rare.*]
3. The ocean, that part of the globe which is covered with water.

I marvel how the fishes live in the *sea*. *Shak.*

4. The swell of the ocean or other body of water in a tempest, motion or agitation of the water's surface; wave; billow.
5. A high wave or billow; a surge; as, a vessel ships a *sea*.

☞ *Sea* is often used in the composition of words of very obvious signification; as, *sea-air*, *sea bathed*, *sea-bathing*, *sea-boat*, *sea-beaten*, *sea-bird*, *sea-bound*, *sea bounded*, *sea-bred*, *sea-chart*, *sea-circled*, *sea-cliff*, *sea-current*, *sea-duty*, *sea-encircled*, *sea-idol*, *sea-language*, *sea-life*, *sea-like*, *sea-mud*, *sea nursed*, *sea resembling*, *sea service*, *sea surrounded*, *sea-tost*, *sea-tossed*, *sea traveling*, *sea-voyage*, *sea-walled*, *sea-water*, *sea-worn*, and the like.

At sea, upon the ocean; away from land. — *At full sea*, at the height of flood-tide; hence, at the height. "But now God's mercy was *at full sea*." *Bp. Taylor.* — *Beyond the sea*, or *seas* (*Statutes of Limitation*), out of the state, territory, realm, or country. *Burrill.* — *Cross sea*, a sea composed of waves moving in different directions. — called also *chopping sea*. — *Half seas over*, half drunk. [*Colloq.*] *Spectator.* — *Heavy sea*, a sea in which the waves run high. — *Long sea*, a sea characterized by an uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves. — *On the high seas*, in the open sea, the common highway of nations. — *Short sea*, a sea in which the waves are irregular, broken, and interrupted, so as frequently to break over a vessel's bow, side or quarter. — *To go to sea*, to follow the occupation of a sailor.

Sea'-ăd'der, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish of the British seas, of an elongated and slender form, with fifteen short dorsal spines, and the entire lateral line covered with carinated scales. *Gasterosteus spinachia.*

Sea'-a nĕm'o ne, *n.* (*Zool.*) A kind of polyp resembling a flower, — a popular name of the *Actinæ*. *Dana*

Sea-anemone

Sea'-āpe, *n.* 1. (*Ichth.*) The sea fox or fox shark. See SLA FOX.
2. The otter, — so called from its gambols.

Sea'-bănk, *n.* 1. The sea-shore. *Shak.*
2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

Sea'-bär, *n.* The sea-swallow. *Johnson.*

Sea'-bär'rōw, *n.* The egg-case of certain fishes, as the skate or thornback, which is often thrown upon the shore, — called also *sea-pincushion*.

Sea'-bāt, *n.* A sort of flying fish. *Cotgrave*

Sea'-bēach, *n.* A beach lying along the sea; a beach. "The black *sea beach*." *Longfellow.*

Sea'-bēar, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) An animal of the bear kind that frequents the sea, the white or polar bear. (*b*) One of several species of the seal family, as the ursine seals, of the genus *Arctocephalus*, especially *A. ursinus*.

Sea'-bēard, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sea-weed (*Cladaphora* [or *Conferva*] *rupestris*), growing in dense tufts.

Sea'-bēast, *n.* A monstrous marine animal.

Sea'-blūb'ber, *n.* A certain marine insect.

Sea'-bōard, *a.* Bordering upon the sea.

Sea'-bōard, *n.* [From *sea* and *board*, Fr. *bord*, side.] The sea shore.

Sea'-bōard, *adv.* Toward the sea.

Sea'-bōat, *n.* A vessel considered with reference to her power of resisting a storm, or maintaining herself in a heavy sea, as, a good *sea-boat*. *Brande.*

Sea'-bōrd, *n.* See SEA-BOARD.

Sea'-bōrd, **Sea'-bôr'der ing**, *a.* [From *sea* and *border*.] Bordering on the sea or ocean.

Sea'-bôrn, *a.* 1. Born of the sea, produced by the sea. "Neptune and his *sea-born* niece." *Waller.*
2. Born at sea.

Sea'-boy, *n.* A boy employed on shipboard.

Sea'-brēach, *n.* Eruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *L'Estrange*

Sea'-brēam, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A sea fish of the genus *Pagellus* (*Sparus* of Linnæus), growing to the length of from sixteen to twenty inches, and used for food. *Jardine*

Sea'-breeze, *n.* A wind, or current of air, blowing from the sea upon land.

Sea'-brief, *n.* The same as SEA LETTER.

Sea'-built (-bilt), *a.* Built for the sea, as, *sea built* forts, that is, ships. *Dryden*

Sea'-cāb'bage, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the cabbage tribe, sea kale, *Crambe maritima*.

Sea'-chīl, *n.*; *pl.* SEA CALVES (-kāvz). (*Zoöl.*) A marine animal, the common seal.

Sea'-cāp'tain (42), *n.* The captain of a vessel that sails upon the sea.

Sea'-cārd, *n.* The mariner's card, or compass.

Sea'-cārp, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A spotted fish living among rocks and stones. *Johnson.*

Sea'-chānge, *n.* A change wrought by the sea.

Nothing of him, that doth fade,
But doth suffer a *sea-change*,
Into something rich and strange. *Shak.*

Sea'-chārt, *n.* A chart or map on which the lines of the shore, isles, shoals, harbors, &c., are delineated.

Sea'-chick'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fleshy marine plant of the genus *Honkenya* (*H. peploides*), growing in large tufts in the sands, — called also *sea-sand wort*. *Gray*

Sea'-cōal, *n.* Coal brought by sea, — a name formerly used for mineral coal, in distinction from *charcoal*.

Sea'-cōast, *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

Sea'-cōb, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A sea fowl, the sea gull.

Sea'-cōle'wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) Sea cabbage. See SEA-CABBAGE.

Sea'-cōm'pass (-kŭm'pas), *n.* The mariner's card and needle, the compass constructed for use at sea. *Camden*

Sea'-cōot, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Fulica*, the coot.

Sea'-cōr'mo-rant, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The sea-crow.

Sea'-cow, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) The manatee. See MANATEE. (*b*) The walrus. See WALRUS.

Sea'-crȳw'fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A crustacean of the genus *Palinurus*, having a very hard shell. *P. vulgaris* is the spiny lobster, much used as an article of food.

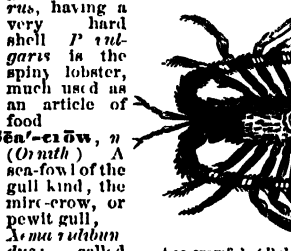

Sea-crawfish (*Palinurus vulgaris*)

Sea'-crōw, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A sea-fowl of the gull kind, the mire-crow, or pewit gull, *Xema ridibundus* — called also *sea dove*.

Sea'-cū'cum-ber, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A marine animal of the genus of *Holothuria*, a division of echinoderms — called also *Beche de mer*. It is common in tropical seas, and is salted, dried, and carried to China, where it is used as an edible delicacy under the name of *trepang*. *Dana.*

Sea'-dăf'fo-dil, *n.* (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant of the genus *Pancratium* (*P. maritimum*). *Crabb.*

Sea'-dĕv'il (-dĕv'l), *n.* (*Ichth.*) (*a.*) A large, cartilaginous fish, of the genus *Cephaloptera*, belonging to the ray family. *Brande.* (*b.*) The fishing frog, or frog-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*.

Sea'-dŏg, *n.* 1. (*Ichth.*) A certain fish; — perhaps the shark.
2. (*Zoöl.*) The sea calf, or common seal.

3. One long used to the sea, an old sailor; a salt. [*Collog.*]

Sēa'-dŏt'ter-el, *n.* (*Ornith*) A marine bird belonging to the family of the plovers, *Strepsilus interpres* of Illiger, or *Tringa interpres* of Gmelin

Sēa'-drăg'on, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A marine fish of the genus *Cottus*.

Sēa'-drāke, *n.* (*Ornith*) See SEA-CROW.

Sēa'-ēa'gle, *n.* 1. (*Ornith*) A species of eagle, so named from being often found on the sea coast, the bald or white-headed eagle, *Haliætus leucocephalus* *Baird*

2. (*Ichth.*) A fish of the genus *Myliobatis*, the eagle-ray

Sēa'-ear, *n* (*Zool*) A gasteropodous mollusk with a univalve shell, belonging to the genus *Haliotis*, remarkable for the splendid colors (principally green and violet) of the interior, and a row of small holes pierced through one side, — so named from resembling in form the cartilage of the human ear

Sēa'-eel, *n.* [From *sea* and *eel*, A S *sæ ēel*] (*Ichth*) An eel caught in salt water, the conger eel

Sēa'-ĕgg, *n.* The sea urchin, when its spines are removed *Dana*

Sēa'-ĕl'e-phant, *n* (*Zool*) A species of seal, *Macrorhinus proboscideus* It is of great size, sometimes attaining a length of thirty feet, and is remarkable for the prolongation of the nose, in the male, into an erectile soft, elastic snout, about a foot in length *Baird*

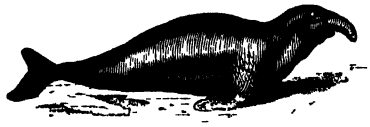

Sea-elephant

Sēa'-fâ'rer, *n.* [From *sea* and *fare*] One who follows the seas, a mariner, a sailor

Sēa'-fâr'ing, *a* Following the business of a seaman, customarily employed in navigation, as, a *sea-faring* man

Sēa'-fĕn'nel, *n* (*Bot*) The same as SAMPHIRE

Sēa'-fĕrn, *n.* (*Zool*) A kind of coral resembling a fern

Sēa'-fight (fīt), *n* An engagement between ships at sea, a naval action

Sēa'-fish, *n* Any marine fish, any fish that lives usually in salt water

Sēa'-fōam, *n.* (*Min*) Meerschaum, — called also *sea-froth*

Sēa'-fowl, *n* A marine fowl, any bird that lives by the sea, and procures its food from salt water

Sēa'-fŏx, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the shark family, — so called from the form of its tail, the under lobe of which is very small, and the upper very long and slightly curved upward like a scythe It frequently measures thirteen feet in length, including the tail, which is then more than six feet long *Jardine*

Sēa'-frŏth, *n* See SEA FOAM

Sēa'-gāge, *n* The depth that a vessel sinks in the water

Sēa'-gălt'land, *n* A certain plant

Sēa'-grăs'ses (grăs'ĕz), *n* (*Bot*) A marine plant of the genus *Laminaria* (*L digitata*), — called also *sea wand*, *sea ware*, and *tangle* *Johnson*

Sēa'-girt, *a* Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean, as, a *sea-girt* isle

Sēa'-gŏd, *n* A marine deity, a fabulous being supposed to preside over the ocean or sea, as Neptune

Sēa'-gŏd'dess, *n* A goddess of the sea, a fabulous female deity supposed to reign in or over the sea

Sēa'-gō'ing, *a* Going upon the sea especially, sailing upon the deep sea, used in distinction from *coasting* or *river*, as applied to vessels

Sēa'-gown, *n* A gown, or garment, with short sleeves, worn by mariners *Shak*

Sēa'-grāpe, *n.* (*Bot*) The gulf weed See GULF WEED

Sēa'-grăss, *n* A plant growing on the sea shore an aquatic plant of the genus *Zostera* (*Z marina*), — called also *sea-wrack*

Sēa'-green, *a* Having the color of sea water on soundings, being of a faint green color, with a slightly bluish tinge

Sēa'-green, *n* 1 The color of sea water

2 (*Bot*) A plant, the saxifrage

Sēa'-gŭll, *n* (*Ornith*) A sea fowl of the genus *Xema* (*X ridibundus*), sea crow

Sē'ah, *n.* A Jewish dry measure containing nearly fourteen pints *Simmonds*

Sēa'-hāre, *n.* (*Zoöl*) A marine tectibranchiate gasteropodous mollusk of the genus *Aplysia*. See APLYSIA.

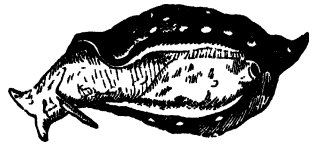

Sea-hare (*Aplysia depilans*)

Sēa'-hĕath, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of evergreen plants of the genus *Frankenia*, found in salt-marshes and upon seacoasts. *Loudon.*

Sēa'-hĕdge'hŏg, *n.* The sea-urchin.

Sēa'-hĕn, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A sea-bird of the genus *Uria* (*U troile*), the common guillemot.

Sēa'-hŏg, *n.* (*Zoöl*) The porpoise

Sēa'-hŏl'ly, *n.* (*Bot*) An evergreen, branching plant of the genus *Eryngium*, growing upon the sea shore

Sēa'-hōlm (-hōm), *n* 1. A small, uninhabited isle

2 (*Bot*) Sea holly

Sēa'-hôrse, *n* 1 (*Zool*) (*a*) The walrus (*b*) The hippopotamus, or river horse *Dryden*

2 (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Hippocampus* (*Syngnathus* of Linnæus), allied to the needle-fish or pipe fish, and having a prehensile tail

Sēa'-hŏl'ver, *n* Sea holly

Sēa'-in'sect, *n* An insect that inhabits the sea, a marine insect

Sēa'-kāle, *n* (*Bot*) A plant found growing along sandy shores, the young shoots and leaf stalks of which are used as food, sea-cabbage, sea colewort, *Crambe maritima*

Sēa'-king, *n* One of the leaders of piratical squadrons among the Danes or Normans, who passed their lives in roving the seas in search of plunder and adventures, a Norse pirate-chief

Sea kings, compelled to be quiet and peaceable at home, anxious for glory and greedy of gold and coin, resolved to reduce England to their obedience *White*

Sēal (sēl), *n* [A S *seol*, *siol*, *sygl*, *seoth*, Dan *segl*, Sw *sygl*, Icel *selr*, O H Ger *sdach*] (*Zool*) An aquatic carnivorous mammal of the family *Phocida*

Seal (*Calocephalus vitulina*)

☞ Seals inhabit seacoasts and are found principally in the higher latitudes of both hemispheres There are numerous species, to some the popular names of the *sea-lion* the *sea-bear* or *ursine seal*, the *sea-elephant*, and the like The *bearded* seal is *Phoca barbata*, the *Greenland* seal *P Groenlandica*, the *rough* seal, *P rugosa* Seals are much sought after for their skins and fur and also for their oil, which in some species is very abundant

Sēal (sēl), *n* [A-S *sigel*, Goth *siglô*, O H Ger *sigil*, *insigil*, N H Ger *siegel*, L Ger *segel* D *zegel*, Dan *segl*, *seugl*, *indsegl*, Sw *sigill*, *insegel* from Lat *sigillum*, a little figure or image, a seal diminutive of *signum*, a mark, sign figure, or image]

1 An engraved or inscribed stamp used for making an impression in wax or other soft substance, to be attached to a document, or otherwise used by way of authentication or security

2 Wax, wafer, or other tenacious substance set to an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal, as, to give a deed, under hand and *seal*

Till thou canst rail the *seal* from off my bond
Thou but offend st thy lungs to speak so loud *Shak*

3 Hence, the wax or wafer that makes fast a letter or other paper

4 Hence, that which confirms, ratifies, or makes stable, assurance, that which authenticates that which secures, makes reliable, or stable "Under the *seal* of silence" *Milton*

Sēal (sēl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SEALED, *p pr* & *vb n* SEALING] [A S *sigelian*, *insegelian*, O Frics *sigela*, Goth *siglyan*, *gasiglyan*, O H Ger *sigilan*, *insigilan*, *bisigilan*, N H Ger *siegeln*, L Ger *segeln*, D *zegelen*, Dan *besegle*, *forsegle*, Sw *besegla*, *forsegla* See *supra*]

1 To set or affix a seal to, to confirm, to ratify, to establish, as, to *seal* a deed

And with my hand I *seal* our true hearts' love *Shak*

2 To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality, as, to *seal* weights and measures

3 To fasten with a seal, to attach together with a wafer or with wax, as, to *seal* a letter

4 Hence, to shut close, to keep close, to make fast, to keep secure, or secret

Seal up your lips, and give no words but "mum" *Shak*

5 (*Arch*) To fix, as a piece of wood or iron in a wall, with cement, plaster, or other binding for staples, hinges, or the like *Gwilt*

Sēal (sēl), *v t* To affix a seal. [*Obs*]

I will *seal* unto this bond *Shak*

Sēa'-lan'guage, *n* The peculiar language or phraseology of seamen

Sēa'-lark, *n* (*Ornith*) (*a*) A bird of the sandpiper kind (*b*) A bird of the dotterel kind, the ringed dotterel or plover

Sēa'-leech, *n* A leech living in the sea

Sēa'-lĕgs, *n pl* Legs able to maintain their possessor upright in stormy weather at sea, ability to walk steadily on deck when a vessel is rolling or pitching in a rough sea *Totten*

Sēa'-lĕm'on, *n* (*Zool*) A marine, nudibranchiate, gasteropodous mollusk, of the genus *Doris*, having an oval, convex body, marked with numerous punctures, and of a lemon color. *P Cyc*

Sēa'-lĭop'ard (-lĕp'ard), *n* (*Zool*) An animal of the seal family, of the genus *Stenorhynchus* (*S leopardinus*), — so named from being spotted like the leopard

Sea leopard (*Stenorhynchus leopardinus*)

Sēal'er, *n* One who seals, especially, an officer whose duty it is to seal writs or instruments, to stamp weights and measures, or the like

Sēa'-lĕt'ter, *n* The customary certificate of national character which neutral merchant vessels are bound to carry in time of war passport *Burrill.*

Sēal'ing-wăx, *n* [From *seal* and *wax*] A compound of the resin lac, with some less brittle resin, and various coloring matters, used for fastening a folded letter, and thus concealing or securing the writing, and for receiving impressions of seals set to instruments

Sēal'-lĭon, *n* (*Zool*) A seal of large dimensions, as the sea elephant — especially applied to certain large, eared seals, with manes somewhat like those of the lion, and belonging to the genus *Platyrhynchus*

Sea lion

Sēa'-lŏust, *n* (*Zool*) A crab of the genus *Pedalius* (*P mercinus*)

Sēam (sēm), *n* [A S *seam*, *seam*, *sēm*, from *seo uan*, to sew, O H Ger *soum*, N H Ger *saum*, L Ger *soom*, D *zoom*, Icel *saumr*, Sw & Dan *som*]

1 The fold, line, or depression on the surface of cloth formed by the sewing together of two different pieces

2 Hence, a line of junction, a suture, as on a ship or other structure of wood, the line of union of two boards or planks

3 (*Geol* & *Mining*) A thin layer or stratum, a narrow vein between two thicker ones, as, a *seam* of coal

4 A line or depression left by a wound, a scar, a cicatrix

Sēam, *n* [A S *seam*, O H Ger *soum*, N H Ger. *saum*, L Lat *sauma*, It *salma*, *soma*, Fr *somme*, Lat *sagma*, Gr *σαγμα*] A denomination of weight or measure as (*a*) The quantity of eight bushels of grain (*b*) The quantity of 120 pounds of glass. (*c*) A horse load of timber, of about three hundred weight [*Eng*]

Sēam, *n* [A S *seam*, *seam* See SAIM] Tallow, grease, lard [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Shak Dryden*

Sēam, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SEAMED, *p pr* & *vb n* SEAMING]

1 To form a seam upon or of to join by sewing together to unite

2 To mark with something resembling a seam, to line, to scar "*Seamed* o'er with wounds which his own saber gave" *Pope*

3 To make the appearance of a seam in, as in knitting a stocking hence, to knit with a certain stitch, like that in such knitting

Sēa'-māid, *n* 1 The mermaid See MERMAID.

2 A sea nymph

Sēa'-mĕll, *n* [From *sea* and *Mall*, Molly, an abbreviation of *Mary* hence Prov Eng *mally*, a hare] (*Ornith*) A gull the mew

Sēa'man, *n pl* SEAMEN [From *sea* and *man*, A S *sæmann*]

1 One whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea a mariner, a sailor, — applied both to officers and common mariners

2 A merman, the male of the mermaid [*Rare*] "Not to mention merm ids or *seamen*" *Locke.*

Sēa'man ship, *n* The skill of a good seaman, the art, or skill in the art of working a ship.

Sēa'-mărge, *n* The shore or border of the sea. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Sēa'-mărk, *n* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast, as a light house a mountain, or the like, a beacon, a landmark visible from the sea

Sēam'-blăst, *n* A blast made by putting the powder into seams or cracks of rocks

Sēamed, *a* (*Falconry*) Out of condition, not in good condition — said of a hawk.

Sēa'-mĕll, *n* A sea mew

Sēa'-mew (mū), *n* (*Ornith*) A gull, the mew.

Sēa'-mīle, *n.* A nautical or geographical mile. See MILE

Sēam'-lāce, *n* A lace used by carriage-makers to cover seams and edges, — called also *seaming-lace*.

Sēam'less, *a* Without a seam. "Christ's *seamless* coat, all of a piece" *Bp. Taylor.*

Sēa'-mŏn'ster, *n* A huge marine animal.

Sēa'-mŏss, *n.* Coral. [*Obs.*] See CORAL.

Sēa'-mouse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A dorsibranchiate annelid, of the genus *Aphrodita* of Linnæus.

Sea-mouse.

Sēam'-prĕss'er, *n.* (*Agric.*) A heavy roller to press down newly-plowed furrows. *Simmonds*

Sēam'-rĕnt, *n* The rent of a seam, the separation of a suture

Sēam'-rĕnt, *a* Torn out at the seams, ragged, poor, mean. [*Obs.*] "That you can consort yourselves with such poor, *seam-rent* fellows" *B Jonson*

Sēam'ster, *n.* [A S *seamere* See *infra*] One who sews well, or whose occupation is to sew [*Obs*]

Sēam'stress, or **Sēam'stress** (Synop, § 130), *n* [For *seamsteress*] [A S *seamestre*] A woman whose occupation is sewing, a needle-woman

Sēam'stress-y, *n* The business of a seamstress.

Sēa'-mĕw, *n* A sea-mew or sea mell

Sēam'y, *a* Having a seam, containing seams, or showing them.

Every thing has its fair, as well as its *seamy*, side *W Scott*

Sēan (sēn), *n.* A net, a seine See SEINE

Sēa'-nā'vel, *n* (*Zool*) A kind of small shell fish

Sēa'-nā'vel-wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Androsace*, growing in Syria, which is said to effect great cures of diseases *Johnson*

Sēance (sā'ŏngs'), *n.* [Fr, from Lat *sedens*, p pr of *sedere*, to sit, Fr. *seoir*] Session, as of some public body.

Sēa'-neē'dle, *n.* (*Ichth*) A fish having a slender body, with long, pointed jaws, and a forked tail (*Esox belone* of Linnæus, *Belone vulgaris* of Cuvier), the gar, or garfish, — called also *sea-pike*

Sēa'-nĕt'tle, *n* (*Zool*) Any medusa which has the property of stinging when touched *Dana*

Sēan'na-chle, *n* A bard among the Highlanders of Scotland, who preserved and repeated the traditions of the tribes [Written also *sennachy*]

Sēa'-nȳmph (sē'nimf), *n* A nymph or goddess of the sea *Broome*

Sēa'-ŏn'lion (sē'lin'yun), *n.* (*Bot*) A species of squill growing on the sea coast, *Scilla maritima*

Sēa'-ōōze, *n.* The soft mud on or near the seashore. *Mortimer*

Sēa'-ŏrb, *n* (*Ichth*) A marine fish having nearly a round form

Sēa'-ŏt'ter, *n.* (*Zool*) An aquatic, mammiferous animal of the genus *Enhydra* (*E marina*), found in the northern parts of the Pacific Ocean, the fur of which is highly valued, especially among the Chinese. *Baird*

Sea-otter (*Enhydra marina*)

Sēa'-owl, *n.* (*Ichth*) The lump fish See LUMPFISH

Sēa'-pād, *n.* (*Zool*) The star fish *Johnson*

Sēa'-pān'ther, *n.* (*Ichth*) A fish like a lamprey [*Rare*] *Johnson*

Sēa'-pāss, *n.* A document carried by neutral merchant vessels, in time of war, to show their nationality, a sea letter or passport See PASSPORT

Sēa'-pĕn, *n* (*Zool*) A radiate zoophyte (*Pennatula phosphorea*) bearing some resemblance to a quill *C Kingsley*

Sēa'-pērch, *n.* (*Ichth*) A kind of perch found in salt water

Sēa'-phēas'ant (-fĕz'ant), *n.* (*Ornith.*) The pintail duck (*Dafila caudacuta*) *P Cyc*

Sēa'-pie, *n* [From *sea* and *pie*, pica] (*Ornith*) A sea-fowl of the genus *Hæmatopus* (*H ostralegus*), — called also *oyster-catcher*, from its thrusting its beak into oysters, when open, and taking out the animal [Written also *sea-pye*]

Sēa'-pie, *n.* A dish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together, — so named because common at sea

Sēa'-piēçe, *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea *Addison*

Sēa'-pike, *n.* (*Ichth*) The garfish or sea-needle. See SEA-NEEDLE

Sēa'-pin'cush-ion, *n.* See SEA-BARROW.

Sēa'-pink, *n.* (*Bot*) A sea plant (*Cerastium repens* of Linnæus)

Sēa'-plānt, *n* A plant that grows in salt water.

Sēa'-pōōl, *n.* A pool of salt water *Spenser.*

Sēa'-pōr'cŭ-pine, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Diodon*, whose body is set thickly with spines

Sēa'-pōrt, *n.* A port on the sea-shore, an ocean harbor

Sēa'poy, *n.* The same as SEPOY.

Sēa'-pud'ding, *n.* (*Zoöl*) A certain species of holothurian; — so called on the north coast of Scotland. *C. Kingsley.*

Sēa'-pūrs'lane, *n.* (*Bot.*) A marine plant of the genus *Scaurtum*, having succulent branches.

Sēa'-pȳe, *n.* See SEA-PIE.

Sēa'-quāke, *n.* A quaking or concussion of the sea.

Sēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEARED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* SEARING] [A-S *scurian*, O H Ger. *sôrên*, Frics. *sôrjen*, L Ger *soren*, *soren*, O. D *sôren*, to dry, L Ger *sor*, *soor*, O D *sore*, *soore*, N D. *zoor*, dry, allied to Gr ξηρός, dry, ξηραίνειν, to dry, parch]

1 To wither, to dry up *Shak.*

2 To burn to dryness and hardness the surface of, to cauterize, to expose to a degree of heat such as changes the color or hardness of the surface, to scorch, to make callous, as, to *sear* the skin or flesh

I'm *seared* with burning steel *Rowe*

It was in vain that the amiable divine tried to give salutary pain to that *seared* conscience *Macaulay*

☞ *Sear* is allied to *scorch* in signification, but it is applied primarily to animal flesh, and has special reference to the effect of heat in making the surface *hard*. *Scorch* is applied to flesh, cloth, or any other substance, and has no reference to the effect of hardness

To sear up, to close by sealing or cauterizing, to stop

Cherish veins of good humor, and *sear up* those of ill *Temple*

Sēar, *a* Dry, withered. [Written also *sere*] *Milton.*

Sēar, *n* The catch in a gun-lock by which it is held cocked or half cocked.

Sear-spring, the spring by which the sear catches the cock

Sēa'-rāt, *n* A pirate [*Obs*] *Massinger*

Sēarçe (sērs, 14), *v t* [From the noun Cf SARSE] To separate the fine part of, as meal, from the coarse, to sift, to bolt [*Rare*] *Mortimer*

Sēarçe, *n.* [See SARSE] A sieve, a bolter. [*Rare*]

Sēar'çer, *n* One who sifts or bolts [*Rare*]

Sēarch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* SEARCHED (sērcht), *p pr.* & *vb n.* SEARCHING] [O Fr *cercher*, *cerchier*, *cherchier*, N Fr *chercher*, Pr *cercar*, *sercar*, It *cercare*, L Lat *circare*, *circare*, to go about, seek, from Lat *circum*, *circa*, around]

1 To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something, to examine by inspection, to explore.

They are come to *search* the house *Shak*

2. To inquire after, to look for, to seek.

Enough is left besides to *search* and know *Milton*

3 To seek the knowledge of, by feeling with an instrument, to probe, as to *search* a wound.

4 To examine, to try or put to the test

To search out, to seek till found, to find by seeking, as, to *search out* truth

Syn — To explore, examine, scrutinize, seek, investigate, pry into, inquire

Sēarch, *v i.* To seek, to look, to make inquiry or exploration, to hunt

Once more *search* with me *Shak*

It suffices that they have once, with care, sifted the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars *Locke*

Sēarch, *n.* [O. Fr *cerche*, *chercbe*, N Fr. *recherche*. See *supra*] The act of seeking or looking for something, quest, inquiry, pursuit for finding.

The orb he roamed with narrow *search* *Milton*

Nor did my *search* of liberty begin
Till my black hairs were changed upon my chin *Dryden*

Right of search, the right of the lawfully commissioned cruisers of belligerent nations to examine and search private merchant vessels on the high seas, for enemy's property, articles contraband of war, &c

Syn. — Scrutiny, examination, exploration, investigation, research, inquiry, quest, pursuit

Sēarch'a-ble (sērch'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being searched or explored. *Cotgrave*

Sēarch'a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being searchable.

Sēarch'er (sērch'ĕr), *n* One who, or that which, searches, explores, or examines, a seeker, an inquirer, an examiner, a trier, as, specifically, (*a*) An officer in London, appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of their death *Graunt* (*b*) An officer of the customs, whose business is to search and examine ships outward bound, to ascertain whether they have prohibited goods on board, also baggage, goods, &c (*c*) An inspector of leather [*Local*] (*d*) (*Mil*) An instrument for examining ordnance, to ascertain whether guns have any cavities in them. (*e.*) An instrument used in the inspection of butter, &c., to ascertain the quality of that which is contained in firkins. [*Local U. S.*]

Sēarch'ing, *p. a.* Hard to escape from or avoid; penetrating; trying; close; as, a *searching* discourse.

Sēarch'ing-ly, *adv.* In a searching manner.

Sēarch'ing-ness, *n.* The quality of being searching, penetrating, or close.

Sēarch'less, *a.* Eluding search or investigation; inscrutable.

Sēarch'-war'rant, *n.* (*Law*) A warrant legally issued, authorizing persons to search houses, or other places, for goods stolen, secreted, or concealed.

Sēar'-clŏth, *n* [A-S *sar-claith*, a sore cloth, a cloth to tie up a wound See SORE] A cloth to cover a sore, a plaster *Mortimer.*

Sēar'-clŏth, *v t* To cover, as a sore, with searcloth, to bind with scar-cloth

Sēar'ed-ness, *n* The state of being seared, cauterized, or hardened, hardness, hence, insensibility. *Bp Hall.*

Sēa'-reed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass found on sandy shores, *Calamagrostis arenaria.*

Sēa'-rĭsk, *n* Hazard or risk at sea, danger of injury or destruction by the sea.

Sēa'-rŏb'ber, *n* One who robs on the high seas, a sea rover, a pirate

Sēa'-rŏb'bin, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish of the genus *Trigla*, the gurnard

Sēa'-rŏck'et, *n* (*Bot*) A cruciferous plant of the genus *Cakile*, growing on the sea shore *Loudon.*

Sēa'-rōōm, *n* Ample space or distance from land, shoals, or rocks, sufficient for a ship to drive or scud without danger of shipwreck. *Totten*

Sēa'-rōv'er, *n.* One that cruises for plunder, a sea robber, a pirate.

Sēa'-rōv'ing, *a* Wandering on the ocean

Sēa'-rŭff, *n.* A kind of sea-fish *Johnson.*

Sēa'-sąlt, *n* Common salt, obtained from sea-water by evaporation *Simmonds.*

Sēa'-sănd'wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot*) The same as SEA-CHICKWEED, q v

Sēa'-scōr'pi-on, *n* (*Ichth*) A voracious salt water fish (*Cottus scorpius*), having the head armed with spines. *Jardine.*

Sēa'-sĕr'pent, *n* 1 A serpent like animal of great size, supposed to dwell in the sea, now commonly reckoned as fabulous

2. A kind of eel found in the Mediterranean.

3 The *Hydrus stolatus*, a large marine serpent found in the Australian seas

Sēa'-shĕll, *n.* A marine shell, a shell that grows in the sea

Sēa'-shōre, *n.* 1. The coast of the sea, the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean

2 (*Law*) All the ground between the ordinary high-water and low-water mark *Parsons*

Sēa'sick, *a* Affected with sickness or nausea, by means of the pitching or rolling of a vessel.

Sēa'sick-ness, *n* The sickness or nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship.

Sēa'-sīde, *n* The land bordering on the sea, the country adjacent to the sea, or near it.

Sēa'-slŭg, *n* The trepang, or sea cucumber. See SEA-CUCUMBER

Sēa'-snāil, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Liparis*, found under stones upon the sea shore *Yarrell*

Sēa'-snāke, *n* (*Zool*) One of a family of snakes, mostly of small size, which inhabit the sea, especially, a marine snake of the genus *Hydrus*

Sēa'son (sē'zn), *n* [Fr *saison*, O Fr *sesson*, *sezon*, Pr & Sp *sazon*, from Lat *satio*, a sowing, a planting, from *sero* e, *satum*, to sow, plant, hence *satio*, also equivalent to *tempus sationis*, and afterward equivalent to *satio verna*, *æstiva*, *autumnalis*. It *stagione*, Sp *estacion*, from Lat *statio*, station]

1 One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter, hence, a period of the year, as marked by its characteristics of temperature, moisture, conditions of nature, and the like.

We saw in six days' traveling, the several *seasons* of the year in their beauty *Addison*

2 Hence, a period of time, especially as regards its fitness for any thing contemplated or done, a suitable or convenient time, proper conjuncture

The *season* prime for sweetest scents and airs *Milton*

3 A certain period of time not very long, a while, a time

Thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a *season* *Acts* xiii. 11

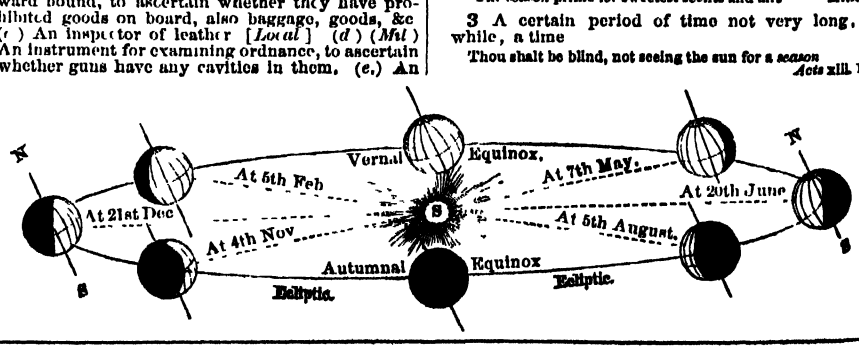

4. That which seasons, or gives relish or flavor; seasoning. [*Obs.*]

You lack the *season* of all nature — sleep. *Shak.*

In season, in good time, or sufficiently early for the purpose. — *Out of season*, beyond or out of the proper time, or the usual or appointed time

Sēa'son (sē'zn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEASONED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEASONING.] [Pr. & Sp *sazonar*, Pg *sasonar*, *sasoar*, Fr. *assaisonner*, Pr. *assazonar*, Pg. *asasonar*. See *supra.*]

1. To render suitable or appropriate, to prepare, to fit.

He is fit and *seasoned* for his passage *Shak.*

2. To fit for any use by time or habit, to habituate; to accustom; to mature, as, to *season* one to a climate.

Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly *seasons* him an enemy *Shak.*

3. Hence, to prepare by drying or hardening, or removal of natural juices, as, to *season* timber and the like.

4. To fit for taste, to render palatable, to give zest or relish to, to spice, as, to *season* food

5. Hence, to fit for enjoyment, to render agreeable or pleasant.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours *Dryden*
The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation *Tillotson*

6 To qualify by admixture, to moderate, to temper "When mercy *seasons* justice" *Shak.*

7 To imbue, to tinge or taint, hence, to communicate first instruction to "Who by their tutor being *seasoned* with the love of the truth" *Fuller*

Season their younger years with prudent and pious principles *Bp Taylor*

8. To copulate with, to have carnal knowledge of, to impregnate. [*Rare.*] *Holland*

Sēa'son (sē'zn), *v. i.* 1 To become mature, to grow fit for use, to become adapted to a climate, as the human body

2. To become dry and hard, by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance.

3 To give token, to savor. [*Obs.*] *Bean & Fl*

Sēa'son-a-ble (sē'zn-a-bl), *a* Occurring in good time, in due season, or in proper time for the purpose, opportune, timely, as, a *seasonable* supply of rain.

Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction *Ecclus* xxxv 20

Syn. — Opportune, timely, fit, convenient

Sēa'son-a-ble-ness, *n* The quality or condition of being seasonable, opportuneness

Sēa'son-a-bly, *adv* In a seasonable manner, in due time, in time convenient, sufficiently early, as, to sow or plant *seasonably*

Sēa'son-āge (sē'zn), *n* Seasoning, sauce [*Obs.*] "The light, which is that that gives a *seasonage* to all other fruitions" *South*

Sēa'son-al (sē'zn-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the seasons. *Partington*

Sēa'son-er, *n.* One who, or that which, seasons, matures, or gives a relish

Sēa'son-ing (sē'zn ing), *n.* 1. That which is added to any species of food, to give it a higher relish, usually, something pungent or aromatic, as salt, spices, aromatic herbs, acids, sugar, or the like, a condiment

2. Hence, something added or mixed, to enhance the pleasure of enjoyment, as, wit or humor may serve as a *seasoning* to eloquence.

Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the public without frequent *seasonings* *Addison*

Sēa'son-less, *a.* Without succession of the seasons

Sēa'-spī'der, *n* (*Zool*) A crab of the genus *Maia* (*M. squinado*), having the body nearly triangular, and the legs rather slender, and sometimes quite long *Dana*

Sēa'-stăr, *n.* (*Zool.*) The star-fish, a marine, radiate animal.

Sēa'-sûr'geon, *n.* A surgeon employed on ship board

Sēa'-swal'lōw, *n* (*Ornith*) (*a*) The common tern, *Sterna hirundo* (*b*) The storm petrel, *Thalassidroma* (*Procellaria*, Linnæus) *pelagica* *P. Cyc*

Sēat (sēt), *n.* [L Ger *sitt*, N. H. Ger. *sitz*, Icel *set*, *setr*, Sw. *säte*, Dan. *säde*, D *zetel*, A-S. *setl*, *seotol*, *setol*, *setel*, *setl*, seat, *siot*, *set*, seat, a setting. See SIT]

1. The place or thing upon which one sits

2. The place occupied by any thing, or where any thing is situated, resides, or abides, station, post of authority, site, abode. "A *seat* of plenty, content, and tranquillity" *Macaulay.*

In Alba he shall fix his royal *seat* *Dryden*

3. Something made to be sat in or upon, as a chair, bench, stool, or the like.

And Jesus . overthrew the tables of the money-changers, and the *seats* of them that sold doves *Matt* xxi 12

4. That part of a thing on which a person sits, as, the *seat* of a chair or saddle, the *seat* of a pair of pantaloons.

5. A sitting; a right to sit; regular or appropriate place of sitting; as, a *seat* in a church, in a car, &c.

6. The posture or way of sitting of a person on horseback; as, to have a good *seat.*

7. (*Mach.*) A part on which another part rests, as, a valve-*seat.*

Sēat, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEATING.]

1. To place on a seat, to cause to sit down, as, we *seat* our guests.

The guests were no sooner *seated* but they entered into a warm debate *Arbuthnot*

2 To cause to occupy a post, site, situation, or the like, to station, to locate, to establish, to fix

Then high was King Richard *seated* *Shak*

3 To assign a seat to, or the seats of, to give a sitting to, as, to *seat* a church, or persons in a church.

4. To fix, to set firm.

From their foundations loosening to and fro,
They plucked the *seated* hills *Milton*

5 To settle, to plant with inhabitants, as, to *seat* a country [*Obs.*] *Stith*

6 To repair by making the seat new, as, to *seat* a garment

Sēat, *v. t* To rest, to lie down. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Sēa'-tăng, *n* A kind of sea-weed, tang, tangle "To their nest of sedge and *sea tang*" *Longfellow*

Sēa'-tĕrm, *n.* A word or term used appropriately by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation

Sēa'-thĭef (sē'thēf), *n* A pirate *Bp. of Chichester*

Sēat'ing, *n.* 1 The act of making or giving a seat

2 The material for making seats, as, horse-hair or cane *seating*

Sēa'-tōad, *n* A certain ugly fish. *Cotgrave.*

Sēa'-tŏr'toise, *n.* A marine tortoise.

Sēa'-tûrn, *n.* A breeze, gale, or mist from the sea.

Sēa'-tûr'tle, *n.* 1. (*Zool*) A marine turtle, a sea tortoise.

2 (*Ornith*) A certain marine bird, the diver

Sēa'-ŭ'ni-cŏrn, *n.* (*Ichth*) The narwhal See NARWHAL

Sēa'-ûr'chin, *n* (*Zool*) A radiate animal of the class of echinoderms, having a firm shell, and covered with spines, the echinus When stripped of the spines, it is often called *sea egg*

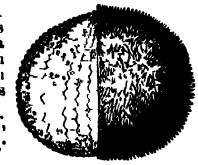

Sea-urchin

Sēave, *n* [Dan *siv*, Sw *säf*, Icel *sef*] A rush [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell*

Sēav'y, *a* Overgrown with rushes [*Prov Eng*]

Sēa'-wăll, *n* A wall to resist encroachments of the sea "What a *sea wall* they are, these hills!" *Kingsley*

Sēa'-wēed, *n* (*Bot*) See SEA-GIRDLES

Sēa'ward, *a* Directed toward the sea *Donne*

Sēa'ward, *adv.* Toward the sea, in the direction of the sea *Drayton*

Sēa'-wāre, *n.* 1 That which is thrown upon the shore by the sea, as sea-weed, and the like

2 (*Bot*) See SEA-GIRDLES

Sēa'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A marine plant of the class of *Algæ*, as the *Fuci*, *Ulvæ*, &c

Sēa'-wife, *n*, *pl* SEA-WIVES (*Ichth.*) A fish of the genus *Labrus*, allied to the wrasse

Sēa'-wil'lōw, *n* (*Zool*) A polyp belonging to the genus *Gorgonia* *Eng Cyc*

Sēa'-with'wind, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, bindweed

Sēa'-wŏlf, *n* 1 (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Anarrhicas* (*A. lupus*), found in northern seas, about Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Scotland, England, &c, and so named from its fierceness and ravenousness It grows sometimes to the length of four, and even seven feet, and feeds on crustaceous animals and shell fish, as well as on common fish *Partington*

2 (*Zool*) A species of seal, the sea elephant See SEA-ELEPHANT *Jardine*

Sēa'-worm'wood (-wûrm'-), *n* (*Bot*) A species of wormwood growing by the sea, the *Artemisia maritima*

Sēa'-wor'thi-ness (-wûr'thi nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sea-worthy, or able to resist the ordinary violence of wind and weather *Kent*

Sēa'-wor thy (-wûr'thy), *a* Fit for a voyage, worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety, as, a *sea worthy* ship

Sēa'-wrăck (-răk), *n.* (*Bot*) See SEA-GRASS

Se bā'ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [N Lat. *sebaceus*, from Lat *sebum*, tallow, It *sebaceo*]

1. Made of tallow or fat, pertaining to fat

2 (*Bot*) Looking like wax, tallow, or grease, as, the *sebaceous* secretions of some plants *Henslow*

3 (*Physiol*) Affording fatty secretions, as, *sebaceous* follicles. *Carpenter*

Sebaceous glands (*Anat*), small conglomerate glands situated in the sub-cutaneous areolar tissue, either isolated, or connected with the hair follicles which secrete the sebaceous humor — *Sebaceous humor*, a suet like or glutinous matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, which serves to defend the skin and keep it soft

Se băc'ic, *a.* [Fr *sébacique*, It & Sp *sebacico*, from Lat *sebum*, tallow, grease See *supra*] (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from fat, as, *sebacic* acid

Sē'bate, *n.* [Fr. *sébate*, It & Sp. *sebato* See *supra*] (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of sebacic acid and a base. *Hooper.*

Se-bĕs'ten, *n.* [N. Lat. *sebestena*, from Per. *sapistân*, It & Sp. *sebesten*, Fr. *sébestier.*] (*Bot.*) A tropical tree and its fruit, of the genus *Cordia*; — called also *sebesten plum.* [Written also *sapistan*] *P. Cyc.*

Se-bĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sebum*, tallow or wax, and *ferre*, to produce.] (*Bot.*) Producing vegetable wax. *Henslow.*

Sēb'ŭn-dēe', } *n.* An irregular native soldier, em-
Sēb'ŭn dy, } ployed chiefly on revenue and police service [*India*] *Malcom.*

Se-cā'le (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Lat]

1. The ergot of rye *Brande.*

2 (*Bot*) A genus of plants including rye

Sē'can cy, *n* [See *infra*] A cutting, an intersection, as, the point of *secancy* of one line by another *Math Dict.*

Sē'cant, *a.* [Lat *secans*, p. pr. of *secare*, to cut; It & Sp *secante*] Cutting, dividing into two parts, as, a *secant* line

Secant plane, a plane cutting a surface or solid.

Sē'cant, *n.* [Fr. *secante*, It. & Sp *secante.* See *supra*]

1 (*Geom*) A line that cuts another, especially, a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points

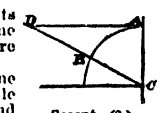

Secant (2.)

2 (*Trigonometry*) A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of an arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end. Thus, the line C D is the *secant* of the arc A B

Se-cēde', *v i* [*imp & p p* SECEDED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SECEDING] [Lat *secedere*, *secessum*, from *se*, aside, and *cedere*, to go, to move] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association, to separate one's self by a solemn act, to draw off, to retire; especially, in the United States, to withdraw, as a State, from the National Union

Se-cēd'er, *n* 1 One who secedes.

2 (*Eccl Hist*) One of a numerous body of Presbyterians in Scotland who seceded from the communion of the established church, about the year 1733, and formed the Secession Church, so called.

Se-cērn', *v t* [*imp & p p* SECERNED, *p pr & vb n.* SECERNING] [Lat *secernere*, from *se*, aside, and *cernere*, to separate, sift]

1 To separate, to distinguish.

Averroes *secerns* a sense of titillation, and a sense of hunger and thirst *Sir W Hamilton.*

2 (*Physiol*) To secrete.

The mucus *secerned* in the nose is a laudable humor *Arbuthnot*

Se-cērn'ent, *a* [Lat *secernens*, p pr of *secernere*, *see supra*] (*Med.*) Serving to separate, secreting *Dunglison.*

Se cŕn'ent, *n* 1 (*Med*) That which promotes secretion *Darwin.*

2 (*Anat*) A vessel in or by means of which the process of secretion takes place, a secreting vessel.

Se cēn'ment, *n* The process or act of secreting.

Se cēsh', *n* A cant term often used collectively for those who have seceded from the National Union. [*Colloq U S*]

Se-cĕss', *n* [Lat *secessus* See SECEDE] Retirement, retreat [*Obs*]

Se cĕs'sion (se sĕsh'un), *n* [Lat *secessio*, Fr *sécession*, Sp *secesion*, It *secessione* See SECEDE]

1 The act of seceding, separation from fellowship or association, withdrawal

2 (*U S Hist*) The withdrawal, or attempt to withdraw, from the National Union

Secession Church in Scotland, and *United Secession Church*, of later origin See SECEDER

Se cĕs'sion ist, *n* 1 One who upholds secession.

2 (*U. S Hist*) One who holds to, assents to, or defends, the right of a State to separate from the Union of States at its will

Sē'chi-ŭm (sē'kĭ ŭm), *n* [N. Lat, Fr *séchium*, probably made from Gr *σικυος*, cucumber] (*Bot*) The fruit of a South American vegetable (*Sechium edulis*, or *Sicyos edulis*) In size and form it resembles a large bell-pear, and is eaten like the squash.

Sĕck'el (sĕk'l), *n* A small, pulpy variety of pear of delicious flavor

Sē'cle (sē'kl), *n* [O Fr *secle*, N Fr. *siecle*, Pr. *secle*, *segle*, Sp *siglo*, It *secolo*, P'g. *seculo*, Lat. *seculum*] A century [*Obs*] *Hammond.*

Se clūde', *v t* [*imp & p p* SECLUDED, *p pr. & vb. n* SECLUDING] [Lat *secludere*, *seclusum*, from *se*, aside, and *claudere*, to shut]

1 To shut up apart from others, to withdraw into solitude, to separate from society or intercourse with others

Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their bosom-slaves. *Thomson.*

2 To shut out, to prevent from entering; to exclude.

Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *excluding* all entrance of cold *Evelyn.*

Se-clūd'ed-ly, *adv* In a secluded manner.

Se-clūse'ness, *n.* The state of being secluded from society.

Se-clū'sion (se-klū'zhun), *n.* [See SECLUDE.] The act of secluding, or the state of seclusion; separa-

tion from society or connection, a shutting out; as, to live in *seclusion*.

Syn.—Solitude, separation, withdrawment, retirement, privacy See SOLITUDE

Se-clū'sive, *a.* Tending to seclusion; secluding; sequestering.

Sĕc'ond, *a* [Fr. *second*, Pr. *segon*, Sp & Pg *segundo*, It *secondo*, from Lat *secundus*, the second, properly the following, from *sequi*, to follow]

1 Immediately following the first, next to the first in order of place or time, the ordinal of two.

And he slept and dreamed the *second* time *Gen* xli 5

2 Next in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank, inferior

May the day when we become the *second* people upon earth ... be the day of our utter extirpation *Landor*

Second cousin, the child of a cousin — *Second estate* (*Eng*), the House of Peers — *Second story*, in America the second range of rooms from the street level This, in England, is called the *first floor*, the one beneath being the *ground floor*

Sĕc'ond, *n* 1 One who follows or comes after, one next and inferior in place, time, rank, or the like

Man

An angel's *second*, nor his *second* long *Young*

2. One who follows or attends another for his support and aid, a backer, an assistant, specifically, one who acts as another's aid in a duel

Being sure enough of *seconds* after the first onset *Wotton*

3 Aid, assistance, help [*Obs and rare*]

Give *second*, and my love is everlasting thine *J Fletcher*

4 The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a degree, that is, the *second* regular division next to the hour or degree, as, sound moves about 1140 English feet in a *second*

5 (*Mus*) (*a*) The interval between any tone and the tone which is represented on the degree of the staff next above it (*b*) The second part in a concerted piece, — often popularly applied to the alto.

6 (*pl*) A coarse kind of flour

Sĕc'ond, *v t* [*imp & p p* SECONDED, *p pr & vb n* SECONDING] [Fr *seconder*, Pr *segondar*, Sp & Pg *segundar*, It *secondare*, Lat *secundare*, from *secundus* See *supra*]

1. To follow in the next place, to succeed, to alternate [*Rare*]

In the method of nature, a low valley is immediately *seconded* with an ambitious hill *Fuller*

Sin is *seconded* with sin *South*

2 To follow or attend for the purpose of assisting, to support, to back, to act as the second of, to assist, to forward, to encourage

We have supplies to *second* our attempt *Shak*

In human works though labored on with pain,
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain,
In God's, one single can its ends produce,
Yet serves to *second*, too, some other use *Pope*

3 Hence, specifically, to support, as a motion or proposal, by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer

Sĕc'ond-a-ri ly, *adv* [From *secondary*] In a secondary manner or degree, not primarily or originally, not in the first intention

Sĕc'ond-a-ri-ness, *n* State of being secondary.

Sĕc'ond-a-ry, *a* [Fr *secondaire*, Pr *secundari*, Sp & Pg *secundario*, *segundario*, It *secondario*, Lat. *secundarius* See SECOND]

1 Succeeding next in order to the first, of second place, origin, rank, and the like, not primary, subordinate, not of the first order or rate

Where there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it *L Estrange*

Two are the radical differences, the *secondary* differences are as four *Bacon*

2. Acting by deputation or delegated authority, as, the work of *secondary* hands

Secondary circle (*Geom & Astron*) a great circle passing through the poles of another great circle perpendicular to its plane — *Secondary crystal* (*Min*), a crystal derived from one of the primary forms — *Secondary current* (*Elec*), a momentary current induced in a closed circuit by a current of electricity passing through the same or a contiguous circuit at the beginning and also at the end of the passage of the primitive current — *Secondary evidence*, that which is admitted upon failure to obtain the primary or best evidence — *Secondary fever* (*Med*), that which arises after a crisis, or a critical effort, as after the declension of the small-pox or measles *Quincy* — *Secondary plane* (*Crystallog*) any plane on a crystal which is not one of the primary planes — *Secondary planet* (*Astron*) a planet revolving about a primary planet, a planet — *Secondary qualities*, those qualities of bodies which are not inseparable from them as such, but are dependent for their development and intensity on the organism of the percipient such as color, taste, odor, &c — *Secondary quill*, a quill growing on the second bone of a bird's wing. — *Secondary rocks* or *strata* (*Geol*), those rocks or strata which are situated over or above the azoic, and below the tertiary The term is not much used

Syn.—Second, second-rate, subordinate, inferior,

Sĕc'ond a-ry, *n* 1 One who occupies a subordinate, inferior, or auxiliary place, a delegate or deputy, one who acts in subordination to another, as, the *secondaries* of the Court of King's Bench and of Common Pleas

2 (*Astron.*) (*a*) A secondary circle. (*b*) A satellite

3. (*Ornith*) A secondary quill

Sĕc'ond-er, *n.* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes; as, the *seconder* of an enterprise or of a motion.

Sĕc'ond-hănd, *n.* The hand marking the seconds in a clock or watch.

Sĕc'ond-hănd, *n* Possession obtained by transfer from a previous owner. *Johnson*

At second hand, in or from the second place in the order of possession or use, by transmission, not primarily, not originally, after having been owned, used, or worn, as, a report received *at second hand*

In imitation of preachers at *second hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery *Tatler*

Sĕc'ond-hănd, *a* 1. Not original or primary, received from another

They have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge *Locke*

2 Not new, already or previously possessed or used by another, as, a *second-hand* book.

Sĕc'ond ly, *adv* In the second place

Se cŏn'do, *n* [It] (*Mus*) The second part in a concerted piece

Sĕc'ond-rāte, *n* The second order in size, dignity, or value, and the like

They call it thunder of the *second-rate* *Addison*

Sĕc'ond-rāte, *a* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value, as, a *second rate* ship, a *second rate* cloth, a *second rate* champion

Sĕc'ond-sight, (-sit), *n* The power of seeing things future or distant, the capacity of a seer, prophetic vision

Nor less availed his optic sleight,
And Scottish gift of *second-sight* *Trumbull*

Sĕc'ond-sight'ed (-sit'ed), *a.* Having the power of second-sight [*Rare*] *Addison*

Sē'cre cy, *n* [From *secret*] 1 State of being secret, separation, retirement, privacy, concealment

"The pensive *secrecy* of desert cell" *Milton*

The Lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married *Shak*

2 The quality of being secret or secretive, fidelity to a secret, forbearance of disclosure or discovery

It is not with public as with private prayer, in this rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward show *Hooker*

Sē'cret, *a* [Fr *secret*, Sp & Pg *secreto*, It *secreto*, *segreto*, Lat *secretus*, p p of *secernere*, to put apart, to separate See SECERN]

1 Separate or set apart, hence, hid, concealed from general notice or knowledge, withdrawn from general intercourse, secluded, unseen.

I have a *secret* errand to thee, O king *Judg* iii 19

There, *secret* in her sapphire cell,
He with the Nais wont to dwell *Fenton*

2 Kept from general knowledge or solution, known only to one or to few, hidden, concealed.

The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God *Deut* xxix 29

3 Faithful to a secret, not inclined to divulge or betray confidence, secretive [*Rare*]

Secret Romans that have spoke the word,
And will not palter *Shak*

Syn —Hidden, concealed, secluded, retired, unseen, unknown, private, obscure, recondite, latent, covert, clandestine, privy See HIDDEN

Sē'cret, *n* [Fr & Pr *secret*, Sp & Pg *secreto*, It *secreto*, *segreto*, Lat *secretum* See *supra*]

1 Something studiously concealed, a thing kept from general knowledge, what is not revealed, or not to be revealed

To tell our own *secrets* is often folly; to communicate those of others is treachery *Rambler*

2 A thing not discovered, what is unknown, a mystery

All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works *Milton*

3 (*pl*) The parts which modesty and propriety require to be concealed, the genital organs

In secret, in a private place, in privacy or secrecy, in a state or place not seen, privately

Bread eaten in *secret* is pleasant *Prov* ix 17

Sē'cret, *v t* To keep private or secret [*Obs*]

Sĕc're-tā'ri al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a secretary [*Rare*] "Some *secretarial*, diplomatic, or official training" *Carlyle*

Sĕc're-tā'ri-at, } [Fr] The office of a secre-
Sĕc're-tā'ri ate, } tary, the place where a secretary transacts business, keeps records, and the like

Sĕc're-ta-ry (44), *n* [Fr *secretaire*, Pr *secretari*, Sp & Pg *secretario*, It *secretario*, *segretario*, L Lat *secretarius*, from Lat *secretum*, a secret, originally a confidant, one intrusted with secrets]

1 One who keeps, or is intrusted with, secrets. [*Very rare*] "A faithful *secretary* to her sex's foibles" *W Scott.*

2 A person employed to write orders, letters, dispatches, public or private papers, records, and the like, an official scribe, amanuensis, or writer

3 An officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government, as, the *secretary* of state, who conducts the correspondence of a state with foreign courts, the *secretary* of the treasury, who manages the department of finance, the *secretary* of war, of the navy, &c

4 A piece of furniture, with conveniences for writing, and for the arrangement of papers, an escritoire

5. (*Ornith*) The secretary-bird.

Syn.—See CLERK

Sĕc're-ta-ry-bird, *n.* [So called from the tufts of feathers at the back of its head, which were fancifully thought to resemble pens stuck behind the ear] (*Ornith*) A bird of South Africa (*Gypogeranus serpentarius*), with an aquiline head and beak, the legs of a crane, and a lengthened crest and tail It lives almost exclusively on the larger snakes, which it captures with much skill, and hence it is sometimes called the *snake-eater*

Secretary-bird

Sĕc're-ta-ry-shĭp, *n.* The office of a secretary.

Se-crēte', *v t.* [*imp & p p* SECRETED, *p. pr. & vb n* SECRETING] [Lat *secernere*, to separate, p p *secretus*, separated, secret, hidden. See SECRET and SECERN]

1 To separate, to deposit in a place of hiding; to remove from observation, to hide, to conceal, as, to *secrete* stolen goods, to *secrete* one's self

2 (*Physiol*) To separate or produce by the processes of the vital economy, from the circulating fluids, as the blood, sap, &c , to secern

Why one set of cells should *secrete* bile, another urea, and so on, we do not know *Carpenter*

Syn.—To conceal, hide See CONCEAL

Sē'cret-fălse, *a* Undetected in falsehood or unfaithfulness, secretly false [*Obs and rare*] *Shak.*

Se-crē'tion, *n* [Lat *secretio*, Fr *secrétion*, Sp. *secrecion*, It *secrezione* See *supra*]

1 The act of secreting or secerning, especially, production from the general nourishing substance, of particular substances in the vital economy.

☞ "The general term *secretion*, considered in its most general view, may be applied to every act by which substances of any kind are separated from the blood, but [it] is usually restricted to those cases in which the substances withdrawn are not destined either to be restored again to the circulating current (as in assimilation), or to form part of the textures of the living fabric (as in nutrition) and in which the separated product has a liquid, or, more rarely, a solid, form, and not a gaseous (as in respiration) " *Carpenter.*

2 The matter secreted, as mucus, perspirable matter, &c

Sē'cret ist, *n* A dealer in secrets [*Obs and rare*] *Boyle*

Sē'cre tī'tious (sē'kre-tish'us) (Synop , § 130), *a.* Parted by animal secretion *Ployer.*

Se-crēt'ive, *a* Tending to secrete, or to keep secret or private, as, a *secretive* disposition

Se-crēt'ive ness, *n* The quality of being secretive, disposition or tendency to conceal

Sē'cret-ly, *adv.* In a secret manner, privately, privily, without the knowledge of others.

Sē'cret ness, *n.* 1 The state or quality of being secret, hid, or concealed

2 The quality of keeping a secret, secretiveness. [*Rare*] *Donne*

Sē'cre-to-ry, or **Se crēt'o-ry** (Synop , § 130), *a* [Fr *secretoire*, Sp & It *secretorio* See SECRETE] Performing the office of secretion; as, *secretory* vessels

Sĕct, *n.* [Fr *secte*, It *setta*, Pg *secta*, *seita*, Pr , Sp , & Lat *secta*, from Lat. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut off, to separate]

1 A part cut off, a cutting, a cion [*Rare*] *Shak*

2 Hence, a body of persons who have separated from others in virtue of some special doctrine, or set of doctrines, which they hold in common, a school or denomination, especially, a religious denomination

The effective strength of *sects* is not to be ascertained merely by counting heads *Macaulay*

3 Hence, specifically, a denomination which dissents from an established church

4 Sex [*Rare and improper*] *Beau & Fl.*

Sec-tā'ri an (80), *a* [See *supra*] Pertaining to a sect, or to sects, peculiar to a sect, bigotedly attached to the tenets and interests of a denomination, as, *sectarian* principles or prejudices.

Sec-tā'ri an, *n* One of a sect, a member or adherent of a special school, denomination, or religious or philosophical party, one of a party in religion which has separated itself from the established church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination in a kingdom or state

Syn.—Heretic, partisan, schismatic See HERETIC

Sec-tā'ri an-ism, *n.* The quality or character of a sectarian, adherence to a separate religious denomination, devotion to the interests of a party, excess of partisan or denominational zeal.

Sec-tā'ri an-ize, *v. t.* To imbue with sectarian feelings.

Sĕc'ta-rism, *n.* Sectarianism. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Sĕc'ta-rist, *n.* A sectary. [*Rare*] *Warton.*

Sĕc'ta-ry, *n.* [Fr *secteure*, Sp & Pg *sectario*, It. *settario*. See SECT] A sectarian, a member or adherent of a sect, a follower or disciple of some particular teacher in philosophy or religion; hence,

one who separates from an established church; a dissenter.

I never knew that time in England when men of truest religion were not counted *sectaries*. *Milton.*

Sec-tā'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *sectari*, to follow eagerly, verb intensive from *sequi*, to follow, Fr. *sectateur*, Sp. *sectador*, It. *settatore*] A follower; a disciple, an adherent to a sect [*Obs.*] *Raleigh*

Sĕc'tile, *a.* [Lat *sectilis*, from *secare*, *sectum*, to cut, Fr. *sectile*, It *settile*] 1 Capable of being cut

2. (*Min*) Capable of being cut smoothly, — said of minerals which do not crumble or break when the knife is applied to them, but are severed with a smooth cut

Sĕc'tion (sĕk'shun), *n* [Lat *sectio*, from *secare*, *sectum*, to cut off, Fr. *section*, Sp *seccion*, It *sezione*]

1. The act of cutting, or of separation by cutting, as, the *section* of bodies

2 A part separated from the rest, a division, a portion, as, specifically, (*a*) A distinct part or portion of a book or writing, the subdivision of a chapter, the division of a law or other writing, a paragraph, an article, hence, the character §, often used to denote such a division (*b*) A distinct part of a country or people, community, class, or the like, a part of territory separated by geographical lines, or of a people considered as distinct "The extreme *section* of one class consists of bigoted dotards, the extreme *section* of the other consists of shallow and reckless empirics" *Macaulay* (*c*) One of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the public lands of the United States are divided, one thirty sixth part of a township

3 (*Geom*) The intersection of two superficies, or of a superficies and a solid In the former case, it is a line, in the latter, a surface

4 (*Mil*) Half a platoon of infantry

5 (*Mus*) A part of a musical period, composed of one or more phrases

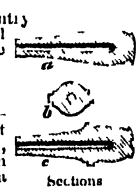

Sections

6. The description or representation of any thing as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane, depiction of what is cut by a plane passing through, or supposed to pass through, an object, as a building, a machine, a succession of strata, profile

☞ In mechanical drawing, a *longitudinal section* (*a*) usually represents the object as cut through its center lengthwise and vertically, a *cross or transverse section* (*b*), as cut crosswise and vertically, and a *horizontal section* (*c*), as cut through its center horizontally *Oblique sections* are made at various angles

Syn — Part, portion, division — SECTION, PART The English more commonly apply the word *section* to a part or portion of a body of men, as, a *section* of the clergy, a small *section* of the Whigs, &c In the United States this use is not common, but another use unknown or but little known in England, is very frequent, as in the phrases "the eastern *section* of our country &c, the same sense being also given to the adjective *sectional*, as, *sectional* feelings, interests, &c This perhaps, arose from our public lands being surveyed and divided into squares of 640 acres each called *sections*, which has made the term in this sense prevalent throughout the United States

Sĕc'tion al, *a* Pertaining to a section or distinct part of a larger body or territory, partial

All *sectional* interests and party feelings, it is hoped will hereafter yield to schemes of ambition *J Story*

Sĕc'tion al ism, *n* A feeling of peculiar interest in some one section of a country, &c [*U S*]

Sĕc'tion-ăl'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being sectional, sectionalism

Sĕc'tion-al-ly, *adv* In a sectional manner

Sĕc'tion-ize *v t* To form into sections [*Rare*]

Sĕct'ism, *n.* Devotion to a sect, the spirit of sectarianism [*Rare*]

Sĕct'ist, *n* One who is devoted to the interests of a sect, a sectary [*Rare*]

Sĕct'i-ŭn-cle, *n* A little or petty sect [*Rare*]

"Some new sect or *sectuncle*" *J. Martineau.*

Sĕc'tor, *n* [Lat, a cutter, from *secare*, *sectum*, to cut, Fr. *secteur*, Sp. *sector*, It *settore*]

1 (*Geom*) A part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc, or a mixed triangle, formed by two radii and the arc of a circle.

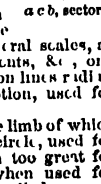

a c b, sector

2 A mathematical instrument, consisting of two rulers connected at one end by a joint, and marked with several scales, as of equal parts, chords, sines, tangents, &c, one scale of a kind on each arm, and all on lines radiating from the common center of motion, used for plotting, &c, to any scale

3 An astronomical instrument, the limb of which embraces a small portion only of a circle, used for measuring differences of declination too great for the compass of a micrometer, — when used for measuring zenith distances of stars, called a *zenith sector*.

Dip sector, an instrument used for measuring the dip of the horizon — *Sector of a sphere*, or *spherical sector*, the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii, or about a straight line drawn in the plane of the sector through its vertex

Sĕc'tor-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a sector, as, a *sectoral* circle.

Sec-tō'ri-al, *a.* [Lat. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut] Adapted for cutting, — said of a form of cutting teeth, called also *scissors teeth*, because the corresponding pair in the upper and lower jaw play against each other like scissors blades *R Owen*

Sĕc'ū-lar, *a* [Lat *secularis*, from *seculum*, a generation, age, the times, the world, Fr *seculaire*, *seculier*, O. Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg. *secular*, Pr & Sp *seglar*, It *secolare*]

1 Coming or observed once in an age or century The *secular* year was kept but once a century *Addison*

2 Pertaining to an age, or the progress of ages, or to a long period of time accomplished in a long progress of time, as, *secular* inequality, the *secular* refrigeration of the globe *Dana*

3 Pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy, relating to things not immediately or primarily respecting the soul, but the body, worldly.

New forms arise,
Threatening to bind our souls with *secular* chains *Milton*

4 (*Rom Cath Church*) Not regular, not bound by monastic vows or rules, not confined to a monastery, or subject to the rules of a religious community, as, a *secular* priest

He tried to enforce a stricter discipline and greater regard for morals, both in the religious orders and the *secular* clergy *Prescott*

Secular equation (*astron*), the numerical expression of the magnitude and period of a secular inequality — *Secular games* (*Rom Antiq*), games celebrated in honor of some deity once in an age or century, which lasted three days and nights with sacrifices theatrical shows, combats, sports, and the like — *Secular music*, any music or songs not adapted to sacred uses — *Secular song* or *poem*, a song or poem composed for the secular games, or sung or recited at those games

Sĕc'ū lar, *n* 1 A secular ecclesiastic, or one not bound by monastic rules *Burke*

2 (*Eccl*) A church officer or official, whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir *Busby*

Sĕc'ū lar ism, *n* The state or quality of being secular, a secular spirit, secularity

Sĕc'ū-lăr'i ty, *n* [Fr *secularité*, Sp *secularidad*, It *secolarità* See SECULAR] Supreme attention to the things of the present life, worldliness "A *secularity* of character which makes Christianity and its principal doctrines distasteful or unintelligible" *Taylor*

Sĕc'ū-lar i zā'tion, *n* [Fr *secularisation*, Sp *secularizacion*, It *secolarizzazione*] The act of rendering secular, or the state of being rendered secular, conversion from regular to secular, conversion from religious to lay possession and uses, as, the *secularization* of church property

Sĕc'ū lar-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SECULARIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* SECULARIZING] [Fr *seculariser* Sp *secularizar*, It *secolarizzare*]

1 To convert from regular or monastic into secular, as, to *secularize* a priest or monk

2 To convert from spiritual to secular or common use, as, to *secularize* a church, or church property

At the Reformation, the abbey was *secularized* *Gore*

3 To make worldly or unspiritual

Sĕc'ū lar ly, *adv* In a secular or worldly manner

Sĕc'ū lar-ness, *n* The quality of being secular, worldliness, worldly mindedness

Sē'cund (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *secundus*, following the course or current of wind or water See SECOND] (*Bot*) Arranged on one side only, as flowers or leaves on a stalk *Gray*

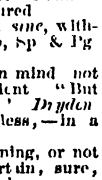
Second Leaves

Se-cŭn'dāte, *v t* [See *infra*] To make prosperous, to give prosperity or success to [*Rare*]

Sĕc'un-dā'tion, *n* [From Lat *secundare*, *secundatum*, to direct favorably, to favor, from *secundus*, following the current of wind or water, favorable. See *supra*] Prosperity [*Obs*]

Sĕc'un dine (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *secondine*]

1 (*Bot*) The second coat or integument of an ovule, lying within the primine

2 [Fr *secondines*, *secondes*, Sp *secundina*, It *secondina*, from Lat *secundus*, second] (*Obstet*) The several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb, the afterbirth, — generally in the plural *Core Brande*

Se-cūr'a-ble, *a* Capable of being secured

Se-cūre', *a* [Lat *securus*, from *se*, for *sine*, without, and *cura*, care, It *securo*, *sicuro*, Sp & Pg *seguro*, O Fr *segur*, *sein*, N Fr *sûr*]

1 Free from care or anxiety, easy in mind not feeling suspicion or distrust, confident "But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes" *Dryden*

2 Over confident, incautious, careless, — in a bad sense

3 Confident in opinion, not entertaining, or not having reason to entertain, doubt, certain, sure, — commonly with *of*, as, *secure* of a welcome.

Confidence then bore thee on, *secure*
To meet no danger *Milton*

4. Not exposed to danger, safe, — applied to persons and things, and followed by *against* or *from*. "*Secure* from fortune's blows." *Dryden.*

Syn. — Safe, undisturbed, easy, sure; certain, assured, confident, careless, heedless, inattentive

Se-cūre', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* SECURED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* SECURING] [Fr, Sp., & Pg *segurar*, It. *securare*, *assicurare* See *supra*]

1 To make safe, to relieve from apprehensions of, or exposure to, danger, to guard, to protect.

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight
Sustain'd the vanquished, and *secured* his flight *Dryden*

2 To put beyond hazard of not receiving, or of losing, to make certain, to assure, to insure, as, to *secure* a debt by a mortgage, — rarely with *of*.

It *secures* its possessor of eternal happiness *Dick.*

3 To make fast to close, inclose, or confine effectually, to render incapable of getting loose or escaping as, to *secure* a prisoner, to *secure* a door, or the hatches of a ship

4 To get possession of to make one's self secure of, to acquire certainly, as, to *secure* an estate

To secure arms (*Mil*), to hold a musket with the muzzle down the lock being well up under the arm and the barrel low and the ground the object being to guard the weapon from becoming wet

Se cūre'ly, *adv* In a secure manner without fear or apprehension, without danger, safely

His daring foe *securely* him defied *Milton*

Se cūre'ment, *n* Security, protection [*Obs*]

Se cūre'ness, *n* The condition or quality of being secure, confidence of safety, exemption from fear want of vigilance or caution

Se cū'rer, *n.* One who, or that which, secures or protects

Se-cū'ri fer, *n* [Lat *securis*, ax or hatchet, and *ferre*, to bear] (*Entom*) One of a family of hymenopterous insects, having a saw shaped or hatchet shaped appendage to the posterior part of the abdomen

Se-cū'ri fôrm, *a* [Fr *securiforme*, from Lat *securis* ax or hatchet, and *forma*, form] (*Bot*) Having the form of an ax or hatchet *Lee*

Se cū'ri pălp, *n* [Lat *securis*, ax or hatchet, and N Lat *palpus*, palp] (*Entom*) One of a family of coleopterous insects, having the maxillary palpi terminating in a hatchet shaped joint

Se cū'ri ty, *n* [Lat *securitas*, Fr *securité*, Pr *seguritat*, *seguretat*, Sp *seguridad*, It *securità*, *securtà*, *securità*, *sicurtà* See SECURE]

1 The condition of being secure, as, (*a*) Freedom from apprehension, anxiety, or care, confidence of safety (*b*) Hence sometimes, over care lessness negligence "That he might sin with more *security*" *Davies* (*c*) Freedom from risk, safety.

Give yourself merely to chance and hazard,
From firm *security* *Shak*

Some alleged that we should have no *security* for our trade *Swift.*

2 That which secures or makes safe, protection; guard defense, hence, specifically, (*a*) Something given or deposited to make certain the fulfillment of an obligation, the observance of a provision, the payment of a debt, or the like, surety, pledge

Those who lent him money lent it on no *security* but his bare word *Macaulay*

(*b*) A person who becomes surety for another, or who engages himself for the performance of another's obligation *Bouvier*

3 An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, a certificate of stock, and the like, as, government *securities*

Syn — Protection, defense, guard, shelter, safety, certainty, ease, assurance, carelessness, confidence; surety, pledge

Se-dăn', *n* [Said to be named from *Sedan*, in France, where it was first made, and whence it was introduced into England in the time of King Charles I] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person — usually borne on poles by two men, — called also *sedan chair*

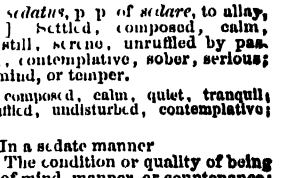
Sedan

Se dāte', *a* [Lat *sedatus*, p p of *sedare*, to allay, calm, It *sedato*] Settled, composed, calm, quiet, tranquil, still, serene, unruffled by passion, undisturbed, contemplative, sober, serious; as, a *sedate* soul, mind, or temper.

Syn — Settled, composed, calm, quiet, tranquil, still serene, unruffled, undisturbed, contemplative; sober serious

Se dāte'ly, *adv.* In a sedate manner

Se dāte'ness, *n* The condition or quality of being sedate, calmness of mind, manner, or countenance; freedom from agitation, a settled state; composure, serenity, tranquillity, as, *sedateness* of temper or soul, *sedateness* of countenance; *sedateness* of conversation.

Se-dā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *sedatio*, Pr. *sedacio.* See *supra.*] The act of calming. [*Obs.*] *Coles.*

Sĕd'a-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *sédatif*, Sp & It. *sedativo*, from Lat. *sedare.* See SEDATE.] Tending to calm, moderate, or tranquillize, specifically, allaying irritability and irritation, assuaging pain.

Sĕd'a-tĭve, *n* (*Med.*) A remedy which allays irritability and irritation, and irritative activity or pain

Sĕ'dent, *a.* [Lat. *sedens*, p pr of *sedere*, to sit, It *sedente.*] Sitting, inactive, quiet [*Rare.*]

Sĕd'en-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* [From *sedentary.*] In a sedentary manner

Sĕd'en-ta-ri-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being sedentary.

Sĕd'en-ta-ry, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of spiders, which rest motionless until their prey is entangled in their web. *Brande*

Sĕd'en-ta-ry (44), *a.* [Lat *sedentarius*, from *sedere*, to sit, Fr. *sédentaire*, Sp & It. *sedentario* See SEDENT.]

1. Accustomed to sit much or long, as, a *sedentary* man.

2. Requiring much sitting, as, a *sedentary* employment.

Any education that confined itself to *sedentary* pursuits was essentially imperfect *E Dowden*

3 Passed for the most part in sitting, as, a *sedentary* life

4 Inactive, motionless, sluggish. [*Rare.*] "The *sedentary* earth" *Milton*

The soul, considered abstractly from its passions, is of a remiss, *sedentary* nature *Spectator*

Se dĭ'rent, *n.* [Lat, they sat, from *sedere*, to sit.] A sitting, as of a court or other body.

'Tis pity we have not Burns's own account of that long *sederunt* *Prof Wilson*

Sĕdge (sĕj), *n.* [A-S *secg*, L Ger *segge*, Ir & Gael *seisg*, W *hèsg* (q. SEG.)] (*Bot.*) A plant of a family which includes a great number of species, found growing in dense tufts, generally in wet grounds The culms are triangular, and the leaves, which resemble those of grass, are usually rough upon the margins and keel *Gray*

☞ The name is especially applied to those of the genus *Carex*

Sĕdge'-bird, *n* (*Ornith.*) The sedge warbler

Sĕdged, *a* Composed of flags or sedge *Shak*

Sĕdge'-war'bler, *n* (*Ornith.*) A small European singing bird, of the family *Sylviadæ* the *Salicaria phragmitis* of Selby. It often builds its nest among reeds or tall aquatic plants *Jardine*

Sĕdg'y, *a* Overgrown with sedge.

On gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank *Shak*

Se-dĭl'i-um, *n.*; *pl* SE-DIL'I-Æ [Lat.]

1. (*Rom Antiq.*) One of a row of seats in the amphitheater

2. Hence, a seat in the chancel of a church near the altar, for a priest or deacon during the eucharistic service *Hook.*

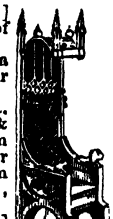

Sedilium (2)

Sĕd'i-ment, *n* [Fr *sediment*, It & Sp *sedimento*, Lat *sedimentum*, from *sedere*, to sit, to settle.] The matter which subsides to the bottom, from water or any other liquid, settlings, lees, dregs

Sĕd'i-mĕnt'a-ry, *a* [Fr *sedimentaire.*] Pertaining to sediment, formed by sediment, consisting of matter that has subsided

Sedimentary rocks (*Geol.*), those rocks which have been formed by materials deposited from a state of suspension in water

Se-dĭ'tion (se-dish'un), *n.* [Lat *seditio*, from *se*, *sed*, aside, and *itio*, a going, from *ire*, *itum*, to go; hence, originally, a going aside, hence, an insurrectionary separation, Fr *sédition*, Pr *sedicio*, Sp *sedicion*, It. *sedizione.*] The raising of commotion in a state, not amounting to insurrection, arousing of discontent against government, and disturbance of public tranquillity by speaking or circulating inflammatory publications, and the like, excitement of resistance to lawful authority "Noisy demagogues . . . accused of *sedition*" *Macaulay*

☞ *Sedition* is of the like tendency with treason but without the *overt acts* that are essential to the latter *Brande* See INSURRECTION

Syn.—Insurrection, tumult, uproar, riot, rebellion, revolt See INSURRECTION

Se-dĭ'tion a-ry, *n.* An inciter or promotor of sedition *Bp Hall*

Se-dĭ'tious (se-dish'us), *a.* [Lat. *seditiosus*, Fr *séditieux*, Sp *sedicioso*, It *sedizioso* See *supra.*]

1. Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, sedition, as, *seditious* behavior, *seditious* strife

2 Tending to excite sedition, as, *seditious* words

3. Disposed to arouse violent opposition to lawful authority, turbulent, factious, or guilty of sedition, as, *seditious* citizens

Se-dĭ'tious ly, *adv* In a seditious manner, with tumultuous opposition to law, in a manner to violate the public peace.

Se-dĭ'tious-ness, *n.* The quality of being seditious, the disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law, or the act of exciting such commotion.

Sĕd'litz Pow'ders (108). Certain powders intended to produce the same effect as Sedlitz water. They are composed of the tartrate of potassa and soda (Rochelle salt), with bicarbonate of soda in one paper, and tartaric acid in another. These are dissolved separately in water, and, when mixed, form an effervescing drink. *Brande*

Sĕd'litz Wa'ter. A saline, mineral water from Sedlitz, in Bohemia, often taken as an agreeable aperient. It contains the sulphates of magnesia and soda with carbonic acid. *Brande*

Se-dūce', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEDUCED (se dūst'), *p pr* & *vb n* SEDUCING] [Lat *seducere*, from *se*, aside, and *ducere*, to lead, It *seducere*, *sedurre*, Sp *seducir*, Pg *seduzir*, Pr & Fr *seduire*]

1 To draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty in any manner, to entice to evil, to lead astray, to tempt and lead to iniquity, to corrupt, to deprave.

Me the gold of France did not *seduce* *Shak*

2. To induce to surrender chastity.

Syn.—To allure, entice, tempt, attract, mislead, decoy, inveigle See ALLURE

Se-dūce'ment, *n.* 1. Act of seducing, seduction

2 The means employed to seduce, arts of enticing or corrupting, flattery, falsehood, and deception. *Pope*

Se dū'cer, *n* 1 One who seduces, a person who allures or entices to evil, a corrupter, specifically, one who prevails by art and persuasions over the chastity of a woman

2 That which leads astray, that which entices to evil.

He whose firm faith no reason could remove,
Will melt before that soft *seducer*, love *Dryden*

Se-dū'çi-ble, *a* [Sp *seducible*, It *seducibile.* See SEDUCE.] Capable of being seduced or led astray, corruptible

Se-dū'çing ly, *adv* In a seducing manner

Se duc'tion, *n* [Lat *seductio*, Fr *séduction*, Pr *seductio*, Sp. *seduccion*, It. *seduzione* See SEDUCE.]

1 The act of seducing, or of enticing from the path of duty, specifically, the act or crime of persuading a female to surrender her chastity

2 That which seduces, or is adapted or employed to seduce, means of leading astray, instrumentality to evil, as, the *seductions* of wealth

Se-dūc'tive, *a.* [Sp *seductivo*] Tending to lead astray, apt to mislead by flattering appearances

This may enable us to understand how *seductive* is the influence of example *Sir W Hamilton*

Se-dūc'tive ly, *adv* In a seductive manner.

Se-dūc'tress, *n* A female who seduces, a woman who misleads or leads astray

Se-dū'li ty, *n* [Lat *sedulitas*, It *sedulità* See *infra.*] The quality of being sedulous, diligent and assiduous application, constant attention, unremitting industry [*Obs or rare*]

The industrious bee, by his *sedulity* in summer, lives in honey all the winter *Feltham*

Sĕd'ū-lous, *a* [Lat *sedulus*, from *sedere*, to sit] Sitting close to an employment, hence, assiduous, diligent in application or pursuit, constant, steady, and persevering in business, or in endeavors to effect an object, steadily industrious, as, the *sedulous* bee.

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may lead to such an end? *L'Estrange*

Syn —Assiduous, diligent, industrious, laborious, unremitted

Sĕd'ū-lous-ly, *adv* In a sedulous manner, assiduously industriously, diligently

Sĕd'ū-lous-ness, *n* The quality of being sedulous, assiduity, assiduousness, steady diligence.

Sē'dum, *n.* [Lat *sedere*, to sit, from the manner in which the plants attach themselves to rocks and walls] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial, smooth-leaved plants, having cymose flowers, orpine, stone crop *Gray*

See, *n* [O Eng *se*, *sea*, *see*, O Fr *se*, *sed*, *sied*, *siet*, N Fr *siege*, Fr. Lat *sedes*, a seat, fr *sedere*, to sit]

1 A seat, a site, a place where sovereign power is exercised [*Obs.*]

Jove laughed on Venus from his sovereign *see* *Spenser*

2 Hence, specifically, (*a*) The seat of episcopal power, a diocese, the jurisdiction of a bishop (*b*) The seat of an archbishop, a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop, as, an archiepiscopal *see* (*c*) The seat, place, or office of the pope or Roman pontiff, as, the papal *see* (*d*) The pope or court of Rome, as, to appeal to the *see* of Rome.

Apostolic see See APOSTOLIC

See, *v. t* [*imp* SAW, *p p* SEEN, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* SEEING] [A-S *seon*, for *sehwan*, O Sax & O H Ger *sehan*, N H Ger *sehen*, Goth *saihwan*, D *zien*, L Ger. *seen*, O. Frios. & Icel. *sia*, Sw. *se*, Dan *see*]

1 To perceive by the eye, to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of, by the organs of sight, to behold, to descry.

I will now turn aside and *see* this great sight. *Ex.* iii 3.

2. To perceive by mental vision, to form an idea or conception of, to note with the mind; to discern; to distinguish, to understand, to comprehend.

Go, I pray thee, *see* whether it be well with thy brethren. *Gen.* xxxvii. 14

Who is so gross
As can not *see* this palpable device? *Shak*

3. To regard or look to; to take care of; to attend to, as to the execution or performance of something to beware.

See that ye fall not out by the way. *Gen.* xlv. 24

Give them first one simple idea, and *see* that they fully comprehend it before you go any further *Locke*

I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did not care to contradict him *Addison*

4. To have an interview with; especially, to make a call upon, to visit

And Samuel came no more to *see* Saul until the day of his death 1 *Sam.* xv. 35.

5 To fall in with, to meet or associate with; to have intercourse or communication with.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall *see* God. *Matt* v. 8.

6 To make acquaintance with, or experience of; to feel, to experience

Make us glad according to the days wherein thou hast afflicted us, and the years wherein we have *seen* evil *Ps.* xc. 15.

If a man keep my saying he shall never *see* death. *John* viii 51.

See, *v. i* 1. To have the power of sight, or of perceiving by the proper organs, to possess or employ the sense of vision.

2. To have intellectual apprehension, to penetrate, to understand, to discern,—often followed by a preposition, as *through* or *into*

Many sagacious persons will . . . *see* through all our fine pretensions *Tillotson.*

3 To be attentive, to pay regard, to take note, to give heed,—generally with *to*

☞ *Let me see, let us see*, are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject, or some scheme or calculation *See* is sometimes used imperatively for *look* — *To see about a thing*, to pay attention to it, to consider it

Seed, *n* [A-S *sæd*, from *sáwan*, to sow, Goth *seds*, *seths*, O Sax & Icel. *sâd*, Icel also *sâdi*, Dan & Sw *sâd*, D *zaad*, O H. Ger. *sât*, N H Ger *saat*]

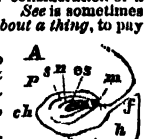

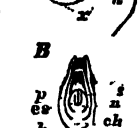

Seed

A section of anatropous seed; B, section of orthotropous seed; *r*, raphe; *h*, the future hilum; *f*, funiculus, connecting seed with placenta; *m*, micropyle or foramen of the ovule; *p*, primine; *s*, secundine; *n*, nucleus, *es*, endosperm, *ch*, chalaza

1 (*Bot*) The embryo, with its envelop or envelops, or the matured ovule, the growth of which gives origin to a new plant, as, an apple-*seed*, a currant *seed*.

☞ Several *seeds* often combine to form the fruit, as in the blackberry, the raspberry, and the like The *seed* has an outer and an inner coat, and, within these, the kernel or nucleus The kernel is either the embryo alone, or the embryo enclosed in the albumen, which is the material for the nourishment of the developing embryo The scar on a seed, left where the stem parted from it, is called the *hilum*, and the closed orifice of the ovule, the *micropyle*

And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding *seed*, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose *seed* is in itself *Gen* i 11

2 (*Physiol*) The generative fluid of the male, semen, sperm

3 That from which any thing springs, first principle, original, as, the *seeds* of virtue or vice

4. The principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters as a *seed* *Waller*

5 Progeny, offspring, children; descendants, as, the *seed* of Abraham, the *seed* of David.

☞ In this sense the word is applied to one person, or to any number collectively, and admits of the plural form, though rarely used in the plural

6. Race, generation, birth.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held *Waller*

Seed, *v. i.* 1. To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed.

Many interests have grown up, and *seeded*, and twisted their roots in the crevices of many wrongs *Landor*

2 To shed the seed. *Mortimer.*

Seed, *v t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb n* SEEDING] To sprinkle with seed, or as if with seed, to sow, to cover thinly with something scattered, to ornament with seed-like decorations. "A sable mantle *seeded* with waking eyes." *B. Jon.*

To seed down, to sow with grass-seed

Seed'-bŭd, *n* (*Bot*) The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo, the ovule

Seed'-cāke, *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds *Tusser.*

Seed'-cŏat, *n.* (*Bot*) The covering of a seed

Seed'-cŏd, *n.* A basket out of which grain or seed is sown, a seed-lip. *Halliwell.*

Seed'-cŏrn, *n.* Corn or grain for seed.

Seed'-down, *n* The down on vegetable seeds.

Seed'er, *n.* One who sows or plants seeds.

Seed'-fĭēld, } *n.* A field or garden for raising
Seed'-gär'den, } seed.

Seed'-grāin, *n.* Grain for seed, seed-corn.

Seed'-lăc, *n.* A species of lac. See LAC.

Seed'-lŏaf, *n.* (*Bot.*) A cotyledon; a seed-lobe.

Seed'ling, *n.* A plant reared from the seed, as dis-

tinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, or the like.

Seed'-lip, *n.* [Written also *seed-lop.*] [A-S. *sæd-leap*; from *sæd*, seed, and *leap*, basket.] A vessel in which a sower carries the seed to be scattered [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Seed'-lobe, *n.* (*Bot.*) A cotyledon, a seed leaf.

Seed'-lōp, *n.* The same as SEED-LIP, q. v.

Seed'ness, *n.* Seed time [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Seed'-oil, *n.* Oil expressed from the seeds of plants

Seed'-pēarl (-pĕrl), *n.* Small pearls, resembling seeds in size or form.

Seed'-plăt, } *n.* 1. The ground on which seeds are
Seed'-plŏt, } sown, to produce plants for transplanting

2. Hence, a nursery, a place where any thing is sown or planted for cultivation

Seeds'man, *n.*, *pl.* SEEDS'MEN A person who deals in seeds, also, a sower

Seed'-time, *n.* The season proper for sowing

While the earth remaineth, *seed-time* and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease *Gen.* viii. 22

Seed'-vĕs'sel, *n.* (*Bot.*) The case,—called also the *pericarp*—which contains the seeds, a pod

Seed'-wool, *n.* Cotton wool, not yet cleansed of its seeds. [*Southern States.*]

Seed'y, *a.* [*compar.* SEEDIER, *superl.* SEEDIEST.]

1. Abounding with seeds, bearing seeds, having run to seeds

2. Hence, having a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines,—applied to French brandy

3. Old and worn out, poor and miserable looking, shabbily clothed, shabby looking, as, he looked *seedy*, a *seedy* coat [*Colloq.*]

Little Flanigan here is a little *seedy*, as we say among us that practice the law *Goldsmith*

See'ing, *conj.*, but originally a *present participle.* [From *see.*] In view of the fact that, considering, taking into account that, inasmuch as, since,—often with *that.*

Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me? *Gen.* xxvi. 27

Now I know that thou fearest God, *seeing* thou hast not withheld thy son *Gen.* xxii. 12

Seek, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOUGHT (sawt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEEKING.] [O. Eng. *seken*, A-S. *sēcan*, *secean*, *sæcan*, O. Sax. *sōkian*, Goth. *sōkjan*, L. Ger. *soken*, D. *zoeken*, O. H. Ger. *suohhan*, M. H. Ger. *suochen*, N. H. Ger. *suchen*, Icel. *sōkia*, Sw. *soka*, Dan. *søge*, from A. S. *sacan*, to contend, strive, Goth. *sakan*, O. H. Ger. *suhhan*, Icel. *saka*, allied to Lat. *sequi*, to follow.]

1. To go in search or quest of, to look for, to search for, to try to find

The man asked him, saying, What *seekest* thou? And he said, I *seek* my brethren *Gen.* xxxvii. 15, 16

2. To inquire for, to ask for, to solicit, to endeavor to find or gain by any means

Others, tempting him, *sought* of him a sign *Luke* xi. 16

Seek, *v. i.* 1. To make search or inquiry, to endeavor to make discovery

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read *Is.* xxxiv. 16

2. To endeavor, to attempt, to strive

Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know
Their process, or the forms of law below *Dryden*

To seek after, to make pursuit of, to attempt to find or take.—*To seek for* to endeavor to find.—*To seek to*, to apply to, to resort to, to solicit, to court [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*—*To seek.* (*a*) Needing to seek or search, at a loss, without resource, destitute of knowledge or experience,—used adverbially. 'Unpracticed, unprepared and still *to seek*.' *Milton.* (*b*) To be sought, desiderated, as, a work of this sort is still *to seek.*

Seek'er, *n.* 1. One who seeks, an inquirer, as, a *seeker* of truth

2. One of a sect who profess no determinate religion *Johnson*

Seek'-sŏr'rōw, *n.* One who contrives to give himself vexation [*Obs.*] *Sidney*

Seel, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SELLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEELING.] [Fr. *siller*, *ciller*, from *cil*, Lat. *cilium*, an eyelash.]

1. To close the eyes of, to render incapable of seeing by sewing the eyelids together,—said of a hawk or other bird *Bacon*

Fools climb to fall: fond hopes, like *seeled* doves for want of better light, mount, till they end their flight with falling *J. Reading*

2. Hence, to shut the eyes of, to render blind

Cold death, with a violent fate, his sable eyes did *seel* *Chapman*

Seel, *v. i.* [Cf. L. Ger. *sielen*, to lead off water, Icel. *sila*, to furrow, cut, Fr. *siller*, to run ahead, to make head-way.] To incline to one side, to lean [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Seel, } *n.* The rolling or agitation of a ship in
Seel'ing, } a storm [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth*

Seel, *n.* [A-S. *sæl*, *sēl*, a good opportunity or occasion, prosperity, fr. *sæl*, good, prosperous, happy, Goth. *sēls*, Icel. *sæll.*] Time, opportunity, season,—applied especially to crops, as, hay-*seel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Seel'i-ly, *adv.* In a silly manner. [*Obs.*]

Seel'y, *a.* [A-S. *sælig*, O. H. Ger. *sālig*, N. H. Ger. *selig.* See *supra.*] [*Obs.*]

1. Lucky; fortunate; happy.

To get some *seely* home I had desire,
Loth still to warm me at another's fire. *Fairfax.*

2. Hence, inoffensive; artless, simple; foolish, silly. "A *seely* lamb." *Spenser.*

Seem, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEEMED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEEMING.] [Prov. Eng. *seem*, to think, imagine, O. Eng. *seem*, to become, befit, A-S. *sēman*, to judge, appease, Icel. *semma*, to make peace, moderate, Sw. *semja*, to reconcile, Goth. *samjan*, to please, Icel. *sōmat*, to become, beseem, Dan. *somme sig*, to become, to be decent, to beseem.] To appear, to have a show or semblance, to present an appearance, to look, to strike one's apprehension or fancy as being

Thou art not what thou *seem'st* *Shak.*

All *seemed* well pleased; all *seemed*, but were not all *Milton*

It seems, it has the appearance of truth or fact, it is understood as true, it is said

A prince of Italy, *it seems*, entertained his mistress on a great lake *Addison*

Syn.—To appear, look.—SEEM, APPEAR. To *appear* has reference to a thing's being presented to our view, as, the sun *appears*, to *seem* is connected with the idea of *semblance*, and usually implies an interference of our mind as to the probability of a thing's being so, as, a storm *seems* to be coming. 'The story *appears* to be true' means that the facts, as presented go to show its truth, "the story *seems* to be true" means it has the semblance of being so, and we infer that it is true. "His first and principal care being to *appear* unto his people such as he would have them be, and to be such as he *appeared*." *Sidney*

Ham. Ay, madam, it is common
Queen. If it be,
Why *seem* it so particular with thee?
Ham. *Seems*, madam! Nay, it is, I know not *seems*. *Shak.*

—SHOULD SEEM, WOULD SEEM. These phrases differ only in strength. We use "*should seem* when the case is so strong as to render the inference almost a *necessary* one; we use *would seem*' to express a prevailing *semblance* or probability with perhaps a slight implication that the case may be otherwise. Mr. Pickering supposed "*would seem* to be a peculiarity of America, it is used, however, by English writers in the sense given above.

Seem, *v. t.* To become, to befit, to beseem [*Obs.*]

Seem'er, *n.* One who seems, one who carries an appearance or semblance

Hence we shall see,
If power change purpose, what our *seemers* be *Shak.*

Seem'ing, *p. a.* Appearing like, having the semblance of, apparent, specious, as, *seeming* friendship, *seeming* truth

Seem'ing, *n.* 1. Appearance, show, semblance, fair appearance

These keep
Seeming and savor all the winter long *Shak.*

2. Opinion, apprehension, judgment [*Obs.*] "Nothing more clear to their *seeming*." *Hooker*

His persuasive words impregned
With reason to her *seeming* *Milton*

Seem'ing-ly, *adv.* In appearance, in show, in semblance, apparently, ostensibly

This the father *seemingly* complied with *Addison*

They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned causes *Atterbury*

Seem'ing-ness, *n.* Fair appearance, plausibility, semblance *Digby*

Seem'less, *a.* Unseemly, unfit, indecorous [*Obs.*]

Seem'li-ly, *adv.* In a seemly manner [*Obs.*]

Seem'li-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being seemly, comeliness, grace, fitness, propriety, decency, decorum. "When *seemliness* combines with portliness." *Camden*

Seem'ly, *a.* [*compar.* SEEMLIER, *superl.* SEEMLIEST.] [From *seem*, v. t., Dan. *sømmelig.*] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character, suitable, comely, becoming, fit

Give *seemly* answer to such persons *Shak.*

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and *seemlier* for Christian men than the hot pursuit of these controversies *Hooker*

Syn.—Becoming, fit, suitable, proper, appropriate, congruous, meet, decent, decorous

Seem'ly, *adv.* [*compar.* SEEMLIER, *superl.* SEEMLIEST.] In a decent or suitable manner

Suddenly a man before him stood,
Not rustic as before, but *seemlier* clad,
As one in city, court, or palace bred *Milton*

Seem'ly-hēd, *n.* [See HEAD and HOOD.] Comely or decent appearance [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Seen, *p. p.* of *see.* See SEE

Seen, *a.* Versed, skilled, accomplished. [*Obs.*]

Well *seen* in every science that mote be *Spenser*
Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen* *Dryden*

Seep, *v. i.* To run through fine pores, to flow gently, to ooze, to sipe [U. S.] *Bartlett*

Seep'y, *a.* Oozing, flowing gently or slowly,—applied to land under cultivation that is not well drained. [*Local U. S.*] *Bartlett*

Sē'er, *n.* One who sees, as, a *seer* of visions

Seer, *n.* [From *see.*] A person who foresees events, a prophet

Seer'ess, *n.* A female seer, a prophetess.

Seer'hănd, *n.* A kind of East Indian muslin particularly adapted for dresses, as retaining its clearness after being washed *Simmonds.*

Seer'ship, *n.* The office or quality of a seer.

Seer'sŭck-er, *n.* A thin linen fabric, made in the East Indies, having white stripes alternating with blue ones.

Seer'wood, *n.* [See SEAR.] Dry wood. [Written also *searwood.*]

See'saw, *n.* [Probably a reduplication of *saw*, expressing the motion to and fro, backward and forward, in the act of sawing. Cf. also Fr. *ci, ça; ci*, here, this, *ceci*, this, and *ça*, here, that.]

1. A play among children, in which two persons seated upon the opposite ends of a board which is supported in the middle, move alternately up and down

See-saw

2. A board adjusted for this purpose

3. A vibratory or reciprocating motion

He has been arguing in a circle; there is thus a *see-saw* between the hypothesis and fact *Sir W. Hamilton*

4. (*Whist playing.*) A certain mutual action of partners in support of each other *Hoyle.*

See'saw, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEESAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEESAWING.] To move with a reciprocating motion, to move backward and forward, or upward and downward

See'saw, *a.* Moving up and down or to and fro; having a reciprocating motion

Seethe, *v. t.* [*imp.* SEETHED (sŏd, *obs.*), *p. p.* SEETHED, SODDEN, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEETHING.] [A-S. *seodhan*, *siodhan*, O. H. Ger. *siudan*, N. H. Ger. *sieden*, D. *zieden*, Icel. *sōda*, Sw. *syuda*, Dan. *syde.*] To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil, as, to *seethe* flesh. [Written also *seeth.*]

Seethe, *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition, to be hot, to boil

Seeth'er, *n.* A pot for boiling things, a boiler

Se fī'tian, *n.* [Ar. *sefat*, qualification, attribute.] One of a sect of Mohammedans who hold peculiar opinions with respect to the eternal attributes of God, which they affirm, but who make no difference between the essential attributes and those of operation *Crang*

Sĕg, *n.* Sedge, also, the water flower de luce [*Obs.*]

Sĕg, *n.* [Probably from the root of Lat. *secare*, to cut.] A castrated bull [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Se gār', *n.* See CIGAR

Sĕg'gar, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *saggard*, the vessel in which crockery is taken to the oven for firing, *seggard*, a sort of riding surtout, contracted from *safeguard*, q. v.] A cylindrical case of fire clay, in which fine stone ware is baked [Written also *saggar.*] *Ure.*

Seg hōl' (seg gōl), *n.* (*Heb. Gram.*) A Hebrew vowel-point, or short vowel, thus [ ], indicating the sound of the English *e* in *men* *M. Stuart.*

Sĕg'hol ate, *a.* Marked with a seghol

Sĕg'hol-ate, *n.* (*Heb. Gram.*) A dissyllable noun, with a seghol in each syllable *Nordheimer.*

Sĕg'ment, *n.* [Fr. *segment*, Sp. & It. *segmento*, Lat. *segmentum*, from *secare*, to cut, cut off.]

1. One of the parts into which any body naturally separates or is divided, a part divided or cut off, a section, a portion, as, a *segment* of an orange, or of a compound or divided leaf

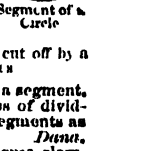
Segment of a Circle

2. (*Geom.*) A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane, especially, that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by the chord

Segment of a sphere, the part of a sphere cut off by a plane, or included between two parallel planes

Seg mĕnt'al, *a.* Relating to, or being, a segment.

Sĕg'men tā'tion, *n.* The act or process of dividing into segments; a self division into segments as a result of growth *Dana.*

Sĕg'ni tūde, } *n.* [Lat. *segnitas*, from *segnis*, slow,
Sĕg'ni-ty, } sluggish.] Sluggishness, dullness, inactivity [*Obs.*]

Segno (sān'yo), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A sign,—abbreviated to 𝄋

Al segno to the sign, as a direction return to the sign.—*Dal segno*, from the sign, as a direction, repeat from the sign

Sĕg're-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEGREGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEGREGATING.] [Lat. *segregare*, *segregatum*, from *se*, aside, and *gregare*, to collect into a flock or herd, from *grex*, *gregis*, a flock or herd; It. *segregare*, Sp. & Pg. *segregar*, Pr. *segreguar*, Fr. *segreger.*] To separate from others; to set apart

They are *segregated*, Christians from Christians, under odious designations *I. Taylor.*

Sĕg're-gāte, *v. t.* (*Crystallog.*) To separate from a mass and collect together about centers or along lines of fracture, as in the process of crystallization or solidification. *Dana.*

Sĕg're-gate, *a.* [Lat. *segregatus*, p. p. of *segregare.* See *supra.*] Separate; select. [*Obs.*]

Segregate polygamy (*Polygamia segregata*, Linnæus)

(*Bot*), a mode of inflorescence when several florets comprehended within a common calyx are furnished also with proper perianths.

Sĕg're-gā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *segregatio*, Fr. *ségrégation*, Sp. *segregacion*]

1. The act of segregating, or the state of being segregated, separation from others, a parting

2 (*Crystallog*) Separation from a mass and gathering about centers or into cavities at hand through cohesive attraction or the crystallizing process, and due to the natural tendency of matter of a kind to collect together. *Dana*

Sĕid (Synop, § 130), *n* [Ar, prince] A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and his nephew Ali *Malcom*

Seid'lĭtz (sĭd'lĭts) See SEDLITZ

Sēign-ĕŭ'ri-al (seen yŭ'), *a.* [Fr, from *seigneur* See SEIGNIOR]

1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor, manorial

2 Vested with large powers, independent

Sēign'ior (seen'yur), *n* [Fr *seigneur*, O Fr *seignor*, Pr. *senher*, *senhor*, Pg *senhor*, Sp *señor*, It *segnore*, *signore*, from Lat *senior*, elder, compar of *senex*, *senis*, old] A lord, the lord of a manor, —the English equivalent of the Spanish *Señor* and Italian *Signor*, which are titles of address corresponding to *Sir* or *Mr.* See SIGNOR

Grand Seignior, the sultan of Turkey

Sēign'ior age (seen'yur, 45), *n* [Fr *seigneuriage*, O Fr. *seignorage*, Pr *senhoratge*, Sp *señorage*, It *segnoraggio*, *signoraggio*]

1 Something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative, specifically, a certain toll or deduction on bullion brought to a mint to be coined, designed originally to defray the expenses of coinage, but afterward made a branch of royal revenue This deduction is still made, with certain modifications of the original system, at governmental mints

If government however throws the expense of coinage as is reasonable, upon the holders by making a charge to cover the expense (which is done by giving back rather less in coin than has been received in bullion and is called levying a *seigniorage*"), the coin will rise to the extent of the *seignior age* above the value of the bullion *J S Mill*

2. More generally, profit, as the money paid on a copyright by a publisher to an author [*Law*]

Sēign'ior-al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a seignior or lord "Kingly or *seigniorial* patronage" *Burke*

Sēign'ior-al ty, *n.* The territory or authority of a seignior or lord *Milman*

Sēign ĭō'ri-al, *a* The same as SEIGNIORIAL

Sēign'ior ize (seen'yur ĭz), *v t.* To lord it over [*Obs*] *Halifax*

Sēign'ior-y (seen'yur-ĭ), *n* [Fr *seigneurie*, O Fr *seignorie*, Pr & Pg *senhoria*, Sp *señoria*, It *segnoria*, *signoria*]

1. The power or authority of a lord, dominion

O'Neal never had any *seignory* over that country but what he got by encroachment upon the English *Spenser*

2 A lordship, a manor *Davies*

Sēine (seen), *n.* [Fr *seine*, A S *segene*, It & Lat *sagena*, Gr σαγηνη. Cf. SEAN] A large net for catching fish.

Seine-boat, a fishing-boat used on the west coast of England to carry the large seine or casting-net *Simmonds*

Sēin'er, *n.* A fisher with a seine or net [*Rare*]

Sēiz'in, *n* The same as SEIZIN See SEIZIN

Seĭs'mal, } *a* [From Gr σεισμος, earthquake, from
Seĭs'mic, } σειειν, to shake] Of, or pertaining to, an earthquake "The *seismic* area, the tract on the earth's surface within which an earthquake is felt" *Bragley*

Seismic vertical, the point upon the earth's surface vertically over the center of effort or focal point where the earthquake's impulse proceeds, or the vertical line connecting these two points *Bragley*

Seĭs'mo-grăph, *n* [From Gr σεισμός, earthquake, and γραφειν, to describe] An electro magnetic apparatus for registering the shocks and undulatory motions of an earthquake *Sir D Brewster*

Seĭs'mo-grăph'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to, or indicated by, a seismograph

Seĭs-mŏl'o-gy, *n* [From σεισμός, earthquake, and λόγος, discourse] The science of earthquakes

Seĭs mŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr σεισμος, a shaking, an earthquake, and μετρον, measure] An instrument for measuring the duration and force of an earthquake, and like concussions

Seĭs-mŏm'e-try, *n* [See *supra*] The mensuration of such phenomena of earthquakes as can be expressed in numbers, or by their relation to the co-ordinates of space *Bragley*

Seĭs'mo-scōpe, *n.* [From Gr σεισμος, earthquake, and σκοπειν, to view] A seismometer

Sē'ĭ ty, *n* [Lat *se*, one's self] Something peculiar to a man's self [*Rare*] *Tatler*

Sēiz'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being seized, liable to be taken

Sēize, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* SEIZED, *p pr* & *vb n.* SEIZING] [Fr *saisir*, O Fr. *seisir*, Pr *sazir*, It *sagire*, from O H Ger *sazjan*, to set, *bi-sazjan*, N H Ger *beset-en*, to occupy, to seize]

1 To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on; to gripe or grasp suddenly

Seek you to seize and gripe into your hands
The royalties and rights of banished Hereford? *Shak*

2. To take possession of by force, with or without right.

At last they seize
The scepter, and regard not David's son. *Milton.*

3 To invade suddenly, to take hold of, to come upon suddenly, as, a fever *seizes* a patient.

Hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul *Pope*

4 To take possession of by virtue of a warrant or legal authority, as, the sheriff *seized* the debtor's goods

5. To fasten, to fix

As when a bear hath *seized* his cruel claws
Upon the carcass of some beast too weak *Spenser*

6 To reach, to attain to

I or by no means the high bank he could *seize* *Spenser*

7 (*Naut*) To bind or fasten together, as ropes

☞ It is to be observed that this word, in writers on law, is usually written *seise*, as also, in composition, *dissaise*, *disseisin*, *redisseise* But, except in law, it is usually or always written *seize* It is desirable that the orthography should be uniform

To be seized of, to have possession, as A B was *seized* and possessed *of* the manor of Dale "Whom age might see *seized of* what youth made prize" *Chapman* — *To seize on* or *upon*, to fall on and grasp, to take hold on, to take possession

Syn.— To catch, grasp, clutch, snatch, apprehend, arrest, take, capture

Sēiz'er, *n* One who, or that which, seizes

Sēiz'in, *n* [Fr *saisine*, O. Fr *saisine*, Pr *sazina*, It *sagina* See SEIZE]

1 (*Law*) Possession, possession of an estate of freehold It may be either in *deed* or in *law* the former when there is actual possession, the latter, when there is a right to such possession by construction of law In some of the States seizin means merely *ownership* *Blount* *Bouvier* *Burrill*

2 The act of taking possession [*Obs*]

3 The thing possessed, possession. *Hale*

Livery of seizin See LIVERY

☞ Written also *seizen* See Note under SEIZE *supra*

Sēiz'ing, *n.* 1 The act of taking or grasping suddenly

2 (*Naut*) (*a*) The operation of fastening together ropes with a cord (*b*) The cord or cords used for such fastening

Sēiz'or, *n* (*Law*) One who seizes, or takes possession

Sēiz'ure (seez'yur), *n* 1 The act of seizing, or the state of being seized, sudden and violent grasp or gripe, a taking into possession as, the *seizure* of a thief, the *seizure* of a town by an enemy, the *seizure* of a throne by a usurper

2 Retention within one's grasp or power possession "And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth" *Dryden*

3 That which is seized, or taken possession of, thing laid hold of or possessed

Sē'jant, } *a* [Fr *séant*, p pr of
Sē'jeant, } *seoir*, Lat *sedere*, to sit] (*Her*) Sitting, —applied to a lion or other beast

Sejant rampant, sitting with the fore feet lifted up *Wright*

Se-join', *v t* [Lat *sejungere*, from *se*, aside, and *jungere*, to join, Fr *joindre*] To separate [*Obs*]

Se jū'gous (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *sejugis* (*se currus*), a team of six horses, from *sex*, six, and *jugum*, yoke, team] (*Bot*) Having six pairs of leaflets, as some pinnate leaves *Martyn*

Se jūne'tion, *n* [Lat *sejunctio* See SEJOIN] The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined, disjunction, a disuniting, separation [*Obs*]

Se jūn'gi-ble, *a* [From Lat *sejungere* See SEJOIN] Capable of being disjointed [*Obs*]

Sēke, *a* Sick [*Obs*] See SICK *Chaucer*

Sē'kos, *n* [Gr σηκός, a pen, a sacred inclosure, a shrine] A place in a pagan temple in which were inclosed the images of the deities

Se lā'cian, *n* [Gr σέλαχος, a fish having cartilages instead of bones] (*Ichth*) One of a tribe of cartilaginous fishes, including the ray and the shark

Sĕl'ăh, *n* [Heb *selah*, from *salâh*, to repose, to be silent] (*Script*) A word of doubtful meaning, occurring very frequently in the Psalms, by some supposed to signify silence or a pause in the musical performance of the song, by others, to indicate special attention to the subject

Sĕl'e quth, *a* [A S *seldcûth*, *seldcûdh*, from *seld*, rare, and *cûdh*, known] Rarely known, unusual, uncommon [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Sĕld, *a.* [See SELDOM] Rare, uncommon, unusual [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Sĕld, *adv* Rarely, seldom [*Obs*] *Fairfax*

Sĕl'dŏm, *a* Rare, unfrequent [*Rare*] "A suppressed and *seldom* anger" *Jer Taylor*

Sĕl'dŏm, *adv* [A-S *seldan*, *seldon*, *seldum*, *seld*, Icel *sialdan*, Dan *sielden*, Sw *sällan*, O Fries *selden*, *sielden*, L Ger *selden*, D *zelden*, O H Ger *seltan*, N H. Ger. *selten*] Rarely, not often, not frequently

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one *Hooker*

Sĕl'dŏm-ness, *n.* Rareness, infrequency; uncommonness [*Rare*] *Hooker.*

Sĕld'-seen, *a.* Seldom seen [*Obs.*]

Sĕld'-shŏwn, *a.* [Sax. *seld* and *shown.*] Rarely shown or exhibited. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Se lĕct', *v t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* SELECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SELECTING.] [Lat. *seligere*, *selectum*, from *se*, aside, apart, and *legere*, to gather] To choose and take from a number, to take by preference from among others, to pick out, to cull; as, to *select* the best authors for perusal. "One peculiar nation to *select*" *Milton.*

Se-lĕct', *a.* [Lat *selectus*, part. of *seligere*; Sp, *selecto*, It *seletto*] Taken from a number by preference, more valuable or excellent than others; of special value or excellence, nicely chosen, selected, preferable, choice

A few *select* spirits had separated from the crowd, and formed a fit audience round a far greater teacher. *Macaulay.*

Syn.— Selected, chosen, picked, choice

Se-lĕct'ed-ly, *adv.* With care and selection. [*Rare*] *Haywood.*

Se lĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat *selectio*, Fr. *sélection*, Sp. *seleccion*]

1 The act of selecting, or the state of being selected, choice, by preference, from many others; a taking from another by preference.

2. That which is selected, something chosen or culled, also, the collection of things culled, as, a choice *selection* of books.

Se-lĕct'ive, *a* Selecting, tending to select. [*Rare*]

Se lĕct'măn, *n*, *pl* SE-LĔCT'MĔN [From *select* and *man*] A town officer chosen annually, in the New England States, to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, &c The number is usually from three to seven in each town, and these constitute a kind of executive authority.

The system of delegated town action was then, perhaps, the same which was defined in an "order made in 1635 by the inhabitants of Charlestown at a full meeting for the government of the town, by *selectmen*" the name presently extended throughout New England to municipal governors. *Palfrey*

Se lĕct'ness, *n.* The state of being select or well chosen

Se lĕc'tor, *n* [Lat] One who selects or chooses.

Se lē'ni-ate, *n.* (*Chem*) A compound of selenic acid with a base

Se-lĕn'ĭc, *a* [Fr *selenique*]

1 Pertaining to the moon, lunar

2 (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, selenium, as, *selenic* acid, which is composed of one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen

Sĕl'e-nide, *n* (*Chem*) A compound of selenium with a metal, or some other body which may take the place of a metal.

Sĕl'e nĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Fr *seléniſere*, from *selenium* and Lat *ferre*, to bear] Containing or affording selenium, as, *seleniferous* ores *Graham*

Se lē'ni oŭs, *a* [Fr *sélénieux*] (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from selenium, —said of an acid composed of one equivalent of selenium and two of oxygen

Sĕl'e-nite, *n.* [Fr *sélénite*, Lat. *selenites*, Gr σεληνιτης (sc. λιθος), from σεληνη, the moon, —so called from a resemblance in luster or appearance to the moon]

1 (*Min*) A variety of sulphate of lime or gypsum, occurring in transparent crystals, or crystalline masses *Dana.*

2 (*Chem.*) A compound of selenious acid with a base

Sĕl'e nĭt'ĭc, } *a* Pertaining to selenite, resem
Sĕl'e nĭt'ic al, } bling or containing selenite, or partaking of its nature and properties

Se-lē'ni ŭm, *n* [N Lat, from Gr σελήνη, the moon, so called from its resemblance to *tellurium*, from *tellus*, the earth] (*Chem*) An elementary substance, allied to sulphur, having a dark-brown color, with a metallic luster It passes into vapor at 650° Fahrenheit, producing the odor of decaying horseradish *Graham.*

Sĕl'e-nĭ'u-rĕt, *n* (*Chem*) A compound of selenium with some other element, as, a *seleniuret* of ethyle *Gregory*

Sĕl'e-nĭ'ū rĕt-ed, *a* (*Chem*) Containing, combined with, or impregnated with, selenium, as, *seleniureted* hydrogen

Se-lē'no-pĕn'trĭc, *a* [Gr. σελήνη, the moon, and κεντρον, center] As seen or estimated from the center of the moon *Dana.*

Sĕl'e-nŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One skilled in selenography, or a description of the moon's surface *Wright.*

Sĕl'e-no-grăph'ĭc, } *a* [Fr *sélénographique*,
Sĕl'e-no-grăph'ĭc-al, } It. & Sp. *selenografico.*] Belonging to selenography.

Sĕl'e-nŏg'ra-phist, *n.* A selenographer

Sĕl'e-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Fr *sélénographie*, It & Sp. *selenografia*, from Gr. σελήνη, the moon, and γραφειν, to describe] A description of the surface of the moon, —corresponding to *geography* in respect to the earth *Brande.*

Sĕlf, *a* [Used chiefly in composition] [A-S *self*, *sylf*, *self*, *seolf*, O Sax *self*, O Fries *self*, *selva*, D. *zelf*, Dan *selv*, Sw. *själf*, Icel *sjálfr*, O. H. Ger. *selb*, N H Ger *selb*, *selber*, *selbst*, Goth *silba*, *silbô*, probably contracted from *si liba*, from *si*, one's self, and *lip*, body, life, having one's own body] Particular, very, identical. [*Obs.*] "On these *self* hills" *Raleigh.*

Shoot another arrow that *self* way. *Shak.*
At that *self* moment enters Palamon *Dryden*

☞ In this sense, *self* is an adjective, and is now obsolete, except when followed by *same*, as, on the *self-same* day, the *self-same* hour, the *self-same* thing

Sĕlf, *n.*; *pl* **sĕlves**. **1.** The individual as an object to his own reflective consciousness, the man viewed by his own cognition as the subject of all his mental phenomena, the agent in his own activities, the subject of his own feelings, and the possessor of capacities and character, a person as a distinct individual, a being regarded as having personality, the *Ego* of philosophers.

A man's *self* may be the worst fellow to converse with in the world *Pope*

The *self*, the I, is recognized in every act of intelligence as the subject to which that act belongs It is I that perceive I that imagine, I that remember, I that attend, I that compare, I that feel, I that will, I that am conscious *Sir W Hamilton*

2 Hence, personal interest, or love of private interest, selfishness

The fondness we have for *self* furnishes another long rank of prejudices *Watts*

☞ *Self* is united to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction Thus, for emphasis, I *myself* will write, I will examine for *myself*, thou *thyself* shalt go, thou shalt see for *thyself*, you *yourself* shall write, you shall see for *yourself*, he *himself* shall write, he shall examine for *himself*, she *herself* shall write, she shall examine for *herself*, the child *itself* shall be carried, it shall be present *itself* It is also used *reflexively* as, I abhor *myself*, thou enrichest *thyself*, he loves *himself*, she admires *herself*, it pleases *itself*, we value *ourselves*, ye hurry *yourselves*, they see *themselves* *Himself*, *herself*, *themselves*, are used in the nominative case, as well as in the objective "Jesus *himself* baptized not, but his disciples *John* iv 2

☞ *Self* is used in the formation of innumerable compounds, usually of very obvious signification in most of which it denotes either the agent or the object of the action expressed by the word with which it is joined, or the person in behalf of whom it is performed, or the person or thing to, for, or towards whom or which a quality, attribute, or feeling expressed by the following word belongs, is directed, or is exerted, or from which it proceeds, or it denotes the subject of, or object affected by, such action, quality, attribute, feeling, and the like, as *self-abandoning self abnegation, self-abhorring self-absorbed self accusing, self adjusting, self-balanced, self-boasting self-canceled, self-combating self condemned, self-conflict, self-conquest, self-constituted, self consumed, self-contempt, self-controlled self deceiving, self-denying, self-destroyed, self-disclosure, self-display self-dominion, self doomed self-elected self-evolved self-exalting self-excusing, self-exile, self-fed, self fulfillment self-governed, self-harming, self-helpless, self-humiliation self idolized, self-inflicted self instruction, self-invited self judging, self-justification, self-loathing, self-loving, self-maintenance, self-mastered, self-perfect, self-pleasing self-perpetuation, self-preserving, self-questioned self relying, self-restraining, self revelation self ruined self-satisfaction self-support, self-sustained, self-tormenting, self-troubling self trust, self-tuition, self upbraiding, self-valuing, self-worshiping* and very many others

Sĕlf'-a-bāsed' (-ə bāst'), *a* Humbled by conscious guilt or shame

Sĕlf'-a-bāse'ment, *n* Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame

Sĕlf'-a-bās'ing, *a* Humbling by the conscious ness of guilt or by shame

Sĕlf'-ab-hŏr'rençe, *n* Abhorrence of one's self

Sĕlf'-a-būse', *n* **1** The abuse of one's own person or powers

2 Masturbation, onanism, self pollution

Sĕlf'-ăct'ing, *a* Acting of or by itself, — said especially of a machine or mechanism which is made to perform of or for itself what is usually done by human agency, as, a *self acting* feed apparatus, a *self-acting* mule, a *self acting* press

Sĕlf'-ăc'tion, *n.* Action by, or originating in, one's self

Sĕlf'-ăct'ive, *a.* Acting of itself, without depending on other agents for conditions or incitements

Sĕlf'-ac tĭv'i ty, *n* The quality of being self active, self motion, or the power of moving one s self without foreign or external aid

Sĕlf'-ăd'mi rā'tion, *n* Admiration of one's self

Sĕlf'-af fāirs', *n pl* One's own affairs, one's own private business *Shak*

Sĕlf'-af frighť'ed (-af frīt'ed) *a* Frightened at one's self *Shak*

Sĕlf'-ag-grăn'dize-ment, or **Sĕlf'-ăg'gran dize-ment**, *n* The aggrandizement or exaltation of one's self

Sĕlf'-an-nĭ'hi lā'ted, *a.* Annihilated by one's self

Sĕlf'-an-nĭ'hi-lā'tion, *n* Annihilation by one's own acts, annihilation of one's natural desires.

Sĕlf'-ap-plause', *n.* Applause of one's self

Sĕlf'-ap plȳ'ing, *a.* Applying to, or by, one's self

Sĕlf'-ap-prov'ing (-prōov'-), *a* Approving one's own action or character

One *self-approving* hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas *Pope*

Sĕlf'-as-sĕrt'ing, *a* Asserting one's self, or one's own rights or claims, hence, putting one's self forward in a confident or assuming manner, or as if by right.

Sĕlf'-as-sĕr'tion, *n.* The act of asserting one's self, or one's own rights or claims, a putting one's self forward in a confident or assuming manner.

Sĕlf'-as-sūmed', *a.* Assumed by one's own act, or without authority.

Sĕlf'-as-sured' (-shurd'), *a.* Assured by one's self.

Sĕlf'-at-trăct'ive, *a.* Attractive by one's self

Sĕlf'-bān'ished (-bān'isht), *a.* Exiled voluntarily.

Sĕlf'-be-gŏt'ten (-gŏt'tn), *a.* Begotten by one's self, or one's powers

Sĕlf'-bŏrn, *a* Born or produced by one's self

Sĕlf'-çĕn'tered, } *a* Centered in itself, or in one's
Sĕlf'-çĕn'tred, } self

The earth *self centered* and unmoved *Dryden*

Sĕlf'-çĕn'ter-ing, }
Sĕlf'-çĕn'tring, } *a* Centering in one's self

Sĕlf'-çen trā'tion, *n.* The state or quality of being self-centered

Sĕlf'-chăr'i ty, *n* Love of one s self

Sĕlf'-com-mānd', *n* Control over one's own feelings, temper, &c , self control

Sĕlf'-com mūne', *n* Self communion [*Poet*]

Sĕlf'-com-mū'ni ca tĭve, *a* Imparting or communicating by its own powers

Sĕlf'-com-mūn'ion, *n* Communion with one's self, thoughts about one's self

Sĕlf'-com plā'çen çy, *n* Satisfaction in one's own character, performances, &c *Foster*

Sĕlf'-con-çĕit', *n* Conceit of one s self, a high opinion of one's powers or endowments, vanity

Sĕlf'-con çĕit'ed, *a* Having a high or overween ing opinion of one's own person or merits, vain, conceited

Sĕlf'-con çĕit'ed-ness, *n* An overweening opinion of one's own person or accomplishments vanity

Sĕlf'-con çĕrn', *n* Concern for one's self

Sĕlf'-cŏn'dem nā'tion, *n* Condemnation by one's own conscience

Sĕlf'-cŏn'fi dençe, *n* Confidence in one's own opinion or powers, without extraneous aid reliance upon one's own powers, self reliance "A feeling of *self-confidence* which supported and sustained him" *B Disraeli*

Sĕlf'-cŏn'fi-dent, *a* Confident of one's own strength or powers, relying on the correctness of one's own judgment, or the competence of one s own powers without other aid

Sĕlf'-cŏn'fi dent-ly, *adv* With self confidence

Sĕlf'-cŏn'scioŭs (-kŏn'shus), *a*

1 Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, one s self

2 Conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others

3 Estimating too highly one's capacities, claims, or importance

Sĕlf'-cŏn'scioŭs ness, *n* **1** The act or capacity of being self conscious

2 Consciousness of one s self as an object of the observation of others

Sĕlf'-con-sĭd'er ing, *a* Considering in one's own mind, deliberating

Sĕlf'-con sĭst'en-çy, *n.* The state or quality of being self consistent

Sĕlf'-con sĭst'ent, *a* Consistent with one' self, or with itself, not deviating from the ordinary standard by which the conduct is guided, logically consistent throughout

Sĕlf'-con sūm'ing, *a* Consuming one's self, or itself

Sĕlf'-cŏn'tra dĭc'tion, *n* The act of contradicting itself or themselves, repugnancy in conceptions or in terms a proposition consisting of two members, one of which contradicts the other as, to be and not to be at the same time is a *self contradiction*

Sĕlf'-cŏn'tra-dĭct'o ry, *a* Contradicting itself or themselves

Sĕlf'-con-trōl', *n* Control of one's self, restraint exercised over one's self, self command

Sĕlf'-con vĭct'ed, *a* Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, or avowal

Sĕlf'-con vĭc'tion, *n* Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge, or confession

Sĕlf'-cre āt'ed, *a* Created by one s self, not formed or constituted by another

Sĕlf'-cŭlt'ūre (53), *n* Culture, training, or education of one s self

Sĕlf'-de çĕit', *n* Deception respecting one's self, or that originates from one's own mistake, self deception

Sĕlf'-de-çĕived', *a* Deceived or misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error

Sĕlf'-de çĕp'tion, *n* Deception concerning one's self, proceeding from one's own mistake

Sĕlf'-de fĕnse', } *n* The act of defending one's
Sĕlf'-de-fĕnçe', } own person, property, or reputation, as, a man may be justified in killing another in *self defense*

Sĕlf'-de fĕn'sive, *a.* Tending to defend one's self

Sĕlf'-dĕg'ra dā'tion, *n* The act or effect of lowering or debasing one's self *Stearns*

Sĕlf'-de-lā'tion, *n* [See DELATION] Accusation of one's self "Bound to inform against himself, to be the agent of the most rigid *self-delation*" *Milman*

Sĕlf'-de lū'sion, *n* The delusion of one's self, or respecting one's self

Sĕlf'-de nī'al, *n* The denial of one's self, the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires

Sĕlf'-de-nȳ'ing ly, *adv.* In a self-denying manner.

Sĕlf'-de-pĕnd'ent, } *a.* Depending on one's self.
Sĕlf'-de-pĕnd'ing, }

Sĕlf'-dĕr'e-lĭc'tion, *n* Desertion of one's self

Sĕlf'-de-stroy'er, *n.* One who destroys himself

Sĕlf'-de strŭc'tion, *n* The destruction of one's self, voluntary destruction.

Sĕlf'-de-strŭc'tĭve, *a* Tending to the destruction of one s self

Sĕlf'-de tĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n* Determination by one's own self, or determination of one's acts or states without the necessitating force of motives, — applied to the voluntary power or activity

Sĕlf'-de tĕr'min ing, *a* Capable of self determination, as, the *self-determining* power of the will

Sĕlf'-de vĭsed' (-de vīzd'), *a* Devised by one's self *Baxter.*

Sĕlf'-de-vōt'ed, *a* Devoted in person, or voluntarily devoted

Sĕlf'-de vōte'ment, *n* The devoting of one's person and services voluntarily to any difficult or hazardous employment [*Rare*]

Sĕlf'-de vō'tion, *n* The act of devoting one's self, willingness to sacrifice one's own advantage or happiness for the sake of others

Sĕlf'-de vour'ing, *a* Devouring one's self, or it self *Denham.*

Sĕlf'-dĭf-fū'sĭve, *a* Having power to diffuse itself diffusing itself *Norris*

Sĕlf'-dĭs'ci plĭne, *n* Correction or government of one's self for the sake of improvement

Sĕlf'-dis trŭst', *n* Want of confidence in one's self *Huntington*

Sĕlf'-ĕd'ū-cā'ted, *a* Educated by one's own efforts

Sĕlf'-e lĕct'ĭve *a* Having the right to elect one's self, or, as a body, of electing its own members

Sĕlf'-en joy'ment, *n* Internal satisfaction or pleasure

Sĕlf'-es teem', *n* The esteem or good opinion of one's self, complacency

Sĕlf'-ĕs'ti mā'tion *n* The esteem or good opinion of one's self *Milner*

Sĕlf'-ĕv'i-dençe, *n* The quality of being self evident

Sĕlf'-ĕv'i-dent, *a* Evident without proof or reasoning producing certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind, as, a *self evident* proposition or truth

Sĕlf'-ĕv'i dent ly, *adv* By means of self evidence.

Sĕlf'-ĕv'o lū'tion *n* Evolution of one's self, development by inherent power or activity

Sĕlf'-ĕx'al tā'tion (-egz'), *n* The exaltation of one's self *Scott*

Sĕlf'-ex ăm'i-nant (-egz'), *n* One who examines himself

The humiliated *self-examinant* feels that there is evil in our nature as well as good *Coleridge*

Sĕlf'-ex ăm'i nā'tion (-egz'), *n* An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, and motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties

Sĕlf'-ex ĭst'ençe (-egz'), *n* Inherent existence, the existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause, — an attribute peculiar to God *Blackmore.*

Sĕlf'-ex ĭst'ent (-egz') *a* Existing of or by himself, independent of any other being as, God is the only *self existent* being

Sĕlf'-ex-plāin'ing *a* Explaining itself, capable of being understood without explanation

Sĕlf'-ex-pōs'ure (-ks pozh'ŭr), *n* The act of laying one's self open, as to danger, &c

Sĕlf'-ex-ŭlt'ing (-egz'), *a* Exulting in one's self

Sĕlf'-flăt'ter ing, *a* Flattering one's self

Sĕlf'-flăt'ter y, *n* Flattery of one s self

Sĕlf'-glō'ri oŭs, *a* Springing from vain glory or vanity, vain boastful *Dryden*

Sĕlf'-gŏv'ern ment, *n* **1** The government of one's self self control

2 Hence government by the mass of a nation, or the people, democracy

But I say to you and to our whole country and to all the crowned heads and aristocratic powers and feudal systems that exist that it is to *self government* the great principle of popular representation and administration — the system that lets in all to participate in the counsels that are to assign the good or evil to all — that we may owe what we are, and what we hope to be *D Webster*

Sĕlf'-grăt'ū lā'tion, *n* Gratulation of one's self.

Sĕlf'-hēal, *n* (*Bot*) A labiate plant of the genus *Prunella* (*P vulgaris*), formerly supposed to possess medicinal properties, found in Europe and America heal all

Sĕlf'-hēal'ing, *a* Having the power or property of healing itself, as, the *self healing* power of living animals and vegetables is a property as wonderful as it is indicative of divine goodness

Sĕlf'-hĕlp, *n* Assistance of, or by, one's self; the use of one's own powers to attain one's ends

Sĕlf'-hŏm'i çĭde, *n* The killing of one's self; suicide *Halewill.*

Sĕlf'hŏod, *n* Existence as a separate self or independent person, conscious personality, individuality [*Rare*] *Bib. Sacra.*

Sĕlf'-ĭg'no-rançe, *n.* Ignorance of one's own character

Sĕlf'-ĭg'no-rant, *a.* Ignorant of one's self.
Sĕlf'-im-pärt'ing, *a.* Imparting by its own powers and will. *Norris.*
Sĕlf'-im-pôr'tance, *n.* Exaggerated estimate of one's own importance or merit, especially as manifested by the conduct or manners.
Sĕlf'-im pôr'tant, *a* Having and manifesting an exaggerated idea of one's own importance or merit.
Sĕlf'-im-pōsed', *a* Voluntarily taken on one's self; as, *self imposed* tasks
Sĕlf'-im pōst'ūre (53), *n.* Imposture practiced on one's self *South*
Sĕlf'-in'dig-nā'tion, *n.* Indignation at one's own character or actions

Thou hast an opportunity to exercise opposite and more mixed affections; such as *self-indignation* *Baxter.*

Sĕlf'-in dŭl'gence, *n.* Free indulgence of one's appetites or passions
Sĕlf'-in-dŭl'gent, *a* Indulging one's self, freely gratifying one's passions, desires, and the like
Sĕlf'-in'suf-fĭ'cien cy (fish'en sĭ), *n* Insufficiency of one's self
Sĕlf'-in'ter-est, *n* Private interest, the interest or advantage of one's self
Sĕlf'-in'ter est ed, *a* Having self-interest, particularly concerned for one's self
Sĕlf'-in'vo-lū'tion, *n* Involution in one's self, hence, abstraction of thought, reverie
Sĕlf'ish, *a* **1.** Supremely caring for one's self, regarding one's own good, in disregard or at the expense of that of others

They judge of things according to their own private appetites and *selfish* passions *Cudworth*

2. Believing or teaching that the chief motives of human action are derived from love of self "The views of Hobbes and the *selfish* school of philosophers" *Fleming*

Sĕlf'ish-ly, *adv* In a selfish manner, with regard to private interest only or chiefly
Sĕlf'ish ness, *n* The quality of being selfish, exclusive regard to one's own interest or happiness, that supreme self love or self preference which leads a person to direct his purposes to the advancement of his own interest, power, or happiness, without regarding those of others

Selfishness a vice utterly at variance with the happiness of him who harbors it, and, as such, condemned by self-love *Mackintosh*

Syn.—See SELF-LOVE

Sĕlf'ist, *n.* A selfish person [*Rare*] "The prompting of generous feeling, or of what the cold *selfist* calls quixotism" *I Taylor*
Sĕlf'-jŭs'ti-fī'er, *n.* One who excuses or justifies himself *I M Mason*
Sĕlf'-kin'dled (kĭn'dld), *a* Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power *Dryden.*
Sĕlf'-knōw'ledge, *n* The knowledge of one's self, or of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or demerit.
Sĕlf'less, *a.* Having no regard to self unselfish

Lo, now, what hearts have men! they never mount
As high as woman in her *selfless* mood *Tennyson*

Sĕlf'less-ness, *n* The state or quality of being selfless, freedom from selfishness
Sĕlf'-life, *n* Life for one's self, living solely or principally for one's own pleasure or good
Sĕlf'-lōve (lŭv), *n* The love of one's self, desire of happiness, tendency to seek one's own benefit or advantage

Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul *Pope*

Syn.—Selfishness—SELF-LOVE SELFISHNESS The term *self-love* is used in a twofold sense (1) It denotes that longing for *good* or for *well being* which actuates the breasts of all, entering into and characterizing every special desire In this sense it has no moral quality, being, from the nature of the case, neither good nor evil (2) It is applied to a voluntary regard for the gratification of special desires In this sense it is morally good or bad according as these desires are conformed to duty or opposed to it *Selfishness* is always voluntary and always wrong, being that regard to our own interests, gratification, &c, which is sought or indulged at the expense and to the injury of others "So long as *self-love* does not degenerate into *selfishness*, it is quite compatible with true benevolence" *Fleming* "Not only is the phrase *self-love* used as synonymous with the desire of happiness, but it is often confounded with the word *selfishness*, which certainly, in strict propriety, denotes a very different disposition of mind *D Stewart*

Sĕlf'-lū'mi-nous, *a* Possessing in itself the property of emitting light *Brewster.*
Sĕlf'-măde, *a.* Made by one's self

Self-made man, a man who has risen from poverty, ignorance, or obscurity, to wealth, learning, fame, or power, by means of his own talents or energies, and without the aids by which such a result is usually obtained

Sĕlf'-mĕt'al (mĕt'ăl, *or* -mĕt'l), *n.* The same metal [*Obs*] *Shak.*
Sĕlf'-mĕt'tle, *n.* Natural mettle, or that which comes of itself. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Sĕlf'-mō'tion, *n* Motion given by inherent powers, without external impulse, spontaneous motion.

Matter is not indued with *self-motion* *Cheyne.*

Sĕlf'-mqv'ed' (-mqvd'), *a* Moved by inherent power without the aid of external impulse.
Sĕlf'-mqv'ing, *a.* Moving or exciting to action by inherent power, without the impulse of another body or extraneous influence.
Sĕlf'-mûr'der, *n.* The murder of one's self; suicide.
Sĕlf'-mûr'der-er, *n* One who voluntarily destroys his own life, a suicide.
Sĕlf'-neg lĕct'ing, *n.* A neglecting of one's self.

Self-love is not so great a sin as *self-neglecting* *Shak.*

Sĕlf'ness, *n* Self love, selfishness [*Obs*] *Sidney.*
Sĕlf'-one (wŭn), *a* One with itself, joined to itself and only to itself, hence, secretly kept by itself [*Obs and rare*]

A *self-one* guilt doth only hatch distrust *Marston.*

Sĕlf'-o pin'ion (o pĭn'yun), *n.*
1 One's own opinion *Collier Prior.*
2 High opinion of one's self, an overweening estimate of one's self, or one's own opinion, self-esteem
Sĕlf'o pin'ioned, *a* Having a high opinion of one's self, opinionated, vain
Sĕlf'-o rĭg'i-nā'ting, *a* Beginning with, or springing from, one's self
Sĕlf'-pär'ti ăl'i-ty (pär'shĭ ăl'ĭ ty, 99), *n.* That partiality by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others *Kames.*
Sĕlf'-pĭt'y, *n* Pity for one's self
Sĕlf'-plēased', *a* Satisfied with one's self, as, a *self-pleased* man. *J M Mason*
Sĕlf'-pos-sēssed' (-pos sĕst', *or* poz-zĕst'), *a* Composed or tranquil in mind, manner, &c, undisturbed.
Sĕlf'-pos sĕs'sion (-pos sĕsh'un, *or* poz zĕsh'un), *n* The possession of one's powers, calmness, self-command, presence of mind
Sĕlf'-prāīse (prāz), *n* The praise of one's self, self applause
Sĕlf'-prĕf'er-ence, *n* The preference of one's self to others
Sĕlf'-prē'ser-vā'tion, *n* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury
Sĕlf'-prŏp'a gā'ting, *a* Propagating by itself or himself
Sĕlf'-rĕg'is ter-ing, *a* Registering itself, — said of any instrument so contrived as to record its own indications of phenomena, whether continuously or at stated times, or at the maxima and minima of variations, as, a *self-registering* anemometer, barometer, magnetometer, thermometer, and the like
Sĕlf'-rĕg'ū-lā'ted, *a* Regulated by one's self or by itself
Sĕlf'-rĕg'ū lā-tīve, *a* Tending or serving to regulate one's self *Whewell*
Sĕlf'-re-lī'ance, *n* Reliance on one's own powers
Sĕlf'-re lī'ant, *a* Relying upon one's self, trusting to one's own powers
Sĕlf'-re-mūn'cī-ā'tion (-shĭ ā'shun), *n* The act of renouncing or setting aside one's own wishes, claims, &c
Sĕlf'-re-pĕl'len-cy, *n.* The inherent power of repulsion in a body
Sĕlf'-re pĕl'ling, *a* Repelling by its own inherent power
Sĕlf'-rĕp'e tĭ'tion (rĕp'e tĭsh'un), *n* Repetition of one's self, or of one's acts, the saying or doing what one has already said or done
Sĕlf'-re-prōach', *n* The act of reproaching or condemning one's self
Sĕlf'-re-prōached' (re-prōcht'), *a* Reproached by one's own conscience or judgment
Sĕlf'-re-prōach'ing ly, *adv.* By reproaching one's self
Sĕlf'-re prqved', *a* Reproved by consciousness or one's own sense of guilt
Sĕlf'-re-prqv'ing, *a* Reproving by consciousness
Sĕlf'-re-prqv'ing, *n* The act of reproving by a conscious sense of guilt
Sĕlf'-re prqv'ing ly, *adv* In a manner to reprove or censure one's self *Shelley.*
Sĕlf'-re-pŭl'sive, *a* Repulsive by one's self
Sĕlf'-re spĕct', *n* Respect for one's self, regard for one's character
Sĕlf'-re-strāined', *a* Restrained by itself, or by one's own power or will, not controlled by external force or authority
Sĕlf'-re-strāint', *n* A restraint over one's self
Sĕlf'-rĕv'er-ence, *n* Reverence for one's self, or one's character or powers
Sĕlf'-right'eous (-rī'chus), *a* Righteous in one's own esteem, confident of one's own virtue or merit
Sĕlf-right'eous-ness, *n.* Reliance on one's own righteousness
Sĕlf'-sāc'ri-fice (sāk'rĭ fīz), *n* The act of yielding up one's person, interests, or the like
Sĕlf'-sāc'ri fic-ing (-sāk'rĭ fīz), *a* Yielding up one's own interest, feelings, &c , sacrificing, or disposed to sacrifice, one's self
Sĕlf'-sāme, *a* [From *self* and *same.*] Precisely the same, the very same, identical

His servant was healed in the *self-same* hour *Matt* viii 13

Sĕlf'-sāt'is-fāc'tion, *n.* The state or quality of being self-satisfied, satisfaction with one's self. "The utmost *self-satisfaction* respecting his own situation." *W. Scott.*
Sĕlf'-sāt'is-fied (-sāt'is-fīd), *a.* Satisfied with one's self
Sĕlf'-sāt'is-fy'ing, *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self. "*Self-satisfying* solution." *Milton.*
Sĕlf'-seek'er, *n.* One who seeks only his own interest.
Sĕlf'-seek'ing, *a.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness, selfish.
Sĕlf'-seek'ing, *n.* The act or habit of seeking one's own interest or happiness, selfishness.
Sĕlf'-slaugh'ter (sĕlf'slaw'ter), *n.* The slaughter of one's self, suicide. *Shak.*
Sĕlf'-sub-dūed', *a.* Subdued by one's own power or means *Shak.*
Sĕlf'-sub vĕr'sive, *a.* Overturning or subverting itself *J P. Smith.*
Sĕlf'-suf fĭ'cien-cy (suf fish'en sĭ), *n.* An overweening opinion of one's own strength or worth, excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency
Sĕlf'-suf fĭ'cient (-fish'ent), *a.* Having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endowments, hence, haughty, overbearing.
Sĕlf'-suf fic'ing (suf fiz'ing), *a* Sufficing for one's self, or for itself, without external aid, self sufficient
Sĕlf'-sus-pĕnd'ed, *a* Suspended by one's self or by itself, balanced *Southey.*
Sĕlf'-sus pi'cious (sus pish'us), *a.* Suspicious of one's self. *Baxter.*
Sĕlf'-taught (tawt), *a* Taught by one's self.
Sĕlf'-tor-mĕnt'or, *n* One who torments himself.
Sĕlf'-tôrt'ūre (53), *n* The act of inflicting pain on one's self, as, the *self torture* of the heathen *Lond Quart Rev.*
Sĕlf'-tûned', *a.* [From Eng *self* and Lat. *unus*, one] Made one with one's self or itself, separate from, or unmingled with, others, single. [*Obs*] *Sylvester.*
Sĕlf'-view, *n* **1** A view of one's self, or of one's character and actions

2 The act of regarding or caring for one's self, carefulness for one's own interests

Sĕlf'-vī'o lence, *n* Violence to one's self
Sĕlf'-will, *n* [From *self* and *will*] One's own will, obstinacy
Sĕlf'-willed (-wĭld), *a* Governed by one's own will, not yielding to the will or wishes of others, not accommodating or compliant, obstinate
Sĕlf'-willed-ness, *n* The state or quality of being self willed, obstinacy "Contented himself with deploring the Laird's *self-willedness*" *W Scott*
Sĕlf'-wor'ship (-wûr'ship), *n.* The idolizing of one's self
Sĕlf'-wor'ship-er, *n* One who idolizes himself
Sĕlf'-wrŏng (sĕlf'rŏng), *n.* Wrong done by a person to himself
Sĕl'lion (sĕl'yun), *n.* [L Lat *sello, sellio*, O Fr *seillon, seuillon, seullon*, N Fr *sillon*, a ridge, a furrow, fr Icel *sîla*, to furrow, cut Cf SPELL] A short piece of land in arable ridges and furrows, of uncertain quantity , also, a ridge of land lying between two furrows [*Obs or Prov Eng*]
Sĕll, *n pl* SELVES Self [*Scot*] *B. Jonson*
Sĕll, *n* [Fr *selle*, It, Pg , & It *sella*, Sp *silla*, Lat *sella*, for *sedula*, from *sedes*, a seat, from *sedere*, to sit]

1. A saddle for a horse. [*Obs*]

He left his lofty steed with golden *sell* *Spenser.*

2 A throne or lofty seat
Sĕll, *v t* [*imp & p p* SOLD, *p pr & vb n* SELLING] [A-S *sellan, syllan*, to give, to sell, O Sax *sellian*, Goth *saljan*, O H Ger *saljan, seljan*, O Fries *sella*, Icel *selja*, Sw *sälja*, Dan *sælge*]

1 To transfer to another for an equivalent, to give up for a consideration, to dispose of in return for something, especially for money, to exchange, to barter

I am changed I'll *sell* all my land *Shak*

☞ *Sell* is correlative to *buy*, as one party *buys* what the other *sells* It is distinguished from *exchange* or *barter*, in which one commodity is given for another, whereas in *selling* the consideration is usually money, or its representative in current notes

2 Hence, to make a matter of bargain and sale of, to accept a price or reward for, as for a breach of duty, trust, or the like, to betray

You would have *sold* your king to slaughter *Shak*

3. To impose upon or betray, to trick, to make a fool of, to cheat, as, he found himself *sold* [*Colloq*] *Dickens.*

To sell one's life dearly, to exact full restitution for the loss of life, to cause great loss to those who take one's life

Sĕll, *v i* **1.** To have commerce, to practice selling.

2 To be sold, as, corn *sells* at a good price
Sĕll, *n.* An imposition or trick, as in a case where confidence has been reposed, or expectation excited [*Colloq*]
Sĕl'lan-ders, } *n pl.* [Fr *solandres, solandre* Of.
Sĕl'len-ders, } MALANDERS] (*Far*) A skin disease on the front of a horse's hock, owing to a want of cleanliness, sallenders. See SALLENDERS.
Sĕll'er, *n.* One who sells, a vender.
Sĕlt'zer Wą'ter. A mineral water, from Selt zer, in Germany, containing much free carbonic acid. *Brande.*
Sĕl'vage, } *n.* [Probably from *self* and *edge*, as if,
Sĕl'vedge, } its own proper edge; Prov. Ger. *selbende, salbende*, N. H. Ger. *sahlband, sahleiste*, D. *self-kant*, i. e., self-border, also *selfegge, selfwande*]

The edge of cloth, woven in such a manner as to prevent raveling, and often closed by complicating the threads; list.

Sĕl'vaged, **Sĕl'vedged** (sĕlv'ejd), *a.* Having a selvedge.

Sĕl'va-gee', *n.* [See *infra*] (*Naut*) A kind of skein of rope-yarns, wound round with yarns or marline, used for stoppers, straps, or the like.

Sĕlves, *pl. of self.* See SELF

Sĕ'ly, *a.* [Ger. *selig*, blessed] Happy, blissful, blessed. [*Obs*] *Wyclyffe.*

Sĕm'a-phōre, *n.* [Fr. *semaphore*, from Gr. σῆμα, a sign, and φέρειν, to bear] An apparatus or piece of mechanism for exhibiting signals to convey information from a distance, a telegraph

Semaphore

Sĕm'a-phŏr'ic, **Sĕm'a-phŏr'ic al**, *a.* [Fr. *semaphorique*. See *supra*] Pertaining to a semaphore, or to semaphores, telegraphic

Sĕm'a-phŏr'ic-al ly, *adv.* By means of a semaphore

Se-măph'o rist, *n.* One who manages or operates a semaphore.

Sĕm'a-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. σῆμα, a sign, and λόγος, discourse] The science of language as the expression of thought [*Rare*] *Smart*

Sĕm'bla-ble, *a.* [Fr., from *sembler*, to seem, appear, resemble, from Lat. *similare*, *simulare*, to make a thing like another, to imitate, from *similis*, like, resembling, Pr. *semblable*, It. *semblabile*, *somigliabile*] Like, similar, resembling [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Sĕm'bla-bly, *adv.* In like manner [*Obs*]

Sĕm'blançe, *n.* [Fr. *semblance*, It. *semblanza*, *sembianza*, Pr. *semblansa*, Sp. *semblan.a*, *semejanza*. See *supra*]

1. Seeming, appearance, show, figure, form

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were. *Fairfax*

2 Likeness, resemblance, actual or apparent, similitude, as, the *semblance* of worth, *semblance* of virtue. "The *semblances* and imitations of shells" *Woodward*

Sĕm'blant, *n.* [Fr. *semblant*, from *sembler*, Pr. *semblant*, *semblan*, Sp. & Pg. *semblante*, It. *sembiante*, *sembiante*. See SEMBLABLE] Show, figure, resemblance [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Sĕm'blant, *a.* [Fr. *semblant*, p. pr. of *sembler*. See SEMBLABLE] Like, resembling [*Obs*] *Prior*

Sĕm'bla-tive, *a.* Resembling, fit, suitable, according to. [*Obs*]

And all is *semblative* a woman's part *Shak.*

Sĕm'ble (sĕm'bl), *v. t.* [Fr. *sembler*, Pr. & Sp. *semblar*, It. *sembiare*, *sembrare*, *sembiare*. See SEMBLABLE]

1. To imitate, to make a representation or likeness [*Obs*] "Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect" *Prior*

2 (*Law*) To seem, — chiefly used impersonally, meaning *it seems*, and expressive of an opinion in reference to the law on some point not necessary to be decided, and not intended to be definitely settled in the cause. It is commonly used before the statement of a point of law which has not been directly settled, but about which the court has intimated their opinion *Bouvier.*

Sémé (sā'mā'), *a.* [Fr., from *semer*, to sow] (*Her.*) Sprinkled or sown, — said of a field when strewed or covered with small charges

Sē'mei ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The same as SEMIOGRAPHY.

Sē'mei-o lŏg'ic al, *a.* The same as SEMIOLOGICAL.

Sē'mei-ŏl'o gy, *n.* The same as SEMIOLOGY

Sē'mei-ŏt'ic, *a.* [Gr. σημειωτικος, from σημειον, a mark, a sign] The same as SEMIOTIC

Sē'mei-ŏt'ics, *n. sing.* The same as SEMIOTICS

Sē'men, *n.* [Lat., from the root *se*, whence *sero* (= *sevi*, *satum*), to sow] Seed, especially the male generative product of animals, sperm

Semen contra, or *semen cinæ* or *cynæ*, a strong, aromatic, bitter drug imported from Aleppo and Barbary, said to consist of the leaves, broken pedicles, and unexpanded flowers of various species of *Artemisia*, wormseed

Se-mĕs'ter, *n.* [Ger., Fr. *semestre*, from Lat. *semestris*, half yearly, from *sex*, six, and *mensis*, a month.] A period or term of six months [*Ger. Universities*]

Sĕm'i. A prefix, from the Latin *semi*, Gr. ημι, signifying *half*, as, *semi*-annual, sometimes, partly or imperfectly, as, *semi* transparent

Sĕm'i-a-çĭd'i fied (-fid), *a.* Half acidified.

Sĕm'i-ad-hēr'ent, *a.* Adherent part way

Sĕm'i-am-plĕx'i-çaul, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *amplexicaul*] Partially amplexicaul, especially (*Bot.*), embracing the stem half round, as a leaf

Sĕm'i-ăn'nu-al, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *annual.*] Half yearly.

Sĕm'i-ăn'nu-al-ly, *adv.* Every half year.

Sĕm'i-ăn'nu-lar, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *annular*] Having the figure of a half circle, that is, half-round. *Grew.*

Sĕm'i-ăp'er-tūre (53), *n.* [Prefix *semi* and *aperture.*] The half of an aperture.

Sĕm'i-Ā'ri-an, *n.* [See ARIAN.] (*Eccl. Hist*) One belonging to a branch of the Arians, who acquiesced in some of the principles of Arius, disguised under more moderate terms. They did not acknowledge the Son to be consubstantial with the Father, that is, of the same substance, but admitted him to be of a like substance with the Father, not by nature, but by a peculiar privilege.

Sĕm'i-Ā'ri an, *a.* Pertaining to Semi-Arianism

Sĕm'i-Ā'ri-an ism, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Arians

Sĕm'i-bar bā'ri an, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *barbarian*] Half savage, partially civilized

Sĕm'i-bar bā'ric, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *barbaric*] Half barbarous, or uncivilized, as, *semi barbaric* display

Sĕm'i-bär'bar ism, *n.* A state of being half barbarous or uncivilized

Sĕm'i-bär'ba rous, *a.* In a state of semi barbarism

Sĕm'i brĭef, *n.* (*Mus.*) A semibreve. [*Rare*]

Sĕm'i-brēve, *n.* [Formerly written *semibref*. See BREVE] [Prefix *semi* and *breve*] (*Mus.*) A note, of half the time or duration of the breve, — called also a *whole note*. It is the longest note now in general use

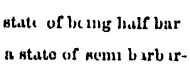

Semibreves

Sĕm'i-căl'çined, or **Sĕm'i-căl'çined**, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *calcined*] Half calcined, as, *semi calcined* iron

Sĕm'i-căs'trāte, *v. t.* [Prefix *semi* and *castrate*] To deprive of one testicle

Sĕm'i-cas trā'tion, *n.* Half castration, deprivation of one testicle

Sĕm'i-cha ŏt'ic (-kā-ŏt'ik, 44), *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *chaotic*] Partially chaotic

Sĕm'i-chō'rus, *n.* [Lat. *semichorus*, Gr. ἡμιχορον] (*Mus.*) A short chorus performed by a few singers

Sĕm'i-chris'tian ized, *a.* Half Christianized

Sĕm'i-çĭr'cle (sĕr'kl), *n.* [Prefix *semi* and *circle*]

1 The half of a circle, the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference

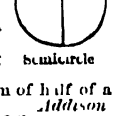

Semicircle

2 A body in the form of half of a circle

Sĕm'i-çĭr'cled (sĕr'kld), *a.* Having the form of half of a circle

Sĕm'i çĭr'cu lar, *a.* Having the form of half of a circle *Addison*

Sĕm'i-çir-cŭm'fer-ençe, *n.* Half of the circumference

Sĕm'i-cō'lon (110), *n.* [Prefix *semi* and *colon*] (*Gram. & Punctuation*) A point or sentential mark [;] used to indicate a separation between parts or members of a sentence, more distinct than that marked by a comma, and a pause in reading usually of longer duration

Sĕm'i-cŏl'umn (-kŏl'um), *n.* A half column

Sĕm'i-co lŭm'nar, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *columnar*] Like half of a column, flat on one side and round on the other, imperfectly columnar, — applied especially to botanical objects

Sĕm'i-com-păct', *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *compact*] Half compact, imperfectly indurated

Sĕm'i-cŏn'sçious, *a.* Half conscious imperfectly conscious *De Quincey*

Sĕm'i-crus tā'ceous, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *crustaceous*] Half crustaceous

Sĕm'i-crȳs'tal line, *a.* Imperfectly crystallized

Sĕm'i-cŭ'bic al, *a.* (*Math*) Of, pertaining to, or characterizing, a species of parabola in which the cubes of the ordinates are proportional to the squares of the abscissas, and which is the evolute of the common parabola *Math. Dict*

Sĕm'i-cŭ'bi ŭm, *n.* [L. Lat., from Lat. *semi*, half, and *cupa*, tub, cask] A half bath, or one that covers only the lower extremities and hips

Sĕm'i-cy-lĭn'dric, **Sĕm'i-çy-lĭn'dric-al**, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *cylindric*] Half cylindrical.

Se mĭd'a lite, *n.* [Gr. σεμιδαλις, fine wheat flour] (*Eccl. Hist*) One of a sect of heretics who lived in the sixth century, and who used wheat flour in their sacrifices *Hook*

Sĕm'i-dei ĭst'ic al, *a.* Half deistical, bordering on deism *S. Miller*

Sĕm'i-dĭ ăm'e ter, *n.* [Prefix *semi* and *diameter*] Half of a diameter, a right line, or the length of a right line, drawn from the center of a circle, sphere, or other curved figure, to its circumference or periphery, a radius

Sĕm'i-dĭ'a-pā'son (pā'zn), *n.* [Prefix *semi* and *diapason*] (*Mus.*) An imperfect octave

Sĕm'i-dĭ'a-pĕn'te, *n.* [Prefix *semi* and *diapente*] (*Mus.*) An imperfect fifth *Busby*

Sĕm'i-dĭ-ăph'a-nĕ'i-ty, *n.* Half or imperfect transparency, translucency [*Rare*] *Boyle.*

Sĕm'i-dĭ-ăph'a-nous, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *diaphanous*] Half or imperfectly transparent, translucent.

Sĕm'i-dĭ'a-tĕs'sa rŏn, *n.* [Prefix *semi* and *diatessaron.*] (*Mus.*) An imperfect or defective fourth. [*Rare*] *Brande.*

Sĕm'i-dĭ'tōne, *n.* [Prefix *semi* and *ditone*, It. *semiditono.*] (*Mus.*) A lesser third, having its terms as 6 to 5; a hemiditone. [*Rare.*]

Sĕm'i-dĭ-ŭr'nal, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *diurnal.*]

1. Pertaining to, or accomplished in, half a day, or twelve hours.

2 Pertaining to, or accomplished in, six hours, or in half the time between the rising and setting of a heavenly body, as, a *semidiurnal* arc

Sĕm'i-doŭb'le (dŭb'l), *n.* [Prefix *semi* and *double*] (*Rom. Cath. Church*) An office or feast celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but with more than the single ones. *Bailey.*

Sĕm'i-doŭb'le, *a.* (*Bot*) Having the outermost stamens converted into petals, while the inner ones remain perfect, — said of a flower

Sĕm'i-fā'ble, *n.* That which consists of, or contains, a part of fable and a part of truth, a mixture of truth and fable *De Quincey.*

Sĕm'i-flō'ret, *n.* [Prefix *semi* and *floret*] [*Obs.*] See SEMIFLOSCULE

Sĕm'i-flŏs'cu lar, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *floscular.*] Semi flosculous

Sĕm'i-flŏs'cŭle, *n.* [Prefix *semi* and *floscule*] (*Bot*) A floscule or floret, with its corolla prolonged into a strap-shaped petal, — called also *semi floret.*

Sĕm'i-flŏs'cŭ lous, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *flosculous*] (*Bot*) Having all the florets ligulate, as in the dandelion

Sĕm'i-flū'id, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *fluid.*] Imperfectly fluid

Sĕm'i-fôrm, *n.* A half form, an imperfect form.

Sĕm'i-fôrmed, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *formed*] Half formed, imperfectly formed, as, *semi formed* crystals

Sĕm'i-hō'ral, *a.* Half hourly

Sĕm'i-in'dū rā'ted, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *indurated*] Imperfectly indurated or hardened

Sĕm'i-in pĕd'i fied (-fid), *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *impedified*] Imperfectly changed into stone *Arwan.*

Sĕm'i-in-tĕr'nal lar, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *lenticular*] Half lenticular or convex, imperfectly resembling a lens *Arwan.*

Sĕm'i-liq'uid, *a.* Half liquid semi fluid

Sĕm'i-li quĭd'i ty, *n.* The state of being semi liquid, partial liquidity

Sĕm'i-lū'nar, **Sĕm'i-lū'na ry**, **Sĕm'i-lū'nate**, *a.* [Prefix *semi* and *lunar*, *lunary*, *lunate*, Fr. *semi lunaire*] Resembling in form a half moon

Sĕm'i-mĕt'al (mĕt'al, *or* mĕt'l), *n.* [Prefix *semi* and *metal*] A metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, nickel, cobalt, zinc, antimony, manganese, tungsten, molybdenum, and uranite [*Obs*] *Nicholson.*

Sĕm'i-me tăl'lic, *a.* Pertaining to a semi metal, or partaking of its nature and qualities

Sĕm'i-mūte', *n.* [Prefix *semi* and *mute*] One who, in consequence of the loss of the power of hearing, or from having never possessed it, is unable to speak perfectly, a semi-mute person

Sĕm'i-mūte', *a.* Having the faculty of speech but imperfectly developed, — applied to those who, from partial deafness, have acquired but imperfectly the power of speech, or who, having once possessed the faculty, have lost it in part, in consequence of the loss of hearing.

Sĕm'i-nal, *a.* [Lat. *seminalis*, from *semen*, *seminis*, seed, Fr. *seminal*, Pr. & Sp. *seminal*, It. *seminale*]

1 Pertaining to seed, or to the elements of production

2 Contained in seed holding the relations of seed, source, or first principle, holding the first place in a series of developed results or consequents, germinal, radical, rudimental, original, as, *seminal* principles of generation, *seminal* virtue

The idea of God is, beyond all question or comparison, the one great *seminal* principle. *Hare*

Seminal leaf (*Bot*), a seed-leaf or cotyledon

Sĕm'i nal, *n.* Seminal state [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Sĕm'i năl'i ty, *n.* The nature of seed, the power of production [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Sĕm'i-nā'ri-an, **Sĕm'i-na rĭst**, *n.* [Fr. *seminariste*] A member of, or one educated in, a seminary specifically, a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary an ecclesiastic studying for the priesthood in a seminary

Sĕm'i-na-ry (44), *n.* [Lat. *seminarium*, from *seminarius*, belonging to seed, from *semen*, *seminis*, seed, Fr. *seminaire*, It. & Sp. *seminario*]

1 A ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation, a nursery, a seed-plat, as to transplant trees from a *seminary* [*Obs.*]

2 Hence, the place or original stock whence any thing is brought, means of origination. [*Obs.*]

This stratum being the *seminary* or promptuary, furnishing matter for the formation of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3 Hence, also, place of training, institution of education, a school, academy, college, or university, in which young persons are instructed in the several branches of learning which may qualify them for their future employments

4 Seminal state [*Obs*] *Browne.*

5 A Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary, a seminarist [*Obs.*]

The treason of Watson and Clark, two English *seminaries*, is well known *Bp. Taylor.*

Sĕm'i-na-ry, *a* Belonging to seed; seminal. [*Rare.*]

Sĕm'i-nāte, *v t.* [*imp. & p. p* SEMINATED, *p. pr & vb n* SEMINATING.] [Lat *seminare, seminatum*, from *semen, seminis*, seed, It *seminare*] To sow, to spread; to propagate. [*Obs.*] *Waterhouse*

Sĕm'i-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *seminatio*, Fr. *sémination*, Pr. *seminatio*, It *seminazione.*]

1. The act of sowing

2. (*Bot*) Natural dispersion of seeds *Martyn*

Sĕm'ined, *a* [See SEMEN and SEMINATE] Thick covered or sown, as with seeds [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*

Sĕm'i-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Fr *seminifere*, from Lat *semen, seminis*, seed, and *ferre*, to bear] Seed bearing, producing seed

Sĕm'i-nĭf'ic, } *a* [Lat. *semen, seminis*, seed,
Sĕm'i-nĭf'ic al, } and *facere*, to make] Forming or producing seed, or the originative principle; as, (*a*) (*Bot*) Forming or producing seed (*b*) (*Zoöl*) Producing or affording the seminal fluid

Sĕm'i-ni-fi-cā'tion, *n* Propagation from the seed or seminal parts [*Rare.*] *Hale*

Sĕm'i-nūde', *a* Partially nude, half naked

Sĕm'i-nȳmph (-nĭmf), *n* (*Entom*) The nymph of insects which undergo a slight change only in passing to a perfect state

Sĕ'mi-ŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr σημεῖον, sign, and γράφειν, to write or describe] (*Med*) A treatise upon, or a description of, the signs of disease *Dunglison*

Sĕ'mi-o-lŏg'ic-al, *a* [Fr *semeiologique*] Relating to the doctrine of signs or symptoms of diseases

Sĕ'mi-ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *semeiologie*, from Gr σημεῖον, a mark, a sign, and λόγος, discourse] (*Med*) That part of medicine which treats of the signs of diseases

Sĕm'i-o-pā'coŭs, *a* Semiopaque

Sĕm'i-o-pāque' (-pāk'), *a* [From *semi* and *opaque*, Lat *opacus*] Half opaque half transparent only

Sĕm'i-ŏ'pal, *n* (*Min*) A variety of opal not possessing opalescence

Sĕm'i-or-bic'ū-lar, *a* [Prefix *semi* and *orbicular*] Having the shape of a half orb or sphere

Sĕm'i-ŏr'di nate, *a* [Prefix *semi* and *ordinate*] (*Conic Sections*) The half of an ordinate See ORDINATE.

Sĕm'i-ŏs'se oŭs (*colloq* -ŏsh'us), *a* [Prefix *semi* and *osseous*] Of a bony nature, but only half as hard as bone

Sĕ'mi ŏt'ic (110), *a* [See SEMIOTIC]

1 Relating to signs or indications pertaining to the language of signs, or to language generally as indicating thought

2 (*Med*) Relating to the signs or symptoms of diseases

Sĕ'mi ŏt'ics, *n sing* Semiology [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Sĕm'i-ō'val, *a* [Prefix *semi* and *oval*] Half oval

Sĕm'i-ō'vate, *a* [Prefix *semi* and *ovate*] Half ovate

Sĕm'i-ŏx'y gen ā'ted, *a* Combined with oxygen only in part *Kirwan*

Sĕm'i-pā'gan, *a.* Half pagan

Sĕm'i-păl'mate, } *a* [Prefix *semi* and *palmate*,
Sĕm'i-păl'mā-ted, } or *palmated*] (*Zoöl*) Having feet webbed only part way down the toes

Sĕm'i-pa-răb'o-lă, *n* [Prefix *semi* and *parabola*] (*Math*) A curve of the nature of a parabola in which the powers of the ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of the abscissas It is represented by the general equation $y^n = ax^{n-1}$

Sĕm'i-pĕd, *n* [Lat *semipes, semipedis*, from *semi*, half, and *pes, pedis*, a foot] A half foot in poetry

Se-mip'e-dal (Synop., § 130), *a* Containing a half foot

Sĕm'i-Pe-lā'gi an, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of John Cassianus, a French monk, who, in 430, modified the doctrines of Pelagius, by denying human merit, and maintaining the necessity of the Spirit's influences, while he rejected the doctrine of unconditional election, the inability of man to do good, irresistible grace, and the certain perseverance of the saints

Sĕm'i-Pe-lā'gi an, *a* Pertaining to the Semi Pelagians, or to their tenets

Sĕm'i-Pe-lā'gi an ĭsm, *n* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi Pelagians

Sĕm'i-pel-lū'cĭd, *a* [Prefix *semi* and *pellucid*] Half clear, or imperfectly transparent, as, a *semi pellucid* gem

Sĕm'i-pĕl'lu cĭd'i-ty, *n* The quality or state of being imperfectly transparent

Sĕm'i-per spĭc'ū oŭs, *a* [Prefix *semi* and *perspicuous*] Half transparent, imperfectly clear

Sĕm'i-phlo-gis'ti-cā ted, *a* [Prefix *semi* and *phlogisticated*] Partially impregnated with phlogiston [*Obs.*]

Sĕm'i-prōōf, *n.* [Prefix *semi* and *proof*] Half proof, evidence from the testimony of a single witness [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Sĕm'i-quad'rate, } *n* [Prefix *semi* and *quadrate*,
Sĕm'i-quar'tĭle, } *quartile*] (*Astrol*) An aspect of the planets when distant from each other the half of a quadrant, or forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half *Hutton*

Sĕm'i-quā'ver, *n* [Prefix *semi* and *quaver*] (*Mus*) A note of half the duration of the quaver, a sixteenth note

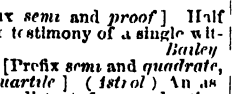

Semiquavers.

Sĕm'i-quā'ver, *v t* To sound or sing in semiquavers; to sing in sixteenth notes *Cooper*

Sĕm'i-quĭnt'ĭle, *n.* [Prefix *semi* and *quintile*] (*Astrol*) An aspect of the planets when distant from each other half of the quintile, or thirty six degrees *Hutton*

Sĕm'i-rĕc'on-dīte, or **Sĕm'i-re-cŏn'dīte**, *a.* (*Entom*) Half hidden or covered,—said of the head of an insect when it is half covered by the shield of the thorax

Sĕm'i-săv'age, *a* [Prefix *semi* and *savage*] Half savage half civilized

Sĕm'i-săv'age, *n* One who is half savage, or imperfectly civilized *J Barlow*

Sĕm'i-sĕx'tīle, *n* [Prefix *semi* and *sextile*] (*Astrol*) An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees *Hutton*

Sĕm'i-sŏn pi'ro, *n* [It] (*Mus*) A short pause, equal in length to the eighth part of a bar in common time *Brande*

Sĕm'i-sphĕr'ic, } *a* [Prefix *semi* and *spher-*
Sĕm'i-sphĕr'ic al, } *ical*] Having the figure of a half sphere *Kirwan*

Sĕm'i-sphe roid'al, *a* [Prefix *semi* and *spheroidal*] Formed like a half spheroid

Sĕm'i-steel, *n* Puddled steel [*U S*]

Sĕm'i-tăn'gent, *n* (*Geom*) The tangent of half an arc *Math Dict*

Sĕm'i-te rĕte', *a* (*Bot & Nat Hist*) Half terete

Sĕm'i tĕr'tian (-tĕr'shan), *a* [Prefix *semi* and *tertian*] (*Med*) Compounded of a tertian and quotidian ague

Sĕm'i tĕr'tian, *n* (*Med*) An intermittent compounded of a tertian and a quotidian

Se-mĭt'ic, *a* Pertaining to the family of nations or languages of which the Hebrews, the Syrians, and the Arabs, are the chief members — so called because in the Bible genealogies they are chiefly ranked as descendants of Shem, the son of Noah

Sĕm'i tone, *n* [Prefix *semi* and *tone*] (*Mus*) Half a tone — the name commonly applied to the smaller intervals of the diatonic scale

☞ There is an impropriety in the use of this word, and *half step* is now preferred See TONE *I & Dwight*

Sĕm'i tŏn'ic, *a* Pertaining to a semitone, consisting of a semitone or of semitones

Sĕm'i-trăn'sept, *n* [Prefix *semi* and *transept*] (*Arch*) The half of a transept, or cross aisle

Sĕm'i-trans-pār'en-cy, *n* Imperfect transparency, partial opaqueness

Sĕm'i-trans pār'ent, *a* [Prefix *semi* and *transparent*] Half or imperfectly transparent

Sĕm'i-ver-tĭc'il late, *a* Partially verticillate

Sĕm'i-vĭf, *a* Half alive [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman*

Sĕm'i-vĭt're oŭs, *a* Partially vitreous *Bigelow*

Sĕm'i-vĭt'ri fi cā'tion, *n* [Prefix *semi* and *vitrification*]

1 The state of being imperfectly vitrified

2 A substance imperfectly vitrified

Sĕm'i-vĭt'ri fied, *a* Half or imperfectly vitrified partially converted into glass

Sĕm'i-vō'cal, *a* [Prefix *semi* and *vocal*] Pertaining to a semivowel, half vocal, imperfectly sounding

Sĕm'i-vow'el, *n* [Prefix *semi* and *vowel*] (*Gram*) (*a*) A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, and sometimes used in language with the value of a vowel (*b*) The sign representing such a sound

Sĕm'o-lĭ'lă, } [It *semolino, semolella*, Fr *se-*
Sĕm-o-lī'no, } *moule*, and like wheat meal from It *semola*, bran, from Lat *simila*, the finest wheat flour] The fine, hard parts of wheat, rounded by attrition in the millstones, — so used in Italy, but in France applied to the large, hard grains of wheat retained in the bolting machine after the fine parts have passed through *Simmonds*

Semoule (sē mōōl'), *n* [Fr] The same as SEMOLINO

Sĕm'per vī'rent, *a* [Lat *semper*, always, and *virens*, p pr of *virere*, to be green] Always fresh, evergreen [*Rare*]

Sĕm'per vīve, *n* [Lat *semper vivus, semper vivum*, from *semper vivus*, ever living, from *semper*, always, and *vivus*, living, from *vivere*, to live] (*Bot*) A certain plant, live forever

Sĕm'per vī'vum, *n* [See *supra*] (*Bot*) A genus of succulent plants, house leek

Sĕm'pi-tĕr'nal, *a* [Fr *sempiternal*, It *sempiternale, sempiterno*, Sp & Pg *sempiterno*, Pr *sempitern*, Lat *sempiternus*, from *semper*, always]

1 Of never ending duration, everlasting, endless, having beginning, but no end

2 Without beginning or end, eternal [*Rare*]

Sĕm'pi tĕrne, *a* Sempiternal [*Obs.*]

Sĕm'pi-tĕr'ni-ty, *n* [Lat *sempiternitas*, Fr *sempiternite*, It *sempiternita*, O Sp. *sempiternidad* See *supra*] Future duration without end, the relation or state of being sempiternal. *Hale*

Sĕmp'stĕr, *n* See SPAMSTER

Sĕmp'stress, *n* See SPAMSTRESS.

Sĕmp'stress y, *n.* See SPAMSTRESSY.

Se mūn'cĭ-a (shĭ-ă), *n* [Lat *semi*, half, and *uncia*, ounce] (*Rom Antiq*) A Roman coin equivalent to half an ounce, being one twenty-fourth part of a pound

Sĕn, *adv.* Since. [*Obs. or local.*]

Sĕn'a-ry (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat. *senarius*, fro *seni*, six each, fr. *sex*, six, Fr. *senaire*, It. & S *senario.*] Of six, belonging to six, containing si

Sĕn'ate, *n.* [Lat *senatus*, from *senex, senis*, ol an old man, Fr *sénat*, It. *senato*, Sp *senado.*]

1. An assembly or council of citizens distinguished by birth, dignities, wealth, influence, &c and invested with a share in the government, a (*a*) (*Anc Rome*) A body of elders appointed elected from among the nobles of the nation, a having supreme legislative authority "The *sena* was thus the medium through which all affairs the whole government had to pass" *W Smit* (*b*) Hence, the upper or less numerous branch of legislature in various countries, as in France, the United States, in most of the separate States the United States, and in some Swiss canton Hence, in general, a legislative body, a state cou cil, the legislative department of a government.

2 (*University of Cambridge, Eng*) The governing body of the university.

☞ It is divided into two houses, denominated *regen* and *non-regents* The former consists of masters of ar of less than five years standing, and doctors of less tha two, and is called the *upper house*, or *white-hood hous* from its members wearing hoods lined with white silk All other masters and doctors who keep their names o the college books are non-regents, and compose the *lowe house*, or *black-hood house*, its members wearing blac silk hoods

Senate-chamber, a chamber or hall in which a senat assembles — *Senate house*, a house in which a senat meets, or a place of public council

Sĕn'a tor, *n* [Lat *senator*, It *senatore*, Sp, Pg & Pr *senador*, Fr *senateur*]

1 A member of a senate

The duke and *senators* of Venice greet you *Shak*

2 (*O Eng Law*) A member of the king's council, a king's councilor *Burrill*

Sĕn'a-tō'ri al, *a* [Fr *senatorial*, It & Sp *senatorio*, Lat *senatorius*]

1 Pertaining to or becoming a senator or a senate, as, *senatorial* robes, *senatorial* eloquence

2 Entitled to elect a senator, as, a *senatorial* district [*U S*]

Sĕn'a tō'ri al ly, *adv* In the manner of a senate with dignity or solemnity

Sĕn'a tō'ri-an, *a.* The same as SENATORIAL [*Rare*] *De Quincey*

Sĕn'a tō'ri oŭs, *a* Senatorial [*Obs.*]

Sĕn'a-tor-shĭp, *n* The office or dignity of a senator *Carew*

Sĕnd, *v t* [*imp & p p* SENT *p pr & vb n* SENDING] [A S *sendan*, O Sax *sendian*, Goth *sandjan*, O H Ger *santjan, sentjan*, N H Ger *senden* D *zenden*, O Frics & Icel *senda*, Sw *sända*, Dan *sende*, allied to Goth *sinth*, O H Ger *sind*, A S *sīth*, way, journey]

1 To cause to go in any manner, to dispatch, as, to *send* a messenger

2 To give motion to, to procure the going, carrying, transmission, &c, of, as, to *send* a letter or parcel

3 To emit, to impel, to cast to throw, to hurl, as, to *send* a ball, an arrow, and the like

4 To commission or direct to go and act

I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they ran *Jer* xxiii 21

5 To cause to happen, to bestow, to inflict

The Lord shall *send* upon thee cursing, vexation and rebuke *Deut* xxviii. 20

And *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust *Matt* v 45

6 To grant, to bestow

God *send* your mission may bring back peace *W Scott*

To send forth or *out*, (*a*) To produce, to put or bring forth, as, a tree *sends forth* branches (*b*) To emit, as, flowers *send forth* their fragrance

Sĕnd, *v i* 1 To dispatch an agent or messenger to convey a message and the like

See ye how this son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away my head? 2 *Kings* vi 32

2 (*Naut*) To pitch, as, the ship *sends* forward so violently as to endanger her masts. *Totten*

To send for, to request or require by message to come or be brought

Sĕn'dal, *n* [O Fr, Pr, & Sp *cendal*, It *zendado*, L Lat *cendalum* Cf Gr σινδών, a fine Indian cloth] A light, thin stuff of silk or thread.

Were she not a vail of twisted *sendal* embroidered with silk? *W Scott.*

Sails of silk, and ropes of *sendal*,
Such as gleam in ancient lore *Longfellow*

Sĕnd'er, *n* One who sends

Sĕn'e ca-rŏot, *n.* [Probably so called from the *Seneca* Indians] (*Bot*) The root of a low plant (*Polygala senega*), bearing spikes of white flowers, and common in the United States The root has an aromatic, sweetish bitter taste, and is used in medicine as an expectorant and diuretic In large doses, it produces vomiting and purging It is also called *Virginia snake-root* [Written also *Senega-root* and *Seneka root*]

Sĕn'e-ca-oil, *n* Petroleum or naphtha, — so called as having formerly been collected and sold by the Seneca Indians

Se-nĕc'ti-tūde (30), *n.* [From Lat. *senectus*, old

age, *senex*, old.] Old age. "*Senectitude*, weary of its toils." *H. Miller.*

Sĕn'e-gal, *n.* Gum senegal. See GUM

Se-nĕs'cence, *n.* [From Lat *senescens*, p p of *senescere*, to grow old, v inch. fr *senere*, to be old] The state of growing old, decay by time

Se-nĕs'cent, *a.* Growing old, decaying with the lapse of time.

Sĕn'es-chal (sĕn'e-shal, *formerly* sĕn'es kal, 95), *n.* [Fr. *sénéchal*, O Fr *seneschal*, Pr & Sp *senescal*, It. *siniscalco*, *scescalco*, L Lat *seniscalcus*, *siniscalcus*, O Ger. *senescalc*, *seneschalh*, *seneschalt*, from the root *sin*, which signifies strength, force, duration, age (cf Lat *senex*, to be old, *senex*, *senis*, old), and *scalc*, *scalh*, a servant] A steward, an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies In some instances, the seneschal is an officer who has the dispensing of justice, as, the high *seneschal* of England

Then marshaled feasts
Served up in halls with sewers and *seneschals* *Milton*

Sĕn'es-chal-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a seneschal

Sĕn'green, *n.* [Ger *singrun*, from the root *sin*, signifying strength, force, duration, age, and *grun*, green. See *supra*] (*Bot*) A plant, the houseleek

Sĕ'nile, *a* [Lat *senilis*, from *senex*, *senis*, old, an old man, Fr *senil*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *senil*, It *senile*] Pertaining to old age, proceeding from age

Se nil'i ty, *n* [Fr *senilité* See *supra*] The state of being senile, old age

Sĕn'ior (seen'yur) (Synop , § 130), *a* [Lat *senior*, comp of *senex*, *senis*, old]

1 More advanced in age, or in office or dignity, prior in age or rank, older

2 Belonging to the fourth year of the collegiate course in American colleges, or the third year in professional schools

Sĕn'ior (seen'yur), *n* 1 A person who is older than another, one more advanced in life

2 One older in office, or whose first entrance upon an office was anterior to that of another, one prior in grade or rank

3. An aged person, one of the oldest inhabitants

A *senior* of the place replies *Dryden*

4. One in the fourth year of his collegiate course at an American college,—originally called *senior sophister* also, one in the third year of his course at a professional school

Sēn-iŏr'i-ty (seen yŏr'i ty), *n* 1. The quality or condition of being senior, superior age, priority of birth, eldership

2 Priority or superiority in office or rank, as, the *seniority* of a pastor or counselor

Sēn'ior-ize, *v i* To exercise authority, to rule, to lord it [*Obs*]

Sēn'ior-y, *n* The same as SENIORITY [*Obs*]

Sĕn'nā, *n.* [It & Sp *senna*, Pg *senne*, Fr *sene*, from Ar *sanā* or *senā*] (*Bot*) A leguminous plant and especially its leaves, which last are largely used in medicine as a cathartic They are obtained from various species of *Cassia*, native to the East, but now cultivated largely in the south of Europe and the West Indies *Lindley*

Wild senna, the *Cassia Marilandica*, growing in the United States, the leaves of which are used as those of the officinal senna *Gray*

Sĕn'na-chy, *n* The same as SLANNACHIE See SEANNACHIE

Sĕn'net, *n.* A particular time or mode of martial music *Johnson*

Sĕn'night (sĕn'nit) *n* [Contracted from *seven-night*, as *fortnight* from *fourteennight*, A S *seofonnuht*, *seofenuht*] The space of seven nights and days, a week

Sĕn'nit, *n* [From *seven* and *knit*]

1. (*Naut*) A flat, braided cord, formed by plaiting rope yarns together *Totten*

2 Plaited straw or palm leaves for making hats

Se-nŏc'ŭ-lar, *a* [N Lat *senoculares*, from Lat *seni*, six each, from *sex*, six, and *oculus*, eye] Having six eyes [*Rare*]

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some *senocular* *Derham*

Sĕns, *adv.* Since [*Obs in local*] *Spenser*

Sĕn'sāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SENSATED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* SENSATING] To apprehend by the senses or the intelligence, to have perception of as an object of sense. *John Smith, of Cambridge*

Sĕn'sate, } *a* [Lat *sensatus*, gifted with sense,
Sĕn'sā-ted, } intelligent, fr. *sensus*, sense] Perceived by the senses

Sen-sā'tion, *n.* [Fr *sensation*, Pr. *sensatio*, Sp *sensacion*, It *sensazione*, from Lat *sensus*, sense]

1 An impression made upon the mind through the medium of the organs of sense, feeling awakened by external objects, or by some change in the internal state of the body, as, a *sensation* of heaviness, or of heat, &c.

Perception is only a special kind of knowledge, and *sensation* a special kind of feeling Knowledge and feeling perception and *sensation*, though always co-existent are always in the inverse ratio of each other *Sir W Hamilton*

2 Purely spiritual or psychical affections; agreeable or disagreeable feelings occasioned by objects that are not corporeal or material

3. A state of excited interest or feeling.

The *sensation* caused by the appearance of that work is still remembered by many *Brougham*

Syn.—Perception —SENSATION, PERCEPTION The distinction between these words, when used in mental philosophy, may be thus stated If I simply *smell* a rose, I have a *sensation*, if I refer that smell to the external object which occasioned it, I have a *perception* Thus the former is mere feeling, without the idea of an object, the latter is the mind's apprehension of some external object as occasioning that feeling '*Sensation* properly expresses *that change in the state of the mind* which is produced by an impression upon an organ of sense (of which change we can conceive the mind to be conscious, without any knowledge of external objects) *Perception* on the other hand, expresses the *knowledge* or the intimations we obtain, by means of our *sensations* concerning the qualities of matter, and consequently involves, in every instance, the notion of *externality or outness*, which it is necessary to exclude in order to seize the precise import of the word *sensation* *Fleming*

Sen sā'tion al, *a* 1 Pertaining to the sensations

2 Attended by, or fitted to excite, great interest

3 Belonging to sensationalism. "*Sensational* metaphysics" *Morell*

Sen sā'tion al ĭsm, *n* The doctrine held by Condillac, and by some ascribed to Locke, that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and consist of sensations transformed, sensualism *Fraser*

Sen sā'tion al-ĭst, *n* An advocate of, or believer in, sensationalism

Sĕnse, *n* [Lat *sensus*, from *sentire*, *sensum*, to perceive, to feel, It *senso*, Fr *sens*, Pr *sen*, O Sp *seso*, N Sp *sentido*]

1 Perception by the bodily organs, sensation, feeling

In a living creature though never so great the *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transmission through the whole *Bacon*

2 Perception through the intellect, apprehension, recognition, understanding, discernment, appreciation, feeling "This Basilius, having the quick *sense* of a lover" *Sidney* "High disdain from *sense* of injured merit" *Milton*

3 The faculty of sense perception, or the capacity of gaining a knowledge of the exterior world by means of the bodily organs,—often used in the plural, and especially of the five senses of feeling, sight, hearing, smell, and taste

Oppressed nature sleeps
This rest may'st yet have balmed thy broken *senses* *Shak*
Let fancy still my *sense* in Lethe steep *Shak*
What surmounts the reach
Of human *sense*? *Milton*

4 Sound perception and reasoning, correct reason, mental capacity, understanding

He raves his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from *sense* *Dryden*

5 That which is felt or is held as a sentiment, view, or opinion, judgment, notion, opinion

I speak my private but impartial *sense*
With freedom *Isocomm*

The municipal council of the city had ceased to speak the *sense* of the citizens *Macaulay*

6 Meaning, import, signification, as, the true *sense* of words or phrases

I think 'twas in another *sense* *Shak*

7 Moral perception

Some are so hardened in wickedness as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices *L'Estrange*

Common sense, according to Sir W Hamilton, (*a*) "The complement of those cognitions or convictions which we receive from nature, which all men possess in common, and by which they test the truth of knowledge and the morality of actions" (*b*) "The faculty of first principles" These two are the philosophical significations (*c*) "Such ordinary complement of intelligence that, if a person be deficient therein, he is accounted mad or foolish (*d*) When the substantive is emphasized, "native practical intelligence natural prudence, mother wit, tact in behavior, acuteness in the observation of character, in contrast to habits of acquired learning or of speculation —*Moral sense*, "a natural and immediate determination to approve certain affections and actions consequent upon them, or a natural sense of immediate excellence in them, not referred to any other quality perceivable by our other senses or reasoning *Hutcheson* —*The inner* or *internal sense* capacity of the mind to be aware of its own states, consciousness, reflection "This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself, and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it and might properly enough be called *internal sense*" *Locke*

Syn.—Understanding, reason —SENSE, UNDERSTANDING, REASON Some philosophers have given a technical signification to these terms, which may here be stated *Sense* is the mind's acting in the direct cognition either of material objects or of its own mental states In the first case it is called the *outer*, in the second the *inner*, sense *Understanding* is the logical faculty i e, the power of apprehending under general conceptions or the power of classifying, arranging, and making deductions *Reason* is the power of apprehending those first or fundamental truths or principles which are the conditions of all real and scientific knowledge, and which control the mind in all its processes of investigation and deduction These distinctions are given, not as established, but simply because they often occur in writers of the present day

Sĕnse, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* SENSED (sĕnst), *p pr* & *vb n* SENSING] To perceive by the senses, to recognize [*Obs*]

Is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others as by him? *Glanville.*

Sĕnse'ful, *a.* Full of sense, meaning, or reason; reasonable, judicious. [*Obs*] *Norris.*

Sĕnse'less, *a* 1. Destitute of sense, wanting the power of sensation or perception, incapable of feeling, void of apparent life, insensible, as, the body, when dead, is *senseless*, or, a limb or other part of the body may be *senseless*, when the rest of the body enjoys its usual sensibility

2 Wanting appreciation, sympathy, or feeling; without sensibility

The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows *Rowe.*

3 Without reason, destitute of understanding, foolish, stupid

They were a *senseless*, stupid race *Swift.*

4 Contrary to reason or sound judgment, unwise; ill judged, foolish

They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness, when it would be too late *Clarendon.*

Sĕnse'less ly, *adv* In a senseless manner, stupidly, unreasonably, as, a man is *uselessly* arrogant.

Sĕnse'less ness, *n* The state or quality of being senseless, unreasonableness, folly, stupidity

Sĕn'si bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *sensibilité*, Pr *sensibilitat*, Sp *sensibilidad*, It *sensibilità*, L Lat *sensibilitas*]

1 The quality or condition of being sensible, susceptibility of impression, capacity to feel or perceive,—applied especially to animal bodies, as, a frozen limb loses its *sensibility*

2 Hence, specifically, the capacity of the soul to exercise, or to be the subject of, emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will, also, the capacity for any specific feeling or emotion

3 Acuteness of sensation, or of perception, peculiar susceptibility of impression, pleasurable or painful, delicacy of feeling quick emotion or sympathy, as, *sensibility* to pleasure or pain *sensibility* to shame or praise, exquisite *sensibility*,—often used in the plural

The true lawgiver ought to have a heart full of *sensibility* *Burke*

His *sensibilities* seem rather to have been those of patriotism than of wounded pride *Marshall*

4 Hence, that quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition, delicacy, as, the *sensibility* of a balance, or of a thermometer

5 Experience of sensations, actual feeling

This adds greatly to my *sensibility* *Burke*

Syn —Taste, susceptibility, feeling See TASTE

Sĕn'si-ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *sensible*, Pg *sensivel*, It. *sensibile* Lat *sensibilis*, from *sensus*, sense]

1 Capable of being perceived by the senses, apprehensible through the bodily organs, hence, also, perceptible to the mind making an impression upon the sense, reason, or understanding

Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion, *Arbuthnot.*

The disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain *Sir W Temple.*

2 Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects, capable of perceiving by the instrumentality of the proper organs, liable to be affected physically or mentally, impressible

Would your cambric were as *sensible* as your finger *Shak*

3 Hence, liable to impression from without, easily affected, having nice perception or acute feeling, sensitive, also, readily moved or affected by natural agents, as, a *sensible* thermometer

4 Perceiving or having perception, either by the senses or the mind, cognizant, perceiving so clearly as to be convinced, satisfied, persuaded

A man can not think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible* of it *Locke*

They are now *sensible* it would have been better to comply than to refuse *Addison*

5 Having moral perception, capable of being affected by moral good or evil

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy
I should not make so great a show of zeal *Shak*

6 Possessing or continuing sense or reason, gifted with, or characterized by, good or common sense, intelligent understanding, wise. "Now a *sensible* man, by and by a fool" *Shak.*

He addressed Claudius in the following *sensible* and noble speech *Henry.*

Sensible note or *tone* (*Mus*), the seventh note of any scale — so called because being but a half step below the octave or key tone and naturally leading up to that, it makes the ear *sensible* of its approaching sound,—called also the *leading* tone — *Sensible horizon* See HORIZON.

Syn —Intelligent, wise —SENSIBLE, INTELLIGENT We call a man *sensible* whose judgments and conduct are marked and governed by sound judgment or good common sense We call one *intelligent* who is quick and clear in his understanding i e who discriminates readily and nicely in respect to difficult and important distinctions The sphere of the *sensible* man lies in matters of practical concern, of the *intelligent* man, in subjects of intellectual interest "I have been tired with accounts from *sensible* men, furnished with matters of fact which have happened within their own knowledge" *Addison* "We trace the footsteps of a wise and *intelligent* architect throughout all this stupendous fabric" *Woodford.*

Sĕn'si-ble, *n* 1. That which impresses itself on the senses, that which causes pleasure or pain; something perceptible, a material substance or thing, that which is perceived, sensibility. [*Rare*]

"The *sensible* of pain." *Milton.*

2. That which possesses sensibility; sensitive being [*Rare*]

This melancholy extends itself not to men only, but even to vegetals and *sensibles* *Burton*

Sĕn'si ble-ness, *n* 1 The condition or quality of being sensible, sensibility, capacity of perception, susceptibility "The *sensibleness* of the eye" *Sharp.* "*Sensibleness* and sorrow for sin" *Hammond.*

2 Intelligence, reasonableness, good sense

Sĕn'si bly, *adv* 1 In a sensible manner, perceptibly to the senses, with perception, susceptibly, sensitively

What remains past cure,
Bear not too *sensibly* *Milton*

2 With intelligence or good sense, judiciously

Sen-sĭf'er-ous, *a* [Lat *sensifer*, from *sensus*, sense, and *ferre*, to bear] Producing sense or sensation [*Rare*]

Sen-sĭf'ic, *a* [Lat *sensificus*, from *sensus*, sense, and *facere*, to make] Producing sensation

Sĕns'ĭşm, *n* The same as SENSUALISM

Sĕns'ist, *n.* One who, in philosophy, holds to sensism

Sĕn'si tive, *a* [Fr *sensitif*, Pr *sensitiu*, Sp, Pg, & It *sensitivo* See SENSE]

1 Having sense or feeling possessing or exhibiting the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects, as, *sensitive* soul, *sensitive* faculty

2 Especially having quick and acute sensibility, either to the action of external objects, or to impressions upon the mind and feelings, highly susceptible, easily and acutely affected

She was too *sensitive* to abuse and calumny *Macaulay*

3 (*a*) (*Physics*) Having a capacity of being easily affected or moved as, a *sensitive* thermometer (*b*) (*Chem & Photog*) Readily affected or changed by certain appropriate agents, as, iodized silver is extremely *sensitive* to the action of light, *sensitive* paper is used for taking photographs *Nichol*

4 Serving to affect the senses sensible [*Rare*] "A love of some *sensitive* object" *Hammond*

5 Pertaining to or depending on, sensation, as, *sensitive* motions, *sensitive* muscular motions excited by irritation *Darwin*

Sensitive paper, paper prepared for photographic purposes by being rendered sensitive to the effect of light — *Sensitive plant* (*Bot*) (*a*) A leguminous plant (*Mimosa pudica*, or *M sensitiva* and other allied species) the leaves of which close at the slightest touch (*b*) Any plant showing motions after irritation as the sensitive briar (*Schrankia*) of the Southern States, and some species allied to the sorrels

Sĕn'si tive ly, *adv* In a sensitive manner

Sĕn'si tive ness, *n* The state or quality of being sensitive, acute sensibility

Sĕn'si tiv'i ty *n* The state or condition of being sensitive —used chiefly in science and the arts, as, the *sensitivity* of iodized silver

Sĕn'si tize, *v t* (*Photog*) To render sensitive, or susceptible of being easily acted on by the sun's rays as, *sensitized* paper *sensitized* plate

Sĕn'si to ry, *n* The same as SENSORY

Sĕns'ive, *a* Having sense or sensibility, sensitive [*Obs*] *Sidney*

Sĕn'sor *a* Sensory as, the *sensor* nerves

Sen sō'ri al, *a* [Fr *sensorial* See *infra*] Pertaining to the sensory or sensorium, as, *sensorial* faculties, *sensorial* motions or powers

Sen sō'ri ŭm, } *n* [From Lat *sentire*, *sensum*, to
Sĕn'so ry, } discern or perceive by the senses]

1 (*Physiol & Metaph*) Anciently, the supposed organ, or rather place, in which the sensations given by the several organs are reduced to the unity of consciousness, in modern usage, the whole nervous system, when animated, so far as it is susceptible of common or special sensations

2 An organ of sense "Double *sensories*—two eyes, two ears" *Bentley*

Sĕn'so-ry, *a* Of, or connected with, the sensory, or with sensation, as, *sensory* nerves

Sĕn'sū-al (sĕn'shu al), *a* [Lat *sensualis*, from *sensus*, sense, It *sensuale*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *sensual*, Fr. *sensuel*]

1 Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting the senses, or bodily organs of perception relating to or concerning the body, in distinction from the spirit

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The scale of *sensual*, mental powers ascends *Pope*

2 Hence, not spiritual or intellectual, carnal, fleshly, pertaining to, or consisting in, the gratification of sense, or the indulgence of appetite, luxurious, lewd,—used in a bad sense

The greatest part of men are such as prefer that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine *Hooker*

3 Devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite, luxurious, voluptuous

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that in which *sensual* men place their felicity *Atterbury*

4 Pertaining or peculiar to sensualism, as a philosophical doctrine

Sĕn'sū al ĭşm (sĕn'shu al-), *n* [Fr *sensualisme*] 1 The condition or character of one who is sensual, subjection to sensual feelings and appetite, sensuality.

2 (*Philos*) The doctrine that all our ideas, or the operations of the understanding, not only originate in sensation, but are transformed sensations, copies, or relics of sensations, sensationalism

Sĕn'sū al-ĭst (sĕn'shu al-), *n.* [Fr *sensualiste*] One given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses, one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures

Sĕn'sū al-ĭst'ic (sĕn'shu al-), *a* 1 Sensual

2 Adopting or teaching the doctrines of sensualism

Sĕn'sū ăl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *sensualité*, Pr *sensualitat*, Sp *sensualidad*, It *sensualità*, Lat *sensualitas*] The quality of being sensual, devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites, free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures

Those pampered animals
That rage in savage *sensuality* *Shak*

They avoid dress lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality* *Addison*

Sĕn'sū al i zā'tion (sĕn'shu al-), *n* The act of sensualizing, or the state of being sensualized

Sĕn'sū al ize (sĕn'shu al-), *v t* [*imp & p p* SENSUALIZED, *p pr & vb n* SENSUALIZING] To make sensual, to subject to the love of sensual pleasure to debase by carnal gratifications, as, *sensualized* by pleasure

By the neglect of prayer, the thoughts are *sensualized* *I H Skinner*

Sĕn'sū-al ly (sĕn'shu al-), *adv* In a sensual manner

Sĕn'sū al ness (sĕn'shu al-) *n* The state or quality of being sensual sensuality

Sĕn'sū-ĭşm (sĕn'shu-ĭzm), *n* The same as SENSUALISM

Sĕn sū ŏs'i ty (sĕn'shu-), *n* The state or quality of being sensuous sensuousness [*Obs*]

Sĕn'sū-ŭs (sĕn'shu-), *a* Pertaining to, or addressing, the senses, suggesting pictures or images of sense connected with sensible objects

To this poetry would be made precedent as being less subtile and fine, but more simple *sensuous*, and passionate *Milton*

Sĕn'sū-ŭs ly (sen'shu-), *adv* In a sensuous manner

Sĕn'sū ŭs ness (sĕn'shu-), *n* The quality of being sensuous

Sĕn'tençe, *n* [Fr *sentence*, Pr *sentencia*, *sentensa*, Sp *sentencia*, It *sentenza*, *sentenza*, Lat *sententia*, for *sentientia*, from *sentire*, to discern by the senses and the mind to feel, to think]

1 An opinion, a decision, especially, a philosophical or theological opinion a dogma

My *sentence* is for open war *Milton*

2 (*Law*) In the civil and admiralty law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause in the common law, a judgment passed on a criminal by a court or judge condemnation pronounced by a judge, doom The term is exclusively used in the common law to denote the judgment in criminal cases *Wharton Burrill*

3 Sense, meaning, significance [*Obs and rare*] "The discourse itself, voluble enough, and full of *sentence*" *Milton*

4 A short saying containing moral instruction, a maxim, an axiom *Broome*

5 (*Gram*) A combination of words, which is complete as expressing a thought, and in writing, is marked at the close by a full point

☞ *Sentences* are simple or compound A simple sentence consists of one subject and one finite verb as, 'The Lord reigns' A compound sentence contains two or more subjects and finite verbs, as in this verse —

He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all *Pope*

— *Dark sentence*, a saying not easily explained

Sĕn'tençe, *v t* [*imp & p p* SENTENCED (sĕn'tĕnst), *p pr & vb n* SENTENCING] To pass or pronounce judgment upon, to doom, to condemn to punishment

Nature herself is *sentenced* in your doom *Dryden*

Sĕn'ten cer, *n* One who pronounces a sentence.

Sen tĕn'tial, *a* 1 Comprising sentences

2 Pertaining to a sentence, or full period, as, a *sentential* pause

Sen tĕn'tial ly, *adv* In a sentential manner, by sentences

Sen tĕn'ti a-ry (tĕn'shĭ a-rĭ, 95), *n* [L Lat *sententiarius*] One who read lectures, or commented, on the sentences of Peter Lorribard, Archbishop of Paris, a school divine [*Obs*] *Hemy*

Sĕn'ten ti ŏs'i ty (shĭ ŏs'ĭ tĭ) *n* The quality of being sententious [*Obs*] "The extemporary *sententiosity* of common conceits" *Browne*

Sen tĕn'tious (tĕn'shus), *a* [Lat *sententiosus*, Fr *sentencieux*, Sp *sentencioso*, It *sentenzioso*]

1 Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic, as, a *sententious* style or discourse, *sententious* truth

How he apes his sire
Ambitiously *sententious*! *Addison*

2 Comprising sentences, sentential [*Obs*] "*Sententious* marks" *Grew*

Sen tĕn'tious ly, *adv* In a sententious manner, in short, expressive periods, with striking brevity.

Nausicaa delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight *Broome.*

Sen tĕn'tious-ness, *n.* The quality of being sententious; pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for its gravity and *sententiousness.* *Dryden*

Sĕn'ter y, *n.* A sentry, a sentinel. See SENTINEL

Sĕn'teur, *n* [Fr, from *sentir*, to perceive.] Scent fragrance. [*Obs*] "Pleasant *senteurs* and odors. *Holland*

Sĕn'ti-ençe, } *n* [See *infra*] The faculty of per
Sĕn'ti en cy, } ception, feeling

All which broken *sentiency*
Will gather and unite *Browning*

Sĕn'ti-ent (sĕn'shĭ ent) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *sentiens*, p pr of *sentire*, to discern or perceive by the senses] Having a faculty of sensation and perception perceiving, as, man is a *sentient* being, he possesses a *sentient* principle

Sĕn'ti ent (sĕn'shĭ ent), *n* One who has the faculty of perception, a perceiving being

Sĕn'ti ent ly (sĕn'shĭ ent lĭ), *adv* In a sentient or perceptive manner

Sĕn'ti ment, *n* [Fr & Pr *sentiment*, Sp *sentimento*, It & It *sentimento*, from Lat *sentire*, to perceive by the senses and the mind, to feel, to think]

1 A thought prompted by passion or feeling a state of mind in view of some subject, feeling toward or respecting some person or thing, disposition prompting to action or expression

The word *sentiment* agreeably to the use made of the word by our best English writers expresses in my own opinion, very happily those complex determinations of the mind which result from the co operation of our entire rational powers, and of our moral feelings *D Stewart*

2 Hence, generally, the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning thought opinion, notion, judgment, as, to express one's *sentiments* on a subject "*Sentiments* of philosophers about the perception of external objects" *Reid*

Sentiment as here and elsewhere employed by Dr Reid in the meaning of opinion (*sententia*), is not to be imitated *Sir W Hamilton*

3 A sentence, or passage, considered as the expression of a thought, a maxim, a saying, a toast

4 Sensibility, feeling tender susceptibility

Mr Hume sometimes employs (after the manner of the French metaphysicians) *sentiment* as synonymous with feeling — a use of the word quite unprecedented in our tongue *D Stewart*

Less of *sentiment* and sense had Katie *Tennyson*

Syn —Thought, opinion, notion sensibility feeling, — SENTIMENT OPINION FEELING An *opinion* is an intellectual judgment in respect to any and every kind of truth *Feeling* describes those affections of pleasure and pain which spring from the exercise of our sentient and emotional powers *Sentiment* (particularly in the plural) lies between them, denoting *settled opinions* or principles in regard to subjects which interest the feelings strongly and are presented more or less constantly in practical life Hence it is more appropriate to speak of our religious *sentiments* than *opinions*, unless we mean to exclude all reference to our feelings The word *sentiment*, in the singular leans ordinarily more to the side of feeling and denotes a refined sensibility on subjects affecting the heart On questions of feeling, taste, observation, or report we define our *sentiments* On questions of science argument or metaphysical abstraction we define our *opinions* The *sentiments* of the heart The *opinions* of the mind There is more of instinct in *sentiment* and more of definition in *opinion* The admiration of a work of art which results from first impressions is classed with our *sentiments*, and when we have recounted to ourselves for the approbation, it is classed with our *opinions* *H Taylor*

Sĕn'ti mĕnt'al, *a* [Fr & Sp *sentimental*, It *sentimentale*]

1 Having sentiment, abounding with sentiments or reflections, sententious, didactic

2 Manifesting an excess of sentiment or sensibility, indulging the sensibilities for their own sake, artificially or affectedly tender, of mawkish feeling, —often in a reproachful sense

The *sentimental* comedy still reigned, and Goldsmith's comedies were not *sentimental* *Macaulay*

Syn. — Romantic — SENTIMENTAL, ROMANTIC *Sentimental* usually describes in error or excess of the sensibilities *romantic* in vice of the imagination The votary of the former gives indulgence to his sensibilities for the mere luxury of their excitement the votary of the latter allows his imagination to rove for the pleasure of creating scenes of ideal enjoyment, and gazing on the creations which he has made One who is *sentimental* is apt to be laughed at, one who is *romantic* not unfrequently falls into fatal errors "Perhaps there is no less danger in works called *sentimental* They attack the heart more successfully, because more cautiously *Anon* "I cannot but look on this as a more *romantic* fancy of such who would be thought to be much wiser than they ever were or could be *Stillingfleet*

Sĕn'ti-mĕnt'al-ĭşm, *n* [Fr *sentimentalisme*, Sp *sentimentalismo*] The character or behavior of a sentimentalist, sentimentality

Sĕn'ti-mĕnt'al ist, *n* [Fr *sentimentaliste*] One who affects sentiment, fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility

Sĕn'ti-men-tăl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr *sentimentalité*] Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility

Sĕn'ti-mĕnt'al-ize, *v. i* [Sp. *sentimentalizar.*] To affect exquisite sensibility.

Sĕn'ti-mĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* In a sentimental manner; with sensibility.

Sĕn'tine, *n.* [Lat. *sentina,* a sink] A place for dregs and dirt, filth. [*Obs. and rare*] "A stinking *sentine* of all vices" *Latimer.*

sĕn'ti-nel, *n* [Fr *sentinelle,* It & Pg *sentinella,* Sp *centinela,* from Lat *sentina,* the bottom of a ship, where the filthy water collects, and which the *sentinator* was obliged to watch, and take care of, on account of the sea-water continually entering, afterward transferred from the navy to the army]

1 (*Mil*) A soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp, or other place, from surprise, to observe the approach of danger, and give notice of it

2 Watch, guard [*Obs*] "That princes do keep duo *sentinel*" *Bacon*

sĕn'ti-nel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SENTINELED, or SENTINELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SENTINELING, or SENTINELLING]

1 To watch over like a sentinel "To *sentinel* enchanted ground" *W Scott*

2 To furnish with a sentinel, to place under the guard of a sentinel

sĕn'try, *n* [Abbrev and corrupt from *sentinel*]

1 A soldier placed on guard, a sentinel

2. Guard, watch, the duty of a sentinel

Here tolls and Death and Death's half-brother, Sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep *Dryden*

sĕn'try-bŏx, *n* A box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather

sĕn'zā, *prep* [It, O Sp *sines,* sc, O Fr *sens,* N Fr *sans,* from Lat *sine*] Without.

sē'pal, *n.* [Fr *sepale,* N Lat *sepalum*] (*Bot*) A leaf or division of the calyx

☞ When the calyx or perianth consists of but one part it is said to be *monosepalous* when of two parts it is said to be *disepalous,* when of a variable and indefinite number of parts, it is said to be *polysepalous*

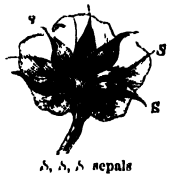

S, S, S sepals

sē'paled, *a* [Also *sepalled*] Having a sepal

sĕp'al-line (110), *a* (*Bot*) Relating to, or having the nature of, sepals

sĕp'a loid, *a* [From Eng *sepal* and Gr εἶδος, likeness] (*Bot*) Like a sepal, or distinct part of a perianth *Gray*

sĕp'al-oŭs, *a* (*Bot*) Having, or relating to, sepals

sĕp'a ra bĭl'i-ty, *n* The quality of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction *Glanville*

sĕp'a-ra-ble, *a* [Fr *separable,* Sp *separable,* It *separabile,* Lat *separabilis*] Capable of being separated, disjoined, disunited or rent as, the *separable* parts of plants, qualities not *separable* from the substance in which they exist

sĕp'a-ra ble ness, *n* The quality of being separable, or capable of separation or disunion

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold *Boyle*

sĕp'a-ra bly, *adv* In a separable manner

sĕp'a-rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SEPARATED, *p pr* & *vb n* SEPARATING] [Lat *separare, separatum,* from *se,* aside, and *parare,* to make ready, prepare, It *separare,* Sp, Pg, & Pr *separar,* Fr *separer*]

1 To disunite, to divide, to disconnect, to sever, to part in any manner

From the fine gold I *separate* the alloy *Dryden*

2 To sever, as by an intervening space, to hold apart, to lie between

Who shall *separate* us from the love of Christ? *Rom* viii 35

3 To set apart, to select from among others, as for a special use or service

Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them *Acts* xiii 2

Separated flowers (*Bot*), flowers which have stamens and pistils in separate flowers, one kind having only stamens, the other only pistils, or imperfect stamens — called also *imperfect* flowers *Gray*

sĕp'a rāte, *v i* To part, to become disunited, to be disconnected, to withdraw from each other, as, the parties *separated,* and each retired

sĕp'a-rate, *a* [Lat *separatus,* p p of *separare*]

1 Divided from another or others, disjointed, disconnected, separated, — used of things that have been united or connected "Him that was *separate* from his brethren" *Gen* xlix 26

2 Unconnected, not united, distinct, — used of things that have not been connected

For such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, *separate* from sinners *Heb* vii 26

3 Disunited from the body, incorporeal, as, a *separate* spirit, the *separate* state of souls

sĕp'a rate-ly, *adv* In a separate or unconnected state, apart, distinctly, singly

sĕp'a-rate ness, *n* The state of being separate

sĕp'a-rā'tic-al, *a* Pertaining to separation or separatism in religion, schismatical *Dwight*

sĕp'a-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *separatio,* Fr *séparation,* Pr *separacio,* Sp *separacion,* It *separazione*]

1. The act of separating, severing, or disconnecting, disjunction, as, the *separation* of the soul from the body

2. The state of being separate, disunion, disconnection.

3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances, chemical analysis *Bacon*

4 Divorce, disunion of married persons *Shak*

5 (*Steam boilers*) The operation of removing water from steam See STEAM

sĕp'a ra-tĭşm, *n* [Fr *separatisme*] The character or act of a separatist, disposition to withdraw from a church, the practice of so withdrawing

sĕp'a ra tĭst, *n* [Fr *separatiste* See SEPARATE] One who withdraws or separates himself especially, one who withdraws from a church to which he has belonged, a seceder from an established church, a dissenter a non conformist a schismatic, a sectary "Heavy fines on divines who should preach in any meeting of *separatists*" *Macaulay*

sĕp'a ra tĭst'ic, *a* Of, pertaining to, or characterizing separatists schismatical

sĕp'a rā'tĭve, *a* [Lat *separativus*] Belonging to or promoting separation "*Separative* virtue of extreme cold" *Boyle*

sĕp'a-rā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *separatore,* Sp *separador*] One who, or that which, separates or disjoins, a divider

sĕp'a ra to-ry, *a* [It *separatorio* See SEPARATE] Causing separation, separative, as, *separatory* ducts [*Rare*] *Cheyne*

sĕp'a ra to ry (90), *n* [Fr *separatoire,* Sp *separatorio*]

1 A chemical vessel for separating liquors

2 A surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium

Se pawn', *n* A species of food, consisting of meal of maize boiled in water — the same as *hasty pudding* [*Local U S*] [Written also *sepon*]

Sē'pe-lĭ-blĕ, *a* [Lat *sepelibilis,* from *sepelire* to bury] Admitting of, or intended for, burial [*Obs*]

Sĕp'e-lĭ'tion, *n* [See *supra*] Burial, interment [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Sĕp'i-a, *n* , *pl* SE'PI-Æ [Lat , from Gr σηπία, the cuttle fish or squid]

1 (*Zool*) The cuttle fish See CUTTLE FISH

2 A pigment, formerly supposed to be prepared from the ink of the sepia or cuttle fish, Indian ink See INDIAN *Ure*

Sepia tints or *pictures* a tint or picture having the rich gray brown color of Indian ink, or drawn or colored with sepia

Sĕp'i dā'ce oŭs, *a* Of, or pertaining to, mollusks of the genus *sepia*

Sĕp'i ment, *n* [Lat *sepimentum,* from *sepire,* to hedge in, inclose] Something that separates or defends, a hedge a fence

Se pŏn', *n* The same as SEPAWN, q v

Se pōse' (se pōz'), *v t* [Lat *sponere sepositum,* from *se,* aside, apart, and *ponere,* to set] To set apart [*Obs*] *Donne*

Sĕp o sĭ'tion (zĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *sepositio* See *supra*] The act of setting apart, segregation [*Obs*] *Jer Taylor*

Sĕ'poy, *n* [See SEAPOY] A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of a European power, an Oriental soldier disciplined in the European manner

Sĕps, *n* [Lat from Gr σηψ, a putrefying sore, a venomous serpent, the bite of which caused putrefaction, from σήπειν, to make putrid] (*Zool*) A genus of snake like lizards found in the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and on the coasts of the Mediterranean, having an elongated body, short and indistinct feet, a non extensile tongue, and scales covering the body like tiles

Sĕpt, *n* [A S *sib,* consanguinity, alliance O H Ger *sippea,* N H Ger *sippe,* Prov Ger *sipp, sippl,* M H Ger *sippe, sippt* Icel *sift,* line of consanguinity Cf Heb *shebath,* a tribe] A clan, race or family, proceeding from a common progenitor, — used especially of the races or families in Ireland

The chief, struck by the illustration asked at once to be baptized, and all his *sept* followed his example *S Lover*

Sĕpt'ag'gle, *n* [See *infra*] (*Geom*) A figure with seven sides and seven angles a heptagon

Sept-ăg'gu lar, *a* [From Lat *septem,* seven, and *angulus,* an angle] Having seven angles

Sep tā'ri ăm, *n* *pl* SEP TA'RI-A [From Lat *septum,* an inclosure, a partition, from *sepire,* to inclose] (*Geol*) A flattened, imbedded nodule of clay, marl, or limestone, intersected by seams *Dana*

Sĕp'tate, *a* [Lat *septum,* partition] (*Bot*) Divided or separated by partitions *Gray*

Sep tĕm'bĕr, *n* [Lat, from *septem,* seven, as being the seventh month of the Roman year, which began with March Fr *Septembre,* Pr *Septembre, Setembre,* Sp *Setiembre, Septiembre,* Pg *Setembro,* It *Settembre*] The month following August and preceding October, the ninth month of the year, reckoning from January

Sep tĕm'brist, *n* [Fr *septembriste*] An agent in the massacre in Paris, September 2 1792, hence, one who is bloodthirsty and malignant

Sep-tĕm'flu oŭs, *a* Flowing seven fold, divided into seven streams or currents [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Sep tĕm'par-tite, *a* [From Lat *septem,* seven, and *partitus,* divided] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts

Sep-tĕm'vĭr, *n* , Eng *pl* SEP-TĔM'VIRS, Lat *pl* SEP-TĔM'VI-RI. [Lat. *septem,* seven, and *vir,* men, *vir,* man] (*Antiq*) One of a board of seven men associated in some office, as, the *septemviri epulones,* who had charge, among the Romans, of feasts in honor of the gods

Sep tĕm'vi rate, *n* The office of septemvir

Sĕp'ten a-ry, *a* [Lat *septenarius,* from *septem,* seven, Fr *septenaire,* Pr *septenari, setenari,* Sp & Pg *septenario,* It *settenario*]

1 Consisting of, or relating to, seven, as, a *septenary* number *Watts*

2 Lasting seven years, continuing seven years. "*Septenary* penance" *Fuller.*

Sĕp'ten a-ry, *n* The number seven [R] *Burnet*

Sĕp'ten ate, *a* [From Lat *septem,* seven] (*Bot*) Having parts in sevens *Gray.*

Sep tĕn'ni al, *a* [Fr *septennal,* Lat *septennis,* from *septem,* seven, and *annus,* year]

1 Lasting or continuing seven years, as, *septennial* Parliaments

2 Happening or returning once in every seven years as *septennial* elections in England

Sep tĕn'ni al ly, *adv* Once in seven years

Sep tĕn'tri al, *a* [See *infra*] Of, or pertaining to, the north septentrional

Sep tĕn'tri o, *n* [See *infra*] (*Astron*) A constellation near the north pole, Ursa Major, or the Great Bear

Sep-tĕn'tri on *n* [Fr *septentrion* Pr *septentrio,* Sp *septentrion, setentrion* It *settentrione,* Lat *septentrio,* the northern regions, the north, *septentriones,* the seven stars near the north pole, called the Wain, Charles's Wain, or the Great Bear, or those called the Little Bear, properly, the seven plow oxen, because they were compared to a wagon with oxen yoked to it, from *septem,* seven, and *trio,* a plow ox] The north or northern regions [*Rare*] *Shak*

Sep tĕn'tri on, } *a* [Lat *septentrionalis,* Fr,
Sep tĕn'tri on al } Pr, & Sp *septentrional,* It *settentrionale*] Of, or pertaining to the north, northern "From cold *septentrion* blasts" *Milton*

Sep-tĕn'tri-on ăl'i ty, *n* Northerliness [*Obs*]

Sep tĕn'tri on al ly, *adv* Northerly, toward the north [*Obs*] *Browne*

Sep tĕn'tri on āte, *v i* To tend or point toward the north, to north *Browne*

Sĕp'tet, } *n* [It] (*Mus*) A musical composition
Sĕp'tette, } for seven instruments or voices, — called also *septuor*

Sept'-foil, *n* [From Fr *sept,* Lat *septem,* seven, and Fr *foil,* Lat *folium* leaf]

1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Tormentilla* (*T officinalis*) the roots of which are sometimes used in tanning and dyeing leather and in dyeing worsted yarn, and also in medicine, being powerfully astringent

2 A typical figure consisting of seven equal segments of a circle used in the Roman Catholic church to denote the number of its sacraments, the gifts of the Holy Ghost &c *Fairholt*

Sĕp'tic, } *a* [Lt *septique,* Sp *septico,* Lat *sep-*
Sĕp'tic al, } *ticus,* Gr σηπτικός, from σηπειν, to make putrid] Having power to promote putrefaction

Sĕp'tic, *n* A substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies

A Capsule opening by septicidal Dehiscence

Sĕp'ti cĭd'al (110), *a* [Fr *septicide* from Lat *septum,* a partition, and *cædere,* to cut] (*Bot*) Dividing the partitions — said of a method of dehiscence in which a pod splits through the partitions dividing each into two layers *Gray*

Sep tĭ'ĭ ty, *n* [See SEPTIC] Tendency to putrefaction

Sĕp'ti fā'ri oŭs *a* [From Lat *septuaginta,* seventy, from *septem,* seven] Having seven different ways

Sep tĭf'ra-oŭs *a* [Lt *septifer* from Lat *septum,* partition and *ferre,* to bear] Bearing septa See SEPTUM Dehiscence

Sep-tĭf'lu oŭs, *a* [Lat *septem,* seven, and *fluere* to flow] Flowing in seven streams

Sĕp'ti fō'li oŭs, *a* [Lat *septem,* seven, and *folium,* leaf] Having seven leaves

Sĕp'ti-fôrm *a* [Lat *septem,* seven, and *forma,* form] Having seven forms

A Capsule opening by Septifragal Dehiscence.

Sep tĭf'ra gal (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *septifrage,* from Lat *septum,* a partition, and *frangere fractum,* to break] (*Bot*) Breaking from the partitions, — said of a method of dehiscence in which the valves of a pod break away from the partitions *Gray*

Sĕp'ti-lăt'er al, *a* [Lat *septem* seven, and *latus, lateris,* a side] Having seven sides as, a *septilateral* figure *Browne*

Sep tĭl'lion (sep tĭl'yun), *n* [From Lat *septem,* seven] According to the English notation, the product of a million involved to the seventh power, or the number expressed by a unit with forty-two ciphers annexed, according to the French notation, the number expressed by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed [See Note under NUMERATION.]

Sĕp'ti nā'ri-an, *n* A weekly officer in a monastery

Sep tin'su-lar, *a.* [Fr *septinsulaire,* from Lat, *septem,* seven, and *insula,* island.] Consisting of

seven islands; as, the *septinsular* republic of the Ionian Isles

Sĕp'ti-sȳl'la-ble, *n* [Lat *septem*, seven, and *syllaba*, syllable] A word of seven syllables

Sĕp'tū-ăj'e-nā'ri-an, *n* A person who is seventy years of age, a septuagenary.

Sĕp'tu-ăj'e na ry, *a* [Lat *septuagenarius*, from *septuagens*, seventy each, from *septuaginta*, seventy, Fr *septuagenaire*, Sp *septuagenario*, It *settuagenario*] Consisting of seventy, also, seventy years old *Browne*

Sĕp'tu ăj'e-na-ry, *n* A person seventy years of age, a septuagenarian

Sĕp'tu a jĕs'i mal, *a* Consisting of seventy, or of seventy years. "Our abridged and *septuagesimal* age" *Browne*

Sĕp'tu-a-jint, *n* [From Lat *septuaginta*, seventy] A Greek version of the Old Testament, — so called because it was said to be the work of seventy, or rather of seventy two, interpreters

☞ This translation from the Hebrew is reported to have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 270 or 280 years before the birth of Christ But this is very doubtful From internal evidence it is clear that it was not all the work of one man, nor of one company of men, for the translators of different books were of very different degrees of competency, and were governed by very different rules of interpretation It was probably not all the work of one age

☞ The word is sometimes used adjectively, in the sense of pertaining to the Septuagint, contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament as *Septuagint* chronology, the chronology founded upon the dates of the Septuagint, which makes 1500 years more from the creation to Abraham than the present Hebrew copies of the Bible

Sĕp'tu a ry, *n* [From Lat *septem*, seven] Something composed of seven, a week [*Rare*] *Ash*

Sĕp'tu-late, *a* [See *infra*] (*Bot*) Having imperfect or spurious septa *Henslow*

Sĕp'tum, *n*, *pl* SEP'TA [Lat, an inclosure, hedge, fence, from *sepire*, to hedge in, to inclose] A wall separating two cavities, a partition, specifically, (*a*) (*Bot*) A partition that separates the cells of the fruit (*b*) (*Anat*) A partition which separates two cavities

Sĕp'tu or, *n.* (*Mus*) A septet See Septum (*Bot*) SEPTET *s, s, s, s, septa*

Sĕp'tu ple, *a* [Fr *septuple*, Sp *septuplo*, It *settuplo*, L Lat *septuplus*, Gr ἑπταπλοῦς, late Lat *septuplum*, a septuple] Seven times as much, multiplied by seven, sevenfold

Sĕp'tu-ple, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SEPTUPLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SEPTUPLING] To multiply by seven, to make sevenfold *Herschel*

Sĕp'ul-cher, } *n* [Fr *sepulcre*, O Fr *sepulchre*,
Sĕp'ul-chre, } *sepulcre*, Pr *sepulcre*, Sp & Pg *sepulcro*, It *sepolcro*, Lat *sepulcrum*, *sepulchrum*, from *sepelire*, to bury] The place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place destined for that purpose, a grave, a tomb "The stony entrance of this *sepulcher*" *Shak*

Se-pūl'cher, } *v t* To bury, to inter, to entomb,
Se-pūl'chre, } as, obscurely *sepulchered*

And, as *sepulchered*, in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die *Milton*

Se-pūl'chral, *a* [Fr *sepulcral*, Sp *sepulcral*, It *sepulcrale*, *sepolcrale*, Lat *sepulcralis*] Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead, as, a *sepulchral* stone, a *sepulchral* statue, a *sepulchral* inscription

Sĕp'ul ture (53), *n* [Fr *sepulture*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *sepultura*, It *sepultura*, *sepoltura*, Lat *sepultura*, from *sepelire*, *sepultum*, to bury] The act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave, burial, interment "Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare" *Dryden*

Se-quā'cious (*se kwā'shus*), *a.* [Lat. *sequax*, *sequacis*, from *sequi*, to follow]

1 Inclined to follow a leader, not moving on independently, following, attendant

Trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre *Dryden*

2. Hence, ductile, pliant, manageable [*Rare*]

The forge was easy, and the matter ductile and *sequacious* *Ray*

3 Having or observing logical sequence, logically consistent and rigorous, consecutive in development or transition of thought "The scheme of pantheistic omniscience so prevalent among the *sequacious* thinkers of the day" *Sir W. Hamilton*

Milton was not an extensive or discursive thinker, as Shakespeare was for the motions of his mind were slow, solemn, and *sequacious*, like those of the planets *De Quincey*

Se quā'cious ness, *n* The state of being sequacious, disposition to follow.

Se quăc'i ty (*se kwăs'i-tȳ*), *n* [Lat. *sequacitas*, from *sequax* See *supra*] The state or quality of being sequacious, a following, or disposition to follow, ductility, pliableness. [*Rare*] *Bacon.*

Se-quā'ri ous, *a* [See *supra*] Following; sequacious. [*Rare*]

Sē'quel (*sē'kwel*), *n.* [Fr. *séquelle*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *sequela*, It *sequela*, *seguela*, Lat. *sequela*, from *sequi*, to follow]

1 That which follows; a succeeding part, continuation, as, the *sequel* of a man's adventures or history

2 Consequence, event, as, let the sun or moon cease, fail, or swerve, and the *sequel* would be ruin

3 Consequence inferred, consequentialness. [*Rare*] *Whitgift*

Se quĕ'li, *n*, *pl* SE QUĔ'LÆ [Lat, a follower, a result, from *sequi*, to follow] One who, or that which, follows, as, (*a*) An adherent, or a band or sect of adherents "Coleridge and his *sequela*" *G P Marsh* (*b*) That which follows as the logical result of a course of reasoning, inference, conclusion, suggestion "*Sequelæ*, or thoughts suggested by the preceding aphorisms" *Coleridge* (*c*) (*Med*) The consequent of a disease

Sē'quence, *n* [Fr *sequence*, It *sequenza*, L Lat *sequentia*, from Lat *sequens* See *infra*]

1 The state or quality of being sequent, order of following, succession

How art thou a king
But by fair *sequence* and succession? *Shak*

2 That which follows or succeeds, sequel, consequence "The inevitable *sequences* of sin and punishment" *Bp Hall*

3 (*Mus*) Any succession of chords (or harmonic phrase) rising or falling by the regular diatonic degrees in the same scale, a succession of similar harmonic steps

4 (*Rom Cath Church*) A hymn introduced in the mass on certain festival days, and recited or sung immediately before the gospel, and after the gradual or introit, whence the name *Bp Fitzpatrick*

Sē'quent, *a* [Lat *sequens*, p pr of *sequi*, to follow, It *seguente*]

1. Following, succeeding

What to this was *sequent* thou knowest *Shak*

2 Consequential [*Rare*]

Sē'quent, *n* 1 A follower [*Obs*] *Shak*

2 That which follows as a result or consequence, a sequence or sequel [*Rare*]

Se quĕn'tial, *a* Succeeding or following in order

Se-quĕn'tial ly, *adv* In succession

Se quĕs'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SEQUESTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* SEQUESTERING] [Fr *séquestrer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *secuestrar*, It *sequestrare*, Lat *sequestrare*, to give up for safe keeping, from Lat *sequester*, a depositary, trustee, into whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled]

1 (*Law*) To separate from the owner for a time, to take from parties in controversy and put into the possession of an indifferent person, to seize or take possession of, as property belonging to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken, or till he has performed the decree of court, or clears himself of contempt

Formerly the goods of a defendant in chancery were in the last resort, *sequestered* and detained to enforce the decrees of the court And now the profits of a benefice are *sequestered* to pay the debts of ecclesiastics *Blackstone*

2 To take from or set aside from, as parties in controversy, and put into the possession of an indifferent person

3 To set apart, to put aside, to remove, to separate from other things

I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs *Bacon*

4 To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity, to seclude, to send into retiracy [*Obs*]

It was his tailor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragouts, which *sequestered* him *South*

To sequester one's self to withdraw or retire to seclude one's self for the sake of privacy or solitude, as, *to sequester one's self* from action

Se quĕs'ter, *v. i* 1 To withdraw, to be apart [*Obs*] "To *sequester* out of the world into Atlantic and European politics" *Milton*

2 (*Law*) To renounce, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband

Se-quĕs'ter, *n* 1 The act of sequestering, sequestration, separation [*Obs*]

2 (*Law*) A person with whom two or more contending parties deposit the subject matter of the controversy, one who mediates between two parties, a mediator, an umpire or referee *Bouvier*

Se-quĕs'tra ble, *a* Capable of being sequestered or separated, subject or liable to sequestration

Se quĕs'trāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SEQUESTRATED, *p pr* & *vb n* SEQUESTRATING] To sequester. See SEQUESTER

Sē'quĕs trā'tion, *n* [Fr *séquestration*, Sp *secuestracion*, It *sequestrazione*, Lat *sequestratio*]

1 (*Civil and Common Law*) The act of separating or setting aside a thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties that contend for it, to be delivered to the one adjudged entitled to it, it may be voluntary or involuntary (*Chancery*) A prerogative process empowering certain commissioners to take and hold a defendant's property, and receive the rents and profits thereof, until he clears himself of a contempt or performs a decree of the court. (*Eccl. Law.*) A kind of execution for a rent as in the case of a beneficed clerk, of the profits of a benefice, till he shall have satisfied some debt established by decree, the gathering up of the fruit of a benefice during a vacancy for the use of the next incumbent, the disposing of the goods, by the ordinary, of one who is dead, whose estate no man will meddle with (*Craig. Tomlins Wharton* (*International Law*) The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state, particularly applied to the seizure, by a belligerent power of debts due from its subjects to the enemy *Burrill*

2 The state of being separated or set aside separation, retirement, seclusion from society.

Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign, . . .
This loathsome *sequestration* have I had *Shak*

3 Disunion, disjunction [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Sē'quĕs trā'tor, *n* [Lat See *supra*]

1 One who sequesters property, or takes the possession of it for a time, to satisfy a demand out of its rents or profits

2 One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed

Se-quĕs'trum, *n* [See SEQUESTRATE] (*Surg*) A portion of dead bone, — so called because it becomes separated from the sound portion

Sē'quin, *n* [Fr *sequin*, Sp *zequi*, O Sp *zequin*, It *zecchino*, from *zecca*, the mint, from Ar *sekkah sikkah*, a die, a stamp] A gold coin of Italy and Turkey [Written also *chequin* and *zequin*]

☞ The average value of the *sequin* at Venice, and in other parts of Italy, is 9s 6d sterling, or about $2 30 In Turkey, the *sequin* is valued at from 7s 6d to 7s 8d sterling, or from about $1 81 to $1 85

Se-rāgl'io (*se räl'yo*), *n* [It *serraglio*, an inclosure of palisades, Sp *serrallo*, O Sp *cerrage*, Pr *serralh*, Fr *serail*, from It *serrare*, Sp & Pg *cerrar* Pr *serrar*, Fr *serrer*, to shut, from L Lat *serra* Lat *sera*, a bar for fastening doors, afterward used for the Per *serâi*, a palace See *infra*]

1 An inclosure, a place of separation [*Obs and rare*]

I went to the Ghetto, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb by themselves I passed by the piazza Judea, where their *seraglio* begins *Evelyn*

2 The palace of the grand seignior, or Turkish sultan, inhabited by the sultan himself, and all the officers and dependents of his court In it are also confined the females of the harem

3 Hence, a harem, a place for keeping wives or concubines, and hence, a place of licentious pleasure, a house of debauchery

Se rā'i (*se rī'e*), *n* [Per *serai* or *sarâi*, a palace a king's court, a seraglio, an inn Cf CARAVANSARY] A place for the accommodation of travelers in India and Tartary, a caravansary or rest house

Sĕr'al-bū'men, *n* [From *serum* and *albumen* (*Chem*) The albumen of the blood, — so called in distinction from that of the white of an egg or ovalbumen, from which it differs slightly in its chemical reactions *Miller*

Se-răng', *n.* The boatswain of a vessel, — so called in the East Indies *Simmonds*

Serape (*sā rä'pā*), *n* [Sp] A blanket or shawl worn as an outer garment by the inhabitants of Spanish North America

Sĕr'aph, *n.*. Eng *pl* SĔR'APHS, Heb. *pl* *SER'APHIM* See SERAPHIM [From Heb *sâraph*, to burn, to be eminent, Fr *séraphin*, Pr & Sp *serafin*, *serafin*, Pg *seraphim*, It *serafino*] An angel of the highest order

As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns *Pope*

Se-răph'ic, } *a* [Fr *seraphique*, It & Sp. *seráfico*]
Se-răph'ic-al, }

1 Pertaining to, becoming or suitable to, a seraph, angelic, sublime, pure, refined. "*Seraphic* arms and trophies" *Milton*

2 Burning or inflamed with love or zeal

Se-răph'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a seraphic manner, in the manner of a seraph.

Se răph'ic-al ness, *n.* The state or quality of being seraphic.

Se-răph'i cism, *n.* The character, quality, or state of a seraph, seraphicalness [*Rare*] *Cudworth*

Sĕr'a-phĭm (fim), *n. pl* [See SERAPH] Angels of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy, — sometimes improperly written *seraphims*, as in the common English version of the Bible.

Sĕr'aph-ĭ'nă, *n.* A seraphine

Sĕr'aph-ine, *n.* [From *seraph*] (*Mus*) A wind instrument whose sounding parts are reeds, consisting of a thin tongue of brass playing freely through a slot in a plate It has a fixed case, like a piano-forte, and is played by a similar key board. Its bellows is worked by the foot.

☞ The *melodeon* is a portable variety of this instrument

Se-rā'pis, *n.* [Lat & Gr] (*Myth*) An Egyptian deity, at first a symbol of the Nile, and so of fertility, later, one of the imperial divinities.

Se-rās'kĭer (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr. *sérasquier*, Per. *ser'asker*, from *ser*, head, chief, and Ar. *asker*, an army] A general or commander of land forces in the Turkish empire.

Sēre, *a.* Dry; withered; sear. See SEAR.

But with its sound it shook the sails
That were so thin and *sere* *Coleridge.*

Sēre, *n.* [Fr. *serre*, from *serrer*, to lock or make fast. See SERAGLIO.] A claw or talon. [*Obs.*]
"Their neck and cheeks tore with their eager *seres.*" *Chapman.*

Sēr-e-nāde', *n.* [Fr. *sérénade*, Sp. & It. *serenata*, Pr. *serena*, from It. *sera*, Pr *sera*, *ser*, Fr *soir*, evening, from Lat *serus*, late] (*Mus.*) (*a*) Music performed in the open air at night,—usually applied to musical entertainments given in the open air at night, especially by gentlemen, in a spirit of gallantry, under the windows of ladies (*b*) A piece of music suitable to be performed at such times. *Brande*

Sēr-e-nāde', *v. t.* [*imp & p p* SERENADED, *p pr. & vb n* SERENADING] To entertain with nocturnal music

Sēr-e-nāde', *v. i.* To perform nocturnal music

Sēr'e-nā'tā, } *n* [It *serena* See SERENADE]
Sēr'e-nāte, } (*Mus*) A piece of vocal music on an amorous subject, a serenade

Or *serenate* which the starved lover sings
To his proud fair *Milton.*

Se-rēne', *a* [Lat *serenus*, It, Sp, & Pg. *sereno*, Pr *seren*, *sere*, Fr *serein*]
1. Clear and calm, not ruffled or clouded, fair, bright, as, a *serene* sky, *serene* air. "Full many a gem of purest ray *serene*" *Gray*
2 Calm, unruffled, undisturbed, as, a *serene* aspect, a *serene* soul *Milton.*

☞ *Serene* is given as a title to several princes and magistrates in Europe, as, *serene* highness, most *serene*

Se rēne', *n* [1 See *supra* 2 Fr *serein*, O Fr *serain*, Pr *seren*, Sp & Pg *sereno*, from Pr. & It *sera*, evening, from Lat *serus*, late]
1. Serenity, calmness, tranquillity [*Poet*]
To their master is denied
To share their sweet *serene* *Young*
2 Evening air, night chill [*Obs*] "Some *serene* blast me" *B Jonson*

Se-rēne', *v t* [O Fr *serener*, Pr., Sp, & Pg *serenar*, It & Lat *serenare*]
1 To make clear and calm, to quiet.
2. To clear, to brighten

Se rēne'ly, *adv.* 1. In a serene manner, calmly, quietly
The setting sun now shone *serenely* bright. *Pope*
2 With unruffled temper, coolly *Prior*

Se-rēne'ness, *n.* The state of being serene, serenity

Se-rēn'i-tūde (30), *n* Calmness, serenity [*Obs*]

Se-rēn'i-ty, *n* [Lat *serenitas*, Fr *serenité*, Pr *serenitat*, Sp *serenidad*, It *serenità*]
1 The condition or quality of being serene, clearness and calmness, quietness, stillness, peace.
A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded general trouble *Sir W Temple*
2 Calmness of mind, evenness of temper, undisturbed state, coolness
I can not see how any men should transgress those moral rules with confidence and *serenity* *Locke*

☞ *Serenity* is used as a title belonging to certain ranks and degrees of dignity, as, your *serenity*

Sērf (14), *n.* [Fr *serf*, Pr *serv*, *ser*, Sp *siervo*, It & Pg *servo*, Lat *servus*] A servant or slave employed in husbandry, and, in some countries, attached to the soil, and transferred with it, as formerly in Russia

Syn.—Slave, servant—SERF, SLAVE A *slave* is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold in any way A *serf*, according to the strict sense of the term, is one bound to work on a certain estate, and thus attached to the soil, and sold with it into the service of another In some countries, however, *serfs* are mere slaves

Sērf'āge, *n* The same as SERFDOM
Sērf'dŏm, *n* The state or condition of serfs.
Sērf'hood, } *n* The same as SERFDOM [*Rare*]
Sērf'ism, }
Sērge, *n* [Fr *serge*, *sarge*, Pr *serga*, Sp *sarga*, *sirgo*, It *sargia*, L Lat *sargia*, *sargium*, from Lat *sericus*, silken, originally a silken stuff See SERICEOUS] A woolen twilled stuff, the warp of which is worsted and the weft woolen

Silk serge, a twilled silk fabric used mostly by tailors for lining parts of gentlemen's coats

Sērge, *n* A large candle, sometimes weighing many pounds, used in the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic church *Fairholt*

Ser'geān-cy (sar'jen-sy, *or* sēr'jen-sy), *n* [Cf SERGEANTY] The office of a sergeant, sergeantship

Ser'geant (sār'jent, *or* sēr'jent) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr *sergent*, O Sp *sergente*, N. Sp & Pg *sargento*, It. *sergente*, Prov It *servient*, from Lat *serviens*, p. pr. of *servire*, to serve] [Written also *serjeant.*]
1. Formerly, an officer in England, nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred, also, an officer whose duty was to attend on the king, and on the lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders, and who is now called *sergeant-at-arms*
2. (*Mil*) A non commissioned officer, next in rank above the corporal, in a company of infantry or troop of cavalry, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, &c

☞ Besides the *sergeants* belonging to the companies, there is, in each regiment, a *sergeant-major*, a *quarter-master-sergeant*, who assists the quartermaster, a *color-sergeant*, who carries the colors, and an *ordnance-sergeant*, who has charge of the ammunition.

3 A lawyer of the highest rank, and answering to the *doctor* of the civil law. [*Eng*] *Blackstone.*
4 A title sometimes given to the king's servants, as, *sergeant*-surgeon—servant-surgeon

Ser'geant cy (sār'-, *or* sēr'-), *n.* The same as SERGEANTSHIP, q v

Ser'geant-at-ārms' (sār'-, *or* sēr'-), *n.* (*Legislative Bodies*) An officer who executes the commands of the body in preserving order and punishing offenses *Brande*

Ser'geant cy (sār'-, *or* sēr'-), *n.* The same as SERGEANTSHIP, q v

Ser'geant-mā'jor (sār'-, *or* sēr'-), *n.* [From *sergeant* and *major*] (*Mil*) A non commissioned officer who acts as assistant to the adjutant *Brande.*

Ser'geant ry (sār'jent ry, *or* sēr'jent rȳ), *n.* The same as SERGEANTY [*Rare*]

Ser'geant-shĭp (sār'jent shĭp, *or* sēr'jent shĭp), *n.* The office of a sergeant

Ser'geant y (sār'-, *or* sēr'-), *n* [L Lat *sergentia*, *sergantia* See SERGEANT] An honorary kind of service that can not be due from a tenant to any lord, but to the king only [*Eng*]

Grand sergeanty, a particular kind of tenure by which the tenant was bound to do some special honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner, his sword, or the like *Tomlins Cowell Blackstone—Petit sergeanty* See PETIT

Sē'ri al, *a* 1 Pertaining to a series, consisting of a series, appearing in successive parts, as, a *serial* work
2 (*Bot*) Of, or pertaining to, rows *Gray.*

Sē'ri al, *n* A work appearing in a series or succession of parts, a tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical

Sē'ri al-ly, *adv* In a series, or regular order, as, arranged *serially*, or published *serially*

Sē'ri ate, *a* Arranged in a series or succession, pertaining to a series

Sē'ri ate ly, *adv* In a regular series

Sē-ri-ā'tim, *adv* [Lat] In regular order

Se ri'ceous (se rish'us), *a* [Lat *sericeus*, equivalent to *sericus*, silken, *sericum*, Seric stuff, silk, from *Sericus*, belonging to the *Seres*, Gr Σῆρες, a people of Eastern Asia, the modern Chinese, celebrated for their silken fabrics]
1 Pertaining to silk, consisting of silk, silky
2 (*Bot*) Covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface, as, a *sericeous* leaf

Sēr'i-cŭl'ture, *n* [Lat *Seres*, the Chinese, and *cultura*, culture, because silk came from the Chinese] The raising of silk worms

Sē'rĭēş (sē'rīz, *or* sēr'rĭ ēz, 80) (Synop, § 130) *n* [Lat *series*, from *serere*, *sertum*, to join or bind together, Fr *série*, It & Sp *serie*]
1 A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation, sequence, order, course, a succession of things, a line or row of things, as, a *series* of calamitous events
During some years his life was a *series* of triumphs *Macaulay*
2 (*Nat Hist*) An order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies
3 (*Math*) An indefinite number of terms succeeding one another, each of which is derived from one or more of the preceding, by a fixed law, called the *law* of the series, as, an arithmetical *series*, a geometrical *series*

Sēr'ĭn, *n* [Fr *serin*, from Gr *σειρήν*, a siren, and a small singing bird] (*Ornith*) A song bird of the finch family, found in the central parts of Europe It has a small, horny, and short bill, and its habits are mostly similar to those of the canary bird

Sē'ri-o-cŏm'ic, } *a* Having a mixture of seri-
Sē'ri-o-cŏm'ic-al, } ousness and sport, partaking both of seriousness and comicality

Sē'ri ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *serius*, It *serioso*, *serio*, Sp. *serio*, Fr *sérieux*]
1 Grave in manner or disposition, earnest, solemn, not light, gay, or volatile
He is always *serious*, yet there is about his manner a graceful ease *Macaulay*
2 Really intending what is said, being in earnest, not jesting or making a false pretense
3 Important weighty, not trifling, grave
The Holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world *Young*
4 Hence, giving rise to apprehension, attended with danger, as, a *serious* exposure or injury

Syn.—Grave, solemn, important, weighty See GRAVE

Sē'ri-ŏŭs ly, *adv* In a serious manner, gravely, solemnly, in earnest, without levity, in an important degree

Sē'ri ŏŭs-ness, *n* The condition or quality of being serious, gravity of manner or of mind, solemnity
That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once *Atterbury*

Ser'jeant, *n* A sergeant See SERGEANT

Ser mŏç'i-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *sermocinatio*, from *ser mocinari*, to converse, discourse, from *sermo*, *sermonis*, discourse, Pr. *sermocinatio* See SERMON] The making of speeches or sermons, sermonizing [*Obs*] *Peacham.*

Ser-mŏç'i-nā'tor, *n* [Lat. See *supra.*] One who makes sermons or speeches [*Obs.*]

Sēr'mon (14), *n.* [Lat. *sermo*, *sermonis*, a speaking, discourse, from *serere*, *sertum*, to join, connect, i q *serta oratio*, a connected speech, Fr. & Sp. *sermon*, Pr. *sermo*, *sermon*, It *sermone*]
1 A discourse or address, a talk [*Obs*]
2 Specifically, a discourse delivered in public, usually by a clergyman, for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture
His preaching much, but more his practice, wrought
A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*
3 Hence, a serious address, a lecture on one's conduct or duty, a set exhortation or reproof,—often in a depreciatory sense.

Sēr'mon, *v t* [*Obs*] 1. To discourse to or of, as in a sermon *Spenser.*
2 To tutor, to lesson, to teach. "Come, *sermon* me no further" *Shak.*

Sēr'mon, *v i.* To compose or deliver a sermon. [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Sēr'mon-eer', *n* A preacher, a sermonizer; a sermonist [*Rare*] *B Jonson.*

Ser mŏn'ic, } *a* Resembling, or appropriate to,
Ser mŏn'ic al, } a sermon, grave and didactic. [*Rare*] "Conversation . grave or gay, satirical or *sermonic*" *Prof Wilson.*

Sēr'mon ing, *n* Discourse, instruction, advice. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Sēr'mon ish, *a* Resembling a sermon [*Rare*]

Sēr'mon ist, *n* A writer or deliverer of sermons, a sermonizer

Sēr'mon ize, *v t* To preach or discourse to, to affect or influence by means of a sermon or of sermons [*Rare*]
Which of us shall sing or *sermonize* the other fast asleep *Landor*

Sēr'mon-ize, *v i* [*imp & p p.* SERMONIZED, *p pr & vb n* SERMONIZING]
1 To make sermons, to compose or write a sermon or sermons, to preach
2 To inculcate rigid rules [*Rare*] *Chesterfield.*

Sēr'mon-iz'er, *n* One who sermonizes

Sēr'mount ain, *n* [Fr *sermontain*, Lat *siler montanum*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Laserpitium* (*L siler*) *Lee*

Se rŏn' } (rōōn'), *n* (Synop, § 130) [Fr *serron*,
Se-rōōn' } Sp *seron*, a hamper, pannier, augm. of *sera*, a large pannier or basket]
1 A bale or package of skin or leather for drugs or the like, a ceroon
2 (*Com*) (*a*) A weight, varying with the substance to which it is applied, thus, a *seroon* of almonds is a quantity of about 87½ pounds, of aniseseed, from three to four hundred weight, of Castile soap, from two hundred and a half to three hundred and three quarters (*b*) An African weight of 1855 grains *Simmonds.*

Sē'rōŭs, *a* Watery, serous [*Obs*] *More.*

Se rŏs'i-ty, *n* [Fr *serosité*, Sp *serosidad*, It. *serosità* See SEROUS]
1 The thin, watery liquid forming the chief constituent of most animal fluids, as of blood, milk, and the like, serum
2 A fluid which exudes from the albumen of the serum of the blood when coagulated by heat *Dunglison Ure.*

Sē'ro tine, *n* [Fr *serotine*, from Lat *serotinus*, that comes or happens late] (*Zool*) A species of bat found in Europe (*Vespertilio serotinus*)

Se rŏt'i nŏŭs, *a* [Lat *serotinus*, fr *serus*, late.] (*Bot*) Happening later in a season than is customary with allied species *Gray.*

Sē'rŏŭs, *a* [Fr *séreux*, Sp & It *seroso*. See SERUM]
1 Thin, watery, like whey,—said of that part of the blood which separates in coagulation from the grumous or red part also, of the fluid which lubricates a serous membrane
2 Pertaining to serum
Serous membrane See MEMBRANE

Sēr'pent, *n* [Fr & Pr *serpent*, It *serpente*, Sp, *serpente*, Lat *serpens*, *serpentis* (*sc bestia*), fr. *serpere*, p pr of *serpere*, Gr ἕρπειν, to creep]
1 (*Zool*) A snake, an ophidian reptile without feet
☞ The bodies of serpents are extremely elongated, and move by means of the folds they form when in contact with the ground Their hearts have two auricles This is the widest use of the term *serpent* This term is likewise applied to a family of ophidian reptiles, which comprises all the genera without a specific name, and without any vestige of a shoulder
2 Figuratively, a subtle or malicious person.
3 A species of firework having a serpentine motion as it passes through the air
4 (*Astron*) A constellation represented as a serpent held by Ophiuchus or Serpentarius *P Cyc*
5 (*Mus*) A bass wind instrument, of a loud and coarse tone, formerly much used in military bands, and sometimes introduced into the orchestra, —so called from its form.

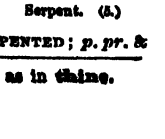
Serpent. (5.)

Sēr'pent, *v. i* [*imp & p. p.* SERPENTED; *p. pr. &*

vb. n. SERPENTING.] To wind like a serpent; to crook about, to meander. [*Rare.*] "The *serpenting* of the Thames." *Evelyn.*

Sĕr'pens-tā'rĭ-ă, *n.* [Lat (*sc. herba*), from *serpens*, Fr. *serpentaire.* See *supra*] (*Bot*) A plant of various genera and species, — applied especially as the specific name of numerous plants that have been reputed to be remedial of snake-bites, as *Aristolochia serpentaria, Prenanthes serpentaria*, &c

Sĕr'pens-tā'rĭ-ŭs, *n* [N Lat, from Lat *serpens*, Fr *serpentaire* See *supra*] (*Astron*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere, — called also *Ophiuchus*

Sĕr'pent-ē'ā'cēum ber, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Trichosanthes*

Sĕr'pent-ăt'er, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of Africa that devours serpents, secretary-bird

Sĕr'pent-fĭsh, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish with a body of a ribbon like and compressed form, and a band of red running lengthwise *Cepola rubescens P Cyc.*

Ser pĕnt'ĭ fôrm, *a* [Fr *serpentiforme*, from Lat *serpens*, a serpent, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a serpent

Sĕr'pen tĭg'e nŭs, *a* [From Lat *serpens*, a serpent, and *genere, gignere*, to beget, bear, Lat. *serpentigena*] Bred of a serpent

Sĕr'pen tine, *a* [Lat *serpentinus*, It & Sp *serpentino*, Fr *serpentin*, Pr *serpentin, serpentí*] Resembling a serpent, having the shape or qualities of a serpent, winding or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent, anfractuous, meandering, crooked, spiral

Thy shape
Like his, and color *serpentine* *Milton*

Serpentine tongue (*Zo*), a tongue moving like a serpent, — said of a horse's tongue when he is constantly moving it and sometimes passing it over the bit — *Serpentine verse*, a verse which begins and ends with the same word

Sĕr'pen tine, *n* [Fr *serpentine*, Sp *serpentin*, It *serpentino*] (*Min*) A mineral or rock consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of magnesia, and usually of an obscure green color, with shades and spots arising from the presence of small quantities of chromic iron, which give it a spotted or mottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin The finer varieties, called *precious* or *noble serpentine*, are translucent, and of different shades of rich oil green color, usually dark, but sometimes pale *Dana.*

Sĕr'pen tine, *v i* To turn or bend like a serpent, to serpentize [*Rare*]

Sĕr'pen tine-ly, *adv* In a serpentine manner

Sĕr'pent ĭ'nŭs, *a* Relating to, or like, serpentine, as, *serpentinous* in character

Sĕr'pent ize, *v t* To turn or bend, like a serpent, first in one direction and then in the opposite, to meander, to wind [*Rare*]

The river runs before the door, and *serpentizes* more than you can conceive *H Walpole*

Sĕr'pent ry, *n* 1 A winding like that of a serpent

2 A place inhabited or infested by serpents

Sĕr'pent's-tŏngue (tung), *n*

1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Ophioglossum*, adder's tongue

2 (*Paleon*) The fossil tooth of a species of shark, — so called from its resemblance to a tongue with its root

Sĕr'pet, *n* [From Lat *stipes, serpus*, a rush, *serpulus, scirpulus*, a basket made of rushes] A basket [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Ser-plĭg'ĭ-nŏŭs, *a.* [Fr *serpigineux*] Affected with serpigo

Ser-pĭ'go (Synop, § 130), *n* [L Lat, from Lat *serpere*, to creep, Fr & It *serpigine*, Sp *serpigo*, Pr *serpige*] (*Med*) A disease of the skin, commonly known as *ringworm* See RINGWORM [*Obs*]

Sĕr'po-lĕt, *n.* [Fr] (*Bot*) Wild thyme

Ser'pŭ-lă, *n* [Lat, a little snake or serpent, from *serpere*, to creep] (*Zool*) A genus of annelids, whose calcareous twisting tubes cover stones, shells, and other submarine bodies See SERPULIDAN *Eng Cyc.*

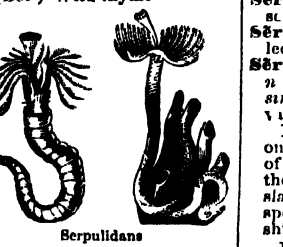

Serpulidans

Ser-pŭ'le-an, } *n.*
Ser-pŭ'lĭ dan, } (*Zoöl*) An animal of the order *Annelida*, of the genus *Serpula*, forming calcareous tubes, which twine round and cover stones, shells, and the like *Kirby*

Sĕr'pu-lĭte (49), *n* [N Lat *serpula*, Fr *serpule*, a genus of anellidans, from Lat *serpula* See *supra*] (*Paleon*) A petrified shell or fossil of the genus *Serpula* *Jameson*

Sĕrr, *v t* [Fr *serrer*, Pr *serrar*, It *serrare* See SERAGLIO] To crowd, press, or drive together. [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Sĕr'rate, } *a.* [Lat. *serratus*, from *serra*, a saw,
Sĕr'rā-ted, } Fr *serré*]

1. Notched on the edge, like a saw.

2. (*Bot.*) Having sharp notches about the edge, pointing toward the extremity; as, a *serrate* leaf.

Serrate Leaf

Doubly serrate, having small serratures upon the large ones, as in the elm — *Serrate-ciliate*, having fine hairs, like the eyelashes, on the serratures, — said of a leaf — *Serrate-dentate*, having the serratures toothed

Ser rā'tion, *n* The condition of being serrate, formation in the shape of a saw

Sĕr'ra tūre (53), *n* [Lat *serratura*, a sawing, from *serrare*, to saw] A notching like that between the teeth of a saw, in the edge of any thing *Martyn*

Sĕr'rĭ cā'ted, *a* [Lat *sericus*, silken] (*Nat Hist*) Covered with a short, fine, silky down

Sĕr'rĭ cŏrn, *n* [Lat *serra*, saw, and *cornu*, horn] (*Entom*) A coleopterous insect having serrated antennæ *Brande*

Sĕr'roŭs, *a.* [From Lat *serra*, a saw] Like the teeth of a saw, jagged [*Obs*] *Browne*

Sĕr'ru late, } *a* [From Lat *serrula*, a little saw,
Sĕr'ru-lā'ted, } diminutive of *serra*, a saw, Fr *serrulé*] (*Bot*) Finely serrate, having very minute notches

Sĕr'ru-lā'tion, *n.* The state of being notched minutely, like a fine saw *Wright*

Sĕr'ry, *v t* [Fr *serrer* See SERR] To crowd, to press together [*Rare, except in the p p*] "To relax their *serried* files" *Milton*

Sĕr'rum, *n* [Lat, allied to Gr ὀρός, or ὄββος] (*Physiol*) (*a*) The liquid portion of the blood, after the separation of the coagulum or clot, of which albumen is the principal organic ingredient (*b*) A fluid of similar nature exuded from the blood-vessels

Serum of milk, the whey, or that which remains after the removal of the caseine and butter

Sĕr'va-ble, *a* 1 Capable of being served.

2 Capable of being preserved

Sĕr'vāge, *n* Serfage slavery, servitude [*Obs*]

Sĕr'val, *n* [Fr, Sp, Pg, & Ger *serval*] (*Zool*) A digitigrade, carnivorous mammal, of the cat tribe, the *Felis serval* of Southern Africa It is a middle-sized species, with a long tail and black spots

Sĕr'vant, *n* [Fr *servant*, a & p pr of *servir*, to serve, Pr *servent, sirvent*, It & Pg *servente*, Sp *sirviente*, Lat *servientem*, p pr of *servire*]

1 One who serves, or does services, voluntarily or involuntarily, a person who is employed by another for menial offices, or for other labor, and is subject to his command, a person who labors or exerts himself for the benefit of another, his master or employer, a subordinate helper

I shall be glad to be your *servant* *Shak*

☞ In a legal sense, stewards, factors, bailiffs, and other agents, are *servants* for the time they are employed in such character, as they act in subordination to others So any person may be legally the servant of another in whose business and under whose order, direction, and control, he is acting for the time being *Chitty*

2 One in a state of subjection.

3 A person of base condition or ignoble spirit

I have seen *servants* upon horses, and princes walking as *servants* upon the earth *Eccles* x 7

Servant of servants, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude — *Your humble servant, your obedient servant*, phrases of civility, used more especially in closing a letter, and expressing the willingness of the speaker or writer to do service to the person addressed "Our betters tell us they are our *humble servants*, but understand us to be their slaves" *Swift*

Sĕr'vant, *v t* To subject [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Sĕr'vant-ess, *n.* A female servant, a maid-servant [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Sĕr'vant-gĭrl, } *n.* A female servant, a maid-
Sĕr'vant-mā̆id, } servant

Sĕr'vant-măn, *n*, *pl* SĔR'VANT-MĔN A male servant, a man-servant

Sĕr'vant-ry, *n* A body of servants, servants collectively [*Rare*]

Sĕrve (14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SERVED, *p pr* & *vb n* SERVING] [Fr, Sp, & Pg *servir*, Pr *servir, suvir*, It & Lat *servire*, from Lat *servus*, a servant or slave]

1 To work for, to labor in behalf of, to exert one's self continuously or statedly for the benefit of, to do service for, to act as servant to, to be in the employment of, as an inferior, domestic, serf, slave, hired assistant, official helper, or the like, specifically, to render spiritual obedience and worship to

Jacob loved Rachel, and said, I will *serve* thee seven years for Rachel thy younger daughter *Gen* xxix 18

No man can *serve* two masters *Matt* vi 24

Had I but *served* my God with half the zeal
I *served* my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies *Shak.*

A goddess among gods, adored and *served*
By angels numberless, thy daily train *Milton*

2 To be subservient or subordinate to, to act a secondary part under, to appear as the inferior of, to minister to.

Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less, not bright. *Milton.*

3. To wait upon in the services of the table; to attend at meals, to supply with food.

Others, pampered in their shameless pride,
Are *served* in plate. *Dryden*

4. Hence, to bring forward, arrange, deal, distribute, as, a portion of any thing, especially of food prepared for eating; — generally with *up*, *out* rarely with *in*; as, to *serve* out provisions to soldiers.

Bid them . . . *serve* in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shak*

Some part he roasts, then *serves* it up so dressed *Dryden*

5. To perform the service of, to do the duties required in or for, as, a curate may *serve* two churches, to *serve* one's country.

6 To contribute or conduce to, to promote; to be left sufficient for, to satisfy, to content, as, to *serve* one's turn

7 To answer as something to, to do duty for to be in the place of any thing to, as, a sofa may *serve* one for a seat and a couch

8 To treat, to behave one's self to; to requite to act toward, as, he *served* me very ill.

To serve an attachment, or *writ of attachment* (*Law* to levy it on the person or goods by seizure, or to seize — *To serve an execution*, to levy it on lands, goods, person, by seizure or taking possession — *To serve a process*, in general to read it, so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to leave an attested copy with him his attorney, or at his usual place of abode — *To serve a warrant*, to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued — *To serve a writ*, to read it to the defendant or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode — *To serve an office*, to discharge a public duty — *To serve a rope* (*Naut*), to wind something, as spun-yarn, &c tight round it, to prevent friction *Totten* — *To serve on out*, to retaliate upon, to requite "I'll *serve you* on for this" *C Kingsley* — *To serve one's self of*, to use, make use of, to avail one's self of [*A Gallicism*] "I will *serve myself of* this concession" *Chillingworth* *To serve the time*, to regulate one's actions by the requirements of the time, instead of by one's duty, to be a time server "They think herein we *serve the time*, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment" *Hooker*

Syn To obey minister to, subserve, promote, aid help, assist, benefit, succor

Sĕrve, *v i* 1 To be a servant or slave, to be employed in labor or other business for another, to be in subjection

The Lord shall give thee rest from the hard bondage wherein thou wast made to *serve* *Is* xiv

2 To perform domestic offices to another, to wait, to attend

3 To be in service, to do duty, to discharge the requirements of an office or employment, and specifically, to act as a soldier, seaman, &c.

Many noble gentlemen who before had been great commanders, but now *served* as private gentlemen without pay *Knolles*

4 To be of use, to accomplish an end, to be sufficient, to answer

She feared that all would not *serve* *Sidney*

This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden*

Sĕrv'er, *n* 1 One who serves

2 A waiter for carrying things on, a salver

Sĕrv'ĭce, *n* [Fr *service*, Pr *servizi*, Sp *servicio*, Pg *serviço*, It. *servizio*, Lat. *servitium*, A S. *serfi* See SERVE]

1 The act of serving, the occupation of a servant, the performance of labor for the benefit of another, or at another's command, attendance of a inferior, or hired helper, or slave, &c, on a superior employer, master, or the like, also, spiritual obedience and love

Madam, I entreat true peace of you,
Which I will purchase with my duteous *service* *Shak.*

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms *Tillotson*

2 The deed of one who serves, labor performed for another, assistance or kindness rendered, duty done or required, office

I will yet do you *service* *Shak*

This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master King Charles *Dryden*

3 Office of devotion, official religious duty performed, religious rites appropriate to any event ceremonial, as, a burial *service*.

The outward *service* of ancient religion, the rites, ceremonies, and ceremonial vestments of the old law *Coleridge*

4 Hence, a musical composition for use in churches

5 Duty performed in, or appropriate to, an office or charge, official function, hence, specifically, military or naval duty, performance of the duties of a soldier.

When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad . . he maketh a worthy soldier *Spenser*

To go on the forlorn hope is a *service* of peril; who will undertake it, if it be not also a *service* of honor? *Macaulay*

6 Useful office, advantage conferred; that which promotes interest or happiness, benefit, avail.

The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures *L'Estrange*

7. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

Pray do my *service* to his majesty. *Shak*

8. Order of dishes at table, a set or number of vessels ordinarily used at table, as, a *service* of plate or glass.

There was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board. *Halewill*

9. (*Naut.*) The materials used for serving a rope, as spun-yarn, small lines, and the like

10. (*Bot.*) A tree and its fruit, the European mountain-ash, or roan-tree. See SERVICE TREE.

☞ The *wild service* is of the genus *Cratægus*

Service of a writ, process, &c (*Law*), judicial delivery or communication thereof, the communication of process to a party or witness, so as to subject him to its operation, the reading of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given, or the leaving of an attested copy with the person or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode — *Service of an attachment* the serving of the person or goods according to the direction — *Service of an execution*, the levying of it upon the goods estate, or person of the defendant — *To see service* (*Mil*), to come into actual contact with the enemy *Campbell*

Sĕrv'ĭçe a ble, *a.* **1.** Doing service, promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good, useful to any end, adapted to any good end or use, beneficial, advantageous. "*Serviceable* to religion and learning" *Atterbury*

2 Prepared for rendering service, capable of, or fit for, the performance of duty, honest, active, diligent, officious "Seeing her so sweet and *service able*" *Tennyson*

Bright-harnessed angels sit in order *serviceable* *Milton*

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain *Shak*

Sĕrv'ĭçe-a-ble-ness, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being serviceable, usefulness in promoting good of any kind, beneficialness

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end *Norris*

2 Readiness to do service, diligence *Sidney*

Sĕrv'ĭçe a bly, *adv* In a serviceable manner

Sĕrv'ĭçe-a̍ge, *n* Service, servitude [*Obs*] "Thralldom base and *servitage*" *Fairfax*

Sĕrv'ĭce-bĕr'ry, *n* The berry of the service tree.

Sĕrv'ĭçe-bo̍o̍k, *n* A prayer book or missal

Sĕrv'ĭçe-pīpe, *n* A pipe connecting mains with a dwelling, as in gas pipes, and the like *Tomlinson*

Sĕrv'ĭçe-tree, *n* (*Bot*) One of several species of trees allied to the apple, and found in a wild state, as the American shad bush, and the European mountain ash or roan tree They all have richly colored fruit, which is sometimes eaten

Sĕrv'ĭ-ent, *a* [Lat *serviens*, p pr of *servire* See SERVE and SERVANT] Subordinate [*Obs*] *Dyer*

Servient tenement or *estate* (*Law*), that on which the burden of a servitude or an easement is imposed See DOMINANT *Gale & Whatley*

Serviette (sĕr'vĭ-ĕt'), *n* [Fr] A napkin for the table

Sĕrv'ĭle (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr & It *servile*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & O Fr *servil*, Lat *servilis*, from *servus*, to serve, *servus*, a servant or slave]

1 Pertaining to, or befitting, a servant or slave, slavish, mean, proceeding from dependence, as, *servile* fear, *servile* obedience

2 Held in subjection, dependent

Even fortune rules no more a *servile* land *Pope*

3. Meanly submissive, cringing, fawning, as, *servile* flattery

She must bend the *servile* knee *Thomson*

4 (*Gram*) (*a*) Not belonging to the original root, as, a *servile* letter (*b*) Not itself sounded, but serving to lengthen the preceding vowel, as e in *tune*

Sĕrv'ĭle, *n* (*Gram*) An element which forms no part of the original root, — opposed to *radical*

Sĕrv'ĭle ly, *adv* In a servile manner, slavishly

Sĕrv'ĭle ness, } *n* [Fr *servilité*, Sp *servilidad*, It
Ser-vĭl'ĭ ty, } *servilità*] The state or quality of being servile, the condition of a slave or bondman, slavery, baseness, obsequiousness, slavish deference

To be a queen in bondage is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility* *Shak*

Sĕrv'ing-bŏard, *n* A flat piece of timber used in serving ropes

Sĕrv'ing-mā̍id, *n* A female servant, a menial

Sĕrv'ing-mă̍l'let, *n.* A wooden mallet used in serving ropes

Sĕrv'ing-măn, *n*, *pl* SERV'ING-MĔN. A male servant, a menial

Sĕrv'ĭ-tor, *n* [Lat, from *servare*, to serve, It *servitore*, Sp & Pg *servidor*, Pr *servire*, *servidon*, Fr *serviteur*]

1 One who serves, a servant, an attendant, one who acts under another, a follower or adherent "Your trusty and valiant *servitor*" *Shak*

2 (*University of Oxf*) An undergraduate, who is partly supported by the college funds, such as is called, in Cambridge, a *sizar* They formerly waited at table, but this service is now dispensed with *Brande*

Sĕrv'ĭ-tor-shĭp, *n.* The office or condition of a servitor. *Boswell*

Sĕrv'ĭ-tūde (14), *n* [Fr *servitude*, Pr *servitut*, O Sp *servitud*, N Sp *servidumbre*, It *servitù*, Lat *servitudo*, from *servire*, to serve, *servus*, a slave]

1. The state of voluntary or involuntary subjection to a master, service; the condition of a slave, slavery; bondage, hence, a state of slavish dependence.

You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude*. *Shak*

2. Servants collectively. [*Obs.*]

After him a cumbrous train
Of herds and flocks, and numerous *servitude*. *Milton.*

3 (*Law*) A right, whereby one thing is subject to another thing or person, for use or convenience, contrary to the common right.

Personal servitude, is that which arises when the use of a thing is granted as a real right to a particular individual other than the proprietor — *Predial servitude*, is that which one estate owes to another estate, when it relates to lands, vineyards, gardens, or the like, it is called *rural*, when it relates to houses and buildings, it is called *urban*

☞ The object of a *servitude* is either to suffer something, to be done by another, or not to do something, and never consists in doing any thing The *easements* of the English correspond in some respects with the *servitudes* of the Roman law Both terms are used by common law writers, and often indiscriminately The former however, rather indicates the right enjoyed, and the latter the burden imposed *Ayliffe Erskine Mackenzie Washburn*

Sĕrv'ĭ-tūde, *n.* Servants collectively, servants [*Obs*] *Milton*

Sĕs'a me, *n* [Fr *sesame*, Sp *sesamo*, It *sesamo*, *sisamo*, Lat *sesamum*, *sesama*, Gr σησαμον, σησαμη, Ar *simsim*] (*Bot*) An annual herbaceous plant of the genus *Sesamum*, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed

Sĕs'a-me-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A tall grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*), growing sometimes six feet high It is found in the middle and northern parts of the United States, — called also *gama grass*

Sĕs'a moid (110), } *a* [Fr *sesamoïde*, Gr σησα-
Sĕs'a-moid'al, } μοειδης, from σησαμον and εἰδος, form, likeness] (*Anat*) Resembling in form the seeds of sesame, — said of the small bones found in the substance of the tendons at the articulations of the great toes, and sometimes at the joints of the thumbs, and in other parts

Sĕs'a mŭm, *n* [See *supra*] (*Bot*) A genus of herbaceous plants, the seeds of which are sometimes used for food, and also furnish a valuable oil, only grain

Sĕs'ban, *n* [Fr *sesban*, Ar *sasabân*, *seschan*, a kind of tree, Per *sesbân*, seed of cinquefoil] (*Bot*) A leguminous plant, a species of *Sesbania* or *Æschynomene* *Loudon*

Sĕs'e lĭ, *n* [Lat *seseli*, *selis*, Gr σεσελι, σεσελις See CICELY] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, meadow saxifrage, hartwort

Sĕs'quĭ [Lat, one half more, one and a half] (*Chem*) A prefix denoting the proportion of three equivalents of the substance to the name of which it is prefixed to two equivalents of the other element, or proximate principle, as, *sesquioxid*

☞ *Sesquidupli* is sometimes used in the same manner to denote the proportions of two and a half to one, or rather of five to two

Sĕs'quĭ ăl'ter, *a* [See *infra*] Sesquialteral

Sĕs'quĭ ăl'ter, } *n* [Fr *sesquialtère* See *infra*]
Sĕs'quĭ ăl'ter a, } (*Mus*) A stop on the organ, containing three ranks of pipes *P Cyc*

Sĕs'quĭ ăl'ter-al, } *a* [Lat *sesquialter*, one and
Sĕs'quĭ ăl'ter ate, } a half, from *sesqui* and *alter*, other, Fr *sesquialtère*] One and a half of another

Sesquialteral floret (*Bot*) a large, fertile floret accompanied with a small abortive one — *Sesquialteral ratio* (*Math*), the ratio of one and a half to one, thus 9 and 6 are in *sesquialteral* ratio

Sĕs'quĭ ăl'ter ous, *a* [See *supra*] Sesquialteral

Sĕs'quĭ brō'mĭde, *n* [Prefix *sesqui* and *bromide*] (*Chem*) A compound of bromine with another element, in the proportions of three equivalents of bromine to two of the other element

Sĕs'quĭ-cär'bo-nate, *n* [Prefix *sesqui* and *carbonate*] (*Chem*) A salt composed of three equivalents of carbonic acid with two equivalents of any base

Sĕs'quĭ-chlō'rĭde, *n* [Prefix *sesqui* and *chloride*] (*Chem*) A compound of chlorine with another element, in the proportions of three equivalents of chlorine to two of the other element

Sĕs'quĭ cy̆'a-nĭde, *n* [Prefix *sesqui* and *cyanide*] (*Chem*) A compound of cyanogen with some element, in the proportions of three equivalents of cyanogen to two of the other element

Sĕs'quĭ-dŭ'plĭ cate, *a* [Prefix *sesqui* and *duplicate* Fr *sesquidouble*] Twice and a half

Sesquiduplicate ratio (*Math*) the ratio of two and a half to one, or where the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20

Ses qui'o dĭde, *n* [Prefix *sesqui* and *iodide*] (*Chem*) A compound of iodine with another element, in the proportions of three equivalents of iodine to two of the other element

Sĕs'quĭ-ŏx'ĭde, *n* [Prefix *sesqui* and *oxide*] (*Chem*) A compound of oxygen with some other element, in the proportions of three equivalents of the oxygen to two of the other element

Sĕs quip'e dal (Synop, § 130), } *a* [Prefix *sesqui*
Ses-quip'e dā'lĭ an, } and *pedal*, Fr *sesquipedal*, Lat *sesquipedalis*] Measuring or containing a foot and a half, as, a *sesquipedalian* pigmy, — sometimes humorously or derisively applied to long words

Sĕs'quĭ-pe dăl'ĭ ty, *n* **1** The condition or quality of being sesquipedal [*Rare*] *Steele*

2. The use of sesquipedalian words, style characterized by the use of long words.

Ses-quĭp'lĭ-cate (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Prefix *sesqui* and *plicate*.] Subduplicate of the triplicate; — a term applied to ratios, thus, *a* and *a'* are in the *sesquiplicate* ratio of *b* and *b'*, when *a* is to *a'* as the square root of the cube of *b* is to the square root of the cube of *b'*, or $a : a' :: \sqrt{b^3} : \sqrt{b'^3}$.

The periodic times of the planets are in the *sesquiplicate* ratio of their mean distances *Newton.*

Sĕs'quĭ salt, *n* [Prefix *sesqui* and *salt*] (*Chem*) A salt having three equivalents of one component and two of another

Sĕs'quĭ sŭl'phĭde, } *n.* [Prefix *sesqui* and *sul*
Sĕs'quĭ sŭl'phu ret, } *phide* or *sulphuret*] (*Chem*) A compound of sulphur with some other element, in the proportions of three equivalents of sulphur to two of the other element.

Sĕs'quĭ tĕr'tĭal, *a* Sesquitertian

Sĕs'quĭ-tĕr'tĭan, } *a* [Prefix *sesqui* and Lat.
Sĕs'quĭ tĕr'tĭon al, } *tertianus*, belonging to the third, *tertius*, the third Cf TERTIAN] Having the ratio of one and one third to one

Sĕs'quĭ-tōne, *n* [Prefix *sesqui* and *tone*] (*Mus*) A minor third, or interval of three semitones *Busby.*

Sĕss, *n* [See CESS] A tax, an assessment. [*Obs. or rare*]

Sĕss, *v t* To lay tax upon, to assess. [*Obs*]

Sĕs'sĭle, *a* [Fr *sessile*, Lat *sessilis*, low, dwarf, from *sedere*, *sessum*, to sit]

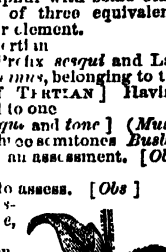
Sessile Leaves

1 Attached without any sensible projecting support

2 (*Bot*) Issuing directly from the main stem or branch, without a petiole or footstalk, as, a *sessile* leaf

Sĕs'sion, *n* [Fr *session*, Sp *sesion*, It *sessione*, Lat *sessio*, from *sedere*, *sessum*, to sit]

1 The act of sitting, or the state of being seated.

But Vivien gathering something of his mood,
Leaped from her *session* on his lap, and stood *Tennyson*

2 The actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c, or the actual assembly of the members of such a body for the transaction of business

It's fit the royal *session* do proceed *Shak.*

3 Hence, also, the time, period, or term during which a court, council, legislature, and the like, meet daily for business or the space of time between the first meeting and the prorogation or adjournment, thus, a *session* of Parliament is opened with a speech from the throne, and closed by prorogation The *session* of a judicial court is called a *term*

It was resolved that the convocation should meet at the beginning of the next *session* of Parliament *Macaulay*

☞ *Sessions*, in some of the States is particularly used for a court of justices, held for granting licenses to innkeepers &c and for fixing out highways, and the like, also the title of several courts in England and in the United States, chiefly of criminal jurisdiction

Church session in the Presbyterian church a body of elders elected by the members of a particular church, and having the care of matters pertaining to the religious interests of that church, as the admission and dismission of members discipline, &c — *Court of Session*, the supreme civil court of Scotland *Brande* — *Sessions of the peace*, in England, sittings of justices of the peace for the execution of certain powers and duties confided to them by their commission, or by charter or statute

Wharton Tomlins Burrill

Sĕs'sion al, *a.* Pertaining to a session, or to sessions

Sĕss'-pōol, *n* [From A S *sess*, a settle, a seat, *sessan*, to settle, sit Cf CESS POOL] A cavity sunk in the earth to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains recess pool

Sĕs'tĕrce, *n* [Fr *sesterce*, Sp *sestercio*, It *sesterzio*, Lat *sestertius* (sc *nummus*), from *sestertius*, two and a half, from *semis*, half, and *tertius*, third] (*Rom Antiq*) A Roman coin or denomination of money, in value the fourth part of a denarius, and originally containing two asses and a half, afterward four asses, — equal to about two pence sterling, or four cents

☞ The sestertium was equivalent to one thousand sesterces equal to £8 17s 1d sterling or about $40 before the reign of Augustus After his reign it was valued at £7 16s 4d sterling It was originally coined only in silver, but afterward both in silver and brass

Sĕs'tĕt, } *n* [It *sestetto*, from *sesto*, sixth; Lat.
Ses tĕt'to, } *sex*, six] (*Mu*) A piece of music composed for six voices or instruments, — called also *sestuor* [Written also *sextett*, *sextette*]

Sĕs'tu or, *n* [See *supra*] A sextet See SEXTET.

Sĕt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SET, *p p* & *a p* SETTING.] [A S *settan*, O Sax *settian*, Goth *satjan*, O Fries. *setta*, L Ger *zetten*, D *setten*, Icel *setta*, Sw. *sätta*, Dan *sette*, O H Ger *sezzan*, N H Ger *setzen*. Cf *sit*, of which *set* is properly the factitive or causative verb]

1 To cause to sit, to seat, to make to assume a specified position, to give site or place to, to place; to put, to fix, as, to *set* a house on a wall of stone; to *set* a book on a shelf, to *set* a chest or trunk on its bottom, not on its end, to *set* a bedstead or a table on its feet or legs

I do *set* my bow in the cloud *Gen.* ix. 13.

2. Hence, to attach to, to put or place on.

Set your affection on things above. Col. iii. 2.
The Lord *set* a mark upon Cain Gen. iv. 15.

3. To make to assume a specified position, attitude, condition, occupation, or the like, to put in a condition or state, to cause to be

The Lord thy God will *set* thee on high *Deut* xxviii. 1
I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father *Matt* x 35.
Every incident *sets* him thinking. *Coleridge*

4. To fix firmly, to make fast, permanent, or stable, to render motionless, to give an unchanging place, form, or condition to "His eyes were *set* by reason of his age" 1 *Kings* xiv 4 Hence, specifically, (*a*) To cause to stop, to obstruct, to fasten to a spot, hence, to occasion difficulty to, to embarrass, as, to *set* a coach in the mud "They are hard *set* to represent the bill as a grievance" *Addison.* (*b*) To fix beforehand, to determine, hence, to make unyielding or obstinate, to render stiff, unpliant, or rigid "The gentleman spoke with a *set* gesture and countenance" *Carew.* "On these three objects his heart was *set*" *Macaulay* "Make my heart as a millstone, *set* my face as a flint." *Tennyson.* (*c*) To fix in the ground, as a tree, &c, to plant, as, to *set* out a maple (*d*) To fix, as a precious stone in metal, to fix in metal, hence, to place in or amid something which embellishes and shows off

And him too rich a jewel to be *set*
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use *Dryden*

(*e*) To render stiff or solid, to convert into curd, as, to *set* milk for cheese

5 To determine, to appoint, to assign, as, to *set* a price on a horse, to *set* a time for a meeting, and the like

6. To put into a desired position or condition, to adjust, to regulate, to adapt "He *sets* his judgment by his passion" *Prior* Hence, specifically, (*a*) To put in due order, as an instrument, as, to *set*, that is, sharpen, a razor, to *set*, that is, regulate to a standard, a clock, and the like (*b*) To extend and put in position, as the sail of a ship, to spread (*c*) To give a pitch to, as a tune, to start by fixing the key note (*d*) To reduce from a dislocated or fractured state, as a limb, to reduce to proper condition, to replace

7. To stake at play, to wager, to risk.

I have *set* my life upon a cast
And I will stand the hazard of the die *Shak*
Who *sets* me else? I'll throw at all *Shak*

8 To fit with music, to adapt, as words to notes, to prepare for singing

Set thy own songs, and sing them to the lute *Dryden*

9 To adorn with something infixed, to stud, to variegate with objects placed here and there

High on their heads, with jewels richly *set*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet *Dryden*
Pastoral dales thin *set* with modern farms *Wordsworth*

10. To point out the seat or position of, as birds, &c., to a hunter, — said of dogs.

To set about, to begin, as an action or enterprise, to apply to, as, *to set about* an undertaking — *To set abroach*, to spread *Shak* — *To set against*, to oppose, to set in comparison, or to oppose as an equivalent in exchange, as, to *set* one thing *against* another, or to *set off* one thing *against* another — *To set a-going*, to cause to begin to move — *To set apart*, to separate to a particular use, to separate from the rest, to reserve — *To set a saw*, to bend each tooth a little to one side every alternate one being bent to one side and the remainder to the other side, so that the kerf may be a little wider than the thickness of the back, to prevent the latter from sticking — *To set aside*, to leave out of account, to pass by, to omit, to neglect, to reject, to annul "*Setting aside* all other considerations, I will endeavor to know the truth and yield to that" *Tillotson* "I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest" *Woodward* — *To set at defiance*, to defy — *To set at ease*, to quiet, to tranquillize, as, to *set* the heart *at ease* — *To set at naught*, to undervalue, to contemn, to despise "Ye have *set at naught* all my counsel" *Prov* i 25 — *To set a trap, snare*, or *gin*, to place it in a situation to catch prey, hence, to lay a plan to deceive and draw into the power of another — *To set at work*, to cause to enter on work or action, or to direct how to enter on work — *To set before* (*a*) To bring out to view before, to exhibit (*b*) To propose for choice to, to offer to — *To set by* (*a*) To set apart or on one side, to reject (*b*) To esteem, to regard to value *Halliwell* — *To set by the compass*, to observe and note the bearing or situation of by the compass — *To set down* (*a*) To enter in writing, to register, to relate "Some rules were to be *set down* for the government of the army" *Clarendon* (*b*) To fix, to establish, to ordain "This law we may name eternal, being that order which God hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by" *Hooker* (*c*) To rebuke or reprehend, as, to *set down* a disputant — *To set eyes on* to see, to behold, to fasten the eyes on — *To set forth* (*a*) To manifest, to offer or present to view, to exhibit, to display (*b*) To publish, to promulgate, to make appear *Waller* (*c*) To send out to prepare and send [*Obs*] "The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys *set forth* by the Venetians" *Knolles* — *To set forward* (*a*) To advance, to move on (*b*) To promote — *To set free*, to release from confinement, imprisonment, or bondage, to liberate, to emancipate — *To set in*, to put in the way, to begin, to give a start to "If you please to assist and *set* me in, I will recollect myself" *Collier* — *To set in order*, to adjust or arrange, to reduce to method "The rest will I *set in order* when I come" 1 *Cor* xi 34 — *To set milk* (*a*) To expose it in open dishes in order that the cream may rise to the surface. (*b*) To cause it to become curdled as by the action of rennet. — *To set off* (*a*) To separate from a whole, to assign to a particular purpose, to portion off, as, to *set off* a portion of an estate (*b*) To adorn, to decorate, to embellish "They *set off* the worst faces with the best airs" *Addison* (*c*) To give a pompous or flattering description of, to eulogize, to recommend, as, to *set off* a character (*d*) To place against as an equivalent, as, to *set off* one man's services against another's — *To set on* or *upon* (*a*) To incite, to instigate "Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this" *Shak* (*b*) To employ, as in a task "*Set on* thy wife to observe" *Shak* (*c*) To fix as the mind upon, to determine toward with settled purpose "It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set upon* her good than your own" *Sidney* — *To set one's cap for*, to endeavor to catch the attention or affection of, to make love to [*Colloq*] — *To set one's self against*, to place one's self in a state of enmity or opposition to — *To set on fire*, to communicate fire to, to inflame, to enkindle the passions of, to irritate — *To set on foot*, to set a-going, to put in motion, to start — *To set out* (*a*) To assign, to allot, to mark off, to limit, as, to *set out* the share of each proprietor or heir of an estate, to *set out* the widow's thirds "Determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out*, or supposed to be distinguished, from all the rest by known boundaries" *Locke* (*b*) To publish, as a proclamation [*Obs*] *Bacon Swift* (*c*) To adorn, to embellish "An ugly woman in a rich habit, *set out* with jewels, nothing can become" *Dryden* (*d*) To raise, equip, and send forth, to furnish [*Rare*] "The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, thirty men-of-war" *Addison* (*e*) To show, to display, to recommend, to set off "I could *set out* that best side of Luther" *Atterbury* (*f*) To show, to prove [*Rare*] "Those very reasons *set out* how heinous his sin was" *Atterbury* (*g*) (*Law*) To recite, to state at large — *To set over* (*a*) To appoint or constitute as supervisor, inspector, ruler, or commander (*b*) To assign, to transfer, to convey — *To set right*, to correct, to put in order — *To set the fashion* to determine what shall be the fashion, to establish the mode — *To set the teeth on edge*, to affect the teeth with a disagreeable sensation, as when acids are brought in contact with them — *To set to* to attach to, to affix — *To set up* (*a*) To erect, to raise, to elevate, as, to *set up* a building, to *set up* a post, a wall, a pillar (*b*) Hence, to exalt, to put in power "I will *set up* the throne of David over Israel" 2 *Sam* iii 10 (*c*) To begin, as a new institution, to institute, to establish, to found, as, to *set up* a manufactory, to *set up* a school (*d*) To enable to commence a new business, as, to *set up* a son in trade (*e*) To place in view, as, to *set up* a mark (*f*) To raise to utter loudly, as, to *set up* the voice "I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear" *Dryden* (*g*) To advance, to propose as truth or for reception, as, to *set up* a new opinion or doctrine *Burnet* (*h*) To raise from depression, or to a sufficient fortune, as, this good fortune quite *set* him *up* (*i*) (*Naut*) To extend, as the shrouds, stays, &c (*j*) (*Print*) To put in type, as, to *set up* a page of copy, to arrange in words, lines, &c, ready for printing, as to *set up* type — *To set up the rigging* (*Naut*), to make it taut by tackles *Dana*

Sĕt, *v. i.* **1** To pass below the horizon, to go down, to decline, to sink. "Ere the weary sun *set* in the west" *Shak*

Thus this century *sets* with little mirth, and the next is likely to arise with more mourning *Fuller*

2 To fit music to words [*Obs*] *Shak*

3 To place plants or shoots in the ground, to plant "To sow dry, and to *set* wet" *Old Proverb*

4 To be fixed for growth, to strike root, to begin to germinate

5 To become fixed or rigid, to be fastened

6 Hence, to congeal or concrete

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to *set* *Boyle*

7 To have a certain direction in motion, to flow gradually, to move on, to tend, as, the current *sets* to the north or the west

8 To begin to move, to go out or forth, to start [*Rare*]

The king is *set* from London *Shak*

9 To indicate the position of game, — said of a dog as, the dog *sets* well, also, to hunt game by the aid of a setter

10 To apply one's self, to undertake earnestly

If he *sets* industrious and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him *Hammond*

To set about to commence, to begin — *To set forward* to move or march, to begin to march, to advance — *To set in* (*a*) To begin to enter upon a particular state "When the weather was *set in* to be very bad" *Addison* (*b*) To settle one's self, to become established — *To set off* (*a*) To enter upon a journey, to start (*b*) (*Typog*) To deface or soil the next sheet, — said of the ink on a recently printed sheet when another sheet comes in contact with it before it has had time to dry — *To set on* or *upon* (*a*) To begin, as a journey or enterprise "He that would seriously *set upon* the search of truth" *Locke* (*b*) To assault to make an attack "Cassio has been *set on* in the dark" *Shak* — *To set out*, to begin a journey or course, as, to *set out* for London, or from London, to *set out* in business, to *set out* in life or the world — *To set to* to apply one's self to — *To set up* (*a*) To begin business or a scheme of life, as to *set up* in trade, to *set up* for one's self (*b*) To profess openly, to make pretensions

Those men who *set* up for morality without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part *Swift*

Sĕt, *p. a.* **1** Fixed, firm; obstinate, as, he is very *set* in his opinions

2 Regular, uniform, formal; as, a *set* discourse, a *set* battle "The *set* phrase of speech" *Shak.*

3. Established; prescribed; as, *set* forms of prayer.

Set speech. (*a*) A speech carefully prepared before it is delivered in public (*b*) A formal or methodical speech

Sĕt, *n.* **1.** The act of setting, the descent of the sun or other heavenly body below the horizon.

The weary sun hath made a golden *set* *Shak*

2 That which is set, placed, or fixed, as, (*a*) A young plant for growth, as, a *set* of white thorn (*b*) That which is staked, a wager, a venture; a stake, hence, a game at venture [*Obs. or rare*] (*c*) (*Mech*) Permanent change of figure, in consequence of pressure, as, the *set* of a spring.

We will, in France, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shak*
That was but civil war, an equal *set* *Dryden*

3. A number of things of the same kind, ordinarily used together, a collection of articles which naturally complement each other, each being necessary to the rest, an assortment, a suit, as, a *set* of chairs of china, of surgical or mathematical instruments and the like [In this sense, often incorrectly written *sett*]

4 A number of persons associated by custom office, common opinion, or quality, or the like a division, a group, a clique

This falls into different divisions or *sets* of nations connected under particular religions *Ward*

5 Direction or course, as, the *set* of a current.

Dead set (*a*) The act of a setter dog when it discovers the game, and remains intently fixed in pointing it out, hence, also, a fixed or stationary condition arising from obstacle or hinderance, a dead lock (*b*) A concerted scheme to defraud by gaming, a determined onset — *To be at a dead set*, to be in a fixed state or condition which precludes further progress

Syn. — Pair, collection, series See PAIR

Sē'tă, *n., pl.* **sē'tæ.** [Lat] (*Bot*) A bristle, or slender body like a bristle *Gray*

Se tā'ceous, *a.* [From Lat *seta*, a bristle, Fr *sétacé*]

1 Set with, or consisting of, bristles, bristly, as, a stiff, *setaceous* tail *Derham.*

2 (*Nat Hist*) Having the slender form of a bristle, bristle shaped, as, a *setaceous* leaf or leaflet

Sĕt'-back, *n.* (*Arch*) A plain, flat set off in a wall *Weale*

Sĕt'-bōlt, *n.* (*Ship building*) An iron pin, or bolt, for fitting planks closely together *Craig*

Sĕt'-down, *n.* A depressing or humiliating rebuke, a rebuff

Set ee', *n.* (*Naut*) A kind of vessel See SETTEE.

Sĕt'-foil, *n.* The same as SEPI FOIL, q. v.

Sĕth'ic, *a.* (*Chron*) Of, or pertaining to, a certain period of 1400 years

Se-tif'er oŭs, *a.* [Fr *setifère*, from Lat *seta*, a bristle, and *ferre*, to bear] Producing, or having one or more, bristles

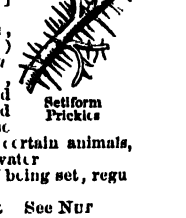
Setiform Prickles

Sē'ti fōrm, *a.* [Fr *setiforme*, from Lat *seta*, bristle, and *forma*, form] (*Bot*) Having the form of a bristle

Se tĭg'er oŭs, *a.* [Lat *seta*, bristle, and *gerere*, to bear] (*Nat Hist*) Covered with bristles *Dana*

Sē'ti rēme, or **Sĕt'i rēme** (Synop, § 190), *n.* [Lat *seta*, a bristle, and *remus*, an oar] (*Entom*) A jointed leg, whose inner side has a dense fringe of hairs, by means of which certain animals, as the diving beetles, move in the water

Sĕt'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being set, regulation, adjustment, obstinacy

Sĕt'-nŭt, *n.* A jam nut or lock nut See NUT

Sĕt'-off, *n.* [From *set* and *off*]

1 That which is set off against another thing, an offset

2 That which is used to improve the appearance of any thing, a decoration, an ornament

3 (*Law*) A counter claim, a cross debt, or demand, a distinct claim filed or set up by the defendant against the plaintiff's demand.

☞ *Set-off* differs from *reduction* and *recoupment*, as the latter generally grow out of the same matter of contract with the plaintiff's claim, while the former grows out of distinct matter, and does not of itself deny the justice of the plaintiff's demand *Offset* is sometimes improperly used for the legal term *set-off* See RECOUPMENT

4 (*Arch*) The part of a wall, &c, which is exposed horizontally when the portion above it is reduced in thickness, — called also *offset*

Syn — SET-OFF, OFFSET *Offset* originally denoted that which branches off or projects, as a shoot from a tree, but has long been used in America in the sense of *set-off*, or equivalent This use is beginning to obtain in England, though Macaulay uses *set-off*, and so, perhaps, do a majority of English writers

Sē'ton (*colloq* sē'tn), *n.* [Fr *séton*, It *setone*, from Lat *seta*, a thick, stiff hair, a bristle] (*Surg*) A few horse hairs or small threads, or a twist of silk or fine linen, drawn through the skin and areolar membrane by means of a large needle, by which a small opening is made and continued

Se tōse' (125), } *a.* [Lat. *setosus*, from *seta*, bristle;
Sē'tous, } It *setoso*, Fr. *séteux*] (*Nat. Hist.*) Having the surface set with bristles, bristly, as, a *setose* leaf or receptable.

Sĕt'-out, *n.* A display, as of plate, &c. *Clarke.*

Sĕt'-screw, *n.* (*Mach.*) A screw, sometimes cupped or pointed at one end, and screwed through one part, as of a machine, tightly upon another part, to prevent the one from slipping upon the other

Sĕt'-stitched (-stĭcht), *a* Stitched according to a formal pattern "An old, *set-stitched* chair, valanced, and fringed with party-colored worsted bobs." *Sterne*

Sĕt, *n* 1. See SET, *n* No 3

2. (*Pile-driving*) A piece placed temporarily upon the head of a pile when the latter can not be reached by the weight, or hammer, except by means of such an intervening piece

Set-tee', *n.* [From *set*] 1 A long seat with a back, a kind of arm-chair for several persons to sit in at once.

2. (*Naut*) A vessel with one deck and a very long, sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails, —used in the Mediterranean [Written also *settee*]

Sĕt'ter, *n.* 1 One who, or that which, sets, —generally in combination with an adverb, as, a *setter on*, or inciter, a *setter up*, a *setter forth*, and the like.

2 A sporting dog of the hound kind, that indicates, by sitting or crouching, the place where game lies hid It partakes of the characters of the pointer and the spaniel, and is generally regarded as having descended from the crossing of these two varieties

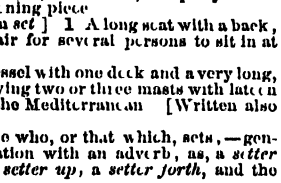

Setter

3 Hence, a man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds persons to be plundered [*Rare*]

4 One who adapts words to music in composition.

5. Whatever sets off, adorns, or recommends [*Obs*] *Whitlock*

Sĕt'ter-wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A species of hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*), sometimes used in medicine, bear's-foot

Sĕt'ting, *n* 1 The act of putting, placing, fixing, or establishing

2 The act of sinking, or seeming to sink, below the horizon

3. The act or manner of taking birds by a setting dog

4 (*a*) Something set in or inserted "Thou shalt set in it *settings* of stones" *Ex* xxviii 17 (*b*) That in which something, as a gem, is set, as, the gold *setting* of a mosaic pin

5 The direction of a current, sea, or wind

6 (*Masonry*) The hardening of plaster or cement. *Gwilt*

Sĕt'ting-cōat, *n* (*Arch*) The best sort of plastering on walls or ceilings *Brande*

Sĕt'ting-dŏg, *n* A dog trained to crouch at the sight or scent of game, a setter

Sĕt'ting-pōle, *n* A pole, often iron pointed, used for pushing boats along in shallow water [*U. S.*]

Sĕt'ting-rule, *n* (*Print*) The same as COMPOSING RULE, q v

Sĕt'tle (sĕt'tl), *n* [A-S *sitel*, *setel*, *setl*, *scotol*, *setol*, from *sittan*, to sit, L Ger *setel*, D *zetel*, Goth *sitls*, O H Ger *sezzal*, N H Ger *sessel*]

1 A place settled or made lower than the rest, a wide step or platform lower than some other part

And from the bottom upon the ground, even to the lower *settle*, shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit *Ezek* xlm 14

2 A bench with a high back

Sĕt'tle, *v t* [*imp & p p* SETTLED, *p pr & vb n* SETTLING] [From *set*]

1 To place in a fixed or permanent condition, to make firm, steady, or stable, to establish, to fix, hence, specifically, (*a*) To establish in life, to fix in business, in situation, and the like (*b*) To establish in the pastoral office, to ordain as pastor or rector of a church, society, or parish, as, to *settle* a minister [*U. S.*]

2 To cause to be no longer in a disturbed, broken up, or turbid condition, to render quiet, clear, and the like, to still

God *settled* then the huge whale-bearing lake *Chapman*

Hence, specifically, (*a*) To clear of drugs and impurities, to render pure or clear, —said of a liquid, and hence, also, to cause to sink, as drugs, as, to *settle* coffee, or the grounds of coffee (*b*) To restore to a smooth, dry, or passable condition, — said of the ground, of roads, and the like, as, clear weather *settles* the roads

3. To cause to sink, to lower, to depress, hence, also, to render close or compact, as, to *settle* the contents of a barrel or bag by shaking it

4 To determine, as something which is exposed to doubt or question, to free from uncertainty or wavering, to make sure, firm, or constant, to establish, to compose, to quiet, as, to *settle* the mind when agitated, to *settle* questions of law, to *settle* the succession to a throne, to *settle* an allowance

It will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

5. To adjust, as something in discussion or controversy, to make up, to compose, to pacify, to adjust, as accounts; to liquidate, to balance, to close up.

6 To plant with inhabitants, to colonize, to people, as, the French first *settled* Canada, the Puritans *settled* New England, Plymouth was *settled* in 1620.

Settling-day, a day for settling accounts, as in the stock-market *Simmonds* — *To settle on* or *upon*, to confer by permanent grant upon, to assure to "I have *settled upon* him a good annuity" *Addison* — *To settle the land* (*Naut*), to cause it to sink or appear lower by receding from it

Syn. —To fix, establish, regulate, arrange, compose, adjust, determine, decide

Sĕt'tle, *v i* 1 To become fixed or permanent, to establish one's self, to assume a lasting form or condition, to become stationary, from a temporary or changing state of things, as, a *settled* conviction, affection, and the like

The wind came about and *settled* in the west *Bacon*

Chyle runs through the intermediate colors till it *settles* in an intense red *Arbuthnot*

2 Hence, specifically, to fix one's place or residence, to take up habitation, to establish one's self for continuous abode, to enter into the married state, or the state of a householder, also, to be established in an employment or profession, as, to *settle* in the ministry "As people marry now and *settle*" *Prior*

3 To become quiet or clear, to change from a disturbed or turbid condition to the opposite, to become dry and hard, as the ground after rain or frost, to clarify and deposit dregs, as a liquid, as, wine *settles* by standing a road *settles* in the spring

A government, on such occasions, is always t ick before it *settles* *Addison*

4 To sink gradually, to fall, to subside, as dregs from clarifying liquid, to become lowered, as a structure, by the sinking of its foundation, or of the ground underneath, as, the grounds of coffee *settle*; a house *settles* on its foundation

5. To become calm, to cease from agitation.

Till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him *Shak.*

6 To adjust differences or accounts, to come to an agreement, as, he has *settled* with his creditors

7 To make a jointure for a wife

He sighs with most success that *settles* well *Garth*

Sĕt'tled-ness, *n* The state of being settled, confirmed state [*Rare*] *Up Taylor*

Sĕt'tle ment (sĕt'tl), *n* 1 The act of settling or the state of being settled, as, specifically, (*a*) Establishment in life, fixture in business, condition, or the like, ordination or installation as pastor "Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or *settlement* in the world" *J Stranqe* (*b*) Establishment of inhabitants, act of peopling, or state of being peopled, colonization, as, the *settlement* of a new country (*c*) The act or process of adjusting or determining, composure of doubts or differences, pacification, liquidation of accounts, arrangement, adjustment, as, the *settlement* of a controversy, of a debt, and the like (*d*) Bestowal or giving possession under legal sanction, the act of conferring any thing in a formal and permanent manner

My flocks my fields my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make *Dryden*

(*e*) (*Law*) A disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons, usually through the medium of trustees, and for the benefit of a wife, children, or other relatives, jointure granted to a wife, or the act of granting it

2 That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed, as, (*a*) Matter that subsides, settlings, lees, dregs "Fuller's earth left a thick *settlement*" *Mortimer* (*b*) A colony newly established, a place settled, as, *settlements* at the west (*c*) That which is bestowed formally and permanently, the sum secured to a person, especially, a jointure made to a woman at her marriage, also, a sum of money or other property granted to a minister on his ordination, exclusive of his salary

3 (*Law*) A settled place of abode, residence, a right growing out of residence, legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support *Blackstone Bouvier*

Act of settlement (*Eng Hist*), the statute of 12 and 13 William III, by which the crown was limited to the present reigning house or the house of Hanover *Blackstone*

Sĕt'tler, *n* 1 One who settles

2 Especially, one who establishes himself in a colony, a colonist, as, a *settler* in Oregon

3 That which settles or finishes, hence, a blow, &c, which settles or decides a contest [*Colloq*]

Sĕt'tling, *n* 1 The act of making a settlement, a planting or colonizing

2 The act of subsiding, as lees

3 The adjustment of differences

4 (*pl*) That which settles at the bottom of a liquid, lees, dregs, sediment

Sĕt'-tp, *n* A conflict in boxing, argument, or the like *Halliwell*

Sĕt'a-lŭs, *n.*; *pl.* SĔT'Æ-LÆ. [Lat, diminutive of *seta*, bristle] (*Bot.*) A small bristle or hair; —applied also to the stipes of certain fungi.

Sĕt'ăle, *n.* [See *supra*] A small, short hair or bristle *Dana.*

Sĕt'ă-lōse' (125), *a* Bearing setules *Dana.*

Sĕt'wall, *n* [From *set* and *wall*] (*Bot*) A certain plant The *garden setwall* is a species of *Valeriana* [Written also *setwall*]

Sĕv'en (sĕv'n), *a* [A-S *seofon*, *seofan*, *seofen*, *siofun*, *syfon*, O Frisi *soven*, *saven*, L Ger. *seven*, D *zeven*, O Sax, Goth, & O H Ger *sibun*, M H Ger *siben*, N H Ger *sieben*, Icel. *sio*, Sw. *sju*, Dan *syv*, allied to Lat *septem*, Gr *ἑπτά*, Skr *sapta*, Per *haft*, or *heft*, Lith *septyns*, Serb *sedam*, Russ *semy*, W *saith*, Ir *seacht*, Gael *seachd*, Heb. *shiba'*, Ar *saba'*, Bisc *zazpi*] One more than six, as, seven days make one week

Sĕv'en, *n* 1 The number greater by one than six.

Of every beast, and bird, and insect small,
Came *sevens* and pairs *Milton.*

2 A symbol representing seven units, as 7, or vii.

Seven sciences See SCIENCES — *Seven stars* (*Astron*), the cluster of stars in the neck of Taurus called *Pleiades* — *Seven wonders of the world* See WONDERS

Sĕv'en fōld, *a* [From *seven* and *fold*] Repeated seven times, doubled seven times, increased to seven times the size or amount, as, the *sevenfold* shield of Ajax "*Sevenfold* rage" *Milton.*

Sĕv'en fōld, *adv* Seven times as much or often.

Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold* *Gen.* iv. 15.

Sĕv'en nĭght (sĕn'nĭt, 101), *n* [From *seven* and *night*] A week, the period of seven days and nights, or the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following See SENNIGHT

Sĕv'en-scōre, *n* [From *seven* and *score*] Seven times twenty, that is, a hundred and forty

The old Countess of Desmond, who lived *sevenscore* years, dentized twice or thrice *Bacon*

Sĕv'en-sŏme, *a* Consisting of seven things or parts, arranged by sevens [*Very rare*]

Sĕv'en sŏme ness, *n* The quality of being sevensome, arrangement by sevens [*Very rare*]

Sĕv'en teen, *a* [A S *seofontine*, i e, *seven-ten*] One more than sixteen or less than eighteen, ten and seven added, as, *seventeen* years

Sĕv'en teen, *n* 1 The number greater by one than sixteen, the sum of ten and seven

2 A symbol representing seventeen units, as 17, or xvii

Sĕv'en teenth, *a* [A S. *seofontwodha*, *seofonteogodha*]

1 One next in order after the sixteenth, one coming after sixteen of the same kind or class

On the *seventeenth* day of the month were all the fountains of the great deep broken up *Gen* vii 11

2 Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts into which any thing is divided

Sĕv'en teenth, *n* 1 The quotient of a unit divided by seventeen, one of seventeen equal parts

2 The next in order after the sixteenth, the seventh after the tenth

3 (*Mus*) An interval comprising two octaves and a third

Sĕv'enth (sĕv'nth), *a* [A-S *seofodha*]

1 One next in order after the sixth, one coming after six of the same kind or class

On the *seventh* day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the *seventh* day from all his work which he had made *Gen* ii 2

2 Constituting or being one of seven equal parts into which any thing is divided, as, the *seventh* part

Seventh day Baptists, a religious denomination holding generally the same doctrinal views as the Baptists, but differing from them in observing the seventh day of the week, instead of the first as the Sabbath In England they are known as *Sabbatarians* See SABBATARIAN

Sĕv'enth, *n* 1 The quotient of a unit divided by seven, one of seven equal parts

2 One next in order after the sixth

3 (*Mus*) (*a*) The interval of five tones and a semitone, embracing seven diatonic degrees of the scale (*b*) A certain chord

Sĕv'enth ly, *adv* In the seventh place *Bacon.*

Sĕv'en ti eth, *a* [A S *seofontigoodha*, *hund-seofontigoodha*]

1 Next in order after the sixty ninth, as, a man in the *seventieth* year of his age

2 Constituting or being one of seventy equal parts into which any thing is divided, as, the *seventieth* part of a thing

Sĕv'en ti eth, *n* 1 The quotient of a unit divided by seventy, one of seventy equal parts

2 One next in order after the sixty-ninth; the tenth after the sixtieth

Sĕv'en ty (sĕv'n-tĭ), *a* [A-S *seofontig*, *hund-seofontig*] Seven times ten, one more than sixty-nine

He would accomplish *seventy* years in the desolations of Jerusalem *Dan* ix. 2.

Sĕv'en ty, *n* 1 The sum of seven times ten

2 A symbol representing seventy units, as 70, or lxx

The Seventy, the seventy, or rather seventy-two

translators of the Old Testament into the Greek language, from whom this translation is called the *Septuagint*

Sĕv'er, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* SEVERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEVERING] [O.Fr. *sevrer, severer,* to separate, N. Fr. *sevrer,* to wean, It *sevrare, severare, scevrare, sceverare,* to sever, separate, wean, from Lat. *separare.* See SEPARATE.]

1. To separate, as one from another, to divide; to part, as, to *sever* the head from the body.

The angels shall come forth, and *sever* the wicked from among the just — *Matt* xiii 49

2. To cut or break open or apart, to divide parts of, to cut through, to disjoin, as, to *sever* the arm at one blow

Our state can not be *severed,* we are one — *Milton*

3 To keep distinct or apart, to make a distinction respecting, to distinguish, to discriminate, to except

I will *sever* in that day the land of Goshen, in which my people dwell, that no swarms of flies shall be there — *Ex* viii 22

4 (*Law*) To disunite, to disconnect, to part possession of, as, to *sever* an estate in joint tenancy — *Blackstone*

Sĕv'er, *v. i* 1 To make a separation or distinction, to distinguish

The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt — *Ex* ix 4

2 To suffer disjunction, to be parted or rent asunder — *Shak*

Sĕv'er-al, *a* [O Fr *several,* from *severer, sever,* L Lat *separalis* See *supra*]

1 Separate, distinct, not common to two or more, particular, appropriated, single

Each *several* ship a victory did gain — *Dryden*

Each might his *several* province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand — *Pope*

2. Diverse, different, various

Divers sorts of beasts came from *several* parts to drink — *Bacon*

Four *several* armies to the field are led — *Dryden*

3 Consisting of a number, more than two, but not very many, divers, sundry, as, *several* persons were present when the event took place

Joint and several note, bond, or other *obligation,* one by which two or more persons signing it are unitedly and individually bound — *Craig*

Sĕv'er-al, *n* 1 Each particular, or a small number, singly taken, — obsolete or very rare in the plural.

There was not time enough to hear
The *severals* — *Shak*

Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them — *Addison*

2 An inclosed or separate place, inclosed ground, inclosure [*Obs*]

They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation, &c — *Hooker*

In several in a state of separation [*Rare*] "Where pastures *in several* be" — *Tusser*

Sĕv'er ăl'i ty, *n* Each particular singly taken, distinction [*Obs*] — *Bp Hall*

Sĕv'er-al-ize, *v. t* To distinguish [*Obs*]

Sĕv'er-al-ly, *adv.* Separately, distinctly, apart from others

There must be an auditor to check and revise each *severally* by itself — *De Quincey*

☞ To be *jointly* and *severally* bound in a note bond, &c, creates an obligation upon two or more, who have signed it, to pay the whole unitedly or individually

Sĕv'er-al ty, *n* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others "Forests which had never been owned in *severalty*" — *Bancroft*

Estate in severalty, an estate which the tenant holds in his own right, without being joined in interest with any other person, — distinguished from *joint tenancy, coparcenary,* and *common* — *Blackstone*

Sĕv'er-ance, *n.* 1 The act of severing or dividing, separation

2. (*Law*) The act of dividing, the singling or severing two or more that join or are joined in one writ, the putting in several or separate pleas or answers by two or more disjointly, the destruction of the unity of interest in a joint estate — *Bouvier*

Se vēre', *a* [*compar* SEVERER, *superl* SEVEREST] [Fr *sevère,* It & Sp *severo,* Lat *severus*]

1 Serious in feeling or manner, externally sedate, grave, austere, not light, lively, or cheerful.

Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe* — *Waller*

2. Very strict, in judgment, discipline, or government, harsh, rigid, not mild or indulgent, rigorous, as, *severe* criticism, *severe* punishment "Custody *severe*" — *Milton*

Come! you are too *severe* a moraler — *Shak*

Let your zeal if it must be expressed in anger, be more *severe* against thyself than against others — *Bp Taylor*

3 Rigidly methodical, or adherent to rule or principle, exactly conformed to a standard, not permitting neglect or transgression, not allowing or employing unnecessary ornament, amplification, and the like, — said of style, argument, &c. "Restrained by reason and *severe* principles" — *Bp. Taylor.*

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language — *Dryden.*

4. Sharp, afflictive, distressing; violent, extreme, as, *severe* pain, anguish, torture, *severe* cold.

5. Difficult to be endured; exact; critical; rigorous; as, a *severe* test.

Syn. — Strict, grave, austere, stern, morose; rigid, exact, rigorous, hard, rough, harsh, censorious; tart, acrimonious, sarcastic, satirical, cutting, biting, keen, bitter, cruel See STRICT

Se-vēre'ly, *adv* In a severe manner; gravely; rigidly, strictly, painfully, extremely, fiercely

Se-vēre'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being severe, severity

Se vĕr'i ty, *n* [Fr *sévérité,* It *severita,* Sp *severidad,* Lat *severitas*] The quality of being severe, as, (*a*) Gravity or austerity, extreme strictness, rigor, harshness, as, the *severity* of a reprimand or reproof, *severity* of discipline or government, *severity* of penalties "Strict age, and sour *severity*" *Milton* (*b*) Quality or power of distressing or paining, extreme degree, extremity, as, the *severity* of pain or anguish, the *severity* of cold or heat (*c*) Extreme coldness or inclemency, as, the *severity* of the winter (*d*) Harshness, cruel treatment, sharpness of punishment, as, *severity* practiced on prisoners of war (*e*) Exactness, rigorousness, as, the *severity* of a test (*f*) Strictness, rigid accuracy. "Confining myself to the *severity* of truth" *Dryden*

Sĕv'er y, *n* [Probably corrupted from *ciborium Oxf Gloss*] (*Arch*) A bay or compartment of a vaulted ceiling [Written also *cvery*]

Sĕv'o cā'tion, *n* [From Lat *sevocare, sevocatum,* to call aside, from *se,* aside, and *vocare,* to call] A calling aside [*Obs*]

Sew (sō), *v. t* [O Eng *sewen, suwen,* O Fr *seure, suevre, scure, sëure, suure, sure, suure,* N. Fr. *suivre,* from Lat *sequi*] [*Obs*]

1 To follow, to pursue, to sue See SUE *Spenser*

2 To set on and remove the dishes at a feast

Sew (sō), *v. t* [*imp* SEWED, *p. p* SEWED, rarely SEWN, *p. pr & vb. n* SEWING] [A S *siwian, seowian, suwan,* O H Ger *siwan, siwjan,* Goth *siujan,* O Up Ger *seuwen, seuen,* O Frics *siu,* Sw *sy,* Dan *sye,* allied to Lith *siuti,* Lat *suere*] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread

They *sewed* fig-leaves together, and made themselves aprons — *Gen* iii 7

To sew up (*a*) To inclose by sewing, to inclose in any thing sewed "If ever I said loose-bodied gown, *sew me up* in the skirts of it" *Shak* (*b*) To close or stop by sewing, as, to *sew up* a rip, to *sew up* the mouth of a bag

☞ *Sew* (pronounced *sū*) is sometimes vulgarly used as the imperfect tense of this verb, instead of *sewed*

Sew (sō), *v. i* To practice sewing, to join things with stitches

Sew (sū), *v. t* [A S *sihan,* contracted *seon,* to strain, filter, sile, flow down, descend, O H Ger *sihan,* N H Ger *seihen, seigen,* L Ger *sijen,* D *zeggen,* Icel *sia,* Sw *sega*] To drain, as a pond for taking the fish [*Obs*]

Sew'age (sū'ej, 45), *n* 1 The contents of a sewer, refuse liquids or matter carried off by sewers, sewerage

2 A systematic arrangement of sewers or subterranean drains, sewerage

Sew'el (sū'el), *n* A scarecrow, generally made of feathers tied to a string, hung up to prevent deer from breaking into a place — *Halliwell*

Sew'er (sū'er) (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Fr *sewere, scumere, sewre* See SEW, to drain a pond] A drain or passage to convey off water and filth under ground, a subterraneous canal, particularly in cities

Sew'er (sū'er), *n* [From *sew,* to follow, to bring on and remove meat at table, O Fr *sewer,* squire] An upper servant, or household officer, who set on and removed the dishes at a feast, and who also brought water for the hands of the guests [*Rare*]

Then the *sewer*
Poured water from a great and golden ewer,
That from their hands to a silver caldron ran — *Chapman*

Sew'er (sō'er), *n* One who sews, or uses a needle

Sew'er-age (sū'er, 45), *n* 1 The construction of a sewer

2 The system of sewers in a city, town, &c., the general drainage of a city, &c, by sewers

3 The materials collected in, and discharged by, sewers, sewage

Sew'ing (sō'ing), *n.* 1 The act or occupation of sewing or using the needle

2 That which is sewed with the needle

3 (*pl*) Compound threads of silk, wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown with especial reference to their ultimate use for sewing

Sewing-bird, a spring clamp in the form of a bird, to be screwed to a table or other support, for holding an edge of work while being sewed — *Sewing-machine,* a machine for reducing the labor of sewing by hand — *Sewing-needle,* a needle used in sewing — *Sewing silk* or *thread* silk or thread used in sewing

Sew'ster (sō'ster), *n.* A woman who sews, a seamstress. [*Obs*] — *B Jonson.*

Sĕx, *n* [Fr & Pr. *sexe,* Sp. & Pg. *sexo,* It. *sesso,* Lat *sexus*]

1. The distinguishing peculiarity of male or female, the physical difference between male and female, the assemblage of properties or qualities by which male is distinguished from female, or female from male.

2. One of the two groups of organic beings formed on the distinction of male and female.

3. (*Bot*) (*a*) The distinguishing peculiarity of plants, as staminate or pistillate. (*b.*) One of the groups founded on this distinction.

4 Womankind, females, — so used by way of emphasis "Unhappy *sex*" whose beauty is your snare" *Dryden.* "The *sex* whose presence civilizes ours" — *Cowper.*

The sex, the female sex, women in general

Sĕx'a ge-nā'ri-an, *n* [See *infra*] A person who has arrived at the age of sixty years

Sex-ăg'e-na-ry, or **Sĕx'a-ge-na ry,** *a* [Lat. *sexagenarius,* from *sexageni,* sixty each, from *sexaginta,* sixty, Fr *sexagénaire,* Sp *sexagenario,* It *sessagenario*] Pertaining to, or designating, the number sixty, proceeding by sixties

Sexagenary, or *sexagesimal scale* (*Math*), a scale of numbers in which the modulus is sixty, used in treating of the divisions of the circle

Sex-ăg'e-na ry, or **Sĕx'a-gen-a-ry,** *n.*

1 Something composed of sixty parts.

2 A person sixty years of age, a sexagonarian.

The lad can sometimes be as dowff as a *sexagenary* like myself — *W Scott.*

Sĕx'a-ges'i mă, *n* [Lat *sexagesimus,* sixtieth, from *sexaginta,* sixty, Fr *sexagésime,* Pr, Sp, & Pg *sexagesima,* It *sessagesima*] (*Eccl*) The second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Tuesday, so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter

Sĕx'a ges'i mal, *a* [Fr *sexagésimal* See *supra.*] Pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty.

Sexagesimal fractions, or *sexagesimals,* those fractions whose denominators are some power of sixty, as, $\frac{1}{60}, \frac{1}{3600}, \frac{1}{216000}$, — called also *astronomical fractions,* because formerly there were no others used in astronomical calculations *Hutton — Sexagesimal,* or *sexagenary, arithmetic,* the method of computing by the sexagenary scale, or by sixties

Sĕx'a na ry, *a* Consisting of six or sixes, sixfold or six parted [*Rare*]

Six'ăn gle (sĭks'ăng gl), *n* [Fr *sexangle,* Lat. *sexangulus,* sexangular, from *sex,* six, and *angulus,* angle] (*Geom*) A figure having six angles and six sides, a hexagon [*Rare*] — *Hutton.*

Sex'ăn gled (ăng gld), } *a* [Fr *sexangulé,*
Sex ăn'gu lar (ăng'gu-lar), } *sexangulaire*] Having six angles, hexagonal [*Rare*] — *Dryden.*

Sex-ăn'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* With six angles, hexagonally

Sex dĕc'i-mal, *a* [Fr *sexdécimal,* from Lat. *sexdecim, sedecim,* sixteen, from *sex,* six, and *decem,* ten] (*Crystallog*) Having sixteen faces, — said of a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces, and the two summits, taken together, ten faces [*Obs*]

Sex dĭg'it-ism, *n.* [Lat *sex,* six, and *digitus,* finger] The state of having six fingers on a hand, or six toes on a foot

Sex-dĭg'it-ist, *n* One who has six fingers on a hand, or six toes on a foot

Sĕx dū'o-dĕc'i-mal, *a* [Fr *sexduodécimal,* from Lat *sex,* six, and *duodecim,* twelve] (*Crystallog*) Having eighteen faces, — said of a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces, and the two summits, taken together, twelve faces [*Obs*]

Sĕx'e-na ry, *a* Proceeding by sixes, sextuple, — applied especially to a system of arithmetic in which the base is six

Sex-ĕn'ni al, *a* [Fr *sexennal,* Lat *sexennis,* from *sex,* six, and *annus,* a year] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years

Sex ĕn'ni-al-ly, *adv* Once in six years

Sĕx'fid, } *a* [Fr *sexfide,* from Lat *sex,* six, and
Sĕx'i-fid, } *findere, fidi,* to cleave or split] (*Bot.*) Six cleft, as, a *sexfid* calyx or nectary

Sĕx'i sȳl'la ble, *n* [Lat *sex,* six, and *syllaba,* a syllable] A word of six syllables

Sĕx'less, *a* Having no sex

Sex lŏc'ū lar, *a* [Fr *sexloculaire,* from Lat *sex,* six, and *loculus,* a little place, diminutive of *locus,* a place] (*Bot*) Having six cells for seeds, six-celled, as, a *sexlocular* pericarp

Sĕx'ly, *a* Pertaining to, or arising from, sex; sexual [*Obs and rare*]

Should I ascribe any of these things to my *sexly* weaknesses, I were not worthy to live — *Queen Elizabeth*

Sĕx'tain, *n* [It *sestina,* from Lat *sextus,* sixth, from *sex,* six] A stanza of six lines

Sĕx'tans, *n* [Lat See *supra*] 1 (*Rom. Antiq.*) A certain coin, the sixth part of an *as.*

2 (*Astron*) A certain constellation, the sextant.

Sĕx'tant, *n* [Fr *sextant,* Sp. *sextante,* It *sestante,* from Lat. *sextans, sextantis,* the sixth part of an as, from *sex,* six.]

1 (*Math.*) The sixth part of a circle.

2 An instrument of reflection for measuring angular distances between objects, especially at sea It is constructed on the same optical principle as Hadley's quadrant, but usually of metal, with a nicer graduation, telescopic

Sextant.

sight, and its arc the sixth, and sometimes the third, part of a circle.

3 (*Astron.*) A constellation situated across the equator and south of the ecliptic *Brande*

Sĕx'ta-ry, *n.* [Lat. *sextarius*, the sixth part of a measure, weight, &c, from *sextus*, sixth, from *sex*, six, whence O. Fr & Pr *sestier*, N Fr *setier*, Sp *sextario*, It *sestiere*] (*Rom Antiq*) An ancient Roman measure, about equal to an English pint, in both liquid and dry measure

Sĕx'ta-ry, *n* [For *sextonry*, from *sexton*] The same as SACRISTY [*Obs*]

Sĕx'tile, *n* [From Lat *sextus*, the sixth, from *sex*, six, Fr aspect *sextil*, opposition *sextile*] (*Astrol*) The aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees, or two signs This position is marked thus ⚺ *Hutton.*

Sex-till'ion (sĕks-tĭl'yun), *n* [From Lat *sex*, six, *sextus*, the sixth] According to the English notation, the product of a million involved to the sixth power, or the number expressed by a unit with thirty-six ciphers annexed, according to the French notation, the number expressed by a unit with twenty-one ciphers annexed. [See Note under NUMERATION]

Sĕx'tet, } *n.* The same as SESTET. See SESTET.
Sex-tĕt'to, }

Sĕx'to, *n*, *pl* SĔX'TŌS [From Lat *sextus*, sixth] A size of book made by folding each sheet into six leaves

Sĕx'to-dĕç'i-mō, *a* [Lat *sectusdecimus*, the sixteenth, from *sextus*, the sixth, *sex* six, and *decimus*, the tenth, *decem*, ten] Formed of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves, of, or equal to, the size of one fold of a sheet of printing paper when doubled so as to make sixteen leaves, or thirty two pages, as, a *sextodecimo* volume

Sĕx'to-dĕç'i mo, *n*, *pl.* SĔX'TO DĔÇ'I MŌS [See *supra*]

1 A book composed of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves, or thirty two pages, a *sexto decimo* book

2 The size of a book thus composed, — usually indicated thus 16mo, 16°

Sĕx'ton, *n* [Contracted from *sacristan*, q v] An under officer of the church, whose business is to take care of the vessels, vestments, &c, belonging to the church, to attend on the officiating clergyman, and perform other duties pertaining to the church, to dig graves, and the like

Sĕx'ton ess, *n.* A female sexton, the wife of a sexton

Sĕx'ton ry, *n.* Sextonship [*Obs*] *Id Lennox*

Sĕx'ton-ship, *n* The office of a sexton.

Sĕx'try, *n* The same as SACRISTAN

Sĕx'tu-ple, *a.* [Fr *sextuple*, It *sestuplo*, L Lat *sextuplus*]

1 Six times as much, sixfold

2 (*Mus*) Having six parts, as, *sextuple* measure

Sĕx'u al (sĕk'shu al), *a* [Lat *sexualis*, from *sexus*, sex, Fr *sexuel*, Sp *sexual*, It *sessuale*] Pertaining to sex or the sexes, distinguishing sex, peculiar to the distinction and office of male or female, relating to the distinct organs of the sexes, as, *sexual* characteristics, *sexual* intercourse, connection, or commerce, *sexual* diseases

Sexual method (*Bot*) the method of classification — called also *Linnæan method* and *artificial method* — which is founded on the distinction of sexes in plants, as male and female, each sex being furnished with appropriate organs or parts, the stamens, or male organs producing a pollen or dust, which fecundates the stigma of the pistil, or female organ, and is necessary to render it prolific Most plants are hermaphrodite, the male and female organs being contained in the same flower

Sĕx'u-al ist (sĕk'shu-), *n* (*Bot*) One who believes and maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants, one who classifies plants by the differences of the sexes and parts of fructification

Sĕx'u-ăl'i ty (sĕk'shu), *n* The state or quality of being distinguished by sex

Sĕx'u-al-ly (sĕk'shu), *adv.* In a sexual manner or relation

Sfor-zăn'do (sfor dzăn'do), } *a* [It *sforzando*, p
Sfor-zā'to, } pr of *sforzare*, to force, *sforzato*, p p of the same verb] (*Mus*) Forcing or forced, — a direction placed over a note, to signify to the performer that it must be executed with peculiar emphasis and force, — marked *fz* (an abbreviation of *forzando*, q v), *sf*, or ⩔ *Brande.*

Sfu-mā'to, *a* [It] (*Paint*) Intentionally misty, smoky, — said of pictures in a certain style of painting *Smart*

Sgraf-fi'to, *a.* [It] (*Paint*) Scratched, — said of pictures of a certain style, in which a white overlaid surface is chipped away, so as to form the design, from a dark ground underneath *Smart.*

Shăb, *n.* The itch in animals, also, a scab

Shăb, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SHABBED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHABBING] [See SCAB, 3] To play mean tricks, to act shabbily

Shăb'bed, *a.* Mean, shabby [*Obs*] *A Wood*

Shăb'bi-ly, *adv* [From *shabby*.] In a shabby manner, meanly, raggedly, as, to be clothed *shabbily*

Shăb'bi-ness, *n.* The quality of being shabby, meanness, raggedness, as, the *shabbiness* of a garment.

Shăb'ble, *n.* A kind of crooked sword. *W. Scott.*

Shăb'by, *a.* [*compar.* SHABBIER; *superl.* SHABBIEST] [D *schabbig*, *schabberig*, H Ger. *schäbig*, from *schaben*, to shave, scratch, *schabe*, a shaving tool, a scab Cf SCABBY and SCAB]

1 Torn or worn to rags, poor, mean, ragged "The necessity of wearing *shabby* coats and dirty shirts" *Macaulay*

2 Clothed with ragged or soiled garments "The dean was so *shabby*" *Swift*

3 Mean, paltry, despicable, as, *shabby* treatment "Very *shabby* fellows" *Clarendon*

Shăb'rack, *n* [Hung *csabrag*, *csabrag*, *csotar*, Turk *tshapràl*, whence Fr *chabraque*, Ger *schabracke*] (*Mil*) The cloth furniture or housing of a troop horse or charger

Shăck, *n* [Prov Eng *shael*, to shake to shed, the grain left after gleaning, Scot *shaw*, refuse of barley, oats See SHAKE]

1 Liberty of winter pasturage

☞ In Norfolk and Suffolk, the lord of a manor has *shack*, that is, liberty of feeding his sheep at pleasure on his tenant's lands during the six winter months In Norfolk, *shack* extends to the common for hogs in all men's grounds from harvest to seed-time, whence to go *a shack* is to feed at large *Cowell*

2 The grain left after harvest or gleaning, fallen mast or acorns

3 A shiftless fellow, a low, itinerant beggar, a vagabond *Tooke*

Shăck, *v i* [See *supra*] 1 To shed, or fall, as corn at harvest [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

2 To feed in stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field [*Prov Eng*] *Pegge*

Shăck'a to'ry, *n* A hound [*Obs or rare*]

Shăck'le (shăk'l), *n* [See SHACK] Stubble [*Prov Eng*] *Pegge*

Shăck'le, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHACKLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHACKLING] [See *infra*]

1 To tie or confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion, to fetter to chain, to join by a link or chain, as rival rulers

So the stretched cord the *shackled* dancer tries,
As prone to fall as impotent to rise *Smith*

2 To bind or confine so as to obstruct or embarrass action, to impede, to encumber

Shackled by her devotion to the king, she could seldom pursue that object *H Walpole*

Shăck'le, *n* [Generally used in the plural] [A S *scacul*, *sceacul*, a shackle, from *scacan*, to shake, D *schakel*, a link of a chain, a mesh]

1 Something which confines the limbs so as to prevent their free motion, a fetter, gyve, chain

His *shackle* empty left himself escaped clean *Spenser*

2 Hence, that which obstructs or embarrasses free action

His very will seems to be in bonds and *shackle* *South*

3 A fetter like band, worn as an ornament

Most of the men and women had gold *shackle* about their legs and arms *Dampier*

4 A link in a chain fitted with a movable bolt, so that the chain can be separated *Simmonds*

5 A link for connecting railroad cars, — called also *draw link*, *drag link*, &c

Shăck'le-bār, *n* The coupling between a locomotive and its tender [*Local U S*]

Shăck'-lŏck, *n* A sort of shackle [*Obs*]

Shăck'ly, *a* Shaky, rickety [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Shăd, *n* sing & *pl* [Prov. Ger *schade*, Ir & Gael *sgadan*, W *ysgadan*, a herring Cf SKATE] (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Alosa* (*A præstabilis*), highly prized for food

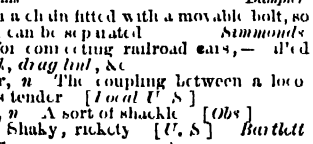
Shad

Shăd'-bush, *n* (*Bot*) A shrub or small tree (*Amelanchier Canadensis*), allied to the apple, bearing serrated leaves, and racemes of white flowers It is common in the Northern United States, and flowers in April or May, about the time when the shad ascend the rivers, whence the name The fruit is edible, and ripens in June whence called *June berry* The shrub is also called *service berry* *Gray*

Shad'bush Tree.

Shăd'dock, *n* [Said to be so called from Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought this fruit from the East Indies Cf Malay *kadangsa*, *jarak machan*] (*Bot*) A tree and its fruit, which is a large species of orange, *Citrus decumana*

Shāde, *n* [A S *scadu*, *scado*, *sceadu*, *scad*, *scead*, O Sax *scado*, Goth *skadus*, D *schaduw*, Prov Ger *schad*, *schaden*, *schatt*, O H Ger *scato*, M H Ger *schate*, N H Ger *schatten*, Icel *skuggi*, Sw *skugga*, *skygd*, Dan *skygge*, W *ysgawd*, allied to Gr σκία, a shade, shadow, σκότος, darkness]

1. Comparative obscurity owing to the interception, cutting off, or interruption of the rays of light; darkness caused by the intervention of something between the space contemplated and the source of light, shadow which is caused by such intercepting.

☞ *Shade* differs from *shadow*, as it implies no particular form or definite limit, whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light Hence, when we say, let us resort to the *shade* of a tree, we have no reference to its form, but when we speak of measuring a pyramid or other object by its *shadow*, we have reference to its extent

2 Darkness, obscurity, as, the *shades* of night, the *shade* of the earth constitutes the darkness of night

3 An obscure place, a spot not exposed to light or motion, hence, a secluded retreat

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty *Shak.*

4 Protection, shelter, cover.

Sleep under a pine-tree's *shade* *Shak.*

5 The figure of any thing formed upon a surface by interception of the rays of light, a shadow.

I envy will merit as its *shade*, pursue *Pope.*

6 The soul, after its separation from the body; — so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch, a spirit; a ghost, as, the *shades* of departed heroes. "Swift as thought the flitting *shade*" *Dryden.*

7 (*Paint*) The darker portion of a picture, less illumined part, deficiency or absence of illumination

8 Degree or variation of color, as darker or lighter.

White red yellow blue, with their several degrees, or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come only in by the eyes *Locke*

9 A very minute difference, a scarcely perceptible amount of change, degree, as, coffee is a *shade* higher

I very *shade* of religious and political opinion had its own head quarters *Macaulay*

10 A screen, something that intercepts light or heat

Shāde, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHADED, *p pr*, & *vb n*. SHADING] [A S *scadwian*]

1 To shelter or screen by intercepting the rays of light, to keep off illumination from, to put in shadow "*Shaded* with branching palm" *Milton.*

I went to crop the sylvan scenes
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens *Dryden*

2 To shelter, to cover from injury, to protect, to screen to hide "Let in our own house I do *shade* my head" *Shak.*

3 To overspread with darkness or obscurity, to obscure

Thou *shad'st*
The full blaze of thy beams *Milton.*

4 To paint in obscure colors to darken

5 To mark with gradations of light or color

6 To present a shadow or image of, to shadow forth, to represent [*Obs*]

In her person cunningly did *shade*
That part of Justice which is Equity *Spenser*

Shād'ful, *a* Full of shade, shady

Shād'less, *a* Without shade, not shaded.

Shād'er, *n* One who, or that which, shades

Shād'i-ly, *adv* In a shady manner, umbrageously.

Shād'i-ness, *n* [From *shady*] The state of being shady, umbrageousness, as, the *shadiness* of the forest

Shād'ing, *n* 1 The act or process of making a shade *Scott*

2 That which represents the effect of light and shade, in a picture or drawing, the filling up of an outline

Shăd'ŏw, *n* [A S *scadu*, gen *scaduwes* See SHADE]

1 Shade within defined limits, obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a surface, and representing the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light, as, the *shadow* of a man, of a tree, or a tower

2 Darkness, shade, obscurity

Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise *Denham.*

3 Obscure place, secluded retreat, shelter, cover, protection, security

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid *Spenser.*

4 The darker or less illuminated part of a picture, representation of comparative deficiency or absence of light

5 That which follows or attends a person or thing, like a shadow, an inseparable companion. "Sin and her *shadow*, Death, and Misery" *Milton.*

6 A spirit, a ghost, a shade [*Obs*]

7 An imperfect and faint representation, adumbration, indistinct image, dim bodying forth; hence, mystical representation, type "The law having a *shadow* of good things to come" *Heb* x. 1. "Types and *shadows* of that destined seed" *Milton.*

8 That which is unreal, something unsubstantial, phantom mockery "Horrible *shadow*! unreal mockery!" *Shak.*

9 An uninvited guest coming with one who is invited [*A Latinism*] *Nares.*

I must not have my board pestered with *shadows*
That under other men's protection break in
Without invitement *Massinger.*

Shadow of death, terrible darkness, trouble, or death.

Shăd'ŏw, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHADOWED; *p. pr. & vb n* SHADOWING]

1. To cut off light from; to put in shade, to shade; to overspread with obscurity.

The warlike elf much wondered at this tree,
So fair and great, that *shadowed* all the ground *Spenser*

2. To conceal, to hide, to screen [*Rare*]

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby shall we *shadow*
The number of our host *Shak*

3. To protect, to screen from danger, to shroud

Shadowing their right under your wings of war *Shak*

4 To paint in obscure colors. "Void spaces which are deeply *shadowed*" *Dryden*

5 To mark with slight gradations of color or light, to shade

6 To represent faintly or imperfectly, to adumbrate, to body forth, hence, to represent typically

Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of Æneas *Dryden*

7 To cloud, to darken "The *shadowed* livery of the burning sun" *Shak*

8 To attend as closely as a shadow to follow closely, especially in a secret or unobserved manner.

Shăd'ŏw-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A certain kind of grass, so called *Johnson*

Shăd'ŏw l ness, *n.* The state of being shadowy or unsubstantial

Shăd'ŏw-ing, *n.* Shade, or gradation of light and color, shading *Feltham*

Shăd'ŏw-ish, *a.* Shadowy [*Obs*] *Hooker.*

Shăd'ŏw less, *a* Having no shadow

Shăd'ŏw-y, *a* [A S *scadwig, sceaduig*, Ger *schattig* See SHADOW]

1 Full of shade, serving to shade "A *shadowy* hat" *W Scott*

2 Hence, dark, obscure, gloomy. "This *shadowy* desert, unfrequented woods" *Shak.*

3. Not brightly luminous, faintly light.

More pleasant light
Shadowy sets off the face of things *Milton*

4 Faintly representative, typical "Disciplined from *shadowy* types to truth" *Milton.*

5 Unsubstantial, unreal

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death *Addison*

Shă'drăch (-drăk), *n* A mass of iron on which the operation of smelting has failed of its intended effect

☞ The name is derived from that of one of the three persons thrown into the fiery furnace of Nebuchadnezzar, as described in the following passage of Scripture "Then *Shadrach*, Meshach, and Abed-nego, came forth of the midst of the fire And the princes, governors, and captains saw these men, upon whose bodies the fire had no power, nor was an hair of their head singed, neither were their coats changed, nor the smell of fire had passed on them *Dan* iii 26, 27

Shăd'y, *a* [*compar* SHADIER, *superl* SHADIEST] [From *shade* See SHADE]

1 Abounding with shade or shades, overspread with shade.

And Amaryllis fills the *shady* groves *Dryden*

2 Sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat.

Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer and warm for winter *Bacon*

Shăf'fle, *v. i* [See SHUFFLE] To hobble or limp, to shuffle [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Shăf'fler, *n* A hobbler, one who limps [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Shăft, *n* [A S *sceaft, scaft*, O H Ger *scaft*, N H Ger & D *schaft*, Dan & Sw *skaft*, Icel *skapt*, allied to Lat *scapus*, Gr σκάπος, σκηπος]

1 A body of a long, cylindrical shape, a stem, stalk, trunk, or the like, the cylindrical, column-shaped part of any thing

2 Hence, the stem of an arrow, upon which the feather and head are inserted, hence, an arrow, a missile weapon

O, many a *shaft* at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant *Moore*

3 (*Arch*) (*a*) The body of a column, the cylindrical pillar between the capital and base (*b*) The part of a chimney above the roof (*c*) The spire of a steeple *Gwilt Peacham*

4 The handle of a weapon, as, the *shaft* of a spear

5 The stem, or stock, of a feather or quill

6 The pole of a carriage, one of the thills of a chaise, gig, or wagon

7 (*Mach*) A bar having one or more journals on which it rests and revolves, and intended to carry one or more wheels or other revolving parts, as, the *shaft* of a steam engine

8 (*Ornith*) A species of *Trochilus*, or hummingbird, having a bill twenty lines in length, and two long white feathers in the middle of its tail

9 [Up Ger *schacht*, L & H Ger *schacht*, allied to Gr σκαφος, that which is dug, a trench, a pit, σκαπτειν, to dig] (*Mining*) A well like excavation in the earth, perpendicular or nearly so, made to reach ore, and to raise this to the surface

Counter shaft, a shaft between the main shafting and a tool or machine, to change or transmit motion, any intermediate shaft between the power and the work — *Shaft of a blast-furnace*, the internal cavity of the furnace — *Shaft of a forge-hammer*, the helve, or handle — *Shaft of a loom*, a thin and long lath at the upper and lower ends of the healds

Shăft'-bŏnd'er, *n.* One who bends timber by steam and pressure. *Simmonds*

Shăft'ed, *a* 1 Furnished with a shaft, or shafts, as, a *shafted* arch.

2. (*Her.*) Borne on a shaft, — applied to a spear-head

Shăft'-hŏrse, *n* The horse that works between the shafts of a carriage, — called also *shafter. Craig*

Shăft'ing, *n* Shafts taken collectively, a line of connected shafts.

Shăft'man, } *n.* [A-S *sceaftmund, scaftmund,*
Shăft'ment, } *scaftamund*] A span, a measure of about six inches [*Obs*] *Ray*

Shăg, *n* [A-S *sceacga*, a bush of hair, that which is rough or shaggy, Icel *skegg*, Sw. *skägg*, Dan *skäg, skjg*, the beard]

1 Coarse hair or nap, or rough, woolly hair "True Whitney broadcloth, with its *shag* unshorn" *Gay*

2 A kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap

3 (*Ornith*) The green cormorant (*Phalacrocorax graculus*), which is a little smaller than the common cormorant, and of a rich green color.

Shăg, *a* Hairy, shaggy [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Shag tobacco, a kind of strong dark-colored tobacco, cut into fine threads, used both for chewing and smoking *Simmonds*

Shăg, *v t* [*imp & p p* SHAGGED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* SHAGGING]

1 To make rough or hairy

Shag the green zone that bounds the boreal skies *J Barlow*

2 To make rough or shaggy, to deform

Shăg'bărk, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A species of hickory, *Carya alba*,—so called from its shaggy bark,—called also *shellbark* (*b*) The nut of *Carya alba*, a hickory nut See HICKORY

Shăg'-eared (-ērd), *a* Having shaggy or rough ears "A *shag eared* villain" *Shak.*

Shăg'ge-bush, *n* [*Obs*] 1 A sackbut

2 A harquebuse or hand gun *Hallwell*

Shăg'ged, *a* Rough with shag, shaggy "By grots and caverns *shagged* with horrid shades" *Milton.*

Shăg'ged ness, } *n* The state of being shagged or
Shăg'gi ness, } shaggy, roughness, with long, loose hair or wool

Shăg'gy, *a* [*compar* SHAGGIER, *superl*, SHAGGIEST] [From *shag*, n, A-S *sceaged*, full of hair]

1. Rough with long hair or wool

About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin *Dryden*

2 Rough, rugged

Sha-green', } *t* To chagrin [*Obs*] See CHAGRIN
Sha green', } *n* [Fr *chagrin, chagrain*, It *zigrino*, from Turk & Per *sagri*, the back of a horse or other beast of burden, the leather of a horse's back, the skin of a certain fish Cf CHAGRIN] A kind of leather, prepared, without tanning, in Russia and the East, from the skins of horses, asses, and camels, and grained so as to be covered with small round pimples or granulations This characteristic surface is produced by pressing small seeds into the grain or hair side when moist, and afterward, when dry, scraping off the roughness left by them, and then, by soaking, causing the portions of the substance of the skin, which had been compressed or indented by the seeds, to swell up into relief It is used for covering small cases and boxes

Sha green', } *a* Made of the leather called sha-
Sha greened', } green

Shāh, *n* [Per *shah*, a king, sovereign, prince] The king or monarch of Persia [Also *schah*]

Shah Nameh [Per Book of Kings] A celebrated poem, being the most ancient poem in the modern Persian language *Brande*

Shāik, *n* See SHEIK

Shāil, *v t* [L Ger *schelen*, H Ger *schielen*, Dan *skiele, skele*, to squint, to be oblique] To walk sidewise [*Obs and low*] *L'Estrange*

Shāke, *v t* [*imp* SHOOK, *p p* SHAKEN, *p pr* & *vb n* SHAKING] [A S *scacan, sceacan*, Icel & Sw. *skaka*, O Sax *scacan*, to depart, flee, A-S *ofscacan*, to escape, D *schokken*, to shake, to jolt]

1 To cause to move with quick vibrations, to move rapidly one way and the other, to make to tremble or shiver, to agitate "As a fig tree casteth her untimely figs when she is *shaken* of a mighty wind" *Rev.* vi 13

The rapid wheels *shake* heaven's basis *Milton*

2 To move from firmness, to weaken the stability of, to endanger, to threaten to overthrow

When his doctrines grew too strong to be *shook* by his enemies, they persecuted his reputation *Atterbury*

3 To cause to waver, to impair the resolution of, to depress the courage of

Not my firm faith
Can by his fraud be *shaken* or deceived *Milton*

4 To give a tremulous note to, to trill, as, to *shake* a note in music

5 To move or remove by agitating, to throw off by a jolting or vibrating motion, to rid one's self of, — generally with an adverb, as *off, out*, &c.

Shake off the golden slumber of repose. *Shak.*
'Tis our first intent
To *shake* all cares and business from our age *Shak*

To shake hands with (*a*) To unite with, to agree or contract with (*b*) To take leave of, from the practice of shaking hands at meeting and parting *Shak K Charles*

Shāke, *v. i.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; to tremble, to shiver, to quake; to totter.

Under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton.*

Shāke, *n* 1. A vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; a trembling or shivering, agitation.

The great soldier's honor was composed of thicker stuff, which could endure a *shake* *Herbert.*
Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand *Addison.*

2 A fissure or rent in timber, caused by its being dried too suddenly *Gwilt.*

3 A fissure in rock or earth.

4 (*Mus*) A rapid alternation of two tones represented on contiguous degrees of the staff, a trill

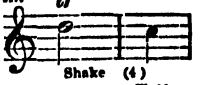

Shake (4)

5 (*Naut*) One of the staves of a hogshead or barrel taken apart *Totten.*

No great shakes of no particular importance [*Colloq*] — *The shakes*, the fever and ague [*Colloq U S*] *Bartlett*

Shāke'down, *n* A temporary substitute for a bed, as on chairs or on the floor, — derived, perhaps, originally from the shaking down of straw for this purpose *W. Scott.*

Shāke'-fŏrk, *n.* A fork for shaking hay, a pitchfork [*Obs*]

Shāk'en (shāk'n), *a* Cracked or split, as, *shaken* timber See SHAKE, 2

Nor is the wood *shaken* or twisted, as those about Capetown *Barrow.*

Shāk'er, *n* 1 A person or thing that shakes or agitates, as, the *shaker* of the earth

2 One of a sect of Christians, popularly so called from the agitations or movements in dancing which characterize their worship, but styled by themselves the "United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing" They originated in England about the year 1770, but are now confined to the United States At first they were an offshoot from the Friends, or Quakers, and held similar views, but they now differ widely from them, both in their theological creed and in their practices, which are very peculiar They hold that there is an eternal Father and Mother in the Deity, the heavenly parents of all angelical and human beings, that Christ also is dual (Jesus being the male, and Mother Ann Lee, founder of the sect, the female Christ), that non-resistance, non participation in any earthly government, a community of property, and a life of celibacy and virgin purity, are of prime obligation to every true believer, that there are four cycles of human religious progress, and therefore four heavens and four hells, the first three of which are still places of probation They are sometimes nicknamed *Shaking Quakers* [*U S*] *New Am Cyc.*

Shāk'er ism, *n* The principles of the Shakers.

Shāke spēar'e-an (89), *a* Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, Shakespeare or his works [Written also *Shakespearian, Shakspearean, Shakspearian, Shakperean, Shaksperian*]

Shāk'i-ness, *n* The state of being shaky.

Shāk'o, *n* [Hung *csako*, pron *tshakó*] A kind of military cap

Shako.

Shāk'y, *a* [*compar* SHAKIER, *superl* SHAKIEST]

1 Full of shakes, slits, or clefts, not to be relied on for serviceable use, unsound, wanting in cohesion, as, *shaky* timber *Gwilt*

2 Shaking or trembling, as, a *shaky* spot in a marsh, a *shaky* hand *Thackeray*

Shāle, *v t* [See *infra*] To take off the shell or coat of, to shell

Life, in its upper grades, was bursting its shell, or was *shaling* off its husk *I Taylor.*

Shāle, *n* [Ger *schale*. See SHELL]

1 A shell or husk, a cod or pod. "The green *shales* of a bean" *Chapman.*

2 (*Geol*) A fine grained rock, having a slaty structure *Dana.*

Shăll, *v i* & *auxiliary* [*imp* SHOULD] [A-S. *scal, sceal*, I am obliged, imp *scolde, sceolde*, inf. *sculan, scealan*, O Sax *sculan*, pres. *scal*, imp. *scolda*, Goth *skulan*, pres *skal*, imp *skulda*, D. *zullen*, pres *zal*, imp *zoude, zou*, O H Ger *scolan*, pres *scal, scol*, imp *scolta*, N H. Ger *sollen*, pres *soll*, imp *sollte*, L Ger *scholen*, pres *schal*, imp *scholde, scholl*, Icel *skulu*, pres *skal*, imp. *skuldi*, Sw *skola*, pres *skal*, imp *skulle*, Dan *skulle*, pres *skal*, imp *skulde*] [*Shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative, or participle]

1 To owe, to be under obligation for [*Obs*] "By the faith I *shall* to God" *Chaucer.*

2 As an auxiliary, *shall* indicates a duty or necessity whose obligation is derived from the person speaking, as, you *shall* go, he *shall* go, that is, I order or promise your going It thus ordinarily expresses, in the second and third persons, a command, a threat, or a promise If the auxiliary be emphasized, the command is made more imperative, the promise or threat more positive and sure It is also employed in the language of prophecy, as, "the day *shall* come, when . . . ," since a promise

or threat, and an authoritative prophecy nearly coincide in significance. In *shall* with the first person, the necessity of the action is sometimes implied as residing elsewhere than in the speaker, as, I *shall* suffer, we *shall* see, and there is always a less distinct and positive assertion of his volition than is indicated by *will* "I *shall* go" implies nearly a simple futurity, more exactly, a foretelling or an expectation of my going, in which, naturally enough, a certain degree of plan or intention may be included emphasize the *shall*, and the event is described as certain to occur, and the expression approximates in meaning to our emphatic "I *will* go" In a question, the relation of speaker and source of obligation is of course transferred to the person addressed, as, "shall you go?" (answer, "I *shall* go"), "*shall* he go?" i. e., "do you require or promise his going?" (answer, "he *shall* go") The same relation is transferred to either second or third person in such phrases as "you say, or think, you *shall* go," "he says, or thinks, he *shall* go" After a conditional conjunction, as *if*, *whether*, *shall* is used in all persons to express futurity simply, as, if I, you, or he *shall* say they are right *Should* is every where used in the same connection and the same senses as *shall*, as its imperfect It also expresses duty or moral obligation, as, he *should* do it whether he will or not In the early English, and hence in our English Bible, *shall* is the auxiliary mainly used, in all the persons, to express simple futurity

Shall and *will* are often confounded by inaccurate speakers and by foreigners In the southern portions of the United States *will* is very commonly used where *shall* is required, and this corruption seems to be most unfortunately, spreading to other portions of the country

Shăl'll, *n* A kind of twilled cloth, made at Angora, from the hair of the Angora goat [Written also *challis* and *chally* See CHALLY] *Simmonds*

Shal lōōn', *n* [From *Châlons*, in France, where it was first made, Fr *chalon*, Sp *chalon*, *chalun*] A certain kind of worsted stuff

In blue *shalloon* shall Hannibal be clad *Swift*

Shăl'lop, *n* [Fr *chaloupe*, Sp & Pg *chalupa*, It *scialuppa*, H Ger *schaluppe*, *schlupe*, L Ger *slup*, *slupe*, D *sloep*, from L Ger *slupen*, D *sloepen*, N H Ger *schlupfen*, to glide, to slip Cf SLOOP] (*Naut*) A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner

Shal lōt', *n* [See ESCHALOT and SCALLION] (*Bot*) A bulbous plant resembling the garlic, eschalot, *Allium ascalonicum*

Shăl'lōw, *a* [*compar* SHALLOWER, *superl* SHALLOWEST] [From the noun]

1 Not deep, having little depth, shoal. "*Shal low* brooks, and rivers wide" *Milton*

2 Slight, not deep, not of low, heavy, or penetrating sound "The sound perfecter and not so *shallow* or jarring" *Bacon*

3 Not intellectually deep, not profound, not penetrating deeply, simple, not wise or knowing, ignorant, superficial, as, a *shallow* mind or understanding, *shallow* skill "Deep versed in books, and *shallow* in himself" *Milton*

Shăl'lōw, *n* [From *shalf*, 2]

1 A place where the water is not deep, a shoal, a flat, a sand bank a shelf "Dashed on the *shal lows* of the moving sand" *Dryden*

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon *shallows* of gravel *Bacon*

2 A small fish, the rudd

Shăl'lōw, *v t* To make shallow [*Rare*] *Herbert*

Shăl'lōw-brāined, *a* Weak in intellect, foolish, empty headed *South*

Shăl'lōw ly, *adv* In a shallow manner, with little depth, superficially, simply

Shăl'lōw-ness, *n* 1 The state of being shallow, want of depth, small depth, as, the *shallowness* of water, of a river, of a stream

2. Superficialness of intellect, want of power to enter deeply into subjects, emptiness, silliness

Shăl'lōw-pāt'ed, *a* Weak in intellect, foolish

Shăl'lōw-sēarch'ing (-sērch'ing), *a* Searching superficially *Milton*

Shalm (shawm), *n*. [See SHAWM] Same as SHAWM [*Obs.*] *Knolles Foxbroke*

Shăl'stōne, *n* [Ger *schaalstein*, scale-stone] (*Min.*) Tabular spar, scale stone

Shălt 2d person singular of *shall*, as, thou *shalt* not steal. See SHALL

Shăl'y, *a*. Partaking of the qualities of shale

Shăm, *n*. [See *infra*] That which deceives expectation, any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints, delusion, imposture, feint, humbug

Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I *Addison*

Shăm, *a*. [Of Icel *skammr*, O H Ger *scamm*, short, *skemmi*, shortness, *skemman*, to shorten, Icel. *skemma*, to shorten, corrupt, Prov Ger *schem*, *schemen*, delusive appearance, phantom Cf SHAME] False, counterfeit, pretended, as, a *sham* fight,

Shăm, *v t*. [*imp* & *p. p* SHAMMED, *p pr*. & *vb n* SHAMMING.] [See *supra*]

1. To deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat, to delude with false pretenses.

They find themselves fooled and *shammed* into conviction *L'Estrange*

2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition.

We must have a care that we do not . . . *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason *L'Estrange*

3 To assume the manner and character of, to imitate, to ape

To sham Abraham, to feign sickness or infirmity See ABRAHAM-MAN *Goldsmith*

Shăm, *v t* To make false pretenses, to deceive, to feign, to impose

Wondering within himself whether those who lectured him were such fools as they professed to be, or were only *shamming* *Macaulay*

Shă'man (Synop, § 130), *n* [From Per & Hind *shaman*, pl *shamanan*, an idolater] A priest of Shamanism, a wizard or conjurer in some northern Asiatic regions *Brande*

Shă'man, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Shamanism

Shă'man-ism, *n* The superstitious religion of the northern nations of Asia, consisting in a belief in evil spirits, and in the necessity of averting their malign influence by magic spells and rites

Shă'man ist, *n*. A believer in, or adherent to, Shamanism

Shăm'ble, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SHAMBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHAMBLING.] [Cf O D *schampelen*, to slip, *schampen*, to slip away, escape Cf SCAMBLE] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak, to shuffle along

Shăm'ble (-bl), *n* [A-S *scamol*, *scamul*, *scamel*, *sceamol*, *sceamel*, a bench, form, stool, O H Ger *scamal*, *scamilo*, M H Ger *schamel*, *schemele*, N H Ger *schamel*, *schemel*, from Lat *scamnum*, a bench, stool, diminutive *scabellum*, from *scandere*, to climb, ascend]

1 (*Mining*) A niche or shelf left at suitable distances to receive the ore which is thrown from one to another, and thus raised to the top

2 (*pl*) The place where butcher's meat is sold, a flesh market "As summer flies are in the *shambles*" *Shak*

Shăm'bling, *p a* [See SHAMBLE, *v i*] Moving with an awkward, irregular, clumsy pace, as, a *shambling* trot, *shambling* legs

Shăm'bling, *n* An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait

Shāme, *n* [A S *scamu*, *sceamu*, *scomu*, *sceomu*, O Fries *skome*, Icel *skomm*, *skam*, Sw & Dan *slam*, O Sax & O H Ger *scama*, M H Ger *schame*, *scham*, *schem*, N H Ger *scham*, D & L Ger *schāmte*, Icel *skömd*]

1 A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation, or of the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal, hence, decency, decorum

Hide for *shame*
Romans your grandsires images
That blush at their degenerate progeny *Dryden*
Have you no maiden *shame*? *Shak*

2 Reproach incurred or suffered, dishonor, ignominy, derision, contempt

Ye have borne the *shame* of the heathen *Ezek* xxxvi 6

3 The cause or reason of shame that which brings reproach, and degrades a person in the estimation of others

O Cesar, what a wounding *shame* is this! *Shak*

4 The parts which modesty requires to be covered, secrets *Isa* xlvii 3

For shame! you should be ashamed shame on you! — *To put to shame*, to cause to feel shame, to inflict shame on

Shāme, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHAMED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHAMING.] [Icel *skamma* See *supra* and *infra*]

1 To make ashamed, to excite a consciousness of guilt or of conduct derogatory to reputation in, to cause to blush

Who *shames* a scribbler breaks a cobweb through *Pope*

2 To cover with reproach or ignominy to dishonor, to disgrace. "And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*" *Spenser*

3. To mock at, to deride [*Obs or rare*]

Ye have *shamed* the counsel of the poor *Ps* xiv 6

Shāme, *v i* [A-S *scamian*, *sceamian*, *sceomian*, O Sax *scamian*, Goth *skaman sik*, *gaskaman sik*, O H Ger (*sih*) *scamen*, *scamôn*, M H Ger & D *schamen*, N H Ger *schämen*, Icel *skammast*, Sw *skämmas*, Dan *skamme sig*] To be ashamed, to feel shame [*Rare*]

I do *shame* to think of it *Shak*

Shāme'fāced (-fāst), *a* Easily confused or put out of countenance, diffident, bashful, modest.

Conscience is a blushing, *shamefaced* spirit. *Shak*

Your *shamefaced* virtue shunned the people's praise *Dryden*

☞ "*Shamefaced* was once *shamefast* *shamefastness* was *shamefastness* like *steadfast* and *steadfastness*, but the ordinary manifestations of shame being by the face, have brought it to its present orthography" *Trench*

Shāme'fāced ly (fāst), *adv* With excessive modesty, bashfully, also, with becoming modesty

Shāme'fāced-ness (fāst-), *n*. Excess of modesty, bashfulness, also, a becoming modesty

Shāme'fāst, *a* [A S *sceam fæst*] Extremely modest, shamefaced [*Obs*]

He saw her wise, *shamefast*, and bringing forth children. *North*

Shāme'fāst ly, *adv* Shamefacedly [*Obs*]

Shāme'fāst-ness, *n*. Extreme modesty; bashfulness, shamefacedness. [*Obs*] *Marston.*

Shāme'ful, *a* [From *shame* and *full*]

1 Bringing shame or disgrace, injurious to reputation, scandalous, disgraceful.

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and *shameful* retreat *Arbuthnot.*

2 Raising shame in others, indecent. "Most *shameful* sight" *Spenser.*

Syn — Disgraceful, reproachful, indecent, unbecoming, degrading, scandalous, ignominious, infamous

Shāme'ful-ly, *adv* In a shameful manner, with indignity or indecency, disgracefully.

How *shamefully* that maid he did torment *Spenser*

Shāme'ful ness, *n* The state or quality of being shameful, disgracefulness

Shāme'less, *a* [From *shame* and *less*] Destitute of or indicating an absence of, shame, wanting modesty, brazen faced insensible to disgrace. "Such *shameless* bards we have" *Pope.*

Syn — Impudent brazen-faced, unblushing, audacious, immodest, indecent, indelicate

Shāme'less ly, *adv* In a shameless manner; without shame, impudently, as, a man *shamelessly* wicked

Shāme'less ness, *n* Destitution of shame, want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonor, impudence.

He that blushes not at his crime but adds *shamelessness* to shame, has nothing left to restore him to virtue *Jer Taylor.*

Shām'er, *n* One who, or that which, makes ashamed, that which confounds

Shăm'mel, *n* [See SHAMBLE] (*Min*) A process of lifting ore or water by bringing it first to an intermediate platform before raising it to the surface of the ground

Shăm'mer, *n* [From *sham*] One who shams, an impostor

Sha moy'ing, *n* A process used in preparing certain kinds of leather, which consists in working into the skin a certain quantity of oil to supply the place of the astringent or chloride of ammonium ordinarily used in tanning

Shăm'my, *n* [Fr *chamois*, a chamois and shamoy, shammy or shammy leather See CHAMOIS] A kind of leather prepared originally from the skin of the chamois, and much esteemed for its softness, pliancy, and the quality of bearing soap without damage Much of the leather which bears this name is counterfeit, being made of the skin of the common goat, the kid, or even of sheep See CHAMOIS [Written also *shamoy* and *shamois*]

Shăm'ois (shăm'my, *or* sham'oy, 38), *n*. See SHAMMY

Sham pōō', *v t* [Hind *tshāmpnā*, to press, to squeeze] [Written also *champoo*]

1 To rub and percuss the whole surface of the body of, and at the same time to flex and extend the limbs and rack the joints, in connection with the hot bath

2 To wash thoroughly and rub the head of, with the fingers, using either soap, or a soapy preparation, for the more thorough cleansing

Sham pōō'er, *n* One who shampoos

Shăm'rock, *n* [Ir *seamrog*, *seamar*, trefoil, white clover, white honeysuckle, Gael *seamag*, *samair*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Trifolium* (*T repens*), used by the Irish as their national emblem, white trefoil, white clover

☞ The name *shamrock* is supposed to have been originally applied to a plant of the genus *Oxalis* (the *O acetosella*, or wood-sorrel) which also has trifoliate leaves

☞ When St Patrick first preached the Christian faith in Ireland, before a powerful chief and his people, when he spoke of one God and of the Trinity, the chief asked how one could be in three St Patrick instead of attempting a theological definition of the faith thought a simple image would best serve to enlighten a simple people, and, stooping to the earth he plucked from the green sod a *shamrock* and holding up the trefoil before them, he bid them there behold one in three The chief, struck by the illustration asked at once to be baptized, and all his sept followed his example *Lover.*

Shăm'shōō, *n* See SAMSHOO

Shănk, *n* [A S *scanc*, *sceanc*, *sceonc*, *sceonc*, *sceanca*, *sceamca*, Dan & Sw *skank*, O H Ger *scenca*, *scenkel*, N H Ger *schenkel*, Up Ger *schinkel*, D. *schenkel*, *schinkel*, D *schonk*, a bone]

1 The lower joint of the leg from the knee to the foot, the shin, hence, sometimes, the bone of the leg, the whole leg

His youthful hose well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk *shank* *Shak.*

2 Hence, that part of an instrument, tool, or other thing, which connects the acting part with a handle or other part, by which it is held or moved, as, specifically, (*a*) That part of a key which is between the bow and the part which enters the wards of the lock (*b*) That part of an anchor which is between the ring and the arms *Totten* (*c*) That part of a hoe, rake, knife, and the like, by which it is secured to a handle (*d*) The eye of a button.

3 (*Arch*) The space between two channels of the Doric triglyph *Gwilt.*

4 (*Founding*) A large ladle moved by means of bars

5. (*Print*) The body of a type.

6 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Bryonia.*

Shănk'-beer, *n.* The same as SCHENK-BEER. See SCHENK-BEER.

Shănked (shăngkt), *a.* Having a shank

Shănk'er, *n* [Fr *chancre*] (*Med*) A primary, syphilitic ulcer, always occasioned by the application of the specific secretion from another primary syphilitic ulcer It is always the first manifestation of true and regular syphilis See CHANCRE

Shănk'ing, *a* (*Veterines*) Becoming diseased with a moist gangrene, which attacks the footstalks of grapes *Dana*

Shănk'lin-sănd, *n.* [So called from its being found at *Shanklin*, in the Isle of Wight] (*Geol*) A sandstone, with other associated deposits, constituting the lower part of the cretaceous formation *Mantell*

Shănk'-păint'er, *n* (*Naut*) A short rope and chain which sustains the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side, as the stopper fastens the ring and stock to the cat head *Totten.*

Shăn'ny, *n* A small fish (*Pholis subfurcatus*), which lurks under stones and weeds *Storer*

Shă'n't. An inelegant contraction of *shall not*, often used in colloquial language, as, you *sha'n't*, he *sha'n't*

Shăn'ty, *a* Gay, showy, jaunty. [*Prov Eng*]

Shăn'ty, *n* [Said to be from Ir *seanı*, old, and *tig*, a house] A mean dwelling, a temporary building or erection, a hut [Written also *shantee*]

Shăn'ty, *v i* To inhabit a shanty *Hammond*

Shăn'ty-măn, *n pl* SHĂN'TY-MĔN One who lives in a shanty, a wood cutter *Simmonds*

Shāp'a-ble, *a* Capable of being shaped or formed

Shāpe, *v t* [*imp* SHAPED (shapt), *p p* SHAPED, or SHAPEN, *p pr & vb n* SHAPING] [A-S *scapan*, *sceapan*, *sceppan*, O Sax *scapan*, *giscapan*, Goth *skapan*, *skappan*, *gaskapjan*, Icel *skapa*, *skepa*, Sw *skapa*, *skaffa*, Dan *skabe*, *skaffe*, O Fries *skeppa*, D *schappen*, L Ger *scheppen*, *schuppen*, O H Ger *scafan*, *sceffan*, N H Ger *schaffen*]

1. To form or create, to make, to produce

I was *shapen* in iniquity *Ps li 5*

2 To mold or make into a particular form, to give form or figure to, to form

Grace *shaped* her limbs, and beauty decked her face *Prior*

3 To adapt to a purpose, to mold, to regulate, to adjust, to direct

To the stream, when neither friends nor force,
Nor art, nor speed avail, he *shapes* his course *Denham*

4. To imagine, to conceive, to make, to beget

Oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not *Shak*

Shāpe, *v i.* To square, to suit, to be adjusted [*Rare*] *Shak*

Shāpe, *n* **1** Character or construction of a thing as determining its external appearance outward aspect, make, figure form, guise, as, the *shape* of a horse or a tree, the *shape* of the head, hand, or foot, an elegant *shape*

He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman *Shak*

2 That which has form or figure, a figure, an appearance, a being

Before the gates there sat,
On either side a formidable *shape* *Milton*

3 Form of embodiment, as in words form, as of thought or conception, concrete embodiment or example, as of some quality *Milton*

4 Dress for disguise guise [*Obs*]

This Persian *shape* had by, and she appearing
In a Greekish dress *Massinger*

Shāpe'less, *a* Destitute of shape or regular form, wanting symmetry of dimensions, formless "The *shapeless* rock or hanging precipice" *Pope*

Shāpe'less-ness, *n* The state of being shapeless, destitution of regular form

Shāpe'li-ness, *n* [From *shapely*] The quality of being shapely, beauty or proportion of form

Shāpe'ly, *a.* [*compar* SHAPELIER, *superl* SHAPELIEST] [From *shape*] Well formed, having a regular shape, symmetrical *Warton*

Waste, sandy valleys, once perplexed with thorn,
The spiry fir and *shapely* box adorn *Pope*

Shāpe'smith, *n* [From *shape* and *smith*] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body [*Burlesque*] *Garth*

Shāp'ing-ma çhine', *n* (*Mach*) A modified planing-machine, in which the tool moves and the work is fixed on a table for dressing surfaces of all shapes.

Shărd, *n.* [A-S *sceard*, from *sceran*, to shear, cut, share, part, Icel *skard*, a breaking, cutting, Dan *skaar*, L Ger & D *schaard*, H Ger *scharte*, O H Ger. *scarti*. Cf SHERD] [Written also *sheard* and *sherd*]

1 A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel, or of a like brittle substance [*Obs*] *Shak*

2. Hence, the hard wing-case of a beetle.

They are his *shards*, and he their beetle *Shak*

3. The shell of an egg or of a snail *Gower.*

4. A certain plant, chard See CHARD *Dryden.*

5 A gap in a fence [*Obs*] *Stanihurst*

6 A boundary [*Obs*] "In Phædria's fleet bark, over that parlous *shard*" *Spenser.*

7 A certain fish [*Obs*]

Shărd'-bŏrne, *a* [From *shard* and *borne*] Borne on shards, or with wings like shards. "The *shard-borne* beetle" *Shak.*

Shărd'ed, *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case "The *sharded* beetle." *Shak.*

Shărd'y, *a* Pertaining to, or furnished with, shards. "The hornet's *shardy* wing" *J R Drake.*

Shāre, *n* [A-S *scăr*, *scear*, *scer*, O H Ger. *scaro*, *scar*, N H Ger *schar*, *pflugschar*, D *schaar*, sheare, O H. Ger *scâra*, N H Ger *schere*, scissors, shears] The broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the ground, or furrow slice *Mortimer*

Shāre, *n* The pubes share bone [*Obs*] *Holland*

Shāre (1), *n* [A S *scearu*, *scearn*, from *sceran*, O H Ger *scara*, N H Ger & D *schaar*, a division, troop, crowd]

1 A certain portion, a part, a division, as, a small *share* of prudence or good sense

2 Especially, the part allotted or belonging to one, of any property or interest owned by a number, portion among others, apportioned lot, allotment, dividend "My *share* of fame" *Dryden*

3 Hence, one of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided, as, a ship owned in ten *shares*

To go shares, to partake, to be equally concerned

Shāre, *v t* [*imp & p p* SHARED, *p pr & vb n* SHARING] [A S *scerian*, *scirian*, *scyrian*, freq. *scerian* See *supra* and SHEAR]

1 To part among two or more, to divide

Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children and a stranger *Swift*

2 To partake of enjoy with others, to have a portion of, to seize and possess jointly or in common

Great Jove with Cesar *shares* his sovereign sway *Milton*

3 To cut, to shear [*Obs*]

The *shared* visage hangs on equal sides *Dryden*

Shāre, *v i* To have part, to receive a portion

Shāre'-bēam, *n* The part of the plow to which the share is attached

Shāre'-bōne, *n* (*Anat*) The *os pubis*, a bone placed at the upper and fore part of the pelvis

Shāre'-brō'ker, *n* A dealer in railway or other shares and securities *Simmonds*

Shāre'-hōld'er, *n* [From *share* and *holder*] One who holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property

One of the proprietors of the mine, who was a principal *share-holder* in the company died *Med Repos*

Shā'rer, *n* One who shares, one who participates in any thing with another, one who enjoys or suffers in common with another or others, a partaker, as, a *sharer* in the toils of war, a *sharer* in another's affections

Shărk, *n* [Lat *carcharus*, Gr. καρχαρας, so called from its sharp teeth, from καρχανος, with sharp or jagged teeth Corn *slarlurs*]

1 (*Ichth*) A cartilaginous fish of the family *Squalidæ*, comprehending numerous genera, as *Carcharias*, *Scyllium*, &c The body is long, round, and tapering from the head, the surface set with minute osseous granules in place of scales, and the gill openings (usually five in number) placed upon the sides of the neck The mouth is below, as in all cartilaginous fishes, but very convex in outline, and set with successive rows of sharp teeth The pectoral fins are small, and the tail is bent upward, and be ing a thick, fleshy fin The shark is marine, and is found in all but the coldest seas Some are of great size, and all are carnivorous The white shark is *Carcharias vulgaris*, the blue shark, *C glaucus*

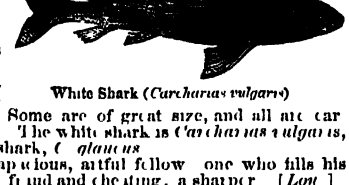

White Shark (*Carcharias vulgaris*)

2 A rapacious, artful fellow one who fills his pocket by fraud and cheating, a sharper [*Low*]

3 Trick, fraud, petty rapine, as, to live upon *the shark* [*Obs*] *South*

Hammer-headed shark, a fish of the genus *Zygæna*, having projections on the side of the head, which give it somewhat of the form of a hammer, the hammer-head or hammer fish See HAMMER-HEAD

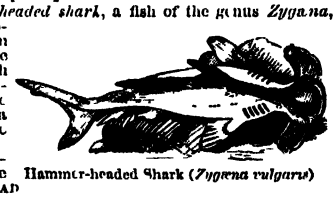

Hammer-headed Shark (*Zygæna vulgaris*)

Shărk, *v t* To pick up hastily, slyly, or in small quantities [*Low*] *Shak.*

Shărk, *v i* [*imp & p p.* SHARKED (shărkt), *p pr. & vb n* SHARKING]

1 To play the petty thief, to swindle.

2 To live by shifts and stratagems, to meanly obtain entertainment "Neither *sharks* for a cup or a reckoning" *Earle.*

Shărk'er, *n.* One who lives by sharking, an artful fellow.

Shărk'ing, *n* **1** Petty rapine, trick.

2. The seeking of a livelihood by shifts and devices

Shărk'rook, *n.* An East Indian coin of the value of 12½ pence sterling, or about 25 cents.

Shărp, *a.* [*compar* SHARPER, *superl.* SHARPEST.] [A-S *scearp*, L Ger *scharp*, D. *scherp*, Dan. & Sw. *skarp*, Icel *skarpr*, O H Ger. *scarf*, M. H. Ger. *scharf*, from the root of *shear*]

1. Having a very thin edge or fine point; of a nature to cut or pierce easily, not blunt or dull; keen, acute.

He dies upon my cimeter's *sharp* point. *Shak.*

2 Terminating in a point or edge, not obtuse or rounded, somewhat pointed or edged, peaked or ridged, as, a *sharp* hill, a *sharp* roof, a *sharp* countenance

3 Affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting; keen, penetrating, acute, — to the taste or smell, pungent, acid, sour, — to the hearing, piercing; shrill, as, a *sharp* sound or voice

4 (*Mus*) (*a*) High in pitch, acute, as, a *sharp* note or tone, — opposed to a *flat* tone (*b*) Raised a semitone in pitch, as, C *sharp* (C♯), which is a half grep, or semitone, higher than C (*c*) So high as the she out of tune, or above true pitch, as, the strings *sharp*, that instrument is *sharp*

Shărp, *n* Very trying to the feelings, piercing, keen, severe, painful, distressing, as, *sharp* pain, *sharp* wind or weather

Sharp misery hath worn him to the bone *Shak.*

6 Cutting in language or import, biting, sarcastic, cruel, harsh, rigid, severe, as, *sharp* words, *sharp* rebuke

To that place the *sharp* Athenian law
Can not pursue us *Shak.*

Be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits, but the sword forbear *Dryden.*

7 Eager in pursuit, keen in quest, impatient for gratification, keen, hungry, as, a *sharp* appetite.

My fachion now is *sharp* and passing empty *Shak*

8 Fierce, ardent, fiery, violent, impetuous. "In *sharp* contest of battle" *Milton.*

A *sharp* assault already is begun *Dryden*

9 Of keen perception, of penetrating senses, nice to perceive or observe, of acute sense, quick to discern or distinguish, not dull, as, a *sharp* eye, *sharp* sight or hearing

Sharp at her utmost ken she cast her eyes *Dryden*
Nothing makes men *sharper* than want *Addison*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *sharpest* philosophers have not yet obtained clear ideas *Watts.*

10 Keenly attentive to one's own interest, close and exact in dealing, shrewd, as, a *sharp* dealer, a *sharp* customer "The necessity of being so *sharp* and exacting" *Swift.*

11 Hard, as, *sharp* sand, — a term used among workmen *Moxon.*

12 (*Pron*) Uttered in a whisper, or with the breath alone, without the voice, as certain consonants, such as *p*, *k*, *t*, *f*, surd, non vocal, whispered, aspirated

☞ *Sharp* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *sharp-cornered*, *sharp-edged*, *sharp-pointed* *sharp-tasted*, *sharp-toothed*, *sharp-visaged*, and the like

To brace sharp, or *to sharp up* (*Naut*), to turn the yards to the most oblique position possible, that the ship may lie well up to the wind

Syn — Keen, acute, piercing, penetrating, quick, sagacious discerning, shrewd, witty, ingenious, sour, acid, tart, pungent, acrid, severe, poignant, biting, acrimonious, sarcastic, cutting, bitter, painful, afflictive, violent, harsh, fierce, ardent, fiery

Shărp, *n* **1** A pointed instrument [*Obs*]

If butchers had but the manners to go to *sharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs *Collier*

2 (*Mus*) The character [♯], used to indicate that the note before which it is placed is to be raised a half step in pitch

3 A portion of a stream where the water runs very rapidly *C Kingsley*

Shărp, *v t* [*imp & p p* SHARPED (shărpt), *p pr. & vb n* SHARPING]

1 To make keen, acute, penetrating, and the like, to sharpen

2 (*Mus*) To raise above the proper pitch, to elevate the tone of, especially, to raise a semitone above the natural tone

Shărp, *v i* To play tricks in bargaining, to act the sharper *L'Estrange*

Shărp'-cŭt, *a* Cut sharply or definitely, or so as to make a clear, well defined impression, as the lines of an engraved plate, and the like, hence, having great distinctness, well-defined, clear

Shărp'en (shărp'n), *v t* [*imp & p p* SHARPENED, *p pr & vb n.* SHARPENING] [A-S *scerpan*, *scyppan*, L. Ger *scharpen*, D *scherpen*, Sw *skärpa*, Dan *skärpe*, H Ger *schärfen*] To make sharp, as, (*a*) To give a keen edge or fine point to, to edge, to point, as, to *sharpen* a knife, an ax, or the teeth of a saw, to *sharpen* a sword (*b*) To render more quick or acute in perception.

The air *sharpened* his visual ray
To objects distant far *Milton.*

(*c.*) To make more quick, acute, or ingenious, as, to *sharpen* the intellect. "He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and *sharpens* our skill" *Burke.* (*d.*) To render more keen; to make more

eager; as, to *sharpen* the appetite; to *sharpen* a desire. (*e*) To make more pungent and painful, as, to *sharpen* a pain or disease (*f*) To make biting, sarcastic, or severe. "*Sharpen* each word" *Smith.* (*g*) To render less flat or more shrill or piercing "Inclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and *sharpen* it" *Bacon* (*h*) To make more tart or acid, to make sour, as, the rays of the sun *sharpen* vinegar (*i*) (*Mus*) To raise, as a sound by means of a sharp, to apply a sharp to.

Shärp'en, *v. i* To grow or become sharp

Shärp'er, *n* A shrewd man in making bargains, a tricking fellow, a cheat in bargaining or gaming

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind *L Estrange*

Syn.— Swindler, cheat, deceiver See SWINDLER

Shärp'le, *n* (*Naut*) A long, sharp, flat-bottomed sail-boat. [*Local U S*]

Shärp'ly, *adv* In a sharp manner, with a keen edge or fine point, with keen perception or discernment, keenly, acutely, severely, rigorously, violently, vehemently, wittily

They are to be more *sharply* chastised and reformed than the rude Irish *Spenser*

At the arrival of the English embassadors, the soldiers were *sharply* assailed with wants *Hayward*

You contract your eye when you would see *sharply* *Bacon*

Shärp'ness, *n* [A S *scearpness*] The condition or quality of being sharp, as, (*a*) Keenness of edge or point, as of a knife, and the like (*b*) Quickness of perception, as of sight (*c*) Acuteness of intellect, the power of nice discernment, quickness of understanding, ingenuity, as, *sharpness* of wit or understanding (*d*) Eagerness of desire or pursuit, as of food, and the like (*e*) Pungency, pungentness, as of grief, and the like

And the best quarrels in the heat are cursed
By those that feel their *sharpness* *Shak*

(*f*) Severity of language, satirical sarcasm "Some did all folly with just *sharpness* blame" *Dryden.* (*g*) Keenness, severity, as, the *sharpness* of the air or weather. (*h*) Shrillness, as of sound, especially (*Mus*), the elevation of a note by a semitone

Shärp'-sĕt, *a* [From *sharp* and *set*] Eager in appetite or desire of gratification, affected by keen hunger, ravenous, as, an eagle or a lion *sharp set*

The town is *sharp-set* on new plays *Pope*

Shärp'-shoot'er, *n* [From *sharp* and *shoot*] One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness, a good marksman

Shärp'-shoot'ing, *n* A shooting with great precision and effect, hence, a keen contest of wit or argument

Shärp'-sight'ed (-sīt'ed), *a* [From *sharp* and *sight*]

1. Having quick or acute sight, as, a *sharp sighted* eagle or hawk

2. Of quick discernment or acute understanding, as, a *sharp sighted* opponent, *sharp-sighted* judgment

Shärp'-sight'ed-ness (-sīt'), *n* The quality of being sharp sighted

Shärp'-wit'ted, *a* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind

Shăsh, *n* [See SASH] **1** A sash. [*Obs*]

2. A turban. [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Shăs'ter, } *n* A treatise for authoritative instruc-
Shăs'tra, } tion among the Hindoos, a book of institutes, especially, a treatise containing religious instructions and precepts [Written also *sastra*]

Shăth'mont, *n.* A measure of length, said to be six inches. *W Scott*

Shăt'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHATTERED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* SHATTERING] [A S *scateran*, D *schateren*, to crack, to make a great noise, O D *schetteren*, to scatter, to burst, to crack]

1 To break at once into many pieces, to dash, burst, or part by violence into fragments, to rend, to crack, to split, as, an explosion *shatters* a rock or a bomb, too much steam *shatters* a boiler.

A monarchy was *shattered* in pieces and divided amongst revolted subjects *Locke*

2 To break up, to dissipate [*Rare*] "A man of loose, volatile, and *shattered* humor" *Norris*

3 To disorder, to derange, to render unsound, as, to *shatter* the brain, to be *shattered* in intellect

4. To scatter about [*Obs or rare*]

Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year *Milton*

Shăt'ter, *v i* To be broken into fragments, to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied

Some *shatter* and fly in many pieces *Bacon*

Shăt'ter, *n.* 1. A fragment of any thing forcibly rent or broken,—used generally in the plural, and chiefly or solely in the phrases, to break or rend into *shatters*

2 (*pl.*) The fallen leaves of the pine-tree

Shăt'ter-brāined, } *a* [From *shatter* and *brain*,
Shăt'ter-pāt'ed, } or *pate*]

1 Disordered, or wandering, in intellect

2. Heedless, wild, not consistent. *Goodman*

Shăt'ter-y, *a* Easily breaking and falling into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture, brittle, as, *shattery* spar.

Shāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAVED; *p. p.* SHAVED, or SHAVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAVING.] [A-S. *scafan*, Icel. *skafa*, Sw. *skafva*, Dan. *skave*, L. Ger. *schaven*, D *schaven*, Goth *skaban*, O H Ger *scaban*, *scapan*, N. H Ger. *schaben*, allied to Lat *scabere.*]

1 To cut or pare off from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument, to take off closely by cutting, as, to *shave* the beard

2 To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface or surface covering of, especially, to remove the hair from by a razor or other sharp instrument, to take off the beard or hair of

I'll *shave* your crown for this *Shak*

The bending scythe
Shaves all the surface of the waving green *Gay*

3 To cut off thin slices, or to cut in thin slices "Plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root" *Bacon.*

4 To skim along or near the surface of, to sweep along

Now *shaves* with level wing the deep *Milton.*

5 To strip to oppress by extortion, to fleece

To shave a note, to purchase it at a great discount or to take interest upon it much beyond the legal rate [*Colloq*]

Shāve, *v i* To use a razor for removing the beard, to cut closely, hence, to be hard and severe in a bargain, to cheat

Shāve, *n* [A S *scafa*, *scafta*, *sceaba*, D *schaaf*, Ger *schabe*]

1 A thin slice, a shaving *Wright*

2 A cutting of the beard, the operation of shaving

3 An exorbitant cutting down or discount on a note, &c, for cash in hand [*U S*]

4 A tool with a long blade and a handle at each end, for shaving wood as hoops, &c, by being drawn toward the workman, a drawing knife

Shāve'-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Equisetum* (*E hyemale*), the Dutch rush, or scouring rush, the horse tail *Booth*

Shāve'ling, *n* A man shaved hence, a monk, or other person of a religious order,—so called in contempt

I am no longer a *shaveling* than when my frock is on my back *W Scott*

Shāv'er, *n* 1 One who shaves, or whose occupation is to shave

2 One who is close in bargains, a sharp dealer, a cheat

This Lewis is a cunning *shaver* *Sergt*

3 One who fleeces, a pillager, a plunderer

By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped of all they had *Knolles*

4 A cunning fellow [*Obs*] *Vanes*

5 A boy or young man a little fellow [*Colloq*] "These unlucky little *shavers*" *Salmagundi*

As I have mentioned at the door to this young *shaver*, I am on a chase in the name of the King *Dickens*

Shāv'ing, *n* 1 The act of paring the surface

2 That which is shaved off a thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument

Shaving-brush a brush used in lathering the face preparatory to shaving it

Shaw, *n* [Scot *schaw*, *schaugh*, a wood, grove, covert, shade, Dan *skov*, Sw *skog*, Icel *skógr*, a wood, forest, grove, A S *scuwa*, *scúa*, a shade, shadow, Icel *skuggi*, Sw *skugga*, Dan *skugge*, id] [*Prov Eng*]

1 A thicket, a small wood or grove "The green *shaws*, the merry green woods" *Howitt*

2 (*pl*) The leaves and tops of vegetables, as of potatoes, turnips, and the like *Wright*

Shaw'-fowl, *n* [Scot *schaw*, *shaw*, show, appearance, to show, and *fowl*] The representation or image of a fowl, made by fowlers, to shoot at *Johnson*

Shawl, *n* [Per, Hind, & Turk *shal*, Pr *chale*] A cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used, especially by women, as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders

Shawl, *v t* To wrap in a shawl as, to *shawl* a lady

Shawm, *n* [Written also *shalm*] [N H Ger *schalmei*, *schalmey*, M H Ger *schalmei*, *schalemun*, Dan *skalmeie*, Sw *skalmeja*, from O Fr *chalemel*, *calumel*, N Pr *chalumeau*, Pr *calamel*, *caramel*, Sp *caramillo*, from Lat *calamus*, a reed, reed pipe] (*Mus*) A wind instrument of music, formerly in use, by some supposed to have the form of the clarionet by others, of the hautboy "Even from the shrillest *shawm* unto the cornamute" *Drayton*

Shāy, *n* A chaise [*Vulgar*]

Shē, *pron* [*nom* SHE, *poss* HER, or HERS, *obj* HER, *pl nom* THEY, *poss* THEIR, or THEIRS, *obj* THEM] [A S *seo*, *heo*, Goth *si*, L Ger *se*, D *zy*, O Sax & O H Ger *sie*, N H Ger *sie* A S *m se*, *he* The possessive *her* or *hers*, and the objective *her*, are from a different root See HER]

1 This or that female, the woman understood or referred to, the animal of the female sex, or object personified as feminine, which was spoken of

Then Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for *she* was afraid *Gen* xviii 15.

2. A woman, a female,—used as a noun, chiefly in a depreciating or humorous sense. [*Rare.*]

Lady, you are the cruelest *she* alive. *Shak*
The *shes* of Italy shall not betray
My interest *Shak*

☞ *She* is used in composition for *female*, to represent an animal of the female sex, as, a *she*-bear a *she*-cat

Shēad'ing, *n.* [From A-S. *scádan*, *sceádan*, to separate, divide, Goth *skaidan*, O. Sax *scēdhan*, *scēthan*, *scēdan*, O Fries *skētha*, *skēda*, O. H. Ger. *skeidan*, N. H Ger & D *scheiden*] A tithing, or division, in the Isle of Man, in which there is a coroner, or chief constable, a riding. The isle is divided into six *sheadings*

Shēaf, *n.*, *pl* SHEAVES [A-S *sceaf*, from *scūfan*, *scēofan*, to shove, D *schoof*, L Ger *skof*, *schof*, O. H Ger *scoup*, N H Ger *schaub*]

1 A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other grain, bound together, a bundle of stalks or straw

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *sheaves* in bittle bands *Dryden*

2 Any bundle or collection, specifically, a bundle of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver, the number being usually twenty four *Fairholt.*

The *heap* of arrows shook and rattled in the case. *Dryden*

3 (*Mech*) A sheave See SHEAVE.

Shēaf, *v t* To collect and bind, to make sheaves,

They that reap must *sheaf* and bind *Shak*

Shēaf'y, *a* Pertaining to, or consisting of, sheafs.

Shēal, *n* [See SHELLING] A hut or small cottage, a shieling [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

Shēal, *v t* To put under a shed or shelter [*Scot.*]

Shēal, *v t* To take the husks or pods off from, to shell [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

Thou art a *shealed* peascod *Shak.*

Shēal'ing, *n* [See SHIELING] A hut or small cottage, such as shepherds use in the fields, or fish ermen on the shore, a shed See SHIELING

They were considered in some measure as proprietors of the wretched *shealings* which they inhabited *W Scott.*

Shēal'ing, *n* The outer husk, pod, or shell, as of oats, peasc, and the like, shell, shell

Shēar, *v t* [*imp* SHEARED (SHORE, *obs*), *p. p.* SHEARED, or SHORN *p pr* & *vb n* SHEARING]

1 To cut or clip with an instrument of two blades, to separate any thing from by shears, scissors, or a like instrument, as, to *shear* sheep, to *shear* cloth

☞ It is especially applied to the cutting of wool from sheep or their skins, and to the clipping of the nap from cloth

2 To separate by shears, to cut or clip from a surface, as, to *shear* a fleece

3 To reap [*Obs*] [*Scot*] *Jamieson.*

Shēar, *v i* To deviate See SHEER

Shēar, *n* [From the verb, N H Ger *schere*, O H Ger *scara* Cf SHARE]

1 A cutting instrument consisting of cutting edges used in pairs, and on opposite sides of the material to be cut or sheared specifically, an instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel edge movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances —now used exclusively in the plural, but in the singular by Chaucer

Fate urged the *shears* and cut the sylph in twain *Pope.*

Shears (2.)

2 Any thing in the form of shears, as, (*a*) A pair of wings [*Obs*] *Spenser* (*b*) An apparatus for raising heavy weights, and especially for raising and inserting in place the lower masts of ships It consists of two or more spars or pieces of timber, fastened together near the top, and furnished with the necessary tackles [Written also *sheers*]

3 A shearing,—used in designating the age of sheep.

After the second shearing he is a two-*shear* ram at the expiration of another year he is a three-*shear* ram; the name always taking its date from the time of shearing *Youatt.*

4 (*Mach*) The bed piece of a machine tool, upon which a table or slide rest is secured, as, the *shears* of a lathe or planer

Sheep-shears those in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow by the elasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting,—so called because used to cut off the wool of sheep

Shēar'bill, *n* [From *shear* and *bill*] (*Ornith.*) A water fowl the black skimmer or cut water, *Rhynchops nigra*

Shēard, *n* A shard or fragment See SHARD.

Shēar'er, *n* 1 One who shears, as, a *shearer* of sheep

2 A reaper [*Obs*] *Johnson.*

Shēar'-hŭlk, *n* (*Naut*) An old vessel furnished with shears, and the necessary apparatus for its use See SHEER HULK *Totten.*

Shēar'ing, *n* 1 The act or operation of clipping by shears or a shearing machine, as the wool from sheep, or the nap from cloth

2 The proceeds of the act or operation of clipping by shears as, the whole *shearing* of a flock; the *shearings* from cloth

3 A sheep which has been sheared once; a shearling *Youatt.*

4 The process of preparing shear-steel, tilting.

Shēar'ing-ma-chīne', *n.* 1. A machine for cutting plates of metal

2 A machine for shearing cloth.

Shēar'ling, *n.* A sheep that has been but once sheared.

Shēar'man, *n.*; *pl* SHĒAR'MEN. One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

Shēarn, *n.* Dung; excrements. [*Obs.*] [Written also *shern*] *Holland.*

Shēar'-steel, *n.* Steel suitable for shears, scythes, and other cutting instruments, prepared from fagots of blistered steel by repeated heating, rolling, and tilting, to increase its malleability and fineness of texture

Shēar'wą ter, *n.* [Ger. *wasserscherer* — so called from its running lightly along the surface of the water] (*Ornith*) A web-footed marine bird, of the genus *Puffinus*, allied to the gulls

Shearwater

Shearwater petrel or *Manx shearwater*, the *Puffinus Anglorum* [Written also *sheerwater*]

Shĕat, *n* The same as SHEET, q v

Shēat'-fish, *n* [Prov Ger *scheid, schaid, schaiden, schaidfisch*] (*Ichth*) A long, soft finned fish (*Silurus glanis*), having a long, slimy body, destitute of scales, and the back dusky, like that of the eel It is the largest fresh-water fish of Europe, being sometimes six feet or more in length

Shēath, *n* [A-S *sceadh, sceadh, scadh*, O Sax *skēdu*, L Ger *schede, schee*, D *schede*, Up Ger *schaid, schauden*, N H Ger *scheide*, O H Ger *sceda*, Sw *skida*, Dan *skede*, Icel *skeidhir*, pl, probably from Skr *tshud*, to cover]

1 A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument, a scabbard

2 Any thin covering for defense or protection, as, (*a*) (*Bot*) The base of a leaf when she thing or investing a stem or branch, as in grasses (*b*) (*Entom*) The wing-case of an insect

Shēathe (shēth), *v t* [*imp & p p* SHEATHED, *p pr & vb n* SHEATHING] [Written also *sheath*]

1 To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard, to inclose or cover with a sheath or case

The leopard keeps the claws of his fore feet turned up from the ground, and *sheathed* in the skin of his toes *Grew*

'Tis in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now *Dryden*

2 To fit or furnish with a sheath *Shal*

3 To case or cover with boards or with sheets of copper, as, to *sheathe* a ship, to preserve it from the worms

4 To cover or line, as, to *sheathe* the bowels with demulcent or mucilaginous substances *Boyle*

5 To obtund or blunt, as acrimonious or sharp particles [*Rare*] *Arbuthnot*

To sheathe the sword, to put an end to war or enmity, to make peace

Shēathed (shēthd), *p a* 1 Provided with, or inclosed in, a sheath

2 (*Bot*) Invested by a sheath or cylindrical, membranaceous tube, which is the base of the leaf, as the stalk or culm in grasses, vaginate

Sheathed Stalk

Shēath'er, *n* One who sheathes

Shēath'ing, *n.* That which sheathes especially, the casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides, or the materials for such covering, as, copper *sheathing*

Shēath'less, *a* Without a sheath or case for covering, unsheathed

Shēath'-winged (-wingd, 00), *a* [From *sheath* and *wing*] Having cases for covering the wings, as, a *sheath-winged* insect *Brande*

Shēath'y, *a.* Forming, or resembling, a sheath or case. [*Rare*] *Browne*

Shē'a-tree, *n.* (*Bot*) An African tree of the genus *Bassia* (*B Parkii*), from the seeds of which a substance resembling butter is obtained, the butter-tree *Baird*

Shēave, *n* [O D. *schyve*, orb, disk, wheel, N D *schuf*, L Ger *schive*, H Ger *scheibe* Cf SHIVE] A wheel in a block, rail, mast, yard, &c, on which a rope works, the wheel of a pulley

Shēave, *v t.* [See SHEAF] To bring together, to collect [*Obs*] *Ashmole.*

Shēaved, *a* Made of straw [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Shēave'-hōle, *n* A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave

Shēb'an der, *n.* A Dutch commercial officer in the East Indies

She-chī'nah, *n.* See SHEKINAH.

Shĕck'la ton, *n* [O Fr *suglaton, cyclaton*, a kind of valuable stuff brought from the East, or a costly garment made from it, Pr *susclaton*, O Sp *ciclaton*, from Lat. *cyclas, cycladis*, Gr κυκλας, a woman's garment with a border running around it] A kind of gilt leather [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Shĕd, *v. t* [*imp & p p* SHED, *p pr & vb n* SHEDDING] [A-S *sceddan*, O Frics *skedda*, O Sax. *scuddjan*, L Ger & D *schudden*, Sw *skudda*, O H Ger. *scuttan, scuttan*, N H Ger *schütten*]

1 To cause to emanate, proceed, or flow out, especially, to throw off or give forth from one's self, to emit, diffuse.

Did Romeo's hand *shed* Tybalt's blood? *Shak.*

2. To let fall, to throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell, and the like, to cast; as, trees *shed* their leaves in autumn; fowls *shed* their feathers, and serpents *shed* their skin.

3 To cause to flow off without penetrating; as, a tight roof, or a covering of oiled cloth, or the like, is said to *shed* water

4. To sprinkle, to cover. [*Rare*]

Her hair
Is *shed* with gray *B Jonson*

Shĕd, *v i* To let fall the parts, to throw off a covering or envelope

Wild oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand *Mortimer*

Shĕd, *n* The act of shedding or causing to flow, — used only in composition, as, blood *shed*

Shĕd, *n* [Sw *skydd*, a defense, *skydda*, to protect, to shelter, *sl ugd*, a shade, a defense, Dan *skytte*, to protect, to shelter, *slyt*, defense, shelter, Ger *schutzen*, to defend, *schutz*, defense, D *schutten*, to defend, to parry, to stop Cf SHADE]

1 A slight or temporary erection built to shelter something, an out building, a hut "The first Alctes born in lowly *shed*" *Fairfax* "*Sheds* of reeds which summer shut repel" *Sandys*

2 (*Weaving*) The double sloping aperture made of the threads of the warp, through which to drive the shuttle

Shĕd'der, *n* One who sheds or causes to flow out, as, a *shedder* of blood

Shĕd'ding, *n* 1 The act of shedding or casting off or out

2 That which is shed or cast off [*Rare*]

Shed'ling, *n* [Written also *shealing, sheuing, shieling*, and *shielling*] [O Sw *slade*, Icel *skali*, a cottage, house, from *skyla*, protect, defend] A hut or small cottage such as is used by shepherds in the field, or by fishermen upon the shore, a cottage, a shed

Sheen, *a* [A S *scene, scin, sciene, scêne, sceone*, bright, splendid, beautiful, O Frics *skêne, skone*, O Sax *sconi*, Sw *skon*, Dan *skjon*, O H Ger *scôni*, N H Ger *schon*, D *schoon*, Goth *skauns* See SHINE] Bright, glittering, showy. [*Rare, except in poetry*]

Up rose each warrior bold and brave,
Glistening in filed steel and armor *sheen* *Fairfax*

Sheen, *v t* To shine, to glisten [*Poet and rare*]

This town,
That, *sheening* far, celestial seems to be *Byron*

Sheen, *n* [See SHINE, and cf *supra*] Brightness, splendor "Throned in celestial *sheen*" *Milton*

Sheen'ly, *adv* Brightly [*Rare*] *Browning*

Sheen'y, *a* Sheen, bright, shining "The *sheeny* summer morn" *Tennyson*

Sheep, *n sing & pl* [A S *scep, scip, sceap*, O Sax *scep*, O Frics *skep*, L Ger & D *schaap*, O H Ger. *scâf*, N H Ger *schaf*]

1 (*Zool*) A small ruminant quadruped, valued for its flesh and wool, the common sheep being *Ovis aries*, of which there are many varieties

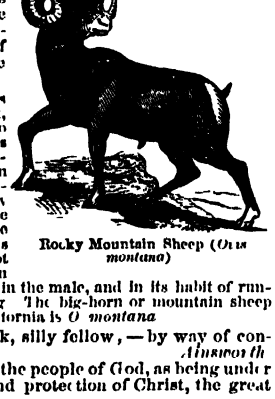

Rocky Mountain Sheep (*Ovis montana*)

☞ The sheep is allied to the goat, having like it, no tear-pits, but has certain characteristic differences as in being of a harmless temper and very timid, in having the horns turned to the sides, with the points forward and not keeled in front, in the absence of odor in the male, and in its habit of running a tilt in fighting The big-horn or mountain sheep of the West and California is *O montana*

2 Hence, a weak, silly fellow, — by way of contempt *Ainsworth*

3 Figuratively, the people of God, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd

Sheep'-bĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot*) A small tree of the genus *Viburnum* (*V lentago*), having white flowers in flat cymes, and edible fruit *Gray*

Sheep'-bīte, *v t* To bite or nibble like a sheep, hence, to practice petty thefts [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Sheep'-bīt'er, *n* One who practices petty thefts [*Obs*] *Shak*

Sheep'-cōt, *n* A small inclosure for sheep, a pen

Sheep'-fāçed (-fāst), *a.* Excessively bashful, sheepish

Sheep'-fōld, *n.* A fold or pen for sheep, a place where sheep are collected or confined

Sheep'-hook, *n* A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep, a shepherd's crook

Sheep'ish, *a.* 1. Pertaining to sheep. [*Obs.*] *Stafford.*

2 Like a sheep, bashful, timorous to excess, over modest, meanly or foolishly diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature *Locke*

Sheep'ish-ly, *adv.* In a sheepish manner; bashfully.

Sheep'ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being sheepish, excessive modesty or diffidence; timorousness· bashfulness *Herbert.*

Sheep'-laurel, *n.* (*Bot*) A small evergreen shrub of the genus *Kalmia* (*K angustifolia*), having small corymbs of flowers of a handsome pink color. *Gray.*

Sheep'-mär'ket, *n* A place where sheep are sold.

Sheep'-mās'ter, *n* A feeder of sheep; one who has the care of sheep

Sheep'-run, *n* See SHEEP WALK

Sheep's'-bĭard, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Tragopogon*

Sheep's'-eye (ī), *n* A modest, diffident look; a loving or desiring glance

I saw her just now give him the languishing eye, as they call it; that is, the Whiting's-eye, of old called the *sheep's-eye* *Wycherley.*

Sheep's'-foot, *n*, *pl* SHEEP'S-FEET A tool consisting of a hammer combined with a lever, used by printers

Sheep'-shăuk, *n* (*Naut*) A peculiar kind of knot in a rope, made to shorten it temporarily *Totten.*

Sheep's'-hĕad, *n.* (*Ichth*) A fish caught on the shores of Connecticut and of Long Island, — so called from the resemblance of its head to that of a sheep, *Sparus ovis* It is allied to the gilt head and sea-bream, and is esteemed delicious food

Sheep'-shĕar'er, *n* One who shears or cuts off the wool from sheep

Sheep'-shĕar'ing, *n* 1 The act of shearing sheep

2 The time of shearing sheep, also, a feast made on that occasion

Sheep'-shĕars, *n* See SHEAR

Sheep'-skin, *n* 1 The skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it

2 A diploma, — so called because the parchment on which it is engraved is usually prepared from the skin of the sheep [*Colloq and vulgar, U S*]

Sheep'-sŏr'rel, *n* (*Bot*) An herb (*Rumex acetosella*), growing naturally on poor, dry, gravelly soil, the leaves of which have a pleasant acid taste.

Sheep'-split, *n* The skin of a sheep split by a cutting knife or machine into two sections

Sheep'-scăb'bi ous, *n.* (*Bot*) An evergreen herbaceous plant of the genus *Jasione*

Sheep'-tick, *n* (*Entom*) An insect of the family *Hippoboscidæ*, common in pasture grounds in early summer It fixes its head in the skin of the sheep, extracting the blood, and leaving a tumor

Sheep'-wąlk (wawk), *n* Pasture for sheep, a place where sheep feed, — called also *sheep-run*

Sheep'y, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, sheep, sheepish

Sheer, *a* [A S *scir*, O Frics. *skire*, Icel *skir, skirr, skar*, Sw *skir, skär*, Dan *skjær, skär*, M H Ger *schir*, N H. Ger. *scheer*, Goth *skeirs*]

1 Separate from any thing foreign, unmingled, pure, clear "A fountain *sheer*" *Spenser* "*Sheer* ale" *Shak*

2 Being only what it seems to be, simple, mere, unrelieved

Here is a necessity on the one side that I should do that which, on the other side, it appears to be a *sheer* impossibility that I should even attempt *De Quincy*

3 Clear, thin, as, *sheer* muslin

4 Perpendicular, straight up and down "A *sheer* precipice of a thousand feet" *J. D. Hooker.*

It was at least
Nine roods of *sheer* ascent *Wordsworth*

Sheer line of a trail flying bridge, the stretched hawser along which the boat slides — *Sheer plan* (*Ship-building*), a projection of the lines of a ship on a vertical longitudinal plane passing through the middle line of the vessel

Sheer, *adv* [O H Ger *sciero*, N H Ger *schier*. See *supra*] Clean, quite, at once [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Sheer, *v t* To shear [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Sheer, *v t* [*imp & p p* SHEERED, *p pr & vb n* SHEERING] [See SHEAR, the sense of which is, to separate] To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course, to turn aside, as, a ship *sheers* from her course, a horse *sheers* at a stone.

To sheer off, to turn or move aside to a distance — *To sheer up*, to turn and approach in nearly a parallel direction

Sheer, *n* 1 (*Naut*) (*a*) The longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides (*b*) The position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, to keep her clear of it

2 (*pl*) Shears See SHEAR

To break sheer (*Naut*), to deviate from a position, and risk fouling the anchor

Sheer'-hŭlk, *n* See SHEAR HULK.

Sheer'ly, *adv.* At once, quite, absolutely. [*Obs.*]

Sheer'-strāke, *n* (*Ship-building*) The strake under the gunwale on the top side. *Totten*

Sheer'wą ter, *n.* (*Ornith*) The same as SHEARWATER

Sheet, *n* [A S. *scēte, scyte*, from *scēotan*, to shoot, dart, cast, extend] In general, any broad, uninterrupted expanse, any expanded superficies; hence, specifically, (*a*) A broad piece of cloth used as a part of bed furniture, next to the body.

Shroud me in one of those same *sheets.* *Shak.*

(*b*) A broad piece of paper, either unfolded as it

comes from the manufacturer, or folded into pages. (*c.*) (*pl.*) Hence, a book or pamphlet.

To this the following *sheets* are intended for a full and distinct answer *Waterland*

(*d.*) A broad expanse of water, or the like. "The two beautiful *sheets* of water" *Macaulay* (*e*) A broad, thinly expanded portion of metal or other substance, as, a *sheet* of copper, of glass, or the like.

☞ *Sheet* is often used in composition to denote that the substance to the name of which it is prefixed is in the form of sheets, or thin plates or leaves as, *sheet-brass*, *sheet copper*, *sheet-glass*, *sheet-gold*, *sheet-iron*, *sheet-lead*, *sheet-silver*, *sheet-zinc*, and the like

In sheets, lying flat or expanded, not folded, or folded but not bound, — said especially of printed pages

Sheet, *n.* [Ger *schote.* See *supra*] (*Naut*) A rope fastened to one or both of the lower corners of a sail, to extend and retain it in a particular situation.

A wet *sheet* and a flowing sea *Sargent*

Sheet, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* SHEETED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* SHEETING] 1 To furnish with sheets [*Rare*]

2. To fold in a sheet "The *sheeted* dead" *Shak.*

3. To cover as with a sheet, to cover with something broad and thin. "When snow the pasture *sheets*" *Shak.*

4. To draw or expand, as a sheet

The star shot flew from the welkin blue,
As it fell from the *sheeted* sky *J R Drake*

To sheet home (*Naut*), to haul home a sheet, or extend the sail till the clew is close to the sheet block

Sheet'-ăn̆ch'or, *n* [O. Eng *shoot anchor*]

1 (*Naut*) The largest anchor of a ship, which, in stress of weather, is sometimes the seaman's last refuge to prevent the ship from going ashore

Sheet-anchor

2 Hence, the chief support, the last refuge for safety

Sheet'-cā'ble (-kā'bl), *n.* (*Naut*) The cable attached to the sheet-anchor, being the strongest and best cable of a ship *Simmonds*

Sheet'fŭl, *n*, *pl* SHEETFULS Enough to fill a sheet, as much as a sheet can hold

Sheet'ing, *n* Cloth for sheets

Sheet'-light'ning, *n* Lightning diffused over the surface of the sky "Like *sheet-lightning* ever brightening" *Tennyson*

Sheet'ling, *n* A little sheet [*Rare*]

Sheet'-pile, *n* A pile of thick plank, shot or jointed on the edges, driven between the main piles of a coffer-dam or other hydraulic work

Shēik (shēk The pronunciation of Arabic scholars is more nearly shīk), *n* [Written also *sheik*, *shaik*, *sheikh*] [Ar *sheikh*, *shaykh*, a venerable old man, a chief, from *shakha*, to grow or be old] An old man, — so called among the Arabians and Moors, hence, a chief, a lord, a man of eminence

Shēil, } *n* The same as SHEELING, q v

Shēil'ing, }

Shĕk'el (shĕk'l) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Heb, from *shâkal*, to weigh, Lat *situs*, Fr *sicle*, Ger *seckel*] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews, and other nations of the same stock, equivalent to twenty gerahs, equal in weight to about half an ounce avoirdupois, and in value equal to about sixty-two and one half cents

She-kī'nah (Synop § 130), *n* [Written also *shechinah*] [Heb Talmud *shekinah*, presence of God, from *shâkan*, to inhabit] (*Jewish Hist*) That miraculous light or visible glory which was a symbol of the divine presence

Shĕld, *a* Variegated, spotted, speckled, piebald [*Prov Eng*] *Ray*

Shĕld'a fle (a fl), } *n* [Ger *schuldfink*, Pr Eng

Shĕld'a-ple (a pl), } *shield*, shield, also, variegated Cf SHELDRAKE] A chaffinch. [Written also *sheld apple* and *shell-apple*.] *Johnson*

Shĕl'drāke, *n.* [Prov Eng *sheld*, variegated, and *drake*] (*Ornith*) A species of duck (*Tadorna vulpanser*), somewhat resembling a goose in its shape, and found in Europe It has a green or greenish-black head, and its body is variegated with white. It is much esteemed for food

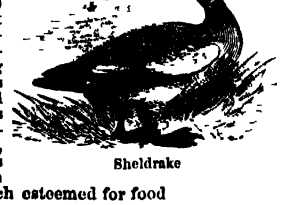

Sheldrake

☞ The American *goosander* is also called by this name The ruddy sheldrake is the *Tadorna rutila*

Shĕl'dŭck, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *sheld*, variegated, and *duck.* See *supra.*] A species of wild duck. See SHELDRAKE. *Mortimer.*

Shĕlf, *n*, *pl* SHELVES. [A-S. *scelfe*, *schylfe*]

1 A board, or platform of boards or planks, elevated above the floor, and fixed or set horizontally on a frame, or contiguous to a wall, for holding vessels, utensils, books, and the like, a ledge

2 A sand-bank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships "On the tawny sands and *shelves*" *Milton.* "On the secret *shelves* with fury cast" *Dryden*

3 (*Mining*) A stratum lying in a very even manner, a flat, projecting layer of rock

Shĕlf'y, *a* 1 Abounding in, or composed of, shelves, full of dangerous shallows "A *shelfy* coast" *Dryden*

2 Full of strata of rock [*Obs*]

The tillable fields are in some places so *shelfy* that the corn hath much ado to fasten its root *Carew.*

Shĕll, *n* [A-S *scell*, Icel *skel* See SCALF]

1 A hard outside covering, especially, that serving as the natural protection of certain fruits and animals, as, (*a*) The covering or outside part of a nut, as, a hazel-nut *shell* (*b*) The covering of a crustaceous or testaceous animal, as, the *shell* of a lobster or an oyster (*c*) The covering or outside layer of an egg

Think him a serpent's egg
And kill him in the *shell* *Shak*

2 (*Zool*) (*a*) The hard organized substance forming the skeleton of many invertebrate animals, which is usually external, as in most mollusks, as the clam, the snail, and the like, but sometimes internal, as in some cephalopodous mollusks, like the *Spirula* (*b*) The hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, the tortoise, and the like

3 (*Mil*) A hollow sphere of iron which, being filled with gunpowder, and fired from a mortar or cannon, bursts into pieces when the powder, ignited by a tuse, explodes, a bomb, a similar missile, of oblong form for rifled cannon, and sometimes made so as to explode by percussion on striking

4 Any frame work or exterior structure regarded as not complete or filled in, as, the *shell* of a house

5 Hence, outward show without inward substance "This outward *shell* of religion" *Ayliffe*

6 A coarse kind of coffin

7 An instrument of music, as a lyre the first lyre being made, it is said, by drawing strings over a tortoise shell

When Jubal struck the chorded *shell* *Dryden*

8 An engraved copper roller used in print works *Simmonds*

9 (*pl*) The husks of the cacao-seeds, a decoction of which is often used as a substitute for chocolate cocoa, &c

Fossil shells shells dug from the earth — *Message-shell* a bomb shell, inside of which papers may be put in order to convey messages — *Shell-bit* a tool shaped like a gouge, used with a brace in boring wood See BIT — *Shell-boat* a boat constructed with a very light frame-work and covering — *Shell-gun*, a gun fitted for throwing shells or bombs — *Shell of a boiler*, the barrel, also, the plating

Shell-gun

Shĕll, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHELLING]

1 To strip or break off the shell of, or, to take out of the shell, as, to *shell* nuts or almonds

2 To separate from the ear, as, to *shell* maize

3 To throw shells or bombs upon to bombard, as, to *shell* a town

To shell out, to distribute freely, to bring out or pay, as money [*Colloq*]

Shĕll, *v i* 1 To fall off, as a shell, crust, or external coat

2 To cast the shell or exterior covering, as, nuts *shell* in falling

3 To be disengaged from the husk, as, wheat or rye *shells* in reaping

Shĕll'ăc, } *n* [Ger *schell lack*] The resin lac

Shĕll'-lăc, } spread into thin plates, after being melted and strained

Shĕll'-bărk, *n* (*Bot*) A species of hickory (*Carya alba*), whose bark is loose and peeling, shagbark

Shĕll'-bŭt'tŏn, *n* 1 A button made of a shell

2 A hollow button made of two pieces of metal, one for the front and the other for the back, and often covered with silk, &c. *Simmonds.*

Shĕll'-fish, *n.* An aquatic animal, whose external covering consists of a shell, either testaceous, as in oysters, clams, and the like, or crustaceous, as in the lobster.

Shĕll'-flow'er, *n.* (*Bot*) A perennial plant of the genus *Chelone* (*C glabra*), bearing spikes of flowers with inflated tubular corollas

Shĕll'ing, *n.* Groats, — so called in commercial language *Simmonds.*

Shĕll'-jăck'et, *n* An undress military jacket

Shĕll'-lime, *n.* Lime made by burning the shells of shell fish

Shĕll'-mărl, *n* A deposit of shells, which have been disintegrated into a gray or white pulverulent mass

Shĕll'-mēat, *n* Food consisting of shell-fish, or testaceous mollusks *Fuller.*

Shĕll'-prōof, *a* Capable of resisting bomb-shells.

Shĕll'-work (wûrk), *n* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them *Cotgrave.*

Shĕll'y, *a* 1 Abounding with shells "The *shelly* shore" *Prior.*

2 Consisting of shells, or of a shell "Shrinks backward in his *shelly* cave" *Shak.*

Shĕl'ter *n* [Prov Eng *sheld*, shield, *shilde*, to shield, *shilt*, shielded or protected]

1 That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance.

The healing plant shall aid,
From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade *Pope.*

2 Hence, one who protects a guardian.

3 The state of being covered and protected, protection, security "Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom" *Young.*

Syn — Asylum, refuge retreat, covert, sanctuary, protection defense, security

Shĕl'ter, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHELTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHELTERING]

1 To furnish a shelter for, to cover from harm or injury, to shield, to screen from notice, to protect

Those ruins *sheltered* once his sacred head *Dryden.*
You have no convents in which such persons may be received and *sheltered* *Southey*

2 To betake to cover, or a safe place, — used reflexively

They *sheltered* themselves under a rock *Abbot.*

3 To cover from notice, to disguise

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name *Prior.*

Shĕl'ter, *v i* To take shelter

There the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool *Milton*

Shĕl'ter less, *a* Destitute of shelter or protection, without home or refuge

Now sad and *shelterless* perhaps she lies *Rowe*

Shĕl'ter y, *a* Affording shelter [*Rare*] *White.*

Shĕl'tie, *n* A Shetland pony one of a breed of small ponies, — so called from Shetland, where they originated [Written also *shelty*]

Shĕlve, *v t* 1 To furnish with shelves, as, to *shelve* a closet or library

2 To place on a shelf, hence, to lay on the shelf, or put aside with a view to prevent re-appearance, as to *shelve* a claim

Shĕlve, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SHELVED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHELVING] [A S *scelfan*, *sculfan*, to waver, to reel] To incline, to be sloping "With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round" *Addison.*

Shĕlv'ing *n* 1 The act of laying on the shelf

2 The shelves of a room, &c, collectively

Shĕlv'y, *a* Full of rocks or sand banks, shallow, as, a *shelfy* shore See SHELFY

Shĕm'ite, *n.* A descendant of Shem

Shem-it'ic, } *a* Pertaining to Shem, the son of

Shĕm'it ish, } Noah [Written also *Semitic*]

☞ The *Shemitic* languages are the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopic, and Old Phenician

Shĕm'it-ism, *n* The system or peculiar forms of the Shemitic languages

Shĕnd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHENT, *p pr* & *vb n.* SHENDING] [A S *scendan* from *scandu*, *sceandu*, *scondu*, *sceonda*, disgrace, dishonor, shame, Goth *skanda*, O H Ger *scanta*, *scanda*, N H Ger. *schande*, D & M H Ger *schenden*, N H Ger. *schänden*, O H Ger *scantôan*, *scendan*] [*Obs*]

1 To injure, mar, or spoil

I fear my body will be *shent* *Dryden*

2 To blame, reproach, revile, degrade, or disgrace

The famous name of knighthood foully *shend* *Spenser.*

3 To overpower or surpass

She passed the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser stars *Spenser.*

Shĕ'ŏl, *n* [Heb *sheôl*, for *sheaôl*, a hollow, subterranean place, cave] The place of departed spirits, Hades

Shĕp'herd (shĕp'erd), *n* [From *sheep* and *herd*, A-S *scaphurde*, Ger *schafhirt*, *schäfer*]

1 A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep

2 A swain, a rural lover. *Raleigh.*

3 The pastor of a parish, church, or congregation, a minister of the gospel who superintends a

church or parish, and gives instruction in spiritual things.

Shepherd's crook, a long staff having the end curved so as to form a large hook, used by shepherds

Shepherd's Crook

Shĕp'herd, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHEPHERDED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEPHERDING.] To tend as a shepherd, to guard, herd, or drive, as a shepherd. [*Rare*]

White, fleecy clouds
Were wandering in thick flocks along the mountains,
Shepherded by the slow, unwilling wind *Shelley.*

Shĕp'herd-ess (shĕp'erd-), *n.* A woman that tends sheep, hence, a rural lass

She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess* *Sidney*

Shĕp'herd-ish (shĕp'erd-), *a* Resembling a shepherd, suiting a shepherd, pastoral, rustic

Shĕp'herd ism (shĕp'erd-izm), *n.* Pastoral life or occupation.

Shĕp'herd ling (shĕp'erd-), *n.* A little shepherd

Shĕp'herd ly (shĕp'erd-), *a.* Resembling or becoming a shepherd, pastoral, rustic *Bp Taylor*

Shĕp'herd's-club (shĕp'erdz), *n* (*Bot.*) A species of mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*

Shĕp'herd's-need'le (shĕp'erdz), *n* (*Bot*) An annual plant of the genus *Scandix*, Venus's comb

Shĕp'herd's-pouch, **Shĕp'herd's-purse** (shĕp'erdz-), *n* (*Bot*) An annual cruciferous plant (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*), bearing small white flowers.

Shĕp'herd's-rōd, **Shĕp'herd's-staff** (shĕp'erdz-), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Dipsacus*, teasel

Sher'bet (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Ar. *sherbet*, *sharbat*, *sharbat*, properly one drink or sip, a draught, beverage, from *sharba*, to drink, Fr *sorbet*, Sp *sorbete*, Pg *sorvete*, It *sorbetto*] A drink used in the East, composed of water, lemon juice, and sugar, sometimes with perfumed cakes dissolved in it, with an infusion of some drops of rose water or other ingredient, to give it an agreeable taste.

Shĕrd, *n* A fragment, as, pot *sherd* See SHARD

"The thigh ('tis called the knuckle-bone) which all in *sherds* it drove" *Chapman*

Shēr'eef, **Shēr'if**, *n* [See SCHERIF and CHERIFF]

1 A descendant of Mohammed [Written also *cheriff*, *scherif*, and *sherriffe* See CHERIF]

2 The chief magistrate of Mecca

Sher'iff, *n* [O Eng *shereve*, A S *scir-gerēfa*, *scire-gerēfa*, from *scir*, *scire*, a shire, and *gerēfa*, a reeve See REEVE This word, from its derivation, would more properly be written *sherif*] The chief officer of a shire or county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws

☞ In England, sheriffs are appointed by the king In the United States, sheriffs are elected by the legislature, or by the citizens or appointed and commissioned by the executive of the State The office of sheriff in England is judicial and ministerial In the United States, it is mostly ministerial The sheriff, by himself or his deputies, executes civil and criminal process throughout the county, has charge of the jail and prisoners, attends courts, and keeps the peace His judicial authority is generally confined to ascertaining damages on writs of inquiry and the like *Sheriff*, in Scotland, called *sheriff-depute*, is properly a judge having also certain ministerial powers *Sheriff-clerk*, the clerk of the Sheriff's Court in Scotland *Sheriff's Court in London*, a tribunal having cognizance of certain personal actions in that city *Wharton Tomlins Erskine*

Sher'iff-al-ty, **Sher'iff dŏm**, **Sher'iff-ship**, **Sher'iff-wick**, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of sheriff See SHRIEVALTY

Shĕrn, *n.* See SHEARN

Sher'ris, *n* The same as SHERRY. [*Obs*]

The second property of your excellent *sherris* is . . . the warming of the blood *Shak*

Sher'ry, *n* A strong wine of a deep amber color, and having, when good, an aromatic odor, — so called from *Xeres*, near Cadiz, in Spain, where it is made.

Sherry-cobbler, a beverage prepared with sherry wine, water, sugar, ice, &c, and usually imbibed through a straw or glass tube

Sher'ry-văl'leg, *n. pl* Pantaloons of thick cloth or leather, buttoned on the outside of each leg, and generally worn over other pantaloons, to protect from dust or mud when riding on horseback [*Local U. S*] *Bartlett.*

Shew (shō), **Shewed** (shōd), **Shewn** (shōn). See SHOW, SHOWED, SHOWN.

☞ The use of *shew* (*pronounced* shoo) for *shewed* or *showed*, common in some parts of the United States, is a gross vulgarism, which can not be too carefully avoided

Shew'-brĕad (shō'bred), *n* See SHOW-BREAD.

Shew'er (shō'er), *n* See SHOWER.

Shi'ah (Synop., § 130), *n.* A Shiite. See SHIITE.

Shib'bo-leth, *n.* [Heb. *shibbōleth*, an ear of corn, or a stream, a flood]

1. A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. The Ephraimites, not being able to pronounce the letter *w*, *sh*, pronounced the word *sibboleth*. See *Judges* xi. and xii.

Without reprieve, adjudged to death,
For want of well pronouncing *shibboleth* *Milton*

2. Hence, the criterion, test, or watchword of a party, that which distinguishes one party from another, usually, some peculiarity in things of little importance.

Shide, *n* [A-S *scide*, Icel *skid*, O. H. Ger. *scit*, N H Ger *scheit*, from A S *scādan*, to cleave, *sceādan*, *scīdan*, to separate, divide, O H Ger *sciton*, M H. Ger *schiten*, Up Ger *scheiten*, to split, O H. Ger *sceidan*, N H. Ger. *scheiden*, to separate, divide Cf. SHEADING] A piece split off, a cleft, a piece, a billet of wood, a splinter. [*Prov Eng*]

Shie, *v. t* [Prov Eng *shy*, to avoid, to start, to fling, Ger *scheuen*, to shun, avoid, fear, startle, *scheuchen*, to scare, fright, drive away See SHY] To throw, as, to *shie* a stone. [Written also *shy*] [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Shiel, *n* See SHEFLING.

Shield, *n* [A-S *scild*, *sceld*, *scyld*, O Sax *scild*, O Frics *skeld*, Goth *skildus*, Icel *skiöldr*, Sw *sköld*, Dan *skiold*, O H Ger *skilt*, N H Ger. & D. *schild*, from Icel & Sw *skyla*, Dan *skiule*, to cover, to defend]

Shield

1 A broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the arm, a buckler, — formerly used in war for the protection of the body

Now put your *shields*
before your hearts and fight,
With hearts more proof than *shields* *Shak*

2 Any thing which protects or defends, defense, shelter, protection.

My council is my *shield* *Shak*

3 Figuratively, a person who protects or defends

Fear not, Abram, I am thy *shield*, and thy exceeding great reward *Gen* xv 1

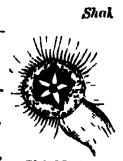

Shield (4)

4. (*Bot*) A little colored cup or line, with a hard disk, surrounded by a rim, and containing the fructification of lichens

5 (*Her*) The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms [See *Illust.* of *Escutcheon*]

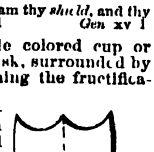

Norman Shield

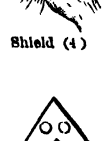

Lozenge Shield

6 (*Mining*) A framework used to protect workmen in making an adit under ground, capable of being pushed along as the excavation progresses.

7 A spot resembling, or having the form of, a shield "Bespotted as with *shields* of red and black" *Spenser*

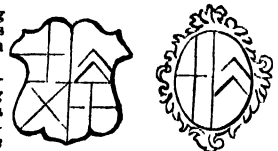

Fanciful Variations

Shield, *v t* [*imp. & p p.* SHIELDED, *p pr & vb. n.* SHIELDING] To cover as with a shield, to cover from danger, to defend, to protect, to secure from assault or injury

To see the son the vanquished father *shield* *Dryden*

2 To ward off, to defend against, as, clothes to *shield* one from cold

Shield'-drāke, *n* The same as SHELDRAKE

Shield'fērn, *n* (*Bot*) A fern of the genus *Aspidinus* — called also *wood fern*

Shield'less, *a.* Destitute of a shield, or of protection

Shield'less-ly, *adv* In a shieldless manner, without protection.

Shield'less-ness, *n* The state of being shieldless; destitution of a shield, or of protection

Shiel'ing, **Shiel'ling**, *n* A hut or shelter, a small cottage. See SHEELING *H. Miller.*

Shift, *v t* [*imp. & p p.* SHIFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIFTING.] [A-S *sciftan*, to divide, to order, declare, appoint, to verge, decline, drive away, L Ger. & D. *schiften*, to divide, distinguish, part, M. H. Ger. *schihten*, N. H Ger. *schichten*, Dan. *skifte*, Sw. & O. Frics. *shifta*, Icel. *skipta*, to divide, distribute, change]

1. To change; to alter; as, to *shift* the scenes.

2 To transfer from one place or position to another, as, *shift* the helm, *shift* the sails.

3. To put off or out of the way by some expedient "I *shifted* him away." *Shak.*

4. To change, as clothes, as, to *shift* a coat.

5 To dress in fresh clothes, as, let him have time to *shift* himself.

To shift about, to turn quite round to a contrary side or opposite point — *To shift off* (*a*) To delay, to defer, as, to *shift off* the duties of religion (*b*) To put away, to disengage or disencumber one s self, as of a burden or inconvenience

Shift, *v i* 1 To vary from one point or direction to another, to change about, to move

Here the Baillie *shifted* and fidgeted about in his seat. *W Scott*

2 To change one's occupation or principles.

3 To change one's clothes, especially the under garments

4. To satisfy one's wants by changing

5 To resort to expedients for accomplishing a purpose, to contrive, to manage

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their companions to *shift* as well as they can *L'Estrange.*

6 To practice indirect methods.

All those school-men, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift*, than to resolve by their distinctions *Raleigh*

7 To change place, as, a cargo *shifts* from one side to the other

Shift, *n* [A-S. *scift*, Icel *skipt*, Ger *schicht*]

1 A turning from one thing to another, a change, hence, an expedient tried in difficulty, one thing tried when another fails a contrivance.

I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away *Shak*

2 A temporary or deceitful expedient, fraud, artifice, expedient to effect a bad purpose, an evasion, a trick to escape detection or evil. "Often reduced to pitiable *shifts*" *Macaulay.*

3 An under garment, a shirt, especially, a woman's under garment, a chemise

4. A miner's spell or turn of work. *Simmonds.*

To make shift, to contrive for the moment, to manage "I shall *make shift* to go" *Shak*

For that the Protestants were then on the winning hand, it must needs be plain: who notwithstanding the miss of those forces which at their landing here mastered without difficulty great part of Wales and Chesture, yet *made a shift* to keep their own in Ireland *Milton*

Shift'a ble, *a* Admitting of being shifted *Ash.*

Shift'er, *n* 1 One who shifts, one who plays tricks or practices artifice, a cozener

'Twas such a *shifter* that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down *Milton.*

2 (*Naut*) A person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, stee ping, and shifting the salt provisions

Shift'i ness, *n* The quality of being shifty or changeable, variableness

Shift'ing-ly, *adv* By shifts and changes, deceitfully

Shift'less, *a* Characterized by failure, through negligence or incapacity, to provide for one's self, or to use means requisite for success, as, a *shiftless* fellow, *shiftless* management

Shift'less ly, *adv* In a shiftless manner

Shift'less ness, *n* A state of being shiftless

Shift'y, *a* Full of, or ready with, shifts, futile in expedients or contrivances *Wright.*

Shifty and thrifty as old Greek or modern Scot, there were few things he could not invent, and perhaps nothing he could not endure *C Kingsley.*

Shi'ite, *n* [Ar *shi'ai*, a follower of the sect of Ali, *shi'at*, *shi'ah*, a multitude following one another in pursuit of the same object, the sect of Ali, from *shā'a*, to follow] One belonging to that branch of the Mohammedans to which the Persians belong. They reject the first three caliphs, and consider Ali as being the first and only rightful successor of Mohammed They do not acknowledge the Sunna, or body of traditions respecting Mohammed, as any part of the law, and on these accounts are treated as heretics by the Sunnites, or orthodox Mohammedans

Shilf, *n* [N H Ger *schilf*, sedge, O H Ger *scilf*, allied to Lat *scirpus*, a rush] Straw [*Obs*]

Shill, *v t* To shell [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Shill, *v t* [Icel & Sw *skyla*, Dan *skiule*. See SHIELD] To put under cover, to sheal. [*Prov Eng*] *Brockett*

Shil-lā'lah, **Shil-lā'ly**, *n* An oaken sapling or cudgel, said to be from a wood in Ireland of that name, famous for its oaks [*Irish*] [Written also *shillelah* and *shillely*] *Grose*

Shil'ling, *n.* [A-S & O Sax *scilling*, O Frics, Sw, & Dan *skilling*, Icel *skillingr*, Goth *skilliggs*, O H Ger *scillinc*, *scellinc*, D *schelling*, N H Ger *schilling*, probably from A S *scillan*, O. H. Ger *scellan*, N H Ger *schellen*, *schallen*, to sound, L Lat *schellingus*, Fr, Pr, & Sp *escalin*, Pg. *zelm*, It *scellino*]

1 An English silver coin, and money of account, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound, equivalent to about twenty-four cents of the United States' currency.

2. In the United States, a denomination of money, differing in value relatively to the dollar in different States, but below that of the English shilling in all, with a corresponding value for the penny, and in former usage, for the pound. The diversity arose from the scarcity of coin in the colonies, and was fixed at an early period in their history.

Shill'-I-shall'-I, } *n.* [A reduplication of *shall I*,
Shill'y-shall'y, } i e, shall I, or shall I not?] Foolish trifling, irresolution [*Vulgar*]

She lost not one of her forty-five minutes in picking and choosing — no *shilly-shally* in Kate *De Quincey*

Shill'-I-shall'-I, } *adv* In an irresolute or unde
Shill'y-shall'y, } cided manner, in a hesitating manner.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it, I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then if I say't, I'll do't *Congreve*

Shi'loh, *n* [Heb *shiloh*, i e, quiet, rest, from *shalah*, to rest] (*Script*) The Messiah, — so called by Jacob on his death-bed

The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until *Shiloh* come; and unto him shall the gathering of the people be *Gen* xlix 10

Shi'ly, *adv.* See SHYLY

Shim, *n* 1 A tool used in tillage to break down the land, or to cut it up and clear it of weeds

2 (*Mech*) A thin piece of metal placed between two parts to make a fit

Shim'mer, *v i* [A S *scimerian*, from *scimian*, *scimian*, to glitter, Ger *schimmern*, D *schemeren*, Dan *skimre*, Sw *skimra*] To shine faintly, to gleam, to glisten, to glimmer "The *shimmering* glimpses of a stream" *Tennyson.*

Shim'mer, *n* A gleaming, a glimmering

The silver lamps diffused a trembling twilight — a seeming *shimmer* through the quiet apartment *W Scott*

Shim'mer-ing, *n.* A gleam or glimmering "A little *shimmering* of light" *Chaucer*

Shin, *n* [A-S *scinu*, shin, and *scinbân*, shin bone, Ger *schiene*, *schienbein*, D *scheen*, *scheenbeen*, Dan *skinnebeen*, Sw *skenben*] The fore part of the leg, especially of the human leg, the fore part of the crural bone, called *tibia* by anatomists

Shin, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SHINNED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHINNING] To run about borrowing money hastily and temporarily, as for the payment of one's notes at the bank [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Shin, *v t* To climb by the aid of the hands and legs alone, as, to *shin* a tree. [*Colloq. or low U S*]

Shin'dle, *n.* A shingle, also, a slate for roofing, as, *shindles* of the wild oak [*Obs*] *Holland*

Shin'dle, *v. t.* To cover or roof with shindles [*Obs*] *Holland*

Shin'dy, *n* 1 An uproar or disturbance, a spree, a row, a riot *Thackeray*

2 A game at ball, — called also *bandy* and *shinney* *Bartlett*

3 A fancy or liking [*Colloq*] *Bartlett*

Shine, *v i* [*imp* SHONE, or SHINED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHINING] [A S, O Sax, & O H Ger *scinan*, Goth *skeinan*, O Fries, Icel, & Sw *skina*, Dan *skinne*, M H Ger & L Ger *schinen*, N H Ger *scheinen*, D *schynen*]

1 To emit rays of light, to give light, to beam with steady radiance, to exhibit brightness or splendor, as, the sun *shines* by day, the moon *shines* by night

Hyperion's quickening fire doth *shine* *Shak*

God, who commanded the light to *shine* out of darkness, hath *shined* in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ *2 Cor* iv 6

2 To be bright, to be lively and animated, to be brilliant.

Let thine eyes *shine* forth in their full luster *Denham*

3. To be glossy or bright, as silk. "Fish with their fins and *shining* scales" *Milton*

4 To be gay, splendid, or beautiful. "So proud she *shined* in her princely state" *Spenser*

Once brightest *shined* this child of heat and air *Pope*

5. To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished, as, to *shine* in courts.

Few are qualified to *shine* in company, but it is in most men's power to be agreeable *Swift*

To cause the face to shine upon, to be propitious to

Shine, *v. t* To occasion or make to shine, as, to *shine* the eyes of a deer. *Bartlett*

Shine, *n* [A-S. *scina*, M H Ger *schin*, L Ger. *schien*, N. H Ger *schein*, Icel. & Dan *skin*]

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, rain or *shine* *Dryden*

2. The state of shining, brightness, splendor, luster, gloss, polish "Now sits not girt with taper's holy *shine*" *Milton* "Fair opening to some court's propitious *shine*" *Pope*

3. A liking for a person, a fancy [*Colloq*]

Shine, *a.* Shining, sheen [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Shin'er, *n.* 1. That which shines, as, (*a.*) The sun.

I will go searching till I find a sun
Shall stay till we have done —
A willing *shiner*, that shall shine as gladly
As frost-nipped suns look sadly *Herbert*

(*b.*) A bright piece of money. [*Cant.*]

Has she the *shiners*, d'ye think? *Foote*

2. (*Ichth*) A small fresh-water fish of the minnow kind, — so called from its brilliant, shining scales.

Shi'ness, *n.* See SHYNESS.

Shin'gle (shing'gl), *n.* [O. Eng. *shingle* and *shindle*, N. H. Ger *schindel*, O H Ger *scandala*, *scintila*, Lat *scandula*, *scandula*, fr *scindere*, to split, O. Fr *escandole*, N Fr *echandole*, It *scandola*]

1. A piece of wood sawed or rived thin and small, with one end thinner than the other, in order to lap lengthwise, used in covering buildings, especially the roof.

I reached St Asaph, where there is a very poor cathedral church covered with *shingles* or tiles *Ray*

2 (*Geol*) Round, water worn, and loose gravel and pebbles, or a collection of roundish stones, on shores and coasts

The plain of La Crau, in France, is composed of *shingle* *Pinkerton*

Shingle-ballast, ballast composed of gravel

Shin'gle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHINGLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHINGLING]

1. To cover with shingles, as, to *shingle* a roof

They *shingle* their houses with it *Evelyn*

2 To cut, as hair, so that one portion overlaps another, like shingles

Shin'gle, *v t* To squeeze or hammer, as iron, after it has been through the puddling furnace, in order to make it into blooms, and expel impurities.

Shin'gler, *n* 1 One who shingles

2 A machine for shingling puddled iron, or making it into blooms.

Shin'gle-roofed (shing'gl roft), *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles *Blackwood*

Shin'gles (shing'glz), *n* [From Lat *cingulum*, a girdle, from *cingere*, to gird] (*Med*) A kind of herpes (*Herpes Zoster*), which spreads around the body like a girdle, an eruptive disease

Shin'gling, *n* 1 The act of covering with shingles, a covering of shingles

2 The process of expelling the impurities from blooms of cast iron by hammering or squeezing, and converting it into malleable iron

Shin'gly, *a* Abounding with gravel or shingle

Shin'ing, *p a* 1 Bright, splendid, radiant

2 Illustrious, distinguished, conspicuous, as a *shining* example of charity

3 (*Bot*) Having the surface smooth and polished, — said of leaves *Lindley*

Syn — Glistening bright, radiant resplendent effulgent, lustrous, brilliant glittering, splendid, illustrious — SHINING, BRILLIANT, SPARKLING *Shining* describes the emission of a strong light from a clear or polished surface *Brilliant* denotes a shining of great brightness, but with gleams or flashes *Sparkling* implies a shining intensely from radiant points or sparks, by which the eye is dazzled The same distinctions obtain when these epithets are figuratively applied A man of *shining* talents is made conspicuous by possessing them if they flash upon the mind with a peculiarly striking effect we call them *brilliant* If his brilliancy is marked by great vivacity and occasional intensity, he is *sparkling*

True paradise inclosed with *shining* rock *Milton*
Some in a *brilliant* buckle bind her waist,
Some round her neck a circling light display *Gay*
His *sparkling* blade about his head he blest,
And smote off quite his left leg by the knee,
That down he tumbled *Spenser*

Shin'ing, *n.* Effusion or clearness of light, brightness.

Shin'ing-ness, *n.* Brightness; splendor. *Spenser.*

Shin'-bone, *n.* A crooked piece of timber. [*India*] *Simmonds.*

Shin'ner, *n.* One who runs about borrowing money temporarily, to meet pressing exigencies. [*U. S.*]

Shin'ney, *n.* A boy's game, — called also *hockey* or *bandy*, — played with knobbed or curved sticks, and a knur or ball, in which the object of the contending parties is to drive the knur over a line agreed on, — so called because of the liability of the players to receive blows on the shin. *Halliwell*

Shin'ning, *n* A running about borrowing money temporarily to meet pressing demands [*U. S*]

Shin'-plas'ter, *n* A bank-note of low denomination, a piece of paper money, — a name originally given, during a suspension of specie payments, to notes under one dollar, designed to take the place of small change, which had disappeared [*U S.*]

Shin'ty, *n* A variety of golf, a Scotch game; also, the club used in the game. *Jamieson.*

Shin'y, *a* } *compar* SHINIER, *superl* SHINIEST
Bright, luminous, clear, unclouded. "Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day" *Dryden.*

Ship [A S *scipe*, *scyp*] A termination denoting state, office, dignity, profession, or art, as in lord*ship*, friend*ship*, chancellor*ship*, steward*ship*, horseman*ship*

Ship, *n* [A S & O Sax *scip*, O Fries, Icel., & Goth, *skip*, Dan *skib*, Sw *skepp*, D *schip*, L Ger, *schipp*, O H Ger *scif*, N H Ger *schiff*, perhaps from A-S. *sceppan*, *scyppan*, to mold, form, shape Cf. Gr. *σκαφη*, Lat *scapha*, a boat, from Gr. *σκαπτειν*, to dig, scoop out]

1. Any large sea-going vessel.

I like a stately *ship*
With all her bravery on and tackle trim,
Sails filled and streamers waving *Milton.*
Like *ships* that sailed for sunny isles,
But never came to shore *T. K Harvey.*

2 Especially, a vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, a main mast, a fore-mast, and a mizzen mast, each of which is composed of a lower mast, a top-mast, and topgallant mast, and square rigged.

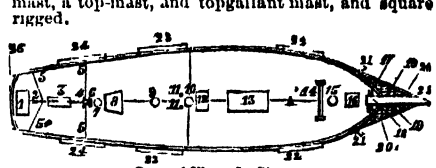

Ground Plan of a Ship

p prow *l* larboard or port; *s*, starboard; 1, round house, 2, tiller, 3 grating 4 wheel 5 wheel-chains 6, binnacle, 7, mizzen-mast 8 skylight 9 capstan 10 main mast 11, pumps; 12, galley caboose 13 main hatchway 14 windlass; 15, fore-mast 16 fore-hatchway 17 bitts 18 bowsprit; 19 head-rail; 20, hoomkins, 21, bows, 22, fore-chains; 23, main-chains; 24, mizzen-chains

3 A dish or utensil (originally fashioned like the hull of a ship) used to hold incense [*Obs*] *Tyndale.*

Armed ship, a private ship taken into the service of the government in time of war, and armed and equipped like a ship of war [*Eng*] *Brande — General ship* See GENERAL — *Ship of the line*, a vessel of war of the rate of seventy-four guns or more *Totten — Ship's husband* one who attends to the requisite repairs of a ship while in port, and does all the other necessary acts preparatory to a voyage *Bouvier — Ship's papers* (*Maritime Law*), papers with which a

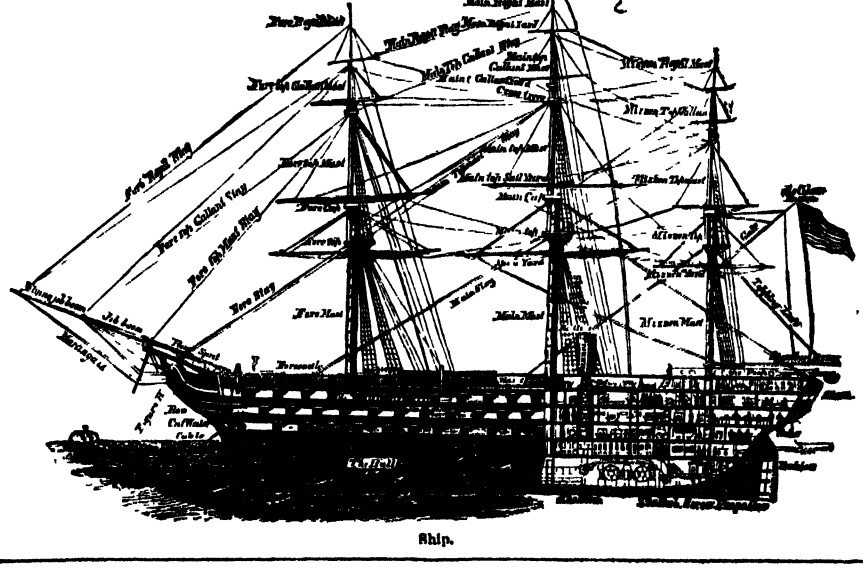

Ship.

vessel is required by law to be provided, and the production of which may be required on certain occasions such are the register, passport or sea-letter, charter-party, bills of lading, invoice, log-book, muster-roll, bill of health, and the like *Bouvier Kent Simmonds*

Ship, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* SHIPPED (shipt), *p pr. & vb. n* SHIPPING.] [A-S *scipan*, L. Ger. *schepen*, H. Ger *schiffen*]

1. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind for transportation, to send by water, to dispatch, hence, to dispose of, to get rid of

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* him hence *Shak*

2 To engage for service on board of a ship, as, to *ship* seamen

3 To receive on board of a ship or vessel, as, to *ship* a sea *Mar Dict.*

4 To fix in its place, as, to *ship* the tiller, or rudder *Totten.*

To ship off, to send away by water, as, to *ship off* convicts

Ship, *v. i.* To engage for service on board of a ship, as, to *ship* on a man-of war

Ship'-bis'cuit, *n.* Hard biscuit prepared for use on shipboard *Simmonds*

Ship'bōard, *adv* [From *ship* and *board*] Upon or within a ship, aboard

Ship'bōard, *n* The plank or deck of a ship, — rarely used except in the phrase *on shipboard*

Ship'-boy, *n* A boy who serves on board of a ship

Ship'-breāk'er, *n* One who breaks up vessels when unfit for further use

Ship'-brō'ker, *n* A mercantile agent employed in buying and selling ships, procuring cargoes on freight, &c, and generally in transacting the business of a ship or ships when in port He sometimes combines the business of insurance *M'Culloch Simmonds*

Ship'-build'er (-bild'er), *n* A man whose occupation is to construct ships and other vessels, a naval architect a shipwright

Ship'-build'ing (-bild'ing), *n* Naval architecture, the art of constructing ships and other vessels

Ship'-ca nāl', *n* A canal for the passage of ships

Ship'-cär'pen ter, *n* A carpenter who works at ship-building a shipwright

Ship'-chān'dler, *n* [See CHANDLER] One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships

Ship'-fē'ver, *n* (*Med*) A form of typhus fever, — called also *putrid, jail*, or *hospital fever*

Ship'ful, *n pl* SHIPFULS As much or many as a ship will hold, enough to fill a ship

Ship'-hōld'er, *n* The owner of a ship, or of shipping

Ship'-join'er, *n* A joiner who works upon ships

Ship'less, *a* Destitute of ships *Gray*

Ship'let, *n* A little ship [*Obs*] *Holinshed*

Ship'-lĕt'ter, *n* A letter conveyed by a ship, not a mail packet

Ship'-load, *n* The load or cargo of a ship

Ship'man, *n*, *pl* SHIPMEN A seaman or sailor a mariner [*Obs*]

As we were driven up and down in Adria, about midnight the *shipmen* deemed that they drew near to some country *Acts* xxvii 27

Ship'-mās'ter, *n* The captain, master, or commander of a ship

Ship'māte, *n* One who serves on board of the same ship, a fellow sailor

Ship'ment, *n* 1 The act of putting any thing on board of a ship or other vessel embarkation as, he was engaged in the *shipment* of coal for London

2 That which is shipped

The question is whether the share of M in the *shipment* is exempted from condemnation by reason of his neutral domicile *Story*

Ship'-mŏn'ey, *n* (*Eng Hist*) An imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties, of England, for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service The attempt made by Charles I to revive and enforce this imposition was resisted by John Hampden, and was one of the causes which led to the death of Charles It was finally abolished

Former princes had raised *ship-money* only in time of war it was now exacted in a time of profound peace *Macaulay*

Ship'-ōwn'er, *n* The owner of a ship or ships

Ship'pen, } *n* [A-S *scypen*, a stall, stable Cf
Ship'pon, } SHOP] A stable, a cow house [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Chaucer*

Bessy would rather do field-work, or attend to the cows, the *shippon*, or churn or make cheese *Dickens*

Ship'per, *n* One who ships, or places goods on board a ship for transportation

Ship'ping, *a* Relating to ships, their ownership, transfer, and employment, as, *shipping* concerns

Ship'ping, *n* The collective body of ships in one place, vessels of navigation generally, tonnage.

Shipping articles, articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, &c *Bouvier* — *To take shipping*, to embark, to enter on board a ship or vessel for conveyance or passage [*Obs*] *John* vi 24

Ship'-rigged, *a.* (*Naut*) Rigged like a ship, that is, having three masts with square sails and spreading yards *Simmonds.*

Ship'-shāpe, *adv* In a seaman-like manner, hence, properly, according to usage, well put.

Even then she expressed her scorn for the lubberly executioner's mode of tying a knot, and did it herself in a *ship-shape*, orthodox manner *De Quincey.*

Ship'-worm, *n* (*Zoöl*) A worm-like lamellibranchiate mollusk, of the genus *Teredo*, something like the long clam It burrows in wood, and secretes a lining of shell, within which it lives It is very destructive to timber wherever this is exposed to its attack, and is common every where except in the coldest seas

Ship'wrĕck (-rĕk), *n.* 1 The breaking in pieces or shattering of a ship or other vessel by being cast ashore or driven against rocks, shoals, and the like, by the violence of the winds and waves *Arnould*

2 A ship wrecked or destroyed upon the water, or the parts of such a ship *Dryden.*

3 Hence, total destruction, ruin

Having faith and a good conscience, which some, having put away, concerning the faith have made *shipwreck* 1 *Tim* i 19

Ship'wrĕck, *v t* [*imp & p p* SHIPWRECKED (rĕkt), *p pr & vb n* SHIPWRECKING.]

1 To destroy, as a ship at sea, by running ashore or on rocks or sand banks, or by the force of wind and waves in a tempest

Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break *Shak*

2 To expose, as sailors, to destruction by the loss of a ship, as, *shipwrecked* mariners *Addison*

Ship'wright (-rīt), *n* One whose occupation is to construct ships, a builder of ships or other vessels

Ship'-yard, *n* A yard where ships are built or repaired

Shī răz', or **Shī răz',** *n* A kind of Persian wine, — so called from the place whence it is brought

Shire, or **Shire** (by nop, § 130), *n* [A-S *scire, scir*, a division, province, county, from *scieran, sceran*, to shear, cut off, divide See SHEAR and SHIRT]

1 A portion of the kingdom, originally under the supervision of an earl, a territorial division, usually identical with a county, but sometimes comprising a smaller district, as, Wilt*shire*, York*shire*, Richmond*shire*, Hallam*shire* [*Eng*]

An indefinite number of these hundreds make up a *shire* or county *Blackstone*

2 A division of a state, embracing several contiguous townships, a county [*U S*]

☞ In some States, *shire* is used solely as the constituent part of the name of a county, as Berk*shire*, Hamp*shire*, in Massachusetts These being the names established by law, we say, the county of Berk*shire* (which in England would be considered tautological) and we can not with propriety say, the county of Berks, there being no county thus named in the State

☞ Walker observes that "this word, when unaccented at the end of words as Nottingham*shire*, Wilt*shire*, &c, is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*, and this statement is repeated by some of the orthoepists and lexicographers who have succeeded him But whatever may have been the practice of Walker's own day, it is certain that in present English usage this word, when used as a termination, is invariably pronounced *shir* or *shur* American usage is not quite uniform, but inclines decidedly to the same pronunciation

Shīre'-mōte, or **Shīre'-mōte,** *n* [From *shire* and *mote* A S *scīregemōt* or *scīrgemōt*] (*O Eng Law*) The county court, sheriff's turn or court [*Obs*] *Cowell Blackstone*

Shīre'-reeve, or **Shīre'-reeve,** *n* (*A-S Law*) The reeve or bailiff of a shire, a sheriff *Burrill*

Shīre'-town, or **Shīre'-town,** *n* The capital town of a county, a county town

Shīre'-wick, or **Shīre'-wick,** *n.* A county, a shire [*Obs*] *Holland*

Shirk (18), *v t* [Prov Ger *schurgen, schurgen, scherger* Cf SHARK]

1 To avoid or get off from, to slink away "The usual make shift by which they try to *shirk* difficulty" *Hare*

2 To solicit or obtain from in a mean manner

Shirk, *n* One who seeks to avoid duty, one who lives by shifts and tricks See SHARK

Shirk'y, *a* Disposed to shirk, trickish, deceitful, artful [*Prov Eng*]

Shirl, *a* Shrill [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Shirl, *n* The same as SCHORL See SCHORL

Shīr'ley, *n* [Probably from *scarlet*] (*Ornith*) A bird having the upper part of the body of a dark brown, and the throat and breast red, — called also *the greater bullfinch*

Shirr (shĭr), *n* An insertion of cord (usually elastic) between two pieces of cloth, also, the cord itself, or the cloth made with it *Simmonds*

Shirred (shĭrd), *a* [Cf O Ger *schurren*, to prepare] Having lines or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth, as the lines of India rubber in shirred suspenders

Shirt (18), *n* [Icel *skirta, skyrta*, Dan *skiorte*, Sw. *skjorta*, a shirt, Dan *skiört*, a petticoat, D *schort*, a petticoat, an apron, Prov Ger *schurz*, a petticoat, N H Ger *schurz, schürze*, an apron, probably from the root of *short*, q v Cf SKIRT] A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys next the body, formerly, and rarely now, applied to the under garment of both sexes.

Shirt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIRTED; *p. pr. & vb. n* SHIRTING]

1. To cover or clothe as with a shirt.

2 To change the shirt of, — often used reflexively, as to *shirt* one's self

Shirt'ing, *n.* Cloth of the right width for shirts.

Shirt'less, *a.* Wanting a shirt.

Shirt'less-ness, *n* The state of being shirtless.

Shist, *n* The same as SCHIST See SCHIST.

Shist-ōse', *a.* The same as SCHISTOSE.

Shit'tah, } *n* [Heb *shit-*
Shit'tim, } *tāh*, pl *shittim*, acacia, Linn] A sort of precious wood, of which the tables, altars, and boards of the tabernacle were made among the Jews It is supposed to have been the wood of a species of *Acacia*, which is hard, tough, and smooth, and very beautiful.

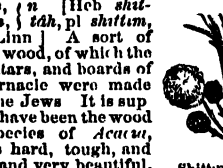

Shittim-wood (*Acacia Arabica*)

Shit'tle, *n.* The same as SHUTTLE. [*Obs*]

A curious web whose yarn she threw
In with a golden *shittle* *Chapman*

Shit'tle, *a.* [See SHOOT] Wavering, unsettled [*Obs*] *Holland*

Shit'tle-cōck, *n.* The same as SHUTTLECOCK, q v

Shit'tle ness, *n.* Unsettledness, inconstancy [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Shīve, *n* [L Ger *schieve*, H Ger *scheibe*, D *schijf*, Dan *skive*, Sw *skifva*, Icel *skifa*, from *skifa* to split Cf SHEAVE]

1 A slice, a thin cut, as, a *shive* of bread [*Obs*] *Shak*

2 A little piece or fragment, as, the *shives* of flax made by breaking

Shīv'er, *n* [N H Ger *schiefer*, a splinter, slate M H Ger *schiver*, O H Ger *scivero*, Dan & Sw *skifer*, a slate, from Icel *skifa* Cf SHIVE]

1 A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by sudden violence. "Cracked in a hundred *shivers*" *Milton*

2 A thin slice, a shive. "A *shiver* of their own loaf" *Fuller*

3 (*Min*) A variety of blue slate

4 (*Naut*) A little wheel a sheave

5 A small iron wedge which fastens the bolt of a window shutter, also a spindle [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Shīv'er, *v t* [*imp & p p* SHIVERED, *p pr & vb n* SHIVERING] [Ger *schiefern*, to shiver, to scale O D *scheveren, schelteren*]

1 To break into many small pieces or splinters to shatter, to dash to pieces by a blow "The ground with *shivered* armor strown" *Milton*

2 (*Naut*) To cause to shake in the wind, — applied to sails, as *shiver* the mizzen-topsail *Totten*

Shīv'er, *v i* [Cf O D *schoveren*, N D *huiveren* L Ger *schuren*, O Ger *scheuren, schauren*, H Ger *schauern*]

1 To quake, to tremble to vibrate, to quiver "The man that *shivered* on the brink of sin" *Dryden* "Consonant chords that *shiver* to one note" *Tennyson*

2 To quiver from cold, to be affected with a thrilling sensation, like that of chilliness "Or icy Caucasus to *shiver*" *Swift*

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver* *Bacon*

3 To fall at once into many small pieces or parts

The natural world should gravity once cease, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms *Woodward*

Shīv'er, *n* The act of shivering, a shaking or shuddering caused by cold, pain, fear, or the like, a tremor

Shīv'er ing ly, *adv* With shivering, or slight trembling

Shīv'er-spār, *n* [Ger *schiefer-spath*] (*Min*) A carbonate of lime, so called from its slaty structure, — called also *slate spar* *Phillips*

Shīv'er-y, *a* 1 Full of, or inclined to, shivers, trembling *Mallet*

2 Easily falling into many pieces, not firmly cohering, incompact, as, *shivery* stone

Shōad, *n* [Of Celtic origin Cf Ger *schutt*, rubbish] (*Mining*) A train of metallic stones mixed with rubbish, or fragments of ore which have become separated by the action of water or the weather, and which serve to direct in the discovery of mines [Written also *shode*]

Shōad'-pit, *n* A pit or trench dug in shoading or tracing veins of metal.

Shōad'ing, *n* (*Mining*) The method of tracing veins of metal by shoads or otherwise. [Written also *shoding*] *Pryce Isefchild.*

Shōad'-stōne, *n* A small stone or fragment of ore made smooth by the action of the water passing over it. *Halliwell.*

Shōal, *n.* [A S *scōlu, sceōlu*, a school, a band, a company, multitude, crowd, D *school*, school, crowd, M H Ger *schuole*, school, assembly, D *scholen*, to meet. See SHOLE, SCULL, and SKULL]

1. A great multitude assembled; a crowd; a throng; as, *shoals* of people, — said especially of fish.

Fowl of the heaven, and fish that through the wet
Sea-paths in *shoals* do slide. *Milton*

2. [Cf. SHELF, SHALLOW, and N H Ger *scholle*, a clod, glebe, O. H Ger *scollo*, *scolla*.] A place where the water of a river, lake, or sea is shallow or of little depth, a sand bank or bar, a shallow

Shōal, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOALED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOALING.]

1. To assemble in a multitude, to crowd, to throng, as, the fishes *shoaled* about the place

2 To become more shallow, as, the water *shoals* as we approach the town

Shōal, *v. t* To cause to become more shallow, to come to a more shallow part of, as, a ship *shoals* her water by advancing into that which is less deep *Marryatt*

Shōal, *a.* Of little depth, shallow, as, *shoal* water

Shōal'i-ness, *n* The state of being shoaly, shallowness, little depth of water

Shōal'y, *a.* Full of shoals or shallow places, shallow.

The tossing vessel sailed on *shoaly* ground *Dryden*

Shōar, *n.* A prop See SHORE

Shōat, *n* A young hog See SHOTE

Shŏck, *n* [O H Ger *stoc*, a swing, M H Ger *schoc*, O & Prov Ger *schock*, shock, D *schok*, a bounce, jolt, or leap, Fr *choc*, a shock, collision, a dashing or striking against, Sp *choque*, allied to *shake*.]

1 A sudden striking against, a collision, a sharp concussion of one thing against another

The strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas *Blackmore*
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes *Addison*

2 That which surprises or offends the intellect or the moral sense, a blow, an offense

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend *Young*

3 [M H Ger *schoc*, N H Ger *schock*, a heap, quantity, a score, threescore, Sw *skock*, Dan *skok*.] A pile or assemblage of sheaves of wheat, rye, and the like, varying in number from twelve to sixteen

And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set *Tusser*
Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks* *Thomson*

4 (*Elec.*) The sudden convulsion or contraction of the muscles, with the feeling of a painful concussion, occasioned by the discharge, through the animal system, of electricity from a charged body

5 (*Med.*) The violent agitation or derangement of any organ or organs, or of the nervous system, consequent upon severe injuries, overwhelming emotions, and various other causes *Dunglison.*

6 (*Com.*) A lot consisting of sixty pieces, — a term applied to loose goods in some ports of the Baltic, as, a *shock* of staves *Simmonds*

Syn. — Concussion, collision — SHOCK, CONCUSSION. A *shock* is literally a violent *shake* or agitation, a *concussion* is a shaking of things together. A *shock* may affect the body or the mind: a *concussion* properly affects only the body or material objects: as, a *concussion* of the brain, a *concussion* of the elements. The effects of a *shock* may or may not be violent and lasting, those of a *concussion* are usually severe and permanent

Long at the head of his few faithful friends
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes *Addison*
The strong *concussion* on the heaving tide
Rolled back the vessel to the island's side *Pope*

Shŏck, *n* [From *shag*. See SHOUGH.]

1 A dog with long hair or shag, — called also *shock-dog*

2 Hence, a thick mass of short hair, as, a head covered with a *shock* of sandy hair

His red *shock* peruke was laid aside. *W Scott*

Shŏck, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOCKED (shŏkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOCKING.] [Prov Ger *schocken*, M H Ger *schocken*, *schoggen*, D *schokken*, Fr *choquer*, Sp *chocar*.]

1 To strike against suddenly, to collide, to encounter

I shall never forget the force with which he *shocked* De Vipont *W Scott*

2 To strike with surprise, horror, or disgust, to cause to recoil from, to offend, to disgust

Advise him not to *shock* a faith as will *Dryden*

3. To make or collect into shocks, as sheaves of grain.

Shŏck, *v. i.* [O Ger *schocken*.]

1. To meet with a shock, to encounter.

And now with shouts the *shocking* armies closed *Pope*
They saw the moment approach when the two parties would *shock* together *De Quincey*

2. To collect sheaves into a pile *Tusser*

Shŏck'-dŏg, *n.* A dog having long, shaggy hair, a shock

Shŏck'-hĕad'ed, *a.* Having a thick and bushy head of hair.

Shŏck'ing, *a.* Striking, as with horror, causing to recoil with horror or disgust, extremely offensive or disgusting

The French humor is very *shocking* to the Italians *Addison*

Shŏck'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to shock, or to strike with horror or disgust.

Shŏck'ing-ness, *n* The state of being shocking.

Shŏd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *shoe.* See SHOE

Shŏd'dy, *n.* A fibrous material obtained by devilling or tearing into fibers refuse woolen goods, old stockings, rags, druggets, &c.

☞ It differs from *mungo* in being of an inferior quality, and is spun into yarn with a little fresh wool, and made into coarse cloth *Simmonds*

Shōde, *n* The same as SHOAD, q. v.

Shōd'ing, *n* The same as SHOADING, q. v

Shoe (shōō), *n.*, *pl* SHOES (shōōz) [A-S *scōh*, *scō*, *scēō*, O Sax *skoh*, Goth *skōhs*, O Fries & Sw *sko*, Dan *skoe*, *sko*, Icel *skōr*, D *schoe*, *schoen*, L Ger. *schau*, O H Ger *scuoh*, N H Ger *schuh*.]

1 A covering for the foot, usually of leather, composed of a thick *species* for the *sole*, and a thinner kind for the upper part, also, any thing resembling a shoe in form or use

Your hose should be ungartered, your *shoe* untied *Shak.*
Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon* *Shak.*

2 A plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to defend it from injury

3 A plate of iron, or slip of wood, nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle that slides on the snow in winter

4 The inclined piece at the bottom of a water trunk or lead pipe, for turning the course of the water, and discharging it from a building *Gwilt*

5 A drag, or sliding piece of wood or iron, placed under the wheel of a loaded vehicle, to retard its motion in going down a hill

6 (*Mach.*) A notched piece upon which some thing rests, usually employed to prevent the wearing of a moving part

7 A kind of trough used in a crushing mill

☞ *Shoe* is often used in the formation of self explaining compounds, as *shoe-buckle*, *shoe latchet*, *shoe-leather*, *shoe merchant*, *shoe-nail*, *shoe-seller*, *shoe-strap*, *shoe string*, and the like

Shoe of an anchor (*Naut.*) (*a*) A small block of wood, convex on the back with a hole to receive the point of the anchor fluke, used to prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of the vessel when raised or lowered. (*b*) A broad, triangular piece of plank placed upon the fluke to give it a better hold in soft ground

Shoe, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOD, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOEING.] [A-S *scōan*, *scēōan*.]

1 To furnish with shoes, to put shoes on, as, to *shoe* a horse or an ox, to *shoe* a sled or sleigh

2 To cover at the bottom "The small end of the billiard stick, which is *shod* with brass or silver" *Evelyn*

To shoe an anchor (*Naut.*) to place a shoe upon it to furnish it with a shoe to cover the flukes with broad triangular pieces of plank, intended to give the anchor a stronger hold in soft grounds *Totten*

Shoe'-bläck, *n* A person who cleans and blacks shoes or boots

Shoe'-blŏck, *n* (*Naut.*) A block with two sheaves, one above the other, one being horizontal, and the other perpendicular *Dana*

Shoe'-boy, *n* A boy that blacks or cleans shoes or boots

Shoe'ing-hŏrn, *n* [From *shoe* and *horn*.]

1 A curved piece of horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a shoe

2 Hence, any thing by which a transaction is facilitated, any thing used as a medium, — by way of contempt *Spectator*

3 Hence, any thing which draws on or allures, an inducement [*Low*] *Beau & Fl*

Shoe'less, *a* Destitute of shoes

Caltrops very much incommoded the *shoeless* Moors *Addison*

Shoe'-mäk'er, *n* One whose occupation or trade is to make shoes and boots

Shoe'-păck, *n* A moccasin made of tanned leather, with the black side in *Simmonds*

Shoe'er, *n* One who fits shoes to the feet, one who furnishes or puts on shoes, as a farrier

Shoe'-stōne, *n* A sharpening stone used by shoemakers and other workers in leather or similar materials *Simmonds*

Shoe'-tie, *n* A ribbon or string used for fastening a shoe to the foot

Shŏg, *n* A shock, a violent concussion [*Obs.*]

Shŏg, *v. t* To shake, to agitate, to shock *Carlyle*

Shŏg, *v. i* To jog to move on

Shŏg'ging, *n* Concussion [*Obs.*] *Harman*

Shŏg'gle, *v. t* To shake, to joggle. [*Obs.*] See JOGGLE *Peggé*

Shŏg'-trŏt, *n* A jog trot See JOG

Shōle, *n.* [See SHOAL, 1.] The same as SHOAL [*Obs.*]

Shōne, or **Shone** (Synop., § 130), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *shine* See SHINE

Shoo, *interj.* [Cf N H Ger *scheuchen*, to scare, drive away See SHY.] Begone, away, — used in scaring away fowls and other animals

Shook, *imp* of *shake* See SHAKE.

Shook, *n* [Cf Prov Eng. *shook*, split, as wood is by shrinking, *shake*, a crack in wood, a fissure in the earth.] (*Com.*) (*a*) A set of staves, sufficient in number for one hogshead, cask, barrel, and the like, trimmed and ready to be put together. (*b*) A set of boards for a sugar-box

Shook, *v. t* To pack, as staves, in a shook.

Shŏon, *pl* of *shoe.* [*Obs or Prov. Eng.*]

Shoot, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOT, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOOTING.] The old participle SHOTTEN is obsolete.] [A-S. *scēotan*, *scotian*, Icel. *skjōta*, Sw. *skjuta*, Dan. *skyde*, D *schieten*, L Ger. *schēten*, O. H Ger *sciozan*, M H Ger *schiezen*, N. H. Ger. *schiessen*, Skr *tshud*, *to send*.]

1 To let fly or cause to be driven with force, as an arrow or bullet, — followed by a word denoting the missile, as an object.

If you please
To *shoot* an arrow that self way. *Shak*

2 To discharge, causing a missile to be driven forth, — said of the weapon or instrument, as an object, as, to *shoot* a gun, and the like.

The two ends of a bow, *shot off*, *fly from one another* *Boyle.*

3 To strike with any thing shot, to hit with a missile, — said of the person or thing hit, as an object. "When Roger *shot* the hawk hovering over his master's dove house" *Tucker.*

4 To send out or forth, especially with a rapid or sudden motion, to discharge, to emit, to hurl. "A pit into which the dead carts had nightly *shot* corpses by scores" *Macaulay*

5 To push or thrust forward, to project, to propel, as, a plant *shoots* out a bud. "An honest weaver as ever *shot* shuttle" *B Jonson.*

Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting *Dryden*

6 To plane straight, or fit by planing, — a workman's term. "Two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that is, planed or pared with a chisel" *Moxon.*

7 To pass rapidly through or under, as, to *shoot* a rapid or a bridge. "She *shoots* the Stygian sound" *Dryden.*

8 To variegate, as if by sprinkling or intermingling, to color in spots or patches

The tangled water-courses slept
Shot over with purple, and green, and yellow *Tennyson*

To be shot of to be made free of, to get released from [*Colloq.*] Are you not glad *to be shot of* him? *W Scott*

Shot pattern in weaving, the effect produced by having all the warp threads of one color and all the weft of another

Shoot, *v. i* 1 To perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving any thing by means of an engine or instrument — said of the agent shooting, as, to *shoot* at a target or mark

The archers have sorely grieved him, and *shot* at him *Gen.* xlix 23

2 To be shot or propelled forcibly, — said of the missile shot, to be emitted, sent forth or driven along, to move with velocity, as, a *shooting* star

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky *Dryden*

3 To be felt, as if darting through one, as, *shoot* ing pains

Thy words *shoot* through my heart *Addison*

4 To feel a quick, darting pain

These preachers make
His head to *shoot* and ache *Herbert.*

5 To germinate, to bud, to sprout

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth *Bacon.*
But the wild olive *shoots* and shades the ungrateful plain *Dryden*

6 Hence, to make progress, to grow, to advance, as, to *shoot* up rapidly

Well *shot* in years he seemed *Spenser*
Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to *shoot* *Thomson*

7 To dart forth, to form by shooting

If the menstruum be overcharged, metals will *shoot* into crystals *Bacon*

8 Hence, to spread over, to overspread

9 To protuberate, to be pushed out to jut, to project, as the land *shoots* into a promontory

To shoot ahead of, to outstrip in running, flying, or sailing

Shoot, *n* 1 The act of propelling or driving any thing with violence, the discharge of a fire arm or bowl, as, a good *shoot*

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot* *Bacon*

2 The act of striking, or endeavoring to strike, with a missive weapon *Shak.*

3 A young branch

Prune off superfluous branches and *shoots* of this second spring *Evelyn*

4 [Cf SHOAT and SHOTE.] A young swine which is shooting, or growing up, a shoat

5 [Fr *chute*. See CHUTE.] An inclined plane, either artificial or natural, down which timber, coal, &c., are caused to slide, also, a narrow passage, either natural or artificial, in a river, where the water rushes rapidly, especially, a channel, often shallow, but having a swift current, connecting the ends of a bend in the river, so as to shorten the course. [Written also *chute* and *shute*.] [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

6 (*Min.*) A vein running in the same direction as the strata in which it occurs.

To take a shoot, to pass through a shoot instead of going by the main channel, hence, to take the most direct course or means to move or act with swiftness and directness [*U. S.*]

Shoot'er, *n* 1. One who shoots, an archer; a gunner, a shot.

2 That which shoots, as, (*a.*) A fire-arm; as, a five *shooter*. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.* (*b.*) A shooting-star. [*Rare.*] *Herbert.*

Shŏot'ing, *n.* 1. The act of discharging fire-arms, or of sending an arrow with force, a firing.
2 Sensation of a quick, glancing pain.
3. (*Sportsmanship*) The act or practice of killing game with guns or fire-arms.
Shŏot'ing-hŏx, *n* A small house in the country for use in the shooting season. *Prof. Wilson.*
Shŏot'ing-i'ron (-Yurn), *n.* A fire arm. [*U. S Low*] *Bartlett.*
Shŏot'ing-stär, *n.* A star-like, luminous meteor, which, appearing suddenly, darts quickly across some portion of the sky, and as suddenly disappears, leaving sometimes, for a few seconds, a luminous train.

☞ *Shooting-stars* are supposed to be small cosmical bodies which the earth meets in its annual revolution, and which become visible by passing with planetary velocity through the upper regions of the atmosphere At certain periods, they appear in great numbers, apparently diverging from the point in the heavens toward which the earth is moving, as on the 13th of November and 10th of August, such displays being known as *meteoric showers*

Shŏot'ing-stick, *n.* (*Print*) A tapering piece of wood or iron, used by letter press printers to drive up the quoins in the chase *Hansard.*
Shŏot'ress, *n* A female who shoots [*Obs.*]

That proud *shootress* scorned weaker game *Fanfax*

Shŏot'y, *a.* [Prov Eng, coming up regularly in the rows, from *shoot*, v. i.] Of equal growth or size [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*
Shŏp, *n.* [A S *sceoppa*, a treasury, a storehouse, H Ger *schoppe n*, *schuppen*, L Ger *schupp*, *schuppe*, a shed, a coach-house, O H Ger *scopf*, Up Ger *schopf*, *schupfen*, O D *schop*, O Fl *eschoppe*, N Fr. *eschoppe*, L. Lat *eschopa*, *eschopa*, Norm. Fr. *schope*]
1 A building in which goods, wares, drugs, &c., are sold by retail
2. A building in which mechanics work.

A tailor called me in his *shop* *Shak*

☞ *Shop* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *shop-rent*, *shop-thief*, *shop-window*, and the like

Shop-bill, a tradesman's handbill or business announcement *Simmonds* — *To smell of the shop* to indicate too distinctively one's occupation or profession — *To talk shop*, to use the phrases peculiar to one's employment

Syn. — Store, warehouse See STORE

Shŏp, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* SHOPPED (shŏpt), *p. pr* & *vb. n* SHOPPING] To visit shops for purchasing goods
Shŏp'-bōard, *n* A bench or board on which work is performed [*Rare*] *South*
Shŏp'-bŏŏk, *n* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts *Locke*
Shŏp'-boy, *n* A boy employed in a shop
Shŏp'-girl, *n* A girl employed in a shop
Shŏp'-keep'er, *n* A trader who sells goods in a shop, or by retail, — in distinction from one who sells by wholesale *Addison*
Shŏp'-lift'er, *n* [From *shop* and *lift* See LIFT] One who steals any thing in a shop or takes goods privately from a shop, one who under pretense of buying goods, takes occasion to steal
Shŏp'-lift'ing, *n* Larceny committed in a shop, the stealing of any thing from a shop
Shŏp'-māid, *n* A young woman who serves in a shop, a shop girl
Shŏp'-man, *n* *pl* SHOP'MEN
1 A petty trader, a shop keeper, a tradesman.
2 One who serves in a shop, a salesman.
Shŏp'per, *n* One who shops
Shŏp'-shift, *n* The trick of a shop-keeper, deception. [*Obs*]

There's a *shop-shift* plague on 'em *B. Jonson*

Shŏp'-walk'er (-wawk'er), *n* An attendant in a shop who directs customers to the proper department for the goods they seek, and sees that they are attended to *Simmonds*
Shŏp'-wŏm'an, *n*, *pl* SHOP'-WOM'EN (-wim'en) A woman employed in a shop
Shŏr'age (ĭj), *n* Duties on goods when landed.
Shore, *imp* of *shear* [*Obs*]

This heard Geraint, and grasping at his sword, . . .
Shore through the swarthy neck *Tennyson*

Shōre, *n.* [A S *score*, from *sceran*, *scieran*, to shear, divide, O D *schoore*, *schoor*] The coast or land adjacent to a large body of water, as a sea or lake

The warlike Moor, Othello, is come on *shore* *Shak*

Sea-shore (*Law*), the space between ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark, beach, flats *Hale Shaw*

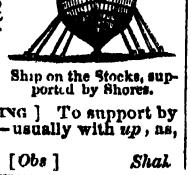

Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

Shōre, *n.* [L Ger *schore*, D *schoor*, O D *schoore*, Icel *skorda*] A prop, or timber, placed as a brace or support on the side of a building or other thing [Also *shoar*]
Shōre, *n* A sewer. [*Obs or Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*
Shōre, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* SHORED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* SHORING] To support by a post or buttress, to prop, — usually with *up*, as, to *shore* up a building
Shōre, *v. t* To set on shore. [*Obs*] *Shak*
Shōre'less, *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent, as, a *shoreless* ocean.
Shōre'ling, *n.* The same as SHORLING, q. v.
Shōr'er, *n.* One who, or that which, shores or props; a prop, a shore.
Shōre'ward, *adv.* Toward the shore, as, to sail *shoreward*. *Coleridge.*
Shōr'ing, *n.* 1. The act of supporting or strengthening with a prop or shore
2 A system of props, a number of props considered collectively
Shŏrl, *n* [Written also *schorl* and *shirl*. See SCHORL] (*Min*) Black tourmaline *Dana*
Shor lĭ'ceous, *a* Like shorl, partaking of the nature and characters of shorl *Kirwan*
Shŏr'ling, *n* 1 The skin of a sheep shorn living, as distinct from the *morling*, or skin taken from the dead sheep, hence, in some parts of England, a *shorling* is a sheep shorn, and a *morling* is one that dies.
2 A person who is shorn, a shaveling, hence, in contempt, a priest [*Obs*] *Halliwell*
Shōrn, *p. p* of *shear* See SHEAR
Shŏrt, *a* [*compar* SHORTER, *superl* SHORTEST] [A S *scort*, *sceort*, probably from the root of *sheorn*, O H Ger *scurz*, *kurz*, *kurt*, Wall *skurtu*, Alban *skurtar*, Icel *kortr*, Sw, Dan, D, & L Ger *kort*, Lat *curtus*]
1 Not long having brief length or linear extension, as, a *short* distance, a *short* ferry, a *short* flight, a *short* piece of timber.

The bed is *shorter* than that a man can stretch himself on it *Isa* xxviii 20

2 Not extended in time, having very limited duration, not protracted, as, *short* breath.

To *short* absence I could yield *Milton*

3 Limited in quantity, inadequate, insufficient, scanty, as, a *short* supply of provisions, water, &c
4 Insufficiently provided, inadequately supplied, scantily furnished, lacking, not coming up to a required standard, or the ordinary, **standard**, — usually with *of*, as, to be *short* of provisions.

We shall be *short* in our provision *Shak*

5 Deficient, defective, imperfect, not coming up, as to a measure or standard, as, an account which is *short* of the truth
6 Not distant in time, near at hand, not far in the future.

Marinell was sore offended
That his departure should be so *short* *Spenser*

He commanded those who were appointed to attend him to be ready by a *short* day *Clarendon*

7 Limited in intellectual power or grasp, not comprehensive, narrow, not tenacious, as memory

Their own *short* understandings reach
No further than the present *Rowe*

8 Less important, efficacious, or powerful, not equal or equivalent, less, — with *of*.

Hardly any thing *short* of an invasion could rouse them to war *Landor*

9 Abrupt brief, pointed, petulant, severe, as, they asked him a question, to which he gave a *short* answer
10 (*Cookery*) Breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth, crisp
11 Brittle, friable.

☞ Iron is made *cold-short*, that is, brittle when cold, by the presence of phosphorus, and *hot-short*, or *red short*, by the presence of sulphur

12 (*Stock Exchange*) Engaging to deliver what is not possessed, as, *short* contracts

☞ In mercantile transactions, a note or bill is made payable *at short sight*, that is, in a little time after being presented to the payer

13. (*Pron*) Pronounced with a less prolonged utterance, and with a somewhat thinner and more slender sound, — said of vowels, in English, as distinguished from the same when having the "long" sound, as, *a* in *bāt*, *e* in *mēt*, *i* in *pīn*, *o* in *nōt*, *u* in *tūb*, and the like, less prolonged, simply, and distinguished from the same sound as of long quantity — said of the vowels in many languages, and sometimes of vowel sounds in English.

☞ It must not be supposed that the so-called "*short* vowels are necessarily uttered in less time than the "long" vowels Any quality of vowel sound whatever may be continued to any length that the breath will allow or its duration may be the very briefest which the organs of speech are capable of measuring, and yet the quality of the sound remain the same Still, as a matter of fact, the "short" vowels are usually, if not always, less protracted than the "long" It is to be particularly noted that the "short" vowels are wholly unlike the "long" both in quality and mode of formation There is for example, no phonetic relationship between the "long" sound of *a* in *fate* and the "short" sound of the same letter in *fat*, between the *o* in *note* and that in *not*, &c In a word, the difference between the two classes is one of *quality* as well as of *quantity*

☞ *Short* is used in the formation of numerous self-explaining compounds, as, *short-armed*, *short-billed*, *short-bodied*, *short-eared*, *short-fingered*, *short-footed*, *short-haired*, *short-horned*, *short-legged*, *short-necked*, *short-nosed*, *short-skirted*, *short-sleeved*, *short-tailed*, *short-toed*, *short-tongued*, *short-winged*, *short-wooled*, and the like.

At short notice, in a brief time, promptly. — *Short rib* (*Anat*), a rib shorter than the others, below the sternum, one of the false or floating ribs. — *To cut short*, to make brief, to abridge — *To fall* or *come short*, to fail of doing or providing what is due, expected, or necessary; to fail.

Shŏrt, *n.* 1. A summary account, as, the *short* of the matter.

The *short* and the long is our play is preferred. *Shak.*

2 (*pl*) The part of ground grain sifted out which is next finer than the bran. "The first remove above bran is *shorts*." *Halliwell.*

The shorts (*Stock Exchange*), those who are unsupplied with stocks which they have contracted to deliver

In short, in few words, briefly, to sum up or close in a few words — *The long and short*, the whole

Shŏrt, *adv* In a short manner, as briefly, limitedly, abruptly, suddenly, and the like, as, to stop *short*, to turn *short*

The lance broke *short* *Dryden.*

To sell short, (*Stock Exchange*), to sell, for future delivery, what the party selling does not own, but hopes to buy at a lower rate

Shŏrt, *v. t* [A S *scortian*, *sceortian*, *scyrtan*, *ge scyrtan*, to shorten] To shorten, to make shorter [*Obs*]
Shŏrt, *v. i* To fail, to decrease. [*Obs*]
Shŏrt'-brēathed (-brĕthd), *a*
1 Having short breath, or quick respiration.
2. Having short life
Shŏrt'-cāke, *n* A soft and friable cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour
Shŏrt'-cŏm'ing (-kŭm'ing), *n* The act of falling or coming short, as, (*a*) The failure of a crop, or the like (*b*) Neglect of, or failure in, performance of duty
Shŏrt'-dāt'ed, *a* Having little time to run from the date "Thy *short dated* life" *Sandys*
Shŏrt'-drawn, *a* Being of short breathing, imperfectly inspired, as breath
Shŏrt'en (shŏrt'n), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* SHORTENED *p. pr* & *vb. n* SHORTENING] [See SHORT, *a*]
1 To make short in measure, extent, or time, as to *shorten* distance, to *shorten* a road, to *shorten* days of calamity
2 To reduce or diminish in amount, quantity, or extent, to lessen, to abridge, to curtail, to contract, to restrain, as, to *shorten* the hair, work, an allowance of food, or the like

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain *Dryden*

3 To make deficient in respect to, to deprive — with of.

Spoiled of his nose, and *shortened* of his ears *Dryden*

4 To make short or friable, as pastry, with butter or lard

To shorten a rope (*Naut*) to take in the slack of it — *To shorten sail*, to reduce sail by taking it in *Totten*

Shŏrt'en (shŏrt'n), *v. i* 1 To become short or shorter, as, the day *shortens* in northern latitudes from June to December
2 To contract, as, a cord *shortens* by being wet, a metallic rod *shortens* by cold
Shŏrt'en er, *n* One who, or that which, shortens
Shŏrt'en ing, *n.* 1. A making or becoming short or shorter
2 (*Cookery*) That which renders pastry short or friable, as butter or lard
Shŏrt'-hănd, *n* [From *short* and *hand*] A compendious method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols, for words, short writing stenography, brachygraphy [See *Illust* under PHONOGRAPHY]
Shŏrt'-hĭad, *n* A sucking whale less than one year old, — so called by sailors. *Simmonds*
Shŏrt'-joint'ed, *a* Having short intervals between the joints, — said of a plant, and especially of a horse, when the pastern is too short
Shŏrt'-lived, *a* Not living or lasting long, being of short continuance, as, a *short lived* race of beings, *short lived* pleasure, *short lived* passion
Shŏrt'ly, *adv.* 1. In a short or brief time or manner.

I shall grow jealous of you *shortly* *Shak*

[The armies came *shortly* in view of each other *Clarendon*

2 In few words, briefly, as, to express idea more *shortly* in verse than in prose.
Shŏrt'ness, *n.* The quality of being short, brevity, conciseness, want of reach or extension, limited extent, deficiency, as, the *shortness* of a journey, or of distance, the *shortness* of the days in winter, the *shortness* of an essay, the *shortness* of the memory, the *shortness* of our reason.
Shŏrt'-sight (-sīt), *n* Short-sightedness.
Shŏrt'-sight'ed (-sīt'ed), *a.* 1. Not able to see far, near-sighted, myopic
2 Not able to look far into futurity, not able to understand things deep or remote, of limited intellect
3 Having little regard for the future; heedless.
Shŏrt'-sight'ed ness, *n* 1. A defect in vision, consisting in the inability to see things at a distance, or at the distance to which the sight ordinarily extends, myopy
2 Defective or limited intellectual sight, inability to see far into futurity, or into things deep or abstruse.

Cunning is a sort of *short-sightedness.* *Addison.*

Shŏrt'-spŏk'en, *a.* Speaking in a quick or short

manner; uttering short, sharp sentences; hence, gruff. [*Colloq.*]

Shŏrt'-wāist'ed, *a.* 1. Having a short waist; short from the armpits to the waist, or that part of the body just above the hips, — said of persons

2 Short from the shoulder to the commencement of the skirt, to the part about the waist, or to the narrowest and smallest part, — said of garments, as, a *short-waisted* coat, a *short-waisted* dress

Shŏrt'-wind'ed, *a.* Affected with shortness of breath, having a quick respiration, as dyspneic and asthmatic persons. *May.*

Shŏrt'-wĭt'ted, *a.* Having little wit, not wise, of scanty intellect or judgment. *Hales.*

Shŏr'y, *a* Lying near the shore or coast [*Obs*]

Shŏt, *imp & p p* of *shoot* See SHOOT

Shŏt, *n*, *pl* SHŎT, or SHŎTS [A S. *scyte*, a blow, Icel *skot*, a throwing, a javelin, Sw *skott*, Dan *skud*, L Ger *schott*, *schöte*, D *schot*, *schoot*, *schud*, O H Ger *scuz*, N H. Ger. *schuss* See SHOOT]

1 The act of shooting, discharge of a missile weapon

Chain-shot.

He caused twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army *Clarendon*

Bar-shot.

2 A missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet, properly, whatever is discharged from firearms or cannon by the force of gunpowder.

☞ *Shot* used in war is of various kinds classified according to the material of which it is composed, as stone, lead, wrought-iron, and cast iron, according to their form, into spherical and oblong, according to structure and mode of operation, into solid, hollow and case See ANGEL-SHOT, BAR-SHOT CHAIN-SHOT, CASE-SHOT, &c

3 Small globular masses of lead, of various sizes, used for killing birds and other small animals, as, bird-*shot*, buck *shot*, &c

4 The flight of a missile weapon, or the distance which it passes from the engine, as, a cannon *shot*, a musket *shot*, a pistol *shot*, a bow *shot*

5 A marksman, one who practices shooting, as, an excellent *shot*.

Shot of a cable (*Naut*), the splicing of two cables together, or the whole length of two or more cables thus united

Shŏt, *n.* [See SCOT] Share or proportion, reckoning, scot

Here no *shots* are where all sharers be *Chapman*

A man is never welcome to a place, till some certain *shot* be paid, and the hostess say, Welcome *Shak*

Shŏt, *v t* [*imp & p p* SHOTTED, *p pr & vb n* SHOTTING] To load with shot over a cartridge, as, to *shot* the guns *Totten*

Shŏt'-bĕlt, *n* A belt having a pouch for carrying shot

Shŏt'-bĕlt'ed, *a* Wearing a belt carrying shot

Shŏt'-clŏg, *n* A person tolerated because he paid the shot for the rest of the company, otherwise a mere clog on them "Thou common *shot clog*, gull of all companies" *Chapman*

Shŏte, *n* [A S *sceótu*, a shooting or darting fish, a trout, from *sceotan*, to shoot]

1. A fish resembling the trout *Carew*

2 [Also written *shoat*. See SHOOT, *n*, 4] A young hog, a shoat

Shŏt'-free, *a* 1 Not to be injured by shot [*Obs*]

2 Free from charge, exempted from any share of expense, scot free *Shak.*

3 Unpunished [*Obs*]

Shŏt'-găr'land, *n* (*Naut*) A wooden frame to contain shot, secured to the coverings and ledges round the hatchways of a ship

Shŏt'-gāuge, *n* An instrument for measuring the diameter of round shot *Totten*

Shŏt'-hōle, *n.* A hole made by a shot or bullet discharged

Shŏt'-lŏck'er, *n.* (*Naut*) A strongly framed compartment in the hold of a vessel, for containing shot.

Shŏt'-prŏp, *n.* (*Naut*) A wooden prop covered with tarred hemp, to stop a hole made by the shot of an enemy in a ship's side

Shŏts, *n pl.* The refuse of cattle taken from a drove. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Shŏt'ten (shŏt'tn), *a* [From *shoot*]

1 Having ejected the spawn *Shak*

2 Having been shot out, as into angles or nooks, — used in composition [*Obs and rare*] *Shak.*

3. Shot out of its socket, dislocated, as a bone.

Shotten herring a gutted herring dried for keeping, hence, a mean, meager fellow *Shak*

Shŏt'-tow'er (100), *n* A lofty tower for making shot, by dropping from its summit melted lead, which cools in the descent, and is received into water or other liquid.

Shŏt'-win-dōw, *n.* A window projecting from the wall. *Wright*

☞ Ritson, quoted by Halliwell, explains it as a window that opens and shuts, and Wodrow describes it as a window of shutters made of timber and a few inches of glass above them

Shough (shŏk), *n.* A kind of shaggy dog; a shock. [*Obs*] See SHOCK

Shough (shg), *interj.* Shoo or shu. See SHOO

Should (shŏod), *imp.* of *shall*. See SHALL. [O Eng *sholde*, *shulde*, A-S. *scolde*, *sceolde*. See SHALL] Used as an auxiliary verb, either in the past time or conditional present.

Syn. — Ought See OUGHT — For the distinction between *should seem* and *would seem*, see SEEM

Shŏul'der, *n.* [O. Eng *shulder*, A-S. *sculdor*, Dan. *skulder*, Sw. *skuldra*, L. Ger *schulter*, D *schouder*, O H. Ger *scultarra*, *scultirra*, *scultra*, *sculdra*, N H. Ger. *schulter*, probably from Icel & Sw. *skyla*, to cover, defend, and allied to *shield*]

1 (*Anat*) The joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body, the projection formed by the bones and the muscles about that joint, at the base of the neck, on each side

2 The flesh and muscles connected with the shoulder joint and hence, the upper part of the back, that part of the human frame on which it is most easy to carry a heavy burden, — often used in the plural "On his *shoulder* bore the gates of Azza" *Milton*

Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair *Dryden*

3 Hence, that which supports or sustains, support.

On thy *shoulders* do I build my seat *Shak*

4 That which resembles a human shoulder, as any protuberance or projecting appendage from the body of a thing "The north western *shoulder* of the mountain" *W Scott*

5 The fore leg of an animal dressed for market

6 (*Fort*) The angle of a bastion included between the face and flank [See *Illust* of *Bastion*]

Shŏul'der, *v t* [*imp & p p* SHOULDERED, *p pr & vb n* SHOULDERING]

1 To push or thrust with the shoulder, to push with violence "As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat" *Spenser.*

Around her numberless the rabble flowed
Shouldering each other crowding for a view *Lowe*

2 To take upon the shoulders, as, to *shoulder* a basket, hence, to assume the burden or responsibility of.

As if Hercules
Or burly Atlas *shouldered* up their state *Marston*

Shŏul'der-bĕlt, *n.* A belt that passes across the shoulder

Shŏul'der-blāde, *n* (*Anat*) The flat bone of the shoulder, or blade bone, which, in man and mammals, is broad and triangular, the scapula, omoplate

Shŏul'der-blŏck, *n* (*Naut*) A large single block left almost square at the upper end, and cut sloping in the direction of the sheave

Shoulder-block

Shŏul'der-knŏt (-nŏt), *n* An ornament a knot of ribbon or lace, worn on the shoulder a kind of epaulet

Shŏul'der-shŏt'ten (-der shŏt'tn), *a* Strained in the shoulder, as a horse *Ash*

Shŏul'der-slip, *n* Dislocation of the shoulder, or of the humerus *Smith*

Shŏul'der-sträp, *n* A strap worn on or over the shoulder, specifically (*Mil & Naval*), a narrow strap worn on the shoulder of a commissioned officer, indicating, by a suitable device, the rank he holds in the service

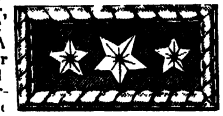

Shoulder-strap of Lieutenant General in U S Army

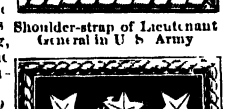

Shoulder-strap of Vice-Admiral in U S Navy

Shout, *v i* [*imp & p p* SHOUTED, *p pr & vb n* SHOUTING] [Perhaps originally a contraction from *shoot out*] To utter a sudden and loud outcry, usually in joy, triumph, or exultation, or to animate soldiers in an onset

They *shouted* thrice: what was the last cry for? *Shak*

To shout at, to utter shouts at, to deride or revile with shouts

Shout, *v t* 1 To utter with a shout, to cry, as, to *shout* a man's name

2 To treat with shouts or clamor *Hall*

Shout, *n* A loud burst of voice or voices, a vehement and sudden outcry, especially of a multitude expressing joy, triumph, exultation, or animated courage.

The Rhodians seeing the enemy turn their backs gave a great *shout* in derision *Knolles*

Shout'er, *n* One who shouts

Shŏve (shŭv), *v t* [*imp. & p p.* SHOVED, *p pr & vb n* SHOVING] [A-S *sceofan*, *scufan*, O Frics *skuva*, L Ger *schuven*, *schuppen*, D *schuiven*, Icel *skufa*, Sw *skuffa*, *skufva*, Dan *skuffe*, O. H. Ger & Goth *skiuban*, N H. Ger *schieben*]

1 To drive along by the direct application of strength, without a sudden impulse, to push, especially, to push a body by sliding or causing it to move along the surface of another body, as, to *shove* a bottle along a table, to *shove* a table along the floor, to *shove* a boat on the water.

2. To push along, aside, or away, in a careless or rude manner, to jostle. "And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest" *Milton.*

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress. *Arbuthnot.*

To shove by, to push away, to delay, or to reject "Offense's gilded hand may *shove by* justice" *Shak.*

Shŏve (shŭv), *v i.* 1. To push or drive forward, to urge a course

2 To push off, to move in a boat or with a pole, — sometimes with *off* or *from*.

He grasped the oar,
Received his guest on board, and *shoved* from shore *Garth.*

Shŏve, *n* The act of shoving, pushing, or pressing.

I rested two minutes, and gave the boat another *shove*. *Swift.*

Syn — See IMPULSE

Shŏve'-grōat (-grawt), *n* A certain game; shovel-board, also the piece of money used in it.

Shŏv'el (shŭv'l), *n* [A S *scofl*, *scoft*, from *scofan*, to shove Dan *skovl*, Sw *skoffel*, *skyffel*, *skuffel*, L Ger *schuffel*, *schuppe*, *schuppe*, D *schoffel*, O D. *schuyffel*, *schoeffel*, *schuppe*, O H Ger. *scûfala*, *scûfla*, M H Ger *schûvel*, N H Ger *schaufel*.] An instrument consisting of a broad scoop or blade, more or less hollow, with a handle, used for throwing earth or loose substances

Shŏv'el, *v. t* [*imp & p p* SHOVELED, or SHOVELLED, *p pr & vb n* SHOVELING, or SHOVELLING]

1 To take up and throw with a shovel, as, to *shovel* earth into a heap, or into a cart, or out of a pit

2 To gather in great quantities

Shŏv'el ard, *n* Same as SHOVELER, 2 *Browne.*

Shŏv'el-bōard, *n* A board on which a game was formerly played, by pushing or shaking pieces of metal, or money, to reach certain marks, also, the game itself, — called also *shuffle board*, *shove-board*.

Shŏv'el-er, *n* [Also *shoveller*]

1 One who shovels

2 (*Ornith*) A species of duck (*Anas clypeata* of Linnæus), remarkable for the length and terminal expansion of the bill

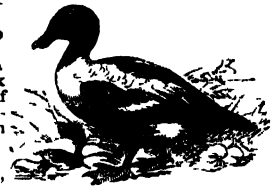

Shoveler

Shŏv'el ful, *n*, *pl* SHOVELFULS As much as a shovel will hold, enough to fill a shovel.

Shŏv'el-hăt, *n* A broad brimmed hat, turned up at the sides, and projecting in front like a shovel, — worn by clergymen of the English church

Shŏw, *v t* [*imp* SHOWED, *p p* SHOWN, or SHOWED, *p pr & vb n* SHOWING. It is sometimes written *shew*, *shewed*, *shewn*, *shewing*] [A S *scawian*, *sceawan*, *scewian*, to look, see, view, O Sax. *scawon*, O Frics *skawa*, D *schouwen*, O H Ger *scawôn*, *sconwon*, N H Ger *schauen*, Goth *scavjan*, Dan *skue*, Sw *skåda*, Icel *skoda*] See SHEW

1 To exhibit or present to view, to place in sight, to exhibit, — with an object denoting the thing displayed

Go thy way, *show* thyself to the priest. *Matt.* viii 4.

Nor want we skill or art from whence to raise
Magnificence, and what can Heaven *show* more? *Milton*

2 To cause to see, to enable to perceive, to lead to notice, — with an object denoting the person who sees

Know, I am sent
To *show* thee what shall come in future days *Milton.*

3 To teach, to inform, to point out to.

Show him his room where he must lodge *Milton*
Thou shalt *show* them the way wherein they must walk *Ex* xviii 20

4 Hence, to usher or guide, to conduct, as, to *show* a person into a parlor

5 To make apparent or clear by evidence, testimony, or reasoning, to prove, to give the reason and explanation of, to manifest, to evince, to explain

I'll *show* my duty by my timely care *Dryden*

6 To bestow, to confer, to afford, as, to *show* favor or mercy on any person

I durst not *show* you mine opinion *Job* xxxii. 6.

To show forth, to manifest, to publish, to proclaim. — *To show his paces* to exhibit the gait, speed, or the like, — said especially of a horse — *To show off*, to exhibit in an ostentatious manner — *To show up*, to expose [*Colloq.*]

Shŏw, *v i* 1 To appear, to look, to be in appearance, to seem

Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dryden.*
All round a hedge upshoots, and *shows*
At distance like a little wood. *Tennyson.*

2 To have appearance, well or ill, as fit or unfit; to become or suit

My lord of York, it better *showed* with you. *Shak.*

To show off, to make a show, to display one's self.

Shŏw, *n.* [A-S. *scewu*, *scedw*, a show, scene, O. H. Ger. *scou*, M H Ger *schouwe*, N H Ger. *schau*]

1 The act of showing or bringing to view; appearance, exhibition.

A crown,
Golden in *show*, is but a wreath of thorns. *Milton.*

2. That which is shown or brought to view; a spectacle, that which is brought out, or arranged, to be seen. "As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shows*" *Bacon.*

3. Proud or ostentatious display, parade, pomp.

I envy none their pageantry and *show* *Young*

4. Semblance, likeness, appearance. "In *show* plebeian angel militant" *Milton*

5 Pretext, specious plausibility "Who de vour widows' houses, and for a *show* make long prayers" *Luke* xx 47

6 (*Med*) A discharge, from the vagina, of mucus streaked with blood, occurring a short time before labor *Dunglison.*

Show of hands, a raising of hands, as a vote in a public meeting

Shōw'-bill, *n.* A broad sheet containing an advertisement, in large letters, placed at shop-doors, windows, &c.

Shōw'-bŏx, *n.* A box containing some object of curiosity, carried round as a show

Shōw'-brēad, *n* (*Jewish Antiq*) Bread of exhibition, the loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary They were made of fine flour unleavened, and changed every Sabbath The loaves were twelve in number, and represented the twelve tribes of Israel They were to be eaten by the priests only, and that in the holy place. [Written also *shew-bread*]

Shōw'-cārd, *n* A tradesman's placard, or announcement, also, a pattern card for displaying in a shop *Simmonds*

Shōw'-cāse, *n.* A case, or box, in shops, with plates of glass on the top or in front, within which delicate or valuable articles are placed for exhibition

Shōw'er, *n* **1** One who shows or exhibits

2 That which shows, hence, a mirror [*Obs.*]

Show'er, *n* [A-S *scūr, scor*, Icel, Sw, & O H Ger. *skŭr*, Goth *skura*, O Frīs, M H Ger, & L Ger *schūr*, O D *scheure*, N H Ger *schauer*]

1. A fall of rain or hail, of short duration, sometimes, but rarely, a like fall of snow "Or wet the thirsty earth with falling *showers*" *Milton*

2 That which resembles a shower in falling through the air copiously and rapidly

With *showers* of stones he drives them far away *Pope*

3. A copious supply bestowed, liberal distribution. [*Rare*]

He and myself
Have traveled in the great *shower* of your gifts *Shak*

Show'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* SHOWERED, *p pr.* & *vb n* SHOWERING]

1 To water with a shower, to wet copiously with rain.

Let it again dissolve and *shower* the earth *Milton*

2 To bestow liberally, to distribute or scatter in abundance.

Cæsar's favor,
That *showers* down greatness on his friends *Addison*

Show'er, *v i* To rain in showers

Show'er-bath, *n* A bath in which water is showered upon the person, by some contrivance, from above, also, a contrivance for effecting this

Show'er i ness, *n* The state of being showery

Show'er less, *a* Without showers *Armstrong*

Show'er-y, *a* **1** Raining in showers, abounding with frequent falls of rain

2 Pertaining to, or produced by, showers "Colors of the *showery* arch" *Milton*

Shōw'-glăss, *n* A glass in or by means of which any thing is seen, hence, a mirror

Shōw'i-ly, *adv.* In a showy manner, pompously, with parade

Shōw'i-ness, *n* The quality or state of being showy, pompousness, great parade

Shōw'ish, *a* Inclined to show or display, ostentatious, gaudy [*Rare*] *Swift*

Shōw'man, *n.*, *pl.* SHŌW'MEN. One who exhibits shows

Shōw'-stōne, *n* A ball of glass supposed to indicate future events

Shōw'y, *a* [*compar* SHOWIER, *superl* SHOWIEST] Making a show, attracting attention, presenting a marked appearance, ostentatious, gay, gaudy, brilliant "A present of every thing that was rich and *showy*" *Addison.*

Syn.—Splendid, gay, gaudy, gorgeous fine, magnificent, grand, stately, sumptuous, pompous, ostentatious

Shrăg, *v. t.* [Cf Ger. *schrägen*, to make or cut oblique, from *schräg, schrägt*, oblique] To lop, to trim, as trees [*Obs.*] *Huloet.*

Shrăg, *n* A twig of a tree cut off [*Obs.*]

Shrăg'ger, *n.* One who lops, one who trims trees. [*Obs.*] *Huloet*

Shrăm, *v. t.* To cause to shrink or shrivel with cold, to benumb [*Prov Eng*]

Shrănk, *imp* of *shrink* [*Obs.*] See SHRINK.

Shrăp, } *n.* [Cf SCRAP and SCRAPE] A place
Shrăpe, } baited with chaff to invite birds [Written also *scrap*] [*Obs.*] *Bp. Bedell.*

Shrăp'nel, *a* (*Mil*) Of, pertaining to, or invented by, General *Shrapnel*, —said of a certain kind of shells

Shrapnel Shell

Shrapnel shell, a shell filled with a quantity of musket balls, which, when the shell explodes, are projected still further, —called also *spherical case-shot*

Shrăp'nel, *n* Shrapnel shells.

Shrĕd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHRED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHREDDING] [A S *scrædan*, O Frīes *skrēda*, L Ger *schröden, schräden, schrŭt*, Dan *skraane*, O D *schrooden, schroyen*, O H Ger. *scrōtan*, N H Ger *schroten*, O Sax *skrŭtan*, Goth. *skrŭtan*, Prov Ger *schreiszen, schnitzen*, Dan. *skrædder, skrädder*, Sw *skraddare*, a tailor]

1 To cut or tear into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather.

2 To lop, to prune, to trim [*Obs.*]

Shrĕd, *n* [A-S *screade, screada*]

1 A long, narrow piece cut or torn off, a strip.

2 A fragment, a piece. "A king of *shreds* and patches" *Shak*

Shrĕd'ding, *n* **1** The act of cutting into shreds

2. That which is cut or torn off a piece, a strip.

3 (*pl*) (*arch*) Slight, short pieces fixed below the roof as bearers in old buildings, and forming a straight line with the upper part of the rafters,—called also *furrings* *Craig*

Shrĕd'dy, *a* Composed of shreds

Shrĕd'less, *a* Having no shreds, without a shred.

And those which waved are *shredless* dust ere now *Byron*

Shree'fa-ly, *n* (*Bot*) The talipot palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*), from which a kind of flour is obtained,—so called in India *Simmonds*

Shrew (shrŭ), *n* [Prop a brawler, from L Ger *schrauen*, to cry harshly and noisily, to bawl, brawl, D *schreeuwen*, N H Ger *schreien*]

1 Originally, a brawling, turbulent, vexatious person of either sex, but now restricted in use to females, a brawler a scold

The man had got a *shrew* for his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house with her *L'Estrange*

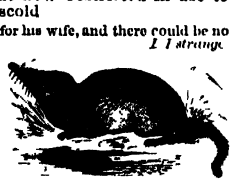

Common Shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*)

2 [A S *scrœwa*] A shrew mouse

Shrew, *v t* [See *supra*, and cf BESHREW] To beshrew, to curse [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Shrew, *a* Shrewd, troublesome, tormenting, wicked [*Obs.*]

Shrewd (shrūd), *a.* [*compar* SHREWDER, *superl* SHREWDEST] [Originally the p p of *shrew*, *v t*]

1 Inclining to shrew, disposing to curse or scold, vexatious, annoying, vicious, wicked [*Obs.*]

I very of this number
That have endured *shrewd* nights and days with us *Shak*
He hath *shrewd* cause to suspect him his enemy *South*
That is a *shrewd* loss *W Scott*

2 Disposed to be critical and censorious "A *shrewd* satirist" *Addison*

3 Astute, sagacious, discriminating, as, a *shrewd* man

4 Involving or displaying an astute or sagacious judgment, as, a *shrewd* remark or conjecture

Professing to despise the ill opinion of mankind creates a *shrewd* suspicion that we have deserved it *Secker*

Syn – Keen vexatious, troublesome, critical, subtle, artful, astute, sagacious, discerning, acute keen, penetrating. —SHREWD, SAGACIOUS *Shrewd* originally meant *annoying, contentious*, and *fault finding* This sense is now dropped and yet, perhaps it slightly influences the present application of the word One who is *shrewd* is keen to detect errors, to penetrate false disguises, to foresee and guard against the selfishness of others It is not, therefore, a word of as much dignity as *sagacious*, which leads us to think of a man as possessing a comprehensive as well as penetrating mind, whereas *shrewd* does not

Shrewd'ly (shrūd'lĭ), *adv* **1** In a vexatious, annoying or troublesome manner, vexatiously, sharply [*Obs.*]

The obstinate and schismatical are like to think themselves *shrewdly* hurt by being cut from that body they chose not to be of *South*

Yet seemed she not to wince, though *shrewdly* pained *Dryden*

2 In a mischievous or injurious manner, mischievously [*Obs.*]

Thus practice hath most *shrewdly* passed upon thee *Shak*

3 Archly, sagaciously, with good guess, as, he *shrewdly* suspected, he *shrewdly* observed.

Shrewd'ness (shrūd'-), *n* The quality or state of being shrewd, keenness, vexatiousness, astuteness, sagacity, discrimination

The neighbors round admire his *shrewdness* *Swift*

Shrew'ish (shrū'-), *a* Having the qualities of a shrew, froward, peevish, petulantly clamorous

My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours *Shak*

Shrew'ish-ly (shrū'ish-), *adv* In a shrewish manner, peevishly, clamorously, turbulently

He speaks very *shrewishly* *Shak*

Shrew'ish-ness (shrū'ish-), *n.* The state of being shrewish, frowardness, petulance, clamorousness.

I have no gift in *shrewishness* *Shak.*

Shrew'-mōle (shrū'-), *n.* (*Zoöl*) A North American animal of the genus *Scalops* (*S aquaticus*, or *Canadensis*), found near the banks of rivers. It is about six inches in length and burrows like the mole, which it resembles. *Baird.*

Shrew'-mouse (shrū'-), *n.* [See SHREW] (*Zoöl.*) An insectivorous animal of the *Sorex* or shrew family, and genera *Sorex, Neosorex*, &c. It burrows in the ground, and is a harmless animal

Shrĭĕk, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SHRIEKED (shreekt), *p pr.* & *vb n.* SHRIEKING] [See SCREAK and SCREECH]

1. To utter a loud, sharp, shrill cry, to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish.

It was the owl that *shrieked* *Shak.*
At this she *shrieked* aloud *Dryden*

2 To mourn with sharp, shrill cries *Spenser.*

Shrĭĕk, *v t* To utter sharply and shrilly

On top whereof aye dwelt the ghostly owl,
Shrieking his baleful note *Spenser.*

She *shrieked* his name
To the dark woods *T Moore.*

Shrĭĕk, *n* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.

Shrieks, clamors, murmurs, filled the affrighted town *Dryden.*

Shrĭĕk'er, *n* One who utters a shriek

Shrĭĕk'-owl, *n* The same as SCREECH OWL.

Shrĭĕv'al, *a* Pertaining to a sheriff [*Obs.*]

Shrĭĕv'al-ty, *n* [Contracted from *sheriffalty* See *infra*] The office or sphere of jurisdiction of a sheriff, sheriffalty

It was ordained by 28 Edward I that the people shall have election of sheriff in every shire, where the *shrievalty* is not of inheritance *Blackstone*

Shrĭĕve, *n* [Contracted from *sheriff*, O Eng. *shereve* See SHERIFF] Sheriff [*Obs.*]

Shrĭĕve, *v t* The same as SHRIVE [*Obs.*]

Shrĭft, *n* [A S *scrift*, from *scrifan*, to shrive.] Confession made to a priest

Address you to your *ft*,
And be yourself; for you must die *Rowe*

Shrift-father, a priest to whom confession is made

Shrĭght (shrit), *imp* & *p p* of *shriek*, for *shrieked* [*Obs.*] See SHRIEK *Chaucer.*

Shrĭght (shrit) *n* [Dan *skrig*, fr *skrige*, L Ger *schrijen* See SCREAK] A shriek. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Shrĭke, *n* [From *shriek*, q v] (*Ornith*) A rapacious bird (*Lanius* or *excubitor*), of an ash color above and white below It is common in Europe An American species having much the same color is *L borealis* This bird has a strong bill toothed at the end, and feeds on small birds and insects, whence it is known as the *butcher-bird*

Fork-tailed, crested Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*)

Shrĭll, *a* [*compar* SHRILLER, *superl* SHRILLEST] [L Ger *schrill*, schrell See *infra*] Uttering an acute sound, sharp, piercing

Hear the *shrill* whistle *Shak*
Let winds be *shrill* *Byron*

Shrĭll, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SHRILLED, *p pr* & *vb n*, SHRILLING] [L & H Ger *schrillen*, Sw *skrilla*]

1 To utter an acute, piercing sound, to sound in a sharp, shrill tone

Break we our pipes, that *shrilled* as loud as lark *Spenser*
No sound was heard but of the *shrilling* cock *Goldsmith*

To have an acute or piercing effect, to cause a shrill sound, as laughter, or the like. "With *shrilling* shafts of subtle wit" *Tennyson*

Shrĭll, *v t* **1** To cause to make a shrill sound, to utter in a shrill tone *Spenser.*

2. To pierce, to penetrate, to wound.

About me leaped and laughed,
The modish Cupid of the day,
And *shrilled* me with his shaft *Tennyson*

Shrĭll'ness, *n* The state of being shrill or acute in sound, sharpness or fineness of voice

Shrĭll'-tŏngued (-tŭngd), *a* Having a shrill voice. "Thy cheek pays shame when *shrill tongued* Fulvia scolds" *Shak.*

Shrĭll'ly, *adv* In a shrill manner, acutely, with a sharp sound or voice

Shrĭll'ly, *a* Somewhat shrill [*Poet*]

Some kept up a *shrilly*, mellow sound *Keats.*

Shrĭmp, *v t* [L Ger *schrumpen*, Dan *skrumpe, skrumpes*, N H Ger *schrumpfen*, D *krimpen*, to crumple, shrivel, shrink, A S *scrimman*, to dry, dry up, wither] To contract, to shrink. [*Obs.*]

Shrĭmp, *n* [Prov Eng *shrimp*, any thing very small See *supra*]

Shrimp

1 (*Zool*) A long tailed decapod crustacean, of the genus *Crangon*, and others,—often applied to most of the smaller macrourans There are numerous species, some of which are used for food.

2 A little, wrinkled man, a dwarf,—in contempt. "This weak and withered *shrimp*" *Shak.*

Shrĭmp'er, *n.* One who catches shrimps with a dredge-net on a beach. *Simmonds.*

Shrĭmp'-nĕt, *n* A dredge-net fixed upon a pole, or a sweep-net dragged over the fishing ground.

Shrine, *n.* [See SCRINE.]

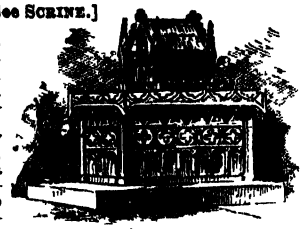

Shrine (1)

1. A case, box, or receptacle, especially one in which sacred relics are deposited.

2. Hence, any sacred place, an altar, a place of worship "Too weak the sacred *shrine* to guard" *Byron*

3 Hence, a place hallowed from its history or associations, as, a *shrine* of art

Shrine, *v t* To enshrine, to place. "*Shrined* in his sanctuary" *Milton.*

Shrink, *v. i.* [*imp* & *p p* SHRUNK, *p pr* & *vb. n* SHRINKING The old *imp* SHRANK, and *p. p.* SHRUNKEN, are nearly obsolete] [A S. *scrincan*, Sw. *skrynka*, O D *schrincken*]

1 To become wrinkled by contraction, to draw back and offer less space than before, to shrivel, to contract, to dry up

All the boards did *shrink* *Coleridge*

2 To withdraw or retire, as from danger to decline action from fear, to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress

What happier natures *shrink* at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right *Pope*

3. To express fear, horror, or pain by shrugging or contracting the body [*Rare*] *Shak*

Shrink, *v t.* To cause to contract, as, to *shrink* flannel by immersing it in boiling water

To shrink on (*Mach*), to fix firmly one part around another, as a hoop upon a cannon, by making it slightly smaller than the part it is to fit, expanding it by heat till it can be slipped into place, and then allowing it to cool

Shrink, *n* 1 The act of shrinking, a spontaneous drawing into less compass, corrugation, contraction.

2 A withdrawing from fear or horror, recoil

Shrink'age, *n* 1. A shrinking or contraction into a less compass

2. The reduction in the bulk or dimensions of any thing, as grain, castings, &c, by shrinking

Shrink'er, *n* One who shrinks, one who withdraws from danger

Shrink'ing-head, *n* (*Founding*) A body of molten metal connected with a mold for the purpose of supplying metal to compensate for the shrinkage of the casting, — called also *sinking head* and *riser.* *Holtzs*

Shrink'ing-ly, *adv* In a shrinking manner, by shrinking

Shrite, *n* (*Ornith*) A certain bird, the thrush

Shriv'al-ty, *n* The same as SHRIEVALTY, q v

Shrive, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHRIVED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHRIVING] [A-S *scrifan*, Dan. *skrifte*, Sw & Icel *skrifta*]

1 To hear or receive the confession of, to administer confession to, — said of a priest.

He *shrives* this woman *Shak*

2 To cause to make confession, to confess, — used reflexively

Get you to the church and *shrive* yourself *Beau & Fl*

Shrive, *v i* To receive confessions, as a priest, to administer confession.

Shriv'el (shriv'l), *v t* [Cf Icel *skrifl*, a thing torn, and Eng *rivel*] To draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles, to shrink and form corrugations, as, a leaf *shrivels* in the hot sun, the skin *shrivels* with age

Shriv'el, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHRIVELED, or SHRIVELLED, *p pr* & *vb. n* SHRIVELING, or SHRIVELLING] To cause to shrivel or contract, to cause to shrink into corrugations

Shriv'er, *n.* One who shrives, a confessor

Shriv'ing, *n.* Shrift, confession taken [*Obs*]

Shröff, *n.* [Ar & Hind *sarraf*] A banker or changer of money [*East Indies*]

Shröff'age, *n* The examination of coins, and separation of the good from the debased *Simmonds*

Shrood, *v t* [Written also *shroud* and *shrowd*] To trim, to lop [*Prov Eng*]

Shroud, *n* [A-S *scrûd*, a garment, shroud, Icel & Sw. *skrûd*, adorned, clothed, Icel. *skreyta*, to adorn, *skraut*, ornament]

1. That which clothes, covers, conceals, or protects, a garment. "Swaddled, as new born, in sable *shrouds*" *Sandys*

2. Especially, the dress of the dead, a winding-sheet "A dead man in his *shroud*" *Shak.*

3. Hence, that which clothes, covers, or shelters, like a shroud. "Jura answers through her misty *shroud*" *Byron.*

4. Hence, also, a covered place used as a retreat or shelter, as a cave or den, also, a vault or crypt, as that under a church. [*Obs*]

The *shroud* to which he won
His fair-eyed oxen, *Chapman*
A vault, or *shroud*, as under a church. *Withal*

5 The branching top of a tree [*Obs.*]

The Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches and with a shadowing *shroud.* *Ezek* xxxi 3

6 (*pl.*) (*Naut*) A set of ropes reaching from the mast-heads to the sides of a vessel, to support the masts *Totten*

7 (*Mach*) One of the two annular plates at the periphery of a water-wheel, which form the sides of the buckets, a shroud plate

Bowsprit shrouds (*Naut*), ropes extending from the head of the bowsprit to the sides of the vessel — *Futtock shrouds*, ropes connecting the top-mast rigging around the futtock-staves with the lower rigging at the cat-harpings

Shroud, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHROUDED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHROUDING]

1 To cover with a shroud, especially, to inclose in a winding-sheet

The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in several folds of linen besmeared with gums *Bacon*

2 To cover, as with a shroud, to protect completely, to hide, to veil

One of these trees, with all its young ones, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen *Raleigh*

Some tempest rise
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,
To *shroud* my shame *Dryden*

Shroud, *v i* To take shelter or harbor [*Obs*]

If your stray attendants be yet lodged,
Or *shroud* within these limits *Milton*

Shroud, *v t* To lop, to trim [See SHROOD] [*Prov Eng*] "By the time the tree was felled and *shrouded*" *Hughes*

Shroud'ing, *n* (*Water wheels*) The shrouds See SHROUD, 7

Shroud'less, *a* Without a shroud "A mangled corpse *shroudless*, unentombed" *Dodsley*

Shroud'-plate, *n* 1 (*Naut*) An iron plate of a futtock chain fixed on the ship's side

2 (*Mach*) One of the annular plates of a water-wheel, to which the ends of the bucket boards are fastened

Shroud'y, *a* Affording shelter [*Rare*] *Milton*

Shröve, *v i* To join in the festivities of Shrove tide [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Shröve'-tide, } *n* [From *shrove*, imp of
Shröve'-Tues'day, } *shrive*, to take a confession See TIDE and TUESDAY] The Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday

☞ It was formerly customary in England, on this day for the people to confess their sins one by one to their parish priests, after which they dined on pancakes or fritters, and the occasion became one of merriment The bell rung on this day is usually called *pancake bell*, and the day itself *Pancake-Tuesday* *P Cyc Brande*

Shröv'ing, *n* The festivity of Shrove tide [*Obs*] *Shak*

Shröw, *n* A shrew [*Obs*]

Shrowd (shroud), *v t* To lop, to trim or prune. See SHROOD [*Prov Eng*]

A fellow in North Wales, *shrowding* of a tree, fell upon his head *Ludlow*

Shrub, *n* [A S *scrob*, *scrobb*, *scrybe*] A low, dwarf tree, a woody plant of a size less than a tree, a plant with several woody stems from the same root

Gooseberries and currants are *shrubs*, oaks and cherries are trees *Locke*

Shrub, *n* [See SIRUP and SHERBET] A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit to preserve it

Shrub, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHRUBBED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHRUBBING] To clear of shrubs *Anderson*

Shrub'ber y, *n.* 1 A collection of shrubs taken as a whole

2 A place where shrubs are planted

Shrub'bi ness, *n* The state or quality of being shrubby

Shrub'by, *a* [*compar.* SHRUBBIER, *superl* SHRUBBIEST]

1 Full of shrubs, as, a *shrubby* plain.

2 Resembling a shrub "Plants appearing withered, *shrubby*, and curled" *Mortimer*

3 Consisting of shrubs or brush. "*Shrubby* browse" *Philips*

Shrubby plant (*Bot*), a perennial plant with several woody stems, which keeps alive and increases by growth each year *Martyn*

Shrub'less, *a* Having no shrubs

Shruff, *n* [Cf SCRUFF SCURF, and Ger *schroff* rugged] Rubbish, refuse, as, (*a*) The dross of metals [*Obs*] *Bailey* (*b*) Light, dry wood, or stuff used for fuel [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Shrug, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHRUGGED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHRUGGING] [Allied to *shrink*, p p *shrunk*] To draw up, to contract, especially by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like

He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities *Addison*

Shrug, *v i* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing horror, dissatisfaction, aversion, dread, doubt, or the like

They grin, they *shrug*,
They bow, they snarl, they snatch, they hug *Swift*

Shrug, *n* A drawing up of the shoulders — a motion usually expressing dislike, dread, or doubt.

The Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs* *Hudibras*

Shrunk'en, *p p.* of *shrink.* See SHRINK.

Shy, *interj.* The same as SHOO, q. v.

Shuck, *n.* [Allied to Ger. *schote*, a husk, pod, shell] A shell or covering, a husk or pod, especially, the covering of a nut, as the walnut, chestnut, butternut, and the like

Shud'der, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SHUDDERED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* SHUDDERING] [L Ger *schuddern*, O D. *schudderen*, *schudden*, Up Ger *schudern*, *schuttern*, *schottern*, H Ger *schaudern*, from L Ger & D. *schudden*, O & Prov Ger. *schutten*, O H Ger *scutan*, *scuttan*, *scuten*, to shake] To tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion, to shiver with cold, to quake "With *shuddering* horror pale" *Milton* "The *shuddering* tenant of the frigid zone" *Goldsmith*

Shud'der, *n* A shaking with fear or horror, a tremor *Shak.*

Shud'der ing ly, *adv* In a shuddering manner.

Shude, *n* The husk of rice and other refuse of oil-mills, employed by oil crushers as an adulterating ingredient of oil-cake *Simmonds.*

Shuf'fle (shuf'fl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHUFFLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SHUFFLING] [Dim. of *shove*. See SHOVE and SCUFFLE]

1 To shove one way and the other, to push from one to another, as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand

2 To mix by pushing or shoving, to confuse, to throw into disorder, especially, to change the relative positions of, as cards in the pack

A man may *shuffle* cards or rattle dice from noon to midnight, without tracing a new idea in his mind *Rambler*

3 To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized *Dryden*

To shuffle off to push off, to rid one's self of — *To shuffle up* to throw together in haste, to make up or form in confusion or with fraudulent disorder, as, he *shuffled up* a peace

Shuf'fle, *v i* 1 To change the relative position of cards in a pack, as, to *shuffle* and cut

2 To change the position, to shift ground, to prevaricate, to evade fair questions, to practice shifts to elude detection

I myself sometimes finding my honor in my necessity, am fain to *shuffle* *Shak*

3 Hence, to use arts or expedients, to make shift, to struggle

Your loft good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself *Shak.*

4 [Cf SHUFFLE] To move in a slovenly, dragging manner, as, a *shuffling* nag

The aged creature came
Shuffling along with ivory headed wand *Keats*

Syn — To equivocate, prevaricate, quibble, cavil, evade, sophisticate

Shuf'fle, *n* 1 Act of shuffling, act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places

The unguided agitation and rude *shuffle* of matter *Bentley*

2 An evasion, a trick, an artifice

Shuf'fle-board, *n* See SHOVEL BOARD. [*Obs*]

Shuf'fle-cap, *n* A play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap [*Rare*] *Arbuthnot.*

Shuf'fler, *n* One who shuffles or prevaricates, one who plays tricks, one who shuffles cards

Shuf'fling, *p a* Evasive, as, a *shuffling* excuse.

Shuf'fling ly, *adv* In a shuffling manner

Shug, *v t* [See SHRUG] 1 To writhe the body so as to produce friction against one's clothes, as those do who have the itch, to shrug, to scratch [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell.*

2 Hence, to crawl, to sneak [*Obs*]

There I'll *shug* in and get a noble countenance *Ford*

Shu'mac, *n* The same as SUMACH *M'Culloch.*

Shun, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHUNNED *p pr* & *vb n.* SHUNNING] [A S *scûnian*, *scunian*, allied to D. *schuinen*, to slope]

1 To avoid, to keep clear of to get out of the way of, to escape from to neglect as, to *shun* rocks or shoals, to *shun* bad company, to *shun* vice.

Scarcity and want shall *shun* you *Shak*

2 To push or shove [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Shun'less, *a* Not to be shunned, inevitable, unavoidable [*Rare*] *Shak.*

Shunt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SHUNTED, *p pr* & *vb n.* SHUNTING] [See SHUN, and also SHUNT, *n*, *infra.*]

1 To shun, to move from [*Prov Eng*]

2 To cause to move suddenly, to give a sudden start to, to shove [*Prov Eng*] *Ash.*

3 To turn off to one side, especially, to turn off, as a car upon a side track, to switch off, hence, to put off upon one "For *shunting* your late partner on to me" *Hughes.*

Shunt, *v i* To go aside to turn off

Shunt, *n* [D *schuinte*, slopeness, declivity; or contracted from *shunt*] (*Railways*) A turn off to a side or short rail that the principal rail may be left free *Wright.*

Shunt gun, a rifled fire-arm having two sets of grooves, down one of which the shot is passed in loading, and along the other of which it passes out when fired, having been shunted from one set to the other, when at the bottom, by turning upon its axis

Shut, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* SHUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUTTING] [A S *scyttan*, *scittan*, to shut or lock up, L Ger & D *schutten*, probably allied to Ger. *schützen*, Dan. *skytte*, Sw. *skydda*, to defend, protect, shut]

1. To close, as the fingers; to contract; as, to *shut* the hand.

2. To close so as to hinder ingress or egress; as, to *shut* a door or gate, to *shut* the eyes or the mouth.

3. To forbid entrance into, to prohibit, to bar; as, to *shut* the ports of a kingdom by a blockade.

Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast
Is open? *Milton*

4. To preclude, to exclude. "*Shut* from every shore" *Dryden*

To shut in. (*a*) To inclose, to confine "The Lord *shut* him *in*" *Gen* vii 16 (*b*) To cover or intercept the view of, as, one point *shuts in* another — *To shut off* (*a*) To exclude (*b*) (*Steam-eng*) To prevent the passage of, as steam, to the engine, by closing the throttle-valve — *To shut out*, to preclude from entering, to deny admission to, to exclude, as, to *shut out* rain by a tight roof — *To shut together*, to unite, to close, especially to close by welding — *To shut up* (*a*) To close, to make fast the entrances into, as, to *shut up* a house (*b*) To obstruct "Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage" *Raleigh* (*c*) To inclose, to confine to imprison, to lock or fasten in, as, to *shut up* a prisoner "Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut up* unto the faith which should afterward be revealed" *Gal* iii 23 (*d*) To end, to terminate, to conclude "When the scene of life is *shut up* the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better" *Collier* (*e*) To unite as two pieces of metal by welding (*f*) To cause to become silent by authority, argument, or force

Shŭt, *v i* To close itself, to become closed, as, the door *shuts*, it *shuts* hard.

To shut up, to become silent, especially upon compulsion of some kind [*Colloq and low*]

Shŭt, *p a.* **1** Rid, clear, free [*Obs*] *L'Estrange*

2 (*Pron*) Having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant, as the *t* in *put*

To get shut of, to get rid of, to get thrown or cast clear away, to be shot of *Richardson*

Shŭt, *n.* **1** The act of closing, close, as, the *shut* of a door "Just then returned at *shut* of evening flowers" *Milton*

2 A small door or cover, a shutter [*Obs*] "A window that had never a *shut*"
Hist of Francione, 1655

3 The line or place where two pieces of metal are united by welding

Cold shut, the imperfection in a casting caused by the flowing of liquid metal upon partially chilled metal, also, the imperfect weld in a forging, caused by the inadequate heat of one surface under working

Shŭte, *n* Same as CHUTE or SHOOT See SHOOT

Shŭt'ter, *n* **1** One who shuts or closes

2 A close cover for a window or other aperture

Shŭt'tered, *a.* Furnished with a shutter or with shutters.

Shŭt'tle, *n* [A S *sceatel, sceadhel*, a weaver's shuttle, from *scēotan*, to shoot, Dan *skyttel, væv-skyttel, skytte, skyt*, Sw *skyttel*, Ger *schutze, schutz, schiesszspule*, D *schietspoel*, from *schies en, schieten*, to shoot, and *spule, spoel*, a spool, a quill]

1 An instrument used by weavers for passing or shooting the thread of the woof in weaving from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp

Like *shuttles* through the loom, so swiftly glide
My feathered hours *Sandys*

2 A shuttlecock

3 A small gate or stop through which melted metal is allowed to pass from the trough to the mold *Simmonds*

Shŭt'tle, *v i* To move like a shuttle

I had to fly far and wide, *shuttling* athwart the big Babel, wherever his calls and pauses had to be *Carlyle*

Shŭt'tle-bŏx, *n.* (*Weaving*) A case at the end of the race of a weaver's lathe, to receive the fly-shuttle after having passed the thread of the warp

Shŭt'tle-cŏck, } *n* [From *shuttle* and *cork*] A cork
Shŭt'tle-cŏrk, } stuck with feathers, used to be struck by a battledoor in play, also, the play itself [See *Illust* of *Battledoor*]

Shŭt'tle-rāçe, *n* A sort of shelf in a loom, along which the shuttle passes *Simmonds*

Shȳ, *a.* [*compar* SHIYER, *superl* SHYEST] [A S *sceoh*, Dan *sky*, Sw *skygg*, Icel *skyggr*, L Ger *schoon*, D *schuw*, M H Ger *schiech, schiehe*, N H Ger *scheu*, Dan *skye*, Sw *sly*, L Ger *schouen, schuwen*, D *schuwen*, O H Ger *sciuhan*, N. H Ger *scheuen*, to shun, avoid, be shy]

1 Sensitively timid, coy, disinclined to free or familiar approach, reserved

What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? *Arbuthnot*

2 Easily frightened, timid, as, a *shy* bird.

The horses of the army were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet without starting *Swift*

3. Cautious, wary; suspicious

I am very *shy* of using corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines *Boyle*

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their successors *Wotton*

Shȳ, *v. i.* [*imp & p p* SHIED; *p. pr. & vb n* SHYING] [See *supra*, and cf SHIE.] To start suddenly aside, as if a little frightened

Shȳ, *n.* The starting suddenly aside of a horse.

Shȳ, *v t.* To throw sidewise, or with a careless jerk; to fling; as, to *shy* a stone. [*Prov. Eng. Local U. S.*]

Shȳ, *n.* A side-throw; a fling. [*Prov. Eng. Local U. S.*]

If Lord Brougham gets a stone in his hand, he must, it seems, have a *shy* at somebody *Punch*

Shȳ'ly, *adv* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly, with reserve. [Written also *shily.*]

Shȳ'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being shy, reservedness. [Written also *shiness.*]

Frequency in heavenly contemplation is particularly important to prevent a *shyness* between God and thy soul *Baxter*

Syn. — Bashfulness, reserve, coyness, timidity See BASHFULNESS

SI (*Mus*) A syllable applied, in solmization, to the seventh tone of the major diatonic scale It was added to Guido's scale by Le Maire, about the end of the seventeenth century

Si-Al'o-gŏgue, *n* [Fr *sialagogue*, from Gr *σιαλον*, spittle, saliva, and *ἀγωγός*, leading, from *ἄγειν*, to lead] (*Med*) A medicine that promotes the flow of saliva *Brande*

Si'a mēse' (91), *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Siam

Si'a-mēse', *n sing & pl* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Siam, in the plural, the people of Siam.

Sib, *n* [A S *sibb*, peace, alliance, relation, *gesib*, a relative, O Sax *sibbia*, O H Ger *sibba, sippa*, N H Ger *sippe*, Icel *sift*, relationship, affinity] A blood relation [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Sib, *a* Related by blood, akin. [*Obs. or Prov Eng*] *W Scott.*

He is no faery born, ne *sib* at all
To elfe *Spenser*

Si-bē'ri an, *a* [From *Siberia*, Russ *Sibir*, probably from *siever*, north, Lith *szaure*] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining, or referring to, Siberia, a name given to a great and indefinite extent of territory in the north of Asia, as, a *Siberian* winter

Siberian crab (*Bot*), a Siberian tree of the genus *Pyrus* (*Pyrus umfolia*), having pink flowers — *Siberian dog*, a variety of dog, distinguished by having its ears erect, and the hair of its body and tail very long It is also distinguished for its steadiness, docility, and endurance of fatigue when used for the purpose of draught — *Siberian pea-tree* (*Bot*), a leguminous tree or shrub of the genus *Caragana*, growing in Siberia

Si-bē'ri-an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Siberia

Si-bē'rite (40, 89) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *siberite*, from *Siberia*] (*Min*) Red tourmaline. *Ure.*

Sib'i lançe, *n.* A hissing sound

Sib'i lant, *a* [Lat *sibilans*, p pr of *sibilare*, to hiss Fr *sibilant*] Making a hissing sound, uttered with a hissing sound, hissing, as, *s* and *z* are *sibilant* letters

Sib'i lant, *n* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*

Sib'i lā'tion, *n* Utterance with a hissing sound, also, the sound itself

He, with a long *sibilation*, stared *Tennyson*

Sib'i-lāte, *v t* To pronounce with a hissing sound, like that of the letter *s*, to cause to be pronounced with sibilation, or to mark with a character indicating such pronunciation

Sib'il-a to-ry, *a* Hissing, sibilous

Sib'i-lous, *a* Having a hissing sound, hissing, sibilant [*Rare*] *Pennant*

Sib'yl, *n* [Lat *sibylla*, Gr *σιβυλλα*, a prophetess, properly she that tells the will of Jupiter, from Doric *Σιόϛ βόλλα*, from *Σιόϛ*, Doric for *Διόϛ*, gen of *Ζευς*, Jupiter, and *βόλλα*, for *βουλη*, counsel]

1. (*Pagan Antiq*) A woman supposed to be endowed with a spirit of prophecy

☞ The number of the *sibyls* is variously stated, but the opinion of Varro, who states them to have been ten, is generally adopted They resided in various parts of Persia Greece, and Italy

2 Hence, a female fortune-teller, or gipsy "An old Highland *sibyl*" *W Scott*

Sib'yl line (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *sibyllinus*] Pertaining to the sibyls, uttered, written, or composed by sibyls, like the productions of sibyls.

Sibylline books, books or documents of prophecies in verse, supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire, and said to have been purchased by Tarquin the Proud from a sibyl *Brande*

Sib'yl-ist, *n* One who believes in, or is devoted to, a sibyl. "A sect of Christians called *Sibylists*" *Cudworth.*

Sic. [Lat] Thus.

☞ This word is sometimes used in quoting from others with a view to call attention, as, the author states that "there are 4000 different words [*sic*] in Arabic for the word 'camel' The word *sic* is here introduced to show the quotation has been rightly given

Sic'a-mōre, *n* The same as SYCAMORE, q v

Sic'ca, *n* [Hind] A weight of about 180 grains troy, used for gold and silver.

Sicca rupee, an East Indian coin, valued at about 2*s* sterling, or nearly 50 cents

Sic'cāte, *v t.* [Lat *siccare, siccatum*, from *siccus*, dry, It *seccare*, Pg *seccar*, Sp *secar*, Pr. *secar, sechar*, Fr *sécher*] To dry. [*Obs*]

Sic-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *siccatio*, Pr. *siccacio*.] The act or process of drying. [*Obs.*]

Sic'ca-tive, *a.* [Lat. *siccativus*, Fr. *siccatif*, It. *seccativo*] Drying; causing to dry.

Sic'ca-tive, *n.* (*Med.*) That which promotes the process of drying.

Sic-cĭf'ic (sik-sĭf'ik), *a.* [Lat. *siccificus*, from *siccus* dry, and *facere*, to make] Causing dryness.

Sic'ci-ty (sik'sĭ-tȳ), *n* [Lat. *siccitas*, from *siccus* dry, Fr. *siccité*, Pr. *siccitat*, It *siccità*] Dryness aridity; destitution of moisture. "The *siccity* and dryness of its flesh" [*Obs.*] *Brown*

Sice (sīz), *n.* [Fr. *six*, from Lat. *sex*, six.] The number six at dice.

Sich, *a.* Such. [*Obs. or vulgar*] *Chaucer*

Si-çĭl'i-an, *a.* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Sicily

Sicilian vespers, the great massacre of the French in Sicily, in the year 1282, on the evening of Easter Tuesday, at the hour of vespers

Si-çĭl'i-an, *n.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Sicily

Si-çĭl'i-a'no (se chĭl'e ä'no), *n* [It, Sicilian] (*Mus*) A composition in measures of 6 4 or 6-8, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.

Sick, *a* [*compar* SICKER, *superl* SICKEST] [O Eng. *seke*, q v, A-S *syc, stoc, seoc*, O Sax *sioc, seoc, siec*, O Fries *siak, siek*, L Ger. *seek, siel*, Du D *zick*, Goth *siuks*, Icel *sjukr*, Sw *sjuk*, Dan. *syg* O H Ger *suoch, siech*, N H Ger *siech*]

1 Affected with, or attended by, nausea, inclination or inclining to vomit, as, *sick* at the stomach, a *sick* headache

2 Having a strong dislike, disgusted, — with *of*, as, to be *sick* of flattery, to be *sick* of a country life

He was not so *sick* of his master as of his work *L'Estrange*

3 Affected with disease of any kind, ill, indisposed, not in health, — followed by *of*, as, to be *sick* of a fever See ILLNESS

I hear the king, my father, is sore *sick* *Shak*

4 Corrupted, imperfect, impaired, weakened

So great is his antipathy against Episcopacy, that, if a seraphim himself should be a bishop he would either find or make some *sick* feathers in his wings. *Fuller*

Sick headache (*Med*), a variety of headache attended with disorder of the stomach and nausea

Syn — Diseased, ill, disordered, distempered, indisposed, weak, ailing, feeble, morbid

Sick, *v t* To make sick [*Obs*] See SICKEN.

Sick'-bĕd, *n* The bed upon which a person lies sick

Sick'-bĕrth, *n* An apartment for the sick, in a ship of war

Sick'-brāined, *a* Disordered in the brain.

Sick'en (sik'n), *v t* [*imp & p p* SICKENED, *p pr & vb n* SICKENING.]

1 To make qualmish, to disgust, as, to *sicken* the stomach

2 To make sick, to disease

Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death *Prior*

3 To impair, to weaken [*Obs*] *Shak*

Sick'en, *v i* **1** To be filled to disgust, to be disgusted, to be filled with abhorrence, to be satiated

Mine eyes did *sicken* at the sight. *Shak*

2. To become disgusting or tedious.

The toiling pleasure *sickens* into pain' *Goldsmith*

3 To become sick, to fall into disease.

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended *sickened* upon it, and died *Bacon*

4. To become weak, to decay, to languish

All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink *Pope*

Sick'en ing ly, *adv.* In a manner to sicken or disgust *Wilkins*

Sick'er, *a* [O Sax *sikur*, L Ger *seker*, D *zeker*, Dan *sikker*, Sw *säker*, O H Ger *sihhar, sihhur*, N H Ger *sicher*, from Lat *securus*. See SECURE] Sure, certain, firm [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Sick'er, *adv* Surely, certainly [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Sick'er-ly, *adv* Surely [*Obs*]

Sick'er-ness, *n* The state of being sicker or certain [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Sick'ish, *a* [From *sick*] **1** Somewhat sick or diseased *Hakewill*

2 Exciting sickness or disgust, nauseating, nauseous, as, a *sickish* taste

Sick'ish ly, *adv.* In a sickish manner.

Sick'ish-ness, *n* The quality of being sickish, or of exciting disgust

Sick'le (sĭk'l), *n* [A-S *sicol, sicel*, D. *sikkel*, Ger *sekel*, Dan *segel, segl*, O. H Ger. *sihhila*, N H Ger. *sichel*, Lat *secula*, from *secare*, to cut, Gr *ζαγκλη, ζαγκλον*, originally a Sicilian word] A reaping-hook; a hooked instrument with teeth, used for cutting grain

When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more benefit from the sunshine *South*

Sick'led, *a* Furnished with a sickle.

Sick'le măn, *n*, *pl.* SICK'LE MĔN One who uses a sickle, a reaper. "You sun burned *sicklemen* of August weary" *Shak*

Sick'ler, *n.* One who uses a sickle; a sickleman.

Sick'less, *a.* Free from sickness or disease.

Give me long breath, young beds, and *sickless* ease *Marston*

Sick'le-wort (-wûrt), *n.* [A-S. *sicolwyrt.*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Coronilla.*

Sick'lied, *p. a.* Made sickly, rendered nauseating See SICKLY, *v.*

Sick'li-ness, *n.* [From *sickly.*]
1. The state of being sickly, the state of being habitually diseased, — applied to persons.
2 The state of producing sickness extensively; as, the *sickliness* of a season.
3. The disposition to generate disease extensively, as, the *sickliness* of a climate.

Sick'-list, *n.* A list containing the names of the sick.

Sick'ly, *a.* [*compar.* SICKLIER, *superl* SICKLIEST]
1. Somewhat sick, disposed to illness, attended with disease.

Physic but prolongs thy *sickly* days. *Shak*

2. Producing or tending to disease, marked with sickness, as, a *sickly* time, a *sickly* autumn, a *sickly* climate
3. Appearing as if sick, weak, languid, pale

The moon grows *sick'ly* at the sight of day *Dryden*

Syn. — Diseased, ailing, infirm, weakly, unhealthy, healthless, weak, feeble, languid, faint

Sick'ly, *adv.* In a sick manner or condition

Sick'ly, *v. t.* To make sick or diseased [*Rare.*]
"*Sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought" *Shak.*
"Sentiments *sicklied* over with that heaviness into which unvaried sweetness is too apt to subside" *Jeffrey*

Sick'ness, *n.* [A S *seocness*, equivalent to *suht*, Ger *sucht*]
1. The state of being sick or diseased

I do lament the *sickness* of the king *Shak.*

2 A disease or malady, especially, nausea, qualmishness, as, *sickness* of stomach

Trust not too much your now resistless charms,
Those age or *sickness*, soon or late, disarms *Pope*

Syn. — Illness, disease malady See ILLNESS

Sick'-room (28), *n* A room in which a person lies sick, or to which he is confined by sickness

Si'cle, *n* A shekel [*Obs*]

The holy mother brought five *sicles* and a pair of turtle-doves to redeem the Lamb of God *Bp Taylor*

Sid'dōw, *a* Soft, pulpy [*Obs or Prov Eng*]
"Eat like salt sea in his *suddow* ribs" *Marston*

Peas which become soft by boiling are said to be *suddow* *Halliwell*

Side, *n* [A S *side*, L Ger *sied*, *siede*, D *zijde*, Dan *side*, Sw & Icel *sida*, O H Ger *sita*, M H Ger *seite*, N H Ger *seite*, from A-S *sidan*, to be extended, *sid*, large, spacious, Scot *side*, Dan. & Sw *sid*, Icel *sidr*, loose]
1 The margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface, especially (when the thing spoken of is somewhat oblong in shape) one of the longer edges, the bounding line of a geometrical figure, as, the *side* of a field, of a square or triangle, of a river, of a road, and the like
2 One of the surfaces which define or limit a solid, especially (when there is a difference in length), one of the longer surfaces, as, the *side* of a box, a plank, a lens, and the like
3 Any outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to, the rest, as, the upper *side* of a sphere, also, any part or position viewed as opposite to or contrasted with another, as, this or that *side* "Looking around on every *side*" *Milton*
4 One half of the body (human or otherwise), considered as opposite to the other half, especially, one of the halves of the body lying on either side of the mesial plane, that is, of a plane passing from front to back through the spine, the part of the body about the ribs

One of the soldiers with a spear pierced his *side* *John* XIX 34

5 A slope or declivity, as of a hill, considered as opposed to another slope over the ridge "Along the *side* of yon small hill" *Milton*
6 The position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another person or party, whether as a rival or a foe, a body of advocates or partisans, a party

God on our *side*, doubt not of victory *Shak.*

It is true we have not always been of this same *side* in politics *Landor*

7. The interest or cause which one maintains against another, a doctrine opposed to another doctrine, a view contradictory to another, hence, interest, favor. "Sets the passions on the *side* of truth." *Pope*

The Lord is on my *side* *Ps* cxviii 6

8. A line of descent traced through one parent, as distinguished from that traced through another

To sit upon thy father David's throne,
By mother's *side* thy father *Milton*

By the side of, close at hand, near to — *Exterior side* (*Fort*) See EXTERIOR, and *Illust* of *Bastion* — *Interior side* (*Fort*), the line drawn from the center of one bastion to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii in front *Scott* — *To choose sides*, to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind — *To take sides*, to embrace the opinions or attach one's self to the interest, of a party who is in opposition to another — *Side by side*, close together and abreast, in company or along with

Side, *a.* 1. Being on the side, or toward the side, lateral.

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped *Dryden*

2. Hence, indirect, oblique, collateral, as, a *side* issue.

The law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker*

3. Long; large; extensive. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

His gown had *side* sleeves down to mid-leg *Lansham*

Side-bar rule (*Eng Law*), a rule authorized by the courts to be granted by their officers as a matter of course, without formal application being made to them in open court, — so called because anciently moved for by the attorneys at *side-bar*, that is, informally *Burrill*

Side, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIDED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIDING]
1 To lean on one side [*Obs*] *Bacon*
2 To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party, as, to *side* with the ministerial party.

All *side* in parties, and begin the attack *Pope*

Side, *v. i* [*Obs*] 1 To be or stand at the side of
"His blind eye that *sided* Pardell" *Spenser*
2 To suit, to pair *Clarendon*

Side'-arms, *n. pl* Weapons worn on the side, as sword, bayonet, pistols, &c *Simmonds*

Side'-bŏard, *n* A piece of furniture or cabinet work with compartments, or a series of shelves placed on one side in a dining-room to hold dishes, and the like, until they are wanted

Side'-bŏx, *n* A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theater, distinct from the seats in the pit "To insure a *side box* station at half price" *Cowper*

Side'-cŭt, *n* A canal or road branching out from the main one [*U S*]

Sid'ed, *a* Having a side, — used in composition, as, one-*sided*, many-*sided*

Side'-fly, *n* A certain insect *Derham*

Side'-glānce, *n* A glance or brief look to one side

Side'-hĕad, *n.* An auxiliary slide rest on a planer

Side'-hill, *n* The side or slope of a hill, sloping ground, a descent

Side'ling, *a* Inclining to one side, directed toward one side, sloping, inclined, as, the ground was *sideling*

Side'-lĭ'ver, or **Side'-lĭv'er**, *n* (*Steam-eng*) A lever or beam working at the side of a marine steam-engine (usually one on each side, forming a pair), for transferring motion from the piston to the crank, so placed as to bring the center of gravity of the engine as low as possible, and answering to the working beam in other forms of the steam engine

Side'lŏng, *a* Lateral, oblique not directly in front, as, a *sidelong* glance "The bashful virgin's *sidelong* looks of love" *Goldsmith*

Side'lŏng, *adv* 1 Laterally, obliquely in the direction of the side

2 On the side, as, to lay a thing *sidelong Irelan*

Side'-pīpe, *n* (*Steam-eng*) A steam or exhaust pipe extending between the opposite steam chests of a cylinder [See *Illust* of *Valve gear*]

Side'-pŏsts, *n pl* (*Carp*) A kind of truss-posts placed in pairs, each disposed at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for supporting the principal rafters, braces, &c *Buchanan*

Sid'er, *n* One who takes a side or joins a party

Sī'der, *n* Cider [*Obs*] See CIDER

Sid'er al (Synop , § 130), *a* [See *infra*] Relating to the stars, hence, affecting unfavorably by the supposed influence of the stars, baleful "*Sideral* blasts" *Milton*

Sid'er ā'ted, *a* [Lat *sideratus*, p p of *siderare*, to be blasted by a constellation, from *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation] Planet struck, blasted [*Obs*]

Sid'er-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *sideratio*, Fr *sideration*, It *sideraz'one* See *supra*] The state of being siderated or planet struck, a blast, especially, a blasting or blast in plants, also, a sudden deprivation of sense, an apoplexy, a slight cryspelas [*Obs*] *Ray Cowl*

Si dē're al (89), *a* [Lat *siderālis*, and *siderēus*, from *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation, a star, Fr *sidéral*, *sidère*, Sp *sideral*, *sidéreo*]
1 Relating to the stars, starry, astral, as, *sidereal* astronomy
2. (*Astron*) Measured by the apparent motion of the stars, pertaining to, or designated, marked out, or accompanied, by a return to the same position in respect to the stars, as, the *sidereal* revolution of a planet, a *sidereal* day

Sidereal clock, a clock adjusted to measure sidereal time It usually numbers the hours from 0 to 24 — *Sidereal day*, the interval of time between two successive transits over the same meridian of the vernal equinox, or first point of Aries — *Sidereal time*, time as reckoned by sidereal days, or taking the sidereal day as the unit, the time elapsed since a transit of the vernal equinox, reckoned in parts of a sidereal day This is strictly, *apparent sidereal time* *mean sidereal time* being reckoned from the transit not of the *true*, but of the *mean* equinoctial point — *Sidereal year*, the time which the sun takes in passing apparently from any fixed star around to the same star again, or one complete revolution of the earth in respect to a fixed point in space

Sid'er ite (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Lat *siderītis*, Gr *σιδηρῖτης*, *σιδηῖτις*, from *σιδηρος*, Iron]
1 (*Min*) (*a*) A hydrous arseniate of iron, cube-ore (*b*) Carbonate of iron, spathic iron (*c*) An indigo blue variety of quartz. *Dana*

☞ The name was also formerly applied to magnetic iron ore, or loadstone

2. (*Bot.*) A labiate plant of the genus *Sideritis*, iron-wort. *Coxe. Parr.*

Sid'er-o-grăph'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *sidérographique.*]
Sid'er-o-grăph'ic-al, } Pertaining to siderography, or performed by engraved plates of steel; as, *siderographic* art, *siderographic* impressions

Sid'er-ŏg'ra-phist, *n.* One versed in siderography

Sid'er ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Fr *sidérographie*, from Gr. *σιδηρος*, Iron, and *γραφειν*, to engrave, write] The art or practice of steel engraving, especially, the process, invented by Perkins, of multiplying fac-similes of an engraved steel plate by first rolling over it, when hardened, a soft steel cylinder, and then rolling the cylinder, when hardened, over a soft steel plate, which thus becomes a fac-simile of the original, — now superseded by *electrotypy*.

Sid'er o-măn'cy, *n* [Gr *σιδηρος*, iron, and *μαντεία*, divination] Divination by burning straws on red-hot iron, and forming conjectures from the manner of their burning *Craig.*

Sid'er-ŏm'e-lāne, *n* (*Min*) An amorphous ferruginous variety of labradorite *Dana.*

Sid'er o-schis'o lite (46), *n* [Gr *σιδηρος*, iron, *σχίζειν*, to cleave, and *λίθος*, stone] (*Min*) A mineral of a velvet black, or dark greenish gray color and splendent luster, consisting chiefly of silicate of iron *Dana.*

Sid'er o-scōpe (Synop , § 130), *n* [From Gr. *σιδηρος*, iron, and *σκέπτεσθαι*, *σκοπεῖν*, to view, explore] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance, by means of a very delicate combination of magnetic needles

Sid'er ŏx'y lon, *n* [Gr *σίδηρος*, iron, and *ξύλον*, wood] (*Bot*) A genus of evergreen trees, the wood of which is exceedingly hard and heavy, ironwood *Baird*

Side'-săd'dle (săd'dl), *n* A saddle for a woman to sit upon when on horseback

Side'-săd'dle-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Sarracenia* having hollow leaves, pitcher or trumpet shaped It is common in bogs in the United States, and is also called *pitcher plant* and *huntsman's cup* The flower is somewhat like a pillion, whence the name *London*

Sides'man, *n* ; *pl* SIDES'MEN [From *side* and *man*]
1 An assistant to the churchwarden
2 One who takes sides, a party man, a partisan [*Obs*] *Milton*

Side'-tā'ble, *n* A table placed either against the wall or aside from the principal table

Side'-tāk'ing, *n* A taking sides, or engaging in a party *Hall.*

Side'-vĭew (vū), *n* A view on or from one side, an oblique view

Side'wălk (wawk), *n* A raised way for foot passengers at the side of a street or road, a foot pavement [*U S*]

Side'wāys, *adv* The same as SIDEWISE

Side'-wind, *n* A wind from one side, hence, an indirect attack, or indirect means *Wright.*

Side'wise, *adv* 1 Toward one side, inclining, as, to hold the head *sidewise*
2 Laterally on one side, as, the refraction of light *sidewise* *Newton.*

Sid'ing, *n* 1 The attaching of one's self to a party.
2 The turn out of a railroad [*Am*]

Sī'dle (sī'dl), *v. i* [*imp & p. p* SIDLED, *p pr. & vb n* SIDLING]
1 To go or move side foremost, as, to *sidle* through a crowd

He then *sidled* close to the astonished girl *W Scott.*

2 To lie on the side *Swift*

Siege *n* [Fr *siege*, a seat, a siege, It *seggia*, *seggio*, *sedio*, *sedia*, *sede*, a seat, *assegnio*, *assedio*, a siege, Fr *assiege*, It *assediare*, Sp *asediar*, to besiege, from Lat *sedes*, a seat *sedeo*, to sit]
1 A seat especially, a royal seat, a throne. [*Obs*] "*Siege* of justice" *Shak*

From lofty *siege* began these words to sound *Spenser.*

2 Hence, place or situation [*Obs*]

Ah! traitorous eyes, come out of your shameless *siege* forever *Painter's Palace of Pleasure.*

3 Rank, grade, estimation [*Obs*]

I left my life and being
From men of loftiest *siege* *Shak.*

4 Passage of excrements, stool [*Obs*] *Browne.*
5 The setting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender, or the surrounding or investing of a place by an army, and approaching it by passages and advanced works, which cover the besiegers from the enemy's fire
6 Hence, a continued attempt to gain possession

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast *Dryden.*

Siege-train, the apparatus, consisting of cannon, mortars &c for conducting a siege — *To raise a siege.* See RAISE

Siēge, *v. t* To besiege [*Rare*] "All the dangers that can *siege* the life of man." *Byron.*

Sī'en-ite, *n* See SYENITE

Sī'en it'ic, *a* See SYENITIC.

Si ĕn'nā, *n* [It *terra di Sienna*; from *Sienna*, in Italy] An earthy pigment of a brownish-yellow color it is a silicate of iron and alumina; — called also *terra sienna.*

Burnt sienna, sienna made of a much redder color by

the action of fire —*Raw sienna*, sienna in its natural state, of a transparent yellowish-brown color

Si'en-nēse' (91), *a.* (*Geog*) Of or pertaining to Sienna, a city of Italy.

Si'en-nēse', *n sing & pl* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Sienna, in the plural, the people of Sienna.

Si-ĕr'ra, *n* [Sp , Pr , Pg , & O It *serra*, from Lat *serra*, a saw, from the resemblance of a chain or ridge of mountains to the teeth of a saw] A saw like ridge of mountains and craggy rocks

Si-ĕs'ta, *n* [Sp , Pg *siesta*, from Lat *sexta* (*sc hora*), the sixth hour, sc of the day after sunrise, i e , the hour of noon] A short sleep taken about the middle of the day, or after dinner

Sieur (sē'ur'), *n* [Fr , abbreviated from *seigneur* See MONSIEUR and SEIGNIOR] Sir , — a title of respect used by the French.

Sieve, *n* [A-S. *sife*, L Ger *seve*, *sef*, D *zeef*, *zift*, O. H Ger *sip*, N. H. Ger *sieb*, Dan. *sie*, *sigte*, Icel *sia*, Sw. *sikt*]

Sieve

1. A utensil for separating the fine part of any pulverized or fine substance from the coarse, consisting of a vessel, usually shallow, with the bottom perforated, or made of hair, wire, or the like, woven in meshes

2 A kind of coarse basket *Simmonds*

Sif'fle-ment, *n* [Fr *sifflement*, a whistling or hissing] The act of whistling or hissing a whistling, or sound resembling a whistling, sibilation [*Obs*]

Sift, *v t* [*imp & p p* SIFTED, *p pr & vb n* SIFTING] [A S *siftan*, from *sife*, sieve, L Ger. *sifen*, *seven*, D *zitten*, Ger *sieben*, *sichten*]

1. To separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse, as, to *sift* meal, to *sift* powder, to *sift* sand or lime

2 To separate or part as if by a sieve

When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glittering billows give a golden show' *Dryden*

3 To separate the good or bad of, to analyze, to pick to pieces, hence, to scrutinize, to detect in error.

I could *sift* him on that argument *Shak*
Let him but narrowly *sift* his ideas *J Taylor*

To sift out, to search or find out with care, as if by sifting

Sift'er, *n* One who sifts, that which sifts, a sieve

Sig, *n* Crime [*Prov Eng* and *Local U S*]

Si gaul'ti an (gawl'shī an), *a* Of pertaining to, or first performed by *Sigault*, a French physician

Sigaultian section (*Surg*) the operation of dividing the symphysis pubis for the purpose of facilitating labor, symphyseotomy *Dunglison*

Sigh (sī), *v i* [*imp & p p* SIGHED *p pr & vb n* SIGHING] [O & Prov Eng *sike*, *sithe*, *sythe*, A-S *swan*, *siccettan*, *seofian*, *sionan*, Sw *sucka*, Dan *sukke*, L Ger *suchten*, *suften*, D *achten*, O H Ger *siufton*, M H Ger *siufzen*, *siufzen*, N H Ger *seufzen*]

1 To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual and immediately expel it to make a deep single respiration, especially as the result or involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustion, grief, sorrow, or the like

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit *Mark* viii 12

2 Hence, to lament, to grieve

3. To make a sound like sighing

And the coming wind did roar more loud,
And the sails did *sigh* like sedge *Coleridge*

☞ This word was formerly in England sometimes pronounced, very corruptly *sithe* (the *th* having the same sound as in *thistle*) and this pronunciation is still occasionally heard, among the vulgar, in some parts of the United States

Sigh (sī), *v t* 1 To utter sighs over, to lament or mourn over

Ages to come, and men unborn
Shall bless her name and *sigh* her fate *Prior*

2. To express by sighs

The gentle swain *sighs* back her grief *Hook*

Sigh (sī), *n* [A S *siccet*, D *zucht*, Sw *suck*, Dan *suk*]

1 A single deep respiration, a long breath the inhaling of a larger quantity of air than usually and the sudden emission of it, especially as the result or involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustion, or some depressing emotion, as grief, sorrow, anxiety, and the like

If the wind were down, I would drive the boat with my *sighs* *Shak*

2. Hence, a manifestation of grief or sorrow.

With their *sighs* the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite *Milton*

Sigh'-bŏrn, *a.* Sorrowful, mournful. "*Sigh born* thoughts" *De Quincey.*

Sigh'er (sī'er), *n* One who sighs

Sigh'ing ly (sī'ing), *adv* With sighing

Sight (sīt), *n.* [A S *siht*, *gesiht*, O H Ger *siht*, *gasiht*, N H Ger *sicht*, *gesicht*, D *gezigt*, Dan. & Sw *sigte*, from the root of *see*, q v]

1 The act of seeing, perception of objects by the eye, view, as, to gain *sight* of land

A cloud received him out of their *sight* *Acts* i 9

2 The power of seeing, the faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes.

Thy *sight* is young, and thou shalt read *Shak*
O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain *Milton.*

3 The state of admitting unobstructed vision, visibility, open view; region which the eye at one time surveys, space to which the power of vision extends, as, an object within *sight*

4 That which is seen, a spectacle, a view, a show

Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burned *Exodus* iii 3
They never saw a *sight* so fair *Spenser*

5 Inspection, examination, as, a letter intended for the *sight* of only one person

6 The instrument of seeing, the eye.

In his *sight*, his foe good Raimund hit *Fairfax*

7 A small aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which the direction is settled or ascertained, as, the *sight* of a quadrant

8 A piece of metal near the muzzle, or another near the breech, of a musket, or other fire-arm, to guide the eye in taking aim

9 A great number, quantity, or sum, as, a *sight* of money [*Colloq Eng and U. S*]

To take sight, to take aim to look for the purpose of directing a piece of artillery or the like —*At sight*, *after sight* (*Bills and Notes*), on or after presentment

Syn —Vision, view, show, spectacle, representation, exhibition

Sight (sīt), *v t* [*imp. & p. p.* SIGHTED, *p pr. & vb n* SIGHTING]

1 To get sight of to see, as, to *sight* land *Kane*

2 To look at through sight, to see accurately, as, to *sight* an object, as a star

3 (*Mil*) To give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight, as, to *sight* a rifle or cannon

Sight (sīt), *v i* 1 To obtain a distinct view

2 (*Mil*) To take aim by a sight, to take sight.

Sight'ed (sīt'ed), *a* Having sight, or seeing in a particular manner, — rarely used, except in composition, as, long *sighted*, short-*sighted*, quick *sighted*, sharp-*sighted* and the like

Sight'ful, *a* Easily or clearly seen, distinctly visible, perspicuous [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Sight'ful-ness, *n* The state or quality of being sightful, clearness of sight, perspicuity [*Obs*]

Sight'less (sīt'les), *a* 1 Wanting sight, blind "Of all who blindly creep or *sightless* soar" *Pope*

2 Offensive or unpleasing to the eye, unsightly, as, *sightless* stains [*Rare*] *Shak*

Sight'less-ly (sīt'), *adv* In a sightless manner

Sight'less ness (sīt'), *n* The state of being sightless, want of sight

Sight'li ness (sīt'), *n.* The state of being sightly, comeliness

Sight'ly (sīt'lĭ), *a* 1 Open to sight, conspicuous as, a house stands in a *sightly* place

2 Pleasing to the sight, comely. "Many brave, *sightly* horses" *D'Estrange*

Sight'-see'ing (sīt'), *a* Given to seeing sights, eager for novelties or curiosities

Sight'ful-ness, *n* The state or quality of being sightful, clearness of sight, perspicuity [*Obs*]

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Sight'-see'ing (sīt'), *a* Given to seeing sights, eager for novelties or curiosities

Sight'-sē'er (sīt'-), *n* One given to seeing sights, or eager for novelties or curiosities

Sight'-shŏt (sīt'), *n* Distance to which the sight can reach, or be thrown [*Rare*] *Cowley*

Sights'man (sīts'), *n* , *pl* SIGHTSMEN (*Mus*) One who reads or performs music readily at first sight. [*Rare*] *Busby*

Sig'il, *n* [Lat *sigillum*, diminutive of *signum*, a sign] A seal, signature "Of talismans and *sigils* knew the power" *Pope*

Sig'il lā'ri a, *n pl* [N Lat , from *sigillum*, a seal See *supra*]

1 (*Rom Antiq*) Little images or figures of earthen ware exposed for sale, or given as presents, on the last two days of the *Saturnalia*, hence, the last two, or sixth and seventh, days of the *Saturnalia*.

2 (*Paleon*) The large trunks of fossil trees, having an unjointed stem, marked with notches, — principally found in the coal formation *Dana*

Sig'il-la tive, *a* [From Lat *sigillum*, a seal, O Fr *sigillatif*] Fit to seal, belonging to a seal, composed of wax [*Obs*] *Colgrave*

Sig'ĭd, *n pl* [Lat] The signs, abbreviations, letters, or characters standing for words, &c , such as are found in ancient manuscripts, or on coins, medals, and the like *Savage.*

Sig'mȧ, *n* , *pl* SIGMAS 1 The Greek letter Σ, σ, or ς (English *S*, or *s*), — originally having the form of the English C

2 A dining table shaped like the letter C. *Elmes.*

Sig'moid, } *a* [Fr. *sigmoide*, Gr. σιγμοειδής,
Sig-moid'al, } from σίγμα, sigma, and εἶδος, form, likeness] Curved in two directions, like the letter S, or the Greek ς *Bigelow.*

Sigmoid flexure (*Anat*), the last curve of the colon, before it terminates in the rectum

Sig-moid'al-ly, *adv.* In a sigmoidal manner.

Sign (sīn), *n.* [Lat *signum*, Fr. *signe*, Pr. *signe*, *signa*, *segna*, Sp *signo*, *seña*, Pg *signo*, *senha*, It. *segno*, A-S *segen*, a sign, standard, banner, D. *sein*, a signal] That by which any thing is made known or represented, that which furnishes evidence, a mark; a token; an indication; a proof; hence, specifically, (*a.*) A remarkable event, considered by the ancients as indicating the will of some deity; prodigy; an omen. (*b.*) An event considered by the Jews as indicating the divine will, or as manifesting an interposition of the divine power for some special end, a miracle, a wonder. "Mighty *signs* and wonders, by the power of the Spirit of God" *Rom* xv 19 "If they will not believe thee, nor hearken to the voice of the first *sign*, they will believe the voice of the latter *sign*" *Ex.* iv (*c*) Hence, something serving to indicate the existence, or preserve the memory, of a thing; a token a memorial, a monument "What time the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign*" *Num* xxvi 10 (*d*) Any symbol or emblem which prefigures, typifies, or represents an idea, hence, sometimes, a picture. "The holy symbols, or *signs*, are not barely significative, but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves" *Brerewood* (*e*) A word regarded as the outward manifestation of thought, as, words are the *signs* of ideas (*f*) Motion, action, or gesture, by which a thought is expressed, or a command or wish made known "They made *signs* to his father how he would have him called" *Luke* i 62 (*g*) Hence, one of the natural or conventional gestures by which intelligence is communicated, or conversation carried on, as by the deaf and dumb

☞ The *signs*, as used by deaf-mutes, are of two kinds namely 1 *Natural signs*, which are chiefly pantomimic and represent things, not words 2 *Methodical* or *systematic signs*, which are made out of the natural signs by reducing them, with some modifications and additions, to the order of the words of some spoken language, and marking grammatical distinctions Both of these classes of signs are wholly distinct from the *manual alphabet* of deaf-mutes

(*h*) A conspicuous notice placed before a house to advertise the business there transacted, a public display of token or notice, an advertisement "The shops were therefore distinguished by painted *signs* which gave a gay and grotesque aspect to the streets" *Macaulay* (*i*) (*Astron.*) The twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac.

☞ The *signs* are reckoned from the point of intersection of the ecliptic and equator at the vernal equinox and are named, respectively, *Aries* (♈), *Taurus* (♉), *Gemini* (♊), *Cancer* (♋) *Leo* (♌), *Virgo* (♍), *Libra* (♎), *Scorpio* (♏), *Sagittarius* (♐), *Capricornus* (♑), *Aquarius* (♒) *Pisces* (♓) These names were originally the names of the constellations occupying several of the divisions of the zodiac, by which they are now represented, but in consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the signs have, in process of time, become separated about 30 degrees from these constellations, and each of the latter now lies in the sign next in advance, or to the east of the one which bears its name, as the constellation Aries in the sign Taurus, &c [See *Illust* under *Aries*, *Taurus*, &c]

(*j*) (*Alg*) A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them as the sign + (plus), prefixed to a quantity to indicate that the quantity is to be added, the sign − (minus), to denote that the quantity to which it prefixed is to be subtracted the sign =, to denote that the first of the two quantities between which it is placed is to be divided by the second, and the like (*l*) (*Med*) Any present or past circumstance afforded by an examination of a patient, or of matters concerning him, whence conclusion may be drawn respecting the nature and seat of his disease *Dunglison* (*l*) (*Mus*) Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c (*m*) (*Theol*) That which, being external, stands for or signifies something internal or spiritual, — a term used in the English church in speaking of an ordinance considered with reference to that which it represents

☞ See Table of ARBITRARY SIGNS, p 1692

Sign-manual (*Eng Law*), the royal signature subscribed at the top of bills of grants and letters-patent which are then sealed with the privy signet or great seal as the case may be, to complete their validity, the signature of one's name in his own handwriting

Craig Tomlins Wharton

Syn. —Token, mark, note, symptom, indication, symbol, type, omen, prognostic, presage, manifestation

Sign (sīn), *v. t* [*imp & p p.* SIGNED; *p. pr & vb n* SIGNING] [Fr *signer*, Pr *signar*, *segnar*, *senar*, Sp *signar*, It. *segnare*, Lat. *signare*, from *signum* A-S *senan*, *segnan*, D *seinen* See *supra*]

1 To represent by a sign, to signify, to make known in a typical or emblematic manner, in distinction from speech.

I *signed* to Browne to make his retreat *W Scott*

2 To affix a signature to, to ratify by hand or seal, to subscribe in one's own handwriting.

Give him this deed, and let him *sign* it *Shak*

3 To assign or convey formally [*Obs. and rare*

4 To give characteristic or significant dress to to array in insignia [*Obs*] *Shak*

Sign, *v i.* 1 To be a sign or omen. [*Obs*] *Shak*

2 To make a sign or signal, to communicate intelligence by signs.

Sig'nal, *n.* [Fr. *signal*, Sp. *señal*, Pg. *sinal*, It *segnale*, L. Lat *signale*, from Lat. *signum*. See SIGN.

1. A sign which has been agreed upon to give notice of some occurrence, command, or danger, to a person at a distance; also, a sign, event, or watch-word, which has been agreed upon, as the occasion of concerted action.

All obeyed
The wonted *signal* *Milton*

2. Hence, a token, an indication, a foreshadowing. "The weary sun . . . gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow" *Shak*

Signal post, or *signal-staff*, a pole or mast upon which a flag or any thing else may be displayed for the purpose of conveying signals

Sig'nal, *a* [From the noun, It *segnalato*, Sp. *señalado*, Pg *sinalado*, Fr *signalé*] Distinguished from what is ordinary, eminent, remarkable, memorable, as, a *signal* exploit, a *signal* service, a *signal* act of benevolence

As *signal* now in low, dejected state
As erst in highest, behold him where he lies *Milton*

Syn.—Eminent, remarkable, memorable, extraordinary, notable, conspicuous

Sig'nal, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SIGNALED, *p pr* & *vb n* SIGNALING] To communicate by signals, as, to *signal* intelligence

Sig'nal-fire, *n* A fire intended for a signal

Sig'nal-ist, *n* One who makes signals, one who communicates intelligence by means of signals

Sig-năl'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being signal or remarkable [*Obs*] *Browne*

Sig'nal ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SIGNALIZED, *p pr*, & *vb n* SIGNALIZING] [From *signal*]

1 To make signal or eminent, to render distinguished from what is common.

It is this passion which drives men to all the ways we see in use of *signalizing* themselves *Burke*

2 To communicate with by means of a signal, as, a ship *signalizes* its consort

3 To indicate the existence, presence, or fact of, by a signal, as, to *signalize* the arrival of a steamer

Sig'nal-ly, *adv.* In a signal manner, eminently, remarkably.

Sig'nal ment, *n* The act of giving a signal, or of communicating by signals, the act of signalizing, hence, description by peculiar, appropriate, or characteristic marks *I B Browning*

Sig năl'tion, *n* [Lat *signatio*, Pr *signazo* See SIGN, *v t*] Sign given, act of betokening [*Obs*]

Sig'na to-ry, *a* [Lat *signatorius*] Relating to a seal, used in sealing [*Obs*]

Sig'na ture (53), *n* [Fr *signature*, It *signatura*, *segnatura*, Sp & L Lat *signatura*, from Lat *signare*, *signatum* See SIGN, *v t*]

1 A sign, stamp, or mark impressed "The brain, being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images" *Watts* "The natural and indelible *signature* of God, stamped on the human soul" *Bentley*

2 Especially, the name of any person written with his own hand, employed to signify that the writing which precedes accords with his wishes or intentions, a sign manual

3 (*Physiol*) An outward mark by which internal characteristics were supposed to be indicated

Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use *More*

4. (*Mus*) The flats or sharps at the beginning of a composition, which indicate the key or scale.

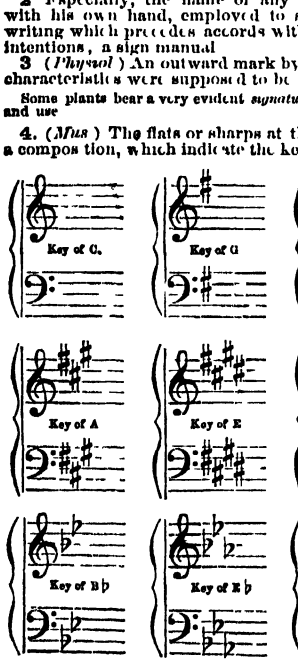

Signatures

5. (*Print*) One of a number of signs, or tokens, used at the bottom of certain pages of a book or pamphlet, by which the sheets are distinguished and their order designated, as a direction to the binder in arranging and folding them.

☞ Such signatures are composed of letters or figures, either singly or combined, as, A, B, C, or A a, B b, or 3 A, 3 B, or 1, 1*, 2, 2*, and the like

Sig'na-tūre, *v. t.* To mark, to distinguish [*Obs*]

Sig'na-tūr'ist, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of signatures impressed upon objects, indicative of character or qualities [*Obs*] *Browne*

Sign'-bōard (sīn'bōrd), *n* A board on which a man sets a notice of his occupation, or of articles for sale

Sign'er (sīn'er), *n* One who signs or subscribes his name, as, a memorial with a hundred *signers*

Sig'net, *n* [O Fr *signet*, diminutive of *signe* See SIGN, *n*] A seal, especially, the seal used by the sovereign in sealing private letters, and grants that pass by bill under the sign manual,—called also *privy signet* [*Ing*]

I have my father's *signet* in my purse *Shak*

Writer to the signet (*Scots Law*), a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, by whom writs were prepared [*Obs*] *Craig*

Sig'net-ed, *a* Stamped or marked with a signet

Sig'net-ring, *n.* A ring containing a signet or private seal

Sig'ni-fer, *a* [Lat *signum*, sign, and *ferre*, to bear] Bearing signs [*Obs and rare*] "The *signifer* sphere, or zodiac" *Holland*

Sig nĭf'i-cance, } *n* [O Fr *significance*, Pr,
Sig-nĭf'i can cy, } Sp, & It *significanza*, Lat *significantia*]

1 The state of being significant

2 That which is signified, meaning, import, as, the *significance* of a nod, or of a motion of the hand, or of a word or expression

3 Importance, moment, weight, consequence

With this brain I must work in order to give *significancy* and value to the few facts which I possess *De Quincey*

Sig-nĭf'i-cant, *a* [Lat *significans*, p pr of *significare* It & Sp *significante*, Fr *signifiant* See SIGNIFY]

1 Fitted or designed to signify or make known something, embodying or expressing a meaning standing as a sign or token, as, a *significant* word or sound, a *significant* look

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant* but not efficient *Raleigh*

2 Deserving to be considered, important momentous, as, a *significant* event

Sig nĭf'i-cant, *n* That which has significance, a token [*Obs*] "Dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts" *Shak*

Sig nĭf'i cant ly, *adv* In a significant manner, with meaning

Sig nĭf'i-cate, *n* [Lat *significare*, *significatum* See SIGNIFY] (*Logic*) One of several things signified by a common term *Whately*

Sig'ni fi-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *significatio*, Fr *signification*, Pr *significatio*, Sp *significacion*, It *significazione*]

1 The act of signifying or making known "A *signification* of being pleased, a testimonial of being served" *Latin n*

All speaking or *signification* of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another *South*

2 That which is signified or made known, that meaning which a sign, character or token is intended to convey, as, the *signification* of words

3 That which signifies, a sign [*Rare*]

Sig-nĭf'i-ca tive, *a* [Lat *significativus*, It, Sp, & Pg *significativo*, Pr *significatiu*, Fr *significatif*]

1 Betokening or representing by an external sign "The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative*" *Bancroft*

2 Having signification or meaning, expressive of a meaning or purpose

Neither in the degrees of kindred were they destitute of *significative* words *Camden*

Sig nĭf'i-ca-tive ly, *adv* In a significative manner, so as to represent or express by an external sign

Sig nĭf'i ca tive ness, *n.* The quality of being significative

Sig'ni fi-cā'tor, *n* [It *significatore*, Sp *significador*, Fr *significateur*] One who, or that which, signifies

In this diagram there was one *significator* which presaged remarkably upon our astrologer's attention *W Scott*

Sig nĭf'i ca-to ry, *n* [Lat *significatorius*] That which betokens, signifies, or represents *Bp Taylor*

Sig'ni-fi-cā'vit, *n* [Lat, perf ind of *significare*, to signify] (*Eng Eccl Law*) A writ issuing out of chancery, upon certificate given by the ordinary, of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the laying him up in prison till he submit himself to the authority of the church *Cyclo*

Sig'ni fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SIGNIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* SIGNIFYING] [Fr *signifier*, Pr *significar*, *significar*, Sp & Pg *significar*, It & Lat *significare*, from *signum*, a sign, and *facere*, to make]

1 To make known by a sign, to communicate by any conventional token, as words, gestures, signals, or the like.

I'll *signify* so much unto him straight *Shak*

The government should *signify* to the Protestants of Ireland that want of silver is not to be remedied *Swift*

2 To convey the notion of, to mean, to import, to declare, to indicate.

A tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing *Shak*

3. To make known, to declare, as, he *signified* his desire to be present

☞ *Signify* is often used impersonally, as, it *signifies* nothing, it does not *signify*, that is, it is of no importance

Syn —To express, manifest, declare, utter, intimate, betoken, denote, imply, mean

Sig'ni fy, *v i* To express meaning with force

Sign'ior (seen'yur), *n* Sir, Mr,—a title of respect or of address among the Italians. See SEIGNIOR

Sign'ior ize (seen'yur-), *v t* [See SIGNIORIZE.] To exercise dominion over, to lord it over [*Obs.*] "As proud as he that *signiorizeth* hell" *Fairfax.*

Sign'ior ize, *v i.* To exercise dominion, to lord it [*Obs*]

Sign'ior ship, *n* The state or position of being a signior *Massinger.*

Sign'ior-y (seen'yur-ĭ), *n* Same as SEIGNIORY.

Sign-măn'ū al, *n* One's own name written by himself,—applied particularly to the signature of a sovereign or prince See Note under SIGN, *n*

Sig-no's, (seen'yur), *n* [It See SEIGNIOR] Sir; Mr,—a title of address or respect among the Italians

Sig-no'ra (seen-yō'rä), *n* [It] Madam, Mrs,—a title of address or respect among the Italians

Sig-no'-ri'nă (seen-yo rē'nä), *n* [It] Miss,—a title of address among the Italians

Sign'-pōst, *n* A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of any thing

Sik, } *a* Such See SUCH [*Obs*] "*Sike* fancies
Sike, } weren foolery" *Spenser.*

Sike, *n* 1 A sigh, an indication [*Obs*]

2 A sick person [*Prov Eng*]

3 A gutter, a stream, such as is usually dry in summer [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Sik'er, *a* or *adv* The same as SICKER, q v

Sik'er ness, *n* Sureness, safety See SICKERNESS [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Sikhs (sēcks), *n pl* (*Geog*) A warlike nation inhabiting a region in North western India, now annexed to British India [Written also *Seiks*]

Sile, *v t* [Sw *sila*, to strain, *sil*, sieve, Armor *sila*, to strain, *sil*, strainer, colander, Gael *siolaidh*, to subside, to strain, filter, Ir *siol*, to drop, filter, L Ger *seihen*, to draw away or lead off water] To strain, as fresh milk from the cow [*Prov Eng*]

Sile, *n* 1 A sieve with fine meshes [*Prov Eng*]

2 Filth, sediment [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

3 A young or small herring *Pennant.*

Si'lence, *n* [Fr *silence*, Pr *silence*, *silencia*, Sp & Pg *silencio*, It *silenzio*, Lat *silentium* See SILENT]

1 The state of being silent, entire absence of sound or noise, absolute stillness

I saw and heard for such a numerous host
Fled not in *silence* through the frighted deep *Milton.*

2 Forbearance from, or absence of, speech, taciturnity, muteness

3 Secrecy, as, these things were transacted in *silence*

4 The cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult; calmness, quiet, as, the elements reduced to *silence*

5 Absence of mention, oblivion "And what most merits fame, in *silence* hid" *Milton.*

Eternal *silence* be their doom *Milton*

Si'lence, *interj* Be silent —used elliptically for *let there be silence*, or *keep silence*

Si'lence, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SILENCED (sī'lenst), *p pr* & *vb n* SILENCING]

1 To compel to silence, to cause to be still, to still, to hush

Silence that dreadful bell *Shak*

2 To put to rest, to quiet

This would *silence* all further opposition *Clarendon*
These would have *silenced* their scruples *Rogers.*

3 To restrain from the exercise of any function, privilege of instruction, and the like, especially from the act of preaching, as, to *silence* a minister of the gospel [*L S*]

The Rev Thomas Hooker, of Chelmsford, in Essex, was *silenced* for non conformity *B Trumbull.*

4 To cause to cease firing by a vigorous cannonade, as, to *silence* the batteries of an enemy

Si lĕ'ne, *n* [Lat *Silenus*, the attendant of Bacchus] (*Bot*) A genus of plants usually covered with a viscid secretion, by which insects are caught; catch fly

Si'lent, *a* [Lat *silens*, *silentis*, p pr of *silere*, to be silent, O Fr *silent*, O It *silente*]

1 Free from sound or noise, absolutely still; perfectly quiet

How *silent* is this town! *Shak.*

2 Indisposed to talk, speechless, mute; habitually taciturn, not loquacious, not talkative.

Ulysses, he adds, was the most eloquent and the most *silent* of men *Broome.*

This new-created world, of which in hell
Fame is not *silent* *Milton.*

3 Keeping at rest, inactive, calm, undisturbed, as, the wind is *silent.* *Parnell. Raleigh.*

4. (*Pron.*) Not pronounced; having no sound; quiescent; as, *e* is *silent* in "fable"

5. Having no effect, not operating, inefficient. [*Rare.*] "Causes . . . *silent*, virtueless, and dead." *Raleigh.*

6 Not engaged in active business, or not generally known to be so engaged, dormant, as, a *silent* partner in a commercial house.

Syn.—Mute, taciturn, dumb, speechless, quiet, still See MUTE and TACITURN

Si'lent, *n* That which is silent, a time of silence [*Rare*] "The *silent* of the night" *Shak*

Si-lĕn'ti-a-ry (sī lĕn'shĭ-a rȳ, 95), *n* [Lat *silentiarius*, Fr *silenciaire* See SILENCE] One appointed to keep silence and order in court, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state [*Obs*]

Si'lent-ly, *adv* In a silent manner, quietly

Fach, *silently*,
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye *Dryden*

Si'lent-ness, *n* State of being silent silence.

Si-lē'si-a (-lē'shĭ ă, 95), *n* A kind of thin, coarse linen cloth, originally made in *Silesia*, a province in Prussia.

Si-lē'si-an (sī lē'shĭ an), *a.* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Silesia, made in Silesia, as, *Silesian* linen

Si-lē'si-an (sī lē'shĭ an), *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Silesia

Si'lex, *n* [Lat, a flint] (*Min*) Silicic acid, generally impure, as it is found in nature, constituting flint, quartz, and most sands and sandstones See SILICA and SILICIC

Si'lhou-ĕtte (sĭl'oo ĕt), *n.* [Fr, so called from Étienne *Silhouette*, a French minister of finance, about 1757, who tried to arrange every thing in the most economical way, so that every new and not very expensive fashion at that time was styled *a la Silhouette*] A representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black color, a profile

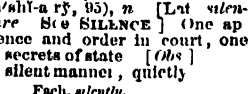

Silhouette Instrument
a, *b*, slender rod, *c* gimbals *d*, small frame, *e*, foot-board The end *a*, of the rod is passed over the profile of the face, while the other end traces an accurate representation of it at *d*

Silhouette

☞ "It is little suspected that this innocent term originated in a political nickname *Silhouette* was minister of state in France in 1759 That period was a critical one The treasury was in an exhausted condition, and Silhouette, a very honest man, who would hold no intercourse with financiers or lotmongers, could contrive no other expedient to prevent a national bankruptcy than excessive economy and interminable reform Paris was not that metropolis where a Plato or a Zeno could long be minister of state, without incurring all the ridicule of the wretched wits At first they pretended to take his advice, merely to laugh at him They cut their coats shorter, and wore them without sleeves, they turned their gold snuff-boxes into rough, wooden ones, and the new-fashioned portraits were now only profiles of a face traced by a black pencil on the shadow cast by a candle on white paper All the fashions assumed an air of niggardly economy till poor Silhouette was driven into retirement with all his projects of savings and reforms, but has left his name to describe the most economical sort of portrait, and melancholy as his own fate!" *Disraeli*

Si'li-kă, *n* [N Lat, from Lat *silex*, *silicis* a flint, Fr *silice*] (*Chem.*) Silicic acid in a state of purity See SILICIC

Si'li-cate, *n* [Fr *silicate*, from Lat *silex*, *silicis*, a flint] (*Chem.*) A salt composed of silicic acid and a base

Si'li-cā'ted, *a.* Combined or impregnated with silica.

Silicated soap, a kind of hard soap containing silicate of soda

Si'li-cā'ti-zā'tion, *n* The process of combining with silica, so as to change to a silicate *Dana*

Si'li'ce, *n* (*Bot*) A silicle [*Rare*]

Si-lĭ'ceous } (sĭ-lĭsh'us), *a* [Lat *silíceus*, from *silex*
Si-lĭ'cious } *silicis*, a flint, Fr *siliceux*, It & Sp *siliceo*] Pertaining to, or containing, silica, or partaking of its nature and qualities

Si-lĭç'ic, *a* [Fr *silicique*, from Lat *silex*, *silicis*, a flint] (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, flint or quartz.

Silicic acid, an acid composed of one equivalent of silicon and three of oxygen When pure, it is a light, white powder, which feels rough when rubbed between the fingers It is both inodorous and insipid It combines with bases forming salts, which are called *silicates* Rock crystal, flint, and other varieties of quartz, are nearly pure silicic acid

Si-lĭç'i-cal-cā're-ous (Synop, § 130), *a.* [From *silex* and *calcareous*] Consisting of silex and calcareous matter

Si-lĭç'i-cāl̇ce (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint, and *calx*, *calcis*, lime] (*Min*) A mineral of a gray, brown, or sometimes nearly black color, found in amorphous masses, and in thin beds under strata of compact limestone, in Provence. It is a mixture of flint and carbonate of lime. *Craig.*

Si'li-cĭf'er-ous, *a* [Lat *silex*, *silicis*, a flint, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr. *silicifère.*] Producing silex; united with a portion of silex.

Si-lĭç'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [See SILICIFY.] Petrifaction by means of silica.

Si-lĭç'i fȳ, *v t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SILICIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SILICIFYING] [Fr *silicifier*, fr Lat. *silex*, *silicis*, a flint, and *facere*, to make] To convert into silica, or petrify by silica, thus rendering silicious.

The specimens found near Philadelphia are completely *silicified* *Say*

☞ The silica may take the form of agate, chalcedony, flint, hornstone, or crystalline quartz *Dana*

Si lĭç'i fȳ, *v i* To become converted into silica, or to be impregnated with silica

Si'li-cite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina, lime, and soda, labradorite *Dana*

Si lĭç'i ted, *a* [From Lat *silex*, *silicis*, a flint] Impregnated with silica, silicious. [*Rare*] *Kirwan*

Si-lĭ'ci-ŭm (sĭ-lĭsh'i um) (Synop, § 130), *n.* Silicon. See SILICON.

☞ The name *silicium* was given by those who supposed it to be a metal, like sodium *Silliman*

Si lĭç'i fi'ret-ed, *a* (*Chem*) Combined, or impregnated, with silicon.

Silicureted hydrogen (*Chem*), a gas composed of silicon and hydrogen, which takes fire spontaneously on exposure to the air

Si'li-cle (sĭl'i kl), *n* [Fr *silicule*, Lat *silicula*, dim of *siliqua*, a pod or husk] (*Bot*) A seed-vessel resembling a silique, but about as broad as long See SILIQUE

Silicle

Si'li-con, *n* [See SILICA] (*Chem*) A dark, nut-brown, elementary substance, destitute of metallic luster, and a non-conductor of electricity. It is the base of silex, or silica

Si-lĭ-co'a-lă, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) The same as SILICLE, q v

Si'li-cŭle, *n* [See *supra*] (*Bot*) A silicle.

Si lĭç'ū lōse' (125), *a* [N. Lat. *siliculosus*, from *silicula* Fr *siliculeux*]

1 (*Bot*) Bearing silicles, pertaining to, or resembling, silicles

2 Full of, or consisting of, husks, husky [*Obs*]

Si-lĭg'i nōse' (125), *a* [Lat *siliginosus*, from *siligo*, *siliginis*, fine and very white wheat] Made of fine wheat [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Si'ling-dish, *n* [See SILE] A colander. [*Obs*]

Si'li quă, *n* [See *infra*] A carat, six of which make a scruple, —a term used by refiners of gold

Si'li-quă, *n*, *pl.* SI'LI-QUÆ The same as SILIQUE, q v

Si'lique (sĭl'ik, *or* sĭ lēk') (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *siliqua*, a pod or husk, a very small weight or measure, Fr *silique*] (*Bot*) An oblong seed vessel, consisting of two valves, and a dissepiment between, and opening by sutures at either margin, with the seeds attached to both edges of the dissepiment, and alternately upon each side of it

Silique

Si'li-qui'lă, *n* (*Bot*) One of the divisions or carpels of certain fruits, as that of the poppy, with the two placentæ

Si'li qui form, *a* [Fr *siliquiforme*] Having the form of a siliqua

Si'li-quō'să, *n* [Lat *siliqua* See *supra*] (*Bot*) A Linnæan order of plants, including those which bear siliques

Si'li-quōse', } *a* [N Lat *siliquosus*, Fr *siliqueux*]
Si'li-quous, } (*Bot*) Bearing siliques, as, *siliquose* plants, pertaining to or resembling siliques, as, *siliquose* capsules

Silk, *n* [A S *seolc*, *seoloc*, Icel. *silki*, Sw & Dan *silke*, from Lat. *sericum*, Seric stuff, silk. See SERICEOUS]

1 The fine, soft thread produced by various species of caterpillars in the form of a cocoon, within which the worm is inclosed during the pupa state, especially that produced by the larves of *Bombyx mori*

2 Hence, thread spun, or cloth woven, from the above named material

3 That which resembles silk, as the filiform styles of the female flower of maize.

Raw silk, silk as it is wound off from the cocoons, and before it is manufactured — *Silk gown*, the dress and badge of one who has been appointed king's or queen's counsel Such a one has certain rights of precedence over the junior barristers, who wear *stuff gowns* *Lord Campbell* — *Virginia silk* (*Bot*), a climbing plant (the *Periploca Græca*), having the seed covered with a silky tuft, like the milk-weed

Silk'-cŏt'ton, *n* A cottony substance enveloping the seeds of the silk-cotton tree

Silk'-cŏt'ton-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Bombax*, growing to an immense size, and having its seeds enveloped in a cottony substance. It is a native of both the Indies *Loudon.*

Silk'en (silk'n), *a* [A-S. *seolcen*, *seolocen*]

1 Made of, resembling, or pertaining to, silk; as, *silken* cloth, a *silken* veil

2. Hence, soft; delicate; tender; smooth; as, *silken* language. "*Silken* terms precise." *Shak.*

3 Dressed in silk. "A . . . *silken* wanton." *Shak.*

Silk'en (silk'n), *v. t.* To render silk-like, soft, or smooth. *Dyer.*

Silk'-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A filamentous plant of the genus *Yucca*. *Farm. Encyc.*

Silk'i-ness, *n.* 1. The state of being silky or silken, softness and smoothness.

2. Hence, effeminacy, pusillanimity. [*Rare.*] *B. Jonson.*

Silk'man, *n.*; *pl* SILK'MEN A dealer in silks.

Silk'-mēr'cer, *n.* A dealer in silks

Silk'-mill, *n* A mill for reeling, spinning, and manufacturing silk

Silk'ness, *n* The state of being silk or silky, silkiness. [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Silk'-shăg, *n.* A coarse, rough-woven silk, like plush *Simmonds.*

Silk'-thrōw'er, } *n.* One who twists or spins
Silk'-thrōw'ster, } silk, and prepares it for weaving *Simmonds Brande.*

Silk'-wēav'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to weave silk stuffs. *Watts*

Silk'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genera *Asclepias* and *Acerates*, whose seed-vessels contain a long, silky down, milk-weed, —called also *wild-cotton.*

Silk'-worm (-wûrm), *n* [A-S. *seolcwyrm*] (*Entom*) The caterpillar which produces silk, the larve of a white or cream-colored moth (*Bombyx mori*)

Silk-worm

☞ *Silk-worms* feed upon the leaves of the mulberry, and weave a cocoon of silk, in which they undergo the pupa change

Silk-worm gut, a substance prepared from the silk-worm, used in making lines for angling See GUT — *Silk-worm rot*, a disease of silk-worms, muscardine See MUSCARDINE

Silk-worm Moth (*Bombyx mori*)

Silk'y, *a* [*compar* SILKIER; *superl* SILKIEST] [*compar* SILK IER, *superl* SILKIEST]

1 Made of, resembling, or pertaining to, silk, silk-like.

2 Hence, soft and smooth, also, pliant, yielding "Twenty *silky*, ducking observants" *Shak*

Pupa, or Chrysalis

Sill, *n* [A S *syl*, *syll*, Sw *syll*, Dan *syld*, L Ger *sulle*, *sull*, O H Ger *swelle*, M H Ger *swelle*, N H Ger *schwelle*, probably from Goth *sulyan*, *gasulyan*, to lay a foundation, to found]

1 The basis or foundation of a thing, as, the *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, and the like, hence, (*a*) The timber or stone at the foot of a door the threshold (*b*) The timber or stone on which a window frame stands, or the lowest piece in a window-frame

2 The shaft or thill of a carriage [*Prov Eng*]

3 The young of a herring [*Prov Eng*]

Sill'a-bŭb, *n* [Cf *sile*, to strain, and *bub*, liquor, Prov Eng *sillybaut*] A dish or beverage made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd [Written also *syllabub*]

Sil'li-ly, *adv* [From *silly*.] In a silly manner, foolishly *Dryden*

Sil'li-man ite (49), *n.* (*Min*) A mineral found at Saybrook, in Connecticut, so named in honor of Professor *Silliman*, of Yale College It occurs in long, slender, rhombic prisms, engaged in gneiss It is composed of silica and alumina, with some oxide of iron

Sil'li ness, *n.* The state of being silly, weakness of understanding, want of sound sense or judgment, simplicity

Sil'lock, *n* [Gael & Ir *seol*, seed of any kind, spawn or fry of fish, Gael *sealag*, diminutive of *seol*] The fry of the coal fish, a species allied to the cod-fish. [Written also *sillock* and *sillick*] [*Orkneys*] *Jamieson*

Sil'lon, *n* [Fr, a furrow, from Lat *sulcus*] (*Fort*) A work raised in the middle of a ditch, to defend it when it is too wide *Crabb*

Sil'ly, *a.* [*compar* SILLIER; *superl* SILLIEST] [O Eng *seely*, *sely*, Scot *sely*, A-S *sælig*, *gesælig*, happy, good, O Sax *salig*, D *zalig*, Icel. *sæligr*, O H Ger *sâlig*, M H Ger *sælic*, N. H Ger *selig*. See SEELY and SEEL]

1 Happy, fortunate [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

2 Harmless, innocent, inoffensive. [*Obs*]

The *silly* virgin strove him to withstand *Spenser.*

3. Weak, helpless, frail. [*Obs*]

After long storms
With which my *silly* bark was tossed. *Spenser.*

The *silly* buckets on the deck
That had so long remained, —
I dreamed that they were filled with dew;
And when I woke it rained. *Coleridge.*

4. Rustic; rural. [*Obs.*] "A fourth man in a *silly* habit." *Shak.*

5. Weak in intellect; destitute of ordinary strength

of mind; foolish; witless; simple; as, a *silly* man; a *silly* child.

6. Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment, characterized by weakness or folly; unwise, absurd, stupid. "All that did their *silly* thoughts so busy keep." *Milton.*

Syn. — Simple, brainless, witless, shallow, foolish, unwise, indiscreet, imprudent See SIMPLE

Sil'ly-how, *n.* [Prov Eng *silly hew*, from A-S *sælig*, happy, good, and *hūfe*, L Ger *huwe*, Dan *hue, hus*, D *huif*, O. D *huyve*, Ger *haube*, a cap, hood. See *supra*.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus, the caul [*Obs or Prov Eng.*]

Si'lo, *n.* A pit or subterraneous store for keeping grain. *Simmonds*

Silt, *n.* [From the root of *sile*, Prov. Eng. *sile, silt*, sediment.]

1. Salt marsh or mud [*Obs.*] *Hale*

2 Mud or fine earth deposited from running or standing water. *Dana*

Silt, *v t* [*imp & p p* SILTED, *p. pr & vb n* SILTING.] To choke, fill, or obstruct with mud

Silt, *v. i.* To flow into, or percolate through, crevices or narrow places, as muddy water, to ooze.

Silt'y, *a* Full of silt, resembling silt

Si-lū're', *n.* [Fr. *silure*, It & Sp *siluro*, Lat *silurus*, Gr. *σίλουρος*.] (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Silurus*, as the sheat fish

Si-lū'ri-an (89) (Synop, § 130), *a* [From the *Silures*, who anciently inhabited a part of England and Wales.] (*Geol*) Of, or pertaining to, the country of the ancient *Silures*, — a term applied to the earliest of the Paleozoic ages, and also to the strata of the age, because most plainly developed in that country. *Dana*

Sly Silurus (*Silurus glanis*)

Si-lū'ri dan, *n.* (*Ichth*) A fish of the family of which the genus *Silurus* is the type. *Brande.*

Si-lū'rus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Ichth*) A genus of large malacopterygious fishes, without true scales, and found in the inland waters of Europe, Asia, &c *Baird*

Sil'vă, *n* [Written also *sylva*.] [Lat.]

1. A collection of poems

2 (*Bot*) The natural history of forest trees of a country

3 A wooded plain, — so called in North America

Sil'van, *a* [Written also *sylvan*, *silvano*, *selvano*, Fr *sylvain*, from Lat *silva, silvæ*, a wood or grove.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, woods or groves, woody. "Betwixt two rocks, a *silvan* scene." *Dryden*

Sil'vam, *n* [Fr. *sylvan*. See *supra*.] (*Chem*) The metal tellurium. [*Obs.*] *Hooper*

Sil'van ite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) See SYLVANITE

Sil'vate, *n* (*Chem*) The same as SYLVATE, q v.

Sil'ver, *n* [A-S *silf, seolfor, seolfer*, O Sax *silubar, silubbar, sirobra, silabra*, O Fries *selover, selver, selvar, silavar*, O Ger *silber*, Goth *silubr*, O. H Ger *silabar, silbar*, N H Ger. *silber*, Ice *silfr, silfr*, Sw *silfver*, Dan *sølv*, allied to Russ *serebro*, Slav *srebro*, Lith *sidabras*, Bisc *cilarra*.]

1 (*Min*) A white, metallic element, very malleable and ductile, and capable of a high polish It occurs pure in nature and also in combination with sulphur, arsenic, &c., and with ores of lead, copper, and gold

2. Coin made of silver; silver money.

3 Any thing having the luster or appearance of silver, a *silvery* substance

☞ *Silver* is used in the formation of many compounds of very obvious meaning, as, *silver-armed, silver-bright, silver-buskined, silver-coated, silver-colored, silver-footed, silver-headed, silver-headed silver-mantled, silver-quivered, silver-shedding, silver-shining, silver-sounding, silver-streaming, silver-tongued, silver-white, silver-winged*, and the like

Black silver, a massive compact sectile mineral of an iron-black color, consisting of silver, antimony, and sulphur, and valuable as an ore, called also *brittle silver ore* or *brittle silver glance*. *Dana* — *Fulminating silver* (*Chem*), an explosive compound, formed of the newly prepared oxide of silver combined with ammonia — *German silver* See GERMAN — *Gray silver*, an ore of a light steel-gray, silver-white, also blackish lead gray color, consisting of silver, lead, antimony, and sulphur, antimonial sulphuret of silver *Dana* — *Horn silver*, a semi-translucent ore of silver, the chloride of silver *Dana* — *Native silver*, a mineral of a silver-white color and metallic luster, occurring, usually, in filiform, reticulated or arborescent forms, and consisting of silver, with some copper, gold, platinum, antimony, and other metals It is sometimes found in large masses *Dana* — *Ruby silver* See RED SILVER — *Silver-glance*, a mineral of a blackish lead-gray color and metallic luster, consisting of the sulphuret of silver, — called also *vitreous silver*

Sil'ver, *a.* 1. Made of silver; as, a *silver* cup.

2. Resembling silver; as, (*a.*) Bright; resplendent; white. "Shame to thy *silver* hair." *Shak.* Others on *silver* lakes and rivers bathed Their downy breast. *Milton.*

(*b.*) Precious; costly. (*c.*) Giving a clear, ringing sound; soft and clear. "*Silver* voices." *Spenser.* (*d.*) Sweet, gentle, peaceful. "*Silver* slumber." *Spenser.*

Sil'ver, *v t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SILVERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SILVERING.]

1 To cover with silver, as, to *silver* a pin or a dial plate

2 To polish like silver, to cause to resemble silver, to make smooth and bright "And smiling calms as *silvered* o'er the deep" *Pope*

3 To make hoary, or white and shining like silver.

His head was *silvered* o'er with age *Gay*

Sil'ver-bēat'er, *n.* One who foliates silver, or forms it into a leaf

Sil'ver-bĕll'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A shrub or small tree of the genus *Halesia* snow-drop-tree *Gray*

Sil'ver-bush, *n* (*Bot*) A leguminous, evergreen plant, of the genus *Anthyllis* (*A barba Jovis*)

Sil'ver-fĭr, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Abies* (*A picea*, or *Picea pectinata*), found in mountainous districts in the middle and south of Europe, where it often grows to the height of 100 or 150 feet It yields Burgundy pitch and Strasburg turpentine. *Baird*

☞ The American *silver fir* (*Abies balsama*) is a beautiful evergreen tree of a symmetrical conical form It yields a thick, transparent, resinous fluid, known as *Canada balsam*

Sil'ver-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the size of a small carp, having a white color, striped with silvery lines

Sil'ver-fŏx, *n* (*Zool*) A species of fox (*Vulpes argenteus*), found in the northern parts of Asia, Europe, and America, and distinguished for its rich and valuable fur *Baird*

Sil'ver-grāin, *n* (*Bot*) The lines or narrow plates of cellular tissue, which, in an horizontal section of the trunk of a tree, may be seen radiating from the central pith to the bark, the medullary rays *Gray*

Sil'ver-grāy, *a* Having a gray or bluish gray color, with a silvery luster, as, *silver-gray* hair

Sil'ver i ness, *n* The state of being silvery

Sil'ver-ing, *n* 1 The art, operation, or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver, as, the *silvering* of copper or brass.

2. The silver thus laid on

Sil'ver-īze, *v t* [*imp & p p* SILVERIZED *p pr & vb n* SILVERIZING.] To cover or plate with silver *Nichol*

☞ This word and its derivatives are much used by photographers in reference to daguerreotype plates, as, a *silverized* plate

Sil'ver-lĭaf, *n* Silver beaten into a thin leaf

Sil'ver-less, *a* Having no silver, hence, without money [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman*

Sil'ver ling, *n* [A diminutive from *silver*.] A silver coin [*Obs.*] "A thousand vines at a thousand *silverlings*" *Isa* vii 23

Sil'ver-ly, *adv* With the appearance of silver

Let me wipe off this honorable dew
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks *Shak*

Sil'vern, *a* Made of silver [*Obs.*]

Sil'ver smĭth, *n* One whose occupation is to work in silver, or in manufactures of which the precious metals form a part

Sil'ver-stick, *n* The field-officer of the English Life guards See STICK

Sil'ver-thĭs'tle (-this'l), *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Acanthus*

Sil'ver-tree, *n* (*Bot*) An evergreen shrub, or small tree, of the genus *Leucodendron*, a native of South Africa

Sil'ver-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A perennial plant of the genus *Potentilla*

Sil'ver-y, *a* [From *silver*.] 1 Resembling, or having the luster of, silver, white, of a mild luster

The enameled race whose *silvery* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring *Pope*

2. Besprinkled or covered with silver

3. (*Bot*) White tinged with bluish gray, and possessing a metallic luster *Henslow*

Si'mă, *n* (*Arch*) A cyma See CYMA

Sim'a-gre (-ger), *n* [Fr *simagrée*, from Lat *simulacrum*, a likeness, image, appearance See SIMULACRE] Grimace [*Obs.*] *Dryden*

Si mär', } *n* [Fr *simarre, camarre*, It. *zimarra*
Si mâre', } See CHIMERE and CYMAR] The same as SIMARRE, q v

Si mâre', *n* A woman's long dress or robe, also, a light covering, a scarf "A *simarre* of the richest Persian silk" [*Rare*] *W Scott.*

Sim'blot, *n* [Fr] The harness of a certain kind of loom. *Simmonds.*

Sim'i-dæ, *n.* [Lat, an ape, from *simus*, Gr *σιμός*, flat nosed, snub-nosed] (*Zoöl*) A Linnæan genus of animals including the ape, monkey, and the like; — a general name of the various tribes of monkeys.

Sim'i-lar, *a.* [Fr *similaire*, O Sp. *similar*, It. *similare*, from Lat. *similis*, like, similar]

1. Exactly corresponding, resembling closely; precisely like.

2. Somewhat like; nearly corresponding; resembling in many respects.

3. Of like substance or structure throughout; homogeneous, uniform. [*Rare.*] *Boyle.*

Similar figures (*Geom*), figures which differ from each other only in magnitude, being made up of the same number of like parts similarly situated — *Similar rectilineal figures*, such as have their several angles respectively equal, each to each, and their sides about the equal angles proportional — *Similar solids*, such as are contained by the same number of similar planes, similarly situated, and having like inclination to one another *Brande*

Sim'i-lăr'i-ty, *n* [Fr *similarité*.] The state of being similar, close likeness, perfect or partial resemblance, as, a *similarity* of features.

Hardly is there a *similarity* detected between two or three facts, than men hasten to extend it to all others *Sir W Hamilton.*

Sim'i lar ly, *adv.* In a similar manner; in like manner, with resemblance

Sim'i-lar y, *a* Similar [*Obs.*] "Rhyming cadences of *similary* words" *South.*

Sim'i le, *n* *pl* SIM'I-LĒS [Lat, from *similis* See SIMILAR] (*Rhet*) A word or phrase by which any thing is likened in one of its aspects to another, a similitude a poetical or imaginative comparison. "A good swift *simile*, but something currish" *Shak.*

Si-mil'i-ter, *n* [Lat, in like manner] (*Law.*) The technical designation of the form by which either party, in pleading, accepts the issue tendered by his opponent, — called sometimes a *joinder in issue* *Brande.*

Si-mĭl'i tūde (30), *n* [Fr *similitude*, Sp *similitud*, It *similitudine*, Lat *similitudo*, from *similis*, similar]

1 The state of being similar or like, resemblance, likeness, as, *similitude* of substance

Let us make now man in our image, man
In our *similitude* *Milton*

Fate some future bard shall join
In sad *similitude* of griefs to mine *Pope*

2 The act of likening one thing to another, fanciful or imaginative comparison, simile.

Tasso in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, his comparisons were taken from the country *Dryden.*

3 A representation, semblance, or copy, a facsimile [*Rare.*]

Si-mĭl'i-tūd'i na ry, *a.* Involving or expressing similitude [*Obs.*]

Sim'i-lōr, *n* [Fr, from Lat *similis*, similar, and Fr *or*, Lat *aurum*, gold Sp *similor*, It *similoro*] An alloy of copper and zinc resembling brass, but of a golden color *Ure.*

Sim'i ous, *a* [From Lat *simia*, an ape] Pertaining to, or resembling, a monkey, monkey-like. "That strange *simious*, school boy passion of giving pain to others" *S Smith.*

Sim'i tar, *n* See CIMETER

Sim'mer, *v t* [*imp & p p* SIMMERED, *p pr & vb n* SIMMERING] [Prov Eng also *simper*, — an onomatopoetic word] To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing, to begin to boil

Sim'mer, *v t* To cause to boil gently,

Sim'nel, *n* [O Fr *simenel*, cake or bread of wheat flour, L Lat *simenellus*, wheat bread, from Lat. *simila*, the finest wheat flour, whence also N H. Ger *semmel*, O H Ger *simelo, semmalo, simila, semala*, L Ger *semel*, Dan *simle*, Sw *simla*, wheat bread] A kind of cake made of fine flour, a cracknel [*Obs.*] "Not common bread, but wassel bread, and *simnels* for his diet" *Fuller.*

Si mŏ'ni-ac, *n* [Fr *simoniaque*, Pr *simoniac*, Sp & It *simoniaco*, L Lat *simoniacus* See SIMONY] One who practices simony, or who buys or sells preferment in the church *Ayliffe.*

Sim'o nĭ'ac al, *a* Guilty of, consisting of, involving, or pertaining to, simony

It [Savonarola] glanced at the voluptuousness of the popes, at the flagitious profligacy of their lives, and at the *simoniacal* acts by which they grasped at the papedom *J S Harford.*

Sim'o nĭ'ac-al-ly, *adv* In a simoniacal manner

Si-mō'ni an (Synop, § 130), *n* One of the followers of Simon Magus

Saint Simonian See SAINT SIMONIAN

Si mō'ni ous, *a* Partaking of simony, given to simony [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Sim'o nist, *n* One who practices or defends simony [*Rare.*] *Craig.*

Sim'on y, *n* [Fr *simonie*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & L. Lat *simonia*, from *Simon* Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit, *Acts* viii] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward

Si-moom', } *n* [Ar *samûm*, from *samma*, to
Si-moon', } poison Cf SAMIEL] A hot, dry wind, that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, and the neighboring countries, generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or sandy plains. Its approach is indicated by a redness in the air.

Si'mous, *a.* [Lat *simus*, Gr *σιμός*.]

1 Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up.

2. Concave. "The *simous* part of the liver." *Browne.*

Sim'per, *v i.* [Prov. Ger. *simpern, simpeln,* to be affectedly coy]
1. To glimmer, to twinkle. [*Obs.*]
The house is here before us,
The candles all are out;
But one i' the parlor,
I see it *simper* hither *Beau. & Fl.*
Yet can I mark how stars above
Simper and shine *Herbert*
2. To smile in a silly, affected, or conceited manner.
Behold yon *simpering* dame *Shak*

Sim'per, *n* A smile with an air of silliness, affectation, or conceit. *Addison*

Sim'per-er, *n* One who simpers. "A *simperer* that a court affords" *Neville*

Sim'per-ing ly, *adv.* In a simpering manner, with a silly smile

Sim'ple, *a* [*compar* SIMPLER, *superl* SIMPLEST] [Fr. & Sp *simple,* Pr *simple, semple,* Pg *simples,* It *semplice, semplice,* Lat *simplex, simplicis,* perhaps from *semel,* once, a single time, and *plicare,* to fold, or from *sine,* without, and *plica,* a fold]
1 Single, not complex, not infolded or entangled, uncombined, not compounded, not blended with something else, not complicated, as, a *simple* substance, a *simple* idea, a *simple* sound, a *simple* machine
2 Plain, unadorned, as, *simple* dress "*Simple* truth" *Spenser*
3 Not given to artifice, stratagem, or duplicity, undesigning, sincere, true
Full many fine men go upon my score, as *simple* as I stand here, and I trust them *Marston*
Must thou trust Tradition's *simple* tongue? *Byron*
4 Unmistakable, clear, intelligible, as, a *simple* statement
5 Artless in manner, unaffected, unconstrained, inartificial, straightforward
In *simple* manners all the secret lies *Young*
6 Weak in intellect, not wise or sagacious, of but moderate understanding or attainments, hence, foolish, silly. "A *simple* husbandman in garments gray" *Spenser.*
The *simple* believeth every word, but the prudent man looketh well to his going *Prov* xiv 15
7 Humble, lowly [*Obs*]
Clergy and laity, gentle and *simple,* made the fuel of the same fire *Fuller*
8 (*Bot*) Without subdivisions, entire, as, a *simple* stem, a *simple* leaf, a *simple* flower
9 (*Chem*) Not having been, or not capable of being, decomposed, or separated into two or more elementary bodies elementary
10 (*Min*) Homogeneous *Dana*
Simple contract (*Law*), any contract, whether verbal or written which is not of record or under seal *Smith Chitty — Simple equation* (*Math*) an equation of the first degree *Math Dict — Simple interest* See INTEREST — *Simple larceny* See LARCENY — *Simple obligation* (*Civil Law*), an obligation which does not depend for its execution upon any event provided for by the parties or which is not agreed to become void on the happening of any such event *Burrill*

Syn — Single, uncompounded, unmingled, unmixed mere, uncombined elementary, plain, artless sincere, harmless, undesigning, frank, open unaffected, inartificial, unadorned, credulous, silly foolish, shallow, unwise — SIMPLE, SILLY, STUPID One who is *simple* is unconscious of his own ignorance and falls into mistakes either from a deficiency of intellect or want of experience and intercourse with mankind One who is *silly* is not only weak in intellect but is self satisfied or pleased with his folly, and even mistakes it for wisdom One who is *stupid* is like one *stupefied,* dull of apprehension, and slow to feel
I am a *simple* woman much too weak
To oppose your cunning *Shak*
He is the companion of the silliest people in their most *silly* pleasure, he is ready for every impertinent entertainment and diversion *Law*
If I by chance succeed,
Know, I am not so *stupid* or so hard,
Not to feel praise or fame's deserved reward *Dryden*

Sim'ple, *n.* [Fr & Sp *simple,* It *semplice*]
1 Something not mixed or compounded
2 (*Med*) A medicinal plant, — so called because each vegetable is supposed to possess its particular virtue and therefore to constitute a simple remedy.
We walked into a large garden, esteemed for its furniture one of the fairest, especially for *simples* and exotics *Evelyn*

Sim'ple, *v t* To gather simples or plants.
Simpling on the flowery hills he strayed *Garth*

Sim'ple-heärt'ed, *a* Having a simple heart, single hearted, ingenuous, guileless *W Scott*

Sim'ple-mind'ed, *a* Having a simple mind, artless, undesigning, unsuspecting *Blackstone*

Sim'ple-mind'ed-ness, *n* The state or quality of being simple-minded, artlessness

Sim'ple-ness, *n* The state or quality of being simple, simplicity, as, the *simpleness* of the elements

Sim'pler, *n.* One who collects simples, or medicinal plants, a herbalist, a simplist.

Sim'pless, *n* [O Fr *simplesse,* Pr., Sp., & Pg. *simplesa,* It. *semplicezza*] Simplicity; silliness. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Sim'ple-ton (sim'pl-tun), *n.* [Cf. It. *simplicione, semplicione*] A silly person, a person of weak intellect, a trifler, a foolish person

Sim-pli'cian (sim plish'an), *n* [O. Fr *simplicien*] An artless, unskilled, or undesigning person.

Sim plic'i-ty, *n* [Fr *simplicité,* Pr *simplicitat,* Sp *simplicidad,* It *simplicita, semplicita,* Lat. *simplicitas* See SIMPLE]
1 The quality of being simple, unmixed, or uncompounded, as, the *simplicity* of metals or of earths
2 The quality of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts, as, the *simplicity* of a machine
3 Artlessness of mind, freedom from a propensity to cunning or stratagem, freedom from duplicity, sincerity, want of acuteness and sagacity.
Marquis Dorset, a man, for his harmless *simplicity,* neither mistaken nor much regarded *Hayward*
4 Freedom from artificial ornament, plainness; as, the *simplicity* of dress, of style, or of language.
5 Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness, clearness, as, the *simplicity* of scriptural doctrines or truth
6 Weakness of intellect, silliness *Prov* i 22.

Sim'pli fi-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *simplification,* Sp *simplificacion,* It *semplificazione*] The act of simplifying, or making simple

Sim'pli fȳ, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SIMPLIFIED, *p. pr* & *vb n* SIMPLIFYING] [Fr *simplifier,* Sp *simplificar,* It *simplificare, semplificare,* L Lat *simplificare,* from *simplex,* simple, and *facere,* to make.] To make simple, to reduce from the complex state by analysis, to make clear by giving the explanation for, to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making
The collection of duties is drawn to a point, and so far *simplified* *Hamilton*
It is important, in scientific pursuits, to be cautious in *simplifying* our deductions *Nicholson*

Sim'plist, *n* One skilled in simples, or medical plants, a simpler *Browne*

Sim-plist'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, simples, or a simplist [*Rare*] *Wilkinson*

Sim'pli ty, *n* Simplicity [*Obs*] *Piers Plowman*

Sim'plo-çe, *n.* See SYMPLOCE

Sim'ply, *adv* 1 In a simple manner, without art, without subtlety, artlessly, plainly
Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise
By *simply* meek *Milton*
2 When considered in or by itself, without addition, alone, merely, solely, barely
They make that good or evil which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one nor the other *Hooker*
Simply the thing I am
Shall make me live *Shak*
3 Weakly foolishly *Johnson*

Sim'u-lā'cher, } *n* [Fr *simulacre,* Pr *simulacra,*
Sim'u-lā'chre, } Sp , Pg , & It *simulacro,* Lat *simulacrum,* from *simulis,* similar] An image [*Obs*] *Sir T Elyot.*

Sim'ū lar, *n* [Lat *simulator,* Fr *simulateur,* Sp *simulador,* It *simulatore* See SIMULATE] One who pretends to be what he is not, one who, or that which, simulates or counterfeits something
Christ calleth the Pharisees hypocrites, that is to say, *simulars,* and painted sepulchers *Tyndale*

Sim'ū-lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SIMULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* SIMULATING] [Lat *simulare, simulatum,* from *simulis,* like, similar, It *simulare,* Sp , Pg , & Pr *simular,* Fr *simuler*] To assume the mere appearance of without the reality, to assume the signs or indications of, falsely, to counterfeit, to feign
The Puritans, even in the depths of the dungeons to which she had sent them, prayed, and with no *simulated* fervor, that she might be kept from the dagger of the assassin *Macaulay*

Sim'ū-late, *a* [Lat *simulatus,* p p. of *simulare* See *supra*] Feigned, pretended *Bale*

Sim'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *simulatio,* Fr *simulation,* Pr *simulacio,* Sp *simulacion,* It *simulazione*] The act of simulating, or putting on what is not true, — distinguished from *dissimulation,* which disguises or conceals what is true.

Syn — Counterfeiting, feint, pretense

Sī'mul-ta-nē'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being simultaneous, simultaneousness *De Quincey.*

Sī'mul-tā'ne ous (Synop , § 130), *a.* [L Lat *simultaneus,* from Lat *simul,* at the same time, together , It & Sp *simultaneo,* Fr *simultané*] Existing or happening at the same time, as, *simultaneous* events
Simultaneous equations (*Math*), equations in which the values of the unknown quantities entering them are the same in both or in all at the same time

Sī'mul-tā'ne-ous ly, *adv.* At a simultaneous time or in a simultaneous manner.

Sī'mul-tā'ne-ous ness, *n* The state or quality of being simultaneous, as, the *simultaneousness* of transactions in two different places.

Sim'ul-ty, *n.* [O Fr *simulté,* Lat *simultas,* a hostile encounter, enmity, grudge, from *simul,* together, and therefore originally a coming together or encounter of two persons or parties.] Private grudge or quarrel. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Sin, *n.* [A-S. *synn, syn, sin,* Icel , Sw., & Dan. *synd,* L. Ger. *sünne, sünn,* O. D. *sunde,* N. D. *zonde,* O Sax. *sundia,* O. H. Ger. *suntia, sunta,* N. H. Ger. *sünde.*]
1 Transgression of the law of God, disobedience of the divine command, any violation of God's will, either in purpose or conduct, moral deficiency in the character, iniquity.
I think it no *sin* to cozen him *Shak.*
Enthralled
By *sin* to foul exorbitant desires. *Milton.*
☞ *Sin* is spoken of, in theology, as *original* or *actual. Actual* sin is the act of a moral agent in violating a known rule of duty *Original* sin, as generally understood, is native depravity of heart, that want of conformity of heart to the divine will, that corruption of nature, or deterioration of the moral character of man, which is supposed to be the effect of Adam's apostasy, and which manifests itself in moral agents by positive acts of disobedience to the divine will
2. A sin-offering, an offering made to atone for sin, a sacrifice for sin
He hath made him to be *sin* for us who knew no sin 2 *Cor.* v 21.
3. A very wicked man. [*Rare*]
Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin,* robbed this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham *Shak.*
☞ *Sin* is used in the formation of some compound words of very obvious signification, as, *sin-born, sin-bred, sin-oppressed, sin-polluted, sin-stung, sin-worn,* and the like
Deadly or *mortal sins* (*Rom Cath Church*), willful and deliberate transgressions, which take away divine grace, — in distinction from *venial sins* The *seven deadly sins* are murder, lust, covetousness, gluttony, pride, envy, and idleness

Syn. — Crime, iniquity, wickedness, wrong See CRIME

Sin, *v i.* [*imp* & *p p.* SINNED, *p pr* & *vb n* SINNING] [O Eng *synge,* A S *syngian,* O. H Ger. *suntion, sunton,* M H Ger. *sünden,* N. H. Ger. *sundigen,* D *zondigen*]
1 To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man, to violate the divine law in any particular, by actual transgression or by the neglect or non-observance of its injunctions, to violate any known rule of duty; — often followed by *against.*
Against thee, thee only, have I *sinned* *Ps* li 4
All have *sinned,* and come short of the glory of God *Rom* iii 23
2 To violate human rights, law, or propriety, to commit an offense, to trespass
I am a man
More *sinned* against than *sinning* *Shak.*
And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sins* against the eternal cause. *Pope*

Sin, *adv* Since [*Obs*]

Si nā'ic, } *a.* [From *Sinai,* the mountain] Of
Sī'na it'ic, } or pertaining to, Mount Sinai, given or made at Sinai.

Sin'a-pic, *a* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, sinapine, — said of a certain acid obtained from sinapine by the action of potash and soda.

Sin'a-pine, *n.* [From Lat *sinapis,* mustard (*Chem*) A base obtained from the seeds of *Sinapis alba,* or white mustard, the solution of which is yellow It can not be obtained pure, from its tendency to decompose *Gregory*

Si nāp'sis, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of plants mustard

Sin'a pis'ine, *n* [Fr *sinapine.* See *infra*] (*Chem* A principle extracted from mustard seed. It is white, crystallizable, inodorous, and bitter.

Sin'a-pism, *n* [Fr *sinapisme,* Sp *sinapismo,* It *sinapismo, senapismo,* Lat. *sinapismus,* Gr σιναπισμός, from σιναπίζειν, to apply a mustard blister, from σίναπι, σίναπυ, Lat *sinapi sinapis,* mustard, A-S *senepe,* O H Ger *senaf,* M H Ger *senf*] (*Med* A cataplasm composed of mustard seed pulverized with some other ingredients, and used as an external application It is a powerful irritant

Sī-nāp'o line, *n* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from essence of mustard by digesting it with hydrated oxide of lead. It crystallizes in shining, greasy flakes.

Since, *adv.* [O Eng *sythenes, sithence, sithens syns, sin, sith,* from A-S *sidhthan, sidhthan, sidhdhan, siththan, sidhdhen, siodhdhan, seodhdhon sedhdhan, sydhdhan, sydhthan,* afterward, then since, after, from *sidh,* late, lately, afterward, and *than,* for *tham,* to the, to this, to that, Icel *sīdh,* O Sax *sith,* O H Ger *sid,* M H Ger *sit,* Goth *seths, seithu,* N H Ger *seit,* Icel. *sidan,* Dan *siden,* Sw *sedan,* D *sint, sints, sends, sidens* equivalent to *sedert,* L Ger *sint, sunt,* N H Ger *seitdem,* O H Ger *sitdem, sitdes, sit dm* Cf SEN SIN, and SITH] In the time past, counting backward from the present, before this or now, from any time forward to the present, ago, as, two years *since,* I have not seen him *since*

Since, *prep* [See *supra.*] From the time of, in or during the time subsequent to, subsequently to after, — with a past event or time for the object
The Lord hath blessed thee, *since* my coming. *Gen.* xxx 30

Since, *conj.* 1. Since the time when; from the (past) time that.

As he spake by the mouth of his holy prophets, which have been since the world began *Luke* i 70

2 From (inferentially), or in view of, the fact that, seeing that, because, considering.

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason, can persuade,—
Then let example be obeyed *Glanville*

Syn.—Because, for, as, inasmuch as, considering. See BECAUSE

Sin-cēre', *a.* [*compar.* SINCERER, *superl* SINCEREST] [Fr *sincère*, Sp & It *sincero*, Lat *sincerus*, which is said to be composed of *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax, as if applied originally to pure honey]

1 Pure, unmixed, unadulterated "A joy which never was *sincere* till now" *Dryden*

There is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice *Arbuthnot*

2. Unhurt, uninjured. [*Obs*]

The inviolable body stood *sincere* *Dryden*

3 Being in reality what it appears to be; having a character which corresponds with the appearance, not simulated or falsely assumed, true, real "A *sincere* intention of pleasing God by all our actions" *Law*

Syn.—Hearty, honest, unfeigned, unvarnished, real, true, unaffected, artificial, frank, upright, undissembling See HEARTY

Sin-cēre'ly, *adv* In a sincere manner, honestly, unfeignedly, as, to speak one's mind *sincerely*, to love virtue *sincerely*

Sin-cēre'ness, *n* The state or quality of being sincere, sincerity

Sin-cēr'i-ty, *n* [Fr *sincerité*, Sp *sinceridad*, It *sincerità*, Lat *sinceritas*] The state or quality of being sincere, honesty of mind or intention, freedom from simulation, hypocrisy, disguise, or false pretense

I protest in the *sincerity* of love *Shak*

Sin-cip'i-tal, *a* (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the sinciput.

The parietal bones have been called *sincipital* *Dunglison*

Sin'cĕ-pŭt, *n* [Lat., from *semi*, half, and *caput*, the head Cf Gr *ἡμικεφαλαιον*, *ἡμικεφαλιον*, *ἡμικρᾶνιον*.] (*Anat*) The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture

Sin'dŏn, *n* [Lat, a kind of fine Indian cotton stuff, Gr *σινδών*, probably derived from *Ἰνδός*, Sindh]

1 A wrapper. [*Obs*] "Wound in *sindons* of fine linen" *Bacon*

2 (*Surg*) A small piece of rag or lint pledget introduced into the hole in the cranium made by a trephine *Dunglison*

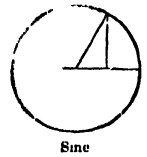

Sine

Sine, *n* [Fr *sinus*, It & Sp *seno*, from Lat *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve] (*Trigonometry*) (*a*) The length of a perpendicular drawn from one extremity of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other extremity (*b*) A perpendicular itself

Artificial sines, logarithms of the natural sines or logarithmic sines — *Natural sine* the decimals expressing the values of the sines of radius being unity — *Sine of an angle*, the sine of the arc which measures the angle — *Versed sine*, that part of the diameter between the sine and the arc *Hutton*

Sine, *prep.* [Lat] Without

Si'ne-cū'ral (86), *a* Of, or pertaining to, a sinecure, as in the future sinecural

Sī'ne-cūre, *n* [Fr *sinécure*, from Lat *sine*, without, and *cura*, care, heed, cure]

1 An ecclesiastical benefice, without the care of souls. *Ayliffe*

2. An office or position which requires or involves no labor or active service A lucrative *sinecure* in the Excise" *Macaulay.*

Sī'ne-cūre, *v. t.* To put into a sinecure

Sī'ne-cūr'ism, *n.* [Fr *sinécurisme*] The state of having a sinecure.

Sī'ne-cūr'ist, *n.* [Fr *sinécuriste*] One who has a sinecure.

Sin'ē-pīte, *n* [Lat *sinapis*, *sinapi*, mustard] Something resembling mustard *De Costa*

Sin'ew (sin'yu), *n* [*sinew*, and *sinu*, O H Ger. *senewa*, *senawa* sinew, N H Ger *sehne*, D. *zenuw*, Icel *sin*, Sw *sena*, Dan *sene*]

1. (*Anat*) That which unites a muscle to a bone, a tendon

2 Muscle, nerve [*Rare*] *Daniel*

3. That which supplies strength.

The bodies of men, munitions, and money, may justly be called the *sinews* of war *Raleigh*

Sin'ew (sin'yu), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p* SINEWED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SINEWING] To knit as by sinews.

We should find that creatures now stuck up for long tortures might, if properly treated, serve to *sinew* the state in time of danger *Goldsmith*

Sin'ewed (sin'yud), *a.* Furnished with sinews, as, a strong *sinewed* youth.

2. Strong, firm, vigorous.

When he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defense. *Shak.*

Sin'ew-i-ness (sin'yu-), *n.* The state or quality of being sinewy.

Sin'ew-ish (sin'yu-), *a* Sinewy. [*Obs*] *Holinshed*

Sin'ew-less, *a.* Having no sinews, and hence no strength or vigor.

Sin'ew-ous, *a* Sinewy. [*Obs*] *Holinshed*

Sin'ew-shrunk, *a* (*Far*) Having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excess of fatigue, as a horse, gaunt-bellied

Sin'ew-y (sin'yu-ȳ), *a.* **1** Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a sinew or sinews

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall *Donne*

2 Well braced with sinews, nervous, strong, vigorous firm, as, the *sinewy* Ajax "A man whose words and conversation were so close and *sinewy*" *Hare*

Sin'ful, *a* [A S *synfull*] **1** Tainted with, or full of, sin, wicked, iniquitous, criminal, unholy, as, *sinful* men

Ah, *sinful* nation, a people laden with iniquity! *Isa* i 4

2 Containing sin, or consisting in sin contrary to the laws of God, as, *sinful* actions, *sinful* thoughts, *sinful* words

Sin'ful-ly, *adv* In a sinful manner, wickedly, in iquitously, criminally

Sin'ful-ness, *n* The quality or state of being sinful, or contrary to the divine will, wickedness, iniquity criminality, as, the *sinfulness* of an action, the *sinfulness* of thoughts or purposes

Sing, *v. t* [*imp* SUNG, or SANG (*obsolescent*), *p. p* SUNG, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* SINGING] [A S, O Sax, & O H Ger *singan*, N H Ger *singen*, D *zingen*, O Frisc *songa*, Goth *siggwan*, Icel *syngja*, Sw *sjunga*, Dan *synge*]

1 To utter sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice; a fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune

The noise of them that *sing* do I hear *Ex* xxxii 18

2 To utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds

Singing birds in silver cells run, *Dryden*

3 To make a small shrill sound, as, the air *sings* in passing through a crevice

Or his head the flying spear
Sang innocent, and spent its force in air *Pope*

4 To tell or relate something in numbers or verse, to celebrate something in poetry.

But her *sung*
Of human hope by cross events destroyed *Prior*

Sing, *v. t* **1** To utter with musical modulations of voice

And they *sing* the song of Moses, the servant of God and the song of the Lamb *Rev* xv 3

2 To celebrate in song, to give praises to in verse; to relate or rehearse in numbers, verse, or poetry.

Arms and the man I *sing* *Dryden*

Thus hast thou shalt paint or I shall *sing* *Addison*

Singe, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* SINGED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* SINGEING] [A-S & O H Ger *sengan*, N H Ger *sengen*, D. *zengen*, originally to cause to sing, from *singan*, to sing, because the sound produced by burning slightly seems to be a kind of singing]

1 To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of; to burn the ends or outside of, as, to *singe* the hair or the skin

Thunderbolts *singe* my white head *Shak*

Thus riding on his curls he seemed to pass
A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass *Dryden*

2 (*Calico Manuf*) To remove the nap of, as cloth, in order to prepare it for printing or dyeing by passing it rapidly over a red hot bar, or through a flame, as of gas

Singe, *n* A burning of the surface, a slight burn.

Singe'ı, *n* [From *sing*] **1** One who sings

2 One whose profession is to sing, an accomplished musician with the voice, as, a chorus of *singers*

Singe'ı-ess, *n* A female who sings, a songstress [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Sing'ha lēse' (91), *n sing* & *pl* (*comp*) A native or inhabitant of Ceylon in the plural the people of Ceylon, Cevlonese [Written also *Cingalese*]

Sing'ing-book *n* A book containing music for singing a book of tunes

Sing'ing-ly, *adv* With sounds like singing, with a kind of tune

Sing'ing-măn, *n pl* SING'ING MEN A man who sings, or is employed to sing, as in cathedrals

Sing'ing-măs'tēr, *n* A music master, one who teaches vocal music

Sing'ing-schōōl, *n* A school in which persons are instructed in singing

Sing'ing-wŏm'an, *n pl* SING'ING WOMEN (wim'en) A woman employed to sing

Sin'gle (sing'gl, 83), *a* [Lat *singulus*]

1 One only as distinguished from many, or the whole, consisting of one alone, individual, separate, as, a *single* star, a *single* city, a *single* act

No *single* man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest *Pope*

2. Alone, having no companion

Who *single* hast maintained
Against revolted multitudes, the cause of truth *Milton*

3 Hence, unmarried, as, a *single* man, a *single* woman.

Grows, lives, and dies in *single* blessedness *Shak*
Single chose to live, and shunned to wed *Dryden.*

4 Not twisted or combined with others; not complicated, as, a *single* thread, a *single* strand of a rope

5 Performed by one person, or one on each side; as, a *single* combat.

These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant,
Who now defies thee thrice to *single* fight,
As a petty enterprise of small enforce *Milton.*

6 Uncompounded, pure, unmixed

Simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* to compound *Watts.*

7. Hence, unprejudiced, unbiased, sincere.

I speak it with a *single* heart *Shak.*

8 Small, weak, silly. [*Obs*] "My *single* state of man" *Shak.*

Single ale, beer or *drink*, small ale, &c as contrasted with *double ale*, &c which is stronger *Vares* — *Single bill* (written engagement generally under seal, for the payment of money without a penalty *Burrill* — *Single entry* (*book keeping*) See BOOK KEEPING

Sin'gle (sing'gl), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* SINGLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* SINGLING]

1 To select, as an individual person or thing, from among a number, to choose out from others, to separate "A dog who can *single* out his master in the dark" *Bacon.*

His blood! she faintly screamed her mind
Still *singling* one from all mankind *T Moore.*

2 To sequester, to withdraw to retire. [*Obs*] "An agent *singling* itself from consorts" *Hooker.*

3 To take alone, or one by one "Men . commendable when they are *singled*" *Hooker.*

Sin'gle, *v. i* To take a gait between a pace and trot —said of a horse

Many very fleet horses when overdriven, adopt a disagreeable gait which seems to be across between a pace and a trot, in which the two legs of one side are raised almost, but not quite simultaneously Such horses are said to *single*, or to be *single* footed *W S Clarke*

Sin'gle-hănd'ed, *a* **1** Having one hand or workman only

2 Alone by one's self unassisted

Sin'gle-heart'ed, *a* Having a single or honest heart, without duplicity

Sin'gle-mīnd'ed, *a* Having a single purpose, hence, artless, ingenuous, guileless

Sin'gle ness, *n* **1** The state of being single, or separate from all others, the opposite of doubleness, complication, or multiplicity

2 Freedom from duplicity, or secondary and selfish ends, purity of mind or purpose, simplicity, sincerity, as, *singleness* of belief, *singleness* of heart

Sin'gles (sing'glz), *n pl* The reeled filaments of silk twisted to give them firmness

Sin'gle-seed'ed, *a* Containing one seed only

Sin'gle-stick, *n* **1** A cudgel used in fencing or fighting

2 A game at cudgels, in which he who first brings blood from his adversary's head is pronounced victor *Halliwell.*

Sin'gle-tree, *n* The cross piece of a carriage to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed, a whiffletree

[*r*] A *single-tree* is fixed upon each end of another cross-piece, called the *double tree*, when two horses draw abreast *Haldeman.*

Sin'gle-vălved, *a* Having one valve only

Sin'glin, *n* A single gleaning, a handful of gleaned grain [*Prov Eng*]

Sin'glo, *n* A fine kind of tea, with large, flat leaves, not much rolled *Simmonds.*

Sin'gly, *adv* **1** Individually particularly, as, to make men *singly* and personally good.

2 Only, by one's self

I took thee, 'tis so thou *singly* honest man *Shak*

3 Without partners companions, or associates, as to attack another *singly* 'At once *singly* to decide their doom" *Dryden.*

4 Honestly, sincerely [*Rare*] *Johnson.*

5 Singularly. [*Obs*] "An edict *singly* unjust" *Milton.*

Sing'-sŏng, *n* **1** Bad singing

2 A drawling tone, as of a monotonous or badly executed song

Sing'stĕr, *n.* A female who sings, a songstress. [*Obs*] *Wycliffe.*

Sin'gu lar, *a* [Lat *singularis* from *singulus*, single Fr *singulier*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *singular*, It. *singulare*, *singolare*]

1 Separate from others, single [*Obs*] "To try the matter in a *singular* combat" *Holinshed.*

2 (*Logic*) Existing by itself, single, individual.

That idea which represents one determinate thing, is called a *singular* idea whether simple, complex, or compound *Watts.*

3 (*Gram*) Denoting one person or thing, as, the *singular* number,—opposed to *dual* and *plural*

4 Standing by itself, out of the ordinary course of things, unusual, uncommon, as, a *singular* phenomenon.

So *singular* a sadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect *Denham.*

5 Distinguished as existing in a very high degree, rarely equaled, eminent, extraordinary; as, a man of *singular* gravity or attainments.

6. Distinguished as departing from general usage

or expectations; odd, whimsical, — often implying something censurable or not approved.

His zeal
None seconded, as *singular* and rash. *Milton*

7 Being alone, belonging to, or being, that of which there is but one, unique

These busts of the emperors and empresses are scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind *Addison*

Singular point in a curve (*Math*), a point at which the curve possesses some peculiar properties, not possessed by other points of the curve, as a cusp point or a multiple point *Math Dict* — *Singular proposition* (*Logic*) a proposition in which the subject is a singular term or a common term limited by the use of a singular sign to an individual *Whately* — *Singular term*, a term which represents or stands for a single individual

Syn. — Unexampled, unprecedented, eminent, extraordinary, remarkable, uncommon, rare, unusual, peculiar, strange, odd, eccentric, fantastic

Sin'gu lar, *n* **1** An individual instance, a particular [*Obs*] *More.*

2 (*Gram*) The singular number

Sin'gu lar ist, *n* One who affects singularity [*Obs*] *Barrow.*

Sin'gu-lăr'i ty, *n* [Fr *singularité*, Pr *singularitat*, Sp *singularidad*, It *singularità*, *singolarità*, Lat *singularitas*]

1 The state of being singular, some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most, others, peculiarity

Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that soil that the second year the very falling of the seeds yieldeth corn *Addison*

I took notice of this little *singularity* of the instrument *Addison*

2 Possession of a particular or exclusive privilege, prerogative, or distinction

No bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity* [universal bishop] *Hooker*

Catholicism must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation *Pearson*

3 Celibacy [*Obs*] *Pp Taylor*

Sin'gu lar ize, *v t* To make single [*Ob*]

Sin'gu lar ly, *adv* **1** In a singular manner, peculiarly, strangely, oddly

2 So as to express one, or the singular number

Sin'gult, *n* [See SINGULT] A sigh or sobbing a sob, a hiccough [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Sin'gult, *n* [Lat *singultus*, originally an uttering of single sounds, from *singulus* See SINGLE] A sigh or sobbing, a hiccough [*Obs*] *Browne*

Sin-gŭlt'ous, *a* (*Med*) Relating to, or affected with, hiccough *Dunglison.*

Sin gŭl'tus, *n* [Lat] (*Med*) Hiccough. See HICCOUGH

Sin'i cal, *a* [From *sine*] Pertaining to a sine, employing, or founded upon, sines

Sinical quadrant a kind of quadrant the index of which is divided according to sines, or sometimes into equal parts *Hutton*

Sin'is ter (Synop, § 130) *a* [Lat *sinister*, for *sinistro*, It *sinistro*, Sp *siniestro*]

1 On the left hand or the side of the left hand left, — opposed to *dexter* or *right*, as, the *sinister* side of an escutcheon, — which is the side opposite to the right hand of the beholder See ESCUTCHEON "Here on his *sinister* cheek" *Shak*

2 Unlucky, inauspicious, disastrous, injurious, evil — the left being usually regarded as the unlucky side, as, *sinister* influences

The duke of Clarence was soon after, by *sinister* means, made clean away *Shak*

3 Wrong, as springing from indirection or obliquity of purpose, perverse, dishonest, as, *sinister* aims

He scorns to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts *South*

Sinister aspect (*Astral*) an appearance of two planets happening, according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini

☞ This word among the poets, is usually accented *si-nister*

Sin'is ter-hănd ed *a* Left handed [*Obs*]

Sin'is ter ly, *adv* In a sinister manner *A Wood*

Sin'is-tral, *a* **1** Pertaining, or inclining, to the left, sinistrous

2 (*Conch*) Having the turns of the spiral made to the left — the same as *reversed*

Sin'is trăl'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being sinistral

Sin'is tral ly, *adv* Toward the left.

Sin'is trŏr'sal, *a* [Lat *sinistrorsus*, *sinistrorersus*, toward the left side, from *sinister*, left, and *vertere*, *vortere*, *versum*, *vorsum*, to turn] Rising from left to right, as a spiral line, or helix

Sin'is-trŏs'e' (-ōs'), *a* [See *supra*] (*Bot*) Turning to the left *Gray.*

Sin'is trous, *a* [See SINISTER] [*Rare*]

1 Being on the left side, inclined to the left, sinistral *Browne.*

2 Wrong, absurd, perverse

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice *Bentley*

Sin'is trous ly, *adv* **1** In a sinistrous manner, perversely, wrongly, unluckily

2 With a tendency to use the left hand.

Many, in their infancy, are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their lives left-handed *Browne*

Sink (82), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SUNK (the old *imp.* SANK is nearly obsolete); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SINKING] [A-S. & O Sax *sincan*, O H Ger. *sinchan*, N H Ger. *sinken*, D *zinken*, Dan *synke*, Sw. *sjunka*, Goth *siggvan*, Icel & O Fries. *siga*, O. Sax, A-S, & O H Ger *sigan*, O Ger *siegen*, D *zygen*]

1 To fall by the force of gravity, to descend lower and lower, to fall gradually, to subside.

I *sank* in deep mire *Ps* lxix 2

He *sunk* down in his chariot 2 *Kings* ix 24

The Alps and Pyrenees *sink* before him *Addison*

2 To enter deeply, to fall or retire beneath or below the surface

The stone *sunk* into his forehead 1 *Sam* xvii 49

3 Hence, to be impressed, to enter so as to make an abiding impression

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears *Luke* ix 44

4. To be overwhelmed or depressed

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke *Shak*

5 To fail in strength, to decline, to decay, to decrease

Let not the fire *sink* or slacken *Mortimer*

6 To decrease in volume, as a river to become diminished in volume or quantity

Sink, *v t* **1** To cause to sink, to put under water, to immerse in a fluid as, to *sink* a ship

2 To depress to degrade

I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness *Locke*

3. To plunge into destruction

If I have a conscience, let it *sink* me *Shak*

4 To make, by digging or delving, as, to *sink* a pit or a well

5 To bring low, to reduce in quantity, to waste

You *sink* the river with repeated draughts *Addison*

6. To cause to decline or fall

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years *Rowe*

7 To conceal, to intercept, to appropriate

If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account *Swift*

8 To keep out of sight to suppress

He showed a courtly willingness to *sink* obnoxious truth *Johnson*

9 To lower in value or amount as, great importations may *sink* the price of goods

10 To reduce in amount to diminish or annihilate by payment as, to *sink* the national debt

Sinking fund (*Finance*) a fund created for sinking or paying a public debt, or purchasing the stock for the government

Syn — To fall, subside, drop, droop, lower, decline, decay, decrease, lessen

Sink, *n* **1** A drain to carry off filthy water, as lakes

2 A shallow box or vessel of wood, stone, iron or other material, connected with a drain, and used for receiving filthy water, &c, as in a kitchen

3 A hole or depression in land or rock, where waters sink and are lost, — called also *sink hole* [U S] *Bartlett*

Sink'er, *n* **1** A weight on something, as on a fish line, to sink it

2 One of the thin plates, or slips, of steel that aid in forming the loops upon the needles, in knitting machines

Sink'-hōle, *n.* A hole for dirty water to run through

Sin'less, *a* [From *sin*] **1** Free from sin pure, perfect, as, Christ yielded a *sinless* obedience

2 Innocent of transgression or trespass

No thoughts like mine his *sinless* soul profane *Dryden*

Sin'less ly, *adv* In a sinless manner innocently

Sin'less ness, *n.* The state of being sinless, perfect innocence

Sin'ner, *n* **1** One who has sinned an offender

2 Especially, one who has sinned without repenting of it, a persistent or unrepenting sinner one condemned by the law of God

Sin'ner, *v i* To act as a sinner. [*Humorous*] "Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it" *Pope*

Sin'ner ess, *n.* A female sinner, a woman who sins [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Sin'net, *n* The same as SINNET See SENNIT

Sin'-ŏf'fer ing, *n* [From *sin* and *offering*] A sacrifice for sin, something offered as an expiation for sin

Sin'o lŏgue, *n.* [*Sinæ*, China, or the Chinese, and Gr λόγος formed like *theologue*] A scientific student of Chinese, one versed in the Chinese language, literature, history, and the like

Sin'o per, } *n* (*Min*) The same as SINOPLE

Sin'o pite (49), }

Sin'o ple, *n* [Fr & Sp *sinople*, Pg *sinopla*, *sinopla*, It *sinopia*, from Lat *sinopis* (*se terra*), Gr σινωπίς, σινωπικόν, a red earth or ocher found in *Sinope*, a town in Paphlagonia, on the Black Sea] (*Min*) Red ferruginous quartz, of a blood red or brownish-red color, sometimes with a tinge of yellow It occurs in small but perfect crystals, and in masses that resemble some varieties of jasper

Sin'o-ple (sin'o pl), *n* (*Her*) The tincture green; vert, — so called in continental Europe.

Sinque (sink), *n* Cinque See CINQUE. [*Obs.*]

Sin'ter, *n.* [Ger] (*Min*) Dross, as of iron, the scale which flies from iron when hammered; — applied as a name to various minerals

Calcareous sinter, a loose variety of carbonate of lime, composed of a series of successive layers, concentric, plain, or undulated, and nearly or quite parallel It appears under various forms — *Cervantian sinter*, a variety of quartz in the form of a tube; fulgurite. See FULGURITE — *Pearl sinter*, a variety of opal, of a pearly luster, occurring in globular and botryoidal masses *Dana* — *Siliceous sinter*, a light, cellular or fibrous quartz, especially, a stalactitic, fibrous, cauliflower-like, sometimes compact, concretion deposited by the Geysers of Iceland; — called also *quartz sinter* *Dana*

Sin'tŏe, *n.* A kind of spice used in the East Indies, consisting of the bark of a species of *Laurus.* [Written also *sindoe*] *P. Cyc.*

Sin'ū āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* SINUATED; *p pr.* & *vb n* SINUATING] [Lat *sinuare*, *sinuatum*, from *sinus*, a bending, a curve] To bend in and out, to wind, to turn *Woodward.*

Sin'ū ate, } *a* [Lat. *sinuatus*,
Sin'ū ā'ted, } p p of *sinuare*, Fr. *sinué*] (*Bot*) Having the margin alternately bowed inward and outward, strongly way on the margin, with alternate concavities and convexities, having rounded lobes separated by sinuses *Gray.*

Sinuate Leaf.

Sin'ū ā'tion, *n* [Lat. *sinuatio*. See *supra*] A winding or bending in and out

Sin'ū ŏse (125), *a* Sinuous [*Rare*] *Loudon.*

Sin'ū-ŏs'i ty, *n* [Fr. *sinuosité*, Sp. *sinuosidad*, It *sinuosità*]

1 The quality of being sinuous, or bending in and out

2 A series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures, a series of windings "A line of coast certainly mounting, with its *sinuosities*, to more than 700 miles" *S. Smith.*

Sin'ū ous, *a* [Lat *sinuosus*, from *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve, It & Sp *sinuoso*, Fr *sinueux.*] Bending in and out, of a serpentine or undulating form, winding crooked "Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace" *Milton.* "Gardens bright with *sinuous* rills" *Coleridge*

Sin'ū ous ly, *adv.* In a sinuous manner, windingly, crookedly

Si'nus, *n* Lat *pl* SI'NUS, Eng *pl* SI'NUS-ES. [Lat, a bent surface, a curve, the folds or bosom of a garment, &c, a bay]

1 An opening, a hollow, a bending

2 A bay of the sea, a recess in the shore, or an opening into the land.

3 (*Anat*) (*a*) A cavity in a bone or other part, wider at the bottom than at the entrance (*b*) A venous canal into which several vessels empty themselves (*c*) The bosom *Dunglison.*

4 (*Surg*) A little elongated cavity, in which pus is collected, an elongated abscess with only a small orifice

5 (*Bot*) A hollow of a curved or rounded figure between two projecting lobes *Gray.*

6 (*Conch*) A groove or cavity. *Humble*

Sip, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SIPPED (sipt), *p pr* & *vb. n.* SIPPING] [A S *sipan*, O D *sippen*, L Ger *sippen*, *suppken*, allied to A-S *supan*, to sip, suck up, drink, drink to excess, Icel *supa*, Sw *supa*, Dan. *sobe*, L Ger *supen*, H Ger *saufen*]

1 To drink or imbibe in small quantities, especially, to take in with the lips in small quantities, as a liquid, as, to *sip* tea. "Every herb that *sips* the dew" *Milton.*

2 To draw into the mouth, to extract, as, a bee *sips* nectar from the flowers.

3 To drink out of.

They skim the floods, and *sip* the purple flowers. *Dryden.*

Sip, *v i* To drink a small quantity, to take a sip with the lips

Sip, *n* **1** The taking of a liquor with the lips.

2 A small draught taken with the lips; a little taste.

One *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton*

A *sip* is all that the public ever care to take from reservoirs of abstract philosophy *De Quincey*

Sipe, *v i.* [A-S *sipan*, to distill, O D. *sypen*, *zypen*, *zipelen*, O Fries *sipa*] To issue or flow slowly, as a fluid, to ooze, to seep. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Siph'i lis, *n* The same as SYPHILIS, q v.

Si'phoid, *n* A vase or apparatus for receiving and giving out gaseous waters. *Simmonds.*

Si'phon, *n* [Lat *sipho*, *siphonis*, Gr. σίφων, Fr *siphon*, Sp *sifon*, It *sifone*] [Also *syphon*]

1 A bent tube or pipe by which a liquid can be transferred from one vessel to another, over an intermediate elevation, by means of the pressure of the atmosphere forcing the liquid up the branch of the tube immersed in it, while the excess of weight of the liquid in the other branch (when once filled) causes a continuous flow. The flow takes place only when the discharging orifice is lower than the surface of the liquid, and no part of the tube is higher above it, than the same liquid will rise by atmospheric pressure, that is,

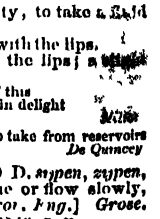
Siphons
a, common siphon
b, improved siphon with exhausting tube

thirty-three feet for water, thirty inches for mercury, &c.

2 (*Zoöl*) A tube of a membranous or calcareous nature, traversing the septa of a chambered shell; siphuncle, — applied also to the tubular prolongation of the mantle in certain univalve and bivalve mollusks, and, by Latreille, to the mouth of certain suctorious, crustaceous, and apterous insects

Si-phon-al, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, a siphon.

Si-phō'ni-a, *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants of which one species, *S Elastica*, a tree found in the forests of Brazil and Guiana, and growing to the height of fifty or sixty feet, yields caoutchouc *Baird.*

Si-phŏn'ic, *a* Pertaining to a siphon

Si phŏn'i fer, *n* [Lat *sipho, siphonis*, siphon, and *ferre*, to bear] (*Zool*) One of an order of cephalopods, including all those species which have a siphon contained within a polythalamous shell

Si'phon If'ei ous, *a* [Lat *sipho*, siphon, and *ferre*, to bear] Siphon bearing, as the chambered shells of the nautilus, &c *Dana.*

Si-phŏn'o brăn'chi ate (-brăŋk'i), *n* [From *siphon* and *branchia*, q v, Fr *siphonobranche*] (*Zoöl*) One of an order of mollusks having a siphon or tube, by which the water to be inhaled is carried to the gills

Si'pho-nŏs'tŏme, *n* [Gr *σίφων, σιφωνός*, siphon, and *στόμα*, mouth] (*Zool*) One of a family of crustaceans, including those which have a siphon-shaped mouth for suction *Brande*

Si'phun cle, (*si'fuŋk kl*), *n* [Lat *siphunculus*, diminutive of *sipho* Fr *siphoncule* See SIPHON] (*Conch*) The opening which runs through the partitions of chambered or nautiloid shells

Si'phun cled, *a* Having a siphuncle *Buckland.*

Si phăn'cu lar, *a* Pertaining, to or resembling, a siphuncle *Buckland.*

Si-phăn'cu lā'ted, *a* [N Lat *siphunculatus*, Fr *siphoncule*] Having a little siphon or spout

Sip'id, *a* Having a taste or flavor, savory. [*Obs*]

Sip'per, *n* One who sips

Sip'pet, *n* [From *sip*] A small sop, a small, thin piece of bread mixed with milk or broth [*Obs in Prov Eng*] "Your sweet *sippets* in widows' houses" *Milton*

Sip'pling, *a* Sipping [*Obs*] "Taken after a *sippling* sort" *Holland*

Si Quis [Lat, if any one] (*Eccl*) A notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him

Sir (18), *n* [O Fr *sire*, contracted from *sendre*, from Lat. *senior*, an elder, elderly person, compar of *senex, senis*, an aged person, Norm Fr *sir, sire*, lord, Pr *sire, sira*, Sp *sei, sire*, It *sei, sere, sire* See SIRE and SEIGNIOR]

1. A man of social authority and dignity, a master, a gentleman, — applied as a title of deference or respect to any man of position, as is *madam* to a woman, also, in the plural, a general title by which a speaker addresses his hearers "In the election of [illegible]" *Shal*

Speak on, *sir* *Shak*

But, [illegible], be sudden in the execution *Shak*

2. A knight, baronet, — often applied as a prefix to the first [illegible] in name

Sir Horace Vere, [illegible]er, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon*

3. A priest or clergyman, — often used contemptuously of the [illegible] rate of the clergy [*Obs*]

☞ "A title [illegible] applied to priests and curates in general, for [illegible] *dominus*, the academical title of a bachelor [illegible] usually rendered by *sir*, in English, at the [illegible]ges, so that a bachelor, who, in the books, stood [illegible] Brown, was, in conversation, called *Sir* Brown. [illegible]ctors, as most clerical persons had taken [illegible] degree, it became usual to style them *sir*" *Nares*

Instead of a [illegible]dhful and painful teacher, they have a *Sir* John, which [illegible] well in playing at tables, or in keeping of a garden, [illegible] word *Latimer*

4. A master of [illegible] in American colleges, — applied also to a [illegible] of arts [*Obs*]

Sir-dăr', *n* [In [illegible] Per *sarkār*, a superintendent, overseer, chief, from Per *sar, ser*, the head, and *kār, kāra*, action, work, business]

1. A Hindoo clerk or writer. *Malcom.*

2. A district or province, a circar See CIRCAR

Sir-dăr', *n* [Hind & Per *sardār*, a chief, general, from *sar, ser*, the head, top, and *dār*, holding, keeping, possessing] A native chief in Hindostan *Malcom*

Sire, *n.* [O. Fr *sire*, from Lat. *senior*, an elder, elderly person See SIR]

1. A father; a progenitor. "And raise his issue like a loving *sire*." *Shak.*

2 One who stands in the relation of a father, as a king or emperor, — used as a title of honor

3. A creator, a maker, an author, an originator.

He died, who was the *sire* of an immortal strain, Poor, old, and blind *Shelley*

4. The male parent of a beast, — applied especially to horses, as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam.

☞ *Sire* is often used in composition; as, in grand-*sire*, for grandfather, great-grand-*sire*, great-grandfather.

Sire, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIRING.] To beget; to procreate; — used of beasts, and especially of stallions.

Si'ren (89), *n.* [Lat. *siren*, Gr. *σειρήν*, Fr. *sirène*, It & Sp *sirena*.]

Siren (1)

1. (*Myth*) One of three damsels, — or, according to some writers, of two, — said to dwell near the Island of Capræa, in the Mediterranean, and to sing with such sweetness that they who sailed by forgot their country, and died in an ecstasy of delight

Next where the *sirens* dwell you plow the seas;
Their song is death and makes destruction please
Fairfax

2 Hence, an enticing or alluring woman, a female rendered dangerous by her enticements *Chapman*

3 Something which is insidious or deceptive

Consumption is a *siren* *B Jonson*

4 A mermaid [*Obs*]

Over against the creek Pæstanum, there is Leucasia called so of a mermaid or *siren* there buried *Holland*

5 (*Zool*) An amphibian reptile of an elongated form nearly like an eel, destitute of posterior extremities and pelvis, and having permanent external gills as well as reticulate lungs It inhabits the swamps and marshy grounds of South Carolina and Georgia, especially those where rice is cultivated Its food is generally believed to consist of earth worms, insects, &c It is sometimes called the *mud iguana*

6 An instrument for measuring the velocity of vibrations of sounding bodies, a syren

Si'ren, a Pertaining to a siren, or to the dangerous enticements of music, bewitching, like a siren, fascinating, alluring as, a *siren* song

Si rēne', *n* [Fr *syrène* See *supra*] An instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations corresponding to any specified musical sound It consists of a disk with a circular row of oblique holes, revolving close to the top plate of a wind chest perforated with corresponding holes of a contrary obliquity, so that the jets of air from the latter, passing through the former, keep the disk in motion, and produce a note corresponding to the rapidity of the coincidences of the holes in the two plates, the number of coincidences or vibrations in a given time being shown by indices, which connect by toothed wheels with a screw on the axis of the disk

Si rĕn'ic-al, *a* Like, or appropriate to, a siren

Here's a couple of *sirenical* rascals hall enchant ye *Marston*

Si'ren-īze, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* SIRENIZED *p pr & vb n* SIRENIZING] To use the enticements of a siren, to charm [*Love*]

Si rĭ'a sis, *n* [Lat Gr *σιρίασις*, from *σιρόω*, to heat, scorching, the sun, the dog star] (*Med*) (*a*) A disease occasioned by the excessive heat of the sun, *coup-de-soleil* (*b*) Insolation or exposure to the sun for the purpose of rousing the vital forces [*Obs*] *Dunglison*

Sir'ilick, *n* A sweet oil expressed from the seeds of *Sesamum orientale*, much used as an article of diet, for friction of the body, and for lamps — an Arab name *Simmonds*

Sir'i us, *n* [Lat, Gr *Σείριος*, from *σείριος, σίρος*, hot, scorching Cf *supra*] (*Astron*) The large and bright star called the *Dog-star*, in the mouth of the constellation Canis Major

Sir'loin, *n* [O Eng *surlom, surloine, surlonge*, fr Fr *surlonge*, from *sur*, upon, *super*, over, and *longe*, loin] A loin of beef [Written also *surlon*]

☞ The *surlon* has been erroneously supposed by some to have received its name from the story of its having been sportively knighted by one of the English kings when in a fit of good humor

Sir'name, *n* See SURNAME

Si rŏc'co, *n*, *pl* SI-ROC'COS [It *sirocco, scirocco*, Sp *siroco*, Valoque, Pg *xaroco*, Pr & Fr *siroc*, Ar *shoruk*, from *shaʾ*, the rising of the sun, the east, from *sharaka*, to rise, as the sun] An oppressive, relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts, chiefly experienced in Italy, Malta, and Sicily

Sir'rah (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Eng *surha*, from *sir*, ha, or *sur* ho, or from Ir *surreach*, poor, sorry, lean] Sir — a word of reproach and contempt, or of familiarity and playfulness, used in addressing males generally, but sometimes also females "Ah, *saucy* mistress" *Bean & Fl*

Go, *sirrah*, to my cell! *Shak*

Sirt, *n.* [See SYRT] A quicksand [*Obs*]

Sir'up (Synop, § 130), *n* [L Lat *siruppus, syruppus, syrupus*, Fr *sirop*, O Fr *yssirop*, Pr *eissarop, ssarop*, It *sciroppo, sciroppo*, Sp *xarabe, jarope*, Pg *xarope*, from Ar *sharāb, sharāb, sharbat*, pl *shārābat*, drink, beverage, sirup, from *shariba*, to drink Cf SHERBET and SHRUB] The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions, also, sweetened liquid of any kind.

Lucent *syrups* tinct with cinnamon. *Keats.*

☞ This word is spelt *sirup* in most of the English dictionaries, but *syrup* is the form in common use. See SYRUP

Sir'uped (sĭr'upt), *a.* Moistened or tinged with sirup or sweet juice

Sir'up y, *a.* Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities *Mortimer.*

Sir vente (seer-vŏnt'), *n* [Fr. *sirvente*, O. Fr. *serventois*, It *serventese*, Pr. *sirventes, sirventesc, sirventesca*, from *servir, servre*, Lat *servire*, to serve, properly a poem of service, first in the service of the saints and the Virgin Mary, and afterward also in that of princes and the ladies, expressing praise or censure] A peculiar species of poetry, usually satirical, often used by the troubadours of the middle ages *Brande*

Si sal'-grăss, (*n* The prepared fiber of the *Agave*

Si sal'-hĕmp } *Americana*, or American aloe, used for cordage, — so called from Sisal, a port in Yucatan

Sise, *n* An assize [*Obs*] See ASSIZE

Sise, *n* [See SICE] Six, — a term in games where dice are used, and the like

In the new casting of a die, when ace is on the top, *sise* must needs be at the bottom *Fuller.*

Sis'e rā rā, } *n* A hard blow [*Prov. Eng*]
Sis'e ra ry, } *Halliwell.*

He attacked it with such a *sise ra ry* of Latin as might have scared the devil himself *W Scott*

Sis'kin, *n* [Dan *sisgen, sisken, sise*, Sw *siska*, Ger *cisig*, Prov Ger *zeisig, zeisig*, Lett *zizskans*] (*Ornith*) A singing bird, *Carduelis spinus*, the aberdevine

Sis'ki wit, *n* [Indian] (*Ichth*) A species of salmon found in Lake Superior *Salmo siskawit*

Sis mŏm'e ter *n* Same as SISMOMETER, q v.

Siss, *v i* [D *sissen*, I Ger *tissen*, II Ger *zischen*] To hiss, — a legitimate word, local in England, but in common colloquial use in the United States for some inanimate hissing sounds

Sis soo', or **Sis'soo**, *n* [Hind] A valuable timber-tree of India (*Dalbergia sissoo*), used for ship building Its color is a light grayish brown, with darker colored veins In structure it somewhat resembles the finer species of teak, but it is tougher and more elastic

Sist, *v t* [Lat *sistere*, to bring to a stand, to stop] (*Scots Law*) To stay, as judicial proceedings, to delay or suspend

Sist, *n* [See *supra*] (*Scots Law*) A stay or suspension of proceedings an order for a stay of proceedings *Burrill*

Sis'ter, *n* [O Eng *suster, sustre, sostre*, A-S *sweoster, sweoster, swyster, swuster*, L Ger *suster, syster* D *zuster*, Icel *systir, systur, systr*, Sw *syster*, Dan *søster*, Goth *swistar*, O Sax *suestar*, O Fris *swester, suster*, O H Ger *swestar*, N H Ger *schwester*, Russ *sestra*, Pol *siostra*, Skr *swasri*, Lat *soror*]

1 A female whose parents are the same as those of another person, — the correlative of *brother*

I am the *sister* of one Claudio *Shak.*

2 A female who is closely allied to, or associated with, another person, as in the same faith, society, and the like

3 One of the same kind, or of the same condition as, *sister* fruits

Sis'ter, *v t* To resemble closely [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Sis'ter, *v i* To be akin to be near [*Obs*]

Sis'ter-blŏck, *n* A solid piece of wood, with two holes one above the other, with or without sheaves, to pass a pulley through *Simmonds.*

Sis'ter hood *n* [From *sister* and *hood*]

1 A society of sisters, or a society of females united in one faith or order *Addison.*

2 The state of being a sister, the office or duty of a sister

Sis'ter-in-law, *n pl* SISTERS-IN-LAW A husband's or wife's sister also, a brother's wife

Sis'ter ly, *a* Like a sister, becoming a sister, affectionate as *sisterly* kindness

Sis'tine, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Pope Sixtus V.

Sistine chapel a chapel in the Vatican at Rome

Sistrum.

Sis'trum, *n* [Lat, Gr *σίστρον*, from *σείω*, to shake] A kind of timbrel consisting of a thin oval metal frame, through which passed a number of metal rods, and furnished with a handle by which it was shaken It was peculiarly Egyptian, and used especially in the worship of Isis *Fairholt*

Si sȳm'bre ŭm, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, several species of which are used in medicine *Dunglison.*

Sis'y phē'an, *a* Relating to Sisyphus, incessantly recurring, as *Sisyphean* labors

Sis'y phŭs, *n* [Lat, Gr *Σίσυφος*, probably a reduplicated form of *τοφός*, wise] (*Myth.*) A king of Corinth, son of Æolus, famed for his cunning He was killed by Theseus, and condemned by Pluto to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly recoiled, and made his task incessant.

Sit, *v i* [*imp* SAT, *p p* SAT (SITTEN, *obs.*), *p. pr & vb n* SITTING] [A S *sittan*, for *sitian*, O. Sax *sittian*, Icel *sitia*, O Frics. & Sw *sitta*, Dan. *sidde*, Goth *sitan*, D *zitten*, O D *sitten*, O. H Ger. *sizzan*, N. H. Ger. *sitzen*, allied to Lat. *sedere*, Gr. *ἕζεσθαι*, Skr. *sad.*]

1. To rest upon the haunches, — said of human beings, and sometimes of other animals, as, to *sit* on a sofa or on the ground

2 To perch, to rest on the feet, as birds

3 To remain in a state of repose, to rest, to abide, to rest in any position

Like a demigod here *sit* I in the sky *Shak*

4 Hence, to lie, rest, or bear, — with *on*, as, a weight or burden *sits* heavily upon him.

Pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face *Dryden*

5. To be adjusted, to fit, as, a coat *sits* well or ill

This new and gorgeous garment majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think *Shak*

6 To incubate, to cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl "As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not" *Jer* xvii 11.

7 To hold a session, to be officially engaged in public business, as judges, legislators, or officers of any kind, as, the court *sits* in January

8. To have position, as at the point blown from to hold a relative position

Like a good miller that knows how to grind, which way soever the wind *sits* *Selden*

Sits the wind in that quarter? *B Scott*

To sit at meat, to be at table for eating — *To sit down* (*a*) To place one's self on a chair or other seat as to *sit down* at a meal (*b*) To begin a siege as the enemy *sat down* before the town (*c*) To settle, to fix a permanent abode *Spenser* (*d*) To rest to cease as satisfied "Here we can not *sit down* but still proceed in our search" *Rogers* — *To sit for a portrait* to give an artist an opportunity to make a portrait of one's self to assume a position in order to have one's portrait painted — *To sit out* to be without engagement or employment [*Obs*] *Saunderson* — *To sit up* (*a*) To rise or be raised from a recumbent posture "He that was dead *sat up*, and began to speak" *Luke* vii 15 (*b*) To refrain from lying down, as to *sit up* late at night also, to watch, as, to *sit up* with a sick person (*c*) To assume or maintain the posture of one who is seated, as, he is too ill to *sit up*

Sit, *v t* **1** To keep the seat upon, as, he *sits* a horse well

2 To cause to be seated, to furnish a seat to, — used reflexively

They *sat* them down to weep *Milton*

Site, *n* [Lat *situs*, from *sinere*, *situm*, to let, put, lay or set down, *situs*, placed, lying, situate, fr *sile*, It *sito* Sp *sitio*]

1 The place where any thing is fixed, situation, local position, as, the *site* of a city or of a house

2 A place fitted or chosen for any certain permanent use or occupation, as, a *site* for a church

3. The posture or position of a thing [*Rare*]

The semblance of a lover fixed
In melancholy *site* *Thomson*

Sit'ed, *a* Having a site, placed situated [*Ob*]

Sit'fast, *n* (*Far*) An ulcerated, horny sore growing on a horse's back, under the saddle

Sith, *adv* & *conj* [See SINCE] In later times, ago, inasmuch as since [*Obs*]

We need not fear them *sith* Christ is with us *Latimer*

Sith, } *n* [A S *sith*, for *sindh*, a path, way, time,
Sithe, } occasion, Goth *sinths*, *sinth*, O H Ger *sind*] Time [*Obs*] "And humbly thanked him a thousand *sithes*" *Spenser*

Sithe, *n* A scythe See SCYTHE [*Obs*]

Sith'ence, } *adv* [See SINCE] In later times,
Sith'es, } since [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Sit'i-ol'o-gy, } *n* [Gr σιτος or σιτιον, food, and
Si-tol'o-gy, } λογος, discourse] A treatise on the regulation of the diet

Sitta, *n* [Lat, Gr σιττη, a species of wood pecker] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds, the nut hatch See NUTHATCH

Sit'ten, *p p* of *sit*, for *sat*. See SIT [*Obs*]

Sit'ter, *n* [From *sit*] **1** One who sits.

2 A bird that sits or incubates

Sit'ting, *a* (*Bot*) Sessile, that is, without petiole, peduncle, pedicel, or the like

Sit'ting, *n* **1** The posture of being on a seat

2 The act of placing one's self on a seat, as, a *sitting* down

3 A seat, or the space occupied by a person in a church

4 The act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness

5 The actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats, clothed with authority to transact business, as, a *sitting* of the judges of the King's Bench, a session

The *sitting* closed in great agitation *Macaulay*

6 A constant or uninterrupted application to business or study for a time, course of study unintermitted

For the understanding of any one of Paul's Epistles I read it through at one *sitting* *Locke*

7 A time for which one sits, as at play, at work, or on a visit

8 A resting on eggs for hatching, as by fowls, incubation

The male bird amuses the female with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting* *Addison*

Sit'u ate, *a* [L Lat *situatus*, from *situare*, to place, from Lat *situs*, situation, site, It *situato*, Sp *situado*, Pr *situat*, Fr *situé*. See SITE.]

1. Permanently fixed; placed; as, a town *situate* on a hill or on the sea-shore.

2 Placed, residing "Pleasure *situate* in hill and dale." *Milton.*

☞ In the United States, this word is less used than *situated*, but both are well authorized

Sit'u ā'ted, *a* [See SITUATE] Having a situation, seated, placed, or permanently fixed, residing

Sit'u-ā'tion (sit'yū ā'shun), *n* [L Lat *situatio*, Fr *situation*, Sp *situacion*, It *situazione*]

1 Location in respect to something else, position seat, as, a house in a pleasant *situation* *Johnson*

2 Position with respect to society or circumstances, state, condition as, a *situation* of ease

3 Relative position, circumstances, temporary state, relation, — often used of persons in a dramatic scene *Johnson*

4 Permanent position, place, office, as, a *situation* in the war department, or under government

Syn - State, position seat, site station post place, office, condition, case, plight, predicament See STATE

Si'tus, *n* [Lat, situation] (*Bot*) The method in which the parts of a plant are arranged, together with the position of the parts *Henslow*

Sitz'-bath, *n* [Ger *sitz bad*] A tub for bathing in a sitting posture, also, the act of bathing the portion of the body thus immersed.

Siva, *n* [Skr *Çiva*, properly happiness, final bliss, happy] (*Hindoo Myth*) The Supreme Being, in the character of the avenger or destroyer

Siva (from Ichenburg)

Sivan, *n* [Heb *sivân*, perhaps from Chald root *sevah*, he is glad, hence, the month of joy] The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our May and part of June

Siv'a-thē'ri-um, *n* [From *Siva*, q v, and Gr θηριον, a beast, an animal] (*Paleon*) An extinct animal, discovered in India It had four horns and a proboscis, and was an elephantine antelope *Dana*

Siv'er, *v t* To simmer. [*Obs*] *Holland*

Six, *a* [A S *six*, *seox*, *sex*, O Sax & O H Ger *sehs*, Goth *saihs*, D *zes*, L Ger *soss*, Icel, O Frics, Sw, & Dan *sex*, N H Ger *sechs* Lat *sex*, Gr ἑξ, Per *shesh*, Lith *szesst*, Russ *shesti*, Skr *shash*, Fr *sez*, Pt, Sp, & Pg *seis*, It *sei*, Heb *shesh*] Twice three, one more than five as *six* yards

Six *n* **1** The number greater by a unit than five, the sum of three and three

2 A symbol representing six units, as 6, or vi

To be at six and seven, or *at sixes and sevens* to be in disorder *Bacon Shak Scott*

Six'fōld, *a* [A S *sixfeald*] Six times repeated, six times as much or many

Six'pence, *n* [From *six* and *pence*]

1 An English silver coin of the value of six pennies, half a shilling, or about twelve cents

2 The value of six pennies, or half a shilling

Six'-penny, *a* Worth sixpence, as, a *six penny* loaf

Six'-score, *a* & *n* [From *six* and *score*] Six times twenty, one hundred and twenty

Six'-shoot'er, *n* A pistol with six barrels, or capable of firing six shots in quick succession, especially, a six-barreled or six chambered revolver [*Colloq*]

Six'teen, *a* [A S *sixtine*, *sixtyne*, *sixtyne*] Six and ten, consisting of six and ten

Six'teen, *n* **1** The number greater by a unit than fifteen, the sum of ten and six

2 A symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, or xvi

Six'teenth, *a* [A S *sixteodha*]

1 Sixth after the tenth, next in order after the fifteenth, — the ordinal of sixteen

2 Constituting, or being, one of sixteen equal parts into which any thing is divided

Six'teenth, *n* **1** The quotient of a unit divided by sixteen, one of sixteen equal parts

2 The next in order after the fifteenth, the sixth after the tenth

3 (*Mus*) An interval comprising two octaves and a second *Moore*

Sixth, *a* [A S *sexta*, *sexta*]

1 First after the fifth, next in order after the fifth, — the ordinal of six

2 Constituting, or being, one of six equal parts into which any thing is divided

Sixth, *n* **1** The quotient of a unit divided by six, one of six equal parts

2 The next in order after the fifth

3 (*Mus*) The interval of four tones and a semitone, embracing six diatonic degrees of the scale.

Sixth'ly, *adv* In the sixth place.

Sixth'-rāte, *n* A British war vessel, bearing a captain. *Simmonds.*

Six'ti-eth, *a* [A-S. *sixteogeodha*, *sixtigedha*.]

1. Next in order after the fifty-ninth; — the ordinal of sixty.

2. Constituting, or being, one of sixty equal parts into which any thing is divided

Six'ti-eth, *n* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by sixty, one of sixty equal parts

2 The next in order after the fifty-ninth; the tenth after the fiftieth

Six'ty, *a* [A S *sixty*] Six times ten, threescore.

Six'ty, *n.* **1** The sum of six times ten

2 A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, or lx, or LX.

Siz'a-ble, *a* [From *size*] **1** Of considerable bulk "A *sizable* volume" *Hurd.*

2 Being of reasonable or suitable size, as, *sizable* timber

Siz'ar, *n* (*University of Cambridge, Eng*) One of a body of students next below the pensioners, who eat at the public table, after the fellows, free of expense

The *sizar* paid nothing for food and tuition, and very little for lodging *Macaulay*

☞ They formerly waited on the table at meals, but this is done away with They were probably so called from being thus employed in distributing the *size*, or provisions See SIZE, 1

Siz'ar ship, *n* The station of a sizar at Cambridge University, Eng *Clarke.*

Size, *n* [Abbreviated from *assize*, q v]

1 Extent of superficies or volume, bulk, bigness, magnitude, as, the *size* of a tree or of a mast, the *size* of a ship or of a rock

2 A settled quantity or allowance [*Obs*] See ASSIZE

3 (*University of Cambridge, Eng*) An allowance of food and drink from the buttery, aside from the regular dinner at commons, — corresponding to *battel* at Oxford

4 Figurative bulk condition as to rank and character [*Obs*] Men of a less *size* and quality" *L'Estrange.*

5 A conventional relative measure of dimension, applied to a great variety of articles made up for sale, as shoes, gloves, and the like

6 An instrument consisting of thin leaves fastened together at one end by a rivet, used for ascertaining the size of pearls

Syn — Dimension, bigness, largeness, greatness, magnitude

Size, *n* [W *syth*, glue, starch, size, from *syth*, stiff, rigid Cf SIZING]

1 A kind of weak glue made from the clippings of parchment, glove leather, fish skin, and the like, by boiling them down in water It is used in paper making, book-binding, paper-hanging, white-washing, and by painters as the vehicle of certain colors

2 Any thing resembling size in being glutinous or viscid

3 (*Med*) The buffy coat which appears on the surface of coagulated blood drawn in inflammation *Wright.*

Size, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* SIZING]

1 To adjust, or arrange, according to size or bulk *Hudibras*

2 To settle, to fix the standard of, as, to *size* weights and measures [*Rare*]

3 To swell, to increase the bulk of *Bean & Fl.*

4 To cover with size to prepare with size

5 (*Mining*) To sift, as pieces of ore or metal, through a wire sieve, in order to separate the finer from the coarser parts

Size, *v t* (*University of Cambridge, Eng*) To order food or drink from the buttery, or to enter a score, as upon the buttery book

Sized, *a* **1** Adjusted according to *size*

2 Having a particular size or magnitude, — chiefly used in compounds, as, large *sized*, common *sized*, middle *sized*, &c

Siz'el, *n* [See SCISSILE] (*Coining*) The residue of plates of silver, after pieces are cut out for coins, scissel

Siz'er, *n* **1** The same as SIZAR

2 An instrument, or contrivance, to size articles, or to determine their size by a standard, or to separate and distribute according to size, as, (*a*) A thin piece of brass, with a round hole, through which a bullet is passed to see whether it is perfectly round. (*b*) A plate of metal, &c, perforated with holes, used to separate coffee berries, &c, according to size.

Size'-rōll, *n.* A small piece of parchment added to a roll

Size'-stick, *n* A measuring stick used by shoemakers, to ascertain the size of the foot, &c.

Siz'i ness, *n* [From *sizy*] The state of being sizy, glutinousness, viscousness, as, the *sizyness* of blood

Siz'ing, *n* **1** A kind of weak glue used in manufactures, arts, &c, size See SIZE

2 (*University of Cambridge, Eng*) Food and drink ordered from the buttery by a student.

Siz'y, *a* [From *size*] Size like, glutinous, thick and viscous, ropy, having the adhesiveness of size, as, *sizy* blood.

Siz'zle (siz'zl), *v. i.* To make a hissing sound, to dry and shrivel up with a hissing sound. *Forby.*

Siz'zle (siz'zl), *n.* A hissing sound. *Halliwell.*
Siz'zling, *n.* A hissing sound, as of something frying over a fire
Skād'dle (skăd'dl), *n.* [Diminutive of *scath*, Dan *skade*, O H Ger. *scado* See SCATH] Hurt, damage. [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Ray*
Skād'dle, *a* Hurtful, mischievous [*Obs*] *Ray*
Skād'don, *n.* The embryo of a bee [*Obs*]
Skāin, *n* [Commonly written *skein*] [O Fr *escaigne, eschagne*, N Fr *écagne*, It *sgannc*, Gael *sgeinn, sgeinnidh*] A knot of thread, yarn, or silk, or a number of knots collected, a skein See SKEIN
Skāin, *n* A kind of short sword or knife, a skean See SKEAN "And for their weapons had but Irish *skains* and darts" *Drayton*
Skāing'māte, *n* [Originally a companion or brother in arms, from *skain* or *skean*, a crooked sword or cimeter See SKEAN] A messmate, a rearing or swaggering companion [*Obs*]

Scurvy knave! I am none of his flirt-gills, I am none of his *skainmates* *Shak.*

Skāld, *n* [See SCALD] An ancient Scandinavian poet or bard a scald
Skāll, *v t* To scale to mount [*Obs*] *Chapman*
Skār, } *a* [From the root of *scare*, q v] Wild,
Skâre, } timid, shy [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*
Skāte, *n* [D *schaats* Cf SCATCHES] A frame shaped like the sole of a shoe furnished with a metallic runner, or sometimes with small wheels, and made to be fastened under the foot, for moving rapidly on ice, or other smooth surface

Batavia rushes forth and as they sweep
On sounding *skates* a thousand different ways,
In circling poise swift as the winds along
The thron gay land is maddened all to joy *Thomson*

Skāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SKATED, *p pr* & *vb n* SKATING] To slide or move on skates
Skāte, *n* [Icel *skata*, Prov Ger *schatten, meerschatten*, Lat *squatus, squatina*, A S *scceadda* Cf SHAD] (*Ichth*) A cartilaginous fish of the genus *Raia*, having the body flattened, the skin set above with spines or thorns, the branchial openings below, and cartilaginous flaps extending from the nose backward toward the pectoral fins, which last form broad lateral expansions, and give the whole body a rhomboid form It is wholly marine, and is found in all parts of the world The *Raia batis*, called the *slate gray skate*, or *blue skate*, is the most common, weighing sometimes 200 pounds, and is used for the table

Long nosed Skate (*Raia chagrinea*)

Skāt'er, *n* One who skates
Skāyleg, *n pl* Skittles, ninepins [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*
Skēan, *n* [It *scian*, Gael *sgian*, a knife, W *ysgien*, a large knife, a cimeter] A short sword or a knife [Written also *skain*, *skene*, *skeine*, and *skeyne*]

I let every man purvey
A *skean* or slaughtering steel *Chapman*

Ske-dăd'dle, *v i* [Said to be of Swedish and Danish origin, and to have been in common use for several years throughout the North west, in the vicinity of immigrants from those nations] To betake one's self to flight, to run away with precipitation, as if in a panic, to withdraw, as an army, or part of an army, from the presence of an enemy, especially in a hasty or secret manner, to flee, to scud [*Colloq U S*]
Skeed, *n* See SKID
Skeel, *n* [Ger *schale*, a cup, bowl, dish, O H Ger *scala*, A S *scala, scealu*, Icel *skál* Cf SCALE and SHELL] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*
Skeet, *n* [Cf Ger *schatten*, to pour, to shed] (*Naut*) A long scoop used to wet the sides of ships, or the sails of small vessels
Skĕg, *n.* [Prov Eng also a stump of a branch, a wooden peg Cf Sw *skog*, Icel *skogr*, a wood. Cf SHAW]

1 A sort of wild plum *Johnson.*
2. (*pl*) A kind of oats *Farm Encyc.*

Skĕg'ger, *n* A little salmon

Little salmon, called *skeggers* are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea, and though they abound yet never thrive to any bigness *Walton*

Skein (skān), *n* [See SKAIN] A knot, or a number of knots, of thread, silk, or yarn, a quantity of yarn after it is taken from the reel

☞ A *skein* of cotton yarn contains eighty threads of fifty-four inches *Simmonds*

Skāine, *n.* See SKEAN
Skĕl'der, *n.* [Cf Prov Eng *skelder*, to swindle] A vagrant [*Obs*] *B Jonson*
Skĕl'der, *v. t.* & *i.* To deceive, to cheat, to talk [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*
Skĕl'et, *n.* [See SKELETON] A mummy. [*Obs*] *Holland.*
Skĕl'e-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a skeleton. *R. Owen.*
Skĕl'e-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. σκελετόν and λόγος, discourse] (*Anat*) A treatise on the solid parts of the body *Dunglison.*
Skĕl'e ton, *n* [Gr σκελετόν (sc σῶμα), a dried body, a mummy, from σκέλλειν, to dry up, parch, dried up, parched, from σκέλλω, to dry, to dry up, patch It *scheletro*, Sp *esqueleto*, Fr *squelette*]

1 (*Physiol*) The united system of tissues that give support and protection to the softer parts, and transfer motion, in an organized body, as bones, shells, the woody tissue of leaves, and the like When the bones are connected by the natural ligaments, it is called a *natural* skeleton, when by wires, or any foreign substance, an *artificial* skeleton

2 (*Anat*) The bony structure in its natural relation

3 Hence a very thin or lean person

4 The compages, general structure, or frame of any thing, the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages "The great *skeleton* of the world" *Hale*

5 The heads and outline of a literary performance, especially of a sermon

Dermo skeleton, Endo-skeleton Exo-skeleton Vesto skeleton Sclero-skeleton Splanchno skeleton See these words

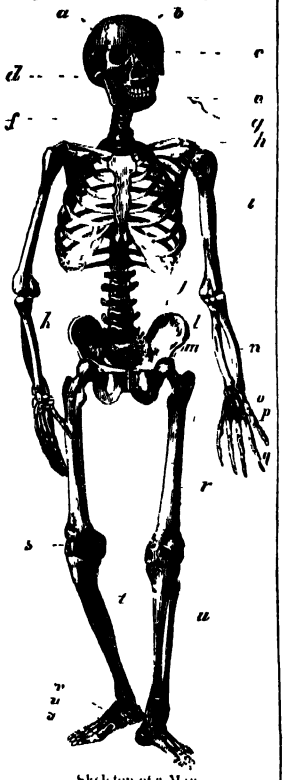

Skeleton of a Man

a parietal bone *b* frontal bone *c* orbit *d* temporal bone *e* lower jaw *f* clavicle *g* cervical vertebræ *h* shoulder blade *i* humerus *k* lumbar vertebræ *l* ilium *m* ulna *n* radius *o* carpus *p* metacarpus *q* phalanges *r* femur *s* patella *t* tibia *u* fibula *v*, tarsus *w*, metatarsus, *x*, phalanges

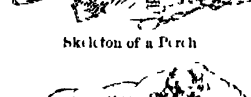

Skeleton of a Perch

Skeleton of an Elephant

Skĕl'e ton ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SKELETONIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* SKELETONIZING] To prepare a skeleton of
Skĕl'e ton-kēy, *n* A thin, light key, with nearly the whole substance of the bits filed away, so that it may be less obstructed by the wards of a lock
Skĕl'lum, *n* [Dan *skalm, skalm*, Sw *skalm*, Icel *skalmar*, Ger *schalm*, O Fr *schalme, chalme*] A scoundrel [*Obs*]

He ripped up Hugh Peters (calling him the execrable *skellum*) his preaching *Eyre*

Skĕl'ly, *v i* [Dan *skele*, Sw *skela*, L Ger *schelen*, H Ger *schielen*] To squint *W Scott*
Skĕl'ly, *n* A squint [*Obs*]
Skĕn, *v t* To squint [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*
Skĕne, *n* The same as SKEAN, q v
Skĕlp, *n* [Cf Prov Eng *skelp*, to kick severely to move rapidly, Gael *sgealp*, to slap with the palm of the hand, to strike with the palm of the hand] A blow, a smart stroke [*Prov Eng*] *Brockett*
Skĕlp, *n* The rolled metal or welding of wrought iron, from which a gun barrel is made *Simmonds*
Skĕp, *n* [A S *scep, scop*, a basket, chest, box, L Ger *schapp*, a cupboard, chest, Gael *sgoip*, a basket, a bee hive]

1 A coarse, round farm basket [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Tusser*
2 The repository in which bees store their honey, a bee hive [*Scot and Prov Eng*] *Johnson.*

Skĕp'tic, *n* [Written also *sceptic*] [Gr σκεπτικός, thoughtful, reflective, from σκέπτεσθαι, to look carefully or about, to view, consider; Lat. *scepticus*, Fr *sceptique*]

1. One who is yet undecided as to what is true; one who is looking or inquiring for what is true, an inquirer after facts or reasons

2 (*Metaph*) A doubter as to whether any fact or truth can be certainly known, a universal doubter; a Pyrrhonist, hence, in modern usage, occasionally, a person who questions whether any truth or fact can be established on philosophical grounds, sometimes, a critical inquirer, in opposition to a dogmatist

All this criticism [of Hume] proceeds upon the erroneous hypothesis that he was a dogmatist He was a *skeptic*, that is, he accepted the principles asserted by the prevailing dogmatism and only showed that such and such conclusions were, on these principles inevitable *Sir W Hamilton.*

3 (*Theol*) A person who doubts the existence and perfections of God, or the truth of revelation, one who disbelieves the divine original of the Christian religion

Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of *skeptics* *Clarke.*

☞ This word and its derivatives are often written with c instead of k in the first syllable, - *sceptic, sceptical sceptacism* &c Dr Johnson struck with the extraordinary irregularity of giving *c* its hard sound before *e*, altered the spelling, and his example has been followed by most of the lexicographers who have succeeded him, yet the prevalent practice among English writers and printers is in favor of the other mode In the United States, this practice is reversed a large and increasing majority of educated persons preferring the orthography which is most in accordance with etymology and analogy

Syn — Infidel, unbeliever doubter See INFIDEL

Skĕp'tic, } *a* [Written also *sceptic, sceptical*]
Skĕp'tic al, } 1 Of, pertaining to, or being, a skeptic, hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles doubting of every thing

2 Doubting or denying the truth of revelation

The *skeptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals *Dr Hall*

Skĕp'tic-al ly, *adv* In a skeptical manner
Skĕp'tic al ness, *n* The state of being skeptical.
Skĕp'ti cism, *n* [Written also *scepticism*] [Fr. *scepticisme*]

1 An undecided, inquiring state of mind, doubt; uncertainty

Their only effect is to cause that momentary amazement, and irresolution, and confusion, which is the result of *skepticism* *Hume*

2 (*Metaph*) The doctrine that no fact or principle can be certainly known, the tenet that all knowledge is uncertain Pyrrhonism, universal doubt, the position that no fact or truth, however worthy of confidence, can be established on philosophical grounds, critical investigation or inquiry, as opposed to the positive assumption or assertion of certain principles

3 (*Theol*) A doubting of the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being, perfections, or truth of God.

Let no despondency or timidity or secret *skepticism*, lead any one to doubt whether this blessed prospect will be realized *S Miller*

Skĕp'ti cize, *v i* To doubt, to pretend to doubt of every thing [*Obs*] *Shaftesbury.*
Skĕr'ry *n* [Sw *skar*, Dan *skar, skiar*, Ger *scheere*, a rock, cliff, ridge] A rocky isle, a detached or insulated rock
Skĕtch, *n* [Fr *esquisse*, Sp *esquicio*, It *schizzo*, Ger *skizze*, D *schets* from Lat *schedium* (sc *carmen*), an extemporaneous poem, *schedius*, Gr σχέδιος made suddenly or off hand, hastily put or thrown together] An outline or general delineation of any thing a first rough or incomplete draught or plan of any design, as, the *sketch* of a building, the *sketch* of an essay

Sketch book a book for sketches or other outlines, a book containing rough or but partly finished, drawings

Syn — Outline delineation, draught plan, design — SKETCH OUTLINE, DELINEATION An *outline* gives only the bounding lines of some scene or picture A *sketch* fills up the *outline* in part giving broad touches, by which an imperfect idea may be conveyed A *delineation* goes further carving out the more striking features of the picture and going so much into detail as to furnish a clear conception of the whole "A *delineation* may be characterized as accurate and a *sketch* as striking, or hasty or imperfect as the case may be So, in the secondary sense of the word, we speak of the *outlines* of a plan of a work of a project, &c, which serve as a basis on which the subordinate parts are formed In like manner we speak of the *sketches* of countries characters, manners &c, which give us a general view of a nation or people *Crabb*

Skĕtch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SKETCHED (skĕcht), *p pr* & *vb n* SKETCHING] [Fr *esquisser*, Sp *esquicar*, It *schizzare*, D *schetsen*, Ger *skizziren*]

1 To draw the outline or general figure of, to make a rough draught of

2 To plan by giving the principal points or ideas of

Syn — To delineate, design, draught, depict, portray paint
Skĕtch'er, *n.* One who sketches
Skĕtch'i ly, *adv* In a sketchy or incomplete manner "*Sketchily* descriptive" *Bartlett.*
Skĕtch'i-ness, *n.* The state of being sketchy, incompleteness.

Skĕtch'y, *a.* Containing only an outline or rough form, in the manner of a sketch, incomplete.

The anatomy of the whole figure is magnificently developed, the limbs appearing to be almost animated by muscular action and energy, and yet the execution is *sketchy* throughout; the head, in particular, is left in the rough; but every stroke of the chisel has so told, that, excepting on close examination, it scarcely seems to need more of finish *J S Harford*

Skew (skū), *adv.* [Dan *skiör*, Sw *skef*, Icel *skeifr*, L Ger *schewe*, *schef*, H Ger *schief*, probably allied to the root of *shove*, q v] Awry, obliquely. See ASKEW

Skew (skū), *a* Turned or twisted to one side, situated obliquely, oblique, — chiefly used in composition

Skew, *v t.* [See *supra*] 1 To look obliquely upon, to notice slightly [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

2 To shape or form in an oblique way, to cause to take an oblique position

3 To throw or hurl obliquely

Skew, *v i* [*Prov Eng*] 1 To walk obliquely.

2 To start aside, to shoer or shy as a horse

Skew'-arch (skū'), *n* An arch which is not at right angles to its abutments, — called also *skewed arch*

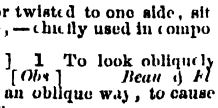

a b, Skew back

Skew'-bäck (skū'bak), *n* (*Civil engin*) The course of masonry forming the abutment for the voussoirs of a segmental arch, or, in iron bridges, for the ribs *Eng Cyc*

Skew'-bald, *a* The same as PIE BALD [*Obs*] "*Skew bald* horse" *Cleaveland*

Skew'-bridge, *n* A bridge constructed with a skew arch, or set obliquely to its abutments, a kind of bridge often used where a railroad intersects a stream, canal, or another road obliquely

Skew'er (skū'er), *n* A pointed rod of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting, — formerly used instead of pins

A man in a blanket and *skewer* *Dickens*

Skew'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SKEWERED, *p pr* & *vb n* SKEWERING] To fasten with skewers

Skēyne, *n* See SKEAN

Skid, *n* [Written also *sked*] [From the root of *shide*, q v]

1 (*Naut*) A piece of timber placed up and down the side of a vessel, to preserve it from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it *Totten*

2 A chain used for fastening the wheel of a wagon, to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill

3 A piece of timber used for supporting any thing, or along which something is rolled or caused to move [*U S*]

Skid, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SKIDDED *p pr* & *vb n* SKIDDING] To check with a skid, as wheels in going down hill *Dickens*

Skiff

Skiff, *n* [Fr *esquif*, Sp & Pg *esquife*, It *schifo*, from O H Ger *skif*, N H Ger *schiff* Cf SHIP] A small, light boat "The pilot of some slight foundered *skiff*" *Milton*

Skiff, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SKIFFED (skift), *p pr* & *vb n* SKIFFING] To sail upon in a skiff

Skil'der, *v t* To beg, to pilfer, to skelder [*Scot and Prov Eng*] *Sir W Scott*

Skil'ful, *a* See SKILFUL

Skill, *n* [A S *scilan*, *scylan*, to separate, to distinguish, Icel *skilja*, to discern, understand, Sw *skilja*, Dan *skille*, D *scheiden*, A S *scile*, *scyle*, a difference, distinction, Icel *skil*, distinction, right, Dan *skiel*, Sw *skäl*, *skäl*, reason, right, justice]

1 Knowledge, understanding

That by his fellowship he color might
Both his estate and love from *skill* of any wight. *Spenser*
Nor want we *skill* or art *Milton*

2 The familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance or in the application of the art or science to practical purposes, power to discern and execute, ability to perceive and perform, as, the *skill* of a mathematician, of a surveyor, of a physician or surgeon, of a mechanic or seaman

3 Display of art, exercise of ability, contrivance, address "Richard by a thousand princely *skills*, gathering so much corn as if he meant not to return" *Fuller.*

4 Any particular art [*Obs*]

Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of learning unskillful *Hooker*

Syn. — Dexterity, adroitness, expertness art, aptitude — SKILL, DEXTERITY ADROITNESS *Skill* is more intelligent, denoting familiar knowledge united to readiness of performance *Dexterity* when applied to the body, is more mechanical and refers to habitual ease of execution *Adroitness* involves the same image with *dexterity*, and differs from it only as implying a general facility of movement throughout the whole system The same distinctions apply to the figurative sense of the words A man is *skillful* in any employment when he understands both its theory and its practice. He is *dexterous* when he maneuvers with great lightness and success He is *adroit* in the use of quick, sudden, and well-directed movements of the body or the mind, so as to effect the object he has in view

Skill, *v t* To know, to understand [*Obs.*] "To *skill* the arts of expressing our mind" *Barrow.*

Skill, *v i* 1. To be knowing, to have understanding, to be dexterous in performance. [*Obs*]

I can not *skill* of these thy ways *Herbert.*
He can not *skill* to keep a stock going upon that trade *Milton*

2 To differ, to make difference, to signify, to matter, — used impersonally [*Rare*]

It *skills* not talking of it *W. Scott*

Skilled, *a.* Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in its application, familiarly acquainted with, expert, skillful, — followed by *in*, as, a person *skilled* in logic or geometry

Skil'let, *n* [O Fr *escuellette*, diminutive of *escuelle*, N Fr *écuelle*, a porringer, Pr *escudela*, from Lat *scutella*, diminutive of *scutra*, a dish] A small vessel of iron, copper, or other metal, with a handle, used for heating and boiling water, and other culinary purposes

Skill'ful, *a* Possessed of, or displaying, skill, knowing and ready, well versed, able in management, as, a *skillful* mechanic, — often followed by *at* or *in* as, *skillful* at the organ, *skillful* in drawing [Written also *skilful*]

Syn — Expert, skilled, dexterous, adept, masterly, adroit, clever

Skill'ful-ly, *adv* In a skillful manner, with skill, with nice art, dexterously, as, a machine *skillfully* made a ship *skillfully* managed

Skill'ful ness, *n* The quality of possessing skill, dexterousness, knowledge and ability derived from experience

Skil'ling, *n* [Cf *shedding*] A bay of a barn, also, a slight addition to a cottage

Skil'ling, *n* [See SHILLING.] A money of account in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, worth about one cent

Skill'-less, *a.* Wanting skill, artless *Shak.*

Skilt, *n* [See SKILL] Difference [*Obs*]

Skilts, *n pl* A kind of large, coarse trowsers formerly worn, reaching just below the knee [*Local U S*] *Bartlett*

Skim, *n* [A different orthography of *scum*, q v] The thick matter that forms on the surface of a liquor, scum [*Rare*]

Skim, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SKIMMED, *p pr* & *vb n.* SKIMMING.]

1 To clear, as a liquid, from substance floating thereon, by an instrument that dips under and passes *along the surface*, *as, to skim* milk

2 To take off by skimming, as, to *skim* cream

3 To pass near the surface of, to brush the surface of slightly

Homer describes Mercury as flinging himself from the top of Olympus, and *skimming* the surface of the ocean *Hazlitt*

Skim, *v i* 1 To pass lightly, to glide along in an even, smooth course, to glide along near the surface

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn, and *skims* along the main *Pope*

2 To hasten along superficially, or with slight attention

They *skim* over a surface in a superficial survey *Watts.*

Skim'ble-scăm'ble, *a* [A duplication of *scamble*] Wandering, disorderly rambling, unconnected [*Colloq and low*] "Such a deal of *skimble-scamble* stuff" *Shak.*

Skim'-cōl'ter, *n.* A colter for paring off the surface of land

Skim'i-try, *n* See SKIMMINGTON

Skim'mer, *n* 1 A utensil for skimming liquors.

2 One who skims over a subject

3 A web-footed water fowl, the shearwater. See SHEARWATER

Skim'mer ton, *n* See SKIMMINGTON

Skim'-milk, *n* Milk from which the cream has been taken, skimmed milk

Skim'ming, *n* 1 The act of taking off that which floats upon a liquid, as scum, cream, or the like

2 That which is removed from the surface of a liquid by skimming, scum, — chiefly used in the plural

Skim'ming ly, *adv.* By skimming or gliding along the surface

Skim'ming ton, *n* [Written also *skimmity* and *skimmerton*] A word of unknown signification, but probably the name of some notorious scold of olden time, — used only in the following phrase —

To ride Skimmington to perform a burlesque ceremony in ridicule of a man who had been beaten by his wife It consisted in causing the man beaten (or, according to Nares, the next neighbor to him) to ride on a horse behind a woman, with his face to the horse's tail, holding a distaff in his hand, at which he seems to work, and followed by a procession of rough music, as frying-pans, bulls horns, marrow-bones, cleavers, &c *Halliwell*

Skin, *n* [A-S *scinn*, Icel. & Sw. *skinn*, Dan. *skind*, O, L Ger *schin*, *schinn*.]

1 (*Physiol*) The external membranous envelope of animal bodies

☞ In man, the *skin* is composed of two layers the *corium*, *cutis vera*, or true skin, and the *epidermis*, cuticle, or scarf-skin The *true skin* is composed of white, fibrous tissue, which is prolonged internally into the subcutaneous areolar tissue, and is condensed externally into an homogeneous expansion, which is thrown into countless elevations, called *papillæ*. The *epidermis* consists of separate and distinct cells, of which those of the inner layer are spherical, or polyhedral by mutual pressure, and contain the pigment granules; while those of the outer layer are metamorphosed into scales, and are more adherent

2. The skin of an animal separated from the body, whether green, dry, or tanned, a hide, a pelt.

3 The body, the person, — in ludicrous language. *L'Estrange.*

4 The bark or husk of a plant or fruit; the exterior coat of fruits and plants

5 (*Naut*) (*a*) That part of a sail, when furled, which remains on the outside and covers the whole. *Totten* (*b*) The sides and bottom of a ship, especially of an iron one

Skin, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* SKINNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKINNING]

1 To strip off the skin or hide of, to flay; to peel.

2 To cover with skin, or as with skin, to cover superficially

It does but *skin* and film the ulcerous place *Shak.*

Skin, *v i.* 1. To be covered with skin, as, a wound *skins* over.

2 To produce, in recitation or other school exercise, the work of another for one's own, — in colloquial use in the schools and colleges of the United States

Skinch, *v i* To give scant measure, to squeeze or pinch in order to effect a saving. [*Prov Eng.*]

Skin'-deep, *a* Superficial, slight *Feltham.*

Skin'flint, *n* [From *skin* and *flint*] A very penurious person, a miser, a niggard

Skin'ful, *n*, *pl* SKIN'FULS All that can be held by the skin, as, a *skinful* of liquor

Skink, *n* [A S *scenc*, Icel *skenkr*]

1 Drink, pottage. [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

2. (Lat *scincus*, Gr σκίγκος) (*Zool*) A kind of lizard, of which one species (the *Scincus officinalis*), was considered by the ancients a sort of universal medicine

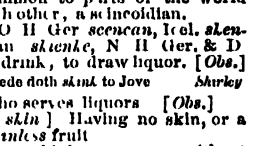

Skink

It has a long body, entirely covered with rounded imbricate scales, and the head is set with large plates somewhat like those of snakes The skinks are very widely distributed in warm climates, some species appearing common to parts of the world quite distant from each other, as in Indian

Skink, *v t* [A-S & O H Ger *scencan*, Icel. *skenkja*, Sw *skänka*, Dan *skienke*, N H Ger. & D *schenken*] To serve drink, to draw liquor. [*Obs.*]

Such wine as Ganymede doth *skink* to Jove *Shirley*

Skink'er, *n* One who serves liquors [*Obs.*]

Skin'less, *a* [From *skin*] Having no skin, or a very thin skin, as, *skinless* fruit

Skin'less ly, *adv* In a skinless manner, without skin

Skin'ner, *n* 1 One who skins

2 One who deals in skins, pelts, or hides

Skin'ni ness, *n* The quality of being skinny

Skin'ny, *a* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh.

He holds him with a *skinny* hand *Coleridge*

Skin'-wŏol, *n* Wool pulled from the dead skin, and not sheared from the living animal, felt-wool. *Simmonds*

Skip, *v i.* [*imp* & *p p* SKIPPED (skipt), *p pr* & *vb n* SKIPPING] [Cf Icel *skopa*, *skoppa*, to run, O & Prov Sw *skimpa*, to run, *skumpa*, *skompa*, to hop, skip] To leap, to bound, to spring, as a goat or lamb

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he *skip* and play? *Pope*

To skip over, to pass without notice, to omit *Bacon*

Skip, *v t* To pass over or by, to omit, to miss, to leap over.

They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip* these two chapters *Burnet*

Skip, *n* 1 A leap, a bound; a spring.

2 The act of passing over an interval from one thing to another, an omission of a part

3 (*Mus*) A passage from one sound to another by more than a degree at once *Busby.*

Skip'-jăck, *n* 1 An upstart [*Obs*] *Fork.*

2 (*Entom*) One of a family of coleopterous insects remarkable for leaping to a considerable height when placed upon their back, a snap or snap bug

Skip'-kĕn'nel, *n.* A lackey, a foot-boy.

Skip'per, *n.* [D & L Ger *schipper*, Dan. *skipper*, H. Ger *schiffer* See SKIPPER and SKIP.]

1 (*Naut*) The master of a small trading or merchant vessel.

2. A boy employed on board a ship; a ship-boy. [*Obs.*]

3. [From *skip.*] A dancer.

4. A youngling; a young, thoughtless person; a giddy youth. *Shak.*

5. (*Ichth.*) The saury-pike, *Scomberesox saurus.*

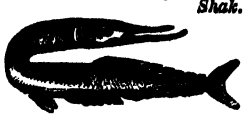

Skipper (5)

6. The cheese maggot.

7. (*Entom*) One of a family of lepidopterous insects, of which the genus *Hesperia* is the type, — so called from their peculiar, short, jerking flight *Baird*

Skip'pet, *n* [From A-S & O Sax *scip*, O Frics Icel., & Goth *skip* See SHIP] A small boat [*Obs*]

A little *skippet* floating did appear *Spenser*

Skip'ping-ly, *adv* In a skipping manner, by skips, or leaps

Skip'ping-rope, *n* A small rope used by young persons in skipping, or leaping up and down

Skirl, *v. t.* To utter in a loud tone, to scream [*Scot. and Prov Eng*] *W Scott*

Skirl, *v. i.* To scream, to shriek [*Scot and Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Skirl'ing, *n.* A shrill cry, as, the *skirling* of the women *W Scott*

Skirl'ing, *n* A small trout, — a name used loosely.

Skir'mish (18), *n* [O Eng *scarmish, scarmoge, scrymishe*, Fr *escarmouche*, O Fr *escarmie, escrimie, escremie*, Pr *escarmussa*, Sp *escaramu a*, It *scaramuccia, sbarmigio*, fr It *schermire*, to fence, fight, O Fr *escremir, eskermir*, to fence, fight, fr O H Ger *skirman, skirman*, to defend, N H Ger *schirmen*, Ger *scharmut el*, D *schermutseling*, Sw *skärmytsel*, Dan *skirmydsel*]

1. A slight fight in war a light combat between detachments from armies which are yet at a considerable distance from each other, or between detached and small parties

2. A contest, a contention

They never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit *Shak*

Skir'mish, *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p* SKIRMISHED (skir'misht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n* SKIRMISHING] [O Eng *escarmoucher*, Sp *escaramuzar*, It *scaramucciare*, Ger *scharmutzeln*] To fight slightly or in small parties, to engage in a skirmish, to act as skirmishers

Skir'mish-er, *n* One who skirmishes, one of such troops as are sent forward in advance, or move deployed in loose order on the flanks of a marching column, to discover and intercept hostile forces

Skirr, *v. t* [O Eng *skire, skir*, Prov Eng *scur*, a modification of *scour*, q. v.] To run hastily over in order to clear, to scour [*Obs*] *Shak*

Skirr, *v. i* To scour, to scud, to run hastily [*Obs*]

Skir'ret (Synop., § 130), *n* [Contracted from *skirwort*, its older name, a corruption of *sugarwort*, Sw *sockerrot*, Dan *sukkerrod* D *suikerwortel*, Ger *zuckerwurzel*] (*Bot*) A plant (the *Sium Sisarum*), a native of China, Cochin china, Corea, Japan, &c It has been cultivated in Europe for the sake of its esculent root, which somewhat resembles the parsnip in flavor

Skir'rhus, *n* See SCIRRHUS.

Skirt (18), *n* [A S *scyrtan*, *gescyrtan*, to shorten, Icel *skirta, skyrta*, an under garment, a shirt, Sw *skört*, a skirt, *skjorta*, a shirt Cf SHIRT]

1 The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment, the part below the waist, as, the *skirt* of a coat or mantle.

2 The edge of any part of dress "A small *skirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before" *Addison*

3 Border, edge, margin, extreme part "Here in the *skirts* of the forest" *Shak*

4. A woman's garment like a petticoat

5. The diaphragm or midriff in animals

To sit upon one's skirts, to meditate revenge upon him [*Obs*] *Howell*

Skirt, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* SKIRTED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* SKIRTING] To border, to form the border or edge of, or to run along the edge of, as, a plain *skirted* by rows of trees. "When sundown *skirts* the morn" *Tennyson*

Skirt, *v. i.* To be on the border, to live near the extremity "Savages . . . who *skirt* along our western frontiers." *A S Smith*

Skirt'ing, } *n* (*Arch*) The narrow, ver-
Skirt'ing-board, } tical board placed round the margin of a floor, mop board, wash board *Gault*

Skirt'ing, *n* Skirts taken collectively, material for skirts

Skit, *n* [See *infra*] [*Obs*]

1 A wanton girl, a light wench.

2 A reflection, a jest or gibe, a whim *Tooke*

Skit, *v. t* [Prov Eng *skit*, to slide, hasty, precipitate, from A S *sceotan, scitan*, to shoot, dart, cast, send forth, D. *schieten* See SHOOT] To cast reflections on, to asperse. [*Prov Eng*] *Grose.*

Skit'tish, *a.* [See *supra*] **1** Easily frightened, shunning familiarity, timorous, shy. "A restiff, *skittish* jade." *L'Estrange.*

2. Wanton, volatile, hasty

3 Changeable, fickle. "*Skittish* Fortune" *Shak*

Skit'tish-ly, *adv* In a skittish manner, shyly, wantonly, changeably.

Skit'tish-ness, *n* **1.** The state of being skittish, aptness to fear approach, timidity, shyness.

2. Fickleness, wantonness.

Skit'tle-ball, *n.* A disk or flat ball of hard wood for throwing at skittles or ninepins *Simmonds*

Skit'tles (skit'tlz), *n. pl.* [See SKIT, *v. t*] Nine pins.

Skive, *n.* The iron lap used by diamond-polishers in finishing the facets of the gem *Simmonds*

Skiv'er, *n* [See SKIVER, and SKIVE, *n*] An inferior quality of leather, made of split sheep skin, tanned by immersion in sumac, and dyed It is used for hat linings, pocket books, book binding, and other purposes *Simmonds*

Sklēre, *v. t* To shelter or protect, to cover [*Obs*]

Skŏl'e çite (49), *n* See SCOLECITE

Sko lŏps'ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral of a grayish white or reddish gray color, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and soda *Dana*

Skŏnçe, *n* The same as SCONCE See SCONCE

Skŏr'o dite (49), *n* (*Min*) A native compound of arsenic acid and oxide of iron, having a leek green or brownish color See SCORODITE *Dana*

Skout, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Uria*, the guillemot See GUILLEMOT

Skow, *n* The same as SCOW See SCOW

Skred, *n* Floating ice in small fragments. *Kane*

Skreen, *n* & *v* See SCREEN

Skrim'mage, *n* See SCRIMMAGE

Skrimp'y, *a* Disposed to scrimp, mean, stingy [*Prov Eng Colloq U S*]

Skringe, *v. t* To press violently See SCRINGE

Skūe, *a* & *n* The same as SKEW See SKEW

Skūe'sight (-sit), *n* (*Med*) Defective vision, in which objects can be distinctly seen only when looked at obliquely *Dunglison*

Skūg, *v. t* [See SCUG] To hide [*Prov Eng*]

Skŭlk, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* SKULKED (skŭlkt) *p. pr.* & *vb. n* SKULKING] [Dan *skulle*, to spare or save one's self, to play the truant, O Sw *skolka*, to be at leisure, to shirk, allied to Dan *skiule*, Sw *skyla*, to hide, conceal, Icel *skyla*, D *schuilen*] To get out of the way in a sneaking manner, to lurk "And *skulk* behind the subterfuge of art" *Prior* "Not such as prate of war but *skulk* in peace" *Byron*

Skŭlk, *n* A number of foxes together, a herd of foxes *Wright*

Skŭlk, } *n* A person who skulks one who
Skŭlk'er, } avoids duty, a lurker, a shirk

Skŭlk'ing-ly, *adv* In a skulking manner

Skull, *n* [O H Ger *scoulla* skull, Sw *skalle*, skull, *skål*, a shell, Dan *skal*, a shell, and q. v. *hjerneskal*, a skull, Ger *hirnschale*, i. e., brain shell, also *schädel, schedel*, O H Ger *scetela*, D *schedel, schel*, Icel *kolla*, skull, Scot *scul, skoll*, a bowl Cf SCALE and SHELL]

1 (*Anat*) The bony case which incloses the brain, composed of a number of bones united by sutures, and including the solid organs of mastication

☞ It is regarded by many osteologists as corresponding, normally to several combined vertebræ Owen makes out four and names them, beginning behind the *occipital*, the *parietal* the *frontal* the *nasal* or the *epencephalic* the *mesencephalic*, the *prosencephalic* the *rhinencephalic*

2 An empty, brainless head "*Skulls* that can not teach and will not learn" *Cowper*

3 A skull cap [*Obs and rare*]

Let me put on my *skull* first *Beau & Fl*

4 A NOUN See SCULL

Skŭll, *n* A school, company, or shoal [*Obs*]

Those fishes enter in great flotes and *skulls* into the sea Pontus *Holland*

A knavish *skull* of boys and guls did pelt at him with stones *Albion's England*

Skŭll'-cap, *n* **1** A head piece a close fitting cap

2 (*Bot*) An herb a coarse plant of the genus *Scutellaria*, the calyx of whose flower, when inverted, appears like a helmet with the vizor raised

Skŭll'-fish, *n* An old whale, or one more than two years old, — so called by whalers *Simmonds*

Skŭl'pin, *n* The same as SCULPIN. See SCULLIN.

Skŭm, *n* The same as SCUM See SCUM

Skŭnk, *n* [Contracted from the Abenaki *seganku*] (*Zool*) A carnivorous animal of the genus *Mephites*, found over a very wide extent of country in North America It is nearly allied to the weasel on the one hand, and to the otter on the other This animal has two glands near the inferior extremity of the alimentary canal, secreting an extremely fetid liquor, which the animal has the power of emitting at pleasure as a means of defense This liquor possesses valuable medicinal powers, but its extreme offensiveness interferes with its use

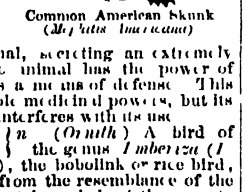

Common American Skunk (*Mephitis americana*)

Skŭnk'-bird, } *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of
Skŭnk'-black'bird, } the genus *Imberiza* (*Oryzivora* of Linnæus), the bobolink or rice bird, — popularly so called from the resemblance of the colors of the male, at certain periods of the year, to those of a skunk

Skŭnk'-căb'bage, *n.* (*Bot.*) An endogenous plant *Symplocarpus* (or *Ictodes*) *fœtidus*, so named from its odor, which strongly resembles that of the skunk. It has large leaves, and grows in low wet grounds in America *Bigelow. Dewey.*

Skŭnk'-hĕad, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Anas* (*A. Labradora* of Wilson), pied duck.

Skŭnk'ish, *a* Resembling the skunk, especially, having the odor of a skunk

Skŭnk'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) Skunk cabbage.

Skŭr'ry, *n.* [See SKIRR and SCOUR] Haste; impetuosity *Brockett*

Skŭte, *n* [Icel & Sw *skûta*, Dan *skude*, D *schuit*, L Ger *schute*] A boat, a small vessel [*Obs*]

Skŭt'te ru dite (49), *n* [From *Sutterud*, in Norway whence it is obtained] (*Min*) A mineral of a bright metallic lustre, sometimes iridescent, of a color between tin white and pale lead-gray, consisting chiefly of arsenic and cobalt *Dana*

Sky (72), *n* [Icel *sky*, Sw *sky*, Dan *sky, skye*, a cloud *skymmel*, the vault of heaven, the sky, O Sax *scio, scco*, the region of clouds. Cf. A-S. *scua, scûwa*, shadow]

1 The apparent arch or vault of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue color the heavens.

The Norwegian banners flout the *sky Shak*

2 The weather the climate

3 A cloud, a shadow [*Obs*] *Gower.*

☞ *Sky* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds as *sky aspiring, sky attempting, sky-born, sky built, sky-colored, sky dyed, sky encountering, sky guided, sky mated, sky pointed, sky-returning, sky-robe, sky-rooted, sky-ruling, sky tinctured*, and the like

Open sky, sky with no intervening shelter "Under *open sky* adored" *Milton*

Sky'-blūe, *a* Of the blue color of the sky

Sky'-cŏl'or, *n* The color of the sky, a particular species of blue color azure

Sky'ed, (skid) *a* Surrounded by sky [*Poet and rare*] "The *skyed* mountain" *Thomson.*

Sky'ey *a* Like the sky, ethereal

Sublime on the tower of my *skyey* bowers,
Lightning my pilot sits *Shelley*

Sky'-high, *adv* High as the sky very high — often, colloquial or vulgar, as, he blew him *sky high*

Sky'ish, *a* Like the sky, or approaching the sky, lofty, ethereal [*Rare*]

The *skyish* head
Of blue Olympus *Shak*

Sky'-lark, *n* (*Ornith*) A species of lark that mounts and sings as it flies, the *Alauda arvensis* It is common in Europe and in some parts of Asia, and is celebrated for its melodious song

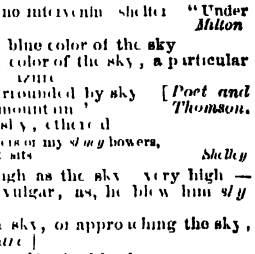

Skylark

Sky'lark ing, *n* (*Naut*) The act of running about the rigging of a vessel in sport frolicking, sporting carousing *Totten*

Sky'-light (-lit), *n* A window placed in the roof of a building, or ceiling of a room, for the admission of light from above

Sky'-rŏck'et *n* A rocket that ascends high and bursts as it flies a species of fireworks

Sky'-sail (*colloq* skīs'l), *n* (*Naut*) The sail set next above the royal *Totten.*

Sky'-scrā'per, *n* (*Naut*) A sky sail of a triangular form *Totten.*

Sky'ward, *a* Toward the sky

Slăb, *a* [Of Icel *slapp* mud mire In *slab*, mud, mire left on the sand of a river] Thick, viscous. [*Obs*]

Make the mud thick and *slab Shak.*

Slăb, *n* [See *supra*] That which is slimy or viscous, moist earth, mud also, a puddle [*Obs*]

Slăb, *n* [Of W *yslab llab*, a thin slip]

1 A thin piece of any thing especially of marble or other stone having plane surfaces *Gwilt.*

2 An outside piece taken from a log or timber in sawing it into boards, planks, and the like

Slabs often the loser masses into which the workers cast the metal

Slăb'ber (*colloq* slŏb'ber) (Synop., § 130), *v. i.* [*imp* & *p. p* SLABBERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLABBERING] [L Ger & D *slabben*, H Ger *schlabbern* verb frequentative from L Ger & D *slabben*, H Ger *schlabben*, to lap] To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly, to drivel

☞ It is also written *slaver* and *slobber*

Slăb'ber (*colloq* slŏb'ber), *v. t*

1 To sup up hastily, as liquid food [*Obs.*]

2 To wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth, or by liquid spilled.

3 To shed, to spill

Slăb'ber (*colloq* slŏb'ber), *n* Moisture let fall from the mouth in a careless manner, slaver.

Slăb'ber-er (*colloq.* slŏb'ber-er), *n.* One who slabbers, an idiot.

Slăb'ber-y (*colloq.* slŏb'ber-y), *a.* Like or covered with slabber or slab, slippery, sloppy.
Slăb'bi-ness, *n* The state of being thick or slabby.
Slăb'by, *a.* [*compar.* SLABBIER, *superl.* SLABBIEST]
1 Thick; viscous, — sometimes in contempt. [*Rare.*] *Wiseman.*
They present you with a cup, and you must drink of a *slabby* stuff *Selden*
2 Wet, sloppy, slimy, miry See SLOPPY
Slăb'-line, *n* (*Naut*) A line or small rope by which seamen haul up the foot of the main-sail or fore-sail *Totten*
Slăb'-sĭd'ed, *a.* Having flat sides, hence, tall, or long and lank
Slăck, *a.* [*compar* SLACKER, *superl* SLACKEST] [A-S *sleac, slæc,* O Sax *slak,* Icel *slakr,* Sw *slak,* O D & L. Ger *slack,* M. H Ger. *slach,* Prov Ger. *schlack*]
1 Not tense, not hard drawn, not firmly extended, as, a *slack* rope, *slack* rigging
2 Weak, remiss, not holding fast, as, a *slack* hand
3. Remiss, backward, not using due diligence, not earnest or eager, as, *slack* in duty or service
4 Not violent, not rapid, slow, as, a *slack* pace
Cæsar about sunset hoisting sail with a *slack* southwest, at midnight was becalmed *Milton*
And when he thinks, his pace is *slack* *Wordsworth*
Slack in stays (*Naut*), slow in going about, as a ship — *Slack water,* the time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest, or the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide
Syn — Loose relaxed weak, remiss, backward, abated, diminished, inactive, slow tardy
Slăck, *adv* In a slack manner, partially, insufficiently, not intensely, as, *slack*-dried hops, bread *slack* baked
Slăck, *n* The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no strain upon it *Totten*
Slăck, *n* [Cf SLAG] Small coal, coal broken into small pieces [*Eng*]
Slăck, *n* [Scot *slack, slal, slake,* an opening in the higher part of a mountain, when it becomes less steep, and forms a sort of pass, from *slaf,* a] A valley, or small, shallow dell [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*
Slăck, } *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SLACKED
Slăck'en (slăk'n), } (slăkt), SLACKENED, *p pr* & *vb n* SLACKING, SLACKENING] [A S *slacian, slacian,* D *slaken,* O D *slacken,* Icel & Sw *slakna*]
1 To become slack, to be made less tense, firm, or rigid, to decrease in tension, as, a wet cord *slackens* in dry weather
2 To be remiss or backward, to neglect
3 To lose cohesion, or the quality of adhesion, as, lime *slacks* and crumbles into powder
4. To abate, to become less violent
Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken,* if his breath stir not their flames *Milton*
5. To lose rapidity, to become more slow, as, a current of water *slackens* the tide *slackens*
6 To languish, to fail, to flag
Slăck, } *v t* 1 To render slack, to lessen the
Slăck'en, } tension of, to make less tense or tight, as, to *slacken* a rope or a bandage
2 Especially, to render less earnest, violent, energetic, rapid, or decided, — applied to exertion, gait, heat, pain, and the like
In this business of growing rich, men should *slack* their pace *South*
Well pleased, they *slack* their course *Milton*
3. To withhold to use less liberally
4 To deprive of cohesion by combining with water, to slake, as, to *slack* lime See SLAKE
5 To repress, to check
I should be grieved young prince to think my presence
Unbent your thoughts and *slackened* em to arms *Addison*
6. To neglect, to put off [*Obs*]
Slack not the good presage *Dryden*
Air-slacked lime, lime slacked or reduced to powder by exposure to the air, in consequence of the absorption of carbonic acid and water, by which it is converted into carbonate of lime and hydrate of lime, in equal proportion by equivalents
Slăck'en (slăk'n), *n* A spongy, semi-vitrified substance which miners or smelters mix with the ores of metals to prevent their fusion [Written also *slakin*]
Slăck'ly, *adv.* In a slack manner, loosely, remissly
Slăck'ness, *n* The state of being slack, a condition opposite to tension, want of tightness or rigidness, as, the *slackness* of a cord or rope, remissness, negligence, inattention, as, the *slackness* of men in business or duty, slowness, tardiness, want of tendency, as, the *slackness* of flesh to heal, weakness, want of intenseness
Slăde, *n.* [A S *slad,* Icel *slædr*] A little dell or valley, also, a flat piece of low, moist ground [*Obs*] *Drayton*
Slăg, *n* [Sw. *slagg,* L. Ger *slacke,* H Ger *schlacke*]
1 The dross or recrement of a metal, also, vitrified cinders
2 The scoria of a volcano *Dana.*
Slăg'gy, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, slag
Slăie (slā), *n* [A-S *slæ*] A weaver's reed, a sley.
Slāke, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* SLAKED (slākt), *p pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAKING.] [Fries. *slâcke, slôcke, slâke,* Dan. *slukke,* Sw. *släcka,* Icel. *slökva;* allied to *slack,* q. v]
1 To quench, to extinguish; as, to *slake* thirst. "And *slake* the heavenly fire" *Spenser.*
It would not *slake* mine ire nor ease my heart *Shak.*
2 To mix with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place, to slack, as, to *slake* lime
Slāke, *v i.* 1 To go out, to become extinct "His flame did *slake*" *Browne.*
2 To abate, to become less decided. [*Rare.*]
He overfloweth Mesopotamia when the sun is in the 20th degree of Cancer, and begins again to diminish and *slake* when the sun is past Leo *Holland*
Slāke'less, *a.* Not capable of being slaked, unextinguishable.
Slāk'in, *n* See SLACKEN, *n*
Slăm, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* SLAMMED, *p pr.* & *vb n* SLAMMING] [Cf O Eng *lam,* to beat, Icel *lemia,* to beat, strike, L Ger *slaan, slaen,* D *slaen,* Goth. & O H Ger *slahan,* Ger *schlagen* See SLAY]
1 To strike with force and noise, to shut with violence, as, to *slam* a door
2 To beat, to cuff [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*
3 To strike down, to slaughter [*Prov Eng*]
4 To win all the tricks in a hand at whist, as it were to take all at a stroke or dash *Hoyle*
Slăm, *v i* 1 To strike violently and noisily, as, a door *slams*
2 (*Mach*) To strike hard, as a moving part upon its seat, as, a puppet-valve *slams*
Slăm, *n* 1 A violent driving and dashing against, a violent shutting of a door
2 The winning of all the tricks at whist, so defeating the other party
3 The refuse of alum works, — used in Yorkshire as a manure, with sea weed and lime. [*Prov Eng*] *Hebert*
Slăm'-bāng', *adv* With great violence, with a slamming or banging noise [*Colloq*]
Slăm'kin, } *n* [Ger *schlamp, schlamp,* dim
Slăm'mer kin, } *schlampchen,* from *schlampen,* to dangle, to be slovenly in one's dress] A slut, a slatternly woman [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*
Slăn'der, *n* [O Eng *esclaundre,* Fr *esclandre,* O Fr *eschandre,* from Lat *scandalum,* Gr σκανδαλον See SCANDAL]
1 A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another
Whether we speak evil of a man to his face or behind his back the former way, indeed seems to be the most generous but yet is a great fault and that which we call 'reviling' the latter is more mean and base, and that which we properly call "*slander* ' or ' backbiting' *Tillotson*
Slander, that worst of poisons ever finds
An easy entrance to ignoble minds *Hervey*
2 Disgrace, reproach dishonor [*Rare*] *Shak*
3 (*Law*) Formerly, defamation generally, whether oral or written, in modern usage, defamation by words spoken, utterance of false, malicious, and defamatory words, tending to the damage and derogation of another, detraction, calumny *Burrill*
Slăn'der, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SLANDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* SLANDERING] To defame, to injure by maliciously uttering a false report, to tarnish or impair the reputation of by false tales maliciously told or propagated, to calumniate
O, do not *slander* him, for he is kind *Shak*
Syn — To asperse defame, calumniate, vilify, scandalize, reproach See ASPERSE
Slăn'der er, *n* One who injures another by maliciously reporting something to his prejudice, a defamer, a calumniator
Slăn'der ous, *a* 1 Given or disposed to slander "*Slanderous* tongues" *Shak*
2 Embodying or containing slander or defamation, calumnious, as, *slanderous* words, speeches, or reports, falsely and maliciously uttered
Slăn'der ous ly, *adv.* In a slanderous manner, calumniously
Slăn'der-ous-ness, *n* The state or quality of being slanderous or defamatory
Slăng, *imp* of *sling* Slung [*Obs*] See SLING
Slăng, *n* [Said to be of Gypsy origin, but cf LINGO] Low, vulgar, unauthorized language a colloquial mode of expression —especially, such as is in vogue with some class in society, as, the *slang* of the theater, of college, of boatmen, &c
Slăn'gous, *a* Of the nature of slang, using slang [*Rare*] *John Bee*
Slăng'-whăng'er, *n* [From *slang* and *whang,* to beat] A noisy demagogue, a turbulent partisan [*Colloq or humorous*] *W Irving*
Slănk, *imp* & *p p* from *slink* Slunk See SLINK
Slănk, *n* [Cf O Eng *slank,* slender, flexible, weak, L Ger *slank,* H Ger *schlank*] (*Bot*) A plant, a species of *Alga* *Ainsworth*
Slănt, *a* [Scot *solent, selint,* Prov Eng *slent, slen,* to slope, slide Sw *sluta,* to slide, W *ysglentiaw,* to slide] Inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular, sloping, oblique "The *slant* lightning" *Milton*
Slănt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SLANTED, *p pr* & *vb n* SLANTING] To turn from a direct line, to give an oblique or sloping direction to
Slănt, *v i* To be turned or inclined from a right line, to lie obliquely, to slope. "On the side of yonder *slanting* hill" *Dodsley.*
Slănt, *n.* 1. A slanting direction or plane; a slope. "It lies on a *slant*" *Richardson.*
2. An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark.
3. A copper coin of Sweden, of which 196 pass for one rix-dollar.
Slant of wind (*Naut*), a transitory breeze of wind, or the period of its duration *Totten*
Slănt'ing-ly, *adv* In a slanting manner or direction, with a slope or inclination, also, with an oblique hint or remark.
Slănt'ly, } *adv* In an inclined direction, ob-
Slănt'wise, } liquely
Slăp, *n* [L Ger *slappe,* H Ger *schlappe,* from *slappen, schlappen,* to slap] A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad
Slăp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SLAPPED (slăpt), *p pr.* & *vb n* SLAPPING] To strike with the open hand, or with something broad
Slăp, *adv* [L Ger *slap,* H Ger *schlapp*] With a sudden and violent blow, hence, quickly, instantly
Slăp'dăsh, *adv* [From *slap* and *dash*]
1 In a bold, careless manner, at random.
2 With a slap, all at once, slap [*Colloq*]
Slăp'dăsh, *v t* To apply, or apply to, in a hasty, careless, or rough manner, to roughcast, as, to *slapdash* mortar or paint on a wall, or to *slapdash* a wall. [*Colloq*] *Halliwell.*
Slāpe, *a* [Cf. Icel *sleipr,* slippery See SLIP] [*Prov Eng*] Slippery, smooth, hence, crafty.
Slape-ale, plain ale, as opposed to *medicated* or *mixed* ale — *Slape-face,* as soft-spoken, crafty hypocrite [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*
Slăp'jăck, *n* A sort of flat cake baked upon a griddle, a flapjack [*Local, U S*]
Slăp'per, *n* 1 One who, or that which, slaps.
2 A person or thing of great size, a whopper. [*Colloq or Prov*] *Grose.*
Slăp'per, } *a* Very large, big, great, of great
Slăp'ping, } size [*Vulgar*]
Slăsh, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SLASHED (slăsht), *p pr* & *vb n* SLASHING] [Cf Icel *slasa,* to injure, wound]
1 To cut by striking violently and at random, to cut in long cuts
2 To lash [*Illegitimate and rare*] *King.*
3 To crack or snap, as a whip [*Rare*]
Slăsh, *v i* To strike violently and at random with an edged instrument to lay about one indiscriminately with blows "Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades" *Spenser.*
Slăsh, *n* 1 A long cut a cut made at random.
2 A large slit in the thighs and arms of old costumes, made to show a brilliant color through the openings
Slăshed (slăsht), *p a* 1 Marked or cut with a slash, or slashes, deeply gashed, especially, having long, narrow openings, as a sleeve, &c, to show cloth of a brighter color beneath "A gray jerkin, with scarlet cuffs and *slashed* sleeves" *W Scott*
2 (*Bot*) Divided into many narrow parts or segments by sharp incisions, laciniate
Slăsh'eg, *n pl* A place in woods, which has been slashed or cut over [*U S*]
Slăsh'y, *a* Wet and dirty, slushy *Halliwell*
Slăt, *n* [See SLOAT] 1 A narrow piece of board or timber used to fasten together larger pieces, or to support something, as, the *slats* of a cart or a chair, also, a flat step or rung of a ladder
2 A blow, a slat, as, a *slat* in the face
Slăt, *v t* [*Prov Eng Colloq U S*] 1 To slap; to strike, to beat, to throw down violently.
How did you kill him?
Slatted his brains out *Marston*
2 To split, to crack *Halliwell*
3 To set on, to incite *Halliwell*
Slătch, *n* [See SLACK] (*Naut*) (*a*) The period of a transitory breeze (*b*) An interval of fair weather (*c*) The loose or slack part of a rope, slack See SLACK
Slāte, *n* [O Eng *sclate, sclat,* O Fr *esclat,* N Fr *eclat,* a shiver, splinter, *esclater, eclater,* to shiver, to chip, Pr *esclatar,* from O H Ger *sleizan,* for *slaitzan,* N H Ger *schleitzen,* to slit, split Cf Ir. *sglata,* Gael *sglat,* a slate, a tile]
1 (*Min*) An argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates, argillite, argillaceous schist
2 Any rock or stone having a slaty structure
3 A prepared piece of such stone, especially, (*a*) A thin, flat piece, for roofing or covering houses, &c (*b*) A tablet for writing upon
4 An artificial material, resembling slate, and used for the above purposes
5 A thin plate of any material, a flake [*Obs*]
Adhesive slate, a kind of slate of a greenish-gray color, which absorbs water rapidly, and adheres to the tongue, whence the name *Buchanan* — *Aluminous slate,* or *alum slate,* a kind of slate containing alumina, used in the manufacture of alum It is found low down in the coal measures — *Argillaceous slate,* clay-slate See CLAY-SLATE — *Bituminous slate,* a soft species of sectile slate clay, impregnated with bitumen *Buchanan* — *Drawing slate,* a kind of soft chalk, of a black or bluish-black color and slaty fracture, containing some carbon, and used in crayon-drawing, — called also *graphic slate* and *black chalk Tomlinson Buchanan* — *Hone slate* See WHET-SLATE — *Hornblende slate,* a slaty rock, consisting of hornblende and feldspar, with some chlorite, — useful, on account of its toughness, for flagging. *Dana.*

Tomlinson. — *Polishing slate*, a siliceous, slaty mineral, of a yellowish color, and very soft, found in Bohemia — *Slate clay*, an indurated clay, forming one of the alternating beds of the coal measures, consisting of an intimate compound of alumina and silica, and often used for making fire-bricks *Tomlinson* — *Slate globe*, a globe the surface of which is made of an artificial slate-like material — *Slate rocks*, rocks which split into thin laminæ, which are not parallel to the stratification, foliated rocks — *Slate-spar*, a variety of carbonate of lime of silvery-white luster, and of a slaty structure, or sometimes crystallized in thin intersecting plates

Slāte, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* SLATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLATING] To cover with slate, or plates of stone, as, to *slate* a roof

Slāte, *v. t.* [Cf. A-S. *slating*, a privilege of hunting] To set loose, as a dog, at any thing [*Prov. Eng.*] [Written also *slete*] *Ray*

Slāte'-āx, } *n.* A mattock with an ax end, used in
Slāte'-axe, } shaping slates for roofs, and making holes in them for the nails

Slāt'er, *n.* One who lays slates, or whose occupation is to slate buildings

Slāt'ing, *n.* 1 The act of covering with slates.
2 The covering thus put on
3 Slates taken collectively, as, the whole *slating* of a house, also, the material for slating

Slāt'ter, *v. i.* [Ger. *schlottern*, to hang or fit loosely, *schlottrig*, loose, negligent, slovenly. Cf. SLUT.]
1 To be careless of dress, and dirty *Ray*
2 To be careless, negligent, or awkward; to spill carelessly

Slāt'tern, *n.* [See *supra*.] A woman who is negligent of her dress or house, one who is not neat and nice

Slāt'tern, *v. t.* To consume carelessly or wastefully, to waste, — with *away* [*Rare*.] *Chesterfield*

Slāt'tern, *a.* Resembling a slattern, sluttish, slatternly "The *slattern* air" *Gay*

Slāt'tern li ness, *n.* The state of being slatternly

Slāt'tern ly, *a.* Resembling a slattern, sluttish, negligent, dirty

Slāt'tern ly, *adv.* Negligently, awkwardly

Slāt'ter-pouch, *n.* A game played by boys, requiring active exercise [*Obs.*] *Grayton*

Slāt'ting, *n.* Slates taken collectively

Slāt'y, *a.* [From *slate*.] Resembling slate, having the nature or properties of slate, composed of thin, parallel plates, capable of being separated by splitting, as, a *slaty* color or texture

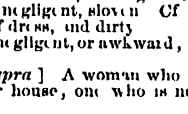

Slaty Cleavage

Slaty cleavage, cleavage, as of rocks, into thin leaves or plates, like those of slate — applied especially to those cases in which the planes of cleavage are not parallel to the planes of stratification, being even symmetrical, and parallel, where the strata themselves *a, b, c, d* lines of stratification; the lines of cleavage being represented by the fine lines of the cut are much flexed and contorted It is, perhaps, in some cases, due to the formation of successive layers by the deposition of sedimentary matter, or to a kind of imperfect crystallization but it is now believed to be caused by the compression which the strata have undergone, as from the weight of superincumbent strata, the effect of such compression being to force all elongated or flattened particles, as scales of mica, and the like, to a position approaching parallelism, or to flatten the grains or nodules of the mass, causing them to expand laterally, thus producing surfaces of weak cohesion along which the rock would most easily split perpendicular to the line of pressure — *Slaty gneiss* (*Geol.*), a variety of gneiss in which the scales of mica or crystals of hornblende which are usually minute, form thin laminæ, rendering the rock easily cleavable

Slaugh'ter (slaw'ter), *n.* [Icel. *slatr*, slain flesh, *slatti*, a blow, Goth *slauhts*, slaughter, butchery, Ger. *schlachter*, *schlächter*, a butcher, *schlachten*, to butcher, to slay, q. v.]
1 The extensive and unnecessary destruction of human life, carnage "On war and mutual *slaughter* bent" *Milton*
2 The act of killing, as a matter of business, as, the *slaughter* of oxen, or other beasts, for market

Syn. — Carnage, massacre, butchery, murder, havoc

Slaugh'ter (slaw'ter), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLAUGHTERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAUGHTERING]
1 To visit with great destruction of life, to kill, to slay in battle

Your castle is surprised, your wife and babes
Savagely *slaughtered* *Shak.*

2 To butcher, to kill for the market, as beasts

Slaugh'ter-er, *n.* A person employed in slaughtering

Slaugh'ter-house (slaw'ter-), *n.* A house where beasts are butchered for the market

Slaugh'ter-man, *n.* *pl.* SLAUGHTER-MEN (slaw'ter). One employed in killing *Shak.*

Slaugh'ter-ous (slaw'ter), *a.* Destructive, murderous *Shak.*

Slaugh'ter-ous-ly (slaw'ter-), *adv.* Destructively, murderously

Slāve, *n.* [D. *slaaf*, O. D. *slave*, *slaeve*, Dan. *slave*, *sclave*, Sw. *slaf*, Ger. *sklave*, Fr. *esclave*, Pr. *esclau*, Sp. *esclavo*, Pg. *escravo*, It. *schiavo*, from the *Slavonians* or *Sclavonians*, L. Lat. *Slavi* or *Sclavi*, who were frequently made slaves by the Germans. See *infra*.]
1. A person who is held in bondage to another, one who is wholly subject to the will of another; one who has no freedom of action, but whose person and services are wholly under the control of another.

Thou art our *slave*, our captive *Milton*

2 One who has lost the power of resistance, or one who surrenders himself to any power whatever, as, a *slave* to passion, to lust, to ambition.
3 A drudge, one who labors like a slave

☞ *Slave* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *slave-breeder*, *slave dealer*, *slave-like*, *slave market*, *slave-merchant*, *slave-owner*, and the like

Syn. — Bond-servant, bondman, bond-slave, captive, henchman, vassal, dependent, drudge See SERF

Slāve, *n.* [Commonly derived from Pol. and Bohem. *slawa*, glory, but by some from *slowo*, a word, speech, language Most probably, however, the original meaning was independent, free] One belonging to the Slavonic race

Slāve, *v. t.* To enslave [*Rare*.] *Marston*

Slāve, *v. i.* 1 To drudge, to toil, to labor as a slave
2 To get slaves, to deal in slaves.

Slāve'-born, *a.* Born in slavery

Slāve'-catch'er, *n.* One who attempts to catch and bring a fugitive slave back to his master

Slāve'-catch'ing, *n.* The business of searching out and arresting fugitive slaves, to return them to their masters

Slāve'-coast, *n.* A part of the western coast of Africa, from which slaves are carried

Slāve'-cŏf'fle, *n.* A band of slaves to be sold, a coffle

Slāve'-drīv'er, *n.* One who superintends slaves when at their work, a subordinate overseer

Slāve'-hōld'er, *n.* One who holds slaves

Slāve'-hōld'ing, *a.* Holding persons in slavery

Slāve'-hunt, *n.* 1 A search after persons to make slaves of *Barth*
2 A search after fugitive slaves, often conducted with blood hounds

Slāve-ŏc'ra cy, *n.* See SLAVOCRACY

Slāv'er, *n.* 1 A vessel engaged in the slave trade
2 A person engaged in the purchase and sale of slaves, a slave merchant, or slave-trader

The *slaver*'s hand was on the latch,
He seemed in haste to go *Longfellow*

Slāv'er, *n.* [See SLABBER] Saliva driveling from the mouth

Of all mad creatures if the learned are right,
It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite *Pope*

Slāv'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLAVERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAVERING]
1 To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth
2 To be besmeared with saliva

Slāv'er, *v. t.* To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth, to defile with drivel

Slāv'er, *n.* A driveler, an idiot

Slāv'er ing ly, *adv.* In a slavering manner with slaver

Slāv'er y, *n.* [See SLAVE.] The condition of a slave the state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another

Disguise thyself as thou will, still *slavery*, said I, still thou art a bitter draught! *Sterne*

I wish from my soul that the legislature of this state [Virginia] could see the policy of a gradual abolition of *slavery* It might prevent much future mischief *Washington*

Syn. — Bondage, servitude, thralldom, enslavement, captivity, bond service, vassalage

Slāve'-ship, *n.* A ship employed in the slave-trade, a ship used for transporting slaves, a slaver

Slāve'-trāde, *n.* [From *slave* and *trade*.] The barbarous and wicked business of dealing in slaves, especially of buying them for transportation from their homes to be sold elsewhere

Slāve'-trād'er, *n.* One who traffics in slaves

Slāv'ic, *a.* Slavonic [Written also *Sclavic*.]

Slāv'ish, *a.* 1 Pertaining to slaves, such as becomes a slave, servile, as, a *slavish* dependence on the great
2 Servile laborious, consisting in drudgery, as, a *slavish* life

Slāv'ish ly, *adv.* 1 In a slavish manner, servilely, meanly, basely
2 In the manner of a slave or drudge

Slāv'ish ness, *n.* The state or quality of being slavish, servility, meanness

Sla'vism, *n.* The common feeling and interest of the Slavonic race

Slāv-ŏc'ra cy, *n.* [Lng. *slave* and Gr. *κρατεῖν*, to rule] The persons, or interest, representing slavery politically, or wielding political power for the preservation or advancement of slavery [U. S.]

Sla vō'ni an, *n.* [See *Slave*, one belonging to the Slavonic race] (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Slavonia [Written also *Sclavonian*.]

Sla-vō'ni-an, } *a.* (*Geog.*) (*a*) Of, or pertaining to,
Sla-vŏn'ic, } Slavonia, or to its inhabitants (*b*) Of, or pertaining to, the *Sclavi*, a people who anciently inhabited the country between the Rivers Save and Drave, — applied especially to the language now spoken, in its various dialects, in Russia, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, &c. [Written also *Sclavonian* and *Sclavonic*]

Slaw, *n.* [D. *sla*, *slaa*, contracted from *salade*, O. D. *salaet*, *salad*. See SALAD.] Sliced cabbage, served cooked, or uncooked, as a salad

Slāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* SLEW, *p. p.* SLAIN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAYING] [A-S. *slahan*, *sleahan*, *slagan*, contr. *slean*, *slān*, to strike, beat, slay, O. Sax., Goth., & O. H. Ger. *slahan*, N. H. Ger. *schlagen*, D. *slaan*, O. Frics. *sla*, Dan. *slaae*, Sw. *slå*, Icel. *slá*] To put to death by a weapon, or by violence, hence, to kill, to put an end to, to destroy.

I'll *slay* more gazers than the basilisk *Shak.*

Syn. — To kill, murder, assassinate, slaughter, butcher

Slāy'er, *n.* One who slays; a killer, a murderer; an assassin, a destroyer of life

Slēave, *n.* [Icel. *sleyja*, a slender thread, Ger. *schleife*, a knot] The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread silk or thread untwisted.

Sleave silk, untwisted or raw silk in the state in which it is used for weaving

Slēave, *v. t.* To separate, as threads, to divide, as a collection of threads, to sley, — a term used by weavers

Slēaved, *a.* Raw, not spun or wrought, as, *sleaved* thread or silk *Holinshed.*

Slēa'zi ness, *n.* The state or quality of being sleazy

Slēa'zy, *a.* [Ger. *schlaus-ig*, *schlussig*, worn out, threadbare, from *schlieszen*, to slit, split, decay. Cf. LEASY.] Wanting firmness of texture or substance, thin, flimsy as, *sleazy* silk or muslin

Slĕd, *n.* [L. Ger. & D. *slede*, Icel. *sledi*, Sw. & Dan. *slade*, O. H. Ger. *sluto*, N. H. Ger. *schlitten*, from A. S. *slidan*, to slide]
1 A carriage, or vehicle, moved on runners, used for conveying heavy loads over the snow, — in England, at the present day, called *sledge*
2 A light seat mounted on runners, used for sliding on snow and ice

Slĕd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLEDDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLEDDING] To convey or transport on a sled, as, to *sled* wood or timber

Slĕd'ding, *n.* 1 The act of transporting on a sled.
2 The means of conveying on sleds, snow sufficient for the running of sleds, as, good *sledding*, the *sledding* is good

Slĕdge (slĕj), *n.* [A. S. *slecge*, from *slahan*, to strike, beat, Icel. *sleggja*, Dan. *slegge*, Sw. *slägga*, D. *sleg*, *slagel*, Ger. *schlage*, *schlagel*] A large, heavy hammer, — called also *sledge hammer.*

Slĕdge (slĕj), *n.* A vehicle moved on runners, or on low wheels, as, (*a*) A hurdle on which, formerly, traitors were drawn to the place of execution [*Eng.*] *B. Scott* (*b*) A sleigh for riding upon snow

Laplanders Sledge

Slĕdge (slĕj), *v. t.* or *i.* To travel or convey in sledges *Howitt*

Sleek, *a.* [*comparative* SLEEKER, *superl.* SLEEKEST] [O. Eng. *sleek*, Icel. *slikr*, to smooth, polish, D. *slaik*, smooth, even]
1 Having an even, smooth surface, smooth, whence glossy as, *sleek* hair "So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was his make" *Dryden.*
2 Not rough or harsh

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek* *Milton*

Sleck, *n.* That which makes smooth, varnish [*R.*]

Sleek, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLEEKED (slēkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLEEKING]
1 To make even and smooth, as, to *sleek* the hair *B. Jonson.*
2 To render smooth, soft, and glossy

Gentle my lord *sleek* o'er your rugged looks *Shak.*

Sleek, *adv.* With ease and dexterity, with exactness [*Vulgar*]

Sleek'ly, *adv.* In a sleek manner, smoothly; glossily

Sleek'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being sleek; smoothness and glossiness of surface

Sleek'-stōne, *n.* A smoothing stone *Peacham.*

Sleek'y, *a.* Of a sleek, or smooth, and glossy appearance [*Rare*.] *Thomson.*

Sleep, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLEPT, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLEEPING] [A. S. *slapan*, *slapan*, O. Sax. *slâpan*, O. Frics. *slepa*, L. Ger. & D. *slapen*, Goth. *slêpan*, O. H. Ger. *slâfan*, M. H. Ger. *slâfen*, N. H. Ger. *schlafen*, Icel. *sofa*, Sw. *sofva*, Dan. *sove*, Skr. *svap*, to sleep, Lat. *sopire*, to lull to sleep]
1 To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind, and an apathy of the organs of sense, to become unconscious "Watching at the head of those that *sleep*" *Milton.*
2 Hence, to be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned, not to be vigilant, to live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness *Atterbury.*

3. Hence, also, to be dead; to lie in the grave.

Them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him. *1 Thess.* iv 14.

4. To be in repose, to be quiet; to be unemployed, unused, or unagitated, to rest, as, a question *sleeps* for the present.

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank! *Shak*

Sleep, *v. t.* To give sleep to, to furnish with accommodations for sleeping [*Rare.*] *Blackwood's Mag.*

Sleep, *n.* [A S *slæp*, O Sax, L Ger, & D *slâp*, O. Fries *slêp*, Goth *slêps*, O & M H Ger *slâf*, N. H Ger *schlaf*] A natural and healthy, but temporary and periodical, suspension of the functions of the organs of sense, as well as those of the voluntary and rational soul, that state of the animal in which the senses are more or less unaffected by external objects, and the fancy or fantasy only is active "O *sleep*, thou ape of death" *Shak.*

☞ Sleep is attended by a relaxation of the muscles, and the absence of voluntary activity for any rational object or purpose It is susceptible of greater or less intensity or completeness in its control of the powers

Sleep of plants, a state of plants, usually at night, when their leaflets approach each other, and the flowers close and droop, or are covered by the folded leaves, as if in repose

Syn.—Slumber, repose, rest

Sleep'-chärged, *a* Heavy with sleep *Lamb*

Sleep'er, *n.* **1.** One who sleeps, also, a drone, or lazy person

2 That which lies dormant, as a law not executed [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

3 An animal that lies dormant in winter, as the bear, the marmot, and some others

4 A piece of timber or stone, on or near the level of the ground, for the support of some superstructure, as joists, &c, or to steady rails or framework

☞ The *sleepers* of a railway, when lying across the road-bed, are called *cross sleepers*, and when parallel with the rail, *stringers* or *longitudinals*

5 (*Arch.*) A rafter lying in the valley of a roof [*Obs.*] *Gwilt*

6 (*Naut.*) One of the knees which connect the transoms to the after timbers on the ship's quarter

7. (*Glass Manuf.*) A large iron bar crossing the smaller ones, hindering the passage of coals, but leaving room for the ashes

8 (*Ichth.*) A large acanthopterygious fish of the family *Gobiidæ* the species of which are natives of warm climates, living in fresh water, and concealing themselves in the mud, *Lhotris dormitrix* *Eng. Cy.*

Sleep'ful, *a* Strongly inclined to sleep, very sleepy [*Obs.*]

Sleep'ful ness, *n* The quality of being sleepful, strong inclination to sleep [*Obs.*]

Sleep'i ly, *adv* In a sleepy manner, drowsily, heavily, dully, stupidly

Sleep'i-ness, *n* The state of being sleepy, drowsiness, inclination to sleep

Sleep'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Occupied with sleep, as, *sleeping* hours

2 Occupied for sleeping as, a *sleeping*-car on a railway, which is fitted with seats transformable into berths.

Sleeping partner, a dormant partner See DORMANT

Sleep'ing, *n* **1** The state of resting in sleep

2 The state of being at rest, or not stirred or agitated "The *sleeping* of this business" *Shak.*

Sleep'ish, *a* Disposed to sleep, sleepy drowsy [*Obs.*] "Your *sleepish* and more than *sleepish* security" *Ford*

Sleep'less, *a* **1.** Having no sleep, without sleep, wakeful.

Trouble, care, and *sleepless* nights
To him who wears the regal diadem *Milton*

2 Having no rest, perpetually agitated. "His bay's *sleepless* bay" *Byron*

Sleep'less ly, *adv* In a sleepless manner

Sleep'less ness, *n* The state of being sleepless want or destitution of sleep

Sleep'-wăk'er, *n* One in a state of magnetic sleep

Sleep'-wăk'ing, *n* The state of one mesmerized, or in a partial and morbid sleep

Sleep'-walk'er (-wawk'), *n* A somnambulist, or noctambulist, one who walks in his sleep

Sleep'-walk'ing (-wawk'-), *n* Somnambulism, walking in one's sleep, noctambulism

Sleep'y, *a* [*compar* SLEEPIER, *superl* SLEEPIEST] [A-S *slæpig* See SLEEP]

1. Drowsy, inclined to, or overcome by, sleep

She waked her *sleepy* crew *Dryden*

2 Tending to induce sleep, soporiferous, somniferous, as, a *sleepy* drink or potion

She will give you *sleepy* draughts *Shak*

3 Dull, lazy, heavy, sluggish *Shak.*

Sleet, *n* [A S *slât*, from *slahan*, to strike, Dan. *slud*, M H Ger *slôz*, N H Ger *schlosze*]

1 A fall of hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles

2. (*Gun.*) The part of a mortar passing from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening that part [*Obs.*]

Sleet, *v. i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

Sleetch, *n.* The thick mud or slush lying at the bottom of rivers. *Simmonds.*

Sleet'i-ness, *n.* The state of being sleety.

Sleet'y, *a.* Consisting of sleet, or bringing sleet.

Sleeve, *n.* [A-S. *slêf*, *slyf*, *slêfe*, *slyfe*, from *slêfan*, *slyfan*, to put on, to clothe, O H Ger. *slouf*, *slouph*, M. H. Ger. *slouf*, Prov. Ger. *schlauf*, clothing.]

1 The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm, as, the *sleeve* of a coat or gown.

2 A knot or snarl in silk or other thread;—the same as SLEAVE, q. v.

3 A narrow channel of water [*Rare.*] "The Celtic Sea, called oftentimes the *Sleeve*" *Drayton*

4 (*Mach.*) (*a*) A tubular part, resembling in form or position the sleeve of a coat, to cover, sustain, or steady another part that moves within it (*b*) A long bushing or thimble, as in the nave of a wheel

To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh privately or unperceived, especially while apparently preserving a grave or serious demeanor toward the person or persons laughed at that is, perhaps, originally, by hiding the face in the wide sleeves of former times —*To pin* or *hang on the sleeve of*, to be or make dependent upon

Sleeve, *v. t* To furnish with sleeves, to put sleeves into, as, to *sleeve* a coat

Sleeve'-bŭt'ton (-bŭt'tn), *n.* A button to fasten the sleeve or wristband

Sleeve'-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The *Loligo*, or squid See SQUID *Baird*

Sleeve'-hănd, *n* The part of a sleeve nearest the hand, a cuff or wristband

Sleeve'less, *a.* **1** Having no sleeves, as, a *sleeveless* coat

2 Wanting a cover, pretext, or palliation, unreasonable, profitless, useless, as, a *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation [*Obs.*] "To save himself from the vexation of a *sleeveless* errand" *Warburton*

Sleid (slîd), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* SLEIDED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* SLEIDING] [See SLEY and SLAIE.] To sley or prepare for use in the weaver's sley, or slaie

Sleigh (slâ), *n* [L Ger *slede*, *slee*, *slie* See SLED] A vehicle moved on runners, and used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice,—in England commonly called a *sledge*

Sleigh bell, a small bell attached either to a horse when drawing a sleigh, or to the sleigh itself

Sleigh'ing (slâ'ing), *n* **1** The state of the snow or ice in winter which admits of running sleighs

2 The act of riding in a sleigh

Sleight (slît), *n* [Eng *sly* Icel *slægd*, cunning, Sw *slögd*, workmanship, *slog*, skilled in art]

1 An artful trick, sly artifice, a feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation

The world hath many subtle *sleights* *Latimer*

2 Dexterous practice, dexterity. "The juggler's *sleight*" *Hudibras*

Sleight of hand, legerdemain, prestidigitation

Sleight'ful (slît') *a* Cunningly dexterous [*Obs.*]

Sleight'i ly (slît'), *adv* In a sleighty manner, craftily, slyly [*Obs.*] *Hulcet*

Sleight'y (slît'ŷ), *a.* Sleightful, artful, cunning, sly [*Obs.*] *Hulcet*

Slĕn'der, *a* [*compar* SLENDERER, *superl* SLENDEREST] [O D *slinder*, thin, slender, *slinderen*, *sluderen*, to creep, L Ger *slinderen*, to glide, slide]

1 Thin or narrow in proportion to circumference or width, not thick, as, a *slender* stem or stalk of a plant

She, as a vail, down to the *slender* waist,
Her unadorned golden tresses wore *Milton*

2 Weak, feeble, not strong, slight, as, *slender* hope, a *slender* constitution

Mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains *Pope*

3 Moderate, trivial, inconsiderable, as, a man of *slender* intelligence

A *slender* degree of patience will enable him to enjoy both the humor and the pathos *W Scott*

4 Small, inadequate, meager pitiful, as, *slender* means of support, a *slender* pittance.

Frequent begging makes *slender* alms *Fuller*

5. Spare, abstemious, simple, as, a *slender* diet.

The good Ostorius often deigned
To grace my *slender* table *Philips*

Slĕn'der ly, *adv* In a slender manner, slightly, feebly, inadequately, sparely

Slĕn'der-ness, *n* The state or quality of being slender, thinness as, the *slenderness* of a hair, want of bulk or strength, as, the *slenderness* of a cord or chain, weakness, slightness, as, the *slenderness* of a reason, feebleness, as, the *slenderness* of a constitution, smallness, insufficiency, as, the *slenderness* of a supply, sparingness, as, *slenderness* of diet

Slĕnt, *v. t* To make an oblique remark, to jest. [*Obs.*] See SLANT *North.*

Slĕnt, *v. t* To turn aside, to ward off [*Obs.*]

Slĕpt, *imp* & *p. p* of *sleep* See SLEEP

Sleuth, *n* [Scotch] The track of man or beast, as followed by the scent. *Hallwell*

Sleuth'-hound, *n.* A hound that tracks its prey by the scent, a blood hound *Hallwell.*

Slew, *imp* of *slay* See SLAY.

Slew, *v. t* To turn round, to slue. See SLUE.

Slewed (slûd), *a.* Somewhat drunk. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq. U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Slęy (slâ), *n.* [A-S. *slæ.* See SLAIE.] A weaver's reed. See SLEAVE and SLEID.

Slęy (slâ), *v. t.* [Cf. *sleid.*] To separate; to part the threads of, and arrange them in a reed;—a term used by weavers.

Slĭb'ber, *a.* Slippery; smooth. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Slĭce, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* SLICED (slîst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLICING] [O.H. Ger *slîzan*, *sleîzan*, N. H. Ger. *schleîszen*, to slit, A-S. *slîtan*]

1. To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece from, to divide.

2 To cut into parts

Slĭce, *n* **1** A thin, broad piece cut off; as, a *slice* of bacon, a *slice* of cheese, a *slice* of bread.

2 That which is thin and broad, like a slice; as, (*a*) A broad, thin piece of plaster. *Pope.* (*b*) A broad, short handled fire-pan, for use about fires; a fire shovel or peel. *Halliwell.* (*c*) A salver, platter, or tray.

This afternoon Mr Harris sent me a noble present of two large silver candlesticks and snuffers, and a *slice* to keep them on. *Pepys.*

(*d*) A broad, thin knife for taking up or serving fish (*e*) An instrument consisting of a broad plate with a handle, used by apothecaries for spreading plasters, and the like, a spatula (*f*) (*Ship-building*) A tapering piece of plank to be driven between the timbers before planking

Slĭ'cer, *n* **1** One who, or that which, slices.

2 Specifically, the slitting mill or circular saw of the lapidary *Simmonds.*

Slĭch, } *n* [L. Ger *slick*, D. *slyk*, M H Ger,
Slĭck, } *slich*, N H Ger *schlich*] The ore of a metal, particularly of gold, pounded and prepared for further working [Written also *schlich*]

Slĭck, *a.* Sleek, smooth. "Both *slick* and dainty" *Chapman.*

Slĭck, *v. t* To make sleek or smooth. "*Slicked* all with sweet oil" *Chapman.*

Slĭck'en sĭdes, *n* **1** The smooth striated or partially polished surfaces of a fissure, or seam, supposed to be produced by the sliding of one surface on another *Dana.*

2 A variety of galena in Derbyshire,—so called by workmen *Ure.*

3 A vein of clay which intersects a lode so as to cause a vertical dislocation in it,—called also *slides.*

Slĭck'ing, *n* A narrow vein of ore

Slĭck'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being slick; smoothness, sleekness

Slĭd, *imp* & *p. p* of *slide* See SLIDE

Slĭd'den (slĭd'dn), *p. p* of *slide* See SLIDE

Slĭd'der, *v. i* [A S *sludrian*, L Ger *schliddern*, *schlindern*, H G *schlittern* See SLIDE.] To slide with interruption. *Dryden.*

Slĭd'der, } *a* [See *supra*] Slippery [*Obs.*]
Slĭd'der ly, } *Chaucer.*
Slĭd'der y, }

Slĭde, *v. i* [*imp* SLID, *p. p* SLID, SLIDDEN, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* SLIDING] [A-S *slidan*, Goth. *sliuthan*, H Ger *schlaudern*]

1 To move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without walking or rolling, to slip, to glide, as, snow *slides* down the mountain's side

2 Especially, to move over snow or ice with a glib, uninterrupted motion.

They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide.* *Waller*

3. To pass inadvertently.

Beware thou *slide* not by it *Ecclus* xxvii 26.

4 To pass along smoothly, inadvertently, or unobservedly, to move gently onward without friction or hinderance, as, a ship or boat *slides* through the water

Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden*
Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole. *Pope*

5. To slip, to fall

Their foot shall *slide* in due time. *Deut* xxxii 35

Slĭde, *v. t* **1** To thrust along, or to thrust by slipping, as, to *slide* along a piece of timber

2 To pass or put imperceptibly, to slip, as, to *slide* in a word to vary the sense of a question.

Slĭde, *n.* [A S *slid*]

1 A smooth and easy passage

2 One who, or that which, slides, a slider.

3 Flow, even course [*Obs.*]

4 The descent of a detached mass of earth or rock down a declivity *Dana.*

5 A place on the side of a hill or mountain down which timber is caused to descend, as, the *slide* of Alpnach, in Switzerland

6 (*Geol.*) A small dislocation in beds of rock along a line of fissure *Dana.*

7 (*Mus.*) A grace consisting of two small notes moving by conjoint degrees, and leading to a principal note either above or below

8 (*Eng.*) (*a*) The same as GUIDE-BARS, q. v. (*b*) A slide-valve See SLIDE VALVE.

Slĭde'-grŏat, *n.* The same as SHOVE-GROAT, or SHOVEL-BOARD [*Obs.*]

Slĭd'er, *n* **1** One who, or that which, slides.

2 The part of an instrument or machine that slides

Slĭde'-rĕst, *n.* (*Turning-lathes.*) A rest or tool-support made to slide on fixed ways or bearings by screws or otherwise, and having compound motion.

Slĭd'er-pŭmp, *n.* A kind of pump in which the

piston revolves continuously, forcing the water through a pipe by means of a slide regulated by a spring, which prevents it from passing in any other direction.

Slide'-valve, *n.* (*Steam-eng.*) A cup-shaped piece of metal arranged to slide over and alternately cover and uncover the openings or ports through which steam is distributed to the cylinder, — called also *D-valve* and *D-slide* See VALVE GEAR It is situated in the steam-chest, and moved by the valve gear

Slid'ing-keel, *n* (*Naut*) A narrow frame or platform let down through the bottom of a small vessel, like a deepening of the keel It serves, like a leeboard, to sustain the vessel against the lateral force of the wind *Brande*

Slid'ing-rule, *n* A mathematical instrument consisting of two parts, one of which slides upon the other, for the mechanical performance of addition and subtraction, and, by means of logarithmic scales, of multiplication and division The operations are performed by sliding one of the parts along another. *P Cyc.*

Slid'ing-scāle, *n* 1 A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall or rise of prices.

2 A sliding rule

Slif'tered, *a* Cracked, opened [*Obs*] *Marston.*

Slight (slīt), *a* [*compar* SLIGHTER, *superl* SLIGHTEST] [Goth *slahts*, smooth, even, O H Ger *sleht*, smooth, simple, Icel *sléttr*, Sw *slät*, Dan *slet*, O Frisic *slucht*, L Ger *slicht*, D *slecht*, N H Ger *schlicht*, *schlecht*]

1 Not decidedly marked not forcible, inconsiderable, unimportant, weak, gentle, — applied in a great variety of circumstances, as, a *slight* (i e, feeble) effort, a *slight* (i e, perishable) structure, a *slight* (i e, not deep) impression a *slight* (i e, not convincing) argument, a *slight* (i e, not thorough) examination, *slight* (i e, not severe) pain, and the like "At one *slight* bound" *Milton*

Slight is the subject, but not so the praise *Pope*

Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds *Locke*

2 Not stout or heavy, slender "His own figure, which was formerly so *slight*" *W Scott*

3 Foolish, silly, weak in intellect *Hudibras*

Slight (slīt), *n* 1 A moderate degree of contempt, manifested chiefly by neglect or oversight, neglect, disregard, scorn

2 The same as SLEIGHT See SLEIGHT *Spenser*

Syn. — Neglect, disregard, inattention, contempt, disdain, scorn

Slight, *adv* Slightly [*Obs or Poet*]

Think not so *slight* of glory *Milton*

Slight (slīt), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* SLIGHTED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* SLIGHTING]

1 To disregard, as of little value and unworthy of notice, as, to *slight* the divine commands, or the offers of mercy

2 [L Ger *slugten*, D *slechten*, to level, to demolish, O H Ger *sluhtan*, N H Ger *schlechten*] To overthrow, to demolish [*Obs*] *Clarendon*

3. To throw, to cast [*Obs*]

The rogue *slighted* me into the river *Shak*

To slight off, to treat slightingly, to drive off, to remove [*Rare*] — *To slight over*, to run over in haste, to perform superficially, to treat carelessly, as, to *slight over* a theme

Syn. — To neglect, disregard, disdain, scorn — SLIGHT, NEGLECT To *slight* is stronger than to *neglect* We may *neglect* a duty or person from inconsideration, or from being over-occupied in other concerns To *slight* is always a positive and intentional act, resulting from feelings of dislike or contempt We ought to put a kind construction on what appears *neglect* on the part of a friend, but when he *slights* us, it is obvious that he is our friend no longer

Beware
Lest they transgress and *slight* that sole command *Milton*
This my long-suffering and my day of grace,
Those who *neglect* and scorn shall never taste *Milton*

Slight'en (slīt'n), *v. t* To slight or disregard [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Slight'er, *n* One who neglects

Slight'ing-ly, *adv* In a slighting manner, with neglect

Slight'ly (slīt'lĭ), *adv* In a slight manner, weakly, superficially, negligently

Slight'ness (slīt'), *n* 1 The quality or state of being slight, weakness, want of force or strength, superficialness, as, the *slightness* of a wound or an impression

2. Want of attention, want of vehemence, negligence.

How does it reproach the *slightness* of our sleepy, heartless addresses! *Decay of Piety*

Slight'y (slīt'y), *a* 1 Superficial, slight

2. Trifling, inconsiderable

Slik'em-sides, *n* The same as SLICKENSIDES. See SLICKENSIDES

Slil'y, *adv* See SLYLY

Slim, *a.* [*compar* SLIMMER, *superl* SLIMMEST] [D & M H Ger *slim*, L Ger *slumm*, N H Ger *schlimm*, Sw & Dan *slem*, Icel *slimr*, Ill, bad]

1. Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height, slender, as, a *slim* person, a *slim* tree. *Grose.*

2. Weak; slight; unsubstantial. "A *slim* excuse." *Barrow.*

3. Worthless, bad. [*Scot. and Prov. Eng.*]

Slime, *n.* [A-S. & Icel. *slim*, O. H. Ger. *slim*, *slihmo*, L Ger *slem*, *slamm*, D. *slijm*, Dan. *slum*, Sw. *slem*, N H. Ger. *schleim*, *schlamm*]

1 Soft, moist earth, or clay, having an adhesive quality, viscous mud.

As it [Nilus] ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the *slime* and ooze scatters his grain *Shak.*

2 (*Mining*) Mud containing metallic ore, obtained in the preparatory dressing *Pryce.*

Slime'-pit, *n* A pit of slime or adhesive mire.

Slim'i-ness, *n* The quality of being slimy

Slim'ness, *n* State of being slim, slenderness

Slim'sy, *a.* Flimsy, frail [*Low*]

Slim'y, *a* [*compar* SLIMIER, *superl* SLIMIEST]

1. Abounding with slime, consisting of slime.

2 Overspread with slime, as, a *slimy* eel

3. Resembling slime, viscous, glutinous.

Slimy things did crawl with legs
Upon the *slimy* sea. *Coleridge*

Slī'ness, *n* See SLYNESS

Sling, *n* [O H Ger *slinga*, O Ger *schlinge*, Dan *slynge*, Sw *slunga*, Icel *slongva*, *slaungva*, D *slinger*]

1 An instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings The stone, being lodged in the strap, is thrown by loosing one of the strings as the whole is whirled rapidly round

2 A throw, a stroke

At one *sling*
Of thy victorious arm, well pleasing son *Milton*

Sling, used in hoisting and lowering weights

3 A kind of hanging bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded arm or hand is sustained

4 (*Naut*) A rope, with hooks, by which a cask or bale is suspended and swung in or out of a ship also, a rope or iron band used for securing the center of a yard to the mast, — chiefly used in the plural

Sling, *n* [Cf L Ger *slungen*, H Ger *schlingen*, to swallow] A drink composed of equal parts of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened *Simmonds*

Sling, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SLUNG, *p pr* & *vb. n* SLINGING] [A S *slingan*, M H Ger *slengen*, O & Prov Ger *schlingen*, *schlengen*, I Ger *slingern*, D *slingeren*, Icel *slyngva*, *slongva*, Sw. *slunga*, *slunga*, Dan *slynge*, *slynge*]

1 To throw with a sling

Every one could *sling* stones at an hairbreadth, and not miss *Jud* xx 16

2 To throw, to hurl, to cast "*Slung* a broken rock aloft in air" *Addison*

3 To hang so as to swing, as, to *sling* a pack

4 (*Naut*) To put in ropes or suspend as a cask gun or the like, so as to put on a tackle and hoist or lower *Dana*

Sling'-cart *n* (*Mil*) A kind of cart used to transport cannon and then carriages short distances the objects transported being slung, or suspended by a chain attached to the axle tree

Sling'er, *n* One who slings, or uses a sling

Slink, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SLUNK (LANK, *obs or rare*), *p pr* & *vb n* SLINKING] [A S *slincan*, Sw *slinka*, I Ger *slinken*, O H Ger *slinkan*, N H Ger *schlenken*]

1 To creep away meanly, to steal away, to sneak.

Back to the thicket *slunk*
The guilty serpent *Milton*

There were some few who *slank* obliquely from them as they passed *Landor*

2 To miscarry as the beast

Slink, *v t* To cast prematurely, to abort or miscarry of, as the female of a beast

Slink, *a* Produced prematurely, as a *slink* calf

Slink, *n* 1 The young of a beast brought forth prematurely, especially, a calf brought forth before its time

2 A sneaking, thievish fellow, a sneak [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Slink'y, *a* Thin, lank, lean [*Low*] *Bartlett*

Slip, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SLIPPED (slipt), *p pr* & *vb n* SLIPPING] [A S *slipan*, Goth *sleupan*, O Sax *slopan*, L Ger & D *slippen*, Dan *slippe*, Sw *slippa*, Icel *sleppa*, O H Ger *sliofan*, *sliphan*, *slipfan*, N H Ger *schleifen*, *schlipfen*, *schlupfen*]

1 To move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling or stepping to slide, to glide

2 To slide, not to tread firmly, as, it is necessary to walk carefully lest the foot should *slip*

3 To move or fly out of place, — usually with *out* as, a bone may *slip* out of its place

4 To sneak, to slink, to depart or withdraw secretly, — with *away*

Thus one tradesman *slips* away,
To give his partner fairer play *Prior*

5 To err, to fall into error or fault.

One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart *Pecius*

6 To pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly, to glide.

Thrice the flitting shadow *slipped* away *Dryden*

7 To enter by oversight, as, an error may *slip* into a copy, notwithstanding all possible care.

8. To escape insensibly; to be lost.

Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired, for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip* *Watts.*

To let slip, to loose from the slip, or noose, as a hound.

Cry, Havoc! and *let slip* the dogs of war. *Shak.*

Slip, *v. t.* 1. To convey secretly.

He tried to *slip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To omit, to lose by negligence.

And *slip* no advantage
That may secure you *B. Jonson.*

3 To part from the branches or stem, as a branch of a tree, to cut, to take off, to make a slip or slips of

The branches also may be *slipped* and planted. *Mortimer.*

4 To escape from, to leave slyly.

Lucentio *slipped* me like his greyhound. *Shak*

5 To let loose, as, to *slip* the hounds. *Dryden*

6 To throw off, to disengage one's self from; as, a horse *slips* his bridle

7 To suffer abortion of, to miscarry, as a beast.

To slip a cable (*Naut*), to veer out, and let go the end of it — *To slip on* to put on in haste or loosely, as, to *slip on* a gown or coat

Slip, *n* [A S *slipe*, *slip*] 1 The act of slipping.

2 An unintentional error or fault

The good man's *slip* mended his pace to martyrdom *Fuller.*

3 A twig separated from the main stock, as, the *slip* of a vine "A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds" *Shak.*

4 A leash or string by which a dog is held, — so called from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand

5 An escape a secret or unexpected desertion, as, to give one the *slip*

6 A long narrow piece, as, a *slip* of paper

7 (*Print*) A portion of the columns of a newspaper or other work struck off by itself, a proof from a column of type when set up and in the galley.

8 Any thing easily slipped on, as, (*a*) A loose garment worn by a female (*b*) A child's pinafore. (*c*) An outside covering or case, as, a pillow *slip*; the *slip* or sheath of a sword, and the like [*Rare*]

9 A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver [*Obs*] *Shak.*

10 Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edge tools [*Prov Eng*] *Pety.*

11 A clay cream or cement for attaching pieces to crockery ware

12 A particular quantity of yarn [*Prov Eng*]

13 An opening or space left between wharves or in a dock [*U S*]

14 A place having a gradual descent on the bank of a river or harbor, convenient for shipbuilding

15 A narrow passage between buildings

16 A long seat or narrow pew in churches, often without any door [*U S*]

17 (*Geol*) A mass of strata separated vertically or inclined

18 (*Engin*) The motion of the center of resistance of the float of a paddle wheel, or of any propeller through the water horizontally This must be deducted from the speed of the propeller to ascertain the speed of the vessel

Slip'-bōard, *n* A board sliding in grooves

Slip'cōat-cheese, *n* A rich variety of new made cheese, resembling butter, but white *Simmonds.*

Slip'-knōt (not), *n* A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made

Slip'-link, *n* (*Mach*) A connecting link so arranged as to allow some play of the parts, to avoid concussion

Slip'-ōn, *n* A kind of great over coat worn upon the shoulders in the manner of a cloak [*Scot*]

Slip'per, *n* [A S *slipper*, *slypescō*, *slebescōh*, O. D *slype* a worn slipper]

1 One who, or that which, slips

2 One who makes slips [*Obs*] *Halliwell.*

3 A kind of light shoe, which may be slipped on with ease, and worn in undress, a slip shoe

4 A kind of apron for children, to be slipped over their other clothes to keep them clean

5 A kind of iron slide or shoe for the wheel of a wagon

6 A certain plant or herb

Slip'per, *a.* [A S *slipa*] Slippery. [*Obs*]

O, *slipper* hope of mortal men *Spenser.*

Slip'pered, *a* Wearing slippers *Shak.*

Slip'per-i-ly, *adv* [From *slippery*] In a slippery manner

Slip'per-i-ness, *n* 1 The state or quality of being slippery, lubricity, smoothness, glibness, as, the *slipperiness* of ice, the *slipperiness* of the tongue.

2 Uncertainty, want of firm footing

3 Lubricity of character

Slip'per-ness, *n* Slipperiness [*Obs*]

Slip'per-y, *a* [See SLIPPER, *a*]

1 Having the quality opposite to adhesiveness; allowing or causing any thing to slip or move smoothly, rapidly, and easily upon the surface; smooth, glib, as, oily substances render things *slippery*

2 Not affording firm footing or confidence, as, a *slippery* promise. "The *slippery* tops of human state." *Cowley.*

3. Not easily held, liable or apt to slip away.
The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold *Dryden*
4 Liable to slip, not standing firm. "*Slippery* standers" *Shak.*
5 Unstable, changeable, mutable, uncertain "The *slippery* state of kings" *Denham*
6. Not certain in its effect, as, a *slippery* trick.
7. Wanton, unchaste [*Obs*] *Shak.*
Slip'pi-ness, *n* Slipperiness [*Rare*] "The *slippiness* of the way" *W Scott*
Slip'py, *a* [A S *slipeg*] Slippery [*Obs*]
Slip'-rope, *n* (*Naut*) A rope by which a cable is secured preparatory to slipping the cable *Totten*
Slip'shod, *a* **1** Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters or heels
The shivering urchin bending as he goes,
With *slipshod* heels *Cowper.*
2 Hence, appearing or moving like one in slippers, careless in manners, style, &c, shuffling, as, *slipshod* manners, a *slipshod* or loose style of writing.
Thy wit shall not go *slipshod* *Shak.*
Slip'shoe, *n* A very loose shoe, so worn as to hang loosely about the foot *Halliwell*
Slip'slop, *n* [A duplication of *slop*] Bad liquor
Slip'string, *n* One who has shaken off restraint, a prodigal, — called also *slipthrift* [*Obs*] *Cotgr*
Slip'thrift, *n* A spendthrift [*Obs*] *Granger*
Slish, *n* A cut, — a low word, formed by corruption from *slash*, as, *slish* and slash *Shak*
Slit, *v t.* [*imp* SLIT, *p p* SLIT, or SLITTED *p pr & vb n* SLITTING] [A S *slitan, slatan* L Ger *sliten*, D *slyten*, Icel & Sw *slita*, Dan *slide*, O H Ger *slizan, sleizan*, N H Ger *schleis en*]
1 To cut lengthwise to cut into long pieces or strips, as, to *slit* iron bars into nail rods
2 To cut or make a long fissure in or upon, as, to *slit* the ear or tongue, or the nose
3 To rend, to split, to cut "And *slits* their thin-spun life" *Milton*
Slit, *n* [A-S *slite*] **1** A long cut, or a narrow opening, as, a *slit* in the ear
2 A cleft or crack in the breast of cattle
Slith'er, *v i* [Ger *schlittern*, L Ger *schladdern* See SLIDE] To slide to glide [*Prov Eng*]
Slit'ter, *n* One who slits
Slit'ting-mill, *n* **1** A mill where iron bars, or plates, are slit into narrow strips, as nail rods, and the like
2 A machine used by lapidaries for slicing stones, usually by means of a revolving wheel called a *slicer*, supplied with diamond powder
Slit'ting-roll'er, *n* One of a pair of rollers furnished with alternate ribs entering between each other, and cutting in the manner of shears, used in slitting mills for metals, &c
Slive, *v t* [Ger *schliefen* See SLIP] To smooth [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*
Slive, *v t* To cut, to separate [*Obs*] *Holland*
Sliv'er, or **Sli'ver** *v t* [*imp & p p* SLIVERED, *p pr & vb n* SLIVERING] [Prov Eng *sliv*, A S *slifan*, to split cleave] To cut or divide into long, thin pieces, or into very small pieces, to cut or rend lengthwise, as, to *sliver* wood
They'll *sliver* thee like a turnip *W Scott*
Sliv'er, or Sli'ver, *n* **1** A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise *Shak*
2. A light ribbon, or twist of cotton, wool, &c, to be formed into a thread *Simmonds*
Slōak'an, *n* (*Bot*) A species of sea weed, sloke See LAVER
Slōam, *n* A layer of earth between coal seams
Slōat, *n* [Cf L Ger *slot, slat*, D *slot*, O H Ger *slōz*, N H Ger *schloss*, a lock, O H Ger *sluz*, N H Ger *schluss*, a shutting, the thing which closes or shuts, and the place where a thing closes or shuts, for which in many cases also *schloss* is used, from L. Ger *sluten*, O H Ger *sluzan*, N H Ger *schliessen*, to shut, lock, end Cf SLAT and SLOT] A narrow piece of timber which holds together large pieces, a slat, as, the *sloats* of a cart
Slōb'ber, *n & v* See SLABBER
Slōb'ber-er, *n* **1** One who slobbers, a driveller
2. Hence, a slovenly farmer also, a jobbing tailor [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*
Slōb'ber-y, *a* Wet, sloppy *Shak*
Slōck, } *v t* To quench, to slake [*Obs*] See
Slōck'en, } SLAKE.
Slōck'ing-stōne, *n* A rich stone of ore displayed in order to tempt persons to embark in mining enterprises
Slōe, *n.* [A-S. *slā, slāhe*, L Ger *slee*, D *sloe, sleepruyme, sleeuwe*, Dan *slaaen*, Sw *slån*, O H Ger *slēha*, N H Ger. *schlehe*, from L Ger *slee, slei*, D *sleeuw*, Sw *slo*, N H Ger *schlh*, harsh, blunt, dull] A small, bitter, wild plum, the fruit of the black-thorn (*Prunus spinosa*)
Slō'gan, *n* [Gael *slogan*, contracted from *sluagh ghairm*, i e, an army cry, Scot *slogan, sloggorne, slughorne*] The war cry, or gathering word, of a Highland clan in Scotland *W Scott*
Slōke, *n* (*Bot*) A species of edible sea weed, sloakan See LAVER
Slōo, *n.* [See SLOUGH] A slough or mud-hole.
☞ This form of the word, as generally prevalent in the Western States, is shown to have been one of the earliest, by the following lines in a Cambridge MS., quoted by Halliwell —
And moche shame we hyt do,
And cast hyt in a fowle *sloo.*
Slōom, *n.* [O D *sluymen*, M H Ger. *slumen*, to sleep, Icel. *sluma*, to be silent] Slumber. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*
Slōom'y, *a* Sluggish, slow. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*
Slōop, *n* [L Ger. *slup, slupe*, D *sloep*, Dan *slup, sluppe*, Sw *slup*, H Ger *schlupe, schaluppe* Cf SHALLOP] (*Naut*) A vessel with one mast, the mainsail of which is attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge It also carries a jib

Sloop

Sloop of war, a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting between eighteen and thirty-two guns
Slōp, *v t* [*imp & p p* SLOPPED (slōpt) *p pr & vb n* SLOPPING] [Prov Ger *schlappen*, to lap, swallow] To drink greedily and grossly [*Obs*]
Slōp, *n* [Cf Ir & Gael *slaib*, mud, dirt]
1 Water carelessly spilled or thrown about, as upon a table or floor, a puddle, a soiled spot
2 Mean liquor, mean liquid food
3 (*pl*) Dirty water in which any thing has been washed or rinsed
Slop-basin, or *slop-bowl* a basin or bowl for holding slops, especially for receiving the dregs of tea at the table
Slōp, *n* [A S *slop*, a frock or over garment, from *slūpan, sleopan*, to enter secretly, Icel *sloppr, slupa*, a thin garment, O H Ger *slunt, slouph*, a garment, M H Ger *slout*, Prov Ger. *schlaut* Cf SLIP and SLEEVE]
1 Any kind of outer garment, as a night dress, also, a smock frock [*Obs*] *Halliwell*
2 A lower garment, as breeches, trowsers, &c, — chiefly in the plural "From the waist downward, all *slops*" *Shak*
3 (*pl*) Hence, ready made clothes, bedding, and the like
Slōp, *v t* **1** To cause to overflow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it to spill
2 To spill liquid upon to soil with a liquid spilled
Slōp, *v i* To overflow or be spilled, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it, — often followed by *over*
Slōpe, *a* [Allied to A S *slopen*, slipping, *slūpan, aslupan*, to slide or slip away Cf SLIP] Inclined, or inclining, from an horizontal direction, forming an angle with the plane of the horizon sloping [*Rare*] "Down the *slope* hill" *Milton*
Slōpe, *adv* In a sloping manner obliquely
Slōpe, *n* **1** An oblique direction a line or direction inclining from an horizontal line, properly, a direction downward
2 A declivity any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon, also, an acclivity, as every declivity must be also an acclivity
The buildings covered the summit and *tops* of a hill *Macaulay*
Slōpe, *v t* [*imp & p p* SLOPED (slōpt) *p pr & vb n* SLOPING] To form with a slope, to form to declivity or obliquity, to direct obliquely to incline, as, to *slope* the ground in a garden to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting a garment
Slōpe, *v i* **1** To take an oblique direction to be declivous or inclined
2 To take one's self off, to disappear suddenly [*Colloq U S*]
Slōpe'ness, *n* The state of being slope or inclined, declivity, obliquity [*Rare*] *Hutton*
Slōpe'wise, *adv* Obliquely [*Obs*] *Carew*
Slōp'ing, *p a* Inclining or inclined, from an horizontal or other right line, oblique, declivous
Slōp'ing-ly, *adv* In a sloping manner, obliquely, with a slope
Slōp'pi-ness, *n* [From *sloppy*] The state of being sloppy, muddiness
Slōp'py, *a* [*compar* SLOPPIER, *superl* SLOPPIEST] [From *slop*] Wet, so as to spatter easily, muddy, plashy
Slōp'-sēll'er, *n* One who sells ready-made clothes
Slōp'-shōp, *n.* A shop where ready-made clothes are sold
Slōp'-work (wŭrk), *n* The manufacture of cheap ready made clothing
Slōp'y, *a* Sloping, inclined
Slōsh, *n* The same as SLUSH See SLUSH
Slōsh'y, *a* The same as SLUSHY See SLUSHY
Slōt, *v t* [See *infra*] To shut with violence, to slam, that is, to drive [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Ray*
Slōt, *n* [L Ger *slot, slat*, D *slot*, a lock See SLOAT] A broad, flat, wooden bar, a slat or sloat
Slōt, *n* [Scot *sleuth* Cf Icel *slodi*, a path, Sax. *slitting* Cf SLATE]
1 The track of a deer "As a blood-hound follows the *slot* of a hurt deer" *W Scott*
2 (*Mech*) A depression or mortise in a plate of metal, or a slit or aperture through it, for the reception of some part of a machine, either fixed as a key-bolt, or movable as a sliding adjustment.
Slōte, *n.* [See *supra*] A trap door in the stage of a theater. *Simmonds.*
Slōth, or **Slōth** (20), *n.* [A-S. *slewth, sliwdh*, from *slaw*, slow, q v]
1. Slowness, tardiness.
I abhor
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shak.*
2 Disinclination to action or labor, sluggishness, laziness, idleness
They change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth* *Milton.*
Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears *Franklin.*
3 (*Zool*) A tardigrade edentate mammal of the genus *Bradypus*, which comprises only two species, *B tridactylus* or *ai*, about the size of a common cat, and *B didactylus* or *unau*, about half the size of the former, both of South America These animals are so called from the remarkable slowness of their motions They feed on vegetables The living sloths are arboreal species, while many of the extinct kinds were huge terrestrial animals

Sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*).

Slōth, or **Slōth,** *v i* To be idle [*Obs*] *Gower.*
Slōth'ful, or **Slōth'ful,** *a* Addicted to sloth, inactive, sluggish, lazy, indolent, idle.
He also that is *slothful* in his work is brother to him that is a great waster *Prov* xviii 9
Slōth'ful ly, or **Slōth'ful ly,** *adv.* In a slothful manner, lazily, sluggishly, idly
Slōth'ful ness, or **Slōth'ful ness,** *n* The state or quality of being slothful indulgence of sloth, inactivity the habit of idleness, laziness
Slōt'-hound, *n* A hound which tracks a deer by the slot, a blood hound "Misfortunes which track my footsteps like *slot hounds*" *W. Scott.*
Slōt'ted, *a* Having a slot
Slōt'ter y, *a* [H Ger *schlottern*, L Ger *sloddern, sludderig, sluraig*, loose, sloven, H Ger. *schlottern*, to hang loosely, L Ger *sloddern, sludern*, H Ger *schlotte, schlotte, schlott*, thick mud, D *sloddering, sloddrachtig*, sordid, negligent, *sloddery, sloddertoos*, a slovenly man, *slodde*, a sluttish woman Cf SLUT] [*Obs*]
1 Squalid, dirty, sluttish, untrimmed *Chaucer*
2 Foul, wet *Pryce*
Slōt'ting-ma chine', *n* (*Mach*) A machine tool for making mortises, and the like, — a modification of the shaping-machine
Slouch, *n* [See *infra*] **1** A hanging down, a depression of the head or of some other part of the body, an ungainly, clownish gait
2 An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow
Slouch, *v t* [*imp & p p* SLOUCHED (sloucht), *p pr & vb n* SLOUCHING] [Cf Eng *slug, slack*, and D *slus, sluns, slons*, loose] To hang down, to have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner.
Slouch, *v t* To depress, to cause to hang down, as, to *slouch* the hat
Slouch'ing, *p a* Hanging down, walking heavily and awkwardly
Slough (slou), *n* [A S *slōg*, a hollow place, O Ger *schlauch*, an abyss, whirlpool, Gael & Ir *sloc, slochd*, a pit, pool, ditch, W *ystuch*, a slough] A place of deep mud or mire, a hole full of mire "He is here stuck in a *slough*" *Milton*
Slough (slŭf), *n* [M H Ger *slūch*, the skin of a serpent, N H Ger *schlauch*, a skin, a leather bag or bottle, O D *sloone*]
1 The cast skin of a serpent
2 (*Med*) The part that separates from a foul sore the dead part which separates from the living in mortification
Slough (slŭf), *v i* (*Surg*) To separate from the sound flesh, to come off, as the matter formed over a sore
To slough off, to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification
Slough'y (slou'ȳ), *a* Full of sloughs, miry
Slough'y (slŭf'ȳ), *a* Resembling, or of the nature of, a slough, or the dead matter which separates from flesh
Slōv'en (slŭv'en, *or* slŭv'n, 58), *n* [L Ger *sluf*, Prov Ger *schluf* or *schluff*, O D *slof*, slow, squalid, negligent, N D *slof*, careless, negligent] A man careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness, a man or boy habitually negligent of neatness and order
He became a confirmed *sloven* *Macaulay*
Slōv'en-li-ness (slŭv'en, *or* slŭv'n), *n* [From *slovenly*] The state or quality of being slovenly, negligence of dress, habitual want of cleanliness, neglect of order and neatness
Slōv'en ly (slŭv'en-, *or* slŭv'n), *a.*
1 Negligent of dress or neatness; as, a *slovenly* man.
2 Loose; disorderly; not neat; as, a *slovenly* dress.

Slōv'en-ly (slŭv'en-, *or* slŭv'n-), *adv.* In a slovenly manner.

Slōv'en ness (slŭv'en-, *or* slŭv'n-), *n* Slovenliness. [*Obs.*]

Is *slovenness* any advantage to sanctity? *Fuller*

Slōv'en-ry (slŭv'en-, *or* slŭv'n), *n* Negligence of order or neatness, dirtiness [*Obs*] *Shak*

Slōw, *a* [*compar* SLOWER, *superl* SLOWEST] [A-S. *slaw, sleaw,* O Sax *slēo,* D *sleauw, slee,* L Ger *slee, sleī,* O H Ger *slēo, slewo,* Up Ger *schlēw, schlēch, schlo,* Prov Ger *schlich,* Dan *slov,* Sw *slo,* Icel *slōr, slœr, slīr, sla, sljōr,* allied to Goth *slawan,* to be silent Cf SLOR and SLOVEN]

1. Moving a small distance in a given time, not swift, not quick in motion, not rapid, moderate, deliberate, as, a *slow* stream, a *slow* motion

2 Not happening in a short time, late

These changes in the heavens, though *slow,* produced
Like change on sea and land, sidereal blast *Milton*

3 Not ready, not prompt or quick, as, *slow* of speech, and *slow* of tongue

4 Not hasty, not precipitate, acting with deliberation, tardy, inactive

He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding *Prov* xiv 29

5 Behind in time, indicating a time later than the true time, as, the clock or watch is *slow*

6 Not advancing, growing, or improving rapidly, as, the *slow* growth of arts and science

7 Exciting contempt on account of dullness, heavy in wit, not alert, prompt, or spirited we are some, dull [*Colloq*] *Dickens Thackeray*

☞ *Slow* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *slow-gaited slow paced, slow-sighted, slow-winged* and the like

Slow lemur (*Zool*), a species of monkey called also the *lazy monkey* (*Lemur tardigradus* of Linnæus) It is an animal of the East Indies of small size scarcely as large as a cat, and is named from the slowness of its gait — *Slow match* a contrivance to retain fire for the service of artillery, mines, and fire works It usually consists of a cord steeped in a combustible preparation, and consumes very slowly, so that a single yard may often burn several hours

Syn — Dilatory, late, lingering, tardy, sluggish, dull, inactive — SLOW, DILATORY *Slow* is the wider term denoting either a want of rapid motion or liveliness of intellect *Dilatory* signifies a proneness to *defer,* a habit of delaying the performance of what we know must be done *Tardy* denotes the habit of being behindhand, as *tardy* in making up one's accounts

Fixed on defense, the Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe *Dryden*
These cardinals trifle with me I abhor
This *dilatory* sloth, and tricks of Rome *Shak*
When certain to overcome, inclined to save,
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave *Prior*

Slōw, *v t* To render slow, to retard, as, to *slow* a steamer

Slōw, *n* A moth [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Slōw'bāck, *n* A lubber, an idle fellow a loiterer [*Obs*] *Tarlon*

Slōw'-hound, *n* A sleuth hound *W Scott*

Slōw'ly, *adv* In a slow manner, moderately not rapidly, not early not rashly not readily tardily

Slōw'ness, *n* The state or quality of being slow, moderate motion, want of speed or velocity tardy advance, want of readiness or promptness, dullness, deliberation, dilatoriness, tardiness

Slōwg, *n.* (*Med*) Milk sickness See MILK-SICKNESS *Dunglison*

Slōw'-worm (wŭrm), *n* (*Zool*) A harmless reptile of the genus *Anguis* (*A fragilis*), having a very brittle body the blind worm *Baird*

Slŭb, *n* A roll of wool slightly twisted — a term corresponding to *rove* and *roving,* in the manufacture of cotton, — called also *slubbing*

Slŭb, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SLUBBED *p pr* & *vb n* SLUBBING.] To draw out and slightly twist, — applied to wool

Slŭb'ber, *v t* [D *slobberen,* Prov Ger *schlubbern, schlubben,* to work negligently, to lap, feel *slupra,* Dan *slubbre,* to swallow, to sup up Cf SLABBER]

1. To do lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely

Slubber not business for my sake *Shak*

2 To daub, to stain, to cover carelessly

There is no art that hath been more *slubbered* with aphorising pedantry than the art of policy *Milton*

Slŭb'ber-de-gūll'ion (gŭl'yun), *n* [Eng *slubber* and Prov Eng *gullion,* a wretch] A mean, dirty, sorry wretch [*Low*] *Hudibras*

Slŭb'ber ing ly, *adv* In a slovenly, or a hurried and imperfect manner [*Vulgar*] *Drayton*

Slŭb'bing, *n* See SLUB

Slŭb'bing-bĭll'y, } *n* The machine by which
Slŭb'bing-ma-chīne', } slubs are formed

Slŭdge, *n* [See SLOUGH] 1. Mud, mire, soft mud, slush *Mortimer*

2 Small floating pieces of ice or snow *Kane*

Slŭdge'-hōle, *n* The mud hole in boilers of steam engines by means of which the sediment, &c., can be removed

Slŭdg'er, *n.* An instrument for boring in sludge or quicksand.

Slŭdg'y, *a.* Miry, slushy. *Partington*

Slūe, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* SLUED, *p. pr* & *vb n* SLUEING] [Prov Eng *slew,* to turn round, Scot to lean or incline to a side. Cf. Icel. *snua,* to turn, bend] [Written also *slew.*]

1. (*Naut*) To turn about a fixed point, usually the center, as a spar or piece of timber, to turn, — used also of any heavy body.

2 To turn about, to twist, — often followed by *round*

They laughed, and *slued* themselves round *Dickens*

Slūe, *v i* To turn about, to turn from the course, to slip or slide and turn from an expected or desired course, — often followed by *round*

Slŭg, *n* [Allied to *slud* Cf L Ger *schlud, slud,* low-spirited, sad, *schluckern, schlunkern,* to totter, D *slak, slek,* a snail]

1 A drone, a slow, heavy, lazy fellow. *Shak*

2 A hinderance, obstruction [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

3 (*Zool*) A kind of snail, of the genus *Limax,* very destructive to plants

Slug ( )

☞ *Slugs* are naked snails, or snails without a shell

4 A ship that sails slowly [*Obs*] *Hallwell*

His rendezvous for his fleet and for all *slugs* to come to, should be between Calais and Dover *Pepys*

Slŭg, *n* [Probably from the root of *slug,* q v] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal, used for the charge of a gun

Slŭg, *v i* To move slowly, to be idle [*Obs*] "To *slug* in sloth and sensual delight" *Spenser*

Slŭg, *v t* To make sluggish [*Obs*] *Milton*

Slŭg, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SLUGGED, *p pr* & *vb n* SLUGGING] To load with slugs, as, to *slug* a gun

Slŭg'a bĕd, *n* One who indulges in lying abed, a sluggard [*Obs*] *Shak*

Slŭg'gard, *n* [From *slug* and the termination *ard,* q v] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive, a drone

Go to the ant, thou *sluggard* consider her ways and be wise *Prov* vi 6

Slŭg'gard, *a* Sluggish lazy *Dryden*

Slŭg'gard ize, *v t* To make lazy [*Obs*] *Shak*

Slŭg'gard y, *n* The state of being a sluggard, sluggishness [*Obs*] *Tooker*

Slŭg'gish, *a* 1 Habitually idle and lazy, slothful, dull inactive as, a *sluggish* man

2 Slow, having little motion, as, a *sluggish* river or stream

3 Having no power to move one's self or itself, inert, inactive

Matter is *sluggish* and inactive *Woodward*

4 Dull, stupid, tame, simple "So *sluggish* a conceit" *Milton*

Syn — Inert, idle lazy slothful indolent tonish slow, dull, drowsy, inactive See INERT

Slŭg'gish ly, *adv* In a sluggish manner, lazily, slothfully, drowsily, idly, slowly *Milton*

Slŭg'gish ness, *n* 1 The state of being sluggish natural or habitual indolence or laziness, sloth, dullness — applied to persons

2 Inertness, want of power to move — used with reference to inanimate matter

3 Slowness, as, the *sluggishness* of a stream

Slŭg'gy, *a* Sluggish [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Slŭgs, *n pl* (*Mining*) Half roasted ore

Slūice, *n* [D *sluis,* Dan *sluse,* Sw *sluss,* L Ger *sluse,* M H Ger *sluz,* N H Ger *schleuse,* O Fr *escluse,* Sp *esclusa,* L Lat *exclusa, sclusa,* from Lat *excludere, exclusum,* to shut out]

1 An artificial passage for water fitted with a sliding valve or gate, as in a mill stream, for stopping or regulating the flow

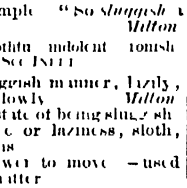
Sluice

2 Hence, any opening that from which any thing flows, a source of supply

Each *sluice* of affluent fortune opened soon *Hurte*

It is this home familiarity that opens the *sluices* of sensibility *I Taylor*

3 The stream which flows through a flood gate

4 Hence, any stream, or any thing regarded as flowing in a stream

Slūice, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SLUICED (slūst), *p pr,* & *vb n* SLUICING] 1 To emit by floodgates [*Rare*] *Milton*

2 To wet copiously, as by opening a sluice, to overwhelm, as, to *sluice* meadows *Howitt*

He dried his neck and face, which he had been *sluicing* with cold water *De Quincey*

Slūice'-gāte, *n* Same as SLUICE

Slūi'cy, *a* Falling in streams, as from a sluice

And oft whole sheets descend of *lucy* rain *Dryden*

Slŭm, *n* [said to be a contraction of *asylum,* as vulgarly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable but cf SLUMP] A back street of a city, especially one filled with poor, dirty, and vicious population, any low neighborhood or dark retreat, as, Westminster *slums,* which are favorite haunts for thieves *Thackeray Kingsley*

Slŭm'ber, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SLUMBERED, *p pr* & *vb n* SLUMBERING] [O Eng *slomber, slomer,* A S *slumerian,* D *sluimeren,* M H Ger *sluumern, slumen,* N H Ger *schlummern,* Dan *slumre,* Sw *slumra,* A-S. *sluma,* slumber, Icel. *slyma,* to remain at ease. See SLOOM]

1. To sleep lightly, to doze.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep *Ps* cxxi. 4.

2 To sleep.

☞ *Slumber* is used as synonymous with *sleep,* particularly in the poetic and eloquent style

3 To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity "Why *slumbers* Pope?" *Young.*

Slŭm'ber, *v t* 1. To lay to sleep

2 To stun, to stupefy [*Rare*] *Wotton.*

Slŭm'ber, *n* Light sleep, sleep that is not deep or sound, repose. "Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes" *Dryden.*

He at last fell into a *slumber,* and thence into a fast sleep, which detained him in that place until it was almost night *Bunyan.*

Slŭm'ber er, *n* One who slumbers, a sleeper.

Slŭm'ber ing ly, *adv* In a slumbering manner.

Slŭm'ber less, *a* Without slumber, sleepless.

Slŭm'ber ous, *a* Inviting slumber, soporiferous "Pensive in the *slumberous* shade" *Pope.*

Slŭm'bry *a* Sleepy, drowsy [*Obs*] "*Slumbry* agitation" *Shak.*

Slŭmp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SLUMPED (slŭmpt, 84), *p pr* & *vb n* SLUMPING] [Scot *slump,* a dull noise produced by something falling into a hole, a marsh, a swamp Cf Icel *slumpa, slumbaz,* to be jolted suddenly] To fall or sink suddenly through or in, when walking on a hard surface, as on snow, ice, frozen ground, a bog &c, not strong enough to bear the person

The latter walk on a bottomless quag into which unawares they may *slump* *Barrow.*

Slŭmp, *v t* To lump, to throw into a mass

The different groups are exclusively *slumped* together under that sense *Sir W Hamilton*

Slŭmp, *n* 1 A boggy place [*Prov Eng*]

2 The noise made by any thing falling into a hole, or into a soft miry place [*Scot*]

Slŭmp'y, *a* Easily broken through, boggy, marshy, swampy [*Prov Eng*] *Bartlett.*

Slŭng, *imp* & *p p* of *sling* See SLING

Slŭng'-shŏt, *n* A metal ball of small size, with a string attached, used for striking

Slŭnk *imp* & *p p* of *slink* See SLINK

Slŭr, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SLURRED, *p pr* & *vb n* SLURRING] [Prov Ger *schluren, schloren, schlurren,* L Ger *sluren, sloren, slurren,* D *sleuren, sloren,* to tram, drag, to do negligently and slovenly, D *sloor, sloerie,* O D *sloore, sloorken,* a sluttish girl, *sloorig, sloordig,* mean]

1 To soil, to sully, to contaminate, to disgrace.

2 To pass lightly, to conceal

With periods points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes *Dryden.*

3 To cheat, to trick [*Rare*] "To *slur* men of what they fought for" *Hudibras.*

4 (*Mus*) To sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style, to connect smoothly in performing, as several notes *Busby.*

5 (*Print*) To blur or double, as an impression from type, to mackle

Slur *n* 1 A mark or stain, hence, slight reproach or disgrace stigma, also, a reproachful intimation an innuendo "Gaining to his name a lasting *slur*" *South.*

2 A trick played upon a person, an imposition.

3 (*Mus*) A mark, thus [⌣ or ⌢], connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath of a wind instrument, or with one stroke of a stringed instrument, etc

Slŭrred, *a* (*Mus*) Marked with a slur, performed in a smooth, gliding style, like notes marked with a slur

Slŭsh, *n* [Written also *slosh*] [See SLUDGE and SLOUCH]

1 Soft mud, sludge slosh

2 A mixture of snow and water, snow-broth. [*Scottish and Prov Eng Colloq*]

3 A soft mixture of grease and other materials, used for lubrication

4 The refuse grease and fat, especially from salt meat, collected in cooking, especially on shipboard.

5 (*Mech*) A mixture of white lead and lime, with which the bright parts of machines, such as the connecting rods of steamboats, are painted to be preserved from oxidation

Slŭsh, *v t* 1 To smear with slush or grease, as, to *slush* a mast

2 (*Mech*) To paint with a mixture of white lead and lime

Slŭsh'y, *a* Consisting of, or resembling, slush.

Slŭt, *n* [O Eng also *slout* Prov Ger *schlutte, schlut e, schlot e,* L Ger *schlodde, slodde, schlatte, schladde, sladde* D *slet,* a rag, a slut, O. D. *slotte,* a slut Cf SLOTTERY]

1 An untidy woman, a slattern, — often used in reproach

Sluts are good enough to make a sloven's porridge *Old Proverb.*

2 Hence, a servant girl, a drudge. [*Obs.*]

Our little girl Susan is a most admirable *slut,* and pleases us mightily, doing more service than both the others. *Pepys.*

3 A female dog, a bitch

Slŭtch, *n* Soft mud, slush, sludge. *Pennant.*

Slŭtch'y, *a.* Miry, slushy. *Pennant.*

Sluth'-hound, *n* The same as SLEUTH-HOUND.

Slŭt'ter-y, *n.* The character and conduct of a slut; neglect of cleanliness and order, dirtiness of clothes, rooms, furniture, or provisions, sluttishness, slatternliness [*Rare*] *Drayton.*

Slŭt'tish, *a.* [Prov Ger. *schlotzig*]

1. Like a slut, untidy, careless, disorderly; as, a *sluttish* woman.

An air of liberal, though *sluttish*, plenty, indicated the wealthy farmer *W Scott*

2. Meretricious [*Rare*] *Holiday.*

Slŭt'tish-ly, *adv.* In a sluttish manner, negligently, dirtily

Slŭt'tish-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being sluttish, negligence, dirtiness, slatternliness

Sly, *a* [*compar* SLYER, *superl* SLYEST] [L Ger *slow*, H Ger *schlau*, Dan *slu*, Sw *slug*, Icel *sloegr*. Cf SLEIGHT]

1. Dexterous in performing an action, so as to escape notice, nimble, skillful, cautious, shrewd, knowing,—in a good sense

Whom graver age
And long experience hath made wise and *sly* *Fairfax*

2. Artfully cunning, secretly mischievous, insidious, wily, cunning

3 Done with, and marked by, artful and dexterous secrecy, as, a *sly* trick

Envy works in a *sly*, imperceptible manner *Watts*

4 Light or delicate, slight thin [*Obs*]

On the sly, in a sly or secret manner

Syn.—Cunning, crafty, subtle, wily See CUNNING

Sly'-boots, *n.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person. [*Colloq*] *Goldsmith.*

Sly'ly, *adv.* In a sly manner, craftily, insidiously

Sly'ness, *n* The state or quality of being sly, artfulness, cunning

Smăck, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SMACKED (smăkt) *p pr* & *vb n* SMACKING] [A-S *smeccan* to taste, Icel *smacka*, Sw *smaka*, Dan *smage*, D *smaken*, O H Ger *smeckan*, N H Ger *schmecken*, L Ger *smacken*, to smack, D *smaken*, Sw *smaka*, M H Ger *smacken*, N H Ger *schmatzen*, Prov Ger *schmatzen*, *schmatzen*, N H Ger *schmatzen*, Dan *smadske*, *smatte*]

1 To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to make a sound when they separate, to kiss with violence, to buss

2 To make a noise by the separation of the lips, after tasting any thing

3 To have a taste, to be tinctured with any particular taste

4 To have, or exhibit, natural indications of the presence or influence, as of any character or quality

All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice *Shak*

Smăck, *v t* 1 To kiss with a sharp noise to buss

2 To open, as the lips, with an instantaneous sound made by a quick compression and separation of the parts of the mouth to make a noise with, as the lips, by separating them in the act of kissing or after tasting "Drinking off the cup, and *smacking* his lips with an air of ineffable relish" *W Scott*

3 To make a sharp noise by striking, to crack, as, to *smack* a whip

Smăck, *n* [A S *smac*, *smacc*, taste, savor, D. *smal*, a cast, stroke]

1. A loud kiss a buss *Shak*

2. A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, or of a whip

3 Taste, flavor, savor,—especially, a pleasing taste

4 Hence, influence "They felt the *smack* of this world" *Latimer.*

5. A quick, smart blow a slap *Johnson*

6. A small quantity a taste *Dryden.*

Smack-smooth, in a reckless way, regardless of consequences, also, smoothly level

Smăck, *n* [D *smak*, L Ger *smack*, *smak*, Dan. *smakke*, H Ger *schmacke*, *schmake*, Fr *semaque*, A-S *smacc*, Icel *smâkr*, *snekkja*] (*Naut*) A small vessel, commonly rigged as a sloop, used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade

Smăck'ing, *n* A sharp, quick noise, a smack "Like the faint *smacking* of an after kiss" *Dryden*

Smăck'ing, *a* Making a sharp, brisk sound; as, a *smacking* breeze

Smăll (smawl), *a* [*compar.* SMALLER, *superl* SMALLEST] [A-S *smal*, *smal*, *smeal*, O Sax, L. Ger, D, Dan., Sw, & O H Ger *smal*, Goth *smals*, Icel. *smar*, H Ger *schmal*, allied to Slav *mal*]

1. Not large or extended in dimensions, little in quantity or degree, minute in bulk, diminutive, not great, not much. "To compare great things with *small*." *Milton.*

O most *small* fault, how ugly! *Shak.*

2. Being of slight consequence, feeble in influence or importance, unimportant, trivial, insignificant

Small is the subject, but not so the praise *Pope*

3 Evincing little worth or ability, not large-minded,—sometimes, in reproach, paltry, mean.

A true delineation of the *smallest* man is capable of interesting the greatest man *Carlyle.*

4. Not prolonged in duration; not extended in time, short, as, a *small* essay

5. Weak, slender, fine, gentle; not loud,—said of a voice.

6. Not of great strength, weak; as, *small* beer.

Small beer, a kind of weak beer —*Small craft*, a vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size, or below the size of ships and brigs intended for foreign trade —*Small stuff* (*Naut*), spun-yarn, marline, and the smallest kinds of rope *Dana* —*Small talk*, light or trifling conversation, chit-chat —*Small wares* (*Com*), various small, textile articles, as tapes, braid, sash-cord, fringe, and the like *Mc Culloch*

Smăll, *n* The small or slender part of a thing; as, the *small* of the leg or of the back.

Smăll, *v t* To make little or less [*Obs*]

Smăll'age, *n* [Probably from *small* and Fr *ache*, smallage, from Lat *apium*, parsley] (*Bot*) An umbelliferous plant, *Apium graveolens*,—called also, especially as improved by cultivation, *celery*

Smăll'-ărms, *n pl* Muskets, rifles, pistols, &c., in distinction from cannon

Smăll'-clŏthes, *n pl* Breeches See BREECHES

Smăll'-cōăl, *n.* 1 Little wood coals used to light fires *Gay*

2 Coal about the size of a hazel nut, separated from the coarser parts by screening.

Smăll'ish, *a* Somewhat small

Smăll'ness, *n* The state of being small, as, (*a*) Littleness of size, extent, amount, quantity, value, degree, and the like, diminutiveness, weakness, inconsiderableness, as, the *smallness* of a fly, of a child, of an animal *smallness* of trouble or pain, *smallness* of mind, the *smallness* of an affair (*b*) Fineness softness, melodiousness, as, the *smallness* of a voice

Smăll'-pīēce, *n* A Scotch coin worth about 2¼d. sterling, or about 4½ cents

Smăll'-pŏx (Synop, § 130), *n* [From *small* and *pox*, *pocks*] (*Med*) An exanthematic disease, consisting of a constitutional febrile affection, and a cutaneous eruption, variola

☞ The cutaneous eruption is first a papule, the top of which becomes a vesicle, and then a pustule, and finally forms a thick crust, which sloughs after a certain time, often leaving a pit or scar

Smălls, *n pl.* Small clothes, breeches

Smăll'ly (smawl'li), *adv* In a small quantity or degree, with minuteness [*Rare*] *Ingham*

Smălt, *n* [Ger *smalte*, *schmalte*, Sw *smalts*, It *smalto*, Sp *esmalte*, Fr *émail*, L Lat *smaltum*, from O H Ger *smaltjan*, *smalzan* for *smelzan*, N H Ger *schmelzen*, to melt See SMELT] Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue, by the protoxide of cobalt ground fine, and used as a pigment in various arts

Smălt'ine, *n* [See *supra*] (*Min*) A tin white or gray mineral, consisting of arsenic and cobalt, or arsenic and nickel, or sometimes all three combined with iron *Dana*

Smăr'agd, *n* [Lat *smaragdus*, Gr σμάραγδος, Ger *smaragd*, O Fr *smaragde* and *esmeraude* See EMERALD] The emerald [*Obs*]

Sma-răg'dine, *a* [Lat *smaragdinus*, Gr σμαραγδίνος, Fr *smaragdin* See *supra*] Pertaining to emerald, consisting of emerald, or resembling it, of an emerald green

Sma răg'dīte (49), *n* [Fr *smaragdite* so called from its emerald green color See SMARAGD] (*Min*) A certain mineral green diallage

Smărt, *n* [L Ger *smart*, D *smart*, *smert*, Dan *smerte*, Sw *smarta*, O H Ger *smerz*, N H Ger *schmerz*, allied to Russ *smert'*, Lat *mors*, death]

1 Quick, pungent, lively pain, a pricking, local pain, as the pain from puncture by nettles, as, the *smart* of bodily punishment

2 Severe, pungent pain of mind pungent grief, as, the *smart* of affliction "To stand 'twixt us and our deserved *smart*" *Milton*

3 A fellow who affects smartness, briskness, and vivacity [*Cant*]

4 (*Mil*) The same as SMART-MONEY

Smărt, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SMARTED, *p pr* & *vb n* SMARTING] [D *smarten*, *smerten*, Dan *smerte*, Sw *smarta*, A S *smeortan*, O H Ger *smerzan*, M H Ger *smerzen*, N H Ger *schmerzen*]

1 To feel a lively, pungent pain, particularly a pungent, local pain from some piercing or irritating application

2 To feel a pungent pain of mind, to feel sharp pain, as, to *smart* under sufferings

3 To be punished, to bear penalties or evil consequences

He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it *Prov* xi 15

Smart, *a* [*compar* SMARTER, *superl* SMARTEST]

1 Causing a keen, local pain; pungent, pricking, as, a *smart* lash or stroke, a *smart* quality or taste

2 Keen, severe, poignant, as, *smart* pain or sufferings

3 Quick, vigorous, sharp, severe. "*Smart* skirmishes." *Clarendon.*

4 Accomplishing, or able to accomplish, results quickly, active, efficient, vigorous, brilliant "The stars shine *smarter*" *Dryden.*

5 Marked by acuteness or shrewdness; quick in suggestion or reply, vivacious, witty; as, a *smart* reply, a *smart* saying.

Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*,
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart? *Young.*

6. Pretentious, showy, dashy; spruce.

7. Brisk; fresh, as, a *smart* breeze.

Syn.—Pungent, quick, lively, keen, dashy; showy; clever —SMART, CLEVER *Smart* has been much used in New England to describe a person who is intelligent, vigorous, and active, as, a *smart* young fellow, a *smart* workman, &c, coinciding very nearly with the English sense of *clever* The nearest approach to this in England is in such expressions as, he was *smart* (pungent or witty) in his reply, &c But *smart* and *smartness*, when applied to persons, are more commonly used in reference to dress, as, a *smart* appearance, &c

Smărt'en (smărt'n), *v t* To make smart. [*Obs.*]

Smărt'le (smărt'l), *v i* To waste away [*Obs.*]

Smărt'ly, *adv* In a smart manner, keenly; sharply, actively, wittily, showily.

Smărt'-mŏn'ey (-mŭn'), *n* 1 Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation

2 (*Mil*) (*a*) Money allowed to soldiers or sailors, in the English service, for wounds and injuries received (*b*) A sum paid by a recruit, previous to being sworn in, to procure his release from service *Simmonds Craig.*

3 (*Law*) Vindictive or exemplary damages, damages beyond a full compensation for the actual injury done *Burrill Greenleaf.*

Smărt'ness, *n* The quality of being smart or pungent, poignancy, as, the *smartness* of pain, quickness, vigor, severity, as, the *smartness* of a blow, liveliness, briskness, vivacity, wittiness, as, the *smartness* of a reply or of a phrase.

Syn.—Pungency, poignancy, tartness sharpness; acuteness, keenness, quickness, vigor, liveliness, briskness, vivacity, wittiness

Smărt'-tĭck'et, *n* A certificate given to wounded seamen, entitling them to smart money *Brande.*

Smărt'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Polygonum* (*P hydropiper*),—so called on account of its acrimony, which produces smarting if applied where the skin is tender

Smăsh, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SMASHED (smăsht); *p pr* & *vb n* SMASHING] [From the root of *smite*, q v Cf Sw *smisa*, a blow, stroke, *smiska*, to strike, Ger *schmisz*, dash, blow, *schmitz*, lash, cut] To break in pieces by violence, to dash to pieces, to crush

Here every thing is broken and *smashed* to pieces. *Burke.*

Smăsh, *n* 1 A breaking to pieces, utter destruction

2 Hence, bankruptcy [*Colloq*] *Halliwell.*

Smăsh'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, smashes.

2 Any thing very large or extraordinary [*Colloq.*]

3 One who passes counterfeit coin [*Cant*]

Smătch, *n* [From *smack*, q v]

1. Taste, tincture [*Obs or vulgar*]

Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honor in it *Shak.*

2 [Ger *schmatzer*, *schmatzer*, *steinschmatzer*] A certain bird *Johnson.*

Smăt'ter, *v i* [Ger *schmettern*, to dash, crash, to warble, quaver, Sw *smattra*, to crackle, from the root of *smite*]

1. To talk superficially or ignorantly.

Of state affairs you can not *smatter* *Swift*

2 To have a slight taste, or a slight, superficial knowledge, to smack

Smăt'ter, *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge; a smattering

Smăt'ter-er, *n* One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge, a sciolist

Smăt'ter-ing, *n* A slight, superficial knowledge, sciolism

I had a great desire, not able to attain to a superficial skill in any, to have some *smattering* in all *Burton.*

Smĕar, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SMEARED, *p pr* & *vb n.* SMEARING] [A S *smerwan*, *smeran*, *smirwan*, *smyrigan*, from *smeru*, fat, grease, L Ger & D. *smeren*, Icel *smyrja*, Sw *smörja*, Dan *smøre*, O. H Ger *smerwan*, *smeran*, *smiran*, N. H Ger. *schmieren*]

1 To overspread with any thing unctuous, viscous, or adhesive, to besmear, to daub, as, to *smear* any thing with oil

Smear the sleepy grooms with blood *Shak*

2 To soil, to contaminate, to pollute, as, *smeared* with infamy

Smĕar, *n* [A-S. *smeru*, fat, grease, O. H. Ger. *smero*, O Sax *smer*, O Fries *smere*, L Ger & D. *smeer*, Icel *smior*, Sw & Dan. *smör*, H. Ger. *schmeer*, Goth *smairthr.*]

1 A fat, oily substance, ointment. [*Rare*]

2 Hence, a spot made by an unctuous or adhesive substance, or as if by such a substance; a blot or blotch, a patch, a daub, a stain

Slow broke the morn,
All damp and rolling vapor, with no sun,
But in its place a moving *smear* of light *A. Smith.*

Smĕar'dab, *n* (*Ichth*) A kind of fish allied to the flounder, a kind of flat fish, *Pleuronectes laevis* of Linnæus. *Crabb.*

Smĕar'y, *a.* Tending to smear or soil, adhesive, viscous [*Rare.*] *Rowe.*

Smĕath, *n.* [See SMEW] The smew. See SMEW.

Smĕc'tīte (49), *n.* [Fr *smectite*, from Gr. σμηκτὶς, a kind of fuller's earth, from σμήχειν, to wipe off] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina, of a greenish color, which, in certain states of humidity, appears transparent, and almost gelatinous. *Dana.*

Smeeth, *v. t.* [From the root of *smoke*. Cf *smutch*] To smoke; to blacken with smoke; to rub with soot. [*Obs*]

Smeeth, *v. t.* To smooth. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Smeg-măt'ic, *a* [Gr σμῆγμα, soap, from σμήχειν, to wash off] Being of the nature of soap, soapy, cleansing, detersive.

Smĕăr, *n.* A kind of semi glaze on pottery, made by adding common salt to earthen ware glazes

Smĕll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMELLED, SMELT, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMELLING] [L Ger *smellen, smelen, smölen, schmelen*, to smoke, to reck, D *smeulen*, to smolder]

1. To perceive by the nose, or by the olfactory nerves, to have a sensation excited of, by means of the nasal organs when affected by the appropriate materials or qualities, as, to *smell* a rose, to *smell* perfumes

2 To perceive as if by the smell, to give heed to

From that time forward I began to *smell* the Word of God, and forsook the school doctors *Latimer*

To smell a rat, to suspect strongly [*Colloq*] — *To smell out*, to find out by sagacity [*Colloq*]

Smĕll, *v. i.* 1 To affect the olfactory nerves, to have an odor or particular scent, — followed by *of*, as, to *smell* of smoke, to *smell* of musk

2 To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality, as, a report *smells* of calumny

Praises in an enemy are superfluous, or *smell* of craft *Milton*

3 To exercise the sense of smell

4 To exercise sagacity

Smĕll, *n* 1 The sense or faculty by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves, — one of the five senses

2. The quality of any thing or substance, or emanation therefrom, which affects the olfactory organs, odor, scent, as, the *smell* of mint, the *smell* of geranium. "Breathing the *smell* of field and grove." *Milton*

The sweetest *smell* in the air is that of the white double violet *Bacon*

Syn. — Scent, odor, perfume, fragrance

Smĕll'er, *n.* 1. One who smells

2 The organ of the sense of smell, the nose, — used especially in the plural, the two parts of the olfactory organ

Smĕll'-fēast, *n* 1 One who is apt to find and frequent good tables, an epicure, a parasite. [*Obs*] "The epicure and the *smell feast*" *South*

2. A feast at which the guests are supposed to feed upon the odors only of the viands

Smĕll'ing, *n* The sense by which odors are perceived, the sense of smell

Smĕll'ing-bŏt'tle, *n* A small bottle filled with something suited to stimulate the nose and revive the spirits *Ash*

Smĕll'-less (109), *a* Destitute of smell, having no odor. "Daisies *smell less*, yet most quaint" *Beau. & Fl.*

Smĕlt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *smell* See SMELL

Smĕlt, *n.* [A-S *smelt*, *smylt*, Dan. *smelt* (*Ichth*) a small fish (*Osmerus eperlanus*), allied to the salmon It is of a silvery white color, and is highly esteemed as delicate food It emits a peculiar odor, whence the name, — called also *sparling*

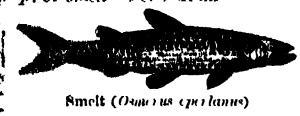

Smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*)

☞ The *sand-smelt* is the same as the ATHERINE

Smĕlt, *n.* A gull, a simpleton [*Obs*]

Talk what you will, this is a very *smelt* *Beau & Fl*

Smĕlt, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* SMELTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* SMELTING] [D *smelten*, Dan *smelte*, Icel *smelta*, Sw *smälta*, L Ger *smulten*, O H Ger *smel an*, N. H. Ger *schmelzen* Cf MELT] To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances

Smĕlt'er, *n* One who melts ore

Smĕlt'er-y, *n* A house or place for smelting ores.

Smĕrk (14), *v. i* To smirk See SMIRK

Smĕrk, *n.* [A-S *smerc, smirc*] An affected smile, a smirk. See SMIRK.

Smĕrk, } *a* Nice, smart, jaunty, spruce [*Obs*]
Smĕrk'y, } "So *smerk*, so smooth, he pricked his ears." *Spenser.*

Smĕr'ling, *n* (*Ichth*) A certain fish, *Cobitis aculeata* of Linnæus.

Smew (smū), *n* [Also *smee, smeath*] [Probably allied to Prov & O. Eng. *smeeth, smethe*, smooth] (*Ornith*) A migratory aquatic fowl, the *Mergus albellus*, — called also *white nun*

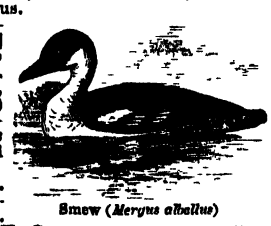

Smew (*Mergus albellus*)

Smĭck'er, *v. i* [Sw. *smickra*, Dan. *smigre*, to flatter, Icel. *smeikr*, slippery, H. Ger. *schmeicheln*, O Ger. *schmeichen*, L. Ger. *smeken*, Sw. *smeka*, to flatter] To look amorously or wantonly, to smerk

Smĭck'er, *a.* Amorous; wanton. [*Rare*]

Smĭck'er-ing, *n* An affected smile or amorous look

Smĭck'et, *n* [Diminutive of *smock*] A woman's under garment, a smock

Smĭck'ly, *adv* Smugly, finically [*Obs.*]

What's that looks so *smickly*? *Ford*

Smĭd'dy, *n.* [See SMITHY] A smithery, or smith's workshop [*Obs*]

Smĭd'dum-tāils, *n pl* (*Mining*) The sludge or slimy portion deposited in washing ore *Simmonds*

Smĭft, *n* A match for firing a charge of powder, as in blasting, a fuse

Smĭght (smīt), *v. t* To smite [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Smĭl'a-çĭne, *n* [Fr *smilacine*, from Lat *smilax*, Gr σμίλαξ, bindweed, N Lat *smilax sarsaparilla*, sarsaparilla, q v] (*Chem*) A white crystallizable compound, considered to be the active principle of the officinal species of *Smilax*, or sarsaparilla It is tasteless when solid, but bitter in solution

Smĭl'lax, *n* [Lat, Gr σμίλαξ] (*Bot*) A genus of climbing shrubs, which are found in the warm and temperate parts of both hemispheres, from several species of which the medicine sarsaparilla is obtained. *Baird*

Smīle, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SMILED, *p pr* & *vb n* SMILING] [Dan *smile*, Sw *smila*, M H Ger *smielen, smieren*, O Ger *schmielen, schmieren*, allied to Skr *sm*, to laugh, Scrib *smije*, a smile]

1 To contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness — the contrary to *frown*

She *smiled* to see the doughty hero slain *Pope*

When last I saw thy young blue eyes, they *smiled* *Byron*

2 To express slight contempt by a look implying sarcasm or pity to sneer

'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
Who praised my modesty, and *smiled* *Pope*

3 To look gay and joyous, or to have an appearance to excite joy, as, *smiling* spring, *smiling* plenty.

The desert *smiled*
And paradise was opened in the wild *Pope*

4 To be propitious or favorable, to favor, to countenance, as, may Heaven *smile* on our labors

Smīle, *v t* 1 To express by a smile, as, to *smile* consent

2 To awe with a contemptuous smile. [*Rare*]

And sharply *smile* thy folly dead *Young*

Smīle, *n* 1 The act of smiling a peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy approbation, or kindness, — opposed to *frown* "Sweet intercourse of looks and *smiles*" *Milton*

2 A somewhat similar expression of countenance, indicative of satisfaction combined with malevolent feelings, as contempt, scorn, &c, as, a scornful *smile*

3 Favor, countenance, propitiousness, as, the *smiles* of Providence

4 Gay or joyous appearance, as, the *smiles* of spring

Smīle'less (109), *a* Not having a smile.

Smīl'er, *n* One who smiles

Smīl'ing-ly, *adv* In a smiling manner, with a smile or look of pleasure

Smīl'ing-ness, *n* The state of being smiling

And made despair a *smilingness* assume *Lyron*

Smĭlt, *v i* To smelt [*Obs*] *Mortimer*

Smĭrch (18), *v t* [From the root of *smear*, q v] To cloud, to dusk, to soil, as, to *smirch* the face

I'll with a kind of umber *smirch* my face *Shak*

Smĭrk, *v.* [*imp* & *p p* SMIRKED (smĭrkt), *p pr* & *vb n* SMIRKING] [A S *smercian, smearcian* Cf M H Ger *smieren, smielen*, O Ger *schmieren, schmielen*, to smile] To look affectedly soft or kind, to smile in an affected or conceited manner, to smerk

Smĭrk, *n* An affected smile

The bride, all *smirk* and blush, had just entered the room *W Scott*

Smĭrk, }
Smĭrk'ly, } *a* Nice, smart, spruce, affected.

Smĭt, *p p* from *smite* See SMITE

Smīte, *v t* [*imp* SMOTE *p p* SMITTEN, rarely SMIT, *p pr* & *vb n* SMITING] [A S *smītan*, O Frics *smita*, L Ger *smite*, D *smyten*, O & Prov Sw *smita*, Dan *smade*, O H Ger *smīzan*, N H Ger *schmeszen*]

1 To throw, drive, or force the fist or hand, or stone or weapon, against, to reach with a blow or a weapon, to strike to beat with a hammer as, to *smite* one with the fist, to *smite* with a rod or with a stone

Whosoever shall *smite* thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also *Matt* v 39

2 To destroy the life of by beating, or by weapons of any kind, to slay by a blow, to kill, as, to *smite* one with the sword, or with an arrow or other engine

3 To beat or put to rout in battle, to destroy or overthrow by war

4 To blast, to destroy the life of, as by a stroke or by something sent.

The flax and the barley were *smitten*. *Ex.* ix. 31

5. To afflict; to chasten, to punish.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him *Wake.*

6 To strike or affect with passion, as love or fear.

See the charms that *smite* the simple heart. *Pope.*

Smit with the love of sister arts, we came *Pope.*

To smite off, to cut off — *To smite out*, to knock out, as a tooth *Ired* xxi 27 — *To smite with the tongue*, to reproach or upbraid, to revile [*Obs*] *Jer* xviii 18.

Smīte, *v i* To strike, to collide.

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. *Nah.* ii 10.

Smīte, *n* A blow [*Prov Eng*]

Smīt'er, *n.* One who smites or strikes.

I gave my back to the *smiters* *Is* l 6.

Smĭth, *n* [A S *smidh*, Goth *smitha*, O. Frics. *smith*, L Ger & D *smid*, Dan & Sw *smed*, Icel. *smidhr*, O H Ger *smid, smid*, N H Ger *schmied*]

1 One who forges with the hammer, one who works in metals as, an iron-*smith*, gold-*smith*, silver *smith*, and the like

Nor yet the *smith* hath learned to form a sword *Tate.*

2 One who makes or affects any thing *Dryden.*

Smĭth, *v t* [A S *smidhian*, L Ger & D *smeden*, Icel & Sw *smida* Dan *smede*, O H Ger *smiddan, smithon, gesmidon*, Goth *gasmithon*, N H Ger. *schmieden*, probably allied to A-S *smēdhian*, Eng. *smooth*, Ger *schmeidig, geschmeidig*, flexible, soft. See SMOOTH] To beat into shape, to forge [*Obs*]

Smĭth'craft, *n.* The art or occupation of a smith. [*Rare*] *Raleigh.*

Smĭth'er, *n* 1 Light, fine rain [*Prov Eng*]

2 (*pl*) Fragments, atoms, flinders. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Smĭth'er-y, *n* 1 The workshop of a smith, a smithy or stithy

2 Work done by a smith

The din of all this *smithery* may some time wake the noble duke *Burke.*

Smĭth'ing *n* The act or art of working a mass of iron into the intended shape *Moxon.*

Smĭth-sō'ni an, *a* Pertaining to, or derived from, Smithson, an English gentleman who gave by legacy a large sum of money to the United States, for the foundation and support of an institution for the diffusion of learning, as, the *Smithsonian* Institution

Smĭth'y, *n* [Written also *smiddy*] [A S. *smidhdhe*, D *smidse, smids*, L Ger *smede*, Dan *smedde, smedie*, Sw *smedja*, Icel *smidia*, O H Ger *smitta*, N H Ger *schmiede*] The shop of a smith, a smithery, a stithy

Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village *smithy* stands *Longfellow.*

Smĭtt, *n* [L Ger *smitte, schmitte*, H Ger *schmitz, schmitze*, from *smitten, schmitzen*, to besmear, Goth. *bi smitan, ga smitan*, A S *be smitan*, to contaminate] Fine clay or ocher made up into balls, used for marking sheep *Woodward.*

Smĭt'ten (smĭt'tn), *p p* of *smite*.

1 Struck, killed

2 Affected with some passion, excited by beauty or something impressive, especially, affected by the passion of love, enamored

Smĭt'tle, *v t* [From A S *smitan, be smitan*. See *supra* and SMITE] To infect [*Prov Eng*]

Smĭt'tle, *n* Infection [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Smĭt'tle, } *a* Infectious, contagious [*Scottish*
Smĭt'tlish, } *and Prov Eng*]

Smŏck, *n* [A S *smocc*, O H Ger *smoccho*, Icel. *smokkr*, O & Prov Sw *smog*]

1 A woman's under garment, a shift, a chemise.

2 A blouse, a smock frock

☞ *Smock* was formerly sometimes used in composition, signifying belonging or relating to women, as, *smock*-treason, *smock* loyalty

Smŏck'-făced (fāst), *a* [From *smock* and *face*] Having a feminine countenance or complexion; pale faced, maidenly *Fenton.*

Smŏck'-frŏck *n* A coarse, linen frock or shirt worn over the coat by farm laborers *Halliwell.*

Smŏck'less, *a* Wanting a smock *Chaucer.*

Smŏck'-mĭll, *n* A wind mill, of which only the cap turns round to meet the wind, in distinction from a *post mill*, whose whole building turns on a post *Simmonds.*

Smock'-răçe, *n* A race run by women for the prize of a fine smock [*Prov Eng*]

Smōk'a ble, *a* Capable of being smoked, suitable or ready to be smoked [*Rare*]

Smōke (20), *n.* [A S *smocca, smoca, smēc, smyc*, from *smocian*, to smoke, L Ger & D. *smook*, Dan. *smog*, H Ger *schmauch*]

1 The exhalation, visible vapor, or substance that escapes or is expelled from a burning body, — applied especially to the volatile matter expelled from vegetable matter, or wood, coal, peat, and the like, the matter expelled from metallic substances being more generally called *fume*, or *fumes*.

☞ The gases of hydrocarbons, raised to a red heat or thereabouts, without a mixture of air enough to produce combustion, disengage their carbon in a fine powder, which floats in the hydrogen this compound is *smoke*. The disengaged carbon deposited on solid bodies is *soot*.

2 That which resembles smoke, as vapor or watery exhalations.

☞ *Smoke* is sometimes joined with other words, form-

ing self-explaining compounds; as, *smoke-cloud, smoke-consuming, smoke-dried, smoke-stained, smoke-wreath,* and the like

Smōke, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMOKED (smōkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMOKING] [A-S *smocian, smēcan, smycan, smeōcan,* L. Ger *smoken, smoken,* D *smoken,* Dan. *smoge,* H. Ger *schmauchen*]

1. To emit smoke, to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation

Hard by a cottage chimney *smokes* — *Milton*

2. Hence, to burn, to be kindled, to rage.

The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall *smoke* against that man — *Deut* xxix 20

3 To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion

Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field — *Dryden*

4 To use tobacco in a pipe or cigar, by kindling the tobacco, drawing the smoke into the mouth, and puffing it out

5. To suffer, to be punished

Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome — *Shak*

Smōke, *v. t.* 1 To apply smoke to, to hang in smoke, to scent, medicate, or dry by smoke; as, to *smoke* infected clothing, to *smoke* beef or hams for preservation

2 To smell out, to find out, to discover, — often with *out.* [*Rare.*]

I alone
Smoked his true person, talked with him — *Chapman*
He was first *smoked* by the old Lord Lafeu — *Shak*

3 To sneer at, to ridicule to the face [*Obs.*]

4 To burn and draw into the mouth and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; to burn or use in smoking, as, to *smoke* a pipe or cigar

5 To subject to the operation of smoke for the purpose of annoying or driving out, — often with *out*

Smōke'-arch, *n.* The smoke box of a locomotive

Smōke'-ball, *n.* (*Mil.*) A ball or case containing a composition which, when it burns, sends forth thick smoke — *Campbell*

Smōke'-blăck, *n.* Lamp black prepared by the combustion of resinous substances in large pans under a dome or chimney in which cloths are suspended, to which the soot becomes attached — *Simmonds*

Smōke'-bōard, *n.* A board suspended before a fire place to prevent the smoke from coming out into the room

Smōke'-bŏx, *n.* Part of a steam boiler, where the smoke, &c., from the furnace is collected before passing out at the chimney

Smōke'-dry, *v. t.* To dry by smoke. *Mortimer.*

Smōke'-jăck, *n.* A contrivance for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel turned by the current of ascending air in a chimney

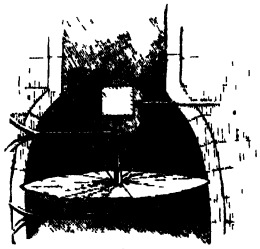

Smoke jack

Smōke'less, *a.* Having no smoke "*Smokeless* towers" — *Pope*

Smōk'er, *n.* 1 One who dries by smoke

2 One who uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe or cigar

Smōke'-sāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small sail hoisted before the funnel of a vessel's galley, to allow the smoke to rise before it is blown aft by the wind

Smōke'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub of the genus *Rhus* (*R. cotinus*), much cultivated for its beauty

Smōk'i-ly, *adv.* In a smoky manner

Smōk'i-ness, *n.* The state of being smoky

Smōk'y, *a.* [*compar.* SMOKIER, *superl.* SMOKIEST]

1. Emitting smoke, fumid, as, *smoky* fires

2 Having the appearance or nature of smoke, as, a *smoky* fog

3 Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it, thick, as, a *smoky* atmosphere

4 Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fire-places, as, a *smoky* house

5. Tarnished with smoke, noisome with smoke, as, *smoky* rafters, *smoky* cells

Smŏl'der, } *v. i.* [Prov. Ger *schmolen,* for *schmoren,* D *smeulen,* to smolder. See SMOOR and SMORE] To burn and smoke without sufficient air, to waste away by a slow and suppressed combustion

Smōul'der, }

The *smoldering* dust did round about him smoke — *Spenser*

Smŏl'der, }
Smōul'der, } *n.* Smothered combustion [*Obs.*]

The *smolder* stops our nose with stench — *Gascoigne*

Smŏl'dry, } *a.* [See *supra*] Burning and smoking without sufficient air, slowly wasting [*Obs.*] "A flaming fire y mixt with *smouldry* smoke" — *Spenser*
Smōul'dry, }

Smŏl'der-ing ness, } *n.* The state of smolder
Smōul'der ing-ness, } ing or smothered burning

Smŏlt, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A salmon of from four to six inches long, and a little more than a year old, that has acquired its silver scales. *Simmonds.*

Smŏoch, *v. t.* See SMUTCH.

Smoor, *v. t.* [A-S *smorian,* D. & L. Ger. *smoren,* H. Ger. *schmoren,* to stew, coddle] To suffocate or smother [Written also *smore*] [*Obs.*] *More.*

Smŏoth, *a.* [*compar.* SMOOTHER, *superl.* SMOOTHEST] [O. Eng. *smethe, smuythe,* A-S. *smēthe, smædhe, smædhe,* L. Ger *smode, smoe, smodig, smdig,* D. *smydig, gesmydig,* Dan. & Sw. *smidig,* H. Ger *schmeidig, geschmeidig*]

1 Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch, not rough, as, *smooth* glass, *smooth* porcelain

The outlines must be *smooth,* imperceptible to the touch — *Dryden*

2 Evenly spread, glossy, as, *smooth* hair

3 Gently flowing, moving equably, not ruffled or obstructed, as, a *smooth* stream

The course of true love never did run *smooth* — *Shak*

4 Flowing or uttered without stops, obstruction, or hesitation, voluble, even, not harsh "The only *smooth* poet of those times" — *Milton*

Waller was *smooth* but Dryden taught to join
The long-resounding verse and energy divine — *Pope*
When sage Minerva rose
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows — *Gay*

5 Bland, mild, soothing, flattering

This *smooth* discourse and mild behavior oft
Conceal a traitor — *Addison*

6 (*Bot.*) Having a slippery surface, void of roughness, glabrous

☞ *Smooth* is often used in the formation of self explaining compounds; as *smooth-bodied, smooth-bored, smooth-clouded, smooth-combed, smooth-edged, smooth-faced, smooth-gliding, smooth-grained, smooth-jointed, smooth-leaved, smooth-paced, smooth-sliding, smooth-spoken, smooth-worn,* and the like

Syn. — Even, plain, level, flat, polished, glossy, sleek, soft, bland, mild, soothing, voluble, flattering, adulatory, deceptive

Smŏoth, *n.* 1 That which is smooth, the smooth part of any thing — *Gen.* xxvii 16

2 A meadow, or grass field [U. S.] *Bartlett*

Smŏoth, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMOOTHED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMOOTHING] [O. Eng. *smeth,* A-S *smedhian, gesmedhian,* L. Ger *smoden, smoden, smodegen,* N. H. Ger *schmeidigen*] To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; as to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron, hence, (*a*) To free from obstruction, to make easy

Thou Abelard the last sad office pay
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day — *Pope*

(*b*) To free from harshness, to make flowing

In their notions harmony divine
So *smooths* her charming tones — *Milton*

(*c*) To palliate, to soften, as, to *smooth* a fault (*d*) To calm, to mollify, to allay "Each perturbation *smoothed* with outward calm" *Milton* (*e*) To ease, to regulate "The difficulty *smoothed*" *Dryden*

Smŏoth, *v. i.* To act the flatterer, to use blandishment

Because I can not flatter and look fair
Smile in men's faces, *smooth* deceive and cog — *Shak*

Smŏoth'-chinned, *a.* Having a smooth chin beardless

Smŏoth'en, *v. t.* To make smooth [*Obs.*]

Smŏoth'er, *n.* One who smooths

Smŏoth'ing-i'ron (-urn), *n.* An iron instrument with a polished face, for smoothing clothes, a sad iron

Smŏoth'ing-plāne, *n.* A small, fine plane, used for smoothing and finishing work — *Gwilt*

Smŏoth'ly, *adv.* In a smooth manner, evenly, unobstructedly, blandly, flatteringly

Smŏoth'ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being smooth, evenness of surface, freedom from roughness or asperity, as, the *smoothness* of a floor, *smoothness* of the skin, *smoothness* of the water, softness or mildness to the palate, as, the *smoothness* of wine, softness and sweetness of numbers, easy flow of words, mildness or gentleness of speech, blandness of address

Smŏoth'-spōk'en, *a.* Speaking smoothly, plausible, flattering, smooth tongued

Smŏoth'-tŏngued (-tŭngd), *a.* Having a smooth tongue, plausible, flattering

Smŏre, *v. t.* 1 To smother See SMOOR [*Obs.*]

Some dying vomit blood, and some were *smored* — *Du Bartas*

2 To smear or dirty — *Halliwell*

Smŏr-zan'do (smōrd-zăn'do), *p. a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Growing gradually fainter and softer, dying away

Smŏr-zăn'do (smōrd-zăn'to), *a.* (*Mus.*) The same as SMORZANDO

Smōte, *imp.* of *smite* See SMITE

Smōth'er (smŭth'er), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMOTHERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMOTHERING] [Allied to *smoor, smore,* q. v.]

1 To destroy the life of by suffocation, to deprive of the air necessary for life, to overwhelm so as to prevent breathing, as, to *smother* a child.

2. To affect as by suffocation, to stifle, to deprive of air by a thick covering, as of ashes, of smoke, or the like, as, to *smother* a fire.

3. Hence, to repress the action of; to cover from the view of the public, to suppress; as, with *smothered* displeasure.

Smŏth'er (smŭth'er), *v. i.* 1. To be suffocated or stifled

2 To be suppressed or concealed

3 To burn slowly, without sufficient air and smoke, to smolder — *Bacon.*

Smŏth'er (smŭth'er), *n.* 1. Smoke, thick dust.

2 A state of suppression [*Obs.*] — *Bacon.*

Smŏth'er-i-ness, *n.* The state of being smothery.

Smŏth'er ing ly, *adv.* In a smothering manner, suffocatingly

Smŏth'er y, *a.* Tending to smother, stifling.

Smŏuch, *v. t.* [Allied to *smuck,* q. v.]

1 To salute, to kiss [*Obs.*] — *Stubbes.*

2 To smutch, to soil, as, to *smouch* the face.

Smŏuch, *n.* A black soil or stain.

Smōul'der, *v. i.* See SMOLDER.

Smŭdge, *n.* [From *smoke.*]

1 A suffocating smoke [*Prov. Eng.*] — *Grose.*

2 A heap of damp combustibles partially ignited and burning slowly, placed on the windward side of a house, tent, or the like, in order, by the thick smoke, to keep off mosquitoes or other insects. [U. S.] — *Bartlett.*

3 That which is smeared upon any thing, a stain, a blot, a smear

Smŭdge, *v. t.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

1 To stifle, to smother — *Halliwell.*

2 To smear, to smutch, to soil — *Halliwell.*

Smŭg, *a.* [L. Ger *smuck,* H. Ger *schmuck,* Dan. *smuk,* O. Sw. *smuck, smocl*] Studiously neat or nice, spruce, affectedly nice "The *smug* and scanty draperies of his style" — *De Quincey.*

A young *smug,* handsome holiness has no fellow — *Beau. & Fl.*

Judgment falls asleep upon the bench, while Imagination, like a *smug,* pert counselor, stands chattering at the bar — *Cowper*

Smŭg, *v. t.* To make spruce, to dress with affected neatness [*Obs.*]

Thus said, he *smugged* his beard, and stroked up fair — *Drayton*

Smŭg'gle, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMUGGLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMUGGLING] [L. Ger *smuggeln,* D *smokkelen,* H. Ger *schmuggeln,* from Sw. *smyga,* to introduce or convey secretly, *i smyg,* Dan. *i smug,* secretly, D. *smuig, smuid,* id., *smuigen,* to eat in secret, A-S *smeogan, smūgan, smūgan,* to creep, to flow or spread gradually, Icel. *smuga,* to penetrate, creep]

1 To import or export secretly, contrary to the law or secretly to import or export without paying the duties imposed by law, to run, as, to *smuggle* lace

2 To convey, or introduce, clandestinely

Smŭg'gler, *n.* 1 One who smuggles, or imports or exports goods privately and contrary to law, either contraband goods or dutiable goods, without paying the custom

2 A vessel employed in smuggling

Smŭg'ly *adv.* In a smug manner neatly, sprucely. [*Rare.*] — *Gay*

Smŭg'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being smug, studied neatness, affected elegance [*R.*] *Sherwood*

Smŭ'ly, *a.* [For *smoothly.*] Looking smoothly, demure. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Smŭt, *n.* [Sw. *smuts,* Dan *smuds,* M. H. Ger *smut,* N. H. Ger *schmutz,* A-S *mēox, mēox, smet,* a spot or stain, *smeddig, smedsig, smeāl* (*ig,* dirty, *smeddren,* to smut. Cf. SMUT]

1 Foul matter, like soot or coal-dust, or the spot or soil which this makes

2 (*Mining*) Bad, soft coal, containing much earthy matter, found in the immediate locality of faults

3 (*Bot.*) A parasitic fungus (*Uredo segetum* of most naturalists), which forms on grain, blasting it. Sometimes the whole ear is blasted and converted into smut, as is often the fact with maize

4 Obscene language, ribaldry, obscenity.

He does not stand upon decency in conversation, but will talk *smut,* though a priest and his mother be in the room — *Addison*

Smŭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMUTTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMUTTING]

1 To stain or mark with smut, to blacken with coal, soot, or other dirty substance

2 To taint with mildew, as grain. — *Bacon.*

3 To blacken, to tarnish

Smŭt, *v. i.* 1 To gather smut, to be converted into smut — *Mortimer.*

2 To give off smut, to crock

Smŭtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMUTCHED (smŭcht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMUTCHING] [From *smoke,* q. v.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal. [Written also *smooch*] — *B. Jonson.*

Smŭtch, *n.* Stain, dirty spot. — *B. Jonson*

Smŭtch'in, *n.* Snuff [*Obs. or rare*] *Howell*

Smŭt'-mill, *n.* A machine for cleansing grain from smut.

Smŭt'ti-ly, *adv.* 1. In a smutty manner, smokily, foully

2 With obscene language, obscenely.

Smŭt'ti-ness, *n.* 1 The quality or condition of being smutty, soil from smoke, soot, coal, or smut.

2 Obsceneness of language, indecency in speaking or writing.

Smŭt'ty, *a.* [*compar.* SMUTTIER; *superl.* SMUTTIEST.]
1. Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like.
2. Tainted with mildew, as, *smutty* corn.
3. Obscene; not modest or pure. "The *smutty* joke, ridiculously lewd." *Smollett.*

Smȳr'ni-ot (smĭr'nĭ-ot), *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Smyrna.

Smȳr'ni-ot (smĭr'nĭ-ot), *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Smyrna.

Snăck, *n.* [O & Prov Eng *snack*, to snatch, D *snacken*, *snakken*, to snatch, allied to *snappen*, to seize, snatch, H Ger *schnappen*, Eng *snap*]
1. A share, an equal part or portion, — obsolete, except in the colloquial phrase, *go snacks.*
2 A slight, hasty repast

To go snacks, to share, to take part

At last he whispers, "Do, and we *go snacks*." *Pope*

Snăck'et, *n* [See SNECK] The hasp of a casement. [Written also *snecket*] [*Prov Eng*]

Snăc'ot, *n.* [Corrupted from N Lat *syngnathus* (*Syngnathus acus* of Linnæus), from Gr συν, with, together, and γνάθος, jaw, because the jaws are so joined together that only the point or front part of the mouth is opened] (*Ichth*) A certain fish, the gar-pike, the sea-needle *Ainsworth*

Snăf'fle, *n.* [Prov Ger *schnuff*, *schnuffe*, L Ger *sniff*, *snuffe*, *sniff*, a snout, nose, *schnuffeln*, L Ger *snuffeln*, to snuffle, Prov Eng *snaffle*, to speak through the nose, D *snavel*, L Ger *snavel*, Dan & Sw *snabel*, O H Ger *snabul*, N H. Ger *schnabel*, a beak, bill, snout]
1 A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth, without branches.
2 A snaffle-bit *Herbert*

Snăf'fle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SNAFFLED, *p pr* & *vb n.* SNAFFLING] To bridle, to hold or manage with a bridle

Snăf'fle-bĭt, *n* A kind of slender bit, having a joint in the part to be placed in the mouth

Snăg, *n.* [Prov Eng, a lump on a tree where a branch has been cut off, to cut off the twigs and small branches from a tree, from Gael & Ir *snagh*, *snadh*, to cut down, to prune, to sharpen, p p. *snaighthe*, *snaidhte*, cut off, lopped]
1 A short branch, or a sharp or rough branch, a shoot, a knot

The coat of arms
Now on a naked *snag* in triumph borne *Dryden*

2 A tooth, in contempt, or a tooth projecting beyond the rest *Prior*
3 The trunk of a large tree firmly fixed to the bottom of a river at one end, and rising nearly or quite to the surface at the other end, by which steamboats and other vessels are often pierced and sunk [*U S*]

Snag-boat, a steamboat fitted with an apparatus for removing snags, or other obstructions to navigation, in rivers *Simmonds*

Snăg, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SNAGGED, *p pr.* & *vb n* SNAGGING]
1. To cut the snags or branches from, as the stem of a tree, to hew roughly. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*
2. To injure or destroy by or upon a snag, or projecting part of a sunken tree, as to *snag* a steamboat [*U. S.*]

Snăg'ged, *a.* Full of snags, snaggy

Snăg'gy, *a.* Full of snags, full of short, rough branches or shoots, knots, abounding with knots, as, a *snaggy* tree, a *snaggy* stick

His weapon was a tall and *snaggy* oak *Heywood*

2. Snappish, cross, ill-tempered [*Prov Eng*]

Snăg'-tooth, *n.* A tooth longer than others. [*Obs.*]

How thy *snag-teeth* stand orderly.
Like stakes whirl strut by the water side *Cotgrave*

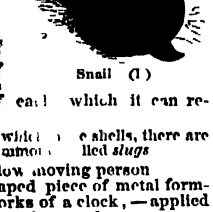
Snail (1)

Snāil, *n.* [A-S. *snigel*, *snegel*, *snail*, *snæl*, dim. of *snaca*, a snake, Dan *snegl*, Sw *snigel*, Icel. *snigill*, L Ger *snigge*, H Ger. *schnecke*]
1 (*Zool*) An air-breathing gasteropod mollusk of the genus *Helix*, which moves very slowly by creeping The eyes of this animal are in the horns, one at the end of each which it can retract at pleasure

☞ Besides these snails, which have shells, there are also snails without shells, commonly called *slugs*

2 Hence, a drone, a slow moving person
3 A spiral or snail shaped piece of metal forming part of the striking works of a clock, — applied also to any similar piece in other machinery
4. A tortoise, also (*Antiq*), a military engine or contrivance, the testudo. [*Obs*]

They had also all manner of gynes [engines] that needful is [in] taking or sieging of castle or city, as *snails*, that was naught else but targets, under the which men, when they fought, were heled [protected], as the *snail* is in his house, therefore they cleped them *snails*. *Vegecius.*

5. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Medicago*, snail clover.

'*Snails!* God's nails, or His nails, that is, the nails with which the Savior was fastened to the cross, — an ancient form of oath, corresponding to '*Od's bodkins* *Beau & Fl*

Snāil'-clō'ver, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Medicago*, (*M. scutellata* of Linnæus), — so named from its pods, which resemble the shells of snails; — called also *snail-trefoil.*

Snāil'-flow'er, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Phaseolus*, allied to the kidney-bean. *Loudon.*

Snāil'-like, *adv.* In the manner of a snail, slowly

Your courtiers move so *snail-like* in your business *Shak*

Snāil'-pāced (-pāst), *a.* Slow-moving, like a snail

Bid the *snail-paced* Ajax arm for shame *Shak*

Snāil'-slōw, *a.* As slow as a snail, extremely slow

Snāil'-trē'foil, *n* See SNAIL-CLOVER

Snāke, *n* [A-S *snaca*, from *snacan*, *sncan*, to creep, to sneak, L Ger *snake*, *schnake*, Icel *snakr*, *snokr*, Dan *snog*, Sw *snok*] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper, a serpent, — the common and general name

Common or Ringed Snake (*Natrix torquata*)

Snāke, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SNAKED (snākt), *p pr* & *vb n* SNAKING]
1 To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole, — often with *out* [*U S*] *Bartlett*
2 (*Naut*) To wind round spirally, as a large rope with a smaller one, or with cord, the small ropes lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one, to worm

Snāke, *v i.* To crawl like a snake [*U S*]

Snāke'-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Plotus* the darter, — so called from its long, tortuous, snake like neck See DARTER

Snāke-gōurd, *n* (*Bot*) A climbing plant of the genus *Trichosanthes*, the fruit of one species of which (*T anguina*) resembles a serpent, whence the name

Snāke'-hĕad, *n.* 1 One end of one of the flat or strap-rails upon which car-wheels run, sometimes used in constructing railroads, which, becoming loose, and rising, sometimes forces its way into the cars [*U S*]
2 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Chelone* (*C glabra*), shell flower, — so called from its flowers, which, in form, bear some resemblance to the head of a snake *Gray*

Snāke'-mŏss, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Lycopodium* (*L clavatum*), club moss See LYCOPODIUM *Simmonds*

Snāke'-nŭt, *n* (*Bot*) The fruit of a tree of the genus *Ophiocaryon* (*O paradoxum*), the embryo of which resembles a snake coiled up It is found in Demarara *Lindley*

Snāke'rōot, *n* (*Bot*) One of several plants of different genera and species, most of which are, or were formerly, reputed to be efficacious as remedies for the bites of serpents, as the Virginia *snakeroot*, *Aristolochia serpentaria*, black *snakeroot*, *Sanicula*, especially *S Marilandica*, also *Cimicifuga* (or *Actæa*) *racemosa*, Seneca *snakeroot*, *Polygala senega*, button *snakeroot*, *Liatris*, also *Eryngium*, white *snakeroot*, *Eupatorium ageratoides*, and some others

☞ The name is also applied to the roots of certain plants supposed to be valuable as remedies for snakebites

Snāke's'-hĕad-i'ris, *n* (*Bot*) A bulbous plant (*Iris tuberosa*) of Arabia

Snāke'-stōne, *n* 1 A kind of hone-slate or whet stone obtained in Scotland *Simmonds*
2 (*Paleon*) A fossil ammonite, — so called from its form, which resembles that of a coiled snake

Snāke'weed, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Polygonum*, bistort (*b*) A plant of the genus *Aristolochia* (*A serpentaria*)

Snāke'wood, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A climbing plant (the *Strychnos colubrina*), growing in the Isle of Timor and other parts of the East, having a bitter taste, and supposed to be a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent (*b*) A plant of the genus *Ophiorylon*, the roots and stems of which are twisted so as to resemble serpents (*c*) A plant of the genus *Cecropia* (*C peltata*) (*d*) A plant of the genus *Plumeria* (*P rubra*) (*e*) The wood of a tree of the genus *Piratinera* (*Brosimum* of some authors), letter wood See LETTER WOOD

Snāk'ish, *a* Having the qualities of a snake, snaky.

Snāk'y, *a* 1 Pertaining to a snake, or to snakes, resembling a snake, serpentine, winding
2. Sly, cunning, insinuating, deceitful

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles *Milton*

3 Covered with serpents, having serpents, as, a *snaky* rod or wand *Dryden* "That *snaky* headed, Gorgon shield" *Milton*

Snăp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SNAPPED (snăpt), *p pr* & *vb n* SNAPPING] [L Ger & D *snappen*, N H Ger *schnappen*, Dan. *snappe*, Sw. *snappa*, Icel *snapa*]
1 To break at once, to break short, as substances that are brittle. "Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks" *Prior*
2 To strike with a sharp sound
3 To bite or seize suddenly, especially with the teeth.

He, by playing too often at the mouth of death, has been *snapped* by it at last. *South.*
4 To break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words *Granville.*
5. To crack, as, to *snap* a whip.

McMorlan *snapped* his fingers repeatedly *W Scott.*

To snap off (*a*) To break suddenly (*b*) To bite off suddenly — *To snap one up*, *to snap one up short*, to treat with sharp words, to interrupt suddenly or snappishly

Snăp, *v i* 1. To break short, to part asunder suddenly, as, a mast or spar *snaps*. a needle *snaps.*

But this weapon will *snap* short, unfaithful to the hand that employs it *Burke.*

2 To make an effort to bite, to aim to seize with the teeth, as, a dog *snaps* at a passenger, a fish *snaps* at the bait
3. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words.

Snapping turtle (*Zool*), a kind of tortoise found in the fresh waters of the United States, which, when enraged, snaps at any thing near it, *Chelydra serpentina* *Agassiz*

Snăp, *n.* 1. A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance
2 A sudden, eager bite, a sudden seizing, or effort to seize, with the teeth
3 A crack of a whip, or a similar sound.
4 A greedy fellow *L'Estrange.*
5 That which is caught by a single quick grasp.

He is a nimble fellow,
And alike skilled in every liberal science,
As having *snaps* of all *B Jonson.*

6 A sudden and severe interval, as of cold weather [*U S*] *Bartlett.*
7 A small catch or fastening, as of a bracelet, necklace, clasp of a book, and the like
8 (*Entom*) An insect belonging to the family of the claters, remarkable for leaping to a considerable height with a snapping noise, when placed upon its back, skip jack, — called also *snap bug*
9 A crisp kind of gingerbread nut or cake, — used chiefly in the plural

Snăp'-bŭg, *n* (*Entom*) A snap or skip jack. See SNAP, 8

Snăp'drăg on, *n* 1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, the showy corollas of some species of which resemble the face of an animal or a mask.
2 A play in which raisins or sweetmeats are snatched from burning brandy, and put into the mouth *Tatler*
3 The thing eaten at snapdragon. *Swift*

Snăp'hanee, *n* [D *snaphaan*, a gun, originally the snapping cock of a gun, Dan *snaphane*] [*Obs.*]
1 A spring lock for discharging a fire-arm, also, the arm to which it is attached *Halliwell.*
2 A trifling thing or person, a snap of the fingers "Payeth me with *snaphances*" *Marston.*

Snăp'-lŏck, *n* A lock shutting with a catch or snap

Snăp'per, *n* One who, or that which, snaps.

Red snapper (*Ichth*) a fish of the shores of the Mexican Gulf, the *Serranus erythrogaster*

Snăp'pish, *a* 1 Eager to bite, apt to snap, as, a *snappish* cur
2 Sharp in reply, apt to speak angrily or tartly, peevish "The taunting address of a *snappish* misanthrope" *Jeffrey.*

Snăp'pish ly, *adv* In a snappish manner, peevishly, angrily, tartly

Snăp'pish-ness, *n* The quality of being snappish; peevishness, tartness

Snăp'py, *a* Snappish [*Rare*]

Snăp'sack, *n* [Sw *snappsäck*, Ger *schnappsack*] A knapsack [*Obs o vulgar*] *South.*

Snăr, *v t* [L Ger & O D *snarren*, N. H Ger *schnarren*] To snarl [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Snāre (4), *n* [D in *snare*, Sw & Icel *snara*, L. Ger *snärre*, snare, O H Ger *snare*, *sner*, a string, *snarahha*, a noose, Dan *snor*, Sw *snöre*, Icel. *snara*, L Ger *snoor*, D *snoer*, O H Ger *snuor*, N H Ger *schnur*, Goth *snorjo*, a string]
1 A contrivance consisting often of a noose of cords, or the like, by which a bird or other living creature may be entangled, a trap, a catch, a wile
2 Hence, any thing by which one is entangled and brought into trouble

The *snares* of war do tangle thee *Shak.*

3 The gut or string stretched across the lower head of a drum

Snare-drum, the smaller, common military drum, as distinguished from the *bass-drum*, — so called because (in order to render it more resonant) there is stretched across its lower head a catgut string, or collection of strings *Bell*

Snāre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SNARED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* SNARING] [Dan *snöre*, *besnöre*, Sw *snärja*, Icel. *snara* See *supra*] To catch with a snare; to insnare, to entangle, to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger. "To hellish falsehood *snare* them" *Milton.*

Snār'er, *n* One who lays snares, or entangles.

Snārl, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SNARLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNARLING] [From *snar*, q v]
1 To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to utter grumbling sounds

An angry cur
Snarls while he feeds *Dryden.*

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude, murmuring terms

It is malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. *Dryden.*

Snărl, *v. t.* [From *snare*, v. t.]
1. To entangle, to complicate, to involve in knots; as, to *snarl* the hair, to *snarl* a skein of thread.
2. To embarrass, to insnare.

This was their question that they would have *snarled* him with. *Latimer*

Snărl, *n.* **1** A knot or complication of hair, thread, or the like, which it is difficult to disentangle, entanglement, hence, intricate complication, embarrassing difficulty
2 A contention or quarrel. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq. U. S.*]

Snărl, *v. t.* To raise or form hollow work in, as sheet metal, such as narrow vases, by the repercussion of an elastic tool or snarling-iron when struck by a hammer.

Snărl'er, *n.* **1** One who snarls, a surly, growling animal, a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow
2 One who makes use of a snarling iron.

Snărl'ing-Iron (-ĭ'urn), *n.* A tool with a long beak, used in the process of snarling When one end is held in a vise, and the shank struck with a hammer, the repercussion of the other end or beak gives the requisite blow for producing raised work

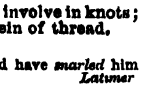
Snarling-iron

Snăr'y, *a.* [From *snare*.] Resembling or consisting of snares, entangling, insidious [*Rare.*]

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread *Dryden*

Snăst, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *schneuzen*, to blow one's nose, to snuff a candle. See SNITF, *v. t.*] The snuff of a candle [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Snătch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNATCHED (snăcht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNATCHING.] [O. & Prov. Eng. *snach*, to snatch. See SNACK, *n.*]
1 To seize hastily, abruptly or without permission or ceremony, as, to *snatch* a kiss

When halt our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take *Pope*

2. To seize and transport away, to rap. "*Snatch* me to heaven." *Thomson.*

Syn.—To twitch, pluck, pull, catch, grasp, gripe

Snătch, *v. i.* To attempt to seize something suddenly, to catch.

Nay, the ladies too will be *snatching* *Shak.*

Snătch, *n.* **1** A hasty catch or seizing
2 A catching at or attempt to seize suddenly
3 A short period of vigorous action, as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower *Tusser*

They move by fits and *snatches* *Wilkins*

4. A small piece, fragment, or quantity

We have often little *snatches* of sunshine *Spectator*

5 A shuffling or evasive answer [*Rare.*]

Leave your *snatches*, yield me a direct answer *Shak.*

6 A hasty repast [*Scot.*]

Snătch'-block, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope *Mar. Dict.*

Snatch block

Snătch'er, *n.* One who snatches or takes abruptly

Snătch'ing-ly, *adv.* By snatching hastily, abruptly

Snăth, *n.* [Written also *snathe*, *sneathe*, *sneath*, *sneeth*, *snead*, *sneed*.] [A.-S. *snæd*.] The handle of a scythe [*N. Eng.*]

Snăthe, *v. t.* [A.-S. *snædan*, *snidhan*, to cut, cut off, Goth. *sneithan*, L. Ger. *snaden*, D. *snijden*, Icel. *sneida*, Sw. *snida*, O. H. Ger. *snidan*, N. H. Ger. *schneiden*.] To lop, to prune [*Obs.*]

Snăt'tock, *n.* [Eng. *snathe*, supra.] A chip, a slice. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Gaylon*

Snăud, *n.* **1.** The handle of a scythe, snath. See SNATH
2 A line or cord, a string. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snēak, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNEAKED (sneekt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNEAKING.] [A.-S. *snican*, *snucan*, Dan. *snige*, O. H. Ger. *snahan*, *snahhan*. Cf. SNAKE.]
1 To creep or steal away privately, to withdraw meanly, as a person afraid or ashamed to be seen, as, to *sneak* away from company

You skulked behind the fence, and *sneaked* away. *Dryden*

2 To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch, to truckle

Will *sneaks* a scrivener, an exceeding knave *Pope*

Snēak, *v. t.* To hide, especially in a mean or cowardly manner [*Obs.*] *Wake.*

Snēak, *n.* A mean, sneaking fellow. "A set of . . . superstitious *sneaks*." *Glanville.*

Snēak'-cŭp, *n.* One who sneaks from his cups; one who balks his glass [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Snēak'er, *n.* A small vessel of drink [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snēak'i ness, *n.* The same as SNEAKINGNESS.

Snēak'ing, *p. a.* **1** Marked by cowardly concealment, deficient in openness and courage, mean; servile, crouching
2. Meanly parsimonious; covetous; niggardly

Snēak'ing-ly, *adv.* In a sneaking manner, meanly.

Snēak'ing ness, *n.* The quality of being sneaking, meanness, niggardliness

Snēaks'by, *n.* A paltry fellow; a coward; a sneak. [*Obs. and rare.*] "Such a conscientious simpleton; such a bashful *sneaksby*." *Barrow.*

Snēap, *v. t.* [Written also *snib*, *sneb*, *snub*.] [Dan. *snibbe*, rebuke, check, O. Sw. *snybba*, *snubba*, Icel. *snubba*, *snugga*, to rebuke. Cf. SNIP.] [*Obs.*]
1. To check, to reprove abruptly, to reprimand; to rebuke *Chaucer.*
2 To nip.

Biron is like an envious, *sneaping* frost. *Shak.*

Snēap, *n.* A reprimand, a rebuke. [*Obs.*]

My lord, I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply. *Shak.*

Snēath, } *n.* See SNATH.
Snēathe, }

Snēb, *v. t.* To reprimand See SNEAP. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Snēck, *n.* A door-latch. [*Scot.*] *Halliwell*

Snēck'-bănd, *n.* A latch-string *Burns*

Snēck'-drąw'ing, *n.* Lifting the latch of a door

Snĕck'et, *n.* A snacket See SNACKET. *Cotgrave.*

Snēck'-ŭp, *n.* The same as SNICK UP, q. v.

Snēd, *v. t.* To lop, to snathe See SNATHE

Snēd, } *n.* The same as SNATH. See SNATH
Sneed, }

Snēck, *n.* [Written also *snecl*, q. v.] The latch of a door [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Sneer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNEERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNEERING.] [Cf. Prov. Eng. *sneer*, to grin, *sner*, to snort, *snert*, to sneer at, *snort*, to laugh loudly.]
1 To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance
2 To insinuate contempt by a covert expression

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at *Pope*

3 To show mirth awkwardly. [*Rare.*] *Tatler*

Syn.—To scoff, gibe, jeer.—SNEER, SCOFF, JEER. The verb to *sneer* implies to cast contempt indirectly or by covert expressions. To *jeer* is stronger, and denotes the use of severe sarcastic reflections. To *scoff* is stronger still, implying the use of insolent mockery and derision

And *sneers* as learnedly as they,
Like females o'er their morning tea *Swift*

Midas, exposed to all their *jeers*,
Had lost his art, and kept his ears *Swift*

The fop, with learning at defiance,
Scoffs at the pedant and the science *Gay*

Sneer, *v. t.* **1** To utter with grimace
2 To show contempt of, as by turning up the nose at, to deride, to jeer at

Nor *sneered* nor bribed from virtue into shame *Savage*

Sneer, *n.* **1** A look of contempt, or a turning up of the nose to manifest contempt, a look of disdain, derision, or ridicule
2 An expression of ludicrous scorn.

Sneer'er, *n.* One who sneers

Sneer'ful, *a.* Given to sneering [*Obs.*] *Shenstone*

Sneer'ing ly, *adv.* In a sneering manner, with a look of contempt or scorn

Sneeze, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNEEZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNEEZING.] [See NEESE, and cf. A.-S. *fneosan*, to sneeze, *fneosung*, a sneezing.] To emit air, chiefly through the nose, audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose

Not to be sneezed at, not to be despised or contemned not to be treated lightly [*Colloq.*] "He had to do with old women who were *not to be sneezed at*, and middle-aged men who could use both club and cutlass." *Prof. Wilson*

Sneeze, *n.* A sudden and violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose, with an audible sound

Sneeze'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Helenium* (*H. autumnale*), which causes sneezing

Sneeze'-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sapindaceous tree of South Africa (the *Ptaroxylon utile*), yielding a kind of satin-wood of great beauty, durability, and usefulness *Simmonds*

Sneeze'wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Achillea ptarmica*), allied to the yarrow, and having a strong, pungent smell. It is common in Europe and the United States

Snĕll, *a.* [A.-S., O. H. Ger., & L. Ger. *snell*, D. *snel*, Sw. *snäll*, Icel. *snallr*, N. H. Ger. *schnell*.] Active, brisk, nimble [*Rare.*]

Snĕll, *n.* A short line of horse hair, gut, &c., by which a fish-hook is attached to a longer line

Snĕt, *n.* [Cf. H. Ger. *schnatt*, O. H. Ger. & L. Ger. *snit*, that which is cut, the thing cut, from *schneiden*, to cut. See SNATHE.] The fat of a deer. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Snĕt, *v. t.* To clear of mucus, to blow [*Obs.*] "*Snetting* his nose." *Holland*

Snew, *imp.* of *snow* [*Obs.*] See SNOW. *Chaucer*

Snĭb, *v. t.* The same as SNEAP and SNEB

Snĭb, *n.* A reprimand, a snub [*Obs.*] *Marston*

Snĭck, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *sneck*, a notch, allied to Ger. *schnitt*, a cut, from *sneiden*, to cut. See SNATHE, and cf. SNECK. *Snee* is a Dutch contraction of *snede*, a cut.]
1 A small cut or mark [*Obs.*]
2 A door-latch See SNECK [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snick and snee, a combat with knives [*Obs.*]

Snĭck'up, *interj.* [Written also *sneckup*.] [Probably from *his neck up*. *Nares.*] Be hanged;—used contemptuously.

Give him money, George, and let him *snick-up*. *Beau. & Fl.*

Snĭck'er, *v. i.* [Prov. Ger. *schnickern*, from *schnicken*, to move quickly.] [Written also *snigger*.]
1. To laugh slyly; to laugh in one's sleeve.
2. To laugh with small, audible catches of voice, as when persons attempt to suppress loud laughter.

Snĭck'er, *n.* A half-suppressed, broken laugh. [Written also *snigger*.]

Snĭff, *v. t.* [M. H. Ger. *sneuben*, N. H. Ger. *schnieben*. See SNUFF.] To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff *Swift.*

Snĭff, *v. t.* **1.** To draw in with the breath through the nose.
2 To perceive as by sniffing; to snuff, to scent, to smell, as, to *sniff* danger

Snĭff, *n.* Perception by sniffing, that which is taken by sniffing, as, a *sniff* of air

Snĭff'le, *v. i.* To snuffle, as one does with a cold or catarrh [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Snĭft, *v. i.* [From *sniff*, supra.]
1 To snort. [*Obs.*] "Resentment expressed by *snifting*." *Johnson.*
2 To sniff, to snuff, to smell.

It now appears that they were still *snifting* and hankering after their old quarters *London.*

Snĭft, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*] **1.** A moment. *Halliwell.*
2 Slight snow, sleet *Halliwell.*

Snĭft'ing-vălve, *n.* A small valve opening into the atmosphere from the cylinder or condenser of a steam-engine, to allow the escape of air during the downward stroke of the piston,—so called from the noise made by its action

Snĭg, *v. t.* To chop off, to cut. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Snĭg, *v. i.* To sneak [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Snĭg, } *n.* [Allied to *snake*.] **1** (*Ichth.*) A kind of
Snĭgg, } eel, *Anguilla mediorostris*. [*Prov. Eng.*]
2 A kind of sailing vessel *Simmonds.*

Snĭg'ger, *v. i.* To laugh in a half-suppressed, broken manner, to snicker [Written also *snicker*.]

Snĭg'ger, *n.* [See SNICKER.] A half-suppressed, broken laugh, a snicker "The confiding *snigger* of the foolish young butcher." *Dickens.*

Snĭg'gle, *v. i.* **1** To fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their holes [*Prov. Eng.*] *Walton*
2 To snicker, as, a *snuggling* response. *W. Scott.*

Snĭg'gle, *v. t.* To snare, to catch *Beau. & Fl.*

Snĭp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNIPPED (snĭpt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNIPPING.] [D. *snippen*, Ger. *schnippen*, *schnippeln*.]
1 To cut off the nip or nob of, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors, to cut off, to nip.

Curbed and *snipped* in my younger years by fear of my parents from those vicious excrescences to which that age was subject *Fuller.*

2 To take little by little, to pilfer.

The captain seldom ordered any thing out of the ship's stores, but I *snipped* some of it for my own share. *De Foe.*

Snĭp, *n.* **1.** A single cut, as with shears or scissors, a clip *Shak.*
2 A small shred, a bit cut off *Wiseman.*
3 A share, equal portion, snack. [*Low.*] *Nares*
4 A tailor [*Cant.*]

Snīpe, *n.* [L. Ger. *sneppe*, *snippe*, D. *snip*, Dan. *sneppe*, Sw. *snäppa*, N. H. Ger. *schnepfe*, from L. Ger. *snebbe*, *snibbe*, H. Ger. *schnebbe*, *schnabbe*, *schneppe*, bill, beak,—so named from its long bill. Cf. SNITE.]

Common Snipe (*Scolopax gallinago*)

1 (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Scolopax*, that frequents the banks of rivers and the borders of fens, distinguished by its long, straight, slender bill, and highly prized for food. The American snipe is *S. Wilsonii*
2 A fool, a blockhead [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Snīpe'-bill, *n.* A bolt by which the body of a cart is fastened to the axle [*Local U. S.*]

Snīpe'-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The bellows-fish. See BELLOWS-FISH.

Snĭp'per, *n.* One who snips or clips

Snĭp'per-snăp'per, *n.* A small insignificant fellow [*Colloq.*]

Snĭp'pet, *n.* A small part or share. [*Obs.*]

Snĭp'-snăp, *n.* [Formed by repeating *snap*.] A tart dialogue with quick replies. [*Rare.*] *Pope*

Snĭp'-snăp, *a.* Quick; short *Shak.*

Snīte, *n.* [A.-S. *snite*, W. *ysnid*, a snipe, a snout or beak, dim. *ysnitten*.] A snipe. [*Obs.*] *Carew*

Snīte, *v. t.* [A.-S. *snytan*, Sw. *snyta*, Icel. *snyta*, Dan. *snyde*, D. *snuiten*, L. Ger. *snitten*, O. H. Ger. *snûtôn*, *snûzôn*, *snûzan*, N. H. Ger. *schneuzen*.] To blow, as the nose. [*Obs.*]

To snite the candle, to snuff it [*Scot.*]

Snīthe, } *a.* [A.-S. *snidhan*, to cut. See SNATHE.]
Snīth'y, } Sharp, piercing, cutting,—applied to the wind.

Snĭv'el (snĭv'l), *n.* [A.-S. *snyfling*, *snofel*. Cf. SNIFF and SNUFFLE.] Mucus from the nose, snot.

Snĭv'el, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNIVELED, or SNIVELLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNIVELING, or SNIVELLING.] [See *supra*.]
1. To run at the nose.

2. To cry or whine as children.
A true soldier would put a stop to thy snivelling ditty. *W. Scott.*

Sniv'el-er, *n.* [Written also *sniveller.*]
1. One who cries with sniveling.
2. One who weeps for slight causes, or manifests weakness by weeping.

Sniv'el-y, *a* Running at the nose; pitiful, whining

Snŏb, *n.* [Prov Eng *snob*, snot, *snot*, a miserable fellow Cf Ger. *schnoben*, equivalent to *schneuben*. See SNIFF]
1. An affected and pretentious person, especially a vulgar person, who apes gentility, or affects the intimacy of noble or distinguished persons.
A *snob* is that man or woman who is always pretending to be something better — especially richer or more fashionable — than they are *Thackeray*
2. (*Eng Universities*) A townsman, as opposed to a gownsman
3 A journeyman shoemaker. *Halliwell*
4 One who works for lower wages in a strike
Those who work for lower wages during a strike are called *snobs*, the men who stand out being "nobs" *De Quincey*

Snŏb'ber-y, *n.* The quality of being snobbish

Snŏb'bish, *a* Belonging to, or resembling, a snob

Snŏb'bish-ly, *adv* In a snobbish manner

Snŏb'bish-ness, *n* The quality of being snobbish, the character or habits of a snob.

Snŏb'bism, *n* The character or manners of a snob, snobbishness

Snob ŏc'ra cy, *n.* The body of snobs collectively [*Low*] *C Kingsley*

Snŏd, *n* [A S *snod* Cf O H Ger, *snade*, woof, Icel *snod*, wool, Sw *sno*, string, cord, O H Ger. *snuoba*, a fillet] A fillet [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Snŏd, *a.* [D *snood*, L Ger *snüde*, sly, witty, Icel *snöggr*, bald, agile, Scot *snod*, to prune, put in order.] Trimmed, smooth, sly, cunning, demure. [*Prov Eng*]

Snood, *n* [See SNOD, *n*] 1 The fillet which binds the hair of a young unmarried woman [*Scot*]
2 A short hair line by which a hook is attached to the line, a snell [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

Snood, *v. t* To bind up, as the hair, with a snood [*Scot*] *W Scott.*

Snood'ed, *a* Wearing or having a snood
And the *snooded* daughter
Smiled on him *Whittier*

Snook, *v. i* [Prov Eng *snook*, to search out, to follow by the scent, Sw *snoka*, to lurk, L Ger *snuggen*, *snukern*, *snokern*, to snuffle, to smell about, to search for] To lurk, to lie in ambush [*Obs*] *Scott*

Snook, *n.* (*Ichth*) A sea fish, the sea-pike, sea-needle *Simmonds*

Snooze, *n* [Scot *snooze*, to sleep, a modification of Eng *snuff*, to snort Cf Dan & Sw *snus*, equivalent to Eng *snuff*] A short sleep, a nap, slumber. [*Prov Eng Colloq U S*]

Snooze, *v. i* To sleep, to doze, to drowse, as, he *snoozed* a while [*Colloq*]

Snōre, *v. i* [*imp & p p* SNORED, *p pr & vb n* SNORING] [A S *snora*, a snoring, L Ger *snoren*, *snorken*, *snurken*, to snore, D *snorken*, Sw *snarka*, M H Ger *snarken*, N H Ger *schnarchen*, allied to *schnarren*, to rattle, Icel *snarka*, to crackle] To breathe with a rough, hoarse voice in sleep

Snōre, *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.

Snōr'er, *n* One who snores

Snort, *v.* [*imp & p p* SNORTED, *p pr & vb n* SNORTING.] [From *snore*]
1 To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a loud noise, as high-spirited horses in prancing and play.
2 To snore. [*Rare*]
3. To laugh out loudly; to give a horse-laugh. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq U S*] *Halliwell.*

Snort, *v. t.* To turn up in anger, scorn, or derision as the nose. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Snort'er, *n.* One who snorts, a snorer.

Snŏt, *n.* [A-S, D, & Dan. *snot*, L Ger. *snotte*, Icel *snita*. See SNITE] Mucus secreted in, or discharged from, the nose.

Snŏt, *v. t.* [From the noun *supra.*] To free from snot, to blow or clear, as the nose [*Low*]

Snŏt'ter, *v. i* [From *snot*] To snivel, to cry or whine. [*Prov Eng.*] *Grose*

Snŏt'ter, *n* (*Naut.*) A rope going over a yard arm, used to bend a tripping line to, in sending down topgallant and royal yards, in vessels of war *Dana*

Snŏt'ter-y, *n* Filth, abomination [*Obs*] "To purge the *snottery* of our slimy time" *Marston.*

Snŏt'ti-ly, *adv.* In a snotty manner

Snŏt'ti-ness, *n* The state or being snotty

Snŏt'ty, *a* Foul with snot, hence, mean, dirty

Snout, *n.* [L. Ger *snute*, D *snuit*, Sw *snut*, *snyte*, Dan. *snude*, Icel *snūdr*, M H Ger *snūz*, N. H Ger. *schnauze*, W *ysnod* Cf SNITE]
1. The long, projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine.
2. The nose of a man, — in contempt. *Hudibras.*
3. The nozzle or end of a hollow pipe

Snout, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.

Snout'y, *a.* Resembling a beast's snout. [*Rare*]
The nose was ugly, long, and big,
Bread and *snouty* like a pig *Oxway.*

Snōw, *n.* [A-S. *snāw*, Goth *snaivs*, D. *sneeuw*, L. Ger. *snee*, O. Sax. *snēo*, *snēu*, O. H. Ger. *snēo*, *snio*, N. H. Ger. *schnee*, Dan *snee*, Sw. *snö*, Icel. *snór*, *snáar*, *snär*, allied to Ir. & Gael. *sneachd*, Lith. *snēgas*, O Slav. *sniegŭ*, Bohemian *sněh*, Lat. *nix*, Gr. *νίφ*, acc *νίφα*, W. *nyf*] Watery particles congealed into white or transparent crystals, or flakes, in the air, and falling to the earth, exhibiting a great variety of very beautiful and perfect forms

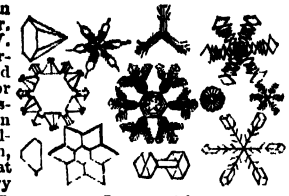
Snow-crystals

☞ *Snow* is often used to form compounds, most of which are of very obvious meaning, as, *snow-capped*, *snow-clad*, *snow-cold*, *snow-crowned*, *snow fed* *snow-flake* *snow hatred*, *snow-like*, *snow-mantled*, *snow-nodding*, *snow track*, *snow-water*, *snow-wreath*, *snow-wrought*, and the like

Red snow, snow of a red color, tinged by minute organisms which multiply and diffuse themselves rapidly through it Various genera of microscopic plants as *Palmella*, *Protococcus*, &c , have been described — *Snow-line*, the lowest limit of perpetual snow

Snōw, *n* [L Ger *snaue*, *schnaue*, D *snaauw*, Dan *snar*, from L Ger *snau*, *schnau*, a snout, beak] (*Naut*) A vessel equipped with two masts resembling the main and fore masts of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft the main-mast, carrying a try sail

Snōw, *v. i* [*imp & p p* SNOWED, *p pr & vb n* SNOWING] [From the noun, A S *snīwan*] To fall in snow, — chiefly used impersonally, as, it *snows* it *snowed* yesterday

Snōw, *v. t* To scatter like snow

Snōw'-ball, *n* A round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together

Snōw'-ball, *v. t* [*imp & p p* SNOW BALLED, *p pr & vb n* SNOW BALLING] To pelt with snow-balls, to throw snow balls at

Snōw'-ball, *v. i* To throw snow balls

Snōw'-ball, } *n* (*bot*) A shrub, or small
Snōw'-ball-tree, } tree, of the genus *Viburnum*, bearing large balls of white flowers gelder rose

Snōw'-bĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot*) An ornamental plant (*Symphoricarpus racemosus*), having small white berries

Snōw'-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird which appears in the time of snow, — the popular name of *Emberiza nivalis*, which is found both in Europe and America, of *Fringilla nivalis*, of *Fringilla hyemalis*, and of various other birds

Snōw'-blind, *a* Affected with snow-blindness

Snōw'-blind'ness, *n* Dimness, or dimness of sight, caused by the light reflected from snow

Snōw'-brŏth, *n* Snow and water mixed, very cold liquor *Shak*

Snōw'-bunt'ing, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the family of the finches, or *Fringillidæ*, *Plectrophanes* (or *Emberiza*) *nivalis* (or *glacialis*) *Baird*

Snōwd, } *n* A thin cord made of hemp, sus-
Snōwd'ling, } pended to deep-sea fishing lines, and having a fish hook attached *Simmonds*

Snōw'-deep, *n* (*Bot*) A certain plant *Johnson*

Snōw'-drift, *n.* A bank of snow driven together by the wind

Snōw'-drŏp, *n* (*Bot*) A bulbous plant bearing white flowers, which often appear while the snow is on the ground, cultivated in gardens for its beauty, *Galanthus nivalis*

Snōw'-drŏp-tree, *n* (*Bot*) An ornamental shrub of the genus *Halesia*, which produces snowy white flowers, which blossom in small clusters or bunches before the leaves appear

Snōw'-flāke, *n* 1 (*Ornith*) The snow bunting
2 (*Bot*) An elegant bulbous garden flower of the genus *Leucojum*, a native of Europe In its general aspect it resembles the snow drop, but, besides being larger, has certain specific differences
A *Am Cyc.*

Snōw'-flĭck, *n* The same as SNOW FLAKE, 1

Snōw'-flōod (flŭd), *n* A flood from melted snow.

Snōw'-gōose, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird (*Anser hyperboreus*) of the arctic regions, web footed, of a white color, with red feet and bill The tops of the wing-quills are black

Snōw'less, *a* Destitute of snow. *Toole*

Snōw'-plow } (-plou), *n* A machine operating
Snōw'-plough } like a plow, but on a larger scale, for clearing away the snow from roads, railways, or the like

Snōw'-shoe, *n* A light shoe, or racket, worn by men traveling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow

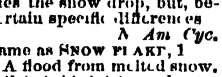
Snow-shoe

Snōw'-slip, *n.* A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, and sometimes buries houses

Snōw'-stŏrm, *n* A storm with falling snow.

Snōw'-white, *a* [From *snow* and *white*, A-S. *snāw hwīt.*] White as snow, very white.

Snōw'y, *a* 1 White like snow
2 Abounding with snow, covered with snow. "The *snowy* top of cold Olympus" *Milton.*
3. White; pure; unblemished. "*Snowy* innocence." *J. Hall.*

Snŭb, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *snip*, point, edge, end, D. *sneb*, a beak]
1 A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*
2 [See SNEAP] A check or rebuke *J. Foster.*

Snŭb, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* SNUBBED, *p pr. & vb. n.* SNUBBING]
1. To chip or break off the end of; to nip.
2 To check, stop, or rebuke, with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark, to reprimand, to check *J Foster.*
3 To treat with deserved contempt or neglect, as a forward or pretentious person, to slight designedly
☞ This is the same word, radically, as *sneap*, *snub*, and is the word chiefly used
To snub a cable or *rope* (*Naut*), to check it suddenly in running out *Totten.*

Snŭb, *v. i* [M H Ger *snūben*, *snouwen*, N H. Ger. *schnauben*, to snort, to pant, Prov Ger *schnuppen*, *schnupfen*, to sob] To sob with convulsions. [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Snŭb'-nōse, *n* [Prov Eng *snub*, to stunt.] A short or flat nose

Snŭb'-nōsed, *a* Having a short, flat nose

Snŭb'-pōst, *n* (*Naut*) A post on the dock, or shore, around which a rope is thrown to check the motion of a vessel

Snŭdge, *v. i* To lie snug or quiet [*Obs*]
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *snudge* in quiet *Herbert*

Snŭdge, *n* [From *snug*, q v] A miser, or a sneak [*Obs*]

Snŭff, *n* [Ger *schnuppe*, from *schnuppen*, for *schnupfen*]
1 The part of a candle wick charred by the flame, whether burning or not
If the burning *snuff* happens to get out of the *snuffers*, you have a chance that it may fall into a dish of soup *Swift*
2 A candle almost burnt out [*Obs*] *Shak.*
3 A snuff, the perception by snuffing [*Obs*]
4 [D *snuf*, Ger *schnupftaback*, Dan & Sw *snus*] Pulverized tobacco or other substance, taken, or prepared to be taken into the nose
5 Resentment, displeasure, or contempt, expressed by a snuffling of the nose [*Obs*] *Bacon.*
To take in snuff to be angry or offended *Shak — Up to snuff* not likely to be imposed upon, knowing, acute, alert [*Colloq*]

Snŭff, *v. t* [*imp & p p* SNUFFED (snŭft), *p pr & vb n* SNUFFING] [D *snuffen*, *snuiven*, Ger *schnupfen*, *schnuppen*, to snuff, *schnuppen*, also to snuff a candle]
1 To draw in with the breath, to inhale "*Snuff* the wind" *Dryden*
2 To perceive by the nose, to scent, to smell
3 To crop the snuff of, as a candle, to take off the end of the snuff of [*Obs*]

Snŭff, *v. i* [Ger *schnupfen*, *schnaufen*, *schnauben*, D *snuffen*, *snuiven*, L Ger *snuven*, Sw *snufva*]
1 To inhale air with violence or with noise, to snort, as dogs and horses
2 To turn up the nose and inhale air, as an expression of contempt hence, to take offense
Do the enemies of the church rage and *snuff*? *Bp Hall*

Snŭff'-bŏx, *n* A small box for carrying snuff about the person

Snŭff'-dip'ping, *n* A practice common among the lower class of women in the Southern States, of collecting a quantity of snuff upon a sort of brush made by separating the fibers of one end of a small piece of wood, and rubbing the teeth and gums with it [*U S*]

Snŭff'er, *n* 1 One who snuffs
2 (*pl*) An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle

Snŭff'ing ly, *adv* In a snuffling manner, with snuffing

Snŭf'fle (snŭf'fl), *v. i* [*imp & p p* SNUFFLED, *p pr & vb n* SNUFFLING] [L Ger *snuffeln*, H. Ger *schnuffeln*, D *snuffelen*, Sw *snufla*, Dan. *snofle*] To speak through the nose, to breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed
Some sanctified Phillis, in a broken note,
Snuffling at now *Dryden*
This dread sovereign, Breath in its passage, gave a snort or *snuffle* *Coleridge*
2 An affected nasal twang, hence, cant

Snŭf'fler, *n.* One who snuffles, or speaks through the nose when obstructed

Snŭf'fles (snŭf'flz), *n pl* Obstruction of the nose by mucus

Snŭff'-tāk'er, *n* One who takes snuff, or inhales it into the nose

Snŭff'y, *a* 1 Soiled with snuff
2 Sulky, angry, vexed [*Scot*] *Jamieson.*

Snŭg, *v. i* [See *infra*] To lie close; to snuggle; as, a child *snugs* to its mother or nurse.

Snŭg, *a* [*compar* SNUGGER, *superl* SNUGGEST] [Prov Eng *snug*, tight, handsome, Icel *snöggr*, O Dan *snog*, Sw *snygg*, smooth, neat, Ger *schmiegen*, *schniegeln*, to smooth, polish, to dress smart, allied to A-S. *snican*, to creep See SNEAP]

1. Closely pressed; as, an infant lies *snug*.
2. Close, concealed, not exposed to notice.

You lay *snug*, to snap young Damon's goat. *Dryden*
Lie *snug*, and hear what critics say *Swift*

3. Compact, convenient, and comfortable, as, a *snug* farm, house, or property

Snŭg'ger-y, *n.* A snug, comfortable place. [*Colloq.*]

Snŭg'i-fy, *v. t.* [Eng. *snug* and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To make snug. [*Colloq.*] *C. Lamb*

Snŭg'gle, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNUGGLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNUGGLING.] [From *snug*.] To move one way and the other to get a close place, to lie close for convenience or warmth

Snŭg'ly, *adv.* In a snug manner, closely, safely

Snŭg'ness, *n.* The state of being snug

Sny, *n.* The upward curve of the lines of a ship, as they recede from the midships. *Murray*

Sny'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) A circular plank, placed edgewise, to work in the bows of a vessel. *Dana.*

Sō, *interj.* 1. Stand still,—a word used to cows, especially when being milked

2. (*Naut.*) Stop! avast!—an order to cease hauling upon any thing, when it has come to the right position. *Dana*

Sō, *adv.* [A-S. *swa*, Goth. *sva*, Icel. *svá*, *svo*, *so*, Sw. *så*, Dan. *saa*, O. Sax., O. & N. H. Ger. *so*, O. Frics. *sâ*, *sô*, D. *zoo*.]

1. In that manner or degree, as indicated in any way, or as implied, or as supposed to be known.

Why is his chariot *so* long in coming? *Judg.* v. 28

2. In like manner or degree, in the way that, thus, for like reason, with equal reason.—used correlatively, following *as*, to denote comparison or resemblance, sometimes, also, following *inasmuch as*

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, *so* a prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he enters on it. *Swift*

3. In such manner, to such degree,—used correlatively with *as* or *that* coming after, as, he was *so* fortunate *as* to escape

I viewed in my mind *so* far as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet*

He is in Sir Roger's esteem *so* that he lives in the family rather as a relation than dependent. *Addison*

4. Very, in a high degree that is, in such a degree as can not well be expressed, as, he is *so* good, he planned *so* wisely

5. In the same manner as has been stated, in this or that condition or state, under these circumstances, in this way,—with reflex reference to something just asserted or implied, used also with the verb *to be*, as a predicate

Use your tutor with great respect, and cause all your family to do *so* too. *Locke*

It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness to inquire whether these things are *so* or not. *Tillotson*

6. Therefore, on this account, for this reason, on these terms,—used both as an adverb and a conjunction

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *so* capable of dominion. *Locke*

Here, then, exchange we mutually forgiveness,
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee, be all forgotten. *Rowe*

7. It is well, let it be, be it so,—used to express assent

There is Percy, if your father will do me any honor, *so*: if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. *Shak.*

8. Well, the fact being so,—used as an expletive, as, *so* the work is done, is it?

9. Is it thus? do you mean what you say?—with an upward tone. [*Colloq.*]

So forth, further in the same or a similar manner, more of the same or a similar kind.—*So much as*, however much. Instead of *so*, *as* is very frequently used—*as much as*, that much, whatever the quantity or degree may be.—*So, so*, well, well. "*So, so*, it works, now mistress, sit you fast." *Dryden.* Also, moderately or tolerably well, passably, as, he succeeded but *so, so*. "His leg is but *so, so*." *Shak.*—*So that* is to the end that, in order that, with the effect or result that.—*So then*, thus then it is, therefore, the consequence is

Sō, *conj.* Provided that, on condition that, in case that

Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, *so* truth be in the field, we do injuriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength. *Milton*

Sōak, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOAKED (sōkt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOAKING.] [A.-S. *sócan*, to soak, steep, *sûcan*, *sûgan*, to suck, W. *soeg*, to steep, *sugnaw*, to soak, *sugaw*, to imbibe. Cf. SUCK and SOGGY.]

1. To cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain, to macerate in water or other fluid, to steep, as, to *soak* cloth, to *soak* bread

2. To drench, to wet thoroughly

For many of the princes (woe the while!)
Lie drowned and *soaked* in mercenary blood. *Shak.*

3. To draw in by the pores, as the skin. *Dryden*

4. To penetrate by wetting thoroughly,—often with *through*

The rivulet beneath *soaked* its way obscurely through wreaths of snow. *W. Scott*

5. To drain, to exhaust. [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

Sōak (sōk), *v. i.* 1. To lie steeped in water or other fluid, as, let the cloth lie and *soak*

2. To enter into pores or interstices; as, water *soaks* into the earth or other porous matter.

3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously, to drench, as, a *soaking* club. [*Low.*] *Locke*

Sōak'age, *n.* Act of soaking, or state of being soaked

Sōak'er, *n.* 1. One who soaks or macerates in a liquid

2. A hard drinker. [*Low.*]

Sōak'ing, *a.* Wetting thoroughly, drenching, as, a *soaking* rain.

Sōak'y, *a.* Full of moisture, wet, soppy

Sōal, *n.* 1. The bottom part of a shoe. See SOLE.

2. A certain fish, the sole. See SOLE.

3. A dirty pond. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Sōap (sōp, 20), *n.* [A.-S. *sâpe*, Icel. *sâpa*, Sw. *såpa*, Dan. *sæbe*, L. Ger. *sepe*, D. *zeep*, O. H. Ger. *seifa*, N. H. Ger. *seife*, Lat. *sapo*, Gr. σαπων, It. *sapone*, Sp. *xabon*, P'g. *sabão*, Pr. *sabo*, Fr. *savon*, W. *sebon*, Ir. & Gael. *siabunn*.] A compound of one or more of the acids obtained from fatty bodies, with alkalies or oxides

☞ *Soaps* are commonly either margarates or oleates of potassa or soda, made by boiling some common oil with the lye of wood ashes, and are used in washing and cleansing. Soap is used in medicine as a cathartic.

Castile soap, a hard, mottled kind of soap, made from olive oil and soda. The mottled appearance is given by adding green vitriol and sulphureted ley to it while in a pasty condition.—*Insoluble soap*, an insoluble compound of a metallic oxide with a fatty substance, not possessing detergent qualities.—*Soft soap*, a viscid, semi-fluid, potash soap of a dirty, brownish-yellow color, having an excess of alkali

Sōap, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOAPED (sōpt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOAPING.] [A.-S. *sâpan*, D. *zeepen*, Ger. *seifen*.]

1. To rub or wash over with soap.

2. To flatter. [*Colloq.*]

Sōap'-bĕr'ry-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen, tropical tree of several species, belonging to the genus *Sapindus*, bearing red, saponaceous berries, which are used as a substitute for soap in washing clothes

Sōap'-boil'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to make soap

Sōap'-boil'ing, *n.* The occupation of making soap

Sōap'-bŭb'ble, *n.* A spherical film of soap suds formed by inflation

Sōap'-cĕ'rate, *n.* A cerate formed of soap, olive oil, white wax, and the sub-acetate of lead, sometimes used as an application to allay inflammation

Sōap'-nŭt, *n.* (*Bot.*) The seed of a plant of the genus *Mimosa* (*M. abstergens*). *Simmonds*

Sōap'-plănt, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of several plants used in the place of soap, as the *Phalangium pomeridianum*, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a thick lather, and smells not unlike new brown soap. It is called also *soap apple* and *soap tree*

Sōap'-stōne, *n.* (*Min.*) (*a*) A soft magnesian mineral, usually gray, white, or yellow, easily wrought with tools, and used in forming vessels and various articles, steatite, pot stone,—so called from its soapy or greasy feel. (*b*) Saponite. See SAPONITE

Sōap'-sŭds, *n. pl.* Water impregnated with soap

Sōap'-wort (wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Saponaria*,—so called from its bruised leaves producing a lather, like soap, when agitated in water

Sōap'y, *a.* 1. Resembling soap, having the qualities of soap, soft and smooth

2. Smeared with soap, covered with soap

Sōar, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOARED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOARING.] [Fr. *essorer*, to soar, *essor*, a flight, It. *sorare*, from Lat. *ex* and *aura*, the air.]

1. To fly aloft, as a bird, to mount upward on wings, or as on wings. "When *soars* Gaul's vulture with his wings unfurled." *Byron*

2. To rise to any height, as an orator in eloquence, or a hero in ambition. "Where the deep transported mind may *soar*." *Milton*

Valor *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune. *Addison*

Sōar, *n.* A towering flight. "This apparent *soar* of the hooded falcon." *Coleridge*

Sōar, *a.* Painful, sore. [*Obs.*] See SORE.

Sōar'-fal'con, *n.* A falcon of the first year

Of the *soar-falcon* so I learn to fly. *Spenser*

So ăr'ye, *a.* } [It.] (*Mus.*) Sweet, or with
So ăr'ye-ness'ly, *adv.* } sweetness. *Brande*

Sŏb, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOBBED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOBBING.] [A.-S. *seofian*, *swôfan*, to complain, bewail, *seobgende*, i. e., *seofgende*, complaining, sobbing, *seofung*, *siofung*, sobbing, lamentation, M. H. Ger. *sawfen*, O. H. Ger. *sûfôn*, to groan, Goth. *siogan*, A.-S. *swôgan*.] To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or a kind of convulsive motion, to sigh with deep sorrow or with tears

Sobbing is the same thing [as sighing], but stronger. *Bacon*

She sighed, she *sobbed*, and, furious with despair,
She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. *Dryden*

Sŏb, *n.* 1. A convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow, a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow

Break, heart, or choke with *sobs* my hated breath. *Dryden*

2. Any sorrowful cry or sound. "The tremulous *sob* of the complaining owl." *Wordsworth*

Sŏb, *v. t.* [See SOP.] To soak. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer*

Sō'ber, *a.* [*compar.* SOBERER, *superl.* SOBEREST.] [Fr. *sobre*, It. & Sp. *sobrio*, Lat. *sobrius*: O. H. Ger. *sûbar*, pure, sober, D. *sober*, poor, mean, sober, A.-S. *syfer*, *sifer*, sober, pure.]

1. Temperate in the use of spirituous liquors; habitually temperate; as, a *sober* man. "Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life." *Com. Prayer*

2. Not intoxicated or overpowered by spirituous liquors, as, the sot may at times be *sober*.

3. Not mad or insane, not wild, visionary, or heated with passion, exercising cool, dispassionate reason, self-controlled, self possessed.

There was not a *sober* person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*

No *sober* man would put himself in danger for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Not proceeding from, or attended with, passion, regular, calm, as, *sober* judgment, a man in his *sober* senses

5. Serious in demeanor, habit, or appearance; solemn, grave, sedate

What parts gay I rance from *sober* Spain? *Prior*

See her *sober* over a sampler, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

Syn.—Grave, temperate, abstinent, abstemious; moderate, regular, steady, calm, cool, collected, dispassionate, unimpassioned, sedate, staid, serious, solemn, somber. See GRAVE.

Sō'ber, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOBERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOBERING.] To make sober, to cure of intoxication.

There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sobers* us again. *Pope.*

Sō'ber, *v. i.* To become sober,—often with *down*.

Vance gradually *sobered* down. *Bulwer*

Sō'ber-ĭze, *v. t. & i.* To make or become sober, to sober. [*Rare.*] *Grahame.*

Sō'ber-ly, *adv.* In a sober manner, temperately, coolly, calmly, gravely, seriously

Sō'ber-mĭnd'ed, *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm, and temperate

Sō'ber-mĭnd'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being sober-minded, freedom from inordinate passions, habitual sobriety, calmness. *Porteus.*

Sō'ber-ness, *n.* The state of being sober, freedom from intoxication, temperance, gravity; seriousness, freedom from heat and passion, calmness.

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shown him the difference. *Dryden.*

Sŏb'o-lĭg, *n.* [Lat., a shoot.] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A shoot which runs along under ground, forming new plants at short distances. (*b*) A sucker, as of a tree or shrub

Sŏb'o-lĭf'er-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *soboles*, shoot, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Producing shoots from near the ground. *Gray*

Soboliferous Plant

So-brī'e-ty, *n.* [Fr. *sobriété*, Sp. *sobriedad*, It. *sobrietà*, Lat. *sobrietas*. See SOBER.]

1. Habitual soberness or temperance as to the use of spirituous liquors, as, a man of *sobriety*

Public *sobriety* is a relative duty. *Blackstone*

2. Habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion, or over-heated imagination, calmness, coolness, as, the *sobriety* of riper years, the *sobriety* of age

3. Gravity without sadness or melancholy, seriousness

Mirth makes them not mad,
Nor *sobriety* sad. *Denham*

Syn.—Soberness, temperance, abstinence, abstemiousness, moderation, regularity, steadiness, calmness, coolness, sober-mindedness, sedateness, staidness, gravity, seriousness, solemnity.

Sobriquet (sō'bre kĭ'), *n.* [Fr. *sobriquet*, O. Fr. *sotbriquet*, from Fr. *sot*, foolish, silly, and O. Fr. *briquet*, id.] An assumed name, a fanciful epithet or appellation, a nickname. [Sometimes incorrectly written *soubriquet*.]

Sōc, *n.* [A.-S. *sôc*, the power of holding court, sway, domain, L. Lat. *soca*. Cf. *sc* and SOKE.]

1. (*Eng. Law.*) (*a*) The power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor, jurisdiction of causes, and the limits of that jurisdiction. (*b*) Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens. *Wilkins' Lye. Cowell.*

2. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn used within the manor or township in which the mill stands. *Grose*

Sōc'age, *n.* [From *soc*, supra, L. Lat. *socagium*.] (*Eng. Law.*) A tenure of lands and tenements by a certain or determinate service, a tenure distinct from chivalry or knight's service, in which the render was uncertain. The service must be certain, in order to be denominated *socage*, as to hold by fealty and twenty shillings rent. [Also *soccage*.]

☞ *Socage* is of two kinds, *free socage*, where the services are not only certain, but honorable, and *villein socage*, where the services, though certain, are of a baser nature. *Blackstone.*

Sōc'a-ger, *n.* A tenant by socage, a socman.

Sō'-called, *a.* So named, called by such a name.

Soc-dŏl'o-ger, *n.* See SOCKDOLOGER.

Sō'cia-bĭl'i-ty (sō'sha-), *n.* [Fr. *sociabilité*, Sp. *sociabilidad*.] Quality of being sociable; sociableness.

Sō'cia-ble (sō'sha bl) (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *sociable*, It. *sociabile*, Lat. *sociabilis*, from *sociare*, to associate, from *socius*, a companion.]

1. Fit to be united in one body or company. [*Rare.*]

Another law teaches them as they are *sociable* parts united into one body. *Hooker.*

2. Inclined to, or adapted for, society; ready to unite with others, especially, disposed to company, fond of companions, social.

What can be more uneasy to this *sociable* creature than the dry, pensive retirement of solitude? *South*

3 Hence, ready to converse, inclined to talk with others, not taciturn or reserved

4 Affording opportunities for conversation, as, a *sociable* party

5. No longer hostile, friendly [*Obs.*]

Is the king *sociable*,
And bids thee live? *Beau & Fl*

Syn.—Social, companionable conversible, friendly, familiar, communicative, accessible

sō'cia-ble-ness (sō'sha bl-), *n* The quality of being sociable, disposition to associate, inclination to company and converse, or actual frequent union in society or free converse

sō'cia-bly (sō'sha-blỹ), *adv* In a sociable manner, with free intercourse, conversibly, familiarly

sō'cial (sō'shal), *a* [Fr & Sp *social*, It *sociale*, Lat *socialis*, from *socius*, a companion]

1 Pertaining to society, relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body, as, *social* interests or concerns, *social* pleasures, *social* benefits, *social* happiness, *social* duties

True self-love and *social* are the same *Pope*

2 Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse, companionable "*Social* love" *Pope.*

3. Consisting in union or mutual converse.

But with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication *Milton*

4 (*Bot*) Naturally growing together *Henslow*

Syn.—Sociable, companionable conversible, friendly, familiar, communicative, convivial, festive

sō'cial-ism, *n* [Fr *socialisme*] A theory of society which advocates a more precise, orderly, and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed, communism See COMMUNISM

sō'cial-ist, *n* [Fr *socialiste*] One who advocates the doctrine of socialism

sō'cial-ist'ic, *a* Relating to, or like, socialism

sō'ci-ăl'i-ty (sō'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tỹ, 95), *n* [Fr *socialité*, It *socialità*, Lat *socialitas*] The quality of being social, sociableness

sō'cial-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* SOCIALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* SOCIALIZING]

1 To render social

2 To subject to, or regulate by, the principles of socialism.

sō'cial-ly, *adv* In a social manner or way

sō'cial-ness, *n* The quality of being social

sō'ci ăte (sō'shĭ āt, 95), *v t* [Lat *sociare, sociatum*, from *socius*, a companion] To associate, to mix with company [*Obs*] *Shelton a*

sō'ci ate (-shĭ-), *n* An associate [*Obs*] "As for you, Dr. Reynolds, and your *sociates*" *Fuller*

sō'ci ate, *a* Associated, joined [*Obs*]

so-çi'e ty, *n* [Fr *société*, Pr *societat*, Sp *sociedad*, It *società*, Lat *societas*, from *socius*, a companion]

1 A number of persons associated for any temporary or permanent objects, an association for mutual profit, pleasure, or usefulness, a social union, a partnership

Marriage is the basis of human *society* and all human *society* must proceed from that and rather than the body *Milton*

2 The persons, collectively considered, who live in any age or at any period, any community of individuals who are united together by any common bond of kindness or intercourse, those who recognize each other as associates, friends, and acquaintances, specifically the more cultivated portion of any community in social relations and influences, those who give and receive formal entertainments mutually

3 The relationship of men to one another when associated in any way, companionship, fellowship, company "Her loved *society*" *Milton*

4 Connection, participation [*Rare*] "The meanest of the people, and such as have least *society* with the acts and crimes of kings" *Bp. Taylor.*

There is *society* where none intrudes
By the deep sea, and music in its roar *Byron*

So-çĭn'i-an, *a* [From *Socinus*, a native of Sienna, in Tuscany, the founder of the sect of Socinians in the sixteenth century] Pertaining to Socinus or his religious creed

So-çĭn'i an, *n* [Fr *Socinien*] One of the followers of Socinus

So çĭn'i an-ĭsm, *n* [Fr *Socinianisme*] (*Eccl Hist*) The tenets or doctrines of Faustus and Lælius Socinus, Italian theologians of the sixteenth century, who denied the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the personality of the devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment Their theory was, that Christ was a man divinely commissioned, who had no existence before he was conceived by the Virgin Mary, that human sin was the imitation of Adam's sin, and that human salvation was the imitation and adoption of Christ's virtue, that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that its metaphors were not to be taken literally *New Am Cyc.*

So-çĭn'i-an-ize, *v t.* [*imp. & p. p* SOCINIANIZED, *p pr. & vb. n.* SOCINIANIZING.] To cause to conform to Socinianism; to regulate by the principles of Socinianism

sō'ci-o-ĕl'o-gy (sō'shĭ-ĕl'o-jỹ), *n* That branch of philosophy which treats of human society, social science *H Spencer.*

sō'ci-o-lŏg'ic } (sō'shĭ-), *a.* Of, or pertaining to,
sō'ci-o-lŏg'ic-al } sociology.

Söck, *n* [Lat *soccus*, a kind of low-heeled, light shoe, It *socco*, Pg *socco, soco*, Sp *zoco, zueco*, Fr *socque*, Pr *soc*, A-S *socc*, D *sok*, Ger *socke*, O. Fries *socca*, Sw *socka*, Dan *sok le*, Icel *sockr*]

1 A covering for the foot, especially, (*a*) The shoe worn by an ancient actor of comedy, hence, comedy, in distinction from tragedy, which is symbolized by the *buskin*

Great Fletcher never treads in buskin here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in *socks* appear *Dryden*

(*b*) A knit or woven covering for the foot, rather shorter than a stocking

2 A warm inner sole for a shoe *Simmonds*

3 [Fr *soc*, L Lat *socus, socus*, Ger *sech*, O Ger *sēh, secch*] A plowshare *Ed Encyc*

Sock-dŏl'a-ger, *n* [Written also *sockdologer*] [A corruption of *doxology*]

1 That which finishes a matter, hence, that from which there is no escape [*Colloq U S*]

2 A kind of fish hook, having two hooks, which close upon each other, by means of a spring, as soon as the fish bites [*U S*]

Sŏck'et, *n* [From *sock*, supra]

1 An opening into which any thing is fitted, any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else, as, the *sockets* of the teeth

His eyeballs in their hollow *sockets* sunk *Dryden*

2 Especially, the little hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick

And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance *Dryden*

Sŏck'et-bōlt, *n* (*Mach*) A bolt that passes through a thimble that is placed between the parts connected by the bolt

Sŏck'et-chĭs'el, *n* A strong chisel used by carpenters for mortising *Gwilt*

Sŏck'et-pōle, *n* A pole armed with an iron socket, and used to propel boats, &c

Sŏck'less, *a* Destitute of socks or shoes *L & Fl*

Sŏck'y, *a* Wet, soppy soaky See SOAKY

Sō'cle (sō'kl, *or* sŏk'l) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *socle*, from Lat *socculus*, diminutive of *socus*, It *zoccolo* See SOCK] (*Arch*) (*a*) A plain block or plinth, forming a low pedestal to a statue, column, or the like (*b*) A plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall *Oxf Gloss*

Sŏc'man, *n pl* SŎC'MEN [See SOCAGE] (*O Eng Law*) One who holds lands or tenements by socage *Cowell*

Sŏc'man-ry, *n* (*O Eng Law*) Tenure by socage [*Obs*] *Cowell*

Sŏc'ome, *n* [A S *sōcen, sōcn*, refuge, the lord's court See SOC] (*O Eng Law*) A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill [*Obs*]

sŏc'o-to-rine, *a* The same as SOCOTRINE

Sŏc'o tran, } *n.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of
Sŏc'o trine, } Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the east coast of Africa

Sŏc'o-trine, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Socotra, as, *Socotrine* aloes

So crăt'ic, } *a* Pertaining to Socrates, the Gre
So-crăt'ic al, } cian sage, or to his manner of teaching and philosophizing

☞ The *Socratic* method of reasoning and instruction was by a series of questions leading to the desired result

So-crăt'ic-al ly, *adv* In the Socratic method

Sŏc'ra-tism, *n* The philosophy of Socrates

Sŏc'ra-tist, *n* A disciple of Socrates

Söd, *n* [L Ger *sode*, D *zode, zoō*, O D *sode, soode*, O Fries *satha*] That stratum of earth on the surface which is filled with the roots of grass, or any portion of that surface, turf, sward

She there shall dress a sweeter *sod*
Than fancy's feet have ever trod *Collins*

Söd, *a* Made of sod "*Sod* seats" *Cunningham*

Söd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SODDED, *p pr* & *vb n* SODDING] To cover with sod, to turf

Söd, *imp* & *p p* of *seethe*, for *sodden* See SEETHE

Sō'dă, *n* [It, Sp, & Pg *soda*, Fr *soude*, Sp also *sosa*, from Lat *salsus*, salted, salt, N Lat *salsola*, salt wort, glass wort, diminutive of *salsus*] The protoxide of the metal sodium, formerly called, though not appropriately, *mineral alkali*

Carbonate of soda, a salt compounded of carbonic acid and soda, formerly obtained by lixiviating the ashes of sea-weeds, but now chiefly by the conversion of sea-water into sulphate of soda It is largely used in arts and manufactures, as in those of glass soap &c *Ure* — *Caustic soda*, a compound of protoxide of sodium and water, containing an equal number of equivalents of each, the hydrate of soda

Sō'dă-ăl'um, *n.* (*Min*) A mineral consisting of sulphate of alumina, sulphate of soda, and water

Sō'dă-ăsh, *n* Impure carbonate of soda

Sō'dal ite (49), *n* [Fr *sodalite*, from *soda*, and Gr ἅλς, stone] (*Min*) A mineral occurring usually in small, bluish dodecahedrons, and containing a large proportion of soda, along with silica, alumina, and hydrochloric acid. *Dana.*

So-dăl'i-ty, *n.* [O. Fr *sodalité*, Lat *sodalitas*, fr *sodalis*, a comrade, companion.] A fellowship or fraternity. *Stillingfleet*

Sō'dă-sălts, *n. pl.* (*Chem*) Salts which have soda for their base. *Silliman.*

Sō'dă-wāste, *n.* A compound of lime and sulphuret of calcium, incidentally obtained as a product in the process of making carbonate of soda from common salt *Simmonds.*

Sō'dă-wa'ter, *n* A very weak solution of soda in water highly charged with carbonic acid

☞ The popular beverage sold under this name in the shops is ordinarily nothing but common water highly charged with carbonic acid

Söd'den, *p p* of *seethe* See SEETHE.

Söd'den-wĭt'ted, *a* Heavy, stupid *Shak.*

Söd'dy, *a* [From *sod*] Consisting of sod; covered with sod, turfy *Cotgrave.*

Söd'er, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SODERED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* SODERING] [O Fr *soulder, soulier*, N Fr. *souder*, Pr *soldar, soudar*, Sp & Pg *soldar*, It *saldare, sodare*, Lat *solidare*, from *solidus*, firm, solid. Cf. SOLDER] To solder See SOLDER

Söd'er, *n* The same as SOLDER, q v

Sō'di ŭm, *n* [N Lat, from *soda*, q v] (*Chem*) A yellowish-white metallic element, soft like wax, and lighter than water *Davy.*

Söd'om ite, *n* 1 An inhabitant of Sodom.

2 One guilty of sodomy

Söd'om ĭt'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, sodomy

Söd'om-ĭt'ic-al ly, *adv* In a sodomitical manner.

Söd'om y, *n* Carnal copulation in an unnatural manner, buggery *Dunglison.*

Sōe, *n* [Scot *sue, say, saye*, Sw *så*, Fr *seau*, O. Fr *seel*, Pr *selh*, It *secchio*, from Lat *situlus*, a bucket] A large wooden vessel for holding water, a cowl [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *More.*

Sōe'fŭl, *n*, *pl* SŌL'FULS Enough to fill a soe.

So ĕv'er A word compounded of *so* and *ever*, used in composition with *who, what, where, when, how*, &c, and indicating any out of all possible or supposable persons, things, places, times, ways, &c. It is sometimes used separate from the pronoun, as, in what things *soever* you undertake, use diligence and fidelity

Sō'fă (20), *n*, *pl* SŌ'FAS [Fr, Sp, & It *sofa*, Per. *sôfah*, fr Ar *suffah*, from *saffa*, to dispose in order] A long seat, usually with a stuffed bottom, much used as a comfortable or ornamental piece of furniture

Sō'fă-bĕd, *n* A sofa so contrived as to include a bed which may be concealed when not in use,—called also *sofa bedstead*

Sō'fett, *n* A small sofa [*Rare*]

Sō'fi, *n*, *pl* SŌ'FIS [Fr *sofi* or *sôfi*, probably from Gr σοφός, wise Cf SOPHI] One of a certain religious order in Persia, a dervish

Sō'fism, *n* The doctrine or principles of the Sofis.

Sŏf'fit, *n* [Fr *soffite*, It *soffitta, soffitto*, from Lat *suffixus*, p p of *suffigere*, to fasten beneath or below, from *sub*, under, beneath, and *figere, fixum*, to fix, fasten, It *figgere*, p p *fisso* and *fitto*] (*Arch*) A ceiling, especially, the under side of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, entablatures, archways, cornices, or the like *Oxf Gloss.*

Soffits

Sŏft (21), *a* [*compar* SOFTER, *superl* SOFTEST] [A S *sōfte, sōft, sēfte*, O Sax *saft*, O D *saeft, saft, sacht, sacht, socht, soght*, N D *zacht*, O H Ger *samft, samfti, sanfti*, N H Ger *sanft*, L Ger. *sacht*, Dan *sagte*, Sw *sakta*, allied to Icel *sēfa*, to mitigate, soothe]

1 Easily yielding to pressure, easily impressed or cut, not firm in resisting, impressible, yielding,—opposed to *hard* as, a *soft* bed, a *soft* peach, *soft* earth, *soft* wood or metal

2 Not rough, rugged, or harsh to the touch, smooth, delicate, fine as, *soft* silk, a *soft* skin.

3 Hence, agreeable to perceive or feel "The *soft*, delicious air" *Milton.*

4 Not harsh or offensive to the sight, pleasing to the eye, not exciting by intensity of color or violent contrast, as, *soft* hues or tints

The sun shining on the upper part of the clouds, made the *softest* lights imaginable *Browne*

5 Not harsh or rough in sound, gentle and pleasing to the ear, as, *soft* whispers or music.

Soft were my numbers, who could take offense? *Pope*

6 Easily yielding susceptible to influence; flexible, mild, gentle, kind, delicate

Her form more *soft* and feminine *Milton*

7 Effeminate, not courageous or manly, weak

A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, *soft*, and wandering *Bp Taylor*

8 Gentle in action or motion, quiet, easy.

On her *soft* axle, while she paces even,
She bears thee *soft* with the smooth air along. *Milton.*

9 Not tinged with salts, so as to decompose soap, not hard, as, *soft* water is the best for washing

10 Easily wrought, malleable, as, *soft* iron.

11 Weak, impressible [*Rare*]

The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's *Glanville.*

12 Easy, quiet, undisturbed, as, *soft* slumbers.

13. (*Pron.*) Not pronounced with an abrupt or

explosive utterance, but coalescing to some extent with a following letter; — said of certain consonants, as, *g* when *soft* is pronounced like *j*, and *c* like *s*, as in *gem, gin, cinder, cent*, and the like.

Soft sawder [*sawder* corrupted from *solder*], flattery; something which tickles, &c

Sŏft, *adv.* Softly, gently, quietly. "A knight *soft* riding toward them" *Spenser.*

Sŏft, *interj.* Be soft, hold, stop, not so fast.

Soft you! a word or two before you go *Shak.*

Sŏft'en (sŏf'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOFTENED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOFTENING] To make soft or more soft, as, (*a*) To render less hard, as matter "Their arrow's point they *soften* in the flame" *Gay* (*b*) To mollify, to make less fierce or intractable, as, to *soften* a hard heart "Diffidence conciliates the proud, and *softens* the severe" *Rambler* (*c*) To palliate, to represent as less enormous, as, to *soften* a fault (*d*) To compose, to mitigate "Music can *soften* pain to ease" *Pope* (*e*) To make calm and placid "All that cheers or *softens* life" *Pope* (*f*) To make less harsh, less rude, less offensive, or violent, or to render of an opposite quality. "Tempered awe, and *softened* all he spoke" *Dryden* (*g*) To make less glaring, as, to *soften* the coloring of a picture (*h*) To make tender, to make effeminate, to enervate, as, troops *softened* by luxury (*i*) To make less harsh or grating, or of a quality the opposite, as, to *soften* the voice

Sŏft'en (sŏf'n), *v. i.* To become soft, as, (*a*) To become more pliable and yielding to pressure, as, iron or wax *softens* in heat, fruits *soften* as they ripen (*b*) To become less rude, harsh, or cruel, as, savage natures *soften* by civilization (*c*) To become less obstinate or obdurate; to become more susceptible of humane feelings and tenderness, to relent, as, the heart *softens* at the sight of woe (*d*) To become more mild, as, the air *softens* (*e*) To become less harsh, severe, or rigorous

Sŏft'en er (sŏf'n er), *n.* One who, or that which, softens [Written also, less properly, *softner*]

Sŏft'-hĕad'ed, *a.* Having a weak intellect

Sŏft'-heärt'ed, *a.* Having softness or tenderness of heart, susceptible of pity or other kindly affection, gentle, meek

Sŏft'-heärt'ed ness, *n.* The quality of being soft-hearted "A sort of *soft heartedness* toward the sufferings of individuals" *Jeffrey*

Sŏft'ish, *a.* Somewhat soft *D. Clinton*

Sŏft'ling, *n.* An effeminate person, one viciously nice [*Rare*] *Woolton*

Sŏft'ly, *adv.* In a soft manner, not hard, gently, quietly, mildly

Sŏft'man, *n. pl.* SŎFT'MEN A workman employed in a steam flour mill [*Eng.*] *Simmonds*

Sŏft'ner, *n.* [Written also, and preferably, *softener*]

1. One who, or that which, softens

2 One who palliates *Swift*

Sŏft'ness, *n.* [A-S *sŏftness, sŏftnyss*] The quality of being soft, — opposed to *hardness*, as, (*a*) Impressibility, smoothness, fineness, delicacy, and the like, — said of material objects, as, the *softness* of wax, of lead, of silk or velvet, of the skin, and the like (*b*) Acceptableness to the senses as of feeling, sight, hearing, &c., arising from delicacy, or from the absence of harshness, hardness, or the like, as, the *softness* of the air, of a voice, of colors, and the like (*c*) Mildness, gentleness, — said of manners, language temper, and the like "With strength and *softness*, energy and ease" *Harte*

For contemplation he and valor formed,
For *softness* she and sweet, attractive grace *Milton*

(*d*) Hence, effeminacy, weakness, simplicity "The *softness* of the court" *Clarendon* (*e*) Susceptibility, tenderness "*Softness* of spirit" *Hooker* (*f*) Hence, timorousness, pusillanimity

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness* *Bacon*

Sŏft'-spōk'en, *a.* Speaking softly, having a mild or gentle voice, hence, mild, affable

Sŏg'gy, *a.* [*compar.* SOGGIFR, *superl.* SOGGIFST] [Icel *söggr*, damp. Cf. SOAK]

1 Filled with water, soft with moisture, wet, as, *soggy* land or timber

2 Steaming with damp *B. Jonson*

So-hō', *interj.* Ho! — a word used in calling from a distant place, a sportsman's halloo *Shak.*

Soi-disant, (swä'de zŏng'), *a.* [Fr.] Calling himself, self styled, pretended, would be

Soil, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOILED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOILING] [O. Fr. *soillier*, N. Fr. *souiller*, Pr. *sulhar, solar, soillar*, A-S *sylian, sĕlan*, to soil, stain, O. Sax. *sulwan, sulwian*, Goth. *sauljan*, Icel. & Sw. *söla*, Dan. *sole*, O. H. Ger. *solôn*, Prov. Ger. *sohlen, söhlen, suhlen, suhlen, sulen, sulen*]

1 To make dirty on the surface, to foul, to dirty, to stain, to defile, to tarnish, to sully, as, to *soil* a garment with dust "Our wonted ornaments now *soiled* and stained" *Milton*

2 To cover or tinge with any thing extraneous, as, to *soil* the earth with blood *Tate.*

3 To cover with soil or dung, to manure.

Men *soil* their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop *South*

4 Hence, to fatten [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Syn. — To foul, dirt, dirty, begrime, bemire, bespatter, besmear, daub, bedaub, stain, tarnish, sully; defile, pollute

Soil, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *saoler, saouler*, N. Fr. *soûler*, to satiate, Lat. *satullare*, from O. Fr. *saol, saoul*, N. Fr. *soûl*, Pr. *sadol*, It. *satollo*, satiated, Lat. *satullus*, dim. of *satur*, sated] To feed, as cattle or horses, in the barn or an inclosure with fresh grass or green food cut for them, instead of sending them out to pasture, such food having the effect to purge them, hence, to purge by feeding upon green food; as, to *soil* a horse

Soil, *n.* [Pr. *soill, suil*, O. Fr. *soeil*, A-S. & O. H. Ger. *sol*, N. H. Ger. *suhle, sule* See *supra*]

1 Any foul matter upon another substance, dirt, foulness, spot

2 Stain, tarnish

A lady's honor will not bear a *soil* *Dryden*

Soil, *n.* [O. Fr. *soil, soile, soille*, N. Fr. & Pr. *sol*, It. *suolo*, from Lat. *solum*, bottom, soil]

1 The upper stratum of the earth, the mold, or that compound substance which furnishes nutriment to plants, or which is particularly adapted to support and nourish them.

2. Land, country

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal *soil* *Milton*

3 Dung, compost, manure

Improve land by dung and other sort of *soils* *Mortimer*

Soil, *n.* [Fr. *souille*, from L. Lat. *soullare*, to dirty, from *sus*, a hog] A mashy or miry place to which a hunted boar resorts for refuge, hence, wet places, streams or water sought for by other game, as deer.

As deer being stuck fly through many *soils*,
Yet still the shaft sticks fast *Marston*

To take soil, to run into the mire or water, hence, to take refuge or shelter "O, sir, have you *taken soil* here? It is well a man may reach you after three hours' running." *B. Jonson*

Soil'i-ness, *n.* Stain, foulness [*Rare*] *Bacon*

Soil'less (109), *a.* Destitute of soil *Bigsby*

Soil'ure, *n.* [O. Fr. *soillure*, N. Fr. *souillure*. See SOIL] Stain, pollution [*Rare.*]

Then fearing rust or *soilure*, fashioned for it
A case of silk *Tennyson*

Soil'y, *a.* Dirty, soiled [*Obs.*]

Soirée (swä ra'), *n.* [Fr., from *soir*, evening, Pr. *ser, sera*, It. *sera*, from Lat. *serus*, late, *serum*, late time, late hour] An evening party

Sŏ'journ (sŏ'jurn) (Synop., § 130), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOJOURNED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOJOURNING] [O. Fr. *sojorner, sejorner*, N. Fr. *séjourner*, Pr. *sojornar, sejornar*, It. *soggiornare*, from Lat. *sub*, under, about, and *diurnus*, belonging to the day, It. *giorno*, Pr. *jorn*, O. Fr. *jorn, jurn, jor*, N. Fr. *jour*, a day] To dwell for a time, to dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as a permanent habitation

The soldiers assembled at Newcastle, and there *sojourned* three days *Hayward*

Sŏ'journ (sŏ'jurn), *n.* [Pr. *sajorn, sejorn*, O. Fr. *sejor*, N. Fr. *séjour*, It. *soggiorno*] A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land.

Scarce viewed the Galilean towns,
And once a year Jerusalem, few days'
Short *sojourn* *Milton*
Thee I revisit now though long detained
In that obscure *sojourn* *Milton*

☞ By the poets, often accented on the last syllable

Sŏ'journ-er, *n.* A temporary resident, a stranger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time

We are strangers before thee, and *sojourners* 1 *Chron.* xxix. 15

Sŏ'journ-ing, *n.* The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode

Sŏ'journ-ment (sŏ'jurn), *n.* Temporary residence, as that of a stranger or traveler

Sōke, *n.* [See SOC.] 1 A district in which a particular privilege or power is exercised [*Eng.*]

2 (*Eng. Law*) The same as SOC. See SOC

Sōke'man, *n.* The same as SOCMAN, q. v.

Sōke'man ry, *n.* The same as SOCMANRY, q. v.

Sŏl, *n.* [Lat.] 1 The sun.

2 (*Chem.*) Gold [*Obs.*]

3 (*Her.*) The color of gold in the coats of sovereign princes

Sŏl, *n.* [O. Fr. *sol, sold*, Pr. *sol*, N. Fr. *sou*, It. & Pg. *soldo*, Sp. *sueldo*, from Lat. *solidus* (sc. *nummus*), a gold coin, worth about 25 denarii, L. Lat., a silver coin of less value]

1 A small French copper coin, a penny, — usually written *sou*

2 A copper coin and money of account in Switzerland

Sŏl (20) (Synop., § 130), *n.* (*Mus.*) (*a*) A syllable applied in solmization to the fifth tone of the diatonic scale (*b*) The tone itself

Sŏl'ăce, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLACED (sŏl'ast), *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLACING] [O. Fr. *solacier, soulacier*, Pr. *solassar*, Sp. *solazar*, It. *sollazzare*, L. Lat. *solatiare, solatiari*]

1 To cheer in grief or under calamity, to comfort, to relieve in affliction, to console, — applied to persons, as, to *solace* one's self with the hope of future reward

2 To allay, to assuage, as, to *solace* grief.

Syn. — To comfort, assuage, allay. See COMFORT

Sŏl'ăce, *v. i.* To take comfort; to be cheered or relieved in grief [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sŏl'ăce, *n.* [O. Fr. *solace, solas, soulas*, Pr. *solatz*, Sp. *solaz*, It. *sollazzo*, Lat. *solatium*, from *solari*, to comfort, console] Comfort in grief, alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves in distress; recreation.

The proper *solaces* of age are not music and compliments, but wisdom and devotion. *Rambler.*

Syn. — Comfort; alleviation; relief. See COMFORT.

Sŏl'ăce-ment, *n.* The act of solacing or comforting, the state of being solaced.

So-lā'cious, *a.* [O. Fr. *solacieux*] Affording comfort or amusement. [*Obs.*]

Sŏl'a-nā'ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, or pertaining to, plants of the genus *Solanum*, or nightshade family

So lăn'der, *n.* [Fr. *solandres, solandre*. See SELLANDER] A disease in horses, sallenders.

Sŏ'lan-gōose, *n.* [Written also *soland goose* and *solund-goose*] [Norw. *sule*, Icel. *sula, hafsula*, N. Lat. *sula*] (*Ornith.*) The gannet, a web-footed sea-fowl, found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, Labrador, &c. See GANNET.

Sŏ lā'nĭ n, } **Sŏl'a-nĭne,** } *n.* [Fr. *solanine*, from Lat. *solanum*, nightshade] (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkaloid, obtained from various species of *Solanum*, as *S. dulcamara, S. nigrum, S. tuberosum*, &c. It forms a crystalline powder, very bitter and acid, and highly poisonous *Gregory.*

So lā'no, *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *solanus* (sc. *ventus*), from *sol*, the sun] A hot, oppressive wind in the Mediterranean, particularly on the eastern coast of Spain. It is a modification of the sirocco *Brande.*

Sŏl'a-noid, *a.* [Lat. *Solanum*, the generic name of the potato, and Gr. *ĕidos*, form] (*Med.*) Resembling a potato, — said of a kind of cancer *Dunglison.*

So lā'num, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants comprehending the potato, *S. tuberosum*, the egg plant, *S. melongena*, nightshade, &c

Sō'lar, *a.* [Lat. *solaris*, from *sol*, the sun; Fr. *solaire*, Sp. *solar*, It. *solare*]

1 Pertaining to the sun, as, the *solar* system, proceeding from the sun, as, *solar* light, *solar* rays, *solar* influence.

2 (*Astrol.*) Born under the predominant influence of the sun [*Obs.*]

And proud beside, as *solar* people are *Dryden*

3 Measured by the progress of the sun, or by its revolution, as, the *solar* year

4 Produced by means of the sun, as, *solar* salt.

Solar ape, the pointed space toward which the sun is moving. It is situated in the constellation Hercules. — *Solar cycle*. See CYCLE. — *Solar flowers* (*Bot.*), flowers which open and shut daily at certain hours. — *Solar day*. See DAY. — *Solar microscope*, a microscope consisting essentially, first, of a mirror for reflecting a beam of sunlight through the tube, which sometimes is fixed in a window-shutter, secondly, of a condenser, or large lens, for converging the beam upon the object, and, thirdly, of a small lens, or magnifier, for throwing an enlarged image of the object at its focus upon a screen in a dark room, or in a darkened box. — *Solar spectrum*. See SPECTRUM. — *Solar spots*, dark spots that appear on the sun's disk, consisting commonly, of a black central portion, with a surrounding border of lighter shade, and usually visible only by the telescope, but sometimes by the naked eye. They are very changeable in their figure and dimensions, and vary in size from mere apparent points to spaces of 50,000 miles in diameter. The term *solar spots* is often used to include bright, as well as dark, spaces, the former being distinguished as *faculæ*, the latter as *maculæ*. — *Solar system* (*Astron.*), the sun, together with the group of celestial bodies, which, held by his attraction, revolve round him, comprising the major planets, with their satellites, the minor planets, or asteroids, and the comets. The principal elements of the solar system are exhibited in the following tables: —

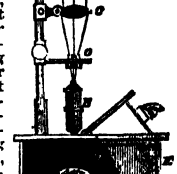

Solar Microscope.

E, reflector; *C*, condenser; *O*, object, *B*, magnifier; *D*, darkened box.

Solar Spots

I. — MAJOR PLANETS.

Symbol	Name	Mean Distance that of the Earth being Unity	Period in Days	Excentricity	Inclination of Orbit	Diameter in Miles
—	—	—	—	—	° ′	—
☉	Sun					883,646
☿	Mercury	3871	87 9693	2056	7 0	3,089
♀	Venus	7233	224 7008	0068	3 24	7,896
⊖, or ⊕	Earth	1 0000	365 2564	0168		7,926
♂	Mars	1 5237	686 9795	0933	1 51	4,070
	Asteroids					
♃	Jupiter	5 2028	4332 5848	0482	1 19	92,164
♄	Saturn	9 5388	10759 220	0560	2 29	75,070
♅, or ♅	Uranus	19 1824	30686.821	0466	0 46	36,218
♆, or ♆	Neptune	30 0363	60126 722	0087	1 47	33,610

II.—Asteroids.

Symbol.	Name in the Order of Discovery.	Date of Discovery.	Mean Distance—that of the Earth being 1 000	Period in Days	Eccentricity	Inclination of Orbit
						° ′
①	Ceres .	1801	2 766	1680 26	0 080	10 36
②	Pallas	1802	2 770	1683 86	239	34 42
③	Juno	1804	2 669	1593 21	255	13 3
④	Vesta .	1807	2 360	1324 84	090	7 8
⑤	Astræa	1845	2 576	1510 55	190	5 19
⑥	Hebe .	1847	2 426	1370 6	201	14 46
⑦	Iris	1847	2 386	1346 5	231	5 27
⑧	Flora .	1847	2 201	1193 0	156	5 53
⑨	Metis	1848	2 388	1346 2	123	5 36
⑩	Hygeia	1849	3 149	2041 4	100	3 47
⑪	Parthenope	1850	2 452	1402 9	090	4 37
⑫	Victoria	1850	2 334	1302 7	219	8 23
⑬	Egeria	1850	2 575	1509 7	088	16 32
⑭	Irene	1851	2 589	1522 0	165	9 7
⑮	Eunomia	1851	2 643	1569 4	188	11 44
⑯	Psyche	1852	2 926	1828 4	135	3 4
⑰	Thetis .	1852	2 474	1421 1	.126	5 36
⑱	Melpomene	1852	2 296	1270 6	217	10 9
⑲	Fortuna	1852	2 441	1393 3	158	1 32
⑳	Massilia	1852	2 409	1366 0	143	0 41
㉑	Lutetia	1852	2 435	1388 2	162	3 5
㉒	Calliope .	1852	2 909	1812 3	103	13 44
㉓	Thalia	1852	2 625	1553 4	235	10 14
㉔	Themis	1853	3 142	2004 2	117	0 48
㉕	Phocæa	1853	2 402	1360 0	253	21 36
㉖	Proserpina	1853	2 656	1581 1	087	3 36
㉗	Euterpe .	1853	2 347	1313 5	172	1 35
㉘	Bellona .	1854	2 778	1691 6	150	9 21
㉙	Amphitrite	1854	2 555	1491 6	072	6 7
㉚	Urania	1854	2 364	1327 7	127	2 6
㉛	Euphrosyne	1854	3 156	2048 0	216	26 20
㉜	Pomona	1854	2 586	1519 6	082	5 29
㉝	Polyhymnia	1854	2 864	1770 9	337	1 57
㉞	Circe	1855	2 688	1609 5	105	5 26
㉟	Leucothea	1855	2 [illegible]86	1883 7	222	8 12
㊱	Atalanta	1855	[illegible]	1664 5	298	18 42
㊲	Fides	1855	[illegible]	1568 6	175	3 7
㊳	Leda	1856	[illegible]40	1656 6	155	6 58
㊴	Lætitia	1856	[illegible]371	1684 8	111	10 21
㊵	Harmonia	1856	2 288	1247 4	046	4 16
㊶	Daphne	1856	2 467	1682	270	16 6
㊷	Isis	1856	2 440	1392 2	225	8 35
㊸	Ariadne	1857	2 204	1107 7	167	3 28
㊹	Nysa	1857	2 424	1378 6	149	3 42
㊺	Eugenia	1857	2 716	1634 7	081	6 35
㊻	Hestia	1857	2 518	1450 2	144	2 17
㊼	Aglaia .	1857	2 883	1788 1	128	5 0
㊽	Doris .	1857	3 109	1997 9	077	6 30
㊾	Pales	1857	3 086	1980 2	238	3 8
㊿	Virginia	1857	2 649	1574 4	287	2 48
(51)	Nemausa	1858	2 378	1339 3	063	10 15
(52)	Europa .	1858	3 100	1998 5	101	7 25
(53)	Calypso	1858	2 610	1540 4	213	5 8
(54)	Alexandra	1858	2 708	1627 3	199	11 47
(55)	Pandora .	1858	2 769	1683 2	139	7 21
(56)	Melete .	18[illegible]	2 597	1529	237	8 2
(57)	Mnemosyne	1859	3 157	2054	104	15 8
(58)	Concordia	1860	2 704	1615	040	5 1
(59)	Olympia .	1860	2 777	1633	117	8 38
(60)	Danae	1860	3 004	1902	168	18 17
(61)	Echo	1860	[illegible]98	1352	184	3 34
(62)	Erato	1860	[illegible]91	2023	171	2 12
(63)	Ausonia	1861	2 394	1353	124	5 47
(64)	Angelina .	1861	2 682	1604	141	1 20
(65)	Cybele	1861	3 399	2288	113	3 28
(66)	Maia .	1861	2 664	1588	134	3 2
(67)	Asia	1861	2 420	1375	185	5 59
(68)	Leto .	1861	2 723	1641	170	8 10
(69)	Hesperia .	1861	2.995	1893.	175	8 28
(70)	Panopæa	1861	2 629	1567	195	11 32
(71)	Niobe . . .	1861	2.756	1671	.174	23 18
(72)	Feronia .	1861	2.275	1268	116	5 26

II.—Asteroids (*continued*).

Symbol.	Name in the Order of Discovery.	Date of Discovery.	Mean Distance—that of the Earth being 1 000	Period in Days.	Eccentricity	Inclination of Orbit
						° ′
(73)	Clytia	1862	2 666	1500	044	2 25
(74)	Galatea	1862	2 779	1692	220	3 29
(75)	Eurydice	1862	2 664	1588	304	4 59
(76)	Freya	1862	3 189	2080	030	2 15
(77)	Frigga	1862				
(78)	Diana	1863	2 762	1677	228	11 29
(79)	Eurynome	1863	2 445	1397	196	4 28

☞ Victoria is by some called *Clio*, Olympia, *Elpis*, and Cybele, *Maximiliana*

III.—Periodic Comets.

Name	Perihelion Passage	Mean Distance	Period in Days	Eccentricity	Inclination of Orbit
					° ′
Halley's	1912 1	17 988	27866 95	967	162 15
Encke's	1862 1	2 218	1206 65	848	13 4
Biela's, I	1859 4	3 529	2421 17	756	12 34
Biela's, II	1859 4	3 514	2405 76	755	12 33
Faye's	1866 2	3 820	2727 36	555	11 22
Brorsen's	1862 8	3 130	2031 55	802	29 49
Winnecke's	1863 3	2 929	1830 49	758	10 43
Tuttle's	1871 9	5 726	5004 68	821	54 24

IV.—Satellites

Satellite of the Earth—the Moon

Sidereal Period,	27d 7h 43m 11 5s
Distance in Radii of the Earth,	59 9644
Diameter in Miles,	2159
Inclination of Orbit,	5° 9′
Synodic Revolution,	29d 12h 44m 2 87s

Satellites of Jupiter.

No	Sidereal Period	Distance in Radii of Jupiter	Diameter		Orbit inclined to Jupiter's Equator
			Apparent	In Miles	
	d h m s		″		° ′ ″
1	1 18 27 33	6 0485	1 01	2436	0 0 7
2	3 13 13 42	9 6235	0 91	2187	0 1 6
3	7 3 12 35	15 3502	1 49	3573	0 5 3
4	16 16 32 11	26 9983	1 27	3057	0 0 21

Satellites of Saturn.

No	Name	Period	Distance in Radii of Saturn	Eccentricity
		d h m s		
1	Mimas	0 22 36 18	3 111	069
2	Enceladus	1 8 53 3	4 032	
3	Tethys	1 21 18 33	4 993	005
4	Dione	2 17 44 51	6 399	02
5	Rhea	4 12 25 11	8 912	023
6	Titan	15 22 41 25	20 706	029
7	Hyperion	21 4 20	25 029	115
8	Japetus	79 7 54 41	64 359	

Satellites of Uranus

No	Period	App Distance	Distance in Miles
	d	″	
1	2 5203	13.44	119,994
2	4 1440	19 28	170,863
3	8 7059	31 44	278,627
4	13 4633	42.87	379,921

Satellite of Neptune.

Period,	5d 21h. 0m. 17s.
Apparent Distance,	16″.75
True Distance,	232,000 miles.

Sō'lar, *n.* [Lat. *solarium*, from *sol*, the sun; O Fr. *solier*, Pr. *solier*, *solar*, It. *solare*, *solajo*, Ger *söller*] A loft or upper chamber; a garret room. [Written also *soler*, *solere*, *sollar*] *Oxf Gloss.*

Sō'lar i zā'tion, *n.* (*Photog*) Injury of a photographic picture caused by exposing it for too long a time to the sun's light in the camera, burning, excessive insolation *R. Hunt.*

Sō'lar ize, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* SOLARIZED; *p pr.* & *vb n* SOLARIZING] (*Photog*) To injure by too long exposure to the light of the sun in the camera; to burn

Sō'lar ize, *v. i* To become injured by undue exposure to the sun's rays in the camera

Sō'la-ry, *a* The same as SOLAR, q v [*Obs*]

Sōld, *imp* & *p p* of *sell* See SELL

Sold note a note or memorandum of sale, given by the broker effecting it to the buyer *Burrill*

Sōld, *n* [Fr *solde*, Pr *sout*, It *soldo*, Sp. *sueldo*, Ger, D, Dan, & Sw *sold*, from Lat *solidus*, a piece of money worth at first about 25 denarii, but afterward reduced nearly one half in value See SOL] Salary, military pay [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Sōl'dan, *n* The same as SULTAN [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Sōl'da nēl, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Soldanella*

Sōl'dan rie, *n* The country ruled by a soldan or sultan [*Poet*] *W Scott*

Sōl'der (Synop, § 130), *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* SOLDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* SOLDERING] [See SODER] To unite the surfaces of, as metals, by the intervention of a more fusible metal or metallic cement, to join by means of metallic cement

Sōl'der, *n* A metal or metallic composition for uniting the surface of metals, a metallic cement.

Hard solder, a solder which fuses only at a red heat, as one composed of zinc and copper, or silver and copper, &c —*Soft solder*, a solder fusible at comparatively low temperatures is various alloys of lead and tin, and sometimes bismuth, which melts at from 200° to 550° Fahr

Sōl'dier (sōl'jer, 77), *n* [O Eng *souldier*, *soldiar*, *soudee*, O Fr *soldiers*, *soldaner*, *soldeier*, *soldoer*, *soudoyer*, *soudees*, *soudier*, Pr *soldier*, *soldadier*, *soudadier*, *sodadier*, Sp *soldado*, It *soldato*, N Fr. & Ger *soldat*, from Lat *solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier See SOLD]

1 One who is engaged in military service as an officer or private, one who serves in the army; one of an organized body of combatants

I am a *soldier*, and unapt to weep *Shak*

2 Especially, a private in military service, as distinguished from an officer, as, a militia *soldier*

3 A brave warrior, a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valor,—used by way of emphasis or distinction *Shak.*

Sōl'dier-crăb (sōl'jer), *n* (*Zoöl*) A crustacean of the genus *Paguras*, which, by nature having no shell, occupies the empty shells of other shell fish.

Sōl'dier-ess (sōl'jer es), *n.* A female soldier. [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl.*

Sōl'dier ing (sōl'jer ing), *n* The state of being a soldier, the occupation of a soldier

Sōl'dier-ly (sōl'jer-), *a* Like, or becoming, a real soldier, brave, martial, heroic, honorable

Sōl'dier-ship (sōl'jer), *n* Military qualities; military character or state, martial skill, behavior becoming a soldier [*Rare*] *Shak.*

Sōl'dier-wood (sōl'jer), *n* (*Bot*) A leguminous plant of the genus *Inga* (*I purpurea*), found in the West Indies It is an elegant evergreen shrub.

Sōl'dier y (sōl'jer-y), *n* 1 A body of soldiers collectively considered, the military. "A camp of faithful *soldiery*" *Milton.*

2 Soldiership, military service [*Obs*] *Sidney.*

Sōle, *n* [A S *sole*, O H Ger & Sw *sola*, N H. Ger *sohle*, D *zool*, L Ger *sale*, Dan *saale*, Icel. *sōli*, Goth *sulja*, Lat *solea*, Fr *sole*, Pr. *sola*, *sol*, Sp *suela*, It *suolo*]

1 The bottom of the foot, hence, also, rarely, the foot itself

From the crown of his head to the *sole* of his foot he is all mirth *Shak.*

Hast wandered through the world now long a day,
Yet ceasest not thy weary *soles* to lead *Spenser.*

2 The bottom of a shoe or boot, or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom.

The "caliga" was a military shoe, with a very thick *sole*, tied above the instep *Arbuthnot.*

3 The bottom or lower part of any thing, or that on which any thing rests in standing, as, (*a.*) (*Agru*) The bottom of the body of a plow,—called also *slade*, also, the bottom of a furrow. (*b*) (*Fur*) The horny substance under a horse's foot, which protects the more tender parts (*c.*) (*Fort.*) The bottom of an embrasure. (*d*) (*Naut.*) A piece of timber attached to the lower part of the rudder, to render it level with the false keel. *Totten.* (*e*)

(*Mining*) The seat or bottom of a mine; — applied to horizontal veins or lodes. *Weale.*

Elm is proper for mills, *soles* of wheels, and pipes. *Mortimer.*

Sōle, *n.* [Fr. *sole*, Sp. *suela*, Pg. *solha*, It *soglia*, Lat *solea.*] (*Ichth*) A marine flat fish (the *Solea vulgaris*), which, with allied species, is peculiar, among vertebrate animals, in having both eyes placed on one side of the head, namely, that side which is uppermost when they are swimming It keeps on or near the bottom of the sea It sometimes grows to the weight of six or seven pounds or more *Eng Cyc Storer.*

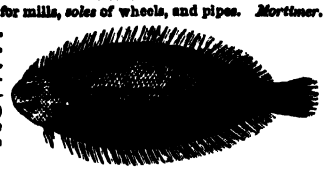

Sole (*Solea vulgaris*)

Sōle, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* SOLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SOLING] To furnish with a sole, as, to *sole* a shoe

Sōle, *a* [Lat *solus*, It & Sp *solo*, Pg *so*, Pr & O. Fr *sol*, N Fr *seul*]

1 Being or acting without another, single, individual, only "The *sole* son of my queen" *Shak.* "First and last will reign *sole* king" *Milton*

2. (*Law*) Single, unmarried, as, a feme *sole.*

Syn. — Single, individual, only, alone, solitary

Sŏl'e-çĭsm, *n* [Fr *solecisme*, Pr *soloecisme*, It & Sp *solecismo*, Gr σολοικισμός, from σολοικίζειν, to speak or write incorrectly, from σόλοικος, speaking incorrectly, from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι in Cilicia]

1 Impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax, incongruity of words, want of correspondence or consistency

A "barbarism" may be in one word, a *solecism* must be of more. *Johnson*

2 Hence, any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety

My mind lately prompted me, that I should commit a great *solecism*, if, among the rest of my friends in England, I should leave you unsaluted *Howell*

Cesar, by dismissing his guards and retaining his power, committed a dangerous *solecism* in politics *Middleton*

The idea of having committed the slightest *solecism* in politeness was agony to him *W Scott*

Syn. — Barbarism, impropriety, absurdity — SOLECISM, BARBARISM These terms have come down from the ancient rhetoricians A *barbarism* is a word either foreign or uncongenial to a language, and not yet received into it *Solecism* is derived from the *Soli* a people of Attica, who, having colonized in Cilicia lost the purity of their language Hence the term *solecism* was applied to a violation of the laws of syntax, and at a subsequent period to any expression involving an absurdity, or violation of the necessary laws of thought

Sŏl'e-çĭst, *n.* [Gr σολοικιστής] One who commits a solecism *Blackwall*

Sŏl'e-çĭst'ic, Sŏl'e-çĭst'ic-al, } *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a solecism

Sŏl'e-çĭst'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a solecistic manner

Sŏl'e-çīze, *v i* [Gr σολοικίζειν] To commit solecism. [*Rare*] *More*

Sōle'-lĕath'er (-lĕth'er), *n.* Thick, strong leather, used for the soles of shoes

Sōle'ly (109), *adv* Singly, alone, only, without another, as, to rest a cause *solely* on one argument, to rely *solely* on one's own strength

Sŏl'emn (sŏl'em), *a* [O Fr *solempne*, N Fr *solennel*, Sp *solemne*, It *solenne*, Lat *solemnis*, *solennis*, from Oscan *sollus*, all, and Lat *annus*, a year, properly that which takes place every year, used especially of religious solemnities]

1 Marked with religious rites and pomps, enjoined by religion, sacred. "His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profaned" *Milton*

The worship of this image was advanced, and a *solemn* supplication observed every year *Stillingfleet*

2 Fitted to awaken or express serious reflections, serious, grave, devout "To 'suage with *solemn* touches troubled thoughts" *Milton*

There reigned a *solemn* silence over all *Spenser*

3. Real, earnest, downright [*Obs and rare*]

Frederick, the emperor, spared no expense in strengthening this city; since which time we find no *solemn* taking it by the Turks *Fuller*

4. Affectedly grave or serious. "A *solemn* coxcomb" *Swift*

5. (*Law*) Made in form, as, *solemn* war, conforming with all legal requirements, as, probate in *solemn* form *Burrill Jarman Greenleaf.*

Syn. — Grave, formal, ritual, ceremonial, sober, serious, reverential, devotional, devout See GRAVE

So-lĕm'ni-ty, *n* [Fr *solemnité*, *solennité*, Sp *solemnidad*, It *solennità*, Lat *solemnitas*, *solennitas*]

1 A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence, religious or ritual ceremony, as, the *solemnity* of a funeral or of a sacrament

Great was the cause: our old *solemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise,
But saved from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honors to the god of day *Pope*

2. A ceremony adapted to impress awe; as, the *solemnities* of the last day.

3. Gravity, steady seriousness.

The stateliness and gravity of the Spaniards shows itself in the *solemnity* of their language. *Addison.*

4. Hence, affected gravity or seriousness.

Solemnity's a cover for a bot. *Young*

5. Awe or reverence inspired by outward circumstances, appearance calculated to inspire with solemn feelings, as, the *solemnity* of Westminster Abbey

6 (*Law*) A solemn or formal observance, proceeding according to due form, the formality which is necessary to render a thing done valid

So-lĕm'ni-zāte, *v t* To celebrate solemnly or formally, to solemnize [*Obs*]

Sŏl'em-nĭ-zā'tion, *n* [Fr *solemnisation*, *solennisation*, Sp *solemnizacion*, It *solennizazione*] The act of solemnizing, celebration, as, the *solemnization* of a marriage

Sŏl'em nīze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SOLEMNIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* SOLEMNIZING] [Fr *solemniser*, *solenniser*, Sp *solemnizar*, It *solennizzare*]

1 To perform with solemn or ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms "Baptisms to be administered in one place, and marriages *solemnized* in another" *Hooker.*

What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feast of dedication is never spoken of in the law, yet *solemnized* even by our Savior himself *Hooker*

2 To dignify or honor by ceremonies, hence, to celebrate, to make famous

Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast *Milton*

3 To make grave, serious, and reverential, as, to *solemnize* the mind for the duties of the sanctuary. *Wilberforce*

☞ In this sense, the word is occasionally used in England, and also in the United States, but our best writers avoid it

Sŏl'em-nĭz'er, *n* One who performs a solemn rite

Sŏl'emn-ly, *adv* In a solemn manner, with gravity, seriously, formally, truly.

There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise *Dryden*
I do *solemnly* assure the reader *Swift*

Sŏl'emn ness, *n* The state or quality of being solemn, reverential manner, gravity, as, the *solemnness* of public worship [Written also *solemness*]

Sō'len, *n* [Gr σωλήν, channel, a kind of shell fish]

1 (*Anat*) The vertebral canal containing the spinal cord *Dunglison*

2 (*Surg*) A semicircle of thin wood, or strips of wood, used for preventing the contact of the bed clothes, in wounds, fractures, and the like, — called also *cradle* *Dunglison*

3 (*Zool*) A genus of bivalve mollusks, having a long, slender shell, razor fish

Sō'lā nā'çeăn, *n* (*Zool*) One of a family of mollusks, of which the solen is the type

Sō'le nā'ceoŭs (Synop, § 130), *a* (*Zool*) Pertaining to the solenaceans

Sōle'ness, *n* [From *sole*] The state of being sole or alone, singleness [*Rare*] *Sir E. Dering*

Sō'len-īte (49), *n* (*Paleon*) A fossil solen

Sō'len-oid, *n* [Gr. σωλήν, channel, and εἶδος, form] (*Elect Dyn*) An electro dynamic spiral having the conjunctive wire turned back along its axis, so as to neutralize that component of the effect of the current which is due to the length of the spiral, and reduce the whole effect to that of a series of equal and parallel circular currents

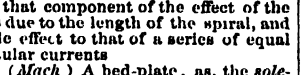

Solenoid

Sōle'-plāte, *n* (*Mach*) A bed-plate, as, the *sole-plate* of a steam engine [*Eng*]

Sō'ler, } *n* A loft or garret See SOLAR, *n*

Sō'lere, }

I thought to have lodged him in the *solere* chamber *W Scott*

Sō'lert, *a* [Lat *solers*, *sollers*, *sollertis*, clever, skillful] Skillful, clever, crafty, subtile [*Obs and rare*] *Cudworth*

So lĕr'tious-ness, *n* The quality of being solert, expertness, skillfulness, dexterity [*Obs*]

Sōle'ship, *n* The state of being sole or alone, soleness [*Obs*]

Sŏl-fā' (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SOL-FAED, *p pr* & *vb n* SOL-FAING] [It, Sp, Pg, & Pr *solfa*, the gamut, from the syllables *fa*, *sol*] To pronounce the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending, as, *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, *do*, or the same in reverse order

Sŏl'fa-tā'rĭ-a, *n.* [It, from *solfo*, sulphur] A sulphur mine.

Sŏl'fa-tā'rĕ, *n* [From the volcano near Naples, from It *solfo*, Lat *sulfur*, brimstone, sulphur Cf Fr *soufrière*, a sulphur-mine, from *soufre*, sulphur] (*Geol*) A volcanic vent or area, from which sulphur, sulphureous, watery, and acid vapors and gases are emitted *Lyell.*

Sŏl'fĕg gĭ'ŭre (-fed jĭ'rĕ), *v i.* [See *infra.*] (*Mus*) To sol fa See SOL FA

Sol fĕg'gio (sol fĕd'jo), *n* [It., Fr *solfège*, from *solfa*, the gamut] (*Mus*) The system of arranging the scale by the names *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, by which singing is taught.

Sō'li, *n.*; *pl.* of *solo.* See SOLO.

So-lĭç'it, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOLICITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOLICITING] [Fr. *solliciter*, Pr. *sollicitar*, Sp. & Pg. *solicitar*, It *sollicitare*, *sollecitare*, Lat. *sollicitare*, *solicitare*, from *sollicitus*, wholly (i. e., violently) moved, from Oscan *sollus*, whole, and *citus*, p p of *ciere*, to move, excite]

1 To ask from with earnestness, to make petition to, to apply to for obtaining something.

Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me? *Milton.*

2 To endeavor to obtain, to seek, as, to *solicit* an office, to *solicit* a favor.

I view my crime, but kindle at the view,
Repeat old pleasures, and *solicit* new *Pope.*

3 To awake or excite to action, to summon, to invite.

That fruit *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*

Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind *Locke.*

4 To enforce the claims of, to plead, to act as solicitor for or with reference to. [*Obs.*]

Should
My brother henceforth study to forget
The vow that he hath made thee, I would ever
Solicit thy desert *Ford*

5 To disturb, to disquiet, — a Latinism rarely used.

Hath any ill *solicited* thine ears? *Chapman*
But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast. *Dryden*

Syn. — To beseech, ask, request, crave, supplicate, entreat, beg, implore, importune See BESEECH

So lĭç'it-ant, *n* [Lat *sollicitans*, p pr. of *sollicitare*] One who solicits

So-lĭç'i-tā'tion, *n* [Fr *sollicitation*, Sp *solicitacion*, It. *sollicitazione*, *sollecitazione*, Lat *sollicitatio*]

1 The act of soliciting, earnest request, importunity

2 Excitement, invitation, as, the *solicitation* of the senses *Locke.*

So-lĭç'it or, *n* [Fr *solliciteur*, Pr *sollicitador*, Sp & Pg *solicitador*, It *sollicitatore*, *sollecitatore*, Lat *sollicitator*]

1 One who solicits or asks with earnestness, one who asks for another

2 (*Law*) An attorney or advocate, — the professional designation of a person admitted to practice in a court of chancery or equity, in the conduct of suits, &c, a title sometimes given to the law officer of a city, town, or government

So-lĭç'it or-ġĕn'er-al, *n* An officer of the crown, who is associated with the attorney general in managing the legal business of the crown and public offices [*Eng*] *Brande*

So-lĭç'it-oŭs, *a* [Lat *sollicitus*, *solicitus*, It *sollicito*, *sollecito*, Sp & Pg *solicito*, Pr *sollicit*] Disposed to solicit, eager to obtain, as something desirable, anxious to avoid, as any thing evil, concerned, careful, — followed by *about* or *for* "*Solicitous* for my reputation." *Dryden*

Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous* about the future *Bp Taylor*

The colonel had been intimation other things, and not enough *solicitous* to finish the fortifications *Clarendon*

So lĭç'it-oŭs-ly, *adv* In solicitous manner, with solicitude, anxiously.

So-lĭç'it-oŭs-ness, *n* Solicitude

So-lĭç'it-ress, *n.* A female who solicits or petitions

So lĭç'i-tūde (30), *n* [Fr *sollicitude*, Pr *sollicitut*, Sp *solicitud*, It *sollicitudine*, *sollecitudine*, Lat. *sollicitudo*] The state of being solicitous, uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good "The great labors of worldly men, their *solicitude* and outward shows" *Raleigh.*

Syn. — Care, carefulness, concern, anxiety, trouble See CARE

Sŏl'id, *a* [Lat *solidus*, from *solum*, the bottom, ground, It & Sp *solido*, Fr *solide*]

1 Having the constituent parts so firmly adhering as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies, hard, firm, compact, — opposed to *fluid* and *liquid*, or to *plastic*, like clay, or to *incompact*, like sand

2 Not hollow, full of matter, as, a *solid* globe or cone, as distinguished from a *hollow* one, not spongy, dense, hence sometimes, heavy

3 Having all the geometrical dimensions, cubic, as, a *solid* foot contains 1728 *solid* inches.

☞ In this sense, *cubic* is now generally used

4 Firm, compact, strong, as, a *solid* pier, a *solid* pile, a *solid* wall

5 Worthy of credit, trust, or esteem, substantial, as opposed to frivolous or fallacious, weighty, firm, strong, valid, just "The *solid* purpose of a sincere and virtuous answer" *Milton*

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men *Dryden*

6 Sound; not weakly; as, a *solid* constitution of body. [*Rare*] *Watts.*

7. (*Bot*) Of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root, not spongy or hollow within, as a stem

8. (*Metaph*) Impenetrable; resisting or excluding any other material particle or atom from any

given portion of space;—applied to the supposed ultimate particles of matter.

Solid angle (*Geom*), an angle formed by three or more plane angles, which are not in the same plane, meeting in a point. — *Solid measure*, a measure for volumes, in which the units are each a cube of fixed linear magnitude, as a cubic foot, yard, or the like, thus, a foot, in *solid measure*, or a *solid foot*, contains 1728 solid inches — *Solid newel* (*Arch*), a newel into which the ends of the stairs are built, in distinction from a *hollow newel* See HOLLOW, *a* — *Solid problem* (*Geom*), a problem which can be construed geometrically only by the intersection of a circle and a conic section, or of two conic sections *Hutton* — *Solid square* (*Mil*), a square body of troops, a body in which the ranks and files are equal

Syn.—Hard, firm, compact, strong, substantial, stable, sound, real, valid, true, just, weighty, profound, grave, important —SOLID, HARD These words both relate to the internal constitution of bodies, but *hard* denotes a firmer adherence of the component parts than *solid* *Hard* is opposed to *soft*, and *solid* to *fluid* or *liquid* Wood is always *solid*, but some kinds of wood are *hard*, and others are *soft*

Repose you there, while I to the *hard* house,
More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis raised *Shak*

I hear his thundering voice resound,
And tramping feet that shake the *solid* ground *Dryden*

Sŏl'id, *n.* 1. A substance that is held in a fixed form by cohesion among its particles, a substance not fluid

☞ In anatomical and medical usage the bones flesh, and vessels of animal bodies are called *solids*, in distinction from the blood, chyle, and other fluids

2 (*Geom*) A magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness

Sŏl'i-dāre, *n* A small piece of money [*Obs*]

Sŏl'i-dār'i-ty, *n.* [Fr *solidarité*, from *solide*] An entire union, or consolidation, of interests and responsibilities, fellowship

Solidarity—a word which we owe to the French Communists, and which signifies a community in gain and loss in honor and dishonor a being (so to speak) all in the same bottom—is so convenient, that it will be in vain to struggle against its reception *Trench*

Sŏl'i-dāte, *v t* [Lat *solidare*, *solidatum*, from *solidus*, It *solidare*, Sp & Pr *solidar* Cf. SODER] To make solid or firm [*Obs*] *Cowley*

So lid'i fi kā'tion, *n* [Fr *solidification*] The act of making solid

So-lid'i fȳ, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SOLIDIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* SOLIDIFYING] [Fr *solidifier*, from Lat *solidus*, solid, and *facere*, to make] To make solid or compact

So lid'i fȳ, *v i* To become solid, to harden

Sŏl'id Ism, *n* (*Pathol*) The doctrine that refers all diseases to an affection of the solid parts of the body. It rests on the view that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties, and can receive the impression of agents tending to produce disease *Dunglison*

Sŏl'id-ist, *n.* (*Pathol*) An advocate of, or believer in, solidism. *Dunglison*

So-lid'i-ty, *n* [Fr. *solidité*, Pr. *soliditat*, It. *solidità*, Lat. *soliditas*]

1. The state of being solid, density, consistency, —opposed to *fluidity*, fullness of matter,—opposed to *hollowness*, strength, soundness,—opposed to *weakness* or *instability*, the primary quality or affection of matter by which its particles exclude or resist all others

That which hinders the approach of two bodies moving one toward another, I call *solidity* *Locke*

2 Moral firmness, soundness, strength, validity, truth, certainty,—as opposed to *weakness* or *fallaciousness*; as, the *solidity* of arguments or reasoning, the *solidity* of principles, truths, or opinions

3. (*Geom.*) The solid contents of a body, volume

Syn.—Firmness, solidness, hardness, density, compactness; strength, soundness, validity, certainty

Sŏl'id-ly, *adv* In a solid manner, densely, compactly, firmly, truly

Sŏl'id-ness, *n* 1 The quality of being solid, firmness, compactness, solidity, as of material bodies.

2. Soundness, strength, truth, validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, and the like

Sŏl'id-ūn'gu-lar, *a.* Having hoofs not cloven, solidungulous

Sŏl'id-ūn'gu-late, *n* [Lat *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, a hoof, Fr *solidongule*] (*Zool*) One of a tribe of mammals having a single or solid hoof on each foot, a soliped

Sŏl'id-ūn'gu-lous, *a* [Lat *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, hoof] (*Zoöl*) Having hoofs that are not cloven, as, the horse is a *solidungulous* animal

Sŏl'i-fid'i-an (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith] (*Eccl*) One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification. *Hammond*

Sŏl'i fid'i-an, *a.* Holding the tenets of Solifidians, of, or pertaining to, the Solifidians

Sŏl'i fid'i-an Ism, *n.* The tenets of Solifidians

Sŏl'i fōrm, *a.* [Lat *sol*, sun, and *forma*, form] Like the sun in form, appearance, or nature. [*Rare*] "*Soliform* things." *Cudworth*

Sŏl'i-lŏque, *n.* [Fr See *infra.*] That which is said in soliloquy, soliloquy.

So-lil'o-quīse, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOLILOQUISED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOLILOQUISING.] To utter a soliloquy.

So-lil'o-quy, *n.* [Lat. *soliloquium*, from *solus*, alone, and *loqui*, to speak, It. & Sp. *soliloquio*, Fr. *soliloque*]

1 A talking to one's self; a talking or discourse of a person alone, or not addressed to another person, even when others are present

Lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy* *Spectator*

2 A written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself

The whole poem is a *soliloquy* *Prior*

Sŏl'i-pĕd, *n* [Fr *solipede*, It *solipede*, Sp *solipedo*, from Lat *solus*, alone, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] (*Zool*) An animal whose hoof is not cloven, one of a group of quadrupeds with undivided hoofs, a solidungulate [Written also *solipede*]

The *solipeds* or firm-hoofed animals as horses, asses and mules, &c, — they, also, are in mighty numbers *Browne*

So lip'ed-ous, *a* Having hoofs which are not cloven

Sŏl'i-sē'qui-ous, *a* [Lat *sol*, sun, and *sequi*, to follow] Following the sun, as, *soliscquious* plants [*Obs and rare*] *Browne*

Sŏl'i tāire', *n* [Fr See SOLITARY]

1 A person who lives in solitude, a recluse, a hermit, a solitary [*Rare*] *Pope*

2 An ornament for the neck. *Shenstone*

3 A game which one person can play alone, especially, that in which a board, perforated with holes, is used, and a set of pegs one less in number than that of the holes

4 (*Ornith*) A bird now extinct, somewhat like the dodo Its remains are found in the Island of Rodriguez

Sŏl'i tā'ri-an, *n.* [See SOLITARY] A hermit, a solitary [*Obs*] *Sir R Twisden*

Sŏl'i-ta-rī'e-ty, *n* The state of being solitary, solitariness [*Obs*] *Cudworth*

Sŏl'i-ta-ri-ly, *adv* [From *solitary*] In a solitary manner, in solitude, alone, without company

Sŏl'i-ta-ri-ness, *n* 1 The state of being solitary, forbearance of company, retirement, or habitual retirement. "At home, in wholesome *solitariness*" *Donne*

2 Destitution of company, or of animated beings, solitude, loneliness,—said in reference to places, as, the *solitariness* of the country, or of a wood

Sŏl'i-ta-ry (44), *a* [Lat *solitarius*, from *solus*, alone, Fr *solitaire*, Pr *solitari*, Sp & It *solitario*]

1 Inclined to be alone, destitute of associates, being by one's self, alone, living alone, not having company "Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks" *Milton*

Hie home unto my chamber
Where thou shalt find me sad and *solitary* *Shak*

2 Not much visited, or frequented, remote from society, retired, as, a *solitary* residence or place

3 Gloomy, still, dismal

Let that night be *solitary* let no joyful voice come therein *Job* iii 7

4 Single, individual as, a *solitary* instance of vengeance, a *solitary* example

5 (*Bot*) Being one only in a place, separate, as, a *solitary* stipule

☞ A flower is said to be *solitary* when there is only one to each peduncle, a seed, when there is only one in a pericarp

Sŏl'i ta-ry, *n* One who lives alone or in solitude, a hermit, a recluse

Sŏl'i-tūde (30), *n* [Fr *solitude*, It *solitudine*, Sp *solidumbre*, *soledad*, Lat. *solitudo*, from *solus*, alone]

1 A state of being alone, a lonely life, loneliness

Whoever is delighted with *solitude* is either a wild beast or a god *Bacon*

2 Remoteness from society, destitution of company,—said in reference to places, as, the *solitude* of a wood or a valley

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him *Law*

3. A lonely place, a desert

In these deep *solitudes* and awful cells
Where heavenly-pensive Contemplation dwells *Pope*

Syn.—Loneliness, solitariness, loneness, retiredness, recluseness —SOLITUDE, RETIREMENT, SECLUSION, LONELINESS *Retirement* is a withdrawal from general society, implying that a person has been engaged in its scenes *Solitude* describes the fact that a person is alone, *seclusion*, that he is shut out from others, usually by his own choice, *loneliness* that he feels the pain and oppression of being alone Hence, *retirement* is opposed to a gay or active life, *solitude*, to society, *seclusion*, to freedom of access on the part of others, and *loneliness* to that of society which the heart demands "O blest *retirement*, friend of life's decline *Goldsmith* "They who can enjoy the country are prepared for *solitude*, and in that [the country] *solitude* is prepared for them" *Dryden* "It is a place of *seclusion* from the external world" *Bp Horsley* "These evils seem likely to reduce this city ere long to the *loneliness* and the insignificance of a village" *Eustace*

So-liv'a-gant, } *a* [Lat *solus*, alone, and *vagans*,
So-liv'a-gous, } p pr of *vagari*, to wander, from *vagus*, wandering, Lat. *solivagus*] Wandering alone. [*Rare*]

Sŏl'lar, *n.* [See SOLAR] 1. The same as SOLAR *n.* [*Obs.*] See SOLAR

2. (*Mining.*) The entrance to a mine, especially, an entrance of boards, or one lined with boards. [*Prov Eng*]

Sŏl'mi-zā'tion, *n* [Fr *solmisation*, from *solmiser* (equivalent to *solfier*, Sp. *solfear*, It *solfeggiare*), from the musical notes *sol*, *mi*. See SOL-FA.] (*Mus*) The act of sol-faing

☞ This art was practiced by the Greeks, but the six syllables now in use are generally attributed to Guido d Arezzo These he selected on account of their furnishing all the alphabetic vowel sounds, from the following stanza of a monkish hymn to St John the Baptist.—

Ut queant laxis
Resonare fibris
Mira gestorum
Famuli tuorum
Solve polluti
Labii reatum *Eng Cyc.*

Sŏlŏ, *n* Eng *pl* SŌ'LŌS, Lat SŌ'LI [It, from Lat *solus*, alone] (*Mus*) A tune, air, or strain, played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice

Sŏl'o-mon's-sēal *n* (*Bot*) A perennial plant of the genus *Polygonatum*, having simple erect or curving stems rising from thick and knotted root-stocks, and with greenish nodding flowers. *Gray*

☞ The *false Solomon's-seal* is a perennial plant of the genus *Smilacina*, having white and often fragrant, flowers in a terminal, simple, or compound raceme *Gray*

Sŏlstīce, *n* [Lat *solstitium*, from *sol*, the sun, and *sistere*, *stiti*, to cause to stand, Fr *solstice*, Pr *solstici*, Sp & Pg *solsticio*, It *solstizio*]

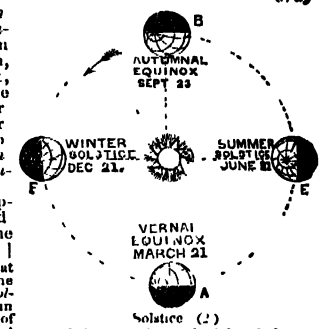

Solstice (*)

A and *B*, equal day and night; *E*, longest day, or summer solstice, *F*, shortest day, or winter solstice

1 A stopping or standing still, of the sun [*Obs*]

The Jews, that can believe the supernatural *solstice* of the sun in the days of Joshua have yet the impudence to deny the eclipse which every pagan confessed at his [Christ's] death *Browne*

2 (*Astron*) (*a*) The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is furthest from the equator, north or south, namely, the first point of Cancer and the first point of Capricorn, the former being called the *summer solstice*, the latter the *winter solstice* (*b*) The time of the sun's entering the solstices or solstitial points, namely, about the 21st June and the 21st December

Sol stĭ'tial (sol stish'al), *a* [Lat *solstitialis*, It. *solstiziale*, Sp, Pg, Pr, & Fr *solsticial*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, a solstice, as, a *solstitial* point

2 Happening at a solstice, especially (with reference to the northern hemisphere), happening at the summer solstice, or midsummer. "*Solstitial* summer's heat" *Milton*

Sŏlū bĭl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *solubilité*, Sp *solubilidad*, It *solubilità*]

1 The quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution, susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid

2 (*Bot*) Capability of separating easily into parts, as that of certain legumes to divide transversely into pieces

Sŏlŭ ble, *a* [Lat *solubilis*, from *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, to dissolve, Fr & Sp *soluble*, It *solubile*] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid, capable of solution

Sŏlū ble-ness, *n* Solubility

Sō'lund-goose, *n.* See SOLAN GOOSE

Sō'lus, *a* [Lat] Alone,—chiefly used in the directions of plays, and the like

So-lūte', *a* [Lat *solutus*, p p of *solvere*, to loosen; It *soluto*]

1 Soluble, as, a *solute* salt

2 Loose, free, liberal, as, a *solute* interpretation [*Obs*] *Bacon*

3. Relaxed, hence, merry, cheerful [*Rare.*]

Bacchus, purple god of joyous wit,
A brow *solute*, and ever laughing eye *Young.*

4 (*Bot*) Not adhering, loose,—opposed to *adnate*, as, a *solute* stipule

So-lūte', *v t* [Lat *solvere*, *solutum*] [*Obs*]

1 To dissolve *Bacon.*

2 To absolve

So lū'tion, *n* [Lat *solutio*, from *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, dissolve, Fr *solution*, Pr. *solucio*, Sp. *solucion*, It *soluzione*]

1 The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption, breach

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and evitation of *solution* of continuity *Bacon.*

2 The disentanglement of any intricate problem

or question; — used especially in mathematics, either of the process of solving an equation or problem, or of the result of the process.

3. The state of being solved or disintegrated; resolution, disintegration.

It is unquestionably an enterprise of more promise to assail the nations in their hour of faintness and *solution*, than at a time when magnificent and seductive systems of worship were at their height of energy and splendor *I Taylor*

☞ This word is not used, in chemistry or mineralogy, for the melting of bodies by the heat of fire

4. The action of an attraction between one or more solids and a fluid when brought in contact, by which the former become themselves fluid, and are diffused through the latter without other change or loss of properties, the state of a body as thus diffused

☞ When this attraction is so completely satisfied that no more of the solid will be dissolved the fluid is said to be saturated with it *Solution* may be regarded as a form of molecular attraction, allied to that of *adhesion*, *diffusion*, and *osmosis*

5 The product of the action above described, the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid, as, a *solution* of morphine

6. Release, deliverance, discharge. [*Obs.*]

7. (*Law*) Release from an obligation, especially, release from a debt by payment

8 (*Med.*) (*a*) The termination of a disease, sometimes, a termination accompanied by critical signs (*b.*) A crisis. *Dunglison*

Solution of continuity, the separation of connection, or of connected substances or parts — applied, in surgery, to a fracture, laceration, and the like As in the natural body a wound, or *solution of continuity*, is worse than a corrupt humor, so in the spiritual *Bacon*

Sŏl'ū-tĭve, *a* [Fr *solutif*, Pr *solutiu*, Sp. & It *solutivo*, from Lat *solvere*, *solutum*] Tending to dissolve, loosening, laxative

Sŏlv'a bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n* [Fr. *solvabilité*] Ability to pay all just debts

Sŏlv'a-ble, *a* [Fr *solvable*, from Lat. *solvere*, to dissolve, pay Cf SOLUBLE]

1 Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained

2 Capable of being paid *Tooke*

3 Solvent [*Obs and rare*] *Fuller.*

Sŏlv'a-ble ness, *n* Solvability

Sŏlve, *v t* [*imp & p p* SOLVED, *p pr & vb n* SOLVING] [Lat. & It *solvere*, Sp & Pg *solver*, Pr *solver*, *solvre*, O Fr *solvre*, *soldre*, *soudre*]

1. To loosen or separate the parts of, to dissipate

2. To explain, to resolve, to eclaircise to unfold, to clear up, as what is obscure, or difficult to be understood, as, to *solve* questions, to *solve* difficulties or a problem.

True piety would effectually *solve* such scruples *South*

God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate *Tickell*

Syn. — To explain, resolve, unfold, clear up, remove

Sŏlv'en-cy, *n* [See SOLVENT] The state of being solvent, ability to pay all debts or just claims, as, the *solvency* of a merchant is undoubted

Solv-ĕnd', *n* [Lat *solvendus*, *solvendum*, from *solvere*. See SOLUTION] A substance to be dissolved. [*Rare*]

Sŏlv'ent, *a* [Lat *solvens*, p pr of *solvere*, It *solvente*, Sp *solvente*, *soluiente* See SOLVABLE]

1. Having the power of dissolving, as, a *solvent* fluid

2 Able to pay all just debts, as, the merchant is *solvent*

3. Sufficient to pay all just debts, as, the estate is *solvent*

Sŏlv'ent, *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance, a menstruum

Sŏlv'er, *n* One who solves, or explains.

Sŏlv'ĭ-ble, *a.* Solvable See SOLVABLE

Sŏl'y, *adv* Solely. [*Obs.*] "Seeing herself all *soly* comfortless" *Spenser*

So-măt'ĭc, } *a* [Gr *σωματικός*, from *σῶμα*, the
So-măt'ĭc al, } body] Corporeal, pertaining to a body "*Somatic*, in distinction from molecular, death" *Dunglison*

So-măt'ĭcs, *n sing.* The science, or branch of science, which treats of the general properties of matter, somatology [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Sō'ma-tĭst, *n.* One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only, one who denies the existence of spiritual substances *Glanville*

Sō'ma tŏl'o-jy, *n* [Fr. *somatologie*, Sp & It *somatologia*, from Gr *σωμα*, *σώματος*, the body, and *λόγος*, discourse] The doctrine of the general properties of bodies or material substances.

Sō'ma-tŏt'o-my, *n* [Gr *σῶμα*, *σώματος*, body, and *τομη*, cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut] The science of the dissection of animal bodies, anatomy

Sŏm'ber } (Synop., § 130), *a* [Fr *sombre*, from Sp,
Sŏm'bre } Pg, & Catalan, *sombra*, shade, from Lat *sub umbra*, under shade] Dull; dusky, cloudy, gloomy, melancholy, sad, grave. "Where nature nor too *somber* nor too gay" *Byron*

Sŏm'ber, } *v t* To make somber or dark; to make
Sŏm'bre, } shady

Sŏm'ber, } *n* Gloom, obscurity; duskiness; som-
Sŏm'bre, } berness. [*Obs.*]

Sŏm'ber-ly, } *adv.* In a somber manner; som-
Sŏm'bre-ly, } brously.

Sŏm'ber-ness, } *n.* The state of being somber;
Sŏm'bre-ness, } darkness, gloominess.

Sombrero (som-brā'ro), *n.* [Sp, from *sombra*, shade. See SOMBRE.] A kind of broad-brimmed hat *Marryatt*

Sŏm'brŏŭs (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Sp. *sombroso*] Gloomy, somber *Stephens.*

Sŏm'brŏŭs ly, *adv.* In a somber manner; gloomily, somberly

Sŏm'brŏŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being sombrous

Sŏme [A-S. *sum*, O & N H Ger. *sam*, Goth *samu*, like, the same] A termination of certain adjectives, as in *handsome*, *mettlesome*, *blithesome*, *fulsome*, *lonesome*, *gladsome*, *gamesome* In these words, *some* has primarily the sense of *like* or *same*, and, in usage, it indicates a considerable degree of the thing or quantity, as, *mettlesome*, full of mettle or spirit, *gladsome*, very glad or joyous

Sŏme (sŭm), *a* [A S, O Sax, O Fries, & O H Ger *sum*, O D *som*, N D *sommig*, Goth *sums*, Icel *sumr*, Dan *somme*, pl, Sw. *somlige*, pl, Dan. & Sw *som*, who, which]

1 Consisting of a greater or less portion or sum, composed of a quantity or number, which is not stated, — used to express an indefinite quantity, as, *some* wine, *some* water, *some* persons, — used also pronominally, as, I have *some*

Some theoretical writers allege that there was a time when there was no such thing as society *Blackstone*

2 A certain, — indicating a person, thing, event, &c., as not known individually or more specifically, as, *some* man, that is, some one man.

Most gentlemen of property at *some* period or other of their lives, are ambitious of representing their county in Parliament *Blackstone*

3 Not much, a little, moderate, as, the censure was to *some* extent just

4 About, near, more or less, as, a village of *some* eighty houses, *some* two or three persons, *some* seventy miles distant

5 Considerable in number or quantity. "Bore us *some* leagues to sea" *Shak.*

On its outer point, *some* miles away,
The lighthouse lifts its massive masonry *Longfellow*

6 Certain, those of one part or portion, — in distinction from *others*, as, *some* men believe one thing, and others another

7 A part, a portion, — used pronominally, and followed in certain cases by *of*, as, we consumed *some* of our provisions

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods *Daniel*

Your edicts *some* reclaim from sins,
But most your life and blest example wins *Dryden*

All and some, one and all, all and each [*Obs*]

☞ The illiterate in the United States often use *some* as an adverb, instead of *somewhat*, or an equivalent expression, as, I am *some* tired, he is *some* better, it rains *some*, &c This blunder is rarely if ever, heard in England, and is a decided Americanism "He is *somewhat* arrogant at his first entrance, and too inquisitive through the whole yet these imperfections hinder not our compassion" *Dryden* "Yet for a dance they seemed *somewhat* extravagant and wild, perhaps for joy of offered peace" *Milton*

Sŏme'bod-y (sŭm'-), *n* **1** A person unknown or uncertain, a person indeterminate

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me *Luke* viii 46.

We must draw in *somebody* that may stand
'Twixt us and danger *Denham*

2 A person of consideration.

Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody* *Acts* v 36

Sŏme'dēal (sŭm'-), *adv.* In some degree [*Obs.*]

Thou lackest *somedeal* their delight *Spenser*

Sŏme'how, *adv* In one way or another, in some way not yet known, as, the thing must be done *somehow*

Sŏm'er sault } (sŭm'er), *n* [Written also *sum*
Sŏm'er sĕt } *mersault*, *sommerset*, *summerset*] [Corrupted from Fr *soubresaut*, O Fr *soubresault*, It *sopraussalto*, an overleap, from Lat *supra*, over, and *saltus*, a leap] A leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head, and lights upon his feet

Sŏme'thing, *n* **1.** Any thing unknown or undetermined, an indeterminate or unknown event

There is *something* in the wind *Shak*

2 A part, a portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree, a little

Something yet of doubt remains *Milton.*

Something of it arises from our infant state. *Watts.*

Sŏme'thing, *adv.* **1** In some degree, somewhat "*Something* too much of this" *Byron.*

We have *something* fairer play than a reasoner could have expected formerly *Burke*

My old dame Joan is *something* dunny, and will scarce know how to manage *W Scott.*

My sense of touch is *something* coarse,
But I believe she wept *Tennyson.*

2. At a little distance. [*Rare.*]

It must be done to-night, and *something* from the palace. *Shak.*

Sŏme'tĭme (sŭm'-), *adv.* **1.** At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly. "Robert Scott, M. A., Prebendary of Exeter, *sometime* student of Christ-church, and late fellow of Baliol College." *Liddell & Scott's Gr. Lexicon.*

That fair and warlike form
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did *sometime* march *Shak.*

2. At one time or other hereafter.

☞ *Sometime* is really a compound noun, and *at* is understood before it — *at some time*

Sŏme'time, *a* Having been formerly; former. "Our *sometime* sister, now our queen." *Shak.*

Ion, our *sometime* darling, whom we prized
As a stray gift, by bounteous Heaven dismissed *Tufford.*

Sŏme'tĭmes, *adv* **1** At times, at intervals; not always, now and then.

It is good that we be *sometimes* contradicted *Taylor.*

2 At one time, — opposed to *another time.*

Sŏme'what (sŭm'hwŏt), *n* More or less, a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate; a part, more or less, something

These salts have *somewhat* of a nitrous taste. *Grew.*

Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost. *Dryden.*

Sŏme'what (sŭm'hwŏt), *adv.* In some degree or quantity See SOME

His giantship is gone, *somewhat* crestfallen. *Milton.*

Sŏme'whĕre, *adv* In some place unknown or not specified, in one place or another. "*Somewhere* nigh at hand" *Milton.*

☞ By the vulgar often corrupted into *somewheres*

Sŏme'whĭle, *adv.* Once, for a time [*Obs.*]

Sŏme'whĭth-er, *adv.* To some indeterminate place, to some place. "Driven by the winds of temptation *somewhither*" *Barrow.*

Somnambulism (sŏm'mā'y', *or* sŏm'mŭl'y'), *n.* [Fr.]

1 Slumber, sleep

2 (*Mus*) An air of the old serious operas of the French, — so called because these airs were calculated to tranquillize the feelings, and lull, even to drowsiness *Moore.*

Sŏm'mer-sĕt, *n* See SOMERSAULT.

Som-năm'bu-lā'tion, *n* [From Lat. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulare*, to walk, *ambulatio*, a walking about] The act of walking in sleep

Som-năm'bu-lā'tor, *n* A somnambulist.

Som năm'bu-lĭc, *a* Walking in sleep, pertaining to somnambulism, somnambulistic

Som-năm'bu lĭsm, *n* [Fr *somnambulisme*, Sp. *somnambulismo*, It *sonnambulismo*] A condition of the nervous system in which an individual during sleep performs actions appropriate to the waking state, a state of sleep in which some of the senses and voluntary powers are partially awake.

Som-năm'bu-list, *n* [Fr *somnambule*, Sp. *somnambulo*, It *sonnambulo*] A person who walks in his sleep, a sleep walker

Som-năm'bu-lĭst'ĭc, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a somnambulist, or to somnambulism, affected by somnambulism, appropriate to the state of a somnambulist

Whether this was an intentional and waking departure, or a *somnambulistic* leave-taking and walking in her sleep, may remain a subject of contention *Dickens.*

Sŏm'ner, *n* A summoner [*Obs.*]

Sŏm'ni-al, *a* Pertaining to, or involving, sleep. "The *somnial* magic superinduced on, without suspending, the active powers of the mind" *Coleridge.*

Sŏm'ni a tĭve, *a* Of, pertaining to, or causing, dreams [*Rare*]

Som-nĭc'u-lŏŭs, *a.* [Lat *somniculosus*, drowsy, sleepy] Inclined to sleep, drowsy, sleepy [*Obs*]

Som-nĭf'er-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat *somnifer*, from *somnus*, sleep, and *ferre*, to bring, Fr *somnifère*, Sp. *somnifero*, It *sonnifero*] Causing or inducing sleep, soporific, as, a *somniferous* potion. *Walton.*

Som-nĭf'ĭc, *a* [Lat *somnificus*, from *somnus*, sleep, and *facere*, to make] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep

Som-nĭf'ŭ gŏŭs, *a* [Lat *somnus*, sleep, and *fugare*, to put to flight] Driving away sleep, preventing sleep [*Obs*]

Som-nĭl'o-quence, *n* The act of talking in sleep.

Som nĭl'o-quĭsm, *n.* The act or habit of talking in sleep, somniloquy [*Rare*] *Coleridge.*

Som-nĭl'o-quist, *n* One who talks in his sleep.

Som-nĭl'o-quŏŭs, *a* [Fr *somniloque*, from Lat. *somnus*, sleep, and *loqui*, to speak] Apt to talk in sleep

Som-nĭl'o-quy, *n* [See *supra*] A talking or speaking in sleep, the talking of one in a state of somnipathy [*Rare*] *Coleridge.*

Som-nĭp'a-thist, *n.* A person in a state of somnipathy.

Som-nĭp'a-thy, *n* [From Lat *somnus*, sleep, and Gr. *πάθος*, a suffering of the body, from *πάσχειν*, *παθεῖν*, to suffer] Sleep from sympathy, or by the process of mesmerism. [Written also *somnopathy*]

Sŏm'no-lence, } *n.* [Lat. *somnolentia*, Fr. *som-*
Sŏm'no-len cy, } *nolence*, Sp. *somnolencia*, It. *sonnolenzia*, *sonnolenza*.]

1. Sleepiness, drowsiness, inclination to sleep.

2 (*Med.*) A state intermediate between sleeping and waking *Dunglison.*

Sŏm'no-lent, *a.* [Fr. *somnolent*, Lat. *somnolentus*,

from *somnus*, sleep.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.

He had no eye for such phenomena, because he had a somnolent want of interest in them. *De Quincey*

Sŏm'no-lent-ly, *adv.* In a somnolent manner, drowsily.

Som-nŏp'a-thy, *n.* The same as SOMNIPATHY

Sŏm'nour, } *n.* An apparitor or summoner, es-
Sŏmp'nour, } pecially of an ecclesiastical court [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Sŏn (sŭn), *n* [A-S, O Sax, O Fries, and O H Ger *sunu*, Goth. & Lith *sunus*, D *zoon*, L Ger *sŏne*, N H Ger *sohn*, Icel *sonr*, Sw *son*, Dan *sön*, Slav *syn*, Skr *sûnu*, from *sû*, to beget]

1 A male child, the male issue of a parent, father or mother.

2. A male descendant, however distant, hence, in the plural, descendants in general

I am the Lord, I change not; therefore ye *sons* of Jacob are not consumed *Mal* iii 6

3 Any young male person spoken of as a child, an adopted child, a pupil, or any other young male dependent

The child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her *son* *Ex* ii 10

Be plain, good *son*, and homely in thy drift *Shak*

4. A native or inhabitant of some specified place, as, *sons* of Albion, *sons* of New England

5 The produce of any thing "Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine" *Blackmore*

6 Jesus Christ, the Savior, — called the *Son* of God, and the *Son* of man

The Father sent the *Son* to be the Savior of the world 1 John iv 14

☞ The expressions *son of pride*, *sons of light*, *son of Belial*, are Hebraisms, which denote persons possessing the qualities of pride, of light, or of Belial, as children inherit the qualities of their ancestors

Sŏ'nance, *n* Sound [*Obs.*]

Sŏ'nant, *a* [Lat *sonans*, p pr of *sonare*, to sound]

1 Pertaining to sound, sounding

2 (*Pron*) Uttered with intonated or resonant breath, made with sound, instead of breath alone, intonated, vocal, not surd, — said of certain articulations of alphabetic sounds, as the vowels, semivowels, and nasals, and of *z*, *v*, *b*, &c, compared with *s*, *f*, *p*, &c, which are surd or aspirate

So-nā'ta, *n* [It, from It & Lat *sonare*, to sound] (*Mus*) An extended composition for one or two instruments, consisting usually of three or four movements, as, Beethoven's *sonatas* for the piano, for the violin and piano, &c

☞ The *sonata*, in the modern sense, is a composition for piano, organ, or other instrument, usually of three or four distinct movements, each with a unity of its own, yet all related so as to form one varied but consistent whole It commonly begins with an allegro, sometimes preceded by a slow introduction Then come the andante, adagio, or largo, then the lively and playful minuet and trio, and lastly, the finale, in quick time *Moore*

Sŏn'cy, *a* [From Scot *sonce*, *sons*, prosperity, happiness, from Gael & Ir *sonas*, id] Lucky, fortunate, thriving [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

Sŏng, *n*, [A-S *song*, *sang*, *sanc*, from *singan*, to sing, D *zang*, Dan *sang*, Sw *sång*, Icel *saungr*, Ger *sang*, *gesang*, Goth *saggvs*]

1 That which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of the human voice or that of a bird

2 A short poem to be sung or uttered with musical modulations, a ballad

3 A lay, a strain, a poem

The harp that first adorned our native tongue
Tuned to the British lyre this ancient *song* *Dryden*

4. Poetical composition, poetry

This subject for heroic *song*
Pleased me *Milton*
Great is *song* used to great ends *Tennyson.*

5 An object of derision

And now am I their *song*, yea, I am their by-word *Job* xxx 9

6. A mere trifle

The soldier's pay is a *song* *Stillman*

Old song, a trifle "I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old song*" *More*

Syn. — Sonnet, ballad, canticle, carol, canzonet, ditty, hymn, descant, lay, strain, poesy, verse

Sŏng'-crăft, *n* The art of making songs or verses

A half-effaced inscription,
Written with little skill of *song-craft* *Longfellow*

Sŏng'fŭl, *a.* Disposed to sing, full of song, melodious

Sŏng'ish, *a.* Consisting of songs [*Obs.*] *Dryden*

Sŏng'less, *a* Destitute of the power of song, without song, as, *songless* birds

Sŏng'ster, *n* [From Eng *song*; A S *sangestre*]

1 One who sings, one skilled in singing, — not often applied to human beings, or only in slight contempt

2. A bird that sings; as, the little *songster* in his cage.

Sŏng'stress, *n.* A female singer

☞ The termination *ster* was originally applied to denote the female agent in an action, so that *songster* signified, at first, a female who sings; but the ending *ster* having at length, in a measure, lost its peculiar force, the feminine termination *ess* was appended to *songster*, thus forming *songstress* with a double ending. See STER.

So-nif'er-ous, *a.* [From Lat. *sonus*, sound, and *ferre*, to produce.] Sounding; producing sound.

Sŏn'-in-lăw, *n*; *pl.* SŎN'S-IN-LAW. A man married to one's daughter.

Sŏn'less, *a.* Without a son.

And doth complot
To make her *sonless* *Marston*

Sŏn'net, *n.* [Fr *sonnet*, O Fr & Pr. *sonet*, Sp & Pg *soneto*, It *sonetto*, from Fr, Pr, & Sp *son*, It. *suono*, a sound, a song, from Lat *sonus*, a sound]

1 A poem of fourteen lines, two stanzas of four verses each and two of three each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule.

2. A short poem [*Obs.*]

I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn *Shak*

Sŏn'net, *v. i* To compose sonnets. "Strains that come almost to *sonnetting*" *Milton*

Sŏn'net-eer', *n* [Fr *sonnetier*] A composer of sonnets or small poems, a small poet, — usually in contempt

What woful stuff this madrigal would be
In some starved hackney *sonneteer* or me! *Pope*

Sŏn'net-er, *n.* A writer of sonnets, a sonneteer [*Obs.*]

Sŏn'net-ize, *v. i* To write or compose sonnets

Sŏn'nish, *a* Sunny [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Sŏn'nite, *n* The same as SUNNITE See SUNNITE

So-nŏm'e-ter, *n* [Fr *sonometre*, from Lat *sonus*, a sound, and *metrum*, Gr. *μετρον*, measure]

1 An instrument for exhibiting the transverse vibrations of cords, and ascertaining the relations between musical notes, consisting of a cord stretched by weight along a box, and divided into different lengths at pleasure by a bridge, the place of which is determined by a scale on the face of the box

Sonometer
A D, wire; B, bridge; P, weights

2 An instrument consisting of a small bell fixed upon a table, for testing the efficacy of treatment for deafness *Simmonds*

Sŏn'o-rĭf'ic, *a* [From Lat *sonor*, *sonoris*, a sound, and *facere*, to make See *infra*] Producing sound, as, the *sonorific* quality of a body [*Rare*] *Watts.*

So nŏr'i-ty, *n* Sonorousness [*Rare*]

So nŏ'rous (118), *a* [Lat *sonorus*, from *sonor*, *sonoris*, a sound, from *sonare*, to sound, It & Sp *sonoro*, Fr *sonore*]

1 Giving sound when struck, as, metals are *sonorous* bodies

2 Loud sounding, giving a clear or loud sound, as, a *sonorous* voice

3 Yielding sound, characterized by sound, vocal, sonant, as, the vowels are *sonorous*

4 High sounding, magnificent in respect of sound

The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression *Addison.*

There is nothing of the artificial Johnsonian balance in his style It is as often marked by a pregnant brevity as by a *sonorous* amplitude *E Everett*

Sonorous figures, figures formed by the vibrations produced by sound, as when the bow of a violin is drawn along the edge of a piece of glass or metal on which sand is strewed, and the sand arranges itself in figures according to the musical tone, called also *acoustic figures*

So nŏ'rous-ly, *adv* In a sonorous manner

So-nŏ'rous-ness, *n* The quality or state of being sonorous, as, the *sonorousness* of metals, the *sonorousness* of a voice or an instrument

Sŏn'ship, *n* [From *son*]

1 The state of being a son, or of having the relation of a son

2 The character of a son, filiation

Sŏn'sy, *a* The same as SONCY, q v

Sŏo'çey, *n* A mixed, striped fabric of silk and cotton, in India *Simmonds*

Sŏo'der, } *n* [See SUDRA] The lowest of the
Sŏo'drà, } four great castes among the Hindoos. See SUDRA

Sŏo'fee, *n* See SUFI

Sŏo'fee-ĭzm, *n* See SUFIISM

Sŏo'jee, *n* Indian wheat, ground but not pulverized, a kind of semolina *Simmonds*

Sŏon (28), *adv* [A S *sona*, *suna*, *sones*, Goth *suns*, O Fries *sôn*, O Sax *sâna*, *sâno*, *sân*, M H Ger. *san*, O D *snen* Cf EFTSOONS]

1 In a short time, shortly after any time specified or supposed, as, *soon* after sunrise

She finished, and the subtle fiend his lore
Soon learned *Milton*

2 Without the usual delay, before any time supposed, early

How is it that ye are come so *soon* to-day? *Lx* ii 18.

3 Readily, willingly, — in this sense accompanying *would*, or some other word expressing *will*.

I would as *soon* see a river winding among woods or in meadows as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles *Addison*

As soon as, *so soon as*, immediately at or after another event "*As soon as* he came nigh unto the camp, he saw the calf and the dancing." *Ex* xxxii 19. — *Soon at night* in the early evening [*Obs*] "Think upon your carriage *soon at night*" *Beau & Fl* "I shall be sent for *soon at night*" *Shak* — *With the soonest*, as soon as any; among the earliest; too soon [*Obs*] *Holland.*

Sŏon, *a.* Speedy; quick. [*Obs.*]

Sŏo'nee, *n.* A Sunnite. See SUNNITE.

Sŏon'ly, *adv* Quickly, speedily. [*Obs.*]

Sŏord, *n.* The skin of bacon [*Obs*] *Bp. Hall.*

Sŏor'mă, *n.* A preparation of antimony with which Indian women anoint their eyelids. *Simmonds.*

Soo shŏng', *n* See SOUCHONG.

Soot (sŭt, *or* sōōt) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [A-S & Icel. *sôt*, Sw *sot*, Dan *sod*, *sood*, L Ger *sott*, Gael. *suith*, Ir *suth*, *suthaighe*, *suice*, *suithche*, W *swta.*] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, rising in fine particles, and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke, strictly, the fine powder, consisting chiefly of carbon, that colors smoke, and which is the result of imperfect combustion See SMOKE

Soot (sŭt, *or* sōōt), *v t* [*imp & p p* SOOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb n* SOOTING.] To cover or foul with soot. "*Sooted* o'er with noisome smoke" *Chapman.*

Sōōte, *a* Sweet. [*Obs*] "Waters that were *soote* and clear" *Digby.*

Sŏot'er-kĭn, *n* [Cf Prov Ger *suttern*, to boil gently] A kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift.*

Sōōth, *n* [A S *sôdh*, O. Sax *sôth*. See *infra.*]

1 Truth, reality

In *sooth*, I know not why I came *Shak.*

2 Prognostication [*Obs*] "The *sooth* of birds by beating of their wings" *Spenser.*

3 Sweetness, kindness [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Sōōth, *a* [A S *sôdh*, for *sannadh*, Icel *sannr*, Sw. *sann*, Dan *sand*, Goth *sunis*]

1 True, faithful [*Obs*]

What shall I *sooth* to you declare? *Spenser*

2 Pleasing, delightful [*Rare*] "With jellies *soother* than the creamy curd" *Keats.*

Sōōthe, *v t* [*imp & p p* SOOTHED, *p pr & vb n.* SOOTHING] [A S *ge-sôdhian*, to soothe, to flatter, *gesôdh*, a parasite, a flatterer, Goth *suthjan*, *suthjon*, to tickle, as the ears, to flatter] [Also *sooth*]

1 To please with blandishments or soft words, or by assentation, to flatter

Can I *soothe* tyranny? *Dryden.*

I've tried the force of every reason on him,
Soothed and caressed, been angry, *soothed* again *Addison.*

2 To soften, to assuage, to mollify, to calm, as, to *soothe* one in pain or passion

The sound of Rome
May for a moment *soothe* it can not slake
The fervor of vain longing *Byron.*

3 To gratify, to please "*Soothed* with his future fame" *Dryden.*

Syn — To soften, assuage, allay, compose, mollify, tranquilize, pacify, mitigate

Sōōth'er, *n* One who, or that which, softens or assuages, a flatterer

Sōōth'fast, *a* [From *sooth* and *fast*, that is, fast or firm with respect to truth See SOOTH and FAST] Firmly fixed in, or founded upon, the truth, true, real [*Rare*]

Why do not you step forward, and bear leal and *soothfast* evidence in her behalf, as ye may, with a clear conscience? *W Scott.*

Sōōth'fast ness, *n* Truthfulness, reality [*Obs*]

Sōōth'ing-ly, *adv* In a soothing manner; with flattery or soft words

Sōōth'ly, *adv* In truth, really [*Obs*] *Hales.*

Sōōth'sāy, *v t* To foretell, to predict. "You can not *soothsay*" *Shak.* "Old *soothsaying* Glaucus' spell" *Milton*

Sōōth'sāy, *n* [*Obs*] 1. A true saying.

2 Omen, portent

God turn the same to good *soothsay* *Spenser*

Sōōth'sāy-er, *n* One who undertakes to foretell events, a foreteller, a prognosticator

Sōōth'sāy-ing *n* 1 The foretelling of events.

2 A true saying, truth [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Soot'i ness (sŭt'-, *or* sōōt'-), *n* [From *sooty*] The quality of being sooty, or foul with soot, fuliginousness

Soot'ish (sŭt', *or* sōōt'-), *a* Partaking of soot; like soot, sooty

Soot'y (sŭt'ў, *or* sōōt'ў), *a* [*compar* SOOTIER; *superl* SOOTIEST] [A S *sôtig* See SOOT] Producing, pertaining to, consisting of, or soiled by, soot, fuliginous, dusky, dark, dingy. "Fire of *sooty* coal" *Milton.*

Soot'y (sŭt'ў, *or* sōōt'ў), *v t.* To black or foul with soot [*Rare*] *Chapman.*

Sŏp, *n* [A S *sype*, a wetting, sop, soup, from A-S. *sûpan*, to sip, taste, soak, Icel *saup*, *sup*, soup; D *sop*, L Ger *soppe*, Sw *soppa*, Dan. & N. H. Ger *suppe*, O H Ger. *souf*, *suf*]

1 Any thing steeped, or dipped and softened, in any liquid, but chiefly something thus dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten.

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine itself *Bacon.*

2 Any thing given to pacify; — so called from the sop given to Cerberus, as related in mythology.

3. A thing of little or no value. [*Obs.*]

Sop-in-wine, or *sops-in-wine*, a kind of pink resembling a carnation *Spenser.*

Sŏp, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p* SOPPED (sŏpt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOPPING] [See *supra*, and cf. SOB, *v. t*] To steep or dip in liquor.

Sōpe, *n.* The same as SOAP, q. v. [*Obs.*]

Sŏph, *n.* 1 (*Eng. Universities*) A sophister, — abbreviated from *sophister* See SOPHISTER

2. (*Amer. Colleges*) A sophomore, — abbreviated from *sophomore*

Sō'phi, *n*, *pl* SŌ'PHIS. [Ar. & Per. *sûfi*. See SUFI] [*Obs.*]

1 One of an order of religious men in Persia See SUFI

2 A title of the king of Persia.

Sŏph'ic, } *a* [Gr *σοφός*, wise, *σοφία*, wisdom]
Sŏph'ic-al, } Teaching wisdom [*Obs.*] *Harris*

Sŏph'ism, *n* [Fr *sophisme*, Pr *sophisme*, *sofisme*, Sp *sofisma*, It *sofisma sofismo*, *soffismo*, Lat *sophisma*, Gr *σόφισμα*, from *σοφίζειν*, to make wise, *σοφίζεσθαι*, to be or become wise, to play the sophist, from *σοφός*, wise] The doctrine or avowed mode of reasoning practiced by a sophist, hence, any fallacy designed to deceive

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or 'fallacy' *Watts*

Let us first rid ourselves of *sophisms*, those of depraved men, and those of heartless philosophers *I Taylor*

Sŏph'ist, *n* [Fr *sophiste*, Sp & It *sofista*, Pr *sophista*, Lat *sophistes*, Gr *σοφιστής* See *supra*]

1 One of a class of men who taught eloquence, philosophy, and politics in ancient Greece, and who, by their fallacious but plausible reasoning, puzzled inquirers after truth, weakened the faith of the people, and drew upon themselves general hatred and contempt

2 Hence, a captious or fallacious reasoner.

Sŏph'ist-er, *n* [See *supra*]

1 The same as SOPHIST [*Obs.*] See SOPHIST

2 (*Eng. Universities*) A student who is advanced beyond the first year of his residence

☞ The entire course at the university consists of three years and one term, during which the students have the titles of First-Year Men, or Freshmen, Second-Year Men, or Junior Sophs or Sophisters, Third-Year Men, or Senior Sophs or Sophisters, and, in the last term, Questionists, with reference to the approaching examination In the older American colleges, the Junior and Senior classes were originally called — and in some of them are still called — Junior Sophisters and Senior Sophisters

Sŏph'ist-er, *v. t.* To maintain by a fallacious argument [*Obs.*] *Cobham*

So-phist'ic, } *a* [Fr *sophistique*, Sp & It *sofistico*, Lat *sophisticus*, Gr *σοφιστικός*.] Pertaining to a sophist, or embodying sophistry, fallaciously subtile, not sound
So-phist'ic al, }

His argument, though ingenious, is altogether *sophistical* *Macaulay*

So-phist'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a sophistical manner, fallaciously *Burke.*

So-phist'ic al-ness, *n* The state or quality of being sophistical

So-phist'i cāte, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* SOPHISTICATED, *p. pr & vb. n* SOPHISTICATING] [L Lat *sophisticare*, *sophisticatum*, It *sofisticare*, Sp *sofisticar*, Pr *sophisticar*, Fr *sophistiquer*] To render worthless by admixture, to adulterate, to damage, to pervert "To *sophisticate* the understanding or to corrupt the feelings" *Southey.*

They purchase but *sophisticated* ware *Dryden*

Syn. — To adulterate, debase, corrupt, vitiate

So-phist'i-cate, } *a* Adulterated, not pure, not
So-phist'i-cā'ted, } genuine

So truth, when only one supplied the state,
Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticate* *Dryden*

So-phist'i-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *sophistication*, Pr *sophisticatio*, Sp *sofisticacion*] The act of adulterating, a counterfeiting or debasing the purity of any thing by a foreign admixture, adulteration, perversion *Boyle Quincy.*

So-phist'i cā'tor, *n* One who adulterates, one who injures the purity and genuineness of any thing by foreign admixture *Whitaker*

Sŏph'ist ry, *n* 1 The art or process of reasoning, logic [*Obs.*]

2 The practice of a sophist, fallacious reasoning, reasoning sound in appearance only.

The juggle of *sophistry* consists, for the most part, in using a word in one sense in the premise, and in another sense in the conclusion. *Coleridge*

Sŏph'o-mōre, *n* One belonging to the second of the four classes in an American college, one next above a Freshman

☞ This word has generally been considered as an "American barbarism," but was probably introduced into our country, at a very early period, from the University of Cambridge, England Among the cant terms at that university, as given in the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, we find *Soph-Mor* as "the next distinctive appellation to Freshman" It is added that "a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine thinks *mor* an abbreviation of the Greek *μωρία*, introduced at a time when the *Encomium Moriæ*, the Praise of Folly, by Erasmus, was so generally used" The ordinary derivation of the word, from *σοφός* and *μωρός*, would seem therefore, to be incorrect. The younger Sophs at Cambridge appear, formerly, to have received the adjunct *mor* (*μωρός*) to their names, either as one which they courted for the reason mentioned above, or as one given them in sport, for the supposed exhibition of inflated feeling in entering on their new honors The term, thus applied, seems to have passed, at a very early period, from Cambridge in England to Cambridge in America, as "the next distinctive appellation to Freshman," and thus to have been attached to the second of the four classes in our American colleges, while it has now almost ceased to be known, even as a cant word, at the parent institution in England, from whence it came This derivation of the word is rendered more probable by the fact that the early spelling was, to a great extent at least, Sophmore, as appears from the manuscripts of President Stiles, of Yale College, and the records of Harvard College down to the period of the American revolution This would be perfectly natural if *Soph* or *Sophister* was considered as the basis of the word, but can hardly be explained if the ordinary derivation had then been regarded as the true one *Prof C A Goodrich*

Sŏph'o-mŏr'ic, } *a* Pertaining to, or resem-
Sŏph'o-mŏr'ic-al, } bling, a Sophomore, inflated in style or manner [*U S*]

Sō'pite, *v. t* [Lat *sopire*, *sopitum*, from *sopor*, a sleeping draught, a heavy sleep, It *sopire*, Pr *sopir*] To lay asleep, to put to sleep, to quiet [*Obs.*] "The king's declaration for the *sopiting* of all Arminian heresies" *Fuller*

So-pī'tion (-pish'un) *n* [See *supra*] The state of being put to sleep, sleep, slumber [*Obs.*] "Dementation and *sopition* of reason" *Browne*

Sō'por, *n.* [Lat] (*Med*) Profound sleep from which a person can with difficulty be roused *Dunglison*

Sŏp'o-rāte, *v. t* [Lat *soporare*, *soporatum*, from *sopor*, a heavy sleep See SOPITE] To lay or put to sleep, to stupefy [*Obs.*]

Sŏp'o rif'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *soporifer*, from *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *ferre*, to bring, It & Sp *soporifero*, Fr *soporifere*] Causing sleep, or tending to produce it, somniferous, soporific

Syn. — Somniferous, narcotic, opiate, anodyne

Sŏp'o-rif'er-oŭs-ly, *adv* In a soporiferous manner, so as to produce sleep

Sŏp'o-rif'er-oŭs ness, *n* The quality of being soporiferous, or of causing sleep

Sŏp'o rif'ic, *a* [Fr *soporifique*, from Lat *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *facere*, to make] Causing sleep, tending to cause sleep, soporiferous, as, the *soporific* virtues of opium

Sŏp'o-rif'ic, *n* A medicine, drug, plant, or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep

Sŏp'o-rōse' (125), } *a* [Lat *soporus*, from *sopor*, a
Sŏp'o rous, } heavy sleep, Fr *soporeux*, Sp *soporoso*] Causing sleep, sleepy

Sŏp'per, *n* [From *sop*] One who sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten

Sŏp'py, *a* Soaked or saturated with liquid or moisture

I was quite tired, and very glad when we saw Yarmouth
It looked rather spongy and *soppy*, I thought *Dickens*

Sū'prà, *n* [It, Lat *supra*, above] (*Mus*) The upper or higher part *Moore*

So prà'nist, *n.* (*Mus*) A treble singer

So-prà'no, *n* [It, from *sopra*, superior, highest, from *supra*, equivalent to Lat *supra*, above, Fr *soprane*] (*Mus*) The treble, the highest female voice

Sŏr'ançe, *n* Soreness [*Obs. and rare*]

Seldom or never complain they of any *sorance* in other parts of the body *Holland*

Sŏrb, *n* [Lat *sorbus*, *sorbum*, It *sorbo*, *sorba*, Sp *sorbo*, *serbo*, *sorba*, *serba*, Fr *sorbe*] The European mountain-ash, or service-tree, and its fruit See SERVICE-TREE

Sorb-apple, the fruit of the sorb, or service-tree

Sŏr'bate, *n* [Fr *sorbate* See SORBIC] (*Chem*) A compound of malic or sorbic acid with a base [*Obs.*] *Ure*

Sŏr'be-fā'cient (-fā'shent), *n* [See *infra*] (*Med*) A medicine which produces absorption

Sŏr'be-fā'cient, *a* [Lat *sorbere*, to suck in, absorb, and *faciens*, p. pr of *facere*, to make] (*Med*) Producing absorption

Sŏrb'ent, *n* [Lat *sorbens*, p. pr of *sorbere*, to suck in, to absorb] An absorbent [*Rare*] See ABSORBENT

Sŏr'bet, *n* A kind of beverage, sherbet *Smollett*

Sŏr'bic, *a* [Fr *sorbique*, from Lat *sorbus*, *sorbum* See SORB] (*Chem*) Pertaining to the sorbus, or service tree

Sorbic acid The same as MALIC ACID

Sŏr'bile, *a* [Lat *sorbilis*, from *sorbere*, to suck in, to drink down] Fit to be drank or sipped [*Obs.*]

Sor-bī'tion (-bish'un) *n* [Lat *sorbitio* See *supra*] The act of drinking or sipping [*Obs.*]

Sor-bŏn'ic-al, *a* Belonging to a Sorbonist *Bale*

Sŏr'bon-ist, *n* [Fr *Sorboniste*] A doctor of the *Sorbonne*, or theological college, in the University of Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbonne, A D 1250

☞ *Sorbonne* is properly the name of the building, from which the theological faculty are called the *Doctors of the Sorbonne*

Sŏrb'-tree, *n.* The service-tree, or sorb.

Sŏr'çer-er, *n* [Fr *sorcier*, L Lat *sortiarius*, from Lat *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, decision by lot, fate, destiny, It *sortiere*, Sp. *sortero*.] A conjurer, an enchanter; a magician.

The Egyptian *sorcerers* contended with Moses. *Watts.*

Sŏr'çer-ess, *n.* A female sorcerer.

Sŏr'çer-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to sorcery. *Chapman.*

Sŏr'çer-y, *n.* [O. Fr. *sorcerie*, N. Fr. *sorcellerie*] Divination by the assistance, or supposed assistance, of evil spirits, or the power of commanding evil spirits, magic, enchantment, witchcraft.

Adder's wisdom I have learned,
To fence my ears against thy *sorceries* *Milton*

Sŏrd, *n.* The same as SWARD [*Rare*]

Sŏrd'a-wăl lite (40), *n* (*Min*) A grayish or bluish-black, brittle mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, protoxide of iron, magnesia, and a small proportion of phosphoric acid and water, — so called from *Sordawala*, in Finland, where it forms thin layers on trap *Dana.*

Sŏr'dēs, *n* [Lat, from *sordere*, to be dirty or foul] Foul matter, excretions, dregs, filthy, useless, or rejected matter of any kind *Coxe.*

Sŏr'det, *n* (*Mus*) A sordine

Sŏr'did, *a* [Lat *sordidus*, from *sordere*, to be filthy or dirty, Fr. *sordide*, It. *sordet*, Sp. & It. *sordido*]

1. Filthy, foul, dirty, gross [*Obs.*]

There Charon stands,
A *sordid* god *Dryden*

2 Vile, base, mean, as, vulgar, *sordid* mortals. "To scorn the *sordid* world" *Shak.*

3 Meanly avaricious, covetous, niggardly.

He may be old,
And yet not *sordid*, who refuses gold *Denham*

Syn. — Filthy, foul, dirty, gross, vile, base, avaricious, covetous, niggardly

Sor-did'i-ty, *n* Sordidness [*Obs.*]

Sŏr'did-ly, *adv* In a sordid manner, meanly, basely, covetously

Sŏr'did ness, *n* The state of being sordid, filthiness, baseness, meanness, niggardliness.

Sŏr'dine (Synop, § 130), *n* [It *sordina*, *sordino*, Fr *sourdine*, from It *sordo*, Fr. *sourd*, Lat. *surdus*, deaf, dull-sounding] (*Mus*) A small instrument or damper in the mouth of a trumpet, or on the bridge of a violin, violoncello, or similar instrument, to make the sound fainter

Sōre, *n.* [Scot *sair*, *sare*, A S & Icel *sár*, Goth. *saur*, Sw *sår*, Dan *saar*, O Sax, O Fries, & O. H Ger *sèr*, D *zeer*]

1 A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful

The glutton's dogs licked his *sores* *Shak*

2 An ulcer, a boil

3 Hence, grief, affliction, trouble, difficulty

I see plainly where his *sore* lies *W Scott*

Sōre, *a* [*compar* SORER, *superl* SOREST] [A-S & Icel *sár*, Sw *sår*, O Sax. & O. H Ger. *ser*, D. *zeer* See *supra*]

1 Tender and susceptible of pain from pressure, inflamed, painful

2 Tender, as the mind, easily pained, grieved, or vexed, very susceptible of irritation.

Malice and hatred are very fretting, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy *Tillotson*

3 Violent with pain, severe, afflictive, distress ing, as, a *sore* disease, *sore* evil or calamity

4 Criminal, evil [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sōre, *adv* [A-S *sâre*, O Sax. & O. H. Ger. *sèro*, O Fries *sère*, *sèr*, N H Ger. *sehr.*]

1. In a sore manner, with pain, **grievously.**

Thy hand presseth me *sore.* *Com Prayer*

2 Greatly, violently, deeply.

Sore sighed the knight, who this long sermon heard *Dryden*

Sōre, *v. t* [A-S *sârian*, *sârgian*, *sârigian*, O Sax *serian*, O Fries *sèra*, O H Ger *sèren*, N H Ger *ver-sehren*] To make sore, to wound [*Obs.*] "As it had not been *sored*" *Spenser.*

Sōre, *n* [Fr *saure*, *sore*, *sor*, Pr *saur*, It. *sauro*, *soro*, sorrel, reddish, Fr. *sor*, *faucon sor*, a falcon of one year]

1 A hawk of the first year *Spenser*

2 A buck of the fourth year. *Shak.*

Sŏr'e dif'er oŭs, *a* [N Lat. *soredium* and *ferre*, to bear] (*Bot*) Bearing soredia

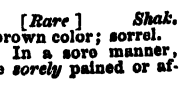
Soredia

So rĕ'di-um, *n*, *pl* SO-RĔ'DI-A. [N Lat, from Gr *σωρός*, a heap] (*Bot*) A patch of granular bodies on the surface of the thallus of lichens. *Henslow*

Sōre'hon, *n* [Corrupted from *sojourn*, Scot *soorne*, *sorne*] Formerly, in Ireland, a kind of servile tenure which subjected the tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously, whenever he wished to indulge himself in a debauch, — called, in Scotland, *sorn* *Spenser.*

Sŏr'el (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Diminutive of *sore*, a buck]

1 A buck of the third year [*Rare*] *Shak.*

2 A yellowish or reddish-brown color; sorrel.

Sōre'ly, *adv* [From *sore*] In a sore manner, grievously, greatly; as, to be *sorely* pained or afflicted

Sōre'ness, *n.* [From *sore*] The state of being sore, tenderness, painfulness, as, the *soreness* of a boil, an abscess, or wound.

Sŏr'ghum (sŏr'gum), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of tall

grasses or canes, of which some species, especially the *Sorghum* (or *Holcus*) *saccharatum*, are largely used in the East as fodder, and have a sweetish juice, which has been used for the manufacture of sugar; Chinese sugar-cane.

Sŏr'go, *n.* [It *sorgo*, N. Lat *sorgum*, *sorghum*, Ger. *sorgsamen*, *sorgsaat*.] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Sorghum*.

Sŏ'rĕ, *n. pl.* See SORUS.

Sō-rī'tēs, *n.* [Lat, Gr. σωρίτης (sc. συλλογισμός), properly, heaped up, hence, a heap of syllogisms, from σωρός, a heap.] (*Logic*) An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, in a series of propositions so arranged that the predicate of each one that precedes forms the subject of each one that follows, and the conclusion from all affirms the predicate of the last of the subject of the first proposition, as in the following example —

The soul is a thinking agent,
A thinking agent can not be severed into parts,
That which can not be severed can not be destroyed,
Therefore the soul can not be destroyed

☞ When the series is arranged in the reverse order, it is called the *Goclenian sorites*, from Goclenius, a philosopher of the sixteenth century

Sŏrn, *n.* See SORRNON

Sŏrn, *v. i* To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board. [*Scot*] *W Scott.*

Sŏrn'er, *n.* One who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board [*Scot*] *De Quincey*

So rŏr'i-çīde (Synop § 130), *n* [Fr *sororicide*, Lat *sororicida*, from *soror*, a sister, and *cædere*, to kill] The murder, or murderer, of a sister

Sŏr'rāge, *n* [Literally, young age, from Fr *saure*, *sore*, *sor*, sorrel, reddish, and *âge*, age, hence, a hawk in her first year was said to be in her *sorage*. See SORREL] The blades of green wheat or barley [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Sŏr'rance, *n* [O Eng *sorance*, equivalent to *soreness*] The same as SORANCE [*Obs*]

Sŏr'rel, *a* [Fr *saur*, *saure*, O Fr *sor*, *sore*, yellowish brown, Pr. *saur*, *sore*, *sor*, It *sauro*, *soro*, from Bisc *zurra*, *churra*, white Cf SORE, *n*] Of a yellowish or reddish brown color, as, a *sorrel* horse

Sŏr'rel, *n* A yellowish or reddish brown color

Sŏr'rel, *n.* [Fr *surelle*, from *sur*, sour, from O H Ger, A-S, & Icel *sûr*, sour, Dan *syre*, Sw *syra*, Ger *sauerampfer*] (*Bot*) One of various plants having a sour juice, — especially applied to plants of the genus *Rumex*, as *Rumex acetosa*, *Rumex acetosella*, &c

Mountain sorrel, a plant of the genus *Oxyria* — *Red sorrel*, a plant of the genus *Hibiscus* See RED SORREL — *Salt of sorrel*, binoxalate of potassa, — so called because obtained from the juice of *Rumex acetosella*, or *Rumex acetosa*

Sŏr'rel-tree, *n.* (*Bot*) A tree (*Oxydendrum* [or *Andromeda*] *arboreum*), whose leaves, which resemble those of the peach, and have a sour taste, are sometimes used as a substitute for sumac in dyeing It is common along the Alleghanies, — called also *sour-wood*.

Sŏr'ri-ly, *adv.* [From *sorry*] In a sorry or pitiful manner, meanly, despicably, pitiably

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing *sorrily* *Sidney*

Sŏr'ri-ness, *n.* The state of being sorry or pitiful, meanness, poorness, despicableness

Sŏr'rōw, *n* (O Eng *sorwe*, *sorewe*, A S *sorg*, *sorh*, O. Sax *sorga*, *soraga*, *soroga*, *soroga*, Goth *saurga*, O H Ger *sorga*, *soraga*, *suorga*, N H Ger. *sorge*, D *zorg*, Icel, Sw, & Dan *sorg*, allied to *sare*, q v.] The uneasiness or pain of mind which is produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; grief at having suffered or occasioned evil, regret, unhappiness *Milton*

The safe and general antidote against *sorrow* is employment *Rambler*

Earth has no *sorrow* that Heaven can not heal *T Moore*

Syn. — Affliction, grief, sadness, mourning — SORROW, GRIEF, SADNESS *Sorrow* denotes suffering of mind, either from the loss of some good real or supposed, or disappointment in our expectation of good *Grief* expresses a poignant or uncontrollable degree of sorrow which weighs or presses down the mind under a sense of loss *Sadness* is that depression of thought and feeling which is a frequent but not invariable result of sorrow See AFFLICTION and GRIEF

A world of woe and *sorrow* *Milton*

I will instruct my sorrows to be proud,
For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner stout. *Shak.*

Dim *sadness* did not spare
Celestial visages *Milton*

Sŏr'rōw, *v. i* [*imp* & *p p* SORROWED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* SORROWING] [A S *sorgian*, O Sax *sorgôn*, *sorogôn*, Goth *saurgan*, O H Ger *suorgên*, N H Ger *sorgen*, D *zorgen*, Icel *sorga*, *syrgja*, Sw *sörja*, Dan *sorge*] To feel pain of mind in consequence of evil experienced, feared, or done, to grieve, to be sad.

I desire no man to *sorrow* for me *Hayward*

Sŏr'rōwed, *p. a.* Accompanied with sorrow. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Sŏr'rōw-ful, *a.* 1 Full of sorrow; exhibiting sorrow, addicted to grief or pain, sad, dejected, distressed.

My soul is exceeding *sorrowful*, even unto death. *Matt.* xxvi. 38.

2. Producing sorrow; exciting grief, mournful, as, a *sorrowful* accident.

3 Expressing grief, accompanied with grief

"*Sorrowful* meat" *Job* vi 7.

Syn. — Sad, mournful, dismal, disconsolate, drear, dreary, grievous, lamentable, doleful, baleful, distressing

Sŏr'rōw-ful-ly, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner, in a manner to produce grief

Sŏr'rōw-ful-ness, *n* The state of being sorrowful, grief

Sŏr'rōw-less, *a* Free from sorrow

Sŏr'ry, *a.* [*compar* SORRIER, *superl* SORRIEST] [O Eng *sory*, Scot *sary*, allied to *sorrow* and *sore* Cf O D *sorigh*, curious, troublesome, sorrowful, and A S *sârig*, sore, sorrowful]

1 Grieved for the loss of some good, pained for some evil, lightly grieved or afflicted

I am *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure *Shak.*

2 Melancholy, dismal *Spenser*

3 Poor, mean, vile, worthless, as, a *sorry* excuse "Checks of *sorry* grain" *Milton*

Good fruit will sometimes grow on a *sorry* tree *W Scott*

4 Unwilling, reluctant [*Obs*]

She entered, were he list or *sorry* *Spenser*

Syn. — Hurt, afflicted, mortified, vexed, chagrined, melancholy, dismal

Sŏrs, *n.* *pl* SŎR'TĒS [Lat] A lot, also, a kind of divination by means of lots

Sortes Homerica or *Virgiliana* (Homeric or Virgilian lots), a form of divination used by the ancients, who opened the works of Homer or Virgil at random, and took the first line or passage on which the eye fell as indicating future events or marking out a course of action to be pursued This practice was also common among the early Christians, who used their sacred books in the same manner *De Quincey*

Sŏrt, *n* [Fr *sorte*, It *sorta*, *sorte*, Pg *sorte*, Sp *suerte*, Gr *sorte*, D *soort*, Dan & Sw. *sort*, from Lat *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, part]

1 Lot [*Obs*]

I let blockish Ajax draw
The *sort* to fight with Hector *Shak.*

2 A kind or species, any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities, a class or order, as, a *sort* of men, a *sort* of horses, a *sort* of trees, a *sort* of poems or writings

3 Manner, form of being or acting

Flowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them *Hooker*

To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Milton*

I'll deceive them in another *sort* *Shak*

4 Condition above the vulgar, rank [*Obs*]

5 A knot or group of persons who happen to be together [*Obs*] "A *sort* of shepherd grooms" *Spenser*. "A *sort* of rogues" *Massinger*.

A boy, a child, and we a *sort* of us,
Vowed against his voyage *Chapman*

6 A herd or group of animals [*Obs*] "A *sort* of steers" *Spenser*

7 Degree of any quality

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some *sort* I have copied his style *Dryden*

8 A pair, a set, a suit *Johnson*

9 (*pl*) (*Print*) Letters, points, marks, spaces, or quadrats, that are either deficient or redundant in quantity

Out of sorts (*Print*) with some letters, or sorts of type, in the font deficient or exhausted, out of order, hence, unwell [*Colloq*] — *To run upon sorts* (*Print*) to use or require a greater number of some particular letters or marks than the regular proportion, as an index, for example

Syn — Kind, species, rank condition — SORT KIND *Kind* originally denoted things of the same family, or bound together by some natural affinity, and hence, a class *Sort* signifies that which constitutes a particular lot or parcel, not implying, necessarily, the idea of affinity but of mere assemblage The two words are now used to a great extent interchangeably though *sort* (perhaps from its original meaning of *lot*) sometimes carries with it a slight tone of disparagement or contempt, as when we say, that *sort* of people, that *sort* of language, &c

As when the total *kind*
Of birds in orderly array of wing,
Came summoned over Eden, to receive
Their names of thee *Milton*

None of nobler *sort*
Would so offend a virgin *Shak*

Sŏrt, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* SORTED, *p pr* & *vb n* SORTING]

1 To separate, as things having like qualities, from other things, and place in distinct classes or divisions, as, to *sort* cloths according to their colors, to *sort* wool or thread according to its fineness

Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and *sorted* with insects *Bacon*

Rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another *Newton.*

2 To reduce to order from a state of confusion

3 To conjoin, to put together in distribution.

The swain perceiving, by her words ill *sorted*,
That she was wholly from herself transported *Brown.*

4. To choose from a number, to select, to cull.

That he may *sort* her out a worthy spouse *Chapman.*
I'll *sort* some other time to visit you *Shak*

Sŏrt, *v. i.* 1. To be joined with others of the same species, to agree

Nor do metals only *sort* with metals in the earth and minerals with minerals *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to associate, to conjoin.

The illiberality of parents toward children makes them base, and *sort* with any company. *Bacon.*

3 To suit, to fit

They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations *Bacon.*

4 To terminate, to issue, to have success, to come about, to fall out.

Things *sort* not to my will *Herbert*

5 To come to an agreement, to harmonize

I can not tell you precisely how they *sorted* *W Scott.*

Sŏrt'a-ble, *a* [Fr. *sortable*, suitable]

1 Capable of being sorted

2 Suitable, befitting, proper [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Sŏrt'a-bly, *adv* In a sortable manner, suitably; fitly [*Obs*] *Cotgrave.*

Sŏrt'al, *a* Pertaining to, or designating, a sort. [*Obs*] *Locke.*

Sŏrt'ançe, *n* [From *sort*, v. i] Suitableness; agreement [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Sŏrt'er, *n* One who sorts, one who arranges by sorts or kinds

Sŏr'tĭs (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr., from *sortir*, to go out, to issue, It *sortita*, Sp *surtida*] (*Mil*) The issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers, a sally

Sŏr'ti-lĕ'ge, *n* [Fr *sortilège*, It & Sp *sortilegio*, from Lat *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, and *legere*, to gather, to select] The act or practice of drawing lots, divination by drawing lots "A woman infamous for *sortileges* and witchcrafts" *W Scott.*

Sŏr'ti-lĕ'gious (-lē'jus), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, sortilege

Sor-til'e-ġy, *n* Sortilege [*Rare*] "The whole practice and doctrine of *sortilegy*" *De Quincey.*

Sor tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *sortitio*, from *sortiri*, to draw or cast lots, from *sors*, *sortis*, a lot] Selection or appointment by lot [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Sŏrt'ment, *n* 1 The act of sorting, distribution into classes or kinds. [*Obs*]

2 A parcel sorted, an assortment [*Obs*]

Sō'rus, *n*, *pl* SŌ'RĪ [N Lat, from Gr σωρός, a heap] (*Bot*) One of the fruit dots, or small clusters of minute capsules, on the back of the fronds of ferns

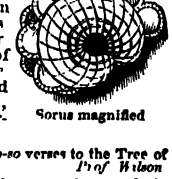

Sorus magnified

Sō'ry, *n* [Lat & Fr *sory*, Gr σώρυ] (*Chem*) Sulphate of iron [*Obs*] *Ure*

Sō'-sō, *a* Neither very good nor very bad, middling good, passable tolerable, indifferent, mediocre

He [Burns] certainly wrote some *so-so* verses to the Tree of Liberty *Prof Wilson*

Sŏss, *v. i* [Cf SOUSE] To fall at once into a chair or seat, to sit lazily [*Obs*] *Swift.*

Sŏss, *v. t* To throw in a negligent or careless manner, to toss [*Obs*] *Swift.*

Sŏss, *n* 1 A lazy fellow [*Obs*]

2 A heavy fall [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell.*

3 Any thing dirty or muddy, a dirty puddle. [*Prov Eng*]

Sŏs'te-nu'to, *p a* [It] (*Mus*) Sustained; — applied to a movement the sounds of which are to be sustained to the utmost of the nominal value of the time, also, to a movement the tones of which are to be somewhat prolonged or protracted

Sŏt, *n* [A-S *sot*, D *zot* Fr *sot*, Sp & Pg *zote*, L. Lat *sottus*, from Chald & N Heb *shoteh*, foolish]

1 A stupid person, a blockhead, a dull fellow, a dolt [*Obs*] *South.*

In Egypt off has seen the *sot* bow down,
And reverence some deified baboon *Oldham*

2 A person stupefied by excessive drinking, an habitual drunkard

What can ennoble *sots* or fools or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards *Pope*

Sŏt, *a* Sottish, foolish, stupid [*Obs*] "Rich, but *sot*" *Marston*

Sŏt, *v. t* To stupefy, to infatuate, to besot. [*Rare.*]

I hate to see a brave, bold fellow *sotted* *Dryden*

Sŏt, *v. i* To tipple to stupidity [*Rare*]

So tădˈic, *n* A composition in the style of, or resembling, the compositions of the Greek poet Sotades, who was infamous for his obscenity.

Sŏte, *a* Sweet [*Obs*] *Fairfax.*

So-tē'ri-ŏl'o ġy, *n* 1. [Gr σωτηρία, safety, from σωτήριος, saving, from σωτήρ, a savior, from σώζειν, to save, and λόγος, discourse] A discourse on health, or the science of promoting and preserving health

2 [Gr σωτήρ, savior, and λόγος, discourse] (*Theol*) The doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ. *Schaff.*

Sŏth'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Sothis, the dog-star

Sothic year, the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours; — so called from *Sothis*, the dog-star, at whose heliacal rising it was supposed to commence *Bryant.*

Sŏt'tish, *a* [From *sot*] 1. Like a sot; doltish; very foolish.

How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology! *Swift*

2. Dull or stupid with intemperance.

Syn.—Dull; stupid, senseless, doltish; infatuate.

Sŏt'tish-ly, *adv.* In a sottish manner; stupidly, senselessly; without reason.

Sŏt'tish-ness, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being sottish, dullness in the exercise of reason, stupidity.

Few consider into what degree of *sottishness* and confirmed ignorance men may sink themselves *South*

2. Stupidity from intoxication.

Sotto Voce (sŏt'to-vō'chē) [It] (*Mus*) With a restrained voice or moderate force

Sou (sōō), *n*, *pl* SOUS (sōōz) [Fr. *sou*, *sol* See SOL] A French money of account, and a copper coin, in value the 20th part of a livre, or of a franc

Sou'bah, *n* The same as SUBAH. See SUBAH

Sou'bah-dar, *n* See SUBAHDAR

Soubrette (sōō-brĕt'), *n* [Fr] A chamber-maid, a female servant or attendant

Sou-chŏng', *n* [Chin *se ou chong*, i e, small, good quality] A kind of black tea

Sough (sŭf) (Synop, § 130), *v i* [O D *soeffen*, to blow, A-S *swōgan*, *swōgan*, to groan Cf SIGH and SOB] To whistle or sigh, as the wind

Sough (sŭf), *n* [Scot *seuch*, *sewch*, O Eng *saugh* Cf. Ger. *zug*, a draught, *zucht*, *abzucht*, a common sewer, *sūhl*, from *ziehen*, to draw] A small drain, an adit *Buchanan*

Sough (sŭf), *n* 1 A hollow murmur or roaring, a buzzing, as, a *sough* in the ears "Or listen to the whispering leaves or the solemn *sough* of the forest" *W Howitt*

2. Hence, a rumor or flying report *W Scott*

Sought (sawt), *imp* & *p p* of *seek* See SEEK

Soul, *n* [O Eng *saul*, q v; A-S *sāwel*, *sāwl*, *sāul*, Goth *saiwala*, O Sax *seole*, *siole*, *sēle*, *sīle*, O Fries *sēle*, *siele*, L Ger *sele*, *sēl*, D *ziel*, Icel *sála*, *sál*, Sw *själ*, *själ*, Dan. *sjel*, O H Ger *sēola*, *sēula*, *sēla*, N H Ger *seele*]

1 The spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man, that part of man which enables him to think, and which renders him a subject of moral government,—sometimes, in distinction from the higher nature or spirit of man, the so called animal soul, that is, the seat of life, the sensitive affections and phantasy, exclusive of the voluntary and rational powers,—sometimes, in distinction from the mind, the moral and emotional part of man's nature, the seat of feeling, in distinction from intellect,—sometimes, the intellect only, the understanding, the seat of knowledge, as distinguished from *feeling*

The eyes of our *souls* then only begin to see, when our bodily eyes are closing *Law*

2. Hence, the seat of real life or vitality, the source of action, the animating or essential part "The hidden *soul* of harmony" *Milton.*

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and *soul* *Milton*

3 Hence, the leader, the inspirer of any action; as, the *soul* of an enterprise, an able general is the *soul* of his army

He is the *soul* of bounty. *Shak*

4. Energy, courage, spirit, fervor, affection, or any other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature.

That he wants caution he must needs confess,
But not a *soul* to give our arms success *Young*

5. A human being, a person, a man.

God forbid so many simple *souls*
Should perish by the sword *Shak*

As cold waters to a thirsty *soul*, so is good news from a far country. *Prov* xxv 25

6. A pure or disembodied spirit

Every *soul* in heaven shall bend the knee *Milton*

☞ *Soul* is used in the formation of numerous compounds, most of which are of very obvious signification, as, *soul-believing*, *soul-blinded* *soul-calming*, *soul-confirming*, *soul-consuming* *soul-deadening* *soul-destroying* *soul-diseased*, *soul-dissolving*, *soul-distracting* *soul-enfeebling*, *soul-enforcing*, *soul-enslaving*, *soul-enhancing*, *soul-exalting*, *soul-felt*, *soul-hardened*, *soul-harrowing*, *soul-killing*, *soul-piercing*, *soul-pleasing*, *soul-purifying*, *soul quelling* *soul quickening* *soul-refreshing*, *soul-reviving*, *soul searching*, *soul selling*, *soul-sick*, *soul-stirring*, *soul-stricken*, *soul-subduing*, *soul-vexed*, *soul-withering*, and the like

☞ *Soul* is used as a familiar appellation for a person, usually with an epithet expressing some qualities of the mind, as, alas! poor *soul*, he was a good *soul*

Syn.—Spirit, life, courage, fire, ardor

Sŏul, *v t* To indue with a soul [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Sŏul, *v i* [Fr *soûler*, to satiate. See SOIL, *v t*, 4] To afford suitable sustenance. [*Obs*] [Written also *sowl*] *Warner*

Sŏul'-bĕll, *n* The passing-bell *Bp Hall.*

Sŏuled, *a.* Instinct with soul or feeling. "Grecian chiefs .. largely *souled*" *Dryden.*

Sŏul'-fŏot, *n* The same as SOUL SCOT [*Obs*]

Sŏul'less (109), *a.* Without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind, mean, spiritless

Slave, *soulless* villain *Shak*

Sŏul'-sĕot, } *n.* [From *soul* and *scot*, or *shot*, A-S
Sŏul'-shŏt, } *sāwelsceat*] A funeral duty, or money paid by the Roman Catholics, in former times, for a requiem for the soul *Ayliffe*

Sound, *a.* [*compar* SOUNDER, *superl.* SOUNDEST] [A-S. *sund*, *gesund*, L Ger, Dan, & Sw. *sund*, D. *gezond*, O. H. Ger. *gisunt*, N. H. Ger. *gesund*, allied to Lat. *sanus*.]

1 Entire, unbroken; free from imperfection, defect, or decay, perfect of the kind; as, *sound* timber, *sound* fruit, a *sound* apple or melon, a *sound* tooth, a *sound* ship, a *sound* body.

2 Healthy, not diseased, not being in a morbid state,—said of body or mind, as, a *sound* body, *sound* health, a *sound* constitution, a *sound* man; a *sound* understanding

3 Firm, strong, vigorous.

The brass work here, how rich it is in beams,
And how, besides, it makes the whole house *sound!* *Chapman.*

4 Founded in truth, supported by justice or law; weighty, solid, not to be overthrown or refuted, as, *sound* argument or reasoning, a *sound* objection, *sound* doctrine, *sound* principles

5 Heavy, laid on with force, as, *sound* strokes, a *sound* beating

6 Fast, profound, unbroken, undisturbed, as, *sound* sleep

7 Free from error, correct, orthodox.

Hold fast the form of *sound* words which thou hast heard of me 2 *Tim* i 13

8 Founded in right and law, legal, valid, not defective, that can not be overthrown, as, a *sound* title to land, *sound* justice

☞ *Sound* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *sound-headed*, *sound-hearted*, *sound timbered*, and the like

Sound currency (*Com*) a currency whose actual value is the same as its nominal value, and, if in bank notes or other substitute for silver and gold, a currency which is so sustained by funds that it is at any time convertible into gold and silver, and of course of equal value

Sound, *adv* Soundly, heartily

So *sound* he slept that naught might him awake *Spenser*

Sound, *n* [A-S & Icel *sund*, a swimming Cf Eng *swimm*, Ger *schwimm blase*, the air-bladder of a fish See *infra*] The air bladder of a fish

Sound, *n* [A S & Icel *sund*, a narrow sea or strait, Sw, Dan, & Ger *sund*, O D *sond*, *sund*, from Icel *synda*, A S *swimman*, to swim, A-S *sund*, for *swumd*] (*Geog*) A narrow passage of water, or a strait between the main land and an isle, or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean, as, the *sound* which connects the Baltic with the German Ocean, Long Island *Sound*

Sound dues, tolls imposed by Denmark on vessels passing through the Baltic Sound, which forms part of her waters Their origin is unknown, but they are presumed to be relics of the exactions made by the Norman pirates of the dark ages They are now abolished in consideration of a gross sum to be paid to Denmark as an indemnity by the nations whose commerce is affected

Sound, *n* [From A S *sund*, a narrow or shallow sea] a sound Cf Ger *seehase*, Eng *sea sleeve*, a kind of cuttle fish] The cuttle fish *Ainsworth*

Sound, *n* [Fr *sonde*, Sp & Pg *sonda*, A S *sund gerd*, *sundline*, a sounding line] (*Surg*) Any elongated instrument, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored, especially, an instrument which surgeons introduce into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in that organ

Sound, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SOUNDED, *p pr* & *vb n* SOUNDING] [Fr *sonder*, Sp *sondar*, *sondear* See *supra*]

1 To measure the depth of, to fathom; especially, to ascertain the depth of by means of a line and plummet

2 To seek to interpret or discern the intentions or secret wishes of, to examine, to try, to test.

I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast *Dryden*
I've *sounded* my Numidians man by man *Addison*

3 (*Surg*) To introduce a sound into the bladder of, as a patient, in order to ascertain whether a stone is there or not, to examine by means of a sound "When a patient is to be *sounded*" *Cooper*

Sound, *v t* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

The shipmen *sounded*, and found it twenty fathoms *Acts* xxvii 27, 28

Sound, *n.* [O Eng *soun*, A S *sŏn*, Fr. & Sp *son*, O Fr *son*, *sun*, Pr *son*, *sō*, It *suono*, Lat *sonus*, from *sonare*, to sound]

1 The perceived object occasioned by the impulse or vibration of a material substance affecting the ear, a sensation or perception of the mind received through the ear, and produced by the impulse or vibration of the air or other medium with which the ear is in contact, the effect of an impression made on the organs of hearing by an impulse or vibration of the air caused by a collision of bodies, or by other means, noise, report, as, the *sound* of a drum, the *sound* of the human voice, a horrid *sound*, a charming *sound*, a sharp *sound*; a high or shrill *sound*. "The warlike *sound* of trumpets loud" *Milton.*

2 The occasion of sound, the impulse or vibration which would occasion sound to a percipient if present with unimpaired organs.

☞ In this sense, sounds are spoken of as *audible* and *inaudible*.

3. Noise without signification; empty noise; noise and nothing else.

It is the "sense," and not the *sound*, that must be the principle. *Locke.*

Sound, *v. i.* [O Eng. *sounen*, Fr. *sonner*, O. Fr. *soner*, *suner*, Pr. & Sp. *sonar*, It. *suonare*, Lat. *sonare*]

1. To make a noise, to utter a voice; to make an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a perceptible effect "And first taught speaking trumpets how to *sound*." *Dryden.*

How silver sweet *sound* lovers' tongues! *Shak*

2 To be conveyed in sound, to be spread or published, to convey intelligence through the organ of hearing

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord 1 *Thess.* i. 8.

3 Hence, to signify, to mean, to import. [*Obs, and rare*]

The cause of divorce mentioned in the law is translated "some uncleanness" but in the Hebrew it *sounds* "nakedness of aught, or any real nakedness" *Milton.*

To sound in damages (*Law*), to have the essential quality of damages This is said of an action brought, not for the recovery of a specific thing, as replevin, debt, &c, but for damages only, as trespass, &c

Sound, *v t* 1 To cause to make a noise, to play on, as, to *sound* a trumpet or a horn

2 To utter audibly, to cause to exist as a sound; as, to *sound* a note with the voice, or with an instrument

3 To order or direct by a sound, to give a signal for by a certain sound, as, to *sound* a retreat

4 To celebrate or honor by sounds, to cause to be reported, as, to *sound* one's name or deeds

5 To spread by sound or report, to publish or proclaim, as, to *sound* the praises or fame of a great man, or a great exploit

Sound, *n* The same as SWOON [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Sound'a-ble, *a* Capable of being sounded.

Sound'-bōard, *n* A sounding board.

To many a row of pipes the *sound-board* breathes *Milton.*

Sound'-bōard'ing, *n* See SOUNDING BOARD.

Sound'er, *n.* One who sounds

Soun'der, *n* A herd of wild swine. [*Obs*]

And the wild *sounder*
Single, and with my armed staff turn the boar *Beau & Fl.*

Sound'ing, *p a* 1 Sonorous, making a noise.

2 Having a magnificent sound, as, words more *sounding* or significant

Sound'ing, *n* 1 The act of one who, or that which, sounds

2 (*pl*) (*Naut*) (*a*) Any place or part of the ocean, or depth of water where a sounding line will reach the bottom (*b*) The quality of the ground brought up by the lead attached to the sounding-line *Totten*

Sound'ing-bōard, *n* 1. A thin board which propagates the sound in an organ, violin, or other musical instrument

2 A board, or structure with a flat surface, suspended behind or over a pulpit or rostrum to give distinctness and effect to a speaker's voice

3 (*pl*) Boards used in floors for intercepting the passage of sound between the different stories of a building,—called also *sound boarding*

Sound'ing-line, *n* A line having a plummet at the end, used in making soundings

Sound'ing-pōst, *n* (*Mus*) A small [illegible] in a violin, violoncello, or similar instrument, under the bridge for a support, for propagating the sounds to the body of the instrument,—called also *sound-post*

Sound'ing-rōd, *n* (*Naut*) A rod or [illegible] iron used to ascertain the depth of water [illegible] ships hold It is let down in a groove by a [illegible]

Sound'less, *a* 1 Not capable of being sounded or fathomed, unfathomable

2 Having no sound, noiseless, silent.

Sound'ly, *adv* [From *sound*, entire] In a sound manner, healthily, heartily, severely, smartly, truly, without error, firmly, fast, closely.

Sound'ness, *n* The state of being sound or firm; wholeness, entireness, as, the *soundness* of timber, of fruit, of the teeth, of a limb, and the like, firmness, strength, solidity, as, *soundness* of reasoning or argument, truth, rectitude, freedom from error or fallacy, orthodoxy, as, *soundness* of faith

Syn.—Firmness, strength; solidity, healthiness, truth, rectitude

Sound'-pōst, *n.* (*Mus*) See SOUNDING POST.

Sounst, *p. a.* Soused. See SOUSE [*Obs*]

Soup (sōōp), *n* [Fr *soupe*, O Fr *sope*, *supe*, *soupe*, Pr, Sp, & Pg. *sopa*, It *zuppa*, Ger & Dan. *suppe*, Sw *soppa*, L Ger *soppe*, D *sop*, *soep*, Icel *sáup*, *sup*, O H Ger *souf*, *sūf* See SOP and SUP] A decoction of flesh for food, highly seasoned, and commonly containing also vegetable ingredients, strong broth.

Soup-kitchen, a public establishment, supported by voluntary contributions, for preparing and supplying soup to the poor —*Soup-ticket*, a ticket conferring authority to receive soup at a public soup-kitchen

Soup (sōōp), *v t.* [*Obs.*] 1. To sup or swallow. *Wickliffe.*

2. To breathe out.

Soup (sōōp), *v t.* To sweep. [*Obs.*] See SWEEP and SWOOP. *Bp. Hall.*

Soupe-maigre (sōōp-mā'gr), *n.* [Fr.] (*Cookery.*)

Thin soup, made chiefly from vegetables with a little butter and a few condiments.

Sour, *a.* [*compar.* SOURER; *superl.* SOUREST.] [A-S, L. Ger., O. H. Ger, Icel., & Sw. *sûr*, Dan *sur*, D. *zuur*, N. H. Ger. *sauer*; W. & Armor. *sur*, Fr. *sur*. Cf. SORREL, *n.*]

1. Having a pungent taste, sharp to the taste, tart, acid, as, vinegar is *sour*, *sour* cider, *sour* beer.

2. Turned or coagulated, as milk, rancid, musty.

3. Harsh of temper, crabbed, peevish, austere, morose, as, a man of a *sour* temper

4. Disagreeable to the feelings, producing discontent, hard to bear, bitter

Let me embrace these *sour* adversities *Shak.*

5. Expressing discontent or peevishness

The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* countenance *Swift*

Syn.—Acid, sharp, tart, acetous, acetose, harsh, acrimonious, crabbed, dogged, currish, peevish

Sour, *n.* A sour or acid substance, an acid *Spenser*

Sour, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOURED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOURING] [A-S *sûrian*, to sour, to become sour]

1. To make acid, to cause to have a sharp taste

So the sun's heat, with different powers,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours* *Swift*

2. To make harsh, cold, or unkindly.

Tufts of grass *sour* land *Mortimer*

3. To make harsh in temper, to make cross, crabbed, peevish, or discontented "A *soured*, gloomy, miserable man" *Coleridge*

Pride had not *soured*, nor wrath debased my heart *Hoole*

4. To make unhappy, uneasy, or less agreeable

Hail, great king!
To *sour* your happiness I must report,
The queen is dead *Shak.*

5. To macerate, as lime, and render fit for plaster or mortar.

Sour, *v. i.* 1. To become acid, to acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste.

2. To become peevish or crabbed

They hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity *Addison*

Sŏurce, *n.* [Fr *source*, for *sourse*, from O. Fr *sors*, p. p. of *sourdre*, to spring forth or up, from Lat. *surgere*, to lift or raise up, to spring up, Pr *sorzer*, It *sorgere*, Sp *surgir*, It *sorgente*]

1. That person or place from which any thing proceeds, that from which any thing rises or comes forth

2. Especially, the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds, or any collection of water within the earth or upon its surface, in which a stream originates, a spring

The sacred *source* of sympathetic tears *Gray*

Syn.—Origin, rise, spring, fountain, beginning. See ORIGIN

Sour'-crout, *n.* See SOUR KROUT

Sourde, *v. i.* [Fr *sourdre*, from *sourgir*, to rise, from Lat *surgere*, to rise *Richardson*] To have origin or source, to rise [*Obs.*]

Sour'det, *n.* [See SORDEL, SORDINE] (*Mus.*) The little pipe of a trumpet

Sour'dock, *n.* (*Bot.*) Sorrel

Sour'gourd, *n.* (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree of the genus *Adansonia*, which yields a fruit resembling a gourd. See ADANSONIA

Sour'gum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of tupelo, *Nyssa villosa*. *Loudon.*

Sour'ness, *n.* 1. The quality of being sour, or that which makes sour

2. A variety of sour apple

Sour'ish, *a.* Somewhat sour, moderately acid, as, *sourish* fruits; a *sourish* taste

Sour'-krout, *n.* [Ger *sauer-kraut*, i. e., sour-cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour. [Written also *sour-crout* and *saur-kraut*.]

Sour'ly, *adv.* In a sour manner, acidly, peevishly, acrimoniously discontentedly.

The stern Athenian prince
Then *sourly* smiled *Dryden*

Sour'ness, *n.* The state of being sour, acidity, harshness, peevishness; discontent "*Sourness* being one of those simple ideas which one can not describe" *Arbuthnot*

Take care that no *sourness* and moroseness mingle with our seriousness of mind *Nelson*

Fruit of Soursop (*Anona muricata*).

Sour'sŏp, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small tree of the West Indies (the *Anona muricata*), which bears a large succulent fruit It is closely allied to the custard apple. *Loudon.*

Sour'-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) The sorrel-tree. See SORREL-TREE.

Sous (sōō), *n.* A sou,—properly plural of *sou*, or *sol*. See SOU.

☞ "In plain, vulgar English, we say a *souse*" *Smart.*

Souse, *n.* [A modification of *sauce*; O. Fr. *sausse*. Written also *sowce*.]

1. Pickle made with salt.

2. Something kept or steeped in pickle; especially the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled,—applied also to *head cheese*.

3. The ear, especially, a hog's ear. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. The act of plunging suddenly into water; a dipping

Souse, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOUSED (soust); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOUSING] [Fr. *saucer*, to wet with sauce]

1. To plunge into water

They *soused* me into the Thames with as little remorse as they drown blind puppies *Shak.*

2. To steep in pickle.

Souse the cabbage with a bounteous heart *Pope*

3. To strike with sudden violence [*Rare*] *Shak.*

Souse, *v. i.* [Cf Soss, v. i., & Ger *sausen*, to rush, bluster, L. Ger *susen*, Sw *susa*, Dan *suse*, D *suizen*] To plunge, as a bird upon its prey, to fall suddenly, to rush with speed

For then I viewed his body plunge and *souse*
Into the foamy main *Marston*
Jove's bird will *souse* upon the timorous hare *Dryden*

Souse, *n.* A sudden plunge, as of a bird on its prey. [*Rare*]

As a fallen fair
That once hath failed of her *souse* full near *Spenser*

Souse, *adv.* With sudden violence

Squs'lik, *n.* (*Zool.*) A marmot of the genus *Spermophilus* of Cuvier, having cheek-pouches *F. Cuv.*

Souse'-wife, *n.*, *pl.* SOUSE'-WIVES. A woman who sells pickled provisions, especially, pickled swine's flesh

Sout, *n.* The same as SOOT [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Sout'age, *n.* That in which any thing is packed, bagging, as for hops [*Obs.*] *Halliwell*

Squ'ter (sōō'ter), *n.* [A-S *sûtere*, O. Ger *sutari*, *sutare*, *suter*, Lat *sutor*, from *suere*, to sow] A shoemaker, a cobbler [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

There is no work better than another to please God to pour water, to wash dishes, to be a *souter*, or an apostle,—all is one. *Tyndale*

Squ'ter-ly (sōō'ter-lȳ), *adv.* In the manner of a souter, like a cobbler [*Obs.*]

Squ'ter rain (sōō'-), *n.* [Fr., Lat *subterraneum*, from *subterraneus*, under ground, from *sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth] A grotto or cavern under ground [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot*

South, *n.* [A-S *sûdh*, for *sundh*, *sunnadh*, from *sunne*, the sun, O. H. Ger *sund*, Icel *sudhr*, *sunnr*, N. H. Ger *süd*, *sueden*, Dan *syd*, *sydøn*, *sonden*, Sw *syd*, *söder*, *sunnan*, D *zuid*, *zuiden*, Fr & Sp *sud*, Pg *sul*. Cf SOUTHERN]

1. The point of compass, or the region, directly opposite to the north, the region or direction to the right of a person who faces the east

2. Any particular land considered as opposed to the north "The queen of the *south*" *Matt.* xii. 42

3. A wind that blows from the south [*Obs.*]

Like the sweet *south*
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor *Shak.*

☞ Such is the reading of many editions of Shakespeare, but the word in the original is *sound* (meaning *wind*, the effect being metonymically put for the cause) and this has been restored by some recent editors. The change from *sound* to *south* was introduced by Pope.

South, *a.* Lying toward the south, situated at the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation or reckoning

South Sea tea (*Bot.*), an evergreen tree of the genus *Ilex* (*I. vomitoria*) the leaves of which are used by the North American Indians for making a kind of medicinal drink *London*

South, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOUTHED (southid), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOUTHING (south'ing)]

1. To turn or move toward the south, to veer from the east or west toward the south

2. (*Astron.*) To come to the meridian, to cross the north and south line,—said chiefly of the moon, as, the moon *souths* at nine

South, *adv.* 1. Toward the south, southward, as, to go south a ship sails *south*

2. From the south, as, the wind blows *south*.

South-cŏt'ti-an, *n.* (*Local Hist.*) A follower of Joanna *Southcott*, a fanatical woman, who lived in England at the close of the last and beginning of the present century, and who, declaring herself to have received a miraculous calling, preached and prophesied, and committed many impious absurdities

South'-Down, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the South Downs, in England

South-Down sheep, a celebrated breed of sheep from the South Downs,—called also *South-Downs*.

South-east', *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east

South-east', } *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding
South-east'er ly, } from, the south east, as, a
South-east'ern, } *south-east* wind

South'er-li-ness (sŭth'er-), *n.* The state or quality of being southerly

South'er-ly (sŭth'er-ly) (Synop., § 130), *a.* [A-S **South'ern** (sŭth'ern) (Synop., § 130), } *sûdhern*, from *sûdhr*, the same as *sûdh*, Icel *sudhr*, Sw *soder*, O. H. Ger *sundar*. See SOUTH] Pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from, the south, situated, or proceeding, toward the south

Southern Cross (*Astron.*), a constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing several bright stars arranged so as to form the figure of a cross

South'ern, *n.* A southerner. [*Very rare.*]

South'ern-er (sŭth'ern-er), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south or Southern States,—opposed to *northerner*.

South'ern-ly (sŭth'ern-lȳ), *adv.* Toward the south.

South'ern mŏst (sŭth'ern-mōst, 20), *a.* Furthest toward the south

South'ern wŏod (sŭth'ern-wŏod), *n.* (*Bot.*) A composite fragrant plant, the *Artemisia abrotanum* of Europe, where it is used in making beer *Lindley.*

South'ing, *p. a.* Going toward the south; as, the *southing* sun

South'ing, *n.* 1. Tendency or motion to the south.

2. The time at which the moon passes the meridian

3. (*Navigation*) Course or distance south; the difference of latitude made by a vessel to the southward

South'ly, *adv.* Southerly.

South'mŏst, *a.* Furthest toward the south; southernmost [*Rare*] *Milton.*

South'ness, *n.* A tendency in the south end of a magnetic needle to point toward the south pole. *Faraday.*

South'ron (sŭth'), *n.* An inhabitant of the more southern part of a country, a southerner. *W. Scott.*

South'sāy, *n.* See SOOTHSAY

South'sāy-er, *n.* See SOOTHSAYER

South'ward (*or* sŭth'ard), *adv.* Toward the south; as, to go *southward*

South'ward (*or* sŭth'ard) *n.* The southern regions or countries *Raleigh.*

South-wĕst', *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west

South-wĕst', } *a.* Pertaining to, or proceed-
South-wĕst'er-ly, } ing from, the south-west, lying in the direction of the south west

South-wĕst'er, *n.* 1. A storm or gale from the south west

2. A painted canvas hat with a flap over the neck, for wet weather *Sammonds.*

South wĕst'ern, *a.* In the direction of south-west, or nearly so, in that direction from the central part, as, to sail a *south-western* course.

Sqv'e-nance (sŏv'e-nans), *n.* [O. Fr., from *souvenir* Pr *sovinensa*, It *sovenenza*. See *infra*] Remembrance [*Obs.*]

Of his way he had no *souvenance* *Spenser.*

Sovereer (sŏov'neer') (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr., from *souvenir*, to remember, from Lat *subvenire*, to come up, to come to mind, Pr *sovenir*, It *sovvenire*] A remembrancer, a keepsake

Sŏv'er-eign (sŭv'er in, 223) (Synop., § 130), *a.* [O. Eng *soverain*, *soverayne*, O. Fr *soverain*, *sovrain*, *sovrain*, N. Fr *souverain*, Pr *sobran*, Sp. & Pg. *soberano*, It *sovrano*, *sopriano*, Lat as if *superanus*, from *super*, that is above, upper, higher, from *super*, above]

1. Supreme in power, superior to all others; highest in power chief, independent of, and unlimited by, any other, possessing, or entitled to, original authority or jurisdiction, as, a *sovereign* prince

2. Efficacious in the highest degree, effectual, controlling, utmost, highest, predominant "Such a *sovereign* influence has this passion upon the regulation of the lives and actions of men" *South.*

Sovereign state, a state which administers its own government, and is not dependent upon, or subject to, another power

Sŏv'er-eign (sŭv'er in), *n.* 1. One who exercises supreme control, especially, in a monarchy, a king or queen

2. A gold coin of England, on which an effigy of the head of the reigning king or queen is stamped, valued at one pound sterling, or about $4 84.

Syn.—King, prince, monarch, potentate, emperor.

Sŏv'er-eign-ize (sŭv'er in-īz), *v. t.* To exercise supreme authority [*Obs.*] *Herbert.*

Sŏv'er-eign-ly (sŭv'er in-lȳ) *adv.* In a sovereign manner, in the highest degree, supremely. [*Rare.*]

He was *sovereignly* lovely in himself *Boyle.*

Sŏv'er-eign-ty (sŭv'er in-tȳ), *n.* [Fr *souveraineté*, O. Fr *soveraneteit*, O. Sp *soberanidad*, N. Sp *sobe rania*, It *sovranità*] The exercise of, or right to exercise, supreme power, dominion, sway.

I do but dream on *sovereignty* *Shak.*

Sow, *n.* [A-S. *sugu*, L. Ger *suge*, *soge*, O. D *sogh*, *sowe*, N. D *zoog*, *zeug*, O. H. Ger *sû*, N. H. Ger. *sau*, Dan *so*, Sw *suggu*, *so*, Icel *syr*, allied to Lat. *sus*, Skr *sûkara*]

1. The female of the hog kind, or of swine.

2. A kind of insect, a sow bug

3. (*Founding*) (*a*) The runner or main channel from a smelting furnace to the pig bed. (*b.*) The piece of metal cast in this channel

4. (*Mil.*) A kind of covered shed, formerly used by besiegers in filling up and passing the ditch of a besieged place, sapping or mining the wall, and the like *Craig.*

Sŏw (sō), *v. t.* [*imp.* SOWED; *p. p.* SOWN, or SOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOWING.] [A-S. *sâwan*, Goth. *saian*, O. Sax. *sâian*, *sêhan*, O. H. Ger. *sâhan*, *sâen*,

sdwan, sdan, N. H. Ger. *säen*, L. Ger. *saien*, D. *saaijen*, O Fries. *sêa*, Icel *sá, sáa*, Sw. *så*, Dan. *saae*, allied to Lat *serere, sevi*]

1 To scatter, as seed, upon the earth, to plant by strewing, hence, to plant in any way, as, to *sow* good seed.

2. To supply or stock with seed; to scatter seed upon; as, to *sow* ground or land, to *sow* ten or a hundred acres in a year.

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, and it is the worst husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles *Hale*

3. To spread abroad, to cause to extend, to propagate

Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers *Addison*

4 To scatter over, to besprinkle

He *sowed* with stars the heaven *Milton*
Morn now *sowed* the earth with orient pearl *Milton*

Sŏw, *v. i* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy *Ps* cxxvi 5

Sŏw, *v. t* To sew [*Obs*] See Sew

Sow'ans (sou'anz), *n pl* See Sowens

Sow'-bĭne, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Chenopodium* (*C murale*), a species of goose-foot

Sow'-brĕad (-brĕd), *n* (*Bot*) A tuberous rooted plant of the genus *Cyclamen*, on which wild swine in Italy feed. *Loudon*

Sow'-bŭg, *n* (*Zool*) An isopodous crustaceous animal, *Oniscus asellus*

Sowce, *n.* & *v t.* The same as Souse See Souse

Sow'cng, *n pl.* [Scottish Cf A S *seaw*, juice, glue, paste] A nutritious article of food made from the husk of the oat, by a process not unlike that by which common starch is made,—called *flummery* in England. [Written also *sowans* and *sowens*]

Sŏw'er, *n.* 1. One who sows or scatters

Behold, a *sower* went forth to sow *Matt* xiii 3

2. A breeder, a promoter, as, a *sower* of suits

Sow'ing, *n pl* See Sowens

Sowl, } *v t* [Prov Ger *zaueln*, contracted from
Sowle, } *zauseln*, from *zausen*, to tug, drag] To pull by the ears [*Obs*] *Shak*

Sowl, *v t* See Soul, *v t*

Sow'ter, *n* The same as Souter [*Obs*] *B Jon*

Sow'-thĭs'tle (-thĭs'l), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Sonchus*, said to be eaten by swine and some other animals

Downy sow-thistle, a plant of the genus *Andryala*

Soy, *n* 1 A kind of sauce for fish, brought chiefly from Japan, said to be produced from a species of bean, the *Dolichos soya* or *soja* *S W Williams*

2 (*Bot*) The plant from which this sauce is obtained, *Dolichos soya* or *soja*

Soyl, *v t.* To solve [*Obs*]

Likewise mayest thou *soyl* all other texts *Tyndale*

Soyl, *n* Prey [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Soyn'ed, *a* [Fr *soigner*, to care] Filled with care, anxious, astonished [*Obs*] *Mirror for Mag*

Sŏz'zle, *n* [See Soss] 1 A sluttish woman, or one who spills water and other liquids carelessly [*Local U S*]

2 A mass, or heap, confusedly mingled

Sŏz'zle, *v t* 1 To spill, or wet, through carelessness, to move about confusedly or carelessly, as, to *sozzle* the feet in water [*Local U S*] *Bartlett*

2 To intermingle in a confused heap *Forby*

Sŏz'zle, *v i* To be sluttish, to manage or act in a careless, sluttish manner [*Local U S*]

Spā (Synop , § 130), *n* A spring of mineral water, —so called from a place of this name in Belgium

Spāad (spād), *n* [Ger *spath*, spar, N Lat *spathum*, *spatum*, It *spato* See Spar] (*Min*) A kind of mineral, spar [*Obs*] *Woodward*

Spāce, *n* [Fr *espace*, Pr *espaci*, Sp *espacio*, Pg *espaço*, It. *spazio*, Lat *spatium*, space, *spatiari*, to walk about]

1. Extension, considered independently of any thing which it may contain, that which makes extended objects conceivable and possible, room, extension.

Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion *Locke*

2 A quantity or portion of extension, the interval between any two or more objects, as, the *space* between two stars or two hills

3 Quantity of time, also, the interval between two points of time "Nine times the *space* that measures day and night" *Milton*

God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer *space* for repentance *Tillotson*

4 A short time, a while. [*Rare*] "To stay your deadly strife a *space*" *Spenser.*

5 (*Print*) (*a*) The distance or interval between lines, or between words in the lines, as in books (*b*) A small piece of metal cast lower than a type, so as not to receive the ink in printing, used to separate words or letters

☞ Spaces are of different thicknesses, so as to enable the compositor to arrange the words at equal distances from each other in the same line

6. (*Mus*) One of the places between the lines of the staff

Spāce, *v i* To rove. [*Obs.*] "And loved in forests wild to *space*" *Spenser.*

Spāce, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* spaced (spāst), *p pr* & *vb n.* spacing] (*Print*) To arrange the spaces and intervals in or between, as, to *space* a paragraph, to *space* words, lines, or letters.

Spā̆ce'fŭl, *a.* Wide, extensive. [*Obs*] *Sandys.*

Spā̆ce'less, *a.* Having no space or room; without space [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Spā̆ce'-lĭne, *n* (*Print*) A thin piece of metal used by printers to open the lines of type to a regular distance from each other, and for other purposes, a lead *Hansard*

Spā̆ce'-rŭle, *n.* (*Print*) A fine line on a short, thin piece of metal of the same height as the type, to answer the purpose of brass rule in table work, when a number of short pieces are required *Savage*

Spā'cious, *a* [Fr *spacieux*, Pr *espacios*, Sp *espacioso*, Pg *espaçoso*, It *spazioso*, Lat *spatiosus* See *supra*]

1 Inclosing an extended space, wide extended, vast in extent "A *spacious* plain outstretched in circuit" *Milton*

2 Having large or ample room, not contracted or narrow, roomy, as, a *spacious* church, a *spacious* hall or drawing room

Spā'cious-ly, *adv* In a spacious manner, widely, extensively

Spā'cious ness, *n* The quality of being spacious, largeness of extent, extensiveness, roominess

Spād'dle, *n* [Diminutive of *spade*] A little spade [*Obs*] *Mortimer*

Spāde, *n* [A S *spadu, spada, spad*, L Ger , D , Dan , & Sw *spade*, Icel *spadi*, O H Ger *spato, spado*, N H Ger *spaten, spate*, Lat *spatha*, Gr σπάθη, whence It *spada*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *espada*, Fr *epée*, O Fr *espée*, a sword]

1 An instrument for digging or cutting the ground, consisting of a broad and nearly rectangular blade of iron, with a handle "With *spade* and pick axe armed" *Milton*

2 (*pl*) A suit of cards, each of which bears one or more figures resembling a spade

☞ The figure was originally designed to represent the head of a pike but the name is perhaps, derived directly from the Spanish *espada* sword,—these cards, among the Spanish, bearing the figure of a sword

3 A deer three years old [Written also *spaud*]

4 [Lat *spado*] A gelded beast

To call a spade a spade, to be plain spoken

I think it good plain English without fraud,
To call a spade a spade, a bawd a bawd *Taylor*

Spāde, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* spaded, *p pr* & *vb n* spading] To dig with a spade, or to pare off the sward of, as land, with a spade

Spāde'-bōne, *n* (*Anat*) The shoulder blade, the scapula [*Rare*]

Spāde'fŭl, *n pl* spādē'fŭls [From *spade* and *full*] As much as a spade will hold

Spāde'-hăn'dle, *n* (*Mech*) A pin held at both ends by the forked end of a connecting-rod [See *Illust* of *Knuckle-joint*]

Spa dī'ceŏus (dĭsh'us), } *a* [N Lat *spadiceus*,
Spā'di cōse' (125), } from *spadix, spadicis*, a date brown or nut brown color See Spadix]

1 Of a light red color, usually denominated *bay* *Browne*

2 (*Bot*) [See Spadix] Being like a spadix, resembling a spadix *Martyn*

Spa-dille', *n* [Fr *spadille*, It *spadiglia*, Sp *espadilla*, diminutive of *espada* See Spade] The ace of spades at omber and quadrille

Spā'dix, *n* [Lat , Gr σπάδιξ, a palm-branch broken off, with its fruit] (*Bot*) A fleshy spike of flowers, usually covered by a leaf called a *spathe*.

a Spadix

Spā'do, *n* , *pl* spa do'nes [Lat , Gr σπάδων]

1 A castrated beast, a gelding

2 (*Law*) A person who is unable to procreate an impotent person

Spa-drōon', *n* [Fr & Sp *espadon*, It *spadone* See Spade] A cut and thrust sword, lighter than a broadsword *Smart*

Spa-gȳr'ic, } *a* [L Lat *spagyricus*, ill
Spa-gȳr'ic-al, } formed from Gr σπάειν, σπαν, to draw, to tear, to separate, and ἀγείρειν, to assemble, Fr *spagyrique*] Chemical [*Obs*]

Spa-gȳr'ic, *n* 1 A chemist, especially one devoted to alchemy [*Obs*] *Hall*

2 One of a former sect of physicians, who pretended to account for the changes that occur in the human body in health and disease, in the same manner as the chemists of their day explained those of the inorganic kingdom *Dunglison*

Spā̆g'yr ist, *n* [Fr *spagyriste*] A chemist, especially one devoted to alchemistic pursuits [*Obs*]

Spā'hee, } *n* [Per , Turk , & Hind *sipāhi* See
Spā'hi, } Spoy] Formerly, one of the Turkish cavalry

Spāke, *imp* of *speak* [*Obs*] See Spake

Spāke'nĕt, *n* A net for catching crabs *Halliwell.*

Spāk'y, *a* The same as Specky [*Obs*] "Where thou eatest *spaky* fruit" *Chapman.*

Spāle, *n.* A lath, also, a shaving of wood [*Eng*] *Simmonds.*

Spall (spawl), *n* [O. Fr *espaule, espalde*, Pr. & O. Sp *espalla*, It *spalla*. See Epaule]

1 The shoulder. "And naked made each other's manly *spalls*" *Spenser.*

2. [Prov. Eng. *spall, spell*, from O. & Prov. Ger *spellen*, to split] [Written also *spale.*] A chip; a fragment. [*Obs*]

Spall, *v t.* (*Mining*) To break into small pieces as ore, for the sake of separating from rock. *Pryce*

Spalt, *n.* [Ger. *spalt, spaltstein*, from *spalten*, to split, O. Eng *spelt*. See *infra.*] A whitish, scaly mineral, used to promote the fusion of metals [Written also *spelt*] *Bailey. Ash*

Spalt, *a.* [From O H. Ger *spaltan*, N. H. Ger. *spalten*, O Eng *spelt*, to split. See *supra.*]

1 Liable to break or split, brittle; as, *spalt* timber *Halliwell.*

2 Heedless, careless, clumsy, pert, saucy; giddy and frail *Halliwell.*

Spalt, *v t* To split off, to cleave off, as chips from a piece of timber, with an ax. [*Prov Eng. Local U S*]

Spalt, *v i* To split or break off, as a chip or piece from timber in working [*Prov. Eng. Local U S*]

Spăn, *n.* [A-S *spann, sponn*, D *span*, O. H Ger. *spanna*, N H Ger *spanne*, Sw *spann*, Dan. *spand*, Icel *sponn*, from A-S & O H. Ger. *spannan*, to span]

1 The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended, nine inches, the eighth of a fathom

2. Hence, a brief extent or portion of time.

Life's but a *span*, I'll every inch enjoy *Farquhar*

3 (*Arch*) The spread or extent of an arch between its abutments

4 (*Naut*) A rope secured at both ends to any object, the purchase being hooked to the bight. *Totten.*

5 [D *span*, Sw *spann*, Dan *spand*, Ger *gespann*, from A S & O H Ger *spannan*, to span, join] A pair of horses or other animals driven together, often, such a pair when similar in color, form, and action,—rarely applied to other animals than horses [*U S*]

Spăn, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* spanned, *p pr.* & *vb n.* spanning] [A-S & O H Ger *spannan*, D & N H Ger *spannen*, Sw *spänna*, Dan *spænde*]

1 To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object, as, to *span* a space or distance, to *span* a cylinder

2 To measure, or reach, from one side of to the other, to stretch over as an arch, to measure, to compass

The rivers were *spanned* by arches of solid masonry *Prescott*

3 To fetter, as a horse

Spăn, *v i* To be well matched, to agree in color, or in color and size, as, the horses *span* well [*U S*]

Spăn, *imp* of *spin*, for *spun* [*Obs*] See Spin

Spăn'çel, *n* [Cf Ger *spannseil*, from *spannen*, to bend, strain, tie, and *seil*, a rope] A rope to tie a cow's hind legs [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

Spăn'çel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* spancelled, *p pr* & *vb n* spanceling] To tie, as the legs of a horse or cow, with a rope [*Prov Eng*] *Malone*

Spăn'-count'er, *n* A child's game, at which one throws a counter on the ground, and another tries to hit it with his counter, or to get it near enough to the first to span the space between them, and touch both the counters If he can do this, he wins, if not, his counter remains where it lay and he comes a mark for the first player or another, and so on,—called also *span feather* *Halliwell*

Spăn'drel, *n* [Eng *span*, O Eng *spande*] (*Arch*) The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the inclosing right angle, or the space between the outer moldings of two contiguous arches, and an horizontal line above them, or another arch above and inclosing them *Gwilt. Britton.*

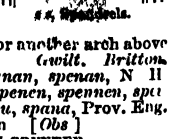
a a, Spandrels.

Spāne, *v t* [O H Ger *spanan, spenan*, N H Ger *spänen, spenen*, L Ger *spenen, spennen, spanen*, D *spenen* Cf A S *spanu, spana*, Prov. Eng. *spean, spene*, a teat] To wean [*Obs*]

Spăn'-fĕath'er, *n* See Span-counter

Spăng, *n* [A S & N H Ger *spange*, O H Ger *spanga*, D *spang*, probably from A-S & O H Ger *spannan*, to span, clasp, join] A spangle or shining ornament [*Obs*] "With glittering *spangs* that did like stars appear" *Spenser.*

Spăng, *n* A bound or spring [*Scot*] *Jamieson.*

Spăng, *v. t.* To spring with elastic force. [*Scot.*]

But when they *spang* o'er reason's fence,
We smart for't at our own expense *Ramsay*

Spăng'gle (spăng'gl), *n.* [Eng *spang*, Prov Ger. *spangel*]

1 A small plate or boss of shining metal, some thing brilliant used as an ornament

2 Any little thing which sparkles by reflection in the light, any thing small and brilliant. "The rich *spangles* that adorn the sky" *Waller.*

Spăng'gle (spăng'gl), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* spangled, *p pr* & *vb n* spangling.] To set or sprinkle with spangles, to adorn with small, distinct, brilliant bodies, as, a *spangled* breastplate. *Donne.*

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty? *Shak.*

Spăng'gler, *n.* One who spangles.

Spăn'iard (spăn'yard), *n.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Spain.

Spăn'iel (-yĕl) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [O Fr. *espagneul*, N.Fr. *épagneul*, N. Lat. *hispanolus*, from *Hispanola*, now Hayti, where was the best breed of this dog]

Spaniel

1 A dog used in sports of the field, remarkable for his sagacity and obedience

2. A mean, cringing, fawning person [*R*] *Shak*

Spăn'iel, *a* Like a spaniel, hence, mean, fawning. [*Rare*] *Shak*

Spăn'iel, *v i* To fawn, to cringe, to be obsequious. [*Rare*] *Churchill*

Spăn'iel, *v t* To follow like a spaniel [*Rare*]

Spăn'ish, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Spain

Spanish-bayonet (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Yucca* found in some parts of the Southern United States, in New Mexico, and Arizona, having stiff, sharp-pointed leaves — *Spanish black*, a black pigment obtained by charring cork *Ure* — *Spanish broom* (*Bot*) a shrub of the genus *Spartium*, thickly set with verdant, flexible, rush-like twigs — *Spanish brown*, a species of earth used in painting, having a dark, reddish brown color, which depends upon the sesquioxide of iron — *Spanish chalk* (*Min*) a variety of steatite, — so called because obtained from Arragon, in Spain — *Spanish cress* (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Lepidium* (*L cardamines*), a species of pepper-wort *Loudon* — *Spanish elm* (*Bot*) a tree of the West Indies and Mexico, having a tough elastic wood, of a fine grain, *Cordia gerascanthus* *Baird* — *Spanish fer eto* (*Paint*), a rich reddish-brown obtained by calcining copperas and sulphur together in closed crucibles *Fairholt* — *Spanish fly* (*Entom*), a brilliant green beetle, common in the south of Europe, the *Cantharis vesicatoria* It is used for raising blisters — *Spanish nut* (*Bot*), a bulbous plant, the *Moræa juncifolium* of the south of Europe *Miller* — *Spanish potato* (*Bot*), the sweet potato, *Convolvulus batatas* — *Spanish red* (*Paint*) an ochreous red, resembling Venetian red, but slightly yellower and warmer *Fairholt* — *Spanish stripes*, a kind of woolen cloth *Simmonds* — *Spanish white*, originally a white earth from Spain used in paints, at present chiefly applied to impalpable powder prepared from chalk by pulverizing and repeated washings

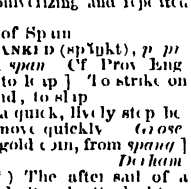
Spanish Fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*)

Spăn'ish, *n* The language of Spain

Spănk, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPANKED (spăngkt), *p pr* & *vb n* SPANKING.] [From *span* Cf Prov Eng *spang*, for *span*, and *spang*, to leap] To strike on the breech with the open hand, to slap

Spănk, *v i* To move with a quick, lively step between a trot and gallop, to move quickly *Grose*

Spănk'er, *n* [Prov Eng, a gold coin, from *spang*]

1 A small coin *Durham*

2 [From *spank*] (*Naut*) The after sail of a ship or bark, being a fore and aft sail, attached to a gaff, — formerly called *driver* *Totten*

3 One who takes long strides in walking also, a stout person [*Eng*] *Halliwell*

4 Something very large, or larger than common [*Colloq*] *Smart*

Spănk'ing, *p a* 1 Striking with the open hand

2 Moving with a quick, lively pace

Spanking breeze a strong breeze

Spănk'ling, *a* Large, stout [*Colloq*] *Halliwell*

Spăn'-lŏng, *a* Of the length of a span

Spăn'ner, *n* 1 One who spans

2 The lock of a fusee or carbine, also, the fusee itself [*Obs*]

3 An iron instrument used in the manner of a lever to tighten the nuts upon screws, also, a hose wrench

4 (*pl*) A contrivance in some of the earlier steam engines for moving the valves for the alternate admission and shutting off of the steam

Spăn'-new (-nū), *a* [A S *span*, a chip or splinter of wood, Ger *span* and *new*, i e, as new as a chip just split, Prov Ger *span-neu*, *span nagel-neu*, *funkelnagelneu* Cf SPICK AND SPAN NEW] Quite new, brand new, fire new "A *span-new* archbishop's chairs" *Fuller*

Spăn'nish ing, *n* [From O Fr *espandre*, to spread, Fr *épandre*] The full blooming of a flower [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Spăn'-piēce, *n* (*Arch*) The collar beam of a roof

Spăn'-roof, *n.* A common roof, having eaves on two sides *Gwilt*

Spăn'-shăck'le (-shăk'l), *n* (*Naut*) A large bolt driven through the forecastle, and forelocked under the forecastle beam, both under and upon the upper-deck beam. *Ogilvie*

Spăn'-worm (-wûrm), *n* (*Entom*) The canker-worm, — so called from its peculiar mode of progression, in which it spans or measures the distance over which it passes See CANKER WORM

Spăr, *n.* [Prov. & O. Eng. *spaad*, *spat*, M H Ger. & Sw *spat*, N.H. Ger & Dan *spath*, D. *spaath*, N. Lat. *spathum*, *spatum*, Fr *spath*, It. *spato*, Sp *espato*. Cf M H Ger *spat*, a chip, a splinter, and A-S *spär stān*, chalk stone] (*Min*) Any earthy mineral that breaks with regular surfaces, and has some degree of luster, a crystallized earthy mineral of a shining luster *Dana*

Spăr, *n* [D *spar*, Dan & Sw *sparre*, Icel *sparra*, O H Ger *sparro*, N. H Ger *sparren*, a beam, bar Cf *infra*]

1 (*Naut*) A long beam, — a general term for mast, yard, boom, and gaff *Totten*

2 (*Arch*) Formerly, a piece of timber of various kinds, — still applied locally to rafters

3 The bar of a gate or door [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Spăr, *v t* [A S *sparran*, *sparrian*, L Ger *sparren*, *speren*, O H Ger *sparran*, *sperran*, Icel *sperra*, Sw *spärra*, Dan *sparre*, *spærre* See *infra*] To shut close, or fasten with a bar, to bar [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Spăr, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SPARRED, *p pr* & *vb n* SPARRING] [Prov Eng *spar*, to inquire Cf A-S *sprican*, to inquire, argue, dispute, L Ger *sporen*, O H Ger *sparan*, N H Ger *sparen* Cf *supra*]

1 To fight with preliminary strokes, to contend or combat with the fists for exercise or amusement, to box "Made believe to *spar* at Paul with great science" *Dickens*

2 To dispute to quarrel in words, to wrangle

Spar, *n* 1 A feigned blow, as, to make a *spar* at a person *Dickens*

2 A contention with the fists, a contest at sparring or boxing

Spăr'a-ble, *n* [Corrupted from *sparrow bill*, q v] A small nail used by shoemakers

Spăr'a drăp, *n* [Fr *sparadrap*, It *sparadrappo*, N Lat *sparadrapa*, *sparadrapum*] A cere cloth [*Obs*] *Wiseman*

Spăr'age, } *n* Asparagus See ASPARAGUS

Spăr'a gŭs, } [*Obs or vulgar*] *Sp Taylor*

Spar'ble, *v t* [O Fr *esparpiller* to scatter] To scatter, to disperse to rout [*Obs*]

The king's host was *parbled* and chased *Fabyan*

Spăr'-dĕck, *n* (*Naut*) The upper deck of a vessel especially a frigate, the deck which is continued in a straight line from the quarter deck to the forecastle, and on which spare spars are usually placed *Totten*

Spāre (1), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPARED, *p pr* & *vb n* SPARING] [A S *sparian*, O H Ger *sparen sparon*, N H Ger & D *sparen*, Icel & Sw *spara*, Dan *spare* See SPARE, *a*]

1 To hold as secret or valuable, to retain as precious to use frugally, to dispense cautiously, to save

Thou thy father's thunder didst not *spare* *Milton*

2 To part with reluctantly to suffer to go to allow to be taken away, to give up, to grant

Where angry love did never *spare*
One breath of kind and temperate air *Waller*

3 To do without, to dispense with, to be deprived of

I could have better *spared* a better man *Shak*
Nor can we *spare* you long *Dryden*

4 To omit, to forbear

Be pleased your politics to *spare* *Dryden*

5 To save from danger or punishment, to forbear to inflict or harm, hence, to treat tenderly

Spare us, good Lord *Com Prayer*
Dim sadness did not *spare*
Celestial visages *Milton*
Man alone can whom he conquers *spare* *Waller*

6 To withhold from

Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it cost you *Dryden*

7 To save or gain, as from some engrossing occupation or pressing necessity

All the time he could *spare* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge, he bestowed on prayer and serving of God *Knolles*

Spāre, *v i* 1 To be frugal not to be profuse

2 To live frugally, to be parsimonious

Who at some times spend, at others *spare*,
Divided between carelessness and care *Pope*

3 To forbear to be scrupulous

To plunder and cut my throat *spared* not *Milton*

4 To use mercy or forbearance, to forgive, to be tender

The king was *sparing* and compassionate toward his subjects *Bacon*

Spāre, *a* [*compar* SPARER, *superl* SPAREST, — not used in all the senses of the word] [A S *spær*, Prov Ger *spar*, *spor*]

1 Scanty, not abundant or plentiful, as, a *spare* diet

2 Parsimonious chary, sparing

He was *spare*, but discreet of speech *Carew*

3 Over and above what is necessary, or which may be dispensed with, not wanted, or not used, superfluous, as, I have no *spare* time "If that no *spare* clothes he had to give" *Spenser*

4 Held in reserve, to be used in an emergency, as, a *spare* anchor

5 Lean, wanting flesh, meager, thin

O give me your *spare* men, and spare me the great ones *Shak*

6. Slow. [*Obs. or local.*] *Grose*

Syn. — Scanty, parsimonious; superfluous; lean; meager, thin.

Spāre, *n.* 1. Parsimony; frugal use [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2 An opening in a petticoat or similar garment, a placket [*Obs*]

3 The act of sparing, moderation [*Obs*] "Killing for sacrifice, without any *spare*" *Holland.*

4 That which is spare, or over and above, especially, an extra rolling of the ball in the game of tenpins, or one gained by knocking down all the pins with two balls

Spāre'ful, *a* Sparing, chary. [*Obs*] *Fairfax.*

Spāre'ful ness, *n* The quality of being spareful, sparingness [*Obs*]

Spāre'ly, *adv* In a spare manner sparingly

Spāre'ness, *n* [A S *spærness*] The state of being lean or thin, leanness

Spār'er, *n* One who spares, or avoids unnecessary expense

Spāre'-rib, *n* [Eng *spare*, a, and *rib*, L. Ger. *ribbespeer*, *ribbespeer*] The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them

Spar'ge făc'tion, *n* [From Lat *spargere*, to strew, and *facere*, to make] The act of sprinkling. [*Obs*] *Swift.*

Spăr'ger, *n* [See *supra*] A copper cylinder used by brewers for dashing or sprinkling *Simmonds.*

Spar'-hawk, *n* See SPARROW HAWK

Spar'-hung, *a* Hung with spar, as a cave

Spār'ing, *a* 1 Scarce, little

Of this there is with you *sparing* memory, or none *Bacon*

2 Scanty, not plentiful, not abundant, as, a *sparing* diet

3 Saving, parsimonious, chary

Virgil being so very *sparing* of his words, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue *Dryden*

Spār'ing ly, *adv* In a sparing manner, not abundantly, frugally parsimoniously, abstinently, moderately, seldom cautiously, tenderly

Spār'ing ness, *n* The quality of being sparing, parsimony, want of liberality, caution

Spark *n* [A S *sparca*, D *spart*, *spark*, *sprank*, *sprankel*, *sprenkel*, from A-S and O H Ger *sprungan* to spring, or allied to Lat *spargere*, to scatter]

1 A small particle of fire or ignited substance which is emitted from bodies in combustion

Man is born unto trouble, as the *sparks* fly upward *Job v.*

2 A small, shining body, or transient light, a sparkle

3 That which like a spark, may be kindled into a flame or action, a feeble germ an undeveloped seed, an elementary principle, a feeble beginning, a small portion "If any *spark* of life be yet remaining" *Shak* "Like little *sparks* of diamonds" *Fuller* "Vital *spark* of heavenly flame" *Pope.*

We have here and there a little clear light, and some *sparks* of bright knowledge *Locke*

Bright gem instinct with music vocal *spark* *Wordsworth.*

4 A brisk, showy, gay man

The finest *sparks* and cleanest beaux *Prior.*

5 A lover, a gallant, a beau

Spark, *v i* 1 To emit particles of fire, to sparkle. [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

2 To play the spark or lover "A sure sign that his master was courting, or, as it is termed, *sparking*, within" *W Irving.*

Spark'-ar-rest'er, } *n* A contri-
Spark'ĕr, } vance to prevent the escape of sparks, while it allows the passage of gas — chiefly used in the chimney of a wood burning locomotive [*U S*]

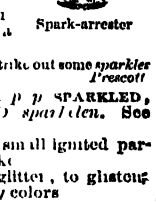
Spark-arrester

Spark'-ēyed (-īd) *a* Bright eyed

Spark'ful, *a* Lively, brisk, gay [*Obs*] *Camden*

Spark'ish, *a* 1 Like a spark, airy, gay *Walsh*

2 Showy well dressed fine

Spark'le (spark'l), *n* [Diminutive of *spark*] A little spark, a scintillation

The shock was sufficiently strong to strike out some *sparkles* of his fiery temper *Prescott*

Spark'le (spark'l), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SPARKLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SPARKLING] [D *sparkelen*. See *supra*]

1 To emit sparks, to send off small ignited particles, as burning fuel, and the like

2 To appear like sparks, to glitter, to glisten as a brilliant *sparkles*, *sparkling* colors

3 To twinkle, to scintillate as, *sparkling* stars

4 To exhibit an appearance of animation, to flash as with sparks, to glisten

I see bright honor *sparkle* through your eyes. *Milton.*

5 To emit little bubbles, as certain kinds of liquors, as, *sparkling* wine

Syn — To shine, glisten, scintillate, radiate; coruscate

Spārk'le (spirk'l), *v t* 1 To shine with; to emit, as light or fire "Eyes that *sparkle* fire" *Dryden.*

2 To throw about, to scatter [*Obs*] *Sackville.*

3 To spread abroad as a report, to divulge

Spärk'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle.

Spärk'let, *n* A small spark [*Obs*] *Cotton.*

Spärk'li-ness, *n.* Vivacity [*Obs*] *Ashrey.*

Spärk'ling, *p. a* Emitting sparks, glittering, lively, as, *sparkling* wine, *sparkling* eyes. See SHINING

Spärk'ling-ly, *adv* In a sparkling manner, with twinkling or vivid brilliancy

Spärk'ling-ness, *n* The quality of being sparkling, vivid and twinkling luster

Spär'ling, *n* [Scot *sparling, spurling,* Ger *spierling, spierling,* D *spiering,* from L Ger *spier,* a little point, Fr. *épertan*] A smelt [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Cotgrave*

Spär'ſȝre, *n.* [A-S *spear-lira*] The hinder part or calf of the leg [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Spā'roid (Synop , § 130), *a* [Fr *sparoide,* from Lat *sparus,* the gilt-head, and Gr *εἶδος,* likeness] (*Ichth*) Belonging to a family of spinous finned fishes which includes the gilt head, sea bream, and porgee

Spär'-plēce, *n* (*Arch*) The collar beam of a roof, span-piece *Gwilt*

Spär'poil, *v t* [O Fr *esparpiller,* to scatter] To scatter, to spread abroad, to disperse [*Obs*]

Spär'rōw, *n* [O Eng *sparwe,* A S *sparwa, spearwa,* Goth *sparwa,* M H Ger *sparwe,* D an *spurv, spurre,* Sw *sparf,* Icel *spori,* O H Ger *sparo,* O & Prov Ger *spar,* N H Ger. *sperling*] (*Ornith*) One of several species of small passerine birds, having conical bills, and feeding on insects and seeds The common sparrow, or house-sparrow of Europe (*Passer* [or *Fringilla*] *domestica*), is noted for its familiarity, its attachment to its young, its voracity, and its fecundity.

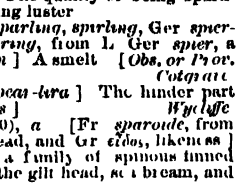

Sparrow

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea, providently caters for the *sparrow*,
Be comfort to my age! *Shak*

Spär'rōw-bill, *n* [So called from the shape] A small nail, a cast iron shoe nail, a sprigable

Spär'rōw-grăss, *n* [Corrupted from *asparagus*] Asparagus [*Vulgar*] See ASPARAGUS

Spär'rōw-hąwk, *n* [A S *spear-hafoc, spar hafoc, spar habuc,* Dan *spurvehog,* Sw *sparfhök*] (*Ornith*) A small species of short winged hawk [Written also *spar hawk*]

☞ The *Falco* (or *Astur*) *nisus* is called *sparrow-hawk,* by way of eminence in England The American sparrow-hawk is the *Falco* (or *Tinnunculus*) *sparverius,* a bird of a cinnamon color, with white neck and markings

Sparrow-hawk

Spär'rōw-wort (wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) An evergreen shrub of the genus *Erica* (*E. passerina*)

Spär'ry, *a* [From Eng *spar*] Resembling spar, or consisting of spar, having a confused crystalline structure, spathose

Sparry iron (*Min*), carbonate of iron, or spathic iron

Spärse, *a* [*compar* SPARSER, *superl* SPARSEST] [Lat *sparsus,* p p of *spargere* to strew, scatter, It *sparso,* Pr & O Fr *espars,* N Fr *épars*]

1. Thinly scattered, set or planted here and there, as, a *sparse* population *Carlyle*

2 (*Bot*) Not opposite, nor alternate, nor in any apparent regular order, scattered —applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, and the like

Spärse, *v t* [Lat *spargere, sparsum* , It *spargere,* Pr *esparger, esparser,* Sp *esparcir,* Pg *espargir,* O Fr *esparjer*] To disperse [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Spärs'ed ly, *adv* In a scattered manner [*Obs*]

Spärse'ness, *n* The state of being sparse, thinness, scattered state as, *sparseness* of population

Spär'sim, *adv* [Lat , from *spargere,* to scatter] Sparsely, scatteredly, here and there

Spär'tan, *a* [Lat *Spartanus*] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Sparta, especially to ancient Sparta, hence, hardy, undaunted, as, *Spartan* souls, *Spartan* bravery

Spär'ter-iſ, *n.* [Sp. *esparto,* grass hemp, Lat *spartum,* Gr *σπαρτόν*] A kind of woven work made of the blades of the *Lygeum Spartum* and *Stipa tenacissima,* kinds of grass used in Spain, Provence, and other countries for making ropes, mats, baskets, nets, and mattresses *Loudon.*

Spär'y, *a* Sparing, parsimonious [*Obs*]

Spăsm, *n* [Fr *spasme,* Pr *espasme,* Sp *espasmo, pasmo,* It *spasmo, spasimo,* Lat *spasmus,* Gr. *σπασμός,* from *σπαειν, σπᾶν,* to draw, to cause convulsion]

1 (*Med*) An involuntary and morbid contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibers.

☞ Spasms are either *clonic* or *tonic* In *clonic spasms,* the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately in very quick succession In *tonic spasms,* the muscles or muscular fibers contract in a steady and uniform manner, and remain contracted for a comparatively long time, as in *tetanus* Some cases of spasm appear to be intermediate between these two varieties

2. A sudden, violent, and perhaps fruitless effort, as, a *spasm* of repentance.

Spaz-măt'ic-al, *a.* Spasmodical. [*Obs*] *Blount*

Spaz-mŏd'ic, } *a.* [Fr *spasmodique,* It *spas-*
Spaz-mŏd'ic-al, } *modico,* Gr *σπασμώδης,* from *σπασμός,* a convulsion, and *εἶδος,* likeness]

1 Relating to spasm, consisting in spasm, as, a *spasmodic* affection

2 Soon relaxed or exhausted, convulsive, as, *spasmodic* industry.

Spaz-mŏd'ic, *n* (*Med*) A medicine good for removing spasm, an anti-spasmodic

Spaz-mŏl'o-ġy, *n* [Gr *σπασμός,* spasm, and *λόγος,* account] A discourse on spasms *Dunglison*

Spăs'tic, *a* [Fr. *spastique,* Lat *spasticus,* Gr *σπαστικός,* from *σπάειν,* to draw See SPASM] Relating to spasm, spasmodic

Spas-tĭc'i-ty (-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n* 1 A state of spasm

2 The tendency to, or capability of suffering, spasm

Spăt, *imp* of *spit* [*Rare*] See SPIT

Spăt, *n* [From the root of *spit,* that which is ejected]

1 The young of shell fish *Woodward*

2 [Cf PAT] A slight blow *Halliwell*

3 Hence, a petty combat, a little quarrel or dissension [*Local U S*]

Spa-tăn'gus, *n* [Lat *spatangus,* Gr *σπατάγγης,* a kind of sea urchin] (*Zool*) A genus of pedicellate echinodermatous animals

Violet Spatangus (*S. purpureus*)

Spăth'-cŏck, *n* [Abbreviated from *dispatch* and *cock,* or perhaps from *spit* and *cock,* like *spitch-cock* See SPITCH COCK] A fowl killed and immediately broiled for some sudden occasion *Halliwell*

Spā'thă, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) The same as SPATHE, q v

Spa-thā'ceous, *a* (*Bot*) Having a spathe, resembling a spathe, spathal

Spā'thal, *a* (*Bot*) Furnished with a spathe, as, *spathal* flowers *Henfrey*

Spathe

Spāthe, *n* [Lat *spatha,* Gr *σπάθη,* Fr *spathe,* It *spata*] (*Bot*) The calyx or bract of a spadix opening or bursting longitudinally, in form of a sheath, a sheath formed involucre, as in the Indian turnip

Spā'thed (spā'thd), *a* (*Bot*) Having a spathe or calyx like a sheath

Spăth'ic, *a* [Fr *spathique,* from Fr & Ger *spath,* spar] Like spar, foliated or lamellar, spathose

Spathic iron (*Min*) carbonate of iron an ore of iron having a foliated structure and a yellowish or brownish color

Spăth'i fôrm, *a* [N Lat *spathum,* spar, and Lat *forma,* form] Resembling spar in form "The ochreous, *spathiform,* and mineralized forms of uranite" *Jameson, Trans*

Spăth'ōse, } *a* [Fr *spath* (see SPATHA), It *spa-*
Spăth'ous, } *toso,* from *spato,* N Lat *spathum,* spar]

1 (*Bot*) Having a spathe, resembling a spathe, spathaceous spathal

2 (*Min*) Having the characters of spar, sparry, spathic *Dana*

Spāth'ū lāte, *a* Spatulate See SPATULATE

Spā'tial *a* Of, or pertaining to, space

Spā'tial ly, *adv* In a spatial manner, with reference to space

Spā'ti-āte (spā'shĭ-āt), *v t* [Lat *spatiare, spatiatus,* from *spatium.* See SPACE] To rove, to ramble [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Spăt'ter, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* SPATTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* SPATTERING] [From the root of *spit* Cf SPUTTER]

1 To sprinkle with a liquid or with any wet substance, as water, mud, or the like as, to *spatter* a coat to *spatter* the floor, to *spatter* the boots with mud

Upon any occasion, he is to be *spattered* over with the blood of his people *Locke*

2 To injure by aspersion, to defame to soil

3 To throw out in a defamatory manner, as, to *spatter* foul speeches [*Obs*] *Shak*

Spăt'ter, *v i* To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner, to sputter See SPUTTER

That mind must needs be irrecoverably depraved, which tasting but once of one just deed, *spatters* at it, and abhors the relish ever after *Milton*

Spăt'ter-dăsh'es, *n pl* [From *spatter* and *dash*] Coverings for the legs, to keep them clean from water and mud

Spăt'tle, *n.* Spittle. [*Obs*] *Bale.*

Spăt'tle, *n* A spatula. See SPATULA

Spăt'tling-pŏp'py, *n* [From Prov Eng. *spattle,* to spit Cf Ger. *schaummohn,* i e , foam-poppy] (*Bot*) A plant, *Silene inflata.*

Spătts, *n pl* A kind of small spatterdashes, reaching only a little above the ankle. *Crabb.*

Spăt'ū-la, *n.* [Lat *spatula, spathula,* diminutive of *spatha,* a spatile, Fr. *spatule,* It. *spatola,* Sp *espatula.* Cf. SPADE.] A thin, broad-bladed knife, having both of its edges somewhat sharp, used for spreading plasters, and for various other purposes.

Spăt'ū-late, *a.* [Also written *spathulate.*] [N. Lat. *spatulatus,* from Lat *spatula* Fr *spatulé* See *supra*] (*Nat Hist*) Shaped like a spatula, or like a battledoor, being roundish, with a long, narrow, linear base.

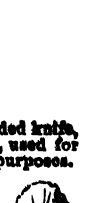

Spatulate

Spăv'in, *n.* [O. Fr. *esparvain,* N. Fr *éparvin,* Sp. *esparavan,* It *spavento, spatento,* from O. Fr. *esperver,* Pr. *esparrer,* O H. Ger. *sparwari,* a sparrow-hawk, because this disease makes the horse raise the infirm leg, like a sparrow hawk] (*Vet*) A swelling in or near some of the joints of a horse, by which lameness is produced.

Blood or *bog spavin,* a distention of one of the small mucous sacs on the inside of the hock, occasioned by a checking of the free course of the blood through the subcutaneous vein of the hock —*Bone spavin,* a diseased condition of certain bones of the hock, in which the cartilaginous substance which unites them to the shank-bone becomes bony, causing a considerable enlargement of the parts, and attended by lameness *Youatt.*

Spăv'ined, *a* Affected with spavin.

Spąw, *n* The same as SPA See SPA

Spąwl, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SPAWLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SPAWLING] [A-S *spâthian, spaelian* See *infra*] To throw saliva from the mouth in a scattering form, to disperse spittle in a careless, dirty manner

Why must he sputter, *spawl,* and slaver it? *Swift*

Spąwl, *n* [A S *spâtl, spatl,* from *spætan, spâtan,* to spit, allied to *spuvan,* Eng *spew,* O H Ger. *spehhala, spechilla,* N H Ger *speichel*]

1 Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly.

2 [See SPALL] A splinter or fragment, as of wood or stone

Spąwl'ing, *n* Saliva thrown out carelessly, spawl

Spąwn, *n* [It has no plural] [Prov Ger. *spûn, spunn, spunn,* suck, milk drawn from the breast, O D *spene, spenne, spinne, sponne,* juice, milk, *spene,* breast, teat, O H Ger *spanne,* udder, A S *spanne, spana,* Prov Eng *spean, spene,* a teat, from O H Ger *spanan, spenan, spenên,* to milk Cf SPANE]

1 The eggs of fish or frogs when ejected

2 Any product or offspring, —used contemptuously *Rosecommon*

3 (*Gardening*) The buds or branches produced from underground stems

4 (*Bot*) The white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced, the mycelium of fungi

Spąwn, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPAWNED, *p pr* & *vb n* SPAWNING]

1 To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs

2 To bring forth, to generate, —used contemptuously

These orders have *spawned* much since our last civil wars *Fuller*

Spąwn, *v i* 1 To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs

2 To issue, as offspring —used contemptuously

Spąwn'er, *n* The female fish

The *spawner* and the milter of the barbel cover their spawn with sand *Walton*

Spāy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPAYED, *p pr.* & *vb n* SPAYING] [Cf Armor *spaûan, spaza,* to geld W *yspaddu,* to exhaust, to empty, *dyspaddu,* to geld, Lat *spado,* a eunuch, Gr *σπάδων,* from *σπάειν, σπᾶν,* to draw out] To extirpate the ovaries of, to castrate, — said only of female animals.

Spāy, *n* [See *supra*] The male of the red deer in his third year

Spāy'ade, *n.* (*Hor*) A stag in his third year, a spay

Spēak, *v i* [*imp* SPOKE (SPAKE, *now nearly obsolete*), *p p* SPOKEN (SPOKE, *colloq or rare*), *p pr* & *vb n* SPEAKING] [A-S *specan, sprecan, specan,* L Ger & D *spreken,* Sw *spräka, sprakas,* O H Ger *sprehhan,* N H Ger *sprechen*]

1 To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings, to express thoughts by words, as, the organs may be so obstructed, that a man may not be able to *speak*

Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth 1 *Sam* iii 9

2 To express opinions, to talk, to converse, to dispute

An honest man, sir, is able to *speak* for himself, when the knave is not *Shak*

3 To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue, to utter thoughts in a public assembly, as, a man may be well informed on a subject, and yet too diffident to *speak* in public.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in Parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty *Clarendon*

4 To discourse, to make mention.

Lucan *speaks* of a part of Cæsar's army that came to him from the Leman Lake *Addison*

5. To give sound, to sound.

Make all your trumpets *speak* *Shak*

To speak with, to converse with, as, let me *speak with* my son —*To speak well for,* to be a commendatory or favorable indication of

Syn.—To say; tell, talk; converse; discourse, articulate, pronounce

Spēak, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to utter articulately, as human beings.

They sat down with him upon the ground seven days and seven nights, and none *spake* a word unto him *Job* ii 13

Speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed *Matt* viii 8.

2. To declare; to proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's music
To *speak* your deeds *Shak.*
Report *speaks* you a bonny monk *W Scott*

3. To talk or converse in, to utter or pronounce, as in conversation, as, to *speak* Latin.

4 To address, to accost.

He will smile upon thee, put thee in hope, and *speak* thee fair *Ecclus*

5. To exhibit, to make known

Let heaven's wide circuit *speak*
The Maker's high magnificence *Milton*

6. To express silently, or by signs

7 To communicate, as, to *speak* peace to the troubled soul

To speak a ship (*Naut*), to hail and speak to her captain or commander

Spēak'a-ble, *a* **1** Capable of being spoken.

2 Having the power of speech, able to speak [*Rare*] *Milton*

Spēak'er, *n* **1** One who speaks

No other *speaker* of my living actions *Shak*

2 Especially, one who utters or pronounces a discourse, usually, one who utters a speech in public, as, the man is a good *speaker*, or a bad *speaker*

3 One who is the mouthpiece of others, especially, one who presides over, or speaks for, a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates, a chairman, as, the *speaker* of the House of Commons, the *speaker* of a House of Representatives.

Spēak'er ship, *n* The office of speaker

Spēak'ing, *n* **1** The act of uttering words, discourse

2 Public declamation

Spēak'ing-trŭmp'et, *n* An instrument somewhat resembling a trumpet, by which the sound of the human voice may be so intensified as to be conveyed to a great distance

Spēak'ing-tūbe, *n* A tube within the walls of a building for communicating from one room to another

Spēar, *n* [A S *spere, speore, spiore,* Icel *spion,* Dan *spar,* O H Ger. *spar,* N H Ger *sper,* Lat *sparus*]

1 A long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing, a lance

They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their *spears* into pruning hooks *Micah* iv 3

2 A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals

3 A shoot, as of grass, a spire

Spēar, *v. t* [*imp & p p* SPEARED, *p pr & vb n* SPEARING] To pierce with a spear, to kill with a spear, as, to *spear* a fish

Spēar, *v. i* To shoot into a long stem, as some plants See SPIRE *Mortimer*

Spēar'er, *n* One who uses a spear, a spearman [*Obs.*]

Spēar'-foot, *n.* The off foot behind, — said of a horse's foot

Spēar'-grăss, *n* **1** A long, stiff grass *Shak.*

2 (*Bot*) A species of *Poa*, a large, smooth-stalked meadow grass [*U. S.*]

Spēar'-hănd, *n* The hand in which a horseman holds a spear, the right hand *Crabb*

Spēar'-hēad, *n* The pointed end of a spear

Spēar'man, *n.*, *pl* SPEAR'MEN One who is armed with a spear

Spēar'mint, *n* (*Bot*) A plant, *Mentha viridis*, a species of mint

Spear-heads

Spēar'-thīs'tle (thĭs'l), *n* A certain plant

Spēar'wort (wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A certain plant the popular name of the *Ranunculus flammula*

Spēcht, *n* [See SPECKLE] A woodpecker See SPEIGHT] [*Obs or local.*] *Sherwood*

Spē'cial (spĕsh'al), *a* [Fr *special*, Pr *especial, especial*, Sp & Pg *especial*, It *speciale, speciale*, Lat. *specialis*, from *species*, a particular sort, kind, or quality Cf ESPECIAL]

1. Pertaining to, or constituting, a species or sort

A *special* idea is called by the schools a "species" *Watts*

2. Particular, peculiar, different from others, extraordinary, uncommon.

Our Savior is represented every where in Scripture as the *special* patron of the poor and afflicted. *Atterbury*

To this *special* evil an improvement of style would apply a *special* redress. *De Quincey*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose or person, as, a *special* act of Parliament or of Congress.

4. Limited in range, confined to a definite field of action or discussion, as, a *special* dictionary, that is, one on some particular subject.

5. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shak*

In special, particularly *Milton* — *Special administration* (*Law*), an administration limited to certain specified effects or acts, or one granted during a particular time or the existence of a special cause, as during a controversy respecting the probate of a will, or the right of administration, &c *Williams* — *Special agency*, an agency confined to an individual transaction *Story* — *Special bail, bail above* or *to the action*, sureties who undertake that, if the defendant is convicted, he shall satisfy the plaintiff, or surrender himself into custody *Tomlins Wharton* — *Special constable*, one appointed for a particular occasion *Bouvier* — *Special damage* a damage resulting from the act complained of, but not the necessary or natural consequence of it — *Special demurrer*, a demurrer for some defect of form in the opposite party pleading, in which the cause of demurrer is particularly stated — *Special deposit*, a deposit made of a specific thing to be kept distinct from others — *Special grace* (*Theol*), the renewing and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, as distinguished from *common grace* which only awakens and convicts *Edwards* — *Special injunction*, an injunction granted on special grounds, arising out of the circumstances of the case *Daniell* — *Special issue*, an issue produced upon a special plea *Stephens* — *Special jury*, a jury, consisting of persons of some particular calling station, or qualification, which is called upon motion of either party, when the cause is supposed to require it *Wharton* — *Special partner*, a limited partner, a partner with a limited or restricted responsibility, — unknown at common law — *Special partnership*, a limited or particular partnership, — a term sometimes applied to a partnership in a particular business, operation, or adventure — *Special plea in bar*, a plea setting forth particular and new matter distinguished from the general issue *Bouvier* — *Special pleader* one who devotes himself to the drawing of common law pleadings, and the like *Wharton* — *Special pleading* the allegation of special or new matter as distinguished from a direct denial of matter previously alleged on the other side *Bouvier* The popular denomination of the whole science of pleading *Stephens* The phrase is sometimes popularly applied to the specious, but unsound, argumentation of one whose aim is victory, and not truth *Burrill* — *Special property*, a qualified or limited property, as in wild animals, things found or bailed, during possession — *Special session* an extraordinary session — *Special statute* or *law* a private act of the legislature, such as respects a private person — *Special verdict* a special finding of the facts of the case, leaving to the court the application of the law to them *Wharton*

Syn — Peculiar appropriate, specific, distinctive See PECULIAR

Spē'cial, *n* **1** A particular [*Obs.*] *Hammond*

2 One especially appointed

Spē'cial ist (spĕsh'al-ist), *n* One who devotes himself to a specialty

Spē'ci-al'i'ty (spĕsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ tĭ), *n* [See *infra*]

1 A particular or peculiar case, a particularity

2 The special or peculiar mark or characteristic of a person or thing, that for which a person is specially distinguished, an object of special attention, a special occupation or object of attention, a specialty See SPECIALTY

Strive while improving your one talent, to enrich your whole capital as a man It is in this way that you escape from the wretched narrow-mindedness which is the characteristic of every one who cultivates his *speciality* alone *Bulwer*

We'll say, instead, the inconsequent creature man, —
I or that's his *speciality* *R Browning*

Think of this air remote from the impulses of passion, and apart from the *specialties* — it may use that strong remark — of prejudice *Dickens*

On these two general heads all other *specialties* are dependent *Hooker*

3 An attribute or quality peculiar to a species

Spē'cial-i-zā'tion, *n* The act of specializing, or making special, particularization

Spē'cial-īze (spĕsh'al-īz), *v. t*

1 To mention specially, to particularize [*Obs.*]

2 To apply to some specialty or limited object, as, *specialized* knowledge

Spē'cial ly (spĕsh'al lĭ), *adv*

1 In a special manner, particularly, especially

2 For a particular purpose, as, a meeting of the legislature is *specially* summoned

Spē'cial ty (spĕsh'al tĭ), *n* [Fr *specialité*, It *specialtà, specialità*, Sp *especialidad*]

1 Particularity

Specialty of rule hath been neglected *Shak.*

2 A particular or peculiar case

3 (*Law*) A contract, or obligation, under seal, a contract by deed, a writing, under seal, given as security for a debt particularly specified
Chitty Bouvier Wharton

Let *specialties* be therefore drawn *Shak*

4 That which is the special or particular mark of any person or business, that for which a person is distinguished, or which he makes an object of special attention, specialty

Men of boundless knowledge, like Humboldt must have had once their *specialty*, their pet subject *C K Sydney*

Spē'cie (spē'shē), *n.* [See SPECIES, 7, and cf It *in specie*, in cash or ready money] Copper, silver, or gold, coined, and used as a circulating medium of commerce, hard money, coin

Spē'ciēs (spē'shēz), *n sing & pl* [Lat, a sight, outward appearance, shape, form, a particular sort, kind, or quality, a species, from *specere*, to look, behold, It *spezie, specie*, Sp & Pg. *especie*, Pr *especia, specia*, Fr *espece*]

1. Visible or sensible presentation; appearance; a sensible percept received by the imagination; an image [*Rare*]

The species of letters illuminated with indigo and violet. *Newton.*

Wit, . . the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent *Dryden.*

☞ In the scholastic philosophy, the species was *sensible* and *intelligible* The *sensible* species was that in any material object which was in fact discerned by the mind through the organ of perception, or that in any object which rendered it possible that it should be perceived The sensible species, as apprehended by the understanding in any of the relations of thought, was called an *intellectible* species ' An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth " *Bacon*

2 (*Logic*) A group of individuals agreeing in common attributes, and designated by a common name A conception subordinated to another conception, called a genus, or generic conception, from which it differs in containing or comprehending more attributes, and extending to fewer individuals. Thus MAN is a *species*, under ANIMAL as a *genus*, and MAN, in its turn, may be regarded as a *genus* with respect to European, American, or the like.

3 (*Nat Hist*) A permanent class of existing things, or beings, associated according to attributes, or properties which are determined by scientific observation

☞ These attributes differ in the different sciences In those sciences (as mineralogy and chemistry) which relate to inorganic substances, objects possessing the same definite chemical structure and which are fundamentally the same in crystallization and optical characters, are classed as belonging to a species In the kingdom of life a species is an ideal group of individuals resembling each other in essential characteristics, and capable of indefinitely continued fertile reproduction through the sexes It may be considered as corresponding to specific amount or condition of concentered force defined in the act or law of creation but subject to a limited range of variation in accordance with the universal law of mutual reaction or sympathy among the forces A form resulting from variation which may be perpetuated by any mode of propagation, is called a *variety* or *race*

4 Sort kind variety, as, a *species* of low cunning a *species* of generosity, a *species* of cloth

5 Coin, or coined silver and gold, used as a circulating medium, specie [*Obs.*]

There was in the splendor of the Roman empire, a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than there is now

6 A public spectacle or exhibition [*Obs.*]

7 (*Pharmacy*) (*a*) A simple, a component part of a compound medicine (*b*) A compound powder of any kind *Quincy.*

8 (*Civil Law*) The form or shape given to materials, fashion or shape, form, figure *Burrill*

Spe-cĭf'ic, } *a* [Fr *spécifique*, It *specifico*, Sp.
Spe-cĭf'ic-al, } *especifico*, N Lat *specificus*, from Lat *species*, a particular sort or kind, and *facere*, to make See SPECIES]

1 Pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting a species possessing the peculiar property or properties of a thing, which constitute its species, and distinguish it from other things, as, the *specific* form of an animal or a plant, the *specific* qualities of a plant or a drug, the *specific* distinction between virtue and vice

Specific difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another *Watts*

2 Tending to specify or make particular, definite, limited precise as, a *specific* statement

3 (*Med*) Exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body, preventing or curing disease by a peculiar adaptation and not on general principles, hence, the idea of certainty, or infallibility, often attributed to specifics

In fact all medicines will be found *specific* in the perfection of the science *Coleridge*

Specific character (*Nat Hist*) a circumstance or circumstances distinguishing one species from every other species of the same genus — *Specific gravity* (*Physics*), the weight that belongs to an equal bulk of each body See GRAVITY — *Specific heat* the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree, taking as the unit of measure the quantity required to raise the same weight of water one degree, thus, the *specific heat* of mercury is 0 03, that of water being 1 000 — *Specific legacy* (*Law*) a bequest of a particular thing, as of a particular animal or piece of furniture specified and distinguished from all others *Wharton Burrill* — *Specific name* (*Nat Hist*) the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species — originally applied by Linnæus to the essential character of the species or the *essential difference* The present *specific name* is at first called the *trivial name*

Spe-cĭf'ic, *n* (*Med*) A remedy which exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease, an infallible remedy, or one supposed to be infallible.

His parents were weak enough to believe that the royal touch was a *specific* for this malady *Macaulay.*

☞ Probably no such remedy exists Mercury in syphilis, and sulphur in the itch, have been regarded as the strongest examples *Dunglison.*

Spe-cĭf'ic-al ly, *adv.* In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species, definitely;

particularly. "Those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of duty." *South.*

Human reason . . . differs *specifically* from the fantastic reason of brutes. *Grew*

Spe-cĭf'ic-al-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being specific

Spe-cĭf'i-cāte, *v. t* [See SPECIFY.] To show, mark, or designate the species, or the distinguishing particulars of, to specify [*Obs.*]

Spĕc'i fi-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *spécification*, It *specificazione*, Sp *especificacion*, L. Lat. *specificatio*.]

1 The act of specifying, or determining, by a mark or limit, notation of limits

This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of inquiry *Watts*

2 The designation of particulars, particular mention, as, the *specification* of a charge against a military or naval officer

3. A written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars, as of charges against a public officer, the terms of a contract, and the like, also, a single article alleging a particular act, in a charge of official misconduct

Spe-cĭf'ic-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being specific, particular mark of distinction

Spĕc'i-fy, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECIFIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECIFYING.] [Fr *specifier*, Pr *specificar*, *especificar*, Sp. & Pg. *especificar*, It. & L. Lat. *specificare*. See SPECIFIC.] To mention or name, as a particular thing, to designate in words, so as to distinguish from other things, as, to *specify* the uses of a plant, to *specify* the articles one wants to purchase

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries and the seas of their soils are *specified* *Pope*

Spĕc'i men, *n.* [L., from *specere*, to look, to behold.] A part, or small portion, of any thing, or number of things, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of what is not exhibited; a sample, as, a *specimen* of a man's handwriting; a *specimen* of painting or composition; a *specimen* of one's art or skill

Syn.—Sample, model, pattern.—SPECIMEN, SAMPLE. A *specimen* is a representative of the class of things to which it belongs, as a *specimen* of photography. A *sample* is a part of the thing itself, designed to show the quality of the whole; as, a *sample* of sugar or of broadcloth. A cabinet of minerals consists of *specimens*, if a part be broken off from any one of these specimens, it is a *sample* of the mineral to which it belongs. "Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before multitudes of beholders." *Addison.* "I design this but for a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss." *Woodward*

Spē'ci-ŏs'i ty (shĭ ŏs'ĭ tĭ), *n.* The state of being specious [*Rare.*] "Professions built so largely on *speciosity*, instead of performance." *Carlyle*

Spē'cious (spē'shus), *a.* [L. *speciosus*, from *species*, look, show, appearance, from *specere*, to look, to behold, Fr. *specieux*, Sp. *especioso*, It. *speciosо*, *spezioso*.]

1. Obvious, showy, manifest, open.

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms
Religion satisfied *Milton*

2 Apparently right, superficially fair, just, or correct, appearing well at first view, plausible; as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* argument. "Misled for a moment by the *specious* names of religion, liberty, and property." *Macaulay*

Syn.—Plausible, showy, ostensible, colorable, feasible. See PLAUSIBLE.

Spē'cious-ly, *adv.* In a specious manner, with a fair appearance, with show of right; as, to reason *speciously*

Spē'cious-ness, *n.* The quality of being specious, plausible appearance, fair external show; as, the *speciousness* of an argument

Spĕck, *n.* [A. S. *specca*, L. Ger. *spaak*.]

1. A small place in any thing that is discolored by foreign matter, or is of a color different from that of the main substance; a spot, a stain; as, a *speck* on paper or cloth. "Gray sand, with black *specks*." *Anson*

2. A very small thing

Many bright *specks* bubble up along the blue Ægean. *Landor*

3 The blubber of whales and other marine mammals.

Speck-falls (*Naut.*), falls or ropes to reeve through blocks, for hoisting the blubber and bone of a whale. *Ogilvie*

Syn.—Spot, stain, flaw, blemish

Spĕck, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECKED (spĕkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECKING.] To stain in spots or drops, to spot

Spĕck, *n.* The same as SPICK.

Speck and span new, spick and span new. See SPICK.

Spĕck'le (spĕk'l), *n.* [Dim. of *speck*, D. *spikkel*.] A little spot in any thing, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself, a speck.

Spĕck'le (spĕk'l), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECKLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECKLING.] To mark with small spots of a different color, to variegate with spots of a different color from the ground or surface of.

The diction is still too much *speckled* with strange words. *Jeffrey*

Speckled bird, a person who differs so much from the company he is in as to be an object of suspicion or distrust

Spĕck'led-ness, *n.* The state of being speckled.

Spĕck'sion-eer', *n.* The man who directs in cutting up the speck or blubber,—so called among whale-fishers.

Spĕckt, *n.* [See SPEIGHT.] A woodpecker. See SPEIGHT. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Spĕc'ta-cle (-kl), *n.* [Fr *spectacle*, Sp. *espectaculo*, It. *spettacolo*, Lat. *spectaculum*, from *spectare*, to look at, to behold, v. intens. from *specere*, id.]

1 Something exhibited to view, usually, something presented to view as extraordinary, or as unusual and worthy of special notice, a remarkable or noteworthy sight, a show

O, piteous *spectacle!* O, bloody times! *Shak.*

2 (*pl.*) An optical instrument consisting of two lenses set in a light frame, and used to obviate some defect in the organs of vision

3 (*pl.*) Hence, something that aids the intellectual sight

Shakespeare needed not the *spectacles* of books to read nature *Dryden*

Syn.—Show, sight, exhibition, representation, pageant

Spĕc'ta-cled, *a.* Furnished with spectacles, wearing spectacles. "As *spectacled* she sits in chimney nook." *Keats.*

Spec-tăc'ū-lar, *a.* 1 Pertaining to shows, of the nature of a show

2 Of, or pertaining to, spectacles, or glasses for the eyes *Hukes.*

Spĕc'tant, *a.* Looking forward

Spec-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *spectatio*. See SPECTACLE.] Regard, respect [*Obs.*] *Harvey*

Spec-tā'tor, *n.* [Lat. *spectator*, Fr. *spectateur*, Sp. *espectador*, It. *spettatore*.] One who looks on, one who sees or beholds, a beholder, one personally present at any exhibition, as, the *spectators* of a show.

Syn.—Looker-on, beholder, observer, witness

Spĕc'ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a spectator [*Rare.*] *Addison.*

Spec tā'tor-ship, *n.* [*Rare.*]

1 The act of beholding *Shak.*

2 The office or quality of a spectator *Addison*

Spec-tā'tress, } *n.* [Lat. *spectatrix*, Fr. *spectatrice*,
Spec-tā'trix, } Sp. *espectatriz*, It. *spettatrice*.] A female beholder or looker-on. "A *spectatress* of the whole scene." *Jeffrey*

Spĕc'ter, } *n.* [Fr. *spectre*, Sp. *espectro*, It. *spettro*,
Spĕc'tre, } from Lat. *spectrum*, an appearance, image, from *specere*, to look.]

1. An apparition, a ghost

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold, fanatic *spectres* to rejoice. *Dryden*

2 Something made preternaturally visible

Spĕc'tral, *a.* 1 Pertaining to a specter, ghostly

He that feels timid at the *spectral* form of evil, is not the man to spread light *E. H. Robertson*

2 Pertaining to a spectrum, as, *spectral* colors

Spec-trŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of chemical analysis, by means of the lines of spectra as modified by the volatilization of different elements

Am. Journal of Science

Spĕc'tro scōpe, *n.* [Lat. *spectrum* and Gr. σκοπεῖν, σκεπτεσθαι.] An optical instrument for forming and examining spectra, particularly those produced by flames in which different substances are volatilized, so as to determine, from the position of the spectral lines, the composition of the substance

Am. Journal of Science.

Spĕc'trum, *n.*, *pl.* SPĔC'TRA. [Lat. See SPECTER.]

1 A visible form, something seen. *Darwin*

2 (*Opt.*) The several colored and other rays of which light is composed, separated by the refraction of a prism or other means, and exhibited either as spread out on a screen or by direct vision

Chemical spectrum, the rays of the solar spectrum which produce chemical effects, as in photography, having their maximum influence at and beyond the violet rays.—*Chromatic spectrum*, the visible, colored rays of the solar spectrum, exhibiting the seven principal colors in their order, and covering the central and larger portion of the space of the whole spectrum.—*Ocular spectrum*, an image which the eye, after viewing an object attentively, and then turning from it, sees of the object in its complementary colors, as a green image seen after viewing a red water lying on white paper.—*Solar spectrum* a spectrum formed by solar light, especially as thrown by a prism on a screen in a darkened room.—*Spectrum analysis*, the chemical analysis effected by comparison of the different relative positions and qualities of the fixed lines of spectra produced by flames, in which different substances are burned or evaporated, each substance having its own characteristic system of lines.—*Thermal spectrum*, the heating rays of the solar spectrum, which have their maximum effect at and beyond the red rays

Spĕc'u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *specularis*, Fr. *spéculaire*, Pr. *especular*, Sp. *especular*, It. *speculare*. See SPECULUM.]

1 Having the qualities of a speculum or mirror, having a smooth, reflecting surface, as, a *specular* metal, a *specular* surface

2 Assisting sight [*Obs.*]

Thy *specular* orb
Apply to well-dissected kernels, lo!
In each observe the slender threads
Of first beginning trees. *Philips*

3. Affording view. [*Rare.*] *Milton*

Specular iron (*Min.*), an ore of iron occurring frequently in crystals of a brilliant metallic luster. *Dana*

Spĕc'u-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECULATING.] [Lat. *speculari*, *speculatus*, to spy out, observe, from *specula*, lookout, from *specere*, to look, It. *speculare*, Sp. *especular*, Fr *spéculer*.]

1 To consider by turning an object in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; to meditate, to contemplate; as, to *speculate* on political events

2 (*Com.*) To purchase with the expectation of a contingent advance in value, and a consequent sale at a profit,—often in a somewhat reproachful sense of unsound or hazardous transactions; as, to *speculate* in coffee, or in sugar, or in bank-stock.

Spĕc'u-lāte, *v. t.* To consider attentively; as, to *speculate* the nature of a thing [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Spĕc'u-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *speculatio*, Fr. *spéculation*, Pr. *speculacio*, Sp. *especulacion*, It. *speculazione*.]

1 The act of speculating; as, (*a*) Examination by the eye, view. [*Obs.*] (*b*) Mental view of any thing in its various aspects and relations; contemplation, intellectual examination.

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turned my thoughts *Milton*

(*c*) (*Com.*) The act or practice of buying land or goods, &c., in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance, as distinguished from regular trade, in which the profit expected is the difference between the retail and wholesale prices or the difference of price in the place where the goods are purchased and the place to which they are to be carried for market

Sudden fortunes, indeed, are sometimes made in such places, by what is called the trade of *speculation* *A. Smith*

2 The conclusion to which the mind comes by speculating; mere theory, view, reflection, conjecture

Speculations which originate in guilt must end in ruin *Bp. Hall*

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and most part of his natural *speculations* *Sir W. Temple*

3 The act or result of scientific or abstract thinking, philosophical or metaphysical speculation

4 Power of sight [*Obs.*]

Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes *Shak.*

Spĕc'u-la-tist, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories, a speculator, a theorist. "The very ingenious *speculatist*, Mr Hume." *Knox.*

Spĕc'u-la tive, *a.* [Fr *spéculatif*, Pr. *especulatiu*, Sp. & Pg. *especulativo*, It. *speculativo*, *specolativo*.]

1 Given to, or concerning, speculation, involving, or formed by, speculation, ideal, theoretical, not established by reason, imaginary. "The mind of man being by nature *speculative*." *Hooker.*

2 Pertaining to vision, also, prying, inquisitive, curious [*Rare.*] *Bacon*

3 Pertaining to speculation in land, goods, and the like

The *speculative* merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business *A. Smith*

Spĕc'u-la-tive ly, *adv.* 1 In a speculative manner, in contemplation, ideally, theoretically, in theory only, not in practice

2 In the way of speculation in lands, goods, and the like

Spĕc'u la-tive ness, *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation only

Spĕc'u-lā'tor, *n.* [Lat. *speculator*, Fr *spéculateur*, Sp *especulador*, It *speculatore*, *specolatore*.]

1 One who speculates or forms theories.

In the earlier part of the seventeenth century, a *speculator* who had dared to affirm that the human soul is by nature immortal *Macaulay*

2 An observer, a contemplator [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

3 A spy, a watcher [*Obs.*] *Broome*

4 (*Com.*) One who buys goods, land, or other things, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance

Spĕc'u-la-tō'ri-al, *a.* Speculatory, speculative. [*Obs.*]

Spĕc'u-la-to ry, *a.* [Lat. *speculatorius*.]

1 Exercising speculation, speculative *Carew.*

2 Intended or adapted for viewing or espying.

Spĕc'u-list, *n.* One who observes or considers, an observer [*Rare.*] *Goldsmith.*

Spĕc'u-lum, *n.*, *pl.* SPĔC'Ū-LĂ. [Lat., from *specere*, to look, behold, It. *specchio*, *specchio*, Pg. *espelho*, Pr. *espelh*, Sp. *espejo*, It. Ger. & D. *spiegel*, L. Ger. *spegel*, *speigel*, *speil*, Icel. *spegill*, Sw. *spegel*, Dan. *speil*.]

1 A mirror or looking-glass.

2 A reflector of polished metal, especially such as is used in reflecting telescopes, made of an alloy of copper and tin, or of a coating of silver deposited on a surface of glass.

3. (*Surg.*) An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, and throwing the light within them, thus facilitating their examination, or surgical operations

4. (*Nat. Hist.*) A bright spot, often iridescent,

upon animals, as upon the tails of peacocks, the wings of ducks, and the like.

Speculum metal, an alloy used for making the reflectors of telescopes and other instruments, usually consisting of thirty-two parts of copper, and fifteen of tin, with sometimes a small proportion of arsenic added to improve the whiteness

Spĕd, *imp. & p p.* of *speed*. See SPEED.

Speece, *n.* Species, kind, sort [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Speech, *n.* [A-S. *spræc, spæc*, L Ger *sprake*, D. *spraal*, O H. Ger. *sprâhha*, N H Ger *sprache*, Sw. *språk*, Dan *sprog*. See SPEAK]

1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings, the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds, the power of speaking

2 That which is spoken, words, as expressing ideas, language

The acts of God to human ears
Can not without process of *speech* be told *Milton*

3 A particular language as distinct from others, a tongue, a dialect

There is no *speech* nor language where their voice is not heard *Ps* xix 3.

4. Talk, mention, common saying

The duke did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey *Shak.*

5 A formal discourse in public, oration, harangue.

The constant design of these orators, in all their *speeches*, was to drive some one particular point *Swift*

6 Any declaration of thoughts

I, with leave of *speech* implored, replied *Milton*

Syn.—Harangue, language, address, oration See HARANGUE and LANGUAGE

Speech, *v i* To make a speech, to harangue [*Obs and rare*]

Speech'ful, *a* Full of speech or words, uttering many words, voluble, loquacious [*Rare*]

Speech'i-fi cā'tion, *n* The act of speechifying, —used humorously or in contempt

Speech'i fy, *v i* [*imp & p p* SPEECHIFIED, *p pr & vb n* SPEECHIFYING] [Eng *speech* and Lat *facere*, to make] To make a speech, to harangue, —used derisively or humorously

Speech'ing, *n* The act of making a speech [*Obs*]

Speech'less, *a* 1 Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech

2 Not speaking for a time, dumb, mute silent "*Speechless* with wonder, and half dead with fear" *Addison*

Speech'less-ness, *n* The state of being speechless, muteness

Speech'-māk'er, *n* One who makes speeches, one who is accustomed to speak in a public assembly

Speed, *v t* [*imp & p p* SPED, SPEEDED, *p pr & vb n* SPEEDING] [A S *spēdan*, from *spowan*, O H Ger *spuoan, spuôan, spuôn*, to succeed, A-S *spêd*, O H Ger *spuot*, prosperity, haste, L Ger. *spoden, spoden, spuden*, N H Ger *sputen*, D *spoeden* Cf Gr *σπεύδειν*, to make haste]

1 To make haste, to move with celerity *Shak*

2 To attain what one seeks for, to advance in one's enterprise, to prosper, to succeed

He that's once denied will hardly *speed* *Shak*

3 To have any condition, good or ill, to fare.

Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *sped*
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed *Waller*

Speed, *v t* 1 To cause to make haste, to dispatch with celerity, to send forth as a messenger, hence, to hasten, to hurry

He *sped* him thence home to his habitation *Fairfax*

2 To help forward, to assist onward, to aid, to cause to succeed "With rising gales that *sped* their happy flight" *Dryden*

3 To hasten to a conclusion, to execute, to bring to a result

4. To bring to destruction, to ruin, to kill

A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped*!
If foes, they write, if friends, they read, me dead *Pope*

☞ In the phrase *God speed*, there is probably a mistake in considering it as equivalent to *may God give you success* The true phrase is, probably, *good speed good*, in Saxon, being written *god* I bid you or wish you *good speed*, that is, good success

Syn.—To dispatch, hasten, accelerate, hurry

Speed, *n* [A S *spêd*, O H Ger *spuot* See *supra*]

1. The moving or causing to move forward with celerity, swiftness, quickness

2 Prosperity in an undertaking, favorable issue, that is, advance to the desired end, success

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good *speed* this day *Gen* xxiv 12

3. Start, advance. "The *speed* of this my book for a term or two" *Fuller.*

God speed See *supra*

Syn.—Haste, swiftness, celerity, quickness, dispatch, expedition, hurry, acceleration See HASTE

Speed'er, *n.* 1 One who, or that which, speeds

2. A kind of machine for forwarding things in manufacture.

Speed'ful, *a.* Full of speed, hasty. [*Obs*]

Speed'ful-ly, *adv.* In a speedful manner, speedily.

Speed'i-ly, *adv.* In a speedy manner, quickly; with haste.

Speed'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness, celerity, haste, dispatch

Speed'well, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Veronica*, one species of which has sometimes been used as a substitute for tea *Loudon.*

Speed'y, *a* [*compar* SPEEDIER, *superl.* SPEEDIEST] [A-S *spêdig*] Not dilatory or slow, quick, swift, nimble, hasty, rapid in motion, as, a *speedy* flight, on *speedy* foot

I will wish her *speedy* strength *Shak*

Speer, *v t* To ask See SPERE

Speet, *v. t* [D *speten* See SPIT] To stab. [*Obs*]

Spelght (spit), *n* [Written also *specht, speckt*, q v, O H Ger *specht, speh*, N H Ger *specht*, allied to Lat *picus*] (*Ornith*) A kind of large woodpecker [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Speiss (spīs), *n* [Ger *speise*, food, mixed metal, for bells, &c] (*Min*) Copper nickel, consisting of nickel and arsenic *Ure*

Spĕl'ding, *n* A dried haddock *Simmonds*

Spĕlk, *n* [A S *spelc, spelc*, a little rod by which a thing is kept straight, a splint for binding up broken bones, Icel *spalk*, a small rod on a loom, *spelkur*, a splint, *spelkur*, pl , spokes, Sw *spjelk, spjede*, D *spalk*] A small stick or rod used in thatching, a splinter [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

Spĕll, *n* A spelk or splinter [*Obs*] *Holland*

Spĕll, *n* [See SPELL, *v t*] 1 The relief of one person by another in any piece of work, a turn of work, a change, as, a *spell* at the pumps

Their toil is so extreme that they can not endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells* *Carew*

2 A gratuitous helping forward of another's work, as, a wood *spell* [*U S*]

3 A short period, a brief time, a little while, a season, as, a *spell* of warm weather

Spĕll, *v t* [*imp & p. p* SPELLED, *p pr & vb n* SPELLING] [A-S *spellan*, to supply another's place, *spelling, spelung*, a turn, change] To supply the place of, to take the turn of, at work, to relieve, to help

Spĕll, *n* [A S *spell*, history, tale, speech, a magic charm or song, O Sax & O H Ger *spel, spil*, Icel *spiall*, conversation, Goth *spill*]

1 A story, a tale [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

2 A verse or phrase repeated for its magical power, hence, any charm

Start not, her actions shall be holy,
You hear my *spell* is lawful *Shak*
Begin, begin, the mystic *spell* prepare *Milton*

Spĕll, *v t* [*imp & p p* SPELLED or SPELT, *p pr & vb n* SPELLING] [A-S *spellan*, M H Ger & D *spellen*, Goth *spillon* to relate, narrate]

1 To tell, to relate, to teach [*Obs*] *Wotton*

2 To discover by characters or marks, to read, —with *out* as, to *spell* out the sense of an author

A rude unwritten blank sent into the world only to read and *spell* out a God in the works of creation *South*

3 To tell or name the letters of, as a word to enumerate in order, as letters

4 To write or print with the proper letters, to form, as words, by correct orthography

The word "satire" ought to be *spelled* with *s*, and not with *y* *Dryden*

5. To charm, to fascinate, to bewitch. "*Spelled* with words of power" *Dryden*

He was much *spelled* with Eleanor Talbot *Sir G Buck*

6 To constitute, to measure [*Obs and rare*]

The Saxon heptarchy, when seven kings put together did *spell* but one in effect *Fuller*

Spĕll, *v i* 1 To read, or learn to read [*R*] *Milton*

2 To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing

Spĕll'-bound, *a.* Arrested or locked up by a spell or charm

Spĕll'er, *n.* 1. One who spells, one skilled in spelling

2 A book containing exercises in spelling, a spelling book [*U S*]

Spĕll'ful, *a* Abounding in spells or charms.

Here, while his eyes the learned leaves peruse,
Each *spellful* mystery explained he views *Hook*

Spĕll'ing, *n* 1 The act of naming the letters of a word, or the act of writing or printing words with their proper letters

2 The manner of forming words with letters, orthography, as, bad *spelling* is disreputable

Spĕll'ing-book (27), *n* A book for teaching children to spell and read, a speller

Spĕll'-lănd, *n* A land of spells or charms

Spĕll'-work (-wûrk), *n* Power of magic, that which is wrought by magic

Like those Peruvian isles of light
That hang by *spell-work* in the air *T Moore*

Spĕlt, *n* [A-S, L Ger, & D *spelt*, O. H Ger *spelza, spelzo, spelta, spelt*, N H Ger *spelz, spelt, spaltkorn*, from *spalten*, O H Ger *spaltan*, to split, on account of the deep splits or cuts of the ears, Lat *spelta*, It *spelda, spelta*, Sp *espelta*, Pr *espeuta*, Fr *épeautre* See *infra*] (*Bot*) A species of grain (the *Triticum spelta*), much cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland, —called also *German wheat.*

Spĕlt, *n.* A mineral used to promote fusion of metals. See SPALT

Spĕlt, *v. t. & i* [O. H. Ger. *spaltan*, N H Ger. *spalten*] To split, to spalt [*Obs*] *Mortimer.*

Spĕl'ter, *n.* [L. Ger. *spialter*, H. Ger. & D. *spiauter*, See PEWTER] Zinc

Spe-lūnc', *n.* [Lat. *spelunca*, cave.] A cavern; a cave. [*Obs.*] *Piers Plowman.*

Spĕnçe, *n.* [O Fr. *despense*, N Fr *dépense*, buffet, buttery, from O Fr *despendre*, to spend, distribute, Lat *dispendere, dispensum* See DISPENSE] A place where provisions are kept, a buttery; a larder, a pantry.

In one large aperture, called his *spence*, or "pantry," were hung the carcasses of a sheep or ewe, and two cows lately slaughtered *W Scott*

Bluff Harry broke into the *spence*,
And turned the cowls adrift *Tennyson*

Spĕn'çer, *n* [From *spence*]

1 One who has the care of the spence or buttery. [*Obs*] *Promptorium Parvulorum.*

2 [From Lord *Spencer*, who first wore it, or brought it into fashion] A short over-jacket worn by men or women

3 (*Naut*) A fore and aft sail, abaft the fore and main masts, set with a gaff and no boom, a trysail carried at the foremast or mainmast

Spencer-mast (*Naut*) a small mast just abaft the fore and main masts for hoisting the spencer *Dana*

Spĕnd, *v t* [*imp & p p* SPENT, *p pr. & vb. n.* SPENDING] [A S *spendan, aspendan*, N. H. Ger. *spenden*, O H Ger *spendon, spentôn*, from Lat. *expendere* or *dispendere*, to weigh out, to expend, dispense, It *spendere*, Dan *spendere*, Sw. *spendera*]

1 To weigh or lay out, to dispose of, to part with, as, to *spend* money for clothing

Why do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? *Isa* lv 2

Spend thou that in town *Shak*

2 To bestow for any purpose, — often with *on* or *upon*

I am never loth
To *spend* my judgment *Herbert*

3 To consume to waste, to squander, to exhaust, as, to *spend* an estate in gaming or other vices

4 To pass, as time, to suffer to pass away, as, to *spend* a day idly

5 To exhaust of force or strength, to waste, to wear away, as, the violence of the waves was *spent*. "Their bodies *spent* with long labor and thirst" *Knolles.*

Heaps of *spent* arrows fall and strew the ground *Dryden*

Spent ball (*Gun*) a ball shot from a fire-arm, which reaches an object without having sufficient force to penetrate it *Crabb*

Spĕnd, *v i* 1 To make expense, to make disposition of money, as, he *spends* like a prudent man.

2 To be lost or wasted to vanish, to be dissipated, to be consumed

The vines they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes *Bacon.*

The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air. *Bacon.*

3 To prove in the use [*Rare*]

Butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil *Sir W Temple.*

Spĕnd'er, *n* 1 One who spends

2 A prodigal, a lavisher, a spendthrift

Spĕnd'thrift, *n* One who spends money profusely or improvidently, a prodigal, one who lavishes his estate

Spĕnd'thrift y, *a* Like a spendthrift, prodigal; extravagant [*Obs*]

Spĕr, *v t* [Written also *sper*] [A S *sparrian*, O H Ger *sparuan, sperran*, N H Ger *sperren*, Icel *sperra*, Sw *sparra*, Dan *sparre, sperre* See SPAR, *v t*] To shut in, to support, to inclose, to fasten [*Obs*] "To *sper* the gate" *Spenser.*

Spĕ'ra-ble, *a* [Lat *sperabilis*, from *sperare*, to hope, It *sperabile* Sp *esperable*, O Fr *esperable*] Within the range of hope, proper to be hoped for, possible [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Spĕr'a ble, *n* The same as SPARABLE, q v.

Spĕr'age, *n* Asparagus, sparage. [*Obs. or vulgar*] *Sylvester.*

Spĕ'rate, *a* [Lat *speratus*, hoped for, p p. of *sperare*, to hope] Hoped for, or to be hoped for. [*Rare*] *Bourier.*

Spĕre, *v t* [Written also *sper*] [A-S *sperian*. See SPAR, *v t*] To ask, to inquire, to speer. [*Scot and the north of Ireland*] *Halliwell.*

Spĕrm (14), *n* [Fr *sperme*, Pr & Sp. *esperma*, It. & Lat *sperma*, Gr. *σπέρμα*, gen *σπέρματος*, from *σπείρειν*, to sow]

1 Animal seed, especially that of the male.

2 Spermaceti [*A colloquial contraction*]

3 Spawn of fishes or frogs

Spĕrm'a ç ĕ'ti, *n* [Lat *sperma*, sperm, and *cetus*, Gr *κῆτος*, any large sea animal, a whale] A fatty matter obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot, or sperm whale When separated from the oil and purified, it is a white, semi transparent, brittle, lamellar, crystalline mass, and is much used for making candles *Ure.*

Spĕrm'a-çĕ'ti-whāle, *n.* (*Zool*) The cachalot, or species of whale from which spermaceti is obtained, —called also *sperm-whale.* See CACHALOT.

Spĕrm'a-phōre, *n.* [Gr. *σπερμα*, sperm, and *φορός*, bearing, from *φέρειν*, to bear] (*Bot*) That part of the ovary from which the ovules arise, the placenta.

Spĕrm'a-ry, *n.* (*Anat.*) The spermatic gland or glands of the male. *Dana.*

Spĕrm'a-thē'cā, *n.*; *pl.* SPĔRM'A-THĒ'CÆ. [Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, and *θήκη*, case, or receptacle.] (*Entom*) A cavity in female insects for receiving the sperm from the male. *Carpenter.*

Sper-măt'ic, Sper-măt'ic-al, *a.* [Fr. *spermatique*, Pr. *spermatico*, It. *spermatico*, Lat *spermaticus*, Gr *σπερματικός*. See SPERM.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, the semen, or conveying it, seminal, as, *spermatic* vessels

Spĕrm'a-tize, *v. i.* [Gr *σπερματίζειν*, Pr *spermatizar*. See SPERM.] To yield seed, to emit seed, or sperm [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Sper-măt'o-cēle (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr *spermatocèle*, from Gr *σπέρμα*, sperm, and *κήλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A swelling of the spermatic vessels, or vessels of the testicles *Core*

Spĕrm'a-toid, *a.* [Gr *σπέρμα*, seed, and *εἶδος*, form.] Sperm like, resembling sperm, or semen

Spĕrm'a-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr *σπέρμα*, seed, and *λόγος*, discourse.] (*Med.*) A discourse on sperm, or the fecundating fluid *Dunglison*

Spĕrm'a-to-phōre', *n.* [Gr *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φορός*, bearing, from *φέρειν*, to bear.] (*Anat.*) A filament of the spermatic glands containing the sperm atozoa, especially in the cephalopods *Dana*

Spĕrm'a-tŏph'o-rous, *a.* [See *supra*.] Producing, or bearing, seed or sperm; seminiferous

Spĕrm'a-to-zō'id, *n.* [Gr *σπέρμα*, *σπέρματος*, seed, and *εἶδος*, form.]

1. (*Physiol.*) One of the microscopic motile animalcular like particles that exist in the spermatic fluid, and are its essential portion,—called also *spermatozoon* *Carpenter*

2 (*Bot.*) One of the minute bodies found in the *antheridia* of some cryptogamous plants, and supposed to be analogous to the spermatozoa of animals

Spĕrm'a-tō-zō'on, *n.*; *pl.* SPĔRM'A-TO-ZŌ'Ȧ [Gr *σπέρμα*, sperm, and *ζῶον*, a living being, an animal, from *ζωός*, living, from *ζαειν*, *ζῆν*, to live.] The same as SPERMATOZOID, q. v.

Spĕrm'-cĕll, *n.* (*Physiol.*) One of the cells in the seminal fluid, in which the spermatozoa are developed *Brande*

Sper mid'i ăm, *n.*; *pl.* SPER MID'I-Ȧ [From Gr *σπέρμα*, seed.] (*Bot.*) A small, dry, indehiscent pericarp, containing a simple, free seed, an achenium [See *Illust.* of *achenium*.]

Spĕrm'o dĕrm, *n.* [Fr *spermoderme*, from Gr *σπέρμα*, sperm, seed, and *δέρμα*, skin, from *δέρειν*, to flay.] (*Bot.*) The whole integuments of a seed, in the aggregate *Lindley*

Spĕrm'-oil, *n.* Oil obtained from the cachalot, or spermaceti whale

Sper-mŏl'o gist, *n.* [Gr *σπερμολόγος*, picking up seeds, from *σπέρμα*, sperm, seed, and *λέγειν*, to gather, speak.] One who treats of seeds, or who collects seeds [*Obs. or rare.*] *Bailey*

Spĕrm'o-phīle, *n.* [Gr *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φίλος*, loving, fond.] (*Zoöl.*) The prairie squirrel,—applied also to different species of the genus *Spermophilus* See SQUIRREL

Spĕrm'-whāle, *n.* The spermaceti whale

Spĕrse, *v. t.* To disperse [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Spĕt, *v. t.* To spit, to throw out [*Obs.*]

Spĕt, *n.* Spittle, or a flow [*Obs.*]

Spĕtch'es, *n. pl.* Pieces of hides, skin, and the like, from which glue is made *Simmonds*

Spew (spū), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPEWED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEWING.] [A S *spowian*, *spiwan*, O Sax *spiwan*, Goth *speiwan*, *speian*, O H Ger *spiwan*, *spihan*, *spian*, *spiuwan*, *spiuan*, M H Ger *spiwen*, *spien*, N H Ger *speien*, L Ger *spijen*, D *spuwen*, *spuwen*, *spugen*, O Fries *spia*, Icel *spya*, Sw *spy*, Dan. *spye*, allied to Lat *spuere*.] [Also *spue*.]

1 To eject from the stomach, to vomit, to puke

2 To cast forth with abhorrence, to eject

Spew (spū), *v. i.* To discharge the contents of the stomach, to vomit

Spew'er (spū'er), *n.* One who spews

Spew'y (spū'y), *a.* Wet, foggy [*Prov. Eng. and local U. S.*] *Mortimer*

Sphăc'e-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPHACELATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPHACELATING.] [N Lat *sphacelare*, *sphacelatum*, Fr *sphacéler* See SPHACELUS.]

1 To mortify, to become gangrenous, as flesh.

2 To decay or become carious, as a bone

Sphăc'e-lāte, *v. t.* To affect with gangrene

Sphăc'e-late, } *a.* Affected with gangrene, mor-
Sphăc'e-lā'ted, } tified

Sphăc'e-lā'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) The process of becoming, or making, gangrenous, mortification

Sphăc'e-lŭs, *n.* [Gr *σφακελος*, Fr *sphacele*, Sp. *esfacelo*, It *sfacelo*.]

1 (*Med.* & *Surg.*) The gangrenous part in a case of mortification, as of a limb, gangrene

2. Death of a bone *Core*

Sphēr'ŭ lite (49, 52), *n.* (*Min.*) The same as SPHERULITE, q. v.

Sphăg'nŭm, *a.* [Lat *sphagnum*, Gr *σφάγνος*, bog-moss.] (*Bot.*) Of, or pertaining to, plants of the genus *Sphagnum*, or to bog moss, mossy *Bigelow*

Sphăg'nŭm, *n.* [Gr *σφάγνος*, a kind of moss.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants belonging to the family of the mosses, having white leaves slightly tinged with red or green, and found growing in marshy places, where they form masses of turf which are often used as fuel, bog moss, peat moss *Baird.*

Sphāne, *n.* [Fr. *sphène*, from Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge.] (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, titanic acid, and lime Its colors are dull yellow, green, gray, brown, and black. It is found usually in thin, wedge shaped crystals.

Sphē'no-grăm, *n.* [Gr. *σφήν*, *σφηνός*, a wedge, and *γραμμα*, a letter, from *γράφειν*, to write.] A cuneiform or arrow-headed character See CUNEIFORM

Sphē'noid, } *a.* [Fr *sphénoïde*, *sphenoïdal*, from
Sphe-noid'al, } Gr *σφήν*, *σφηνός*, a wedge, and *εἶδος*, likeness.] Resembling a wedge.

Sphenoid bone (*Anat.*), an irregularly shaped bone situated at the base of the skull on the median line,—called also *pterygoid bone*

☞ *Sphenoid*, abbreviated to *spheno*, is sometimes prefixed to the names of the bones or parts adjacent to the sphenoid bone, the compound having the signification of pertaining or belonging both to the sphenoid bone and to the part signified by the other constituent of the compound, as *spheno-maxillary*, relating or belonging to the sphenoid and maxillary bones, *spheno-palatine*, *spheno-parietal*, *spheno-temporal*, and the like

Sphē'noid, *n.* 1 (*Crystallog.*) A wedge shaped crystal contained under four equal isosceles triangles. *Dana*

2 (*Anat.*) A wedge shaped compound bone, the sphenoid bone *Dunglison*

Sphēr'al, *a.* Rounded like a sphere, hence, symmetrical, complete, perfect

Sphēre, *n.* [Fr *sphere*, *espera*, Sp & Pg *esfera*, It *sfera*, Lat *sphera*, Gr *σφαῖρα*, Ger *sphare*.]

1 (*Geom.*) A body contained under a single surface, which, in every part, is equally distant from a point within, called its center

2 Hence, any orb or star

First the sun, a mighty *sphere*, he framed *Milton*

3 (*Astron.*) (*a*) The apparent surface of the heavens, which seems to the eye spherical and every where equally distant, in which the heavenly bodies appear to have their places, and on which the various astronomical circles, as of right ascension and declination, the equator, ecliptic, &c., are conceived to be drawn, an ideal geometrical sphere, with the astronomical and geographical circles in their proper positions on it (*b*) In ancient astronomy, one of the concentric and eccentric revolving spherical transparent shells, in which the stars, sun, planets, and moon were supposed to be set, and by which they were carried, in such a manner as to produce their apparent motions

4 (*Logic*) The extension of a general conception, or the totality of the individuals or species to which it may be applied

5 Circuit of action, knowledge, or influence, compass, province, employment

6 Rank, order of society, as, persons moving in a higher *sphere* claim more deference

7 An orbit, a socket [*Rare.*]

I could a tale unfold whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their *spheres* *Shak.*

Armillary sphere See ARMILLARY.—*Doctrine of the sphere*, the application of the principles of spherical trigonometry to the properties and relations of the circles of the sphere, and the problems connected with them, in astronomy and geography as to the latitudes and longitudes distances and bearings, of places on the earth, and the right ascension and declination, altitude and azimuth, rising and setting, &c., of the heavenly bodies, spherical geometry.—*Music of the spheres*, the music supposed by the Pythagoreans to result from the motions of the spheres, in the ancient astronomy.—*Oblique sphere* See OBLIQUE.—*Parallel sphere* See PARALLEL.—*Right sphere* See RIGHT

Syn.—Globe, orb, circle See GLOBE

Sphēre, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPHERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPHERING.]

1 To place in a sphere

The glorious planet Sol,
In noble eminence, enthroned and *sphered*
Amidst the rest *Shak.*

2 To form into roundness "Light . . . *sphered* in a radiant cloud" *Milton*

Sphēre'-mŭ'sic-dy, *n.* Melody or music of the spheres *Carlyle*

Sphēre'-mŭ'sic, *n.* The music or harmony of the spheres *Ed. Rev.*

Sphēr'ic, } *a.* [Fr *sphérique*, Sp *esférico*, It
Sphēr'ic al, } *sferico*, Lat *sphæricus*, Gr *σφαιρικός*.]

1 Having the form of a sphere, like a sphere, globular, orbicular, as, a *spherical* body.

2 Pertaining to a sphere

3 Relating to the heavenly orbs, planetary

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars, as if we were villains by *spherical* predominance *Shak.*

Though the stars were suns, and over-burned
Their *spheric* limitations *E. B. Browning*

Spherical angle, the angle formed on the surface of a sphere by the arcs of two great circles.—*Spherical case-shot*, the same as SHRAPNEL, q. v.—*Spherical co-ordinates* See CO-ORDINATES.—*Spherical excess* (*Trigonometry*), the excess of the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle over 180°.—*Spherical geometry*, that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes, the doctrine of the sphere, especially of the circles described on its surface.—*Spherical lune* (*Geom.*), a portion of the surface of a sphere included between two great semicircles having a common diameter.—*Spherical polygon* a portion of the surface of a sphere bounded by the arcs of three or more great circles.—*Spherical projections*, the projections of the circles of the sphere upon a plane.—*Spherical sector*. See SECTOR.—*Spherical segment*, the segment of a sphere. See SEGMENT.—*Spherical triangle*, a figure on the surface of a sphere, bounded by the arcs of three great circles which intersect each other.—*Spherical trigonometry*, that branch of trigonometry which treats of the relations which exist between the several angles and sides of a spherical triangle, and the methods of computing any of these parts when any three others of them are given *Math. Dic.*

Sphĕr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.

Sphĕr'ic-al ness, *n.* [Fr *sphéricité*, Sp *esfericidad*, It *sfericità*.] The state or quality of being spherical, roundness; as, the *sphericity* of a drop of water

Sphĕr'i-cle (sfĕr'i kl), *n.* A small sphere.

Sphĕr'ics, *n. sing.* The doctrine of the sphere, the science of the properties and relations of the circles figures, and other magnitudes of a sphere, produced by planes intersecting it, spherical geometry and trigonometry [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

Sphĕr'o grăph, *n.* [Gr *σφαῖρα*, sphere, and *γράφειν*, to write, describe.] An instrument for facilitating the practical use of spherics in navigation and astronomy, being constructed of two card-boards containing various circles, and turning upon each other in such a manner that any possible spherical triangle may be readily found, and the measures of the parts read off by inspection

Sphē'roid (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr *sphéroïde*, from Lat *sphæroides*, Gr *σφαιροειδής*, ball like, spherical, from *σφαῖρα*, sphere, and *εἶδος*, form.] A body or figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical, especially, a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes

Oblate spheroid See OBLATE.—*Prolate spheroid* See PROLATE

Sphe-roid'al, } *a.* [Fr *sphéroïdal*, Sp *esferoidal*,
Sphe roid'ic, } *spheroidal*.]
Sphe roid'ic al, } 1 Having the form of a spheroid *Cheyne.*

2 (*Crystallog.*) Bounded by several convex faces

Spheroidal state (*Physics*), the state of a liquid, as water when, on being thrown on a surface of highly heated metal, it rolls about in spheroidal drops or masses, at a temperature several degrees below ebullition, and without actual contact with the heated surface,—a phenomenon due to the repulsive force of heat, the intervention of a cushion of non-conducting vapor, and the cooling effect of evaporation

Sphe roid'i ty, *n.* The state or quality of being spheroidal [*Rare.*]

Sphe rŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Fr *sphérometre*, from Gr *σφαῖρα*, a sphere, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies, the curvature of optical glasses, and the like

Sphĕr'o sĭd'er ite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) Carbonate of iron in spheroidal masses, occurring in trap *Dana.*

Sphĕr'ŭ-late (52), *a.* Covered or set with spherules, having one or more rows of spherules or minute tubercles

Sphĕr'ŭle (sfĕr'ŭl), *n.* [Lat *sphærula*.] A little sphere or spherical body, as, quicksilver, when poured upon a plane, divides itself into a great number of minute *spherules*

Sphĕr'ŭ-lite (49), *n.* [Fr *sphérulite*. See *supra*.] (*Min.*) A variety of obsidian or pearl-stone, found in rounded grains

Sphĕr'y, *a.* [*Rare.*] 1 Round, spherical. *Shak.*

2. Belonging to the spheres

She can teach ye how to climb
Higher than the *sphery* chime *Milton*

Sphig-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* The same as SPHYGMOMETER, q. v.

Sphĭnc'ter, *n.* [Gr *σφιγκτήρ*, from *σφίγγειν*, to bind tight.] (*Anat.*) A muscle that contracts or shuts the opening of an organ It is more generally applied to such as naturally and without volition maintain soft openings closed, as, the *sphincter* of the mouth

Sphĭnx, *n.* [Lat *sphinx*, Gr *σφίγξ*, usually derived from *σφίγγειν*, to bind tight or together, as if the throttler.]

1 (*Myth.*) A monster usually represented as having the winged body of a lion, and the face and breast of a young woman,—represented also in other forms

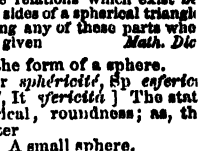

Sphinx (*Myth.*)

2 (*Entom.*) A genus of lepidopterous insects, the species of which are commonly called *hawk-moths*

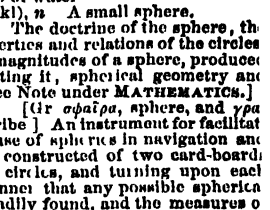

Sphinx (*Entom.*)

3 The Guinea baboon, *Cynocephalus papio*.

New Am. Cyc.

Sphrăg'ĭde, *n.* [Fr. *sphragide*, Lat. *sphragis*, *sphragidis*, Lemnian earth, from Gr. *σφραγίς*, *σφραγίδος*, a seal;—so called because sold in sealed packets.] (*Min.*) A species of

ocherous clay which falls to pieces in water, with the emission of many bubbles, — called also *earth of Lemnos* and *Lemnian earth*.

Sphra-gis'tics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *σφραγιστικός*, of or for sealing, from *σφραγίς*, a seal] The science of seals, their history, age, distinctions, a branch of diplomatics. [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Sphȳg'mic, *a.* [Gr. *σφυγμός*, the pulse] Of, or pertaining to, the pulse. *Dunglison*

Sphȳg'mo-grāph, *n* [Gr *σφυγμός*, the pulse, and *γράφειν*, to describe] (*Med*) A contrivance for indicating the character of the pulse as to force and extent of undulations *Dunglison*

Sphyg-mŏm'e-ter, *n* [Fr *sphygmomètre*, from Gr. *σφυγμός*, the pulse, from *σφύζειν*, to throb, and *μέτρον*, a measure] A sphygmograph.

Spī'al, *n.* A spy, a scout [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Spī'ca, *n*, *pl* SPĪ'CÆ. [Lat, an ear, as of corn]

1 (*Surg*) A kind of bandage, — so called from its resemblance to a spike of barley

2 (*Astron*) A star of the first magnitude situated in the constellation Virgo

Spī'cate, } *a* [Lat *spicatus*, p p of *spicare*, to
Spī'cā ted, } furnish with spikes or ears, from *spica*, a spike or ear] (*Bot*) Having the form of a spike or ear, arranged in a spike *Lee*

Spic-ĕā'to, *p a* [It, p p of *spicare*, to detach, to separate] (*Mus*) Detached, separated, — a term indicating that every note is to be performed in a distinct and pointed manner [*Obs or rare*]

Spīce, *n* [O Fr *espice*, *espece*, *espece*, N Fr *épice*, Pr *especia*, *especi*, Sp & Pg *especia*, It *spezie*, L Lat *species*, from Lat *species*, a particular sort or kind, a species, Late Lat spices, drugs, &c, of the same sort]

1 A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste, — used in sauces and in cookery

2 Hence, that which resembles spice, or enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree, as spice alters the taste of a thing, a slight flavoring, a relish, hence, a small quantity "So much of the will, with a *spice* of the willful" *Coleridge*

3 [Fr *espece*, Pr *especia*, Sp & Pg *especie*, It *specie*, *spezie*] A sample, a species [*Obs*]

Justice, although it be but one entire virtue, yet is described in two kinds of *spices* The one is named justice distributive the other is called commutative *Sir T Elliot*

Spīce, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPICED (spīst), *p pr* & *vb n* SPICING]

1 To season with spice, or that which resembles spice, to mix aromatic substances with, as, to *spice* wine

2 To fill or impregnate with the odor of spices "In the *spiced* Indian air, by night" *Shak*

3 To render nice or dainty hence, to render scrupulous [*Obs*] "*Spiced* conscience" *B J n*.

Spīce'-bush, *n* (*Bot*) Spice-wood

Spīce'-nŭt, *n* A gingerbread nut [*Eng*]

Spī'cer, *n* 1 One who seasons with spice

2 One who deals in spice

Spī'cer-y, *n* [O Fr *epicerie*, N Fr *epicerie*, Pr *especaria*, *especiaria*, Sp *especeria*, *especiera*, Pg *especaria*, It *spezieria*]

1 Spices in general, fragrant and aromatic vegetable substances used in seasoning

2 A repository of spices *Addison*

Spīce'-wood, *n* (*Bot*) An American shrub, the bark of which has a spicy taste and odor, the *Benzoin odoriferum* (*Laurus benzoin* of Linnæus), — called also *Benjamin*, *wild allspice*, and *fever-bush*

Spī çĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *spicifer*, bearing spikes or ears, from *spica*, ear, and *ferre*, to bear] Bearing ears, as corn, producing spikes, as some plants, spicate [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Spī'çi-fōrm, *a* (*Bot*) Spike shaped. *Gray*.

Spī'çi-ly, *adv* In a spicy manner

Spī'çi-ness, *n* The state or quality of being spicy

Spīck, *n*. [See SPIKE] A spike or nail [*Prov Eng*]

Spick and span new, quite new, that is, as new as a spike or nail just made and a chip just split See SPAN-NEW

Spick'nel, *n*. [Written also *spignel*] [Contracted from *spike-nal*, a large, long nail, from the shape of its capillary leaves] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Athemantium*, — called also, provincially, *maldmony*, and *bearwort*

Spī-cōse', *a* (*Bot*) Having spikes or ears, like corn-spikes *Wright*

Spī-cŏs'i-ty, *n* [From Lat *spica*, a spike or ear] The state of having or being full of ears, like corn [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Spī'coŭs, *a* The same as SPICOSE, q v

Spī'e-lĕt, *n*, *pl* SPĪE'LĒ-I Æ [Lat] (*Bot*) (*a*) A little spike, a spikelet (*b*) A pointed, fleshy appendage. *Henslow*

Spī'e'ū-lar, *a*. [Fr *spiculaire*, from Lat *spiculum*, a dart] Resembling a dart, having sharp points

Spī'e'ū-lāte, *v t*. [Lat *speculare*, *speculatum*, from *spiculum*, a little point, a dart] To sharpen to a point. [*Rare*] *Mason*

Spī'e'ū-late, *a* (*Bot*) Covered with minute points, as pointed fleshy appendages, divided into small spikelets *Henslow*

Spī'e'ūle, *n*. [Lat. *spiculum*, diminutive of *spicum*, *spica*, a point, a dart.] A minute, slender granule or point.

Spī-eū'li-fōrm (Synop., § 130), *a*. [Lat. *spiculum* and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spicule.

Spī'e'ū-lĭg'e-noŭs, *a*. [From Lat *spiculum*, and *genere*, *gignere*, to produce.] Containing spicules

Spī'çy, *a*. [*compar.* SPICIER; *superl.* SPICIEST] [From *spice*]

1 Producing, pertaining to, or abounding with, spices "Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales" *Pope*

2 Hence, pungent, pointed, as, a *spicy* debate.

Syn — Racy, aromatic, fragrant, smart, pungent See RACY

Spī'der, *n* [For *spinder*, from *spin*, so named from spinning his web, Sw *spindel*, N H Ger *spinne*, O H Ger *spinna*, D *spin*, Dan *spinde*, a spinner. See SPIN]

Garden Spider

1 (*Zool*) An animal of the family *Aranida*, of the class *Arachnida*, some of which are remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation, and for the deposit of their food.

The *spider's* touch, how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line *Pope*

2 A kitchen utensil, somewhat resembling, in form, a spider

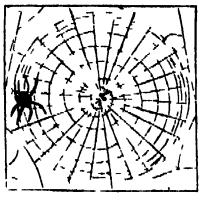

Geometric Net of Garden Spider

3 A trivet to support vessels over a fire

4 (*Mach*) A skeleton of radial or cross pieces, resembling a spider

Spī'der-cătch'er, *n* One who, or that which, catches spiders, specifically, a certain bird, a kind of woodpecker

Spī'der-crăb, *n* (*Zool*) An animal of the genus *Maia*, the sea spider

Spī'der-ôr'chis, *n* (*Bot*) One of two species of *Orchis*, *O aranifera* and *O arachnites* *Eng Cyc*

Spī'der-shĕll, *n* (*Conch*) A species of murex

Spī'der-wort (wûrt), *n*. (*Bot*) A plant, *Tradescantia Virginiana* *Baird*

Spīght (spīt), *n* Reluctance [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Spīght (spīt), *n*. A woodpecker. See SPEIGHT [*Obs*] *Holland*

Spīght, *v t* To spite [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Spīg'nel, *n* See SPICKNEL

Spīg'net, *n* (*Bot*) [Corrupted from *spikenard*] A plant of the genus *Aralia* (*A racemosa*) *Gray*

Spīg'ot, *n* [From *spick*, for *spike* Cf W *ysp gwaid*, a spindle, a spigot, from *ysp*, a spike, a spine See *infra*] A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor

Spī gŭr'ĭel, *n* [A S *specerian*, to shut up or in close] (*Eng Law*) The sealer of the royal writs

Spīke, *n* [Prov Eng *spick*, *spiking* L Ger *spiker*, *speker*, D *spijker*, Sw *spik* Dan *spige*, Icel *spikari*, a spike, allied to Lat *spica*, a point, a dart Cf *supra*]

1 A sort of very large nail

2 An ear of corn or grain

3 A shoot *Addison*.

4 (*Bot*) A species of inflorescence, in which sessile flowers are alternate on a common simple peduncle, as lavender, corn, and the like

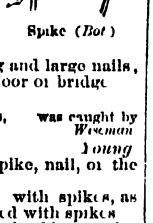

Spike (*Bot*)

Spīke, *n* [Ger *spike*, *spieke*, from Lat *spica*, an ear of grain See SPIKENARD] The same as SPIKE LAVENDER, q v

Spīke, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPIKED (spīkt), *p pr* & *vb n* SPIKING]

1 To fasten with spikes, or long and large nails, as, to *spike* down the planks of a floor or bridge

2 To set with spikes

A youth, leaping over the *spiked* pales, was caught by the spikes *Wiseman*

3 To fix on a spike [*Rare*] *Young*

4 To stop the vent of with a spike, nail, or the like, as, to *spike* cannon

Spīked (spīkt), *p a* Furnished with spikes, as corn, fastened with spikes, stopped with spikes

Spīke'-lăv'en-der, *n* (*Bot*) A shrubby species of lavender, a native of Southern Europe, the *Lavandula spica*, from which an essential oil is produced, used in veterinary medicine, and in the preparation of certain varnishes, — called also *spike* *Baird*.

Spīke'let, *n*. (*Bot*) A small spike making a part of a large one, a subdivision of a spike

Spīke'nard (*colloq* spīk'nard), *n* [Ger *spiekenarde*, N Lat *spica nardi* See SPIKE and NARD]

1 (*Bot*) An aromatic plant In the United States it is the *Aralia racemosa*, in England, the *Andropogon nardus* of India. The spikenard of the ancients is a species of valerian, the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, and the *Valeriana Dioscoridis*. *Lindley*.

2 A fragrant essential oil, — as that from the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*.

Spīk'y, *a*. 1. Having a sharp point or points. "Or by the *spiky* harrow cleared away" *Dyer*.

2 Furnished or armed with spikes

The *spiky* wheels through heaps of carnage tore *Pope*.

Spīle, *n*. [L. Ger. *spile*, Prov. Ger *speil*, *speiler*, D. *spijl*]

1 A small peg or wooden pin, used to stop a hole

2 A stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure, a pile

Spīle'-hōle, *n* A small hole in a cask for air, a vent

Spĭl'i kin, *n* One of a number of small pieces of wood, ivory, bone, or other material, for playing a game, also, the game itself *Edgeworth*.

Spĭll, *n* [D *spil*, Prov Ger *spille*, M H. Ger. *spille*, *spile*, O H Ger *spilla*, A-S *spinl*, *spindel*. See SPINDLE, and cf *supra*]

1 A small peg or pin for stopping a cask, a spile.

2 A splinter [*Obs*] *Holland*.

3 A small roll of paper or slip of wood for lighting lamps, and the like *Simmonds*.

4 A little bar or pin of iron *Carew*.

5 A little sum of money [*Obs*] *Aylife*.

Spĭll, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPILLED, or SPILT, *p pr* & *vb n* SPILLING] [A S *spillan*, L Ger & D. *spillen*, Icel & Sw *spilla*, Dan *spilde*, O H Ger. *spildan*]

1 To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel, to lose or suffer to be scattered — applied to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose, as, to *spill* water from a pail, to *spill* quicksilver or powders from a vessel or a paper, to *spill* sand or flour

☞ *Spill* differs from *pour* in expressing accidental loss — a loss or waste not designed, or contrary to purpose

2 To cause to flow out or lose, to shed, or suffer to be shed, as in battle or in manslaughter, as, a man *spills* another's blood, or his own blood "And to revenge his blood so justly *spilt*" *Dryden*.

3 To mischief, to destroy, as, to *spill* the mind or soul, to *spill* glory, to *spill* forms. [*Obs*]

Then my hope will *spill* me *B Jonson*

4 (*Naut*) To dislodge the wind from, as the cavity or belly of a sail, in order to reef or furl it

Spĭll, *v i* 1 To waste, to be prodigal [*Obs*]

2 To be shed, to run over, to fall out, be lost, or wasted

He was so toptul of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company *Watts*

Spĭll'er, *n* 1 One who spills or sheds

2 A kind of fishing line *Carew*.

Spĭll'ĭet-fish'ing, } *n* (*Ichth*) A
Spĭll'ĭard-fish'ing (spĭl'yard) } system or method of fishing practiced on the west coast of Ireland, by means of a number of hooks set on snoods all on one line, — called, in North America, *bultow*, or *bultow fishing* *Simmonds*.

Spĭll'ing-lĭne, *n* (*Naut*) A rope used for dislodging the wind from a sail, in order to furl it easily *Totten*

Spĭlth, *n* [From *spill*] Any thing spilt [*Obs*]

Spĭn, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPUN *p pr* & *vb n* SPINNING] [A S, Goth, & O H Ger *spinnan*, N H Ger & D *spinnen*, Icel & Sw *spinna*, Dan *spinde*, allied to *span*]

1 To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery, as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax, to *spin* goat's hair

All the yarn she [Penelope] *spun* in Ulysses' absence did but fill Ithaca with moths *Shak*

2 To draw out tediously, to form by a slow process, or by degrees, to extend to a great length, — with *out*, as to *spin* out large volumes on a subject.

3 To protract, to spend by delays, as, to *spin* out the day in idleness

By one delay after another they *spun* out their whole lives *L Estrange*

4 To whirl with a thread, to turn or cause to whirl to twirl as, to *spin* a top

5 To form, as a thread or filament, by the extrusion of a viscid, transparent liquid, which hardens on coming into contact with the air, — said of the spider, the silk worm, and the like

6 (*Mach*) To shape, as metal, by revolving as in a lathe, and pressing against it with a roller or hand-tool

To spin a yarn (*Naut*), to tell a long tale — *To spin hay* (*Mil*) to twist it into ropes for convenient carriage on an expedition

Spĭn, *v i* 1 To practice spinning, to work at drawing and twisting threads, as, the woman knows how to *spin*

They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil. *Prior*.

2 To perform the act of drawing and twisting threads, as, a machine or jenny *spins* with great exactness

3 To move round rapidly; to whirl, as a top or a spindle

4 To stream or issue in a thread or small current; as, blood *spins* from a vein.

Spi-nā'ceous, *a.* (*Bot*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the plant spinach, and the class of plants to which it belongs

Spin'ach (Synop., §130) } (spin'ej), *n.* [It *spinace*, Sp *espinaca*, Pg *espinafre*, Pr *espinar*, Fr *epinard*, D *spinazie*, L Ger. *spinasie*, H Ger *spinat*, L Lat *spinachium*, *spinachia*, *spinacia*, *spinathia*, *spinacium*, *spinarium*, *spinargum*, from Lat *spina*, a thorn, a prickle, so called from its pointed leaves] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Spinacia*, whose leaves are used for greens and other culinary purposes

Spi'nal, *a* [Fr *spinal*, Sp *espinal*, It *spinale*, Lat *spinalis*, from *spina*, the spine] Pertaining to the spine or back bone of an animal

Spinal Column

Spinal column (*Anat*) the connected vertebræ of the back or its cartilaginous substitute, spine, backbone It forms the sheath for the spinal cord and is the central organ of support in the body of vertebrate animals — *Spinal cord*, the elongated mass of nervous fibers and ganglions which is inclosed in the spinal column the upper end of which, joining the brain, is the *medulla oblongata*, spinal marrow

Spin'dle, *n* [A S *spindel*, *spinl*, from *spinnan*, to spin, N H Ger, Dan, & Sw *spindel*, O H Ger *spannala*, *spannilla*, *spilla*, M H Ger *spinde*, *spinle*, *spile*]

1 The long, round, slender rod or pin in spinning wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which, when twisted, it is wound

2 A slender, pointed rod or pin on which any thing turns, an axis, or arbor, as, the *spindle* of a vane, a pinion, or a capstan

3 The fusee of a watch

4 A long, slender stalk

5 A yarn measure, in cotton yarn, containing 18 hanks, or 15,120 yards, in linen yarn, 24 heers, or 14,400 yards

6 (*Geom*) A solid generated by the revolution of a curve line about its base or double ordinate

7 (*Conch*) The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Strombus* — so called from its resemblance to a spindle in shape *Lung & Ge*

Dead-spindle (*Mach*) the arbor of a machine tool that does not revolve the spindle of the tail stock — *Live-spindle* the revolving arbor of a machine-tool, the spindle of the head-stock

Spin'dle, *v i* [*imp & p p* SPINDLED, *p pr & vb n* SPINDLING] To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body

Spin'dle-lĕgged (spĭn'dl lĕgd), *a* Having long, slender legs

Spin'dle-lĕgs, *n* A spindle shanks

Spin'dle-shăṅked (spĭn'dl shăṅkt), *a* Having long, slender legs

Spin'dle-shăṅks *n* A tall, slender person, — used humorously or in contempt

Spin'dle-shāped (spĭn'dl shāpt), *a*

1 Having the shape of a spindle

2 (*Bot*) Thickest in the middle, and tapering to both ends, fusiform — applied chiefly to roots

Spin'dle-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A shrub of the genus *Euonymus*, whose fine, hard ground wood was used for spindles and skewers *London*

Spin'dle-worm (wûrm), *n* (*Entom*) The outer pillar of a moth (*Gortyna Zea*), which burrows into the stem of the maize and some other plants

Spine, *n* [Lat & It *spina*, a thorn, the spine, Sp *espina*, *espinazo*, Pg *espinha*, Pr *espina*, O Fr *espine*, N Fr *epine*]

1. (*Bot*) A sharp process from the woody part of a plant, a thorn

2 (*Zool*) A rigid, jointed spike upon any part of an animal, as upon some fishes

3 The back bone or spinal column of an animal, — so called from the projecting processes upon the vertebræ

4. The shin, or front part of the leg

5 A ridge

Spined, *a* Furnished with spines spiny

Spi'nel, or **Spi nel'** (Synop., §130), } *n* [Fr *spinelle*' (spi nĕl'), } *nelle*, It *spinella*, Sp *espinel*, *espinela*, Ger *spinell*, L Lat *spinellus*, from Lat *spina*, a thorn, a prickle, probably so called from its pointed crystals] (*Min*) A mineral occurring in octohedrons, of great hardness, consisting of a sesquioxide and a protoxide in equal proportions, the former being usually alumina, but often partly sesquioxide of iron, the latter usually magnesia, but sometimes protoxide of iron, of zinc, &c When of a red or ruby color, it constitutes the gem spinel ruby, or the common ruby of jewelry It occurs also of green, blue, brown, and black colors *Dana*

Spi-nĕs'cent, *a* [Fr *spinescent*, Lat *spinescens*, *spinescentis*, p pr of *spinescere*, to grow thorny, from *spina*, a thorn] (*Bot*) Becoming hard and thorny, tapering gradually to a rigid, leafless point, tipped with a spine *Gray*

Spin'et, or **Spi-nĕt'** (Synop, § 130), *n* [It *spinetta*, Sp *espineta*, Fr *epinette*, O Fr *espinette*, from Lat *spina*, a thorn, because its quills resemble thorns] (*Mus*) An instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal; a clavichord, — now superseded by the piano-forte.

Spi'net, *n* [Lat *spinetum*, from *spina*, a thorn.] A small wood or place where briers and thorns grow, a spinny [*Obs*] *B. Jonson.*

Spin'et-ed, *a* Split, cleft, opened [*Obs*]

Spi-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *spinifer*, fr *spina*, a thorn, and *ferre*, to bear, produce, Fr *spinifere*] Producing spines, bearing thorns or spines, thorny

Spin'i-fōrm, *a* [Lat *spina*, spine, and *forma*, form] Shaped like a spine or thorn

Spi nĭg'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *spina*, spine, and *gerere*, to bear] Bearing a spine or spines

Spin'i ness, *n* The state or quality of being spiny or of having spines *Chapman*

Spĭṅk, *n* [Scot *spink*, Sw *gulspink*, i e, yellow finch, Up Ger *pink*, W *pinc*, H Ger *fink* See FINCH] (*Ornith*) A certain bird, a finch *Harte*

Spin'ner, *n* 1 One who spins, one skilled in spinning

2 A spider *Shak*

Spin'ner, } *n* (*Zool*) An
Spin'ner-ĕt, } organ with which spiders and some insects form their silk or webs

Spinneret of a Spider, highly magnified

Spin'ney, *n* See SPINNY

Spin'ning-jĕn'ny, *n* An engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton It consists essentially of a large number of spindles, made to revolve simultaneously by bands connecting them with a common driving wheel or cylinder

Spin'ning-wheel, *n* A machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle, and is itself driven by the hand, or by the foot acting on a treadle

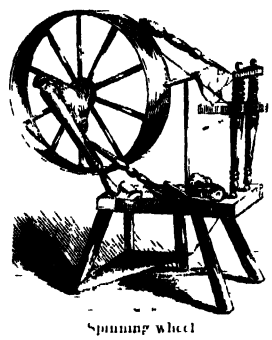

Spinning wheel

Spin'ny, *n*, *pl* SPINNIES [From *spine*] A small thicket or grove with under growth [Written also *spinney* and *spiny*]

The downs rise steep crowned with black fir *spinnies*
C Kingsley

Spin'ny, *a* Thin and long, slender [*Obs*]

Spī nōse' (-nōs'), *a* [Lat *spinosus*, from *spina*, a thorn, It *spinoso* Sp *espinoso*, Pg *espinhoso*, Pr *espinos*, Fr *epineux*] Full of spines, armed with thorns, thorny

Spī nŏs'i ty, *n* The state of being spiny or thorny, crabbedness

Spī'noŭs, *a* Spinose

Spī nō'zism, or **Spī'no zism**, *n* The form of Pantheism taught by Benedict *Spino a*, that there is but one substance, or infinite essence, in the universe, of which the so called material and spiritual beings and phenomena are only modes, and that this one substance is God

Spī nō'zist, or **Spī'no zist**, *n* A believer in the doctrines of Spinoza

Spin'ster, *n* [From *spin* and the termination *ster*, A S *estre*, *istre*]

1 A woman who spins, or whose occupation is to spin

2 A man who spins [*Obs*]

3 (*Law*) An unmarried woman a single woman — used in legal proceedings as a title, or addition to the surname

If a gentlewoman is termed a *spinster*, she may abate the writ *Coke*

4 A woman of evil life and character, — so called from being forced to spin in the spittle, or house of correction [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Spin'stry, *n* The business of one who spins, spinning [*Obs*] *Milton*

Spin'ther, *n* [Fr *spinthere*, from Gr σπινθήρ, a spark, on account of its luster] (*Min*) A greenish-gray variety of sphene *Dana*

Spin'ŭle, *n* [Lat *spinula*, diminutive of *spina*, a spine, Fr *spinule*] A minute spine *Dana*

Spin'ŭ lā'cent, *a* (*Bot*) Having small spines, somewhat thorny

Spin'ŭ-lōse', } *a* [Fr *spinuleux* See *supra*] Cov-
Spin'ŭ lous, } ered with minute spines

Spin'y, *a* [From *spine*] 1 Full of spines, thorny, as, a *spiny* tree

2 Like a spine, slender. "*Spiny* grasshoppers" *Chapman*

3 Perplexed, difficult, troublesome "The *spiny* deserts of scholastic philosophy" *Warburton*

Spin'y, *n* The same as SPINNY, q v

Spī'ra ble, *a* [Lat. *spirabilis*] Capable of being breathed, respirable. [*Obs*]

Spir'a-cle (spīr'a-kl, *or* spĭr'a kl, 89) (Synop, §130), *n* [Lat. *spiraculum*, from *spirare*, to breathe, Fr *spiracule*, It. *spiracolo*, *spiraglio*, Sp. *espiraco* Pr. *espiralh*.]

1 (*Anat*) A small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled.

2. (*Entom*) The external aperture of the tracheæ or air tube of an insect It is a round or narrow opening on the surface of the body, usually surrounded by a horny ring, fringed with short hairs, and capable of being closed Such openings are very various in number and position, but are usually situated between the segments of the body

3 Any small aperture, hole, or vent.

Spi-ræ'a, *n* [Lat, Gr. σπειραία, fr σπεῖρα, spire] (*Bot*) A genus of plants including the meadow sweet and the hardhack

Spī'ral (89), *a* [Fr *spiral*, Sp *espiral*, It *spirale*, Lat as if *spiralis*, from *spira*, a coil, a spire. See SPIRE]

1 Winding round a cylinder or other round body or in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward, winding like a screw

2 Pointed like a spire, or steeple [*Rare*]

Spiral gear or *gearing* gearing consisting of wheels working together with their axes at an angle with each other double that of the direction of the teeth with the axis, — a kind of gearing sometimes used in light machinery instead of bevel gearing, to change the direction of motion — *Spiral wheel* (*Mach*) a wheel having its teeth cut at an angle with its axis so that they form small portions of screws or spirals

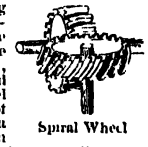

Spiral Wheel

Spī'ral, *n* (*Geom*) A curve described by a point called the *generatrix*, moving along a straight line according to a mathematical law, while the line is revolving about a fixed point called the *pole*

Spiral of Archimedes, a spiral, the law of which is that the generatrix moves uniformly along the revolving line which also moves uniformly

Spī'ral ly, *adv* In a spiral form or direction, in the manner of a screw

Spī'rant, *n* [Lat *spirans*, *spirantis*, p pr of *spirare*, to breathe] (*Phon*) A consonant sound uttered with perceptible expiration, or emission of breath, a continuous or fricative consonant, — word of occasional modern use, differently employed by different authorities, in some, including *f*, *s*, *th* surd and sonant, and the German *ch* in others, these with the sibilants, in others, both these classes, with *y* and *w*

Spī rā'tion, *n* [Lat *spiratio*, from *spirare*, to breathe, It *spirazione*, Sp *espiracion*, Pr *espiracio*] A breathing [*Obs*] *Barrow*

Spire, *n* [Fr *spire*, Sp *espira*, It & Lat *spira*, Gr σπεῖρα, a coil a spire, L Ger *spier*, a little point or sharp end, Dan *spire*, a sprout, sprig, Dan *spir*, *spir*, Sw & Icel *spira*, a pinnacle]

1 A winding line like the threads of a screw, any thing wreathed or contorted, a curl, a twist a wreath "His neck erect amidst his curling *spires*" *Milton*

A dragon's fiery form belied the god
Sublime on radiant *spires* he rode *Dryden*

Spire

2 A body that shoots up or out to a point in a conical or pyramidal form, a steeple a tapering body "With glistering *spires* and pinnacles adorned" *Milton*

A *spire* of land that stands apart,
Cleft from the main *Bunyon*

3 A stalk or blade of grass or other plant

4 The top or uppermost point of a thing "The *spire* and top of princes" *Shak*

5 (*Geom*) That portion of a spiral which is generated during one revolution of the straight line revolving about the pole *Math. Dict*

Spire of a shell See SHELL

Spīre, *v i* 1 To shoot up pyramidically, to shoot

2 To breathe [*Obs*] *Shenstone*

3 [Lat *spirare*] To sprout, as grain in malting

Spīred, *a* Having a spire *Mason*

Spīre'-stee'ple, *n* The upper part or summit of a turret, as of a church, the upper extremity of a spire [*Rare*] *Swift*

Spī'ri-fer (80), *n* [Fr *spirifere*, fr Lat *spira*, a spire, and *ferre*, to bear] (*Paleon*) One of an extinct genus of brachiopod mollusks, having a shell with two internal, calcareous, spiral appendages *Dana*

Spir'it, *n* [O Fr *esprit*, *espirit*, N Fr *esprit*, Pr *esperit*, *sperit*, Sp *espiritu*, Pg *espirito*, It *spirito*, Lat *spiritus*, from *spirare*, to breathe, to blow]

1 Air set in motion by breathing, breath, hence, sometimes, life itself. "All of *spirit* would deprive." *Spenser*

But the mild air, with season moderate,
Gently attempered, and disposed so well,
That still it breathed forth sweet *spirit* *Spenser.*

2. A rough breathing, an aspirate, — said of the letter *h*. [*Obs*]

Be it letter or *spirit*, we have great use for it in our tongue. *B Jonson.*

3. Life, or living substance, considered independently of corporeal existence, an intelligence conceived of apart from any physical organization or embodiment, vital essence, force, or energy, as distinct from matter

4. The intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man, the soul, in distinction from the body in which it resides

There is a *spirit* in man and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding *Job* xxxii 8

As the body without the *spirit* is dead, so faith without works is dead also *James* ii 26

Spirit is a substance in which thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, do subsist *Locke*

5 A disembodied soul, the human soul after it has left the body.

Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was and the *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it *Eccles* xii 7

He went and preached to the *spirit* in prison *1 Pet* iii 19

6 Hence, a supernatural apparition a specter, a ghost, also, sometimes, a sprite, a fairy, an elf

Whilst young preserve his tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark *Locke*

7 Any remarkable manifestation of life or energy, ardor, enthusiasm, earnestness, courage, and the like.

"Write it quickly," replied Bede and summoning all his *spirits* together, like the last blaze of a candle going out he indited it, and expired *Fuller*

8 One who is vivacious or lively, one who evinces great activity or peculiar characteristics of mind or temper, as, a ruling *spirit*, a schismatic *spirit*

Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would I choose for my judges *Dryden*

9 Temper or disposition of mind, mental condition or disposition, intellectual or moral state, often, in the plural, animation, cheerfulness, as, to be in good *spirits*

God has made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down *South*

A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same *spirit* that its author writ *Pope*

10 Tenuous, volatile, dry or vapory substance, of active qualities "All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them" *Bacon*

11 (*pl*) Hence, a liquid produced by distillation, especially, alcohol the *spirit* or *spirits* of wine, from which it was first distilled

12 (*pl*) Hence, rum, whisky, brandy, and other distilled liquors having much alcohol, in distinction from wine and malt liquors

13 Intent, real meaning, — opposed to the *letter*, or to *formal statement* also, characteristic quality, especially such as is derived from the individual genius, or the personal character, as the *spirit* of an enterprise, of a document, and the like

14 A mark intended to signify an aspiration, a breathing [*Obs or rare*]

15 A solution of tin in an acid, used in dyeing

☞ *Spirit* is sometimes joined with other words forming compounds of very obvious signification as *spirit-moving, spirit piercing, spirit-rousing, spirit-searching, spirit-stirring, spirit-stirring*, and the like

Animal spirits (*Physiol*) the fluid which is supposed to circulate through the nerves and which has been regarded as the agent of sensation and motion, and as analogous in its effects and properties to electricity the nervous fluid or nervous principle *Dunglison* — *Holy Spirit*, or *The Spirit* (*Theol*), the Spirit of God or the third person of the Trinity the Holy Ghost *The spirit* also signifies the human spirit as influenced or animated by the Divine Spirit — *Rectified spirit* proof spirit made pure by distillation — *Spirit of salt* (*Chem*) hydrochloric acid dissolved in, or diluted with, water *Brande* — *Spirit of sense*, the utmost refinement of sensation [*Obs*] *Shak* — *Spirit of wine* pure alcohol so called because formerly obtained only from wine — *Spirits of hartshorn* an impure carbonate of ammonia, obtained from the shavings of the horns of the hart or stag by destructive distillation, — a term applied also to ammoniacal solutions of carbonate of ammonia — *Spirits* or *spirit of turpentine* (*Chem*), a transparent colorless volatile, and very inflammable oil distilled from the turpentine of the various species of pine, camphene See CAMPHENE

Syn. — Life, ardor fire, courage, animation, cheerfulness, vivacity, enterprise

Spir'it, *v t* [*imp & p p* SPIRITED, *p pr & vb n* SPIRITING]

1. To animate, to actuate, as a spirit [*Rare*]

So talked the *spirited*, sly snake *Milton*

2 To animate with vigor, to excite, to encourage; to inspirit, as, civil dissensions *spirit* the ambition of private men, — sometimes followed by *up*, as, to *spirit up*

3 To convey rapidly and secretly, or mysteriously, as if by the agency of a spirit, to kidnap, — often with away

The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad as a dangerous person *Arbuthnot*

I felt as if I had been *spirited* into some castle of antiquity *Willis*

Spir'it-al-ly, *adv* [Lat *spiritalis*, *spiritualis*, belonging to breathing. See SPIRIT.] By means of the breath. [*Obs*] *Holder*

Spir'it-duck, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An American duck, the *Bucephala* (or *Clangula*) *albeola*, — called also *buffle-head*.

Spirit-duck (*Clangula albeola*)

Spir'it-ed, *p a* Animated, full of life, lively, full of spirit or fire, as, a *spirited* address or oration, a *spirited* answer, — used also in composition, denoting the state of the mind, or the character of the disposition, as in high *spirited*, low *spirited*, mean *spirited*, and the like

Syn. — Lively, vivacious, animated, ardent, active, bold, courageous

Spir'it-ed-ly, *adv* In a spirited manner, with spirit, with strength, with animation

Spir'it-ed-ness, *n* **1** The state of being spirited, life, animation

2 Disposition or make of mind — used in compounds, as, high *spiritedness*, low *spiritedness*, mean *spiritedness*, narrow *spiritedness*, and the like

Spir'it-ful, *a* Full of spirit lively, spirited [*R*] "The *spiritful* and orderly life of our own grown men" *Milton*

Spir'it-ful-ly, *adv* In a spiritful or lively manner [*Rare*]

Spir'it-ful-ness, *n* The state or quality of being spiritful, liveliness, sprightliness [*Rare*] *Harris*

Spir'it-ism, *n* The belief, doctrine, or practice of the spiritists, spiritualism

Spir'it-ist, *n* One who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits through persons called *mediums*, or who attempts to carry on such intercourse, a spiritualist

Spir'it-lămp, *n* A lamp in which alcohol is burned, used chiefly for heating

Spir'it-less, *a* **1** Destitute of spirits wanting animation, wanting cheerfulness, dejected, depressed

2 Destitute of vigor wanting life, courage, or fire, as, a *spiritless* slave

A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull so dead in look *Shak*

3 Having no breath, extinct, dead "The *spiritless* body" *Greenhill*

Spir'it-less-ly, *adv* In a spiritless manner lessly *More*

Spir'it-less-ness, *n* The state of being spiritless, dullness want of life or vigor

Spir'it-lĕv'el, *n* See LEVEL

Spir-i-tō'so, *a* [It] (*Mus*) Spirited — a direction to perform a passage in an animated, lively manner

Spir'it-ous, *a* [It *spiritoso* Sp *espiritoso*] *Rare*]

1 Like spirit, refined divested pure "More refined more *spirituous* and pure" *Milton*

2 Fine, ardent, active

Spir'it-ous-ness, *n* The state of being spirituous

Spir'it-răp'per, *n* One who pretends to have intercourse with spirits, and that the latter convey intelligence by means of audible raps or knocks

Spir'it-ū-al, *a* [Lat *spiritualis* It *purituale*, Sp & Pg *espiritual*, Pr *espiritual*, O Fr *espiritual*, *esperital*, N Fr *spirituel*]

1 Consisting of spirit, not material incorporeal, as, a *spiritual* substance or being

2 Pertaining to the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind mental intellectual

3 Pertaining to the moral feelings or states of the soul, as distinguished from the external actions, reaching and affecting the spirits

God's law is *spiritual* it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man *Browne*

4 Pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Spirit, controlled and inspired by the divine Spirit proceeding from the Holy Spirit, pure, holy, divine "That I may impart unto you some *spiritual* gift" *Rom* i 11

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ who hath blessed us with all *spiritual* blessings *Eph* i

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are *spiritual* restore such a one *Gal* vi 1

5 Not lay or temporal, relating to sacred things, ecclesiastical, as, the *spiritual* functions of the clergy, the lords *spiritual* and temporal, a *spiritual* corporation

Spiritual Court (*Eccl Law*), an ecclesiastical court, a court held by a bishop or other ecclesiastic

Spir'it-ū-al-ism, *n* **1** The state of being spiritual

2 (*Philos*) The doctrine, in opposition to the materialists, that all which exists is spirit or soul — that what is called the external world is either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, as maintained by Berkeley, or else the mere educt of the mind itself, as taught by Fichte

3 A belief in the frequent communication of intelligence from the world of spirits by means of physical phenomena, commonly manifested through a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium*; spiritism

Spir'it-ū-al-ist, *n.* **1** One who professes a regard for spiritual things only, one whose employment is spiritual.

2 One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism

3 One who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits, through the agency of persons called *mediums*, one who attempts to maintain such intercourse, — called also *spiritist*

Spir'it-ū-al'is'tic, *a.* Relating to, or connected with, spiritualism

Spir'it-ū-al'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *spiritualitas*, Fr *spiritualité*, It *spiritualità*, Sp *espiritualidad*]

1 The state of being spiritual "A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*" *South.*

If this light be not spiritual, it approacheth nearest to *spirituality* *Raleigh.*

Much of our *spirituality* and comfort in public worship depends on the state of mind in which we come *Bickersteth.*

2 That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion, as distinct from temporalities

During the vacancy of a see the archbishop is guardian of the *spiritualities* thereof *Blackstone*

3 A body of ecclesiastical rulers [*Obs*]

I give entire subsidies were granted to the king by the *spirituality* *Fuller.*

Spir'it-ū-al-i-zā'tion, *n* The act of spiritualizing.

Spir'it-ū-al-ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* SPIRITUALIZED, *p pr & vb n* SPIRITUALIZING] [Fr *spiritualiser*, It *spiritualizzare*, Sp *espiritualizar*]

1 To refine intellectually or morally, to purify from the feculencies of the world, as, to *spiritualize* the soul

2 To imbue with spirituality or life.

This seen in the clear air and the whole *spiritualized* by endless recollections, fills the eye and the heart more forcibly than I can express *Carlyle*

3 To convert to a spiritual meaning

4 (*Chem*) (*a*) To extract spirit from, as certain natural bodies (*b*) To convert into spirit, or to impart the properties of spirit to

Spir'it-ū-al-iz'er, *n* One who spiritualizes

Spir'it-ū-al-ly, *adv* In a spiritual manner, without corporeal grossness or sensuality in a manner conformed to the spirit of true religion, with purity of spirit or heart

Spir'it-ū-al-mind'ed-ness *n* The state of having spiritual exercises and holy affections, spirituality *Owen.*

Spir'it-ū-al-ness, *n* The state or quality of being spiritual

Spir'it-ū-al-ty, *n* [See SPIRITUALITY, 3] An ecclesiastical body, a spirituality See SPIRITUALITY [*Obs*]

Spir'it-ū-ŏs'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being spirituous, spirituousness [*Obs*]

Spir'it-ū-ous, *a* [Fr *spiritueux* Cf SPIRITOUS]

1 Having the quality of spirit tenuous in substance, and having active powers or properties, active, pure, as, the *spirituous* part of a plant

The mind of man is of that *spirituous*, stirring nature, that it is perpetually at work *South*

2 Containing spirit, consisting of refined spirit, ardent, as, *spirituous* liquors

3 Lively gay vivid, airy [*Obs*] *Wotton.*

Spir'it-ū-ous-ness, *n* The quality of being spirituous, ardor, heat, stimulating quality, activity, life

Spirk'et-ing, *n* (*Naut*) The planking from the water ways up to the port sills *Totten.*

Spir'ling, *n* (*Ichth*) The smelt See SMELT

Spi-rŏm'e-ter, *n* [Lat *spirare* to breathe, and Gr *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring the vital capacity of the lungs, or the quantity of air that an individual can expire after a forced inspiration

Spirt, *v t & i* To spurt See SPURT

Spirt, *n* The same as SPURT See SPURT

Spir'tle, *v t* To sprinkle in a scattering manner.

Spir'u-la, *n* [Lat diminutive of *spira*, a spire] (*Zool*) A genus of cephalopods having a multilocular shell in the form of a flat spiral, the coil of which do not touch one another *P Cyc*

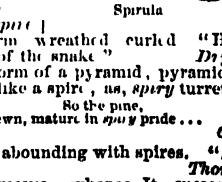

Spirula

Spir'y, *a* [From *spire*]

1 Of a spiral form wreathed curled "Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake" *Dryden.*

2 Having the form of a pyramid, pyramidical; lofty and tapering like a spire, as, *spiry* turrets.

So the pine,
From Taurus hewn, mature in *spiry* pride . . .
Is seen to rise *Glover.*

3 Furnished or abounding with spires. "*Spiry* towns" *Thomson.*

Spiss, *a* [Lat *spissus*, whence It *spesso*, Sp *espeso*, Pr *espes*, O Fr *espais*, *espois*, N Fr. *épais*.] Thick, close, dense [*Obs*]

Spis'sā-ted, *a* Rendered dense or compact, as by evaporation, inspissated, thickened. [*Rare.*] "The *spissated* juice of the poppy" *Warburton.*

Spis'si-tūde (30), *n* [Lat. *spissitudo*. See *supra*.] Thickness of soft substances, the denseness or

compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid; as, the *spissitude* of coagulated blood, or of any coagulum.

Spit, *n.* [A-S. *spitu*, D. *spit*, O. D. *spet*, L. Ger. *spitt*, O. H Ger. *spiz*, N. H Ger. *spiesz*, Dan. *spid*, Sw. *spett*, Icel *spita*, a wooden nail, *spiót*, a spear, Dan. *spyd*, Sw. *spjut*]

1. An iron prong or bar pointed, on which meat is roasted.

Spit. (1)

2 A small point of land running into the sea, or a long, narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea, as, a *spit* of sand.

3 [D *spit*, a spade] A spade, hence, such a depth of earth as is pierced by the spade at once, a spadeful. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Spit, *n.* [Dan. *spyt*, Icel *spyta* See the verb] The secretion formed by the glands of the mouth, saliva, spawl, sputum

Spit, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* SPITTED, *p pr* & *vb n* SPITTING] [From the noun, Icel *spita*, to impale, D *speten* Cf SPEET]

1. To thrust a spit through, to put upon a spit, as, to *spit* a loin of veal

2. Hence, to thrust through, to pierce. *Shak*

3. To spade, to dig [*Prov Eng*]

Spit, *v. i.* To attend to a spit, to use a spit. [*Obs*]

She's *spitting* in the kitchen *Old Play*

Spit, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* SPIT (SPAT, *obs*), *p pr* & *vb. n.* SPITTING] [A S *spittan*, *spætan*, *spátan*, Dan. *spytte*, Sw *spotta*, Icel *spyta*, M H Ger *spitzen*, O. & Up Ger. *sputzen* Cf Lat *sputare*, from *spuere*, and cf SPET and SPEW]

1 To eject from the mouth, to throw out, as saliva or other matter, from the mouth

2 To eject or throw out with violence

Spit, *v. i* To throw out saliva from the mouth

To spit on or *upon*, to insult grossly, to treat with contempt "*Spitting* on all antiquity before them" *South*

Spit'al, *n.* [Also *spittle*, abbreviated from *hospital*] [O Fr. *ospital*, *hospital*] A hospital. See HOSPITAL. [*Obs.*]

My uncle is dead in the *spital* *Shak*

Spit'al-house, *n* A spital or hospital [*Obs*]

Spit'-bŏx, *n.* A vessel to receive discharges of spittle.

Spitch'-cŏck, *v t* [From *spit* and *cock*] To split, as an eel, lengthwise, and broil *King*

Spitch'-cŏck, *n* An eel split and broiled *Decker*

Spite, *n* [Abbreviated from *despite*, q v, D *spyt*]

1 Hatred, rancor, malice, malignity, malevolence.

This is a deadly *spite* that angers *Shak*

Begone, ye critics, and restrain your *spite*,
Codrus writes on, and will forever write *Pope*

2. Vexation, chagrin. [*Rare*] *Shak.*

In spite of, in opposition to all efforts of, in defiance or contempt of "Whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me *in spite of* the world, the devil, and myself" *South* "*In spite of* all applications, the patient grew worse every day" *Arbuthnot* — *To owe one a spite*, to entertain a mean hatred for him

Syn. — Pique, rancor malevolence, grudge — SPITE, MALICE *Malice* has more reference to the disposition, and *spite* to the manifestations of it in words and actions *Malice* denotes a spirit which desires evil to others *Spite* is a temper which delights to express itself in bitter and cutting language, or in low and irritating actions It is, therefore, meaner than *malice* though not always more criminal "*Malice* expresses the disposition of inferior minds to execute every purpose of mischief within the more limited circle of their abilities" *Cogan* "Consider eke, that *spite* availeth naught" *Wyatt* See PIQUE

Spite, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* SPITED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPITING]

1. To be angry or vexed at, to hate

The Danes, then generally pagans, *spited* places of religion *Fuller*

2 To treat maliciously, to injure, to thwart

3 To fill with spite or vexation, to offend, to vex [*Rare*]

Darius, *spited* at the Magi, endeavored to abolish not only their learning, but their language *Sir W Temple*

Spite'ful, *a* Filled with spite, having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure, malignant, malicious

A wayward son,
Spiteful and wrathful *Shak*

Spite'ful-ly, *adv* In a spiteful manner, malignantly, maliciously.

Spite'ful-ness, *n* The state of being spiteful, malice, malignity.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill nature than a diligent search after truth *Kett*

Spit'fire, *n* A violent, irascible, or passionate person [*Colloq*] *Grose.*

Spit'ful, *n*, *pl* SPIT'FULS A spadeful

Spit'ous, *a.* Having spite, spiteful [*Obs*]

Spit'ous-ly, *adv* Spitefully. [*Obs.*]

Spit'ted, *p a* [From *spit*] 1. Put upon a spit, pierced as if by a spit.

2 Shot out into length; — said of the horns of a deer. *Bacon.*

Spit'ten, *p p* of *spit.* [*Obs*] See SPIT.

Spit'ter, *n* 1 One who puts meat on a spit.

2 One who ejects saliva from his mouth.

3. A young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp, a brocket or pricket

Spit'tle (spĭt'tl), *n.* [From Eng. *spit*; L. Ger. *spittel*, *spedel* Cf. *spattle*, and A-S *spǽdl*, *spǽdel*, *spætl*, *spætl*, sputum, *spæd*, for *spǽdh*, phlegm, *spætan*, *spátan*, to spit, allied to *spiwan*, Eng *spew.*] The thick, moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands, and ejected from the mouth, saliva.

Spit'tle, *n.* A small sort of spade. [*Prov. Eng*]

Spit'tle, *n.* The same as SPITAL [*Obs*]

Spit'tle, *v t.* [From Prov Eng *spittle*, a small spade, diminutive of *spit*, a spade See SPIT, 2] To dig or stir with a small spade [*Prov Eng*]

Spit'tle-sēr'mon, *n.* A sermon preached at a spital or hospital

The lady mayoress passed in through the town unto the *spittle-sermon* *B Jonson*

Spit'tly, *a* Resembling spittle, slimy, ropy [*Obs*]

Spit tōōn', *n* A spit box

Spit'-vĕn'om, *n* Poison ejected from the mouth [*Rare*] *Hooker*

Splănch'nic, *a.* [Gr. σπλαγχνον, an entrail] (*Anat*) Relating or belonging to the viscera, as, the *splanchnic* cavities *Dunglison*

Splanch nŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr σπλαγχνον, an entrail, and γράφειν, to write] (*Anat*) A description of the viscera *Dunglison*

Splanch-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Fr *splanchnologie*, from Gr σπλαγχνον, pl σπλαγχνα, the inward parts, bowels, and λόγος, discourse] The doctrine of the viscera, or a treatise or description of the viscera

Splanch'no-skĕl'e ton, *n* [Gr σπλαγχνον, entrail, and *skeleton*, q v] (*Anat*) The special skeleton or osseous structure of particular organs See SPELETON *R Owen*

Splanch-nŏt'o-my, *n* [Gr σπλαγχνον, an entrail, and τομη, cutting, from τεμνειν, to cut] (*Anat*) The dissection of the viscera *Dunglison*

Splăsh, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPLASHED (splăsht), *p pr* & *vb n* SPLASHING] [Allied to *plash*, q v] To spatter with water, or with water and mud.

Splăsh, *v i* To strike and dash about water

Splăsh, *n* Water, or water and dirt, thrown upon any thing, or thrown from a puddle and the like

Splăsh'-bōard, *n* A guard in front of a vehicle, to prevent the driver or occupants from being splashed by mud from the horse's heels

Splăsh'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, splashes

2 A guard over a wheel, as of a carriage, locomotive, and the like *Weale*

Splăsh'y, *a* Full of dirty water, wet and muddy, so as to be easily splashed about

Splăt'ter, *v t* To spatter water about, to splash

Splăt'ter dăsh, *n* Uproar, confusion *Jamieson*

Splāy, *v t* [Abbreviated from *display*, q v]

1 To display, to spread open [*Obs*] "Our ensigns *splayed*" *Gascoigne*

2 To dislocate, as a shoulder bone

3 To castrate, to geld [*Obs*] *Holland*

4 To turn on one side, to render oblique, to slope or slant, as the side of a door, window, and the like *Oxf Gloss.*

Splāy, *a* Displayed, spread, turned outward

Splāy, *n* A slanted or sloped surface, especially, the expansion given to doors, windows, and the like, by slanting their sides

Splāy'-fōōt, *n* A foot having the plantar surface flattened instead of concave, flat foot *Dunglison*

Splāy'-fōōt, } *a* Having the foot turned out
Splāy'-fōōt'ed, } ward, having a wide foot

Splāy'-mouth, *n*, *pl* SPLAY'-MOUTHS (-mouthz). A wide mouth, a mouth stretched in derision

Splāy'-mouthed, *a* Having a splay-mouth, wide mouthed

Spleen, *n* [Lat *splen*, Gr σπλην, the milt or spleen, affection of the spleen]

1 (*Anat*) A ductless glandular organ, of an oval figure, situated in the upper portion of the abdominal cavity to the left of the stomach and under the ribs, the milt The ancients supposed it to be the seat of anger and melancholy

2 Anger, latent spite, ill humor, as, to vent one's *spleen*

In noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purged off, of *spleen* and sour disdain *Pope*

There is a luxury in self-dispraise
And inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative *spleen* a grateful feast *Wordsworth*

3 A fit of anger *Shak*

4 A sudden motion or action, a fit, a freak, a whim [*Rare*]

5 Melancholy, hypochondriacal affections "Bodies changed to recent forms by *spleen*" *Pope*

6 Immoderate merriment [*Obs*] *Shak*

Spleened, *a* Deprived of the spleen

Spleen'ful, *a.* Displaying spleen, angry, fretful, melancholy

Myself have calmed their *spleenful* mutiny *Shak.*

Spleen'ish, *a* Splenic, affected with spleen.

Spleen'ish-ly, *adv* In a splenish manner

Spleen'ish-ness, *n* The state of being splenish

Spleen'less, *a* Having no spleen, hence, kind, gentle, mild. [*Obs*] *Chapman.*

Spleen'wort (-wûrt), *n.* [Lat. *splenium*, *asplenium*, *asplenum*, Gr σπληνιον, *δσπληνιον*, *δσπληνον*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Asplenium*; miltwort; — so called from having formerly been reputed valuable as a remedy for diseases of the spleen. *Loudon.*

Spleen'y, *a.* 1. Angry, peevish, fretful.

A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to Our cause. *S*

2. Affected with nervous complaints; melancholy.

Splĕg'et, *n.* (*Surg.*) A cloth dipped in any kind liquor for washing a sore *Cr*

Splĕn'dent, *a* [Lat *splendens*, p. pr. of *splendere*, to shine, It. *splendente*, Sp *esplendente*.]

1. Shining, glossy, beaming with light; as, *splendent* planets, *splendent* metals. [See Note under LUSTER, 5]

2 Very conspicuous, illustrious.

Splĕn'did, *a* [Lat *splendidus*, from *splendere* shine, Fr *splendide*, It *splendido*, Sp *esplendido*

1 Possessing or displaying splendor, shining very bright, as, a *splendid* sun

2 Showy, magnificent, sumptuous, pompous, as, a *splendid* palace, a *splendid* procession.

3 Illustrious, heroic, brilliant, celebrated, famous, as, a *splendid* victory or reputation

Splen-did'i-ous, *a.* Splendid, brilliant. [*Obs. a rare*]

His lady! what! is she the fair, *splendidious*, and amiable *B Jons*

Splĕn'did-ly, *adv* In a splendid manner, brightly, magnificently, sumptuously

Splĕn'did ness, *n* The state or quality of being splendid, splendor "Liveries whose gaudiness evinces not the footman's deserts, but his lord's *splendidness*" *Boy*

Splĕn'dor, *n* [Lat, from *splendere*, to shine, *splendor*, Sp & Pg *esplendor*, Pr *splendor*, It *splendore*]

1 Great brightness, brilliant luster, as, the *splendor* of the sun

2 Great show of richness and elegance, magnificence, pomp, parade, as, the *splendor* of equipage ceremonies, processions, and the like. "Rejoice *splendors* of my own" *Shak*

3 Brilliancy, eminence, as, the *splendor* of a victory

Syn. — Luster, splendor, brilliancy, magnificence gorgeousness, display, showiness, pomp, parade

Splĕn'drous, *a* Having splendor [*Obs*]

Splĕn'e-tic (123) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *splenetic us*, Fr *splenétique*, It *splenetico*, Sp *espleneticó*] Affected with spleen, peevish, fretful.

You humor me when I am sick;
Why not when I am *splenetic*? *Pope*

Syn. — Morose, gloomy, sullen, peevish, fretful

Splĕn'e tic, *n* A person affected with spleen.

Sple nĕt'ic al, *a* The same as SPLENETIC, q v.

Sple nĕt'ic-al ly, *adv* In a splenetic manner

Splĕn'ic, } *a* [Lat *splenicus*, Gr σπληνικός, Fr
Splĕn'ic-al, } *splenique*, It *splenico*, Sp *esplenico*] Belonging or relating to the spleen, as, the *splenic* vein.

Splĕn'ish, *a* Affected with spleen, peevish, fretful, splenish. [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Sple nī'tis, *n.* [Fr *splenite*, *splenite*, Pr *splenet*, from Gr σπληνίτης, of the spleen] (*Med*) Inflammation of the spleen

Splĕn'i tive, *a* [See SPLEEN] Hot, fiery, passionate, irritable [*Obs*] *Shak*

Splĕn'i-zā'tion, *n* (*Med*) A state of the lung produced by inflammation, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen *Dunglison*

Splĕn'o-cēle, *n* [Gr σπλήν, spleen, and κήλη, a tumor] (*Med*) Hernia formed by the spleen

Sple-nŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr. σπλήν, spleen, and γράφειν, to write] (*Anat*) A description of the spleen.

Sple nŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr σπλήν, spleen, and λόγος, discourse] (*Anat*) A treatise upon the spleen, that part of medical science which relates to the spleen

Sple-nŏt'o my, *n.* [Gr. σπλήν, spleen, and τομή, cutting, from τεμνειν, to cut.] (*Anat.*) The act or art of dissecting the spleen. *Dunglison.*

Splĕnt, *n.* 1 A splint See SPLINT.

2 See SPLENT-COAL

Splĕnt'-cōal, *n* An inferior kind of cannel coal from Scotch collieries, — called also *splent*, *splint*, and *splint-coal*

Splīce, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPLICED (splīst), *p pr.* & *vb n* SPLICING] [D *splitsen*, *splitten*, Ger *splitsen*, *spleizen*, *splissen*, *spleissen*, Sw *splissa*, *splisa*, Dan *splidse*, *splidse*, allied to *split*]

1 To unite, as two ropes or parts of a rope, or as one to another, by a particular manner of interweaving the strands, — the union being either between two ends, or between an end and the body of a rope

2 To unite, by lapping two ends together, and binding, or in any way making fast.

3 (*Mech*) To connect, as pieces of wood or metal, such as beams or railway-bars, by means of overlapping parts bolted together, or so shaped as to hold themselves in continuity, to scarf.

To splice the main brace (*Naut*), to give out or drink an extra allowance of spirits on occasion of special exposure to wet or cold, or to severe fatigue.

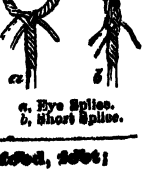

a *b*

a, Eye Splice. *b*, Short Splice.

Splīce, *n.* 1. The union of ropes by interweaving the strands.

2. (*Mach.*) A connection between pieces of wood or metal by means of overlapping parts, a scarfing.

Spline, *n.* (*Mach.*) A rectangular piece fitting the key-seats of a hub and a shaft, so that while the one may slide endwise on the other, both must revolve together.

Spline

Spline'-ing-ma-chine', *n* A machine-tool for cutting grooves, — a modification of the shaping machine

Splint, *n.* [Ger *splint, splinter, splitter*, D *splint, splinter*, Dan & Sw *splint* See *infra*]

1. A piece split off, a splinter

2. (*Surg*) A thin piece of wood, or other substance, used to hold or protect an injured part, especially a broken bone when set

3. (*Far*) (*a*) One of the rudimentary metacarpal and metatarsal bones of the leg, — called also *splint bone* and *splent-bone* (*b*) A disease affecting these bones, as a callosity or hard excrescence

4. (*Anc Armor*) A small overlapping plate of metal used in connection with other like pieces, to secure freedom of motion, as well as defense to the parts covered by them, as the elbows, knees, &c

The knees and feet were defended by *splints*, or thin pieces of steel. *W Scott*

5 See SPLENT-COAL.

Splint armor, armor formed of thin plates of metal overlapping each other *Meyrick*

Splint, *v t* [*imp & p p* SPLINTED, *p pr & vb n* SPLINTING]

1 To split into splints, or thin, slender pieces, to splinter [*Obs*] *Florio*

2. To fasten or confine with splints, as a broken limb

Splint'-bone, *n.* (*Far*) See SPLINT, 3

Splint'-coal, *n* See SPLENT COAL

Splin'ter, *n* A piece split off, a thin piece (in proportion to its length) of wood, or other solid substance, rent from the main body, as, *splinters* of a ship's side or mast rent off by a shot

Splin'ter, *v t* [L Ger *splinten, spliten, splitten, splittern*, D *splinteren*, Dan. *splinte*, Sw *splinta, splittra* See SPLIT]

1 To split or rend into long, thin pieces, to shiver, as, the lightning *splinters* a tree

After *splintering* their lances they wheeled about, and abandoned the field to the enemy *Prescott*

2. To fasten or confine with splinters or splints, as a broken limb [*Rare*] *Bp Wren*

Splin'ter, *v i* To be split or rent into long pieces

Splin'ter-bar, *n* 1 A cross-bar in a coach, which supports the springs

2 The bar to which the whiffletree is attached by means of the roller bolt

Splin'ter-proof, *a* (*Mil*) Proof against the splinters or fragments of bursting shells

Splin'ter-y, *a* Consisting of splinters, or resembling splinters, as, the *splintery* fracture of a mineral, which discovers scales, arising from splits or fissures, parallel to the line of fracture

Split, *v. t* [*imp & p p* SPLIT (SPLITTED, *rare*), *p. pr. & vb n* SPLITTING] [L Ger *splitten, spliten, spletten*, O D *splitten, spletten*, N D *splyten*, Dan. *splitte*, Icel *splita*, N H Ger *spleissen*, O H Ger *spliozan*]

1. To divide longitudinally or lengthwise, to separate from end to end by force, to rive, to cleave, as, to *split* a piece of timber, to *split* a board

2 To tear asunder by violence, to burst, to rend

Cold winter *splits* the rocks in twain *Dryden*

3. To divide or break into parts, as by discord, to separate into parts or parties

Split pease, husked pease split for making soup, &c

Split, *v i* 1 To part asunder, to suffer disruption, to burst, as, vessels *split* by the freezing of water in them

2. To burst with laughter

Each had a gravity would make you *split* *Pope*

3. To be broken, to be dashed to pieces.

The ship *splits* upon a rock *Shak*

4. To lay open or divulge a secret, to betray confidence. [*Low*] *Thackeray*

Where a gentleman acts like a gentleman, I'm not the man to go and *split* upon him for a word *De Quincey*

To split on a rock, to fail, to err fatally, to have the hopes and designs frustrated

Split, *n* 1. A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure

2. A breach or separation, as in a political party [*Colloq*]

3 A splinter, a fragment [*Obs*] "Be crushed to *splits*" *Ford*

4 (*Weaving*) One thread in plain work.

Split, *p. a.* 1 Divided, fractured.

2 (*Bot*) Divided deeply, and into a determinate number of segments, cleft *Lindley*

Split in two, split in three, &c, (*Bot*), cloft into two, three, &c, parts respectively, bifid, trifid, &c

Split'ter, *n.* One who splits.

Splürge, *n.* A blustering demonstration, or great effort [*Colloq, U S*] *Bartlett.*

Splüt'ter, *n.* A bustle; a stir. [*Colloq and low*]

Splüt'ter, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPLUTTERED; *p pr. & vb. n.* SPLUTTERING] [Prov Eng. *splutter*, equivalent to *sputter*, q. v] To speak hastily and confusedly. [*Collog. and low*] *Carlton.*

Splüt'ter-er, *n.* One who splutters, or speaks hastily and confusedly.

Spŏd'o-măn'cy, *n* [Gr. σποδός, ashes, and μαντεία, divination] Divination by means of ashes

Spŏd'o-măn'tic, *a.* Relating to divination by means of ashes *C Amgsley*

Spŏd'u-mĕne, *n.* [Fr *spodumène*, from Gr. σποδουμενος, p. p. pass from σποδοῦν, to burn to ashes, from σποδος, ashes] (*Min*) A mineral consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and the rare earth lithia

Spŏt'fish, *a* [Probably from *spoffle*, to be over busy about little or nothing] Earnest and active in matters of no moment [*Eng*] "A *spoffish* little man" *Dickens*

Spoil, *v t* [*imp & p p* SPOILED, or SPOILT, *p pr & vb n* SPOILING] [Fr *spolier*, Pr & Pg *espoliar*, It *spogliare*, Lat *spoliare*, from *spolium* See SPOIL, *n* , and cf DESPOIL]

1 To plunder, to strip by violence, to rob, — with *of* before the indirect object, as, to *spoil* one of his goods or possessions

My sons their old, unhappy sire despise,
Spoiled of his kingdom, and deprived of eyes *Pope*

2 To seize by violence, to take by force, as, to *spoil* one's goods.

This mount
With all its verdure *spoiled* *Milton*

3 To cause to decay and perish, to corrupt, to vitiate, to mar

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces *Bp Taylor*

4 To render useless by injury, to injure fatally, to ruin, to destroy, as, to *spoil* paper by wetting it, to have crops *spoiled* by insects, to *spoil* the eyes by reading

Spoil, *v i* 1. To practice plunder or robbery

Outlaws which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and *spoil* *Spenser*

2 To lose the valuable qualities, to be corrupted, to decay, as, fruit will soon *spoil* in warm weather

Spoil, *n* [Lat *spolium*, It *spoglia*]

1 That which is taken from others by violence, especially, the plunder taken from an enemy, pillage, booty

Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes and whisper whence they stole
Their balmy *spoils* *Milton*

2 That which is gained by strength or effort "Each science and each art his *spoil*" *Bentley*

3 The act or practice of plundering, robbery, waste

The man that hath not music in himself
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagems, and *spoils* *Shak*

4 Corruption, cause of corruption

Villainous company hath been the *spoil* of me *Shak*

5 The slough, or cast skin, of a serpent or other animal *Bacon*

Spoil'a-ble, *a* Capable of being spoiled

Spoil'-bank, *n* A bank formed by the earth taken from an excavation, as of a canal

Spoil'er, *n* 1 One who spoils, a plunderer, a pillager, a robber

2 One who corrupts, mars, or renders useless

Spoil'ful, *a.* Wasteful, rapacious [*Poet and rare*] *Spenser*

Spōke (20), *imp* of *speal*. See SPEAK.

Spōke, *n* [A-S *spaca*, D *speel, spaal*, L Ger *speke*, O H Ger *spehho, spehha*, N H Ger *speiche*]

1 The radius or ray of a wheel, one of the small bars which are inserted in the hub, or nave, and which serve to support the rim or felly.

2 The spar, or round, of a ladder

3 A contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle, to prevent it from turning in going down a hill, a kind of skid. *Simmonds*

To put a spoke in one's wheel to say something of him which is calculated to injure him or prevent his success, to thwart one *Halliwell*

Spōke, *v t* [*imp & p p* SPOKED (spōkt), *p pr & vb n* SPOKING] To furnish with spokes, as, to *spoke* a wheel

Spōk'en (spōk'n, 20), *p p of speal*. See SPEAK

Spōke'shāve, *n* A kind of drawing-knife for dressing the spokes of wheels, the shells of blocks, and other curved work *Buchanan*

Spōkes'man, *n* , *pl* SPŌKES'MEN [From *speak, spoke*, and *man*] One who speaks for another

He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people *Ex* iv 16.

Spō'li-a-ry, *n* [Lat *spoliarium*] (*Rom Antiq*) (*a*) A place in the amphitheater where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators, who were dragged thither *Andrews.* (*b*) A private room at the baths *Crabb*

Spō'li-āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* SPOLIATED, *p pr. & vb n* SPOLIATING] [Lat *spoliare, spoliatum* See SPOIL] To plunder, to pillage, to destroy

Spō'li-āte, *v. i.* To practice plunder, to commit robbery

Spō'li-ā'tion, *n* [Lat *spoliatio*, Fr. *spoliation*, Sp *espoliacion*, It. *spogliazione, spogliagione*]

1 The act of plundering; robbery, destruction; deprivation, despoliation

A glittering fragment which owed all its value to the spoliation of some spurned and forgotten qualities. *J. Taylor.*

2. Robbery in war; especially, the act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea, under authority.

3 (*Eccl*) The act of an incumbent in taking the fruits of his benefice without right, but under a pretended title *Blackstone.*

Spō'li-ā'tive, *a.* [Fr. *spoliatif*, from Lat. *spoliare*, to take away.] (*Med.*) Serving to take away or diminish, as, *spoliative* blood-letting. *Dunglison.*

Spō'li-ā'tor, *n.* One who spoliates.

Spō'li-a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to spoil, destructive; spoliative

Spon-dā'ic, } *a.* [Fr *spondaïque*, It. *spondaico*,
Spon-dā'ic-al, } Sp. *espondaico*, Lat. *spondaicus*, Gr σπονδειακός]

1 Pertaining to a spondee; consisting of spondees

2 Composed of spondees in excess, as, a *spondaic* hexameter, which has a spondee instead of a dactyl in the fifth foot

Spŏn'dee, *n* [Fr *spondee*, It *spondeo*, Sp *espondeo*, Lat *spondeus*, Gr σπονδεῖος (sc πους), from σπονδή, a drink offering, libation, so called because at libations slow, solemn melodies were used, chiefly in this meter] (*Pros*) A poetic foot of two long syllables

Spŏn'dyl, } *n* [Fr *spondyle*, Pr *espondil, espon-*
Spŏn'dyle, } *dil*, Sp & Pg *espondil*, It. *spondilo, spondulo*, Lat *spondylus*, Gr σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος.] (*Anat*) A joint of the back-bone, a vertebra. *Coxe.*

Spŏng, *n* An irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field, whether planted or in grass [*Prov. Eng*]

Spŏnge (spŭnj), *n* [O Fr *esponge*, N. Fr *éponge*, Pr *esponja, esponga*, Sp & Pg *esponja*, It. *spugna, spogna*, Lat *spongia*, Gr σπογγιά, σπόγγος; A S *sponge, spongia, sprynge*, D *spongie, spons*] [Formerly written also *spunge*]

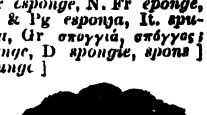

Sponge (1)

1 A porous or fibrous substance, regarded as of the nature of a compound animal, found adhering to rocks, shells, &c, under water. It consists of a reticulated horny tissue, usually with spicules of silica As found in nature, it is covered by a soft, gelatinous matter, to which it is really the skeleton It is so porous as to imbibe a great quantity of water, and is used for various purposes in the arts and in surgery The most valuable sponges are found in salt water, and in warm climates, some are found in fresh water. See ANIMAL KINGDOM and PROTOZOAN

2 One who lives upon others, a pertinacious and indolent dependent, a parasite, a sponger

3 Any sponge like substance, especially, dough before it is kneaded and formed, and while being converted into a light, spongy mass by the agency of the yeast or leaven

4 (*Gun*) An instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge, consisting of a cylinder of wood, covered with lamb skin or wool, and having a handle or staff For small guns, it is commonly fixed to one end of the handle of the rammer

5 (*Far*) The extremity, or point, of a horse shoe, answering to the heel

Platinum sponge See PLATINUM — *Pyrotechnical sponge*, a substance made of mushrooms or fungi, which are boiled in water, dried and beaten, then put in a strong lye prepared with saltpeter and again dried in an oven This makes the black match, or tinder, brought from Germany — *To set a sponge* (*Cookery*), to leaven a small mass of flour, to be used in leavening a larger quantity

Spŏnge (spŭnj), *v t* [*imp & p p* SPONGED, *p pr. & vb n* SPONGING]

1 To cleanse, or wipe with a sponge, as, to *sponge* a slate or a cannon

2 To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing, to efface, to destroy all trace of

Spŏnge, *v i* 1 To suck in, or imbibe, as a sponge.

2 To gain by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on, as, an idler who *sponges* on his neighbor

3 To be converted, as dough, into a light, spongy mass by the agency of yeast or leaven

Spŏnge'-cāke, *n* A kind of sweet cake, which is very light and spongy

Spŏnge'let, *n* See SPONGIOLE

Spŏn'ge ous, *a* Resembling sponge, having the nature or qualities of sponge

Spŏn'ger, *n* 1 One who uses a sponge

2 A parasitical dependent, a hanger on.

Spŏnge'-tree (spŭnj'), *n.* (*Bot*) An evergreen tree of the genus *Acacia* (*A. Farnesiana*), found in St Domingo *London.*

Spŏn'gi form, *a* [Fr *spongiforme*, from Lat. *spongia*, sponge, and *forma*, form] Resembling a sponge, soft and porous, porous

Spŏn'gi ness, *n* The quality or state of being spongy, or porous, like sponge

Spŏn'ging-house, *n.* (*Law*) A bailiff's house to put debtors in before being taken to jail, or until they compromise with their creditors

Spŏn'gi-ole (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Fr. *spongiole*, Lat. *spongiola*, diminutive of *spongia*. See SPONGE] (*Bot.*) An expansion of minute parts, formerly supposed to exist at the termination of radicles, resem-

bling a sponge, for absorbing the nutriment of plants,—called also *spongelet*.

Spŏn'ji-ōse', } *a.* [Fr. *spongieux*, Pr. *espongios*,
Spŏn'ji-ōŭs, } *spongios*, Sp & P'g *esponjoso*, It. *spugnoso*, Lat. *spongiosus*. See SPONGE.] Somewhat spongy, sponge-like, full of small cavities like sponge, as, *spongious* bones. *Cheyne*

Spŏn'ji-o-līte (spŭn'jĭ o līt), *n.* [Gr. σπογγια, sponge, and λιθος, stone] One of the microscopic silicious spicules which occur abundantly in the texture of sponges, and are sometimes found fossil, as in flints *Dana*

Spŏn'goid (Synop., § 130), *n* [Gr σπογγος, sponge, and ειδος, form] Resembling sponge, like sponge, spongy

Spŏn'gy, *a* 1 Soft and full of cavities, of an open, loose, pliable texture, as, a *spongy* excrescence, *spongy* earth, *spongy* cake, *spongy* bones

2. Wet, drenched, soaked and soft, like sponge

3 Having the quality of imbibing fluids, like a sponge

Spongy platinum See PLATINUM

Spŏnk, *n* [See SPUNK]

1 Touchwood, spunk See SPUNK

2 Something dipped in sulphur for readily taking fire, a match [*Scot*]

Spŏn'sal, *a* [Lat *sponsalis*, from *sponsus*, a betrothal, from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to betroth Cf SPOUSAL] Relating to marriage, or to a spouse

Spŏn'si-ble, *a* [Abbreviated from *responsible*] Responsible, worthy of credit [*Pron. long*]

Spŏn'sing, *n* (*Ship building*) The curve of the timber and planking toward the outer part of the wing, before and aft each of the paddle boxes of a steamer

Spŏn'sion, *n* [Lat *sponsio*, from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly, It *sponsione*] The act of becoming surety for another

Spŏn'sion (spŏn'shun), *n* (*International Law*) An act or engagement on behalf of a state, by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose, or one who exceeds the limits of authority *Bouvier Brande*

Spŏn'sion-al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a pledge or agreement, responsible [*Rare*] "He is righteous even in that representative and *sponsional* person he put on" *Leighton*

Spŏn'sor, *n* [Lat, from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to engage one's self See *supra*]

1. One who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default, a surety

2 One who, at the baptism of an infant, professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education, a godfather or godmother

Spon-sō'ri-al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a sponsor

Spŏn'sor-ship, *n* The state of being a sponsor

Spŏn'ta-nē'i-ty, *n* [Fr *spontanéité*, Sp *espontaneidad*, It *spontaneità*, N Lat *spontaneitas*] The quality or state of being spontaneous, or acting from native feeling, promptness, or temperament, without constraint or external force

Romney Leigh, who lives by diagrams,
And crosses not the *spontaneities*
Of all his individual, personal life
With formal universals *E. B. Browning*

Spon-tā'ne-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *spontaneus*, from *sponte*, of free will, voluntarily, It *spontaneo*, Sp *espontaneo*, Fr *spontané*]

1 Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native internal promptness, readiness, or tendency, without compulsion or constraint, as, a *spontaneous* gift or proposition

2 Proceeding from internal impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force, as, *spontaneous* motion, *spontaneous* growth

3 Produced without being planted, or without human labor, as, a *spontaneous* growth of wood.

Spontaneous combustion of a substance, a taking fire of itself, by the evolution of heat through the chemical action of its own elements

Syn.—Voluntary, uncompelled willing—SPONTANEOUS, VOLUNTARY What is *voluntary* is the result of a *volition*, or act of choice, it therefore implies some degree of consideration and may be the result of mere reason without excited feeling What is *spontaneous* springs wholly from feeling by a kind of outburst of the mind which admits of no reflection, as a *spontaneous* burst of applause Hence, the term is sometimes applied to things inanimate "Abstinence is but *voluntary* fasting, and exercise but *voluntary* labor *Seed* " In man, love is less *spontaneous* and disinterested than in woman' *Amonod*

Spontaneous joys, where nature has its play
The soul adopts, and owns their first-born sway *Goldsmith*

Spon tā'ne-ŏŭs-ly, *adv* 1 In a spontaneous manner, of one's own internal or native feeling, of one's own accord, as, he acts *spontaneously*

2 By its own force or energy, without the impulse of a foreign cause,—used of things

Whey turns *spontaneously* acid *Arbuthnot*

Spon tā'ne-ŏŭs-ness, *n* The state or quality of being spontaneous, spontaneity

Spŏn'ta-ny, *a* Spontaneous [*Obs*]

Spon-tōon', *n* [Fr *sponton*, *exponton*, Sp *esponton*, It *spontone*, *spuntone*, from *spuntare*, to break off the point, to blunt, from *punta*, a point, top, end, from *pungere*, *pugnere*, p p *punto*, Lat *pungere*, to prick, sting] (*Mil*) A kind of half pike; a military weapon borne by inferior officers of infantry.

Spŏŏk, *n.* [D. *spook*, *spooksel*, *spookster*, L. Ger. *spok*, H. Ger. *spuk*, Sw *spoke*, Dan *spögelse*, allied to Dan *spöge*, to play, sport, joke, to haunt, be haunted, *spög*, a play, joke] A spirit, a ghost, a hobgoblin. [Written also *spuke*] *Bulwer*

Spōōl, *n.* [D. *spoel*, L Ger *spool*, *spole*, O. H. Ger *spuolo*, *spuola*, N H Ger *spule*, Dan & Sw. *spole*] A piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end, used to wind thread or yarn upon

Spōōl, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPOOLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPOOLING] To wind on spools

Spōōl'er, *n* One who spools

Spōōl'-stănd, *n* An article holding spools of thread, turning on pins, used by ladies at their work

Spōōm, *v t* [Probably from *spume*, foam See SPUME] (*Naut*) To be driven steadily and swiftly as before a strong wind, to be driven before the wind without any sail, or with only a part of the sails spread [Written also *spoon*] See SPOON, *v i*

Down with the foresail too, we'll *spoom* before her *Beau & Fl*

Spōōn, *n* [A S *spôn*, *spoon*, a chip, L Ger *spoon*, D *spaan*, Ger *span*, Dan *spaan*, Sw *spån*, Icel *spann*, *sponn*, a chip, a spoon] An instrument consisting of a small concave basin with a handle, used especially in preparing or partaking of food

He needs a long *spoon* that must eat with the devil *Shak*

Spōōn, *v t* (*Naut*) To put before the wind in a gale, especially with little or no sail. See SPOOM [*Obs and rare*]

We might have *spooned* before the wind as well as they *Pepys*

Spōōn'bill, *n* (*Ornith*) A certain wading bird of the grallic order, and genus *Platalea*, so named from the shape of the bill, which is long, large, much flattened, dilated and rounded at the extremity into the form of a spoon or spatula The spoonbills in form and habits are allied to the herons

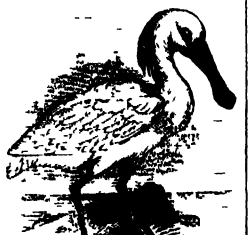

European Spoonbill
(*Platalea leucorodia*)

Spōōn'-drift, *n* (*Naut*) A showery sprinkling of sea-water swept from the tops of the waves, and driven upon the surface in a tempest *Totten*

Spōōn'y, *n*, *pl* SPOON'IES One who is half witted or foolish, a weak minded or silly person,—used contemptuously [*Low*] *Thackeray*

There is no doubt, whatever, that I was a lackadaisical young *spooney* *Dickens*

Spōōn'ey, *a* Weak minded, silly [*Low*] *Kingsley*

Spōōn'fŭl, *n*, *pl* SPOON'FULS [From *spoon* and *full*]

1 The quantity which a spoon contains, or is able to contain, as, a tea *spoonful*, a table-*spoonful*

2 Hence, a small quantity *Arbuthnot*.

Spōōn'i-ly, *adv* In a weak or foolish manner, as, to behave *spoonily*

Spōōn'-mēat, *n* Food that is or must be taken with a spoon, liquid food "Diet most upon *spoon meats*" *Harvey*

Spōōn'-worm (wŭrm), *n* (*Zool*) A radiate animal of the genus *Thalassema*, having a spoon like proboscis

Spōōn'wort (wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cochlearia*, scurvy grass

Spōōr, *n* [D *spoor*] The track or trail of an animal, especially of one pursued as game, as, the *spoor* of an elephant *Anderson & Cummings*

Spŏr'a-dēs, *n pl* [Lat, from Gr. σποραδες, from σπειρειν, to scatter]

1 (*Geog*) A group of scattered islands,—applied especially to a group in the Egean Sea

2 (*Astron*) Stars not included in any constellation,—now called *informed* or *unformed* stars.

Spo rā'di al, *a* Sporadic [*Rare*]

Spo-răd'ic, } *a* [Fr *sporadique*, It. *sporadico*,
Spo-răd'ic-al, } Sp *esporadico*, Gr σποραδικος, scattered, from σποας, σποραδος, id, from σπειρειν, to sow seed, to scatter like seed, whence certain isles of Greece were called *Sporades*] Occurring singly or apart from other things of the same kind, separate, single, as, a *sporadic* fire bull, a *sporadic* case of disease, a *sporadic* example of a flower

Sporadic disease (*Med*), a disease which occurs in single and scattered cases, in distinction from an *epidemic* and *endemic*, which affects many persons at the same time

Spo-răd'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a sporadic manner.

Spo-răn'gi-um, *n*, *pl* SPO-RAN'GI-A. (*Bot*) A spore-case in the cryptogams *Gray.*

Spōre, *n* [Gr σπόρος, a sowing, seed, from σπειρειν, to sow] (*Bot*) One of the minute grains in flowerless plants which performs the function of seeds

Spō'rid, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) The same as SPORE *Lindley.*

Spo-rid'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* *SPO-RID'I-A.* (*Bot.*) A compound spore, or one which contains two or more germinating cells.

Spō'ro-cārp, *n.* [Gr. σπόρος, seed, and καρπος fruit] (*Bot.*) The same as SPORANGIUM. *Gr*

Spō'ro-cyst, *n.* [Gr σπόρος, seed, and κυστις, bladder] (*Physiol*) A spore-case; an organized body possessing more or less the character of an individual animal, but never having sexual distinctions, and containing germs that become individuals of the same species in another and usually higher stage.

Sporrans.

Spŏr'ran, *n* [Gael *sporan*] A leather pouch worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders when in full dress *W Scott.*

Spŏrt, *n* [Abbreviated from *disport*, q v]

1 That which diverts and makes mirth, game, diversion, mirth

Her *sports* were such as carried
riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight *Sidn*

Think it but a minute spent in *sport* *Sh*

2 Mock, mockery, contemptuous mirth, derision

Then make *sport* at me; then let me be your jest *Sh*

3 That with which one plays, or which is driven about, a toy. "Flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind" *Dryd.*

Never does man appear to greater disadvantage than when he is the *sport* of his own ungoverned passions. *J Clar*

4 Play, idle jingle

An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon our stage would meet with small applause *Broom*

5 Diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, and the like

6 (*Bot*) A sporting plant. See SPORT, *v i*, and SPORTING

In sport in jest, for play or diversion "So is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, Am not I in *sport*?" *Prov* xxvi 1

Syn.—Play, game, diversion, frolic, mirth, mockery, jest

Spŏrt, *v t* 1 To divert, to make merry,—used with the reciprocal pronoun

Against whom do ye *sport* yourselves? *Is* lvii

2 To represent by any kind of play. "Now *sporting* on thy lyre the love of youth" *Dryd.*

3 To exhibit or bring out in public, as to *sport* a new equipage [*Colloq*] *Gros*

4 To give utterance to in a sportive manner, to throw out in an easy and copious manner,—with *off*, as, to *sport off* epigrams [*Rare*] *Addison*

To sport one's oak, to fasten one's door [*Eng Univ*]

Spŏrt, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SPORTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPORTING]

1 To play, to frolic, to wanton.

They, *sporting* with quick glance
Show to the sun their waved coats dropt with gold *Milton*

2 To practice the diversions of the field.

3 To trifle. "Because he *sports* with his own life" *Tillotson*

4 (*Bot*) To assume suddenly a new and different character from the rest of the plant,—said of a bud or shoot *Darwin*

Syn.—To play, frolic, game, wanton

Spŏrt'a-bil'i-ty, *n* Sportiveness [*Obs*]

Spōrt'al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, sports, used in sports [*Rare*] "*Sportal* arms" *Dryden.*

Spŏrt'er, *n* One who sports, a sportsman.

As this gentleman and I have been old fellow-*sporters* I have a friendship for him *Goldsmith*

Spŏrt'ful, *a* 1 Full of sport, merry, frolicsome, full of jesting, indulging in mirth or play, as, a *sportful* companion

Down he alights among the *sportful* herd *Milton*

2 Done in jest, or for mere play, ludicrous, sportive.

These are no *sportful* productions of the soil *Bentley*

Spŏrt'ful-ly, *adv.* In a sportful manner, in mirth, in jest, for the sake of diversion, playfully

Spŏrt'ful-ness, *n.* The state of being sportful a playful disposition, playfulness, as, the *sportfulness* of kids and lambs

Spŏrt'ing, *p. a.* Pertaining or relating to, or engaging in, sport or sports, or the act of one who, or that which, sports

Sporting-book, a book containing a record of bets, &c *C Kingsley* —*Sporting-house*, a house frequented by sportsmen, gamblers, and the like —*Sporting-man*, one who practices field-sports, also, a horse-racer, a pugilist, and the like —*Sporting plant* (*Bot*), a single bud or offset, which suddenly assumes a new, and sometimes very different character from that of the rest of the plant *Darwin*

Spŏrt'ing-ly, *adv.* In a sporting manner, in sport; sportively.

The question you put, you do it, I suppose, but *sportingly*. *Hammond.*

Spŏrt'ive, *a.* Tending to, or provocative of, sport; gay, frolicsome, playful.

Is it I
That drive thee from the *sportive* court? *Shak.*

Spŏrt'ive-ly, *adv.* In a sportive manner; gayly; merrily; playfully.
Spŏrt'ive-ness, *n.* The state of being sportive; playfulness, mirth, merriment.
Spŏrt'less, *a.* Without sport or mirth; joyless.
Spŏrt'ling, *n.* A little person or creature engaged in sports.
When again the lambkins play—
Pretty *sportlings*, full of May *Philips*
Spŏrts'man, *n.*, *pl* SPŎRTS'MEN. [From *sport* and *man.*]
1. One who pursues the sports of the field, one who hunts, fishes, and fowls
2 One skilled in the sports of the field
Spŏrts'man-ship, *n.* The practice of sportsmen, skill in field sports
Spŏrt'u-la, *n*, *pl* SPŎRT'U LÆ. [Lat] A gift, a present, a prize, hence, an alms "To feed luxuriously, to frequent sports and theaters, to run for the *sportula*." *South*
Spŏrt'u-la-ry, *a* [See *infra*] Subsisting on, or receiving, sportules, or alms [*Obs*]
Spŏrt'ule, *n* [Lat *sportula*, a little basket, a gift, present, dim of *sporta*, a basket, It *sportula*, Sp *esportula*, Fr *sportule*] A charitable gift or contribution, a gift, an alms, a dole [*Obs*] *Ayliffe*
Spŏr'gle, *n* (*Bot*) A small spore *Gray*
Spŏr'u-lif'er-ous, *a* [From *sporule* and Lat *ferre*, to bear] (*Bot*) Producing sporules *Craig*
Spŏr'y-ar, *n* A spurrier [*Obs and rare*]
Spŏt, *n* [Scot & D *spat*, Dan *spätte*, *spætte*, from the root of *spit*, Sw *spot*, *spätte*, mockery, derision, Dan, D, & O H Ger *spot*, Icel. & N H Ger. *spott*, mockery, derision]
1 A mark on a substance made by foreign matter, a speck, a blot, a place discolored
Out! damned *spot* Out! I say *Shak*
2 Hence, a stain on character or reputation, something that soils purity, disgrace, reproach, fault, blemish.
Yet Chloe, sure, was formed without a *spot* *Pope*
3 A small extent of space, a place, any particular place "Fixed to one *spot*" *Otway*
The *spot* to which I point is paradise *Milton*
A jolly place, said he, in times of old!
But something ails it now the *spot* is cursed *Wordsworth*
4 A small part of a different color from the ground upon which it is, as, the *spots* of a leopard
5 A variety of the common domestic pigeon, so called from a spot on its head just above its beak
Spots on the sun See SOLAR — *Upon the spot*, immediately, before moving, without changing place
It was determined *upon the spot* *Swift*
Syn.—Stain, flaw, speck, blot, disgrace, reproach, fault, blemish, place, site, locality
Spŏt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPOTTED, *p pr* & *vb n* SPOTTING]
1. To make visible marks upon with some foreign matter, to discolor, to stain, as, to *spot* a garment, to *spot* paper
2 To mark or note so as to insure recognition, as, to *spot* a criminal [*Colloq*]
3 To stain, to blemish, to taint, to disgrace, to tarnish, as reputation
My virgin life no *spotted* thoughts shall stain *Sidney*
If ever I shall close these eyes but once,
May I live *spotted* for my perjury *Beau & Fl*
4 To patch by way of ornament *Addison*
Spotted fever (*Med*), a species of typhus fever accompanied by a rash or eruption of red spots *Dunglison* — *To spot timber*, to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing
Spŏt'less, *a* Without a spot, especially, free from reproach or impurity pure, untainted, innocent, as, a *spotless* mind, *spotless* behavior "A *spotless* virgin, and a faultless wife" *Waller*
Syn.—Blameless, unspotted, unblemished, pure, immaculate, irreproachable See BLAMELESS
Spŏt'less-ly, *adv* In a spotless manner
Spŏt'less-ness, *n* The state or quality of being spotless, freedom from spot or stain, freedom from reproach
Spŏt'ted, *a* Marked with spots "The *spotted* panther" *Spenser*
Spŏt'ted-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being spotted.
Spŏt'ter, *n.* One who makes spots
Spŏt'ti ness, *n* State or quality of being spotty
Spŏt'ty, *a.* Full of spots, marked with discolored places
Spous'age, *n* [O. Fr *espousaige*, from *espouser* See SPOUSE, *v. t*] The act of espousing [*Obs*]
Spous'al, *a* [See ESPOUSAL, SPONSAL, and SPOUSE] Pertaining to a spouse, or to a marriage, nuptial, matrimonial, conjugal, connubial, bridal, as, *spousal* rites, *spousal* ornaments
I, long before the blissful hour arrives,
Would chant, in lonely peace, the *spousal* verse
Of this great consolation *Wordsworth*
Spous'al, n. [O Fr *espousailles*, Sp *esponsales*, Lat. *sponsalia*. See ESPOUSALS] Marriage, nuptials;—generally used in the plural, as, the *spousals* of Hippolita.
Spouse, *n.* [O Fr. *espous*, *espos*, fem. *espouse*, *spouse*, N Fr. *époux*, *épouse*, Pr *espos*, *esposa*, Sp. *esposo*, *esposa*, It *sposo*, *sposa*, Lat *sponsus*, *sponsa*, from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly, to engage one's self.]
1 A man or woman engaged or joined in wedlock, a married person, husband or wife.
At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my *spouse* had won. *Spenser*
2. A married man, in distinction from a *married woman*. a bridegroom or husband. [*Obs*]
At which marriage were no persons present but the *spouse* the spouseess, the Duchess of Bedford her mother, the priest, two gentlewomen, and a young man to help the priest sing *Fabyan*
Spouse, *v t* [O Fr *espouser*, *esposer*, *espuser* See ESPOUSE and *supra*] To wed, to espouse [*Rare*]
She was found again, and *spoused* to Marinell *Spenser*
Spouse'-brēach, *n* Adultery. [*Obs*]
Spouse'less, *a* Destitute of a spouse having no husband or wife, unmarried, as, a *spouseless* king or queen
Spous'ess, *n.* A married woman, a bride or wife [*Obs*] *Fabyan*
Spout, *n* [D *spuit*, a spout, *spuiten*, to spout, allied to *spit*, q v Cf also Sw. *sputa*, *sprута*, to spout, and Eng *spurt*]
1 A pipe or tube for conducting a fluid, a pipe through which any thing runs, as water from a roof
2 A pipe, or a projecting mouth of a vessel, used in directing a stream of a liquid poured out, as, the *spout* of a pitcher, of a tea pot or water pot "A conduit with three issuing *spouts*" *Shak*
3 A violent discharge of water raised in a column at sea, like a whirlwind, or by a whirlwind, a waterspout See WATERSPOUT
To put or shove up the spout, to pawn or pledge at a pawnbroker's [*Cant*]
Spout, *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* SPOUTED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* SPOUTING]
1 To throw out, as liquids through a narrow orifice or pipe, as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk
Next on his belly floats the mighty whale
He *spouts* the tide *Creech*
2 To throw out, as words, with affected gravity, to mouth *Beau & Fl*
3 To pawn, to pledge [*Cant*]
Spout, *v i* 1 To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout, to send forth a stream, as, water *spouts* from a cask or a spring, blood *spouts* from a vein
All the glittering hill
Is bright with *spouting* rills *Thomson*
2 To utter a speech, especially in a pompous manner
Spout'-fish, *n* (*Zool*) A fish or marine animal that spouts water,—so, bed especially to several species of bivalve mollusks, which spout or squirt out water when retiring to their holes.
Spout'less, *a.* Having no spout
There the pitcher stands,
A fragment and the *spoutless* tea-pot there *Cowper*
Sprăck, *a* Quick, alert [*Prov Eng*] *Nares*
Sprăg, *n* A young salmon [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*
Sprăg, *n.* [Cf SPRIG] A sprig, also, a billet of wood
Sprăg, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPRAGGED, *p pr* & *vb n* SPRAGGING] [See *supra*] (*Mining* & *Railways*) To stop, as a car, by putting a sprag in the spokes of the wheel, when on a steep grade *R S Poole*
Sprăg, *a* [Written also *sprad*, *sprey*, *sprez*, *spry*] [Cf Ir & Gael *sprac*, strength, vigor, *spraiceach*, vigorous, strong, Fr *spre*, a spark, animation, spirit See SPRY] Vigorous, sprightly, spruce [*Obs. or Prov Eng*] "A good *sprag* memory" *Shak*
Sprāin, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPRAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* SPRAINING] [O Fr *espreindre*, N Fr *éprendre*, to press, to force out, from Lat *exprimere* See EXPRESS] To weaken, as a joint or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion, to overstrain, to stretch, as muscles or ligaments injuriously, but without luxation or dislocation
Sprāin, *n* The weakening of the motive power of a part, by sudden and excessive exertion, an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint, without dislocation
Sprāints, *n pl* [O Fr *espraintes*, *espreintes*, N Fr *éprentes*, fr *espreindre*, *éprendre*, to pressing out, a great desire to go to stool, fr *espreindre*, *éprendre* See *supra*] The dung of an otter *C Kingsley*
Sprăng, *imp* of *spring* for *sprung* See SPRING
Sprăt, *n* [O Eng & D *sprot*, L Ger *sprott*, H Ger *sprotte*] (*Ichth*) A small fish (the *Clupea sprattus*), closely allied to the herring and pilchard
Sprawl, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SPRAWLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SPRAWLING] [Dan *sprälle*, *spralde*, Sw *sprattla*, to palpitate, D. *spartelen*, *sprutelen*, to palpitate]
1 To spread and stretch the body carelessly in an horizontal position, to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling
2 To spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees, to spread ungracefully, as chirography
3 To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs, to scrabble or scramble in creeping.
The birds were not fledged; but in *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*
4. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of cavalry
Sprawl, *n pl.* Small branches, twigs *Halliwell.*
Sprāy, *n* [A-S *sprægan*, to pour, *geondsprēgan*, to pour through, D *sprengen*, *spreuden*, to sprinkle, M H Ger *sprœuwen*, *spruen*, to sprinkle, wet]
1 Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, or the dashing of waves, or of a waterfall, and the like
2 (*Founding*) A side channel of the runner of a flask, made to distribute the metal in all parts of the mold
Spray drain (*Agric*) a drain made by laying under earth the spray or small branches of trees, which keep passages open
Sprĕad, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPREAD, *p pr* & *vb n.* SPREADING] [A S *spræd an*, L Ger *spreden*, *spreen*, *spreien*, Dan *spredе*, Sw *sprida*, D *spreiden*, *spreijen*, O H Ger *spreitan*, M H Ger *spreiten*, *spriten*, N H Ger *spreiten*]
1 To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only, to stretch or expand to a broader surface or extent to open, to unfurl, as, to *spread* a carpet or a table cloth, to *spread* a tent or sail
Here the Rhone
Hath *spread* himself a couch *Byron*
2 To extend so as to cover something, to shoot to greater extent in every direction, so as to cause to fill or cover a wider space
The stately trees fast *spread* their branches *Milton*
3 To divulge, to publish, as news or fame, to cause to be more extensively known, as, to *spread* a report,—often accompanied by *abroad*
They when they were departed, *spread* abroad his fame in all that country *Matt* ix 31
4 To propagate, to cause to affect great numbers as, to *spread* a disease
5 To emit to diffuse, as emanations or effluvia, as odoriferous plants *spread* their fragrance
6 To disperse, to scatter over a larger surface, as, to *spread* manure, to *spread* plaster or lime on the ground
7 To prepare to set and furnish with provisions, as, to *spread* a table
To spread cloth, to unfurl sail [*Obs*] *Evelyn*
Syn — To diffuse propagate disperse, publish, distribute scatter, circulate, disseminate, dispense
Sprĕad, *v i* 1 To extend in length and breadth in all directions, or in breadth only, to be extended or stretched
Plants if they *spread* much, are seldom tall *Bacon*
Governor Winthrop and his associates at Charlestown, had not a church at large, *spreading* tree *I. Trumbull*
2 To be extended by drawing or beating, as, a metal *spreads* with difficulty
3 To be made known more extensively, as news
4 To be propagated from one to another, as, a disease *spreads* into all parts of a city
Sprĕad, *n* 1 Extent, compass
I have a fine *spread* of improvable land *Addison*
2 Expansion of parts
No flower has that *spread* of the woodbine *Bacon*
3 A cloth used as a cover for a table or a bed, a table, as spread or furnished with a meal [*Colloq.*]
Sprĕad'-ēa'gle (*Vigil*) *n* (*Her*) An eagle, or the figure of an eagle, with its wings elevated and its legs extended —often met as a device in heraldry, upon military ornaments, and the like

Sprĕad'-ēa'gle, *a* Characterized by a pretentious, bombastic, exaggerating style, defiantly or extravagantly bombastic, as, a *spread eagle* orator, a *spread eagle* speech [*Colloq. U S*]
Sprĕad'-ēa'gle, *n* (*Com*) The operation of one who buys an amount of stock on time, and then bargains to sell the same stock within the same time at a higher rate, expecting to receive a profit from the difference, without expenditure of capital, but who, as by his bargain the option neither of reception nor delivery is in his hands, is at the risk of being obliged both to buy and sell at a disadvantage in order to fulfill his bargain. [*Cant*] [*U. S.*]
Sprĕad'er, *n* One who, or that which, spreads, extends, expands, or propagates
Sprĕad'ing-ly, *adv* Increasingly
The best times were *spreadingly* infected *Milton.*
Sprĕch'er y, *n* [Gael *spreidh*, cattle.] Movables of an inferior description, especially, such as have been collected by depredation [*Scot.*] "The quantity of useless *sprechery* which they have collected on their march" *W. Scott.*
Spree, *n.* [Fr. *spre*, a spark, animation, spirit. Cf.

SPRAG.] A merry frolic; especially, a drinking frolic, a carousal [*Colloq.*]

Sprẽnt, *p. p.* [O. Eng. *springe, sprenge*, p. p. *sprent, sprent*, from A-S *sprengan, sprencan*, to sprinkle. See SPRINKLE, and cf. BESPRENT.] Sprinkled. [*Obs.*] See SPRINKLE *Spenser.*

Sprew (spru), *n.* [Scot. *sproo*, D. *sprouw, sprauw.* See SPRUE.] (*Med.*) A disease of the mucous membrane, confined to the mouth and alimentary canal, and terminating in curd like sloughs, thrush. [*Obs. or local.*]

Sprey (spri), *a* Spry. [*Obs.*]

Sprig, *n* [A S *sprec.* See SPRAY.]

1. A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant, a spray, as, a *sprig* of laurel or of parsley

2 A youth, a lad, — used as a term of slight disparagement "A *sprig* whom I remember, with a whey-face and a satchel, not so many years ago" *W Scott*

3. A brad, or nail without a head [*Prov. Eng.*]

4 (*Naut.*) A small eye bolt ragged at the point

Sprig, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPRIGGED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRIGGING.] To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches, to work with sprigs, as, to *sprig* muslin.

Sprig'-crỹstal, *n.* (*Min.*) A cluster of pointed, prismatic crystals of quartz, adhering by one extremity to the rock

Sprig'gy, *a* Full of sprigs or small branches.

Spright (sprit), *n.* [Contracted from *spirit*, q. v. Cf. Ger *sprit*, spirit, liquor, from Lat *spiritus*. It should be written *sprite*.]

1. The same as SPIRIT [*Obs.*] See SPIRIT

Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights* *Sidney*
Wondrous great grief groweth in my *spright* *Spenser*
To thee, O Father, Son, and Sacred *Spright* *Fawkes*

2. A spirit, a shade, a soul, an incorporeal agent, an apparition

Forth he called out of deep darkness dread,
Legions of *sprights* *Spenser*
And gaping graves received the guilty *spright* *Dryden*

3 An arrow. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Spright (sprit), *v. t.* To haunt, as a spright [*Obs.*]

Spright'ful (sprit'-), *a.* [From *spright*, spirit, and *full*.] Full of spirit or of life, earnest, vivacious, lively, brisk, nimble, gay [*Obs.*] "Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman" *Shak.* "Steeds *sprightful* as the light" *Cowley*

Spright'ful-ly (sprit'), *adv* In a sprightful manner, briskly, vigorously [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Spright'ful-ness (sprit'), *n.* The quality of being sprightful, briskness, liveliness, vivacity [*Obs.*]

Spright'less (sprit'-), *a* Destitute of life, dull, sluggish

Spright'li-ness (sprit') *n* [From *sprightly.*] The quality of being sprightly, livelinoss, life, briskness, vigor, activity, gayety, vivacity

In dreams, with what *sprightliness* and alacrity does the soul exert herself! *Addison*

Spright'ly (sprit'-), *a* Spirit-like, or spright like, lively, brisk, animated, vigorous, airy, gay, as, a *sprightly* youth, a *sprightly* air, a *sprightly* dance. "*Sprightly* wit and love inspires" *Dryden*

The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green *Pope*

Spring, *v. i.* [*imp.* SPRUNG (SPRANG, *obsolescent*), *p. p.* SPRUNG, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRINGING.] [A-S. *springan, sprincan*, O H Ger *springan*, N H Ger & D *springen*, Icel & Sw *springa*, Dan *springe*.]

1 To leap, to bound, to jump

The mountain stag that *springs*
From height to height, and bounds along the plains *Philips*

2 To issue with speed and violence, to move with activity

And sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof *Dryden*

3 To start or rise suddenly from a covert "Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*" *Otway*

4 To fly back, to start, as, a bow, when bent, *springs* back by its elastic power

5 To bend or wind from a straight direction or plane surface, to warp, or become warped, as, a piece of timber, or a plank, sometimes *springs* in seasoning

6 To shoot up, out, or forth, to come to the light, to begin to appear, to emerge, as a plant from its seed, as streams from their source, and the like, — usually or often followed by *up, forth*, or *out*. "The teeth of the young not *spring*" *Ray*

To satisfy the desolate ground, and to cause the bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth *Job* xxxviii 27

Much more good of sin shall *spring* *Milton*
Do not blast my *springing* hopes *Rowe*
O, *spring* to light; auspicious Babe, be born *Pope*

7. To issue or proceed, as from a parent or ancestor, to result, as from a cause, motive, reason, or principle.

They found new hope to *spring*
Out of despair *Milton.*

8. To grow, to thrive

What makes all this, but Jupiter the king?
At whose command we perish, and we *spring* *Dryden.*

To spring at, to leap toward, to attempt to reach by a leap — *To spring forth*, to leap out, to rush out — *To spring in*, to rush in, to enter with a leap or in haste — *To spring on* or *upon*, to leap on; to rush on with haste or violence, to assault

Spring, *v. t.* 1. To cause to spring up; to start or rouse, as game, to cause to rise from the earth, or from a covert; as, to *spring* a pheasant.

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

The nurse, surprised with fright,
Starts up and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*

3 To contrive, or to produce, or propose on a sudden, to produce unexpectedly, to start.

The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project. *Swift*

4 To cause to explode, as, to *spring* a mine

5 To burst, to cause to open; as, to *spring* a leak

6 To crack or split; to bend or strain so as to weaken, as, to *spring* a mast or a yard

7 To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap, as, to *spring* a trap

8 To bend by force, as something stiff or strong, to insert, as a beam in a place too short for it, by bending it so as to bring the ends nearer together, and allowing it to straighten when in place, — usually with *in*, as, to *spring* in a slat or bar

To spring a butt (*Naut.*) to loosen the end of a plank in a ship's bottom — *To spring a fence*, to leap a fence *Thomson* — *To spring a leak* (*Naut.*), to commence leaking, to begin to leak — *To spring an arch* (*Arch.*), to set off, begin, or commence an arch from an abutment or pier — *To spring a rattle*, to cause a rattle to sound See WATCHMAN — *To spring the luff* (*Naut.*), to yield to the helm, and sail nearer to the wind than before, — said of a vessel *Mar. Dict*

Spring, *n* [A S *spring*, a fountain, a leap.]

1. A leap, a bound, a jump, as of an animal

The prisoner, with a *spring*, from prison broke *Dryden*

2 A flying back, the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity, as, the *spring* of a bow

3. Elastic power or force

Heaven! what a *spring* was in his arm! *Dryden*

4 An elastic body, as a steel rod, plate, or coil, a mass, or strip, of India rubber, a body of compressed air, &c., — used for various mechanical purposes, as receiving and imparting power, regulating motion, measuring weight or other force, diminishing concussion, and the like

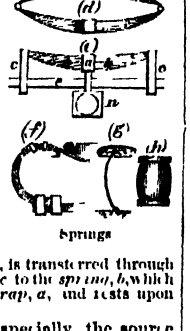

Springs

☞ The principal varieties of springs used in machinery are the *spiral spring* (Fig. *a*), the *coiled* or *watch spring* (Fig. *b*) the *volute spring* (Fig. *c*), the *elliptic spring* (Fig. *d*), the *half-elliptic spring* (Fig. *e*) the *C spring* (Fig. *f*), the *steel spring* (Fig. *g*) (the foregoing are usually made of steel, but sometimes of brass), the *India-rubber spring* (Fig. *h*), and the *atmospheric spring* Fig. *e* is the half-elliptic spring as employed on a locomotive The weight resting upon the *frame*, *e*, is transferred through the *spring-hangers* or *stirrups*, *c c* to the *spring*, *b*, which is held together by the *spring-strap*, *a*, and rests upon the *axle-box*, *n*, and the *axle h*

5 Any source of supply, especially, the source from which a stream proceeds a fountain "A secret *spring* of spiritual joy" *Bentley* "The sacred *spring* whence right and honor stream" *Davies*

6 Any active power, that by which action, or motion, is produced or propagated, cause, origin

Like nature, letting down the *springs* of life *Dryden*
Our author shuns by vulgar *springs* to move
The hero's glory *Pope*

7 That which springs, or is originated, from a source, as, (*a*) A race [*Obs.*]

Who on all the human *spring*
Conferred confusion *Chapman*

(*b*) A youth, a springal [*Obs.*] *Spenser* (*c*) A shoot, a plant, a young tree, also, a grove of trees, woodland [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

8 That which causes one to spring, specifically, a tune [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

9 The season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise the vernal season, comprehending the months of March, April, and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator. "The green leaf of the new-come *spring*" *Shak.*

10 (*Naut.*) (*a*) A crack, or fissure, in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely (*b*) A rope by which a ship is held at one part, as the bow or quarter, in order to keep her in a particular position, or to turn her in a short compass.

Spring-box, the box or barrel in a watch or other piece of mechanism in which the spring is contained — *Spring-hook* (*Locomotive Engines*), one of the hooks fixing the driving-wheel spring to the frame *Weale* — *Spring-pin*, an iron rod fitted between the springs and the axle-boxes, to sustain and regulate the pressure on the axles *Weale* — *Spring of pork*, the lower part of the fore quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg and foot without the shoulder [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

Sir, pray hand the *spring of pork* to me. *Gayton.*

Spring'al, Spring'ald, Spring'all, } *n.* [Scot. *springald, springel*, from *spring.*]

1. An active, springy young man. [*Obs.*]

Joseph when he was sold to Potiphar, he was a fair y *springald.* *Lat*

2. [O. Fr. *espringale*, a kind of dance, an engine for throwing stones, from A-S. & O. H. Ger. *sprengan*, to spring, O Fr *espringuer*, to leap, to dance, It. *sprengare, spingare*, to kick about, to jog one's feet, O Fr *espringarde, espingarde, espingole, espingala*, a military engine, It. *spingarda*, Sp. Pg *espingarda*, a small piece of ordnance] ancient military engine for casting stones and rows by means of a spring [*Obs.*] *Hallt*

Spring'-bắck, *n.* (*Book binding*) A back with curved piece of thin sheet-iron or of stiff pasteboard fastened to the inside, the effect of which is to make the leaves of a book thus bound (as a ledger or other account or blank book) spring up and lie flat.

Spring'-bắl'ance, *n* A contrivance for measuring weight, or force, by the elasticity of a spring spring of steel *Simmonds. Ure*

Spring'-bee'tle, *n* (*Entom.*) An insect which springs to a considerable height when placed upon its back, a skip jack, a snap, or snap-bug

Spring'-bōard, *n* An elastic board, secured at the ends, often by elastic supports, used in performing feats of agility or for exercise.

Spring'-bōk, } *n* [D *springbok*, Ger. *springbock*, from D. & Ger. *spring* to spring, leap, and D. *bok*, Ger *bock*, a he goat, buck] (*Zool.*) A species of antelope (*Antilope Euchore*, or springer antelope), which inhabits the plains of South Africa It is of an exceedingly light and graceful form, and is so called from a habit of jumping up as it were in play [Written also *spring boc* and *spring buck*.]

Spring-bok (*Antilope Euchore*)

Springe, *n* [From *spring*, v. i., Ger *sprinke, sprenkel*, Prov Ger *sprengel, sprenkel*, Prov Eng *springle*, q. v.] A noose, which, being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring by which means it catches a bird or other animal a gin "As a woodcock to my own *springe*" *Shak.*

Springe, *v. t.* To catch in a springe, to insnare [*Rare.*] *Beau & Fl.*

Spring'er, *n.* 1. One who springs, one who rouses game

2 A young plant *Evelyn*

3 A kind of dog nearly resembling the setter.

4 The grampus

5 (*Arch.*) (*a*) The impost, or point at which an arch unites with its support, and from which it seems to spring (*b*) The bottom stone of an arch which lies on the impost. (*c*) The rib of a groined roof

6 (*Zool.*) A species of antelope in Southern Africa, the spring bok

Spring'-gär'den, *n* A garden where concealed springs were made to spout jets of water on the visitors [*Obs.*] *Nares*

Spring'-gŭn, *n.* A fire arm discharged by a spring, when this is trodden upon, or otherwise moved *Dickens.*

Spring'-grăss, *n* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass of the genus *Anthoxanthum*, which flowers early in the season.

Spring'-hălt, *n.* (*Far.*) A kind of lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his legs *Shal.*

Spring'-hĕad, *n.* A fountain or source.

Spring'i-ness, *n* [From *springy.*]

1 The state of being springy, elasticity, also, the power of springing

2 The state of abounding with springs, wetness, sponginess, as of land

Spring'ing, *n* 1 The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing, or proceeding.

2 Growth, increase

3. (*Arch.*) The side of an arch contiguous to the part on which it rests

Spring'gle, *n.* [See SPRINGE.] A springe, a noose. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

Spring'-lătch, *n.* A latch that fastens with a spring

Spring'let, *n.* A little spring; a small stream.

But yet from out the little hill
Oozes the slender *springlet* still. *W Scott*

Spring'-lŏck, *n.* A lock that fastens with a spring *Rogers.*

Spring'-rỹe, *n.* A kind of rye sown, or to be sown, in the spring, in distinction from winter rye, sown in autumn.

Spring'-stăy, *n.* (*Naut.*) A preventer-stay, to assist the regular one. *Dana.*

Spring-tail (*Podura*).

Spring'-tăil, *n.* (*Entom.*) One of a genus of apterous insects, having a forked and elastic tail.

or appendage to the abdomen. This tail is folded under the abdomen, when at rest, but by suddenly extending it, the insect is enabled to spring and leap about in all directions,—whence the name

Spring'-tide, *n.* 1. The tide which happens at, or soon after, the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides

2. The time of spring, spring time. *Thomson*

Spring'-time, *n.* The season of spring

Spring'-wheat, *n.* A species of wheat to be sown in the spring,—so called in distinction from *winter-wheat.*

Spring'y, *a.* [*compar* SPRINGIER, *superl* SPRINGIEST.] [From *spring.*]

1. Resembling, or pertaining to, a spring, elastic, light, nimble, as, *springy* steel, a *springy* step

Though her little frame was l ght, it was firm and *springy.* *W Scott*

2. Abounding with springs or fountains, wet, spongy, as, *springy* land

☞ Formerly, by many persons, absurdly pronounced *spri'ny,* as if it were formed from *spring,* a gin

Sprink'le (sprink'l), *v t* [*imp & p p* SPRINKLED, *p pr. & vb n* SPRINKLING.] [Diminutive of O & Prov Eng *sprinke, sprenge, sprenge,* A-S *sprengan, sprencan,* to sprinkle, O D *sprinckelen,* N D *sprenkelen,* to sprinkle, Ger *sprenkeln,* to speckle, spot.]

1 To scatter, or disperse, in small drops or particles, as water, seed, and the like

2 To scatter on, to disperse over in small drops or particles, to besprinkle, as, to *sprinkle* the earth with water, to *sprinkle* a floor with sand

3 To baptize by the application of a few drops, or small quantity, of water, hence, to wash to cleanse, to purify

Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience *Heb* x 22

Sprink'le (sprink'l), *v i* 1 To perform the act of scattering a liquid, or any fine substance, so that it may fall in small particles

And the priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger seven times before the Lord *Lev* xiv 16

2 To rain moderately, or with drops falling now and then, as, it *sprinkles*

Sprink'le, *n* 1 A small quantity scattered, or sparsely distributed, a sprinkling

2 A utensil for sprinkling. "The little *sprinkle* of hyssop" *Wycliffe*

Sprink'ler, *n* One who, or that which, sprinkles

Sprink'ling, *n.* 1. The act of scattering in small drops or parcels.

Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling* or effusion of water *Aylife*

2 A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately, as, a *sprinkling* of rain or snow

3 Hence, a number or quantity especially, a moderate number or quantity, distributed like separate drops, or as if scattered like drops

Sprit, *v t* [L Ger *sprutten,* Sw *sputa,* Dan *sprude, sprøite, sporte,* H Ger *sprit zen, sprut zen* Cf *infra*] To throw out with force from a narrow orifice, to eject, to spurt [*Obs*] See SPURT

Sprit, *v. i* [A-S *sprytlan, sprytan, sprotar,* to sprout, bud, Sw *spritta,* to start, Icel *spretta,* to dash against, D *spruiten,* L Ger *spruten, sprotten,* H Ger *sprossen, sprossen,* O H Ger *sprozan*] To sprout, to bud, to germinate or shoot, as barley steeped for malt [*Obs*]

Sprit, *n.* [See *supra*] A shoot, a sprout [*Obs*]

Sprit, *n.* [A-S *sprot,* a sprit, spear, pike, L Ger *spriet, spreet,* D *spriet,* Sw *sprot, sprote,* Icel *sprotti,* H Ger *sprus e*] (*Naut*) A small boom, pole, or spar, which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate *Totten*

Sprite, *n* [Contracted from *spirit* This is the preferable orthography, but is less common than *spright*] A spirit, a soul, a shade, also, an apparition See SPRIGHT

Sprite'ful, *a* See SPRIGHTFUL

Sprite'ful-ly, *adv* See SPRIGHTFULLY

Sprite'ful-ness, *n* See SPRIGHTFULNESS

Sprite'less, *a* See SPRIGHTLESS

Sprite'li-ness, *n* See SPRIGHTLINESS.

Sprite'ly, *a* See SPRIGHTLY

Sprit'ing, *n* The office of a sprite *Shak*

Sprit'-sail, *n* (*Naut*) (*a*) The sail extended by a sprit (*b*) A sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit *Totten*

Sprock'et-wheel, *n* (*Mach*) The same as RAG WHEEL, *q v*

Sprod, *n* [Cf Gael & Ir *bradan,* a salmon] A salmon in its second year [*Prov Eng*] *Chambers*

Sprong, *imp* of *spring.* Sprung. [*Obs*] See SPRUNG

Sprout, *v i.* [*imp. & p p* SPROUTED, *p pr & vb n* SPROUTING.] [L Ger *sprutten, sprotten,* H Ger *sprossen, sprossen,* D *spruiten,* A S. *sprutan, sprytan, sprytian.* See SPRIT, *v*]

1. To shoot, as the seed of a plant, to germinate; to push out new shoots; hence, to grow like shoots of plants.

2. To shoot into ramifications.

Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture. *Bacon*

Sprout, *n.* [A-S *sprote, sprauta,* a sprout, sprig]

1. The shoot of a plant, a shoot from the seed, or from the stump, or from the root of a plant or tree, more rarely, a shoot from the stem of a plant, or the end of a branch.

2 (*pl.*) Young coleworts. *Johnson*

Spruce, *a* [*compar* SPRUCER; *superl* SPRUCEST] [Perhaps from *spruce,* a sort of leather from Prussia, which was an article of finery. Cf also Prov. Ger *spreuzen, spreuzen, sprutzen,* H Ger *spre en,* to prop, to boast of, *gespreut, gesprezt,* stiff, prim, boasting See *infra*] Neat, without elegance or dignity,—formerly applied to things with a serious meaning, now chiefly applied to persons "Now, my *spruce* companions" *Shak*

He is so *spruce* that he never can be genteel *Latter*

Syn —Finical, neat trim See FINICAL

Spruce, *v t* [*imp & p p* SPRUCED (sprust), *p pr & vb n* SPRUCING] To dress with affected neatness, to trim, to make spruce

Spruce, *v i* To dress one's self with affected neatness

Spruce, *n* [O Eng *Spruce* or *Prusse,* Prussia, Prussian, so named because it was first known as a native of Prussia "For masts those [firs] from *Prussia* (which we call *spruce*) and Norway are the best" *Evelyn*]

Norway Spruce (*Abies excelsa*)

1 (*Bot*) A coniferous tree of the genus *Abies,* especially the species *Abies excelsa,* or Norway spruce, a native of the north of Europe,—applied in the United States to *A Canadensis,* the hemlock spruce, and to *A nigra* and *A alba,* sprigs of which are sometimes used to give flavor to beer, as well as to the Norway spruce, cultivated for ornament

2 Prussia leather, prunella,—called also *spruce leather* [*Ob*] "*Spruce,* a sort of leather corruptly so called for Prussia leather" *Phillips*

Spruce'-beer, *n* A kind of beer which is fine tured or flavored with spruce, either by means of the extract or by decoction

Spruce'-fir, *n* See SPRUCE

Sprucely, *adv* In a spruce manner with affected neatness

Spruce'ness, *n* The state or quality of being spruce, trimness, finenes

Sprue, *n* 1 (*bounding*) (*a*) Strictly, the hole through which melted metal is poured into the gate, and thence into the mold (*b*) The waste piece of metal cast in this hole, hence, dross or scoria

2 (*Med*) The same as SPRUE, *q v*

Sprug, *v t* [Cf Prov Eng *sprug up,* to dress neatly, *sprug,* to prop up, lively, and SPRUCE] To make smart [*obs*]

Sprung, *imp & p p* of *spring* See SPRING

Sprunt, *v i* [From *sprout,* modified and strengthened by a nasal sound Cf A S *sprindlic, springlic,* lively] To spring up, to germinate, to spring forward or outward [*Obs*]

To sprunt up, to draw one's self up suddenly in anger or defiance, to bristle up, to show sudden resentment [*Colloq Local U S*]

☞ This word is still used in the country to express the action of a male turkey when he spreads his wings and shows his pride, which he accompanies with a quick, forward movement

Sprunt, *n* 1 Any thing short and stiff, something short and not easily bent [*Obs*]

2 A leap, a spring [*Obs*]

3 A steep ascent in a road [*Prov Eng*]

Sprunt, *a* Active, vigorous, strong, becoming strong [*Obs*] *Ken say*

Sprunt'ly, *adv* In a sprunt manner, smartly, vigorously youthfully [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Spry, *a* [*compr* SPRYER, *superl* SPRYEST] [See SPRAG] Having great power of leaping or running, nimble, active, vigorous. [*Prov Eng Colloq U S*] *Halliwell Forby*

Spud, *n* [Dan *spyd,* a spear See SPUD]

1 An implement something like a chisel, with a long handle, used by farmers for destroying weeds

My *spud* these nettles from the stone can part *Swift*

2 Any short and thick thing, and specifically, a piece of dough boiled in fat [*U S*]

Spue, *v t & i* To spew See SPEW

Spuilzie, *n* See SPULZIE

Spuke, *n* A spirit, a spectre. See SPOOK

Spuller, *n* [For *spooler*] [Ger *spuler* See SPOOL] One employed to inspect yarn, to see that it is well spun, and fit for the loom [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Spulzie, *n.* Plunder or booty [Written also *spuilzie*] *W Scott*

Spume, *n* [Lat. *spuma,* from *spuere,* to spit, to spew, It *spuma,* Pr *spuma, espuma,* Sp *espuma*] Frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation, froth, foam, scum.

Materials dark
Of spirituous and fiery *spume* *Milton*

Spume, *v. i.* [*imp & p p.* SPUMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPUMING.] To froth, to foam.

Spume'ous, *a.* Spumous. [*Obs*]

Spu-mes'cence, *n.* [See *infra*] The state of being foamy, frothiness

Spu mes'cent, *a.* [Fr. *spumescent,* Lat. *spumescens,* p pr of *spumescere,* to grow foamy, from *spuma,* foam] Resembling froth or foam.

Spum'id, *a* Spumous, frothy [*Obs*]

Spu mif'er-ous, *a* [Lat. *spumifer,* from *spuma,* foam, and *ferre,* to bear] Producing foam

Spum'i ness, *n.* The quality of being spumy or frothy

Spum'ous, } *a* [Lat. *spumosus,* from *spuma,* foam,
Spum'y, } It *spumoso,* Sp *espumoso,* Pr *espumos,* Fr *spumeux*] Consisting of froth or scum, foamy "The *spumous* and florid state of the blood" *Arbuthnot.*

The *spumy* waves proclaim the watery war. *Dryden.*

Spun, *imp & p p* of *spin* See SPIN.

Spun hay, hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage, as on a military expedition

Spunge, *n* See SPONGE

Spun'ging-house, *n* See SPONGING HOUSE.

Spunk, *n* [Written also *sponl*] [Gael *spong,* Ir. *sponc,* tinder, sponge, A S *sponge,* a sponge, *spon, spoon,* a chip, tinder, touchwood Cf SPONGE and PUNK]

1 Wood that readily takes fire, touchwood, also, a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus, punk, amadou

2 An inflammable temper, spirit, pluck, as, a man of *spunk* "A lawless and dangerous set, men of *spunk,* and spirit, and power, both of mind and body" [*Colloq*] *Prof Wilson*

Spunk'y, *a* [*compar* SPUNKIER, *superl* SPUNKIEST] Full of spunk, quick, spirited [*Colloq*]

Spun'-yarn, *n* (*Naut*) A line or cord formed of two or three rope yarns twisted

Spur, *n* [A S *spura, spora,* D *spoor,* Icel *sport,* Dan *spore,* Sw *sporre,* O H Ger *sporo,* M H. Ger *spor,* N H Ger *sporn,* allied to *spear,* It *sperone, sprone,* Sp *espuela, espuela, espolon,* Pg. *espora, esporão,* Pr *esperó* O Fr *eperon,* N. Fr. *eperon,* from O H Ger *sporo,* see *sporon*]

Spurs (1)

1 An instrument having a rowel or little wheel, with sharp points, worn on a horseman's heels, to prick a horse in order to hasten his pace

2 Incitement instigation

I me is the *spur* that the clean spirit doth raise
(That last infirmity of noble minds)
To scorn delights, and live laborious days *Milton*

3 Something that projects, a snag *Shak.*

4 One of the large or principal roots of a tree; hence, perhaps, the short, wooden buttress of a post,

5 The hind, pointed projection on a cock's leg, which serves as an instrument of defense and annoyance

6 (*Geog*) A mountain that shoots from any other mountain, or range of mountains, and extends to some distance in a lateral direction, or at right angles

7 A spiked iron worn by seamen upon the bottom of the boot, to enable them to stand upon the carcass of a whale, to strip off the blubber *Simmonds.*

8 (*Carp*) A brace connecting and strengthening a post and some other part, as a rafter or crossbeam, a strut

9 (*Ornith*) A sea swallow [*Prov Eng*] *Ray.*

10 (*Bot*) (*a*) Any projecting appendage of a flower looking like a spur *Gray* (*b*) A seed of rye, and some other grasses, affected with a species of fungus, which causes it to become enlarged, elongated and hardened, ergot See ERGOT

Spurs (10, *a*)

11 (*Fort*) A wall that crosses a part of a rampart and joins to a town wall [*Obs*]

12 (*Ship building*) (*a*) A piece of timber fixed on the bilge ways, having the upper ends bolted to the vessel's side above the water (*b*) A curved piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam can not be placed

13 (*Med*) The angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk *Dunglison.*

Spur, *v t* [*imp & p p* SPURRED, *p pr. & vb. n.* SPURRING] [From the noun, Sw. *spora,* Prov. Ger *sporen,* H Ger *spuren*]

1 To prick with spurs, to incite to a more hasty pace, as, to *spur* a horse

2 To urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object, to incite, to instigate, to impel, to drive

Love will not be *spurred* to what it loathes. *Shak.*

3 To put spurs on, as, a *spurred* boot.

Spur, *v. i.* 1. To travel with great expedition; to hasten

The Parthians shall be there,
And, *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear. *Dryden.*

The roads leading to the capital were covered with multitudes of yeomen, *spurring* hard to Westminster. *Macaulay.*

2. To press forward.
Some bold men, . . . by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Grew*

Spûr'-clăd, *a.* Wearing spurs.

Spûr'-gall, *v t.* To gall or wound with a spur

Spûr'-gall, *n.* A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur

Spûrge, *v t* To emit foam, to froth, — said properly of the emission of yeast from beer in course of fermentation [*Obs*] *Cartwright*

Spûrge, *n* [O Fr *espurge*, N Fr *épurge*, from O Fr *espurger*, *expurger*, Lat *expurgare*, to purge Cf. It *spurgo*, a purge See SPURGING, EXPURGE, and EXPURGATE] (*Bot*) A plant (the *Euphorbia polygonifolia*) having an acrid, milky juice

☞ This name is applied to various species of *Euphorbia*, and by some to the whole genus, which is very numerous

Spûr'-ĝĕar'ing, *n.* Gearing in which spur wheels are used

Spûrge'-flăx, *n* (*Bot*) An evergreen shrub (*Daphne gnidium*), a native of Spain

Spûrge'-laŭ'rel, *n* (*Bot*) The *Daphne laureola*, an evergreen shrub, a native of Europe

Spûrge'-ŏl'ive, *n* (*Bot*) An evergreen shrub (the *Daphne oleoides*), a native of Crete *Loudon.*

Spûrge'-wort (-wûrt), *n* A certain plant

Spûr'ging, *n* Purging [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Spū'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Lat *spurius*, It *spurio*, Sp *espurio*]

1 Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended, not genuine, counterfeit, false, adulterate

2 Not legitimate, bastard, as, *spurious* issue "Her *spurious* first-born" *Milton*

Spurious disease (*Med*) a disease commonly mistaken for, and called by the name of, something which it is not, as, *spurious pleurisy* that is, rheumatism of the intercostal muscles — *Spurious wing* (*Ornith*), three or five quill-like feathers at a small joint rising at the middle part of the wing *Swainson*

Syn. — Counterfeit, false, adulterate, supposititious, factitious, bastard

Spū'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv* In a spurious manner, counterfeitly, falsely

Spū'ri-oŭs-ness, *n* **1** The state or quality of being spurious, counterfeit, false, or not genuine as, the *spuriousness* of drugs, or of writings

2 The state of being bastard, or not of legitimate birth, illegitimacy, as, the *spuriousness* of issue

Spûr'less, *a* Having no spurs, without spurs

Spûr'ling, *n* [See SPARLING] (*Ichth*) A sparling See SPIRLING *Pennant*

Spûr'ling-line, *n* [Of Prov Eng *spurling* the rut of a wheel, a cut rut, from Ger *spur* A S *spor*, Prov Eng *spoor*, a track, trace, Scot *spurl*, to sprawl] (*Naut*) The line which forms the communication between the wheel and the tell-tale

Spûrn, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPURNED, *p pr* & *vb n* SPURNING] [A S *spurnan*, *speornan*, to kick, offend, allied to *spura*, heel, O H Ger *spurnôn*, *spornôn*, *spurnan*, *spornan*, *sporôn*, to kick See SPUR]

1 To drive back or away, as with the foot, to kick.

I *spurn* thee like a cur *Shak*

2. To reject with disdain to scorn to receive or accept, to treat with contempt

The rule of knighthood I disdain and *spurn* *Shak*

Domestics will pay a more cheerful service when they find themselves not *spurned* because fortune has laid them at their masters' feet *Locke*

Spûrn, *v t* **1** To kick or toss up the heels

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurn* *Gay*

2 To manifest disdain in rejecting any thing, to make contemptuous opposition, to manifest disdain in resistance "Nay, more, to *spurn* at your most royal images" *Shak*

Spûrn, *n* **1** A kick, a blow with the foot [*Rare*]

What defence can properly be used in such a despicable encounter as this but either the slap or the *spurn*? *Milton*

2 Disdainful rejection contemptuous treatment

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes *Shak*

3 A spur, a shoot [*Obs*] *Holland*

Spûrn'er, *n* One who spurns

Spûrn'ey, *n* [See SPURRY] A certain plant

Spûrn'-wa'ter, *n* (*Naut*) A channel at the end of a deck to restrain the water

Spûrre, *n* [Prov Ger *spure* Cf Prov Eng *spurre*, *spere*, to ask, seek, a spy] (*Ornith*) A spur, a sea swallow See SPUR, 9

Spûrred (spûrd), *p a* **1** Wearing spurs, or having shoots like spurs

2 Affected with spur or ergot, as, *spurred* rye

Spûr'rer, *n* One who uses spurs.

Spûr'rey, *n* See SPURRY

Spûr'ri-er (Synop, § 1,), *n.* One whose occupation is to make spurs

The saddlers and *spurriers* would be ruined by thousands *Macaulay*

Spûr'-roy'al, *n.* A gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV, and having a star on the reverse, resembling the rowel of a spur In the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, its value was fifteen shillings [Written also *spur-rial* and *spur-ryal*]

Spûr'ry, *n* [D & O Fr *spurrie*, Ger *spurrey*, *spurre*, *spurrer*, *spurgs*, *spurgist*, *spergel*, *spergel*, N. Lat. *spergula*.] [Written also *spurrey*.] (*Bot.*) A plant (the *Spergula arvensis*), which is sometimes cultivated in Europe for fodder.

Spûrt, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* SPURTED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* SPURTING] [Written also *spirt*, formed on *sprit*, by a transposition of the letters *s* and *r*. See SPRIT, and cf SPROUT] To throw out, as a liquid in a stream, to drive or force out with violence, as a liquid from a pipe or small orifice, as, to *spurt* water from the mouth, or other liquid from a tube

Spûrt, *v i* To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask, to rush from a confined place in a small stream.

Then the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock *Pope*

Spûrt, *n* **1** A shoot, a bud [*Obs*] *Holland*

2 A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice, or other confined place, a jet

3 A sudden or short occasion or exigency, sudden effort [*Colloq*]

The long steady sweep of the so called "paddle" tried him almost as much as the breathless strain of the *spurt* *Hughes*

Spûrt'le (spûrt'l), *v t* [From *spurt*] To shoot in a scattering manner [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Spûr'-wāy, *n* [Prov Eng *spoor*, A S *spor*, Ger *spur*, a track, trace, footstep, and *way*] A horse path, a narrow way, a bridle road, a way for a single beast [*Rare*]

Spûr'-wheel, *n* (*Mach*) A wheel in which the teeth are perpendicular to the axis, and in the direction of the radii

Spur-wheel

Spu tā'tion, *n* [Fr *sputation*, from Lat *sputare*, to spit, intensive from *spuere*, id] The act of spitting *Harvey*

Spū'ta tive, *a* [See *supra*] Inclined to spit, spitting much [*Obs*] *Wotton*

Spūte, *v t* To dispute, to discuss [*Obs*]

Spŭt'ter, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SPUTTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* SPUTTERING] [From the root of *spout* and *spit* L Ger *sputten* See SPATTER]

1 To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking

2 To throw out moisture in small, detached parts "Like the green wood *sputtering* in the flame" *Dryden*

3 To fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise "When sparkling lumps their *sputtering* lights advance" *Dryden*

4 To utter words hastily and indistinctly, to speak so rapidly as to emit saliva

They could neither of them speak their rage and so they fell a *puttering* at one another, like two roasting apples *Congreve*

Spŭt'ter, *v t* To throw out with haste and noise, to utter with indistinctness "In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations" *Swift*

Spŭt'ter, *n* Moist matter thrown out in small particles

Spŭt'ter-er, *n* One who sputters

Spŭt'tum, *n pl* SPŬTA [Lat, from *spuere*, *sputum*, to spit] That which is expectorated as shred discharge from the mouth, with mucus from the nose, and sometimes with secretions from the larynx and bronchiæ spittle, saliva

Spȳ, *n* [See ESPY] **1** One who keeps a constant watch of the conduct of others "These wretched *spys* of wit" *Dryden*

2 (*Mil*) A person sent into an enemy's camp to inspect their works, ascertain their strength or their movements, and secretly communicate intelligence to the proper officer

3 The pilot of a vessel [*Obs*]

Syn — See EMISSARY

Spȳ, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SPIED, *p pr* & *vb n* SPYING] [See ESPY, *v t*]

1 To gain sight of, to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment, to espy, to see

One in reading skipped over all sentences where he *spied* a note of admiration *Swift*

2 To discover by close search or examination

Look about with your eyes, *spy* what things are to be performed in the church of England *Latimer*

3 To explore, to view, inspect, and examine secretly, as a country, — usually with *out*

Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazer, and they took the villages thereof *Num* xxi 32

Spȳ, *v i.* To search narrowly, to scrutinize.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuse *Shak*

Spȳ'-bōat, *n* A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence *Ubuthnot*

Spȳ'-glăss, *n* A small telescope for viewing distant terrestrial objects

Spȳ'ĭşm, *n* The act or business of spying [*Rare*]

Spȳ'-mŏn'ey (-mŭn'ȳ), *n* Money paid to a spy, the reward for private or secret intelligence

Squab (skwŏb), *a* [Prov Sw *squabb*, a soft and fat body, *squabba*, allied to Icel *qvap*, soft fat, *qvapa*, to tremble with loose fat, D *kwab*, Ger *quabbe*, a dewlap, a fat lump of flesh, *quabbelig*, plump, fat, *quappig*, fat and wrinkled Cf QUAB]

1 Fat, thick, plump, bulky

Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice *Betterton*

2. Unfledged; unfeathered; as, a *squab* pigeon

Squab (skwŏb), *n.* **1.** A young pigeon or dove.

2. A person of a short, fat figure.

Gorgonius sits abdominous and wan,
Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan. *Cowp*

3. A thickly stuffed cushion, especially one us for the seat of a sofa, couch, or chair "Punchi the *squab* of chairs and sofas with their dirty fist *Dicker*

On her large *squab* you find her spread *Po*

Squab (skwŏb), *adv* Striking at once, with heavy fall, plump [*Vulgar*]

The eagle dropped the tortoise *squab* upon a rock *L'Estran*

Squab, *v i* To fall plump, to strike at one das or with a heavy stroke [*Obs*]

Squa-bāsh', *v t* To crush, to quash [*Rare.*]

His [Gifford's] satire of the Baviad and Mæviad *squabashe* at one blow, a set of coxcombs who might have humbugg the world long enough *W Scc*

Squab'bish, *a* Thick, fat, heavy *Harve*

Squab'ble (skwŏb'bl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SQUABBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SQUABBLING] [Allied to Ger *labbeln*, Sw *labbla*, to quarrel]

1 To contend for superiority, to scuffle; to struggle, to wrangle, to quarrel

2 To debate peevishly, to dispute.

The sense of these propositions is very plain, though log cians might *squabble* a whole day whether they should ran themselves under negative or affirmative *Wat*

Syn. — To dispute, contend, scuffle, wrangle, quarrel, struggle

Squab'ble, *v t* (*Print*) To put awry, to disarrange or mix, so that the letters of one line get int any of the adjacent lines, — said of lines or a pag or form of type *Stower Savage*

Squab'ble (skwŏb'bl), *n* A scuffle, a wrangle, brawl, a petty quarrel

Squab'bler, *n* One who squabbles, a contentious person, a brawler

Squab'by, *a* Short and thick, squabbish

Squab'-chick, *n* A young chicken before it is fully fledged

Squab'-pie (skwŏb'pī), *n* A pie made of squab or young pigeons

Squăc'co *n*, *pl* SQUĂC'CŌS (*Ornith*) A bird o the genus *Ardea* (*A comata*), a species of heron

Squad (skwŏd), *n* [Fr *escouade*, *escadre*, Sp *escuadra*, It *squadra*, from Lat *ex* and *quadra*, a square, from *quatuor*, four O Fr *esquarrer*, N Fr *équarrir*, It *squadrare*, to square Cf SQUARE]

1 (*Mil*) A small party of men assembled for drill, inspection, or other purposes

2 Hence, any small party

Squad'ron, *n* [Fr *escadron*, Sp *escuadron*, It *squadrone* See *supra*]

1 Primarily, a square or square form, hence, a square body of troops, a body of troops drawn up in a square [*Rare*]

Those half-rounding guards
Just met, and, closing, stood in *squadron* joined *Milton*

2 (*Mil*) A body of cavalry comprising two companies or troops, averaging from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men

3 (*Naut*) A detachment of vessels employed on any particular service or station, under the command of the senior officer *Totten*

Squad'roned (skwŏd'rund), *a.* Formed into squadrons or squares [*Rare*] *Milton*

Squal'id (skwŏl'id), *a* [Lat *squalidus*, from *squalere*, to be foul or filthy, It *squallido*] Dirty through neglect, foul, filthy, extremely dirty "Uncombed his locks, and *squalid* his attire" *Dryden* "These *squalid* dens, which are the reproach of large capitals" *Macaulay*

Squa lid'i ty, *n* [Lat *squalulitas*] The state of being squalid, foulness, filthiness

Squal'id ly, *adv* In a squalid, filthy manner

Squal'id ness, *n* The state or quality of being squalid, squalidity

Squall, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SQUALLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SQUALLING] [Sw *squala*, to cry out, Prov Ger *queelen*, Dan *skraale*, Ir & Gael *sgal*, to shriek] To cry out, to scream or cry violently, as a woman in frightened, or a child in anger or distress, as, the infant *squalled*

Squall, *n* [See *supra*, Ir & Gael *sgal*, a shriek, yell, the sound of high wind, the appearance of the sea in a squall, Sw *sqval*, a storm, *svalla*, to fall with a noise, of rain]

1 A loud scream, a harsh cry

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe, —
The short, thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall.* *Pope.*

2 A sudden and violent gust of wind, often attended with rain or snow

Black squall a squall attended with dark clouds — *Thick squall* a black squall accompanied by rain, hail, sleet, &c *Totten* — *White squall*, a squall which comes unexpectedly without being marked in its approach by the clouds *Totten*

Squall'er, *n.* One who squalls or cries aloud, a screamer

Squall'y, *a* **1** Abounding with squalls, disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind, as, *squally* weather

2 (*Agric*) Broken into detached pieces, interrupted by unproductive spots, — said of a field of turnips or corn [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

y. (*Weaving.*) Not equally good throughout; not uniform; uneven; faulty; — said of cloth.

Squā'loid, *a.* [Lat. *squalus*, a shark, and *εἶδος*, likeness] Like a shark, resembling a shark.

Squā'lōr, *n.* [Lat., from *squalere*, to be foul or filthy, It. *squallore.*] Foulness, filthiness, squalidity, squalidness. "The heterogeneous multitude, every where wearing nearly the same aspect of *squalor*" *I. Taylor.*

Sir Leicester's gallantry concedes the point, though he still feels that to bring this sort of *squalor* among the upper classes is really — really — *Dickens*

Squa-mā'ceous, } *a.* The same as SQUAMOSE. See
Squā'māte, } SQUAMOSE
Squā'mā-ted, }

Squāme, *n* [Lat *squama*, scale] A scale [*Obs*]

Squa mĕl'late, *a* (*Bot*) Furnished or covered with little scales. *Gray*

Squā'mi-fōrm, *a* [Fr *squamiforme*, from Lat *squama*, a scale, and *forma*, form] Having the form or shape of a scale

Squa mĭg'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *squamiger*, from Lat *squama*, a scale, and *gerere*, to bear, Fr *squamigère*] Bearing or having scales

Squā'mi-pĕn, *n* [Fr *squamipenne*, fr Lat *squama*, a scale, and *penna*, a fin] (*Ichth*) A fish whose dorsal and anal fins are covered with scales

Squā'moid, *a* [Lat *squama*, scale, and Gr *εἶδος*, form] Resembling a scale, also, covered with scales, scaly

Squa-mōse' (125), } *a.* [Lat *squa-*
Squā'mous, } *mosus*, from *squama*, a scale, It *squamoso*, Fr *squameux*] Covered with, or consisting of, scales, scaly, as, the *squamose* cones of the pine

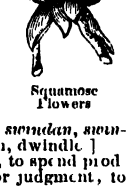
Squamose Flowers

Squăm'ū-late, } *a* (*Bot*) Having little scales,
Squăm'ū-lōse', } squamellate *Gray*

Squan'der (skwŏn'-), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SQUANDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* SQUANDERING] [O & Prov Ger *schwenden*, now only *verschwenden*, O H Ger *suandian*, *suentan*, from *swindan*, *swintan*, N H Ger *schwinden*, to vanish, dwindle]

1 To spend lavishly or profusely, to spend prodigally, to waste without economy or judgment, to dissipate, as, to *squander* an estate

They often *squandered*, but they never gave *Savage*

The crime of *squandering* health is equal to the folly *Rambler*

2. To scatter, to disperse [*Obs*]

Our *squandered* troops he rallies *Dryden*

Syn. — To spend, expend, waste, scatter, dissipate

Squan'der-er, *n* One who squanders, a spendthrift, a prodigal, a waster, a lavisher

Squan'der-ing-ly, *adv* By squandering

Squāre (4), *a* [See *infra*] 1 Having four equal sides and four right angles, as, a *square* room, a *square* figure

2 Forming a right angle, as, a *square* corner

3 Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilineal and angular rather than curving outlines, as, a man of a *square* frame

4. Exactly suitable or correspondent, true just

She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her *Shak*

5 Rendering equal justice, exact, fair, honest, as, *square* dealing

6 Even, leaving no balance, as, to make or leave the accounts *square*

7. Leaving nothing, hearty, vigorous

By Heaven, *square* eaters
More meat, I say *Beau & Fl*

8 (*Naut*) (*a*) At right angles with the mast or the keel, and parallel to the horizon. (*b*) Of greater length than usual, as, a *square* sail *Totten*

All square, all settled all right *Dickens* — *Square measure*, the square of a lineal measure the measure of a superficies or surface, which depends on the length and breadth taken conjointly — *Square number* See SQUARE, *n*, 5 — *Square root of a quantity* (*Math*), that number or quantity which, multiplied by itself, produces the given quantity — *Three-square*, *five-square* &c, having three or five equal sides as, a *three-square* file — *Square-built*, *square-cut*, *square-rigged*, and other similar compounds, are formed from this word

Squāre, *n* [O Fr *esquarre*, *esquerre*, N Fr *équerre*, Sp *escuadra*, It *squadra*, from Lat *ex* and *quadra*, a square See SQUAD]

1. (*Geom*) (*a*) The corner or angle of a figure [*Obs*] (*b*) A rectilinear figure having four equal sides and four right angles.

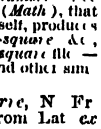
Square

2 Hence, that which is square, or nearly so, or is reckoned by squares or square measure, as, (*a*) A square piece or fragment "He bolted his food down his capacious throat in *squares* of three inches" *W Scott.* (*b*) A pane of glass (*c*) (*Print*) A certain number of lines, forming a portion of a column nearly square, — used chiefly in reckoning the prices of advertisements in newspapers. (*d*) One hundred superficial feet of boarding. *Simmonds*

3. An area of four sides, with houses on each side, sometimes, a solid block of houses, also, sometimes, an open place or area formed by the meeting or intersection of two or more streets

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town *Addison*

Carpenter's Square

4 (*Carp.* & *Joinery*) An instrument which consists essentially of two pieces, each having at least one straight edge, firmly joined together at right angles, — used to lay out or test square work It is of several forms, as the T square, the carpenter's square, and the like

5 Hence, a pattern or rule [*Obs*]

Those that affect antiquity will follow the *square* thereof *Milton*

6 (*Geom* & *Arith*) The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself, thus, 64 is the *square* of 8, for $8 \times 8 = 64$

7 Exact proportion, justness of workmanship and conduct, regularity, rule [*Obs*] "They of Galatia much more out of *square*" *Hooker*

I have not kept my *square* *Shak*

8 (*Mil*) A square body of troops used to resist the charge of cavalry on critical occasions, a squadron "The brave *squares* of war" *Shak*

When he has stormed the heights and broken the center and trampled the *square*, and turned the staggering wings of the adversary then he sounds his imperial clarion along the whole line of battle, and moves forward with all his hosts in one overwhelming charge *F Lieber*

9 A quaternion, four [*Obs*] *Shak*

10 The relation of harmony or exact agreement, equality, level

We live not on the *square* with such as these *Dryden*

11 (*Astrol*) The position of planets distant ninety degrees from each other, quartile [*Obs*]

12 The front of the female dress, near the bosom, generally worked or embroidered [*Obs*]

13 A quarrel [*Obs and rare*]

Magic square See MAGIC — *On the square*, or *upon the square* in an open fair manner, honestly, or upon honor — *On*, *or upon the square with*, to be upon equality with, to be even with *Nares* — *To be at square* to be in a state of quarreling *Nares* — *To break no squares*, to give no offense to make no difference — *To break squares* to depart from an accustomed order — *To see how the squares go*, to see how the game proceeds — a phrase taken from the game of chess, the chess-board being formed with squares *L Estrange*

Squāre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SQUARED, *p pr* & *vb n* SQUARING] [See *supra*]

1 To form with four equal sides and four right angles

2 To reduce to a square, to form to right angles, as, to *square* masons' work

3 To turn squarely, or completely, as in dislike, anger, &c, to turn

The Saxon domestics *squared* their shoulders and continued to devour their supper, paying not the least attention to the wants of the new guests *W Scott*

4 To compare with, or reduce to, any given measure or standard *Shak*

5 To adjust, to regulate, to mold to shape, to fit, to accommodate, as, to *square* our actions by the opinions of others

Square my trial
To my proportioned strength *Milton*

6 To make even, so as to leave no difference or balance, as, to *square* accounts

7 (*Math*) To multiply by itself, as, to *square* a number

8 (*Astrol*) To hold a quartile position respecting "The Icy Goat and Crab that *square* the Scales" *Creech*

9 (*Naut*) To place at right angles with the mast or keel, as, to *square* the yards

To square the circle (*Math*), to determine the exact contents of a circle in square measure The solution of this famous problem is now generally admitted to be impossible

Squāre, *v i* 1 To accord or agree exactly, to conform or agree, to suit, to fit

2 To go to opposite sides, to take an attitude of offense or defense, or of defiance to quarrel [*Obs*]

Are you such fools
To *square* for this? *Shak*

3 To take an boxing attitude, — often with *up*, sometimes with *off* *Dickens*

Squāre'ly, *adv* In a square form or manner

Squāre'ness, *n* The state of being square, as, an instrument to try the *squareness* of work

Squā'rer, *n* 1 One who, or that which, squares

2 One who squares or quarrels, a hot-headed, contentious fellow [*Obs*]

Is there no *squarer* here? *Shak*

Squāre'-rigged, *a* (*Naut*) Having the chief sails extended by yards, suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms, and lateen yards, thus, a ship and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels

Squāre'-sāil, *n* (*Naut*) A four sided sail extended to a yard suspended by the middle

Squāre'-tōed (tōd), *a* Having the toe square "Obsolete as fardingales, ruffs, and *square toed* shoes" *Knox*

Squāre'-tōes (-tōz), *n.* A precise person, — used contemptuously

Squār'ish, *a* Nearly square *Pennant*

Squar-rōse', *a* [Lat *squarrosus*, perhaps scurfy, scabby] (*Nat Hist*) Ragged, or full of loose scales or projecting parts, rough, jagged, as, (*a*) Consisting of scales widely divaricating, having scales, small leaves, or other bodies, spreading widely from the axis on which they are crowded, — said of a calyx or stem (*b*) Divided into shreds or jags, raised above the plane of the leaf, and not parallel to it, — said of a leaf (*c*) Having scales spreading every way, or standing upright, or at right angles to the surface, — said of a shell

Squarrose Leaves

Squarrose-slashed (*Bot*), doubly slashed, with the smaller divisions at right angles to the others, as a leaf *Lindley*

Squar rō'so-dĕn'tāte *a.* (*Bot*) Having the teeth bent out of the plane of lamination *Henslow.*

Squār'roŭs, *a* (*Bot*) Squarrose

Squār'ry-lōse', *a* (*Bot*) Somewhat squarrose, slightly squarrose *Gray.*

Squash (skwŏsh), *v t* [Eng *quash*, q. v, or from O Fr *escacher*, *esquacher*, to squash, to crush.] To beat or press into pulp, or a flat mass, to crush.

Squash, *n* 1 Something soft and easily crushed, especially, an unripe pod of pease

Not old enough for a man nor young enough for a boy, as a *squash* is, before 'tis a peascod *Shak.*

2 Hence, something unripe or soft [*In contempt*] "This *squash*, this gentleman" *Shak.*

3 A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body, a shock of soft bodies

My tail was stopped by a terrible *squash* *Swift*

Squash, *n* [Mass Indian *asq*, pl *asquash*, raw, green, immature, applied to fruit and vegetables which were used when green, or without cooking, *askutasquash*, vine-apple] (*Bot*) A plant and its fruit, of the genus *Cucurbita*, or gourd kind

Squash, *n* [Cf MUSQUASH] (*Zool*) An American animal allied to the weasel *Goldsmith*

Squash'-bŭg, *n* (*Entom*) A hemipterous bug (*Coreus tristis*), in New England, injurious to squash vines

Squash'er (skwŏsh'er), *n* One who, or that which, squashes

Squash'i-ness (skwŏsh'i-nes), *n* The state of being squashy or soft

Squash'y, *adv* Like a squash, also, muddy

Squat (skwŏt), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SQUATTED, *p pr*. & *vb n* SQUATTING] [From Prov Eng *quat*, to squat down Cf It *quatto*, Pr *quait*, Sp *cacho*, *gacho*, squat, cowering, from Lat *coactus*, p p of *cogere*, to drive or urge together]

1 To sit down upon the hams or heels, as a human being

2 To sit close to the ground, to cower, to stoop or lie close to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit

3 To settle on another's land without title [*U S*]

Squat, *v t* To bruise or make flat by a fall [*Obs*]

Squat (skwŏt), *a* 1 Sitting on the hams or heels, sitting close to the ground, cowering

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad close at the ear of Eve *Milton*

2 Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting

The head of the squill insect is broad and *squat* *Grew.*

Squat (skwŏt), *n* 1 The posture of one that sits on his hams, or close to the ground

2 A sudden or crushing fall [*Obs*] *Herbert.*

3 (*Mining*) (*a*) A small, separate vein of ore. (*b*) A mineral consisting of tin ore and spar *Hallmark Woodward.*

Squat'ter, *n* 1 One who squats or sits close

2 One who settles on new land, particularly on public land, without a title [*U S*]

Squaw, *n* [Massachusetts *squa*, *eshqua*, Narragansett *squaws*, Delaware *ochqueu*, and *Iroquois* used also in compound words (as the names of animals), in the sense of *female*] A female, a woman, — in the language of Indian tribes of the Algonkin family

Squaw root (*Bot*) A singularly shaped, scaly plant (*Conopholis* [or *Pybanche*] *Americana*), found in oak wood in the United States, — called also *cancer-root*

Squawl, *v i* To squall See SQUALL

Squeak, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SQUEAKED (**skwēkt**); *p pr* & *vb n* SQUEAKING] [Sw *squäka*, to cry like a frog, O Sw to cry out, H Ger *quecken*, to squeak, squeal, *quäken*, to squeak, cry]

1 To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration, to cry with an acute tone, as an animal, or to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door, and the like

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *squeaking* through the mouth of a eunuch? *Addison.*

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the "*squeaking* pigs" of Homer *Pope*

2 To break silence, or secrecy, for fear or pain; to speak [*Rare*]

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him *Dryden.*

Squēak, *n* A sharp, shrill sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument, such as a child utters in acute pain, or as is made by carriage-wheels when dry, or by a pipe or reed

Squēak'er, *n.* One who, or that which, squeaks.
Squēak'ing-ly, *adv.* In a squeaking manner.
Squēal (skwēl), *v. i.* [*imp & p. p* SQUEALED; *p pr. & vb. n.* SQUEALING] [Sw. *sqvāla*, to cry out. See SQUALL] To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as certain animals do, indicating want, displeasure, or pain
Squēal (skwēl), *n* A shrill, sharp, and somewhat prolonged cry
Squēam'ish, *a.* [From *qualmish*. See QUALM] Having a stomach that is easily turned, or that readily nauseates any thing, hence, nice to excess in taste, fastidious, easily disgusted, apt to be offended at trifling improprieties, scrupulous

Quoth he, that honor is very *squeamish*
That takes a basting for a blemish *Hudibras*
His muse is rustic, and perhaps too plain
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain *Southern*

Syn.—Fastidious, dainty, over-nice, scrupulous See FASTIDIOUS
Squēam'ish-ly, *adv* In a squeamish manner, with too much niceness
Squēam'ish-ness, *n.* The state of being squeamish, fastidiousness, excessive scrupulousness.

The thorough-paced politician must presently laugh at the *squeamishness* of his conscience *South*

Squēam'ous, *a.* Squeamish [*Obs.*]
Squēa'zi-ness, *n.* Nausea, queasiness. [*Obs.*] See QUEASINESS
Squēa'zy, *a* Queasy, nice, squeamish, scrupulous [*Obs.*] See QUEASY
Squeez'a-ble, *a* Admitting of being squeezed capable of being squeezed *Willis*
Squeeze, *v t* [*imp & p. p* SQUEEZED, *p pr & vb n* SQUEEZING] [A S *cwisan*, *cwinsan*, *cwysan*, to crush, squeeze, Sw *qväsa*, O H Ger *quezzon*, N H Ger *quetschen*, L Ger *quetsen*, D *kwetsen*, id, L Ger *quese*, a bruise, D *kwets*, id]
1 To press between two bodies, to press closely, to compress, as, to *squeeze* an orange with the fingers or with an instrument, to *squeeze* the hand in friendship
2 To oppress with hardships, burdens, and taxes, to harass, to crush.

In a civil war, people must expect to be *squeezed* with the burden *L Estrange*

3 To force between close bodies, to compel, or cause to pass, as, to *squeeze* water through felt.

To squeeze out, to force out by pressure, as a liquid
Syn.—To hug, pinch, gripe, crowd
Squeeze, *v i* To urge one's way, to pass by pressing, to press, to crowd, as, *to squeeze* hard to get through a crowd

To squeeze through, to pass through by pressing and urging forward
Squeeze, *n* The act of one who squeezes, compression between bodies, pressure
Squeez'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, squeezes
2 (*Forging*) A contrivance like a large pair of pliers, for shingling or squeezing the balls of metal when puddled,—used only in the plural
Squeez'ing, *n* 1 The act of pressing, compression, oppression
2. That which is forced out by pressure, dregs
Squēlch (66), *v t* [Allied to Prov Eng *quelch*, a blow, and *quell*, to crush, to kill] [Written also *squelsh*] To crush, to put down [*Colloq*]

If you deceive us, you will be *squelched* *Carlyle*

Squēlch, *v i* To be crushed *Carlyle*
Squēlch, *n* A heavy fall as of something flat [*Obs and low*] *Hudibras.*
Squēlsh, *v t* See SQUELCH
Sque-tēague' (skwe tēg'), *n* (*Ichth*) A fish (*Labrus squeteague* of Mitchell, *Otolithus regalis* of Cuvier), found in Long Island Sound,—called also *weal-fish* *Storer*
Squib, *n* [Cf Prov Eng *squib*, a child's syringe]
1 A little pipe, or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder, or combustible matter, and sent into the air burning, and bursting with a crack, a cracker

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze *Waller*
The making and selling of *squibs* is punishable *Blackstone*

2 [Allied to *quib* and *gulp*] A sarcastic speech, or little censorious writing published, a petty lampoon, a brief, witty essay
3 A pretty fellow [*Obs*]

The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libelers *Tatler*

Squīb, *v i* [*imp & p p* SQUIBBED, *p pr & vb n* SQUIBBING] To throw squibs, to utter sarcastic or severe reflections, to contend in petty dispute, as, two members of a society *squib* a little in debate. [*Colloq*]
Squid, *n* The cuttle fish,—often used as bait by fishermen

Squid-line, a fishing-line, the hook of which is baited with a squid
Squig'gle (skwig'gl), *v t.* [Allied to Prov Eng *swiggle*, to drink greedily, to shake liquor in a close vessel, from *swig*, q v]
1 To shake and wash a fluid about the mouth with the lips closed. [*Prov Eng*] *Forby.*
2 To move about like an eel, to squirm. [*Vulgar*] [*U. S*] *Bartlett.*
Squill, *n* [Fr *squille*, *scille*, Pr. *squilla*, *esquila*, Sp *esquila*, *escila*, It & Lat. *squilla*, *scilla*, Gr. σκίλλα.]
1. (*Bot.*) A lily-like plant (*Scilla* [or *Ornithogalum*] *maritima*), having a bulbous root, like an onion, of acrid and emetic properties, used in medicine.
2 (*Zoöl.*) A stomapodous, crustaceous animal, of the genus *Squilla*.
3 (*Entom*) An insect,—called also *squill insect*, from its resemblance to the preceding,—having a long body covered with a crust, the head broad and squat *Grew*
Squill'gee, *n.* (*Naut*) An instrument in the form of a hoe, covered with leather, used to rub the decks after they have been washed
Squill it'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, squills. [*Rare*] "*Squillitic* vinegar" *Holland.*
Squin'ançe, } *n.* [Fr *esquinancie*, O Fr *squi-*
Squin'an-cy, } *nance*, from Lat. *synanche*, Gr συνάγχη, from σύν, with, and ἄγχειν, to strangle, throttle, the same as κυνάγχη, strictly a dog throttling, Pr & O Sp *esquinancia*, N Sp & Pg *esquinencia*, It *squinanzia*, *schinanzia*, O Eng *squinacy*, *squincy*] The quinsy [*Obs*]
Squin'zy, *n* The same as QUINSY [*Obs*]
Squint, *a* [D *schuinte*, a slope, *schuin*, *schuinsch*, sloping, oblique, *schuins*, slopingly. Cf ASKANT, ASKANCE, ASQUINT]
1 Looking obliquely
2 Not having the optic axes coincident,—said of the eyes, a defect occasioned by a permanent shortening of one of the lateral straight muscles, and a permanent elongation of its antagonist
3 Looking with suspicion *Milton*

Squint, *v i* [*imp & p p.* SQUINTED, *p pr. & vb. n.* SQUINTING]
1 To see obliquely

Some can *squint* when they will *Bacon*

2 To have the axes of the eyes not coincident
3 To deviate from a true line, to run obliquely, to slope
Squint, *v t* 1 To turn to an oblique position, as, to *squint* an eye
2 To cause to look with non-coincident optic axes

He gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip *Shak*

Squint, *n* 1 The act, or habit, of squinting
2 A want of coincidence of the axes of the eyes
3 (*Arch*) An oblique opening in the wall of a church, especially, in mediæval architecture, an opening so placed as to afford a view of the high altar from the transept or aisles
Squint'er, *n* One who squints
Squint'-eȳe (-ī), *n* An eye that squints
Squint'-eȳed (-īd), *a* 1 Having eyes that squint, having eyes with non coincident axes
2 Oblique, indirect, malignant, as, *squint-eyed* praise
3 Looking obliquely, or by side glances, as, *squint eyed* jealousy or envy
Squint'i-fē'go, *a* Squinting [*Obs and low*]
Squint'ing-ly, *adv* In a squinting manner, by side glances
Squin'y, *v i* To look squint [*Cant*] [*Obs*] *Shak*
Squir, *v t* To throw with a jerk, to throw with the edge, or cutting part, foremost [*Obs*] [Written also *squirr*] *Addison*
Squir'al-ty, *n* The same as SQUIRARCHY "That such weight and influence be put thereby into the hands of the *squiralty* of any kingdom" *Sterne*
Squir'arch, *n* One who belongs to the squirarchy
Squir'arch-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a squirarchy
Squir'arch-y, *n* The gentlemen, or gentry, of a country, collectively [Written also *squirearchy*]
Squire, *n* The same as ESQUIRE See ESQUIRE
Squire, *n* [Fr *esquarre*] A square, measure, or rule [*Obs*] "Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half by the *squire*" *Shak*
Squire, *v t* [*imp & p p* SQUIRED, *p pr. & vb. n* SQUIRING]
1 To attend as a squire *Chaucer*
2 To attend as a beau, or gallant, for aid and protection, as, to *square* a lady [*Colloq*]
Squir-ee'n, *n* One who is half squire and half farmer,—used humorously [*Eng*] *Combe &c*
Squire'hood, *n* The rank and state of a squire
Squire'ly, *a* Becoming a squire
Squire'ship, *n* Squirehood
Squi-ril'i-ty, *n* Scurrility [*Obs*] *Old Play.*

☞ A mere disfigurement of the word *scurrility*

Squirm (18), *v i* or *t* [*imp & p p* SQUIRMED, *p pr & vb n* SQUIRMING] [Allied to Lith. *kirmi*, Skr *krimi*, a worm Cf. SWARM, *v i*, 5]
1. To move, or cause to move, like a worm or eel, with writhing or contortions
2 To climb, by embracing and clinging with the hands and feet, as to a tree without branches

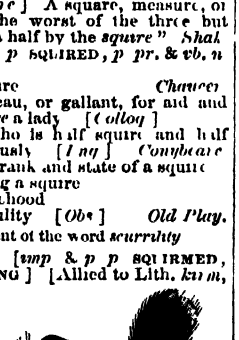
American Fox Squirrel

Squirr, *v. t.* See SQUIR.
Squir'rel (skwir'rel) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [O. Fr *esquirel*, *escurel*, *escureil*, *escuriel*, *escurill*, *escurol*, *escuroll*, N. Fr. *écureuil*, L. Lat. *squirolus*, *squirellus*, *esquirolus*, *scuriolus*, dim of Lat. *sciurus*, *sciurus*, from σκιά, shade, and οὐρά, tail] Fr. *écureuil*, Sp. & Pg. *esquilo*, It. *scoiattolo*] (*Zoöl.*) small, rodent mammal, of the genus *Sciurus*, having a bushy tail, and very nimble in running and leaping on trees.

☞ The common European species is *S vulgaris*; the common gray and black squirrel of the Eastern United States is *S Carolinensis*, the red squirrel of the United States is *S Hudsonius* The ground squirrels belong the related genus *Spermophilus*, and the flying squirrels to the genus *Pteromys* The flying-squirrel common the United States is *P volucella*, and another species (*P Hudsonius*) occurs at the north Squirrels subsist chiefly upon nuts, of which they lay up a store for winter
Squirt (18), *v t.* [*imp & p. p* SQUIRTED, *p pr. & vb n* SQUIRTING] [Cf L Ger *swirtjen*, to squirt, O Sw *squilta*, id, *squittra*, to scatter] To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream as, to *squirt* water.

The hard featured miscreant coolly rolled his tobacco in his cheek, and *squirted* the juice into the fire-grate *W Scott*

Squirt, *v t.* 1. To throw out liquid from a narrow orifice, in a rapid stream
2 Hence, to throw out or utter words rapidly to prate. [*Low*] *L'Estrange*

Squirting cucumber (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant (*Ecballium elaterium*), the fruit of which, when nearly ripe, separates suddenly from its peduncle, at the same time ejecting its juice and seeds (*b*) The fruit itself
Squirt *n.* 1 An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force
2 A small, quick stream
Squirt'er, *n* One who, or that which, squirts [*Low*]
Squir'y, *n.* The body of squires collectively considered, squirarchy. [*Obs*]
Stăb, *v t* [*imp & p p* STABBED, *p pr & vb n* STABBING] [O D *staven*, to fix, fasten, from *stave*, *staf*, a staff, rod, Ger *stab*, a staff, stick]
1 To pierce with a pointed weapon, as, to be *stabbed* by a dagger or a spear, to *stab* fish or cels
2 To wound mischievously or mortally; to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument
3 To injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander, as, to *stab* reputation
Stăb, *v i* 1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon.

None shall dare
With shortened sword to *stab* in closer war *Dryden.*

2 To give a mortal wound.

He speaks poniards, and every word *stabs* *Shak.*

To stab at, to offer or threaten to stab, to thrust a pointed weapon at
Stăb, *n* 1 The thrust of a pointed weapon
2 A wound with a sharp pointed weapon, as, to fall by the *stab* of an assassin
3 An injury given in the dark, a sly mischief, as, a *stab* given to character
Stăbat Mā'ter [Lat] A celebrated Latin hymn, beginning with these words, set to music by most of the great composers, and performed in the church service of the Roman Catholics
Stăb'ber, *n* 1 One who stabs, a privy murderer
2 (*Naut*) A small marline-spike to make holes with, a pricker
Stăb'bing-ly, *adv* By stabbing, with intent to a secret act maliciously. *Bp Parker*
Sta-bil'i-ment, *n* [Lat *stabilimentum*, from *stabire*, to make firm or stable, from Lat *stabilis*, It. *stabilimento*, Pr *establiment*, O Sp *establimento* See STABLE] The act of making firm, firm support [*Obs. or rare*]

They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade *Derham*

Sta-bil'i-tāte, *v t.* [L Lat *stabilitare*, *stabilitatum*, from *stabilire*, *stabilitum* See *supra*] To make stable, to establish [*Obs*] *More*
Sta-bil'i-ty, *n* [Lat *stabilitas*, Fr *stabilité*, Pr. *stabilitat*, *estabilitat*, Sp *estabilidad*, It. *stabilita*]
1 The state of being stable or firm, steadiness, stableness, firmness, strength to stand without being moved or overthrown, as, the *stability* of a throne, the *stability* of a constitution of government
2 Steadiness or firmness of character, firmness of resolution or purpose, the qualities opposite to *fickleness*, *irresolution*, or *inconstancy*, as, a man of little *stability*, or of unusual *stability*.
3 Fixedness, as opposed to *fluidity*. [*Rare*]

Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities *Boyle*

Syn —Steadiness, stableness, constancy, immovability, firmness
Stā'ble (stā'bl), *a.* [Lat *stabilis*, from *stare*, to stand, Fr *stable*, Pr. *stable*, *estable*, Sp. *estable*, It *stabile*]
1 Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown, fixed; as, a *stable* government
2. Steady in purpose, constant, firm in resolution, not easily diverted from a purpose; not fickle or wavering, as, a *stable* man, a *stable* character
3. Durable, not subject to be overthrown or changed

In this region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*. *Rogers.*

Stable equilibrium, that condition of a body, in which if its equilibrium be disturbed, it is immediately restored, as in the case when the center of gravity is below the point of support; — opposed to *unstable equilibrium*, in which the center of gravity is above the point of support, and the equilibrium, once disturbed, is not restored by the forces acting on the body.

Syn. — Fixed, steady; constant; abiding, strong

Stā'ble, *v. t.* To fix, to establish [*Obs.*]

Stā'ble, *n* [O. Fr. *estable*, N Fr *étable*, Pr *estable*, Sp *establo*, Lat *stabulum*, from *stare*, to stand] A house, shed, or building, for beasts to lodge and feed in, a stall.

A *stable* was our warmth,
A manger his *Milton*

Stā'ble, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STABLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STABLING] To put or keep in a stable

Stā'ble, *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable, to dwell in an inclosed place, to kennel

Stā'ble-boy, } *n* A boy or man who attends at a
Stā'ble-măn, } stable

Stā'ble-ness, *n* The quality or state of being stable, fixedness, firmness of position or establishment, strength to stand, stability, as, the *stableness* of a throne, or of a system of laws, hence, steadiness, constancy, firmness of purpose, stability, as, *stableness* of character, of mind, of principles, or opinions

Stā'ble-room (28), *n* Room for stabling cattle, space in a stable or stables

Stā'ble-stănd, *n* (*Eng. Law*) The position of a man who is found at his standing in the forest, with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at a deer, or with a long bow, or standing close by a tree with grey hounds in a leash ready to slip This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer *Wharton*

Stā'bling, *n* 1 The act or practice of keeping cattle in a stable

2. A house, shed, or room for keeping horses and cattle

Stăb'lish, *v. t* [From *establish*, q. v.] To settle in a state for permanence, to make firm to establish, to fix [*Obs.*]

Stăb'lish-ment, *n* Establishment [*Obs.*]

Stā'bly, *adv* In a stable manner, firmly, fixedly, steadily, as, a government *stably* settled

Stăb'ū-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *stabulatio*, from *stabulari*, to stable or house cattle, from *stabulum* See STABLE.] [*Obs.*]

1 The act of stabling or housing beasts.

2 A place for lodging beasts, a stable

Stac-cā'to, *a* [It., p. p. of *staccare*, equivalent to *distaccare*, Fr *détacher*, Fr *detached* See DETACH.] (*Mus.*) Disconnected, separated, distinct, — a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner, — opposed to *legato*, and often indicated by heavy accents written over or under the notes, or by dots when the performance is to be less distinct and emphatic

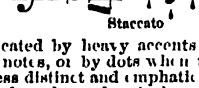
Staccato

Stăck, *n* [Icel *stakkr*, a heap, *heystakkr*, a heap of hay, Sw *stack*, Dan *stak*, a heap, pile of hay, Prov Ger *stock*, *heustock*, from the root of *stick*, Ger *stecken*]

1 A large pile of hay, grain, straw, and the like, usually of a nearly conical form, but sometimes rectangular or oblong, contracted at the top to a point or ridge, and sometimes covered with thatch

2 A pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet, also, a pile of poles or wood indefinite in quantity [*Eng.*]

Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height *Bacon*

3 A number of funnels or chimneys standing together.

4 A single chimney or passage way for smoke, the chimney of a locomotive or steam-vessel

Stack of arms (*Mil.*), a number of muskets or rifles set up together, with the bayonets crossing one another, forming a sort of conical pile

Stăck, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STACKED (stăkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STACKING] [Sw. *stacka*, Dan. *stikke*, Prov. Ger. *stocken*]

1 To lay, as hay or grain, in a conical or other pile, to make into a large pile, as, to *stack* hay or grain

2. To pile, as wood, poles, and the like. [*Eng.*]

To stack arms (*Mil.*), to set up muskets or rifles together, with the bayonets crossing one another, and forming a sort of conical pile

Stăck'age, *n.* [*Rare*] 1 Hay, grain, or the like, in stacks; things stacked

2. A tax on things stacked

Stăck'et, *n* (*Mil.*) A stockade. *W. Scott*

Stăck'-gărd, *n* A covering or protection, as of canvas, for a stack

Stăck'ing-bănd, } *n* A band or rope
Stăck'ing-bĕlt, } used in binding thatch or straw upon a stack.

Stăck'ing-stāge, *n.* A stage used in building stacks.

Stăck'-stănd, *n.* A basement, usually of timber, raised on props for supporting a stack of hay or grain, a staddle.

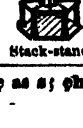
Stack-stand

Stăck'-yărd, *n.* A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

Stăc'te (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat. *stacte*, *stacta*, Gr *σταχτή*, strictly *f* of *σταχτός*, oozing out in drops, from *στάζειν*, to drop] A fatty, resinous, and very odoriferous liquid, being a kind of myrrh which distills or falls in drops from the trees, or from fresh myrrh or cinnamon

Stăd'dle (stăd'dl), *n* [A-S *staddol*, *stadhul*, *stadhel*, a foundation, firm seat, D *stutsel*, from *stut*, a prop, *stutten*, to prop, Eng *stud*, q. v. It belongs to the root of *stead*, *steady*]

1 Any thing which serves for support, a staff, a crutch, the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain [*Eng.*]

2 A small tree of any kind, especially a forest tree.

☞ In America, trees are called *staddles* from three or four years old till they are six or eight inches in diameter, or more, but in this respect, the word is indefinite This is also the sense in which it is used by Bacon and Tusser

Stăd'dle, *v. t* To leave the staddles of, as a wood when it is cut [*Rare.*] *Tusser*

Stăd'dle-roof, *n* The roof or covering of a stack.

Stāde, *n* [Fr *stade* See *infra*]

1 A stadium or furlong [*Rare.*] *Donne*

2 A landing-place *Simmonds*

Stāde'-dūes, } *n. pl* Duties or tolls formerly levied on ships entering the river Elbe, — so called from the name of a town where vessels were obliged to stop that the duties might be assessed, after which these were paid at Hamburg *Simmonds. Romans*

Stā'di um (Synop., § 130), *n., pl* STĀ'DI-A [Lat., from Gr *στάδιον*, strictly, that which stands fast, hence, a fixed standard of length, from *στάδιος*, standing, fast and firm, from *ἵστημι*, to stand, It *stadio*, Sp. & Pg *estadio*, Fr *stade*, *estade*, Fr *stade*]

1 A Greek measure of length, being the chief one used for itinerary distances, also adopted by the Romans for nautical and astronomical measurements It was equal to 600 Greek or 625 Roman feet, or 125 Roman paces, or to 606 feet 9 inches English This was also called the *Olympic stadium*, as being the exact length of the foot race course at Olympia *H. Smith*

2 (*Med.*) A stage or period of a disease

Stădt'hōld-er (stăt'), *n* [D *stadhouder*, from *stad*, a city, a town, and *houder*, a holder] formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland, or the governor or lieutenant governor of a province

Stădt'hōld-er-ate } (stăt'), *n* The office or position of a stadtholder
Stădt'hōld-er-ship }

Stăff, *n.*, *pl* STAVES, or STAFFS (in the first seven senses), STAFFS (in the last two senses) [A-S *staf*, a staff, prop, *stob*, a stump O Sax, L Ger, & D *staf*, O Fries *stef*, Icel *stafr*, Sw *stav*, Dan *stav*, H Ger *stab*]

1 A long piece of wood, a stick, the long handle of an instrument or weapon, a pole or stick, used for many purposes

With forks and *staves* the felon to pursue *Dryden*

2 A stick carried in the hand for support or defense by a person walking, hence, a support, that which props or upholds

The boy was the very *staff* of my age *Shak.*

He spoke of it [beer] in "The Earnest Cry and Lamentable Petition of the "Scotch Drink" as one of the *staffs* of life which had been struck from the poor man's hand by oppression *Lord Watson*

3 (*Mus.*) The five lines and the spaces on which music is written

4 A pole or stick borne as an ensign of authority a badge of office, as, a constable's *staff* Staff (3)

Methought this *staff*, mine office-badge in court, Was broke in twain *Shak.*

All his officers brake their *staves* but at their return new *staves* were delivered unto them *Hayward*

5 The round of a ladder [*Rare.*]

Descending and ascending by ladders, I ascended at one of six hundred and thirty-nine *staves* *Brown*

6 A pole erected in a ship, or elsewhere, to hoist and display a flag upon

7 (*Surg.*) The grooved director for the gorget or knife used in cutting for a stone in the bladder

8 [From *staff*, as an ensign of authority and supreme command, Ger *stab*, *generalstab*] (*Mil.*) An establishment of officers in various departments attached to an army, or to the commander of an army The general's staff consists of those officers about his person who are employed in carrying his commands into execution See LIEUTENANT-MAJOR

9 Hence, a corps of executive officers connected with some large establishment, who act (like the military staff of an army) in carrying out its designs, as, a newspaper has its editorial and reporting *staff*, a department of government has its *staff* of clerks, paymasters, &c

Jacob-staff (*Surv.*), a single straight rod or staff, pointed and iron-shod at the bottom, for penetrating the ground, and having a socket-joint at the top, used for supporting a compass instead of a tripod — *To have* or *keep the staff in one's own hands*, to keep possession of one's property, and hence, to retain authority and control *Halliwell*

Stăff, *n.*, *pl* STĀVES [Icel *stef*, a strophe, O Ger *stab*, L. Ger. *stāve*, *steve*, a letter, character, writing, *staven*, to read for another, to repeat] A series of verses so disposed that, when it is concluded, the same order begins again, a stanza, a stave. See STAVE

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for an heroic poem, as being all too lyrical *Dryden.*

Stăff'-ăn'gle, *n* (*Arch.*) A square rod of wood standing flush with the wall on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, to prevent their being damaged *Brande.*

Stăff'i-er, *n* An attendant bearing a staff [*Obs.*]

"*Staffiers* on foot" *Hudibras.*

Stăff'ish, *a* Stiff, harsh [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

Stăff'man, *n.*, *pl* STĂFF'MEN A workman employed in silk throwing *Simmonds.*

Stăff'-tree, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of several species of the genus *Celastrus*. *Celastrus scandens*, of the United States, is the climbing staff tree

Common Stag (*Cervus elaphus*).

Stăg, *n* [Icel *steggr*, the male of several animals]

1 The male red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, the male of the hind, a hart, — sometimes applied specially to a male red deer of the fifth year See HART

2 A colt or filly, also, a romping girl [*Prov. Eng.*]

3 The male of the ox kind, castrated at such an age that he never gains the full size of a bull, a bull stag, — called also, in some parts of England and Scotland, *bull segg*

4 (*Com.*) (*a*) An outside irregular dealer in stocks, not a member of the exchange (*b*) One who takes shares under fictitious names in new projects, with a view to sell immediately at a premium, and not to hold the stock [*Cant.*] *Wright*

Stăg, *v. i.* (*Com.*) To act as a stag or irregular dealer in stocks [*Cant.*]

Stăg'-bee'tle, *n* (*Entom.*) A nocturnal beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), having large hooked mandibles somewhat resembling the horns of a stag The larvæ bore into the roots and trunks of trees, and are sometimes many years in coming to maturity — often called, in the United States, *horse beetle*

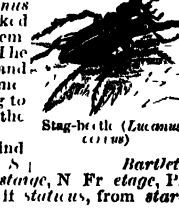
Stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*)

Stăg'-dănce, *n* A rough kind of dance by men only [U. S.] *Bartlett*

Stāge, *n* [O Fr *estage*, *estaige*, N Fr *etage*, Pr. *estatge*, It *staggio*, Lat as if *statica*, from *stare*, to remain]

1 A floor, or story of a house [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2 A platform slightly elevated, on which an orator may speak, a play be performed, an exhibition be presented, and the like

3 A floor elevated for the convenience of mechanical work, or the like a scaffold, a staging

4 The floor for scenic performances, hence, the theater, the play house, hence, also, the profession of representing dramatic compositions, the drama, as acted or exhibited

Knights, squires, and steeds, must enter on the *stage* *Pope*

Lo! where the *stage* the poor degraded *stage*,
Holds its warped mirror to a gaping age *Sprague*

5 A place where any thing is publicly exhibited, the scene of any noted action or career, the spot where any remarkable affair occurs

When we are born we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools *Shak.*

Music and ethereal mirth
Wherewith the *stage* of air and earth did ring *Milton*

6 A place of rest on a regularly traveled road, a stage house, a station, a place appointed for the relay of horses

7 A degree of advancement in a journey, one of several portions into which a road or course is marked off the distance between two places of rest on a road, as, a *stage* of ten miles

A *stage* signifies a certain distance on a road *Jeffrey*

He traveled by gig with his wife, his favorite horse performing the journey by easy *stages* *S. Smiles.*

8 A degree of advancement in any pursuit, or of progress toward an end or result

Such a polity is suited only to a particular *stage* in the progress of society *Macaulay*

9 Any large vehicle running from station to station for the accommodation of the public, a stage coach, an omnibus. "A parcel sent by the *stage*" *Cowper.*

I went in the six-penny *stage* *Swift*

Stāge, *v. t* To exhibit upon a stage, or as upon a stage, to display publicly [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Stāge'-bŏx, *n* A box close to the stage in a theater *Simmonds.*

Stāge'-cär'riage, *n.* A stage-coach.

Stāge'-cōach (20), *n.* A coach that runs regularly

from one stage to another, for the convenience of passengers, sometimes (when running chiefly in the streets of a city), an omnibus.

Stāge'-cōach'man, *n*, *pl.* STĀGE'CŌACH'MEN. One who drives a stage-coach.

Stāge'-dōor, *n.* The actors' and workmen's entrance to a theater *Simmonds*

Stāge'-drīv'er, *n* One who drives a stage or stage-coach, a stage coachman.

Stāge'-līghts (-līts), *n pl* The lights in front of the stage in a theater, — called also *foot-lights*

Stāge'ly, *a.* Pertaining to a stage, becoming the theater [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor*

Stāge'-plāy, *n.* A dramatic or theatrical entertainment *Dryden.*

Stāge'-plāy'er, *n* An actor on the stage, one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage, as, Garrick was a celebrated *stage-player.*

Stā'ger, *n* 1 A player [*Rare*]

2 One who has long acted on the stage of life, a practitioner, a person of experience, or of skill derived from long experience

You will find most of the old *stagers* still stationary there *W Scott*

3 A horse used in drawing a stage. *Simmonds*

Stā'ger-y, *n* Exhibition on the stage [*Obs*]

Stāg'-ē'vil (-ē'vl), *n* (*Far*) A kind of palsy affecting the jaw of a horse *Crabb*

Stāge'-wāg'on, *n.* A wagon which runs between two places for conveying passengers or goods, also, a stage-coach.

Stāg'gard, *n.* [From *stag*] A stag of four years of age. [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Stāg'ger, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* STAGGERD, *p pr* & *vb n* STAGGERING] [O D *staggeren*, to stagger, from *stalen*, *staecken*, to stop, Prov Ger. *staggeln*, *stockern*, H Ger *stocken*, to stammer]

1 To move to one side and the other in standing or walking, not to stand or walk with steadiness, to reel, to vacillate

Deep was the wound; he *staggered* with the blow *Dryden*

2 To cease to stand firm, to begin to give way, to fail "The enemy *staggers*" *Addison*

3 To begin to doubt and waver in purpose, to become less confident or determined, to hesitate.

He [Abraham] *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief *Rom* iv 20

Stāg'ger, *v t* 1 To cause to reel

2 To cause to doubt and waver, to make to hesitate, to make less steady or confident, to shock

Whoever will read the story of this war will find himself much *staggered* *Howell*

The grants to the house of Russel were so enormous as not only to outrage economy, but even to *stagger* credibility *Burke*

Stāg'ger bush, *n* (*Bot*) An American plant of the genus *Andromeda* (*A mariana*), growing in low, sandy places, having clusters of large nodding flowers. *Gray*

Stāg'ger-ing-ly, *adv.* In a staggering manner, doubtingly

Stāg'gers, *n pl* 1 (*Far*) A disease of horses and other animals, by which they fall down suddenly without sense or motion, apoplexy

2 Madness, wild, irregular conduct [*Obs*]

Stāg'ger-wort (-wŭrt), *n* A plant, ragwort

Stāg'hound, *n* A hound employed in hunting the stag or deer

Stā'ging, *n* 1 A structure of posts and boards for supporting workmen, &c, in building, and the like

2 The business of running, managing, or of journeying in, stage coaches

Stā'gi-rīte, *n* One who is native to or resident in *Stagira*, in ancient Macedonia, especially, Aristotle

Stāg'mŏd, *n* [Gr σταγμα, a drop, from σταζειν, to drop, to fall drop by drop] Any distilled liquor [*Very rare*] *Crabb*

Stāg'man-cy, *n.* [See STAGNANT] The state of being stagnant

Stāg'nant, *a* [Fr *stagnant*, It *stagnante*, L at *stagnans*, p pr of *stagnare* See STAGNATE]

1 Inclined to stagnate, not flowing, not running in a current or stream, motionless, impure from want of motion, as, a *stagnant* lake or pond, *stagnant* blood in the veins

2 Not active, dull, not brisk, as, business is *stagnant.*

The gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul *Johnson*

For him a *stagnant* life was not worth living *Palfrey*

Stāg'nant-ly, *adv* In a stagnant manner

Stāg'nāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* STAGNATED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* STAGNATING] [Lat. *stagnare*, *stagnatum*, from *stagnum*, a piece of standing water, It *stagnare*, O Fr *stagner*, Sp *estancarse*]

1. To cease to flow, to be motionless, as, blood *stagnates* in the veins of an animal, to become impure by want of motion, air *stagnates* in a close room

2. To cease to be brisk or active, to become dull, as, commerce *stagnates*, business *stagnates*

Ready-witted tenderness never *stagnates* in vain lamentations while there is room for hope *W Scott*

Stāg'nate, *a.* Stagnant. [*Obs*] "A *stagnate* mass of vapors" *Young.*

Stag-nā'tion, *n* [Fr. *stagnation*, Sp. *estagnacion*, It *stagnamento*]

1. The condition of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation, as of a fluid; the state of being motionless, as, the *stagnation* of the blood, the *stagnation* of water or air, the *stagnation* of vapors.

2 The cessation of action, or of brisk action, the state of being dull, as, the *stagnation* of business

Stāg'-worm (-wŭrm), *n.* An insect that is troublesome to deer

Stāhl'ian (stāl'yan), *n.* A believer in, or advocate of, Stahlianism.

Stāhl'işm, } *n* The theory of a German phy-
Stāhl'ian ĭşm, } sician, named *Stahl*, that every vital action is under the direction and presidency of the soul *Dunglison*

Stāid, *imp.* & *p p* of *stay* See STAY

Stāid, *a* [From *stay*, to stop] Sober, grave, steady, composed, regular, not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful. "O'erlaid with black, *staid* Wisdom's hue" *Milton*

To ride out with *staid* guides *Milton*

Syn.—Sober, grave, steady, composed, regular, sedate

Stāid'ly, *adv* In a staid manner

Stāid'ness, *n* The state or quality of being staid, seriousness, steadiness, regularity, — the opposite of *wildness* or *levity*

If he sometimes appears too gay, yet a secret gracefulness of youth accompanies his writings, though the *staidness* and sobriety of age be wanting *Dryden*

Syn — Sobriety, gravity, steadiness, regularity, constancy, firmness, stability

Stāin, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* STAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* STAINING] [Abbreviated from *distain*, q v]

1 To discolor by the application of foreign matter, to make foul, to spot, as, to *stain* the hand with dye, to *stain* clothes with vegetable juice, to *stain* paper, armor *stained* with blood

2 To color, as wood, glass, or the like, by processes affecting, chemically or otherwise, the material itself, to tinge with a color or colors combining with, or penetrating, the substance, to color, to dye, as, to *stain* wood with acids, colored washes, paint rubbed in, &c, to *stain* glass by the effusion upon, or the interfusion within, it of metallic oxides

3 To tinge with a different color, to dye, as, to *stain* cloth.

4 To impress with figures, in colors different from the ground as, to *stain* paper for hangings

5 To spot with guilt or infamy, to bring reproach on, to blot, to soil, to tarnish

Of honor void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now soiled and *stained* *Milton*

6 To cause to seem inferior by comparison

She *stains* the ripest virgins of her age *Beau & Fl*

Stained glass, glass colored or stained by certain metallic pigments fused into its substance, — often used for making durable pictures in windows *Ure*

Syn — To paint, dye, blot, soil, sully, discolor, disgrace, taint — PAINT, STAIN, DYE These denote three different processes, the first mechanical, the other two chiefly chemical To *paint* a thing is to spread a coat of coloring matter over it, to *stain* or *dye* a thing is to impart color to its substance To *stain* is said chiefly of solids as wood, glass, paper, to *dye* of fibrous substances, textile fabrics, &c the one commonly a simple process, as applying a wash, the other more complex, as fixing colors by mordants

Stāin, *n* 1 A discoloration from foreign matter, a spot, as, a *stain* on a garment or cloth

2 A natural spot of a color different from the ground "Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains*" *Pope*

3 Taint of guilt, tarnish, disgrace, reproach, as, the *stain* of sin

Nor death itself can wholly wash their *stains* *Dryden*

Our opinion is, I hope, without any blemish or *stain* of heresy *Hooker*

4 Cause of reproach, shame

Here by I will lead her that is the praise and yet the *stain* of all womankind *Sidney*

Syn — Blot, spot, taint, pollution, blemish tarnish, color, disgrace, infamy, shame

Stāin'er, *n.* One who stains, blots, or tarnishes, a dyer

Stāin'less, *a* 1 Free from any stain

2 Free from the reproach of guilt, free from sin

The very care he took to keep his name
Stainless, with some, was evidence of shame *Crabbe*

Syn. — Blameless, spotless, faultless See BLAMELESS

Stāin'less-ly, *adv* In a stainless manner, with freedom from stain.

Stāir (4), *n* [A S *stæger*, from A-S & O H Ger *stigan*, to ascend, rise, Goth *steigan*, N H Ger *steigen*, D *stijgen*, O D *steghen*, *steeghen*, L Ger *stigen*, O D *steghel*, *steeghel*, grade, steps, *steyghel*, N D *steiger*, the slope of a bank, L. Ger *stiege*, H Ger *steige*, Dan *stige*, Sw *stege*, Icel & O. H Ger *stigi*, a ladder, a staircase]

1 One step of a series, for ascending or descending to a different level, — commonly applied to those within a building, and not to such as ascend outside to the entrance

2 A series of steps, as for passing from one story of a house to another, — commonly used in the plural; but anciently and originally so applied and only so, in the singular. "A winding *stair.* *Chaucer*

Below stairs, in the basement or lower part of a house, as, high life *below stairs* — *Flight of stairs*, the set which make the whole ascent of a story, or, in winding stairs, those from one landing or turn to another — *Pair of stairs*, a set or flight of stairs, — a legitimate expression, *pair*, in this phrase, having its ancient meaning a set See PAIR — *Stair-carpet*, a carpet to be laid upon stairs, a carpet for a flight of stairs — *Up stairs*, the higher or better rooms of a house

Stāir'cāse, *n* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, &c.

To make a complete *staircase* is a curious piece of architecture *Wotton*

Stāir'-hĕad, *n.* The head or top of a staircase.

Stāir'-rōd, *n.* A metallic rod for holding a stair carpet to its place

Stāir'-wāy, *n* A flight of stairs or steps; a staircase "A rude and narrow *stair-way*" *T. Moore*

Stāith, *n* [A S *stīdh*, from the root of *steal.*]

1 The line of rails forming the extremity of a railway, and generally occurring next to navigable waters, being laid on platforms for discharging coals, &c, into vessels. [*Eng*] *Buchanan*

2 A repository and mart for coals [*Prov Eng*] *Simmonds*

Stāith'-man, *n*, *pl* STĀITH'-MEN A man employed in weighing and shipping coals at a staith [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

Stāke, *n.* [A S. *staca*, from the root of *stick*; Fries & L Ger *stake*, D *staak*, Icel *stiaki*, Sw *stake*, Dan. *stage* Cf ESTACADE]

1 A stick, usually of wood, pointed at one end so as easily to be pushed into the ground as a support or stay, as, a *stake* to support vines, to support fences, hedges, and the like

A sharpened *stake* strong Dryas found *Dryden*

2 Especially, the piece of timber to which martyr was affixed while he was burning, hence martyrdom, especially by fire

3 That which is laid down as a wager, a pledge

4 A small anvil to straighten cold work, or cut and punch upon *Moxon*

5 (*Ship-building*) One in the regular ranges of planks on the bottom and sides of the ship, reaching from the stem to the stern. *Weale*

At stake, in danger, hazarded, pledged "I see my reputation is *at stake*" *Shak* — *Stake and rice* a wattled fence, that is, a fence made by driving stakes in the ground, and interlacing them with twigs or brushwood [*Eng*] *Halliwell*

Stāke, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* STAKED (stākt), *p pr*, *vb n* STAKING]

1 To fasten, support, or defend with stakes, as to *stake* vines or plants

2 To mark the limits by stakes, — with *out* as to *stake* out land, to *stake* out a new road, or the ground for a canal

3 To put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency, to wager, pledge

I'll *stake* yon lamb that near the fountain plays *Pope*

4 To point or sharpen stakes. [*Obs.*]

5 To pierce with a stake [*Rare*] *Spectator*

Stāke'-hĕad, *n* (*Rope making*) A stake with wooden pins in the upper side to keep the strands apart

Stāke'-hōld'er, *n* 1 One with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid

2 (*Law*) One with whom a deposit is made by two or more who lay claim to it, any person having in his hands money or other property claimed by several others *Wharton*

Stăk-tŏm'e-ter, *n* [Gr. σταικτός, falling by drops and μετρον, a measure] A drop-measurer, a glass tube tapering to a small orifice at one point, used having a bulb in the middle, for finding the number of drops in equal quantities of different liquids *Brewster*

Sta-lăc'tic, } *a* Pertaining to stalactite, re-
Sta lăc'tic al, } sembling a stalactite, stalactitic

Sta lăc'ti form, *a* [From *stalactite* and *form*] Like a stalactite, resembling a stalactite

Sta-lăc'tite, *n*, *pl* STA LAC'TITES [Fr *stalactite*, Sp *estalactita*, It *stalattite*, from Gr σταλαγτος, oozing out in drops, dropping, from σταλαζειν to drop] (*Min*) A pendent cone or cylinder of carbonate of lime, resembling an icicle in form, and attached, like an icicle, to the roof or side of a cavern, produced by the percolation through the rock above of water holding bicarbonate of lime in solution.

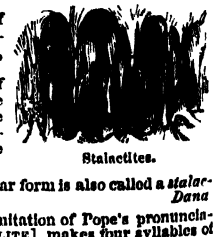

Stalactites.

☞ Any mineral of similar form is also called a *stalactite* *Dana*

☞ Byron, perhaps in imitation of Pope's pronunciation of *satellites* [see SATELLITE], makes four syllables of the plural of the present word —

Thus Nature played with the *stalactites*,
And built herself a chapel of the seas.

But it is to be observed that *satellites* is a Latin word, and that Pope merely adopted the Latin pronunciation, while

no such justification of Byron's pronunciation of *stalactites* can be offered.

Stăl/ac-tīt'ēs, *n. sing.* [See *supra*] A stalactite, — formerly used instead of *stalactite.* [*Obs*]

Stalactites is only spar in the shape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fissures of the stone *Woodward*

Stăl/ac-tĭt'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *stalactitique.*] Having
Stăl/ac-tĭt'ic-al, } the form of a stalactite, having the characters of a stalactite *Dana*

Stăl/ac-tĭt'i-fōrm, *a.* Having the form of a stalactite; stalactiform

Sta-lăg'mīte, *n.* [Fr. & It *stalagmite*, Sp *estalagmita*, from Gr. στάλαγμα, that which drops, a drop, from στάλάζειν, to drop] A deposit of earthy or calcareous matter, made by calcareous water dropping on the floors of caverns [See *Illust* of *Stalactite*]

Stăl/ag-mĭt'ic, } *a* Having the form of stalag
Stăl/ag-mĭt'ic-al, } mites

Stăl/ag-mĭt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmites

Stăl'der, *n.* [From the root of *stall*, q v] A wooden frame to set casks on [*Prov Eng*]

Stāle, *a* [From *stale*, urine, first used of beer, and similar fermented liquors Cf Ger *schal*]

1. Vapid or tasteless from age, having lost its life, spirit, and flavor, from being long kept, as, *stale* beer.

2. Not new, not freshly made, as, *stale* bread

3. Having lost the life or graces of youth, worn out, decayed "A *stale* virgin" *Shal*

4 Worn out by use, trite, common, having lost its novelty and power of pleasing

How weary, *stale*, flat, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world! *Shak*

Stale affidavit (*Law*), an affidavit held above a year *Craig — Stale demand*, a claim or demand which has not been pressed or demanded for a long time

Stāle, *n* [O Fr *estal*, place, position, abode, market, from O H Ger *stal*, station, place, stable, O Fr *estaler*, N Fr *étaler*, to expose wares for sale, O D *stallen*]

1. Something set or offered to view as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose, a decoy, a stool-fowl [*Obs*]

Still, as he went, he crafty *stales* did lay *Spenser*

2 A stalking horse [*Obs*]

3. [See STALE, *a*] Old vapid beer [*Obs*]

4 A prostitute [*Obs*] *Shak*

5 [A-S *stel*, L Ger & D *steel*, Ger *stiel*] The stock or handle of any thing, as, the *stale* of a rake

But seeing the arrow's *stale* without, and that the head did go
No further than it might be seen *Chapman*

6 (*Chess playing*) A stale mate

7 Urine, especially that of beasts [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Stāle, *v t* To make vapid or useless, to destroy the life, beauty, or use of, to wear out [*Obs*]

Age can not wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety *Shak*

Stāle, *v i* [Ger & D *stallen*, Dan *stalle*, Sw *stalla*, from O H Ger *stel*, A S *steall*, Eng *stall*, a stable] To make water, to discharge urine, — said especially of horses and cattle

Stāle'ly (109), *adv* Of old, long since [*Obs*]

Stāle'-māte, *n* (*Chess playing*) The position of the king, when, being required to move though not in check, he can not move without being placed in check

Stāle'ness, *n* 1 The state of being stale, vapidness, as, the *staleness* of beer or other liquors, the *staleness* of provisions

2 The state of being worn out, triteness, commonness, as, the *staleness* of an observation

Stąlk (stawk), *n* [See *infra*] A high, proud, stately step or walk [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Stąlk (stawk), *n* [Icel *stilkr*, Sw *stjelk*, Dan *stilk*, allied to A-S *stealc*, *stælc*, high, steep]

1 The stem or main axis of a plant, as, a *stalk* of wheat, rye, or oats, the *stalks* of maize or hemp

2 The petiole, pedicel, or peduncle of a plant

3 The stem of a quill *Grew*

4 (*Arch*) An ornament in the Corinthian capital resembling the stalk of a plant, from which the volutes and helices spring

Stąlk (stawk), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* STALKED (stawkt), *p pr* & *vb n* STALKING] [A-S *stælcan*, *stealcian*, to go slowly, from *stælc*, *stealc*, high, elevated. Cf Icel *stilla*, to leap]

1 To walk with high and proud steps, — usually implying the affectation of dignity, and hence the word usually expresses dislike The poets, however, use the word to express dignity of step

With manly mien he *stalked* along the ground *Dryden*
Then *stalking* through the deep
He fords the ocean *Addison*

2. To walk in a stealthy or sly manner.

Bertran
Stalks close behind her, like a witch's fiend,
Pressing to be employed *Dryden*

3 To walk behind something as a screen, for the purpose of taking game, to proceed under cover

The king crept under the shoulder of his led horse, and said, "I must *stalk*" *Bacon*

Stąlk, *v. t* To approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth.

As for shooting a man from behind a wall, it is cruelty like to *stalking* a deer *W. Scott*

Stąlked (stawkt), *a.* Having a stalk.

Stąlk'er (stawk'er), *n.* 1. One who stalks.

2. A kind of fishing-net.

Stąlk'ing-hŏrse (stawk'), *n.* 1. A horse, or a figure resembling a horse, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill.

2 Hence, something used to cover up a secret project, a mask, a pretense.

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalking-horse*, under an affectation of simplicity and religion *L'Estrange*

Stąlk'less (stawk'-), *a.* Having no stalk

Stąlk'y (stawk'y), *a.* Hard as a stalk, resembling a stalk *Mortimer*

Stąll, *n* [A-S *steall*, *stall*, a place, seat, or station, a stable, state, condition, D & O H Ger *stal*, N H Ger & Sw *stall*, Icel *stallr*, Dan *stald*, from the root *stal*, Skr *sthal*, to stand, whence O H Ger *stallon*, *stellan*, N H Ger *stellen*, to place]

1 A stand, a station, a fixed spot, hence, the stand or place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed, the division of a stable, or the apartment for one horse or ox

2 A stable, a place for cattle

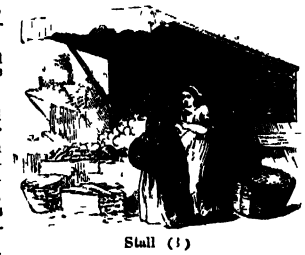

Stall (1)

At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood *Dryden*

3 A small apartment or slight shed in which merchandise is exposed for sale, as, a butcher's *stall*, a book-*stall*

4 The seat of an ecclesiastical dignitary in the choir of a church

The dignified clergy out of humility, have called their thrones by the name of *stalls* *Warburton*

Stąll, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* STALLED, *p pr* & *vb n* STALLING]

1 To put into a stall or stable to keep in a stable, as, to *stall* an ox "Where King Latinus then his oxen *stalled*" *Dryden*

2 To place in an office with the customary formalities, to install [*Obs*]

3 To plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed, to set, to fix, as, to *stall* horses or a carriage

4 To forestall [*Obs*] *Massinger.*

Stąll, *v i* 1 To dwell, to inhabit [*Obs*]

We could not *stall* together in the world *Shak*

2 To kennel, as dogs *Johnson*

3 To be set, as in mire

4 To be tired of eating, as cattle.

Stąll'ăge, *n* 1 The right of erecting stalls in fairs, rent paid for a stall

2 Laystall, dung, compost [*Obs*]

Stal lā'tion, *n* Installation [*Obs*] *Cavendish*

Stąlled, *a* Put or kept in a stable, hence, fatted

Stąll'er, *n* A standard bearer [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Stąll'-feed, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* STALL FED, *p pr* & *vb n* STALL FEEDING] To feed and fatten in a stable, or on dry fodder, as, to *stall-feed* an ox

Stăll'ion (stăl'yun), *n* [O Fr *stalon*, *estalon*, N Fr *étalon*, It *stallone*, from O H Ger *stal*, A S *steall*, Eng *stall*, a stable, hence L Lat *equus ad stallum*, Dan *stald hingst*] A horse not castrated, a stock-horse.

Stăl'lion, *n.* A slip from a plant, a cion, a cutting *Holinshed*

Stąll'-rĕad'er, *n* One who reads or looks over books at a stall where they are exposed for sale

Cries the *stall-reader*, "Bless us, what a word on
A title page is this!" *Milton*

Stąl'wart, } *a* [O Eng *stalward*, O
Stąl'worth (wŭrth), } Scot *stalwart* Of A S *stælweordh*, worth stealing or taking, and afterward extended to other causes of estimation, *stealwearð*, help, aid, *stælferhðh*, a man of iron mood, *stadhol-ferhðh*, firm-minded, brave] Brave, bold, strong, redoubted, daring, vehement, violent "A *stalwart* tiller of the soil" *Prof Wilson*

Fair man he was and wise, *stalworth* and bold *R Brunne*

☞ *Stalworth* is now disused, or but little used, *stalwart* having taken its place.

Stąl'worth-hŏod, } *n.* The state or quality of be-
Stąl'worth ness, } ing stalworth, strength, boldness, daring, stoutness [*Obs*]

Stăm'men, *n*, Eng *pl* STĂ'MENS (used only in the fourth sense), Lat *pl* STĂ'MI-NA (in the first three senses). [Lat *stamen*, the warp, a thread, fiber, from Gr στημων, the warp, from ἱστάναι, to stand]

1 A thread, especially, a warp thread

2 The fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity, as, the bones are the *stamina* of animal bodies, the ligneous parts of trees are the *stamina* which constitute their strength, — chiefly or only used in the plural

3 Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of any thing, as, the *stamina* of a constitution or of life, the *stamina* of a state, — used only in the plural.

He succeeded to great captains who had sapped the whole *stamina* and resistance of the contest *De Quincey*

4 (*pl.* STĂ'MENS) (*Bot.*) The male organ of flowers for secreting and furnishing the pollen or fecundating dust. It consists of the *anther*, or fertilizing part, borne on a stem called the *filament*.

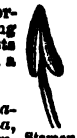

Stamen. (*Bot*)

Stă'mened, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

Stă'min, *n.* [O. Fr. *estamine*, N Fr *étamine*, Pr & Pg *estamenha*, Sp *estameña*, It *stamigna*, L. Lat. *stamineа*, *stamineum*, from Lat *stamineus*, consisting of threads, from *stamen*, a thread See *supra*] A slight kind of woolen cloth, linsey woolsey *Chaucer.*

Stăm'i nal, *a* [Fr *staminal*] Pertaining to stamens or stamina, consisting in stamens or stamina.

Stăm'i nate, *a* [Lat *staminatus*, from *stamen*, q v, Fr *staminé*] (*Bot*) Furnished with stamens, producing stamens

Stăm'i-nāte, *v t* To indue with stamina.

Sta-mĭn'e al, } *a* [Lat *staminеus*, from *stamen*,
Sta-mĭn'e-oŭs, } q v, Fr *staminеux.*]

1 Consisting of stamens or threads

2 (*Bot*) Of, pertaining to, or attached to, the stamens, as, a *staminеous* nectary

Stăm'i nĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *stamen* and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *staminifère*] Bearing or having stamens

Stăm'i nōde, } *n* [Lat *stamen* and Gr εἶδος,
Stăm'i-nō'di-ous, } shape] (*Bot*) An abortive stamen, or an organ resembling an abortive stamen *Henslow.*

Stăm'mel, *n* [O Fr *estamet*, *estamette*, a coarse woolen cloth, Sp *estameta*, It *stametto*, L. Lat. *stameta*, a kind of cloth, the same as *staminea*; O. Fr *estame*, a woolen stuff, Pr *estam*, Sp *estambre*, It *stame*, from Lat *stamen*, a thread This kind of woolen cloth seems to have been often of a red color "Concilium Avenionense ann 1209. Firmiter inhibemus, ne panno de stamine forti, aut alio *coloratо* vel sumptuoso, seu aliquo serico in futurum utantur religiosi" *Ducange.* See STAMIN]

1 A kind of fine worsted *Halliwell.*

2 A kind of red color, somewhat paler than scarlet, regarded as of inferior quality *B Jonson.*

3 A great, ill shaped, or clumsy horse. [*Prov Eng*] *Wright.*

Stăm'mel, *a* Of the color of stammel, having a red color paler than scarlet

Stăm'mer, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* STAMMERED, *p pr*, & *vb n* STAMMERING] [L Ger *stammern*, D. *stameren*, *stamelen*, N H Ger *stammeln*, O H Ger. *stammalôn*, *stammen*, Dan *stamme*, Sw *stamma*, Icel *stama*, A S *stommettan*, to stammer, A-S. *stamor*, *stamur*, *stamer*, one who stammers, Icel. *stamr*, O H Ger. *stamel*, O Sax, Dan, & O H. Ger *stam*, *stumm*, Goth *stamms*] To stop in uttering syllables or words, to hesitate or falter in speaking, and hence, to speak with stops and difficulty, to stutter

Stăm'mer, *v t* To utter, or pronounce, with hesitation, or imperfectly

Stăm'mer, *n* Defective utterance, or involuntary interruption of utterance, inability to pronounce certain words or syllables a stutter

Stăm'mer-er, *n.* One who stutters, or hesitates, in speaking

Stăm'mer ing, *p a* Apt to stammer

Stăm'mer ing ly, *adv* In a stammering manner.

Stămp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* STAMPED (stămt, 84), *p pr* & *vb n* STAMPING] [L Ger & D *stampen*, Dan *stampe*, Sw *stampa*, N H Ger *stampfen*, O H Ger *stampfôn*, to stamp, pound, beat, whence O Fr *estamper*, N Fr *étamper*, Sp & Pg *estampar*, It *stampare*, to impress, print]

1 To strike, beat, or press forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downward, as, to *stamp* the ground

He frets he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground *Dryden*

2 To impress with some mark or figure, as, to *stamp* a plate with arms or initials

3 To impress, to imprint, to fix deeply, as, to *stamp* virtuous principles on the heart

God has *stamped* no original characters on our minds wherein we may read his being *Locke*

4 To coin, to mint, to form *Shak.*

5 To cut out into various forms with a stamp.

6 (*Metal*) To crush by the downward action of a kind of heavy hammer, or pestle, as ore in a stamping mill

Stămp, *v i* To strike the foot forcibly downward. "But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies" *Dennis.*

Stămp, *n.* 1. The act of stamping, as, a *stamp* of the foot

2 That which stamps, any instrument for making impressions on other bodies

His gold so pure
It can not bear the *stamp* without alloy *Dryden.*

3 The mark made by stamping, a mark imprinted, an impression.

That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *stamp*, makes base-cut metals pass. *Dryden.*

4 That which is marked, a thing stamped.

"Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks." *Shak.*

5 [Fr *estampe*, Sp *estampa*, It *stampa.*] A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; a cut, a plate. [*Obs.*]

At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several

edifices which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence *Addison*

6 An official mark set upon things chargeable with duty to government, as evidence that the duty is paid, as, the *stamps* on English newspapers

7. Hence, a stamped or printed device, issued by the government at a fixed price, and required by law to be affixed to certain papers, as evidence that the government dues are paid, as, a postage *stamp*, a receipt *stamp*, and the like

8 An instrument for cutting out materials, as paper, leather, &c, into various forms, by a downward pressure

9 A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on any thing, as, these persons have the *stamp* of impiety, the Scriptures bear the *stamp* of a divine origin

10 Current value derived from suffrage or attestation, authority

Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded on us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the lodestone *Brown*

11 Make, cast, form, character, as, a man of the same *stamp*, or of a different *stamp*. "A soldier of this season's *stamp*" *Shak*

12 (*Metal*) A kind of hammer, or pestle, raised by water or steam power, for beating ores to powder, any thing like a pestle, used for pounding or beating

13 A halfpenny [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Stămp'-ăct, *n* An act of the British Parliament, imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in the British American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials to be null and void

Stămp'-col-lĕct'or, *n* An officer who receives, or collects, stamp-duties, one who collects postage or other stamps *Simmonds*

Stămp'-dū'ty, *n* A duty, or tax, imposed on paper and parchment, the evidence of the payment of which is a stamp

Stam pēde', *n* [Sp & Pr *estampeda*, a crackling, It *stampita*, from Pr *estampir*, to resound, from L Ger & D *stampen*, to stamp the ground with one's feet See STAMP] A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, in droves or encampments on the prairies, and leading them to run for many miles, until they often sink down or die under their terrors, hence, any sudden flight in consequence of a panic

Stam pēde', *v t* To disperse by causing sudden fright, as a herd, troop, or teams of animals

Stămp'er, *n* An instrument for pounding or stamping

Stămp'-hĕad, *n* A heavy mass of metal, forming the head or lower end of a bar, which is lifted and let fall, in a stamping mill

Stămp'ing-ma-chīne', *n* A machine for forming metallic articles, or impressions, by stamping

Stămp'ing-mill, *n* An engine consisting of hammers, or pestles, moved by water or steam power, for breaking or bruising ore

Stămp'-nōte, *n* A stamped certificate from a custom house officer, which allows goods to be received by the captain of a ship as freight [*Eng*]

Stămp'-ŏf'fice, *n* An office for the issue of stamps, and the reception of stamp duties.

Stănce, *n* Station, position [*Scot*]

The boy danced down from his *stance* with a galliard sort of step *W Scott*

Stănch (66), *v t* [Formerly written *staunch*] [*imp & p p* STANCHED (stănchť), *p pr & vb n* STANCHING] [O Fr *estancher*, *estanchier*, *estancer*, N Fr *étancher*, to stop a liquid from flowing, Pr, Sp, & Pg *estancar*, Id, It *stancare*, to weary, L Lat *stancare*, *stagnare*, to stanch, from Lat *stagnare*, to be or make stagnant See STAGNATE]

1 To stop the flowing of, as blood, to dry up

2 To extinguish, as a fire, to put out [*Obs*]

Stănch, *v t* To stop, as blood, to cease to flow

Immediately the issue of her blood *stanched* *Luke* viii 44

Stănch, *a* [*compar* STANCHER, *superl* STANCHEST] [From *stanch*, *v t*, and hence literally signifying stopped or stayed, Pr *estanc*, stable, solid, Sp *estanco*, Pg *estanque*, stopped, tight, not leaky —of a ship, but O Fr *estanc*, and It *stanco*, tired, slow] [Written also *staunch*]

1 Strong and tight, sound, firm, as, a *stanch* ship

One of the closets is parquetted with plain deal, set in diamond, exceeding *stanch* and pretty *Evelyn*

2 Firm in principle, constant and zealous, hearty, steady, as, a *stanch* churchman, a *stanch* republican, a *stanch* friend or adherent

In politics I hear you're *stanch* *Prior*

3. Close, secret, private [*Obs*]

Thus is to be kept *stanch* *Locke*

Stanch hound, one that follows the scent closely without error or remissness

Stănch, *n* That which stanches, or extinguishes. [*Obs*]

Stănch'el, *n* The same as STANCHION.

Stănch'er, *n* One who, or that which, stanches or stops the flowing, as of blood

Stăn'chion (stăn'shun) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Written also *stanchel*] [O. Fr *estanson*, *estançon*, N. Fr. *étançon*, from O Fr *estancer*, *estancher*, to stop or stay See STANCH, *v t*]

1. (*Arch*) A prop or support; a piece of timber in the form of a stake or post, used for a support.

2 (*Ship-building*) An upright post, or beam, of different forms, used to support the deck, the quarter rails, the nettings, awnings, and the like.

Stănch'less, *a.* Incapable of being stanched or stopped. *Shak.*

Stănch'ness, *n.* The state of being stanch, soundness, firmness in principle, closeness of adherence.

Stănd, *v. i* [*imp & p p.* STOOD, *p pr & vb n* STANDING] [O Eng *stonde*, A-S *standan*, *stondan*, O Sax & Goth *standan*, O. H Ger *stantan*, *stantan*, Prov Ger *standen*, *staan*, *steen*, O Fries *stonda*, Icel *standa*, O Dan *stande*, N Dan *staae*, Sw *stånda*, *stå*, O Sax & O Fries. also *stân*, D *staan*, O. D *staen*, M. H Ger. *stân*, *stên*, N H Ger *stehen* Cf STAY]

1 To remain at rest in an erect position, to be fixed in an upright or firm position, as, (*a*) To rest on the feet, neither lying nor sitting, —said of an animal, of a human being, and the like "I pray you all, *stand* up" *Shak* (*b*) To continue upright, fixed by the roots or fastenings, —said of a tree (*c*) To remain firm on a foundation, —said of an edifice.

The ruined wall
Stands when its wind-worn battlements are gone *Byron*

2 To occupy, as its place, to have a situation, to hold a place; to be situated or located, as, Paris *stands* on the Seine

3 To cease from progress, not to proceed; to make a rest, to stop; to pause, to halt.

I charge thee, *stand*,
And tell thy name *Dryden*

4 To remain without ruin or injury, to hold good against tendencies to impair or injure, to be permanent, to endure, hence, to find endurance, strength, or resources

Commonwealths by virtue ever *stood* *Dryden*

5 To maintain one's ground, to be acquitted, not to fall, to be safe "Readers by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall" *Spectator*

6 To maintain an invincible or permanent attitude, to be fixed, steady, or firm, to take a position in resistance or opposition. "The *standing* pattern of their imitation" *South*

The king granted the Jews to *stand* for their life *Esther* viii 11

7 To adhere to fixed principles, to maintain moral rectitude, to keep from falling into error or vice

We must labor so as to *stand* with godliness, according to his appointment *Latimer*

8 To have or maintain a position, order, or rank, as, Christian charity *stands* first in the rank of gracious affections

9 To be in some particular state, to be fixed or set, to have essence or being, to be "Sacrifices . . which *stood* only in meats and drinks" *Heb* ix 10

Accomplish what your signs foreshow;
I *stand* resigned *Dryden*
Thou seest how it *stands* with me, and that I may not tarry *W Scott*

10 To consist, to agree

There are some instances of fortune and a fair condition that can not *stand* with some others, but if you desire this, you must lose that *Bp Taylor*

11 (*Naut*) To hold a course at sea, as, to *stand* from the shore, to *stand* for the harbor

From the same parts of heaven his navy *stands* *Dryden*

12 To offer one's self as a candidate

He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors of the university *Saunderson*

13 To stagnate, not to flow

Or the black water of Pomptina *stands* *Dryden*

14 (*Law*) (*a*) To be or remain as it is, to continue in force, to have efficacy or validity, to abide, to submit *Bouvier*. (*b*) To appear in court *Burrill*

To stand against, to oppose, to resist — *To stand by* (*a*) To be near, to be a spectator, to be present (*b*) To be aside, to be placed aside with disregard "In the mean time, we let the commands *stand by* neglected" *Decay of Piety* (*c*) To maintain, to defend, to support not to desert as, I will *stand by* my friend to the last, let us *stand by* our country (*d*) To rest on for support, to be supported "This reply *standeth by* conjecture" *Whitgift* (*e*) (*Naut*) To attend and be ready — *To stand fast*, to be fixed, to be unshaken or immovable — *To stand firmly on*, to be satisfied or convinced of "Though Page be a secure fool and *stands* so *firmly on* his wife's frailty" *Shak* — *To stand for* (*a*) To offer one's self as a candidate "How many *stand for* consulships!" *Shak* (*b*) To side with, to support, to maintain, or to profess or attempt to maintain "I *stand* wholly *for* you" *Shak* (*c*) To be in the place of, to be the substitute or representative of as, a cipher at the left hand of a figure *stands for* nothing "I will not trouble myself, whether these names *stand for* the same thing, or really include one another" *Locke* (*d*) (*Naut*) To direct the course toward — *To stand from* (*Naut*), to direct the course from — *To stand in hand*, to be conducive to one's interest, to be serviceable or advantageous — *To stand off* (*a*) To keep at a distance (*b*) Not to comply (*c*) To keep at a distance in friendship or social intercourse, to forbear intimacy "We *stand off* from an acquaintance with God" *Atterbury* (*d*) To appear prominent, to have relief "Picture is best when it *standeth off*, as if it were carved" *Wotton* — *To stand off and on* (*Naut*), to remain near a coast by sailing toward land and then from it. — *To stand on*, to continue on the tack or course *Totten*. — *To stand one in*, to cost the cost *stands him in* twenty dollars. "These w I mean the Punic wars—could not have *stood* the h race *in* less than three millions of the species." *Bu* *To stand out* (*a*) To project, to be prominent. " eyes *stand out* with fatness" *Ps* lxxiii 7. (*b*) T sist in opposition or resistance; not to yield or con not to give way or recede.

His spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church.

— *To stand to* (*a*) To ply, to urge; to persevere using "*Stand to* your tackles, mates, and stretch oars" *Dryden* (*b*) To remain fixed in a purpo opinion "I will *stand to* it, that this is his sense" *Lingfoot* (*c*) To abide by, to adhere to, as to a cont assertion, promise, and the like, as, to *stand to* an aw to *stand to* one's word (*d*) Not to yield, not to fl maintain, as ground "Their lives and fortunes put in safety, whether they *stood to* it or ran away" *Con* (*e*) To be consistent with, as, it *stands* to re that he could not have done so — *To stand together* be consistent, to agree — *To stand to sea* (*Naut*), t rect the course from land — *To stand under*, to unde to sustain *Shak* — *To stand up* (*a*) To rise from ting, to be on the feet (*b*) To arise in order to spea act "Against whom, when the accusers *stood up*, brought no accusation of such things as I suppos *Acts* xxv 18 (*c*) To make a party "When we s *up* about the corn" *Shak* — *To stand up for*, to defi to justify, to support, or attempt to support, as, to s *up for* the administration — *To stand upon* (*a*) To corn, to interest (*b*) To value, to pride "We hi esteem and *stand* much *upon* our birth" *Ray* (*c*) insist, as, to *stand upon* security — *To stand with*, t consistent with "It *stands with* reason that they sh be rewarded liberally" *Davies*

Stănd, *v. t* **1.** To endure, to sustain, to bear, I can not *stand* the cold or the heat

2 To resist, without yielding or receding, withstand. "Love *stood* the siege" *Dryd*

He *stood* the furious foe *P*

3 To yield to, to abide by, to admit, to suf

Bid him disband his legions,
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addi*

To stand fire, to receive the fire of arms from an ene without giving way — *To stand it*, stoutly to endu to maintain one s ground or state [*Colloq*] — *To sta one s ground*, to keep the ground or station one has take to maintain one s position "Peasants and burgh however brave, are unable to *stand their ground* agai veteran soldiers *Macaulay* — *To stand trial*, to s tain the trial or examination of a cause, not to give without trial

Stănd, *n.* [A-S, D., Ger., Dan., & Icel. *stand*, S *stånd*]

1 A place, or post, where one stands, or a pla convenient for persons to remain for any purpos a station

I took my *stand* upon an eminence *Spectat*

2 Hence, a station in a city for carriages, cab and the like *Dicken*

3 A stop, a halt, as, to make a *stand*, to con to a *stand*

The horse made a *stand*, when he charged them and rout them *Clarendo*

4 An erection, or raised station, for spectator as at a horse-race

5 Something on which a thing rests or is laid as, a *stand* for hay

6 A small table, any frame on which vessel and utensils may be laid, as, a *stand* for a candle

7 The place where a witness stands to testify i court

8. Rank, post, station, standing. [*Rare*]

Father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend *Daniel*

9. The act of opposing, resistance.

We have come off
Like Romans, neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire *Shak*
Vice is at *stand*, and at the highest flow *Dryden*

10 A young tree, usually reserved when the other trees are cut, also, a tree growing or standing upon its own root, in distinction from one produced from a clon set in a stock, either of the same or another kind of tree

11 (*Com*) A weight of from two hundred and a half to three hundred, used in weighing or measuring pitch.

Stand of ammunition, the projectile, cartridge, and sabot connected together — *Stand of arms* (*Mil*), a musket with its usual appendages, as a bayonet, cartridge box, &c, —usually only the musket and bayonet — *To be at a stand*, to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty, to be made to stop or halt, hence, to be perplexed, to be embarrassed, to hesitate what to determine, or what to do — *To make a stand*, to halt for the purpose of offering resistance to a pursuing enemy

Standard

Syn. — Stop, halt, rest, interruption, obstruction, perplexity, difficulty, embarrassment, hesitation

Stănd'ard, *n* [A-S *standard*, D *standaard*, M H Ger *stanthart*, N H Ger. *standarte*, O Fr. *estendard*, N. Fr. *étendard*, Pr.

estandart, *estandart*, Sp. *estandarte*, It. *stendardo*, from Lat. *extendere*, Pr. & O. Fr. *estendre*, Fr. *étendre*, It. *stendere*, to spread out, extend.]

1. An ensign of war, a staff with a flag or colors; a banner.

His armies, in the following day,
On those fair plains their *standards* proud display *Fairfax*

2. That which is established by authority as a rule or measure of quantity, as a pound, gallon, or weight; hence, the original weight or measure sanctioned by government

3. That which is established as a rule or model, by respectable authority, by custom, or general consent; criterion.

A disposition to preserve, and an ability to improve, taken together, would be my *standard* of a statesman *Burke*

4. (*Coinage*) The proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority

By the present *standard* of the coinage, sixty-two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver *Arbuthnot*

5 A standing tree or stem, a tree not supported or attached to a wall

Plant fruit of all sorts and *standard*, mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf *Evelyn*

6. A tree not dwarfed by grafting upon a stock of a smaller species

7 (*Carp*) An upright support, as the pole of a scaffold, any upright in framing

8. (*Ship building*) An inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it, with its vertical branch turned upward from that which lies horizontally

Standard (*Bot*)

9 (*Bot*) The upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corol

Stănd'ard, *a.* **1** Having a fixed or permanent value, as, a *standard* work on history

Standard solutions solutions of chemical re-agents of known strength used in chemical analysis

2 Not of the dwarf kind, as, a *standard* pear tree.

Stănd'ard-bĕar'er, *n* An officer of an army, company, or troop, who bears a standard, an ensign of infantry, or a cornet of horse

Stănd'-crŏp, *n* A certain plant. *Ainsworth*

Stănd-ee', *n* One who is obliged to stand at a place of public amusement [*Cant*] [*U. S.*]

Stănd'el, *n* [See *infra*] A tree of long standing

Stănd'er, *n* **1** One who stands

2 A tree that has stood long [*Obs*] *Ascham*

Stănd'er-by', *n* One who stands near, one who is present, a bystander

Stănd'er-grăss, *n* A certain plant *Ainsworth*

Stănd'ing, *p. a* **1** Established, either by law or by custom, or the like, settled, continually existing, permanent, not temporary, as, a *standing* army, money is the *standing* measure of the value of all other commodities, legislative bodies have certain *standing* rules of proceeding

2 Not transitory, not liable to fade or vanish, lasting, as, a *standing* color

3 Not flowing, stagnant, as, *standing* water

4 Not movable, fixed, as, a *standing* bed, — distinguished from a *truckle* bed

5 Remaining erect, not cut down, as, *standing* corn.

Standing rigging (*Naut*), the cordage or ropes which sustain the masts and remain fixed in their position, such as the shrouds and stays

Stănd'ing, *n* **1** The act of stopping or coming to a stand, the state of being erect upon the feet, stand

2. Duration or existence, continuance, as, a custom of long *standing*

3. Possession of an office, character, or place, as, a patron or officer of long *standing*

4. Place to stand in, station.

I will provide you with a good *standing* to see his entry *Bacon*

5. Power to stand

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing* *Ps* lxix 2

6 Condition in society, relative position, reputation, rank, as, a man of good *standing*, or of high *standing*

Standing off (*Naut*), sailing from the land — *Standing on*, sailing to land

Stănd'ish, *n* [From *stand* and *dish*] A stand or case for pen and ink

I bequeath to Dean Swift my large silver *standish* *Swift*

Stănd'-pīpe, *n* (*Engin*) A vertical pipe, open at the top, between a hydrant and a reservoir, to equalize the flow of water

Stănd'-point, *n* [Ger *standpunct*] A fixed point or station, a basis or fundamental principle a position from which objects or principles are viewed and according to which they are compared and judged.

Stănd'-still, *n.* A standing without moving forward, a stop.

Stāne, *n.* [A-S. *stān.*] A stone. [*Scot. and Prov. Eng.*]

Stăng, *n.* [A-S *stenge*, *steng*, *stencg*, D. *steng*, *stang*, Dan. *stang*, Sw. *stång*, N. H. Ger *stange*, O. H. Ger. & It. *stanga*, from the root of *sting*]

1. A pole, rod, or perch; a measure of land. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

2. A long bar; a pole; a shaft.

To ride the stang, to be carried on a pole on men's shoulders, in derision [*Prov Eng*] *Todd*

Stăng, *v. t.* [Allied to *sting*, q. v.] To shoot with pain. [*Prov. Eng*] *Grose*

Stăng'-ball, *n* A projectile consisting of two half balls united by a bar, a bar shot. *Crabb.*

Stăn'hōpe (*colloq* stăn'-up), *n* A light, two-wheeled, or sometimes four-wheeled, carriage, without a top, — so called from Lord *Stanhope*, for whom it was contrived

Stanhope

Stăn'iel (stăn'yel), *n* See STANNEL

Stăn'iel-ry (stăn'yel-ry), *n* Hawking with stanniels or stannels, a base kind of falconry [*Obs*]

Stănk, *a* [O Fr *estanc*, It *stanco* See STANCH, *a*] Weak, worn out [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Stănk, *v. t* [Sw. *stänka*, Icel *stanka*, to pant, *stunk*, a panting, allied to *stynia*, Ger *stohnen*, to groan] To sigh. [*Obs*]

Stănk, *imp* of *stink*. Stunk [*Obs*] See STINK

Stănk, *n.* [O. Fr. *estang*, N Fr *etang*, Pr *estanc*, *stanc*, O. Sp *estanco*, N Sp & Pg *estanque*, It *stagno*, a pool, pond, Pr *stanca*, a dam, from Lat *stagnum*, a pool]

1 A dam or mound to stop water [*Prov Eng*]

2 Water retained by an embankment, a pool of water, a ditch containing water

Stăn'na ry, *a* [From Lat *stannum*, tin] Of, or pertaining to, tin mines, or to tin-works

The *stannary* courts in Devonshire and Cornwall, for the administration of justice among the tinners therein are also courts of record, but of the same private and exclusive nature. *Blackstone*

Stăn'na ry, *n* [L Lat *stannaria*. See *supra*]

1 A tin mine, or tin works *Hp Hall*

2 Certain royal rights or prerogatives in respect to tin-mines in a district [*Eng*] *Wright*

Stăn'nate, *n* [Fr *stannate*, N Lat *stannatum*, from Lat *stannum*, tin] (*Chem*) A salt formed of stannic acid united with a base

Stăn'nel, *n* [Written also *stanel* and *stanyel*] [Corrupted from *stone gall*, D *steengal*, Ger *steingall*, *steingalle*] (*Ornith*) A base species of hawk, the kestrel, — said by some to be so called as being able to keep itself in one position or place by a rapid motion of its wings, the stand gale, — called also *stone gall* and *wind hover*

With what wing the *stanel* checks at it *Shak*

Stăn'nic, *a* [Fr *stannique*, from Lat *stannum*, tin] (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tin, as, *stannic* acid

Stannic acid (*Chem*), the deutoxide of tin, which performs the functions of an acid, uniting with bases, and forming salts

Stan nĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Fr *stannifere*, fr Lat *stannum*, tin, and *ferre*, to bear] Containing or affording tin *Ure*

Stăn'nine, *n* (*Min*) A brittle mineral of a steel-gray or iron black color, consisting of sulphur, tin, copper, and iron, with usually a small proportion of zinc, tin pyrites *Dana*

Stăn'no tўpe, *n* [Lat *stannum*, tin, and Gr τυπος, impression] A photographic picture taken upon a tin plate

Stăn'noŭs, *a* Of, pertaining to, or containing, tin

Stăn'tient, *n* A stanchion See STANCHION [*Obs*]

Stăn'yel, *n* See STANNEL

Stăn'zā, *n*, *pl* STĂN'ZAS [It *stanza*, a room, habitation, a stanza, 1 c, a stop, Sp & Pg *estancia*, Pr *estansa*, Fr *stance*, from Lat. *stans*, p pr. of *stare*, to stand]

1 (*Poet*) A number of lines or verses regularly adjusted to each other, and properly ending in a full point or pause a part of a poem, ordinarily containing every variation of measure in that poem, a combination or arrangement of lines usually recurring, whether like or unlike, in measure

Horace confines himself to one sort of verse, or *stanza*, in every ode *Dryden*

2 (*Arch*) An apartment or division in a building, a room or chamber

Stan-zāĭc, *a* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, stanzas [*Rare*]

Sta-pē'dĭ-al, *a* [From Lat. *stapes*, stirrup] Shaped like a stirrup, as, the *stapedial* bones of the ear

Sta-pē'lĭ-a, *n* [Named by Linnæus, from *John Bodæus a Stapel*, a physician of Amsterdam] (*Bot*) An extensive and curious genus of African plants, of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ* (milk-weed family) They are succulent plants without leaves, frequently covered over with dark tubercles giving them a very grotesque appearance The odor of the blossoms is like that of rotten flesh. *Loudon*

Stā'pĕs, *n* [L Lat *stapes*, stirrup] (*Anat*) The innermost of the small bones of the ear, — so called from its resemblance in form to a stirrup *Dunglison*

Stăph'y-line, *a.* [Gr σταφυλινος, from σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes.] (*Min*) Having the form of a bunch of grapes, botryoidal *Shepard*

Stăph'y-lō'ma, *n* [Lat, Gr. σταφυλωμα, from σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes] (*Med*) A disease of the eye, consisting in a protrusion of the cornea, of the sclerotic coat, or of the iris through an opening in the cornea

Stăph'y-lo-plās'tic, *n.* [Gr. σταφυλή, bunch of grapes, also, the uvula when swollen at the lower end so as to resemble a grape on its stalk, and πλάσσειν, to form] (*Surg.*) The operation for restoring or replacing the soft palate, when it has been lost. *Dunglison.*

Stăph'y-lŏr'a-phy, *n.* [Fr *staphylorraphie*, from Gr. σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, and ῥαφή, a seam, from ῥάπτειν, to sew] (*Surg*) The operation of uniting a cleft palate, consisting in paring and bringing together the edges of the cleft.

Stā'ple (stā'pl), *n* [A-S *stapul*, *stapol*, *stapel*, a step, a prop, post, table, from *stapan*, to step, go, raise, D *stapel*, a pile, stocks, staple, Ger. *stapel*, a heap, staple, mart, stake, Sw *stapel*, Dan. *stabel*]

1 A settled mart or market; an emporium. [*Obs*]

☞ In England, formerly, the king's *staple* was established in certain ports or towns and certain goods could not be exported, without being first brought to these ports, to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or public The principal commodities on which customs were levied, were wool, skins, and leather, and these were originally the *staple* commodities Hence, the expression *staple commodities* came in time to signify the principal commodities produced by a country for exportation or use Thus cotton is the *staple commodity* of South Carolina, Georgia, and other Southern States of America. Wheat is the *staple* of Pennsylvania and New York.

2 A city or town where merchants agree to carry certain commodities [*Obs*]

3 A principal commodity or production of a country or district

4 Hence, the principal element, the chief ingredient, the most important item

Whitehall naturally became the chief *staple* of news *Macaulay*

5 Unmanufactured material, raw material

6 The thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax; as, a coarse *staple*, a fine *staple*, a short *staple*; a long *staple*, and the like

7 A loop of iron, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points, to be driven into wood, to hold a hook, pin, or the like

8 (*Coal mining*) A small underground pit sunk from the workings on an upper seam to those of a lower one, for the purpose of promoting ventilation *Tomlinson*

9 A district granted to an abbey [*Obs*] *Camden.*

Staple of land, the particular nature and quality of land

Stā'ple (stā'pl), *a* **1** Pertaining to, constituting, or being a market or staple for, commodities, as, a *staple* town [*Rare*]

2 Established in commerce, settled, as, a *staple* trade

3 According to the laws of commerce, fit to be sold, marketable [*Rare*] *Swift.*

4 Regularly produced or made for market, chief, principal, as, *staple* commodities

Stā'pler, *n* **1** A dealer in staple commodities.

2 One employed to assort wool according to its staple

Star, *n* [O Eng *sterre*, A S *steorra*, O Sax *sterro*, O Frics *stera*, D *ster*, O D *sterre*, *sterne*, O. H. Ger *sterno*, *sterro*, N H Ger *stern*, Icel *stiarna*, Sw *stjerna*, Dan *stierne*, Goth *stairnō*, Gr. *dστήρ*, Lat *stella*, for *sterna*, or *sterla*, *sterula*, Armor & Corn *steren*, W *seren*, Hind *sitára*, *tárá*, Bengal *stara*, Ski *stri*, *tárá*, for *starâ*, O Per. *stârê*, Basque *izarra*]

1 One of the innumerable luminous bodies seen in the heavens

☞ The stars are distinguished as *planets* and *fixed stars* the latter, so called from their constantly maintaining the same or very nearly the same, relative positions in the heavens, are separated into classes according to their relative degrees of brightness, and designated, respectively, as stars of the first second, third, &c., magnitudes See FIXED and PLANET

2 The pole-star [*Obs and very rare*]

If you be not turned Turk, there is no more sailing by the *star* *Shak.*

3 (*Astrol*) A configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune. "O malignant and ill-boding *stars*" *Shak.*

Blesses his *stars*, and thinks it luxury *Addison.*

4 That which resembles the figure of a star, as an ornament worn upon the breast to indicate rank or honor

5 Especially, the figure of a star, a radiated mark in writing or printing, an asterisk, thus [*], — used as a reference to a note in the margin, or to fill a blank, in writing or printing, where letters are omitted

6 (*Pyrotechny*) A composition of combustible matter used for the heading of a signal rocket, and which, exploding in the air, presents a star-like appearance

7 A person of brilliant and attractive qualities, especially on public occasions, a distinguished theatrical performer, and the like.

☞ *Star* is often used in the formation of compound words of very obvious signification, as, *star-aspiring*, *star-beam*, *star-bespangled*, *star-bestudded*, *star-blasting*, *star-bright*, *star-crowned*, *star-directed*, *star-encircled*, *star-eyed*, *star-headed*, *star-led*, *star-like*, *star-lit*, *star-paved*, *star-reaching*, *star-roofed*, *star-spotted*, *star-sprinkled*, *star-wreathed*, and the like.

Double star See DOUBLE-STAR. — *Nebulous star*, a small, well-defined, circular nebula, having a bright nucleus at its center, like a star — *Star-of-Bethlehem* (*Bot*), a bulbous plant of the genus *Ornithogalum* (*O umbellatum*), having a small, white, star-like flower *Lee* — *Star-of-the-earth* (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Plantago* (*P coronopus*), growing upon the sea-shore — *Variable star*, a star whose brilliancy varies periodically, generally with regularity, but sometimes irregularly, — called also *periodical star*

Stăr, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* STARRED, *p pr.* & *vb n* STARRING] To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies, to bespangle, as, a robe *starred* with gems

Now I see the same elms *starring* the blue air with their golden buds *William Smith*

Stăr, *v i* To be bright, or attract attention, as a star, to shine like a star, hence, to be brilliant or prominent, especially, to figure prominently as a theatrical performer *W Irving*

Stăr'-ăn'ise, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Illicium* (*I anisatum*), found in China and Japan, the aromatic and carminative fruit of which is used in the preparation and flavoring of liquors, — so called from its star shaped capsules *Simmonds*

Stăr'-ăp'ple (-ăp'pl), *n* (*Bot*) An evergreen tree of several species of the genus *Chrysophyllum* especially, *C Cainito*, — so called because when the fruit (which resembles a large apple) is cut across, the seeds present a star like figure

Stăr'-blind, *a* Seeing obscurely, half blind

Stăr'bōard (*colloq* stăr'burd), *n* [A S. *steorbord*, from *steóran*, to steer, and *bord*, a board, plank, border, Ger *steuerbord*, D *stuurbord*, Dan & Sw *styrbord*. Fr. *stribord*, Sp *estribord*, *estribor* Cf LARBOARD] (*Naut*) The right hand side of a ship or boat, to a person looking forward, — opposed to *larboard* or *port*

Stăr'bōard (*colloq* stăr'burd), *a* (*Naut*) Pertaining to the right hand side of a ship, being or lying on the right side, as, the *starboard* shrouds, *starboard* quarter, *starboard* tack

Stăr'-bōw'lines, *n pl* (*Naut*) The men in the starboard watch *Dana*

Stărch, *n* [From *starch*, stiff, Ger *stärke*, from *stärken*, to strengthen, stiffen, starch, from *starl*, strong, Sw. *stärkelse*, from *stark*, to strengthen, stiffen]

1 A granular substance of organic origin, which, when dry, has the appearance of a white, glistering powder, without marked taste or smell, and which gives a very peculiar sound when rubbed between the fingers It is found in almost all plants, and some few animals It has nearly the same composition as sugar, and is convertible into this by chemical and vital processes When highly heated, starch becomes changed into a gummy substance, known as *dextrine* or *British gum*, which is largely used for stiffening cloth

2 A stiff, formal manner *Addison*

Stărch, *a.* [A S *stearc*, stark, strong, rough See STARK] Stiff, precise, rigid [*Rare*] *Killingbeck*

Stărch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* STARCHED (stărcht), *p pr* & *vb n* STARCHING] To stiffen with starch

Stăr'-chăm'ber, *n* [So called either from A-S *steoran*, *styran*, to steer, to govern, or from being held in a room at the exchequer where the chests containing certain Jewish contracts and obligations called *starrs* (from the Heb *shetar*, pronounced *shtar*) were kept Cf STARBOARD]

1 An ancient court of criminal jurisdiction in England, which sat without the intervention of a jury This court exercised extensive powers during the reigns of Henry VIII and his successors, — abolished during the reign of Charles I

2. The open heavens

This three months did we never house our heads
But in yon great *star-chamber* *I Webster*

Stărched (stărcht), *p a* 1 Stiffened with starch

2. Stiff, precise, formal

Stărch'ed-ness, *n* The state of being starched, stiffness in manners, formality

Stărch'er, *n* One who starches, or whose occupation is to starch

Stărch'-hy'a-cinth, *n* (*Bot*) A plant (the *Muscari racemosum*) of the same natural order with the hyacinth, and named from the smell of the flower It is a native of Britain, and a garden plant in the United States *Loudon*

Stărch'ly, *adv* In a starch manner, formally

Stărch'ness, *n* The state or quality of being starch, stiffness of manner, preciseness

Stărch'y, *a* Consisting of starch, resembling starch, stiff, precise

Stăr'-cōn'ner, *n* One who cons or studies the stars, an astronomer or astrologer [*Obs*]

Stăr'-crōssed, *a* Ill omened [*Obs*] *Shak*

Such is my *star-crossed* destiny *Massinger*

Stāre (4), *n* [A-S *stær*, *stearn*, O H Ger *stara*, *staro*, *starn*, N H Ger *star* or *stahr*, Prov Ger. *staren*, *starn*, *storn*, Dan *stär*, Sw *stare*, Lat *sturnus*] (*Ornith*) A bird, the starling [*Obs*]

Stāre, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* STARED, *p pr* & *vb n* STARING] [A S *starian*, L Ger & D. *staren*, O. H Ger *staren*, N H Ger *starren*, Icel. *stara*, Dan. *stirre*, Sw *stirra*]

1 To look with fixed eyes wide open, to fasten an earnest look on some object.

Look not big, nor *stare*, nor fret. *Shak.*

☞ *Staring* is produced by wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, sometimes by eagerness to hear or learn something, and sometimes by impudence

2 To stand out, to be prominent. [*Obs.*]

Take off all the *staring* straws and jags in the hive *Mortimer*

Syn. — To gaze, to look earnestly. See GAZE

Stāre, *v. t.* To look earnestly at, to gaze at.

I will *stare* him out of his wits *Shak.*

To stare in the face, to be before the eyes, or undeniably evident "The law *stares* them *in the face* while they are breaking it" *Locke*

Stāre, *n* The act of staring, a fixed look with eyes wide open

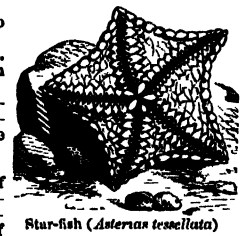

Star-fish (*Asterias tessellata*)

Stār'er, *n* One who stares or gazes

Stār'-finch (66), *n.* (*Ornith*) A certain bird, the red-start

Stār'-fish, *n* A marine animal, the *Asteras*, or sea-star. See ASTERIAS

Stār'-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*, star of-Bethlehem (*b*) A plant of the genus *Stellaria*, chickweed, starwort *Lee* (*c*) An American plant of the genus *Trientalis* (*T Americana*) *Gray*

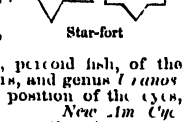

Star-fort

Stār'-fōrt, *n* (*Fort*) A fort surrounded on the exterior with projecting angles, — whence the name

Stār'-gāz'er, *n* 1 One who gazes at the stars, an astrologer, sometimes, in contempt, an astronomer

2 (*Ichth*) A spiny-rayed, percoid fish, of the family *Trachinidæ*, or weavers, and genus *Uranoscopus*, — so called from the position of the eyes, which look directly upward *New Am Cyc*

Stār'-gāz'ing, *n* The act or practice of observing the stars with attention, astrology *Swift*

Stăr'-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A small grass like plant, having star-shaped yellow flowers, *Hypoxis erecta* (*b*) A smooth, stemless, very bitter plant, of the genus *Aletris*, having fibrous roots, and small flowers in a wand like, spiked raceme *Gray*

Stăr'-hăwk, *n* A species of hawk *Ainsworth*

Stăr'-hy'a-cinth, *n* (*Bot*) A bulbous plant of the genus *Scilla* (*S autumnalis*), — called also *star-headed hyacinth.*

Stăr'ing-ly, *adv.* In a staring manner, with gazing

Stăr'-jĕl'ly, *n* (*Bot*) A fungous plant (the *Tremella*), of a gelatinous appearance, nostoc, — called also *star shoot*, because formerly supposed to be the extinguished residue of a shooting star

Stărk, *a* [*compar* STARKER, *superl* STARKEST] [A S *stearc*, O Sax *starc*, D *sterk*, O H Ger *tarach*, N H Ger & Sw *stark*, Dan *stärk*, Icel *sterkr*, *styrkr*, strong, rough, formed on the root of Ger *starr*, stiff]

1. Stiff, strong, rugged

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies *Shak*
The north is not so *stark* and cold *B Jonson*

2. Absolute, deep, full, profound [*Obs*]

Consider the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now *B Jonson*

3 Mere, sheer, pure, gross, entire, downright, unmistakable.

He pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense *Collier*
Rhetoric is very good, or *stark* naught, there is no medium in rhetoric *Selden*

Stărk, *adv.* Wholly, entirely, absolutely, as, *stark* mad, *stark* naked "Held him strangled in his arms, till he was *stark* dead" *Fuller*

Stărk'ly, *adv.* In a stark manner, stiffly, strongly [*Obs*] *Shak*

Stărk'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being stark, stiffness, stoutness, strength [*Obs*]

Stăr'less, *a* Having no stars visible, or no starlight, as, a *starless* night

Stăr'light (-lit), *n.* The light proceeding from the stars.

Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee, is sweet *Milton*

Stăr'light (-lit), *a* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only, as, a *starlight* evening

Stăr'-like, *a* 1 Resembling a star, stellated, radiated like a star, as, *starlike* flowers

2 Bright, illustrious

The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *star-like* and immortal brightness *Boyle.*

Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

Stăr'ling, *n.* [Prov. Ger *starl*, *stärl*. See STARE]

1 (*Ornith.*) A small bird (the *Sturnus vulgaris*), common in Europe. It is of a rich metallic black color, spotted with yellowish white. It is a sociable bird, and builds about houses, old towers, &c. It is called also *stare*. The American starling is better known by the name of *meadow-lark*. *Peabody.*

2. A structure of piles driven round the piers of a bridge for defense and support.

Stăr'-mŏn'ger, *n.* A fortune-teller, an astrologer. "These *star-monger* knaves, who would trust them" *B. Jonson.*

Stăr'ost, *n.* [Pol. *starosta*, originally the eldest, elder, senior, from Slav *star*, Pol. *stary*, old] A nobleman who possessed a starosty [*Poland*]

Stăr'os-ty, *n.* [Pol. *starostwo*. See *supra.*] A castle and domains conferred on noblemen for life by the crown. [*Poland*] *Brande.*

Stăr'-prōof, *a* Impervious to the light of the stars, as, a *star-proof* elm *Milton.*

Stăr'-rēad, *n* Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. [*Obs*] "Who in *star-read* were wont have best insight" *Spenser.*

Stărred (stărd), *a* [From *star*]

1 Adorned or studded with stars

2 Influenced in fortune by the stars. [*Obs.*]

My third comfort,
Starred most unluckily *Shak.*

Stăr'ri-ness, *n* The state of being starry, as, the *starriness* of the heavens.

Stăr'ry, *a.* [From *star*] 1. Abounding with stars, adorned with stars

Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky *Pope*

2 Consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar, stellary, as, *starry* light, *starry* flame.

Do not Christians and Heathens, Jews and Gentiles, poets and philosophers, unite in allowing the *starry* influences? *W Scott.*

3 Shining like stars, resembling stars, as, *starry* eyes.

4 (*Bot*) Arranged in rays like those of a star; stellate *Henslow.*

Stăr'-shōot, *n* See STAR-JELLY and NOSTOC

Stăr'-spăn'gled (-spăng'gld), *a.* Spangled or studded with stars.

Star-spangled banner, the flag of the United States, the national ensign of the American people

Stăr'-stōne, *n* (*Min*) A variety of sapphire, which, when cut in a certain direction, presents a reflection of light in the form of a star *Brande*

Stărt, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* STARTED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* STARTING] [O Eng *sterte*, *sterte*, L Ger *storten*, *storten*, D *storten*, Sw *storta*, Dan *styrte*, O H Ger *sturzan*, N H Ger *stürzen*, to hurl, rush, fall, allied to the root of *stir*, q v]

1 To move suddenly, as with a spring or leap, from surprise, pain, or other sudden feeling or emotion, or by a voluntary act

I *start* as from some dreadful dream *Dryden*
A spirit fit to *start* into an empire,
And look the world to law *Dryden*
Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start* aside *Watts*

2 To shrink, to wince

But if he *start*
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart *Shak*

3 To set out, to commence a course, as a race or journey, to begin

At once they *start*, advancing in a line *Dryden*
At intervals some bird from out the brakes
Starts into voice a moment, then is still *Byron*

To start after, to set out after, to follow, to pursue — *To start against*, to act as a rival candidate against — *To start for*, to be a candidate for, as an office — *To start up*, to rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch, to come suddenly into notice or importance

Stărt, *v t* 1 To cause to move suddenly, to alarm, to disturb suddenly, to startle, to rouse, to cause to flee or fly

Upon malicious bravery dost thou come
To *start* my quiet? *Shak.*

2 To bring into motion, to produce suddenly to view or notice

Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cesar *Shak*
The present occasion has *started* the dispute among us *Lesley*

3 To invent or discover, to bring within pursuit

Sensual men agree in the pursuit of every pleasure they can *start* *Sir W Temple*

4 To move suddenly from its place, to dislocate, as, to *start* a bone

One *started* the end of the clavicle from the sternum *Wiseman.*

5 (*Naut*) (*a*) To empty, as liquor from a cask, to pour out, as, to *start* wine into another cask (*b*) To quicken or give a start to by punishing with a rope's end, as for laziness, or slowness

Stărt, *n* 1 A sudden spring, leap, or motion, occasioned by surprise, fear, pain, or the like; any sudden motion, or beginning of motion.

Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shak.*

2 A convulsive motion, twitch, or spasm; a sudden fit; a spasmodic effort.

For she did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shak*
Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry. *L'Estrange.*

3. A wanton or unexpected movement; a sally;

as, *starts of fancy.* "To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul." *Addison.*

4 The beginning of a journey or course of action; first motion from a place, act of setting out, the outset.

The *start* of first performance is all *Bacon*

☞ You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start.* *Shak*

To get or *have the start,* to begin before another, to gain or have the advantage in a similar undertaking "*Get the start* of the majestic world" *Shak* "She might have forsaken him, if he had not *got the start* of her" *Dryden*

Stärt, *n.* [A-S *steort,* a tail, an extremity, L Ger *stert, steert,* D. *staart,* O D *steert,* Icel *stertr,* Dan *stjört,* Sw *stjert,* N H Ger. *sterz,* a tail]

1. A projection, a push, a horn, a tail

2. The handle or tail of a plow, also, any long handle. [*Prov. Eng*]

Stärt'er, *n.* **1** One who starts, one who shrinks from his purpose

2 One who suddenly moves or suggests a question or an objection.

3. A dog that rouses game *Delany*

Stärt'ful, *a* Apt to start, skittish [*Rare*]

Stärt'ful-ness, *n* Aptness to start [*Rare*]

Stär'-this'tle (-this'l), *n* (*Bot*) An annual plant of the genus *Centaurea*

Stärt'ing-bär, *n* (*Steam-eng*) A hand lever for moving the valves for the purpose of starting an engine [See *Illust* of *Valve gear*]

Stärt'ing-höle, *n.* A loop hole, evasion [*Obs*]

Stärt'ing-ly, *adv.* By sudden fits or starts

Stärt'ing-point, *n.* The point from which motion begins, or from which any thing starts

Stärt'ing-pōst, *n* A post, stake, barrier, or place, from which competitors in a race start, or begin the race.

Stärt'ish, *a.* Apt to start, skittish, shy,—said especially of a horse [*Colloq*]

Stärt'le (stärt'l), *v. i* [*imp & p p* STARTLED, *p pr. & vb n* STARTLING] [Diminutive of *start*] To shrink, to move suddenly, or be excited, on feeling a sudden alarm

Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction? *Addison*

Stärt'le (stärt'l), *v t* **1** To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension, to fright suddenly, and not seriously, to shock, to alarm

The supposition that angels assume bodies need not *startle* us *Locke*

2 To deter, to cause to deviate [*R*] *Clarendon*

Syn —To start, shock, fright, frighten, alarm, surprise

Stärt'le (stärt'l), *n* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or apprehension of danger

After having recovered from my first *startle,* I was well pleased with the accident *Spectator*

Stärt'ling-ly, *adv* In a startling manner

Stärt'lish, *a* Easily startled, apt to start, startish, skittish,—said especially of a horse [*Colloq*]

Stärt'-üp, *n* **1** One who comes suddenly into notice, an upstart [*Obs*] *Shal*

2 A kind of high rustic shoe *Drayton*

Stärt'-üp, *a* Suddenly coming into notice [*Obs*]

Star-vā'tion, *n* The act of starving, or the state of being starved

☞ This word has been erroneously called an Americanism, and incorrectly said to be of recent origin It was first used, according to Horace Walpole, by Henry Dundas, the first Lord Melville, in a speech on American affairs in 1775, which obtained for him the nickname of *Starvation* Dundas Richardson says, "It is, I think, a solitary instance of this Latin termination to a native English word," but *flirtation* is a kindred example

Stärve, *v i* [A-S *steorfan, stearfian,* to perish with hunger or cold, N H Ger *sterben,* to die, either by disease or hunger or by a wound, O H Ger *sterban,* L Ger *starven,* D *sterven*]

1 To perish, to be destroyed [*Obs*] *Fairfax*

2 To perish or die with cold. "*Starving* with cold as well as hunger" *W Irving*

☞ In this sense, still common in England, but rarely or never used in the United States

3 To perish with hunger, to suffer extreme hunger or want, to be very indigent

Sometimes virtue *starves,* while vice is fed *Pope*

4. Hence, to lack, to want

The pens of historians writing thereof, seemed *starved* for matter, in an age so fruitful of memorable actions *Fuller*

Stärve, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p p.* STARVED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* STARVING]

1. To destroy with cold [*Eng*]

From beds of raging fire, to *starve* in ice
Their soft, ethereal warmth *Milton*

2. To kill with hunger, as, maliciously to *starve* a man is, in law, murder

3 To distress or subdue by famine, as, to *starve* a garrison into a surrender

4. To destroy by want, as, to *starve* plants by the want of nutriment

5. To deprive of force or vigor

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse *Locke*

Stärve'ling (stärv'ling), *a.* Hungry, lean, pining with want. *Philips*

Stärve'ling, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *sterbling,* a child who dies soon after its birth, a dead animal.] An animal or plant that is made thin, lean, and weak through want of nutriment. "And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed" *Donne*

Stär'wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) (*a.*) A shrubby or herbaceous plant of the genus *Aster,* having flowers which resemble stars *Loudon.* (*b*) A small plant of the genus *Stellaria,* having star-shaped flowers, chickweed *Gray*

Yellow starwort (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Inula,* elecampane

Stā'tal, *a* Of, pertaining to, or existing, with reference to the state, as distinguished from the general government [*Rare*]

I have no knowledge of any other kind of political citizenship, higher or lower, *statal* or national *Lhe Bates*

Stā'tant, *a* [Lat *stare,* to stand] (*Her*) In a standing position, as, a lion *statant*

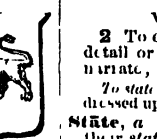

Lion Statant

Sta-tā'ri-an, *a* Fixed, settled, statary [*Obs*]

Sta-tā'ri-an-ly, *adv* In a statarian manner, fixedly [*Obs*]

Stā'ta-ry, *a* [Lat *statarius,* standing fast, from *stare,* to stand] Fixed, settled [*Obs*] "The set and *statary* times of paring nails and cutting of hair" *Browne*

Stāte, *n* [Lat *status,* a standing, position, from *stare, statum,* to stand, It *stato,* Sp & Pg *estado,* Pr *estat, stat,* O Fr *estat,* N Fr *état*]

1 The circumstances or condition of a being or thing at any given time

State is a term nearly synonymous with "mode" but of a meaning more extensive, and is not so exclusively limited to the mutable and contingent. *Sir W Hamilton*

Declare the past and present *state* of things *Dryden*
Keep the *state* of the question in your eye *Locke*

2 Rank, condition, quality, as, the *state* of honor

3 Condition of prosperity or grandeur wealthy or prosperous circumstances, height, dignity

She instructed him how he should keep *state,* yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes *Bacon*

She rather accepteth them out of *state,* than borroweth them out of need *Fuller*

4 Any body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character, as, the civil and ecclesiastical *states* in Great Britain

5 The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country, as the *states* general

6 The principal persons in a government.

The bold design
Pleased highly those infernal *states* *Milton*

7 A person of high rank [*Obs*] *Latimer*

8 A political body, or body politic, the whole body of people united under one government, whatever may be the form of the government

Municipal law is a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a *state* *Blackstone*

The Puritans in the reign of Mary, driven from their homes, sought an asylum in Geneva, where they found a *state* without a king, and a church without a bishop *R Choate*

9. In the United States, one of the common wealths or bodies politic, which stand in certain specified relations with the national government, and are invested with full power in their several spheres, over all matters not expressly inhibited

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the *States* respectively, or to the people —*Constitution U S*, Amendment X

10 Appearance of greatness, pomp

In *state* the monarchs marched *Dryden*
Where least of *state,* there most of love is shown *Dryden*

11 A raised dais or platform on which was placed a chair or throne with a canopy above it [*Obs*]

His high throne, under *state*
Of richest texture spread *Milton*

When he went to court, he used to kick away the *state* and sit down by his prince cheek by jowl *Swift*

12 Estate, possession. [*Obs*] See ESTATE *Daniel*

13 Highest and stationary condition, as that of maturity between growth and decline, or as between the increase and the abating of a disease [*Obs*]

☞ When *state* is joined with another word it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic or to the government, also, what belongs to the States severally in the American Union, as, *state* affairs, *state* policy, a *state* secret, *state* rights

State barge, a royal barge, or a barge belonging to a government —*State bed,* an elaborately carved or decorated bed —*State carriage,* a highly decorated carriage for officials going in state, or taking part in public processions *Simmonds* —*State paper,* a paper relating to the political interests or government of a state *law* —*States-general* (*Hist*), in France, before the revolution, the assembly of the three orders of the kingdom, namely, the clergy, the nobility, and the third estate, or commonalty In the Netherlands, the legislative body composed of two chambers —*State-sword,* a sword used on state occasions, being borne before a sovereign by an attendant of high rank —*State trial,* a trial of persons for political offenses

Syn.—STATE, SITUATION, CONDITION *State* is the generic term, and denotes in general the mode in which a thing stands or exists The *situation* of a thing is its state in reference to external objects and influences, its condition is its internal state, or what it is in itself considered Our *situation* is good or bad as outward things bear favorably or unfavorably upon us, our *condition* is good or bad according to the state we are actually in as respects our persons, families, property, and other things which comprise our sources of enjoyment

I do not
Infer as if I thought my sister's *state*
Secure *Milton.*

We now hope to enjoy what in our *situation* might be called "the luxuries of life" *Cook*

And, O what man's *condition* can be worse
Than his whom blessings starve and blessings curse? *Cowley*

Stāte, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p.* STATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STATING]

1 To set, to settle, to establish. [*Rare.*]

I myself though meanest *stated,*
And in court now almost hated *Withers.*
Who calls the council, *states* the day *Pope.*

2 To express the particulars of, to set down in detail or in gross, to represent fully in words; to narrate, to recite

To state it, to assume state or dignity [*Obs*] "Rarely dressed up, and taught to *state it*" *Beau & Fl*

Stāte, *a* Stately [*Obs*] "Expatiate and confer their *state* affairs" *Milton.*

Stāte, *n* That which is stated or expressed in words, a statement also, a document containing a statement [*Rare*]

He sat down to examine Mr Owen's *states* *W Scott.*

Stāte'-cräft, *n* The art of conducting state affairs; state management

Stāte'-crim'i-nal, *n* One who commits an offense against the dignity or well being of a state, as treason

Stāt'ed, *a* **1** Settled, established, regular, occurring at regular times, not occasional, as, *stated* hours of business

2 Fixed, established, as, a *stated* salary

Stāt'ed-ly, *adv* At stated or appointed times.

Stāte'ful, *a* Full of state, stately [*Obs*] "A *stateful* silence" *Marston.*

Stāte'-house, *n* The building in which the legislature of a state holds its sessions, a state capitol.

Stāte'less, *a* Without state or pomp

Stāte'li-ly, *adv* In a stately manner

Stāte'li-ness, *n* [From *stately*] The condition of being stately, loftiness of mien or manner, majestic appearance, dignity, grandeur

For *stateliness* and majesty, what is comparable to a horse? *More*

Stāte'ly, *a* [*compar* STATELIER, *superl* STATELIEST] Evincing state or dignity, lofty, majestic, grand as, *stately* manners, a *stately* gait. "Filled with *stately* temples" *Prescott.*

Here is a *stately* style indeed *Shak*

Syn —Lofty, dignified, majestic, magnificent, grand, august

Stāte'ly, *adv* Majestically, loftily *Milton.*

Stāte'ment, *n* **1** The act of stating, reciting, or presenting, verbally or on paper

2 A formal embodiment, in language, of facts or opinions narrative, a recital

Stāte'-mān'ger (-mäng'ger), *n* One versed in politics, or one who dabbles in state affairs

Stāte'-pris'on (-priz'n), *n* A public prison or penitentiary,—called also *state's prison*

Stāte'-pris'on er (priz'n-er), *n* One in confinement for political offenses

Stāt'er, *n* One who states, or makes a statement.

Stā'ter, *n* [Lat *stater,* Gr στατηρ, from ἱστάναι, to cause to stand, to set, to weigh] (*Antiq*) The principal gold coin of ancient Greece It varied much in value, but was usually worth about £1 3s. sterling, or $5 50 The Attic silver tetradrachm was, in later times, called *stater*

Stāte'-room (28), *n* **1** A magnificent room in a palace or great house

2 An apartment for lodging in a ship's cabin

Stātes'man, *n*, *pl* STATESMEN [From *state* and *man*]

1 A man versed in the arts of government, especially, one eminent for political abilities, a politician

The minds of some of our *statesmen* like the pupil of the human eye contract themselves the more the stronger light there is shed upon them *F Moore.*

2 One employed in public affairs

3 A small landholder [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Stāts'man-like, *a* Having the manner, or wisdom, of statesmen, becoming a statesman

Stātes'man-ly, *adv* In a manner becoming a statesman *De Quincey.*

Stātes'man-ship, *n* The qualifications or employments of a statesman

Stātes'wom-an, *n*, *pl* STATES'WOMEN (-wim-en) A woman who is concerned in public affairs. [*Obs*]

A rare *stateswoman* I admire her bearing. *B Jonson.*

Stăt'ic, } *a* [Gr. στατικός, from ἱστάναι, to cause
Stăt'ic al, } to stand See STATER]

1 Pertaining to bodies at rest, or in equilibrium.

2 Resting, acting by mere weight without motion, as, *statical* pressure.

Statical electricity, electricity produced by friction.

Stăt'ics, *n. sing.* [Fr. *statique,* It. *statica,* Sp. *estatica,* Gr. στατική (sc. ἐπιστήμη), from στατικός,

See supra.] That branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them; — in distinction from *dynamics*, or the science of forces producing motion. [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

Stāt'ing, *n.* An act of making a statement, a statement. [*Obs.*] *Taylor.*

Stā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *statio*, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand, Fr. *station*, It. *stazione*, Sp *estacion*, Pr *estatio*.]

1. A state of rest [*Obs.*]

All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward what was before in *station*, or at quiet. *Browne.*

2 The act of standing [*Rare.*]

Their manner was to stand at prayer, on which their meetings for that purpose received the name of *stations*. *Hooker*

3 The spot or place where any thing stands, especially where a person or thing habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time, as, the *station* of a sentinel; hence, specifically, (*a*) A place where railroad trains regularly come to a stand, for the convenience of passengers, taking in fuel, discharging freight, or the like. (*b*) The place where the police force of any precinct is assembled when not on duty. (*c*) (*Surv.*) The place at which an instrument is planted, and observations are made. (*d*) (*Zoölogical Geog.*) The particular place or kind of situation in which a species naturally occurs. *Dana.* (*e*) (*Civ. Law.*) A place to which ships may resort, and where they may lie at anchor in safety.

4 Post assigned, office, the part or department of public duty which a person is appointed to perform. "The cherubim taking their *stations* to guard the place." *Milton*

5. Situation, position.

The fig and date — why love they to remain
In middle *station*, and an even plain? *Prior*

6 Employment, occupation, business.

By spending the Sabbath in retirement and religious exercises, we gain new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several *stations* the week following. *Nelson*

7. Character, state, rank, condition of life.

The greater part have kept their *station*. *Milton*

8. (*Eccl.*) (*a*) The fast of the fourth and sixth days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion. (*Eccl.*) (*b*) A church, among the Roman Catholics, where indulgences are to be had on certain days. (*c*) One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions pause for the performance of an act of devotion, formerly, the tomb of a martyr, or some similarly consecrated spot, now, especially, one of those representations of the successive stages of our Lord's passion, which are often placed round the naves of large churches and by the side of the way leading to sacred edifices, and which are visited in rotation, stated services being performed at each. *Fairholt.*

Syn. — STATION, DEPOT. It is unfortunate that, in the United States, the stopping-places on railways first received the name of *depot* — a gross misapplication of the term, since it means simply a storehouse or magazine. In England, the name has always been *station* or *station house*, and there is now a growing tendency to adopt this in the United States, as the only proper word.

Stā'tion, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STATIONED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STATIONING.] To place, to set, or to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office; as, to *station* troops on the right or left of an army, to *station* a sentinel on a rampart, to *station* ships on the coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, to *station* a man at the head of the department of finance.

Stā'tion-house, *n.* A resting place on a railway, at which a halt is made to receive or let down passengers or goods, — called also *station*.

Stā'tion-al, *a.* [Lat. *stationalis*, Fr. *stationnal*.] Of, or pertaining to, a station.

Stā'tion-a-ri-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being stationary.

Stā'tion-a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *stationarius*, Fr. *stationnaire*, It. *stazionario*, Sp. *estacionario*.]

1 Not moving, progressive, or retrogressive, not appearing to move, stable, fixed.

Charles Wesley, who is a more *stationary* man, does not believe the story. *Southey*

2 Not improving, not growing wiser, greater, or better, not becoming greater or more excellent.

3. Appearing to be at rest, because moving in the line of vision, as, a *stationary* planet. *Dana.*

Stationary diseases (*Med.*), certain diseases which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and which prevail in a district for a certain number of years, and then give way to others. *Dunglison.* — *Stationary engine*, on a railway, a steam-engine in a fixed position, which draws a load by a rope or other means of communication extended along the road.

Stā'tion-a-ry, *n.* One who is stationary, one who stands still.

Stā'tion-bill, *n.* (*Naut.*) A list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company, when navigating the ship.

Stā'tion-er, *n.* 1. A bookseller or publisher, formerly so called from his occupying a stand, or station, in the market-place or elsewhere. [*Obs.*]

2 One who sells paper, quills, inkstands, pencils, and other furniture for writing.

Stā'tion-er-y, *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills, and the like.

Stā'tion-er-y, *a.* Belonging to a stationer.

Stā'tion-mas'ter, *n.* One who has charge of a station.

Stā'tion-point'er, *n.* (*Surv.*) An instrument used in maritime surveying, for expeditiously laying down on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distant objects whose positions are known, have been observed. It consists of three straight arms, each pierced with a narrow longitudinal slit, and all turning on a common center, with suitable graduated arcs and verniers for setting them to given angles apart.

Stā'tion-staff, *n.* (*Surv.*) An instrument for taking angles in surveying. *Craig.*

Stā'tism, *n.* [From *state*.] Policy. [*Obs.*]

The enemies of God call our religion *statism*. *South*

Stā'tist, *n.* [From *state*.] A statesman, a politician, one skilled in government.

Statists indeed,
And lovers of their country. *Milton*

Sta-tis'tic, } *a.* [Fr. *statistique*.] Pertaining to
Sta-tis'tic-al, } the condition of a people, their economy, their property, and resources, pertaining to statistics.

Sta-tist'ic al-ly, *adv.* In the way of statistics.

Stāt'is-tī'cian (-tish'an), *n.* [Fr. *statistician*.] A person who is familiar with the science of statistics.

Sta-tist'ics, *n. sing.* [Fr. *statistique*, Ger. *statistik*, It. *statistica*, Sp. *estadistica*, from It. *statista*, Sp. *estadista*, Eng. *statist*, a statesman, from It. *stato*, Sp. *estado*, Eng. *state*, Lat. *status*.] [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

1 A collection of facts arranged and classified, respecting the condition of the people in a state, their health, longevity, domestic economy, arts, property, and political strength, their resources, the state of the country, &c., or respecting any particular class or interest, especially, those subjects which can be stated in numbers, or in tables of numbers, or in any tabular and classified arrangement.

2 The science which has to do with the collection and classification of such facts.

Stāt'is tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Eng. *statistics* and Gr. λογος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise upon statistics.

Stā'tive, *a.* [Lat. *stativus*, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] Pertaining to a fixed camp, or military posts or quarters.

Sta-tŏc'ra-cy, *n.* [Eng. *state* and Gr. κρατειν, to rule.] Government by the state, or by political power, a government managed by political power alone, in distinction from a government controlled or greatly influenced by ecclesiastical power. *O. A. Brownson*

Stāt'u-a-ry, *n.* [Fr. *statuaire*, Sp. *estatuaria*, It. *statuaria*, Lat. *statuaria* (*ars*), from *statua*, statue.]

1 The art of carving statues or images, as representatives of real persons or things, a branch of sculpture.

2 One who professes or practices the art of carving images or making statues.

On other occasions, the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets. *Addison*

3 A statue, or collection of statues, statues considered collectively.

Stāt'ūe (stāt'yū), *n.* [Fr. *statue*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *estatua*, It. & Lat. *statua*, i. e., *stativa effigies*, from Lat. *stativus*, standing still, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.]

1 A solid substance formed, by carving, into the likeness of a whole living being, an image, as, a *statue* of Hercules, or of a lion.

2. A portrait. [*Obs. and rare.*]

Su. J. Are the pictures placed as I directed?
H. Yes, sir.
Su. J. Your nieces, ere they put to sea, crave humbly,
Though absent in their bodies, they may take leave
Of their late suitors' *statues*.
I. There they hang. *Massinger*

Equestrian statue. See EQUESTRIAN.

Stāt'ūe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STATUED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STATUING.] To place, as a statue, to form a statue of.

The whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone and earth. *Feltham.*

Stāt'ū-ĕsque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* Partaking of, or exemplifying, the characteristics of a statue.

Their characters are mostly *statuesque* even in this respect, that they have no back-ground. *Hare*

Stāt'ū-ĕtte', *n.* [Fr.] A small statue.

Sta-tū'mi-nāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *statuminare*, *statuminatum*, from *statumen*, a support, prop, from *stare*, to place.] To prop or support. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson*

Stāt'ūre (stāt'yur), *n.* [Fr. *stature*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *estatura*, It. & Lat. *statura*, originally an upright posture, hence height or size of the body, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] The natural height of an animal body, — generally used of the human body.

Foreign men of mighty *stature* came. *Dryden*

Stāt'ūred (stāt'yurd), *a.* Arrived at full stature. [*Rare.*] *J. Hall.*

Stā'tus, *n.* [Lat.] State, condition.

Stā'tus In Quo. } [Lat.] A treaty between belli-
Stā'tus Quo. } gerents, which leaves each party

in statu quo ante bellum, that is, in the state in which it was before the war. *Brande*

Stā'tus Quo. See STATUS QUO.

Stāt'ū-ta-ble, *a.* [From *statute*.]

1. Made or introduced by statute; proceeding from an act of the legislature, as, a *statutable* provision or remedy.

2 Made or being in conformity to statute; as *statutable* measures.

Stāt'ū-ta-bly, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute.

Stāt'ūte (stāt'yut), *n.* [Fr. *statut*, It. *statuto*, Sp. *estatuto*, L. Lat. *statutum*, from *statutus*, p. p. of *statuere*, to set, station, ordain, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.]

1 An act of the legislature of a state or country, declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something, a positive law, the written will of the legislature expressed with all the requisite forms of legislation, — used in distinction from *common law*. See COMMON LAW. *Bouvier.*

☞ *Statute* is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of representatives. In monarchies, the laws of the sovereign are called *edicts*, *decrees*, *ordinances*, *rescripts*, &c.

2 (*pl.*) (*Foreign & Civil Law.*) The whole municipal law of a particular state, from whatever source arising. *Story. Kent.*

3 The act of a corporation, or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law, as, the *statutes* of a university.

4 An assemblage of farming servants (held possibly by statute) early in May, at various places in the country, where employers attend to hire servants for the ensuing year. Each class of servants wears some token of his business, as the groom has a few straws in his hat, the wagoner a piece of whip-cord, the shepherd a lock of wool, &c., — chiefly in the plural. [*Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Statute-cap, a kind of woolen cap, — so called because enjoined to be worn by a statute dated in 1571, in behalf of the trade of cappers. [*Obs.*] *Halliwell.* — *Statute-labor*, a definite amount of labor required for the public service in making roads, streets, bridges, and the like, in certain English colonies. *Simmonds.* — *Statute of limitations* (*Law*), a statute assigning a certain time, after which rights can not be enforced by action.

Syn. — Law, act, regulation, edict; decree. See LAW.

Stāt'ūte-bŏŏk, *n.* A record of laws or legislative acts. *Blackstone.*

Stāt'ūte-mĕr'chant, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A bond of record pursuant to the stat. 13 Edw. I., acknowledged in form prescribed, on which, if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor, and the obligee might hold the lands until out of the rents and profits of them the debt was satisfied, — sometimes called a *pocket judgment*, — now fallen into disuse. *Tomlins. Bouvier.*

Stāt'ūte-stā'ple, *n.* A bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor may forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor, on non-payment, as in the statute-*merchant*, — now disused. *Blackstone.*

Stāt'ū-to-ry, *a.* Enacted by statute, depending on statute for its authority, as, a *statutory* provision.

Sthaunch, *a.* See STANCH.

Stau'ro-tide, *n.* [Fr. *staurotide*, fr. Gr. σταυρός, a cross, and εἶδος, form, — ill formed for *stauroid*.] (*Min.*) A mineral crystallized in rhombic prisms, either single or intersecting each other, so as to form a cross. Its color is usually brown or black. It is generally opaque, or nearly so, and consists essentially of silica, alumina, and oxide of iron.

☞ The name *staurolite* is sometimes applied to this mineral, as well as to the zeolite *harmotome*. *Dana*

Stau'ro-tȳ'pous, *a.* [Gr. σταυρότυπος, marked with the cross, from σταυρός, the cross, and τύπος, a blow, type.] (*Min.*) Having its macles or spots in the form of a cross.

Stāve, *n.* [Eng. *staff*, Dan. *stav*, Ger. *stab*.]

1 A thin, narrow piece of wood, of which casks are made.

2 A part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches, a metrical portion, a staff.

3 (*Mus.*) The five horizontal and parallel lines, and the spaces on which the notes of tunes are written or printed, the staff. [*Obs.*]

Stāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STAVED, or STOVE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAVING.] [From *stave*, *staff*, n.]

1. To thrust through with a staff, to break a hole in, to burst, as, to *stave* a cask.

2 To push, as with a staff, — with *off*.

The condition of a servant *staves* him off to a distance. *South.*

3 To delay forcibly, to drive away; — usually with *off*, as, to *stave* off the execution of a project.

And answered with such craft as women use,
Guilty or guiltless, to *stave* off a chance
That breaks upon them perilously. *Tennyson.*

4 To pour out; to suffer to be lost by breaking the cask.

All the wine in the city has been *staved*. *Sandys.*

5. To furnish with staves or rundles. [*Obs.*]

6. To render solid by compressing with a point.

ed or edged tool; as, to *stave* the joints of pipes into which lead has been run.

To stave and tail, to part as dogs, by interposing a staff and by pulling the tail

Stāve, *v. i.* To fight with staves. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

So many warriors, and so stout,
As he had done, and *staved* it out. *Hudibras.*

Staves (stāvz, *or* stāvs) (Synop., § 130), *n.*; *pl.* of *staff*. [*Obs.*] Also, the plural of *stave*.

Stāves'-ā'cre, *n* [Corrupted from Gr. *σταφίς*, dried grape, and *ἄγριος*, *ἀγρία*, wild.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Delphinium* (*D. staphisagria*), the seeds of which are narcotic, acrid, and stimulating, and are used for destroying vermin, for curing the itch, and, in the Levant, for intoxicating fish *Baird. Simmonds*

Stāves'-wood, *n* (*Bot.*) A tall tree growing in tropical America and the West Indies, quassia

Staw, *v. i.* [Dan *staae*, Sw *stå*, to stand.] To be fixed or set, to stay [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Stāy, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STAID, or STAYED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAYING.] [Dan *staae*, Sw *stå*, to stand. Cf. O. Fr. *ester*, *estrer*, *ster*, *steer*, to keep standing, to remain, from Lat. *stare*, to stand. Cf. *infra*.]

1. To remain, to continue in a place, to abide fixed for any indefinite time, to stop, to stand still.

She would command the hasty sun to *stay* *Spenser*
Stay, I command you; *stay* and hear me first. *Dryden.*

2. To continue in a state.

The flames augment, and *stay*
At their full height, then languish to decay *Dryden*

3. To wait, to attend, to forbear to act. "I *stay* for Turnus" *Dryden.*

Would ye *stay* for them from having husbands? *Ruth* i. 13

4. To dwell, to tarry.

I must *stay* a little on one action *Dryden.*

5. To rest, to rely, to confide, to trust.

Ye despise this word, and trust in oppression and perverseness, and *stay* thereon *Is.* xxx. 12

6. (*Naut.*) To change tack, as a ship.

Stāy, *v. t.* 1. To hold from proceeding, to withhold, to restrain, to stop, to hold. "Down him *staid* with their rude hands" *Spenser.*

All that may *stay* the mind from thinking that true which they heartily wish were false *Hooker*

2. To hinder from proceeding, to delay, to obstruct.

Your ships are *staid* at Venice *Shak.*
This business *staid* me in London almost a week *Jortin*
I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument that appeared to me to be new *Locke*

3. [O. Fr. *estayer*, N. Fr. *étayer*, to prop, *estai*, *estaie*, N. Fr. *etai*, *étaie*, a prop, from O. D. *staede*, *staeye*, a prop, *staeden*, to establish, Icel. *stoðva*, to confirm, A-S. *stede*, a place, stead, O. H. Ger. *stata*, M. H. Ger. *state*, a place, state, occasion.] To stop from motion or falling, to prop, to fix firmly, to hold up, to support

Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side. *Ex.* xvii. 12
Sallows and reeds for vineyards useful found
To *stay* thy vines *Dryden*

4. To support from sinking, to sustain with strength, to satisfy in part

He has devoured a whole loaf of bread and butter, and it has not *staid* his stomach for a minute *W. Scott*

5. (*Naut.*) To tack, as a vessel, so that the wind, from being on one side, is caused to blow on the other. *Totten.*

To stay a mast (*Naut.*), to incline it forward or aft, or to one side, by the stays and back-stays

Stāy, *n* [See *supra*.] 1. Continuance in a place, abode for a time indefinite, sojourn, as, you make a short *stay* in this city

Make haste, and leave thy business and thy care;
No mortal interest can be worth thy *stay* *Dryden*
Embrace the hero, and his *stay* implore *Waller*

2. Cessation of motion or progression, stand, stop.

Made of sphere-metal, never to decay
Until his revolution was at *stay* *Milton*
Affairs of state seemed rather to stand at a *stay* *Hayward*
If there had been no friars Christendom might have continued quiet, and things remained at a *stay* *Selden*

3. Restraint of passion, moderation, caution, steadiness, sobriety. [*Obs.*] "Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and *stays*" *Herbert.*

The wisdom, *stay*, and moderation of the king *Bacon*
With prudent *stay* he long deferred
The rough contention *Philips*

4. [Fr. *estai*, *étai*, support, a large rope, *estaie*, *étaie*, a prop, Ger., D., Dan., Sw., & Icel. *stag*, a strong rope to support the mast.] That which serves as a prop or support. "My only strength and *stay*" *Milton.*

Trees serve as so many *stays* for their vines *Addison*
Lord Liverpool is the single *stay* of this ministry *Coleridge.*

5. (*pl.*) A kind of waistcoat stiffened with whalebone or other material, worn by women, a bodice; a corset.

6. (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A large, strong rope, employed to support a mast, by being extended from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel. Those which lead forward are called *fore and aft stays*, those which lead to the vessel's side, *back-stays* (*b*) (*pl.*) A station or fixed anchorage for vessels

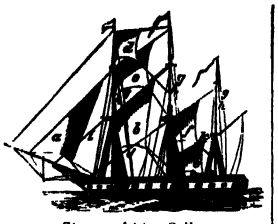

Stays and Stay Sails

a, foretop mast-stay sail; *b*, maintop mast-stay sail; *c* maintop gallant-stay sail; *d*, main-royal stay sail; *e*, mizzen-stay sail; *f*, mizzen top-mast-stay sail; *g*, fore, main, and mizzen-top-mast and top-gallant mast back-stays; *i* fore-stay; *j*, main-stay; *k*, mizzen-stay

7 (*Engin.*) Strictly, a part in tension to hold the parts together

In stays, or *hove in stays* (*Naut.*), in the act or situation of staying, or going about from one tack to another. *Dana.* — *To miss stays*, to fail in the attempt to go about. *Totten.* — *Triatic stay*, a rope secured at the ends to the heads of the fore and main masts with thimbles spliced to its bight to hook stay-tackles to

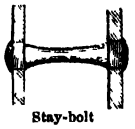

Stay-bolt

Stāy'-bŏlt, *n* (*Mach.*) A rod connecting opposite plates, so as to prevent them from being bulged out

Stāy'-bŭsk, *n* A stiff piece of wood, steel, or whalebone, for the front support of a woman's stays *Simmonds*

Stāyed (stād), *p. a.* Staid, fixed, settled, sober. It is now written *staid*. See STAID

Stāyed'ly, *adv.* Stadily. See STAIDLY. [*Rare.*]

Stāyed'ness, *n* 1. Staidness. See STAIDNESS

2. Solidity, weight. [*Rare.*] *Camden*

Stāy'er, *n* One who, or that which, stays, stops, or restrains, one who upholds or supports, that which props

Stāy'-hōle, *n* A hole in a stay-sail through which the hanks pass which join it to the stay

Stāy'-lāce, *n* A lace for fastening the bodice in female dress

Stāy'less, *a* Without stop or delay. [*Rare.*]

Stāy'-māk'er, *n* One whose occupation is to make stays.

Stāy'-sāil, *n* (*Naut.*) Any sail extended on a stay. [See *Illust.* of *Stay.*] *Totten*

Stāy'-tăck'le (tăk'l), *n* (*Naut.*) A large tackle attached to the triatic stay by means of a pendant, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats, butts of water, and the like *Totten*

Stĕad, *n* [O. Eng. *stede*, A-S. *stede*, *stede*, *stedhe*, a place, station, L. Ger. & D. *stede*, O. D. *stad*, *staede*, Dan. *sted*, Sw. *stad*, Icel. *staðr*, O. Sax. *stad*, *stedi*, O. H. Ger. *stat*, *stata*, N. H. Ger. *statt*, *stätte*, Goth. *staths*.]

1 Place, in general. [*Obs.*]

Fly, therefore, fly this fearful *stead* *Spenser*

2 Place or room which another had, or might have

God hath appointed me another seed in *stead* of Abel, whom Cain slew *Gen.* iv. 25

3 The frame on which a bed is laid, a bedstead, — rarely used alone

Sallow the feet, the borders, and the *stead* *Dryden*

To stand in stead, or *to do stead*, to be of use or great advantage

The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us in great *stead* *Atterbury*
Here thy sword can *do* thee little *stead* *Milton*

Stĕad, *v. t.* [*Obs.*] 1. To help, to support, to assist

It nothing *steads* us
To chide him from our eyes *Shak.*

2. To fill the place of *Shak.*

Stĕad'fast, *a* [From *stead* and *fast*, i. e., fast in place, A-S. *stedfast*.] [Formerly written also *steadfast*.]

1. Firmly fixed or established, fast fixed, firm. "This *steadfast* globe of earth" *Spenser*

2. Not fickle or wavering, constant, firm, resolute

Abide *steadfast* to him [thy neighbor] in time of his trouble *Ecclus.* xxii. 23
Whom resist, *steadfast* in the faith 1 *Pet.* v. 9

Stĕad'fast-ly, *adv.* In a steadfast manner, firmly

Steadfastly believe that whatever God has revealed is infallibly true *Wake*

Stĕad'fast-ness, *n.* The state of being steadfast, firmness, fixedness, constancy

Stĕad'i-ly, *adv* In a steady manner, firmly, unwaveringly, undeviatingly

Stĕad'i-ness, *n* [From *steady*, A-S. *stedigness*.] The state of being steady, firmness, steadfastness, constancy, resolution.

Steadiness is a point of prudence as well as of courage *L'Estrange*

Syn. — Constancy; resolution; immutability; unchangeableness.

Stĕad'ing, *n.* The barns, stables, cattle-yards, &c., of a farm; — called also *onstead*, *farmstead*, *farm-offices*, or *farmery* [*Eng.*] *Stevens.*

Stĕad'y, *a.* [*compar.* STEADIER; *superl.* STEADIEST.] [A-S. *stedig*, D. *stedig*, *stadig*, *steag*, O. H. Ger. *stätig*, N. H. Ger. *stätig*.]

1 Firm in standing or position; not tottering or shaking, fixed, firm.

2 Constant in feeling, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering, not easily moved or persuaded to alter a purpose, as, a man *steady* in his principles, in his purpose, or in the pursuit of an object

3 Regular, constant, undeviating, uniform; as, the *steady* course of the sun; a *steady* breeze of wind

Syn. — Fixed, regular, undeviating; unremitted; stable

Stĕad'y, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STEADIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEADYING.] To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling, to make or keep firm; to support

Stĕad'y, *v. i* To be firm, to maintain an upright position, to move steadily.

Without a breeze, without a tide,
She *steadies* with upright keel *Coleridge.*

Stĕad'y-rĕst, *n.* (*Mech.*) The same as BACK-REST. See BACK REST.

Steăk (stak), *n* [Icel. *steik*, Sw. *stek*, Dan. *steg*, broiled meat, Icel. *steikja*, Sw. *steka*, Dan. *stege*, Fries. *stēke*, to broil. Cf. A. S. *stycce*, *sticce*, a part, piece, steak, L. Ger. *stuck*, D. *stuk*, O. H. Ger. *stucchi*, N. H. Ger. *stuck*, Icel. *stycki*, Sw. *stycke*, Dan. *stykke*.] A slice of beef, pork, venison, or the like, broiled or cut for broiling

Stēal, *v. t* [*imp.* STOLE, *p. p.* STOLEN, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEALING.] [A. S. *stelan*, *stælan*, O. Sax. & O. H. Ger. *stelan*, L. Ger. & D. *stelen*, N. H. Ger. *stehlen*, Goth. *stilan*, O. Fries. & Icel. *stela*, Sw. *stjäla*, Dan. *stiille*.]

1 To take and carry away feloniously, as the personal goods of another, to take without right or leave *Blackstone.*

2 To withdraw or convey without notice, or clandestinely

They could insinuate and *steal* themselves under the same by submission *Spenser.*

3 To gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means

So Absalom *stole* the hearts of the men of Israel 2 *Sam.* xv. 6.
Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject *Watts.*

4 To accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner, to try to pass secretly, as, to *steal* a look.

Always, when thou changest thy opinion or course, . . . profess it plainly, and do not think to *steal* it *Bacon.*

To steal a march, to march in a covert way, to gain an advantage unobserved

Fifty thousand men can not easily *steal a march* over the sea *H. Walpole.*

Syn. — To filch, pilfer, purloin

Stēal, *v. i.* 1. To practice theft, to take feloniously.

Thou shalt not *steal* *Ex.* xx. 15.

2 To withdraw, or pass privily, to slip in, along, or away, unperceived

I fixed of mind to fly all company, one night she *stole* away. *Sidney.*
From whom you now must *steal*, and take no leave. *Shak.*
A soft and solemn breathing sound
Rose like a steam of rich, distilled perfumes,
And *stole* upon the air *Milton.*

Stēal, *n* [See STALL, 4, and STIFF.] A handle; a stale or stele

Stēal'er, *n* One who steals, a thief

Stēal'ing, *n* 1 The act of taking the property of a person without his knowledge or consent, theft

2 That which is stolen, stolen property, — chiefly used in the plural

Stēal'ing-ly, *adv* By stealing, or as by stealing, privately, or by an invisible motion. [*R.*] *Sidney.*

Stĕalth, *n* 1 The act of stealing, theft. [*Obs.*]

The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed on him by such an outlaw *Spenser.*

2 The bringing to pass any thing in a secret or concealed manner, a secret or clandestine procedure, — in either a good or bad sense.

Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*
The monarch blinded with desire of wealth,
With steel invades the brother's life by *stealth*. *Pope.*

3 The thing stolen. [*Obs.*] "Sluttish dens . . . serving to cover *stealths*" *Raleigh.*

Stĕalth'ful (stĕlth'), *a.* Given to stealth; stealthy. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

Stĕalth'ful-ly, *adv.* In a stealthful manner, stealthily. [*Obs.*]

Stĕalth'ful-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being stealthful. [*Obs.*]

Stĕalth'i-ly (stĕlth'i-ly), *adv.* In a stealthy manner, by stealth

Stĕalth'i-ness, *n* The state, quality, or character of being stealthy, stealth.

Stĕalth'y, *a.* [*compar.* STEALTHIER; *superl.* STEALTHIEST.] Done by stealth; accomplished clandestinely, unperceived, secret; private; sly.

Now withered Murder, with his *stealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghost. *Shak.*

Stēam, *n.* [A-S. *steám, stēm, stȳm*, D. *stoom*, Frics. *stoame*, L. Ger. *stim*, weather when snow or rain is drifted by the wind]

1. The elastic, aëriform fluid into which water is converted, when heated to the boiling point, water in the gaseous state.

2. The mist formed by condensed vapor, visible vapor; — so called in popular usage

3. Any exhalation. "A *steam* of rich, distilled perfumes." *Milton.*

High steam, or *high-pressure steam*, steam of which the temperature is considerably above the boiling point — *Low steam*, or *low pressure steam*, steam at the boiling temperature — *Saturated steam*, steam as delivered from a mass of water, and holding water in suspension mechanically, — called also *wet steam* — *Superheated steam* steam removed from contact with water, and heated until it resembles a perfect gas, — called also *surcharged steam*, *anhydrous steam*, and *steam-gas* Steam heated only until the water it holds in suspension is vaporized, is erroneously called *superheated steam* It might properly be called *pure steam* *Dry steam* ordinarily refers to steam so delivered or drained that it holds little water in suspension — *Steam colors* (*Calico Printing*), colors in which the chemical reaction fixing the coloring matter to the fiber is produced by steam

Stēam, *v. i* [*imp & p p* STEAMED, *p pr & vb. n.* STEAMING]

1 To rise or pass off in vapor, or like vapor, to fume.

Let the crude humors dance
In heated brass, *steaming* with fire intense *Philips*

2 To rise in steam-like vapor

The dissolved amber *steamed* away into the air *Boyle*

3 To move or travel by the agency of steam

The vessel *steamed* out of port *N P Willis*

Stēam, *v. t* 1 To exhale, to evaporate *Spenser*

2 To expose to steam, to apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing as, to *steam* cloth, to *steam* potatoes, instead of boiling them, to *steam* food for cattle

Stēam'-bōat, *n* A boat, especially one of large size, propelled through the water by steam

Stēam'-boil'er, *n* A boiler for generating steam, or for subjecting objects to the operation of steam

Stēam'-cār, *n.* A car driven, or drawn, by steam-power

Stēam'-cār'riage, *n* A carriage upon wheels moved by steam on common roads

Stēam'-cās'ing, *n* A space filled with steam, surrounding any vessel, pipe, or the like, to prevent the loss of heat by radiation

Stēam'-chām'ber, *n* (*Steam boilers*) A vessel, or compartment, above the water, from which steam is conducted to the engine — called also *steam room*

Stēam'-chēst, *n* The box from which steam is distributed to a cylinder, and which usually contains one or more valves, — called also *valve chest*, and *valve box* [See *Illust* of *Valve gear*]

Stēam'-chīm'ney, *n* An annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler furnace, for drying steam [*U S*]

Stēam'-crāne, *n* A steam engine and a crane combined, for the purpose of shifting heavy weights

Stēam'-cȳl'in der, *n* The cylinder of a steam-engine, which contains the piston

Stēam'-dōme, *n* (*Steam boilers*) A chamber upon the top of the boiler, from which steam is conducted to the engine

Stēam'-drĕdg'er, *n* A dredging machine worked by steam power

Stēam'-ĕn'gine (ĕn'jin), *n.* An engine moved by steam.

☞ It consists principally of a *piston* receiving motion in a *cylinder* to which steam is admitted by the *valve gear*, and communicating motion to the *valve-gear* and to the machinery to be actuated Steam-engines are classified as, (*1*) *Condensing* and *non-condensing*, which are generally *low pressure* and *high-pressure* respectively (*2*) According to the action of the steam, as *reciprocating* (including *single-acting* and *double-acting*) and *rotatory* See ROTATORY (*3*) According to the motion derived, as *rotative* and *non-rotative* (*4*) According to the arrangement of the engine, as *beam*-engine (of which the *side-lever* engine is a modification), *oscillating* engine (of which the *vibrating* engine is a modification), *direct acting* and *back-acting* engines The two latter classes may be *horizontal*, *inclined*, or *vertical* Vertical engines are conveniently classified as *steam-hammer* engines, having the cylinder at the top and *steeple* engines, having the cylinder at the bottom (*5*) According to their uses, as *portable*, *marine*, *locomotive*, *pumping*, *blowing*, *winding*, and *stationary* engines, the latter term referring to factory engines, &c, and not technically to pumping or blowing engines *Pumping* engines are stationary (the smaller classes are called *steam-pumps*) or portable (*steam fire-engines*), and are generally *non-rotative* The *Cornish* engine, the best type of the class, is a single-acting, non-rotative beam-engine *Locomotive* and *portable* engines are usually high pressure, non-condensing, rotative, and direct-acting *Marine* engines are high or low pressure, rotative, and generally condensing and double-acting *Paddle* engines are generally beam, side-lever, oscillating, or direct-acting *Screw* engines are generally direct-acting, back-acting, or oscillating *Stationary* engines belong to various classes, but are generally rotative Steam-engines are further classified as *double-cylinder*, *disk*, *semi-cylinder*, *trunk* engines, and the like Machines of which the steam-engine forms a part, are called *steam-cranes*, *steam-hammers*, and the like See VALVE-GEAR and SLIDE-VALVE

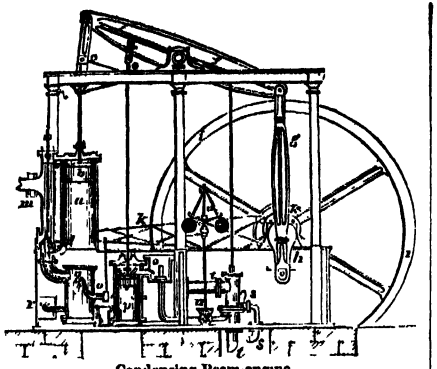

Condensing Beam-engine

a, steam-cylinder *b*, piston *c* upper steam-port or passage, *d*, lower steam-port *e e*, parallel motion *f f*, beam *g*, connecting rod *h*, crank; *i i*, fly-wheel, *k k*, eccentric and its rod for working the steam-valve, *l*, steam-valve and valve-casing; *m*, throttle-valve *n* condenser; *o*, injection-cock; *p*, air-pump, *q* hot-well, *r* shifting-valve, for creating a vacuum in the condenser, previous to starting the engine, *s*, feed-pump for supplying the boilers, *t*, cold water pump for supplying the condenser cistern, *u*, governor.

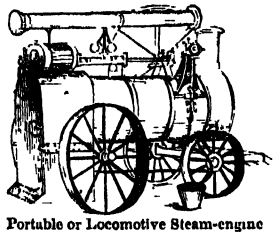

Portable or Locomotive Steam-engine

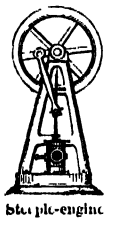

Steeple-engine

Bed Steam-engine

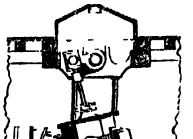

Oscillating Marine Engine

Stēam'er, *n* 1 A vessel propelled by steam, a steamship

2 A fire-engine, the pumps of which are worked by steam

3 A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery

Stēam'er-dŭck, *n* (*Ornith*) A species of duck of the genus *Micropterus* (*M brachypterus*), having very small, short wings, and so called because it moves very swiftly over the surface of the water when flying, race horse See RACE HORSE

Stēam'-gās, *n* Superheated steam, — so called because it resembles a perfect gas

Stēam'-gāuge, *n* An instrument for indicating the pressure of the steam in a boiler

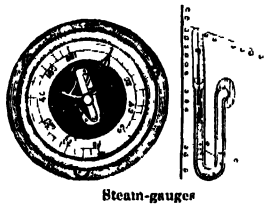

Steam-gauges

☞ The *mercurial steam gauge* is a bent tube partially filled with mercury, one end of which is connected with the boiler, while the other is open to the air so that the steam by its pressure raises the mercury in the straight limb of the tube to a height above the common level proportioned to that pressure A more common form, especially for high-pressures, consists of a spring pressed upon by the steam, and connected with the pointer of a dial The spring may be a flattened, bent tube, closed at one end, which the entering steam tends to straighten, or a corrugated vessel of elastic metal or confined air

Stēam'-gŭn, *n* A machine or contrivance by which balls, or other projectiles, may be driven by the force of steam

Stēam'-hăm'mer, *n* A form of tilt or forge-hammer, consisting of a steam cylinder and piston placed vertically over an anvil, the hammer rising and falling by the power of steam

☞ In the variety known as *Nasmith's*, the cylinder is fixed, and the hammer is attached to the piston-rod In that known as *Condie's*, the piston is fixed, and the hammer attached to the lower end of the cylinder

Stēam'i-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being steamy, vaporousness, mistiness.

Stēam'-jăck'et, *n* The same as STEAM-CASING.

Stēam'-păck'et, *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam, and running periodically between certain ports. *Simmonds.*

Stēam'-pīpe, *n.* Any pipe for conveying steam; specifically, a pipe communicating with the upper part of a boiler, through which the steam passes in its way to the cylinder.

Stēam'-plow, **Stēam'-plough**, } *n.* A plow moved by steam.

Stēam'-pōrt, *n.* An opening for steam to pass through, as from the steam-chest into the cylinder.

Stēam'-pow'er, *n* The force or energy of steam applied to produce results.

Stēam'-pro-pĕl'ler, *n.* See PROPELLER

Stēam'-room, *n.* See STEAM-CHAMBER

Stēam'-ship, *n.* A ship propelled by the power of steam

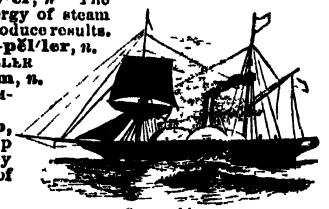

Steam-ship

Stēam'-tōe, *n* See TOE

Stēam'-trăp, *n.* A contrivance to allow the passage of water, and prevent the passage of steam.

☞ When steam and water enter at the top of the vessel shown, the bottom of the float closes the lower aperture, and prevents the escape of steam As the water rises, it lifts the float, and escapes

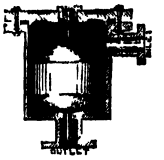

Steam-trap.

Stēam'-tŭg, *n.* A steam vessel used in towing ships

Stēam'-vĕs'sel, *n* A vessel propelled by steam; a steam-boat or steam-ship

Stēam'-wāy, *n* (*Steam-eng*) A passage leading from a port to a cylinder

Stēam'-whis'tle (-hwis'-), *n.* An apparatus attached to a steam-engine or locomotive, through which steam is rapidly discharged, producing a loud, shrill whistle, which serves as a warning or signal.

Steam-whistle

a, tube; *b* hollow piece, *c c*, cup; *d*, thin brass cup; *e f*, stop-cock.

☞ The steam issues from a narrow annular orifice around the upper edge of the lower cup or hemisphere, striking the thin edge of the bell above it, and producing sound in the manner of an organ pipe or common whistle

Stēam'-wĭnch (66), *n* A steam engine combined with a winch for the purpose of raising weights

Stēam'y, *a* Consisting of, or resembling, steam, full of steam, vaporous, misty.

Stēan, *n & v t* See STEEN [*Obs*]

Stēan'ing, *n* See STEFNING

Stē'a rate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of stearic acid with a base

Ste ăr'ic, *a* [Fr *stearique*] (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, stearine.

Stearic acid, an acid produced by the action of alkalies on stearine

Stē'a rĭne, *n* [Fr *stearine*, from Gr. *στέαρ*, tallow, suet, from *ἱστάναι*, to stand] (*Chem*) (*a*) One of the proximate principles of animal fat, to the proportional presence of which the greater or less solidity of fat appears to be due. (*b*) Stearic acid, — popularly so called *Olmsted.*

Stē'a-rōne, *n* (*Chem*) A substance obtained by the partial decomposition of stearic acid with a fourth part of quick lime It is sparingly soluble in ether and alcohol, and is concrete at common temperatures, but fusible at 180° *Francis.*

Stē'a tīte, *n* [Fr *steatite*, from Gr *στεαρ, στέατος*, fat, tallow] (*Min*) A soft magnesian rock having a soapy feel, presenting grayish-green, brown, and whitish shades of color It is a variety of talc, and consists of silica and magnesia It forms extensive beds, and is quarried for fire places and for coarse utensils It is also called *pot-stone*, *lard-stone*, and *soap stone* *Dana.*

Stē'a tĭt'ic, *a* Pertaining to, of the nature of, containing, or resembling, steatite

Ste ăt'o-cēle (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr. *stéatocele*, from Gr. *στέαρ, στέατος*, fat, and *κήλη*, a tumor.] (*Med*) A tumor of the scrotum, containing fat

Stē'a-tō'ma, *n* [Lat, from Gr *στεάτωμα*, from *στεατοῦν*, to turn into tallow or suet, from *στέαρ, στέατος*, fat, suet, Fr *steatome*] (*Med*) An encysted tumor, containing matter like suet. *Coxe.*

Stē'a-tŏm'a-toŭs, *a.* [Fr. *steatomateux.*] Of the nature of a steatoma

Stē'a-tŏp'y-gē, *n* [Gr. *στέαρ, στέατος*, fat, and *πυγή*, the buttocks] A remarkable accretion of fat upon the buttocks in the Africans of certain tribes, especially in the Hottentot female

Stē'a-tŏp'y-goŭs, *a.* Having fat buttocks.

They were average specimens of the *steatopygous* Abyssinian breed. *Burton.*

Stĕd, *n.* See STEAD.

Stĕd'fast, *a.* See STEADFAST.

Stee, *n.* [Written also *stey*] [L. Ger. *stiege*. See STAIR] A ladder. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng*]

Steed, *n.* [A-S. *stēda, stēdha,* from *stōd,* a stud of breeding steeds. Cf. Icel. *stedda,* a mare, Ger. *stute.*] A horse, especially a spirited horse for state or war;—used chiefly in poetry or stately prose. "Mounted on a hot and fiery *steed*" *Shak.*

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds.* *Waller*

Steed'less, *a.* Having no steed, without a horse.

Steek, *v. t.* To shut or close, as, to *steek* the door. [*Scot.*] *Burns W. Scott*

Steek'an, *n* [D *steekkan,* from *steken,* to prick, pierce, and *kan,* a can, tankard] A wine measure of about four gallons, used in Holland *Simmonds*

Steel, *n.* [A-S *stēl, styl,* for *stæhel,* L Ger, D, & Dan. *staal,* Sw. *stål,* Icel *stál,* O H Ger *stahal,* M. H. Ger *stâhal, stâl,* N H Ger *stahl*]

1. Iron combined with a small portion of carbon It is used in making instruments, and is especially useful as the material of edged tools

2 Hence, an instrument made of steel, as a sword, knife, or the like. "Brave Macbeth with his brandished *steel*" *Shak.*

While doubting thus he stood,
Received the *steel* bathed in his brother's blood *Dryden*

3 Specifically, an instrument of steel for sharpening table knives upon

4 Any thing of extreme hardness, hardness, sternness, rigor "Hands of *steel*" *Johnson* "Manhood's heart of *steel*" *Byron.*

5 (*Med*) A chalybeate medicine. *Dunglison*

☞ *Steel* is often used in the formation of compounds of very obvious meaning, as, *steel-cap, steel-clad, steel-gun, steel-hearted, steel-plated, steel-pointed,* and the like

Bessemer steel (named from the inventor), steel made from the liquid cast iron as it comes from the smelting furnace by blowing air into it, thus burning out a portion of the carbon It is then drawn into bars, &c —*Blister steel,* steel made from wrought iron by interlaying it with charcoal, and keeping it at a high temperature for a number of days —*Cast steel,* steel made from wrought iron or blister steel by mixing it with powdered charcoal or other carbonaceous substances, after which it is melted in a crucible, cast into ingots, and rolled or hammered into bars, plates, cannon, and the like —*Puddled steel,* steel made from cast iron (pigs) by a modification of the puddling process

Steel, *v t* [*imp. & p. p.* STEELED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEELING]

1. To overlay, point, or edge with steel, as, to *steel* the point of a sword, to *steel* a razor, to *steel* an ax

2. To make hard or extremely hard, to make insensible or obdurate. "Lies well *steeled* with weighty arguments" *Shak*

O God of battles, *steel* my soldiers' hearts *Shak.*

3 To cause to resemble steel, as in smoothness, polish, or other qualities

These waters *steeled*
By breezeless air to smoothest polish *Wordsworth*

Steel'er, *n* (*Ship-building*) The foremost or uppermost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stem or stern-post

Steel'i-ness, *n* [From *steely*] Great hardness

Steel'-trăp, *n.* A trap for catching wild animals, consisting of two iron jaws, which close by means of a powerful steel spring, when the animal disturbs the catch or tongue by which they are kept open

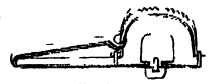

Steel-trap

Steel'-wine, *n* Wine, usually sherry, in which steel filings have been placed for a considerable time,—used as a medicine *Simmonds*

Steel'y, *a* 1 Made of steel, consisting of steel "The *steely* point of Clifford's lance" *Shak*

Around his shop the *steely* sparkles flew *Gay*

2 Hence, resembling steel, hard, firm.

She would unarm her noble heart of that *steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love *Sidney*

Steel'yard (*colloq* stĭl'yard) (Synop § 130), *n* A form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever, which turns on a fulcrum, and a counterpoise is caused to slide upon the longer arm to produce equilibrium, its place upon this arm (which is notched or graduated) indicating the weight, a Roman balance [See *Illust* of *Balance*]

Steem, *n.* The same as ESTEEM [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Steen, *n* [A S *stæna*] A vessel of clay or stone [Written also *stean*]

Steen, *v t.* (*Arch*) To line with brick, stone, or other material [Written also *stean* and *stein*]

Steen'bŏk, *n* [D *steen,* stone, and *bok,* buck] The same as STEINBOK

Steen'ing, *n.* [Written also *steaning*] [A-S *stæning,* a stoning, *stænan,* to stone] A brick or stone wall, or lining of a well *Brande*

Steen'kirk, *n* [So called from the battle of *Steenkirk,* in which the soldiers wore neckcloths negligently tied round their necks] A kind of neck cloth formerly worn [*Obs*]

Steep, *a.* [*compar* STEEPER, *superl* STEEPEST] [A-S. *steáp,* O Fries *stap* Of Icel *steypr,* a precipice, *steypa,* to hurl down, disturb]

1. Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon, ascending or descending with great inclination, precipitous, as, a *steep* hill or mountain, a *steep* roof; a *steep* ascent, a *steep* declivity.

2. Difficult of access; not easily reached; lofty; elevated, high. [*Obs*]

To a room they came,
Steep and of state *Chapman*

Steep, *n.* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock, or ascent; any elevated object sloping with a large angle to the plane of the horizon, a precipice "Bare *steeps,* where desolation stalks" *Wordsworth*

We had on each side rocks and mountains broken into a thousand irregular *steeps* and precipices. *Addison*

Steep, *v t.* [*imp & p. p.* STEEPED (steept), *p pr & vb n* STEEPING] [D & Ger *stippen,* to steep, dip, Icel *steypa,* to overthrow, Sw *stopa*] To soak in a liquid, to macerate, to imbue, to extract the essence by soaking, to cover completely.

My sense in Lethe *steep* *Shak*
In refreshing dew to *steep*
The little, trembling flowers *Wordsworth*

Steep, *n.* 1 Something that is steeped, or used in steeping, a fertilizing liquid for hastening the germination of seeds

2 A rennet-bag [*Prov Eng*]

Steep'-down, *a* Deep and precipitous "*Steep down* gulfs of liquid fire" *Shak*

Steep'en, *v t* [*imp & p. p.* STEEPENED, *p pr & vb n* STEEPENING] To become steep

As the way *steepened,* I could detect in the hollow of the hill some traces of the old path *Hugh Miller*

Steep'er, *n* A vessel, vat, or cistern, in which things are steeped

Steep'i-ness, *n* The state or quality of being steep, steepness.

Stee'ple (stē'pl) *n.* [A-S *stepel, stypel,* allied to *steep,* *a*] A tower or turret of a church, ending in a point, a spire, a pointed belfry "A weather cock on a *steeple*" *Shak* "They, far from *steeples* and their sacred sound" *Dryden*

Steeple

Stee'ple-bush, *n.* (*Bot*) A shrub of the genus *Spiræa* (*S. tomentosa*), hardhack

Stee'ple-chāse, *n* A race between a number of horsemen, to see which can first reach some distant object (as a church steeple) in a straight course, or one marked out within narrow limits

Stee'pled (stē'pld), *a* Furnished with a steeple, adorned with steeples or towers *Fairfax*

Stee'ple-house, *n* A church [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor*

Steep'ly, *adv* In a steep manner, with steepness, with precipitous declivity

Steep'ness, *n* 1 The state of being steep, precipitous declivity, as, the *steepness* of a hill, a bank, or a roof

2 Height, loftiness [*Obs*]

To our way to town whose towers you see ascend
To such a *steepness* *Chapman*

Steep'y, *a* Having a steep or precipitous declivity, steep [*Poet*]

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The *steepy* cliffs *Dryden*

Steer, *n* [A S *steor,* Goth *stiur,* O H Ger *stior,* N H Ger & O Sax *stier,* Skr *sthavira, sthōra,* Gr ταῦρος, Lat *taurus,* It & Sp *toro,* P'g *touro,* Icel *thior,* Sw *tjur,* Dan *tyr,* Slav *tour,* Bohem & Pol *tur,* Ir & Gael *tarbh,* W *tarw,* Armor *tarv, tarō*] A young male of the ox kind, or common ox, especially a castrated taurine male from two to four years old

Steer, *v t* [*imp & p p* STEERED, *p pr & vb n* STEERING] [A S *steoran, stiuran, stýran,* L Ger *stüren,* D *sturen,* O D *stieren,* O Sax *storian,* O. Fries *stiora, stiura,* Icel & Sw *styra,* Dan *styre,* O H Ger *stiurjan,* N H Ger *steuern,* Goth *stiurjan,* to establish] To control the career of, to direct, to guide, to govern,—applied especially to a vessel in the water "That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*" *Spenser*

Steer, *v t* 1 To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course, to direct one's course.

A ship where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so *steers* and shifts her sail *Milton*

2 To be directed and governed, as, a ship *steers* with ease

Like some ill destined bark that *steers*
In silence through the Gate of Tears *T Moore*

Steer'ăge, *n* 1 The act or practice of directing and governing in a course, as, the *steerage* of a ship.

He left the city, and, in a most tempestuous season, forsook the helm and *steerage* of the commonwealth *Milton*

2 (*Naut*) (*a*) The effect of a helm on the ship, the manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm (*b*) The hinder part of a vessel, the stern [*Rare*] *Swift* (*c*) An apartment in the space between decks forward of the great cabin, from which it is separated by a bulk-head or partition, also, an apartment in a ship for an inferior class of passengers. *Dana. Simmonds.*

3. Direction, regulation; management. [*Rare.*]
"He that hath the *steerage* of my course." *Shak.*

You raise the honor of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *steerage.* *Swift.*

4. That by which a course is directed.

Here he hung on high,
The *steerage* of his wings *Dryden.*

Steerage passenger, a second class passenger in a passenger ship, who occupies the steerage

Steer'ăge-wāy, *n* (*Naut*) That degree of forward movement of a ship which renders her governable by the helm

Steer'er, *n* One who steers, a pilot [*Rare*]

Steer'ling-wheel, *n* (*Naut*) The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship is steered

Steer'less, *a* Having no steer or rudder. [*Obs.*]

Steer'ling, *n* A young or small steer.

Steers'man, *n.* *pl* STEERS'MEN. [From *steer* and *man,* O Eng *stiereman,* A-S. *stiermann.*] One who steers, the helmsman of a ship. "A ship by skilful *steersman* wrought" *Milton.*

Steers'māte, *n* [From *steer* and *mate*] One who steers, a steersman, a pilot [*Obs*] *Milton*

Steeve, *v t* [(*Cf O D stere,* staff] (*Ship building*) To make an angle with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel,—said of the bowsprit.

Steeve, *v t* [*imp & p p* STEEVED, *p pr & vb n* STEEVING] (*Ship building*) To elevate at an angle with the horizon,—said of the bowsprit

Steeve, *n* (*Naut*) (*a*) The angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon, or with the line of the vessel's keel (*b*) A long, heavy spar, with a place to fit a block at one end, used in stowing certain kinds of cargo which need to be driven in closely *Dana.*

Steev'ing, *n* (*Naut*) The angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon

Stĕg, *n* [Written also *stag*] [Icel *steggr,* the male of several animals Cf STAG] A gander [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Stĕg'a nŏg'ra phist, *n* [Fr *steganographe*] One who practices the art of writing in cipher, one skilled in steganography

Stĕg'a nŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *stéganographie,* from Gr. στεγανος, covered, from στεγειν, to cover closely, and γράφειν, to write] The art of writing in ciphers, or characters which are not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other

Stĕg ăn'o-pŏd, *n* [Fr *steganopode,* Gr. στεγανόποδος, from στεγανός, covered, and πούς, ποδός, a foot] (*Ornith*) One of a family of swimming birds with the four toes connected by the same web

Steg nŏt'ic, *a.* [Fr *stegnotique,* Gr. στεγνωτικός, from στεγνοῦν, to cover closely, to make costive, from στεγνός, contracted from στεγανος, covered] (*Med*) Tending to render costive, or to diminish excretions or discharges generally

Steg nŏt'ic, *n* (*Med*) A medicine which tends to produce costiveness, one that diminishes excretions or discharges generally.

Stein, *n* See STEIN

Stein'bok, *n* [Written also *steenboc, steenbok, steinboc, steinbock,* and *stone buck*] [Ger *stein,* D. *steen,* stone, and Ger *bock,* D *bok,* buck] (*Zool*) (*a*) A species of African antelope (*Calotragus campestris*), remarkable as wanting accessory hoofs, and for its color (*b*) The ibex See IBEX

Stein'heĭl ite (stīn', 49), *n* [So called from Count *Steinheil,* governor of Finland] (*Min*) A variety of iolite, of a smoky blue color

Stĕl'la, *n*, *pl* STĔL'LÆ [Lat, from Gr. στήλη, a post or slab, an upright stone, from ἱστάναι, to stand, Fr *stele,* A S *stela*] A small column or pillar without base or capital, used as a monument, a mile stone, and the like

Stĕle, *n* [See STALE, 4 and STEAL] A stalk or handle, a stalk [*Obs*] *Holland.*

Stĕl'e-chīte, *n* [Fr *stelechite,* from Gr στέλεχος, the crown of the root, the stem or trunk] A fine kind of storaxx

Stĕl'ĕne, *a* [See STILE] Resembling, or used as, a stele columnar

Stĕll, *n* A partial inclosure made by a wall or trees, to serve as a shelter for sheep or other domestic animals [*Irel*] *Stevens.*

Stĕl'lar, } *a* [Lat *stellaris,* from *stella,* a star,
Stĕl'la ry, } It *stellare*]

1 Pertaining to stars, astral, as, a *stellar* figure.

In part shed down
Their *stellar* virtue *Milton.*

2 Full of stars, set with stars, starry; as, *stellary* regions

Stĕl'late, } *a* [Lat *stellatus*
Stĕl'lā ted, } p p of *stellare,* to set or cover with stars, from *stella,* a star, It *stellato,* Sp & Pg *estrellado,* Pr *estelat,* O Fr *estelé,* N Fr *étoilé*]

1 Resembling a star, pointed or radiated, like the emblem of a star

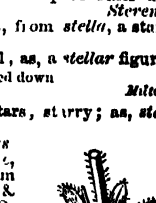

Stellate Leaves.

2 (*Bot*) Arranged in the form of a star,—a term used when several narrow, acute parts are placed in the form of a star round a common axis or center. *Lindley*

Stel-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *stellare.* See *supra.*] Radiation of light. [*Obs.*]

Stēlled (stēld), *a.* [From Lat. *stella*, a star.] Starry. [*Obs.*] "Quenched the *stelled* fires." *Milton.*

Stel-lēr'i-dæ, Stēl-ler-id'e-an, } *n.* [Fr. *stelléride*, from Lat. *stella*, a star] (*Zoöl*) One of a family of echinoderms, of which the *Asterias*, or star-fish, is the type.

Stel-lif'er-ous, *a.* [Lat *stellifer*, from *stella*, a star, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr. *stellifere*] Having, or abounding with, stars

Stēl'li-fōrm, *a* [Fr *stelliforme*, from Lat *stella*, a star, and *forma*, a form] Like a star, radiated

Stēl'li-fy, *v. t.* [From Lat *stella*, a star, and *facere*, to make]

1. To turn into a star, to cause to appear like a star [*Obs*]

2. To place among the stars, or in heaven. [*Rare.*]

Methought I saw him *stellified* in heaven,
And singing hallelujahs 'mongst a choir
Of white, sainted souls. *Rowley*

Stēl'lion (stēl'yun) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat *stellio*, a newt having star-like spots on its back, from *stella*, a star.] (*Zool*) A lizard (*Stellio vulgaris*), common about the Mediterranean

Stēll'ion-ate, *n.* [Lat *stellionatus*, cozenage, trickery, from *stellio*, a newt, a crafty, knavish person; Fr. *stellionat*, It *stellionato*] (*Scotch & Roman Law*) Any fraud not distinguished by a more special name, — chiefly applied to sales of the same property to two different persons, or selling that for one's own which belongs to another, and the like *Brande. Erskine*

Stēl'lu-lar, *a* [From Lat. *stellula*, dim. of *stella*, a star] Having the shape of little stars, radiated

Stēl'lu-late, *a* (*Bot*) Resembling little stars, stellular. *Loudon*

Stēl'o-chīte (49), *n* [See STELECHITE] (*Min*) Osteocolla See OSTEOCOLLA

Ste-lōg'ra-phy, *n.* [Fr *stéléographie*, from Gr *στήλη*, a post, slab, pillar, and *γραφειν*, to write, Gr *στηλογραφία*, an inscription on a tablet] The art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars [*Rare*] *Stackhouse*

Stēm, *n.* [A-S *stemn*, *stefn*, *stilfn*, O Sax *stamn*, Icel *stafn*, O H Ger, D, & Sw *stam*, Dan *stamme*, N. H Ger. *stamm*, allied to the root of *staff*]

1. The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant, of any kind, the main stock, the firm part which supports the branches

After they are shot up thirty feet in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough or twig on the *stem. Raleigh*

The lowering spring, with lavish rain,
Beats down the slender *stem* and bearded grain. *Dryden*

2. A little branch which connects a fruit or flower with a main branch, a peduncle, pedicel, or petiole.

It grew on the green *stem* *Milton*

3. The stock of a family, a race or generation of progenitors. "All that are of noble *stem*." *Milton.*

While I do pray, learn here thy *stem*
And true descent *Herbert*

4. A descendant, progeny, branch of a family

This is a *stem*
Of that victorious stock *Shak.*

5 [A-S. *stefn*, Icel *stafn*, Dan *stavn*, *stiärn*, Sw *stiff*, *stam*, M H Ger *steben*, O Sax *stamn*, L. Ger & D *steven*, O D *steve*] (*Naut*) A curved piece of timber to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end The lower end of it is scarfed to the keel, and the bowsprit rests upon its upper end Hence, the forward part of a vessel

6. Hence, the leading position, the lookout

Wolsey sat at the *stem* more than twenty years *Fuller*

7. (*Mus*) The short, perpendicular line added to the body of a note

8. (*Mining*) A day's work. [*Eng*]

From stem to stern, from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length

Stēm, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* STEMMED, *p. pr & vb. n.* STEMMING] [A-S *stemnian*, *forestemnian.*]

1. To oppose, or cut, as with the stem of a vessel, to resist, as a current, to make progress against, as a current. "An argosy to *stem* the waves." *Shak.*

They *stem* the flood with their erected breasts *Denham*

2. To oppose, to stop, to check, as a stream or moving force.

At length Erasmus, that great injured name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,
Stemmed the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage *Pope*

Stēm'-clāsp'ing, *a* (*Bot*) Embracing the stem with its base, amplexicaul, as a leaf or petiole.

Stē'm'-lēaf, *n* A leaf growing from the stem.

Stēm'less, *a* Having no stem, having the stem so little developed as to seem to be wanting, acaulescent

Stēm'let, *n.* A small or young stem

Stēm'med-ēā, *n pl* [Gr. *στεμμα*, pl *στέμματα*, a garland or chaplet] (*Entom*) Three smooth, hemispherical dots, generally seen on the top of the head, chiefly in the hymenoptera, — called also *ocelli* *Baird.*

☞ The term is also applied to the simple and minute eyes of worms, and generally, throughout the lower animals, to those simple eyes which compose the large, compound eyes *Baird*

Stem-makt'o-pūs, *n.* [Gr. *στεμμα*, garland, and *ὄψ*, the eye or face] (*Zoöl.*) A Cuvierian genus of seals, including the hooded seal (*Phoca cristata* of Gmelin) of the Arctic ocean, which is a species seven or eight feet long, having a piece of loose inflatable skin on the head, which is drawn over the eyes when the animal is menaced

Stemmatopus

Stēm'ple (stēm'pl), *n.* [Ger. *stempel*, allied to stamp] (*Mining*) A cross-bar of wood in a shaft

Stēn'sən, *n* (*Ship-building*) A piece of compass timber, fixed on the after part of the apron inside, the lower end of which is scarfed into the keelson, and receives the scarf of the stem, through which it is bolted *Dana*

Stēnch (66), *n* [A-S. *stenc*, *stanc* See *infra.*] An ill smell, offensive odor, stink

Stēnch, *v t* [A S *stencan*, to emit a smell, from *stincan*, to stink See *supra*] To cause to emit a disagreeable odor, to cause to stink [*Obs*]

Stēnch, *v t* To stanch, to stop [*Obs*] *Harvey.*

Stēnch'-trăp, *n.* A contrivance to prevent stench from rising from the openings of sewers, &c *Weale.*

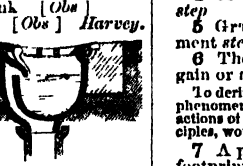

Stench-trap

Stēnch'y, *a* Having an offensive smell, stinking. [*Obs*] *Dyer.*

Stēn'cil, *n* [Cf Prov Eng *stencil*, the post of a door, A S *stenge*, a bar of wood, stake, pole, Eng *stang*] A thin plate of metal, leather, or other material, used in painting, marking, &c The pattern is cut out of the plate, which is then laid flat on the surface to be marked, and the color brushed over it

STENCIL

Stēn'cil, *v t* [*imp & p p* STENCILED, or STENCILLED, *p pr & vb n* STENCILING, or STENCILLING] To paint or color in figures with stencils, to form or print by means of a stencil

Stēn'cil-er, *n* [Written also *stenciller*] One who paints or colors in figures by means of stencils

Stēn'o-grăph, *v t.* [*imp. & p p* STENOGRAPHED (sten'o grăft), *p pr & vb n* STENOGRAPHING.] To write or report in stenographic characters

Ste-nōg'ra pher, *n* [Fr *stenographe*] One who is skilled in stenography

Stēn'o-grăph'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *stenographique*]
Stēn'o grăph'ic-al, } Of, or pertaining to, stenography

Ste-nōg'ra phist, *n* A stenographer.

Ste nōg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *sténographie*, fr Gr *στενός*, narrow, close, and *γράφειν*, to write] The art of writing in short hand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words

Stĕnt, *v t* To keep within limits, to restrain, to stint.

Yet would she *stent*
Her bitter raging *Spenser*

Stĕnt, *n* An allotted portion, a stint

Stĕnt'ing, *n* An opening in a wall in a coal-mine. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Stĕn'tor, *n.* [Lat *Stentor*, Gr Στεντωρ] A herald, spoken of by Homer, having a very loud voice, hence, any person having a powerful voice

Sten tō'ri an, *a* [Lat *stentoreus*, Gr *στεντορειος*]

1 Pertaining to a stentor, extremely loud; as, a *stentorian* voice

2 Able to utter a very loud sound, as, *stentorian* lungs

Sten tō'ri-ous, *a* Very loud, extremely loud, stentorian [*Obs*] "The loudness of his *stentorious* voice" *Fuller.*

Stĕn'tor-ŏn'ic, *a* Extremely loud, stentorian. [*Rare*]

He measures out his own *stentoronic* voice. *Warburton.*

Stĕn'to-ro-phŏn'ic, *a* [Gr Στεντωρ, Stentor, and *φωνή*, a sound, voice See STENTOR] Speaking or sounding very loud, stentorian. [*Obs*]

Of this *stentorophonic* horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican *Derham*

Stĕp, *v t* [*imp & p p* STEPPED (stĕpt), *p pr & vb n* STEPPING] [A S *steppan*, *stapan*, O Sax. *stapan*, O Fries *steppa*, *stapa*, L Ger & D *stappen*, O H Ger *stephan*, Up Ger. *stapfen*, allied to Gr. *στείβειν*, to tread]

1 To move the foot, to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet.

2 To walk a little distance, as, to *step* to one of the neighbors.

3. To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

Home the swain retreats,
His flock before him *stepping* to the fold *Thomson.*

To step aside, to walk to a little distance, to retire from company — *To step back*, to move mentally toward the past; to carry the mind back. "They are *stepping* backward three thousand years *back* into the remotest antiquity." *Pope.* — *To step forth*, to move or come forth. — *To step in* or *into.* (*a*) To walk or advance into a place or state, or to advance suddenly in. "Whosoever first, after the troubling of the water, *stepped in*, was made whole of whatsoever disease he had" *John* v 4 (*b*) To enter for a short time, as, I just *stepped into* the house. (*c*) To obtain possession without trouble, to enter upon suddenly, as, to *step into* an estate — *To step out*, to increase the length, but not the rapidity, of the step, extending it to thirty-three inches — *To step short* (*Mil*), to diminish the length or rapidity of the step, according to the established rules

Stĕp, *v. t.* 1. To set, as the foot.

Sir, *step* your foot, give answer. *Shak.*

2. To fix the foot of, as a mast, in its step, to erect. *Totten.*

Stĕp, *n* [A-S *stepe*, *stæp*, O Fries. & D. *stap*, O. H. Ger. *staph*, *staphe*, O Ger *stapfe*]

1 An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot, a pace

2 One remove in ascending or descending; a stair

The breadth of every single *step* or stair should be never less than one foot *Wotton.*

3 The space passed by the foot in walking or running, as, the *step* of one foot is generally about 28 inches, but may be more or less

4 A small space or distance, as, it is distant but a *step*

5 Gradation, degree, as, to advance in improvement *step* by *step*, or by *steps*

6 The act of advancement, progression, decisive gain or advantage

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phenomena, and afterward tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifest principles, would be a great *step* in philosophy *Newton*

7 A print or impression of the foot, footstep, footprint, track, trace, vestige

8 Gait, manner of walking, as, the approach of a man is often known by his *step.*

9 Proceeding, measure, action

The reputation of a man depends on the first *steps* he makes in the world *Pope*

Beware of desperate *steps* The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away *Cowper*

10 The round or rundle of a ladder.

11 (*pl*) Walk, passage

Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep forest *Dryden.*

12 (*Mus*) A degree, — a name sometimes given to one of the larger diatonic degrees or intervals of the scale, as between one and two

☞ The word *tone* is often used as the name of this interval, but there is evident incongruity in using *tone* for indicating the interval between tones As the word *scale* is derived from the Italian *scala*, a ladder, the intervals may well be called *steps*

13 (*pl*) A portable frame work of stairs, much used in doors in reaching to a high position

14 (*Naut*) (*a*) A block of wood, or a solid platform upon the keelson, supporting the heel of the mast (*b*) A piece of wood in which another is fixed upright

15 (*Mach*) A kind of bearing in which the lower extremity of a spindle or a vertical shaft revolves

Stĕp [A-S *steop*, from *steapan*, *stypan*, *stēpan*, O. H Ger *stiufan*, to bereave, O Fries. *stiap*, *stiep stef*, Icel *stiup*, Sw *stjuf*, *styf*, Dan *stif*, *sted*, L. Ger *steef*, O H Ger *stiuf*, N H Ger & D *stief*, Icel *stiupr*, step-son, *stiupi*, step-father, *stiupa*, step mother] A prefix used in composition before *father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, *son*, *daughter*, *child*, &c, to indicate that the person thus spoken of is not a blood-relative, but is a relative by the marriage of a parent, as, a *step mother* to X is the wife of the father of X, married by him after the death of the mother of X

Stĕp'-brŏth'er (-brŭth'er), *n* A brother by marriage

Stĕp'-chīld, *n* 1 A bereaved child, one who has lost father or mother, an orphan [*Obs*]

2 A son or daughter by marriage only

Stĕp'-dāme, *n* A mother by marriage; a step mother

Stĕp'-daugh'ter (daw'ter), *n* A daughter by marriage only

Stĕp'-fā'ther, *n* A father by marriage only

Stĕp'-grāte, *n* (*Mach*) A form of grate for holding fuel, in which the bars rise above one another in the manner of steps.

Stĕph'an-ite, *n* (*Min*) Black silver See SILVER.

Stĕp'-mŏth'er (-mŭth'er), *n.* A mother by marriage only

Stĕppe (stĕp), *n* [Ger *steppe*, Russ *step*] One of the vast plains in South eastern Europe and Asia, generally elevated, and free from wood, analogous to many of the prairies in Western North America. See SAVANNA.

Stĕp'ping-stōne, *n.* 1 A stone to raise the feet above the water or mud in walking.

2. Hence, a means of progress or further advancement.

These obstacles his genius had turned into *stepping-stones. Macaulay*

Stĕp'-sis'ter, *n.* A sister by marriage only

Stĕp'-sŏn (-sŭn), *n.* **A son by marriage only.**
Stĕp'-stōne, *n.* **A stone laid before a door as a stair to rise on in entering the house.**
-ster. A termination, as in *drugster*, *deemster*, *gamester*, *spinster*, denoting skill or occupation, origin ally of a woman, A-S *estre*, *istre*, as in *tilyestre*, a female tapster, *bŏcistre*, a woman who bakes, *sangistre*, a female singer, a songstress, *sæmestre*, a seamstress.

☞ "Many of the surnames with this desinence show the change of English customs in regard to the employments of women within the past few centuries, for example, brewing, baking, and weaving, were formerly feminine labors, and consequently *Brewster*, *Baxter*, and *Webster* mean the woman (not the man) who brews, bakes, or weaves How these feminine names became transferred to the other gender, so as to become hereditary as surnames, is explained by Mr Poulson, in his 'Beverlac,' p 128 'When men began to invade those departments of industry by which women used to earn an honest livelihood, they retained the feminine appellation for some time, as men-midwives and men-milliners do now, but afterward masculine words drove the feminine ones out of the language, as men had driven the women out of the employments *M A Lower*

Stĕr'co-rā'ceous (-shus), *a* [Lat *stercus*, *stercoris*, dung, It *stercoraceo*] Of, or pertaining to, dung, or partaking of its nature
Stĕr'co-ra nism, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) The doctrine or belief of the Stercoranists
Stĕr'co-ra-nist, *n* [L Lat *stercoranista*, Fr *stercoranist*e, from Lat *stercus*, *stercoris*, dung] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a party in the fifth and sixth centuries, who held that the consecrated elements in the eucharist undergo the process of digestion, so that the divine body, if materially present, must be changed into the fecal substance,—so called in contempt
Stĕr'co rā'ri-an, *n* [See *infra*] A Stercorinist
Stĕr'co-ra ry, *n* [L Lat *stercorarium*, from L at *stercorarius*, belonging to dung, from *stercus*, *stercoris*, dung] A place, properly secured from the weather, for containing dung
Stĕr'co-rate, *n* Excrement, dung, manure [*Obs*]
Stĕr'co-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *stercoratio*, from *stercorare*, to dung, from *stercus*, *stercoris*, dung, Fr *stercoration*, It *stercorazione*] The act of manuring with dung [*Obs*] *Bacon*
Ster-cō'ri an-ism, *n* [Fr *stercorianisme*, from Lat *stercus*, *stercoris*, dung] (*Eccl*) The doctrine or belief of the Stercorianists
Stĕr'co ry, *n* Excrement, dung [*Obs*]
Stēre (stēr), *n* [Fr, from Gr *στερεός*, firm, solid] The French unit for solid measure, commonly used for bulky articles, being equal to a cubic meter, equivalent to 35 3166 English, or 31 3044 American cubic feet
Stē're-o bate (110), *n* [Fr. *stereobate*, from Gr *στερεός*, solid, firm, and *βασις*, base] (*Arch*) The lower part or basement of a building or column,—applied also, less correctly, to the stylobate *Weale*
Stē're-o-chrŏm'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the art of stereochromy
Stē're-o-chrŏm'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a stereochromic manner
Stē're ŏch'ro-my, *n* [Gr *στερεός*, hard, and *χρῶμα*, color] A style of painting on plastered walls or stone, in which the colors are rendered permanent by profuse sprinklings of water, in which is mixed a certain proportion of fluoric acid, in consequence of which the surface becomes a hard, flinty mass
Stē're-o-e-lĕc'tric, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the generation of electricity, by means of solid bodies alone, as, a *stereo-electric* current is one obtained by means of solids, without any liquid *Dana*
Stē're-o-gräph, *n* [Gr *στερεός*, firm, and *γράφειν*, to write] A photographic picture, or pair of such pictures, prepared for exhibition in the stereoscope See STEREOSCOPE
Stē're-o-gräph'ic, } *a* [Fr *stéréographique*]
Stē're-o-gräph'ic al, } Made or done according to the rules of stereography, delineated on a plane, as, a *stereographic* chart of the earth.

Stereographic projection See PROJECTION

Stē're-o-gräph'ic-al ly, *adv* In a stereographical manner, by delineation on a plane.
Stē're-ŏg'ra phy (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr. *stéréographie*, fr. Gr *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *γράφειν*, to write] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane, a branch of solid geometry which shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined

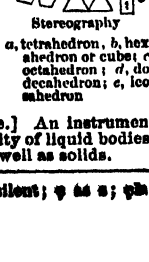

Stereography

☞ By cutting pieces of cardboard or other suitable material in the forms represented in the cut, folding them along the lines indicated, and joining their edges, the five regular solids may be formed, as seen in diagrams.

a, tetrahedron, *b*, hexahedron or cubet *c*, octahedron *d*, dodecahedron; *e*, icosahedron

Stē're-ŏm'e ter, *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquid bodies, porous bodies, and powders, as well as solids.
Stē're-o-mĕt'ric, } *a.* [Fr. *stéréométrique*]
Stē're-o-mĕt'ric-al, } Pertaining to, or performed by, stereometry
Stē're-ŏm'e-try, *n.* [Fr. *stéréométrie*, from Gr *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *μέτρον*, a measure, *μετρειν*, to measure] The art of measuring solid bodies, and finding their solid contents *Harris*
Stē're-o-mŏn'o-scōpe, *n.* [Gr *στερεός*, solid, *μόνος*, one only, and *σκοπεῖν*, to see] An instrument with two lenses, by which a stereoscopic effect may be obtained from a single picture *Dana*
Stē're-ŏp'ti-cŏn, *n.* [Gr *στερεός*, solid, and *ὀπτικός*, *ὁπτικόν*, relating to sight, from the root *οπ*, future *ὄψομαι*, to see] An instrument, consisting essentially of a magic lantern, in which photographic pictures are used, by which the image of a landscape, or any object, may be thrown upon a screen in such a manner as to seem to stand out in relief, so as to form a striking and accurate representation of the object itself
Stē're-o-scōpe, *n* [Fr *stéréoscope*, from Gr *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view] An optical instrument for giving to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature It combines in one, through a bending of the rays of light, two photographic pictures, taken for the purpose at points of view a little way apart It is furnished with two eye glasses, and by refraction or reflection, the pictures are superimposed, so as to appear as one to the observer

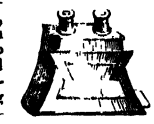
Stereoscope

☞ In the *reflecting stereoscope*, the rays from the two pictures are turned into the proper direction for stereoscopic vision by two plane mirrors set at an angle with each other, and between the pictures In the *lenticular stereoscope* the form in general use the eye-glasses are semi-lenses, or marginal portions of the same convex lens, set with their edges toward each other, so that they deflect the rays coming from the picture so as to strike the eyes as if coming direct from an intermediate point, where the two pictures are seen apparently as one
Stē're-o-scŏp'ic, } *a* Pertaining to the stereo
Stē're-o-scŏp'ic-al, } scope, as in the *stereoscopic* function of the two eye-glasses, adapted to the stereoscope, as, *stereoscopic* pictures, seen through it, as, *stereoscopic* views
Stē're ŏs'co pist, *n* One skilled in the use or construction of stereoscopes
Stē're-ŏs'co py, *n* The art or science of using the stereoscope, or of constructing the instrument, or the views used with it
Stē're-o-tŏm'ic, } *a* [Fr *stereotomique*] Per
Stē're o tŏm'ic al, } taining to, or performed by, stereotomy
Stē're-ŏt'o-my, *n* [Fr *stéréotomie*, from Gr *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *τεμνειν*, to cut, *τομη*, a cutting] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections, as arches, and the like
Stē're o tȳpe (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *stereotype*, fr Gr *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *τυπος*, type See TYPE]
1 A plate of fixed metallic types for printing books

☞ A *stereotype*, or *stereotype plate* is made by setting movable types as for ordinary printing from these a cast is taken in plaster of Paris and upon this cast melted type-metal is poured which, when hardened makes a solid page or column, from which the impression is taken upon paper by means of a press

2 The art of making plates of fixed metallic types, or of executing work on such plates

Stereotype block, a block, usually of wood to which a stereotype plate is attached while being used in printing.
Stē're o tȳpe, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* STEREOTYPED (stē're o tipt) *p pr* & *vb n* STEREOTYPING] [Fr *stéréotyper*] To prepare for printing in stereotype, to compose a book in fixed types, as, to *stereotype* the Bible
Stē're-o-tȳped (tipt), *p a* 1 Formed on fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types
2 Hence, formed in a fixed, unchangeable manner, as, *stereotyped* opinions
Stē're-o-tȳp'er, *n* One who makes stereotype plates
Stē're o tȳp'er y, *n* The art or work of making stereotype plates, or a place where stereotype plates are made [*Local and rare U S*]
Stē're o tȳp'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, stereotype or stereotype plates
Stē're o tȳp'ist, *n.* One who makes stereotype plates, a stereotyper
Stē're-o-tȳ pōg'ra pher, *n* A stereotype printer
Stē're-o-tȳ-pōg'ra phy, *n* [Gr *στερεός*, firm, solid, *τύπος*, a type, and *γράφειν*, to write] The art or practice of printing from stereotype plates
Stē're-o-tȳp y, *n* The art or employment of making stereotype plates
Stĕr'ile, *a* [Fr *stérile*, It *sterile*, Sp *esteril* Lat *sterilis*, allied to Gr *στερέος*, *στειρος*, stiff, barren]
1 Producing little or no crop, barren, unfruitful, not fertile, as, *sterile* land, a *sterile* desert, a *sterile* year
2 Producing no young, barren.

She is grown *sterile*, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable *More*

3 Barren of ideas, destitute of sentiment, as, a *sterile* production or author
4. (*Bot.*) **Bearing only stamens; as, a *sterile* flower or plant**
Ste-rĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr *stérilité*, It *sterilità*, Sp. *esterilidad*, Pr *esterilitat*, Lat *sterilitas*] The quality or condition of being sterile, barrenness, unproductiveness, unfruitfulness
Stĕr'il-ize, *v t.* [*imp.* & *p p* STERILIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* STERILIZING] [Fr *stériliser*, Sp *esterilizar*.] [*Rare*]
1 To make sterile, to impoverish, as land, to exhaust of fertility. "*Sterilizing* the earth" *Woodward.*
2 To deprive of fecundity, or the power of producing young
Stĕr'let, *n* [Russ *sterlady*] (*Ichth*) **A species of sturgeon** (*Acipenser ruthenus*), **found in the Caspian Sea and its rivers, highly esteemed for its flavor,** and from whose roe is made the finest caviare.
Stĕr'ling, *a* [O Eng *sterlynge*, *starling*, for *easterling*, L Lat *esterlingus*, *sterlingus*, from *Easterling*, once the popular name of German traders in England, whose money was of the purest quality. "Certain merchants of Norwaie, Denmarke, and of others those parties, called Ostomanni, or, as in our vulgar language we tearme them, *easterlings*, because they lie *east* in respect of us" *Holinshed.* "In the time of King Richard the First, monie coined in the east parts of Germanie began to be of especiall request in England for the puritie thereof, and was called *Easterling* monie, as all the inhabitants of those parts were called *Easterlings*, and shortly after some of that countrie, skillfull in mint matters and alliales, were sent for into this realme to bring the coine to perfection, which since that time was called of them *sterling*, for *Easterling*" *Camden* "Four thousand pound of *sterlynges*"]
1 Belonging to, or relating to, the British money of account, or to the British coinage, as, a pound *sterling* a shilling *sterling* a penny *sterling*,—now chiefly applied to the lawful money of England, but *sterling* cost, *sterling* value are used. "With *sterling* money" *Shak*
2 Genuine, pure, of excellent quality, as, a work of *sterling* merit, a man of *sterling* wit or good sense
Stĕr'ling, *n* English money [*Rare*] *Robert of Gloucester*

And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view *Arbuthnot*

Stĕrn (11), *a* [*compar* STERNER, *superl* STERNEST] [A S *stierne*, *styrne*, allied to N H Ger *stark*, O H Ger *starc*, stiff, *storren*, to be stiff, astonished]
1 Fixed, with an aspect of severity and authority, severe, rigid, austere, as, a *stern* look, a *stern* countenance, a *stern* frown

I would out-stare the *sternest* eyes that look *Shak*

2 Severe of manner harsh, cruel "*Stern* as tutors, and as uncles hard" *Dryden*

Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff *Shak.*

3 Rigidly steadfast, immovable

Stern virtue is the growth of few souls *Hamilton*

Syn.—Severe, austere, rigid, rigorous, harsh, cruel, unrelenting
Stĕrn, *n* [A-S *steorn*, equivalent to *steor*, *stior*, helm, *steoran*, equivalent to *steorsetl*, *stearnsetl*, stern, *steoran*, a steering, Ger *stern* See STEER]
1 (*Naut*) The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat, the part opposite to the stem or prow
2 Post of management, direction [*Obs*]

And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal *Shak*

3. The hinder part of any thing. *Spenser.*
4 A rudder [*Obs*] *Chapman.*

By the stern (*Naut*), more deeply laden abaft than forward,—said of a ship
Stĕrn'age, *n* Steerage or stern [*Obs*] *Shak.*
Stĕr'nal, *a* [Fr *sternal*] Pertaining to the sternum, or breast bone
Stĕrn'berg ite (49), *n* [From Count Casper *Sternberg*] A foliated ore of silver, consisting of silver, iron, and sulphur *Dana*
Stĕrn'-bōard, *n* (*Naut*) The backward motion of a vessel, hence, a loss of way in making a tack

To make a stern board, to fall back from the point gained in the last tack

Stĕrn'-chāse, } *n* (*Naut*) A cannon placed in
Stĕrn'-chās'er, } a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her
Stĕrned, *a* Having a stern of a particular shape;—used chiefly in composition, as, square-*sterned*; pink-*sterned*, &c
Stĕrn'er, *n* [Eng *stern*, A S *steora*, pilot See STEER] A director [*Obs*] *Clarke.*
Stĕrn'-fast, *n* (*Naut*) A rope used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel
Stĕrn'-frāme, *n* (*Naut*) The frame-work of timber which forms the stern of a ship.
Stĕrn'-knee, *n.* See STERNSON.
Stĕrn'ly, *adv* [See STERN] In a stern manner; with an austere or stern countenance

Stĕrn'-mōst, *a.* Furthest in the rear; furthest astern, as, the *sternmost* ship in a convoy.

Stĕrn'ness (109), *n.* The quality or state of being stern, rigidity; rigor, severity.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To hear of soldier's work *Dryden.*

Stĕr'no-cōs'tal, *a* [Gr στέρνον, breast, and Lat *costa*, rib.] (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the sternum and the ribs, — said of those ribs which are attached to the breast bone

Stĕr'non, *n* [Gr. στερνον, the breast, chest] The breast-bone [*Rare*] See STERNUM

Stĕrn'-pōrt, *n* (*Naut*) A port or opening in the stern of a ship.

Stĕrn'-pōst, *n* (*Naut*) A straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind

Stĕrn'-sheets, *n pl* [From *stern* and *sheet*] (*Naut*) That part of a boat which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers, — usually furnished with seats for passengers

Stĕrn'sman, *n.* A steersman, a pilot [*Obs*]

Stĕrn'son (stĕrn'sn), *n* (*Naut*) The end of a ship's keelson, to which the stern post is bolted, — called also *stern knee*

Stĕr'num, *n* [N Lat, from Gr στερνον. See STERNON] (*Anat*) A flat, symmetrical bone on the median line of the chest in front, articulated with the clavicles and the cartilages of the upper seven ribs.

☞ In birds, it is the large bone of the breast, corresponding to a coalesced series of luemal spines In the turtle, it consists of nine pieces, the middle one called *entosternal* or *entosternum*, and the four remaining pairs severally, *episternal*, *hyosternal*, *hyposternal*, and *xiphisternal* There is rarely another pair, called *mesosternal* *R Owen*

Stĕr'nu tā'tion, *n* [Lat *sternutatio*, from *sternutare*, to sneeze, verb intensive from *sternuere*, id, Fr *sternutation*] The act of sneezing *Quincy*

Ster-nū'ta-tive, *a* [Fr *sternutatif* See *supra*] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze

Ster-nū'ta-to-ry (50), *a* [Fr *sternutatoire* See *supra*] Having the quality of exciting to sneeze

Ster-nū'ta-to ry, *n* A substance that provokes sneezing

Stĕrn'-wāy, *n* (*Naut*) The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost

Ster-quil'i noŭs, *a* [Lat *sterquilinium*, a dung pit, from *stercus*, dung] Pertaining to a dunghill, hence, mean, dirty, paltry [*Obs*] *Howell.*

Stĕrt, *v t* To startle [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Ster-tō'ri oŭs, } *a* [Fr *stertoreux*, from Lat
Stĕr'to roŭs, } *stertere*, to snore] Characterized by a deep snoring, which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, especially apoplexy, hence, hoarsely breathing, snoring "With burning, *stertorous* breath that hurt her cheek" *Browning.*

The day has ebbed away, and it is night in his room, before his *stertorous* breathing lulls *Dickens*

Stĕrve, } *v i.* To starve. [*Obs*] *Spenser*
Stĕrv'en, }

Stĕtch, *n* As much land as lies between one furrow and another [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Ste-thŏm'e ter, *n* [Gr στηθος, chest, and μετρον, measure] (*Med*) An instrument for measuring the difference in mobility of the opposite sides of the chest in respiration

Stĕth'o-scōpe, *n* [Fr *stethoscope*, fr Gr. στῆθος, the breast, and σκοπεῖν, to examine] A tube of metal, wood, or other material, so constructed that, when applied to the human chest, the operator may hear sounds within, and judge of the regular action or condition of the part thus examined, as the heart, the lungs, &c

Stĕth'o-scŏp'ic, } *a* [Fr *stethoscopique*] Of,
Stĕth'o-scŏp'ic-al, } or pertaining to, a stethoscope, obtained, or made by means of, a stethoscope.

Stēve, *v t.* [From the root of *stow*] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's hold

Stēv'e-dōre', *n.* One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port

Stē'ven (stē'vn), *n* [A S *stefn*, *stemn*, Goth *stubnā*, Icel *stefna*, O Sax *stemma*, Sw *stamma*, L Ger, O Fries, D, & Dan *stemme*, O H Ger *stamma*, *stimma*, N H Ger *stimme*] An outcry, a loud call, a clamor [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Stew (stū), *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* STEWED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* STEWING] [O Fr *estuver*, N Fr *étuver*, Sp *estufar*, *estofar*, *estovar*, It *stufare*, L Ger *stoven* or *stoven*, D *stoven*, Dan *stuve*, Sw. *stufva* O Fr *estuve*, N Fr *étuve*, a sweating house, stove, Sp. & Pg *estufa*, Pr *estuba*, It *stufa* See STOVE] To boil slowly, in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat, to seethe, as, to *stew* meat, to *stew* apples.

Stew (stū), *v i* To be seethed in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

Stew (stū), *n.* [See *supra*] 1. A hot house, a bagnio.

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armor, and give themselves to baths and *stews* *Abbot*

2 A house of prostitution, a brothel, — usually in the plural *Bacon. South.*

There be that hate harlots, and were never at the *stews* *Ascham.*

3. A prostitute. [*Obs*]

4. A dish that has been cooked by stewing; as, a *stew* of pigeons.

5. A state of agitating excitement; a state of worry, confusion, as, to be in a *stew*. [*Colloq*]

6 [See STOW] A store pond, a small pond where fish are kept for the table. [*Obs.*]

I made a triangular pond, or little *stew*, with an artificial rock *Evelyn*

Stew'ard (stū'ard), *n.* [O. Eng. *steward*, A-S *stigeweard*, *stiweard* Of A S *stigu*, *stig*, a way, path, *stige*, a sty, Icel *stia*, a box, recess, O H Ger *stiga*, ascent, path, lattice, sheep fold, pen, and Eng. *ward*]

1 A man employed in a large family, or on a large estate, to manage the domestic concerns, superintend other servants, collect the rents or income, keep accounts, and the like

2 (*Naut*) In vessels, one who has the charge of distributing food and drink, or of waiting on the officers and passengers, a waiter on board a ship or other vessel

3 A fiscal agent of certain bodies, as, the *steward* of a congregation in the Methodist church, and the like

4 In some colleges, an officer who provides food for the students, and superintends the kitchen, also, an officer who attends to the accounts of the students.

Lord high steward, formerly the first officer of the crown, afterward an officer occasionally appointed, as for a coronation, or upon the trial of a peer [*Eng*]

Stew'ard, (stū'ard), *v t.* To manage as a steward. [*Obs*] *Fuller.*

Stew'ard ess, *n* A female waiter on shipboard

Stew'ard ly, *adv* In the manner, or with the care, of a steward [*Rare*] *Tooker.*

Stew'ard-ship, *n* The office of a steward.

Stew'art-ry, *n* An overseer or superintendent. [*Rare*] "The *stewartry* of provisions" *Tooke*

Stew'ish, *a* Suiting a stew, or brothel *Bp Hall*

Stew'-păn, *n* A pan in which things are stewed.

Stew'-pŏt, *n* A pot in which things are stewed.

Stey, *n* See STIE

Sthĕn'ic, *a* [Fr *sthenique*, from Gr. σθένος, strength] (*Med*) Attended with preternatural excitement, or excessive action of the heart and arteries, phlogistic

Stiacciato (stĭ ăt-chē'to), *n* [It] (*Sculp*) A very low relief, adopted by sculptors for works which could be allowed little projection from the surface, or base line chosen *Fairholt.*

Stĭ'an, *n* See STYAN.

Stĭb'i al, *a* [From Lat *stibium*, antimony] Like, or having the qualities of, antimony, antimonial

Stĭb'i-ā'ri-an, *n* [From Lat *stibium*, antimony] A violent man [*Cant*] [*Obs and very rare*] *White*

Stĭb'i-ā'ted, *a* [N Lat *stibiatus*, Fr *stibié*, from Lat *stibium*, antimony] Impregnated with antimony.

Stĭb'ic, *a.* (*Chem*) The same as ANTIMONIAC

Stĭb'i-oŭs, *a* (*Chem*) The same as ANTIMONIOUS

Stĭb'i um, *n* [Lat *stibium*, *stibi*, *stimmi*, Gr στιβι, στιμμι] (*Min*) (*a*) Antimony (*b*) Antimony glance, stibnite

Stĭb'nite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral of a lead gray color, and metallic luster, consisting chiefly of sulphur and antimony, antimony glance

Stĭc'a-dōs, *n* A certain plant [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Stĭc-căr'do, *n* (*Mus*) An instrument consisting of small lengths of wood, flat at the bottom and rounded at the top, and resting on the edges of a kind of open box They are unequal in size, gradually increasing from the smallest to the largest, and are tuned to the diatonic scale *Moore*

Stĭch (stĭk), *n* [Gr. στίχος, a row, line, from στείχειν, to ascend]

1 A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet

2 A line in the Scriptures.

3 A row or rank of trees

4 As much land as lies between double furrows, a stitch [*Local U S*]

Stĭch'ic, *a* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, sticks or lines [*Rare*]

Stĭch'o-măn'cy, *n* [Fr *stichomancie*, from Gr. στιχος and μαντεια, divination See *supra*] Divination by lines, or passages of books, taken at hazard.

Stĭch'o-mĕt'ric-al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, stichometry, characterized by sticks or lines.

Stĭch-ŏm'e try, *n.* [Fr *stichométrie*, from Gr στιχος and μετρον, a measure, μετρεῖν, to measure. See *supra*]

1 Measurement, or length, of books, as ascertained by the number of lines which they contain.

2 A division of the text of a book into lines.

Stĭch'wort (-wûrt), *n* [See STITCHWORT] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Stellaria*, allied to the chickweed *Loudon*

Stick, *n.* [A-S *sticca*, allied to *stecan*, *stican*, to stab, prick, pierce, Icel *stikr*, a staff, *stikki*, a dagger, Sw. *sticka*, O H Ger *steccho*, N H. Ger. *stecken* Cf STAKE and STOCK.]

1 The small shoot, or branch, of a tree or shrub, cut off, a rod, also, a staff, as, to strike one with a *stick*

Withered *sticks*, to gather which might serve
Against a winter's day. *Spenser.*

2. Any stem or branch of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber.

3. Any thing shaped like a stick; as, a *stick* of sealing-wax.

4 (*Print.*) An instrument in which types are composed in words, and the words arranged to the required length of the lines, — called also *composing-stick*. See COMPOSING-STICK

5 A thrust with a pointed instrument that penetrates a body, a stab.

Gold-stick, a title of the colonels of the two regiments of Life Guards in England, whose duty it is to attend the sovereign on all state occasions They act alternately for a month, and the one on duty at the palace is called *gold-stick in waiting* The name originated in the custom of the sovereign presenting a gold stick to the colonel of the Life Guards on his receiving command of the regiment — *Silver-stick*, a title given to the field-officer of the Life Guards when on duty at the palace Reports are made through him to the *gold-stick*, and orders from the latter to the regiment pass through him *Craig Thackeray* — *Stick of eels*, a lot of twenty-five eels. *Halliwell*

Stick, *v t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* STUCK, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STICKING] [A S *stician*, *stecan*, O Sax. *stecan*, Sw *sticka*, D an *stikke*, O Fries *sticka*, L Ger & D *steken*, O H. Ger *stuchan*, *stechun*, N H. Ger. *stecken*, *stechen*, Icel. *stinga*, p. p. *stakk*. Cf. STING]

1 To cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; to pierce, to stab, hence, to kill by piercing, as, to *stick* a beast in slaughter.

It was a shame to *stick* him under the other gentleman's arm, while he was redding the fray *W Scott*

2 To fasten or cause to remain by piercing, to thrust in, as, to *stick* a pin on the sleeve.

The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield *Dryden.*

3 To set, to fix in, as, to *stick* card teeth

4 To set with something pointed, as, to *stick* cards

5 To fix on a pointed instrument, as, to *stick* an apple on a fork

6 To attach by causing to adhere to the surface, as, to *stick* on a patch or plaster, to *stick* on a thing with paste or glue

7. (*Print*) To compose, or arrange, in a composing stick, as, to *stick* type. [*Colloq*]

To stick out, to project, or cause to be prominent

Stick, *v i* 1 To hold to by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction, to adhere, as, glue *sticks* to the fingers, paste *sticks* to the wall, and causes paper to *stick*

I am a kind of bur; I shall *stick* *Shak*

2 Hence, to remain where placed, to hold fast to any position so as to be moved with difficulty, to cling, to abide, to be united closely.

If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown,
'Twill ever *stick*, through malice of your own *Young*

3 To be hindered from proceeding, to be prevented from making progress, to refrain from motion onward, to stop, as, a carriage *sticks* in the mud.

I had most need of blessing, and Amen
Stuck in my throat *Shak*

They never doubted the Commons but heard all *stuck* at in the Lords House, and desired the names *Clarendon*

4 To be embarrassed or puzzled, to hesitate.

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connection between two ideas *Locke*

5 To cause difficulties or scruples, to cause to hesitate

This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable *Swift*

6 To adhere closely in friendship and affection.

There is a friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother *Prov* xviii 24

To stick at, to hesitate "If they should *stick at* any advantageous absurdity" *South* — *To stick by* (*a*) To adhere closely, to be constant, to be firm in supporting "We are your only friends *stick by* us, and we will *stick by* you" *Davenant* (*b*) To be troublesome by adhering "I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick by* me" *Pope* — *To stick out*, to project, to be prominent "His bones, that were not seen, *stuck out* *Job* xxxiii 21 — *To stick to*, to be persevering in holding to, as, to *stick to* a party or cause "The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick to* its essentials" *Addison* — *To stick upon*, to dwell upon, not to forsake "If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick upon* it with labor and thought" *Locke*

Stick'-chĭm'ney, *n* A chimney made of sticks laid crosswise, and cemented with clay or mud, as in some log-houses *Bartlett.*

Stick'er, *n.* 1 One who, or that which, sticks

2 A sharp remark, very pointedly made, and calculated to silence a person or put completely down [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray*

3. An article of merchandise which sticks by the dealer, and does not find a ready sale. [*U. S*]

Stick'i-ness, *n.* [From *stick*] The quality of being sticky, adhesiveness, viscousness; glutinousness, tenacity, as, the *stickiness* of glue or paste

Stick'ing-plās'ter, *n* An adhesive plaster for closing wounds, and for similar uses

Stick'it, *a.* Stuck, spoiled in making. [*Scot.*]

Stickit minister, a candidate for the clerical office who fails, disqualified by incompetency or immorality.

Stick'-lăc, *n.* [From *stick*, n., and *lac.*] Lac in its natural state, incrusting small twigs.

Stick'le (stĭk'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STICKLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STICKLING.] [From the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staffs or sticks (whence they were called also *sticklers*) to interpose occasionally. *Johnson*]

1. To interpose between combatants and separate them. [*Obs.*]

The same angel [in Tasso], when half of the Christians are already killed, and all the rest are in a fair way of being routed, *stickles* betwixt the remainders of God's hosts and the race of fiends. *Dryden*

2. To take part with one side or the other.

Fortune, as she wont, turned fickle,
And for the foe began to *stickle* *Hudibras*

3. To contend, contest, or altercate, in a pertinacious manner on insufficient grounds "The obstinacy with which he *stickles* for the wrong" *Hazlitt.*

4. To play fast and loose, to pass from one side to the other, to trim

Stick'le, *v. t.* To intervene in, to arbitrate [*Obs.*]

They ran to him, and pulling him back by force, *stickled* that unnatural fray *Sidney*

Stick'le, *n* A shallow in a river, where the water, being confined, runs with violence, also, the current below a waterfall [*Obs or Prov. Eng.*]

Patient anglers, standing all the day
Near to some shallow *stickle* or deep bay *W Browne*

Stick'le-bäck, *n* [O. & Prov. Eng *stickle*, a prickle, spine, sting, and *back*, D *stekelvischje*, Ger *stachelfisch*, Norw. *stikling* Cf. BANSTICKLE] (*Ichth*) A small fish of the genus *Gasterosteus*, — so called from the spines which arm their back, ventral fins, and other parts [Written also *stickle-back*]

Stickleback

Stick'ler, *n* [See STICKLE, *v t*] 1 One who stickles, as, (*a*) One who arbitrates a duel, a sidesman to a foncer, a second, an umpire

Basilius, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets whom the others should obey *Sidney*

(*b*) One who pertinaciously contends for some trifling thing, a contender

The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of King James *Swift*

2 An officer who cut wood for the priory of Edcrose, within the king's parks of Clarendon [*Eng.*] [*Obs.*] *Cowell*

Stick'y, *a* [*compar* STICKIER, *superl* STICKIEST] Inclined to stick, having the quality of adhering to a surface, adhesive, glucy, viscous, viscid, glutinous, tenacious

Stĭd'dy, *n* [Icel. *stedhi*, Sw *stild*, an anvil] An anvil, also, a smith's shop. See STITHY [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Stĭff, *a.* [*compar* STIFFER, *superl* STIFFEST] [A S *stif*, Dan *stiv*, Sw *styf*, Icel *styfr*, L Ger. *stief*, D *stijf*, N H Ger *steif*, O H Ger *stif*]

1 Not easily bent, not flexible or pliant, not flaccid, rigid, as, *stiff* wood, *stiff* paper

They, rising on *stiff* pinions, tower
The mid aërial sky *Milton*

2 Not liquid or fluid, thick and tenacious, inspissated, not soft nor hard, as, the paste is *stiff*

3 Impetuous in motion, strong, violent, as, a *stiff* gale or breeze.

4 Not easily subdued, firm in resistance or perseverance, stubborn, obstinate, pertinacious

It is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Taylor*

A war ensues; the Cretans own their cause,
Stiff to defend their hospitable laws *Dryden*

5 Not natural and easy, formal in manner, constrained, affected, starched, as, *stiff* behavior

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved *Addison.*

6 Strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence [*Obs.*] "This is *stiff* news" *Shak.*

7 (*Naut.*) Bearing a press of canvas without careening much, as, a *stiff* vessel, — opposed to *crank.* *Totten.*

Syn. — Rigid, inflexible, strong, hardy, stubborn, obstinate, pertinacious, harsh, formal, constrained, affected, starched, rigorous

Stĭff'en (stĭf'n), *v t* [*imp & p p.* STIFFENED, *p. pr. & vb n* STIFFENING] [A-S *stiflan*, L Ger. *stiven*, D. *stijven*, H Ger. *steifen*, Icel. *styfa*, Sw. *styfna*, Dan. *stivne*]

1. To make stiff, to make less pliant or flexible, as, to *stiffen* cloth with starch.

Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood *Shak.*

2. To inspissate, to make more thick or viscous, as, to *stiffen* paste

3 To make torpid. "*Stiffening* grief" *Dryden.*

Stĭff'en (stĭf'n), *v. i* 1. To become stiff, to become more rigid or less flexible.

Like bristles rose my *stiffening* hair *Dryden*

2. To become more thick, or less soft, to be inspissated, to approach to hardness, as, melted substances *stiffen* as they cool. "The tender soil then *stiffening* by degrees." *Dryden.*

3. To become less susceptible of impression; to become less tender or yielding; to grow more obstinate.

Some souls we see,
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden*

Stĭff'en-ing (stĭf'n-ing), *n.* Something that is used to make a substance more stiff or less soft.

Stĭff'en-ing-ŏr'der, *n.* (*Com.*) A permission, granted by the customs department, to take on board heavy goods as ballast, to steady the ship. *Simmonds*

Stĭff'-heärt'ed, *a* [From *stiff* and *heart.*] Obstinate, stubborn, contumacious

Stĭff'ly, *adv* In a stiff manner, firmly, strongly, rigidly, obstinately "If any man shall say, swear, and *stiffly* maintain" *Burton*

Stĭff'-nĕcked (-nĕkt), *a* [From *stiff* and *neck*] Stubborn, inflexibly obstinate, contumacious, as, a *stiff-necked* people, *stiff-necked* pride

Stĭff'ness, *n.* 1 The state of being stiff, want of pliableness or flexibility, the firm texture or state of a substance which renders it difficult to bend it, rigidness, as, the *stiffness* of iron or wood, the *stiffness* of a frozen limb.

2 A state between softness and hardness, thickness, spissitude, as, the *stiffness* of sirup, paste, or starch

3. Inaptitude to motion, torpidness

An icy *stiffness*
Benumbs my blood *Denham*

4 Tension, as, the *stiffness* of a cord

5 Obstinacy, stubbornness, contumaciousness

The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too *South*

Stiffness of mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice *Locke*

6 Formality of manner, constraint, affected precision

All this religion sat easily upon him, without *stiffness* and constraint *Atterbury*

7 Rigorousness, harshness.

But speak no word to her of these sad plights,
Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain *Spenser*

8 Affected or constrained manner of expression or writing, want of natural simplicity and ease, as, *stiffness* of style

Stĭf'fle (stĭf'fl), *v. t.* [*imp & p p* STIFFLED, *p pr & vb n* STIFLING] [Diminutive of *stife* Cf Icel *stifla*, *stylla*, to repress, *styfa*, to cut off, Prov Eng *stife*, suffocating vapor, *stifu*, stifling]

1 To stop the breath of by crowding something into the windpipe, or introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs, to choke, as, to *stifle* one with smoke or dust

2 To stop to extinguish, to deaden, to quench, as, to *stifle* the breath, to *stifle* a fire or flame

3 To suppress the manifestation or report of, to conceal, to destroy, as, to *stifle* a story, to *stifle* passion or grief, to *stifle* convictions

Every reasonable man will pay a tax with cheerfulness for *stifling* a civil war in its birth *Addison*

Stĭf'fle, *n* [From *stiff*] 1 (*Vet*) The joint on the hind leg of a horse next to the flank, and corresponding to the knee in man, — called also the *stifle joint*

2 A disease in the knee pan of a horse or other animal.

Stifle-bone, a small bone of the hind leg of a horse, and answering to the knee-pan in man

Stĭgh, *n* See STY

Stĭg'mă, *n*, Eng *pl.* STĬG'MĂS, Lat *pl* STĬG'MATA [Lat, from Gr στίγμα, the prick or mark of a pointed instrument, a spot, mark, a mark burned in, from στίζειν, to prick, to brand]

1 A mark made with a burning iron, a brand

2 Any mark of infamy, any reproachful conduct which stains the purity or darkens the luster of reputation

3 (*Bot*) That vascular part of the pistil which is destitute of an epiderm, and receives the pollen or prolific powder It consists of the everted inner surface of the pistil.

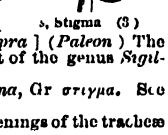

s, Stigma (3)

4 (*Pathol*) A small red speck upon the skin

Stĭg'mă-rĭ-a, *n* [N Lat, from Lat *stigma*, Gr στίγμα See *supra*] (*Paleon*) The root-stem of a fossil coal plant of the genus *Sigillaria*

Stĭg'mă-tă, *n pl* [Lat. *stigma*, Gr στίγμα. See *supra*]

1 (*Physiol*) The external openings of the tracheæ of insects, the spiracles

2 (*Rom Cath Church*) Marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons, in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ The *stigmata* of St. Francis were much blazoned by his followers

Stĭg mătĭc, *n* [*Rare*] 1 A notorious profligate or criminal who has been branded, one who bears about him the marks of infamy or punishment *Bullokar.*

2 One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity *Shak*

Stĭg-măt'ĭc, } *a.* [Fr. *stigmatique.* See STIG-
Stĭg-măt'ĭc-al, } MA]

1. Marked with a stigma, or with something reproachful to character.

2. Impressing with infamy or reproach.

3. (*Bot.*) Belonging or relating to the stigma.

Stĭg-măt'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* With a mark of infamy or deformity.

Stĭg'ma-tĭst, *n.* One supernaturally impressed with the marks of Christ's wounds. See STIGMATA.

Stĭg'ma-tīze, *v t.* [*imp & p p.* STIGMATIZED; *p. pr & vb n.* STIGMATIZING.] [Fr. *stigmatiser*, Gr. στιγματίζειν]

1 To mark with a stigma or brand, as, the ancients *stigmatized* their slaves and soldiers.

That hold out both their ears with such delight and ravishment, to be *stigmatized* and bored through in witness of their own voluntary and beloved baseness *Milton.*

2 To set a mark of disgrace on, to disgrace with some note of reproach or infamy. "To find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*" *Addison.*

Stĭg'ma-tōse' (125), *a* (*Bot.*) Belonging or relating to the stigma

Stĭg'o no-măn'cy, *n* [Gr. στίγων, στίγωνος, one who is marked, or one who marks, from στίζειν, to mark with a pointed instrument, to prick, and μαντεία, divination] Divination by writing on the bark of a tree

Stĭke, *n* [See STICH] A stich or stanza [*Obs.*]

Stī'lar, *a* [From *stile*] Of, or pertaining to, the style of a dial [Written also *stylar*]

Draw a line for the *stilar* line *Moxon.*

Stĭl'bīte (49), *n* [Fr *stilbite*, from Gr στιλβειν, to glitter, shine] (*Min*) A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in white or yellowish crystals, pearly and highly foliated in one direction, also in sheaf like aggregations and foliated masses. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with seventeen or eighteen per cent of water, and is most commonly found in amygdaloid with other zeolitic minerals. *Dana.*

Stīle, *n* [See STYLE] A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow, a style. See STYLE.

Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the sub-stilar line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place *Moxon.*

Stīle, *n.* [A-S *stigel*, a step, a ladder, from *stigan*, to ascend, L. Ger *stegel*, O H Ger. *stiagil*, *stiegil.* Cf STAIR]

1 A step, or set of steps, for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall

2 (*Arch.*) The upright piece in framing or paneling *Brande.*

Stĭ-lĕt'to, *n*, *pl* STĬ-LĔT'TŌS [It, diminutive of *stilo*, a dagger, from Lat *stilus*, *stylus*, a pointed instrument, Fr. *stylet.* See STYLE]

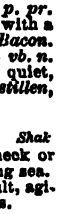

Stiletto.

1 A small dagger with a round, pointed blade

2 A pointed instrument for making eyelet holes in working muslin

3 A beard trimmed into a sharp-pointed form. [*Obs.*]

The very quack of fashions, the very he that
Wears a *stiletto* on his chin *Ford.*

Stĭ-lĕt'to, *v t* [*imp & p p* STILETTOED, *p. pr. & vb n* STILETTOING] To stab or pierce with a stiletto *Bacon.*

Stĭll, *v t* [*imp & p p* STILLED, *p pr. & vb. n.* STILLING] [A S *stillan*, from *stille*, still, quiet, firm, O H Ger *stillyan*, N H Ger & D. *stillen*, Icel & Sw *stilla*, Dan *stille* See *infra*]

1. To stop, as noise, to silence

With his name the mothers *still* their babes *Shak*

2 To stop, as motion or agitation, to check or restrain, to make quiet, as, to *still* the raging sea.

3 To appease, to calm, to quiet, as tumult, agitation, or excitement, as, to *still* the passions.

Syn. — To quiet, calm, allay, lull, pacify, appease, subdue, suppress, silence, stop, check, restrain

Stĭll, *a* [*compar* STILLER, *superl* STILLEST.] [A-S *stille*, O H Ger *stille*, N H. Ger. *stille, still*, D *stil*, Dan *stille*, Sw *stilla*]

1 Uttering no sound, silent, as, the audience is *still*, the animals are *still*

2 Not disturbed by noise or agitation, quiet; calm, as, a *still* evening, a *still* atmosphere. "When all the woods are *still*" *Milton.*

3 Motionless, as, to stand *still*, to lie or sit *still.*

Syn. — Quiet, calm, noiseless, serene, motionless; inert, stagnant

Stĭll, *n* [O H Ger. *stilli*, N H Ger *stille.*]

1 Freedom from noise, calm, silence, as, the *still* of midnight [*Poet*]

2 A steep hill or ascent [*Obs.*] *W. Browne.*

Stĭll, *adv* [A S *stille*, quietly, O H. Ger. *stillo*, Sw. *stilla*, Dan *stille*, id]

1. To this time, until and during the time now present.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received. *Bacon.*

2 In continuation by successive or repeated acts; habitually, always, uniformly.

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people have already gone; so men run *still* to a crowd in the streets, though only to see *Sir W. Temple.*

The desire of fame betrays an ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is *still* afraid lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private *Addison.*

3 By an additional degree, with repeated and added efforts.

The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more. *Pope.*

Still bear up, and steer right onward. *Milton.*

4. Hence, notwithstanding what has been said or done, in spite of what has occurred, nevertheless, — sometimes used as a conjunction.

As sunshine, broken in the rill,
Though turned astray, is sunshine *still.* *Moore*

5. After that, after what is stated.

In the primitive church, such as by fear were compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel *Whitgift*

Still and anon, at intervals and repeatedly, continually

And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon cheered up the heavy time *Shak.*

Still, *n.* [From the verb, *infra.*]

1. A vessel, boiler, or sopper, used in the distillation of liquors, as, vapor ascending out of the *still*

2. A house where liquors are distilled, a distillery.

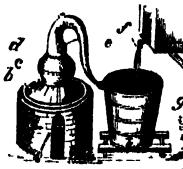

b, still; *c c*, head and neck; *e* end of neck where it joins the worm; *f*, cock; *g*, worm-tub

Still, *v. t* [Abbreviated from *distill*, q v]

1 To cause to fall by drops.

2 To expel spirit from, by heat, or to evaporate and condense in a refrigeratory, to distill.

Still, *v. i* To drop [*Obs*]

If that any drop of slumbering rest
Did chance to *still* into her weary spright *Spenser*

Still'a-ti'tious (tish'us), *a* [Lat *stillaticius*, from *stillare*, to drop, from *stilla*, a drop] Falling in drops, drawn by a still

Still'a-to-ry, *n* [From *still*, for *distill* Cf DISTILLATORY, *a*] [*Rare*]

1. An alembic, a vessel for distillation *Bacon.*

2 A laboratory, a place or room in which distillation is performed *More Wotton*

Still'-birth, *n* The state of being born without life; a thing born without life

Still'-born, *a.* 1. Dead at the birth, as, a *still born* child

2. Abortive, as, a *still-born* poem

Still'-burn, *v. t* [*imp & p p* STILL-BURNT, or STILL-BURNED, *p pr* STILL BURNING] To burn in the process of distillation, as, to *still-burn* brandy

Still'er, *n* One who stills or quiets

Still'-house, *n.* A house in which distillation is carried on

Still'i-cide, *n* [Lat *stillicidium*, from *stilla*, a drop, and *cadere*, to fall, Pr *stillicidi*, Sp & Pg *estillicidio*] A continual falling or succession of drops [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Still'i-cid'i-ous, *a* Falling in drops [*Obs*]

Still'i-form, *a* [Lat *stilla*, a drop] Having the form of a drop *R Owen*

Still'ing, *n.* 1. The act of calming, silencing, or quieting

2. [L Ger *stelling*, from Ger *stellen*, to set, to place] A stand for casks [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Still'-life, *n* (*Painting*) The class or style of painting which represents objects not having animate existence, and which are usually only adjuncts to a picture, as fruits, flowers, dead game or animals, and the like *Fairholt*

Still'ness, *n* 1 The state or quality of being still, freedom from noise, motion, agitation, excitement, and the like, calmness, quiet, silence, as, the *stillness* of the night, the air, or the sea, the *stillness* of the passions

2. Habitual silence, taciturnity

The gravity and *stillness* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shak*

Still'-room, *n* 1 An apartment for distilling

2 An apartment where liquors, preserves and the like, are kept. *Simmonds*

Floors are rubbed bright, . *still-room* and kitchen cleared for action *Dickens*

Still'-stand, *n.* Absence of motion [*Rare*]

Still'y, *a* Still, quiet, calm. "The *stilly* hour when storms are gone" *T. Moore*

Still'y, *adv.* 1 Silently, without noise.

2 Calmly, quietly, without tumult

Stilp-nŏm'e-lane, *n* [Gr στιλπνός, shining, and μέλας, μέλανος, black] (*Min*) A black or greenish black mineral, found in Siberia, and consisting chiefly of silica, oxide of iron, alumina, and water *Dana.*

Stilp'no-sid'er ite (49) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr στιλπνός, shining, and σίδηρος, iron] (*Min*) A pitch-black or blackish-brown mineral, occurring in an amorphous, stalactitic, or massive state, and consisting chiefly of peroxide of iron and water. *Dana.*

Stilt, *n.* [Dan *stylte*, Sw. *stylta*, L. Ger & D *stelt*, O H. Ger. *stelza*, N H. Ger. *stelze*]

1 A piece of wood constructed with a shoulder or strap, to raise the foot above the ground in walking.

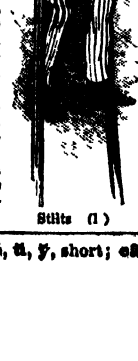

Stilts (1)

Ambition is but avarice on *stilts*, and masked. *Landor.*

2. A root which rises above the surface of the ground.

3 A crutch; also, a plow-handle. [*Prov. Eng*]

4 (*Ornith.*) A bird having long, slender legs; stilt-bird.

Stilt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STILTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* STILTING]

1 To raise on stilts, to elevate.

2 To raise by unnatural means.

Stilt'-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A wading bird having long, slender legs, especially, a bird of the genus *Himantopus* (*H. melanopterus*), — called also *stilt*

Black-neck Stilt (*Himantopus nigricollis*)

Stilt'ed, *p a.* Elevated as if on stilts, pompous, stilty

Stilt'i fy, *v t* To raise upon stilts, or as if upon stilts, to stilt

Stilt'y, *a* Unreasonably elevated, pompous, as, a *stilty* style

Stime, *n* [Cf O Sw *stomme*, an element of any thing, W *ystum*, a shape, form, and Lng *steam*] A glimpse [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Stim'ū-lant, *a* [Lat *stimulans*, p pr of *stimulare*, Fr *stimulant* See STIMULATE]

1 Serving to stimulate

2 (*Med*) Producing increased vital action in the organism, or any of its parts

Stim'ū-lant, *n* [Fr *stimulant* See *supra*]

1 That which stimulates, provokes, or excites

His feelings had been exasperated by the constant application of *stimulants* *Macaulay*

2 (*Med*) An agent which produces an increase of vital activity in the organism, or any of its parts

Stim'ū-late, *v t* [*imp & p p* STIMULATED, *p pr & vb n* STIMULATING] [Lat *stimulare*, *stimulatum*, to prick or goad on, to incite, from *stimulus*, a goad, It *stimolare*, Sp *estimular*, Fr *stimuler*]

1 To prick for goad, hence, to excite, rouse, or animate, to action or more vigorous exertion, by some pungent motive, or by persuasion as, to *stimulate* one by the hope of reward, or by the prospect of glory

2 (*Med*) To produce an exaltation of vital activity in

Syn —To animate incite, encourage, impel, urge instigate, irritate, exasperate, incense

Stim'ū lā'tion, *n* [Lat *stimulatio*, Fr *stimulation*, Sp *estimulacion*, It *stimolazione*]

1 The act of stimulating, or the state of being stimulated

2 (*Med*) An exaltation of organic action

Stim'ū-lā'tive, *a* Having the quality of stimulating

Stim'ū-lā'tive, *n* That which stimulates, that which rouses into more vigorous action

Stim'ū lā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *stimolatore*, Sp *estimulador*, Fr *stimulateur*] One who stimulates

Stim'ū lā'tress, *n* A female who stimulates or animates

Stim'u lus, *n*, *pl* STIM'Ū-LĪ [Lat, for *stigmulus*, allied to Lat *instigare*, to stimulate, Gr. στίζειν, to prick, root στιγ]

1 A goad, hence, something that rouses the mind or spirits, as, the hope of gain is a powerful *stimulus* to labor and action

2 (*Med*) That which produces an increase of vital action

Sting, *n* [A-S *sting*, *stincg*, *stynge*, *styng*, Icel *stingr*, *stunga*, Sw & Dan *sting*]

1 A sharp pointed weapon or instrument with which certain animals are armed by nature for their defense, and which they thrust from the hinder part of the body, to pierce any animal that annoys or provokes them In most instances, this instrument is a tube, through which a poisonous matter is discharged, which inflames the flesh, and, in some instances, proves fatal to life

2 The thrust of a sting into the flesh, the act of stinging "The serpent's mortal *sting*" *Shak.*

3 Any thing that gives acute pain, as, the *stings* of remorse, the *stings* of reproach

The *sting* of death is sin 1 *Cor* xv 56

4 The point of an epigram, or other pointed, sarcastic saying

Sting, *v t* [*imp & p p* STUNG (STANG is obsolete), *p pr. & vb. n* STINGING] [A S & O. H. Ger *stingan*, Icel & Sw *stinga*, Dan. *stugge*, Goth *stiggvan* Cf STICK]

1 To pierce with a sting, or the weapon with which certain animals are furnished, such as bees, wasps, scorpions, and the like

2 To pain acutely, as, the conscience is *stung* with remorse. "Slander *stings* the brow." *Pope.*

Sting'-bull, *n.* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Trachinus* (*T. draco*), which is capable of inflicting severe wounds with the spinous rays of its dorsal fin. *Yarrell.*

Sting'er, *n.* One who, or that which, stings, vexes, or gives acute pain.

Stin'gi-ly, *adv.* [From *stingy*] In a stingy manner, with mean covetousness.

Stin'gi-ness, *n.* [From *stingy*] The state or quality of being stingy, extreme avarice; mean covetousness, niggardliness

Sting'ing-ly, *adv* With stinging.

Sting'less, *a* [From *sting*,] Having no sting.

Stin'go, *n* [From *sting*, on account of the sharpness of the taste] Old beer, sharp or strong liquor [*Low*]

Sting'y, *a* Having power to sting or produce pain; as, a *stingy* review of a book

Stin'gy, *a* [*compar* STINGIER, *superl* STINGIEST.] [Originally eager, greedy, pricked on, stimulated from *sting*, supra] Extremely close and covetous meanly avaricious, niggardly, narrow hearted, as a *stingy* churl

Stink, *v i* [*imp* STANK, or STUNK, *p pr. & vb. n.* STINKING] [A S *stincan*, O H Ger *stinchan*, N. H Ger & D *stinken*, Sw *stinka*, Dan *stinke*] To emit a strong, offensive smell, to send out a disgusting odor

Stink, *n* [A S *stinc*] A strong, offensive smell, a disgusting odor

Stink'ard, *n* 1 A mean, stinking, paltry fellow

2 (*Zool*) A carnivorous animal allied to the skunk (the *Mydaus meliceps* of Cuvier), about 18 inches in length, found in Java and Sumatra

Stink'er, *n* One who, or that which, stinks, some thing intended to offend by the smell, a stink-pot

Stink'hôrn, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of fungus of the genus *Phallus*, which emits a fetid and disgusting odor, — whence the name

Stink'ing-ly, *adv.* In a stinking manner, with an offensive smell.

Stink'-pŏt, *n* An earthen jar, charged with powder, grenades, and other materials of an offensive and suffocating smell, sometimes used in boarding an enemy's vessel

Stink'-stōne, *n* (*Min*) Swine stone, a variety of carbonate of lime, which emits a fetid odor on being struck *Dana*

Stink'-trăp, *n* A stench-trap See STENCH-TRAP

Stink'-wood, *n* A useful ornamental wood from South Africa, which has, however, a most unpleasant odor for a long time *Simmonds*

Stint, *v t* [*imp & p p* STINTED, *p pr & vb n* STINTING] [O Eng *stent*, A-S *stintan*, *styntan*, to blunt, dull, Norw *stinta*, to have enough Cf STUNT]

1 To restrain within certain limits, to bound, to confine, to limit as, to *stint* the body in growth, to *stint* the mind in knowledge, to *stint* a person in his meals. "*Stinted* all the strife" *Spenser*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite *Dryden*

2 To assign a certain task in labor to, which being performed, the person is excused from further labor for the day, or for a certain time [*Colloq U S*]

Stint, *v i* To stop, to restrain one's self.

And *stint* thou too, I pray thee *Shak*
The damsel *stinted* in her song *W Scott*

Stint, *n* (*Ornith*) A small, grallatory bird, of the genus *Tringa*

Stint, *n* [Also written *stent*, q v]

1 Limit, bound, restraint, extent

God has wrote upon no created thing the utmost *stint* of his power *South*

2 Quantity assigned, proportion allotted.

Our *stint* of woe
Is common *Shak*

Stint'ance, *n* Restraint, stoppage. [*Obs*]

Stint'ed ness, *n* The state of being stinted.

Stint'er, *n.* One who, or that which, stints

Stint'less, *a* Without stint "The *stintless* tears of old Heraclitus" *Marston.*

Stipe, *n* [Fr *stipe*, from Lat *stipes*, a stock, post, branch, Gr στύπος] (*Bot*) (*a*) The base of a frond, as of a fern (*b*) The stalk of a pistil (*c*) The trunk of a tree (*d*) The stem of a fungus or mushroom when any exists

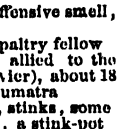

Stipe

Stī'pel, *n* (*Bot*) The stipule of a leaflet *Gray*

Stī pel'late, *a* (*Bot*) Furnished with stipels

Stī'pend, *n* [Lat *stipendium*, from *stips*, *stipis*, a gift, donation, given in small coin, and *pendere*, to weigh or pay out, It *stipendio*, Sp & Pg *estipendio*, Pr *stipendi*, O Fr *stipende*] Settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages, or an annual salary

Stī'pend, *v t* [Fr *stipendier*, Sp *estipendiar*, It *stipendiare*, to stipend, Lat *stipendiari*, to receive pay] To pay by settled wages [*Rare*] *Shelton*

Stī'pend i ā'ri an, *a* Acting from mercenary considerations, hired, stipendiary. *Anna Seward.*

Stī-pĕnd'i-a-ry, *a* [Lat *stipendiarius*, It *stipendiario*, Sp. *estipendiario*, Fr *stipendiaire*] Receiving wages or salary, performing services for a stated price or compensation.

His great *stipendiary* prelate came with troops of evil-appointed horsemen not half full. *Knolles*

Sti-pĕnd'i-a-ry, *n.* [See *supra.*] One who receives a stipend.

If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary.* *Glover*

Sti-pĕnd'i-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *stipendiari, stipendiatum.* See *supra.*] To provide with a stipend, to support.

It is good to endow colleges, and found chairs, and to *stipendiate* professors *J Taylor*

Stĭ'pend-less, *a.* Without a stipend or compensation.

Stĭp'i-tate, *a* [N Lat *stipitatus*, from *stipes, stipitis*, Fr. *stipité* See STIPE] (*Bot*) Supported by a stipe, elevated on a stipe, as the pappus of some plants

Stĭp'ple (stĭp'pl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* STIPPLED, *p pr.* & *vb n* STIPPLING] [D *stippelen*, to make points, to spot, dot, dim of D & L Ger *stippen*, to dip, point, dot, D *stip, stippel*, L Ger *stippe, stippel*, a dot, spot] To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines

The interlaying of small pieces can not altogether avoid a broken, *stippled*, spotty effect *Milman*

Stĭp'ple, *n.* A mode of engraving in imitation of chalk drawings, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines, each dot being often a group of smaller dots. *Fairholt.*

Stĭp'pling, *n* (*Engraving & Miniature Painting*) A mode of execution which produces the effect by a succession of dots or small points instead of lines.

Stĭp'tic, *a* & *n.* See STYPTIC

Stĭp'ū-lā, *n., pl* STIPU'LÆ. [Lat] (*Bot.*) A stipule

Stĭp'ū-lā'ceous, } *a* [Fr *stipulacé, stipulaire* See
Stĭp'ū-lar, } *supra*] (*Bot*) Pertaining to, or resembling, stipules, furnished with stipules, growing on stipules, or close to them, as, *stipular* glands

Stĭp'ū-la-ry, *a* Of, or pertaining to, stipules, stipular

Stĭp'ū-lāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* STIPULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* STIPULATING] [Lat *stipulari, stipulatus*, originally to conclude a money transaction, from *stips, stipis*, a gift in small coin, It *stipulare*, Sp & Pg. *estipular*, Pr *stipular*, Fr *stipuler* Cf STIPEND] To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear any thing, to bargain, to contract, to settle terms, as, certain princes *stipulated* to assist each other in resisting the armies of France

Stĭp'ū-late, *a* [N Lat *stipulatus*, Fr *stipulé*] (*Bot*) Furnished with stipules, as, a *stipulate* leaf

Stĭp'ū-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *stipulatio*, Fr *stipulation*, Pr. *stipulacio*, Sp *estipulacion*, It *stipulazione*]

1. The act of stipulating, a contracting or bargaining

2 That which is stipulated or agreed upon, that which is definitely arranged or contracted, an agreement, a covenant, a contract or bargain, as, the *stipulations* of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops

3 (*Bot.*) The situation and structure of the stipules.

4 (*Law*) A material article of an agreement, an undertaking in the nature of bail taken in the admiralty courts, a bargain *Bouvier. Wharton*

Syn.—Covenant, agreement, contract, engagement See COVENANT

Stĭp'ū-lā'tor, *n* [Lat , Sp *estipulador*] One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

Stĭp'ule, *n* [Lat *stipula*, a stalk, stem, straw, dim of *stipes*, Fr *stipule* See STIPE.] (*Bot*) An appendage at the base of petioles or leaves, usually somewhat resembling a small leaf in texture and appearance

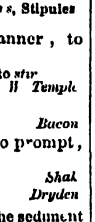

a, a, Stipules

Stĭp'uled (stĭp'yŭld), *a* (*Bot*) Furnished with stipules or leafy appendages.

Stir (18), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* STIRRED, *p pr* & *vb n* STIRRING] [A-S *styrian*, D *storen*, O H Ger. *stŏrjan, stŏran*, N H. Ger. *stören*, Sw *störa*, Norw *store*]

1. To change the place of in any manner, to move.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir* *Sir W Temple*

2. To bring into debate, to agitate.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction *Bacon*

3. To incite to action, to instigate, to prompt, to excite.

An Ate *stirring* him to blood and strife *Shak*
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir* *Dryden*

To stir up (*a*) To disturb, as, to *stir up* the sediment of liquor (*b*) To excite thoroughly, to animate, to instigate by inflaming passions, as, to *stir up* a nation to rebellion (*c*) To put into action, to begin, as, to *stir up* a mutiny or insurrection, to *stir up* strife (*d*) To quicken, to enliven, to make more lively or vigorous, as, to *stir up* the mind

Syn.—To move, incite, awaken; rouse; animate, stimulate, excite, provoke.

Stir, *v. i.* 1. To move one's self; to change one's position; not to be still.

2. To be in motion; to be active.

All are not fit with them to *stir* and toil. *Byron*

3 To become the object of notice or conversation.

They fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or appears *Watts*

4 To rise in the morning. [*Colloq*] *Shal*

Stir, *n* [From the verb] 1. Agitation, tumult, bustle, noise or various movements.

Why all these words, this clamor, and this *stir*? *Denham*

Consider, after so much *stir* about the genus and species, how few words have yet settled definitions *Locke*

2 Public disturbance or commotion, tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar

Being advertised of some *stir* raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed from Ireland without a blow *Davies*

3 Agitation of thoughts, conflicting passions

Stir'a-bout, *n* A dish formed of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency, or of oatmeal and dripping mixed together and stirred about in a pan [*Eng*] *Halliwell*

Stir'ĭ-ā'ted, *a* [From Lat *stiria*, an icicle] Adorned with pendants like icicles

Stir'ĭ-ous, *a* [From Lat. *stiria*, an icicle] Resembling icicles. [*Obs.*]

Crystal is sometimes found in rocks, and, in some places, not much unlike the *stirious* or stillicidious dependencies of ice *Browne*

Stirk, *n* [See STURK] A young ox or heifer [*Prov. Eng*] *Simmonds.*

Stir'less, *a* Without stirring, very quiet, still "Lying helpless and *stirless*" *Hare.*

Stirp, *n* [Lat *stirps, stirpis*, It *stirpe*, Sp. *estirpe*] Stock, race, family [*Obs and rare*] *Bacon*

Stir'rage, *n* The act of stirring, stir, commotion [*Obs and rare*] *Grainger.*

Stir'rer, *n* 1 One who stirs, or is in motion.

2 One who puts in motion

3 A riser in the morning

4 One who stirs up, an exciter, an instigator

Stir'ring, *p a* Putting in motion, active, active in business habitually employed in some kind of business, accustomed to a busy life "A more *stirring* and intellectual age than any which has gone before it" *Southey*

Syn.—Animating, arousing, awakening, stimulating, quickening, exciting

Stir'rup (stĭr'rup, *or* stŏr'rup) (Synop , § 130), *n* [A S *stigerâp, stigrâp, stirâp*, from *stigan*, to mount, ascend, and *râp*, a rope, Prov Eng *stigh-rope*, a rope-ladder Cf Ger *steigbugel*, i e , a mounting bow, D *stygbeugel*, Sw *stegbogel*, Dan *stigbøile* The first stirrups appear to have been ropes]

1 A kind of ring, or bent piece of metal, leather, &c , horizontal in one part for receiving the foot of the rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle, — used to assist persons in mounting a horse, and to enable them to sit steadily in riding, as well as to relieve them by supporting a part of the weight of the body

2 (*Mach*) Any piece resembling, in shape and functions, the stirrup of a saddle. [See *Illust* of *Spring*]

3 (*Naut*) A rope secured to a yard, with a thimble in its lower end, for reeving a foot rope. *Totten*

Stir'rup-cŭp (stĭr'rup , *or* stŏr'rup-), *n* A parting cup taken on horseback *Scott*

Stir'rup-I'ron (stĭr'rup-ī'urn, *or* stŏr'rup-ī urn), *n* The ring of steel or iron attached to a stirrup leather to receive the foot

Stir'rup-lĕath'er } (stĭr'rup-, *or* stŏr'rup), *n* A
Stir'rup-străp } strap that supports a stirrup See STIRRUP

Stitch, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* STITCHED (stĭcht), *p pr* & *vb n* STITCHING] [A S *stician*, to prick, pierce, Ger *sticken*, to stitch, embroider, D *stikken*, Sw. *sticka* Cf STICK]

1 To form stitches in, especially, to sew in such a manner as to show on the surface a continuous line of stitches, as, to *stitch* a shirt bosom

2 To sew or unite together, as, to *stitch* the leaves of a book and form a pamphlet

3 (*Agric*) To form land into ridges

To stitch up, to mend or unite with a needle and thread, as, to *stitch up* a rent, to *stitch up* an artery

Stitch, *v. i.* To practice stitching

Stitch, *n* 1 A single pass of a needle in sewing, the loop or turn of the thread thus made

2 A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting, a link of yarn, as, to let down a *stitch*, to take up a *stitch*

3 A space between two double furrows in plowed ground

In Syria, the husbandmen go lightly over with their plow, and take no deep *stitch* in making their furrow *Holland*

4 A local, sharp pain, an acute lancinating pain, like the piercing of a needle, as, a *stitch* in the side

He was taken with a cold and with *stitches*, which was, indeed, a pleurisy *Burnet*

5. A contortion or twist. [*Obs*]

If you talk,
Or pull your face into a *stitch* again,
I shall be angry. *Marston.*

6. Space passed over, distance, way. [*Obs.*]

Stitch'el, *n.* A kind of hairy wool.

Stitch'er, *n.* One who stitches.

Stitch'er-y, *n.* Needlework; — in contempt. *Shak.*

Stitch'-fallen (-fâwln), *a.* Fallen, as a stitch in knitting [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Stitch'ing, *n.* 1. The act of one who stitches.

2 Work done by sewing in such a manner that a continuous line of stitches is shown on the surface.

3 The forming of land into ridges or divisions.

Stitch'wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Stellaria*: stichwort. *Loudon.*

Stith, *a* [A-S. *stidh*, O. Frics. *stith*] Strong, rigid. [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Stith, *n* An anvil, a stithy. [*Obs.*]

He invented also pincers, hammers, iron crows, and the anvil, or *stithe* *Holland.*

Stith'y, *n* [See STIDDY] 1 An anvil.

All the while it never came on a Woodstock *stithy*. *W. Scott*

2 A smith's shop, a smithy, a smithery. "Vulcan's *stithy*" *Shak.*

3 A certain disease in oxen

Stith'y, *v t* To forge on an anvil. "The forge that *stithied* Mars' helm" *Shak.*

Stive, *v t* [Allied to *stew, stow, stuff*, and Lat. *stipare*, to press together, Gr. στείβειν, to tread or stamp down, to stamp tight Cf. STIPLE] [*Obs.*]

1 To stuff up close *Sandys.*

2 To make hot, sultry, and close

His chamber being commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other *Wotton*

3 To cook by a gentle fire, to stew, as, to *stive* meat *C Richardson.*

Stĭ'ver, *n* [D *stuiver*, L Ger *stuver*, H Ger *stüber*, Dan *stiver*, Sw *styfver*] A Dutch coin and money of account, of the value of two cents, or about one penny sterling

Stōak, *v t* [Cf Ger *stocken*, to stop, and *sticken, ersticken*, to choke] (*Naut*) To stop, to choke.

Stōat, *n* [Cf STOIT and STOT] (*Zoöl*) The ermine, — so called when of a reddish color, as in summer. *Ed Encyc*

Stoat.

Stō'cah, *n* [Ir & Gael *stocach*, an idle fellow who lives on the industry of others, a lounger] An attendant, a wallet boy [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Stoc-cāde', *n* See STOCKADE

Stoc-cāde', *v t* To fortify with sharpened posts. See STOCKADE

Stoc-cā'do, *n* [Fr *estocade*, Sp *estocada*, It. *stoccata*, from Fr & Pr *estoc*, Sp & Pg *estoque*, It. *stocco*, a rapier, pole, stake, from Ger. *stock*, a stock, stick See STOCK]

1 A stab a thrust with a rapier. *Shak.*

2 A stockade See STOCKADE

Sto-chăs'tic, *a* [Gr. στοχαστικός, fr στοχάζεσθαι, to aim at, to guess, fr στόχος, a mark or aim.] Conjectural, able to conjecture [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Stŏck, *n* [A S *stocc*, a stock, trunk, stick, from *stecan*, to strike, prick, O H Ger *stoc, stock*, N. H Ger & Sw *stock*, D & Dan. *stok*, Icel. *stockr.* See STICK, and cf STOCCADE]

1 The stem or main body of a tree or plant; the fixed, strong, firm part, the trunk

Though the root thereof wax old in the earth, and the *stock* thereof die in the ground yet through the scent of water it will bud and bring forth boughs like a plant *Job* xiv 8, 9

2 The stem or firm branch in which a graft is inserted

The cion overruleth the *stock* quite *Bacon.*

3. Something fixed, solid, and senseless, a pillar; a firm support, a post

All our fathers worshiped *stocks* and stones *Milton*

Item, for a *stock* of brass for the holy water, seven shillings, which by the canon, must be of marble or metal, and in no case of brick, lest the sacred liquor be soaked up by the sponginess thereof *Fuller*

4 Hence, a person who is as dull and lifeless as a post, one who has little sense

Let's be no stoics, nor no *stocks* *Shak.*

5. The principal supporting part, the part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached, as, specifically, (*a*) The wood to which the barrel, lock, &c , of a musket or like fire arm are secured, also, a long, rectangular piece of wood, which is an important part of several forms of gun-carriage See GUN-CARRIAGE (*b.*) The wooden handle or contrivance by which bits are held in boring, a bit-stock, a brace (*c*) The block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane, and in which the plane iron is fitted, a plane-stock. (*d*) The piece of timber in which the shank of an anchor is inserted (*e*) The support of the block in which an anvil is fixed, or of the anvil itself (*f*) An adjustable wrench for holding dies for cutting screws; a die stock. (*g.*) The part of a tally struck in the exchequer, which is delivered to the person who has lent the king money on ac-

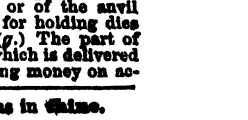

Bit-stock

count, the other part being kept by an officer in that court. See COUNTERFOIL [*Eng.*]

6 The original progenitor, also, the race or line of a family, the progenitor of a family and his direct descendants, lineage, family

And stand betwixt them made, when, severally,
All told their *stock* *Chapman.*

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus *Denham*

7 Money invested in business, capital which an individual or a firm employs in business, capital of a bank or other company, in the form of transferable shares, each of a certain amount, money funded in government securities, called also the public funds (*pl*) property consisting of shares in joint-stock companies, or in the obligations of a government for its funded debt, — so in the United States, but in England the latter only are called *stocks*, and the former *shares*

8 (*Book-keeping*) The account which is credited with all values contributed or added to the capital of the concern, and debited with whatever is at any time subducted therefrom

9. Supply provided, store, accumulation.

Add to that *stock* which justly we bestow *Dryden*

10 (*Agric*) Domestic animals or beasts collected, used, or raised on a farm, as, a *stock* of cattle or of sheep, — called also *live-stock*

11 (*Card playing*) That portion of a pack of cards not distributed to the players at the beginning of certain games, as gleek, &c, but which may be drawn from afterward as occasion requires [*Obs*]

I must buy the *stock* send me good cardings *Beau & Fl*

12 A thrust with a rapier, a stoccado [*Obs*]

13 A covering for the leg, a stocking [*Obs*]

"With a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other" *Shal*

14 A kind of stiff, wide band or cravat for the neck, as, a silk *stock*.

15 (*pl*) A machine consisting of a frame of timber, with holes in which the feet or the feet and hands of criminals were confined by way of punishment

Stocks (15)

16 (*pl*) (*Shipbuilding*) The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building

17 (*pl*) Red and gray bricks, used for the exterior of walls and the front of buildings [*Eng*]

18 (*Bot*) A flowering, cruciferous plant of the genus *Mathiola*, several species of which are cultivated for ornament

Dead stock (*Agric*), the implements of husbandry, and produce stored up for use, — in distinction from *live stock* or the domestic animals on a farm See No 10 — *Paper stock*, rags and other material of which paper is made — *Stock in trade*, the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper, the fittings and appliances of a workman *Simmonds* — *To take stock*, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand *Dickens*

Syn. — Fund, capital, store, supply, accumulation, hoard, provision

Stŏck, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* STOCKED (stŏkt), *p pr* & *vb n* STOCKING]

1 To lay up, to put aside for future use, as merchandise, and the like

2. To provide with material requisites, to store, to fill, to supply, as, to *stock* a warehouse, that is, to fill it with goods, to *stock* a farm, that is, to supply it with cattle, to *stock* land, that is, to occupy it with a permanent growth, especially of grass

3. To put into a pack, as, to *stock* cards

4 To suffer to retain milk for twenty-four hours or more previous to sale, as cows

5 To put in the stocks [*Rare*] *Shal*

To stock an anchor (*Naut*), to fit it with a stock, or to fasten it firmly in the stock — *To stock down*, to sow as plowed land, with grass seed in order that it may become swarded, and may produce grass — *To stock up*, to extirpate, to dig up

Stŏck, *a* Used or serviceable for constant service, or application, as if constituting a portion of a stock or supply, standard, permanent, standing, as, a *stock* actor, a *stock* play, a *stock* sermon "A *stock* charge against Raleigh" *C. Kingsley.*

Stock-ăde', *n.* [See STOCCADE]

1 (*Mil*) A line of posts or stakes set in the earth as a fence or barrier, a slight fortification [Written also *stoccade*]

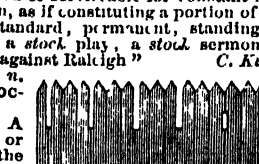

Stockade

2 An inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.

Stock-ăde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* STOCKADED, *p pr.* & *vb n* STOCKADING] To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground; to protect by means of a stockade.

Stŏck'-brō'ker, *n* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of shares or stocks.

Stŏck'-dōve (-dŭv), *n* (*Ornith.*) The wild pigeon of Europe (*Columba œnas*), so called because at one time believed to be the stock of the domestic pigeon, or, according to some authors, from its breeding in the stocks of trees *Baird Yarrell.*

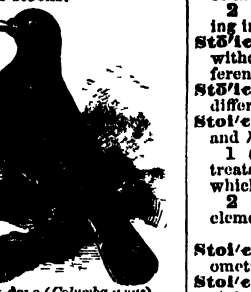

Stock-dove (*Columba œnas*)

Stŏck'er, *n* A man engaged in making stock-locks *Simmonds*

Stŏck'-ex chānge', *n* 1 The building or place where stocks are bought and sold, stock-market, hence, transactions of all kinds in stocks

2 An association or body of stock brokers who meet and transact business by certain recognized forms, regulations, and usages [*Eng*] *Wharton Simmonds Brande*

Stŏck'-färm'er, *n* A farmer who makes it his business to rear live stock, as cattle, &c

Stŏck'-fish, *n* Cod dried in the sun without being salted, — so called from its hardness

Stŏck-gĭl'ly-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Mathiola* (*M incana*), much cultivated for the sweetness and beauty of its flowers

Stŏck'-gōld, *n.* Gold laid up so as to form a stock or hoard

Stŏck'hōld er, *n* [From *stock* and *hold*] One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company

Stock-i nĕt', *n* An elastic knit textile fabric, of which stockings, under garments, &c, are made

Stŏck'ing, *n* [From *stock*, 13] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven

Stŏck'ing, *v t* To dress in stockings *Dryden*

Stŏck'ing-frāme, *n* A frame or machine for weaving stockings, or other hosiery goods

Stŏck'ish, *a.* Hard, stupid, blockish [*Rare*]

Since naught so *stockish* hard, and full of rage,
But music for the time doth change his nature *Shak*

Stŏck'-jŏb'ber, *n* [From *stock* and *job*] One who speculates in stocks for gain, one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks

Stŏck'-jŏb'bing, *n.* The act or art of dealing in stocks

Stŏck'-list, *n.* A list or account of the prices of stocks *Simmonds*

Stŏck'-lŏck, *n* A lock fixed in a wooden case or frame *Buchanan*

Stŏck'man, *n*, *pl* STŎCK'MEN A herdsman, one having the charge of stock [*Australia*] *Howitt*

Stŏck'-mär'ket, *n* 1 A place where stocks are bought and sold, the stock exchange

2 A market for cattle

Stŏck'-pŭrse, *n* 1 A common purse.

2 (*Mil*) Moneys saved out of the expenses of a company or regiment, and applied to objects of common interest *W Scott.*

Stŏck'-shāve, *n.* An implement used by block makers *Simmonds*

Stŏck'-stā'tion, *n* A place or district for rearing stock [*Australia*] *Howitt*

Stŏck'-still, *a* [From *stock* and *still*] [Ger *stockstill*] Still as a fixed post, perfectly still

The whole world stands *stock-still* *Sterne*

Stŏck'-tăck'le (-tăk'l), *n* (*Naut*) A tackle used when the anchor is hoisted and secured, to keep its stock clear of the ship's sides *Totten.*

Stŏck'-tāk'ing, *n* A periodical examination and inventory made of goods or stock in a shop or warehouse *Simmonds*

Stŏck'-work (-wûrk), *n* [Ger *stockwerk*] (*Mining*) A system of working in ore, &c, when it lies not in strata or veins, but in solid masses, so as to be worked in chambers or stories

Stŏck'y, *a* [From *stock*] Thick and firm, stout, rather thick than tall or corpulent *Addison.*

Stœch'i-ŏl'o gy (stĕk'-), *n.* The same as STOICHIOLOGY

Stœch'i-o-mĕt'ric-al, *a* The same as STOICHIOMETRICAL

Stœch'i-ŏm'e-try, *n.* The same as STOICHIOMETRY

Stō'ic, *n* [Lat *stoicus*, Gr στωικός, from στόα, a roofed colonnade, a porch, especially, a porch in Athens where the philosopher Zeno and his successors taught, It *stoico*, Sp *estoico*, Fr *stoïcien*]

1 A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect, and taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed.

2 Hence, a person not easily excited; an apathetic person, or one who is apparently or professedly indifferent to pleasure or pain.

A *Stoic* of the woods, a man without a tear. *Campbell.*

Stō'ic, Stō'ic-al, *a.* [Lat. *stoicus*, Gr. στωϊκός, Fr. *stoïque.*]

1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the Stoics or their doctrines.

2 Not affected by passion; unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain

Stō'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain

Stō'ic al-ness, *n* The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain

Stoi'chi ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr στοιχεῖον, a first element, and λογός, discourse] [Written also *stœchiology.*]

1 (*Physiol*) That branch of physiology which treats of the elements or proximate principles of which the body is constituted

2 (*Logic*) The doctrine conversant about the elementary requisites of mere thought *Sir W Hamilton.*

Stoi'chi-o-mĕt'ric-al, *a.* Pertaining to stoichiometry

Stoi'chi-ŏm'e-try, *n* [Gr. στοιχεῖον, a first principle or element, and μετρον, measure] (*Chem*) The science of atomic proportions, or chemical equivalents. [Written also *stœchiometry*]

Stō'i-cism, *n.* [Fr. *stoïcisme*, It *stoicismo*, Sp. *estoicismo*]

1 The opinions and maxims of the Stoics.

2 A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain, insensibility

Sto ĭc'i ty, *n* The state of being stoic, stoicalness, stoicism. [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Stōke, *v t* To tend a fire in furnaces, as of steam-engines, and the like *Halliwell.*

Stōke'-hōle, *n* The mouth to the grate of a furnace, also, the space in front of the furnace, where the stokers stand

Stōk'er, *n* [From Prov Eng *stoke*, to stir the fire, from *stoke*, a stock, stick, post]

1 One who is employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, especially that of a locomotive, or marine steam-engine

2 An instrument used in stirring a fire, a poker [*Rare*] *C Richardson.*

Stō'key, *a* Close, sultry. [*Prov Eng*]

Stō'la, *n*, *pl* STŌ'LÆ [Lat, from Gr. στολή, equipment in clothes, dress, robe, from στέλλειν, to array, equip, Fr *stole*, It *stola* Cf STOLE] (*Rom Antiq*) A long garment, descending to the ankles, worn by Roman women

The *stola* was not allowed to be worn by courtesans, nor by women divorced from their husbands *Fairholt*

Stōle, *imp* of *steal* See STEAL.

Stōle, *n* [O Fr *estole*, N Fr *étole*, Pr., Sp, & Pg *estola*, It *stola*, A S *stol* See STOLA]

1. A long, loose garment reaching to the feet.

But when mild morn, in saffron *stole*,
First issues from her eastern goal *Warton*

2 A sucker, a shoot from the root of a plant, by which certain plants may be propagated.

3 (*Rom Cath Church*) A narrow band of silk or stuff, sometimes enriched with embroidery and jewels, worn on the left shoulder of deacons, and across both shoulders of bishops and priests, pendent on each side nearly to the ground, — used in the administration of the sacraments and all other sacred functions *Fairholt*

Stole (3)

Groom of the stole, the first lord of the bed-chamber, in the household of the king of England *Brande*

Stōle, *n* [Lat *stolo*, *stolonis*, Fr *stolon* See STOLON] (*Bot*) A lax, trailing stem given off at the summit of the root, and taking root at intervals, a sucker. *Henslow*

Stōled (stōld), *a* Having or wearing a stole or long robe "Prophets brightly *stoled* in shining lawn" *G Fletcher*

Stōl'en (stōln, 58), *p. p* of *steal.* See STEAL.

Stŏl'id, *a.* [Lat *stolidus*, It *stolido*, Sp & Pg *estolido*] Hopelessly insensible or stupid, dull, foolish

Sto lĭd'i-ty, *n* [Lat *stoliditas*, Fr *stolidité*, It. *stolidità*, *stoltezza*, Sp *estolidez*] The state or quality of being stolid, dullness of intellect, stupidity.

These certainly are the fools in the text indocile, intractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself *Bentley*

Stŏl'id-ness, *n.* The same as STOLIDITY. See STOLIDITY

Stō'lon, *n* [Fr *stolon*, Lat. *stolo*, *stolonis*] (*Bot*) The same as STOLE, q v.

Stŏl'o nĭf'er-oŭs (Synop, § 130), *a.* [Fr. *stolonifère*, from Lat *stolo*, *stolonis*, a sucker, and *ferre*, to produce] Producing stolons, putting forth suckers. *Martyn.*

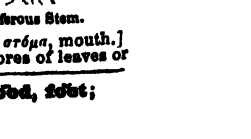

Stoloniferous Stem.

Stŏm'ă, *n.*; *pl.* STŎM'A-TA. [Gr. στόμα, mouth.]

1. (*Bot.*) The minute breathing pores of leaves or

other organs, opening into the intercellular spaces, and bordered by a contractile rim.

2. (*Zool.*) One of the breathing-holes of air-breathing articulates They are situated along the sides of the body in insects

Sto·mă·ca·ce, *n.* [Lat., Gr στοματακικη, from στόμα, the mouth, and κακη, a vice, fr. κακός, bad] A fetor of breath arising from ulcerated gums *Brande.*

Stŏm'ach (stŭm'ak), *n.* [Lat. *stomachus*, Gr στόμαχος, from στόμα, a mouth, any outlet or entrance, Fr & Pr. *estomac*, Sp. & Pg *estomago*, It *stomaco*]

1. (*Anat*) A muscular membranous reservoir, continuous with the œsophagus above and the duodenum below, and situated immediately beneath the diaphragm It owes its digestive powers to an acid liquid, the gastric juice, which is secreted by innumerable follicles in its internal or mucous coat, and the action of which upon the various elements of food is very similar to that of prolonged boiling in water

2 Any specialized cavity for the digestion of food

3 The desire of food caused by hunger, appetite, as, a good *stomach* for roast beef.

4. Inclination, liking, desire

He which hath no *stomach* to this fight,
Let him depart *Shak.*

5. Violence of temper, anger, sometimes, sullenness, resentment, willful obstinacy, stubbornness. [*Obs*]

Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain *Spenser*

This sort of erring proceeding from pride, obstinacy, and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent *Locke*

6. Pride, haughtiness [*Obs*]

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach* ever ranking
Himself with princes *Shak*

Stŏm'ach (stŭm'ak), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* STOMACHED (stŭm'akt), *p pr* & *vb n* STOMACHING] [See *supra*, Lat *stomachari*, v t & i, to be angry or vexed at a thing]

1 To resent, to remember with anger, to dislike

The lion began to show his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront *I Estrange*

The Parliament sit in that body to be his counselors and dictators, though he *stomach* it *Milton*

2 To receive or bear without repugnance, to brook [*Colloq*]

Stŏm'ach, *v i* To be angry [*Obs*] *Hooker*

Stŏm'ach al (stŭm'ak al), *a* [Fr *stomacal*, Sp *estomocal*, It. *stomacale*] Cordial, helping the stomach *Colgrave*

Stŏm'ach-al, *n.* (*Med*) A stomachic

Stŏm'a cher (stŭm'a cher), *n* An ornament or support to the breast worn by women "A stately lady in a diamond *stomacher* and a long black hood" *Johnson*

Stŏm'ach-er (stŭm'a ker), *n* One who stomachs

Stŏm'ach-ful (stŭm'ak-), *a* Willfully obstinate, stubborn, perverse. "A *stomachful* boy put to school" [*Obs*] *L'Estrange*

Stŏm'ach-ful-ly, *adv.* In a stomachful manner, sullenly, stubbornly [*Obs*]

Stŏm'ach ful ness, *n* The state or quality of being stomachful, perverse obstinacy, stubbornness, sullenness [*Obs*]

Sto-măch'ic, Sto-măch'ic-al, *a* [Fr *stomachique*, It *stomachico*, Lat *stomachicus*, Gr στομαχικος]

1 Of, or pertaining to, the stomach, as, *stomachic* vessels.

2 Strengthening to the stomach, exciting the action of the stomach, stomachal

Sto-măch'ic (sto-măk'ik), *n* (*Med*) A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action

Stŏm'ach-ing, *n* Resentment [*Obs*]

Stŏm'ach-less (stŭm'ak), *a.* 1. Being without a stomach.

2 Having no appetite. [*Rare*] *Bp Hall*

Stŏm'ach ous (stŭm'ak us), *a.* [Lat *stomachosus*, angry, peevish, It *stomacoso*. See STOMACH] Stout, sullen, obstinate [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Stŏm'ach-pŭmp, *n.* (*Med*) A small pump or syringe with a flexible tube, for drawing liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them into it

Stŏm'ach-y, *a* Obstinate, sullen [*Obs*]

Stō'ma-pōd (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Fr *stomapode*, from Gr. στόμα, a mouth, and ποῦς, ποδος, a foot] (*Zoöl*) One of an order of crustaceous animals, including the squilla, in which several of the organs of the mouth have the form of feet *Dana.*

Stō'mate, *n.* (*Bot*) A stoma

Sto-măt'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for diseases of the mouth. *Dunglison.*

Sto-măt'ic, *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a stoma.

Stŏm'a-tī'tis, *n.* [From Gr. στομα, στοματος, mouth.] (*Med*) Inflammation of the mouth.

Stŏm'a-to-găs'tric, *a.* [Gr. στόμα, στόματος, mouth, and γαστήρ, belly, stomach] (*Med.*) Of, or pertaining to, the mouth and stomach. *Dunglison*

Stŏm'a-to-plăs'tic, *a.* [Gr. στόμα, στόματος, mouth, and πλάσσειν, to form] (*Med.*) Of, or pertaining to, the operation of forming a mouth, where the aperture has been contracted from any cause. *Dunglison.*

Stŏmp, *v. i.* To stamp with the foot. [*Vulgar.*]

Stŏnd, *n.* [For *stand.*] [*Obs.*]

1. A stand, a post, a station. *Spenser.*

2 Disinclination to proceed. *Bacon.*

Stōne (20), *n.* [A-S. *stân*, O Sax., O. Fries , & Sw *sten*, L Ger , D , & Dan. *steen*, Icel *steinn*, O & N H Ger. *stein*, Goth. *stains.* Cf. STEAN and STEIN]

1. A mass of concreted, earthy, or mineral matter

☞ In popular language, very large masses of stone are called *rocks*, small masses are called *stones*, and the finer kinds, *gravel*, or *sand*, or *grains of sand* Stone is of great and extensive use in the construction of buildings of all kinds, for walls, fences piers, abutments, arches, monuments, sculpture, and the like When we speak of the substance generally, we use *stone* in the singular, as, a house or wall of *stone* But when we speak of particular, separate masses, we say *a stone* or *stones*

2 A precious stone, a gem "Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels" *Shak*

3 Something made of stone, as, (*a*) A mirror [*Obs and rare*]

Lend me a looking glass
If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,
Why then she lives *Shak.*

(*b*) A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.

Should some relentless eye
Glance on the *stone* where our cold relics lie *Pope*

4 (*Med*) A calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder, the disease arising from a calculus

5 One of the testes, a testicle

6 The nut of a drupe or stone fruit, or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp

7 A weight which legally is fourteen pounds, but in practice varies with the article weighed [*Eng*]

☞ The *stone* of butchers meat or fish is reckoned at 8 lbs , of cheese, 16 lbs , of hemp, 12 lbs , of glass, 5 lbs *Simmonds*

8 Torpidness and insensibility, as, a heart of *stone.*

I have not yet forgot myself to *stone* *Pope*

9 (*Print*) A stand or table, with a smooth, flat stone or marble top, on which to arrange the pages of a book, newspaper, &c , before printing, — called also *imposing stone*

☞ *Stone* is prefixed to some words to qualify their signification, thus *stone dead* is perfectly dead as lifeless as a stone *stone still* still as a stone perfectly still, *stone-blind* blind as a stone, perfectly blind

Atlantic stone, ivory [*Obs and rare*] "Citron table or *Atlantic stone* *Milton* — *Memphian stones* stones which fall from the atmosphere, as after the explosion of a meteor — *Philosopher's stone*, a pretended substance that was formerly supposed to have the property of turning any other substance into gold — *Rocking-stone*, a large stone so balanced upon another stone that it can be set in motion or made to oscillate by a light force as a log.m — *To leave no stone unturned*, to do every thing that can be done, to use all practicable means to effect an object

Syn. — See ROCK

Stōne, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* STONED, *p pr* & *vb n* STONING] [A S *stenan*, Goth *stainjan*, O H Ger *steinôn*, N H Ger *steinigen*]

1 To pelt, beat, or kill with stones

And they *stoned* Stephen, calling upon God, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit *Acts* vii 59

2 To make like stone, to harden [*Rare*]

O perjured woman, thou dost *stone* my heart *Shak*

3 To free from stones as, to *stone* raisins

4 To wall or face with stones, to line or fortify with stones, as, to *stone* a well, to *stone* a cellar

Stōne'-bī'ter, *n* (*Zool*) An animal that bores stones, — applied to certain bivalve mollusks which form holes in rocks

Stōne'-bōw, *n* A cross bow used or designed for shooting stones *Shak*

Stōne'-brăm'ble, *n* (*Bot*) A trailing species of bramble, *Rubus saxatilis* *London*

Stōne'-brăsh, *n* (*Agric*) A soil made up of small stones, or finely broken rock

Stōne'-brēăk, *n* [From *stone* and *break*, Ger. *steinbrech*, Lat *saxifraga*] (*Bot.*) A plant, — called also *saxifrage*

Stōne'-brŭise, *n* A sore place upon the bottom of the foot, by being bruised by a stone, or as if by a bruise

Stōne'-bŭck, *n* See STEINBOK.

Stōne'-chăt,
Stōne'-chăt'ter, *n* [From *stone* and *chat*, or *chatter*] (*Ornith*) A lively little bird common in England, *Saxicola rubicola.*

Stone-chat

Stōne'-cōal, *n* Hard coal, mineral coal, anthracite coal

Stōne'-cōld, *a.* Cold as a stone.

At last as marble rock he standeth still,
Stone-cold without, within burnt with love's flame. *Fairfax*

Stōne'-cŏr'al, *n.* Coral which is in masses, in distinction from that which is in the form of branches. *Lyell.*

Stōne'-crĭck, *n.* [From Eng. *stone* and Fr. *craie*, chalk, Lat *creta.*] A distemper in hawks.

Stōne'-crŏp, *n* [A S. *stâncropp.*]

1 A sort of tree *Mortimer.*

2 (*Bot*) A low, succulent plant of the genus *Sedum*. orpine See ORPINE

☞ The *stone-crop tree*, or *shrubby grass-wort*, is of the genus *Chenopodium* *Loudon Lee*

Stōne'-crŭsh, *n* A sore place upon the foot, caused by a bruise, or as if by a bruise, a stone bruise

Stōne'-cûr'lew, *n* (*Ornith*) A large species of plover found in Europe (*Œdicnemus crepitans*) It frequents stony places, and is also called *thick kneed plover* or *bustard*, and *thick knee*

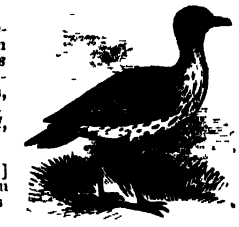

Stone curlew

Stōne'-cŭt'ter, *n* [From *stone* and *cut*] One whose occupation is to cut or hew stones

Stōne'-cŭt'ting, *n* The business of hewing stones for walls, steps, cornices, monuments, and the like

Stōne'-ĕat'er, *n* (*Zool*) An animal that eats or gnaws away stone, — applied to certain bivalve mollusks which form holes in rocks

Stōne'-fal'con (-faw'kn), *n* (*Ornith*) A kind of hawk which builds its nest among the rocks *Crabb.*

Stōne'-fērn, *n* [From *stone* and *fern*] A certain plant *Ainsworth.*

Stōne'-flȳ, *n* A certain insect *Ainsworth*

Stōne'-fruit, *n* Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, and the like, a drupe

Stōne'-gall, *n* The same as STANNEL, q v

Stōne'-hăm'mer, *n* A hammer formed with a face at one end, and a thick, blunt edge, parallel with the handle, at the other, used for breaking stone, as for making roads

Stōne'-hāwk, *n* [From *stone* and *hawk*] A kind of hawk *Ainsworth*

Stōne'-heart'ed, *a* [From *stone* and *heart*] Hard hearted, cruel pitiless, unfeeling

Stōne'hĕnge, *n* [A S *Stân heng*, from *stân*, a stone, and *heng* hung, p p of *hangan*, *hangan*, *hôn*, to hang, Prov Eng *hunge*] An assemblage of upright and horizontal stones on Salisbury Plain, England, — generally supposed to be the remains of an ancient Druidical temple

Stōne'-horse, *n* A horse not castrated *Mortimer.*

Stōne'-lĭl'y, *n* (*Pæon*) A species of fossil crinoidean, or encrinite, especially *Encrinites moniliformis*, or *Encrinus liliiformis* See ENCRINITE

Stōne'-mär'ten, *n* (*Zool*) A species of marten (*Martes foina* of Gmelin), found in stony or mountainous regions

Stōne'-mā'son, *n.* A mason who works or builds in stone *Simmonds.*

Stōne'-môr'tar, *n* (*Mil*) A large mortar used in sieges for throwing a mass of small stones or hand-grenades upon the heads of an enemy.

Stōne'-oil, *n* Rock oil, petroleum

Stōne'-pärs'ley, *n* A plant of the genus *Bubon.*

Stōne'-pīne, *n* (*Bot*) A species of pine (*Pinus pinea*), the seeds of which are edible It grows in the southern parts of Europe

Stōne'-plt, *n* A pit or quarry where stones are dug

Stōne'-pitch, *n* Hard, inspissated pitch

Stōne'-plŏv'er (plŭv'er), *n* (*Ornith*) The same as STONE CURLEW

Stōn'er, *n* 1 One who beats or kills with stones

2 One who walls with stones

Stōne'-rōot, *n* (*Bot*) A North American plant of the genus *Collinsonia* (*C Canadensis*), the flowers of which have an odor resembling that of lemons horse balm *Gray.*

Stōne'g'-cast, *n* [From *stone* and *cast*] The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand

Stōne'g'field Slāte (*Geol*) A slaty limestone of the oolitic formation, abounding in the remains of mammals, and occurring near Stonesfield, in Oxfordshire, England *Dana.*

Stōne'-snīpe, *n* (*Ornith*) A large snipe (*Gambetta melanoleuca*), common in the United States.

Stōne'-squâr'er, *n* [From *stone* and *square.*] One who forms stones into squares

Stōne'g'-thrōw, *n* The distance to which a stone can be thrown by the hand, a stone's cast

Stōne'-wall, *n* [From *stone* and *wall*, A-S. *stân wall*] A wall built of stones

Stōne'-wâre, *n* A species of potter's ware of a coarse kind, glazed and baked

Stōne'-weed, *n.* (*Bot*) A troublesome weed of the genus *Lithospermum*, having spear shaped flowers, with yellowish or milk-white corols

Stōne'-work (-wûrk), *n.* Work or wall consisting of stone, mason's work of stone. *Mortimer.*

Stōn'i ness, *n* [From *stony*]

1 The quality or state of being stony, or abounding with stones, as, the *stoniness* of ground renders it difficult to till.

2. Hardness of heart. [*Rare.*] *Hammond.*

Stōn'y, *a.* [A-S. *stānig*, *stāniht*, Ger. *steinig*, *steinicht*]
1. Relating to, made or consisting of, abounding in, or resembling, stone, as, a *stony* tower, a *stony* cave, *stony* ground, a *stony* crust
2. Converting into stone, petrifying; petrific. "The *stony* dart of senseless cold" *Spenser.*
3. Inflexible, cruel, unrelenting, pitiless, obdurate, perverse, morally hard, as, a *stony* heart.

Stōn'y-heärt'ed, *a.* Hard hearted, cruel, unfeeling.

Stōōd, *imp.* of *stand.* See STAND

Stōōk, *n.* [Scot *stook*, *stouk*, L Ger. *stūke*, a heap, bundle, H Ger *stauche*, a truss, bundle of flax] A small collection of sheaves set up in the field, — in England, twelve sheaves.

Stōōk, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p* STOOKED (stōōkt), *p. pr* & *vb n.* STOOKING] To set up, as sheaves of grain, in stooks.

Stōōl, *n.* [A-S., O. Sax, & O Frics *stōl*, L. Ger. *stool*, D *stoel*, Icel *stōll*, Sw & Dan *stol*, Goth *stols*, O H. Ger. *stuol*, N H Ger *stuhl*, Slav *stol*, allied to N. H. Ger *stellen*, O H Ger. *stellan*, *staljan*, to put, set, place]
1 A seat without a back, a little form consisting of a board with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person *Watts*
2 The seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels, hence, an evacuation, a discharge from the bowels.
3 A stool pigeon, or decoy bird [*U S*]
4 (*Naut*) A small channel on the side of a vessel, for the dead-eyes of the back stays *Totten*
Stool of a window, or *window stool* (*arch*), the flat piece upon which the window shuts down, and which corresponds to the sill of a door — *Stool of repentance*, an elevated seat in the church, on which persons sit, as a punishment for fornication and adultery, the cutty-stool [*Scot*] *Johnson*

Stōōl, *n* [Lat *stolo*. See STOLE, 2, and STOLON] The root or stem of a tree or plant, cut off near the ground, from which shoots spring up, also, the set of shoots thus produced, as, a *stool* of raspberry plants

Stōōl, *v. i.* [See STOOL, *supra*] (*Agric*) To ramify, to tiller, as grain, to shoot out suckers

Stōōl'-bāll, *n* A play in which balls are driven from stool to stool.

Nausicaa
With other virgins did at *stool-ball* play *Chapman*

Stōōl'-pī'ġeon (-pĭj'un), *n* A pigeon used as a decoy, to draw others within a net, hence, a person used as a decoy for others

Stōōm, *v. t* [D *stommen*, to adulterate, drug wine See STUM] To give strength to, to cause to be lively, as weak liquor by the introduction of must or other ingredients, to stum *Howell*

Stōōp, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* STOOPED (stōōpt), *p. pr* & *vb. n* STOOPING] [A S *stupian*, O D *stuppen*, *stoepen*. Cf Sw *stupa*, to be precipitated]
1 To bend the body downward and forward, to bend or lean forward, to incline forward in standing or walking
2 To yield, to submit, to bend by compulsion
Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long,
Yet *stooped* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong *Dryden*
These are arts my prince,
In which our Zama does not *stoop* to Rome *Addison*
3. To descend from rank or dignity, to condescend.
Where men of great wealth *stoop* to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly *Bacon*
4 To come down on prey, as a hawk, especially to come down from a height with closed wings, to swoop.
The bird of Jove, *stooped* from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove *Milton*
5. To alight from the wing, to sink. "And *stoop* with closing pinions from above" *Dryden.*
Cowering low
With blandishments, each bird *stooped* on his wing *Milton*
Syn. — To lean, yield, submit, condescend, descend, cower, shrink

Stōōp, *v. t* 1 To cause to incline downward, to sink, as, to *stoop* a cask of liquor
2 To cause to submit, to overcome, to prostrate [*Obs*]
Many of those whose states so tempt thine ears
Are *stooped* by death, and many left alive *Chapman*
3 To degrade [*Obs*]

Stōōp, *n* 1 The act of stooping or bending the body forward; inclination forward
2 Descent from dignity or superiority, condescension.
Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty? *Dryden.*
3. The fall of a bird on its prey, a swoop.

Stōōp, *n.* [D. *stoep*, O D *stoupe*, *stoep-banckc*, a seat before the door, fr *stoepen*, to sit] The steps of a door, often, a porch with a balustrade and seats on the sides. [*U. S*] *J. F. Cooper.*

Stōōp, *n* [A-S. *stoppa*, a large cup, D. *stoop*, a measure of about two quarts, Sw *stop*, a measure of about three pints, Dan. *stob*, a pottle, Icel. *staup*, a cup, O. H Ger. *stouph*, *stopha*, O & Prov. Ger. *stauf*, id, N H Ger *stübchen*, a gallon, stoop.]
1. A vessel of liquor, a flagon.
Fetch me a *stoop* of liquor *Shak.*
2. [Allied to A-S. *stoh*, trunk, Ger. *stab*. See STAFF] A post fixed in the earth. [*Prov. Eng*]

Stōōp'er, *n.* One who stoops, or bends the body forward.

Stōōp'ing ly, *adv.* In a stooping manner or position, with a bending of the body forward.

Stōōr, *v. t.* [Prov. Eng. to stir, to rise in clouds. Cf *stir* and W. *ystwr*, a stir, a noise, *ystwriaw*, to make a bustle or stir] To rise in clouds, as dust or smoke. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Stōōt'er, *n.* [D, H Ger. *stoozer*, from D. *stooten*, H Ger *stossen*, to thrust] A small silver coin in Holland, valued at two and a half stivers, or about five cents.

Stŏp, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STOPPED (stŏpt); *p. pr* & *vb n.* STOPPING] [L. Ger. & D. *stoppen*, Sw *stoppa*, Dan *stoppe*, Icel. *stoppa*, O. H. Ger. *stophôn*, N H Ger *stopfen*, L Lat. *stopare*, *stupare*, from Lat *stupa*, *stuppa*, the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum, whence It *stoppare*, O. Sp. *estopar*, Fr. *étouper*, to stop with tow]
1 To close, as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing, as, to *stop* a vent, to *stop* the ears
2 To obstruct, to render impassable, as, to *stop* a way, road, or passage
3 To arrest the progress of, to hinder, to impede, to shut in, as, to *stop* a passenger in the road, to *stop* the course of a stream
4 To hinder from acting or moving, to prevent the effect or efficiency of, to repress, to restrain, to suppress, to suspend, as, to *stop* the execution of a decree, the progress of vice, the approaches of old age or infirmity, and the like.
Whose disposition all the world well knows,
Will not be rubbed nor *stopped* *Shak*
5 To regulate the sounds of, as musical strings, by pressing them against the finger board with the finger, or by other means, so as to shorten the vibrating part
6 To point, as a written composition, to punctuate [*Rare*] "If his sentences were properly *stopped*" *Landor.*
7 (*Naut*) To make fast, to stopper
Syn. — To obstruct, hinder, impede, repress, suppress, restrain, delay, interrupt

Stŏp, *v. i.* 1. To cease to go forward
Some strange commotion
Is in his brain, he bites his lip, and starts,
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground *Shak*
2. To cease from any motion or course of action
The best time to *stop* is at the beginning *Tooley*
3 To spend a short time, to have lodgings, to reside temporarily, to stay, to tarry, as, to *stop* with a friend [*Colloq U S*] *Bartlett*

Stŏp, *n* 1 The act of stopping or the state of being stopped, hinderance of progress, of operation, or of action, cessation, repression, interruption, check, obstruction.
Occult qualities put a *stop* to the improvement of natural philosophy *Newton*
It is a great step toward the mastery of our desires to give this *stop* to them *Locke*
2 That which stops, impedes, or obstructs, obstacle, impediment
A fatal *stop* traversed their headlong course *Daniel*
So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some *stop* to the rising torrent *Logan*
3 The closing of an aperture in the air passage, or pressure of the finger upon the string, of an instrument of music, so as to modify the tone, hence, any contrivance by which the sounds of a musical instrument are regulated, as, an organ-*stop*, which is called also *register*.
The organ-sound a time survives the *stop* *Daniel*
The solemn pipe
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet *stop* *Milton*
4 A point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses, and to show the proper pauses in reading, a mark of punctuation
☞ The stops generally used are the comma, semicolon, colon, and period To these may be added the marks of interrogation and exclamation
Syn. — Cessation, check, obstruction, hinderance, interruption See CESSATION

Stŏp'-cŏck, *n* A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning cock

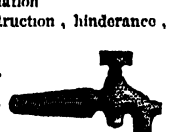
Stop-cock.

Stōpe, *n* [From *step*] (*Mining*) An horizontal bed or layer forming one of a series of steps, into which the upper surface of an excavation is cut. *Pryce.*

Stōpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STOPED (stōpt), *p pr* & *vb n.* STOPING] (*Mining*) (*a*) To excavate in the form of stopes or steps (*b*) To fill in with rubbish, as a space from which the ore has been worked out

Stŏp'-găp, *n.* 1. That which closes or fills up an opening, gap, or chasm.
Moral prejudices are the *stop-gaps* of virtue. *Hare.*
2. Hence, a temporary expedient. [*Rare.*]

Stōp'ing, *n.* (*Mining*) The act of stoping, or breaking down the surface of an excavation with a pick.

Stŏp'less, *a.* Not to be stopped. [*Obs.*] *Davenant.*

Stŏp'page, *n.* The act of stopping or arresting progress or motion; or the state of being stopped; as, the *stoppage* of the circulation of the blood; the *stoppage* of commerce.

Stŏp'per, *n.* 1. One who stops, closes, shuts, or hinders, that which stops or obstructs, that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel.
2. (*Naut.*) A short piece of rope having a knot at one or both ends, with a lanyard under the knot, used to secure something. *Totten*

Stŏp'per, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* STOPPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STOPPERING] To close or secure with a stopper.

Stŏp'per-bōlt, *n.* (*Naut*) A large ring bolt in a ship's deck, to which the deck-stoppers are hooked.

Stŏp'ping-out, *n.* A method adopted in etching, to give effect to lines varying their darkness and breadth, by allowing the acid to remain on some longer than on others, it being kept from those parts which are dark enough, by covering them with a composition impervious to acid *Fairholt.*

Stŏp'-plănk, *n* One of the planks employed to form a sort of dam in some hydraulic works.

Stŏp'ple (stŏp'pl), *n* [Dim of *stop*, n, L. Ger. *stoppel*, H Ger *stopfel*, *stopsel*, Prov Ger. *stopf*, *stupfel*, *stopsel*, D *stop*, Sw *stopp*] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel, a stopper, as, a glass *stopple*, a cork *stopple*

Stŏp'ple (stŏp'pl), *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* STOPPLED, *p pr* & *vb n* STOPPLING] To close the mouth of any thing with a stopple

Stŏp'-wătch (wŏtch), *n* A watch whose hands can be stopped in order to calculate the time that has passed, as in timing a race *Simmonds.*

Stōr'ăġe (stōr'ĕj, 45), *n* [From *store*]
1 The act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping, or the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse
2 The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a store.

Stō'rax, *n* [Lat & Fr *storax*, *styrax*, Gr *στυραξ*] A fragrant resin resembling benzoin, and obtained from *Styrax officinalis* It is of a reddish-brown color, soft and unctuous to the touch, but pliable and brittle. In medicine, it is used as an expectorant
Liquid storax, a fragrant, bitterish, honey-like substance, which exudes from various plants, as the liquid amber of the United States, differing from *storax*, and used in medicine as an expectorant, — called also *liquid amber*

Stōre, *n* [O Fr *estoire*, provisions, equipage, fleet, L Lat *storia*, *storium*, a certain quantity of a thing, *staurum*, any necessity Cf A S, Dan, Sw, & Icel *stōr*, great, large, vast]
1 That which is accumulated or massed together, a source from which supplies may be drawn, hence, an abundance, a great quantity, or a great number
The ships are fraught with *store* of victuals *Bacon*
2 A place of deposit for large quantities, a store house, a ware house, a magazine
3 Hence, any place where goods are sold, whether by wholesale or retail
4 (*pl*) Articles, especially of food, accumulated for some specific object, supplies, as of provisions, arms, ammunition, and the like, for an army or a vessel, as, the *stores* of an army, of a ship, of a family, and the like.
In store, in a state of accumulation, hence, in a state of readiness "I have better news *in store* for thee" *Shak* — *To set store by*, to value greatly [*Colloq*]
Syn. — Fund, supply, abundance, plenty, accumulation, provision — STORE, SHOP The English call the place where goods are sold (however large or splendid it may be) a *shop*, and confine the word *store* to its original meaning, viz, a warehouse or place where goods are *stored* Our American application of the word *store* to all places, except the lowest, where goods are sold, marks a tendency to "scale upward in the use of terms, which we have in common with the French, among whom *boutique* has, in like manner, given place to *magasin* as a place for the sale of goods
In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuffed, and other skins
Of ill-shaped fishes, and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes *Shak*
Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
Concocted and adjusted, they reduced
To blackest grain, and into *store* conveyed. *Milton*

Stōre, *a.* Accumulated, hoarded, laid up. [*Obs*] "*Store* treasure" *Bacon.*

Stōre, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p p.* STORED, *p pr.* & *vb n* STORING]
1 To collect as a reserved supply, to gather in quantities, to accumulate, to furnish, to supply, to replenish. "Her mind with thousand virtues *stored*" *Prior.*
Wise Plato said the world with men was *stored* *Denham.*
2 To stock or furnish against a future time; as, a garrison well *stored* with provisions. "One having *stored* a pond of four acres with carp, tench, and other fish" *Hale.*
3 To deposit in a store, ware-house, or other building, for preservation; to ware house, as, to *store* goods.

Stōre'-house, *n.* 1. A building for keeping goods of any kind, especially provisions; a magazine, a repository, a ware-house.
Joseph opened all the *store-houses*, and sold unto the Egyptians. *Gen* xli 56.

The Scripture of God is a *store-house* abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom and knowledge *Hooker*

2. A great mass or quantity deposited or laid up. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Stōre'-keep'er, *n.* A man who has the care of a store.

Stōre'-pāy, *n.* Payment for goods or work in articles from a store, instead of money,—a common usage in manufacturing towns and country stores. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Stōr'er, *n.* One who lays up or forms a store

Stōre'-rōom, *n* Room in a store house or repository, a room in which articles are stored

Stōre'-ship, *n* A vessel used to transport naval stores to a fleet, garrison, and the like *Simmonds*

Stō'rey, *n.* See STORY

Stōr'ge (Synop., § 130), *n* [Gr στοργή, from στέργειν, to love] Parental affection, tender love, that strong, instinctive affection, which animals have for their young

Stō'ri al, *a* [From *story*] Historical [*Obs*]

Stō'ried (stō'rid), *p. a* [From *story*]

1 Told in a story

2 Having a history, interesting from the stories which pertain to it, venerable from the associations of the past

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
The trophied arches, *storied* halls, invade *Pope*

Can *storied* urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath! *Gray*

3 Furnished with, or having, stories,—chiefly in composition, as, a two *storied* house

Stō'ri-er, *n* A relater of stories, an historian [*Obs*]

Stō'ri-fȳ, *v. t* [From Eng *story* and Lat *facere*, to make] To form or tell stories of or concerning, to narrate or describe in story [*Obs*]

Stōrk, *n* [A S *storc*, D, Dan, & Sw *stork*, Icel *storkr*, O H Ger *storh, storah*, N H Ger. *storch*] (*Ornith.*) A large wading bird with a long, straight, conical bill, allied to the heron There are several species, which belong to the genus *Ciconia* (*Adea* of Linnæus)

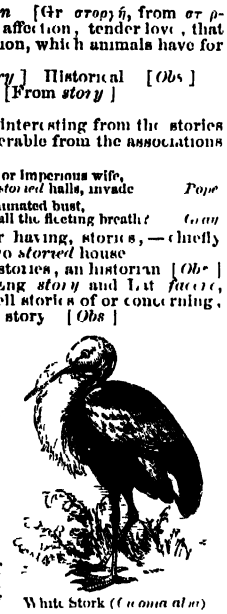

White Stork (*Ciconia alba*)

Stōrk's'-bill, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Pelargonium*, allied to the geranium, the fruit of which has a beak resembling in form the bill of a stork *Loudon*

Stōrm, *n* [A S, L Ger, D, Dan, & Sw *storm*, Icel *stormr*, O & N H Ger *sturm*, from the root of *stir*, Prov Ger *sturen*, whence It *stormo*, Pr *estorn*, O Fr *estor*, bustle, noise, fight, It *stormire*, Pr & O Fr *estormir*, to make a noise, to combat]

1 A violent disturbance of the atmosphere, producing wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning, hence, often, a fall of rain or snow.

Amidst the *storm* they sang,
And the stars heard, and the sea *Hemans*

2 Hence, a violent agitation of human society, a civil, political, or domestic commotion, sedition, insurrection, or war, clamor, tumult

I will stir up in England some black *storms*
Her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm* *Shak*

3 Violent calamity, tumultuous force, adversity, distress "A brave man struggling with the *storms* of fate" *Pope*

4 (*Mil*) A violent assault on a fortified place, a furious attempt of troops to enter and take a fortified place by scaling the walls, forcing the gates, and the like

☞ *Storm* is often used in the formation of soft explaining compounds, as, *storm menacing, storm-presaging, storm-proof, storm-tossed, storm-vexed*, and the like

Magnetic storm, a violent and unusual disturbance of the earth's magnetism over an extensive area, as shown by changes in the deviation of the needle and the intensity of the magnetic force

Syn.—Tempest, violence, agitation, calamity — STORM, TEMPEST *Storm* is violent agitation, a commotion of the elements by wind, &c but not necessarily implying the fall of any thing from the clouds Hence to call a mere fall of rain without wind a *storm* (though common in this country), is a departure from the true sense of the word A *tempest* is one of those sudden and violent storms common on the coast of Italy, where the term originated, and is usually attended by deluge of rain, with lightning and thunder

Storms beat, and rolls the main
O, beat those *storms*, and roll the seas, in vain *Pope*
What at first was called a "gust," the same
Hath now a *storm's*, anon a *tempest's* name *Donne*

Stōrm, *v. t* [*imp & p p* STORMED, *p pr & vb n* STORMING] [A S. *styrman*] (*Mil*) To assault, to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, and the like, as, to *storm* a fortified town.

Stōrm, *v. i.* [A-S. *styrman.*] **1.** To raise a tempest. *Spenser*

2. To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, snow, or the like, especially in a violent manner, or with high wind,—used impersonally; as, it *storms*.

3. To rage; to be in a violent agitation of passion; to fume, as, the master *storms*.

Stōrm'-bēat, *a.* Beaten, injured, or impaired by storms *Spenser*

Stōrm'-cōck, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The missel or missel-bird.

Stōrm'-finch, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The storm-petrel.

Stōrm'fŭl, *a* Abounding with storms

Stōrm'fŭl ness, *n* The state of being stormful, abundance of storms *Coleridge*

Stōrm'i ness, *n* The state of being stormy, or agitated by violent winds, tempestuousness, impetuousness

Stōrm'ing-pär'ty, *n* (*Mil*) A party assigned to the duty of first entering the breach in storming a fortress *Campbell*

Stōrm'less, *a* Without storms

Stōrm'-pĕt'rel, *n* (*Ornith*) A certain small sea bird See PETTREL

Stōrm'-sāil, *n* (*Naut*) A coarse or strong sail used in gales of wind

Stōrm'y, *a* [*compar* STORMIER, *superl* STORMIEST]

1 Characterized by, or proceeding from, storm, agitated with furious winds, boisterous, as, a *stormy* season, a *stormy* day or week. "Beyond the *stormy* Hebrides" *Milton*

2 Proceeding from violent agitation or fury, as, a *stormy* sound, *stormy* shocks

3 Violent, passionate, rough as, *stormy* passions "The *stormy* chiefs of a desert but extensive domain" *W Scott*

Stŏr'thing (stôrt'ing), *n* [Norw *storthing*, from *stor*, great, and *ting*, court, court of justice, Dan *ting, thing*] The Parliament of Norway, elected once in three years, but holding annual sessions

Stō'ry (20), *n* [O Fr *estorie, estoire, histoire* It *istoria, storia*, A S *stær*, O H Ger *stōrja*, from Lat *historia* See HISTORY]

1 A narration or recital of that which has occurred, a relation of the past, history a statement, a record "One malcontent who did indeed get a name in *story*" *Barrow* "Venice, with its unique city and its impressive *story*" *Ad Lee*

The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *story* *Sir W Temple*

2 Especially, the relation of an incident or minor event a short narrative a tale *Addison*

3 More especially, a fictitious narrative, less elaborate than a novel, a short romance

4 A falsehood as, to tell a *story* [*Colloq*]

Stō'ry, *n* [Either from *store*, a store house, warehouse, or allied to *stair*, fr & Gael *staidhar, staighre*] A set of rooms on the same floor or level, a loft, a floor [Written also *storey*]

☞ A *story* comprehends the distance from one floor to another, as a *story* of nine or ten feet elevation The spaces between floors are numbered in order, from below upward, as the lower second or third *story*, a house of one *story*, of two *stories*, of five *stories*

Stō'ry, *v. t* [*imp & p p* STORIED, *p pr & vb n* STORYING] [O Fr *historier*]

1 To tell in historical relation, to make the subject of a story or tale, to narrate or describe in story

How worthy he is I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *story* him in his own hearing *Shak*

It is *storied* of the brazen colossus in Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high *Bacon*

2 To range under one another, or in stories

☞ This word is rarely used, except in the past participle See STORIED

Stō'ry-bōok, *n* A book containing pleasing narratives, either true or false

Stō'ry-pōst, *n* (*Arch*) A vertical post used to support a floor or superincumbent wall

Stō'ry-tĕll'er, *n* [From *story* and *tell*]

1 One who tells stories, a narrator of a series of incidents or fictitious tales, as, an amusing *story-teller*

2 An historian,—in contempt *Swift*

Stŏt, *n* [A S *stotte*, a hack, jade, or worthless horse, Sw *stut*, a bull, Dan *stud*, an ox]

1 A horse [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

2 A young bullock or steer [*Scot*] *W Scott*

Stōte, *n* The stoat See STOAT

Stound, *v. t* [Abbreviated from *astound* Cf Icel *stunia, stunda*, A S *stynan*, Dan *stønne*, Ger *stohnen*, to groan] To be in pain or sorrow [*Obs*]

Stound, *p a* Stunned [*Obs*] See ASTOUND

Stound, *n* [See *supra*] [*Obs*]

1 A sudden, severe pain or grief. *Spenser*

2 Astonishment, amazement. *Gay*

3 Noise, uproar *Spenser.*

Stound, *n* [A S, Dan, Sw, & Icel *stund*, O Frics *stunde, stonde*, D *stond*, O Sax *stunda*, O H Ger *stunda, stunta, stunt*, N H Ger *stunde*] Hour, time, season [*Obs*] *Gay*

Stound, *n* [N H Ger *stande, ständer*, a tub, O H Ger *standa*, from *standan*, to stand, O Eng *stonde*] A vessel to put small beer in [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

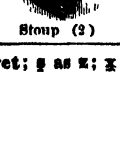

Stoup (2)

Stŏup (stōop), *n.* [See STOOP]

1 A flagon, a vessel or measure for liquids [*Scot*] *Jamieson.*

2 (*Eccl*) A basin for holy water at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches, into which all who enter dip their fingers and cross themselves *Oxf. Gloss.*

Stour, *n* [O. Fr *estour, estor*, tumult, combat. See STORM] A battle or tumult, encounter, passion [*Obs.*] "That wonts in every warlike *stour* to win" *Fairfax.*

Stout, *a.* [*compar.* STOUTER, *superl* STOUTEST.] [O Fr & Pr *estout, estot*, bold, from L Ger, Dan, & Sw *stolt*, Icel *stoltr*, O. Frics *stult*, D. *stout*, O. & N H Ger *stolz*, bold, stout, proud]

1 Strong, lusty, vigorous, robust

A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shak.*

2 Bold, intrepid, valiant, brave.

He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, magnanimous man. *Clarendon.*

3 Big in stature, large, bulky. [*Colloq.*]

4 Proud, resolute, obstinate

The lords all stand to clear their cause,
Most resolutely *stout* *Daniel.*

☞ *Stout* is sometimes used in forming compounds of very obvious signification, as, *stout-built, stout-hearted, stout made*, and the like

Syn—STOUT, CORPULENT *Stout*, in our early writers (as in the English Bible) was used chiefly or wholly in the sense of *strong* or *bold*, as, a *stout* champion, a *stout* heart a *stout* resistance, &c At a later period it was used for *thick set* or *bulky*, and more recently, especially in England the idea has been carried still further, so that Taylor says in his Synonyms, "The *stout* man has the proportions of an ox, he is corpulent, fat, and fleshy in relation to his size Few in America entirely drop the original sense of *strong* and *bold*, and many who have read Washington Irving's story of the Stout Gentleman never suspected that he was merely a *very fat* man

Stout, *n* A strong kind of beer *Swift*

Stout'ly, *adv* In a stout manner, lustily, boldly, obstinately, as, he *stoutly* defended himself

Stout'ness, *n* The condition of being stout, strength, robustness, bulkiness.

Syn —Strength bulk, courage force, valor, lustiness brawniness, boldness, fortitude, stubbornness

Stōve, *n* [A S *stofa*, a stove, bath, Icel *stofa*, a room, Sw *stufva, stuga*, Dan *stue*, D *stoof*, O D *stove* I Ger *stove, stube*, O H Ger *stupa, stuba*, M H Ger *stobe*, N H Ger *stube*, I Lat *stuba*, whence It *stufa*, Sp & Pg *estufa*, Pr *estuba*, O Fr *estuve*, N Fr *étuve*, a stove, bathing room, hothouse]

1 A house or room artificially warmed, a hot house for plants [*Obs*] *Bacon Woodward*

2 Especially, an apparatus, usually of iron, variously constructed, in which a fire is made for warming a room or house, or for culinary or other purposes

Cooking-stove a stove with an oven, openings for pots, kettles, and the like used for cooking —*Foot-stove*, a small box with an iron pan, used for holding coals to warm the feet —*Franklin stove*, a portable iron fire-place with open front used chiefly for burning wood for warming an apartment,—so called because invented by Dr Franklin

Stōve, *v. t* [*imp & p p* STOVED, *p. pr. & vb n.* STOVING]

1 To keep warm, in a house or room, by artificial heat, as, to *stove* orange trees and myrtles [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

2 To heat as in a stove, as, to *stove* feathers.

3 (*Naut*) To heat for the purpose of making pliable as, to *stove* bolt ropes [*Obs*] *Pepys.*

Stōve, *imp* of *stave* See STAVE

Stō'ver, *n* [O Fr *estover, estovoir*, necessity, provisions See ESTOVERS]

1 Fodder, and all kinds of provision for cattle.

Where hay nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatched with *stover* them to keep *Shak*

2 Stubble, also, the second growth of clover. [*Prov Eng*] *Wright.*

Stōw, *v. t* [*imp & p p* STOWED, *p pr. & vb n* STOWING] [D *stouwen, stuwen*, Dan *stuve*, Sw. *stuva*, M H Ger *stouwen* N H & L Ger *stauen*. Cf A S *stor*, a place, a fixed place or mansion, Icel. & O Frics *stō*]

1 To place or arrange in a compact mass, to put in a suitable place or position, as, to *stow* bags, bales, or casks in a ship's hold, to *stow* hay in a mow, to *stow* shelves

2 To accumulate, or compactly arrange, any thing in, to fill, by packing closely, as, to *stow* a box, or the hold of a ship

Stōw'age, *n* **1** The act or operation of placing in a suitable position, or the suitable disposition of several things together

2 Room for the reception of things to be reposited

In every vessel, there is *stowage* for immense treasures *Addison.*

3 The state of being laid up, as, he desires to have the plate and jewels in safe *stowage*

4 Money paid for stowing goods. [*Rare.*]

Strā'bism, *n* Strabismus

Stra bĭz'mus (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *strabisme*, It *strabismo*, Sp *estrabismo*, N. Lat. *strabismus*, Gr στραβισμός, from στραβίζειν, to squint, from στραβών, στραβός, distorted, squinting, Lat. *strabo, strabus* from Gr. στρέφειν, to twist, turn] (*Med*) An affection of one or both eyes, in which the

optic axes can not be directed to the same object; squinting, the act or habit of looking asquint.

Stra-bŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. *στραβός*, squinting, and *τομή*, cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation for the removal of squinting by the division of the muscle, or muscles, that distort the eye ball. *Dunglison.*

Străd'dle (străd'dl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRADDLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRADDLING.] [From the root of *stride*.] To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart.

Străd'dle, *v. t.* To place one leg on one side and the other on the other side of; to stand or sit astride of, as, to *straddle* a fence or a horse.

Străd'dle, *n.* 1. The act of standing, sitting, or walking, with the feet further apart than usual.

2. The position, or the distance between the feet, of one who straddles, as, a wide *straddle*.

Străd'o-mĕt'rĭc-al, *a.* [It. *strada*, street or road, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Of, or relating to, the measuring of streets or roads.

Străg'gle (străg'gl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRAGGLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRAGGLING.] [From *stray*, Prov. Eng. *strage*.]

1. To wander from the direct course or way, to rove, as, when troops are on the march, the men should not *straggle*.

2. To wander at large without any certain direction or object, to ramble.

The wolf spied a *straggling* kid. *L'Estrange.*

3. To escape or stretch beyond proper limits, as the branches of a plant, to spread divaricately, to shoot too far in growth.

Trim off the small, superfluous branches on each side of the hedge that *straggle* out too far. *Mortimer.*

4. To be dispersed or separated, to occur at intervals or apart from one another. "*Straggling* pistol shots." *W. Scott.*

They came between Scylla and Charybdis and the *straggling* rocks. *Raleigh.*

Străg'gler, *n.* 1. One who straggles, or departs from the direct or proper course, one who rambles without any settled direction.

2. A vagabond, a wandering, shiftless fellow.

3. Something that shoots beyond the rest, or too far; an exuberant growth.

4. Something that stands alone or by itself.

Străg'gling-ly, *adv.* In a straggling manner.

Străh'stein (strä'stīn), *n.* [Ger., from *strahl*, a beam, a ray, and *stein*, a stone.] (*Min.*) Actinolite. See ACTINOLITE.

Străight (strāt), *a.* [*compar.* STRAIGHTER, *superl.* STRAIGHTEST.] [A. S. *stræht*, p. p. of *streccan*, to stretch, extend, *strac*, *stræc*, *stræ*, straight, rigid, violent, brave, H. Ger. *strack*, L. Ger. & D. *strak*.] Right, in a mathematical sense, passing from one point to another by the nearest course, direct, not deviating or crooked, as, a *straight* line, a *straight* course, a *straight* piece of timber.

Străight (strāt), *a.* 1. Narrow, close, tight, as, a *straight* garment,—properly written *strait*. See STRAIT.

2. (*Bot.*) Approximately straight, not much curved, as, *straight* ribs are such as pass from the base of a leaf to the apex, with a small curve.

3. (*Card playing.*) Of a regularly graduated value, as the ace, king, queen, jack, and ten spot, &c.,—a term used in the game of bluff.

4. According with justice and rectitude, not deviating from truth or fairness, upright.

Străight (strāt), *adv.* Immediately, directly, in the shortest time.

I know thy generous temper well,
Fling but the appearance of dishonor on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addison.*

Străight, *v. t.* To straighten. [*Rare.*]

The old gypsy set about arranging the dead body, composing its limbs, and *straightuing* the arms by its side. *W. Scott.*

Străight'-arch (strāt'-), *n.* (*Arch.*) A form of arch in which the intrados is straight, but with its joints drawn concentrically, as in a common arch. *Brande.*

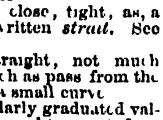
Straight-arch.

Străight'-ĕdge, *n.* A small board, or piece of metal, having one edge perfectly straight, used to ascertain whether a surface is exactly even.

Străight'en (strāt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRAIGHTENED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRAIGHTENING.]

1. To make straight, to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.

2. To reduce to difficulties or distress.

Străight'en (strāt'n), *v. t.* To make narrow, tense, or close, to tighten, to straiten. See STRAITEN.

Străight'en-er (strāt'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, straightens.

Străight'fŏrth (strāt'), *adv.* Directly, henceforth, straightway. [*Obs.*]

Străight'fŏr-ward (strāt'-), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course, not deviating.

Străight'fŏr-ward-ly (strāt'-), *adv.* In a straightforward manner.

Străight'fŏr-ward ness (strāt'-), *n.* Direction in a straight course, undeviating rectitude.

Străight'-joint (strāt'-), *a.* (*Arch.*) Having straight joints;—said of a floor, the boards of which are so laid that the joints form a continued line transverse to the length of the boards themselves. *Brande.*

Străight'-lined (strāt'lind), *a.* Having straight lines.

Străight'ly (strāt'lĭ), *adv.* [Ger. *stracks*. See *supra*.] In a right line, not crookedly.

Străight'ly (strāt'lĭ), *adv.* Tightly, closely, straitly. See STRAITLY.

Străight'ness (strāt'-), *n.* The quality or state of being straight, rectitude.

Străight'ness (strāt'nes), *n.* Narrowness, tension, tightness, straitness.

Străight'-plight (strāt'plīt), *a.* Straight in form or upright in position, erect. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Străight'wāy (strāt'-), *adv.* Immediately, without loss of time, without delay.

He took the damsel by the hand, and said to her, Talitha cumi. And *straightway* the damsel arose. *Mark* v. 41, 42.

Străight'wāys (strāt'-), *adv.* Straightway. [*Obs.*]

Străik, *n.* [See STRAKE and STREAK.] The same as STRAKE, q. v.

Străin, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRAINED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRAINING.] [O. Fr. *straindre*, *estraindre*, *estraindre*, N. Fr. *étreindre*, Pr. *estrenher*, It. *stringere*, Lat. *stringere*, to draw or bind tight.]

1. To draw with force, to extend with great effort, to stretch, as, to *strain* a rope, to *strain* the shrouds of a ship, to *strain* the cords of an instrument.

2. To put to the utmost strength, to exert to the utmost, as, men in desperate cases will *strain* themselves for relief.

3. To injure in the muscles or joints, by causing to make too strong an effort, to harm by overexertion, to injure by drawing or stretching, to sprain, as, to *strain* a horse by over loading, to *strain* the wrist.

Prudes decayed about may track,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

4. To make tighter, to cause to bind closer. "To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care." *Dryden.*

5. To make uneasy or unnatural, to force, to constrain.

His mirth is forced and *strained*. *Denham.*

6. To press or cause to pass through some porous substance, to purify, or separate from extraneous matter by filtration, to filter, as, to *strain* milk.

Străin, *v. i.* 1. To make violent efforts. "*Straining* with too weak a wing." *Pope.*

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little. *Shak.*

2. To be filtered, as, water *straining* through sand becomes pure.

Străin, *n.* 1. A violent effort, undue or extreme tension, as of the limbs or muscles, over exertion. "Whether any poet of our country since Shakespeare has exerted a greater variety of powers with less *strain* and less ostentation." *Landor.*

2. Especially, an injurious tension of the muscles, or hurtful over exertion.

3. A continued course of action, manner or style of conduct. "A *strain* of gallantry." *W. Scott.*

Such take too high a *strain* at first. *Bacon.*

4. A prolonged musical note, a particular portion of a tune, especially, one with a peculiar interest or expression.

Their heavenly harps a lower *strain* began. *Dryden.*

5. The burden of a speech, the subject or theme of a poem or discourse, manner of speaking or writing, style. "The genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs." *Tillotson.*

6. Turn, tendency, inborn disposition.

Because heretics have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisements. *Hayward.*

7. [Cf. STRENE.] Race, generation, descent. [*Obs. or rare.*]

He is of a noble *strain*. *Shak.*

8. Hereditary disposition. [*Obs.*]

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which, propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Tillotson.*

9. Rank, character. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

Străin'a ble, *a.* Capable of being strained. [*Obs.*]

Străin'er, *n.* 1. One who strains.

2. That through which any liquid passes for purification, an instrument for filtration.

Străint, *n.* [O. Fr. *estrainte*, *estreinte*, N. Fr. *etrainte*. See *supra*.] The same as STRAIN, q. v. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Străit (strāt), *a.* [*compar.* STRAITER, *superl.* STRAITEST.] [O. Fr. *estreit*, *estroit*, *stroit*, N. Fr. *étroit*, Pr. *estreit*, Sp. *estrecho*, It. *stretto*, from Lat. *strictus*, drawn together, close, tight, p. p. of *stringere*, to draw tight. See STRAIN.]

1. Narrow, close, not broad.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. *Matt.* vii. 14.

2. Close, intimate, as, a *strait* degree of favor. [*Rare.*] *Sidney.*

3. Strict, rigorous. [*Obs.*]

He now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts and some *strait* decrees. *Shak.*

4. Difficult, distressful. "To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*." *Seeker.*

5. Straight, not crooked. [*Obs. and improper.*]

Străit, *n., pl.* STRAITS. [L. Lat. *strictum*, a narrow way, a mountain defile. See *supra*.]

1. (*Geog.*) A narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the ocean, between continents or other portions of land, as, the *straits* of Gibraltar, the *straits* of Magellan; the *straits* of Dover,—chiefly used in the plural.

We stood directly through a large outlet which they call a *strait*, though it be fifteen miles broad. *De Foe.*

2. Distress; difficulty, distressing necessity. [Formerly written also *streight*.]

Let no man, who owns a Providence, become desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever. *South.*

Ulysses made use of the pretense of natural infirmity to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*

Străit, *v. t.* To put to difficulties. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Străit'en (strāt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRAITENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRAITENING.]

1. To make strait, to narrow, to confine. "In narrow circuit, *straitened* by a foe." *Milton.*

Waters, when *straitened*, as at the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*

2. To make tense or tight. "Gasps as they *straiten* at each end the cord." *Pope.*

3. To distress, to perplex, to press with poverty or other necessity, as, a man *straitened* in his circumstances.

Străit'-hănd'ed, *a.* [From *strait* and *hand*.] Parsimonious, sparing, niggardly. [*Rare.*]

Străit'-hănd'ed-ness, *n.* The quality of being strait handed, niggardliness, parsimony. [*Rare.*]

Străit'-jăck'et, *n.* A strait waistcoat.

Străit'-lăçed (-lāst), *a.* 1. Bound tightly with stays.

We have few well-shaped that are *strait-laced*. *Locke.*

2. Restricted, stiff, constrained. [*Rare.*] *Fuller.*

3. Rigid in opinion, strict in manners or morals.

Străit'ly, *adv.* In a strait manner, narrowly, closely, strictly, rigorously, intimately.

Străit'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being strait, narrowness, strictness, rigor, distress, difficulty, want, scarcity, as, the *straitness* of a place, *straitness* of mind, *straitness* of circumstances.

Străit'-wāist'cŏat, *n.* A dress, made of strong materials, used for restraining maniacs, or those laboring under violent delirium, and having long sleeves which are tied behind the back, so that the arms can not be extricated from them. *Dunglison.*

Străke, *imp.* of *strike*. [*Obs.*] See STRIKE.

Străke, *n.* [See STREAK.] 1. A streak. [*Obs.*]

2. A narrow board. [*Obs.*]

3. An iron band by which the felloes of a wheel are secured to each other, being not continuous, as the tire is, but in separate pieces.

4. (*Ship-building.*) A continuous range of planks on the bottom or sides of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern, a streak. *Totten.*

☞ The planks or plates next the keel are called the *garboard* strakes, the next are called the *bilge* strakes, the next the *wales*, and the upper parts of the sides are called the *shear* strakes.

Străm, *v. i.* [L. Ger. *strammen*, Dan. *stramme*, to strain, straiten, stretch, fr. L. Ger. & Sw. *stramm*, D. & Dan. *stram*, H. Ger. *straff*, strained, stretched, tight.]

1. To spread out the limbs, to walk with long, ungraceful strides. [*Low.*]

2. To spring or recoil with violence. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Străm, *v. t.* To dash down violently, to beat. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Străm'ash, *v. t.* [Cf. It. *stramazzare*, to knock down, from *mazza*, a club, mace, O. Fr. *estramaçon*, a two-edged sword.] To strike, beat, or bang, to break, to destroy. [*Prov. and vulgar Eng.*]

Străm'ash, *n.* A turmoil, a broil. [*Scot.*]

Străm'a-zoun, *n.* A direct descending blow with the edge of a sword. [*Obs.*]

Stra-mĭn'e-ŏŭs, *a.* [*Rare.*] [Lat. *stramineus*, fr. *stramen*, straw, from *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread out, to strew.]

1. Strawy, consisting of straw. *Robinson.*

2. Chaffy, like straw, straw-colored. *Burton.*

Stra-mō'nĭ-ŭm, *n.* [N. Lat. *stramonium*, Fr. *stramoine*, It. *stramonio*, Sp. *estramonio*, Russ. *durman*.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Datura stramonium*) having rank leaves, and large trumpet shaped flowers,—called also *Jamestown weed*, and *thorn-apple*. It has poisonous properties, and is used in medicine as a narcotic.

Stramonium.
Leaf, flower, and Fruit.

Străm'o-ny, *n.* (*Bot.*) Stramonium.

Strănd, *n.* [A-S., Ger., D., Dan., & Sw. *strand*, Icel. *strönd*, *strind*.]

1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake, and rarely of a navigable river.

2. One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed.

Strănd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRANDING.]

1. To drive or run aground on a shore or strand, as a ship.

2. To break one of the strands of, as a rope.

Strănd, *v. i.* To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground; as, a ship *strands* at high water.
Strănd, *a.* Strong. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*
Strănge, *a.* [*compar.* STRANGER; *superl.* STRANGEST.] [O. Fr. *estrange*, N. Fr. *étrange*, Pr *estrank*, Sp. *estraño*, It. *estraneo, estranio, stranio, strano*, from Lat. *extraneus*, that is without, externally.]
1. Belonging to another country, foreign.
I do not contemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *Ascham*
2. Not domestic, belonging to other persons
So she, impatient her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights *Davies*
3. Not before known, heard, or seen; new
This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate *Tillotson*
4. Not according to the common way, odd, unusual, irregular.
He's *strange* and peevish *Shak*
5. Causing surprise, exciting curiosity, wonderful.
Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me *Milton*
6. Backward, slow [*Obs*]
Who, loving the effect, would not be *strange*
In favoring the cause *Beau & Fl*
☞ *Strange* is sometimes uttered by way of exclamation
Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the snow
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below *Waller*
Strange sail (*Naut*), an unknown vessel
Syn.—Foreign, new, outlandish, wonderful, astonishing, marvelous, unusual, odd, uncommon, irregular, queer, eccentric, particular
Strănge, *v. t.* To alienate, to estrange. [*Obs*]
Strănge, *v. i.* [*Obs*] 1. To wonder, to be astonished *Glanville*
2 To be estranged or alienated
Strănge'ly, *adv* 1 With some relation to foreigners, foreign-wise, in a foreign place, at or to a distance.
I do in justice charge thee
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place
Where chance may nurse or end it *Shak*
2. In a strange manner, in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder, wonderfully
How *strangely* active are the arts of peace! *Dryden*
It would *strangely* delight you to see with what spirit he converses *Jane*
Strănge'ness, *n.* 1. The condition of being strange, foreignness
If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country, can make any man a stranger to me *Spratt*
2 Distance in behavior, reserve, coldness, for bidding manner
Will you not observe
The *strangeness* of his altered countenance? *Shak*
3. Remoteness from common manners or notions, uncouthness.
Men worthier than himself
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on *Shak*
4 Alienation of mind, estrangement, mutual dislike.
This might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the two nations *Bacon*
5. The power of exciting surprise and wonder, uncommonness that raises wonder by novelty, wonderfulness.
This raised greater tumults in the hearts of men than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles *South*
Străn'ger, *n* [O Fr *estrangier, estrangier*, N Fr. *etranger*, Pr *estrangier*, Sp. *extrangero*, It. *straniere, stranziero*. See STRANGE]
1. One who is strange, as, (*a*) One who comes from a foreign land, a foreigner.
I am a most poor woman and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions *Shak*
(*b*) One whose home is at a distance from the place where he is, but in the same country (*c*) One who is unknown or unacquainted, as, the gentleman is a *stranger* to me
My child is yet a *stranger* to the world *Shak*
I was no *stranger* to the original *Dryden*
2. A guest, a visitor *Milton*
3 One not admitted to any communication, fellowship, or acquaintance.
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here *Granville*
4. (*Law*) One not privy or party to an act, contract, or title, a mere intruder or intermeddler, one who interferes without right, as, actual possession of land gives a good title against a *stranger* having no title, as to *strangers*, a mortgage is considered merely as a pledge, against a mere intruder, or *stranger* having no title to the land, a mere *stranger* to the levy.
Străn'ger, *v. t.* To estrange, to alienate. [*Obs.*]
Străn'gle (străng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRANGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRANGLING] [O. Fr. *estrangler*, N. Fr. *étrangler*, Pr. *stranglar, estranglar, estrangolar*, Sp & Pg. *estrangular*, It. *strangolare*, Lat. *strangulare*, Gr. στραγγαλᾶν, στραγγαλίζειν, from στραγγάλη, a halter, from στράγγειν, to draw or bind tight, to squeeze, Lat. *stringere.*]
1. To destroy the life of by stopping respiration; to suffocate, to choke.
Our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to *strangle* herself *Ayliffe*
2. To hinder from birth or appearance, to suppress.
Străn'gle, *n.* The act of strangling, strangulation [*Obs.*]
Străn'gle-a-ble (străng'gl a bl), *a* Capable of being strangled. [*Rare*] *Ld. Chesterfield.*
Străn'gler, *n* One who strangles.
Străn'gles (străng'glz), *n* (*Far*) A tumor or swelling in a horse's throat
Străn'gu-lā'ted, *a.* 1 (*Surg*) Having the circulation stopped in any part by compression.
2. (*Bot*) Contracted and expanded irregularly
Strangulated hernia, a hernia so compressed as to obstruct the circulation in the part, and cause dangerous symptoms
Străn'gu-lā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *strangulation*, Sp *estrangulacion*, It *strangulazione*, Lat *strangulatio* See *supra*]
1 The act of strangling, the act of destroying life by stopping respiration, suffocation *Wiseman*
2. (*Med*) Inordinate compression or constriction, as of the throat in hysterics, or so as to cause a suspension of the circulation, as in cases of hernia
Stran gū'ri-oŭs, *a* [Lat *stranguriosus*] Laboring under strangury, of the nature of strangury, denoting the pain of strangury. *Cheyne*
Străn'gu ry (străng'gu-rỹ), *n* [Fr *stranguire*, Sp *estrangurria, estangurria*, Pr, It., & Lat. *stranguria*, Gr. στραγγουρια, from στραγξ, στραγγος, a drop, and οὐρεῖν, to make water, οὖρον, urine]
1 (*Med*) A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop, from spasmodic muscular contraction.
2 (*Bot*) A swelling or other disease in a plant, occasioned by a ligature fastened tightly about it.
Străp, *n* [A-S *stropp*, D *strop*, Dan *stroppe*, Sw *stropp*, Ger. *struppe, struppe, struppe, strupp, stropp*, Lat *stroppus, struppus*, Gr. στρόφος, from στρέφειν, to twist Cf STROP]
1 A long, narrow slip of cloth, leather, or other material, of various forms and for various uses, as, the *strap* of a shoe or boot, *straps* for fastening trunks or other baggage, for stretching limbs in surgery, and the like
2 A piece of leather, or strip of wood covered with a suitable material, prepared for sharpening a razor, a strop
3 (*Bot*) (*a*) The flat part of the corolla in ligulate florets, as those of the white outside circle in the daisy. (*b*) The leaf, exclusive of its sheath, in some grasses
4 (*Carp*) An iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is screwed by bolts
5 (*Mach*) A band or strip of metal, usually curved, to clasp and hold other parts, as, boiler *strap*, spring-*strap*, &c., especially, the U-shaped part of a strap head which clasps and holds the brasses [See *Illust* of *Spring*]
6 (*Naut*) A piece of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in its position *Totten*
Străp, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* STRAPPED (străpt), *p pr.* & *vb n* STRAPPING]
1 To beat or chastise with a strap.
2 To fasten or bind with a strap
3 To sharpen by rubbing on a strap, or strop, as a razor
Străp'-hăad, *n* (*Mach*) A journal-box formed at the end of a connecting rod [See *Illust* of *Collar*]
Strap-pā'do, *n.* [It *strappata*, a pull, the strappado, from *strappare*, to pull, Prov Ger. *strapfen*, O. Sp. *estrapada*, Fr *estrapade*, O Fr *strapade*] A military punishment formerly practiced, which consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall, by which means a limb was sometimes dislocated *Shak*
Strap-pā'do, *v. t* To punish or torture by the strappado *Milton*
Străp'per, *n.* 1. One who uses a strap
2. Something unusually large, a person of uncommon size [*Low*]
Străp'ping, *a* Tall, lusty, as, a *strapping* fellow.
Străp'ple, *v t* To hold or bind as with a strap, to entangle. [*Obs*]
And the reins
Strappled his fellows *Chapman*
Străp'-shāped (-shāpt), *a.* (*Bot*) Shaped like a strap, ligulate
Străp'-work (-wûrk), *n* (*Arch*) A peculiar kind of ornament adopted in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (especially in Flanders and Germany), as a general decorative enrichment, and which consisted of a narrow fillet or band folded, crossed, and interlaced. *Fairholt*
Străss, *n.* [From the name of its German inventor, Fr *strass*] A colorless glass, which is the base of all artificial gems, and consists chiefly of silex, potash, borax, and oxide of lead *Ure*
Strā'tă, *n*, *pl.* of *stratum*. See STRATUM.
Străt'a-gem, *n.* [Fr. *stratagème*, Sp *estratagema* It *stratagemma*, Lat *strategema*, Gr στρατηγημα, from στρατηγεῖν, to be leader of an army, from στρατηγός. See STRATEGUS]
1. An artifice, particularly in war, a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy.
2. A trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained; any artifice.
Those oft are *stratagems* which errors seem. *Pope.*
Străt'a-jĕm'ic-al, *a.* Containing stratagem or artifice. [*Rare.*]
Străt'a-rĭth'me-try, *n.* [Gr. στρατός, army, ἀριθμός, number, and μέτρον, measure] The art of drawing up an army, or any given number of men, in any geometrical figure, or of estimating or expressing the number of men in such a figure
Străt'e-gĕt'ics, *n. sing* (*Mil*) The science of military movement, generalship. [See Note under MATHEMATICS]
Stra tē'gic } (Synop, §130), *a.* [Fr *stratégique*,
Stra-tē'gic-al } Sp *estrategico*, It. *strategico*, Gr. στρατηγικος] Pertaining to strategy, effected by artifice.
Strategic line, a line joining strategic points — *Strategic point*, any point or region in the theater of warlike operations which affords to its possessor an advantage over his opponent It may be a whole province
Stra-tē'gic-al-ly, *adv* In a strategic manner.
Străt'e gist, *n* [Fr *strategiste*] One skilled in strategy, or the science of directing great military movements
Stra-tē'gus, *n.*, *pl* STRATEGĪ [Lat, Gr. στρατηγός, from στρατός, an army, and ἄγειν, to lead, Fr. *strategue, strategie*, It *stratego*] An Athenian general officer.
Străt'e-gy, *n.* [Fr *strategie*, Sp *estrategia*, It & Lat *strategia*, Gr στρατηγια See STRATEGUS] The science of military command, or the science of directing great military movements, generalship
Străth, *n* [Gael *srath*, Ir *srath, sratha*, W. *ystrad* Cf STREET] A valley of considerable size, through which a river runs [*Scot*]
Străth'spey, *n* [Denominated from the county of *Strathspey* in Scotland, as having been first used there]
1. A lively dance of the Scotch.
2. A lively tune, written usually in common time, originally used in the dance so called *Moore*
Străt'i-fi-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *stratification*, Sp *estratificacion*, It *stratificazione*]
1 The state of being formed into layers in the earth
2 The act of laying in strata
3 The process of being arranged in strata or layers.
Străt'i fôrm, *a* [Fr *stratiforme*, from Lat *stratum* and *forma*, form] Having the form of strata.
Străt'i-fỹ, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* STRATIFIED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* STRATIFYING] [Fr *stratifier*, Sp *estratificar*, It *stratificare*, from Lat *stratum* and *facere*, to make]
1 To form or deposit in layers, as substances in the earth
2 To lay in strata
Străt'i graph'ic-al, *a* [Better *stratographical*] [Fr *stratographique*]
1. (*Geol*) Pertaining to the order or arrangement of strata, as, *stratigraphical* evidence
2 (*Mil*) Pertaining to stratography *Sedgwick*
Străt'i graph'ic al ly, *adv* In a stratigraphical manner
Stra tŏc'ra-çy, *n.* [Fr *stratocratie*, from Gr στρατος, an army, and κρατεῖν, to be strong, to rule, from κρατός, strength] A military government, government by military chiefs and an army *Guthrie.*
Stra-tŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Fr *stratographie*, from Gr. στρατος, an army, and γράφειν, to write] Description of an army, or what belongs to an army
Stra tŏn'ic, *a.* [Gr. στρατός, an army] Of, or pertaining to, an army.
Stra-tŏt'ic, *a* [See *supra*] Warlike, military
Strā'tum, *n*, Eng *pl* STRĀTUMS, Lat *pl* STRĀTĀ The latter is more common [Lat, from *sternere, stratum*, to spread]
1 (*Geol*) A bed of earth or rock of any kind, formed by natural causes, and consisting usually of a series of layers. *Dana.*
2 A bed or layer artificially made
Strā'tus, *n.* [Lat *stratus*, a spreading out, scattering, from *sternere, stratum*, to spread] (*Meteor.*) A form of clouds in which they are arranged in a horizontal band or layer,—a term originally proposed by Howard in his classification of clouds. See CLOUD *Olmsted.*
Straught, *p p* of *stretch*, for *stretched* [*Obs.*]
Străw, *n* [A-S *straw, streaw, stréow, strewt, streu, strea*, from the root of *strew*, O Sax *stro*, O. Fries. *stre*, D *stroo*, Icel *strá*, Dan *straa*, Sw. *strå*, O. H Ger *strao, strô*, N H Ger *stroh*. Cf Lat. *stramen, stramentum*, straw, from *sternere, stratum*, to spread, strew]
1 The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c, chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, more rarely of buckwheat, and peas.
☞ When used of single stalks, it admits of a plural
2 The stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed, as, a bundle, or a load, of *straw*.
☞ In this sense, the word admits not the plural number.
3. Any thing proverbially worthless; the least possible thing.

Mine by military law,
Of which I will not bate one *straw* *Butler.*

☞ *Straw* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *straw-built, straw-colored, straw-crowned, straw-roofed, straw-stuffed,* and the like

Man of straw, an image of straw, &c, resembling a man, hence, an imaginary person, as, to contend with a *man of straw* — *Straw bail,* worthless bail, as being given by irresponsible persons — *To be in the straw,* to be brought to bed, as a pregnant woman, beds having been formerly made of, or stuffed with, straw

Straw, *v. t.* To spread or scatter [*Obs.*] See STREW and STROW.

Strawberry
Leaf, 1 flower, and 1 fruit

Straw'ber-ry, *n.* [From *straw* and *berry*. A.S. *strawberge, strawberige*] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit of the genus *Fragaria*. It is highly esteemed for the edible fragrant fruit, of which there are many varieties. The American strawberry is *F. Virginiana*, the European, *F. vesca.*

Straw'ber-ry-bush, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American bush (*Euonymus Americanus*), allied to the burning bush, having pods with a scarlet aril. *Gray*

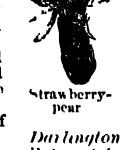

Strawberry-pear

Straw'ber-ry-pear, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Cactus* (*C. triangularis*) which grows in the West Indies, and bears a fruit whose flavor is sweetish, slightly acid, pleasant, and cooling. *London*

Straw'ber-ry-to-mā'to (*or* to-mā'to), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Physalis Alkekengi*) and its fruit, — called also, in common with other species (*P. viscosa*), *ground cherry,* and *winter cherry.* Both are cultivated for their fruit, which is a delicate sweetmeat. The fruit grows enveloped in an inflated calyx, and is of the size of a small cherry. *Darlington*

Straw'ber-ry-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small tree (*Arbutus unedo*), having fruit resembling that of the strawberry. It is a native of the Levant, but has been introduced into England. *Lee & Miller*

Straw'-cŏl'or (-kŭl'ur), *n.* The color of dry straw; a delicate, yellowish color.

Straw'-cŭt'ter, *n.* An instrument to cut straw for fodder.

Straw'-drāin, *n.* A drain filled with straw.

Straw'-plāit, *n.* A strip formed by plaiting wheat straw, and used for making hats and bonnets, and other kinds of work.

Straw'-worm (-wŭrm), *n.* A worm bred in straw.

Straw'y, *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or like, straw; consisting of straw; resembling straw. *Boyle*

Strāy, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRAYED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRAYING] [O. Fr. *estrayer*, to stray, Pr. *estraguar*, It. *stravagare*, L. Lat. *extravagare*, from Lat. *extra*, on the outside, without, and *vagare, vagari*, to stroll about, to ramble. See ESTRAY and EXTRAVAGATE.]

1. To wander, as from a direct course; to deviate, or go out of the way.

Thames among the wanton valleys *strays.* *Denham*

2. To wander from company, or from the proper limits; to rove at large.

A sheep doth very often *stray.* *Shak.*

3. To wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to err; to deviate; to rove.

We have erred and *strayed.* *Com. Prayer*

Syn. — To deviate, err, swerve, rove; ramble, depart.

Strāy, *v. t.* To cause to stray; to mislead. [*Obs.*]

Strāy, *a.* Having gone astray, strayed, wandering; as, a *stray* horse or sheep. [*Colloq.*]

Strāy, *n.* 1. Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure or its proper place and company, and wanders at large, or is lost; an estray.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray.* *Dryden*

2. The act of wandering. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Strāy'er, *n.* One who strays; a wanderer.

Strēak, *n.* [A.S. *streca*, a line, stroke, course, from *strican*, to go, O. H. Ger. *strichan*, N. H. Ger. *streichen*, L. Ger. & D. *streek*, Goth. *striks*, Icel. *strik*, Sw. *strek*, Dan. *streg*, O. H. Ger. *strih*, N. H. Ger. *strich.*]

1. A line or long mark, of a different color from the ground, a stripe.

What mean those colored *streaks* in heaven? *Milton*

2. (*Ship building.*) A uniform range of planks on the side or bottom, reaching from the stem to the stern; a strake. *Totten*

3. (*Min.*) The color and appearance presented by the surface of a mineral when scratched. *Dana*

Strēak, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STREAKED (streekt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* STREAKING.]

1. To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe; to variegate with lines of a different color, or of different colors. "A mule admirably *streaked* and dappled with white and black." *Sandys.* "Now *streaked* and glowing with the morning red." *Prior.*

2. To stretch; to extend. [*Obs.*]

Down
He rushed, and *streaked* him. *Chapman*

3. To lay out, as a dead body. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Strēak, *v. i.* [A.S. *strican*, to go, N. H. Ger. *streichen*, to pass, rush, run. See *supra.*] To run swiftly; — hence the vulgar expression, to *streak it*, that is, to run swiftly.

Strēaked (streekt, *or* streek'ed, 60), *a.* Marked or variegated with stripes of a different color.

Strēak'y, *a.* Having streaks, striped, variegated with lines of a different color.

Strēam, *n.* [A.S. *stream*, O. Fries. *stram*, O. Sax. & N. H. Ger. *strom*, D. *stroom*, Dan. & Sw. *strom*, Icel. *straumr*, O. H. Ger. *stroum.*]

1. A current of water or other fluid, a liquid substance flowing in a line or course, either on the earth, as a river or brook, or from a vessel or other reservoir or fountain, specifically, (*a*) A current of water in the ocean, as, the Gulf *Stream.* (*b*) A current of melted metal or other substance, as, a *stream* of lead or iron flowing from a furnace, a *stream* of lava from a volcano. (*c*) A current or flow of air or gas.

2. An issuing in beams or rays, as of light.

3. Any thing issuing from a source, and moving with a continued succession of parts, as, a *stream* of words, a *stream* of sand. "A *stream* of beneficence." *Atterbury*

4. A continued current or course, as, a *stream* of weather. [*Obs.*] "The *stream* of his life." *Shak.*

5. Current, drift, tendency, series of tending or moving causes, as, the *stream* of opinions or manners.

Syn. — Current, flow, rush, tide, course. — STREAM, CURRENT. *Current* gives us but a single idea, that of *running. Stream* adds the idea of this onward flow being the result of some uniform force; hence, we speak of a shifting *current* and a steady *stream.* The *stream* of the Mississippi rolls on with increasing force, but where it is most rapid there are reflex *currents* on the side which run in a contrary direction.

The *current* that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopped impatiently doth rage
But when his fair course is not hindered,
He makes sweet music with the enamelled stones. *Shak.*
O, could I flow like thee and make thy *stream*
My great example as thou art my theme!
Though deep yet clear, though gentle yet not dull
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham*

Strēam, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STREAMED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* STREAMING.] [A.S. *streamian*, Ger. *strömen.*]

1. To issue in a stream; to flow in a current, as a fluid or whatever resembles fluids. "Beneath the banks where rivers *stream.*" *Milton*

2. To pour out or emit an abundant stream, as of tears. "Grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes." *Pope*

3. To issue or go forth in streaks or rays; to radiate.

From opening skies may *streaming* glories shine. *Pope*

4. To extend; to stretch in a long line; as, a flag *streaming* in the wind.

Strēam, *v. t.* 1. To send forth in a current or stream; to cause to flow; to pour.

It may so please that she at length will *stream*
Some dew of grace into my withered heart. *Spenser*

2. To mark with colors or embroidery in long tracts.

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon*

To stream the buoy (*Naut.*), to let the buoy fall from the vessel into the water before dropping the anchor.

Strēam'-ăn'chor, *n.* (*Naut.*) An anchor lighter than the bower, and heavier than the kedge, and used chiefly in warping or mooring in a river or like place. *Totten*

Strēam'-cā'ble, *n.* (*Naut.*) The cable attached to a stream-anchor.

Strēam'er, *n.* 1. An ensign or flag, a pennon or flag, especially when long and narrow, extended or flowing in the wind.

Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows. *Dryden*

2. A stream or column of light shooting upward from the horizon, constituting one of the forms of the *Aurora Borealis.*

Strēam'ful, *a.* Abounding in streams, or in water. "The *streamful* tide." *Drayton*

Strēam'-īce, *n.* A continued ridge of pieces of ice, running in a particular direction. *Simmonds.*

Strēam'let, *n.* A small stream, a rivulet, a rill.

Strēam'-tin, *n.* Particles or masses of tin-ore found in alluvial ground. *Brande*

Strēam'-works (-wŭrks), *n. pl.* (*Cornish Mining*) Alluvial deposits of tin ore, usually worked in the open air, by means of a stream of water. *Ure.*

Strēam'y, *a.* 1. Abounding with streams or running water.

Arcadia,
However *streamy* now, adust and dry,
Denied the goddess water. *Prior.*

2. Flowing with a current or stream.

His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray. *Pope*

Streck, *v. t.* [A.S. *streccan*, Ger. *strecken*, to stretch. See STRETCH.] To lay out as a dead body, to streak. [*Obs.*] See STREAK.

Street, *n.* [A.S. *street*, O. Fries. *strete*, O. Sax. *strata*, L. Ger. *strate*, D. *straat*, Icel. *strāti*, Dan. *stræde*, Sw. *stråt*, O. H. Ger. *strāza*, N. H. Ger. *strasze*, It. *strada*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *estrada*, O. Fr. *estrée, estrae*, Ir. & Gael. *sraid*, W. *ystryd, ystrad*, L. Lat. *strata* (sc. *via*), a paved way, from Lat. *sternere, stratum*, to spread, pave, *viam sternere silice, saxo, lapide*, to pave.] A paved way or road, a city road, hence, a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley. "At home or through the high *streets* passing." *Milton.*

Street-door, the door of a house or any building fronting or opening upon the street.

Syn. — Road, way. See ROAD.

Street'-walk'er (-wawk'-), *n.* [From *street* and *walk.*] A common prostitute who offers herself to sale in the streets.

Street'-ward, *n.* An officer having the care of the streets. [Written also *streetward.*] *Cowell.*

Strēight (strāt), *n.* See STRAIT.

Strēight, *adv.* Strictly. [*Obs.*] See STRAIT.

Strēl'itz (strēl'its), *n.* [Russ. *strielitz*, a shooter, archer, from *striela*, an arrow, from Slav. *strichati*, to shoot.] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite militia.

Stre-lĭtz'i-a (-lĭts'-), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants found at the Cape of Good Hope, having rigid, glaucous leaves, and singularly irregular flowers of a yellow, blue, or white color. *Baird*

Strĭne, *n.* [A.S. *strynd*, stock, breed, *strēon*, power, gain, from *strynan, strēonan*, to acquire, breed, O. H. Ger. *strīnan*, to gain, Prov. Ger. *streunen.* Cf. STRAIN.] Race, offspring. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Strĭngth, *n.* [A.S. *strengdhu, strengdho, strength*, from *strenge*, strong. See STRONG.]

1. The quality or state of being strong; ability to do or bear; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; force, vigor, power; as, *strength* of body, or of the arm, *strength* of mind, of memory, or of judgment; *strength* of evidence, of argument, or of persuasion, &c.; *strength* of feeling, of affection, and the like.

Strength there must be, either of love or war. *Holyday*

2. Power to resist force; solidity or toughness, the quality of bodies by which they endure the application of force without breaking or yielding, — in this sense opposed to *friangibility*; as, the *strength* of a bone, of a beam, of a wall, a rope, and the like.

This act
Shall crush the *strength* of Satan. *Milton*

3. Power of resisting attacks; impregnability; as, the *strength* of a castle or fort.

4. That quality which tends to secure results; effective power in an institution or enactment, security, validity, legal or moral force; as, the *strength* of social or legal obligations, the *strength* of law, the *strength* of public opinion or custom.

5. One who, or that which, is regarded as embodying force, strength, or firmness, that on which confidence or reliance is based, support, security.

God is our refuge and *strength.* *Ps. xlvi.*
What they looked would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal *strengths.* *Spirat*
Certainly there is not a greater *strength* against temptation. *Bp. Taylor*

6. Force as measured, amount or numbers of any body, as of an army, a navy, and the like; as, what is the *strength* of the enemy by land, or by sea?

7. Vigor of style, force of expression, nervous diction, — said of a literary work.

And praise the easy vigor of a line
Where Denham's *strength* and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope*

8. Intensity, brightness, clearness, — said of light or color.

Behold bright Phœbus in his *strength.* *Shak.*

9. Intensity or degree of the distinguishing and essential element, spirit, virtue, excellence, — said of liquors, and the like; as, the *strength* of wine, of spirit, or of acids.

10. Vehemence, force, — said of a current of air, water, and the like.

11. A strong place, a stronghold, a fastness, a fortification. [*Obs.*] *Milton*

12. (*Fine Arts.*) Boldness of conception or treatment. *Fairholt*

On or *upon the strength of,* in reliance upon. "The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt, *upon the strength of* it, to neglect preparation for the ensuing campaign. *Addison*

Syn. — Force, robustness, toughness, hardness, stoutness, brawniness, lustiness, firmness, pulssance, support, spirit, validity, confidence, authority. See POWER.

Strĕngth, *v. t.* To strengthen. [*Obs.*]

Strĕngth'en (strĕngth'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRENGTHENED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRENGTHENING.]

1. To make strong or stronger; to add strength to, either physical, legal, or moral; to confirm; to establish; as, to *strengthen* a limb; to *strengthen* an obligation; to *strengthen* authority.

2. To animate; to encourage; to fix in resolution.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him. *Deut.* iii. 28.

3. To cause to increase in power or security.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves. *Shak.*

Syn. — To invigorate; confirm; establish; fortify; animate, encourage

Strĕngth'en, *v. t.* To grow strong or stronger.
The young disease, that must subdue at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength *Pope*

Strĕngth'en-er (strĕngth'n-er), *n.* [Written also *strengthener*.]
1. One who, or that which, increases strength, physical or moral.
2. (*Med.*) A medicine which increases vital energy and strength of action

Strĕngth'ful, *a* Abounding in strength, strong
Florence my friend, in court my faction
Not meanly *strengthful* *Marston*

Strĕngth'ful ness, *n.* The state or quality of being strengthful, great strength

Strĕngth'ing, *n* A stronghold, a fortification, a strength [*Obs.*]

Strĕngth'less, *a* 1 Wanting strength, destitute of power. "Two *strengthless* doves" *Shak.*
2. Wanting spirit [*Rare.*] *Boyle*

Strĕngth'y, *a* Having strength, strong [*Obs.*]

Stre-nŭi'i-ty, *n* The quality of being strenuous, urgency, activity, ardor, nimbleness [*Obs.*]

Strĕn'ŭ-ous (-yŭ-us), *a* [Lat. *strenuus*, allied to Gr. *σπρηνης*, strong, hard, rough, harsh, It. *strenuo*, Sp. & P. *estrenuo*.] Eagerly pressing or urgent, zealous, ardent, bold, earnest, valiant, intrepid; as, a *strenuous* advocate for national rights, a *strenuous* opposer of African slavery, a *strenuous* defender of his country. "And spirit stirring wine, that *strenuous* makes" *Chapman*
Strenuous, continuous labor is pain *I Taylor*

Strĕn'ŭ-ous ly, *adv* In a strenuous manner, ardently, boldly, vigorously, actively

Strĕn'ŭ-ous ness, *n* The condition or quality of being strenuous, eagerness, earnestness, active zeal

Strĕp'ent, *a* [Lat. *strepens*, p. pr. of *strepere*, to make a noise.] Noisy, loud [*Rare.*] *Shenstone*

Strĕp'er-ous, *a* [L. Lat. *streperus*, from Lat. *strepere*. See *supra*, and cf. OBSTREPEROUS.] Loud, boisterous [*Rare.*]

Strepsĭp'ter, *n* [Gr. *στρεφειν*, to twist, and *πτέρον*, a wing.] (*Entom.*) One of an order of insects having the anterior wings quite rudimentary, and in the form of short, slender, twisted appendages, the posterior being large and membranous. They are mostly parasitic on bees, wasps, and the like,—called also *shuttlecock*. *Baird*

Strepsipter

Strepsĭp'ter-a, *n. pl.* See STREPSIPTER

Strepsĭp'ter-ous, *a* [Gr. *στρεφειν*, to twist, and *πτέρον*, a wing.] (*Entom.*) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the strepsiptera

Strĕp'so-rhīne (-rīn), *n* See MONKEY

Strĕss, *n* [Abbreviated from *distress*, O. & Prov. Eng. *stresse*, equivalent to *distress*.]
1. Distress [*Obs.*] "Sad herself of his heavy *stress*" *Spenser*
2. That which bears with force or weight, or the force or weight itself, that which constrains, or has great power or importance, pressure, urgency, importance, violence, strain, as, *stress* of voice, to lay great *stress* upon a particular fact or remark. "This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends" *Locke*
By *stress* of weather driven,
At last they landed *Dryden*
Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength *Locke*
3. (*Mech.*) Force exerted in any direction or manner between contiguous bodies or parts of bodies, and taking specific names according to its direction or mode of action, as *thrust* or *pressure*, *pull* or *tension*, *shear* or *tangential stress* *Rankine*

Strĕss, *v. t.* To press, to urge, to distress, to put to difficulties [*Rare.*] *Spenser*

Strĕss'ful, *a.* Having much stress, abounding in stress. *Bush*

Strĕtch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRETCHED (strĕcht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRETCHING.] [A.-S. *streccan*, D. *strekken*, N. H. Ger. *strecken*, O. H. Ger. *strecchan*, Sw. *sträcka*, Dan. *strække*.]
1. To draw out, to extend, especially in length, as, to *stretch* a cord or rope
2. To extend in breadth, to spread, to expand, as, to *stretch* cloth, to *stretch* the wings
3. To reach out, to extend, to put forth.
I in conquest *stretched* mine arm *Shak.*
4. To make tense, to render tight
So the *stretched* cord the shackled dancer tries *Smith*
5. To draw or pull out in length, to strain, as, to *stretch* a tendon or muscle.
6. To exaggerate, to extend too far, as, to *stretch* the truth, to *stretch* one's credit.
They take up, one day, the most violent and *stretched* prerogative. *Burke*

Strĕtch, *v. i.* 1. To be extended; to be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both.
2. To be extended, to spread; as, a lake *stretches* over a hundred miles.
3. To be extended, or to bear extension, without breaking, as elastic substances.
The inner membrane . . because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken *Boyle.*
4. To strain beyond the truth, to exaggerate, as, a man who is apt to *stretch* has less credit than others.
5 (*Naut.*) To direct a course, to sail,—often understood to signify to sail under a great spread of canvas close hauled
6 To make violent efforts in running.

Strĕtch, *n* 1 Act of stretching, or state of being stretched, reach, effort, struggle, strain. "By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain" *Dryden*
Those put lawful authority upon the *stretch*, to the abuse of power, under color of prerogative *L'Estrange*
2 The extent to which any thing may be stretched, hence, any extended portion or division. "Grassy *stretches* of land" *Blackwood*
Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind *Atterbury*
This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can *Granville*
3 (*Naut.*) The reach or extent of progress on one tack, a tack
4 Course, direction, as, the *stretch* of seams of coal

Strĕtch'er, *n.* 1 One who, or that which, stretches
2 (*Masonry.*) A brick or stone laid with its longer dimension in the line of direction of the wall. *Gwilt*
3 A piece of timber in building
4 (*Naut.*) (*a*) A narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against. (*b*) A cross piece placed between the sides of a boat to keep them apart when hoisted up and griped *Dana*
5 A litter or frame for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons

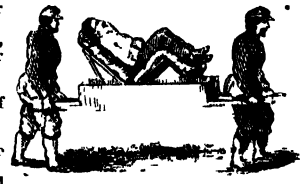
Stretcher (5)

6 An overstretching of the truth, a lie [*Prov. Eng.*]
7 One of the rods in an umbrella, attached at one end to one of the ribs, and at the other to the tube sliding upon the handle *P. Cyc.*

Strĕtch'ing-cŏurse, *n* (*Arch.*) A course or series of stretchers *Britton*

Strĕtch'ing-pĭĕce, *n* (*Arch.*) See STRUT

Strĕt'ward, *n* See STREETWARD

Strew (strū, *or* strō) (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STREWED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STREWING.] [A.-S. *strewian*, *dreawan*, *streowan*, O. Sax. *strewian*, O. Frics. *strewa*, Icel. *stra*, Sw. *strö*, Dan. *strö*, Goth. *straujan*, D. *strooijen*, O. H. Ger. *struwan*, N. H. Ger. *streuen*, allied to Lat. *sternere*, *stratus*, *stratum*, and Gr. *στρωννύναι*, *στρωτός*. The verb is written *strew*, *strue*, or *strow*. *Straw* is obsolete, and *strow* is little used. *Straw* is generally used.]
1. To scatter, to spread by scattering — always applied to dry substances separable into parts or particles, as, to *strew* seed in beds, to *strew* sand on or over a floor, to *strew* flowers over a grave
2. To scatter loosely. "*Strewed* his mangled limbs about the field" *Dryden*
3. To cover by scattering something over. "The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*." *Spenser*
Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain? *Pope*
4. To spread abroad. "She may *strew* dangerous conjectures" *Shak.*
To strew out, to stretch or prolong
I have no portion in them nor their deal
Of news they get to *strew out* the long meal *L. Jonson*

Strew'ing (strū ing), *n* 1 The act of scattering or spreading over
2 Any thing fit to be strewed, litter, as for cattle,—used chiefly in the plural [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Strew'ment (strū'ment), *n.* Any thing scattered in decoration [*Obs. and rare.*] *Shak.*

Stri'ă, *n.*; *pl.* STRIÆ [Lat., Fr. *strie*.]
1 (*Nat. Hist.*) A small channel, or thread like line, in the surface of a shell, a crystal, or other object
2 (*Arch.*) A fillet between the flutes of columns, pilasters, and the like *Orf. Gloss.*
3 (*Med.*) A large purple spot like the mark produced by the lash of a whip, appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers, and regarded as an unfavorable indication *Dunglison.*

Stri'āte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRIATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRIATING.] To mark with grooves or channels. "*Striated* longitudinally" *R. Owen*

Stri'āte, } *a* [Lat. *striatus*, p. p. of *striare*, to
Stri'ā ted, } furnish with channels, from *stria*, Fr. *strie*. See *supra*.]
1 Formed with small channels, finely channeled
2 (*Nat. Hist.*) Streaked delicately with colored lines, or with very slender parallel groovings.
3 (*Fine Arts.*) Disposed in ornamental lines, either parallel to wavy. *Fairholt.*

Stri ā'tion, *n.* [See *supra*.] The state of being striated, or marked with fine parallel lines.

Stri'a ture (53), *n* [Lat. *striatura*. See STRIATE.] A stria, or channel of a striated surface. *Dana.*

Strĭck, *n.* [Lat. *strix*, *strigis*, Gr. *στρίξ*, *στριγός*, a screech-owl, from *στρίζειν*, *τρίζειν*, to cry sharply and shrilly.] A bird of ill omen [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Strĭck'en (strĭk'n), *p. p.* of *strike*, and *p. a.*
1. Struck, smitten, as, the *stricken* deer. See STRIKE
2 Brought under influence or control, struck
When I first saw her I was presently *stricken* [with love] *Sidney*
3 Worn out, far gone, advanced.
Abraham was old and well *stricken* in age *Gen.* xxiv. 1
4 Whole, entire,—said of the hour as marked by the striking of the clock
He persevered for a *stricken* hour in such a torrent of unnecessary talk *W. Scott.*
Speeches are spoken by the *stricken* hour, day after day, week, perhaps, after week *Bayne.*

Strĭck'le (strĭk'l), *n* 1 An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure. A strike [Written also *striller*, *strickles*, and *strille*.]
2 An instrument for whetting scythes, a rifle.
3 An instrument used in molding pipes.

Strĭck'ler, *n* See STRICKLE

Strĭck'less, *n* See STRICKLE

Strĭct, *a* [*compar.* STRICTER, *superl.* STRICTEST.] [Lat. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere*, to draw or bind tight, to strain. Fr. *strict*, Sp. *estricto*, It. *stretto*. Cf. STRAIT and STRAIN.]
1 Strained, drawn close, tight, as, a *strict* embrace, a *strict* ligature
2 Tense, not relaxed, as, *strict* or lax fiber
3 Exact, accurate, rigorously nice, as, to keep *strict* watch
It shall be still in *strictest* measure *Milton*
4 Governed or governing by exact rules, observing exact rules severe, rigorous, as, very *strict* in observing the Sabbath. "Through the *strict* sentries" *Milton*
5 Rigidly interpreted, exactly limited, confined, restricted, as, to understand words in a *strict* sense.
6 (*Bot.*) Very straight or close, or very upright

Syn. — Exact, accurate, nice, close, rigorous, severe. — STRICT, SEVERE. *Strict* points to a person or thing, as one that binds closely or keeps under control, as, *strict* in discipline, *strict* rules, &c. *Severe* denotes a stern adherence to principles or rules, which shrinks not from the infliction of pain, and in some cases even finds pleasure in that infliction. *Strict* therefore, is ordinarily taken in a good sense; *severe* is commonly used in a bad one, except where the circumstances of the case imperatively demand the exercise of rigor.
And rules as *strict* his labored works confine,
As if the Stagirite o'erlooked each line *Pope*
Soon moved with touch of blame thou feel
What words have passed thy lips, Adam, *severe*! *Milton.*

Strĭct'ly, *adv* In a strict manner, tightly, closely, nicely, precisely, rigorously

Strĭct'ness, *n* 1 The quality or condition of being strict, closeness, tightness,—opposed to *laxity*
2 Exactness in the observance of rules, laws, rites, and the like, rigorous accuracy, nice regularity or precision
I could not grant too much or distrust too little to men that pretended singular piety and religious *strictness*. *A. Charles*
3 Rigor, harshness, sternness
These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy *Bacon*

Strĭct'ūre, (strĭkt'yur, 53), *n* [Lat. *structura*, a contraction, from *stringere*, *strictum*, to draw tight, to touch upon. Fr. *stricture*, It. *strettura*.]
1 Strictness [*Obs.*] "A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence." *Shal*
2 A stroke, a glance, a touch [*Obs.*] *Hale*
3 A touch of adverse criticism, critical remark, censure
I have given myself the liberty of these *strictures* by way of reflection on every passage *Hammond*
4 (*Med.*) A drawing, a spastic or other morbid contraction of any passage of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Strĭct'ūred, *a* Affected with stricture, as, a *strictured* duct

Strĭd, *n* [From *stride*.] A narrow passage (which appears as if it might be crossed at a stride), torn by a river through high precipitous banks, between which the water rushes with great violence and a stunning noise [*Prov. Eng.*] *Howitt.*
The pair hath reached that fearful chasm,
How tempting to be stride
Lord lordly Wharf is there pent in,
With rocks on either side
This striding place is called the *Strid*—
A name it took of yore
A thousand years hath it borne that name,
And shall a thousand more *Wordsworth*

Stride, *n* [A.-S. *stræde*, from *stridan*, L. Ger. *strede*. See *infra*.] A step, especially one that is long, measured, or pompous
Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride*. *Swift*
At one *stride* comes the dark *Coleridge.*

Stride, *v. i.* [*imp.* STRODE (STRID, *obs.*); *p. p.* STRIDDEN, STRID, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRIDING.] [A.-S. *stridan*, to walk about, *gestridan*, to stride, mount, L. Ger. *striden*, to stride. Cf. BESTRIDE.]

1. To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield
Is graved, and *strides* along the field. *Dryden.*

2. To straddle.

I mean to *stride* your steed *Shak.*

Stride, *v. t.* To pass over at a step.

See him *stride*
Valleys wide *Arbuthnot*

Strī'dent, *a* [Lat *stridens*, p pr of *stridere*, to make a grating or creaking noise See *infra*] Characterized by harshness, grating. "A *strident* voice" *Thackeray*

Strī'dŏr, *n* [Lat., from *stridere*, to make any harsh, grating, or creaking sound, It *stridore*, *stridio*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *estridor*, Fr *strideur*] A harsh, shrill, or creaking noise *Dryden*

Strĭd'ū lous, *a* [Lat. *stridulus*, It *stridulo* See *supra*] Making a small, harsh sound, or a creaking. *Browne*

Strīfe, *n* [O Fr *estrif* See STRIVE]

1 Exertion or contention for superiority, contest of emulation, either by intellectual or physical efforts. "Doting about questions and *strifes* of words" 1 *Tim* vi 4

Thus gods contended — noble *strife* —
Who most should ease the wants of life *Congreve*

2 Contention in battle, contest, struggle for victory, quarrel or war

Artificial *strife*
Lives in these touches livelier than life *Shak*

These vows, thus granted, raised a *strife* above
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love *Dryden*

3 That which is contended against, occasion of contest "Lamenting her unlucky *strife*" *Spenser*

Syn.—Contention, contest, struggle, quarrel See CONTENTION

Strīfe'fŭl, *a.* Contentious, discordant

The ape was *strifeful* and ambitious,
And the fox guileful and most covetous *Spenser*

Strĭg'ĭl, *n.* [Lat *strigilis*, from *stringere*, to draw tight, to graze, to scrape, Ger *striegel*, It *streglia*, *streggha*, O Fr *estrille*, N Fr *étrille*] (*Antiq.*) An instrument of metal, ivory, or horn, used for scraping the skin at the bath

Strĭg'ĭl lōse' (125), *a* [Diminutive of *strigose* See STRIGOSE] (*Bot*) Set with stiff, slender bristles

Strĭg'ment, *n* [Lat *strigmentum* See *supra*] Scraping, that which is scraped off [*Obs*] *Browne*

Strĭ gōse', } *a* [Lat *strigosus*, from *stringere*, to
Strī'gous, } scrape, Fr *strigueux* See STRIGIL] (*Bot*) Set with stiff, lanceolate bristles, hispid, as, a *strigose* leaf *Martyn*

Strīke, *v t* [*imp* STRUCK *p p* STRUCK, STRICKEN (STROOK, *obs*), *p pr* & *vb n* STRIKING *Strucken* is more commonly used, in the p p, than *stricken*] [A S *strican*, *āstrican*, O Fries *strika*, D *strijken*, Icel *strikia*, Sw *stryka*, Dan *stryge*, N H Ger *streichen*]

1 To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument, to give a blow to, either with the hand or any instrument or missile

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius *Shak*

2 To give, as a blow, to impel with a blow, to give force to, to impel, as with a blow

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side-posts *Ex* xii 7

Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the blow *Byron*

3 To stamp or impress with a stroke to coin, as, to *strike* coin at the mint to *strike* dollars, or sovereigns, or copper coin

4 To thrust in, to cause to enter or penetrate, as, a tree *strikes* its root deep

5. To glance upon or graze in successive hits or touches

The sunbeam *strikes* along the world *Tennyson*

6. To punish, to afflict, to smite

To punish the just is not good nor to *strike* princes for equity *Prov* xvii 26

7 To cause to sound by one or more beats to notify by sound, as, the clock *strikes* twelve, the drums *strike* up a march

8 To lower, to let or take down, as, to *strike* sail, to *strike* a flag or ensign, to *strike* a yard or a top mast in a gale, to *strike* a tent

9. To impress strongly, to affect sensibly with strong emotion, as, to *strike* the mind with surprise, to *strike* with wonder, alarm, dread, or horror.

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most on the first view. *Atterbury*

There please as beauties, here as wonders *strike* *Pope*

10. To affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse, as, the plan proposed *strikes* me favorably, to *strike* one dead or blind

How often has he *stricken* you dumb with his irony! *Landor*

11. To produce by a sudden action.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land *Milton*

12. To make and ratify, as, to *strike* a bargain

13 To take forcibly or fraudulently, as, to *strike* money [*Obs*]

14. To level, as a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top.

15. To lade into a cooler, as a liquor. *Edwards.*

16. To run on, to ground upon, as a ship.

To strike a docket (*Eng Law*), to make an entry, in behalf of a creditor, in a case of bankruptcy, of an affidavit of the debt due and of the bond, in the docket book at the bankrupt office — *To strike a jury* (*Law*), to constitute a special jury ordered by a court, by each party striking out a certain number of names from a prepared list of jurors, so as to reduce it to the number of persons required by law *Burrill* — *To strike a ledger* or *an account*, to balance it — *To strike hands with* (*a*) To shake hands with *Halliwell* (*b*) To make a compact or agreement with, to agree with — *To strike off* (*a*) To erase from an account, to deduct, as, to *strike off* the interest of a debt (*b*) (*Print*) To impress, to print, as, to *strike off* a thousand copies of a book (*c*) To separate by a blow or any sudden action, as, to *strike off* a man's head with a cimeter, to *strike off* what is superfluous or corrupt — *To strike out* (*a*) To produce by collision, to force out as, to *strike out* sparks with steel (*b*) To blot out, to efface, to erase "To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out*" *Pope* (*c*) To form by a quick effort, to devise, to invent to contrive, as, to *strike out* a new plan of finance — *To strike sail*, to take in sail, hence to cease to advance, to make no further progress, to stop — *To strike up* (*a*) To cause to sound, to begin to beat "*Strike up* the drums" *Shak* (*b*) To begin to sing or play, as, to *strike up* a tune

Strīke, *v i* 1 To make a quick blow or thrust

It pleased the king
To *strike* at me upon his misconstruction *Shak*

2 To hit to collide, to dash, to clash, as, a hammer *strikes* against the bell of a clock

3 To sound by percussion, with blows, or as if with blows to be struck

A deep sound *strikes* like a rising knell *Byron*

4 To make an attack

A puny subject *strikes*
At thy great glory *Shak*

5 To touch, to act by appulse

Hinder light from *striking* on it, and its colors vanish *Locke*

6 To run upon a rock or bank, to be stranded as, the ship *struck* at twelve

7 To pass with a quick or strong effect, to dart to penetrate

Now and then a beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem *Dryden*

8 To quit work in order to compel an increase or prevent a reduction, of wages [*Recent*]

9 To lower a flag or colors in token of respect or to signify a surrender of the ship to an enemy "That the English ships of war should not *strike* in the Danish seas" *Burnet*

10 To break forth to commence suddenly, as, to *strike* into reputation, to *strike* into a run

To strike for, to start suddenly on a course for — *To strike in* (*a*) To enter suddenly (*b*) To recede from the surface as an eruption, to disappear (*c*) To come in suddenly, to interpose to interrupt "I proposed the embassy of Constantinople for Mr Henshaw, but my Lord Winchelsea *struck in*" *Evelyn* — *To strike in with*, to conform to to suit itself to, to side with, to join with at once "To assert this is to *strike in with* the known enemies of God's grace" *South* — *To strike out* to wander to make a sudden excursion as to *strike out* into an irregular course of life — *To strike up* to commence to play as a musician to begin to sound, as an instrument "Whilst any trump did sound, or drum *struck up*" *Shak*

Strīke, *n* 1 An instrument with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, and the like, scraping off what is above the level of the top

2 A bushel, four pecks [*Prov Eng*] *Tusser*

3 An old measure of four bushels, or half a quarter [*Prov Eng*]

4 Fullness of measure, hence, excellence of quality "Three hogsheads of ale of the first *strike*" *W Scott*

5 An iron stanchel in a gate or palisade [*Obs*]

6 The act of combining and demanding higher wages for work, cessation from labor, or neglect of duty, in a spirit of mutiny or revolt

7 (*Geol*) The horizontal direction of the outcropping edges of tilted rocks, or the direction of an horizontal line supposed drawn on the surface of a tilted stratum It is at right angles to the dip *Dana*

Strike of flax a handful that may be hackled at once [*Obs or Prov Eng*] — *Strike of sugar* (*Sugar-making*) (*a*) The act of emptying the teache, or last boiler in which the cane-juice is exposed to heat, into the coolers (*b*) The quantity of the syrup thus emptied at once

Strīke'-blŏck, *n* (*Carp*) A plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint *Moxon*

Strīk'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, strikes

2 A harpoon *Simmonds*

3 A wencher [*Obs*] *Massinger*

Strīk'ing, *p a* Affecting with strong emotions, surprising, forcible, impressive, as, a *striking* representation or image, a *striking* resemblance of features "A *striking* fact" *De Quincey*

Strīk'ing-dis'tance, *n* The distance through which a given effort or instrumentality will be effective.

Strīk'ing-ly, *adv* In a striking manner, in such a manner as to affect or surprise, forcibly, strongly, impressively

Strīk'ing-ness, *n.* The quality of being striking, or of affecting or surprising.

Strīk'le (strīk'l), *n.* See STRICKLE.

String, *n.* [A-S. *string*, *strenge*, *streng*, D. *streng*, O. D. *stringhe*, Dan. & Sw. *string*, Icel. *strengr*, Ger. *strang*. See *infra*]

1. A small rope, line, or cord, or a slender strip of leather or other like substance, used for fastening or tying things.

2. A ribbon.

Round Ormond's knee thou tiest the mystic *string*. *Prior*

3 A thread on which any thing is filed; and hence, a line of things, as, a *string* of shells or beads

4 A strip of leather, or the like, by which the covers of a book are held together [*Rare.*]

I know many of those that pretend to be great rabbies in these studies have scarce saluted them from the *strings* and the title-page *Milton*

5 The cord of a musical instrument, as of a harp sichord, harp, or violin, as, an instrument of ten *strings*

Me softer airs befit, and softer *strings*
Of lute, or viol, still *Milton*

6 A fiber, as of a plant

Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom *Bacon*

7 A nerve or tendon of an animal body

The *string* of his tongue was loosed *Mark* vii

8. The line or cord of a bow.

He twangs the quivering *string* *Pope*

9. A series of things connected or following in succession, any concatenation of things, as, a *string* of arguments, a *string* of propositions

10 (*Ship building*) The highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper deck ports

11 The tough substance that unites the valves of the pericarp of leguminous plants, and which is readily pulled off, as, the *strings* of beans

12 (*Mining*) A small, filamentous ramification of a metallic vein *Ure*

13 (*Arch*) A string-course See STRING COURSE

To have two strings to one's bow, to have two expedients for executing a project or gaining a purpose

String, *v t* [*imp.* STRUNG, *p p* STRUNG, rarely STRINGED, *p pr* & *vb n* STRINGING] [Icel *stengja*, to draw tight, to bind. See *supra*]

1. To furnish with strings.

Has not wise nature *strung* the legs and feet? *Gay*

2 To put in tune the strings of, as a stringed instrument

For here the Muse so oft her harp has *strung* *Addison*

3 To file, to put on a line, as, to *string* beads or pearls

4 To make tense, to strengthen

Toil *strung* the nerves, and purified the blood *Dryden*

5 To deprive of strings, to strip the strings from, as, to *string* beans

String'-hănd, *n* (*Mus*) A band of musicians using only, or chiefly, stringed instruments

String'-bēans, *n pl* French beans, or bush beans, — so called from the string like fiber which is stripped from the sides of the pods in preparing them, when green, for the table [*U S*] *Bartlett*

String'-bōard, *n* A long board that sustains any important part of a frame work or structure, especially, a board which sustains the ends of the steps in a wooden staircase

String'-cōurse, *n* (*Arch*) A projecting, horizontal band or line of moldings in a building

Strīnged (strīngd, 60), *a* 1 Having strings, as, a *stringed* instrument

2 Produced by strings "Answering the *stringed* noise" [*Rare*] *Milton*

Strĭn'gen cy, *n.* The state or quality of being stringent, severe pressure, as, the *stringency* of the money market

Strĭn'gent, *a* [Lat *stringens*, p pr of *stringere*, to draw or bind tight] Binding strongly, urgent, making severe requirements

They must be subject to a sharper penal code, and to a more *stringent* code of procedure, than are administered by the ordinary tribunals *Macaulay*

Strĭn'gent ly, *adv* In a stringent manner

String'er, *n* 1 One who strings, one who makes or provides strings, especially for bows.

You must be content to put your trust in an honest *stringer* *Ascham*

2 A libertine, a wencher [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

3 (*Railway Engin*) A longitudinal sleeper

4 (*Ship-building*) A range or streak of planking carried round the inside of a vessel on the under side of the beams

String'-hālt, *n* (*Vet*) A sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that contract or bend the leg

☞ This word, in some parts of the United States, is changed into *spring-halt*

String'i-ness, *n.* The state of being stringy.

String'less, *a.* Having no strings.

His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument. *Shak*

String'-pīēce, *n.* (*Arch*) (*a*) A long piece of timber, especially one used to support a floor. (*b*) That part of a flight of stairs which forms its ceiling or soffit. *Gwilt.*

String'y, *a.* 1. Consisting of strings or small threads, fibrous; filamentous, as, a *stringy* root

2. Capable of being drawn into a string, or strings, ropy, viscid, gluey

String'y-bärk, *n.* (*Bot*) An Australian tree of the genus *Eucalyptus* (*E. robusta*), the bark of which is used by the aborigines in making cordage and canvas. *Eng Cyc*

Strip, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* STRIPPED (strĭpt), *p pr. & vb. n* STRIPPING] [A S *strypan, strepan, streápan, bestrypan*, L Ger *strepen, stripen, strippen*, D *stroopen*, M H Ger *stroufen, streifen*, N H Ger. *streifen*]

1 To pull or tear off, as a covering, as, to *strip* the skin from a beast, to *strip* the bark from a tree, to *strip* the clothes from a man's back

2 To deprive of a covering, to skin, to peel, as, to *strip* a beast of his skin, to *strip* a tree of its bark, to *strip* a man of his clothes

3 (*Mach*) To tear off the thread of, — said of a screw or bolt, as, the bolt was *stripped*

4 To deprive, to bereave, to make destitute, to divest, as, to *strip* a man of his possessions, to *strip* one of his rights and privileges

Opinions which, at the time of the accession of James, no clergyman could have avowed without imminent risk of being *stripped* of his gown, were now the best title to preferment *Macaulay*

5. To uncover or unsheathe

Strip your sword stark naked *Shak*

6. To outstrip [*Obs*]

Before he reached it he was out of breath,
And then the other *stripped* him *Beau & Fl*

7 To pass rapidly [*Obs*] "When first they *stripped* the Malean promontory" *Chapman*

8 To press out the last milk of, at a milking, as, to *strip* a cow

9 To unrig, as, to *strip* a ship *Locke*

10. To pare off the surface of, as land, in strips

To strip off (*a*) To pull or take off as, to *strip off* a covering, to *strip off* a mask or disguise (*b*) To cast off [*Obs*] *Shak* (*c*) To separate from something connected [*Obs*]

Strip, *v i* **1** To take off, or become divested of, clothes or covering, to uncover, to undress

2 To lose the thread, or have the thread stripped off, — said of a screw or bolt, as, the screw *strips*

Strip, *n* [See *supra* and *infra*]

1. A narrow piece, comparatively long, as, a *strip* of cloth

2 [Norm *estrippe*] Waste, in a legal sense, destruction of fences, buildings, timber, &c [*Massachusetts*]

Stripe, *n* [L Ger *stripe*, D *streep*, Dan *stribe*, Ger *streif, streifen* See STRIP, *v t*]

1 A line, or long, narrow division of any thing, of a different color from the ground, as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground, hence, any linear variation of color

2 A strip, or long, narrow piece attached to something of a different color, as, a long *stripe* sewed upon a garment

3 A stroke or blow, especially one made with a lash, whip, rod, strap, or scourge

Forty *stripes* may he give him, and not exceed *Deut* xxv 3

4 A long, narrow discoloration of the skin made by the blow of a lash or rod

Cruelty marked him with inglorious *stripes* *Thomson*

5 Color indicating a party or faction, hence, distinguishing characteristic, sign, feature, likeness, as, persons of the same political *stripe* [*Colloq U S*]

Stripe, *v. t* [*imp & p p* STRIPED (strīpt), *p pr & vb n* STRIPING] [L Ger *stripen*, D *strepen*, Dan. *stribe*, H Ger *streifen*]

1 To make stripes upon, to form with lines of different colors, to variegate with stripes.

2 To strike, to lash [*Rare*]

Striped (strīpt, 60), *a.* Having stripes of different colors

Strip'-leaf, *n* Tobacco from which the stalks have been removed before packing *Simmonds*

Strip'ling, *n* [Diminutive of *strip*, as if a small strip from the main stock or stem] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood, a lad

The king said, Inquire thou whose son the *stripling* is 1 *Sam* xvii 56

Strip'per, *n.* One who strips

Strip'pet, *n* A small stream, a rivulet [*Obs*] "A little brook or *strippet*" *Holinshed*

Strip'pings, *n pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking

Strive, *v i* [*imp* STROVE, *p p* STRIVEN, *p pr & vb n* STRIVING] [O Fr *estriver*, O H Ger *streban*, M. & N H Ger *streben*, L Ger. *strewen*, D *streven*, Dan *stræbe*, Sw *sträfva*]

1 To make efforts, to use exertions, to endeavor with earnestness, to labor hard.

Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
To equal Cæsar first, and after, Jove? *Cowley*

2 To struggle in opposition, to be in contention or dispute, to contend, to contest, — followed by *against* or *with* before the person or thing opposed, as, *strive* against temptation, *strive* for the truth.

My Spirit shall not always *strive* with man *Gen* vi 3

3. To strive together, to contend reciprocally.

Now private pity *strove* with public hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate *Denham*

4. To be comparable in excellence; hence, to vie; to compete.

Not that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspired
Castalian spring, might with this paradise
Of Eden *strive* *Milton*

Syn. — To contend, vie, emulate, struggle, endeavor, aim, contest

Strive, *n* An effort, a striving. [*Rare*] *Chapman*

Striv'er, *n* One who strives or contends, one who makes efforts of body or mind

Striv'ing ly, *adv.* With earnest efforts, with struggles

Strix, *n* [Lat *strix, stragis*, allied to *stria* See STRIA] (*Arch*) A channel in a fluted column or pillar

Strix, *n.* [Lat, Gr στρίγξ, a screaming night bird, from στρίζειν, to scream] (*Ornith*) A genus of owls *Baird*

Strŏam, *v i* [Prov Eng *strome*, to walk with long strides, O Eng *strom*, for *storm*, Eng *storm*, to be in a violent agitation, Ger *stürmen*, to rush] To wander about idly and vacantly.

Strŏb'ile, *n* [Fr *strobile*, Lat *strobilus*, Gr. στρόβιλος, from στρέφειν, to twist] [Also *strobil*]

Strobiles of Zamia

1 (*Bot*) A multiple fruit in the form of a cone or head, as that of the hop or pine, especially the latter and its related species, a cone

2 (*Physiol*) An individual producing, non-sexually, sexual individuals differing from itself also in other respects, as the tape worm It is one of the forms that occur in metagenesis

Strŏb'il lā'ceous, *a* [Lat *strobilus*] (*Bot*) Bearing strobiles, relating to strobiles or strobile bearing plants *Gray*

Stro-bil'i-fôrm, *a* [Fr *strobiliforme*, from Lat *strobilus* and *forma*, a form See *supra*] Shaped like a strobile

Strŏb'il-line, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a strobile strobilaceous, strobiliform

Strŏb'il lite (49), *n* (*Paleon*) A fossil cone found in the cretaceous and oolitic formations of England

Strō'eal, } *n* (*Glass Manuf*) A shovel with a
Strō'ele, } turned up edge suited to filling the pots or molds from the chests or harbors of materials *Simmonds*

Strŏde, *n* The same as STRUDE, *q v*

Strō'kal, *n* The same as STROCAL, *q v*

Strōke, *imp* of *strike* [*Obs*] See STRIKE

Strōke, *n* [From *strike*] **1** A blow, the striking of one body against another

The oars were silver,
Which to the time of flutes kept *stroke* *Shak*

2 A hostile blow or attack

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples without striking a *stroke* *Bacon*

3 A sudden attack of disease or affliction, calamity

At this one *stroke* the man looked dead in law *Harte*

4 Fatal attack, as, the *stroke* of death

5. The sound of the clock

What is't o clock?
Upon the *stroke* of four *Shak*

6 A dash in writing or printing, a line, the touch of a pen or pencil

O lasting as those colors may they shine
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line *Pope*

7 A touch a masterly effort, as, the boldest *strokes* of poetry

He will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it *Addison*

8 An effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced, as, a bold *stroke* of genius

9 Power, efficacy [*Obs or rare*]

He has a great *stroke* with the reader when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them *Dryden*

10 Series of operations, as, to carry on a great *stroke* in business [*Colloq*]

11 (*Naut*) The sweep of an oar in rowing, as, to row with a long *stroke*

12 (*Steam eng*) The entire movement of the piston from one end to the other of the cylinder.

☞ The respective strokes are distinguished as *up* and *down* strokes, or *front* and *back* strokes the front stroke being toward the cross-head In the United States, the stroke of a locomotive piston toward the front of the vehicle is called the *front stroke* The term is also applied to the movement of the cross-head and other parts moving with the piston The movement of a slide-valve is called its *travel* or *throw* The movement of a crank or an eccentric is called its *throw*

Strōke, *v t.* [*imp & p p* STROKED (strōkt), *p. pr. & vb n* STROKING] [A S. *strâcian*, from *strican*, to strike, D *strooken*, Icel. *strauga*, Sw. *stryka*, Dan *stryge*, Ger. *streichen* See STRIKE]

1. To rub gently with the hand, by way of expressing kindness or tenderness, especially, to rub gently in one direction, to soothe.

He dried the falling drops, and, yet more kind,
He *stroked* her cheeks *Dryden*

2 To make smooth.

Strōk'er, *n.* One who strokes, one who pretends to cure by stroking

Strōkes'man, *n, pl* STROKES'MEN (*Rowing.*) The man who rows the aftermost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest *Totten.*

Strōk'ing, *n* **1** The act of rubbing gently with the hand, or of smoothing, a stroke

I doubt not with one gentle *stroking* to wipe away ten thousand tears *Milton.*

2 (*pl*) The same as STRIPPINGS. See STRIPPINGS

Strōll, *v i* [*imp & p p* STROLLED, *p pr. & vb. n.* STROLLING] [Prov Ger *strollen, strolen, struelen, strolchen*] To wander on foot, to ramble idly or leisurely to rove

Those mothers *stroll* to beg sustenance for their helpless infants *Swift*

Strolling player, an inferior stage-actor who wanders about from place to place, and performs wherever an audience can be obtained *Goldsmith*

Syn — To rove, roam, range, stray

Strōll, *n* A wandering on foot, a walking idly and leisurely, a ramble

Strōll'er, *n.* One who strolls, a vagabond, a vagrant

Strō'ma, *n* [Gr. στρῶμα, a couch or bed]

1 (*Anat*) The tissue which affords mechanical support, in which the active elements or structures of an organ are imbedded

2 (*Bot*) A fleshy body to which the flocci in some fungi are attached *Lindley.*

Stro măt'ic, *a* [Gr στρωματεύς, the coverlet of a bed, pl στρωματεῖς, patchwork, such as these coverlets were often made of, the name of a *miscellaneous* work by Clemens Alexandrinus, from στρῶμα, any thing spread out for resting, lying, sitting upon, a bed, from στρωννύναι, to spread out] Miscellaneous, composed of different kinds

Strŏmb (strŏm), *n* (*Zool*) A mollusk of the genus *Strombus*

Strŏm'bite (49), *n* (*Paleon*) A fossil shell of the genus *Strombus*

Strom-bŭl'i fôrm, *a* [Fr *strombuliforme*, from N. Lat *strombulus*, diminutive of *strombus*, Gr. στρόμβος, a body rounded, a top, from στρέφειν, to twist, and Lat *forma*, a form] (*Geol*) Formed like a top

Strŏm'bus, *n* [Lat, Gr στρόμβος, a snail shell, a kind of spiral snail See *supra*] (*Zool*) A genus of marine gasteropodous mollusks, having the external border or lip dilated into a wing

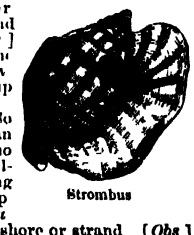

Strombus

Stro meÿ'er-ite (49), *n* [So named from the German chemist Fr *Stromeyer*, who died in 1835] (*Min*) A steel-gray ore of silver, consisting of sulphur, silver, and copper *Dana*

Strŏnd, *n* The beach, the shore or strand [*Obs*] See STRAND *Shak.*

Strŏng, *a* [*compar* STRONGER, *superl* STRONGEST (82)] [A S *strang, strong, strenge*, from the root of *string*, Icel *strangr*, Sw *sträng*, Dan & D *streng*, O H Ger *strangi, strengi*, N. H Ger. *streng, strenge*, severe, tight, strong]

1 Having physical active power, or great physical power to act, having the power of exerting great bodily force, vigorous. "That our oxen may be *strong* to labor" *Ps* cxliv 14.

Oxen the *strong* to greater strength must yield *Dryden*

2 Having physical passive power, having ability to bear or endure firm, solid as a constitution *strong* enough to bear the fatigues of a campaign.

3 Well fortified, able to sustain attacks, not easily subdued or taken, as, a *strong* fortress or town

4 Having great military or naval force, powerful; as, a *strong* army or fleet, a *strong* nation, a nation *strong* at sea

5 Having great wealth, means, or resources; as, a *strong* house or company of merchants.

6 Reaching a certain degree or limit, in respect to strength or numbers, as, an army ten thousand *strong*

7 Moving with rapidity, violent, forcible; impetuous, as, a *strong* current of water or wind, the wind was *strong* from the north east, we had a *strong* tide against us

8 Naturally secure against the attacks of disease, hale, sound, robust, as, a *strong* constitution.

9 Adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination, striking or superior of the kind, powerful, forcible, cogent, as, a *strong* argument, *strong* reasons, *strong* evidence, a *strong* example or instance, he used *strong* language

10 Ardent, eager, zealous, earnestly engaged; as, a *strong* partisan, a *strong* whig or tory. "Her mother, ever *strong* against that match." *Shak.*

11 Having virtues of great efficacy; or having a particular quality in a great degree, as, a *strong*

powder or tincture; a *strong* decoction; *strong* tea; *strong* coffee.

12. Full of spirit, containing a large proportion of alcohol; intoxicating, as, *strong* liquors

13. Affecting the sight forcibly, bright; vivid, intense, as, *strong* light, colors, and the like.

14. Affecting the taste forcibly, as, the *strong* flavor of onions

15. Affecting the smell powerfully, as, a *strong* scent

16 Not of easy digestion, solid, highly nutritive

Ye are become such as have need of milk, and not of *strong* meat. *Heb* v 12.

17 Well established, firm, not easily overthrown or altered, as, a custom grown *strong* by time.

18. Violent, vehement, earnest

He had offered up prayers and supplications with *strong* crying and tears unto Him that was able to save him from death *Heb* v 7

19 Having great force, vigor, power, or the like, as the mind, intellect, or any faculty as, a man of *strong* powers of mind, a man of a *strong* mind or intellect, a man of *strong* memory, judgment, or imagination

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism *Dryden*

20. Having great force, comprising much in few words, forcible, energetic

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong* *South*

☞ *Strong* is often used in the formation of self explaining compounds, as, *strong-backed*, *strong-based*, *strong-bodied*, *strong-bow*, *strong-colored* *strong fisted*, *strong-handed*, *strong-lunged*, *strong-minded* *strong-ribbed*, *strong-set*, *strong-smelling*, *strong-voiced*, and the like

Strong escape, an escape accomplished by strength [*Obs*] *Shak*

Syn.—Robust, vigorous, powerful, stout solid, firm, hardy, muscular, forcible, cogent, valid See Robust

Strŏng'hănd, *n* Violence, force, power

It was their meaning to take what they needed by *strong-hand* *Raleigh*

Strŏng'hōld, *n* A fastness, a fort or fortress, a fortified place, a place of security

☞ This word is sometimes incorrectly written *strong hold*, or *strong-hold*, but when an adjective precedes a noun with which it is compounded, the two words are properly written continuously, or without a hyphen, provided the compound admits of but one accent as, *blackbird*, *greenward*, *redbreast* *wallfire*, *stronghold*

Strŏng'ly, *adv* In a strong manner, with strength, with great force or power, forcibly, in a manner to resist attack, firmly, as, a town *strongly* fortified, vehemently, forcibly, eagerly, as, he objected *strongly*.

Strŏng'-wa'ter, *n* Distilled or ardent spirits [*Obs* *Bacon*

Strŏn'ti-ă (strŏn'shĭ ă), } *n* [From *Strontian*,
Strŏn'ti-an (strŏn'shĭ an), } in Argyleshire, where it was first found] (*Min*) An earth of a white color, resembling baryta in many of its properties It is a compound of oxygen and the metal strontium, in the proportion of 8 of the former to 43 8 of the latter *Dana*

☞ The salts of *strontia* communicate a vivid crimson color to flame, and are much used especially the nitrate of strontia, in the construction of fireworks

Strŏn'ti-an (strŏn'shĭ an), *a* Pertaining to, or containing, the earth strontia [*Obs*]

Strŏn'ti-an ite (19), *n* (*Min*) Carbonate of strontia, occurring massive, fibrous, stellated, and crystallized in the form of a modified rhombic prism.

Stron tĭ'tĭs, *n* Strontium [*Obs*]

Stron-tĭt'ĭc, *a* Of, or pertaining to, strontia, containing strontia

Strŏn'ti-ŭm (strŏn'shĭ ŭm), *n*. (*Chem*) A malleable metal, of a yellowish color, resembling barium in its properties

Strook, *imp* of *strike* [*Obs*] *Chapman*

Stroot, *v i* To swell out, to strut [*Obs*]

The mizzens *strooted* with the gale *Chapman*

Strŏp, *n* [See Strap] A strap, especially, a strip of leather, or a strip of wood covered with leather or other suitable material, used for sharpening razors, and giving them a fine, smooth edge, a razor-strop See Strap

Strŏp, *v t*. [*imp* & *p p* stropped (strŏpt), *p pr* & *vb n* stropping] To draw over a strop with a view to sharpen, as, to *strop* a razor

Strŏp, *n* [Fr *estrope*, *étrope*, Sp *estrovo*, It *strop polo*, from Lat *struppus*, *stropus*] (*Naut*) A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and put round a block for hanging it

Strŏ'phe (Synop, § 130), *n*, *pl* strŏ'phēs [Fr. *strophe*, It *strofa*, *strofe*, Sp *estrofa*, Lat *strophe*, Gr. στροφή, from στρέφειν, to twist, to turn] (*Anc Poet*) That part of a song, or dance, which was performed by turning from the right to the left of the orchestra.

☞ It was succeeded by the *antistrophe*, in a contrary direction Hence, in ancient lyric poetry, the former of two stanzas was called the *strophe*, and the latter the *antistrophe* To these an *epode* was sometimes added

Strŏph'ĭc (Synop, § 130), *a*. Pertaining to strophes.

Strŏ'phi o-late (Synop, § 130), } *a*. [Lat. *strophi-*
Strŏ'phi-o-lĭf'ted, } *olum*, diminutive of *strophium*, a band, wreath, Gr. στρόφιον, diminutive of στρόφος, from στρέφειν, to twist] (*Bot*.) Furnished with a strophiole or carunele, or that which resembles it *Gray*.

Strŏ'phi-ōle, *n* (*Bot*) A swollen fungus-like excrescence on the surface of some seeds, about the hilum, a caruncle. *Henslow*.

Strŏph'u lus, *n*. (*Med*) An eruption of red, or sometimes whitish, pimples, occurring in early infancy, chiefly about the face, neck, and arms, and surrounded with a reddish halo *Dunglison*

Stroud, *n* A kind of garment made of rags, used by the North American Indians, a kind of coarse blanket *Simmonds Hemp*

Stroud'ing, *n* Material for strouds, a kind of coarse cloth employed in the trade with the North American Indians

Strout, *v i* [For *strut*] To swell, to puff out, to project, to stroot [*Obs*]

Mustachios *strouting* long, and chin close-shaved *Fairfax*

Strout, *v t* To cause to project or swell out, to enlarge affectedly, to strut [*Obs*] *Bacon*.

Strŏve, *imp* of *strive* See Strive

Strŏw, *v t* The same as Strew, q v.

Strŏwl, *v t* To stroll [*Obs*] See Stroll

Stroy, *v t* To destroy [*Obs*] See Destroy.

Strŭck, *imp* & *p. p* of *strike*. See Strike.

Struck jury (*Law*), a special jury, selected by striking from the panel of jurors a certain number of each party, leaving a number required by law to try the cause *Bouvier*

Strŭck'en, *p p* of *strike* [*Obs*] See Strike

Strŭct'ŭr-al (strŭkt'yŭr al), *a* Of, or pertaining to, structure "The *structural* intention of all organizations" *I Taylor*

Strŭct'ŭre (strŭkt'yŭr), *n*. [Lat *structura*, from *struere*, *structum*, to join together, to construct, Fr *structure*, Sp *estructura*, It *struttura*]

1 The act of building, practice of erecting buildings. [*Rare*]

His son builds on, and never is content
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent *Dryden*

2 Manner of building form, make, construction "Want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe" *Woodward*

3 Arrangement of parts, or of constituent particles, in a substance or body, as, the *structure* of a rock or a mineral

4 Manner of organization, as the *structure* of animals or vegetables, or of any of their parts

5 A building of any kind, but chiefly a building of some size, or of magnificence, an edifice.

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame *Pope*

Strŭct'ŭr-ist (strukt'yŭr-ĭst), *n* One who forms structures, a builder or maker [*Rare*]

Strŭde, *n* [See Stud, 3] A stock of breeding mares [Written also *stode*] *Bailey*

Strŭg'gle (strŭg'gl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* struggled, *p pr* & *vb n* struggling] [Of Prov Ger *struckeln*, *straucheln*, to scold, quarrel, O Sw *strug*, a quarrel, Icel *strugi*, a hostile disposition]

1 To strive, or to make efforts with a twisting, or with contortions of the body

2 To use great efforts, to labor hard, to strive, to contend, as, to *struggle* to save life, to *struggle* with the waves, to *struggle* with adversity

3 To labor in pain or anguish, to be in agony, to labor in any kind of difficulty or distress

'Tis wisdom to beware,
And better shun the bait than *struggle* in the snare *Dryden*

Syn—To strive, contend, labor, endeavor

Strŭg'gle, *n* 1 Great labor, forcible effort to obtain an object, or to avoid an evil, properly, a violent effort with contortions of the body

2 Contest, contention, strife

An honest man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference *Addison*

3 Contortions of extreme distress, agony

Syn—Endeavor, effort, contest, labor, difficulty See Endeavor

Strŭg'gler, *n*. One who struggles, strives, or contends

Strŭll, *n* A bar so placed as to resist weight

Strŭm, *v t* & *i* [*imp* & *p p* strummed, *p pr* & *vb n* strumming] To play on an instrument of music, or as on an instrument, in a coarse, noisy way, to thrum, as, to *strum* a piano

Strŭm, *n* A strumpet [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*.

Strŭ'mă, *n* [Lat, Fr *strumes*, pl]

1 (*Med*) The same as Scrofula, q v.

2 (*Bot*) The swelling or protuberance of any organ *Gray*.

Stru-mōse', } *a*. [Lat *strumosus*, Fr *strumeux*
Strŭ'mous, } See *supra*] Scrofulous, having struma.

Strŭ'mous-ness, *n*. The state or quality of being strumous

Strŭm'pet, *n* [Prov Eng *strum*, *strump*, a prostitute, Lat *stuprata*, from *stuprare*, to debauch, *stuprum*, debauchery, Fr. *stupre*, O. Fr. *strupe*, debauchery, Gael *striopach*, Ir *strubrid*, *striloboid*, *striopach*, a prostitute.] A prostitute, a harlot.

Strŭm'pet, *a*. Like a strumpet; false; inconstant.

Strŭm'pet, *v t*. 1. To debauch. [*Obs*.] *Shak*.

2 To dishonor with the reputation of being a strumpet; hence, to belie; to slander. "With his untrue reports, *strumpet* your fame." *Massinger*.

Strŭm'strum, *n*. A noisy musical instrument. [*Obs*.] "The *strumstrum* is made somewhat like a cittern." *Dampier*.

Strŭng, *imp* & *p. p* of *string*. See String.

Strŭn'tan, *n*. A kind of worsted braid, less than an inch broad. [*Scot*] *Simmonds*.

Strŭse, *n* (*Naut*) A long, burdensome craft, used for transportation on the inland waters of Russia. *Simmonds*.

Strŭt, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* strutted, *p pr* & *vb n* strutting] [Dan. *stutte*, Ger. *strotzen*. Cf. Strout]

1. To swell, to protuberate [*Rare*]

The bellying canvas *strutted* with the gale *Dryden*

2 To walk with a lofty, proud gait, and erect head, to walk with affected dignity.

Does he not hold up his head, and *strut* in his gait? *Shak*

Strŭt, *n* 1 A lofty, proud step or walk with the head erect, affectation of dignity in walking

2 (*Arch*) A piece of timber obliquely placed from a king or queen post to support or strengthen a rafter or an horizontal piece, a brace,—called also *stretching-piece*. *Brande*.

3 (*Mach*) Any part of a machine or structure, of which the principal function is to hold things apart,—the opposite of *stay* and *tie*.

Strŭ'thi-ŏ'sēz, *n pl* [Gr στρουθίων (pl. στρουθίονες), the ostrich] (*Ornith*) An order of large birds, including the ostrich, having short wings unsuited for flight, and long, strong legs, which enable them to run very rapidly. *Baird*

Strŭ'thi-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat. *struthius*, *strutheus*, Gr. στρουθίος, στρουθήϊος, from Lat *struthio*, an ostrich, Gr στρουθός, a bird, an ostrich] Of, pertaining to, or like, the ostrich, belonging to the ostrich tribe

Strŭt'ter, *n* One who struts

Strŭt'ting-ly, *adv* In a strutting manner, with a proud, lofty step, boastingly

Stŭ'vite (49), *n* (*Min*) A crystalline mineral found in guano from Saldanha Bay, on the African coast, and consisting chiefly of phosphoric acid, magnesia, oxide of ammonium, and water, with a very small proportion of protoxide of iron *Dana*

Strȳch'ni-ă, } *n*. [Fr *strychnine*, from Lat
Strych-nī'nă, } *strychnos*, Gr στρυχνος, a kind
Strȳch'nine, } of nightshade, a family of plants, of which the ancients knew three or four species] (*Chem*) A vegetable alkaloid, the sole active principle of *Strychnos tieute*, the most active of the Java poisons, and one of the active principles of *Strychnos Ignatu*, *S nux-vomica*, and *S colubrina* This alkaloid has an intensely bitter taste, leaving an impression in the mouth similar to that from certain metallic salts It is a most valuable medicine, much used at the present day

Strȳde, *n* The same as Stride [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Stŭb, *n* [A-S *stybb*, *steb*, Dan *stub*, Sw *stubbe*, Icel *stubbr*, *stubbi*, *stobbi*, D *stobbe*, L Ger *stubbe*, *stubben*, allied to Lat *stipes*]

1 The stump of a tree, that part of the stem of a tree which remains fixed in the earth when the tree is cut down,—applied especially to the stump of a small tree, or shrub

Low *stubs* gored his feet *Coleridge*

2 A log; a block [*Obs*] *Milton*

Stŭb, *v t* [*imp*. & *p p* stubbed, *p. pr*. & *vb n*. stubbing]

1 To grub up by the roots, to extirpate, as, to *stub* up edible roots "What *stubbing*,.. digging, and harrowing is to a piece of land" *Berkeley*

2 [L Ger *stubben*] To strike, as the toes, against a stump, stone, or other fixed object [*U S*]

Stŭb'bed (60), *a* 1 Short and thick, like something truncated, blunt, obtuse

2. Not nice or delicate, hardy [*Obs*] "*Stubbed*, vulgar constitutions" *Bp Berkeley*

Stŭb'bed-ness, *n* The state or quality of being stubbed, bluntness, obtuseness

Stŭb'bi-ness, *n* 1. The state of being stubby.

2 Stubbedness

Stŭb'ble (stŭb'bl), *n* [Dim. of *stub*, D & Ger *stoppel*, O H. Ger. *stupfila*, Sw *stubb*, Dan. *stub*, Lat *stipula*, dim. of *stipes* See Stub] The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buckwheat, left in the ground, the part of the stalk left by the scythe or sickle.

After the first crop is off, they plow in the *stubble* *Mortimer*

Stŭb'bled (stŭb'bld), *a*. 1. Covered with stubble "The *stubbled* plain" *Gay*

2 Stubbed [*Obs*]

Stŭb'ble-goose, *n*. A goose fed among stubble. [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Stŭb'ble-rāke, *n*. A rake with long teeth for raking together stubble.

Stŭb'bly, *a* Covered with stubble, having stubble, stubbled.

Stŭb'born, *a*. [O. Eng. *stubborne*, *stibborne*, *stibbern*, from *stub*.]

1. Unreasonably obstinate; inflexibly fixed in opinion; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons, inflexible, refractory, as, a *stubborn* son; a *stubborn* mind or soul.

2. Persevering; persisting; steady; constant. "*Stubborn* attention." *Locke*.

3. Stiff; not flexible; as, a *stubborn* bow. "Before a gloom of *stubborn*-ashfiled oaks." *Tennyson.*
Take a plant of *stubborn* oak *Dryden.*

4. Enduring without complaint, hardy, firm, as, *stubborn* Stoics *Swift.*

5. Harsh, rough, rugged. [*Obs.*]

6. Not easily melted or worked, refractory, as, a *stubborn* ore or metal.

Syn.—Obstinate, inflexible, obdurate, headstrong, stiff, hardy, firm, refractory, intractable, rugged, contumacious, heady —STUBBORN, OBSTINATE *Stubborn* (firm or fixed like a *stub* or stock) describes a high degree of *obstinacy* He who is *obstinate* is one who will not yield to the appeals we make to his reason and his better feelings He who is *stubborn* grows more *obstinate* the more clearly his unreasonableness is exposed, and the more powerfully his feelings are addressed

Yield,
Except you mean, with *obstinate* repulse,
To slay your sovereign *Shak.*

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice apt to accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by it *Shak.*

Stŭb'born-ly, *adv.* In a stubborn manner, obstinately, inflexibly, contumaciously

Stŭb'born ness (109), *n* The state or quality of being stubborn, perverse and unreasonable obstinacy, inflexibility, contumacy, stiffness, want of pliancy, refractoriness, as of ores

Stŭb'by, *a* [From *stub*] 1 Abounding with stubs

2 Short and thick, short and strong, as, *stubby* bristles

Stŭb'-end, *n.* (*Mach*) The enlarged end of a connecting rod, to which the strap is fastened

Stŭb'-mŏr'tise, *n* (*Carp*) A mortise passing through only part of the timber in which it is formed

Stŭb'-nāil, *n.* A nail broken off, a short, thick nail

Stŭc'co, *n* [It *stucco*, Sp *estuco*, *estuque*, Fr *stuc*, from O H Ger *stuchi*, shell, stucco]

1 Plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls, especially, a fine plaster, composed of lime or gypsum, with sand and pounded marble, used for internal decorations and fine work.

2 Work made of stucco

Stŭc'co, *v t* [*imp & p p* STUCCOED, *p pr & vb n* STUCCOING] To overlay with stucco or fine plaster

Stŭc'co-er, *n* One who stuccoes

Stŭck, *imp & p p of stud* See STICK

Stŭck, *n* [See STOCK, 7, and STOCKADE] A thrust [*Obs*] *Shak*

Stŭck'le (stŭk'l), *n* [From *stool*] A number of sheaves set together in the field, a stook

Stŭck'-ŭp, *a* Stiffly and affectedly vain, self important, and supercilious without possessing real superiority, unreasonably puffed up, and exclusive, from an undue sense of personal importance or position [*Colloq*]

The airs of small, *stuck-up* men are amazingly ridiculous *A K H Boyd*

Stŭd, *n* [A S *studu*, L Ger *stud*, *studde*, *stutte*, *stut*, D *stut*, Dan *stolte*, Sw *stod*, *stotta*, Icel *stod*, *stytta*, N H Ger *stutze*]

1. A stem, a trunk [*Obs*]

Seest thou not this same hawthorn *stud*? *Spenser*

2 (*Arch*) A small piece of timber or joist inserted in the sills and beams, between the posts, to support the beams or other main timbers

3 A kind of nail with a large head, inserted in work chiefly for ornament, an ornamental knob

A belt of straw and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber *studs* *Raleigh*

Crystal and myrrhine cups, embossed with gems
And *studs* of pearl *Milton*

4 An ornamental button or catch for a shirt bosom, not held to its place by being sewed, but inserted in button holes and admitting of being transferred from one such bosom to another

5 (*Mach*) (*a*) A short rod, fixed in and projecting from something, sometimes forming a journal (*b*) A stud bolt

Stŭd, *n* [A S & Icel *stōd*, O H Ger *stuat*, *stuot*, N H Ger *stute*, Sw *sto*, a mare, Dan *stodhest*, a stallion Cf STRUDE and SIEED] A collection of breeding horses and mares, or the place where they are kept

In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigor, and fire *Sir W Temple*

He had the finest *stud* in England, and his delight was to win plates from Tories *Macaulay*

Stŭd, *v t* [*imp & p p* STUDDED, *p pr & vb n* STUDDING]

1. To adorn with shining studs or knobs

Their horses shall be trapped
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl *Shak*

2. To set with detached ornaments, or prominent objects, to set thickly, as with studs

The sloping sides and summits of our hills, and the extensive plains that stretch before our view, are *studded* with substantial, neat, and commodious dwellings of freemen *Bp Hobart*

Stud-bolt.

Stŭd'-bŏlt, *n.* A bolt with threads on both ends, to be screwed into a fixed part at one end and receive a nut upon the other;—called also *standing bolt.*

Stŭd'der-y, *n.* A stable or like place for keeping a stud of horses. [*Obs*]

King Henry VIII erected a noble *studdery* *Harrison*

Stŭd'ding, *n.* Material for studs or joists, studs or joists considered collectively, studs

Stŭd'ding-sāil, *n* (*Naut*) A light sail set outside of a principal or square sail of a vessel in free winds, to increase her speed It is bent to a small yard called the *studding-sail yard* *Totten*

Stŭ'dent, *n* [Lat *studens*, p pr of *studere*, to study, It *studente*, Sp *estudiante*, Pg *estudante*, Fr *etudiant*]

1 A person engaged in study, one who is devoted to learning, either in a seminary or in private, a scholar, as, the *students* of an academy, of a college or university, a medical *student*, a law *student*

2 A man devoted to books, a bookish man, as, a hard *student*, a close *student*

keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his books *Shak.*

3. One who studies or examines, as, a *student* of nature's works

Stŭ'dent-ship, *n.* The state of being a student

Stŭd'-hŏrse, *n* [A S *stōd hors*] A breeding horse, a horse kept for propagating his kind, a stallion

Stŭd'ied (stŭd'id), *p a* [From *study*]

1 Closely examined read with diligence and attention, well considered, as, the book has been *studied*, the subject has been well *studied*

2 Well versed in any branch of learning, qualified by study, as, a man well *studied* in geometry, or in law, or medical science

I shrewdly suspect that he is little *studied* in the theory of moral proportions *Burke*

3 Premeditated, as, a *studied* insult

4 Having a particular inclination [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Stŭd'ied ly (stŭd'id li), *adv.* In a studied manner, premeditatedly

Stŭd'i er, *n* [From *study*] One who studies, a student [*Rare*]

Ipsius was a great *studier* in the stoical philosophy *Tillotson*

Stŭ'di o, *n pl* STU'DI ŌS [It *studio*, study, school See STUDY] The workshop of an artist

Stŭ'di ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *studiosus*, It *studioso*, Sp & Pg *estudioso*, Pr *estudios* Fr *studieux*]

1 Given to study devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books, as, a *studious* scholar

2 Given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation, contemplative *Locke*

3 Eager to discover something, or to effect some object, diligent as, be *studious* to please, *studious* to find new friends and allies

4 Attentive to, careful, — with *of*

Divines must become *studious* of pious and venerable antiquity *White*

5 Planned with study, deliberate studied

For the frigid villains of *studious* lewdness for the calm malignity of labored impiety, what apology can be invented? *Landor*

6 Favorable to study, suitable for thought and contemplation, as, the *studious* shade [*Pope*]

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloisters pale *Milton*

Stŭ'di ŏŭs ly, *adv* In a studious manner with study, with close attention to books with diligent contemplation, with zeal and earnestness, diligently carefully, attentively

Stŭ'di ŏŭs-ness, *n* The quality of being studious, addictedness to books, thoughtfulness, diligence

Stŭd'-work (wŭrk), *n* (*Masonry*) A wall built between studs or quarters *Crabb*

Stŭd'y, *n* [Lat *studium*, from *studere*, to study, It *studio*, Sp *estudio*, Pg *estudo*, Pr *estudi*, O Fr *estude*, *estude*, Fr *etude* See STUDENT]

1 A setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject, hence, application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject, for the purpose of learning what is not before known

Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in *study* *Fell*

Study gives strength to the mind, conversation, grace *Sir W Temple*

2 Exclusive mental occupation, absorbed or thoughtful attention, meditation, contrivance.

Just men they seemed, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright, and know his works *Milton*

3 Any particular branch of learning that is studied, any object of attentive consideration

The Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily *study* *Law*

4 A building or an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment

5 (*Fine Arts*) (*a*) A work undertaken for improvement in the art, and often left incomplete (*b*) A sketch from nature, to be used in the composition of other larger and more finished works

Stŭd'y, *v i* [See *supra*, Lat *studere*, It *studiare*, Sp & Pr *estudiar*, Pg *estudar*, O Fr *estudier*, Fr *etudier*]

1 To fix the mind closely upon a subject, to dwell upon any thing in thought, to muse.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable *Swift*

2 To apply the mind to books or learning.

3. To endeavor diligently; to be zealous.
That ye *study* to be quiet, and to do your own business. *1 Thess.* iv 11

Stŭd'y, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUDIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUDYING]

1 To apply the mind to, to read and examine for the purpose of learning and understanding, as, to *study* law or theology, to *study* languages

2 To consider attentively, to examine closely, as, to *study* the works of nature.

Study thyself what rank or what degree
Thy wise Creator has ordained for thee *Dryden.*

3 To form or arrange by previous thought, to con over, or to commit to memory, as, to *study* a speech

Stў'fĭd, *n* [It *stufa*, a stove, hot house. See STOVE] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

Stŭff, *n* [O Fr *estoffe*, Fr *étoffe*, Sp & Pg *estofa*, It *stoffa*, *stoffo*, L Lat *estoffa*, Ger *stoff*, D *stof*, *stoffe*, Dan *stof*, probably from Lat. *stuppa*, tow, oakum Cf STUPE]

1 Material which is to be worked up in any process of manufacture

Cæsar hath wept,
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff* *Shak.*

Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,
And shows the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill
Roscommon.

Time is the *stuff* which life is made of *Franklin*

2 Especially, woven material, cloth not made into garments, fabric

What *stuff* will you have a kirtle of? *Shak.*

3 Specifically, a textile fabric made entirely of worsted *Tomlinson.*

4 Furniture, goods, domestic vessels. [*Obsolescent*]

He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff* *Hayward.*

5 Essence, elemental part

Yet I do hold it very *stuff* o' th' conscience
To do no contrived murder *Shak.*

6 A medicine or mixture, a potion *Shak.*

7 Refuse or worthless matter, unorganized matter, hence, also, foolish or irrational language, nonsense

Anger would indite
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write *Dryden*

8 (*Naut*) A melted mass of turpentine, tallow, &c, with which the masts, sides, and bottom of a ship are smeared

Stŭff, *v t* [*imp & p p* STUFFED (stŭft), *p pr & vb n* STUFFING] [See *supra*, O Fr *estoffer*, Fr *étoffer*, Sp & Pg *estofar*, Ger *stopfen*]

1 To fill by crowding to cause to expand or swell from fullness, to load to excess, to crowd, as, to *stuff* a bedtick

This crook drew hazel boughs adown,
And *stuffed* her apron wide with nuts so brown *Gay.*

2 To thrust or crowd, to press

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together *Bacon*

3 To fill by being put into

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode *Dryden*

4 Specifically, to fill with seasoning, as, to *stuff* meat

5 To obstruct as any of the organs, to affect an organ of, as of sense

I am *stuffed*, cousin I can not smell *Shak.*

6 To fill the skin of, for the purpose of preserving as a specimen, — said of birds, animals, and the like

7 To form or fashion by stuffing

An Eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal *Swift.*

8 To crowd with facts, to cram the mind of, sometimes, to crowd or fill with false or idle tales or fancies

To stuff a ballot-box, to crowd it with fraudulent votes [U S]

Stŭff, *v i* To feed gluttonously. "Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*" *Swift.*

Stŭff'er, *n* One who stuffs, especially, one who puts fraudulent votes into a ballot box [U S.]

Stŭff'-gown, *n* A gown made of a woolen fabric; hence, in England, a junior barrister, or one not entitled to wear a silk gown, like the king's or queen's counsel *Campbell.*

Stŭff'i ness, *n* The state of being stuffy, sulky, or obstinate

Stŭff'ing, *n* 1 That which is used for filling any thing as, the *stuffing* of a saddle or cushion

2 Seasoning for meat, that which is put into meat to give it a higher relish

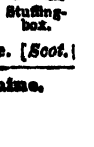

Stuffing-box.

Stŭff'ing-bŏx, *n* An arrangement for rendering a joint tight where a movable rod passes into a vessel of some kind, as the cylinder of a steam engine It consists of a close box cast round the hole through which the rod passes, in which is laid round the rod, and in contact with it, a quantity of hemp or India-rubber packing, metallic or rubber rings, and the like, lubricated with oily matter, and pressed closely down by a ring on top.

Stŭff'y, *a.* 1. Stout, mettlesome, resolute. [*Scot.*]

2. Angry and obstinate; sulky. [*U. S.*]

Stŭke, *n.* Stucco. [*Obs.*]

Stŭll, *n.* A frame-work of timber covered with boards to support rubbish, also, a frame-work of boards to protect miners from falling stones, &c. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Stŭlm, *n.* [Ger. *stollen*, Sw. *stoll*, Pol. *stoła, sztola, stolnia*.] A gallery to drain a mine [*Obs. or local.*]

Stŭlp, *n* [Icel *stolpi*, Dan., Sw., & O. D. *stolpe*, Lith. *stulpas*, Lett *stulbs*, Russ *stolb, stolp*, O. Slav *stlypy*.] A short, stout post, used to mark a boundary, or driven into the ground for any purpose [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Stŭl'ti-fī'er, *n.* One who stultifies.

Stŭl'ti-fy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STULTIFIED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* STULTIFYING.] [Lat. *stultus*, foolish, and *facere*, to make.]

1. To make foolish, to make a fool of *Burke.*

2. To regard as a fool, or as foolish [*Rare.*]

The modern sciolist *stultifies* all understandings but his own, and that which he regards as his own *Hazlitt*

3. (*Law.*) To allege or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act. *Blackstone*

Stul-tĭl'o-quence, *n.* [Lat *stultiloquentia*, from *stultus*, foolish, and *loquentia*, a talking, from *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui*, to speak, talk.] Foolish talk, a babbling.

Stul-tĭl'o-quent, *a.* [See *supra.*] Given to, or characterized by, stultiloquence, or foolish talk

Stul-tĭl'o-quent-ly, *adv.* In the way of foolish talk. *Phillips*

Stul-tĭl'o-quy, *n.* [Lat *stultiloquium*, from *stultus*, foolish, and *loqui*, to speak, talk, It *stoltiloquio*.] Foolish talk, silly discourse, babbling

Stŭl'ty, *a.* [Lat. *stultus*, foolish.] Foolish, silly [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Stŭm, *n.* [D *stom*, must, new wort. Cf. STOOM.]

1. Unfermented grape-juice or wine, often used to raise fermentation in dead or vapid wines, must

Let our wines, without mixture or *stum*, be all fine *B. Jonson*

Bad affections (like *stum* or poison) are impetuous *Barrow*

2. Wine revived by new fermentation, resulting from the admixture of must *Hudibras*

Stŭm, *v. t.* 1. To renew, as wine, by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation

We *stum* our wines to renew their spirits *Ployer*

2. To fume a cask of liquor with burning brimstone [*Prov. Eng.*] *C. Richardson*

Stŭm'ble, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUMBLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUMBLING.] [L. Ger. *stumpeln, stumpern*, to walk heavily, Prov. Eng. *stummer*, to stumble, *stump*, to walk or step very heavily.]

1. To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs, to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall.

The way of the wicked is as darkness: they know not at what they *stumble* *Prov.* iv. 19

2. To walk in a bungling or unsteady manner

He *stumbled* up the dark avenue *W. Scott*

3. To slide into a crime or an error, to err

He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is no occasion of *stumbling* in him 1 *John* ii. 10

4. To strike upon a thing without design, to fall or light by chance, — with *on* or *upon*

Ovid *stumbled*, by some inadvertence, upon Livia in a bath *Dryden*

Stŭm'ble, *v. t.* 1. To cause to stumble, to obstruct in progress, to cause to trip or stop "False and dazzling fires to *stumble* men" *Milton*

2. To confound, to puzzle, to put to a nonplus, to perplex

One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis *Locke*

Stŭm'ble, *n* 1. A trip in walking or running.

2. A blunder, a failure.

One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honorable life *L. Estrange*

Stŭm'bler, *n.* One who stumbles or makes a blunder

Stŭm'bling-blŏck, *n* Any cause of stumbling, that which causes to err

We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumbling-block*, and unto the Greeks foolishness 1 *Cor.* i. 23

Stŭm'bling-ly, *adv.* In a stumbling manner.

Stŭm'bling-stōne, *n* A stone that causes stumbling, any cause of stumbling or error

This *stumbling-stone* we hope to take away *Burnet*

Stŭmp, *n* [L. Ger., Dan., & Sw. *stump*, D. *stomp*, H. Ger. *stumpf*.]

1. The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off, the stub

2. The part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed, as, the *stump* of a leg, of a finger, or a tooth

3. (*pl.*) Legs, as, to stir one's *stumps*. [*Colloq.*]

4. A rod, or frame of rods, used in the game of cricket

5. A short, thick roll of leather or paper, cut to a point, and used to rub down the harsh or strong lines of a crayon or pencil drawing, for shading it, or for rubbing solid tints on paper from colors in powder. *Craig. Fairholt.*

Stump-orator, one who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree, or other elevation [*U. S.*] — *Stump-oratory*, an electioneering speech from a stump, or other elevation [*U. S.*] — *To take the stump*, or *to stump it*, to make public addresses for electioneering purposes; — a phrase derived from the speaker's originally mounting the stump of a tree, in the Western States or in the backwoods, in making his address [*U. S.*]

Stŭmp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUMPED (stŭmt, 84); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUMPING.]

1. To strike, as any thing fixed and hard, with the toe [*Vulgar.*]

2. To cut off a part of, to reduce to a stump, to lop "The *stumped* toe" *More.*

3. To challenge, also, to puzzle, or nonplus. [*Colloq. and low, U. S.*]

4. To travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes, as, to *stump* the State, or the district [*Colloq. U. S.*]

5. To knock down, as the stump or wicket in cricket-playing

A herd of boys with clamor bowled,
And *stumped* the wicket *Tennyson*

To stump out (*Cricket-playing*), to bowl out by knocking down the stump or wicket

Stŭmp, *v. i* 1. To walk heavily, as if on stumps.

2. To make a boast, to brag

To stump up, to pay cash [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Stŭmp'age, *n* A tax on the amount of timber cut, and regulated by the price of lumber. [*Maine.*]

Stŭmp'er, *n* 1. One who stumps

2. A boastful person.

3. A story that puzzles, or creates incredulity [*Colloq. and low, U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Stŭmp'i-ness, *n* The state of being stumpy

Stŭmp'y, *a.* 1. Full of stumps

2. Hard, strong [*Rare.*] *Mortimer.*

3. Short and thick, stubby [*Low.*]

Stŭn, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* STUNNED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUNNING.] [A-S *stunnan*, M. H. Ger. *stünen*, N. H. Ger. *staunen*, to be astonished.]

1. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head

One hung a pole-ax at his saddle bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe *Dryden*

2. To destroy the sensibility of, to overcome, especially, to overpower the sense of hearing of.

A universal hubbub wild
Of *stunning* sounds and voices all confused *Milton*

3. To surprise completely, to overpower.

William was quite *stunned* at my discourse, and held his peace *De Foe*

Stŭng, *imp. & p. p. of sting* See STING.

Stŭnk, *imp. & p. p. of stink.* See STINK

Stŭn'ner, *n* One who, or that which, stuns, — often colloquially or vulgarly applied to whatever overpowers by astonishment, as, that story is a *stunner*

Stŭn'ning, *p. a.* 1. Overpowering the organs of hearing, confounding with noise

2. Striking or overpowering with astonishment, as, *stunning* poetry [*Colloq.*] *Thackeray. C. Kingsley*

Stŭnt, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* STUNTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUNTING.] [A. S. *stintan, styntan*, to blunt, *stunt*, blunt, foolish. See STINT.] To hinder from growth, to prevent the growth of, to stint, as, to *stunt* a child, to *stunt* a plant.

When, by a cold penury, I blast the abilities of a nation, and *stunt* the growth of its active energies, the ill I may do is beyond all calculation *Burke*

Stŭnt, *n.* A check in growth, or that which has been checked in its growth, a stunted animal or thing, specifically, a young whale, two years old, which, having been weaned, is lean, and yields but little blubber.

Stŭnt'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being stunted.

Stŭpe, *n* [Lat *stupa, stuppa*, tow, Gr. στύππη, στύπη. Cf. STUFF.] (*Med.*) Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore, fomentation, sweating bath

Stŭpe, *v. t.* To dress with a stupe or stupes, to foment *Wiseman*

Stŭpe, *n* A stupid person [*Obs. and rare.*]

Stū'pe-fā'çient, *n* [Written also *stupefacient.*] (*Med.*) Any thing promoting stupefaction, a narcotic. *Dunglison.*

Stū'pe fā'çient, *a.* Promoting stupefaction.

Stū'pe fāc'tion, *n.* [Written also *stupifaction.*] [Fr. *stupéfaction*, Sp. *estupefaccion*, It. *stupefazione*. See STUPEFY.]

1. The act of stupefying, or rendering stupid.

2. A stupid or senseless state, insensibility, dullness, torpor, stupidity.

Resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it *South*

Stū'pe-fāc'tive, *a.* [Written also *stupifactive.*] [Fr. *stupéfactif*, Sp. *estupefactivo*, It. *stupefattivo*, L. Lat. *stupefactivus*.] Causing insensibility, deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding

Stū'pe-fāc'tive, *n* (*Med.*) That which stupefies, a stupefacient or opiate

Stū'pe-fied-ness, *n* The state of being stupefied; stupefaction, torpor, stupidity.

Stū'pe fī'er, *n.* [From *stupefy.*] One who, or that which, stupefies or causes dullness or stupidity

Stū'pe-fy, *v. t.* [Written also *stupify*, especially in England, but with obvious impropriety.] [*imp. & p. p.* STUPEFIED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* STUPEFYING.] [Fr. *stupéfier*, Pr. *stupefar*, It. *stupefare*, Lat. *stupefacere*, from *stupere*, to be struck senseless, and *facere*, to make.]

1. To make stupid; to make dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding in; to deprive of sensibility.

The fumes of passion intoxicate his discerning faculties, as the fumes of drink *stupefy* the brain *South.*

2. To deprive of material mobility. [*Obs.*]

It is not malleable; but yet it is not fluent, but *stupefied.* *Bacon.*

Stu-pĕn'dous, *a.* [Lat. *stupendus*, astonishing, p. future pass. of *stupere*, to be astonished at, It. *stupendo*, Sp. & Pg. *estupendo*.] Astonishing, wonderful, amazing, especially, of astonishing magnitude or elevation, as, a *stupendous* pile.

All are but parts of one *stupendous* whole *Pope.*

Stu-pĕn'dous-ly, *adv.* In a stupendous manner.

Stu-pĕn'dous-ness, *n* The quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing

Stū'pe-ous, *a.* [Lat *stupa*, tow.] Resembling tow; having long, loose scales or matted filaments, like tow, stupose

Stū'pid, *a* [Lat. *stupidus*, from *stupere*, to be stupefied, Fr. *stupide*, It. *stupido*, Sp. & Pg. *estupido*.]

1. Very dull, insensible, senseless, wanting in understanding, heavy, sluggish, — said of persons.

O that men should be so *stupid* grown
As to forsake the living God! *Milton.*

With wild surprise,
A moment *stupid*, motionless he stood *Thomson*

2. Resulting from, or evincing, stupidity, formed without skill or genius, dull, heavy, — said of things.

Observe what loads of *stupid* rhymes
Oppress us in corrupted times *Swift*

Syn. — Simple, insensible, sluggish, senseless, doltish, sottish, dull, heavy. See SIMPLE

Stu-pĭd'i-ty, *n* [Lat. *stupiditas*, Fr. *stupidité*, It. *stupidità*, Sp. & Pg. *estupidez*.]

1. The state or quality of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding, insensibility, sluggishness

2. Stupor, astonishment. [*Rare.*]

A *stupidity*

Past admiration strikes me, joined with fear *Chapman*

Syn. — Insensibility, sluggishness, sottishness, doltishness, blockishness, senselessness

Stū'pid-ly, *adv.* In a stupid manner, sottishly, absurdly

Stū'pid-ness, *n* Stupidity

Stū'pi fy, *v. t* See STUPEFY.

Stū'por, *n* [Lat., from *stupere*, to be struck senseless, It. *stupore*, Sp. & Pg. *estupor*, Pr. *stupor*, Fr. *stupeur*.]

1. Great diminution or suspension of sensibility, suppression of sense or feeling, numbness, as, the *stupor* of a limb

2. Intellectual insensibility, moral stupidity, heedlessness or inattention to one's interests

Stū-pōse' (125), *a* [Lat *stupa*, the coarse part of flax, tow.] (*Bot.*) Composed of matted filaments like tow, stupeous *Henslow*

Stū'prāte, *v. t* [Lat. *stuprare, stupratum*, from *stuprum*, defilement, It. *stuprare, strupare*, Sp. & Pg. *estuprar*.] To ravish, to debauch. [*Rare.*]

Stu-prā'tion, *n* [See *supra.*] Violation of chastity by force, rape [*Rare.*] *Browne*

Stū'prum, *n* [Lat.] Forcible violation of chastity, stupration, rape. *Dunglison*

Stûr'di-ly, *adv.* [From *sturdy.*] In a sturdy manner, hardily, stoutly, lustily.

Stûr'di-ness, *n* [From *sturdy.*]

1. The condition or quality of being stout; stoutness, hardiness, as, the *sturdiness* of a school-boy

2. Brutal strength [*Rare.*] *Johnson*

Stûr'dy, *a* [*compar.* STURDIER, *superl.* STURDIEST.] [O. Fr. *estourdi*, N. Fr. *étourdi*, stunned, giddy, thoughtless, rash, p. p. of *estourdir, étourdir*, to stun, to render giddy, to amaze, It. *stordire*, p. p. *stordito*. Cf. Icel. *styrdr*, rigid, hard. See *infra.*]

1. Foolishly obstinate, stout, hardy, implying coarseness or rudeness.

This must be done, and I would fain see
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gainsay *Hudibras*

A *sturdy*, hardened sinner advances to the utmost pitch of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first step *Atterbury*

2. Characterized by strength or force, strong, lusty, violent, as, a *sturdy* lout.

How bowed the woods beneath their *sturdy* stroke! *Gray*

3. Stiff, stout, strong; as, a *sturdy* oak.

He was not of a delicate contexture, his limbs rather *sturdy* than dainty *Wotton*

Syn. — Hardy, stout, strong, firm, robust, obstinate, forcible, stiff

Stûr'dy, *n.* [O. Fr. *estourdie*, giddiness, stupefaction. See *supra.*] A disease in sheep, marked by dullness and stupor.

Stûr'geon (stûr'jun), *n.* [Fr. *esturgeon*, Sp. *esturion*, It. *storione*, L. Lat. *sturio, sturgio*, O. H. Ger. *sturo, sturio, sturi*, M. H. Ger. *stur, sture, stür*, N. H. Ger., Dan., & Sw. *stör*, D. *steur*, A-S. *styria, styriga*.] (*Ichth.*) A large cartilaginous fish of the genus *Acipenser*, several species of

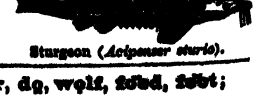

Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

which are found in Northern Europe, in the Black and Caspian Seas and their tributaries, in the lakes of North America, &c. Its flesh is valued for food. Caviare is prepared from the roe, and isinglass from the air-bladder. The American species is *A. oxyrhynchus.*

Stŭ'ri-ŏ'mi-an, *n* [From L Lat *sturio* See *supra*] (*Ichth*) One of a family of cartilaginous fishes, of which the sturgeon is the type

Stŭrk, *n.* [Written also *stirk*] [A-S *stire, stiore, styric,* L. Ger. *starke, stirke,* O D *stierck,* allied to *steer.*] A young ox or heifer. [*Scot*]

Stŭrt, *n.* **1** Disturbance, annoyance, care. [*Obs or Prov. Eng*] "*Stunt* and *curt*" *Rolland*

2. (*Mining*) A great profit received by a tributer, who takes a course of ore to cut or excavate at a high tribute. *Weale.*

Stŭt, *v i* To stutter. [*Obs*] *Skelton*

Stŭt'ter, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* STUTTERED, *p pr* & *vb n.* STUTTERING] [H Ger *stotten,* L Ger *stoten* n, D *stotteren,* from L Ger *stoten,* D *stooten,* H. Ger *stossen,* to thrust] To hesitate in uttering words, to stammer

Stŭt'ter, *n.* **1** The act of stuttering, stammer.

2 One who stutters, a stammerer [*Obs*]

Stŭt'ter-er, *n* One who stutters, a stammerer.

Stŭt'ter-ing ly, *adv* With stammering

Stў, *n* [A-S *stigend,* a tumor on the eyelid, from *stigan,* to ascend, rise] (*Med*) An inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid, especially near the inner angle of the eye

Stў, *n.* [Written also *stigh*] [A S *stige* O H Ger *stiga, wenstiga,* O D *wenstige,* Icel & Sw. *stia,* Dan. *sti, stenesti*]

1. A pen or inclosure for swine

2 A place of bestial debauchery. "To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*" *Milton*

Stў, *v t* To shut up in a sty *Shak*

Stў, *v i* [A-S & O H Ger *stigan,* to rise, L Ger *stigen,* D *stygen,* N H Ger *steigen,* Goth *steigan,* Icel & Sw *stiga,* Dan *stige*] To soar, to ascend [*Obs*] See STIRRUP.

With bolder wing shall dare aloft to *sty,*
To the last praises of this Tacry Queen *Spenser*

Stў'an, *n* [Written also *stian*] [See STY] An inflamed tumor on the eyelid, a sty [*Rare*]

I know that a *styan* on the eye could be easily reduced *De Quincey*

Stўc'ă, *n.* [L. Lat *styca, stica,* A S *sticu, stycc, stycge*] An Anglo Saxon copper coin of the lowest value, being worth half a farthing. *Teale*

Stўg'i-al, *a* Stygian [*Obs*] *Skelton*

Stўg'i-an, *a.* [Lat *Stygius,* from *Styx, Stygis,* Gr Στυξ, Στυγος, the Styx, I e , the H ateful, from στυγεῖν, to hate See STYX] Of, or pertaining to, Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed, or the region of the dead, hence, hellish, infernal

At that so sudden blaze, the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aspect *Milton*

Stў'la-gal-mā'ic (Synop , § 130), *a* [Gr στῦλος, a pillar, column, and ἀγαλμα, an image] (*Arch*) Performing the office of columns as, *stylagalmaic* figures or images. [Written also *stylogalmaic*]

Stў'lar, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the style of a dial, stilar See STILAR

Stўle, *n* [Fr *style,* It *stile,* Sp & Pg *estilo,* Lat *stylus, stilus,* Gr στυλος, a pillar, a style or writing instrument, allied to στηλη See STELA]

1 An instrument used by the ancients in writing on tablets covered with wax, having one end sharp, and the other blunt, smooth and somewhat expanded, for the purpose of making erasures by smoothing the wax.

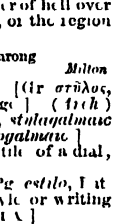

Style. (*Bot*)

2 Hence, any thing resembling the ancient style, as, (*a*) A sharp pointed tool used in engraving (*b*) A pointed surgical instrument (*c*) The pin or gnomon of a dial, the shadow of which indicates the hour (*d*) (*Bot*) The cylindrical or tapering portion of the pistil between the ovary and the stigma. *Gray.*

3 Mode of expressing thought in language, whether oral or written, choice or arrangement of words in discourse; rhetorical expression "According to the usual *style* of dedications." *Middleton*

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of *style* *Swift*

4 Mode of presentation, especially in music or any of the fine arts, a characteristic or peculiar mode of developing an idea or accomplishing a result.

The ornamental *style* also possesses its merit *Reynolds*

5. Degree of conformity to a recognized standard, manner which is deemed elegant and appropriate, especially in literary composition or in social demeanor; fashion

6. Mode or phrase by which any thing is formally designated; the title, the official designation of any important body; mode of address, as, the *style* of Majesty. "One *style* to a gracious benefactor, another to a proud, insulting foe" *Burke.*

7. (*Chron.*) A mode of reckoning time, with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar

☞ *Style* is *Old* or *New* The *Old* Style follows the Julian manner of computing the months and days, or the calendar as established by Julius Cesar, in which every fourth year consists of 366 days, and the other years of 365 days This is about 11 minutes in a year too much Pope Gregory XIII reformed the calendar by retrenching 10 days in October, 1582, in order to bring back the vernal equinox to the same day as at the time of the council of Nice, A D 325 This reformation was adopted by act of Parliament in Great Britain in 1751, by which act 11 days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the third day was reckoned the fourteenth This mode of reckoning is called *New* Style, according to which every year divisible by 4, unless it is divisible by 100 without being divisible by 400, has 366 days, and any other year 365 days

Style of court, the practice or manner observed by a court in its proceedings *Ayliffe*

Syn — Diction, phraseology, manner, course, title See DICTION

Stўle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* STYLED, *p pr* & *vb n* STYLING] To entitle, to term, name, or call to denominate. "*Styled* great conquerors" *Milton*

Syn — To call, name, denominate, designate, term, characterize

Stў'let, *n* [Fr *stylet,* diminutive of *style* It *stiletto* See *supra*]

1 A small pointed or dagger, a stiletto

2 (*Surg*) An instrument for examining wounds, fistulas, and for passing setons, and the like, — called also *specillum* *Dunglison*

Stў'li-fŏrm, *a* [Fr *styliforme,* from Lat *stylus,* a style, and *forma,* form] Having the form of, or resembling, a style, pin, or pen, styloid

Stў'lish, *a* Given to, or fond of, the display of style characterized by an attempt at display highly fashionable modish, genteel as, a *stylish* dress, house, manner and the like [*Colloq*]

Stў'lish ly, *adv* In a stylish or fashionable manner, modishly

Stў'lish ness, *n* The state of being stylish or fashionable, gentility modishness

Stў'list, *n* One who is attentive to style, a critic of style, one who is a master or model of style, especially in writing or speaking

Stў lis'tic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, style in language [*Rare*] "The great *stylistic* differences in the works ascribed to Wycliffe" *G P Marsh.*

Stў'lite, *n* [Fr *stylite,* Gr στυλιτης, from στῦλος, a pillar, a column] (*Eccl*) One of a sect of solitaries, who lived on the tops of columns or pillars for the exercise of their patience

Stў'lo bāte, *n.* [Fr *stylobate,* Lat *stylobates stylobata,* Gr στυλοβατης, from στῦλος, a pillar, a column, and βαινειν, to go, walk, βατης, one that treads] (*Arch*) The unmterrupted or continuous base below a range of columns

stў'lo bā'tion, *n* [See *supra*] (*Arch*) The pedestal of a column

stў'lo grăph'ic, } *a* Of, or pertaining to, or
stў'lo grăph'ic al, } used in, stylography as, *stylographic* cards, cards which may be written upon with a style

Stylographic pencil, a pencil or style used in stylography

Stў'lo-grăph'ic-al ly, *adv* In a stylographical manner, by means of stylography.

stў lŏg'ra phy, *n* [Gr στυλος, Lat *stylus,* a style, and γραφειν, to write] A mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style or pointed instrument on cards or tablets

Stў'lo-hў'oid, *a* [From *styloid* and *hyoid,* q v] (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the styloid processes and the hyoid bone *Dunglison*

Stў'loid, *a* [Fr *styloide,* Gr στυλοειδης, from στῦλος, a style, and εἶδος, form, likeness] Having some resemblance to a style or pen, as, the *styloid* process of the temporal bone

Stў'lo-mās'toid, *a* [From *styloid* and *mastoid,* q v] (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the styloid and mastoid processes. *Dunglison.*

Stў lŏm'e ter, *n* [Gr στῦλος, column, and μετρον, measure] An instrument for measuring columns *Simmonds.*

Stў'lo pō'de ŭm, *n* [Gr στῦλος, style, and ποῦς, ποδος, foot] (*Bot*) A fleshy disk at the base of the style in some plants, as the umbellifers *Henslow*

Stў'lus, *n* [Lat] (*Intag*) An instrument for writing, a style See STYLE

Styp'tic, } (*Med*) Something which serves to ar
Styp'tic, } *a.* [Written also *stiptic*] [Fr. *stypsrest* hemorrhage, — often used synonymously with *astringent.* [Written also *stiptic*] *Dunglison*

Stўp'tic, } *a.* [Written also *stiptic*] [Fr. *stypStўp'tic al,** } *tique,* Lat *stypticus,* Gr στυπτικος, from στυφειν to contract] Producing contraction, stopping bleeding, having the quality of restraining hemorrhage, astringent

Styp tic'i ty, *n* [Fr *stypticité* See *supra*] The quality of being styptic, astringency

Stўr'a çine, *n* (*Chem*) A crystalline substance, having the properties of a resin, obtained from storax *Craig.*

Stў'rax, *n.* [Lat *styrax, storax,* Gr. στῦραξ See STORAX] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, abounding in resinous and aromatic substances, found in tropical America, and some species also in Europe and Asia. *S officinalis* yields storax, and *S. benzoin* yields benzoin *Baird.*

Stў'rōle, *n.* (*Chem*) A colorless aromatic oil obtained from styracine, or from liquid storax by distilling it with water.

Stўth'y, *v t* To forge on an anvil. See STITHY.

Stўx, *n* [Lat, Gr Στυξ. See STYGIAN] (*Anc. Myth*) The principal river of the lower world, which was to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead

Sū'a bĭl'i ty, *n* (*Law*) Liability to be sued, the state of being subject by law to civil process *Story.*

Sū'a ble, *a* [From *sue*] (*Law*) Capable of being sued, subject by law to be called to answer in court *Story.*

Suăde, *v t* To persuade. [*Obs*]

Suăd'i ble, *a* Suasible. [*Obs*] *Wycliffe.*

Suăge, *v t* To assuage [*Obs*] *Bp Fisher.*

Sū'ant, *a* [Written also *suent*] [O. Fr *suant,* p pr of *suire,* to follow See SUE] Spread equally over the surface, uniform, even [*Local U. S*]

Sū'ant ly, *adv.* In a suant manner. [Written also *suently*]

Suā'si ble (swā'sĭ bl), *a* [O Sp *suasible,* It *suasibile,* from Lat *suadere, suasum,* to advise, persuade] Capable of being persuaded, easily persuaded [*Rare*]

Suā'sion, *n* [O Fr & O Sp *suasion,* It *suasione,* Lat *suasio* See *supra*] The act of persuading; persuasion, as, moral *suasion*

Suā'sive, *a* [It & O Sp *suasivo*] Having power to persuade, persuasive [*Rare*] *South.*

Suā'sive ly, *adv* In a suasive manner, in a manner tending to persuade

Suā'so ry, *a* [O Fr *suasoire,* It & Sp *suasorio,* Lat *suasorius*] Tending to persuade, having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason

Suāve, *a* [Fr , from Lat *suavis,* sweet, pleasant] Sweet, pleasant, delightful, gracious or agreeable in manner [*Rare*]

Suāve'ly, *adv* In a suave manner, pleasantly, agreeably, sweetly [*Rare*]

Suāv'i fў, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUAVIFIED; *p pr* & *vb n* SUAVIFYING] [Lat *suavis,* sweet, and *facere,* to make] To make affable

Sua-vil'o-quent, *a* Sweetly speaking, using soft and agreeable speech [*Rare*]

Sua vil'o quy, *n* [Lat *suavis,* sweet, and *loqui,* to speak] Sweetness of speech [*Obs*]

Suāv'i ty (swăv'ĭ tў), *n* [Lat *suavitas,* from *suavis,* sweet, allied to Gr ἁσυς, ἡδυς, Eng *sweet,* Skr. *svādu,* from *svād,* to taste, Fr *suavité,* Pr. *suavetat,* Sp *suavidad,* It *suavita, soavita*]

1 Sweetness to the taste [*Obs*] *Browne.*

2 That which is agreeable, sweet, or pleasing to the mind, agreeableness, softness, pleasantness, gentleness, as, *suavity* of manners, *suavity* of language, conversation, or address

Sŭb A Latin preposition, denoting *under* or *below,* used in English as a prefix, to express an inferior position or intention, and also a subordinate degree, or imperfect state of a quality Before *f, g, p, r,* and *m,* the *b* is changed into those letters, as in *suffer, suggest, suppose, surrogate,* and *summon.*

☞ When prefixed to the name of a chemical compound, *sub* denotes that this is an oxysalt, contains a less number of equivalents of the acid than of the base, or that the base is a sub-oxide or, if it is a haloid salt, or analogous compound, that the electro-negative is in a smaller proportion than the electro-positive constituent, or is combined with it in the smallest proportion possible, as in *sub-bromide, sub-iodide,* &c haloid sub-salts containing a less number of equivalents of bromine, iodine, &c than of the substance with which they are joined, *sub-sulphide,* a sulphide containing one equivalent of sulphur to two or more of the body with which it is compounded, and the like

Sŭb-ăç'e-tāte, *n* (*Chem*) (*a*) An acetate having an excess of the base, as, *subacetate* of lead (*b*) A compound of acetic acid and a suboxide *Gregory*

Sŭb ăç'id, *a* [Lat *subacidus* See SUB and ACID] Moderately acid or sour, as, a *subacid* juice.

Sŭb ăç'id, *n* A substance moderately acid

Sŭb ăc'rid, *a.* Moderately sharp, pungent, or acrid

Sŭb ăct', *v t* [Lat *subigere, subactum,* from prefix *sub,* under, and *agere,* to lead, bring] To reduce, to subdue [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Sŭb ăc'tion, *n* [Lat *subactio,* Fr *subaction* See *supra*] The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or of beating them to a powder [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Sŭb'a cute', *a* Acute in a moderate degree.

Sŭb-ăd'vo cate, *n* A subordinate advocate.

Sŭb'a ē'ri al, *a* Beneath the sky, or in the open air, — opposed to *submarine,* as, a *subaerial* volcano *Dana.*

Sŭb ā'gen cy, *n* A subordinate agency.

Sŭb ā'gent, *n* (*Law*) A person employed by an agent to transact the whole or a part of the business intrusted to the latter *Bouvier Chitty.*

Sŭb ăg'i tā'tion, *n.* [Lat *subagitatio,* from *subagitare,* to get under one, to lie with illicitly. See SUB and AGITATE] Carnal knowledge, sexual intercourse

Sŭ'bah, *n.* [Per & Hind. *sūbah*] A province or viceroyship. [*Indus*]

Sŭ'bah dăr (110), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *sūbah-dār,* from *sūbah,* a province, and *dar,* holding, keeping]

A viceroy, or the governor of a province; also, a native of India who ranks as captain in the European companies. [*India*.]

Sŭb-kĭd'ing, *a.* Giving secret aid or assistance; aiding in a private manner, or indirectly.

Sŭb-kĭ'mo-ner, *n* An under, or inferior, almoner.

Sŭb-kĭ'pine, *a* Approximately alpine, belonging to a region on any high mountain next below alpine, as, *sub alpine* plants *Dana*

Sub-gl'tern (113), *a* [Fr *subalterne*, Sp & It *subalterno*, L Lat *subalternus*, from Lat *sub*, under, and *alternus*, one after another, from *alter*, the one, the other of two.] Ranked or ranged below, subordinate, inferior, as, a *subaltern* officer

Sub gl'tern, *n* A person holding a subordinate position, and, specifically, a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain

Sŭb'al tẽr'nate, *a* [L Lat *subalternatus*, It *subalternato* See *supra*.]

1 Succeeding by turns; successive

2. Subordinate, subaltern; inferior

Sŭb-ĭl'ter-nā'tion, *n* The state of being subalternate

Sŭb-ăn'gu-lar, *a* Slightly angular

Sŭb-ăp'en nine, *a* Under or at the foot of the Apennine mountains — a term applied, in geology, to a series of tertiary strata of the older pliocene period *Lyell*

Sŭb-ăp'en nines, *n pl* (*Geog*.) A series of low hills lying at the foot of the range of the Apennines, in Italy *Lyell*

Sŭb ăp'ic-al, *a* Under the apex, of, or pertaining to, the part just below the apex

Sŭb'a-quăt'ic, } *a* [Prefix *sub* and *aquatic* or
Sŭb-ā'que-ŭs, } *aqueous*, q. v.]

1 Being under water, or beneath the surface of water.

2 (*Geol*.) Formed in or under water, as, *subaqueous* deposits

Sŭb ăr'cu-ā'ted, *a* Having a figure resembling that of a bow, somewhat incurvated

Sŭb'ar-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *sub*, under, and *arrha*, earnest money.] The ancient custom of betrothing by the bestowal, on the part of the man, of marriage gifts or tokens, as money, rings, or other presents, upon the woman *Whately*

Sŭb-ărc'tic, *a* Approximately arctic, belonging to a region just below the arctic

Sŭb-ăs'tral, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *astral*.] Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial *Warburton*

Sŭb'as-trin'gent, *a* Astringent in a small degree *Pilkington*

Sub ạud', *v. t* [Lat *subaudire* See *infra*.] To understand, or supply, in an ellipsis [*Rare*.]

Sŭb'au dĭ'tion (-aw dĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *subauditio*, from *subaudire*, to understand or supply a word omitted, from prefix *sub*, under, and *audire*, to hear, Fr *subaudition*.] The act of understanding something not expressed

Sŭb-ăx'il-la ry, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *axillary*.]

1 (*Anat*.) Under the axilla, or armpit

2 (*Bot*.) Placed under the axil, or angle, formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch

Sŭb'-bāse (109) } *n* [Prefix *sub* and *base* or *bass*.]
Sŭb'-bāss, } (*Mus*.) The deepest pedal stop, or the lowest tones of an organ, the fundamental base.

Sŭb-bā'dle (-bā'dl), *n* [Prefix *sub* and *beadle*.] An inferior or under beadle

Sŭb-brā'chi-al, *a* (*Ichth*.) Of, pertaining to, or belonging to, the order of the subbrachians

Sŭb-brā'chi-an, *n* [Lat *sub*, under, and *brachium*, arm.] (*Ichth*.) One of an order of malacopterygious fishes, comprising those which have the ventral fins situated either immediately beneath or between, or a little in front of or behind, the pectoral fins *Brande*

Sŭb'-brĭg'a-dĭer', *n* (*Mil*.) An officer in the horse guards, who ranks as cornet. [*Not used in the U. S service*.]

Sŭb-brō'mĭde, *n.* (*Chem*.) A haloid subsalt which contains proportionally less bromine than the bromide See SUB

Sŭb-cär'bo nate, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *carbonate*.] (*Chem*.) A carbonate containing more than one equivalent of the base for each equivalent of carbonic acid. *Gregory*

Sŭb-cär'bu-rĕt'ed, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *carburetted*.] (*Chem*.) Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of the base than of the carbon, having the lowest or smallest proportion of carbon

Sŭb-cär'ti-lăg'i nous, *a.* 1. Situated under or beneath the cartilages

2. Partially cartilaginous

Sŭb-cau'dal, *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *caudal*.] Situated beneath the tail.

Sŭb'çe-lĕs'tial (-se lĕst'yal), *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *celestial*.] Being beneath the heavens, as, *subcelestial* glories

Sŭb-çĕn'tral, *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *central*.] Being under the center

Sŭb-chânt'er, *n.* [Prefix *sub* and *chanter*.] (*Eccl*.) An underchanter, a deputy of the precentor of a cathedral.

Sŭb-clā'vi-an, *a.* [Lat. *sub*, under, and *clavis*, a key. See CLAVICLE.] (*Anat*.) Situated under the clavicle, or collar-bone, as, the *subclavian* arteries

Sŭb'com-mĭt'tee, *n.* [Prefix *sub* and *committee*.] An under committee, a part or division of a committee.

Sŭb'com-prĕssed' (-prĕst'), *a.* Not fully compressed, partially or somewhat compressed.

Sŭb'con fôrm'a-ble, *a* Partially conformable.

Sŭb cŏn'ic-al, *a* Conical in a slight degree.

Sŭb-cŏn'stel-lā'tion, *n.* A subordinate constellation *Browne*

Sŭb cŏn'tract, *n.* A contract under a previous contract

Sŭb'con trăct'ed, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted after a former contract *Shal*

Sŭb'con trăct'or, *n* One who takes a portion of a contract, as for work, from the principal contractor *Simmonds*.

Sŭb cŏn'tra ry, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *contrary*.]

1 Contrary in an inferior degree

2 (*Geom*.) Having, or being, in a contrary order, — said of a section of an oblique cone on a circular base by a plane not parallel to the base, but inclined to the axis, so that the section is a circle — applied also to two similar triangles when so placed as to have a common angle at the vertex, the opposite sides not being parallel *Brande*

3 (*Logic*.) Characterizing the relation of opposition between the particular affirmative and particular negative, also, applied to the relation between two attributes which coexist in the same substance, yet in such a way that the more there is of one, the less there is of the other

Sŭb cŏn'tra ry, *n* (*Logic*.) A subcontrary proposition, a proposition inferior or contrary in a lower degree

Sŭb-côrd'ate, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *cordate*.] In shape somewhat like a heart *Martyn*

Sŭb cŏs'tal, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *costal*.] (*Anat*.) Situated under or between the ribs

Subcostal muscles, the internal, intercostal muscles

Sŭb-crys'tal line, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *crystalline*.] Imperfectly crystallized

Sŭb cŭl'tĭ ā ted, *a* Having a form resembling that of a colter, that is, straight on one side and curved on the other *Smart*

Sŭb'cu tā'ne-ŭs, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *cutaneous* Fr *subcutané*.] Situated under the skin

Subcutaneous operation (*Surg*.) an operation performed without opening the skin opposite to, or over, the internal section

Sŭb'cu tĭc'ŭ-lar, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *cuticular*.] Being under the cuticle or scarf skin

Sŭb'çỹ-lĭn'dric-al, *a* Imperfectly cylindrical, approximately cylindrical

Sŭb-dĕa'con (-dē'kn), *n* [Prefix *sub* and *deacon*, Lat *subdiaconus*.] (*Eccl*.) An under deacon, a deacon's servant, in the Roman Catholic church

Sŭb-dĕa'con-ry, } *n* (*Eccl*.) The order and of-
Sŭb dĕa'con-ship, } fice of subdeacon

Sŭb dēan', *n* [Prefix *sub* and *dean*, Fr *sous-doyen*.] An under dean, a dean's substitute or vicegerent *Ayliffe*.

Sŭb-dēan'er y, *n.* The office and rank of subdean

Sŭb dē'a-nal, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a subdean or subdeanery

Sub dĕc'ŭ-ple, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *decuple*.] Containing one part of ten *Johnson*

Sŭb-dĕl'e gāte, *n* A subordinate delegate, or one with inferior powers

Sŭb dĕl'e gāte, *v. t* To appoint to act as subdelegate, or as a subordinate, to depute [*Rare*.]

Sŭb-dĕnt'ed, *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *dented*.] Indented beneath.

Sŭb'de pŏg'it, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *deposit*.] That which is deposited beneath something else

Sŭb'der-i-sō'ri-ŭs, *a* [Lat prefix *sub* and *derisorius*, serving for laughter, ridiculous See DERISORY.] Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy. [*Obs*.] *More*

Sŭb'de-rĭv'a tive, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *derivative*.] A word derived from a derivative, and not directly from the root, or immediately following another word in grammatical derivation.

Sŭb-dĭ'al, *a* [Lat *subdialis*, in the open air.] Being under the open sky, in the open air, pertaining to the open air [*Rare*.]

Sŭb-dĭ'a lĕct, *n* A subordinate, or less important or prominent, dialect.

Sŭb'di chŏt'o-my, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *dichotomy*.] A subordinate, or inferior, division into pairs, separation. [*Rare*.]

We do not see that while we still affect, by all means, a rigid external formality, we may as soon fall again into a gross, conforming stupidity, a stark and dead congealment of "wood, hay, and stubble," forced and frozen together, which is more to the sudden degenerating of a church than many *subdichotomies* of petty schisms. *Milton.*

Sŭb'dĭ-lāt'ed, *a.* Partially dilated

Sŭb'dĭ-tĭ'tious (-dĭ-tĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *subdititius*, from *subdere*, to substitute, from *sub*, under, and *dare*, to give.] Put secretly in the place of something else, foisted in. [*Rare*.]

Sŭb'dĭ-vĕr'si-fy, *v. t.* To diversify again what is already diversified. [*Rare*.] *Hale.*

Sŭb'dĭ-vĭde', *v. t* [*imp*. & *p. p.* SUBDIVIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBDIVIDING.] [Prefix *sub* and *divide*; Lat. *subdividere*, Fr. *subdiviser*.] To divide the parts of into more parts, to part into smaller divisions; to divide again, as what has already been divided.

The progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others. *Dryden.*

Sŭb'dĭ-vĭde', *v. t* To be subdivided

Sŭb'dĭ-vĭne', *a* Partaking of divinity; divine in a partial or lower degree

Sŭb'dĭ-vĭs'i ble, *a* Susceptible of subdivision.

Sŭb'dĭ vĭs'ion (-dĭ-vĭzh'un), *n* [Prefix *sub* and *division*, Lat *subdivisio*, Fr *subdivision*.]

1 The act of subdividing, or separating a part into smaller parts

2 The part of a thing made by subdividing; the part of a larger part

In the decimal table, the *subdivisions* of the cubit — as span, palm, and digit — are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

Sŭb'do-lous, *a.* [Lat *subdolus*, from *sub*, under, and *dolus*, deceit.] Sly, crafty, cunning, artful, deceitful [*Rare*.] *Ward*

Sŭb-dŏm'i nant, *n.* (*Mus*.) The fourth tone above the tonic, — so called as being under the dominant

Sub-dū'a ble, *a.* Capable of being subdued [*Rare*.] *Ward*

Sub-dū'al, *n* [From *subdue*.] The act of subduing [*Rare*.] *Warburton.*

Sub dūce', *v. t* [Lat *subducere*, *subductum*, from *sub*, under, and *ducere*, to lead, to draw.]

1. To withdraw, to take away.

Or from my side *subducing*, took, perhaps,
More than enough *Milton*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.

If, out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations, we should *subduct* ten *Hale*

Sub-dūc'tion, *n* [Lat. *subductio*. See *supra*.] [*Rare*.]

1 The act of subducting, taking away, or withdrawing *Jip Hall.*

2 Arithmetical subtraction *Hale*

Sub dūe', *v. t* [*imp*. & *p. p.* SUBDUED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBDUING.] [O Fr *subdure*, to subdue, from Lat *sub*, under, and *ducere*, to lead, Norm Fr *subduit*, ruined. Cf O Fr *souduire*, *soduire*, to seduce.]

1 To bring under, to conquer by force or the exertion of superior power, and bring into permanent subjection, to reduce under dominion

I will *subdue* all thine enemies 1 *Chron* xvii 10

2 To overpower so as to disable from further resistance, to crush

Nothing could have *subdued* nature
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters *Shak*
If aught were worthy to *subdue*
The soul of man *Milton*

3 To overpower and destroy the force of, to overcome, as, medicines *subdue* a fever

4 To break, by conquering a refractory temper or evil passions, to render submissive, to reduce to mildness, to tame, as, to *subdue* a stubborn child, to *subdue* the temper or passions

5 To overcome by persuasion, or other mild means, as, to *subdue* opposition by argument or entreaties

6 To reduce to tenderness, to melt, to soften, as, to *subdue* ferocity by tears

7 To make mellow, to break, as land, also, to destroy, as weeds

Syn. — To conquer, overpower, overcome, surmount, vanquish See CONQUER

Sub dūe'ment, *n.* Conquest [*Obs*.] *Shak*

Sub dū'er, *n.* One who, or that which, conquers and brings into subjection, a tamer

Sŭb dūl'çid, *a* [Lat *sub*, under, less, and *dulcis*, sweet.] Sweet in some degree, sweetish [*Rare*.]

Sŭb'du-ple, *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *duple*.] Indicating one part of two, in the ratio of one to two.

Subduple ratio, the ratio of 1 to 2 thus 3 6 is a *subduple ratio*, as 6 3 is a *duple ratio*

Sub-dū'pli-cate, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *duplicate*.] (*Math*.) Expressed by the square root, — said of ratios.

Subduplicate ratio, the ratio of the square roots, or the square root of a ratio, thus, the *subduplicate ratio* of *a* to *b* is $\sqrt{a}$ to $\sqrt{b}$, or $\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$

Sŭb-ĕd'it-or, *n.* An assistant editor, as of a periodical or journal. *Simmonds*

Sŭb'e-lōn'gate, *a.* Not fully elongated, somewhat elongated.

Sŭb-ē'qual, *a.* Nearly equal.

Sū'ber-ate, *n.* [Fr. *subérate*, from Lat. *suber*, the cork-tree See *infra*.] (*Chem*.) A salt formed by the combination of suberic acid with a base.

Su-bĕr'e-ŏus, *a.* [See *infra*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, cork, suberose.

Su-bĕr'ic, *a.* [Fr. *subérique*, from Lat. *suber*, the cork-tree.] (*Chem*.) Of, pertaining to, or extracted from, cork; as, *suberic* acid.

Sū'ber-ine, *n.* [Fr. *subérine*, from Lat. *suberinus*, of the cork-tree, from *suber*, the cork-tree.] The cellular tissue of cork, freed from the ordinary

contents of its cells, and so called because suberic acid is produced from it

Sūb'e-rōse', *a* [Prefix *sub* and *erose*] (*Bot.*) Having the appearance of being gnawed, appearing as if partially eaten or gnawed.

Sū'ber-ōse' (125), } *a.* [Fr *subéreux* Lat *us* if *su-*
Sū'ber ous (110), } *berosus*, from *suber*, the cork-tree.] Of the nature of cork, cork like

Sūb'fām-i-ly, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *family*] (*Nat Hist*) A subordinate family, a division of a family

Sūb fī'brous, *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *fibrous*] Somewhat fibrous.

Sūb-fōs'sil, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *fossil*] Containing few fossils, or containing bones but partially fossilized, as, *subfossil* strata

Sub fūsc', } *a* [Lat *subfuscus*, *suffuscus*, from
Sub-fūs'cous, } prefix *sub* and *fuscus* See Fuscous] Duskish, moderately dark, brownish, tawny. [*Rare*] *Tatler*

Sūb'ge-lāt'i nous, *a.* Imperfectly or partially gelatinous

Sūb'ge nēr'ic, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *generic*] Of, or pertaining to, a subgenus

Sūb'gē'nus, *n* (*Nat Hist*) A subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species

Sūb-glā'cial, *a* Pertaining or belonging to the under side of a glacier being under glaciers or a glacier, as, *subglacial* streams

Sūb'glo bōse', *a* Not quite globose

Sūb glōb'ū-lar, *a.* Having a form approaching to globular

Sūb'glu mā'ceous, *a* Somewhat glumaceous

Sūb'-gŏv'ern or, *n.* A subordinate or assistant governor

Sūb grān'ū lar, *a* Somewhat granular.

Sūb'has tā'tion, *n* [Lat *subhastatio*, from *subhastare*, to sell by public auction, from prefix *sub*, under, and *hasta*, a spear, which was stuck in the ground at public auctions] A public sale or auction. *Burnet.*

Sūb'horn-blĕnd'ic, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *hornblende*] Of or relating to rocks containing disseminated hornblende, containing hornblende in a scattered state.

Sūb hū'mer-āte, *v t* [Lat prefix *sub*, under, and *humerus*, shoulder] To place the shoulders under, to bear or support upon the shoulder [*Obs*]

Nothing surer ties a friend than freely to *subhumerate* the burden which was his *Feltham*

Sūb-In'cu-gā'tion, *n* [Lat prefix *sub*, under, and *incusatio*, accusation, from *incusare*, to accuse] A slight charge or accusation [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Sūb-In'di-cāte, *v t* [Prefix *sub* and *indicate*] To indicate by signs, also, to indicate in a less degree [*Rare*]

Sūb In'di cā'tion, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *indication*] The act of indicating by signs *Barrow*

Sūb'in dūce', *v t* [Prefix *sub* and *induce*] To insinuate, to offer indirectly [*Obs*] *Sir L Dering*

Sūb'in fēr', *v t* & *i* [Prefix *sub* and *infer*] To infer from an inference already made [*Obs*]

Sūb In'fēu dā'tion, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *infeudation*. Cf L Lat *subfeudare*, Fr *donner en arrierefief*] (*Law*) (*a*) The granting of lands by inferior lords to their dependents, to be held by themselves by feudal tenure *Cruig* (*b*) Under tenancy

The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of *subinfeudation*, or under-tenancy *Blackstone*

Sūb In'flam-mā'tion, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *inflammation*] A mild degree of inflammation *Dunglison*

Sūb'in-grĕs'sion (-in grĕsh'un), *n* [Prefix *sub* and *ingression*] Secret entrance [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Sūb I'o-dide, *n.* (*Chem*) A haloid subsalt containing proportionally less iodine than the iodide, —called also *diniodide* See Sub

Sūb'i tāne, *n* [See *infra*] That which happens suddenly, a sudden occurrence, a sudden. [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Sūb'i-tā'ne ous, *a.* [Lat *subitaneus*, from *subitus*, sudden; It. *subitaneo*, *subitano*, Sp & Pg *subitaneo*, Pr. *subitan*, *subtan*. See Sudden] Sudden, hasty. [*Obs*] *Bulloker*

Sūb'i-tā'ne-ous ness, *n* The state or quality of being subitaneous, suddenness [*Obs*]

Sūb'i-ta-ny, *a.* [See *supra*] Sudden [*Obs*]

Sū'bi to, *adv.* [It. & Lat] (*Mus*) In haste, quickly, rapidly.

Sūb-jā'çent, *a.* [Lat *subjacens*, p pr of *subjacere*, to lie under, from prefix *sub*, under, and *jacere*, to lie; O. Fr. & Pr *subjacent*, It. *soggiacente*]

1. Lying under or below

2. Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.

Sūb'ject, *a.* [Lat. *subjectus*, lying under, subjected, p. p. of *subjicere*, to throw, lay, place, or bring under, from prefix *sub*, under, and *jacere*, to throw, Pr. *subject*, *soget*, Fr. *sujet*, Sp *sugeto*, Pg. *sugeito*, *sogeito*, It. *soggetto*, *suggetto*, *subretto*]

1. Placed or situate under.

The eastern tower,
Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale,
To see the fight. *Shak.*

2. Placed under the power and dominion of another; as, Jamaica is *subject* to Great Britain.

Esau was never *subject* to Jacob. *Locke.*

3. Exposed, liable; prone; disposed; as, a country *subject* to extreme heat or cold

All human things are *subject* to decay. *Dryden.*

Syn.—Liable, subordinate, inferior, obnoxious, exposed See Liable

Sūb'ject, *n* [Lat *subjectus*, It *subietto*, *suggetto*, *soggetto*, Sp *sujeto*, Pg *sugesto*, Pr. *subjet*, *suget*, *soget*, *sosget*, Fr *sujet* See *supra*]

1 That which is placed under the authority, dominion, or influence of something else

2 Especially, one who is brought under the authority of a ruler, one who owes allegiance to a sovereign, and is governed by his laws.

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, and human laws require it *Swift*

3 That which is brought under, or submitted to, any physical operation or process

4 That which is brought under thought or examination, that which is taken up for discussion "This *subject* for heroic song" *Milton.*

Make choice of a *subject*, beautiful and noble which shall afford an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate *Dryden*

5 The person who is treated of, the hero of a piece.

Authors of biography are apt to be prejudiced in favor of their *subject* *Middleton*

6 (*Logic & Gram*) That of which any thing is affirmed or predicated, the theme of a proposition or discourse, that which is spoken of, as, the nominative case is the *subject* of the verb

The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied *Watts*

7 That in which any quality, attribute, or relation, whether spiritual or material, inheres, or to which any of these appertain, substance, substratum

That which manifests its qualities in other words, that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong —is called their *subject* or substance, or substratum *Sir W Hamilton*

8 Hence, that substance or being which is conscious of its own operations, the mind, the thinking agent or principal.

☞ "The philosophers of mind have, in a manner, usurped and appropriated this expression to themselves Accordingly in their hands, the phrases *conscious* or *thinking subject*, and *subject*, mean precisely the same thing" *Sir W Hamilton*

9 (*Mus*) The principal melody or theme of a movement

10 (*Fine Arts*) That which it is the object and aim of the artist to express *Brande*

11 (*Anat*) Dead body for the purposes of dissection

Sub jĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUBJECTED *p pr* & *vb n* SUBJECTING] [Lat *subjecto*, *subjectum*, It *sbattere*, *suggettare*, Sp *sugetar*, Pg *sugeitar*, *sogeitar* See Subject, *a*]

1 To bring under the control, power, dominion, or action of, to subdue, to enslave

Firmness of mind that *subjects* every gratification of sense to the rule of right reason *Middleton*

In one short view *subjected* to our eye
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie *Pope*

He is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke*

2 To expose, to make liable, as, credulity *subjects* a person to impositions

3 To submit, to make accountable

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts *Locke*

4. To make subservient.

Subjected to his service angel wings *Milton*

5 To cause to undergo, as, to *subject* a substance to a white heat, to *subject* it to a rigid test

Sub jĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *subjectio*, O Fr *subiection*, N Fr *sujetion*, Pr *subjecio*, Sp. *sujecion*, It *soggezione*, *soggezione*, *subiezione*]

1 Act of subjecting, act of bringing under the dominion of another "The conquest of the kingdom, and the *subjection* of the rebels" *Hale*

2 The state of being subject, or under the power, control, and government, of another, as, the safety of life, liberty, and property, depends on our *subjection* to the laws

Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is by natural necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto God voluntary, we stand in need of direction after what sort our wills may be conformed to his *Hooker*

Sūb'ject-ist, *n.* The same as Subjectivist, q v

Sub jĕct'ive, *a* [Lat *subjectivus*, Fr. *subjectif*, It. *soggettivo*, *soggettivo*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, a subject.

2 Especially, pertaining to, or derived from, one's own consciousness, in distinction from external observation, relating to the mind, or intellectual world, in distinction from the outward or material, excessively occupied with, or brooding over, one's own internal states.

☞ "In the philosophy of the mind, *subjective* denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, the *ego*, *objective*, what belongs to the object of thought, the *non-ego*" *Sir W Hamilton*

Syn.—See Objective.

Sub jĕct'ive-ly, *adv.* In a subjective manner, in relation to the subject.

Sub jĕct'ive-ness, *n.* The state of being subjective.

Sub-jĕct'iv-ism, *n.* Any philosophical doctrine which refers all knowledge to, and founds it upon, any subjective states, egoism.

Sub jĕct'iv-ist, *n.* (*Philos*) One who holds to subjectivism, an egoist,—called also *subjectist*.

Sūb'ject iv'i-ty, *n.* 1. The state of being subjective

2 That which is treated in a subjective manner.

Sūb'ject-māt'ter, *n.* The matter or thought presented for consideration in some statement or discussion

As to the *subject-matter*, words are always to be understood as having a regard thereto *Blackstone*

Sub jĕct'ness, *n* The state or condition of being subject subjection. [*Rare.*]

Sub jee', *n* The leaves or capsules of the Indian hemp, used for smoking and other purposes,—so called in India *Simmonds.*

Sub jĭç'i ble, *a* Capable of being subjected [*Obs. and rare*] *Bp. Taylor.*

Sub join', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUBJOINED; *p pr.* & *vb n* SUBJOINING] [Prefix *sub* and *join*; Lat. *subjungere*, It *soggiungere*] To add after something else has been said or written, to annex, to append, as, to *subjoin* an argument or reason.

Syn.—To add, annex, join, unite, coalesce See Add

Sūb Jū'di ce [L] Before the judge, or court; not yet decided, under judicial consideration

Sūb'ju gāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUBJUGATED, *p. pr* & *vb n* SUBJUGATING] [Lat *subjugare*, *subjugatum*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke, Fr *subjuguer*, Pr & Pg *subjugar*, Sp *subyugar*, *subjugar*, *sogojugar*, It *suggiugare*, *soggiogare*] To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another

He *subjugated* a king and called him his "vassal" *Baker.*

Syn—To conquer, vanquish, subdue, overcome See Conquer

Sūb'ju gā'tion, *n* [Fr *subjugation*, Pr *subjugacio*, It *soggiogazione*] The act of subjugating or bringing under the power or absolute control of another

Sūb'ju gā'tor, *n* One who subjugates or enslaves, a conqueror

Sub jŭnc'tion, *n* [Lat *subjunctio*, to subjoin; Fr *subjonction*, It *soggiunzione*] The act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined

Sub jŭnc'tive, *a* [Lat *subjunctivus*, from *subjungere*, to subjoin Fr *subjonctif*, Pr *subjunctiu*, Sp & Pg *subjuntivo*, It *subiuntivo*, *soggiuntivo*] Subjoined or added to something before said or written

Subjunctive mode or *the subjunctive* (*Gram*), that form of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, contingency, and is subjoined or added as subordinate to some other verb and often connected with it by *if*, *that*, *though*, *lest*, *unless*, *except*, *until* &c

Sub jŭnc'tive, *n* (*Gram*) The subjunctive mode.

Sūb king'dŏm, *n* The highest division under a kingdom, a subordinate kingdom

Sūb'la nate, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *lanate*] (*Bot.*) Somewhat woolly

Sūb'lap sā'ri an, *a* Of or pertaining to, the Sublapsarians or to their opinions

Sūb'lap sā'ri an, *n* [Fr *sublapsarien*, *sublapsaire*, from Lat prefix *sub*, under, below, after, and *lapsus*, fall See Lapse] (*Eccl Hist*) One of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being in a fallen and guilty state, an Infralapsarian

☞ The doctrine of their antagonists the Supralapsarians, was that the decree of election contemplated the elect as to be created, and to apostatize with the rest of the race, and then to be rescued and saved by living grace The Sublapsarians considered the election of grace as a remedy for an existing evil while the Supralapsarians viewed it as a part of God's original purpose in regard to men

Sūb lăp'sa-ry, *a* Sublapsarian *Johnson.*

Sūb'lāte, *v t.* [See *infra*] To take or carry away. [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

Sub lā'tion, *n* [Lat *sublatio*, from *tollere*, *sublatum*, to take away, It *sublazione*] The act of taking or carrying away [*Rare*] *Bp Hall.*

Sūb'la tive, *a* Having power, or tending, to take away [*Rare*] *Harris.*

Sūb lĕase', *n* [Prefix *sub* and *lease*] (*Law*) A lease by a tenant or lessee to another person, an underlease *Bouvier*

Sūb-lĕt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUBLET, *p pr* & *vb. n*, SUBLETTING] [Prefix *sub* and *let*] To underlet' to lease, as a lessee to another person.

Sūb'le vā'tion, *n* [Lat *sublevatio*, from *sublevare*, to lift up from below, to raise up, from prefix *sub*, under, below, and *levare*, to lift, raise; Sp. *sublevacion*] The act of raising on high

Sūb'li-brā'ri an, *n.* An under librarian; an assistant librarian

Sūb'lieu-tĕn'ant (-lū-tĕn'ant, *or* -lef tĕn'ant), *n.* An inferior or second lieutenant.

Sūb'li gā'tion, *n* [Lat *subligatio*, from *subligare*, to bind below, from prefix *sub*, under, below, and *ligare*, to bind.] The act of binding underneath.

Sub-lĭm'a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *sublimable*. See Sublime,

v. t.] Capable of being sublimated, capable of being raised by heat into vapor, and again condensed by cold.

Sub lim'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being sublimable.

Sŭb'li māte, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBLIMATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBLIMATING.] [Lat *sublimare, sublimatum,* to raise, elevate, from *sublimus,* high, It. *sublimare,* Sp, Pg, & Pr *sublimar,* Fr *sublimer,* to elevate See SUBLIME]

1. To bring by heat into the state of vapor, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state

2 To refine and exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

And as his actions rose, so raise they still their vein,
In words whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain *Dryden*

Sŭb'li-mate, *n* [L Lat *sublimatum,* It *sublimato,* Sp. *sublimado,* Fr, *sublime*] (*Chem*) The product of a sublimation.

Blue sublimate, a preparation of mercury with flowers of sulphur and sal ammoniacum used in painting — *Corrosive sublimate* the protochloride of mercury, a valuable medicine, which, in excessive doses, produces poisonous effects

Sŭb'li-mate, *a* [L Lat *sublimatum,* It *sublimato,* Sp. *sublimado,* Fr *sublime*] Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances

Sŭb'li-mā'tion, *n.* [L Lat *sublimatio,* Fr *sublimation,* Sp *sublimacion,* It *sublimazione*]

1. The act of sublimating, or the state of being sublimated.

2 The act of heightening or improving, exaltation, elevation "Religion, the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality " *South*

Sŭb'li ma to ry, *a* Used for sublimation, as, *sublimatory* vessels

Sŭb'li-ma-to ry, *n* A vessel used for sublimation

Sub lime', *a* [*compar* SUBLIMER, *superl* SUBLIMEST] [Lat *sublimis,* probably from *sublevare,* to lift up, Fr, It, & Sp *sublime.* See SUBLEVATION]

1 Lifted up, high in place; exalted aloft, — in a literal or physical sense

Sublime on these a tower of steel is reared *Dryden*

2. Distinguished by lofty or noble traits, eminent, — said of persons

The age was fruitful in great men, but if we except the *sublime* Julian leader, none, as regards splendor of endowments, stood upon the same level as Cicero *De Quincey*

3 Awakening or expressing the emotion of awe, adoration, veneration, heroic resolve, and the like, dignified, grand, solemn, stately, — said of an impressive object in nature, of a noble action, of a discourse, of a work of art, of a spectacle, and the like, as, *sublime* scenery, a *sublime* deed

Easy in style thy work, in sense *sublime* *Prior*

4 Elevated by joy, elate, as, *sublime* with expectation

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime,*
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine *Milton*

5. Lofty of mien, elevated in manner. [*Rare*]

His fair, large front, and eye *sublime* declared
Absolute rule *Milton*

Syn. — Grand, exalted, lofty, noble, majestic See GRAND

Sub lime', *n* A grand or lofty style, a style that expresses lofty conceptions

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase *Addison*

Sub-lime', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBLIMED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBLIMING]

1. To raise on high [*Obs or rare*]

2 To bring to a state of vapor by heat, and condense again by cold, to sublimate

3 To exalt, to heighten, to improve, to purify and ennoble.

The sun
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes,*
But ripens spirits in cold, northern climes *Pope*

4. To dignify, to ennoble.

An ordinary gift can not *sublime* a person to a supernatural employment *Bp Taylor*

Sub lime', *v. i* To be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid substance "Particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone " *Newton*

Sub lime'ly, *adv* In a sublime manner, with elevated conceptions, loftily, as, to express one's self *sublimely.*

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat *Parnell*

Sub-lime'ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being sublime, sublimity.

Sub-lim'i fi-cā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *sublimis,* sublime, and *facere,* to make] The act of making sublime, or the state of being made sublime. *Gilpin*

Sub-lim'i ty, *n* [Lat *sublimitas,* Fr. *sublimité,* Pr *sublimitat,* Sp *sublimidad,* It. *sublimita*]

1 The state of being sublime, as, (*a*) Elevation of place, lofty height (*b*) Nobleness of nature or character, eminence. (*c*) An elevated feeling, consisting of a union of astonishment and awe, at the contemplation of great scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence.

2. Specifically, lofty conceptions, or such conceptions expressed in corresponding language; loftiness of sentiment or style.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts *Addison*

Syn. — Grandeur, magnificence — SUBLIMITY, GRANDEUR The mental state indicated by these two words is the same, namely, a mingled emotion of astonishment and awe In speaking of the quality which produces this emotion, we call it *grandeur* when it springs from what is vast in space, power, &c, we call it *sublimity* when it springs from what is elevated far above the ordinary incidents of humanity An immense plane is *grand* The heavens are not only *grand* but *sublime* (as the predominating emotion), from their immense height Exalted intellect, and especially exalted virtue under severe trials, gives us the sense of moral *sublimity,* as in the case of our Savior in his prayer for his murderers We do not speak of Satan, when standing by the fiery gulf, with his "unconquerable will and study of revenge," as a *sublime* object, but there is a melancholy *grandeur* thrown around him, as of "archangel ruined "

Sŭb lin'e-ā'tion, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *lineation*] A mark of a line or lines under a word in a sentence, or under another line

Sŭb lin'gual (ling'gwal), *a* [Prefix *sub* and *lingual,* Fr & Sp *sublingual,* It *sublinguale*] Situated under the tongue, as, *sublingual* glands *Coxe*

Sub-li'tion, *n* [Lat *sublinere, sublitum,* to smear, to lay on as a ground color] (*Paint*) The act or process of laying the ground color under the more perfect color *Crabb*

Sŭb lit'to ral, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *littoral*] Under the shore *Smart*

Sŭb lū'nar, } *a* [Prefix *sub* and *lunar,* or *luna*
Sŭb'lu na ry, } *n*, Fr *sublunaire,* Sp *sublunar,* It *sublunare*] Situated beneath the moon, terrestrial, earthly, pertaining to this world.

All things *sublunary* are subject to change *Dryden*

All *sublunary* comforts imitate the changeableness, as well as feel the influence, of the planet they are under *South*

Sŭb'lu-na-ry, *n* Any worldly thing [*Obs*]

Sŭb'lux ā'tion, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *luxation,* Fr *subluxation,* It *sublussazione*] (*Surg*) An incomplete or partial dislocation.

Sŭb'ma-rine', *a* [Prefix *sub* and *marine* Fr *submarin,* It *submarino*] Being, acting, or growing, under water in the sea, as, *submarine* navigators, *submarine* plants

Submarine telegraph See TELEGRAPH

Sŭb'ma rine', *n* A submarine plant or animal

Sŭb mā'shal, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *marshal*] A subordinate or deputy marshal

Sŭb măx'il la ry, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *maxillary,* Fr *sous maxillaire*] (*Anat*) Situated under the jaw.

Submaxillary glands, two salivary glands, situated one on either side, immediately within the angle of the lower jaw

Sŭb mē'di al, *a* [Lat prefix *sub,* under, and *medius,* middle] Lying under the middle

Sŭb-mē'di an, *a* [See *supra*] Lying under or below the middle of a body

Sŭb-mē'di ant, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *mediant*] (*Mus*) The sixth tone of the scale, the predominant

Sŭb mĕn'tal, *a* [Lat prefix *sub,* under, and *mentum,* the chin] (*Anat*) Situated under the chin, as, the *submental* artery

Sub-mĕrge', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBMERGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBMERGING] [Lat *submergere, summergere,* from prefix *sub,* under, and *mergere, mersum,* to plunge, Fr *submerger* It *submergere, submergere, somergere,* Sp. *sumergir,* Pg. *submergir,* It. *sommergere*]

1 To put under water, to plunge.

2 To cover or overflow with water, to drown. "So half my Egypt was *submerged* " *Shak*

Sub mĕrge', *v. i* To plunge, as into water or other fluid, to be buried or covered, as by a fluid, hence, to be completely included or incorporated, to be merged.

Who knows but ultimately our class moralities may not *submerge* in one great sentiment of concern for the interest of the whole? *William Smith*

Sub mĕr'gençe, *n.* [Lat. *submergens,* p pr of *submergere* See *supra*] The act of submerging, or the state of being submerged

Sub mĕrse' (-mĕrs'), } *a* [Lat *submersus,* p. p
Sub mĕrsed' (mĕrst'), } of *submergere,* O Sp *submerso,* It *sommerso* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants

Sub-mĕr'sion, *n* [Lat. *submersio,* Fr. *submersion,* It. *sommersione*]

1. The act of submerging, or putting under water or other fluid, or of causing to be overflowed, the act of plunging under water, or of drowning

2 The state of being put under water or other fluid, or of being overflowed or drowned

Sŭb'me-tăl'lic, *a.* Imperfectly metallic, as, a *submetallic* luster.

Sŭb mĭn'is-ter, *v. t* [Lat. *submınistrare, summınistrare,* from prefix *sub,* under, and *ministrare,* to attend, serve, provide, supply, O Fr. *subministrer,* Sp. *subministrar, sumministrar,* It. *somministrare.*] To supply, to afford [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

Sŭb mĭn'is-ter, *v. i.* To be subservient; to be useful. [*Obs.*]

Our passions . . . *submınister* to the best and worst of purposes *L'Estrange*

Sŭb-mĭn'is-trant, *a.* [O. Fr. *subministrant,* p. p of *submınistrer.* See *supra.*] Serving in subordination, subservient [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Sŭb-mĭn'is trāte, *v. t.* [See *supra.*] To supply, to afford, to subministor [*Obs*] *Harvey*

Sŭb mĭn'is-tra'tion, *n* [Lat *subministratio,* Fr *subministration,* Sp *subministracion, sumministracion, It sommınistrazione.*] The act of furnishing or supplying. [*Obs*] *Wotton*

Sub mĭss', *a* [Lat *submissus,* p p of *submittere* to let down, to lower, It *sommesso* See SUBMIT

1 Submissive, humble, obsequious [*Obs.* *Poet*] "*Submiss* obedience " *Spenser*

2 Hence, gentle, soft, tender or delicate

Sub mĭs'sion (mĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat *submissio,* Fr *submission,* Sp *sumision,* It *sommissione, sommessione,* Fr *soumission* See SUBMIT]

1 The act of submitting, the act of yielding to power or authority, surrender of the person and power to the control or government of another obedience "A perfect *submission* to his [God's] will in all things " *Sir W. Temple*

Submission, dauphin! 'tis a mere French word,
We English warriors wot not what it means *Shak*

2 The state of being submissive, acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence, humble or supplicant behavior, meekness, resignation.

In all *submission* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness *Shak*

3 Acknowledgment of a fault, confession of error

Be not as extreme in *submission* as in offense *Shak*

4 (*Law*) An agreement by which parties engage to submit any matter of controversy between them to the decision of arbitrators *Hurton Bouvier*

Sub mĭs'sive, *a* Inclined or ready to submit, yielding, obedient, humble

Her at his feet, *submissive* in distress,
He thus with peaceful words upraised *Milton*

Syn — Obedient, compliant, yielding, obsequious subservient, humble, modest, passive

Sub mĭs'sive-ly, *adv* In a submissive manner with submission, with acknowledgment of inferiority, humbly

Sub mĭs'sive-ness, *n* The quality or the condition of being submissive, humbleness, dependence penitence

Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness* *Herbert*

Sub mĭss'ly, *adv* With submission, submissively [*Obs and rare*] *Bp Taylor*

Sub mĭss'ness, *n* Submissiveness. [*Obs*]

Sub mit', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* SUBMITTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBMITTING] [Lat *submittere,* from prefix *sub,* under, and *mittere,* to send, It *sommettere, sottomettere,* Sp *someter,* Pg *sometter,* Pr. *sobmetre, sotzmetre, sosmetre,* Fr *soumettre*]

1. To let down, to cause to sink or lower [*Obs.*]

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while *Dryden*

2 To put or place under [*Obs and rare*]

The bristled throat
Of the *submitted* sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut *Chapman*

3 To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority, — with the reciprocal pronoun

Return to thy mistress, and *submit* thyself under her hands *Gen* xvi

Wives, *submit* yourselves to your own husbands *Eph* v.

4 To leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another or others, to refer, as, to *submit* a controversy to arbitrators, to *submit* a question to the court.

Sub mit', *v. i* 1 To yield one's person to the power of another, to give up resistance, to surrender

The revolted provinces presently *submitted* *Middleton*

2 To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another.

3 To be subject, to acquiesce in the authority of another.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit* *Milton*

4. To be submissive, to yield without murmuring

Our religion requires us . . to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers*

Sub-mit'ter, *n.* One who submits.

Sub mŏn'ish, *v. t.* [Lat. *submonere,* from prefix *sub,* under, slightly, privately, and *monere,* to remind, admonish] To suggest, to prompt, to remind. [*Rare*] *Granger*

Sŭb'mo-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* [L Lat. *submonitio* See *supra*] Suggestion [*Rare*] *Granger.*

Sŭb mū'cous, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *mucous*] (*Anat*) Situated under a mucous membrane, pertaining to the parts under a mucous membrane. *Dunglison.*

Sŭb mūl'ti-ple, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *multiple*] (*Math*) A number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times, or is an aliquot part of it, thus, 7 is the *submultiple* of 56, being contained in it eight times.

Sŭb mūl'ti-ple, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being, a submultiple, as, a *submultiple* number; *submultiple* ratio.

Sŭb-mŭs'cu-lar, *a.* Underneath the muscles, of, or pertaining to, the parts under a muscle, or muscular layer. *Dunglison.*

Sŭb'nar-cŏt'ic, *a.* Moderately narcotic. *Barton.*

Sŭb-nās'cent, *a.* [Lat *subnascens*, p. pr. of *subnasci*, to grow under, from prefix *sub*, under, and *nasci*, to be born, to arise] Growing underneath.

Sŭb nĕct', *v. t.* [Lat *subnectere*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *nectere*, to tie] To tie, buckle, or fasten beneath [*Rare*] *Pope.*

Sŭb-nĕx', *v. t.* [See *supra*] To subjoin ; to subnect [*Obs*] *Holland*

Sŭb-nôr'mal, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *normal*] (*Geom.*) That part of the axis of a curve line which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal

Sŭb'no-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *subnotatio*, from *subnotare*, to subscribe, from prefix *sub*, under, and *notare*, to note or mark] The decision or answer of a prince in respect to some obscure or doubtful point of law, as in answer to the question or request of private citizens *Bouvier.*

Sŭb nūde', *a.* [Lat prefix *sub*, under, somewhat, and *nudus*, naked.] (*Bot*) Almost naked or bare of leaves *Lee*

Sŭb nū'vo-lar, *a.* [Lat. *subnubilus*, somewhat cloudy, from prefix *sub*, under, less, and *nubilus*, cloudy, from *nubes*, It *nuvola*, cloud] Under the clouds; attended or partially covered or obscured by clouds, somewhat cloudy

Subnubular lights of evening sharply slant *Milnes*

Sŭb'ob-scūre'ly, *adv.* Somewhat obscurely or darkly [*Rare*] *Donne*

Sŭb'ob-tūse', *a* Partially obtuse.

Sŭb'oc-cĭp'i-tal, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *occipital*] Being under the occiput, as, the *suboccipital* nerves

Sŭb-ŏc'tave, } *a* [Prefix *sub* and *octave* or *oc-*
Sŭb ŏc'tu ple, } *tuple*] Containing one part of eight, being in the ratio of one to eight *Wallis*

Sŭb ŏc'ū lar, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *ocular* Lat *subocularis*] Being under the eye *Barrow*

Sŭb ŏf'fi cer, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *officer*] An under or subordinate officer

Sŭb'o pĕr'cu lar, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *opercular*] (*Ichth*) Of, or pertaining to, the part of the operculum situated next below the second part, counting downward See OPERCULAR

Sŭb'or-bĭc'ū lar, } *a* [Prefix *sub* and *orbicular*
Sŭb'or-bĭc'ū late, } or *orbiculate*] Almost orbiculate or orbicular, nearly circular

Sŭb-ôr'bi tar, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *orbitar*] (*Anat*) Situated beneath the orbitar, or orbital cavity, or pertaining to the parts there situated *Dunglison.*

Sub ôr'der, *n* A subdivision in an order

Sub ôr'di-na ĕy, *n* [Lat prefix *sub*, under, and *ordinans*, p pr of *ordinare*, to set in order, to arrange. See ORDINANCE]

1. The state of being subordinate, or subject to control, as, to bring the imagination to act in *subordinacy* to reason *Spectator*

2 Series of subordination, a descending series [*Rare*] *Sir W Temple*

Sub-ôr'di-nanҫe, }
Sub-ôr'di-nan ҫy, } *n.* Subordinacy. [*Obs*]

Sub-ôr'di-nate, *a* [It *subordinato*, Sp. *subordinado*, Fr *subordonné* See *infra*]

1. Placed in a lower class or rank, holding a lower position

The several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished *Woodward*

2 Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, or the like

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding *South*

Sub-ôr'di-nate, *n* One who stands in order or rank below another *Milton*

Sub-ôr'di-nāte, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* SUBORDINATED, *p. pr & vb. n* SUBORDINATING] [Lat prefix *sub*, under, and *ordinare*, to set in order, to arrange, It *subordinare*, Sp *subordinar*, Fr *subordonner* See ORDAIN]

1 To place in a lower order, to make, or consider as, of less value or importance, as, to *subordinate* one creature to another

2 To make subject, to subject or subdue, as, to *subordinate* the passions to reason

Sub-ôr'di-nate ly, *adv* In a subordinate manner, in a lower rank, of inferior importance

Sub ôr'di nate ness, *n* The state of being subordinate, subordination.

Sub-ôr'di nā'tion, *n* [Fr *subordination*, Sp *subordinacion*, It *subordinazione*]

1. The act of subordinating, placing in a lower order, or subjecting

2 The state of being inferior to another, inferiority of rank or dignity, subjection "Natural creatures having a local *subordination* " *Holyday*

3 Place of rank among inferiors "Persons who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors" *Swift*

The most glorious military achievements would be a calamity and a curse, if purchased at the expense of habits of *subordination* and love of order *J Evarts.*

Sub ôr'di-nā'tive, *a* Tending to subordinate; expressing subordination, used, as a conjunction, to connect or introduce a subordinate sentence.

Sub-ôrn', *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* SUBORNED; *p pr & vb. n.* SUBORNING] [Fr *suborner*, Pr. & Pg. *subornar*, Sp. *sobornar*, It & Lat. *subornare*, from Lat. prefix *sub*, under, secretly, and *ornare*, to furnish, provide.]

1. (*Law*) To procure or cause to take a false oath amounting to perjury, such oath being actually taken. *Russell. Roscoe.*

2. To procure privately, or by collusion.

Thou art *suborned* against his honor *Shak.*

3 To procure by indirect means

Those who by despair *suborn* their death *Dryden*

Sŭb'or-nā'tion, *n.* [Fr & Pr. *subornation*, Sp *sobornacion*, It *subornazione*]

1 (*Law*) The act of suborning, the crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury *Blackstone*

2 The crime of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action.

Foul *subornation* is predominant *Shak*

Traits in Sir Isaac Newton already traceable in the sort of chicanery attending his *subornation* of managers in the Leibnitz controversy *De Quincey*

Sub-ôrn'er, *n.* One who suborns, one who procures another to take a false oath, or to do a bad action

Sŭb-ō'val, *a.* Somewhat oval, nearly oval

Sŭb-ō'vāte, *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *ovate*] Nearly in the form of an egg, or of the section of an egg, but having the inferior extremity broadest, nearly ovate.

Sŭb ō'vā-ted, *a* Subovate [*Rare*]

Sŭb ōx'ide, *n* (*Chem*) See SUB

Sŭb'pel lū'çid, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *pellucid*] Somewhat pellucid, nearly pellucid

Sub-pē'nā, *n & v t* The same as SUBPŒNA, q v

Sŭb'pen tăg'gu-lar, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *pentangular*] Nearly pentangular, almost pentangular, not quite pentangular

Sub-pĕr'i-tō'ne al, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *peritoneal*] (*Anat*) Situated under the peritoneum, pertaining to the parts under the peritoneum *Dunglison*

Sŭb pĕr'pe n dĭc'ū lar, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *perpendicular*] (*Geom*) A subnormal See SUBNORMAL

Sŭb pĕt'i o-late, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *petiolate*] (*Bot*) Having a very short petiole

Sub pœ'nā, *n* [Lat *sub*, under, and *pœna*, punishment] (*Law*) A writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served, as a witness, &c , under a penalty, the process by which a defendant in equity is commanded to appear and answer the plaintiff's bill [Written also *sub pœna*] *Daniell*

Sub pœ'nā, *v t* [*imp & p p* SUBPŒNAED, *p pr & vb n* SUBPŒNAING] (*Law*) To serve with a writ of subpœna, to command attendance in court by a legal writ, under a penalty in case of disobedience

Sŭb-pō'lar, *a* Below the poles, on the lower meridian

Sŭb'po lўg'o-nal, *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *polygonal*] Approximately polygonal, somewhat or almost polygonal

Sŭb pôr'phy-rĭt'ic, *a* (*Geol*) Allied to porphyritic, but containing smaller and less distinctly marked points or crystals

Sŭb'pre hĕn'sĭle, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *prehensile*] Somewhat prehensile, prehensile in an inferior degree

Sŭb-prī'or, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *prior* Fr *sous-prieur*] (*Eccl*) The vicegerent of a prior, a claustral officer who assists the prior

Sŭb-pūr'cha ser, *n* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser, one who buys at second hand

Sŭb quad'rate, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *quadrate*] Nearly square, almost square

Sŭb quad'ru ple, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *quadruple*] Containing one part to four, as, *subquadruple* proportion

Sŭb-quĭn'que fid, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *quinquefid*] Almost quinquefid, nearly quinquefid

Sŭb quĭn'tu ple, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *quintuple*] Containing one part to five, in the ratio of one to five, as, *subquintuple* proportion

Sŭb'ra mōse', } *a* [Prefix *sub* and *ramose* or *ra-*
Sub-rā'mous, } *mous*] (*Bot*) Having few branches

Sŭb-rēad'er, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *reader*] (*Law*) An under reader in the inns of court, who reads the texts of law the reader is to discourse upon *Cyabb*

Sŭb rĕc'tor, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *rector*] A rector's deputy or substitute

Sub rĭp'tion, *n* [Lat *subreptio*, from *subripere*, *subreptum*, to snatch or take away secretly, from prefix *sub*, under, secretly, and *rapere*, to snatch away, Fr *subreption*, Sp *subrepcion*, It *surrezione*] The act of obtaining a favor by surprise or unfair representation, that is, by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts. *Bp Hall*

Sŭb'rep-tĭ'tious (-tĭsh'us), *a* [Lat *subreptitius*. See *supra*] Falsely crept in, fraudulently obtained, surreptitious. [*Obs*]

Sŭb'rep tĭ'tious-ly (-tĭsh'us-lĕ), *adv.* By falsehood, fraud, or stealth, surreptitiously [*Obs*]

Sub'rĭp'tive, *a.* [Lat *subreptivus*, Fr. *subreptive*, *subreptif* See *supra*] Surreptitious [*Obs*]

Sŭb rĭg'id, *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *rigid*] Somewhat rigid, stiff.

Sŭb-rĭg'u ous, *a.* [Lat. *subriguus*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *riguus*, watering, watered, from *rigare*, to moisten, to water] Watered or wet between; well watered. [*Obs.*] *Blount.*

Sŭb'ro-gāte, *v. t.* [Lat *subrogare*, *subrogatum*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *rogare*, to ask, to propose, Fr *subroger*, Pr , Sp , & Pg. *subrogar*, It. *surrogare.*] To put in the place of another. [*Obs.*] See SURROGATE.

Sŭb'ro-gā'tion, *n.* [Fr *subrogation*, Pr. *subrogatio*, Sp *subrogacion*, It *surrogazione*] (*Civil & American Law*) The substitution of one person in the place of another, and giving him his rights; the mode by which a third person who pays a creditor succeeds to his rights against the debtor. *Bouvier Burrill.*

Sŭb'ro-tŭnd', *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *rotund.*] Almost round, almost orbicular

Sŭb'sa-lĭne', or **Sŭb-sā'lĭne,** *a.* Moderately saline or salt

Sŭb'sălt, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *salt*] (*Chem*) (*a.*) An oxysalt containing a less number of equivalents of the acid than of the base, or in which the latter is a suboxide (*b*) A haloid salt, or analogous compound, in which the number of equivalents of the electro negative constituent is less than that of the electro positive constituent

Sŭb'san nā'tion, *n* [From Lat *subsannare*, to deride by mimicking gestures, from prefix *sub*, under, and *samna*, a mimicking grimace] Derision, scorn [*Obs*] *More*

Sŭb scăp'ū la ry, } *a* [Prefix *sub* and *scapular*]
Sŭb scăp'ū lar, } (*Anat*) Beneath the scapula, as, the *subscapular* muscle, the *subscapular* artery.

Sub scrĭb'a-ble, *a* Capable of being subscribed

Sub-scrībe', *v t* [*imp & p p* SUBSCRIBED, *p. pr & vb n* SUBSCRIBING] [Lat *subscribere*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *scribere*, to write, Fr. *souscrire*, O Fr *soscrire*, *sousescrire*, Pr. *sotzescrire*, Sp *subscribir*, Pg *subscrever*, It. *soscrivere*, *sottoscrivere*]

1 To write underneath, to sign with one's own hand, to give consent to, as something written, or to bind one's self by writing one's name beneath, as, parties *subscribe* a covenant or contract, a man *subscribes* a bond or articles of agreement

2 To attest by writing one's name beneath, as, officers *subscribe* their official acts, and secretaries and clerks *subscribe* copies of records

3 To promise to give, by writing one's name, as, each man *subscribed* ten dollars, or ten shillings

4 To submit [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Sub scrībe', *v. i* 1 To give consent to something written, by signing one's name, hence, to assent, to agree, — with *to*, as, he *subscribed* to this opinion

So spake, so wished, much humbled Eve; but Fate
Subscribed not *Milton*

2 To promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper, as, the paper was offered, and many *subscribed*

3 To enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, and the like

Sub scrīb'er, *n* 1 One who subscribes, one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing.

2 One who enters his name for a paper, book, map, and the like

Sŭb'script, *n* [Lat *subscriptum*. See *supra*] Any thing underwritten *Bentley.*

Sŭb'script, *a* Written below or underneath

Sub scrip'tion, *n* [Lat *subscriptio*, Fr *souscription*, Pr *subscriptio*, *sotzescriptio*, *subscripcion*, It *soscrizione*, *sottoscrizione*. See *supra*]

1 The act of subscribing

2 That which is subscribed, as, (*a*) A paper to which a signature is attached (*b*) The signature attached to a paper (*c*) Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name (*d*) Sum subscribed, amount of sums subscribed, as, an individual *subscription*, or the whole *subscription* to a fund

3 Submission, obedience [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Sŭb sĕc'tion, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *section*] The part or division of a section, a subdivision, the section of a section

Sŭb'se-cūte, *v t* [Lat *subsequi*, p p *subsecutus*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *sequi*, to follow] To follow closely, or so as to overtake, to pursue [*Obs*] "To follow and detain him, if by any possibility he could be *subsecuted* and overtaken " [*Obs*] *J Hall.*

Sŭb sĕc'u tive, *a* [Fr *subsecutif*, from Lat *subsequi*, *subsecutus*, to follow close after, from *sub*, under, after, and *sequi*, to follow] Following in a train or succession [*Rare*]

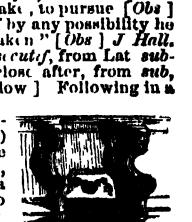

Subsellium.

Sub sĕl'li um, *n.*, *pl* SUBSELLIA [Lat] (*Eccl Arch*) A small shelving seat in the stalls of churches or cathedrals, used either as a seat or as a form to kneel on, — called also *misericord* *Fosbroke*

Sŭb sĕm'i tōne, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *semitone*] (*Mus*) The leading note, or sharp seventh, of any key, sub tonic.

Sŭb sĕp'tu-ple, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *septuple*] Containing one of seven parts, in the ratio of one to seven

Sŭb'se-quenҫe, } *n.* [See *infra.*] The state of
Sŭb'se-quen-ҫy, } being subsequent, or of coming after something.

Sŭb'se-quent, *a.* [Lat. *subsequens*, p. pr. of *subse-*

qui; Fr. *subséquent*, Pr. *subsequen*, Sp *subsecuente*, *subsiguiente*, Pg. *subsequente*, It. *sussequente*. See SUBSECUTIVE.]

1. Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time, indefinitely, as, *subsequent* events; *subsequent* ages or years, a period long *subsequent* to the foundation of Rome

2. Following in order of place, succeeding, as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty, what is obscure in a passage may be illustrated by *subsequent* words

Sŭb'se quent-ly, *adv* In a subsequent time, manner, position, or the like, at a later time, in time, place, or order, after something else

Sŭb-sē'rous, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *serous*] (*Anat*) Situated under a serous membrane, of, or pertaining to, parts so situated *Dunglison*

Sub-sĕrve', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUBSERVED, *p pr* & *vb n* SUBSERVING] [Lat *subservire*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *servire*, to serve] To serve in subordination or instrumentally, to be subservient to, to help forward, to promote.

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating Nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy *Glanville*

Sub-sĕrve', *v t* To be subservient or subordinate, to serve in an inferior capacity

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command *Milton*

Sub-sĕrv'i ence, } *n* The condition of being sub
Sub-sĕrv'i-en cy, } servient, use or operation that promotes some purpose

The body, wherein appears much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions *Bentley*

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends *Cheyne*

Sub-sĕrv'i-ent, *a* [Lat *subserviens*, p pr of *subservire* See SUBSERVE] Fitted or disposed to subserve, useful in an inferior capacity, serving to promote some end, subordinate

Hammond had an incredible dexterity scarcely ever reading any thing which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other *Fell*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another *Ray*

Their temporal ambition was wholly *subservient* to their proselytizing spirit *Burke*

Sub-sĕrv'i-ent ly, *adv* In a subservient manner

Sŭb sĕs'qui (*Chem*) A prefix used in chemical terms denoting the combination of constituents in the proportion of two to three, especially, denoting the combination of two electro negative with three electro positive equivalents, as, a *subsesqui* acetate, a salt containing two equivalents of acetic acid for every three of the base *Miller*

Sŭb-sĕs'sile (-sĕs'sil), *a* [Prefix *sub* and *sessile*] (*Bot*) Almost sessile having very short footstalks

Sŭb sĕx'tu ple, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *sextuple*] Containing one part in six, in the ratio of one to six

Sub-side', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SUBSIDED, *p pr* & *vb n* SUBSIDING] [Lat *subsidere*, from prefix *sub*, under, below, and *sidere*, to sit down, to settle]

1. To sink or fall to the bottom, to settle, as lees

2. To fall into a state of quiet, to cease to rage, to be calmed, to become tranquil, to abate, as, the tumults of war will *subside*

In cases of danger, pride and envy naturally *subside* *Middleton*

3. To tend downward, to become lower, to descend, to sink, as, a *subsiding* hill.

Syn. — See ABATE

Sub-sid'ence, } *n* [From Lat *subsidens*, p pr of
Sub-sid'en-cy, } *subsidere* See *supra*]

1 The act or process of subsiding or falling, as in the lees of liquors

2. The act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground

Sub-sid'i a ri ly, *adv* In a subsidiary manner

Sub-sid'i-a-ry (44), *a* [Lat *subsidiarius*, Fr *subsidiaire*, Sp *subsidiario*, It *sussidiario* See SUBSIDY] Furnishing a subsidy, serving to help, co-operating to secure a result, assistant, auxiliary

They constituted a useful *subsidiary* testimony of another state of existence *Coleridge*

Sub-sid'i a ry, *n* One who, or that which, contributes aid or additional supplies, an assistant, an auxiliary

Sŭb'si-dize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUBSIDIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* SUBSIDIZING] [From *subsidy*] To furnish with a subsidy, to purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy

He employed the remittances from Spain to *subsidize* a large body of German mercenaries *Prescott*

Sŭb'si dy, *n* [Lat *subsidium*, originally the troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle, from *subsidere*, to sit down, Fr *subside*, Pr *subsidi*, Sp & Pg. *subsidio*, It *sussidio* See SUBSIDI]

1. Support, aid, co-operation, especially, extraordinary aid in money rendered to a sovereign, or to a friendly power

They advised the king to send speedy aid, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy* *Bacon*

☞ *Subsidies* were taxes, not immediately on property, but on persons in respect of their reputed estates, after the nominal rate of 4*s* the pound for lands and 2*s* 8*d* for goods *Blackstone*

2 Specifically, a sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops, or the aid of such foreign prince in a war against an enemy

Syn. — Tribute — SUBSIDY, TRIBUTE. A *subsidy* is voluntary, a *tribute* is exacted A *subsidy* is paid to an ally for his services, a *tribute* is given in acknowledgment of dependence or subjection England gave *subsidies* to most of the German powers for carrying on the war against Bonaparte, *tribute* was paid to the Roman republic by most of the nations of the earth

'Tis all the *subsidy* the present age can raise. *Dryden.*
To acknowledge this, was all he did exact;
Small *tribute*, where the will to pay was act. *Dryden*

Sub-sign' (-sin'), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* SUBSIGNED, *p pr* & *vb n* SUBSIGNING] [Prefix *sub* and *sign*, Lat *subsignare*, Fr *soussigner*] To sign beneath, to subscribe. [*Obs and rare*] *Camden*

Sŭb'sig nā'tion, *n* [Lat *subsignatio* See *supra*] The act of writing the name under something for attestation. [*Rare*] *Skelton*

Sub sĭst', *v i* [*imp* & *p. p.* SUBSISTED, *p pr* & *vb n* SUBSISTING] [Lat *subsistere*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *sistere*, to stand, to be fixed, Fr. *subsister*, Sp & Pg *subsistir*, It *sussistere*]

1. To be, to have existence, to inhere

And makes what happiness we justly call,
Subsist not in the good of one, but all *Pope*

2. To continue; to retain the present state.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve *Milton*

3 To be maintained with food and clothing, to be supported, to live. "To *subsist* on other men's charity" *Atterbury*

Sub sĭst', *v t* To support with provisions, to feed, to maintain.

He had waste the adjacent country in order to render it more difficult for the enemy to *subsist* their army *Robertson*

Sub-sĭst'ence, *n* [Fr *substance*, Sp & Pg *sub sistencia*, It *sussistenza*. See *infra* and *supra*]

1 Real being

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing *Stillingfleet*

2 The state of being subsistent, inherency, as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies

3 That which furnishes support to animal life, means of support, provisions, or that which procures provisions

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province *Addison*

Sub-sĭst'en cy, *n* Same as SUBSISTENCE [*Obs*]

Sub sĭst'ent, *a* [Lat. *subsistens*, p pr of *subsistere* See SUBSIST]

1 Having real being, as, a *subsistent* spirit

2 Inherent, as, qualities *subsistent* in matter

Sŭb sĭ'zar, *n* An under sizar, a student of lower rank than that of a sizar [*Cambridge University, Eng*]

Bid my *subsizar* carry my hackney to the buttery and give him his beer *Fletcher*

Sŭb'soil, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *soil*] The bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil

Subsoil plow, a form of plow adapted to reach down to and break up, or loosen, the subsoil

Sŭb'soil, *v t* To turn up the subsoil of

Sŭb sō'la-ry, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *solary* or *solar*.] Under the sun, hence, terrestrial, earthly, mundane [*Obs*]

Sŭb-spē'cies (spē'shēz), *n* [Prefix *sub* and *species*] A subordinate species, a division of a species See SPECIES

Sŭb sphĕr'ic-al, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *spherical*] Nearly spherical, having a figure resembling that of a sphere

Sŭb'stance, *n* [Fr *substance*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *sub stancia*, It *sustanzia*, *sostanza*, Lat *substantia*, from Lat *substare*, to be under or present, to stand firm, from prefix *sub*, under, and *stare*, to stand]

1 That which underlies all outward manifestations, substratum, the permanent subject or cause of phenomena, whether material or spiritual, that in which properties inhere, that which is real, in distinction from that which is apparent, of any existence, in distinction from any accident, that which constitutes any thing what it is, nature, real or existing essence

Shall no less
In apprehension than in *substance* feel *Milton*
Heroic virtue did his actions guide
And he the *substance*, not the appearance, chose *Dryden*

2 The most important element in any existence, the characteristics of any thing, the comprehensive summary, essential import

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin *Burnet*
It is insolent in words in manner; but in *substance* it is not only insulting, but alarming *Burke.*

3 Body, matter, a corporeal existence, material of which a thing is made, solidity.

4 Material possession, estate, property. "A man of *substance* and sufficiency, of a large stock, and as large a mind" *South.*

We are . exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest *Swift*

5 (*Theol*) The divine essence or being, — so called as being that which stands under, or is the subject of, certain attributes or properties, or that in which they inhere

Sŭb'stance, *v t* To furnish or endow with substance, to supply property to, to make rich. [*Obs.*]

Sŭb'stance-less, *a.* Having no substance; unsubstantial. [*Rare*]

Sub-stăn'tial, *a.* [Fr. *substantiel*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *substancial*, It. *sustanziale*, *sostanziale*, Lat. *substantialis*.]

1. Belonging to substance; actually existing; real.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar *Bentley.*

2. Not seeming or imaginary, real, solid; true. "If happiness be a *substantial* good." *Denham.* "The *substantial* ornaments of virtue." *L'Estrange.*

3 Corporeal, material.

The rainbow appears like a *substantial* arch in the sky. *Watts.*

4 Having good substance, strong, stout; solid; as, *substantial* cloth, a *substantial* fence or gate.

5 Possessed of goods or estate, responsible, moderately wealthy, as, a *substantial* freeholder.

The lower an l interior space was soon filled by *substantial* yeomen and burghers *W. Scott.*

Sub stăn'ti-ăl'i-ty (shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being substantial, corporeity, materiality.

The soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality* *Glanville.*

Sub-stăn'tial-ize, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p.* SUBSTANTIALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* SUBSTANTIALIZING.] To make substantial [*Rare*]

Sub-stăn'tial ly, *adv* In a substantial manner, really, solidly, truly, essentially, competently.

In him his Father shone, *substantially* expressed *Milton*

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious toward God, chaste, and temperate. *Tillotson*

Sub stăn'tial ness, *n.* The state or quality of being substantial, firmness, strength, power of holding or lasting, as, the *substantialness* of a wall or column

Sub stăn'tials, *n pl* Essential parts. *Ayliffe.*

Sub stăn'ti āte (shĭ-āt), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* SUBSTANTIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* SUBSTANTIATING.] [It *sustanziare*, *sostanziare*, Sp *substanciar*, *sustanciar*]

1 To make to exist *Ayliffe*

2 To establish by proof or competent evidence, to verify, to make good, as, to *substantiate* a charge or allegation, to *substantiate* a declaration

Observation is, in turn, wanted to direct and *substantiate* the course of experiment *Coleridge*

Sub-stăn'ti-ā'tion (shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* The act of substantiating or proving, evidence, proof

Sŭb'stan-tĭv'al, *a* Of, pertaining to, or in the nature of, a substantive

Sŭb'stan tive, *a* [Lat *substantivus*, Fr. *substantif*, Sp *substantivo*, *sustantivo*, It. *sustantivo*, *sostantivo*]

1 Betokening, or expressing, existence, as, the *substantive* verb, that is, the verb *to be*

2 Depending on itself, able, independent [*Obs*]

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself without any aid of the foreigner *Bacon.*

3 Enduring, solid, firm

Strength and magnitude are qualities which impress the imagination in a powerful and *substantive* manner *Hazlitt*

Substantive color, one which communicates its color without the intervention of a mordant or base, — opposed to *adjective color*

Sŭb'stan-tĭve, *n* [Lat *substantivum* (*se nomen*), Fr *substantif*, Pr *substantiu*, Sp *substantivo*, *sustantivo*, It *sustantivo*, *sostantivo*] (*Gram*) A noun or name, the part of speech which designates something that exists, or some object of thought, either material or immaterial, thus, *man*, *horse*, *city*, *goodness*, *excellence*, are *substantives*

Sŭb'stan tive, *v t* To convert into a substantive, to use as a substantive [*Obs*]

Sŭb'stan tive-ly, *adv* 1 In a substantive manner, in substance, essentially

2 (*Gram*) As a substantive, name, or noun; as, an adjective or pronoun may be used *substantively.*

Sŭb'stile, *n* See SUBSTYLE

Sŭb'sti tūte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUBSTITUTED; *p pr* & *vb n* SUBSTITUTING] [Lat *substituere*, *sub stitutum*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *statuere*, to put, place, Fr *substituer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *substituir*, It *sustituire*, *sostituire*] To put in the place of another, to exchange

Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others *Congreve*

Sŭb'sti-tūte, *n* [Fr *substitut*, Pr *substitut*, *sustitut*, Sp & Pg *substituto*, It *sustituto*, *sostituto*, from Lat *substitutus*, p p of *substituere* See *supra*] One who, or that which, is substituted or put in the place of another, that which stands in lieu of something else.

Hast thou not made me here thy *substitute* *Milton.*

Ladies [in Shakespeare's age] universally wore masks as the sole *substitute* for the modern parasol *De Quincey.*

Sŭb'sti-tū'tion, *n.* [Fr *substitution*, Pr *substitucio*, *sustitucio*, Sp *substitucion*, It *sustituzione*, *sostituzione*, Lat *substitutio*]

1 The act of substituting, or putting one person or thing in the place of another, as, the *substitution* of an agent, attorney, or representative, to act for one in his absence, the *substitution* of bank notes for gold and silver, as a circulating medium.

2 The state of being substituted for another person or thing.

3 (*Gram.*) Syllepsis, or the use of one word for another.

4. (*Law.*) The designation of a person in a will,

to take a devise or legacy, either on failure, by incapacity or unwillingness to accept, of a former devisee or legatee, or after him, subrogation. *Bouvier.*

5. (*Theol.*) The doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously, being substituted, as it were, for the sinner, and that his sufferings were expiatory.

6. (*Mil.*) A person paid to serve in the army or militia, in the place of another person previously drawn or chosen. *Simmonds.*

Theory of substitutions (*Chem*) See METALEPSY

Sŭb'sti-tū'tion-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, substitution, standing in the place of another, substituted

Sŭb'sti-tū'tion-al ly, *adv* In a substitutional manner, in the way of substitution

Sŭb'sti tū'tion-a-ry, *a* Of, or pertaining to, substitution; substitutional

Sŭb'sti-tū'tive, *a.* Tending to afford or furnish a substitute, making substitution, capable of being substituted

Sub-străct', *v. t.* [Lat *subtrahere, subtractum*, Fr *soustraire*, O Fr *substraire, soubstraire, soubtraire*, Pr *substraire, sostraire*, Sp *substraer*, Pg *substrahir*, It. *sottrarre*] To subtract [*Obs*] See SUBTRACT. *Barrow*

Sub-străc'tion, *n* [O Fr *substraction*, Fr *soustraction*, Sp *substraccion*, It. *sottrazione, suttrazione*, L. Lat. *subtractio*]

1. Subtraction. [*Obs*] See SUBTRACTION

2. (*Law*) The withdrawing or withholding of some right

☞ Thus the *substraction* of conjugal rights is when either the husband or wife withdraws from the other and lives separate The *substraction* of a legacy is the withholding or detaining of it from the legatee by the executor In like manner, the withholding of any service, rent, duty, or custom, is a *substraction*, for which the law gives a remedy *Blackstone*

Sŭb'strāte, *n.* [See SUBSTRATUM] That which lies beneath, a substratum [*Rare*] *Good*

Sŭb'strāte, *a* Having very slight furrows

Sub-strāte', *v. t* [Lat *substernere, substratum*, to strew] To strew or lay under any thing [*Obs*] "The melted glass being supported by the *substrated* sand" *Boyle*

Sub-strā'tum, *n*, *pl.* SUB-STRĀ'TĀ. [Lat *sub stratus*, p p of *substernere*, to strew under, from prefix *sub*, under, and *sternere*, to strew]

1 That which is laid or spread under, a layer of earth lying under another

2. (*Agric*) The subsoil

3. (*Metaph*) The permanent subject of qualities or cause of phenomena, substance

Sub-struc'tion, *n* [Lat *substructio*, from *substruere, substructum*, to under build, from prefix *sub*, under, and *struere*, to build] Under building, foundation.

It is a magnificent strong building, with a *substruction* very remarkable *Trelyn*

Sub-struct'ūre, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *structure*] An under structure, a foundation

Sŭb-stŷ'lar, *a* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, the substyle

Sŭb'stŷle, *n.* [Prefix *sub* and *style*] (*Dialing*) A right line, on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected, being the common section of the face of the dial, and a plane perpendicular to it passing through the style [Written also *substile*] *Hutton*

Sŭb-sŭl'phate (45), *n* (*Chem*) A sulphate with an excess of the base *Thomson*

Sŭb sŭl'phide, *n* (*Chem*) A non-acid compound consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and more than one equivalent of some other body, as a metal See SUB

Sub-sŭl'tive, *a* Subsultory [*Rare*] *Bp Berkeley*

Sub-sŭl'to-ri ly, *adv* In a subsultory manner, by leaps, starts, or twitches [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Sub-sŭl'to-ry (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *subsilire, subsultum*, to spring up, from prefix *sub*, under, and *salire, saltum*, to leap, spring] Bounding, leaping, moving by sudden leaps or starts, or by twitches [*Rare*] "Rapid and *subsultory* [numbers in tragedy]" *Armstrong*

Sub-sŭl'tus, *n.* [N Lat, from *subsilire* See *supra*] (*Med*) A starting, twitching, or convulsive motion

Sub-sŭme', *v. t.* [Lat prefix *sub*, under, and *sumere*, to take] To take up into or under, as individual under species, species under genus, or particular under universal, to include under something else. "To judge, that is, to *subsume* one proposition under another" *De Quincey*

Sub-sŭmp'tion, *n* **1** The act of subsuming, or of including under another "Whether you see cause to go against the rule, or the *subsumption* under the rule" *De Quincey*

The first act of consciousness was a *subsumption* of that of which we were conscious under this notion *Sir W Hamilton*

2. That which is subsumed, the minor clause or premise of a syllogism.

Sub-sŭmp'tive, *a* Relating to, or containing, a subsumption *Coleridge.*

Sŭb-tăn'gent, *n.* (*Geom*) The part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

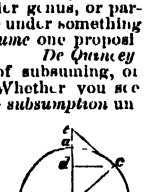

Subtangent

ca, part of parabola; *a g*, its axis; *c t*, tangent to curve at *c*, *c d*, ordinate to axis from *c*, *d t*, subtangent.

Sŭb'tar-tā're-an, *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *tartarean*.] Being or living under Tartarus. "*Subtartarean* powers." *Pope.*

Sub-tĕg'u-lā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Lat *subtegulaneus*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *tegulæ*, tiles for a roof] Under the roof, or under the eaves, hence, within doors [*Rare*]

Sŭb tĕn'ant, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *tenant*] (*Law*) A tenant who hires, or obtains a lease, of one who is also a tenant

Sub tĕnd', *v. t* [*imp & p p* SUBTENDED, *p pr. & vb n* SUBTENDING] [Lat *subtendere*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *tendere*, to stretch, extend] To extend under, or be opposite to, as, the line of a triangle which *subtends* the right angle, the chord which *subtends* an arc

Sub-tĕnse', *n* [Lat *subtendere, subtentum* or *subtensum*, to stretch underneath. See *supra*.] (*Geom*) The line subtending or stretching across, the chord, as, the *subtense* of an arc

Sŭb tĕp'id, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *tepid*] Very moderately warm

Sŭb'ter A Latin preposition, signifying *under*, used as a prefix in English with the same meaning as *sub*, but less general in its application

Sŭb'te-rēte', *a* Somewhat terete or taper

Sub tĕr'flu ent, *a* [Lat *subterfluens*, p pr of *subterfluere*, to flow beneath, from prefix *subter*, under, beneath, and *fluere*, to flow] Running under or beneath [*Rare*]

Sŭb'tẽr flūge, *n* [Fr *subterfuge*, Sp & Pg *subterfugio*, It *sutterfugio*, L Lat *subterfugium*, from Lat *subterfugere*, to flee secretly, to escape, from prefix *subter*, under, and *fugere*, to flee] That to which a person resorts for escape or concealment, hence, a shift, an evasion, an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct

Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges*, to avoid the force of an argument *Watts*

By a miserable *subterfuge* they hope to render this proposition safe, by denying its authority *Burke*

Sŭb'ter rāne, *n* [Lat *subterraneum*, Fr *souterrain*, O Fr *subterrain*, Sp *subterraneo*, It *sotterraneo, sotterrano*] A cave or room under ground [*Obs or rare*] *Bryant*

Sŭb'ter rā'ne-al, *a.* Underground, subterranean [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Sŭb'ter-rā'ne-an (124), } *a* [Lat *subterraneus*,
Sŭb'ter-rā'ne-oŭs, } from prefix *sub*, under, and *terra*, earth, Fr *subterrain, souterrain*, Pr *subterrani, sosterenh*, Sp & Pg *subterraneo*, It *sotterraneo, sotterrano*] Being or lying under the surface of the earth, situated within the earth, or under ground, as, *subterranean* springs, a *subterraneous* passage

Sŭb'ter răn'i-ty, *n* A place under ground [*Obs*]

Sŭb'ter ra ny, *a* Lying under ground, subterraneous. [*Obs and rare*] *Bacon*

Sŭb'ter ra ny, *n* That which is beneath the surface of the earth [*Obs*]

Sŭb'ter rēne', *a* [Lat *subterrenus*, } q *subterraneus* See *supra*] Subterraneous [*Obs*]

Sŭb'tile, *a* [Lat *subtilis*, from prefix *sub*, under, somewhat, slightly, and *tela*, a web, warp, and therefore properly woven fine, Fr, O Sp, & Pg *subtil*, Pr *subtil, sobtil, sotil*, Sp *sutil*, It *sottile*]

1 Thin, not dense or gross, rare, as, *subtile* air, *subtile* vapor, a *subtile* medium

2 Delicately constituted or constructed, nice, fine, delicate

More *subtile* web Arachne can not spin *Spenser*
I do distinguish plain
Each *subtile* hair of her immortal face *Daniel*

3 Acute piercing, as, *subtile* pain *Prior*

4 Characterized by acuteness of mind, refined, shrewd, discerning, as, a *subtile* understanding or argument

5 Sly, artful, cunning, crafty, insinuating, as, a *subtile* person, a *subtile* adversary, a *subtile* scheme

☞ In the last two senses, more commonly written *subtle*

Syn — Acute, shrewd, artful, cunning — SUBTILE, ACUTE In *acute* the image is that of a needle's point, in *subtile* that of a thread spun out to extreme fineness Hence, he who is *acute* has a piercing judgment, which enables him to discern and discriminate with the nicest accuracy, he who has a *subtile* intellect can spin the finest thread of thought, and follow out a subject in its most complicated relations, without letting go his hold, or becoming lost or perplexed in its utmost intricacies *Acuteness* guards against error, *subtility* carries forward our investigations into tenuous and recondite truths The former belongs more to speculative and abstract inquiries, the latter to the philosophy of the heart and of social life Edwards was singularly *acute*, Lord Bacon had a *subtilty* of intellect which seemed to spread itself throughout every part of a subject like a kind of 'diffusive touch' The genius of the Spanish people is exquisitely *subtile*, without being at all *acute*, hence there is so much humor and so little wit in their literature The genius of the Italians, on the contrary, is *acute*, profound, and sensual, but not *subtile*, hence what they think to be humorous, is merely witty" *Coleridge*

Sŭb'tile-ly (109), *adv.* In a subtile manner, thinly, not densely, finely, not grossly or thickly, art fully; cunningly, craftily; as, a scheme *subtilely* contrived.

Sŭb'tile-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being subtile, thinness; rareness, as, the *subtileness* of air, fineness; acuteness, as, the *subtileness* of an argument, cunning, artfulness, as, the *subtileness* of a foe.

Sub til'i-āte, *v. t.* [L. Lat. *subtiliare*.] To make thin [*Obs*] *Harvey.*

Sŭb'til-i-ā'tion, *n.* The act of making thin or rare [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

Sŭb'til ism, *n* The quality of being subtile, fineness, shrewdness, artfulness "The high orthodox *subtilism* of Duns Scotus" *Milman.*

Sub til'i ty, *n* [Lat *subtilitas*, Fr. *subtilité*, Pr. *subtilitat*, Sp *sutilidad*, It *sottilità* See SUBTILE.] The quality of being subtile, subtilty. [*Rare*]

Sŭb'til i-zā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *subtilisation*, Pr. *subtilizacio*]

1 The act of making subtile, fine, or thin.

2 (*Chem*) The operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor

3 Refinement, extreme acuteness.

Sŭb'til ize, *v. t* [*imp & p p* SUBTILIZED; *p. pr. & vb n* SUBTILIZING] [Fr *subtiliser*, Sp. *sutilizar*, It *sottilizzare*]

1 To make thin or fine, to make less gross or coarse

2 To refine, to spin into niceties, as, to *subtilize* arguments

Nor as yet have we *subtilized* ourselves into savages *Burke*

Sŭb'til ize, *v. i* To refine in argument, to make very nice distinctions "In whatever manner the Papist might *subtilize*" *Milner.*

Sŭb'til ty, *n* [Contracted from *subtility*, q v]

1 The state or quality of being subtile, thinness, fineness, exility, as, the *subtilty* of air or light the *subtilty* of sounds

2 Refinement, extreme acuteness.

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions *Locke*

3 Slyness in design, cunning, artifice.

☞ In the last two senses, the word is more commonly written *subtlety*

4 A cunning device, symbol, or emblem [*Obs*]

Sŭb'tle (sŭt'l), *a* [*compar* SUBTLER, *superl.* SUBTLEST] [Contracted from *subtile*, q v]

1 Sly in design artful, cunning, insinuating; subtile, — applied to persons, as, a *subtle* foe

2 Cunningly devised, as, a *subtle* stratagem.

3 Made level or smooth by careful labor, even. [*Obs and rare*] "Like to a bowl upon a *subtle* ground [i e, a bowling ground]" *Shak.*

Sŭb'tle ness (sŭt'l nes), *n.* The quality of being subtle

Sŭb'tle ty (sŭt'l tỹ), *n.* **1** The quality of being subtle, or sly, cunning, craftiness, artfulness

2 Acuteness of intellect, shrewdness, nicety of discrimination

Sŭb'tly (sŭt'lỹ), *adv* **1** In a subtle manner, slyly, artfully, cunningly

Thou seest how *subtly* to detain thee I devise. *Milton.*

2 Nicely, delicately

In the nice bee what sense so *subtly* true *Pope*

Sŭb tŏn'ic, *n* **1** (*Pron*) An elementary sound or element of speech having a partial vocality, a vocal or sonant consonant *Rush*

2 (*Mus*) The seventh tone of the scale, or that immediately below the tonic, — called also *subsemitone*

Sub trăct', *v. t* [*imp & p p* SUBTRACTED, *p pr. & vb n* SUBTRACTING] [Lat *subtrahere, subtractum*, from prefix *sub*, under and *trahere*, to draw, It *sottrarre* Cf SUBTRACT] To withdraw or take from the rest, as a part, to deduct, as, *subtract* 5 from 9, and the remainder is 4

Sub trăct'er, *n* **1** One who subtracts

2 The number to be taken from a larger number, the subtrahend [*Obs*] See SUBTRAHEND

Sub trăc'tion, *n* [Lat *subtractio*, It *suttrazione, sottrazione* See *supra*, and cf SUBSTRACTION]

1 The act or operation of subtracting, deducting, or taking away a part

2 (*Math*) The taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater of the same kind or denomination an operation by which is found the difference between two sums

3 (*Law*) The same as SUBSTRACTION, q v.

Sub trăc'tive, *a* **1** Tending or having power to subtract

2 (*Math*) Having the negative sign, preceded by the sign minus

Sŭb'tra hĕnd', *n* [Lat *subtrahendus*, p fut. pass. of *subtrahere* See SUBTRACT] (*Math*) The sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.

Sŭb'trans lū'cent, *a* Imperfectly translucent.

Sŭb'trans pār'ent, *a* Imperfectly transparent.

Sŭb'-trĕas'ū-ry, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *treasury*.] A subordinate treasury or place of deposit, as for the income derived from various sources of revenue in different places remote from the capital of a state or nation

Sŭb trĭ'fid, *a* (*Bot*) Slightly trifid. *Martyn.*

Sŭb'tri hē'dral, *a* Approaching the form of a three sided pyramid, as, the *subtrihedral* crown of a tooth. *R. Owen.*

Sŭb-trip'le (-trip'l), *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *triple.*] Containing a third, or one part to three.

Sŭb-trip'li-cate, *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *triplicate*] (*Math*) Expressed by the cube root, — said especially of ratios.

Subtriplicate ratio, the ratio of the cube root, thus, the *subtriplicate ratio* of *a* to *b* is $\sqrt[3]{a} : \sqrt[3]{b}$, or $\sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{a}}$

Sub-trude', *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* SUBTRUDED, *p pr* & *vb. n* SUBTRUDING] [Lat *sub*, under, and *trudere*, to thrust] To place under, to insert [*Rare*]

Sŭb'tur-brănd, *n* (*Min*) A variety of lignite

Sŭb tŭ'tor, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *tutor.*] An under tutor, a subordinate tutor

Sŭ'bŭ late, } *a* [N Lat *subulatus*, from *subula*,
Sŭ'bŭ-lā'ted, } an awl, Fr *subulé*] (*Nat Hist*) Very narrow, and tapering gradually to a fine point from a broadish base, awl shaped, linear

Sŭb'um-bō'nal, *a* [Lat prefix *sub*, under, and *umbo*, a boss] (*Conch*) Under or beneath the umbo in bivalves.

Sŭb'un-dā'tion, *n.* [Lat prefix *sub*, under, and *unda*, a wave] Flood, deluge [*Obs*] *Hulcot*

Sŭb ŭn'gual (-ŭng'gwal), } *a* [Prefix *sub* and
Sŭb ŭn'gui-al (-ŭng'gwĭ al), } *unqual*] Under the nail.

Sŭb'urb, *n* [Lat *suburbium*, from prefix *sub*, under, below, near, and *urbs*, a city, O Fr *sub urbe*, Sp *suburbio*]

1. The region which is on the confines of any city or large town, including buildings, streets, or territory, as, a house stands in the *suburbs*, a garden is situated in the *suburbs* of London or Paris

The English have the *suburbs* won *Shak*

2 Hence, the confines, the out part "The *sub urb* of their straw-built citadel" *Milton*

Suburb roister, a rowdy, a loafer [*Obs*] *Milton*

Sub ŭr'ban, *a* [Lat *suburbanus*, It & Sp *suburbano*, Fr *suburbain*] Pertaining to, inhabiting, or being in, the suburbs of a city

Suburban villas highway-side retreats,
Delight the citizen *Cowper*

Sub ŭr'ban, *n.* One who dwells in the suburbs of a city

Sŭb'urbed, *a* Bordering on a suburb, having a suburb on its outer part *Carew*

Sub-ŭr'bĭ al, } *a* The same as SUBURBAN, *q v*
Sub-ŭr'bĭ-an, } [*Obs*] *Massinger*

Sub ŭr'bĭ-cā'ri an, } *a* [Late Lat *suburbicarius*,
Sub-ŭr'bĭ-ca ry, } *q v* from *suburbanus* Fr *sub urbicaire* See *supra*] Being in the suburbs — applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome "The pope having stretched his authority beyond the bounds of his *suburbicarian* precincts" *Barrow*

Sŭb'va rĭ'e ty, *n* [Prefix *sub* and *variety*] A subordinate variety, or division of a variety

Sub vĕne', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUBVENED, *p pr* & *vb. n* SUBVENING] [Lat prefix *sub* and *venire*, to come] To come under, or happen.

A future state must need *subvene* to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin *Warburton*

Sŭb'ven-tā'ne ous, *a.* [Lat prefix *sub*, under, and *ventus*, wind, It *subventaneo*] Addle, windy [*Obs*] *Browne*

Sub vĕn'tion, *n* [Fr *subvention*, Sp *subvencion*, It *sovvenzione*, Pr & L Lat *subventio*, from Lat. *subvenire*, to come up to one's assistance, to assist, from prefix *sub*, under, and *venire*, to come]

1. The act of coming under

2 The act of coming to relief, support, aid, assistance, help [*Rare*] *Spenser*

3. A government aid or bounty

Sub-vĕrse', *v t* [Lat *subvertere*, *subversum* See *infra*] To subvert [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Sub-vĕr'sion, *n* [Lat *subversio*, Fr *subversion*, Sp *subversion*, *subversion*, It *sovversione*] The act of overthrowing, or the state of being overthrown, entire overthrow, an overthrow of the foundation, utter ruin, as, the *subversion* of a government or state, the *subversion* of despotic power, the *subversion* of the constitution or laws, the *subversion* of an empire

The *subversion* [by a storm] of woods and timber through my whole estate is almost tragical, not to be paralleled with any thing happening in our age. *Evelyn*

Sub vĕr'sion-a-ry, *a* Promoting destruction.

Sub vĕr'sive, *a* [Fr *subversif*, Sp *subversivo*] Tending to subvert, having a tendency to overthrow and ruin

Lying is a vice *subversive* of the very ends and design of conversation *Rogers*

Sub-vĕrt', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* SUBVERTED, *p pr.* & *vb n* SUBVERTING] [Lat *subvertere*, *subversum*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *vertere*, to turn, Fr *subvertir*, Sp. *subvertir*, *subvertir*, It. *sovvertere*, *sovverture*]

1 To overthrow from the foundation, to overturn, to ruin utterly

This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge *Locke*

2. To pervert, as the mind, and turn it from the truth, to corrupt, to confound

Syn.—To overturn, overthrow, destroy, invert, reverse, extinguish

Sub vĕrt', *v i.* To overthrow any thing from the foundation, to be subversive.

They have a power given to them like that of the evil principle, *to subvert* and destroy. *Burke.*

Sub-vĕrt'er, *n.* One who subverts, an overthrower.

Sub-vĕrt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being subverted

Sŭb vī'tal-ĭzed, *a.* Imperfectly vitalized, having naturally but little vital power or energy

Sŭb wāy', *n* An underground way *Simmonds*

Sŭb-work'er (-wŭrk'er), *n.* [Prefix *sub* and *worker*] A subordinate worker or helper *South*

Suc'cădeg, *n pl.* [Lat *succus*, juice] Candied fruits, or those preserved in sirup, sweetmeats [*Obs and rare*] *De Foe.*

Suc'ce dăne, *n.* [See *infra*] A succedaneum [*Obs*] *Holland*

Suc'ce-dā'ne-ous, *a.* [Lat *succedaneus*, It *succedaneo*, Fr *succedané* See SUCCEED] Pertaining to, or acting as, a succedaneum, supplying the place of something else, being, or employed as, a substitute

Suc'ce dā'ne-um (124), *n*, *pl* SUC'CE-DĀ'NE Ă [Lat See *supra*] One who succeeds to the place of another, that which is used for something else, a substitute

In lieu of me, you will have a very charming *succedaneum*, Lady Harriet Stanhope *H Walpole*

Suc-ceed', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUCCEEDED, *p pr* & *vb n* SUCCEEDING] [Lat *succedere*, *successum*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *cedere*, to go, to go along, to go from, Fr *succéder*, Pr *succedir*, It *succedere*, Sp *suceder*, It *succedere*]

1 To follow in order, to take the place of, as, the king's eldest son *succeeds* his father on the throne

2 To come after, to be subsequent or consequent, to follow, to pursue

Those destructive effects *succeeded* the curse *Browne*

3 To prosper, to make successful [*Rare*]

Succeed my wish and second my design *Dryden*

Syn — To follow, pursue See FOLLOW

Suc ceed', *v i* 1 To come next in order.

Not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate *Shak*

2 To come in the place of another, to follow afterward

I enjoy till I return
Short pleasures, for long woes are to *succeed* *Milton*
Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief *Dryden*

3 Hence, to ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant

4 To obtain the object desired, to accomplish what is attempted or intended, to have a prosperous termination

It is almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition *Dryden*

5 To be acceptable, to be received with general favor

Spenser endeavored it [imitation] in the Shepherd's Kalendar, but neither will it *succeed* in English *Dryden*

6. To go under cover [*Obs*]

Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed* *Dryden.*

Suc-ceed'ant, *a.* (*Her*) Succeeding one another, following

Suc-ceed'er, *n* One who succeeds, one who follows or comes in the place of another, a successor [*Rare*]

Suc-cĕm'tor, *n* [L Lat, from Lat *sub*, under, after, and *cantor*, a singer, from *cancre*, *cantum*, to sing] (*Mus*) A person who sings the base in a concert

Sŭc'cen tŭ'rĭ ăte, *v t* or *i* [Lat *succenturiare*, *succenturiatum*, to receive as a recruit into a century, or century, from prefix *sub*, under, with, and *centuria*, century] To receive recruits, or as recruits, to supply soldiers for the missing, to recruit [*Obs or rare*]

Suc cĕss', *n* [Lat *successus*, Fr. *succes*, It *successo*, Sp *suceso* See SUCCEED]

1 The act of succeeding, or the state of having succeeded, the favorable or prosperous termination of any thing attempted, the attainment of a proposed object, prosperous issue. "Dreams of success and happy victory" *Shak*

Or teach with more *success* her son
The vices of the time to shun *Waller*

Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people *Atterbury*

2 Succession [*Obs*]

Then all the sons of these five brethren reigned
In due *success* *Spenser*

Sŭc'ces-sa ry, *n.* Succession. [*Obs.*] "Honors not derived from *successary*" *Beau & Fl*

Suc-cĕss'ful, *a* Resulting in, assuring, or promotive of, success, accomplishing what was proposed, having the desired effect, hence, prosperous, fortunate, happy, as, a *successful* application of medicine, a *successful* experiment, a *successful* enterprise.

Welcome nephews from *successful* wars *Shak*

Syn.—Happy, prosperous, fortunate, auspicious, lucky

Suc-cĕss'ful-ly, *adv* In a successful manner, with a favorable termination of what is attempted, prosperously, favorably. "A reformation *successfully* carried on" *Swift.*

Suc-cĕss'ful-ness, *n.* The condition of being successful, prosperous conclusion, favorable event; success.

Suc-cĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *successio*, Fr *succession*, Pr. *successio*, Sp. *sucesion*, It. *successione.* See SUCCEED.]

1. The act of succeeding or following after; a following of things in order of time or place, or a series of things so following, consecution, sequence.

2. A series of persons or things according to some established rule of precedence; as, a *succession* of kings, a *succession* of events in chronology.

He was in the *succession* to an earldom *Macaulay*

3 An order or series of descendants; lineage; race, descent.

A long *succession* must ensue. *Milton.*

4 The power or right of acceding to the station or title of a father, or other predecessor; the right to enter upon the office, rank, position, &c, held by another

5 The right to enter upon the possession of the property of an ancestor, or one near of kin, or preceding in an established order

6 The person succeeding to rank, office, and the like *Milton.*

7 (*Mus*) The successive notes in melody, in distinction from the successive chords of harmony, called *progression.*

Apostolical succession (*Theol*), the regular and uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority, by a succession of bishops from the apostles to any subsequent period *Hook* — *Succession of crops* (*Agric*) The same as ROTATION

Suc-cĕs'sion-al (-sĕsh'un al), *a* Pertaining to, or existing in, a regular order or succession, consecutive "*Successional* teeth" *R Owen,*

Suc cĕs'sion-al-ly, *adv* In a successional manner

Suc-cĕs'sion ist, *n.* A person who insists on the importance of a regular succession of events, of rites, and the like, especially, one who regards only that priesthood as valid which can be traced in a direct line of succession from the apostles

Suc cĕs'sive, *a* [Lat *successivus*, It *successivo*, Sp *sucesivo*, Fr *successif* See SUCCEED]

1 Following in order or uninterrupted course, coming after without interruption or interval, as, the *successive* revolutions of years or ages, the *successive* kings of Egypt

Send the *successive* ills through ages down. *Prior*

2 Inherited by succession, as, a *successive* title, a *successive* empire [*Obs*] *Shak Raleigh.*

Suc cĕs'sive ly, *adv* 1 In a successive manner, in a series or order

The whiteness, at length, changed *successively* into blue, indigo, and violet *Newton*

2 Successfully, hence, fully, completely, entirely [*Obs*]

Suc-cĕs'sive ness, *n.* The state of being successive

Suc cĕss'less, *a.* Having no success, unprosperous, unfortunate, failing to accomplish what was intended

Successless all her soft caresses prove *Pope*
Best tempered steel *successless* proved in field *Philips*

Suc-cĕss'less ly, *adv.* In a successless manner, without success

Suc cĕss'less-ness, *n* The state or quality of being successless, unprosperous conclusion [*Rare*]

Suc cĕs'sor (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat, Pr., & Pg, from Lat *succedere*, to succeed, It *successore*, Sp *sucesor*, Fr *successeur*] One who succeeds or follows, one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character, — correlative to *predecessor*, as, the *successor* of a deceased king

A gift to a corporation either of lands or of chattels, without naming their *successors* vests an absolute property in them so long as the corporation subsists *Blackstone*

Suc-cid'ŭ ous, *a* [Lat *succidaneus*, from *succidere*, to fall under any thing, to sink down, from prefix *sub*, under, and *cadere*, to fall] Ready to fall, falling [*Rare*]

Suc cĭf'er ous, *a* [From Lat *succus*, juice, sap, and *ferre*, to produce] Producing or conveying sap

Sŭc'ci nate, *n* [Fr *succinate*, N Lat *succinatum*, from Lat *succinum*, amber, from *succus*, juice, sap] (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of succinic acid and a base

Sŭc'ci nā'ted, *a* (*Chem*) Combined with, or containing, succinic acid

Suc-cinct', *a* [Lat *succinctus*, p p of *succingere*, to gird below or from below, to tuck up, from *sub*, under, below, and *cingere*, to gird, Fr. *succinct*, It. *succinto*, Sp *sucinto*]

1 Girded or tucked up, bound, drawn tightly together. [*Rare*]

His habit fit for speed *succinct* *Milton.*

2 Compressed into a narrow compass; short; brief, concise.

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear *Roscommon*

The shortest and most *succinct* model that ever grasped all the needs and necessities of mankind *South*

Syn.—Short, brief, concise, compendious; summary, laconic, terse

Suc-cinct'ly, *adv.* In a succinct manner; briefly, concisely, as, the facts were *succinctly* stated.

Suc-cinct'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being

succinct; brevity; conciseness; as, the *succinctness* of a narration.

Suc-cin'ic, *a.* [Fr. *succinique*, from Lat. *succinum*, amber. Cf. SUCCINATE] (*Chem*) Of, or pertaining to, amber; drawn from amber, as, *succinic* acid.

Suc'ci-nite, *n.* [Fr. *succinite*, from Lat *succinum*, amber.] (*Min*) A garnet of an amber color *Dana*

Suc'ci-nous, *a.* [From Lat *succinum*, amber] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, amber.

Suc-cis'ion, *n.* [Lat *succiso*, from *succidere*, to cut away below, to cut off, from *sub*, under, and *cædere*, to cut] The act of cutting down, as of trees, the act of cutting off [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Suc'cor, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* SUCCORED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* SUCCORING] [O Fr *sucurre*, *soucourre*, *socorre*, *secorre*, N Fr *secourir*, Pr *socorre*, *secorre*, *secorrer*, Sp *socorrer*, Pg *soccorrer*, It *soccorrere*, Lat *succurrere*, from *sub*, under, and *currere*, to run.] To run to, or run to support, hence, to help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress, to assist and deliver from suffering, as, to *succor* a besieged city. [Written also *succour*]

He is able to *succor* them that are tempted *Heb* ii 18.

Syn.—To aid, assist, relieve, deliver, cherish, comfort

Suc'cor, *n.* [O Fr. *sucurs*, *socors*, *secors*, N Fr. *secours*, Pr. *socors*, *secors*, Sp. *socorro*, Pg *soccorro*, It *soccorso*, L Lat *succursus*, from Lat *succurrere* See *supra*]

1. Aid, help, assistance, especially, assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress.

My father
Flying for *succor* to his servant Bannister *Shak*

2 The person or thing that brings relief "The mighty *succor* which made glad the foe" *Dryden*

Suc'cor-a ble, *a* Capable of being succored or assisted, admitting of relief

Suc'cor-er, *n.* One who affords succor, a helper, a deliverer

Suc'cor-less, *a* Destitute of succor, helpless, without relief *Thomson*

Suc'co ry, *n* [Corrupted from *chicory*, q v] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cichorium*, chicory See CHICORY

Suc'co tăsh, *n* [Narraganset Ind *msickquatash*, corn boiled whole] Green maize and beans boiled together The dish, as well as the name, is borrowed from the native Indians [*U S*]

Suc'cu-bă, *n., pl* SUC'CU-BÆ [Lat *succubare*, to lie under, from *sub*, under, and *cubare*, to lie down, Lat. *succubus*, *succubo*, one who lies under another] A kind of pretended female demon or phantom

Though seeming in shape a woman natural
Was a fiend of the kind that some *succubæ* call *Mirror for Mag*

Suc'cu bŭs, *n* [See *supra*]

1. A pretended demon, succuba "A churchyard carcass raised and set a strutting by the inflation of some hellish *succubus* within" *Warburton*

2 (*Med*) (*a*) Nightmare (*b*) An imaginary female with whom a man in his sleep seems to have sexual intercourse *Dunglison*.

Suc'cu-lă, *n* (*Mach*) A bare axis or cylinder with staves or levers in it to turn it round, but without any drum

Suc'cu lence, } *n* [See SUCCULENT] The con-
Suc'cu len cy, } dition of being succulent, juiciness, as, the *succulence* of a peach

Suc'cu lent, *a* [Lat *succulentus*, from *succus*, juice, from *sugere*, to suck, Fr *succulent*, It *succulento*, Sp *suculento*] Full of juice, juicy

Succulent plants, such as have a juicy and soft stem, as distinguished from such as are ligneous, hard, and dry, as the grasses, peas, beans, and the like

Suc'cu lent ly, *adv* In a succulent manner, juicily

Suc'cu-lous, *a* Succulent See SUCCULENT

Suc-cumb' (62), *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* SUCCUMBED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* SUCCUMBING] [Lat *succumbere*, from *sub*, under, and *cumbere*, for *cubare*, to lie down, It *succombere*, *succombere*, *socombre*, Sp *sucumbir*, Fr *succomber*] To yield, to submit, to sink unresistingly, as, to *succumb* under calamities

Suc-cur'sal, *a.* [Lat *succurrere*, *succursum*, to assist, to succor] Associated and tributary, dependent. [*Rare*]

Not a city was without its cathedral, surrounded by its *succursal* churches, its monasteries, and convents *Milman*

Suc'cus-sā'tion, *n* [From Lat *succussare* to jolt, v intens from *succutere*, *succussum*, to shake below, from *sub*, under, below, and *quatere*, to shake]

1 A trot or trotting [*Rare*] *Browne*

2 A shaking, succussion

Suc-cus'sion (kŭsh'un), *n* [Lat *succussio*, from *succutere*, Fr. *succussion* See *supra*]

1. The act of shaking, a shake

2. (*Med*) A mode of ascertaining the existence of a liquid in the thorax, by shaking the body

Suc-cus'sive, *a.* Characterized by a shaking motion, especially an up and down movement, and not merely tremulous oscillation, as, the *succussive* motion in earthquakes *Dana.*

Such, *a.* [O. Eng. *sich*, *sik*, *sike*, *suche*, *suiche*, *swiche*, *swich*, *swilch*, *swilk*, *swilke*, A-S. *swelc*, *swilc*, *swylc*, *swelc*, *sulic*, O. Sax. *sulic*, O. Fries *sellerch*, *selik*, *selk*, *sullik*, *sulch*, *suk*, L Ger. *sull*, *solk*, *sul*, *suk*, D. *zulk*, Icel *slikr*, for *svâlikr*, *solikr*, O. Sw. *salik*, Sw *slik*, Dan. *slig*, O. H. Ger. *sôlîh*, *sulih*, M H Ger *solich*, *soth*, *sulch*, N. H. Ger *solch*, Goth. *svaleiks*, from *sva*, so, and *leiks*, like]

1 Of that kind, of the like kind, like; resembling, similar, as, we never saw *such* a day,—followed by *as* before the thing to which it relates, as, give your children *such* precepts *as* tend to make them wiser and better

☞ It is to be noted that the indefinite article *a* or *an* never precedes *such*, but that it is placed between it and the noun to which it refers, as, *such a* man, *such an* honor

2 Of that particular quality or character specified

3 The same that,—with *as*; as, this was the state of the kingdom at *such* time as the enemy landed

That thou art happy, owe to God,
That thou continuest *such*, owe to thyself *Milton*

4 Certain,—representing the object as particularized in terms which are not mentioned [*Obs*]

"And tells him *such* a knight is new arrived."
Daniel

Such and such, or *such or such*, certain, some,—used to represent the object indefinitely, as particularized in one way or another, or one and another, not then mentioned "The sovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *such and such* an action" *South*

Such'-wīse, *adv* In such a manner so [*Obs*]

Suck, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* SUCKED (sŭkt), *p. pr* & *vb. n* SUCKING] [A S *sûcan*, *sûgan*, O H Ger *sûgan*, N H Ger *saugen*, D *zuigen*, Icel *suga*, Sw *suga*, Dan. *suge*, *sue*, allied to Lat *sugere*]

1 To draw, as a liquid, by the action of the mouth and tongue, which serves to produce a vacuum, and causes the liquid to rush in by atmospheric pressure, to draw, or apply force to, by exhausting the air

2 To draw milk from, with the mouth, as, the young of an animal *sucks* the mother or dam, or the breast

3 To draw in or imbibe, by any process which resembles sucking to inhale to absorb, as, to *suck* in air to *suck* the juice of plants

4 To draw or drain "Old ocean *sucked* through the porous globe" *Thomson*

5 To draw in, as a whirlpool, to swallow up, to ingulf

As waters are by whirlpools *sucked* and drawn *Dryden*

To suck in to draw into the mouth to imbibe to absorb —*To suck out*, to draw out with the mouth, to empty by suction —*To suck up*, to draw into the mouth

Suck, *v. i* 1 To draw by causing a vacuum, as with the mouth, or through a tube

Where the bee *sucks*, there *suck* I *Shak*

2 To draw the breast, as, a child or the young of an animal is first nourished by *sucking*

3 To draw in, to imbibe

Suck, *n* 1 The act of drawing with the mouth

2 Milk drawn from the breast by the mouth

3 Juice, succulence [*Obs*] *Ward*

Suck, *n* [Lat *succus*, juice] Succulence, juice [*Obs*]

Suck'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, sucks or draws with the mouth

2 A suckling [*Obs*] *Beau. & Fl*

3 A parasite, a sponger [*Obs*]

They who constantly converse with men far above their estate shall reap shame and loss thereby if thou payest nothing, they will count thee a *sucker*, no branch, a wen, no member of their company *Fuller*

4 The embolus or piston of a pump *Boyle*

5 A pipe through which any thing is drawn

6 A small piece of leather, usually round, having a string attached to the center, and which, when saturated with water and pressed upon a stone or other body having a smooth surface, adheres, by reason of the atmospheric pressure, with such force as to enable a considerable weight to be thus lifted by the string — used by children as a plaything

7 (*Bot*) The shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem,—so called, perhaps, from diverting nourishment from the body of the plant

8 (*Ichth*) (*a*) A fish of the family *Cyclopteridæ*, the lump sucker or lump fish See LUMP-FISH (*b*) The sucking fish See SUCKING FISH (*c*) A fresh water fish of the carp family, and genus *Catostomus*. *Storer*

9 An inhabitant of Illinois [*Colloq. U. S*]

Sück'er, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p* SUCKERED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* SUCKERING] To strip off the suckers or shoots from, to deprive of suckers, as, to *sucker* maize

Sück'et, *n* [From *suck*] A sweetmeat

Sück'ing-bŏt'tle, *n.* A bottle to be filled with milk for infants to suck instead of the pap *Locke*

Sück'ing-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) One of a family of fishes, including the remora, having a cartilaginous, laminated disk upon its head, by means of which it attaches itself to the bottoms of ships, to sharks or other large fishes, and the like,—called also *sucker* *Baird*

Sück'ing-pump, *n.* A suction-pump. See SUCTION PUMP.

Sück'le (sŭk'l), *n.* A teat. [*Obs*]

Sück'le, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p* SUCKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* SUCKLING] [Diminutive of *suck*]

1 To give suck to, to nurse at the breast.

They are not weak; *suckled* by Wisdom, taught to walk by Virtue *Landor.*

2 To suck [*Rare*] *H Spencer.*

Sück'ling, *n.* 1. A young child or animal nursed at the breast.

2 A sort of white clover.

Sū'crōse, *n* (*Chem*) Cane sugar;—so called in distinction from *glucose* See GLUCOSE.

Suc'tion, *n.* [O Fr *suction*, Sp. *succion*, from Lat *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck] The act of sucking or drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air.

Suction-chamber the chamber of a pump into which the suction pipe delivers —*Suction-pipe*, the induction water-pipe of a pump —*Suction-pump*, the common pump, in which the water is raised into the barrel by atmospheric pressure [See *Illust* of *Pump*]

Suc-tō'ri al, *a* [From Lat *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck]

1 Adapted for sucking, living by sucking; as, the humming birds are *suctorial* birds.

2 Capable of adhering by suction, as, the *suctorial* fishes

Suc tō'ri an, *n* (*Ichth*) A cartilaginous fish with a mouth adapted for suction, as the lamprey.

Suc-tō'ri ous, *a* Suctorial [*Rare.*]

Sū'dak, *n* [Russ *sudak*, Pol *sedacz*, Lett *samdats*, Ger *sandart*, *sandat*, *sander*] (*Ichth*) A fish, a species of *Perca* *Tooke.*

Sū'da ry, *n* [Lat *sudarium*, from *sudare*, to sweat; It, Sp, & Pg. *sudario*, Pr *suzari*, *suari*, O Fr. *sudaire*, N Fr. *suaire*] A napkin or handkerchief. [*Obs*] *Wyclife.*

Su dā'tion, *n* [Lat. *sudatio*, from *sudare*, to sweat, Fr *sudation*] A sweating [*Obs.*]

Sū'da to ry, *n* [Lat *sudatorium*, It *sudatorio*, Fr *sudatoire* See *infra*] A hot-house, a sweating bath, a vapor-bath

These *sudatories* are much in request for many infirmities *Evelyn*

Sū'da-to ry, *a* [Lat *sudatorius*, from *sudare*, to sweat, It & Sp *sudatorio*, Fr *sudatoire*.] Sweating, perspiring

Sŭd'den (58), *a* [A-S *soden*, O. Fr *sodain*, *sudain*, *soubdain*, N Fr *soudain*, Pr *subtan*, *subitan*, It *subitano*, *subitaneo*, Sp & Pg *subitaneo*, from Lat. *subitus*, that has come on suddenly, sudden, from *subire*, *subitum*, to come on, to steal upon, from *sub*, under, secretly, and *ire*, to go. Cf. SUBITANEOUS]

1 Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly, or without the common preparatives.

Sudden fear troubleth thee *Job* xxii 10.

2 Hastily prepared or employed, quick, rapid. "The apples of Asphaltis, appearing goodly to the *sudden* eye" *Milton.*

Never was such a *sudden* scholar made *Shak.*

3 Hasty, violent, rash, precipitate, passionate. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Syn — Unexpected, unanticipated, unusual, abrupt, unlooked-for

Sŭd'den, *n* An unexpected occurrence, surprise.

On a sudden of a sudden sooner than was expected, without the usual preparatives

How art thou lost, how *on a sudden* lost! *Milton.*

Sŭd'den-ly, *adv* In a sudden, unexpected manner, unexpectedly, hastily, without preparation or premeditation

Therefore his calamity shall come *suddenly* *Prov* vi. 15.

Sŭd'den ness, *n* The state of being sudden, a coming or happening without previous notice, as, the *suddenness* of the event precluded preparation

Sŭd'den ty, *n* The quality of being sudden, an unexpected occurrence or occasion, an emergency. [*Very rare*]

It was impossible he could have been concerned in any previous machinations of these unhappy rioters, and it is not likely that he should have joined them on a *suddenty* *W Scott.*

Sū'dor if'er ous, *a* [Lat *sudor*, sweat, and *ferre*, to bear] Producing or secreting perspiration.

Sū'dor if'ic, *a* [Fr *sudorifique*, Sp & It *sudorifico*, Lat *sudor*, sweat, and *facere*, to make See SUDOROUS] Causing sweat, as, *sudorific* herbs.

Sū'dor if'ic, *n.* (*Med*) A medicine that produces sweat *Coxe.*

Sū'dor ip'a rous, *a* [Lat *sudor*, sweat, and *parare*, to furnish] (*Phys*) Producing sweat.

Sudoriparous glands, glands consisting of a minute tube coiled in a globular form, situated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, and secreting the sweat

Sū'dor ous, *a.* [Lat *sudorus*, from *sudor*, sweat, from *sudare*, to sweat] Consisting of sweat. [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Sū'drā, *n* [Often spelt *Soodrah*, *Soodra*, and *Sooder*] [Skr *Śûdra*, Hind *Sûdr.*] The lowest of the four great castes among the Hindoos.

Sŭds, *n pl.* [Ger *sud*, a seething, from *sieden*, to seethe] Water impregnated with soap.

To be in the suds, to be in turmoil or difficulty. [*Colloq*]

Sūe (sū, 64), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUING] [See SEW.]

1. To follow up; to prosecute; to seek after; to endeavor to win.

I was beloved of many a gentle knight,
And *sued* and sought with all the service due. *Spenser.*

2. (*Law.*) (*a*) To seek justice or right from, by legal process, to institute process in law against; to bring an action against, to prosecute judicially. (*b.*) To proceed with, as an action, and follow it up to its proper termination, to gain by legal process

3. (*Hawking*) To clean, as the beak, — said of a hawk.

4. (*Naut*) To leave high and dry on shore, as, to *sue* a ship. *R. H. Dana.*

To sue out (*Law*), to petition for and take out, or to apply for and obtain, as, to *sue out* a writ in chancery, to *sue out* a pardon for a criminal

Sūe (sū), *v. i.* 1 To seek by request, to make application, to petition, to entreat, to plead, to demand.

By adverse destiny constrained to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you *Pope*

Cæsar came to Rome to *sue* for the double honor of a triumph and the consulship *Middleton*

2. To prosecute, to make legal claim, to seek for in law, as, to *sue* for damages

3. (*Naut*) To be left high and dry on the shore, as a ship. *Dana.*

Sū'ent, *a* Uniformly or evenly distributed or spread, even, smooth See SUANT.

Sū'ent-ly, *adv* In a suent manner

Sū'er, *n* One who sues or courts, a suitor [*Rare*]

Sū'et, *n.* [Fr *suif*, Pr *sou*, *sef*, Sp & Pg *sebo*, It *sevo*, *sego*, Lat *sebum*, *seum*] The fat of an animal, especially the harder and less fusible fat about the kidneys and loins

Sū'et-y, *a* Consisting of suet, or resembling it, as, a *suety* substance

Sŭf'fer, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* SUFFERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* SUFFERING] [Fr *souffrir*, O Fr *suffrir*, *soffrir*, *soffrire*, *sofferir*, *soffrer*, Pr. *suffrir*, *soffrir*, *sufferre*, Sp *sufrir*, Pg *soffrer*, It *soffrire*, *soffrire*, Lat *sufferre*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *ferre*, to bear]

1 To feel or endure with pain, annoyance, and the like, to submit to with distress or grief, to undergo, as, to *suffer* pain of body, or grief of mind

2 To endure without sinking, to support, to sustain.

Our spirit and strength entire,
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains *Milton*

3. To undergo, to be affected by, to sustain, as, substances *suffer* an entire change by the action of fire, or by entering into new combinations, to *suffer* loss or damage

4 To allow, to permit, not to forbid or hinder, to tolerate

Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and not *suffer* sin upon him *Lev* xix 17

I *suffer* them to enter and possess. *Milton.*

Syn. — To permit, bear, endure, support, sustain, allow, admit, tolerate See PERMIT

Sŭf'fer, *v. i* 1 To feel or undergo pain of body or mind, to bear what is inconvenient, as, we *suffer* with pain, sickness, or sorrow, we *suffer* with anxiety.

O, well for him whose will is strong
He *suffers*, but he can not *suffer* long *Tennyson*

2. To undergo punishment

The father was first condemned to *suffer* on a day appointed, and the son afterward, the day following *Clarendon*

3 To be injured, to sustain loss or damage

Public business *suffers* by private infirmities *Sir W Temple*

Sŭf'fer-a-ble, *a* [O Fr *soufrable*, Pr *sofertable*, It *soffribile*, *sofferevole*, Sp *sufrible*] Capable of being suffered, tolerated, or permitted, allowable, tolerable

Sŭf'fer a-ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being sufferable, tolerableness

Sŭf'fer-a bly, *adv.* In a sufferable manner, tolerably

Sŭf'fer-ance, *n* [Fr *souffrance*, Pr *sufransa*, *sofransa*, *sufrensa*, *soffensa*, It *sofferenza*, Lat *sufferentia*, from *sufferens*, p pr of *sufferre*]

1 The state of suffering, the bearing of pain, endurance, pain endured, misery

He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To lingering *sufferance* *Shak*

2 Submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances, patience, moderation

But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise *Spenser.*

3 Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering, toleration, permission, allowance

In their beginning they are weak and wan
But soon, through *sufferance*, grow to fearful end *Spenser.*

In process of time, sometimes by *sufferance* sometimes by special leave and favor, they erected to themselves oratories *Hooker*

Estate at sufferance (*Law*) the holding by a tenant, who came in by a lawful title, but remains after his right has expired without positive leave of the owner *Blackstone* — *Sufferance wharf*, a wharf licensed by the customs, and where custom-house officers attended. *Simmonds*

Syn. — Endurance; pain, misery, inconvenience; patience, moderation, toleration, permission

Sŭf'fer-er, *n.* 1 One who suffers, one who endures or undergoes suffering; one who sustains inconvenience or loss, as, *sufferers* by poverty or sickness; men are *sufferers* by fire or losses at sea.

2. One who permits or allows.

Sŭf'fer-ing, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss, pain endured, distress, loss, or injury incurred, as, *sufferings* by pain or sorrow, *sufferings* by want or by wrongs.

Sŭf'fer ing-ly, *adv.* In a suffering manner; with suffering or pain.

Suf fice' (fīz', 65), *v. i.* [*imp* & *p. p* SUFFICED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* SUFFICING] [Lat *sufficere*, to hold out, to be sufficient, from prefix *sub*, under, and *facere*, to make, Fr *suffire*] To be enough or sufficient, to be equal to the end proposed.

To recount almighty works,
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*? *Milton*

Suf fice' (suf fīz'), *v. t.* 1. To satisfy, to content, to be equal to the wants or demands of

Let it *suffice* thee; speak no more unto me of this matter *Deut* iii 26

2 To furnish, to supply. [*Obs and rare*]

The power appeased, with wind *suffic'd* the sail *Dryden.*

Suf fi'cience, *n.* Sufficiency [*Obs*]

Suf-fi'cien-cy (fish'en sy), *n* [Lat *sufficientia*, It *sufficienza*, *suffizien a*, Pr & Pg *suffizencia*, Sp. *suficencia*, Fr *suffisance*]

1 The state of being sufficient, or adequate to the end proposed.

His *sufficiency* is such that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted *Boyle*

2 Qualification for any purpose, ability, capacity

I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency* as not willingly to admit the counsel of others *K Charles*

3 Adequate substance or means, competence "An elegant *sufficiency*" *Thomson*

4 Supply equal to wants, ample stock or fund.

5 Conceit, self confidence, self-sufficiency.

Suf fi'cient (-fish'ent), *a* [Lat *sufficiens*, p pr of *sufficere*, It & Pg *sufficente*, Sp *suficiente*, Pr *suficent*, Fr *suffisant*]

1 Adequate to suffice, equal to the end proposed, adequate to wants, competent, as, provision *sufficient* for the family, an army *sufficient* to defend the country

My grace is *sufficient* for thee 2 *Cor* xii 9

2 Possessing adequate talents or accomplishments, of competent power or ability, qualified, fit, competent, responsible

Who is *sufficient* for these things? 2 *Cor* ii 16

In saying that he is a good man, understand me that he is *sufficient* *Shak*

3 Self satisfied, content [*Obs*]

I honor the most *sufficient* (I'll say for thee)
Not to believe a thing *Beau & Fl*

Syn — Enough, adequate, competent, full, satisfactory, ample

Suf-fi'cient-ly (fish'ent-ly), *adv.* To a sufficient degree, to a degree that answers the purpose, or gives content, enough, as, we are *sufficiently* supplied with food and clothing, a man *sufficiently* qualified for the discharge of his official duties

Suf fi'cing ness, *n* The state or quality of sufficing, or being sufficient, sufficiency.

Suf fi'gance, *n* [Fr] Sufficiency, plenty [*Obs*]

Sŭf'fix, *n.* [Fr *suffixe*, from Lat *suffixus*, p p of *suffigere* See *infra*] A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word, an affix, a postfix

Suf fix', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* SUFFIXED (suf fikst'), *p pr* & *vb n* SUFFIXING] [Lat *suffigere*, *suffixum*, to fix below or on, from prefix *sub*, under, below, and *figere*, to fix] To add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable to a word to append

Suf-fix'ion, *n* The act of suffixing or appending, or the state of being suffixed or appended

Suf flăm'i-nāte, *v. t* [Lat *sufflaminare*, *sufflaminatum*, to hold back by a clog, from *sufflamen*, to clog] [*Obs*]

1 To retard the motion of, as a carriage, by preventing one or more of its wheels from revolving, either by a chain or otherwise

2 Hence, to stop, to impede *Barrow*

Suf flāte', *v. t* [Lat *sufflare*, *sufflatum*, from *sub*, under, and *flare*, to blow, Fr *souffler*, Pr. *soflar*, *suflar*, O Sp *suflar*, Sp *soplar*, Pg *soprar*, It *soffiare*] To blow up, to inflate [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Suf-flā'tion, *n* [Lat *sufflatio*] The act of blowing up or inflating [*Rare*] *Coles*

Sŭf'fo-cāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* SUFFOCATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* SUFFOCATING] [Lat *suffocare*, *suffocatum*, from *sub*, under, and *faux*, *faucis*, pl *fauces*, the throat, It *soffocare*, Pg *sufocar*, Sp *sufocar*, Pr. *sufogar*, Fr *suffoquer*]

1 To choke or kill by stopping respiration, to stifle, to smother

Let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate* *Shak*

2 To destroy, to extinguish; as, to *suffocate* fire or live coals.

Sŭf'fo-cāte, *v. i.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered.

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage *Collier*

Sŭf'fo-cate, *a.* [Lat. *suffocatus*, p. p. of *suffocare*.] Suffocated. *Shak.*

Sŭf'fo-cāt'ing-ly, *adv.* In a suffocating manner, so as to suffocate; as, *suffocatingly* hot.

Sŭf'fo-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *suffocatio*, Fr. *suffocation*, Pr. *suffocacio*, Sp. *suffocacion*, It *suffocazione*.]

1. The act of suffocating, choking, or stifling.

2. The condition of being suffocated, choked, or stifled.

Sŭf'fo-cā'tive, *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle. "*Suffocative* catarrhs." *Arbuthnot.*

Suf fōs'sion, *n.* [Lat. *suffossio*, from *suffodere*, *suffossum*, to dig under, from *sub*, under, and *fodere*, to dig] A digging under, an undermining. [*Rare*] *Bp. Hall.*

Sŭf'fra-gan, *a.* [Fr. *suffragant*, It. *suffragante*, *suffraganeo*, Sp. *sufraganeo*, *sufragano*, Lat. *suffragans*, p pr of *suffragari*, to support with one's vote, to be favorable, from *suffragium*, a vote, suffrage] Assisting, as, a *suffragan* bishop.

Sŭf'fra-gan, *n.* [Fr *suffragant*, Pr *suffraguant*, *suffraguan*, It. *suffraganeo*, *suffragano*, Sp. *sufragano*, *sufraganeo*, *suffragano*, L Lat. *suffraganeus* See *supra.*] (*Eccl*) A bishop considered as an assistant, or as subject, to his metropolitan, an assistant bishop.

He issued a commission empowering any three of his *suffragans* to commit, in his name and as his delegates, the sins which he did not choose to commit in person *Macaulay*

Sŭf'fra-gan-ship, *n.* The office of a suffragan.

Sŭf'fra gant, *a.* Suffragan. [*Obs*] *Bp. Hall.*

Sŭf'fra gant, *n* [See *supra*] An assistant, a favorer, one who concurs with another. [*Obs.*]

Sŭf'fra-gāte, *v. i & t.* [Lat *suffragari*, *suffragatus*, It *suffragare*, Sp. *sufragar*. See SUFFRAGAN, *a*] To vote or vote with. [*Obs*] *Hale.*

Sŭf'fra gā'tor, *n* [Lat, from *suffragari*. See *supra*] One who assists or favors by his vote [*Obs.*]

Sŭf'frage, *n* [Lat *suffragium*, Fr. *suffrage*, It. *suffragio*, Sp *sufragio*]

1 A voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust, the formal expression of an opinion; assent; vote.

I ask your voices and your *suffrages* *Shak.*

2 Testimonial, attestation, witness, approval.

Lactantius and St Austin confirm by their *suffrages* the observation made by heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

Every miracle is the *suffrage* of Heaven to the truth of a doctrine *South.*

3 The expression of assent on the part of a congregation to a petition as uttered by a minister, united response or prayer.

I firmly believe that there is a purgatory, and that the souls therein detained are helped by the *suffrages* of the faithful *Creed of Pope Pius IV.*

4 Aid, assistance. [*A Latinism*] [*Obs*]

Suf frā'gi nous, *a* [Lat *suffragineus*, from *suffrago*, the pastern or hough] Of, or pertaining to, the hough of a beast [*Obs*] *Browne*

Sŭf'fra gist, *n* One who enjoys or exercises the right of suffrage, a voter [*Rare*]

Sŭf'fru tĕs'cent, *a* [Prefix *sub* and *frutescent*, Fr *suffrutescent*] Moderately frutescent

Suf fru'ti-cōse', *a* [Prefix *sub* and *fruticose*] (*Bot*) Somewhat shrubby, or in part shrubby growing like an under shrub, permanent or woody at the base, but with the yearly branches decaying, as sage, thyme, hyssop, and the like.

Suf-fru'ti-cous, *a* Suffruticose

Suf-fū'mi gāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* SUFFUMIGATED, *p pr* & *vb n* SUFFUMIGATING] [Lat. *suffumigare*, *suffumigatum*, from *sub*, under, below, and *fumigare*, to smoke, to fumigate, It. *suffumicare*, *suffumigare* See FUMIGATE] To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of, as to the body in medicine.

Suf fū'mi gā'tion, *n* [Lat *suffumigatio*, Fr *suffumigation*, Sp *sufumigacion*, It *suffumicazione*. See *supra*] The operation of smoking any thing, or rather of applying fumes to the parts of the body, fumigation

Suf fū'mige, *n* [L Lat *suffumigium*, i. q. Lat. *suffumigatio* See *supra*] A medical fume. [*Obs*]

Suf fūse', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* SUFFUSED, *p pr* & *vb. n* SUFFUSING] [Lat *suffundere*, *suffusum*, from *sub*, under, and *fundere*, to pour] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture, to fill or cover, as with something fluid, as, eyes *suffused* with tears, cheeks *suffused* with blushes "When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies" *Pope.*

Suf fū'sion, *n* [Lat *suffusio*, Fr. *suffusion*, Sp. *sufusion*, It *suffusione* See *supra*]

1 The act or operation of suffusing, as with a fluid or with a color

2 The state of being suffused, or spread over.

To those that have the jaundice, or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that color *Ray*

3 That which is suffused, or spread over.

Su'fi, *n* [Ar & Per *sūfi*, wise, pious, devout, a religious man of the order of the Sufi, hence the surname of the kings of Persia] [Written also *soft*]

1. One of a certain order of religious men in Persia.

2 A title or surname of the king of Persia.

Sy'figm, *n* [See *supra*] A refined mysticism among certain classes of Mohammedans, particularly in Persia, who reject the Koran, and hold to a kind of pantheism. [Written also *sofism*]

Sŭg, *n.* [Probably allied to Lat. *sugere*, Eng. *suck*] A kind of worm. *Walton.*

Sug'ar (shŏg'ar), *n.* [O. Eng. *sugre*, Fr & Pr. *sucre*, It. *zucchero*, Sp. & Pg. *azucar*, O. H. Ger. *su*

cura, N. H. Ger. *zucker*, Icel. *sykr*, Dan. *sukker*, Sw. *socker*, D. *suiker*, W. *siwgr*, Armor *sukr*, Ir & Gael. *siucar*, Russ. *sachar*, Lat. *saccharum*, Gr. *σάκχαρ, σάκχαρι, σάκχαρον*, Ar. *sukkar, assukkar*, Per. *schakar*, Skr. *sarkara*, Pracrit. *sakkara*.]

1. A sweet, crystalline substance obtained from certain vegetable products, as the sugar-cane, maple, beet, sorghum, and the like.

☞ The sugar in common domestic use is manufactured chiefly from the sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), but also from the sugar-maple, the beet, the sorghum, and other plants From the saccharine liquor, after being concentrated by heat, and undergoing other treatment, the sugar separates from the molasses in grains The sirup or molasses is drained off, leaving the sugar in the state known in commerce by the name of *raw* or *muscovado* sugar, it being then of a dark-brown color It is afterward refined, and takes the names of *lump*, *loaf*, *refined*, &c., according to the different degrees of purification

2. That which resembles sugar in taste, appearance, or the like, as, *sugar* of lead, that is, acetate of lead, so called because it has a close resemblance to sugar in appearance, and taste is sweet.

3. Figuratively, compliment or flattery employed to disguise or render acceptable something obnoxious.

Cane sugar, that made from the juice of the sugar-cane, consisting of 24 parts of carbon to 22 parts each of hydrogen and oxygen — *Grape sugar*, the sugar formed in the grape and many other fruits, and in honey, and also found in diabetic urine, consisting of 24 parts of carbon to 28 each of hydrogen and oxygen — *Sugar of milk*, sugar found in the whey of milk, consisting of 24 parts each of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen

Sug'ar (shŏog'ar), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUGARED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUGARING.]

1. To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar

2 To cover with soft words, to disguise by flattery, to compliment, to sweeten

We do *sugar* o'er the devil himself *Shak.*
Flattery still in *sugared* words betrays *Denham*

Sug'ar-bāk'er, *n.* One who makes loaf sugar

Sug'ar-beet (shŏog'ar), *n.* A species of beet, from the root of which sugar is obtained, especially *Beta alba*; also, *B. major*, *B. Romana*, and *B. sylvestris*. *Simmonds*

Sug'ar-bĕr'ry (shŏog'ar), *n.* (*Bot.*) A small or middle-sized tree having sweet, edible fruit, which ripens in autumn, *Celtis occidentalis*, — called also *hackberry*. *Gray*

Sug'ar-bush (shŏog'ar-), *n.* See SUGAR-ORCHARD.

Sug'ar-cān'di-an (shŏog'ar-), *n.* The same as SUGAR CANDY. [*Obs.*]

Sug'ar-cān'dy (shŏog'ar), *n.* Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized.

Sug'ar-cāne (shŏog'ar), *n.* (*Bot.*) The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained, *Saccharum officinarum*

Sugar-cane.

Sug'ared (shŏog'ard), *p. a.* Sweetened

Sug'ar-house (shŏog'ar), *n.* A building in which sugar is made or refined, a sugar manufactory

Sug'ar-i-ness (shŏog'-), *n.* The state or quality of being sugary, or sweet.

Sug'ar-ing (shŏog'ar), *n.* 1 The act of covering or sweetening with sugar, also, the sugar thus used

2 The process of making sugar

Sug'ar-less (shŏog'ar-), *a.* Free from sugar

Sug'ar-lōaf (shŏog'ar-), *n.* 1 A loaf or mass of refined sugar, usually in the form of a truncated cone

2 A hat shaped like a sugar loaf

Why, do not I know you, grannam, and that *sugar-loaf*? *J. Webster*

Sug'ar-mā'ple (shŏog'ar), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of maple (the tree *saccharinum*), from whose sap sugar is made by boiling, rock maple, — called also *sugar-tree*

Sug'ar-mill (shŏog'ar-), *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar cane, usually consisting of two or more rollers, between which the cane is passed.

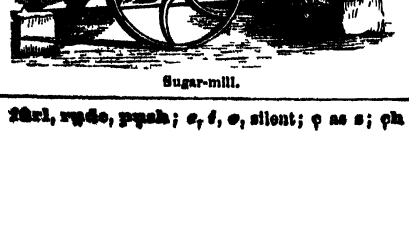
Sugar-mill.

Sug'ar-mite (shŏog'ar-), *n.* (*Entom.*) An apterous or wingless insect, covered with silvery scales, *Lepisma saccharina*. *Ed. Encyc.*

Sug'ar-ŏr'chard (shŏog'ar-), *n.* A collection of maple-trees selected and preserved for the purpose of obtaining sugar from them, — called also, sometimes, *sugar bush* [*U. S.*] *Bartlett*

Sug'ar-plŭm (shŏog'ar), *n.* A species of candy made up in small, flattened balls or disks

Sug'ar-tree (shŏog'ar-), *n.* See SUGAR-MAPLE

Sug'ar-y (shŏog'ar ȳ), *a.* 1 Resembling or containing sugar, sweet

2 Fond of sugar, or of sweet things

Su-gĕs'cent, *a.* [From Lat. *sugere*, to suck.] Of, or relating to, sucking [*Rare.*] *Paley*

Sug-gĕst' (sug-jĕst', *or* sud-jĕst') (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUGGESTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUGGESTING.] [Lat. *suggerere*, *suggestum*, from *sub*, under, and *gerere*, to carry, to bring, It. *suggerire*, Sp. & Pg. *sugerir*, Fr. *suggerer*.]

1 To introduce indirectly to the thoughts, to cause to be thought of by the agency of other objects

Some ideas are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection *Locke.*

2 To propose with diffidence or modesty, to hint, to intimate, as, to *suggest* a difficulty

3 To seduce, to draw to ill by insinuation, to tempt [*Obs. or rare.*] "Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*." *Shak.*

4 To inform secretly [*Obs.*]

We must *suggest* the people *Shak.*

Syn. — To hint, allude, refer to, glance at, insinuate

Sug-gĕst' (sug-jĕst', *or* sud-jĕst'), *v. t.* To seduce, to tempt

And ever weaker grows through acted crime,
Or seeming genial, venial fault,
Recurring, and *suggesting* still *Tennyson*

Sug-gĕst'or (sug-, *or* sud-), *n.* One who suggests

Sug-gĕs'tion (sug-jĕst'yun, *or* sud-jĕst'yun), *n.* [Lat. & Pt. *suggestio*, Fr. *suggestion*, Sp. *sugestion*, It. *suggestione*.]

1. The act of suggesting

2 That which is suggested, an intimation, an insinuation, a hint, a diffident proposal or mention, also, formerly, a secret incitement

Why do I yield to that *suggestion*? *Shak.*

3 (*Law.*) Information without oath, an entry of a material fact or circumstance on the record for the information of the court, as the death or insolvency of a party

Syn. — Hint, allusion, intimation, insinuation — SUGGESTION, HINT. A *hint* is a *hold* offered, and is the briefest mode of calling one's attention to a subject. A *suggestion* is literally a putting of something before the mind for consideration, an indirect or guarded mode of presenting argument or advice. A *hint* is usually something slight or covert, and may be merely negative in its character. A *suggestion* is ordinarily intended to furnish us with some practical assistance or directions. "He gave me a *hint* of my danger, and added some kind *suggestions* as to the means of avoiding it

Willing to wound and yet afraid to strike,
Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike *Pope.*
Arthur they say is killed to-night
On your *suggestion* *Shak.*

Sug-gĕst'ive (sug-, *or* sud-), *a.* Containing a suggestion, hint, or intimation

Sug-gĕst'ive-ly (sug-, *or* sud-), *adv.* In a suggestive manner, by way of suggestion

Sug-gĕst'ive-ness (sug-, *or* sud-), *n.* The state or quality of being suggestive

Sug-gĕst'ment (sug-, *or* sud-), *n.* Suggestion [*Rare.*]

They fancy that every thought must needs have an immediate outward *suggestment* *Hare*

Sug-gĕst'ress (sug-, *or* sud-), *n.* A female who suggests "The *suggestress* of suicides." *De Quincey*

Sŭg'gil (sŭg'jil, *or* sŭd'jil), *v. t.* [See *infra.*] To defame [*Obs.*] *Parker*

Sŭg-gil-lāte (sŭg'jil-lāt, *or* sŭd'jil-āt), *v. t.* [Lat. *suggillare*, *suggillatum*, *sugillare*, *sugillatum*.] To beat livid, or black and blue [*Obs.*] *Wiseman*

Sŭg-gil-lā'tion (sug-jil-lā'shun, *or* sŭd-jil-lā'shun) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat. *suggillatio*, Fr. *sugillation*. See *supra.*] A livid or black and blue mark, a blow, a bruise [*Obs.*]

Sū'i-cĭd'al (110), *a.* Partaking, or in the nature of, the crime of suicide

Sū'i-cĭd'al-ly, *adv.* In a suicidal manner

Sū'i-cīde (92), *n.* [Fr. *suicide*, It. & Sp. *suicidio*, L. Lat. *suicidium*, from Lat. *sui*, of one's self, and *cædere*, to slay, to kill.]

1 The act of designedly destroying one's own life, committed by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind, self murder *Blackstone*

2 One guilty of self murder, a felo-de-se.

Sū'i-cĭd'ic al, *a.* Suicidal [*Obs.*]

Sū'i-ci dism, *n.* The state of being suicidal, or self murdering [*Rare.*]

Sū'i-cism, *n.* Selfishness [*Obs.*] *Whitlock.*

Sū'il lage (sū'il-lĕj, 45), *n.* [Written also *suillage*, *soillage*, q. v.] [O. Fr. *souillage*, *soillage*, from *souiller*, *soillier*. See SULLY and SOIL.] Drain of filth. [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

Sū'il-line, *a.* [Lat. *sus*, hog.] Of, or pertaining to, the family of the hog, as the *suilline* quadrupeds.

Sū'ing, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *suer*, to sweat, Lat. *sudare*.] The process of soaking through any thing. [*Obs.*]

Sū'ing-ly, *adv.* With, or by means of, suing.

Sū'ist, *n.* [Lat. *suus*, belonging to himself or one's self.] One who seeks for things which merely gratify himself, a selfish person; a selfist. [*Obs.*]

Suit (sūt), *n.* [Fr. *suite*, O. Fr. *siute*, *sieute*, *seute*, from *suivre*, to follow. See SUE and SEW.]

1 The act of following or pursuing, as game; pursuit [*Obs.*]

2 The act of suing, the process by which one endeavors to gain an end or object, attempt to attain a certain result, endeavor.

Henceforth the *suit* of earthly conquest shone *Spenser.*

3 Especially, the attempt to win a woman in marriage, courtship

"Ye peers" I cry, "who press to gain a heart,
Where dread Ulysses claims no future part,
Rebate your loves, each rival *suit* suspend,
Till this funereal web my labors end" *Pope.*

4 (*Law.*) The attempt to gain an end by legal process, an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim, legal application to a court for justice, prosecution of right before any tribunal; as, a civil *suit*, a criminal *suit*, a *suit* in chancery.

I arrest thee at the *suit* of Count Orsino *Shak.*

In England the several *suits* or remedial instruments of justice are distinguished into three kinds — actions personal, real, and mixed *Blackstone*

5 That which follows as a retinue, a company of attendants or followers, the assembly of persons who officially attend upon a prince, magistrate, or other person of distinction

☞ In this and the following sense often written *suite*, and pronounced *sweet*

6 Things that follow in a series or succession; the individuals collectively considered which constitute a series, as of rooms, buildings, cards, and the like

To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
Her mingled *suits* *Cowper.*

7 A number of things used together, and generally necessary to be united, in order to answer the purpose, a set, as, a *suit* of curtains, a *suit* of armor, sometimes with less dependence of the particular parts on each other, but still united in use, as, a *suit* of clothes "Two rogues in buckram *suits*." *Shak.*

8 Regular order [*Obs.*]

Every five and thirty years the same kind and *suit* of weather comes again *Bacon.*

Out of suits having no correspondence *Shak.* — *Suit and service* (*Feudal Law*) the duty of feudatories to attend the courts of their lords or superiors in time of peace, and in war to follow them and perform military service, called also *suit service*. *Blackstone.* — *Suit-broker*, one who made a trade of obtaining the suits of petitioners at court [*Obs.*] — *Suit-court* (*Law*), the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord *Bailey.* — *Suit-covenant* a covenant to sue at a certain court *Bailey.* — *Suit custom*, a service which is owed from time immemorial. — *To bring suit* (*a*) To bring *secta*, followers or witnesses, to prove the plaintiff's demand [*Obs.*] (*b*) In modern usage, to institute an action

Sūit, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUITED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUITING.]

1 To fit, to adapt, to make proper, as, to *suit* the action to the word

2 To be fitted to, to become

Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well *Dryden*
Raise her notes to that sublime degree
Which *suits* a song of piety and thee *Prior.*

3 To dress, to clothe [*Obs.*]

Such a Sebastian was my brother too;
So went he *suited* to his watery tomb *Shak.*

4 To please, to make content, as, he is well *suited* with his place

Sūit, *v. i.* To agree, to accord, — usually followed by *with* or *to*

The place itself was *suiting* to his care *Dryden*
Give me not an office
That *suits* with me so ill *Addison*

Syn. — To agree, accord, comport, tally, correspond, match, answer

Sūit'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being suitable.

Sūit'a-ble (sūt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of suiting, likely to suit, fitting, accordant, agreeable, proper; becoming, as, ornaments *suitable* to one's character and station, language *suitable* to the subject.

Syn. — Proper, fitting, becoming, accordant, competent, correspondent

Sūit'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being suitable, fitness, propriety.

Syn. — Fitness, propriety, agreeableness; correspondence, congruity, compatibility, consistency, consonance

Sūit'a-bly, *adv.* In a suitable manner, fitly; agreeably, with propriety, as, words *suitably* applied.

Suite (sweet), *n.* [Fr. See SUIT, *n.*]

1 The retinue or attendants of a distinguished personage, as, the *suite* of an embassador. [See SUIT, *n.* 5]

2 A connected series or succession, as of objects; a set, a series, a collection, as, a *suite* of rooms;

a *suite* of minerals; a *suite* of musical compositions, and the like. [See SUIT, n. 5.]

Mr Barnard took one of the candles that stood upon the king's table, and lighted his majesty through a *suite* of rooms till they came to a private door into the library, of which the king had the key. *Boswell.*

Süit'or, *n.* 1. One who sues, petitions, or entreats, a petitioner, an applicant

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother. *Shak.*

2. Especially, one who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer, a lover.

3. (*Law*) (*a*) One who sues or prosecutes a demand in court, a party to a suit, as a plaintiff, petitioner, &c. (*b*) One who attends a court, whether plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, appellant, witness, juror, or the like

Süit'ress, *n* A female supplicant. *Howe*

Sül'cate, } *a* [Lat *sulcatus*, p p of *sulcare*, to
Sül'cā-ted, } furrow, from *sulcus*, a furrow] (*Nat Hist*) Scored with deep, broad channels longitudinally, furrowed, grooved, as, a *sulcated* stem.

Sul-cā'tion, *n.* A channel or furrow on the surface of a body

Sülk, *v. i.* [A-S *seolcan*, *dseolcan*, to grow feeble Cf. O. H. Ger *selhan*, to grow dull] To be silently sullen, to be morose or obstinate [*Obs*]

Sülk'i-ly, *adv.* In a sulky manner, sullenly, morosely.

Sülk'i-ness, *n.* [From *sulky*] The state or quality of being sulky, sullenness, moroseness

Sülks, *n. pl* The quality or condition of being sulky, a sulky mood or humor.

To be in the sulks, to be sulky or discontented and sullen

Sülk'y, *a* [*compar* SULKIER, *superl* SULKIEST] [From *sulk*] Sullen, sour, obstinate, morose.

Sülk'y, *n* [From *sulky*, *a.*, so called from the owner's desire of riding alone] A two wheeled carriage for a single person.

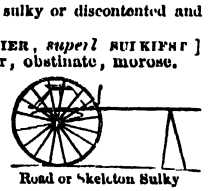

Road or Skeleton Sulky

Süll, *n.* [A-S *sulh*, *sulh*, *sulg*, *sul*, *sylh*, *sylg*, *syl*, a plow, M. H Ger *suole*, O. H. Ger. *suohli*, a little plow] A plow [*Obs*]

Sül'lage, *n.* [See SULLIAGE and SUILLAGE] [*Obs*] 1. A drain of filth, or filth collected from the street or highway.

The streets were exceedingly large, well paved, having many vaults and conveyances under them for *sullage*. *Evelyn*

2. That which sullies or defiles

It is the privilege of the celestial luminaries to receive no tincture, *sullage*, or defilement from the most noisome sinks and dunghills here below *South*

Sül'len, *a* [O Eng *solen*, *solan*, lonely, sullen, Lat. as if *solanus*, from *solus*, alone, Pr *solan*, solitary]

1. Gloomy, dismal, foreboding. "Night with her *sullen* wings" *Milton*

Solemn hymns to *sullen* dirges change *Shak.*

2. Mischievous, malignant, unpropitious.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine *Dryden*

3 Gloomily angry and silent, cross, sour, affected with ill humor

And *sullen* I forsook the imperfect feast *Prior*

4. Obstinate, intractable

Things are as *sullen* as we are *Tillotson*

5. Heavy, dull, sluggish

The larger stream was placid, and even *sullen*, in its course *W Scott*

Syn.—Sulky, sour, cross, ill natured — SULLEN, SULKY "If it be asked what is the difference between these words, I would answer, that *sullenness* seems to be an habitual sulkiness, and *sulkiness* a temporary sullenness The former may be an innate disposition, the latter, a disposition occasioned by recent injury The one has a malignancy in its threatened danger, the other, an obstinate averseness to pleasure Thus we are in a *sullen* mood, and in a *sulky* fit, men and women are said to be *sullen*, and children *sulky*, *sullenness* may be predicated of inanimate objects, *sulkiness* only of such as are animated " *Walker*

No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows;
The dreadful east is all the wind that blows *Pope*

Sül'len, *v t* To make sullen, or morose and silent [*Obs*] "*Sullens* the whole body with an ill disturbing laziness." *Feltham*

Sül'len, *n.* [*Obs*] 1 One who is solitary, or lives alone, a hermit

2. (*pl*) Sullen feelings or manners, sulks, moroseness. [*Obs*] *Shak*

Sül'len-ly, *adv* In a sullen manner, gloomily, obstinately, intractably, with moroseness

Sül'len-ness (109), *n.* The state or quality of being sullen, ill nature with silence, silent moroseness, gloominess, obstinacy, intractableness.

Syn.—Moroseness, gloominess, malignity, intractableness, intractability, sulkiness

Sül'le-vāte, *v. t.* [Lat *sublevare*, to raise up, *sublevatum*, from *sub*, under, and *levare*, to raise] To raise into enmity, to excite, as to sedition. [*Obs*]

Sül'li-age, *n* [See SULLAGE and SUILLAGE.] Foulness, filth [*Obs*] See SULLAGE.

Sül'ly, *v t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SULLIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SULLYING] [Fr. *souiller*. See SOIL.]

1. To soil; to dirt; to spot; to tarnish. "Statues *sullied* yet with sacrilegious smoke." *Roscommon.*

2. To tarnish, to darken.

Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity *Atterbury*

3 To stain; to tarnish, as the purity of reputation; as, virtues *sullied* by slander, character *sullied* by infamous vices.

Sül'ly, *v t* To be soiled or tarnished.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding *Bacon*

Sül'ly, *n.* Soil, tarnish, spot

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* on his reputation *Spectator*

Sülph'ăc-id, *n.* (*Chem*) A sulphur acid

Sül'phate (46), *n.* [Fr *sulfate*, N Lat *sulphas*, *sulphatis*, from Lat. *sulphur*, *sulfur*, brimstone, sulphur] (*Chem*) A salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base, as, *sulphate* of lime

Sul-phăt'ic, *a* (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing, a sulphate or sulphates

Sül'phide, *n* (*Chem*) A compound of sulphur with another element, or with a body which may take the place of an element, a sulphuret

Double sulphide, a compound of two sulphides — *Metallic sulphide*, a compound of sulphur with a metal

Sül'phi-on, *n* (*Chem*) An hypothetical body consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four equivalents of oxygen,—so called in reference to the binary theory of salts *Graham*

Sul phŏn'ide, *n* (*Chem*) A compound of sulphion with a metal, or with a body performing the function of a metal,—so called in reference to the binary theory of salts *Graham*

Sül'phite, *n* [Fr *sulfite*, from Lat. *sulphur*, *sulfus*, brimstone, sulphur] (*Chem*) A salt formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base

Sül'pho-ar-sĕn'ic, *a* (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, sulphur and arsenic,—said of an acid consisting of five equivalents of sulphur and one of arsenic

Sül'pho-car bŏn'ic, *a* (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, sulphur and carbon,—said of an acid consisting of two equivalents of sulphur and one of carbon

Sül'pho-cŷ'an ide, *n* (*Chem*) A compound of sulpho-cyanogen and another constituent

Sül'pho-cŷ-ăn'ic, *a* [Fr *sulfocyanique*, from Lat *sulfur*, *sulphur*, brimstone, sulphur, and Fr *cyanique*, Eng *cyanic*, q v] (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or containing, sulphur and cyanogen, or derived from sulpho cyanogen,—said of an acid consisting of one equivalent of sulpho cyanogen and one of hydrogen

Sül'pho-cŷ-ăn'o-gen, *n* (*Chem.*) A compound consisting of two equivalents of sulphur and one equivalent of cyanogen.

Sül'pho-sălt, } *n.* [Fr. *sulfosel*, from Lat *sulfur*,
Sül'pho-sĕl, } *sulphur*, sulphur, and Fr *sel*, Lat. *sal*, Eng *salt*] (*Chem*) A double sulphuret, or a salt containing sulphur in both the acid and the base *Dana*

Sül'pho-vĭn'ic, *a* [Fr *sulfovinique*, from Lat *sulfur*, *sulphur*, sulphur, and Lat *vinum*, Fr *vin*, wine] (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphuric acid and alcohol or spirits of wine,—said of a certain acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol

Sül'phur, *n* [Lat, whence It *solfo*, *zolfo*, Sp *azufre*, Pg *enxofre*, Pr *solfre*, *solpre*, Fr *soufre*, D *sulfer*, *solfer*] A simple mineral substance, of a yellow color, brittle, insoluble in water, easily fusible and inflammable,—called also *brimstone*, that is, *burn stone*, from its great combustibility It burns with a blue flame and a peculiar suffocating odor

Sulphur acid, an acid compound of sulphur with an element or equivalent body, capable of combining with a sulphur base to form a sulphur salt or sulpho-salt — *Sulphur base* a sulphide which forms a sulpho-salt by combination with a sulphur acid, an electro-positive sulphide *Mills* —*Sulphur salt* (*Chem*), a sulpho-salt See SALT

Sül'phu rate (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *sulphuratus*, Fr *sulfuré*] Belonging to, or resembling, sulphur, of the color of sulphur [*Rare*] *More*

Sül'phu-rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SULPHURATED, *p pr* & *vb n* SULPHURATING] To combine with sulphur [*Obs*] *Shak*

Sül'phu rā'tion, *n.* [Fr *sulfuration*, Lat *sulphuratio*, a vein of sulphur] (*Chem*) The subjecting a thing to the action of sulphur, especially of sulphurous gas

Sül'phu rĕt'i ty, *n.* The state of being sulphurous [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Sul-phū're-oŭs, *a* [Lat *sulphureus*] Consisting of sulphur, having the qualities of sulphur, or brimstone, impregnated with sulphur

Her snakes untied, *sulphureous* waters drink *Pope*

Sul-phū're oŭs-ly, *adv* In a sulphureous manner

Sul-phū're-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being sulphureous

Sül'phu rĕt, *n.* (*Chem*) A combination of sulphur with another element, or with a body which may take the place of an element, sulphide.

Sül'phu-rĕt'ed, *a.* [Written also *sulphuretted*] (*Chem.*) Having sulphur in combination, containing, or combined with, sulphur.

Sulphureted hydrogen, a colorless gas, with the fetid odor of rotten eggs, composed of one equivalent of sulphur and one of hydrogen,—called also *hydro-sulphuric acid*.

Sul-phū'ric (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Fr. *sulfurique*] (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur.

Sulphuric acid, an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with three equivalents of oxygen,—formerly called *vitriolic acid*, or *oil of vitriol* — *Sulphuric ether*, common ether See ETHER

Sül'phur-ine, *a* Of, pertaining to, containing, or resembling, sulphur, sulphureous [*Obs*]

Sül'phur ing, *n* Exposure to the fumes of burning sulphur, as in bleaching, the act or art of bleaching by fumes of sulphur

Sül'phus-oŭs, *a* [Lat. *sulphurosus*, Fr. *sulfureux*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, sulphur; containing sulphur

Sulphurous acid, an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two equivalents of oxygen

Sül'phur wort (wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Peucedanum*, hog's-fennel

Sül'phur-y, *a* Partaking of sulphur, having the qualities of sulphur

Sul-pl'i an (plish'i-an), *n* (*Rom Cath Church*) One of an order of priests established in France, in 1642, for the purpose of educating young men designed for the ministry The order has been introduced into the United States and Canada.

Sül'tan, *n.* [Ar *sultan*, *sulutan*, power, prince, king, from *salita*, to be hard, strong, Fr *sultan*, *soudan*, Pr *sultan*, *soudan*, *saudan*, *soda*, Sp *sultan*, *soldan*, It *sultano*, *soldano*] The emperor of the Turks the padishah, or grand seignior,—officially so called

☞ The title is sometimes given to other Mohammedan sovereigns

Sul-tā'nā, or **Sul tā'nà** (Synop , § 130), *n.* The wife of a sultan, a sultaness

Sül'tan-ess, *n* A sultana

Sül'tan-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) A plant and its flower of the genus *Centaurea*

Sul tăn'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a sultan.

Sül'ta nin, *n* 1 A former Turkish money of 120 aspers, also, a gold coin worth 10s sterling, or about $ 2 42 *Simmonds.*

2 The Venetian gold sequin *Simmonds*

Sül'tan ry, *n* The dominions of a sultan, an eastern empire *Bacon.*

Sül'tan ship, *n* The office or state of a sultan.

Sül'tan y, *n* The dominion of a sultan, viceroyship [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Sül'tri ness, *n* [From *sultry*] The state of being sultry, heat with a moist or close air

Sül'try, *a* [*compar* SULTRIER, *superl* SULTRIEST] [Corrupted from *sultry*, q v]

1 Very hot, burning, and oppressive, as, Libya's *sultry* deserts

Such as, born beneath the burning sky
And *sultry* sun, betwixt the tropics lie *Dryden*

2 Very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant, and oppressive, as air

Sŭm, *n* [O Fr *sume*, *some*, N. Fr *somme*, Pr *soma*, *somma*, *summa*, Pg *somma*, *summa*, Sp *suma*, It *somma*, Ger *summe*, Lat *summa*, from *summus*, highest, from *superus*, that is above, upper, higher, from *super*, above]

1 The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars, the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added, as, the *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12

Take ye the *sum* of all the congregation *Num* i 20

☞ *Sum* is now applied more generally to numbers, and *number* to persons and things

2 A quantity of money or currency, any amount, indefinitely, as, a *sum* of money, a small *sum*, or a large *sum*

3 The principal points or thoughts, when viewed together, the amount, the substance, compendium, as, this is the *sum* of all the evidence in the case, this is the *sum* and substance of all his objections.

4 Height, completion

Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss *Milton*

5 A problem to be solved, or example to be wrought, in arithmetic *Miss Edgeworth*

Ha! a *sum* in division, I reckon *G Colman*

At present, you shall see a girl, who could work quickly a *sum* in the Rule of Three, afterward wasting a fourth of her husband's wages through want of management *Mrs Jameson*

He took out of it a large sheet of paper, folded small, and quite covered with long *sums* carefully worked From the glimpse I had of them, I should say that I never saw such *sums* out of a school ciphering-book *Dickens*

Algebraic sum, as distinguished from *arithmetic sum*, the aggregate of two or more numbers taken with regard to their signs, as + or —, according to the rules of addition in algebra, thus, the sum of — 2, 8, and — 1 is 5

In sum, in short. [*Obs*] "*In sum*, the gospel, considered as a law, prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin " *Rogers*

Sŭm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p p.* SUMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb n.* SUMMING.] [Fr. *sommer*, Pr. *somar*, Sp. *sumar*, Pg. *sommar*, *summar*, It. *sommare*, L. Lat. *summare*.]

1. To bring together into one whole; to collect into one amount, to cast up, as a column of figures, to ascertain the totality of,—usually with *up*.

The hour doth rather *sum* up the moments, than divide the day. *Bacon*

2 To bring or collect into a small compass, to comprise in a few words, to condense,—usually with *up*.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard," in few words *sums* up the moral of this fable *L'Estrange.*

3. (*Falconry*) To supply or furnish with feathers full grown, to cause to have complete plumage. "With prosperous wing full *summed*" *Milton.*

Syn.—To cast up, collect, comprise, condense, comprehend, compute

Sŭ'mac, } (*colloq* shŭ'mak) (Synop., § 130), *n.*
Sŭ'mach, } [Fr *sumac*, *suvrach*, Pr *sumac*, *simac*, Sp *zumaque*, Pg *sumagre*, It *sommacco*, *sommaco*, Ger. *sumach*, from Ar *summâk*, from *samaka*, to be high, tall, or long] [Written also *shumac*]

1. (*Bot*) A plant or shrub of the genus *Rhus*, of many species, some of which are used in tanning, some in dyeing, and some in medicine

2 The powdered leaves, peduncles, and young branches, of certain species of the sumac plant, used in tanning and dyeing

Sŭm'less, *a* Not to be summed or computed so great that the amount can not be ascertained, incalculable, inestimable. "The *sumless* treasure of exhausted mines" *Pope*

Sŭm'ma ri ly, *adv* [From *summary*]

1 In a summary manner, briefly, concisely, in a narrow compass, or in few words; as, the Lord's Prayer teaches us *summarily* the things we are to ask for

2 In a short way or method, without delay

When the parties proceed *summarily* and they choose the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary *Ayliffe*

Sŭm'ma rize, *v. t* To comprise in, or reduce to a summary, to present briefly [*Rare*] *Chambers*

Sŭm'ma-ry, *a* [Fr. *sommaire*, Pr *sommari*, Sp *sumario*, Pg *summario*, It *sommario*, N Lat *summarius*, from Lat *summa* See SUM]

1 Formed into a sum, summed up, reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words, short, brief, concise, compendious, as, a *summary* statement of arguments or objections

2 Hence, rapidly performed, quickly executed, as, a *summary* process

Syn.—Short, brief, concise, compendious, succinct

Sŭm'ma ry, *n* [Fr *sommaire*, Sp *sumario*, Pg *summario*, It *sommario*, Lat *summarium* See *supra*] A general or comprehensive statement, an abridged account in abstract, abridgment, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account

Sum mā'tion, *n* [From L Lat *summare*, Fr *sommation* See SUM, *v. t*]

1 The act of summing, or forming a sum, or total amount

Of this series no *summation* is possible to a finite intellect *De Quincey*

2 An aggregate

Sŭm'mer, *n* One who sums, one who casts up an account

Sŭm'mer, *n* [A-S *sumor*, *sumer*, O Sax *sumar*, *sumer*, O Frics *sumar*, *somer*, O H Ger & Icel *sumar*, N H Ger & Dan *sommer*, D *zomer*, Sw *sommar*] The season of the year in which the sun shines most directly upon any region, the warmest period of the year, especially, north of the equator, the months of June, July, and August.

Indian summer, in the United States, a period of warm weather late in autumn, usually characterized by a clear sky, and by a hazy or smoky appearance of the atmosphere, especially near the horizon The name is derived from the custom of the Indians to use this time in preparation for winter by laying in stores of food, or from their belief that it was caused by a wind blowing directly from the court of the south-western god

The south-west is the pleasantest wind which blows in New England In the month of October, in particular, after the frosts which commonly take place at the end of September, it frequently produces two or three weeks of fair weather, in which the air is perfectly transparent, and the clouds, which float in the sky, of the purest azure, are adorned with brilliant colors This charming season is called the *Indian summer*, a name which is derived from the natives, who believe that it is caused by a wind which comes immediately from the court of their great and benevolent God Cautantowwit, or the south-western god. *Freeman*

The short season of pleasant weather usually occurring about the middle of November is called the *Indian summer*, from the custom of the Indians to avail themselves of this delightful time for harvesting their corn It is a bland and genial time, in which the birds, insects, and plants feel a new creation The sky, in the mean time, is generally filled with a haze of orange and gold intercepting the direct rays of the sun, yet possessing enough of light and heat to prevent sensations of gloom or chill, while the nights grow sharp and frosty, and the necessary fires give cheerful forecast of the social winter evenings near at hand *Nat Intelligencer*

Summer-complaint (*Med*), diarrhœa occurring in summer,—often applied also to dysentery and cholera infantum *Dunglison* — *Summer-rash*, a species of rash caused by excessive heat, consisting of small bright-red pimples, accompanied by heat, itching, and pricking *Dunglison* — *Summer-wheat*, wheat that is sown in the spring, and matures during the summer following, spring-wheat See SPRING-WHEAT

Sŭm'mer, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUMMERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUMMERING.] To pass the summer or warm season.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them *Is* xviii 6.

Sŭm'mer, *v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer.

Sŭm'mer, *n.* [Fr *sommier*, a rafter. See SUMPTER] (*Arch*) A large stone or beam placed horizontally on columns, piers, posts, or the like, serving for various uses; as, (*a.*) The lintel of a door or window (*b*) The commencement of a cross vault (*c*) A central floor timber, inserted into the girders, and receiving the ends of the joists and supporting them,—called also *summer tree*, and seen chiefly in old buildings

Sŭm'mer-cŏ'ĭt, *n* The undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated [*Eng*]

Sŭm'mer-cỹ'press, *n* (*Bot*) An annual plant of the genus *Kochia* (*K. scoparia*). *Loudon.*

Sŭm'mer-dŭck, *n* (*Ornith*) An American species of duck, *Anas* (or *Dendronessa*) *sponsa*.

Summer-duck

Sŭm'mer-făl'lōw, *n.* [See FALLOW] A fallow made during the warm months, to kill weeds *Gardner.*

Sŭm'mer-făl'lōw, *a* Lying fallow during the summer

Sŭm'mer-făl'lōw, *v. t* To plow and work repeatedly in summer, to prepare for wheat or other crop, to plow and let lie fallow

Sŭm'mer-house, *n.*, *pl* SUM'MER-HOUS'ES

1 A house or apartment in a garden, to be used in summer

2 A house for summer residence

Sŭm'mer-li-ness, *n* The state or quality of being like summer

Sŭm'mer-spult, } *n* See SOMERSAULT, SOMER
Sŭm'mer-set, } SET

Sŭm'mer-stir, *v. t* To summer fallow

Sŭm'mer-tree, *n* (*Arch*) The same as BRESTSUMMER See BRESTSUMMER

Sŭm'mer-y, *a* Of, or pertaining to, summer, like summer [*Rare*]

Sŭm'mist, *n* One who sums up, or forms an abridgment *Sir J Davies*

Sŭm'mit, *n* [Fr *sommet*, from O Fr *som*, *sum*, Pr *som*, Sp *somo*, It *sommo*, from Lat *summum*, from *summus*, highest See SUM, *n.*]

1 The top, the highest point "Fixed on the *summit* of the highest mound" *Shak*

2 The highest point or degree, utmost elevation, as, the *summit* of human fame

3 (*Conch*) The most elevated part of the shell, in which the hinge is placed

Summit level the highest level of a canal or railroad, or the like, in surmounting an ascent

Sŭm'mit less, *a* Having no summit

Sŭm'mit-y, *n* [Lat *summitas*, from *summus*, highest Fr *sommité*, Pr *summitat*, Sp *sumidad*, Pg *summidade*, It *sommità* Cf *supra*] [*Obs*]

1 The height or top of any thing *Swift*

2 The utmost degree perfection *Hallywell*

Sŭm'mon, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUMMONED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUMMONING] [O Fr *semoner*, *semondre*, N Fr *sommer*, Pr *semonre*, *semondre*, *somondre*, from Lat *summonere*, to give a hint. See SUBMONISH]

1 To call, cite, or notify to appear.

Trumpets *summon* him to war *Dryden*

2 To give notice to, or command to appear, as in court, to cite by authority, as, to *summon* witnesses, or a jury

Love, duty, safety *summon* us away *Pope*

3 To call up, to excite into action or exertion,—with *up*

Stiffen the sinews, *summon* up the blood *Shak*

4 (*Mil*) To call upon to surrender, as, to *summon* a fort

Syn.—To call, cite notify, convene, convoke, excite, invite, bid See CALL

Sŭm'mon er, *n.* [O Eng *somner*, *sompnour*, O. Fr *semoneur*. See *supra*]

1 One who summons or cites by authority

2 The sheriff's messenger, employed to warn persons to appear in court [*Law*]

Sŭm'mons, *n* *pl* SUM'MONSES [With a plural termination, but used in the singular number] [O Fr *semonse*, *semonce*, Pr *somonsa*, from *somonsus*, p. pr of *somondre* See SUMMON, *v.*]

1 A call by authority or the command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty

This *summons* he resolved not to disobey *Fell*

He sent to summon the seditious, and to offer pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was regarded *Hayward*

2 (*Law*) A warning or citation to appear in court, or a written notification signed by the proper officer, to be served on a person, warning him to appear in court at a day specified, to answer to the plaintiff, or to testify as a witness, &c

3 (*Mil*) A call or invitation to surrender

Sŭm'mon, *v. t.* To give a summons to; to summon [*Rare.*] *Swift.*

Sŭm'ner, *n.* A summoner. [*Obs.*] "A *sumner* that cites her to appear" *Beau. & Fl.*

Su-mŏom', *n.* The same as SIMOOM.

Sŭmp, *n* [Lat *sumere*, *sumptum*, to take or assume] (*Logic*) That which is assumed, the major premise of a syllogism *Sir W Hamilton.*

Sŭmp, *n* [L Ger, Dan, & Sw *sump*, D. *somp*, O H Ger *sumpf*, N. H. Ger. *sumpf*, a swamp, pool, bog See SWAMP]

1 (*Metal*) A round pit of stone, lined with clay for receiving the metal on its first fusion *Ray*

2 The cistern or reservoir made at the lowest point of a mine, from which is pumped the water which accumulates there

3 (*Salt Works*) A pond in which the water pumped up is retained for use

4 A puddle or dirty pool [*Prov Eng*]

Sump-men (*Mining*), the men who sink the sump in a mine

Sŭmph, *n* [Cf *supra*] A dunce [*Scot*]

A more than usual *sumph* produced an avenging epigram upon him and two other traitors *Pref Wilson.*

Sŭmp'ter, *n* [O Fr *somier*, *sumer*, **N. Fr. *sommier***, Pr *saumier*, It *somiere*, *somero*, *somaro*, a beast of burden, Lat *sagmarius*, a pack horse, from Gr *sommi*, It *soma*, *salma*, Sp *salma*, *zalma*, a burden, Pr *sauma*, an ass, from Lat. *sagma*, Gr. σαγμα, a pack-saddle, L Lat *saguma*, load]

1 A pack, a burden [*Obs and rare*] *B. & Fl.*

2 An animal, especially a horse, that carries packs or burdens, a baggage-horse,—rarely used alone, but generally prefixed to another word, as, *sumpter* horse, *sumpter* mule, and the like

Sŭmp'tion (sŭm'shun), *n* [Lat *sumptio*, from *sumere*, *sumptum*, to take] A taking [*Obs*]

Sŭmpt'ū a ry, *a* [Lat *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, expense, cost, from *sumere*, *sumptum*, to take, to use, spend, Fr *somptuaire*, It & Sp *suntuario*] Relating to expense, regulating expense or expenditure

Sumptuary laws or regulations, such as restrain or limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, furniture, or the like

Sŭmpt'ū ŏs'ĭ ty, *n* [Lat *sumptuositas*, Fr *somptuosité*, It *suntuosità*, *sontuosità*, Sp *suntuosidad*] Expensiveness, costliness [*Obs*] *Raleigh.*

Sŭmpt'ū-ŭs (sŭmt'yū us, 84), *a* [Lat *sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, expense, cost, Fr *somptueux*, Pr *sumptuos*, Pg *sumptuoso*, Sp *suntuoso*, It *suntuoso*, *sontuoso* See SUMPTUARY] Involving large outlay or expense, costly, expensive, hence, splendid, magnificent, as, a *sumptuous* house or table, *sumptuous* apparel

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendance *Atterbury*

She spoke and turned her *sumptuous* head, with eyes
Of shining expectation fixed on mine *Tennyson*

Sŭmpt'ū ŭs ly, *adv* In a sumptuous manner, expensively, splendidly

Sŭmpt'ū-ŭs ness, *n* The state of being sumptuous, costliness, expensiveness, splendor

I will not fall out with those who can reconcile *sumptuousness* and charity *Boyle.*

Sŭn, *n* [A S *sunna*, *sunne*, O Sax, Icel, & O H. Ger *sunna*, O Frics *sunna*, *sonna*, Goth. *sunna*, *sunno*, L Ger *sunne*, D *zon*, N H Ger *sonne*, Skr *sûûna*, *sûûna*, Goth *saûil*, Icel & Sw. *sol*, Dan. *sool*, *sol*, Lith & Lett *saule*, Lat *sol*, Gr. ἥλιος, ἠέλιος, Skr *sûrya*, from *svar*, heaven]

1 The luminous orb, the light of which constitutes day, and its absence night, the central body round which the earth and planets revolve, by which they are held in their orbits, and from which they receive light and heat

2 Any heavenly body which forms the center of a system of orbs

3 A place lighted and warmed by the rays of the sun, the sunshine

4 Whatever resembles the sun in splendor or importance

I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity *K Charles.*

Under the sun, in the world, on earth,—a proverbial expression "There is no new thing *under the sun*" *Eccles* i 9 — *Sun and planet wheels* (*Mach*) an ingenious contrivance for converting the reciprocating motion of a beam into rotatory motion It consists of a toothed wheel (called the *sun-wheel*), firmly secured to the axis of a large wheel it is designed to drive, and another wheel (called the *planet-wheel*) secured to the end of the connecting-rod. By the motion of the connecting-rod, the planet-wheel is made to circulate round the central wheel on the axis of the larger wheel, communicating to this latter a velocity of revolution the double of its own *Francis.*

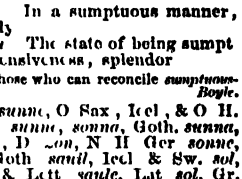

Sun and Planet Wheels.
a, sun-wheel; *b*, planet-wheel; *c*, connecting-rod.

☞ *Sun* is often used in the formation of compound words of very obvious meaning, as, *sun-beat*, *sun-beaten*, *sun-begotten*, *sun-born*, *sun-bright*, *sun-clad*, *sun-dried*, *sun-gilt*, *sun-like*, *sun-lit*, *sun-scorched*, and the like

Sŭn, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* SUNNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUNNING.] To expose to the sun's rays, to warm or dry in the light of the sun, to insolate, as, to *sun* cloth, to *sun* grain. "Then to *sun* thyself in open air." *Dryden.*

Sŭn, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SUNN.

Sŭn'bēam, *n.* A beam or ray of the sun. "Gliding through the even on a *sunbeam*" *Milton*

Sŭn'-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A species of bird found chiefly in the tropical parts of Africa and Asia, and living on the juices of flowers The color of its plumage is usually metallic and very showy

Sŭn'-blink, *n* A glimpse or flash of the sun [*Scot*] *W Scott.*

Sŭn'-bŏn'net, *n* A bonnet, generally of some light material, projecting in front of the face, and having a cape, worn as a protection against the rays of the sun [*U S*]

Sŭn'bŭrn, *v t* [*imp. & p p* SUNBURNED, or SUNBURNT, *p pr & vb n* SUNBURNING] To burn, discolor, or scorch by the sun. "*Sunburnt* and swarthy though she be" *Dryden*

Sŭn'-bŭrn'er, *n* A kind of large gas burner for lighting and ventilating public buildings

Sŭn'-dărt, *n* A ray of the sun [*Rare*] *Hemans.*

Sŭn'day, *n* [O Eng *sonnendæg*, A S *sunnandĕg*, from *sunna, sunne*, gen *sunnan*, the sun, and *dĕg*, day, O H Ger *sunnuntag*, N H Ger *sonntag*, Up Ger *sunntag*, D. *zondag*, Icel *sunnudagr*, Sw & Dan *sondag*, — so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun, or to its worship] The first day of the week, the Christian Sabbath, a day consecrated to rest from secular employments, and to religious worship, the Lord's day

Syn. — See SABBATH

Sŭn'day, *a* Belonging or relating to the Lord's day, or Christian Sabbath

Sŭn'day-schōol, *n* A school for religious instruction on the Lord's day, especially for children and youth.

Sŭn'der, *v t.* [*imp & p p* SUNDERED, *p pr & vb n* SUNDERING] [A S *sundrian, sundrian, syndrian*, from *sundor, sunder*, sunder, separate, apart, L Ger & M H Ger *sunder*, Goth *sundro*, Icel *sundr*, Sw & Dan *sonder*, N H Ger *sonder*, O H Ger *suntar, sunter*, Icel *sundra*, Sw *sondra*, Dan *sondre*, M H Ger & L. Ger *sunder n*, N H Ger *sondern*]

1 To disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting, or breaking, to part, to separate, to divide, to sever, as, to *sunder* a rope or cord, to *sunder* a limb or joint, to *sunder* friends, or the ties of friendship

2 To expose to the sun. [*Prov Eng*]

Sŭn'der, *n* [See *supra*] A separation into parts, a division or severance

In sunder, into parts "He cutteth the spear *in sunder*" *Ps* xlvi 9

Sun-dew

Sŭn'-dew (sŭn'dū), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Drosera*, the leaves of which are furnished with small, bristle like glands, which exude drops of a clear fluid, glittering like dew-drops, whence the name. *Gray.*

Sŭn'-dĭ'al, *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by means of the shadow of a gnomon or style on a plate

Sŭn'-dŏg, *n* A luminous spot occasionally seen a few degrees from the sun, supposed to be formed by the intersection of two or more halos, or in a manner similar to that of halos.

Sŭn'down, *n.* Sunset, sunsetting.

Sŭn'drĭes, *n pl.* Many different or small things, sundry things.

Sŭn'drĭ-ly, *adv.* In sundry ways, variously

Sŭn'dry, *a.* [A-S. *syndrig, syndrag, sundrig*, from *sundor, sunder*, separate See SUNDER, *v.*] Several, divers, more than one or two.

I have composed *sundry* collects. *Saunderson*
Sundry foes the rural realm surround *Dryden*

Sŭn'dry-man, *n. pl* SŬN'DRY-MEN One who deals in sundries, or a variety of articles.

Short Sun-fish (*Orthagoriscus mola*).

Sŭn'fish, *n.* (*Ichth*) (*a*) A large, soft-finned plectognathous sea-fish of the genus *Orthagoriscus*, supposed to be so named from its nearly circular form and shining surface These fishes look more like the dissevered head of a fish than the entire animal (*b*) A small, fresh water fish of the perch family; *Pomotis vulgaris* [*U. S*] *Storer.* (*c*) A species of shark, *Selachus maximus*, the basking shark.

Sŭn'flow-er, *n.* A plant of the genus *Helianthus*; — so called from the form and color of its flower, which is a large disk with yellow rays, or from its habit of turning to the sun. The *bastard sunflower* is of the genus *Helenium*; the *dwarf sunflower* is of the genus *Rudbeckia*, and also of the genus *Tetragonotheca*; the *little sunflower* is of the genus *Cynus.*

Sŭng, *imp & p. p.* of *sing.* See SING.

Sŭn'-hĕmp, *n* See SUNN.

Sŭnk, *imp & p p* of *sink* See SINK.

Sŭnk'en (sŭnk'n), *a.* Lying on the bottom of a river or other water, sunk

Sŭn'less, *a* Destitute of the sun or its rays, shaded

The sunken glen and *sunless* herbs must weep *Byron*

Sŭn'light (-lit), *n* The light of the sun.

Sŭnn, *n* [Written also *sun*]

1 A fibrous material resembling hemp, the product of a plant cultivated in India and the East Indies, — called also *brown hemp, Madras hemp*, or *sun hemp*

2 (*Bot*) The plant which produces this material, *Crotolaria juncea*, or *Hibiscus cannabinus* of some authors

Sun'ni-ah, *n* One of the sect of Sunnites. See SUNNITE

Sŭn'ni-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being sunny

Sŭn'nīte, *n* One of the orthodox Mohammedans who receive the *Sunna* (a collection of traditions, Ar *sunnah*, from *sunna*, to form, to regulate, to prescribe as a law) as of equal importance with the Koran

Sun'nud, *n* A charter or warrant, also, a deed of gift [*India*]

Sŭn'ny, *a* [*compar* SUNNIER, *superl* SUNNIEST] [From *sun*]

1 Pertaining to, proceeding from, or resembling, the sun, as, *sunny* beams

2 Exposed to the rays of the sun, warmed by the direct rays of the sun, as, the *sunny* side of a hill or building "Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores" *Addison.*

3. Colored by the sun

Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece *Shak*

Sŭn'-plet'ūre, *n* A picture taken by the agency of the sun's rays, a photograph

Sŭn'-plănt, *n* (*Bot*) A plant cultivated in India and the East Indies (*Crotolaria juncea*), from whose fibers are made small ropes and twine See SUNN

Sŭn'-prōof, *a* Impervious to the rays of the sun

Sŭn'rīse, } *n* 1 The first appearance of the
Sŭn'rīs ing, } sun above the horizon in the morning, or, more generally, the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather

2 Hence, the east

Full hot and fast the Saxon rides, with rein of travel slack,
And, bending o'er his saddle, leaves the *sunrise* at his back *Whittier*

Sŭn'set, } *n* 1 The descent of the sun below
Sŭn'sĕt-ting, } the horizon, or the time when the sun sets, evening

2 Hence, the west

Sŭn'shine, *n* 1 The light of the sun, or the place where it shines, the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall

But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator *Milton*

2 The state of being warmed and illuminated by the rays of the sun, or as if by the rays of the sun, warmth, illumination

The man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favor *Shak*

Sŭn'shine, } *a* 1 Bright with the rays of the sun,
Sŭn'shīn y, } clear, warm, or pleasant, as, a *sunshiny* day, *sunshiny* weather

2 Bright like the sun "Flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield" *Spenser*

Sŭn'-stăr, *n.* (*Zool*) A kind of star fish of a scarlet color, *Solaster papposa*

Sŭn'sted, *n.* Solstice. [*Obs*] "The summer *sunsted*" *Holland*

Sŭn'-stōne, *n.* (*Min*) A variety of oligoclase from Norway, containing minute particles of specular iron *Dana*

Sŭn'-strōke, *n* 1 A stroke of the sun or its heat

2 (*Med*) Any affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body, especially, a sudden prostration of the physical powers, with symptoms resembling those of apoplexy, occasioned by exposure to excessive heat, and often terminating fatally, *coup de soleil*, siriasis *Dunglison.*

Sŭn'tŭp, *n.* Sunrise [*Local, U. S*]

Such a horse as that might get over a good deal of ground atwixt *sunup* and sundown *J F Cooper*

Sŭn'ward, *adv.* Toward the sun, as, to march *sunward.*

Sŭn'wīse, *adv* In the direction of the sun's motion, that is, from the east toward the south, and so around the circle, in the same direction as that of the motion of the hands of a watch lying face upward

Sŭp, *v t* [*imp & p p* SUPPED (supt); *p pr & vb n* SUPPING] [A S *sūpan*, to sip, drink, Icel. & Sw. *supa*, Dan. *sobe*, L Ger. *supen*, D *zuipen*, H Ger *saufen*. See SIP] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid, to take or drink by a little at a time, to sip.

There I'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw.*

Sŭp, *v. i.* [Fr. *souper*, Pr. *sopar*. See *supra* and SOUP.] To eat the evening meal; to take supper.

I do entreat that we may *sup* together. *Shak.*

Sŭp, *v. t.* To treat with supper. [*Obs. and rare.*]
"*Sup* them well" *Shak.*

Sŭp, *n* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips, a sip

Tom Thumb got a little *sup* *Drayton.*

Su pawn', *n* [Indian] Indian-meal boiled; hasty-pudding, mush [Written also *sepawn, sepon*, and *suppawn*] [*Local U S*] *Bartlett.*

Sū'per A prefix, the Latin preposition *super*, and Greek ὑπερ, signifying *above, over*, or *in excess*, and much used in composition

☞ *Super* is often prefixed to the names of chemical compounds, signifying that the number of equivalents of the compound to the name of which it is prefixed is greater than that of the other component or components; as, *super*-sulphate of potash, — used also, formerly, to denote that a salt to the name of which it is prefixed possesses acid properties

Sū'per-a-ble, *a* [O Fr & Sp *superable*, It *superabile*, Lat *superabilis*, from *superare*, to go over, to surmount, from *super*, above, over] Capable of being overcome or conquered [*Rare*]

Antipathies are generally *superable* by a single effort *Johnson*

Sū'per-a ble ness, *n* The quality of being superable, conquerable, or surmountable [*Rare*]

Sū'per a bly, *adv* In a superable manner, so as may be overcome [*Rare*]

Sū'per-a bound', *v t* [Prefix *super* and *abound*] To be very abundant or exuberant to be more than sufficient, as, the country *superabounds* with corn.

Sū'per-a bŭn'dance, *n* [Prefix *super* and *abundance*, Lat *superabundantia*, Fr *surabondance*] The state of being superabundant, more than enough, excessive abundance, as, a *superabundance* of the productions of the earth

Sū'per a bŭn'dant, *a* [Prefix *super* and *abundant*, Lat *superabundans*, p pr of *superabundare*, to superabound, Fr *surabondant*] Abounding to excess being more than is sufficient, as, *superabundant zeal*

Sū'per a-bŭn'dant-ly, *adv* In a superabundant manner, more than sufficiently

Sū'per-a çĭd'ū lā'ted, *a* [Prefix *super* and *acidulated*] Acidulated to excess

Sū'per ădd', *v t* [*imp & p p* SUPERADDED, *p. pr & vb. n* SUPERADDING] [Prefix *super* and *add*]

1 To add over and above, to add to what has been added

2 To add or annex, as something extrinsic.

The strength of a living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from, and *superadded* to, its natural gravity *Wilkins*

Sū'per ad-dĭ'tion (-dish'un), *n* [Prefix *super* and *addition*]

1 The act of adding to something, or of adding something extraneous

2. That which is added

Thus *superaddition* is nothing but fat *Arbuthnot*

Sū'per-ad-vĕn'tient, *a* [Prefix *super* and *advenient*] [*Rare*]

1 Coming upon, coming to the increase or assistance of something, unexpectedly added [*Rare.*]
"When a man has done bravely by the *superadvenient* assistance of his God" *More.*

2 Coming unexpectedly *Johnson.*

Sū'per-ăl'tar, *n* [Prefix *super* and *altar.*] An altar placed above another

Sū'per an ĝĕl'ic, *a* [Prefix *super* and *angelic*] Superior in nature or rank to the angels

Sū'per ăn'nu āte, *v. t* [*imp & p p.* SUPERANNUATED, *p pr & vb n* SUPERANNUATING.] [Lat *super*, above, over, and *annus*, a year]

1 To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity, as, a *superannuated* magistrate

2 To give a pension to, on account of old age or other infirmity *Simmonds*

Sū'per ăn'nu āte, *v i* [See *supra*, Fr. *suranner*] To last beyond the year [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Sū'per-ăn'nu ā'tion, *n* The state of being superannuated, or too old for office or business, or of being disqualified by old age, decrepitude "Sly ness blinking through the watery eye of *superannuation*" *Coleridge*

Su-pĕrb', *a.* [Lat *superbus*, from *super*, above, over, Fr. *superbe*, It. *superbo*, Sp. *superbo*, *soberbio*]

1 Grand, magnificent, august, stately; as, a *superb* edifice, a *superb* colonnade

2 Rich, elegant, as, *superb* furniture or decorations

3 Showy, pompous, as, a *superb* exhibition.

Su-pĕr'bi āte, *v i* [Lat. *superbiare, superbiatum*] To grow or become proud or haughty. [*Obs. and rare.*] "Spain *superbiates*" *Feltham.*

Sū'per-bĭ păr'tient (-pär'shent), *n.* [Lat. *super, bis*, twice, and *partire*, p. pr *partiens, partientis*, to divide] (*Math*) A number that divides another number nearly, but not exactly, into two parts, leaving something over after the parts are equalized. *Smart.*

Su-pĕrb'ly, *adv.* In a superb or splendid manner, magnificently; richly; elegantly; showily; pompously.

Su-pĕrb'ness, *n.* The state of being superb, or proudly magnificent.

Sū'per-ĕăr'go, *n.* [Prefix *super* and *cargo.*] An officer or person in a merchant ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage

Sū'per-ce-lĕs'tial (-lĕst'yal), *a.* [Prefix *super* and *celestial*] Situated above the firmament, or great vault of heaven.

Sū'per-chärġe', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* SUPERCHARGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERCHARGING] (*Her.*) To place upon or over another, as a charge or bearing

Sū'per-chärġe, *n* (*Her.*) A bearing or figure placed upon another

Su-pĕrch'er y, *n* [Fr *supercherie*, deceit, It *soperchieria, soverchieria*, injury, fraud, from *soperchio*, excessive, from Lat *super*, over, above] Deceit, fraud, imposition [*Obs.*]

Sū'per-çĭl'i-a-ry, *a* [N Lat *superciliaris*, from *supercilium*, an eyebrow, from *super*, above, over, and *cilium*, an eyelid] (*Anat.*) Situated or being above the eyebrow.

Superciliary arch, the bony superior arch of the orbit

Sū'per-çĭl'i-oŭs (Synop., § 130), *a* [Lat *superciliosus*, from *supercilium*, an eyebrow, pride See *supra*]

1. Lofty with pride, haughty, dictatorial, overbearing, as, a *supercilious* officer

2. Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it, overbearing, as, a *supercilious* air, *supercilious* behavior

Sū'per çĭl'i-oŭs-ly, *adv* In a supercilious manner, haughtily, dogmatically

Sū'per-çĭl'i oŭs ness, *n* The state of being supercilious, an overbearing temper or manner, haughtiness

Sū'per-con çĕp'tion, *n* [Prefix *super* and *conception*] A conception after a former conception, superfetation [*Rare.*] *Browne*

Sū'per-cŏn'se quençe, *n* [Prefix *super* and *consequence*] Remote consequence [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Sū'per crĕs'çençe, *n* [Lat as if *supercrescentia*, from *supercrescens*, Fr *surcroissance* See *infra*] That which grows upon another growing thing [*Rare.*] *Browne*

Sū'per-crĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat *supercrescens*, p pr of *supercrescere*, from *super*, above, over, and *crescere*, to grow] Growing on some other growing thing [*Rare.*] *Johnson*

Sū'per-cre tā'ceoŭs, *a* [Prefix *super* and *cretaceous*] (*Geol.*) Lying above the chalk, supracretaceous

Sū'per-cū'ri-oŭs, *a* [Prefix *super* and *curious*] Excessively curious or inquisitive *Locke*

Sū'per dŏm'i-nant, *n* [Prefix *super* and *dominant.*] (*Mus.*) The sixth tone of the scale, that next above the dominant,—called also *sub mediant*

Sū'per-ĕm'i nençe, } *n* [Prefix *super* and *em-*
Sū'per-ĕm'i nen çy, } *nence, eminency*, Lat *superéminentia*] The state of being supereminent, distinguished eminence, as, the *supereminence* of Cicero as an orator, or of Lord Chatham as a statesman.

He was not forever beset with the consciousness of his own *supereminence* *Prof Wilson*

Sū'per-ĕm'i-nent, *a.* [Prefix *super* and *eminent*, Lat *supereminens*, p pr of *supereminere*] Eminent in a superior degree, surpassing others in excellence, as, a *supereminent* divine, the *supereminent* glory of Christ

Sū'per-ĕm'i nent-ly, *adv* In a supereminent manner, in a superior degree of excellence, with unusual distinction

Sū'per-ĕr'o-gant, *a* [Lat *supererogans*, p pr of *supererogare* See *infra*] Supererogatory [*Obs.*]

Sū'per-ĕr'o-gāte, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* SUPERROGATED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* SUPERROGATING] [Lat *supererogare, supererogatum*, to spend or pay out over and above, from *super*, over, above, and *erogare*, to expend or pay out money from the public treasury after asking the consent of the people See EROGATE.] To do more than duty requires, to atone for some deficiency in another by means of a surplus action or quality [*Rare.*]

The fervency of one man in prayer can not *supererogate* for the coldness of another *Milton*

Sū'per-ĕr'o-gā'tion, *n.* [See *supra*] The act of supererogating, performance of more than duty or necessity requires.

Works of supererogation (*Rom Cath Church*), those good deeds supposed to have been performed by saints, or capable of being performed by men, over and above what is required for their own salvation

Sū'per-e-rŏg'a-tĭve, *a.* Supererogatory [*Rare.*]

Sū'per-e-rŏg'a-to-ry, *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty or necessity, as, *supererogatory* services

Sū'per-es-sĕn'tial (sĕn'shal), *a.* [Prefix *super* and *essential*] Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing.

Sū'per-ĕth'ic-al, *a.* [Prefix *super* and *ethical*] More than ethical, above ethics.

Sū'per-ex-ąlt' (-egz-), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPEREXALTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPEREXALTING.] [Prefix *super* and *exalt.*] To exalt to a superior degree.

Sū'per-ex-ąl-tā'tion, *n.* [Prefix *super* and *exaltation.*] Elevation above the common degree.

Sū'per-ĕx'çel-lençe, *n.* [Prefix *super* and *excellence.*] Superior excellence.

Sū'per-ĕx'çel-lent, *a* [Prefix *super* and *excellent*, Lat *superexcellens*] Excellent in an uncommon degree, very excellent.

Sū'per-ex-crĕs'çençe, *n* [Prefix *super* and *excrescence*] Something superfluously growing.

Sū'per fĕc'un-dā'tion, *n* Superfetation, superconception

Sū'per fe-cŭn'di-ty, *n* [Prefix *super* and *fecundity*] Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species

Sū'per-fē'tāte, *v. i* [Lat *superfetare, superfetatum*, from *super*, above, over, and *fetare*, to bring forth] To conceive after a prior conception.

The female is said to *superfetate* *Grew*

Sū'per fe-tā'tion, *n* [Fr *superfetation*, Sp *superfetacion*, It *superfetazione*, N Lat *superfetatio*] A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fetuses are growing at once in the same womb, superconception

It then became a *superfetation* upon, and not an ingredient in, the national character *Coleridge*

Sū'per fēte, *v. t.* To superfetate [*Obs.*] *Howell*

Sū'per fēte, *v. t* To conceive after a former conception [*Obs.*] *Howell.*

Sū'per fĭçe (sū'per-fis), *n.* Superficies, surface. [*Obs.*] See SUPERFICIES

Sū'per fĭ'cial (-fish'al), *a* [Lat *superficialis*, Fr *superficiel*, It, Sp, & Pg *superficial*, It *superficiale* See SUPERFICIES]

1 Lying on, or pertaining to, the superficies or surface, shallow, not deep, as, a *superficial* color, a *superficial* covering, *superficial* measure or contents

2 Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent, not deep or profound, shallow, as, a *superficial* scholar, *superficial* knowledge,—said especially in respect to study, learning, and the like.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface to her worthy praise *Shak*
He is a presumptuous and *superficial* writer *Burke*

Sū'per-fĭ'cial ist, *n* One who attends to any thing superficially, a superficial or shallow person, a scientist, a smatterer

Sū'per fĭ'cĭ ăl'i ty (-fish'i ăl'i-ty), *n* [Fr *superficialité*, Sp *superficialidad*, It *superficialità*] The quality of being superficial [*Rare.*] *Browne*

Sū'per-fĭ'cial ly, *adv* In a superficial manner, on the surface only, as, a substance *superficially* tinged with a color

Sū'per-fĭ'cial-ness (-fish'al nes), *n.*

1 The state of being superficial, shallowness, position on the surface

2 Slight knowledge, shallowness of observation or learning, show without substance, scientism

Sū'per-fĭ'ci a ry (-fish'i-a-ry, 44), *n* (*Civil Law*) One to whom a right of surface is granted, one who pays quitrent for a house built upon another man's ground *Burrill*

Sū'per-fĭ'ci a ry (-fish'i-a-ry), *a* (*Civil Law*) Belonging, or relating, to the superficies or surface.

Sū'per fĭ'çies (-fish'ēz) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat, from *super*, above, over, and *facies*, make, figure, shape, Fr *superficie*, surface, Pr *superficia*, Sp, Pg, & It *superficie* Cf SUPERFICE and SURFACE]

1 The surface, the exterior part or face of a thing

2 (*Civil Law*) Every thing on the surface of a piece of ground, or of a building, so closely connected by art or nature as to constitute a part of it, as houses, trees, vines, and the like, or a story erected on top of another's building, a real right consisting of a grant by a landed proprietor to another person of an area of ground for erecting a building upon it, without parting with the ownership of the soil In many respects this right bears a strong resemblance to the long building leases granted by landholders in England, in consideration of a rent, and under reservation of the ownership of the soil *Mackeldey Maclean & Bouvier Wharton.*

Sū'per fine (110), *a* [Prefix *super* and *fine*] Very fine, or most fine, surpassing others in fineness, as, *superfine* cloth

Sū'per fine'ness (109), *n.* The state or quality of being superfine

Su-pĕr'flu ençe, *n* [Lat *superfluens*, p pr of *superfluere*, to flow or run over, from *super*, over, and *fluere*, to flow] Superfluity, more than is necessary [*Obs and rare.*] *Hammond*

Sū'per-flŭ'i tançe, *n* [See *infra*] The act of floating above or on the surface [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Sū'per flŭ'i-tant, *a* [Lat *super*, above, over, and *fluitans*, p pr of *fluitare*, to float, verb intensive from *fluere*, to flow] Floating above or on the surface [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Sū'per-flŭ'i ty, *n.* [Lat. *superfluitas*, Fr *superfluité*, Pr *superfluitat, sobrefluitat*, Sp *superfluidad*, It. *superfluità*]

1 A greater quantity than is wanted, superabundance, as, a *superfluity* of water or provisions.

2. The state of being superfluous, something that is beyond what is wanted; something rendered unnecessary by its abundance.

A quiet mediocrity is still to be preferred before a troubled *superfluity.* *Suckling.*

Syn.—Superabundance; excess, redundancy.

Su-pĕr'flu-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *superfluus*, overflowing, from *superfluere*, to overflow; It., Sp., & Pg. *superfluo*, Pr. *superflu, superfluos*, Fr. *superflu.* See SUPERFLUENCE] More than is wanted or sufficient; rendered unnecessary by superabundance, unnecessary, useless, needless, excessive. "An authority which makes all further argument or illustration *superfluous*" *K. Everett.*

Superfluous interval (*Mus*), an interval that exceeds the regular diatonic interval — *Superfluous polygamy* (*Bot*) a kind of inflorescence or compound flower, in which the florets of the disk are hermaphrodite and fertile, and those of the ray, though female or pistilliferous only, are also fertile — *Superfluous sound or tone* (*Mus*), a sound or tone which contains a semitone minor more than a tone

Syn —Unnecessary, useless, exuberant; redundant; needless

Su pĕr'flu oŭs ly, *adv* In a superfluous manner; with excess, in a degree beyond what is necessary.

Su pĕr'flu oŭs-ness, *n* The state of being superfluous, or beyond what is wanted

Sū'per flŭx, *n* [Prefix *super* and *flux*] That which is more than is wanted, a superabundance or superfluity [*Rare.*]

But a second to yourself I never knew,
To groan under the *superflux* of blessings *Rowley.*

Sū'per fō'li ā'tion, *n* [Prefix *super* and *foliation*] Excess of foliation [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Sū'per hēat', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* SUPERHEATED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* SUPERHEATING] (*Steam eng.*) To heat, as steam, apart from contact with water, until it resembles a perfect gas See STEAM

Sū'per hēat'er, *n* (*Steam eng.*) An apparatus for superheating steam

Sū'per hū'man, *a* [Prefix *super* and *human*] Above or beyond what is human, divine, as, *superhuman* strength

Sū'per im pōṣe', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* SUPERIMPOSED; *p. pr* & *vb. n* SUPERIMPOSING] [Prefix *super* and *impose*] To lay or impose on something else, as, a stratum of earth *superimposed* on another stratum.

Sū'per im'po sĭ'tion (im'po zish'un), *n* The act of superimposing or laying, or the state of being superimposed on something else *Kirwan*

Sū'per im'preg nā'tion, *n* [Prefix *super* and *impregnation*] The act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation, impregnation when previously impregnated superfetation *Coxe.*

Sū'per in cŭm'bençe, } *n* The state of being
Sū'per in cŭm'ben çy, } supreincumbent

Sū'per in cŭm'bent, *a* [Prefix *super* and *incumbent*, Lat *superincumbens*, p pr of *superincumbere*] Lying, or resting, on something else

Sū'per in dūçe', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* SUPERINDUCED (-dūst'), *p. pr* & *vb. n* SUPERINDUCING] [Prefix *super* and *induce* Lat *superinducere*] To bring in, or upon, as an addition to something

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires *South.*

Sū'per-in dūçe'ment, *n* Superinduction

Sū'per in dŭc'tion, *n* The act of superinducing, or the state of being superinduced

The *superinduction* of ill habits quickly defaces the first rude draught of virtue *South.*

Sū'per-in fūse', *v. t* [Prefix *super* and *infuse* Lat *superinfundere, superinfusum*] To infuse over [*Rare.*]

Sū per-in jĕc'tion, *n* [Prefix *super* and *injection.*] An injection succeeding another

Sū'per-in-spĕct', *v. t* [Prefix *super* and *inspect*; Lat *superinspicere, superinspectum*] To oversee, to superintend by inspection [*Rare.*]

Sū'per-in'sti tū'tion, *n* [Prefix *super* and *institution*] One institution upon another, as when A is instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B is instituted and admitted upon the presentation of another *Bailey.*

Sū'per in'tel-lĕct'ū al, *a* [Prefix *super* and *intellectual*] Being above intellect

Sū'per-in tĕnd', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* SUPERINTENDED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* SUPERINTENDING] [Prefix *super* and *intend*, Lat *superintendere*] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of, to oversee with the power of direction, to take care of with authority, as, an officer *superintends* the building of a ship or the construction of a fort, God exercises a *superintending* care over all his creatures.

Sū'per-in tĕnd'ençe, } *n* The act of superin-
Sū'per in tĕnd'en çy, } tending, care and oversight for the purpose of direction, and with authority to direct

Syn —Inspection, oversight, care, direction; control, guidance

Sū'per in-tĕnd'ent, *a.* Overseeing, superintending *Howell.*

Sū'per-in tĕnd'ent, *n* 1 One who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction, as, the *superintendent* of an alms-house or work house, the *superintendent* of public works; the *superintendent* of customs or finance.

2 A clergyman exercising supervision over the church and clergy of a district, without claiming episcopal authority.

Syn.—Inspector, overseer; manager; director; curator

Sū'per-in tĕnd'er, *n.* One who superintends; superintendent. [*Rare.*] *Whewell*

Sū'per-in-vĕst'i-tūre, *n.* [Prefix *super* and *investiture*.] An outer vestment or garment. [*Rare.*]

Su-pē'ri-or (89), *a.* [Lat. *superior*, compar. of *superus*, being above, from *super*, above, over; It. *superiore*, Sp. & Pg. *superior*, Fr *supérieur*.]

1. More elevated in place, higher, upper; as, the *superior* limb of the sun, the *superior* part of an image.

2. Higher in rank or office, more exalted in dignity; as, a *superior* officer, a *superior* degree of nobility.

3. Higher or greater in excellence, surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of any quality, as, a man of *superior* merit, or of *superior* bravery

4 Beyond the power or influence of, too great or firm to be subdued or affected by, — with *to*

There is not on earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superior* to his sufferings *Spectator*

5. (*Bot.*) (*a*) Adhering to the ovary, so as to seem above it, — said of the parts below that organ [*Nearly obs.*] (*b*) Belonging to the part of an axillary flower, which is toward the main stem, posterior (*c.*) Pointing toward the apex of the fruit, ascending, — said of the radicle *Martyn*

Superior limit of a quantity (*Math*), a limit greater than the quantity, to which it may approach within less than any assignable quantity of the same kind *Math Dict* — *Superior planets* (*Astron*), the planets more distant from the sun than the earth, as Mars, the asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune

Su-pē'ri or, *n.* 1. One who is more advanced in age.

2 One who is more elevated in rank or office

3 One who surpasses others in dignity, excellence, or qualities of any kind, as, Addison has no *superior* as a writer of pure English

4. The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.

5 (*Print*) A small letter or figure used as an exponent, or as a mark of reference, or for other purposes, — so called from its position, standing above or near the top of the line, as ª or 1

Su-pē'ri-or-ess, *n* A woman who acts as chief in a convent, abbey, nunnery, or the like, a female superior. [*Rare*]

Su-pē'ri-ŏr'i-ty (89), *n* [Fr *supériorité*, Sp *superioridad*, It. *superiorità*, L Lat *superioritas*] The state or quality of being superior, more advanced, higher, greater, or more excellent than another in any respect, preeminence, excellence, as, *superiority* of age, of rank or dignity, of attainments or excellence

Syn. — Pre-eminence, excellence, predominancy, prevalence, ascendency, odds, advantage

Su pē'ri-or ly, *adv.* In a superior manner

Sū'per-jā'cent, *a* [Lat *superjacens*, p pr *superjacere*, to lie above or upon, from *super*, above, and *jacere*, to lie] Lying above, as, *superjacent* rocks

Sū'per-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *superlatio*, from *superferre*, *superlatum*, to carry over or beyond, from *super*, over, and *ferre*, *latum*, to carry, to bear, Pr *superlatio*, *superlazione*] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Su pĕr'la-tive (14), *a.* [Lat *superlativus*, from *superlatus*, p p of *superferre*, Fr *superlatif*, Pr *superlatiu*, Sp, Pg, & It *superlativo* See *supra*]

1 Lifted up to the highest degree, most eminent, surpassing all other, supreme, as, a man of *superlative* wisdom or prudence, a woman of *superlative* beauty, the *superlative* glory of the divine character.

2. (*Gram*) Expressing as a form of the adjective or adverb, the highest degree of the quality, as among the objects that are compared, as, the *superlative* degree of comparison

Su-pĕr'la-tive, *n.* 1. That which is highest or most eminent.

2. (*Gram*) (*a.*) The degree of adjectives and adverbs which is formed by the termination *est*, as *meanest, highest, bravest*, or by the use of *most*, as *most mean, most high, most brave*, or by *least*, as *least* amiable. (*b.*) A word in the superlative degree.

Su-pĕr'la-tive-ly, *adv.* In a superlative manner, in the highest or utmost degree

Su-pĕr'la-tive-ness, *n.* The state of being superlative, or in the highest degree.

Sū'per-lu-crā'tion, *n* [Lat. *super*, over, above, and *lucratio*, gain] Excessive or extraordinary gain. [*Obs*] *Davenant*

Sū'per-lū'nar, } *a* [Prefix *super* and *lunar*,
Sū'per-lū'na-ry, } *lunary*] Being above the moon, not sublunary, or of this world. "The head that turns at *superlunar* things." *Pope.*

Sū'per-mē'di-al, *a* [Prefix *super* and *medial*] Lying or being above the middle.

Sū'per-mŏl'e-cūle, *n.* A compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances. *Prout*

Sū'per-mūn'dāne, *a.* [Prefix *super* and *mundane*.] Being above the world

Sū'per-mūn'di-al, *a.* Supermundane. [*Obs*]

Sū'per-nā'e-lūm, *n* [N Lat, from *super*, over, and Ger *nagel*, a nail, as of the finger]

1. A kind of mock Latin term intended to mean upon the nail, used formerly by topers. *Nares.*

Drinking *super nagulum* [*supernaculum*], a device of drinking, now come out of France, which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on his nail and make a pearl with that is left; which if it slide, and he can not make it stand on by reason there is too much, he must drink again for his penance. *Nash*

2 Good liquor, of which not enough is left to wet one's nail *Grose.*

Su pĕr'nal, *a* [Lat *supernus*, from *super*, above, It & O Sp *superno*]

1. Being in a higher place or region, locally higher as, the *supernal* orbs, *supernal* regions.

2 Relating to things above, celestial, heavenly, as, *supernal* grace "Not by the sufferance of *supernal* power" *Milton*

Sū'per nā'tant, *a* [Lat *supernatans*, p pr of *supernatare*, to swim above, from *super*, above, and *natare*, to swim] Swimming above, floating on the surface, as, oil *supernatant* on water

Sū'per na tā'tion, *n.* The act of floating on the surface of a fluid

Sū'per-nāt'ū-ral, *a* [Prefix *super* and *natural*] Being beyond, or exceeding, the powers or laws of nature, miraculous

Syn. — Preternatural — SUPERNATURAL, PRETERNATURAL *Preternatural* signifies *beside* nature, and *supernatural*, *above* or *beyond* nature What is very great aside from the ordinary course of things is *preternatural* what is above or beyond the established laws of the universe is *supernatural* The dark day which terrified all Europe nearly a century ago was *preternatural*, the resurrection of the dead is *supernatural* "That form which the earth is under at present is *preternatural*, like a statue made and broken again *Burnet* "Cures wrought by medicines are natural operations but the miraculous ones wrought by Christ and his apostles were *supernatural* *Boyle*

Sū'per-nāt'ū-ral ism, *n* 1 The state of being supernatural

2 The doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the production of the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men, in opposition to the doctrine which denies the agency of any other than physical or natural causes in the case. [Written also *supranaturalism*]

Sū'per nāt'ū ral ist, *n* One who holds the principles of supernaturalism.

Sū'per-nāt'ū ral ist'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, supernaturalism

Sū'per nāt'ū-răl'i ty, *n.* The state or quality of being supernatural

Sū'per-nāt'ū-ral-ly, *adv* In a supernatural manner, or one exceeding the established course or laws of nature

Sū'per nāt'ū-ral ness, *n* The state or quality of being supernatural, or beyond the power or ordinary laws of nature

Sū'per nū'mer-a-ry, *a* [Prefix *super* and *numerary*, Lat *supernumerarius*, Fr *supernumeraire*, *surnuméraire*, Sp *supranumerario*, It *sopranumerario*]

1 Exceeding the number stated or prescribed, as, a *supernumerary* officer in a regiment

2 Exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity, as, *supernumerary* addresses, *supernumerary* expense

Sū'per-nū'mer a-ry, *n* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual, especially, a person employed to fill the place of another, as of an officer killed in battle, an actor upon the stage, or the like

Sū'per ŏr'di-nā'tion, *n* [Prefix *super* and *ordination*] The ordination of a person to fill a station already occupied, as the ordination by an ecclesiastical official, during his lifetime, of his successor

After the death of Augustine, Laurentius, a Roman succeeded him, whom Augustine, in his lifetime, not only designed for, but ordained in, that place Such a *superordination* in such cases was canonical it being a tradition that St Peter in like manner consecrated Clement his successor in the church of Rome *Fuller*

Sū'per-ŏx'īde, *n* [Prefix *super* and *oxide*] (*Chem*) (*a*) An oxide containing more equivalents of oxygen than of the base with which it is combined, a hyperoxide (*b*) An oxide containing the greatest possible number of equivalents of oxygen, a peroxide

Sū'per-par-tic'ū lar, *a.* [Lat *superparticularis*, from *super*, over, and *particularis*, particular] Of, or pertaining to, a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is a unit, as the ratio of 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4 [*Obs*] *Hutton.*

Sū'per-pär'tient, *a* [Lat. *superpartiens*, from *super*, over, and *partiens*, p pr of *partire*, to divide] Of, or pertaining to, a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is more than a unit, as that of 3 to 5, or of 7 to 10 [*Obs*] *Hutton.*

Sū'per-phŏs'phate, *n* [Prefix *super* and *phosphate*, q v] (*Chem*) A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base.

Superphosphate of lime (*a*) (*Com*) A fertilizer prepared by treating ground bones, bone-black, or phosphorite, with sulphuric acid, whereby a portion of the insoluble phosphoric acid is rendered soluble in water (*b*) (*Chem*) A soluble salt, composed of one equivalent of phosphoric acid, one of lime, and ten of water It is the characteristic ingredient of the commercial superphosphate of lime

Sū'per plănt, *n.* [Prefix *super* and *plant*.] A plant growing on another plant, as the mistletoe; a parasite; an epiphyte. [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Sū'per-pleāse', *v. t.* [Prefix *super* and *please*.] To please exceedingly. [*Obs.*]

He is confident it shall *superplease*
Judicious spectators *B. Jonson.*

Sū'per-plŭs, *n.* [From Lat *super*, over, and *plus*, more] Surplus. See SURPLUS *Goldsmith.*

Sū'per-plŭs'āge, *n* [See *supra*] Surplusage. See SURPLUSAGE *Fell.*

Sū'per-pŏl'i tic, *a.* [Prefix *super* and *politic*] More than politic, above or exceeding policy. *Milton.*

Sū'per-pŏn'der āte, *v t* [Prefix *super* and *ponderate*] To weigh over and above. [*Obs*]

Sū'per pōze', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* SUPERPOSED, *p. pr* & *vb n* SUPERPOSING] [Fr. *superposer*, Lat. *superponere*, *superpositum*, from *super*, over, and *ponere*, *positum*, to place] To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another

Sū'per-po sĭ'tion (po zĭsh'un), *n* [Prefix *super* and *position*, Fr *superposition* See *supra.*]

1 The act of superposing, a being placed or situated above or upon something, as, the *superposition* of rocks

2 The state of being superposed, that which is situated above or upon something else

Sū'per-prāīse', *v t* [Prefix *super* and *praise*] To praise to excess *Shak.*

Sū'per-pro pōr'tion, *n* [Prefix *super* and *proportion*] Overplus of proportion *Digby*

Sū'per pur gā'tion, *n* [Prefix *super* and *purgation*, Fr *superpurgation*, It *superpurgazione*] More purgation than is sufficient *Wiseman.*

Sū'per re flĕc'tion, *n* [Prefix *super* and *reflection*] The reflection of an image reflected *Bacon*

Sū'per rē'gal, *a* [Prefix *super* and *regal*] More than regal or royal *Warburton*

Sū'per-re ward', *v t* [Prefix *super* and *reward*] To reward to excess

Sū'per roy'al, *a* [Prefix *super* and *royal*] Larger than royal, — denoting the largest species of printing paper

Sū'per-sā'li-en cy, *n* [See *infra.*] The act of leaping on any thing [*Obs*] *Browne*

Sū'per-sā'li ent, *a* [Prefix *super*, over, and *saliens*, p pr of *salire*, to leap] Leaping upon [*R*]

Sū'per-sălt, *n* [Prefix *super* and *salt*] (*Chem*) A salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than of the base, as, the binoxalate and quaternoxalate of potassa are *supersalts*

Sū'per sāt'ū rāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUPERSATURATED, *p pr* & *vb n* SUPERSATURATING] [Prefix *super* and *saturate*] To add to beyond saturation

Sū'per-sāt'ū rā'tion, *n* The operation of adding beyond saturation, or the state of being thus supersaturated

Sū'per scribe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUPERSCRIBED, *p pr* & *vb n* SUPERSCRIBING] [Lat *superscribere*, from *super*, over, and *scribere*, to write] To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface, of to write the name or address of a person on the outside or cover of, as, to *superscribe* a letter

Sū'per-script, *n* Superscription [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Sū'per-scrip'tion, *n* [See *supra*]

1 The act of superscribing

2 That which is written or engraved on the surface, outside, or above something else.

The *superscription* of his accusation was written over, The king of the Jews *Mark* xv 26

Sū'per-sĕc'ū lar, *a* [Prefix *super* and *secular*] Being above the world, or secular things *Bp Hall.*

Sū'per sēde', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUPERSEDED, *p. pr* & *vb n* SUPERSEDING] [Lat *supersedere*, to sit above, to be superior to, to forbear, omit, from *super*, above, and *sedere*, to sit, Fr *superséder* and *surseoir*]

1 To come or be placed in the room of, to displace, to replace, as, an officer is *superseded* by the appointment of another person

2 To make void, inefficacious, or useless, by superior power, or by coming in the place of, to set aside, to render unnecessary, to suspend

Nothing is supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion *Bentley.*

Syn. — To suspend, set aside, overrule, succeed

Sū'per-sē'de-ās, *n* [Lat, suspend, set aside, stay, second pers. present subjunctive of *supersedere* see *supra*] (*Law*) A writ or command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings under another writ *Blackstone.*

Sū'per-sē'dure, *n* The act of superseding, or setting aside, supersession, as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury [*Rare*] *Hamilton*

Sū'per sĕm'i-nāte, *v t* [Prefix *super* and *seminate*.] To scatter, as seed, to disseminate

That can not be done with joy, when it shall be indifferent to any man to *superseminate* what he pleases *Bp Taylor*

Sū'per-sen'si-ble, *a* [Prefix *super* and *sensible*, Fr *supersensible*.] Beyond the reach of the senses, above the natural powers of perception.

Sū'per-sĕn'si-tive ness, *n* Excessive or over sensitiveness, morbid sensibility.

Sū'per-sĕn'su al, *a.* Above the senses.

Sū'per-sĕn'su-ous (-shu-us), *a.* Above or beyond the senses.

Sū'per-sĕrv'ĭçe-a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *super* and *serviceable.*] Over-officious; doing more than is required or desired. *Shak.*

Sū'per-sĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [L. Lat *supersessio*, from Lat *supersedere*, *supersessum*, O Fr *supersession.* See SUPERSEDE] The act of superseding, supersedure.

The general law of diminishing return from land would have undergone, to that extent, a temporary *supersession* *J S Mill*

Sū'per-stĭ'tion (-stĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *superstitio*, originally a standing still over or by a thing, hence, amazement, wonder, dread, especially of the divine or supernatural, from *superstare*, to stand over, from *super*, over, and *stare*, to stand, Fr *superstition*, Sp *superstician*, It *superstizione*]

1. Literally, a standing still over something amazing, hence, an excessive reverence or fear of that which is unknown or mysterious

2 Especially, an ignorant or irrational worship of the Supreme Deity, excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice, extreme and unnecessary scruples in the observance of religious rites not commanded, or of points of minor importance

3. The worship of false gods, false religion, rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion, — in this sense, used also in the plural

4 Belief in the direct agency of superior powers, in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics

5. Excessive nicety, scrupulous exactness

Syn. — Fanaticism — SUPERSTITION, FANATICISM *Superstition* springs from the imagination in a dark and gloomy state *Fanaticism* arises from this same faculty in a state of high-wrought and self-confident excitement The former leads, in some cases, to excessive rigor in religious opinions or practice In others, to unfounded belief in extraordinary events or in omens and prognostics, hence producing weak fears or excessive scrupulosity as to outward observances The latter gives rise to an utter disregard of reason under the false assumption of enjoying a direct guidance from on high *Fanaticism* has a secondary sense as applied to politics, &c , which corresponds to the primary

They the truth
With *superstitions* and traditions taint *Milton.*

From hence weak and wicked men have taken the handle to ascribe all religion to *fanaticism*, that is, to a kind of frenzy or dotage *Waterland*

Sū'per-stĭ'tion-ist, *n* One addicted to superstition. [*Obs*] *Henry More*

Sū'per-stĭ'tĭous (-stĭsh'us), *a* [Lat *superstitiosus*, Fr *superstitieux*, Sp *supersticioso*, It *superstizioso.*]

1 Pertaining to, or proceeding from, superstition, manifesting superstition, as, *superstitious* rites, *superstitious* observances

2 Evincing superstition, over-scrupulous and rigid in religious observances, addicted to superstition, full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion, as, *superstitious* people

Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too *superstitious* *Acts* xvii *22*

3. Over-exact, scrupulous beyond need

Superstitious use (*Law*), the use of land for a religious purpose, or by a religious corporation

Sū'per-stĭ'tĭous-ly, *adv* 1 In a superstitious manner, with excessive regard to uncommanded rites or unessential opinions and forms in religion, with credulity

2 With too much care, with excessive exactness or scruple.

Sū'per-stĭ'tĭous-ness, *n* The quality of being superstitious, superstition

Sū'per-strāin', *v t* [Prefix *super* and *strain*] To overstrain or stretch [*Rare*] *Bacon.*

Sū'per-strā'tum, *n* , *pl* SŪ'PER-STRĀ'TA [Prefix *super* and *stratum*] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else

Sū'per-strŭct', *v t* [Lat *superstruere*, *superstructum*, from *super*, over, and *struere*, to build] To build upon, to erect. [*Obs*]

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocence and then virtue *Decay of Piety*

Sū'per-strŭc'tion, *n.* 1 The act of superstructing, or building upon

2 That which is superstructed, or built upon some foundation, an edifice, a superstructure.

My own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* on an old ruin *Denham*

Sū'per-strŭct'ive, *a.* Built or erected on something else. *Hammond.*

Sū'per-strŭct'ūre (strŭkt'yur, 53), *n.* [Fr *superstructure.* See *supra*]

1. Any material structure or edifice built on something else, especially, the building raised on a foundation

2 Any thing erected on a foundation or basis, as, in education, we begin with teaching languages as the foundation, and proceed to erect on that foundation the *superstructure* of science

3 (*Railway Engin*) The sleepers, rails, and fastenings, in distinction from the road-bed, — called also *permanent-way*

Sū'per-sub-stăn'tial, *a.* [Prefix *super* and *substantial*; L. Lat. *supersubstantialis*, It. *supersustanziale*, *soprassustanziale*, Sp. *supersustancial*, Fr. *supersubstantiel*] More than substantial; being more than substance.

Sū'per sŭbt'le (-sŭt'l), *a* [Prefix *super* and *subtle.*] Exceedingly subtle, over-subtle. *Shak.*

Sū'per-sūl'phate, *n* (*Chem*) A sulphate with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base

Sū'per-sūl'phu-rĕt'ed, *a* Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of sulphur than of the base with which the sulphur is combined *Ure*

Sū'per-tĕm'po-ral, *n* [Prefix *super* and *temporal*] That which is more than temporal, that which is eternal [*Rare*] *Cudworth*

Sū'per ter-rēne', *a* [Prefix *super* and *terrene*, Lat *superterrenus*] Being above ground, or above the earth [*Rare*]

Sū'per ter rĕs'trĭ al, *a* [Prefix *super* and *terrestrial*] Being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth *Buckminster*

Sū'per-tŏn'ic, *n* [Prefix *super* and *tonic*] (*Mus*) The note next above the key note *Busby*

Sū'per trăg'ĭc al, *a* [Prefix *super* and *tragical*] Tragical to excess

Sū'per-va-cā'ne-oŭs, *a* [Lat *supervacaneus*, *supervacuus*, from *super*, above, over, and *vacuus*, void, empty, It & Sp *supervacaneo*] Serving no purpose, superfluous, unnecessary, needless [*Obs and rare*] *Howell*

Sū'per-va-cā'ne oŭs ly, *adv* Needlessly [*Obs*]

Sū'per-va-cā'ne-oŭs-ness, *n.* Needlessness [*Obs and rare*] *Bailey*

Sū'per vĕne', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SUPERVENED, *p pr* & *vb n* SUPERVENING] [Lat *supervenire*, to come over or upon, from *super*, over, and *venire*, to come, Fr *survenir*, Pr *sobrevenir*, Sp *sobrevenir*, Pg *sobrevir*, It *sopravvenire*, *sorvenire*] To come upon as something extraneous, to occur with reference or relation to something else, to take place, to happen

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter unless impressed by divine power *Bentley*

A tyranny immediately *supervened* *Burke*

Sū'per-vē'nĭent, *a* [Lat *superveniens*, p pr of *supervenire*, It & Sp *sopravveniente*] Coming upon as something additional or extraneous

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice *Hammond*

Divorces can be granted, a mensa et toro, only for *supervenient* causes *Swift*

Sū'per-vĕn'tion, *n* The act of supervening

Sū'per-vĭz'al, *n.* The act of supervising, supervision

Sū'per vīze', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUPERVISED, *p pr* & *vb n* SUPERVISING] [Lat *super*, over, and *visere*, to look at attentively, to view, survey, visum, to see Cf. SURVISE and SURVEY]

1 To oversee for direction, to superintend, to inspect, as, to *supervise* the press for correction

2 To look over so as to read, to peruse. [*Obs*]

Sū'per vīze', *n* Inspection [*Obs*] *Shak*

Sū'per vĭz'ion (sū'per vĭzh'un), *n* [From *supervise*] The act of overseeing, inspection, superintendence

Sū'per-vī'zor, *n* 1 One who supervises, an overseer, an inspector, a superintendent, as, the *supervisor* of a pamphlet

2 A spectator, a looker on [*Obs*] *Shak*

Sū'per vī'so-ry, *a* Pertaining to, or having, supervision

Sū'per vīve', *v t* [Lat *supervivere*, from *super*, above, over, and *vivere*, to live, It *sopravvivere*, Sp *sobrevivir*, Pg *sobrevivere*, Fr *survivre* Cf SURVIVE] To live beyond, to outlive, to survive, as, the soul will *supervive* all the revolutions of nature [*Obs*] *Clarke*

Sū'per vo lūte', *a* (*Bot*) Having a plaited and convolute arrangement in the bud *Gray*

Sū'pi-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *supinatio*, from *supinare*, to bend or lay backward, from *supinus*, Fr *supination*, Sp. *supinacion*, It *supinazione* See SUPINE]

1 The act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward

2 The act of turning the palm of the hand upward, or the position of the hand with the palm upward

Sū'pi-nā'tor, *n* [N Lat , Fr *supinateur*] (*inat*) A muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward

Sū'pine, *n* [Lat *supinum* (sc *verbum*), from *supinus*, bent or thrown backward, probably because, although furnished with substantive case-endings, it throws itself back, as it were, on the verb, It , Sp , & Pg *supino*, Pr *supi*, Fr *supin*] (*Gram*) A verbal noun, or (according to C F Becker), a case of the infinitive mood ending, in Latin, in *um* and *u*, that in *um* being sometimes called the *former supine*, and that in *u* the *latter supine*

Su pīne', *a* [Lat *supinus*, from *super*, above, on the top, It , Sp , & Pg *supino*]

1 Lying on the back, or with the face upward, — opposed to *prone*

2 Leaning backward, or inclining with exposure to the sun.

If the vine
On rising ground be placed on hills *supine.* *Dryden*

3. Negligent, heedless, indolent; thoughtless, inattentive.

He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation *Woodward.*

Syn. — Negligent, heedless, indolent, thoughtless; inattentive, listless, careless, drowsy

Su-pīne'ly, *adv.* In a supine manner, carelessly; indolently, drowsily, in a heedless, thoughtless state "Who on beds of sin *supinely* lie" *Sandys.*

Su-pīne'ness (109), *n* The state of being supine; indolence, drowsiness, heedlessness

Su pĭn'i ty, *n.* [Lat *supinitas*] Supineness. [*Obs and rare*] "The *supinity* of older days hath left so much in silence" *Browne.*

Sŭp'page, *n.* [From *sup*] What may be supped, pottage [*Obs*] *Hooker.*

Sŭp'pal-pā'tion, *n* [From Lat *suppalpari*, to caress a little, from *sub*, under, a little, and *palpare*, to caress] The act of enticing by soft words. [*Obs and rare*] *Bp Hall.*

Sup păr'a-sĭ tā'tion, *n* [From Lat *supparasitari*, to flatter or fawn a little, from *sub*, under, a little, and *parasitus*, a parasite] The act of flattering merely to gain favor [*Obs and rare*] *Bp Hall.*

Sup păr'a-sīte, *v t* [See *supra.*] To flatter, to cajole [*Obs and rare*] *Clarke.*

Sup-pawn', *n* See SUPAWN

Sŭp'pe dā'ne-oŭs, *a* [Lat *sub*, under, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, *pedaneus*, of the size of a foot, *suppedaneum*, a footstool] Being under the feet. [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Sup-pĕd'i tāte, *v t* [Lat *suppeditare*, *suppeditatum*, Sp *supeditar*, O Fr *suppediter*] To supply, to furnish [*Obs*] *Hammond.*

Sup pĕd'i tā'tion, *n* [Lat *suppeditatio*, O Fr. *suppeditation*, Sp *supeditacion*] Supply, aid afforded [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Sŭp'per, *n* [Fr *souper*, O Fr *super*, *soper*, n & v, *soupe*, *supe*, *sope*, soup See SOUP and SUP] That which is supped, a meal taken at the close of the day

☞ *Lord's supper*, the memorial sacrament of the communion, the eucharist

Sŭp'per, *v i* To take supper to sup. [*Rare*]

Sŭp'per less, *a* Wanting supper, being without supper, as, to go *supperless* to bed

Sŭp'ping, *n* 1 The act of one who sups, the act of taking supper

2 That which is supped, a sop

Sup-plānt', *v t* To put in the place of, to supplant [*Very rare*] *Bascom.*

Sup plănt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUPPLANTED, *p. pr* & *vb n* SUPPLANTING] [Fr *supplanter*, Sp. *suplantar*, It *supplantare*, *soppiantare*, Lat. *supplantare*, to trip up one's heels, to throw down, from *sub*, under, and *planta*, the sole of the foot]

1 To trip up the heels of. [*Obs. and rare*] "*Supplanted*, down he fell" *Milton.*

2 To remove or displace by stratagem, or to displace and take the place of, as, a rival *supplants* another in the affections of his mistress, or in the favor of his prince "Suspecting that the courtier has *supplanted* the friend" *Fell.*

3 To overthrow, to undermine

You will never *supplant* the received ideas of God *Landor.*

Syn. — To remove, displace, overpower, undermine, force away, overthrow, supersede

Sŭp'plan tā'tion, *n* [Fr *supplantation*, Sp. *suplantacion*, It *supplantazione*] The act of supplanting "Habitual *supplantation* of immediate selfishness" *Coleridge.*

Sup-plānt'er, *n* One who supplants

Sŭp'ple (sŭp'pl), *a* [Fr *souple*, from Lat *supplex*, bending the knees, from *sub*, under, and *plicare*, to fold, It *soffice*]

1 Pliant, flexible, easily bent, as, *supple* joints; *supple* fingers

2 Yielding, compliant, not obstinate

If punishment makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender *Locke.*

3 Bending to the humor of others, flattering; fawning, obsequious

4 Making pliant or flexible, as, *supple* government

Syn — Pliant, flexible yielding, compliant, bending, flattering, fawning, soft

Sŭp'ple (sŭp'pl), *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* SUPPLED, *p. pr* & *vb n* SUPPLING]

1 To make soft and pliant, to render flexible, as, to *supple* leather

2 To make compliant or submissive "A mother persisting till she had *suppled* the will of her daughter" *Locke.*

They should *supple* our stiff willfulness *Barrow.*

Sŭp'ple (sŭp'pl), *v i* To become soft and pliant. "The stones *supplied* into softness" *Dryden.*

Sŭp'ple-chapped (sŭp'pl), *a* Having a limber tongue, oily. "A *supple-chapped* flatterer" *Marston.*

Sŭp'ple-jăck (sŭp'pl-), *n* A flexible kind of walking cane made from a plant (*Rhamnus volubilis*) of South America. *Simmonds.*

He was in form and spirit like a *supple-jack*, yielding, but tough though he bent, he never broke. *W. Irving.*

Sŭp'ple-ly (sŭp'pl-lĭ, 109), *adv.* In a supple manner, softly, pliantly, mildly.

Sŭp'plē-ment, *n.* [Fr. *supplément*, Pr. *suplement*, Sp *suplemento*, Pg. *supplemento*, It. *supplemento*,

supplimento, Lat. *supplementum*, from *supplere*, to fill up See SUPPLY]

1 That which supplies a deficiency, or meets a want, a store, a supply [*Obs*] *Chapman*

2. That which fills up or completes something already organized, arranged, or set apart, specifically, something added to a book or paper to make good its deficiencies or correct its errors

3. (*Trig*) The number of degrees which, if added to a specified arc, make it a semicircle, the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees or a semicircle.

Syn — Appendix —APPENDIX, SUPPLEMENT An *appendix* is that which is added to something, but is not essential to its completeness, a *supplement* is that which supplements or serves to complete or make perfect that to which it is added

Sŭp'plē-ment, *v t* [*imp & p p* SUPPLEMENTED, *p pr & vb n* SUPPLEMENTING] To fill up or supply by additions, to add to

Causes of one kind must be *supplemented* by bringing to bear upon them a causation of another kind *I Taylor*

Sŭp'plē-mĕn'tal, } *a* [Fr *supplementaire*, It
Sŭp'plē mĕnt'a ry, } *supplementare*] Added to supply what is wanted, additional, as, a *supplemental* law

Supplemental bill (*Equity*) a bill filed in addition to an original bill to supply some defect in the latter which can not be remedied by amendment *Burrill Daniell — Supplementary chords*, in an ellipse or hyperbola, any two chords drawn through the extremities of a diameter, and intersecting on the curve *Math Dict*

Sŭp'ple-ness (sŭp'pl nes), *n* [From *supple*]

1 The quality of being supple, or easily bent, as, the *suppleness* of the joints

2 Readiness of compliance, the quality of easily yielding, facility, as, the *suppleness* of the will

Syn.— Pliancy, pliableness, flexibility, facility, compliance

Sŭp'plē-tive, } *a* [It *supplotorio*, Sp *suplo-*
Sŭp'plē to ry, } *rio*, It *supplitivo*, Fr *supplétif*, L Lat. *suppletivus*, from Lat *supplere*, *supplctum*, to fill up See SUPPLY] Supplying deficiences, as, a *suppletory* oath *Blackstone*

Sŭp'plē to ry, *n* That which is to supply what is wanted "Invent *suppletories* to excuse an evil man" *I Taylor*

Sup-plī'al, *n* The act of supplying [*Obs*]

Sŭp'pli-ance, *n* [From *supply*]

1 The act of supplying assistance "Which ever at command of Jove was by my *suppliance* given" *Chapman*

2 The act of supplication, entreaty "When Greece her knee in *suppliance* bent" *Hallock*

Sŭp'pli-ant, *a* [Fr *suppliant*, p pr of *supplier*, to entreat See SUPPLICATE]

1 Asking earnestly and submissively, entreating, beseeching, supplicating

The rich grow *suppliant* and the poor grow proud *Dryden*

2 Manifesting entreaty, expressive of humble supplication

To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee *Milton*

Syn.— Imploring, beseeching, suing, begging, supplicating, imploring

Sŭp'pli-ant, *n* A humble petitioner, one who entreats submissively

Despair not of his final pardon,
Whose ears are ever open and his eyes
Gracious to re-admit the *suppliant* *Milton*

Sŭp'pli ant-ly, *adv* In a suppliant or submissive manner.

Sŭp'pli-ant-ness, *n* The state of being suppliant

Sŭp'pli can cy, *n* The act of supplicating supplication. [*Rare*] *Gordon*

Sŭp'pli cant, *a* [Lat *supplicans*, p pr of *supplicare*. See SUPPLICATE] Entreating, asking submissively [*Rare*] *Bp Bull*

Sŭp'pli cant, *n* One who supplicates, a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively

The wise *supplicant* left the event to God *Rogers*

Sŭp'pli-cant-ly, *adv* In the manner of a supplicant

Sŭp'pli-cāt', *n* [Lat, he supplicates See SUPPLICATE] (*Eng Universities*) A petition, especially, a written application with a certificate that the requisite conditions have been complied with

Sŭp'pli cāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* SUPPLICATED, *p pr & vb n*. SUPPLICATING] [Lat *supplicare*, *supplicatum*, from *supplex*, *supplicis*, kneeling down, hence, humbly begging or entreating, It *supplicare*, Pg *supplicar*, Sp *suplicar*, Pr *supplicar*, *soplegar*, *soplear*, Fr *supplier*, O Fr *soplier*, *souplier*, *souploier*, *souplouer*]

1 To entreat for, to seek by earnest prayer, as, to *supplicate* blessings on Christian efforts to spread the gospel

2 To address in prayer, as, to *supplicate* the throne of grace

Syn.— To beseech, entreat beg petition, implore, importune, solicit, crave See BESEECH

Sŭp'pli-cāte, *v i* To petition with earnestness and submission, to implore.

A man can not brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon*

Sŭp'pli-cā'ting-ly, *adv.* In a supplicating manner, by way of supplication.

Sŭp'pli-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *supplicatio*, Fr. *supplication*, Pr. *supplicacio*, Sp. *suplicacion*, It. *supplicazione*]

1 The act of supplicating, humble and earnest prayer in worship

2 Humble petition, earnest request, entreaty.

3 (*Rom Antiq*) A religious solemnity observed in consequence of some military success, and also, in times of distress and danger, to avert the anger of the gods.

Supplications in quill, written requests [*Obs*] *Shak*

Syn.— Entreaty, petition, solicitation, craving

Sŭp'pli cā'tor, *n* One who supplicates

Sŭp'pli-ca-to ry, *a* [It *supplicatorio*] Containing supplication, humble, submissive.

Sup-plī'er, *n* One who supplies

Sup-plȳ', *v t* [*imp & p p* SUPPLIED, *p pr & vb n* SUPPLYING] [Fr *supplier*, Pr *supplir*, Sp *suplir*, Pg *supprir*, It *supplire*, Lat *supplere*, from *sub*, under, and *plere*, to fill]

1 To fill up, as any deficiency happens, to furnish with what is wanted, to afford or furnish a sufficiency for, as, to *supply* the poor with bread and clothing to *supply* the treasury with money

2 To serve instead of, to take the place of

Burning ships the banished sun *supply* *Waller*
The sun was set and Vesper to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky *Dryden*

3 To give, to bring or furnish

Nearer care *supplies*
Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes *Prior*

Syn. To furnish provide, administer, minister, contribute, yield, accommodate

Sup plȳ', *n pl* SUPPLIES' 1 That which supplies a want, sufficiency of things for use or want

2 Especially, the food, and the like, which meets the daily necessities of an army or other large body of men, store, —used chiefly in the plural

3 An amount of money provided, as by Parliament or Congress, to meet the annual national expenditures, —used in the plural, as, to vote *supplies*

Sup plȳ'ant, *a* Supplying or aiding, auxiliary, supplitory [*Obs and rare*] *Shak*

Sup plȳ'ment, *n* A supplying or furnishing, supply [*Obs*] *Shak*

Sup-plȳ'-vălve, *n* See RADIOLITE

Sup pōrt', *v t* [*imp & p p* SUPPORTED, *p pr & vb n* SUPPORTING] [Fr *supporter*, Pr *supportar*, Sp *suportar*, *soportar*, Pg *supportar*, *soportar*, It *sopportare*, Lat *supportare*, from *sub*, under, and *portare*, to carry]

1 To bear by being under, to keep from falling, to uphold, to sustain, in a literal or physical sense, as, a pillar *supports* a structure, in abutment *supports* an arch, the stem of a tree *supports* the branches

2 To endure without being overcome, exhausted, or changed in character, to sustain, as, to *support* pain, distress, or misfortunes

This fierce demeanor and his insolence
The patience of a god could not *support* *Dryden*

3 To keep from fainting or sinking, to solace under afflictive circumstances, to assist, to encourage, to defend, as, to *support* the courage or spirits

4 To assume and carry successfully, as the part of an actor, to represent or act to sustain, as, to *support* the character of King Lear, to *support* the part assigned

5 To furnish with the means of sustenance or livelihood, to maintain, as, to *support* a family, to *support* a son in college, to *support* the ministers of the gospel

6 To carry on, to enable to continue to maintain, as, to *support* government, to *support* a war or a contest, to support an argument or debate

7 To verify, to make good, to substantiate, as, the testimony is not sufficient to *support* the charges, the evidence will not *support* the statements or allegations

8 To vindicate to maintain, to defend successfully, as, to be able to *support* one's own cause

9 To uphold by aid or countenance, as, to *support* a friend or a party, to *support* the administration

10 To attend as an honorary assistant, as, a chairman *supported* by vice chairman, O'Connell left the prison, *supported* by his two sons

To support arms (*Mil*), to hold the musket vertically at the left shoulder, supported by having the hammer rest on the left fore arm, which is passed across the breast

Syn.— To maintain, endure, verify, substantiate, countenance, patronize, help, back, second, succor, relieve, uphold, encourage favor, nurture, nourish, cherish, shield, defend, protect, stay, assist, forward

Sup pōrt', *n* [Fr *support* See *supra*]

1 The act or operation of supporting, upholding, or sustaining

2 That which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling, as a prop, a pillar, a foundation of any kind.

3 That which maintains or preserves from being overcome, failing, yielding, sinking, giving way, and the like, subsistence; maintenance.

Points of support (*Arch*), the collected areas on the plan, of the piers, walls, columns, and the like, upon which an edifice rests, or by which it is supported *Brande* — *Right of support* (*Law*), an easement or servitude by which the owner of a house has a right to rest his timbers on the walls of his neighbor's house *Kent.*

Syn.— Stay, prop; maintenance; subsistence; assistance, favor, countenance, encouragement, patronage, aid, help, succor, nutriment, sustenance, food.

Sup-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *supportable*, Sp. *soportable*, It. *sopportabile*]

1 Capable of being supported, borne, or sustained, endurable, tolerable

2 Capable of being maintained, as, the cause or opinion is *supportable*

Sup pōrt'a ble ness, *n* The state of being supportable

Sup-pōrt'a-bly, *adv* In a supportable manner.

Sup pōrt'ance, *n* Maintenance, support [*Obs*]

Sup'por-tā'tion, *n* [It *sopportazione*, O Sp *suportacion*, Pr. *supportacio*.] Maintenance, support [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Sup pōrt'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, supports, maintains, aids, comforts, defends, and the like

The sockets and *supporters* of flowers are figured *Bacon*
The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries *South*

2 Especially, an adherent, one who takes part, as, the supporter of a party or faction

3 (*Ship building*) A knee placed under the cathead

4 (*Her*) A figure, originally and usually of some animal, but also of persons, or of other objects, placed on either side of the escutcheon, and exterior to it

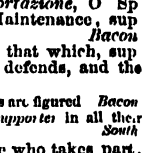
Supporters (4)

5 (*Surg*) A broad, elastic or cushioned band or truss, for supporting the abdomen or some other part or organ

Sup pōrt'ful, *a.* Abounding with support [*Obs*]

Sup pōrt'less, *a* Having no support *Milton*

Sup pōrt'ment, *n* Support [*Obs*] *Wotton.*

Sup pōrt'ress, *n* A female supporter. [*Obs*]

You are my gracious patroness and *supportress* *Massinger*

Sup-pōs'a ble, *a* [From *suppose*] Capable of being supposed, or imagined to exist, as, that is not a *supposable* case

Sup pōs'al, *n* [From *suppose*] Position without proof, the imagining of something to exist, supposition [*Rare*]

Intercst with a Jew never proceeds but upon *supposal* at least of a firm and sufficient bottom *South*

Sup pōse' (sup pōz'), *v t* [*imp & p. p* SUPPOSED, *p pr & vb n* SUPPOSING] [Fr *supposer*, Pr *suausar*, from Lat *sub*, under, and *pausare*, to pause, Pr *supponer*, Sp *suponer*, Pg *suppôr*, It *supporre*, Lat *supponere*, *suppositum*, from *sub*, under, and *ponere*, to put, to place]

1 To represent to one's self, or state to another, not as true or real, but as if so, and with a view to some consequence or application which the reality would involve or admit of, to imagine or admit to exist, for the sake of argument or illustration, to assume to be true, as, let us *suppose* the earth to be the center of the system, what would be the consequence?

When we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, *supposing* it were, we ought not to doubt of its existence *Tillotson*

2 To imagine, to believe, to receive as true

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the young men, the king's sons, for Amnon only is dead *2 Sam* xiii 32.

3 To require to exist or be true, to imply by the laws of thought or of nature, as, the existence of things *supposes* the existence of a cause of the things

One falsehood always *supposes* another, and renders all you say suspected *Female Quixote*

4 To put one thing by fraud in the place of another [*Obs*]

Syn — To imagine, believe, conclude, judge, consider, view, regard, conjecture, assume

Sup-pōse', *v i* To make supposition, to think, to believe or imagine

Sup pōse', *n* Supposition, position without proof, hypothesis [*Obs*]

Fit to be trusted on a bare *suppose*
That she is honest *Dryden*

Sup-pōs'er, *n* One who supposes.

Sŭp'po sĭ'tion (-po zĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *suppositio*, Fr *supposition*, Sp *suposicion*, It *supposizione*]

1 The act of supposing, laying down, imagining, or admitting as true or existing, what is known not to be true, or what is not proved

2 That which is supposed, hypothesis.

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition* that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false *Tillotson*

3 Doubt; uncertainty

4 (*Mus*) The use of two successive notes of equal length, one of which being a discord supposes the other a concord. [*Rare*]

Sŭp'po-sĭ'tion-al, *a.* Hypothetical. *South.*

Sup-pŏz'i-tĭ'tĭous (-pŏz'i-tĭsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *suppositĭtius*, from *supponere*, *suppositum*, to put in the place of another, to substitute; It. *supposizio*, Sp. *supositicio*. See SUPPOSE.] Put by trick in the

place or character belonging to another, not genuine; spurious; counterfeit; as, a *supposititious* child, a *supposititious* writing.

Sup-pŏs'i-tĭ'tĭous-ly (-tish'us-ly), *adv.* In a supposititious manner; spuriously

Sup-pŏs'i-tĭ'tĭous-ness (-tish'us nes), *n.* The state of being supposititious

Sup-pŏs'i-tive, *a.* [Fr. *suppositif*, It. *suppositivo.*] Including or implying supposition, supposed.

Sup-pŏs'i-tive, *n.* A word denoting or implying supposition, as *if*, *granting*, *provided*, and the like. *Harris*

Sup-pŏs'i-tive-ly, *adv.* With, by, or upon supposition. *Hammond*

Sup-pŏs'i-to-ry, *n.* [Fr *suppositoire*, Sp *supositorio*, It. *suppositorio*, Pr *supposito*, L. Lat *suppositorium*, from Lat *suppositorius*, that is placed underneath, from *supponere*, *suppositum*, to put or place under. See SUPPOSE.] (*Med.*) A pill or bolus for introduction into the rectum

Sup-pŏs'ure, *n.* Supposition. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Sup-prĕss', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPRESSED (-prĕst'), *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPRESSING.] [Lat. *suppressus*, *suppressum*, from *sub*, under, and *premere*, *pressum*, to press, It. *supprimere*, Sp. *suprimir*, Pg. *supprimir*, Fr. *supprimer*.]

1. To overpower and crush; to subdue; to put down; to quell; to destroy

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, makes the subject weaker, and the government stronger *Davies*

2. To keep in; to restrain from utterance or vent, as, to *suppress* the voice, to *suppress* sighs

3. To retain without disclosure or making public; to conceal; not to tell or reveal, as, to *suppress* evidence, to *suppress* a letter, pamphlet, or the like.

She *suppresses* the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense. *Broome*

4. To stop; to restrain; to obstruct from discharges, as, to *suppress* a diarrhœa, a hemorrhage, and the like.

Syn.—To repress; restrain, put down, overthrow, overpower, overwhelm, conceal, stifle, stop, smother

Sup-prĕs'si ble, *a.* That may be suppressed or concealed

Sup prĕs'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat *suppressio*, Fr. *suppression*, Sp *supresion*, It *suppressione*.]

1. The act of suppressing, or the state of being suppressed, as, the *suppression* of a riot, insurrection, or tumult, the *suppression* of truth, of reports, of evidence, and the like

2 The stoppage or obstruction of excretions or discharges, or of a cutaneous eruption

3 (*Gram.*) Omission, as, the *suppression* of a word or letter.

Syn.—Overthrow, destruction, concealment, detention, retention, obstruction

Sup-prĕs'sive, *a.* Tending to suppress, subduing, concealing

Sup-prĕss'or, *n.* [Lat.] One who suppresses, one who subdues, one who prevents utterance, disclosure, or communication.

Sŭp'pu-rāte, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPURATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPURATING.] [Lat *suppurare*, *suppuratum*, from *sub*, under, and *pus*, *puris*, matter; It *suppurare*, Sp *supurar*, Fr *suppurer*.] To generate pus, as, a boil or abscess *suppurates*

Sŭp'pu-rāte, *v. t.* To cause to generate pus, as a sore. [*Rare.*] *Arbuthnot*

Sŭp'pu-rā'tion, *n.* [Lat *suppuratio*, Fr *suppuration*, Sp. *supuracion*, It *suppurazione*.]

1. The process of suppurating, or producing purulent matter, or of forming pus, as in a wound or abscess.

2. The matter produced by suppuration

Sŭp'pu ra-tive, *a.* [Fr *suppuratif*, Sp *supurativo*, It *suppurativo*.] Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration.

Sŭp'pu-ra-tive, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes suppuration

Sŭp'pu tāte, *v. t.* [Lat *supputare*, *supputatum*, to reckon.] To reckon, to suppute. [*Obs.*]

Sŭp'pu-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat *supputatio*, Fr. *supputation*, Sp. *suputacion*, It *supputazione*. See *Putative*.] Reckoning, account, computation. [*Rare.*]

Sup-pūte', *v. t.* [Fr *supputer*, Sp. *suputar*, It. & Lat. *supputare*, from *sub*, under, and *putare*, to reckon.] To reckon, to compute. [*Obs.*]

Sŭ'pra. A prefix, being the Latin preposition *supra*, signifying *above*, *over*, or *beyond*,—another form of *super*.

Sū'pra-ăx'il-la-ry, *a.* [Prefix *supra* and *axillary*.] (*Bot.*) Growing above the axil, inserted above the axil, as a peduncle. See SUPRAFOLIACEOUS

Sū'pra-ĕll'i-a-ry, *a.* [Prefix *supra* and *ciliary*, It *sopraciliare*. Cf. SUPERCILIARY.] Situated above the eyebrow. *Dyer*

Sū'pra-cŏs'tal, *a.* [Prefix *supra* and *costal*.] (*Anat.*) Being above or upon the ribs.

Sū'pra-ere-tā'ceŏus (-shŭs), *a.* [Prefix *supra* and *cretaceous*.] (*Geol.*) Lying above the chalk, supercretaceous.

Sū'pra-de-cŏm'pound, *a.* [Prefix *supra* and *decompound*.] (*Bot.*) More than decompound, thrice compound. *Martyn.*

Sū'pra-e-sŏph'a-gal, *a.* [Prefix *supra* and *esophageal*.] (*Anat.*) Above the œsophagus.

Sū'pra-fŏ'lĭ-ā'ceŏus, *a.* [Prefix *supra* and *foliaceous*.] (*Bot.*) Inserted into the stem above the leaf, or petiole, or axil, as a peduncle or flower.

Sū'pra-lap-sā'rĭ-an, *a.* [See *infra*.] Of, or pertaining to, the Supralapsarians, or to their opinions.

Sū'pra lap-sā'rĭ-an, *n.* [Fr *supralapsaire*, from Lat *supra*, above, and *lapsus*, fall. See LAPSE.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of that class of Calvinists, who believed that God's decree of election determined that man should fall, in order that the opportunity might be furnished of securing the redemption of a part of the race, the decree of salvation being conceived of as formed *before* or *beyond*, and not *after* or *following* the lapse or fall

Sū'pra lap sā'rĭ an-ism, *n.* The doctrine of the Supralapsarians.

Sū'pra-lăp'sa-ry, *a.* (*Theol.*) Supralapsarian

Sū'pra-lăp'sa-ry, *n.* (*Theol.*) A Supralapsarian.

Sū'pra-lū'nar, *a.* [Prefix *supra* and *lunar*.] Very lofty, of very great height or elevation, literally, beyond the moon

Sū'pra mūn'dāne, *a.* [Prefix *supra* and *mundane*.] Being, or situated, above the world or above our system

Sū'pra nāt'ū-ral ĭsm, *n.* The same as SUPERNATURALISM, q. v.

Sū'pra nāt'ū ral-ĭst, *n.* The same as SUPERNATURALIST, q. v.

Sū'pra-ôrb'ĭt-al, } *a.* [Prefix *supra* and *orbit*.]
Sū'pra ôrb'ĭt-ar, } (*Anat.*) Being above the orbit of the eye

Sū'pra prō'test, *n.* [Prefix *supra* and *protest*.] (*Mercantile Law.*) An acceptance of a bill by a third person, after protest for non acceptance by the drawee *Burrill*

Sū'pra rē'nal, *a.* [Prefix *supra* and *renal*.] (*Anat.*) Situated above the kidneys

Sū'pra-scăp'ū lar, } *a.* [Prefix *supra* and *scapular*.]
Sū'pra scăp'ū la ry, } (*Anat.*) Being above the scapula *Dana.*

Sū'pra-spĭ'nal, *a.* [Prefix *supra* and *spinal*.] (*Anat.*) (*a*) Above the spine (*b*) Above the spine or ridge of the scapula *Dana.*

Sū'pra vĭs'ion, *n.* Supervision. [*Obs.*] "A severe *supravision* and animadversion." *Bp Taylor*

Sū'pra vīs'or, *n.* One who supervises, a supervisor. [*Obs.*]

Sū'pra vŭl'gar, *a.* [Prefix *supra* and *vulgar*.] Being above the vulgar or common people. [*Rare.*]

Su-prĕm'a çy, *n.* [Fr *suprematie*, Sp *supremacia*, It *supremazia*. See SUPREME.] The state of being supreme, or in the highest station of power, higher authority or power, as, the *supremacy* of the king of Great Britain, or the *supremacy* of Parliament

The usurped power of the pope being destroyed the crown was restored to its *supremacy* over spiritual men and causes *Blackstone*

Oath of supremacy, an oath which acknowledges the supremacy of the king in spiritual affairs, and renounces or abjures the supremacy of the pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs. [*Eng.*] *Brande*

Su-prēme' (92), *a.* [Lat *supremus*, superlative of *superus*, that is above, upper, from *super*, above, Fr *suprême*, It. & Sp *supremo*.]

1 Highest in authority, holding the highest place in government or power

That is the *supreme* king of kings *Shak.*

2 Highest, greatest, or most excellent, as, *supreme* love, *supreme* glory, *supreme* degree

Each would be *supreme* within its own sphere, and those spheres could not but clash *De Quincey*

3 Utmost, greatest possible,—usually joined with words having a bad sense, as, *supreme* folly or baseness, that is, folly or baseness carried to the utmost extent

4 (*Bot.*) Situated at the highest part or point

Su-prēme'ly, *adv.* In a supreme manner, in the highest degree, to the utmost extent, as, *supremely* blest

Sŭr A prefix, from the French, contracted from the Latin *super*, *supra*, and signifying *over*, *above*, *beyond*, *upon*

Sū'ra dăn'nĭ, *n.* A kind of wood obtained from about the Demerara River in South America, much used for timbers, rails, naves and felloes of wheels, and the like *Simmonds*

Sŭr'ad dĭ'tion (-ad dish'un), *n.* [Fr *suraddition* See SUR and ADDITION.] Something added or appended, as to a name. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sū'ral, *a.* [Fr & Sp *sural*, It *surale*, N. Lat. *suralis*, from Lat *sura*, the calf of the leg.] (*Anat.*) Being in, or pertaining to, the calf of the leg, as, the *sural* artery

Sur'ançe (shŭr'-), *n.* Assurance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Sŭr'bāse, *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *base*.] (*Arch.*) A cornice or series of moldings on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, &c.

Sŭr'bāsed (sŭr'bāst), *a.* (*Arch.*) Having a surbase, or molding above the base

Sur-bāse'ment, *n.* (*Arch.*) The trait of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse. *Elmes*

Sur bāte', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURBATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURBATING.] [Fr. *solbattre*, p. p. *solbatu*, from *sole*, Lat *solea*, a sole, and *battre*, to beat, Fr. *solbature*, O. Fr. *surbatture*, a surbating]

1. To bruise or batter, as the feet by travel. [*Obs.*] "Lest they should *surbate* sore their tender feet" *Spenser.*

Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet. *Mortimer.*

2 To harass, to fatigue.

Sur-bāt'er, *n.* One who surbates, or bruises. [*Obs.*]

Sur bāt', *v. t.* The same as SURBATE. [*Obs.*]

Sur bĕd', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURBEDDED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURBEDDING.] [Prefix *sur* and *bed*.] To set edgewise, as a stone, that is, in a position different from that which it had in the quarry

Sur bĭt', *v. t.* The same as SURBATE. [*Obs.*]

Sur çease', *v. t.* [See *infra*.] To cease; to stop; to be at an end, to leave off, to refrain finally. [*Obs.*]

So prayed he, whilst an angel's voice from high
Bade him *surcease* to importune the sky *Harte.*

Sur-çease', *v. i.* [See *surseoir*, p. p. *sursis*, to pause, leave off, supersede, from *sur*, over, and *seoir*, to sit, from Lat *sedere*, not from *sur* and *cease*, or Fr. *sur* and *cesser*. See SUPERSEDE.] To stop; to cause to cease. [*Obs.*]

The nations, overawed, *surceased* the fight. *Dryden.*

Sur-çease', *n.* Cessation, stop. [*Obs. or rare.*]

It is no more than time that there were an end and *surcease* made of this immodest and deformed manner of writing *Bacon.*

Sur-çease'ançe, *n.* Surcease. [*Obs.*]

Sur chargé', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURCHARGED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURCHARGING.] [Fr *surcharger*. See SUR and CHARGE.]

1 To overload, to overburden, as, to *surcharge* a beast or a ship, to *surcharge* a cannon.

Your head reclined as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a rose *surcharged* with morning dew *Dryden.*

2 (*Law.*) (*a*) To overstock, especially, to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain. *Blackstone.* (*b*) (*Equity.*) To show an omission in (as in an account) for which credit ought to have been given *Story. Daniell.*

Sur charge', *n.* [Fr *surcharge*. See *supra*.]

1 An excessive load or burden, a load greater than can be well borne

A numerous nobility causeth poverty and inconvenience in a state, for it is a *surcharge* of expense *Bacon*

2 (*Law.*) (*a*) The putting, by a commoner, of more beasts on the common than he has a right to. (*b*) (*Equity.*) The showing as an omission in an account for which credit ought to have been given *Burrill*

Sur-chär'ger, *n.* One who surcharges, overloads, or overstocks

Sûr'cĭn gle (sŭng-gl) (synop., § 130), *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *cingle*, O Eng *sursengle*, O. Fr. *sursangle*.]

1 A belt, band, or girth, which passes over a saddle, or over any thing laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast

2 (*Eccl.*) The girdle of a cassock, by which it is fastened round the waist

Sûr'cĭn gled, *a.* Bound with a surcingle; girt.

Sûr'cle (sûr'kl), *n.* [Lat *surculus*, It *sorcolo*, *surculo*, Sp *surculo*.] A little shoot; a twig; a sucker. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Sûr'cōat, *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *coat*, O. Fr. *surcot*, *sorcot*.]

1 A short coat worn over the other garments; especially, the long and flowing drapery of knights, anterior to the introduction of plate armor, and which was frequently embroidered with the arms of a family, a tabard *Fairholt.*

2 A short robe worn by females, at the close of the eleventh century, over the tunic, and terminating a little below the knee *Fairholt.*

Sûr'crew (sûr'krŭ), *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *crew*.] Additional crew or collection. [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

Sûr'cu lāte, *v. t.* [Lat *surculare*, *surculatum*, to clear of shoots and sprouts, to prune, from *surculus*, a shoot, sprout. See SURCLE.] To prune. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram*

Sûr'cu lā'tion, *n.* The act of pruning. [*Obs.*]

Sûr'cu lōse' (-lōs'), *a.* (*Bot.*) Producing suckers, or shoots resembling them *Gray.*

Sûrd, *a.* [Lat *surdus*, Pg, *surdo*, Sp & It. *sordo*, Pr *sord*, *sort*, O Fr *sort*, N Fr *sourd*.]

1 Not having the sense of hearing, deaf. [*Obs.*]

2 Unheard. [*Obs.*] "*Surd* modes of articulation" *Kenrick.*

3 (*Math.*) Involving surds, not capable of being expressed in rational numbers, surdal, radical; as, a *surd* expression or quantity, a *surd* number

4 (*Pron.*) Uttered with simple breath, not sonant unintonated, toneless, atonic, aspirate, devoid of proper vocality,—said of articulate sounds, or alphabetic letters, as *s*, *f*, *p*, compared with *z*, *v*, *b*, which are sonant, or intonated, or vocal

Sûrd, *n.* (*Math.*) A quantity which can not be expressed by rational numbers thus, the square root of 2 is a *surd*

Sûrd'al, *a.* (*Math.*) The same as SURD, 3.

Sûrd'i-ny, *n.* A sardine. [*Obs. and rare.*] "A pilcher, signior, a *surdiny*" *Beau. & Fl.*

Sûrd'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *surditas*, Fr *surdité*, It. *sordità*, Sp. *sordedad*; N. Sp. *sordera*, Pr. *sordiera*. See *supra*.] Deafness. [*Obs.*]

Sure (shur), *a.* [*compar.* SURER; *superl.* SUREST.]

[Fr *sûr*, O. Fr. *seür, segur*, Pr. *segur*. See SECURE]

1. Certainly knowing and believing, confident beyond doubt, implicitly trusting, unquestioning, positive.

We are *sure* that the judgment of God is according to truth, against them which commit such things *Rom* ii 2

I'm *sure* care's an enemy of life *Shak*

2 Certain to find or retain, as, to be *sure* of game, to be *sure* of success, to be *sure* of life or health

3 Fit or worthy to be depended on, certain not to fail or disappoint expectation unfailing, strong, permanent, enduring "Which put in good *sure* leather sacks" *Chapman*

The Lord will make my lord a *sure* house 1 *Sam* xxv 28

The testimony of the Lord is *sure* *Ps* xix 7

4. Betrothed, engaged to marry [*Obs*]

The king was *sure* to Dame Elizabeth Lucy, and her husband before God *Sir T More*

I presumed (for so your words did intimate to me) that you had been *sure*, as fast as faith could bind you, man and wife *Brome*

To be sure, or *be sure*, certainly, without doubt, as, Shall you go? *To be sure* I shall — *To make sure* (*a*) To make certain, to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object "*Make sure* of Cato *Addison* "A peace can not fail, provided we *make sure* of Spain " *Sir W Temple* (*b*) To be troth

She that's *made sure* to him she loves not well *Cotgrave*

Syn. — Certain, unfailing, infallible, safe firm, permanent, steady stable, strong, secure, indisputable, confident, positive

Sure (shur), *adv.* Certainly, without doubt, doubtless, surely

'Tis pleasant, *sure*, to see one's name in print *Byron*

Sure'-foot'ed, *a* [From *sure* and *foot*] Not liable to stumble or fall, as, a *sure-footed* horse.

Sure'ly, *adv* **1** In a sure or certain manner, certainly, infallibly, undoubtedly

In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt *surely* die *Gen* ii 17

He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise great things out of small *South*

2. Without danger of falling, firmly, steadily

He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely* *Prov* x 9

Sure'ment (shur'), *n.* A making sure, surety [*Obs and rare*] *Chaucer*

Sure'ness (shur'-), *n* The state of being sure, certainty. [*Rare*]

For more *sureness* he repeats it *Woodward*

Sureg'by, *n.* [Formed like *rudesby*. See RUDESBY] One to be sure of or relied on [*Obs*]

There is one which is *suresby*, as they say, to serve, if any thing will serve *Bradford*

Sure'ti-ship, *n* Suretyship See SURETYSHIP

He that hateth *suretiship* is sure *Prov* xi 15

Sure'ty (shur'tȳ), *n* [Fr *sûreté*, O Fr *seurte, seurtet, sequrté* See SURE]

1. The state of being sure, certainty, security

Know of a *surety*, that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs *Gen* xv 13

Yet for the more *surety* they looked round about *Sidney*

2 That which makes sure that which confirms, ground of confidence or security

We our state

Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds,
On other *surety* none *Milton*

3. Security against loss or damage, security for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitain is bound to us *Shak*

4. (*Law*) One who is bound with and for another, who is primarily liable, and who is called the *principal*, one who engages to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt, or for the performance of some act, a bondsman, a bail.

He that is *surety* for a stranger shall smart for it *Prov* xi 15

5. Hence, a substitute, a hostage

6. Evidence, ratification, confirmation. [*Obs.*]

She called the saints to *surety*,
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself *Shak*

Sure'ty (shur'tȳ), *v t.* To act as surety for, to provide surety or security for [*Obs*] *Shak*

Sure'ty-ship (shur'tȳ), *n* [From *surety*] The state of being surety, the obligation of a person to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another. *Bouvier*

Surf, *n.* [Cf O Fr *surflot*, the rising of billow upon billow, or the interchanged swelling of several waves, and Prov Ger *surfen, surfen*, to suck in, to drink down, to swallow]

1. The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand banks or rocks

2. (*Agric*) The bottom or conduit of a drain. [*Prov Eng.*]

Sûr'face, *n.* [Fr. *surface*. See SUPERFICIES, and SUR and FACE]

1. The exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth, one of the limits that bound a solid, superficies, outside, as, the *surface* of the earth, the *surface* of a diamond, the *surface* of the body, a spherical *surface*.

2. Hence, outward or external appearance "Vain and weak understandings, which penetrate no deeper than the *surface*" *Knox*

3 (*Geom.*) A magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness, superficies.

4 (*Fort*) That part of the side which is terminated by the flank prolonged, and the angle of the nearest bastion *Stocqueler.*

Surface condensation See CONDENSATION — *Surface condenser* See CONDENSER

Sûr'face, *v t* **1** To give a surface to, especially, to cause to have a smooth or plain surface, to make smooth or plain

2 To work over the surface or soil of, as ground, in hunting for gold

Sûr'fa-cer, *n.* A form of machine for planing wood

Sûrf'-bōat, *n.* A boat capable of passing easily and safely through heavy surf It is made buoyant, so as to float even if filled with water, and also strong, to resist the shock of striking the beach, &c.

Sûrf'-dŭck, *n.* (*Ornith*) A species of duck which is often found in the surf, *Oidemia* (or *Anas*) *perspicillata*, — called also *surf-scoter Yarrell.*

Surf-duck (*Oidemia perspicillata*)

Sûr'felt, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* SURFEITED, *p pr* & *vb n* SURFEITING] [From the noun]

1 To feed so as to oppress the stomach and derange the functions of the system, to overfeed, and produce sickness or uneasiness

2 To fill to satiety and disgust, to cloy, as, he *surfeits* us with his eulogies

Sûr'felt, *v i* To be fed, or to feast, till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues

They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much as they that starve with nothing *Shak*

Sûr'felt, *n* [O Fr *surfait, sorfait*, excess, arrogance, crime, from *surfaire, sorfaire*, to augment, exaggerate, from *sur*, over, and *faire*, to make, do, Lat *facere*, It *sopraffare*, to overdo, overcharge, Pr *sobrefait*, excess]

1. Excess in eating and drinking

Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made *Shak*

2 Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking

3 Hence, disgust caused by excess, satiety

Matter and argument have been supplied abundantly, and even to *surfeit*, on the excellency of our own government *Burke*

Sûr'felt-er, *n* One who surfeits or riots, a glutton

Sûr'felt-wa'ter, *n* Water for the cure of surfeits [*Obs and rare*] *Locke*

Sûr'fel, } *v t* To wash, as the face, &c, with a
Sûr'fle, } cosmetic water, said by some to be prepared from sulphur [*Obs*]

She shall no oftener powder her hair, *surfle* her cheeks, but she shall as often gaze on my picture *Ford*

Sûr'fōot, *a* Tired or sore of foot from travel, surbated. [*Obs*] *Nares*

Sûrf'y, *a* Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling, surf.

Scarce had they cleared the *surfy* waves
That foam around those frightful caves *T Moore*

Sûrge, *n* [O Fr *surgeon, sourgeon*, fount in, from Lat *surgere*, to rise, Fr. *sourdre*, to spring up, of water See SOURCE]

1 A large wave or billow, a great, rolling swell of water

He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar,
Pursues the foaming *surge* to the shore *Dryden*

2 (*Ship-building*) The tapered part in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, on which the messenger may surge

Sûrge, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* SURGED, *p pr* & *vb n* SURGING] (*Naut*) To let go, as a portion of a rope, suddenly, or to render, as a rope, round a pin or kevel, as, to *surge* a hawser or messenger *Totten*

Sûrge, *v. i.* **1.** To swell, to rise high and roll, as waves

The *surging* waters like a mountain rise *Spenser*

2 (*Naut*) To slip back as, the cable *surges*

Sûrge'ful, *a* Abounding in surges, surgy "The *surgeful* tides" *Drayton.*

Sûrge'less, *a* Free from surges, smooth, calm

Sûr'geon (sûr'jun), *n* [O Eng *surguin*, O Fr *surgien*, contracted from *chirurgien* See CHIRURGEON] One whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation, sometimes, one whose occupation is to cure external diseases, whether by manual operation, or by medicines externally or internally

Surgeon-apothecary, one who unites the practice of surgery with that of the apothecary *Dunglison* — *Surgeon-dentist*, a dental surgeon, a dentist

Sûr'geon-cy, *n.* The office or employment of a surgeon in the naval or military service.

Sûr'geon-ry, *n* Surgery [*Obs*]

Sûr'ger-y, *n.* [Contracted from O Eng. *surgeonry.*]

1 The art of healing by manual operation; that branch of medical science which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body, sometimes, that branch of medical science which has for its principal object the cure of external injuries

2 A place where surgical operations are performed, or medicines prepared.

Sûr'gic-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, surgeons or surgery, done by means of surgery

Sûr'gy, *a* Rising in surges or billows, full of surges, resembling surges in motion or appearance. "The *surgy* main" *Pope*

Sŭ'ri cate, *n.* [Fr *surikate*, the indigenous name] (*Zool*) A carnivorous African quadruped, allied to the ichneumon, but having long, flat feet, for digging, *Ryzæna Capensis* It is somewhat smaller than the domestic cat

Sûr'im-tend'ant, *n.* A superintendent [*Very rare*] *C Richardson.*

Sûr'li-ly, *adv* [From *surly*] In a surly manner

Sûr'li-ness, *n* State of being surly, gloomy moroseness, crabbed ill nature, as, the *surliness* of a dog

Sûr'ling, *n.* A sour, morose fellow [*Obs*] *Camden.*

Sûr'loin, *n* [Fr *surlonge*, from *sur*, upon, and *longe*, loin] A loin of beef, or the upper part of the loin See SIRLOIN, the more usual, but not the preferable orthography

Sûr'ly, *a* [*compar* SURLIER, *superl* SURLIEST] [From *sour*. Cf. Ger *sauerlich*, a little sour, sourish]

1 Gloomily morose, ill natured, abrupt, and rude, severe, stern, sour, crabbed, snarling, rough, cross and rude as, a *surly* groom, a *surly* dog "That *surly* spirit, melancholy" *Shak*

2 Rough, dark, tempestuous "Now softened into joy the *surly* storm" *Thomson.*

Sûr'mârk, *n* (*Ship-building*) One of the stations of the rib bands and harpings, which are marked on the timbers *Craig*

Sur-mīs'al, *n* Surmise [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Sur-mīse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SURMISED, *p pr* & *vb n* SURMISING] [From the noun, O Eng *surmet* See *infra*] To imagine without certain knowledge, to infer or suppose

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmised* was true *Dryden*

This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was *surmised* by a very learned man, but by dissolving it *Woodward*

Sur-mīse', *n* [O Fr *surmise*, accusation, from *surmettre*, p p *surmis*, to impose, accuse, from *sur*, over, upon, and *mettre*, to put, set, Norm Fr *surmettre*, p p *surmys*, to accuse, suggest, surmise] The thought or imagination that something may be, on feeble or scanty evidence, suspicion, as, the *surmises* of jealousy or of envy.

We double honor gain
From his *surmise* proved false *Milton*

No man ought to be charged with principles he disowns unless his practices contradict his professions; not upon small *surmises* *Swift*

Syn — Conjecture, supposition, suspicion, doubt

Sur-mīs'er, *n* One who surmises

Sur-mount', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SURMOUNTED, *p pr* & *vb n* SURMOUNTING] [Fr *surmonter*, from *sur*, over, and *monter*, to mount, Pr. *sobremontar*, It *sormontare*]

1 To rise above, or higher than.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas, *surmount* all winds and clouds *Raleigh*

2 To conquer, to overcome, as, to *surmount* difficulties or obstacles

3. To surpass, to exceed

What *surmounts* the reach
Of human sense. *Milton*

Syn — To conquer, overcome, surpass, exceed, vanquish, subdue

Sur-mount'a-ble, *a.* [Fr *surmontable*, Pr. *sobremontable*] Capable of being surmounted or overcome, superable

Sur-mount'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being surmountable

Sur-mount'ed, *a.* **1** (*Arch*) Rising higher than a semicircle, as an arch or dome

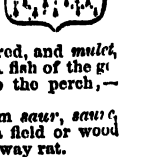

2 (*Her*) Having one figure laid over another, placed over or upon, as one tincture upon another

Sur mount'er, *n* One who, or that which, surmounts.

Sur mŭl'let, *n.* [Fr *surmulet*, from *saur, saure*, brownish yellow, red, and *mulet*, a mullet. See SORREL] (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Mullus* (*M barbatus*), allied to the perch, — called also *red mullet.*

Sûr'mu-lōt, *n.* [Fr *surmulot*, from *saur, saure*, yellowish brown, red, and *mulot*, a field or wood mouse] (*Zoöl*) The brown or Norway rat.

Sûr'nāme, *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *name*, Fr *surnom*, Pr. *sobrenom*, It. *sobrenome*, Sp *sobrenombre*, It. *soprannome*. Cf. SIRNAME] [Sometimes written *surname*]

1. A name or appellation added to, or over and above, the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name.

☞ Surnames originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event

that related to the person, thus, Edmund *Ironsides*; Robert *Smith*, or the *smith*, William *Turner*.

2. An appellation added to the original name. "My *surname* Coriolanus." *Shak.*

☞ Formerly this word was sometimes written *sirname*, as if it signified *sire*name, or the name derived from one's father, but the original and true orthography is *surname*.

Sur-nāme′, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p* SURNAMED, *p pr & vb. n.* SURNAMING] [See *supra*, Fr *surnommer*, It. *soprannomare*, *soprannominare*] To name or call by an appellation added to the original name, to give a surname to

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord and *surname* himself by the name of Israel *Is* xlv 5
And Simon he *surnamed* Peter *Mark* iii 16

Sur-nōm′i-nal, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a surname

Sur-ŏx′ide, *n* [Fr *suroxyde* See SUR and OXIDE] (*Chem*) An oxide containing a greater number of equivalents of oxygen than of the base with which it is combined, or more than enough to satisfy the affinities of the base [*Obs*]

Sur-ŏx′id ate, *v. t* (*Chem*) To combine with oxygen so as to form a suroxide [*Obs*]

Sur-pāss′, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* SURPASSED (sur pāst′), *p pr & vb n* SURPASSING] [Fr *surpasser*, from *sur*, over, and *passer*, to pass] To go beyond in any thing good or bad, to exceed, to excel.

This would *surpass* common revenge *Milton*

Syn.—To exceed, excel, outdo, outstrip

Sur-pāss′a-ble, *a* Capable of being surpassed

Sur-pāss′ing, *p. a* Excellent in an eminent degree, exceeding others. "With *surpassing* glory crowned" *Milton*

Sur-pāss′ing-ly, *adv* In a surpassing manner or degree

Sur-pāss′ing-ness, *n* The state of surpassing

Sŭr′phul, *v. t* The same as SURFEL [*Obs*] "A muddy inside, though a *surphuled* face" *Marston.*

Sŭr′plice, *n* [Fr *surplis*, O Fr *surpliz*, Pr *sobrepliz*, Sp & Pg *sobrepelliz*, L Lat *superpellicium*, from *super*, over, and *pellicium*, *pelliceum*, a robe of fur See PELISSE] (*Eccl*) A white garment worn over another dress by the clergy of the Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, and certain other churches in some of their ministrations

Surplice

Sŭr′pliced (sŭr′plist), *a.* Wearing a surplice

Sŭr′plice-fees, *n pl* (*Eccl*) Fees paid to the English clergy for occasional duties.

Sŭr′plus, *n* [Fr *surplus*, from *sur*, Lat *super*, over, and Fr & Lat *plus*, more. Cf SUPERPLUS]

1 That which remains when use is satisfied, excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted, overplus

2 (*Law*) The residuum of an estate after certain deductions are made

Sŭr′plus-age, *n.* [See *supra*, and cf SUPERPLUSAGE]

1. Surplus, excess, as, *surplusage* of grain or goods beyond what is wanted

2 (*Law*) Matter in pleading not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected

3 (*Accounts*) A greater disbursement than the charge of the accountant amounts to

Sur-prīz′al, *n* [See SURPRISE] The act of surprising, or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly, or the state of being surprised. "How to secure the lady from *surprisal*" *Milton.*

Because death is uncertain, let us prevent its *surprisal* *Barrow*

Sur-prīze′, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* SURPRISED, *p pr & vb n* SURPRISING] [From the noun, Fr *surprendre*, p. p *surpris*, Pr *surprendre*, *sorprendre*, *sobreprendre*, Pg *surprender*, Sp *sorprender*, It *sorprendere*, *sopprendere*, from Lat *super*, *supra*, over, and *prendere*, *prehendere*, to take]

1 To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly, to take unawares

The castle of Macduff I will *surprise* *Shak.*
Who can speak
The mingled passions that *surprised* his heart? *Thomson*

2. To hold possession of, to hold. [*Obs. and rare.*]

Not with me,
That in my hands *surprise* the sovereignty *Webster*

3 To strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable, either in conduct or language, or by the appearance of something unusual.

I am *surprised* with an uncouth fear *Shak.*

4. To throw the mind of into disorder by something suddenly presented to the view or to the mind; to confuse.

Up he starts, discovered and *surprised* *Milton*

Sur-prīze′, *n.* [Fr *surprise*, from *surprendre*, *surpris*; It. & Sp. *sorpresa*. See *supra*]

1. The act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation; as, the fort was taken by *surprise*.

2. (*Law.*) The state of being surprised, or taken unexpectedly;—sometimes used, in a loose sense, to denote fraud, or something presumptive of, and approaching to, fraud *Story Burrill*

3 An emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly, as something novel told or presented to view; a moderate degree of sudden wonder and astonishment

4 A dish with nothing in it. [*Obs*] *King*

Surprise party, a party of persons who assemble by agreement, and without invitation, at the house of a common friend [*U. S*] *Bartlett*

Syn.—Wonder, astonishment, amazement.

Sur prīz′er, *n* One who surprises

Sur-prīz′ing, *p. a* Exciting surprise, extraordinary, of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment, as, *surprising* bravery, *surprising* patience, a *surprising* escape from danger

Syn.—Wonderful, extraordinary, unexpected, astonishing

Sur-prīz′ing ly, *adv.* In a surprising manner or degree

Sur-prīz′ing-ness, *n.* The state of being surprising

Sŭr′que-dous, **Sŭr′que drous**, } *a* Proud, arrogant [*Obs*]

Remember the confuting champion more *surquedrous* than Anaxius *James II of Scotland*

Sŭr′que-dry, *n* [O Fr *surcuider*, to presume, from *sur*, over, and *cuider*, *cuidier*, to think, Pr, Sp, & Pg *cuidar*, O It *coitare*, from Lat *cogitare*, to think, It *soquidare*, O Fr *surcuidance*, presumption, It *soquidanza* See COGITATE] Overweening pride, arrogance, outrecuidance. [*Obs*]

Then pay you the price of your *surquedry* *Spenser*

Sŭr′re-būt, *v t* [Prefix *sur* and *rebut*] (*Law*) To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter

Sŭr′re būt′ter, *n* (*Law*) The plaintiff's reply in matters of fact to a defendant's rebutter

Sŭr′re-join′, *v t* [Prefix *sur* and *rejoin*] (*Law*) To reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rejoinder.

Sŭr′re-join′der, *n* (*Law*) The answer of a plaintiff in matters of fact to a defendant's rejoinder

Sur-rē′nal, *a* [Prefix *sur* and *renal*] (*Anat*) Lying above the kidney *Dunglison*

Sur rĕn′der, *v t* [*imp & p. p* SURRENDERED, *p pr & vb n* SURRENDERING] [O Fr *surrender*, to deliver, from *sur*, over, and *rendre*, to render, q v]

1 To yield to the power of another, to give or deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand, as, to *surrender* one's person to an enemy, or to commissioners of bankruptcy, to *surrender* a fort or a ship

2 To yield to the possession of another, to give up, to resign, as, to *surrender* a right or privilege, to *surrender* the breath

3 (*Law*) To yield, to render or deliver up, to give up, as a principal by his bail, a fugitive from justice by a foreign state, a particular estate by the tenant thereof to him in remainder or reversion

4 To yield to any influence, passion, or power,—used reflexively, as, to *surrender* one's self to grief, to despair, to indolence, or to sleep

Sur-rĕn′der, *v i* To give up one's self into the power of another, to yield, as, the enemy, seeing no way of escape, *surrendered* at the first summons

Sur rĕn′der, *n.* **1** The act of surrendering, the act of yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another, as, the *surrender* of a castle to an enemy, the *surrender* of a right

That he may secure some liberty, he makes a *surrender* in trust of the whole of it *Burke*

2 (*Law*) (*a*) The yielding of a particular estate to him who has an immediate estate in remainder or reversion (*b*) The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail (*c*) The delivery up of fugitives from justice by a foreign state See EXTRADITION *Bouvier Burrill Wharton*

Sur rĕn′der ee′, *n* (*Law*) The person to whom a surrender is made

Sur rĕn′der-or (127), *n* (*Law*) One who makes a surrender *Bouvier*

Sur-rĕn′dry, *n* The same as SURRENDER [*Obs*]

Sur rĕp′tion, *n* [Lat *surreptio*, or *subreptio* See SUBREPTION]

1 The act or process of getting in a surreptitious manner, or by craft or stealth

Fame by *surreption* got
May stead us for the time, but lasteth not *B Jonson*

2 A coming unperceived, a stealing upon insensibly, stealth [*Rare*] *Hammond*

Sŭr′rep-tĭ′tĭous (-tĭsh/us), *a* [Lat *surreptitius*, or *subreptitius* See SUBREPTITIOUS] Done by stealth, or without proper authority, made or introduced fraudulently, as, a *surreptitious* passage in a manuscript

Sŭr′rep tĭ′tĭous ly (-tĭsh/us-lȳ), *adv* In a surreptitious manner; by stealth, without authority, fraudulently.

Sŭr′ro-gāte, *n* [Lat. *surrogatus*, p. p. of *surrogare*. See *infra*]

1 A deputy, a delegate, a substitute.

2 The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor [*Eng.*]

3. In some of the States of the Union, an officer who presides over the probate of wills and testaments, and the settlement of estates.

Sŭr′ro-gāte, *v t* [Lat *surrogare*, or *subrogare*. See SUBROGATE] To put in the place of another. [*Rare*] *More.*

Sŭr′ro gāte-shĭp, *n.* The office of a surrogate.

Sŭr′ro-gā′tion, *n.* [See *supra* and SUBROGATION] The act of substituting one person in the place of another. [*Rare*] *Killingbeck.*

Sur-round′, *v t* [*imp & p p* SURROUNDED; *p. pr & vb n* SURROUNDING] [Prefix *sur* and *round*]

1 To inclose on all sides, to encompass, to environ as, to *surround* a city

2 To lie or be on all sides of, as, a wall or ditch *surrounds* the city

3 To pass around, to travel about, to circumnavigate, as, to *surround* the globe [*Obs*]

4 (*Mil*) To inclose, as a body of troops, between hostile forces, so as to cut off means of communication or retreat, to invest, as a city

Syn—To encompass, encircle; environ; invest, hem in, fence about.

Sur round′, *n* A method of hunting some animals, as the buffalo, by surrounding a herd of them, and driving them over a precipice, or into a ravine, or other place from which they can not escape. *S F Baird.*

Sur-round′ing, *n* **1** An encompassing.

2 (*pl*) The things which surround, external or attending circumstances [*Recent.*]

Did the sensitive, shy genius feel that in the production dated from each scene there would be some trace of what Yankees call the *surroundings* amid which it was produced? *A A H Boyd.*

Sur-sŏl′id, *n* [Fr *sursolide* See SUR and SOLID] (*Math*) The fifth power of a number, as, a^5 is the *sursolid* of a, or 32 that of 2 *Math. Dict.*

Sur sŏl′id, *a* [Fr *sursolide* See *supra*] Of, pertaining to, or involving, the fifth power.

Sursolid problem (*Math*), a problem which can not be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections

Sur-tout′ (-tōō′), *n* [Fr *surtout*, from *sur*, over, and *tout*, all] A man's coat worn over his other garments, an overcoat, especially when long and fitting closely

Sŭr′tur brānd, *n* [Icel *surtarbrandr*, from *svartr*, black, and *brandr*, a firebrand, Dan *sortebrand*] Fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood;—so called in Iceland *Ure.*

Sur-vĕil′lance (sur vāl′yans) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr, from *surveiller*, to watch over, from *sur*, over, and *veiller*, Lat. *vigilare*, to watch] Watch, inspection

Sur-vĕil′lant (sur vāl′yant), *n*, *pl* SURVEILLANTS (sur-vāl′yants) [Fr, from *surveiller*, to watch over] [See *supra*] One who watches over another, an overseer, a spy

☞ In the following passage, the word is erroneously used to signify the person watched over, thus giving it a passive sense "John Walker occupied the post of a spy upon their aberrations Of course it was for the interests of the *surveillants* to throw discredit upon all Jack's reports' *Jon Bee* (i e, *John Badcock*)

Sur-vēne′, *v t* [*imp & p p.* SURVENED, *p pr & vb n* SURVENING] [Fr *survenir* See SUPERVENE] To supervene upon, to come as an addition to [*Obs*] "A suppuration that *survenes* lethargies" *Harvey.*

Sŭr′ve-nūe, *n* [See *supra*] A sudden or unexpected coming or stepping in [*Obs*] *N Bacon.*

Sur-vey′ (sur vā′, 115), *v t* [*imp & p p* SURVEYED, *p pr & vb n* SURVEYING] [O Fr. *surveoir*, *surveer*, *surveer*, *sorroir*, from *sur*, *sor*, over, and *veoir*, *veeir*, *veer*, *voir*, Lat *videre*, to see]

1 To inspect or take a view of, to view with attention, as from a high place, as, to stand on a hill, and *survey* the surrounding country.

2 To view with a scrutinizing eye, to examine.

With such altered looks,
All pale and speechless he *surveyed* me round *Dryden.*

3 To examine with reference to condition, situation, and value, to examine and ascertain the state of, as, to *survey* a building to determine its value and exposure to loss by fire

4 To determine the form, extent, position, &c., of, as a tract of land, a coast, harbor, or the like, by means of linear and angular measurements, and the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry, as, to *survey* land or a coast

5 To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same

Sŭr′vey (sŭr′vā) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Formerly accented universally on the last syllable, and still so accented by many speakers]

1. A general view, as from an elevated place.

Under his proud *survey* the city lies *Denham.*

2 A particular view, an examination, especially an official examination, of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality, as, a *survey* of the stores, provisions, or munitions of a ship, a *survey* of roads and bridges, a *survey* of buildings to ascertain their condition, value, and exposure to fire

3. The act of surveying, the operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particu-

lars of, as any part of the earth's surface, whether land or water; also, a measured plan and description of any line or portion of country.

4. A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer. [*U. S.*]

Trigonometrical survey, a survey on a large scale by means of a series of triangles, as for making a geometrical map of a country, or for measuring an arc of the terrestrial meridian *Brande*

Syn.—Review, retrospect, examination, prospect

Sur-vey'al, } **Sur-vey'ance,** } *n.* Survey, a viewing. [*Obs.*]

Sur-vey'ing, *n* That branch of applied mathematics which teaches the art of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface, the lengths and directions of the bounding lines, the contour of the surface, &c., with an accurate delineation of the whole on paper

Geodesic surveying, geodesy See GEODESY —*Maritime* or *nautical surveying*, that branch of surveying which determines the forms of coasts and harbors, the entrances of rivers, with the positions of islands, rocks, and shoals, the depths of water, &c —*Plane surveying*, surveying as carried on under the supposition that the surface of the earth is a plane, in distinction from *geodesic surveying* —*Topographical surveying* See TOPOGRAPHICAL

Sur-vey'or (sur-vā'ur), *n* **1.** An overseer, one placed to superintend others.

You were the duke's *surveyor* *Shak.*

2. One who views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, or quality of any thing, as, a *surveyor* of highways, *surveyors* of ordnance

3. One who measures land, or practices the art of surveying

4. (*Customs*) (*a*) An officer who ascertains the contents of casks, and the quantity of liquors subject to duty, a gauger (*b*) In the United States, an officer who ascertains the weight and quantity of goods subject to duty

Sur-vey'or-gĕn'er al, *n* **1** A principal surveyor; as, the *surveyor general* of the king's manors, or of woods and parks in England

2 In the United States, the chief surveyor of lands; as, the *surveyor-general* of the United States, or of a particular State

Sur-vey'or-ship, *n* The office of a surveyor.

Sur-view' (sur-vū'), *v t* [Prefix *sur* and *view*] To survey, to make a survey of. [*Obs.*] "To *surview* his ground" *Spenser*

Sur-view', *n.* Survey [*Obs*]

Sur-vīse', *v t* [See SUPERVISE and SUR] To look over, to supervise [*Obs*] *B. Jonson*

Sur-vīv'al, *n* [See SURVIVE] A living longer than, beyond the life of, another person, thing, or event, an outliving

Sur-vīv'ance, } **Sur-vīv'an cy,** } *n* [Fr] Survivorship [*Rare*]

His son had the *survivance* of the stadtholdership *Burnet*

Sur-vīve', *v t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SURVIVED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* SURVIVING] [See SUPERVIVE and SUR] To live beyond the life or existence of, to outlive, to live longer than.

I'll assure her of
Her widowhood, be it that she *survives* me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever *Shak.*

Sur-vīve', *v. i.* To remain alive, to continue to live.

Try pleasure,
Which, when no other enemy *survives*,
Still conquers all the conquerors *Denham*

Sur-vīv'en cy, *n* Survivorship [*Rare*]

Sur-vīv'er, *n.* One who survives or outlives, a survivor

Sur-vīv'ing, *a* Remaining alive, yet living, as, *surviving* friends or relatives

Sur-vīv'or, *n* **1** One who survives or outlives another person, or any thing "Thy *survivor* bound in filial obligation" *Shak.*

2 (*Law*) The longer liver of two joint tenants, or of any two persons who have a joint interest in any thing *Blackstone*

Sur-vīv'or-ship, *n* **1.** The state of being a survivor, or of outliving another

2. (*Law*) The right of a joint tenant, or other person who has a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other *Blackstone*

Chance of survivorship, the chance that one individual, of a given age, has of surviving another of a given age, thus, by the Carlisle table, the chances of survivorship for two persons aged 25 and 65 are 89 and 11 respectively, or about 8 to 1 that the elder will die first

Sus-cĕp'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *susceptibilité*, Sp. *susceptibilidad*, It *susceptibilità*] **1** The state or quality of being susceptible, especially, the capability of receiving impressions, or of being affected

2 Specifically, the capacity for feeling or emotional excitement, sensibility.

Syn.—Capability; sensibility, feeling, emotion

Sus-cĕp'ti ble, *a* [Fr. & Sp. *susceptible*, It. *susceptibile*, from Lat *suscipere*, to take up, to support, undertake, suffer, admit, from *sus*, from *subs*, for *sub*, under, and *capere*, to take.]

1. Capable of admitting any thing additional, or any change, affection, or influence; as, a body *susceptible* of color or of alteration.

It sheds on souls *susceptible* of light,
The glorious dawn of an eternal day. *Young*

2. Capable of impression, impressible; tender; as, children are more *susceptible* than adults.

3 Having nice sensibility; as, a man of a *susceptible* heart.

Sus-cĕp'ti-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being susceptible, susceptibility.

Sus-cĕp'ti-bly, *adv* In a susceptible manner.

Sus-cĕp'tion, *n* [Lat *susceptio*, Fr *susception*. See *supra*] The act of taking [*Rare*] *Aylife.*

Sus-cĕp'tive, *a* [Sp *susceptivo*, It *susceltivo*] Capable of admitting, readily admitting. "The more *susceptive* of good impressions" *Barrow.*

Sus-cĕp'tive ness, *n* Susceptivity, susceptibility.

Sus-cep-tiv'i ty, *n.* Capacity of admitting, susceptiveness [*Rare*] *Wollaston.*

Sus-cĕp'tor, *n* [Lat, Fr *susceptcur* See SUSCEPTIBLE] One who undertakes, hence, a godfather [*Obs*] *Fuller.*

Sus-cĕp'ti-on-cy, *n.* Reception; admission. [*Rare*]

Sus-cĭp'i-ent, *a* [Lat *suscipiens*, p pr. of *suscipere*] Receiving, admitting [*Rare*]

Sus-cĭp'i-ent, *n* One who takes or admits; one who receives [*Rare*] *Bp. Taylor.*

Sŭs'ci tāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUSCITATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* SUSCITATING] [Lat *suscitare*, *suscitatum*, from *sus*, from *subs*, for *sub*, under, and *citare*, to rouse, excite, It *suscitare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr. *suscitar*, Fr *susciter*] To rouse, to excite, to call into life and action [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Sŭs'ci tā'tion, *n* [Lat *suscitatio*, Fr. *suscitation*. See *supra*] Act of raising or exciting. [*Obs*] "A mere *suscitation* or production of a thing." *South.*

Sŭs'lik, *n* [Russ *suslik*] (*Zoöl*) A small rodent quadruped allied to the woodchuck [Written also *souslik*]

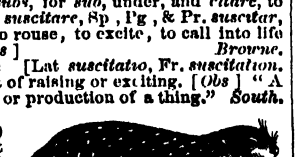

Suslik (*Spermophilus*)

Sus-pĕct', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* SUSPECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* SUSPECTING] [Lat *suspicere*, *suspectum*, from *sub*, under, and *specere*, to look, view, Fr *suspecter*, Pr & Sp *sospechar*, Pg *sospeitar*, It. *sospettare*, *sospicare*, *suspicare*, Lat. *suspectare*, v. intens from *suspicere*]

1 To imagine to exist, to have a slight opinion of the existence of, without proof, and often upon weak evidence, or no evidence at all, to mistrust.

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than to know little. *Bacon*

From her hand I could *suspect* no ill *Milton*

2 To imagine to be guilty upon slight evidence, or without proof, as, to *suspect* one of equivocation or dishonesty

3 To hold to be uncertain; to doubt, to mistrust; as, to *suspect* the truth of a story.

Syn.—To mistrust, distrust, surmise, doubt

Sus pĕct', *v i.* To imagine guilt; to have a suspicion, or suspicions.

If I *suspect* without cause, why, then, let me be your jest *Shak*

Sus pĕct', *a.* [Lat *suspectus*, p. p of *suspicere*, Fr *suspect*, It. *sospetto*] [*Obs*]

1. Suspected, distrusted.

What I can do or offer is *suspect* *Milton*

2. Doubtful, uncertain *Glanville.*

Sus-pĕct', *n* [L Lat *suspectus*, for *suspicio* See SUSPICION] Suspicion [*Obs*] "So with *suspect*, with fear and grief, dismayed" *Fairfax*

Sus-pĕct'a ble, *a* Capable of being suspected, open, or liable to, suspicion or distrust [*Rare*]

Sus pĕct'ed-ly, *adv* In a manner to excite suspicion; so as to be suspected

Sus-pĕct'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being suspected or doubted

Sus-pĕct'er, *n.* One who suspects.

Sus-pĕct'ful, *a* Apt to suspect or mistrust; full of suspicion, suspicious "A diffident and *suspectful* prohibition" *Milton.*

Sus pĕc'tion, *n* Suspicion [*Obs*]

Sus pĕc'tious ness, *n* Suspiciousness [*Obs*]

Sus-pĕct'less, *a* [*Obs.*] **1.** Not suspecting, having no suspicion *Herbert.*

2 Not suspected; not mistrusted *Beaum.*

Sus-pĕnd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUSPENDED, *p pr.* & *vb n* SUSPENDING.] [Lat. *suspendere*, *suspensum*, from *sus*, from *subs*, for *sub*, under, and *pendere*, to hang, Fr & Pr *suspendre*, Sp. & Pg *suspender*, It *suspendere*, *sospendere*]

1 To attach to something above; to hang; as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread, to *suspend* the body by a cord, or by hooks, a needle *suspended* by a lodestone

2 To make to depend; as, God hath *suspended* the promise of eternal life on the condition of faith and obedience.

3 To cause to cease for a time; to hinder from proceeding; to interrupt; to delay; to stay.

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near
At once *suspends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*
Suspend your indignation against my brother. *Shak.*

4. To hold in a state undetermined; as, to *suspend* one's choice or opinion.

5 To debar from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry and deprived of their livelihood for ceremonies which are acknowledged indifferent. *Sanderson*

6 To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect, as, to *suspend* the habeas corpus act.

Syn.—To hang; interrupt, delay; intermit; stay, hinder, debar

Sus-pĕnd', *v i.* To cease from operation or activity, especially, to stop payment, or be unable to meet obligations or engagements, as a commercial firm

Sus-pĕnd'er, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, suspends.

2 (*pl*) Straps worn for holding up pantaloons; braces, galluses

Sŭs'pen-sĕ'tion, *n.* The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended, especially for a short time, temporary suspension

Sus pĕnse', *n* [From Lat *suspensus*, p. p. of *suspendere*, Fr *suspense*, *suspens* See *supra.*]

1 The state of being suspended, especially, a state of uncertainty, indetermination; indecision

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remained. *Denham*

2 Cessation for a time, stop. "A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain" *Pope.*

3 (*Law*) A temporary cessation of a man's right, suspension, as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rent.

Sus pĕnse', *a* [Lat *suspensus*, p p of *suspendere*, Fr *suspens*, Sp *suspenso*, It *sospeso*. See *supra*]

1 Held or lifted up, held from proceeding [*Obs*] "The great light of day . . . *suspense* in heaven" *Milton*

2 Expressing, or proceeding from, suspense or doubt "Looks *suspense*" *Milton.*

Sus-pĕnse'ly, *adv.* In a suspense manner, doubtfully [*Obs*]

Sus pĕn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n* The capacity of being suspended, or sustained from sinking, as, the *suspensibility* of indurated clay in water

Sus-pĕn'si ble, *a* Capable of being suspended, or held from sinking.

Sus pĕn'sion, *n.* [Lat *suspensio*, Fr. & Sp *suspension*, Pr *suspensio*, It. *suspensione*, *sospensione*. See SUSPEND]

1 The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended

2 Especially, temporary delay, interruption, or cessation, as, (*a*) Of labor, study, pain, and the like (*b*) Of decision, determination, judgment, and the like, as, to ask a *suspension* of judgment or opinion in view of evidence to be produced (*c*) Of the payment of what is due, as, the *suspension* of a mercantile firm, a bank, and the like. (*d*) Of punishment, or sentence of punishment (*e*) Of office, powers, prerogative, and the like, as, the *suspension* of a clergyman (*f*) Of the action or execution of law, or the like, as, the *suspension* of the *habeas corpus* act

3 A conditional withholding, interruption, or delay, as, the *suspension* of a payment on the performance of a condition

4. (*Rhet*) A keeping of the hearer in doubt and in attentive expectation of what is to follow, or what is to be the inference or conclusion from the arguments or observations

5 (*Scots Law*) A stay or postponement of execution of a sentence condemnatory, by means of letters of suspension granted on application to the lord ordinary

6 (*Mus*) The withholding of one or more tones proper to a chord, while retaining some tone or tones of the preceding chord, thus producing a momentary discord, or, as it is also called, *discord by suspension.*

Points of suspension (*Mech*), the points, as in the axis or beam of a balance, at which the weights act, or from which they are suspended —*Suspension-bridge*, a bridge supported by chains, ropes, or wires, which usually pass over high piers or columns at each end, and are secured in the ground below

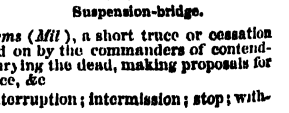

Suspension-bridge.

—*Suspension of arms* (*Mil*), a short truce or cessation of operations agreed on by the commanders of contending parties, as for burying the dead, making proposals for surrender or for peace, &c

Syn.—Delay; interruption; intermission; stop; withholding

Sus-pĕn'sive, *a.* [Fr. *suspensif*, Pr. *suspensiu*, Sp & Pg *suspensivo*, It *suspensivo*, *sospensivo*, L Lat *suspensivus* See SUSPEND] Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense, uncertain, doubtful [*Rare*] "In *suspensive* thoughts." *Beau. & Fl.*

Suspensive condition (*Scots Law*), a condition precedent, or a condition without the performance of which the contract can not be completed

Sus-pĕn'sor, *n.* [N. Lat.] (*Surg.*) A bandage to suspend the scrotum.

Sus-pĕn'so-ry, *a.* [Sp. *suspensorio*, It. *sospensorio*.]

Suspended; hanging; depending.

2 Fitted or serving to suspend, suspending; as, a *suspensory* muscle.

Sus-pĕn'so-ry, *n.* [Fr. *suspensoir, suspensoire,* Pr. *suspensori,* Sp. & Pg. *suspensorio,* It *sospensorio,* N. Lat. *suspensorium*] That which suspends, or holds up, as a truss; specifically, a bandage for suspending the scrotum.

Sŭs'pi-ca-ble, *a.* [Lat. *suspicabilis,* from *suspicari,* to suspect, q. v] Liable to be suspected, liable to suspicion. [*Obs*] *More.*

Sus-pi'cien-cy, *n* Suspiciousness [*Obs*]

Sus-pi'cion (sus-pĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *suspicio,* Fr *suspicion* and *soupçon,* O Fr *sospeçon,* Pr *sospeisso, sospecio, sospeio, suspeio, sospeita, sospecha,* Sp *sospecha,* O Sp *suspicion,* Pg *suspeita, suspeita,* It *sospezione, sospizione, suspizione, sospecione, sospicione* See SUSPECT] The act of suspecting, the imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all

Suspicions among thoughts are like bats among birds, which ever fly by twilight *Lucon*

Syn.—Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, diffidence, doubt

Sus-pi'cion, *v t* To view with suspicion, to suspect, to doubt [*Obs*] *South*

Sus-pi'cious (sus-pĭsh'us), *a* [Lat *suspiciosus,* It *sospecciroso, sospecioso,* Sp *sospechoso,* Pg *sospeitoso, suspeitoso,* Pr *sospechos, sospichos,* Fr *soupçonneux*]

1 Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will ever be *suspicious,* and no man can love the person he suspects *South*

2. Indicating suspicion or fear

We have a *suspicious,* fearful, constrained countenance *Swift*

3. Liable to suspicion, adapted to raise suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill, as, an author of *suspicious* innovations

I spy a black, *suspicious,* threatening cloud *Shak*

4. Entertaining suspicion, given to suspicion

Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make men of merit *suspicious* of each other *Pope*

Syn.—Jealous, distrustful, mistrustful, doubtful, questionable See JEALOUS

Sus-pi'cious-ly, *adv* In a suspicious manner, with suspicion, so as to excite suspicion

Sus pi'cious-ness, *n* The quality or state of being suspicious, as, the *suspiciousness* of a man's appearance, of his weapons, or of his actions, the *suspiciousness* of a man's temper or mind

Sus-pir'al, *n* [From *suspire*]

1 A breathing-hole, a vent or ventiduct

2 A spring of water passing under ground to ward a cistern or conduit

Sŭs'pi-rā'tion, *n* [Lat *suspiratio* See *infra*] The act of sighing, or fetching a long and deep breath, a sigh "Windy *suspiration* of forced breath" *Watson*

Sus-pire', *v i* [Lat *suspirare,* to breathe out, to sigh, from *sub,* under, and *spirare,* to breathe, It *sospirare,* Sp & Pg *suspirar,* Pr *sospirar,* Fr *soupirer*] To fetch a long, deep breath, to sigh, to breathe. [*Rare*]

Fire-flies, that *suspire*

In short, soft lapses of transported flame *E B Browning*

Sus-pire', *n* A long, deep breath a sigh [*Obs*]

Sus-pired', *a.* Ardently desired or longed for, earnestly coveted [*Obs*]

Sus-tāin', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SUSTAINED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* SUSTAINING] [O Fr *sustenir, sostenir,* N Fr. *soutenir,* Pr & Sp *sostener,* Pg *soster,* It *sostenere,* Lat *sustinere,* from *sus,* from *subs,* for *sub,* under, and *tenere,* to hold]

1 To keep from falling, to bear to uphold, to support, as, a foundation *sustains* the superstructure, pillars *sustain* an edifice, a beast *sustains* a load, a rope *sustains* a weight

2 Hence, to keep from sinking in despondence, to support

3 To maintain, to keep alive, to support, to subsist, to nourish, as, provisions to *sustain* a family or an army

4. To aid, vindicate, comfort, or relieve "His sons, who seek the tyrant to *sustain*" *Dryden*

5. To endure without failing or yielding, to bear.

6. To suffer, to bear, to undergo

Shall Turnus, then, such endless toil *sustain?* *Dryden*
You shall *sustain* more new disgraces *Shak*

7. To allow the prosecution of, to sanction, to continue; not to dismiss or abate, as, the court *sustained* the action or suit

8. To prove, to establish by evidence to be conclusive of as evidence, as, to *sustain* a charge, an accusation, or a proposition

9. (*Mus*) To continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length. *Busby*

Syn.—To support, uphold, subsist, assist, relieve, suffer, undergo

Sus tāin', *n.* That which upholds or sustains; a sustainer [*Obs*] *Milton*

Sus-tāin'a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *soutenable,* It *sostenibile*] Capable of being sustained or maintained, as, the action is not *sustainable.*

Sus-tāin'er, *n.* One who, or that which, sustains.

Sus tāin'ment, *n.* The act of sustaining. [*Obs*]

Sus-tăl'tic, *a.* [Lat. *systalticus,* Gr. *συστaλτικός,* from *συστέλλειν,* to draw together, to moderate, from *σύν,* together, and *στέλλειν,* to place, bring together] Mournful, affecting,—said of a species of music among the Greeks *Busby*

Sŭs'te-nance, *n.* [O Fr *sustenance, sostenance, soustenance, soutenance,* Pr. *sostenensa,* It. *sostenenza, sostegnenza*]

1 The act of sustaining, support, maintenance, subsistence, as, the *sustenance* of the body, the *sustenance* of life

2 That which supports life, food, victuals, provisions, as, the city has ample *sustenance*

Sus tĕn'ta-cle (-tă-kl), *n* [Lat *sustentaculum,* from *sustentare,* to hold up, support See *infra*] Support, sustenance [*Obs*] *More*

Sŭs'ten-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *sustentatio,* from *sustentare,* to support, maintain, v intens from *sustinere,* Fr *sustentation,* Pr *sustentacio,* Sp *sustentacion,* It *sustentazione, sostentazione* See SUSTAIN] [*Rare*]

1 Preservation from falling, support. *Boyle*

2 The use of food or provisions *Brown*

3 Maintenance, support of life *Bacon*

Sŭs'ter, *n* The same as SISTER [*Obs*] *B Jon*

Sŭ'sur rā'tion, *n* [Fr *susurration,* Sp *susurracion,* It *susurrazione,* from Lat *susurrare,* to whisper] A whispering, a soft murmur [*Obs*]

Su sŭr'ring ly, *adv* [See *infra*] In the manner of a whisper or soft murmur [*Obs*]

Su sŭr'rous, *a* [See *infra*] Whispering, rustling, full of whispering sounds [*Rare*]

Su sŭr'rus, *n* [Lat, from *susurrare,* to whisper] The act of whispering, whisper

All his halls will be overflowing and buzzing with the matin *susurrus* of courtiers *De Quincey*

Sū'tile (sū'tĭl), *a* [Lat *sutilis,* from *suere,* to sew, Fr *sutile*] Done by stitching [*Obs*] *Boswell*

Sŭt'ler, *n* [D *zoetelaar,* O D *soeteler,* a small trader, especially in camps, from *soetelen,* to undertake low offices L Ger *suddeln, soddeln,* H Ger *sudeln,* to do dirty work, to sully, soil, *sudelloch* a sluttish or paltry cook] A person who follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, or the like

Sŭt'ler-ship, *n.* The condition or occupation of a sutler

Sŭt'ling, *a* Belonging to sutlers, engaged in the occupation of a sutler

Sutling-trench, a woman who follows the occupation of a sutler, female sutler

Sut-tee', *n* [Skr *sati,* f of *sat,* existing, real, true, good, p pr of *sat,* to be]

1 A widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband,—so called as this act of self immolation is regarded as evincing goodness or excellence of wifely character [*India*]

2 The sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband [*India*]

Sut tee'ism, *n* The practice of self immolation among widows in Hindostan

Sŭt'tle (sŭt'tl), *n* [From *subtle, subtile,* Lat *subtilis*] (*Com*) The weight when the tare has been deducted, and tret is yet to be allowed *M'Culloch*

Sŭt'tle, *v i* To act as sutler, to supply provisions and other articles to troops [*U S*]

Sū'tor, *n* A kind of syrup made from the juice of the fruit of the pitahaya (*Cactus* [or *Cereus*] *pitahaya*), by the Indians near the River Gila [*U S*]

Sū'tū ral (sū'tyur al), *a* [Fr *sutural,* N Lat *suturalis*]

1 Of, or relating to, a suture or seam

2 (*Bot*) Taking place at a suture as, a *sutural* dehiscence

Sū'tūr al ly (sū'tyur-), *adv* In a sutural manner, by means of a suture

Sū'tūr ā'ted, *a* [N Lat *suturatus,* Fr *suture*] Sewed or knit together, stitched [*Obs*]

Sū'tūre (sū'tyur, -), *n* [Lat *sutura,* from *suere, sutum,* to sew or stitch, Fr *suture,* Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *sutura*]

1 The act of sewing, also, the line along which two things or parts are sewed together, or are united so as to form a seam, or that which resembles a seam

2 (*Surg*) The uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching

3 (*Anat*) The seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull, or the peculiar articulation or connection of those bones, as, the coronal *suture* the sagittal *suture*

4 (*Bot*) The line or seam formed by the union of two margins in any part of a plant

5 (*Entom*) The line at which the elytra meet and are sometimes confluent

Sū'tūred (sū'tyurd), *a.* Having sutures, knit or united together *Pennant*

Sū'ze rāin, *n* A superior lord, to whom fealty is due, a feudal lord

Sū'ze-rain-ty, *n* [Fr *suzeraineté,* from *suzerain,* paramount, a lord paramount, from Fr *sus,* above, over, Lat *susum, sursum,* as *souverain,* from Lat *superus, super* See SOVEREIGN] The dominion or authority of a suzerain, paramount authority or command.

Swab (swŏb), *n.* [Spelt also *swob,* from the root of *sweep;* Sw. *svabb, sopa,* Dan. *svabert,* Icel. *sôpr,* D. *zwabber,* Ger *schwabber*]

1. A mop for cleaning floors, the decks of vessels, and the like.

2 A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like, fastened to a handle for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or for giving them nourishment.

3 An epaulet [*Colloq*] *Marryatt.*

4 A cod or pod, as of beans, pease, or the like. [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Swab (swŏb), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SWABBED, *p pr.* & *vb n* SWABBING] [See *supra;* Sw. *svabba, svabla, sopa,* Dan *svabre,* D. *zwabberen,* Ger. *schwabbern*] To clean with a mop or swab, to wipe when wet, or after washing, as, to *swab* the deck of a ship

Swab'ber (swŏb'ber), *n.* [From *swab,* D. *zwabber* Ger *schwabberer*]

1 One who uses a swab to clean a floor or deck.

2 An inferior officer on board of ships of war whose business it is to see that the ship is kept clean.

Swab'ber, *v t* To swab [*Rare*]

Swad (swŏd), *n.* [Probably from A S. *swedhian,* to bind]

1 A pod, as of beans or peas. [*Prov Eng*]

Swad in the north, is a peascod shell—thence used for an empty shallow fellow *Blount.*

2 A silly or coarse fellow, a country bumpkin.

There was one busy fellow was their leader,
A blunt, squat *swad,* but lower than yourself *B Jonson.*

3 A lump, mass, or bunch, also, a crowd. [*Colloq and low*] [*U S*

Swad'dle (swŏd'dl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SWADDLED, *p pr* & *vb n* SWADDLING] [From the noun See *infra*]

1 To bind, as with a bandage, to bind tightly with clothes to swathe,—used generally of infants, as, to *swaddle* a child

They *swaddled* me in my night-gown *Addison*

2 To beat, to cudgel [*Obs and low*] *Hudibras.*

Swad'dle, *n* [A S *swadhal, swadhul, swedhal,* a bundle, from *swedhian,* to bind, D *swachtel, wachtlen*] Clothes bound tight round the body

They put me in bed in all my *swaddles* *Addison*

Swad'dling-bănd, *n*
Swad'dling-clŏth, *n*
Swad'dling-clout, *n* A band or cloth wrapped round an infant, especially round a new born infant

Swăg, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SWAGGED, *p pr* & *vb n* SWAGGING] [Prov Eng *swag,* to hang loose and heavy, to swing about allied to Ger *schwanken,* Prov Ger *schwadeln,* to totter, to reel, from *schwingen,* Eng *swing* Cf SAG and SWAY] To sink down by its weight to lean *Grew*

Swăg, *n* A swaying, irregular motion, as of a heavy body, or of one sagging or pendent from its weight.

Swăg'-bĕl'lied (-bĕl'lid), *a* Having a prominent, overhanging belly

Swăg'-bĕl'ly *n* **1** A prominent, overhanging belly

2 (*Med*) Any large tumor developed in the abdomen, and neither fluctuating nor sonorous *Dunglison.*

Swăge, *v t & i* [*imp* & *p p* SWAGED, *p pr* & *vb n* SWAGING] [Equivalent to *suage,* abbreviated from *assuage*] The same as ASSUAGE [*Obs*]

Swăge, *n* A tool, variously shaped or grooved on the end or face, used by blacksmiths and other workers in metals, for shaping their work, whether in sheet metal or forging, by holding the tool upon it, or the work upon the tool, and striking with a sledge

Swăge, *v t* To shape by means of a swage, to fashion, as a piece of iron by drawing it into a groove or mold having the required shape

Swăge'-blŏck, *n* A block in which several swages are formed or fastened

Swăg'ger, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SWAGGERED *p pr.* & *vb n* SWAGGERING] [Cf A S *swegan,* to make a noise to rattle, *swegleru,* to prevail] To boast or brag noisily, to be ostentatiously proud, to bluster, to bully

What a pleasure it is to *swagger* at the bar! *Arbuthnot.*
To be great is not to *swagger* at our footmen *Collier*

Swăg'ger, *n* Boastfulness or insolence of manner.

He gave a half *swagger,* half leer, as he stepped forth to receive us *W Irving*

Swăg'ger er, *n* A blusterer, a bully, a boastful, noisy fellow

Swăg'gy, *a* [From *swag*] Inclined to swag; sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight *Browne.*

Swān, *n* [A S *swân,* O Sax *swân,* O H Ger *swan,* Icel *svanna,* Sw *svan,* Dan *svane*] A young man dwelling in the country, a rustic especially, a country gallant or lover,—used chiefly in poetry.

It were a happy life
To be no better than a homely *swain* *Shak.*
Blest *swains* whose nymphs in every grace excel *Pope.*

Swān'ish, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, a swain rustic *Milton.*

Swān'ling, *n* A little swain. [*Rare*]

Swān'mōte, *n* [Written also *swainmote* and *swenmote*] [From *swain* and *mote,* a meeting, L. Lat *swanimotum, swanemotum*] (*Eng Forest Law*) A court held before the verderors of the forest as judges, by the steward of the court, thrice every year, the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury. *Blackstone. Wharton.*

Swāin'ship, *n.* The condition of a swain.

Swāip, *v. i.* To walk proudly; to sweep. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Todd.*

Swāle, *n.* [Perhaps from *vale*, with *s* prefixed.]
1. A valley or low place, also, shade, in opposition to *sunshine*. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell. Forby.*
2. [Gael & Ir. *sgail*, a shade, a shadow.] An interval or vale, a tract of low, and usually wet, land. [*Local U. S.*] *Bartlett.*
3. A gutter in a candle. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Swāle, *v. t. & i.* To consume, to waste, to sweal. See SWEAL.

Swāle, *v. t.* To dress, as a hog for bacon, by singeing or burning off the hair. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swāl'let (swōl'let), *n.* [From *swell*, Ger. *schwall*, a sea swell, from *schwellen*, to swell.] Water breaking in upon the miners at their work, — so called among tin-miners. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

Swāl'lōw (swōl'lō), *n.* [A-S. *swalewe, swealwe*, D. *zwaluw*, O. H. Ger. *swalawa*, M. H. Ger. *swalewe, swalwe*, N. H. Ger. *schwalbe*, Icel. & Sw. *svala*, Dan. *svale*.] (*Ornith.*) A small bird with long wings, a forked or pointed tail, and small hooked feet. The gape of the mouth is very wide, though the beak is short. They feed on insects, which they seize while on the wing. The chimney swallow of Europe is *Hirundo rustica*, the American chimney swallow is a swift. See SWIFT. The barn swallow of the United States is *H. (rufa) horderorum*. The sea swallow of the arctic seas is *Sterna arctica*.

Swallow
House Martin (*Hirundo urbica*)

Swāl'lōw, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWALLOWED. *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWALLOWING.] [A-S. *swelgan, sulgan*, O. H. Ger. *swelahan, suelhan*, M. H. Ger. *swelhen, swelgen*, N. H. Ger. *schwelgen*, L. Ger. *swalgen, swelgen*, D. *zwelgen*, Icel. *svelga*, Sw. *svälja*, Dan. *svælge*, Icel. *svelgr*, Sw. *svalg*, Dan. *svalg*, M. H. Ger. *swalch*, L. Ger. *swalg*, O. Ger. *schwalg*, the throat, gullet.]
1. To take into the stomach, to receive through the gullet or esophagus into the stomach, as, to *swallow* food or drink.
2. To draw into an abyss or gulf, to ingulf, to absorb, — usually followed by *up*. "In bogs *swallowed* up and lost." *Milton.*
The earth opened her mouth and *swallowed* them up. *Num.* xvi. 32
3. To receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple, to receive implicitly. "Though that story . . . be not so readily *swallowed*." *Browne.*
4. To engross, to appropriate.
Homer has *swallowed* up the honor of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*
5. To occupy, to employ.
The necessary provision of life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*
6. To seize and waste, to exhaust, to consume.
Corruption *swallowed* what the liberal hand
Of bounty scattered. *Thomson.*
7. To engross, to engage completely.
The priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink, they are *swallowed* up of wine. *Isa.* xxviii. 7.
8. To retract, to recant. "*Swallowed* his vows whole." *Shak.*
Syn. — To absorb, imbibe, ingulf, engross, consume. See ABSORB.

Swāl'lōw (swōl'lō), *n.* [See *supra*.]
1. The gullet or esophagus, the throat.
2. Taste, relish, inclination, liking.
I have no *swallow* for it. *Massinger.*
3. Capacity for swallowing, voracity. "There being nothing too gross for the *swallow* of political rancor." *Prof. Wilson.*
4. As much as is, or can be, swallowed at once, as, a *swallow* of water.

Swāl'lōw-er (swōl'lō-er), *n.* One who swallows, specifically, a glutton. *Tatler.*

Swāl'lōw-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A sea fish of the genus *Trigla* (*T. hirundo*), remarkable for the size of its gill fins, — called also *sapphirine gurnard*.

Swāl'lōw-tāil, *n.* 1. (*Mach.*) The same as DOVE-TAIL, q. v.
2 (*Bot.*) A species of willow. *Bacon.*
3 (*Fort.*) A work so called from its form, — called also *priest-cap*. [See *Illust.* of *Redan*.]

Swāl'lōw-tāiled, *a.* 1. Like a swallow's tail in form, having narrow and tapering or pointed skirts, as, a *swallow-tailed* coat.
2 (*Mach.*) Dove-tailed.
Swallow-tailed hawk (*Ornith.*), a species of hawk having a long, forked tail, found in the southern parts of the United States, *Nauclerus* (*Milvus*) *furcatus*. *Baird.*

Swāl'lōw-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Asclepias* or *Cynanchum*, growing in the southern part of Europe, and said to have been successfully used as a medicine, chiefly in dropsical cases.
African swallow-wort, a plant of the genus *Stapelia*.

Swām, *imp.* of *swim*. See SWIM.

Swamp (swŏmp), *n.* [Allied to *sump*, from the root of *swim*. Cf. Icel *svampr*, Dan. & Sw. *svamp*, A-S. *swamm*, O. H. Ger. *swam*, Goth. *svamms*, D. *zwam*, O. D. *swammc*, N. H. Ger. *schwamm*, a sponge, mushroom, also from the root of *swim*.] Spongy land, low ground filled with water, soft, wet ground, marshy ground away from the sea-shore, land wet and spongy, but not usually covered with water.

Swamp (swŏmp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWAMPED (swŏmt, 84), *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWAMPING.]
1. To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp.
2. (*Naut.*) To overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat, in water, to whelm.
3. To plunge into inextricable difficulties. "Having *swamped* himself in following the ignis fatuus of a theory." *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Swamp'-căb'bage, *n.* (*Bot.*) Skunk-cabbage.

Swamp'-hŏn'ey-sŭck'le, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub of the genus *Azalea* (*A. viscosa*), growing in swampy places, and having clammy, fragrant flowers, of a white color, or white tinged with rose-color, — called also *swamp pink*. *Gray.*

Swamp'-ōak, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the *Quercus prunus*, found in Canada.

Swamp'-ōre, *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of iron found in swamps and morasses, bog ore, or bog iron ore.

Swamp'-săs'sa frăs, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small North American tree of the genus *Magnolia* (*M. glauca*), — called also *sweet bay*.

Swamp'y, *a.* Consisting of swamp, like a swamp, low, wet, and spongy as, *swampy* land.

Swan (swŏn), *n.* [A-S. *swan*, D. *zwaan*, O. H. Ger. *swan*, M. H. Ger. *swane*, N. H. Ger. *schwan*, Icel. *svanr*, Sw. *svan*, Dan. *svane*.]
1 (*Ornith.*) A large web-footed bird, like the goose, but handsomer, and more graceful, having also a longer neck and beak, and being generally larger and stronger. It is usually of a white color when mature. The common whistling swan of America is *Cygnus Americanus*. The trumpeter swan of the Western States is *C. buccinator*. The European swan, or hooper, is *C. ferus*, and is also called *whistling swan*. The black swan is the *C. Atratus* of Australia.

American Swan (*Cygnus Americanus*)

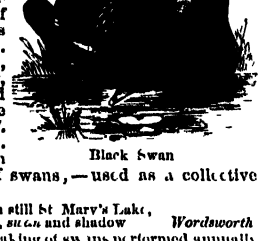

Black Swan

2 Swans, taken together, a flock of swans, — used as a collective noun. [*Rare.*]
The *swan*, on still St. Mary's Lake,
Float double, *swan* and shadow. *Wordsworth.*
Swan-upping, the taking of swans performed annually by the swan companies, with the lord mayor of London at their head, for the purpose of marking them. This was formerly a very popular amusement, and the modern term *swan-hopping* is merely a corruption of it. *Halliwell.*

Swāng, *n.* [Corrupted from *swamp*.]
1 A piece of low land or greenward, liable to be covered with water. [*Prov. Eng.*]
2 A swamp, a bog. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Swăn'i-nōte, *n.* See SWAINMOTE.

Swan'kie, } *n.* An active and clever young fellow.
Swan'ky, } [*Scot.*] *W. Scott.*

Swăn'pan, *n.* The Chinese abacus, or calculating instrument. *S. W. Williams.*

Swan's'-down, *n.* 1 The fine, soft feathers of the swan, used for various articles of dress.
2 A fine, soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton, a sort of twilled fustian, like moleskin.

Swan'-skin, *n.* 1 The skin of a swan.
2 A species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.

Swap (swŏp), *adv.* [See SWAP, *n.*] Hastily, at a snatch. [*Prov. Eng.*] [*Low.*]

Swap (swŏp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWAPPED (swŏpt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWAPPING.] [O. & Prov. Eng., to strike, Ger. *schwappen*. Cf. to *strike* a bargain.] [Written also *swop*.]
1. To strike, — with *off*. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]
2 To exchange, to barter, to swop. [*Colloq.*]

Swap, *n.* [See *supra*. Ger. *schwapp*, n., a slap, swap, *schwapp, schnapps*, interj. 'slap! smack!']
1 A blow, a stroke. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]
2 An exchange. [*Colloq.*]

Swap, *v. i.* [*Obs.*] 1. To fall or descend; to rush hastily or violently. *C. Richardson.*
2 To beat the air with a sweeping motion or noise; to flap. *More.*

Swāpe, *n.* [From *sweep*.] A pole supported by a fulcrum, on which it turns, used for raising water from a well, for churning, and the like, a sweep.

Sward, *n.* [A-S. *sweard*, O. Fries. *swarde*, L. Ger. *swaarde, sware*, D. *zwoord*, Icel. *svörðr*, Dan. *svær*, M. H. Ger. *swarte*, N. H. Ger. *schwarte*.]
1. The grassy surface of land; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat, turf.
2 Skin, covering. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*
Sward-pork, bacon cured in large flitches.

Sward, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWARDED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWARDING.] To produce sward upon, to cover with sward. *Mortimer.*

Sward'-cŭt'ter, *n.* An instrument for cutting sward, a machine for bringing old grass lands into tillage.

Sward'ed, *a.* Covered with sward.

Sward'y, *a.* Covered with sward or grass; as, *swardy* land.

Swāre, *imp.* of *swear*. [*Obs.*] See SWEAR.

Swāre, *n.* [Written also *schware*.] [L. Ger. *sware*, M. H. Ger. *schwar, schware*, from L. Ger. *swar*, A-S. *swār*, O. H. Ger *swari*, N. H. Ger. *schwer*, heavy.] A copper coin and money of account in Bremen, of the value of one fifth of a groat, that is, nearly a half farthing sterling, or one quarter of a cent. *McCulloch.*

Swārf, *v. i.* To grow languid, to faint. [*Scot.*]
"To *swarf* for very hunger." *W. Scott.*

Swārf, *n.* The grit worn away from grindstones used in grinding cutlery wet. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swarm, *n.* [A-S. *swearm*, O. H. Ger. *swarm*, N. H. Ger. *schwarm*, D. *zwerm*, Icel. *svermr*, Sw. & Dan. *svärm*, from the root of Ger. *schwirren*, to make a sharp, shrill, or piercing noise, Skr. *svar*, to sound.]
1 A large number of small animals or insects, especially when in motion. "A deadly *swarm* of hornets." *Milton.*
2 Especially, a great number of honey bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen, or a like body of bees united and settled permanently in a hive.
3 Hence, any great number or multitude, as of people in motion, or sometimes of inanimate objects.
Syn. — Multitude, crowd, throng.

Swarm, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWARMED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWARMING.] [A. S. *swearman*, L. Ger. *swarmen*, H. Ger. *schwarmen*, D. *zwermen*, Sw. *svärma*, Dan. *svarme*.]
1 To collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees, as, bees *swarm* in warm, clear days in summer.
2 To appear or collect in a crowd, to throng together, to congregate in a multitude, to run.
In crowds around the *swarming* people join. *Dryden.*
3 To be crowded, to be thronged with a multitude of animals in motion.
Every place *swarms* with soldiers. *Spenser.*
4 To abound, to be filled, as with a number or crowd of objects.
5. To breed multitudes.
Not so thick *swarmed* once the soil
Bedropped with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*
6 [Allied to *worm*, or to *swarve, sweer*, ?] To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling. See SHIN.
At the top was placed a piece of money, as a prize for those who could *swarm* up and seize it. *Cole.*

Swarm, *v. t.* To crowd or throng. [*Obs.*]

Swart, *n.* Sward. [*Obs.*] *Holinshed.*

Swart, *v. t.* [See *infra*.] To make tawny. [*Obs.*]

Swart, } *a.* [A-S. *sweart*, Goth. *svarts*, O. Sax.,
Swarth, } O. Fries., & L. Ger. *swart*, D. *zwart*, Icel. *svartr*, Sw. *svart*, Dan. *sort*, O. H. Ger. *swarz*, N. H. Ger. *schwarz*.]
1 Being of a dark hue, moderately black, tawny. "A nation strange, with visage *swart*." *Spenser.* "While your *swart* attendants wait." *Trench.*
2 Gloomy, malignant. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Swarth, *n.* The same as SWATH. See SWATH.

Swarth, *n.* An apparition of a person about to die. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Grose.*

Swarth'i ly, *adv.* [From *swarthy*.] In a swarthy manner, with a tawny hue, duskily.

Swarth'i ness, *n.* The state of being swarthy, a dusky or dark complexion, tawniness.

Swarth'ness, *n.* Swarthiness. [*Rare.*]

Swarth'y, *a.* [*compar.* SWARTHIER; *superl.* SWARTHIEST.] [From *swarth* or *swart*.] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion, black or tawny.
Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains. *Addison.*

Swarth'y, *v. t.* To make swarthy, to darken. [*Obs.*] *Cowley.*

Swart'i-ness, *n.* The state of being swart or swarthy, a tawny color.

Swart'ish, *a.* Somewhat swart, dark, or tawny.

Swart'ness, *n.* The quality of being swart, darkness, swarthiness.
She denounced the plague of *swartness* to the linen. *W. Scott.*

Swart'-stär, *n.* The dog-star, — so called from its appearance during the hot weather of summer, which darkens, or makes swart, the countenance. [*Rare.*] *Milton.*

Swart'y, *a.* Swarthy, tawny. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*
Swārve, *v. t.* 1. To swerve. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
2. To climb. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*
Swash (swŏsh), *n.* [Cf. QUASH and SQUASH, a species of gourd.] (*Arch.*) An oval figure, whose moldings are oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*
Swash (swŏsh), *n.* [See *infra.*]
1. A blustering noise, a vaporing; swaggering behavior, a swagger. [*Obs. or vulgar.*]
2 One who swaggers, a swaggering fellow, a swasher
3. [From *wash*, with *s* prefixed.] Impulse of water flowing with violence, a dashing of water "A great *swash* of water" *Coles*
4. A narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand-bank, or between that and the shore [*Local U. S.*] *Bartlett*
5 Liquid filth, wash, hog wash [*Obs.*]
Swash, *v. i.* [Sw. *svassa*, to bully, to rodomontade, Ger *schwatzen*, to talk, prattle, prate, D *zwetsen*, to boast.]
1. To bluster, to make a great noise, to vapor or brag
2 [See *supra.*] To dash or flow noisily, as water, to splash, as, water *swashing* on a shallow place.
3. To fall violently or noisily [*Obs.*]
They offered to kiss her, and *swashed* down upon her bed *Holinshed*
Swashing blow, a violent blow *Shak.*
Swash, *a.* [Cf. SQUASH and SQUASHY.] Soft, like fruit too ripe, swashy [*Prov. Eng.*] *Pegge*
Swash'-būck'ler, *n.* A bully or braggadocio, a swaggering, boastful fellow, a swaggerer *Milton*
Swash'er, *n.* One who makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms [*Rare.*] *Shak.*
Swash'-wāy, *n.* A narrow channel of water among sands, and the like, a swash
Swash'y, *a.* Soft, like fruit that is too ripe, quashy, swash [*Prov. Eng.*]
Swat, *imp.* of *sweat* [*Obs.*] See SWAT. *Chaucer*
Swatch, *n.* A swath [*Obs.*] *Tusser*
Swāte, *imp* of *sweat* [*Obs.*] See SWAT. *Thomson*
Swath (swawth) (synop., § 130), *n.* [A.S *swaedhu*, D *zwaad*, *zwad*, *zwade*, Ger *schwad*, *schwade.*]
1 A band or fillet "They wrapped me in a hundred yards of *swath*" *Addison*
2 A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe in mowing or cradling
3 The whole sweep of a scythe, or the whole breadth from which grass or grain is cut by it, in mowing or cradling, as, a wide *swath*
Swath'-bānk, *n.* A strip of grass left standing between the strokes of a scythe [*Prov. Eng.*]
Swāthe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWATHED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWATHING.] [A.S *swedhian*, to bind. Cf. SWADDLE.] To bind with a swath, band, bandage, or rollers, as, to *swathe* a child
Their children are never *swathed* or bound about with any thing when first born *Abbot*
Swāthe, *n.* [A.S *swedhe*, *suedhe.* See *supra.*] A bandage.
Milk and a *swathe*, at first, his whole demand *Young*
Swāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWAYED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWAYING.] [Prov. Eng. *sway*, *swaigh*, *sway*, to swing, incline, D *zwaayen*, to wield, swing, Icel *sveigia*, O D *swoje*, to bend, L. Ger *swājen*, to be turned by the wind, Sw *svaja*, Dan *svaie*, to wave, to hover, A-S *swēgian*, O. Sax *swogian*, to prevail. Cf. SWAG.]
1. To move or wield with the hand, as, to *sway* the scepter
2. To influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force, to rule, to govern
She could not *sway* her house *Shak.*
Take heed lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton*
This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue *Dryden*
3. To cause to incline to one side, to bias, to turn, to bend.
As bowls run true by being made
On purpose false, and to be *swayed* *Hudibras*
4 (*Naut.*) To hoist, to raise, as, to *sway* up the yards. *Totten*
Syn.—To bias, rule, govern, direct, influence, swing, move, wave
Swāy, *v. i.* 1. To bear rule, to govern. "Hadst thou *swayed* as kings should do" *Shak.*
2. To have weight or influence.
The example of sundry churches doth *sway* much *Hooker*
3. To be drawn to one side by weight, to lean.
The balance *sways* on our part *Bacon*
Swāy, *n.* 1 Power exerted in governing, rule, dominion, control.
When vice prevails, and impious men bear *sway*,
The post of honor is a private station *Addison*
2. Influence, weight, or authority that inclines to one side, as, the *sway* of desires
Proceed in the *sway* of your own will *Shak.*
3. Preponderation, turn or cast of balance.
Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway* of battle *Milton*
4. The swing or sweep of a weapon. "To strike with huge two-handed *sway*" *Milton.*
5. Any thing moving with bulk and power.
Are not you moved when all the *sway* of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shak.*
6 A switch or rod used by thatchers to bind their work. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*
Syn.—Rule, dominion, power, empire, control, influence, direction, preponderance, ascendency
Swāy'-bäcked (-bākt), *a.* Having the back hollow or fallen in, whether naturally or as the result of injury or weakness,—said of horses and other animals
Swāy'-brā'cing, *n.* (*Engin.*) The horizontal bracing of a bridge, which prevents its swaying
Swāyed, *a.* Bent down, and hollow in the back,—said of a horse "*Swayed* in the back" *Shak.*
Swāy'ful, *a.* Full of power, able to sway, swaying [*Rare.*] "The *swayful* concrete of intonation in the violoncello" *Rush.*
Swāy'ing, *n.* A kind of lumbago, caused by a fall, or by being overloaded,—applied to beasts
Swēal, *v. t.* [Sometimes written *sweal.*] [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWEALED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWEALING.] [A.S *swēlan*, to burn slowly and without a flame, O H Ger *suelan*, *suelēn*, *suilēn*, M H Ger *swillen*, N. H Ger *schwelen*, L Ger *swelen*, Icel *svala.*]
1 To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle, to waste away without feeding the flame.
2 To blaze away See SWALE
Swēal, *v. t.* To dress, as a hog, by burning or singeing off the hair, to swale
Swear (4), *v. i.* [*imp.* SWORE (formerly SWARE), *p. p.* SWORN, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWEARING.] [A-S & O H Ger *sueran*, O Sax *swerian*, Goth *swaran*, L Ger *sworen*, D *zweren*, N H Ger *schwören*, O Fries *swera*, Icel *sverja*, Sw *svärja*, Dan. *svarge*, allied to A-S *swaran*, to affirm, to answer, Icel & Sw *svara*, Dan *svare*, to answer, q. v.]
1 To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed
I *swear* by all the Roman gods *Shak.*
2 (*Law.*) To give evidence on oath, as, to *swear* to the truth of a statement, he *swore* that the prisoner was not present at the riot
3 To make an appeal to God in an irreverent manner, to use the name of God or sacred things profanely
Swear, *v. t.* 1 To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration, as, to *swear* an oath
2 (*Law.*) To put to an oath, to cause to take an oath, to administer an oath to,—often followed by in, as, to *swear* witnesses, to *swear* a jury, to *swear* in an officer
3 To declare or charge upon oath, as, to *swear* treason against a man
4 To appeal to by an oath
Now, by Apollo, king, thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain *Shak.*
To swear the peace against one, to make oath that one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm from the person, in which case the person must find sureties of the peace
Swēar'er, *n.* 1 One who swears, one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration
2 A profane person, one who uses profane language.
Then the liars and *swearers* are fools *Shak.*
Swēat, *n.* [A.S *swāt*, O Sax *suet*, O Fries *swet*, L Ger *sweet*, D *zweet*, Icel *svadi*, Sw *svett*, Dan *sved*, O H Ger *sweiz*, N H Ger *schweisz*, allied to Skr *svēdas*, Lat *sudor*, Gr. Ἱδρώς.]
1 The fluid or sensible moisture which is excreted from the skin of an animal, more commonly that which is produced by hard work, mental excitement, bodily suffering, or medicine
In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread *Gen.* iii. 19
2 The state of one who sweats, hence, labor, toil, drudgery *Shak.*
3 Moisture issuing from any substance, as, the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack
Swēat, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWEAT, or SWEATED (SWOI is obsolete), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWEATING.] [A.S *swætan*, L Ger *sweten*, D *zweeten*, Icel *svæta*, Sw *svetta*, Dan *svede*, O H Ger *suizzan*, N H Ger *schwitzen*, Skr *svid*, Lat *sudare.*]
1 To excrete sensible moisture from the skin.
2. To toil, to labor, to drudge
He'd have the poets *sweat* *Waller*
3. To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap
Swēat, *v. t.* 1 To cause to excrete moisture from the skin, as, his physicians attempted to *sweat* him by the most powerful sudorifics
2 To emit or suffer to flow from the pores, to exude.
For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gums *Dryden*
To sweat coin, to remove a portion of a piece of coin, as by shaking it in a bag, so that the friction wears off some of the metal, and so that the diminution of the value is not readily perceived
The only use of it [money] which is interdicted is to put it in circulation again after having diminished its weight by "*sweating*," or otherwise, because the quantity of metal which it contains is no longer consistent with its impression. *Cobden*
Swēat'er, *n.* 1. One who sweats.
2. One who, or that which, causes to sweat; a sudorific.
Swēat'i-ly, *adv.* In a sweaty manner; so as to be moist with sweat.
Swēat'i-ness, *n.* The state of being sweaty, or moist with sweat.
Swēat'ing-bāth, *n.* A bath for producing sensible sweat, a stove, a sudatory
Swēat'ing-house, *n.* A house for sweating persons in sickness.
Swēat'ing-I'ron (swōt'ing I'urn), *n.* A kind of knife, or a piece of iron, used to scrape off sweat, especially from horses
Swēat'ing-room (28), *n.* 1. A room for sweating persons
2 (*Dairy Business.*) A room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.
Swēat'ing-sick'ness, *n.* (*Med.*) A febrile epidemic disease which prevailed in some countries of Europe, but particularly in England, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, characterized by profuse sweating, which continued through the whole course of the disease, or till death, which often happened in a few hours
Swēat'y, *a.* [*compar.* SWEATIER, *superl.* SWEATIEST.]
1 Moist with sweat, as, a *sweaty* skin; a *sweaty* garment
2 Consisting of sweat. "No noisy whiffs or *sweaty* streams" *Swift.*
3 Laborious, toilsome, difficult. "The *sweaty* forge" *Prior.*
Swēde, *n.* [Ger *Schwede*, Sw *Svensk.*]
1 (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Sweden.
2 A Swedish turnip
Swē'den-bōr'gi-an, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of the New Jerusalem church, as taught by Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish philosopher and religious writer (born A D 1688, died 1772), who claimed to have direct intercourse with the spiritual world, through the opening of his spiritual senses in 1745, and who taught that the Lord Jesus Christ, as comprehending in himself all the fullness of the Godhead, is the one only God, that there is a spiritual sense to the Scriptures, and that a good life consists in shunning evils as sins against God.
Swē'den-bōr'gi-an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Swedenborg or his views
Swē'den-bōr'gi-an-ism, *n.* The doctrines of the Swedenborgians
Swēdge, *n.* & *v. t.* The same as SWAGE. See SWAGE.
Swēd'ish, *a.* [Ger *Schwedisch*, Sw. *Svensk.*] (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Sweden.
Swedish turnip (*Bot.*), the ruta-baga See RUTA-BAGA
Swēd'ish, *n.* The language of the Swedes.
Sweep, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWEPT, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWEEPING.] [A.S *swapan*, O Fries *swēpa*, L. Ger *swēpen*, *swipen*, H Ger *schweifen*, Icel. & Sw. *sopa*, Goth *swēpan.*]
1 To brush, or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom, for removing loose dirt, to clean by brushing, as, to *sweep* a chimney or a floor
2 To drive or carry along or off by a long, brushing stroke or force, or by flowing on the earth, as, the wind *sweeps* the snow from the tops of the hills, a river *sweeps* away a dam, timber, or rubbish, a flood *sweeps* away a bridge or a house
3 To drive, destroy, or carry off many at a stroke, or with celerity and violence, as, a pestilence *sweeps* off multitudes in a few days.
I have already *swept* the stakes *Dryden.*
4. To move over in strides or with a train.
Their long descending train,
With rubies edged and sapphires, *swept* the plain *Dryden*
5 To carry with a long, swinging, or dragging motion, to carry with pomp
And, like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail. *Shak.*
6 To strike with a long stroke
Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre *Pope*
7 (*Naut.*) To draw or drag over, as, to *sweep* the bottom of a river with a net, or with the bight of a rope, to hook an anchor
8 To observe rapidly, as parts of a surface, to pass rapidly over as with the eye or other instrument of observation, as, to *sweep* the heavens with a telescope
To sweep a mold (*Founding*), to form the sand into a mold by a template, instead of compressing it around a pattern
Sweep, *v. i.* 1 To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad, or brushing the surface of any thing, as, a *sweeping* rain, a *sweeping* flood.
2 To pass over or brush along with celerity and force, as, the wind *sweeps* along the plain.
3 To pass with pomp, as, a person *sweeps* along with a trail
She *sweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies. *Shak.*
4 To move with a long reach, as, a *sweeping* stroke
5 To include or comprehend many individuals or particulars in a single act or assertion, as, a *sweeping* declaration, charge, and the like.
Sweep, *n.* 1 The act of sweeping.
2. The compass of a stroke; as, a long *sweep.*
3. The compass of any turning body or motion; as, the *sweep* of a door.

4. The compass of any thing flowing or brushing; as, the flood carried away every thing within its *sweep*.

5 Violent and general destruction; as, the *sweep* of an epidemic disease.

6. Direction and extent of any motion not rectilinear; as, the *sweep* of a compass.

7. The direction or compass of a curve, as of a road, an arch, and the like. "The road which makes a small *sweep*." *W. Scott*

8 One who sweeps, a sweeper.

9. (*Founding.*) A movable template for making molds, in loam-molding

10 (*Naut*) (*a*) The mold of a ship when she begins to compass in at the rung heads, any part of a ship shaped in a segment of a circle (*b*) A large oar, used in small vessels, to impel them during a calm, or to increase their speed during a chase. *Totten*

11. (*Refining*) The almond furnace [*Obs*]

12. The pole or piece of timber moved on a fulcrum or post, used to raise and lower a bucket in a well for drawing water [Variously written *swape*, *sweep*, *swepe*, and *swipe*]

Sweep of the tiller (*Naut*) a circular frame on which the tiller traverses in large ships

Sweep'age, *n.* The crop of hay got in a meadow [*Prov Eng*] *Ogilvie*

Sweep'er, *n* One who sweeps a sweep

Sweep'ing-ly, *adv.* In a sweeping manner, by sweeping

Sweep'ing-ness, *n.* The quality of being sweeping, as, the *sweepingness* of a charge

Sweep'ings, *n pl* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish, as, the *sweepings* of streets are often used as manure.

Sweep'-nĕt, *n.* A net for drawing over a large compass.

Sweep'stăke, *n.* One who wins all,—usually written *sweepstakes*. *Shal*

Sweep'stăkes, *n sing* or *pl*

1 The whole money or other things staked or won at a horse race.

2 A sweepstake. See SWEEPSTAKE

Sweep'-wash'er, *n.* The person who extracts the residuum of precious metals from the sweepings, potsherds, &c, of refineries of gold and silver, or places where these metals are manufactured or used. *Ure*

Sweep'y, *a* 1. Passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once, sweeping

The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway *Dryden*

2 Wavy "The *sweepy* crest" *Pope.*

3. Strutting, expanded "His *sweepy* train" *Watts*

Sweet, *a.* [*compar* SWEETER, *superl* SWEETEST] [O Eng *swote*, *sote*, *sute*, A S *swete*, O Frics *swet*, O Sax *suōti*, *swōti*, Goth *sutis*, for *svotis*, Icel *sætr*, Sw *sot*, Dan *sød*, L Ger *sot*, *sote*, D *zoet*, O H Ger *suozi*, N H Ger *susz*, allied to L at *suāvis*, for *suadvis*, Gr ἡδύς, Skr *svadu*, from *svad*, *svad*, to be of a sweet taste, to taste]

1. Having a certain agreeable taste or flavor, like or resembling that of honey or sugar, saccharine,—opposed to *sour* and *bitter*, as, a *sweet* beverage, *sweet* fruits; *sweet* oranges.

2 Pleasing to the smell, fragrant, as, a *sweet* rose, *sweet* odor, *sweet* incense

3 Pleasing to the ear, making excellent music, soft, melodious, harmonious, as, the *sweet* notes of a flute or an organ, *sweet* music, a *sweet* voice, a *sweet* singer

4. Pleasing to the eye, beautiful, as, a *sweet* face, a *sweet* color or complexion, a *sweet* form "*Sweet* interchange of hill and valley" *Milton*

5. Fresh, not salt, as, *sweet* water *Bacon*

6 Not changed from a sound or wholesome state, as, (*a*) Not stale, as, *sweet* butter (*b*) Not sour, as, *sweet* milk or bread. (*c*) Not putrescent or putrid, as, *sweet* meat

7. Mild, soft, gentle

Canst thou bind the *sweet* influences of Pleiades? *Job* xxxviii 1

9. Mild, soft, kind, obliging, as, *sweet* manners

☞ *Sweet* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *sweet-blossomed*, *sweet-featured*, *sweet-mouthed*, *sweet-smiling*, *sweet-tempered*, *sweet-toned*, and the like

Sweet herbs, fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes —*Sweet tooth*, an especial fondness for sweet things or for sweetmeats [*Colloq*]—*To be sweet upon*, to treat with such marked interest or attention as to indicate an incipient affection *Thackeray*

Syn.—Sugary; saccharine, dulcet, luscious

Sweet, *n.* 1. That which is sweet to the taste,—used chiefly in the plural, as, (*a*) Confectionery, preserves, sugars, honey, and the like (*b*) Homemade wines, cordials, metheglin, and the like

2 That which is sweet or pleasant in odor, a perfume "Odoriferous *sweets*" *Prior.*

3 That which is pleasing or grateful to the mind, as, the *sweets* of domestic life

A little bitter mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the *sweet* *Locke*

4. One who is dear to another; a darling;—a term of endearment.

Wherefore frowns my *sweet*? *B. Jonson.*

Sweet'-ăp'ple, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Anona squamosa*, or sweet-sop. See SWEET-SOP. *Lee.*

Sweet'-bāy, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Laurus* (*L. nobilis*), a species of laurel. See LAUREL. (*b*) A small North American tree of the genus *Magnolia*, swamp-sassafras.

Sweet'-brēad (-brĕd), *n.* The pancreas of an animal, used for food

Sweet'-brī'er, *n* (*Bot*) A shrubby plant of the genus *Rosa*, cultivated for its fragrant smell

Sweet'-brōom (28), *n.* A certain plant *Ainsworth.*

Sweet'-căl'a bāsh, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Passiflora* (*P. maliformis*), growing in the West Indies, and producing a roundish, edible fruit *Loudon*

Sweet'-căl'a-mŭs, } *n* (*Bot*) An aromatic plant
Sweet'-cāne, } of the genus *Calamus*, *C. aromaticus.*

Sweet'-clī'e-ly, *n.* (*Bot*) (*a*) A North American umbelliferous plant of the genus *Osmorhiza*, having aromatic roots and seeds, and white flowers. *Gray* (*b*) A plant of the genus *Myrrhis* (*M. odorata*), growing in England

Sweet'-clis'tus, *n.* (*Bot*) An evergreen shrub (*Cistus ladanum*), from which the gum ladanum is obtained

Sweet'-cŏrn, *n.* A variety of the maize, of a sweet taste

Sweet'en (swēt'n), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SWEETENED, *p pr* & *vb. n* SWEETENING] [A-S *swētan*, *geswētan*]

1 To make sweet to the taste; as, to *sweeten* tea or coffee.

2 To make pleasing or grateful to the mind, as, to *sweeten* life, to *sweeten* friendship

3 To make mild or kind, as, to *sweeten* the temper

4 To make less painful, as, to *sweeten* the cares of life

5 To increase the agreeable qualities of, as, to *sweeten* the joys or pleasures of life

6 To soften to the eye, to make delicate

Correggio has made his name immortal by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shades *Dryden*

7 To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter as, to *sweeten* rooms or apartments that have been infected, to *sweeten* the air

8 To make warm and fertile, as, to dry and *sweeten* soils

9 To restore to purity, as, to *sweeten* water, butter, or meat

Sweet'en, *v i* To become sweet.

Sweet'en-er, *n* One who, or that which, sweetens, one who palliates, that which moderates acrimony

Sweet'en-ing (swēt'n-ing), *n.* 1 The act of making sweet

2 That which sweetens

Sweet'-fērn, *n* (*Bot*) A small North American shrub, having sweet scented or aromatic leaves resembling fern-leaves, *Comptonia asplenifolia Gray*

Sweet'-flăg, *n* (*Bot*) An endogenous water plant of the genus *Acorus*, having a root stalk of a pungent, aromatic taste,—called also *calamus* It is found in wet places in Europe and America The whole plant has an agreeable aromatic taste and odor

Sweet'-gāle, *n* (*Bot*) A shrub of the genus *Myrica* (*M gale*), having bitter, fragrant leaves, and found in wet grounds *Loudon*

Sweet'-gŭm, *n* (*Bot*) A large tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), having smooth, shining, fragrant leaves, liquidambar. It is common in the United States

Sweet'heart, *n.* A lover or mistress.

Sweet'ing, *n* 1 A sweet apple *Ascham.*

2 A darling;—a word of endearment. *Shal*

Sweet'ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste

Sweet'ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being sweetish

Sweet'-jŏhng (jŏng), *n.* (*Bot*) A plant, a species of *Dianthus*, or pink,—called also *sweet John's wort*

Sweet'-lēaf, *n.* (*Bot*) A small tree (*Symplocos tinctoria*), bearing clusters of yellow flowers, and thick, odorous leaves, of a sweetish taste, which are greedily eaten by cattle, and which also furnish a yellow dye,—called also *horse-sugar*. It is common in the Southern States *Gray.*

Sweet'ly, *adv* [A S *swētlice.*] In a sweet manner, gratefully; agreeably.

Sweet'-mär'jo-ram, *n* (*Bot*) A very fragrant plant of the genus *Origanum*

Sweet'-maud'lin, *n* (*Bot.*) A species of *Achillea*, allied to milfoil. *Loudon*

Sweet'mēat, *n* [From *sweet* and *meat*] [A S *swētmete*] Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange peel, and the like

Sweet'ness, *n* [A-S *swētness*] The quality of being sweet, in any of its senses, as, gratefulness to the taste, or to the smell, fragrance, agreeableness to the ear, melody, as, *sweetness* of the voice, *sweetness* of elocution, agreeableness of manners, softness, mildness, obliging civility, as, *sweetness* of behavior; softness, mildness; amiableness, as, *sweetness* of temper.

Sweet'-oil, *n.* Olive-oil. *Simmonds.*

Sweet'-pēa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of pea cultivated for ornament; an annual leguminous plant of the genus *Lathyrus.*

Sweet'-po-tā'to, *n.* (*Bot.*) A trailing plant and its starchy tubers, the *Batatas* (or *Convolvulus*) *edulis*. The tubers resemble those of the common potato, but are elongated, and of a sweetish taste. It is a native of the East Indies, but now widely distributed It is the potato of Shakespeare and cotemporary writers

Sweet'-rŏot, *n.* (*Bot.*) The licorice, or *Glycyrrhiza*

Sweet'-rŭsh, *n.* (*Bot.*) The sweet-flag, a species of *Acorus*

Sweet-scā'bi-oŭs, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Erigeron* (*E. annuum*), having a stout, branching stem, covered with spreading hairs. *Gray.*

Sweet'-scĕnt'ed, *a* [From *sweet* and *scent.*] Having a sweet smell, fragrant.

Sweet-scented shrub (*Bot*), a shrub of the genus *Calycanthus*, the flowers of which when crushed, have a fragrance resembling that of strawberries *Gray.*

Sweet'-sŏp, *n.* (*Bot*) A shrub or tree (*Inona squamosa*), allied to the custard-apple It grows in the West Indies, and bears a greenish fruit, sweet and pulpy

Fruit of Sweet-sop

Sweet'-stŭff, *n* Sweetmeats of any or all kinds,—popularly so called *Simmonds*

Sweet'-sūl'tan, *n* (*Bot*) An annual flowering plant; *Centaurea moschata*

Sweet'-wīne', *n* A variety of white grape, having a sweet, watery juice.

Sweet'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Capnoides*, and another of the genus *Scoparia*

Sweet'-wil'liam, *n* (*Bot*) The *Dianthus barbatus*, a species of pink of many varieties *Lee.*

Sweet'-wil'lōw, *n* (*Bot*) A plant (the *Myrica gale*), or Dutch myrtle, sweet-gale *Lee*

Sweet'-wood, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A species of *Laurus* (*L nobilis*), sweet-bay (*b*) The timber of the *Oreodaphne exaltata*, a tree growing in Jamaica. *Simmonds.*

Sweet'wort (-wûrt), *n* Any plant of a sweet taste.

Swein'mōte, *n* See SWAINMOTE.

Swĕll, *v i* [*imp* SWELLED, *p p* SWELLED (SWOLLEN, or SWOLN, is obsolescent), *p. pr* & *vb n* SWELLING] [A S. *swellan*, *swillan*, O Sax, O & H Ger *swellan*, L Ger *swellen*, *swillen*, D *zwellen*, O Frics *swella*, N H. Ger. *schwellen*, Icel. *svella*, Sw *svälla*]

1 To grow larger, to dilate or extend the exterior surface or dimensions, by matter added within, or by expansion of the inclosed substance, as, the legs *swell* in dropsy, a bruised part *swells*, a tumor *swells*, a bladder *swells* by inflation

2 To increase in size or extent by any addition, as, a river *swells*, and overflows its banks

3 To rise or be driven into waves or billows; as, in a tempest, the ocean *swells* into waves.

4 To be puffed up or bloated, as, to *swell* with pride, or anger.

You *swell* at the tartan, as the bull is said to do at scarlet *W Scott*

5 To be inflated, to belly, as, *swelling* sails.

6 To be turgid or bombastic, as, *swelling* words, a *swelling* style

7 To protuberate, to bulge out, as, a cask *swells* in the middle

8 To be elated, to rise into arrogance.

Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state *Dryden*

9 To grow upon the view, to become larger. "Monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene" *Shal*

10 To become larger in amount, as, many little debts added, *swell* to a great amount.

11 To act in a pompous, ostentatious, or arrogant manner, to strut, to look big "*Swelling* like a turkey cock" *Shak.*

Swĕll, *v t* 1. To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of, to cause to rise, dilate, or increase, as, rains and dissolving snow *swell* the rivers in spring, and cause floods

2 To aggravate, to heighten.

It is low ebb with the accuser when such peccadilloes are put to *swell* the charge *Atterbury*

3 To raise to arrogance, as, to be *swelled* with pride or haughtiness

4 (*Mus*) To augment in force or loudness, as the sound of a note

Swĕll, *n* 1 The act of swelling

2 Gradual increase, as, (*a*) Augmentation in bulk, protuberance (*b*) Elevation, rise,—said of height (*c*) Force, intensity, power,—said in reference to sound

Music arose with its voluptuous *swell* *Byron*

(*d*) Increase of power in style, or increase of rhetorical force "The *swell* and subsidence of his periods" *Landor.*

3 A gradual ascent or elevation of land, as, an extensive plain abounding with little *swells*.

4. A wave or billow, especially, a succession of large waves, as, a heavy *swell* sets into the harbor.

The *swell*
Of the long waves that roll in yonder bay. *Tennyson*

5. The waves or fluctuation of the sea after a storm.

6. (*Mus.*) A gradual increase and decrease of the volume of sound; the crescendo and diminuendo combined; — generally indicated thus .

7. A showy, dashing, boastful person. *Dickens.*

Organ swell (*Mus*), a certain number of pipes inclosed in a box, the uncovering of which produces increased sound By means of a pedal, this box may be gradually opened, causing a corresponding increase of force

Swĕll'ing, *n.* **1.** Protuberance; prominence.

The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings* *Newton*

2. (*Med*) A tumor or any morbid enlargement of the natural size, as, a *swelling* on the hand or leg

3. A rising or enhancement of passion; as, the *swellings* of anger, grief, or pride *Tatler*

Swĕll'-mŏb, *n.* Well-dressed thieves, taken collectively.

He is renowned for his acquaintance with the *swell-mob* *Dickens*

Swĕlt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *swell* [*Obs*] See SWELL

Swĕlt, *v. t* [A-S & O Sax. *sweltan*, Goth *swiltan*, *gasviltan*, to perish, O D *swelten*, to hunger, to faint, Icel *svelta*, to hunger, Sw *svälta*, Dan. *sulte*] To swelter, to faint, to swoon. [*Obs*]

Nigh she *swelt* for passing joy *Spenser*

Swĕlt, *v. t.* To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint, to swelter [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Swĕlt'er, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SWELTERED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* SWELTERING] [From *swelt*]

1. To be overcome and faint with heat, to be ready to perish with heat

It was so rare a piece of fun
To see the *sweltered* cattle run *Coleridge*

2 To welter [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Swĕlt'er, *v t* **1** To oppress with heat, to make faint or weak by a heated, close atmosphere

2 To exude, like sweat [*Rare*] *Shak*

Swĕlt'ry, *a* Suffocating with heat, oppressive with heat, sultry [*Rare*]

Swĕpt, *imp* & *p p* of *sweep* See SWEEP

Swĕrd, *n* & *v* Sward [*Obs*] See SWARD

Swĕrve, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* SWERVED, *p pr* & *vb n* SWERVING] [O Eng *swarve*, q v, L Ger *swarven*, D *zwerven*, to swerve, to rove, M H Ger. *swerben*, to be whirled, to wander, O H Ger & O Sax *swerban*, Goth *swairban*, to wipe, Icel. *sverfa*, to file Cf SWARM]

1. To wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty, to depart from what is established by law, duty, or custom, to deviate

I *swerve* not from thy commandments *Com Prayer*

They *swerve* from the strict letter of the law *Clarendon*

Many who, through the contagion of evil example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy religion *Atterbury*

2. To bend; to incline "The battle *swerved*" *Milton*

3. To climb or move upward by winding or turning; to swarm.

The tree was high
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerved* *Dryden*

Swĕt, *imp* & *p p* of *sweat* [*Rare*] See SWEAT

Swē'ven, *n* [A S *swefen*, from *swefan*, to fall asleep, to sleep, Skr *svap*, to sleep, Icel *svefn*, sleep, Dan *sövn*, Sw *sömn*, L at *somnus*, *somnium*, Lith. *sapnas*, Skr. *svapna*, Gr ὕπνος] A dream [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Swift, *a.* [*compar.* SWIFTER, *superl* SWIFTEST] [A S *swift*, from *swifan*, to move quickly, to whirl, to wander, Icel *svifa*, to be moved, Sw *svifva*, Dan *sväve*, O H Ger *sweifbŏn*, N H Ger *schweben*, D *zweven*, to wave, hover Cf SWIFT]

1. Moving a great distance, or over a large space, in a short time, moving with celerity or velocity; fleet, rapid, quick, speedy.

2. Ready, prompt.

My beloved brethren, let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath *James* i 19

3. Coming without delay, speedy.

There shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves *swift* destruction *2 Pet* ii 1

☞ *Swift* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *swift-darting*, *swift footed*, *swift-heeled*, *swift-paced*, *swift-winged*, and the like

Syn.—Quick, fleet, speedy, nimble, rapid, expeditious

Swift, *n.* **1.** The current of a stream [*R*] *Walton*

2. A reel, or turning instrument, for winding yarn, thread, &c; — used chiefly in the plural

3. (*Ornith*) A small bird (*Cypselus apus*), like the swallow, but having a shorter bill without lateral bristles, and having very long wings It is found in America, Europe, and Africa.

Swift (*Cypselus apus*) (3.)

☞ The chimney-swallow of the United States is a true swift, *Chætura* (or *Cypselus*) *pelasgya*

4. (*Zoöl*) The common newt or eft; a species of lizard.

Swift'er, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets, while men are turning it. (*b.*) A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and defend her sides from the impulse of other boats (*c*) A shroud fixed on the starboard and larboard sides of the lower masts, above all the other shrouds, to give the masts additional security. *Totten.*

Swift'er, *v. t.* (*Naut*) To stretch, as shrouds by tackles

Swift'-fōōt, *a.* Nimble. *Mar. for Mag.*

Swift'ly, *adv* In a swift manner; with celerity, with quick motion or velocity, fleetly, rapidly

Swift'ness, *n* The state or quality of being swift, speed, rapid motion, quickness celerity, velocity, rapidity, — a word of general import, applicable to every kind of motion, and to every thing that moves, as, the *swiftness* of a bird, the *swiftness* of a stream, *swiftness* of descent in a falling body, *swiftness* of thought, &c

Swig, *v. t & i* [A S *sulgan*, *swelgan*, to swallow, devour See SWILL and SWALLOW] To drink by large draughts, to suck greedily [*Colloq. and vulgar.*]

The bloating rams
Securely *swig* the dug beneath the dams *Dryden*

Swig, *n.* **1.** A large draught [*Colloq and vulgar*]

2 (*Naut*) A pulley with ropes which are not parallel.

Swig, *v t* [Cf Prov Eng *swag*, to leak out, A S *swigan*, to be silent, Ger *schweigen*, to be silent, to silence] To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string, so that they mortify and slough off [*Local*]

Swill, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SWILLED, *p pr* & *vb n.* SWILLING] [A-S *sulgan*, *swelgan*, to swallow, devour, *swilian*, to wash See SWIG and SWALLOW]

1 To drink grossly or greedily, as, to *swill* down great quantities of liquors

2 To wash, to drench [*Obs*]

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swilled with the wild and wasteful ocean *Shak*

3 To inebriate, to swell with fullness

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swilled* insolence
Of such late wassailers *Milton*

Swill, *v t* **1** To drink greedily or swinishly, to drink to excess *South.*

2 To be intoxicated [*Obs*]

Swill, *n.* **1** Large draughts of liquor, drink taken in excessive quantities

2 The wash, or mixture of liquid substances, given to swine, — called also *swillings*

Swill'er, *n* One who swills, or drinks voraciously.

Swill'ey, *n.* **1** An eddy or whirlpool. [*Prov Eng*] *Wright*

2 A cool field of small size or extent [*Prov. Eng*] *Wright.*

Swill'ings, *n pl* Swill See SWILL

Swim, *v i* [*imp* SWAM, *p p* SWIM, *p pr* & *vb n* SWIMMING] [A S & O H Ger *swimman*, L Ger *swimmen*, D *zwemmen*, H Ger *schwimmen*, Icel. *svimma*, Dan *stomme*, Sw *simma*]

1 To be supported in water or other fluid, not to sink, to float, as, any substance will *swim*, whose specific gravity is less than that of the fluid in which it is immersed

2 To move progressively in water by means of the hands and feet, or of fins

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point *Shak*

3 To be borne along by a current, as, in all states there are men who will *swim* with the tide of popular opinion.

4 To glide along with a smooth motion, or with a waving motion "She with pretty and with *swimming* gait" *Shak.*

A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight *Dryden*

5 To be dizzy or vertiginous, to have a waving motion of the head, or a sensation of that kind, or a reeling of the body, as, the head *swims*

6 To be overflowed or drenched, as, the earth *swims* in rain

Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows *swim* *Thomson.*

7. To overflow, to abound, to have abundance.

They now *swim* in joy *Milton*

Swim, *v t* **1** To pass or move over, or on, by swimming, as, to *swim* a stream

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main *Dryden*

2 To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim, as, to *swim* wheat for seed

3 To cause or compel to swim, to make to float, as, to *swim* a horse across a river

Swim, *n* **1** The act of swimming, a gliding motion, like that of one swimming

2 The time or distance one swims, or can swim

3 The bladder of a fish, by which it is said to be supported in water, the sound [In this sense, written also, but improperly, *swimm*]

Swim'mer, *n* **1** One who swims

2 (*Far*) A protuberance on the leg of a horse.

3 (*Ornith*) One of an order of birds that swim, as the duck and goose.

Swim'ming-ly, *adv* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; successfully; prosperously.

Swim'ming-ness, *n.* The act or state of swimming or floating; swimming motion.

Swinck, *v. t.* The same as SWINK.

Swink, *n.* The same as SWINK.

Swin'dle (swin'dl), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* SWINDLED; *p. pr* & *vb n* SWINDLING] [N H. Ger. *schwindeln*, to be dizzy or giddy, to cheat, from *schwindel*, dizziness, giddiness, from *schwinden*, to vanish, to dwindle, M H Ger *swindeln*, O. H Ger. *swintilôn*, to be dizzy, D *zwindelen*, *zwendelen*, to be dizzy, to swindle] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice, as, to *swindle* a man out of his property

Swin'dle, *n* The act or process of defrauding by systematic imposition

Swin'dler, *n* [Ger *schwindler*] One who swindles or defrauds grossly, or one who makes a practice of defrauding others by imposition or deliberate artifice, a cheat

Syn.—Sharper rogue — SWINDLER, SHARPER These words agree in describing persons who take unfair advantages A *swindler* is one who obtains money or goods under false pretenses A *sharper* is one who cheats by sharp practice, as in playing at cards or staking what he can not pay

I read and injustice soon follow, and the dignity of the British merchant is sunk in the scandalous appellation of a *swindler* *Knox.*

Perhaps you'll thank I act the same
As a sly *sharper* plays his game *Cotton.*

Swine, *n sing* & *pl* [A S, O Sax, O. Fries., & O H Ger *swin*, Icel & Sw *svin*, Dan *svin*, Goth. *swein*, L Ger *swien*, D *zwijn*, N H Ger *schwein*, Russ *svinya*, Pol *swinia*, Bohem *swine*, Corn. *swynia*] (*Zool*) A small sized pachyderm (*Sus scrofa*), having four toed feet, two principal and two lateral toes a bristly skin, and a nose ending in a flattened cartilaginous disk It has a keen scent, and turns up the ground for roots, but is nearly omnivorous in habits Swine secrete a large amount of sub cutaneous fat, which, when extracted, is known as *lard* The male is called *boar*, and the female *sow*

Swine'-brĕad (-bred), *n* (*Bot*) A kind of plant, truffle. *Bailey.*

Swine'-crāne, } *n.* [Prov Eng *crew*, a coop.] A
Swine'-cōat, } hog sty, a pen for swine. [*Prov. Eng*]

Swine'-crye, }

Swine'-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A certain plant, knotgrass *Ainsworth.*

Swine'-hērd, *n* A keeper of swine

Swine'-ōat, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of oat, cultivated for the use of swine, as in Cornwall, the *Avena nuda*

Swine'-pipe, *n* (*Ornith*) A species of thrush, the red-wing, *Turdus iliacus*.

Swine'-pŏx, *n* (*Med*) A variety of the chickenpox, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid the water pox

Swine's'-crĕss, *n* (*Bot*) A species of cress of the genus *Coronopus* or *Cochlearia*

Swine'-stōne, *n* (*Min*) A kind of limestone which, when rubbed, emits a fetid odor, resembling that of naphtha combined with sulphureted hydrogen, — called also *stink-stone*

Swine'-stȳ, *n* A sty or pen for swine.

Swine'-this'tle (-this'l), *n* (*Bot*) A certain plant; the sow thistle

Swing, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SWUNG, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* SWINGING (SWANG, the old imp, is obsolete)] [A-S *swengan*, *swangan*, O H Ger *swangan*, L. Ger. *swangen*, N H Ger. *schwangen*, Sw. *svänga*, *svänga*, Dan *svinge*]

1 To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air, to wave, to vibrate

I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swinging* longer, in our receiver if exhausted *Boyle.*

2 To practice swinging, as, a man *swings* for health or pleasure

3 (*Naut*) (*a*) To move or float (*b*) To turn round an anchor, as, a ship *swings* with the tide.

4 To be hanged [*Colloq*] *D Webster*

Swing, *v t* **1** To make to play loosely, to cause to swing, wave, or vibrate, as a body suspended in the air

They get on ropes, and are *swung* by their men visitants. *Spectator.*

2 To wave, to move to and fro, to flourish, to brandish, as, a man *swings* his arms when he walks

He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round *Dryden.*

Swing, *n* **1** The act of swinging, a waving or vibratory motion, oscillation, as, the *swing* of a pendulum

2 Motion from one side to the other; as, some men walk with a *swing*

3 A line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose, upon which any thing may swing; especially, an apparatus, commonly consisting of a rope, the two ends of which are attached to a high support, as to the boughs of a tree, a seat being placed in the loop at the bottom for persons who may swing backward or forward for pleasure or exercise, also, any contrivance by which a similar motion is produced for amusement or exercise.

4. Influence or power of a body put in motion.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poise. *Shak.*

5. Free course; unrestrained liberty or license;

tendency. "Take thy *swing*." *Dryden.* "To prevent any thing which may prove an obstacle to the full *swing* of his genius." *Burke.*

Swing'-beam, *n.* (*Railway Mach.*) A cross-piece, sustaining the car-body, and so suspended from the framing of a truck, that it may have an independent lateral motion. [See *Illust.* of *Truck.*]

Swing'-bridge, *n* A bridge that may be moved by swinging, as on canals

Swinge (swinj), *v. t.* [A-S. *swingan*, to swing, whip See *supra*]

1. To beat soundly, to whip, to bastinado, to chastise, to punish. "And *swinges* his own vices in his son." *Dryden*

You *swinged* me for my love *Shak.*

2. To move as a lash [*Obs*]

And loth to see his kingdom fall,
Swinges the scaly horror of his folded tail *Milton*

Swinge (swinj), *n* The sweep of any thing in motion, a sway, a swing [*Obs*] *Waller.*

Swinge, *v t.* The same as SINGE [*Obs*]

The scorching flame sore *swinged* all his face *Spenser*

Swinge, *n.* A singe. [*Obs*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Swinge'-buck'ler, *n* One who pretends to feats of arms, a swash-buckler, a bully [*Obs*] *Shak*

Swinge'ing (swinj'ing), *a.* Huge, very large [*Vulgar*]

Swinge'ing-ly, *adv* In a swingeing manner, vastly, hugely. [*Vulgar*]

Swin'gel (swing'gl) (Synop , § 130), *n* [A S *swingel*, *swingele*, whip, scourge, O D *swinghel*, a flax whip, *swenghel*, a swing beam, Ger *schwengel*, a swing-bar, beam See SWING and SWINGLE] That part of a flail which falls on the grain in thrashing, swiple

Swing'er, *n* One who swings one who hurls

Swin'gle (swing'gl), *v t* [From *swing*] [*Obs*]

1. To dangle, to wave hanging *Johnson.*

2. To swing for pleasure.

Swin'gle (swing'gl), *v t* [From *swing*] [A S *swingan*, D *zwengelen*, *zwengen*, *zwangen*, A-S *swinglung*, a whipping, from *swinglan*, *swinglian*, to whip]

1. To clean, as flax, by beating it with a swingle, so as to separate the coarse parts and the woody substance from it

2. To cut off the tops of, without pulling up the roots, — said of weeds *Forby*

3. (*Wire-making*) (*a*) A wooden spoke fixed to the barrel that draws the wire (*b*) A crank

Swin'gle, *n* [See SWINGLE, *v t*] A wooden instrument like a large knife, about two feet long, with one thin edge, used for cleaning flax, — called also *swingling-knife*, *swingling staff*, and *swingling-wand*

Swin'gle-tree, *n.* A whiffle tree or whipple-tree See SINGLE TREE

Swin'gling-tōw, *n* The coarse part of flax, separated from the finer by swingling and hatchelling.

Swing'-plow, } *n.* A plow without a fore wheel
Swing'-plough, } under the beam

Swing'-tree, *n.* The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened, the whiffle-tree or whipple-tree, swingle tree.

Swing'-wheel, *n* The wheel, in a timepiece, which drives the pendulum

Swin'ish, *a.* [From *swine*] Befitting swine, like swine; gross; hoggish, brutal, as, a *swinish* drunkard or sot.

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to heaven amid this gorgeous feast,
But with besotted, base ingratitude,
Crams and blasphemes his feeder *Milton*

Swin'ish-ly, *adv* In a swinish manner

Swin'ish-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being swinish.

Swink, *v. t* [A-S *swincan*, allied to *swingan* See SWING.] To labor, to toil, to drudge, to slave [*Obs.*] "For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly." *Spenser*

Swink, *v. t* To overlabor, to cause to toil or drudge. [*Obs*]

Swink, *n* [A-S *swinc*, *geswinc*] Labor, toil, drudgery. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Swink'er, *n.* A laborer, a plowman [*Obs*]

Swipe, *n.* A swape or sweep See SWEEP

Swipes, *n* Poor, weak beer, — often applied in Scotland to a kind of home-brewed beer *Halliwell Craig*

Swip'le (swip'l), *n* That part of a flail which strikes the grain in thrashing, a swingle. [Written also *swipel* and *swipple*]

Swip'per, *a.* [From A-S. *swipan*, to whip, shake, whirl, from *swapan*, to sweep, q v] Nimble, quick. [*Obs*]

Swirl, *v. t* & *i* [*imp* & *p p.* SWIRLED, *p pr* & *vb n.* SWIRLING] [Icel. *swirra*] To whirl, or cause to whirl, in an eddy

The river *swirled* along glassy no more, but dingy gray with autumn rains and rotting leaves *C Kingsley*

Swirl, *n.* A whirling motion, an eddy, as of water, wind, or snow, a whirl, a gyration "Fiery *swirls* of slime." *E. B. Browning.*

The silent *swirl*
Of bats, that seem to follow in the air
Some grand circumference of a shadowy dome.
E B. Browning

Swiss, *n.* [*Fr. Suisse.*] 1. The language of Switzerland.

2 (*sing & pl.*) (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Switzerland, a Switzer, the people of Switzerland

Swiss, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Switzerland or its people.

Switch, *n* [From *swing*, *swinge*]

1 A small, flexible twig or rod

On the medal, Mauritania leads a horse by a thread with one hand, and in the other holds a *switch* *Addison*

2 (*Railways*) A movable part of two opposite rails, for transferring a car from one track to another

☞ In the *safety-switch* shown, the ends, *a c*, of the switch-rails are fixed to the main track *d e* Their opposite ends are moved laterally by the rod *f* A car approaching in the direction of the arrow upon the main track *g h*, will run straight along the switch rails to *d e* By bringing the movable ends of the switch-rail opposite to the track *k m*, or to the track *n o*, a car would run straight from these tracks to *d e* But if, without shifting the switch-rails from the position shown a car should attempt to pass from *n o* to *d e*, the flange of the wheel at *o* would run into the groove *p* and mount the switch rail while the flange at *n* would follow the groove *s*, and pull the opposite flange off the switch-rail into the proper position for passing to the track *d e*

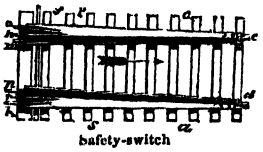
safety-switch

Switch, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p.* SWITCHED (swicht), *p. pr* & *vb n* SWITCHING.]

1 To strike with a small twig or rod, to beat, to lash *Chapman*

2 To trim, as a hedge [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

3 To turn from one railway track to another, to transfer by a switch, — generally with *off*, as, to *switch* off a train

Switch, *v. t* To walk with a jerk [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Switch'el, *n* [From *sweet*] A beverage made of molasses and water

Switch'ing-ēn'gine, *n.* A locomotive for switching cars from one track to another, and making up trains [*U S*]

Switch'man, *n* , *pl* SWITCH'MEN One who tends a switch on a railway *Simmonds*

Swithe, *adv* [A-S *swith* or *swithe*, greatly] Instantly, quickly speedily, rapidly [*Obs*]

Switz'er, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Switzerland, a Swiss

Swive, *v t* [*Obs*] 1 To shake, to agitate

2 To copulate with, as a woman, to have sexual commerce with, to cover *Chaucer*

Swiv'el (swiv'l), *n* [A S *swifan*, to move quickly, to revolve, Icel *svefla*, to whirl, shake Cf. SWIFT]

1 (*Mech*) A piece fixed to a similar piece, or to any body, by a pin, or otherwise, so as to revolve, or turn freely in any direction, a ring, link, or staple, that turns round on a pin or neck

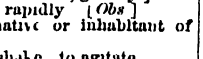
Swivel and Chain

Swivel-joint, a joint the two pieces composing which turn round, with respect to each other, on a longitudinal pin or axis, as in a chain to prevent twisting.

Swivel-joint.

2 (*Mil*) A small cannon or piece of artillery, fixed in a swivel or in a socket, or turning on a pivot, — called also *swivel gun*

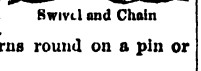
Swivel-gun

Swiv'el (swiv'l), *v t* To turn on a staple, pin, or pivot

Swiv'el-bridge, *n* A bridge that turns round on a vertical axis, a swing-bridge

Swiv'el-eyed (swiv'l id), *a.* Squint eyed. [*Prov Eng*] *Wright*

Swiv'el-hook, *n* A hook that turns in the end of an iron block-strap, for readily taking the turns out of a tackle

Swiz'zle, *v t* To drink, to swill. *Halliwell*

Swiz'zle, *n* Ale and beer mixed [*Prov. Eng*]

Swŏb, *n* The same as SWAB See SWAB

Swŏb, *v t* The same as SWAB See SWAB

Swŏb'ber, *n* 1 The same as SWABBER, q v

2 (*pl*) Four privileged cards, only used incidentally in betting at the game of whist *Swift*

Swŏllen (swōln, 58), } *p. p* of *swell*, — irregular
Swŏln, } and obsolescent

Swŏm, *imp* of *swim* [*Obs*] See SWIM.

Swŏon, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* SWOONED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* SWOONING] [A-S *swunnan*, *aswunan*, to fall in intellect, O Dan *svone*, allied to A S *swānian*, *dwānian*, to faint, *swima*, vertigo, failure. Cf SWOUND] To sink into a fainting fit, in which there is an apparent suspension of the vital functions and mental powers, to faint

The most in years *swooned* first away for pain. *Dryden.*
He seemed ready to *swoon* away in the surprise of joy. *Tatler.*

Swŏon, *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.

Swŏon'ing-ly, *adv.* In a swooning manner.

Swŏop, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWOOPED (swōpt); *p pr.* & *vb. n.* SWOOPING] [Allied to *sweep*]

1. To fall on at once and seize, to catch while on the wing, as, a hawk *swoops* a chicken; a kite *swoops* up a mouse.

2. To seize, to catch up, to take with a sweep.

The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox which *swoops* it in with the common grass *Glanville.*

3 To pass with violence. [*Obs*] *Drayton.*

Swŏop, *v. i.* 1 To pass with pomp, to sweep. [*Obs*] *Drayton.*

2 To descend with closed wings from a height upon prey, as a hawk, to stoop

Swŏop, *n.* A falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey.

The eagle fell, . and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *swoop* *L'Estrange.*

Swŏp, *v t* The same as SWAP. See SWAP

Swŏrd (sōrd), *n.* [A S. *sweord*, *sword*, *swurd*, *swyrd*, O Sax *swerd*, O Fries. *swerd*, *swird*, Icel *sverd*, Sw & Dan *svärd*, D *zwaard*, L. Ger *sweerd*, O H Ger. *swert*, N. H. Ger. *schwert*]

1 An offensive weapon, having a long, strong, and usually sharp pointed blade, either straight and sharp upon both edges, for thrusting, or somewhat curved, and sharp on the convex edge, for cutting at a blow

2 Hence, the emblem of judicial vengeance or punishment, or of authority and power

She quits the balance and resigns the *sword* *Dryden*

He [the ruler] beareth not the *sword* in vain *Rom* xiii 4

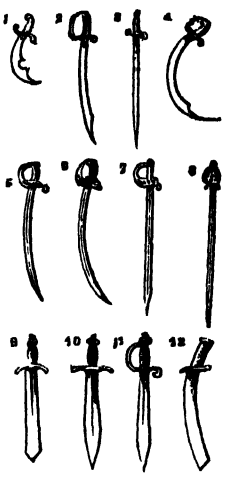
Swords

1, Saxon sceax, 2, English hanger, old form, 3, rapier, about 40 inch blade; 4, Eastern cimeter; 5, cut and thrust sword, 30 to 32 inch blade, 6, saber, or cavalry broadsword, 33 to 36 inch blade; 7, heavy cavalry broadsword, 40 inch blade 8, claymore, or Scotch broad sword with basket hilt, 40 inch blade, 9 falchion 10, 11, navy cutlasses 18 or 20 inch blade, 12, hari-kari, or Japanese disemboweler

3 Destruction by the sword, or in battle, war, dissension

I came not to send peace, but a *sword* *Matt* x 34

4 The military power of a country

It hath been enough told him that he hath no more authority over the *sword* than over the law *Milton*

Swŏrd'-arm (sōrd'-), *n* The right arm

Swŏrd'-bāy'o-net (sōrd'-), *n* A bayonet shaped somewhat like a sword, and which can be used as a sword

Swŏrd'-bēar'er (sōrd'-), *n* [From *sword* and *bear*] An officer in the city of London, who carries a sword as an emblem of justice before the lord mayor when he goes abroad

Swŏrd'-bĕlt (sōrd'-), *n* A belt by which a sword is suspended and borne by the side

Swŏrd'-blāde (sōrd'-), *n.* The blade or cutting part of a sword

Swŏrd'-cāne (sōrd'-), *n.* A cane containing a sword

Swŏrd'-cŭt'ler (sōrd'-), *n.* A worker in metal who makes swords *Simmonds*

Swŏrd'-dānce (sōrd'-, 109), *n* A dance in which swords are held and clashed together by the male dancers *W Scott.*

Swŏrd'ed (sōrd'ed), *a* [A-S *geswurdod*] Girded with a sword "The *sworded* seraphim." *Milton.*

Swŏrd'er (sōrd'er), *n* One who uses, or fights with, a sword, a swordsman, a soldier, a cutthroat [*Obs*] *Shak*

Swŏrd'-fight (sōrd'fit), *n.* Fencing, a combat or trial of skill with swords.

Swŏrd'-fish (sōrd'-), *n.* (*Ichth*) A large fish (*Xiphias gladius*), allied to the mackerel, and having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process It is found in the Atlantic, and its flesh is often eaten.

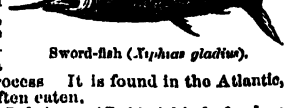
Sword-fish (*Xiphias gladius*).

Swŏrd'-grăss (sōrd'-), *n.* (*Bot*) A kind of sedge; glader, the sweet rush, a species of *Acorus* *Ainsworth*

Swŏrd'-knŏt (sōrd'nŏt), *n.* A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.

Swŏrd'-lăw (sōrd'-), *n.* Government by the sword, or by force, violence. *Milton.*

Swŏrd'less (sōrd'-), *a.* Destitute of a sword.

Swŏrd'man (sōrd'-), *n.*, *pl.* SWŎRD'MEN. A swordsman.

Swŏrd'-plāy'er (sōrd'-), *n.* A fencer; a gladia-

tor; one who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword.

Swōrd'-shāped (sōrd'shāpt), *a* [From *sword* and *shape*.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a sword, ensiform, as, a *sword-shaped* leaf. *Martyn.*

Swōrds'man (sōrdz'-), *n*, *pl* SWŌRDS'MEN.
1. A soldier; a fighting man *Shak.*
2. One skilled in the use of the sword, a professor of the science of fencing *Beau & Fl.*

Swōrds'man-ship (sōrdz'-), *n* The state of being a swordsman, skill in the use of the sword

Swōrd'-stick (sōrd'-), *n* A sword cane *Simmonds.*

Swōre, *imp* of *swear* See SWEAR

Swōrn, *p. p.* or *p. a* from *swear* See SWEAR.

Sworn enemies, determined or irreconcilable enemies — *Sworn friends*, close or firm friends

Swough (swow), *n* Loss of feeling or sensation, a stupor, stupefaction [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Swound, *v. i.* To swoon [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Swound, *n.* A swoon [*Rare.*] *Coleridge.*

Swum, *imp* & *p. p* of *swim* See SWIM

Swung, *imp.* & *p. p* of *swing* See SWING

Sȳb, *a* [See SIB.] Related by blood, sib [*Obs.*]

Sȳb'a-rīte, *n* [Fr *Sybarite*, Lat *Sybarita*, Gr. Συβαριτης, from Lat *Sybaris*, Gr Συβαρις, a city in Italy, noted for the effeminacy and voluptuousness of its inhabitants.] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure

Sȳb'a-rit'ic, } *a* [Fr *sybaritique*, Lat *Sybaritus*, Gr Συβαριτικος.] Of,
Sȳb'a-rit'ic-al, } pertaining to, or resembling, the Sybarites, luxurious, wanton *Bp Hall*

Sȳb'a-rit-ism, *n.* The habit of extreme luxury

Sȳc'a-mine, *n* [Lat *sycaminus*, Gr συκαμινος.] The mulberry-tree *Luke* xvii 6.

☞ It has often been confounded by ancient and modern writers with the *sycamore*, as, for example, by Dioscorides

Sycamore

Sȳc'a-mōre, *n.* [Fr *sycomore*, Lat. *sycomorus*, Gr. συκομορος, the fig-mulberry, from σῦκον, a fig, and μόρον, the black mulberry, Heb *shi' mah*.] (*Bot.*) A large tree (*Ficus sycomorus*), allied to the common fig. It is found in Egypt and Syria, and is the sycamore of Scripture.

☞ In America, the plane-tree, or buttonwood, is often called by this name In England, the name is given to a large maple (*Acer pseudo-platanus*) *Gray Lindley*

Sycamore-moth (*Entom.*), a species of moth, the larve of which feeds upon the leaves of the sycamore

Sȳ-cee', } *n* Silver in the form of small
Sȳ-cee'-sil'ver, } masses, lumps, or ingots, bearing the stamp of the office that issues it, and used as a currency [*China*] *Oliphant Brande.*

Sȳch'no-cär'pous, *a* [Gr συχνος, much or frequent, and καρπός, fruit.] Having the capacity of bearing frequent crops of fruit without perishing, as, *sychnocarpous* plants *Henslow.*

Sȳc'ite, *n* [From Gr συκιτης, fig like, from σῦκον, a fig.] (*Min.*) Fig-stone; — a name which some authors give to nodules of flint or pebbles which resemble a fig [*Obs.*]

Sȳ-cō'sis, *n* [Gr. σύκωμα, from συκοῦν, to make into a fig, from σῦκον, a fig.] (*Med.*) A tumor shaped like a fig

Sȳc'o-phan-cy, *n.* [Lat *sycophantia*, Gr συκοφαντία.] The character or characteristic of a sycophant, hence, mean tale bearing, obsequious flattery, servility.

Sȳc'o-phant, *n.* [Fr. *sycophante*, Lat *sycophanta*, Gr. συκοφαντης, from σῦκον, a fig, and φαίνειν, to show.]
1. Originally, an informer in Athens, who sought favor by denouncing those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law, &c
2. Hence, a tale-bearer or informer in general. [*Obs.*]

The poor man that hath naught to lose is not afraid of the *sycophant*. *Holland*

3. Hence, a base parasite, a mean flatterer, especially, a flatterer of princes and great men, hence, also, a deceiver, an impostor. "Enslaved by *sycophants*." *Macaulay.*

Sȳc'o-phant, *v. t.* [Lat. *sycophantari*, Gr συκοφαντειν.] To play the sycophant toward, to flatter meanly and officiously, to gain favor from by informing or telling tales, also, to calumniate.

Sȳc'o-phant, *v. i.* To play the sycophant.

Sȳc'o-phant-cy, *n.* Sycophancy. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

Sȳc'o-phant'ic, } *a.* [Gr. συκοφαντικός.] Of,
Sȳc'o-phant'ic-al, } pertaining to, or resembling, a sycophant; meanly or obsequiously flattering; courting favor by mean adulation, parasitic "To be cheated and ruined by a *sycophantical* parasite." *South*

Sycophantic plants, or *parasites*, such as adhere to other plants, and depend on them for support

Sȳc'o-phant'ish, *a.* Resembling a sycophant, flattering.

Sȳc'o-phant'ish-ly, *adv.* In a sycophantish manner, like a sycophant

Sȳc'o-phant'ism, *n* Mean flattery, sycophancy.

Sȳc'o-phant'ize, *v. i* The same as SYCOPHANT

Sȳc'o-phant-ry, *n* Mean and officious tale bearing or adulation, sycophancy [*Obs.*] *Barrow*

Sȳ-cō'sis, *n.* [Fr *sycose*, Gr συκωσις, from συκοῦν, to make into a fig, from σῦκον, a fig.] (*Med.*) A tubercular eruption upon the scalp or the bearded part of the face

Sȳd'er-o-lite, *n* A kind of Bohemian earthenware resembling the pottery called *Wedgwood ware* *Simmonds*

Sȳ'e-nite, *n.* [Lat *Syenites* (sc *lapis*), from *Syene*, Gr Συηνη.] (*Min.*) A crystalline rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar, of grayish white and reddish colors, taking its name from *Syene*, in Upper Egypt, where it was quarried for monuments by the ancient Egyptians It differs from granite only in containing hornblende in the place of mica [Written also *svenite*, *syenmite*.]

Sȳ'e-nit'ic, *a* [Written also *svenitic*, *syenmitic*.]
1 Relating to Syene, as *Syenitic* inscriptions
2 Relating to, or like, syenite, as, *syenitic* granite

Sȳke, *n* [A S *sic*, *sich*, a water-furrow, water course, from *sihan*, to strain, Icel *sīki*, a puddle, O H Ger *gesig*, pool.] A small brook or rill in low ground, a sike [*Prov Eng.*]

Sȳk'er, *adv* Surely [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Syl'la-ba-ry (41), *n* A table of syllables, more especially, the indivisible syllabic symbols used in certain languages, as the Japanese and Cherokee, instead of letters *S H Williams*

Syl-lăb'ic, } *a* [Fr *syllabique*, It *sillabico*, Gr
Syl-lăb'ic-al, } συλλαβικος.]
1 Pertaining to a syllable or syllables, as, *syllabic* accent
2 Consisting of a syllable or syllables, as, a *syllabic* augment

Syl-lăb'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a syllabic manner, syllable after syllable

Syl-lăb'i-cāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* SYLLABICATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* SYLLABICATING.] To form into syllables, to syllabify

Syl-lăb'i-cā'tion, *n* The act of forming syllables, the act or method of dividing words into syllables [See *Pron* of *Pron*, § 129.]

Syl-lăb'i-fi-cā'tion, *n* The same as SYLLABICATION, q. v "That condition of *syllabification* which constitutes in part the prosodial superiority of the Greek" *Rush*

Syl-lăb'i-fȳ, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* SYLLABIFIED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYLLABIFYING.] To form or divide into syllables

Syl'la-bist, *n* One who forms words into syllables, or is skilled in doing this

Syl'la-ble, *n* [Fr *syllabe*, Pr, Pg, & It *sillaba*, Sp *silaba*, Lat *syllaba*, Gr συλλαβη, that which is held together, several letters taken together so as to form one sound, a syllable, from συλλαμβανειν, to take together, from σύν, with, and λαμβανειν, to take.]
1 An elementary sound, or a combination of elementary sounds, uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word, the smallest separately articulated portion of a sentence

☞ The more precise theory and definition of the syllable may be succinctly set forth as follows Syllables are the successive portions or instants into which the listening ear apprehends articulate speech as divided, and their distinction depends upon the contrast of opener and closer articulations — or, in the main that of vowels and consonants In utterring *ah aqadabra*, for instance, there is an uninterrupted emission of intonated breath from the throat, a continuous effort or impulse, and the mouth organs take up successively eleven different positions of articulation, yet the ear receives the impression of five successive unities, as it is struck by the five clear and open vowel-sounds, one after another, which seem to be parted asunder by the closer and less distinct consonants The effect is the same as if *a* were uttered by five separate successive impulses of the voice, with a slight pause or cessation of utterance between each two The norm of a syllable, then, is a vowel, alone or accompanied by one or more consonants, and separated by these or by an hiatus from a preceding or following vowel, if such be present As to what sounds shall be allowed vowel value in making syllables, and as to how many and what consonants shall be combinable with a vowel in the same syllable, and in what order they shall be combined, the usage of different languages is at variance The English allows *l* (as in *able*, ā'bl, *feeble*, fē'bl) and *n* (as in *prison*, priz'n, *reckon*, rĕk'n) to form syllables, such value is given elsewhere to *r*, *m*, and even *z* Some languages, as the Hawaiian, permit only the simplest combination of a vowel with a single preceding consonant, the English stands nearly at the other end of the scale, in allowing the aggregation to the vowel of as many as three consonants before it, as in *strike*, *scream*, and as many as three or four after it, as in *bands*, *hearts*, *lurk'st*, *worlds*, *twelfths*, *sixths*, so that one syllable may contain six or seven consonants, as *strands*, *splint'st* (forms like the latter only by harsh and unnatural contraction). When opener and closer consonantal elements are combined with the same vowel, there should properly be a gradual increase of openness to the vowel, and decrease after it, as *tramp*, not *rtapm*, only an exception is allowed in favor of the sibilants, as being by their nature easily uttered in connection with consonants, while yet they are not open enough to give to the ear the impression of an independent syllable So also, surd consonantal sounds must precede sonant in beginning a syllable, and must follow them in closing one, as in *fled'st*, *shrunk*

2 In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest, and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the voice. It may or may not correspond to a syllable in the spoken language [See Prin of Pron, § 129.]

3 A small part of a sentence or discourse; any thing concise or short, a particle "Before a *syllable* of the law of God was written" *Hooker.*

Syl'la-bize, *v. t* To pronounce the syllables of, to utter, to articulate [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Syl'la-bŭb, *n* A compound drink made of wine and milk [Written also *sillabub*.]

Syl'la-bus, *n* Eng *pl* SYLLABUSES, Lat. *pl.* SYLLABI [Lat, from the same source as *syllable*.] A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, and the like an abstract

Syl-lep'sis, *n.* [Lat, Gr συλληψις, a taking together, from συλλαμβανειν See SYLLABLE.]
1 (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the sense of words is construed otherwise than the words import, they being still construed according to the intention of the author, the use of words in a literal and metaphorical sense at the same time
2 (*Gram.*) The agreement of a verb or adjective with one, rather than another, of two nouns, with either of which it might agree in gender, number, &c., as, *rex et regina beati*

Syl-lĕp'tic, } *a* Of, pertaining to, or contain-
Syl-lĕp'tic-al, } ing, syllepsis

Syl-lĕp'tic-al-ly, *adv* In a sylleptical manner, with or by syllepsis

Syl'lo-gism, *n.* [Fr *syllogisme*, Lat *syllogismus*, Gr συλλογισμός, a reckoning all together, a reasoning, from συλλογιζεσθαι, to reckon all together, to bring at once before the mind, to infer, conclude, from συν, with, together, and λογιζεσθαι, to reckon, to conclude by reasoning See LOGISTIC.] (*Logic.*) The regular logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*. The conclusion necessarily follows from the premises, so that, if these are true, the conclusion must be true, and the argument amounts to demonstration, as in the following example —

A plant has not the power of locomotion,
An oak is a plant,
Therefore an oak has not the power of locomotion.

These propositions are denominated respectively the *major*, the *minor*, and the *conclusion*

☞ If the premises are not true, and the syllogism is regular, the reasoning is valid, and the conclusion, whether true or false, is correctly derived

Syl'lo-gis'tic, } *a* [Fr *syllogistique*, Lat *syl-*
Syl'lo-gis'tic-al, } *logisticus*, Gr συλλογιστικός. See *supra*.] Of, or pertaining to, a syllogism, consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms, as, *syllogistic* arguments, or reasoning.

Syl'lo-gis'tic al-ly, *adv* In the form of a syllogism, by means of syllogisms, as, to reason or prove *syllogistically*

Syl'lo-gi-zā'tion, *n.* A reasoning by syllogisms. [*Obs. or rare.*] *Harris.*

Syl'lo-gize, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* SYLLOGIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* SYLLOGIZING.] [Fr *syllogiser*, Gr. συλλογίζεσθαι.] To reason by syllogisms

Men have endeavored to teach boys to *syllogize*, or to frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge *Watts*

Syl'lo-gīz'er, *n* One who reasons by syllogisms

Sylph, *n* [Fr *sylphe*, m, from Gr σιλφη, a kind of grub, beetle, or moth, — so called by Paracelsus.] An imaginary being inhabiting the air, a fairy.

Sylph'id, *n* [Fr *sylphide*, f See *supra*.] A little sylph, a young or diminutive sylph "The palace of the *sylphid* queen" *J R Drake.*

Syl'va, *n*, *pl* SYLVÆ [Lat *sylva*, *silva*, a wood or forest, a crowded mass, a quantity. Cf. SILVA.]
1 The forest trees of any region or country.
2 (*Bot.*) A work containing a botanical description of the forest trees of any region or country, as, Michaux's *Sylva Americana*
3 (*Poet.*) (*a*) A poetical piece composed in a start, or kind of transport. (*b*) A collection of poetical pieces of various kinds

Syl'van, *a.* [Written also *silvan*.] 1. Of, or pertaining to, a sylva, forest-like, hence, rural, rustic.

The traditional memory of a rural and *sylvan* region . . is usually exact as well as tenacious *De Quincey.*

2 Abounding in forests or in trees; woody.

Syl'van, *n* [Lat *Sylvanus*, *Silvanus*, from *sylva*, *silva*, a wood or forest.] A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr, a faun, sometimes, a rustic.

Her private orchards, walled on every side,
To lawless *sylvans* all access denied *Pope.*

Syl'van-ite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a steel gray, silver-white, or, sometimes, yellowish color consisting of native tellurium with a considerable

proportion of gold and silver. [Written also *sil-vanite.*] *Dana.*

Syl-vāt'ic, Syl-vās'tri-an, } *a.* Sylvan. [*Very rare.*]

Sȳ'mar, *n.* The same as SIMARRE. See SIMARRE.

Sym'bal, *n.* A cymbal See CYMBAL.

Sym'bol, *n.* [Fr *symbole*, It & Sp *simbolo*, Lat *symbolus, symbolum*, Gr. *συμβολον*, a sign by which one knows or infers a thing, from *συμβαλλειν*, to throw or put together, to compare, from *σύν*, with, and *βαλλειν*, to throw]

1. The sign or representation of something moral or intellectual by the images or properties of natural things, an emblem, a representation, as, the lion is the *symbol* of courage, the lamb is the *symbol* of meekness or patience

A *symbol* is a sign included in the idea which it represents, e g, an actual part chosen to represent the whole, or a lower form or species used as the representative of a higher in the same kind *S T Coleridge*

2. A letter or character which is significant, as, the Chinese letters are most of them *symbols*

3. (*Math*) Any character used to represent a quantity, an operation, a relation, or an abbreviation *Math Dict*

4. (*Theol.*) An abstract or compendium of faith or doctrine; the creed, or a summary of the articles of religion. *Baker*

5 Sentence of adjudication, lot [*Obs*]

6. That which is thrown into a common fund, hence, an appointed or accustomed duty [*Obs*]

They do their work in the days of peace and wealthy fortune, and come to pay their *symbol* in a war or in a plague *Bp Taylor*

Syn.—Emblem, figure, type

Sym-bŏl'ic, *n* [Fr *symbolique*] (*Theol*) That branch of historic theology which treats of creeds, symbolism. [Written also *symbolics*]

Sym-bŏl'ic, Sym bŏl'ic-al, } *a* [Fr *symbolique*, Lat. *symbolicus*, } Gr *συμβολικος*] Of, pertaining to, or in the nature of, a symbol, representative, exhibiting or expressing by resemblance or signs, as, the figure of an eye is *symbolical* of sight and knowledge

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death by such *symbolical* actions as he appointed *Jer Taylor*

Symbolical delivery (*Law*), the delivery of property sold by delivering something else as a symbol token or representative of it *Bouvier Chitty — Symbolical philosophy*, the philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics

Sym-bŏl'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a symbolical manner, by representation or resemblance of properties, by signs, typically

Sym-bŏl'ic-al-ness, *n* The quality of being symbolical. "A prophetical *symbolicalness*" *Hare*

Sym-bŏl'ics, *n sing* The same as SYMBOLIC, q. v. [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Sym'bol-īşm, *n* [From Gr *συμβαλλειν*, to throw or cast together, to agree upon See SYMBOL]

1. A system of symbols or representations

2 (*Chem*) A combining together or consent of parts or ingredients

3. (*Theol*) The science of creeds, symbolic.

Sym'bol-ist, *n.* One who employs symbols

Sym'bol-ist'ic, } *a* Characterized by the use
Sym'bol-ist'ic-al, } of symbols, as, *symbolistic* poetry.

Sym'bol-i-zā'tion, *n.* [Fr *symbolisation*] The act of symbolizing, resemblance in properties

Sym'bol ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* SYMBOLIZED, *p pr, & vb n* SYMBOLIZING] [Fr *symboliser*]

1. To have a resemblance of qualities or properties.

The pleasing of color *symboliseth* with the pleasing of a single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony *Bacon*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses *Howell*

2. To hold the same faith or religious belief, to agree. [*Rare.*]

The believers in pretended miracles have always previously *symbolized* with the performers of them *G S Faber*

Sym'bol-ize, *v. t.* 1. To make to agree in properties or qualities.

2. To make representative of something

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colors *Browne*

3 To represent by a symbol *I. Taylor*

Sym'bol-ŏg'ic-al, *a* Versed in, or characterized by, symbology, or the art of expressing by symbols

Sym-bŏl'o gist, *n* One versed in symbology, or skilled in the use of symbols

Sym-bŏl'o-ġy, *n* [For *symbolology*, from Gr. *συμβολον*, symbol, and *λόγος*, discourse] The art of expressing by symbols.

Sym'me-tral, *a* [From *symmetry*] Commensurable; symmetrical [*Obs*] *More*

Sym-mĕ'tri-an, *n* [From *symmetry*] One eminently studious of proportion, or symmetry of parts [*Rare.*] *Sidney Wotton.*

Sym-mĕt'ric-al, *a* [Fr. *symétrique*, It. *simmetrico*, Sp *simetrico*]

1. Involving or exhibiting symmetry; proportional in its parts, having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions, as, a *symmetrical* body or building.

2. (*Bot*) Having an equal number of parts of each sort, or in each set or circle of organs, as five sepals, five petals, and five stamens. *Gray.*

3. (*Math.*) Having corresponding parts or relations.

☞ A curve or a plane figure is *symmetrical* with respect to a given line, and a line, surface, or solid with respect to a plane, when for each point on one side of the line or plane there is a corresponding point on the other side, similarly situated, and equally distant from it Two solids are *symmetrical* when they are so situated with respect to an intervening plane that the several points of their surfaces thus correspond to each other in position and distance In analysis, an expression is *symmetrical* with respect to several letters when any two of them may change places without affecting the expression, as, the expression $a^2b + ab^2 + a^2c + ac^2 + b^2c + bc^2$, is *symmetrical* with respect to the three letters *a, b, c*

Sym-mĕt'ric-al-ly, *adv* In a symmetrical manner with due proportion of parts

Sym-mĕt'ric-al-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being symmetrical

Sym'me-trĭ'cian, } *n* One eminently studious of
Sym'me-trist, } symmetry, a symmetrician *Holinshed Wotton*

Sym'me-trize, *v t.* [*imp & p p* SYMMETRIZED, *p. pr. & vb n* SYMMETRIZING] [Fr *symétriser*, It *simmetrizzare*] To make proportional in its parts, to reduce to symmetry *Burke*

Sym'me try, *n.* [Fr *symétrie*, Sp. *simetria*, It. *simmetria*, Lat *symmetria*, Gr *συμμετρια*, from *συν*, with, together, and *μετρον*, measure] A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other, adaptation of the form or dimensions of the several parts of a thing to each other, or the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole

Respective symmetry, that disposition of parts in which only the opposite sides are equal to each other *—Uniform symmetry* (*Arch*), that disposition of parts in which the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole

Sym'pa thĕt'ic, } *a* [Fr *sympathique*, It. &
Sym'pa-thĕt'ic-al, } Sp *simpatico*]

1 Inclined to or exhibiting sympathy, sympathizing.

And wiser he whose *sympathetic* mind
Exults in all the good of all mankind *Goldsmith*

2 (*Med*) Produced by sympathy, — applied to symptoms and affections which occur in any part of the body in consequence of an affection of an other part, more or less remote

Sympathetic ink See INK — *Sympathetic nerve* (*Anat*), a nerve consisting of two nervous cords, one on each side of the spinal column, extending from the head to the pelvis, in the course of which are numerous nervous ganglia, and which sends branches to the principal viscera, the organs of special sense, and to the cranial and spinal nerves It controls the caliber of the arteries, and the temperature of the parts to which it is distributed, — called also the *great sympathetic nerve* and *trisplanchnic nerve* — *Sympathetic powder* (*Alchemy*), a kind of powder formerly supposed to be possessed of the wonderful property that, if spread on a cloth dipped in the blood of a wound, the wound would be healed, though the patient was at a distance — *Sympathetic sounds*, sounds produced from solid bodies by means of vibrations caused by the vibrations of some sounding body, these vibrations being communicated by means of the air or some intervening solid body

Sym'pa thĕt'ic-al ly, *adv* In a sympathetic manner, with or by sympathy

Sym'pa-thĭst, *n* One who sympathizes; a sympathizer [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Sym'pa-thize, *v i* [*imp & p p* SYMPATHIZED, *p pr & vb n* SYMPATHIZING] [Fr. *sympathiser*, Sp. *simpatizar*, It *simpatizzare*, Gr *συμπαθειν*]

1 To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain

The mind will *sympathize* so much with the anguish and debility of the body, that it will be too distracted to fix itself in meditation *Buckminster*

2 To feel in consequence of what another feels, to be affected by feelings similar to those of another, in consequence of knowing the person to be thus affected.

3 To agree, to fit. [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Sym'pa thize, *v. t* To have sympathy for, to suffer for together [*Obs*] *Shak*

Sym'pa-thiz'er, *n* One who sympathizes

Sym'pa-thy, *n* [Fr. *sympathie*, It & Sp. *simpatia*, Lat. *sympathia*, Gr *συμπαθεια*, from *σύν*, with, and *παθος*, suffering, passion, from *πασχειν*, *παθειν*, to suffer]

1 Feeling corresponding to that which another feels, fellow feeling, the quality of being affected by the affection of another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree.

Sympathy is produced through the medium of organic impression *Chipman*

2 An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased with each other.

3 Kindness of feeling toward one who suffers, pity, commiseration.

I value myself upon *sympathy*, I hate and despise myself for envy *Kames*

4. (*Med*) The reciprocal influence exercised by the various parts of the body on one another, so that an affection of the whole body, or of any part, is consequent upon injury, disorder, or disease of another part; thus, a tumor of the brain produces vomiting, through the *sympathy* existing between the brain and stomach.

5 (*Nat. Hist*) A propension of inanimate things to unite, or to act on each other; thus we say there is a *sympathy* between the loadstone and iron. [*Rare.*]

Syn.—Pity, fellow-feeling; compassion; commiseration, tenderness, condolence, agreement — SYMPATHY, COMMISERATION *Sympathy* is literally a fellow-feeling with others in their varied conditions of joy or of grief This term, however, is now more commonly applied to a fellow-feeling with others under affliction, and then coincides very nearly with *commiseration* In this case it is commonly followed by *for*, as, to feel *sympathy* for a friend when we see him distressed The verb *sympathize* is followed by *with*, as, to *sympathize* with a friend in his distresses or enjoyments "Every man would be a distinct species to himself were there no *sympathy* among individuals" *South*

Fault,
Acknowledged and deplored, in Adam wrought
Commiseration. *Milton.*

See PITY

Sym-phŏn'ic, *a.* 1. Symphonious.

2 (*Mus*) Relating to, or in the manner of, a symphony, as, the *symphonic* form, or style, of composition.

Sym phŏ'ni-oŭs, *a* [From *symphony*]

1. Agreeing in sound, accordant, harmonious.

Sounds
Symphonious of ten thousand harps. *Milton*

2. (*Mus*) Symphonic

Sym'pho nist, *n* [Fr. *symphoniste*] A composer of symphonies.

Sym'pho nize, *v i* [*imp & p. p* SYMPHONIZED, *p pr & vb n* SYMPHONIZING] To agree with, to be in harmony with [*Rare*] *Boyle*

Sym'pho-ny, *n* [Fr *symphonie*, It & Sp. *sinfonia*, Lat. *symphonia*, Gr *συμφωνια*, from *σύν*, with, and *φωνη*, a sound, the voice]

1 A consonance or harmony of sounds, agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both

The trumpets sound,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around *Dryden*

2 A stringed instrument somewhat resembling the harp [*Obs*]

3 (*Mus*) (*a*) An elaborate instrumental composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually, like the sonata, of three or four contrasted yet inwardly related movements, as the allegro, the adagio, the minuet and trio, or scherzo, and the finale in quick time The term has recently been applied to large orchestral works in freer form, and was formerly applied to any compositions for an orchestra, as overtures, &c, and earlier, to certain vocal compositions, and to compositions partly vocal, partly instrumental (*b*) An instrumental passage at the beginning or end, or in the course of, a vocal composition, a ritornello

Sym phȳ'e al, *a* Of, or relating to, symphysis

Sym'phys-e ŏt'o-my, *n* [Gr. *σύμφυσις*, symphysis, and *τομή*, cutting, from *τεμνειν*, to cut] (*Surg*) The operation of dividing the symphysis pubis for the purpose of facilitating labor, the Sigaultian section [Written also *symphysotomy*] *Dunglison*

Sym'phy-sĭs, *n* [Gr. *σύμφυσις*, from *συμφυειν*, to grow together, from *σύν*, with, and *φυειν*, to grow, Fr *symphyse*] (*Anat*) (*a*) The union of bones by cartilage, a connection of bones without a movable joint (*b*) The union or coalescence of parts previously separate, either naturally or in consequence of disease (*c*) The insertion of different parts, as tendons (*d*) Places of union or coalescence, as a commissure *Dunglison.*

Sym'phys-ŏt'o-my, *n.* See SYMPHYSEOTOMY.

Sym'pi e-zŏm'e-ter, *n* [Gr *συμπιεσις*, compression, from *συμπιεζειν*, to press together, from *σύν*, with, and *πιέζειν*, to press, squeeze, and *μέτρον*, measure] A sensitive kind of barometer, in which the pressure of the atmosphere, acting upon a liquid, as oil, in the lower portion of the instrument, compresses an elastic gas in the upper part.

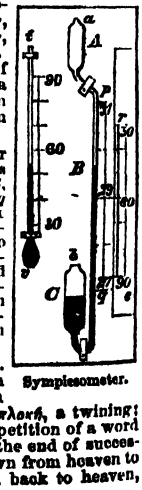

Sympiesometer.

☞ The column of oil in the lower part *B C* of a glass tube compresses hydrogen gas in the upper part *A B*, and is thus measured on the scale *p q* by the position of the surface of the oil in the tube The scale *p q* is adjustable, and its index must be set to the division on the scale *r s* corresponding to the temperature indicated by the thermometer *t*, in order to correct for the effects of temperature on the gas It is sensitive, and convenient for use at sea, but inferior in accuracy to the mercurial barometer

Sym'plo-ce, *n.* [Lat, from Gr. *συμπλοκή*, an interweaving, from *συμπλεκειν*, to twine together, from *σύν*, with, and *πλεκειν*, to twine, *πλοκή*, a twining; Fr. *symploque*] (*Gram*) The repetition of a word at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses, as, *Justice* came down from heaven to view *the earth. Justice* climbed back to heaven, and left *the earth.*

Sym-pō'si-ac (Synop., § 180), *a.* [Fr. *symposiaque*, Lat. *symposiacus*, Gr. *συμποσιακος*.] Of, or pertaining to, compotations and merry-making; happening where company is drinking together; as, *symposiac*

meetings. [*Rare.*] "*Symposiac* disputations amongst my acquaintance" *Arbuthnot.*

Sym-pō'si-ac, *n.* A conference or conversation, as of philosophers at a banquet.

Sym-pō'si-ärch, *n.* [Gr συμποσιάρχης, συμποσιάρχος, from συμπόσιον and ἄρχειν, to be first, to rule; Fr *symposarque.*] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The master of a feast.

Sym-pō'si-ast, *n.* One engaged with others at a banquet or merry making

Sym-pō'si-on, *n.* A drinking together, a symposium. [*R.*] "Our *symposion* last night" *W. Scott*

Sym-pō'si-um, *n.*; *pl.* SYM-PŌ'SI-Ā [Lat., Gr. συμπόσιον, a drinking party, feast, from συμπίνειν, to drink together, from σύν, with, and πίνειν, to drink, πόσις, a drinking, Fr. *symposie.*] A drinking together, a merry feast *Warton*

Sȳmp'tom (84), *n* [Fr. *symptôme*, Sp *sintoma*, It. *sintoma, sintomo*, Gr. σύμπτωμα, from συμπίπτειν, to fall together, from σύν, with, and πίπτειν, to fall, πτῶμα, a fall.]

1. Properly, something that happens in concurrence with another thing, as an attendant

2 (*Med.*) Hence, any affection which accompanies disease, a perceptible change in the body or its functions, which indicates disease, as, the causes of disease often lie beyond our sight, but we learn their nature by the *symptoms* exhibited

3 A sign or token, that which indicates the existence of something else, as, open murmurs of the people are a *symptom* of disaffection to law or government.

Syn.—Mark, note, sign, token indication

Sȳmp'tom-ăt'ic, } *a* [Fr *symptomatique*, It
Sȳmp'tom-ăt'ic-al, } & Sp. *sintomatico*, Gr *συμπτωματικός*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, symptoms, happening in concurrence with something, indicating the existence of something else "*Symptomatic* of a shallow understanding and an unamiable temper" *Macaulay*

2 According to symptoms, as, a *symptomatical* classification of diseases

Symptomatic disease (*Med.*), a disease which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body

Sȳmp'tom-ăt'ic al-ly, *adv* In a symptomatical manner, by means of symptoms, in the nature of symptoms

Sȳmp'tom-a-tŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *symptomatologie*, from Gr σύμπτωμα, symptom, and λόγος, discourse.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of symptoms, that part of the science of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases, semeiology

☞ It includes *diagnosis*, or the determination of the disease from its symptoms and *prognosis*, or the determination of its probable course and event

Syn-ær'e-sis, } *n* [Gr συναίρεσις, a taking or
Syn ĕr'e-sis, } drawing together, from συναιρεῖν, to take together, from σύν, with, and αἱρειν, to take with the hand, to grasp, Fr *synerese*] (*Gram.*) A figure by which two vowels that are ordinarily separated are drawn together into one syllable, synæphonesis,—the opposite of *diæresis*

Sȳn'a-gŏgic-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a synagogue

Sȳn'a-gŏgue (sĭn'a gŏg), *n* [Fr *synagogue*, It & Sp *sinagoga*, Pr & Lat *synagoga*, Gr συναγωγη, a bringing together, an assembly, from συνάγειν, to bring together, from σύν, with, and ἀγειν, to lead.]

1. A congregation or assembly of Jews met for the purpose of worship, or the performance of religious rites

2 The building or place appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews

3. The court of the seventy elders among the Jews,—called also the *Great Synagogue*, or *Sanhedrim*

4. Hence, any assembly of men. [*Rare.*] "A *synagogue* of Jesuits" *Milton*

Sȳn'a-lē'phă, *n* [Gr συναλοιφη, a melting together, from συναλειφειν, to melt together from σύν, with, together, and ἀλειφειν, to besmear, anoint; Fr *synalephe*, Sp *sinalefa*, It *sinalefa, sinaleffe.*] (*Gram.*) A contraction of syllables by suppressing some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong, as, *ill' ego*, for *ille ego* [Written also *synalœpha.*]

Sȳn'al-lag-măt'ic, *a* [Fr *synallagmatique*, It *sinallagmatico*, Gr συναλλαγματικός, from συναλλαγμα, a mutual agreement, contract, from συναλλασσειν, to exchange, negotiate with, from σύν, with, and ἀλλασσειν, to change.] (*Law.*) Imposing reciprocal obligations upon the parties, as, a *synallagmatic* contract. *Bouvier.*

Sȳn'a-le'phă, *n.* See SINALEPHA.

Syn-ăn'ther-ous, *a* (*Bot.*) Having the stamens united by their anthers.

Syn-ăn'thous, *a.* [Gr. σύν, with, together, and ἄνθος, flower.] (*Bot.*) Having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time,—said of certain plants.

Sȳn'ar-chy, *n.* [Gr. συναρχία, from συνάρχειν, to rule jointly with, from σύν, with, and ἄρχειν, to rule.] Joint rule or sovereignty. [*Rare.*] *Stackhouse*

Sȳn'ar-tē'sis, *n.* [Gr συνάρτησις, a fastening together, from συναρτᾶν, to fasten together, from σύν, together, and ἀρτᾶν, to fasten.] A fastening or knitting together, close union; the state of being closely joined, intimate union. [*Rare.*] *Coleridge*

Sȳn'ar-thrō'di-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the nature of, synarthrosis. *Dunglison*

Sȳn'ar-thro'sis, *n.* [Gr. συνάρθρωσις, a being jointed together, from συναρθροῦν, to link or joint together, from σύν, with, and ἄρθρον, a joint, Fr *synarthrose.*] (*Anat.*) Union of bones without motion, close union, as in sutures, symphysis, and the like *Coxe*

Sȳn'as try, *n.* [Gr σύν, together with, and ἀστηρ, a star.] Concurrence of starry position or influence; hence, similarity of condition, fortune, &c., as pre figured by astrological calculation [*Very rare.*]

Born in the same day of the month and hour of the day with the queen, but two years before her birth, the supposed *synastry* of their destinies might partly account, in that age of astrological superstition, for the influence which he perpetually exerted *Motley*

Sȳ năx'is, *n* [Gr σύναξις, from συνάγειν, to bring together, Fr *synaxe* See SYNAGOGUE.] A congregation, also, formerly, the Lord's supper

Syn-căr'pi ŭm, *n* [See *infra.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of aggregate fruit in which the ovaries coheie into a solid mass, with a slender receptacle, as in the magnolia

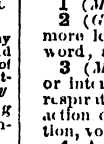

Syncarpous Fruit

Syn căr'pous, *a.* [Gr. σύν, with, and καρπος, a fruit.] (*Bot.*) Composed of several carpels consolidated into one.

Syn căt'e gŏr'e-măt'ic, *n* [Gr συν, with, and κατηγόρημα, a predicate See CATEGOREMATIC.] (*Logic*) A word which can not be used as a term by itself, as an adverb or preposition

Sȳnch'on-drō'sis, *n* [Gr συγχονδρωσις, from συν, with, together, and χονδρος, a grain, cartilage, Fr *synchondrose*] (*Med.*) The connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle *Wiseman*

Sȳnch'on drŏt'o-my, *n* [Gr. συγχονδροτομία, union by cartilage, symphysis, and τομη, cutting, from τεμνειν, to cut.] (*Surg.*) Symphysetomy

Sȳnch'o-rī'sis, *n* (*Rhet.*) A concession made for the purpose of retorting with greater force

Sȳnch'ro nal (sĭnk'ro nal), *a* [See SYNCHRONOUS.] Happening at the same time, simultaneous

Sȳnch'ro nal, *n* That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time *More*

Syn chrŏn'ic al, *a* [Fr *synchronique.*] Happening at the same time, simultaneous, synchronal *Boyle*

Syn-chrŏn'ic al-ly, *adv* In a synchronical manner "Either *synchronically* or successively, according to the order of impression" *Belsham*

Sȳnch'ro-nism, *n* [Fr *synchronisme*, Gr συγχρονισμος, from συγχρονιζειν, to be contemporary with, from συγχρονος, synchronous, q. v.]

1 Concurrence of two or more events in time, simultaneousness

2 The tabular arrangement of historical events and personages, according to their dates

3 (*Paint.*) A representation of two or more events occurring at different times, in the same picture *Fairholt*

Sȳnch'ro-nis'tic, *a* Of, or relating to, agreement as to time, arranged according to correspondence in time, as, *synchronistic* tables

Sȳnch'ro-ni zā'tion, *n.* The concurrence of events in respect to time

Sȳnch'ro nīze, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* SYNCHRONIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* SYNCHRONIZING.] [Gr συγχρονιζειν.] To agree in time, to be simultaneous

The path of this great empire through its arch of progress, *synchronized* with that of Christianity *De Quincey*

Sȳnch'ro-nŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr συν, with, together, χρονος, time, and λογος, account.] Contemporaneous chronology

Sȳnch'ro nous, *a* [Gr συγχρονος, from συν, with, and χρονος, time, Fr *synchrone*, It & Sp *sincrono.*] Happening at the same time, simultaneous

Sȳnch'ro nous ly, *adv.* In a synchronous manner, at the same time

Sȳnch'y-sis, *n.* [Gr συγχυσις, from συγχεειν, to confound, from σύν, with, and χέειν, to pour, χυσις, a pouring, Fr *synchyse.*] A derangement of any kind, as of words in a sentence, or of humors in the eye

Sȳn'ci pŭt, *n* The same as SINCIPUT, q. v.

Syn cli'nal, *a* [Gr συγκλινειν, to incline together, from σύν, with, and κλινειν, to incline.]

1 Inclined downward from opposite directions, so as to meet in a common point or line

2 (*Geol.*) Formed by means of strata dipping toward a common line or plane, as, a *synclinal* trough or valley,—opposed to *anticlinal*

☞ A downward flexure in the case of folded rocks makes a *synclinal* axis, and the alternating upward flexure an *anticlinal* axis

Syn-clin'ic al, *a* Synclinal [*Rare.*]

Sȳn'co-pal (sĭnk'o pal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, syncope

Sȳn'co pāte (sĭnk'o-pāt), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p* SYNCOPATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n* SYNCOPATING.] [L. Lat. *syncopare, syncopatum*, It *sincopare*, Sp. *sincopar*, Fr *syncoper.* See SYNCOPE.]

1 To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle.

2. (*Mus.*) To commence, as a tone on an unaccented part of a measure, and continue into the following accented part.

Sȳn'co pā'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *syncopatio.*]

1. The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters, or a syllable, from the middle.

2 (*Mus.*) The act of syncopating; performance of a passage by syncopating the notes.

Sȳn'cō-pe, *n.* [Lat. *syncope, syncopa*, Gr. συγκοπή, from συγκόπτειν, to beat together, to weary, from συν, with, and κόπτειν, to strike, cut off, Fr. *syncope*, It & Sp *sincope, sincopa.*]

1 (*Mus.*) The same as SYNCOPATION, q. v.

2 (*Gram.*) An elision or retrenchment of one or more letters, or a syllable, from the middle of a word, as, *ne er* for *never*, *ev'ry* for *every*, &c.

3 (*Med.*) A fainting or swooning, a diminution or interruption of the motion of the heart, and of respiration, accompanied with a suspension of the action of the brain, and a temporary loss of sensation, volition, and other faculties

4 A pause or cessation, suspension. [*Rare.*]

Revelry, and dance, and show,
Suffer a *syncope* and solemn pause. *Cowper.*

Sȳn'co-pist, *n* One who syncopates, one who contracts words by syncope

Sȳn'co-pīze, *v. t* To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable, to syncopate

Sȳn'cra tism, *n* The same as SYNCRETISM, q. v.

Syn crĭt'ic (Synop., § 130), *a* Uniting and blending together different systems, as of philosophy or religion *Smart.*

Sȳn'cre tism, *n.* [Fr. *syncretisme*, Gr. συγκρητισμος, from συγκρητίζειν, to make two parties join against a third, from σύν, with, together, and κρητίζειν, to behave like a Cretan, i. e., to lie, κρητισμός, Cretan behavior, i. e., lying] Attempted union of principles or parties irreconcilably at variance with each other [Written also *syncretism.*]

He is plotting a carnal *syncretism*, and attempting the reconcilement of Christ and Belial *Baxter.*

Sȳn'cre tist, *n* [Fr *syncretiste.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) An adherent of George Calixtus and other Germans of the seventeenth century, who sought to mitigate the asperities of the Protestant sects toward each other and toward the Roman Catholics, and thus occasioned a long and violent controversy in the Lutheran church

Sȳn'cre tist'ic, *a* 1 Pertaining to, or characterized by, syncretism, as, a *syncretistic* mixture of the service of Jehovah and the worship of idols.

2 Of, or pertaining to, the Syncretists

Sȳn'cri sis *n* [Gr. συγκρισις, a comparison, from συν, together, and κρισις, decision, choosing, from κρινειν, to decide, judge.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which opposite things or persons are compared *Crabb.*

Syn dăc'tyl, *n.* [Fr *syndactyle*, from Gr σύν, with, and δακτυλος, finger, toe.] (*Ornith.*) Any perching bird which has the external and middle toes united as far as the second joint *Brande.*

Syn'dac tȳl'ic (Synop., § 130), } *a.* (*Ornith.*) Having
Syn dăc'tyl ous, } ing the characteristics of the syndactyls

Sȳn'des mŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Gr σύνδεσμος, band, or bond, and γραφειν, to write or describe.] (*Anat.*) A description of the ligaments that connect the bones of the skeleton

Sȳn'des mŏl'o-gy, *n* [Gr. σύνδεσμος, band, or bond, and λογος, discourse.] (*Anat.*) A treatise upon the ligaments that connect the parts of the skeleton.

Sȳn'des-mō'sis, *n* [Fr *syndesmose*, from Gr. συνδεσμος, a band, bond, from σύν, with, and δεσμός, a bond, from δειειν, to bind.] (*Anat.*) The union of one bone with another by ligaments. *Brande.*

Sȳn'des-mŏt'o-my, *n* [Gr συνδεσμος, band, or bond, sinew, and τομη, cutting, from τεμνειν, to cut.] (*Anat.*) The act or art of dissecting the ligaments

Syn'dic, *n* [Lat *syndicus*, Gr συνδικος, helping in a court of justice, an advocate, from συν, with, and δικη, justice, Fr *syndic*, Sp *sindico*, It *sindaco.*] An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries, also, one chosen to transact business for others

☞ In France, *syndics* are appointed by the creditors of a bankrupt to manage the property; in Geneva, the *syndic* is the chief magistrate Almost all the companies in Paris, the university, and the like have their *syndics* The university of Cambridge has its *syndics*, who are chosen from the senate to transact special business, as the regulation of fees, forming of laws, and the like

Sȳn'dic ate, *n* [L Lat *syndicatus*, Sp. *sindicato*, It *sindacato*, Fr *syndicat.*] A council, or body of syndics [*Rare.*] *Burnet.*

Sȳn'dic āte, *v. t* [L Lat & It *syndicare*, Sp. *sindicar*, Fr *syndiquer.*] To judge, or to censure.

Sȳn'dro-me, *n.* [Fr *syndrome*, Gr. συνδρομή, from συντρεχειν, to run together, from σύν, with, and τρεχειν, to run, δρόμος, a course, a running.]

1 Concurrence [*Rare.*] *Glanville.*

2 (*Med.*) The concourse or combination of symptoms in a disease.

Syn ĕc'do-che, *n.* [Fr. *synecdoche, synecdoque*, Lat *synecdoche*, Gr. συνεκδοχή, from συνεκδέχεσθαι, to receive jointly, from σύν, with, and ἐκδέχεσθαι, to receive.] (*Rhet.*) A figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the

whole, the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, and the like.

Syn'ec-dŏch'ic-al (-dŏk'), *a.* Expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

Isis is used for Themasis by a *synecdochical* kind of speech, or a poetical liberty, in using one for another *Drayton*

Syn'ec-dŏch'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a synecdochical manner, according to the synecdochical mode of speaking

Syn-ĕ'chi-a, *n* [N. Lat. *synechia*, Gr. συνέχεια, from συνέχειν, to hold together, from συν, with, and ἔχειν, to have, hold, Fr *synechie*] (*Med*) A disease of the eye, in which the iris adheres to the cornea or to the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Syn-ĕc'pho-nē'sis, *n.* [Gr. συνεκφωνησις, from συνεκφωνεῖν, to utter together, from συν, with, and ἐκφωνεῖν, to cry out, from ἐκ, out, and φωνεῖν, to sound, call, from φωνή, sound, voice, Fr *synecphonese*] (*Gram.*) A contraction of two syllables into one, synæresis, synizesis

Syn'e-py, *n* [Gr συνεπεια, from συν, with, and ἔπος, a word] (*Rhet*) The interjunction of words in uttering the clauses of sentences

Syn'er-gĕt'ic, *a* [Gr. συνεργητικός, from συνεργεῖν, to work together, from σύν, with, and ἔργον, work] Working together, co-operating

Syn'er-gism, *n* [Gr σύν, with, and ἔργειν, to work] (*Theol*) The doctrine or theory attributed to Melanchthon, that in the regeneration of a human soul, there is a co operation or joint agency on the part of both God and man

Syn'er-gist (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *synergiste*, from συνεργεῖν, to co operate. See *supra*] One who holds to Synergism

Syn'er-gist'ic, *a* 1. Of, or relating to, Synergism "A *synergistic* view of regeneration" *Shedd*

2. Co-operating, synergetic

Syn'er-gy, *n* [Gr. συν, with, and ἔργειν, to work] Combined action, especially (*Med*), the combined healthy action of every organ of a particular system, as, the digestive *synergy*

Syn'ge-nē'se, *n* (*Bot*) A plant whose stamens are united by the anthers

Syn'ge-nē'si-a, *n.* [Fr. *syngenese*, from Gr. σύν, with, together, and γένεσις, generation, birth] (*Bot*) A class of plants, according to the Linnæan system, whose stamens are united by the anthers

Syn'ge-nē'sian (-zhan), } *a* Of, or per
Syn'ge-nē'sious (Synop., § 130), } taining to, the class *Syngenesia*.

Syn'graph, *n.* [Fr. *syngraphe*, Lat *syngrapha*, Gr. συγγραφή, from σύν, with, and γράφειν, to write] (*Law.*) A writing signed by both or all the parties to a contract or bond

Syn'i-sĕ'sis, *n* [Lat, Gr συνιζησις, from συνιζειν, to sit with or together, from συν, with, and ἱζειν, to sit, sit down, to seat]

1 (*Med*) An obliteration of the pupil of the eye, a closed pupil. *Brande*

2. (*Gram*) A contraction of two syllables into one, synecphonesis.

Syn'neu-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr συννευρωσις, from σύν, with, and νευρόν, to strain the sinews, to nerve, from νεῦρον, a sinew, ligament, Fr *synevrose*] (*Anat.*) The connection of parts by means of ligaments, as in the movable joints

Syn'o-chă, *n* [N Lat, from Gr συνοχή, a holding together, from συνεχειν, to hold together Cf SYNECHIA] (*Med.*) A species of continued fever, characterized by increased heat, by a quick, strong, and hard pulse, and high-colored urine *Dunglison*

Syn'o-chŭs, *n.* [N Lat, from Gr συνοχος, joined together. See *supra*] (*Med*) A continued fever, compounded of synocha and typhus, and in its commencement often resembling the latter *Dunglison*.

Syn'od, *n.* [Fr. *synode*, Lat *synodus*, Gr. συνοδος, a meeting, from συν, with, and ὁδός, a way, A-S. *sinod*, *sinoth*, *synodh*, *seonadh*, *seonód*]

1. (*Eccl. Hist*) A council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion.

☞ *Synods* are of four kinds 1 *General*, or *ecumenical*, which are composed of bishops from different nations, 2 *National*, in which the bishops of one nation only meet, to determine points of doctrine or discipline, 3 *Provincial*, in which the bishops of one province only meet,—called also *convocations*, 4 *Diocesan* Among Presbyterians, a *synod* is composed of several adjoining presbyteries The members are the ministers and a ruling elder from each parish

2. A meeting, convention, or council, as, a *synod* of gods.

> Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove!
> And you bright *synod* of the powers above,
> On this my son your gracious gifts bestow. *Dryden*

3 (*Astron*) A conjunction, as of two or more of the heavenly bodies. [*Rare*]

> To the blank moon
> Her offices they prescribed; to the other five
> Their planetary motions and aspects,
> In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,
> Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
> In *synod* unbenign *Milton*

Syn'od-al, *n.* [*Obs*] 1. A pecuniary rent paid to the bishop or archdeacon, at the time of his Easter visitation, by every parish priest, a procuration.

Synodals are due, of common right, to the bishop only *Gibson*

2. A constitution made in a provincial or diocesan synod.

Syn'od-al, *a.* [Fr. *synodal*, Lat. *synodalis*.] Pertaining to, or occasioned by, a synod; synodical. [*Rare*] *Martyn.*

Syn-ŏd'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *synodique*, Lat. *synodicus*,
Syn-ŏd'ic-al, } Gr. συνοδικός.]

1 Of, or pertaining to, a synod, transacted in a synod, as, *synodical* proceedings or forms.

St Athanasius writes a *synodical* epistle to those of Antioch, to compose the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus *Stillingfleet*

2 (*Astron*) Pertaining to conjunction, especially to the period between two successive conjunctions, extending from one conjunction, as of the moon or a planet with the sun, to the next, as, a *synodical* month, the *synodical* revolution of the moon or a planet

Syn ŏd'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a synodical manner, by the authority of a synod

The alterations made by the commissioners were brought to the convocation, then sitting, where they were *synodically* agreed upon *Acton*

Syn'od-ist, *n.* One who adheres to a synod.

These *synodists* thought fit in Latin as yet to veil their decrees from vulgar eyes *Fuller*

Syn-ŏm'o-sy, *n* [Gr συνωμοσίς, from συνομνύναι, to swear with or together, from συν, with, and ὀμνύναι, to swear] Sworn brotherhood, also, a society in ancient Greece nearly resembling a modern political club

Syn'o nym, *n* *pl* SYN'O NYMS [Written also *synonyme*] [Fr *synonyme*, Gr συνωνυμον. See SYNONYMOUS] One of two or more words in the same language which are the precise equivalents of each other, or which have very nearly the same signification, and therefore are liable to be confounded together

All languages tend to clear themselves of *synonyms* as intellectual culture advances, the superfluous words being taken up and appropriated by new shades and combinations of thought evolved in the progress of society *De Quincey*

Few languages are richer than English in approximate *synonyms* and conjugates *G P Marsh*

His name has thus become, throughout all civilized countries, a *synonym* for probity and philanthropy *Macaulay*

Syn ŏn'y-mă, *n pl* Synonyms [*Obs*] *Fuller*
Syn ŏn'y-mal, *a* Synonymous [*Obs*]
Syn-ŏn'y-mal-ly, *adv* In a synonymal manner, synonymously [*Obs*] *Spelman*
Syn'o-nyme, *n* The same as SYNONYM
Syn'o-nym'ic, *n* [Gr *synonymik* See *supra*] (*Gram*) The science, or the scientific treatment, of synonymous words
Syn'o nym'ic, } *a* Of, or pertaining to, syno
Syn'o-nym'ic-al, } nyms, or synonymics, synonymous
Syn'o nym'i con, *n* A dictionary of synonyms, or synonymous words
Syn-ŏn'y-mist, *n* [Fr *synonymiste*]

1 One who collects and explains synonymous words

2 (*Bot*) A person who collects the different names or synonyms of plants, and reduces them to one another

Syn-ŏn'y-mize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* SYNONYMIZED, *p pr* & *v n* SYNONYMIZING] To express in different words of the same meaning, to express by means of synonyms.

This word "fortis" we may *synonymize* after all these fashions stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid *Camden*

Syn-ŏn'y-mous, *a* [Gr συνώνυμος, from σύν, with, together, and ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name, Fr *synonyme*] Expressing the same thing, conveying the same idea, pertaining to synonyms.

These words consist of two propositions, which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously expressed, for wisdom and understanding are *synonymous* words here *Tillotson*

Syn.—Identical, interchangeable—SYNONYMOUS, IDENTICAL If no words are *synonymous* except those which are *identical* in use and meaning, so that the one can in all cases be substituted for the other, we have scarcely ten such words in our language But the term more properly denotes that the words in question approach so near to each other, that, in many or most cases, they can be used interchangeably 1 Words may thus coincide in *certain* connections, and so be interchanged, when they can not be interchanged in other connections, thus we may speak either of *strength* of mind or of *force* of mind, but we say the *force* (not *strength*) of gravitation 2 Two words may differ slightly, but this difference may be unimportant to the speaker's object, so that he may freely interchange them, thus it makes but little difference, in most cases, whether we speak of a man's having *secured* his object or having *attained* his object For these and other causes we have numerous words which may, in many cases or connections be used interchangeably, and these are properly called *synonyms* *Synonymous* words "are words which, with great and essential resemblances of meaning, have, at the same time, small, subordinate, and partial differences,—these differences being such as either originally and on the ground of their etymology inhered in them,—or differences which they have by usage acquired in the eyes of all, or such as, though nearly latent now, they are capable of receiving at the hands of wise and discreet masters of the tongue *Synonyms* are words of like significance in the main, but with a certain unlikeness as well." *Trench*

Syn-ŏn'y-mous-ly, *adv.* In a synonymous manner, in the same sense, with the same meaning.

Syn-ŏn'y-my, *n.* [Fr. *synonymie*, Lat. *synonymia* Gr. συνωνυμία.]

1. The quality of being synonymous, or of expressing the same meaning by different words.

2. (*Rhet*) A figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

Syn-ŏp'sis, *n*, *pl.* SYN-ŎP'SĒS. [Lat, Gr. σύνοψις from σύν, with, together, and ὄψις, a sight, view from the root ὀπ, fut. ὄψομαι, to see] A general view, or a collection of heads or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view of the whole; a conspectus

That the reader may see in one view the exactness of the method, as well as force of the argument, I shall here draw up a short *synopsis* of this epistle *Warburton*

Syn.—Abridgment, compendium, epitome, abstract. See ABRIDGMENT

Syn-ŏp'tic, } *a.* [Fr. *synoptique*, Gr. συνοπτικός.
Syn-ŏp'tic al, } See *supra*] Affording a general view of the whole, or of the principal parts of a thing, as, a *synoptic* table. "The *synoptic* Gospels" *Alford*

Syn ŏp'tic al ly, *adv.* In a synoptical manner, in such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass

Syn-ŏs'te ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr σύν, with, together, ὀστέον, bone, and λόγος, discourse] (*Anat*) A treatise upon the joints *Dunglison*

Syn ŏs'te-ō'sis, *n* [Gr σύν, with, together, and ὀστεον, bone] (*Anat*) Union by means of bone

Syn-ŏs'te-ŏt'o-my, *n* [Gr συν, with, together, ὀστέον, bone, and τομη, cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut] (*Anat*) Dissection of the joints

Syn ō'vi-ă, *n* [N Lat, Fr *synovie*, from Gr σύν, with, and Lat *ovum*, Gr ωόν, an egg] (*Anat*) A clear, viscous fluid secreted within the synovial capsules of the joints, serving as a lubricating fluid to the latter, and to maintain them in a normal state

Syn-ō'vi al, *a* [Fr *synovial*, N Lat *synovialis*] Of, or pertaining to, the synovia, or lubricating fluid of the joints.

Synovial capsule, a membranous, inclosed sac, of a dense, smooth structure, placed between articular surfaces, and secreting a slimy fluid within

Syn tăc'tic, } *a.* [Gr συντακτικός.] Of, or per-
Syn-tăc'tic al, } taining to, syntax, according to the rules of syntax, or construction

Syn-tăc'tic al ly, *adv* In a syntactical manner, in conformity to syntax

Syn'tax, } *n.* [Fr. *syntaxe*, N Lat. *syntaxis*, Gr
Syn tăx'is, } σύνταξις, from συντασσειν, to put together in order, from σύν, with, and τάσσειν, to put in order]

1 Connected system or order, union of things, a number of things joined together [*Obs*]

They owe no other dependence to the first than what is common to the whole *syntax* of being *Glanville*

2 (*Gram*) The construction of sentences, the due arrangement of words in sentences in their necessary relations, according to established usage

Syn tĕt'ic al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, syntexis, consumptive, syntetic.

Syn'te rē'sis, *n.* [Gr συντήρησις, a watching closely, from συντηρεῖν, to watch closely together, from συν, with, and τηρειν, to watch, guard]

1. (*Med*) Preservative or preventive treatment.

2. (*Metaph*) Conscience viewed as the internal repository of the laws of right. *Whewell.*

Syn'te-rĕt'ic, *a* [Gr συντηρητικός, watching, guarding See *supra*] Preserving health

Syn-tĕt'ic, *a.* [For *syntectic*] [Lat. *syntecticus*, Gr συντηκτικός, from συντήκειν See *infra*] Of, or pertaining to, syntexis, wasting with consumption, syntectical

Syn-tĕx'is, *n* [Lat, Gr. σύντηξις, from συντηκειν, to melt or waste away, from σύν, with, and τήκειν, to melt] (*Med*) Wasting of the body, as from consumption, colliquation, consumption.

Syn-thĕr'mal, *a* [Gr συν, with, together, and θερμη, heat] Having the same degree of heat.

Syn'the-sis, *n.*, *pl* SYN'THE-SĒS [Lat, Gr. σύνθεσις, from συντιθέναι, to place or put together, from σύν, with, and τιθέναι, to place, θέσις, a placing, Fr. *synthese*]

1 Composition, or the putting of two or more things together, as in compound medicines

2. (*Chem*) The uniting of elements to form a compound,—the opposite of *analysis*, as, that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, is proved both by analysis and *syntheses*.

3. (*Logic*) The combination of separate elements of thought into a whole, as of simple into complex conceptions, species into genera, individual propositions into systems,—the opposite of *analysis*.

Analysis and *synthesis*, though commonly treated as two different methods, are, if properly understood, only the two necessary parts of the same method Each is the relative and correlative of the other *Sir W Hamilton*

4. (*Surg*) The operation by which divided parts are re-united.

Syn'the sist, *n.* One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods.

Syn-thĕt'ic, } *a.* [Fr. *synthétique*, Gr. συν-
Syn-thĕt'ic-al, } τικός.] Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis or composition, as, the *syn-*

thetic method of reasoning, as opposed to the *analytical*.

Philosophers hasten too much from the analytic to the *synthetic* method: that is, they draw general conclusions from too small a number of particular observations and experiments *Bolingbroke*

Syn-thĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a synthetical manner, by synthesis.

The plan proceeds *synthetically* from the parts to the whole *Walker*

Sȳn'the-tīze, *v. t.* [Gr *συνθετίζεσθαι.*] To unite in regular structure [*Obs.*]

Sȳn'to-my, *n.* [Gr *συντομία*, from *συντέμνειν*, to cut short, from *σύν*, with, and *τεμνειν*, to cut.] Brevity; conciseness. [*Rare.*]

Syn-tŏn'ic, *a.* [Fr *syntonique*, Gr. *συντονος*, strained, strong, grave, from *συντεινειν*, to strain, from *σύν*, with, and *τεινειν*, to stretch.] (*Mus.*) Sharp, intense. [*Rare.*]

Sȳ'pher ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) Lapping the edges of planks over each other for a bulk head *Dana*

Sȳph'i-lis, *n.* [From *Syphilus*, the name of a shepherd in the Latin poem of Fracastoro, "*Syphilus, sive Morbus Gallicus*," which was published in 1530, from Gr. *σῦς*, hog, swine, and *φίλος*, dear, loving. The term was introduced into nosology by Sauvages.] (*Med.*) An infectious venereal disease, of which the primary symptoms are a chancre or virulent ulcer, and a bubo or engorged lymphatic gland, and the secondary or constitutional symptoms are ulcers in the throat, copper-colored blotches on the skin, destruction of the bones, and other signs of the presence of the virus in the system

Sȳph'i-lĭt'ic, *a.* [Fr *syphilitique*, *syphilitique*.] Of, or pertaining to, syphilis, of the nature of syphilis, infected with syphilis

Sȳph'i-lĭt'ic al-ly, *adv.* In a syphilitic manner, with venereal disease

Sȳph'i-li-zā'tion, *n.* Saturation of the system by inoculation with syphilis *Dunglison*

Sȳph'i-līze, *v. t.* To inoculate with syphilis

Sȳph'i-loid, *a.* [Eng. *syphilis* and Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling syphilis

Sȳ'phon, *n.* [Gr *σιφων.*] The same as SIPHON. See SIPHON

Sȳ'ren, *n.* The same as SIREN. See SIREN

Sȳr'a-cūse, *n.* A luscious, red, muscadine wine made in Italy *Simmonds*

Sȳr'i-ăc, *n.* The language of Syria, especially, the ancient language of that country

Sȳr'i-ăc, *a.* [Lat. *Syriacus*, from *Syria*, Fr. *syriaque.*] (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Syria, or its language, as, the *Syriac* version of the Pentateuch, the *Syriac* Bible

Sȳr'i-a-cĭsm, or **Sȳ rī'a cĭsm**, *n.* A Syrian idiom *Milton*

Sȳr'i-an, *a.* [Lat. *Syrius*, Fr. *Syrien.*] (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Syria, Syriac

Sȳr'i-an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Syria

Sȳr'i an-ism, *n.* A Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity in the Syrian language a Syriacism *Paley*

Sȳr'i ăsm, *n.* A Syrian idiom, a Syrianism, a Syriacism [*Rare.*] *Stuart*

The Scripture Greek is observed to be full of *Syriasms* and Hebraisms *Warburton*

Sy-rĭn'gă, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr *σῦριγξ*, *σῦριγγος*, a pipe, tube.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, the lilac

☞ The mock orange is popularly so called because its stems were formerly used as pipe stems

Sȳr'inge, *n.* [Fr *seringue*, Pr *siringua*, Sp *siringa*, *xeringa*, It *scirinqa*, *sciunga*, from Gr *σῦριγξ*, a pipe or tube. Cf. *supra.*] An instrument consisting usually of a tube terminating in a small orifice, and filled, by the action of a piston, with a liquid, which is first drawn in and then expelled in a stream, as for injecting animal bodies, cleansing wounds, and the like.

Garden syringe, a large syringe used for throwing a liquid upon plants, trees, and the like

Sȳr'inge, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYRINGED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYRINGING.]

1. To inject by means of a syringe.
2. To wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

Sy-rĭn'go-tŏme, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Surg.*) A kind of bistoury formerly used in the operation of cutting for the fistula. *Dunglison*

Sȳr'in-gŏt'o-my (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr *syringotomie*, from Gr *σῦριγξ*, a pipe or tube, a hollow sore, and *τεμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting for the fistula.

Sȳr'inx, *n.* [Gr *σῦριγξ*, a pipe.] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument made of reeds tied together,—called also *pandean pipes* *Moore.*

Syr'mă (sĕr'mă), *n.* [Lat., Gr *συρμα*, from *συρειν*, to drag.] (*Antiq.*) A long dress, reaching to the floor, worn by tragic actors

Syrt (sĕrt), *n.* [Fr *syrte*, Lat *syrtis*, Gr *συρτις*, from *συρειν*, to draw along. Cf. SIRE.] A quicksand, a bog [*Rare.*] *Young*

Syr'tic (sĕr'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a syrt, or quicksand [*Rare.*] *Ed. Rev.*

Syr'tis (sĕr'-), *n.* [See *supra.*] A quicksand

Quenched in a boggy *syrtis*, neither sea
Nor good dry land *Milton*

Syr'up, *n.* See SIRUP, the preferable, but perhaps less usual, orthography

Sȳs'ar cō'sis, *n.* [Gr *συσσαρκωσις*, from *συσσαρκουν*, to unite by flesh, to cover over with flesh, from *σύν*, with, and *σαρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, Fr. *sysarcose.*] (*Anat.*) The junction of bones by intervening muscles *Brande*

Sys tăl'tic, *a.* [Gr *συστελλειν*, to draw together.] (*Physiol.*) Capable of, or taking place by, alternate contraction and dilatation, as, the *systaltic* action of the heart

Sȳs'ta sis, *n.* [Gr *συστασις*, from *συνιστανai*, to place or stand together, from *συν*, with, and *ἱστανai*, to place.] The consistence of a thing, constitution [*Very rare.*] *Burke*

Sȳs'tem, *n.* [Lat. *systema*, Gr *συστημα*, from *συνιστανai*, to place together, Fr. *système*, It. & Sp. *sistema.* See *supra.*]

1 An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, or after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific, a complete exhibition of essential principles or facts, arranged in a rational dependence or connection, a complete whole of objects related by some common law or principle, or end, a regular union of principles or parts forming one entire thing, as, a *system* of philosophy, a *system* of government, the solar *system*, a *system* of divinity, a *system* of botany or of chemistry

The best way to learn any science is to begin with a regular *system*, or a short and plain scheme of that science well drawn up into a narrow compass *Watts*

2 Hence, the whole scheme of created things regarded as forming one complete plan or whole the universe "The great *system* of the world" *Boyle*

3 Regular method or order, as, to have a *system* in one's business

4 (*Mus.*) An interval compounded, or supposed to be compounded, of several lesser intervals, as the fifth, octave, and the like, the elements of which are called *diastems* *Busby*

5 (*Physiol.*) The totality of parts in the body, performing the same or an analogous or a connected function, as the capillary *system*, the digestive *system*, hence, also, the body as a functional unity or whole

Sȳs'tem ăt'ic, } *a.* [Gr *συστηματικός*, Fr *systé-*
Sȳs'tem ăt'ic-al, } *matique*, It. & Sp. *sistematico.*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, system, consisting in system, methodical, formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to each other, and to the design of the whole as, a *systematic* arrangement of plants or animals, a *systematic* course of study

Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably despise *systematical* learning, whereas our fathers had a great value for regularity and system *Watts*

2 Proceeding according to system or regular method, as, a *systematic* writer

3 Of, or pertaining to, the system of the world; cosmical.

Upon which accounts these ends may be called cosmical, or *systematical* *Boyle.*

Sȳs'tem-ăt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a systematical manner, in the form of a system, methodically

Sȳs'tem a tĭsm *n.* A method according to which every fact of a science is collected round an opinion or idea, true or false, reduction of facts or principles to a system *Dunglison.*

Sȳs'tem-a tist, *n.* [Fr *systématiste.*] One who forms a system, or reduces to system

Sȳs'tem a tīze (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYSTEMATIZED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYSTEMATIZING.] [Fr *systématiser*, It. *sistematizzare*, *sistemare.*] To reduce to system or regular method, to arrange methodically, as, to *systematize* plants or fossils

Diseases were healed and buildings erected, before medicine and architecture were *systematized* into arts *Harris.*

Sȳs'tem a-tīz'er, *n.* One who systematizes, or reduces things to system

Aristotle may be called the *systematizer* of his master's doctrines *Harris.*

Sȳs'tem a tŏl'o gy, *n.* The doctrine, or a treatise, of systems *Dunglison.*

Sys tĕm'ic (Synop., § 130), *a.* 1 Of, or relating to, a system

2 (*Pathol.*) Belonging to the body as a whole, common to a general system, as, *systemic* circulation

Sȳs'tem i zā'tion, *n.* [From *systemize.*] The act or operation of systemizing the reduction of things to system, or regular method

Sȳs'tem īze, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYSTEMIZED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYSTEMIZING.] To reduce to system, to systematize

Sȳs'tem īz'er, *n.* One who systemizes, or reduces to system, a systematizer

Sȳs'tem less, *a.* 1 Without system

2 (*Bot. & Zool.*) Without a distinct expression of either of the four systems of structure characterizing organic nature that is, the radiate in the vegetable kingdom, and the radiate, molluscan, articulate, and vertebrate in the animal kingdom. The protozoans in the animal, and the algæ in the vegetable, kingdoms are in this sense *systemless*

Sȳs'to le, *n.* [Gr *συστολη*, from *συστελλειν*, to contract, from *συν*, with, and *στελλειν*, to set, place, Fr. *systole.*]

1 (*Gram.*) The shortening of a long syllable

2 (*Physiol.*) The contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation See DIASTOLE

Sys tŏl'ic, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, systole, or contraction

Sȳs'tȳle, *n.* [Gr *συστυλος*, from *συν*, with, and *στῦλος*, a column, Fr. *systyle.*] (*Arch.*) (*a*) The manner of placing columns, where the space between the two shafts consists of two diameters or four modules the arrangement of columns in such a manner that they are two diameters apart *Gwilt.* (*b*) A temple, or other edifice, having a row of columns set close together around it, as in the Parthenon at Athens *Fairholt.*

Sȳthe, *n.* The same as SCYTHE [*Obs. or rare.*]

Syx hun'dred man, *n.* (*O. Sax. Law.*) A man who possessed property to the value of six hundred shillings [*Obs.*]

Sȳz'y-gy, *n.* [Fr. *syzygie*, Lat *syzygia*, Gr *συζυγία*, union, from *συζευγνυναι*, to yoke together, from *συν*, with, and *ζευγνυναι*, to yoke.] (*Astron.*) The point of an orbit, as of the moon or a planet, at which it is in conjunction or opposition,—commonly used in the plural

Line of syzygies the straight line connecting the earth, the sun and the moon or a planet, when the latter is in conjunction or opposition,—used chiefly of the moon

T.

T, the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, is a simple consonant, allied to both *D* and *N*, all three of these letters being dental elements It differs from *D* in the entire absence of vocality, and from *N* in the absence of a nasal as well as of a vocal quality It is one of the three pure mutes (*k* and *p* being the other two), and is so called because it has no sound of its own, but merely serves to give an abruptness to the sound which immediately precedes or follows it in the same syllable When *t* is followed by *h*, as in *thin* and *that*, the combination really forms a distinct sound, for which we have no single character This combination has two sounds in English, surd or whispered, as in *think*, and sonant or vocal, as in *that* The letters *ti*, before a vowel, and unaccented, usually pass into the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *motion*, *partial*, which are pronounced *nashun*, *moshun*, *parshal* In this case, *t* loses entirely its proper sound or use, and being blended with the subsequent letter, a new sound results from the combination, which is in fact a simple sound If, however, *s* or *x* precedes, the combination *ti* has the sound of the English *ch*, as in *Christian*, *mixtion*, *question* See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 96—100 In etymology, *t* is interchangeable with *d*, and sometimes with *l*, *p*, *s*, and *th*

T bandage (*Surg*) a bandage shaped like the letter T, and used principally for application to the groin or perineum — *To suit or fit to a T*, to suit exactly, to answer perfectly, — perhaps so used with reference to a T-square

Tăb, *n* 1. The latchet of a shoe fastened with a string or otherwise [*Prov Eng*] *Forby*
2 The end of a lace, a tag [*Prov Eng*] *Forby*
3 A hanging sleeve of a child's garment [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*
4 A border of lace, resembling in form and position the border of a cap, worn on the inner front edges of ladies bonnets

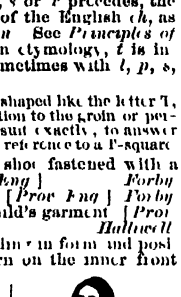
Tabard

Ta-băc'co, *n* Tobacco [*Obs*]
Ta-bă'nus, *n* [Lat, horse fly] (*Entom*) A genus of dipterous insects, including the horse fly
Tăb'ard, *n* [Fr *tabard*, Sp & Pg *tabardo*, It *tabarro*, W. *tabar*, L Gr *ταπαριον*, L Lat *tabardus*, *tabardum*, *tabarrus*] A sort of tunic or mantle formerly worn over the armor, covering the body before and behind, and reaching below the loins, but open at the sides, from the shoulders downward It was generally embroidered with the arms of the wearer When worn by a herald, it bore the arms of his lord, or of the sovereign [Also *tabard*
Tăb'ard-er, *n* One who wears a tabard
Tăb'a-rĕt, *n*. A stout, satin striped silk, used for furniture
Tăb'a-sheer', *n* [Cf Per *tabshir*, clay] A concretion in the joints of the bamboo, which consists largely or chiefly of pure silex It is highly valued in the East Indies as a medicine for the cure of bilious vomitings, bloody flux, piles, and the like
Tăb'bi nĕt (110), *n* A more delicate kind of tabby
Tăb'by, *a* [See the noun] 1. Having a wavy or watered appearance
2 Brinded, brindled, diversified in color, as, a *tabby* cat
Tăb'by, *n* [Fr *tabis*, It, Sp, & Pg *tabi*, from Per *utabi*, a kind of rich, undulated silk]
1 A kind of waved silk, usually watered, manufactured like taffeta, but thicker and stronger The watering is given to it by the process of calendering
2 A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones, in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water, forming a mass, which, when dry, becomes as hard as rock
3 A cat of a tabby color *Gray*
4 An old maid or gossip [*Colloq*]
Tăb'by, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TABBIED, *p pr* & *vb n* TABBYING] To water, or cause to look wavy by the process of calendering, as, to *tabby* silk, mohair, ribbon, and the like
Tăb'e-fac'tion, *n* [See TABEFY] A wasting away, a gradual losing of flesh by disease.
Tăb'e-fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TABEFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* TABEFYING] [Lat *tabefacere*, from *tabes*, a wasting away, and *facere*, to make] To consume, to waste gradually, to lose flesh [*Rare*] *Harvey*
Ta-bĕl'lion (-bĕl'yun), *n* [Lat *tabellio*, from *tabella*, a tablet, a writing, document, diminutive of *tabula*, a board, Fr *tabellion*, Sp *tabelson*, It *tabellone*] A secretary or notary under the Roman empire, or in France during the old monarchy
Tăb'erd, *n* The same as TABARD See TABARD
Tăb'er na-cle (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr & Pr *tabernacle*, Sp & Pg *tabernaculo*, It *tabernacolo*, Lat *tabernaculum*, diminutive of *taberna*, a hut, shed, from the root of *tabula*, a board]
1 A slightly built or temporary habitation, especially, a tent "Orange trees planted in the ground, and secured in winter with a wooden *tabernacle* and stoves" *Evelyn*
2 (*Jewish Antiq*) A portable structure of wooden framework covered with curtains, which was carried through the wilderness in the Israelitish exodus, as a place of sacrifice and worship.
3 Hence, the Jewish temple, and, more rarely, any other place of worship
4 Any small cell, or like place, in which some holy or precious thing was deposited or kept, — hence, (*a*) The ornamental receptacle for the pyx, over an altar (*b*) A reliquary, or small box for the preservation of relics (*c*) A niche, originally for the image of a saint, but later for any image, also, a statue supported by a bracket and having a canopy above it, but with little or no recess in the wall *Britton* (*d*) A triptych, or case for sacred imagery with folding doors (*e*) A seat or stall in a choir, with its canopy

Feast of Tabernacles (*Jewish Antiq*) one of the three principal festivals of the Jews lasting seven days during which the people dwelt in booths formed of the boughs of trees, in commemoration of the habitation of their ancestors in similar dwellings during their pilgrimage in the wilderness — *Tabernacle work* rich canopy work like that over the heads of niches, used over seats or stalls, or over sepulchral monuments *Oxf Gloss*

Tăb'er na-cle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TABERNACLED, *p pr* & *vb n* TABERNACLING] To dwell or reside for a time, to be housed, as, Christ *tabernacled* in the flesh
Tăb'er năc'u lar, *a* [See *supra*]
1 Pertaining to a tabernacle, or to the Jewish tabernacle
2 Formed in latticed work, latticed. *Warton*
3 Of, or belonging to, a booth or shop, hence, common low [*Rare*] "The word 'short comings,' which, being horridly *tabernacular*, and such that no gentleman could allow himself to touch it without gloves" *De Quincey*
Tā'bēs, *n* [Lat, a wasting disease, from *tabere*, to waste away] (*Med*) Progressive emaciation of the whole body, accompanied with hectic fever, and with no well-marked local symptoms
Ta-bĕt'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, tabes, of the nature of tabes, affected with tabes
Tăb'id, *a* [Lat *tabidus*, Fr *tabide*, It & Sp *tabido* See TABES] Relating to, or wasted by, tabes

In *tabid* persons, milk is the best restorative *Arbuthnot*

Tăb'id ly, *adv.* In a tabid manner, wastingly, consumptively
Tăb'id-ness, *n* The state of being wasted by tabes
Ta bĭf'ic, } *a* [Lat *tabes* and *facere*, to make
Ta bĭf'ic al, } or cause] Producing tabes, wasting
Tăb'u lāte, *n* [Lat *tabulatio*] The state of one affected with tabes
Tăb'u la ture (53), *n* [Fr *tablature*, from Lat *tabula*, a board, a tablet]
1 (*Paint*) A painting on a wall and ceiling, a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design, hence, a picture in general *Johnson Shaftesbury*
2 (*Mus*) An ancient mode of indicating musical sounds by letters instead of notes

The chimes of bells are so rarely managed that I went up to that of Sir Nicholas, where I found who played all sorts of compositions from the *tablature* before him as if he fingered an organ *Evelyn*

3 (*Anat*) A division or parting of the skull into two tables
Tā'ble, *n* [Fr *table*, Pr & O It *taula*, Sp *tabla*, Pg *taboa*, It *tavola*, from Lat *tabula*, a board, tablet, a painting, Ger & D *tafel*]
1 A smooth, flat surface, like the side of a board, a thin, flat, smooth piece of any thing, a slab. "A bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble" *Sandys*
2 Hence, a slab, a plate, a leaf, or a flat superficies, of wood, stone, metal, or other material, on which any thing is cut, traced, or written, a tablet, and hence, sometimes, a memorandum-book

The Lord said unto Moses, Hew thee two *tables* of stone like unto the first and I will write upon these *tables* the words that were in the first *tables*, which thou brakest *Ex.* xxxiv 1

And stand there with your *tables* to glean
The golden sentences *Beau & Fl*

3 Hence, that which is cut, drawn, or written on a smooth, flat surface; an inscription; a drawing, sometimes, a painting

The opposite walls are painted by Rubens, which, with the other of the Infanta taking leave of Don Philip, is a most incomparable *table* *Evelyn*

St Antony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant *Addison*

4 Hence, in a great variety of applications, a condensed statement which may be comprehended by the eye in a single view, a methodical or systematic synopsis, the presentation of many items or particulars in one connected group, a scheme, a schedule, as, (*a*) (*Bibliog*) A view of the contents of a work, a statement of the principal topics discussed, an index, a syllabus (*b*) (*Chem*) A catalogue of substances and their properties "A *table* of homologous compounds of the benzoic series" *Gregory* (*c*) (*Math*) Any collection and arrangement in a condensed form of many particulars or values, for ready reference, as of weights, measures, currency, specific gravities, &c, also, a series of numbers following some law, and expressing particular values corresponding to certain other numbers on which they depend, and by means of which they are taken out for use in computations, as, *tables* of logarithms, sines, tangents, squares, cubes, &c, annuity *tables*, interest *tables*, and the like (*d*) (*Astron*) A series of numbers expressing for stated times and intervals the data of the positions and motions of the heavenly bodies and the values of their perturbations, or of other quantities, with the corresponding numbers, called *arguments*, by means of which the place of a body for any instant may be computed, or other astronomical calculation or reduction made, as, lunar *tables*, solar *tables*, planetary *tables*, *tables* of aberration, of refraction, and the like (*e*) (*Palmistry*) The arrangement or disposition of the lines which appear on the inside of the hand. [*Obs*]

Mistress of a fairer *table*
Hath not history nor fable *B Jonson*

5 A flat slab, board, or the like, having a smooth surface, placed horizontally, and supported by legs which is used as an article of furniture for a great variety of purposes, as to eat, work, or write upon

We may again
Give to our *tables* meat *Shak*
The nymph the *table* spread *Pope*

6 Hence, food placed on a table to be partaken of, fare, entertainment, as, to keep a good *table*
7 The company assembled round a table.

I drink to the general joy of the whole *table* *Shak*

8 (*Anat*) One of the two, external and internal, bony laminæ, or layers, of the skull.
9 (*Arch*) A smooth, simple member or ornament of various forms, most usually in that of a long square
10 (*Games*) (*a*) The board on which backgammon or draughts is played (*b*) One of the sides or divisions of a folding board, as, to play into the right hand *table* (*c*) The game itself, — used chiefly in the plural

Monsieur, the nice,
When he plays at *tables* chides the dice *Shak*

11 (*Glass Manuf*) A flat, circular sheet of crown glass

A circular plate or *table* of about five feet diameter weighs, on an average, nine pounds *Ure*

12 (*Jewelry*) The upper flat surface of a diamond or other precious stone, the sides of which are cut in angles
13 (*Perspective*) A plain surface, supposed to be transparent and perpendicular to the horizon, — called also *perspective plane*

Raised table (*Sculp*), an embossment in a frontispiece for an inscription or other ornament, supposed to be the abacus of Vitruvius — *Round table* See ROUND, and KNIGHT — *Tables of a order* or *chord* (*Engin*), the upper and lower horizontal members — *The Lord's table*, the sacrament or communion of the Lord's supper — *To lay on the table* (*Parliamentary Usage*), to lay, as a report, motion, and the like, on the table of the presiding officer — that is to postpone, by a vote, the consideration of — *To serve tables*, to provide for the poor, or to distribute provisions for their wants — *To turn the tables*, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties, — a metaphorical expression taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming — *Twelve Tables* (*Rom Antiq*), a celebrated body of Roman laws, framed by decemvirs appointed 450 years before Christ, on the return of deputies or commissioners who had been sent to Greece to examine into foreign laws and institutions They consisted partly of laws transcribed from the institutions of other nations, partly of such as were altered and accommodated to the manners of the Romans, partly of new provisions, and mainly, perhaps, of laws and usages under their ancient kings *Burrill*

Tā'ble, *v. t,* [*imp. & p. p.* TABLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABLING.]
1. To form into a table or catalogue, to tabulate, as, to *table* fines.
2. To delineate, as on a tablet, to represent, as in a picture. [*Obs.*] "*Tabled* and pictured in the chambers of meditation" *Bacon*
3. To supply with food, to feed. [*Obs.*]
When he himself *tabled* the Jews from heaven, that omer, which was every man's daily portion of manna, is computed to have been more than might well have sufficed the heartiest feeders thrice as many meals *Milton*
4 (*Carp.*) To insert, as one piece of timber into another, by alternate scores or projections from the middle, to scarf
5. (*Parliamentary Usage.*) To lay on the table, that is, to postpone the consideration of, till called for, or indefinitely, by a formal vote
6. (*Presbyterian Church.*) To enter upon the docket, as, to *table* charges against some one

Tā'ble, *v. i* To live at the table of another, to diet, to eat [*Obs.*]
He was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts *South*

Tableau (tab-lō') (Synop., § 130), *n.*, *pl.* TABLEAUX' (tab-lōz') [Fr., from Lat. *tabula*, a painting. See TABLE.]
1 A striking and vivid representation, a picture
2 A list or catalogue [*Rare.*]
3 Especially, the representation of some scene by means of persons grouped in the proper manner, placed in appropriate postures, and remaining silent and perfectly still,—called also *tableau vivant*

Tā'ble-bĕd, *n* A bed in the form of a table

Tā'ble-beer, *n* Beer for the table, or for common use, small beer

Tā'ble-bĕll, *n* A small bell to be used at table for calling servants

Tā'ble-book (27), *n* A book on which any thing is traced or written without ink, tablets
Put into your *table-book* whatever you judge worthy *Dryden*

Tā'ble-clŏth, *n* A cloth for covering a table, especially for spreading on a table before the dishes are set for meals

Tā'ble-cŏv'er, *n* A cloth for covering a table, especially at other than meal-times

Table-d'hôte (tăbl dōt), *n* [Fr., literally, table of the landlord.] A common table for guests at a French hotel, an ordinary

Tā'ble-dī'a-mond, *n* A diamond cut with a flat surface

Tā'ble-lănd (109), *n* Elevated flat land, a plateau
The toppling crags of Duty scaled,
Are close upon the shining *table lands*
To which our God himself is moon and sun *Tennyson*

Tā'ble-lĭn'en, *n* Linen table cloths, napkins, and the like

Tā'ble-măn, *n.*, *pl.* TĀ'BLE-MĔN A man at draughts, a piece of wood used in playing games at tables [*Rare.*] *Bacon*

Tā'ble-ment, *n* (*Arch.*) A flat surface, a table [*Obs. and rare.*] "*Tablements* and chapters of pillars" *Holland*

Tā'ble-mŏn'ey (mŭn'ў), *n* (*Mil.* or *Naut.*) An allowance sometimes made to officers over and above their pay, for table expenses

Tā'bler, *n* One who boards [*Rare.*] *Tusser*

Tā'ble-rĕnt, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) Rent paid to a bishop or religious, reserved or appropriated to his table or house-keeping *Burrill*

Tā'ble-shōre, *n* (*Naut.*) A low, level shore

Tā'ble-spär, *n* (*Min.*) The same as TABULAR SPAR, q. v.

Tā'ble-spōon, *n* A spoon used at the table, especially, one of the larger or largest spoons used at the table

Tā'ble-spōon'fŭl, *n.*, *pl* TĀ'BLE-SPOON'FULS As much as a table spoon will hold, enough to fill a table spoon

Tăb'let, *n* [Fr *tablette*, diminutive of *table*.]
1 A small table or flat surface
2 A small, flat piece of any thing on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave
3 Hence, sometimes, a small picture, a miniature [*Obs.*]
4 (*pl.*) A kind of pocket memorandum book
5 A medicine in a square form, as, *tablets* of arsenic were formerly worn as a preservative against the plague *Bacon*
6 (*Med.*) A solid kind of electuary or confection, commonly made of dry ingredients, usually with sugar, and formed into little flat squares,—called also *lozenge* and *troche*, especially when of a round or rounded form.

Tā'ble-tălk (-tawk), *n* Conversation at table, or at meals.

Tā'ble-tălk'er (-tawk'er), *n* One who talks or converses at the table

Tā'ble-tĭp'ping, } *n* Certain movements of ta-
Tā'ble-tûrn'ing, } bles or other objects, attributed by some to the agency of departed spirits, and by others to the development of latent vital or spiritual forces, but more commonly ascribed to the muscular force of persons in connection with the objects moved, or to physical force applied otherwise.

Tā'bling, *n.* 1. A forming into tables, a setting down in order.
2. (*Carp.*) The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections, as in shipbuilding.
3 (*Naut.*) A broad hem made on the skirts of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas, and sewing it down. *Totten.*
4. The act of playing at tables. See TABLE, 10 [*Obs.*]
Tabling-house, a house where tables for games are kept, or where the game of tables is played, a gambling-house [*Obs.*]

Ta-bōō', *n* A political prohibition and religious consecration interdict, formerly of great force among the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific, hence, a total prohibition of intercourse with or approach to any thing [Written also *tabu.*]

Ta-bōō', *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* TABOOED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABOOING.] To forbid, or to forbid the use of, to interdict approach or use, as, to *taboo* the ground set apart as a sanctuary for criminals. [Written also *tabu.*]

Tā'bor, *n* [O Fr *tabor*, *tabour*, N Fr *tambour*, Pr *tabor*, *tambor*, Sp & Pg *tambor*, *atambor*, It *tamburo*, from Ar & Per *tambūr*, *timbar*, *tambūr*, a kind of lute, or guitar, a drum. Cf Ar *tabl*, *tebl*, Per *tambal*, a drum.] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife [Also *tabour.*]

Tā'bor, *v. i* [*imp. & p. p.* TABORED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABORING.] [O Fr *tabourer*, *tabouriner*, *tamburer*, Pr *taborinar*, *taborniar*.]
1 To play on a tabor, or little drum
2 To strike lightly and frequently
Her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *taboring* upon their breasts *Nahum ii 7*

Tā'bor, *v. t* To make, as a sound, with a tabor

Tā'bor-er, *n* One who beats the tabor [*R.*] *Shak.*

Tăb'o-rĕt, *n* [Written also *tabouret*.] [From *tabor*.] A small tabor [*Rare.*]

Tăb'o-rine, } *n* [O Fr *tabourin*, N Fr *tambour*
Tăb'o-rĭn, } *rin*. Cf TAMBOURINE.] A small, shallow drum a tabor *Shak.*

Tā'bor ite (Synop., § 130), *n* (*Lect. Hist.*) One of certain Bohemian reformers who suffered persecution in the fifteenth century, named from *Tabor*, a hill or fortress where they encamped during a part of their struggles *Brande*

Tăb'ou rĕt (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *tabouret*, diminutive of O Fr *tabor*, *tabour*, a drum, Sp *taburete* —so called from its resemblance to a drum. See TYMPANUM.]
1 A seat without arms or back, cushioned and stuffed, a stool
2 An embroidery frame *Simmonds*
Right of the tabouret, the privilege of sitting on a tabouret in the presence of the sovereign, formerly granted to certain distinguished personages, especially ladies of high rank, at the French court.

Tăb'rere, *n* A tabret [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Tăb'ret, *n* [See TABOR.] A small tabor, a tabret "The *tabret's* sprightly sound" *Young*

Ta bŭ', *n* & *v* See TABOO

Tăb'u la, *n* [Lat.] A table
Tabula rasa [Lat.] A smoothed tablet, hence figuratively the mind in its earliest state, before receiving impressions from without

Tăb'ū lar, *a* [Lat *tabularis*, from *tabula*, a board, table.] Having the form of or pertaining to, a table, in any of the uses of the word, as, (*a*) Having a flat surface, as, a *tabular* rock (*b*) Formed into a succession of flakes, laminated "Nodules that are *tabular* and plated" *Woodward* (*c*) Set in squares [*Rare.*] *Johnson* (*d*) Arranged in a scheme or schedule, as, *tabular* statistics (*e*) Derived from, or computed by, the use of tables, as, *tabular* right ascension
Tabular crystal (*Min.*), one in which the prisms are very short.—*Tabular spar*, a mineral consisting of silica and lime, occurring in rather brittle laminated masses, the surface of the lamina having a ribbony and pearly appearance. It is usually white or bluish white *Dana*

Tăb'ū lar-i zā'tion, *n* The act of tabularizing, or the state of being tabularized, formation into tables

Tăb'ū lar-ize, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* TABULARIZED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABULARIZING.] To form into a table or tables, to reduce to a tabular form, to tabulate

Tăb'ū-lāte, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* TABULATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABULATING.] [L Lat *tabulare*, from Lat *tabula*, a board, table.]
1 To reduce to tables or synopses
A philosophy is not worth the having, unless its results may be *tabulated*, and put in figures *I. Taylor*
2 To shape with a flat surface

Tăb'ū-lā'tion, *n* The act of forming into tables, as, the *tabulation* of statistics

Tăc, *n* (*O. Law.*) A kind of customary payment by a tenant,—a word used in old records *Cowell Burrill*

Tăc'a-ma-hăc (110), } *n* 1 (*Bot.*) A tree of North
Tăc'a-ma hā'că, } America, commonly called *balsam poplar*, *Populus balsamifera*; also, the *Calophyllum calaba*, and *Elaphrium tomentosum*, trees of South America
2 A resin yielded by certain plants, as *Calophyllum calaba*, a native of the Caribbee Islands, and the *Elaphrium tomentosum*, a native of Curaçoa and Venezuela; also, *Populus balsamifera*, of North America. *Baird.*

Tāce, *n.* A crutch shaped like the letter T.

Tā'cet, *v. impers.* [Lat., it is silent; 3d pers. pr. of *tacere*, to be silent.] (*Mus.*) It is silent,—a direction for a vocal or instrumental part to be silent during a whole movement.

Tăch, } *n.* [See TACK.] Something used for tak-
Tăche, } ing hold or holding, a catch, a loop, a button [*Obs.*] *Ex* XXVI. 6

Tăche, *n* [Fr *tache*, spot. See TACK.] A spot, stain, or blemish [*Obs.*] *Warner.*

Tăch'e ŏg'ra phy, *n* Tachygraphy. *Brande.*

Ta-chŏm'e-ter (kŏm'), *n* [Fr. *tachomètre*, from Gr. ταχος, swiftness, speed, from ταχύς, quick, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring velocity, especially, (*a*) An instrument employed

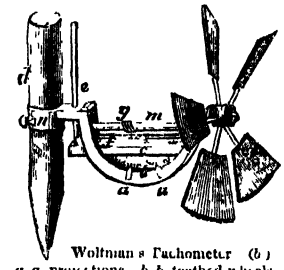

Woltman's Tachometer (*b*)
a, *a*, projections, *b*, *b*, toothed wheels, *c* lever beam, *d*, pole; *e* rod, *f*, spring, *g*, endless screw, *m*, beam, *n*, ring

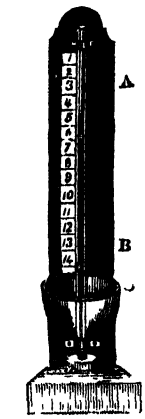

Tachometer (*a*)

for measuring variations of velocity in machines, by means of the depression occasioned in a column of fluid in a glass tube, as A B, by the centrifugal force, which causes the mercury in the cistern C (which is made to revolve by a pulley, and into which the glass tube opens) to sink in the center more and more with every increase of velocity. Thus, the graduated column falls on the scale as the velocity is augmented, and rises as the velocity is diminished (*b*) An instrument for measuring the velocity of running water in rivers, canals, &c., as by means of its action on a flat surface, which is connected by an arm with a lever above the surface carrying a movable counterpoise, or by its action on the vanes of a wheel, the revolutions of which are registered by a train of wheelwork, as in the instrument known as Woltman's Mill, or Wheel

Tăch'y dĭd ăc'y, *n* [Gr ταχυς, quick, and διδαχή, teaching.] A short method of instructing [*Rare.*]

Tăch'y-drō'mi an, *n* [Fr *tachydromien*, *tachydrome*, from Gr ταχυδρόμος, fast running, from ταχύς, quick, and τρεχειν, δρόμον, to run, δρόμος, a course, a running.]
1 (*Ornith.*) One of a family of wading birds, allied to the plovers *Brande.*
2 (*Zool.*) One of a certain tribe of saurian reptiles *Brande*
3 (*Entom.*) One of a certain family of dipterous insects *Brande.*

Tăch'y graph'ic, } *a* [Fr. *tachygraphique*, Gr.
Tăch'y-graph'ic al, } ταχυγραφικός.] Of, or pertaining to, rapid writing also, written in short-hand.

Ta chȳg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *tachygraphie*, from Gr ταχυγραφία, to write fast, from ταχυς, quick, fast, and γραφειν, to write.] The art or practice of rapid writing stenography, short hand writing

Tăch'y līte (19), *n* [Gr ταχυς, quick, λιθος, to dissolve, and λιθος, a stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a velvet brown or black color, and vitreous or greasy lustre, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, protoxide of iron, lime, magnesia, soda, and potash *Dana.*

Tā'cit, *a* [Lat *tacitus*, from *tacere*, to be silent, Fr *tacite*, It & Sp *tacito*.] Implied, but not expressed, silent as, *tacit* consent is consent by silence, or not interposing an objection "The *tacit* and secret theft of abusing our brother in civil contracts" *Bp Taylor.*

Tā'cit ly, *adv* In a tacit manner, silently, by implication, without words, as, he *tacitly* assented

Tăc'i tûrn, *a* [Lat *taciturnus*, Fr *taciturne*, It. & Sp *taciturno* See *supra*.] Habitually silent: not free to converse, not apt to talk or speak

Syn.—Silent, reserved —T CITURN, SILENT *Silent* has reference to the act, *taciturn*, to the habit A man may be *silent* from circumstances, he is *taciturn* from disposition The loquacious man is at times *silent*; one who is *taciturn* may now and then make an effort at conversation
What shall Cordelia do? Love and be *silent* *Shak.*
The cause of Addison's *taciturnity* was a natural diffidence in the company of strangers *Knox.*

Tăc'i tûrn'i-ty, *n.* [Lat *taciturnitas*, Fr. *taciturnité*, Pr *taciturnitat*, Sp *taciturnidad*, It *taciturnità*.] Habitual silence or reserve in speaking. "Too great loquacity and too great *taciturnity* by fits" *Arbuthnot.*
The *taciturnity* and the short answers which gave so much offence. *Macaulay.*

Tăç'i-tûrn-ly, *adv.* In a taciturn manner; silently, without conversation.

Tăck, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* TACKED (tăkt), *p. pr. & vb n.* TACKING.] [O D *tacken*, to touch, take, seize, fix, allied to Eng *take*. See TACK, a small nail]

1. To fasten or attach "In hopes of getting Commendam *tacked* to their sees" *Swift.* "And *tack* the center to the sphere" *Herbert*

2 Especially, to attach or secure in a slight or hasty manner, as by stitching or nailing, as, to *tack* together the sheets of a book, to *tack* one piece of cloth to another, to *tack* on a board or shingle

Tăck, *n* [Fr *tache*, Sp & Pg *tacha*, Pr *taca*, It *tacca, tecca*] A spot [*Obs*]

Tăck, *n* [D *tak*, L Ger *tack*, H Ger *.acke*, Dan *tak, takke*, Sw. *tagg*, Ir. *taca*, Gael *tacaid*, Armor & Corn *tach*]

1 That which is attached, a supplement, an appendix [*Obs*]

Some *tacks* had been made to money bills in King Charles's reign. *Burnet*

2 A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad head

3. (*Naut*) (*a*) A rope used to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely, also, a rope employed to pull the lower corner of a studding-sail to the boom (*b*) The part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened, the foremost lower corner of the courses (*c*) The course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails, as, the starboard *tack*, or larboard *tack*, the former when she is close hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close-hauled with the wind on her larboard

4 (*Scots Law*) A contract by which the use of a thing is set, or let, for hire, a lease, as, a *tack* of land *Burrill*

5. A lease, a bargain or contract [*Prov Eng*]

6. Hold, confidence, reliance. [*Prov Eng*]

Hard tack, a large kind of hard crackers, much used for food by sailors and soldiers — *Tack of a flag*, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halliards — *To hold tack*, to last or hold out "But rebellions on all sides, stirred up by obdurate papists, and other tumults, with a plain war in Norfolk, *holding tack* against two of the king's generals, made them of force content themselves with what they had already done " *Milton*

Tăck, *v. t* (*Naut*) To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails and rudder.

Monk, when he wanted his ship to *tack* to larboard, moved the mirth of his crew by calling out, "Wheel to the left" *Macaulay*

Tăck, *v t* (*Naut*) To change the course of, as a ship, by shifting the position of the sails and rudder

Tăck, *n* (*Dom Econ*) A shelf on which cheese is dried [*Local*]

Tăck'er, *n* One who tacks, or makes an addition

Tăck'et, *n.* A small nail, a tack [*Rare*] *Barrett*

Tăck'ing, *n* (*Law*) A union of securities given at different times, all of which must be redeemed before an intermediate purchaser can interpose his claim *Bouvier*

☞ The doctrine of *tacking* is not recognized in American law *Kent*

Tăck'le (tăk'l), *n* [L Ger & D *takel*, Dan *takkel*, Sw *tackel*, allied to Goth *tahjan*, Icel *taka*, Eng *take*]

1 A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights, consisting of a rope and blocks, called a *pulley*, or the rope and attachments as distinct from the block

2. Instruments of action, weapons,

She to her *tackle* fell *Hudibras*

3 An arrow [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

4 (*Naut*) The rigging and apparatus of a ship

Ground-tackle (*Naut*), anchors cables, and the like — *Gun-tackle*, the apparatus or instruments for hauling cannon in or out — *Tackle fall* the rope, or rather the end of the rope, of a pulley which falls and by which it is pulled — *Tack tackle*, a small tackle to pull down the tacks of the principal sails

☞ Sometimes improperly pronounced *ta'kle*, especially by seamen

Tăck'le (tăk'l), *v t* [*imp. & p. p.* TACKLED, *p. pr & vb n.* TACKLING] [L. Ger. *takeln*, to fit out, equip See *supra*]

1. To supply with tackle [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

2 To harness, as, to *tackle* a horse into a gig, sleigh, coach, or wagon [*Prov. Eng. Colloq U S*]

3 To seize, to lay hold of, as, a wrestler *tackles* his antagonist, a dog *tackles* the game

The greatest poetess of our day has wasted her time and strength in *tackling* windmills under conditions the most fitted to insure her defeat *Dublin Univ Mag*

Tăck'led (tăk'ld), *p. a.* Made of ropes tacked together

My man shall
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* stair *Shak*

Tăck'ling, *n* 1 Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, and the like

2 Instruments of action, as, flailing *tackling*.

3 The straps and fixtures adjusted to an animal, by which he draws a carriage, harness

Tăcks'man, *n.*; *pl.* TĂCKS'MEN. (*Scots Law.*) One who holds a tack or lease from another; a tenant or lessee. *W. Scott.*

The *tacksmen*, who formed what may be called the "peerage" of the little community, must be the captains. *Macaulay*

Tăct, *n* [Lat *tactus*, from *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch Fr *tact*, Sp *tacto*, It *tatto*]

1 Touch, feeling [*Rare*]

Did you suppose that I could not make myself sensible to *tact* as well as sight, and assume corporeality as well as form? *Southey*

2 Hence, sometimes, the stroke in beating time in music

3 Peculiar skill or faculty, nice perception, ready power of appreciating and doing what is required by circumstances

He had formed plans not inferior in grandeur and boldness to those of Richelieu, and had carried them into effect with a *tact* and warmness worthy of Mazarin *Macaulay*

A *tact* which surpassed the *tact* of her sex as much as the *tact* of her sex surpasses the *tact* of ours *Macaulay*

Tăc'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being touched. [*Rare*]

They [women] being created to be both tractable and *tactable* *Massinger*

Tăc'tic, } *a* [Gr. *ταϰτιϰός*. See TACTICS] Of,
Tăc'tic al, } or pertaining to, the art of military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, and the like

Tăc'tic al-ly, *adv.* In a tactical manner, according to tactics

Tac-tĭ'cian (tak tĭsh'an), *n.* [Fr. *tacticien*] One versed in tactics, hence, a maneuverer, an adroit manager

Tăc'tics, *n sing.* [Gr *ταϰτιϰά*, pl, and *ταϰτιϰή* (*τεχνη*), from *ταϰτιϰός*, fit for ordering or arranging, from *τασσειν, ταττειν*, to put in order, to arrange, Fr *tactique*, Sp *tactica*, It. *tattica*] [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

1 The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions It is divided into *grand tactics*, or the tactics of battles, and *elementary tactics*, or the tactics of instruction

2 The art of inventing and making machines for throwing darts, arrows, stones, and other missile weapons [*Obs*]

Tăc'tile, *a* [Fr *tactile*, Lat *tactilis*, from *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch] Capable of being touched pertaining to the organs, or the sense, of touch, as, *tactile* sweets, *tactile* qualities

Tac tĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *tactilité*] The state of being tactile, tangibleness, perceptibility by touch.

Tăc'tion, *n* [Lat *tactio*, from *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch, O Fr *taction*] The act of touching, touch, contact *Chesterfield*

Tăct'less, *a* Destitute of tact

Tăct'ŭ-al (tăkt'yŭ al), *a.* [From Lat *tactus* See TACT] Pertaining to the sense, or the organs, of touch, consisting in, or derived from, touch

Tadorna. Head and Foot of Sheldrake

Ta-dôr'nă, *n* [N Lat , It , Sp , & Pg *tadorna*, Fr *tadorne*] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds including the sheldrake

Tăd'pōle, *n* [A S *tādie, tādige*, O. Eng *tadde*, now *toad*, and the root of Gr *πο-λος*, Lat *pullus*, a young animal, Ger *fohlen, fullen*, Eng *foal, fil ly*] The young of a batrachian animal, especially of a frog, in its first state from the spawn, a porwiggle, purwiggy, polliwig, or polliwog

Tadpole

Tæ'di ŭm, *n* [Lat] Weariness, tedium See TEDIUM

Tāel (tāl), *n* [Written also *tale*] [Malay & Javanese *tail*] A denomination of money, in China, worth nearly seven shillings sterling, or about a dollar and a half, also, a weight of one ounce and a third *McCulloch*

Tæ'ni-ă, *n* [Lat , a ribbon] A genus of intestinal worms, which are parasitic animals composed of many articulations, and often many feet in length, tape worm The head is small, supplied with four suckers, between which is a rounded projection surrounded by a crown of retractile teeth or hooks Two species are found in man, the *T. solium* and the *T nana*.

Tā'en (tīn) A contraction of *taken* [*Poet*]

Tæ'ni-oid (tē'nĭ oid), *a.* [Lat *tænia*, ribbon, and Gr *εἰδος*, shape]

1 Resembling, or formed like, a ribbon.

2 Related to the tænia, or tape-worm *Dana.*

Tăf'el-spăth, *n* [Ger , from *tafel*, table, and *spath*, spar] (*Min*) Tabular spar.

Tăf'fel, *n* [Chin *taffoo.*] A fertilizer composed of night soil and guano *Simmonds.*

Tăf'fer-el, *n.* See TAFFRAIL.

Tăf'fe-tă, } *n.* [It. *taffetà*, Fr. *taffetas*, Sp. *tafetan*,
Tăf'fe-ty, } from Per. *tâftah*, i. e., originally twisted, woven, from *tâftan*, to twist, to spin.] A fine, smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkably wavy luster, imparted by pressure and heat with the application of an acidulous fluid, to produce the effect called *watering*. It is of all colors, and is often striped with gold, silver, &c.

Tăff'rail, *n.* [Written also *taffarel*] [D. *tafereel*, a panel, picture, from *tafel*, table, Ger *täfelwerk, getäfel*] (*Naut*) The upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work, the rail around a ship's stern

Tăf'fy, *n* A kind of candy made of molasses boiled down and poured out in shallow pans. [Written also, in England, *toffy*] *Thackeray. Wright.*

Tăf'i-ă (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr & Sp *tafia*, It *taffia*, from Malay. *tâfia*, a spirit distilled from molasses. See RATAFIA.] A variety of rum. *Ure.*

Tăg, *n* [Allied to *tack*, q. v]

1 A metallic point put to the end of a string.

2. Hence, any slight appendage, as to an article of dress, specifically, a direction-card, or label.

3. The end, or catch-word, of an actor's speech, cue. *Simmonds.*

4. Something mean and paltry, the rabble. [*Low.*]

Will you hence
Before the *tag* return? *Shak*

5 A young sheep of the first year. [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell*

Tăg, *v t* [*imp. & p. p.* TAGGED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAGGING]

1 To fit with a point or points.

He learned to make long-*tagged* thread laces. *Macaulay.*

2. To fit, as one thing to another, to append to.

His courteous host
Tags every sentence with some fawning word. *Dryden.*

3 To join, or fasten

Tăg, *v t* To follow closely, as it were an appendage, — often with *after*, as, to *tag* after a person.

Tăg, *n* [Prov Eng *tag*, to follow closely after, allied to *tack*, to fasten, attach See *supra*] A play in which one person runs after and touches another, and then in turn runs away to avoid being touched

Tăg'-bĕlt, *n* The same as TAG SORE, q v.

Tăg'ger, *n* 1 One who, or that which, appends or joins one thing to another, as, a *tagger* of verses. [*Colloq*]

2 That which is pointed like a tag. "Hedgehogs' or porcupines' small *taggers*." *Cotton*

3 A thin kind of tin plate. *Simmonds.*

Tăg'let, *n* A little tag

Tăg'lĭ-ă (tăl'yă), *n* [It *taglia*, a cutting, a pulley, from *tagliare*, to cut See TAILOR and DETAIL] (*Mech*) A peculiar combination of pulleys. *Brande.*

Tăg'lĭa-cō'tian (tăl'ya kō'shan) (Synop , § 130), *a* [From *Taglıacozzi*, a Venetian surgeon, by whom the operation was described] (*Surg*) Of, or pertaining to, Tagliacozzi. [Written also *Talıacotian*]

Tagliacotian operation, the operation of forming a new nose, rhinoplasty

Tagl ĭō'nĭ (tal yō'nĭ), *n.* A kind of outer coat, or overcoat

He ought certainly to exchange his *taglioni*, or comfortable great coat, for a cuirass of steel *W Scott*

Tăg'-lŏck, *n.* An entangled lock, as of hair or wool *Nares*

Tăg'-răg, *n* or *a* [See TAG, *n* , 4, and RAG.] The lowest class of people, the rabble [*Low.*]

Tag-rag people did not clap him. *Shak*

Tăg'-sōre, *n* A disease under the tail of a sheep, — called also *tag belt*

Tăg'-tāil, *n* 1 A worm which has its tail of another color *Walton*

2 A person who attaches himself to another against the will of the latter, a dependent, a sycophant, a parasite

Tā-hī'tĭ an, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Tahiti, an island in the Pacific Ocean

Tā-hī'tĭ an, *n.* (*Geog*) A native or an inhabitant of Tahiti

Tāil, *n* [A S *tægel, tægl*, Icel. *tagl*, L Ger & Sw. *tagel*, O H Ger *zagil, zagal*, M. H. Ger. & O. Ger. *zagel*, from Goth *tagl*, hair]

1 Any long, flexible, terminal appendage, the part of an animal which terminates its body behind.

☞ In many quadrupeds, the tail is a shoot or projection covered with hair, hanging loose from the extremity of the vertebræ In birds, the tail consists of feathers, or is covered with them, which serve to assist in the direction of their flight In fishes, the tail is formed usually by a gradual sloping of the body, ending in a fin

2 Hence, the back, lower, or inferior part of any thing.

The Lord will make thee the head, and not the *tail*. *Deut.* xxviii 13.

3 The side of a coin opposite to that which bears the head or effigy, — rarely used except in the expression "heads or tails," employed when a coin is thrown up for the purpose of deciding some point by its fall.

4. Whatever resembles, in shape or position, the

tail of an animal, as a catkin. "Duretus writes a great praise of the distilled waters of those *tails* that hang on willow-trees." *Harvey.*

5. A train or company of attendants.

"Ah," said he, "if you saw but the chief with his *tail* on" *W Scott*

6. (*Anat.*) That tendon of a muscle which is fixed to the movable part

7. (*Bot*) (*a.*) A downy or feathery appendage to certain seeds, formed of the permanent elongated style (*b*) Any elongated, flexible, terminal part, as a petiole or peduncle. *Henslow*

8 (*Surg*) A portion of an incision, at its beginning or end, which does not go through the whole thickness of the skin, and is more painful than a complete incision, — called also *tailing.*

9 (*Naut*) A strap connected with a block, by which it may be secured to a rope, spar, &c *Totten*

10 (*Mus.*) The part of a note which runs perpendicularly upward or downward from the head, the stem *Moore*

Seed, with its tails (*Bot*)

11 (*pl*) The same as TAILING, 4

12 (*Arch*) The bottom or lower part of a member or part, as a slate or tile *Brande*

Horse-tail, the tail of a horse mounted on a staff, and used as a standard or insignia of rank and honor among some Asiatic nations — *Tail of a comet* (*Astron*), a luminous train extending from the nucleus or body often to a great distance, and usually in a direction opposite to the sun — *Tail of a gale* (*Naut*), the latter part of it, when the wind has greatly abated *Totten* — *Tail of a lock*, on a canal, the lower end, or entrance into the lower pond — *Tail of the trenches* (*Fort*), the post where the besiegers begin to break ground, and cover themselves from the fire of the place, in advancing the lines of approach *Mil Encyc* — *To turn tail* to run away, to flee "Would she *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way, but all was to return in a higher pitch" *Sidney*

Tāil, *n* [O Fr *tail*, a cutting, from Fr *tailler*, to cut. See ENTAIL and DETAIL] (*Law*) Limitation, abridgment *Burrill*

Estate in tail, a limited, abridged, or reduced fee, an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded *Blackstone*

Tāil, *a.* [See *supra*] (*Law*) Limited, abridged, reduced, curtailed, as, an estate *tail*

Tāil, *v t* **1** To follow or hang to, like a tail, to be attached closely to, as something which can not be evaded or got rid of [*Obs*]

Nevertheless his bond of two thousand pounds, wherewith he was *tailed*, continued uncanceled, and was called on the next Parliament *Fuller*

2. To pull or draw by the tail

The conquering foe they soon assailed,
First Trullis staved, and Cerdon *tailed*,
Until their mastiffs loosed their hold *Hudibras*

To tail in or *on* (*Arch*), to fasten by one of the ends into a wall or some other support, as, to *tail in* a timber

Tāil, *v i* (*Arch*) To hold by the end on a support, as the end of a timber when it rests upon a wall

Tāil'āġe, *n* [Fr *taillage*, from *tailler*, to cut See *supra*] A share, hence, a tax or toll, tallage See TALLAGE [*Obs*] [Written also *taillage*]

Tāil'-blŏck, *n* (*Naut*) A single block made fast to one end of a piece of rope by an eye splice

Tāil'-bŏard, *n* The board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon, which can be removed or let down, for convenience in unloading

Tāiled, *a* Having a tail "Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat" *Grew*

Tāil'ing, *n* **1.** (*Arch*) The part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall *Gwilt*

2. (*Surg*) The same as TAIL, 8, q v.

3. (*pl*) The lighter parts of grain blown to one end of the heap in winnowing

4. (*pl*) (*Mining*) The refuse part of stamped ore, thrown behind the tail of the buddle or washing apparatus, which is dressed over again to secure whatever metal may exist in it, — called also *tails.* *Pryce*

Tāille (tāl), *n* [Fr, from *tailler*, to cut See *supra.*] (*O. Fr Law*) Any imposition levied by the king, or any other lord, upon his subjects

The *taille*, as it still subsists in France, may serve as an example of those ancient tallages It is a tax upon the profits of the farmer, which they estimate by the stock he has upon the farm *Adam Smith*

Tāil'less (109), *a.* Having no tail

Tāil'lie, *n.* (*Scots Law*) The same as TAILZIE, q. v. "In direct contravention of an unrecorded *taillie.*" *W Scott*

Tāil'or, *n.* [Fr *tailleur*, from *tailler*, to cut, O. Fr *tailleor*, *tailleres*. See *supra*]

1. One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.

2. (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish resembling the shad, but inferior to it in size and flavor. [*U S*]

☞ The blue fish is called *salt-water tailor* in some towns on the Potomac *Bartlett*

Tāil'or, *v i.* [*imp & p. p* TAILORED; *p pr & vb n.* TAILORING.] To practice making men's clothes, to follow the business of a tailor.

Those *tailoring* artists for our lays
Invent cramped rules. *Green.*

Tāil'or-bird, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An East Indian bird, allied to the warblers; — so called from its habit of constructing nests by stitching together the leaves of plants.

Nest of Tailor-bird (*Sylvia sutoria*)

Tāil'or-ess, *n* A woman who makes garments for men or boys, a female tailor

Tāil'or-ing, *n* The business or the work of a tailor or tailoress.

Tāil'-piēce, *n* **1** A piece at the end, an appendage

2 (*Print*) An ornament placed at the bottom of a short page to fill up the space, or at the end of a book *Savage*

3 A piece of ebony or other material attached to the end of a violin or similar instrument, to which the strings are fastened

Tāil'-rāce, *n* The stream of water which runs from the mill after it has been applied to move the wheel

Tāils'-cŏm'mon, *n* Washed lead ore, — so called by miners *Simmonds*

Tāil'-stŏck, *n* The sliding block or support, in a lathe, which carries the tail-screw and adjustable center, the *head stock* being that which supports the mandrel

Tāil'-vīse, *n* A small hand-vise, with a tail or handle to hold it by

Tāil'-wā'ter, *n* Water running in a tail race, after having been used in turning a water wheel

Tāil'zie, *n* [Fr *tailler*, to cut See TAIL] (*Scots Law*) An entailment or deed whereby the legal course of succession is cut off, and an arbitrary one substituted [Written also *tailzee*] *Brande*

Tāint, *n* The same as TAINT, q v *Hallywell*

Tāint, *v t* [*imp & p p* TAINTED, *p pr & vb n* TAINTING] [Fr *teindre*, to dye, tinge, p p *teint*, O Fr *taindre*, p p *taint*, from Lat *tingere* See TINGE, and cf TEINT and ATTAINT]

1. To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance

2 More generally, to impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous, hence, to corrupt, to infect, to poison, as, putrid substances *taint* the air

3 To stain, to sully, to tarnish

Take my life, but never *taint* my love *Shak*

4 To corrupt, as blood, to attaint [*Obs*]

Syn — To contaminate, defile, pollute, corrupt, infect, disease, vitiate, poison

Tāint, *v i* **1** To be infected or corrupted, to be touched with something corrupting

I can not *taint* with fear *Shak*

2 To be affected with incipient putrefaction, as, meat soon *taints* in warm weather

Tāint, *n* **1** Tincture, stain

2 Infection, corruption, depravation

He had inherited from his parents a scrofulous *taint* which it was beyond the power of medicine to remove *Macaulay*

3. A blemish on reputation, a stain, a spot

4 A kind of red spider common in summer

Tāint, *n* [Etymology uncertain, perhaps from Fr *tenter*, to try or attempt] [*Obs*]

1 A thrust with a lance which fails of its intended effect

This *taint* he followed with his sword drawn from a silver sheath *Chapman*

2 An injury done to a lance used in an encounter, without its being broken, also, a breaking of a lance in an encounter, but not in the most honorable or scientific manner

Tāint, *v t* [Sometimes written also *attaint*] [See *supra*] To thrust ineffectually with a lance [*Obs*]

Tāint, *v t* To injure, as a lance, without breaking it, also, to break, but not in an honorable or scientific manner. [*Obs*]

I have
A staff to *taint* and bravely
Save the splinters,
If it break in the encounter *Massinger*

Tāint'-free, *a* Free from taint or guilt

Tāint'less, *a* Free from taint or infection, pure

Tāint'less ly, *adv.* In a taintless manner, without taint

Tāint'ūre (53), *n* [Fr *tainture* See *supra*, and cf TINCTURE] Taint, tinge, defilement, stain, spot [*Rare*] *Shak*

Tāirn, *n* The same as TARN, q v *Coleridge*

Ta jăç'u, } *n* [Braz *tayaçu*, a hog or swine, Pg
Ta jăs'su, } *tajaçu*] The peccary or Mexican hog See PECCARY

Tāke, *v t* [*imp* TOOK, *p p* TAKEN, *p pr & vb n* TAKING] [A-S *tacan*, Icel & O Sw *taka*, Sw *taga*, Dan *tage*, allied to Goth *tēkan*, Lat *tangere*, root *tag*, to touch]

1 In a more active sense, to lay hold of, to seize with the hands, or otherwise, to grasp, to seize, to get into one's hold or possession, to get, to procure, hence, specifically, (*a*) To obtain possession of by force or artifice, to get the custody or control of, to reduce to one's power or will, to capture; to make prisoner, also, to come upon or befall, — said of a disease, misfortune, or the like, to fasten on; to attack, to seize, as, to *take* an army, a city, or a ship

This man was *taken* of the Jews *Acts* xxiii. 27

Men in their loose, unguarded hours they *take*,
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak *Pope.*

They that come abroad after these showers are commonly *taken* with sickness *Bacon.*

There he blasts the tree, and *takes* the cattle,
And makes milch kine yield blood *Shak*

(*b*) To take captive the interest or affection of, to captivate, to engage, to interest, to charm

Neither let her *take* thee with her eyelids *Prov* vi 25

Cleombrotus was so *taken* with this prospect, that he had no patience *Wake.*

I know not why but there was a something in those half-seen features — a charm in the very shadow that hung over their imagined beauty which *took* me more than all the outshining loveliness of her companions *T Moore*

(*c*) To make selection of, to choose, to elect, also, to turn to, to have recourse to, to betake one's self to, — in this latter sense often intransitive, with *to*, as, the sparrow *takes* a bush, the cat *takes* a tree

Saul said Cast lots between me and Jonathan my son. And Jonathan was *taken* 1 *Sam* xiv 42

The violence of storming is the course which God is forced to *take* for the destroying of sinners *Hammond*

(*d*) To employ, to use, to occupy, hence, to demand, to require, as, it *takes* so much cloth to make a coat

This man always *takes* time before he passes his judgment *Watts*

(*e*) To form a likeness of, to espy, to delineate, to picture, as, to *take* a picture of a person

Beauty alone could beauty *take* so right *Dryden*

(*f*) To draw, to deduce, to derive [*Rare*]

The firm belief of a future judgment is the most forcible motive to a good life because *taken* from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery *Tillotson.*

(*g*) To assume, to adopt, to acquire, as shape, to permit to one's self, to indulge or engage in, to yield to, to enjoy or experience, as rest, revenge, delight, shame, to form and adopt, as a resolution, — used in general senses, limited by the following complement, in many rather idiomatic phrases, as, to *take* a resolution, I *take* the liberty to say.

Few are so wicked as to *take* delight
In crimes unprofitable *Dryden*

2 In a more passive sense, (*a*) To accept, as something offered, to receive, not to refuse or reject, to admit

Ye shall *take* no satisfaction for the life of a murderer *Num* xxxv 31

Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threescore 1 *Tim* v 9.

(*b*) To receive as something to be eaten or drunk, to partake of, to swallow, as, to *take* food, to *take* a glass of wine (*c*) Not to refuse or balk at, to undertake readily, to surmount or leap, as, to *take* a hedge or fence (*d*) To bear without ill-humor or resentment, to submit to, to tolerate, to endure, as, to *take* a joke, he will *take* an affront from no man (*e*) To admit, as something presented to the mind, not to dispute, to allow, also, to receive in thought, to entertain in opinion, to understand, to interpret, to regard or look upon, to suppose, as, to *take* a thing for granted, this I *takes* to be the man's motive, to *take* men for spies

You *take* me right *Bacon.*

Charity, *taken* in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love to God and our neighbor *Wake*

He *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in disguise *South*

You doubt his sex, and *take* him for a girl *Tate*

(*f*) To admit, to receive, to bear, to submit to, to agree with, — used in general senses, as, to *take* a form or shape

I *take* thee at thy word *Rowe*

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Now *take* the mold *Dryden.*

3 With prepositions, *take* means to convey, move, or remove, to conduct, to transfer, to recover, to assume &c, as,

To take advantage of to catch by surprise, to make use of a favorable state of things to the prejudice of — *To take aim* to direct the eye or weapon, to aim — *To take air*, to be divulged or made public, to be disclosed, as a secret "The cabal, however, began to *take air* from the premature mutinous language of those concerned" *W Scott* — *To take along*, to carry, lead, or convey — *To take arms*, to commence war or hostilities — *To take away* to remove, to cause deprivation of, as, a bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops "By your own law, I *take* your life *away*" *Dryden* — *To take breath*, to stop, as from labor, in order to breathe or rest, to be recruited or refreshed — *To take care*, to be careful, to be solicitous — with *of* or *for* "Doth God *take care* for oxen?" 1 *Cor* ix 9 — *To take care of*, to have the charge or care of, to care for, to superintend or oversee — *To take down* (*a*) To reduce to bring down, as from a high, or higher, place, as, to *take down* a book hence, to bring lower, to depress, as, to *take down* pride, or the proud (*b*) To swallow, as, to *take down* a potion (*c*) To pull down; to pull to pieces, as, to *take down* a house or a scaffold (*d*) To record, to write down, as, to *take down* a man's words at the time he utters them. (*e*) To attack, to

make an attack upon — *To take effect*, to have the intended effect to be efficacious — *To take fire*, to become ignited or inflamed — *To take from* (*a*) To deprive of "Gentle gods, *take* my breath *from* me" *Shak* (*b*) To deduct, to subtract, as, to *take* one number *from* another (*c*) To detract, to derogate — *To take ground to the right or left* (*Mil*), to extend the line to the right or left; to move, as troops, to the right or left — *To take heart*, to gain confidence or courage, to be encouraged — *To take heed* to be careful or cautious "*Take heed* what doom against yourself you give" *Dryden* — *To take heed to*, to attend to with care, as, *take heed to* thy ways — *To take hold of*, to seize, to fix on — *To take horse*, to mount and ride a horse — *To take in* (*a*) To inclose, to fence (*b*) To encompass or embrace, to comprise, to comprehend (*c*) To draw into a smaller compass, to contract, to braid or furl, as, to *take in* sail (*d*) To cheat, to circumvent, to gull, to deceive [*Colloq*] (*e*) To admit, to receive as, a leaky vessel will *take in* water (*f*) To win by conquest [*Obs*]

For now Troy's broad-wayed town
He shall *take in* *Chapman*

(*g*) To receive into the mind or understanding "Some bright genius can *take in* a long train of propositions" *Watts* (*h*) To receive regularly as a periodical work or newspaper, to take [*Eng*] — *To take in hand*, to undertake, to attempt to execute — *To take in vain* to employ or utter, as in an oath "Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord thy God in vain" *Ex* xx 7 — *To take leave*, to bid adieu or farewell — *To take notice* (*a*) To observe, or to observe with particular attention (*b*) To show by some act that observation is made, to make remark — *To take oath*, to swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner — *To take off* (*a*) To remove, as from the surface or outside, to remove from the top of any thing, as, to *take off* a load, to *take off* one's hat (*b*) To cut off, as, to *take off* the head, or a limb (*c*) To destroy, as to *take off* life (*d*) To remove, to invalidate as, to *take off* the force of an argument (*e*) To withdraw, to call or draw away "Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* the mind from its present pursuit" *Locke* (*f*) To swallow, as, to *take off* a glass of wine (*g*) To purchase, to take in trade "The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*" *Locke* (*h*) To copy, to reproduce "*Take off* all their models in wood" *Addison* (*i*) To imitate, to mimic, to personate (*j*) To find place for, to dispose of, as, more scholars than preferments can *take off* [*Rare*] — *To take on*, to assume, to take upon one's self, as, to *take on* a character or responsibility — *To take one's own course* to act one's pleasure, to pursue the measures of one's own choice — *To take order with*, to check [*Obs*] *Bacon* — *To take out* (*a*) To remove from within a place, to separate, to deduct (*b*) To draw out, to remove, to clear or cleanse from, as, to *take out* a stain or spot from cloth — *To take a paper, or the like*, to receive regularly on paying the price of subscription as, to *take* a newspaper — *To take part*, to share, as, they *take part* in our rejoicing — *To take part with*, to unite with, to join with — *To take place* (*a*) To happen to come or come to pass (*b*) To have effect, to prevail "Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain" *Dryden* — *To take root* (*a*) To live and grow, as a plant (*b*) To be established as principles — *To take sides*, to join one of two differing parties, to take an interest in one party — *To take stock* See STOCK — *To take advantage of*, to use any advantage offered by, to employ to advantage — *To take the air*, to expose one's self to the open air, to walk or ride in the open air — *To take the field* (*Mil*), to encamp, to commence the operations of a campaign — *To take to heart*, to be sensibly affected by to feel sensibly — *To take up* (*a*) To lift, to raise (*b*) To buy or borrow, as, to *take up* goods to a large amount to *take up* money at the bank (*c*) To begin, as to *take up* a lamentation *Ezek* xix (*d*) (*Sura*) To fasten with a ligature (*e*) To engross, to employ, to engage the attention with, as to *take up* the time (*f*) To take for a permanence. "Arnobius asserts that men of the finest parts *took up* their rest in the Christian religion" *Addison* (*g*) To seize, to catch, to arrest, as to *take up* a thief to *take up* vagabonds (*h*) To admit, to believe "The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit" *Bacon* (*i*) To answer by reproof, to reprimand "One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly" *L Estrange* (*j*) To begin where another left off

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale *Addison*

(*k*) To occupy, to fill, as, to *take up* a great deal of room (*l*) To assume, to carry on or manage for another, as, to *take up* the quarrels of our neighbors (*m*) To comprise, to include "The noble poem of Palemon and Arcite *takes up* seven years" *Dryden* (*n*) To adopt to assume as to *take up* current opinions "They *take up* our old trade of conquering" *Dryden* (*o*) To receive accept, or adopt for the purpose of assisting, to espouse the cause of, to favor (*p*) To collect, to exact, as a a tax (*q*) To pay and receive, as, to *take up* a note at the bank — *To take up arms*, to begin war, to begin resistance by force — *To take up one's connection*, to terminate one's relations — *To take upon one's self* (*a*) To assume, to undertake, as, he *takes upon* himself to assert that the fact is capable of proof (*b*) To appropriate to one's self, to allow to be imputed to one's self, as, to *take upon one's self* a punishment — *To take up the gauntlet* See GAUNTLET

Take, *v i* 1. To catch, to fix, or be fixed, as, he was inoculated, but the infection did not *take*.

When flame *takes* and openeth, it giveth a noise *Bacon.*

2 To have the intended or natural effect

In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *taketh* *Bacon.*

3. To please, to gain reception

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take* *Addison.*

4 To move or direct the course, to resort or to attach one's self, to betake one's self, to proceed, to go; as, the fox, being hard pressed, *took* to the hedge

But I will *take off* from this sad discourse, only I shall crave your attention to a word of exhortation *Bp. Taylor.*

The deflexion, *taking* to his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*

To take after (*a*) To learn to follow; to copy; to imitate; as, he *takes after* a good pattern (*b*) To resemble, as, the son *takes after* his father — *To take in with*, to resort to *Bacon* — *To take on* (*a*) To be violently affected; as, the child *takes on* at a great rate (*b*) To claim a character, to assume or act a part "I *take* not *on* me here as a physician" *Shak* — *To take to* (*a*) To apply to, to be fond of, to become attached to, as, to *take to* books, to *take to* evil practices "It he does but *take to* you, you will contract a great friendship with him" *H Walpole* (*b*) To resort to, to betake to "Men of learning, who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world" *Addison* — *To take up* (*a*) To stop [*Obs*] "Sinners at last *take up* and settle in a contempt of all religion" *Tillotson* (*b*) To reform [*Obs*] *Locke* (*c*) To fancy, to think — *To take up with* (*a*) To be contented to receive, to receive without opposition, as, to *take up with* plain fare "In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities" *Watts* (*b*) To lodge; to dwell [*Obs*] *South* — *To take with*, to be taken or captivated by to be pleased with [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Take, *n.* 1 The quantity of fish captured at one haul or catch — so called among fishermen

2 (*Print*) The quantity of copy taken in hand by a compositor at one time

Take'-in, *n*, *pl* TAKE'-INS. That by which a person is taken in, deceived, or defrauded, an imposition or fraud

Take'-off, *n*, *pl* TAKE'-OFFS. An imitation, especially in the way of caricature.

Tak'er, *n* One who takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends.

Tak'ing, *p a* 1 Alluring, attracting "Subtile in making his temptations most *taking*." *Fuller*

2. Infectious, contagious. [*Obs*]

Come not near me,
For I am yet too *taking* for your company *Beau & Fl*

Tak'ing, *n* 1 The act of gaining possession, a seizing, seizure, apprehension

2 Agitation, excitement, distress of mind

What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked what was in the basket! *Shak*

Tak'ing-ly, *adv* In a taking or attractive manner

Tak'ing-ness, *n.* The quality of being agreeable or taking

Ta-lăng', *n* A flavor, a tang [*Obs*] *Holland*

Ta-lā'ri-ā, *n pl* [Lat *talaria*, pertaining to the ankles, from *talus*, ankle] (*Myth*) Winged shoes or sandals represented as fastened to the ankles, — chiefly used as an attribute of Mercury

Tal'bot (tawl'bot), *n* A sort of dog, noted for his quick scent and eager pursuit of game "A *talbot* strong — a sturdy tyke" *W Scott*

☞ The figure of a dog is said to be borne in the arms of the *Talbot* family, whence, perhaps, the name

Tăl'bo-tȳpe, *n* [From the name of the inventor] A process of taking pictures by the camera obscura on chemically prepared paper, invented and patented by Mr H Fox *Talbot*, and called by him *calotype* [*Rare*]

Tăle, *n* [Fr *tale*, Sp & It *talco*, Ger *tall*, *talkstein*, L Lat *talcus*, from Ar *talk*] (*Min*) A soft magnesian mineral, of a soapy feel, and usually of greenish, whitish, or grayish colors, occurring in foliated or easily cleavable masses, and also in compact granular masses In the latter condition it is called *steatite* or *soap stone* [Also *talck*, *talk*]

Indurated talc, an impure, slaty talc, with a nearly compact texture and superior hardness to common talc, — called also *talc-slate* *Dana*

Tăl'çite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral having the feel of a soft, earthy talc, and similar in composition to macrite *Dana*

Tăl'ck, *n* Talc [*Obs*] See TALC. *B. Jonson*

Tăl'ck'ite (49), *n* Talcite [*Obs*]

Tăl'ck'y, *a* Containing, consisting of, or resembling, talc, as, a *talcky* feel, a *talcky* substance

Tal cōse', } *a* [Fr *talqueux*] Pertaining to, com-
Tăle'ous, } posed of, or resembling, talc, talcky

Talcose slate (*Min*), a dark slaty rock having a somewhat greasy feel, consisting largely of talc, mixed intimately with more or less feldspar and mica *Dana*

Tăle'-slāte, *n* (*Min*) Indurated talc See TALC

Tāle, *n* [A S *talu*, from *tellan*, *tellan*, to tell, Icel *tal*, *tala*, Dan *tale*, Sw *tal*, D *taal*, L Ger *taal*, *tall*, O H Ger *zala*, M H. Ger. *zal*, N. H. Ger *zahl* See TELL]

1 That which is told, an oral relation.

2 A number told or counted off, a reckoning by count, an enumeration, a count, in distinction from measure or weight, a number reckoned or stated "The ignorant, who measure by *tale*, not by weight." *Hooker.*

And every shepherd tells his *tale*,
Under the hawthorn in the dale *Milton.*

In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number. *Carew*

3 A rehearsal of what has occurred, a narrative; a story, information. "The *tale* of Troy divine" *Milton.*

Birds are aptest by their voice to tell *tales* what they find *Bacon*

4. (*Law.*) A count or declaration. [*Obs.*]

5 (*Com*) The same as TAEL, q. v.

Syn. — Anecdote; story; fable; incident; memoir, relation; account; a legend; narrative

Tāle, *v. i.* To tell stories. [*Obs.*] *Gower*

Tāle'-bēar'er, *n.* [From *tale* and *bear.*] One who officiously tells tales, one who impertinently communicates intelligence or anecdotes, and makes mischief in society by his officiousness.

Tāle'-bēar'ing, *a.* Officiously communicating information.

Tāle'-bēar'ing, *n.* The act of informing officiously, communication of secrets maliciously.

Tăl'led, *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) A kind of habit worn by the Jews, especially when repeating prayers in the synagogues. *Crabb.*

Tāle'ful, *a.* Abounding with stories [*R*] *Thomson.*

Talegā (tă-lā'gā), *n.* [Sp] A bag containing a thousand dollars. *Simmonds.*

Tăl'e găl'lă, *n* (*Ornith.*) A genus of gallinaceous birds found in Australia and the Indian Islands, of which one species (*T. Lathami*), found in Australia, is remarkable for collecting a large conical heap of decaying vegetable matter in which to deposit its eggs, which are hatched by the heat of the fermenting mass *Baird*

Head and Foot of Talegalla

Tăl'ent, *n.* [Fr *talent*, Pr *talen*, *talan*, *talant*, It & Pg *talento*, Sp. *talento*, *talante*, Lat. *talentum*, from Gr *ταλαντον*, a balance, any thing weighed, a definite weight, a talent, fr. *τλᾶν*, for *ταλᾶν*, to bear, allied to Lat *tolerare*, *tollere*, *tulisse*, *tlatum*, for *tlatum*, Skr *tul*, to bear, weigh]

1 Among the ancient Greeks, a weight and denomination of money equal to 60 minæ or 6000 drachmæ The Attic talent, as a weight, was nearly equal to 57 lbs avoirdupois, as a denomination of silver money, £243 15s sterling, or about $1180.

2 Among the Hebrews, a weight and denomination of money equivalent to 3000 shekels. As a weight, therefore, it was equal to about 93½ lbs avoirdupois, as a denomination of silver, it has been variously estimated at from £340 to £396 sterling, or about $1645 to $1916

3 Intellectual ability, natural or acquired, mental endowments or capacity, skill in accomplishing, a special gift, particularly in business, art, or the like, faculty, — a metaphorical use of the word, probably originating in the Scripture parable of the talents. *Matt* xxv

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different *talents*, as a critic, a satirist, and a writer of odes *Dryden*

Like many other men of *talent*, Fielding was unfortunate *W Scott*

His *talents* his accomplishments, his graceful manners made him generally popular *Macaulay*

4 A claw or talon [*Corrupt, obs., and rare*] "*Talents* of the kites" *Beau. & Fl*

Syn — Genius, ability, faculty, gift, endowment See GENIUS

Tăl'ent-ed, *a* Furnished with talents, possessing skill or talent. *Sir E Brydges.*

☞ This word — which is said to be of American origin — has been strongly objected to by Coleridge and some other critics, but, as it would seem, upon not very good grounds, as the use of *talent* or *talents* to signify mental ability, although at first merely metaphorical, is now fully established, and *talented*, as a formative, is just as analogical and legitimate as *gifted*, *bigoted*, *turreted*, *tasseled* and numerous other adjectives having a participial form, but derived directly from nouns, and not from verbs

Tăl'ent-less, *a* Destitute of talent

Tā'lēs, *n pl* [Lat pl of *talis*, such] Persons of like reputation or standing, in law, a supply of persons from those in or about the court-house to make up any deficiency in the number of jurors regularly summoned, being like, or *such*, as the latter *Blount Blackstone. Cravy*

Tales-book, a book containing the names of such as are admitted of the tales *Blount Cravy* — *Tales de circumstandibus* [Lat] Such, or the like, from those standing around

Tāles'man, *n.*; *pl.* TĀLES'MEN. (*Law*) A person called to make up the deficiency in the number of jurors when a tales is awarded. *Blount. Wharton.*

Tāle'-tĕll'er, *n.* One who tells tales or stories, especially in a mischievous or officious manner, a tale-bearer

Tāle'-wīse, *adv.* In the way of a tale or story.

Tăl'ia-cō'tian (tăl'ya-kō'shan), *a.* (*Surg.*) See TAGLIACOTIAN.

Taliacotian operation See RHINOPLASTY and TAGLIACOTIAN

Tăl'i ā'tion, *n.* Retaliation. [*Obs*]

Tă'li-on, *n* [Fr & Sp *talion*, It *talione*, *taglione*, Pr & Lat. *talio*, from Lat *talis*, such.] Law of retaliation, retaliation [*Rare*] *Scott.*

Tăl'i-pēs, *n* [From Lat. *talus*, an ankle, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot; *talipedare*, to be weak in the feet, properly to walk on the ankles] (*Surg.*) The deformity called *club foot*.

Tăl'is-man (Synop., § 130), *n*; *pl.* TĂL'IS-MANS. [Fr. & Sp *talisman*, It. *talismano*, from Ar. *tilsm*, *tilsam*, a magical image, pl. *talasim*, *tilsamāt*, from Gr. *τέλεσμα*, tribute, tax, Late Gr., an initiation,

incantation, fr. τελέω, to perform, to pay tax, to initiate, especially in the mysteries.]

1. A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed, the seal, figure, character, or image, of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet, engraven on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence

2 Hence, something that produces extraordinary effects, especially in averting or repelling evil, a charm; as, a *talisman* to destroy diseases *Swift*

Tăl'ĭs-măn'ĭc, } *a.* [Fr *talismanique*] Of, or
Tăl'ĭs-măn'ĭc al, } pertaining to, a talisman, having the properties of a talisman, or preservative against evils by secret influence, magical

Talk (tawk), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TALKED (tawkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TALKING] [Prov. Ger *talken*, to speak indistinctly, O D *tolken*, Dan *tolke*, Sw *tolka*, Icel *tulka*, to interpret, allied to *tell*]

1 To converse familiarly, to speak, as in familiar discourse, when two or more persons interchange thoughts.

I will buy with you, sell with you, *talk* with you: but I will not eat with you. *Shak*

2. To confer, to reason.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments *Jer* xii 1

3. To prate, to speak impertinently

To talk of, to relate, to tell, to give account, as, authors *talk of* the wonderful remains of Palmyra The mineral histories of Switzerland *talk* much *of* the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done *Addison* — *To talk to*, to advise or exhort, or to reprove gently as, I will *talk to* my son respecting his conduct [*Colloq*]

Talk (tawk), *v t* 1 To speak freely, to use for conversing or communicating, as, to *talk* French

2 To mention in talking, to speak, to utter, as, to *talk* nonsense

3 To consume or spend in talking, — often followed by *away*, as, to *talk* away an evening

To talk over, to talk about, to have conference respecting, to deliberate upon, to discuss, as, to *talk over* a matter or plan

Talk (tawk), *n* 1 Familiar converse, mutual discourse, that which is uttered by one person in familiar conversation, or the mutual converse of two or more

In various *talk* the instructive hours they passed *Pope*

Their *talk*, when it was not made up of nautical phrases, was too commonly made up of oaths and curses *Macaulay*

2. Report, rumor.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising money *Locke*

3. Subject of discourse, as, this noble achievement is the *talk* of the whole town

4 Among the Indians of North America, a public conference, as respecting peace or war, negotiation, and the like, or an official verbal communication made from them to another nation or its agents, or made to them by the same

Syn. — Conversation, colloquy, discourse, chat, dialogue, conference, communication See CONVERSATION

Talk, *n* The same as TALC See TALC

Talk'a-tĭve (tawk'a tĭv), *a.* Given to much talking, full of prate.

Syn. — Garrulous, loquacious See GARRULOUS

Talk'a-tĭve ly (tawk'), *adv* In a talkative manner

Talk'a tĭve-ness (tawk'), *n* The quality or condition of being talkative, loquacity, garrulity

Talk'er (tawk'er), *n* 1 One who talks, especially, one who is noted for his power of conversing readily or agreeably

There probably were never four *talkers* more admirable in four different ways than Johnson, Burke, Beauclerk, and Garrick *Macaulay*

2. A loquacious person, male or female, a prattler, also, a boaster, a braggart, — used in contempt or reproach *Bp Taylor*

Talk'ĭng (tawk'ing), *a.* Given to talking, loquacious, as, *talking* age

Tall (tawl), *a* [*compar* TALLER, *superl* TALLEST] [W *tâl*, *taldu*, to make or grow tall Cf Sw *tall*, a pine-tree, A S *telga*, branch, twig]

1 High in stature, long and comparatively slender, — applied to a person, or to a standing tree, mast, pole, or the like, having the diameter or lateral extent small in proportion to the height.

Two of nobler shape,
Erect and *tall* *Milton*

2 Brave; bold, courageous [*Obs*]

As *tall* a trencherman
As e'er demolished a pie-fortification *Massinger*

His [the Earl of Richmond's] companions, being almost in despair of victory, were suddenly recomforted by Sir William Stanley, which came to succors with three thousand *tall* men *Grafton*

Syn. — High, lofty — TALL, HIGH, LOFTY *High* is the generic term, and is probably allied to the verb *to hang*, as hung up *Tall* describes that which has a small diameter in proportion to its height, hence, we speak of a *tall* man, a *tall* steeple a *tall* mast, &c, but not of a *tall* hill or a *tall* house *Lofty* has a special reference to the expanse above us, and may be applied to extension in breadth as well as height, as, a *lofty* mountain, a *lofty* room. *Tall* is applied only to physical objects, *high* and *lofty* have a moral acceptation, as, *high* thought, purpose, &c; *lofty* aspirations; a *lofty* genius *Lofty*, from its etymology, is naturally the stronger word, and is usually coupled with the grand, or that which excites admiration

High o'er their heads a moldering rock is placed. *Dryden.*
See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance *Pope.*
As some *tall* cliff, that lifts its awful form. *Goldsmith*

Tăl'lage, } *n.* [Written also *tailage*, *taillage*]
Tăl'ĭ-age, } [See TAILAGE] (*O Eng. Law*) A certain rate or tax paid by barons, knights, and inferior tenants, toward the public expenses.

☞ When it was paid out of knight's fees, it was called *scutage*, when by cities and burghs, *tallage*, when upon lands not held by military tenure, *hidage* *Blackstone*

Tăl'lage, *v t.* To lay an impost upon, to cause to pay tallage

Tăl'lĭ er, *n.* One who keeps tally

Tall'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being tall, height of stature

Tăl'lōw, *n* [A-S *telg*, *tælg*, Ger & Sw. *talg*, D *talk*, Dan. *talg*, *tælle*, Icel *tólg*, *tolk*]

1 The suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds, separated from membranous and fibrous matter by melting it down

2 The fat of some other animals, or the fat obtained from certain plants, or from other sources, resembling that of animals of the sheep and ox kind

Mineral tallow, a yellowish-white combustible substance, having a pearly luster, found with the iron ores of the coal-measures in Scotland in Wales and in Finland It is technically known as *hatchettine* — *Pinery tallow*, a vegetable fat obtained from the fruit of the pinery tree — *Vegetable tallow* a kind of fat resembling tallow, obtained from various plants

Tăl'lōw, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* TALLOWED, *p. pr* & *vb n* TALLOWING]

1 To grease or smear with tallow

2 To cause to have a large quantity of tallow, to fatten, as, to *tallow* sheep

Tăl'lōw-căn'dle, *n* A candle made of tallow

Tăl'lōw-clŭtch, *n* 1 A mass of fat rolled up into a lump, a kench See KENCH [*Prov. Eng*]

2 A low, mean fellow

Tăl'lōw-chănd'ler, *n.* [See CHANDLER] One whose occupation is to make, or to sell, tallow, candles

Tăl'lōw-chănd'ler y, *n* The trade of a tallow chandler, the occupation of making or dealing in tallow-candles, also, the place where such business is carried on

Tăl'lōw er, *n.* An animal disposed to form or produce tallow

Tăl'lōw-fāce, *n* One who has a sickly, pale complexion

Tăl'lōw-fāced (fast), *a* Having a sickly complexion pale *Burton*

Tăl'lōw ing, *n* (*Agric*) The act, practice, or art, of causing animals to gather tallow, or the property in animals of producing tallow

Tăl'lōw ish, *a* Having the properties or nature of tallow, resembling tallow

Tăl'lōw-tree, *n* (*Bot*) The *Stillingia sebifera*, a tree growing in China, which produces a substance resembling tallow, and is applied to the same purposes

Tăl'lōw'y, *a.* Having the qualities of tallow, greasy

Tăl'ly, *n* [Fr *taille*, a cutting, cut, tally, from *tailler*, to cut, Pr & Pg *talha*, Sp *taja*, It *taglia* See DETAIL]

1 A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number.

☞ In purchasing and selling, it was once customary for traders to have two sticks, or one stick cleft into two parts, and to mark with a score or notch, on each the number or quantity of goods delivered, — the seller keeping one stick, and the purchaser the other Before the use of writing, thus, or something like it, was the only method of keeping accounts, and *tallies* are receivable as evidence in courts of justice In the English exchequer are *tallies* of loans, one part being kept in the exchequer, the other being given to the creditor in lieu of an obligation for money lent to government

2 One thing made to suit another, a match, a mate

They were framed the *tallies* for each other *Dryden*

3 The same as TALLY SHOP, q v.

To strike tallies, to act in correspondence, or alike [*Obs or rare*] *Fuller*

Tăl'ly, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TALLIED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* TALLYING]

1 To score with correspondent notches, to make to correspond, to cause to fit or suit

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture *Pope*

2 (*Naut*) To pull aft, as the sheets or lower corners of the main and fore sail

Tăl'ly, *v i* To be fitted, to suit, to correspond

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel *Addison*

Your idea *tallies* exactly with mine *H Walpole*

Tăl'ly, *adv* Stoutly, with spirit [*Obs*] *B & Fl*

Tăl'ly-hō, *interj & n* The huntsman's cry to incite or urge on his hounds

Tăl'ly-man, *n*, *pl* TĂL'LY-MEN.

1 One who keeps the tally, or marks the sticks

2 One who keeps a tally-shop, or conducts his business as tally-trade

Tăl'ly-shŏp, *n.* A shop at which goods or articles are sold to customers on account, the account being kept in corresponding books, one called the *tally*, kept by the buyer, the other the *counter-tally*, kept by the seller, and the payments being made weekly or otherwise by agreement. The trade thus regulated is called *tally trade Eng. Cyc.*

Tăl'ma, *n*, *pl.* TĂL'MAS A kind of large cape, or short, full cloak, forming part of the dress of ladies, and worn also by gentlemen

Tăl'mud, *n* [Chald. *talmûd*, instruction, doctrine, from *lamad*, to learn, *limmad*, to teach, hence *talmid*, a scholar] The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanations, or the book that contains them

☞ The *Talmud* contains the laws, and a compilation of expositions of duties imposed on the people, either in Scripture by tradition, or by authority of their doctors, or by custom It consists of two parts, the *Mishna* and the *Gemara*, the former being the *written* law, and the latter a collection of traditions and comments of Jewish doctors

Tal mūd'ic (Synop, § 130), } *a* [Fr *talmudique*]
Tal mūd'ic al, } Of, or pertaining to, the Talmud, contained in the Talmud, as, *Talmudic* fables

Tăl'mud ist, *n* [Fr *talmudiste*] One versed in the Talmud

Tăl'mud ist'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the Talmud, resembling the Talmud, Talmudic

Tăl'on, *n* [Fr, Pr, & Sp *talon*, It *talone*, the heel, L Lat *talo*, from Lat *talus*, the ankle, heel]

1 The claw of a fowl *Bacon.*

2 (*Arch*) A kind of molding, concave at the bottom and convex at the top, — usually called an *ogee*

☞ When the concave part is at the top, it is called an *inverted talon*

Ta lōok', } *n* A district or dependency in In-
Ta lōok'ah, } dia, the revenues of which are under the management of a talookdar *Simmonds.*

Ta lōok'dar, *n* A native acting as the head of a revenue department, but under a superior [*India*]

Tăl'pă, *n* [Lat, mole] 1 (*Zool*) A genus of small quadrupeds, the mole

2 (*Surg*) A kind of tumor upon the head, — so called because it is vulgarly supposed to burrow like a mole

Tăl'us, *n* [Lat *talus*, the ankle]

1 (*Anat*) The astragalus, or that bone of the foot which articulates with the leg

2 (*Arch & Fort*) A slope, the inclination of a work

3 (*Geol*) A sloping heap of fragments of rocks lying at the foot of a precipice

4 (*Surg*) A variety of club foot, in which the heel rests on the ground, and the toes are drawn toward the leg

Tăl'wood, *n* (*In the Statutes*) Firewood cut into billets of a certain length *Crabb.*

Tăm'a bĭl'ĭ ty, *n* The quality of being tamable; tamableness

Tăm'a ble, *a* [From *tame*] Capable of being tamed or subdued; capable of being reclaimed from wildness or savage ferociousness

Tăm'a ble ness, *n.* The quality of being tamable

Ta măn'du a, *n* (*Zool*) A species of ant-eater, about the size of an ordinary cat, found in tropical America, having short, shining, and somewhat silky hair, and a prehensile tail, — called also *little ant bear*

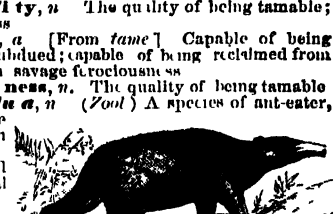

Tamandua, or Little Ant-bear. *Baird.*

Tăm'a răck *n* (*Bot*) The larch (*Larix Americana*), a tree having a close grained wood, and threadlike, deciduous leaves in clusters It is found in swamps in the Northern United States, and is valuable for timber *Gray*

Tăm'a rĭn, *n* [The native name in Guyanne] (*Zool*) A small South American monkey (the *Midas rosalia*), having glossy, golden hair, and resembling the squirrel in its general form

Silky Tamarin (*Midas rosalia*).

Tăm'a rind, *n.* [It. & Sp. *tamarindo*, Pg *tamarindo*, *tamarinho*, Fr *tamarin*, N Lat *tamarindus Indica*, from Ar. *tamar-hindi*, i e., Indian date, from *tamar*, a dried date] (*Bot*) (*a.*) A leguminous tree of the genus *Tamarindus*, cultivated in both the Indies, and in other tropical countries, for

the sake of its shade, and for its fruit. The trunk of the tree is lofty, large, and crowned with wide-spreading branches, the flowers are in simple clusters, terminating the short lateral branches *Eng Cyc* (*b*) One of the preserved seed pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp, and are used in medicine, being possessed of refrigerant and laxative properties

Tamarind Tree (*Tamarindus Indica*)

Tăm'a-rind-fish, *n.* A preparation of a variety of East Indian fish with the acid pulp of the tamarind fruit. *Simmonds*

Tăm'a-risk, *n.* [Lat. *tamariscus*, *tamarix*, *tamarice*, *tamaricum*, Gr. μυρίκη, Fr *tamarice*, *tamarix*, *tamaris*, *tamarise*] (*Bot*) A tree or shrub of the genu *Tamarix*, of several species

Tăm'bac, *n.* 1. An alloy of copper, tombac. See TOMBAC

2 Agallochum, or aloes-wood See AGALLOCHUM

Tăm'bour (tăm'bŏor) (Synop, §130), *n* [Fr *tambour*, It *tamburo*, Sp & Pg *tambor*, a drum See TABOR] Written also *tambor*]

1. A kind of small flat drum, a tambourine

2 A small circular frame, somewhat resembling a drum, for working embroidery upon, also, a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves, flowers, and the like, — called also *tambour work*

3 (*Arch*) (*a*) The vase or naked ground on which the leaves of the Corinthian and Composite capitals are placed, and which bears some resemblance to a drum (*b*) The wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns (*c*) The circular vertical part above or below a cupola *Gwilt* (*d*) A lobby or vestibule, inclosed with folding doors, to break the current of wind from without, as at the entrance of a church, banking house, and the like *Francis* (*e*) A round course of stones, several of which form the shaft of a pillar, not so high as a diameter

4 (*Fort*) A work usually in the form of a redan, to inclose a space before a door or staircase, or at the gorge of a larger work It is made of wood or other materials, arranged like a stockade

Tăm'bour, *v t* [*imp & p p* TAMBOURED, *p pr & vb n.* TAMBOURING] To embroider on a tambour.

Tăm'bour-ine', *n* [Fr *tambourin*, It *tamburino*, Sp *tamboril* See *supra*, and cf. TABORINE]

1. A small drum, especially a shallow drum with only one skin, played on with the hand, and having bells at the sides

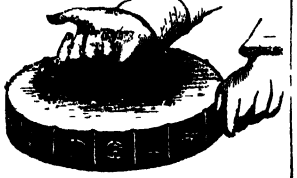

Tambourine

2 A lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas

Tăm'breet, *n* See DUCK BILL

Tăme, *a* [*compar* TAMER, *superl* TAMEST] [A-S, O Fries, D, Dan, & Sw *tam*, L Ger *taam*, *tamm*, Icel. *tamr*, O H Ger *zam*, *zami*, N H. Ger *zahm* See *infra*]

1. Having laid aside or become changed from native wildness and shyness, accustomed to man, mild or gentle in disposition, domesticated, domestic, as, a *tame* deer, a *tame* bird

2 Crushed, subdued, depressed, spiritless "*Tame* slaves of the laborious plow" *Roscommon*

3. Deficient in spirit or animation, spiritless, dull, flat, as, a *tame* poem

Syn. — Gentle, mild, meek See GENTLE

Tăme, *v t.* [*imp & p p* TAMED, *p pr & vb n.* TAMING] [A-S *timan*, *temian*, Goth *tamjan*, *gatamjan*, O Sax *teman*, O Fries *tema*, Icel *temja*, Sw. *tämja*, Dan *tæmme*, D *temmen*, *temmen*, L Ger *tämen*, *tämmen*, O H Ger *zamôn*, *zamjan*, *zemjan*, N H. Ger *zähmen*, allied to Skr *dam*, Gr. δαμάω, La. *domare*]

1 To reduce from a wild to a domestic state, to make gentle and familiar, to reclaim, to domesticate, as, to *tame* a wild beast

Toby had not been *tamed* into submission, but baited into savageness and stubbornness *Macaulay*

2 To subdue, to conquer, to repress, as, to *tame* the pride or passions of youth.

Tăme, *v. t* [*Obs. or Prov Eng*]

1 To broach or taste, as liquor *Halliwell.*

2 To divide, to distribute, to deal out

In the time of famine he is the Joseph of the country, and keeps the poor from starving Then he *tameth* his stacks of corn, which not his covetousness, but providence, hath reserved for time of need. *Fuller*

Tăme'less, *a.* Incapable of being tamed; wild; untamed, untamable. *Bp. Hall.*

Tăme'less-ness, *n* The state or quality of being tameless, untamableness.

Tăme'ly, *adv.* In a tame manner, with unresisting submission, meanly, servilely, without manifesting spirit, as, to submit *tamely* to oppression, to bear reproach *tamely*

Tăme'ness, *n* The quality of being tame or gentle, a state of domestication, unresisting submission, meanness in bearing insults or injuries, want of spirit

Tăm'er, *n* One who tames or subdues, one who reclaims from wildness

Tăm'kin, *n.* A stopper See TAMPION

Tăm'my, *n* The same as TAMINY, q v

Tămp, *v t* [Fr *tamponner*, *taper*, Sp & Pg *tapar*, Pr *tampir*, to plug or stop See TAMPION]

1 To fill up, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting, especially by driving in something with frequent strokes

2 Hence, to drive in or down by frequent gentle strokes, as, to *tamp* mud so as to make a smooth place

3 (*Mil*) To pack earth or other materials round, as, to *tamp* a mine, in order to prevent an explosion in a wrong direction

Tămp'er, *n* 1 One who tamps, or prepares for blasting, by filling the hole in which the charge is placed

2 An instrument used in tamping, a tamping-iron

Tăm'per, *v t* [*imp & p p* TAMPERED, *p pr & vb n* TAMPERING] [A modification of *temper*, q v]

1 To meddle, to be busy to try little experiments, as, to *tamper* with a disease

'Tis dangerous *tampering* with a muse *Roscommon*

2 To deal, to practice secretly, to use bribery

Others *tampered*
For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert *Hudibras.*

Tămp'ing, *n* [From *tamp*]

1 The act of filling up a hole in a rock for the purpose of blasting

2 The material used in tamping

Tămp'ing-I'ron, *n* An iron rod for beating down the earthy substance in the charge used for blasting

Tăm'pi on, *n* [Fr *tampon tupon*, *tape*, Sp *tapon*, from L Ger *tappe*, D & Eng *tap*, L Lat *tappus*, N H Ger *zapfen* See TAP, *n*, *2*, and cf TAMP] [Written also *tompion*]

1 The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood

2 A plug used to stop closely the upper end of an organ pipe

Tăm'pōe, *n* A fruit of the East Indies, somewhat resembling an apple

Tăm'pōon, *n* [See TAMPION] The stopper of a barrel, a bung

Tăm'pon, *n* [Fr *tampon* See TAMPION] (*Surg*) A plug introduced into a natural or artificial cavity of the body in order to arrest hemorrhage

Tăm'-tăm, *n* [Hind *tom tom*, formed in imitation of the sound of a drum] A drum used by the Hindoos, made of an alloy of copper and tin, and very sonorous

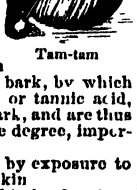

Tam-tam

Tăn, *v t* [*imp & p p* TANNED, *p pr & vb n* TANNING] [Fr *tanner*, O D *tanen*, *tannen*, *teynen*, L Lat *tannare* See *infra*]

1 To convert into leather, as the skins of animals, by steeping them in an infusion of oak or some other bark, by which they are impregnated with tannin, or tannic acid, which exists in several species of bark, and are thus rendered firm, durable, and, in some degree, impervious to water

2 To make brown, to imbrown by exposure to the rays of the sun, as, to *tan* the skin

Tăn, *v t* To become tanned, as, this leather *tans* quickly

Tăn, *n* [Fr *tan*, O D *tane*, *tanne*, probably from Armor *tann*, an oak, and oak-bark, allied to Ger *tanne*, a fir]

1 The bark of the oak, and some other trees, bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides, — so called both before and after it has been used.

2 A yellowish brown color, like that of tan

3 A browning of the skin by exposure to the sun, as, hands covered with *tan*

☞ *Tan* is sometimes joined with other words, forming compounds of very obvious signification, as, *tan-house*, *tan-pit*, and the like

Tăn'a-çē'tum, *n* [See TANSY.] (*Bot.*) A genus of strong-scented, bitter plants, tansy

Tăn'a-ger, *n* [N Lat *tanagra*, probably from the Brazilian name *tangara*.] (*Ornith*) An American bird allied to the finches and sparrows.

Tăn'-bĕd, *n.* (*Gardening.*) A bed made of tan; a bark bed

Tăn'dem, *adv.* [Lat. *tandem*, at length.] One after another; — said of horses harnessed and driven one before another, instead of side by side.

He drove *tandem*, kept hunters. *Thackeray*

Tăng, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *tang*, the part of a knife or fork which passes into the haft, the prong of a fork, a sting, a bad taste or flavor, Icel. *tangi*, id, cf *tang*, tongs, pincers, O. D. *tanger*, sharp, rough Gr. ταγγός, rancid]

1. A strong or offensive taste; especially, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself, as, wine or cider has a *tang* of the cask

2 Relish, taste "A cant of philosophism, and a *tang* of party politics, which communicate an air of vulgarity to the whole work" *Jeffrey*

Such proceedings had a strong *tang* of tyranny. *Fuller*

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind.

She had a tongue with a *tang* *Shak*

4 A projecting part of an object by means of which it is secured to a handle, or to some other part, any thing resembling a tongue in form or position, as, (*a*) The part of a knife or fork which is inserted into the handle. (*b*) The part of a musket or that projecting part of the breech, by which the barrel is secured to the stock (*c*) The part of a sword blade to which the handle is fastened (*d*) The tongue of a buckle.

5 [Cf TWANG] A sharp or twanging sound, tone, twang *Holder*

6 The sting of a bee

Tăng, *v t* [*imp & p p* TANGED, *p pr & vb n* TANGING] To cause to ring or sound loudly, to ring

To tang bees, to cause a swarm of bees to settle, by making a loud, ringing noise

Tăng, *v t* [See TANG, *n*, 4] To make a ringing sound, to ring

The process in question, known in country phrase as "*tanging*," is founded on the belief that the bees will not settle unless under the influence of this peculiar music. *Hughes*

Tăng, *n* [Cf TANGLE] A kind of sea weed, tangle.

Tăng, *n.* A Siamese dry measure containing fifteen quarts *Simmonds*

Tăn'gen-çy, *n* [See *infra*] The state or quality of being tangent, a contact or touching

Tăn'gent, *n* [Fr *tangente* (sc *ligne*), from *tangent*, Lat *tangens*, p pr of *tangere*, to touch, It & Sp *tangente*] (*Geom*) A right line which touches a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it, — applied also to a curve, or to a plane or curved surface, which touches another at a single point

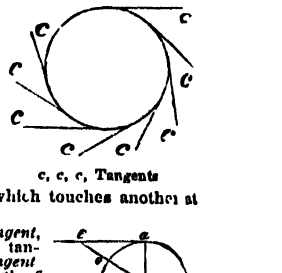

c, c, c, Tangents

Artificial or *logarithmic tangent*, the logarithm of the natural tangent of an arc — *Natural tangent* a decimal expressing the length of the tangent of an arc, the radius being reckoned unity — *Tangent of an arc* (*Trig*), a right line, as *t a* touching the arc at one extremity *a*, and terminated by a secant *c* passing through the other extremity *o* — *Tangent-scale* (*Gun*), an implement used in pointing cannon

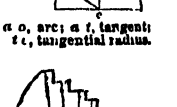

a o, arc; a t, tangent; t c, tangential radius.

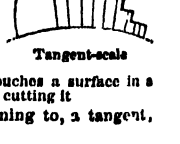

Tangent-scale

Tăn'gent, *a* 1 Touching

2 (*Geom*) Touching at a single point, as, a *tangent* line, curves *tangent* to each other

Tangent plane, a plane which touches a surface in a single point or straight line without cutting it

Tan-jĕn'tial, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a tangent, in the direction of a tangent

Tangential force (*Mech*), a force which acts so as to give a tendency to a revolving body to fly off in a tangent to its orbit

Tan jĕn'tial ly, *adv.* In the direction of a tangent.

Tăng'-fish, *n* The seal, — so called in Shetland *Simmonds*

Tan-ghin'i-a (-gĭn'i a), *n* (*Bot*) A genus of plants found in Madagascar, having a fruit of which the kernel is a very powerful poison

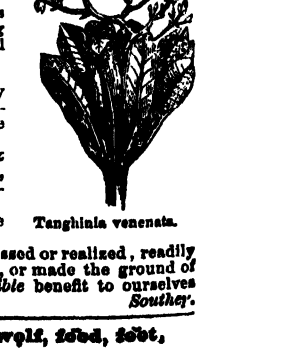

Tanghinia venenata.

Tăn'gi-bil'i-ty, *n* [Fr *tangibilité*] The quality of being tangible, or perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.

Tăn'gi-ble, *a* [Fr, Pr., & Sp *tangible*, It. *tangibile*, Lat *tangibilis*, from *tangere*, to touch]

1. Perceptible by the touch, tactile, palpable

2 Capable of being possessed or realized, readily apprehensible by the mind, or made the ground of action. "Direct and *tangible* benefit to ourselves and others." *Southey.*

Tăn'ĝi-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being tangible, tangibility.

Tăn'ĝi-bly, *adv* In a tangible manner; perceptibly to the touch

Tăng'gle (tăng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* TANGLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TANGLING] [Probably allied to Goth *tagl*, hair See TAIL]

1. To unite or knit together confusedly, to interweave or interlock, as threads, so as to make it difficult to unravel the knot, to entangle.

2. To insnare, to entrap, as, to be *tangled* in the folds of dire necessity. "*Tangled* in amorous nets" *Milton*

3. To embroil, to embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays,
Tangled in forbidden ways *Crashaw*

Tăng'gle (tăng'gl), *v. i.* To be entangled or united confusedly

Tăng'gle (tăng'gl), *n.* 1 A knot of threads, or other things, united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged, as, hair or yarn in *tangles*

2 [Ger & Dan *tang*, Sw *tång*] (*Bot*) An edible sea weed of various species of *Laminaria*, having long, ribbon shaped fronds of a leathery color and consistence, and growing at or below low-water mark, sea girdles, oar-weed, — called also *tang* and *sea-tang*

Tăng'gling-ly, *adv* In a tangling manner

Tăng'gly, *a* 1 In a tangle, intertwined, intricate

2. Covered with the sea weed called *tangle*

Prone, helpless, on the *tangly* beach he lay *Falconer*

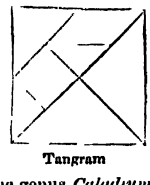

Tangram

Tăn'ĝram, *n* A Chinese toy made by cutting a square of thin wood, or other suitable material, into seven pieces, as shown in the cut, these pieces being capable of combination in various ways, so as to form a great number of different figures, — now often used in primary schools as a means of instruction

Tăn'ĝ-er, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Caladium* (*C sagittæfolium*) [Written also *tannier*]

Tăn'ist, *n* [Ir & Gael *tanaiste*, *tanaise*, *tanaistear*, a lord or governor of a county, the presumptive or apparent heir to a prince, probably from Ir *tan*, a country, territory Cf Gr *δυνατης*, a lord, ruler] A lord, or the proprietor of a tract of land, in Ireland, a governor or captain This office or rank was elective, and often obtained by purchase or bribery.

This family [the O Hanlons] were *tanists* of a large territory within the present county of Armagh *Lower*

Tăn'ist-ry, *n* [Ir & Gael *tanaisteachd* See *supra*] A tenure of lands, in Ireland, by which the proprietor had only a life estate, and to this he was admitted by election.

☞ The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the oldest or most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased This was, in reality, giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families

Tănk, *n.* [Fr *étang*, O Fr *estanc*, Pr *estanc*, *stanc*, O. Sp *estanco*, N Sp *estanque*, Pg *tanque*, It *stagno*, Lat *stagnum*] A large basin or cistern, an artificial receptacle for liquids

Tănk, *n* A small Indian dry measure, averaging 240 grains in weight, also, a Bombay weight of 72 grains, for pearls *Simmonds*

Tăn'ka, *n* A kind of boat at Canton about 25 feet long, rowed by women. [Written also *tankia*] *S W Williams*

Tănk'ard, *n* [O Fr *tanquart*, O D *tanckaerd*, perhaps, by a metathesis, from Lat *cantharus*, Gr *κανθαρος*; Ir & Gael *tamard* Cf *supra*] A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel, with a cover

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus *Arbuthnot*

Tănk'ard, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a tankard or tankards, hence, convivial, festive, jovial

Tănk'ard-tûr'nip, *n* A sort of turnip that stands high above the ground

Tănk'-ĕn'ĝine, *n* A locomotive which carries the water and fuel it requires, thus dispensing with a tender.

Tăn'ki-á, *n* The same as TANKA, q v

Tănk'-i'ron, *n* Plate-iron thinner than boiler-plate, and thicker than sheet-iron or stove-pipe iron

Tănk'ling, *n* A ringing noise, a tinkling [*Obs*]

Tăn'ling, *n.* One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun [*R*] "Hot summer's *tanlings*" *Shak*

Tăn'nate, *n* [Fr *tannate*] (*Chem*) A compound of tannic acid and a base *Brande*

Tăn'ner, *n* One whose occupation is to tan hides, or convert them into leather by the use of tan

Tăn'ner-y, *n.* [Fr *tannerie*] The house and apparatus for tanning

Tăn'nic, *a.* (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, tan.

Tannic acid, an acid occurring in oak bark and nutgalls, and in the bark of other trees, and which constitutes the astringent principle of these It is obtained in a solid form by the action of ether on coarsely-powdered nutgalls, and in this form is white, not at all crystalline, is very soluble in water, and has a bitter, astringent taste This acid has many important uses, as in tanning leather in oak bark and sumach, and in medicine, where it is used in its pure form as an astringent *Gregory*

Tăn'ni-er, *n.* See TANIER.

Tăn'nin, *n.* [Fr. *tannin*, N. Lat *tanninum* See TAN] (*Chem*) Tannic acid, — applied also to any form of the astringent principle employed in tanning *Miller*

Tăn'ree, *n.* The same as TENREC, q. v.

Tăn'-spŭd, *n* An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees, for tan [*Local*]

Tăn'-stôve, *n* A hot house with a bark bed

Tăn'sy, *n* [Fr *tanaisie*, It & Sp *tanaceto*, N Lat *tanacetum*, Pg *tanasia*, *athanasia*, N Lat *athanasia*, from Gr *ἀθανασια*, immortality, from *ἀθανατος*, immortal]

1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Tanacetum*, of many species It is extremely bitter to the taste, has a strong aromatic odor, and is used for medicinal and culinary purposes

2 A dish common in the seventeenth century, made of eggs, sugar, wine, cream, and the juice of some herb It was fried with butter [*Obs*]

I had a pretty dinner for them viz, a brace of stewed carps six roasted chickens, and a jowl of salmon hot, for the first course, a *tansy*, and two neats tongues, and cheese, the second *Lepys*

Tănt, *n* [Eng *taint*] (*Zool*) A small spider with two eyes and eight long legs, and of an elegant scarlet color

Tăn'ta-lism, *n* [See TANTALIZE] The punishment of Tantalus, a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of good which is not attainable, tantalization

Is not such a provision like *tantalism* to this people? *I Quincy*

Tăn'ta-lite (49), *n* [Fr *tantalite* See TANTALUM] (*Min*) The same as COLUMBITE, q v

Tan tăl'i ăm, *n* See TANTALUM

Tăn'ta-li-zā'tion, *n* The act of tantalizing

Tăn'ta-lize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TANTALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* TANTALIZING] [Fr *tantaliser*, It *tantalizzare*, from *Tantalus*, q v] To tease or torment by presenting some good to the view and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach, to tease, to torment

Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantalized* thy life *Dryden*

Syn — To tease vex irritate, provoke —TANTALIZE DISAPPOINT To *disappoint* is literally to *do away* what was (or was taken to be) *appointed*, hence, the peculiar pain from hopes thus dashed to the ground To *tantalize* describes a most distressing form of disappointment as in the case of Tantalus a Phrygian king of fabulous history, who was condemned to stand up to his chin in water, with a tree of fair fruit over his head both of which as he attempted to allay his hunger or thirst, fled from his approach Hence to *tantalize* is to visit with the bitterest disappointment — to torment by exciting hopes or expectations which can never be realized

The superior Being can defeat all his designs, and *disappoint* all his hopes *Tillotson*

What greater plague can hell itself devise
Than to be willing thus to *tantalize*? *Ans to B Jonson*

Tăn'ta-liz'er, *n* One who tantalizes

Tăn'ta-liz'ing-ly, *adv* In a tantalizing manner, by tantalizing

Tăn'ta-lŭm, *n* [N Lat, fr *Tantalus*, q v] (*Chem*) The metal columbium See COLUMBIUM [Written also *tantalium*]

Tăn'ta-lus, *n* [Lat, Gr Ταντάλος]

1 (*Myth*) A Phrygian king who was condemned to be plunged in water, with choice fruits hanging over him, without the power of reaching them to satisfy his hunger or his thirst

2 (*Ornith*) A genus of wading birds, including the wood pelican or ibis, a bird of the size of a stork, but more slender, inhabiting marshes and feeding on reptiles

Wood Ibis (*Tantalus loculator*)

Tantalus's cup, a philosophical toy, consisting of a cup, within which is the figure of a man, and within the figure a siphon, the longer arm of which passes down through the bottom of the cup, and allows the escape of any liquid that may be poured in, when it reaches as high as the head of the siphon

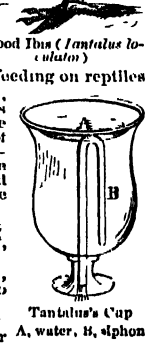

Tantalus's Cup
A, water, B, siphon

Tăn'ta-mount', *a* [Fr *tant*, Lat *tantus*, so much, and Eng *amount*, from Fr *amont*, on high] Equivalent in value or signification, equal, as, a sum *tantamount* to all our expenses, silence is sometimes *tantamount* to consent "The certainty that delay, under these circumstances, was *tantamount* to ruin" *De Quincey*

Tăn'ta-mount', *v i* To be tantamount or equivalent [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor.*

Tan-tĭv'y, or **Tăn'ti vy** (Synop, § 130), *adv* [Said to be from the note of a hunting horn] Swiftly, speedily, rapidly, — a hunting term

To ride tantivy, to ride with great speed. *Johnson.*

Tan-tĭv'y, *n.* A rapid, violent gallop. [*Rare.*]

Tăn'tle, *v. i.* [Cf. DANDLE] To fondle, to caress; to pet [*Prov. Eng*]

Tănt'ling, *n.* [See TANTALIZE] One exposed to be tantalized, one seized with the hope of pleasure unattainable. [*Obs*]

Tăn'trum, *n* A whim or burst of ill humor; an affected air [*Collog*] *Thackeray.*

Tăn'-văt, *n.* A vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.

Tăn'-yard, *n* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on

Tăp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TAPPED (tăpt); *p. pr.* & *vb n* TAPPING] [Fr *taper*, to strike, *tape*, a slap, tap, from Prov Ger *tapp*, *tapps*, a blow, *tappe*, a paw, fist, H Ger *tappen*, to grope, O. Fries. *tappa*, to pluck, pull]

1 To strike with something small, or to strike with a very gentle blow, to touch gently, as, to *tap* one with the hand, to *tap* one on the shoulder with a cane

2 To put a new sole or heel on, as a shoe or boot.

Tăp, *n* [See TAP, to strike] 1. A gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing

She gives her right-hand woman a *tap* on the shoulder. *Addison.*

2 The piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in tapping it, or in repairing or renewing the sole or heel

Tăp, *v t* To strike a gentle blow, as, he *tapped* at the door

Tăp *v t* [A S *tæppan*, *tappian*, L Ger & D *tappen*, Icel & Sw *tappa*, Dan *tappe*, N H Ger. *zapfen*]

1 To pierce so as to let out a fluid, as a cask, a tree, a humor, or any thing which contains a pent-up fluid

2 Hence, to draw from in any analogous way

Tăp, *n* [A S *tappa*, L Ger *tappe*, D & Dan *tap*, Sw *tapp*, Icel *tappi*, L Lat *tappus*, O H Ger. *zapfo*, N H Ger *zapfen* Cf TAMPION]

1 A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn.

2 A plug or spile for stopping a hole pierced in a cask, or the like

3 Liquor which is measured out, as through a tap

4 A place where liquor is drawn for drinking, a tap room, a bar

5 (*Mech*) A conical screw made of hardened steel, and grooved longitudinally, for cutting threads in nuts, and the like

On tap (*a*) Ready to be drawn, as ale *on tap* (*b*) Broached or furnished with a tap, as, a barrel *on tap*

Tăp'-bŏlt, *n* A bolt with a head on one end and a thread on the other end, to be screwed into some fixed part, instead of passing through the part and receiving a nut

Tap-bolt.

Tăpe, *n* [A-S *tæppe*, a fillet Cf O H Ger *tepi*, *teppi*, *tepih*, a cloak, and Eng *tippet*] A narrow fillet or band, a narrow piece of woven fabric used for strings and the like, as, curtains tied with *tape*

Tăpe'-lĭne, *n* A painted tape, marked with inches &c, and inclosed in a case, used by engineers and others in measuring

Tā'per, *n* [A S *tapur*, *tapor*, *taper*, Ir *tapar*, W *tampyr*, *tampr*]

1 A small wax candle, a small lighted wax candle, or a small light

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius *Shak*

2 A tapering form, gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object as the *taper* of a spire.

Tā'per, *a* [Supposed to be from the form of a taper] Regularly narrowed toward the point, becoming small toward one end, conical, pyramidical, as, *taper* fingers

Tā'per, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TAPERED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* TAPERING] To diminish or become gradually smaller toward one end, as, a sugar loaf *tapers* toward one end

Tā'per, *v t* 1 To make or cause to taper.

2 To illuminate with a taper or tapers [*Rare.*]

Tā'per ing ly, *adv* In a tapering manner.

Tā'per ness, *n* The state of being taper

Tăp'es try (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *tapisserie*, from *tapisser*, to carpet, to hang or cover with tapestry, from *tapis*, a carpet, carpeting, Pr *tapit*, carpet; Sp & Pg *tapiz*, *tapete*, It *tappeto*, from Lat. *tapes* or *tapete*, *tapetis*, carpet, tapestry, Gr *τάπης*, *τάπις*; It *tappezzeria*, from *tappezzare*, equivalent to Fr *tapisser*, Sp *tapucería*]

1 A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing various figures

2 A hiding place [*Obs*] *Chapman.*

Tapestry carpet, an elegant and cheap kind of two-ply or ingrain carpet, in which the warp or weft is printed before weaving, so as to produce the figure in the cloth. *Simmonds.*

Tăp'es-try, *v. t.* To adorn with tapestry, or as if with tapestry.

The Trosachs wound, as now, between gigantic walls of rock *tapestried* with broom and wild roses. *Macaulay.*

Tăp'et, *n.* [Lat *tapete*, *tapetis*. See *supra.*] Worked or figured stuff, tapestry. *Spenser.*

Tăp'e-tĭ, *n., pl.* TĂP'E-TĬS. [Braz.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the hare kind, the *Lepus Brasiliensis*, a rodent mammal inhabiting South America.

Tăpe'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* (*Med.*) A broad, flat, many-jointed worm, often many feet in length, found in the intestines of man and other vertebrate animals. See TENIA

Tăp'-house, *n.* A house where liquors are retailed

Tăp'in-ăge, *n* [See TAPISH.] The act of hiding or skulking, lurking or hiding secretly. [*Obs.*]

Tăp'i-ō'ca, *n* A coarsely granular substance obtained by heating, and thus partly changing, the moistened starch obtained from the roots of the *Janipha manihot*, a plant which is a native of Brazil.

☞ *Cassava* or *manihoc* is a more finely granular form

Tapir (*Tapirus Americanus*)

Tā'pir, *n.* [Sp., Pg., & Fr., Braz. *tapy'ra*.] (*Zoöl.*) A hoofed mammal of the genus *Tapirus*, somewhat like a pig, but having a short proboscis. One species is found in Sumatra, and there are one or more in South America.

Tā'pir-oid, *a* [Eng. *tapir*, and Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Allied to the tapir, or the tapir family

Tă'pis (*or* tă pē') (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr. See TAPESTRY.] Carpeting, tapestry, formerly, the cover of a council table

Upon the tapis, on the table, or under consideration

Tăp'is, *v. t* [See TAPESTRY.] To cover or work with figures like tapestry

Tăp'ish, *v. i* [Fr. *tapir*, to squat.] To lie close to the ground, so as to be concealed, to squat, to crouch, hence, to hide one's self. [Written also *tappice*.] [*Obs. and rare.*]

As a hound that, having roused a hart,
Although he *tapish* ne'er so soft *Chapman*

Tăp'-lăsh, *n* 1 Bad small beer [*Prov. Eng.*]
2. The refuse or dregs of liquor "The *tap lash* of strong ale and wine" *Halliwell*

Tăp'lings, *n pl* The strong double leathers made fast to the ends of each piece of a flail *Halliwell*

Tăp'net, *n.* A kind of basket made of rushes, in which figs are imported *Simmonds*

Tăp'pet, *n* (*Mach.*) A small lever or projection intended to tap or touch lightly something else, with a view to change or regulate motion. *Francis*

Tappet-motion (*Steam eng.*), a valve motion worked by tappets from a reciprocating part, without an eccentric or cam

Tăp'pit-hĕn, *n* 1 A crested hen [*Scot.*]
2 A drinking cup holding three quarts (according to some authors, one quart), — so called from the knob on the lid supposed to resemble a crested hen [*Scot.*] *W. Scott*
3 A glass bottle holding three quarts *W. Scott*

Tăp'-rōōt, *n* (*Bot.*) The root of a plant which penetrates the earth directly downward to a considerable depth without dividing

Tăp'ster, *n* [From Eng. *tap*, to pierce, broach, or open a cask, A-S. *tappere*, a tapster, butler *tappestre*, a female tapster. See STER.] One whose business is to draw ale or other liquor

Tā'qua-nŭt, *n* (*Bot.*) The nut of the tree *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, from which vegetable ivory is obtained *Baird*

Tăr, *n.* [A-S. *teru*, *teoru*, *tero*, *teor*, O. Frics. *thera*, L. Ger. *tër*, D. *teer*, O. D. *tarre*, *terre*, Icel. *tiara*, Sw. *tjära*, Dan. *tiære*, H. Ger. *theer*.]
1 A thick, impure, resinous substance, of a dark brown or black color, obtained from pine and fir-trees, by burning the wood with a close, smothering heat.
2. A sailor, — so called from his tarred clothes.
Mineral tar, a kind of soft, native bitumen

Tăr, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* TARRED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TARRING.] [O. Fr. *tarler*, *tarouer*, L. Ger. *targen*, D. *tergen*, A-S. *terian*, *tirian*, *tirigan*, *tyrvan*. Cf. TARRE.]
℞ To smear with tar, as, to *tar* ropes
2 To stimulate, to provoke [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tăr'a-nis, *n* [Lat. *Taranis*, from W. & Corn. *taran*, thunder.] A Celtic divinity, regarded as the evil principle, but confounded by the Romans with Jupiter *Brande*

Tăr'an-tĕl'lă, *n* [It.] A peculiar Italian dance, named after the spider called *tarantula*

Tăr'ant-ism, *n* [Fr. *tarentisme*, It. *tarantismo*, *tarantolismo*, *tarantulismo*, N. Lat. *tarantismus*. See *infra.*] [Written also *tarentism.*] (*Med.*) A fabulous disease supposed to be produced by the bite of a certain spider, the *Lycosa Tarantula*, and considered to be incapable of cure except by protracted dancing to appropriate music

Tarantula (*Lycosa tarantula*)

Ta-răn'tu-lă, *n* [It. *tarantola*, N. Lat. *tarantula*, *aranea tarantula*, Fr. *tarentule*, from Lat. *tarentum*, now *Taranto*, in the south of Italy.] [Written also *tarentula*.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of spider, the *Lycosa tarantula*. Its bite sometimes produces a trifling effect, about equal to the sting of a wasp, and is popularly supposed to be cured by music

Ta-răn'tu-lā'ted, *a* Bitten by a tarantula, affected with tarantism

Tar-dā'tion, *n* [From Lat. *tardare*, *tardatum*, to retard, delay, from *tardus*, slow.] The act of retarding or delaying; retardation [*Obs.*]

Tär'di-grā'dă, *n pl* [See *infra.*] (*Zoöl.*) (*a*) A family of edentate mammals, remarkable for the slowness of their motions, the sloths. (*b*) A family of minute animals of the class *Arachnidæ*, the water-bears *Baird*

Tär'di-grāde, *n* (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Tardigrada*, as, (*a*) A sloth, or animal of the sloth tribe. (*b*) One of a family of minute arachnidans, — called also *water bear*

Tär'di grāde, } *a* [Fr. *tardigrade*, Lat. *tardigradus*, from *tardus*, slow, and *gradi*, to step.] Moving or stepping slowly, slow paced *Browne*

Tär'di-ly, *adv.* [From *tardy*.] In a tardy manner, slowly

Tär'di-ness, *n* [From *tardy*.] The quality of being tardy, slowness, unwillingness, lateness

Tar'di-tā'tion, *n* Slowness, tardity [*Obs.*] "To instruct them to avoid all snares of *tarditation* in the Lord's affairs" *Herrick*

Tär'di-ty, *n* [O. Fr. *tardité*, Pr. *tarditat*, It. *tardita*, Lat. *tarditas*. See TARDY.] Slowness, tardiness [*Obs.*]

Tär'do, *a* [It.] (*Mus.*) Slow, — a direction to perform a passage slowly

Tär'dy, *a* [*compar.* TARDIER, *superl.* TARDIEST.] [Fr. *tardif*, Pr. *tardiu*, *tart*, Sp. & Pg. *tardio*, *tardo*, It. *tardivo*, *tardo*, from Lat. *tardus*, slow.]
1 Moving with a slow pace or motion, slow "And check the *tardy* flight of time" *Sandys*
"*Tardy* to vengeance" *Prior*
2 Not being in season, late, dilatory "The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards placed" *Waller*
"You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments" *Arbuthnot*
3 Unwary, unready [*Obs.*] *Hudibras*
4 Criminal, guilty [*Obs.*] *Collier*

Syn. — Slow, dilatory, tedious, reluctant. See SLOW

Tär'dy, *v. t* [Fr. *tarder*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *tardar*, It. & Lat. *tardare*, from Lat. *tardus*, slow.] To make tardy, to delay, to tarry [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tāre, *n* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *tare*, brisk, eager, O. Eng. *tarefitch*, the wild vetch.]
1 A weed that grows among wheat and other grain, — alleged by modern naturalists to be the *Lolium temulentum*, or darnel *Locke*

Declare unto us the parable of the *tares* of the field *Matt.* xiii. 36

The "darnel" is said to be the *tares* of Scripture, and is the only deleterious species belonging to the whole order *Lindley*

2 (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of several species of the genus *Ervum*, as *L. tetraspermum*, and *L. hirsutum*, both of which are troublesome weeds. (*b*) A plant of the vetch kind (*Lotus satiua*), which is cultivated in England for fodder, vetch

Tāre, *n* [Fr. *tare*, Pr., Sp., Pg., & It. *tara*, from Ar. *tarah*, thrown away, removed, from *taraha*, to reject, remove.] (*Com.*) Deficiency in the weight or quantity of goods by reason of the weight of the cask, bag, or other thing containing the commodity, and which is weighed with it, hence, the allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, or the like, which the seller makes to the buyer on account of the weight of such cask, chest, or bag

Tāre, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* TARED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TARING.] To ascertain or mark the amount of tare of

Tāre, *imp* of *tear*, for *tore* [*Obs.*] See TEAR.

Tär'ent ism, *n* The same as TARANTISM, q. v.

Ta-răn'tu-lă, *n* The same as TARANTULA, q. v.

Targe, *n* A target [*Obs. or poet.*] *Spenser.*

Tär'get, *n.* [Fr. *targe*, Pr. & Pg. *tarja*, Sp. *tarja*, *darga*, *adarga*, It. *targa*, L. Lat. *targa*, *targia*, A-S. *targe*, O. D. *targie*, Icel. *targa*, O. H. Ger. *targa*, M. H. Ger. *targe*, *tarze*, N. H. Ger. *tartsche*, Ar. & Per. *turs*, *dark*, *dirk*, *darkah*, *darkeh*. Cf. O. H. Ger. *zarga*, N. H. Ger. *zarge*, frame, border, edge.]
1 A kind of small shield or buckler, used as a defensive weapon in war.
2 A mark for marksmen to fire at in their practice

Tär'get-ed, *a.* Furnished or armed with a target

Tär'get-eer', } *n.* One armed with a target
Tär'get-ĭer', } shield *Chapman*

Tär'gum, *n.* [Chald. *targûm*, interpretation, from *targêm*, to interpret. Cf. TRUCHMAN and DRAGMAN.] A translation or paraphrase of the sacred Scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialect.

Tär'gum-ist, *n* The writer of a Targum.

Tär'iff, *n.* [Fr. *tarif*, Sp. & Pg. *tarifa*, It. *tariffa*, from Ar. *ta'rif*, information, explanation, definition, from *a'rafa*, to know, to inform, explain.] (*Com.*) (*a*) Properly, a list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation, whether such duties are imposed by the government of a country, or agreed on by the princes or governments of two countries holding commerce with each other. (*b*) A list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported.

☞ This word is said, by some authors, to be derived from *Tarifa*, a town in Spain, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, where duties were formerly collected

Tär'iff, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* TARIFFED (tär'ift), *p. pr. & vb. n.* TARIFFING.] To make a list of duties or as goods

Tär'lin, *n* [Fr. *tarin*, Prov. Fr. *térin*, *tairin*, from *tère*, equivalent to Fr. *tendre*, Eng. *tender.*] (*Ornith.*) The siskin. See SISKIN

Tär'la-tan, *n* A kind of thin, transparent muslin used for ladies' dresses, and the like

Tărn, *n* [Icel. *tiorn*.] 1 A small lake among the mountains, fed by little streams from the sides of the hills around it

A lofty precipice in front,
A silent *tarn* below *Wordsworth*

2 A bog, a marsh, a fen

Tär'nish, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* TARNISHED (närisht), *p. pr. & vb. n.* TARNISHING.] [Fr. *ternir*, p. pr. *ternissant*, to tarnish, *terne*, dull, wan, from O. H. Ger. *tarnjan*, O. Sax. *dernian*, A-S. *dernan*, *dyrnan*, to hide, O. H. Ger. *tarni*, hidden, O. Sax. *derni*, A-S. *derne*, *dyrne*, privately.]
1 To soil by an alteration induced by the air, or by dust, and the like, to diminish or destroy the luster of, to sully, as, to *tarnish* a metal, to *tarnish* gilding, to *tarnish* the brightness or beauty of color
2 To diminish or destroy the purity of; as, to *tarnish* reputation or honor

Syn. — To sully, stain, dim

Tär'nish, *v. i* To lose luster, to become dull, as, polished substances or gilding will *tarnish* in the course of time

Tär'nish, *n* The state of being soiled or tarnished, soil, blemish

Tär'nish-er, *n.* One who, or that which, tarnishes

Tär'nish-ing, *n* A process of giving gold or silver a pale or dim cast, without either polishing or burnishing it *Simmonds*

Tā'ro, *n* [The native name.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the *Arum* family, the *Colocasia macrorhiza*, having leaves like a water lily, and large, thick, oblong roots, which, when baked, are used as food in the tropics *London*

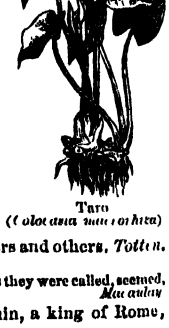

Taro (*Colocasia macrorhiza*)

Tar paul'in, *n* [Written also *tarpauling* and *tarpawling*. Cf. O. Eng. *pall*, a sort of fine cloth, and Prov. Eng. *pauling*, a covering for a cart.]
1 A piece of canvas covered with tar, or a composition, to render it water-proof, used for covering the hatches of a ship, hammocks, boats, and the like
2 A hat covered with paint cloth or tarred cloth, worn by sailors and others. *Totten.*
3 Hence, a sailor

To a landsman, the se *tarpaulins*, as they were called, seemed, a strange, and half-savage race *Macaulay*

Tär'quin ish, *a* Like Tarquin, a king of Rome, proud, haughty

Tär'rage, *n* The same as TRASS, q. v.

Tăr'ra-gŏn, *n* [O. Fr. *targon*, N. Fr. *estragon*, Sp. *tarragona*, It. *targone*, Ar. *tarkhûn*, L. Lat. *tragun*, *tarchon*, from L. Lat. *draco*, for Lat. *dracunculus*, diminutive of Lat. *draco*, a dragon.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Artemisia* (*A. dracunculus*), celebrated for perfuming vinegar in France

Tăr'ras, *n* See TRASS

Tär'ras, *n.* A terrace See TERRACE [*Obs.*]

Tär're, *v. t* To stimulate or set on. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tär'ri-ance, *n* [From *tarry*, O. Fr. *tarjance*.] The act of tarrying, delay, lateness.

And after two days' *tarriance* there, returned *Tennyson.*

Tär'ri-er, *n.* One who tarries or delays.

Tär'ri-er, *n.* A terrier. See TERRIER.

Tär'rock, *n.* [Greenland *tattarok*.] (*Ornith.*) A sea fowl of the gull kind, the young of the kittiwake gull (*Larus rissa*).

Tär'ry (5), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TARRIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TARRYING.] [O. Eng. *targen*, O. Fr. *targer*, *tarjer*, *targier*, Lat. as if *tardiare*, from *tardare*, to make slow, to tarry, from *tardus*, slow; W. *tariaw*, from Eng. *tarry*.]

1. To stay behind; to loiter; to remain in arrear; to wait.

Tarry ye here for us until we come again unto you *Ex* xxiv 14

2. To delay; to put off going or coming, to defer.

Come down to me, *tarry* not. *Gen.* xlv 9.

3. To stay; to abide; to continue; to lodge.

Tarry all night, and wash your feet *Gen* xix 2.

Syn.—To abide, continue; lodge; await, loiter

Tär'ry, *v. i.* To wait for, to stay or stop for

He that will have a cake out of the wheat must *tarry* the grinding *Shak*

He plodded on his way, *tarrying* no further question *W Scott*

Tär'ry, *n.* Stay, stop, delay

Tär'ry (5), *a.* [From *tar*] Consisting of, covered with, or like, tar

Tär'sal, *a* [Fr *tarsal*] (*Anat*) (*a*) Pertaining to the tarsus, or ankle. (*b*) Of, or pertaining to, the tarsi of the eyelids.

Tarsal cartilages, two thin elastic plates in the edge of the eyelids, of a fibrous tissue, and containing the meibomian glands, which secrete a sebaceous humor

Tärse, *n.* [Fr. *tarse*, Sp & It. *tarso*] (*Anat*) The tarsus. See TARSUS. *Brande*

Tär'sel, *n.* A male hawk See TERCEL

Tär'si, *n pl* [See TARSUS] (*Entom*) The feet in insects, which are articulated, and formed of five or a less number of joints.

Tär'si-a, } *n.* [It] A kind of mosaic wood-
Tär'si-a-ri'a, } work, much employed in Italy in the fifteenth century, in which architectural scenes, landscapes, fruits, flowers, and the like, were represented by inlaying pieces of wood of different colors and shades into panels of walnut wood. *Fairholt*

Tär'si-an, *n.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Tarsus.

Tär'si-an, } *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Tar-
Tär'sic, } sus

Tär'si-er, *n* (*Zool*) A quadrumanous animal of the genus *Tarsius*, and of the family of the lemurs, characterized by a rounded head, short muzzle, large eyes, long, tufted tail, and by having the posterior limbs much elongated *Baird*

Tar-sŏr'ra-phy, *n* [N Lat *tarsus*, a cartilage of the eyelids, and Gr *ῥαφη*, seam, suture, from *ῥαπτειν*, to sew] (*Surg*) An operation for diminishing the size of the opening between the eyelids when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices *Dunglison*

Tar-sŏt'o-my, *n* [N. Lat *tarsus*, a cartilage of the eyelids, and Gr *τομη*, a cutting, from *τεμνειν*, to cut] (*Surg.*) The section or removal of the tarsal cartilages *Dunglison*

Tär'sus, *n*, *pl.* TAR'SI [N Lat, Gr *ταρσος*, the flat of the foot. Cf TARSE] (*Anat*) (*a*) That part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the *instep* (*b*) A small cartilaginous layer situated in the substance of the free edge of each eyelid, that of the upper eyelid being larger and broader than that of the lower,—called also *tarsal cartilage* *Dunglison*

Tärt, *a* [A S. *teart*, from *tearan*, to tear, split, O. D. *taertigh*]

1. Sharp to the taste; acidulous, as, a *tart* apple

2 Sharp, keen, severe, as, a *tart* reply, *tart* language, a *tart* rebuke

Tärt, *n.* [Fr *tarte*, *tourte*, Sp *torta*, *tarta*, It & L Lat. *torta*, from Lat *tortus*, p p of *torquere*, to twist, bend, wind, because tarts were originally made of a twisted shape, Ger *torte*, Sw *torta*, Dan. *tärte*, D *taart*] A species of small open pie or flat piece of pastry, containing jelly or conserve

Tär'tan, *n.* [Fr *tiretaine*, linsey-woolsey, Sp *tiritaña*, *tiritaira*, a sort of thin silk, from *tiritar*, to shiver or shake with cold] Woolen cloth, checkered or cross-barred with threads of various colors, much worn in Scotland.

MacCullummore's heart will be as cold as death can make it, when it does not warm to the *tartan* *W Scott*

The sight of the *tartan* inflamed the populace of London with hatred *Macaulay*

Tartan

2 A kind of long, covered carriage *Simmonds*

Tär'tar, *n.* [Fr. *tartre*, Pr, *tartari*, Sp, Pg, & It *tartaro*, L. Lat. *tartarum*, L Gr. *τάρταρον*]

1. (*Chem.*) An acid concrete salt, deposited from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard crust It is white or red, the white being the more highly esteemed. When pure, it is called *cream of tartar*, and when crude, *argal*, or *argol*. In the latter state, it is much used as a flux in the assaying of ores

2. A concretion which often incrusts the teeth, consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.

3 A person of a keen, irritable temper

4 (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Tartary,—written also, more correctly, but less usually, *Tatar*.

Tartar-emetic (*Chem*), a double salt, consisting of tartaric acid in combination with potassa and protoxide of antimony *Brande* — *To catch a Tartar*, to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant

Tär'tar, *n.* [Fr *tartare*, It & Sp. *tartaro*. See TARTARUS] The infernal regions, hell. [*Obs*] "The gates of *Tartar*" *Shak*

Tar tā're an (124), *a* [Fr *tartare*, *tartarique*] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Tartary, in Asia

Tar-tā're an, *a* [Lat *tartareus*, Gr *ταρταρειος*, Fr *tartarien*, It & Sp *tartareo*] Of, or pertaining to, Tartarus, hellish

Tar-tā're-ŏŭs, *a* [Fr *tartareux*, It & Sp *tartareo*]

1 Consisting of tartar, resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties

2 Of, or pertaining to, Tartarus Tartarean

3 (*Bot*) Having the surface rough and crumbling, as in many lichens

Tar-tā'ri an, *n* **1** (*Geog*) A Tartar. [*Obs*]

2 A thief [*Obs and colloq*] *Beau & Fl*

Tar-tär'ic, *a* (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, tartar

Tartaric acid, an acid obtained from tartar, soluble, white, and crystalline It is much used in calico-printing and dyeing, and also for making effervescing draughts with soda

Tär'tar-i nā'ted, *a.* Combined with tartarine

Tär'tar-ine, *n* [From *tartar*] Potash,—formerly so called.

Tär'tar ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TARTARIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* TARTARIZING] [Fr *tartariser*, Sp *tartarizar*, It *tartarizzare*] To impregnate with tartar, to refine by means of the salt of tartar

Tär'tar-ŏŭs, *a* [Fr *tartareux* See TARTAREOUS] Containing tartar, consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities

Tär'ta rūm, *n* A preparation of tartar,—called also *petrified tartar*

Tär'ta-rŭs, *n* [Lat, Gr *Ταρταρος*] (*Gr Myth*) The infernal regions, described in the Iliad as a place as far below Hades as heaven is above the earth, and by later writers as the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked By the later poets, also, the name is often used synonymously with *Hades*

Tär'ta ry, *n* Tartarus [*Obs*] *Spenser*.

Tärt'ish, *a* [From *tart*] Somewhat tart.

Tärt'let, *n.* A small tart.

They may be compared to the puffs and *tartlets* of the pastry-cook which are only good immediately after they are drawn from the oven *Knox*

Tärt'ly, *adv.* In a tart manner, sourly, sharply, severely

Tärt'ness, *n* The quality of being tart, sharpness, acidity, keenness

Syn — Acrimony, sourness keenness, poignancy, severity, asperity, acerbity, harshness See ACRIMONY

Tär'trāte, *n* [Fr *tartrate*, N Lat *tartras*, *tartratis*] (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of tartaric acid with a base, as, *tartrate* of potassa, *tartrate* of soda

Tar'tro-vin'ic, *a* [From N Lat *tartarum*, tartar, and Lat *vinum*, wine] (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a certain acid composed of tartaric acid in combination with the elements of ether *Brande*

Tar tuffe' (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *tartufe*] A hypocritical devotee,—a nickname derived from the name of the hero in a celebrated comedy of Moliere *Brande*

Tar tuff'ish, *a* [See *supra*] Like a tartuffe, precise, hypocritical [*Obs*] *Sterne*

Tar tuff'ism, *n* The practice of tartuffes

Tär'-wa'ter, *n* **1.** A cold infusion of tar in water, used as a medicine *Bp Berkeley*

2 The ammoniacal water of gas works

Tăs'co, *n* A kind of clay for making melting pots

Tăsk, *n* [O & Prov Fr *tasque*, N Fr *tâche*, for *tasche*, Catal & Prov It *tasca*, Pr *tasca*, *tascha*, L Lat *tasca*, *tasca*, from Lat *taxare*, to rate, appraise, estimate, W *tasg*, Gael. & Ir *taisg*. Cf TAX]

1 Business or study imposed by another, often a definite quantity or amount of labor "My *task* of servile toil" *Milton.*

2 Business; employment, undertaking

His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks* *Atterbury*

3 Burdensome employment.

4 A lesson, a fixed portion of study imposed by a teacher, as, the boys were at their *tasks*.

To take to task, to reprove, to reprimand, as, to *take* one *to task* for idleness

Syn.—Work, labor, employment, business, study; toil, drudgery

Tăsk, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p* TASKED (tăskt); *p. pr.* & *vb n* TASKING] [See *supra*]

1 To impose a task upon, to assign to a definite amount of business or labor.

There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden*

2. To oppress with severe or excessive burdens.

3 To charge upon; to tax. [*Rare.*] "Too impudent to *task* me with errors" *Beau. & Fl.*

Tăsk'er, *n* **1.** One who imposes a task.

2 One who performs a task.

3 A laborer who receives his wages in kind. [Scot] *Simmonds.*

Tăsk'-mās'ter, *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens with labor, one whose duty is to assign tasks, an overseer.

All is if I have grace to use it so,
As ever in my great *Task master's* eye *Milton*

Tăsk'-work (-wûrk), *n* Work done as a task; also, work done by the job, piece work *Simmonds.*

Täs'let, *n* A piece of armor worn on the thigh; a tasse "*Taslets* should be made ball-proof" *Scott.*

Tas mā'ni an *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Tasmania, or Van Diemen's land

Tas-mā'ni an, *n.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Tasmania

Tăsse, *n* [Fr] A cup or bowl

Täs'se, *n* [O Fr *tassette*] A piece of armor for the thighs, an appendage to the ancient corselet, consisting of skirts of iron that covered the thighs, fastened to the cuirass with hooks

Tasses or Taces

Täs'sel (Synop, § 130), *n.* [O Fr *tassel*, *tassel*, N Fr *tasseau*, a tassel, bracket, It *tassello*, the little collar of a cloak, from Lat *taxillus*, a little die, diminutive of *talus*, a die of a longish shape, rounded on two sides and marked only on the other four]

1 A sort of pendent ornament, attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, and the like, ending in loose threads

2 The pendent flower or head of some plants, as of maize

And the maize-field grew and ripened,
Till it stood in all the splendor
Of its garments green and yellow,
Of its *tassels* and its plumage *Longfellow*

3 A small ribbon of silk sewed to a book to be put between the leaves

4 (*Arch*) A piece of board that lies under the mantel tree

5 A kind of bur used in dressing cloth, a teasel. See TEASEL

Täs'sel, *n* A male hawk See TERCEL

Täs'sel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TASSELED, or TASSELLED; *p pr* & *vb n* TASSELING, or TASSELLING] To put forth a tassel or flower, as, maize *tassels*.

Täs'sel, *v t* To adorn with tassels

Täst'a-ble, *a* [From *taste*] Capable or worthy of being tasted savory, relishing

Täste, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TASTED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* TASTING] [O Fr *taster*, N Fr *tater*, to feel, to try by the touch, to try, to taste, Pr & O Sp. *tastar*, It *tastare*, Lat as if *taxitare*, from *taxare*, to touch sharply, to estimate, verb intensive from *tangere*, to touch, D & Ger *tasten*, to touch, feel]

1 To try by the touch, to handle. [*Obs*]

He now began
To *taste* the bow, the sharp shaft took, tugged hard *Chapman*

2 To try by the touch of the tongue, to perceive the relish or flavor of by taking a small quantity into the mouth

The ruler of the feast *tasted* the water that was made wine *John* ii 9

3 To try by eating a little, to eat a small quantity of.

I *tasted* a little of this honey 1 *Sam* xiv 29

4 To become acquainted with by actual trial, to essay, to experience, to undergo

He, by the grace of God, should *taste* death for every man *Heb* ii 9

5 To partake of, to participate in,—usually with an implied sense of relish or pleasure.

Thou, Adam, wilt *taste* no pleasure *Milton.*

When Commodus had once *tasted* human blood, he became incapable of pity or remorse *Gibbon*

Täste, *v i* **1** To try food with the mouth, to eat or drink, to eat or drink a little only, to try the flavor of any thing, as, to *taste* of each kind of wine

2 To have a smack, to excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavor is distinguished; to be tinctured to have a particular quality or character,—followed by *of*, as, to *taste* of garlic.

I very idle nice, and wanton reason
Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Shak.*

3 To have perception, experience, or enjoyment; to partake

The valiant never *taste* of death but once *Shak.*
Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taste*. *Waller*

4 To enjoy sparingly. "For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours." *Dryden.*

Täste, *n.* **1.** The act of tasting, gustation.

2 A particular sensation excited by the applica-

tion of a substance to the tongue; the quality or savor of any substance as perceived by means of the tongue, flavor, as, the *taste* of an orange, or an apple, a bitter *taste*, an acid *taste*, a sweet *taste*

3 The sense by which the savor of bodies is ascertained by contact, and which has its principal seat in the tongue

4. Intellectual relish, as, he had no *taste* of true glory.

I have no *taste*
Of popular applause *Dryden*

5 Nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances, the faculty of discerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and belles lettres, critical judgment, discernment

6 Manner, with respect to what is pleasing, style, as, music composed in good *taste*, an epitaph in bad *taste*

7. Essay, trial, experiment [*Obs*] *Shak.*

8 A small portion given as a specimen, a little piece tasted or eaten, a bit *Bacon.*

9 A kind of narrow ribbon

Syn.—Savor, relish, flavor, sensibility, gout—TASTE, SENSIBILITY, JUDGMENT Some consider *taste* as a mere *sensibility*, and others as a simple exercise of *judgment*, but a union of both is requisite to the existence of any thing which deserves the name An original sense of the beautiful is just as necessary to esthetic *judgments*, as a sense of right and wrong to the formation of any just conclusions on moral subjects But this "sense of the beautiful" is not an arbitrary principle It is under the guidance of reason, it grows in delicacy and correctness with the progress of the individual and of society at large it has its laws, which are seated in the nature of man and it is in the development of these laws that we find the true "standard of taste

What, then, is *taste* but those internal powers,
Active and strong, and feelingly alive
To each fine impulse? a discerning sense
Of decent and sublime, with quick disgust
From things deformed or disarranged or gross
In species? This, nor gems, nor stores of gold,
Nor purple state, nor culture can bestow
But God alone, when first his sacred hand
Imprints the secret bias of the soul *Akenside*

Tāste'ful, *a* 1 Having a high relish, savory "*Tasteful* herbs" *Pope*

2 Having, or exhibiting, good taste, in accordance with good taste, tasty, as, a *tasteful* arrangement of drapery

Tāste'ful ly, *adv* In a tasteful manner, with good taste

Tāste'ful ness, *n* The state or quality of being tasteful

Tāste'less, *a* 1 Having no taste, insipid, as, *tasteless* fruit

2 Having no power of giving pleasure, as, *tasteless* amusements

3 Having no power to perceive taste [*Obs*]

4 Having no intellectual gust [*Obs*]

Tāste'less-ly, *adv* In a tasteless manner

Tāste'less-ness, *n* The state of being tasteless, or in bad taste, insipidness

Tāst'er, *n* 1 One who tastes

2. One who first tastes food or liquor.

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat *Dryden*

3 A dram-cup [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Tāst'i-ly, *adv* In a tasty manner, with good taste

Tāst'ing, *n* 1 The act of perceiving by the tongue

2 The sense by which we perceive or distinguish savors, or the perception of external objects through the instrumentality of the tongue or organs of taste

Tā'to, *n* [It] (*Mus*) (*a*) The touch of an instrument (*b*) A key or thing touched

Tasto solo, single touch—a direction denoting that the notes over or under which it is written should be performed alone, or with no other chords than unisons and octaves

Tāst'y, *a* [*comp* TASTIER, *superl* TASTIEST] 1 Having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence,—applied to persons, as, a *tasty* lady

2 Being in conformity to the principles of good taste, elegant, as, *tasty* furniture, a *tasty* dress

Tāt, *n* Cloth made from the fiber of the *Corchorus olitorius*,—so called in India *Simmonds*

Tātch, *n*. [Fr *tache*, spot, stain] A spot or stain, a blemish, also, a trick, contrivance, plot [*Obs.*]

Tāt'ou-ay, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of armadillo found in South America, having a round, pointed, and naked tail, *Da sypus tatouay*

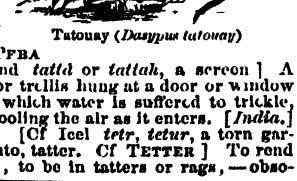

Tāt'ou-hou, *n.* (*Zoöl*) A kind of armadillo, the peba See PEBA

Tatouay (*Dasypus tatouay*)

Tāt'ŧā, *n* [Hind *tattā* or *tattah*, a screen] A bamboo frame or trellis hung at a door or window of a house, over which water is suffered to trickle, with a view of cooling the air as it enters. [*India.*]

Tāt'ter, *v t* & *i* [Of Icel *tetr*, *tetur*, a torn garment, *tötr*, a cento, tatter. Cf TETTER] To rend or tear into rags, to be in tatters or rags,—obsolete, except in the past participle. "Where waved the *tattered* ensigns of Rag-fair" *Pope.*

Tāt'ter, *n* A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing,—chiefly used in the plural.

Tāt'ter-de-măl'ion (-de-măl'yun), *n*. [From Eng. *tatter* and O Fr *maillon*, N. Fr. *maillot*, long-clothes, swaddling clothes] A ragged fellow, a ragamuffin *L'Estrange.*

Tāt'ting, *n* A kind of lace edging woven or knit from common sewing thread, with a peculiar stitch

Tāt'tle (tăt'tl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TATTLED, *p pr* & *vb n* TATTLING] [L Ger *tateln*, *titteln*, *tatern*, Up Ger *tattern*, D *tateren*]

1 To prate, to talk idly, to use many words with little meaning, to chat

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative *Dryden*

2 To tell tales, to communicate secrets, as, a *tattling* girl

Tāt'tle, *n* Idle talk or chat, trifling talk, prate.

They told the *tattle* of the day *Swift*

Tāt'tler, *n* One who tattles, an idle talker, one who tells tales

Tāt'tler y, *n* Idle talk or chat

Tāt'tling, *p a* Given to idle talk, apt to tell tales

Tāt'tling ly, *adv* In a tattling, tell-tale manner

Tat too', *n* [D *taptoe*, from *tap*, a tap, faucet, and *toe*, to, shut (i e, the taps, or drinking houses, shut from the soldiers), Sw *tappto*, L Ger *tappenslag*, H Ger *zapfenstreich*] (*Mil*) A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to retreat, or to repair to their quarters in garrison, or to their tents in camp

Devil's tattoo, a beating or drumming with the fingers or foot, as from listlessness, fatigue, or the like [*Colloq*] "Beating the *devil's tattoo* with his boot on the patternless carpet" *Dickens*

Tat too', *v t* [*imp* & *p p*. TATTOOED, *p pr* & *vb n* TATTOOING] [Probably formed by reduplication of the Polynesian word *ta*, to strike] To color, as the flesh, by pricking in fluids or other dye stuffs, so as to form figures which can not be washed out

Tat too', *n* Indelible marks or figures made by puncturing the body and introducing some pigment,—practiced by various barbarous races both in ancient and modern times, and also among civilized nations by sailors and soldiers

Taught (tawt, 75), *a* [Written also *taut*] [From the root of *tight*] Tightly drawn or strained, stretched, not slack *Totten*

Taught (tawt, 75), *imp* & *p p* of *teach* [A-S *tæhte*, *tæht*] See TEACH

Taunt, *a* [O Fr *tant*, Lat *tantus*, of such size, so great in extent] (*Naut*) Very high or tall, as the masts of a ship *Totten*

Taunt (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TAUNTED, *p pr* & *vb n* TAUNTING] [O Sw *tanta*, *danta*, to reproach, *tant*, *tand*, mockery, O D *tanden*, to attack, *danten*, to trifle, Prov Ger *tanten*, *danten*, *tantern*, to talk idly, to prattle Cf Fr *tancer*, to taunt, upbraid, O Fr *tencer*, Pr *tensar*, to dispute] To reproach with severe or insulting words, to revile, to upbraid, to censure "When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her" *Shak* "Every kind of insolent and *taunting* reflection" *Burke*

☞ "I see no good reason why this word should have the broad sound of *a*, and not *aunt*, *haunt*, *flaunt*, *jaunt* nor is my ear much accustomed to hear it so pronounced" *Walker*

Syn—To deride, ridicule, mock, censure See DERIDE

Taunt, *n* Upbraiding words, bitter or sarcastic reproach, insulting invective "With scoffs, and scorns, and contumacious *taunts*" *Shak* "With sacrilegious *taunt* and impious jest" *Prior*

Taunt'er, *n* One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids, with sarcastic or censorious reflections

Taunt'ing, *n* The act of insulting, insult

The shameless liar, to *taunting* ever prone,
No more the venom of her tongue suppressed,
But gave full vent to many a scornful jest *Hoole*

Taunt'ing ly, *adv*. In a taunting manner, insultingly, scoffingly

Taunt'ress, *n* A female who taunts [*Rare*]

Tau'ri-cŏrn'oŭs (110), *a* [Lat *tauricornus*, from *taurus*, a bull, and *cornu*, a horn, Fr *tauricorne*] Having horns like a bull [*Rare*] *Browne*

Tau'ri form, *a* [Lat *tauriformis*, from *taurus*, a bull, and *forma*, a form, Fr *tauriforme*] Having the form of a bull

Tau'rine (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *taurinus*, from *taurus*, a bull, It & Sp *taurino*]

1 Relating to a bull

2 Of, or relating to, the species of the Linnæan genus *Taurus*, to which the common bull, or ox, and cow belong, and for which there is no peculiar name in English

Tau'rine, *n* [Gr *ταῦρος*, bull, because it was discovered in the bile of the ox] (*Physiol*) A crystallizable substance produced by the action of chemical re agents upon certain proximate principles of the bile

Tau'ro-cŏl, } *n*. [Fr *taurocolle*, from Gr. *ταῦ-*
Tau'ro-cŏl'la, } *ρος*, Lat. *taurus*, a bull, and *κόλλα*, glue] Glue made from a bull's hide

Tau'ro-mă'chi-an, *a*. [See *infra*.] Of, or taining to, bull-fights.

Tau'ro-mă'chi-an, *n*. [See *infra*.] One who gages in bull-fights.

Tau-rŏm'a-chy, *n*. [Gr. *ταῦρος*, bull, and *μ* fight] Bull-fighting

Taur'ess, *n*. [Lat, Gr *ταῦρος*, Pr. *taur*, O. Fr *tor*, It & Sp. *toro*, *toro*, Fr *taureau*]

Taurus and Sign. (1)

1 (*Astron*) (*a*) The Bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the second in order, or that next to Aries (*b*) The second zodiacal constellation, containing the remarkable star named Aldebaran, the well-known clusters called the Pleiades and Hyades

2 (*Zool*) A Linnæan genus to which the common bull, or ox, and cow belong, and for which there is no peculiar name in English

Taut, *a* (*Naut*) Tight See TAUGHT, *a*. *Tott*

Tau'to-gŏr'ic-al, *a* [Gr *ταυτό*, for *τὸ αὐτόν*, same, and *ἀγορεύειν*, to speak See ALLEGOR Expressing the same thing or subject, but with different words or in a different form,—opposed *allegorical* [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Tau'to-chrŏne, *n*. [Fr *tautochrone*, from *ταυτό*, for *τὸ αὐτο*, just the same, and *χρόνος*, time (*Math*) A curve line, such that a heavy body, descending along it, by the action of gravity will always arrive at the lowest point in the same time, whereever in the curve it may begin to fall, an inverted cycloid with its base horizontal, a brachystochrone

Tau to-chrŏn'ic, *a* Occupying the same time having the properties of a tautochrone

Tau tŏg', *n* [The plural of *taut*, the Indian name translated by Roger Williams *sheep's heads*, as written by him *tautauog*] (*Ichth*) A fish found the coast of New England (*Labrus Americanus* valued for food, the blackfish [Also *tautaug*]

Tau'to lŏg'ic, } *a* [Fr *tautologique*] Invo
Tau'to-lŏg'ic al, } ing tautology, having same signification, as, a *tautological* expression phrase

Tautological echo, an echo that repeats the same sou or syllable many times

Tau'to lŏg'ic al-ly, *adv* In a tautological manner

Tau-tŏl'o gist, *n* One who uses different wor or phrases, in succession, to express the same sens

Tau tŏl'o-gize, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TAUTOLOGIZED *p pr* & *vb n* TAUTOLOGIZING.] To repeat the same thing in different words

Tau tŏl'o-gous, *a* [Gr *ταυτολόγος*, from *ταυ* the same, and *λέγειν*, to say, speak, *λόγος*, speech Tautological [*Rare*] *Tool*

Tau tŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr *ταυτολογία*, Lat, It, & Sp *tautologia*, Fr *tautologie* See *supra*] A repetition of the same meaning in different words, needless repetition of a thing in different words or phrases, or a representation of any thing as the cause, condition, or consequence of itself, as in the following lines —

The dawn is overcast the morning lowers,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day *Addison*

Syn—Repetition—TAUTOLOGY, REITERATION There may be frequent *repetitions* (as in legal instruments which are warranted either by necessity or convenience but *tautology* is always a fault, being a sameness of expression which adds nothing either to the sense or the sound

Saint Andre's feet ne er kept more equal time,
Not even the feet of thy own Psyche's rhyme;
Though they in numbers as in sense excel,
So just, so like *tautology*, they fell *Dryden*

If you conquer Rome the benefit
Which you shall thereby reap is such a name
Whose *repetition* will be dogged with curses *Shak*
I love such tears
As fall from fit notes beaten through mine ears,
With *repetitions* of what Heaven hath done *Chapman*

Tau'to ou'sian, } *a*. [Gr. *ταυτο*, contracted fo
Tau'to ou'sious, } *τὸ αὐτό*, *τὸ αὐτόν*, the same and *οὐσία*, being, essence] Having the same essence being identically of the same nature. [*Rare*] *Cudworth*

Tau'to-phŏn'ic-al, *a* [Gr *ταυτόφωνος*, from *ταυτο*, the same, and *φωνή*, sound, voice] Repeating the same sound

Tau tŏph'o-ny, *n*. [Gr. *ταυτοφωνία*.] Repetition of the same sound.

Tăv'ern, *n* [Fr *taverne*, Pr, Sp, & It *taverna*, Sp & Lat *taberna*, from the Lat root *tab*, whence *tabula*, a board] A public house where entertainment and accommodation for travelers and other guests are provided, an inn, a hotel, usually licensed to sell liquors in small quantities

Tăv'ern-er, *n*. [Fr. & Pr *tavernier*, It *tavernere*, Sp *tabernero*, Lat. *tabernarius*.] One who keeps a tavern [*Obs*]

Tăv'ern-hăunt'er, *n*. [From *tavern* and *haunt*] One who frequents taverns

Tăv'ern-ing, *n*. A feasting at taverns. [*Obs*]

Tăv'ern-măn, *n*., *pl*. TĂV'ERN-MEN.

1. The keeper of a tavern. [*Obs.*]

2. A tippler, a tavern-haunter.

Taw, *v. t*. [*imp*. & *p. p.* TAWED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

TAWING.] [A-S. *tawian, tedgen*, to prepare, to taw, O. Ger. *tauwen*, D. *touwen*, Id, Goth. *tauyan*, to do, O. H. Ger. *zawian*, to exercise, H. Ger. *zauen, sauwen*, to prepare, to make haste]

1. To dress and prepare in white, as the skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves, and the like, by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other materials

2. To tow, as a boat. [*Obs.*] *Drayton*

3 To torture, to torment [*Obs*] *Chaloner*

Taw, *n.* [A-S. *taw*, instrument, Goth *tawi*, work See *supra*]

1. A large marble to be played with.

2. A game at marbles

3 (*pl*) A whip or instrument of punishment used by a schoolmaster

Never use the *taws* when a gloom can do the turn *Ramsay*

Taw'dri-ly, *adv* In a tawdry manner

Taw'dri ness, *n.* [From *tawdry*] The state or quality of being tawdry, excessive finery, ostentatious finery without elegance

A clumsy person makes his ungracefulness more ungraceful by *tawdriness* of dress *Richardson*

Taw'dry, *a* [*compar* TAWDRIER, *superl* TAWDRIEST] [Said to be corrupted from *Saint Audrey* or *Audrey*, meaning *Saint Ethelreda*, implying therefore, originally, bought at the fair of St Audrey, where laces and gay toys of all sorts were sold This fair was held in the isle of Ely, and probably at other places, on the day of the saint, which was the 17th of October]

1 Bought at the festival of St Audrey, or Ethelreda. [*Obs.*]

Gird in your waist
With a *tawdry* lace *Spenser*

2 Very fine and showy in colors, without taste or elegance, having an excess of showy ornaments without grace, as, a *tawdry* dress, *tawdry* feathers, *tawdry* colors

He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers *Spectator*

Taw'dry, *n.* A necklace of a rural fashion, bought at St. Audrey's fair, hence, a necklace in general

Of which the Naiads and blue Nereids make
Them *tawdries* for their neck *Drayton*

Taw'er, *n.* One who taws, a dresser of white leather

Taw'er-y, *n* A place where skins are tawed, or dyed with alum

Taw'ni-ness, *n* The quality of being tawny

Taw'ny, *a* [*compar* TAWNIER, *superl* TAWNIEST] [D *tanig*, Fr *tanné*, p p of *tanner*, to tan, D *tanen*] Of a dull yellowish-brown color, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt, as, a *tawny* Moor or Spaniard, the *tawny* lion

Tax, *n* [Fr *taxe*, Pr & Pg *taxa*, Sp *tasa*, It *tassa*, L Lat *taxa*, for Lat *taxatio*, from *taxare*, to value, estimate]

1 A charge, especially a pecuniary burden which is imposed by authority, as, (*a*) A levy of any kind made upon property for the support of a government

A farmer of *taxes* is, of all creditors, proverbially the most rapacious *Macaulay*

(*b*) Especially, the sum laid upon a specific thing, as upon polls, lands, houses, income, &c , as, a land *tax*, a window *tax*, a *tax* on carriages, and the like **Taxes** are *annual* or *perpetual* (*c*) A sum imposed or levied upon the members of a society, to defray its expenses

2 A task exacted from one who is under control, a contribution or service, the rendering of which is imposed upon a subject

3 A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge, as, a heavy *tax* on time or health

4 Charge, censure *Beau & Fl*

5 A lesson to be learned, a task [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Syn.—Impost, tribute, contribution duty, toll, rate, assessment, exaction, custom, demand

Tax, *v t* [*imp & p p* TAXED (tăkst), *p pr & vb n* TAXING] [Fr *taxer*, Pr *taxar*, Sp *tasar*, Pg *taxar*, It *tassare, taccare*, Lat *taxare*, to touch sharply, to censure See *supra*]

1 To subject to pay a tax or taxes, to impose or assess upon, to lay a burden upon, especially, to exact money from for the support of government

We are more heavily *taxed* by our idleness, pride, and folly than we are *taxed* by government. *Franklin*

2. To assess, fix, or determine judicially, as the amount of cost on actions in court, as, the court *taxes* bills of cost

3 To charge, to censure, to accuse,—usually followed by *with*, rarely by *of*, as, to *tax* a man with pride.

Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes *Dryden*

Tax'a-bil'i ty, *n* The state of being taxable

Tax'a-ble, *a* 1 Capable of being taxed, liable by law to the assessment of taxes, as, *taxable* estate

2. (*Law*) Capable of being legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit, as, *taxable* costs.

Tax'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being taxable

Tax'a-bly, *adv.* In a taxable manner.

Tax-a'tion, *n* [Fr *taxation*, Sp *tasacion*, It. *tassazione*, Pr. & Lat. *taxatio*, from Lat. *taxare.* See TAX]

1. The act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects of a state, by government, or on the members of a corporation or company, by the proper authority.

2 The act of taxing, or assessing a bill of cost.

3. Tax, sum imposed [*Rare*]

He daily such *taxations* did exact *Daniel*

4 Charge, accusation [*Obs*] *Webster*, 1661

Tăx'-cărt, *n.* A spring-cart on which a low rate of duty is paid [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

Tăx'er, *n* 1 One who taxes.

2 (*Cambridge University, Eng*) One of two of fiers chosen yearly to regulate the assize of bread, and to see the true gauge of weights and measures observed,—written also *taxor*

Tăx'-free, *a* Free from the payment of taxes

Tăx'i-ärch, *n* [Gr ταξιαρχος and ταξιαρχης, from ταξις, a division of an army, a brigade, from ταασσω, to arrange, array, and ἀρχειν, to rule, Fr *taxi archie*] (*Gr Antiq*) An Athenian military officer commanding a taxis or battalion *Mitford*

Tăx'i-cŏrn, *n* [Fr *taxicornes*, from Lat *taxus*, a yew, and *cornu*, a horn] (*Entom*) One of a family of coleopterous insects whose antennæ are largest at the apex

Tăx'i-dĕr'mic, *a* [Fr *taxidermique*] Of, or per taining to, the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals

Tăx'i dĕr'mist, *n* A person skilled in taxidermy

Tăx'i dĕr'my, *n* [Fr *taxidermie*, from Gr ταξις, an arranging, arrangement, from ταασσειν, to arrange, and δερμα, a skin] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, for cabinets, so as to represent their natural appearance

Tăx'is, *n* [Gr ταξις, a division or arrangement, from ταασσειν, to arrange]

1 (*Arch*) That disposition which assigns to every part of a building its just dimensions *Gwilt*

2 (*Surg*) A methodical pressure of the hand on a hernial tumor, for the purpose of reducing it *Dunglison*

Tăx'less, *a* Free from the payment of taxes, tax free

Tax ŏn'o my, *n* [Fr *taxonomie*, from Gr ταξις, an arrangement, order, from ταασσειν, to arrange, and νομος, a law]

1 That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification

2 The law or principle of classification

Tăx'or, *n* See TAXER

Tăz'zel, *n* A plant, the teasel See TEASEL

Tazza (tăt'sa), *n* [It] An ornamental cup or vase with a large, flat top, having a foot and handles a shallow vase *Fairholt*

Tea (*formerly* tā), *n* [Fr *the*, It *te* and *cia*, Sp *te*, Russ *tshai*, from Chin *tshâ*, Prov Chin *tha, the*]

1 The leaves of a shrub or small tree of the genus *Thea* (*Camellia* of some authors), especially of *T bohea* and *T viridis* The shrub is a native of China and Japan, but has been introduced, to some extent, into some other countries

☞ *Teas* are classed as *green* or *black* according to their color or appearance, the kinds being, distinguished also by various other characteristic differences, as of taste, odor, and the like The color, flavor, and quality are said to be dependent, in a certain degree, upon the species of the plant from which the leaves are obtained the *T viridis* furnishing the finer green, and *T bohea* the inferior green and black varieties but the difference is chiefly owing to the treatment which the leaves receive after being gathered The leaves for green tea are heated or roasted slightly in shallow pans over a wood fire, almost immediately after being gathered, after which they are rolled with the hands upon a table, to free them from a portion of their moisture, and to twist them, and are then quickly dried Those intended for black tea are spread out in the air for some time after being gathered, and then tossed about with the hands until they become soft and flaccid, when they are roasted for a few minutes, and rolled, and having then been exposed to the air for a few hours in a soft and moist state, are finally dried slowly over a charcoal fire The operation of roasting and rolling is sometimes repeated several times, until the leaves have become of the proper color The principal species of green tea are Twankay, the poorest kind, Hyson skin, the refuse of Hyson, Hyson, and Gunpowder, fine varieties, and Young Hyson, a choice kind made from young leaves gathered early in the spring Those of black tea are Bohea, the poorest kind Congou, Souchong, one of the finest varieties, and Pekoe, a fine-flavored kind, made chiefly from young spring buds See BOHEA, CONGOU, GUNPOWDER HYSON and SOUCHONG *Ilaird Johnston Tomlinson*

2 A decoction or infusion of the dried leaves of tea in boiling water, as, *tea* is a refreshing beverage

3 Any infusion or decoction, especially when made of the dried leaves of plants, as, sage *tea* chamomile *tea*, &c

4 The evening meal, at which tea is usually served, supper.

☞ "*Tea* was first made known in Europe by the Portuguese, who imported it early in the sixteenth century The Dutch East India Company introduced *tea* into Europe in the first half of the seventeenth century and it was known several years previous to 1657 in England, as a choice and very rare article in occasional great entertainments" *New Am Cyc*

Arabian tea, the leaves of *Catha edulis*, which, being stimulant, anti-soporific, and anti-narcotic, are employed by the Arabs, instead of green tea, to produce wakefulness *Simmonds* —*Assam tea*, a kind of tea, of excellent quality, raised and prepared for market in Assam, in India *Simmonds* —*Brazilian tea* (*a*) The dried leaves of *Lantana pseudothea*, used in Brazil as a substitute for tea (*b*) The dried leaves of *Stachytarpheta mutabilis*, used for adulterating tea, and also, in Austria, for preparing a beverage —*New Jersey tea* (*Bot*) An American shrub, the leaves of which were formerly used as a substitute for tea, red-root See RED-ROOT —*Paraguay tea*, the dried leaves of *Ilex Paraguensis*, used in South America for preparing a beverage similar to tea, mate See MATE

Tea, *v t* To take or drink tea [*Prov Eng*]

Tea'-bōard, *n* A board to put tea furniture on

Tea'-căd'dy, *n* A small ornamental box for holding tea to supply a tea pot *Simmonds.*

Tea'-cāke, *n* A light kind of cake partaken of at tea time *Simmonds.*

Tea'-căn'is ter, *n* A canister or box in which tea is kept

Teach, *v t* [*imp & p p* TAUGHT, *p pr & vb n.* TEACHING] [A S *tæcan*, to show, teach, allied to *tihan, teon*, to say, accuse, O Sax *tihan*, Goth. *teihan*, O Frics, *tigue, tigu*, L Ger *tigen, tijen*, Icel *tia*, O H Ger *zihan*, N H Ger *zeihen*, O H. Ger *zeigôn, zeigan*, N H Ger *zeigen*, O D *toogen*, to show, allied to Gr δεικνυναι, to show, and Lat *docere*, to teach]

1 To impart the knowledge of, to give intelligence concerning, to impart, as knowledge before unknown, or as rules for practice to inculcate as true or important, to exhibit impressively, to tell.

If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that others may practice them *South.*

2 To direct as an instructor, to manage as a preceptor, to guide the studies of, to instruct, to inform, to conduct through a course of studies, as, to *teach* a child, to *teach* a school

For he *taught* his disciples, and said *Mark* ix 31.

3 To accustom, to guide, to admonish, to counsel, to tell, to show

They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies *Jer* ix 5

Syn To instruct, tell, guide, counsel, admonish See TEARS

Teach, *v i* To practice giving instruction, to perform the business of a preceptor

The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof *teach* for hire *Micah* iii 11

Teach'a-ble (teech'a bl), *a* Capable of being taught, apt to learn, also, readily receiving instruction, docile

We ought to bring our minds free unbiased, and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the Word of God *Watts*

Teach'a ble ness, *n* The quality of being teachable, a willingness or readiness to be informed and instructed, docility aptness to learn

Teache, *n* [Cf It *teaghiam*, Gael *teasach*, to heat] (*Sugar Works*) One of the boilers in which the cane juice is treated in making sugar, especially the last of the series used in the manufacture of sugar *Edwards.*

Teach'er, *n* 1 One who teaches or instructs, or one whose business or occupation is to instruct others, an instructor, a tutor

2 One who instructs others in religion, a preacher a minister of the gospel, sometimes, one who preaches without regular ordination

The *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves *Raleigh*

Tea'-chĕst, *n* A small, square, wooden case, usually lined with sheet lead or tin, in which tea is imported from China *Simmonds*

Teach'ing, *n* The act or business of instructing, instruction

Syn —Education, instruction, breeding, See EDUCATION

Teach'less, *a* Unwilling to be taught, unteachable, indocile [*Rare*] *Shelley*

Tea'-cŭp, *n* A small cup for drinking tea from

Tea'-cŭp ful, *n pl* TEA'-CUP FULS As much as a tea cup can hold enough to fill a tea cup

Tead *n* [L at *tæda, teda*, allied to Gr δαΐς, δᾶις; Pr & It *teda*] A torch, a flambeau [*Obs*]

Tea'-dĕal'er, *n* A merchant who sells tea

Tea'-drink'er, *n* One who drinks tea habitually.

Tea'-gär'den, *n* A public garden where refreshments are served *Simmonds.*

Teague (teeg), *n* [W *taeog, taeawg, taawy*, rustic, rude, a vassal, villain, peasant, clown, Ir *thuatach*, rural, boorish Cf TIKE] An Irishman,—in contempt *Johnson*

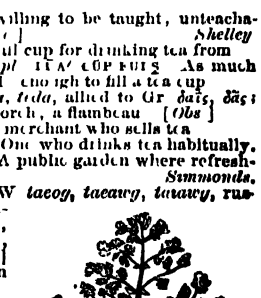

Branch and Leaves of the Teak (*Tectona grandis*).

Teak, *n* [Malabar *tekka, tekka*] (*Bot*) A tree of the East Indies, which furnishes very excellent ship timber, *Pectonia grandis*, also, the timber of the tree [Written also *teek.*]

Tea'-kĕt'tle, *n* A kettle in which water is boiled for making tea

Teal, *n* [D *teling, teeling, taling.*] (*Ornith.*) A web-

footed water-fowl, nearly allied to the common duck, but smaller The common teal is the *Boschas* (*Anas*, Linnæus) *crecca* *Swainson*

Teal (*Boschas crecca*)

Tēam, *n.* [A S *tēam*, for *tēaham*, offspring, progeny, race of descendants, any thing following in a row, order, or team, from *teaman*, *tēman*, *tyman*, to bear, to teem, O Fries *tam*, L Ger *tōm*, D *toom*, Icel *taumr*, *tymi*, rein, Sw *tōm*, Dan *tomme*, M H Ger *zoum*, O & N H Ger *zaum*]

1 A group of young animals, a brood, a litter [*Obs or Prov Eng*] "A *team* of ducklings about her" *Holland*

2 Hence, a number of animals moving together "A long *team* of snowy swans on high" *Dryden*

3 Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing, as to a coach, chariot, wagon, cart, sled, sleigh, and the like

It happened almost every day that coaches stuck fast, until a *team* of cattle could be procured from some neighboring farm to tug them out of the slough *Macaulay*

4 (*O Eng Law*) A royalty or privilege granted by royal charter to a lord of a manor, of having, keeping, and judging, in his court, his bondmen, neifes, and villains, and their offspring, or suit, that is, goods and chattels, and appurtenances thereto *Burrill*

Tēamed, *p a* Arranged in a team, yoked or harnessed together [*Obs*]

Let their *teamed* fishes softly swim *Spenser*

Tēam'ster, *n* [From *team* and the termination *ster* See STER] One who drives a team

Tēam'-work (wŭk) *n* Work done by a team, as distinguished from personal labor

Tēa'-plānt, *n* (*Bot*) Any plant, the leaves of which are used in making a beverage by infusion, especially *Thea viridis* and *Thea bohea*, from which the tea of commerce is obtained *Baird*

Tea plant (*Thea bohea*)

Tēa'-pŏt, *n* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea cups

Tēa'-poy, *n* An ornamental table with a lifting top, inclosing caddies for holding tea, or a small stand for holding a cup of tea, milk pitcher, sugar-bowl, &c

Tēar, *n* [A-S *tēher*, *tēar*, *tear*, Goth *tagr* O Fries & Icel *tār*, Sw *tår*, Dan *taare*, O H Ger *zahar*, N H Ger *zähre* Ir *dear*, Gael *deur*, W *dagr* Gr *δακρυ*, *δακρυον*, *δαερμα*, Lat *lacrima*, for O Lat *dacrima*]

1 A drop of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes, or flowing from them

2 Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter, also, a solid, transparent, tear shaped drop, as of some balsams or resins

3 A lament, a dirge [*Rare*] "The meed of some melodious *tear*" *Milton*

☞ *Tear* is sometimes used in the formation of self explaining compounds, as, *tear-distilling*, *tear drop*, *tear filled*, *tear-stained*, and the like

Tēar (tār), *v t* [*imp* TORE (TAR, *obs*) *p p* TORN, *p pr & vb n* TEARING] [A S *teran*, O Sax *terian*, Goth *tairan*, L Ger *tēren*, *tören*, D *teren*, O D *terren*, Sw *tära*, Dan *tære*, O H Ger *zeran*, *zerjan*, N H Ger *zehren*, *zerren*, allied to Lat *tercre*, Gr *τειρειν*]

1 To separate by violence, to pull apart by force, to rend, to lacerate, as, to *tear* cloth, to *tear* a garment, to *tear* the skin or flesh

The women beat their breasts their cheeks they *tear* *Shak*

2 Hence, to divide by violent measures, to shatter, to rend, as, a state or government *torn* by factions

3 To pull with violence, as, to *tear* the hair.

4 To move violently "Or on rough seas from their foundation *torn*" *Dryden* "*Torn* ocean's roar" *Byron*

To tear a cat, to rant violently, to rave [*Obs*] *Shak* — *To tear from*, to separate and take away by force, as, an isle *torn from* its possessor

The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee *from* me *Addison*

— *To tear off*, to pull off by violence, to strip — *To tear out*, to pull or draw out by violence, as, to *tear out* the eyes — *To tear up*, to rip up, to remove from a fixed state by violence, as, to *tear up* a floor, to *tear up* the foundations of government or order

Tēar, *v. i.* To move and act with turbulent violence, to rush with violence, hence, to rage, to rave

Tēar *n* A rent, a fissure

Tēar'er, *n* 1 One who tears or rends any thing.

2 One who rages or raves with violence.

Tēar'-fall'ing, *a.* [From *tear* and *fall.*] Shedding tears, tender. "*Tear-falling* pity." *Shak.*

Tēar'ful, *a.* [From *tear* and *full*] Abounding with tears, weeping, shedding tears, as, *tearful* eyes.

Tēar'ful-ly, *adv.* In a tearful manner.

Tēar'less, *a.* Shedding no tears, without tears, unfeeling

Tēar'less-ly, *adv.* Without tears

Tēar'y, *a* [*Obs*] 1 Wet with tears, tearful

2 Consisting of tears, or drops like tears, resembling tears.

Tēa'-sau'cer, *n.* A small saucer in which a tea-cup is set

Tease, *v t* [*imp & p p* TEASED, *p pr & vb n* TEASING] [A S *tæsan*, to pluck, tease, O H Ger *zeisan*, to pluck, pull, N H. Ger *zeisen*, *zausen* Cf TOUSE]

1 To comb or card, as wool or flax "*Teasing* matted wool" *Wordsworth*

2 To scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap

3 To vex with importunity or impertinence, to harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate, by petty requests, or by jests and raillery

He suffered them to *tease* him into acts directly opposed to his strongest inclinations *Macaulay*

Syn — To vex, harass, annoy, disturb, irritate, plague, torment, mortify, tantalize, chagrin — TEASE, VEX To *tease* is literally to pull or scratch, and implies a prolonged annoyance in respect to little things, which is often more irritating and harder to bear than severe pain *Vex* meant originally to seize and bear away hither and thither, and hence to disturb as, to *vex* the ocean with storms This sense of the term now rarely occurs, but *vex* is still a stronger word than *tease*, denoting the disturbance or anger created by minor provocations, losses disappointments, &c We are *teased* by the buzzing of a fly in our ears, we are *vexed* by the carelessness or stupidity of our servants

Not by the force of carnal reason,
But indefatigable *teasing* *Hudibras*

In disappointments, where the affections have been strongly placed, and the expectations sanguine, particularly where the agency of others is concerned, sorrow may degenerate into *teasing* and chagrin *Cogan*

Tēa'sel (tē'zl), *n* [A S *tæsl*, *tæsel*, the fuller's teasel, O H Ger *zisala*, id See *supra*] [Written also *tassel*, *tazel*, *teasle*, and *teazle*]

1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Dipsacus*, of which one species (*D fullonum*) bears a large burr or flower head covered with stiff, prickly, hooked awns or bracts, which, when dried, is used for raising a nap on woolen cloth

2 The burr of the plant

3 Any contrivance intended as a substitute for teasels in dressing cloth

Common Teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*)

Tēa'sel, (tē'zl), (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp & p p* TEASELED, OR TEASELLED, *p pr & vb n* TEASELING, OR TEASELLING] To subject, as woolen cloth, to the action of teasels, or that which has an effect to raise a nap

Tēa'sel er (tē'zl er), *n* One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth [Also *teaseller*, *teazler*]

Tēa'sel-frāme, *n* A frame or set of iron bars in which teased heads are fixed for carding woolen cloth *Simmonds*

Tēa'sel-ing (tē'zl ing), *n* The cutting and gathering of teasels [Written also *teaselling*, *teazling*]

Tēay'er, *n* One who teases or vexes

Tēa'-sĕrv'ĭce, *n* The appurtenances or utensils required for a tea-table, — when of silver, usually confined to the tea-pot, milk cup, and sugar-dish

Tēa'-sĕt, *n* A tea-service

Tēa'zle, *n & v t* See TEASEL

Tēa'-spoon, *n* A small spoon used in drinking tea and other beverages

Tēa'-spoon'fŭl, *n*, *pl* TEA'-SPOON'FULS As much as a tea spoon will hold, enough to fill a tea spoon

Tēat, *n* [A S *tit*, *titt* (not unusually so pronounced to this day), L Ger & O D *titte*, H Ger *zitze*, Corn *titi*, W *teth*, *didi*, Ir *did*, Basque *ditui*, *dithia*, *titia*, Gr *τιτθη*, *τιτθος*, Fr *tette*, *teton*, Pr & Sp *teta*, It *tetta*, *zutta*, *zezzolo*, *cizza*] [Written also *tit*]

1 That organ, in females of the mammalia, through which their young draw the milk from the breast or the udder

2 (*Mach*) A small nozzle resembling a teat

Tēa'-tā'ble, *n* A table on which tea furniture is set, or at which tea is drunk

Tēa'-tāst'er, *n* One who tests or ascertains the quality of tea by tasting *Simmonds.*

Tēathe, *n* [Of Prov Eng *teath*, *teathe*, the dung of sheep or cattle, *tath*, the luxuriant grass growing about the dung of cattle, Icel *tad*, dung, *tada*, the grass of a manured pasture] The soil, manure, or fertilizing substance, left on lands by live stock while feeding [*Prov Eng*]

Tēathe, *v. t.* To enrich, as land, by the excrements of live stock, dropped while feeding upon it. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tēa'-things, *n. pl.* Utensils used in drinking tea; a tea-service, or tea-set.

Tēat'ish, *a.* Peevish, tettish; fretful; — said of a child. [*Obs.*] See TETTISH.

Tēa-tō'tal, *a.* See TEETOTAL

Tēa'-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A shrub or small tree of the genus *Thea*, that produces the leaves which are imported, and called *tea* It is a native of China, Japan, and Tonquin, but has been introduced also into some other countries See TEA-PLANT.

Tēa'-ŭrn, *n* A vessel in the form of an urn or vase, for supplying heated water for tea

Tēaze'-hōle, *n* [Corrupted from Fr. *tisard*, fire door] (*Glass Works*) The opening in the furnaces through which fuel is introduced *Simmonds*

Tēa'zer, *n* [Corrupted from Fr *tiser*, to feed a fire] The stoker or fireman of a furnace, as in glass works *Tomlinson.*

Tēa'zle, *n & v t* The same as TEASEL. See TEASEL

Tē'beth, *n* [Heb] The tenth month of the year among the Hebrews, commencing with the new moon in December, and ending with it in January

Tĕch'i ly, *adv* [From *techy*, corrupted from *touchy*] In a techy manner, peevishly, fretfully

Tĕch'i ness, *n* The quality or state of being techy, peevishness, fretfulness

Tĕch'nic, } *a* [Fr *technique*, Sp & It. *tecnico*,
Tĕch'nic-al, } N Lat *technicus*, Gr *τεχνικος*, from *τεχνη*, an art, from the same root as *τικτειν*, *τεκειν*, to bring forth, produce, and probably akin to *τευχειν*, to prepare, work]

1 Of, or pertaining to, the useful or mechanic arts, also, to any science, business, or the like, as, *technical* phrases, *technical* language.

2 Specially appropriate to any art, science, or business, as, the words of an indictment must be *technical* *Blackstone*

It is of the utmost importance clearly to understand the *technical* terms used by the Eastern theologians *Lee*

Tĕch'ni căl'i-ty, *n* 1 The state or quality of being technical, technicalness

2 That which is technical, or peculiar to any trade, profession, sect, or the like "The *technicalities* of his sect" *Palfrey*

Tĕch'nic al ly, *adv* In a technical manner, according to the signification of terms of art or the professions

Tĕch'nic al ness, *n* The quality or state of being technical, or peculiar to the arts, technicality

Tĕch'nic als, *n pl* Those things which pertain to the practical part of an art or science, technical terms, technics

Tĕch'ni-cist, *n* One skilled in the practical arts

Tĕch'ni cŏl'o-gy *n* Same as TECHNOLOGY, q v

Tĕch'nics, *n sing* or *pl* The doctrine of arts in general, such branches of learning as respect the arts in the plural, technical terms or objects, things pertaining to the practice of an art or science [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Tĕch'nism, *n* Technicality in art, and the like

Tĕch'no-lŏj'ic, } *a* [Fr *technologique*] Of,
Tĕch'no-lŏj'ic al, } or pertaining to, technology

Tech nŏl'o-gist, *n* One who discourses or treats of arts, or of the terms of art

Tech nŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *technologie*, from Gr *τεχνη*, an art, and *λογος*, discourse]

1 A description of, or a treatise on, the useful arts

2 An explanation of technical terms, especially of such terms as are employed in the mechanic or useful arts

3 A collection and explanation of terms peculiar to an art or science

Tĕch'y, *a* [Corrupted from *touchy* Written also *tetchy*] Peevish, fretful irritable *Shak*

Tĕc'ti-brăn'chi ate, *a* [From Lat *tectus*, p p of *tegere*, to cover, and Lat *branchiæ*, q v, Fr *tecti branche*] (*Zool*) Having the gills covered by the mantle, as, the *tectibranchiate* mollusks

Tĕc'ti-brăn'chi ate, *n* [See *supra*] (*Zool*) One of an order of gasteropodous mollusks, having the gills covered by the mantle

Tĕct'ly, *adv* [Lat *tectus*, hid, covered, from *tegere*, to cover] Covertly privately; secretly [*Obs*] *Holinshed*

Tec-tŏn'ic, *a* [Lat. *tectonicus*, Gr *τεκτονικος*, from *τεκτων*, *τεκτονος*, a carpenter, builder, akin to *τεχνη*, an art] Of, or pertaining to, building or construction

Tec-tŏn'ics, *n sing.* or *pl* [Gr. *τεκτονικός*, skilled in building, from *τεκτων*, builder, maker] The science, or the art, by which implements, vessels, dwellings, or other edifices, are constructed, both agreeably to the end for which they are designed, and in conformity with sentiments and artistic ideas [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Tĕc'tri-ces, *n pl* [N Lat, from Lat. *tegere*, *tectum*, to cover, Fr *tectrice*] (*Ornith.*) The feathers of a bird which cover the quill-feathers and other parts of the wing, the coverts. *Brande.*

Tĕ'cum, *n* A fibrous substance, somewhat resembling green wool, brought from Brazil. See TECUM. *Simmonds.*

Tĕd, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p* TEDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEDDING.] [W. *tedu*, to stretch out, distend, *teddu*, to spread out, display.] To spread, or turn, as new-mowed grass from the swath, and scatter it for drying, — chiefly used in the past participle "The smell of grain or *tedded* grass." *Milton* "The *tedded* hay and corn sheaves in one field." *Coleridge*

Tĕd'der, *n* [Written also *tether*.] [O. Frisic *tiader*, *tieder*, L. Ger *tider*, *tier*, O. D *tudder*, Icel. *tiodhr*, Sw. *tjuder*, O. Sw *tiuther*, Dan *toger*, *tov*.]

1. A rope or chain by which an animal is tied that he may feed on the ground to the extent of the rope, and no further; a tether.

2. Hence, that by which one is restrained.

Tĕd'der, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIDDERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEDDERING.] [L. Ger. *tidern*, *tiddern*, Icel. *tiodra*, Sw. *tjudra*, Dan. *tøire*.] To tie with a tedder, to permit to feed to the length of a rope or chain.

Tĕde, *n.* [See TEAD.] A torch; a tead. [*Obs.*]

Te Deum [Lat.] 1. An ancient and celebrated Christian hymn, composed by St. Ambrose, and often sung in churches on Sundays, or days of special worship or thanksgiving, — so called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus*" — We praise thee, O God.

2. Hence, a religious service of thanksgiving in which the singing of the hymn *Te Deum laudamus* forms a principal part.

Tĕdge, *n.* (*Founding*) The pipe of the flask-mold through which the melted metal is poured; ingate; runner; git.

Tē'di-ŏŭ'ĭ-ty, *n.* Tediousness. [*Obs.*]

Tē'di-ŏŭs (*or* tēd'yus), *a.* [O. Fr. *tedieux*, Sp. & It. *tedioso*, Lat. *taediosus*, from *taedium*. See *supra*.]

1. Involving tedium; irksome from continuance; prolixity, or slowness which causes prolixity; wearisome.

> I see, a man's life is a *tedious* one. *Shak.*

2. Slow, as, a *tedious* course. *Hartc.*

Syn. — Irksome; wearisome; fatiguing; sluggish; dilatory; tardy. See IRKSOME.

Tē'di-ŏŭs-ly (*or* tēd'yus-ly), *adv.* In a tedious manner, so as to weary.

Tē'di-ŏŭs-ness (*or* tēd'yus-nes), *n.* The quality of being tedious, wearisomeness, tiresomeness, prolixity, slowness, as, the *tediousness* of an oration or argument.

> What a gift has John Halsebach, professor at Vienna, in *tediousness* who being to expound the prophet Isaiah to his auditors read twenty one years on the first chapter and yet finished it not. *Fuller.*

Tē'di-ŭm, *n.* [Written also *tedium*.] [Lat. *taedium*, from *taedet*, it disgusts, we are sorry, It. & Sp. *tedio*.] Irksomeness, wearisomeness.

> To relieve the *tedium*, he kept plying them with all manner of hams. *Prof. Wilson.*
>
> The *tedium* of his office reminded him more strongly of the willing scholar, and his thoughts were rambling from his pupils. *Dickens.*

Teek, *n.* The same as TEAK, q. v.

Teel'-seed, *n.* The seed of an Oriental plant (*Sesamum orientale*), from which an oil is expressed, known as *Gingelly oil*. This has much the same properties as olive oil, and is often used for it.

Teem, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEEMED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEEMING.] [A.-S. *tyman*, *teman*, *teaman*, to produce. Cf. TEAM.]

1. To bring forth, as an animal, to produce fruit, as a plant, to be a

> *Teeming* buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*

2. To be pregnant, to conceive, to engender young.

> If she must *teem*,
> Create her child of spleen. *Shak.*

3. To be full or ready to bring forth; to be stocked to overflowing, to be prolific. "His mind *teeming* with schemes of future deceit to cover former evil turns." *W. Scott.*

Teem, *v. t.* 1. To produce, to bring forth.

> What's the newest grief?
> Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shak.*

2. To pour. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Teem'er, *n.* One who teems or brings forth young.

Teem'ful, *a.* [*Obs.*] 1. Pregnant, prolific.

2. Brimful. *Ainsworth.*

Teem'less, *a.* Not fruitful or prolific; barren; as, the *teemless* earth. [*Rare.*] *Dryden.*

Teen, *n.* [A.-S. *tiona*, *teona*, equivalent to *tihana*, reproach, wrong, from *tihan*, *teon*, to say, accuse; O. D. *tenen*, *teenen*, *tanen*, to irritate. See TEACH.] Grief, sorrow, affliction, injury. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Teen, *v. t.* [A.-S. *teonian*, *tynan*, to slander, vex. See *supra*.]

1. To excite, to provoke. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To hedge, shut, or fence in. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Teen'age, *n.* The longer wood for making or mending fences. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Teend, *v. t. & i.* To set on fire, to kindle, to light, to burn. [*Obs. and rare.*]

Teen'ful, *a.* Full of teen, grievous, grieving, afflicted. [*Obs.*]

Teens, *n. pl.* [From *teen*, ten.] The years of one's age having the termination *teen*, beginning with thirteen and ending with nineteen, as, the young lady is in her *teens*.

Teen'y, *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. Very small, tiny.

2. Fretful; peevish, pettish, cross.

Tee'ter, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEETERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEETERING.] [Prov. Eng. *titter*, to tremble, to seesaw, Icel. *titra*, to tremble, O. H. Ger. *zittarôn*, *zitterôn*, N. H. Ger. *zittern*.] To seesaw, or move up and down on the ends of a balanced plank, &c., as children do for sport; to titter. [U. S.]

Teeth, *n. pl.* of *tooth*. See TOOTH.

Teeth, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEETHED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEETHING.] [From the noun.] To breed teeth.

Teeth'ing, *n.* The operation or process of the first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums; dentition.

Tee tō'tal, *a.* Entire, total. [*Colloq.*] See TEE TOTALER.

Tee-tō'tal-er, *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, — a cant word formed in England, by reduplicating, for the sake of emphasis, the initial letter of the adjective *total*.

Tee-tō'tal-ism, *n.* The principle or practice of entire abstinence, as from intoxicating drinks. strict temperance. [*Colloq.*]

Tee tō'tal-ly, *adv.* Entirely, totally. [*Colloq. and low.*]

Tee tō'tum, *n.* [Called also *totum*.] A child's toy, somewhat resembling a top, and twirled by the fingers.

> He rolled him about with a hand on each of his shoulders, until the staggerings of the gentleman were like those of a *teetotum* nearly spent. *Dickens.*

Tĕg, *n.* A sheep in its second year, also, a doe in its second year. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Tĕg'men, *n.*; *pl.* TEGMINA. [Lat., from *tegere*, *tectum*, to cover.]

1. A tegument or covering. *Brande.*

2. (*Bot.*) The inner layer of the coating of a seed; secundine.

Tĕg'ū lar, *a.* [L. Lat. *tegularis*, from *tegula*, a tile, from *tegere tectum* to cover.] Of or pertaining to, a tile; resembling a tile, or arranged like tiles, consisting of tiles.

Tĕg'ū lar ly, *adv.* In a tegular manner; in the manner of tiles on a roof.

Tĕg'ū-lā'ted, *a.* Composed of small plates overlapping like tiles, — said of a kind of ancient armor. *Fairholt.*

Tĕg'ū ment, *n.* [Fr. *tegument*, Sp. *tegumento*, Lat. *tegumentum*, from *tegere* to cover.]

1. A cover or covering; an integument.

2. Especially, the covering of a living body, or of some part or organ of such a body; skin.

3. (*Entom.*) The covering of the wings of certain insects. *Brande.*

Tĕg'ū mĕnt'a ry, *a.* [Fr. *tegumentaire*.] Of pertaining to, or consisting of, teguments, serving as a tegument or covering.

Te-hee', *n.* A tittering sound made in laughing; a titter. *Chaucer.*

Te-hee', *v. i.* To laugh. [*Colloq.*]

> She cried "Come come, you must not look grave upon me. Upon this, *te hee'd*." *Madame D'Arblay.*

Tĕil (tēl), *n.* [Lat. *tilia*. O. Fr. *til*, N. Fr. *tilleul*, **Tĕil'-tree** } *teillaw*, *teil*, Ir. *til*, *teilh*, *telh*, Pg. *til*, Sp. *tilo*, It. *tiglio*, Ir. & Gael. *teile*.] (*Bot.*) The lime tree or linden.

Tĕinds, *n. pl.* Tithes. [*Scot.*]

Tĕine (tēn), *n.* A disease in hawks.

Tēin'land, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) Land of a thane or Anglo-Saxon noble, land granted by the crown to a thane or lord. [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

Tē'in'o scōpe, *n.* [From Gr. τείνειν, to extend, and σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι, to view.] An instrument, called also the *prism telescope*, formed by combining prisms so that the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected, and the linear dimensions of objects seen through them increased or diminished. *Brande.*

Teint (tint), *n.* [Fr. *teinte*, *taint* from *teindre*, p. p. *teint*, to dye. See TINGE.] Color, tinge. [*Obs.*] See TINT.

Tĕint'ūre, *n.* The same as TINT. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Tĕl'a mō'nĭes, *n. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *telamo* or *telamon*, Gr. τελαμών, a bearer, from τλάειν, to bear.] (*Arch.*) Figures of men, usually of colossal size, supporting entablatures; atlantes.

Tĕl'ar-ĭ-ly, *adv.* In a web like manner. [*Obs.*] "*Tel arily* interwoven." *Browne.*

Tĕl'a ry (110) (Synop., § 130), *a.* [L. Lat. *telarius*, from Lat. *tela*, a web, for *texela*, from *texere*, to weave.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a web.

2. Spinning webs. [*R.*] "*Telary* spiders." *Browne.*

Tĕl'e-dū, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A Javanese quadruped (*Mydaus meliceps* of F. Cuvier) allied to the skunk and equal to it in its capacity of diffusing stench.

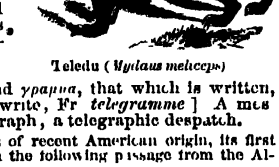

Teledu (*Mydaus meliceps*)

Tĕl'e-grăm, *n.* [Gr. τῆλε, far, and γραμμα, that which is written, from γραφειν, to write, Fr. *telegramme*.] A message sent by telegraph, a telegraphic despatch.

☞ This word is of recent American origin, its first occurrence being in the following passage from the Albany Evening Journal for April 6, 1852, emanating from Mr. E. P. Smith, of Rochester. "A friend desires us to give notice that he will ask leave, at some convenient time, to introduce a new word into the vocabulary. The object of this proposed innovation is to avoid the necessity, now existing, of using two words, for which there is very frequent occasion, when one will answer. It is *telegram*, instead of *telegraphic dispatch*, or *telegraphic communication*. The word is formed according to the strictest laws of the language from which the root comes. *Telegraph* means to write from a distance, *telegram*, the writing itself executed from a distance. *Monogram*, *logogram* &c., are words formed upon the same analogy, and in good acceptation."

Tĕl'e grăm'mĭc, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a telegram or telegrams; in the nature of a telegram; hence, laconic, concise, brief, succinct. [*Rare.*]

Tĕl'e grăph, *n.* [Gr. τῆλε, far, and γράφειν, to write, Fr. *telegraphe*, It. & Sp. *telegrafo*.] An apparatus, or a process for communicating intelligence rapidly between distant points, especially by means of preconcerted visible signals representing words or ideas, or by means of words and signs transmitted by electro-magnetism.

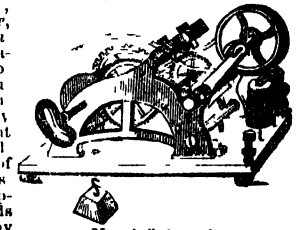

Morse's Telegraph.

☞ The instruments used are classed as *indicator*, *type-printing*, *symbol-printing* or *chemical-printing telegraphs*, according as the intelligence is given by the movements of a pointer or indicator as in Cooke & Wheatstone's, the form commonly used in England, or by impressing, on a fillet of paper, letters from types, as in House's and Hughes's, or dots and marks from a sharp point moved by a magnet as in Morse's, or symbols produced by electro-chemical action as in Bain's. The three latter forms, particularly Morse's, are those commonly used in the United States.

☞ In the offices in the United States where the Morse telegraph is employed the recording instrument is now little used, the operator trusting entirely to the sound caused by the opening and breaking of the circuit which, in the registering apparatus are made to trace upon a ribbon of paper the lines and dots used to represent the letters of the alphabet.

Electric telegraph or *electro-magnetic telegraph*, a telegraph in which an operator at one station causes words or signs to be recorded or exhibited at another by means of a current of electricity generated by a battery, and transmitted over an intervening wire. — *Signal telegraph*, a telegraph in which preconcerted signals, made by a machine or otherwise at one station are seen and interpreted at another; a semaphore. — *Submarine telegraph*, a telegraphic line consisting of one or more conducting wires inclosed by an insulating and protecting material so as to form a strong, cable impervious to water to be laid under water in order to connect stations which are separated by a river, strait, or other body of water.

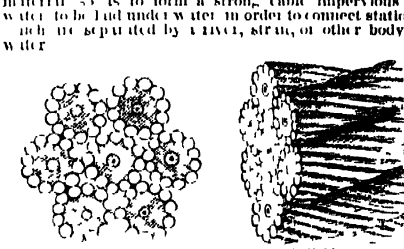

Sections of Submarine Telegraph Cable.

Tĕl'e grăph, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TELEGRAPHED (tĕl'e grăft), *p. pr. & vb. n.* TELEGRAPHING.] [Fr. *telegraphier*.] To convey or announce by telegraph.

Tĕl'e grăph'ĭc } *a.* [Fr. *telegraphique*, It. & **Tĕl'e grăph'ĭc al**, } Sp. *telegrafico*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to the telegraph, made by a telegraph; as, *telegraphic* movements or signals, *telegraphic* art.

2. Communicated by a telegraph; as, *telegraphic* intelligence.

Tĕl'e grăph'ĭc al ly, *adv.* In a telegraphic manner, by means of the telegraph.

Te lĕg'ra phĭst (Synop., § 130), *n.* One who operates on a telegraph; a telegraphic operator.

Te lĕg'ra phy, *n.* [Fr. *telegraphie*, It. *telegrafia*.] The science or art of constructing, or of communicating by means of, telegraphs; as, submarine *telegraphy*. *Ed. Review.*

Tĕl'e o lŏg'ĭc al, *a.* [Fr. *téléologique*.] Of, or pertaining to, teleology.

Tĕl'e o lŏg'ĭc al ly, *adv.* In a teleological manner.

Tē'le ŏl'o gĭst, *n.* One versed in teleology; one who treats of final causes.

Tĕl'e ŏl'o gy (110) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *téléologie*, from Gr. τέλος, τέλεος, the end or issue, and λόγος, discourse.] The science or doctrine of the final causes of things, the philosophical consideration of final causes in general.

Tĕ'le-o-sąur' (110) (Synop , § 130), *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Paleon.*) A fossil saurian reptile of the genus *Teleosaurus*

Tĕ'le-o-sąu'rus, *n.* [Gr. τέλειος, complete, perfect, and σαῦρος, σαύρα, a lizard, Fr *téléosaure*] (*Paleon.*) A genus of fossil saurians of the secondary epoch, with long and narrow snouts.

Tĕ'le-ŏst, *n* [Gr τέλειος, complete, and ὀστέον, bone.] (*Zoöl*) One of the osseous fishes, in the plural, the order of osseous fishes, or those having a bony skeleton, membranous scales, gills free at one margin, and the optic nerve decussating, as the perch, salmon, and the like They include both the cycloids and ctenoids. [Also written *teleost*] *Dana.*

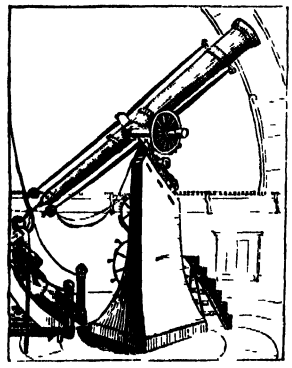

Telescope at Observatory, Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Tĕl'e-phŏm'ic, *a* [Fr. *télephonique*, from Gr τῆλε, far, far off, and φωνή, a sound, voice] Conveying or sounding sound to a great distance, far-sounding

Tĕl'e-scōpe, *n.* [Fr *télescope*, It. & Sp *telescopio*, from Gr τηλεσκοπος, viewing afar, far-seeing, fr. τῆλε, far, far off, and σκοπεῖν, to view] An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies It assists the eye chiefly in two ways first, by enlarging the visual angle under which a distant object is seen, and thus magnifying that object, and, secondly, by collecting and conveying to the eye a larger beam of light than would enter the naked organ, and thus rendering objects distinct and visible which would otherwise be indistinct or invisible Its essential parts are the *object-glass*, or concave *mirror*, which collects the beam of light, and forms an image of the object, and the *eye glass*, which is a microscope, by which the image is magnified

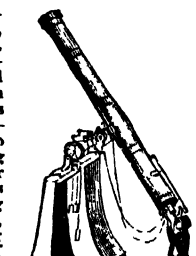

Great Refracting Telescope at Cincinnati, Ohio Object-glass, twelve inches; focal distance, seventeen feet.

Achromatic telescope See ACHROMATIC — *Aplanatic telescope* See APLANATIC — *Astronomical telescope*, a telescope with an astronomical eye-piece, which, being composed of a single lens, or pair of lenses, does not reverse the image formed by the object-glass, and consequently exhibits objects inverted — a circumstance of no importance in astronomical observations — *Cassegrainian telescope*, a telescope, invented by *Cassegrain*, which differs from the Gregorian only in having the secondary speculum convex, instead of concave —*Dialytic telescope* See DIALYTIC —*Equatorial telescope* See EQUATORIAL — *Galilean telescope*, a refracting telescope, in which the eye-glass is a concave instead of a convex lens, as in the common opera-glass This was the construction originally adopted by *Galileo*, the inventor of the instrument — *Gregorian telescope*, a reflecting telescope of the form invented by James *Gregory*, of Edinburgh, in which a small, concave mirror, in the axis near the open end, reflects the rays received from the large, concave speculum, back through a hole, in the center of the latter, to the eye-piece, situated behind it — *Herschelian telescope*, a reflecting telescope of the form invented by Sir William *Herschel*, in which only one speculum is employed, by means of which an image of the object is formed near one side of the open end of the tube, and to this the eye-glass is applied directly — *Newtonian telescope*, a reflecting telescope of the form invented by Sir Isaac *Newton*, in which, by means of a plane mirror in the axis near the open end, the image is reflected to the eye through one side of the tube, where it is viewed by the eye-glass. — *Prism telescope* See TRINOSCOPE — *Reflecting telescope*, a telescope in which the image is formed by a concave speculum or mirror, instead of an object-glass — *Refracting telescope*, a telescope in which the image is formed by refraction through an object-glass — *Terrestrial telescope*, a telescope whose eye-piece has two lenses more than the astronomical, for the purpose of inverting the image, and exhibiting objects erect

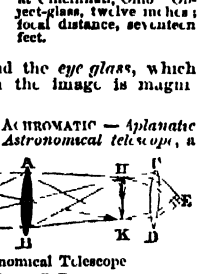

Astronomical Telescope

A B, object-glass, C D, converging eye-glass; F G, distant object, H K, image of the object; eye at E

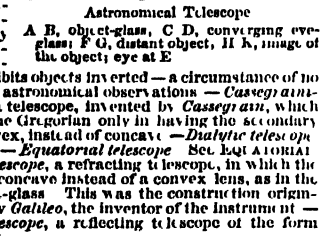

Gregorian Telescope

A B C D, section of tube; E, eye-piece F, small mirror; G H, large mirror, or object-mirror

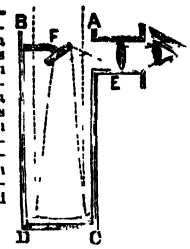

Newtonian Telescope

A B C D, section of tube E, eye-piece, F, small mirror

Tĕl'e-scōpe-fĭsh, *n* (*Ichth*) A certain Chinese fish, the scarlet-fish. See SCARLET

Tĕl'e-scōpe-shĕll, *n* (*Conch*) A species of *Turbo*, with numerous plane, striated spires

Tĕl'e-scŏp'ic, } *a.* [Fr *télescopique*, It. & Sp
Tĕl'e-scŏp'ic al, } *telescopico*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, a telescope, performed by a telescope, as, a *telescopic* view

2 Seen or discoverable only by a telescope, as, *telescopic* stars

3 Able to discern objects at a distance, far seeing, far reaching, as, a *telescopic* eye, *telescopic* vision

4 Having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another, like the tube of a pocket telescope, or spy-glass, especially (*Mach*) constructed of concentric tubes, either stationary, as in the *telescopic* boiler, or movable, as in the *telescopic* chimney of a war vessel, which may be put out of sight in action by being closed endwise

Tĕl'e scŏp'ic-al ly, *adv* In a telescopical manner, by or with the telescope

Tĕl'e scŏp'i-fôrm, *a* Having the form or construction of a telescope

Te lĕ'si â (zhĭ â), *n* [Fr *télésie*, from Gr τελεσις, making perfect, from τελεῖν, to finish, make perfect] (*Min*) Sapphire *Ure*

Tĕl'esm, *n* [Ar *tilism*, from Gr τελεσμα See TALISMAN] A kind of amulet or magical charm [*Obs and rare*] *Gregory*

Tĕl'es măt'ic, } *a* Of, or pertaining to, telesms,
Tĕl'es măt'ic al, } magical [*Obs*] *Gregory*

Tĕl'e stĕ'ri e scōpe, *n* [Gr τῆλε, far, στερεος, solid, and σκοπεῖν, to see] A stereoscope adapted to view distant natural objects or landscapes, a telescopic stereoscope

Te lĕs'tic, *a* [Gr τελεστικός, fit for finishing, from τελεῖν, to finish] Tending or serving to finish or end [*Rare*] *Cudworth*

Te lĕs'tich (Synop , § 130), *n* [Gr τέλος, the end, and στίχος, a line, verse] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name, — the reverse of an *acrostic*

Tĕl'ic, *a* [Gr τελικος, fr τελος, the end] (*Gram*) Denoting the final end or purpose Thus ἵνα, ὅπως, &c , when translated "in order that," are said to be *telic* as distinguished from their *ecbatic* use, when they denote "so that" *J. W. Gibbs*

Tĕl'li ŏst, *n* See TILEOST

Tĕll, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TOLD, *p pr* & *vb n* TELLING] [AS *tellan*, *tellan*, O Sax *talon*, *tellian*, O Frics *talua*, *tella*, Icel *tala*, *telja*, Sw *tala*, *talja*, Dan *tale*, *tale*, L Ger & D *tellen*, *vertellen*, O H Ger *zellan*, *-ellan*, N H Ger *zählen*, *erzählen*]

1 To mention one by one, to recount, to enumerate, to number, to count, as, to *tell* money

Tell the joints of thy body *By Taylor*

2 To utter or recite in detail, to give an account of, to narrate

And not a man appears to *tell* their fate *Pope*

3 To make known, to disclose, to publish, to betray

Why dost thou not *tell* me that she was thy wife? *Gen* xii 18

4 To give instruction to, to acquaint, to teach, to inform "Promised to *tell* me of" *Shak*

5 To make excuses to [*Obs and indelegant*]

Tush! never *tell* me *Shak*

6 To discern so as to report, to ascertain by observing, to find out, to discover, as, the colors are so blended that I can not *tell* where one ends and the other begins.

☞ *Tell*, though equivalent, in some respects, to *speak* and *say*, has not always the same application We say, to *tell* truth or falsehood, to *tell* a number, to *tell* the reasons, to *tell* something or nothing, but we never say, to *tell* a speech, discourse, or oration, or to *tell* an argument or a lesson It is much used in commands *Tell* me the whole story, *tell* me all you know, or all that was said *Tell* refers to the substance of the communication, while *say* refers rather, and *speak* refers only, to the words

To tell off, to count, to divide *W Scott*

Syn —To communicate, impart, reveal, disclose, inform, acquaint, report, repeat, rehearse, recite

Tĕll, *v i* 1. To give an account, to make report.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works *Ps* xxvi 7

2 To take effect, to produce a marked effect, as, every shot *tells*, every expression *tells*.

To tell of (*a*) To speak of, to mention, to narrate or describe (*b*) To inform against, to disclose some fault of In this use, *on* is often incorrectly used for *of*, in colloquial language

Tĕll, *n.* That which is told, narration; story, tale, account. [*Rare.*]

I am at the end of my *tell*. *H Walpole*

Tĕll, *n.* [Probably from Lat. *tellus*, earth] A mound of earth [*Rare.*]

Tĕll'a-ble, *a* Capable of being told.

Tĕll'er, *n.* 1. One who tells, relates, or communicates, as, (*a*) A recounter, an enumerator. (*b.*) A narrator or describer

2 Especially, in the English exchequer, one of four officers whose business it is to receive and pay all moneys due or belonging to the crown, and to give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith, to pay persons to whom money is due by the king, and also, to make books of receipts and payments *Craig*

☞ This meaning is supposed to be from *tally*, being in ancient records written *taller*

3 An officer of a bank, who counts over money received, and pays it out on checks

4 One who is appointed to count the votes given in a public meeting, assembly, and the like.

Tĕll'er-shĭp, *n.* The office or employment of a teller

Tel lĭ'nă, *n* [N Lat , Fr *telline*, from Gr τελλίνη, a kind of shell fish] (*Zool*) A genus of bivalve mollusks, having somewhat thin and delicate shells.

Tĕll'ing, *p a* Operating with great effect, highly effective, as, a *telling* speech

Tĕll'ing-ly, *adv* In a telling manner, effectively

Tĕl'li nite (49), *n* [Fr *tellinite* See TELLINA] (*Paleon*) A petrified or fossil bivalve shell of the genus *Tellina* [*Obs*]

Tĕll'-tāle, *a* Telling tales, babbling.

Tĕll'-tāle, *n* 1 One who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals, one who tells that which prudence should suppress

2 (*Mus*) A movable piece of ivory, lead, or other material, attached to an organ, that gives notice, by its position, when the wind is exhausted.

3 (*Naut*) (*a*) An instrument which, by communicating with a small barrel on the axis of the steering-wheel, indicates the position or situation of the helm (*b*) A compass in the cabin of a vessel giving information to persons below of the course of the vessel *Totten*

4 (*Mach*) A machine or contrivance for indicating or recording something, particularly for keeping a check upon employes, as factory hands, watchmen, drivers, check takers, and the like, by revealing to their employers what they have done or omitted

Tel lū'ral, *a* [From Lat *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth] Of, or pertaining to, the earth [*Rare*]

Tĕl'lu rate, *n* [Fr *tellurate* See TELLURIUM] (*Chem*) A compound of telluric acid and a base

Tĕl'lu-rĕt, *n* (*Chem*) Any non acid compound of tellurium with another element, — called also *telluride*

Tĕl'lu-rĕt'ed, *a* (*Chem*) Combined with tellurium [Written also *telluretted*]

Tellureted hydrogen, a gaseous compound of tellurium and hydrogen, resembling sulphureted hydrogen in its properties

Tel lū'ri an, *n* [From Lat *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth] An instrument for showing the operation of the causes which produce the succession of day and night, and the changes of the seasons [Written also *tellurion*] *Francis*

Tel lū'ric, *a* [Fr *tellurique*, from Lat. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth]

1 Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the earth "Amid these hot, *telluric* flames" *Carlyle*

2 Pertaining to, or containing, tellurium, as, *tellurie* silver

Telluric acid an acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium, and three of oxygen — *Telluric iron*, native iron in grains and plates or disseminated, highly magnetic, almost pure, or containing carbon, graphite, lead, or copper, but not nickel, — so called as distinguished from *meteoric iron* — *Telluric silver*, a mineral consisting of tellurium and silver in combination

Tĕl'lu-ride, *n* (*Chem*) See TELLURET.

Tĕl'lu rism, *n* A phase or hypothesis of animal magnetism, propounded by Dr Kieser, in Germany, in which the phenomena are ascribed to the agency of a telluric spirit or influence *Thompson.*

Tĕl'lu-rite, *n.* 1. (*Chem.*) A compound of tellurous acid and a base.

2 (*Min*) A mineral found in small yellowish or whitish spherical masses, having a radiated structure, occurring with native tellurium. *Dana.*

Tel lū'ri-ŭm, *n* [From Lat *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth, Fr *tellure*] (*Chem*) A metal discovered by Müller in 1782, combined with gold and silver in the ores, and received from the Bannat of Temeswar It is of a silver-white color, and in its chemical properties closely resembles sulphur and selenium.

Graphic tellurium (*Min*), a mineral, usually of a steel-gray or silver-white color, and metallic luster, consisting chiefly of tellurium, gold, and silver, — so called from the arrangement of the crystals like writing characters *Dana* — *Tellurium glance*, a blackish or lead-gray sectile mineral, of a splendent luster, consisting chiefly of

And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthly charge. *Milton*

There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding princes *tending* their flocks *Pope*

2. To be attentive to; to note carefully, to attend to.

Being to descend
A ladder much in height, I did not *tend*
My way well down *Chapman*

Tĕn'der, *v. t.* [Lat *tendere*, to stretch, to extend, to hold out, Fr *tendre*, It & Sp *tender*, Pr *tendre*, *tendir*, *tenir*, *tevir*, *tàvpai*, Goth *thanjan*, nearly akin to Eng *Law*] To make a tender of, to offer by chance. [*Obs.*]

Tĕn'der, *v. t.* [Fr *tendre*, *tendre à*, *tendre vers*, It *tendere*, Sp & It *tender*, Sp & Pg *tender*, Pr *tendre*, *tendir*, *tenir*, *tevir*, *tàvpai*, Goth *thanjan*, nearly akin to Eng *Law*] (*Naut*), to cause her to swing at single anchor] Unmoor not to foul the cable round the stock or anchor, rash; hence *Totten*

I spoke

Tĕn'der-ĭ-ty, *n* [Fr *tendresse*, It *tenerezza*, Sp & Pg *tendeza*, Pr *tendresa*, *tendrezza*, *tevirèvia*, *tàvpai*, Goth *thanjan*, with

Tĕn'der-ĭ-zā'tion, *n* Da direction. "Two gentle-

Te-mĕr'i-ty, *n* [Lat *ght.*" *Wotton.*

chance, rashly, Fr *tem* the white Alps *tend* *Byron*

merdad, It *temerità*] danger, extreme ventur any end or purpose, to the *temerity* of a commanding, to exert activity or

Syn.—Rashness, precipit

tiresomeness —Temerity, R the universal happiness of closely allied in sense, but have *Tillotson*

use and application *Temerity* tribute, as, our peti is Anglo-Saxon As in many su our destruction. is more select and dignified, the servants, to serve, millar and energetic We show sions, and the conduct to whic *rashness* in particular actions as de *Shak.*

pulse It is an exhibition of *teme* *Shak.*

verge of a precipice, it is an act of standing or waita river without being able to swim an unreasonable contempt of danger ing into danger from thoughtlessness

It is notorious *temerity* to pass sentence pable of evidence *Tennyson*

Her *rash* hand in ev tend. [*Obs.*]

Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluckd

Tĕm'er-ous, *a* Rash, temerarious

Tem-pē'an, *a* Of, pertaining to, Tempe, a valley in Thessaly, hence, lightful, charming

Tĕm'per, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* TEMPERED, *vb. n* TEMPERING] [A-S *temprian*, Fr *tempérer*, Pr *temprar*, *trempar*, Sp *temperar*, *templar*, It *temperare*, *temprare*, Lat from *tempus*, time, originally a piece cut from the root *tem*, Gr τεμνειν, to cut off]

1 To mingle in due proportion, to combining to modify, as by adding ment, to qualify, as by an ingredient

Puritan austerity was so *tempered* by that mercy itself could not have dictated

2 Hence, to soften, to mollify, to soothe, to calm.

Woman' nature n
To *temper* man; we had been brute

Bu'
Shall be more *tempered*, and thy l

3 To fit together, to adjust

Thy sustenance, serving to th *pered* itself to every man s liking

4 To bring to a proper to *temper* iron or steel

The *tempered* metals clash, and

5. To govern [*A L*

With which the dar
And furies rules, a

6 (*Founding*) T

ency, as, to *temper*

7. (*Mus*) To (*Law*), a form of words in a pleading, the actual se refers to refer the question raised upon

Syn.—To mode of decision *Burrill*

Tĕm'per, *n* [*sup. & p. p* TENDERED, *p pr &* the state of any co Fr. *tendre*, to stretch, stretch from the mixture of var See TEND, *v t*] bination, as, the *temper* of be tender toward, to

2 Constitution of body, temp writers the mixture or relative propor *Spenser*

four humors, blood, choler, phlegm, and choly. Our night

The exquisiteness of his [Christ's] bodily *temper* in the exquisiteness of his torment. ener

3. Disposition of mind, the constitution mind, particularly with regard to the passion affections, as, a calm *temper*, a hasty *temper* fretful *temper*.

Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard and judged *Milton*

4. Calmness or soundness of mind, moderation

To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise." *Pope*

Restore yourselves to your *tempers*, fathers *B Jonson*

5. Heat of mind or passion, irritation, proneness to anger,—in a reproachful sense [*Colloq*]

6. The state of a metal or other substance, especially as to its hardness, produced by some process of heating or cooling, as, the *temper* of iron or steel.

7. Middle character, state, or course, mean, or medium. [*Rare.*]

The perfect lawgiver is a just *temper* between the mere man of theory, who can see nothing but general principles, and the mere man of business, who can see nothing but particular circumstances. *Macaulay*

4. Not yet strong and mature; weak and feeble; youthful.

The children are *tender*. *Gen.* xxxiii. 13

5. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness, compassionate, pitiful, anxious for another's good, easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favor.

I am choleric by my nature, and *tender* by my temper *Fuller*

The Lord is very pitiful, and of *tender* mercy. *James* v 11

6. Exciting kind concern, dear, precious.

I love Valentine,
His life's as *tender* to me as his soul. *Shak.*

7 Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure,—with *of*. "*Tender* of property." *Burke*

The civil authority should be *tender* of the honor of God and religion *Tillotson*

8. Unwilling to cause pain, gentle, mild.

You, that are so *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good *Shak.*

9 Apt to give pain, as, that is a *tender* subject, things that are *tender* and unpleasing

10 Adapted to excite feeling or sympathy, expressive of the softer passions, pathetic, as, *tender* expressions, *tender* expostulations, a *tender* strain

☞ *Tender* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *tender-footed*, *tender-looking*, *tender minded*, *tender-mouthed*, and the like

Syn.—Delicate, effeminate, soft, compassionate, kind, humane, merciful, pitiful

Tĕn'der-heart'ed, *a* [From *tender* and *heart*] Having great sensibility, susceptible of impressions or influence

Rehoboam was young and *tender-hearted*, and could not withstand them 2 *Chron* xiii 7

Be ye kind one to another, *tender-hearted* *Eph* iv 32

Tĕn'der-heart'ed-ly, *adv* In a tender hearted manner, with tender affection

Tĕn'der-heart'ed ness, *n* The state or quality of being tender-hearted, susceptibility to the softer passions

Tĕn'der-hĕft'ed, *a.* Having great tenderness [*Obs and rare*] *Shak*

Tĕn'der ling, *n* 1 One made tender by too much kindness, a fondling [*Rare*]

2 The first horns of a deer *Johnson*

Tĕn'der-loin, *n* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef, the psoas muscle

Tĕn'der-ly, *adv* In a tender manner, with tenderness, mildly, gently, softly, in a manner not to injure or give pain, with pity or affection, kindly

Tĕn'der-ness, *n* 1 The state or quality of being tender or easily broken, bruised, or injured, softness, brittleness, delicacy, as, the *tenderness* of a thread, the *tenderness* of flesh

Here I saw the new fabric of French tapestry, for design, or *tenderness* of work, beyond any thing I had ever beheld *Evelyn*

2 The state of being easily hurt, soreness, as, the *tenderness* of flesh when bruised or inflamed

3 Susceptibility to the softer passions, sensibility

Well we know your *tenderness* of heart *Shak.*

4 Kind attention, anxiety for the good of another, or to save him from pain "Conjugal *tenderness* and devotion" *Prescott*

5 Extreme care or concern not to give or to commit offense, scrupulousness, caution, as, *tenderness* of conscience

6 Cautious care to preserve, or not to injure, as, a *tenderness* of reputation

7 Softness of expression, pathos

Syn.—Benignity, humanity, benevolence, kindness, pity, clemency

Tĕn'di nous, *a* [Fr *tendineux*, It & Sp. *tendinoso.*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, a tendon, partaking of the nature of tendons

2 Full of tendons, sinewy, as, nervous and *tendinous* parts

Tĕnd'ment, *n* Attendance, care [*Obs*]

Tĕn'don, *n* [Fr & Sp *tendon*, It *tendine*, N Lat *tendo*, from Lat *tendere*, to stretch, extend, Gr τενων, from τεινειν, to stretch] (*Anat*) A hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibers, by which motion is communicated from a muscle to a bone

Tĕn'drac, *n* (*Zool*) A certain small insectivore, the tenrec See TENREC

Tĕn'dril, *n* [Fr *tendron*, *tendrillon*, from *tendre*, Eng *tender*, properly the tender branch or sprig of a plant Cf It *tenerume*, ld, m *tenero*, tender] (*Bot*) A filiform, spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of support

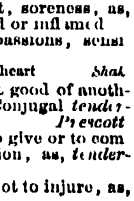

Tendrils

Tĕn'dril, *a.* Clasping, climbing like a tendril.

Tĕn'drons, *n.* The same as TENDRIL. [*Obs.*] "Young shoots and *Tendrons* of the briers and brambles," *Holland.*

Tĕn'dry, *n.* Proposal to acceptance; tender. [*Obs. and rare*] *Heylin.*

Tĕn'sa'sāme (tĕn'sum), *a.* Requiring much attendance; as, a *tensasome* child. [Written also *tensome.*]

Tĕn'e-brĕ'ose, *a.* Tenebrious. [*Obs.*]

Tĕn'e-brĭf'ic, *a.* [Lat *tenebræ*, darkness, and *facere*, to make.] Rendering dark or gloomy. "The *tenebrific* scene." *Burns.*

Tĕn'e-brĭf'ic-ous, *a.* The same as TENEBRIFIC. "Authors who are *tenebrificous* stars of the first magnitude" *Addison.*

Te-nĕb'ri-ous, *a.* [See TENEBROUS] Dark; gloomy, tenebrous.

Tĕn'e-brōse' (125), *a.* Characterized by darkness or gloom, tenebrous.

Tĕn'e brŏs'i-ty, *n* [O. Fr. *ténébrosité*, Pr. *tenebrositat*, Sp *tenebrosidad*, It *tenebrosità*] The state or quality of being tenebrose, or tenebrous, tenebrousness. *Burton.*

Tĕn'e-brous, *a.* [Lat *tenebrosus*, from *tenebræ*, darkness, Fr *ténébreux*, O Fr & Pr *tenebros*, Sp, Pg, & It *tenebroso*] Dark, gloomy, dusky; tenebrious "The towering and *tenebrous* boughs of the cypress" *Longfellow.*

Tĕn'e-brous-ness, *n* The state or quality of being tenebrous, darkness, gloom

Tĕn'e-ment, *n* [O Fr *tenement*, Pr. *tenement*, *tenemen*, O Sp *tenemiento*, *tenemiento*, It *tenimento*, L Lat *tenementum*, from Lat *tenere*, to hold.]

1 A house or lands depending on a manor, or a fee farm depending on a superior

2 A dwelling house, a building for a habitation; or an apartment in a building, used by one family, often, in modern usage, an inferior dwelling house rented to poor persons, or a dwelling erected for the purpose of being rented,—called also *tenement-house*

3 (*Law*) Any species of permanent property that may be held, so as to create a tenancy, as lands, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, and the like,—called also *free* or *frank tenements*.

The thing held is a *tenement*, and the possessor of it a "tenant," and the manner of possession is called "tenure" *Blackstone.*

Syn.—House, dwelling, habitation—TENEMENT, HOUSE There may be many houses under one roof, but they are completely separated from each other by party-walls A *tenement* may be detached by itself, or it may be *part* of a *house* divided off for the use of a distinct family "'Tis policy for father and son to take different sides for then lands and *tenements* commit no treason" *Dryden* "Theodosius arrived at a religious *house* in the city, where now Constantia lived *Addison*

Tĕn'e-mĕnt'al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a tenement, capable of being held by tenants.

Tenemental lands they distributed among their tenants *Blackstone.*

Tĕn'e mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Capable of being leased, held by tenants *Spelman.*

Tĕn'ent, *n.* [Lat *tenent*, they hold] A tenet held by several persons,—formerly so used by pedants who affected great accuracy [*Obs*] See TENET.

Tĕn'e-riffe, *n.* A white wine resembling Madeira in taste, but more tart, produced in Teneriffe,—called also *Malvoisia* *Simmonds.*

Te nĕr'i ty, *n* [Lat *tenerita*, O It *tenerita*. See TENDER] Tenderness [*Obs*]

Te nĕs'mic, *a* [See *supra*] (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or characterized by, tenesmus.

Tĕn-ĕz'mus, *n* [Lat, Gr τεινασμός, from τείνειν, to stretch, It & Sp *tenesmo*, Fr *tenesme*] (*Med.*) An urgent and distressing sensation, as if a discharge from the intestines must take place, although none can be effected,—always referred to the lower extremity of the rectum

Tĕn'et (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *tenet*, he holds, from *tenere*, to hold] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine, which a person holds or maintains as true, as, the *tenets* of Plato or of Cicero.

The religious *tenets* of his family he had early renounced with contempt *Macaulay*

Syn.—Dogma, doctrine, opinion, principle, position See DOGMA

Tĕn'fōld, *a* Ten times more or ten times as many. "Fire kindled into *tenfold* rage" *Milton.*

Tē'ni-oid, *a* [Fr *ténioïde*, from Gr. ταινία, Lat. *tænia*, a tape-worm, and εἶδος, likeness] Belonging to the family of worms of which the tape worm is an example [Written also *tæniod*]

Tĕn'nant ite (49), *n* [From Smithson *Tennant.*] A blackish, lead gray ore of copper, consisting of copper, iron, arsenic, and sulphur *Dana.*

Tĕn'nis, *n* [Fr *tenez*, hold or take it, from *tenir*, Lat *tenere*, to hold] A play in which a ball is driven continually, or kept in motion by striking it with rackets or with the open hand

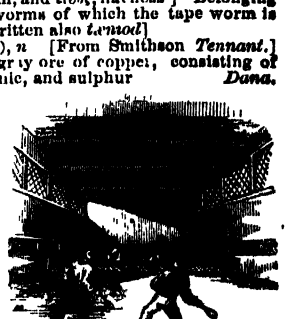

Tennis. Ball, Bat, and Court.

His easy bow, his good stories, his style of dancing and playing *tennis*, were familiar to all London *Macaulay*

Tĕn'nis, *v. t.* To drive, as a ball in playing tennis. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Tĕn'nis-cōurt, *n.* A place or court for playing the game of tennis.

Tĕn'on, *n.* [Fr. *tenon*, from *tenir*, Lat *tenere*, to hold] (*Carp & Join*) The end of a piece of wood cut into form, for insertion into a cavity in another piece called a *mortise*, in order to unite the two pieces The form of a tenon is various, as square, dovetailed, and the like. [See *Illust.* of *Mortise*]

Tĕn'on, *v t* To fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber

Tĕn'on-sāw, *n* [Also corruptly written *tenant-saw*] A saw with a thin blade usually stiffened by a brass or steel back, for cutting tenons *Gwilt*

Tĕn'or, *n* [Lat *tenor*, from *tenere*, to hold, that is, a holding on in a continued course, Fr. *teneur*, Pr & Sp *tenor*, Pg *teor*, It *tenore*]

1 Stamp, character

2 That course of thought which holds on through a discourse, the general drift, course, or direction of thought, purport, intent, general meaning, understanding

Bid me tear the bond,
When it is paid according to the *tenor* *Shak*

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men? *Spratt*

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual, and always of the same *tenor* *Dryden*

3 [Fr *ténor*, Sp *tenor*, It *tenore*] (*Mus*) (*a*) The higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males, hence, the part of a tune adapted to this voice, the second of the four parts in the scale of sounds, reckoning from the base, and originally the air, to which the other parts were auxiliary (*b*) A person who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it

4 (*Law*) An exact copy of a writing, set forth in the words and figures of it It differs from *purport*, which is only the substance or general import of the instrument *Bouvier Gobbett*

Old Tenor, New Tenor, Middle Tenor, different descriptions of paper money, issued at different periods by the American colonial governments in the last century

Te-nŏt'o-my, *n.* [More correctly *tenontotomy*, from Gr τενων, τένοντος, a tendon, and τέμνειν, to cut, *root*, a cutting] (*Surg*) The division of a tendon, or the act of dividing a tendon

Tĕn'pem-ny, *a.* Valued or sold at ten pence See PENNY See also NAIL, *n*, 3

Tĕn'-pins, *n* A game played with ten pins, usually of wood, and a ball, nine pins See NINEPINS

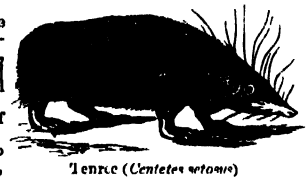

Tenrec (*Centetes setosus*)

Tĕn'rec, *n* [The native name, Fr *tanrac*, *tanrec*, and *tendrac* (*Zoöl*) A small insectivorous quadruped, of the genus *Centetes*, allied to the hedge hog, found in Madagascar and the Isle of France [Written also *tanrec* and *tendrac*]

Tĕnse, *a* [Lat *tensus*, p p of *tendere*, to stretch, It. & O Sp *teso*, Sp *tieso*, *tenso*, Fr *tendu*, Pr *tendut*] Stretched, strained to stiffness, rigid, not lax, as, a *tense* fiber

The temples were sunk, her forehead was *tense*, and a fatal paleness was upon her *Goldsmith*

Tĕnse, *n* [O Fr *tens*, *tans*, N Fr *temps*, Lat *tempus*, time, tense, Pr *temps*, It & Pg *tempo*, Sp. *tiempo* See TIMPER] (*Gram*) One of the forms which a verb takes by inflection or by adding auxiliary words, so as to indicate the time of the action or event signified, the variation which verbs undergo for the indication of time

☞ The primary simple tenses are three those which express time *past*, *present* and *future*, but these admit of modifications, which differ in different languages

Tĕnse'ly, *adv.* In a tense manner, with tension

Tĕnse'ness, *n* The state of being tense, or stretched to stiffness, stiffness, — opposed to *laxness*, as, the *tenseness* of a string or fiber, *tenseness* of the skin

Tĕn'si bil'i-ty, *n* The state of being tensible

Tĕn'si ble, *a* [From Lat *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch, extend] Capable of being extended or drawn out, ductile [*Rare*] *Bacon*

Tĕn'sile (tĕn'sil), *a* [It *tensile* See *supra*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, extension, as, *tensile* strength

2 Capable of extension, tensible *Bacon*

Tĕn'siled, *a* Made tensile, rendered capable of tension. [*Rare*]

Ten-sil'i-ty, *n* The quality of being tensile, or capable of extension, as, the *tensility* of the muscles.

Tĕn'sion (tĕn'shun), *n.* [Lat *tensio*, from *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch, Fr & Sp *tension*, It *tensione*]

1 The act of stretching or straining, as, the *tension* of the muscles

2 The state of being stretched or strained to stiffness, the state of being bent or strained; hence, high intellectual effort, strong excitement of feeling, energy of will, severity, rigor

3 The degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, piece of timber, and the like, is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length, strain. *Gwilt.*

4 Distention. [*Rare*]

5 (*Mech.*) The force by which a bow or string is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion, as, the *tension* of a string supporting a weight equals that weight

6 (*Physics*) Expansive force, the force with which the particles of a body, as a gas, tend to recede from each other and occupy a larger space, elastic force, as, the *tension* of vapor, the *tension* of air

Tĕn'si-ty, *n* The state of being tense, or strained to stiffness, tension

Tĕn'sive, *a* [Fr *tensif*, from Lat *tendere*, *tensum*] Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction "A *tensive* pain from distention of the parts" *Floyer*

Tĕn'sŏme, *a.* See TENDSOME

Tĕn'sor, *n* [N Lat, from *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch] (*Anat*) A muscle that stretches a part, or renders it tense

Tĕn'sūre (tĕn'shur), *n* [Lat *tensura*, from *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch] The same as TENSION [*Obs*]

Tĕnt, *n.* [Fr *tente*, Pr, It, & Pg *tenda*, Sp *tienda*, L Lat *tenta*, for Lat *tentorium*, properly something stretched out, from *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch]

1 A pavilion or portable lodge consisting of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles, — used for sheltering persons from the weather, especially soldiers in camp

2 [Fr *tente*, It *tenta*, from Lat *tentare*, to handle, feel, try See TEMPT] (*Surg*) A roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or to prevent the healing of an opening from which matter or other fluid is discharged.

3 Attention, regard [*Obs*] *Lydgate*

4 Intention, design [*Obs*]

Tĕnt, *n* [Sp *tinto*, properly deep colored, from *teñir*, to dye, Lat *tinctus*, from *tingere*, to dye] A kind of wine of a deep red color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga in Spain

Tĕnt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TENTED, *p pr* & *vb n* TENTING] To lodge as in a tent, to tabernacle [*Rare*] *Shak*

Tĕnt, *v t* [O Fr *tenter*, It *tentare*]

1 To cover with tents, to pitch tents upon, as, a *tented* plain

2 To probe, to search as with a tent, as, to *tent* a wound

I'll *tent* him to the quick *Shak*

3 To keep open with a tent, or pledget *Wiseman*

4 To attend to, to heed, hence, to guard, to hinder [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Tĕn'ta cle (tĕn'ta kl), *n* [Fr *tentacule*, It *tentacolo*, N Lat *tentaculum*, from Lat *tentare*, to handle, feel] (*Zool*) A filiform process or organ, simple or branched, proceeding from the head or cephalic extremity of an invertebrate animal, as polyp, snail, insect, crab, and the like, being either an organ of feeling, prehension, or motion

Ten tăc'ū-lar, *a* [Fr *tentaculaire*] Of, or pertaining to, tentacles, in the nature of a tentacle or tentacles

Ten-tăc'ū-lā'ted, *a.* [Fr *tentaculé*] Having tentacles

Tĕn'ta-cu-lif'er-oŭs, *a* [N Lat *tentaculum* tentacle, and Lat *ferre*, to bear] Producing or bearing tentacles.

Tĕn'ta-cŭl'i-fōrm, *a* [N Lat *tentaculum*, tentacle, and *forma*, form] Shaped like a tentacle

Ten-tăc'ū-lum, *n*, *pl* TEN-TĂC'Ū-LA [L Lat] (*Zool*) A tentacle

Tĕnt'age, *n* [From *tent*] An encampment [*Obs*]

Ten-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *tentatio*, Fr *tentation* See TEMPTATION] Trial, temptation [*Obs*] *Browne*

Tĕn'ta-tive, *a* [Fr *tentatif*, Sp *tentativo*, from Lat *tentare*, to try] Trying, essaying, experimental "A slow, *tentative* manner" *Carlyle*

Tĕn'ta-tive, *n* [Fr *tentative*, Sp *tentativa*, It *tentativo*] An essay, trial *Berkeley*

Tĕn'ta-tive-ly, *adv* In a tentative manner, by way of experiment

Tĕnt'-bĕd, *n* A high post bedstead, having curtains in an arched form above

Tĕnt'ed, *p a.* 1 Covered or furnished with tents, as soldiers

2 Covered with tents, as, a *tented* field

Tĕn'ter, *n* [From Fr *tendre*, Lat *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch] A machine or frame for stretching cloth, by means of hooks, called *tenter-hooks*, so that it may dry even and square

To be on the tenters to be on the stretch, to be in distress uneasiness, or suspense *Hudibras*

Tĕn'ter, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TENTERED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* TENTERING] To admit extension *Bacon.*

Woolen cloths will *tenter* *Bacon.*

Tĕn'ter, *v t* To hang or stretch on tenters

Tĕn'ter-ground, *n.* Ground on which tenters are erected

Tĕn'ter-hook, *n* A sharp, hooked nail, used in stretching cloth on a tenter.

Tĕnt'ful, *n*, *pl* TĔNT'FULS. As much or many as a tent will hold

Tĕnth, *a* [From *ten*, O. Eng *tethe*, A-S. *teōdha*]

1. Next in order after the ninth.

2. Constituting or being one of ten equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Tĕnth, *n.* 1 The quotient of a unit divided by ten, one of ten equal parts.

2. The tenth part of any thing, as of annual produce or increase, tithe.

3 (*Mus*) The interval between any tone and the tone represented on the tenth degree of the staff above it, as between one of the scale and three of the octave above

4 (*Eng Law*) (*a*) A temporary aid issuing out of personal property, and granted to the king by Parliament, formerly, the real tenth part of all the movables belonging to the subject (*b*) (*Eccl. Law*) The tenth part of the annual profit of every living in the kingdom, formerly paid to the pope, but afterward transferred to the crown, forming a part of the fund called *Queen Anne's Bounty.* *Burrill*

Tĕnth'ly, *adv* In the tenth place

Ten-tĭg'i-noŭs, *a* [Lat *tentigo*, *tentiginis*, a tension, lecherousness, from *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch] [*Obs*]

1 Stiff, stretched, strained

2 Lustful, or pertaining to lust *B Jonson.*

Tĕnt'o-ry, *n* [Lat *tentorium*, a tent] The awning of a tent [*Obs*] *Evelyn.*

Tĕnt'wort (-wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Asplenium*

Tĕn'ū-āte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TENUATED, *p pr.* & *vb n* TENUATING] [Lat *tenuare*, *tenuatum*, from *tenuis*, thin] To make thin [*Rare*]

Tĕn'ū-i-fō'li oŭs, *a* [From Lat *tenuis*, thin, and *folium*, a leaf, Fr *ténuifolie*] (*Bot*) Having thin or narrow leaves

Te-nū'i oŭs, *a.* [From Lat *tenuis*, thin Cf TENUOUS] Rare or subtile, tenuous, — opposed to *dense* [*Obs*] *Glanville.*

Tĕn'ū i rŏs'ter, *n* [Fr *ténuirostres*, from Lat *tenuis*, thin, and *rostrum*, a beak] (*Ornith*) One of a tribe of insessorial or perching birds, including those which have a long and slender bill

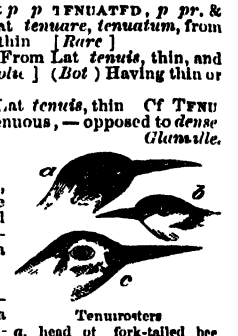

Tenuirosters
a, head of fork-tailed bee eater, *b*, European nuthatch, *c*, R v kingfisher

Tĕn'ū i rŏs'tral, *a* (*Ornith*) Thin billed, — applied to birds with a slender bill, as the humming birds *Swainson*

Tĕn'ū is, *n*, *pl* TĔN'Ū-ĒS [Lat *tenuis*, smooth] (*Gr Gram*) One of the three letters κ, π, τ, — so called in relation to their respective middle letters, γ, β, δ, and their aspirates, φ, χ, θ These terms are applied also to the corresponding letters and articulate elements in any language

Te nū'i ty, *n* [Lat *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, thin, O Fr *tenuité*, Sp *tenuidad*, It *tenuità*]

1 The state of being tenuous, smallness in diameter, exility, thinness, applied to a broad substance, and slenderness, applied to one that is long as, the *tenuity* of paper or of a leaf, the *tenuity* of a hair or filament

2 Rarity, rareness, thinness, as of a fluid, as, the *tenuity* of the air in the higher regions of the atmosphere, the *tenuity* of the blood.

3 Poverty, indigence [*Obs*] *K. Charles*

4 Simplicity, or plainness. [*Obs*]

Tĕn'ū oŭs, *a* [From Lat *tenuis*, thin; It., Sp, & Pg *tenue*, Pr *teuns*, *teune*, Fr *ténu*]

1 Thin, slender, small, minute.

2 Rare, subtile, not dense

Tĕn'ure (tĕn'yur) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr *tenure*, L Lat *tenura*, from Fr *tenir*, Lat *tenere*, to hold]

1 The act or right of holding, as property, especially real estate

That the *tenure* of estates might rest on equity, the Indian title to lands was in all cases to be quicted *Bancroft*

2 (*Eng Law*) The manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior

☞ Tenure is inseparable from the idea of property in land, according to the theory of the English law, and this idea of tenure pervades, to a considerable extent, the law of real property in the United States, where the title to land is essentially allodial, and almost all lands are held in fee-simple, not of a superior but the whole right and title to the property being vested in the owner Tenure, in general, then, is the particular manner of holding real estate, as by exclusive title or ownership, by fee simple, by fee-tail, by courtesy, in dower, by copyhold, by lease, at will, &c

3 The consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land

4 Manner of holding in general, as, in absolute governments, men hold their rights by a precarious *tenure*

Tĕ'o-căl'li, *n*, *pl* TĔ'O-CĂL'LIS Literally, God's house, a pyramid for the worship of the gods among the Mexicans and other aborigines of America.

And Aztec priests upon their *teocallis*
Beat the wild war-drum made of serpents' skin.
Longfellow

Tĕp'e-fā'tion, *n.* [See TEPEFY] The act or operation of making tepid, or moderately warm.

Tĕp'e-fy, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* TEPEFIED, *p. pr.* & *vb.*

n. TEPEFYING] [Lat. *tepefacere*, from *tepere*, to be tepid, and *facere*, to make, It. *tepefare*.] To make moderately warm.

Tĕp'e-fȳ, *v. t.* To become moderately warm.

Tĕph'ra-măn-cy, *n.* [Fr *téphramancie*, from Gr *τέφρα*, ashes, and *μαντεία*, divination] Divination by the ashes on which a victim had been consumed in sacrifice.

Tĕph'ro-ite (40), *n.* [See *infra*] (*Min.*) A silicate of manganese of an ash gray color, occurring both massive and granular. *Dana*

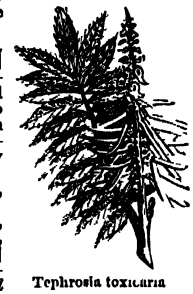

Tephrosia toxicaria

Te-phrō'sĭ-ă (te-frō'zhĭ ă), *n.* [Gr. *τεφρός*, ash-colored] (*Bot*) A genus of leguminous shrubs, mostly found in tropical countries, — so called from a silky down or pubescence of an ashy-gray color, with which they are generally covered *Baird*

Tĕp'id, *a* [Lat *tepidus*, from *tepere*, to be warm, It *tepido, tiepido*, O Sp *tepido*, N Sp *tibio*, Pg *tepido, tibio*, Pr, *tebe*, Fr *tiède, tiede*] Moderately warm, lukewarm, as, a *tepid* bath, *tepid* rays, *tepid* vapors

Tepid mineral waters, such as have less sensible cold than common water

Te-pĭd'ĭ-ty, } *n* [Fr *tepidité*, Pr *tepiditat, tebeza*,
Tĕp'id ness, } *tebezeza*, It *tepidità, tepidezza*, Sp & Pg *tibieza*] The state or quality of being tepid, moderate warmth, lukewarmness

Tē'por (Synop , § 130), *n* [Lat , from *tepere*, to be tepid, It *tepore*, Fr *tiédeur*] Gentle heat, moderate warmth, tepidness

Tĕr'aph, *n.* [See *infra*] One of the teraphim

Tĕr'a-phĭm, *n. pl.* [Heb *teraphim*] Household deities or images

☞ "The word *Teraphim* has been literally translated *nutritores* (nourishers) It seems that the plural form was used as a collective singular for the personified combination of all nourishing powers as the plural *Teraphim* signifies God, in whom all superior powers to be revered with reverential awe are combined The word *Teraphim* signifies an object or objects of idolatry as we may learn from the renderings of the Septuagint, and that it was in meaning similar to the Penates It seems, therefore, that [they] were tutelary household gods, by whom families expected for worship bestowed, to be rewarded with domestic prosperity *Kitto*

Tĕr'a pĭn, *n.* See TERRAPIN

Te răt'ĭc-al, *a* [Gr *τέρας*, sign or wonder] Wonderful or ominous, prodigious [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Tĕr'a-tŏg'e ny, *n* [Gr *τέρας*, wonder, and *γενέσις*, to produce] (*Med*) The formation of monsters

Tĕr'a tŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *teratologie*, from Gr *τέρας, τέρατος*, a wonder, monster, and *λόγος*, discourse, Gr *τερατολογία*, a telling of wonders]

1. The science which treats of malformations and monstrosities

2 Bombast in language, affectation of sublimity [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Tĕrce, *n.* The same as TIERCE See TIERCE

Tĕr'çel, *n* [Called also *tarsel, tassel*, and *tercel* See TIERCEL] The male of the falcon, especially of the common falcon.

Red tercel, the male in its first year

Tĕrçe'-mă'jor, *n* [See TIERCE] (*Card playing*) A sequence of the three best cards

Ter çĕn'te na-ry, *a* Including, or relating to, the interval of three hundred years

Tĕr'çet, *n* (*Mus*) A third *Crabb*

Tĕr'çĭne, *n* [Fr *tercine*, from Lat *tertius*, the third] (*Bot*) The outer coat of the nucleus of the ovule of a plant *Lindley*

Tĕr'e bĭnth, *n* [Lat *terebinthus*, Gr *τερέβινθος*, Fr. *térébinthe*, Pr. *terebinte*, Sp & It *terebinto*, Pg *terebintho*] The turpentine tree *Spenser*

Tĕr'e-blĭn'thi nate, *a* Impregnated with the qualities of turpentine, terebinthine

Tĕr'e-blĭn'thine, *a* [Lat *terebinthinus*, Gr *τερεβίνθινος*] Of, or pertaining to, turpentine, consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities

Tĕr'e-brāte, *v t* [Lat *terebrare, terebratum*, from *terebra*, a borer, from *terere*, to rub, Fr *terebrer*] To perforate, as with a gimlet, to bore, to pierce [*R.*]

Tĕr'e-brā'ting, *p. a.* Boring, perforating, — applied to mollusks which form holes in rocks, wood, or the like. *Humble*

Tĕr'e-brā'tion, *n.* [Lat *terebratio*, Fr. *terébration*] The act of terebrating or boring [*Rare*]

Tĕr'e-brā'tŭ-la, *n.*; *pl.* TĔR'E-BRĂ'TŬ-LÆ [N. Lat., Fr *térébratule*] (*Zoöl*) A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the order of Brachiopods, in which one of the valves is perforated for the transmission of a tendinous ligament, by which the animal fixes itself to submarine bodies

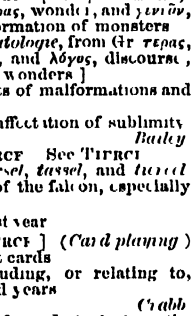

a, b, Terebratulæ.

Tĕr'e-bra-tū'lĭ-fŏrm, *a* [N. Lat *terebratula* and *forma*, form.] Having the general form of terebratula shell.

Tĕr'e-dĭne, *n.* [Fr. *térédine.* See *infra*] (*Zool.*) A borer, the teredo

Te-rĕ'do, *n* [Lat., a worm that gnaws wood, clothes, &c , Gr *τερηδών*, from *τείρειν*, to rub, Lat. *terere*] (*Zool*) A genus of acephalous testaceous mollusks that bore and penetrate the bottom of ships, and other submersed wood, the ship worm

Tĕr'et, *a* Terete, also, round, rounded [*Obs*]

Te rēte', *a.* [Lat *teres, teretis*, rounded off, properly rubbed off, from *terere*, to rub, Fr *tercte*, Sp *terete*] (*Bot*) Cylindrical and slightly tapering, columnar, as some stems of plants

Tĕr'e-toŭs, *a* Terete [*Obs*] "*Teretous* or long round leaves" *Browne*

Tĕr'gal, *a* (*Anat*) Pertaining to the back, dorsal

Tĕr'gant, *a* (*Her*) Showing the back, as, an eagle *tergant* [Written also *tergant*]

Ter gĕm'i-nal, } *a* [See *infra* Fr *tergemane*]
Ter-gĕm'i nate, } (*Bot*) Thrice double, as, a *tergeminate* leaf *Martyn*

Ter-gĕm'i-noŭs, *a* [Lat *tergeminus*, from *ter*, thrice, and *geminus*, doubled at birth, twin born] Threefold *Blount*

Tĕr'gi ant, *a* The same as TERGANT, q v

Ter gĭf'er oŭs, *a* [From Lat *tergum*, the back, and *ferre*, to bear] Carrying or bearing upon the back

Tergyerous plants (*Bot*), plants which bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as ferns

Tĕr'gi ver-sāte (Synop , § 130), *v i* [Lat *tergiversari, tergiversatus*, to turn one's back, to shift, from *tergum*, the back, and *versare*, v lutens from *vertere*, to turn, It *tergiversare*, Sp *tergiversar*, Fr *tergiverser*] To shift, to practice evasion, to use subterfuges [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Tĕr'gi-ver-sā'tion, *n* [Lat *tergiversatio*, Fr *tergiversation*, Sp *tergiversacion*, It *tergiversazione*]

1 The act of tergiversating, a shifting, shift, subterfuge, evasion

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences as being more free from passion and *tergiversation* *Bramhall*

2 Fickleness of conduct, change

The colonel, after all his *tergiversation*, lost his life in the king's service *Clarendon*

Tĕr'gi ver-sā'tor, *n* One who tergiversates, one who shuffles or evades

Tĕr'gum, *n* [Lat, the back] (*Entom*) The upper surface of the abdomen *Brande*

Tĕr'ĭn, *n* [Fr *tarin*, Prov Fr *tarin, tarin, terin*, probably from the Picard *tere*, tender Cf Gr *τέρην*, green finch, from M H Ger *zart*, tender] A small singing-bird of a yellow color, with the head of an ash-color *Chaucer*

Tĕrm (14), *n* [Fr & Pr *terme*, Pg *termo*, Sp *termino*, It *termine, termino*, Lat *termen, terminus*, and *termannus*, allied to Gr *τέρμα, τέρμων* Cf FLEMINUS]

1 A bound or boundary, the extremity of any thing, that which limits its extent, a limit

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation, and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries *Bacon*

2 The time for which any thing lasts, any limited time, as, the *term* of five years, the *term* of life

3 Especially in universities and colleges, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students, who are obliged by the statutes and laws of the institution to attend to the recitations, lectures, and other exercises

4 (*Geom*) A point, line, or superficies, that limits, as, a line is the *term* of a superficies, and a superficies is the *term* of a solid

5 (*Law*) (*a*) The limitation of an estate, or rather, the whole time or duration of an estate, as for the term of a life or lives, or for a term of years (*b*) A space of time granted to a debtor for discharging his obligation (*c*) The time in which a court is held or open for the trial of causes. *Bouvier*

☞ In England, there are four terms in the year Hilary term, beginning on the 11th and ending on the 31st of January, Easter term, beginning on the 15th of April, and ending on the 8th of May Trinity term beginning on the 22d day of May and ending on the 12th of June, Michaelmas term, beginning on the 2d and ending on the 25th day of November The rest of the year is called *vacation* In the United States, the terms to be observed by the tribunals of justice are prescribed by the statutes of Congress and of the several States

6 (*Logic*) The subject or predicate of a proposition, one of the three component parts of a syllogism, each one of which is used twice

The subject and predicate of a proposition are after Aristotle, together called its *terms* or extremes *Sir W Hamilton*

☞ The predicate of the conclusion is called the *major* term, because it is the most general and the subject of the conclusion is called the *minor* term, because it is less general These are called the *extremes*, and the third term, introduced as a common measure between them is called the *mean* or *middle* term Thus in the following syllogism,—

Every vegetable is combustible,
Every tree is a vegetable,
Therefore every tree is combustible,—

combustible is the predicate of the conclusion, or the major term, *tree* is the minor term, *vegetable* is the middle term

7 Hence, a word or expression, specifically, one that denotes something peculiar to an art or a science, as, a technical *term*

In painting, the greatest beauties can not be always expressed for want of *terms* *Dryden.*

8 (*Arch*) A kind of pillar or column, adorned on the top with the figure of a head, as of a man, woman, or satyr, — called also *terminal figure.*

☞ The pillar part frequently tapers downward, or is narrowest at the base *Terms* rudely carved were formerly used for landmarks or boundaries *Gwilt*

9 (*Alg*) A member of a compound quantity, as, *a* in $a+b$, or *ab* in $ab+cd$

10 (*pl*) (*Med*) The monthly uterine secretion of women

11 (*pl*) (*Law*) In contracts, propositions stated or promises made, which, when assented to or accepted by another, settle the contract and bind the parties, conditions

12 (*Naut*) A piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail *Crabb.*

Terms of a proportion (*Math*), the four members of which it is composed — *To bring to terms*, to make to submit or agree — *To make terms*, to come to terms, to make an agreement, to agree

Syn — Limit, bound, boundary, condition, stipulation word expression — TERM, WORD These are more frequently interchanged than almost any other vocables that occur in the language There is however, a difference between them which is worthy of being kept in mind *Word* is generic, it denotes an utterance which represents or expresses our thoughts and feelings *Term* originally denoted one of the two essential members of a proposition in logic and hence signifies a word of specific meaning, and applicable to a definite class of objects Thus, we speak of a scientific or technical *term* (not *word*), and of stating things in distinct *terms* Thus we say, "the *term* minister literally denotes servant," "an exact definition of *terms* is essential to clearness of thought," "no *term* of reproach can sufficiently express my indignation," "every art has its peculiar and distinctive *terms*," &c So also we say "purity of style depends on the choice of *words* and precision of style on a clear understanding of the *terms* used *Term* is chiefly applied to verbs, nouns, and adjectives, these being capable of standing as terms in a logical proposition, while prepositions and conjunctions, which can never be so employed are rarely spoken of as *terms*, but simply as *words* It need hardly be added that *term* in a looser sense is used to a great extent interchangeably with *word* for variety of expression

Tĕrm, *v t* [*imp & p p* TERMED, *p pr & vb n.* TERMING] [See *supra* O Fr *termer*, to bound, end, N Fr *terminer*] To apply a term to, to name, to call, to denominate

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe "imaginary space" *Locke*

Tĕr'ma gan cy, *n* The state or quality of being termagant turbulence tumultuousness, as, a violent *termagancy* of temper *Baker*

Tĕr'ma gant, *a* [See *infra*] Tumultuous, turbulent, boisterous or furious, quarrelsome, scolding

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench *Arbuthnot*

Tĕr'ma gant, *n* [Originally a kind of supposed deity of the heathens or Mohammedans, extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient moralities, farces, and puppet shows, O Eng *Tervigant, Termagant*, O Fr *Tervagant*, It *Tervagante, Trivigante* "And oftentimes by *Termagant* and Mahound [Mahomet] sworne" *Spens* F Q 6, 7, 47 "Beste immando Macone et *Trivigante*" *Ariosto*, 12, 59]

1 A vociferous, tumultuous deity

The lesser part on Christ believed well,
On *Termagant* the more, and on Mahound *Fairfax.*

2 A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman, — formerly applied both to males and females, but especially to the former, now only to the latter. "The slave of an imperious and reckless *termagant*" *Macaulay.*

Tĕr'ma gant ly, *adv* In a termagant, turbulent, or scolding manner

Tĕrm'er, *n* 1 One who travels to attend a law term, particularly in order to practice tricks *Spenser.*

2 (*Law*) One who has an estate for a term of years or for life

Tĕr'mĭs, *n pl* TĔR'MI TĒS [Lat *termes*, *termis*, gen *termitis*, a wood worm, Fr *termes, termite* Cf TERMITE] A neuropterous insect; a species of ant mostly found within the tropics, and which is very destructive to trees, wood work, as of houses, and the like, white ant

Tĕrm'-fee, *n* (*Law*) A fee by the term, chargeable to a suitor, or by law fixed and taxable in the costs of a cause, for each or any term it is in court.

Tĕr'mi na-ble, *a* [Sp *terminable*, It *terminabile.* See TERMINATE] Capable of being bounded, limitable

Tĕr'mi-na ble-ness, *n.* The state of being terminable

Tĕr'mi-nal, *a.* [Lat *terminalis*, Fr, Sp, & Pg *terminal*, Pr *termenal*, It *terminale.* See TERM.]

1 Pertaining to, or forming, the end or extremity, as, a *terminal* edge

2. (*Bot*) Growing at the end of a branch or stem, terminating, as, a *terminal* scape, flower, or spike

Terminal figure See TERM, 9

Tĕr'mi-nal, *n.* That which terminates or ends; termination, extremity.

Tĕr'mi nă'lĭ-ă, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An

nual festivals held by the Romans in February in honor of *Terminus*, the god of boundaries.

Tĕr'mi-nāte, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* TERMINATED; *p. pr & vb. n.* TERMINATING.] [Lat. *terminare, terminatum*, It. *terminare*, Sp & Pg. *terminar*, Pr. *terminar, terminar*, Fr. *terminer*. See TERM.]

1. To set a term or limit to, to set the extreme point or side of by bounds or limits, to bound, to limit; as, to *terminate* a surface by a line.

2. To put an end to, to end, as, to *terminate* a controversy.

3. Hence, to put the finishing touch to, to bring to completion.

During this interval of calm and prosperity, he [Michael Angelo] *terminated* two figures of slaves, destined for the tomb, in an incomparable style of art *J. S. Harford*

Tĕr'mi-nāte, *v. i.* 1. To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface, to stop short, to end, to cease; as, a line *terminates* at the equator, the torrid zone *terminates* at the tropics

2. To come to a limit in time, to end, to close

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven *South*

Tĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat *terminatio*, It *terminazione*, Sp. *terminacion*, Pr *terminacio*, Fr *terminaison*.]

1. The act of terminating, or of limiting or setting bounds, the act of ending or concluding

2. Limit in space or extent, bound, as, the *termination* of a line

3. End in time or existence, as, the *termination* of the year or of life, the *termination* of happiness

4. Effect, consequence, conclusion, result

5. Last purpose or design [*Rare*.] *White*

6. Word, term [*Obs. and rare*.] *Shak*

7. (*Gram*.) The end or ending of a word, the syllable or letter that ends a word

Tĕr'mi-nā'tion-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming, a termination

Tĕr'mi-na-tive, *a.* [Fr *terminatif*, Pr *terminatiu*, It & Sp *terminativo*.] Tending or serving to terminate, terminating, determining, absolute, definitive. *Bp. Hurst*

Tĕr'mi-na-tive-ly, *adv.* In a terminative manner, absolutely. *Bp. Taylor*

Tĕr'mi-nā'tor, *n.* [N Lat.]

1. One who, or that which, terminates

2. (*Astron*.) The dividing line between the enlightened and the unenlightened part of the moon

Tĕr'mi-na-to-ry, *a.* Terminating, limiting

Tĕr'mine, *v. t.* To terminate [*Obs*.]

Tĕr'mi-ner, *n.* [Fr *terminer*, to bound, limit, end See TERMINATE.] A determining, as, in *oyer* and *terminer*. See OYER

Tĕr'mi-nism, *n.* The doctrine held by Terministe

Tĕr'mi-nist, *n.* [Fr *Terministe*.] (*Eccl*.) One of a class of theologians who maintain that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of individual persons, during which period, and no longer, they have the offer of grace *Murdock*

Tĕr'mi-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Fr *terminologie*, from Lat. *terminus*, term, and Gr λόγος, discourse.]

1. The doctrine of terms, a treatise on terms, a theory of terms or appellations

2. The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like, nomenclature, as, the *terminology* of chemistry "The barbarous effect produced by a German structure of sentence, and a *terminology* altogether new" *De Quincey*

Ter-min'thus, *n.* [Gr τερμινθος, i. q. τερεβινθος, the terebinth or turpentine-tree, and in medicine a swelling like its fruit, Fr *terminthe, terminthe*.] (*Med*.) A tumor surmounted by a black pustule resembling the fruit of the turpentine-tree [*Obs*.]

Tĕr'mi-nĭ, *n., pl.* TĔR'MI-NĪ. [Lat Cf TERM.]

1. Literally, a boundary, a border.

2. (*Myth*.) The Roman divinity who presided over boundaries, whose statue was properly a short pillar terminating in the bust of a man, woman, satyr, and the like, but often merely a post or stone stuck in the ground on a boundary line.

3. Hence, any post or stone marking a boundary, a term See TERM, 8.

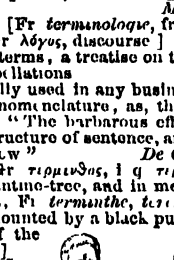

Ancient Termini

4. The extreme point at either end of a piece of railway, also, the station-house at either end.

Tĕr'mite, *n., pl* TĔR'MITES. (*Entom*.) The white ant. See TERMES.

Termite, or White Ant

Tĕrm'less, *a.* Having no term or end, unlimited, boundless, unending, as, *termless* joys. [*Rare*.] *Raleigh.*

Tĕrm'ly, *a.* Occurring every term [*Rare*.] *Bacon.*

Tĕrm'ly, *adv.* Term by term, every term. [*Rare*.] "Fees that are *termly* given" *Bacon.*

Tĕrm'o-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [From Gr. τέρμων, μέρμονος, boundary, end, and λόγος, discourse.] The same as TERMINOLOGY, q. v.

Tĕrm'or, *n.* (*Law*.) One who has an estate for a term of years or life; a termer. *Blackstone.*

Tĕrn, *n.* [Dan. *terne, tirne*, Sw. *tärna*, Icel. *therna*, sea swallow, maid-servant, D. *stern, thstern*, N. Lat *sterna*.] (*Ornith*.) A long-winged aquatic fowl of the genus *Sterna* of Linnæus, closely allied to the gulls, as, the great or common *tern*, or sea-swallow (*S hirundo*), the black *tern*, the lesser *tern*, or hooded *tern*, &c.

Tern

Arctic tern, the *Sterna arctica*

Tĕrn, *a.* [Lat *ternus*, pl *terni*, three each, three, from *tres, tria*, three.] Threefold, consisting of three.

Tern flowers (*Bot*.), flowers growing three and three together — *Tern leaves*, leaves arranged in threes, or three by three, or having three in each whorl or set — *Tern peduncles*, three peduncles growing together from the same axis — *Tern schooner* (*Naut*.), a three-masted vessel rigged as a schooner

Tĕrn, *n.* [See *supra*.] That which consists of, or pertains to, three things or numbers together, especially, a prize in a lottery resulting from the favorable combination of three numbers in the drawing, also, the three numbers themselves

She'd win a *tern* in Thursday's lottery *E. B. Browning*

Tĕr'na-ry, *a.* [Lat *ternarius*, from *terni*, Fr. *ternaire*, Pr *ternari*, Sp, Pg, & It *ternario* See *supra*.] Proceeding by threes, consisting of three, as, the *ternary* number, in antiquity, was esteemed a symbol of perfection, and held in great veneration

Tĕr'na-ry, *n.* [Lat *ternarius*, from *terni*. See *supra*.] The number three, three things taken together, ternion *Holder.*

Ternate Leaf

Tĕr'nate, *a.* [N Lat *ternatus*, from Lat *terni*, Fr. *terne* See *supra*.] Having an arrangement by threes, as three leaflets on a petiole, as in trefoil, strawberry, bramble, &c. *Martyn*

Tĕr'nate-ly, *adv.* In a ternate manner *Gray*

Tĕr'ni-on, *n.* [Lat *ternio*, from *terni* See *supra*.] The number three, three things together, ternary

Terp sich'o-re [Lat., Gr. Τερψιχόρη, from τερπειν, to enjoy, and χορος, dance, dancing.] (*Gr. Myth*.) The Muse who presided over the choral song and the dance

Terpsichore (from an ancient statue)

Tĕrp'sich o rē'an, *a.* Relating to Terpsichore, the Muse who presided over dancing

Tĕr'rā, *n.* [Lat.] The earth, earth.

Terra cotta [It.] Baked clay, a kind of pottery made from fine clay hardened by heat and used for statues, architectural decorations, figures, vases, and the like — *Terræ filius* [Lat., son of the earth] Formerly one appointed to write a satirical Latin poem at the public acts in the University of Oxford, — not unlike the *prevaricator* at Cambridge, England — *Terra firma* [Lat.] Firm or solid earth — *Terra Japonica*, the same as *catechu*, a substance obtained from the juice of a species of acacia It was formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan — whence the name — *Terra lemnia*, a species of red, bolary earth — *Terra ponderosa* (*Min*.), barytes, or heavy spar — *Terra sienna* [It.] See SIENNA

Tĕr'race, *n.* [Fr *terrasse*, Sp *terraza*, It *terrazzo*, from Lat *terra*, the earth.]

1. A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall or bank of turf, or the like, whether designed for use or pleasure

2. A balcony or open gallery. [*Obs*.] *Fuller*

3. The flat roof of a house, as, the buildings of the Oriental nations are covered with *terraces*

Tĕr'race, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* TERRACED (tĕr'rast), *p. pr & vb. n.* TERRACING.] To form into, or furnish with, a terrace or terraces "Clermont's *terraced* height" *Thomson*

Tĕr'ra-cūlt'ūr-al (-kŭlt'yur-al), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, terraculture, agricultural. [*Rare*.]

Tĕr'ra-cūlt'ūre (kŭlt'yur, 53), *n.* [Lat *terra*, the earth, and *cultura*, culture.] Cultivation of the earth, agriculture. [*Rare*.]

Tĕr'ra-pēne, *n.* A terrapin.

Tĕr'ra-pin, *n.* [Written also *terapin, terrapen*, and *turapen*.] [Fr *terrapène*.] (*Zoöl*.) A large kind of turtle or tortoise of the genus *Chelonia*, living in sea water, the flesh of which is highly valued, being a delicious article of food. *Baird.*

Ter-rā'que-ŏus (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat. *terra*, the earth, and *aqua*, water.] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

The grand *terraqueous* spectacle
From center to circumference unveiled. *Wordsworth.*

Tĕr'rar, *n.* [L. Lat. *terrarium, terrarium, terrarius liber*, from *terra*, the earth, Fr. *terrier*.] (*O. Eng. Law*.) A register of lands. [*Obs*.] *Cowell.*

Tĕr'ras, *n.* See TRASS.

Tĕrre'-blūe, *n.* [Fr. *terre bleue*, from *terre*, the earth, and *bleu*, blue.] A kind of light, loose earth *Woodward.*

Ter-reen', *n.* [Fr *terrine*, from *terre*, Lat. *terra*, earth. Cf. TUREEN.] A large dish or vessel, usually earthen, for the table, used for containing soup, and the like. [Written also, more commonly, *tureen*.]

Tĕr'rel, *n.* [N Lat *terrella*, from Lat. *terra*, the earth.] A magnet of a just spherical figure, and so placed that its poles, equator, &c, correspond exactly to those of the earth [*Obs*.] *Chambers*

Tĕrre'-mōte, *n.* [O Fr. *terremote*, Sp. *terremoto*, It *terremoto, terremuoto, tremuoto*, Lat *terræ motus*, from Lat *terra*, the earth, and *motus*, motion, from *movere, motum*, to move.] An earthquake [*Obs*.] *Gower.*

Ter-rēne', *n.* [See TERREEN.]

1. A terreen or tureen. "Tables loaded with *terrenes*, filigree, figures, and every thing upon earth" *H. Walpole*

2. The earth's surface, the earth [*Obs. and rare*.] "Tenfold the length of this *terrene*" *Milton.*

Ter rēne', *a.* [Lat *terrenus*, from *terra*, the earth, It, Sp, & Pg *terreno*, Pr *terren*, O Fr *terrien*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, the earth, earthy, as, *terrene* substance

2. Earthly, terrestrial.

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene* *Raleigh*

Be true and faithful to the king and his heirs, and truth and faith to bear of life and limb and *terrene* honor
O. Eng. Oath of Allegiance, quoted by Blackstone

Tĕr're-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat *terreus*, from *terra*, the earth, It & Sp *terreo*, Fr *terreux*, Pr *terros*, the same as Lat *terrosus*.] Consisting of earth, earthy, as, *terreous* substances, *terreous* particles [*Obs*.]

Tĕrre'-plein (tĕr'plān), *n.* [Fr. *terreplein*, or more correctly *terreplain*, from *terre*, Lat *terra*, earth, and *plain*, Lat *planus*, even, level, plain, but *plein* is equivalent to Lat *plenus*, full.] (*Fort*.) The top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed. [See *Illust. of Casemate*.]

Ter rĕs'tri al, *a.* [Lat *terrestris*, from *terra*, the earth, Fr, Pr, Sp, Pg, & It *terrestre*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, the earth, existing on the earth, earthly, as, *terrestrial* animals. "Vain labors of *terrestrial* wit" *Spenser*

2. Representing, or consisting of, the earth, as, a *terrestrial* globe "This dark *terrestrial* ball" *Addison*

3. Pertaining to the world, or to the present state, sublunary, earthly

A genius bright and base,
Of towering talents, and *terrestrial* aims. *Young*

4. Consisting of, or belonging to, land, in distinction from water. "The *terrestrial* parts of the globe" *Woodward*

Terrestrial serpents (*Zool*.), those serpents which make their home on the ground, in distinction from those dwelling in the water, on trees, and the like

Ter rĕs'tri al, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth

Ter-rĕs'tri al ly, *adv.* After a terrestrial or earthly manner *More*

Ter rĕs'tri al-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being terrestrial

Ter-rĕs'tri fy, *v. t.* [Lat *terrestris*, fr *terra*, earth, and *facere*, to make] To form into earth or like earth, to make earthy [*Obs*.] *Bourne*

Ter rĕs'tri-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *terrestris*. See TERRESTRIAL] [*Obs*.]

1. Earthy.

2. Pertaining to the earth, being on or living on the earth, terrestrial *Browne*

Tĕr'ret, *n.* A ring on the top of a saddle, for the driving reins to pass through

Tĕrre'-tĕn'ant (tĕr'-), *n.* [Fr. *terre*, earth, land, and *tenant*, holding, p pr of *tenir*, to hold] (*Law*.) One who has the actual possession of land, the occupant [Written also *ter-tenant*]

Tĕrre'-vĕrte (tĕr'vĕrt), *n.* [Fr, from *terre*, earth, and *vert*, verte, green] A species of olive green earth, used by painters, containing oxide of iron, silica, potash, and water, with other variable ingredients

Tĕr'ri ble, *a.* [Fr, Pr, & Sp *terrible*, Pg *terrivel*, It. *terribile*, Lat *terribilis*, from *terrere*, to frighten.]

1. Adapted to excite terror, awe, or dread; dreadful, formidable. "Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war." *Prior.*

The Lord thy God is among you, a mighty God and *terrible*. *Deut.* vii. 21

2. Excessive; extreme; severe. [*Colloq*.] "Being indisposed by the *terrible* coldness of the weather." *Clarendon.*

Syn. — Terrific, fearful; frightful; formidable, dreadful; horrible, shocking, awful.

Ter'ri-ble-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being terrible, dreadfulness; formidableness, as, the *terribleness* of a sight.

Ter'ri-bly, *adv.* 1 In a manner to excite terror, fright, or awe. "When he ariseth to shake *terribly* the earth." *Isa.* ii. 21.

2. Violently; very greatly. [*Colloq.*]

The poor man squalled *terribly* *Swift.*

Ter'ri-er, *n.* [O. Fr. *terrier, chien terrier*, from Lat. *terra*, Fr. *terre*, the earth Cf. TARRIER]

1. A dog or little hound, remarkable for going into the ground after animals that burrow, *Canis familiaris terrarius.*

Eng. Cyc.

Terrier Dog

2. [Fr. *terrier*, O Fr. *terrière*] A lodge or hole where certain animals, as foxes, rabbits, badgers, and the like, secure themselves

3. [Cf Lat *terere*, to rub, to rub away, and *terebrare*, to bore] A wimble, auger, or borer [*Obs*]

4 [Fr *terrier*, L Lat *terrarium liber*] (*Law*) (*a*) Formerly, a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, containing the rents and services they owed to the lord, and the like (*b.*) In modern usage, a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, or the like.

Ter-rif'ic, *a.* [Lat *terrificus*, from *terrere*, to frighten, and *facere*, to make, It & Sp *terrifico*] Causing terror, adapted to excite great fear or dread, as, a *terrific* form, *terrific* sight.

Ter-rif'ic-al, *a* Terrific [*Rare*]

Ter-rif'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a terrifical manner, terribly, frightfully

Ter'ri-fy, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* TERRIFIED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* TERRIFYING] [Fr *terrifier*, from Lat *terrere*, to frighten, and *facere*, to make]

1. To make terrible [*Obs*]

If the law, instead of aggravating and *terrifying* sin, shall give out license, it foils itself *Milton*

2 To alarm or shock with fear, to frighten, to alarm.

When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not *terrified* *Luke* xxi 9

Ter rig'e-nous, *a.* [Lat. *terrigena, terrigenus*, from *terra*, the earth, and *genere, gignere*, to bring forth.] Earth born, produced by the earth [*R*]

Ter'ri-to'ri-al, *a* [Lat *territorialis*, Fr. & Sp *territorial*, It *territoriale*]

1. Of, or pertaining to, territory or land, as, *territorial* limits, *territorial* jurisdiction

2 Limited to a certain district, as, rights may be personal or *territorial*

Ter'ri-to'ri-al-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TERRITORIALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* TERRITORIALIZING]

1. To enlarge by extension of territory

2. To reduce to the state of a territory

Ter'ri-to'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In regard to territory, by means of territory.

Ter'ri-to-ried, *p a.* Possessed of territory [*Obs*]

Ter'ri-to-ry (110), *n* [Lat *territorium*, from *terra*, the earth, Fr *territoire*, Pr. *territori*, Sp , Pg , & It. *territorio.*]

1. The extent or compass of land within the bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction, of any state, city, or other body

Linger not in my *territories* *Shak*

They erected a house within their own *territory* *Hayward*

Arts and sciences took their rise and flourished only in those small *territories* where the people were free *Swift*

2 A tract of land belonging to, or under the dominion of, a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government, as, the *territories* of the East India Company

3. Especially, in the United States, a portion of the country not included within the limits of any State, and not yet admitted as a State into the Union, but organized with a separate legislature, under a territorial governor and other officers appointed by the President and Senate of the United States

Ter'ror, *n* [Lat *terror*, from *terrere*, to frighten, It. *terrore*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *terror*, Fr *terreur*]

1 Extreme fear, fear that agitates the body and mind, violent dread, fright

Amaze and *terror* seized the rebel host *Milton*

2. That which may excite dread, the cause of extreme fear. "Those enormous *terrors* of the Nile." *Prior.*

Rulers are not a *terror* to good works, but to the evil *Rom* xiii 3

There is no *terror*, Cassius, in your threats. *Shak*

☞ *Terror* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *terror-fraught, terror-giving, terror-smitten, terror-stricken, terror-struck*, and the like.

Reign of terror (*Fr Hist*), that period during the revolution when executions were most numerous, and the people were kept in the greatest fear by their rulers This extended from October, 1793, to July, 1794 — *The king of terrors*, death.

Syn. — Alarm, fright, consternation; dread, dismay See ALARM

Ter'ror-ism, *n.* [Fr. *terrorisme*] A state of being terrified, or a state impressing terror. *Jefferson.*

Ter'ror-ist, *n.* [Fr. *terroriste*] (*Fr Hist*) An agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal during the reign of terror in France.

Ter'ror ize, *v t* To strike with terror, to frighten, to affright. [*Rare*]

Ter'ror-less, *a.* Free from terror.

Terse (14), *a.* [*compar* TERSER, *superl* TERSEST] [Lat. *tersus*, p p of *tergere*, to rub or wipe off, It & Sp *terso*, O Fr. *ters*]

1 Appearing as if rubbed or wiped off, clear [*Obs and rare*]

Many stones, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive *Browne*

2 Cleanly written, polished, neat [*Obs*] "Diffused, yet *terse*, poetical, though plain" *Hurte*

3 Refined, accomplished, — said of persons [*Obs and rare*] "Your polite and *terse* gallants" *Massinger*

4 Elegantly concise, compact with smoothness, grace, or elegance, as, *terse* language, a *terse* style

A poet, too, there was, whose verse
Was tender, musical, and *terse* *Longfellow*

Syn. — Neat, concise, compact — TERSE, CONCISE *Terse* was defined by Johnson "cleanly written," i e, free from blemishes, neat or smooth Its present sense is "free from excrescences, and hence, *compact*, with smoothness, grace, or elegance, as in the following lines of Whitehead —

"In eight *terse* lines has Phædrus told
(So frugal were the bards of old)
A tale of goats, and closed with grace,
Plain, moral, all, in that short space"

It differs from *concise* in not implying perhaps, quite as much condensation, but chiefly in the additional idea of "grace or elegance"

Terse'ly, *adv* In a terse manner, neatly, concisely

Terse'ness, *n* The state or quality of being terse, neatness, conciseness, succinctness "The *terseness* of Junius" *Landor*

Ter-sul'phu rĕt, *n* [From Lat *ter*, thrice, and *sulphuret*, q v] (*Chem*) A sulphuret containing three equivalents of sulphur

Ter-tĕn'ant, *n* [See TERRE TENANT] (*Law*) The occupant of land See TERRE TENANT

Tĕr'tial, *a* [From Lat *tertius* third, because they are feathers of the third row] (*Ornith*) Growing on the last or innermost joint of a bird's wing, — said of quills *Swainson*

Tĕr'tial, *n* (*Ornith*) One of the quills or large feathers which grow near the junction of the wing with the body

Tĕr'tian, *a* [Lat *tertianus*, fr *tertius*, the third, It *terziano*, Sp *terciano*] Occurring every third day, as, a *tertian* fever

Tĕr'tian, *n* [Lat *tertiana* (*sc febris*), It *terziana, febbre terziana*, Sp *terciana*, Pr *fabre tersana*, O Fr *tiercesme*, N Fr *fievre tierce*]

1 (*Med*) A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every third day, an intermittent whose paroxysms occur after intervals of about forty-eight hours

2 A liquid measure used for wine, equal to seventy gallons *Simmonds*

Tĕr'ti a-ry (tĕr'shĭ-a rў, 44, 95), *a* [Lat *tertiarius*, from *tertius*, the third, Fr *tertiaire*] Of the third formation, order, or rank, third, as, a *tertiary* use of a word [*Rare*] *French*

Tertiary color, a color produced by the mixture of two secondaries The so-called *tertiary colors* are *citrine russet* and *olive* *Fairholt* — *Tertiary epoch* (*Geol*) (*a*) The first period of the age of mammals or of the cenozoic era (*b*) The rock-formation of the period, — called also *tertiary formation* See GEOLOGY

Tĕr'ti ate (shĭ ĭt), *v t* [Lat *tertiare, tertiatum*, from *tertius*, the third, It *terziare, terzare*, Sp *tercear*, Pr *tersar*, Fr *tiercer*]

1 To do or perform for the third time *Johnson*

2 To examine, as the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun, or, in general, to examine the thickness of, as ordnance, in order to ascertain its strength

Terza-rima (tĕrt'sä-rē'mä), *n* [It, a third or triple rhyme] A peculiar and complicated system of versification, borrowed by the early Italian poets from the Troubadours

Terzetto (tĕrt sĕt'to), *n* [Properly diminutive of *terzo*, Lat. *tertius*, the third] (*Mus*) A composition in three parts, a trio

Tĕs'sel-lar, *a* [Lat *tessella*, a small square piece, a little cube, diminutive of *tessera*, a square piece of stone, wood, &c , from Gr. *τέσσερες, τεσσαρες*, four, Fr *tesselle.*] Formed in squares.

Tĕs'sel-lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TESSELLATED, *p pr.* & *vb. n.* TESSELLATING.] [Lat *tessellare*, from *tessella.* See *supra*] To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

The floors are sometimes of wood, *tessellated* after the fashion of France *Macaulay*

Tĕs'sel-lāt'ed, *p. a.* [Lat. *tessellatus*, p. p. of *tessellare*, Fr. *tesselle*]

1. Formed in little squares or mosaic work, checkered; as, a *tessellated* pavement.

2 (*Bot.*) Spotted like a chess-board; as, a *tessellated* leaf.

Tĕs'sel-lā'tion, *n.* Mosaic work, or the operation of making it. *Forsyth.*

Tĕs'se rā, *n.; pl. TĔS'SE-RÆ* [Lat., a square piece, a die, Fr *tessère.* See TESSELLAR]

1 A small piece, cubical or of some other geometrical form, of marble, glass, earthen ware, &c , used for various purposes by the ancients, as for making tessellated pavements, for ornamenting walls, and like purposes, also as a ticket of admission to the theaters, or as a certificate for successful gladiators, and as tokens for various other purposes *Fairholt.*

2 (*Numis*) A token used on the continent of Europe

Tĕs'se-rāl, *a.* Diversified by squares, tessellated. [*Obs*] *Atlyne.*

Tĕs'se-ral, *a.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or containing, tesseræ

2 (*Crystallog*) Having, or characterized by, three equal axes at right angles, like the cube, monometric

Tĕs'su-lar, *a* [See TESSELLAR] (*Crystallog*) Related to the cube, or having equal axes, like the cube, tesseral

Tĕst, *n* [O Fr *test*, N. Fr. *têt*, Pr *test*, Pg. & It. *testo*, fr Lat *testum*, an earthen vessel, from *testa*, an earthen pot]

1 (*Metal*) A cupel, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement

2 Examination by the cupel, hence, any critical trial and examination

3 Means of trial

Each *test*, and every light, her muse will bear *Dryden.*

4 That with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness, a touchstone, a standard.

Life, force, and beauty must to all impart,
At once the source, the end, and *test* of art *Pope*

5 Discriminative characteristic, ground of admission or exclusion

Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit *Dryden*

6. Judgment, distinction, discrimination.

Who would excel when few can make a *test*
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden*

7 (*Chem*) A substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some characteristic property, a re-agent

Test-act (*Eng Law*) an oath and declaration against transubstantiation, which all officers civil and military, were formerly obliged to take within six months after their admission They were obliged also to receive the sacrament according to the usage of the church of England *Brande Blackstone* — *Test object* (*Optics*), an object which tests the power or quality of a microscope or telescope by requiring a certain degree of excellence in the instrument to determine its existence, or its peculiar texture or markings as the scales of the wings of a butterfly, the hairs of mice or bats, for the microscope, and nebula, or close double stars, for the telescope — *Test-paper* (*a*) (*Chem*) A strip of paper impregnated with some reagent as litmus or turmeric and used for detecting the presence of certain substances in compounds (*b*) (*Law*) An instrument admitted as a standard or comparison of handwriting [*U S*] — *Test tube*, or *test-glass* (*Chem*) (*a*) A tube or glass for holding liquids to be tested (*b*) A graduated tube, containing a test-solution of indigo, used in testing chlorine water, a chlorometer

Syn. — Criterion standard, experience, proof, experiment trial — TEST, TRIAL *Trial* is the wider term, *test* is a searching and decisive *trial* It is derived from the Latin *testa* (earthen pot), which term was early applied to the *fining pot* or *crucible*, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement Hence the peculiar force of the word as indicating a trial or criterion of the most decisive kind

I leave him to your gracious acceptance,
Whose *trial* shall better publish his commendation *Shak*
Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune,
Like purest gold, that tortured in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight *Addison*

Tĕst, *n* [Lat *testis*, one who attests] A witness. [*Obs*] "Prelates and great lords of England, who were *tests* of that deed" *Berners.*

Tĕst, *v i* To make a testament or will. [*Obs.*]

Tĕst, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TESTED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* TESTING] [See TEST, a cupel]

1 (*Metal*) To refine, as gold or silver, by means of lead, in a test, by the vitrification, scorification, oxidation, and the like, of all extraneous matter.

2 To put to the proof, to prove the truth or genuineness of by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard, to try, as, to *test* the soundness of a principle, to *test* the validity of an argument.

Experience is the surest standard by which to *test* the real tendency of the existing constitution *Washington.*

3 [Lat *testari*, to bear witness, to testify, to attest, from *testis*, a witness] (*Law.*) To attest and date, as, a writing *tested* on such a day.

4 (*Chem*) To examine or try by the application of test paper, or some re-agent.

Tĕst, } *n* [Lat *testa*, a piece of burned clay, a
Tĕs'tă. } broken piece of earthen-ware, a shell.]

1 (*Zoöl.*) A shell, as of an oyster or crab.

2. (*Bot.*) The integuments of a seed. *Lindley.*

Tĕst'a-ble, *a* [O. Fr. *testable*, It. *testabile*, Lat. *testabilis*, from *testari*, to testify, to publish one's last will.] (*Law.*) Capable of being devised, or given by will. *Blackstone.*

Tes-tā'ce-ā (-she-), Tes tā'ceans, *n. pl.* [Lat *testaceum*, a shelled animal, from *testaceus*, Fr. *testacé*] (*Zoöl*) Marine animals covered with shells, especially mollusks, shell fish.

Tes-tā'ce-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Fr. *testacéographie*, fr Lat. *testaceum* and Gr γράφειν, to write] (*Zool*) The science which treats of testaceans, or shell-fish, the description of shell-fish. [*Rare*]

Tes-tā'ce-ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *testacéologie*, fr. Lat *testaceum*, a shelled animal, and Gr λόγος, a discourse] (*Zoöl*) The science of testaceous mollusks, conchology [*Rare*]

Tes-tā'ceous, *a* [Lat *testaceus*, fr *testa*, a shell, It & Sp *testaceo*, Fr. *testacé* See TESTA] Of, or pertaining to, shells, consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard, continuous shell

Testaceous animals (*Zoöl*), animals having a strong, thick, entire shell, as oysters and clams, thus distinguished from *crustaceous animals*, whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several pieces jointed, as lobsters — *Testaceous medicines* or *powders* (*Med*), preparations of shells and like substances, as the powders of crab's claws, pearl, and the like

Tĕs'ta-cy, *n* (*Law*) The state or circumstance of being testate, or of leaving a valid will at death

Tĕs'ta-ment, *n.* [Fr *testament*, Pr *testament*, *testamen*, It, Sp, & Pg, *testamento*, Lat *testamentum*, from *testari*, to be a witness, to make one's last will, from *testis*, a witness]

1 (*Law*) A solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death

☞ This is otherwise called a *will*, and sometimes a *last will and testament* A *testament*, to be valid, must be made by a person of sound mind, and it must be executed and published in due form of law A man, in certain cases, may make a valid will by words only, and such will is called *nuncupative* See NUNCUPATIVE

2 One of the two general divisions of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures, as, the Old *Testament*, the New *Testament*, — often limited, in colloquial language, to the latter

Holographic testament, a testament written wholly by the testator himself *Bouvier*

Tĕs'ta-mĕnt'al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a testament, testamentary

Thy *testamental* cup I take,
And thus remember thee *Montgomery*

Tĕst'a-mĕnt'a ry, *a* [Lat *testamentarius*, It, Sp, & Pg *testamentario*, Pr *testamentari*, Fr *testamentaire*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a will or testament, as, letters *testamentary*

2 Bequeathed by will, given by testament

How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors! *Attenbury*

3. Done, or appointed by, or founded on, a testament or will, as, a *testamentary* guardian of a minor, who may be appointed by the will of a father, until the child becomes of age

Tĕst'a-men tā'tion, *n* The act or power of giving by testament or will [*Rare*] *Burke*

Tes-tā'mur, *n* [Lat, we testify, from *testari*, to testify] (*Eng Universities*) A certificate of merit or proficiency, — so called from the word with which it commences

Tĕs'tate, *a.* [Lat *testatus*, p p of *testari* See TESTAMENT] (*Law*) Having made and left a will, as, a person is said to die *testate*

Tĕs'tate, *n.* One who leaves a valid will at death, a testate person

Tes-tā'tion, *n* [Lat. *testatio*, It. *testazione*] A witnessing or witness [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Tes tā'tor, *n* [Lat, It *testatore*, Sp & Pg *testador*, Pr. *testaire*, *testador*, Fr *testateur*] A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death, he that makes a testament

Tes-tā'trix, *n.* [Lat, It *testatrice*, Pr *testairitz*, Fr. *testatrice*, Sp & Pg *testadora*] A woman who makes and leaves a will at death, a female testator.

Tĕste, *n.* [From Lat *testari*, to be a witness] (*Law*) The witnessing or concluding clause of a writ or other precept *Bouvier*

Tĕs'ter, *n.* [From O. Fr *teste*, the head, N Fr *tete*, Pr., Sp., Pg, & It *testa*, from Lat. *testa*, an earthen pot, the skull]

1. A flat canopy, as over a pulpit, tomb, and the like. *Orf Gloss*

2. The top covering of a bed, consisting of some species of cloth, supported by the bedstead "No *tester* to the bed, and the saddles and portmanteaus heaped on me to keep off the cold" *H Walpole*

Tĕs'ter, *n.* [O Fr *teston*, from *teste*, the head, the head of the king being impressed upon the coin, Sp *teston*, It. *testone*. See *supra*] An old French silver coin, of the value of about sixpence sterling, originally eighteen pence, then ninepence. See TESTON.

Tĕs'tern, *n.* [Corrupted from *teston*. See *supra*.] A sixpence; a tester.

Tĕs'tern, *v t.* To present with a testern. [*Obs*]

Tĕs'ti-cle (tĕs'tĭ-kl), *n.* [Lat. *testiculus*, diminutive of *testis*, a testicle, Fr. *testicule*, Pr *testicul*, *testil*, Sp. & Pg *testiculo*, It. *testicolo*.] (*Anat.*) One of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males

Tĕs'ti-cŏnd, *a.* [Lat *testis* and *condere*, to hide] (*Zool*) Having the testicles naturally concealed, as in the case of the cetacea *Dana.*

Tes-tic'u-lar, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the testicles

Tes-tic'u late, *a* [N Lat *testiculatus*, Fr. *testiculé*] (*Bot*) (*a.*) Shaped like a testicle, ovate and solid *Lee* (*b*) Having two tubers resembling testicles in form, as some species of orchis.

Testiculate Root

Testière (tĕs'tĭ-ĕr'), *n* [O Fr *teste*, head] A kind of plate armor for the head of a war-horse

Tĕs'ti fi-cā'tion, *n* [O Fr *testification*, Pr *testificatio*, Sp *testificacion*, It *testificazione*, Lat *testificatio*] The act of testifying, or giving testimony or evidence, as, a direct *testification* of our homage to God.

Tĕs'ti-fi-cā'tor, *n* [N Lat, It *testificatore*] One who testifies, or gives witness or evidence

Tĕs'ti fi'er, *n.* [From *testify*] One who testifies, one who gives testimony or bears witness to prove any thing

Tĕs'ti fy, *v t* [*imp & p p* TESTIFIED, *p pr & vb n* TESTIFYING] [O Fr *testifier*, Pr & Sp *testificar*, It *testificare*, Lat *testificari*, from *testis*, a witness, and *facere*, to make]

1 To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact, to give testimony for the purpose of communicating to others a knowledge of something not known to them

Jesus needed not that any should *testify* of man, for he knew what was in man *John* ii 25

2 (*Law*) To make a solemn declaration under oath, or affirmation, for the purpose of establishing or making proof of some fact to a court, to give testimony in a cause depending before a tribunal

One witness shall not *testify* against any person to cause him to die *Num* xxxv 30

3 To declare a charge, to protest, — with *against*

O Israel, I will *testify* against thee *Ps* l 7

I *testified* against them in the day wherein they sold provisions *Neh* xiii 15

Tĕs'ti-fy, *v t* 1 To bear witness to, to support the truth of by testimony, to affirm or declare solemnly

2 (*Law*) To affirm or declare under oath or affirmation before a tribunal, for the purpose of proving some fact

Tĕs'ti ly, *adv.* [From *testy*] In a testy manner, fretfully, peevishly, with petulance

Tĕs'ti-mō'ni-al, *n* [O Fr *testimoniale*, It Lat *testimonialis*, Lat *testimoniales* (*sc litteræ*) See *infra*] A writing or certificate which bears testimony in favor of one's character or good conduct

Tĕs'ti mō'ni al, *a* [Fr, Pr, & Sp. *testimonial*, It *testimoniale*, Lat *testimonialis*] Relating to, or containing, testimony

Tĕs'ti-mo-ny (50), *n* [Lat *testimonium*, from *testari*, to be a witness, to testify, to attest, It & Sp *testimonio*, Pr *testimoni*, O Fr *testimoine*, *testemoine*, N Fr *temoignage* See TESTAMENT]

1 A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact

☞ Such affirmation in judicial proceedings may be verbal or written, but must be under oath or affirmation *Testimony* differs from *evidence* *Testimony* is the declaration of a witness, and *evidence* is the effect of that declaration on the mind, or the degree of light which it affords

2 Affirmation, declaration, as, these doctrines are supported by the uniform *testimony* of the fathers, the belief of past facts must depend on the evidence of human *testimony*, or the *testimony* of historians

3. Open attestation, profession.

Thou, for the *testimony* of truth, hast borne
Universal reproach *Milton*

4 Witness, evidence, proof of some fact

5 That which is equivalent to a declaration, manifestation, expression or correct manifestation.

Shake off the dust under your feet for a *testimony* against them *Mark* vi 11

Sacrifices were appointed by God for a *testimony* of his hatred of sin *Clarke*

6 (*Jewish Antiq*) The two tables of the law.

Thou shalt put into the ark the *testimony* which I shall give thee *Ex* xxv 16

7 Hence, the whole divine revelation, the sacred Scriptures

The *testimony* of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple *Ps* xix 7

Syn. — Proof, evidence, attestation, witness, affirmation, confirmation — TESTIMONY, PROOF, EVIDENCE *Proof*, being Anglo-Saxon, is most familiar, and is used more frequently (though not exclusively) as to facts and things which occur in the ordinary concerns of life. *Evidence* is a word of more dignity, and is more generally applied to that which is moral or intellectual, as, the *evidences* of Christianity, &c *Testimony* is strictly the evidence of a witness given under oath, when used figuratively or in a wider sense, the word *testimony* has still a reference to some living agent as its author, as when we speak of the *testimony* of conscience, or of doing a thing in *testimony* of our affection, &c "To conform our language more to common use, we ought to divide arguments into demonstrations, *proofs*, and probabilities; by *proofs*, meaning such arguments from experience as leave no room for doubt or opposition" *Hume* "The *evidences* of sense is the first and highest kind of *evidence* of which human nature is capable" *Wilkins* "The *proof* of every thing must be by the *testimony* of such as the parties produce" *Spenser*

Tĕs'ti-mo-ny, *v t.* To witness [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Tĕs'ti-ness, *n.* [From *testy*] The state of being testy, fretfulness, peevishness, petulance.

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry *Locke*

Tĕst'ing, *n.* 1. The act of trying for proof.

2 (*Metal*) The operation of refining gold or silver by means of lead, in the vessel called a *test*, cupellation.

Tĕs'ton, *n.* The same as TESTER, q v.

Tes-tōne', *n* [See *infra*] A silver coin of Portugal, worth about sixpence sterling, or about eleven cents *Homans.*

Tes-tōon', *n.* [It *testone*, Sp & O Fr *teston*, Pg. *testão*, *tostão*. See TESTER] An Italian silver coin. The testoon of Rome is worth 1 s 3 d. sterling, or about 30 cents *Homans.*

Tĕst'-pā'per, *n.* See TEST

Tes-tū'di-nal, *a.* [See TESTUDO] Of, or pertaining to, the tortoise, or resembling it

Tes-tū'di-nā'ri ous, *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the shell of a tortoise, having the color of a tortoise shell, covered with red, black, or yellow spots or patches, like a tortoise-shell

Tes tū'di-nate, } *a* [Lat *testudinatus*, *testudinatus*, from Lat *testudo*, a tortoise, an arch or vault, Fr *testudiné*] Shaped like the back of a tortoise, roofed, arched, vaulted

Tĕs'tu-dĭn'e ous, *a* [Lat *testudineus*, It. *testudineo*] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

Tes-tū'do, *n.* [Lat, from *testa*, the shell of shell-fish, or of testaceous animals, Pr *testudo*, It *testudine*, *testuggine*] [See *Illust* of *Tortoise*]

1 (*Zool*) A genus of animals, in the Linnæan system, now represented by the genus *Chelonia*, the tortoise *Baird*

2 Among the ancient Romans, a cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other This cover resembled the back of a tortoise, and served to shelter the men from darts, stones, and other missiles A similar defense was sometimes formed of boards, and moved on wheels

3 (*Med*) An encysted tumor, so called as supposed to resemble a tortoise in form, — called also *talpa* *Dunglison*

4 (*Mus*) A musical instrument a species of lyre, — so called in allusion to the lyre of Mercury, fabled to have been made of the shell of a tortoise

Tĕs'ty, *a* [*compar* TESTIER, *superl* TESTIEST] [O Fr *testu*, N Fr *têtu*, from *teste*, *tête*, the head, Pr *testart*, It *testardo*, Sp *testarudo* See TESTER] Fretful, peevish, petulant, easily irritated.

Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humor? *Shak*
I was displeased with myself, I was *testy* *Latimer*

Te-tăn'ic, *a* [Fr *tetanique*] Pertaining to, or denoting, tetanus

Te tăn'ic, *n* (*Med*) A remedy which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles, occasioning, in large doses, convulsions. *Dunglison.*

Tĕt'a-noid, *a.* [Gr. τέτανος and εἶδος, form.] Resembling tetanus

Tĕt'a nŭs, *n.* [Lat., Gr τέτανος, from τείνω, stretched, from τείνειν, to stretch] (*Med.*) A painful and usually fatal disease, resulting generally from a wound, of which the principal symptom is persistent spasm of the voluntary muscles. When the muscles of the lower jaw are affected, it is called *locked-jaw*, and takes various names from the various incurvations of the body resulting from the spasm

Te-tăr'to-hĕ'dral, *a.* [Gr τέταρτος, fourth, and ἕδρα, base] (*Crystallog*) Having one fourth the number of planes requisite to complete symmetry

Te tăr'to-hĕ'dral ly, *adv* In a tetartohedral manner.

Te tăr'to-hĕ'drism, *n.* (*Crystallog*) The property of being tetartohedrally modified. *Dana*

Te tăr'to-prig-măt'ic, *a.* Triclinic. See CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

Te-tăug', *n* (*Ichth*) A kind of fish found on the coast of New England, the tautog See TAUTOG.

Tĕtch'i-ness, *n* The same as TECHINESS, q v.

Tĕtch'y, *a.* The same as TECHY See TECHY

Tête (tāt), *n* [Fr, the head See TESTER.] False hair, a kind of wig of false hair.

Tête-à-tête (tāt'ā-tāt'), *n* [Fr, head to head.]

1. Private conversation, familiar interview or conference

2 A form of sofa for two persons, so curved that they are brought face to face while sitting on different sides of the sofa

Tête-à-tête (tāt'ā-tāt'), *adv.* Face to face, vis-a-vis; privately or confidentially, familiarly.

Tête-de-pont (tāt'de-pŏng'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A work thrown up at the end of a bridge nearest the enemy, for covering the communication across a river. *Campbell*

Tĕth'er, *n.* [See TEDDER.] A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits.

Tĕth'er, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TETHERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TETHERING.] To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain, for feeding within certain limits.

And by a slender cord was *tethered* to a stone *Wordsworth*

Te-thȳ'dan, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Zool.*) An acephalous mollusk covered by a tunic, and not by a shell

Tē'thys, *n.* [Gr. τήθυς or τήθυς, an oyster, or a kind of ascidian; Lat *tethea*, a kind of sponge, Fr *téthye.*] (*Zool.*) A gelatinous, nudibranchiate, gasteropodous animal, having an envelope or mantle that extends above and beyond the head, fringed or undulated at the margin

Tĕt'ra- A prefix from the Greek τέτρα (a prefix signifying *four*), from τεσσαρες, τετταρες, four (See TETRACHORD), — much used in composition, signifying *four fold, four times, four*

Tĕt'ra-brăn'ch'i-ate, *a.* [Prefix *tetra* and *branchiæ*] (*Zool.*) Having four gills, as, the *tetrabranchiate* cephalopods.

Tĕt'ra-chôrd, *n.* [Fr. *tétrachorde*, Lat. *tetrachordon*, Gr. τετραχορδον, from τετραχορδις, four stringed, from τέτρα, for τετορα, τετταρα, τέσσαρα, from τετορες, τέτταρες, τέσσαρες, four, and χορδη, a chord] (*Anc. Mus.*) A series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth These extremes were immutable the two middle sounds were changeable

Tĕt'ra-chŏt'o-mŏus, *a.* [Gr. τετραχιζειν, to divide into four parts.] Having a division by fours, separated into four parts or series, or into series of fours

Tetrachotomous

Tĕt'ra-cō'cŏus, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and κόκκος, a kernel] Having four cocci, or carpels *Gray*

Tĕt'ra-cō'lon, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and κῶλον, limb, member] (*Pros.*) A stanza or division, in lyric poetry, consisting of four verses. *Crabb*

Tĕt'rad, *n.* [Lat. *tetras, tetradis*, Gr. τετρας, τετραδος, Fr. *tétrade.*] The number four, a collection of four things.

Tĕt'ra-dăc'tyl, *n.* [Fr. *tétradactyle*] (*Zool.*) An animal having four toes *Kirby*

Tĕt'ra-dăc'tyl-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. τετραδακτυλος, from τέτρα, for τεττορα, four, and δακτυλος, finger, toe, Fr *tétradactyle*] Having four toes.

Tĕt'ra-dĭ-a-pā'zon, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, for τεττορα, four, and διαπασῶν, the octave See DIAPASON] (*Anc. Mus.*) A quadruple diapason, or octave, a musical chord, — called also *quadruple eighth*, or *twenty-ninth.*

Tĕt'ra-dīte, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, for τεττορα, four] A person in some way remarkable with regard to the number four, as one born in the *fourth* month or on the *fourth* day of the month, or who reverences *four* persons in the Godhead, and the like *Smart*

Tĕt'ra-drăchm (-drăm), } *n.* [Gr. τετραδραχ-
Tĕt'ra-drăch'mă (-drăk'ma), } μα, from τετρα, four, and δραχμη, drachm, drachma, Fr *tétradragme*] (*Anc. Coinage*) A silver coin worth four drachmas. The Attic *tetradrachm* was equal to 3s 3d sterling, or about 79 cents

Tĕt'ra dy-nă'mi-a, *n.* [N. Lat., Fr *tétradynamie*, from Gr τετρα, four, and δυναμις, power, strength] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, according to the Linnæan system, having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others

Tĕt'ra-dy nă'mi-an, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the order *Tetradynamia*

Tĕt'ra-dy-nă'mi an, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the
Tĕt'ra-dȳn'a-mŏus, } order *Tetradynamia*, having six stamens, four of which are uniformly longer than the others.

Tĕt'ra-gŏn, *n.* [Fr. *tétragone*, Lat. *tetragonum*, Gr. τετράγωνον, from τετρα, four, and γωνια, corner, angle.]

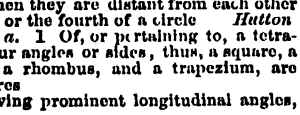

Tetragons (Geom.)

1. (*Geom.*) A plane figure having four angles, a quadrangle, as a square, a rhombus, and the like.

2. (*Astrol.*) An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the fourth of a circle *Hutton*

Te-trăg'o-nal, *a.* 1 Of, or pertaining to, a tetragon, having four angles or sides, thus, a square, a parallelogram, a rhombus, and a trapezium, are *tetragonal* figures

2. (*Bot.*) Having prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.

Te-trăg'o-nism, *n.* [Fr *tetragonisme*, Gr τετραγωνισμος, from τετραγωνίζειν, to make square, from τετράγωνος, four-angled, square. See *supra*] The quadrature of the circle. [*Rare*]

Tĕt'ra-grăm'ma-tŏn, *n.* [Gr. τετραγράμματον, from τέτρα, four, and γράμμα, a letter, Fr *tétragramme.*] Among some ancient nations, the mystic number four, which was often symbolized to represent the Deity, whose name was expressed by four letters. *Brande.*

Tĕt'ra-gȳn'i-a, *n.* [N. Lat., Fr. *tétragynie*, fr. Gr. τετρα, four, and γυνή, woman] (*Bot.*) An order of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants, according to the Linnæan system, having four styles.

Tĕt'ra-gȳn'i-an, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the or-
Te-trăg'y-noŭs, } der *Tetragynia*, having four styles.

Tĕt'ra-hē'dral, *a.* [See TETRAHEDRON]

1 Having, or composed of, four sides

2. (*Crystallog.*) (*a*) Having the form of the regular tetrahedron. (*b*) Pertaining or related to a tetrahedron, or to the system of forms to which the tetrahedron belongs.

Tetrahedral angle (*Geom.*), a solid angle bounded or inclosed by four plane angles *Math. Dict.*

Tĕt'ra-hē'dral-ly, *adv.* In a tetrahedral manner, or with tetrahedral planes. *Dana*

Tĕt'ra-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and ἕδρα, seat, base, from ἕζεσθαι, to sit, Fr *tetraedre*] (*Geom.*) A solid figure inclosed by four triangles

Tetrahedron

Regular tetrahedron (*Geom.*) a solid bounded by four equal equilateral triangles, one of the five regular solids *Math. Dict.*

Tĕt'ra-hĕx'a-hē'dral, *a.* (*Crystallog.*) Exhibiting four ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces

Tĕt'ra hĕx'a hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, ἑξ, six, and ἕδρα, a seat, base] (*Crystallog.*) A solid bounded by twenty four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. *Dana.*

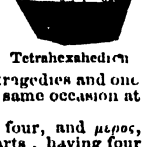

Tetrahexahedron

Te-trăl'o-gy, *n.* [Fr *tétralogie*, Gr τετραλογια, fr τετρα, four, and λογος, a speech, discourse] *Gr. Drama*) A collection of four dramatic pieces, of which three were tragedies and one a satiric piece, represented on the same occasion at Athens

Te-trăm'er-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and μερος, part] (*Bot.*) Divided into four parts, having four parts or pieces *Gray*

Te-trăm'e-ter, *n.* [Fr. *tétramètre*, Lat. *tetrametrus*, Gr. τετραμετρος, from τετρα, four, and μέτρον, a measure] (*Anc. Poet.*) A verse consisting of four measures, that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, of eight feet, in other kinds of verse, of four feet *Liddell & Scott*

Tĕt'ra mŏrph, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and μορφη, form, figure] (*Christian Art*) The union of the four attributes of the Evangelists in one figure, represented as winged, and standing on winged fiery wheels, the wings being covered with eyes It is the symbol of unparalleled velocity *Parthott*

Te trăn'dri-a, *n.* [N. Lat., Fr *tétrandrie*, from Gr τετρα, four, and ανηρ, ανδος, a man] (*Bot.*) A class of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants, according to the Linnæan system, having four stamens

Te trăn'dri an, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the class
Te trăn'droŭs, } *Tetrandria*, monoclinous or hermaphrodite, and having four stamens

Te-trā'o nid, *n.* [Fr *tétraonide*, from Lat *tetrao*, Gr τετραων, a heath cock, grouse, and εἶδος, shape] (*Ornith.*) A bird belonging to the tribe of which the *Tetrao* is the type, as the grouse, partridge, quail, and the like, — used also as an adjective

Tĕt'ra-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and πέταλον a leaf, Fr *tétrapétale*] (*Bot.*) Containing four distinct petals or flower leaves, as, a *tetrapetalous* corol

Tetrapetalous Flower

Tĕt'ra phăr'ma cŏn, } *n.* [Gr.
Tĕt'ra-phar'ma-cŭm, } τετραφαρμακον, from τετρα, four, and φαρμακον, drug, Lat *tetrapharmacum*] (*Med.*) A combination of wax, resin, lard, and pitch, composing an ointment *Brande*

Te-trăph'yl-loŭs, or **Tĕt'ra-phȳl'loŭs** (117), *a.* [Gr τετρα, four, and φύλλον, a leaf, Fr *tétraphylle*] (*Bot.*) Having four leaves, consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets

Tĕt'ra plă, *n.* [N Lat., from Gr τετραπλόος, τετραπλοῦς, fourfold, Fr *tétraple*] A Bible consisting of four different Greek versions arranged in four columns, as by Origen, hence, a version in four languages or four columns.

Tĕt'ra-pŏd, *n.* [Gr τετρα, four, and ποῦς, ποδος, foot] (*Entom.*) An insect characterized by having but four perfect legs, as certain of the *Lepidoptera*

Te-trăp'o-dy, *n.* [Gr τετρα, four, and ποῦς, ποδος, a foot] A series or set of four feet, a measure or distance of four feet.

Te-trăp'ter-an, *n.* [See *infra*] (*Entom.*) An insect having four wings *Brande.*

Te-trăp'ter-oŭs, *a.* [Gr τετράπτερος, from τετρα, four, and πτερόν, wing, Fr *tétraptère*] Having four wings.

Tĕt'rap-tōte, or **Te-trăp'tōte** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr *tétraptote*, Lat. *tetraptotum*, Gr τετράπτωτον, from Gr. τέτρα, four, and πτωτός, falling, πτῶσις, a falling, a case, from πιπτειν, to fall] (*Gram.*) A noun that has four cases only, as the Latin *astus.*

Tĕt'rărch (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Gr. τετράρχης, τὸ τραρχος, from τετρα, four, and ἀρχός, a ruler, ἀρχειν, to lead, rule, Lat. *tetrarches*, Fr. *tétrarque*, Pr. *tetrarcha.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province, a subordinate prince; hence, any petty king or sovereign.

Tĕt'rărch, *a.* Four. [*Obs. and rare.*] "*Tetrarch* elements" *Fuller.*

Te trărch'ate (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *tétrarchat*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch, the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch

Te-trărch'ic-al, *a.* [Gr. τετραρχικός.] Of, or pertaining to, a tetrarchy

Tĕt'rarch y (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Gr. τετραρχία, Lat & Pr *tetrarchia*, Fr *tetrarchie*] A tetrarchate See TETRARCHATE.

Tĕt'ra sĕp'al-oŭs, *a.* [Prefix *tetra*, four, and *sepalous*] (*Bot.*) Having four sepals.

Tĕt'ra-spās'ton, *n.* [Gr τετρα, four, and σπᾶν, to draw, pull, Fr *tétraspaste*] A machine in which four pulleys act together *Brande.*

Tĕt'ra-spĕrm'oŭs, *a.* [Gr τετρα, four, and σπέρμα, a seed, Fr. *tétraperme*] (*Bot.*) Having four seeds

Tetraspermous plant (*Bot.*), a plant which produces four seeds in each flower

Tĕt'ra-spōre, *n.* [Prefix *tetra*, four, and *spore.*] (*Bot.*) A collection of spores, generally four in number, as in some sea-weeds. *Dana.*

Te trăs'tich (te trăs'tik), *n.* [Gr τετράστιχοι, from τετρα, four, and στίχος, a row, verse, Lat. *tetrastichon*, Fr *tétrastique*] A stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of four verses

Te trăs'to ŏn, *n.* [Gr τετρα, four, and στοα, piazza or portico] (*Arch.*) A four-sided court with porticoes on each side

Tĕt'ra-stȳle, *n.* [Fr *tétrastyle*, Lat *tetrastylon*, Gr τετραστυλον, from τετρα, four, and στῦλος, a column] (*Anc. Arch.*) A building with four columns in front *Oxf. Gloss.*

Tĕt'ra-syl lăb'ic, } *a.* [Fr *tétrasyllabique*,
Tĕt'ra syl lăb'ic-al, } *tetrasyllabe.*] Consisting of, or having, four syllables

Tĕt'ra-sȳl'la-ble, *n.* [Fr *tétrasyllabe*, from Gr. τετρασύλλαβος, of four syllables, from τετρα, four, and συλλαβη, syllable] A word consisting of four syllables

Tĕt'ric, } *a.* [Lat *tetricus*, from *teter*, offen-
Tĕt'ric al, } sive, foul, O Fr *tétrique*, It & Sp *tetrico*] Froward, perverse; harsh, sour, rugged [*Obs.*]

Tĕt'ric al-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being tetrical, frowardness, perverseness [*Obs.*]

Te-trĭc'i ty, *n.* [O Fr *tetricité*, It *tetricita*] Crabbedness, perverseness [*Obs.*]

Tĕt'ter, *n.* [A-S *teter, teti*, N H Ger. *zitter*, O. H Ger *zittaroch, zittarouga, zitterlus.* Cf TATTER]

1 A vesicular disease of the skin, herpes. See HERPES

2 (*Vet.*) A cutaneous disease of animals, which spreads on the body in different directions, and occasions a troublesome itching

Tĕt'ter, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TETTERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TETTERING] To affect with tetter

Tĕt'ter-tŏt'ter, *n.* A certain game of children; see-saw, — called also *titter-totter*, and *titter cumtotter* [*Ing.*] See SEESAW

Tĕt'tish, } *a.* [Also written *teatish*] [From Fr.
Tĕt'ty, } *tête*, head See TESTY] Captious, testy [*Obs.*]

Teŭ'ton, *n.* Eng *pl* TEŬ'TONS, Lat *pl. TEŬ'TONĒS* [Lat *Teutones*, Gr Ταυτονες Cf DUTCH] (*Anc. Geog.*) One of the ancient inhabitants of Germany

Teŭ tŏn'ic, *a.* [Fr *Teutonique*, It & Sp *Teutonico*, Lat *Teutonicus*, from *Teuton*, or *Teutones*, the Teutons] Of, or pertaining to, the Teutons, a people of ancient Germany, of, or pertaining to, the ancient Germans in the general, and to their descendants, among whom are included the Dutch and all who are of Anglo Saxon ancestry, sometimes also, in a wider sense, including the Scandinavians, pertaining to any one, or to the family, of the languages of these peoples

Teutonic Order, a military religious order of knights, established toward the close of the twelfth century, in imitation of the Templars and Hospitalers It was composed chiefly of Teutons or Germans, and increased in numbers and strength till it became master of all Prussia, Livonia, and Pomerania

Teŭ tŏn'ic, *n.* [See *supra*] The language of the ancient Germans, — improperly so used, there being no language known that is now so designated.

Teŭ tŏn'i çĭsm, *n.* A Teutonic idiom or mode of speaking, a Teutonic phrase, a Germanism.

Tew (tū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEWED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEWING] [A-S. *tawian*, L. Ger. *tauen*, D. *touwen.* See TAW]

1 To work at, to prepare by working; to be actively employed about, hence, to work hard; to fatigue *Halliwell.*

2 Hence, to pull about, to discompose; to tease. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

3 To beat or dress, as leather, hemp, and the like, to taw. *Nares.*

Tew (tū), *n.* [A-S. *tawe*, instrument, O. Frics. *touw*, *tow*, Ger. *tau*. See TAW.]
1. Materials for any thing. [*Obs.*] *Skinner.*
2. A rope or chain for towing a boat; a cord; a string. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Tew (tū) *v. t.* To tow along, as a vessel. [*Obs.*]

Tew'el (tū'el), *n.* [O. Fr *tuiel*, *tuel*, N. Fr. *tuyau*, Pr. & Sp. *tudel*, from Icel. *tūda*, tube, Dan. *tud*, D. *tuit*, Prov. Ger *zaute*.]
1. A pipe or funnel, as for smoke. *Chaucer*
2. An iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows. *Moxon*

Tew'taw (tū'tâw), *v. t.* [From *tew* and *taw*, q. v.] To beat, to break. [*Obs.*] See TEW. *Mortimer.*

Text, *n.* [Fr *texte*, Pr. *texte*, text, Sp & Pg *texto*, It. *testo*, from Lat *textus*, texture, structure, context, from *texere*, *textum*, to weave, to compose.]
1. A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written, the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase or commentary.
2. A verse or passage of Scripture quoted as the subject of a discourse, or in proof of a doctrine.

How oft, when Paul has served us with a *text*,
Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preached! *Cowper.*

3. (*Anc. Law.*) The four Gospels, by way of eminence. [*Rare.*]

Text, *v. t.* To write, as a text. [*Obs.*] *Beau. & Fl.*

Text'-book, *n.* 1. A book with wide spaces between the lines, to give room for the observations or notes. [*Obs.*]
2. A volume, as of some classical author, on which a teacher lectures or comments, hence, any manual of instruction, an educational treatise, a school-book

Text'-hand, *n.* A large hand in writing, — so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand, and the notes in a smaller hand

Text'ile, *a.* [Fr. *textile*, Lat *textilis*, from *texere*, to weave.] Woven, or capable of being woven, formed by weaving, as, *textile* fabrics

Text'ile, *n.* That which is, or may be, woven, a fabric made by weaving. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Text'-let'ter, *n.* A large or capital letter. [*Obs.*]

Text'-man, *n.*, *pl.* TEXT'-MEN. A man ready in the quotation of texts, a textualist, or textuary. [*Rare.*] *Saunderson*

Tex-tō'ri-al, *a.* [Lat *textorius*, from *textor*, a weaver, from *texere*, *textum*, to weave.] Of, or pertaining to, weaving.

Text'-pen, *n.* A kind of metallic pen used in engrossing. *Simmonds*

Text'rine, *a.* [Lat *textrinus*, for *textorinus*, from *textor*, a weaver.] Of, or pertaining to, weaving, textorial, as, the *textrine* art *Durham*

Text'u-al (tĕks'yu-al), *a.* [Fr. *textuel*, Sp *textual*, It. *testuale*.]
1. Pertaining to, or contained in, the text, as, *textual* criticism, a *textual* reading
2. Serving for, or depending on, texts. *Bp Hall*

Text'u-al-ist, *n.* [Sp *textualista.*] A textuarist, a textuary.

Text'u-al-ly, *adv.* In a textual manner, in the text or body of a work, in accordance with the text

Text'u-a-rist, } *n.* [Fr *textuaire.*]
Text'u-a-ry, }
1. One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts. *Bp. Hall*
2. One who adheres to the text.

Text'u-a-ry, *a.* [See *supra.*]
1. Contained in the text, textual.
2. Serving as a text, authoritative.

Text'u-ist, *n.* One ready in the quotation of texts, a textualist, a text man. [*Obs.*] "The crabbed *textuists.*" *Milton*

Text'ure (tĕks'yur, 53), *n.* [Fr *texture*, O Fr *tisture*, Pr. *texura*, *textura*, It *textura*, Sp, Pg, & Lat. *textura*, from Lat. *texere*, *textum*, to weave.]
1. The act of weaving
2. That which is woven, a fabric formed by weaving; a web.

Others, far on the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson*

3. The disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies interwoven, as, the *texture* of cloth or of a spider's web.
4. The disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other, or the manner in which the constituent parts are united, as, the *texture* of earthy substances or fossils, the *texture* of a plant, the *texture* of paper, of a hat or skin, a loose *texture*, a close, compact *texture*
5. (*Anat.*) The particular arrangement of tissues that constitute an organ. *Dunglison*

Text'ure, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEXTURED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEXTURING.] To form a texture of or with, to interweave. [*Rare.*]

Text'ur-y, *n.* The art or process of weaving. [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Thack, *n.* & *v. t.* The same as THATCH, q. v. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Thack'er, *n.* A thatcher. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Thal'a-mēs, *n.*; *pl.* THAL'A-MI.
1. (*Anat.*) One of two rounded and irregular surfaces in the two lateral ventricles of the brain, and in the third ventricle, from which the optic nerves were formerly thought to proceed. *Dunglison.*

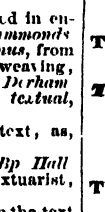
Thalamus. (*Bot.*)

2. (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The same as THALLUS, q. v. (*b.*) The receptacle of a flower; torus.

Thā'ler (tā'ler) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Ger. See DOLLAR.] A German dollar, a silver coin equivalent to about 3s. sterling, or about 73 cents

Tha-lī'a. [Lat., Gr Θάλεια, Θαλία, originally, blooming, luxuriant, fr. Θάλλειν, to be luxuriant.] (*Myth.*) (*a.*) The Muse who presided over comedy and idyllic poetry. (*b.*) One of the Graces. (*c.*) One of the Nereids.

Thalia (from an ancient statue)

Tha-lī'an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Thalia, the Muse of pastoral poetry.

Tha-lic'trum, *n.* [N Lat, fr Gr θάλικτρον.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including meadow-rue

Thăl'i-dan, *n.* [Fr *thalude*, from *thalus*, N Lat *thalus*, a kind of mollusks, from Lat *thalus*, a sea nymph See *supra.*] (*Zool.*) One of a group of segregate, naked, acephalous molluscans, of which the genus *Thalia* is the type They have a small crest or vertical fin near the posterior extremity of the back.

Thăl'lite (49), *n.* [Fr. *thallite*, from Gr. θαλλός, a young or green twig, — so called from its green color.] (*Min.*) A variety of epidote

Thăl'li-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. θαλλός, young shoot or branch, twig.] (*Chem.*) An alkaline metal closely resembling lead in general appearance, being of nearly the same color, density, and softness, but in its chemical relations similar to the alkali metals potassium and sodium, — so called from the bright green line which it gives in the spectrum analysis, by means of which it was discovered by W Crookes, of London, in 1861

Thăl'lo-gĕn, *n.* [Gr. θαλλος, young shoot or branch, frond, and γενειν, to beget, generate.] (*Bot.*) One of a large class of cellular, cryptogamous plants, consisting of parenchyma alone, forming a mass or stratum, or consisting of a congeries of cells, or even of separate cells, and never exhibiting a marked distinction into root, stem, and foliage, or into axis and leaves, — called also *thallophyte* In the plants of this class, which includes the lichens, fungi, algæ, and the like, reproduction takes place by spores *Gray Baird*

Thăl'lo-phyte, *n.* [Gr. θαλλός, young shoot or branch, frond, and φυτόν, plant, from φύειν, to grow.] (*Bot.*) The same as THALLOGEN, q. v.

Thăl'lus, *n.*, *pl.* THAL'LI. [Gr θαλλός, young shoot or branch, frond.] (*Bot.*) A solid mass of cells, consisting of one or more layers, usually in the form of a flat stratum or expansion, or in the form of a lobe, leaf, or frond, and forming the substance of the thallogens *Gray*

Thăm'muz, *n.* [Heb. *thammûz.*] [Written also *Tammuz.*]
1. A deity among the Syrians, in honor of whom the Hebrew idolatresses held an annual lamentation This deity was the same with the Phenician Adon, or Adonis *Ezek.*, viii 14
2. The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, containing 29 days, and answering to a part of June and a part of July

Thăm'no-phīle, *n.* [Gr. θαμνος, a bush, and φιλος, a friend.] (*Ornith.*) One of a sub-family of passerine, dentirostral birds, one of the family of bush shrikes, a sub family of shrikes.

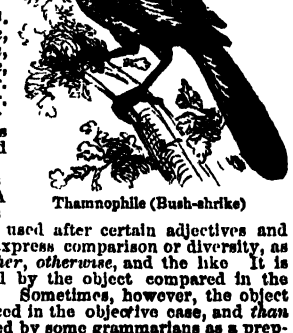
Thamnophile (Bush-shrike)

Thăn, *con.* [A S. *thanne*, *thonne*, *thenne*, D *dan*, O H Ger *danne*, *denne*, M H Ger. *danne*, N H Ger. *denn* The Germans express this sense of the word now more commonly by *als*, as See THEN.] A particle expressing comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity, as *more*, *better*, *other*, *otherwise*, and the like It is usually followed by the object compared in the nominative case Sometimes, however, the object compared is placed in the objective case, and *than* is then considered by some grammarians as a preposition. The object may be expressed in a sentence, sometimes, in the latter of these cases.

A greater *than* Solomon is here. *Matt.* xii. 42.

I never met with a more unhappy concurrence of affairs *than* in the business of that unfortunate earl. *K. Charles.*

Which when Beelzebub perceived, *than* whom,
Satan except, none higher sat. *Milton.*

Greater now in thy return,
Than from the giant angels . . to create,
Is greater *than*, created, to destroy *Milton.*

Thăn'a-toid, *a.* [Gr. θάνατος, death, and εἶδος, form.] Death-like; resembling death. [*Rare.*]

Thăn'a-tŏl'o-jy, *n.* [Gr. θάνατος, death, and λόγος, discourse.] A description, or the doctrine, of death *Dunglison*

Thăn'a-tŏp'sis, *n.* [Gr. θανατος and ὄψις, view.] A view of, or meditation on, death. *Bryant.*

Thāne, *n.* [O. Eng. & O. Scot. *than*, A-S. *thegen*, *thegn*, *theng*, *thēn*, a minister or servant, a servant of the king, a nobleman, a soldier, officer, Icel. *thegn*, a freeman, O. H Ger. *degan*, a disciple, soldier, master, M H. Ger *degen*, a servant, soldier] A dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes in England. Of these there were two orders, the king's thanes, who attended the kings in their courts, and held lands immediately of them, and the ordinary thanes, who were lords of manors, and who had a particular jurisdiction within their limits. After the Conquest, this title was disused, and *baron* took its place

Thāne'dŏm, *n.* The property or jurisdiction of a thane.

Thāne'-lănd, *n.* Land granted to thanes.

Thāne'ship, *n.* The state or dignity of a thane, also, the seigniority of a thane.

Thănk, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THANKED (thăngkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THANKING.] [A S *thancian*, O Sax *thancon*, O Frics *thonkia*, O H. Ger. *dankôn*, N. H Ger & D *danken*, Icel *thacka*, Sw. *tacka*, Dan *takke*. See *infra.*] To express gratitude to for a favor, to make acknowledgments to for kindness bestowed; to feel grateful to.

I *thank* you for your honest care *Shak.*

☞ The word is sometimes used ironically

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank* yourself if aught should fall amiss *Dryden*

Thănk, *n.*, *pl* THĂNKS [Generally used in the plural.] [A-S *thanc*, *thonc*, O Sax *thanc*, thought, will, thanks, Goth *thagks*, thanks, O Frics. *thonk*, *thank*, O & N H Ger & D *dank*, Icel *thacklr*, pl, Sw *tack*, Dan *tak*, allied to Goth *thagkjan*, O Frics. *thanka*, *thenkra*, A-S *thencean*, *thencan*, O H Ger *dankjan*, *denkjan*, *denkan*, to think, to remember See THINK.] Expression of gratitude, an acknowledgment expressive of a sense of favor or kindness received, obligation, claim, or desert, of gratitude. "This ceremonial *thanks.*" *Massinger.*

What great *thank*, then, if any man, reputed wise and constant, will neither do, nor permit others under his charge to do, that which he approves not, especially in matter of sin? *Milton*

In thank, with thanks or thankfulness [*Obs.*]

Thănk'ful, *a.* [A S *thancfull.*]
1. Demanding or deserving thanks, thankworthy, meritorious, acceptable [*Rare.*]

Ladies, look here: this is the *thankful* glass
That mends the looker's eyes, this is the well
That washes what it shows. *Herbert*

2. Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it, grateful

Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. *Ps.* c. 4

Thănk'ful-ly, *adv.* In a thankful manner, gratefully

If you have lived, take *thankfully* the past *Dryden*

Thănk'ful-ness, *n.* The state of being thankful, expression of thanks

The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast *Bp. Taylor*

Thănk'less, *a.* 1. Not demanding, deserving, or gaining thanks, unacceptable [*Rare.*] "To shepherds *thankless*, but by thieves that love the night allowed" *Chapman.*
2. Not acknowledging favors, or expressing thankfulness for them, unthankful, ungrateful.

That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a *thankless* child *Shak.*

Thănk'less-ly, *adv.* In a thankless manner, unthankfully.

Thănk'less-ness, *n.* The state of being thankless, ingratitude

Thănk'-ŏf'fer ing, *n.* An offering made as an expression of thanks.

Thănks-gīve', *v. t.* To celebrate or distinguish by solemn rites, in token of thankfulness [*Obs.*] *Mede.*

Thănks-gīv'er, *n.* One who gives thanks, or acknowledges a kindness.

Thănks'gĭv-ing, *n.* 1. The act of rendering thanks, or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies.

Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with *thanksgiving* 1 *Tim.* iv. 4.

2. A public celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for religious services, specially to acknowledge the goodness of God, either in any remarkable deliverance from calamities or danger, or in the ordinary dispensation of his bounties.

Thănk'-wor'thi-ness (-wûr'thi-nes), *n.* The state of being thankworthy.

Thănk'-wor'thy (-wûr'thy), *a.* Deserving thanks; worthy of gratitude; meritorious.

For this is *thank-worthy*, if a man, for conscience toward God, endure grief, suffering wrongfully. 1 *Pet.* ii. 19.

Thār, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of antelope found in Nepaul; *Capricornis bubalina.* *Eng. Cyc.*

Thārm, *n.* [A-S. *tharm*, Icel. *tharmr*, Sw. & Dan. *tarm*, O. H. Ger. *darm*, *darem*, N. H. Ger. & D. *darm*.] Intestines twisted into a cord. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Thăt (128), *pron.* or *conj.*; —*pl.* THOSE, when used as a *pronoun*. [A-S. *the*, *se*, m., *seó*, *sé*, f., *thät*, n., Goth *sa*, *só*, *thata*, O Sax *that*, O. Frics. *thet*, *dat*, Icel. *that*, Sw & Dan. *det*, O. H. Ger. *das*, *thaz*, N. H. Ger. *das*. Of THE.]

1. A pronoun referring usually to something before mentioned or understood, or to something more remote, and used, (*a.*) As a demonstrative pronoun, pointing out a person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood. "It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for *that* city" *Matt.* x 15. Hence, it often designates a specific thing or person emphatically.

The woman was made whole from *that* hour *Matt.* ix 22

☞ In these cases, *that* is an adjective *That* is also used in opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction "If the Lord will, we shall live, and do this or *that*" *James* iv 15 When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this*, like the Latin *hic* and French *ceci*, refers to the latter, and *that* to the former The same is true of *these* and *those*

Self-love and reason to one end aspire,
Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire;
But greedy *that*, its object would devour,
This taste the honey, and not wound the flower. *Pope*

(*b*) As a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*, serving to point out and make definite a person or thing spoken of or alluded to before In such cases it is used both in the singular and plural If the relative clause simply conveys an additional idea, and is not properly explanatory or restrictive, *who* or *which* (not *that*) is employed, as, the king *that* (or *who*) rules well, Victoria, *who* (not *that*) rules well.

He *that* reproveth a scorner getteth to himself shame *Prov* ix 7

A judgment *that* is equal and impartial must incline to the greater probabilities *Wilkins*

(*c*) Referring to an entire sentence or paragraph, and not merely to a word It usually follows, but sometimes precedes, the sentence referred to

That be far from thee, to do after this manner, to slay the righteous with the wicked *Gen* xviii 25

And when Moses heard *that*, he was content *Jer* x 20
I will know your business — *that* I will *Shak*

2 [A-S. *thät*, O H Ger *daz*, *thaz*, for *dazs*, Goth *thatei*, contracted from *thatu* and *ei*, that] A conjunction, having still much of the force of a demonstrative pronoun, and by some grammarians called the *sentence article* (*a*) Introducing a clause, as the object of the preceding verb, as, I heard *that* the Greeks had defeated the Turks Here *that* designates the part of the sentence which follows, as may be seen by inverting the order of the clauses. The Greeks had defeated the Turks, I heard *that*.

☞ *That* was formerly used for *that which*, like *what* "We speak *that* we do know, and testify *that* we have seen" *John* iii 11 This use is no longer held legitimate

(*b*) Introducing a reason or purpose, and sometimes a result, and equivalent to *to the end that*, *in order that*, and the like.

These things I say *that* ye might be saved *John* v 34

In that, for the reason that, because, — a phrase denoting some particular attribute, cause, or reason

Things are preached not *in that* they are taught, but *in that* they are published *Hooker*

— *That far*, so far, at or to so great a distance, as, the plain in question extended *that far* [*Colloq.*]

Thătch, *n.* [O & Prov Eng *thack*, A-S *thäc*, *thac*, *theac*, Icel *thak*, Sw *tak*, Dan *tag*, O. H Ger *dah*, N H. Ger *dach*, D *dak*] Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain, for securing them from rain, snow, and the like

Thătch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* THATCHED (thächt), *p pr.* & *vb. n* THATCHING] [O Eng. *thecchen*, A-S. *theccan*, O H Ger *dakjan*, *dekjan*, *decchen*, to cover] To cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance, as, to *thatch* a house, or a stable, or a stack of grain.

Thătch'er, *n.* One who thatches

Thătch'ing, *n.* 1 The act or art of covering buildings with thatch, so as to keep out water.

2 The materials used for this purpose.

Thąught (thawt), *n.* (*Naut.*) The same as THWART. See THWART

Thąu'ma-tŏl'a-try, *n.* [Gr *θαῦμα*, a wonderful thing, and *λατρεύειν*, to worship] The worship or excessive admiration of wonderful things [*Rare*] "The *thaumatolatry* by which our theology has been debased for more than a century" *Hare*

Thąu'ma-trōpe, *n.* [Gr. *θαῦμα*, a wonder, and *τρόπειν*, to turn] (*Opt.*) An optical toy or instrument for showing the persistence of an impression upon the eye after the luminous object is withdrawn It consists of a card having on its opposite faces figures of two different objects, or halves of the same object, as a bird and a cage, which, on whirling the card rapidly round a diameter by the strings that hold it, appear to the eye combined in a single picture, as the bird in its cage, &c.

Thąu'ma-tūr'gic, } *a.* [Fr. *thaumaturgique*.]
Thąu'ma-tūr'gic-al, } Exciting wonder. *Burton.*

Thąu'ma-tūr'gics, *n. pl.* Feats of legerdemain, or magical performances.

Thąu'ma-tūr'gist, *n.* One who deals in wonders, or believes in them.

Thąu'ma-tūr'gus, *n.* [N Lat., from Gr. *θαυμα τουργός*, wonder-working, from *θαῦμα*, a wonder, and *ἔργειν*, *ἐρδειν*, to work, *ἔργον*, work, Fr. *thaumaturge*.] A miracle-worker; — a title given by the Roman Catholics to some of their saints.

Thąu'ma-tūr'gy, *n.* [Gr *θαυματουργια*, Fr *thaumaturgie*.] The act of performing something wonderful. *Warton.*

Thāve, *n.* The same as THEAVE, q. v.

Thąw, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p* THAWED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* THAWING] [A S *thawian*, N H Ger. *thauen*, Sw *twa*, Dan. *tøe*, Icel *thama*, D. *dooyen*, O H Ger *dawjan*, *doujan*, to consume, digest, N H Ger *verdauen*, to digest, Goth. *dauan*, to unloose, enfeeble]

1. To melt, dissolve, or become fluid, — said of that which is frozen, as, the ice *thaws*

2 To become so warm as to melt ice and snow, — said in reference to the weather, and used impersonally

Thąw, *v. t.* To cause to melt, to dissolve, as ice, snow, hail, or frozen earth

Thąw, *n.* [See *supra* Cf Icel *them*, a cold fog, *tha*, frozen ground, *thegr*, a cold wind] The melting of ice or snow, the resolution of ice into the state of a fluid, liquefaction by heat of any thing congealed by frost

Thąw'y, *a* Liquefying by heat after having been frozen, thawing, melting

The, *definite article*, or *definitive adjective*. [A-S *the* or *se*, *theo* or *seo*, *thät*, Goth *sa*, *só*, *thata*, Icel *sa*, *sú*, *that*, L. Ger *de*, *dat*, D *de*, *het*, Sw & Dan. *den*, *det*, O. H. Ger *der*, *diu*, *daz*, N H Ger *der*, *die*, *das*] A word placed before nouns, and used, (*a*) To designate or specify a general conception, or to limit a meaning more or less definitely, as, *the* laws of the Twelve Tables, *the* independent tribunals of justice in our country are *the* security of private rights, and *the* best bulwark against arbitrary power, *the* sun is *the* source of light and heat

This he calls *the* preaching of the cross *Simeon*

☞ When this word stands alone, or is emphasized, it is pronounced precisely like the pronoun *thee*, but in connection with other words, it usually suffers a shortening or corruption of its vowel, being pronounced *thē* or very nearly so, before a word beginning with a vowel sound, and *thĕ*, or very nearly so, before a word beginning with a consonant sound See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 128 — In poetry the *e* was formerly always, and is still sometimes, cut off in printing before a word beginning with a vowel sound, as,

Shook th' Arsenal and fulmined over Greece *Milton*

It should however, never actually be elided, but the two vowels should be blended together like the elements constituting a diphthong, as the diphthong *oi*

(*b*) To personify or individualize a species, as, *the* fig tree putteth forth her green figs *the* almond tree shall flourish, *the* grasshopper shall be a burden

The, *conj.* & *adv* [A-S *thy*, *thē*, equivalent to Lat *eo*, instrumental case of *the*, *thät*, Goth *the*, O H Ger *thiu*. See THAT] By that, by how much, by so much, on that account, — before comparatives, as, *the* longer we continue in sin, *the* more difficult it is to reform "Yet not *the* more cease I" *Milton*

Thē, *v. i.* To thrive or prosper See THIFF [*Obs.*]

Thē'ă, *n* [N Lat See TEA] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants found in China and Japan, the tea plant

The ăn'drĭc, *a* [Fr *theandrique*, Gr *θεανδρικος*, from *θεός*, God, and *ανηρ*, *ανδρός*, a man] Relating to, or existing by, the union of divine and human operation in Christ, or the joint agency of the divine and human nature. *Murdock*

Thē'an-thrŏp'ic, } *a* Partaking of both divin-
Thē'an-thrŏp'ic al, } ity and humanity [*Rare*]

The ăn'thro-pism, *n* [From Gr *θεος*, God, and *ἄνθρωπος*, man, Fr *theanthropie*] A state of being God and man [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

The ăn'thro-pist, *n* One who advocates, or believes in, theanthropism

The ăn'thro-py, *n* Theanthropism

The-ärch'ic, *a* [See *infra*] Divinely sovereign or supreme. [*Rare*]

He [Jesus] is the *thearchic* Intelligence *Milman*

Thē'ar-chy, *n* [From Gr *θεος*, God, and *ἄρχειν*, to be first, to rule, Gr. *θεαρχια*.] Government by God, theocracy

Thē'a-ter, } *n.* [Fr. *theatre*, It, Sp., & Pg. *teatro*,
Thē'a-tre, } Lat *theatrum*, Gr. *θεατρον*, from *θεᾶσθαι*, to see, view]

1 Among the ancients, an edifice in which spectacles or shows were exhibited for the amusement of spectators.

2 In modern times, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances, as tragedies, comedies, and farces, a playhouse, comprehending the stage, the pit, the boxes, galleries, and orchestra.

3. Among the Italians, an assemblage of buildings which, by a happy disposition and elevation, represents an agreeable scene to the eye.

4. Any room adapted to the exhibition of any performance before an assembly, as for public lectures, for scholastic exercises, for anatomical demonstrations or surgical operations before a class, and like purposes.

5. That which resembles a theater in form, use, and the like, a place rising by steps or gradations, like the seats of a theater.

Shade above shade, a woody *theater*
Of stateliest view *Milton.*

6. A sphere or scheme of operation. [*Obs. and rare.*]

For if a man can be partaker of God's *theater*, he shall likewise be partaker of God's rest. *Bacon*

7 (*Mil.*) The scene or region of operations of an army

Thē'a-tin, } *n* [Fr *Theatin*, It *Teatino*] (*Rom.*
Thē'a-tine, } *Cath. Church*) One of an order of Italian monks, established in 1524, expressly to oppose the Reformation, and to raise the tone of piety among Roman Catholics. They hold no property, nor do they beg, but depend on what Providence sends Their chief employment is preaching and giving religious instruction

☞ Their name is derived from *Theate*, or *Chieti*, a city of Naples, the archbishop of which was a principal founder of the order, but they bore various names; as *Regular Clerks of the Community*, *Pauline Monks*, *Apostolic Clerks*, and *Regular Clerks of the Divine Providence* The order never flourished much out of Italy

Thē'a tral, *a* [Lat *theatralis*, Fr *théatral*, Sp. *teatral*, It *teatrale*] Of, or pertaining to, a theater, theatrical [*Obs.*]

The-ăt'ric, } *a* [Lat *theatricus*, Gr *θεατρικός*,
The ăt'ric al, } O It *teatrico*] Of, or pertaining to, a theater, or to scenic representations, resembling the manner of dramatic performers; as, *theatrical* dress, *theatrical* performances. *theatrical* gestures. "Woods over woods in gay, *theatric* pride" *Goldsmith.*

The-ăt'ric-ăl'i ty, *n.* The state or quality of being theatrical

The-ăt'ric-al-ly, *adv* In a theatrical manner, in a manner suiting the stage

The-ăt'ric-alg, *n pl* Dramatic performances.

Such fashionable cant terms as *theatricals* invented by the flippant Topham, still survive among his confraternity of frivolity *Dunciad*

Thēave, *n* [Written also *theave*] [W *dafad*, a sheep, ewe] A ewe of the first year, also, a sheep three years old [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Thē'ban, *a* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Thebes, also, a wise man

I'll talk a word with this same learned *Theban* *Shak.*

Thē'ban, *a* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Thebes

Theban year (*Anc. Chron.*), the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours *Bryant*

Thē'ba-id, *n* A Latin epic poem by Statius on the subject of, or regarding, Thebes

Thē'că, *n.*; *pl.* THĒ'CÆ [Lat., from Gr. *θήκη*, a case to put any thing in, a box, chest, from *τιθέναι*, to put, set] A sheath, case, or envelope, especially, (*a*) (*Bot.*) The cell of an anther, also, a spore case *Gray* (*b*) (*Anat.*) An organ or part which closes another, or which contains something, case, sheath

Thē'cal, *a* Of, or relating to, a theca

Thē'cā-phōre, *n* [Fr. *thecaphore*, from Gr *θήκη*, Lat *theca*, a case, and *φέρειν*, to bear, *φορός*, bearing] (*Bot.*) (*a*) A surface or organ bearing a theca, or covered with thecæ (*b*) The pedicel or stipe of an ovary, in some plants, — called also *gynophore*, *basigynium*, and *podogynium*

Thē'co-dŏnt, *n* [From Gr *θήκη*, a case, and *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth] (*Paleon.*) An extinct saurian, having the teeth implanted in sockets *R Owen*

Thē'co-dŏnt, *a* (*Zool.*) (*a*) Having the teeth inserted in a bony socket (*b*) Of, or pertaining to, the thecodonts

Thee, *pron.*, *objective case of thou* [A-S *the*, *thec*, O Sax *thi*, *thic*, O Frics *thi*, Goth *thuk*, O H. Ger *dih*, N H Ger *dich*] See THOU

Thee, *v. t* [A S *theahan*, *theon*, O Sax *thihan*, *thian*, *thion*, Goth *theihan*, O Frics *tigia*, O H Ger *dihan*, M H Ger *dihen*, N H Ger *deihen*, *gedeihen*] To thrive, to prosper. [*Obs.*]

Well mote ye *thee*, as well can wish your thought *Spenser*

Thĕft, *n* [A S *theofth*, *thyfth* See THIEF]

1 The act of stealing, (*Law*) The private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them.

☞ To constitute *theft*, the taking must be in private, or without the owner's knowledge, and it must be unlawful or felonious, that is, it must be with a design to deprive the owner of his property privately and against his will *Theft* differs from *robbery*, as the latter is a violent taking from the person, and of course not private This word is sometimes used as synonymous with *larceny*, but it is not so technical *Bouvier.*

2 The thing stolen. [*Rare*]

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand, . . . he shall restore double. *Ex* xxii. 4

Thĕft'-bōte, *n* [From *theft* and *bote*, compensation, equivalent to *boot*] (*Law*) The receiving of a man's goods again from a thief, or a compensation for them, by way of composition, with the intent that the thief shall escape punishment.

Thē'i-fōrm, *a.* [Fr *théiforme*, from N. Lat. *thea*, tea, the tea-plant, and Lat. *forma*, form.] Having the form of tea.

The-ĭ'nă, *n.* The same as THEINE.

Thē'ine, *n.* [Fr. *théine*, from N Lat. *thea.* See *supra.*] (*Chem*) A bitter, fusible, and volatile principle, obtained in the form of fine white prisms of a silky luster, from tea, coffee, Paraguay tea, and guarana. It is the same as *caffeine* *Gregory*

Thēir (thār, 12), *a pron.* [A-S *thāra, thæra*, properly gen. pl of *the, se* See THAT] Of them, — employed in the sense of a pronominal adjective, denoting *of* or *belonging to*, or the possession by two or more, as, *their* voices, *their* garments, *their* houses, *their* land, *their* country When standing alone, that is, when the word qualified by it is omitted, it has the form *theirs*, and, being used as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it refers, may be the nominative to a verb, or the object of a verb or preposition, as, our land is the most extensive, but *theirs* is the best cultivated Here *theirs* stands as the representative of *their land*, and is the nominative to *is*

Nothing but the name of zeal appears
'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs* *Denham*

Thē'ism, *n* [Fr *théisme*, It & Sp *teismo*, from Gr θεός, God] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to *atheism*

Thē'ist, *n* [Fr *théiste*, It & Sp *teista* See *supra*] One who believes in the existence of a God, especially, one who believes in a personal God, — opposed to *atheist*

The-ĭst'ic, } *a* Of, or pertaining to, theism, or
The-ĭst'ic-al, } to a theist, according to the doctrine of theists

Thel-phū'sĭ-an, *n.* [Gr. θῆλη, nipple, and φυσᾶν, to breathe] (*Zoöl*) One of a family of crustaceans resembling the land-crab, which live in the earth near the shore

Thelphusian

Thĕm, *pron.*, *objective case* of *they* [A S dat pl *them*, acc pl *thā*] Those persons or things, those See THEY

Go ye to *them* that sell, and buy for yourselves *Matt* xxv 9
Then shall the King say unto *them* on his right hand Come, ye blessed of my Father *Matt* xxv 4

Thēme, *n* [Fr *thème*, Sp, Pg, & It *tema*, Pr & Lat. *thema*, Gr θέμα, from τίθημι, to set, place] 1 A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off *Shak*

2. A short dissertation composed by a student, usually upon some assigned topic

3 (*Gram*) A radical verb, or the verb in its primary, absolute state, not modified by inflections, as the infinitive mode in English

4 (*Mus*) The subject of a composition

5 That by means of which a thing is done, means, instrument [*Obs*]

Thē'mĭs [Lat *Themis*, Gr Θεμις, from θεμις, that which is laid down or established by old usage, probably from τίθεναι, to set, place, root θ.] (*Gr Myth*) The goddess of law and justice

Them-sĕlvz', *pron*, *pl* of *himself, herself*, or *itself* See HIMSELF, HERSELF, and ITSELF

Thĕn, *adv* [O Eng *thanne, than*, A S *thonne, thanne, thenne*, O Sax & Goth *than*, O Frics *thenne, thanna, dana, dan*, O H Ger *danna, danne, denne*, N H Ger *dann*, D *dan* Cf THAN]

1. At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future

And the Canaanite was *then* in the land *Gen* xii 6
Now I know in part, but *then* shall I know even as also I am known 1 *Cor* xiii 12

2. Soon afterward, or immediately, afterward

First be reconciled to thy brother, and *then* come and offer thy gift *Matt* v 24

3 Therefore, for this reason

Now, *then*, be all thy weighty cares away *Dryden*

4. At another time, as, now and *then*, at one time and another.

By then, by the time that — *Till then*, until that time

But that opinion, I trust, *by then* this following argument hath been well read, will be left for one of the mysteries of Antichrist *Milton*
Till then who knew
The force of those dire arms? *Milton*

☞ *Then* is often used elliptically, like an adjective, for the *then existing*, as, the *then* administration It was often written, in former times, *for than*, but this use is now obsolete

Thĕn, *conj* In that case, in consequence.

If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom *Locke.*

Syn. — Therefore — THEN, THEREFORE Both these words are used in reasoning, but *therefore* takes the lead, while *then* is rather subordinate or incidental *Therefore* states reasons and draws inferences in form; *then*, to a great extent, takes the point as proved, and passes on to the general conclusion "*Therefore*, being justified by faith, we have peace with God" "So, *then*, faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God"

Thĕn'a-dāys, *adv.* At that time; then; in those days, — opposed or correlative to *nowadays*. [*Rare.*]

Thē'nal, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the thenar. *Dunglison.*

Thē'nar, *n.* [Gr. θέναρ, from θένειν, second aorist ἔθενον, to strike] (*Anat.*) The palm of the hand, or the sole of the foot. *Dunglison*

Thē'nar, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the thenar, thenal, as, the *thenar* eminence

Thĕnce, *adv.* [O Eng. *thenne*, or with the termination of a genitive, *thennes, thens*, A-S *thanan, thanon, thanun, thanone, thanonne, thonan, thonon*, O H Ger *thanana, danana, dannân, danân, dana*, M H. Ger *dannân, danne, dane*, N H Ger *dannen, von dannen*, Icel. *thadhan*, Goth *thathrô, thathrô*. Cf *supra*]

1. From that place.

When you depart *thence*, shake off the dust of your feet *Mark* vi 11

☞ It is not unusual, though a pleonasm, to use *from* before *thence*

Then I will send and fetch thee *from thence* *Gen* xxvii 45

2 From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days *Isa* lxv 20

3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him *Milton*

Thĕnce'fōrth, *adv.* From that time

If the salt have lost his savor, it is *thenceforth* good for nothing *Matt* v 13

☞ This is sometimes preceded by *from*, — a redundancy sanctioned by custom

And *from thenceforth* Pilate sought to release him *John* xix 12

Thĕnce fôr'ward, *adv* From that time onward

Thĕnce-frŏm', *adv.* From that place [*Obs*]

Thē'o brō'mă, *n.* [Gr θεός, a god, and βρῶμα, food, from βιβρώσκειν, to eat, Fr *theobrome*]

1 (*Bot*) A genus of plants producing the cacao or chocolate nut

2 A superior preparation of the cacao or cocoa

Thē'o-brō'mine, *n* (*Chem*) A principle homologous with caffeine, obtained from the seeds of *The obroma cacao*, or the chocolate nut *Gregory*

Thē'o-chrĭst'ic, *a.* [Gr θεος, God, and χριστός, anointed, from χριειν, to anoint] Anointing by God

The ŏc'ra cy, *n.* [Fr *theocratie*, Sp *teocracia*, It *teocrazia*, Gr Θεοκρατια, from Θεος, God, and κρατεῖν, to be strong, to rule, from κρατος, strength]

1 Government of a state by the immediate direction or administration of God

2 The state thus governed.

The-ŏc'ra sy, *n* [Gr θεοκρασια, from Θεός, God, and κρᾶσις, a mixing, from κεραννυναι, to mix]

1 A mixture of the worship of different gods, as of Jehovah and idols

This syncretistic *theocrasy* by no means excludes in him [Solomon] the proper service of idols *J Murphy*

2 (*Anc Philos*) An intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation

Thĭ'o-crăt, *n* One who obeys God as his civil ruler

Thĭ'o-crăt'ic, } *a.* [Fr *theocratique*, It & Sp
Thĕ'o-crăt'ic al, } *teocratico*] Of, or pertaining to, a theocracy, administered by the immediate direction of God, as, the *theocratical* state of the Israelites

The-ŏd'ĭ-çy, *n.* [Fr *theodicee*, N Lat *theodicæa*, from Gr Θεος, God, and δικη, right, justice] A vindication of the justice of God in ordaining or permitting natural and moral evil.

The ŏd'o lĭte, *n* [Of obscure origin, probably ill formed either from Gr σκαομαι, σκῶμαι, I see, or σκω, I run, and ὀλιχός, long, Fr *theodolite*, It *teodolite*, Sp *teodolita*] An instrument, variously constructed, used, especially in trigonometrical surveying, for the accurate measurement of horizontal angles, and also usually of vertical angles.

Theodolite

☞ The *theodolite* consists principally of a telescope, with cross-wires in its focus, mounted so as to turn both on vertical and horizontal axes, the former carrying an horizontal vernier-plate over a graduated plate or circle for azimuthal angles, and the latter a vertical, graduated arc or semicircle for altitudes, — the whole furnished with leveling-screws and levels for adjusting to the horizon, and mounted on a tripod It is usually so constructed that an horizontal angle may be repeated indefinitely around the limb, and thus a large number of repetitions added mechanically, to secure greater accuracy in the resulting mean

The-ŏd'o lĭt'ic, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a theodolite, made by means of a theodolite, as, *theodolitic* observations

Thē'o-gŏn'ic, *a.* Of, or relating to, theogony.

The-ŏg'o nist, *n.* A writer on theogony.

The-ŏg'o ny, *n.* [Fr. *théogonie*, It. & Sp *teogonia*, Lat. *theogonia*, Gr θεογονία, from θεός, a god, and γονή, γόνος, γένος, race, birth, from γίνειν, γίγνεσθαι, Lat *genere, gignere*, to bring forth, to be born] (*Myth*) The generation of the gods, that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities; as, Hesiod composed a poem concerning that *theogony*, or the creation of the world and the descent of the gods.

The-ŏl'o-găs'ter, *n.* [Fr. *théologastre*; — formed like *medicaster* and *poetaster*, q. v] A kind of quack in divinity, a pretended or superficial theologian. [*Rare*] *Burton.*

The-ŏl'o-ger, *n.* The same as THEOLOGIAN. [*Obs*]

Certain it is that divers modern *theologers* do not only seriously, but zealously, contend that there is nothing absolutely, intrinsically, and naturally good and evil, just and unjust *Cudworth*

Thē'o-lō-jĭ-an, *n* [Fr. *théologien*, Pr *theologuan*, Sp. & It. *teologo*, Pg *theologo*, Lat *theologus*, from Gr. θεολόγος, a theologian, from Θεός, God, and λεγειν, to speak] A person well versed in theology or a professor of divinity, a divine.

Thē'o lŏj'ic, } *a* [Fr *theologique*, Pr. *theolo*
Thē'o-lŏj'ic-al, } *gical*, Sp *teologico, teological*, It *teologico, teologale*, Lat *theologicus*, Gr θεολογικός] Of, or pertaining to, divinity, or the science of God and of divine things, as, a *theological* treatise, *the ological* criticism

Thē'o-lŏj'ic al-ly, *adv* In a theological manner, according to the principles of theology.

Thē'o lŏj'ics, *n sing* The science of theology, theology [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

The-ŏl'o-gĭst, *n* [See THEOLOGIAN] One studious in the science of divinity, or one well versed in that science, a divine

The-ŏl'o-gīze, *v t* [*imp & p p* THEOLOGIZED, *p. pr & vb n* THEOLOGIZING] [Fr *théologiser*, Sp *teologizar*, It *teologizzare*] To render theological "Aristotle's philosophy *theologized*" *Glanville*

The ŏl'o gīze, *v i* To frame a system of theology, to theorize or speculate upon theological subjects

The-ŏl'o gĭz'er, *n* A divine, or a professor of theology, a theologian [*Rare*] *Boyle*

Thē'o lŏgue (-log), *n* The same as THEOLOGIST

Ye gentle *theologues* of calmer kind *Young*

He [Jerome] was the *theologue* — and the word is designation enough *I Taylor*

The-ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *théologie*, It. & Sp *teologia*, Pr, Pg, & Lat *theologia*, Gr Θεολογια] The science of God and his relations to his creatures, the science which treats of the existence, character, and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice

Moral theology, that which teaches the divine laws as they relate to moral character and conduct — *Natural theology*, the knowledge of God from his works, by the light of nature and reason — *Revealed theology*, that which is to be learned only from revelation — *Scholastic theology* theology as taught by the scholastics, or as prosecuted after their principles and methods — *Speculative theology*, theology as founded upon, or influenced by, speculation or metaphysical philosophy

The-ŏm'a-chĭst, *n* [Gr Θεομάχος, from Θεός, a god, and μαχεσθαι, to fight, μαχη, a battle, Fr. *theomaque*] One who fights against the gods

He had defended Christianity against the vile, blasphemous, and impotent *theomachists* of the day *De Quincey*

The-ŏm'a-chy, *n* [Gr Θεομαχία. See *supra*]

1 A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods

2 Opposition to the divine will. *Bacon.*

Thē'o-măn'çy, *n* [Fr *théomancie*, Gr θεομαντεια, from Θεός, a god, and μαντεία, divination] A kind of divination drawn from the responses of oracles among heathen nations

Thē'o-pa-thĕt'ic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, theopathy
Thē'o-păth'ic, }

The-ŏp'a-thy, *n* [From Gr. Θεός, God, and πάθος, suffering, violent feeling, from πασχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer] Capacity for religious affections or worship

The-ŏph'a-ny, *n* [Fr *théophanie*, Gr Θεοφανια, from Θεός, God, and φαίνεσθαι, to appear] A manifestation of God to man by actual appearance

Thē'o phĭl-an-thrŏp'ic, *a* Uniting love to God with that to man

Thē'o phĭl-ăn'thro-pĭşm, *n.* Love to both God and man.

Thē'o phĭl-ăn'thro-pĭst, *n* [Fr. *theophilanthrope*, from Gr Θεός, God, and φιλάνθρωπος, philanthropic] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a class of persons in France during the revolution, whose object was to establish reason in the place of Christianity

Thē'o phĭl'o-sŏph'ic, *a* Combining theism and philosophy, or pertaining to the combination of theism and philosophy

Thē'op-neŭst'ic, *a* [Fr. *théopneuste*, Gr. θεόπνευστος, from Θεός, God, and πνεῖν, future πνεύσω, to blow, to breathe] Given by the inspiration of the Spirit of God

Thē'op-neŭst'y, *n* [See *supra.*] Divine inspiration, the supernatural influence of the Divine Spirit in qualifying men to receive and communicate revealed truth

The-ŏr'bist, *n.* (*Mus*) One who plays a theorbo.

The-ŏr'bo, *n.* [Fr *théorbe, téorbe, tuorbe*, Sp *teorba, tiorba*, It *tiorba.*] (*Mus*) A musical instrument made like a large lute, but with two heads, to each of which some of the strings were attached.

☞ It was also called the *archilute*, and was used chiefly, if not only, as an accompaniment to the voice It has long fallen into disuse.

Thē'o-rem, *n.* [Fr. *théorème*, Sp. & It. *teorema*,

Lat. *theorema*, Gr. Θεώρημα, from Θεωρεῖν, to look at, from Θεωρός, a spectator.]

1. That which is considered and established as a principle; hence, sometimes, a rule. "Not theories, but *theorems* (Θεωρήματα), the intelligible products of contemplation, intellectual objects in the mind, and of and for the mind exclusively" *Coleridge*

By my *theorems*,
Which your polite and terser gallants practice,
I re-refine the court, and civilize
Their barbarous natures *Massinger*

2. (*Math*) A statement of a principle to be demonstrated.

☞ A *theorem* is something to be proved, and is thus distinguished from a *problem*, which is something to be solved In analysis, the term is sometimes applied to a rule, especially a rule or statement of relations expressed in a formula or by symbols, as, the binomial *theorem*, Taylor's *theorem*

Negative theorem, a theorem which expresses the impossibility of any assertion — *Particular theorem*, a theorem which extends only to a particular quantity — *Universal theorem*, a theorem which extends to any quantity without restriction

Thĕ'o-re-măt'ic, Thĕ'o-re-măt'ic-al, Thĕ'o-rĕm'ic, *a.* [Gr Θεωρηματικός] Of, or pertaining to, a theorem, comprised in a theorem, consisting of theorems, as, *theoremic* truth

Thĕ'o-rĕt'ic, Thĕ'o-rĕt'ic-al, *a* [Fr *théorétique*, Sp & It *teorético*, Gr Θεωρητικος]

1. Pertaining to, depending on, or confined to theory or speculation, speculative

2 Terminating in theory or speculation, not practical, as, *theoretical* learning, *theoretic* sciences

Thĕ'o-rĕt'ic al-ly, *adv* In a theoretical manner, by theory, in speculation, speculatively, not practically

Thĕ'o-rĕt'ics, *n sing* The speculative part of a science, speculation [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

At the very first, with our Lord himself, and his apostles as represented to us in the New Testament, morals come before contemplation, ethics before *theoretics* *H B Wilson*

Thĕ'o-rĭc, *n* [O Fr *théorique*, Sp & It *teorica*, Lat *theorice*, Gr Θεωρικη.] Speculation, theory [*Obs and rare*] *Shal*

The-ŏr'ic (126), *a.* [Fr. *théorique*, Sp & It *teorico*, Gr Θεωρικός.]

1 Of, or pertaining to, the theorica

2 Relating to, or skilled in, theory, theoretically skilled. [*Obs. and rare*]

A man but young,
Yet old in judgment, *theoric* and practic
In all humanity *Massinger*

The ŏr'ĭ cŏn, *n pl* [Gr τὰ Θεωρικα (sc χρήματα), fr Θεωρικός, belonging to Θεωρια, a looking at, sight, spectacle See THEORY] (*Gr Antiq*) Public moneys expended at Athens on festivals, sacrifices, and public entertainments, especially theatrical performances, and in largesses among the people

The-ŏr'ic al ly, *adv* Theoretically [*Obs*]

Thĕ'o-rĭst, *n* [Fr *théoriste*] One who forms theories, one given to theory and speculation

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that of this kingdom *Addison*

Thĕ'o rize, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* THEORIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* THEORIZING] [Fr *théoriser*] To form a theory or theories, to form opinions solely by theory, to speculate, as, to *theorize* on the existence of phlogiston

Thĕ'o-rĭz'er, *n* One who theorizes, a theorist

Thĕ'o-ry, *n* [Fr *théorie*, It & Sp *teoria*, Lat *theoria*, Gr Θεωρια, from Θεωρεῖν, to look at]

1 A doctrine, or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice, hypothesis, speculation

☞ "This word is employed by English writers in a very loose and improper sense It is with them usually convertible into *hypothesis*, and *hypothesis* is commonly used as another term for *conjecture* The terms *theory* and *theoretical* are properly used in opposition to the terms *practice* and *practical* In this sense, they were exclusively employed by the ancients, and in this sense, they are almost exclusively employed by the continental philosophers" *Sir W Hamilton*

2. An exposition of the general principles of any science, as, the *theory* of music

3 The science distinguished from the art, as, the *theory* and practice of medicine

4. The philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral, as, Lavoisier's *theory* of combustion, Smith's *theory* of moral sentiments

Syn. — Hypothesis, speculation — THEORY, HYPOTHESIS The following statement of the difference between a *theory* and an *hypothesis*, is derived from the writings of De Quincey With some slight variation, it is given in his own words "A *theory* may be thus described Imagine, in any science or speculation, that all the elements (that is, the forces, the modes of action, the phenomena, &c) are given, but as yet they exist to the mind as an unorganized chaos Then steps in contemplation, or reflective survey (Θεωρία), to assign to them all their several places or relations which shall be first, which middle, which last, which shall be end, which shall be means; which subordinate, which co-ordinate, which force is for impulse, which for regulation, which absolute, which conditional; which purpose direct, which indirect or collateral, and so on. This introduction of organization among the facts or data of science is *theory* A *theory*, therefore, may be defined an organic development to the understanding of the relations between the parts of any systematic whole In an *hypothesis*, on the other hand, it is only one relation which is investigated, viz, that of *dependency* A number of phenomena are given, and perhaps with no want of orderly relation among them, but as yet they exist without apparent basis or support The question, therefore, is concerning a sufficient ground or cause to account for them I therefore step in, and *underlay* the phenomena with a substructure, or *sub-position* (ὑπόθεσις), such as I think capable of *supporting* them This is an *hypothesis* Briefly, then, in a *theory*, I organize what is certain enough already, but undetermined in its relations, whereas, in an *hypothesis*, I assign the causality, when previously it was either unknown or uncertain For example, we talk properly of a *theory* of combustion, for the elements, that is, the phenomena and results, are indeterminate only with regard to their reciprocal relations But with regard to the aurora borealis, it is an *hypothesis* that we want in the first place, for the phenomena are of uncertain origin And perhaps this *hypothesis* would demand, as its sequel, a *theory* of the whole agencies concerned, but this could not be until the causality should have been determined Again, suppose the case of algebraical equations here all possibility of *hypothesis* is excluded But a *theory* is still wanted Many *theories* have started from the genesis of equations first proposed by Harriot viz, that which views the higher equations as generated by multiplication out of the lower But perhaps, a different view of their origin would lead to more comprehensive results Hindenburg, with his disciples Stahl &c, have most happily applied an approved *theory* of combinations to this subject

Thĕ'o-sŏph'ic, Thĕ'o-sŏph'ic-al, *a* [Fr *théosophique*] Of, or pertaining to, theosophy

The ŏs'o phĭsm, *n* [Fr *théosophisme*] Theosophy, or a process of it *Murdock*

The-ŏs'o phĭst, *n* [Fr *théosophe*] One addicted to theosophy

The *theosophist* is one who gives you a theory of God or of the works of God, which has not reason, but an inspiration of his own, for its basis *Vaughan*

Thĕ'os-o phĭst'ic-al, *a* Theosophical See THEOSOPHICAL

The ŏs'o-phīze, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* THEOSOPHIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* THEOSOPHIZING] To practice theosophy [*Rare*]

The ŏs'o-phy, *n* [Fr *théosophie*, Sp & It *teosofia*, Gr Θεοσοφία, from Θεοσοφος, wise in the things of God, from Θεος, God, and σοφός, wise] Supposed intercourse with God and superior spirits, and consequent attainment of superhuman knowledge by physical processes, as by the theurgic operations of some ancient Platonists, or by the chemical processes of the German fire philosophers, also, a direct as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by extraordinary illumination, especially, a direct insight into the processes of the divine mind, and the interior relations of the divine nature

Thĕr'a-pen'tæ, *n pl* [Gr Θεραπευτης (pl Θεραπευται), an attendant, servant, also, healer, curer, fr Θεραπεύειν, to serve, to heal, cure] (*Eccl Hist*) A Jewish sect in Egypt, resembling the Essenes in Palestine, — applied also to the early Christians, and, very rarely, to the early monks *Eadie*

Thĕr'a-pĕŭ'tic, Thĕr'a-pĕŭ'tic-al, *a* [Fr *thérapeutique*, Sp & It *terapeutico*, Gr Θεραπευτικός, from Θεραπεύειν, to serve, to take care of, to heal] Of, or pertaining to, the healing art, concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases, curative

Medicine is justly distributed into "prophylactic" or the art of preserving health, and *therapeutic*, or the art of restoring it *Watts*

Thĕr'a-pĕŭ'tics, *n sing* & *pl* [Fr *thérapeutique*, Sp & It *terapeutica*]

1 (*sing*) That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

2 (*pl*) A religious sect described by Philo They were devotees to their religious tenets

Thĕr'a-pĕŭ'tist, *n* One versed in therapeutics

Thĕr'a-py, *n* The same as THERAPEUTICS [*R*]

Thēre (12), *adv* [A S *thær*, *thēr*, Icel & Goth *thar*, Sw & Dan *der*, D *daar*, O H Ger *dar*, *thār*, *dara*, *dara*, M H Ger *da*, *dō*, *dār*, N H Ger *da*] In that place

The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and *there* he put the man whom he had formed *Gen* ii 8

☞ *There* is sometimes opposed to *here*

Darkness *there* might well seem twilight *here* *Milton*

There is sometimes used by way of exclamation, calling the attention to something distant, as, *there*, *there!* see *there!* look *there!* *There* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb, without adding essentially to the meaning

Wherever *there* is sense or perception, *there* some idea is actually produced *Locke*

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue *Suckling*

There is much used in composition, and it then has the sense of a pronoun

Here and there, in one place and another

Syn. — See THITHER

Thēre'a bout', Thēre'a bouts', *adv* [From *there* and *about*] [The latter is less proper, but more commonly used]

1. Near that place

2 Near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly; as, ten men, or *thereabouts*

3 Concerning that. [*Rare.*]

They were much perplexed *thereabout.* *Luke* xxiv. 4

Thēre-ăft'er, *adv.* [From *there* and *after*. A-S. *thæræfter*, after that]

1 After that; afterward. *Spenser.*

2. According to that, accordingly.

I deny not but that it is of greatest concernment in the church and commonwealth to have a vigilant eye how books demean themselves as well as men; and *thereafter* to confine, imprison, and do sharpest justice on them as malefactors *Milton*

3. Of that sort [*Obs and rare*]

My audience is not *thereafter* *Latimer.*

Thēre-ăt', *adv* 1 At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in *thereat.* *Matt* vii. 13.

2 At that occurrence or event, on that account.

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth *thereat* *Hooker.*

Thēre by', *adv* By that, by that means, in consequence of that

Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace; *thereby* good shall come unto thee *Job* xxii 21

Thēre fŏr', *adv* For that, or this, or it

There'fōre (thĕr'fōr, *or* thâr'fōr) (Synop, § 130), *conj* & *adv* [From *there* and *for*]

1 For that or this reason, referring to something previously stated, for that

I have married a wife, and *therefore* I can not come *Luke* xiv 20.

2 Consequently, by consequence

He blushes *therefore* he is guilty *Spectator.*

3 In return or recompense for this or that

What shall we have, *therefore?* *Matt* xix 27.

Syn. — See THUS

Thēre frŏm', *adv* From this or that

Turn not aside *therefrom* to the right hand or to the left *Josh* xxiii 6.

Thēre In', *adv* In that or this place, time, or thing, in that particular

Bring forth abundantly in the earth, and multiply *therein* *Gen* ix 7

Therein our letters do not well agree *Shak*

Thēre'in tō', *adv* Into that, or that place

Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereunto* *Luke* xxi 21

Thēre-ŏf' (thĕr ŏf', *or* thĕr ŏv', 71), *adv.* Of that or this

In the day thou eatest *thereof*, thou shalt surely die *Gen* ii 17

Thēr'e ŏl'o-gy, *n* The same as THERAPEUTICS.

Thēre-ŏn', *adv* On that or this

Then the king said, Hang him *thereon* *Esther* vii 9

Thēre out', *adv* Out of that or this

He shall take *therout* his handful of the flour *Lev* ii 2.

Thēre tō', *adv* [From *there* and *to*] To that or this

Thēre tŭn'der, *adv* Under that or this

Thēre ŭn'tō, *adv* Unto that or this, thereto.

Thēre'up ŏn', *adv* 1 Upon that or this

The remnant of the house of Judah, they shall feed *thereupon* *Zeph* ii 7

2 On account of that, in consequence of that.

He hopes to find you forward,
And *thereupon* he sends you this good news *Shak.*

3 Immediately, at once, without delay

Thēre while', *adv* At the same time [*Obs*]

Thēre with' (thĕr with', *or* thĕr with', 99), *adv.* With that or this

I have learned in whatsoever state I am, *therewith* to be content *Phil* iv 11

Thēre'with-al', *adv* 1 Over and above. [*Obs*]

2 At the same time [*Obs*] *Shak*

3 With that or this, therewith *Spenser*

Thēr'f, *a* [A S *theorf*, *therf*, *thorf*, unleavened, O H Ger *derb*, *derbi*, *derap* id, N H Ger *derb*, compact, solid] Not fermented, unleavened [*Obs*]

Thēr'f'-brĕad, *n* Unleavened bread [*Obs*]

Thē'ri ac, *n* [Fr *thériaque* Sp & It *teriaca*,

The rī'a cē, } *triaca*, Lat *theriaca*, from *theriacus*, Gr Θηριακός, of wild or venomous beasts, good against the poison of animals, from Θηρίον, a beast, Θηριακὸν φαρμακον, an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals] An ancient composition esteemed efficacious against the effects of poison, especially, a certain compound of sixty-four drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by means of honey to an electuary, — called also *theriaca Andromachi* or *Venice treacle*

Thē'ri ăc, *a* Theriacal

The rī'ac al, *a* [Fr *theriacal*, Sp *teriacal*, It. **Thē'ri al,** } *teriacale*, Lat *theriacus*] Of, or pertaining to, theriac, medicinal. *Bacon.*

Thē'ri-ŏt'o my, *n* [Gr Θηριον, wild beast, and τεμνειν, to cut] The anatomy of animals, zootomy *Dunglison.*

Thēr'mæ, *n pl* [Lat, from Gr. Θέρμη, heat.] Springs or baths of warm water.

Thĕr'mal, *a* [Fr *thermal*, Sp. *termal*, It. *termale*, from Lat *thermæ*, Gr. Θέρμαι, hot springs, from Θερμη, heat, from Θερμός, hot, warm, from Θέειν, to warm, make hot] Of, or pertaining to, heat; warm, as, *thermal* waters. "The *thermal* condition of the earth" *J. D. Forbes.*

Ther-mĕt'o-grăph, *n.* [Gr. Θέρμη, heat, μέτρον,

measure, and γράφειν, to write] A self-registering thermometer, especially one that registers the maximum and minimum during long periods. *Nichol.*

Thĕr'mic, *a.* [Gr θέρμη, heat.] Of, pertaining to, or due to, heat; thermal; as, *thermic* lines. *Nichol*

Thermidor (thĕr'mĭ-dōr'), *n.* [Fr., fr. Gr. θερμός, warm, hot. See *supra*] The eleventh month of the French republican calendar, which dated from September 22, 1792 It commenced July 19, and ended August 17 See VENDEMIAIRE

Thĕr'mo-ba-rŏm'e-ter, *n* A barometric instrument graduated for giving altitudes by the boiling point of water *Dana.*

Ther mŏch'ro-sy, *n.* [Gr θέρμη, heat, and χρῶσις, coloring] (*Physics*) The property possessed by heat of being composed, like light, of rays of different degrees of refrangibility, which are unequal in rate or degree of transmission through diathermic substances.

Thĕr'mo-cŭr'rent, *n* A current, as of electricity, developed or set in motion by the action of heat.

Thĕr'mo-dȳ-năm'ic, *a* Relating to thermo dynamics, caused or operated by force due to the application of heat *Nichol*

Thĕr'mo-dȳ-năm'ics, *n sing* The science which treats of the mechanical action or relations of heat [See Note under MATHEMATICS]

Thĕr'mo-e-lĕc'tric, *a* Of, or pertaining to, thermo electricity, as, *thermo-electric* currents *Nichol*

Thĕr'mo-ĕ'lec-trĭc'i ty, *n* [From Gr θερμος, warm, hot, and Eng *electricity*, Fr *thermoelectricité*] Electricity developed by the action of heat

Thĕr'mo-gĕn, *n* [From Gr θέρμη, heat, θερμός, hot, and γίνειν, γίγνεσθαι, to bring forth, Fr *thermogène*] The elementary matter of heat, caloric, — a term applied chiefly to warm springs

Thĕr'mo-grăph, *n* [Gr θερμος, warm, and γράφειν, to write.] An instrument for recording automatically indications of the variation of temperature.

Ther-mŏl'o gy, *n* A discourse or account of heat *Whewell*

Thĕr'mo-măg'net-ism, *n* Magnetism as affected or caused by the action of heat, the relation of heat to magnetism

Ther mŏm'e-ter, *n* [Fr *thermomètre*, Sp & It *termometro*, from Gr θέρμη, heat, θερμος, hot, and μέτρον, measure] An instrument for measuring temperature, founded on the principle that changes of temperature in bodies are accompanied by proportional changes in their volume or dimensions.

☞ The *thermometer* usually consists of a glass tube of capillary bore, terminating in a bulb, and containing mercury or alcohol, which, expanding or contracting according to the temperature to which it is exposed, indicates the degree of heat or cold by the position of the top of the liquid column on a graduated scale

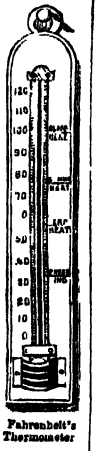

Fahrenheit's Thermometer

Air-thermometer See AIR-THERMOMETER — *Centigrade thermometer* See CENTIGRADE — *Differential thermometer*, a thermometer usually with a U-shaped tube terminating in two bulbs, and containing a colored liquid, used for indicating the difference between the temperatures to which the two bulbs are exposed, by the change of position of the colored fluid, in consequence of the different expansions of the air in the bulbs [See *Illust* of *Air-thermometer*] — *Fahrenheit's thermometer*, a thermometer, so called from its inventor, the scale of which has its zero at 32° below the freezing point of water, and contains 180 such degrees between the freezing and boiling points, the latter being at 212° — *Reaumer's thermometer*, a thermometer, now little used, having its zero at the freezing point, and 80° between that and the boiling point of water — *Register* or *self-registering thermometer*, a thermometer that registers the maximum and minimum of temperature occurring in a given interval of time A common form (Rutherford's) consists of two thermometers placed horizontally, a mercurial, containing a bit of steel wire to be pushed before the column and left at the point of maximum, and an alcohol thermometer, containing a slide of enamel, which is drawn back by the liquid, and left within it at the point of minimum

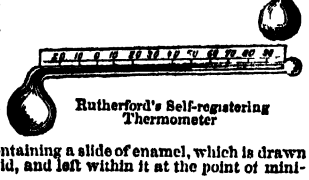
Rutherford's Self-registering Thermometer

Thĕr'mo-mĕt'rĭc, **Thĕr'mo-mĕt'rĭc-al**, } *a.* [Fr. *thermométrique*] 1. Of, or pertaining to, a thermometer, as, the *thermometrical* scale or tube

2 Made by means of a thermometer, as, *thermometrical* observations.

Thĕr'mo-mĕt'rĭc-al-ly, *adv* In a thermometrical manner, by means of a thermometer.

Thĕr'mo-mŭl'ti-plī'er, *n.* (*Physics*) An instrument of extreme sensibility, used to determine slight differences and degrees of heat. It is composed of alternate bars of antimony and bismuth, or any two metals having different capacities for the conduction of heat, connected with an astatic galvanometer, which is very sensibly affected by the electric current induced in the system of bars when exposed to the feeblest degrees of heat

Thĕr'mo-scōpe, *n.* [Fr. *thermoscope*, Sp. & It *termoscopio*, from Gr. θέρμη, heat, θερμός, hot, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] Any instrument for indicating changes of temperature without indicating the degree of heat by which it is affected, especially, an instrument contrived by Count Rumford for measuring minute differences of temperature, and which, as modified by Professor Leslie, was afterward called the *differential thermometer*

Thĕr'mo-scōp'ic, *a.* [Fr. *thermoscopique*] Of, or pertaining to, the thermoscope, made by means of the thermoscope, as, *thermoscopic* observations.

Thĕr'mo-stăt, *n.* [Fr. *thermostat*, from Gr. θέρμη, heat, θερμός, hot, and ἱστάναι, to make to stand, to set] A self acting apparatus for regulating temperature by the unequal expansion of different metals by heat, as in opening or closing the draught of a stove, and the like, as the heat becomes greater or less than is desired

Thĕr'mo-stăt'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the thermostat, made or effected by means of the thermostat

Ther-mŏt'ic, **Ther-mŏt'ic al**, } *a* Relating to heat, produced by heat, as, *thermotical* phenomena. *Whewell*

Ther-mŏt'ics, *n sing* The science of heat. [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *Whewell*

Thĕr'mo-tȳpe, *n* [Gr θέρμη, heat, and τύπος, impression] A picture (as of a slice of wood) obtained by first wetting slightly with chlorohydric or sulphuric dilute acid, then taking an impression with a press, and next strongly heating this impression

Ther-mŏt'y-py, *n.* The art of obtaining thermo types.

The sau'rus, *n.* [Lat] A treasury or storehouse, hence, a repository, especially of knowledge, — often applied to a comprehensive volume, like a dictionary or cyclopedia

Thēge (thēcz), *pron*, *pl* of *this*. [O Eng *this*, *thise*, A-S *thes*, *thŝs*, gen pl. *thises*, *thisse*, *thisere*] See THIS

Thĕs'i cle (thĕs'ĭ-kl), *n* [Diminutive of *thesis*] A little or subordinate thesis, a proposition

Thĕ'sis, *n.*, *pl* THĔ'SES [Lat *thesis*, Gr. θέσις, from τιθέναι, to place, set, Fr *these*, Sp. *tesis*, It *tesi*]

1 A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument, a theme, a subject, especially, a subject or proposition for a school or university exercise, or the exercise itself.

2 Hence, an essay or dissertation written upon a specific or definite theme.

I told them of the grave, becoming, and sublime deportment they should assume upon this mystical occasion, and read them two homilies and a *thesis* of my own composing, to prepare them *Goldsmith*

3 (*Logic*) An affirmation in distinction from a supposition or hypothesis

4 An essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree, as by a doctor of medicine

5 (*Mus*) The unaccented or unpercussed part of the measure, which the Greeks expressed by the downward beat.

6. (*Pros*) (*a*) The depression of the voice in pronouncing the syllables of a word (*b*) The part of the foot upon which such a depression falls

Thĕs'mo-thĕte, *n.* [Fr. *thesmothète*, Gr θεσμοθέτης, from θεσμός, Dor. τεθμός, that which is laid down and established, a law, from τιθέναι, to set, place, and θέτης, one who places, a giver, also from τιθέναι] (*Gr Antiq*) A lawgiver, a legislator, one of the six inferior archons at Athens.

Thĕs'pi-an, *a.* [From *Thespis*, Gr. Θέσπις, the founder of the Greek drama] Of, or relating to, tragic acting

Thē'ta, *n* [Lat *theta*, Gr θῆτα, the Greek letter Θ] A letter of the Greek alphabet corresponding to *th* in English, — sometimes called the *unlucky* letter, from being used by the judges in passing condemnation on a prisoner, it being the first letter of the Greek θάνατος, death.

Thĕt'ic-al, *a.* [Gr θετικός, from τιθέναι, to set, place, lay down. Cf THESIS] Laid down, absolute or positive, as a law [*Obs.*] *More.*

The-ŭr'gic, **The-ŭr'gic-al**, } *a.* [Fr *théurgique*, Lat *theurgicus*, Gr. θεουργικός. See *infra.*] Of, or pertaining to, theurgy.

Theurgic hymns, songs of incantation

Thē'ur-gist, *n.* [Lat. *theurgus*, Gr. θεουργός, doing the works of God, from θεός, God, and ἔργειν, ἐρδειν, to work, ἔργον, work.] One who pretends to, or is addicted to, theurgy.

Thē'ur-gy, *n.* [Fr. *théurgie*, Sp. & It. *teurgia*, Lat. *theurgia*, Gr. θεουργία. See *supra.*]

1. Among the Egyptian Platonists, an imaginary science supposed to have been revealed to men by the gods themselves in very ancient times, and to have been handed down traditionally by the priests, also, the ability, by means of certain acts, habits, words, and symbols, to move the gods to impart to us secrets which surpass the powers of reason, to lay open to us the future, and to render themselves visible. *Murdock.*

2 In later or modern magic, that species of magic in which effects are produced by supernatural agency, in distinction from *natural* magic.

Thew (thū), *n* [Chiefly used in the plural] [A-S. *theaw*, *thaw*, *thaw.*]

1 Manner, custom, habit, form of behavior, qualities of mind or disposition. [*Obs.*] "To be up brought in gentle *thews* and martial might." *Spenser.*

2. Muscle or strength, nerve, brawn. *Shak.*

And I myself, who sat apart
And watched them, waxed in every limb;
I felt the *thews* of Anakim,
The pulses of a Titan's heart. *Tennyson.*

Thewed (thūd), *a* 1. Accustomed, educated [*Obs*] "Yet would not seem so rude and *thewed* ill" *Spenser.*

2. Furnished with thew or muscle, as, a well-*thewed* limb

Thew'y, *a.* Having strong or large thews or muscles, muscular, strong

They (thā), *pron pl*, *poss* THEIRS, *obj.* THEM [A-S *thā*, Goth *thai*] The plural of *he*, *she*, or *it*, denoting more than one person or thing. It is never used adjectively, but always as a pronoun proper, and sometimes refers to persons without an antecedent expressed.

They of Italy salute you *Heb* xiii 24
Blessed are *they* which do hunger and thirst after righteousness *Matt* v 6

☞ *They* is used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man*, and as the French use *on*, as, *they* say (*on dit*), that is, it is said by persons indefinitely

Thĭb'e-tan (tĭb'ē-), *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Thibet.

Thĭb'e-tan (tĭb'ē-), *n.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Thibet

Thĭb'et-clŏth (tĭb'ĕt-), *n* 1. A camlet or fabric made of coarse goat's hair *Simmonds.*

2 A kind of fine woolen cloth

Thi-bē'tian (tĭ bē'shan), *a.* & *n* The same as THIBETAN

Thĭf'ble, *n* [Prov Ger. *diebel*, *dobel*, *dubel*, *dippel*, a peg, plug, pin] A slice, a skimmer, a spatula [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Ainsworth*

Thĭck, *a* [*compar* THICKER, *superl* THICKEST] [A-S *thicce*, O Sax *thicco*, O Frics *thikke*, Icel *thykkr*, Sw. *tjock*, Dan *tyk*, O H Ger *thikk*, *dicchi*, M H Ger. *dicke*, N. H. Ger *dick*, D. *dik*. Cf TIGHT]

1 Dense, not thin, inspissated; as, *thick* vapors, a *thick* fog.

Make the gruel *thick* and slab *Shak*

2 Not transparent or clear, hence, turbid, muddy, or misty, as, the water of a river is apt to be *thick* after a rain "In a *thick*, misty day" *W. Scott*

3 Abundant, close, or crowded in space; closely planted or set, following in quick succession, frequently recurring.

The people were gathered *thick* together *Locke*
Favors came *thick* upon him. *Wotton*
Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood *Dryden*

4 Measuring in the third dimension other than length and breadth, or in general dimension other than length, — said of a solid body, as, a piece of timber seven inches *thick*.

My little finger shall be *thicker* than my father's loins. 1 *Kings* xii 10

5. Having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual, as, a *thick* plank, *thick* cloth, *thick* paper

6. Not having due distinction of syllables, or good articulation, as, a *thick* utterance.

7. Somewhat deaf, dull, as, *thick* of hearing.

8. Intimate, very friendly, familiar. [*Colloq*]

We have been *thick* ever since. *Hughes*

☞ *Thick* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *thick-barred*, *thick-bodied*, *thick-coming*, *thick-grown*, *thick-leaved*, *thick-lipped*, *thick-necked*, *thick-planted*, *thick-ribbed*, *thick-shelled*, *thick-woven*, and the like

Syn. — Dense, close, compact; solid, gross; coarse

Thĭck, *n.* 1 The thickest part, or the time when any thing is thickest.

In the *thick* of the dust and smoke he presently entered his men *Knolles.*

2. A thicket. [*Obs.*]

Through the *thick* they heard one rudely rush. *Spenser*

Thick and thin, whatever is in the way, whether great or small, all obstacles or impediments.

Through *thick and thin* she followed him. *Hudibras.*
He became the panegyrist, through *thick and thin*, of a military frenzy. *Coleridge.*

Thĭck, *adv.* [A-S. *thicce*, O. H. Ger. *dicche*, M. H. Ger. *dicke*, Prov. Ger. *dick.*]

1. Frequently; fast; quick.
2. Closely; as, a plat of ground *thick* sown.
3. To a great depth, or to a thicker depth than

usual; as, a bed covered *thick* with tan; land covered *thick* with manure.

Thick and threefold, in quick succession, or in great numbers [*Obs.*] *L'Estrange*

Thick, *v. i.* To become thick or dense. [*Obs.*]

Thick, *v. t.* To make thick, to thicken. [*Rare.*]

This is the nightmare Life-in-death,
Who *thicks* men's blood with cold *Coleridge*

Thick'-and-thin', *a.* (*Naut.*) Having one of the sheaves larger than the other, — said of a block of a tackle. *Dana*

Through thick and thin (*Colloq*), through all obstacles and difficulties

Thick'en (thĭk'n), *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* THICKENED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* THICKENING] [A-S *thiccan*] To make thick, in any of the senses of the word, as, (*a.*) To render dense, to inspissate; as, to *thicken* paint, and the like. (*b*) To make close; to fill up interstices in, as, to *thicken* cloth, to *thicken* ranks of trees or men. (*c.*) To strengthen, to confirm [*Obs.*]

And this may help to *thicken* other proofs *Shak.*

(*d*) To make frequent, or more frequent, as, to *thicken* blows

Thick'en (thĭk'n), *v. i.* To become thick in any of the senses of the word, as, (*a*) To become more dense, to be inspissated, as, fog *thickens*, vegetable juices *thicken* (*b*) To become consolidated, to concrete, as, the juices of plants *thicken* into wood. (*c.*) To become dark or obscure.

Thy luster *thickens*
When he shines by *Shak.*

(*d*) To become close, or more close or numerous, to crowd; to press.

The press of people *thickens* to the court *Dryden*

(*e.*) To become quick and animated

The combat *thickens*, like the storm that flies *Dryden*

Thick'en-ing (thĭk'n ing), *n* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it thicker

Thick'et, *n.* [From *thick*, Ger *dickicht*, *dickicht*] A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set, as, a ram caught in a *thicket*

Thick'-hĕad, *n.* 1. A thick headed or stupid person.

2 (*Ornith*) One of a sub family of dentirostral birds, having short, stout heads

Thick'-hĕad'ed, *a* Having a thick skull, stupid

Thick'ish, *a* Somewhat thick

Thick'-knee (-ne), *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Œdicnemus* See STONE CURLEW

Thick'ly, *adv* In a thick condition or manner, deeply, closely, quickly

Thick'ness, *n* 1 The quality or state of being thick, denseness, density, consistence, spissitude, as, the *thickness* of fog, clouds, paint, mortar, honey, blood, and the like

2 The state of being close, dense, or impervious, as, the *thickness* of shades

3 The state of being crowded or near, as, the *thickness* of trees in a forest, the *thickness* of a wood

4. The extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface, as, the *thickness* of a tree, the *thickness* of a board, the *thickness* of the hand, the *thickness* of a layer of earth

5. Dullness, as of the ear, want of quickness or acuteness, as, *thickness* of hearing

Thick'sĕt, *a.* 1. Close planted, as, a *thickset* wood

2. Having a short, thick body, stout

Thick'sĕt, *n* 1 A close or thick hedge

2. A kind of stout, twilled cotton cloth, a kind of fustian cord or velveteen *Simmonds*

Thick'-skin, *n* A coarse, gross person, a person void of sensibility, a dullard, a blockhead

Thick'-skinned, *a* 1 Having a thick skin

2. Not sensitive, dull, obtuse *Holland*

Thick'-skŭll, *n.* Dullness, or a dull person, a blockhead *Entick*

Thick'-skŭlled, *a* Having a thick skull, hence, dull, heavy, stupid, slow to learn

Thick'-sprŭng, *a.* Sprung up thick or close together. *Shak.*

Thief, *n*; *pl.* THIEVES [A-S *theof*, *thiof*, *thêf*, O Sax. *theof*, *thiof*, O Fries *thaf*, *tief*, D *dief*, Icel *thiôfr*, Sw. *tjuf*, Dan *tyv*, Goth *thiubs*, O H. Ger *diup*, *diop*, M H Ger *diep*, N H Ger *dieb*]

1. One who is guilty of theft or larceny, one who secretly, unlawfully, and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another

2 An excrescence or waster in the snuff of a candle. *May*

Thieves'-vinegar, a kind of aromatic vinegar for the sick-room, taking its name from the story that thieves, by using it, were enabled to plunder, with impunity to health, in the great plague at London [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

Syn. — Robber, pilferer — THIEF, ROBBER A *thief* takes our property by stealth, a *robber* attacks us openly, and strips us by main force The *robber* braves the laws, the *thief* endeavors to evade them "An active police may prevent the frequent occurrence of *robbery*, but *thieves* are more difficult to catch than *robbers*" *Graham*

Take heed, have open eyes, for thieves do foot by night *Shak.*
Some roving robber calling to his fellows. *Milton*

Thief'-cătch'er, *n.* [From *thief* and *catch*.] One who catches thieves, or whose business it is to detect thieves and bring them to justice.

Thief'-lĕad'er, *n.* [From *thief* and *lead*.] One who leads, or takes or leads away a thief. [*Rare*]

Thief'ly, *a.* Like or becoming a thief; thievish. [*Obs. and rare.*] *Chaucer*

Thief'-tăk'er, *n.* One whose business is to find and take thieves, and bring them to justice.

Thieve (theev), *v. i.* [A-S. *theofian*] To practice theft, to steal.

Thiĕv'er-y, *n.* 1. The practice of stealing, theft.

Among the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honest *South*

2 That which is stolen. *Shak*

Thiĕv'ish, *a* 1 Given to stealing, addicted to the practice of theft, as, a *thievish* boy.

Or with a base and boisterous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road *Shak.*

2 Like a thief, acting by stealth, sly, secret "The *thievish* minutes" *Shak*

3. Partaking of the nature of theft, as, a *thievish* practice

Thiĕv'ish-ly, *adv* In a thievish manner, by theft

Thiĕv'ish-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being thievish

Thigh (thī), *n.* [A-S *theoh*, O Fries *thiach*, Icel *thió*, O D *dygh*, N D *dij*, *dye*, L Ger *dee*, O H Ger *dioh*, *thioh*, M H Ger & O Ger *diech*] (*Anat*) The thick, fleshy portion of the leg, between the knee and the trunk.

Thigh'-bōne, *n* The bone of the thigh

Thĭlk, *pron* [A-S *thylc*, *thylu*, *thyllic*, *thilke*, *thillec*, *thyslic*, *thulic*, the like, such, from *thus*, thus, or *thy*, instrumental of *thilt*, and *lic*, like] The same [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Thill, *n* [A-S *thule*, *thill*, a board, plank, beam, thill, Icel *thil*, *thili*, *thilia*, a table, Sw *tilja*, O H Ger *dil*, *dili*, *dilo*, *tille*, N H Ger *diele*, L Ger *dele*, *dule*, D *deel*, allied to Eng *deal*, q v] A shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage.

Thill'er, } *n* The horse which goes between
Thill'-hôrse, } the thills or shafts, and supports them, also, the last horse in a team

Thim'ble (thĭm'bl), *n* [Probably a diminutive of *thumb*]

1 A kind of cap or cover, or sometimes a mere ring, for the finger, used in sewing to protect the finger from the needle It is usually made of metal, and is indented upon the surface with numerous small pits to catch the head of the needle

2 (*Mech*) Any thimble-shaped appendage or fixture, — as, (*a*) A tubular piece, generally a strut, through which a bolt or pin passes (*b*) A fixed or movable ring, tube or lining placed in a hole (*c*) A tubular cone for expanding a flue, — called *ferrule* in England

3 (*Naut*) An iron ring with a hollow or groove round its whole circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it, used to keep the eye of the rope from being chafed *Totten*

Thim'ble-bĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot*) A kind of black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*), common in America *Gray*

Thim'ble ful, *n*, *pl* THIM'BLE FULS. As much as a thimble will hold, hence, a small quantity *Goldsmith*

Thim'ble-rig, *n* A sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups, shaped like thimbles, and a small ball

Thim'ble-rig, *v. t* To cheat by tricks of legerdemain, especially by means of small cups or thimbles, and a pea or small ball placed under one of the thimbles, and quickly shifted to another

Thim'ble-rig'ger, *n* One who cheats by thimble-rigging, or tricks of legerdemain

Thim'ble-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A tall plant of the genus *Rudbeckia*, resembling the sun flower, — so called from the shape of the receptacle. It is used in medicine. *Bartlett*

Thime (tim), *n.* Thyme See THYME

Thin, *a* [*compar* THINNER, *superl* THINNEST] [A-S *thynne*, *thyn*, *thin*, Icel *thunn*, Sw *tunn*, Dan *tynd*, O H Ger *dunni*, M H Ger *dunne*, N H Ger *dünn*, L Ger *dunne*, *dünn*, D. *dun*, allied to Lat *tenuis*, Skr *tanu*, Per *tend*, Gr *τανύω*, Celt *tanas*, *tana*, *tene*, and A-S & O Sax *thenian*, to extend, Goth *thanjan*, Icel. *thenia*, O H Ger *dan jan*, N H. Ger *dehnen*, Gr *τείνειν*, Lat *tendere*]

1. Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite, as, a *thin* plate of metal, *thin* paper, a *thin* board, a *thin* covering

2 Rare, not dense, — applied to fluids or soft mixtures, as, *thin* blood, *thin* milk, *thin* air "In the day when the air is more *thin*" *Bacon*

3 Not close, not crowded, not filling the space, not having the individuals that compose the thing in a close or compact state, hence, not abundant, as, the trees of a forest are *thin*, the corn or grass is *thin*.

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people *Addison*

4 Not full or well grown. "Seven *thin* ears, blasted with the east wind" *Gen* xli 6.

5. Slim, small, slender; lean; gaunt; as, a person becomes *thin* by disease, some animals are naturally *thin*.

6 Exile; small; fine; not full. "*Thin*, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams" *Dryden.*

7. Slight, flimsy; not sufficient for a covering; as, a *thin* disguise.

☞ *Thin* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *thin-faced*, *thin-lipped*, *thin-peopled*, *thin-shelled*, *thin-soled*, and the like.

Thin, *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state, as, seed sown *thin*.

Spain is *thin* sown of people *Bacon.*

Thin, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* THINNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* THINNING.] [A-S. *thynnian*] To make thin in any of its senses, as, (*a.*) To make rare or less thick, to attenuate, as, to *thin* the blood. (*b.*) To make less close, crowded, or numerous, as, to *thin* the ranks of an enemy; to *thin* the trees or shrubs of a thicket. (*c*) To attenuate; to rarefy; to make less dense, as, to *thin* the air, to *thin* the vapors.

Thin, *v i.* To grow or become thin; — used with some adverbs, as *out*, *away*, &c., as, geological strata *thin* out when they gradually diminish in thickness until they disappear.

Thine, *pronominal a* [A-S. *thin*, properly and originally gen. of *thu* or *thû*, thou, Goth. *theina*, *theins* O Sax. *thin*, O Fries *thin*, Icel. *thinn*, Sw. & Dan. *din*, O. H Ger *din*, N H Ger *dein*.] Belonging to thee, relating to thee, being the property of thee, thy, — formerly used for *thy* before a vowel, but in common usage, *thy* is now employed before a vowel in all cases.

Then thou mayest eat grapes thy fill, at *thine* own pleasure *Deut.* xxiii. 24

☞ *Thine* is used when the substantive to which it belongs is separated from the pronoun, or when the noun is not expressed, as, *thine* is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, whose is this book? *thine?* it is not mine, but *thine* It is sometimes preceded by the sign of the possessive case, like nouns, and is then also to be considered as a pronoun proper

If any of *thine* be driven out unto the utmost parts of heaven *Deut* xxx 4.

Thine (like *thou*) is generally superseded by *your*, but maintains its place in solemn discourse, in poetry, and in the common language of the Friends, or Quakers

Thing, *n* [A S *thing*, *thincg*, O Sax, O Fries, & Icel *thing*, Sw & Dan *ting*, O & N H Ger, L. Ger, & D *ding*, M H Ger *dinc*, allied to A S *thingan*, to become heavy, p p *gethungen*, heavy, hence, originally, a heavy thing]

1 An inanimate object, in distinction from a living being any lifeless material

2 Whatever exists or is conceived to exist, as a separate being, whether animate or inanimate, any separable or distinguishable object of thought.

God made . every *thing* that creepeth upon the earth, after his kind *Gen* i 25.

He sent after this manner; ten asses laden with the good *things* of Egypt *Gen* xlv 23.

3 A transaction or occurrence, an event, a deed.

And Jacob said, All these *things* are against me *Gen* xlii 36.
I will tell you by what authority I do these *things* *Matt* xxi 24.

4 A portion or part, something "Wicked men who understand any *thing* of wisdom" *Tillotson.*

5 A diminutive or slighted object, any object viewed as merely existing, — often used in pity or contempt

See, sons, what *things* you are *Shak.*
The poor *thing* sighed *Addison.*
I'll be this abject *thing* no more. *Granville.*
I have a *thing* in prose *Swift.*

6 (*pl*) Clothes, furniture, appurtenances. [*Colloq*]

Think, *v i.* [*imp & p p* THOUGHT (thawt), *p pr. & vb n* THINKING] [A S *thencean*, *thencan*, *thyncean*, *thyncan*, O Sax *thenkjan*, Icel. *thenkja*, Sw *tänka*, Dan *tänke*, O Fries *thenkja*, *thanka*, Goth *thagkjan*, *thaggkjan*, *thankjan*, O H Ger. *dankjan*, *denkjan*, *denchan*, *thenkan*, M. & N. H. Ger & D *denken*] To employ any of the intellectual powers except sense and perception, hence, specifically, (*a*) To exercise the mind, to call any thing to mind, to remember, as, I would have sent the books, but I did not *think* of it.

Well *thought* upon; I have it here
For that I am
I know, because I *think* *Dryden.*

(*b*) To reflect upon any subject, to muse; to meditate, to consider, to deliberate.

And when he *thought* thereon, he wept *Mark* xiv 72.
He *thought* within himself, saying, What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits? *Luke* xii. 17.

(*c*) To ponder anxiously; hence, to give way to grief or despondency [*Obs*] *Marston.* (*d.*) To form an opinion, to judge, to believe, as, I *think* it will rain to morrow.

Let them marry to whom they *think* best *Num.* xxxvi. 6

(*e.*) To purpose, to intend, to design.

I *thought* to promote thee unto great honor. *Num.* xxiv. 11
Thou *thought* st to help me. *Shak.*

(*f*) To presume; to venture.

Think not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our father *Matt.* iii. 9.

☞ *To think*, in a philosophical use as yet very limited, designates the higher intellectual acts, the acts preeminently rational; to judge; to compare; to reason. See THOUGHT

To think much of, or *to think well of*, to hold in esteem; to esteem

Syn. — To expect, guess; cogitate; reflect; ponder;

contemplate; meditate; muse, imagine; suppose; believe. See EXPECT, GUESS.

Think, *v. t.* [See *supra.*]
1. To conceive; to imagine.
Charity . . . *thinketh* no evil 1 *Cor* xiii. 4, 5
2. To plan or design, to plot; to compass. "To *think* the death of her own son" *Beau. & Fl*
3. To believe, to consider, to esteem. "Nor *think* superfluous others' aid." *Milton*

To think much, to esteem a great matter, to grudge "He *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies" *Milton* — *To think scorn,* to disdain, to scorn "He *thought scorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone" *Esth* iii 6

Think, *v. i.* [A S. *thyncean, thyncan,* O Sax *thunkjan,* Goth *thugkjan,* O Fries *thinka, thinza, tinsa,* O. H. Ger *dunchan,* M H Ger, L. Ger, & D. *denken,* N. H Ger. *dünken,* Dan. *tykke, tykes*] To seem or appear, — used chiefly in the phrases *methinketh* or *methinks,* and *methought*

☞ These are genuine Anglo-Saxon phrases, equivalent to *it seems to me, it seemed to me* In these expressions, *me* is actually in the dative case, — almost the only instance remaining in the language

Think'a-ble, *a* Capable of being thought or conceived. [*Rare.*] *Sir W Hamilton*

Think'er, *n.* One who thinks, especially and chiefly, one who thinks in a particular manner, as, a close *thinker,* a deep *thinker,* a coherent *thinker*

Think'ing, *p. a* Having the faculty of thought, cogitative, capable of a regular train of ideas, as, man is a *thinking* being

Think'ing, *n.* Imagination, cogitation, judgment
I heard a bird so sing
Whose music, to my *thinking,* pleased the king *Shak*

Think'ing-ly, *adv* By thought

Thin'ly, *adv.* [From *thin*] In a thin, loose, scattered manner, not thickly, as, ground *thinly* planted with trees, a country *thinly* inhabited

Thin'ness (109), *n* 1. The state of being thin, in any of the senses of the word, smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite, tenuity, rareness, fluidity, as, the *thinness* of ice, the *thinness* of a plate, the *thinness* of air or other fluid
2. A scattered state, paucity, as, the *thinness* of trees in a forest, the *thinness* of inhabitants

Thin'ner, *n* One who thins, or makes thinner

Thin'nish, *a.* Somewhat thin

Thin'-skinned (-skind), *a* 1 Having a thin skin
2. Hence, sensitive, irritable

Third (18), *a* [O Eng *thridde,* A-S *thridda,* for *thridta,* Goth *thridja,* Icel *thridi,* Sw & Dan *tredie,* O H Ger *dritto,* M H Ger *dritte, dridde,* N H Ger *dritte,* L Ger *derde, darde, drudde,* D *darde, derde,* Gr τριτος, Lat *tertius,* W *trydy,* Gael *treas* See THREE]
1 The next after the second, coming after two of the same class, — the ordinal of three, as, the *third* hour in the day
2 Constituting or being one of three equal parts into which any thing is divided

Third estate (*a*) In England, the commons, or the commonalty, who are represented in Parliament by the Commons (*b*) In France, the body of the people, exclusive of the nobility and the titled classes, the commons, — so called previously to the Revolution of 1789 — *Third order* (*Rom Cath Church*), a sort of religious order attached to the Franciscans, Carmelites, &c, composed of associates not bound by vows, but conforming to a certain extent, to the general designs of the order — *Third person* (*Gram*) the person spoken of See PERSON, *n*, 6 — *Third point* or *terce point* (*Arch*), the point of section in the vertex of an equilateral triangle *Guilt* — *Third rate* (*Naut*), a ship of war, carrying from 70 to 80 guns See RATE *Simmonds* — *Third sound* (*Mus*) See THIRD, *n*

Third, *n.* 1 The quotient of a unit divided by three, one of three equal parts
2. The sixtieth part of a second of time
3. (*Mus.*) The interval of a tone and a semitone, embracing three diatonic degrees of the scale, an interval containing three diatonic sounds, — called also, sometimes, *third sound*
4 (*pl*) (*Law*) The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which, by some local laws, the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life

Third'-bŏr'ŏugh (-bŭr'o), *n.* (*O Eng Law*) An under constable *Johnson*

Third'ings, *n pl.* (*Eng Law*) The third part of the corn or grain growing on the ground, at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot, as within the manor of Turfat in Herefordshire.

Third'ly, *adv.* In the third place *Bacon*

Third'-pĕn'ny, *n.* (*A S Law*) A third part of the profits of fines and penalties imposed at the county court, which was among the perquisites enjoyed by the earl *Burrill*

Thirl (18), *v t.* [A-S *thyrhelian, thyrlian,* M H Ger. *durkelen,* allied to A S *thurh,* through, O H Ger *thuruh,* N H Ger *durch*] To bore, to perforate, to drill or thrill [*Obs*]

Thirl'age, *n.* (*Scots Law*) The right which the owner of a mill possesses, by contract or law, to compel the tenants of a certain district to bring all their grain to his mill for grinding *Erskine*

Thirst (18), *n.* [A-S *thurst, thyrst,* O Sax *thurst,* Goth *thaurstei,* Icel. *thorsti,* Sw. & Dan *törst,* D. *dorst,* L. Ger. *dost,* O. & N. H. Ger. *durst.* See *infra*]
1. The desire, uneasiness, or suffering, occasioned by want of drink; vehement desire for drink.
Wherefore is it that thou hast brought us up out of Egypt, to kill us, and our children, and our cattle, with *thirst?* *Ex* xvii 3.
2 A want and eager desire after any thing, — usually with *for,* sometimes with *of.* "*Thirst* of worldly good" *Fairfax.* "*Thirst* of knowledge" *Milton.*
Fame is the *thirst* of youth. *Byron.*
3. Dryness, drought.
The rapid current, through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* updrawn,
Rose a fresh fountain *Milton.*

Thirst, *v. i* [*imp & p p* THIRSTED, *p pr & vb n* THIRSTING] [A-S *thyrstan,* O Sax *thurstian,* Goth *thaursjan,* Icel *thyrsta,* Sw *torsta,* Dan *torste,* D *dorsten,* L Ger *dosten,* O H Ger *durstan,* for *durstjan,* N H Ger *dursten,* allied to Goth *thaursan,* to be dry, *thaursus,* dry, Gr τερσεσθαι, to be or become dry, Lat. *torrere,* to dry, Skr *trish,* to thirst]
1 To experience a painful sensation of the throat, or fauces, for want of drink, — with *for.*
The people *thirsted* there for water *Ex* xvii 3
2. To have a vehement desire
My soul *thirsteth* for the living God *Ps* xlii 2

Thirst, *v t* To want to drink, to have a thirst for, as, to *thirst* blood [*Obs and rare*] *Prior.*

Thirst'er, *n* One who thirsts

Thirst'i-ly, *adv* In a thirsty manner

Thirst'i ness, *n* [From *thirsty*] The state of being thirsty, thirst

Thirst'y, *a* [*compar* THIRSTIER, *superl* THIRSTIEST] [From *thirst,* A-S *thursteg, thurstig,* Icel *thrystugr,* Sw & Dan *torstig,* O Fries *dorstig, dorstig,* D *dorstig,* L Ger *dostig,* O H Ger *durstag, dursteg,* N H Ger *durstig, durstig*]
1 Feeling a painful or distressing sensation from want of drink, suffering from thirst
Give me, I pray thee, a little water to drink for I am *thirsty* *Judg* iv 19
2 Deficient in moisture, dry, parched
A dry and *thirsty* land, where no water is *Ps* lxiii 1
3 Having a vehement desire of any thing

Thir'teen, *a* [A S *threotyne,* from *thri,* m , *three,* f and neut , three, and *tyn, tin, tên,* ten, Sw *tretton,* Dan *tretten,* D *dertien,* L Ger *dartan, dartein,* O H Ger *drizehan,* N H Ger *dreizehn*] One more than twelve, ten and three, as, *thirteen* times

Thir'teen, *n* 1 The number greater, by one, than twelve, the sum of ten and three
2 A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, or xiii

Thir'teenth, *a* [From *thirteen,* A S *threoteodha*]
1 Next in order after the twelfth, the third after the tenth, — the ordinal of thirteen, as, the *thirteenth* day of the month
2 Constituting, or being, one of thirteen equal parts into which any thing is divided

Thir'teenth, *n* 1 The quotient of a unit divided by thirteen, one of thirteen equal parts
2 (*Mus*) The interval comprising an octave and a sixth

Thir'ti-eth, *a* [From *thirty,* A S *thritigôdha*]
1 Next in order after the twenty-ninth, the tenth after the twentieth, — the ordinal of thirty, as, the *thirtieth* day of the month
2 Constituting, or being, one of thirty equal parts into which any thing is divided

Thir'ti eth, *n* The quotient of a unit divided by thirty, one of thirty equal parts

Thir'ty, *a* [O Eng *thrutty,* A-S *thritig, thrittig,* O Sax *thritig,* O Fries *thritich,* Icel *thrîâtigir, thrjâtiu,* Sw *trettio,* Dan *tredive,* D *dertig,* L Ger *dartig, dartig,* O H Ger *drizuc, drizug,* M H Ger *drizec,* N H Ger *dreissig,* Goth *threistiguns*] Three times ten, one more than twenty-nine, twenty and ten, as, the month of June consists of *thirty* days

Thir'ty, *n* 1 The sum of three times ten, or twenty and ten
2 A symbol representing thirty units, as 30, or XXX

This, *pron , pl* THESE. [A-S *thes,* m , *theós,* f , *this,* n , O Sax *these, thius, thit,* O D *dese, dit* or *ditte,* N. D *dêze, dit,* Icel *thessi, thetta,* Sw *denne, denna, detta,* pl *dessa,* Dan *denne, dette,* pl *disse,* O H Ger *deser, desju, diz* and *dizz,* N H Ger *dieser, diese, dies* and *dieses*] A pronoun, used, (*a*) As a demonstrative, denoting something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned, or that is just about to be mentioned, — thus used as a pronoun proper, or as a pronominal adjective.
When they heard *this,* they were pricked in their heart *Acts* ii 37
But know *this,* that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. *Matt* xxiv 43

(*b*) Denoting the last part, as a period of time; as, I have taken no snuff for *these* two months. "I have not wept *this* forty years." *Dryden.* (*c*) As opposed or correlative to *that,* and sometimes as opposed to *other.*
This way and that the wavering sails they bend. *Pope.*
A body of *this* or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*
Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this,* or to design the other, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*
☞ When *this* and *that* refer to different things before expressed, *this* refers to the thing last mentioned, and *that* to the thing first mentioned.
Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in that we need not, follow *Hooker*

By this, after such an interval, by this time; — used elliptically for *by this time,* as, *by this* the mail has arrived

This'tle (thĭs'sl), *n* [A-S. *thistel,* Icel. *thistill,* Sw *tistel,* Dan *tidsel,* O H Ger. *distil, distula, thistil,* N. H Ger & D *distel,* allied to Eng. *teasel,* q v] (*Bot*) One of numerous prickly plants of the class *Syngenesia,* and several genera, as the common corn thistle, or Canada thistle, the spear-thistle, the milk-thistle, of the genus *Carduus,* the blessed thistle, of the genus *Cnicus,* the globe-thistle, of the genus *Echinops,* the cotton-thistle, of the genus *Onopordon,* and the sow-thistle, of the genus *Sonchus* The name is also given to other prickly plants not of the class *Syngenesia.* as the fuller's thistle or teasel, of the genus *Dipsacus,* and the melon thistle, and torch thistle, of the genus *Melocactus.* *Lee. Bigelow*

Thistle

☞ One species of thistle, *Cnicus* (*Carduus*) *arvense,* grows in fields among grain, and is extremely troublesome to farmers It is called in America the *Canada thistle,* as it first appeared in Canada, where it was probably introduced from France, as it abounds in Normandy, and also in England A larger species in America, *Cirsium* (*Carduus*) *lanceolatum,* is indigenous, but it spreads slowly, and gives no trouble

☞ The *thistle* is the national emblem of Scotland

Thistle crown, a gold crown of England, of the reign of James I

This'tle-finch (66), *n* (*Ornith*) The goldfinch.

This'tly (thĭs'lĭ), *a* Overgrown with thistles, as, *thistly* ground

Thith'er, *adv* [O Eng *thider,* A-S *thider, thyder,* Icel *thadhra,* Goth *thuthrô,* allied to A-S *the, theo, thît* See THAT and THE]
1 To that place, — opposed to *hither.*
This city is near, O, let me escape *thither* *Gen* xix 20
Where I am, *thither* ye can not come *John* vii 34
2 To that point, end, or result.

Hither and thither, to this place and to that, one way and another

Syn. — There — THITHER, THERE *Thither* denotes motion toward a place, *there* denotes rest in a place as, I am going *thither* and shall meet you *there* But *thither* has now become obsolete, except in poetry, or a style purposely conformed to the past, and hence *there* has taken the place of *thither,* as, I shall go *there* to-morrow we shall go *there* together

Thith'er-tō', *adv.* To that point, so far. [*Obs.*]

Thith'er-ward, *adv.* Toward that place
They shall ask the way to Zion, with their faces *thitherward* *Jer* l 5

Thit'ling, *n.* A little village, a hamlet. [*Obs*]

Thit'mee, *n* A beautiful red dye-wood from Burmah *Simmonds*

Thit'see, *n* (*Bot*) The varnish tree of Burmah, *Melanorrhœa usitatissima* *Simmonds*

Thlip'sis, *n* [Gr θλῖψις, pressure, from θλίβειν, to press.] (*Med*) Compression, especially constriction of vessels by an external cause *Dunglison*

Thō, *adv.* [A-S *thonne*] Then [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Thōle, *n* [Written also *thowel* and *thowl.*] [A S *thol,* O D & L. Ger *dolle,* N. D. *dol,* Icel. *tholl,* post, pin]
1. A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the rowlock, when used in rowing
2 The pin or handle of a scythe-snath

Thōle, *v t* [A-S *tholian,* O Sax *tholôn, tholsan, tholoian,* O Fries. *tholia,* Goth *thulan,* Icel *thola,* Sw *tåla,* Dan. *taale,* Prov Ger. *tola,* O H Ger *dolyan, dolôn, dolên, dultjan, dultan,* M H. Ger *doln, dulten,* N H Ger *dulden,* allied to Lat *tolerare, tulisse,* Gr ταλαω, τλαω, τλῆναι.] To bear to endure, to undergo. [*Obs*] *Gower*

Thōle, *v i* [See *supra*] To wait. [*Prov Eng*]

Thōle, *n.* [Lat *tholus,* Gr. θόλος] The roof of a temple. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng*]

☞ "Not properly an old word, but an affected Latinism" *Nares*

Thōle'-pin, *n.* The same as THOLE, q. v.

Thōl'o-bāte, *n.* [Gr. θόλος and βατός, passable, βάτης, one that goes, from βαίνειν, to go, walk] (*Arch.*) The substructure on which a dome or cupola rests. *Oxf. Gloss*

Thō'lus, *n.* (*Arch.*) A thole. See THOLE.

Tho-mæ'an } (tho mē'an) (Synop , § 130), *n.* (*Eccl*
Tho-mē'an } *Hist.*) One of the ancient church

of Christians established on the Malabar coast of India, and thought to have been originally founded by St. Thomas. *Brande.*

Thō'ma-Igna, } *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrine of St.
Thō'maigna, } Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace

Thō'maist (Synop., § 130), *n* (*Eccl Hist*) A follower of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to the Scotists.

Thō'malte, *n.* (*Eccl Hist*) A Thomæan.

Thom-sō'ni an (tom-sō'nĭ-an), *a* (*Med*) Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with, Thomsonianism

Thom sō'ni-an (tom-sō'nĭ an), *n* (*Med*) An advocate of, or believer in, Thomsonianism, one who practices Thomsonianism

Thom-sō'ni-an Igm (tom-sō'nĭ an-), *n* (*Med*) A medical system, of which one of the leading principles is, that the human body is composed of four elements, earth, air, fire, and water, and one of its apothegms, that metals and minerals are in the earth, and, being extracted from the depths of the earth, have a tendency to carry all down into the earth who use them, that the tendency of all vegetables is to spring up from the earth, and therefore to uphold man from the grave, — so called from the founder, Dr Samuel *Thomson*, of Massachusetts

Thōm'son ite (tŏm'sun-īt, 49), *n* [From *Thomson*, of Glasgow] (*Min*) A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring generally in masses of a radiated structure, and glassy or vitreous luster It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with some soda, and a certain percentage of water

☞ The mineral *Comptonite* is identical with this species *Dana*

Thŏng, *n.* [O Eng *thwang*, A S *thwang*, *thwong*, from O Sax *thuingan*, Icel *thwinga*, L Ger *dwingen*, O H Ger *dwingan*, N H Ger *zwingen*, to press, force] A strap of leather, used for fastening any thing.

And nails for loosened spears, and *thongs* for shields, provide. *Dryden*

Thŏr. [Icel *Thôrr*, contracted from *Thonar*, O Sax *Thunar*, A-S *Thunor*, O H Ger *Donar*] (*Scandinavian Myth*) The son of Odin and Freya, and the deity that presided over all mischievous spirits in the elements This deity was considered the god of thunder From his name, *Thor*, we have *Thursday*

Tho răc'ic, *a* [Fr *thorachique* See THORAX] (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the thorax or breast, as, the *thoracic* arteries

Thoracic duct (*Anat*), the trunk of the absorbent vessels It runs up along the spine from the receptacle of the chyle to the left subclavian vein, in which it terminates

Tho răc'ic, *n.* [Fr *thoracique*]
1 (*Anat*) A thoracic artery *Dunglison*
2 (*Ichth*) One of an order of fishes having the ventral fins placed underneath the thorax, or beneath the pectoral fins

Thō'ral, *a* [From Lat *thorus*, *torus*, a couch, bed] Of, or pertaining to, a bed *Lyttle*

Thō'rax (89), *n* [Lat, from Gr Θώραξ]
1 (*Anat*) The portion of the trunk between the neck and abdomen, the cavity of which, bounded by the spinal column, the ribs with their cartilages, and the sternum, and below by the diaphragm, is occupied mainly by the lungs and heart, the chest

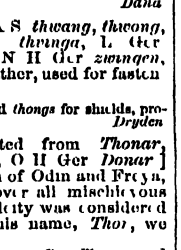

Thorax (*Anat*)
c n, spine; *a a*, *a*, intercostal muscles, *b*, chest muscles; *d*, thoracic muscles *e*, clavicle *f*, third rib, *g* sternum, or breast-bone, *h*, diaphragm; *i*, *j*, ribs, *k*, *l* false ribs; *m o*, base of diaphragm.

2 (*Entom*) The second general segment of insects, that part of the body between the head and the abdomen
3 A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet

Thō'ri á, } *n.* (*Chem*) A
Tho-rī'nā, } white, earthy substance, obtained by Berzelius, in 1829, from the mineral called *thorite*. It is an oxide of thorium.

Tho rī'num, *n.* See THORIUM

Thō'rite (49), *n* [So called from the Scandinavian god *Thor*, by Berzelius See THOR] (*Min*) A massive and compact mineral, found in Norway, and resembling gadolinite It contains 58 per cent of the rare earth thoria, combined with silica

Thō'ri ŭm, *n* (*Chem*) A heavy, gray metal, which, when heated in the air, takes fire and burns with great brilliancy, being then converted into *thoria*

Thŏrn, *n* [A-S *thorn*, *thyrn*, O Sax, O Fries, & Icel. *thorn*, Dan *torn*, Sw *torne*, D *doorn*, *doren*, Ger. *dorn*, *dorn*, Goth *thaurnus*, Pol *tarn*, Bohem. *trn*, Slav *trn*, W. *draen*, Ir. & Gael *droighean*, *droighionn*]
1 A sharp, ligneous, or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub, a sharp process from the woody part of a plant, a spine.

☞ *Thorn* differs from *prickle*; the latter being applied to the sharp points issuing from the bark of a plant, and not attached to the wood, as in the rose and bramble But, in common usage, *thorn* is often applied to the prickle of the rose, and, in fact, the two words are used promiscuously

2 A tree or shrub armed with spines, or sharp, ligneous shoots, as, the black*thorn*, white*thorn*, haw*thorn*, buck*thorn*, — sometimes incorrectly applied to a bush with prickles, as, a rose on a *thorn*
3 Hence, that which pricks or annoys as a thorn, any thing troublesome, trouble, care

The guilt of empire, all its *thorns* and cares,
Be only mine *Southern*

Thŏrn'-ăp'ple (ăp'pl), *n* (*Bot*) An annual plant of the genus *Datura*, especially *D. stramonium*, Jamestown weed

Thŏrn'bäck, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the ray kind, which has prickles on its back

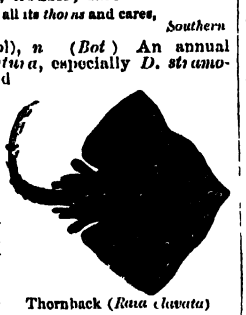

Thornback (*Raia clavata*)

Thŏrn'-bush, *n* A shrub that produces thorns

Thŏrn'bŭt, *n* [Ger. *dornbutt* See TURBOT] (*Ichth*) A kind of fish, a burt or turbot *Ainsworth*

Thŏrn'-hĕdge, *n* A hedge or fence consisting of thorn

Thŏrn'less, *a.* Destitute of thorns, as, a *thornless* shrub or tree

Thŏrn'sĕt, *a* Set with thorns *Dyer*

Thŏrn'y, *a* [*compar* THORNIER, *superl* THORNIEST] [A S *thornuht*, *thyrnuht*, D *doornig*, Ger *dornig*, *dornicht*]
1 Full of thorns or spines, rough with thorns, as, a *thorny* wood, a *thorny* tree, a *thorny* diadem or crown
2 Sharp, pricking "*Thorny* points" *Shak*
3 Troublesome, vexatious, harassing, perplexing "*Thorny* and hard ways" *Spenser* "The steep and *thorny* way to heaven" *Shak*

Thorny rest-harrow (*Bot*), rest-harrow See REST-HARROW — *Thorny thistle*, a prickly plant of the genus *Pagonia*

Thŏr'ough (thŭr'o), *a* [O Eng *thorowe*, *thorow*, A-S *thuruh*, *thurh*, O Sax *thurh*, *thuru*, O H Ger *durah*, *durah*, *durh*, *duh*, H Ger *durch*, D *door*, L Ger *dor* In these languages the word is an adverb and a preposition, but as a preposition, we write it *through* See THROUGH]
1 Passing through, as, *thorough* lights in a house [*Obs*] *Bacon*
2 Passing through or to the end, hence, complete, perfect, as, a *thorough* reformation, *thorough* work, a *thorough* translator, a *thorough* poet

Thŏr'ough (thŭr'o), *prep* 1 From side to, or from end to end [*Obs*]
2 By means of [*Obs*] See THROUGH

Thŏr'ough (thŭr'o), *n* An inter furrow between two ridges

Thŏr'ough-bāse (thŭr'o-bās), *n* (*Mus*) The representation of chords by figures placed under the base, — sometimes used as synonymous with *harmony*

Thŏr'ough-brāce (thŭr'o), *n* A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage, and serving the purpose of a spring

Thŏr'ough-brĕd (thŭr'o brĕd), *a*
1 (*Horsemanship*) Bred from the best blood, as horses
2 Hence, completely bred or accomplished

Thŏr'ough-fâre (thur'o fâr), *n.* [A S *thurh faru*]
1 A passage through, a passage from one street or opening to another, an unobstructed way, hence, a frequented street "A large and splendid *thoroughfare*" *Motley*
2 Power of passing, passage [*Rare*] "One continent of easy *thoroughfare*" *Milton*

Thŏr'ough-gō'ing (thŭr'o-), *a* 1 Going through, or to the end or bottom, very thorough, complete
2 Going all lengths, extreme, — less common in this sense

Thŏr'ough-light'ed (thŭr'o lī'ted), *a* Provided with thorough lights or windows at opposite sides, as a room or building *Gwilt*

Thŏr'ough ly (thur'o lĭ), *adv* In a thorough manner, fully, entirely, completely, as, a room *thoroughly* swept, a business *thoroughly* performed

Thŏr'ough-ness (thŭr'o-nes), *n* The state or quality of being thorough, completeness, perfect ness

Thŏr'ough-pāced (thŭr'o pāst), *a* Perfect in what is undertaken, complete, going all lengths, as, a *thorough paced* tory or whig "If she be a *thorough paced* impostor" *W Scott*

Thŏr'ough-pin (thŭr'o-), *n* (*Far*) A kind of encysted tumor on each side of the hough of a horse, and extending between the bones, caused by extravasation of the synovial fluid, with the formation of a sac, — probably so called because appearing somewhat like a pin thrust through and projecting on each side

Thŏr'ough-spĕd (thŭr'o-spĕd), *a.* Fully accomplished, thorough paced [*Rare*] *Swift*

Thŏr'ough-stĭtch (thŭr'o-stĭch), *adv.* Going the whole length of any business, fully; completely [*Obs.*]

Many believe the bold Chief Justice Jeffreys, who went *thorough-stitch* in that tribunal, stands fair for that office. *Evelyn.*

Perseverance alone can carry us along *thorough-stitch* *L'Estrange.*

Thŏr'ough-wăx (thŭr'o-wăks), *n* (*Bot*) (*a.*) An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Bupleurum*. (*b*) Thoroughwort *Lee*

Thŏr'ough wort (thŭr'o wûrt), *n.* (*Bot*) A North American plant (the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*), found in low or wet grounds, and valued for its medicinal properties, boneset

Thŏr'ōw, *a* [*Obs*] 1 Passing through, thorough
He hoped a *thorow* passage to be that way *Hakluyt.*
2 Complete, perfect

Thŏr'ōw, *prep* Through [*Obs*] "*Thorow* brambles, pits, and floods" *Beau & Fl.*

Thôrp, *n* [A S & Icel *thorp*, O Sax. *thorp*, *tharp*, O Fries *thorp*, *therp*, Goth *thaurp*, Sw & Dan. *torp*, D *dorp*, L Ger *dorp*, *dorp*, O H Ger *thorf*, *dorf*, M & N H Ger *dorf*, allied to Lat *turba*, Gr. τυφβη, a crowd, throng Cf DORP] A small village, a hamlet a dorp, — now chiefly occurring in names of places and persons

Within a little *thorp* I staid at last *Fairfax*

Thōge, *pron pl* of *that* [A S *tha*, nom and acc pl of *the theo*, *thilt*, *thes*, nom and acc pl of *thes*, *theos*, *this*, this See THESE] See THAT

Thŏth, *n* (*Myth*) The god of eloquence among the ancient Egyptians, supposed to be the inventor of writing and philosophy He corresponded to the *Mercury* of the Romans

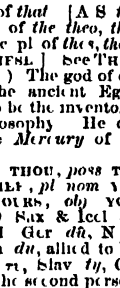

Thoth (from a bronze in British Museum)

Thou, *pron* [*nom* THOU, *poss* THY, or THINE *obj* THEE, *pl nom* YOU, *poss* YOUR, or YOURS, *obj* YOU] [A S *thû*, *thu*, O Sax & Icel *thû*, Goth *thu*, O H Ger *dû*, N H Ger, Sw., & Dan *du*, allied to Lat *tu*, Gr σύ, Dor τύ, Slav *ty*, Celt *ti*, Skr *tvam*] The second personal pronoun, in the singular number, denoting the person addressed, thy self the pronoun which is used in addressing persons in the solemn or poetical style.

Art *thou* he that should come? *Matt* xi 3.

☞ *Thou* was in former times customarily used in very familiar language It is also now sometimes used by the Friends or Quakers, though the most of them corruptly say *thee* instead of *thou*

Thou, *v t* To treat with familiarity or contempt by using *thou* toward

If thou *thoust* him some three it shall not be amiss *Shak.*

Thou, *v t* To use the words *thou* and *thee* in discourse

Though (thō, 75), *adv* & *conj* [O Eng *thoſe*, A-S. *theah*, *theh*, O Sax *thoh*, O Fries *thach*, *dach*, *doch*, Goth *thau*, *thauh*, Icel *thô*, *thôat*, Sw *dock*, Dan *dog*, I Ger *doch*, *dog*, O H Ger *doh*, *thoh*, N H Ger & D *doch*]
1 Granting, admitting, notwithstanding

Though he slay me yet will I trust in him *Job* xiii 15

Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished *Prov* xi 21.

Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem *Milton*

2 However, — used in familiar language at the end of a sentence

A good cause would do well, *though* *Dryden*

As though, as if

In the vine were three branches, and it was *as though* it budded *Gen* xl 10

☞ It is compounded with *all* in *although* See ALTHOUGH

Thought (thawt), *imp* & *p p* of *think* See THINK.

Thought (thawt), *n* [A S *theaht*, *thoht*, *gethoht*, from *thencan*, *thencan*, to think, imp *theahte*, *thoht* and *thohte thoht*, O Fries *tochta*, *thochta*, D *gedacht*, N H Ger *gedanke*, *bedacht*, M. H. Ger *bedâht*]
1 The act of thinking, the exercise of the mind in any way except sense and perception, reflection.

Thought can not be superadded to matter, so as in any sense to render it true that matter can become cogitative *Dwight.*

2 Meditation, serious consideration.

Pride of all others the most dangerous fault
Proceeds from want of sense or want of *thought* *Roscommon.*

3 That which is thought, a conception, an idea, (*a*) An opinion, a conclusion, a judgment.

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thoughts* *Pope.*

(*b*) A product of the imagination, a conceit; a fancy.

Why do you keep alone,
Using those *thoughts* which should have died
With them they think on? *Shak.*

Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to choose or reject *Dryden.*

4. Design, purpose, intention.

All their *thoughts* are against me for evil. *Ps.* lvi. 5.

5 Solicitude; anxious care; concern. [*Obs.*]

Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end *Bacon.*

Take no *thought* for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink. *Matt.* vi. 25.

Which of you, by taking *thought*, can add one cubit unto his stature? *Matt.* vi. 27.

6. A small degree or quantity; as, a *thought* longer; a *thought* better. [*Colloq.*]

☞ *Thought*, in philosophical usage now somewhat current, denotes the capacity for, or the exercise of, the very highest intellectual functions, especially those usually comprehended under judgment.

This [faculty], to which I give the name of the "elaborative faculty,"—the faculty of relations or comparisons,—constitutes what is properly denominated *thought*. *Sir W. Hamilton*

Syn.—Idea, conception, imagination, fancy, conceit, notion, supposition, reflection, consideration, meditation, contemplation, cogitation, deliberation

Thŏught'fŭl (thawt-), *a.* 1 Full of thought, employed in meditation, contemplative, as, a man of *thoughtful* mind

2. Attentive, careful, having the mind directed to an object, as, *thoughtful* of gain

3. Anxious, solicitous, concerned. [*Obs.*]

Around her crowd distrust and doubt, and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care *Prior*

4. Promoting serious thought, favorable to musing or meditation

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades *Pope*

Syn.—Considerate, deliberate, contemplative, attentive, careful, wary, circumspect, reflective, discreet—THOUGHTFUL, CONSIDERATE. He who is habitually *thoughtful* rarely neglects his duty or his true interest, he who is *considerate* pauses to reflect and guard himself against error One who is not *thoughtful* by nature, if he can be made *considerate*, will usually be guarded against serious mistakes "He who is *thoughtful* does not forget his duty, he who is *considerate* pauses, and *considers* properly what is his duty It is a recommendation to a subordinate person to be *thoughtful* in doing what is wished of him, it is the recommendation of a confidential person to be *considerate* as he has often to judge according to his own discretion" *Crabb*

Thŏught'fŭl-ly (thawt'-), *adv* In a thoughtful manner, with thought, consideration, or solicitude

Thŏught'fŭl-ness (thawt'-), *n* The state or quality of being thoughtful, deep meditation, serious attention, anxiety, solicitude.

Thŏught'less (thawt'les), *a*

1 Lacking or free from thought, careless, negligent. "*Thoughtless* of the future" *Rogers*

2. Gay, dissipated [*Rare.*] *Johnson*

3 Stupid, dull "*Thoughtless* as monarch oaks that shade the plain" *Dryden*

Thŏught'less-ly (thawt'-), *adv* In a thoughtless manner, without thought, carelessly, stupidly

Thŏught'less-ness (thawt'-), *n* The state or quality of being thoughtless, heedlessness, carelessness, inattention

Thŏught'-sick (thawt'), *a.* Uneasy with reflection *Shak.*

Thou'sand, *a* [A S *thûsend*, O Sax *thusundig*, *thusint*, O Fries *thusend*, *dusent*, Icel *thusund*, *thusundrud*, Goth *thûsundi*, i e, ten times a hundred, from *thus*, for *tigus*, *tathun*, ten, and *hund*, hundred, Sw *tusend*, Dan *tusind*, D *duzend* O D *duysent*, L Ger *dusend*, O H Ger *dûsunt*, *tûsunt*, M H Ger *tûsent*, N H Ger *tausend*]

1 Consisting of ten hundred, being ten times one hundred

2 Hence, consisting of a great number indefinitely "Perplexed with a *thousand* cares" *Shak.*

Thou'sand, *n* 1 The number of ten hundred, the sum of ten times one hundred

2. Hence, indefinitely, a great number

A *thousand* shall fall at thy side, and ten *thousand* at thy right hand *Ps* xci 7

☞ *Thousand* is sometimes used plurally, without the plural termination, as in the passage above, ten *thousand*, but it often takes the plural termination, as, how many *thousands* perished by famine!

3 A symbol representing one thousand units, as, 1000, M, or CIↃ

Thou'sand-fŏld, *a* Multiplied by a thousand

Thou'sandth, *a* 1 Next in order after nine hundred and ninety-nine,—the ordinal of thousand, as, the *thousandth* part of a thing

2 Constituting or being one of a thousand equal parts into which any thing is divided

3 Hence, occurring as, or being one of, a very great number, very small, minute,—used proverbially, as, to do a thing for the *thousandth* time

Thou'sandth, *n* The quotient of a unit divided by a thousand, one of a thousand equal parts

Thŏw'el, } *n.* [See THOLE.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) A thole
Thŏwl, } or thole-pin. (*b*) A rowlock See THOLE.

Afterward I would sit impatiently thinking with what an habitual amount of noise the oars worked in the *thowels* *Dickens*

Thrā'cian (thrā'shan), *a* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Thrace.

Thrā'cian (thrā'shan), *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Thrace

Thrăck, *v t* [Cf. Prov. Ger *trechen*, to shove, push, load upon, and Eng *drag.*] To load or burden [*Obs.*] *South.*

Thrăck'scat, *n.* Metal still in the mine. [*Obs.*]

Thrăll'dŏm, *n* See THRALLDOM.

Thrăll, *n.* [A S *thral*, *thrâll*, *thredl*, Icel *thrâll*, Sw. & Dan. *träl*, Ir. & Gael. *traill*, Icel. *thrâla*, Sw. *träla*, Dan. *trälle*, to serve, drudge, toil.]

1. A slave; a bondman. "Gurth, the born *thrall* of Cedric" *W. Scott.*

2. Slavery; bondage, servitude.

He still in *thrall*
Of all-subduing sleep *Chapman*

Thrăll, *v. t.* To enslave, to enthrall.

Thrăll, *a.* Pertaining to, or in the condition of, a thrall, bond, captive. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Thrăll'dŏm, *n* [Icel *thrâldómr*, Sw. & Dan *träldom*] The condition of a thrall, slavery, bondage, state of servitude. [Written also *thraldom.*]

He shall rule, and she in *thralldom* live. *Dryden*

Thrăll'-less (109), *a.* Having no thralls.

Thrăll'-lĭke, *a* Resembling a thrall, or his condition, feelings, and the like, slavish. "Servile and *thrall-like* fear" *Milton*

Thrā'mite, *n.* [Fr *thranite*, Gr. *θρανίτης*, from *θρᾶνος*, a bench, form, especially the topmost of the three benches in a trireme] (*Gr Antiq.*) One of the uppermost of the three classes of rowers in an Athenian trireme. *Brande*

Thrăp'ple (thrăp'pl), *n* [Also *thropple*, q v, corrupted from *throttle*] The windpipe of an animal, the throttle. *Johnson*

Thrăsh, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* THRASHED (thrăsht), *p pr* & *vb n* THRASHING] [A S *threscan*, *threscan*, *therscan*, *thearscan*, Goth *thriskan*, Icel *threskja*, Sw. *tröska*, Dan *tærske*, D *dorschen*, O D *dreschen*, *derschen*, L Ger *droschen*, *döschen*, *deschen*, *daschen*, *delrschen*, O H Ger *dreskan*, M. & N H Ger *dreschen*] [Written also *thresh.*]

1 To beat out grain from, to thresh the husk of with a flail, to beat off, as, to *thrash* wheat, rye, or oats

2 To beat soundly with a stick or whip, to drub

Thrăsh, *v i* 1 To practice thrashing, to perform the business of thrashing, as, a man who *thrashes* well

2 Hence, to labor, to drudge, to toil.

I rather would be Mævius *thrash* for rhymes,
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times *Dryden*

Thrăsh'el, *n* An instrument to thrash with, a flail [*Obs or Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Thrăsh'er, *n* [A S *thriscere*, *therscere*]

1 One who thrashes grain

2 The fox-shark or sea fox (*Carcharias vulpes*), a large species of shark See SEA-FOX

Brown thrasher (*Ornith.*), an American singing-bird of the thrush family (*Turdus* [or *Harporhynchus*] *rufus*), the brown thrush

Thrăsh'ing-flŏor, *n* [From *thrash* and *floor*] A floor or area on which grain is beaten out

Thrăsh'ing-ma-chīne' (-sheen'), *n* [From *thrash* and *machine*] A machine or apparatus for separating grain from the straw

Thra-sŏn'ic-al, *a* [Lat *Thrasonianus*, from *Thraso*, the name of a braggart soldier in Terence's Eunuch]

1 Given to bragging, boasting

2 Implying ostentatious display, boastful. "Cæsar's *thrasonical* brag" *Shak.*

Thra-sŏn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a thrasonical manner, boastfully *Johnson*

Thrāve, *n* [A-S *drâf.* See DROVE] A drove [*Obs.*] "The worst of a *thrave*" *Landsdown MS*

Thrāve, *n.* [A-S *thrâf*, *threâf*, a handful, W *dref*, a bundle, a tie, *drefa*, twenty-four sheaves, *drefu*, to bundle]

1 The number of two dozen

2 Twenty-four (in some places, twelve) sheaves of wheat [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell*

3 Hence, an indefinite number, a large number, a company [*Obs.*]

He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale *Bp Hall*

Thrăw, *n* [From *throe.*] A wrench or distortion, a throe [*Scot.*]

Death-thraw, the final struggles of a dying person dying agonies *W Scott*

Thrĕad, *n* [A-S *thræd*, Icel. *thrâdr*, Sw *trâd*, Dan *traad*, O Fries *thread*, N Fries *tried*, D & L Ger *draad*, O H Ger *drât*, for *drâhad*, M H Ger *drât*, N H Ger *draht*, from A-S *thrâwan*, O H Ger *drâjan*, *drâhan*, *trâhan*, N H Ger *drehen*, to twist]

1 A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, drawn out to considerable length

2 Hence, quality, fineness. [*Obs. and rare.*]

A neat courtier,
Of a most elegant *thread* *B Jonson*

3 A filament, as of a flower, or of any fibrous substance, as of bark, also, a line of gold or silver

4 Something continued in a long course or tenor, as, the *thread* of a discourse *Burnet.*

5 The prominent spiral part of a screw or nut.

Air-threads, the fine, white filaments which are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders, gossamer—*Thread and thrum*, the good and bad together *Halliwell*

Thrĕad, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THREADED, *p. pr.* & *vb n.* THREADING]

1. To pass a thread through the eye of, as, to *thread* a needle.

2 To pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel. "Heavy trading ships . . . *threading* the Bosporus." *Mitford.*

They would not *thread* the gates. *Shak.*

Thrĕad'bāre, *a.* **1.** Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off; as, a *threadbare* coat; *threadbare* clothes. *Spenser. Dryden.*

2. Hence, worn out, trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest, as a *threadbare* subject, stale topics and *threadbare* quotations.

Thrĕad'bāre-ness, *n.* The state of being threadbare or trite.

Thrĕad'en (thrĕd'n), *a.* Made of thread. "*Threaden* sails" [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Thrĕad'i-ness, *n.* The state of being thread-like or drawn out into threads.

Thrĕad'-lāce, *n.* Lace made of linen thread.

Thrĕad'-nee'dle, *n.* A game in which children stand in a row, joining hands, and in which the outer one, still holding his neighbor, runs between the others [Written also *thread-the needle.*]

Thrĕad'-pā'per, *n* Thin strips of paper for wrapping up skeins of thread

Thrĕad'-shāped (thrĕd'shāpt), *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form of a thread, filiform.

Thrĕad'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An intestinal worm (*Oxyuris* [or *Ascaris*] *vermicularis*), the pin worm.

☞ The longer *Filariæ* are also so called, as the Guinea-worm

Thrĕad'y, *a* 1 Like thread or filaments; slender.

2 Containing or consisting of thread

Thrĕap, *v t* [A-S *threâpian*, to reprove; *threagan*, *threagean*, *threan*, to chastise, blame, afflict, Icel *thruga*, to press, Sw *truga*, Dan. *true*, to threaten, O Sax *thregian*, *guthroon*, D *dreigen*, L. Ger *drauen*, *drouwen*, O H Ger *drawjan*, *drawan*, *drouwen*, *threwan*, M. H Ger. *drôuwen*, *drôn*, *dreun*, N. H Ger *dräuen*, *drohen* Cf THREATEN]

1 To contend, insist, or argue against with obstinacy, to urge or press upon, to chide, as, he *threaped* me down that it was so [*Prov Eng.*]

2 To beat or thrash [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell*

3 To cozen or cheat. [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Thrĕap, *v i* To contend obstinately. [*Obs.*]

It's not for a man with a woman to *threap* *Percy's Reliques*

Thrĕat, *n.* [A S *threât* See *infra*] Denunciation of ill, declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another, a menace.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats* *Shak.*

Syn.—Menace, denunciation

Thrĕat, *v t* To threaten, which see. [*Used only in poetry.*] *Dryden*

Thrĕat'en (thrĕt'n), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* THREATENED, *p pr* & *vb n* THREATENING] [A-S *threatian*, to urge, threaten, Icel *threyta*, to weary, Sw. *trotta*, Dan *trætte*, to tire, harass, Sw *trätta*, to quarrel, contest, O D *droten*, to threaten, O H Ger. *driuzan*, *driozan*, to vex, M H Ger. *driezen*, O Ger *driezen*, *triezen*, *dretzen*, to vex, N. H Ger *verdriezen*, to grieve, vex, Goth. *thriutan*, *uthriutan*, id Cf THREAP]

1 To hold up to, as a terror, the expectation of evil, to alarm with the promise of evil, to menace

Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name *Acts* iv 17

Each moment *threatens* life or death. *Shak.*

2 To exhibit the appearance of something evil or unpleasant as approaching to or toward, as, the clouds *threaten* us with rain or a storm.

Syn.—To menace—THREATEN, MENACE *Threaten* is Anglo-Saxon, and *menace* is Latin As often happens, the former is the more familiar term, the latter is employed only in the higher classes of style We are *threatened* with a drought, the country is *menaced* with war "We may be *threatened* with either small or great evils, but we are *menaced* only with great evils One individual *threatens* to strike another, a general *menaces* the enemy with an attack We are *threatened* by things as well as persons, but are *menaced* by persons commonly, a person is *threatened* with a look, he is *menaced* with a prosecution by his adversary *Crabb*

By turns put on the suppliant and the lord;
Threatened this moment, and the next implored. *Prior*

Of the sharp ax
Regardless, that o'er his devoted head
Hangs *menacing* *Somerville.*

Thrĕat'en, *v t* To use threats or menaces

Thrĕat'en-er (thrĕt'n-er), *n.* One who threatens.

Thrĕat'en-ing (thrĕt'n ing), *p a.*

1 Indicating a threat or menace; as, a *threatening* look

2 Indicating something impending; as, the weather is *threatening*, the clouds have a *threatening* aspect.

Syn.—Imminent, impending See IMMINENT.

Thrĕat'en-ing-ly (thrĕt'n-ing-lỹ), *adv.* In a threatening manner, with a threat or menace.

Thrĕat'ful (thrĕt'-), *a.* Full of threats; having a menacing appearance, minacious. *Spenser.*

Thrēave, *n* The same as THRAVE. [*Obs.*]

Three, *a* [A-S *thri*, m., *thrêo*, f. and neut., O. Sax. *thria*, *threa*, *thrie*, m. and f., *thriu*, *thri*, n, O. Fries. *thre*, *thria*, *thriu*, Goth. *threis*, *thrijôs*, *thrija*, Icel. *thrir*, *thriar*, *thrid*, Sw. *tre*, m. and f., *try*, n, Dan. *tre*, D. *drie*, L. Ger. *dre*, O. H. Ger. *drie* or

ðri, driz, driu, M. H. Ger. *dri, dri, driu*, N. H. Ger. *drei*, allied to Lat. *tres, tria*, Gr. *τρεῖς, τρία*, Ir., Gael., & W. *trí*, Armor. *tri, teir*, Russ. *tri*, Pol. *trzy*, Skr. *trí*, O. Per. *thri*, N. Per. *sih*] Two and one.

I offer thee *three* things. 2 *Sam.* xxiv 12

☞ *Three* is often joined with other words, forming compounds denoting something which is divided into, or composed of, or which contains, three parts, portions, or organs, and the like; as, *three-capsuled, three-celled, three-cleft, three-edged, three-foot, three-footed, three-grained, three-headed, three-legged, three-mouthed, three-nooked, three-petaled, three-pronged, three-ribbed, three-seeded, three-stringed, three-toed*, and the like

Three, *n.* 1 The sum of two and one, the number next above two

2. A symbol representing three units, as 3 or iii

3. A small number, — used proverbially [*Rare*]

Away, thou *three*-inched fool *Shak*

Three'-cōat, *a.* (*Arch*) Having, or consisting of, three coats, — applied to plastering which consists of pricking up, floating, and a finishing coat

Three'-cŏr'nered, *a* [From *three* and *corner*] 1. Having three corners or angles, as, a *three-cornered* hat

2 (*Bot*) Having three prominent, longitudinal angles, as a stem

Three'-dĕck'er, *n* (*Naut*) A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks

Three'-flow'ered, *a* [From *three* and *flower*] (*Bot*) Bearing three flowers together

Three'fōld, *a* [From *three* and *fold*, A S. *thrifeald, thrifeald, thryfeald*] Consisting of three, or thrice repeated, as, *threefold* justice

A *threefold* cord is not quickly broken *Eccles* iv 12

Three'-lēafed (-leeft), } *a.* [From *three* and *leaf*]
Three'-lēaved, } (*Bot*) Consisting of three distinct leaflets, having the leaflets arranged in threes. *Martyn.*

Three-leaved nightshade (*Bot*) See NIGHTSHADE

Three'-lōbed, *a.* [From *three* and *lobe*] Having three lobes

Three-lobed leaf (*Bot*), a leaf deeply divided, but not more than half way to the middle, into three parts, standing wide from each other, and having convex margins

Three'-nērved, *a.* [From *three* and *nerve*] Having three nerves.

Three-nerved leaf (*Bot*), a leaf having three distinct ribs or nerves running longitudinally, without branching

Three'-pārt'ed, *a* Divided into, or consisting of, three parts, tripartite.

Three-parted leaf (*Bot*), a leaf divided into three parts down to the base, but not entirely separate

Three'pençe (thrip'ens) (Synop , § 190), *n* A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny

Three'pen-ny (thrip'en ny) (Synop , § 130), *a* Worth three pence only, hence, worth but little, poor, mean.

Three'-pīle, *n.* The finest and most costly kind of velvet.

I have in my time worn *three-pile*. *Shak*

Three'-pīled, *a.* 1 Having the quality of three-pile, hence, of the best or most costly kind [*Ib*]

Thou art a *three-piled* piece, I'll warrant thee *Shak*

2. Hence, exaggerated, high-flown. "*Three piled* hyperboles" *Shak*

3. Entitled or accustomed to wear three-pile, hence, of high rank, or wealth. [*Obs*] "*Three piled* people" *Beau & Fl*

4. Piled in threes, or sets of three.

Three'-plȳ, *a* [From *three* and *ply*, a fold] Consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting, threefold

Three'-point'ed, *a.* (*Bot*) Having three lengthened points ending in a bristle, tricuspidate

Three'-quar'ter, *n* (*Paint*) (*a*) A size of portraiture measuring thirty inches by twenty five (*b*) A portrait delineated to the hips only, — used also adjectively. *Fairholt*

Three'-scōre, *a.* Thrice twenty, sixty.

Three'-sīd'ed, *a.* [From *three* and *side*] Having three sides, especially three plane sides, as, a *three sided* stem, leaf, petiole, peduncle, scape, or pericarp

Three'-vălved (-vălvd), *a.* [From *three* and *valve*] Consisting of three valves, opening with three valves, as, a *three-valved* pericarp

Thrēne, *n.* [Lat. *threnus*, Gr *θρῆνος*, from *θρέομαι*, to cry aloud, Fr. *thrène*] Lamentation, threnody "The *threnes* and sad accents of the prophet Jeremiah." *Bp Taylor.*

Thre-nĕt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *θρηνητικός*. See *supra*.] Sorrowful; mournful *Shal*.

Thrĕn'ōde, *n.* A threne or threnody.

Thrĕn'o-dist, *n.* One who composes, delivers, or utters a threnode or threnody

Thrĕn'o-dy, *n* [Gr. *θρηνῳδία*, from *θρῆνος*, and *ᾠδή*, a song.] A song of lamentation, a threnode *Herbert*

Threp-sŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *θρέψις*, nourishment, and *λόγος*, discourse] (*Med.*) The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the nutrition of organized bodies *Dunglison*

Thrĕsh, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRESHED (thrĕsht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRESHING] To thrash.

☞ *Thrash* is the popular pronunciation; but the word is written *thrash* or *thresh*, indifferently. See THRASH.

Thrĕsh'er, *n.* One who threshes; a thrasher.

Thrĕsh'wōld, *n.* [O. Eng. *threswold*, Scot. *threswald*, A-S. *threswald, therswald, theorswald, therscold, thārscold, threcswald*, probably from *threscan, therscan*, to thresh, thrash, and *wald, weald*, wood, forest, Icel *threskiöldr, thröskuldr*, Sw *tröskel*, Dan *tærskel*]

1 The door sill, the plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door, especially of a dwelling house, church, temple, or the like, hence, entrance, gate, door

2 The place or point of entering or beginning, entrance, outset, as, he is now at the *threshold* of his argument "Many men that stumble at the *threshold*" *Shak*

Threw (thrū), *imp* of *throw* See THROW

Thrĭb'ble, *a* Triple, treble, threefold [*Prov Eng Local and vulgar U S*] *Halliwell*

Thrīce, *adv* [O Eng *thries*, from *three*, with the termination of a genitive, A-S *thriga, thriwa*]

1 Three times

Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me *thrice* *Matt* xxvi 34

Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just *Shak*

2 Repeatedly, earnestly, emphatically, very

Thrice noble lord, let me entreat of you

To pardon me *Shak*

☞ *Thrice* is often used in composition, generally with an intensive force, as in *thrice blessed, thrice-famed, thrice-hallowed, thrice-happy, thrice-told, thrice-worthy*, and the like

Thrĭd, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* THRIDDED, *p pr* & *vb n* THRIDDING] [I q *thread*, v t] To slide through, by a narrow passage, to slip, shoot, or run through, as a needle, bodkin, or the like, to pass, as a thread through the eye of a needle, to thread, to insert like a thread

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair *Pope*

And now he *thrids* the bramble-bush *Drake*

I began

To *thrid* the musky-circled mazes *Tennyson*

And a wrinkle deeply *thrid*

Through his dropped brow *Browning*

Thrĭft'făl lōw, *v t* See THRYFALLOW and TRIFALLOW

Thrĭft, *n* [From *thrive*] 1. A thriving state or condition, good husbandry, economical management in regard to property, frugality

The rest, willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands *Spenser*

2 Success and advance in the acquisition of property, increase of worldly goods, gain, prosperity

I have a mind presages me such *thrift* *Shak*

3 Vigorous growth, as of a plant

4 (*Bot*) One of several species of flowering plants of the genera *Statice* and *Armeria* *Loudon*

Syn — Frugality, economy, prosperity, gain profit

Thrĭft'i ly, *adv* In a thrifty manner, frugally, successfully, prosperously

Thrĭft'i ness, *n* 1 The state or quality of being thrifty, frugality, good husbandry, as, *thriftiness* to save, *thriftiness* in preserving one's own

2 Prosperity in business, increase of property

Thrĭft'less, *a* Not thrifty, deficient in thrift, profuse, extravagant, not thriving

Thrĭft'less-ly, *adv* In a thriftless manner, profusely, extravagantly

Thrĭft'less-ness, *n* The state or quality of being thriftless

Thrĭft'y, *a.* [*compar.* THRIFTIER, *superl* THRIFTIEST]

1 Given to, or evincing, thrift, using economy and good management of property, sparing, frugal

I am glad he has so much youth and vigor left, of which he has not been *thrifty* *Swift*

2. Thriving by industry and frugality, prosperous in the acquisition of worldly goods, increasing in wealth, as, a *thrifty* farmer or mechanic

3 Growing rapidly or vigorously, as a plant, thriving, as, a *thrifty* tree

4. Well husbanded [*Rare*]

I have five hundred crowns,

The *thrifty* hire I saved under your father *Shak*

Syn — Frugal, sparing, economical, saving, careful

Thrill, *n* [See the verb] 1 A drill

2 A warbling, a trill See TRILL

3 A breathing place or hole *Herbert*

4 A thrilling sensation, as, a *thrill* of horror

Thrill, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* THRILLED, *p pr* & *vb n* THRILLING] [A-S *thyrhelian, thyrlian*, Ger *drillen, trillen*, Prov Ger *tirlen, tirrelen*. See THIRL and DRILL]

1 To perforate by turning a pointed instrument, to bore, to drill

He pierced through his chafed chest

With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand *Spenser*

2 Hence, to pierce, to penetrate, to affect, as if by something that pierces or pricks, or that causes a tingling sensation. "A servant that he bred, *thrilled* with remorse" *Shak* "Vivid and picturesque turns of expression which *thrill* the reader with a sudden delight." *Matthew Arnold.*

The cruel word her tender heart so *thrilled*,

That sudden cold did run through every vein. *Spenser.*

3. To hurl; to throw, to cast. [*Obs.*]

I'll *thrill* my javelin. *Heywood*

Thrill, *v. i.* 1. To pierce, as something sharp; to penetrate, especially, to cause a tingling sensation that runs through the system with a slight shivering, as, a sharp sound *thrills* through the whole frame.

A faint, cold fear *thrills* through my veins. *Shak.*

2 To feel a sharp, shivering sensation, running through the body.

To seek sweet safety out

In vaults and prisons, and to *thrill* and shake *Shak.*

Thrill'ant, *a.* Piercing, sharp, thrilling. [*Obs.*] "His *thrillant* spear." *Spenser.*

Thrill'ing-ly, *adv.* In a thrilling manner, with thrilling sensations.

Thrill'ing-ness, *n* The quality of being thrilling.

Thring, *v t* [A-S *thringan* See THRONG.] To press, crowd, or throng [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Thrĭps, *n.* [Lat., Gr *θρῖψ*, a wood-worm, probably from *τριβειν*, to rub] (*Entom*) A genus of small, spotted flies, found in the flowers of plants, or upon the leaves, or in the crevices of the bark, and the like *Harris.*

Thris'sa, *n* [Gr. *θρίσσα, τριχιας, τριχίς*, a kind of anchovy full of small hair like bones, from *θρίξ, τριχος*, the hair] (*Ichth*) A fish of the shad and herring kind, whose flesh is considered as being sometimes poisonous It is found in the waters of intertropical America, India, &c

Thrīve, *v i* [*imp* THRIVED, *p p.* THRIVED or THRIVEN, *p pr & vb n* THRIVING] [A S as if *thrifan*, Icel *thrifa*, to care, *thrifaz*, Sw *trifvas*, Dan *trives*, Fries *truve*, to grow, flourish, Icel. *thrif*, n pl, good success, care, *threifa*, Sw *trefva*, to touch, A S *thrafian*, to urge, impel, allied to Goth *dreiban*, A-S *drifan*, Eng. *drive*, q. v. Cf. THRODDEN]

1 To prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property, to increase in goods and estate, as, a farmer *thrives* by good husbandry.

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold *Watts*

2 To prosper in any business, to have increase or success "They by vices *thrive*" *Sandys.*

O son, why sit we here, each other viewing

Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*? *Milton.*

3 To increase in bulk or stature, to grow vigorously or luxuriantly, as a plant, to flourish; as, young cattle *thrive* in rich pastures, trees *thrive* in a good soil

Thrīv'en, *p p* of *thrive* See THRIVE.

Thrīv'er, *n* One who thrives or prospers.

Thrīv'ing-ly, *adv* In a thriving manner.

Thrīv'ing-ness *n* The state or condition of one who thrives, prosperity, growth, increase.

Thrō A contraction of *through*

Thrōat (thrōt, 20), *n* [A S *throte, throtu*, O. H. Ger *droza*, M H Ger *drozze*, O Fries & D *strot*, I Ger & O D *strote*, Up Ger *strosz*, Icel *strup*, Sw *strupe*, Dan *strube* Cf THROTTLE]

1 (*Anat*) The portion of the neck anterior to the spinal column, with its cavities or passages.

2 Hence, the passage through which any thing is ejected upward from the lungs or stomach; the pharynx

I can vent clamor from my *throat*. *Shak.*

3 (*Arch*) The part of a chimney between the gathering, or portion of the funnel which contracts in ascending, and the flue *Gwilt.*

4 (*Naut*) (*a*) The end of a gaff which is next the mast (*b*) The rounded angular point where the arm of an anchor is joined to the shank *Totten.*

5 (*Ship building*) The inside of the knee-timber at the middle or turns of the arms

6 (*Bot*) The orifice of a tubular organ; the outer end of the tube of a monopetalous corolla, the faux or fauces *Gray.*

Throat-brails (*Naut*), brails attached to the gaff close to the mast — *Throat-halyards*, halyards that raise the throat of the gaff — *To give one the lie in his throat*, to accuse one of lying abominably — *To lie in one's throat*, to lie flatly or abominably *Halliwell.*

Thrōat, *v t* 1 To utter in the throat, to mutter. [*Obs and rare*]

So Hector hereto *throated* threats to go to sea in blood *Chapman.*

2 To mow, as beans, in a direction against their bending [*Prov Eng*]

Thrōat'-bănd, } *n.* A strap of a bridle, halter,
Thrōat'-lătch, } or the like, passing under a horse's throat.

Thrōat'-pīpe, *n.* The windpipe, weasand, or trachea

Thrōat'wort (wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A plant of the genus *Campanula*, a perennial weed common in pasture ground. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Trachelium*

Thrōat'y, *a* Guttural. [*Obs. or rare.*] "Hard, *throaty* words" *Howell.*

Thrŏb, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* THROBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THROBBING] [Probably contracted from *throb up*, or allied to Gr. *δορυβεῖν*, to make a noise.] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity, to beat in consequence of agitation; to palpitate.

My heart *throbs* to know one thing. *Shak.*

Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast. *Shak.*

Throbbing pain (*Med*), a kind of pain which is, or

seems to be, caused or augmented by the pulsation of arteries *Dunglison*

Thrŏb, *n.* A beat, or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries, a palpitation.

Thou talk'st like one who never felt
The impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul
That pants and reaches after distant good *Addison*

Thrŏb'dŏm (thrŏd'dn), *v. i.* [Prov Eng *throddem*, *throddle*, fat, thriving Cf Icel *throaz*, to grow] To grow, to thrive [*Obs or Prov Eng*] *Grose.*

Thrŏe, *n* [A-S. *threá*, for *threaw*, chiding, menace, affliction, from *threówan*, to suffer]

1 Extreme pain, violent pang, anguish, agony, especially, the anguish of travail in childbirth, or parturition. "Prodigious motion felt, and rueful *throes*" *Milton*

My *throes* came quicker, and my cries increased *Dryden*

2. An instrument for splitting wood into shingles *Simmonds*

Thrōe, *v. i.* To struggle in extreme pain, to be in agony, to agonize

Thrōe, *v. t* To put in agony. [*Rare*] *Shak*

Thrŏm'bo līte (40), *n.* [Gr θρόμβος, a lump, and λίθος, a stone] (*Min*) An opaque amorphous mineral of a vitreous luster, and of an emerald or dark green color, consisting chiefly of phosphoric acid, oxide of copper, and water *Dana*

Thrŏm'bus, *n.* [Gr θρόμβος, a lump, a clot of blood] (*Med*) A coagulum of blood, a small tumor produced by the escape of blood into the subcutaneous cellular tissue in the operation of bleeding

Thrōne, *n.* [Lat. *thronus*, Gr θρόνος, allied to θρῆνυς, a bench, and θρῆνυς, a footstool, from θράω, to set, aorist middle θρήσασθαι, to set one's self, to sit, Fr *trône*, Pr *tron*, *tro*, It & Sp. *trono*, Pg *throno*]

1. A chair of state, commonly a royal seat, but sometimes the seat of a prince or bishop "High on a *throne* of royal state" *Milton*

2 Hence, sovereign power and dignity.

Only in the *throne* will I be greater than thou *Gen* xli 40

3 Hence, one who is invested with power or authority, an exalted or dignified personage

Great Sire! whom *thrones* celestial ceaseless sing *Young*

Thrōne, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* THRONED, *p pr* & *vb. n* THRONING]

1. To place on a royal seat, to enthrone

2 To place in an elevated position, to give an elevated place to, to exalt

True Image of the Father, whether *throned*
In the bosom of bliss and light of light *Milton*

Thrōne, *v. i* To be in, or sit upon, a throne, to be placed as if upon a throne

Thrōne'less, *a* Having no throne

Thrŏng, *n* [A S *thrang*, *throng*, Icel *thraung*, Sw *trång*, Dan *trang*, D & Ger *drang*, from A-S & O Sax *thringan*, to press, Eng *thring*, Icel *threngva*, *threyngva*, Sw *tränga*, Dan *trænge*, O H Ger *dringan*, *thringan*, *thrangôn*, *drangôn*, N H. Ger *drängen*, *drängen*, D *dringen*, Goth *threihan*, to press Cf THRING]

1. A multitude of persons or of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage, a crowd

2. A great multitude, as, the heavenly *throng*

Syn. — Multitude, crowd — THRONG, MULTITUDE, CROWD Any great number of persons form a *multitude*, a *throng* is a large number of persons who *press* together into a collective body a crowd is a mass of persons who press so *closely* together as to bring their bodies into immediate or inconvenient contact A dispersed *multitude*, the *thronged* streets of a city, a *crowded* coach, a *crowded* table

So, with this bold opposer rushes on
This many-headed monster, *multitude* *Daniel*
Not to know me argues yourself unknown,
The lowest of your *throng* *Milton*
I come from empty noise, and tasteless pomp,
From *crowds* that hide a monarch from himself *Johnson*

Thrŏng, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p* THRONGED, *p pr* & *vb n* THRONGING] [From the noun, *supra*] To crowd together, to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons, to come in multitudes

I have seen
The dumb men *throng* to see him *Shak*

Thrŏng, *v. t* To crowd, or press, as persons, to oppress or annoy with a crowd of living beings

Much people followed him, and *thronged* him *Mark* v 24

Thrŏng, *a* Thickly crowded together, thronged, pressed, thick [*Very rare*]

Lancers are riding as *throng* . as leaves *W Scott*

Thrŏng'ly, *adv.* In throngs or crowds [*Obs*]

Thrŏp'ple, *v. t* To throttle, to strangle *Scott*

Thrŏs'tle (thrŏs'l), *n.* [A-S. *throstle*, *throsle*, Icel *thröstr*, Dan *drossel*, *drosler*, Sw *trast*, O H Ger *drosseld*, *drosculâ*, *droslâ*, *droscâ*, *droskl*, M H Ger. *droschel*, *troschel*, *trostel*, N H Ger *drossel*, *drostel*, allied to Lat *turdus*. Cf. THRUSTLE and THRUSH] (*Ornith*) See THRUSH

Thrŏs'tle (thrŏs'l), *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, &c, from the rove, consisting of a set of drawing rollers with bobbins and flyers, and differing from the mule in having the twisting apparatus stationary

Thrŏs'tling, *n.* [See THROTTLE.] A disease of cattle of the ox kind, occasioned by a swelling under their throats, which, unless checked, will choke them.

Thrŏt'tle (thrŏt'tl), *n.* [Diminutive of *throat*, q v; M H Ger *druzzel*, O. Ger. *drüssel*, *drossel*, *trossel*, *trussel*, throat, jaws] The windpipe of trachea, the weasand. *Browne.*

Thrŏt'tle, *v. t* [Ger. *drosseln*, *erdrosseln*]

1 To have the throat obstructed so as to endanger suffocation, to choke, to suffocate.

2 To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

Thrŏt'tle, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* THROTTLED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* THROTTLING]

1 To choke, to strangle.

Grant him this, and the Parliament hath no more freedom than if it sat in his noose, which, when he pleases to draw together with one twitch of his negative, shall *throttle* a whole nation, to the wish of Caligula, in one neck *Milton*

2 To utter with breaks and interruptions, as a person half suffocated. "*Throttle* their practiced accents in their fears" *Shak*

Thrŏt'tle-lē'ver, or **Thrŏt'tle-lĕv'er**, *n* (*Steam-eng*) The hand lever by which a throttle-valve is moved, especially in a locomotive

Thrŏt'tle-vălve, *n.* (*Steam-eng*) A valve for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinder, consisting of a disk turning on an axis, and commonly placed in the main steam-pipe. It is usually connected with a governor, and acts automatically

Thrŏt'tler, *n* One who, or that which, throttles or chokes

Through, (thrŏo, 21), *prep* [O Eng *thurgh*, *thorghe*, A-S *thurh*, *thuruh*, O Sax. *thurh*, *thuru*, *thoro*, O Fries *thruch*, *truch*, N. Frics *troch*, *dor*, D *door*, *deur*, L Ger *dor*, O H Ger *durh*, *durah*, *durah*, *duruh*, N.H Ger *durch*, Goth *thairh*, W *trw*, *trwy*, Armor. *dre*, Ir *tra*, *tri*, *tre*, Gael. *troimh*]

1 From end to end of, or from side to side of, from one surface or limit of to the opposite, as, to bore *through* a piece of timber, or *through* a board, a ball passes *through* the side of a ship

2 Between the sides or walls of, within, as, to pass *through* a gate or avenue

Through the gates of ivory he dismissed
His valiant offspring *Dryden*

3 By means of, by the agency of

Through these hands this science has passed with great applause *Sir W Temple*

Material things are presented only *through* the senses *Cheyne*

4 Over the whole surface or extent of, as, to ride *through* the country

5 Among or in the midst of, in the way of passage as, to move *through* water, as a fish, to run *through* a thicket, as a deer

6 From beginning to end, to the end or conclusion, as, *through* life, *through* the year

Through (thrŏo), *adv* 1 From one end or side to the other, as, to pierce a thing *through*

2 From beginning to end, as, to read a letter *through*

3 To the end, to the ultimate purpose, as, to carry a project *through*

☞ *Through* is sometimes prefixed to other words, as, *through bolt*, *through-ticket*, *through-train*, and the like

To drop through, to fall to pieces, to come to ruin, to perish — *To fall through*, to be given up, as a project or plan, before being brought to an issue, to be abandoned, to fail

Through'-bŏlt (thrŏo'-), *n* A bolt which passes through all the thicknesses or layers of that which it fastens, or in which it is fixed

Through'-brĕd (thrŏo'-), *a.* The same as THOROUGH BRED, q v [*Obs*]

Through'-cōld (thrŏo'), *n.* A deep-seated cold [*Obs and rare*] *Holland*

Through'-lĭght'ed (thrŏo'-), *a* The same as THOROUGH LIGHTED, q v [*Obs*]

Through'ly (thrŏo'lȳ), *adv.* The same as THOROUGHLY, q v [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Through-out' (thrŏo), *prep.* Quite through, in every part of, from one extremity to the other of.

Nor to their idle orbs doth sight appear
Of sun, or moon, or star, *throughout* the year *Milton*

Through out' (thrŏo), *adv* In every part, as, the cloth was of a piece *throughout*

Through'-pāced (thrŏo'pāst), *a.* The same as THOROUGH-PACED, q v [*Obs*] *More.*

Through'-stōne (thrŏo'-), *n* A flat grave-stone [*Scot*] [Written also *through-stane*] *W Scott.*

Through'-tick'et (thrŏo'-), *n.* A ticket for a whole journey

Through'-trāin (thrŏo'-), *n.* A train which goes the whole length of a railway, or of a long route

Thrōve, *imp* of *thrive* [*Obs*] See THRIVE

Throw (thrō), *v. t* [*imp* THREW, *p p* THROWN, *p pr.* & *vb n.* THROWING] [A-S. *thrâwan*, to twist, turn, throw, O. H Ger. *drâjan*, *drâhan*, N. H Ger *drehen*, D. *draaijen*, to turn, twist]

1 To fling or cast in a winding direction, to whirl, to hurl.

2 Hence, to fling or cast in any manner, to propel, to send, to drive to a distance from the hand or from an engine, as, to *throw* stones or dust with the hand, a cannon *throws* a ball; a fire-engine *throws* water to extinguish flames

3. To wind or twist two or more filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread; to twist together, as singles, in a direction contrary to that of the singles themselves, — sometimes applied to the whole class of operations by which silk is prepared for the weaver. *Tomlinson.*

4. (*Pottery*) To form or shape roughly on a throwing-engine, or potter's wheel, as earthen vessels.

5. To venture at dice.

Set less than thou *throwest*. *Shak.*

6. To divest or strip one's self of, to put off.

There the snake *throws* the enameled skin. *Shak.*

7 To cast, to send.

I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in King Henry's teeth. *Shak.*

8. To put on, to spread carelessly.

☞ O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he *threw*. *Pope.*

9 To overturn, to prostrate in wrestling; as, a man *throws* his antagonist.

10 To drive by violence, as, a vessel or sailors *thrown* upon a rock

11 To bring forth, to produce, as young, to bear, — said especially of rabbits.

To throw away (*a*) To lose by neglect or folly; to spend in vain, to bestow without a compensation; as, to *throw away* time, to *throw away* money (*b*) To reject, as, to *throw away* a good book, or a good offer — *To throw back* (*a*) To retort, to cast back, as a reply (*b*) To reject, to refuse — *To throw by*, to lay aside or neglect as useless, as, to *throw by* a garment. — *To throw down* (*a*) To subvert, to overthrow, to destroy, as, to *throw down* a fence or wall (*b*) To bring down from a high station, to degrade — *To throw in* (*a*) To inject, as a fluid (*b*) To put in, to deposit with others, to add without enumeration or valuation (*c*) To give up or relinquish — *To throw off* (*a*) To expel, to clear from, as, to *throw off* a disease (*b*) To reject, to discard, as, to *throw off* all sense of shame, to *throw off* a dependent — *To throw on*, to cast on, to load — *To throw one's self down*, to lie down — *To throw one's self on*, or *upon*, to resign one's self to the favor, clemency, or sustaining power of, to repose upon — *To throw out* (*a*) To cast out, to reject or discard, to expel "The other two, whom they had *thrown out*, they were content should enjoy their exile" *Swift* "The bill was *thrown out*" *Swift* (*b*) To utter, to give utterance to, to speak, as, to *throw out* insinuations or observations "She *throws out* thrilling shrieks" *Spenser* (*c*) To distance, to leave behind [*Rare*] *Addison* — *To throw up* (*a*) To resign, to give up, to demit, as, to *throw up* a commission "Experienced gamesters *throw up* their cards when they know that the game is in the enemy's hand" *Addison* (*b*) To discharge from the stomach

Thrōw, *v. t* To perform the act of casting, to cast, specifically, to cast dice.

To throw about, to cast about, to try expedients [*Rare*] *Spenser*

Thrōw (thrō), *n* 1 The act of hurling or flinging, a driving or propelling from the hand, or from an engine, a cast

He heaved a stone, and rising to the *throw*,
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe *Addison*

2 A cast of dice, the manner in which dice fall when cast, as, a good *throw*

3 The distance which a missile is or may be thrown, as, a stone's *throw*

4 A stroke, a blow [*Obs*] "Nor shield defend the thunder of his *throws*" *Spenser.*

5 Effort, violent sally. [*Obs*]

Your youth admires
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul. *Addison*

6. Agony, pang, throe. See THROE.

7 (*Steam-engin*) The extreme movement of a slide valve, also of a crank or eccentric measured on a straight line passing through the center of motion

8 (*Pottery*) A potter's wheel, a jigger. See JIGGER

9 A turner's lathe; a throwe

Thrōw'-crŏok, *n* (*Agric*) An instrument used for twisting ropes out of straw

Thrōwe, *n.* A turner's lathe [*Prov Eng*]

Thrōw'er, *n* One who throws, specifically, (*a*) One who throws or twists silk, a throwster. (*b*) One who shapes vessels on a throw, throwing-engine, or potter's wheel.

Thrōw'ing-ĕn'gĭne, *n.* (*Pottery.*) A machine on which earthen ware is first rudely shaped by the hand of the potter from a mass of clay revolving rapidly on a disk or table carried by a vertical spindle, a potter's wheel.

Thrōwn Silk. Silk consisting of two or more singles twisted together like a rope, in a direction contrary to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted *McCulloch.*

Thrōw'-ŏff, *n.* A start in a hunt or race. [*Eng*]

Thrōw'ster, *n* [From *throw* and *ster*. See STER.] One who throws, twists, or winds silk.

Thrŭm, *n* [Written also *thrumb*.] [Icel. *throm*, edge, lip, O. H Ger *drum*, end, D. *dreum*, L. Ger. *drum*, *drôm*, *drâm*, *draum*, *drômt*, N. H. Ger. *trumm*, a lump, end, fragment.]

1. One of the ends of weavers' threads; a tuft.

Tapestries all golden fringed, and curled with *thrums* behind. *Chapman.*

2. Any coarse yarn. *Bacon.*

3. (*Bot.*) One of the thread-like, internal bushy parts of a flower; a stamen.

4. A shove out of place; a small displacement of fault along a seam, met with in mining.

Thrūm, *v. i.* [Icel. *thruma*, to groan, to sigh, to thunder, Prov. Ger. *drummen*, *trummen*, equivalent to H. Ger. *trommeln*, to drum; *trümmen*, to play the jew's-harp] To play rudely or monotonously on an instrument with the fingers.

Thrūm, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRUMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRUMMING] [See THRUM, *n.*]

1. To furnish with thrums, to insert tufts in; to fringe.

Are we born to *thrum* caps or pick straw? *Quarles*

2. (*Naut.*) To insert short pieces of rope yarn or spun-yarn in, as a sail or mat, thus making a rough or tufted surface *Totten.*

3. To play, as an instrument, in a rude or monotonous manner

Thrūm'-cāp, } *n.* A cap or hat composed of
Thrūm'-hăt, } thrums, or made of shaggy cloth.

There's her *thrum-hat* and muffler *Shak.*

Thrūm'my, *a.* Relating to, made of, or like, thrums.

On her head a *thrummy* cap she had *Chalkhill.*

Thrŭsh, *n.* [A.S. *thrysce*, O.H.Ger. *drosca*, *droscha*, *throsga*, Icel. *thröstr*, Sw. *trost*, Russ. *drozd*, Gael. *druid*, W. *tresglen*. Cf. THROSTLE.]

1. (*Ornith.*) A small, plainly colored singing bird, of various species, as, (*a*) The *Turdus musicus*, found throughout Europe, and famed for its sweet note, and also as a dainty dish in cookery. It is the *song-thrush*, *throstle*, or *mavis*, of the poets. (*b*) The American wood-thrush, a stout thrush of a reddish-brown color, *Turdus mustelinus*. (*c*) The American brown thrush. See THRASHER. (*d*) The missel thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*), the largest of the British thrushes. It is very fond of mistletoe berries, whence its name, and sings loudest in storms, whence it is often called *storm cock*.

Thrush.

2. [From *thrust*.] (*Far.*) An affection of the inflammatory and suppurating kind, in the feet of the horse and some other animals. In the horse it is in the frog.

3. (*Med.*) Minute ulcers covered with a curd like exudation, found in the mouth, fauces, and œsophagus. *Coxe. Arbuthnot.*

Thrŭst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRUST, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRUSTING] [O.Eng. *thrusten*, *threste*, Icel. *thrysta*, to force, urge, A.S. *thrystan*, to hear.] To push or drive with force, to drive, force, or impel; as, to *thrust* any thing with the hand or foot, or with an instrument. "Into a dungeon *thrust*, to work with slaves." *Milton.*

To thrust away or *from*, to push away; to reject. — *To thrust in*, to push or drive in. — *To thrust off*, to push away. — *To thrust on*, to impel, to urge. — *To thrust one's self*, to obtrude; to intrude, to enter where one is not invited or not welcome. — *To thrust out*, to drive out or away, to expel. — *To thrust through*, to pierce, to stab. "I am eight times *thrust through*." *Shak.* — *To thrust together*, to compress.

Thrŭst, *v. i.* 1. To make a push, to attack with a pointed weapon; as, a fencer *thrusts* at his antagonist.

2. To enter by pushing, to squeeze in. "And *thrust* between my father and the god." *Dryden.*

3. To push forward, to come with force, to press on, to intrude.

Young, old, *thrust* there
In mighty concourse *Chapman.*

To thrust to, to rush upon. [*Obs.*]

As doth an eager hound *thrust* to a hind *Spenser.*

Thrŭst, *n.* 1. A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon moved in the direction of its length, or with the hand or foot, or with any instrument, — a word much used in fencing.

Pollites Pyrrhus with his lance pursues,
And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews *Dryden.*

2. Attack; assault.

There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism *More.*

3. (*Arch.*) An horizontal, outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments, or of rafters against the walls which support them. *Brande.*

Thrust-bearing (*Screw-steamers*), a bearing arranged to receive the thrust or endwise pressure of the screw-shaft.

Syn. — Push; shove, assault, attack. — THRUST, PUSH, SHOVE. *Push* and *shove* are distinguished from *thrust*. The two former imply the application of force by one body already in contact with the body to be impelled. *Thrust*, on the contrary, often implies the impulse or application of force by a moving body — a body in motion before it reaches the body to be impelled. This distinction does not, however, extend to every case.

Thrŭst'er, *n.* One who thrusts or stabs.

Thrŭst'ing, *n.* 1. The act of pushing with force.

2. (*Dairies.*) (*a*) The act of squeezing curd with the hand, to expel the whey. (*b.*) (*pl.*) The white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made. [Written also *thrutchings*.] [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thrŭst'ing-screw (-skrŭ), *n.* A screw for pressing curd in cheese-making. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thrŭs'tle, *n.* The thrush, or throstle. See THRUSH.

Thrȳ'făl-lōw, *v. t.* [Written also *thrifallow*.] [From *thrice* and *fallow*. Cf. TRIFALLOW.] To plow for the third time in summer, to trifallow. *Tusser.*

Thŭd, *n.* [A.S. *thoden*, noise, din, Icel. *thyt-r*, the sound of a rushing wind. *Jamieson.*]

1. A stroke or single impetus of a tempestuous wind, a loud noise, as that of thunder, cannon, &c.

At every new *thud* of the blast, a sob arose *Jeffrey.*

2. A stroke, or blow, causing a blunt, dull, and hollow sound.

At intervals there came some tremendous *thud* on the side of the steamer. *Mackay.*

3. Hence, a violent assault of temptation. [*Very rare.*] *Rollock.*

Thŭg (Sanscrit, § 130), *n.* [Hind. *thaq*, a deceiver, robber, from *thaqnā*, to deceive.] One of an association of robbers and murderers in India, who practiced murder not by open assault, but by stealthy approaches, and from religious motives. They have been nearly exterminated by the British government.

Thŭg-gee', } *n.* The practice of secret murder by
Thŭg'ger-y, } Thugs. "One of the suppressers
Thŭg'gism, } of *Thuggee*." *J. D. Hooker.*

Thŭ'ja, *n.* [Gr. θυία, from θύειν, to smell.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen trees, thickly branched, remarkable for the distichous arrangement of their branches, and having scale like, closely imbricated, or compressed leaves, the *Arbor vitæ*. [Written also *thuya*.] *Baird.*

Thū'le, *n.* [Lat. *Thule*, *Thyle*, Gr. Θούλη, Θύλη.] In early history, the northernmost part of the habitable world, according to some, Norway, according to others, Iceland, or more probably Mainland, the largest of the Shetland islands, hence, the Latin phrase *ultima Thule*, farthest Thule.

Thŭmb (thŭm), *n.* [A.S. *thuma* or *thûma*, O.Frics. *thûma*, *tuma*, *tum*, Icel. *thumalfingr*, Dan. *tommelfinger*, Norw. *tume*, Sw. *tum*, *tumme*, D. *duim*, L. Ger. *duum*, O.H.Ger. *dûmo*, M.H.Ger. *dûme*, N.H.Ger. *daume*, *daumen*.] The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals, the rest of the fingers, differing from the rest in having but two phalanges.

Thŭmb (thŭm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THUMBED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THUMBING.]

1. To handle awkwardly, to play with the fingers, as, to *thumb* over a tune.

2. To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers, to soil or wear out by frequent handling.

He gravely informed the enemy that all his cards had been *thumbed* to pieces, and begged them to let him have a few more packs. *Macaulay.*

Thŭmb (thŭm), *v. i.* To play with the thumbs, or with the thumbs and fingers, to thrum.

Thŭmb'-bănd (thŭm'-), *n.* A twist of any thing as thick as the thumb. *Mortimer.*

Thŭmb'-blūe (thŭm'-), *n.* Indigo in the form of small balls or lumps, used by washerwomen to blue linen, and the like. *Simmonds.*

Thŭmbed (thŭmd), *a.* Having thumbs.

Thŭmb'kin (thŭm'kin), *n.* An instrument of torture for compressing the thumb.

Thŭmb'-ring (thŭm'ring), *n.* A ring worn on the thumb. *Shak.*

Thŭmb'-screw (thŭm'skrŭ), *n.*

1. A screw having the head flattened in the direction of its length, so that it may be turned by the thumb and fore finger.

2. An old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by a screw, a thumbkin.

Thŭmb'-stăll (thŭm'-), *n.* 1. A kind of thimble or ferrule of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb in making sails, and in other work.

2. (*Mil.*) A buckskin cushion worn on the thumb, and used to close the vent of a cannon while it is sponged.

Thŭm'er-stōne, } *n.* [Ger. *thumerstein*, from
Thŭ'mite (49), } *Thum*, in Saxony.] (*Min.*) The same as AXINITE. See AXINITE.

Thŭm'mim, *n. pl.* [See URIM.] Perfections, — a Hebrew word.

☞ The *urim* and *thummim* were worn as ornaments or decorations in the breastplate of the high priest when he attended the altar, but what they were has never been satisfactorily ascertained.

Thŭmp, *n.* [An onomatopoetic word. Cf. Ger. *dumpf*, dull, dead, hollow, e. g., *ein dumpfer ton*, a hollow sound.]

1. The sudden fall of a heavy weight.

With heavy *thump*, a lifeless lump,
They dropped down, one by one *Coleridge.*

2. The sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body, as of a hammer, or the like. "The distant forge's swinging *thump* profound." *Wordsworth.*

The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

Thŭmp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THUMPED (thŭmt, 84), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THUMPING] To strike or beat with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound.

Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, bobbed, and *thumped*. *Shak.*

Thŭmp, *v. i.* To give a thump, to strike or fall with a heavy blow.

A watchman at night *thumps* with his pole *Swift.*

Thŭmp'er, *n.* One who, or that which, thumps.

Thŭmp'ing, *a.* 1. Heavy.

2. Stout, fat, large. [*Colloq.*]

Thŭn'der, *n.* [A.S. *thunor*, *thunder*, O. Sax. *thunar*, O. Frics. *thuner*, *tonger*, D. *donder*, Icel. *dunr*, *duna*, *thruma*, Sw. *dunder*, *thordon*, Dan. *torden*, O.H.Ger. *donar*, M.H.Ger. *doner*, *duner*, *donre*, *dunre*, N.H.Ger. *donner*, Prov. & O.Ger. *dunner*, *dunder*, *donder*, Per. *tundur*, W. & Corn. *taran*, Ir. *toran*, *torneach*, Gael. *torrunn*, *toireann*, Lat. *tonitru*.]

1. The sound which follows a flash of lightning; the report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity.

2. Hence, the operation of a thunder-storm in which there is a discharge of electricity, a thunderbolt. [*Obs.*]

The revenging gods
'Gainst parricides all the *thunder* bend. *Shak.*

3. Any loud noise, as, the *thunder* of cannon.

4. An alarming or startling threat or denunciation.

The *thunders* of the Vatican could no longer strike terror into the heart of princes, as in the days of the Crusades. *Prescott.*

Thŭn'der, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THUNDERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THUNDERING.] [A.S. *thunorian*, *thunrian*, *thunjan*, Sw. *dundra*, Dan. *dundre*, O.H.Ger. *donarôn*, M.H.Ger. *donren*, *dunren*, N.H.Ger. *donnern*, O.& Prov.Ger. *dondern*.]

1. To sound, rattle, or roar, as an explosion of electricity.

Canst thou *thunder* with a voice like him? *Job* xl. 9.

2. To make a loud noise, especially a heavy sound, of some continuance.

His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton.*
Roll the *thundering* chariot o'er the ground. *J. Trumbull.*

Thŭn'der, *v. t.* To emit with noise and terror, to publish, as a threat or denunciation.

Oracles severe
Were daily *thundered* in our general's ear *Dryden.*
An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an ecclesiastical censure. *Ayliffe.*

Thŭn'der-bōlt, *n.* 1. A shaft of lightning, a brilliant stream of electricity passing from one part of the heavens to another, and especially from the clouds to the earth.

2. Hence, a daring or irresistible hero. "The Scipios, those *thunderbolts* of war."

3. Ecclesiastical denunciation, fulmination.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Bakewill.*

4. (*Geol.*) A thunder stone, a belemnite.

Thŭn'der-bounce, *n.* A sudden noise like thunder. [*Obs.*] *Ford.*

Thŭn'der-bŭrst, *n.* A burst of thunder.

Thŭn'der-clăp, *n.* A burst of thunder, sudden report of an explosion of electricity. "When suddenly the *thunder clap* was heard." *Dryden.*

Thŭn'der-cloud, *n.* A cloud that produces lightning and thunder.

Thŭn'der-dĭnt, *n.* The noise of thunder, a thundering noise. *W. Scott.*

Thŭn'der-er, *n.* One who thunders, — an epithet applied by the ancients to Jupiter.

Thŭn'der-house, *n.* An instrument for illustrating the manner in which buildings receive damage by lightning.

Thŭn'der-ing, *n.* The report of an electrical explosion, thunder.

I entreat the Lord that there be no more mighty *thunderings* and hail. *Ex.* ix. 28.

Thŭn'der-ing-ly, *adv.* In a thundering manner, with a sound like thunder, loudly like thunder.

Thŭn'der-ous, *a.* 1. Producing thunder. [*Rare.*]

How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. *Milton.*

2. Making a noise like thunder, sounding loudly and deeply, sonorous. "Scraps of *thunderous* epic." *Tennyson.*

Thŭn'der-proof, *a.* Secure against the effects of thunder and lightning.

Thŭn'der-rōd, *n.* A lightning-rod. [*Rare.*]

Thŭn'der-show'er, *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder.

Thŭn'der-stōne, *n.* 1. Formerly, a stone imagined to effect the destruction occasioned by lightning.

Fear no more the lightning flash,
Nor the all-dreaded *thunder-stone*. *Shak.*

2. (*Geol.*) A belemnite. See BELEMNITE.

Thŭn'der-stŏrm, *n.* A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder.

Thŭn'der-strike, *v. t.* 1. To strike, blast, or injure by lightning. [*Rare.*] *Sidney.*

2. To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible. [*Rare, except in the participle.*]

Thŭn'der-struck, *p. a.* Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view. "Drove them before him, *thunder-struck*." *Milton.*

Thŭn'der-tūbe, *n.* A fulgurite. See FULGURITE.
Thŭn'der-y, *a.* Accompanied with thunder; thunderous. [*Rare.*] "*Thundery* weather" *Pennant.*
Thŭn'ny, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The same as TUNNY, q v
Thū'ri-ble, *n.* [Lat. *thuribulum, turibulum,* from *thus, thuris,* or *tus, turis,* frankincense, from Gr. *θύος,* a sacrifice, an offering, from *θύειν,* to sacrifice] A censer of metal, for burning incense, having various forms, held in the hand or suspended by chains, used especially at mass, vespers, and other solemn services of the Roman Catholic church. *Fairholt*
Thu-rif'er-ous, *a* [Lat *thurifer,* from *thus, thuris,* and *ferre,* to bear, Fr. *thurifère.*] Producing or bearing frankincense.
Thū'ri-fi-cā'tion, *n* [From Lat *thus, thuris,* and *facere,* to make] The act of fuming with incense, or, the act of burning incense.
Thu-rin'ġi-an, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Thuringia, a country in Germany
Thu-rin'ġi-an, *n.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Thuringia
Thu-rin'ġite (49), *n* [From *Thuringia,* where it is found.] (*Min*) A tough mineral of an olive-green color, pearly luster, and argillaceous odor, consisting chiefly of silica, protoxide of iron, peroxide of iron, alumina, and water *Dana*
Thŭrl, *n.* [A-S *thyrhel, thyrel, thyri,* a hole, *thyrhel, thyrel,* bored or pierced through, O H Ger. *durhil* See THIRL, THRILL, DRILL, and THROUGH] (*Mining*) (*a*) A short communication between adits in mines *Brande* (*b*) A long adit in a coal-pit. *Weale*
Thŭrs'day, *n* [A S *thunres dæg,* from *thunres,* genitive of *thunor,* thunder, and *dæg,* day, Icel *thorsdagr,* Sw *thorsdag,* Dan *torsdag,* D *donder dag,* O H Ger *tonrres* (*donares*) *tac,* M H Ger *donrestac,* N H Ger *donnerstag* This day is called so from its being originally consecrated to *Thor,* Icel *Thorr,* the god of thunder, answering to the Jove of the Romans, hence N Lat *dies Jovis* See THOR] The fifth day of the week
Thŭs, *n* [Lat *thus, tus,* frankincense] The resin of the spruce fir, — so called from its use, — applied also to the resin of *Pinus palustris*
Thŭs, *adv* [A-S & O. L. Ger *thus,* D & L Ger. *dus,* O. H Ger *sus*]
1. In this or that manner, on this wise
Thus did Noah; according to all that God commanded him, so did he *Gen* vi 22
2. To this degree or extent, as, *thus* wise, *thus* peaceable
Thus far extend, *thus* far thy bounds *Milton*
☞ The phrase *thus much* is sometimes equivalent to *this much*
Thŭs'sock, *n.* The same as TUSSOCK [*Obs*]
Thŭ'yā, *n* (*Bot*) The same as THUJA, q v
Thwăck, *v. t* [*imp & p p* THWACKED (thwăkt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* THWACKING] [O Eng *thacke,* A-S. *thaccian,* to touch gently, to stroke Cf WHACK] To strike with something flat or heavy, to bang, to beat or thrash, to thump
Thwăck, *n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy, a thump.
With many a stiff *thwack* many a bang,
Hard crab-tree and old iron rang *Hudibras*
Thwāite, *n* [Prov Eng near Gloucester, *twaite*]
1 (*Ichth*) A certain fish, a species of the shad, the twaite See TWAITE
2 [Norm Fr *twaite*] A parcel of ground, cleared of wood and stumps, inclosed and converted to tillage [*Prov Eng*]
Thwart, *a* [A-S *thweorh, thweorg, thweor,* adv *thweores,* Icel *thver,* adv *thvert,* Sw *tvär,* adv *tvärt, tvärs,* Dan *tver,* adv *tvert, tvers,* O Fries *thweres, thwers, dwers, dwars,* D *dwars, dwers,* L. Ger *dweer, dwars,* O H Ger *duerah, dwerh, dwerhi, twerh, twer, twers,* M H Ger *twerch, twer,* Up Ger. *zwerch,* Goth *twairhs,* angry, W *gwyr, gwyrawg,* oblique, slanting, perverse Cf QUEER]
1 Across something else, transverse. "Moved contrary with *thwart* obliquities." *Milton*
2. Hence, perverse [*Obs*] *Shak.*
Thwart, *adv.* Crossing, thwartly. [*Obs*]
Thwart, *v t* [*imp & p p* THWARTED, *p pr. & vb. n* THWARTING]
1. To move across or counter to, to cross.
Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night *Milton*
2. To cross, as a purpose, to oppose, to contravene, hence, to frustrate or defeat. "If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me" *Shak*
The proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other *South*
Thwart, *v i* 1. To move or go in an oblique or crosswise manner
2. Hence, to be in opposition [*Rare*]
It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition shall find that shall *thwart* at all with these internal *oracles* *Locke*
Thwart, *n.* (*Naut.*) The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat
Thwart'er, *n.* A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling, or convulsive motions.
Thwart'ing-ly, *adv* In a thwarting manner; in a cross direction; in opposition.
Thwart'ly, *adv.* In a thwart manner; crosswise, with opposition.
Thwart'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being thwart, untowardness; perverseness
Thwart'-ships, *adv.* (*Naut.*) Across the ship.
Thwīte, *v t.* [A-S. *thwītan.*] To cut or clip with a knife [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*
Thwīt'tle (thwĭt'tl), *v. t.* [Diminutive of *thwite;* A-S *thwittle,* a knife.] To cut, notch, or whittle. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng*] *Palsgrave. Halliwell*
Thў, *pron.* [Abbreviated from *thine,* q. v ; O Eng *thin, thine, thy, thi*] Of thee, or belonging to thee, the possessive of *thee;* — used in the solemn or grave style, and in poetry
These are *thy* glorious works, Parent of good *Milton*
☞ Colloquially pronounced *thi* by the English, when unemphasized
Thў'ine-wood, *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, θύινον, from θυϊνος, adj, pertaining to the tree θυία or θυα, an African tree with sweet smelling wood, from θύειν, to sacrifice, to smell] A precious wood, mentioned *Rev* xviii , probably the wood of *Callitris quadrivalvis,* formerly called *Thuja,* or *Thyia articulata,* known to the Romans by a name signifying *citron-wood* This tree is a native of Barbary, allied to the pines, and is thought to produce the *sandarac* of commerce *Kitto Pyc*
Thў'la çī'nus, *n* [Gr θύλαξ, sack or pouch, and κυων, a dog] (*Zool*) A genus of marsupial animals, including the dog-faced opossum (*T cynocephalus*), the only known living species It is a native of Van Diemen's Land
Thўme (tīm), *n* [Formerly written also *thime*] [Lat *thymum, thymus,* Gr θύμον, θύμος, from θύειν, to sacrifice, to smell, because of its sweet smell, or because it was first used to burn on the altar, Fr *thym,* Pr *thims,* It *timo*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Thymus* The garden thyme is a warm, pungent aromatic, much used to give a relish to seasoning and soups
Thў'mi-a-tĭch'ny, *n* [Gr θυμίαμα, incense, from θυμιαν, to burn so as to produce smoke, and τέχνη, art] (*Med*) The art of employing perfumes in medicine *Dunglison*
Thў'mus, *n* [N Lat, Gr θυμος] (*Anat*) One of the ductless glands, lying in the anterior mediastinum, beneath the upper extremity of the sternum It is largest in infancy, and decreasing with age, is wanting in the adult, — called also *thymus gland*
Thў'my (tīm'ў), *a* Abounding with thyme, fragrant
Thў'roid, *a* [Fr *thyroïde,* Gr θυρεοειδης, shield-shaped, from θυρεός, a large, oblong shield, from θυρα, a door, and εἶδος, form] Resembling a shield
Thyroid cartilage (*Anat*), a cartilage constituting the anterior, superior, and largest part of the larynx and sometimes popularly called *Adam's apple Hooper — Thyroid gland,* a firm vascular substance, of a reddish-yellow color, situated on the sides and front of the upper part of the trachea It is copiously supplied with blood, but has no excretory duct, and is not therefore, properly speaking a gland Its function is not known, but Sir Charles Bell supposes that it is designed to prevent the vibrations of sound originating in the larynx from being propagated downward It is the seat of the bronchocele, or goiter
Thў-roid'e-al, *a* (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the thyroid cartilage or gland *Dunglison*
Thўrse (thûrs), *n* [See THYRSUS] A thyrsus, q v
Thyr'soid } (thûr-), *a.* [Fr *thyrsoïde,* Gr
Thyr-soid'al } θυρσοειδης, from θύρσος, thyrsus, and εἶδος, form, shape] Having somewhat the form of a thyrse, or thyrsus
Thўs'sus (thĕr'), *n* , *pl* THYR'SI (thĕr'sī) [Fr *thyrse,* Lat *thyrsus,* Gr θύρσος]
1 A staff entwined with ivy, and surmounted with a pine cone, or a bunch of vine leaves or ivy, or with grapes and berries It is an attribute of Bacchus, and of the satyrs and others engaging in Bacchic rites *Fairholt.*
2 (*Bot*) A species of inflorescence, a panicle, very compact, with the lower branches shorter than those of the middle, as in the lilac

Thyrsus (2)

Thў'san ŏp'ter, *n* [Gr θυσανος, a fringe, and πτερον, a wing] (*Entom*) One of an order of insects having long, membranous wings, which are nearly rudimentary, and are almost destitute of nervures, but fringed on the side with numerous close cilia The species are very small, their metamorphosis is incomplete *Baird*
Thў'san ŏp'ter-ă, *n pl* (*Entom.*) The thysanopters See THYSANOPTER.
Thўs'a-nŭ'ran, *n* [Gr θύσανος, fringe, and οὐρά, tail] (*Entom*) One of an order of ametabolian insects, comprehending those in which the abdomen is terminated by filaments, or by a forked tail adapted for leaping. *Brande.*
Thў-sĕlf', *pron.* An emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the second person, — used as a subject with *thou,* to express distinction with emphasis, as, thou *thyself* shalt go, that is, thou shalt go, and no other. It is sometimes used, especially in the predicate, without *thou,* and in the nominative as well as objective case. "I to thee, thou to *thyself,* most cruel" *Milton*
Tĭ'ar, *n.* A tiara. [*Poet.*] *Tennyson*
Tī-ā'rā, *n.* [Lat., It , & Sp, *tiara,* Gr. τιάρα, τιάρας, τιήρης, Fr. *tiare;* A-S. *tyr.*]
1. A form of head dress resembling a hat with a high crown, worn by the ancient Persians. According to Xenophon, the royal tiara was encircled with the crown
2. The pope's triple crown. It was at first a round, high cap, but was afterward encompassed with a crown, subsequently with a second, and finally with a third.

Tiara. (2.)

Tī-ā'raed (tī-ā'rad), *a.* Adorned with a tiara.
Tĭb'-cāt, *n.* A female cat [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell.*
Tĭb'i-ă, *n* [Lat] 1. (*Anat*) The shin-bone, the larger of the two bones which form the second segment of the leg *Brande*
2 (*Antiq*) An instrument of the flute kind, originally constructed of the leg-bone of an animal.
Tĭb'i-al, *a.* [Lat *tibialis,* from *tibia,* the shin-bone and a pipe or flute originally made of bone, Fr. *tibial,* It *tibiale*]
1 Pertaining to the large bone of the leg, as, the *tibial* artery, *tibial* nerve.
2 Pertaining to a pipe or flute
Tĭ-bĭç'i-nāte, *v i* To play on a pipe [*Rare*]
Tĭb'i-o-tär'sal, *a* (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the tibia and the tarsus *Dunglison*
Tĭb'u-ro, *n* [Fr *tiboron, tiburon, tiburin,* Sp *tiburon, tuberon,* Pg *tubarão,* It. *tuberone,* N. Lat *tiburonus*] (*Ichth*) A fish of the shark kind.
Tĭc, *n.* [See *infra*] (*Med*) A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, especially, such a motion of some of the muscles of the face, twitching, vellication *Dunglison.*
Tī'cal', *n.* 1. A coin of Siam, shaped like a bean, worth about sixty cents, also, a weight in Burmah, equal to 252 grains troy, and in Siam, to 236 grains troy *Malcom*
2 A money of account in China, reckoned at about $1 60, also, a weight of 4½ ounces *Simmonds*
Tĭc-douloureux (tĭk'dōō lōō rōō'), *n* [Fr , from *tic,* a knack, and *douloureux,* painful] (*Med*) Neuralgia in the face, a painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head or face
Tĭçe, *v t* To entice [*Obs*] *Beau. & Fl*
Tĭçe'ment, *n* Enticement [*Obs.*]
Tĭch'or-rhīne, *n* [From Gr τείχος, a wall, and ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose] (*Zool*) A fossil rhinoceros, with a middle, vertical, bony septum or wall supporting the nose *Brande*
Tĭck, *n* [Probably abbreviated from *ticket,* q v] Credit, trust, as, to buy upon *tick*
He bought them upon *tick* *Goldsmith*
Tĭck, *n* [Fr *tique,* D *teek,* L. Ger. *tēke, tēke, tēke bock,* M & N H Ger *zecke,* It *zecca* Cf TIKE] (*Entom*) A little insect, of a livid color and globose-ovate form, that infests sheep, dogs, goats, cows, and other animals, a species of *Acarus*
Tĭck, *n* [D *tyk,* O H Ger *ziecha,* N H Ger *zieche,* Fr *taie, toile,* from Lat *theca,* case, Gr θηκη]
1 The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, wool, or other material
2 Hence, a kind of cloth, woven in stripes of different colors, of which the tick or cover of a bed is made
Tĭck, *v t* [From *tick,* credit]
1 To run on score, to go on trust or credit
2 To give tick, to trust *Arbuthnot.*
Tĭck, *v i* [*imp & p p* TICKED (tĭkt), *p pr & vb n* TICKING] [D *tikken,* L Ger *ticken.*]
1 To make a small noise by beating or otherwise, as a watch, to beat, to pat
2 To strike gently
Stand not *ticking* and toying at the branches, nor at the boughs *Latimer*
Tĭck, *n* 1 The distinct, quick beat, as of a watch or clock
2 Any small mark intended to direct attention to something else, or to serve as a check *Dickens*
Tĭck, *v t* To check off by means of a tick or any small mark, to score
When I had got all my responsibilities down upon my list, I compared each with the bill and *ticked* it off *Dickens*
Tĭck'-bēan, *n.* A small bean used for feeding horses and other animals
Tĭck'en, *n* [From *tick*] Cloth for bed-ticks, or cases for beds; ticking
Tĭck'et, *n* [For *sticket,* from O Fr. *estiquette* N Fr *étiquette,* a label, ticket, Prov. Fr. *estiquete* a small pointed piece of wood, from L Ger *stikka* a tack, pin, peg, *stikken,* H Ger *stecken,* to stick, to fix] A small piece of paper serving as a notice, certificate, or distinguishing token of something, — used for various purposes, as, (*a.*) A little note or notice. [*Obs*]
He constantly read his lectures twice a week for above forty years, giving notice of the time to his auditors in a *ticket* on the school doors *Fuller.*
(*b*) A tradesman's bill. [*Obs.*]
☞ Hence the phrase *on ticket,* on account; whence by abbreviation, came *on tick.*

Your courtier is mad to take up silks and velvets
On ticket for his mistress. *Colgrave.*

(*b.*) A certificate or token of right of admission to a place of assembly, or to enter and be carried in a public conveyance; as, a theater *ticket*; a railroad or steamboat *ticket*. (*c.*) A label to show the character or price of goods in a parcel. (*c*) A certificate or token of a share in a lottery or other mode of distributing money, goods, and the like.

Ticket of leave, a license or permit given to a convict or prisoner of the crown to be at large, and to labor for himself. [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

Tick'et, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TICKETED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TICKETING.]
1. To distinguish by a ticket
2. To put a ticket on, as goods, &c
3. To furnish with a ticket, as, to *ticket* passengers to California. [*U S*]

Tick'et-day, *n* (*Com*) The day before the settling or pay-day on the stock exchange, when the names of the actual purchasers are rendered in by one stock-broker to another. *Simmonds*

Tick'et-ing, *n* A weekly sale of ore in the English mining districts, — so called from the tickets upon which are written the bids of the buyers

Tick'et-por'ter, *n.* A licensed porter wearing a badge by which he may be identified [*Eng*]

Tick'ing, *n.* [From *tick.* See TICKEN] A closely-woven cloth used for making bed-ticks, ticken

Tick'le (tĭk'l), *v. t.* [*imp & p. p* TICKLED, *p pr & vb. n.* TICKLING] [Diminutive of *tick*, to beat, pat, D. & L Ger. *tikken*, to touch slightly, Prov Eng *tick*, a slight touch. Cf A S *tinclan*, *tolcettan*, *citelian*, to tickle, Prov Ger *zinkeln*, Eng *tingle* and *little*, O H Ger. *kitzilôn*, N H Ger *kitzeln*]
1. To touch lightly, so as to cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which commonly causes laughter, and a kind of spasm which may become dangerous if too long protracted

If you *tickle* us, do we not laugh? *Shak*

2 To please by slight gratification. "Pleased with a rattle, *tickled* with a straw" *Pope*

Such a nature
Tickled with good success *Shak*

Tick'le (tĭk'l), *v. i.* 1 To feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein *Spenser*

2 To excite the sensation of titillation

Tick'le (tĭk'l), *a.* [*Obs.*] 1. Sensitive to changes, uncertain.

So *tickle* is the state of earthly things *Spenser*

2 Wavering, or liable to waver and fall at the slightest touch, unstable, easily overthrown

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milkmaid if in love, may sigh it off *Shak*

3 Ticklish, easily tickled

Tick'le-foot'ed, *a.* Uncertain, inconstant, slippery. [*Rare*]

You were ever *tickle-footed* *Beau & Fl*

Tick'len-burg, *n.* A coarse, mixed linen fabric made for the West India market *Simmonds*

Tick'le-ness, *n* Unsteadiness [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Tick'ler, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, tickles or pleases.

2 A book containing a memorandum of notes and debts, arranged in the order of their maturity [*Commercial cant, U S*] *Bartlett*

3 An instrument used by plumbers to extract bungs from casks [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

Tick'lish, *a.* 1. Sensible to slight touches, easily tickled; as, the bottom of the foot is very *ticklish*, the palm of the hand, hardened by use, is not *ticklish*

2. Standing so as to be liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch, unfixed, easily moved or affected.

Can any man with comfort lodge in a condition so dismally *ticklish?* *Barrow*

3. Difficult, nice; critical.

Surely princes had need, in tender matter and *ticklish* times, to beware what they say. *Bacon*

Tick'lish-ly, *adv.* In a ticklish manner

Tick'lish-ness, *n.* 1 The state or quality of being ticklish or very sensitive.
2. The state of being tottering, or liable to fall
3. Criticalness of condition or state

Tick'-seed, *n* [From *tick*, a little insect Cf Ger *wanzensamen*, i. e, bug seed, from *wanze*, a bug, Dan. *väggelusefrö*, from *väggelus*, a bug, N Lat. *coriospermum*, from Gr κόρις, a bug] (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Coriospermum* (*b*) A plant of the genus *Coreopsis*. *Loudon.*

Tick-seed sunflower (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Coreopsis* (*C trichosperma*) *Gray*

Tick'-tick, *n.* 1. A noise like that made by a clock or watch.
2. A kind of backgammon played both with men and pegs, trick-track. "A game at *tick-tack* with words." *Milton.*

Tick'-tick, *adv.* With a ticking noise, like that of a watch.

Tid, *a.* [Abbreviated from A-S. *tedre*, *tiedre*, *tidder*, *tydder*, O. Sax. *teder*, O. Frics. *teddre*.] Tender; soft; nice. [*Obs.*]

Tid'al, *a.* -Of, or pertaining to, tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing; as, *tidal* waters. [*Recent.*]

The *tidal* wave of deeper souls
Into our inmost being rolls,
And lifts us unawares
Out of all meaner cares. *Longfellow*

Tidal basin, a dock that is filled upon the rising of the tide. *Simmonds*

Tid'bit, *n.* A delicate or tender piece of any thing eatable. [Written also *titbit.*]

Tid'der, } *v t* [Cf. A S *tedersian*, *tyderian*, *tiedeTid'del**,* } *ran*, *tydderian*, to grow tender. See TID] To use with tenderness, to fondle

Tide, *n* [A-S *tid*, for *tîhadh*, time, from *tîhan*, to say, show, Goth *teihan*, O Sax, O Fries, Icel, Sw, & Dan *tid*, L Ger *tied*, time, and *tide*, *tie*, tide, D *tyd*, time, and *tye*, *ty*, tide, O H. Ger *zît*, N H Ger *zeit*, time]
1 Time, season. [*Obs.*] "At the *tide* of Christ his birth." *Fuller*

Which, at the appointed *tide*,
Each one did make his bride *Spenser*

2 The alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, &c, connected therewith The tide ebbs and flows twice in a lunar day, or the space of a little more than twenty-four hours It is occasioned by the attraction of the sun and moon (the influence of the latter being three times that of the former), acting unequally on the waters in different parts of the earth, thus disturbing their equilibrium When the sun and moon are in conjunction or opposition, as at new moon and full moon, their action is united, producing a higher than the usual tide, called the *spring-tide*, as represented in the cut When the moon is in the first or third quarter, the sun's attraction in part counteracts the effect of the moon's attraction, thus producing a lower than the usual tide, called the *neap-tide*.

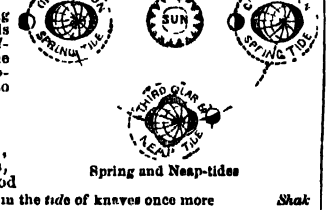

Spring and Neap-tides

☞ The flow or rising of the water is called *flood-tide*, and the reflux, *ebb-tide* See also SPRING-TIDE and NEAP TIDE

3 Stream, current, as, a *tide* of blood

Let in the *tide* of knaves once more *Shak*

4 Tendency or direction of causes, influences, or events, course, current, sometimes, favorable concurrence of causes or influences. "Time's ungentle *tide*" *Byron*

There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune *Shak*

5 Violent confluence [*Obs*] *Bacon*

6 (*Mining*) The period of twelve hours

Atmospheric tides, tidal movements of the atmosphere similar to those of the ocean, and produced in the same manner by the attractive forces of the sun and moon — *To work double tides* See WORK

Tide, *v t* To drive with the tide or stream

Tide, *v i* 1 To betide, to happen. [*Obs*]
2. To pour a tide or flood
3. (*Naut*) To work in or out of a river or harbor by favor of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse. *Totten*

Tid'ed, *a* Affected by the tide, having a tide "The *tided* Thames" *Bp Hall*

Tide'-day (109), *n* The interval between the occurrences of two consecutive maxima of the resultant wave at the same place

☞ Its length varies as the components of sun and moon waves approach to, or recede from, one another A retardation from this cause is called the *lagging* of the tides, while the acceleration of the recurrence of high water is termed the *priming* of the tide

Tide'-dial, *n* A dial to exhibit the state of the tides at any time

Tide'-gate, *n* 1 A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to keep the water from flowing back at the ebb
2 (*Naut*) A place where the tide runs with great velocity, as through a gate

Tide'-gauge, *n.* A contrivance for registering the state of the tide continuously at every instant of time *Brande.*

Tide'less, *a* Having no tide

Tide'-lock, *n* A lock situated between an entrance-basin and a canal, harbor, or river, and forming a communication between them, being furnished with double gates, so that craft can pass either way at all times of the tide, — called also *guard-lock*

Tide'-mill, *n.* 1. A mill that is moved by tide-water.
2. A mill for clearing lands from tide-water.

Tide'-rip, *n.* An agitation of the waters of the ocean, produced by the conflict of opposing tides or currents.

Tide'-rode, *n.* [From *tide* and *ride.*] (*Naut.*) The situation of a vessel at anchor when she is caused to swing by the force of the tide; — in opposition to *wind-rode*. *Dana.*

Tides'-man, *n.*; *pl.* TIDES'-MEN An officer who remains on board of a merchant ship till the goods are landed, to prevent the evasion of the duties.

Tide'-tă'ble, *n.* A table giving the time of high water at any place. *Wright.*

Tide'-wăit'er, *n* An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

Tide'-wa'ter, *n* Water affected by the flow of the tide, — an expression used to denote the seaboard

Tide'-wāve, *n* The swell of water as the tide moves That of the ocean is called the *primitive*; that of bays or channels the *derivative*. *Whewell.*

Tide'-way, *n* The channel in which the tide sets.

Tide'-wheel, *n* A water-wheel so constructed as to be moved by the flow of the tide.

Ti'di-ly, *adv* [From *tidy*] In a tidy manner; with neat simplicity, as, a woman *tidily* dressed.

Ti'di-ness, *n* The state or quality of being tidy; neatness, as, the *tidiness* of dress or of rooms.

Ti'ding-less, *a* Having no tidings [*Rare*]

Ti'dings, *n pl* [D *tijding*, L Ger *tidung*, Sw. *tidning*, Dan *tidende*, Icel *tidindi*, pl, N H. Ger. *zeitung*, from O Eng *tiden*, A S *tidian*, to happen, Eng *betide*, from A S *tid*, Eng *tide*] Account of what has taken place, and was not before known; news

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings*. *Shak.*
Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Conveyed the dismal *tidings* when he frowned. *Goldsmith*

Syn. — News, advice, information, intelligence — TIDINGS, NEWS The term *news* denotes recent intelligence from any quarter, the term *tidings* denotes intelligence expected from a particular quarter, showing what has there *betided* We may be indifferent as to *news*, but are always more or less interested in *tidings* We read the *news* daily in the public prints, we wait for *tidings* respecting an absent or sick friend We may be curious to hear the *news*, we are always anxious for *tidings*

Evil *news* rides fast, while good *news* baits *Milton*
What *tidings* dost thou bring? methinks I see
Unusual gladness sparkling in thy eyes *Addison.*

Tid ōl'o-gy, *n* [Eng *tide* and Gr. λόγος, discourse] A discourse or treatise upon the tides, that part of science which treats of tides. [*Rare*]

Ti'dy, *a* [*compar* TIDIER, *superl* TIDIEST] [From *tide*, time, season, D *tijdig*, L Ger, Dan., & Sw *tidig*, O H Ger *zitig*, N. H. Ger. *zeitig*, timely, ripe, seasonable]
1 Being in proper time, seasonable; favorable. [*Obs*] "If weather be fair and *tidy*" *Tusser.*
2 Arranged in good order, neat, kept in proper and becoming neatness, or habitually keeping things so, as, a *tidy* lass, their dress is *tidy*; the apartments are well furnished and *tidy*

Ti'dy, *n* 1 A cover, often of ornamental work, for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, and the like.
2 A child's pinafore [*Eng*] *Wright.*
3 A kind of singing bird, probably the gold-crested wren, but supposed, by some, to be the titmouse. "The *tidy* for her notes as delicate as they" *Drayton.*

Ti'dy, *v t* [*imp & p p* TIDIED, *p pr. & vb. n.* TIDYING] To make neat, to put in good order.

Ti'dy, *v. i.* To put things in order, or make them neat [*Colloq*]

I have *tidied* and *tidied* over and over again, but it's useless *Dickens*

Tie, *v t* [*imp & p p* TIED (TIGHT, *obs*), *p pr. & vb n* TYING] [A-S. *tegean*, *tygan*, contracted *tyan*, *tian*]
1 To fasten with a band or cord and knot; to bind

My son, keep thy father's commandments bind them continually upon thy heart, and *tie* them about thy neck *Prov* vi 20, 21.

2. To fold and make fast, to knit, to complicate.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument *Burnet.*

3 To unite so as not to be easily parted, to fasten, to hold "In bond of virtuous love together *tied*" *Fairfax.*

4 To hold or constrain by authority or moral influence, to oblige, to constrain, to restrain; to confine

Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*

5 (*Mus*) To unite, as notes, by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them.

To tie down (*a*) To fasten so as to prevent from rising (*b*) To restrain, to confine, to hinder from action. — *To tie up*, to confine; to restrain, to hinder from motion or action, as, to *tie up* the tongue; to *tie up* the hands

Tie (tī), *n* [A-S *tîge*, *tyge*, *tige*. See *supra.*]
1 A knot, fastening.
2 Bond, obligation, moral or legal; as, the sacred *ties* of friendship or of duty; the *ties* of allegiance.
3. A knot of hair. *Young.*
4. An equality in numbers, as of votes, and the like, which prevents either party from being victorious.

5. (*Arch. & Eng.*) Any part, as a beam, a rod, or the like, for holding two bodies or parts together, —the opposite of *strut* and *brace*

6. (*Mus.*) A line, usually straight, drawn across the stems of notes, or a curved line written over or under the notes, signifying that they are to be slurred, or closely united in the performance

Tie.

Tie'-bēam, *n* (*Arch*) A beam acting as a tie, as at the bottom of a pair of principal rafters, and preventing them from thrusting out the wall. [See *Illust* of *Timber*] *Gwilt*

Tie'-rŏd, *n* A wrought-iron bar or rod used to hold parts of structures together

Ti'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, ties

2. A child's apron without sleeves, and covering the upper part of the body, a pinafore [Written also *tire*]

Tier (tēr), *n.* [A S *tier*, rank, series, heap, attire, *tir*, *tyr*, splendor, brightness, O H Ger *zuri*, *zieri*, N H Ger *zier*, ornament, whence O Fr *ture*, Pr. *tieira*, It *tiera*, train, attendance See TIRE]

1. A row or rank, especially when two or more rows are placed one above another, as, a *tier* of seats in a church or theater

2. (*Mus*) A row of pipes in an organ, in the front of the instrument, or in the interior, when the compound stops have several ranks of pipes

Tiers of a cable, the ranges of flakes or windings of a cable, laid one within another when coiled

Tierce (tērs, *or* tērs) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr *tierce*, a third, from *tiers*, *tierce*, third, from Lat *tertius*, the third, Pr *tersa*, Sp *tercia*, It *terza*]

1. A cask whose content is one third of a pipe, that is, forty-two wine gallons, also, a liquid measure of forty-two wine, or thirty five imperial, gallons

2 A cask for packing salt provisions for shipping, containing 336 pounds *Simmonds*

3. (*Mus*) A third See THIRD.

4 [Also written *terce major*] [Fr *tierce majeure*. Cf TIERCE] (*Card-playing*) A sequence of three cards of the same suit *Hoyle*

5. A particular sort of thrust in fencing

6. (*Her*) A field divided into three parts

Tiẽrçel, } *n* [Fr *tiercelet*, Pr *tersol*, *tresol*, It
Tiẽrçe'let, } *terzuolo*, Sp *tercuelo*, Pg *tresó*, L Lat. *tertiolus*, from Lat *tertius*, the third, so called because the third in the nest is said to be a male, or according to others, less probably, because the male is a third part less than the female Cf TIERCEL] The male hawk, or goshawk See TIERCEL

Tiẽrçe'-mā'jor, *n* (*Card playing*) The same as TIERCE, def 4, q v

Tier'çet (tēr'set, *or* tēr'set) (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *tercet*, Sp *tercetto*, It *terzetto*, from Lat *tertius*, the third Cf TIERCE] (*Poetry*) A triplet, three lines, or three lines rhyming together

Tiers-ẽtat (te-ẽr'-tā'), *n* [Fr] The third estate, or commonalty, answering to the commons in Great Britain,—so called in distinction from, and as inferior to, the nobles and clergy [*France*]

☞ The refusal of the clergy and nobility to give the *tiers-état* a representation in the states-general proportioned to their actual numbers had an important influence in bringing on the French Revolution of 1789 Since that time the term has been purely historical

Tie'-wig, *n* A wig having a tie or ties, or one having some of the curls tied up, also, a wig tied upon the head *Wright Knox*

Tiff, *n* [Allied to Prov Eng *tip*, *tift*, a draught of liquor, *tipe*, to pour liquor from one vessel into another]

1 Liquor, or rather a small draught of liquor "Sipping his *tiff* of brandy punch" *W Scott*

2 A fit of anger or peevishness, altercation, contention See TIFF

Tiff, *v i.* To be in a pet [*Rare*]

She *tiffed* with Tim, she ran from Ralph *W S Landor*

Tiff, *v t.* [O Eng also *tiffe*, from O Fr *tiffer*, N Fr *attiffer*, to bedizen, from D *tuppen*, to clip the points or ends of the hair] To dress [*Obs*]

Tiff'a-ny, *n* [O Eng *tiffenay* Cf O Fr *tiffe*, ornament, *tiffer*, to adjust, adorn See *supra*] A species of gauze, or very thin silk

Tiff'in, *n* A lunch or slight repast between breakfast and dinner,—a word introduced into England from India *Malcom*

Tiff'ish, *a* Inclined to peevishness petulant

Tiff't, *n* A fit of pettishness, or slight anger, a tiff

After all your fatigue you seem as ready for a *tiff* with me as if you had newly come from church *Blackwood's Mag*

Tig, *n* 1. A kind of game among children, tag See TAG.

2 A capacious, flat bottomed drinking cup, generally with four handles, formerly used for passing around the table at convivial entertainments

Tige (tēj), *n* [Fr *tige*, a stem, stalk, from Lat *tibia*, a pipe, flute] (*Arch*) The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital

Ti-gĕll'a, *n* [Latinized from Fr. *tige*, stem or stock] (*Bot*) That part of an embryo between the radicle and the cotyledons, radicle "*Henslow.*

Ti-gĕlle', *n* [Fr] (*Bot*) The same as TIGELLA

Ti'ger, *n* [Fr, Pr., Sp, Pg., & It *tigre*, Lat. *tigris*, Gr τιγρις]

1. (*Zoöl.*) A fierce and rapacious animal of the genus *Tygris*, which includes but a single species, *T regalis* (*Felis tigris* of Linnæus), found in the warmer parts of Asia, chiefly in India, and the Indian Islands

Bengal Tiger (*Tigris regalis*)

☞ The color of the tiger is on a bright orange-yellow ground, the face, throat, and under side of the belly being nearly white, the whole elegantly striped by a series of transverse black bands or bars He has no mane, and his whole frame, though less elevated than the lion is of a more graceful make The animal is possessed of great strength, and in the East is considered as the emblem of power *Bard*

2 A servant in livery, who rides with his master or mistress *Dickens*

3 A kind of growl or screech, after cheering, as, three cheers and a *tiger* [*Colloq U S*]

4 A pneumatic box or pan used in sugar-refining. *Simmonds*

American tiger (*Zool*), the jaguar, *Felis onca* See JAGUAR

Ti'ger-bit'tern, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the sub genus *Tigrisoma*, found in South America —so called because of its dark reddish brown color, marked with black, somewhat like a tiger

Tiger-bittern (*Tigrisoma tigrinum*)

Ti'ger-cāt, *n* (*Zool*) A carnivorous animal resembling the tiger, but of smaller size, as the ocelot There are several species in both continents

Ti'ger-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) A lily-like genus of plant of the genus *Tigridia*, having showy flowers, spotted or streaked somewhat like the skin of a tiger

Ti'ger-fōot, *n* (*Bot*) The same as TIGER'S FOOT

Ti'ger-fōot'ed, *a* Hastening to devour, furious

Ti'ger-ine, *a* Tigrish, tigrine [*Rare*]

Ti'ger-ish, *a* Like a tiger, tigrish

Ti'ger-lil'y, *n* (*Bot*) A species of lily having spotted flowers (*Lilium tigrinum*),—called also *tiger spotted lily* *Gray*

Ti'ger-mŏth, *n* (*Entom*) A moth with hairy variegated covering, like the fur of a tiger

Ti'ger's-fōot, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Ipomœa* (*b*) A plant of the genus *Convolvulus*

Ti'ger-shĕll, *n* (*Conch*) A red shell, with large, white spots (*Cypræa tigris* of Linnæus),—called also *tiger cowry*

Ti'ger-spŏt'ted, *a* Spotted like a tiger

Ti'ger-wood, *n* A valuable wood for cabinet-work, obtained from the heart of a tree found in Guiana *Simmonds*

Tigh (tī), *n* [Probably allied to *tight*] A close or inclosure [*Prov Eng*]

Tight (tīt), *a* [*compar* TIGHTER, *superl* TIGHTEST] [O Eng *tight*, p p of *tie*, to bind, A-S *tyged*, *tyd* Cf *tyht*, for *tyhted*, p p of *tyhtan*, to draw, and N H Ger *dicht*, thick, Prov Ger *deicht*, M H Ger *dichte*, D *digt*, Icel *thettr*, *thjettr* Sw. & Dan *tät*, allied to *thul*, q v]

1 Firmly held together, compact, not loose or open

2 Close so as not to admit the passage of a fluid, not leaky, as, a *tight* ship, or a *tight* cask

3 Close so as not to admit the entrance of air, as, a *tight* room

4 Fitting close to the body, as, a *tight* coat or other garment

5 Not ragged, whole, neat. "Clad very plain, but clean and *tight*" *Evelyn.*

I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight* *Gay*

6 Close, parsimonious, saving, as, a man *tight* in his dealings [*Colloq U S*]

7 Not slack or loose, taut,—applied to a rope extended or stretched out

8 Handy, adroit, brisk [*Obs*] *Shak*

9 Somewhat intoxicated [*Colloq U S*]

10 Pressing or stringent, as, the money market is *tight* [*U S*] *Bartlett.*

Tight (tīt), *imp & p p* of *tie*. See TIE [*Obs*]

Tight (tīt), *v. t.* To grow tight or tighter, to tighten [*Rare.*]

Tight'en (tīt'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIGHTENED, *p pr & vb. n* TIGHTENING] To draw tighter; to straiten, to make more close in any manner.

With *tightened* rein
I'll urge thee round the dusty plain *Hawkes.*

Tight'er (tīt'er), *n.* A ribbon or string used to draw clothes closer. [*Obs.*]

Tight'ly (tīt'lĭ), *adv.* In a tight manner; closely, compactly, adroitly.

Tight'ness (tīt'nes), *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being tight, closeness, compactness, neatness; parsimoniousness.

2 Stringency; as, the *tightness* of the money market

3 Partial intoxication. [*Colloq. U. S*]

Tights (tīts), *n pl.* Close-fitting pantaloons.

Ti'gress, *n* [From *tiger*] The female of the tiger.

Ti'grine, *a* [Lat *tigrinus*, from *tigris*, a tiger.] Like, or pertaining to, a tiger

Ti'grish, *a* Resembling a tiger.

Tike, *n* A tick See TICK

Tike, *n.* [Armor *tuk*, a housekeeper, farmer, from *ti*, a house, W *ty*, Gael *tigh*, *teach*. Cf. TEAGUE]

1 A countryman or clown.

2 [Sw *tik*, a bitch, Icel *tik*, a bitch, cur.] A dog, a cur

Til'bu ry, *n* [Probably from *Tilbury-fort*, in the County of Essex, in England] A kind of gig or two wheeled carriage, without a top or cover. [Written also *tilburgh*]

Til'de, *n* The accentual mark placed over *n*, and sometimes over *l*, in Spanish thus (ñ, l̃), indicating that, in pronunciation, the sound of the following vowel is to be preceded by that of initial *y*

Tile, *n* [A S *tigul*, *tigol*, *tigel*, Icel *tigull*, Sw & D *tegel*, Dan *tegl*, L Ger *tegel*, *teiel*, O H Ger *zwagal*, *zwegal*, *zwegel*, *zigel*, N H Ger *ziegel*, from Lat *tegula*, from *tegere*, to cover, It *tegola*, *tegolo*, Sp *teja*, *tejo*, Pg *telha*, Pr *teule*, Fr. *tuile*, O. Fr. *teule*, also from Lat *tegula*]

1 A plate or thin piece of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, for floors, for drains, and often for ornamental mantel works.

The pins for fastening *tiles* are made of oak or fir *Moxon*

2 (*Metal*) A small, flat piece of dried earth or earthenware, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused

3 A stiff hat [*Colloq*]

Tile, *v t* [*imp & p p* TILED, *p. pr & vb. n.* TILING]

1 To cover with tiles, as, to *tile* a house.

2. To cover, as tiles

The muscle, sinew and vein,
Which *tile* this house, will come again *Donne*

Tile'-drāin, *n* (*Agric*) A drain made of tiles.

Tile'-drāin, *v t* To drain by means of tiles

Tile'-ẽarth (ẽrth), *n* A species of strong, clayey earth, stiff and stubborn land [*Prov Eng*]

Tile'-kĭln (-kĭl), *n.* A kiln in which tiles are burnt, a tilery

Tile'-ōre, *n* (*Min*) A variety of octahedral red copper ore *Ure*

Til'er, *n* 1 A man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles

In the fourteenth century the peasantry, conducted by *tilers*, and carters, and plowmen, demanded of their young king a deliverance from the bondage and burden of feudal oppression *Bancroft*

2 A doorkeeper or attendant at a lodge of free masons [In this sense, written also *tyler*]

Til'er y, *n* A place where tiles are made or burned, a tile kiln

Til'ing, *n* 1. A roof covered with tiles.

They went upon the house-top, and let him down through the *tiling* *Luke* v 19

2 Tiles in general

Tile'-stōne, *n* 1 (*Geol*) A kind of laminated shale or sandstone belonging to some of the layers of the Upper Silurian. *Dana.*

2 A tile

Tile'-tēa, *n* The same as BRICK-TEA, q v.

Till, *n* [Abbreviated from *lentil*] A vetch, a tare [*Prov Eng*]

Till, *n* [A-S *tilian*, to prepay, provide, seek, till, compute] A money-box in a shop, a drawer.

Till, *n.* 1 (*Geol*) A deposit of clay, sand, and gravel, without lamination, formed in a glacier valley by means of the waters derived from the melting glaciers,—sometimes applied to alluvium of an upper river terrace, when not laminated, and appearing as if formed in the same manner. *Dana*

2 A kind of coarse, obdurate land. *Loudon*

Till, *prep* [A-S *til*, probably accusative of *til*, *till*, an end, object, station, O H Ger *zil*, N H Ger *ziel*, end, limit, object, O Fries *til*, *thil*, Icel & Dan *til*, Sw *till*, *til* This word in Sw & Dan, as in Scottish, signifies *to* or *at*, and is the principal word used where we use *to*]

1 To the time of, until, as, I waited for him *till* four o'clock, I will wait *till* next week

2 Up to the time,—that is, to the time specified in the sentence or clause following

And said unto them, Occupy *till* I come. *Luke* xix 13.

Meditate so long *till* you make some act of prayer to God *Jer Taylor*

☞ This use may be explained by supposing an ellipsis of *when* or *the time when*, the proper conjunction or conjunctive adverb being *when*

3. To, or unto, up to;—used like, or instead of, the preposition *to*. [*Rare.*]

Similar sentiments will recur to every one familiar with his writings—all through them *till* the very end. *Prof. Wilson.*

Women, up *till* this
Crimped under worse than South-sea-isle taboo,
Dwarfs of the gynæceum, fall so far
In high desire, they know not, can not guess
How much their welfare is a passion to us *Tennyson.*

Till now, to the present time. — *Till then*, to that time

Till, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TILLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TILLING.] [A-S *tilian, teotlan*, O. Sax *tilian*, O. Fries. *tilia*, L. Ger & D *telen*, O. H Ger *zilōn, zilēn*, N. H Ger *zielen*. Cf TILL, *n*, and TOIL.]

1. To plow and prepare for seed, and to dress crops of, to cultivate

The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to *till* the ground from whence he was taken *Gen.* iii. 23

2. To prepare, to get. [*Obs. and rare.*]

Till'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being tilled, fit for the plow, arable.

Till'age, *n.* 1. The operation, practice, or art of tilling or preparing land for seed, and keeping the ground in a state favorable for the growth of crops

2. A place tilled or cultivated.

Syn. — Cultivation, culture, husbandry, farming, agriculture

Til landsi'a, *n.* [From Prof. *Tillands*, of Åbo, in Finland.] (*Bot.*) A genus of moss-like plants having thread like, branching, pendulous stems, and thread shaped leaves, common in the southern parts of the United States, where it grows on the branches of trees, forming long, hanging tufts, — called also *long moss* and *black moss* *Gray.*

☞ "*Tillandsia* can not bear water, and therefore I have given the name to a genus from a professor at Åbo, who, in his youth, having an unpropitious passage from Stockholm to that place, no sooner set his foot on shore than he vowed never again to venture himself upon the sea. He changed his original name to *Tillands*, which means *on or by land*, and when he had subsequently occasion to return to Sweden, he preferred a circuitous journey of two hundred Swedish miles through Lapland to avoid going eight miles by sea." *Linnæus*

Till'er, *n.* 1. One who tills, a husbandman, a cultivator, a plowman

2. (*Naut.*) The bar or lever employed to turn the rudder of a ship or boat

3. The stalk or handle of a cross-bow, and sometimes the bow itself

You can shoot in a *tiller* *Beau & Fl.*

Tiller (2)

4. The handle of any thing [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

5. A small drawer, a till

6. (*Agric.*) (*a*) The shoot of a plant, springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk. (*b*) The sprout or young tree that springs from the root or stump

7. A young timber tree [*Prov. Eng.*] *Evelyn*

Till'er, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TILLERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TILLERING.] To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk as, wheat or rye *tillers*, it spreads by *tillering* [Sometimes written *tillow*.]

Till'er-rōpe, *n.* (*Naut.*) The rope which forms a communication between the fore end of the tiller and the steering wheel

Till'ey-seed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small tree of the genus *Croton* (*C. pavana* of Hamilton), the seeds of which furnish croton oil, like those of *Croton tiglium*. It is common in the Eastern Archipelago. *Simmonds.*

Till'man, *n.*, *pl.* TILL'MEN. A man who tills the earth, a husbandman [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

Till'ot, *n.* A bale or bundle *Simmonds.*

Till'ōw, *v. t.* To send up shoots from the root, to tiller. See TILLER.

Till'y-vāl'ly, *interj., adv., or a.* A word of unknown origin and signification, formerly used as expressive of contempt, or when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent [*Obs.*] [Written also *tille fally, tille-vally, tilly fally*, and otherwise.] *Shak.*

Til'mus, *n.* [Gr. τιλμός, from τιλλειν, to pluck, pull.] (*Med.*) Picking of the bed-clothes, or floccillation, — a symptom of the fatal termination of some disorders *Brande.*

Tilt, *n.* [A-S *teld, geteld, getcald*, O. D *telde*, Icel *tiald*, Sw. *tält, tjäll*, Dan. & L. Ger *telt*, H. Ger *zelt*, from A. S *teldan*, to cover, shut in.]

1. A covering over head, a tent *Denham*

2. The cloth covering of a cart or wagon

3. The cover of a boat, a small canopy or awning of canvas or other cloth, extended over the sternsheets of a boat *Mar. Dict.*

Tilt, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TILTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TILTING.] To cover with a tilt, or awning *Philips.*

Tilt, *v. t.* [A. S *tealtrian, tealtan*, to waver, *tealt*, inconstant, Icel. *tölt*, a trotting, *tolta*, to trot, D *tel*, H. Ger *zelt*, amble, ambling pace, O. Fries *tilta*, D. & L. Ger *tillen*, to lift, Dan *tylde, tylle*, to fill up again, to cask, *tyldeaf*, to pour out, to decant.]

1. To incline, to raise one end of, as a cask, for discharging liquor from, as, to *tilt* a barrel.

2. To point or thrust, as a lance.

Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance. *Philips*

3. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer, or tilt; as, to *tilt* steel to render it more ductile.

Tilt, *v. i.* 1. To run, or ride, and thrust with a lance, to practice the military game or exercise of thrusting with a lance at a combatant on horseback

He *tilts* with piercing steel *Shak.*
I shall *tilt* to-morrow in the melee. *W. Scott*

2. To fight with rapiers.

Swords out, and *tilting* one at other's breast *Shak.*

3. To rush, as in combat

4. To play unsteadily, to ride, float, and toss.

The fleet, swift *tilting*, o'er the surges flew *Pope*

5. To lean, to fall, as on one side

The trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forward by the muscles of the back *Grew*

Tilt, *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A thrust, as with a lance

2. A military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances, a tournament

3. A tilt hammer. See TILT HAMMER.

4. Inclination forward, as, the *tilt* of a cask

Tilt'-bōat, *n.* A boat covered with canvas or other cloth

Tilt'er, *n.* 1. One who tilts; one who practices the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback, one who fights

Let me alone to match your *tilter* *Granville*

2. One who hammers with a tilt, or tilt-hammer

Tilth, *n.* [A. S *tilth*, from *tilian*, to till.]

1. The state of being tilled or prepared for a crop; culture, as, land in good *tilth*. "The *tilth* and rank fertility of its golden youth." *De Quincey.*

2. That which is tilled, tillage ground [*Rare.*]

And so by *tilth* and grange we gained the mother city *Tennyson.*

Tilt'-hăm'mer, *n.* A heavy hammer, used in iron works, which is lifted or tilted by projections or wipers on the axis of a wheel, a trip hammer

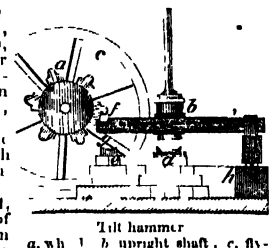

Tilt hammer

a, wheel; *b*, upright shaft; *c*, fly-wheel; *d*, frame-work; *e*, lever; *g*, cushion; *h*, anvil

Tilt'ing, *n.* The process by which blister steel is rendered ductile

Tilt'ing-hĕl'met, *n.* A helmet of large size often worn over another at tilts *Fairholt*

Tilt'-mill, *n.* A mill where a tilt hammer is used, or where the process of tilting is carried on

Tilt-rōof, *n.* A round headed roof

Tilt'-yārd, *n.* A yard or place for tilting. "The *tilt yard* of Templestowe." *W. Scott*

Tim'bal, *n.* A kettle-drum, a tymbal. See TYMBAL.

Tim'ber, *n.* [A. S *timbor, timber*, wood, building, O. Sax *timbar*, edifice, O. Fries *timber*, edifice, Icel *timbr*, beams, Sw. *timmer*, Dan *tømmer*, L. Ger *timmer*, wood fit for building, O. D *timmer*, fabric, beam, N. D *timmer*, an apartment, *timmerhout*, timber, O. H. Ger *zimbar*, wood, edifice, N. H. Ger *zimmer*, an apartment, *zimmerholz*, timber, A. S *timberan, timbran*, to build, Goth *timrjan, timbrjan*, O. Sax *timbrian, timbron*, O. Fries *timbra, timmera*, Icel *timbra*, Sw. *timmra*, Dan *tømre*, D. *timmeren*, L. Ger *timmern*, O. H. Ger *zimbarōn*, M. H. Ger *zimbern*, N. H. Ger *zimmern*.]

1. That sort of wood which is proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like, — usually said of felled trees, but sometimes of those standing

2. The body, stem, or trunk of a tree. *Shak.*

3. Material for any structure

Such dispositions are the fittest *timber* to make politics of *Bacon.*

4. A single piece or squared stick of wood for building, or already framed, the larger pieces or sticks of wood, forming the frame work of a house, ship, or other structure, in distinction from the covering or boarding

Many of the *timbers* were decayed *Cowper*

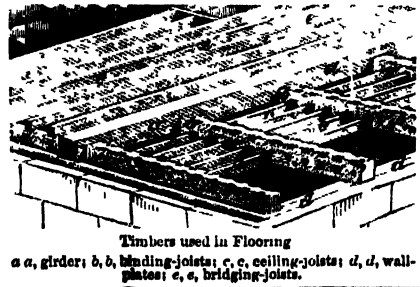

Timbers used in Flooring

a a, girder; *b, b*, binding-joists; *c, c*, ceiling-joists; *d, d*, wall-plates; *e, e*, bridging-joists.

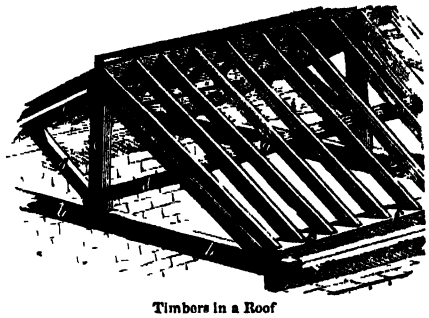

Timbers in a Roof

a a, wall-plates; *b b* tie-beams; *c*, king-post; *d, d*, struts; *e, e* principal rafters; *f f*, pole-plate; *g g*, purlin; *h h*, ridge piece; *i i*, common rafters

5. Woods or forest, wooded land. [*Western U. S.*]

6. (*Naut.*) A rib, or a curving piece of wood, branching outward from the keel and bending upward in a vertical direction. One *timber* is composed of several pieces united in one frame

7. [Sw. *timber*, L. Ger *timmer*, M. H. Ger. *zimber*, N. H. Ger *zimmer*, Fr *timbre*, a bundle of furs, L. Lat *timbrium*, O. D *timmer, timber*, top, apex.] A legal quantity of fur skins, as of martens, ermines, sables, and the like, being in some cases forty skins, in others one hundred and twenty.

8. [Fr., Pr., Sp., & Pg *timbre*, D *timbre*.] (*Her.*) A rank or row, as of ermine, in noblemen's coats, also, a crest [Written also *timbre*.]

Tim'ber, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIMBERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIMBERING.] To furnish with timber. See TIMBERED.

His bark is stoutly *timbered* *Shak.*

Tim'ber, *v. t.* 1. To light on a tree. [*Obs.*]

2. (*Falconry.*) To make a nest

Tim'bered (tĭm'bĕrd), *p. a.* 1. Furnished with timber as, a well *timbered* house

2. Built, formed, contrived [*Rare.*] *Wotton.*

3. Massive, like timber [*Obs.*]

His *timbered* bones all broken, rudely rumbled *Spenser*

4. Covered with growing timber, as, well-*timbered* land [*U. S.*]

Tim'ber-hĕad, *n.* (*Naut.*) The top end of a timber, rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes, and the like, — called also *Level head.*

Tim'ber-ing, *n.* 1. The act of furnishing with timber

2. Timbers taken collectively

Tim'ber ling, *n.* A small tree [*Eng.*]

Tim'ber-man, *n.*, *pl.* TIM'BER-MEN. (*Mining.*) A man engaged in placing supports of timber in a mine *Weale.*

Tim'ber-mâre, *n.* A kind of instrument upon which soldiers are compelled to ride for punishment *Johnson.*

Tim'ber-scribe, *n.* A metal tool or pointed instrument for marking timber *Simmonds.*

Tim'ber-sow, *n.* A kind of worm in wood *Bacon.*

Tim'ber-tree, *n.* A tree suitable for timber

Tim'ber-work (-wûrk), *n.* Work formed of wood.

Tim'ber-yārd, *n.* A yard or place where timber is deposited

Tim'bre (tĭm'bur), *n.* [Fr *timbre*. See TIMBER.]

1. (*Her.*) A rank or row, as of ermine, also, the crest on a coat of arms

2. (*Mus.*) The quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments, as, the *timbre* of the voice, the *timbre* of a violin

3. A legal quantity of small skins, being forty or fifty, packed between two boards. Of some skins the number is 120. [Written also *timmer*.]

Tim'brel, *n.* [It *tamburello*, diminutive of *tamburo*, Sp *tamboril*, a tabor.] An instrument of music, a kind of drum, tabor, or tabret, which has been in use from the highest antiquity.

And Miriam took a *timbrel* in her hand, and all the women went out after her with *timbrels* and with dances *Ex.* xv. 20

Tim'breled } (tĭm'brĕld), *a.* Sung to the sound of
Tim'brelled } the timbrel "With *timbreled* anthems" *Milton.*

Tim'bu-rine', *n.* A tambourine. See TAMBOURINE.

Time, *n.* [A-S *tima*, for *tihama*, from *tihan*, to say, Icel *timi*, time, Dan *time*, an hour, Sw. *timme, timma*, an hour, *tima, time*, time, *tima*, to happen, befall, Dan *times*, A-S *timian, getimian*, id.; Ir. & Gael *tim*, time.]

1. A particular period or part of duration, whether past, present, or future, a point or portion of duration, as, the *time* was, the *time* has been, the *time* is, the *time* will be

God, . . at sundry *times* and in divers manners, spake in *time* past unto the fathers by the prophets *Heb.* i. 1.

2. A proper time, a season, an opportunity.

There is . . . a *time* to every purpose. *Eccles.* iii. 1.
The *time* of figs was not yet. *Mark* xi. 13.

3. Absolute or unmeasured duration.

I know of no ideas or notions that have a better claim to be accounted simple and original, than those of space and *time*. *Reid*

4. The duration of one's life; the hours and days which a person has at his disposal.

Believe me, your *time* is not your own; it belongs to God, to religion, to mankind. *Buckminster.*

5. The period at which any definite event occurred, or person lived, age, period, as, ancient *times*; modern *times*; the Spanish Armada was destroyed in the *time* of Queen Elizabeth

6. Allotted period, appropriated time.

O gentlemen, the *time* of life is short *Shak.*

7. Hour of travail, parturition, delivery

She was within one month of her *time* *Clarendon*

8. Performance or occurrence of an action or event, considered with reference to repetition, addition of a number to itself, repetition, as, to double cloth four *times*; four *times* four, or sixteen. "Summers three *times* eight save one" *Milton*

9. The state of things at a particular period, as, good *times*, or bad *times*, hard *times*, dull *times* for trade. In this sense, the plural is generally used.

10. The present life, existence in this world, as, *time* or eternity

11. (*Gram.*) Tense. [*Rare*]

12. (*Mus*) Measure of sounds; measure, tune, as, common or triple *time*.

Some few lines set unto a solemn *time* *Beau & Fl*

☞ *Time* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *time-battered*, *time-beguiling*, *time-consecrated*, *time-consuming*, *time-enduring*, *time-killing*, *time-sanctioned*, *time-scorner*, *time-wasting*, *time-worn*, and the like

Absolute time, time irrespective of local standards or epochs, time reckoned for all places from some one common epoch, as, all spectators see a lunar eclipse at the same instant of *absolute time* — *Apparent time*, the time of day reckoned by the sun, or so that 12 o clock at the place is the instant of the transit of the sun s center over the meridian — *Astronomical time*, mean solar time reckoned by counting the hours continuously up to twenty-four from one noon to the next — *At times*, at distinct intervals of duration, now and then, as, *at times* he reads, *at* other *times* he rides — *Civil time*, time as reckoned for the purposes of common life in distinct periods, as years, months, days, hours, &c, the latter, among most modern nations, being divided into two series of twelve each, and reckoned, the first series from midnight to noon, the second, from noon to midnight — *Common time* (*Mil*), the ordinary time of marching, in which ninety steps, each twenty-eight inches in length, are taken in one minute — *Quick time*, time of marching, in which one hundred and ten steps, of the same length as in common time, are taken in one minute — *Equation of time* See EQUATION — *In time* (*a*) In good season, sufficiently early, as, he arrived *in time* to see the exhibition (*b*) After a considerable space of duration, eventually, finally, as, you will *in time* recover your health and strength — *Mean solar time* or *mean time*, time regulated by the average or mean, instead of the unequal or apparent, motion of the sun, time as indicated by a uniformly-going clock once rightly adjusted, and differing from apparent time at any instant by a small quantity called the *equation of time* — *Sidereal time*, time regulated by the transit, over the meridian of a place, of the first point of Aries, or vernal equinox, and chiefly used in astronomical observations — *Time enough*, in season, early enough "Stanley, at Bosworth field came *time enough* to save his life" *Bacon* — *Time of day*, salutation appropriate to the times of the day, as good morning, good evening, and the like, greeting — *Time of memory* (*Eng Law*), time commencing from the beginning of the reign of Richard I *Burrill* — *Time out of memory*, or *time immemorial* (*Law*), time beyond memory, time to which memory does not extend What is before time of memory is supposed without a beginning, or, at least, such a beginning as the law takes notice of *Burrill* — *To kill time* to busy one s self with something which occupies the attention, so as to make the time pass pleasantly, or without tediousness — *To lose time* (*a*) To delay (*b*) To go too slow, as, a watch or clock *loses time* — *To move, run*, or *go, against time*, to move, run, or go, as a horse, as rapidly as possible, in order to ascertain the greatest speed attainable, or the greatest distance which can be passed over in a given time — *True time* (*a*) Mean time as kept by a uniformly-going clock (*b*) (*Astron*) Apparent time as reckoned from the transit of the sun s center over the meridian

Time, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* TIMED, *p. pr. & vb. n* TIMING.]

1 To adapt to the time or occasion, to bring, begin, or perform at the proper season or time, as, the measure is well-*timed*, or ill *timed*.

Mercy is good, but kings mistake its *timing* *Dryden*

2. To regulate as to time, to accompany. "Who eyelooked the oars, and *timed* the stroke" *Addison.*

He was a thing of blood, whose every motion
Was *timed* with dying cries *Shak.*

3 To ascertain the time, duration, or rate of, as, to *time* the speed of horses

4 To measure, as in music or harmony.

Time, *v. i.* To keep or beat time, to proceed or move in time. "With oar-strokes *timing* to their song" *Whittier.*

Time'-ball, *n.* A ball arranged to drop from the summit of a pole, to indicate true midday time, as at Greenwich Observatory, England. *Nichol.*

Time'-bar'gain, *n.* (*Com.*) A contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock in the public funds at a certain time future. *Simmonds.*

Time'-bill, *n.* The same as TIME-TABLE. [*Eng*]

Time'-book, *n.* A book in which is kept a record of the time persons have worked.

Time'ful, *a.* Seasonable, timely; sufficiently early [*Obs*] *Raleigh*

Time'-hŏn'ored (-ŏn'urd), *a.* Honored for a long time, also, venerable and worthy of honor by reason of antiquity, or long continuance

Time'-keep'er, *n.* **1.** A clock, watch, or other chronometer.

2 A person who keeps, marks, or regulates the time, as of the departure of conveyances, in musical performances, at races, and the like *Simmonds*

Time'less, *a.* **1** Done at an improper time, unseasonable [*Rare*]

Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feast
Timeless *Pope*

2 Done or suffered before the proper time, untimely, immature, as, a *timeless* grave [*Obs*]

Behold thy *timeless*, cruel death *Shak.*

Time'less-ly, *adv.* In a timeless manner, unseasonably [*Rare*] *Milton.*

Time'li-ness, *n* [From *timely*] The state or quality of being timely, seasonableness, a being in good time

Time'ling, *n* A time-server [*Obs*]

Time'ly, *a.* [*compar.* TIMELIER, *superl.* TIMFLIEST]

1 Being in good time, sufficiently early, seasonable "The *timely* dew of sleep" *Milton.*

2 Keeping time or measure [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Time'ly, *adv* Early, soon, in good season.

Timely advised, the coming evil shun *Prior*

Thanks to you,
That called me *timelier* than my purpose hither,
For I have gained by it *Shak.*

Ti-măn'o-guy, *n* (*Vaut*) A rope made fast to the stock of the waist-anchor, to prevent the tacks and sheets from fouling on the stock, — used also for other purposes *Totten*

Time'-o-ŭs, *a.* In good time, seasonable, as, *timeous* action [*Rare*] *Duff*

Time'-o-ŭs-ly, *adv* In a timeous manner, seasonably, in good time [*Rare*] *Watts*

Time'-piēce, *n* A clock, watch, or other instrument, to measure or show the progress of time, a chronometer

Time'-plĭas'er, *n* One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be

Time'-sĕr'ver, *n* One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times, one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power

Time'-sĕrv'ing, *a* Obsequiously complying with the spirit of the times, or the humors of men in power

Time'-sĕrv'ing, *n* An obsequious compliance with the spirit of the times, or the humors of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity

Syn. — Temporizing — TIME-SERVING, TEMPORIZING Both these words are applied to the conduct of one who adapts himself servilely to times and seasons A *time-server* is rather active, and a *temporizer*, passive One whose policy is *time-serving* comes forward to act upon principles or opinions which may promote his advancement, one who is *temporizing* yields to the current of public sentiment or prejudice, and shrinks from a course of action which might injure him with others The former is dishonest, the latter is weak, and both are contemptible

Trimming and *time-serving*, which are but two words for the same thing, always produce confusion *South*

I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that
Canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil,
Inclining to them both *Shak.*

Time'-tā'ble, *n* **1.** A tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, something is to take place, as the recitations in a school, the departure or arrival of railroad trains and other public conveyances, the rise and fall of the tides, and the like

2 (*Railways*) A plane surface divided in one direction with lines representing hours and minutes, and in the other with lines representing miles, and diagonals — usually movable strings — representing the speed and position of various trains.

3 (*Mus*) A table showing the notation, length, or duration of the several notes

Tim'id, *a* [Lat *timidus*, from *timere*, to fear, Fr *timide*, Sp, Pg, & It *timido*] Wanting courage to meet danger, timorous, not bold, fearful

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare *Thomson*

Syn. — Fearful, timorous, afraid, cowardly, pusillanimous, faint-hearted, shrinking, retiring

Ti-mĭd'i-ty, *n.* [Fr *timidité*, It *timidità*, Lat *timiditas*.] The quality or state of being timid, want of courage or boldness to face danger, timorousness, fearfulness, timidness

Tim'id-ly, *adv.* In a timid manner, weakly; without courage.

Tim'id ness, *n.* The state or quality of being timid, timidity.

Tim'id-ous, *a.* Timid. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

Tim'ist, *n.* **1.** (*Mus*) (*a.*) A performer who keeps good time. (*b.*) A performer spoken of with reference to his ability to keep good time; as, a good *timist*; a poor *timist*.

2. One who conforms to the times; a time-server. [*Obs.*]

Tim'mer, *n.* A certain number of small skins. See TIMBER, 3.

Ti-mŏc'ra-cy, *n.* [Fr, *timocratie*, Gr. τιμοκρατία, from τιμή, honor, worth, from τίειν, to honor, and κρατεῖν, to govern.] Government by men of property, who are possessed of a certain income. *Gillies.*

Tim'o-neer' (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr. *timonnier*, from Fr. & Sp. *timon*, Prov. *timo*, It. *timone*, a helm, pole, from Lat. *temo*, *temonis*, a pole.] A helmsman [*Rare*]

Ti'mor-ēse', *a.* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Timor, an island in the Pacific Ocean

Ti'mor-ēse', *n sing & pl.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Timor, in the plural, the people of Timor.

Tim'o rous, *a* [L Lat. *timorosus*, from Lat *timor*, fear, from *timere*, to fear, It. *timoroso*, Sp. & Pg *temoroso*, Fr. *timoré*]

1 Fearful of danger, timid, destitute of courage. "A *timorous* thief" *Shak.*

2 Indicating fear; full of scruples, as, *timorous* doubts, *timorous* beliefs

Tim'o-rous-ly, *adv.* In a timorous manner; fearfully; timidly, without boldness

Tim'o-rous-ness, *n* The state or quality of being timorous; fearfulness, timidity, want of courage.

Tim'or-some, *a.* Easily frightened; timid; timorous. *W Scott*

Tim'o-thy, **Tim'o-thy-grăss**, *n.* [From *Timothy* Hanson, who carried it to England from America about 1780] (*Bot*) A kind of grass (the *Phleum pratense*, or herds-grass) much prized for fodder, — called also, in England, *cat's-tail grass*, or *meadow cat's-tail-grass*. *Bigelow*

Tim'ous, *a* [From *time*] Timely. [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Tim'ous-ly, *adv.* In a timous manner, in good season [*Obs*] *S. Smith.*

Tim'pa no, *n*, *pl* TIM'PA-NĪ [It] (*Mus*) A kettle-drum See KETTLE-DRUM and TYMPANO

Tim'-whis'key, *n* A low, light, one-horse chaise, without a hood or top *Halliwell.*

Tin, *n* [A-S, Icel, Dan, & D *tin*, L Ger. *tinn*, Sw *tenn*, O. H Ger *zin*, N H Ger *zinn*; Ir. *stan*, Gael. *staon*, Armor *steun*, *sten*, Corn. *stean*, W. *ystaen*, Lat. *stannum*, L Lat *stagnum*, It. *stagno*, Sp *estaño*, Pg. *estanho*, Pr. *estanh*, O. Fr. *estain*, N Fr. *etain*]

1 (*Chem*) A white, soft, non-elastic metal, very malleable, and, when a bar of it is bent near the ear, distinguished by a crackling sound, called the *cry* of tin It fuses at 442° Fahrenheit, and has a specific gravity of 7 3.

☞ Alloyed with lead, it forms *pewter* and *solder*, with small proportions of antimony, copper, and bismuth it forms *block-tin*, *britannia*, &c, and united with copper in different proportions, it forms *bronze*, *bell-metal*, and *speculum-metal* Tinfoil, coated with quicksilver, forms the reflecting surface of glass mirrors

2 Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

3. Money [*Cant*] *Bulwer*

Tin, *v t* [*imp & p p* TINNED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* TINNING] To cover with tin or tinned iron, or to cover lay with tin-foil

Tin'a-mou, *n.* [The native name] (*Ornith*) One of a family of rasorial or gallinaceous birds peculiar to South America The great tinamou is about fifteen inches long, of a deep olive color, slightly and narrowly banded with black, with crown red, and secondaries red and black It is found in Guiana and Brazil. See TINAMUS.

Great Tinamou (*T Brasiliensis*)

Tin'a-mŭs, *n.* (*Ornith*) A genus of South American birds, related to the grouse and partridge, and characterized by a slender bill Their size varies from that of a pheasant to that of a quail, or even smaller. The larger species is the *Tinamus major*.

Tinc'al, *n* [Malay. *tingkal*, Hind. *tinkār*, *tankār*, Per *tinkār*, *tinkāl*, *tangār*. Cf. ALTINCAR] Crude borax, as it is imported from the East Indies, in yellow, greasy crystals. *Ure.*

Tin'chell, *n* [Written also *tinchel* and *tinchill*] [Gael & Ir. *timchioll*, a circuit, compass, about, to surround] A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding an extensive space, and gradually closing in, bring a number of deer and game within a narrow compass. "As *tinchel* cows the game." *W. Scott.*

Tinct, *v. t* [Lat. *tingere*, *tinctum*. See TINGE.] To stain or color; to imbue. [*Obs.*]

Tinct, *n.* Stain, color, tinge; tincture.

Blue of heaven's own *tinct*. *Shak.*

All the devices blazoned on the shield,
In their own *tinct*. *Tennyson.*

Tinc-tō'ri-al, *a.* [Fr. *tinctorial*, It. *tintorio*, Lat. *tinctorius*, from *tinctor*, a dyer, *tingere*, *tinctum*,

to dye. See TINGE.] Of, or relating to, color; serving to color; as, *tinctorial* matter. *Ure.*

Tinct'ure (tĭnk'tyr, 83), *n.* [Lat. *tinctura*, from *tingere, tinctum*, to tinge, dye; It. & Sp. *tintura*, Fr. *teinture*. See TINGE.]

1. A tinge or shade of color; as, a *tincture* of red.

2. (*Her.*) One of the metals, colors, or furs used in armory *Brande.*

3 The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent, or an extract of a part of the substance of a body communicated to the solvent.

4 (*Med.*) A spirituous solution (commonly colored) of such of the proximate principles of vegetables and animals as are soluble in pure alcohol, or proof spirit, spirit containing medicinal substances in solution

5 Slight taste superadded to any substance, as, a *tincture* of orange-peel

6 Slight quality added to any thing, as, a *tincture* of French manners

Every man had a slight *tincture* of soldiership, and scarcely any man more than a slight *tincture* *Macaulay*

Tinct'ure, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINCTURED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINCTURING.]

1. To communicate a slight foreign color to, to tinge, to impregnate with some extraneous matter

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colors *Watts*

2 To imbue the mind of, to communicate a portion of any thing foreign to

The stain of habitual sin may thoroughly *tincture* all our soul. *Barrow*

Tind, *v. t.* [A S *tendan, tindan*, Goth *tandjan, tindan*, Icel *tendra*, Sw *tända*, Dan *tände*, O H Ger *zuntjan, zuntôn, zunden*, N H Ger *zünden*, allied to Ir. & Gael *teine*, W, Corn, & Armor. *tan*, fire] To kindle [*Obs.*]

Atin in their stubborn mind
Coals of contention and whot vengeance *tind* *Spenser*

Tin'dal, *n.* 1 A petty officer among lascars, or native East Indian sailors, a boatswain's mate, a cockswain *Malcom*

2 An attendant on the army in India *Simmonds*

3 A thousand bushels of sprats *Simmonds*

Tin'der, *n.* [A S. *tender, tynder, tyndre*, from *tendan, tindan*, Icel *tundr*, Sw & L Ger *tunder*, Dan *tönder*, O H Ger *zuntara, zuntra, zundera*, N H Ger *zunder*, O Fr *tondre* See *supra*] Something very inflammable, used for kindling fire from a spark, as scorched linen

Tin'der-bŏx, *n* A box in which tinder is kept

Tine, *v. t* [See TIND, and cf A S *teonan, tynan*, to incense, vex] To kindle, to set on fire [*Obs.*] See TIND. *Spenser*

Tine, *v. t* [A-S *tynan*, O. H Ger *zûnjan*, N H Ger *zäunen*] To shut in, or inclose, to fill [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Tine, *n* [A S *tind*, a prickle, *tindas*, a harrow, Icel. *tindr*, Sw *tinne*, a tooth or prickle, L Ger *tinne*, prickle, Dan *tind, tinde*, summit, O H Ger *zinna*, N H Ger *zinne*, wing, O H Ger *zinko*, N. H Ger *zinke*, a prong, spike, summit, pinnacle]

1 The tooth or spike of a fork, a prong, also, the tooth of a harrow or drag

2 Trouble, distress, teen. [*Obs.*] "Cruel winter's *tine*" *Spenser*

Tine, *v. t.* [See TINE, to kindle] To rage, to smart [*Obs.*] "That might recure their wounds, so inly did they *tine*" *Spenser*

Tin'e-a, *n* [Lat, a worm] (*Med.*) A pustular affection of the scalp, scald head

Tined, *a.* Furnished with tines, as, a three-*tined* fork

Tine'man, *n.*; *pl* TINE'MEN [Probably allied to *tine*, to shut or inclose, A S *tynan*, to hedge in, *tûn, tyne*, a plot of ground fenced round or inclosed by a hedge. See TINE, TOWN, and *infra*] (*O Eng Forest Law*) An officer of the forest who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison [*Obs.*]

Tī'net, *n* [From *tine*, A-S *tynan*, to hedge in, to shut] Brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges [*Obs.*]

Tin'-foil, *n* [From *tin* and *foil*, q v] Tin reduced to a thin leaf

Ting, *n* [An onomatopoetic word Cf. Lat *tinnire*, to ring, jingle, tinkle, Eng *ding dong, din, tink*, and W. *tinciaw, tincan, tincal*, to tink, tinkle, tingle, ring] A sharp sound, as of a bell, a tinkling

Ting, *v. t* To sound or ring, as a bell, to tinkle [*Obs. or rare.*] *Holland*

Ting, *n.* The apartment in a Chinese temple, where the idol is kept.

Tinge, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* TINGED, *p. pr & vb n* TINGEING.] [Lat *tingere*, Gr τεγγειν, It *tingere, tignere*, Sp. *teñir*, Pg *tingir*, Pr *tenher*, Fr *teindre*] To imbue or impregnate with something foreign, to affect with the qualities of a substance in some degree, either by mixture or by adding them to the surface, especially, to color slightly, to stain, as, to *tinge* a blue color with red, an infusion *tinged* with a yellow color by saffron, to *tinge* a decoction with a bitter taste

The virtues of Sir Roger, as well as his imperfections, are *tinged* with extravagance. *Addison*

Syn. — To color; dye; stain.

Tinge, *n.* A slight degree of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; tincture; color, dye, taste.

His notions, too, respecting the government of the state, took a *tinge* from his notions respecting the government of the church *Macaulay*

Tin'gent, *a* [Lat. *tingens*, p pr of *tingere*, to tinge See TINGE.] Having the power to tinge, coloring. [*Rare*]

As for the white part, it appeared much less enriched with the *tingent* property *Boyle*

Tin'ger, *n.* One who, or that which, tinges.

Tin'-glăss, *n* Bismuth See BISMUTH

Tin'gle (ting'gl), *v. i* [*imp & p p* TINGLED, *p pr & vb n* TINGLING] [Diminutive of *ting*, q v Cf L Ger *zinkeln* and Eng *tickle*]

1 To feel a kind of thrilling sensation, as in hearing a shrill sound

At which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle* 1 *Sam* iii 11.

2. To feel a sharp, thrilling pain

The pale boy-senator yet *tingling* stands *Pope*

3 To have a sharp, thrilling sensation, or a slight pricking sensation

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins *Tickell*

Tink, *v. i* [See TING] To make a sharp, shrill noise, to tinkle

Tink, *n* A sharp, shrill, quick sound, a tinkling

Tink'er, *n* [From *tink*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their work they make a *tinkling* noise *Johnson* Hence our northern word, among the common people, is *tinkler*, and so in our old lexicography, *tinkler* or *tinkler Todd*]

1 A mender of brass kettles, pans, and other metal ware

2 (*Ichth*) The fish called *skate* [*Local*]

Tink'er, *v. t* To mend or solder, as metal wares, hence, more generally, to mend

Tink'er, *v. i* To busy one's self in mending old vessels, to play the tinker, to be occupied with small mechanical works

Tink'er-ing, *n.* The act or employment of a tinker

Tink'er-ly, *adv* In the manner of a tinker.

Tink'le (tĭnk'l), *v. i* [Diminutive of *tink*. See TINK and TINGLE]

1 To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal, to clink

The sprightly horse
Moves to the music of his *tinkling* bells *Dodsley*

2 To hear, or resound with, a small, sharp sound

And his ears *tinkled*, and his color fled *Dryden*

Tink'le, *v. t* [*imp & p p* TINKLED, *p pr & vb n* TINKLING] To cause to clink, or make sharp, quick sounds

Tink'le, *n* A small, sharp, quick sound, as that made by striking metal

Tink'ler, *n* A tinker [*Prov Eng.*]

Tink'le-tănk'ling, *n* Noise, clamor [*Obs.*]

Tin'-lĭq'uor (-lĭk'ur), *n.* A solution of tin used by dyers *Simmonds*

Tin'man, *n.*, *pl* TIN'MEN A manufacturer of tin vessels, a dealer in tin ware

Tin'-mŏr'dant, *n* A preparation of tin used as a mordant in dyeing, and printing calico

Tin'nen, *a* Made or consisting of tin [*Obs.*]

Tin'ner, *n* [From *tin*] 1 One who works in the tin mines *Bacon*

2 One who works in tin ware, a tinman

Tin'ni ent, *a* [Lat *tinniens*, p pr of *tinnire*, to ring, tinkle. See TING] Emitting a clear sound [*Obs.*]

Tin'ning, *n* 1 The act, art, or process of covering or lining any thing with melted tin, or with tin-foil, as kitchen utensils, locks, and the like

2 The covering or lining of tin thus put on

Tin'ny, *a* Pertaining to, abounding with, or resembling, tin *Drayton*

Tin'-pĕn'ny, *n* [A-S *tyn, tin, tên*, ten, and *penig, penny*, a penny] A customary duty in England, formerly paid to tithing men [*Obs.*] *Bailey*

Tin'-plāte, *n* Thin sheet-iron coated with tin

Tin'-pў-rĭ'tēz, *n* (*Min.*) A native sulphuret of tin, usually containing some copper, and sometimes iron *Buchanan*

Tin'sel, *n* [Fr *étincelle*, O Fr *estincelle*, a spark, Lat *scintilla*]

1 A shining material used for ornamental purposes, and consisting either of cloth, or of very thin metal overlaid with a thin coating of gold or silver, brass leaf or foil, and the like.

Who can discern the *tinsel* from the gold? *Dryden*

2 Something very shining and gaudy, something superficially shining and showy, or having a false luster, and more gay than valuable.

O happy peasant! O unhappy bard!
His the mere *tinsel*, hers the rich reward. *Cowper*

3 A kind of ornamental lace

Tin'sel, *a* Showy to excess, gaudy, specious; superficial. "*Tinsel* trappings" *Milton.*

Tin'sel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p p* TINSELED, or TINSELLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINSELING, or TINSELLING.] To adorn with tinsel; to deck out with cheap but showy ornaments; to make gaudy. "She, *tinseled* o'er in robes of varying hues." *Pope.*

Tin'sel-ly, *a.* Like tinsel; gaudy; showy, but cheap.

Tin'sel-ly, *adv.* In a showy and cheap manner; gaudily.

Tin'smĭth, *n.* One who works in tin; a tinner.

Tin'-stōne, *n.* (*Min.*) A native oxide of tin.

Tint, *n* [It *tinta, tinto*, Sp. *tinta, tinte*, Pr. *tenta, tenh*, Fr *teinte, teint*, from Lat. *tinctus*, p. p. of *tingere*, to dye. See TINGE.] A slight coloring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal color; a color, a feeble dye, as, red with a blue *tint*, or *tint* of blue

Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colored mass. *Pope.*
Their vigor sickens, and their *tints* decline *Harte.*

☞ In painting, *tints* are the colors considered as more or less bright, deep, or thin being modified in oil-colors by the addition of a white pigment, and in water-colors by the addition of water in various quantities By the due use and intermixture of these, a picture receives its shades, softness, and variety *Fairholt.*

Tint, *v. t* [*imp & p p* TINTED, *p pr. & vb. n.* TINTING] To give a slight coloring to, to tinge.

Tin'ta-mär', *n* [Fr *tintamarre*] A hideous or confused noise, confusion [*Obs and rare.*] *Howell.*

Tin'ter-nell, *n* A certain old dance. [*Obs.*]

Tin'tin-năb'ū la-ry, *a* [From Lat *tintinnabulum*, a little bell, from *tintinnare*, to ring, to jingle, a reduplicated form of *tinnire*, id] Having or making the sound of a bell

Tin'tin-năb'ū lā'tion, *n.* A tinkling sound, as of a bell or bells *E. A. Poe.*

Tin'tin năb'ū lous, *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the tinkling of a bell, having a tinkling sound *De Quincey.*

Tin'tin năb'ū lum, *n.* [Lat. See *supra.*] A bell [*Rare*] *Cowper.*

Tin'to, *n* A red Madeira wine, wanting the high aroma of the white sorts, and, when old, resembling tawny port *Simmonds.*

Tint'-tool (109), *n* (*Engraving.*) A species of graver, having its point of different degrees of width, to cut lines of certain breadths in copper or wood

Tin'-wâre, *n* Articles made of tinned iron, — popularly so called

Tin'-worm (wûrm), *n* A certain insect *Bailey.*

Tī'ny, *a* [*compar* TINIER, *superl* TINIEST.] [Probably a diminutive of *thin*, Dan *tynd* Cf also Prov Eng *ting*, a moth, Lat *tinea*] Very small, little, puny. "When that I was a little, *tiny* boy" *Shak.*

Tip, *n* [D & Dan *tip*, L Ger & Sw. *tipp*, Icel. *typpi*, Up Ger *zipf*, H Ger *zipfel*]

1 The point or extremity of any thing small, the end, as, the *tip* of the finger, the *tip* of a spear. "To the very *tip* of the nose" *Shak.*

2 One part of the play at nine pins. *Dryden.*

3 A light touch or blow, a tap [*R.*] *Atl Monthly.*

4 A donation, a douceur [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

5 The lining of the top of a hat, — so called among hatters

6 A bookbinder's tool *Simmonds.*

7 Rubbish thrown from a quarry. *Simmonds.*

Tip, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* TIPPED (tĭpt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIPPING]

1 To form a point upon, to cover the tip, top, or end of, as, to *tip* any thing with gold or silver.

With truncheon *tipped* with iron head. *Hudibras.*
Tipped with jet,
Fair ermines spotless as the snows they press *Thomson.*

2 [L Ger *tippen*, Sw *tippa*, Up Ger *zipfeln*] To strike slightly, or with the end of any thing small, to tap

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow *Swift.*

3 To bestow a gift or douceur upon, to give to, as, to *tip* a school boy with a sovereign, to *tip* a servant [*Eng.*] *Thackeray.*

4 To lower one end of, or to throw upon the end, as to *tip* a cart for discharging a load. [*U. S.*]

To tip off, to pour out, as liquor — *To tip over*, to overturn — *To tip the wink*, to direct a wink, or to wink to another for notice — *To tip up*, to turn partly over by raising one end

Tip, *v. i* To fall on or toward one side, to throw off, to fall headlong, to die, — with *off.*

Tip'-căt, *n* A game in which a small piece of wood, called a *cat*, is tipped or struck with a club or bat.

In the middle of a game at *tip-cat*, he [Bunyan] paused, and stood staring wildly upward with his stick in his hand *Macaulay.*

Tip'per, *n* A kind of ale, — so called from the first brewer of it, one Thomas *Tipper.* [*Eng.*]

☞ "The peculiarity of this beverage arises from its being brewed from brackish water, which is obtainable from one well only, and all attempts to imitate the flavor have hitherto failed" *M A Lower.*

Tip'pet, *n* [A S *tippet*, from *tippe*, tape. See TAPE]

1 A narrow garment or covering for the neck, made of fur, cloth, or other warm material. *Bacon.*

2 A length of twisted hair or gut in a fish-line. [*Scot.*] *Simmonds.*

3 A handful of straw bound together at one end, and used for thatching [*Scot.*] *Simmonds.*

To turn tippet, to change [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*

Tip'ping, *n.* (*Mus*) A distinct articulation given in playing the flute, by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth; tonguing.

Tip'ple (tip'pl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIPPLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIPPLING.] [Diminutive of *tip*, v. *t.* Cf. Prov. Eng. *tip, tiff, tift*, a draught of liquor, Up. Ger. *zipfeln*, to eat and drink in small parts See TIPSY.] To drink spiritous or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spiritous liquors, especially, to drink frequently, without absolute drunkenness.

Few of those who were summoned left their homes, and those few generally found it more agreeable to *tipple* in alehouses than to pace the streets *Macaulay*

Tip'ple (tip'pl), *v. t.* 1. To drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess

Himself, for saving charges,
A peeled, sliced onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice *Dryden*

2 To put up in bundles in order to dry, as hay

Tip'ple (tip'pl), *n.* Liquor taken in tippling, drink *L'Estrange*

Tip'pled (tip'pld), *a.* Intoxicated, inebriated, tipsy, drunk *Dryden*

Tip'pler, *n.* One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spiritous liquors, often, a person who habitually drinks strong liquors, without absolute drunkenness

Tip'pling-house, *n* [From *tipple* and *house*] A house in which liquors are sold in drams or small quantities, and where men are accustomed to tipple.

Tip'si-ly, *adv.* In a tipsy manner

Tip'si-ness, *n* The state of being tipsy

Tip'staff, *n.* 1 An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal, a constable

2 A staff tipped with metal *Bacon*

Tip'sy, *a.* [Prov Ger *tips*, drunkenness, *betipst*, drunk, tipsy Cf TIPPLE.]

1 Overpowered with strong drink, rendered foolish by liquor, but not absolutely or completely drunk, fuddled, intoxicated

2 Staggering, as if from intoxication, reeling "*Tipsy* dance and jollity" *Milton*

Tip'toe, *n.* The end of the toe

Upon his *tiptoes* stalketh stately by *Spenser*

Tiptoe mirth, the highest degree of mirth *W Scott* — *To be* or *to stand a tiptoe* or *on tiptoe*, to be awake or alive to any thing, to be roused, as, to *be a tiptoe* with expectation

Tip'top, *n.* 1. The highest or utmost degree

2. The best of any thing, the highest excellence [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell*

Tip'-top, *a* Very excellent, most excellent or perfect. "Four *tip top* voices" *Gray.* "Sung in a *tip-top* manner" *Goldsmith*

Tip'u-lid, *n* [Lat] (*Entom*) A genus of dipterous insects, having long and slender bodies and legs, crane fly See CRANE FLY

Tip'u-la-ry, *a* [Fr *tipulaire*, from Lat *tipula* or *tippula*, the water spider or water spinner] (*Entom*) Of, or pertaining to, insects of the genus *Tipula*, or the crane flies.

Ti-rade' (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr, from *tirer*, to draw, Pr., Sp, & Pg *tirada*, It *tirata*. See TIRE, *v t*]

1 Formerly, in French music, the filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes

2. Hence, a strain or flight, especially of censure or invective, a series of violent declamation.

Here he delivers a violent *tirade* against all persons who profess to know any thing about angels *Quarterly Review*

Tirailleur (te'ral'yyr'), *n* [Fr, from *tirailler*, to skirmish, to pull, wrest, from *tirer*, to draw] (*Mil*) A skirmisher, often put in front of the line to annoy the enemy *Smart*

Tire, *n.* [See TIER.] 1. A row or rank, — the same as TIER.

In posture to displode their second *tire*
Of thunder *Milton*

2 Hence, train. [*Obs.*] "The last of this ungodly *tire*" *Spenser*

3. A head dress, — the same as TIARA.

On her head she wore a *tire* of gold *Spenser*

4. Attire, apparel. "Having much rich *tire* about you" *Shak.*

5 A child's apron, covering the breast and having no sleeves, a tier. See TIER

6 Furniture, apparatus. [*Obs*] "The *tire* of war." *Philips*

7. A band or hoop of iron, used to bind the fellies of wheels, to secure them from wearing and breaking, as, cart-*tire*, wagon *tire*

8 (*Locomotive Engines*) A heavy hoop or band of iron or steel, on the circumference of the driving-wheels, to impart strength and prevent wear

Tire, *v t.* To adorn, to attire, to dress. [*Obs.*]

She [Jezebel] painted her face, and *tired* her head *2 Kings* ix 30

Tire, *v t.* [*imp & p p* TIRED, *p pr & vb. n* TIRING] [A S *terian, tirian*, to vex, irritate, D *tergen*, to vex, A-S *teorian, áteorian, geteorian*, to weary, from *teran*, to tear, Fr *tirer*, to draw, Pr, Sp, & Pg *tirar*, It. *tirare*, from Goth *tairan*, A-S *teran*, Eng *tear*] To exhaust the strength of, by toil or labor, to weary, to fatigue. "*Tired* with toil, all hopes of safety past." *Dryden.*

To tire out, to weary or fatigue to excess, to harass

Syn. — To jade; weary; fatigue; exhaust; harass. See JADE.

Tire, *v. i.* To become weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted, as, a feeble body soon *tires* with hard labor.

Tire, *v i.* [Fr. *tirer*, to draw or pull]

1 To seize, pull, and tear prey, as a bird does.

☞ A term in falconry The hawk was said to *tire* on her prey, when it was thrown to her, and she began to pull at it, and tear it It was applied also to other birds of prey *Nares*

Even as an empty eagle, sharp by fast,
Tires, with her beak, on feather, flesh, and bone. *Shak*
Ye dregs of baseness, vultures among men,
That *tire* upon the hearts of generous spirits *B Jonson.*

2. Hence, to seize eagerly, to be closely engaged in or with any thing [*Rare*]

Thus made she her remove,
And left wrath *tiring* on her son for his enforced love *Chapman*
Upon that were my thoughts *tiring* when we encountered *Shak*

Tired'ness, *n.* The state of being wearied, weariness

Tire'ling, *a* Tired, fatigued [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Tire'some (tīr'sum), *a* Fitted or tending to tire, exhausting the strength or patience, wearisome, fatiguing, tedious, as, a *tiresome* journey, a *tiresome* discourse

Tire'some ness, *n* The quality or state of being tiresome, or of exhausting strength or patience, wearisomeness, tediousness, as, the *tiresomeness* of work, or of a dull speaker

Tire'some ly, *adv.* In a tiresome manner, wearisomely

Tire'-wom'an, *n*, *pl* TIRE'-WOM'EN (-wim'en)

1 A woman whose occupation it is to make headdresses [*Obs*] *Locke*

2 A dresser in a theater *Simmonds*

Tir'ing-house, } *n* The room or place where
Tir'ing-room, } players dress for the stage.

Ti'ro, *n* [Lat] 1 A soldier

2 A beginner, a tyro See TYRO

T'-iron (-ī'urn), *n* Rolled iron bars shaped in sections like the letter T

Ti rō'ni-an, *a* [Lat *Tironianus*, from *Tiro*, the learned freedman and amanuensis of Cicero] Of, or pertaining to, Tiro

Tironian notes, the short-hand of Roman antiquity

Tir'ra-lir'rā, *n.* An imitation of a musical sound, as of the note of the lark, a horn, and the like.

"*Tirra lirra*" by the river,
Sang Sir Lancelot *Tennyson*

Tir'rit, *n* [A word put into the mouth of Mrs Quickly, the hostess in Henry IV, and meant as a fanciful and ridiculous word, perhaps corrupted from *terror Nares*] Terror, affright. [*Obs*]

Tis'wit (Synop, § 130), *n* [Cf. PEWIT] (*Ornith*) A grallatorial bird, the *Tringa vanellus*, or lapwing, the pewit

'Tis A contraction of *it is*

Tis'ic, } *a* [For *phthisic*, *phthisical*] Consump-
Tis'ic-al, } tive, phthisical

Tis'ic, *n* [See *supra*] Consumption, morbid waste, phthisis See PHTHISIS

Tis'ick-y, *a* Consumptive, phthisical.

Tis'rī, *n* [Heb *tishri*, from Chald *sherâ'*, to open, to begin] The first Hebrew month of the civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical, answering to a part of our September and a part of October

Tis'sue (tish'shu), *n* [Fr *tissu*, from *tissu*, p p. of *tisser, tistre*, to weave, from Lat *texere*]

1 Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors. "A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire." *Dryden*

In their glittering *tissues* bear imblazed
Holy memorials *Milton*

2 (*Anat*) The texture or grouping of anatomical elements of which any part of the body is composed

☞ The anatomical elements are the smallest natural divisions of the organism these, by their union, constitute the *tissues*

3 A connected series, as, the whole story is a *tissue* of forgeries, or of falsehood.

Tissue paper, very thin, gauze-like paper, such as is used to protect engravings in books

Tis'sue (tish'shu), *v t* [*imp & p p* TISSUED, *p pr & vb n* TISSUING] To form tissue of, to inter weave, to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue *Bacon*

Tis'sued (tish'shud), *p a.* Clothed in, or adorned with, tissue.

Crested knights and *tissued* dames
Assembled at the glorious call *Wharton*

Tit, *n.* A teat See TEAT.

Tit, *n.* [Cf Icel *tita*, a tender thing]

1 A small horse, also, in contempt, a woman.

2 [Cf Eng TEAT and TITMOUSE] A small bird, a titmouse, or tomtit.

3 A morsel, a bit [*Prov. Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Tit for tat, an equivalent.

Ti'tan, } *a.* Of, or relating to, the Titans, or fa-
Ti-tăn'ic, } bled giants of ancient mythology; hence, enormous in size or strength, as, *Titanic* structures. "The *Titan* physical difficulties of his enterprise." *I. Taylor.*

Here once, through an alley *Titanic*
Of cypress, I roamed with my soul,
Of cypress, with Psyche, my soul. *E. A. Poe.*

Ti'tan-ate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound formed by the union of titanic acid and a base.

Ti-tăn'ic, *a.* [Fr *titanique.*] (*Chem.*) Of, or pertaining to, titanium, titanitic.

Ti'tan-if'er-ous, *a.* [N. Lat. *titanium*, q. v., and Lat. *ferre*, to bear, Fr *titanifère*] Containing or affording titanium, as, *titaniferous* pyrites

Ti'tan-ite (49), *n.* [Fr. *titanite*, — so called from its containing *titanic* acid] (*Min.*) The same as SPHENE, q v *Dana.*

Ti'tan-ī'ic, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, titanium, titanic.

Ti tă'ni-ăn, *n.* [So called from the *Titans*; Lat *Titani* or *Titanes*, Gr *Τιτᾶνες*, the sons of the earth] (*Chem*) A metal discovered by Gregor, in 1791, in Cornwall, England It is of a deep blue color. It occurs in different states of oxidation or intermixture, in various parts of the world.

☞ The ores of this metal are called *menachanite* from *Menachan*, in Cornwall, where it was originally found, *ilmenite*, from the River *Ilmen*, in Germany, *nigrine*, from its black color, *sphene, rutile*, and *octahedrite*

Tit'bit, *n* A tender piece See TIDBIT.

Tith, *a.* Tight, nimble, brisk. [*Obs*]

Of a good stirring strain too, she goes *tith*. *Beau. & Fl*

Tith'a-ble, *a* Subject to the payment of tithes

Tithe, *n* [A-S *teodha*, the tenth, Goth. *tashunda*, O H Ger *zehanto*, N H Ger. *zehnte*, id, *zehnte* or *zehente*, tithe, tithing]

1 A tenth, the tenth part of any thing, but specifically, the tenth part of the increase arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support.

☞ *Tithes* are called *personal* when accruing from labor, art, trade, and navigation, *predial*, when issuing from the earth, as hay, wood, and fruit, and *mixed*, when accruing from beasts which are fed from the ground *Blackstone*

2 Hence, a small part or proportion. *Bacon.*

Tithe, *v t* [*imp & p p* TITHED, *p pr. & vb n.* TITHING] [A-S *teodhian*] To levy a tenth part on, to tax to the amount of a tenth.

Ye *tithe* mint and rue *Luke* xi 42

Tithe, *v i* To pay tithes [*Rare*] *Tusser*

Tithe'-com-mis'sion-er, *n* One of a board of officers appointed by the government, for arranging propositions for commuting, or compounding for, tithes [*Eng*] *Simmonds.*

Tithe'-fleece, *n.* A tithe of wool, or a fleece paid as a tithe [*Eng*]

Tithe'-ōre, *n.* A tithe of ore, ore given in payment of tithes [*Eng*]

Tith'er, *n.* One who collects tithes

Tith'ing, *n.* [A S *teódhung, teódhing*]

1 The act of levying or taking tithe, that which is taken as tithe, a tithe. "To take *tithings* of their blood and sweat" *Motley*

2 (*Anglo-Sax Law*) A number or company of ten householders who, dwelling near each other, were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other, a decennary. *Blackstone*

Tith'ing-măn, *n*, *pl* TITH'ING-MĔN. [From *tithing* and *man*, A-S *teodhungmann*]

1 (*Anglo-Sax Law*) The chief man of a tithing; a headborough, one elected to preside over the tithing *Blackstone.*

2 (*Law*) A peace officer, an under constable.

3 A parish officer annually elected to preserve good order in the church during divine service, and to make complaint of any disorderly conduct, and enforce the observance of the Sabbath. [*Local U. S.*]

Tith'ly, *adv.* Tightly, nimbly, closely. [*Obs.*]

I have seen him trip it *tithly* *Beau. & Fl*

Ti-thŏn'ic, *a.* [Lat *Tythonius*, belonging to *Tithonus*, Gr *Τιθωνός*, the consort of Aurora] Of, pertaining to, or denoting, those rays of light which produce chemical effects

Tith'o-nic'i-ty, *n.* That property of light by which it produces chemical effects, — supposed by some to be a distinct, imponderable agent. *Draper.*

Ti'tho nŏm'e ter, *n* [Eng *tithonic* and Gr. *μετρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring the *tithonic* effects of light *Dana.*

Tith'y-mal, *n* [Fr *tithymale*, Lat *tithymalus*, Gr. *τιθύμαλος*, a plant with a milk-like sap.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Euphorbia.*

Tit'il-lāte, *v i.* [*imp & p p.* TITILLATED; *p. pr. & vb n* TITILLATING] [Lat. *titillare, titillatum*; It *titillare*, Sp *titilar*, Fr. *titiller.*] To tickle. "The pungent grains of *titillating* dust" *Pope.*

Tit'il-lā'tion, *n* [Lat. *titillatio*, Fr *titillation*, Pr. *titillacio*, Sp. *titilacion*, It. *titillazione.*]

1. The act of tickling, or the state of being tickled.

2. Any pleasurable sensation.

The products of those *titillations* that reach no higher than the senses *Glanville.*

Tit'il-lā'tive, *a.* Tending or serving to titillate or tickle, tickling.

Tit'lărk, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small bird; a species of *Alauda*, or lark.

Ti'tle (tī'tl), *n.* [Lat. *titulus*, It. *titolo*, Sp. & Pg. *titulo*, Pr. *titol*, *titre*, Fr. *titre*]
1. An inscription put over any thing as a name by which it is known.
2. The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name.
3. (*Civil & Canon Laws*) A chapter or division of a book.
4. An appellation of dignity, distinction, or preeminence, given to persons, as duke, marquis, and the like.

With his former *title* greet Macbeth *Shak.*

5. A name, an appellation, designation.
6. (*Law*) (*a*) That which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession, that which is the foundation of ownership of property, real or personal, right, as, a good *title* to an estate, or an imperfect *title*. (*b*) The instrument which is evidence of a right (*c*) (*Canon Law*) That by which a beneficiary holds a benefice
7. (*Anc. Church Records*) A church to which a priest was ordained, and where he was to reside.

Title-deeds (*Law*), the muniments or evidences of ownership

Syn.—Epithet, name, appellation, denomination See EPITHET and NAME

Ti'tle, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p* TITLED, *p pr & vb n* TITLING] [Lat *titulare*, It *titolare*, Sp & Pg *titular*, Fr *titrer*] To call by a title, to name, to entitle

Hadrian took it for honor to be *titled* on his coin, "The Restorer of Britain" *Milton*

Ti'tled (tī'tld), *a* Having a title
Ti'tle-lēaf, *n.* The leaf containing the title of a book.
Ti'tle-less, *a* Not having a title or name [*Obs*]
Ti'tle-pāge, *n.* The page of a book which contains its title
Tit'ler, *n.* A large truncated cone of refined sugar
Tit'ling, *n* 1 The hedge-sparrow Its nest is chosen by the cuckoo for depositing its own eggs.

The *titling*, being thus deceived, hatcheth the egg, and bringeth up the chick of another bird *Holland*

2 Stock-fish,—an old name applied to it in custom-houses.

Titmouse

Tit'mouse, *n.* *pl* TIT'MICE [From *tit*, small, little, and A S *māse*, a titmouse, D *mees*, O H Ger. *mesa*, *mesa*, N H Ger *meise*, id, Sw *mås*, *måse*, a mew, gull, L. Ger *meesle*, *meeseke*, Fr. *mésange*, a tit mouse, Dan *musrit*] (*Ornith*) A small perching bird of the genus *Parus*, the tit, or tomtit. There are numerous species, which feed on insects, seeds, and the like Their notes are shrill and wild
Ti'trāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* TITRATED, *p pr & vb n.* TITRATING] [Fr *titre*, standard] (*Analytical Chem*) To analyze by means of standard solutions
Ti-trā'tion, *n* (*Analytical Chem*) The process of analysis by means of standard solutions,—called also *volumetric analysis*
Tit'ter, *v i* [*imp & p p* TITTERED, *p pr. & vb n* TITTERING] [Cf Prov Eng *tutter*, to tremble, to seesaw, Icel *titra*, to tremble, N H Ger *zittern*, to tremble, *kichern*, to titter See TEETER and DIDDER] To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth, to laugh with restraint
Tit'ter, *n.* A restrained laugh

There was a *titter* of delight on his countenance *Coleridge*

Tit'ter, *v i* To seesaw See TEETER
Tit'ter-tōt'ter, *v. i.* To seesaw, to teeter, or tit ter See TEETER
Tit'tle (tit'tl), *n* [Apparently a diminutive of *tit*, small, H Ger. *tittel*, *tüpfel*, L Ger *tüppel*] A small particle, a minute part, a jot, an iota

Every *tittle* of this prophecy is most exactly verified *South*

Tit'tle-tāt'tle, *n* [A reduplication of *tattle*]
1. Idle, trifling talk, empty prattle
2. An idle, trifling talker [*Rare*]

Tit'tle-tāt'tle, *v i* To talk idly, to prate *Sidney*
Tit'tle-tāt'tling, *n* The act or habit of prating idly
Tit'ū-bāte, *v. i.* [Lat *titubare*, *titubatum*, It *titubare*, Sp *titubar*, *titubear*, Fr. *tituber*] To stumble. [*Obs*]
Tit'ū-bā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *titubatio*, Fr *titubation*, It. *titubazione*] The act of stumbling [*Obs*]
Tit'ū-lar, *a.* [Fr *titulaire*, Sp & Pg *titular*, It *titolare*, from Lat *titulus* See TITLE] Existing in title or name only, nominal, having the title to an office or dignity without discharging its appropriate duties; as, a *titular* king or prince.

If these magnificent titles yet remain
Not merely *titular*. *Milton*
Both Valerius and Austin were *titular* bishops. *Ayliffe*

Tit'ū-lar, *n.* A titulary. [*Rare*]
Tit'ū-lăr'i-ty, *n.* State of being titular. [*Rare*]
Tit'ū-lar-ly, *adv.* In a titular manner, nominally, by title only.
Tit'ū-la-ry, *n.* [Fr. *titulaire*.] A person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not.
Tit'ū-la-ry, *a.* 1. Consisting in a title, titular.
2. Of, or pertaining to, a title.
Tit'ūled, *a* Having a title, entitled [*Obs*] *Fuller*
Tiv'er, *n.* [A-S. *teafor*, *teafur*] A kind of ocher which is used in marking sheep in some parts of England [*Prov Eng.*]
Tiv'er, *v t* To mark sheep with tiver, in different ways and for different purposes [*Prov Eng*]
Tiv'y, *adv* [See TANTIVY] With great speed,—a huntsman's word or sound. *Dryden*
Tmē'sis (mē'sis), (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Lat, Gr τμῆσις, from τέμνειν, to cut] (*Rhet*) A figure by which a compound word is separated, by the intervention of one or more words, as, *quæ meo cunque animo*, for *quicunque meo animo*
To (tōō *when emphasized, or standing alone, but* tŏō *when not emphatic*), *prep* [A-S *tō*, O Sax *to*, *te*, *ti*, O Fries *to*, *te*, *ti*, *tot*, D *toe*, *te*, L Ger *to*, Goth *du*, for *tu*, O H Ger *zuo*, *zo*, *zi*, *za*, *ze*, M H Ger *zuo*, *ze*, N H Ger *zu*, Ir & Gael *do*, Corn *tho*]
1 The preposition *to* primarily indicates approach and arrival, motion made in the direction of a place or thing and attaining it, access, and, also, motion or tendency without arrival, movement toward it is opposed to *from*, and, in most of its uses, is interchangeable with *unto*.

Stay with us, go not *to* Wittenberg *Shak*
So *to* the sylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbor smiled *Milton*
I'll *to* him again, he'll tell me all his purpose *Shak*
She stretched her arms *to* Heaven *Dryden*

2 Hence, it indicates motion, course, or tendency toward a time, a state or condition, an aim, or any thing capable of being regarded as a limit to move ment or action, as, he is going *to* a trade, he is rising *to* wealth and honor

3 Hence, further, in a very general way, and with innumerable varieties of application, it connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action its sphere verges upon that of *for*, but it contains less the idea of design or appropriation, as, these remarks were addressed *to* a large audience, let us keep this seat *to* ourselves, a substance sweet *to* the taste, an event painful *to* the mind, duty *to* God, and *to* our parents, a dislike *to* spiritous liquors "Marks and points out each man of us *to* slaughter" *B Jonson*

Whilst they distilled
Almost *to* jelly with the act of fear,
Stand dumb, and speak not *to* him *Shak*

Add *to* your faith virtue, and *to* virtue knowledge and *to* knowledge temperance; and *to* temperance patience, and *to* patience godliness, and *to* godliness brotherly kindness and *to* brotherly kindness charity *2 Pet* i 5, 6, 7
I have a king's oath *to* the contrary *Shak*
Numbers were crowded *to* death *Clarendon*
Fate and the dooming gods are deaf *to* tears. *Dryden*
Go buckle *to* the law *Dryden*

4 As sign of the infinitive, *to* had originally the use last defined, governing the infinitive as a verbal noun, and connecting it as indirect object with a preceding verb or adjective, thus, ready *to* go, i e, ready unto going, good *to* eat, i e, good for eating, I do my utmost *to* lead my life pleasantly, i e, unto the leading my life pleasantly But it has come to be the almost constant prefix to the infinitive, even in situations where it has no prepositional meaning, as where the infinitive is direct object or subject thus, I love *to* learn, i e, I love learning, *to* die for one's country is noble, i e, the dying for one's country Where the infinitive denotes the design or purpose, good usage once allowed the prefixion of *for* to the *to*, as, what went ye out *for to* see? but this is now indelegant and vulgar In colloquial usage, especially in the United States, *to* often stands for and supplies an infinitive already mentioned thus, he commands me *to* go with him, but I do not wish *to*

5 In many phrases, and in connection with many other words, *to* has a pregnant meaning, or is used elliptically thus it denotes or implies, (*a*) Extent, limit, degree of comprehension, inclusion as far as, as, they met us *to* the number of three hundred "Few of the Esquimaux can count *to* ten" *Quart Review.*

We are ready to try our fortunes
To the last man *Shak*

(*b*) Effect, end, consequence, as, the prince was flattered *to* his ruin, he engaged in a war *to* his cost, violent factions exist *to* the prejudice of the state (*c*) Apposition, connection, antithesis, opposition, as, they engaged hand *to* hand. "Now we see through a glass, darkly, but then face *to* face" *1 Cor* xiii. 12 (*d*) Accord, adaptation, as, an occupation *to* his taste, she has a husband *to* her mind. "He *to* God's image, she *to* his was made" *Dryden* (*e*) Comparison, as, three is *to* nine as nine is *to* twenty seven, it is ten *to* one that you will offend by your officiousness. "All that they did was piety *to* this" *B Jonson* (*f*) Addition, union. "Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom, courage" *Denham.* (*g*) Accompaniment, as, she sang *to* his guitar, they danced *to* the music of a piano.

Anon they move
In perfect phalanx *to* the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders *Milton.*

(*h*) Character, condition of being; purpose subserved or office filled [*Antiquated and rare.*] "I have a king here *to* my flatterer" *Shak.*

☞ *To-day*, *to-night*, *to-morrow*, are peculiar phrases derived from our ancestors *To*, in the two first, has the sense or force of *this*, *this day*, *this night* In the last, it is equivalent to *in* or *on*, *in* or *on* the morrow The words may be considered as compounds, *to-day*, *to-night*, *to-morrow*, and usually as adverbs, but they are sometimes used as nouns, as, *to-day* is ours

To-morrow, *to-morrow*, and *to-morrow*;
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. *Shak.*

To and again, to and fro [*Rare*]—*To and fro*, backward and forward In this phrase, *to* is adverbial—*To and fro* a pacing backward and forward, as, to commence a *to-and-fro* *Tennyson*—*To the face*, in presence of, not in the absence of—*To wit*, to know; namely

☞ *To* is an intensive prefix in some obsolete verbs, as *to break*, *to rend*, *to beat* is the correct reading in Judges ix 53 [See Note on *all to*, or *all-to*, under ALL, *adv*, p 86] *To* is used also as a prefix in the adverbs *together*

Tōad (20), *n* [Prov Eng *tadde*, *tard*, A-S *tādie*, *tādige*, Dan. *tudse*, Sw *tåssa*, *tossa*, perhaps allied to Icel *tad*, dung, so called from its ugly appearance] A batrachian reptile, of the genus *Bufo* (*B vulgaris*), a small animal, having a warty and thick body It is perfectly harmless, and is often useful in gardens by feeding on noxious insects.

Toad (*Bufo vulgaris*)

☞ Many strange stories and superstitions have been connected with the toad It was formerly believed to be both venomous and malicious but was thought to have a "precious jewel in its head, which constituted a redeeming quality This jewel was not its bright and beautiful eyes, as Shakespeare hints, but the bufonite, or toadstone, supposed to possess wonderful medical and magical powers, and now known to be a palatal tooth of the fossil fish *Pycnodus* Toads have been known to live thirty-five or forty years, but the stories of their being found imbedded in the heart of a tree or in solid stone, with no possible communication with the external world, are regarded by scientific men as not well authenticated, or as having arisen from errors of observation

Tōad'-ĕat'er, *n* [Said to be from an old practice among mountebanks' boys of eating toads (vulgarly supposed to be poisonous), in order that their masters might have an opportunity of pretending to effect a cure The French equivalent expression is *un avaleur de couleuvres*] A fawning, obsequious parasite, a mean sycophant, a toady [*Vulgar.*]

You had nearly imposed upon me, but you have lost your labor You're too zealous a *toad-eater*, and betray yourself *Dickens.*

Tōad'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Batrachus*, allied to the fishing frog or angler *Storer.*
Tōad'-flăx, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Linaria* (*L vulgaris*),—popularly called also *butter-and-eggs*
Tōad'ish, *a* Like a toad [*Obs*] *Stafford.*
Tōad'let, *n.* A small toad [*Rare*] *Coleridge.*
Tōad'-spit, *n* The same as CUCKOO SPITTLE, q v.
Tōad'-stōne, *n* 1 (*Min*) A variety of trap-rock, of a brownish gray color, especially, a variety of trap found in Derbyshire, which is generally a dark-brown basaltic amygdaloid, composed of basalt and green earth, and containing oblong cavities filled with calcareous spar

☞ The name is said by some to be derived from the German *todt stein*, meaning *dead stone*, that is, stone which contains no ores

2 A kind of jewel or precious stone formerly popularly supposed to be contained in the head of a toad See TOAD

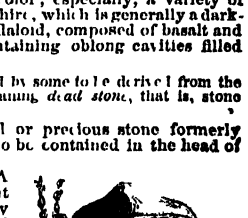
Toad-stool.

Tōad'-stōol, *n* A mushroom, a plant which commonly grows in moist and rich ground
Tōad'y, *n* [See TOADLATER]
1 A toad eater, a sycophant [*Colloq and vulgar*]

Before I had been standing at the window five minutes, they somehow conveyed to me that they were all *toadies* and humbuge *Dickens*

2 A coarse, rustic woman. [*Rare*] *W. Scott.*
Tōad'y, *v t* [*imp & p p* TOADIED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOADYING] To fawn upon with mean sycophancy.
Tōad'y-ism, *n* The practice of meanly fawning on another, base sycophancy, servile adulation.
Tōast, *v t* [*imp. & p p.* TOASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOASTING] [O. Fr. *toster*, *rôtir*, Sp. & Pg. *tostar*,

to roast, toast, from Lat. *torrere, tostum*, to parch, roast.]

1. To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire; as, to *toast* bread or cheese.

2. To warm thoroughly; as, to *toast* the feet.

3. To name when a health is drank; to drink to the health, or in honor of, as, to *toast* a lady.

Tōast, *n.* [O. Fr. *toste, tostée*, toasted bread. See *supra.*]

1. Bread dried and scorched by the fire; also, a kind of food prepared by putting scorched bread into milk or melted butter, formerly, bread scorched and put into liquor.

Make it so large that, filled with sack
Up to the swelling brim,
Vast *toasts* on the delicious lake
Like ships at sea may swim *Rochester*

My sober evening let the tankard bless,
With *toast* embrowned, and fragrant nutmeg fraught *Warton*

2. A lady in honor of whom persons or a company are invited to drink, — so called from the toasts formerly put into liquor, which were considered a great delicacy.

It now came to the turn of Mr Jones to give a *toast*, as it is called, who could not refrain from mentioning his dear Sophia *Fielding*

3. Hence, the name of any person, especially a person of distinction, in honor of whom health is drunk, hence, also, any thing considered worthy to be commemorated in a similar way, a sentiment, as, the land we live in, the day we celebrate, &c

The wise man's passion, and the vain man's *toast* *Pope*

Tōast'er, *n.* 1. One who toasts

2. An instrument for toasting any thing, as bread or cheese.

Tōast'ing-fŏrk, *n.* A long-handled fork, often with sliding joints, for toasting bread, &c, before the fire. *Simmonds.*

Tōast'-mās'ter, *n.* A person who, at public dinners, announces the toasts and directs or times the cheering

Tōast'-rāck, *n* A stand for a table, having partitions for slices of dry toast. *Simmonds*

To-bāc'co, *n* [Sp *tabaco*, It *tabacco*, Fr. *tabac*, from the Indian *tabaco*, the tube or pipe in which the Indians or Caribbees smoked the plant, transferred by the Spaniards to the herb itself Some derive the word from *Tabaco*, a province of Yucatan, where it was said to be first found by the Spaniards, others from the island of *Tobago*, one of the Caribbees But this is very doubtful]

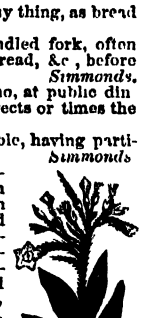

Tobacco-plant (*Nicotiana tabacum*)

1. A plant, a native of America, of the genus *Ascotiana*, much used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff As a medicine, it is narcotic, emetic, and cathartic Tobacco has a strong, peculiar smell, and an acrid taste.

2 The leaves of the plant prepared for smoking, chewing, &c, by being dried, and manufactured in various ways

To-bāc'co-man, *n* A tobacconist [*Rare*] *Butler*

To-bāc'co-ming, *a.* Smoking tobacco [*Obs and rare*] *Bp. Hall.*

To-bāc'co-nist, *n* 1 A dealer in tobacco, also, a manufacturer of tobacco

2. A smoker of tobacco. [*Obs*]

He is lately turned *tobacconist*
Oh what a blow, what an abatement 'tis! *Sylvester*

To bāc'co-pīpe, *n.* 1 A pipe used for smoking tobacco, often made of clay and baked, sometimes of other material

2. (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Monotropa* (*M uniflora*), Indian pipe. *Gray*

Tobacco-pipe clay (*Min*), a species of clay used in making tobacco pipes, — called also *cimolite* — *Tobacco-pipe fish* (*Ichth*), one of a family of fishes having very long, slender bodies, pipe-fish See Pipe-fish

To-bāc'co-stŏp'per, *n.* An instrument for pressing down the tobacco as it is smoked in a pipe

Tō'bine, *n* [Up Ger *tobin*, D *tabyn* See Tabby] A stout twilled silk, used for dresses, much resembling Florentine

To-cā'tā, *n.* [It, from *toccare*, to touch, Pr, Sp, & Pg. *tocar*, Fr. *toquer, toucher* See Touch] (*Mus.*) An old form of piece for the organ or harpsichord, somewhat in the free and brilliant style of the modern *fantasia*, or *capriccio*

Tŏch'er, *n.* [Ir. *tochar*] Dowry brought by a bride to her husband. [*Scot*] *Burns*

Tŏck'ăy, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of gecko or spotted lizard in India.

To-cŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. τόκος, a birth, from τίκτειν, to bring forth, and λόγος, discourse] (*Med*) The science of obstetrics or midwifery, that department of medicine which treats of parturition

Tŏc'sin, *n.* [Fr., from O Fr *toquer*, to touch, strike, and *sein, seint*, a bell, Pr *cenh*, Pg *sino*, O. It *segno*, L Lat. *signum*, from Lat. *signum*, a sign, signal. See Touch and Toccata] An alarm-bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

The loud *tocsin* tolled their last alarm. *Campbell.*

Tŏd, *n.* [Icel. *toddi*, a piece of a thing, *tota*, a little branch, Sw. *tätte, totte*, a rope, Ger. *zotte, zotz*, a tuft of hair hanging together, a shag.]

1. A bush, a thick shrub. [*Rare.*]

The ivy *tod* is heavy with snow. *Coleridge.*

2. A quantity of wool, being twenty-eight pounds, or two stone.

3 [Cf. Icel. *toa, tófa*, a she-fox.] A fox. *B. Jon*

Tŏd, *v. t* To weigh; to produce in tods [*Obs*]

To-dāy', *n* [From *to* and *day*, A-S. *tō-dæg*] The present day.

To-dāy', *adv.* On this day, on the present day.

Worcester's horse came but *to-day* *Shak*

Tŏd'dle (tŏd'dl), *v. i.* [Also *tottle*] [Allied to *totter, daddle*, and *topple*] To walk with short steps, as a child

Tŏd'dler, *n.* One who toddles; an infant or young child *Mrs Gaskell*

Tŏd'dy, *n* [Formed from Hind *tārī*, the juice of the palmyra tree, vulgarly, *toddy*]

1 A juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the East Indies, or a spiritous liquor prepared from it

2 A mixture of spirit and water sweetened

☞ *Toddy* differs from *grog* in having a less proportion of spirit, and in being sweetened

To-dō', *n.* Bustle, stir, commotion, ado. [*Colloq*]

Tō'dy, *n.* [N Lat *todus*, Fr *todier*, Ger *todvogel*] (*Ornith*) A genus of insectivorous, passerine birds of America, somewhat resembling the king-fishers

Tōe, *n* [A S *tah, tâ*, Icel *tâ*, Sw *tå*, Dan *taa*, O Frics *tane*, L Ger *taan, toon*, D *toon, teen*, O H Ger *zêha*, N H Ger *zehe*]

1 One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand "Each one tripping on his *toe*" *Shak.*

2 The fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals

3 The member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man

4 (*Steam eng*) An arm fastened to a lifting rod to raise it There are *steam toes* and *exhaust toes* [See *Illust* of *Valve-gear*]

Tōe, *v. t* [*imp & p p* toed, *p pr & vb n.* toeing] To touch or reach with the toes, to come fully up to, as, to *toe* the mark

Tōed (tōd), *a* Having toes, — chiefly used in composition, as, narrow-*toed* thick *toed*, slender-*toed*

To-fall', *n.* A falling, decline, end [*It*] *Cowper.*

Tŏf'fee, } *n.* The same as Taffy, q v.
Tŏf'fy, }

To-fōre', *prep* or *adv* [From *to* and *fore*, A-S *tōforan, tōfor*, Ger *zuvor*] Before, formerly [*Obs*] *Shak*

Would thou wert as thou *to-fore* hast been *Shak*

Tŏft, *n* [L Ger *toft*, a field hedged in, not far from a house, Icel *toft*, the court yard of a house, Dan *toft, tomt*, Sw *tompt, topt*, L. Lat *tofta, toftum*, a small grove Cf Tuft]

1 A grove of trees

2 (*O Eng Law*) A place where a messuage has once stood

Tŏft'man, *n*, *pl* Tŏft'men The owner of a toft

Tō'fus, *n* 1 Tophus See Tophus

2 (*Min*) Tufa See Tufa and Toph. *Cowell*

Tō'gā, *n* [Lat *tegere*, to cover] (*Rom Antiq*) The loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans, consisting of a single broad piece of cloth, and wrapped around the body *W Scott.*

Toga prætexta, a toga with a broad purple border, said to be derived from the Etruscans, and worn by children of both sexes, by magistrates and by persons engaged in sacred rites, or paying vows — *Toga virilis*, the manly gown This was assumed by Roman boys about the time of completing their fourteenth year

Tō'gā-ted, } *a.* [Lat *toga-*
Tō'ged, } *tus*, from *toga*, a covering, gown, from *tegere*, to cover] Gowned, dressed in a gown, wearing a gown *Shak.*

To gĕth'er, *adv* [O Eng Roman Senator in his Toga *togeder, togyder*, A-S *tō gădere*, i e, *at gădere, ongeador*, together, from *gador*, at once Cf Gather]

1 In the same place, as, to live *together* in one house.

2 In the same time, contemporaneously, as, to live *together* in the same age.

3 In company; unitedly, as, we walked *together* to the wood.

Soldiers can never stand idle long *together*. *Landor.*

4 In or into union, into junction, as, to sew, knit, pin, or fasten two things *together*; to mix things *together*.

The king joined humanity and policy *together*. *Bacon.*

5 In concert, as, the allies made war upon France *together*.

Together with, in union with; in company or mixture with

Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden.*

Tŏg'ger-y, *n.* [From O. Eng. *toge*, a toga, gown. See Togated.] Clothes; garments; articles of dress; as, fishing *toggery*.. [*Sportive or low.* *Colleg.*]

Tŏg'gle, *n.* [Written also *toggel.*] [Cf. Eng. *tug*, and Ger. *stöckel*, a little stick.]

1 (*Naut.*) A small wooden pin tapering toward both ends with a groove around its center. It is fixed transversely in the bight of a rope to secure any other bight of a rope to, for the convenience of applying or removing them expeditiously, or passed through a link of a chain which is itself passed through a link of the same or a different chain, in order to fasten them together.

Toggle-joint.

2 A button.

Tŏg'gle-joint, *n.* An elbow or knee-joint, consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line, and made to produce great end-wise pressure, when any force is applied to bring them into this position.

Toil, *v i* [*imp & p p* toiled, *p pr. & vb n* toiling] [A-S *teolian, tilian*, to study, toil, O D *teulen, tuylen*, to labor, till, O Frics *teula, to labor* See Till, *v t* and *n*] To exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind, especially of the body, with efforts of some continuance or duration, to labor, to work

To l, *v t* 1 To weary; to overlabor. [*Obs*]
"*Toiled* with works of war" *Shak.*

2 To labor, to work, — often with *out*. [*Rare.*]
"Places well *toiled* and husbanded" *Holland.*
"*Toiled* out my uncouth passage" *Milton*

Toil, *n.* [O D *tuyl*, labor, work, O Frics. *teule, tiole*] Labor with pain and fatigue, labor that oppresses the body or mind. "My task of servile *toil*" *Milton.*

After such bloody *toil*, we bid good night. *Shak.*

☞ *Toil* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *toil-strung, toil-wasted, toil-worn*, and the like

Syn. — Labor, drudgery, work, exertion, occupation, employment, task, travail — Toil, Labor, Drudgery *Labor* implies strenuous exertion, but not necessarily such as overtasks the faculties, *toil* denotes a severity of labor which is painful and exhausting, *drudgery* implies mean and degrading work, or, at least, work which wearies or disgusts from its minuteness or dull uniformity

You do not know the heavy grievances,
The *toils*, the labors, weary *drudgeries*,
Which they impose *Southern*

How often have I blessed the coming day,
When *toil* remitting lent its turn to play! *Goldsmith*

Toil, *n.* [Fr. *toiles*, pl, toils, nets, from *toile*, cloth, canvas, from Lat *tela*, any woven stuff, a web, contracted from *texela*, from *texere*, to weave] A net or snare, any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey

As a Numidian lion, when first caught,
Endures the *toil* that holds him *Denham.*

Toil'er, *n* One who toils, or labors with pain

Toi'let, *n* [Written also *toilette*] [Fr. *toilette*, from *toile*, cloth, linen See *supra*]

1 A covering or cloth of linen, silk, or tapestry, spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room.

2 A dressing table

3 Mode of dressing, or that which is arranged in dressing, attire, dress, as, her *toilet* is perfect

4 A bag or case for night clothes. *Simmonds.*

Toilet-glass, a looking-glass for a toilet-table — *Toilet-quilt*, a quilt or cover for a toilet-table — *Toilet-service, toilet-set*, earthen-ware and glass utensils for a dressing-room *Simmonds* — *Toilet-table*, a dressing-table, a toilet See 2

To make one's toilet, to adjust one s dress with care

Toi lĕtte', *n* 1 See Toilet.

2 An ante-room for dressing *Simmonds*

Toil'fŭl, *a* Producing or involving much toil, laborious

Toi-li nĕtte', *n* [See *supra*] A cloth, the weft of which is of woolen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk, used for waistcoats

Toil'less (109), *a* Free from toil

Toil'sŏme, *a* Attended with toil, or fatigue and pain, laborious, wearisome, as, *toilsome* work, a *toilsome* task.

What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks? *Milton*

Toil'sŏme-ly, *adv.* In a toilsome manner; laboriously

Toil'sŏme-ness, *n* The quality or state of being toilsome, laboriousness, wearisomeness.

Toise (toiz), *n* [Fr *toise*, L Lat *tesa*. Cf. It *tesa*, tension, from Lat *tendere, tensum*, to stretch, extend] A fathom or long measure in France, containing six French feet, or about 6.39459 English feet.

To kāy', *n.* A kind of wine produced at Tokay, in Hungary, made of white grapes It is distinguished from other wines by its aromatic taste It is not good till it is about three years old, and it continues to improve as long as it is kept.

Tō'kĕn (tō'kn), *n.* [A-S *tācen, tācen, tācn*, from *tæcan*, to teach, show; Goth. *taikns*, O. Sax. *tēkan, tēkan*, O. Frics. *teken, tekn, teiken*, D & L. Ger. *teken*, Icel. *tákn, teikn*, Sw. *tecken, teken*, Dan. *tegn*, O. H. Ger. *zeichan*, N. H. Ger. *zeichen.*]

1. Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or an event; a sign, as, the rainbow is a *token* of God's covenant established with Noah.

The sun gives *token* of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shak.*

2. A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship of another person is to be kept in mind; a souvenir.

This is some *token* from a newer friend. *Shak.*

3. A piece of metal intended for currency, and issued by a private party, usually bearing the name of the party by whom issued, and redeemable by the issuer in lawful money In England, they were first issued for farthings, but at a later period, especially during the war with Napoleon Bonaparte, they were freely put in circulation by individuals for half-pennies, pennies, and even for sixpences, shillings, half crowns, and crowns, by city corporations and the Bank of England

4. (*Med*) A livid spot upon the body, indicating, or supposed to indicate, the approach of death [*Obs*]

Like the fearful *tokens* of the plague,
Are mere forerunners of their ends *Beau & Fl*

5. (*Print*) Ten quires of paper

☞ A *white token* is 250 sheets of paper printed on both sides, or about 10½ quires of 24 sheets

Token sheet, the last sheet of each token *Savage*

Tō'ken, *v t* [*imp & p p* TOKENED, *p pr & vb n* TOKENING] [A-S *tācnian, tācnan*, Goth *taikn jan*]

1. To make known. [*Obs.*] *Shak*
2. To mark with spots *Shak*

Tō'ken-less (tō'kn les), *a* Without a token

Tōk'in, *n.* An alarm-bell, a tocsin [*Obs*] *Halliwell*

Tōl, *v. t* [Lat *tollere* See TOLL] (*Law*) To take away See TOLL

Tō'la, *n.* [Hind *tulā*, a balance] A weight for gold and silver in India, equal to about 180 grains troy, but different in different places

Tōl'bōoth, *n.* A prison or jail, particularly, a prison in Edinburgh See TOLLBOOTH

He was hurried off, and committed to Lord Scoon, to be imprisoned for declining the king's authority Scoon, who seems to have taken a malicious pleasure in performing such services, was conducting his prisoner along the street, when some one asked, "Where away with that man my lord?" "First to the *tolbooth*, and then to the gallows," said Scoon

Tōld, *imp & p p. of tell.* See TELL.

Tōle, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* TOLED, *p pr & vb n* TOLING] [Probably from *toll*, to call by the sound of a bell. Cf also Icel *tolla*, to stick, and A-S *tol cettan*, to tickle, stir] To draw, or cause to follow, by presenting something pleasing or desirable to view, to allure by some bait [Written also *toll*]

Whatever you observe him to be more frighted at than he should, *tole* him on by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty *Locke*

To-lē'do, *n.* A sword of the finest temper,—so called from *Toledo*, in Spain, once famous for its swords. *B Jonson*

Tōl'er-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality or state of being tolerable, tolerableness [*Rare*] *Fuller*

Tōl'er-a-ble, *a* [Fr *tolerable*, Pr *tollerable*, Sp *tolerable*, Pg *toleravel*, It. *tollerabile*, Lat *tolerabilis*]

1. Capable of being borne or endured, supportable, either physically or mentally

As may affect the earth with cold and heat
Scarce *tolerable* *Milton*

2. Fit to be tolerated, sufferable. "A *tolerable* civility" *Bp Taylor*

3. Moderately good or agreeable, not contemptible, not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without disgust, resentment, or opposition, passable, as, a *tolerable* translation, a *tolerable* entertainment, a *tolerable* administration

Tōl'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* The state of being tolerable

Tōl'er-a-bly, *adv.* 1 In a tolerable manner, supportably

2. Moderately well, passably, not perfectly, as, a constitution *tolerably* firm, the advocate speaks *tolerably* well.

Tōl'er-ance, *n* [Fr *tolérance*, Pr *tolleransa*, Sp & Pg *tolerancia*, It *tolleranza*, Lat *tolerantia*]

1. The power or capacity of enduring the act of enduring. [*Obs*]

Diogenes, one frosty morning, came to the market-place, shaking, to show his *tolerance* *Bacon*

2. The endurance of offensive persons or opinions, toleration.

3. (*Med.*) The power possessed by diseased persons of supporting doses of medicine, which, in health, would prove injurious

Tōl'er-ant, *a* [Fr. *tolérant*, Sp *tolerante*, It *tollerante*, Lat. *tolerans*, p pr of *tolerare* See TOLERATE.] Inclined to tolerate, favoring toleration, forbearing, indulgent.

Tōl'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* TOLERATED; *p pr. & vb. n.* TOLERATING] [Lat. *tolerare, toleratum*, from the root *tol*, whence *tollere*, to lift up, and *tuli*, perfect of *ferre*, to bear, It *tollerare*, Sp & Pg *tolerar*, Pr. *tollerar*, Fr. *tolérer*.] To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hinderance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing, not to restrain; as, to *tolerate* opinions or practices.

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke*

We *tolerate* them because property and liberty, to a degree, require that toleration. *Burke.*

Tōl'er-ā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *toleratio*, O. Sp. *toleracion*]

1. The act of tolerating; the allowance of that which is not wholly approved.

2. Specifically, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief.

3 Hence, freedom from bigotry and severity in judging of the opinions or belief of others, especially in respect to religious matters.

Tōll, *n* [A-S. *toll*, O Sax *tol, tolna*, O Fries *tolne, tolenc, tolen*, O L Ger *tolu*, L Ger *toll*, D *tol*, Icel *tollr*, Sw *tull*, Dan *told*, O H Ger *zol*, N H Ger *zoll*, L Lat *telon, teloneum, tolnetum*, from Lat *telonium, teloneum*, Gr τελωνιον, a toll house, custom house, from τελος, a tax, duty, toll]

1 A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a bridge or on a highway, or for that of vending goods in a fair, market, or the like

2 (*Anglo-Sax & O Eng Law*) A liberty to buy and sell within the bounds of a manor

3 A portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding

Toll and team (*O Eng Law*), the privilege of having a market, and jurisdiction of villeins *Burrill — Toll-thorough* (*Eng Law*), toll taken by a town for beasts driven through it, or over a bridge or ferry maintained at its cost *Brande — Toll-traverse*, toll taken by an individual for beasts driven across his ground, toll paid by a person for passing over the private soil, bridge ferry &c, of another *Brande Craig — Toll-turn*, a toll paid at the return of beasts from market, though they were not sold *Burrill*

Syn —Tax, custom, duty, impost

Tōll (Synop, § 130), *v t* [Lat *tollere* Cf TOL]

1 (*Law*) To take away, to vacate, to annul *Bacon*
2 To draw See TOLE

Tōll, *v t* [Icel *tolla*, to tax, to weigh, Sw. *tulla*, Dan *tolde* See *supra*] [*Rare*]

1 To pay toll or tallage *Shak*
2 To take toll, as a miller

No Italian priest
Shall tithe or *toll* in our dominion *Shak*

Tōll, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* TOLLED, *p pr & vb n* TOLLING] [Cf W *tol, tolo*, a loud sound, a din] To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals, or in calling assemblies, or to announce the death of a person

Now sink in sorrows with a *tolling* bell *Pope*

Tōll, *v t* [See *supra*] 1 To cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated, as, to *toll* the funeral bell

2 To strike, or to indicate by striking, as the hour

The clocks do *toll* the third hour *Shak*

Tōll, *n* The sounding of a bell with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated

Tōll'a-ble, *a* Subject to the payment of toll, as, *tollable* goods *Wright*

Tōll'age, *n* Payment of toll, also, the amount or quantity paid as toll

Tōll'-bär, *n* A bar or beam used for stopping boats on a canal at the toll house, or on a road for stopping passengers

Tōll'booth, *n* [From *toll* and *booth*, Icel *toll bud*, Sw *tullbod*, Dan *toldbod*] [Written also *tolbooth*]

1 A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll [*Obs*]
2 A prison See TOLBOOTH *W Scott*

Tōll'booth, *v t* To imprison in a tollbooth

Tōll'-bridge, *n* A bridge where toll is paid for passing it

Tōll'-corn, *n* Corn taken as pay for grinding at a mill *Wright*

Tōll'er, *n.* 1 One who collects taxes, a toll gatherer

2 One who tolls a bell

Tōll'-dish, *n* A dish for measuring toll in mills

Tōll'-gāte, *n* A gate where toll is taken

Tōll'-gāth'er-er, *n* The man who takes or gathers toll

Tōll'-hōp, *n.* A toll dish *Crabb*

Tōll'-house, *n*, *pl* TOLL'-HOUSES. A house erected or occupied by a receiver of tolls

Tōll'man, *n*, *pl* TOLL'MEN One who receives or collects toll, a toll gatherer

Tōl'men, *n* The same as CROMLECH, q v.

Tōl'ses-ter, *n* [L Lat *tolsestrum*] (*O Eng Law*) A toll or tribute of a sextary of ale, paid to the lords of some manors by their tenants, for liberty to brew and sell ale. *Cowell Burrill*

Tōl'gey, *n.* A place where tolls were assessed or collected. [*Obs*] *Halliwell*

Tōlt, *n.* [L. Lat *tolta*, from Lat *tollere*, to take away] (*O Eng Law*) A writ by which a cause pending in a court baron was removed into a county court *Cowell*

To lū' (Synop, § 130), *n.* A resin, or oleo resin, produced by a tree of South America, the *Myrospermum toluiferum*. It is said to have been first brought from Santiago de Tolu, in New Granada, and is called also *balsam of Tolu*, and *Tolu balsam*.

Tōl'u-tā'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *tolutim*, on a trot, properly lifting up the feet, from *tollere*, to lift up.] A pacing or ambling. [*Obs.*] *Spelman.*

To-lū'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) A large tree of the genus *Myrospermum* (*M. toluiferum*), the wood of which is red in the center, and has the odor of balsam or of rose. It affords the balsam called *tolu*. *Baird.*

Tōm, *n.* The knave of trumps at gleek. [*Obs.*]

Tōm'a-hawk, *n.* [Indian Algonkin *tomehagen*, Mohegan *tumnahegan*, Delaware *tamothecan*] An Indian weapon, being a wooden club, two feet or more in length, terminating in a heavy knob, — applied also to the Indian hatchet.

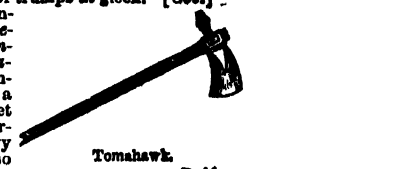

Tomahawk.

Palfrey.

Tōm'a-hawk, *v t* [*imp. & p. p* TOMAHAWKED (tōm'a hawkt), *p pr & vb n* TOMAHAWKING.] To cut or kill with a hatchet called a tomahawk.

Tōm'-āl'ley, *n* The liver of the lobster, which becomes green when boiled, — called also *tom-alline*

To mān', *n.* A conventional money of account in Persia, whose value varies greatly at different times and places. It may be valued at about three dollars *Simmonds.*

To mā'to, or **To mā'to** (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Sp., Pg, & Fr *tomate*, of American origin] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit, the *Lycopersicum* (or *Solanum*) *esculentum* The fruit, which is called also *love-apple*, is usually of a rounded, flattened form, but often irregular in shape It is of a bright red or yellow color, and is eaten either raw or cooked.

Tōmb (tōōm), *n* [Fr *tombe*, It *tomba*, Sp., Pg, & Late Lat *tumba*, from Gr τύμβος, a tomb, grave.]

1 A pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited, a grave "As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*" *Shak.*

2 A house or vault, formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof, for the reception of the dead

3 A monument erected to the memory of the dead, a tombstone "Hang an epitaph on her *tomb*" *Shak.*

Tōmb (tōōm), *v t* [*imp & p p* TOMBED, *p pr. & vb n* TOMBING] To place in a tomb, to bury, to inter, to intomb

I *tombed* my brother that I might be blessed *Chapman.*

Tōm'bac, *n* [Written also *tambac*] [Fr. *tombac*, It *tombacco*, Sp *tumbaga*, Pg *tambaca, tambaque*, from Malay *tumbâga*, copper, Jav *tembaga*.] An alloy of copper and zinc, or a species of brass, with an excess of zinc When arsenic is added, it is *white tombac* *Brande.*

Tōmb'less (tōōm'les), *a.* Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument

Tōmb'-nōd'dy (tōōm'), *n* [See TOM-NODDY] (*Ornith*) A Shetland bird, the puffin, or tom-noddy.

Tōm'boy, *n* [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *boy*] A rude, bolsterous boy, also, and more commonly, a romping girl [*Colloq*] *Beau & Fl.*

Tōmb'stōne (tōōm'-), *n* A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased, a monument

Tōm'-cāt, *n* A male cat, especially when full grown or of large size

Tōm'-cōd, *n* [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *cod*. Cf Fr *tacaud* whiting pout, Ind *tacaud*, i e, plenty fish] (*Ichth*) A small fish (*Morrhua pruinosa*), which is abundant on the American coast soon after frost commences, and hence often called *frost-fish.*

Tōme, *n* [Fr *tome*, It, Sp, & Pg *tomo*, Lat *tomus*, from Gr τόμος, a piece cut off, a part of a book, a volume, from τεμνειν, to cut] As many writings as are bound in a volume, forming the part of a larger work, usually, a ponderous volume, a book.

A more childish expedient than that to which he now resorted is not to be found in all the *tomes* of the casuists *Macaulay.*

Tōme'let, *n* A small tome, a little volume [*R*]

Tō'men tōse', } *a* [Fr *tomenteux*, It & Sp *to-*
To mĕn'tōus, } *mentoso*, from Lat *tomentum*, a stuffing of wool, hair, or feathers] (*Bot*) Covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible, or with a whitish down, like wool, downy, nappy; as, a *tomentous* stem or leaf

Tōm'fōol, *n* [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *fool*.] A great fool, a trifler

Tōm'fōol-er-y, *n* Foolish trifling *Ec. Rev.*

Tōm'john (-jŏn), *n* A kind of sedan-chair used in Ceylon, open in front and on each side, and carried by a single pole on men's shoulders *Simmonds.*

Tōm'-nŏd'dy, *n* [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *noddy* Cf TOMB NODDY]

1 (*Ornith*) A sea bird, the puffin.
2 A fool, a dunce, a noddy

To-mŏr'rōw, *n* [From *to* and *morrow*. See To.] The day after the present, the next day.

Summon him *to-morrow* to the Tower. *Shak.*
One to-day is worth two *to-morrows.* *Franklin.*

To-mŏr'rōw, *adv* On the day after the present day, on the morrow

Tōm'pi-on, *n.* 1. The stopper of a cannon. See TAMPION

2. The iron bottom to which grape-shot are fixed.

Tŏm'rig, *n.* [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *rig.*] A rude, wild, wanton girl, a tomboy. *Dennis.*

Tŏm'tit, or **Tŏm-tit',** *n.* [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *tit*] A little bird, the titmouse

Tŏm'-tŏm, *n.* A large, flat drum, used by the Hindoos, tam-tam.

Tŏn, *n.* [Fr. See TONF] The prevailing fashion or mode, vogue

Tŏn (tŭn), *n.* [A-S *tunne*, a tun, tub, a large vessel, L. Ger. *tunne*, H Ger & Fr. *tonne*, D. *ton.* See TUN] (*Com*) (*a*) The weight of twenty hundred gross, or 2240 pounds In the United States the ton is commonly estimated at 2000 pounds, this being sometimes called the *short ton* (*b*) A certain weight or space,—in the latter case about forty cubic feet,—by which the burden of a ship is estimated, as, a ship of three hundred *tons*, that is, a ship that will carry three hundred *tons* (*c*) A certain quantity of timber, consisting of forty solid feet, if round, or fifty-four feet, if square (*d*) The quantity of eight sacks, or ten barrels, of flour *Simmonds* (*e*) The quantity of ten bushels of potatoes *Simmonds*

☞ *Ton* and *tun* have the same etymology, and were formerly used interchangeably, but in present usage, *ton* is generally employed to designate the weight, and *tun* the cask See TUN

Tŏn'-măne, *n* A surname, or family name, a cognomen. [*Rare*] *W. Scott*

Tŏn'ca-bĕan, *n* See TONKA BEAN

Ton-di'no, *n.* [It] (*Arch*) The same as ASTRAGAL. See ASTRAGAL

Tōne, *n* [Lat *tonus*, a sound, tone, from Gr *τόνος*, a stretching, straining, raising of the voice, a tone, accent, from *τείνειν*, to stretch or strain. It *tuono*, *tono*, Sp *tono*, *ton*, Pg *tom*, Pr & Jer *ton*, Ger. & Sw *ton*, Dan *tone*, D *toon*, M H. Ger *dôn*]

1. Sound, or the character of a sound, or a sound considered as of this or that character, as, a low *tone*, high *tone*, or loud *tone*, a grave *tone*, an acute *tone*, a sweet *tone*, a harsh *tone*

2. (*Rhet*) Accent, or inflection or modulation of the voice, as adapted to express emotion or passion

Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes *Dryden*

3. A whining style of speaking, a kind of mournful or artificial strain of voice, an affected speaking with a measured rhythm and a regular rise and fall of the voice, as, children often read with a *tone*

4. (*Mus*) (*a*) A sound considered as to pitch, as, the seven *tones* of the octave, she has good high *tones* (*b*) The larger kind of interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale, the smaller being called a *semitone*, as, a whole *tone* too flat, raise it a *tone* (*c*) The peculiar quality of sound in any voice or instrument, as, a rich *tone*, a reedy *tone.*

☞ The use of the word *tone*, both for a sound and for the interval between two sounds or tones, is confusing, but is common—almost universal

5. (*Med*) That state of a body, or of any of its organs or parts, in which the animal functions are healthy, and performed with due vigor

☞ *Tone*, in its primary signification, is *tension*, and *tension* is the primary signification of *strength*, hence its application to the natural healthy state of animal organs *Tone*, therefore, in medicine, is the strength and activity of the organs, from which proceed healthy functions In this sense, the word is metaphorically applied to character or faculties, intellectual and moral

6 State of mind, temper, mood "To drag the mind . . . from a philosophical *tone* or temper" *Bolingbroke*

7 Tenor, character, spirit, drift. "The *tone* of his remarks was commendatory"

8 General or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, or sentiment, in reference to a scale of high and low, or as like a tinge of color, as, a low *tone* of morals, an elevated *tone* of sentiment, a courtly *tone* of manners

9 (*Paint*) The prevailing color of a picture, or its general effect.

☞ It depends, first, upon the right relations of objects in shadow to the principal light, and second, upon the quality of color The term is often used to quality, or as synonymous with, *depth*, *richness*, and *splendor* in pictures *Parholt*

Tōne, *v t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TONED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TONING]

1 To utter with an affected tone.

2. To tune. See TUNE.

To tone down (*a*) To cause to give a lower tone or sound, to give a lower tone to, hence, to moderate or relax, to diminish or weaken the striking characteristics of, to soften "The best method for the purpose in hand was to employ some one of a character and position suited to get possession of their confidence, and then use it to *tone down* their religious strictures" *Palfrey* (*b*) (*Paint*) To bring the colors of into harmonious relations as to light and shade,—said of a picture "Its thousand hues *toned down* harmoniously" *C Kingsley* —*To tone up*, to cause to give a higher tone or sound, to give a higher tone to, to make more intense, to heighten, to strengthen

Tōned, *a.* Having a tone,—chiefly used in composition, as, high *toned*, sweet-*toned.*

Tōne'less, *a* Having no tone, unmusical.

Tōne'-syl'la-ble, *n.* An accented syllable. *Stuart.*

Tŏng (tŭng), *n* [Ger. *zunge*, the tongue, and the catch of a buckle See TONGUE, 8] The catch of a buckle, tongue. *Spenser.*

Tŏng'kăng, *n.* A kind of boat or junk used in the seas of the Eastern Archipelago. *Simmonds.*

Tŏn'go, *n.* The mangrove,—so called in the Pacific *Simmonds.*

Tŏngs, *n. pl* [A-S. *tange*, L. Ger. *tange*, D & Dan *tang*, Sw *tång*, Icel *taung*, *tong*, O H. Ger. *zangd*, N H Ger *zange*] An instrument, usually of metal, consisting of two parts, or long shafts, joined at one end, used for handling things, especially fire or heated metals,—often called a *pair of tongs.*

Tŏngue (tŭng), *n* [A S, L Ger, & Dan *tunge*, O Sax *tunga*, *tunge*, O Fries *tunge*, *tonge*, D *tong*, Icel & Sw. *tunga*, Goth *tuggô*, O H. Ger *zungâ*, N H Ger *zunge*, Ir & Gael *teanga*, *teangadh*, O Lat *dingua*, afterward *lingua*]

1 (*Anat*) A muscular organ, free at one extremity, and attached by the other to the floor of the mouth, subserving the purposes of taste, prehension of aliments, deglutition, and in man of articulation also

2 Hence, speech, discourse, sometimes, fluency of speech

Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together *L Estrange*

3 The power of articulate utterance, speech "Parrots imitating human *tongue*" *Dryden*

4 Honorable discourse, eulogy [*Obs*]

She was born noble; let that title find her a private grave, but neither *tongue* nor honor *Beau & Fl*

5 A language, the whole sum of words used by a particular nation, as, the English *tongue* "To speak all *tongues*" *Milton*

6 Speech, words or declarations only,—opposed to *thoughts* or *actions*

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth 1 *John* iii 18

7. A nation, as distinguished by language

I will gather all nations and *tongues* *Is* lxvi 18

8 That which is considered as resembling an animal's tongue, in position or form, as, (*a*) A projection, or slender appendage or fixture, as, the *tongue* of a buckle, or of a balance (*b*) A projection on the side of a board which fits into a groove (*c*) A point, or long, narrow strip of land, projecting from the main into a sea or a lake (*d*) The taper part of any thing (*e*) (*Naut*) A short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing backstays, &c, to the size of the mast head, also, the upper main piece of a mast composed of several pieces

To hold the tongue, to be silent

Syn —Language, speech, expression See LANGUAGE

Tŏngue (tŭng), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* TONGUED, *p pr* & *vb n* TONGUING]

1 (*Mus*) To modulate or modify with the tongue, as notes, in playing the flute and some other wind instruments

2 To chide, to scold [*Obs*]

How might she *tongue* me *Shak*

3 To join by means of a tongue and groove, as, to *tongue* boards together

Tŏngue (tŭng), *v i* 1 To talk, to prate *Shak*

2 (*Mus*) To use the tongue in forming the notes, as in playing the flute, and some other wind instruments

Tŏngued (tŭngd), *a* Having a tongue. "*Tongued* like the night crow" *Donne*

Tŏngue'-grăft'ing (tŭng'), *n* A mode of grafting by inserting the end of a cion in a particular manner [See *Illust* of *Graft*]

Tŏngue'less (tŭng'), *a* 1 Having no tongue.

2 Hence, speechless, mute. "*Tongueless* blocks" *Shak.*

3 Unnamed, not spoken of. [*Obs*] "One good deed dying *tongueless*" *Shak.*

Tŏngue'let (tŭng'-), *n* A little tongue, or tongue like process

Tŏngue'-păd (tŭng'păd), *n* A great talker [*Obs*]

Tŏngue'-shăped (tŭng'shăpt), *a* Shaped like a tongue, especially, (*Bot*) Linear and fleshy, blunt at the end, convex underneath, and having usually a cartilaginous border, as, a *tongue shaped* leaf

Tŏngue'-tie, *n* (*Med*) Impeded motion of the tongue in consequence of the shortness of the frænum, or of the adhesion of its margins to the gums *Dunglison*

Tŏngue'-tie (tŭng'ti), *v t* To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation

Tŏngue'-tied (tŭng'tid), *a* 1 Destitute of the power of distinct articulation, having an impediment in the speech

2 Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause "Love and *tongue tied* simplicity" *Shak*

Tŏngu'y (tŭng'ĭ), *a* Ready or voluble in speaking, as, a *tonguy* speaker [*Colloq and low*]

Tŏn'ic, *a* [Fr. *tonique*, It. & Sp. *tonico*, Gr. *τονικός*. See TONE]

1 Of, or relating to, tones or sounds.

2 Extensive, or causing extension, as muscular action. [*Obs*] *Browne.*

3 Increasing tension, hence, increasing strength, as, *tonic* power

4 (*Med*) Increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.

Tonic spasm (*Med*), a steady and continuous spastic contraction enduring for a comparatively long time It is opposed to a *clonic spasm*, in which the muscular fibers contract and relax alternately in very quick succession

Tŏn'ic, *n.* [Fr. *tonique*, N. Lat. *tonicum.*]

1. (*Med*) A medicine that increases the strength, and gives vigor of action to the system.

2 (*Mus*) The key-tone, or first tone of the scale.

Tŏn'ic-al, *a.* Tonic. [*Rare*]

To-nĭc'i-ty, *n* (*Physiol*) A state of healthy tension of muscular fibers while at rest.

To-night', *n* [From *to* and *night* See TO] The present night, or the night after the present day.

To-night', *adv* On this night

Tŏn'ish, *a* In the ton, fashionable, modish.

Tŏn'ish-ness, *n* The quality of being in the ton, or prevailing fashion, modishness. [*Colloq.*]

"Famed for *tonnishness*" *Mad. D'Arblay*

Tŏn'ka-bĕan, *n* [Fr *tonca*, *tonka*, *tonga.*] (*Bot*) The fruit of the *Coumarouna* (*Dipterix*) *odorata*, a shrubby plant of Guiana It has a peculiarly agreeable smell, and is employed in the scenting of snuff. [Written also *tonca bean*, *tonga bean*, and *tonquin-bean*]

Tŏn'nage (tŭn'naj, 45), *n.* [From *ton*]

1 The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.

2 The cubical content or burden of a ship in tons, or the amount of weight which one or several ships may carry.

A fleet with an aggregate *tonnage* of 60,000, seemed sufficient to conquer the world *Motley*

3 A duty or impost on ships, estimated per ton, or a duty, toll, or rate payable on goods per ton, transported on canals

4. The whole amount of shipping estimated by tons, as, the *tonnage* of the United States. See TON

☞ *Tonnage* in the United States is by law estimated as follows for a double-decked vessel, take the length from the fore part of the main stem to the after part of the stern post above the upper deck, take the greatest breadth above the main wales, and reckon half this breadth for the depth, then deduct from the length three fifths of the breadth, multiply the remainder by the breadth, and the product by the depth, and divide this product by 95 For a single-decked vessel, the same as above, except that the depth is taken by measure from the under side of the deck-plank to the ceiling in the hold

To nŏm'e-ter, *n* [Gr *τόνος*, a stretching, a tone, and *μέτρον*, measure] An instrument for measuring tones or sounds

Tŏn'ous, *a* Abounding in tone or sound.

Tŏn'quin-bĕan, *n* See TONKA BEAN

Tŏn'quin-ese' (91), *n sing* or *pl* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Tonquin, in the plural, the people of Tonquin

Tŏn'quin ēse', *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Tonquin, or the people of Tonquin

Tŏn'sil, *n* [Fr *tonsille*, It *tonsilla*, Lat *tonsillæ*, pl] (*Anat*) One of two glandular bodies in the throat or fauces,—called also, from their shape, *amygdalæ*, and, in popular language, *almonds* They have several excretory ducts opening into the mouth

Tŏn'sile, *a* [Lat *tonsilis*, from *tondere*, *tonsum*, to shear, clip] Capable of being clipped

Tŏn'sil ar, *a* (*Med*) Of, or pertaining to, the tonsils, tonsilitic.

Tŏn'sil i'tic, *a.* (*Med*) Of, or pertaining to, the tonsils

Tŏn'sil i'tis, *n.* (*Med*) Inflammation of the tonsils, quinsy *Dunglison*

Tŏn'sor, *n* [Lat] A barber *W Scott*

Ton-sō'ri al, *a* [Lat *tonsorius*, from *tonsor*, a shearer, barber, from *tondere*, *tonsum*, to shear] Of, or pertaining to, a barber, or to shaving

Tŏn'sure (tŏn'shur), *n* [Fr *tonsure*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *tonsura*, from Lat *tondere*, *tonsum*, to shear, shave]

1 The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown of the head, or the state of being shorn.

2 (*Rom Cath Church*) (*a*) The first ceremony used for devoting a person to the service of God and the church, the first degree of the clericate, given by a bishop, consisting in cutting off the hair from a circular space at the back of the head, with prayers and benedictions, hence, entrance or admission into holy orders (*b*) The corona or crown which priests wear as a mark of their order, and of their rank in the church

Tŏn'sured (tŏn'shurd), *a* Having the tonsure, shaven, shorn, clipped, hence, bald.

Bowing o'er the book
A *tonsured* head in middle age forlorn. *Tennyson*

Ton-tine' (-tēn'), *n.* [Fr. *tontine*, It *tontina*, so called from its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian, in the 17th century] An annuity or survivorship, or a loan raised on life annuities with the benefit of survivorship Thus, an annuity is shared among a number, on the principle that the share of each, at his death, is enjoyed by the survivors, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the terms on which the money is advanced.

Too many of the financiers by profession are apt to see nothing in revenue but banks, and circulations, and annuities on lives, and *tontines*, and perpetual rents, and all the small wares of the shop. *Burke.*

Tō'ny, *n.* [Abbreviated from *Anthony*] A simpleton. [*Ludicrous*] *Dryden*

Tōō, *adv.* [A-S. *tō*, Ger. *dazu* See To]

1. Over; more than enough, —noting excess, as, a thing is *too* long, *too* short, or *too* wide, *too* high, *too* many, *too* much.

His will, *too* strong to bend, *too* proud to learn *Cowley*

2. Likewise, also; in addition. "A courtier and a patriot *too*" *Pope*

Let those eyes that view
The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too* *Pope*

☞ *Too* was probably formed in some way out of the prep *to* In the German we have *zu viel*, too (*to*) much and *dazu*, thereto, likewise, also, and a similar usage in the other Teutonic languages

Syn.—Also, likewise See Also

Took (27), *imp* of *take* See Take

Tōōl, *n* [A S *tōl*, for *tawil*, from *tawian*, to make, prepare, Icel *tōl* See Taw]

1 An instrument, such as a hammer, saw, plane, file, and the like, used in the manual arts, to facilitate mechanical operations, any instrument used by a craftsman or laborer at his work, an implement, as, the *tools* of a joiner, smith, shoemaker, &c, also, a cutter, chisel, or other part of an instrument or machine that dresses work

☞ In machine-building, a moving tool for cutting is usually called a *cutter*, as in boring-machines, and a stationary cutting-tool is called a *turning-tool*, a *planing-tool*, or a *chisel*

2. Hence, any instrument of use or service

Did with his smarting *tool*
Oft whip her dainty self *Spenser*

3 A person used as an instrument by another person, —a word of reproach as, men of intrigue always have their *tools*, by whose agency they accomplish their purposes

Tōōl, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* TOOLED, *p pr* & *vb n* TOOLING] To shape, form, or finish with a tool "Elaborately *tooled*" *Bulwer*

Tōōl'ing, *n.* Workmanship performed with a tool The fine *tooling* and delicate tracery of the cabinet artist is lost upon a building of colossal proportions *De Quincey*

Tōōl'-pōst, *n.* (*Mach*) The part of a tool rest that holds a stationary cutting tool, —called also *tool stock*.

Tōōl'-rĕst, *n* (*Machine tools*) The part that supports a tool post or a tool [See *Illust* of *Lathe*]

Tōōl'-stŏck, *n* The same as Tool post, q v

Tōōm, *a.* [Dan & Sw *tom*, Icel *tomr*] Empty [*Obs and rare*] *Wycliffe*

Tōōm, *v t.* To empty [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Tōōn, *n* (*Bot*) An East Indian tree of the genus *Cedrela* (*C toona*), from which toon wood is obtained, —called also *toona*

Tōōn'-wŏŏd, *n* A wood of a reddish brown color, employed in India for cabinet-work It is the *Cedrela toona* of botanists

Tōōt, *v i* [A S. *totian*, to be prominent]

1 To stand out, or be prominent [*Obs*] *Howell*

2 To peep, to look narrowly [*Obs*] See Tout "Looking, *tooting*, watching" *Latimer*

Tōōt, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TOOTED, *p pr* & *vb n* TOOTING] [D *toeten*, *tuiten*, *tuyten*, Ger *tuten*, *tuten*, Sw *tuta*, Dan *tude*, to blow the horn, Icel *tauta*, to murmur Cf Tout] To make a particular noise by contact of the tongue with the root of the upper teeth at the beginning and end of the sound, also, to sound a horn in a similar manner

This writer should wear a *tooting* horn *Howell*
The *tooting* horns and rattling teams of mail coaches *Thackeray*

Tōōt, *v t* To cause to sound, as a horn, the note being modified at the beginning and end as it by pronouncing the letter *t*, hence, to blow, to sound, as, to *toot* the horn

Tōōt'er, *n.* One who toots, one who plays upon a pipe or horn. *B Jonson.*

Tōōth, *n*; *pl.* TEETH [A-S *tōdh*, pl *tēdh*, O Fries *toth*, *tond*, pl *tothan*, *teth*, O Sax, D, Sw, & Dan *tand*, Icel. *tönn*, Goth *tunthus*, L Ger *tant*, *tän*, O H Ger *zand*, *zan*, N H Ger *zahn*, allied to Lat *dens*, *dentis*, Gr *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, W *dant*, Lith *dantis*, Skr *danta*, from *dans*, *das*, to bite, Gr *δαίνειν*]

1. (*Anat*) One of the series of small bones attached to the jaws of vertebrate animals which serve the purpose of taking food and preparing it for deglutition and digestion

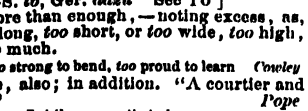

Teeth

a, *a*, incisors *b*, canine, cuspid or dog tooth *c*, *c*, bicuspids or lesser molars *d*, *d*, *d*, molars, or great molars

How sharper than a serpent's *tooth* it is to have a thankless child. *Shak*

☞ In man each tooth is constituted principally of a bony matter called *dentine*, the crown is coated with *enamel*, and the fang with a layer of *cementum*, or true bone In the adult there are thirty-two teeth sixteen on each jaw On each jaw, and on each side, there are two *incisors*, one *canine*, two *bicuspids*, and three *molars*

2. Hence, taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth* *Dryden*

3. Any projection corresponding to the tooth of an animal, in shape, position, or office, as, a *tooth*, or the *teeth*, of a comb, a rake, a saw, a file, a card, a wheel, and the like, a tine, a cog, a prong

4 (*Nat Hist*) An angular or rounded prominence on any edge, as a *tooth* on the scale of a fish, or on a leaf or a plant, especially (*Bot*), a prominence of a triangular form

In spite of the teeth, in defiance of opposition, in opposition to every effort — *In the teeth*, directly, in direct opposition, in front "Nor strive with all the tempest *in* my *teeth*" *Pope* — *Skin of the teeth* A phrase occurring in Job xix 20 ("My bone cleaveth to my skin and to my flesh and I am escaped with the *skin of my teeth*"), of which various explanations have been given By some it is thought to signify the *enamel of the teeth* by others *the gums*, the Vulgate understands it of the lips (derelicta sunt tantummodo labia circa dentes meos), but Gesenius regards it as a proverbial expression, meaning, I have scarcely a sound spot in my body — *To cast in the teeth*, to retort reproachfully, to insult to the face — *Tooth and nail* as it were by biting and scratching, with one's utmost power by all possible means *L Estrange* — *Tooth ornament* (*Arch*) a kind of decoration extensively used in ornamenting moldings and the like, in the early English style of architecture It consists of a series of flowers or flower like pieces each formed of four leaves projecting forward to a central point, so as to form a low four-sided pyramid, —called also *dog tooth* and *nail head* *Fairholt* — *To show the teeth*, to threaten "When the Law *shows* her *teeth* but dares not bite" *Young* — *To the teeth*, in open opposition, directly to one's face "That I shall live, and tell him *to* his *teeth*" *Shak*

Tōōth, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TOOTHED, *p pr* & *vb n* TOOTHING]

1 To furnish with teeth, as, to *tooth* a rake

The twin cards *toothed* with glittering wire *Wordsworth*

2 To indent, to cut into teeth, to jag, as, to *tooth* a saw

3 To lock into each other *Moxon*

Tōōth'ăche (-āk), *n* Pain in the teeth

Tōōth'ăche-tree, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) An evergreen shrub of the genus *Xanthoxylum* (*b*) A shrub of the genus *Aralia* (*A spinosa*)

Tōōth'-brŭsh, *n* A brush for cleaning the teeth

Tōōth'-drąw'er, *n* One whose business it is to extract teeth with instruments

Tōōth'-drąw'ing, *n* The act of extracting a tooth, the practice of extracting teeth

Tōōthed (tōōtht), *p a* 1 Having teeth or jags

2 (*Bot*) Having projecting points, remote from each other, about the edge, dentate

Toothed Corolla

Toothed wheel a wheel with teeth or projections cut or set round its circumference for transmitting motion by their action on the corresponding teeth of another wheel

Tōōth'-ĕdge, *n* The sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances, as keen acids

Tōōth'ful, *a* Palatable [*Obs*]

Tōōth'ing, *n* (*Masonry*) Pricks alternately projecting at the end of a wall in order that they may be bonded into a continuation of it when the remainder is carried up

Tōōth'ing-plāne, *n* A plane of which the iron is formed into a series of small teeth, for the purpose of roughening surfaces, as of veneers

Tōōth'-kĭy, *n* An instrument used to extract teeth, by a motion resembling that of the turning of a key

Tōōth'less, *a* [A S *tōdhlēas*] Having no teeth

Tōōth'let, *n* A little tooth or like projection

Tōōth'let ed, *a* [Written also *toothletted*]

1 Having a toothlet

2 (*Bot*) Having very small teeth, or projecting points, as a leaf

Tōōth'-nĕt, *n* A huge fishing net anchored [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

Tōōth'-pick, } *n* An instrument for cleaning
Tōōth'-pick'er, } the teeth of substances lodged between them

Tōōth'-pow'der, *n* A powder for cleaning the teeth and tidying

Tōōth'-rāsh, *n* (*Med*) An eruption of red or sometimes whitish, pimples, occurring in early infancy, red gum

Tōōth'-shĕll, *n* (*Conch*) A gasteropodous mollusk of the genus *Dentalium*, having a symmetrical, tubular, conical and generally curved shell It is found at a slight depth in the mud or sand of the sea shore, in which it buries itself with the head downward *Baird*

Tōōth'sŏme, *a* Grateful to the taste, palatable

Though less *toothsome* to me, they were more wholesome for me *Fuller*

Tōōth'sŏme ness, *n* The quality of being toothsome

Tōōth'wort (-wŭrt), *n* (*Bot*) A plant whose roots resemble human teeth, such as certain plants of the genus *Lathræa*, and various species of *Dentaria* This name is also given to the Cudwort, of the genus *Plumbago*, from its toothed corolla

Tōōth'y, *a* Toothed, having teeth [*R*] *Croxall.*

Tŏp, *n* [A S, D, O Fries, & Dan *top*, Sw & L Ger *topp*, Icel *toppr*, H Ger *zopf*, W *top*, *tob*]

1 The highest part of any thing, the upper end, edge, or extremity, the upper side or surface; as, the *top* of a tree, the *top* of a spire, the *top* of a house, the *top* of a mountain, the *top* of the ground.

The star that bids the shepherds fold,
Now the *top* of heaven doth hold *Milton.*

2 The utmost degree.

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*

3 The highest rank, the most honorable position, the utmost attainable place, as, to be at the *top* of one's class, or at the *top* of the school. "The round and *top* of sovereignty" *Shak.*

4 The chief person, the most prominent one. "Others aspired to be the *top* of zealots" *Milton.*

5 The crown of the head, or the hair upon it, the head

All the starred vengeance of Heaven fall
On her ungrateful *top* *Shak*

6 The head or upper part of a plant. "Heads or *tops*, as cabbage heads" *Watts.*

7 (*Naut*) A sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast, and projecting on all sides. It serves to extend the shrouds, by which means they more effectually support the mast, and furnishes a convenient place for the men aloft *Totten.*

8 The combed wool ready for the spinner, from which the noils, or shorts and dust, have been taken out, —so called among cloth manufacturers *Simmonds.*

Tŏp, *n* [M H Ger & Up Ger *topf*]

1 A child's toy, commonly in the form of a conoid or pear, made to spin on its point usually by drawing a string wound round its surface or stem, the motion being sometimes continued by means of a whip

2 (*Rope making*) A conical block of wood with longitudinal grooves on its surface, in which slide the strands of the rope in the process of twisting

Tŏp, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TOPPED (tŏpt), *p pr.* & *vb n* TOPPING]

1 To rise aloft, to be eminent, as, lofty ridges and *topping* mountains

2 To predominate, as, *topping* passions, *topping* uneasiness

3 To excel to rise above others

But write thy best and *top* *Dryden*

Tŏp, *v t* 1 To cover on the top, to tip, to cap. "Mountains *topped* with snow" *Waller.*

A mount
Of alabaster *topped* with golden spires *Milton*

2 To rise above "*Topping* all others in boasting" *Shak.*

3 To rise to the top of, as, he *topped* the hill *Denham.*

4 To outgo, to surpass

I dmund the base shall *top* the legitimate *Shak*

5 To take off the top or upper part of, to crop.

Top your rose-trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud *Evelyn*

6 To perform eminently

I rom endeavoring universally to *top* their parts, they will so universally beyond them *Jeffrey*

7 (*Naut*) To raise one end of, as a yard, so that that end becomes higher than the other

To top off to complete by putting on or finishing, the top or uppermost part of as, to *top off* a stack of hay, hence, to complete, to finish, to adorn

Tō'pārch (Synop, § 130), *n* [Gr *τόπαρχος*, *τοπαρχης*, from *τόπος*, a place, and *ἀρχειν*, to govern, to rule Lat *toparcha*, Fr *toparque*] The ruler or principal man in a place or country, the governor of a toparchy "The prince and *toparch* of that country" *Fuller.*

Tō'pārch-y, *n* [Gr *τοπαρχια*, Lat *toparchia*, Fr *toparchie* See *supra*] A small state, consisting of a few cities or towns a petty country governed by a toparch, as, Judea was formerly divided into ten *toparchies* *Fuller*

Tŏp'-gĭr'mor *n* (*Naut*) A railing on the top, supported by stanchions and equipped with netting.

Tō'pąu, *n* The horned Indian rhinoceros bird, the *Buceros rhinoceros*, of the passerine order, horn bill See Horn bill

Tō'paz, *n* [Fr *topaze*, Ir *topazi*, Sp *topacio*, Pg. & It *topazio*, Lat *topazion*, *topazon*, Gr *τόπαζος*, *τοπαζος*, *τοπαζιον*, probably from Skr *tapas*, fire, the sun, from *tap*, to heat According to some, the name is from *Topazos*, a small isle in the Arabic Gulf, where the Romans obtained a stone which they called by this name, but which is the chrysolite of the moderns] (*Min*) A mineral occurring in rhombic prisms, generally yellowish and pellucid, also colorless, and of greenish, bluish, or brownish shades sometimes massive and opaque, and consisting of silica, alumina, and fluoric acid It is highly valued as a gem *Dana.*

To paz'o lite (49), *n* [Fr *topazolite*, from Gr *τό παζος*, topaz, and *λίθος*, a stone] (*Min*) A variety of precious garnet, of a topaz yellow color, or an olive green

Tŏp'-blŏck, *n* (*Naut*) A large iron bound block strapped with a hook, and, when used, hung to an eye bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the topmast *Totten.*

Tŏp'-bōots, *n pl* Boots with an ornamental band of some kind of bright colored leather around the upper part *Dickens.*

Tŏp'-chāin, *n.* (*Naut.*) A chain to sling the lower

yards, in time of action, to prevent their falling, if the ropes by which they are hung are shot away.

Tŏp'-clŏth, *n.* (*Naut*) A piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action

Tŏp'-cŏat, *n.* An outer or upper coat. [*Eng.*]

Tŏp'-drāin'ing, *n* The act or practice of draining the surface of land

Tŏp'-drĕss, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* TOP-DRESSED (tŏp'drĕst); *p pr* & *vb n* TOP-DRESSING] To apply a dressing of manure to, as the surface of land

Tŏp'-drĕss'ing, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land

Tōpe, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the shark family, and genus *Galeus*, resembling the dog fish in its general aspect. *Jardine*

Tōpe, *n.* [Skr *thupa*] A monument erected over a Buddhist relic, sometimes resembling a pagoda

Tōpe, *n.* [Hind *top*] A grove or clump of trees, —so called in Hindostan

Tōpe, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TOPED, *p pr* & *vb n* TOPING] [Cf Prov & O Eng to *top off*, to empty at one draught] To drink hard to drink strong or spiritous liquors to excess "If you *tope* in form, and treat" *Dryden*

Tō'per, *n.* One who topes, or drinks to excess, a drunkard, a sot

Tŏp'et, *n* [From *top*, the crown of the head] A small bird, the crested titmouse, — called also *toupet*, or *toupet-tit*

☞ The *crested* titmouse of Latham (*Parus bicolor*) is the *toupet* titmouse of Pennant

Tŏp'fŭl, *a.* [From *top* and *full*] Full to the top, or brim "*Topful* of direst cruelty" *Shak*

Tŏp'-gāl'lant, *a* 1 (*Naut*) Situated above the topmast and below the royal mast, being the third of the kind in order from the deck, as, the *top gallant* mast, yards, braces, and the like

2 Highest, elevated, splendid "*Top gallant* sparks." *L'Estrange*

Tŏph, *n* [Lat *tophus*, *tofus*, tufa, or tuff See TOFUS and TUFA] A kind of sandstone

To-phā'ceous, *a* [Lat *tophaceus*, from *tophus*, Fr *tophacé*, *tophasse*. See *supra*] Gritty, sandy, rough, stony *Arbuthnot*

Tŏp'-hăm'per, *n* (*Naut*) The upper rigging, spars, &c, of a ship

All the ships of the fleet were so encumbered with *top-hamper*, so over-weighted in proportion to their draught of water, that they could bear but little canvas, even with smooth seas and light and favorable winds *Motley*

Tŏp'-hĕav'y, *a* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower *Wotton*

Tō'phet, *n* [Written also *Topheth*] [Heb *tōphet*, literally, a place to be spit upon, an abominable place, from *tāph*, to spit out] A place lying east or south-east of Jerusalem, in the valley of Hinnom

☞ It seems to have been at first part of the royal garden, but it was afterward defiled and polluted by the sacrifices of Baal and the fires of Moloch, and resounded with the cries of burning infants At a later period, its altars and high places were thrown down, and all the filth of the city poured into it, until it became the abhorrence of Jerusalem, and, in symbol, the place where are wailing and gnashing of teeth

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *Tophet* thence
And black Gehenna called, the type of hell *Milton*

Tŏph'in, *n* The same as TOPH, q v

Tō'phus, *n.* [Gr. τοφος, sandstone] [Written also *tofus*]

1 (*Med*) The calcareous concretions about the joints, and in other situations, occurring chiefly in gouty persons

2 (*Min*) A kind of porous calcareous deposit from water. *Brande*

Tŏp'i-a-ry, *a* [Lat *topiarius*, belonging to ornamental gardening, from *topia* (sc *opera*), ornamental gardening, from Gr. τόπος, a place] Shaped by cutting.

Topiary work, the fanciful form sometimes given, by cutting and trimming, to arbors and thickets, trees and hedges. *Francis*

Tŏp'ic, *n.* [Fr *topiques*, It & Lat *topica*, Gr τοπικα]

1 (*Rhet & Logic*) One of the various general forms of argument to be employed in probable as distinguished from demonstrative reasoning — denominated by Aristotle τόποι (places), as the places from which arguments may be derived, or to which they are to be referred, also, from the usage of the corresponding word *locus* by Cicero and Quinctilian, a prepared argument, or point of argument, of a sort applicable to a great variety of cases, and a supply of which the ancient rhetoricians and orators provided themselves with, a commonplace of argument or oratory (*pl*) A treatise on, or a system or scheme of, forms or commonplaces of argument or oratory, as, The *Topics* of Aristotle.

These *topics*, or loci, were no other than general ideas applicable to a great many different subjects, which the orator was directed to consult *Blair*

In this question by [reason] I do not mean a distinct *topic*, but a transcendent that runs through all *topics* *Bp Taylor*

2. An argument or reason "Contumacious persons whom no *topics* can work upon" *Watkins.*

3. The subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, or argument, or literary composition; also, the general or main subject of the whole, a matter treated of, a subject, as one of conversation or of thought, a matter, a point, a head

4 [Fr *topique*, It *topico*. See *supra*] (*Med*) An external local remedy, a remedy to be applied outwardly to a particular part of the body, as a plaster, a poultice, a blister, and the like

Topic-folio, a book containing a collection of topics *Milton*

Tŏp'ic, } *a.* [Fr *topique*, Sp. & It *topico*, L Lat.
Tŏp'ic al, } *topicus*, Gr. τοπικος, belonging to a place, from τόπος, a place, a topic, a commonplace]

1 Of, or pertaining to, a place, limited, local, as, a *topical* remedy

2 Pertaining to, or consisting of, a topic or topics

3 Not demonstrative, but merely probable, as an argument

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable *Hale*

Tŏp'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a topical manner, with application to, or limitation of, a particular place or topic

Tŏp'-knŏt (-nŏt), *n* [From *top* and *knot*]

1 A crest or knot of feathers upon the head or top, as of a bird, also, an ornamental knot or bow worn on the top of the head, as by women "A great, stout servant girl, with cheeks as red as her *top-knots*" *W Scott.*

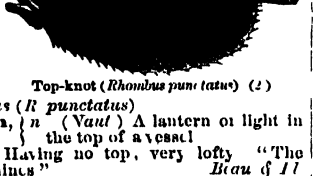

Top-knot (*Rhombus punctatus*) (*2*)

2 (*Ichth*) A species of flat fish of the genus *Rhombus* (*R punctatus*)

Tŏp'-lăn'tern, } *n* (*Naut*) A lantern or light in
Tŏp'-light, } the top of a vessel

Tŏp'less, *a* Having no top, very lofty "The *topless* Apennines" *Beau & Fl*

Tŏp'man, *n*, *pl* TŎP'MEN 1 The man who stands above in sawing, a topsman

2 (*Naut*) A man standing in the top

Tŏp'mast, *n* (*Naut*) The second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast, and above which is the top gallant-mast

Tŏp'mōst, *a* Highest, uppermost, as, the *topmost* cliff, the *topmost* branch of a tree

To pŏg'ra-pher, *n* [Fr *topographe*, Gr τοπογραφος] One who is skilled in the science of topography, one who describes a particular place, town, city, or tract of land

Dante is the one authorized *topographer* of the medieval hell *Milman*

Tŏp'o grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr *topographique*] Of,
Tŏp'o grăph'ic al, } or pertaining to, topography, descriptive of a place

Topographical surveying that branch of surveying which pertains to the process of ascertaining and representing upon a plane surface the contour or figure of any portion of the surface of the earth

Tŏp'o grăph'ic-al ly, *adv* In a topographical manner, in the manner of topography

To pŏg'ra-phist, *n* A topographer

To pŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Fr *topographie*, Gr τοπογραφια, from τοπος, a place, and γραφειν, to describe] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land, especially, the exact and scientific delineation and description in minute detail of any place or region, the science or art of exact delineation or description

To pŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr τόπος, place, and λόγος, discourse, treatise] The art of, or a method for, assisting the memory by associating the thing or subject to be remembered with some place [*Rare*]

Tŏp'ping, *p a* 1 Rising above, surpassing

2 Hence, assuming superiority, proud "The great and flourishing condition of some of the *topping* sinners of the world" *South*

3 Fine, gallant *Johnson*

Tŏp'ping, *n* 1 The act of one who tops, the act of cutting off the top

2 (*Naut*) The act of pulling one extremity of a yard higher than the other

3 (*pl*) That which comes from the hemp in the act of hatchelling *Crang*

Tŏp'ping-lift, *n* (*Naut*) A large, strong tackle employed to suspend or top the outer end of a gaff, or of the boom of a mainsail, in a brig or schooner

Tŏp'ping-ly, *adv* In a topping or proud manner

Tŏp'ping-ly, *a.* Same as TOPPING [*Obs*] *Tusser*

Tŏp'ple (tŏp'pl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TOPPLED, *p pr* & *vb n* TOPPLING] [Diminutive of *top*] To fall forward, to pitch or tumble down "Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads" *Shak.*

Tŏp'-proud, *a.* Proud to the highest degree. [*Rare*] *Shak.*

Tŏp'-rōpe, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope to sway up a topmast, &c.

Tŏp'-sāil, *n.* (*Naut*) A sail extended across the topmast, above which is the top gallant-sail.

Tŏps'-and-bŏt'toms, *n pl.* Small rolls of dough, baked, cut in halves, and then browned in an oven, used as food for infants. *Simmonds.*

'Tis said that her *tops-and-bottoms* were gilt. *Hood.*

Tŏp'-shāped (tŏp'shāpt), *a.* 1. Having the shape of a top.

2 (*Bot.*) Cone shaped, with the apex downward, turbinate. *Henslow.*

Tōps'man, *n* ; *pl.* TŌPS'MEN. 1 The chief drover of those who drive a herd of cattle. *P. Cyc.*

2. The uppermost sawyer in a sawpit; a top man *Simmonds*

Tŏp'-soil, *n.* The upper part or surface of the soil.

Tŏp'-soil'ing, *n* The act or art of taking off the top soil of land, before a canal is begun

Tŏp'-stōne, *n* A stone that is placed on the top or which forms the top

Tŏp'sy-tûr'vy, *adv* [*Tops*, or heads, in the *turf*. *Skinner*] In an inverted posture, with the top or head downward, as, to turn a carriage *topsy-turvy* In an inverted posture, with the top of

Tŏp'-tăck'le, *n* (*Naut*) A tackle used in swaying up a topmast *Totten*

Tŏp'-tim'bers *n pl* (*Naut*) The highest timbers on the side of a vessel, being those above the futtocks *Dana.*

Tōque, (tōk), } *n* [Fr *toque*, *toquet*, Sp *toca*,
To-quet' (to-kā'), } Pg *touca*, It *tocca*, W *tox*, from *toctaw*, *twcwc*, to curtail, clip, dock, trim, like Ger *mutze*, from *mutzen*, to lop, dock, crop] A kind of bonnet or head dress

His velvet *toque* stuck as airily as ever upon the side of his head *Motley*

Tôre, *n* The same as TORQUE, q v.

Tôrch, *n* [Fr *torche*, Pr *torcha*, It *torcia*, Sp. *entorcha*, *antorcha*, Pg *tocha*, O Fr *tortis*, *torteis*, Pr *tortis*, L Lat *tortissus*, D *toorts*, from Lat *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, because it is twisted like a rope, Lat *tortum*] A light or luminary formed of some combustible substance, as of resinous wood, a large candle or flambeau

They light the nuptial *torch* *Milton.*

Tôrch'-beăr'er, *n* [From *torch* and *bear.*] One whose office it is to carry a torch

Tôrch'er, *n* One who gives light with a torch, or as if with a torch [*Obs*] *Shak*

Tôrch'-light (-lit), *n* 1 The light of a torch, or of torches

2 A light kindled to supply the want of the sun

Tôrch'-this'tle (this'l), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Cereus*, and of the order *Cactaceæ*, — so called from the resemblance of the stem to a wax candle, or from the prickly stems, used by the Indians for torches *Lee*

Tôrch'wort (wûrt), *n* A certain plant. *More*

Tôre, *imp* of *tear* See TEAR

Tôre, *n* [Probably from *tear*, Scot *tore* Cf W *tor*, a break, cut, *torri*, to break, cut] The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring [*Prov Eng*] *Mortimer*

Tôre, *n* [See TORUS] (*Arch*) A large, round molding on the base of a column, torus *Oxf Gloss*

To-reu'ma-tŏg'ra phy, *n* [Fr *toreumatographie*, from Gr τόρευμα, embossed work, work in relief, from τορευειν, to bore through, to work in relief, and γραφειν, to write, describe] A description of sculptures and bass relief

To reu'ma tŏl'o gy, *n* [Gr τόρευμα, embossed work, and λογος, discourse See *supra*] The art or description of sculpture and bass-relief, toreumatography

To-reu'tic, *a* [Gr τορευτικός, belonging to work in relief, τορευτός, elaborate See *supra*] (*Sculp*) Highly finished or polished, — applied properly to figures in hard wood, ivory, and the like

Tō'rin ēse', *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Turin, or to the people of Turin

Tō'rin ēse', *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Turin, in the plural, the people of Turin

Tôr'ment, *n* [O Fr *torment*, N Fr *tourment*, Pr *torment*, *turmen*, Sp, Pg, & It *tormento*, from Lat *tormentum*, an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, a rack, torture, pain, properly an instrument with which any thing is turned or twisted, from *torquere*, to turn, to twist]

1 (*Antiq*) An engine for casting stones [*Obs*]

2 Extreme pain, anguish, the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind.

The more I see
Pleasure about me, so much I feel
Torment within me *Milton*

3 That which gives pain, vexation, or misery

They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments* *Matt* iv 24

Tor-mĕnt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TORMENTED, *p pr* & *vb n* TORMENTING] [O Fr *tormenter*, N Fr *tourmenter*, Pr *tormentar*, *turmentar*, Sp & Pg *tormentar*, It *tormentare*]

1 To put to extreme pain or anguish, to inflict excruciating misery upon, either of body or mind

Art thou come hither to *torment* us before the time? *Matt.* viii 29.

2 To pain; to distress, to afflict.

Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of the palsy, grievously *tormented* *Matt.* viii 6

3 To tease; to vex, to harass, as, to be *tormented* with importunities, or with petty annoyances.

4. To put into great agitation. [*Rare.*]

[They] scarfing on main wing,
Tormented all the air *Milton.*

Tor-mĕnt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, torments, a tormentor.

Tor-mĕnt'fŭl, *a.* Full of torment, causing, or accompanied by, torment; excruciating [*Rare.*]

Tôr'men-tĭl (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *tormentille*, Pr., It, & N. Lat. *tormentilla*, Sp *tormentila*, P'g *tormentilha*, from *tormentum*, pain, because it is said to allay pain in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery.] (*Bot.*) A medical plant (*Potentilla tormentilla*), the root of which is used as a powerful astringent, and for alleviating gripes or tormina in cases of diarrhœa,—whence its name

Tor mĕnt'ing-ly, *adv* In a tormenting manner, in a manner tending to produce distress or anguish

Tor-mĕnt'or, *n* **1** One who, or that which, torments, one who inflicts penal anguish or tortures "Thoughts my *tormentors*, armed with deadly stings" *Milton*

2. (*Agric.*) An instrument for reducing a stiff soil, resembling a harrow, but running upon wheels *Hebert.*

Tor-mĕnt'ress, *n* A female who torments

Fortune ordinarily cometh after to whip and punish them, as the scourge and *tormentress* of honor *Holland*

Tôr'mi-sed, *n. pl* [Lat *tormen*, a griping in the belly.] (*Med.*) Acute, colicky pain, gripes

Tôr'mi-nŏŭs, *a* Affected with tormina, griping

Tôrn, *p. p.* of *tear* See TEAR

Tor-nā'do, *n.*, *pl* TOR-NĀ'DŌES [From Sp., Pg., & Pr *tornar*, It & L. Lat. *tornare*, to turn, that is, a whirling wind The Sp & Pg *tornada* is a return See TURN] A violent gust of wind, or a tempest distinguished by a whirling, progressive motion, usually accompanied with severe thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain, and commonly of short duration and small breadth, a hurricane

To rōse', *a* [Lat *torosus*, from *torus*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Swelling in knobs, like the veins and muscles, protuberant, as, a *torose* pericarp

To-rŏs'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being torose

Tō'roŭs, *a* (*Bot.*) The same as TOROSE, q. v.

Tor-pĕd'i nŏŭs, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, a torpedo, exerting a benumbing influence, stupefying, dull, torpid.

Fishy were his eyes; *torpedinous* was his manner
De Quincey

Tor-pē'do, *n.*, *pl* TOR PĒ'DŌES [Lat, from *torpere*, to be stiff, numb, or torpid]

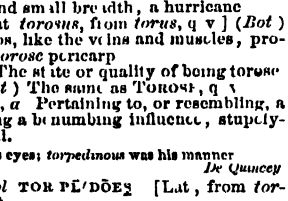

Torpedo, or Cramp-fish (*Torpedo vulgaris*)

1. (*Ichth.*) A species of ray (*Torpedo vulgaris*), having electric power It is found in the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and was anciently used, according to Galen, to cure head aches It is also called *cramp fish*

2 An engine or machine invented for the purpose of destroying ships by blowing them up

3 A kind of fire work in the form of a small ball or pellet, which explodes when thrown upon a hard object

Tôr'pent, *a* [Lat *torpens*, p. pr. of *torpere*, to be numb] Having no motion or activity, incapable of motion, benumbed, torpid [*Obs. or rare*]

A frail and *torpent* memory *Evelyn*

Tor-pĕs'cençe, *n* The state of being torpescent, torpidness, numbness, stupidity

Tor-pĕs'çent, *a* [Lat *torpescens*, p. pr. of *torpescere*, to grow stiff, numb, or torpid, verb inchoative from *torpere*. See *supra*] Becoming torpid or numb. *Shenstone*

Tôr'pid, *a.* [Lat *torpidus*, from *torpere*, to be stiff, numb, or torpid, Fr *torpide*, It *torpido*, Sp *torpe*]

1 Having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling, numb, as, a *torpid* limb

Without heat all things would be *torpid* *Ray*

2. Dull, stupid, sluggish, inactive

Syn.—Dull, stupid, sluggish, inactive, benumbed

Tor-pid'i ty, *n* Torpidness

Tôr'pid ly, *adv* In a torpid manner, sluggishly

Tôr'pid-ness, } *n* **1** The state of being, torpid,
Tôr'pi tūde, } numbness

2 Dullness, inactivity, sluggishness, stupidity

Tôr'pi-fy, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* TORPIFIED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TORPIFYING] [From Lat *torpere*, to be torpid, and *facere*, to make] To make torpid, to numb, or benumb

Tôr'por, *n* [Lat., from *torpere*, to be numb or torpid, It *torpore*, Sp *torpor*, Fr. *torpeur*]

1 Loss of motion, or of the power of motion, numbness, inactivity

2 Dullness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity

Tôr'por-if'ic, *a* [From Lat. *torpor* and *facere*, to make] Tending to produce torpor.

Tôr'quā-ted, *a.* Having or wearing a torque.

Tôrque (tôrk), *n.* [Lat. *torques*, a twisted neck-chain] A collar or neck-chain, formed of thick gold wires twisted together, worn originally by the Persians, and afterward by other nations, particularly the Gauls, Germans, and Britons *Fairholt*

Tôrqued (tôrkt) (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat. *torquere*, to twist]

1 Wreathed, twisted

2 (*Her.*) Twisted, bent,—said of a dolphin haurient, which forms a figure like the letter *S*.

Tôr're-fāct'ed, *a* Dried by a fire [*Obs.*]

Tôr're fāc'tion, *n* [Fr *torréfaction*, Sp *torrefacion*, It *torrefazione* See TORREFY] The operation of torrefying, or the state of being torrefied

Tôr're fy, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* TORREFIED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TORREFYING] [Fr *torréfier*, It *torrefare*, Lat *torrefacere*, from *torrere*, to dry by heat, and *facere*, to make]

1 To dry by a fire *Browne*

2 (*Metal.*) To roast or scorch, as metallic ores

3 (*Pharmacy*) To dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate till they are friable, or are reduced to the state desired

Tôr'rent, *n* [Fr & Pr *torrent*, Sp., Pg., & It *torrente*, Lat *torrens*, *torrentis*, from *torrens*, burning, roaring, boiling, p. pr. of *torrere*, to dry by heat, to burn Cf BOURN]

1 A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like, a stream suddenly raised and running rapidly, as down a precipice

The roaring *torrent* is deep and wide *Longfellow*

2 A violent or rapid flow, a strong current, as, a *torrent* of vices and follies, a *torrent* of corruption

At length, Erasmus, that great, injured name,
Stemmed the wild *torrent* of a barbarous age. *Pope*

Tôr'rent, *a* [See *supra*] Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream "Waves of *torrent* fire" *Milton*

Tor-rĕn'tial, *a* Having the character of a torrent, caused by a torrent [*Rare.*]

Tor-rĕn'tine, *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, a torrent running like a torrent [*Rare.*]

Tôr'ri-çĕ'li an, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Torricelli, an Italian philosopher and mathematician, who discovered the principle on which the barometer is constructed

Torricellian tube, a glass tube thirty or more inches in length, open at one end, and hermetically sealed at the other, such as is used in the barometer —*Torricellian vacuum* a vacuum produced by filling with a fluid, as mercury, a tube hermetically closed at one end, and after immersing the other end in a vessel of the same fluid, allowing the inclosed fluid to descend till it is counterbalanced by the weight of an equal column of the atmosphere, as in the barometer *Hutton*

Tôr'rid, *a* [Lat *torridus*, from *torrere*, to parch, It., Sp., & Pg *torrido*, Pr *torrul*, Fr *torride*]

1 Parched, dried with heat, as, a *torrid* plain or desert "Barca or Cyrene's *torrid* soil" *Milton*

2 Violently hot, burning or parching "*Torrid* heat" *Milton*

Torrid zone (*Geog.*) that space or broad belt of the earth included between the tropics over which the sun is vertical at some period every year, and where the heat is always great

Tor-rid'i-ty, *n* Torridness [*Rare.*]

Tôr'rid-ness, *n* The state of being torrid or parched

Tôr'rill, *n* A worthless woman, or horse *Halliwell*

Tôr'rock, *n* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Larus*, and of the gull kind [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tôrse, *n* [O Fr *torse*, from Fr *tors*, *torse*, twisted, wreathed, from Lat *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere*, to twist] (*Her.*) A wreath

Tôr'sel, *n* Any thing in a twisted form, as, *torsels* for mantel trees *Moxon*

Tôr'si bil'i ty, *n* The disposition to untwist after being twisted, as, the *torsibility* of a rope

Tôr'sion, *n* [Fr *torsion*, Late Lat *torsio*, from Lat *torquere*, *torsi*, *tortum*, to twist]

1 The act of turning or twisting the twisting or wrenching of a body by the exertion of a lateral force tending to turn one end or part of it about a longitudinal axis, while the other is held fast or turned in the opposite direction

2 (*Mech.*) That force with which a thread, wire, or rod of any material, returns, or tends to return, to a state of rest after it has been twisted

Torsion balance (*Physics*) an instrument for estimating very minute forces as electric or magnetic attractions and repulsions, by the torsion of a very slender wire conveying at its lower extremity an horizontal bar or needle, upon which the forces act

Tôr'sion al, *a* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, torsion, or the force with which a thread or wire returns to a state of rest after having been twisted round its axis, as, *torsional* force.

Tôrsk, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A species of cod (*Brosmius vulgaris*), it is found among the North British islands. *W. Scott*

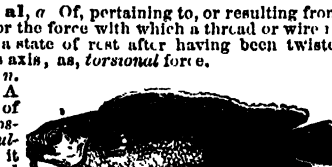

Torsk

Tôr'so, *n.* [Eng *pl* TÔR'SŌS, It. *pl* TÔR'SI] [It. *torso*, Sp. & Pg *trozo*, Pr. & O Fr. *tros*, from Lat. *thyrsus*, Gr. θύρσος, a light, straight staff, a stalk, stem, O. H. Ger *torso*, *turso*, thyrsus, M. H. Ger *torse*, *turse*, a stalk, stem, N. H Ger *dorse*, *dorsche*.] (*Sculp.*) The trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs, as, the *torso* of Hercules

Tôrt, *n.* [Fr & Pr. *tort*, Pg & It *torto*, Sp *tuerto*, L Lat *tortum*, from Lat. *tortus*, twisted, crooked, p. p. of *torquere*, to twist, bend]

1. Mischief, calamity [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2 (*Law.*) Any wrong or injury, a wrongful act, for which an action will lie, a form of action, in some States, for a wrong or injury *Blackstone.*

Tôr'teau (tôr'to), *n.*, *pl* TÔR'TEAUS (-tōz) [O. Fr *torteau*, *tortel*, from Lat *tortus*, twisted, Pr. *tortell*, a cake of a circular form. See *supra.*] (*Her.*) A roundel of a red color

Tôrt'-fēas'or, *n* (*Law.*) A wrong doer, a trespasser *Wharton.*

Tôr'ti cŏl'lis, *n* [Lat *torquere*, to twist, and *collum*, the neck] (*Med.*) A rheumatic affection of the muscles of one side of the neck, wry-neck.

Tôrt'ile, *a* [Fr *tortile*, Lat *tortilis*, from *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, wind]

1 Twisted, wreathed, coiled

2 (*Bot.*) Coiled like a rope, as, a *tortile* awn.

Tor-til'i-ty, *n* [From Lat *tortilis*] The state of being tortile, twisted, or wreathed.

Tor-till'a (tor-teel'yä), *n* [Sp] A thin, unleavened cake of maize flour, baked on a heated iron or stone *Velasquez.*

Tôr'tion, *n* [Late Lat *tortio*, from *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, torture] Torment pain. [*Obs.*]

Tôr'tĭoŭs, *a* [From *tort*]

1 Injurious, done wrongfully, or by wrong "*Tortious* wrong" *Spenser.*

2 (*Law.*) Implying tort, or injury for which the law gives damages

Tôr'tĭoŭs ly, *adv* In a tortious manner, injuriously

Tôrt'ive, *a* [From Lat *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere*, to twist, wind] Twisted, wreathed *Shak.*

Tôr'toise (tôr'tis) (Synop., § 130), *n* [O Fr as if *tortoise*, *tortise*, from *tortis*, *tortisse*, crooked, from Lat *tortus*, twisted, crooked, contorted, p. p. of *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, to wind,—so called from its crooked feet, N Fr *tortue*, Pr *tortuga*, *tartuga*, Sp *tortuga*, Pg & It *tartaruga*, L Lat *tortuca*, *tartuca* Cf Pr *tortisa*, crookedness, *tortis*, crooked]

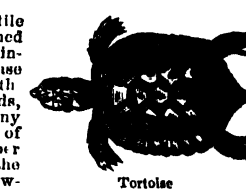

Tortoise

1 (*Zoöl.*) A reptile more or less flattened from above, and inclosed in a case formed by two leathery or scaly shields, and having horny jaws in the place of teeth The upper shield is called the *carapax*, and the lower the *plastron*

☞ The name is sometimes restricted to the land *tortoises*, the term *turtle* being applied to the marine species

2 (*Antiq.*) A defense used by the ancients, formed by the troops arranging themselves in close order and placing their bucklers over their heads, making a cover resembling a tortoise shell, a testudo

Tôr'toise-shĕll (tôr'tis), *n* The shell, or horny scutes or plates of the tortoise, used in inlaying and in various manufactures, especially, the shell of a species of sea turtle, the hawk's bill turtle (*Chelonia imbricata*) *Brande*

Tôr'trix, *n* [Lat *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere*, to twist]

1 (*Zoöl.*) A genus of serpents found in the tropical regions of America *Eng Cyc.*

2 (*Entom.*) A genus of lepidopterous insects, the larvæ of which live in cylindrical tubes, formed by rolling up the leaves of plants *Baird.*

Tôrt'ŭ loŭs, *a* (*Nat. Hist.*) Bulged out at intervals, like a cord having knots upon it *Buchanan.*

Tôrt'ū ŭs, *a* [Lat *tortuosus*, from *tortus*, twisted, crooked, p. p. of *torquere*, to twist, wind, It., Sp., & Pg *tortuoso*, Pr *tortuos*, Fr *tortueux*. Cf. TORTUOUS] Wreathed, twisted, winding *Loudon.*

Tôrt ū ŏs'i ty, *n* [Fr *tortuosité*, Pr *tortuositat*, Sp *tortuosidad*, It *tortuosità*, Lat *tortuositas*] The state of being tortuous or twisted.

Tôrt'ū ŏŭs, *a* [See TORTUOSE]

1 Bent in different directions, wreathed; twisted, winding, as, a *tortuous* train, a *tortuous* leaf or corolla

The badger made his dark and *tortuous* hole on the side of every hill where the copse-wood grew thick *Macaulay.*

2 Deviating from rectitude, erroneous, wrong; deceitful

That course became somewhat less *tortuous*, when the battle of the Boyne had cowed the spirit of the Jacobites *Macaulay.*

3. Wrong, injurious, tortious See TORTIOUS. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Tôrt'ū ŏŭs-ly, *adv* In a tortuous or winding manner.

Tôrt'ū-ŏŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being tortuous or twisted.

Tôrt'ŭr-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being tortured.

Tôrt'ŭre (tôrt'yur, 48), *n.* [Fr. *torture*, Pr., Sp.

Pg, It, & Lat *tortura*, from Lat. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, rack, torture]

1 Extreme pain, anguish of body or mind, pang; agony, torment "Ghastly spasm or racking *torture*" *Milton*

2 Especially, severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused person, as by water or fire, by the boot or thumbkin, or by the rack or wheel.

Torture, which had always been declared illegal, and which had recently been declared illegal even by the servile judges of that age was inflicted for the last time in England in the month of May, 1640 *Macaulay*

Tôrt'ûre, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TORTURED, *p pr* & *vb n* TORTURING] [Fr *torturer*, It *torturare*]

1 To put to torture, to pain extremely, to harass, to vex

2 To punish with torture, to put to the rack, as, to *torture* an accused person

He may at pleasure whip hang *or torture* *Shak*

3 To keep on the stretch, as a bow [*Obs*]

The bow *tortureth* the string *Bacon*

Tôrt'ûr-er (tôrt'yur-er), *n* One who tortures, a tormentor *Bacon*

Tôrt'ûr-ing-ly, *adv* In a torturing manner so as to torture or torment *Beau & Fl*

Tôrt'ûr-ous (tôrt'yur-us), *a* Involving, or pertaining to, torture [*Rare*] "The spectators who shed tears at the *torturous* crucifixion" *Disraeli*

Tôr'ų lôûs', *a* [Fr *torduen*, from Lat *torulus*, dim of *torus* See *infra*] (*Bot*) Cylindrical and swelling into a series of knobs, like a cord with knots

Tôr'ų lôûs, *a* The same as TORULOSE

Tō'rŭs, *n* [Lat, a round, swelling or bulging place, an elevation, protuberance Cf TORT]

1 (*Arch*) A large molding used in the bases of columns Its profile is semicircular *Brande*

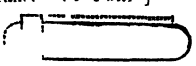

Torus

2 (*Bot*) The receptacle, or part of the flower on which the carpels stand

Tôrved, *a* Stern, grim, torvous [*Obs*]

But yesterday his breath
Awed Rome, and his least *torved* frown was death
Webster 1654

Tôr'vi-ty, *n* [Lat *torvitas*, It *torvità* See *infra*] Sourness or severity of countenance [*Obs*]

Tôr'vous, *a* [Lat *torvus* allied to Gr *τορος*, piercing, It & Sp *torvo*, Fr *torve*] Sour of aspect, stern, of a severe countenance [*Obs*] "That *torvous*, sour look produced by anger and hatred" *Denham*

Tō'ry, *n* [Said to be an Irish word, denoting a robber or a savage, or from *toree*, give me (se your money) Cf Ir & Gael *tóir*, a pursuit, pursuits, and *toir*, *thoir*, *tabhair*, *thabhair*, to give, give thou]

1 (*Eng Politics*) A member of the conservative party, as opposed to the whig or progressive party, an earnest supporter of royal and ecclesiastical authority

☞ "The word *tory* first occurs in English history in 1679, during the struggle in Parliament occasioned by the introduction of the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York from the line of succession and was applied by the advocates of the bill to its opponents as a title of obloquy or contempt The *torys* subsequently took a broader ground, and their leading principle became the maintenance of things as they were The name however has for several years ceased to designate an existing party but is rather applied to certain traditional maxims of public policy and the political successors of the *torys* are now commonly known as Conservatives *New Am Cyc*

2 (*Amer Hist*) One who, in the time of the Revolution, favored the claims of Great Britain against the colonies, an adherent to the crown

Tō'ry, *a* Of, or pertaining to the tories

Tō'ry-ism, *n* The principles of the tories

Tōse, *v t* To tease, as wool [*Obs or local*]

Tōsh, *n* A projecting tooth, a tusk [*Obs*]

Tŏss (21), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TOSSED (less properly TOST), *p pr* & *vb n* TOSSING] [W *tosiaw*, *tosio*, to jerk, toss, snatch, *tos*, a quick jerk, a toss, a snatch Cf also *tosc*, *tease*, Ger *stossen*, to thrust, Lat *tundere*, *tusum*, to beat, strike, buffet with repeated strokes, and Ger *tosen*, to roar, to rage, of the elements]

1 To throw with the hand especially, to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward as, to *toss* a ball

2 To lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion, as, to *toss* the head, or to *toss* up the head

He *tossed* his arm aloft *Addison*

3 To cause to rise and fall, as, to be *tossed* on the waves "We being exceedingly *tossed* with a tempest" *Acts* xxvii 16

4 To agitate, to make restless

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *tossed* and turbulent *Milton*

5. Hence, to try, to harass

Whom devils fly, thus is he *tossed* of men *Herbert*

6 To keep in play, to tumble over, as, to spend four years in *tossing* the rules of grammar. *Ascham.*

To toss off, to drink hastily — *To toss the oars* (*Naut*), to throw them, with their blades up, in a perpendicular direction, as a salute

Tŏss, *v i* 1. To roll and tumble, to be in violent commotion, to writhe, to fling

To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain *Tillotson.*

2 To be tossed. *Shak.*

To toss for, to gamble for — *To toss up*, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it will fall *Brampston*

Tŏss, *n* 1 A throwing upward, or with a jerk, the act of tossing, as, the *toss* of a ball.

2 A throwing up of the head, a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk

Tŏss'sel, *n* See TASSEL

Tŏss'er, *n* One who tosses

Tŏss'ĭ ly, *adv* In a tossy manner, contemptuously [*Rare*] *C Kingsley*

Tŏss'ing, *n* 1 The act of throwing upward, a rising and falling suddenly, a rolling and tumbling

2 (*Mining*) A process which consists in suspending ores by violent agitation in water, in order to separate the lighter or earthy particles, — called also *tozing*, and *trelooking*, in Cornwall *Pryce*

Tŏss'pŏt, *n* A toper, one habitually given to strong drink, a drunkard *Shak.*

Tŏss'y, *a* Tossing the head, as in scorn or pride, hence, proud, contemptuous, affectedly indifferent [*Rare*] *C Kingsley*

Tŏst, *imp* & *p p* of *toss* See TOSS

Tŏt, *n* 1 Any thing small, — used as a term of endearment

2 A drinking cup of small size, holding about half a pint [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

3 A foolish fellow [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Tō'tal, *a* [Fr & Sp *total*, It *totale*, L Lat *totalis*, from Lat *totus*, all, whole]

1 Whole, full, complete, as, a *total* departure from the evidence, a *total* loss, the *total* sum or amount "*Total* darkness" *Milton*

2 Not divided, entire, integral "Myself the *total* crime" *Milton*

Syn — Whole, entire, complete, integral See WHOLE

Tō'tal, *n* The whole the whole sum or amount, as, these sums added make the grand *total* of five millions

To tăl'ĭ ty, *n* [Fr *totalité*, Pr *totalitat* Sp *totalidad*, Pg *totalidade*, It *totalità*, L Lat *totalitas*] The whole sum whole quantity or amount "The *totality* of a sentence" *Coleridge*

Tō'tal ĭze, *v t* To make total or complete to reduce to completeness [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Tō'tal ly, *adv* In a total manner, wholly entirely fully completely, as, to be *totally* exhausted all hope *totally* failed, he was *totally* absorbed in thought

Tō'tal ness, *n* The state or quality of being total, entireness

Tŏte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TOTED, *p pr* & *vb n* TOTING] [Said to be of African origin] To carry or bear — a colloquial word of the Southern States, used especially by the negroes

Tōte, *n* [Lat *totum*, from *totus*, all, whole] The entire body, or all, as, the whole *tote* [*Colloq*]

Tō'tem, *n* A rude picture, as of a bird, beast, or the like — used by the North American Indians as a symbolic name or designation of a family, &c

And they painted on the grave-posts
Of the graves yet unforgotten,
Each his own adopted *totem*,
Each the symbol of his household,
Figures of the bear and reindeer
Of the turtle crane, and beaver *Longfellow*

T'ŏth'er A colloquial contraction of *the other*

Tō'tĭ prĕs'ĕnce, *n* [Lat *totus*, all, whole, and *præsentia*, presence] Presence in every place, omnipresence [*Obs*]

Tō'tĭ-prĕs'ĕnt *a* [See *supra*] Omnipresent

Tŏt'ter, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TOTTERED, *p pr* & *vb n* TOTTERING] [Allied to Prov Ger *tattern*, *dattern*, *dottern*, to tremble, shake, Lug *titter*, *didder*, *dudder* Cf D *touteren*, to swing, rock, shake, A S *tealtrian*, to vacillate]

1 To shake so as to threaten a fall, to vacillate, as, an old man *totters* with age

2 To shake, to reel, to lean

Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall *Dryden*

Tŏt'tered, *a* The same as TATTERED [*Obs*]

Tŏt'ter er, *n* One who totters

Tŏt'ter-ing ly, *adv* In a tottering manner

Tŏt'ter-y, *a* Trembling, or vacillating, as if about to fall, unsteady, shaking [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Tŏt'tle (tŏt'tl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TOTTLED, *p pr* & *vb n* TOTTLING] To walk in a wavering, unsteady manner, to toddle, to topple [*Prov Eng Colloq U S*]

Tŏt'tlish, *a* Trembling or tottering, as if about to fall, unsteady or insecure in position, tottering [*Colloq U S*]

Tŏt'ty, *a* Unsteady, tottery

I was somewhat *totty* when I received the good knight's blow, or I had kept my ground under it *W Scott*

Tō'ty, *n* A sailor or fisherman, — so called in some parts of the Pacific *Simmonds.*

Tou'can (tōō'kan) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr *toucan*, Sp & South American *tucá*, *tucan*, Pg & Braz. *tucano*]

1 (*Ornith.*) A bird of tropical America, of several species, belonging to the genus *Rhamphastos*, remarkable for the large size of its bill The feet of toucans, like those of parrots, are formed for grasping *P Cyc.*

2 (*Astron*) A small modern constellation of the southern hemisphere *Hutton*

Toucan (*Rhamphastos erythorynchus*)

Tŏûch (tŭch), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TOUCHED (tŭcht), *p pr* & *vb n* TOUCHING] [Fr *toucher*, O Fr. *toquer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *tocar*, It *toccare* Cf Goth. *têkan*, *taitok*, *taitokun*, to touch, Lat *tangere*, *tactum*, originally *tagere*, id, O H Ger *zuchôn*, *zochôn*, N H Ger *zucken*, to pluck, seize, move quickly]

1 To come in contact with, to hit or strike against, to extend the hand, foot, &c, so as to reach or rest on

Esther drew near, and *touched* the top of the scepter *Esth* v 2

Him, thus intent, Ithuriel with his spear
Touched lightly *Milton*

2 To perceive by the sense of feeling

Nothing but body can be *touched* *Creech.*

3 To come to, to reach, to attain to

The god vindictive, doomed them never more —
Ah, men unblessed! — to *touch* their natal shore *Pope*

4 To try, as gold with a stone [*Obs*]

Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed *Shak*

5 To relate to, to concern

The quarrel *toucheth* none but thee alone *Shak*

6 To handle, speak of, or deal with gently or slightly

7 To meddle or interfere with, as, I have not *touched* the books

8 To affect the senses or the sensibility of, to move, to melt, to soften

What of sweet
Hath *touched* my sense, flat seems to this *Milton*
The tender stre was *touched* with what he said *Addison*

9 To mark or delineate slightly, to add a slight stroke to with the pencil or brush "The lines, though *touched* but faintly" *Pope*

10 To infect as, men *touched* with pestilent diseases [*Rare*] *Bacon*

11 To make an impression on

Its face must be so hard that the file will not *touch* it *Moxon*

12 To strike, as an instrument of music, to play on

They *touched* their golden harps *Milton*

13 To perform, as a tune, to play

A person in the royal retinue *touched* a light and lively air on the flageolet *W Scott*

14 To influence by impulse, to impel forcibly

No decree of mine
To *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will *Milton*

15 To afflict or distress

Let us make a covenant with thee, that thou wilt do us no hurt as we have not *touched* thee *Gen* xxvi 29

16 To affect with insanity, especially in a slight degree, to make partially insane, — rarely used except in the participle

She feared his head was a little *touched* *Bulwer*

To touch the wind (*Naut*) to keep the ship as near the wind as possible — *To touch up*, to repair, or to improve by slight touches or emendations

Tŏûch (tŭch), *v i* 1 To be in contact, to be in a state of junction, so that no space is between, as, two spheres *touch* only at points *Johnson*

2 To fasten, to take effect [*Rare*]

Strong waters will *touch* upon gold, that will not *touch* upon silver *Bacon*

3 To treat any thing slightly in discourse, — often with *on* or *upon*

If the antiquaries have *touched* upon it, they have immediately quitted it *Addison*

4 (*Naut*) To have the leech of a sail so struck by the wind as to cause a tremulous motion of it

To touch and go (*Naut*), to touch bottom, as a ship in sailing, with much decrease of speed — *To touch at*, to come or go to, without tarrying, as, the ship *touched at* Lisbon — *To touch on*, or *upon*, to come or go to for a short time [*Rare*]

I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the several towns that lie on its coasts *Addison*

Tŏûch (tŭch), *n* [Fr *touche*, Pr *toc*, *tocha*, Sp & Pg *toque*, It *tocco*]

1 The act of touching, or the state of being touched, contact

That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand
Unless I touched *Shak*

2 The sense of feeling or common sensation, one of the five senses, as, a thing is cold or warm to the *touch*, silk is soft to the *touch* "The spider's *touch*, how exquisitely fine!" *Pope.*

3. Power of exciting the affections.

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do strongly speak to us *Shak.*

4. An emotion or affection.

He both makes intercession to God for sinners, and exercises dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and sensible *touch* of mercy *Hooker*

5 Personal reference or application.

Speech of *touch* toward others should be sparingly used *Bacon*

6 A stroke, as, a *touch* of raillery, a satiric *touch*, hence, animadversion, censure, reproof

I never bore any *touch* of conscience with greater regret *K Charles*

7 A single stroke on a drawing or picture

Never give the least *touch* with your pencil till you have well examined your design *Dryden*

8. Feature, lineament

Of many faces, eyes, and hearts
To have the *touches* dearest prized *Shak*

9 Act of the hand on a musical instrument, and hence, musical notes

Soft stillness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony *Shak*

10 A small quantity intermixed, a little "Eyes with a *touch* of Sir Peter Lely in them" *Hazlitt*

Madam, I have a *touch* of your conscience *Shak*

11 A hint, suggestion, slight notice

A small *touch* will put him in mind of them *Bacon*

12 A slight and brief essay [*Colloq*]

Print my preface in such form as, in the bookseller's phrase will make a sixpenny *touch* *Swift*

13 A touch-stone, hence, stone of the sort so used [*Obs*] "A new monument of *touch* and alabaster." *Fuller*

Now do I ply the *touch* *Shak*

14 Hence, examination or trial by some decisive standard, test, proof, tried quality "Quality, the true *touch* of all laws" *Carew* "Friends of noble *touch*" *Shak*

15 (*Mus*) The particular or characteristic mode of action, or the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers, as, a heavy *touch*, or light *touch*, also, the manner of touching, striking, or pressing the keys of a piano forte

16 (*Ship-building*) The broadest part of a plank worked top and butt, or the middle of a plank worked anchor stock fashion, also, the angles of the stern timbers at the counters

17 (*Obstetrics*) The examination of the mouth of the womb by actual contact of the hand or fingers

To keep touch to be true or punctual to a promise or engagement [*Obs*], hence, to fulfill duly a part or function

My mind and senses keep *touch* and time *H Scott*

— *True as touch* (i e, *touch-stone*), quite true [*Obs*]

Touch'a-ble, *a* Capable of being touched, tangible

Touch'a-ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being touchable

Touch'-box, *n* A box containing lighted tinder, formerly carried by soldiers who used match locks, to kindle the match *Fairholt*

Touch'-hole, *n* The vent of a cannon or other species of fire arms, by which fire is communicated to the powder of the charge vent

Touch'i-ly, *adv* In a touchy manner, peevishly

Touch'i-ness, *n* [From *touchy*] The quality of being touchy, peevishness, irritability, irascibility

Touch'ing, *p a* Affecting, moving, pathetic, as, a *touching* tale

Touch'ing, *prep* Concerning, relating to, with respect to "Now, as *touching* things offered to idols" *1 Cor* viii 1

Touch'ing, *n* The sense of feeling, touch

Touch'ing-ly, *adv* In a manner to touch or move the passions, feelingly

Touch'-me-not, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Impatiens* the jewel weed of the United States (*b*) A plant of the genus *Ecbalium* (*E* [or *Momordica*] *elaterium*), the squirting cucumber

Touch'-nee'dle (nē'dl), *n* A small bar of gold and silver, either pure or alloyed in some known proportion with copper, prepared for trying the purity of articles of gold and silver by comparison of the streak made by the article on a touchstone, with that made by bars thus prepared of different but known degrees of purity

Touch'-pā'per, *n* Paper steeped in saltpeter, which burns slowly, and is used as a match for firing gunpowder, and the like *Simmonds*

Touch'-stōne, *n* 1 (*Min*) A variety of extremely compact siliceous schist, almost as close as flint, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone, — called also *Lydian-stone* and *basanite*

2 Hence, any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried

The foregoing doctrine affords us a *touch-stone* for the trial of spirits *South*

Irish touch-stone (*Min*), the basalt, the stone which composes the Giant's Causeway

Touch'-wood, *n* Decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark. "Inflammable as *touch wood*" *Carlyle.*

Touch'y, *a* [Vulgarly *techy*, or *tetchy*] Peevish, irritable, irascible, apt to take fire [*Colloq*]

Tough (tŭf), *a.* [*compar.* TOUGHER, *superl* TOUGHEST] [A S. *tōh*, for *tāh*, *tæh*, D. *taai*, L. Ger *taa*, *tage*, *tau*, O. H. Ger. *zāh*, *zāhi*, *zāch*, N. H Ger. *zähe*, Dan. *seig*, *sei*, Sw *seg*, Icel *segr*]

1 Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness, yielding to force without breaking, as, the ligaments of animals are remarkably *tough* "*Tough* roots and stubs" *Milton*

2 Not easily broken, able to endure hardship, firm, strong

A body made of brass, the crone demands,
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire *Dryden*

3 Not easily separated, viscous, clammy, tenacious, ropy, as, *tough* phlegm

4 Stiff, rigid, not flexible "So *tough* a frame she could not bend" *Dryden*

5 Severe, violent, as, a *tough* storm [*Colloq*] "A *tough* debate" *Fuller*

Tough'en (tŭf'n), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TOUGHENED, *p pr* & *vb. n* TOUGHENING] To grow tough, or tougher

Tough'en (tŭf'n), *v t* To make tough, or tougher

Tough'ish (tŭf'ish), *a* Tough in a slight degree

Tough'ly (tŭf'ly), *adv* In a tough manner

Tough'ness (tŭf'nes), *n* 1 The quality of being tough, flexibility, with a firm adhesion of parts, as, the *toughness* of steel

2 Strength of constitution or texture

3 Viscosity, tenacity, clamminess, glutinousness, as, the *toughness* of mucus

Tou-pee' } (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *toupet*,
Tou pet' (tōō pē') } diminutive of O Fr *top*, a tuft, allied to Eng *top*, q v]

1 A little tuft, a curl or artificial lock of hair

2 A small wig or top piece

Tou'pet tit, *n* (*Ornith*) A small bird of the genus *Parus* (*P bicolor*), a kind of titmouse *Eng Cyc*

Tour (tōor), *n* [Fr *tour*, m Pr *torn*, Sp Pg, & It *torno*, from Lat *tornus*, a turner's wheel, a lathe, from Gr *τορνος*, a carpenter's tool, a turner's chisel, a circle, a round Cf TURN]

1 A going round hence, a journey in a circuit as, the *tour* of Europe, the *tour* of France or England

The bird of Jove stooped from his airy *tour*
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove *Milton*

2 A turn, a revolution, as, the *tours* of the heavenly bodies [*Obs*]

3 (*Mil*) Any thing done successively, or by regular order a turn, as, a *tour* of duty

4 A cress or circular border of hair on the head, worn sometimes by both sexes

☞ Vulgarly pronounced *toor*

Syn — Journey, excursion, pilgrimage See JOURNEY

Tour (towr), *n* [Fr *tour*, f Pr *tor*, *torre*, Sp, Pg, & It *torre*, Lat *turris* See TOWER] A tower [*Obs*]

Tour, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TOURED *p pr* & *vb n* TOURING] To make a tour, as, to *tour* through a country, to go *a-touring* *Hughes*

Touraco (*Chizærhis persicata*)

Tou ra'co, *n* (*Ornith*) A genus of African birds, having an erectile tuft on the head *Cuvier*

Tour-bill'ion (tōor bil'yun), *n* [Fr *tourbillon*, a whirlwind, whirlpool, tourbillion, from Lat *turbo*, *turbinis*, a whirl, whirlwind] An ornamental fine work, peculiar for turning round, when in the air, so as to present the appearance of a scroll of fire *Francis*

Tour'ist (tōor'ist) *n* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit

Tour'ma line, *n* [Fr *tourmaline*, It *tormalina*, *tormalina*, N Lat *turmalina*, *turmalinus*, from *tourmamal*, a name given to this stone in Ceylon] [Written also *turmaline*] (*Min*) A mineral occurring usually in black three-sided or six-sided prisms, terminated by three sided pyramids It also presents brown, blue, green, and red colors

☞ The blue kind has been called *indicolite*, the red *rubellite* Both the green and red varieties are highly esteemed in jewelry when clear and of a large size The black tourmaline was formerly called *schorl* Crystals of tourmaline, when heated, are remarkable for exhibiting electric polarity *Dana*

Tour'n, *n* 1 The sheriff's turn or court

2 A spinning-wheel [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Tour'na-ment (tūr'na ment) (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Fr *tournyement*, *tournoiement*, *tonnement*, *tornoiement*, Pr *torneiament*, *torneyamen*, It *torneamento*, *torniamento*, O Sp *torneamiento* See TOURNEY] A mock-fight or military sport, in which a number of combatants were engaged, as an exhibition of their address and bravery

With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join *Milton*

☞ It differed from the *joust*, which was a trial of skill between one man and another

Tour'n-er-y, *n* Work turned on a lathe; turnery. [*Obs*] See TURNERY *Evelyn.*

Tour'ney (tūr'ny) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [O. Fr. *tournoi*, *'ornoi*, *tornei*, Pr *torney*, Sp. & It. *torneo*. See *infra*.] A tournament

Tour'ney (tūr'ny), *v i* [O. Fr *tournoier*, *tornoier*, *torneer*, Pr. *tornear*, Sp & Pg, *tornear*, It *tornare*, from the root of *turn*, q v] To perform tournaments, to tilt.

Well could he *tourney*, and in the lists debate *Spenser*

Tour'ni-quĕt (tūr'nĭ-kĕt) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr., from *tourner*, to turn] A surgical instrument or bandage which is tightened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check the flow of blood as from wounds, by external pressure

Tournois (tōor nwŏ'), *n* [Fr, belonging to *Tours* in France] A former French money of account worth 20 sous, or a franc It was thus called in distinction from the Paris *livre*, which contained 25 sous

Tour nure', *n* [Fr, from *tourner*, to turn.]

1 Turn, contour, figure

2 A part of the dress of a lady used for expanding the skirt, a bustle

Touse, *n* A pulling, a disturbance *Halliwell.*

Touse, *v t* & *i* [L Ger *tūsen*, N H Ger *zausen*, *zausen* Cf TEASE and TOZE] To pull, to haul, to tear, to rave

As a bear whom angry curs have *toused* *Spenser.*

Tous'el, *v t* The same as TOUSLE, q v.

Tous'er, *n* One who touses

Tou'sle (tou'zl), *v t* [Dim of *touse*, L Ger. *tuseln*, Up Ger *zausein*] To put into disorder, to tumble, to tangle, to touse [*Colloq. and low.*]

Tout (tōut), *v i* 1 To toot

2 To ply or seek for customers [*Prov Eng.*]

Tout-ensemble (tōō tŏng sŏng'bl), *n* [Fr] All together hence, in the fine arts, the general effect of a work as a whole, without regard to the execution of the separate parts

Tout'er, *n* One who seeks customers, as for an inn, a public conveyance, for stores, and the like, hence, sometimes, an obtrusive candidate for office

The prey of ring droppers dufters, *touters*, or any of those bloodless sharpers who are, perhaps, better known to the police *Dickens*

Tōw, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TOWED, *p pr* & *vb n* TOWING] [A S *teohan*, *teon*, to lead, draw, *toh*, a drawing, *tohline*, a towing line, O Eng *tou*, id, Icel *toga*, to draw, *tog*, a drawing, whence also Fr *touer*] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope

Tōw, *n* [A S *tuw*, *tow*, tow O Frics, *tow*, *touw*, L Ger *tou*, *tau*, a rope, implement, Dan *tov*, Sw *tåg*, Icel *taug*, H Ger *tau*, a rope, Dan. *tave*, a filament Cf TIW]

1 The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp, separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle

2 A rope by which any thing is towed [*Obs*]

3 The act of towing, or the state of being towed, — chiefly used in the phrase *to take in tow*, that is, to tow

Tōw'age, *n* [From *tow*, the verb, Fr *touage*]

1 The act of towing

2 The price paid for towing

Tōw'ar, *n* A rope maker [*Scot*] *Simmonds.*

Tō'ward (tō'ard), } *prep* [A S *tōweard*, *tō-*
Tō'wards (tō'ardz), } *inardes* See TO and WARD, and cf FORWARD]

1 In the direction of

He set his face *toward* the wilderness *Num* xxiv 1

2 With direction to, in a moral sense, with respect to, regarding

His eye shall be evil *toward* his brother *Deut* xxviii 54

Herein do I exercise myself to have always a conscience void of offense *toward* God and *toward* men *Acts* xxiv 16

3 With ideal tendency to

This was the first alarm England received *towards* any trouble *Clarendon*

4 Nearly, about

I am *toward* nine years older since I left you *Swift.*

☞ *Toward*, or *towards*, is a compound of *to* and *ward* The original form was *towards*, as appears from the Anglo-Saxon *toweardes*, and a comparison of the cognate dialects The *s* was dropped in our version of the Scriptures, making it *toward*, but the original form, *towards*, has always remained in general use "We may easily observe every creature about us incessantly working *toward* the end for which it was designed" *Barrow* "For my part, I am totally at a loss to comprehend how particles streaming from a center should draw a body *towards* it" *Paley*

Tō'ward (tō'ard), } *adv* Near, at hand, in a
Tō'wards (tō'ardz), } state of preparation

Tō'ward (tō'ward) (Synop, § 130), *a* [A-S *tōweard*. See *supra*] Ready to do or learn, not froward; apt, as, a *toward* youth

Tō'ward-li ness (tō'ward-), *n* [From *towardly*] The quality of being toward, readiness to do or learn, aptness, docility

The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved her brethren to envy *Raleigh.*

Tō'ward ly (tō'ward-), *a* Ready to do or learn; apt, docile, tractable, compliant with duty.

Tō'ward-ness (tō'ward), *n.* The state or quality of being toward, docility, towardliness.

Tŏ-wards (tŏ'ards), *prep.* & *adv.* Same as TOWARD.

Tŏw'-bōat, *n.* 1. A boat which is towed, or drawn by a tow-line.

2. A steamer used for towing other vessels.

Tow'el, *n.* [O. Eng *towail*, Fr. *touaille*, O. Fr. *toaille*, Pr. & Pg *toalha*, Sp *toalla*, It. *tovaglia*, L. Lat. *toalsa*, from O. H Ger. *dwahilla*, *dwahilla*, M H. Ger. *twehele*, L Ger *dwehle*, N. H. Ger. *twehle*, *zwehle*, Prov. Ger *quehle*, from *dwahan*, Goth. & O. Sax. *thvahan*, A-S. *dhvahan*, *dhvēan*, Icel. *thvo*, to wash.] A cloth used for wiping the hands, and for other purposes, a napkin

Tow'el, *v. t.* To beat with a stick [*Prov. Eng.*]

Tow'el-ing, *n.* Cloth for towels. [Written also *towelling*.]

Tow'er, *n.* [A-S *torr*, O. Fr *tor*, *tur*, N. Fr *tour*, Pr *tor*, *torre*, Sp, Pg, & It. *torre*, Lat *turris*, Gr. *τύρρις*, *τύρσις*, D *toren*, L. Ger. *toorn*, *toren*, O Sax & Icel *turn*, Sw *torn*, Dan. *taarn*, Up Ger *turn*, *thurn*, O. H Ger. *turri*, *turna*, *turn*, N H Ger *thurm*.]

Tower

1. A lofty building much higher than it is broad, and variously shaped, as round, square, or polygonal, standing alone or forming part of another edifice, as of a church, castle, and the like

"Stately and air-braving *towers*" *Shak.*

2. A citadel, a fortress, hence, a defender

Thou hast been a shelter for me, and a strong *tower* from the enemy *Ps. lxi. 3*

3 A style of dressing women's hair in a high or tower like form, fashionable about the end of the seventeenth century, also, a high head dress

Amorous intrigues
In *towers*, and curls, and periwigs *Hudibras*

4. High flight, elevation [*Obs.*] *Johnson*

Round tower See ROUND, *a.* — *Tower bastion* (*Fort.*), a small tower in the form of a bastion, with rooms or cells underneath for men and guns — *Tower of London*, a collection of buildings in the eastern part of London formerly containing a state prison, and now used as an arsenal and repository of various objects of public interest

Tow'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOWERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOWERING] To rise and hang over other objects; to be lofty or very high, hence, to soar

On the other side a high rock *towered* still *Spenser*
My lord protector's hawks do *tower* so well *Shak.*

Tow'ered, *a.* Adorned or defended by towers

Towered cities please us then *Milton*

Tow'er-ing, *p. a.* 1. Very high, elevated, as, a *towering* height

2 Extreme, violent, surpassing "A man agitated by a *towering* passion" *W. Scott*

Tow'er-mŭs'tard, *n.* An annual plant of the genus *Turritis*, whose leaves and seeds give the stem a pyramidal form

Tow'er-y, *a.* Having towers, adorned or defended by towers "*Towery* cities" *Pope*

Tōw'ing-pāth, *n.* See TOW PATH

Tōw'-line, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small hawser, used to tow a ship, &c.

Tōw'-pāth, *n.* A path used by men or horses that tow boats, — called also *towing-path*

Town, *n.* [A-S *tūn*, inclosure, garden, house, village, town, *tynan*, to inclose, shut, O Sax, Icel, & L. Ger *tūn*, D *tuin*, O H Ger *-ūn*, N H Ger *zaun*.]

1. An inclosure which surrounded the mere homestead or dwelling of the lord of the manor and hence, the whole of the land which constituted the domain, a collection of houses inclosed by fences or walls. [*Obs.*] *Palsgrave.*

2 Hence, any collection of houses larger than a village, and not incorporated as a city, — often opposed to *country*

God made the country, and man made the *town*. *Cowper*

3. Any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop. [*Eng.*] *Johnson.*

4. The body of inhabitants resident in a town, as, the *town* voted to send two representatives to the legislature, or they voted to lay a tax for repairing the highways [*U. S.*]

5. A township, the whole territory within certain limits, less than those of a county [*Local U. S.*]

6 The court end of London *Pope.*

7. The metropolis or its inhabitants, as, the gentleman lives in *town* in winter, in summer, he lives in the country "Always hankering after the diversions of the *town*" *Addison.* "Stuns with his giddy larum half the *town*." *Pope.*

☞ The same form of expression is used in regard to other populous towns

8. A farm or farmstead, also, a court or farmyard. [*Scot. and Prov. Eng.*]

Syn. — Village; hamlet. See VILLAGE.

Town'-clĕrk, *n.* An officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings. See CLERK.

Town'-crī'er, *n.* [From *town* and *cry*] A public crier; one who makes proclamation.

Towned, *a.* Having, or consisting of, towns. [*Obs.*]

Town'-hall, *n* A public room or building for transacting the business of a town.

Town'-house, *n.* 1 The house where the public business of the town is transacted by the inhabitants in legal meeting [*U S.*]

2 A house in town, in opposition to a house in the country.

Town'ish, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the inhabitants of a town, like the town [*Rare.*] *Turberville*

Town'less, *a* Having no town. *Howell*

Town'let, *n.* A small town *North Brit. Rev.*

Town'-meet'ing, *n* A legal meeting of the inhabitants of a town for the transaction of business

Towng'-fōlk (-fōk), *n* The people of a town, especially, the inhabitants of a city, in distinction from country people

Town'ship, *n* The district or territory of a town.

☞ In the U S many of the States are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are invested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads and providing for the poor The township is subordinate to the county

Towng'man, *n.*, *pl* TOWNS'MEN [From *town* and *man*]

1 An inhabitant of a town, one of the same town with another

2 A selectman an officer of the town, in New England, who assists in managing the affairs of the town See SELECTMAN

Towng'-pēo'ple, *n* The inhabitants of a town or city, especially in distinction from country people, townsfolk.

Town'-tălk (-tawk), *n* The common talk of a place, or the subject of common conversation

Town'ward, } *adv.* Toward a town *Longfellow*
Town'wards, }

Tōw'-rōpe, *n* [From *tow* and *rope*] Any rope used in towing ships or boats

Tow'ser, *n* [From *touse*] A familiar name for a dog [Written also *towzer* and *towser*]

Tōw'y (tō'ĭ), *a* Composed of, like, or containing, tow *Holland*

Tŏx'ic, } *a.* [From Lat *toxicum*, Gr *τοξικον* (sc
Tŏx'ic al, } *φάρμακον*), poison, originally a poison in which arrows were dipped, from *τοξικός*, of or for the bow, from *τόξον*, bow, arrow Cf INTOXICATE] Poisonous [*Rare.*]

Tŏx'i-co-lŏg'ic al, *a* [Fr *toxicologique*] Of, or pertaining to, toxicology

Tŏx'i-co lŏg'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a toxicological manner

Tŏx'i-cŏl'o-gĭst, *n* [Fr *toxicologue*] One versed in toxicology, the writer of a treatise on poisons

Tŏx'i-cŏl'o gy, *n.* [Fr *toxicologie*, from Gr *τοξικον*, poison, and *λόγος*, a discourse See TOXICAL] The science which treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, and recognition

Tŏx'o dŏn, *n* [From Gr *τόξον*, a bow, and *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth] (*Paleon.*) A gigantic, pachydermatous quadruped, now extinct, having teeth bent like a bow *Brande*

Tox-ŏph'i lĭte, *n.* [From Gr *τόξον*, a bow, and *φίλειν*, to love, *φίλος*, a lover] A lover of archery, one addicted to archery *Thackeray*

Tŏx'o tēs, *n* [Gr *τοξότης*, a bowman or archer] (*Ichth.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, of which the only species known, *T. jaculator*, is remarkable for its power of spurting water so as to bring down insects from aquatic plants within its reach, — called also *archer*, or *archer fish*

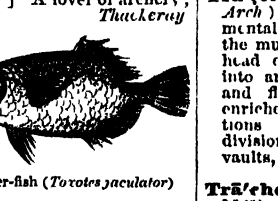

Archer-fish (*Toxotes jaculator*)

Toy, *n* [D *tooi*, tire, attire, ornament, *tooyen*, to attire, adorn, allied to *toogen*, *toon*, to show]

1 A plaything for children, a bawble

2 A thing for amusement, but of no real value, an article of trade of little value, a trifle

They exchange gold and pearl for *toys* *Abbot*

3 Matter of no importance

Nor light and idle *toys* my lines may vainly swell *Drayton*

4 Wild fancy, odd conceit, folly, trifling opinion or behavior. "To fly about playing their wanton *toys*" *Spenser*

What if a *toy* take 'em in the heels now, and they all run away *Beau. & Fl.*

5 Amorous dalliance, play, sport *Milton.*

6 An old story, a silly tale "Fairy *toys*" *Shak.*

Toy, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TOYED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TOYING] [See *supra*] To dally amorously, to trifle, to play, to wanton.

Toy, *v. t* To treat foolishly [*Obs.*] *Sir E. Dering*

Toy, *n.* A head-dress of linen or woolen, that hangs down over the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes [*Scot.*] "Having put on her clean *toy*, rokelay, and scarlet plaid." *W. Scott.*

Toy'er, *n.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks.

Toy'ful, *a.* Full of trifling play. [*Obs.*] *Donne*

Toy'ing-ly, *adv.* In a playful or toying manner

Toy'ish, *a.* Trifling; wanton. [*Obs.*] *Crowley.*

Toy'ish-ly, *adv.* In a toyish manner. *Baxter.*

Toy'ish-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being toyish.

Toy'man, *n.*; *pl.* TOY'MEN. One who deals in toys.

Toy'-shŏp, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.

Toy'sŏme (-sum), *a.* Disposed to toy, trifling, wanton. [*Rare.*] *Ford.*

Tōze, *v. t.* To pull by violence. See TOUSE

Tō'zi ness, *n* The state or quality of being tozy.

Tō'zy, *a.* Soft, like wool that has been teased.

Trăb'ĕ-ă, *n.* [Lat.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A toga ornamented with purple horizontal stripes, worn by kings, consuls, and augurs *W. Smith.*

Trā'be ā'ted, *a* Furnished with an entablature

Trā'be-ā'tion, *n* [From Lat *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam, a timber] (*Arch.*) The same as ENTABLATURE

Trāçe, *n* [Fr *trace*, Pr *trassa*, Sp *traza*, It. *traccia* See TRACE, *v. t.*]

1 A mark left by any thing passing, a footprint; a track, a vestige, as, the *trace* of a carriage or sled, the *trace* of a man or of a deer

2 A mark, impression, or visible appearance of any thing left when the thing itself no longer exists, remains, token, vestige

The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
Of war or blood, but in the sylvan chase *Pope*

3 (*Descriptive Geom.* & *Persp.*) The intersection of a plane of projection, or an original plane, with a co-ordinate plane

Syn. — Vestige, mark, token See VESTIGE

Trāçe, *n* [O Fr *trace*, a kind of cord See *supra* and *infra*] One of the two straps, chains, or ropes, by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses

Trāçe, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRACED (trāst), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRACING.] [Fr *tracer*, O Fr *tracer*, *trasser*, *tracher*, *tresser*, *tressier*, Sp *trazar*, It *tracciare*, Lat as if *tractiare*, from *tractus*, p. p. of *trahere*, to draw]

1 To walk over, to pass through

We do *trace* this alley up and down *Shak.*

2 To mark out, to draw or delineate with marks, especially, to copy, as a drawing or engraving, by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed, through which they appear, as, to *trace* a figure with a pencil, to *trace* the outline of any thing, a *traced* drawing

3 To follow by some mark that has been left by a person or thing which has preceded, to follow by footsteps or tracks

You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe *Burnet*
I feel thy power to *trace* the ways
Of highest agents *Milton*

4 Hence, to follow the trace or track of "All the way the prince our footpace *traced*" *Spenser*

5 To follow with exactness

That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line *Denham*

Trāçe, *v. t* To walk, to go, to travel [*Obs.*]

Trāçe'a ble, *a* Capable of being traced

Trāçe'a ble-ness, *n* The state of being traceable

Trāçe'a bly, *adv* In a traceable manner

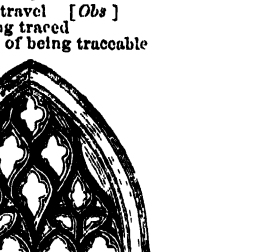

Flowing Tracery (*a*)

Trā'çer, *n* One who, or that which, traces

Trā'çer y, *n* (*Goth. Arch.*) (*a*) An ornamental divergency of the mullions, in the head of a window, into arches, curves, and flowing lines, enriched with foliations (*b*) The subdivisions of grained vaults, and the like *Gwilt*

Trā'che-ă (trā'ke ă, *Lat.* trăk'ĕ-ă) (Synop. §130), *n.*, *pl* TRĀ'CHE-Æ [Lat *trachea*, N Lat, It, & Pr. *trachea*, Fr *trachée*, Gr *τραχεῖα* (sc *ἀρτηρία*), from *τραχύς*, rough, rugged]

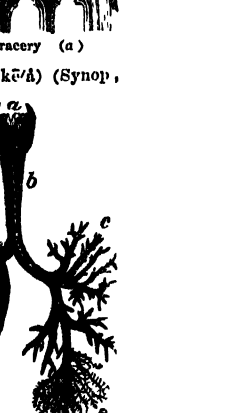

Trachea. (1)
a, larynx; *b*, trachea; *c*, bronchial divisions; *d*, one of the lungs; *e*, bronchial ramifications.

1 (*Anat.*) The windpipe, or canal conveying air to the lungs in vertebrates, the weasand

2 Hence, the air tubes of the body in insects, and similar animals

3 (*Bot.*) A hollow cell, or spiral vessel, in woody tissue

Trā'che-al (trā'ke al), *a.* [Fr *trachéal*] Of, or pertaining to, the trachea, or windpipe, as, the *tracheal* artery *Coxe.*

Tra-chĕl'i-dan (-kĕl'i-), *n.* [From Gr *τράχηλος*, neck.] (*Entom.*) One of a family of coleopterous insects, including those which have the head supported on a kind of pedicle, or neck. *Brande.*

Tra-chĕl'i-pŏd, *n* [Fr. *trachélipode*, from Gr. τράχηλος, the neck, and πούς, ποδός, a foot] (*Zoöl*) A univalve mollusk with a spiral shell, having the foot attached to the head

Trā'che-lĭp'o-dous, *a.* (*Zoöl*) Having the foot united with the neck, having the characters of a trachelipod

Trā'che-o-cēle, *n.* [Fr. *trachéocele*, from Gr τραχεῖα, the windpipe, and κήλη, a tumor] (*Med*) An enlargement of the thyroid gland, bronchocele, or goiter

Trā'che-ŏt'o-my, *n* [Fr. *trachéotomie*, from Gr τραχεῖα, the windpipe, and τομή, to cut] (*Surg*) The operation of making an opening into the windpipe

Trā-chī'tis, *n* [N Lat See TRACHEA] (*Med*) Inflammation of the trachea or windpipe *Dunglison.*

Trăk'chyte (trăk'kīt), *n* [Fr *trachyte*, from Gr. τραχύς, rough, rugged] A nearly compact, feldspathic, volcanic rock, breaking with a rough surface, and often containing crystals of glassy feldspar, with sometimes hornblende and mica *Dana*

Tra-chȳt'ic, *a* [Fr *trachytique*] Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing, trachyte

Trā'cing, *n* 1 The act of one who traces, especially, the act of copying by marking on thin paper the lines of a pattern, and the like, placed beneath

2 A regular path or track, a course

3 A mechanical copy of an original, produced by following its lines through the aid of a transparent medium. *Fairholt*

Trā'cing-pā'per, *n* A transparent paper, which enables a drawing or print to be clearly seen through it when laid over the drawing, and so allows the use of a pen or pencil to produce a fac simile by following the lines of the original It is usually tissue-paper soaked in oil, turpentine, or thin varnish

Trăck, *n* [O Fr *trac*, track of horses, mules, trace of animals, D *track*, *trek*, a drawing, *trecken*, *trekken*, to draw, M H Ger *trechen*, pret *trach*]

1 A mark left by something that has passed along, as, the *track* of a ship, a wake, the *track* of a meteor, the *track* of a sled or sleigh "The bright *track* of his fiery car" *Shak*

2 A mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast, trace, vestige, footprint "Far from *track* of men" *Milton*

3 A road, a beaten path

Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue *Dryden*

4 Course, way, as, the *track* of a comet

5 A tract or area, as of land [*Obs*]

6 (*Railways*) The permanent way

Track-master (*Railways*), one who has charge of the track of a railway,—called also *road master*

Trăck, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* TRACKED (trăkt), *p pr* & *vb n* TRACKING]

1 To follow when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps, or marks of the feet, as, to *track* a deer in the snow.

Even with such auxiliaries it was found impossible to *track* the robbers to their retreats among the hills and morasses *Macaulay*

2 (*Naut*) To draw, as a vessel, by a line reaching from her to the shore, to tow

Trăck'age, *n* A drawing or towing, as of a boat

Trăck'er, *n* One who, or that which, tracks or pursues, as a dog that follows game

And of the *trackers* of the deer
Scarce half the lessening pack were near *Sir Scott*

Trăck'less, *a* Having no track, marked by no footsteps, untrodden, as, a *trackless* desert "To climb the *trackless* mountain all unseen" *Byron*

Trăck'less-ly, *adv* In a trackless manner, so as to leave no track

Trăck'less-ness, *n* The state of being trackless, or without a track

Trăck'-rōad, *n* A towing path

Trăck'-scout, *n* [From *track* and D *schuit*, boat] A boat or vessel employed on the canals in Holland, usually drawn by a horse See TRECK SCHUYT.

Trăct, *n.* [Lat *tractus*, from *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw, It *tratto*, Sp *trecho*, *trato*, Pr. *traut*, *trag*, *trah*, *trai*, O Fr. *tract*, N Fr *trait*]

1 Something drawn out or extended

2 A region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent "A high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow *tract* of earth" *Addison*

3. Traits, features, lineaments [*Obs*]

The discovery of a man's self by the *tract* of his countenance is a great weakness *Bacon*

4 A treatise, a written discourse or dissertation, generally not of great extent, especially, a short treatise on practical religion

The church clergy at that time writ the best collection of *tracts* against popery *Swift*

5 The trace or footing of a wild beast [*Obs*]

6 Treatment, exposition [*Obs*] *Shak.*

7. Track. [*Obs*]

Efface all *tract* of its traduction *Browne*

8. Continuity or extension of any thing, as, a *tract* of speech. [*Obs*]

9. Continued or protracted duration; length, extent. "Improved by *tract* of time." *Milton*

Syn.—Region, district; quarter, essay; treatise, dissertation

Trăct, *v. t.* To trace out, to track; to draw out, also, to protract [*Obs*]

Trăct'a bĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *tractabilité*, It *trattabilità*, Lat *tractabilitas*] The quality or state of being tractable or docile, docility, tractableness

Trăct'a-ble, *a* [Pr *tractable*, Fr *traitable*, O Fr *traictable*, Sp *tratable*, It *trattabile*, Lat *tractabilis*, from *tractare*, to draw violently, to handle, treat, q v]

1 Capable of being easily led, taught, or managed, docile, manageable, governable, as, *tractable* children, a *tractable* learner

I shall find them *tractable* enough *Shak*

2 Capable of being handled, palpable, practicable, tenable, as, *tractable* measures

Trăct'a ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being tractable or manageable, docility, as, the *tractableness* of children

Trăct'a bly, *adv* In a tractable manner, with ready compliance

Tract ā'ri an, *n* One of the writers of the Oxford tracts, called "*Tracts for the Times*" [1833-1835], in favor of Puseyism See PUSEYISM

Tract ā'ri-an ism, *n* The principles of the Tractarians, or Puseyites

Trăct'ate, *n* [Lat *tractatus*, It *trattato*, Sp & Pg *tratado*, Pr *tractat*, Fr *traité* See TRACTABLE] A treatise, a tract [*Obs*] "Agreeing in substance with Augustin's, from whose fourteenth *Tractate* on St John the words are translated" *Hare*

Trac-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *tractatio*, Fr *tractation*, O Sp *tractacion*, It *trattazione*] Treatment or handling of a subject, discussion [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Trac tā'tor, *n* One who writes tracts [*Obs*]

Tract ā'tix, *n* [From Lat *tractare*, to draw Cf TRACTORY] (*Geom*) The same as TRACTORY

Trăct'ĭle, *a* [From Lat *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw] Capable of being drawn out in length, ductile

Bodies are *tractile* or intractile *Locke*

Trac tĭl'i ty, *n* The quality of being tractile, ductility

Trăc'tion, *n* [Fr *traction*, Sp *traccion*, It *trazione*, from Lat *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw]

1 The act of drawing, or state of being drawn, as, the *traction* of a muscle

2 Attraction, a drawing toward

Angle of traction (*Mech*) the angle made with a given plane by the line of direction in which the power acts — *Traction engine*, a locomotive for drawing vehicles on highways

Trac tĭ'tious (tĭsh'us), *a* [Lat as if *tractitius*, from *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw, ill formed for *tractatitius*, from *tractare*, to handle, to treat Cf TRACT, 3, 5] Treating of, handling [*Rare*]

Trăct'ite, *n* The same as TRACTARIAN, q v

Trăct'ive, *a* Serving to draw, pulling, attaching, as, *tractive* power

Trăct'or, *n* [From Lat *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw]

1 That which draws, or is used for drawing

2 (*pl*) (*Med*) Two small, pointed bars of brass and steel, which, being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were, at one time, supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism,—called also, from the inventor, *Perkins's metallic tractors*

Trăc'to tā'tion, *n* The act or process of employing metallic tractors for the cure of diseases

Trăct'o ry, } *n* [From Lat *tractorius*, of drawing,
Trăct'rix, } and Lat as if *tractrix*, fr *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw, Fr *tractoire*, *tractrice*] (*Geom*) The curve described on a plane by a heavy point attached to a string, and drawn along by moving the other end of the string

Trād, *n* [Fr *trade*, conveyance of corn, wine, &c, transportation, trade, It *tratta*, Sp & Pg *trato*, from Fr *traire*, It *trattare*, Sp & Pg *tratar*, to handle, to treat, to trade, Lat *tractare* See TRACTABLE]

1 The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter, the business of buying and selling for money, commerce, traffic, barter

☞ Trade comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, in bills, or money It is however, chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail Trade is either *foreign* or *domestic*, or *inland* Foreign trade consists in the exportation and importation of goods, or the exchange of the commodities of different countries *Domestic* or *home* trade is the exchange, or buying and selling, of goods within a country Trade is also by the *wholesale*, that is, by the package or in large quantities or it is by *retail*, or in small parcels The *carrying* trade is that of transporting commodities from one country to another by water

2 The business which a person has learned, and which he carries on, for procuring subsistence, or for profit, occupation, especially, mechanical employment,—distinguished from the liberal arts and learned professions, and from agriculture, as, we speak of the *trade* of a smith, of a carpenter, or mason, but we never say, the *trade* of a farmer, or of a lawyer, or physician. "The homely, slighted, shepherd's *trade*" *Milton.*

I will instruct thee in my *trade*. *Shak*

3. Business pursued, occupation, employment

There these five sisters had continual *trade* *Spenser*

Long did I love this lady!
Long was my travail, long my *trade* to win her. *Massinger.*

4. Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears
His house and household goods, his *trade* of war. *Dryden.*

5 Custom, habit, standing practice

Thy sin's not accidental, but a *trade* *Shak*

6 A company of men engaged in the same occupation Thus, booksellers and publishers speak of the customs of the *trade*.

7 (*pl*) The trade-winds.

8 The same as TREAD. [*Obs. and very rare*] "Some savage beast's *trade*" *Spenser.*

9 Refuse or rubbish from a mine [*Prov. Eng.*]

Syn—Profession occupation, office, calling; avocation, employment, commerce, dealing, traffic

Trāde, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TRADED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* TRADING]

1 To barter, or to buy and sell, to deal in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, or any thing else, to traffic, to bargain, to carry on commerce as a business, "A free port, where nations resorted with their goods and *traded*" *Arbuthnot*

2 To buy and sell or exchange property, in a single instance

3 To act merely for money

How did you dare
To *trade* and traffic with Macbeth? *Shak*

4 To have a trade wind [*Rare*]

They on the *trading* flood
Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape
Ply nightly steering toward the Pole *Milton.*

Trāde, *v t* 1 To sell or exchange in commerce

They *traded* the persons of men *Ezek* xxvii 13

2 To barter, to exchange "Ready to dicker and to swap, to *trade* rifles and watches" *Cooper*

Trād'ed, *a* Versed, practiced [*Obs*] *Shak*

Trāde'ful, *a* Commercial, busy in traffic *Spenser.*

Trāde'less, *a* Having no trade or traffic

Trāde'-mark, *n* A distinguishing mark or device used by a manufacturer on his goods or labels, the legal right in which is recognized by law *Simmonds*

Trāde'-price, *n* A lower price allowed to members of the same trade, or by wholesale dealers to retailers *Simmonds*

Trād'er, *n* One engaged in trade or commerce, a dealer in buying and selling, or barter, as, a *trader* to the East Indies, a *trader* to Canada, a country *trader*

Trāde'-sāle, *n* An auction by and for the trade, especially that of the booksellers

Trāde's'-folk (folk), *n* People employed in trade, tradesmen [*Rare*] *Swift.*

Trādes'man, *n*, *pl* TRĀDES'MEN [From *trade* and *man*]

1 One who trades, a shopkeeper

2 Any mechanic or artificer whose livelihood depends upon the labor of his hands *Burrill.*

3 A handicraftsman in a borough [*Scot*]

Trādes'-ūn'ion, *n* A combination among workmen for the purpose of maintaining their rights and privileges, with respect to wages, hours of labor, customs, and the like *Simmonds.*

Trādes'wom an, *n pl* TRĀDES'WOM-EN (-wĭm) A woman who trades, or is skilled in trade

Trāde'-wind, *n* A wind in the torrid zone, and often a little beyond it, which blows from the same quarter throughout the year, unless when affected by local causes,—so called because of great advantage to navigators, and hence to trade

☞ The general direction of the trade-winds is from N E to S W on the north side of the equator, and from S E to N W on the south side of the equator They are produced by the joint effect of the rotation of the earth and the movement of the air from the polar toward the equatorial regions, to supply the vacancy caused by heating, rarefaction and consequent ascent of the air in the latter regions They are principally limited to two belts in the tropical regions one on each side of the equator, and separated by a belt which is characterized by calms or variable weather

Tra dĭ'tion (dĭsh'un), *n* [Fr *tradition*, Sp *tradicion*, It *tradizione*, Lat *traditio*, fr *tradere*, *transdere*, *traditum*, to give up, transmit, fr *trans*, over, and *dare*, to give]

1 The act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery

A deed takes effect only from the *tradition* or delivery *Blackstone.*

2 The unwritten or oral delivery of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity, the transmission of any opinions or practice from forefathers to descendants by oral communication, without written memorials

3 Hence, that which is transmitted orally from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity, knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials

4 (*Theol*) That body of doctrine and discipline, or any article thereof, supposed to have been put forth by Christ or his apostles, and not committed to writing "Mock at an ancient *tradition*" *Shak.*

Stand fast, and hold the *traditions* which ye have been taught, whether by word or our epistle. *2 Thess* ii 15.

Tra-dĭ'tion, *v. t.* To transmit by way of tradition. [*Obs and rare*]

The following story is *traditioned* with very much credit amongst our English Catholics *Fuller.*

Tra-dĭ'tion-al (-dĭsh'un-al), *a* [Fr *traditionnel*, Sp *tradicional*, L Lat *traditionalis*]

1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, tradition, communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only, transmitted from age to age without writing, as, *traditional* opinions, *traditional* evidence, the *traditional* expositions of the Scriptures

2. Observant of tradition [*Obs*]

Tra-dĭ'tion-al-ĭsm (-dĭsh'un-), *n*

1. A system of faith founded on tradition

2 The doctrine that all religious faith is to be based solely upon what is delivered from competent authority, exclusive of rational processes

Tra-dĭ'tion-al-ĭst (-dĭsh'un), *n* An advocate of, or believer in, traditionalism, a traditionist

Tra-dĭ'tion-al ly (-dĭsh'un-), *adv* In a traditional manner, by tradition, as, an opinion or doctrine *traditionally* derived from the apostles is of no authority

Tra-dĭ'tion-a-rĭ-ly (-dĭsh'un), *adv* In a traditionary manner, by tradition *Dwight*

Tra dĭ'tion-a-ry (44), *a* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, tradition, traditional

The reveries of the Talmud a collection of Jewish *traditionary* interpolations, are unrivaled in the regions of absurdity *Luckmmster*

Tra-dĭ'tion-a-ry (-dĭsh'un-), *n* [Fr *traditionnaire*] One, among the Jews, who acknowledges the authority of traditions, and explains the Scriptures by them

Tra-dĭ'tion er } (-dĭsh'un), *n* [Fr *tradition*
Tra-dĭ'tion ist } *niste*] One who adheres to tradition

Tra dĭ'tion-ĭsm (-dĭsh'un), *n* Traditionalism

Trăd'i tĭve, *a* [Fr *traditif*, from Lat *tradere*, *traditum*] Transmitted or transmissible from father to son, or from age to age, by oral communication.

Suppose we on things *tradutive* divide *Dryden*

Trăd'i-tor, *n* [Lat, from *tradere*, *traditum* See *supra*] (*Eccl Hist*) A deliverer,—a name of infamy given to Christians who delivered the Scriptures or the goods of the church to their persecutors to save their lives *Milner*

Tra-dūce', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRADUCED (-dūst'), *p pr* & *vb n* TRADUCING] [Lat *traducere*, to lead along, to exhibit as a spectacle, to disgrace, to transfer, to derive, from *trans*, across, over, and *ducere*, to lead, It *tradurre*, Sp *traducir*, Fr *traduire*, to transfer, translate, arraign]

1 To represent, to exhibit, to display, to expose, to make an example of [*Obs*]

2 To represent as blamable, to calumniate, to vilify, to defame, willfully to misrepresent, to expose to contempt

The best stratagem that Satan hath is by *traducing* the form and manner of the devout prayers of God's church *Hooker*

He had the baseness to *traduce* me in libel *Dryden*

3 To translate from one language to another [*Obs*]

4 To draw away, to seduce [*Obs*]

I can never forget the weakness of the *traduced* soldiers *Beau & Fl*

5 To propagate, to transmit, as a trait, by propagation, to distribute or cause to spread by propagation, to hand down [*Obs*]

From these only the race of perfect animals was propagated and *traduced* over the earth *Hale*

Syn.—To calumniate, vilify, defame, disparage, detract, depreciate, decry, slander

Tra-dūce'ment, *n* The act of traducing, misrepresentation, ill founded censure, defamation, calumny [*Rare*] *Shal*

Tra-dū'cent, *a* [Lat *traducens*, p pr of *traducere* See *supra*] Slanderous *Littel*

Tra-dū'cer, *n* 1 One who traduces, a slanderer, a calumniator

2 One who derives or deduces [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Tra-dū'cian, *n* A believer in Traducianism

Tra-dū'cian-ĭsm, *n* (*Theol*) The doctrine that human souls are produced by the act of generation

Tra dū'çĭ-ble, *a.* Capable of being traduced [*R*]

Tra-dū'çing ly, *adv* In a traducing manner

Tra-dŭct', *v t* [Lat *traducere*, *traductum* See TRADUCE] To derive or deduce, also, to transfer [*Obs*] *Fotherby*

Tra-dŭct', *n* That which is traducted, that which is transferred, a translation [*Obs*]

Tra-dŭc'tion, *n* [Lat *traductio*, Fr *traduction*, Pr *traductio*, Sp *traduccion*, It *traduzione*, translation See *supra*] [*Rare*]

1 Derivation from one of the same kind, propagation.

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good *Dryden*

2 Transmission from one to another, tradition, also, a translation into another language "Traditional communication and *traduction* of truth" *Hale*

3 The act of transferring, conveyance, transportation, as, the *traduction* of animals from Europe to America by shipping *Hale*

4. Transition. [*Rare*] *Bacon*

Tra-dŭct'ĭve, *a.* Capable of being deduced, derivable [*Rare*] *Warburton.*

Trăf'fĭc, *n* [Fr *trafic*, Pr *trafec*, *trafey*, Sp *trafico*, *trafago*, Pg *trafego*, It. *traffico*, L. Lat. *trafficum*, *traffica* See *infra*]

1 Commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling, trade

A merchant of great *traffic* through the world. *Shak*

The *traffic* in honors, places, and pardons was incessant *Macaulay*

☞ This word, like *trade*, comprehends every species of dealing in the exchange or passing of goods or merchandise from hand to hand for an equivalent, unless the business of retailing may be excepted It signifies appropriately foreign trade but is not limited to that

2. Commodities for market [*Rare*]

You'll see a draggled damsel
From Billingsgate her fishy *traffic* bear *Gay*

3 The business done upon a railway with reference to the number of passengers or the amount of freight carried

Traffic-return, a periodical statement of the receipts for goods and passengers on a railway line *Simmonds* —*Traffic-taker* a computer of the returns of traffic on a particular line of road *Simmonds*

Trăf'fĭc, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TRAFFICKED (trăf'fĭkt), *p pr* & *vb n* TRAFFICKING] [Fr *trafiquer*, It *traffecare*, Sp *traficar*, *trafagar*, Pg *traficar*, *trafiquear*, L Lat *trafficare*, *trafficare*, either from Lat *trā*, for *trans*, across, over, and *facere*, to make (cf Ger *übermachen*, to transmit, send over, e g, money, wares), or from Lat *transfretare*, to pass over the sea, to ferry over, L Lat corrupted into *transficare*]

1 To pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money, to barter, to trade

2 To trade meanly or mercenarily

Trăf'fĭc, *v t* To exchange in traffic

Trăf'fĭc-a-ble, *a* Capable of being disposed of in traffic, marketable [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Trăf'fick-er, *n* One who traffics, or carries on commerce, a trader, a merchant

Trăf'fĭc-less, *a* Destitute of trade

Trăg'a-cănth, *n* [Fr *tragacanthe*, Lat *tragacanthum*, *tragacantha*, Gr τραγακανθα, from τραγος, a he-goat, and ἀκανθα, a thorn] The concrete juice or gum of several species of shrubby or herbaceous plants of the genus *Astragalus*, especially *A Creticus*, *A verus*, and *A gummifer*, found in various parts of the northern hemisphere out of the tropics, being especially abundant in Siberia It is usually in the form of white or yellowish semi transparent flakes, or curled vermicular pieces, of great toughness When steeped in water, in which it is but partly soluble, it swells into a bulky, mucilaginous mass, which, when boiled with water, gradually acquires the consistence of ordinary gum It is used for many of the purposes for which gumarabic is ordinarily employed *Rogers. Baird Tomlinson*

Trăg'a-lĭsm, *n* [Gr τραγαλιζειν, equivalent to τραγειν, to eat raw vegetables instead of cooked food, or from τραγος, goat] Goatish character or quality resulting from high feeding, salacity, salaciousness [*Rare*] *Qu Rev*

Tra gē'dĭ-an, *n* [Fr *tragedien*, It *tragediante*, *tragedo*, Lat *tragœdus*, Gr τραγῳδος]

1 A writer of tragedy [*Obs or rare*]

Thence what the lofty grave *tragedians* taught
In chorus or iambic, teachers best
Of moral prudence *Milton*

2 A tragic actor or actress

Tra gē'dĭ-ĕnne' (*Fr pron* trȧzhȧ'dĕn'), *n* [Fr] A female actor of tragedy

Tra gē'dĭ oŭs, *a* Like tragedy, tragical [*Obs*]

"*Tragedious* history" *Fabyan*

Trăg'e-dy, *n* [Fr *tragédie*, It & Sp *tragedia*, Lat *tragœdia*, Gr τραγῳδία, originally a goat song, from τραγος, a goat, and ᾠδη, a song, either from the oldest tragedies being exhibited when a goat was sacrificed, or because a goat was the prize, or because the actors were clothed in goat skins]

1 A dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes *Bp Taylor*

Tragedy in poetry in its deepest earnest, comedy is poetry in unlimited jest *Coleridge*

2 A fatal and mournful event, any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, more especially by unauthorized violence

Trăg'ĭc, } *a* [Fr *tragique*, It & Sp *tragico*,
Trăg'ĭc-al, } Lat *tragicus*, Gr τραγικός]

1 Pertaining to tragedy, of the nature or character of tragedy, as, a *tragic* poem, a *tragic* play or representation

2 Fatal to life, mournful, sorrowful, calamitous, as, the *tragic* scenes of the French revolution

3 Mournful, expressive of tragedy, the loss of life, or of sorrow

Why look you still so stern and *tragical*? *Shak*
I now must change those notes to *tragic* *Milton*

Trăg'ĭc, *n* [*Obs*] 1 A writer of tragedy.

2 A tragedy, a tragic drama

Trăg'ĭc-al-ly, *adv* In a tragical manner; mournfully; sorrowfully.

Trăg'ĭc-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being tragical, mournfulness, sadness.

We moralize the fable in the *tragicalness* of the event *Decay of Piety*

Trăg'i-cŏm'e-dy, *n.* [Fr *tragicomédie*, It. & Sp *tragicomedia*, Lat *tragicocomœdia* See TRAGIC and COMEDY] A kind of dramatic piece representing some action passed among eminent persons, the event of which is not unhappy, in which serious and comic scenes are blended, a composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy

Trăg'i-cŏm'ĭc, } *a* [Fr. *tragicomique*, It &
Trăg'i-cŏm'ĭc-al, } Sp *tragicomico*] Of, or pertaining to, tragi-comedy, partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

Julian felt toward him that *tragicomic* sensation which makes us pity the object which excites it not the less that we are somewhat inclined to laugh amid our sympathy *W Scott*

Trăg'i-cŏm'ĭc-al-ly, *adv* In a tragicomical manner

Trăg'i-cŏm'i-păs'to-ral, *a* Partaking of the nature of, or combining, tragedy, comedy, and pastorals [*Rare*] *Gay*

Trāil, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRAILED, *p pr* & *vb n* TRAILING] [Norm Fr *trailler*, to search after, O Fr *tratller*, to trail a deer or hunt him upon a cold scent, also to hunt or pursue him with a lime hound, Fr *traîller*, *traîller*, to trail a fishing-line, Pg *tralha*, *tralho*, a rope, a small fishing-net, *tralhar*, to mark the sail to the bolt rope, Sp. *trailla*, to level the ground, *trailla*, a leash, an instrument for leveling the ground, D *treilen*, to draw with a rope, to tow, *treil*, a rope for drawing a boat. Cf DRAIL]

1 To hunt by the track. *Hallwell*

2 To draw along the ground "And hung his head, and *trailed* his legs along" *Dryden*

They shall not *trail* me through the streets
Like a wild beast *Milton*

Long behind he *trails* his pompous robe. *Pope*

3 (*Mil*) To carry, as a fire-arm, with the breech near the ground and the upper part inclined forward, the piece being held by the right hand near the middle

4 To tread down, or lay flat, as grass, by walking through, to lay flat

5 To take advantage of the ignorance of, to impose upon [*Prov Eng*]

I presently perceived she was (what is vernacularly termed) *trailing* Mrs Dent, that is, playing on her ignorance *C Bronte*

Trāil, *v i* 1 To be drawn out in length "When his brother saw the red blood *trail*" *Spenser*

2 To grow to great length, especially when slender and creeping upon the ground, as a plant, to run or climb

Trailing arbutus (*Bot*), a creeping or trailing plant of the genus *Epigæa* (*E repens*), having white or usually rose-colored flowers with a delicate fragrance growing in small axillary clusters, and appearing early in the spring, May-flower,—called also *ground-laurel* *Gray*

Trāil, *n* 1 Track followed by the hunter, scent left on the ground by the animal pursued

How cheerfully on the false *trail* they cry! *Shak*

2 Any thing drawn to length, as, the *trail* of a meteor, a *trail* of smoke "When lightning shoots in glittering *trails* along" *Rowe*

3 Any thing drawn behind in long undulations, a train "And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair" *Pope*

4 Any thing drawn along, as a vehicle. [*Obs*]

5 A kind of frame for trailing plants [*Obs*]

6 The entrails of a fowl, especially of game, as the woodcock, and the like,—applied also, sometimes, to the entrails of sheep

The woodcock is a favorite with epicures, and served with its *trail* in, is a delicious dish *Baird*

7 (*Mil*) That part of the stock of a gun carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered [See *Illust of Gun-carriage*]

8 The act of taking advantage of the ignorance of a person, an imposition [*Prov Eng*]

Trail-boards (*Ship-building*) the curved work between the cheeks of the head, at the heel of the figure

Trāil'ing-spring, *n* A spring fixed in the axle box of the trailing-wheels of a locomotive engine, and so placed as to assist in deadening any shock which may occur *Weale*

Trāil'ing-wheel, *n* A hind wheel of a locomotive when it is not a driving-wheel, also, the hind wheel of a carriage

Trāil'-nĕt, *n.* A net trailed or drawn behind a boat *Wright.*

Trāin, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRAINED, *p pr* & *vb n* TRAINING] [O Fr *trahiner*, *trainer*, Fr *traîner*, Pr *trahinar*, It *trainare*, L Lat *trahinare*, *traînare*, from *trahina*, from Lat *traha*, a drag, sledge, from Lat *trahere*, to draw]

1. To draw along, to trail.

In hollow cube
Training his devilish enginery *Milton.*

2 To draw by persuasion, artifice, and the like, to entice, to allure.

If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thousand English to their side *Shak.*

I, train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note. *Shak.*
This feast, I'll gage my life,
Is but a plot to train you to your ruin. *Ford*

3. To teach and form by practice, to exercise, to discipline, as, to *train* the militia to the manual exercise; to *train* soldiers to the use of arms "Our *trained* bands, which are the trustiest and most proper strength of a free nation" *Milton.*

The warrior horse here bred he's taught to train *Dryden*

4 To break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen

5 (*Hort*) To lead or direct, and form to a wall or espalier, to form to a proper shape, by bending, lopping, or pruning, as, to *train* young trees.

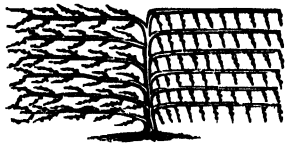
Horizontal Training

He *trains* the young branches to the right hand or to the left *Jeffrey*

6 (*Mining*) To trace, as a lode or any mineral appearance, to its head

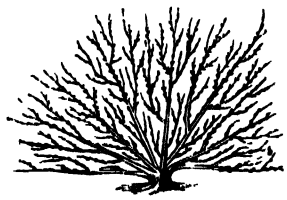
Fan Training (5)

To train a gun (*Mil*), to point it at some object either forward or else abaft the beam, that is, not directly on the side *Totten* — *To train* or *train up*, to educate, to teach, to form by instruction or practice, to bring up

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it *Prov* xxii 6

The first Christians were, by great hardships, trained up for glory *Tillotson*

Trāin, *v i* To be drilled in military exercises, to do duty in a military company [*Colloq*]

Trāin, *n.* [Fr *train*, O Fr *train*, *trahan*, Pr *trahi*, Sp *train*, *tragin*, *trajn*, *traina*, It *trano*, *treno* See *supra*]

1 That which draws along, especially, persuasion, artifice, or enticement

Now to my charms,
And to my wily *trains* *Milton*

2 Hence, something tied to a lure to entice a hawk, also, a trap for an animal *Halliwell*

3 That which is drawn along in the rear of or after something, that which is in the hinder part or rear, as, (*a*) That part of a gown which trails behind the wearer, as, a lady's *train* (*b*) The after part of a gun carriage, the trail *Totten* (*c*) The tail of a bird

The *train* steers then flight, and turns their bodies, like the rudder of a ship *Ray*

4 A number of followers, a body of attendants, a retinue "The king's daughter with a lovely *train*" *Addison*

My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts *Shak*

5. A consecution or succession of connected things, a series "The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it" *Addison*

Rivers now stream and draw their humid *train* *Milton*
Other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order *Locke*

6. Regular method, process, course, as, things are now in a *train* for settlement

If things were once in this *train*, our duty would take root in our nature *Swift*

7. The number of beats which a watch makes in any certain time

8. A line of gunpowder, laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution

9 A continuous or connected line of cars or carriages on a railroad

10 A kind of sleigh used in Canada for transportation of merchandise, wood, and the like

Train of artillery, any number of cannon mortars, &c, with the attendants and carriages which follow them into the field *Campbell* — *Train of machinery*, a series of moving pieces, as wheels and pinions, each of which is follower to that which drives it, and driver to that which follows it

Syn. — Cars — TRAIN, CARS *Train* is the word universally used in England with reference to railway traveling, as, I came in the morning *train*, &c In the United States, the phrase *the cars* has been extensively introduced in the room of *train*, as, *the cars* are late, I came in *the cars*, &c, though, in fact, a person travels in only one car The English expression is obviously more appropriate, and is prevailing more and more among Americans, to the exclusion of *the cars*

Trāin'a-ble *a.* Capable of being trained or educated.

Trāin'-bănd *n*, *pl.* TRĀIN'-BĂNDS. A band or company of militia

He felt that, without some better protection than that of the *train-bands* and Beef-eaters, his palace and person would hardly be secure *Macaulay*

Trāin'-bear'er, *n.* One who holds up a train, as of a robe.

Trāin'el, *n.* A drag-net. [*Obs.*] *Holland*

Trāin'er, *n.* 1. One who trains, an instructor, especially, one who trains or prepares men, horses, &c, for athletic exercises.

2. A militia-man who called out for exercise or discipline [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Trāin'ing-dāy, *n* A day on which a military company assembles for drill, especially in public [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Trāin'-mīle, *n* See MILE RUN

Trāin'-oil, *n* [D & L Ger. *traan*, Dan & Sw *tran*, N H Ger *thran*, M H Ger *trān*, allied to D *traan*, Ger *thräne*, a tear, drop] The oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling

Trāin'-rōad, *n* (*Mining*) A slight railway for small wagons

Trāin'-tăck'le (-tăk'l), *n* (*Naut*) A tackle hooked to the train of a gun, to hold it to its place

Trāin'y, *a* Belonging to train oil [*Obs*] *Gay*

Trāipse, *v i* [Ger *trapsen trappsen*, to tread noisily, to walk stumping, verb intens from *trappen*, id Cf TRAPP] To walk or run about sluttishly or thoughtlessly [*Colloq and low*] *Pope*

Trāit (trāt) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *trait*, Pr *trait*, *trag*, *trah*, It *tratto*, Lat *tractus*, from *trahere*, to draw Cf TRACT]

1 A stroke, a touch

By this single *trait* Homer makes an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey *Broome*

2 A distinguishing or marked feature or peculiarity, as, a *trait* of character

☞ This word was formerly pronounced *tra* as in French, and it is still so pronounced to some extent in England, but in the United States the final *t* is always sounded

Traiteur (trā'tŭr'), *n* The keeper of an eating house, or restaurant a restaurateur *Simmonds*

Trāi'tor, *n* [O Fr *traitre*, *traitor*, *traittur*, *traiteu* N Fr *traitre*, Pr *traitre*, *traire*, *traitador*, *trador*, *traitor*, *trachor*, *trachor*, Sp *traidor*, Pg *traidor*, It *traditore*, Lat *traditor*, fr *tradere*, *traditum*, to deliver, to give up or surrender treacherously, to betray See TRADITION]

1 One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country, one guilty of treason, one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to its enemy, or any fort or place intrusted to his defense, or who surrenders an army or body of troops to the enemy, unless when vanquished, or one who takes arms and levies war against his country, or one who aids an enemy in conquering his country See TREASON

O passing *traitor*, perjured and unjust *Shak*

2 One who betrays his trust a betrayer

Trāi'tor, *v t* To act the traitor toward, to betray to deceive [*Obs*] *Drummond*

But time, it *traitors* me *Tolman*

Trāi'tor, *a* Like a traitor, treacherous, traitorous [*Rare*] *Pope*

Trāi'tor-ess, *n* A female who betrays

Trāi'tor-ly, *a* Like a traitor, treacherous traitorous [*Obs*] *Shak*

Trāi'tor ŏŭs, *a* [O Fr *traiteus*]

1 Guilty of treason, treacherous, perfidious, faithless, as, a *traitorous* officer or subject

2 Consisting in treason, partaking of treason, implying breach of allegiance, as, a *traitorous* scheme or conspiracy

Trāi'tor ŏŭs ly, *adv* In a traitorous manner, treacherously, perfidiously

They had *traitorously* endeavored to subvert the fundamental laws *Clarendon*

Trāi'tor-ŏŭs ness, *n* The quality of being traitorous or treacherous, treachery

Trāi'tress, *n* [Fr *traitresse*] A female traitor, she who betrays her trust, a traitoress *Dryden*

Tra jĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRAJECTED, *p pr* & *vb n* TRAJECTING] [Lat *trajecre*, *trajectum*, fr *trans*, across, and *jacere*, to throw] To throw or cast through, as, to *traject* the sun's light through three or more cross prisms [*Rare*] *Newton*

Trăj'ect, *n* [O Fr *traject*, N Fr *trajet*, It *traghetto*, *tragitto*, Lat *trajectus*, from *trajicere* See *supra*]

1 A place for passing across, a passage [*Obs*]

2 The curve or course of a heavenly body in its orbit, a trajectory [*Rare*] "The *traject* of comets" *I Taylor*

Tra jĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *trajectio*]

1 The act of trajecting, a throwing or casting through or across, also, emission

2 Transposition [*Rare*] *Knachbull*

Tra-jĕct'o-ry, *n* [Fr *trajectoire*] The curve which a body describes in space, as a planet or comet in its orbit, or a stone thrown upward obliquely in the air *Brande*

Trā'jet, *n* Passage over or across [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Trā'jet or, *n* One who cozens or deceives, as a juggler by the rapidity of the changes he makes, a conjurer, a juggler [*Obs*] "With sleights of a *trajetor*" *Gower*

Trā'jet ry, *n* The art or practices of a trajetor, jugglery [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Tra-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *tralatio*, *translatio* from *transferre*, *translatum*, or *tralatum* See TRANSFER] A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper but more significant sense [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Trăl'a-tĭ'tious (trăl'a-tĭsh'us), *a* [Lat *tralatitius*, *translatitius* See *supra*] Metaphorical, figurative, not literal

Trăl'a-tĭ'tious-ly (-tĭsh'us lĭ), *adv* In a tralatitious manner, metaphorically, figuratively, not in a literal sense. *Holder.*

Tra-lĭn'e-āte, *v t* [Lat as if *tralineare*, from *tra*, *trans*, across, and *linea*, a line, It *tralineare*, *tralignare*] To deviate from any direction [*Obs*] *Dryden.*

Tra-lū'çen-çy, *n.* Translucency, clearness [*Obs*]

Tra-lū'çent, *a.* [Lat *tralucens*, *translucens*, p pr. of *tralucere*, *translucere*, to shine across or through. See TRANSLUCENT] Transparent, clear, translucent [*Obs*] *Davies*

Trăm, *n* [Prov Eng *tram*, a train, the shaft of a cart or carriage, a beam or bar See TRAIN, and cf O Sw *träm*, *trum*, Prov & O Ger. *tram*, a beam See Note under TRAM ROAD]

1 A coal wagon used in some parts of England, especially at Newcastle

2 The shaft of a cart [*Prov Eng*] *De Quincey.*

3 One of the rails or tracks of a tram road

Trăm, *n* [Sp *trama*, weft] A silk thread formed of two or more threads twisted together, used especially for the weft or cross threads of the best quality of velvets and silk goods *Simmonds.*

Trăm'ble, *v t* To wash, as tin ore, with a shovel in a frame fitted for the purpose *Smart.*

Trăm'mel, *n* [Fr *tramail*, Norm Fr *tremail*, It. *tramaglio*, L Lat *tramallum*, *tramela*, *tremaclum*, a kind of net for taking fish, from Lat *tres*, three, and *macula*, Fr *maille*, spot, Ger *tramelnetz*]

1 A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes, a kind of net for taking prey, a net

The *trammel* differs not much from the shape of the hunt *Carew.*

2 A kind of shackles used for regulating the motions of a horse, and making him amble

3 Hence, whatever impedes activity, progress, or freedom

They disdain the *trammels* of any sordid contract *Jeffrey*

4 An iron hook, of various forms and sizes, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire

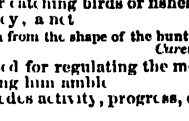
Trammel (*Mech*)

5 (*Mech*) An instrument for drawing ellipses, one part of which consists of a cross with two grooves at right angles to each other, the other being a beam carrying two pins which slide in those grooves, and also the describing pencil, also, another name for beam compasses *Weale*

Trăm'mel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRAMMELLED, or TRAMMELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* TRAMMELING, or TRAMMELLING] [See *supra*]

1 To catch, to intercept [*Rare*] *Shak.*

2 To confine, to hamper, to shackle

Trăm'meled, *a* [Written also *trameled*] (*Man*) Having blazes, or white marks, on the fore and hind foot of one side, as if marked by trammels, — said of a horse

Trăm'mel er, *n* [Written also *trameller*]

1 One who, or that which, trammels or restrains

2 One who uses a trammel net *Nares.*

Trăm'mel ĭts, *n* A snare [*Obs*]

Trăm'ming, *n* (*Silk Manuf*) The act or process of forming trams See TRAM

Tra-mŏn'tane, or **Trăm'on tāne,** (Synop, § 130), *a* [O Fr *tramontain*, Sp & It *tramontano*, Pr *tramont*, *trasmon*, Lat *transmontanus*, from *trans*, across, beyond, and *mons*, *montis*, mountain] Lying or being beyond the mountain, foreign, barbarous

☞ The Italians sometimes use this epithet for *ultramontane*, and apply it to the countries north of the Alps, as France and Germany and especially to their ecclesiastics jurists painters &c and a north wind is called a *tramontane* wind The French lawyers call certain Italian monists *tramontane* or *ultramontane* doctors, considering them as favoring too much the court of Rome See ULTRAMONTANE

Tra-mŏn'tāne, or **Trăm'on tāne,** *n.* One living beyond the mountain, a stranger

Trămp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRAMPED (trămt, 84), *p pr* & *vb n* TRAMPING] [L Ger *trampen*, Dan *trampe*, Sw & Icel *trampa*, Goth *trimpan*, pret *tramp*, D & Ger *trappen*]

1 To tread forcibly and repeatedly, to trample.

2 To cleanse, as clothes, by treading upon them in water *Simmonds.*

Trămp, *v i* To travel, to wander or stroll

Trămp, *n* **1** A foot journey, as, to go on a *tramp* a long *tramp*

2 A foot traveler, a tramper *Halliwell.*

3 An instrument used or designed for trimming hedges *Simmonds.*

4 A plate of iron worn by ditchers, in Scotland, below the center of the foot, for working their spades *Simmonds.*

Trămp'er, *n* One who tramps, a stroller, a vagrant or vagabond

Trăm'-plāte, *n* A flat piece of iron laid down as a rail *Simmonds.*

Trăm'ple (trăm'pl), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* TRAMPLED; *p pr* & *vb. n.* TRAMPLING] [Ger. *trampeln*, from *trampen*, D *trampelen*, *trappelen*. See *supra.*]

1. To tread under foot; especially, to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumph, or scorn.

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. *Matt.* vii. 6.

2. To tread down, to prostrate by treading; as, to *trample* grass.

3. To treat with pride, contempt, and insult.

Trăm'ple, *v. i.* 1. To tread in contempt, — with *on* or *upon*.

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater pride of his own *Gov. of the Tongue*

2. To tread with force and rapidity

Trăm'ple, *n* The act of treading under foot with contempt. [*Rare*] *Milton*

Trăm'pler, *n.* One who tramples, one who treads down.

Tram-pōōse', *v. i* [See TRAMP, TRAMPLE, and TRAIPSE] To walk with labor, or heavily to tramp. [*Low.*] [*U. S.*] *Bartlett*

Trăm'-rōad, *n* A road prepared for easy transit of trains or wagons, by forming the wheel-tracks of smooth beams of wood, blocks of stone, or plates of iron.

☞ This word is said by some, to be derived from the name of Mr *Outram*, a gentleman extensively connected with the collieries in Newcastle, England, these roads having been called at first, as is said, *outram* roads, but the name is probably derived from *tram*, a coal-wagon railroads having been first constructed, and being still extensively used, for such wagons See TRAM

Trăm'-wāy, *n.* A tram road

Tra nā'tion, *n.* [Lat *tranare*, *transnare*, to swim over, from *tra*, *trans*, across, over, and *nare*, to swim] The act of swimming over [*Obs*]

Trânçe, *n* [Fr *transe*, fright, Sp. & Pg *trance*, danger, a critical moment, the last stage of life, It *transito*, passage, decease, Lat *transitus*, a passage, from *transire*, to pass over, *trans*, across, over, and *ire*, to go, Fr *transir*, to chill, overcome, paralyze, O Fr & O Sp *transir*, to decease, die]

1 The act of trancing or journeying over or across a country, a journey, especially, a tedious journey [*Obs*]

2 A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being, or to be rapt into visions, an ecstasy.

And he became very hungry and would have eaten, but while they made ready, he fell into a *trance* *Acts* x 10

My soul was ravished quite as in a *trance* *Spenser*

3 (*Med*) The total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion, pulsation and breathing continuing, the muscles being flexible, and body yielding to and retaining any given position not incompatible with the laws of gravitation, catalepsy

Trânçe, *v. i* 1 To pass over or across. [*Rare*]

"When thickest dark did *trance* the sky" *Tennyson*

2 To entrance [*Obs*] *Hall*

Trânçe, *v. t.* To pass, to travel [*Obs*]

Trance the world over you shall never purse so much gold as when you were in England *Beau & Fl*

Trânçed (trănst), *a* Lying in a trance.

And there I left him *tranced* *Shak*

Trăn'gram, *n* [O Eng *trangrain*, a strange thing, *trangame*, a toy See TANGRAM] An odd thing intricately contrived. [*Cant*] [*Obs*] *Arbuthnot*

Trăn'nel, *n* A treenail [*Obs*] *Moxon*

Trăn'quil (trăngk'wil), *a* [Fr *tranquille*, Sp *tranquilo*, It *tranquillo*, Lat *tranquillus*] Quiet, calm, undisturbed, peaceful, not agitated, as, the atmosphere is *tranquil*, the condition of the country is *tranquil*. "A style clear, *tranquil*, easy to follow" *De Quincey*

Trăn'quil i-zā'tion } (trăngk'wil), *n* The act of
Trăn'quil-li-zā'tion } tranquilizing, or state of being tranquilized

Trăn'quil-ize } (trăngk'wil), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p*
Trăn'quil lize } TRANQUILIZED, or TRANQUILLIZED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* TRANQUILIZING, or TRANQUILLIZING] [Fr *tranquilliser*, Sp *tranquilizar*, It & Lat *tranquillare*] To render tranquil, to allay when agitated, to compose, to make calm and peaceful, as, to *tranquilize* a state disturbed by factions or civil commotions, to *tranquilize* the mind. "The *tranquilizing* power of time" *Wordsworth*

Syn. — To quiet, compose, still, soothe, appease, calm; pacify.

Trăn'quil-iz'er, } *n.* 1 One who, or that which,
Trăn'quil liz'er, } tranquilizes

2 Specifically, a kind of chair in which a raving maniac may be so fixed as to be motionless It is used for the production of tranquillity, in a paroxysm of raving

Trăn'quil iz'ing ly, } *adv* So as to tranquilize.
Trăn'quil liz'ing-ly, }

Tran-quil'li-ty, *n.* [Fr. *tranquillité*, Pr *tranquillitat*, *tranquilitat*, Sp *tranquilidad*, It *tranquillità*, Lat *tranquillitas*] The state or quality of being tranquil; a calm state, freedom from disturbance or agitation, quietness, as, the *tranquillity* of public affairs, of the state, of the world; the *tranquillity* of a retired life, the *tranquillity* of mind proceeding from conscious rectitude.

Trăn'quil-ly, *adv.* In a tranquil manner; quietly; peacefully.

Trăn'quil-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being tranquil, quietness; peacefulness.

Trăns. A Latin preposition, used in English as a prefix, signifying *over*, *beyond*, *through*, *on the other side*, as in *transalpine*, beyond the Alps. Hence, in a moral sense, it denotes a complete change, as, to *transform*.

Trans-ăct', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* TRANSACTED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* TRANSACTING] [Lat *transigere*, *transactum*, *trans*, across, through, and *agere*, to lead, act, Fr *transiger*, to compound, make terms] To do, to perform, to manage, as, to *transact* commercial business, we *transact* business in person or by an agent

Trans-ăct', *v. i.* To conduct matters, to treat, to manage

Trans-ăc'tion, *n.* [Fr *transaction*, Sp. *transaccion*, It *transazione*, Pr & Lat *transactio*]

1. The doing or performing of any business, management of any affair

2 That which is done, an affair, as, we are not to expect in history a minute detail of every *transaction*

3 (*Civil Law*) An adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement.

Syn. — Proceeding, action, process — TRANSACTION, PROCEEDING A *transaction* is something already done and completed, a *proceeding* is either something which is now going on, or, if ended, is still contemplated with reference to its *progress* or successive stages The *proceedings* at the trial of Lord Russell were marked by deep injustice, and they led to a *transaction*, in his beheading, of flagrant enormity "We are witnesses to the whole *proceeding*, we inquire into the whole *transaction* The *proceeding* embraces every event or circumstance which goes forward through the agency of men, the *transaction* only comprehends those matters which have been deliberately *transacted* or brought to a conclusion In this sense we use the word *proceeding* in application to an affray in the street, and the word *transaction* to some commercial negotiation that has been carried on between certain persons The *proceeding* marks the manner of *proceeding*, as when we speak of the *proceedings* in a court of law The *transaction* marks the business *transacted*, as the *transactions* on the Exchange A *proceeding* may be characterized as disgraceful, a *transaction* as iniquitous' *Crabb*

Trans ăct'or, *n* [Lat] One who transacts, performs, or conducts any business, *Dorham*

Trans ălp'ine, *a* [Lat *transalpinus*, from *trans*, across, beyond, and *Alpinus*, Alpine, of the Alps, *Alpes*, the Alps, It & Sp *transalpino*, Fr *transalpin*] (*Geog*) Lying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the north or west of the Alps, as, *Transalpine* Gaul, — opposed to *Cisalpine*

Trans-ălp'ine, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of the country beyond the Alps

Trans ăn'i māte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* TRANSANIMATED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* TRANSANIMATING] [Lat *trans*, across, through, and *animare*, *animatum*, to animate] To animate by the conveyance of a soul to, from another body [*Rare*] *King*

Trans-ăn'i-mā'tion, *n* [Fr *transanimation*, It *transanimazione*] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another, transmigration [*Rare*]

The immortality of the soul they did not flatly deny, but falsely believed disguised under the opinion of *transanimation*, conceiving that dying men's souls afterward passed into other bodies *Fuller*

Trăn'sat lăn'tic, *a* [Lat *trans*, across, beyond, and Eng *Atlantic*, Fr *transatlantique*, It *transatlantico* See TRANS] Lying or being beyond the Atlantic

☞ When used by a person in Europe or Africa, *transatlantic* signifies being in America, when by a person in America, it denotes being or lying in Europe or Africa, especially the former

Trans-cā'len-çy, *n* State of being transcalent

Trans-cā'lent, *a* [Lat, *trans*, through, and *calere*, to grow warm] Permitting the passage of heat

Tran sçĕnd', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* TRANSCENDED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* TRANSCENDING] [Lat *transcendere*, from *trans*, beyond, over, and *scandere*, to climb, O Fr *transcender*, Sp *transcender*, *trascender*, It *transcendere*, *trascendere*]

1 To rise above, to surmount, as, lights in the heavens *transcending* the region of the clouds.

2 To pass over, to go beyond

It is a dangerous opinion to such hopes as shall *transcend* their limits *Bacon*

3 To surpass, to outgo, to outstrip, to excel, to exceed "How much her worth *transcended* all her kind" *Dryden*

Tran-sçĕnd', *v. i* 1 To climb [*Obs*] *Browne.*

2 To be transcendent, to excel [*Rare*]

Tran sçĕnd'ençe, } *n* [Lat *transcendentia*, It.
Tran-sçĕnd'en çy, } *transcendenza*, *trascendenza*, Sp *transcendencia*, *trascendencia*, Fr. *trascendance*]

1. The state of being transcendent; superior excellence, supereminence

2 Elevation above truth, exaggeration. [*Obs*]

Tran-sçĕnd'ent, *a* [Lat. *transcendens*, p. pr of *transcendere*, It & Sp *transcendente*, *trascendente*, Pr. *transcendent*, Fr. *transcendant*]

1. Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others, as, *transcendent* worth; *transcendent* valor. "Clothed with *transcendent* brightness" *Milton.*

2. (*Kantian Philos.*) Transcending or going beyond the bounds of human knowledge, — applied to speculation about what lies beyond the reach of the human intellect.

Tran-sçĕnd'ent, *n.* That which surpasses or is supereminent, that which is very excellent; any thing superior.

Trăn'sçend-ĕnt'al, *a* [Fr. *transcendental*, Sp *transcendental*, *trascendental*, It. *transcendentale*, *trascendentale*]

1 Supereminent, surpassing others; as, *transcendental* being or qualities

2 (*Kantsan Philos*) Of, or pertaining to, that which can be determined *a priori* in regard to the fundamental principles of all human knowledge. What is *transcendental*, therefore, transcends empiricism, but it does not transcend all human knowledge, or become *transcendent*. *Murdock.*

Transcendental anatomy, that department of anatomy which treats of the type or plan of structure, rather than the mere details — *Transcendental curve* (*Math*), a curve defined by a transcendental equation — *Transcendental equation*, an equation into which a transcendental quantity enters — *Transcendental function*, a function in which the relation between the function and variable is expressed by a transcendental equation *Math Dict* — *Transcendental line*, a line whose equation is transcendental *Math Dict* — *Transcendental quantity*, a quantity which can not be represented by an algebraic expression of a finite number of terms

☞ *Transcendental quantities* are of three kinds *logarithmic*, or expressed in terms of logarithms, as, $a \log. x$, &c, *exponential* or expressed by variable exponents, as, a^x, $b a^x$, c^y, &c, and *trigonometrical*, or expressed by trigonometrical functions, as, $\sin x$, $\tan \sqrt{2 - x^2}$, &c

Syn. — TRANSCENDENTAL, EMPIRICAL These terms, with the corresponding nouns, *transcendentalism* and *empiricism*, are of comparatively recent origin *Empirical* refers to knowledge which is gained by the experience of actual phenomena, without reference to the principles or laws to which they are to be referred, or by which they are to be explained *Transcendental* has reference to those beliefs or principles which are not derived from experience, and yet are absolutely necessary to make experience possible or useful Such, in the better sense of the term, is the *transcendental* philosophy, or *transcendentalism* Each of these words has also been used in a bad sense *Empiricism*, in this case, is applied to that one-sided view of knowledge which neglects or loses sight of the truths or principles referred to above, and trusts to experience alone *Transcendentalism* has been applied to the opposite extreme, which, in its depreciation of experience, loses sight of the relation which facts and phenomena sustain to principles Hence the term has been applied to a kind of investigation or a use of language, which is vague, obscure, fantastic, or extravagant

Trăn'sçend-ĕnt'al, *n* A transcendentalist [*Obs*]

Trăn'sçend-ĕnt'al ĭsm, *n* [Fr *transcendentalisme*] (*Kantian Philos*) The transcending or going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining *a priori* the fundamental principles of human knowledge

☞ As Schelling and Hegel claim to have discovered the absolute identity of the objective and subjective in human knowledge, or of things and human conceptions of them the Kantian distinction between *transcendent* and *transcendental* ideas can have no place in their philosophy, and hence, with them transcendentalism claims to have a true knowledge of all things, material and immaterial human and divine, so far as the mind is capable of knowing them And in this sense the word *transcendentalism* is now most used It is also sometimes used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy

Trăn'sçend ĕnt'al-ĭst, *n* [Fr *transcendentaliste*] One who believes in transcendentalism

Trăn'sçend en tăl'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being transcendental

Trăn'sçend-ĕnt'al ly, *adv* In a transcendental manner

Tran-sçĕnd'ent-ly, *adv* In a transcendent manner very excellently, supereminently, by way of eminence

The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called "the word of truth" *South*

Tran-sçĕnd'ent-ness, *n* The state or quality of being transcendent, superior or unusual excellence

Tran sçĕn'sion, *n* The act of transcending or surpassing, passage over [*Obs*]

Trăns'co lāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* TRANSCOLATED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* TRANSCOLATING] [Lat. *trans*, across, through, and *colare*, *colatum*, to filter, to strain, from *colum*, a strainer] To cause to pass through a sieve or colander, to strain. [*Obs.*]

Trăns'co-lā'tion, *n.* The act of transcolating, or straining, the state of being transcolated [*Obs.*]

Trans-cŏr'po-rāte, *v. t* [Lat *trans*, across, beyond, and *corpus*, *corporis*, body] To pass or be transferred from one body to another [*Obs*]

Tran-scrīb'bler, *n* A transcriber; — in contempt.

He [Aristotle] has suffered vastly from the *transcribblers*, as all authors of great brevity necessarily must *Gray*

Tran-scribe', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* TRANSCRIBED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* TRANSCRIBING.] [Lat *transcribere*, from *trans*, across, over, and *scribere*, to write, It *transcrivere*, *trascrivere*, Sp *transcribir*, *trascribir*, Pg *transcrever*, Pr *transcriure*, Fr *transcrire*] To write over again, or in the same words; to copy, as, to *transcribe* Livy or Tacitus, to *transcribe* a letter.

Tran-scrīb'er, *n.* One who transcribes or writes from a copy, a copier; a copyist.

Trăn'script, *n.* [Lat. *transcriptum*, from *transcriptus*, p. p. of *transcribere*, It. *trascritto.* See *supra*]

1. That which has been transcribed; a writing made from and according to an original; a writing or composition consisting of the same words with the original, a written copy.

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original. *South*

2. A copy of any kind, an imitation.

The Roman learning was a *transcript* of the Grecian *Glanville*

Tran-scrip'tion, *n.* [Lat *transcriptio*, Fr. *transcription*, It *transcrizione*]

1 The act of transcribing or copying, as, corruptions creep into books by repeated *transcriptions*

2. (*Mus*) A kind of free translation of a vocal into a piano-forte or an orchestral work, an adaptation; an arrangement, —a name applied by modern composers for the piano-forte to a more or less fanciful and ornate reproduction on their own instrument of a song or other piece not originally intended for it.

Tran-scrip'tive, *a* Done as from a copy, having the style or appearance of a transcription [*Rare*]

Tran scrip'tive ly, *adv.* In a transcriptive manner [*Rare*] *Browne*

Trans-cūr', *v. i* [Lat *transcurrere*, from *trans*, across, over, and *currere*, to run, It *trascorrere*, Sp *trascurrir*, *transcurrir*] To run or rove to and fro. [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Trans-cūr'rence, *n.* [From Lat *transcurrens*, p pr of *transcurrere*] A roving hither and thither

Trans-cūr'sion, *n* [Lat *transcursio* See *supra*] A rambling or ramble, a passage beyond certain limits, extraordinary deviation, excursion [*Obs*]

I am to make often *transcursions* into the neighboring forests as I pass along *Howell*

Trans-dī'a lect, *v t* [Prefix *trans* and *dialect*] To transfer or translate from one dialect into another [*Very rare*] *Warburton*

Trans dūc'tion, *n* [From Lat *transducere*, *transductum*, equivalent to *traducere*, to lead across or over See TRADUCE and TRADUCTION] The act of conveying over *Entick*

Trănse, *n* The same as TRANCE [*Obs*]

Trans tĭ'e-ment, } *v t* To change or trans-
Trans-tĭ'e-mĕnt'ate, } pose the elements of, to transubstantiate. [*Obs and rare*] *Bp. Taylor*

Trans-tĭ'e-men-tā'tion, *n* [Fr. *transelementation*, from Lat *trans*, over, and *elementum*, element] (*Eccl*) The change of the elements of one body into those of another, as of the bread and wine into the actual body and blood of Christ, transubstantiation *Burnet*

Trăn'sŏme, *n* The same as TRANSOM, q v [*Obs*]

Trăn'sept, *n* [From Lat *trans*, across, beyond, and *septum*, an inclosure See SEPTUM] (*Arch*) Any part of a church that projects at right angles to the body (that is, the high central portion of either nave or choir), and is of equal, or nearly equal, height to this, in a cruciform church, one of the arms of the cross.

Transepts are always arranged in pairs; that is to say, the projection southward is always accompanied by a corresponding projection northward Hence the word *transept* is sometimes used in the singular to include both the north and south branches *Oxf Gloss*

Tran sĕx'ion, *n.* [From Lat *trans*, across, and *sexus*, sex] Change of sex [*Obs*]

Trans fĕm'i-nāte, *v t* [From Lat *trans*, over, beyond, across, and *femina*, woman] To change into a woman, as a man [*Obs and rare*] *Browne*

Trans-fēr', *v t* [*imp & p p* TRANSFERRED, *p pr. & vb n* TRANSFERRING] [Lat *transferre*, from *trans*, across, over, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *transférer*, Sp *transferir*, *trasferir*, It *transferire*, *trasferire* Cf TRANSLATE]

1. To convey from one place or person to another, to transport or remove to another place or person, as, to *transfer* the laws of one country to another

2 To make over the possession or control of, to pass, to convey, as a right, from one person to another, to sell, to give, as, the title to land is *transferred* by deed

3 To remove from one substance to another, as, to *transfer* drawings or engravings to a lithographic stone *Tomlinson*

Syn.—To sell, give, alienate, estrange, sequester

Trăns'fer, *n.* 1. The act of transferring, or of being transferred, the removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another.

2 The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, either by sale, by gift, or otherwise.

I shall here only consider it as a *transfer* of property *Burke*

3. That which is transferred, as, (*a*) A picture removed from one body or ground to another, as from wood to canvas, or from one piece of canvas to another. *Fairholt.* (*b.*) (*Mil*) A soldier removed from one troop, or body of troops, and placed in another.

Trans-fĕr'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being transferable.

Trans-fĕr'a-ble (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Fr. *transférable*, It. *transferibile.*] [Written also *transferrible*]

1. Capable of being transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another.

2. Negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of property, that may be conveyed from one person to another by indorsement or other writing, as, the stocks of the public, and of companies, are *transferable.*

Trăns'fer-book, *n.* A register of changes of ownership in stocks, bonds, and the like. *Simmonds*

Trăns'fer-dāy, *n* One of certain regular days at the Bank of England for registering transfers of bank stock and government funds in the books of the corporation *Simmonds*

Trăns'fer-ee', *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.

Trăns'fer-ence, *n* Act of transferring, transfer

Trăns'fer-ŏf'fice, *n* An office or department where transfers of stocks, &c , are made

Trăns'fer-ŏg'ra-phy, *n* [Eng *transfer* and Gr γράφειν, to write] The act or process of copying inscriptions, and the like, by making transfers

Trăns'fer-pā'per, *n* A prepared paper used in lithography or copying-presses, for transferring impressions *Simmonds*

Trans fĕr'rence, *n.* See TRANSFERENCE

Trans-fĕr'rer, *n* One who makes a transfer or conveyance

Trans fĕr'ri ble, *a* Capable of being transferred, transferable See TRANSFRABLE.

Trans-fig'ū rāte, *v t.* To transfigure, to transform [*Obs*]

Trans-fig'ū rā'tion, *n.* [Fr *transfiguration*, Sp *transfiguracion*, *trasfiguracion*, It *trasfigurazione*, *trasfigurazione*, Pr & Lat *transfiguratio*]

1 A change of form, especially, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Savior on the mount

2 A feast held by some branches of the Christian church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the miraculous change above mentioned

Trans-fig'ūre (fig'yur), *v t* [*imp & p p* TRANSFIGURED, *p pr & vb n* TRANSFIGURING] [Fr *transfigurer*, Pr & Sp *transfigurar*, *trasfigurar*, It *transfigurare*, *trasfigurare*, Lat *transfigurare*, from *trans*, across, over, and *figurare*, to form, shape, from *figura*, form, figure]

1 To change the outward form or appearance of, to transform

2 Especially, to change to something very elevated and glorious, to give an ideal form to "And was *transfigured* before them " *Matt* xvii 2

Trans fix', *v t* [*imp & p p* TRANSFIXED (trans fikst'), *p pr & vb n* TRANSFIXING] [Lat *transfigere*, *transfixum*, from *trans*, across, through, and *figere*, to fix, fasten, It *trafiggere*, Pr *transfigar*] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon, as, to *transfix* one with a dart or spear

Trans fix'ion, *n* 1 The act of transfixing, or piercing through

2 The state of being transfixed, or pierced

Christ shed blood in his scourging, his affixion, his *transfixion* *Bp Hall*

Trăns'flu-ent, *a* [From Lat *trans*, across, through, and *fluere*, to flow or run]

1 Flowing or running across or through, as, a *transfluent* stream

2 (*Bot*) Passing or flowing through a bridge, — said of water *Wright*

Trăns'flŭx, *n* [Lat *transfluxus*, p p of *transfluere*, to flow through, from *trans*, through, across, and *fluere*, to flow] A flowing through, across, or beyond [*Rare*]

Trăns'fo-rāte, *v t* [Lat *transforare*, *transforatum*, from *trans*, across, through, and *forare*, to bore, Pr *transforar*, *trasforar*, It *traforare*] To bore through [*Obs*]

Trans fŏrm', *v t* [*imp & p p* TRANSFORMED, *p pr. & vb n* TRANSFORMING] [Fr *transformer*, Pr. & Pg *transformar*, Sp *transformar*, *trasformar*, It *transformare*, *trasformare*, Lat *transformare*, from *trans*, across, over, and *formare*, to form]

1 To change the form of to change in shape or appearance, to metamorphose, as, a caterpillar *transformed* into a butterfly

Love may *transform* me to an oyster *Shak*

2 To change into another substance, to transmute, as, the alchemists sought to *transform* lead into gold

3 (*Theol*) To change the disposition and temper of, from a state of enmity to God and his law into the image of God, or into a disposition and temper conformed to the will of God.

Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind *Rom.* xii 2

4 (*Rom Cath. Church*) To change, as the elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ

5 Among the mystics, to change, as the contemplative soul, into a divine substance, by which it is lost or swallowed up in the divine nature.

6 (*Math*) To change into another form without altering the value, as an equation, without destroying the equality of its members, or a geometrical figure, without changing its area or volume.

Trans-fŏrm', *v t* To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed. [*Rare*]

His hair *transforms* to down *Addison*

Trans-fŏrm'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being transformed.

Trăns'for-mā'tion, *n.* [Fr *transformation*, Sp. *transformacion*, *trasformacion*, It *transformazione*, *trasformazione*, Lat *transformatio*] The act of transforming, or the state of being transformed, change of form or condition, as, (*a*) Change of form in insects, as from a caterpillar to a butterfly, metamorphosis (*b*) The change of one metal into another, as of copper or tin into gold, transmutation. (*c*) The change of the soul into a divine substance, as among the mystics (*d*) Transubstantiation (*e*) (*Theol*) Conversion from sinfulness to holy obedience (*f*) (*Math*) The change, as of an equation or other expression, or any quantity, into another form without altering the value.

Trans fŏrm'a tĭve, *a* [It & Sp *transformativo*, *trasformativo*, Pr *transformatiu*, O Fr *transformatif*] Having power, or a tendency, to transform

Trans fŏrm'ing, *p a* Effecting, or able to effect, a change of form or state, as, the *transforming* power of true religion

Trans freight' (trat), *v t* [O Fr *transfréter*, Sp *transfretar*, *trasfretar*, Lat *transfretare*, to cross a strait, to pass over the sea, from *trans*, across, over, and *fretum*, a strait] To pass over the sea [*Obs*] *Waterland.*

Trăns'fre-tā'tion, *n* [Sp *transfretacion*, *trasfretacion*, Lat *transfretatio* See *supra*] The passing over a strait or narrow sea [*Obs*] *Davies*

Trăns'fŭge, } *n* [From Lat *trans*, across or
Trans fū'gi-tive, } through, and *fugere*, to flee] One who flees from one side to another, a turncoat, a deserter, an apostate [*Rare*]

Trans fūnd', *v t* [Lat *transfundere*, from *trans*, over, across, and *fundere*, to pour, pour out, It. *transfondere*, *trasfondere*, Sp *transfundir*, *trasfundir* Cf TRANSFUSE] To pour from one vessel into another, to transfuse [*Obs*]

Trans fūsed', *p. pp* & *vb n* TRANSFUSING.] [Lat *transfundere*, *transfusum*, Fr *transfuser* See *supra*]

1 To pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another

2 (*Med*) To transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one animal to those of another

3 To cause to pass from one to another, to cause to be instilled or imbibed, as, to *transfuse* a spirit of patriotism from one to another, to *transfuse* a love of letters

Into thee such virtue and grace
Have I *transfused* *Milton*

Trans fūs'i ble, *a* Capable of being transfused

Trans fū'sion, *n* [Fr *transfusion*, Sp *transfusion*, *trasfusion*, It *transfusione*, *trasfusione*, Lat. *transfusio*]

1 The act of transfusing, or pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another

2 (*Med*) The act or operation of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another by means of a tube

Trans-fū'sive, *a* Tending to transfuse, or having power to transfuse

Trans grĕss', *v t* [*imp & p p* TRANSGRESSED (trans grĕst'), *p pr & vb n* TRANSGRESSING] [Fr *transgresser* O Fr *transgredir*, Sp *transgredir*, *trasgredir*, It *transgredire*, *trasgredire*, Lat. *transgredi*, *transgressus*, from *trans*, across, and *gradi*, to pass, walk]

1 To pass over or beyond, to surpass [*Rare*]

2 Hence, to overpass, as any rule prescribed as the limit of duty, to break or violate, as a law, civil or moral

Man will hearken to his glozing lies,
And easily *transgress* the sole command *Milton*

3 To offend against, to vex [*Obs*]

Why give you peace to this imperate beast
That hath so long *transgressed* you? *Beau & Fl*

Trans grĕss', *v i* To offend by violating a law, to sin "Achan, the trouble of Israel, who *transgressed* in the thing accursed " 1 *Chron* ii 7

Trans-grĕs'sion (grĕsh'un), *n* [Fr *transgression*, Sp *transgresion*, *trasgresion*, It *transgressione*, *trasgressione*, Pr *transgressio*, *trasgressio*, Lat *transgressio*]

1 The act of transgressing, or of passing over or beyond any law or rule of moral duty, the violation of a law or known principle of rectitude, breach of command

I forgive thy people all their *transgressions* wherein they have transgressed against thee 1 *Kings* viii 50

What rests but that the mortal sentence pass
On his *transgression*, death denounced that day? *Milton*

2 Fault, offense, crime.

The *transgression* is in the stealer. *Shak*

Syn.—Fault, offense, crime, infringement, misdemeanor, misdeed, affront

Trans grĕs'sion-al (-grĕsh'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a transgression.

Trans-grĕs'sive, *a.* [Lat *transgressivus*, Fr. *transgressif.*] Disposed to transgress, faulty, culpable

Adam, perhaps, would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the *transgressive* infirmities of himself might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him. *Browne*

Trans-grĕss'ive-ly, *adv* In a transgressive manner, by transgressing

Trans-grĕss'or, *n* [Lat , Pr , & Pg *transgressor*, Sp *transgresor*, *trasgresor*, It *transgressore*, *trasgressore*, *trasgreditore*] One who breaks a law or violates a command, one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude, a sinner

The way of *transgressors* is hard *Prov* xiii 15

Tran-shāpe', *v t* To transform See TRANSSHAPE [*Rare*]

By a gracious influence *transshaped*
Into the olive, pomegranate, mulberry *Webster*, 1623

Tran-shĭp', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRANSHIPPED (tran-shĭpt'), *p pr* & *vb n* TRANSHIPPING] To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another See TRANSSHIP

Tran-shĭp'ment, *n* The act of transferring, as goods, from one ship or conveyance to another See TRANSSHIPMENT

Trans-hŭ'man, *a* More than human "What *transhuman* change" *Cary*

Trăn'sient-cy (trăn'shen sy), *n* The quality of being transient

Trăn'sient (trăn'shent), *a* [Lat *transiens*, p pr of *transire*, *transitum*, to go or pass over, from *trans*, across, over, and *ire*, to go]

1 Passing before the sight or perception, or, as it were, moving over or across a space or scene viewed, and then disappearing, hence, of short duration, not permanent, not lasting or durable, not stationary, passing, fleeting, as, *transient* pleasure "Measured this *transient* world" *Milton*

2 Hasty, momentary, imperfect as, a *transient* view of a landscape

Transient effect (*Paint*) a representation of appearances in nature produced by causes which are not stationary, as the shadows cast by a passing cloud The term *accident* has often the same signification *Jocelyn*

Syn —TRANSIENT, TRANSITORY, FLEETING *Transient* represents a thing as short at the best *transitory* as liable at any moment to pass away *Fleeting* goes further, and represents it as in the act of taking its flight Life is *transient*, its joys are *transitory*, its hours are *fleeting*

What is loose love? A *transient* guest,
A vapor fed from wild desire *Pope*
Of *transitory* things, which soon decay,
Age must be loveliest at the latest day *Donne*
O *fleeting* joys
Of Paradise, dear bought with lasting woes! *Milton*

Trăn'sient-ly (shent), *adv* [See *supra*] In a transient manner, in passage, for a short time, not with continuance

I touch here but *transeuntia* on some few of those many rules of imitating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer *Dryden*

Trăn'sient-ness (shent), *n* [See *supra*] The state of being transient, shortness of continuance, speedy passage

Tran-sĭl'i-ence (Synop , § 130), } *n*
Tran-sĭl'i en cy, } [From Lat *transiliens*, p pr of *transilire*, to leap across or over from *trans*, across, over, and *salire*, to leap] A leap across or from thing to thing [*Rare*] *Glanville*

Trans-ĭ're, *n* [Lat *transire*, to pass through or across, to pass] (*Com*) A custom house clearance for a coasting vessel *Simmonds*

Trăns'it, *n* [Lat *transitus*, from *transire*, to go over, It & Sp *transito*, Fr *transit* See TRANSIENT]

1 The act of passing, passage through or over

In France you are now in the *transit* from one form of government to another *Locke*

2 The act or process of causing to pass conveyance, as, the *transit* of goods through a country

3 A line of passage or conveyance through a country, as, the Nicaragua *transit* *J G Squier*

4 (*Astron*) (*a*) The passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope (*b*) The passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger, as of Mercury or Venus across the sun's disk, or of a satellite or its shadow across that of its primary (*c*) A transit instrument, or transit-compass

Lower transit (*Astron*) the passage of a heavenly body across that part of the meridian which is below the horizon — *Surveyor's transit*, a transit-compass — *Upper transit* (*Astron*), the passage of a heavenly body across that part of the meridian which is above the horizon

Trăns'it, *v t* To pass over the disk of, as a heavenly body

Trăns'it-çĭr'cle, *n* A transit instrument with a graduated circle attached, used for observing both transits and declinations *Auchol*

Trăns'it-cŏm'pass, *n* A species of theodolite, consisting of a telescope revolving in a vertical plane on an horizontal axis, as in a transit instrument, combined with a compass, a graduated horizontal limb, &c , used for running lines, observing bearings, horizontal angles, and the like, —called also *surveyor's transit*

Trăns'it-dŭ'ty, *n* A duty paid on goods that pass through a country

Trăns'it-in'strŭ-ment, *n* A telescope mounted at right angles to an horizontal axis, on which it revolves with its line of collimation in the plane of the meridian, used in connection with a clock for observing the time of transit of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place.

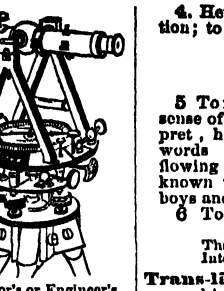

Surveyor's or Engineer's Transit Instrument

Prime vertical transit-instrument, a transit-instrument placed with its horizontal axis in the plane of the meridian, and used for observing the transit of bodies over the prime vertical

Tran sĭ'tion (tran sĭzh'un, 109) (Synop , § 130), *n* [Fr *transition*, Sp *transicion*, It *transazione*, Pr & Lat *transitio*. See *supra*]

1 Passage from one place or state to another, change, as, the *transition* of the weather from hot to cold

The spots are of the same color throughout, there being an immediate *transition* from white to black *Woodward*

2 (*Mus*) A passing directly from one key to another

3 (*Rhet*) A passing from one subject to another He with *transition* sweet new speech resumes *Milton*

☞ This word is sometimes pronounced *tran-zish'un*, but, according to Walker, Smart and most other authorities, the customary and preferable pronunciation is *tran-sish'un* It is true that this latter mode violates analogy, —*t* followed by any one of the vowels *a*, *e*, and *o*, and preceded by an accented syllable not ending in *s* or *r* having properly the sound of *sh* and not of *zh*, — but the irregularity is sought to be justified on the ground that the ear unconsciously predetermines that since the second syllable began with the surd consonant *s*, it ought for the sake of variety, to end with a consonant of a different kind Many speakers, however, avoid the unpleasant sequence of the surd sibilants *s* and *sh* by making the former sonant, and not the latter, saying *tran-zish'un* instead of *tran sish'un* and this practice seems worthy of encouragement as tending to reduce the number of anomalies in the almost impracticable orthoepy of our mother-tongue

Transition rocks (*Geol*), the lowest uncrystalline stratified rocks, supposed to contain no fossils and so called because thought to have been formed when the earth was passing from an uninhabitable to a habitable state *Dana*

Tran-sĭ'tion al (-sĭzh'un-), *a* Containing, involving, or denoting transition

Tran-sĭ'tion ā'ry, *a* Transitional

Trăn'si tive, *a* [Lat *transitivus*, It , Sp , & Pg *transitivo*, Pr *transitiu*, Fr *transitif* See *supra*]

1 Having the power of making a transit or passage [*Rare*] *De Quincey*

2 Effected by transference of signification

Although by far the greater part of the *transitive* or derivative applications of words depend on casual and unaccountable caprices of the feelings or the fancy there are certain cases in which they open a very interesting field of philosophical speculation *Dugald Stewart*

Transitive verb (*Gram*) a verb which is or may be followed by an object a verb expressing an action which passes from the agent to an object from the subject which *does* to the object on which it is *done*

Trăn'si tive-ly, *adv* In a transitive manner

Trăn'si tive-ness, *n* The state or quality of being transitive

Trăn'si to ri ly, *adv* In a transitory manner, of short continuance

Trăn'si-to ri ness, *n* The state of being transitory, speedy departure or evanescence

Trăn'si-to-ry (50), *a* [Lat *transitorius*, It , Sp , & Pg *transitorio*, Pr *transitori*, Fr *transitoire* See *supra*] Continuing only for a short time speedily vanishing or ceasing to be, fleeting, evanescent

O Lord comfort and succor all them who, in this *transitory* life, are in trouble *Com Prayer*

It was not the *transitory* light of a comet which shines and glows for a while, and then vanishes into nothing *South*

Transitory action (*Law*), an action which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt and the like, —opposed to *local action* *Blackstone Bouvier*

Syn —Transient, fleeting, short-lived See TRANSIENT

Trăns'it-trăde, *n* (*Com*) The business connected with the passage of goods through a country, to their destination

Trans-lāt'a ble, *a* [From *translate*] Capable of being translated or rendered into another language

Trans lāte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRANSLATED, *p pn* & *vb n* TRANSLATING] [Lat *transferre*, *translatum*, O Fr *translater*, N Fr *traduire*, Pr *translatar*, Sp *trasladar*, It *trasladare*, *tralatare*, *tralatare* See TRANSFER]

1 To bear, carry, or remove, from one place to another

In the chapel of St Catharine of Sienna, they show the head — the rest of the body being *translated* to Rome *Evelyn*

2 To cause to remove from one part of the body to another, as, to *translate* a disease

3 To change to another condition, position, or office, to transfer, to transform, hence, to remove as by death

By faith Enoch was *translated*, that he should not see death *Heb* xi 5

The Bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him to a better bishopric, refused *Camden*

4 Hence, also, to cause to lose senses or recollection; to entrance. [*Obs. and rare.*]

And the good gentleman
Fell to the bottom, . .
Jumbled his joints together,
And was *translated* *J Fletch*

5 To render into another language, to express the sense of in the words of another language, to interpret, hence, to explain or recapitulate in other words "*Translating* into his own clear, pure, flowing language, what he found in books well known to the world, but too bulky or too dry for boys and girls" *Macaulay*

6 To change into another form, to transform,

Happy in your grace,
That can *translate* the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style *Shak*

Trans-lāte', *v t* To make a translation, to be engaged in translation

Trans-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *translation*, Sp *traslacion*, *traslacion*, It *translazione*, *traslazione*, *tralazione*, Pr & Lat *translatio*]

1 The act of translating, removing, transferring, removal, as, the *translation* of a bishop, and the like

2 The state of being translated or removed

3 The act of translating, or rendering into another language interpretation

4 That which is translated, a version, as, *translation* of the Scriptures, or of the poems Homer

5 A transfer of meaning in a word or phrase, metaphor, a trialation [*Obs or rare*]

6 (*Mech*) Motion in which all the points of the moving body have the same velocity or move in parallel straight lines, — opposed to *rotation*

7 (*Med*) A change in the seat of a disease metastasis *Dunglison*

Trăns'la-tĭ'tious (tĭsh'us), *a* [Lat *translatitius* Fr *translatice* See TRANSLATE] Transposed transported [*Obs*] *Ivory*

Trans-lāt'ive, *a* [Lat *translativus*, that is to be transferred, It & Sp *translativo*, *traslativo*, Fr *translatif*] Taken from others [*Rare*]

Trans lāt'or, *n* [Lat *translator*, It *traslatore* O Fr *translateur*] One who translates, especially, one who renders into another language one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another

Trans lāt'or ship, *n* The office of a translator also, a translator

Trans lāt'o ry, *a* Serving to translate, transferring *Arbuthnot*

Trans lāt'ress, *n* A female translator, she who translates

Trăns'la-vā'tion, *n* [Lat *trans*, across, through, and *lavatio lavationis*, washing] A laving or lading from one vessel to another [*Obs*] *Holland*

Trans lit'er āte, *v t* [Lat *trans*, across, and *litera*, a letter, *literatus*, literally] To express by means of different, and usually simpler, alphabetic characters, as, to *transliterate* Arabic or Sanskrit words into English letters *A J Ellis*

Trăns'lo-cā'tion, *n* [Lat *trans*, across, and *locatio*, a placing, O Sp *translocacion*, O It *translocazione*] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places, substitution of one thing for another

There happened certain *translocations* of animal and vegetable substances at the deluge *Woodward*

Translocation is not destruction *Coleridge*

Trans-lū'çence, } *n* [See *infra*] The state of
Trans-lū'cen cy, } being translucent, clearness partial transparency

Trans-lū'cent, *a* [Lat *translucens*, p pr of *translucere*, to shine through, *trans*, across, through, and *lucere*, to shine Cf TRALUCENT]

1 Transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be distinctly seen, pellucid

2 Transparent, clear

It plenished from the cool, *translucent* springs *Pope*

Syn. —TRANSLUCENT, TRANSPARENT A thing is *translucent* when it merely admits the passage of light without enabling us to distinguish objects through it, it is *transparent* when we can clearly discern objects placed on the other side of it Glass, water, &c , are *transparent*, ground glass, horn &c , are *translucent*

Each thought was visible that rolled within,
As through a crystal case the figured hours are seen,
And Heaven did thus *transparent* vail provide,
Because she had no guilty thought to hide *Dryden*

Wherever fountain or fresh current flowed,
Against the eastern ray *translucent*, pure,
With touch ethereal of heaven's fiery rod,
I drank *Milton*

Trans-lū'cent ly, *adv* In a translucent manner

Trans lū'cid, *a* [Lat *translucidus*, from *trans*, across, through, and *lucidus*, lucid, Fr *translucide*, It *translucido*, *traslucido*, *tralucido*, Sp *traslucido*] Transparent, clear, translucent [*R*] *Bacon*

Trăns'lu-na-ry, *a* [Lat *trans*, beyond, and *luna*, moon] Being or lying beyond the moon, —opposed to *sublunary* [*Obs*]

Neat Marlowe, bathed in the Thespian springs,
Had in him those brave, *translunary* things
That the first poets had *Drayton*

Trăns'ma-rīne' (-ma-reen'), *a* [Lat *transmarinus*, from *trans*, across, beyond, and *marinus*, marine, from *mare*, the sea, Fr *transmarin*, It & Sp

transmarino, trasmarino] Lying or being beyond the sea *Howell*

Trăns'me-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *trans*, across, through, beyond, and *meare*, to go.] Capable of being passed across or through [*Obs*]

Trăns'me-ăt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being passed over or beyond.

Trăns'me-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *trans*, across, beyond, and *meare*, to pass] To pass over or beyond *Cole*

Trăns'me-ā'tion, *n* The act of transmeating, a passing through or beyond [*Obs*]

Trans-mew' (trans-mū'), *v t* [Fr *transmuer*, Lat *transmutare*. See TRANSMUTE] To transmute, to transform, to metamorphose [*Rare*] "To *trans mew* thyself from a holy hermit to a sinful forester" *W Scott*

Trăns'mi grant, *a* [Lat *transmigrans*, p pr of *transmigrare* See TRANSMIGRATE] Migrating or passing from one place or state to another, passing from one residence to another

Trăns'mi grant, *n* One who transmigrates

Trăns'mi grāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TRANSMIGRATED, *p. pr* & *vb n* TRANSMIGRATING] [Lat *transmigrare, transmigratum*, from *trans*, across, and *migrare*, to migrate, It *trasmigrare*, Sp *transmigrar, trasmigrar*]

1 To pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residence, as men or families, to migrate

2 To pass from one body or state into another

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other *Howell*

Trăns'mi-grā'tion, *n* [Lat *transmigratio*, Fr *transmigration*, Sp *transmigracion, trasmigracion*, It *trasmigrazione*]

1 The act of transmigrating

2 Especially, the passing of the soul into another body, according to the opinion of Pythagoras

Trăns'mi-grā'tor, *n* One who transmigrates

Trans-mi'gra to-ry (50), *a* Passing from one body, or state, to another

Trans-mis'si-bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *transmissibilité*, Sp *transmisibilidad, trasmisibilidad*] The quality of being transmissible

Trans-mis'si-ble, *a* [Fr *transmissible*, Sp *transmisible, trasmisible*, It *trasmissibile*, from Lat *transmittere* See TRANSMIT] Capable of being transmitted or passed from one to another, capable of being passed through any body or substance

Trans-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n* [Lat *transmissio*, Fr *transmission*, Sp *transmision, trasmision*, It *trasmissione, transmessione* See TRANSMIT]

1. The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted, as, the *transmission* of letters, writings, papers, news, and the like, from one country to another, or the *transmission* of rights, titles, or privileges, from father to son, and from one generation to another

2 (*Law*) The right possessed by an heir or legatee of transmitting to his successor or successors any inheritance, legacy, right, or privilege, to which he is entitled, even if he should die without enjoying or exercising it

Trans-mis'sive, *a* Capable of being transmitted, derived from one to another

Itself a sun it with *transmissive* light
Enlivens worlds denied to human sight *Prior*

Trans-mit', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRANSMITTED, *p pr* & *vb n* TRANSMITTING] [Lat *transmittere*, from *trans*, across, over, and *mittere*, to send, Fr *transmettre*, Sp *transmitir, trasmitir*, It *trasmettere*]

1 To cause to pass over or through, to communicate by sending, to send from one person or place to another, as, to *transmit* a letter or a memorial, to *transmit* dispatches, to *transmit* money or bills of exchange from one city or country to another

The ancientest fathers must be next removed, as Clement of Alexandria, and that Eusebian book of evangelic preparation, *transmitting* our ears through a board of heathenish obscenities to receive the gospel *Milton*

The scepter of that kingdom continued to be *transmitted* in the dynasty of Castile *Prescott*

2 To suffer to pass through, as, glass *transmits* light, metals *transmit* electricity

Trans-mit'tal, *n* Transmission [*Rare*] *Swift*

Trans-mit'tance, *n* Transmission See TRANSMISSION

Trans-mit'ter, *n* One who transmits

Trans mit'ti ble, *a* Capable of being transmitted, transmissible

Trans mŏg'ri fi-ā'tion, *n* The act of transmogrifying, or the state of being transmogrified, transformation [*Colloq and low*]

Trans-mŏg'ri-fy, *v t* To change into a different shape, to transform [*Colloq and low*]

Trans-mŏve', *v t* [From prefix *trans* and *move*] To move from one thing or place to another, to transform [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Trans-mū'ta-bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *transmutabilité*] The quality of being transmutable

Trans-mūt'a-ble, *a* [Fr *transmutable, transmuable*, Pr. *transmudable, transmudable*, Sp *transmutable, trasmutable*, It *trasmutabile, trasmutevole*] Capable of being transmuted or changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.

The fluids and solids of an animal body are *transmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot*

Trans-mūt'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of being transmutable. "The easy *transmutableness* of water" *Boyle.*

Trans mūt'a-bly, *adv.* In a transmutable manner

Trăns'mu-tā'tion, *n* [Fr. *transmutation*, Pr *transmutacio, trasmutacio*, Sp. *transmutacion, trasmutacion*, It *trasmutazione, trasmutagione*, Lat *transmutatio*]

1 The act of transmuting, or the state of being transmuted, as, the *transmutation* of metals

2 (*Geom*) The change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form, as of a triangle into a square

3 (*Physiol*) The change of one species into another, which is assumed to take place in any development theory of life

Trăns'mu tā'tion-ist, *n* One who believes in the transmutation of metals or species

Trans-mūte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRANSMUTED, *p pr* & *vb n* TRANSMUTING] [Lat *transmutare*, from *trans*, across, and *mutare*, to change, It *trasmutare, tramutare*, Sp *transmutar, trasmutar, trasmudar*, Pr *transmudar, trasmudar*, Fr *transmuer*] To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another, to transform

The caresses of parents and the blandishments of friends *transmute* us into idols *Buckminster*

Transmuting sorrow into golden joy
Free from alloy *H Smith*

Trans-mūt'er, *n* One who transmutes

Trans mūt'ū al, *a* [From prefix *trans* and *mutual*] Reciprocally mutual, reciprocal, commutual [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Trăns'na tū'tion, *n* [Lat *transnatare*, to swim over, from *trans*, across, over, and *natare*, to swim] The act of swimming across, as a river

Trans nāt'ūre, *v t* [From prefix *trans* and *nature*] To transfer or transform the nature of [*Obs*]

Trăn'sŏm, *n* [Written also *transsumer* and *transumpt*, from Lat *trans*, across, and *sumere, sumptum*, to take Cf Lat *transenna*, a rope, noose, springs, L Lat, a lattice, window]

1 (*Arch*) (*a*) An horizontal mullion or crossbar in a window (*b*) A lintel over a door

a, a a, Transoms

2 (*Naut*) A beam or timber extended across the stern post of a ship to strengthen the aft part and give it due form

3 (*Gun*) The piece of wood or iron connecting the cheeks of some gun-carriages

4 (*Surv*) The vane of a cross staff *Chambers*

Transom knees (*Ship-building*) knees bolted to the transoms and aftertimbers — *Transom window* (*Arch*) a window divided into two parts by a transom

Trăns'pa-dāne, *a* [Lat *transpadanus*, from *trans*, across, and *Padus*, the Po] Being beyond the river Po

Trans pâre', *v t & i* [See *infra*] To be, or cause to be, transparent, to appear, or cause to appear, or be seen, through something [*Obs and rare*]

Trans pâr'ençe, *n* The state or quality of being transparent, transparency

Trans-pâr'en cy, *n* [Fr *transparence*, Pr , Sp , & Pg *transparencia*, It *trasparenza, trasparenza*, L Lat *transparentia*]

1 The quality or condition of being transparent, clearness

2 That which is transparent, especially, a picture painted on thin cloth or glass or impressed on porcelain, &c , to be viewed by natural or artificial light, which shines through it *Barrill*

Syn —Clearness, translucency, diaphaneity

Trans pâr'ent, *a* [Fr & Pr *transparent*, Sp *transparente, trasparente*, It *trasparente* L Lat *transparens*, p pr of *transparere*, to be transparent, from Lat *trans*, across, through, and *parere*, to appear]

1 Having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through, pervious to light, diaphanous, pellucid, as, *transparent* glass a *transparent* diamond —opposed to *opaque* "*Transparent* elemental air" *Milton*

2 Admitting the passage of light, open, porous, as, a *transparent* veil

Syn —Translucent, pellucid, clear, bright, limpid, lucid, diaphanous See TRANSLUCENT

Trans-pâr'ent ly, *adv* In a transparent manner, clearly

Trans pâr'ent ness, *n* The quality of being transparent, transparency

Trans pâss', *v t* [From prefix *trans* and *pass*] [O Fr *transpasser*, Pr *traspassar*, Sp *traspasar*, It. *trapassare*, L Lat *transpassare* Cf TRESPASS] To pass over [*Obs*] *Gregory*

Trans-pâss', *v i* To pass by or away [*Obs*]

Trans pâss'a-ble, *a* Capable of being transpassed, or crossed over [*Rare*]

Trans-păt'ron ize, *v t.* [From prefix *trans* and *patronize*] To transfer the patronage or patron of. [*Obs*] *Warner*

Tran-spē'ci-āte (-shi-āt), *v t* [From Lat. *trans*, across, and *species*, form] To change from one species to another, to transform [*Obs. and rare.*]

Or that the devil hath power to *transpeciate* a man into a horse *Browne*

Tran-spic'il-oŭs, *a.* [From Lat *transpicere*, to see or look through, from *trans*, through, and *specere, spicere*, to look, see] Transparent, pervious to the sight "The wide, *transpicuous* air" *Milton*

Trans-pierçe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRANSPIERCED (-pērst'), *p pr* & *vb n* TRANSPIERCING.] [From prefix *trans* and *pierce*] [Fr *transpercer.*] To pierce through, to penetrate, to permeate, to pass through

The sides *transpierced* return a rattling sound *Dryden.*

Trans-pir'a ble, *a* [Fr *transpirable*, Sp *transpirable, traspirable*, It *transpirabile, traspirabile*] Capable of being transpired, or of transpiring.

Trăns'pi-rā'tion, *n* [Fr *transpiration*, Sp *transpiracion, traspiracion*, It *traspirazione*] The act or process of passing off through the excretories of the skin, cutaneous exhalation, as, the *transpiration* of obstructed fluids *Sharp.*

Trans pir'a to ry (50), *a* Of, or relating to, transpiration

Trans-pire', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRANSPIRED, *p pr* & *vb n* TRANSPIRING] [Fr *transpirer*, Sp *transpirar, traspirar*, It *traspirare*, from Lat *trans*, across, through, and *spirare*, to breathe] To emit through the excretories of the skin, to send off in vapor

Trans pire', *v i* 1 To be emitted through the excretories of the skin, to exhale, to pass off in insensible perspiration, as, fluids *transpire* from the human body

2 To escape from secrecy, to become public, as, the proceedings of the council have not yet *transpired*

The story of Paulina's and Maximilian's mutual attachment had *transpired* through many of the travelers *De Quincey*

3 To happen or come to pass

☞ This sense of the word, which is of recent introduction is common in the United States, especially in the language of conversation and of newspaper writers, and is used to some extent in England Its use, however, is censured by critics of both countries

Trans plāçe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRANSPLACED (trans-plāst'), *p pr* & *vb n* TRANSPLACING] [Lat prefix *trans* and *place*] To remove, to put in a new place [*Rare*]

It was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican to a more eminent place *Wilkins*

Trans plănt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRANSPLANTED, *p pr* & *vb n* TRANSPLANTING] [From Lat. *trans* and Eng *plant* Fr *transplanter*, Pr & P g *transplantar*, Sp *trasplantar*, It *trasportare*, L. Lat *transplantare*]

1 To remove and plant in another place, as, to *transplant* trees

2 To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place, as, to *transplant* inhabitants.

Being *transplanted* out of his cold, barren diocese of St David into a warmer climate" *Clarendon*

Trăns'plan tā'tion, *n* [Fr *transplantation*, Pr. *transplantacio*, Sp *trasplantacion*, It *trasplantazione, trasportazione*] The state of being transplanted "The *transplantation* of Ulysses to Sparta" *Broome.*

Trans plănt'er, *n* 1 One who transplants

2 A machine for transplanting trees

Tran splēn'den cy, *n* [See *infra*] Supereminent splendor [*Rare*] *Henry More.*

Tran splēn'dent *a* [Lat *trans* and Eng *splendent*] Resplendent in the highest degree [*Rare*]

Tran splēn'dent ly, *adv* In a transplendent manner [*Rare*] *Henry More*

Trans pōrt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRANSPORTED *p pr* & *vb n* TRANSPORTING] [Fr *transporter*, Pr & Sp *transportar*, *trasportar* It *transportare, trasportare*, Lat *transportare*, from *trans*, across, and *portare*, to carry]

1 To carry or convey from one place to another, to remove to convey as, to *transport* goods from one country to another, to *transport* troops over a river

2 To carry into banishment, as a criminal

3 To carry away with vehement emotion, either of joy or sorrow, of complacency or anger, and the like, to ravish with pleasure or ecstasy

They laugh as if *transported* with some fit
Of passion *Milton.*

We shall then be *transported* with a nobler kind of wonder *South.*

Trăns'pōrt, *n* [Fr & Pr *transport*, Sp. *transporte, trasporte*, It *trasporto*]

1 Transportation, carriage, conveyance

The Romans stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war *Arbuthnot.*

2 A ship or vessel employed for transporting, especially for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, or provisions, from one place to another, or to convey convicts to the place of their destination

3. Vehement emotion, passion, ecstasy, rapture.

With *transport* views the airy rule his own,
And swells on an imaginary throne *Pope*

Say not, in *transports* of despair,
That all your hopes are fled *Doddridge*

4 A convict transported or sentenced to exile

Trans-pōrt'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being transportable, the capacity of being transported.

Trans-pōrt'a-ble, *a* [Fr *transportible*, Sp. *trasportable*, It. *trasportabile.*] Capable of being transported.

Trans-pōrt'ance, *n* Conveyance [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Trans-pōrt'ant, *a.* Transporting, ravishing. [*Obs.*] *More.*

Trăns'por-tā'tion, *n.* [Fr *transportation*, Pr. *transportacio*, Sp *transportacion*, *trasportacion*, It *trasportazione*, Lat *transportatio*.]

1 The act of transporting, carrying, or conveying from one place to another, removal; conveyance. "To provide a vessel for their *transportation*" *Wotton.*

2. The state of being transported.

3 Transport, ecstasy [*Rare.*] *South.*

Trans-pōrt'ed-ly, *adv* In a transported manner, as if transported

Trans-pōrt'ed-ness, *n.* The condition of being transported. *Bp Hall.*

Trans-pōrt'er, *n* One who transports or removes

Trans-pōrt'ing, *p a* Carrying away with vehement emotion, passionate, ecstatic, as, *transporting* joy

Trans-pōrt'ing-ly, *adv* In a transporting manner

Trans-pōrt'ment, *n* Transportation [*R.*] *Hall*

Trăns'port-shĭp, } *n.* A ship or vessel used
Trăns'port-vĕs'sel, } for transportation, especially for carrying soldiers, convicts, and the like, and warlike supplies or stores, a transport

Trans-pōz'al, *n* [From *transpose*] The act of transposing, or the state of being transposed

Trans-pōsē', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRANSPOSED, *p pr* & *vb n* TRANSPOSING] [Fr *transposer*, Sp *transponer*, *trasponer*, It *trasporre*, *trasporre*, Lat *transponere*, *transpositum*, from *trans*, across, and *ponere*, to put, place]

1 To change the place or order of, to substitute one for the other of, as, to *transpose* letters, words, or propositions

2 To put out of place [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

3 (*Alg*) To bring, as any term of an equation, from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation, thus, if $a+b=c$, and we make $a=c-b$, then b is said to be *transposed*

4 (*Gram*) To change the natural order of, as words

5 (*Mus*) To change the key of

Trăns po-zĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n* [Fr *transposition*, Sp *transposicion*, *trasposicion*, It *trasposizione*, Pr & L Lat *transpositio*] The act of transposing, or the state of being transposed, especially, (*a*) (*Alg*) The bringing of any term of an equation from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation (*b*) (*Gram*) A change of the natural order of words in a sentence, as, the Latin and Greek languages admit *transposition*, without inconvenience, to a much greater extent than the English (*c*) (*Mus*) A change in the composition, either in the transcript or the performance, by which the whole is removed into another key

Trăns'po-zĭ'tion al (-zĭsh'un al), *a* Of, pertaining to, or involving, transposition

Trans-pōz'i-tive, *a* [Lat *transpositivus*] Made by transposing, consisting in transposition, capable of being transposed

Trans print', *v t* [From prefix *trans* and *print*] To transfer to the wrong place in printing, to print out of place [*Rare.*] *Coleridge*

Trans prōse', *v t* [From prefix *trans* and *prose*] To change from prose into verse, to make metrical, to versify [*Obs and rare.*] *Marvel Dryden*

Trans-rē'gion ate, *a* [From prefix *trans* and *region*] Of, or belonging to, a region beyond another, especially beyond the sea [*Obs and rare.*]

Trans-shāpe', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRANSSHAPED (trans-shāpt'), *p pr* & *vb n* TRANSSHAPING] To change into another shape or form [Written also *transhape*]

Trans-shĭp', *v t.* To transfer from one ship or other conveyance to another [Written also *transship*]

Trans-shĭp'ment, *n* The act of transshipping, or transferring, as goods, from one ship or other conveyance to another [Written also *transhipment*]

Trans-sŭm'mer, *n* See TRANSOM

Trăn'sub-stăn'ti āte (-sub-stăn'shĭ āt, 91), *v t* [L Lat. *transubstantiare*, *transubstantiatum*, from Lat *trans*, across, over, and *substantia*, substance, Fr *transsubstantier*, Pr *transsustanciar*, Sp. *transustanciar*, *trasustanciar*, Pg *transubstanciar*, It. *transustanziare*, *trasustanziare*]

1. To change to another substance. [*Rare.*]

2. (*Rom Cath Theol*) To change, as the sacramental elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ

Trăn'sub-stăn'ti-ā'tion (-stăn'shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* [L Lat *transubstantiatio*, Fr. *transsubstantiation*, Sp. *transustanciacion*, *trasustanciacion*, It. *transustanziazione*]

1 A change into another substance.

2 (*Rom Cath Theol*) The doctrine held by Roman Catholics, that the bread and wine in the eucharist is converted into the body and blood of Christ

Trăn'sub-stăn'ti-ā-tor, *n.* [Fr. *transsubstantiateur*] One who maintains the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation.

Trăn'su-dā'tion, *n* [Fr. *transsudation*, It. *trasudazione*] The act or process of transuding, — (*Chem*) the same as EXOSMOSE, q. v.

Tran-sū'da-to-ry, *a* Passing by transudation.

Tran-sūde', *v i.* [*imp* & *p. p.* TRANSUDED, *p pr* & *vb n* TRANSUDING] [Fr *transsuder*, It *trasudare*, from Lat *trans*, across, through, and *sudare*, to sweat] To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid, as, liquor may *transude* through leather or through wood

Tran-sūme', *v t* [Lat *transumere*, from *trans*, across, over, and *sumere*, to take] To take from one to another [*Rare.*]

Tran-sŭmpt' (-sŭmt'), *n* [L Lat *transsumptum*, from Lat *transsumere*, to take from one to another, L Lat to transcribe, from Lat *trans*, across, over, and *sumere*, to take, O Fr *transumpt*]

1. A copy or exemplification of a record [*Obs.*] *Herbert*

2 The same as TRANSOM, q v.

Tran-sŭmp'tion, *n* [Lat *transsumptio* See *supra*] The act of taking from one place to another [*Rare.*] *South.*

Tran-sŭmpt'ive, *a* [Lat *transsumptivus*] Taking from one to another [*Rare.*]

Trans-vā'sāte, *v t* [See *infra*] To pour or transfer, as a fluid, from one vessel to another, to transfuse [*Obs and rare*]

Trăns'va sā'tion, *n* [Lat prefix *trans*, over, beyond, across, and *vas*, *vasis*, vessel] The act or process of pouring out of one vessel into another [*Obs and rare*] *Holland*

Trans-vĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *transvectio*, from *transvehere*, to carry across, from prefix *trans*, across, over, and *vehere*, to carry] The act of conveying or carrying over

Trans-vĕr'ber āte, *v t* [Lat *transverberare*, *transverberatum*, to strike or pierce through] To beat or strike through [*Obs.*]

Trans vĕr'sal, *a* [Fr *transversal*, Sp *transversal*, *traversal*, It *transversale*, *traversale*, Lat *transversus*] Running or lying across, as, a *transversal* line

Trans-vĕr'sal, *n* [Fr *transversale*] (*Geom*) A straight or curved line which traverses or intersects any system of other lines, as a line intersecting the three sides of a triangle

Trans-vĕr'sal-ly, *adv.* In a transversal direction, crosswise *Willans*

Trans vĕrse', *a* [Lat *transversus*, p p of *transvertere*, to turn or direct across, from prefix *trans*, across, and *vertere*, to turn, Fr *transverse*, Pr *transvers*, *travers*, Sp *transverso*, *traverso*, It *traverso*] Lying or being across, or in a crosswise direction

Transverse axis of an ellipse or hyperbola (*Geom*), that axis which passes through the foci — *Transverse partition* (*Bot*) a partition, as of a pericarp, at right angles with the valves, as in a silique

Trăns'verse, *n* (*Geom*) The longer axis of an ellipse

Trans vĕrse', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRANSVERSED (trans vĕrst'), *p pr* & *vb n* TRANSVERSING] [See *supra*] To overturn [*Rare.*] *Leslie*

Trans vĕrse'ly, *adv* In a transverse manner, as, to cut a thing *transversely*

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other *Stillingfleet*

Trans-vĕrt', *v t* [Lat prefix *trans*, across, and *vertere*, to turn] To cause to turn across, to transverse [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Trans-vĕrt'i ble, *a* Capable of being transverted [*Rare.*] *Browne*

Trăns'vo-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *trans*, across, and *volare*, to fly] The act of flying beyond or across

Jesus had some extraordinary *transvolations* and acts of emigration beyond the lines of his even and ordinary conversation *Bp Taylor*

Trănt, *v i* To traffic in an itinerary manner, to peddle [*Obs.*] *Hall*

Trănt'er, *n* [D *tranten*, to walk slowly, L Ger & D *trant*, walk, pace] One who trants, a peddler, a carrier [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Trăp, *n* [A S *treppe*, *trappe*, O H Ger *trapo*, L Lat *trappa*, Fr. *trappe*, Pr *trappa*, Sp *trampa*, It *trappola*]

1 An engine or contrivance that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game, as, a *trap* for foxes

2 An ambush, a stratagem, any device by which men or other animals may be caught unawares

Let their table be made a snare and a *trap* *Rom* xi 9
I fall into the *trap* is laid for me *Shak.*

3 A wooden instrument shaped somewhat like a shoe, used in the game of trap ball It is furnished with a piece of wood much like a spoon in form, balanced on a pivot, and having a bowl in which the ball is put at the heel end of the instrument. When the other end of the spoon is struck, the ball flies up, and is struck while in the air; also, the game in which the instrument is used; trap-ball. *Halliwell.*

4. A drain-pipe for sinks, siphons, and the like

5. A wagon, or other similar conveyance [C *loq*] *Thackeray*

6. A kind of movable ladder or steps *Simmonds*

7 (*pl*) [See TRAPPINGS, and TRAP, *v. t.*, 3] Small or portable articles for dress, furniture, use, goods, furniture. [*Colloq.*]

Trăp, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, trap-rock; as, a *trap* dike

Trăp, *n.* [Sw. *trapp*, from *trappa*, Dan. *trappe* Ger *treppe*, stairs, because the rocks of this class often occur in large, tabular masses, rising above one another, like steps] (*Min*) A heavy, igneous rock, of a greenish-black or grayish color, consisting of an intimate mixture of feldspar and hornblende or pyroxene When consisting of hornblende and albitic feldspar, it is called *diorite*, when of pyroxene and Labradoritic feldspar, *dolerite* when, in the latter, chrysolite is present, *basalt* when containing nodules disseminated through the rock, *amygdaloid* It is also called *greenstone*

Trăp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRAPPED (trăpt), *p pr* & *vb n* TRAPPING] [A-S *treppan*, *betreppan*, O D & L Ger *trappen*, Fr *attraper*, Pr *atrapar*, Sp. *atrapar*, *atrampar*, It *attrappare*]

1 To catch in a trap, as, to *trap* foxes or beavers

2 To insnare, to take by stratagem. "I *trapped* the foe" *Dryden*

3 [See ATTRAP] To dress with ornaments, to adorn [*Rare.*] "To deck his hearse, and *trap* his tomb black steed" *Spenser*

There she found her palfrey *trapped*
In purple blazoned with armorial gold *Tennyson*

Trăp, *v i* To set traps for game, as, to *trap* for beaver

Tra-păn', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRAPANNED, *p pr* & *vb n* TRAPANNING] [See *infra*] To insnare, to catch by stratagem "Having some of his people *trapanned* at Baldivia" *Anson*

Tra păn', *n* [Fr *trappe*, a trap, and *pan*, a piece of string, noose See TRAP, and cf TRÉPAN] A snare, a stratagem

Tra păn'ner, *n* One who trapans or insnares

Trăp'-bąll, *n* A game played with a trap, a ball, and a bat See TRAP, 3 *Halliwell*

Trăp'-dōor, *n* A door, as in a floor or roof, which shuts close, like a valve *Ray*

Nest of Trap door Spider

Trap-door spider (*Zool*), a spider of the genus *Clotia*, — so called from its forming a habitation in the ground, consisting of a cylindrical tube closed at the top by a circular door joined by a hinge to the tube *Baird*

Trāpe, *v i* [Ger *trappen*, to tread noisily See TRAIPSE] To walk or run about idly and sluttishly, to traipse [*Obs.*]

Trāpes, *n* [See *supra*] A slattern, an idle, sluttish woman

Trāp'e zate, *a* [See *infra*] Having four unequal sides, no two of which are parallel, having the form of a trapezium

Tra-pē'zĭ um, *n* A trapezium

Tra-pē'zi an, *a* [Fr *trapezien* See TRAPEZIUM] (*Crystallog*) Having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges between two bases

Tra-pē'zi form, *a* [Fr *trapeziforme*] Having the form of a trapezium

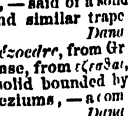

Trapezium

Tra-pē'zi ŭm (Synop, § 130), *n*, Eng *pl* TRA PĒ'ZI-UMS, Lat *pl* *TRA-PĒ'ZI A* [N Lat, fr Gr τραπεζιον, a little table, an irregular four-sided figure, diminutive of τραπεζα, a table, It *trapezio*, Sp *trapecio*, Fr *trapèze*]

1 (*Geom*) A plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two are parallel

2 (*Anat*) The first bone of the second row of the wrist, that supports the thumb, — so called from its figure

Trăp'e zo-hē'dral, *a* (*Crystallog*) Pertaining to, or in the form of, a trapezohedron, — said of a solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums *Dana*

Trăp'e-zo-hē'dron, *n* [Fr *trapézoedre*, from Gr τραπεζα, τραπεζιον, and ἑδρα, seat, base, from ἑζεσθαι, to sit See *supra*] (*Geom*) A solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums, — a common crystalline form of garnet *Dana*

Trăp'e zoid (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr. *trapézoïde*, Gr. τραπεζοειδής, from τράπεζα, τραπέζιον, and εἶδος, shape, likeness] (*Geom*) A plane, four sided figure, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other

Trăp'e zoid'al, *a* [Fr *trapézoïdal*]

1 Having the form of a trapezoid

2 Having the surface composed of twenty four trapeziums, all equal and similar. *Cleaveland.*

Trăp'-hōle, *n* See TROUS DE-LOUP.

Trăp'pe-an, *a* [Fr *trappéen*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, trap, or trap-rock

Trăp'per, *n.* [From *trap.*] One who sets traps to catch animals, usually for furs. *Irving.*

Trăp'pings, *n. pl.* [From *trap*, v. t., 3]

1. That which serves to trap or adorn, orna

ments; dress; external and superficial decorations. "*Trappings* of life, for ornament, not use" *Dryden.*

These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shak*

Affectation is part of the *trappings* of folly *Rambler.*

2. Especially, ornaments put on horses.

Caparisons and steeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings* *Milton*

Trăp'pist, *n* [*Fr. trappiste*] (*Rom Cath. Church*) One of an order of monks founded in 1098, and confirmed in 1119 They were originally Cistercians, and received their name from *La Trappe*, in Normandy, where a community of them occupied an abbey The order was introduced into the United States in 1803, its members devoting themselves to agriculture and the cure of souls

Trăp'pōŭs, *a* [From *trap*, in geology] Pertaining to trap, resembling trap or partaking of its form or qualities, trappy

Trăp'py, *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or composed of, trap rock. *Wright*

Trăp'-rŏck, *n.* (*Min*) The same as TRAP, q v

Trăp'-stāirz, *n. pl.* A staircase having a trap-door at the top

Trăp'-stĭck, *n.* A stick used in playing the game of trap ball, hence, a slender leg *Addison*

Trăp'-tree, *n.* (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Artocarpus*, which furnishes a glutinous gum, used as bird-lime. *Simmonds*

Trăp'-tŭf'fă, } *n.* (*Min*) A kind of fragmental
Trăp'-tŭff, } rock made up of fragments and earthy materials from trap rocks *Dana*

Trăsh, *n.* [Of Prov Ger *träsch*, *trast*, grounds, husk of grapes, *trasch*, that which is thrashed. See THRASH]

1. That which is worthless, stuff which is bad, or good for nothing

Who steals my purse steals *trash* *Shak*

A haunch of venison would be *trash* to a Brahmin *Landor*

2. Especially, loppings of trees, bruised canes, and the like.

☞ In the West Indies, the decayed leaves and stems of canes are called *field-trash*, the bruised or macerated rind of canes is called *cane-trash*, and both are called *trash* *Edwards*

3. A worthless person [*Rare*] *Shak*

4 A collar or halter used to restrain a dog in pursuing game *Marl ham*

Trăsh, *v t* [*imp & p p* TRASHED (trăsht), *p pr. & vb. n* TRASHING] [Allied to *thrash*, q v]

1. To free from trash, or worthless matter, hence, to lop, to crop, as, to *trash* trees, to *trash* the plantoons of sugar cane *Edwards*

2 To treat as trash, or worthless matter, hence, to spurn, humiliate, or crush [*Obs*]

3 To hold back by a trash or halter, as a dog in pursuing game, hence, to retard, encumber, restrain, or vex by that which impedes motion or speed, but can not be thrown off [*Rare*] *B & Fl*

Without the most furious haste on the part of the Kalmucks, there was not a chance for them, burdened and *trashed* as they were to anticipate so agile and light cavalry as the Cossacks in seizing this important pass *De Quincey*

Trăsh, *v i* [Prov Ger *traschen*, *trätschen*, to make noise, to bustle] To follow with violence and trampling [*Rare*] *Todd*

Trăsh'-īçe, *n* Crumbled ice mixed with water

Trăsh'i-ly, *adv* In a trashy manner

Trăsh'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being trashy

Trăsh'y, *a* [*compar* TRASHIER, *superl* TRASHIEST] Like trash, waste, rejected, worthless, useless, as, a *trashy* novel

Trăss, *n* [Written also *tarras*, *tarrace*, *terrass*] [Ger *trass*, *tarrass*, *trassel*, probably allied to Fr *terrasse*, earth-work, from *terre*, Lat *terra*, earth Cf TRIAS] (*Min*) A volcanic earth or sand rock resembling puzzolana, used as a cement, or a coarse sort of plaster or mortar, durable in water, and used to line cisterns and other reservoirs of water

☞ The Dutch *trass* is made of a soft rock-stone, found near Collen, on the lower part of the Rhine It is burned like lime, and reduced to powder in mills It is of a grayish color

Trau'lism, *n* [Gr *τραυλισμός*, from *τραυλίζειν*, to lisp, to mispronounce] A stammering [*Obs*]

Trau'l-nĕt, *n* The same as TRAWL NET, q v

Trau-măt'ic, *a* [Fr *traumatique*, Gr *τραυματικός*, from *τραῦμα*, *τραύματος*, a wound] (*Med*) (*a*) Of, pertaining or applied to, wounds *Coxe* (*b*) Adapted to the cure of wounds, vulnerary *Wiseman* (*c*) Produced by wounds, as, *traumatic* tetanus.

Trau măt'ic, *n* [Fr *traumatique* See *supra*] (*Med*) A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

Trăunce, *v t & i* The same as TRANCE, q v

Trăun'drel, *n* An idle or knavish follower or hanger on, an idler [*Obs and rare*] *Berners*

Trăunt, *v t.* The same as TRANT See TRANT.

Trăunt'er, *n* The same as TRANTER, q v.

Trăv'ail (42), *v i* [*imp & p p* TRAVAILED, *p. pr. & vb n.* TRAVAILING] [Fr *travailler*, O Fr *traveiller*, to labor, to toil, to torment, to distract, Pr *trebalhar*, to torment, agitate, Pg. *trabalhar*, Sp. *trabajar*, It. *travagliare*, from Pr. & Pg. *travar*, Sp. *trabar*, to stop, check, from Lat *trabs*, a beam]

1. To labor with pain; to toil. "Slothful persons who will not *travail* for their livings" *Latimer.*

2. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; to be in parturition.

Trăv'ail, *v. t* To harass, to tire. [*Obs.*]

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility *Hayward.*

Trăv'ail, *n.* [Fr. *travail*, Pr. *trabalh*, *trebalh*, Sp. *trabajo*, Pg *trabalho*, It. *travaglio*. See *supra.*]

1 Labor with pain, severe toil.

As every thing of price, so doth this require *travail* *Hooker*

2 Parturition, as, a severe *travail*, an easy *travail*

Trăv'ail-ŏŭs, *a* Causing or involving travail, laborious and painful [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Trăv'ail-ŏŭs-ly, *adv* In a travailous manner, laboriously and painfully [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Trăve, *n.* [It *trave*, *travaglio*, O Fr *tref*, *treif*, N Fr *travail*, Sp *trabe*, *traba*, Pr *trau*, from Lat *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam See TRAVAIL, *v i*, TRAVIS, Prov Eng *traverse*, from Fr *traverse*, a cross beam See TRAVERSE]

1 A beam, a lay of joists, a traverse *Wood*

2 A wooden frame to confine a horse or ox while the smith is setting his shoes

Trăv'el, *v i* [*imp & p p* TRAVELED, or TRAVELLED, *p pr & vb n* TRAVELING, or TRAVELLING] [A different orthography and application of *travail*]

1 To go or march on foot, to walk, as, to *travel* over the city or through the streets

2 To pass by riding, or in any manner, to a distant place, or to many places, to journey, as, a man *travels* for his health, he is *traveling* to Virginia

3 To pass, to go, to move

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons *Shak*

4 To labor, to travail [*Rare*] See TRAVAIL

Trăv'el, *v t* **1** To journey over, to pass, a, to *travel* the whole kingdom of England "I *travel* this profound" *Milton.*

2 To force to journey. [*Rare*]

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be *traveled* forth of their own franchise *Spenser*

Trăv'el, *n* **1** The act of traveling or journeying from place to place, a journey

With long *travel* I am stiff and weary *Shak*
His *travels* ended at his country-seat *Dryden*

2 (*pl*) An account, by one who travels, of occurrences and observations made during a journey as, a book of *travels*,—often used as the title of a book that relates occurrences in traveling, as, *Travels* in Italy

3 The distance which a man rides in the performance of his official duties or the fee paid for passing that distance, mileage, as, the *travel* of the sheriff is twenty miles, or that of a representative is seventy miles, his *travel* is a dollar for every twenty miles [*Rare*] [U S]

4 Labor, toil, parturition [*Obs*] See TRAVAIL

Trăv'eled, *p a* [Written also *traveled*]

1 Gained or made by travel, as, *traveled* observations

2 Having made journeys, having gained knowledge or experience by traveling, hence, knowing "The *traveled* thane, Athenian Aberdeen" *Byron*

Trăv'el er, *n* [Written also *traveller*]

1 One who travels in any way

2 Specifically, a commercial agent who travels for the purpose of receiving orders for merchants, making collections, and the like *Simmonds*

3 (*Naut*) An iron ring made to travel on a rope or boom *Totten*

Traveler's-joy (*Bot*), the *Clematis vitalba*, a climbing plant with white flowers *Loudon*

Trăv'el-tāint'ed, *a* Harassed, fatigued with travel [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Trăv'ers, *adv* [Fr *travers*, breadth, extent from side to side, *à travers*, *en travers*, *de travers*, across, athwart See TRAVERSE] Across, athwart [*Obs*] *Shak*

Trăv'ers-a ble, *a* [Fr *traversable* See TRAVERSE, 7] Capable of being traversed or denied, as, a *traversable* allegation

Trav'erse, *adv* [See TRAVERSE, *a*] Athwart, crosswise

The ridges of the field lay *traverse* *Hayward*

☞ This word is never used as a preposition, although given as such in many dictionaries The error, which has been followed by many succeeding lexicographers, appears to have originated with Dr Johnson who was evidently misled by the wrong punctuation of the following passage, which was cited by him as illustrating the use of the word as a preposition

He through the armed files
Darts his experienced eye, and soon *traverse*
The whole battalion views their order due,
Their visages and statures as of gods *Milton*

In some editions a semicolon is placed after *views*, but in most modern editions a comma stands after it and this is considered to be the correct punctuation, making the passage read thus —

He through the armed files
Darts his experienced eye, and soon *traverse*
The whole battalion views, their order due,
Their visages and statures as of gods *Milton*

Trăv'erse (Synop, § 130), *a.* [O Fr & Pr. *travers*, *transvers*, Sp *transverso*, *trasverso*, *traviesa*, It. *trasverso*, Lat *transversus*, p p. of *transvertĕre*, to turn or direct across, from *trans*, across, and *vertere*, to turn] Lying across, being in a direction across something else, as, paths cut with *traverse* trenches.

Oak . . . may be trusted in *traverse* work. *Wotton*

Trăv'erse, *n.* [Fr. *traverse*, Pr. & It. *traversa*, Pg. *travessa*, Sp *travesía*.]

1 Any thing that traverses or crosses; especially, (*a*) Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs, a cross accident, as, he is satisfied he should have succeeded, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power (*b*) A barrier, or sliding door, or movable screen, or curtain.

At the entrance of the king,
The first *traverse* was drawn *Beau.*

(*c*) (*Arch*) A gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building *Gwilt* (*d*) (*Fort*) A work thrown up to intercept an enfilade, or reverse fire, along any line of work or passage exposed to such a fire (*e*) (*Law*) A formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in any stage of the pleadings The technical words introducing a *traverse* are *absque hoc*, without this, that is, without this which follows (*f*) (*Naut.*) The series of changing or zigzag courses made by a ship in passing from one place to another, a compound course (*g*) (*Geom*) A line lying across a figure or other lines, a transversal *Math Dict* (*h.*) (*Gun*) The turning a gun so as to make it point in any desired direction

2 A turning, a trick [*Obs*]

To work, or *solve*, *a traverse* (*Naut*) to reduce a series of courses or distances to an equivalent single one, to calculate the resultant of a traverse — *Traverse jury* (*Law*), a jury that tries cases, a petit-jury

Trăv'erse, *v t* [*imp & p p* TRAVERSED (trăv'erst), *p pr & vb n* TRAVERSING] [Fr *traverser*, Pr *traversar*, Sp *travesar*, It *travesare*]

1 To lay in a cross direction, to cross

The parts should be often *traversed*, or crossed, by the flowing of the folds *Dryden*

2 To cross by way of opposition, to thwart, to obstruct

I can not but admit the force of this reasoning which I yet hope to *traverse* by the following considerations *W Scott*

3 To wander over, to cross in traveling, as, to *traverse* the habitable globe "What seas you *traversed* and what fields you fought" *Pope.*

4 To pass over and view, to survey carefully

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice — ingratitude *South.*

5 (*Gun*) To turn to the one side or the other, in order to point in any direction, as, to *traverse* a cannon

6 (*Carp*) To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood, as, to *traverse* a board

7 (*Law Pleadings*) To deny formally, as, what the opposite party has alleged When the plaintiff or defendant advances new matter, he avers it to be true, and *traverses* what the other party has affirmed So, to *traverse* an indictment or an office is to deny it

To traverse a yard (*Naut*), to brace it aft

Trăv'erse, *v i* **1** To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction, as in fencing "To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*" *Shak.*

2 To turn, as on a pivot, to move round, to swivel, as, the needle of a compass *traverses*, if it does not *traverse* well, it is an unsafe guide

3 (*Man*) To tread or move crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other

Trăv'erse-bōard, *n* [From *traverse* and *board*] (*Naut*) A small board hung in the steerage, having the points of the compass marked on it, and for each point as many holes bored as there are half hours in a watch, and used for recording the courses made by the ship in each half hour, by putting a peg in the corresponding hole

Trăv'erse-drĭll, *n* **1** (*Mach*) A machine tool for feeding a drill into the work [*Local U S*]

2 A cotter drill [*Eng*]

Trăv'ers er, *n* **1** One who, or that which, traverses or moves, as an index on a scale, and the like.

2 (*Law*) One who traverses or denies.

3 (*Railways*) A traverse table

Trăv'erse-săil'ing, *n* (*Naut*) A sailing by compound courses, the method or process of finding the resulting course and distance from a series of different shorter courses and distances actually passed over by a ship

Trăv'erse-tā'ble, *n* **1** (*Naut & Surv*) A table by means of which the difference of latitude and departure corresponding to any given course and distance may be found by inspection It contains the lengths of the two sides of a right angled triangle, usually for every quarter of a degree of angle, and for all lengths of the hypothenuse, from 1 to 100, or sometimes 300

2 (*Railways*) A platform with one or more tracks and arranged to move laterally on wheels, for shifting cars, &c, a traverser.

Trăv'ers ing-plāte, *n* (*Mill*) One of two thick iron plates at the hinder part of a gun-carriage, where the lever or handspike is applied in traversing the piece. *Bloequeler.*

Trăv'ers-ing-plăt'form, *n* (*Mil*) A platform upon which guns may be traversed *Stocqueler*

Trăv'er-tine, *n.* [Fr *travertin*, It. *travertino*, *tibertino*, *tiburtino*, Lat *lapis Tiburtinus*, from *Tibur*, an ancient town of Latium on both sides of the Anio, now Tivoli] (*Min.*) A white concretionary limestone, usually hard and semi crystalline, deposited from the water of springs or streams holding lime in solution *Lyell*

Trăv'es-ty, *a* [Fr *travesti*, p p of *travestir*, to disguise, to travesty, It *travestire*, from Lat *tra*, *trans*, across, over, and *vestire*, to dress, clothe] Having an unusual dress, disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous *Warton*

Trăv'es-ty, *n* [See *supra* Fr *travestissement*] A burlesque translation or imitation of a work, a parody

The second edition is not a recast, but absolutely a *travesty* of the first. *De Quincey*

Trăv'es-ty, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRAVESTIED, *p pr* & *vb n* TRAVESTYING] [From the noun, *supra*] To translate or parody so as to render ridiculous or ludicrous

Trawl, *n* 1 A trawl net *C Kingsley*

2 A long line, sometimes extending a mile or more, having short lines with baited hooks attached to it, used for catching certain fish, as cod, mackerel, and the like

Trawl, *v i* To take fish with a trawl

Trawl'-bōat, *n* A boat used in fishing with trawls or trawl nets

Trawl'er, *n* [Cf TRAIL] 1 One who, or that which, trawls

2 A fishing vessel which trails or drags a net behind it [*Eng*] *C Kingsley*

Trawl'er-man, *n*, *pl* TRAWL'ER MEN A fisherman who uses unlawful arts and engines to destroy fish *Cowell Craig*

Trawl'-nĕt, *n* A kind of drag-net for catching fish that live near the bottom of the water

Trawl'-warp, *n* A rope passing through a block, used in managing or dragging a trawl net

Trāy *n* [The same word as *trough*, in a different form]

1 A small trough or wooden vessel, sometimes scooped out of a piece of timber and made hollow for various domestic uses, as for making bread in chopping meat, and the like

2 A flat, broad vessel on which dishes, &c, are carried, a waiter or salver

Trāy, *v t* To betray to deceive [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Trāy'ful, *n*, *pl* TRĀY'FULS As much as a tray will hold, enough to fill a tray

Trāy'-trip, *n* [From *trey*, a three] An old game played with dice, and probably on the same kind of tables that the backgammon is [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Trĕach'er, *n* [O Fr *tracherre*, *trachon*, deceiver, traitor, N Fr *tricheur*, a cheat at play, a trickster, from O Fr *trichier*, *trechier*, *tricher*, to cheat, to trick, Pr *trichar*, It *treccare* See TRICK] A traitor [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Trĕach'er-ŏŭs, *a* [See TREACHERY] Like a traitor involving treachery, violating allegiance or faith pledged, faithless, traitorous to the state or sovereign, perfidious in private life, betraying a trust

Syn —Faithless, perfidious false insidious plotting

Trĕach'er-ŏŭs-ly, *adv* In a treacherous manner, faithlessly, perfidiously

You treacherously practised to undo me *Otway*

Trĕach'er-ŏŭs-ness, *n* The quality or state of being treacherous, breach of allegiance or of faith, faithlessness, perfidiousness

Trĕach'er-y, *n* [Fr *tricherie*, O Fr also *trecerie*, *trekerie*, *trequerie* a cheating, trickery, from *trecher* See *supra*] Violation of allegiance, or of faith and confidence, treasonable or perfidious conduct

In the council chamber at Edinburgh, he had contracted a deep taint of *treachery* and corruption *Macaulay*

Trĕach'e-tour, } *n* [See *supra*] A traitor [*Obs*]
Trĕach'our, }

Trēa'cle (trē'kl), *n* [O Fr *triacle*, N Fr *thériaque*, Pr *triacla*, *tiriaca*, Sp *triaca*, *teriaca*, Pg *triaga*, It *teriaca*, Lat *theriaca*, Gr θηριακον (sc φαρμακον), an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals, from θηριακος, of wild or venomous beasts, from θηριον, a beast, a wild beast]

1 A medicinal compound of various ingredients, formerly used as a preventive of, or cure for, the effects of poison or the bites of venomous animals, a theriac See THERIAC

We kill the viper, and make *treacle* of him *Bp Taylor*

2 A viscid, uncrystallizable syrup, which drains from the sugar-refiner's molds,—sometimes called *sugar house molasses* The word *treacle* is, however, often used for molasses

3 A saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, and the like

Treacle mustard (*Bot*), a cruciferous plant of several species of the genus *Erysimum*, found in Europe and North America,—so called because one species (*E cheiranthoides*) was formerly used as an ingredient in Venice treacle, or theriaca *Baird* — *Treacle water*, a compound cordial, formerly much esteemed, and prepared in different ways from a variety of ingredients, as hartshorn, roots of various plants, flowers, juices of plants, wines, &c, distilled or digested with Venice treacle It was regarded as a medicine of great virtue *Nares*

Trēa'cly, *a.* Like, or composed of, treacle.

Trĕad, *v i* [*imp* TROD, *p p* TROD, TRODDEN, *p pr* & *vb n* TREADING.] [A-S. & O Sax *tredan*, O Fries *treda*, D & L Ger *treden*, Icel *trodha*, Sw *träda*, *träda*, Dan. *træde*, Goth *trudan*, O H Ger *tretan*, N H Ger *treten*, allied to Lat *trudere*, to thrust, shove forward Cf also W *troed*, Gael *troidh*, Ir *troidh*, *troigh*, a foot]

1 To set the foot

Where'er you *tread*, the blushing flowers shall rise *Pope*
Fools rush in where angels fear to *tread* *Pope*

2 To walk or go "Ye that stately *tread*, or lowly creep" *Milton*

3 To accomplish by walking, to make [*Rare*]

I am resolved
To forsake Malta, *tread* a pilgrimage
To fair Jerusalem *Beau & Fl*

4 To copulate, as birds *Shak*

To tread on or *upon* (*a*) To trample to set the foot on in contempt "Thou shalt *tread upon* their high places" *Deut* xxxiii 29 (*b*) To follow closely "Your *treads on* your" *Wordsworth* — *To tread upon the heels of*, to follow close upon "Dreadful consequences that *tread upon the heels of* those allowances to sin" *Milton*

One woe doth *tread upon* another's *heel* *Shak*

Trĕad, *v t* 1 To step or walk on "Forbid to *tread* the promised land he saw" *Prior*

He thought she *trod* the ground with greater grace *Dryden*

2 To beat or press with the feet, as, to *tread* a path, to *tread* land when too light, a well *trodden* path

3 To crush under the foot, to trample in contempt or hatred, or to subdue

4 To copulate with, to feather, to cover,—said of the male bird

To tread out, to press out with the feet, to press out, as wine or wheat as, to *tread out* grain with cattle or horses — *To tread the stage* to act as a stage player, to perform a part in a drama

Trĕad, *n* 1 A step or stepping, pressure with the foot, as, a nimble *tread* cautious *tread* doubtful *tread*

She is coming, my own my sweet
Were it ever so airy a *tread*,
My heart would hear her *Tennyson*

2 Way, track path [*Rare*] *Shak*

3 The act of copulation in birds

4 Manner of stepping, gait as, a horse has a good *tread*

5 (*Arch*) The horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed

6 (*Fort*) The top of the banquette, on which soldiers stand to fire

7 (*Mach*) (*a*) The part of a wheel that bears upon the road or rail (*b*) The part of a rail upon which car-wheels bear

Trĕad'er, *n* One who treads

Trĕad'le (trĕd'l), *n* 1 The part of a loom, or other machine, which is moved by the foot

2 The albuminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white,—so called because formerly supposed to be the sperm of the cock

Trĕad'-mill, *n* A mill worked by persons treading on steps upon the periphery of a wide horizontal wheel It is used chiefly as a means of prison discipline

Tread mill

Trĕad'-wheel, *n* An horizontal wheel furnished on its exterior surface with foot boards on which persons may tread, and so cause the wheel to revolve

Trēague (trēg), *n* [Fr *treve*, O Fr also *trive*, Pr, Sp, & It *tregua* Pg *tregoa*, L Lat *treuga*, *treia*, truce, from Goth *triggwa*, O H Ger *truwa*, *triuwa*, faith, league, N H Ger *treue*] A truce [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Trēa'gon (trē'ŭn), *n* [O Fr *traison*, *trayson*, N Fr *trahison*, Pr *trazzo*, *tracio*, *trassio*, *traicio*, Sp *traicion*, Lat *traditio*, from Fr *trahir*, O Fr *trair*, Pr *trahir*, *trair*, Lat *tradere*, to give up, surrender, betray See TRADITION] The offense of attempting to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power, disloyalty, treachery

☞ In monarchies the killing of the king, or an attempt to take his life, is treason In England, to imagine or compass the death of the king, or of the prince, or of the queen consort, or of the heir apparent of the crown, is high treason as are many other offenses created by statute In the United States, treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or an adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort

Petit treason See PETIT

Trēa'gon-a-ble (trē'ŭn a bl), *a* Pertaining to treason, consisting of treason, involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots and *treasonable* practices *Clarendon.*

Syn.—Treacherous, traitorous, perfidious, insidious

Trēa'gon-a-ble-ness (trē'ŭn-), *n.* The state or quality of being treasonable.

Trēa'gon-a-bly, *adv* In a treasonable manner.

Trēa'gon-ŏŭs, *a.* The same as TREASONABLE

I all the afternoon in the coach, reading the *treasonous* book of the Court of King James, printed a great while ago, and worth reading, though ill intended *Pepys*

Trĕas'ŭre (trĕzh'ŭr), *n.* [O. Eng. *tresoure*, Fr *trésor*, Pr *thesaur*, Sp & It. *tesauro*, *tesoro*, Pg *thesouro*, Lat *thesaurus*, Gr θησαυρός, a store laid up, treasure, from θε, the root of τιθέναι, to put, place]

1 Wealth accumulated, especially, a stock or store of money in reserve

2 A great quantity of any thing collected for future use, abundance

We have *treasures* in the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil and of honey *Jer* xli 8.

3 That which is very much valued

Ye shall be a peculiar *treasure* unto me *Ex* xix 5.
From thy wardrobe bring thy chiefest *treasure* *Milton*

Trĕas'ŭre, (trĕzh'ŭr), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TREASURED, *p pr* & *vb n* TREASURING.] To collect and deposit, as money or other things, for future use, to lay up, to hoard, as, to *treasure* gold and silver,—usually with *up*

Trĕas'ŭre-ĭt'y (trĕzh'ŭr-), *n.* A city for stores and magazines

Trĕas'ŭre-house (trĕzh'ŭr hous), *n.* A house or building where treasures and stores are kept

Trĕas'ŭr-er (trĕzh'ŭr-er), *n* [Fr *trésorier*, Pr *thesaurier*, Sp *tesorero*, Pg *thesoureiro*, It *tesoriere*] One who has the care of a treasure or treasury, an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties, or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority, one who has charge of collected funds

Lord high treasurer, formerly the third great officer of the crown in England His office is now executed by five persons styled the lords commissioners of the treasury

Trĕas'ŭr-er-ship (trĕzh'ŭr), *n.* The office of treasurer

Trĕas'ŭr-ess (trĕzh'ŭr-es), *n* A female who has charge of a treasure

Trĕas'ŭre-trōve (trĕzh'ŭr), *n* [From *treasure* and *trové*, *trouvé*, p p of O Fr *trover*, N Fr *trouver*, to find] Any money, bullion, and the like, found in the earth, or otherwise hidden, the owner of which is not known

Trĕas'ŭr-y (trĕzh'ŭr ȳ), *n* [Fr *tresorerie*, Sp & It *tesorería*, Pr *thezauraria*]

1 The same as TREASURE [*Obs*] *Marston*

2 A place or building in which stores of wealth are reposited, especially, a place where public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government, hence, also, the place of deposit and disbursement of any collected funds

3 Especially, that department of a government which has charge of the finances

4 A repository of abundance

Board of treasury, the board to which is intrusted the management of all matters relating to the sovereign's civil list or other revenues [*Eng*] *Brande* — *Treasury bench*, the first row of seats on the right hand of the speaker in the House of Commons,—so called because occupied by the first lord of the treasury and chief minister of the crown [*Eng*] — *Treasury lord*, a lord-commissioner of the treasury [*Eng*]

Trēat, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TREATED, *p pr* & *vb n* TREATING] [Fr *traiter*, O Fr *traitier*, *traitier*, Pr & O Sp *tractar*, N Sp *tratar*, Pg *tractar*, *tratar*, It *trattare*, from Lat *tractare*, to draw violently, to handle, manage, treat, v intens from *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw, A S *trahtian*, *treahtigean*]

1 To handle, to manage, to use, as, to *treat* prisoners ill is the characteristic of barbarians

2 To discourse on, to handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking, as, to *treat* a subject diffusely

3 To entertain with food or drink, especially the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard, as to *treat* the whole company

4 To negotiate, to settle [*Obs*]

To *treat* the peace, a hundred senators
Shall be commissioned *Dryd n*

5 To manage in the application of remedies, as, to *treat* a disease, or a patient

6 To subject to some action, as, to *treat* a substance with sulphuric acid *Ure*

7 To entreat, to beseech [*Obs*]

Trēat, *v i* 1. To discourse, to handle a subject in writing or speaking, to make discussions, as, Cicero *treats* of the nature of the gods, he also *treats* of old age and of duties

Now of love they *treat* *Milton*

2 To come to terms of accommodation

Inform us will the emperor *treat*? *Sayt*

3 To give an entertainment of food or drink, especially the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard.

To treat with, to negotiate with, to make and receive proposals with, for adjusting differences, as, envoys were appointed to *treat with* France

Trēat, *n.* 1 Parley, conference. [*Obs*]

Bid him battle without further *treat* *Spenser*

2. An entertainment given as an expression of regard, as, a parting *treat*

3 Something given for entertainment; something which affords much pleasure; as, a rich *treat*.

Trēat'a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *traitable*, Pr. *tractable*, Sp. *tratable*, Pg. *tratavel*, It. *trattabile*, Lat *tractabilis*, from *tractare*. See *supra*.]

1. Moderate, not violent. "A kind of *treatable* dissolution." [*Obs.*]

The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us. *Sir W Temple*

2 Tractable. "A *treatable* disposition" *Parr.*

Trēat'a-bly, *adv.* In a treatable manner, moderately [*Obs.*] *Hooker*

Trēat'er, *n.* One who treats, one who handles or discourses on a subject, one who entertains

Trēa'tise (Synop § 130), *n* [From *treat*] A written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained, a tract.

He published a *treatise* in which he maintained that a marriage between a member of the church of England and a dissenter was a nullity *Macaulay*

☞ A *treatise* implies more form and method than an *essay*, but may fall short of the fullness and completeness of a systematic exposition

Trēa'tis-er, *n.* One who writes a treatise [*Obs.*]

Trēat'ment, *n* [Fr *traitement*, Pr *tractament*, Sp *tratamento*, Pg *tratamento*, It *trattamento*]

1. The manner in which a subject is treated, management, manipulation, manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing, and the like, as, the *treatment* of substances in chemical experiments

2 Manner of using, behavior toward a person, whether good or bad, usage

3 Manner of applying remedies to cure, mode or course pursued to check and destroy, as, the *treatment* of a disease

4 Manner of applying remedies to, as, the *treatment* of a patient

5 The act of treating or entertaining entertainment, treat [*Rare*]

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords *Pope*

Trēat'ūre, *n* Treatment. [*Obs.*] *Fabyan*

Trēa'ty, *n* [Fr *traite*, Pr *tractat*, Sp & Pg *tratado*, It *trattato*, Lat *tractatus* See TREAT]

1 The act of treating for the adjustment of differences, as for forming an agreement, negotiation

He cast by *treaty* and by trains
Her to persuade *Spenser*

2 An agreement, league, or contract, between two or more nations or sovereigns, formally signed by commissioners properly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns, or the supreme power of each State, an agreement between two or more independent States

3 Solicitation, supplication, entreaty [*Obs.*]

4 A treatise, a tract [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Trēa'ty-māk'ing, *a* Authorized to make or form treaties, as, in the United States, the *treaty making* power is lodged in the executive government

Trĕb'le (trĕb'l), *a* [O. Fr. *treble*, *trieble*, N Fr *triple* See TRIPLE]

1. Threefold, triple

A lofty tower, and strong on every side
With *trebla* walls *Dryden*

2. (*Mus*) (*a*) Acute, sharp, as, a *treble* sound *Bacon.* (*b*) Playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds, playing or singing the treble, as, a *treble* violin or voice

Trĕb'le (trĕb'l), *n* (*Mus*) The highest of the four principal parts in music, the part usually sung by females, soprano

☞ This is sometimes called the *first treble* to distinguish it from the *second treble*, or *alto*, which is sung by lower female voices

Trĕb'le (trĕb'l), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TREBLED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* TREBLING] [See *supra* and TRIPLE]

1 To make thrice as much, to make threefold

2 To utter in a treble key or tone, to whine [*Obs.*]

He outrageously
(When I accused him) *trebled* his reply *Chapman*

Trĕb'le (trĕb'l), *v i* To become threefold

Trĕb'le-ness (trĕb'l-nes), *n* The state of being treble, as, the *trebleness* of tones *Bacon*

Trĕb'let, *n* The same as TRIBLET, q v

Trĕb'ly, *adv* In a treble manner, with a threefold number or quantity, as, a good deed *trebly* recompensed

Trĕb'ū chet, } *n.* [Fr *trebuchet*, a gin, trap, O Fr
Trĕ'buck-et, } *trebuquet*, *trabuchet*, an engine of war for hurling stones, Pr *trabuquet*, *trabuc*, Sp *trabuquete*, *trabuco*, It *trabocchetto*, *trabocco*, Fr *trébucher*, O. Fr *trébuquer*, to overturn, fall, Pr & Sp. *trabucar*, Pg *trabucar*, *trabucar*, It *traboccare*, *trambustare*]

1. A cucking stool, a tumbrel *Cowell*

2 A kind of trap

3. A machine used in the Middle Ages for throwing stones, &c., acting by means of a great weight fastened to the short arm of a lever, which, being let fall, raised the end of the long arm with great velocity, and hurled the stones with much force *Grose*

4. A kind of balance for weighing [*Obs.*]

Tre-chām'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. τρέχειν, to run, and μέτρον, measure.] A contrivance for reckoning the distance run, especially by vehicles. *Simmonds*

Trĕck'-schuyt, *n.* [D. *trekschuyt*, *trekschuit*, from *trekken*, to draw, and *schuit*, a boat. Cf TRACKSCOUT] A covered boat for goods and passengers on the Dutch and Flemish canals. *Brande*

Trĕd'dle, *n.* 1. The same as TREADLE, 1.

2 The same as TREADLE, 2. *Browne*

3 A prostitute, a strumpet. [*Obs.*] *Ford*

4 The dung of sheep *Holland*

Tre-dille', *n.* A game at cards played by three persons. *W Scott.*

Tree, *n* [A-S. *treow*, *trēow*, *trew*, *treu*, *treó*, *trē*, O Sax *treo*, *treo*, O Fries & Icel *trē*, Dan *træ*, Sw *träd*, *trädd*, O D *tere*, *taere*, *tree*, Goth *triu*, O H. Ger *tra*, *tar*, *ter*, allied to Gr δρῦς, Slav *drevo*, Skr *taru*]

1 (*Bot*) A plant which is woody, branched, and perennial, like a shrub, but of larger size, generally exceeding ten feet in height, and of a single stock instead of a cluster.

☞ Trees are of various kinds, as *nucifrous*, or nut-bearing trees, *baccifer ous*, or berry-bearing *coniferous*, or cone-bearing, &c Some are *forest trees*, and useful for timber or fuel, others are *fruit-trees*, and cultivated in gardens and orchards, others are used chiefly for shade and ornament

2 Something constructed in the form of, or considered as resembling, a tree, consisting of a stem or stock and branches, as, a genealogical *tree*

3 A piece of timber, or something usually made of timber, — used in composition, as axle*tree*, boot-*tree*, chess*tree*, cross*tree*, whiffle *tree*, and the like

4 That upon which a person is crucified, a cross [*Obs.*] "Jesus, . whom they slew and hanged on a *tree*" *Acts* x 39

5 Wood, timber [*Obs.*] *Wycliffe*

Tree of a saddle, the frame of it — *Tree-of-heaven* (*Bot*) an ornamental tree of the genus *Ailanthus* (*A glandulosus*), having long, handsome pinnate leaves and greenish flowers of a disagreeable odor *Gray* — *Tree of life*, an evergreen tree of the genus *Thuja*, arbor-vitæ.

Tree, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TREED, *p pr* & *vb n* TREEING]

1 To drive to a tree to cause to ascend a tree, as, a dog *trees* a squirrel

2 To place upon a tree, to fit with a tree, to stretch upon a tree, as, to *tree* a boot See TREE, 3

Tree'-bărd, *n* (*Bot*) A lichen of the genus *Usnea*, so called from its resemblance to hair

Tree'-fērn, *n* (*Bot*) An arborescent fern, having a straight trunk, sometimes twenty or twenty five feet high, and bearing a cluster of fronds at the top The existing species are confined to the tropics

Tree'-frŏg, *n* (*Zool*) A frog of the genus *Hyla*, having the extremities of its toes expanded into rounded, viscous surfaces, by means of which it climbs trees, and adheres to the under side of smooth surfaces, — called also *tree toad* There are numerous species

Tree'ful, *n*, *pl* TREE'FULS As many as a tree will hold

Tree'-ger măn'der, *n* A plant of the genus *Teucrium*

Tree'-gōōse, *n*, *pl* TREE'-GEESE A barnacle, — so called because formerly supposed to be produced from trees See BARNACLE

A soft and sappy gum from which these *tree-geese* grow, Called barnacles by us *Drayton*

Tree'hood, *n.* The quality, state, or condition of being a tree *H Miller*

Tree'-jŏb'ber, *n* A woodpecker [*Obs.*]

Tree'less, *a* Destitute of trees

Tree'-louse, *n*, *pl* TREE'-LICE (*Entom*) An insect of the genus *Aphis*, which infests plants

Tree'-măl'lōw, *n* (*Bot*) A handsome plant of the genus *Lavatera* (*L arborea*), cultivated in shrubberies, and as an ornamental plant *Loudon*

Tree'-mōss, *n* A species of lichen

Treen, *a* [O Eng also *trenne*, A-S. *trēowen*, *trēowen*] [*Obs.*]

1 Made of wood, wooden. "*Treen* cups" *Camden*

2 Relating to, or drawn from, trees "*Treen* liquors, especially that of the date" *Leclyn*

Treen *n*, *pl* of *tree*. See TREE. "Among the shady *treen*" [*Obs.*] *Fairfax*

Tree'năil (*commonly pronounced* trĭn'nel), *n* [From *tree* and *nail*] (*Naut*) A long, wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers [Written also *trunnel*]

Tree'-ŏn'ion (-ŭn'yun), *n* (*Bot*) A species of garlic (*Allium proliferum*), which produces bulbs in place of flowers, or among its flowers

Tree'-prĭm'rōse, *n* (*Bot*) A certain plant

Tree'ship, *n.* The state or condition of being a tree, treehood *Cowper*

Tree'-sŏr'rel, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Rumex* (*R. lunaria*), a species of sorrel or dock

Tree'-tōad, *n* The same as TREE FROG, q v

Trĕf'le, *n* [Fr See TREFOIL] (*Fort*) A species of mine, — so called from its resemblance in form to a trefoil

Trĕ'foil, *n.* [Fr *trèfle*, O Fr *treffle*, Pr *trefueil*, Sp. *trifolio*, It *trifoglio*, Lat *trifolium*, from *tres*, *tria*, three, and *folium*, a leaf. Cf FOIL and TRIPOLY]

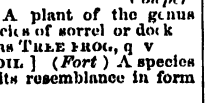

Trefoils (2)

1. (*Bot*) A plant of many species of the genus *Trifolium*, which includes the white clover, red clover, &c, — applied also to the *Medicago lupulina*, or nonesuch, cultivated for fodder.

2 (*Arch*) An ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leafed clover

Trĕl'lage, *n.* [Fr. *treillage*, from *treillis*, *trellis* See *infra*] (*Hort.*) A sort of rail-work, consisting of light posts and rails for supporting espaliers, and sometimes for wall-trees.

I shall plant the roses against my *trellage* to-morrow *H. Walpole*

Trĕl'lis, *n* [Fr *treillis*, from *treille*, O. Fr. *trelle*, Pr *trelha*, from Lat *trichila*, a bower, arbor, summer-house] A structure or frame of cross barred work, or lattice-work, used for various purposes, as for screens for supporting plants.

Trĕl'lised (-list), *a* Having a trellis or trellises. "Cottages *trellised* over with exotic plants." *Jeffrey*

Trĕ-mān'do, *a* [It] Trembling, — applied, in music, to a general shaking of the whole chord.

Trĕm'a tōde, *n* [From Gr τρῆμα, a hole] (*Zoöl.*) An intestinal worm of the tribe *Trematoda*, having organs of imbibition and adhesion in the form of suckers *Dana*

Trĕm'ble (trĕm'bl), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TREMBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* TREMBLING] [Fr *trembler*, Pr. *tremolar*, Sp *temolar*, *temblar*, It *tremolare*, *tremulare*, from Lat *tremulus*, trembling, tremulous, from *tremere*, to shake, tremble]

1 To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness, to quake, to quiver, to shiver, to shudder, — said of a person

I *tremble* still with fear *Shak.*

Frighted Furnus *trembled* as he spoke *Dryden.*

2 To totter, to shake, — said of a thing.

Sinai's gray top shall *tremble* *Milton*

3 To quaver, to shake, as sound, as, the voice *trembles*

Trĕm'ble, *n* An involuntary shaking or quivering, as, to be all in a *tremble* *Dickens.*

Trĕm'bler, *n* One who trembles.

Trĕm'bling ly, *adv* In a trembling manner, shakingly "*Tremblingly* she stood" *Shak.*

Trĕm'bling-pŏp'lar, *n* (*Bot*) The aspen-tree, *Populus tremula*

Tre mĕn'dous, *a* [Lat *tremendus*, that is to be trembled at, fearful, from *tremere*, to tremble] Fitted to excite fear or terror, such as may astonish or terrify by its magnitude, force, or violence, terrible, dreadful, as, a *tremendous* wind, a *tremendous* shower, a *tremendous* shock or fall, a *tremendous* noise

A *tremendous* mischief was afoot *Motley*

Syn — Terrible, dreadful, frightful, terrific, horrible, awful

Tre-mĕn'dous-ly, *adv* In a tremendous manner; terribly, awfully

Tre mĕn'dous-ness, *n* The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible, or violent

Trĕm'o lite (49), *n* [From *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered] (*Min*) A white variety of hornblende, in long, blade-like crystals, and coarsely fibrous masses *Dana.*

Trĕm'o-lo, *n* [It] (*Mus*) (*a*) The rapid reiteration of tones without any apparent cessation, so as to produce a tremulous effect (*b*) A certain contrivance in an organ, which causes the notes to sound with rapid pulses or beats, producing a tremulous effect

Trĕ'mor, or **Trĕm'or** (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat, from *tremere*, to tremble, Pr, Sp, & Pg *tremor*, O Fr *tremor*, *tremeur*, It *tremore*] An involuntary trembling, a shivering or shaking, a quivering or vibratory motion, as, the *tremor* of a person who is weak, infirm, or old

He fell into a universal *tremor* of all his joints *Harvey.*

Trĕm'ū lant, *a* Tremulous [*Rare*]

Trĕm'ū lous, *a* [Lat *tremulus*, from *tremere*, to tremble, Sp *tremulo*, *tremuloso*, It *tremulo*, *tremolo*, *tremoloso*]

1 Affected with fear or timidity, trembling. [*Rare*] "The tender, *tremulous* Christian" *Decay of Piety.*

2 Shaking, shivering, quivering, as, a *tremulous* limb, a *tremulous* motion of the hand or the lips, the *tremulous* leaf of the poplar.

Trĕm'ū lous-ly, *adv.* In a tremulous manner, tremblingly

Trĕm'ū lous-ness, *n.* The state of being tremulous or quivering, as, the *tremulousness* of an aspen leaf

Trĕn, *n* [From *treen*, *trenne*, wooden] A fish spear. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

Trĕnch (66), *v t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRENCHED (trĕncht), *p pr* & *vb. n.* TRENCHING] [O Fr. *trencher*, *trenchier*, *trencer*, N. Fr. *trancher*, Prov. Fr. *trinquer*, Pr *trencar*, *trenchar*, *trinquar*, Sp. *trincar*, *trinchar*, It *trinciare*, probably from Lat. *truncare*, to cut off, to truncate]

1. To cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water,

or a long hollow in the earth; as, we *trench* land for draining.

2 To fortify by cutting a ditch and raising a rampart or breastwork of earth thrown out of the ditch; to intrench [*Rare*]

3. To dig very deeply, usually by means of a succession of parallel trenches, as earth for certain purposes of tillage.

4 To cut a long gash in. [*Obs*] *Shal.*

5. To hew out, to form by hewing or cutting [*Obs*]

A figure
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water, and doth lose its form. *Shak*

Trĕnch, *v. t.* 1. To encroach See INTRENCH.

Does it not seem as if for a creature to challenge to itself a boundless attribute, were to *trench* upon the prerogative of the divine nature? *J Taylor*

2. To have direction, to aim or tend [*Rare*]

To trench at, to make trenches against, as a town in besieging it

Like powerful armies, *trenching at* a town
By slow and silent, but resistless, sap,
In his pale progress, gently gaining ground,
Death urged his deadly siege *Young*

Trĕnch, *n.* [See *supra* Fr *tranchée*, Pr *trencada*, Sp. *trinchea*, It *trincea*]

1. A long, narrow cut in the earth, a ditch; as, a *trench* for draining land

2. (*Fort*) An excavation made during a siege, for the purpose of covering the troops as they advance toward the besieged place The term includes the *parallels* and the *approaches*

To open the trenches (*Mil*), to begin to dig, or to form the lines of approach

Trĕnch'and, *a.* Tronchant [*Obs*]

Trĕnch'ant, *a* [Fr *tranchant*, O Fr *trenchant*, p. pr. of *trancher*, *trencher* See *supra*]

1. Fitted to trench or cut, cutting, sharp "And fiercely took his *trenchant* blade in hand" *Spenser*

2 Unsparing, severe, as, *trenchant* wit

Trĕnch'-ĕăv'a-lēr', *n* (*Fort*) An elevation constructed, by a besieger, of gabions, fascines, earth, and the like, about half way up the glacis, in order to discover and enfilade the covered way

Trĕnch'er, *n.* [Fr *tranchoir*, from *trancher*, *trencher*. See *supra*]

1. One who trenches, or digs ditches.

2 A large wooden plate or platter

3. The table, hence, the pleasures of the table, food. *Shak*

It would be no ordinary declension that would bring some men to place their 'summum bonum" upon their *trenchers* *South*

Trĕnch'er-flȳ, *n* One that haunts the tables of others, a parasite [*Rare*] *Pl strange*

Trĕnch'er-frĭend (-frend), *n.* One who frequents the tables of others, a sponger

Trĕnch'er-man, *n*, *pl* TRĔNCH'ER-MEN.

1 A feeder, a great eater, a gormandizer.

2. A cook [*Obs*]

Palladius assuring him that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skillfulest *trencher men* of Media *Sidney*

Trĕnch'er-māte, *n.* A table companion, a parasite, a trencher fly *Hooker*

Trĕnch'mōre, *n* A kind of lively dance in triple time, performed in a rude, boisterous manner [*Obs*]

All the windows in the town dance a new *trenchmore* *Beau & Fl*

Trĕnch'mōre, *v i* To perform the dance so called [*Obs*] *Marston*

Trĕnch'-plow, } *n* A kind of plow for opening
Trĕnch'-plough, } land to a greater depth than that of common furrows

Trĕnch'-plow, } *v t* To plow with deep fur
Trĕnch'-plough, } rows, for the purpose of loosening the land to a greater depth than usual

Trĕnd, *v i* [*imp & p p* TRENDED, *p pr & vb n* TRENDING] (Originally to bend round, from Fries *trind*, *trund*, Dan & Sw *trind*, round] To have a particular direction, to run, to stretch, to tend, as, the shore of the sea *trends* to the south-west

Trĕnd, *v t* To cause to turn, to bend [*Rare*]

Not far beneath t' the valley as she *trends*
Her silver stream *Browne*

Trĕnd, *n* Inclination in a particular direction, tendency, direction, as, the *trend* of a coast

Trend of an anchor (*Naut*) (*a*) The lower end of the shank of an anchor, being the same distance on the shank from the throat that the arm measures from the throat to the bill *Dana* (*b*) In a ship swinging at anchor, the angle made by the line of her keel and the direction of the anchor

Trĕnd, *v t.* [Cf Ger. & D *trennen*, to separate] To cleanse, as wool [*Prov Eng*]

Trĕnd, *n* Clean wool [*Prov Eng*] *Simmonds*

Trĕn'del, *n.* A weight, or post, in a mill *Crabb.*

Trĕnd'er, *n* One whose business it is to free wool from its filth [*Prov Eng*]

Trĕn'dle, *n* [A-S *trendel*, *tryndel*, circle, ring, from Fries, Dan, & Sw *trind*, round See TREND, *v t*, and cf TRUNDLE] Any thing round used in turning or rolling, a little wheel, the hoop of a wheel, a trundle

The shaft the wheel, the wheel the *trendle* turns. *Sylvester.*

Trĕn'tal, *n.* [L Lat. *trentale*, from *trenta*, It *trenta*, Fr *trente*, Lat *triginta*, thirty; O Fr. *trentel*, N Fr *trentain*]

1. An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death.

2 Hence, a dirge, an elegy.

Tre-păn', *n.* [Fr. *trépan*, Sp. *trepano*, It. *trepano*, *trapano*, L Lat. *trepanum*, from Gr. τρύπανον, a borer, auger, from τρυπᾶν, to bore.] (*Surg.*) A crown or cylindrical saw for perforating the skull, turned, when used, like a bit or gimlet

Tre-păn', *v t* [*imp & p p.* TREPANNED, *p. pr. & vb n* TREPANNING.] [Fr *trépaner*, Sp. *trepanar*, It *trepanare*, *trapanare* See *supra.*] To perforate the skull with a trepan, and take out a piece, —a surgical operation for relieving the brain from pressure or irritation

Tre păn', *v t* [See TRAPAN] To insnare, to trap, to trapan

Guards even of a dozen men were silently *trepanned* from their stations *De Quincey*

Tre-păn', *n* A snare, a trapan. "The snares and *trepans* that common life lays in its way" *South*

Tre-păng', *n* (*Zoöl*) A species of holothurian (*Holothuria edulis*), esteemed as a great delicacy by the Chinese, sea cucumber, sea slug, —called also *beche-de-mer* It is found along the shore in various parts of the Indian ocean See SEA-CUCUMBER

Trĕp'an ize, *v t* To perforate with a trepan, to trepan [*Obs*] *Holland*

Tre-păn'ner, *n* One who trepans

Trĕp'e-gĕt, *n* The same as TREBUCHET [*Obs*]

Tre phine', or **Tre-phine',** (Synop, § 130), *n* [Diminutive of *trepan*, q v, Fr *trephine*] (*Surg*) An instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan It is a circular or cylindrical saw, with a handle like that of a gimlet, and a little sharp perforator called the *center pin*

Tre-phine', or **Tre-phine',** *v t* [*imp & p p* TREPHINED, *p pr & vb n* TREPHINING] To perforate with a trephine, to trepan

Trĕp'id, *a* [Lat *trepidus*, O Fr *trépde*, Sp & It *trepido*] Trembling, quaking [*Obs*]

Trĕp'i dā'tion, *n* [Fr *trepidation*, Sp *trepidacion*, It *trepidazione*, Lat *trepidatio*, from *trepidare*, to hurry with alarm, to tremble, from *trepidus*, trembling]

1 An involuntary trembling, sometimes an effect of paralysis, but usually caused by terror or fear, hence, a state of terror, as, the men were in great *trepidation*

2 (*Anc Astron*) A libration of the starry sphere in the Ptolemaic system, a motion ascribed to the firmament, to account for certain small changes in the position of the ecliptic and of the stars

3 Hurry, confused haste [*Rare*]

Syn.—Tremor, agitation, disturbance, emotion, fear

Trĕs'ayle, *n* [Fr *trisaieul*, from Lat *tris*, *tres*, three, and L Lat *avolus*, Fr *aieul* See BESAYLE and AYLE] (*Law*) A grandfather's grandfather

Trĕs'pass, *v i* [*imp & p p* TRESPASSED (tr s'past), *p pr & vb n* TRESPASSING] [O Fr *trespasser*, *transpasser*, Pr *trespassar*, *traspassar*, *trapassar* See TRANSPASS]

1 To pass beyond a limit or boundary, hence, to depart, to go [*Obs*]

Soon after this noble Robert de Bruce *trespassed* out of this uncertain world *Ld Berners*

2 To pass over the boundary line of another's land, to enter unlawfully upon the land of another

3 To go too far, to put any one to inconvenience by demand or importunity, to intrude, as, to *trespass* upon the time or patience of another

4 To commit any offense, or to do any act that injures or annoys another, to violate any rule of rectitude, to the injury of another, hence, in a moral sense, to transgress voluntarily any divine law or command, to violate any known rule of duty

In the time of his distress did he *trespass* yet more
2 Chron xxviii 22

We have *trespassed* against our God *Ezra* x 2

Trĕs'pass, *n* 1 Any injury or offense done to another

If ye forgive not men their *trespasses*, neither will your Father forgive your *trespasses* *Matt* vi 15

2 Any voluntary transgression of the moral law, any violation of a known rule of duty, sin "The fatal *trespass* done by Eve" *Milton*

You hath he quickened, who were dead in *trespasses* and sins *Eph* ii 1

3 [O Fr *trespas*] (*Law*) (*a.*) An unlawful act committed with force and violence (*vi et armis*) on the person, property, or relative rights of another. (*b*) An action for injuries accompanied with force.

Trespass offering (*Jewish Antiq*), an offering in expiation of a trespass

Syn.—Offense, breach, infringement, transgression; misdemeanor, misdeed

Trĕs'pass-er, *n* 1 One who commits a trespass; one who enters upon another's land, or violates his rights

2 A transgressor of the moral law; an offender; a sinner.

Trĕss, *n.* [Fr *tresse*, O. Fr *trece*, Pr. *tressa*, It. *treccia*, Sp *trenza*, Pg. *tranpa*, from Gr. τρίχα, threefold, because a tress is usually formed by interlacing three pieces]

1. A knot or curl of hair; a ringlet.

Fair *tresses* man's imperial race insnare. *Pope.*

2. A trace. [*Obs. and rare.*]

His reins lost, or seat, or with the *tress*
His chariot falled him *Chapman.*

Trĕssed (trĕst, 60), *a.* 1 Having tresses.

2. Formed into ringlets, curled. *Spenser.*

Trĕs'sel, *n.* The same as TRESTLE, q. v.

Trĕss'fĭre (trĕsh'ŷr), *n* [From Fr *tresser*, to twist, plait. See *supra*] (*Her*) A kind of border similar to the orle, but of only half the breadth of the latter

Tressure

Trĕss'fĭred (trĕsh'ŷrd), *a* Provided or bound with a tressure, arranged in the form of a tressure, occupying the position of a tressure

The *tressured* fleur-de-luce he claims
To wreathe his shield, since royal James *W Scot.*

Trĕss'y, *a* Abounding in tresses *Miss Baillie.*

Trĕs'tle (trĕs'l), *n* [O Fr *trestel*, *tresteau*, N Fr. *treteau*, from D *driestal*, a tripod, from *drie*, three, and *stal*, a place, stall] [Written also *tressel*]

1 A movable frame or support for any thing, as scaffolding, consisting of three or four legs secured to a top piece, and forming a sort of stool or horse, used by carpenters, masons, and other workmen, also, a kind of frame-work of strong posts or piles, and cross beams, for supporting a bridge, the track of a railway, and the like.

2 The frame of a table

Trestle-board, a board used by architects, draughtsmen, and the like, for drawing designs upon,—so called because formerly supported by trestles — *Trestle-bridge*, a bridge supported by trestles — *Trestle-trees* (*Naut*) two strong bars of timber fixed horizontally on the opposite sides of the mast-head to support the frame of the top *Totten* — *Trestle-work*, a viaduct, pier, or scaffold, resting on numerous posts or piles, which are usually connected by cross-beams

Trĕt, *n.* [Norm Fr *trett*, draught, N Fr. *trait*, from O Fr *traire*, Lat *trahere*, to draw] (*Com.*) An allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, of 4 pounds on every 104 pounds of suttle weight, or weight after the tare is deducted *McCulloch*

Trĕth'ing, *n* [W *trêth*, an allowance, contribution, tribute, or tax, *trethu*, to rate, or tax] A tax, an impost [*Obs*] *Johnson*

Trĕ'vat, *n* A weaver's cutting instrument for severing the pile threads of velvet

Trĕv'et, *n* [Fr *trépied*, a tripod, trivet, from Lat *tripes*, *tripedis*, having three feet, from *tres*, *tria*, three, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot Cf TRIVET] A stool or other thing supported by three legs a trivet.

Trewş (trŷz), *n pl* Trowsers [*Scot*]

He wore the *trews*, or close trowsers, made of tartan *W Scott*

Trey (trā) *n* [O Fr *trei*, *trei*, *treis*, Lat *tres*, *tria*, three Cf TRAY-TRIP] A three at cards, a card of three spots

Trī A prefix, signifying *three*, *threefold*, from Gr. τρεῖς, thrice, τρεῖς, τρία, Lat *tres*, *tria*, three.

Trī'a ble, *a* [From *try*]

1 Fit or possible to be tried liable to be subjected to trial or test "Experiments *trable*" *Boyle*

2 Liable to undergo a judicial examination, properly coming under the cognizance of a court, as, a cause may be *trable* before one court which is not *trable* in another

Trī'a ble ness, *n* The state of being trable

Trī'a cŏn'ta hĕ'dral, *a* [From Gr τριακοντα, thirty, and ἕδρα, seat, base, Fr *triacontaedre*]

1 Having thirty sides

2 (*Min*) Bounded by thirty rhombs *Cleaveland*

Trī'a cŏn'ter, *n* [Gr τριακοντῆρης, from τριακοντα, thirty.] (*Gr Antiq*) A vessel of thirty oars

Trī'ad, *n.* [Lat *trias*, *triadis*, Gr τριας, τριάδος, from τρεῖς, τρία, three, Fr & It *triade*]

1 The union of three, three objects united

2 (*Mus*) The common chord, consisting of a tone with its third and fifth, with or without the octave

Triads of the Welsh bards poetical histories, in which the facts recorded are grouped by threes, three things or circumstances of a kind being mentioned together

Trī'a-dĕlph'oŭs, *a* [Gr τρεῖς, three, and ἀδελφός, brotherhood] (*Bot*) Having stamens joined by their filaments into three bundles. *Gray.*

Trī'al, *n* [O Fr *trial*, *triel* See TRY]

1 The act of trying or testing in any manner, specifically, (*a*) Any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining what it is capable of effecting (*b*) The act of testing by experience, experiment "Repeated *trials* of the issues and events of actions or things" *Wilkins.* (*c*) Examination by a test, experiment, as in chemistry, metallurgy, and the like

2 That which tries or afflicts; that which harasses, that which tries the character or principle, that which tempts to evil. "The *trial* of mortal fight." *Milton.*

Every station is exposed to some *trials* *Rogers*

3. The state of being tried or tempted; suffering that puts strength, patience, or faith to the test, afflictions or temptations that exercise and prove the graces or virtues of men.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Heb* xi 36

4. (*Law.*) The formal examination of the matter in issue in a cause before a competent tribunal, the mode of determining a question of fact in a court of law, the examination, in legal form, of the facts in issue in a cause pending before a competent tribunal, for the purpose of determining such issue.

Syn.—Test, attempt, endeavor, effort, experiment, proof, essay. See TEST and ATTEMPT

Tri-ăl'i-ty, *n* [From Lat *tres, tria*, three] Three united; state of being three. [*Rare*] *Wharton*

Tri'a-lŏgue, *n* [Gr τρεις, three, and λόγος, discourse] A discourse or colloquy by three persons

Tri'an-der, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the class *Triandria*.

Tri-ăn'dri-ă, *n* [N Lat, Fr *triandrie*, from Gr τρεῖς, τρια, three, and ανηρ, ανδρος, a man, a male] (*Bot*) A class of plants, according to the Linnæan system, having three distinct and equal stamens

Tri-ăn'dri an, } *a* [See
Tri-ăn'drous, } *supra*]
[Fr *triandre, triandrique*] (*Bot*) Belonging to the class *Triandria*, having three distinct and equal stamens in the same flower with a pistil or pistils

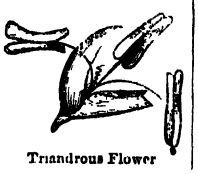

Triandrous Flower

Tri'an-gle (trī'ang gl), *n* [Fr & Pr *triangle*, Sp & Pg *triangulo*, It *triangolo*, Lat *triangulum*, from *tres, tria*, three, and *angulus*, corner, angle]

1 (*Geom*) A figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles

☞ A triangle is either *plane, spherical*, or *curvilinear*, according as its sides are straight lines, or arcs of great circles of a sphere, or any curved lines whatever A plane triangle is designated as *scalene, isosceles*, or *equilateral*, according as it has no two sides equal, two sides equal, or all sides equal, and also as *right-angled*, or *oblique-angled*, according as it has one right angle, or none and an oblique-angled triangle is either *acute-angled* or *obtuse-angled* according as all the angles are acute or one of them obtuse The terms *scalene, isosceles, equilateral right angled, acute angled*, and *obtuse-angled* are applied to spherical as the same sense as to plane triangles

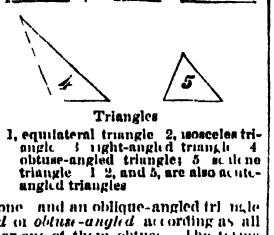

Triangles

1, equilateral triangle 2, isosceles triangle 3 right-angled triangle 4 obtuse-angled triangle; 5 scalene triangle 1 2, and 5, are also acute-angled triangles

2 (*Mus*) An instrument of percussion, usually made of a rod of steel, bent into the form of a triangle, and struck with a small rod

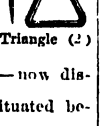

Triangle (2)

3 (*Mil*) A kind of frame formed of three halberds stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers were bound when undergoing punishment,—now disused

4 (*Astron*) A small constellation situated between Aries and Andromeda

Tri'an-gled (ăng gld), *a* Having three angles, triangular

Tri-ăn'gu-lar, *a* [Fr *triangulaire*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *triangular*, It *triangolare*, Lat *triangularis*]

1 Having three angles

2 (*Bot*) (*a*) Flat or lunellar, and having three sides, as, a *triangular* leaf (*b*) Oblong, and having three lateral faces, as, a *triangular* stem, seed, column, and the like

Triangular compasses, compasses with three legs for taking off the angular points of a triangle or any three points at the same time — *Triangular numbers*, the series of numbers formed by the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical progression, of which the common difference is 1 *Brande*

Tri-ăn'gu-lăr'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being triangular

Tri-ăn'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a triangular manner, in the form of a triangle

Tri-ăn'gu-lāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* TRIANGULATED, *p. pr & vb n* TRIANGULATING]

1 To divide into triangles, to survey by means of a series or net-work of triangles properly laid down and measured

2 To make triangular, or three cornered

Tri-ăn'gu-lā'tion, *n* [Fr *triangulation*, It *triangolazione*] (*Survey*) The series or net-work of triangles with which the face of a country, or any portion of it, is covered in a trigonometrical survey, the operation of measuring the elements necessary to determine the triangles into which the country to be surveyed is supposed to be divided, and thus fix the positions and distances of the several points connected by them.

Tri'ărch-y, *n.* [Gr τριαρχία, from τρι and ἀρχή, sovereignty, ἄρχειν, to be first, to rule] Government by three persons.

Tri-ā'ri an, *a.* [From Lat. *triarii*, a class of Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front, from *tres, tria*, three] Occupying the third post or place [*Obs*] *Cowley.*

Tri'as, *n* [See TRIAS] (*Geol*) The formation situated between the Permian and lias, and so named, by the Germans, because consisting of three series of strata, which are called in German, the *Bunter-sandstein, Muschel kalk*, and *Keuper*. It corresponds to the saliferous beds or new red sandstone of Great Britain *Dana*

Tri-ăs'sic, *a.* (*Geol*) Of the age of, or pertaining to, the trias

Trĭb'al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, a tribe, tribular [*Rare*] *Warburton.*

Tri-bā'sic, *a* [Prefix *tri* and *base*] (*Chem*) Containing three portions of base to one of acid.—said of oxysalts, as, *tribasic* salts

Trībe, *n* [Lat *tribus*, originally a third part of the Roman people, afterward a division of the people, a tribe, perhaps from the Æolic τριττύς, equivalent to τριττυς, a third part, Fr & Sp *tribu*, It *tribu*]

1 A family, race, or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob "A wealthy Hebrew of my *tribe*" *Shak.*

2 (*Nat Hist*) A number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common, as, a *tribe* of plants, a *tribe* of animals

☞ By recent naturalists *tribe* has been used for a division of animals or vegetables intermediate between *order* and *genus*

3 A nation of savages or uncivilized people, a body of rude people united under one leader or government, as, the *tribes* of the SIX NATIONS, the Seneca *tribe* in America

4 A division, class, or distinct portion of people or persons, from whatever cause that distinction may have originated, as, the city of Athens was divided into ten *tribes*

Trībe, *v t* To distribute into tribes or classes [*Rare*] *Bp Nicholson*

Trĭb'let, } *n* [Fr *triboulet*]
Trĭb'o let, }

1 A goldsmith's tool used for making rings *Ainsworth*

2 A steel cylinder round which metal is bent in the process of forming tubes *Tomlinson*

Trĭ bŏm'e ter, *n* [Fr *tribometre*, from Gr τριβειν, to rub, and μετρον, measure] An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction in rubbing surfaces *Brande*

Trĭ'brach, *n* [Fr *tribraque*, Lat *tribrachy* Gr τριβραχυς, from τρι and βραχυς, short] (*Pros*) A poetic foot of three short syllables, as *mălĭs*

Trĭ brăc'te-ate, *a* [Lat *tri* and *bracteate*, Fr *tribracteé*] (*Bot*) Having three bracts

Trĭb'ăl, *a* Tribal See TRIBAL

Trĭb'ū lar *a* Of, or relating to, a tribe, tribal, as, *tribular* worship

Trĭb'ū lā'tion, *n* [Fr *tribulation*, Pr *treboalcio, tribulacio*, Sp *tribulacion*, It *tribulazione*, Lat *tribulatio*, from *tribulare*, to press, afflict, from *tribulum*, a thrashing sledge] That which occasions distress or vexation, severe affliction

When *tribulation* or persecution ariseth because of the word, by and by he is offended *Matt* xiii 21

In the world ye shall have *tribulation* *John* xvi 33

Trī bū'nal, *n* [Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *tribunal*, It *tribunale*, Lat *tribunal, tribunale*, from *tribunus*, a tribune who administered justice]

1 The seat of a judge, the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice

2 Hence, a court of justice, as, the House of Lords, in England, is the highest *tribunal* in the kingdom

3 [Fr *tribunal*] In France, a gallery or eminence in a church or other place, in which the musical performers are placed for a concert

Trĭb'ū na ry, *a* [From *tribune*] Of, or pertaining to, tribunes

Trĭb'ū nate, *n* [Lat *tribunatus*, Fr *tribunat*, Sp *tribunado*, It *tribunato*] The state or office of a tribune, tribuneship

Trĭb'ūne (trĭb'yun) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *tribunus*, properly the chief of a tribe, from *tribus*, tribe, Fr *tribun*, Pr *tribu*, Sp, Pg, & It *tribuno*]

1 (*Rom Antiq*) An officer or magistrate chosen by the people, to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts that might be made upon them by the senate and consuls

☞ The *tribunes* were at first two, but their number was increased ultimately to ten There were also military tribunes, officers of the army of whom there were from four to six in each legion There were also other officers called tribunes, as, *tribunes* of the treasury, &c

2 Anciently, a bench or elevated place, from which speeches were delivered, in France, a pulpit or elevated place in the Chamber of Deputies, or other legislative assembly, where a speaker stands while making an address

Trĭb'ūne ship, *n* The office of a tribune.

Trĭb'ū-nĭ'cian (trĭb'yu-nish'an), } *a.* [Lat *tribu-*
Trĭb'ū nĭ'tial (trĭb'yu nish'al, } *ticius* or *tri-*
Trĭb'ū-nĭ'tian (trĭb'yu-nish'an), } *bunitius*, Fr. *tribunitien*, Sp *tribunicio*, It *tribunizio*.]

1. Pertaining to tribunes, as, *tribunician* power or authority "A kind of *tribunician* veto, forbidding that which is recognized to be wrong." *Hare.*

2 Suiting a tribune,

Trĭb'ū-nĭ'tious (-nish'us), *a.* Tribunician; tribunitial [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

Trĭb'ū-ta-rĭ-ly, *adv.* In a tributary manner

Trĭb'ū-ta-rĭ-ness, *n.* The state of being tributary.

Trĭb'ū-ta-ry (44), *a.* [Lat. *tributarius*, Fr *tributaire*, Pr *tributari*, Sp, Pg, & It *tributario*]

1 Paying tribute to another, either from compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission, or to secure protection, or for the purpose of purchasing peace

2 Hence, subject, subordinate; inferior. "He, to grace his *tributary* gods" *Milton.*

3 Paid in tribute

No flattery tunes these *tributary* lays *Cowcausen*

4 Yielding supplies of any thing, serving to form or make up a greater object of the same kind, as a part, branch, &c, contributing, as, the Ohio has many *tributary* streams, and is itself *tributary* to the Mississippi

Trĭb'ū ta-ry, *n* One who pays tribute or a stated sum to a conquering power, for the purpose of securing peace and protection, or as an acknowledgment of submission, or for the purchase of security

Trĭb'ūte, *n* [Lat *tributum*, from *tribuere, tributum*, to bestow, grant, pay, Fr *tribut*, Pr *tribut, tribug, trebut, trabug, traut*, Sp, Pg, & It *tributo*.]

1 An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty, as, the Romans made their conquered countries pay *tribute*

Millions for defense, but not one cent for *tribute* *C C Pinckney*

2 A personal contribution made in token of services rendered, or as that which is due or deserved, as, a *tribute* of respect

Implores the passing *tribute* of a sigh *Gray*

3 (*Mining*) A certain proportion of the ore raised, or its value, given to the miner as his recompense [*Inq*] *Pryce Tomlinson.*

Tribute-money, money paid as a tribute or tax — *Tribute-pitch* (*Mining*), a portion of a mine set off to be worked by a tributer See TRIBUTER

Syn.—See SUBSIDY

Trĭb'ūte, *v t* [*imp & p p* TRIBUTED, *p pr & vb n* TRIBUTING] To pay as tribute [*Obs*]

Trĭb'ū ter, *n* (*Mining*) One who works for a certain portion of the ore, or its value *Pryce*

☞ *Tributers* generally work in gangs, and have a limited portion of a lode set them called a *tribute pitch*, beyond which they are not permitted to work and for which they receive a certain portion of the ore, or so much in the pound, as agreed upon, in value of what they raise *Weale*

Trĭ'că, *n* (*Bot*) The shield or reproductive organ of certain species of lichen, having sinuous, concentric furrows on its surface *Lindley.*

Trĭ căp'su-lar, *a* [Fr *tricapsulaire*, from Lat *tri* and *capsula*, a capsule] (*Bot*) Three capsuled, having three capsules to each flower *Martyn*

Trĭçe, *n* [Written also *trice*] [Ger *trissen*, to brace the sprit sail and sprit top sail, *trisse*, brace]

1 (*Naut*) To haul or tie up by means of a rope.

2 To push, to shove, to thrust [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Trĭçe, *n* [Perhaps from *thrice*, while one can count *three*, but cf Sp *tris*, noise made by the breaking of glass, *trice*, an instant, *en un tris*, in an instant] A very short time, an instant, a moment

If they get never so great spoil at any time, they waste the same in a *trice* *Spenser.*

A man shall make his fortune in a *trice* *Young.*

Trĭ'çen nā'rĭ oŭs, *a* Tricennial [*Rare*]

Trĭ çĕn'ni al, *a* [Lat *tricennalis*, from *tricennium*, thirty years, from *triginta*, thirty, and *annus*, year] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, thirty years, occurring once in every thirty years

Trĭ çĕn'te na ry, *n* [Lat *tricenti*, for *trecenti*, three hundred, from *tres*, three, and *centum*, hundred] A period of three centuries, or three hundred years

Trĭ chĭ'a-sĭs, *n* [N Lat from Gr θριξ, τριχός, hair] (*Med*) A disease of the eye, in which the eyelashes, turned in upon the eyeball, produce constant irritation by the motion of the lids

Trĭ-chĭ'nŏŭs, *n.* [Gr τριχινος, hairy, made of hair, from θριξ, τριχός, hair] An animal parasite found in the voluntary muscles of animals, and sometimes in man, producing death by its presence

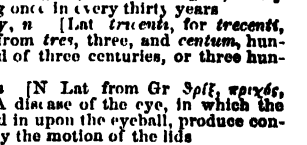

Trichiurus

Trĭ'chi-ū'rus, *n* [N Lat, from Gr θριξ, τριχός, a hair, and οὐρα, tail] (*Ichth*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, called also *hair-tails*, from the elongated, hair-like filament that terminates the tail.

Trĭ'cho-çyst, *n.* [Gr. θριξ, τριχός, a hair, and

θηκη, bag] (*Zoöl.*) A cell containing a coiled thread, existing in many radiates, —the *lasso-cell* of Agassiz. *Dana.*

Trĭ-chŏm'a-tōse', *a* [Gr. *τριχωμα*, growth of hair] (*Med*) Affected with a disease which causes agglutination and matting together, —said of the hair when affected with *plica*. See PLICA. *Dunglison.*

Trĭ-chŏp'ter, *n.* [Gr *θοιξ, τριχός*, a hair, and *πτερόν*, wing] (*Entom*) One of an order of insects characterized by four hairy, membranous wings, the under ones folding longitudinally See INSECT

Trĭ-chŏp'te rȃ, *n. pl.* (*Entom*) The trichopters See TRICHOPTER

Trĭ chŏp'ter-an, *n.* (*Entom*) One of the *Trichoptera*

Trĭ chŏp'ter-oŭs, *a* (*Entom*) Of, pertaining to, or characterizing, the *Trichoptera*

Trĭ'chord, *n* [Gr *τριχορδον*, from *τρεις*, three, and *χορδη*, chord, or string] (*Mus*) An instrument, as a lyre or harp, having three strings

Trĭ-chŏt'o-moŭs, *a* [See *infra*] Divided into three parts, or into threes, three forked, as, a *trichotomous* stem *Martyn.*

Trĭ-chŏt'o my, *n* [Fr *trichotomie*, from Gr *τριχα*, threefold, in three parts, and *τεμνειν*, to cut or divide] Division into three parts

Trĭ'chro-ĭsm, *n* [Fr *trichroïsme*, from Gr *τρι, τρις*, three, thrice, and *χρωμα*, color] (*Min*) The quality of presenting different colors in three different directions, possessed by some crystals The directions are those of unequal axes

Trick, *n* [D *trel*, a pull, or drawing, a trick, *trellen*, to draw, Pr *tri* , trickery, O Fr *trechet*, *tri her*, *trecher*, to cheat, to trick, Pr *trichar*, It *treccare*, Id Cf TRETACHER]

1 Artifice or stratagem, cunning contrivance, a sly procedure, usually with a dishonest intent implied, as, a *trick* in trade

He comes to me for counsel and I show him a *trick* *South*

2 A sly, dexterous, or ingenious procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse, as, a bear's *tricks*, a juggler's *tricks*, and the like

I know a *trick* worth two of that *Shak.*
On one nice *trick* depends the general fate *Pope*

3 Mischievous or annoying behavior, as, the *tricks* of boys

4 A particular habit or manner, a peculiarity, a trait, as, a *trick* of drumming with the fingers, or a *trick* of frowning

The *trick* of that voice I do well remember *Shak.*
He hath a *trick* of Cœur de Lion's face *Shak.*

5. (*Card playing*) The whole number of cards played in one round, and consisting of as many cards as there are players

The card which ranks highest in value of those played takes the *trick*, provided it be of the suit led *Hoyle*

6 (*Naut*) The period spent by a sailor at the helm at one time, usually two hours *Totten*

Syn.—Stratagem, wile, fraud cheat, juggle finesse, sleight, deception, imposture, delusion, imposition

Trĭck, *v t* [*imp & p p* TRICKED (trĭkt), *p pr & vb. n* TRICKING] To deceive, to impose on, to defraud, to cheat, as, to *trick* another in the sale of a horse

Trĭck, *v t.* [Cf W *trecaw*, to furnish, to equip out, *trec*, an implement, harness, gear]

1 To dress, to decorate, to set off, to adorn fantastically,—often followed by *up*, *off*, or *out* "*Trick* her off in air" *Pope*

People are lavish in *tricking* up their children in fine clothes, yet starve their minds *Locke*

They are simple, but majestic, records of the feelings of the poet, as little *tricked* out for the public eye as his diary would have been *Macaulay*

2 To draw in outline, as with a pen, to delineate or distinguish without color, as arms, and the like, in heraldry

They forget that they are in the statutes· there they are *tracked*, they and their pedigree *B Jonson*

Trĭck, *v i* To live by deception and fraud

All the world knows him to be sordid, mean, *tricking* *W Scott*

Trĭck, *n* [Gr *θριξ, τριχός*, hair] A knot, braid, or plait of hair, a tress [*Obs and rare*]

It stirs me more than all your court-curls, or your spangles, or your *tricks* *B. Jonson*

Trĭck'er, *n* One who tricks, a deceiver, a cheat

Trĭck'er, *n* A trigger See TRIGGER *Boyle.*

Trĭck'er-y, *n.* The art of dressing up, artifice, stratagem

Trĭck'ing, *n* 1 The act of one who tricks.

2 Dress, ornament *Shak*

Trĭck'ish, *a* Given to tricks, artful in making bargains, given to deception and cheating, knavish

Trĭck'ish-ly, *adv.* In a trickish manner, artfully, knavishly

Trĭck'ish-ness, *n.* The state of being trickish or deceitful

Trĭck'le (trĭk'l), *v i.* [*imp & p p* TRICKLED, *p pr & vb n* TRICKLING] [Cf Prov Ger *trippeln*, equivalent to H Ger *tröpfeln*, to fall in small drops, to trickle Cf DRIBBLE] To flow in a small, gentle stream, to run down, as, tears *trickle* down the cheek, water *trickles* from the eaves.

I sat beside there *trickled* softly down
A gentle stream *Spenser.*

Trĭck'ment, *n.* Decoration [*Obs.*] *Bem. & Fl.*

Trĭck'ster, *n.* One who tricks, a deceiver; a trickor, a cheat.

Trĭck'sy, *a.* [From *trick.*] Exhibiting artfulness, trickish "My *tricksy* spirit!" *Shak.* "The *tricksy* policy which in the seventeenth century passed for state-wisdom." *Coleridge.*

Trĭck'-trăck, *n.* [Fr *trictrac*. Cf. TICKTACK.] A game resembling backgammon.

Trĭck'y, *a* Given to tricks, practicing deception, trickish; knavish. "When placed in the *tricky* confessional" *W Scott*

Trĭc'lĭ nate, *a* (*Min*) Triclinic See TRICLINIC

Trĭ clĭn'i-a-ry, *a* [Lat *triclinaris*, from *triclinium* See *infra*] Of, or pertaining to, a couch for dining, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table

Trĭ-clĭn'ic, *a* [From Gr. *τρι, τρις*, thrice, and *κλινειν*, to incline] (*Crystallog*) Pertaining to the inclination of three intersecting axes to each other, having three unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles

Triclinic system, the system of crystallization in which the three axes of the crystals are unequal, and intersect at oblique angles See CRYSTALLIZATION

Trĭ-clĭn'i-um, *n* , *pl* TRĬ-CLĬN'I-Ȧ. [Lat , Gr *τρικλινος*, from *τρι*, *τρι*, and *κλινειν*, to incline, lie down, *κλινη*, a couch] (*Rom Antiq*) (*a*) A couch for reclining on at meals, usually for three persons (*b*) A dining room furnished with such couches on three sides

Trĭ cŏc'coŭs, *a* [Gr. *τρικοκκος*, with three grains or berries, from *τρι, τρις*, three, thrice, and *κοκκος*, kernel, berry] (*Bot*) Having three cocci or roundish carpels *Gray*

Trĭ'cŏl-or, *n* [Fr. *tricolore, drapeau tricolore*, a tri colored flag, from *tricolore*, three colored, from Lat *tri*, q v, and *color*, color] [Also *tricolour*]

1 The national French banner, of three colors, blue, white, and red, adopted at the first revolution

2 Hence, any three colored flag

Trĭ'cŏl-ored (-kŭld), *a* Having three colors.

Trĭ'corn, *a* [Lat *tricornis*, three horned, from *tri, tres*, three, and *cornu*, horn] (*Anat*) Having three horns or horn like prominences,—said of the lateral ventricles of the brain *Hoblyn*

Trĭ'cor nĭg'er oŭs, *a* [Lat *tricornger*, from *tri, tres*, three, thrice, *cornu*, horn, and *gerere*, to bear] Having three horns

Trĭ cŏr'po ral, } *a* [Lat *tricorpor*, from *tri, tris*,
Trĭ cŏr'po rate, } three, thrice, and *corpus, corporis*, body] Having three bodies *Todd*

Trĭ cŭs'pĭd, *a* [Lat *tricuspis, tricuspidis*, from *tri, tris*, three, thrice, and *cuspis, cuspidis*, a point, Fr *tricuspide, tricuspidal*] Having three cusps or points, as, *tricuspid* molars

Tricuspid valves (*Anat*) three triangular valvular duplicatures formed by the inner membrane of the right cavities of the heart, around the orifice by which the auricle communicates with the ventricle *Dunglison*

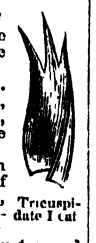

Tricuspidate Leaf

Trĭ cŭs'pĭd ate, *a* [Fr *tricuspidé* See *supra*] Three pointed, ending in three points, as, a *tricuspidate* stamen

Trĭ dăc'tyl, *a* [See *infra*] Tridactylous.

Trĭ dăc'tyl oŭs, *a* [Gr *τριδακτυλος*, from *τρι, τρις*, three, thrice, and *δακτυλος*, finger, toe, Fr *tridactyle*] Having three toes

Trĭde, *a* [Fr *trade*, lively, quick, from Lat *tritus*, practiced, expert, p p of *terere*, to rub] Short and ready, fleet, as, a *tride* pace, —a term used by sportsmen *Bailey*

Trĭ'dent, *n* [Lat *tridens, tridentis*, from *tri*, and *dens*, tooth, Fr *trident*, Sp & It *tridente*]

1 (*Ane Myth*) A kind of scepter or spear with three prongs, the common attribute of Neptune, the deity of the ocean

2 (*Rom Antiq*) A three pronged spear used in the contests of gladiators by the *retiarius* *W Smith*

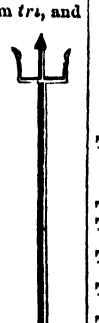

Trident.

3 A three pronged fish spear

Trĭ'dent, *a* Having three teeth or prongs *Quarles.*

Trĭ dĕnt'ate, } *a* [N. Lat *tridentia*
Trĭ-dĕnt'ā-ted, } *tus*, Fr *tridenté*]
Having three teeth *Lee.*

Trĭ'dent-ed, *a* Having three teeth or prongs, trident, tridentate

Trĭ'dent-lĭ'fer-oŭs, *a* [Lat *tridens, tridentis*, a trident, and *ferre*, to bear] Bearing a trident

Trĭ dĕ'nt'ine, *a* [From Lat *Tridentum*, Trent] Pertaining to Trent, or the celebrated council held in that city

Trĭ dĭ'a-pā'zon, *n* [From prefix *tri*, three, thrice, and *diapason*] (*Anc. Mus*) A triple octave, or twenty-second *Busby.*

Trĭ'ding, *n* See TRITHING.

Trĭ'do-dĕc'a hē'dral, *a.* [From *tri*, for *tris*, and *dodecahedral*, Fr *tridodécaèdre*] (*Crystallog*) Presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces

Trĭd'ū an, *a.* [Lat. *triduanus*, from *triduum* (sc. *spatium*), the space of three days, from *tri*, q. v., and *dies*, day] Lasting three days, or happening every third day. [*Rare.*] *Blount.*

Trĭ-ē'dral, *a.* The same as TRIHEDRAL, q. v.

Trĭ-ĕn'nĭ al, *a.* [Lat. *triennium* (sc. *spatium*), the space of three years, from *tri*, q. v., and *annus*, year, Fr *triennal*, Sp. *trienal*, *trienal*, It. *triennale.*]

1. Continuing three years, as, *triennial* parliaments.

2 Happening, coming about, or appearing once in every three years, as, *triennial* elections; a *triennial* catalogue.

Trĭ ĕn'nĭ al-ly, *adv.* Once in three years.

Trĭ'ens, *n* [Lat , from *tres, tria*, three] (*Rom. Antiq*) A Roman copper coin, equal to one third of the *as*.

Trĭ'er, *n* [From *try*] 1 One who tries; one who makes experiments, one who examines any thing by a test or standard

2 One who tries judicially, a judge who tries a person or cause See TRIOR

3 (*Law*) A person appointed according to law to try challenges of jurors, a trior *Burrill.*

4. That which tries or approves, a test. *Shak.*

Trĭ'er-ărch, *n* [Lat *trierarchus*, Gr. *τριηραρχος*, from *τριηρης*, a trireme, and *αρχος*, a leader, a chief, from *αρχειν*, to be first, to lead, rule, Fr. *trierarque*] (*Gr Antiq*) The commander of a trireme, especially, in Athens, one who, at his own expense, equipped the vessel, kept it in repair, and procured the crew

Trĭ'er-ăr ch-y, *n* [Gr *τριηραρχια*, Fr. *triérarchie*] The office or duty of a trierarch

Trĭ'e-tĕr'ĭc-al, *a* [Lat. *triotericus*, Gr *τριετηρικός*, from *τριετηρις* (sc *εορτη*), a triennial festival, from *τρι* and *ετος*, a year] Kept, or occurring, once in three years, triennial. [*Rare.*] *Gregory*

Trĭ'e tĕr'ĭcs, *n pl* [Lat *trietérica*, triennial festival or games, from Gr *τριετηρικος*, pertaining to a triennial festival] A festival or games celebrated once in three years [*Obs.*] *Gay*

Trĭ-fā'cial, *a* [Prefix *tri*, q v, and *facial*] (*Anat*) Of, pertaining to, or characterizing, the fifth pair of cerebral nerves, as formed chiefly of three nerves principally supplying the forehead, face, and skin of the jaw

Trĭ'făl-lōw, *v t* [*imp & p p* TRIFALLOWED, *p pr, & vb n* TRIFALLOWING] [Prefix *tri*, q v and *fallow* Cf THRIFALLOW] To plow the third time before sowing, as land or a field *Mortimer.*

Trĭ-fā'rĭ-oŭs, *a* [Lat *trifarius*, of three sorts or ways, threefold, Gr *τριφαριος*, Fr *trifarié*] Arranged in three rows

Trĭ-făs'cĭ ā'ted (-shĭ'), *a* [Prefix *tri* and *fascia fascicated*] Having, or surrounded by, three fascicles, or bands

Trĭ'fĭd, *a* [Lat *trifidus*, from *tri*, q v, and *findere fidi*, to split, Fr *trifide*] (*Bot*) Divided half way into three parts by lineal sinuses with straight margins, three-cleft

Trĭ flst'ū la ry, *a* [Prefix *tri* and *fistula, fistula*] Having three pipes *Browne*

Trĭ'fle (trī'fl), *n* [See *infra*] 1 A thing of very little value or importance "With such poor *trifles* playing" *Drayton.*

Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous confirmation strong
As proofs of Holy Writ *Shak*
Moments make the year, and *trifles* life *Young*

2 A dish composed of alternate layers of sweet meats and cake, with syllabub.

3 A certain sort of cake

Trĭ'fle, *v i* [*imp & p p* TRIFLED, *p pr & vb n* TRIFLING] [O D *treyfelen*, to trifle Cf A-S *tyfelan*, *trifolian*, *tribulan*, to break, grind, pound] To act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight, or dignity, to act or talk with levity, to indulge in light amusements

They *trifle*, and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us *Hooker*

To trifle with, to play the fool with, to treat without respect or seriousness, to mock, as, to *trifle with* one's feelings, or with sacred things

Trĭ'fle, *v t* 1 To make of no importance, to treat as a trifle [*Obs*]

2 To spend in vanity, to waste to no good purpose, as, to *trifle* away time.

Trĭ'fler, *n* One who trifles, or acts with levity

Trĭ'fling, *p a.* Being of small value or importance, trivial, as, a *trifling* debt, a *trifling* affair

Trĭ'fling ly, *adv* In a trifling manner, with levity, without seriousness or dignity *Locke.*

Trĭ'fling ness, *n* The state of being trifling, levity, emptiness, vanity, triviality

Trĭ flō'ral, } *a* [Fr *triflore*, from Lat *tri*, q v
Trĭ-flō'rous, } and *flos, floris*, flower] (*Bot*) Three-flowered, bearing three flowers, as, a *trifolorous* peduncle.

Trĭ flŭct'ū-ā'tion, *n* [Prefix *tri* and *fluctuation*] A concurrence of three waves [*Obs. and rare*]
"A *trifluctuation* of evils" *Browne*

Trĭ-fō'lĭ-āte, } *a.* [Fr. *trifolié*, from Lat *tri*,
Trĭ-fō'lĭ-ā'ted, } q v, and *folium*, leaf] (*Bot*) Having three leaves, as clover.

Trĭ fō'lĭ o-late, *a.* [Fr. *trifoliolé*, from Lat *tri* and N Lat. *foliolum*. See FOLIOLE.] (*Bot*) Having three leaflets.

Trĭ'fo-ly, *n.* Sweet trefoil. See TREFOIL. *Mason*

Trĭ'fŏ'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* [L. Lat., from Lat. *tri*, q v,

and *foris*, pl. *fores*, a door; O. Fr. *tryfoire*] (*Arch.*) The gallery or open space between the vaulting and the roof of the aisles of a church *Gwilt.*

Tri'form, *a.* [Fr. *triforme*, Lat. *triformis*, from *tri*, q. v, and *forma*, form.] Having a triple form or shape; as, the *triform* countenance of the moon.

It is upon the broad basis of this *triform* antagonism that British energy and its world-wide developments take their start. *I Taylor*

Tri-form'i-ty, *n* The state of being triform, or of having a threefold shape

Tri-fûr'cāte, } *a* [Fr *trifurqué*, Lat *trifurcus*,
Tri-fûr'cā ted, } from *tri*, q v, and *furca*, fork] Having three branches or forks

Trig, *v t* [Dan. *trykke*, to press, Sw *trycka*, Icel *thrykkia*, A-S *thryccan*, D *drukken*, L Ger *drükken*, O H Ger *druckyan*, N H Ger *drucken*, W. *trigaw*, to stay, to tarry, Pr *trugar*, to stop, L Lat *trigare*, to delay]

1. To fill, to stuff, to cram [*Obs*]

2. To stop, as a wheel, by placing something under it, to scotch

Trig, *a* [Allied to *trick*, to dress, to decorate] Full, trim, neat [*Rare*] "To sit on a horse square and *trig*" *Brit Quart*

Trig, *n* A stone, block of wood, or any thing else placed under a wheel or barrel to prevent motion [*Eng*] *Wright*

Trig'a-mist, *n.* [See *infra*] One who has been married three times, or who has three wives at the same time.

Trig'a mous, *a* [Fr *trigame*, Lat *trigamus*, Gr τριγαμος, from τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and γαμειν, to marry, γαμος, marriage] (*Bot*) Having three sorts of flowers in the same head, male, female, and hermaphrodite or perfect, flowers

Trig'a-my, *n.* [Fr *trigamie*, Lat *trigamia*, Gr τριγαμια. See *supra*] The state of being married three times, or the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time

Tri-gĕs'tric, *a* [Gr τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and γαστηρ, belly] (*Anat*) Having three bellies, — said of certain muscles *Dunglison*

Tri-ĝĕm'i-nous, *a* [Lat *trigeminus*, born three together, from *tri*, q v, and *gemini*, twin] Born three together, being one of three born at the same birth, threefold *Phillips*

Tri-ĝĕs'i mo-se-cān'do, *a* [Lat, thirty second] Formed of sheets folded so as to make thirty two leaves, of, or equal to, the size of one fold of a sheet of printing paper when doubled so as to make thirty two leaves, — said of books

Tri ĝĕs'i-mo-se-cān'do, *n* 1 A book composed of sheets so folded that each one makes thirty two leaves, a trigesimo secundo book

2 The size of a book thus composed, — usually indicated thus 32 mo, or 32°

Trig'ger, *n* [From *trig*, Ger *drucker*, the trigger of a gun Cf TRICKER]

1 A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity

2 The catch of a musket or pistol, the part which, being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.

Tri ĝin'tal, *n* [L Lat *trigintale*, from Lat *triginta*, thirty] The same as TRENTAL, q v

Tri'glyph, *n* [Fr *triglyphe*, Lat *triglyphus*, Gr τριγλυφος, from τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and γλυφειν, to carve, γλυφη, a carving (*Arch*) An ornament in the frieze of the Doric order, repeated at equal intervals. Each triglyph consists of a rectangular tablet, slightly projecting, and divided nearly to the top by two parallel and perpendicular gutters or channels, called *glyphs*, into three parts or spaces, called *femora* A half channel or glyph is also cut upon each of the perpendicular edges of the tablet

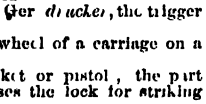
Triglyphs

Tri glyph'ic, } *a* 1 Consisting of, or pertaining to, triglyphs
Tri-glyph'ic al, }

2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures

Trig'ness, *n* The quality of being trig, smartness neatness.

Their spars had no man-of-war *trigness* *Kane*

Trĭ'gon, *n.* [Fr. *trigone*, Lat *trigonum*, Gr τριγωνον, from τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and γωνια, a corner, angle]

1. A figure of three sides, a triangle

2. (*Astrol*) (*a.*) A division consisting of three signs (*b.*) Trine, an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other *Hutton.*

3. (*Antiq.*) (*a*) A kind of triangular lyre or harp used among the ancients. (*b*) A kind of game at ball played by three persons standing so as to be at the angular points of a triangle.

Trig'o nal (110), *a.* [Fr. *trigone* See *supra*]

1. Having three angles or corners, triangular.

2 (*Bot.*) Having three prominent longitudinal angles.

Trig'o-nĕc'er-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. τριγωνον, triangle, and κερας, horn] Having horns with three angles, as some animals

Trig'o-no-mĕt'ric, } *a.* [Fr. *trigonométrique.*]
Trig'o-no-mĕt'ric-al, } Of, or pertaining to, trigonometry, performed by, or according to, the rules of trigonometry.

Trigonometrical curves, curves which may be constructed from the properties of the trigonometrical lines — *Trigonometrical lines*, lines which are employed in solving the different cases of plane and spherical trigonometry, as sines, tangents, secants, and the like These lines, or the lengths of them, are called the *trigonometrical functions* of the arcs to which they belong — *Trigonometrical survey*, a survey of a portion of country by measuring a single base, and connecting it with various points in the tract surveyed by a series of triangles, the angles of which are carefully measured, the relative positions and distances of all parts being computed from these data

Trig'o-no mĕt'ric-al-ly, *adv* In a trigonometrical manner, according to the rules or principles of trigonometry

Trig'o-nŏm'e try, *n* [Fr *trigonometrie*, It & Sp *trigonometria*, from Gr τριγωνον, a triangle, and μετρον, measure, μετρεῖν, to measure] That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations of the sides and angles of triangles, with the methods of deducing from certain parts given other parts required, and also of the general relations which exist between the trigonometrical functions of arcs or angles.

Analytical trigonometry, the branch of trigonometry which treats of the relations and properties of the trigonometrical functions — *Plane trigonometry* and *spherical trigonometry*, the branches of trigonometry in which its principles are applied to plane triangles and spherical triangles respectively

Trig'o noŭs (110), *a* The same as TRIGONAL, q v

Trĭ'gram, *n* [Gr τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and γραμμα, letter] The same as TRIGRAPH, q v

Tri'gram-măt'ic, *a* [Gr τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and γραμματα, pl of γραμμα See *infra*] Containing three sets of characters or letters

Tri-grăm'mic, *a* [Gr τρισ σαμματος, from τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and γραμμα, a letter, from γραφειν, to write] Consisting of three letters, trilateral

Trĭ'graph, *n* [Gr τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and γραφη, a writing, γραφειν, to write] Three letters united in pronunciation so as to have but one sound, or to form but one syllable, as *eau* in *adieu* a triphthong

Trĭ'ĝyn, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the order *Trigynia*

Trĭ'ĝyn'i a, *n* [N Lat, Fr *trigynie*, from Gr τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and γυνη, a woman, a female] (*Bot*) An order of plants, according to the Linnæan system, having three pistils or styles

Trĭ ĝyn'i an, } *a* [Fr *trigyne* See *supra*] (*Bot*)
Trĭ'ĝy-noŭs, } Having three pistils or styles

Trĭ hĕ'dral, *a* [Fr *trièdre* See *infra*] Having three equal sides or faces [Written also *triedral*]

Trĭ hĕ'dron, *n* [Gr τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and ἑδρα, a seat, base] A figure having three equal sides

Trĭ hō'ral, *a* [Prefix *tri*, q v, and *horal*] Occurring once in every three hours

Trĭj'ŭ-gate, or **Trĭ jū'gate,** *a* [See *infra*] The same as TRIJUGOUS, q v

Trĭj'ŭ goŭs, or **Trĭ jū'goŭs** (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *trijugue*, from Lat *trijugus*, triple yoked, threefold, from Lat *tri*, q v, and *jugum*, a yoke] (*Bot*) In three pairs

Trijugous leaf (*Bot*), a pinnate leaf with three pairs of leaflets

Trĭ-lăt'er-al, *a* [Fr *trilatéral*, Lat *trilaterus*, from *tri*, q v, and *latus*, *lateris*, side] Having three sides

Trĭ-lăt'er-al ly, *adv* With three sides

Trĭ lăt'er-al ness, *n* The state of being trilateral

Trĭ-lĕm'mă, *n* [Gr τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and λημμα, any thing received, in logic, an assumption, from λαμβανειν, to take]

1 (*Logic*) A syllogism with three conditional propositions, the major premises of which are disjunctively affirmed in the minor See DILEMMA

2 Hence, a choice between three alternatives

Trĭ lĭn'gual (lĭng'gwal), *a* [Fr *trilingue*, Lat *trilinguis*, from *tri*, q v, and *lingua*, tongue, language] Consisting of three languages or tongues

The much-noted Rosetta Stone bears upon its surface a *trilingual* inscription *I Taylor*

Trĭ lĭn'guar (lĭng'guar), *a* Trilingual [*Rare*]

Trĭ lĭt'er-al, *a* [Fr *triliteré*, from Lat *tri*, q v, and *litera*, letter] Consisting of three letters, trigrammic, as, a *triliteral* root or word

Trĭ-lĭt'er al, *n* A word consisting of three letters

Trĭl'i-thŏn, *n* [Gr τριλιθος, of, or with, three stones, from τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and λιθος, stone] Three stones placed together like door posts and a lintel

Trill, *n.* [It *trillo*, from *trillare*, Dan *trille*, Ger *triller* See *infra*] (*Mus*) A shake or quaver of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument, produced by the rapid alternation of two contiguous tones of the scale See SHAKE

Trill, *v t* [*imp & p p* TRILLED, *p pr & vb n* TRILLING] [It *trillare*, Fr *triller*, Dan *trille*, Ger *trillern*, D *trillen*, *drillen*, to tremble, to shake Cf THRILL, *v i*, 2] To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice, to shake

The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay *Thomson.*

Trill, *v i.* [See *supra*, and cf. DRILL, *v. i*, 2]

1. To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other, to trickle.

And now and then an ample tear *trilled* down
Her delicate cheek *Shak.*

Whispered sounds
Of waters, *trilling* from the riven stone
To feed a fountain on the rocky floor *Glover*

2 To shake or quaver, to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden*

Trĭl'ling, *n.* One of three children born at the same birth *Wright*

Trĭll'ion (trĭl'yun), *n* [Fr. *trillion*, a word formed of Lat *tri*, q v, and L Lat *millio*, Fr *million*, a million Cf BILLION, QUADRILLION, &c] According to the English notation, the product of a million involved to the third power, or the number represented by a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed, according to the French notation, the number expressed by a unit with twelve ciphers annexed. See Note under NUMERATION

Trĭl'lis sus, *n* [From Lat *trilix*, triple-woven, triple] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, the three leaved night-shade, — so called because the parts of the plant are in threes *Gray.*

Trĭl'lo, *n* [It See TRILL] (*Mus*) A trill or shake See TRILL

Trĭ lō'bate, or **Trĭ'lo bāte** (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Fr *trilobé*, from Gr τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and λοβος, a lobe] Having three lobes

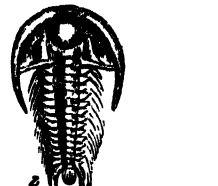
Trilobites
1, *Paradoxides, Tessini*, 2, *Phacops latifrons*

Trĭ'lōbed, *a* The same as TRILOBATE, q v

Trĭ'lo bite, *n* [Fr *trilobite* See *supra*] (*Paleon*) One of an extinct family of crustaceans, peculiar to the paleozoic era *Dana*

Trĭ'lo bĭt'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, trilobites *Dana*

Trĭ lŏc'ū lar, *a* [Fr *triloculaire*, from Lat *tri*, q v, and *loculus*, a little place, a cell or compartment diminutive of *locus*, a place] (*Bot*) Having three cells for seeds, three celled, as, a *triloculur* capsule

Trilocular Capsule

Trĭl'o ĝy, *n* [Fr *trilogie*, Gr τριλογια, from τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and λογος, speech, discourse] A series of three dramas which, although each of them is in one sense complete, yet bear a mutual relation, and form but parts of one historical and poetical picture Shakespeare's Henry VI is an example

On the Greek stage a drama or acted story, consisted in reality of three dramas, called together a *trilogy*, and performed consecutively in the course of one day *Coleridge*

Trĭ lū'mi nar, } *a* [From Lat *tri*, q v, and *lu-*
Trĭ lū'mi-noŭs, } *men*, *luminis*, light] Having three lights [*Rare*]

Trim, *a* [*compar* TRIMMER, *superl* TRIMMEST.] [A S *trum*, firm, strong, O Sax *tramm* See *infra*] Fitly adjusted, being in good order, or made ready for service or use, firm, compact, **snug,** neat, fair, as, the ship is *trim*, or *trim* built, every thing about the man is *trim*, a person is *trim* when his body is well shaped and firm, his dress is *trim* when it fits closely to his body, and appears tight and snug, a man or a soldier is *trim* when he stands erect "With comely carriage of her countenance *trim*" *Spenser.*

So deemed I till I viewed their *trim* array
Of boats last night *Trench*

Trim, *v t* [*imp & p p* TRIMMED, *p pr & vb n.* TRIMMING] [A S *trymman*, *tryman*, to prepare, dispose, make strong]

1 To make trim, to put in due order for any purpose, to make right, to adjust

The hermit *trimmed* his little fire *Goldsmith*

2 To dress to decorate, to adorn, to invest, to embellish "A rotten building newly *trimmed* over" *Milton.*

I was *trimmed* in Juba's gown *Shak.*

3 To make ready or right by cutting or shortening, to clip or lop, to curtail, as, to *trim* the hair, to *trim* a tree or plant "And *trimmed* the cheerful lamp" *Byron.*

4 (*Carp*) To dress, as timber, to make smooth

5 (*Naut*) (*a*) To adjust, as a ship, by arranging the cargo or disposing the weight of persons or goods so equally on each side of the center and at each end, that she shall sit well on the water and sail well, as, to *trim* a ship, or a boat (*b*) To arrange in due order for sailing, as, to *trim* the sails.

6 To rebuke, to reprove sharply [*Colloq*]

To trim in (*Carp*), to fit, as a piece of timber, into other work *Moxon* — *To trim up*, to dress; to put in order

I found her *trimming up* the diadem
On her dead mistress *Shak.*

Trim, *v i* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each.

The whigs are, essentially, an inefficient, *trimming*, halfway sort of a party. *Jeffrey.*

Trim, *n.* 1. Dress; gear; ornaments. "Seeing him just pass under the window in his woodland *trim*" *W. Scott.*

2. Order, disposition; state or condition; as, to be in good *trim.*

Took them in the *trim*
Of an encounter *Chapman.*

3. The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing.

In ballast trim (*Naut.*), having only ballast on board *Dana.* — *Trim of the masts*, their position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, far forward or much aft, erect or raking — *Trim of sails*, that position and arrangement which is best adapted to impel the ship forward

Tri-măc'ŭ-lā'ted, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, q. v, and *maculated*.] Marked with three spots, or maculæ

Tri-mĕm'bral, *a.* [Lat *trimembris*, having three members, from *tri*, q. v, and *membrum*, member.] Having, or consisting of, three members

Trī'me-ran, *n.* [Gr. τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and μέρος, part.] (*Entom.*) One of a section of coleopterous insects, including those which have each tarsus composed of three articulations *Brande*

Trī-mĕ'rous, or **Trī'me rous,** *a.* [See *supra.*] (*Bot.*) Having the parts in threes *Gray*

Trī-mĕs'ter, *n.* [Fr. *trimestre*, from Lat. *trimestris*, of three months, from *tri*, q. v, and *mensis*, month.] A term or period of three months

Trī-mĕs'tri-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a trimester, or period of three months, occurring once in every three months, quarterly

Trim'e-ter, *n.* [Fr. *trimètre*, Lat. *trimetrus*, Gr. τριμετρος, τριμετρον, from τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and μέτρον, measure.] (*Pros.*) A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures *Lowth.*

Trim'e-ter, Trī mĕt'ric al, *a* [Fr. *trimètre, trimétrique*, Lat. *trimetrus, trimetrius*, Gr. τριμετρος.] Consisting of three poetical measures

Trī-mĕt'ric, *a.* [From Gr. τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and μέτρον, measure.] (*Crystallog.*) Having three unequal axes intersecting at right angles, as the rectangular and rhombic prisms *Dana*

Trim'ly, *adv.* In a trim manner, nicely, neatly, in good order

Trim'mer, *n.* 1 One who trims, arranges, fits, or ornaments

2 One who fluctuates between parties, so as to appear to favor either, a time server

3. (*Arch.*) A small beam, into which are framed the ends of several joists, as when a hole is to be left for stairs, or to avoid bringing joists near chimneys, and the like *Gwilt*

Trim'ming, *n.* 1 The act of one who trims

2. That which serves to trim, make right or fitting, adjust, ornament, and the like, especially, the necessary or the ornamental appendages, as of a garment, hence, sometimes, the concomitants of a dish, a relish, — usually in the plural

3. The act of reprimanding or chastising, as, to give a boy a *trimming* [*Colloq.*]

Trim'ming-ly, *adv.* In a trimming manner

Trim'ness, *n.* The state of being trim, compactness, snugness, neatness

Trī-mōrph'ism, *n.* [Gr. τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and μορφή, form.] (*Crystallog.*) The property of crystallizing in three forms fundamentally distinct, as with titanic acid, one of the forms of which is the mineral *anatase*, another *rutile*, another *brookite*, the first two being dimetric, the last one trimetric.

Trī-mūr'tĭ, *n.* [Skr. *tri mûrti*, from *tri*, three, and *mûrti*, body.] (*Hindoo Myth.*) The triad or trinity of the Vedas, consisting of Brahma the creator, Vishnu the preserver, and Siva the destroyer *Coleman.*

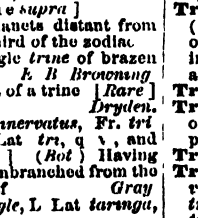

Trimurti (from Coleman's Hindoo Mythology)

Trī'nal, *a.* [From Lat. *trinus, trini*, three each, threefold, from *tres, tria*, three.] Threefold. "The midst of *trinal* unity" *Milton*

Trin'dle, *v. t. & n.* The same as TRUNDLE, q. v.

Trine, *a.* [See TRINAL.] Threefold, as, *trine* dimensions, that is, length, breadth, and thickness

Trine, *n.* [Fr. *trine* or *train.* See *supra.*]

1 (*Astrol.*) The aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or one third of the zodiac

2. A triad. [*Rare.*] "A single *trine* of brazen tortoises" *R. B. Browning*

Trine, *v. t.* To put in the aspect of a trine [*Rare.*] *Dryden.*

Trī nĕrv'ate, Trī'nĕrved, *a.* [N. Lat. *trinervatus*, Fr. *trinerve*, from Lat. *tri*, q. v, and *nervus*, nerve.] (*Bot.*) Having three ribs or nerves extending unbranched from the base to the apex; — said of a leaf *Gray*

Tring'gle (tring'gl), *n.* [Fr. *tringle*, L. Lat. *taringa, tarinca*, of Celtic origin.]

1 (*Arch.*) A little square member or ornament, as a listel, reglet, platband, and the like, but especially a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph

2 A lath or rod extended between the posts of a bed, a curtain-rod. *Simmonds*

Trin'i-tā'ri-an, *a.* [Fr. *trinitaire.* See TRINITY.] Of, or pertaining to, the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.

Trin'i-tā'ri-an-ism, *n.* 1. One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

2. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a religious order who made it their business to redeem Christians from Turks or infidels.

Trin'i-tā'ri-an-ism, *n.* The doctrine of Trinitarians, the doctrine that there are three distinct persons in the Godhead

Trin'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *trinité*, Pr. *trinitat*, Sp. *trinidad*, It. *trinità*, Lat. *trinitas*, from *trini*, three each. See TRINAL.] (*Theol.*) The union of three persons (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons as to individuality

Trinity term (*Eng. Courts*), the sitting of the law courts between May 22 and June 12 *Simmonds*

Trin'i ty-House, *n.* An institution in London for the promotion of commerce and navigation, by licensing pilots, ordering and erecting beacons, and the like.

Trin'i-ty-Sŭn'day, *n.* The Sunday next after Whitsunday, — so called from the feast held on that day in honor of the Holy Trinity

Trin'i tŭ'ni-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being three in one, triunity, trinity [*Obs. and rare.*]

As for terms of trinity, *trinunity*, and the like, they reject them as scholastic notions not to be found in Scripture *Milton*

Trĭnk, *n.* A kind of fishing-net *Crabb.*

Trĭnk'et, *n.* [Perhaps originally *tricket*, from Prov. Eng. *trick, trig*, elegant, neat, trim. Cf. O. & Prov. Fr. *trinquet.*]

1 A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like.

2 A thing of little value, tackle, tools *Tusser.*

3 (*Naut.*) (*a*) The top-sail or top-gallant sail (*b*) The highest sail of the ship [*Obs.*] "Sailing always with the sheets of our main sail and *trinket* warily in our hands" *Hakluyt*

Trĭnk'et, *v. t.* To make a present of a trinket or trinkets. [*Obs.*] *South*

Trĭnk'et-ry, *n.* Ornaments of dress, trinkets collectively. "No *trinketry* on front, or neck, or breast" *Southey*

Trĭnk'le, *v. t.* To treat secretly or underhand, to tamper [*Obs.*] *Wright.*

Trī-nŏc'tial, *a.* [Lat. *trinoctialis*, for three nights, from *tri*, q. v, and *nox, noctis*, night.] Lasting during three nights, comprising the period of three nights

Trī-nō'dal, *a.* [Lat. *trinodis*, three-knotted, from *tri*, q. v, and *nodus*, knot.] (*Bot.*) Having three knots or nodes, having three points from which a leaf may shoot, as a stem

Trī nō'mi-al, *n.* [Fr. *trinôme*, from Gr. τρι, τρις, three, thrice, and νομη, division, distribution, from νεμειν, to distribute.] (*Math.*) A quantity consisting of three terms, connected by the sign + or —, as, $x+y+z$, or $a+b-c$

Trī nŏm'i nal, *n.* A trinomial

Trī'o, or **Trĭ'o** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [It., Sp., & Fr. *trio*, from Lat. *tres, tria*, three.]

1 Three united, three persons in company or acting together

The *trio* were well accustomed to act together, and were linked to each other by ties of mutual interest and advantage *Dickens*

2 (*Mus.*) A composition for three parts

Trī ŏb'o-lar, } *a* [L. Lat. *triobolaris*, from Lat.
Trī-ŏb'o la-ry, } *triobolus*, Gr. τριόβολος, τριοβολον, a piece of three oboli, from *tri*, τρι, and *obolus*, ὀβολός.] Of the value of three oboli, hence, mean, worthless [*Obs.*] *Cheyne*

Trī-ŏc'ta-hē'dral, *a.* [Lat. *tri*, q. v, and Eng. *octahedral*.] (*Crystallog.*) Presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces.

Trī ŏc'tile, *n.* [From *tri*, q. v, and *octile*; Fr. *trioctile*.] (*Astrol.*) An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are three octants, or three eighths of a circle, that is, 135 degrees, distant from each other *Hutton*

Trī-œ'cĭa (-ē'shă), *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Bot.*) The third order of the class *Polygamia*, in the Linnæan system

Trī-œ'cious (-ē'shus), *a.* [Gr. τρι and οἶκος, house.] (*Bot.*) Having three sorts of flowers on the same or on different plants, some of the flowers being staminate, others pistillate, and others both staminate and pistillate, belonging to the order *Tricœcia* *Gray.*

Triole (trī'ōl), *n.* (*Mus.*) Same as TRIPLET, q. v.

Trī'o let, *n.* [Fr. *triolet.* See TRIO.] A stanza of eight lines, in which the first line is thrice repeated. *Brande.*

Trī'or, *n.* [From *try.*] The same as TRIER, q. v.

Trĭp, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRIPPED (trĭpt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRIPPING.] [D. *trippen, trappelen*, Dan. *trippe*, Sw. *trappa*, Ger. *trippen, trippeln*, Goth. *trimpan*, O. Fr. *triper, treper*, Pr. *trepar*, W. *tripaw*, Armor. *tripa, trépa.*]

1. To move with light, quick steps; to walk or move lightly, to skip, to move the feet nimbly.

On the tawny sands and shelves
Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves. *Milton.*

She bounded by, and *tripped* so light
They had not time to take a steady sight *Dryden*

2. To take a brief or sudden journey; to make a jaunt, to travel.

3 To take a quick step, as when in danger of losing the balance, to make a false step; to lose footing; to make a false movement. "Till his tongue *trips.*" *Locke.*

A blind will thereupon comes to be led by a blind understanding: there is no remedy, but it must *trip* and stumble *South*

4 To be guilty of a misstep, to commit an offense against morality, propriety, or rule; to err; to mistake, to fail.

Virgil is so exact in every word that none can be changed but for a worse, he pretends sometimes to *trip*, but it is to make you think him in danger when most secure *Dryden*

Trĭp, *v. t.* [See *supra.*] 1 To cause to take a false step, to cause to lose the footing, stumble, or fall, to throw off the balance, to supplant, — often followed by *up*, as, to *trip* up a man in wrestling, to *trip* up the heels.

The words of Hobbes's defense *trip* up the heels of his cause *Bramhall.*

2 Hence, to overthrow by depriving of support, to supplant, to cause to fail. "To *trip* the course of law" *Shak.*

3 To detect in a misstep, to catch, to convict

These women
Can *trip* me if I err *Shak.*

4. (*Naut.*) To loose, as the anchor, from the bottom, by its cable or buoy rope, — said of a vessel

Trĭp, *n.* 1 A quick, light step, a lively movement of the feet, a skip.

His heart bounded as he could sometimes hear the *trip* of a light, female step glide to or from the door of the hut *W. Scott*

2 A brief journey, or a voyage, an excursion or jaunt

I took a *trip* to London on the death of a queen *Pope*

3 A false step, a stumble, a misstep, a loss of footing or balance

4 A slight error, a failure, a mistake. "Imperfect words, with childish *trips*" *Milton.* "Each seeming *trip*, and each digressive start" *Harte*

5 A stroke, or catch, by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist. "And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil" *Dryden*

It is the sudden *trip* in wrestling that fetches a man to the ground *South*

6 (*Naut.*) A single board or tack in plying to windward

7 A small flock of sheep, or a small stock of them [*Scot. and Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

8 A troop, a host [*Obs.*] *R. Brunne*

9 A large number, a herd or flock. [*Scot.*]

Trĭ păng', *n.* The same as TRIPANG, q. v.

Trĭ'part ed, *a.* 1 (*Her.*) Parted in three pieces, having three parts or pieces, as, a cross *triparted*

2 (*Bot.*) Divided into three segments or lobes extending nearly to the base of the parts to which they belong

Trĭ pär'ĭ ble, *a.* Divisible into three parts or pieces

Trĭ-pär'tient (-pär'shent), *a.* Dividing into three parts, — said of a number which exactly divides another into three parts

Trĭp'ar tīte, or **Trĭ-pärt'īte,** *a.* [Fr. *tripartite*, Pr. *tripartit*, Sp. & It. *tripartito*, Lat. *tripartitus*, from *tri*, q. v, and *partitus*, p. p. of *partiri*, to part, to divide, from *pars, partis*, a part.]

1 Divided into three parts, triparted

2 Having three corresponding parts or copies, as, indentures *tripartite*

3 Made between three parties, as, a *tripartite* treaty

Trĭp'ar tīte ly, or **Trĭ pärt'īte-ly,** *adv.* In a tripartite manner, by threes, or three parties

Trĭp'ar tī'tion (-tish'un), *n.* [Fr. *tripartition*, It. *tripartizione*.] A division by threes, or into three parts, the taking of a third part of any number or quantity

Trĭ păs'chal, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, q. v, and *paschal*.] Including three passovers

Trīpe, *n.* [Fr. *tripe*, Sp. & Pg. *tripa*, It. *trippa*, O. D. *tripe*, W. *tripa*, Armor. *stripen.*]

1 The entrails, also, the large stomach of ruminating animals, when prepared for food.

2 The belly [*Ludicrous.*] *Johnson*

Trĭp'e-dal (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat. *tripedalis*, from *tri*, q. v, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Having three feet

Trĭp'el, *n.* The same as TRIPOLI, q. v.

Trīpe'-măn, *n.*; *pl.* TRIPE'-MĔN. A man who sells tripe. *Sweyt.*

Trĭ pĕn'nate, *a.* [From Lat. *tri*, q. v, and *penna pinna*, a feather, Fr. *tripenné*.] (*Bot.*) Triply pinnate. [Written also *tripinnate.*]

Trĭ-pĕr'son-al, *a.* [From Lat. *tri*, q. v, and *persona*, a person.] Consisting of three persons.

Trĭ pĕr'son-al-ĭst, *n.* One who holds to three persons in the Godhead; a Trinitarian.

Trĭ-pĕr'son ăl'ĭ ty, *n.* The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead, trinity.

Trĭp'er-y, *n.* A place where tripe is prepared, kept, or sold. *Lond. Quart. Rev.*

Trīpe'-stōne, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of anhydrite composed of contorted plates; — so called from its structure. *Dana.*

Trĭ-pĕt'al-oid, *a.* [From Gr. τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, πέταλον, leaf, and εἶδος, form.] (*Bot.*) Having the

form or appearance of three petals, or as if furnished with three petals.

Trī-pĕt'al-oŭs, *a.* [From Gr. *τρι* and *πέταλον*, a leaf; Fr. *tripétale*] (*Bot.*) Having three petals or flower leaves; three-petaled

Trip'-hăm'mer, *n.* A heavy hammer at the end of a beam, which is raised, tilted, or tripped, by projecting teeth or wipers, on a revolving shaft; a tilt hammer [See *Illust* of *Tilt-hammer.*]

Trĭ'phāne, *n.* [Fr *triphane*, from Gr. *τριφανής*, appearing threefold, from *τρι*, *τρίς*, three, thrice, and *φαίνειν*, to make to appear, pass *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear] (*Min*) The mineral spodumene. See SPODUMENE. *Ure.*

Trĭph'thong (trĭf'thong, *or* trĭp'thong) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *triphthongue*, from Gr. *τρι* and *φθογγή*, *φθόγγος*, the voice, a sound] (*Pron*) A combination of three vowels in a single syllable, forming a simple or compound sound, a union of three vowel characters, representing together a single sound, as *eau* in *adieu*, *eau* in *beau*, *eye*, and the like; a trigraph.

Triph-thŏn'gal (trĭf-thŏng'gal, *or* trip thŏng'gal, 82), *a* Of, or pertaining to, a triphthong, consisting of three letters pronounced together in a single syllable

Trĭph'y-lĭne, *n* [From Gr *τρι*, *τρίς*, three, thrice, and *φυλή*, a family, class, in allusion to its containing three phosphates] (*Min*) A mineral of a grayish-green or bluish color, consisting of the phosphates of iron, manganese, and lithia *Dana*

Trĭph'yl-lous, or **Trĭ phyl'lous** (117), *a* [Fr *triphylle*, from Gr *τρι*, *τρις*, three, thrice, and *φύλλον*, a leaf] (*Bot*) Having three leaves, three-leafed.

Tripinnatifid Leaf

Tī pĭn'nate, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, q v, and *pinnate*] (*Bot*) Having bipinnate leaves arranged on each side of a petiole

Trĭ'pin nāt'i fid, *a* [Lat prefix *tri*, q v, *pinna*, plume, and *findere*, to divide] Thrice pinnately cleft, —said of a pinnatifid leaf when its segments are pinnatifid, and the subdivisions of these also are pinnatifid

Trĭ plā'sian, (-zhan), *a* [Gr *τριπλάσιος*, thrice as many] Three fold, triple, treble [*Obs*]

Trĭp'le (trĭp'l), *a* [Fr & Sp *triple*, It *triplo*, Lat *triplex*, from *tris*, q v, and *plicare*, to fold, and *triplus*, Gr *τριπλόος*] Cf TREBLE]

1 Consisting of three united, multiplied by three, threefold, as, a *triple* knot, a *triple* tie "By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen" *Dryden*

2. Three times repeated, treble See TREBLE

Triple crown, the crown or tiara of the pope,—so called because consisting of three crowns placed one above another about a high cap or tiara of silk See TIARA, 2 — *Triple ratio* (*Math*), a ratio which is equal to 3 — *Triple salt* (*Chem*), formerly a salt in which two bases are combined with one acid, and which is more properly regarded as a double salt, in present use, a tribasic salt See TRIBASIC — *Triple stars*, three stars in close proximity *Nichols* — *Triple time* (*Mus*), that in which each measure is divided into three equal parts

Trĭp'le (trĭp'l), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRIPLED, *p pr* & *vb n* TRIPLING] [Fr *tripler*, Pr *triplar*, Sp & Pg *triplicar*, It & Lat *triplicare*, from Lat *triplex*, threefold] To make threefold, or thrice as much or as many, to treble

Trĭp'le-crowned, *a* Having three crowns, wearing the triple crown, as the pope

Trĭp'le-hĕad'ed, *a* Having three heads, as, the *triple-headed* dog Cerberus

Trĭp'let, *n* [From *triple*] 1 A collection or combination of three of a kind, or three united

2 (*Poet*) Three verses rhyming together

3 (*Mus*) Three tones or notes sung or played in the time of two

Trĭp'li-cate, *a* [Lat *triplicatus*, p p of *triplicare*] Made thrice as much, threefold, tripled

Triplicate ratio (*Math*), the ratio of the cubes of two quantities, thus, the *triplicate ratio* of *a* to *b* is a^3 to b^3 or $\frac{a^3}{b^3}$.

Trĭp'li-cate, *n* A third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind

Trĭp'li-cate-tĕr'nate, *a* (*Bot*) The same as TRITERNATE, q v

Trĭp'li-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *triplication*, Sp *triplicacion*, Lat *triplicatio*]

1. The act of tripling or making threefold, or adding three together. *Glanville*

2. (*Civil Law*) The same as SURREJOINDER in common law. See SURREJOINDER

Trĭ plĭc'i-ty, *n.* [Fr *triplicité*, Pr. *triplicitat*, Sp *triplicidad*, It *triplicita* See TRIPLE] State or quality of being triple, or threefold; trebleness

Trĭp'lite (49), *n* [Fr. *triplite*, from *triple*, Lat *triplex*. See TRIPLE] An imperfectly crystallized mineral, of a very dark-brown color, consisting of phosphoric acid and the oxides of manganese and iron. *Dana.*

Trĭp'-mă-dăm', *n.* [Fr. *trique-madame*, *trique-madame*, D, Sw, & Ger *trip-madam* Cf. PRICK-MADAM.] A certain plant; a kind of herb *Mortimer.*

Trĭ'pod (Synop., § 130), *n.* [It. & Sp *tripode*, Lat *tripus*, *tripodis*, Gr. *τρίπους*, *τρίποδος*, from *τρι*, *τρίς*, three, thrice, and *πούς*, *ποδός*, a foot]

1 Any utensil or vessel supported on three feet, as a stool, a table, an altar, and the like.

☞ On such a stool the Pythian priest, in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, sat while giving responses to those consulting the Delphic oracle

2 (*Surv*) A three legged frame or stand, usually jointed at top, for supporting a theodolite, compass, or other instrument.

Trĭp'o dy, *n* [Gr *τρι*, *τρις*, three, thrice, and *πούς*, *ποδός*, a foot] (*Pros*) A series of three feet

Trĭ pō'di an, *n* [See TRIPOD] (*Mus*) An ancient stringed instrument,—so called because, in form, it resembled the Delphic tripod *Moore*

Trĭp'o-lī, *n* (*Min*) An earthy substance originally brought from Tripoli, used in polishing stones and metals It is principally silica, and has been found to consist almost wholly of the cast shells of microscopic organisms. *Dana*

Trĭp'o-lĭne, *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, Tripoli, the mineral

2 (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Tripoli or its inhabitants, Tripolitan

Trĭ pō'li tan, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Tripoli or its inhabitants, Tripoline

Trĭ pō'li tan, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Tripoli

Trĭ'pos, *n*, *pl* TRĪ'POS ES A university examination of questionists, for honors a tripos paper, also, one who prepares a tripos paper [*Cambridge University, Eng*]

Classical tripos examination, the final university examination for classical honors, optional to all who have taken the mathematical honors *C A Bristed* — *Tripos paper*, a printed list of the successful candidates for mathematical honors, accompanied by a piece in Latin verse There are two of these designed to commemorate the two tripos days The first contains the names of the wranglers and senior optimes, and the second the names of the junior optimes The word *tripos* is supposed to refer to the three-legged stool formerly used at the examinations for these honors, though some derive it from the three *brackets* formerly printed on the back of the paper *C A Bristed*

Trĭp'pant, *a* (*Her*) The same as TRIPPING, 2

Trĭp'per, *n* One who trips or supplants, one who walks nimbly

Trĭp'ping, *p a.* 1 Quick, nimble, stepping lightly and quickly

2 (*Her*) Having the right fore foot lifted, the others remaining on the ground, as if he were trotting,—said of an animal as a hart, buck, and the like, represented in an escutcheon

Trĭp'ping, *n* 1 The act of one who trips

2 A light kind of dance *Milton*

3 (*Naut*) The loosing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy rope

Tripping line (*Naut*) a small rope serving to unring the lower top-gallant-yard arm, when in the act of striking it or when lowering it on deck *Crabb*

Trĭp'ping ly, *adv* In a tripping manner, with a light, nimble, quick step, with agility, nimbly

Sing and dance it *trippingly* *Shak.*

Speak the speech *trippingly* on the tongue *Shak*

Trĭp'-shăft, *n* (*Steam eng*) A supplementary rock shaft, worked by hand, for starting an engine

Trĭp'sis, *n* [Gr *τρῖψις*, from *τρίβειν*, to rub]

1 (*Med*) Act of reducing a substance to powder by rubbing or bruising; trituration *Dunglison*

2 The process of rubbing and percussing the whole surface of the body, and, at the same time, flexing and extending the limbs, and racking the joints, in connection with the use of the hot bath,—called also *shampooing*

Trĭp'tōte, *n* [Fr *triptote*, Lat *triptotum*, Gr *τριπτωτον*, from *τρι*, *τρις*, three, thrice, and *πτωτός*, falling, fr *πίπτειν*, to fall] (*Gram*) A name or noun having three cases only

Trĭp'tych, *n* [Gr. *τρι*, *τρις*, three, thrice, and *πτύξ*, a fold or leaf]

1 A writing tablet in three parts, two of which folded over on the middle part, hence, sometimes, a book or treatise in three parts or sections *Fosbroke*

2 An altar piece in three compartments, the middle one affixed to the wall, and the other two folding on this

Trĭ pū'di a-ry, *a* [From Lat *tripudium*, a measured stamping, a leaping, a solemn religious dance] Of, or pertaining to, dancing, performed by dancing [*Obs*] *Browne*

Trĭ pū'di āte, *v i* [Lat *tripudiare*, *tripudiatum*, It *tripudiare*, Sp *tripudiar*, O Fr *tripudier*. See *supra*] To dance. [*Obs or rare*] *Cockeram*

Trĭ-pū'di ā'tion, *n* [From Lat *tripudiare* See *supra*] The act of dancing [*Rare.*] *Carlyle*

Trĭ-quĕ'tral, *a.* [See *infra*] Triangular.

Trĭ-quĕ'trous, *a* [Lat *triquetrus*]

1. Three-sided, the sides being plane or concave.

2. (*Bot*) Having three salient angles or edges, the faces between them being concave, three-edged, trigonal *Gray*

Trĭ-rā'di-ate, } *a* [Prefix *tri*, q v, and *radiate*]
Trĭ rā'di-ā'ted, } Having three rays.

Trĭ-rec-tăn'gu-lar, *a* [Prefix *tri*, q v, and *rectangular*] (*Spherical Trigonometry*) Having three right angles, as, a *tri-rectangular* triangle

Trĭ'rĕme, *n.* [Fr. *trirème*, It. & Sp. *trireme*, Lat *triremis*, from *tri*, q v, and *remus*, an oar.] (*Gr Antiq.*) A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side.

Trĭ'rhom-boid'al, *a* [Prefix *tri*, q. v, and *rhomboidal*] Having three rhombic faces or sides.

Trĭ-săc'ra-ment-ā'ri-an, *n.* [Prefix *tri*, q. v., and *sacramentarian*, Fr *trisacramentaire*] (*Eccl*) One of a religious sect who admit of three sacraments, and no more

Trĭs-hā'ĭ-ŏs, *n.* [Gr *τρισάγιος*, thrice holy, from *τρις*, thrice, and *ἅγιος*, holy] An anthem or hymn in the liturgy ascribing holiness, in a threefold repetition of the word "holy," to God,—called also *Tersanctus*, from the Latin title of the hymn. *Hook*

Trĭ-sĕct', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRISECTED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* TRISECTING] [From Lat *tris*, q v, and *secare*, *sectum*, to cut] To cut or divide into three equal parts

Trĭ sĕct'ed, *p a* (*Bot*) Divided into three parts or segments by incisions extending to the midrib or to the base,—said of leaves *Lindley.*

Trĭ sĕc'tion, *n* [Lat *tris*, q v, and *sectio*, a cutting, fr *secare*, to cut, Fr *trisection* See *supra*] The division of a thing, as an angle, into three equal parts

Trĭ sĕp'al-oŭs, *a* [Prefix *tri*, q v, and *sepal*, Fr. *trisepale*] (*Bot*) Having three sepals, or small bracts of a calyx

Trĭ sē'ri al, } *a* [From Lat prefix *tri*, q v, three,
Trĭ se'ri ate, } and *series*, row or order] (*Bot*) Arranged in three rows, one behind another *Gray*

Trĭs'mus, *n* [Gr *τρισμός*, gnashing of the teeth] (*Med*) The locked jaw

Trĭs ŏc'ta hĕ'dron, *n* [Gr *τρις*, thrice, and Eng *octahedron*, q v] (*Crystallog*) A solid bounded by twenty four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron *Dana.*

Trĭ'spast, } *n* [From Gr *τρι*, three, thrice, and
Trĭ spās'ton, } *σπαειν*, to draw, Fr *trispaste*] (*Mech*) A machine with three pulleys for raising great weights *Brande*

Trĭ spĕrm'oŭs, *a* [From Gr *τρι*, three, thrice, and *σπερμα*, seed, fr *σπείρειν*, to sow, Fr *trisperme*] (*Bot*) Containing three seeds, three-seeded, as, a *trispermous* capsule

Trĭ splănch'nic, *a* [Prefix *tri*, q v, and *splanchnic*] (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the three great splanchnic cavities, namely, the head, the chest, and the abdomen,—said of a certain nerve which distributes its branches to the organs in these cavities, and which is called also *sympathetic nerve*

Trĭst, *a* [Fr, Sp, & Pg *triste*, Pr *trist*, *triste*, It *tristo*, Lat *tristis*] Sad, sorrowful, gloomy [*R*]

Trĭst, *n* [See TRYST] 1 A post or station in hunting [*Obs*]

2 A secret meeting, or the place of such meeting, tryst See TRYST

George Douglas caused a *trust* to be set between him and the cardinal and four lords, at which *trust* he and the cardinal agreed finally *Letter dated Sept*, 1543

3 A cattle fair [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Trĭst'ful, *a* Sad, sorrowful, gloomy [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Trĭst'ful ly, *adv* In a tristful manner, sadly.

Trĭs'tich oŭs, *a* [Gr *τρι*, *τρις*, three, thrice, and *στιχός*, a row] (*Bot*) Triserial in three longitudinal or perpendicular ranks *Gray*

Trĭ'stig-măt'ic, } *a* [Prefix *tri* and *stigma*]
Trĭ stĭg'ma tōus', } (*Bot*) Having, or consisting of, three stigmas *Gray*

Trĭs-tĭ'ti-āte (tish'i at, 91), *v t* [From Lat *tristitia*, sadness, from *tristis*, sad See *supra*] To make sad [*Obs*] *Feltham*

Trĭst'y, *a.* [See TRIST, *a*] Sad, sorrowful, trist. [*Obs*]

Trĭ'sule, *n* [Lat *trisulcus*, from *tris*, q v., and *sulcus*, a fork, Fr *trisulque*, *trisulce*] Something having three forks or prongs [*Obs*] *Browne*

Trĭ sŭl'cate, *a* [See *sup a*] Having three furrows, forks, or prongs

Trĭs'yl lăb'ic, } *a* [Fr *trissyllabique*, *trisyl-*
Trĭs'yl-lăb'ic-al, } *labe*, Lat *trisyllabus*, Gr. *τρισυλλαβής*, from *τρι*, *τρις*, three, thrice, and *συλλαβή*, a syllable] Of, or pertaining to, a trisyllable consisting of three syllables, as, a *trisyllabic* word or root

Trĭ sȳl'la ble (Synop., § 130), *n* [Fr *trissyllabe*, *trisyllabe*] A word consisting of three syllables

Trīte, *a* [Lat *tritus*, p p of *terere*, to rub, to wear out, It *trito*] Worn out, common, used until so common as to have lost its novelty and interest, hackneyed, as, a *trite* remark, a *trite* subject

Trīte'ly, *adv* In a trite or common manner.

Trīte'ness, *n* The quality of being trite, commonness, staleness, as, the *triteness* of an observation or a subject

Trī-tĕr'nate, *a* [Prefix *tri*, q v, and *ternate*, Fr. *triterné*] (*Bot*) Three times ternate,—applied to a petiole which separates into three, and is again divided at each point into three, and on each of these nine points bears three leaflets.

Trĭ'the ĭsm, *n* [Prefix *tri*, q v, and *theism*, Fr. *trithéisme*] (*Theol*) The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods

Trĭ'the-ĭst, *n* [Prefix *tri*, q v., and *theist*, Fr. *trithéiste*] (*Eccl*) One who believes that the three persons in the Trinity are three distinct Gods

Trĭ'the-ĭst'ĭc, Trĭ'the-ĭst'ĭc-al, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, q v, and *theistic, Fr. trithéistique.*] Of, or pertaining to, tritheism.

Trĭ'the-ĭte, *n.* A tritheist. [*Obs.*] *Phillips.*

Trĭ'thing (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Written also *trithing.*] [A-S. *thriding, thridhung*, a third, from *thri*, three; Icel. *thridhungr.*] One of three divisions of the county of York, in England, — now called *riding. Blackstone*

Trĭt'ĭc-al, *a.* [From Lat *tritus.* See TRITE.] Trite, common. [*Obs.*]

Trĭt'ĭc-al-ness, *n.* Triteness. [*Obs.*] *Warton.*

Trĭt'ĭ-cŭm, *n.* [Lat., perhaps from *tritus*, p p of *terere*, to grind.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the various species of wheat.

Trī'tŏn. [Lat. *Triton*, Gr. Τρίτων.]

1. (*Myth.*) A fabled sea demigod, the son of Neptune and Amphitrite, and the trumpeter of Neptune. He is represented by poets and painters as having the upper part of his body like that of a man, and the lower part like that of a fish, the tail being forked in a lunar form

Mythological Triton

Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,
Or hear old *Triton* blow his wreathed horn *Wordsworth*

2. (*Zoöl.*) (*a.*) A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, the shells of which have a series of prominences or ridges, like swollen veins, running up the spire at irregular distances. *Baird.* (*b*) A genus of batrachian reptiles, or aquatic salamanders, comprehending numerous species

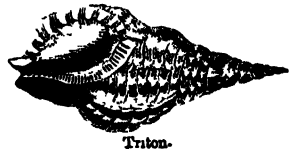

Triton.

Trĭ'tŏne, *n.* [Gr. τρίτονος, of three tones, from τρι, three, and τόνος, a tone.] (*Mus.*) A superfluous or augmented fourth. [*Rare.*]

Trĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* The same as TRITURIUM, q v

Trĭ-tŏx'ĭde, *n.* [Gr. τρίτος, the third, and Eng *oxide*, Fr *tritoxide.*] (*Chem.*) A non-acid compound of one equivalent of a base with three equivalents of oxygen. [Written also *trioxyd.*]

Trĭt'ū-ra-bl, *a* [Fr & Sp *triturable*, It *triturabile.* See TRITURATE.] Capable of being reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing, or grinding

Trĭt'ū-rāte (Synop., § 130), *v t* [*imp & p p* TRITURATED, *p pr & vb. n* TRITURATING.] [Lat *triturare, triturātum*, to thrash, from *terere, tritum*, to rub, rub to pieces, It *triturare*, Sp *triturar*, Fr. *triturer.*]

1. To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash

2. To rub or grind to a very fine powder, to pulverize and comminute thoroughly.

Trĭt'ū-rā'tĭon, *n.* [Fr *trituration*, Sp *trituracion*, It *triturazione*, Lat *triturātio.*] The act of triturating, or reducing to a fine powder by grinding.

Trĭt'ūre, *n.* [Fr *triture*, It & Lat *tritura*, from Lat. *terere, tritum*, to rub, rub to pieces.] A rubbing or grinding, trituration [*Obs.*] *Cheyne*

Trĭ-tū'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* [From Lat *terere, tritum* see *supra.*] A vessel for separating liquors of different densities. [*Rare.*] [Written also *tritorium.*]

Trĭ'umph, *n* [Fr *triomphe*, Pr *triomfe*, Sp & Pg. *triunfo*, It *trionfo*, Lat *triumphus*, O Lat *triumpus*, allied to Gr. θρίαμβος, a procession in honor of Bacchus.]

1. (*Rom Antiq.*) A magnificent and imposing ceremonial performed in honor of a general who had gained a decisive victory.

☞ The general was allowed to enter the city crowned with a wreath of laurel, bearing a scepter in one hand, and a branch of laurel in the other, riding in a circular chariot, of a peculiar form, drawn by four horses. He was preceded by the senate and magistrates, musicians, the spoils, the captives in fetters, &c., and followed by his army on foot in marching order. The procession advanced in this manner to the Capitoline hill, where sacrifices were offered, and the victorious commander entertained with a public feast.

2. A triumphal procession, a pompous exhibition, a stately show or pageantry [*Obs.*]

Our daughter,
In honor of whose birth these *triumphs* are,
Sits here, like beauty's child *Shak.*

3. Joy or exultation for success.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven *Milton*

4. Success causing exultation, victory, conquest

Hercules from Spain
Arrived in *triumph*, from Geryon slain. *Dryden*
The vain coquettes the trifling *triumphs* boast *Logie*

5. A card that takes all others, a trump. See TRUMP. [*Obs.*]

Trĭ'umph, *v. i.* [*imp. & p p.* TRIUMPHED (trĭ'umft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRIUMPHING.] [Fr. *triompher*, Pr. *triomfar*, Sp. & Pg. *triunfar*, It. *trionfare*, Lat. *triumpha. e.*]

1. To celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice over success, to exult in an advantage gained.

How long shall the wicked *triumph*? *Ps* xciv 3.
Sorrow on all the pack of you
That *triumph* thus upon my misery *Shak*

2. To obtain victory; to meet with success; to prevail.

Attired with stars, we shall forever sit
Triumphing over death, and chance, and thee, O Time *Milton*
On this occasion, however, genius *triumphed* *Macaulay*

3. To be prosperous; to flourish.

Where commerce *triumphed* on the favoring gales. *Trumbull*

Trĭ'umph, *v. t* To obtain a victory over, to prevail over, to conquer. [*Obs. and rare.*]

Two and thirty legions that awe
All nations of the *triumphed* world *Massinger*

Trĭ-ŭmph'al, *a* [Fr *triomphal*, Sp. *triunfal*, It *trunfale, trionfale*, Lat *triumphalis.*] Of, or pertaining to, triumph, used in a triumph, indicating, or in honor of, a triumph or victory, as, a *triumphal* crown, a *triumphal* arch

Messiah his *triumphal* chariot turned *Milton*

Trĭ-ŭmph'al, *n* A token of victory [*Obs.*] "Joyless *triumphals* of his hoped success" *Milton*

Trĭ-ŭmph'ant, *a* [Fr *triomphant*, Sp *triunfante*, It *trionfante*, Lat *triumphans*, p pr. of *triumphare.* See TRIUMPH, *v t.*]

1. Rejoicing for victory, triumphing

Successful beyond hope, to lead you forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit *Milton*

2. Celebrating victory, expressive of joy for success, as, a *triumphant* song

3. Graced with conquest, victorious. "Athena, war's *triumphant* maid" *Pope*
So shall it be in the church *triumphant* *Perkins*

4. Used on, or pertaining to, an occasion of triumph, triumphal [*Obs. and rare.*] "Captives bound to a *triumphant* car" *Shak.*

Church triumphant, the church in heaven, enjoying a state of triumph, her warfare with evil being over, — distinguished from *church militant.* See MILITANT.

Trĭ-ŭmph'ant-ly, *adv.* In a triumphant manner, with joy and exultation, victoriously

Trĭ'umph-er, *n* 1. One who was honored with a triumph in ancient Rome

2. One who triumphs or rejoices for victory, one who vanquishes

Trĭ'umph-ing-ly, *adv* In a triumphing manner, with triumph or exultation

Trĭ-ŭm'vir, *n*, Lat *pl* TRĬ ŬM'VI-RĪ, Eng *pl* TRĪ-ŬM'VIRS [Lat, from *tres*, gen *trium*, three, and *vir*, a man] One of three men united in office

☞ The *triumvirs* of Rome were three men who jointly obtained the sovereign power in Rome. The first of these were Julius Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompey.

Trĭ-ŭm'vi-rate, *n* [Lat *triumviratus*, Fr *triumvirat*, Sp & It *triumvirato.*]

1. Government by three in coalition or association

2. A coalition or association of three in office or authority, especially, the union of three men who obtained the government of the Roman empire

Trĭ-ŭm'vi-ry, *n* A triumvirate [*Obs.*]

Trĭ'ŭne (Synop., § 130), *a* [Lat *tri*, three, and *unus*, one. See TRI.] Being three in one, — an epithet used to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons

Trĭ-ū'ni-ty, *n* The state or quality of being triune, trinity

Trĭ'valve, *n* Any thing having three valves, especially a shell *Wright.*

Trĭ-vălv'ū-lar, *a* [From prefix *tri*, q v, and *valvular*, q v.] Having three valves, three valved

Trĭv'ant, *n* A truant [*Obs.*] *Burton*

Trĭ-vĕrb'ĭ-al, *a* [From Lat *tri*, q v, and *verbum*, a word.] Of, or pertaining to, certain days in the Roman calendar allowed to the pretor for hearing causes, and which were so called as on them the pretor might speak the three characteristic words of his office, *do, duco, addico.* They were also known as *dies fasti.* *Burrill*

Trĭv'et, *n.* A three-legged stool, table, or other support. See TREVET.

Trĭv'et-tā'ble, *n* A table supported by three legs "The *trivet table* of a foot was lame" *Dryden*

Trĭv'ĭ-al (Synop., § 130), *a* [Fr & Sp *trivial*, It *triviale*, Lat *trivialis*, properly that which is in or belongs to the cross roads or public streets, hence that which may be found every where, common, from *trivium*, a place where three roads meet, a cross road, the public street, from *tri*, q v, and *via*, a way.]

1. Likely to be found any where, hence, common, ordinary, vulgar. [*Obs. or rare.*]

As a scholar, meantime, he was *trivial*, and incapable of labor *De Quincey*

2. Of little worth or importance, inconsiderable, trifling, as, a *trivial* subject, a *trivial* affair.

Trivial name (*Nat Hist*), the name for the species, which, added to the generic name, forms the complete denomination of the plant, the specific name. Thus in *Lathyrus palustris, Lathyrus* is the generic name, and *palustris* the trivial or specific name, and the two combined form the complete denomination of the plant.

Trĭv'ĭ-al, *n.* One of the three liberal arts forming the trivium. [*Obs.*] *Wood.*

Trĭv'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-ty, *n.* [Fr. *trivialité*, Sp. *trivialidad*, It. *trivialità.*]

1. The state or quality of being trivial; triviality.

2. That which is trivial; a trifle.

The philosophy of our times does not expend itself in furious discussions on mere scholastic *trivialities* *L. Playfair*

Trĭv'ĭ-al-ly, *adv.* In a trivial manner; in a trifling manner or degree; commonly, inconsiderably.

Trĭv'ĭ-al-ness, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being trivial, triviality.

2. That which is trivial, a trifle.

Trĭv'ĭ-ŭm, *n* [L. Lat *trivium.* See TRIVIAL.] The three arts of grammar, logic, and rhetoric, — so called because they constitute a triple way, as it were, to eloquence.

☞ The *quadrivium* was the four arts, music, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy. The *trivium* and *quadrivium* together made up the seven liberal sciences.

Trĭ'-week'ly, *a* Performed, occurring, or appearing three times a week, thrice-weekly, as, a *tri weekly* newspaper.

☞ This is a convenient word, but is not legitimately formed. It should, according to its formation, mean once in three weeks, as *triennial* means once in three years.

Trōad, *n* See TRODE. [*Obs.*]

Trōat, *v i* [Either from the sound, or allied to *throat.*] To cry, as a buck in rutting-time.

Trōat, *n.* The cry of a buck in rutting-time.

Trō'car, *n* [Fr *trocar*, or *trois quarts*, i. e., three quarters, from *trois*, Lat *tres*, three, and *quart*, a fourth, Lat *quartus*, so called from its triangular point.] [Written also *trochar.*] A surgical instrument for evacuating fluids from cavities, as in dropsy *Dunglison.*

Tro-chāĭ'ic, *n.* A trochaic verse or measure.

Tro chā'ĭc, Tro-chā'ĭc-al, } *a* [Fr *trochaique*, Sp. & It *troc aico*, Lat *trochaicus*, Gr τροχαϊκός or τροχαϊκός. See TROCHEE.] (*Pros.*) Pertaining to, or consisting of, trochees, as, *trochaic* measure or verse

Tro-chăn'ter, *n* [Gr τροχαντήρ, a runner, the ball on which the hip-bone turns in its socket, τροχάζειν, to run along, from τρέχειν, to run.] (*Anat.*) One of the two processes of the thigh bone, at its upper end, called *major* and *minor*, or *greater* and *less*, or *little*, the major being on the outside, and the minor on the inside

Trō'chan-tē'rĭ-an, *a* (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the greater trochanter

Trō'chan tĭn'ĭ an, *a* (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the less or little trochanter *Dunglison.*

Trō'char, *n* The same as TROCAR, q v.

Trō'chē (trō'kee), *n.* [Gr τροχός, any thing round or circular, a wheel, properly a runner, from τρέχειν, to run.] A form of medicine in a circular cake or tablet, or a stiff paste cut into proper portions and dried. It is made by mixing the medicine with sugar and mucilage, and is intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth, and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent.

Trō'chee (trō'kee), *n* [Fr *trochée*, It *trocheo*, Sp *troqueo*, Lat *trochæus*, Gr. τροχαῖος (sc. πούς), from τροχαῖος, running, from τρέχειν, to run.] (*Pros.*) A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, as *ante*, or the first accented and the second unaccented, as *motion*, a choree.

Trō'chĭl, *n* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird with long legs, and capable of running very swiftly, trochilus. It was supposed to obtain its food from the mouth of the crocodile. See TROCHILUS, 1 (*a*)

The crocodile opens its mouth to let the *trochil* in to pick his teeth, which gives it its usual feeding. *Sir T Herbert*

Tro-chĭl'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, rotary motion, having power to draw out or turn round. "By art *trochilic*" *Camden.*

Tro-chĭl'ics, *n sing* [Gr. τροχιλία, τροχαλία, a cylinder revolving on its own axis, from τροχαλός, running, from τρέχειν, to run, Lat. *trochlea.*] The science of rotary motion, or of wheel-work. [See Note under MATHEMATICS.]

Tro-chĭl'ĭ-dæ, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Ornith.*) A family of tenuirostral, passerine birds, including numerous species, most of which are of small size, and many of them remarkable for the splendor of their plumage; humming-birds. They are natives of the New World, especially the tropical parts of it. *Gould. Baird.*

One of the Trochilidæ.

Tro-chĭl'ĭ-dist, *n.* One who studies, or is versed in, the nature and habits of humming-birds, or the *Trochilidæ.* *Gould.*

Trŏch'ĭ-lĭte, *n.* [Fr. *trochile*, Lat. *trochilus*, Gr. τροχιλός, from τρέχειν, to run.]

1. (*Ornith.*) (*a.*) An aquatic bird, a swift runner, with long legs, which is said to get its meat out of the crocodile's mouth. *Sir T. Herbert.* (*b.*) The golden-crowned wren. (*c.*) A genus of hummingbirds, including numerous species, some of which are remarkable for their diminutive size and the brilliancy of their coloring.

2. (*Arch.*) An annular molding whose section is concave, like the edge of a pulley, — called also *scotia.* *Gwilt.*

Trō'ching, *n.* [From Norm Fr. *troche*, to branch, Fr. *trochure*, a surantler, from *trochee*, branches of a seedling, *trochet*, cluster of flowers or fruits] One of the small branches on the top of a deer's head.

Trō'chisk, *n.* [Lat. *trochiscus*, Gr. τροχισκος, diminutive of τροχός, a small wheel or circle, from τρέχειν, to run. See TROCHE.] A kind of tablet or lozenge, a troche [*Obs.*] See TROCHE.

Trō'chi'le-a, *n.* [Lat *trochilea*, Gr. τροχαλία, a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys; Fr *trochilée.* See TROCHILICS.]

1. (*Mach.*) A pulley [*Obs.*]

2 (*Anat.*) (*a.*) A pulley like cartilage, through which the tendon of the trochleary muscle passes (*b*) The articular surface at the lower extremity of the shoulder-bone, — so called as forming a sort of pulley on which the ulna moves in the flection and extension of the fore arm. *Dunglison*

Trō-chē'le-ar, *a.* [From Lat *trochlea*, block or pulley.] (*Physiol. & Bot.*) Shaped like a pulley, as, the *trochlear* muscle of the eye

Trō-chē'le-a-ry, *a* [Fr *trochleaire*] (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the trochlea, as, the *trochlearv* muscle, the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

Trochleary nerve, the pathetic nerve, which goes to the trochlearv muscle *Parr*

Trō'choid (trō'koid), *n.* [Fr *trochoide*, from Gr τροχός, a wheel, and εἶδος, form See TROCHE.]

1. (*Geom.*) The curve described by any point in a wheel rolling on a straight line, a cycloid

2 (*Anat.*) An articulation in which one bone turns upon another like a wheel upon its axle

Tro-chŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr τροχός, wheel, and μέτρον, measure] A contrivance for computing the revolutions of a wheel

Trōd, *imp* of *tread* See TREAD

Trōd,
Trōd'den, } *p. p.* of *tread* See TRLAD.

Trōde, *imp* of *tread* [*Obs.*] See TRFAD.

Trōde, *n.* [A-S. *trōd*, from *tredan*, to tread, O Sax *trâda*, a walk, *trôda*, cultivated land] [Written also *troad*] Tread, footing [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Trōg'lo-dȳte (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Fr. *troglodyte*, It & Sp *troglodita*, Gr τρωγλοδύτης, one who creeps into holes, from τρωγλη, a hole, cavern, from τρωγειν, to gnaw, and δύειν, to enter] One dwelling in a subterraneous cave, — applied by the ancients to certain tribes living far up the Nile

In the *troglodytes'* country there is a lake, for the hurtful water it beareth, called the "mad lake." *Holland*

Trōg'lo-dȳ'tĭ-ą, *n* [See *supra*]

1. (*Zool.*) A genus of quadrumanous animals, including the chimpanzee and gorilla *Baird*

2 (*Ornith.*) A genus of tenuirostral birds, including the wrens *Baird*

Trōg'lo-dȳt'ĭc, }
Trōg'lo-dȳt'ĭc-al, } *a* Of, or pertaining to, a troglodyte, or dweller in caves

Trō'gon, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of fissirostral birds, of the order *Passeres*, having richly-colored plumage, some part of which is usually of a metallic luster, like that of humming-birds

Peacock or Splendid Trogon

Trō'jan, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Troy or its inhabitants.

Trō'jan, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Troy

Trōll, *v. t.* [*imp & p. p.* TROLLED, *p. pr. & vb n.* TROLLING] [Ger *trollen*, to roll, to troll, W *trolaw*, to troll, trundle, *trol*, a cylinder, roller, *troell*, to put in a whirling motion, *troell*, a wheel, a reel, Fr. *trôler*, O Fr. *troller*, *trauler*, to drag about, to troll. Cf. TROUL.]

1. To move circularly or volubly, to roll; to turn, to drive about. "To dress and *troll* the tongue, and roll the eye." *Milton.*

2 To send about, to circulate, as a vessel in drinking.

Then doth she *troll* to me the bowl. *Gammer Gurton's Needle.*
Troll the brown bowl *W Scott*

3. To sing the parts of in succession, as of a round, a catch, and the like; also, to sing loudly or freely.

Will you *troll* the catch? *Shak.*
His sonnets charmed the attentive crowd,
By wide-mouthed mortal *trolled* aloud. *Hudibras.*

4 To angle for with a trolling-line, or with a hook drawn along the surface of the water, hence, to allure, to entice

5. To fish in, to seek to catch fish from. "With patient angle *trolls* the finny deep." *Goldsmith*

Trōll, *v. i* 1. To roll, to run about, as, to *troll* in a coach and six.

2. To fish with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley, or by drawing the hook through the water.

Their young men *trolled* along the brooks that abounded in fish *Bancroft*

Trōll, *n.* A song the parts of which are sung in succession, a catch, a round.

Thence the catch and *troll*, while "Laughter, holding both his sides," sheds tears to song and ballad pathetic on the woes of married life, and all the ills that our "flesh is heir to" *Prof Wilson*

Trōll, *n* (*Scandinavian Myth.*) A supernatural being, represented as of diminutive size, and said to inhabit caves, hills, and like places *W Scott*

Trōll'er, *n* One who trolls

Trōl'ley, *n* A truck for carrying railway materials [*Eng.*] *Simmonds*

Trŏl'lop, *n* [From *troll*, to roll, to stroll Cf TRULL] A stroller, a loiterer, hence, a woman loosely dressed, a slattern, a slut

Trŏl'lop-ee', *n* A kind of loose dress worn by women [*Obs.*] *Goldsmith*

Trŏl'lop-ish, *a* Like a trollop or slattern, dirty

Trōl'my-dāme, *n* [Fr *trou madame*, pigeon-hole] The game of nine-holes [*Obs.*] *Shal*

Trŏm'bōne (*It pron* trom-bo'nā) (Synop., § 130), *n* [It *trombone*, augmentative of *tromba*, a trumpet, Fr *trombone*] (*Mus.*) A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes, of which the first, to which the mouth piece is attached, and the third, which terminates in a bell shaped orifice, are placed side by side, the middle tube being doubled, and sliding into the other two like the tube of a telescope By the sliding of the tube it commands every tone throughout its whole compass, and surpasses every other wind instrument in admitting, like the violin or the voice, the introduction of the slide

Trombone

Trŏmp, *n* [Fr *trombe*, a water-spout, a water blowing machine See TRUMPET] A blowing apparatus, in which air drawn into the upper part of a vertical tube through side holes by a stream of water within, is carried down with the water into a box or chamber below, from which it can only escape by a pipe leading to the furnace

Trŏmp'il, *n* [O Fr *trompille*, equivalent to N Fr *trompette*, a trumpet] An aperture in a tromp

Trō'nă, *n* [Of Egyptian or North African origin] (*Min.*) A native sesquicarbonate of soda, which usually occurs in crystals, or fibrous masses, of a vitreous luster, and a gray or yellowish-white color

Trōn'āge, *n* [From *trone*, a steelyard] A toll or duty paid for weighing wool, also, the act of weighing it [*Obs.*] *Ayres*

Trō nā'tor, *n* [See *supra*] An officer in London whose business it was to weigh wool [*Obs.*]

Trŏn'ca-te, *a* [It, for *troncato*, p. p of *troncare*, to cut off, to suppress, Lat *truncare*] (*Mus.*) Cut off, made short, — a term directing a note or sound to be cut short, or just uttered and then discontinued

Trōne, *n* [Cf Prov Fr *trogne*, a belly] A small drain [*Prov. Eng.*]

Trōne,
Trōneg, } *n.* [L Lat *trona*, contracted from Lat *trutina*, a balance, Gr τρυτανη, O Fr *tronel*, *troneau*, *tronneau*, balance, weight]

1 A steelyard [*Prov. Eng.*]

2 A weighing machine consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, backed at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar, — used for heavy wares [*Scot.*] *Jamieson*

Trone-stone a weight equivalent to nineteen and a half pounds [*Scot.*]

Trŏn'-weight (-wāt), *n* [See *supra*, and cf TROY-WEIGHT] A weight formerly used in Scotland A pound in this weight varied from 21 to 28 ounces avoirdupois

Trōop, *n* [Fr. *troupe* O Fr *trope*, *trupe*, Pr *trop*, Sp & Pg *tropa*, It *truppa*, L Lat *troppus*, probably from Lat *turba*, a crowd, throng, troop, Gr τυρβη, D *troep*, Dan *trop*, Sw *tropp*, Ger *trupp*]

1 A collection of people, a company, a number, a multitude.

That which should accompany old age —
As honor love, obedience, *troops* of friends —
I must not look to have *Shak*

2 Soldiers taken collectively, an army, — usually in the plural.

Farewell the plumed *troop*, and the big wars
That make ambition virtue *Shak*

3 Specifically, a small body or company of cavalry, light-horse, or dragoons, commanded by a captain

His *troops* moved to victory with the precision of machines *Macaulay*

4. A company of stage players; a troupe. *Coxe.*

5. A particular roll or call of the drum

Trōop, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TROOPED (trōopt), *p. pr. & vb n.* TROOPING.]

1 To move in numbers; to come or gather in crowds.

Armies, at the call of trumpet,
Troop to their standard *Milton.*

2 To march on, to go forward in haste.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men *Shak*
I second these: *troop* on *Shak.*

Trōop'-bird, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A conirostral bird of the order *Passeres*, and genus *Cassicus*, — called also *troopial.*

Trōop'er, *n* A private or soldier in a body of cavalry, a horse-soldier

Trōop'-mēal, *adv* [From *troop*, q v, and O. Eng *meal*, piece. See MEAL] By troops; in crowds. [*Obs.*]

So, *troop-meal*, Troy pursued a while, laying on with sword and darts *Chapman*

Trōpe, *n.* [Fr. *trope*, It & Sp *tropo*, Lat. *tropus*, Gr τρόπος, from τρέπειν, to turn] (*Rhet.*) (*a.*) The use of a word or expression in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it, the use of a word or expression as changed from the original signification to another, for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea (*b*) The expression so used.

In his frequent, long and tedious speeches, it has been said that a *trope* never passed his lips *Bancroft*

☞ *Tropes* are chiefly of four kinds *metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche*, and *irony* Some authors make *figures* the genus, of which *trope* is a species, others make them different things, defining *trope* to be a change of sense, and *figure* to be any ornament, except what becomes so by such change

Trō'phȳ, *n. pl* [N Lat, from Gr τροφός, a feeder, from τρεφειν, to feed] (*Anton.*) The parts of the mouth employed in feeding

Trō'phied (trō'fid), *a* [From *trophy*] Adorned with trophies "The *trophied* arches, storied halls, invade" *Pope*

Tro phō'mi an, *a* [Lat *Trophomianus*, from *Trophomius*, Gr Τροφώνιος, a Grecian architect, fabled to have been the builder of the first temple of Apollo at Delphi] Of, or pertaining to, Trophonius, to his architecture, or to his cave

Trŏph'o-spĕrm, *n* [Fr. *trophosperme*, from Gr τροφός, a feeder, and σπέρμα, seed See TROPHI] (*Bot.*) That part of the ovary from which the ovules arise, — commonly called *placenta*, sometimes *spermaphore*, and sometimes *receptacle* of the seeds

Trō'phy, *n* [Fr. *trophee*, It & Sp *trofeo*, Lat *tropæum*, Gr τρόπαιον, strictly a monument of the enemy's defeat, from τροπή, a turn, especially a turning about of the enemy, a putting to flight or routing him, from τρέπειν, to turn]

1 (*Antiq.*) (*a*) A pile of arms, taken from a vanquished enemy, raised on the field of battle by the conquerors, or, in a victory at sea, on the nearest land, often placed on the trunk of a tree, or fixed on an elevation (*b*) The representation of such a pile in marble, on medals, and the like

2 Hence, any thing taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, standards, and the like, taken from an enemy

Around the posts hung helmets, darts, and spears,
And captive chariots axes shields and bars,
And broken beaks of ships, the *trophies* of their wars *Dryden.*

3 (*Arch.*) An ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged or encompassed with arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive

4 Hence, something that is evidence of victory, memorial of conquest, as, every redeemed soul is a *trophy* of grace

Trō'phy-mŏn'ey, *n* A duty paid formerly in England, annually, by housekeepers, toward providing harness, drums, colors, and the like, for the militia

Trŏp'ĭc, *n* [Fr *tropique*, Pr *tropic*, Sp, Pg, & It *tropico*, Lat *tropicus*, Gr τροπικός (sc κυκλος), from τροπικός, belonging to a turn or turning, as of the sun, from τρέπειν, to turn]

1 (*Astron.*) One of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated on each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28′, and parallel to it, which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination north or south, and from which it turns again toward the equator, the northern circle being called the *tropic of Cancer*, and the southern the *tropic of Capricorn*, from the names of the two signs at which they touch the ecliptic

2 (*Geog.*) (*a*) One of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics, and called by the same name. (*b*) (*pl*) The regions lying between the tropics, or near them on either side

The brilliant flowers of the *tropics* bloom from the windows of the green-house and the saloon *Bancroft.*

Trŏp'ĭc,
Trŏp'ĭc al, } *a.* [Fr *tropique*, Sp. & It. *tropico*, Lat *tropicus*, Gr. τροπικός. See TROPIC, *supra*, and TROPE]

1. Of, or pertaining to, the tropics, being within the tropics, as, *tropical* climates; *tropical* latitudes; *tropical* heat, *tropical* winds.

2 Incident to the tropics, as, *tropical* diseases.

3. [From *trope*] Rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense, figurative.

The foundation of all parables is some analogy or similitude

between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable and the thing intended by it. *South.*

Tropical or *hieroglyphic writing*, such writing as represents a thing by qualities which resemble it *Warburton.* — *Tropical year*, the period occupied by the sun in passing from one tropic or one equinox to the same again, having a mean length of 365 *days*, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 47 8 seconds, which is 20 minutes, 22 8 seconds shorter than the sidereal year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes.

Trŏp'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner.

Trŏp'ic-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Phaëton*, found at sea in the torrid zone, having very long wings and two long, slender tail feathers.

Tropic Bird (*Phaëton phœnicurus*)

Trŏp'ist, *n.* [Fr *tropiste*. See TROPE.] One who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures of speech; — in a less restricted sense, one who deals in tropes

Trŏp'o-lŏg'ic, } *a.* [Fr *tropologique*. See *in-*
Trŏp'o-lŏg'ic-al, } *fra*] Characterized by tropes; varied by tropes, changed from the original import *Burton*

Trŏp'o-lŏg'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a tropological manner

Tro-pŏl'o-gize, *v. t.* To use in a tropological sense, as a word, to change to a figurative sense, to make a trope of [*Rare*] *Cudworth*

Tro-pŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *tropologie*, from Gr. τρόπος, a trope, and λόγος, discourse] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or change from the original import of the word

Trŏss'erg, *n. pl.* Trousers. [*Obs*] See TROUSERS *Shak.*

Trŏt, *v. i* [*imp & p. p* TROTTED, *p. pr & vb. n* TROTTING] [Fr *trotter*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *trotar*, It *trottare*, Lat. as if *trotare*, *thitare*, *tolutare*, from *tolutim ire*, to trot, *tolutarius*, going on a trot, O Fr & Pr *trotier*, Ger *trotten*, Gael *trot*, W. *trotiaw*]

1 To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time

2 To walk or move fast, to run

He that rises late must *trot* all day, and will scarcely overtake his business at night *Franklin*

Trŏt, *v. t.* To cause to move, as a horse or other animal, in the pace called a trot to cause to run without galloping or cantering

To trot out, to lead or bring out, as a horse, to show his paces, hence, to bring forward, as for exhibition, to hold out, to produce [*Colloq.*]

Trŏt, *n* [Fr & Pr *trot*, Sp & Pg *trote*, It *trotto*]

1 The pace of a horse or other quadruped, more rapid than a walk, but of various degrees of swiftness, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time

2 An old woman, — in contempt "An old *trot* with ne'er a tooth" *Shak.*

Trŏth (21), *n* [The old orthography of *truth*, q. v.]

1. Belief, faith, fidelity

Bid her alight, and her *troth* plight *Shak.*

2. Truth, verity, veracity, as, by my *troth*

In *troth*, thou art able to instruct gray hairs *Addison*

Trŏth'less, *a* Faithless, false, perfidious, treacherous [*Obs*] "Thrall to the faithless waves and *trothless* sky" *Fairfax*

Trŏth'-plight (-plīt), *v. t* To betroth [*Obs*]

Trŏth'-plight (-plit), *a* Betrothed, espoused, affianced [*Obs*] *Shak*

Trŏth'-plight (-plīt), *n* The act of betrothing or plighting faith, betrothing [*Obs*]

Trŏth'-plight'ed (-plīt'ed), *a.* Having fidelity pledged.

Trŏt'ter, *n* 1 A beast that trots, or that usually trots

2 The foot of an animal, especially that of a sheep, — applied humorously to the human foot.

Trŏu'ba-dour' (trŏŏ'ba-dŏor', 110), *n.* [Fr *troubadour*, O Fr *trouvère*, *troverre*, *troveur*, Pr *trobaire*, *trobador*, Sp & Pg *trovador*, It *trovatore*, from Fr *trouver*, O Fr *trover*, *truver*, *trouver*, Pr *trobar*, Sp. & Pg *trovar*, It *trovare*, to find, invent, compose] One of a school of poets who flourished from the eleventh to the latter end of the thirteenth century, principally at Provence, in the south of France, and also in the north of Italy

Trŏub'la ble (trŭb'la-bl), *a.* Causing trouble, troublesome [*Obs*] "*Troublable* ire." *Chaucer.*

Trŏub'le (trŭb'l), *v. t.* [*imp & p. p* TROUBLED, *p. pr & vb. n.* TROUBLING] [Fr *troubler*, O. Fr. *trobler*, *trubler*, *tourbler*, from Lat *turbare*, to disturb, from *turba*, a disorder, tumult, crowd]

1 To put into confused motion, to disturb; to agitate

God, looking forth, will *trouble* all his host. *Milton.*

To forsake
Earth's *troubled* waters. *Byron*

2. To disturb, to perplex; to afflict; to distress; to fret, to annoy; to vex.

The boy so *troubles* me
'Tis past enduring *Shak.*

Never *trouble* yourself about those faults which age will cure *Locke*

3 To give occasion for labor to, — used in polite phraseology, as, I will not *trouble* you to deliver the letter

4. To sue for a debt. [*Colloq. and low*] *Johnson*

Syn. — To disturb, perplex, afflict; distress, grieve, harass, annoy, tease, vex, molest

Trŏub'le (trŭb'l), *n.* [Fr *trouble*, O Fr *troble*, *truble*, from Lat. *turbula*, a disorderly group, a little crowd of people, dim. of *turba* See *supra*]

1 The state of being troubled, disturbance, agitation, molestation, annoyance, uneasiness, vexation, affliction, calamity. "Lest the fiend some new *trouble* raise" *Milton*

Unnatural deeds breed unnatural *troubles*. *Shak.*

2 That which gives disturbance, annoyance, or vexation, that which afflicts

3 (*Mining*) A fault or interruption in a stratum

To take the trouble to be at the pains, to exert one's self, to give one's self inconvenience

Syn. — Affliction, disturbance, perplexity, annoyance molestation, vexation, inconvenience, calamity, misfortune, adversity, embarrassment, anxiety, sorrow, misery See AFFLICTION

Trŏub'ler (trŭb'ler), *n* One who troubles or disturbs, one who afflicts or molests, a disturber, as, a *troubler* of the peace "The rich *troublers* of the world's repose" *Waller*

Trŏub'le sŏme (trŭb'l sŭm), *a* Giving trouble, disturbance, or inconvenience, molesting, annoying vexatious, burdensome, teasing "These *troublesome* disguises that we wear" *Milton*

My mother will never be *troublesome* to me *Pope*

Syn — Uneasy, vexatious, perplexing, harassing, annoying, disgusting, irksome, afflictive, burdensome, tiresome, wearisome, importunate

Trŏub'le-sŏme-ly (trŭb'l-sŭm lī), *adv* In a way to give trouble, in a troublesome manner, vexatiously

Trŏub'le-sŏme-ness (trŭb'l sum), *n* The state or quality of being troublesome, vexatiousness

Trŏub'le-stāte, *n* A disturber of the community [*Obs and rare*] *Daniel*

Trŏub'lous, *a* 1 Full of trouble or commotion, agitated, tumultuous "A tall ship tossed in *troublous* seas" *Spenser*

2 Full of trouble or disorder tumultuous, troublesome, full of affliction "In doubtful time of *troublous* need" *Byron*

Trough (trawf, 21), *n* [A-S *trog*, *troh*, Ger, D, & Icel *trog*, Sw *tråg*, Dan *trug*, It *truogo*, O Fr *tro* Cf TRUG and TRAY]

1 A long, hollow vessel, generally for holding water or other liquid, especially one formed by excavating a log longitudinally on one side, a long tray, also, a wooden channel for conveying water, as to a mill-wheel

2 Hence, a channel, receptacle, or depression, of a long and narrow shape, as, a *trough* between two ridges, and the like

Trough of the sea, the space between two high waves

Trŏul, *v. t. & i* The same as TROLL See TROLL

Trounce, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* TROUNCED (trounst), *p. pr & vb. n* TROUNCING] [O Fr *tronçer*, to cut, *tros*, *trons*, *tronce*, *tronche* a stump, piece of wood] To punish or beat severely, to whip smartly, to castigate [*Colloq.*]

Trompe (tropp), *n* [Fr, troop See TROOP] A company or troop, especially the company of performers in a play or opera

Trous-de-loup (trȳ' dŭ-lōō'), *n. pl* [Fr *trou*, hole, *de*, of, and *loup*, wolf] (*Mil*) Rows of pits in the form of inverted cones or pyramids, used as an obstacle to the approaching enemy, each pit having a pointed stake in the middle The pits are called also *trap-holes*

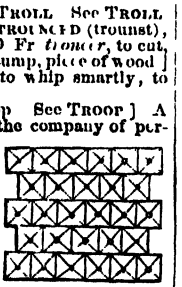

Trous-de-loup

Trouse (trowz), *n.* [See TROUSERS] A kind of trousers worn by children. [Written also *truss*]

Trous'er-ing, *n* Cloth or material for making trousers [*Rare*] *Simmonds*

Trou'sers, *n pl* [O Fr *trousses*, breeches worn by pages, from *trousse*, *trosse*, a bundle, a truss, q. v Cf TROSSERS, TROWSERS, and TROUSE.] A loose garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knee or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs

Syn. — Pantaloons — TROUSERS, PANTALOONS In the United States, the original word *trousers* is almost laid aside, the term being only applied to the loose garment of sailors or laborers, while *pantaloons* is used in all other cases The English adhere to the old term in respect equally to the dress of gentlemen and all others, making much less use than we do of the word *pantaloon* in speaking of this part of the dress.

Trousseau (trōō-sō'), *n.* [Fr., Pr. *trossel*, from Fr. *trousse*, a bundle, truss, Pr. *trousse*. See TRUSS] The collective lighter equipments or outfit of a lady when about to be married, including clothes, presents, and the like.

Trout, *n.* [A-S *trukt*, Fr. *truite*, Pg. *truita*, Pr *trocha*, Sp. *trucha*, It *trota*, L. Lat. *trutta*, *truta trocta*, Lat *tructa*, *tructus*, from Gr. τρώγειν, a sea-fish with sharp teeth, from τρώγειν, to gnaw] (*Ichth*) A fresh-water fish, of the genus *Salmo*, variegated with spots, and esteemed most delicate food. The brook trout of America is *Salmo fontinalis*, the lake-trout, *S. confinis*.

Common Trout.

Trout'-cŏl'ored (-kŭl'urd), *a.* White, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel, as, a *trout-colored* horse

Trout'ling, *n* A little trout [*Colloq.*]

Trō'ver, *n* [O Fr *trover*, *truver*, N Fr. *trouver*, to find, Pr *trobar*, It *trovare*] (*Law*) (*a*) The gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means (*b*) An action to recover damages against one who found goods, and would not deliver them to the owner on demand; an action which lies in any case to recover the value of goods wrongfully converted by another to his own use In this case, the *finding*, though alleged, is an immaterial fact, the injury lies in the *conversion*

Trōw (trō), *v.* [A S *treówian*, *trūwian*, *trywan*, *treowan*, *trywan*, to trust, believe, O. Sax *trûon*, Goth *trauan*, Icel *trûa*, Sw & Dan *tro*, O H Ger *trûên*, *trûwên*, *truwên*, M H Ger *truwen*, *trouwen*, *trûwen*, L Ger *trouen*, H Ger *trauen*] To believe, to trust, to think or suppose [*Obs*]

☞ *Trow* was formerly sometimes used in the imperative, as an exclamation of inquiry What means the fool, *trow*?

Trow'el, *n* [Fr *truelle*, Lat *trulla*, *truella*, diminutive of *trua*, a ladle, D *troffel*]

1 A mason's tool, used in spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking bricks to shape them.

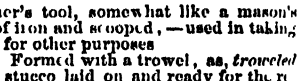

Mason's Trowel

2 A gardener's tool, somewhat like a mason's trowel, made of iron and scooped, — used in taking up plants, and for other purposes

Trow'eled, *a* Formed with a trowel, as, *troweled* stucco, that is, stucco laid on and ready for the reception of paint [Written also *trowelled*]

Trow'el-ful, *n*, *pl* TROWELFULS As much as a trowel will hold, enough to fill a trowel.

Trōwl, *n* The same as TROIL, q. v

Trowsed, *a* Wearing, or clothed with, trousers [*Obs*] *Drayton*

Trow'sers, *n pl* The same as TROUSERS, q. v

Troy, } *n* [Said to have been
Troy'-weight (-wāt), } named from *Troyes*, in France, where it was first adopted in Europe The troy ounce is supposed to have been brought from Cairo during the crusades Some persons, however, say that the original name was *Iron*] The weight by which gold and silver, jewels, and the like, are weighed

☞ In this weight the pound is divided into 12 ounces, the ounce into 20 pennyweights, and the pennyweight into 24 grains, hence the troy pound contains 5760 grains The avoirdupois pound contains 7000 troy grains, so that 175 pounds troy equal 144 pounds avoirdupois, or 1 pound troy = 0.82286 of a pound avoirdupois, and 1 ounce troy = $1\frac{17}{175}$ or 1 09714 ounces avoirdupois Troy weight when divided, the pound into 12 ounces, the ounce into 8 drams, the dram into 3 scruples, and the scruple into 20 grains, is called *apothecaries' weight*, used in weighing medicines, &c In the standard weights of the United States, the troy ounce is divided decimally down to the $\frac{1}{10000}$ part

Trȳ'age, *n* [*Obs*] 1. A pledge of truth made on payment of a tax. *Ld. Berners.*

2. A tax or impost.

Great *tuage* they took of this land *R Brunne*

3 An act of homage or respect *Nares*

Trȳ'an-cy, *n.* The act of playing, or state of being, truant

Trȳ'and, *a. & n* The same as TRUANT [*Obs*]

Trȳ'ant, *a.* [See *infra*] Wandering from business; loitering, idle, and shirking duty, as, a *truant* boy.

While *truant Jove*, in infant pride,
Played barefoot on Olympus' side. *Trumbull*

Trȳ'ant, *n.* [Fr. *truand*, O. Fr. *truant*, a vagrant, beggar, Pr. *truan*, *t truanda*, Sp. *truhan*, It *truffo*, L. Lat *truanus*, *trutanus*, *trudanus*, of Celtic origin; W. *tru*, *truan*, wretched, miserable, Armor. *truant*, vagabond, Gael & Ir *truaghan*, a poor, distressed, or wretched creature, *truagh*, wretched.] One who stays away from business or duty; an idler; a loiterer; a shirk.

I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shak*

To play truant, to stray away; to idle; to loiter

Try'ant, *v. i.* [Fr. *truander*, Pr. *truandar*, Sp. *truhanear*.] To idle away time; to loiter or be absent from employment. [*Rare*] *Shak.*

Try'ant, *v. t.* To idle away; to waste. [*Rare.*]

I dare not be the author
Of *truanting* the time. *Ford*

Try'ant-ly, *adv.* Like a truant, in idleness.

Try'ant-ship, *n* The conduct of a truant, neglect of employment, idleness. *Ascham*

Trŭb, *n.* [Lat. *tuber*, Fr. *truffe*, Eng *truffle*] A truffle. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth*

Trŭb'tăil, *n* [Prov Eng. *trub*, a slut Cf Sw. *trubbig*, stumpy, short] A short, squat woman [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Tryce, *n.* [O. Eng *trewis, trewse, trewe*, Norm Fr *trewe*, O Fr *trive, truve, treve trieve, truwe, triuwe, triuve*, N Fr *trève*, Pr. *treva, trev, tregua, trega*, Sp *tregua*, It *tregua, triegua*, Pg *tregoa*, L Lat *treuga, tregua, trauga, trewa*, a truce, from O H Ger *triwa, truwa*, faith, compact, N H Ger *treue*, A S *treow, tryw, treowa, trûwa*, Goth. *triggva* See TRUE]

1 (*Mil*) A suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders, a temporary cessation of hostilities, for negotiation or other purpose, an armistice

2. Hence, intermission of action, pain, or contest, temporary cessation, short quiet

There he may find
Truce to his restless thoughts *Milton*

Flag of truce (*Mil*), a white flag, carried or exhibited by one of the hostile parties, during the flying of which hostilities are suspended — *Truce of God*, a suspension of arms, which occasionally took place in the middle ages putting a stop to private hostilities, at or within certain periods *Brande*

Tryce'-breăk'er, *n* One who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement

Tryce'less, *a* Without a truce, unforbearing

Two minds in one, and each a *truceless* guest,
Rending the sphere of our distracted breast *Brooke*

Trŭch'man, *n* [Fr *trucheman, dragoman, drogman* See DRAGOMAN and TARGUM] An interpreter. See DRAGOMAN [*Rare*]

And after by the tongue,
Her *truchman*, she reports the mind's each throw *B Jonson*

Try'ci-dā'tion, *n* [Lat *trucidatio*, from *trucidare*, to slaughter] The act of killing [*Obs*]

Trŭck, *v. i.* [*imp* & *p p* TRUCKED (trŭkt), *p pr* & *vb n* TRUCKING] [Fr *troquer*, Sp & Pg *trocar*] To exchange commodities, to barter, to deal "A master of a ship, who deceived them under color of *trucking* with them" *Pulteney*

* Despotism itself is obliged to *truck* and barter *Burke*

Trŭck, *v. t* To exchange, to give in exchange, to barter, as, to *truck* knives for gold dust

We will begin by supposing the international trade to be in form what it always is in reality — an actual *trucking* of one commodity against another *J S Mill*

Trŭck, *n* [Fr *troc*, Pg *troco*, Sp *trueco*]

1 Exchange of commodities, barter

2 Commodities appropriate to barter, or for small trade, hence, small commodities, and, sometimes, luggage [*Colloq*]

Trŭck, *n* [Gr τροχός, a wheel, from τρέχειν, to run]

1 A small, wooden wheel, not bound with iron, a cylinder

2 A low carriage for carrying goods, stone, and other heavy articles

Goods were conveyed about the town almost exclusively in *trucks* drawn by dogs *Macaulay*

3 (*Railway Mach*) A swiveling carriage, consisting of a frame with one or more pairs of wheels and the necessary boxes, springs, &c, to carry and guide one end of a locomotive or car, — sometimes called *bogie*, in England.

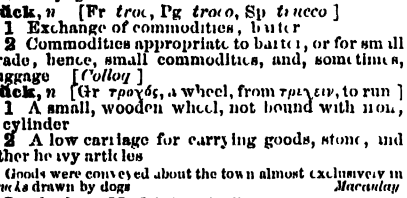

Railway-truck

☞ *Trucks* now in use have from four to sixteen wheels The cut shows the common truck *A* truck-frame, *B*, axle-guard, *C*, swing-beam, *D*, axle-box, *E*, india-rubber springs

4 (*Naut*) (*a*) A small wooden cap at the summit of a flag staff or mast head, having holes in it for reeving halyards through (*b*) A small piece of wood, usually cylindrical or disk shaped, used for various purposes

5 A small, solid wheel, as for a gun-carriage.

Truck system, the practice of paying workmen in goods, instead of money *Mc Culloch*

Trŭck'ăge, *n.* 1. The practice of bartering goods, exchange, barter. "The *truckage* of perishing coin." *Milton*

2 Money paid for conveyance on a truck; freight

Trŭck'er, *n.* One who traffics by exchange of goods. "No man having ever yet driven a saving bargain with this great *trucker* for souls" *South*

Trŭck'le (trŭk'l), *n.* [Diminutive of *truck*, a wheel] A small wheel or caster *Hudibras*

Trŭck'le, *v. i* [L. Ger. *truggeln*, to flatter, to fawn, A-S *trucian*, to fail, diminish, equivalent to Prov Eng to *truck*] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another, to submit, to creep. "Small, *truckling* states" *Burke.*

Religion itself is forced to *truckle* with worldly policy *Norris*

Trŭck'le, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRUCKLED, *p pr* & *vb. n* TRUCKLING] To roll or move upon truckles or casters, to trundle

Trŭck'le-bĕd, *n* A bed that runs on wheels, and may be pushed under another, a trundle-bed

Trŭck'ler, *n* One who truckles, or yields servilely to the will of another

Trŭck'man, *n*, *pl* TRŬCK'MEN

1 One who does business in the way of barter or exchange

2 One who drives, or conveys goods on, a truck [*U S*] *Bartlett*

Try'e-lence, } *n* [Lat *truculentia*]
Try'u-len-cy, }

1 The quality of being truculent, savageness of manners, ferociousness

2 Terribleness of countenance

Try'cu-lent (110), *a* [Lat *truculentus*, from *trux, trucis*, wild, fierce, O Fr *truculent*, Sp & It *truculento*]

1 Fierce, savage, barbarous, as, the *truculent* inhabitants of Scythia *Ray*

2 Of ferocious aspect *Johnson*

3 Cruel, destructive, ruthless "More or less *truculent* plagues" *Harvey*

Try'cu-lent-ly, *adv* In a truculent manner, fiercely, destructively

Trŭdge, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TRUDGED, *p pr* & *vb n* TRUDGING] [Allied to *tread*, A S. *treddian*, to tread, go]

1 To go on foot, as, the father rode, the son *trudged* on behind

2 To travel or march with labor, to jog along, to move wearily "And *trudged* to Rome upon my naked feet" *Dryden*

Trŭdge'man, *n* A truchman [*Rare*]

Tryc, *a* [*compar* TRUER, *superl* TRUEST] [O Eng *treue*, A S *trowe, true, trywe*, faithful, O Sax *trûwi*, O Fries *truwe, trouwe, trouwe trouwe*, D *trouw*, L Ger *truw, trû, trû, trou*, Icel *tryggr, trû*, Dan *tro*, Sw *trogen*, Goth *triggvs*, O H Ger *triu, triuwa, truwa*, M H Ger *triuwe*, O Ger *treu, trau*, N H Ger *treu, getreu* Cf TROW]

1 Conformable to fact, in accordance with the actual state of things, not false, erroneous, inaccurate, or the like, as, a *true* relation or narration, a *true* history, a declaration is *true* when it states the facts In this sense, *true* is opposed to *false*

'Tis very *true*, O wise and upright judge *Shak*

2 Right to precision, conformable to a rule or pattern, exact, as, a *true* copy, a *true* likeness of the original

Thus did he maintain the defensive, making his eye foot, and hand keep *true* time *Sir W Scott*

3 Steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, or the like, faithful loyal, not false, fickle, or perfidious, as, a *true* friend, a wife *true* to her husband, an officer *true* to his charge

Thy so *true*,
So faithful love unequaled *Milton*
Dare to be *true* nothing can need a lie *Herbert*

4 Actual, not counterfeit, adulterated, or pretended, genuine, pure, real, as, *true* balsam, *true* love of country, a *true* Christian "The *true* light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world" *John* i 9

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance *Pope*

True bill (*Law*) words indorsed on a bill of indictment found by the grand jury to be a true bill

Tryc'-blīe, *a* Of inflexible honesty and fidelity, — a term derived from the *true* or *Coventry blue*, formerly celebrated for its unchanging color

Tryc'-blūe, *n* A person of inflexible integrity and fidelity

Tryc'-bŏrn, *a* Of genuine birth, having a right by birth to any title as, a *true born* Englishman

Tryc'-brĕd, *a* 1 Of a genuine or right breed, as, a *true bred* beast

2 Being of real breeding or education, as, a *true bred* gentleman

Tryc'-hĕart'ed, *a* Of a faithful heart, honest, sincere, not faithless or deceitful, as, a *true hearted* friend

Tryc'-hĕart'ed ness, *n* The state or quality of being true hearted, fidelity, loyalty, sincerity

Tryc'-lŏve (try'lŭv), *n* 1 One really beloved.

2 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Paris* (*P. quadrifolia*), possessing narcotic properties, and formerly regarded as a powerful love philter *Dunglison*

Tryc'-lŏve'-knŏt (lŭv'-nŏt), *n* A knot composed of lines united with many involutions, the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements, — called also *true-lover's-knot*.

Trueloves-knots

Tryc'ness, *n.* The quality of being true; truth, reality, genuineness, faithfulness; sincerity; exactness.

Tryc'-pĕm'my, *n.* [From *true* and *penny*] An honest fellow. *Shak Bacon.*

Tryf'fle (try'fl) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [O Fr. *truffe*, N Fr *truffe*, Sp *trufa*, Prov Fr *tartoufle*, It. *tartufo, tartufolo, tubero*, Lat *tuber*] A kind of mushroom (*Tuber cibarium*), of a fleshy, fungous structure, and of a roundish figure, found buried in the soil of woods at a depth of several inches, much esteemed as an esculent

Truffle

Tryf'fled, *a* Provided or cooked with truffles; as a *truffled* turkey

Tryf'fle-worm (try'fl wûrm), *n* A worm found in truffles, the larva of a fly

Trŭg, *n* [The same as TROUGH and TRAY, the original pronunciation being retained in some parts of England]

1 A hod for mortar *Bailey.*

2 A measure of wheat formerly used. *Bailey.*

3 A basket *Bailey.*

4. A trull or concubine, a harlot *Taylor*, 1630.

Trŭg'ging-house, *n* A brothel [*Obs*] *Greene.*

Try'ism, *n* [From *true*] An undoubted or self-evident truth "Trifling *truisms* clothed in great, swelling words of vanity" *J P Smith*

Try'is măt'ic, *a* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, truisms [*Rare*]

Trŭll, *n* [H Ger *trolle, troll*, L Ger *trulle* See TROLLOP and TROLL]

1 A drab, a strumpet a harlot, a trollop

2 A girl a wench, a lass [*Obs*]

Trŭl'li zā'tion, *n* [Lat *trullissatio*, from *trullissare*, to trowel, to plaster, from *trulla*, a trowel] The laying of strata of plaster with a trowel

Try'ly, *adv* [From *true*] 1 In a true manner, according to truth in agreement with fact, as, to see things *truly*, the facts are *truly* represented

I can not *truly* say how I came *Shak*

2 Exactly, justly precisely, as, to estimate *truly* the weight of evidence

3 Sincerely honestly really, faithfully, as, to be *truly* attached to a lover, the citizens are *truly* loyal to their prince or their country

4 In fact, in deed, in reality

Which alone is *truly* fair *Milton*

Trŭmp, *n* [Fr *trompe*, Pr *trompa, tromba*, Sp & Pg *trompa*, It *tromba*, Lat *tuba*, O H Ger *trumba, trumpa*, M H Ger *trumbe*, Icel *trumba*, drum] A wind instrument of music, a trumpet, — used chiefly in Scripture and poetry "The wakeful *trump* of doom" *Milton*

We shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last *trump* 1 *Cor* xv 51, 52

Trŭmp, *v i* [O Fr *tromper*, Pr *trompar*, It *trombare*] To blow a trumpet [*Obs*] *Wyclif*

Trŭmp, *n* [O Fr *triumphe*, N Fr *triomphe*, Sp. *triunfo*, It *trionfo* See TRIUMPH, 5]

1 A winning card, one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits

2 An old game with cards, — called also *ruff* It was nearly the same as whist *Dekker*

3 A good fellow, an excellent person. [*Colloq and low*]

Alfred is a *trump* I think you say *Thackeray*

To put to the trumps or *to put on the trumps*, to reduce to the last expedient or to the utmost exertion of power

But when kings come so low as to fawn upon philosophy, which before they neither valued nor understood it is a sign that falls not, they are then *put to their last trump* *Milton*

Put the housekeeper *to her trumps* to accommodate them *B Irving*

Trŭmp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TRUMPED (trŭmt, 84), *p pr* & *vb n* TRUMPING] (*Card-playing*) To play a trump card when another suit has been led

Trŭmp, *v t* To play a trump card upon, to take with a trump card

Trŭmp, *v t* [Fr *tromper*] 1 To trick or impose on "To trick or *trump* mankind" *B Jonson.*

2 To impose unfairly, to obtrude

Authors have been *trumped* on us *Leslie*

To trump up, to devise, to collect with unfairness, to fabricate, as to *trump up* a charge

Trŭmp'er y, *n* [Fr *tromperie*, deceit, from *tromper*, to deceive, O Sp *trompar*]

1 Deceit, fraud [*Obs*]

Britannicus was now grown to man's estate, a true and worthy plant to receive his father's empire, which a grafted son by adoption now possessed by the injury and *trumpery* of his mother *Greenway.*

2 Something serving to deceive by false show or pretenses, falsehood, deceit, worthless but showy matter, hence, things worn out and of no value; rubbish

The *trumpery* in my house bring hither,
For state to catch these thieves *Shak.*

Upon the coming of Christ, very much, though not all, of this idolatrous *trumpery* and superstition was driven out of the world *South.*

Trŭmp'er-y, *a.* Worthless or deceptive in character "A *trumpery* little ring" *Thackeray.*

Trŭmp'et, *n.* [Fr. *trompette*, Sp. *trompeta*, It. *trombetta*, Ger *trompete*, D. & Dan. *trompet*, Sw. *trumpet*. See TRUMP.]

1. A wind instrument of music, often used in war and military exercises, and of great value in the orchestra. It consists of a long metallic tube, with a bell-shaped opening at one end for the emission of sound.

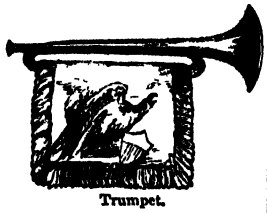

Trumpet.

The *trumpet's* loud clangor
Excites us to arms *Dryden*

2. (*Mil*) A trumpeter [*Obs*]

He wisely desired that a *trumpet* might be first sent for a pass. *Clarendon*

3. One who praises or propagates praise, or is the instrument of propagating it

That great politician was pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interest, and to be the *trumpet* of his praise *Dryden*

Ear-trumpet, an instrument, usually trumpet-shaped, used as an aid to hearing, by partially deaf persons — *Speaking trumpet*, an instrument for conveying articulate sounds with increased force

Trumpet marine (*Mus*) an instrument formerly used, having one thick string, which was sounded with a bow and stopped with the thumb so as to produce the harmonic sounds, — so called because its tones resembled those of the trumpet *Moore*

Trŭmp'et, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUMPETED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUMPETING.] [Fr *trompeter*] To publish by sound of trumpet, to proclaim, as, to *trumpet* good tidings

They did nothing but publish and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish *Bacon*

Trŭmp'et, *v. i.* To sound loudly like a trumpet, or with a tone like that of a trumpet

Trŭmp'et-call, *n.* A call by the sound of the trumpet

Trŭmp'et-er, *n.* 1. One who sounds a trumpet

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces "These men are good *trumpeters*." *Bacon*

3. (*Ornith*) (*a*) A variety of the domestic pigeon (*b*) A bird of South America, of the genus *Psophia*, about the size of the domestic fowl, and somewhat resembling both the pheasants and the cranes, — so called from its uttering a noise resembling that of a trumpet It is sometimes domesticated

Gold-breasted Trumpeter (*Psophia crepitans*)

Trŭmp'et-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A sea fish, the *Centriscus scolopax* — so called from its tubular muzzle; bellows fish, snipe-fish

Trŭmp'et-flow'er, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Tecoma* (*b*) A plant of the genus *Lonicera*, trumpet honeysuckle

Trŭmp'et-hon'ey-suck'le (hŭn'ne sŭk'l), *n* (*Bot.*) A twining plant of the genus *Lonicera*, with trumpet shaped flowers; — called also *trumpet-flower* *London*

Trŭmp'et-mā'jor, *n* (*Mil*) The chief trumpeter of a band or regiment

Trŭmp'et-shāped (-shāpt), *a.* (*Bot*) Tubular with one end dilated, as the flower of the trumpet-creeper *Henslow*.

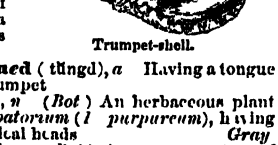

Trumpet-shell.

Trŭmp'et-shĕll, *n* (*Conch*) A univalvular shell, of the form of a trumpet, a species of *Buccinum*

Trŭmp'et-tŏngued (-tŭngd), *a* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet

Trŭmp'et-weed, *n* (*Bot*) An herbaceous plant of the genus *Eupatorium* (*E. purpureum*), having flowers in cylindrical heads *Gray*

Trŭmp'et-wood, *n.* (*Bot*) An evergreen tree of the genus *Cecropia* (*C. peltata*), growing in the West Indies, having hollow stems which are used for wind instruments, snake wood. *Baird.*

Trŭmp'-like, *a* Resembling a trumpet. [*Obs*]

Trŭnc'al, *a* Pertaining to the trunk or body.

Trŭn'cāte, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUNCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUNCATING] [Lat *truncare*, *truncatum*, from *truncus*, maimed, mutilated, cut short, properly like a trunk of a tree deprived of its branches, from *truncus*, a trunk of a tree, It *troncare*, O. It. *truncare*, Pr & Pg *tronear*, Sp *truncar*, *troncar*, Fr. *tronquer*] To cut off, to lop, to maim

Trŭn'cāte, *a.* [Lat. *truncatus*, p. p. of *truncare* See *supra.*] (*Bot*) Appearing as if cut off at the tip, as, a *truncate* leaf *Martyn.*

Truncate Leaves.

Trŭn'cā-ted, *p. a.* 1. Cut off; cut short; maimed

2. (*Min*) Replaced by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces, as, a *truncated* edge. *Dana*

Truncated cone or *pyramid* (*Geom*), a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base

Trun-cā'tion, *n.* [Lat *truncatio*]

1 The act of truncating, lopping, or cutting off

2. The state of being truncated

3 (*Min*) The replacement of an edge by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces *Dana*

a, truncated angles, *b*, truncated cones *c*, truncated cube

Trŭnch, *n* [See *infra*] A stake, a small post [*Obs*]

Trŭn'cheon (trŭn'shun) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr *tronçon*, Pr *tronsō*, *troncho*, *trenso*, O Fr. *tronchon*, *tronce*, *trons*, *tros*, *trois*, *trus*, Sp & Pg *trozo*, It *torso*, from Lat *thyrsus*, a stalk, stem, staff, Gr Θύρσος]

1 A short staff, a club, a cudgel *Spenser*

2 A baton, or military staff of command. "The marshal's *truncheon* nor the judge's robe" *Shak.*

3 A stout stem, as of a tree, with the branches lopped off, to produce rapid growth *Gardner*

Trŭn'cheon (trŭn'shun), *v. t* To beat with a truncheon, to cudgel [*Obs*]

Trŭn'cheoned (trŭn'shund), *a* Furnished with a truncheon

Trŭn'cheon-eer', *n* A person armed with a truncheon

Trŭn'dle (trŭn'dl), *n* 1 A round body, a little wheel

2 A kind of low cart with small wooden wheels

3 A motion as of something moving upon little wheels or rollers, a rolling motion

4. (*Mach*) (*a*) A wheel or pinion having its teeth formed of cylinders or spundles, as in mill-work, a lantern wheel (*b*) One of the bars of such a wheel

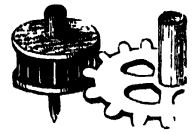

Trundle, or Wallower

Trŭn'dle (trŭn'dl), *v. t*

1 To roll, as a thing on little wheels, as, to *trundle* a bed or a gun carriage

2 To cause to roll, as, to *trundle* a hoop

Trŭn'dle (trŭn'dl), *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUNDLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUNDLING] [L Ger *trundeln*, A-S *tyndeled*, made round, from *tryndel*, *trendel*, a sphere, an orb, a circle See TRENDEL]

1 To roll, as on little wheels, as, a bed *trundles* under another

2 To roll, as a hoop

Trŭn'dle-bĕd (trŭn'dl), *n* A low bed that is moved on trundles or little wheels, so that it can be pushed under a higher bed, a truckle bed, also, sometimes, a similar bed without wheels

Trŭn'dle-hĕad (trŭn'dl), *n* The wheel that turns a mill stone

Trŭn'dle-tāil (trŭn'dl), *n.* A round tail, a dog with a tail curled up *Shak*

Trŭnk, *n* [Fr & Pr *tronc*, Sp, Pg, & It *tronco*, Lat *truncus*, O Lat *troncus*]

1 The stem or body of a tree, apart from its limbs and roots the main stem, without the branches, stock, stalk

About the mossy *trunk* I wound me soon,
For high from ground the branches would require
Thy utmost reach *Milton*

2 The body of an animal, apart from the limbs, or after the separation of the limbs from it

3 The main body of any thing, as, the *trunk* of a vein or of an artery, as distinct from the branches

4 (*Arch*) The shaft of a column

5 The snout or proboscis of an elephant, the limb or instrument with which he feeds himself

6 (*Intom*) (*a*) That segment of the body of an insect which is between the head and abdomen, and bears the organs of motion (*b*) The proboscis of an insect [*Obs*]

7 A long tube through which pellets of clay, peas, and the like, are driven by the force of the breath

He shot sugar-plums at them out of a *trunk* *Howell*

8 A box or chest covered with leather or hide, for containing clothes, &c, especially, one used to convey the effects of a traveler, a portmanteau. "Locked up in chests and *trunks*" *Shak*

9 A watercourse made of planks, and generally to conduct the water from the race to the water-wheel.

10. (*Mining*) A cistern or pit in which ores are extracted from the mud or slime in which they are contained

11. (*Steam-eng.*) A large pipe passing longitudinally through the cylinder of a steam-engine, attached to the piston and moving with it, its diameter being sufficient to allow one end of the connecting rod to be attached to the crank, and the other end directly to the piston, thus dispensing with an intermediate rod; — used chiefly in marine engines for driving propellers.

Fire-trunks, in fire-ships, wooden funnels fixed under the shrouds, to convey or lead the flames to the masts and rigging

Trŭnk, *v. t.* [Fr. *tronquer*. See TRUNCATE]

1. To lop off; to curtail, to truncate. [*Obs*]

2. To extract, as ores, from the mud or slime in which they are contained, by means of a trunk See TRUNK, *n*, 10. *Weale*

Trŭnked (trŭnkt), *p. a.* Having a trunk. "Thick set with strong and well-*trunked* trees." *Howell.*

Trŭnk'-ĕn'gine, *n* A marine engine, the piston of which is attached to a trunk. See TRUNK, 11

Trŭnk'ful, *n*, *pl* TRŬNK'FULS As much as a trunk will hold, enough to fill a trunk

Trŭnk'-hōse, *n* Large breeches formerly worn, reaching to the knees

Trŭnk'-line, *n* The main line of a railway, canal, or other mode of conveyance. *Simmonds*

A well judging man will open his *trunk-line* of study in such a direction that, while habitually adhering to it, he may enjoy a ready access to such other fields of knowledge as are most nearly related to it. *Sir J Stephens*

Trŭnk'-tūr'tle, *n* (*Zoöl*) A species of turtle of the genus *Testudo* (*T arcuata*)

Trŭnk'-work (wŭrk), *n* Work or devices suitable to be concealed, a secret stratagem. [*Obs*]

Trŭn'nel, *n* 1. A trundle [*Rare*]

2 A wooden pin or plug, a treenail

Trŭnn'ion (trŭn'yun) (Synop, § 130), *n* [O Fr *trognon*, the stock, stump, or trunk of a tree, It *troncone* See TRUNK]

1 (*Gun*) A knob projecting on each side of a piece, whether gun, mortar, or howitzer, and serving to support it on the cheeks of the carriage

2 (*Steam-eng*) A gudgeon on each side of an oscillating steam cylinder, to support it, and usually tubular, to convey steam

Trŭnn'ioned (trŭn'yund), *a* Provided with trunnions, as, the cylinder of an oscillating steam engine is *trunnioned*.

Trŭnn'ion-plāte, *n* (*Gun*) A plate in the carriage of a gun, mortar, or howitzer, which covers the upper part of the cheek, and goes under the trunnion

Trŭnn'ion-ring, *n* (*Gun*) A ring on a cannon next before the trunnions [*Rare*]

Tru'sion (trụ'zhun), *n* [From Lat *trudere*, *trusum*, to thrust, shove, Fr *trusion*] The act of pushing or thrusting [*Rare*] *Bentley*

Trŭss, *n* [Fr *trousse*, O Fr *trosse*, Pr & L Lat *trossa*, Sp *trozo*, Pg *trouxa*, from Fr *trousser*, O Fr *trosser*, *trusser*, *trorser*, *torser*, Pr & O Sp *trossar*, Sp *trozar*, Pg *trouxar*, to pack, pack up, It *torciare*, to twist, to tie fast, from Lat *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist]

1 A bundle, as, a *truss* of hay or straw "Bearing a *truss* of trifles at his back" *Spenser.*

☞ A *truss* of hay in England is 56 lbs of old and 60 of new hay, a *truss* of straw is 36 lbs *Simmonds*

2 A padded jacket or dress worn under armor, to protect the body from the effects of friction, — also, a similar part of a woman's dress, a stomacher

Puts off his palmer's weed unto his *truss*, which bore
The stains of ancient arms *Drayton*

3 (*Surg*) A bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia, to keep up the reduced parts and hinder further protrusion, and for other purposes

4 (*Bot*) A tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants. [*Rare*]

5 (*Naut*) The rope or iron used to keep the center of a yard to the mast

6 (*Arch*) A framed assemblage of timbers for fastening or binding a beam, or for supporting a roof, &c, — applied also to a large corbel or modillion supporting a mural monument, or any object projecting from the face of a wall.

King-post Truss (6.)
A A, tie-beam; B, king-post; C, C, rafters

Queen-post Truss

7. (*Engin.*) A triangular frame, or a polygonal frame, to which rigidity is given by staying and bracing, so that its figure shall be incapable of alteration by the turning of the bars about their joints *Rankine.*

☞ The upper or the lower member of a truss is called the *chord*, and designated as the *top chord* and *bottom chord* respectively

8 The same as TROUSE, q v

Trŭss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUSSED (trŭst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUSSING.]

1. To bind or pack close.

You might have *trussed* him and all his apparel into an eel-skin. *Shak.*

2. To take fast hold of; to seize and hold firmly; to pounce upon. [*Obs.*] "Who *trussing* me as eagle doth his prey." *Spenser.*

3. To skewer, to make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body in cooking it.

4. To execute by hanging, to hang; — usually with *up*.

If they must *truss* me, I will repent of nothing so much, even at the last hard pinch, as of the injury I have done my Lily. *W Scott.*

To truss a person, or *one's self*, to adjust and fasten the clothing of, especially, to draw tight and tie the laces of garments [*Obs*]

Enter Honeysuckle, in his night-cap, *trussing* himself *Webster*, 1607

— *To truss up*, to strain; to make close or tight

Trŭss'ing, *n.* 1. (*Arch*) The timbers, &c, which form a truss, taken collectively *Weale*

2. The act of a hawk or other bird of prey in seizing its quarry, and soaring with it into the air

Trŭst, *n.* [Icel *traust*, confidence, security, Goth. *trausti*, a convention, covenant, O D *troest*, *troost*, consolation, hope, trust, O Sax *gitröst*, Sw. & Dan. *trost*, Ger. *trost*, consolation, hope. See *infra*]

1 Assured resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle of another person, confidence, reliance "O, over-failing *trust* in mortal strength" *Milton*

Most take things upon *trust* *Locke*

2. Credit given, especially, delivery of property or merchandise in reliance upon future payment, exchange without immediate receipt of an equivalent, as, to sell or buy goods on *trust*

3 Assured anticipation, dependence upon something future or contingent, as if present or actual, hope, belief.

His *trust* was with the Eternal to be deemed
Equal in strength *Milton*

4 That which is committed or intrusted to one, something received in confidence, charge, deposit

5 The condition or obligation of one to whom any thing is confided, responsible charge or office

I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust* *Shak*
Reward them well, if they observe their *trust* *Denham*

6 That upon which confidence is reposed, ground of reliance.

O Lord God, thou art my *trust* from my youth *Ps* lxxi 5

7. (*Law*) An estate devised or granted in confidence that the devisee or grantee shall convey it, or dispose of the profits, at the will or for the benefit of another, an estate held for the use of another, a confidence respecting property reposed in one person, who is termed the *trustee*, for the benefit of another, who is called the *cestus que trust*.

Syn. — Confidence, belief, faith, hope, expectation

Trŭst, *v. t* [*imp & p p* TRUSTED, *p pr & vb n* TRUSTING] [O D *troosten*, *troosten*, to instigate, incite, *troosten*, to console, Icel *treysta*, to confide, confirm, *traustr*, faithful, firm, Dan *trost*, *tröstig*, Ger & D *getröst*, O H Ger *gitröst*, reliant, brave, Sw. *fortrosta*, Dan *fortroste*, to confide, N H Ger. *vertrauten*, to give hope O Sax. *tröstian*, *gitröstion*, Ger *trosten*, Sw *trosta*, Dan *troste*, to console, Dan. also, to trust in one's powers See *supra*]

1. To place confidence in, to rely on, to confide or repose faith in, as, we can not *trust* those who have deceived us

I will never *trust* his word after *Shak*
He that *trusts* every one without reserve will at last be deceived *Johnson*

2 To give credence to, to believe, to credit

Trust me, you look well *Shak*

3 To commit, in confidence, to the care of, to show confidence by intrusting to

Whom, with your power and fortune, sir, you *trust*,
Now to suspect is vain *Dryden*

4. To commit, as to one's care, to intrust

Merchants were not willing to *trust* precious cargoes to any custody but that of a man of war *Macaulay*

5 To give credit to, to sell to upon credit, or in confidence of future payment, as, merchants and manufacturers *trust* their customers annually with goods to the value of millions.

6. To venture confidently "Fooled by thee, to *trust* thee from my side" *Milton*

Trŭst, *v. i.* 1. To be credulous, to be won to confidence.

Well, you may fear too far
Safer than *trust* too far *Shak*

2 To be confident, as of something present or future

I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face 2 *John* 12
We *trust* we have a good conscience. *Heb* xiii 18

3. To sell, exchange, or allenate, in reliance upon a promise to pay

It is happier sometimes to be cheated than not to *trust* *Johnson*

To trust in, to confide in, to place confidence in, to rely on "*Trust in* the Lord, and do good" *Ps* xxxvii 3 — *To trust to*, to depend on, to have confidence in, to rely on

The men of Israel . . *trusted to* the liers in wait *Judg* xx 36

Trŭst, *a* Held in trust, as, *trust* property, *trust* money.

Trŭst'-deed, *n.* A deed conveying property to a trustee, for some specific use.

Trust-ee', *n.* A person to whom property is legally committed in trust, to be applied either for the benefit of specified individuals, or for public uses, one who is intrusted with property for the benefit of another, a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached in a *trustee process*.

Trustee process (*Law*), a process by which a creditor may attach his debtor's goods, effects, and credits, in the hands of a third person, — called, in some States, the *process of foreign attachment*, *garnishment*, or *factorizing process*

Trust ee'ship, *n.* The office or duty of a trustee.

Trŭst'er, *n.* 1 One who trusts, or gives credit

2 (*Scots Law*) One who makes a trust, — the opposite of *trustee*

Trŭst'ful, *a* 1 Full of trust, trusting.

2. Worthy of trust, faithful trusty

Trŭst'ful-ly, *adv* In a trustful manner

Trŭst'ful-ness, *n* The state or quality of being trustful, faithfulness

Trŭst'i-ly, *adv* [From *trusty*] In a trusty manner, faithfully, honestly, with fidelity

Trŭst'i-ness, *n* [From *trusty*] The quality of being trusty, fidelity, faithfulness, honesty, as, the *trustiness* of a servant

Trŭst'ing-ly, *adv* In a trusting manner, with trust or implicit confidence

Trŭst'less, *a* Not worthy of trust, unfaithful

Trŭst'less-ness, *n* The state or quality of being trustless, unworthiness of trust

Trŭst'wor-thi-ness (wŭr-thi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being trustworthy

Trŭst'wor-thy (wŭr'thy), *a* Worthy of trust or confidence, trusty

Trŭst'y, *a.* [*compar.* TRUSTIER, *superl.* TRUSTIEST]

1 Admitting of being safely trusted, justly deserving confidence, fit to be confided in, trustworthy, reliable "Your *trusty* and most valiant servitor" *Shak*

2 Hence, not liable to fail, strong, firm. "His *trusty* sword" *Spenser*

Truth, *n.* ; *pl* TRUTHS (99) [O Eng *truthe*, *treuthe*, *trouthe*, A S *treowdhe*, *treodh*, *trywdh* See TRUE, and cf TROTH]

1 The quality of being true, as, (*a*) Conformity to fact or reality, exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be (*b*) Conformity to rule, exactness, close correspondence with an example, model, object of imitation, or the like "Plows, to go true, depend much on the *truth* of the iron work" *Mortimer* (*c*) Fidelity, constancy.

Alas! they had been friends in youth
But whispering tongues can poison *truth* *Coleridge*

(*d*) The practice of speaking truth habitual disposition to speak truth, freedom from falsehood, veracity, as, he is a man of *truth* (*e*) Honesty, virtue

It must appear
That malice bears down *truth* *Shak*

2 That which is true or certain concerning any matter or subject, or generally on all subjects, real state of things, verity, reality

I long to know the *truth* hereof at large *Shak*

The *truth* depends on or is only arrived at by, a legitimate deduction from all the facts which are truly material *Coleridge*

3 A true thing, a verified fact a true statement or proposition, an established principle, fixed law, or the like, as, the great *truths* of morals

My mouth shall speak *truth* *Prov* viii 7
Sanctify them through thy *truth* thy word is *truth* *John* xvii 17

In truth, in reality in fact — *Of a truth*, in reality, certainly — *To do truth*, to practice what God commands

Truth, *v. t* To assert as true, to declare [*Obs and very rare*]

Had they dreamt this, they would have *truthed* it heaven *Ford*

Truth'ful, *a* Full of truth, veracious, reliable

Truth'ful-ly, *adv* In a truthful manner

Truth'ful-ness, *n* The state of being truthful

Truth'less, *a* 1 Wanting truth, wanting reality

2 Faithless [*Rare*] *Fuller*

Truth'less-ness, The state of being truthless

Truth'ness, *n* Truth [*Obs and rare*] *Marston*

Truth'-tĕll'er, *n* One who tells the truth

Truth teller was our England's Alfred named *Tennyson*

Tru-ti-nā'tion, *n* [From Lat *trutinatus*, to weigh, from *trutina*, a balance, Gr τρυτανη] The act of weighing [*Obs*] *Browne*

Trut tā'ceous, *a* [From L Lat *trutta*, Lat *tructa*, *tructus*, a trout, q v] Of, or pertaining to, the trout, as, fish of the *truttaceous* kind

Try, *v t* [*imp & p p* TRIED, *p pr & vb n* TRYING] [See *infra*] To exert strength, to endeavor, to make an effort, to attempt, as, *try* to learn, *try* to lift a weight, the horses *tried* to draw the load

Try, *v. t* [Fr *trier*, to cull, to pick out, Pr *triar*, O It *triare*, Lat. as if *tritare*, from *terere*, *tritum*, to rub, bruise, grind]

1 To prove by experiment, to apply or use for the purpose of determining the quality, to make experiment of, to examine, to prove, to test

Come, *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me. *Shak.*

2 To pass through a testing process, to purify or refine, as metals, to melt out and procure in a pure state, as oil, tallow, lard, and the like.

3. To subject to severe trial; to put to the test; to cause suffering or trouble to

The fire seven times *tried* this. *Shak.*
Thus far to *try* thee, Adam, I was pleased *Milton*

4 (*Law.*) To examine judicially, to examine by witnesses or other judicial evidence and the principles of law, as, causes *tried* in court.

5 To experience, to have knowledge of by experience. "Or *try* the Libyan heat or Scythian cold" *Dryden.*

6. To essay, to attempt

Let us *try* adventurous work *Milton*

To try on (*a*) To put on, as a garment, to ascertain whether it fits the person (*b*) To attempt, to undertake [*Colloq and low*] "In the factory, there was a number of strong fellows at work and after reckoning 'em up, it was clear to me that it wouldn't do to *try* it *on* there. They were too many for us We must get our man out of doors" *Dickens* — *To try out*, to pursue efforts till a decision is obtained — *To try tallow*, &c, to melt and separate it from the membranes — *To try the eyes*, to overexert them, to strain

Syn. — To attempt, endeavor, strive, aim, examine — TRY, ATTEMPT *To try* is the generic, to *attempt* is the specific, term When we *try*, we are usually uncertain as to success, when we *attempt*, we have always some definite object in view which we seek to accomplish. We may be indifferent as to the result of a *trial*, but we rarely *attempt* any thing without a desire to succeed

He first deceased; she for a little *tried*
To live without him, liked it not, and died *Wotton.*
I am afraid they have awaked,
And 'tis not done, the *attempt*, and not the deed,
Confounds us *Shak.*

Try, *n* 1 Act of trying, attempt, experiment, trial.

This breaking of his has been but a *try* for his friends *Shak.*

2 A corn-screen, also, a club tipped with iron. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Try'-cŏck, *n* A gauge cock. See GAUGE COCK.

Try'gon, *n* [Lat, Gr τρυγών, a kind of roach with a prickle in the tail, a sting ray] A genus of fishes, including the sting ray

Try'ing, *p a* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial, severe, afflictive, as, a *trying* occasion

Try'-sāil, *n* (*Naut*) A fore and aft sail, set with a boom and gaff, and hoisting on a small mast abaft the lower mast, — a term generally confined to the sail so carried at the mainmast of a full-rigged brig. *Dana*

Tryst, *n* [Connected with *trust*, from A S *trywsian*, to give one's faith] An appointment to meet, an appointed place of meeting, as, to keep *tryst*, to break *tryst* [*Scot*]

To bide tryst to wait at the appointed time, for one with whom a tryst or engagement is made, to keep an engagement or appointment

Tryst, *v t* or *i* To agree to meet, or agree with to meet [*Scot*] *Burns.*

Tryst'er, *n* One who makes an appointment or tryst, one who meets or convenes with another

Tryst'ing, *n* An appointment, a tryst [*Scot*]

Tryst'ing-day, *n* An arranged day of meeting or assembling, as of soldiers, friends, and the like.

And named a *trysting-day*,
And bade his messengers ride forth
East and west and south and north,
To summon his array *Macaulay*

Tryst'ing-plāce, *n* A place designated for the assembling of soldiers, the meeting of parties for an interview, and the like, a rendezvous

Tsär, *n* The emperor of Russia See CZAR.

Tsa-rī'nā, } *n* The empress of Russia. See
Tsä rĭt'sä, } CZARINA

T'-square, *n* A rule having a cross piece at one end, for the purpose of making parallel lines, — so called from its shape It is laid on a drawing board and guided by the cross piece, which is pressed against the straight edge of the board Sometimes the head is arranged to be set at different angles

Tŭb, *n* [L Ger *tubbe*, *tubben*, D *tobbe*, N H Ger *zuber*, O H Ger *zupfa*, from *zwi*, two, and *beran*, to bear, L Ger *tober*, *tower*]

1 An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading, and hoops, a kind of short cask with but one head, — used for various domestic purposes, as for washing, and the like

2 Hence, the amount which a tub contains, as a measure of quantity, as, a *tub* of tea, which is 60 pounds a *tub* of camphor, or about 1 cwt., and the like

3 Any structure shaped like a tub, as a certain form of pulpit "All being took up and busied, some in pulpits and some in *tubs*, in the grand work of preaching and holding forth" *South.*

4 A state of salivation, — so called because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub [*Obs*]

5 A small cask, as, a *tub* of butter

6 A box in which coal is sent up a shaft, — so called by miners *Simmonds.*

Tŭb, *v t* [*imp & p p* TUBBED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUBBING] To plant or set in a tub, as, to *tub* a plant

Tū'bā, *n.* [Lat., trumpet] (*Mus*) (*a*) An ancient trumpet. (*b*) A sax-tuba See SAX-TUBA.

Tŭb'ber, *n.* (*Cornish Mining*) A certain mining instrument, — called also *beele*.

Tŭb'ber-măn, *n.*, *pl.* TŬB'BER-MĔN. (*Cornish Mining*) One who uses a tubber.

Tŭb'bing, *n.* 1. The forming of a tub; materials for tubs.

2 Hence, a lining of timber or metal around the shaft of a mine, especially, a series of cast iron cylinders bolted together, used to enable those who sink a shaft to penetrate quicksand, water, &c., with safety

Tŭb'by, *a.* [Properly, sounding like a tub, from *tub*, q. v.] Sounding dull and without resonance, like a tub, wanting elasticity or freedom of sound

Tūbe, *n* [Fr *tube*, It & Sp *tubo*, Lat *tubus*]

1. A hollow cylinder, of any material, used for the conveyance of fluids, and for various other purposes, a pipe, a conduit

2 A telescope. "Glazed optic *tube*" *Milton*

3 A vessel of animal bodies or plants, which conveys a fluid or other substance

4 (*Bot*) The narrow, hollow part of a monopetalous coral, by which it is fixed to the receptacle

5 (*Gun*) A small pipe used for discharging a cannon See PRIMING-TUBE and FRICTION TUBE

6 (*Steam boilers*) A small pipe containing water, and surrounded by heated gases, in distinction from *flue*, which is a passage for gases

Capillary tube a tube of very fine bore See CAPILLARY — *Tube of safety*, a safety-tube See SAFETY-TUBE

Tūbe, *v t.* [*imp & p p* TUBED, *p pr & vb n* TUBING] To furnish with a tube, as, to *tube* a spring

Tūbe'fŏrm, *a* In the form of a tube, tubular, tubiform

Tūbe'-plāte, *n* (*Steam boilers*) The same as FLUE-PLATE, q v.

Tūbe'-pouch, *n* (*Mil*) A pouch containing priming tubes

Tū'ber, *n* [Lat *tuber*, a hump, knob, probably from *tumber*, from *tumere*, to swell]

1 (*Bot*) A fleshy, rounded stem or root, usually containing starchy matter, as the potato or arrow-root, a thickened root stock or subterraneous portion of a stem *Loudon*

2 (*Anat*) A knob or tubercle, a swelling, a knot

Tū'ber-ă'ted, *a* (*Her*) Knotted or swelled out

Tū'ber-cle (tū'ber kl), *n* [O Fr *tubercle*, N Fr *tubercule*, Sp *tuberculo*, It *tubercolo*, Lat *tuberculum*, diminutive of *tubes*]

1 (*Anat*) A natural small projection or mass

2 (*Med*) A small mass or aggregation of diseased matter, especially, the deposit which accompanies scrofula or phthisis This is composed of a hard, grayish or yellowish translucent or opaque matter, which gradually softens, excites suppuration in its vicinity, and seeks an outlet from the body It is most frequently found in the lungs, causing pulmonary consumption

3 (*Bot*) A little knob, like a pimple, or wart like excrescence on plants

Tū'ber-cled (tu'ber kld), *a.* 1 Having or being affected with, tubercles, as a *tubercled* lung

2 (*Bot*) Having, or covered with, small, wart like prominences, tuberculate

Tu-bĕr'cu lar, *a* [Fr *tuberculeux*]

1 Having little knobs or tubercles, tuberculated

2 Affected with tubercles, tuberculous

Tu-bĕr'cu-late, } *a* [N Lat *tuberculatus*, Fr
Tu bĕr'cu-lā'ted, } *tuberculé*]

1 Tubercular, tuberculose

2 (*Bot*) Having small knobs or tubercles, as a plant

Tū'ber-cūle, *n.* (*Bot*) A tuber, or root made up of tubers

Tu bĕr'cu-li-zā'tion, *n* (*Med*) The development of tubercles, the condition of becoming affected with tubercles *Dunglison*

Tu-bĕr'cu lōse', } *a* Having, or being affected
Tu-bĕr'cu lōus, } by, tubercles

Tū'ber-if'er-oŭs, *a* [Fr *tuberifere*, from Lat *tuber* and *ferre*, to bear] Producing or bearing tubers

Tūbe'rōse, or **Tū'ber-ōse** (Synop, § 130), *n* [Ger *tuberose*, Fr *tub reuse*, Sp & Pg *tuberosa*, It *tuberoso*, N Lat *Polianthes tuberosa*, from Lat *tuberosus*, tuberous] A plant with a tuberous root and a liliaceous flower, the *Polianthes tuberosa* It is much cultivated for the beauty and exquisite fragrance of its flowers See POLIANTHES.

Tū'ber-ōse', *a* Tuberous

Tū'ber ŏs'i-ty, *n* [Fr *tuberosité*, Sp *tuberosidad*, It *tuberosità*]

1 The state of being tuberous, the state of being knobbed or protuberant

2 (*Anat*) A knob like prominence on a bone, having a rough, uneven surface, to which muscles and ligaments are attached *Dunglison*

Tū'ber-oŭs, *a* [Lat *tuberosus*, It *tuberoso*, Fr. *tubéreux* See TUBER]

1 Covered with knobby or wart like prominences, knobbed

2 (*Bot*) Consisting of, or containing, tubers; resembling a tuber

Tū'ber-oŭs-ness, *n* The state of being tuberous, tuberosity

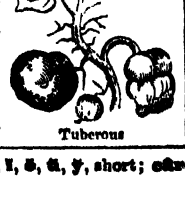

Tuberous

Tŭb'-fāst, *n* An old mode of treatment for the venereal disease, by sweating in a close place, or tub, and fasting [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Tŭb'-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Trigla* (*T hirundo*), sapphirine gurnard.

Tŭb'fŭl, *n*, *pl* TŬB'FULS As much as a tub will hold, enough to fill a tub

Tu-bĭc'i-nāte, *v t* To blow a trumpet.

Tū'bi cŏle, *n* [Lat *tubus*, tube, and *colere*, to inhabit] (*Zoöl.*) One of an order of annelides most of which live in shelly tubes. *Baird*

Tū'bi-cŏrn, *n* [Fr. *tubicorne*, from Lat. *tubus*, pipe, tube, and *cornu*, horn.] (*Zoöl*) One of a family of ruminant animals having horns composed of a horny axis, covered with a horny sheath

Tū'bi-cŏrn'oŭs, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a tubi corn

Tū'bi-fer, *n.* [Lat *tubus*, tube, and *ferre*, to bear] (*Zool*) One of an order of polyps comprising those which are united upon a common substance fixed at its base, and whose surface is wholly or partially covered with retractile hollow tubes *Brande*

Tū'bi-fŏrm, *a* [Lat *tubus*, a tube or pipe, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a tube "*Tubiform* cells" *Carpenter*

Tūb'ing, *n* 1 The act of making tubes.

2 A series of tubes, a length or piece of a tube, material for tubes, as, leather *tubing*

Tū'bi-pōre, *n* [Fr *tubipore*, from Lat *tubus*, pipe, tube, and *porus*, passage, pore] One of a genus of coral zoophytes, organ-pipe coral The coral consists of a cluster of small tubes, and has a red color [Written also *tubulipore*]

Tū'bi-po-rite (49), *n* A fossil tubipore

Tūb'-man, *n*, *pl* TŬB'-MEN One of the two most experienced barristers in the English exchequer See POSTMAN

Tū'bu-lar, *a* [Fr *tubulaire*, from Lat *tubulus*, diminutive of *tubus*, a tube or pipe] Having the form of a tube or pipe, consisting of a pipe, fistular, as, a *tubular* snout, a *tubular* calyx

Tubular boiler, a steam-boiler in which the products of combustion pass from the fire-box through a system of tubes so as to heat the water by which they are surrounded — *Tubular bridge*, a bridge in the form of a hollow trunk or tube, made of iron plates riveted together, as the Victoria bridge over the St Lawrence, at Montreal, Canada and the Britannia bridge over the Menai Straits — *Tubular girder*, a plate girder having two or more vertical webs with a space between them

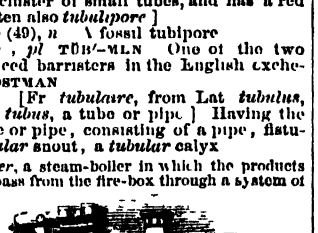

Britannia Tubular Bridge

Tū'bu-lā'ri-an, *n* (*Zoöl*) One of a family of polypoid acalephs, having simple or branched horny tubes, and terminating above in polyp like extremities The tubularians grow usually in delicate tufts *Dana*

Tū'bu lā'ri-an, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the tubularians *Dana*

Tū'bu-late, *a* Tubular, tubulated, tubulous

Tū'bu lā'ted, *a* [Lat *tubulatus*, from *tubulus*, Fr *tubulé* See *infra*]

1 Made in the form of a small tube *Fyfe*

2 Furnished with a tube

Tubulated retort a retort with a tubular orifice at top, closed with a stopper for introducing materials to be subjected to operation

Tū'bu lā'tion, *n* The act of making hollow like a tube, the formation of a tube [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Tū'bŭle, *n* [Fr *tubule*, Lat *tubulus*, diminutive of *tubus*, a tube, a pipe] A small pipe or fistular body, a little tube

Tū'bu-li-cōle', *n* [Lat *tubulus*, little tube, and *colere*, to inhabit] (*Zool*) One of an order of polyps, including those which inhabit tubes of which the axis is traversed by the gelatinous flesh, and which are open at the summits or sides to give passage to the digestive sacs and prehensile mouths of the polyps *Brande*

Tu bŭ'li fŏrm', *a* [Fr *tubuliforme*, from Lat *tubulus*, a little tube, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a small tube

Tu bŭ'li-pōre', *n* The same as TUBIPORE, q v

Tū'bu lōse' (125), } *a* [Fr *tubuleux*. See TU-
Tū'bu lōus, } BULE]

1 Resembling, or in the form of, a tube, longitudinally hollow

2 Containing small tubes, composed wholly of tubulous florets, as, a *tubulous* compound flower

3 (*Bot*) Having a bell-shaped border, with reflex segments, rising from a tube, as, a *tubulous* floret

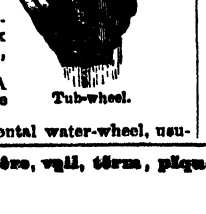

Tub-wheel.

Tū'bu-lūre, *n* (*Chem*) A short tubular opening at the top of a retort.

Tŭb'-wheel, *n* An horizontal water-wheel, usually in the form of a short cylinder, to the circumference of which floats, placed radially, are attached, turned by the impact of one or more streams of water, conducted so as to strike against the floats in the direction of a tangent to the cylinder.

Tū'cet, *n.* See TUCKET, 2

Tūch, *n* [See TOUCH STONE] A dark-colored kind of stone or marble, touchstone. [*Obs.*]

The porch was all of porphyry and *tuch* *Harrington*

Tŭck, *n* [W. *twca*, a kind of knife, *twc*, a cut, or chip, Fr & Pr *estoc*, Sp & Pg *estoque*, It. *stocco*, L Lat *stocus*, *stochus*, from Ger. *stock*, a stick, staff See *infra*]

1. A long, narrow sword; a rapier.

He wore large hose, and a *tuck*, as it was then called, or rapier, of tremendous length *W Scott*

2 [See *infra*] A kind of net See TUCK-NET.

3 (*Naut*) The part of a ship where the ends of the bottom planks are collected under the stern.

4 An horizontal fold made in the garment, to accommodate it to the height of a growing person.

5 A pull, a tugging, a tug See TUG *A. Wood*

Tŭck, *v t* [*imp & p p* TUCKED (tŭkt), *p pr & vb n* TUCKING] [L Ger *tucken*, H Ger. *zucken*, to draw with a short and quick motion]

1 To thrust or press in or together, to fold under, to press into a narrower compass, as, to *tuck* up a bed, to *tuck* up a garment, to *tuck* in the skirt of any thing

2 To inclose by pushing the clothes closely around, as, to *tuck* a child into a bed

3 To full, as cloth [*Prov Eng*]

Tŭck, *v i* To contract, to draw together [*Obs*]

Tŭck'a-hōe, *n* [Indian, signifying bread] (*Bot*) A curious vegetable of the Southern States bordering on the Atlantic, growing under the surface of the ground, like the truffle of Europe, — sometimes called *Indian bread*, or *Indian loaf*

Tŭck'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, tucks

2 A small, thin piece of the dress for covering the breast of women or children

3 A fuller [*Prov Eng*]

Tŭck'et, *n* [It *toccata*, a prelude, *toccato*, a touch, from *toccare*, to touch See TOUCH]

1 A slight flourish on a trumpet, a fanfare [*Obs*]

2 [Written also *tucet*] [It *tocchetto*, a ragout of fish, meat, fr *tocco*, a bit, morsel, L Lat *tucetum*, *tuccetum*, a thick gravy] A steak, a collop [*Obs*]

Tŭck'et-sŏ'nance, *n* [From *tucket* and *sonance*] The sound of the tucket [*Obs*]

Let the trumpets
Sound the *tucket-sonance* *Shak*

Tŭck'-nĕt, *n* A small net used to take out fish from a larger one *Simmonds*

Tū'cum, *n* [The name given by the Indians of Brazil] A fine, strong fiber obtained from the *Astrocaryum tucuma*, used for cordage, bow strings, and other articles requiring strength and fineness, — called also *tecum* and *tecum fiber* *Simmonds*

Tū'dor Style (*Arch*) The latest Gothic style in England, under the Tudors, characterized by a flat arch, shallow moldings, and a profusion of panelling on the walls *Gwilt*

Tūe'fĕll, *n* [Cf TEW] A building with a sloping roof on one side only [*Eng*]

Tūe'-i'ron (Furn), *n* 1 See TWYER

2 (*pl*) A pair of blacksmith's tongs

Tūes'day (tūz'dy), *n* [O Eng *Tiwesday*, A S *Tiwesdæg*, from *Tiw*, gen *Tiwes*, Goth *Tius*, *Tivis*, Icel *Tyr*, *Tys*, O H Ger *Zio*, *Ziewes*, the Mars of our ancestors, the god of war, and A S *dæg*, a day, Icel *tysdagr*, *tyrsdagr*, Sw *tisdag*, Dan. *tirsdag*, O Frics *tiesdi*, *tisdei*, D *dingsdag*, O H Ger *zies tag*, M H Ger *zistag*, N H Ger *dienstag*] The third day of the week, following Monday and preceding Wednesday

Tŭ'fă, or **Tŭ'fă,** *n* [It *tufo*, soft, sandy stone, Fr *tuf*, Ger *tuff*, *tuf*, *tof*, Lat *tofus*, *tophus* Cf TOFUS, TOPH, and TOPHUS] (*Min*) (*a*) A soft or porous stone formed by depositions from water, usually calcareous, — called also *calcareous tufa* (*b*) A volcanic sand rock, rather friable, formed of agglutinated, volcanic earth or scoria, also, a similar rock of trap or basaltic material. *Dana*

Tu-fā'ceoŭs, *a* [It *tufaceo*, Fr *tufacé*, Lat *tofaceus*, *tofaceus*, *toficius*, *toftnus*, *tofosus* See *supra*] Pertaining to tufa, consisting of, or resembling, tufa

Tŭff, *n* Tufa. See TUFA

Tuf fōon', *n.* [See TYPHOON] A typhoon See TYPHOON [*Rare*]

Tŭft, *n* [Prov Eng *tuff*, Fr *touffe*, for *touppe*, Prov Fr *touffette*, W *tuf*, L Lat *tufa*, Icel *toppr*, a curl, tuft of hair, L Ger *topp*, H. Ger *zopf*, *toupet*]

1 A collection of small, flexible, or soft things in a knot or bunch, a waving or bending and spreading cluster, as, a *tuft* of flowers, a *tuft* of feathers, a *tuft* of grass or hair

2. A cluster, a clump, as, a *tuft* of trees. "Under a *tuft* of shade" *Milton*

3 (*Bot*) A head of flowers, each elevated on a partial stalk, and all forming together a dense, roundish mass, — sometimes applied to other collections, as little bundles of leaves, hairs, and the like.

4 A nobleman, or person of quality, especially

in the English universities; — so called from the tuft in the cap worn by them. [*Cant or colloq., Eng.*]
"Several young *tufts*, and others of the faster men" *Hughes.*

Tŭft, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUFTING.]
1. To separate into tufts.
2. To adorn with tufts or with a tuft. *Thomson.*

Tŭft, *v. i.* To grow in tufts, to form a tuft or tufts. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Tuf-tăf'fe-tă, *n.* A villous kind of silk. [*Obs.*]

Tŭft'ed, *p. a.* 1. Adorned with a tuft, as, the *tufted* duck.
2. Growing in a tuft or clusters "The *tufted* crow-toe." *Milton.* "*Tufted* trees and springing corn." *Pope.*

Tŭft'-hŭnt'er, *n.* A hanger-on to noblemen and persons of quality, especially in English universities. See TUFT, 4. [*Cant or colloq., Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Tŭft'-hŭnt'ing, *n.* The practice of seeking after and hanging on to noblemen, or persons of quality, in English universities. [*Cant or colloq., Eng.*]

Tŭft'y, *a.* 1. Abounding with tufts "The *tufty* frith and . . mossy fell" *Drayton*
2. Growing in tufts or clusters. "*Tufty* daisies" *W. Browne*

Tŭg, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUGGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUGGING.] [A. S. *teohan, teon* (p. *teah, tugon*, p. p. *togen*), *tedhhian, teógan*, to pull, draw, tug, O. Sax. *tiohan, tiôn*, O. Fries. *tia, toga*, Icel. *toga*, Goth. *tiuhan*, O. H. Ger. *ziuhan*, N. H. Ger. *ziehen*, A-S. *tyge*, a drawing, Icel. & L. Ger. *tog*, N. H. Ger. *zug*.]
1. To pull or draw with great effort, to drag along with continued exertion, to haul along
There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar *Roscommon*
2. To pull, to pluck. [*Obs.*]
To ease the pain,
His *tugged* ears suffered with a strain *Hudibras*

Tŭg, *v. i.* 1. To pull with great effort, as, to *tug* at the oar, to *tug* against the stream.
He *tugged*, he shook, till down they came *Milton*
2. To labor, to strive, to struggle.
He is left to *tug* and scramble *Shak.*
They long wrestled and strenuously *tugged* for their liberty *Howe*

Tŭg, *n.* [See *supra.*] 1 A pull with the utmost effort
At the *tug* he falls,
Vast ruins come along, rent from the smoking walls *Dryden*
2 A sort of carriage, used in some parts of England for conveying timber, and various heavy articles [*Prov. Eng.*] *H. Halliwell*
3 A steam vessel used to tow ships, a steam tug
4 A trace, or drawing strap, of a harness
5 (*Mining.*) An iron hoop, to which a tackle is affixed

Tŭg'ger, *n.* One who tugs or pulls with great effort

Tŭg'ging-ly, *adv.* In a tugging manner, with laborious pulling

Tŭg'-I'ron (-I'urn), *n.* An iron to which a tug or trace may be attached, as on the shaft of a wagon

Tu-I'tion (tu-ish'un), *n.* [Lat. *tuitio*, from *tueri, tuitus*, to see, watch, protect, O. Fr. *tuition*, Pr. *tuicio*, Sp. *tuicion*.]
1 Superintending care over a young person, the particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward, guardianship
2 Especially, the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning, instruction, as, children are placed under the preceptors of academies for *tuition*
3 The money paid for instruction, the price or payment for instruction

Tu-I'tion-a-ry (tu-ish'un-), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, tuition

Tŭl'ă-mĕt'al, *n.* [From *Tula*, in Russia, where it is made.] An alloy of silver, copper, and lead

Tū'lip, *n.* [Fr. *tulipe*, Sp. *tulipa, tulipan*, It. *tulipano*, N. Lat. *tulipa*, Dan. *tulipan*, Sw. *tulpan*, Ger. *tulpe*, D. *tulp*, from Turk. & Per. *tulbend, dulbend*, i. e., a turban, — so called from the resemblance of the form of this flower to a turban.] A bulbous plant, of the genus *Tulipa*, producing flowers of great beauty and of a variety of colors, much cultivated as an ornamental plant

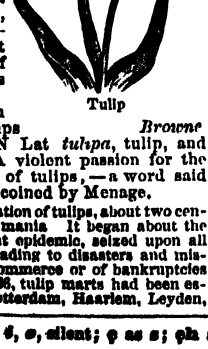
Tulip

Tū'lip ist, *n.* One much engaged in cultivating tulips *Browne*

Tū'lip-o-mā'ni-ă, *n.* [N. Lat. *tulipa*, tulip, and Lat. *mania*, madness.] A violent passion for the acquisition or cultivation of tulips, — a word said by Beckman to have been coined by Menage.

☞ In Holland, the cultivation of tulips, about two centuries ago, became a perfect mania. It began about the year 1634, and, like a violent epidemic, seized upon all classes of the community, leading to disasters and misery such as the records of commerce or of bankruptcies can scarcely parallel. In 1636, tulip marts had been established in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Haarlem, Leyden, and various other towns, where tulip-bulbs were sold and resold in the same manner as stocks are on the Stock Exchange of London *Baird*

Tū'lip-o-mā'ni-ac, *n.* One who is affected with tulipomania.

Tū'lip-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American tree, allied to the magnolia, growing to a large size, and bearing flowers resembling the tulip, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, — called also *white-wood*

Tulle, *n.* [Fr. *tulle*, so called from the town of *Tulle*, in France, where it was first made.] A kind of silk open work or lace

Tŭl'li-an, *a.* [Lat. *Tullianus*, from *Tullus*, the name of a Roman gens.] Belonging to, or in the style of, Tully, or Cicero

Tŭm'ble (tŭm'bl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUMBLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUMBLING.] [M. H. Ger. *tumbeln, tümeln*, O. H. Ger. *tümilôn, tümôn*, Prov. Ger. *tummeln*, N. H. Ger. *taumeln*, D. *tumelen*, O. D. *tumen*, Sw. *tumla*, Dan. *tumle*, Icel. *tumba, trumba*, A. S. *tumbian*, It. *tombolare, tomare*, Sp. & Pr. *tumbar*, Pg. & Pr. *tombar*, Fr. *tomber*, O. Fr. *tumber, tumer*.]
1 To roll about by turning one way and the other, to roll, as, a person in pain *tumbles* and tosses
2 To roll down, to come down suddenly and violently, to be precipitated, as, to *tumble* from a scaffold
He who *tumbles* from a tower surely has a greater blow than he who slides from a mole-hill *South*
3 To play mountebank tricks by various librations and movements of the body *Rowe*
To tumble home (*Naut.*), to incline, as the sides of a vessel, inward above the bends or extreme breadth — used chiefly in the phrase *tumbling home*, and opposed to *wall-sided*

Tŭm'ble (tŭm'bl), *v. t.* 1 To turn over, to turn or throw about for examination or searching, to roll or move in a rough, coarse, or unceremonious manner, to throw headlong, to precipitate, — sometimes with *over*, as, to *tumble* over books or papers
2 To disturb, to rumple, as, to *tumble* a bed
To tumble down, to throw down carelessly. — *To tumble out*, to throw or roll out, as, to *tumble out* casks from a store

Tŭm'ble (tŭm'bl), *n.* The act of tumbling or rolling over, a fall

Tŭm'ble-bŭg } (tŭm'bl-), *n.* A kind of beetle
Tŭm'ble-dŭng } that forms small balls of dung in which to conceal its eggs, and rolls the balls to a place of safety

Tŭm'bler, *n.* 1 One who tumbles, one who plays the tricks of a mountebank
2 That part of a lock which detains the shot-bolt in its place, until a key lifts it and leaves the bolt at liberty
3 A large drinking glass, without a foot or stem, — so called because originally it had a pointed or convex base, and could not be set down with any liquor in it, thus compelling the drinker to finish his measure
4 A small variety of the domestic pigeon, — so called from its habit of tumbling or turning over in flight
5 A sort of dog used for inveigling game, — so called from his habit of tumbling before he attacks his prey *Hudibras*
6 A kind of cart, a tumbrel [*Scot. and Prov. Eng.*] *W. Scott. Halliwell*

Tŭm'bler-fŭl, *n.*, *pl.* TŬM'BLER-FULS As much as a tumbler will hold, enough to fill a tumbler

Tŭm'bling-bāy, *n.* An overfall or weir, in a canal

Tŭm'brel, } *n.* [O. Fr. *tomberel*, N. Fr. *tombereau*,
Tŭm'bril, } from *tomber*, to fall, to tumble.]
1 A ducking stool for the punishment of scolds
2 A rough cart, a dung-cart *Tusser. Tatler*
3 A cart or carriage with two wheels, which accompanies troops or artillery, for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges, and the like
4 A contrivance of the basket kind or a kind of cage of osiers, willows, or the like, for keeping hay and other food for sheep [*Eng.*]

Tū'me făc'tion, *n.* [Fr. *tumefaction*, Sp. *tumefaccion*, It. *tumefazione*.] The act or process of tumefying, swelling, or rising into a tumor, a tumor, a swelling

Tū'me fy, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUMEFIED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUMEFYING.] [Fr. *tumefier*, Sp. *tumefacer*, It. *tumefare*, Lat. *tumefacere*, from *tumere*, to swell, and *facere*, to make.] To swell, to cause to swell "To swell, *tumefy*, stiffen, not the diction only, but the tenor of the thought" *De Quincey*

Tū'me fy, *v. i.* To rise in a tumor, to swell

Tū'mid, *a.* [Fr. *tumide*, Sp. & It. *tumido*, Lat. *tumidus*, from *tumere*, to swell.]
1 Swelled, enlarged, or distended, as, a *tumid* leg, *tumid* flesh
2 Rising above the level, protuberant. "So high as heaved the *tumid* hills" *Milton*
3 Swelling in sound or sense, pompous, puffy, inflated, bombastic, falsely sublime, turgid, as, a *tumid* expression; a *tumid* style

Tu mĭd'i-ty, *n.* The state of being tumid, swelled, or puffed up, tumidness, turgidity.

Tū'mid-ly, *adv.* In a tumid manner, with tumidity.

Tū'mid-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being tumid, a swelling or swelled state

Tŭm'mals, *n.* (*Mining.*) A great quantity or heap. *Weale.*

Tū'mor, *n.* [Lat. *tumor*, from *tumere*, to swell; It. *tumore*, Sp. *tumor*, Fr. *tumeur*.]
1 (*Med.*) A morbid swelling, prominence, or growth, on any part of the body.
2 Affected pomp, bombast in language, swelling words or expressions, false magnificence or sublimity [*Rare.*]
Better, however, to be a flippant, than, by a revolting form of *tumor* and perplexity, to lead men into habits of intellect such as result from the modern vice of English style *De Quincey*
Encysted tumor (*Med.*), a tumor which is inclosed in a membrane called a *cyst*, connected with the surrounding parts by the neighboring cellular substance

Tū'mored, *a.* Distended, swelled [*Rare.*] *Junius*

Tū'mor-oŭs, *a.* [It. *tumoroso*. See *supra.*]
1 Swelling, protuberant [*Rare.*] *Wotton.*
2 Vainly pompous, bombastic, as language or style [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Tŭmp, *n.* [W. *twmp, twm*, a round mass or heap, a hillock, *twmpath*, a knoll, a bush.] A little hillock, a knoll *Ainsworth.*

Tŭmp, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUMPED (tŭmt, 84), *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUMPING.] [See *supra.*]
1 To form a mass of earth or a hillock round, as a plant, as, to *tump* trees
2 To draw or drag, as an animal after it has been killed [*Local U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Tŭmp'-line, *n.* A strap placed across the forehead to assist a man in carrying a pack on his back. [*Local U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Tŭm'-tŭm, *n.* A dish made in the West Indies, by beating boiled plantain quite soft in a wooden mortar *Bartlett.*

Tū'mu lar, *a.* [Fr. *tumulaire*, from Lat. *tumulus*, a mound, fr. *tumere*, to swell.] Consisting in a heap, formed or being in a heap or hillock *Pinkerton.*

Tū'mu lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *tumulare, tumulatum*, to cover with a mound, to bury, from *tumulus*, a mound, from *tumere*, to swell.] To swell [*Obs.*]

Tū'mu lāte, *v. t.* To cover with a mound or tomb, to bury [*Obs.*]

Tū'mu-lōse', *a.* Tumulous [*Rare.*] *Bailey.*

Tū'mu-lŏs'i-ty, *n.* [See *supra.*] The state or quality of being tumulous, hilliness *Bailey*

Tū'mu lous, *a.* [Lat. *tumulosus*, from *tumulus*, a mound.] Full of small hills or mounds, hilly, tumulose [*Rare.*] *Bailey*

Tū'mult, *n.* [Fr. *tumulte*, Pr. *tumult*, Sp., Pg., & It. *tumulto*, l. at. *tumultus*, from *tumere*, to swell, as if a restless swelling up, a ferment.]
1 The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices, hurly burly, noisy confusion
What meaneth the noise of this *tumult*? 1 *Sam.* iv. 14
Till in loud *tumult* all the Grecks arose *Pope*
2 Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds, as, the *tumult* of the elements
3 Irregular or confused motion, agitation, high excitement, as, the *tumult* of the spirits or passions
Syn. — Uproar, ferment, disturbance, turbulence, disorder, confusion, noise, bluster, hubbub, bustle, stir, brawl, riot

Tū'mult, *v. i.* To make a tumult, to be in great commotion [*Obs.*] "Importuning and *tumulting* even to the fear of a revolt" *Milton*

Tū'mult er, *n.* A maker of tumults, a rioter [*Obs.*]
He severely punished the *tumulters* *Milton*

Tu-mŭlt'ū a ri ly, *adv.* In a tumultuary or disorderly manner

Tu-mŭlt'ū a ri ness, *n.* The state or quality of being tumultuary, disorderly or tumultuous conduct, turbulence, disposition to tumult *A. Charles*
"Works sufficient to protect the inhabitants against a *tumultuary* attack of the Celtic peasantry" *Macaulay.*
Then, according to circumstances, came sudden flight or *tumultuary* skirmish *De Quincey.*

Tu-mŭlt'ū a ry (44), *a.* [Fr. *tumultuaire*, Sp. & It. *tumultuario*, Lat. *tumultuarius*.]
1 Attended by or producing a tumult, disorderly, riotous promiscuous, confused, tumultuous "A *tumultuary* conflict" *A. Charles* "Works sufficient to protect the inhabitants against a *tumultuary* attack of the Celtic peasantry" *Macaulay.*
Then, according to circumstances, came sudden flight or *tumultuary* skirmish *De Quincey.*
2 Restless, agitated, unquiet
Men who live without religion live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state *Atterbury*

Tu-mŭlt'ū ate, *v. i.* [Lat. *tumultuare* or *tumultuari*, It. *tumultuare*, Sp. *tumultuar*, O. Fr. *tumultuer*.] To make a tumult [*Obs.*]
He will murmur, and *tumultuate*, and blaspheme the God that afflicts him *South.*

Tu mŭlt'ū-ā'tion, *n.* [Sp. *tumultuacion*, It. *tumultuazione*, Lat. *tumultuatio*.] Irregular or disorderly movement, commotion, as, the *tumultuation* of the parts of a fluid [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Tu mŭlt'ū-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *tumultueux*, Sp. & It. *tumultuoso*, Lat. *tumultuosus*.]
1 Full of tumult, conducted with tumult, disorderly
The flight became wild and *tumultuous.* *Macaulay.*
2 Greatly agitated, irregular, noisy; confused; as, a *tumultuous* assembly or meeting.

3. Agitated, disturbed.

His dire attempt, which, nigh the birth,
Now rolling, boils in his *tumultuous* breast. *Milton.*

4. Turbulent; violent, as, a *tumultuous* speech.

Syn.—Disorderly, irregular, noisy, confused; turbulent, violent, agitated, disturbed, boisterous; lawless, riotous, seditious

Tu-mŭlt'ū-ŭs-ly, *adv.* In a tumultuous or disorderly manner; by a disorderly multitude.

Tu-mŭlt'ū-ŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being tumultuous, disorder, commotion.

Tū'mŭs lŭs, *n*; *pl* TŪ'MU-LI. [Lat, a mound, a sepulchral mound, It & Sp *tumulo* See TUMULAR] An artificial hillock, especially one raised over a grave, particularly over the graves of persons buried in ancient times, a barrow.

Tŭn, *n.* [A S *tunne*, Icel, Sw, & O H Ger *tunna*, Dan. *tönde*, D. *ton*, L & M H Ger *tunne*, N H Ger. *tonne*, Ir & Gael *tunna*, *tonna*, W *tynell*, Armor. *tonel*, Fr. *tonne*, *tonneau*, Pr *tona*, Sp & Pg *tonel*, L. Lat. *tonna*, *tunna*]

1 A large cask, an oblong vessel bulging in the middle, like a pipe or puncheon, and girt with hoops.

2 A certain measure for liquids, as for wine, consisting of two pipes or four hogsheads, or 252 gallons In different countries, the tun differs in quantity

3. (*Com*) A weight of 2240 pounds [*Rare*] See TON.

4 A large quantity,—used proverbially *Shak*

5. A drunkard,—humorously so called, or in contempt. *Dryden*

Tŭn, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* TUNNED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* TUNNING] To put into tuns or casks *Boyle*

Tūn'a-ble, *a* [From *tune*] Capable of being tuned, or made harmonious, hence, harmonious, musical, tuneful. "And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song" *Milton*

Tūn'a-ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being tunable or tuneful, harmony, melodiousness

Tūn'a-bly, *adv* In a tunable manner, harmoniously, musically.

Tŭn'-bĕl'lied, *a* [From *tun* and *belly*] Having a large, protuberant belly, or one shaped like a tun

Tŭn'-dish, *n* A tunnel [*Obs*] *Shak*

Tūne, *n* [A different form of *tone*, q v.]

1. Sound, note, tone *Shak*

2 (*Mus*) (*a*) A rhythmical, melodious series of musical tones for one voice or instrument, or for any number of voices or instruments in unison, or two or more such series forming parts in harmony, a melody, an air, as, a merry *tune*, a mournful *tune*, a slow *tune*, a psalm *tune* See AIR (*b*) The state of giving the proper sound or sounds, harmonious accordance pitch of the voice or an instrument, adjustment of the parts of an instrument so as to harmonize with itself or with others "Like sweet bells jangled out of *tune*" *Shak*

3 Hence, order, harmony, concord, fit disposition, temper, or humor.

A continual Parliament, I thought, would but keep the commonweal in *tune* *K Charles*

A child will learn three times as fast when he is in *tune*, as he will when he is dragged to his task *Locke*

Tūne, *v t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* TUNED, *p pr* & *vb n* TUNING]

1 To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds, to harmonize, to cause to be in tune, as, to *tune* a piano forte, to *tune* a violin "*Tune* your harps" *Dryden*

2 Hence, to put into a proper state or disposition.

3 To give tone to, to attune, to adapt in style of music.

For now to sorrow I must *tune* my song *Milton*

4 To sing with melody or harmony

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling, *tune* his praise *Milton*

Tūne, *v i* 1 To form one sound to another, to form accordant musical sounds

While *tuning* to the waters' fall,
The small birds sang to her *Drayton*

2 To utter inarticulate harmony with the voice, to sing without pronouncing words, to hum [*R*]

Tūne'fŭl, *a.* Harmonious, melodious, musical, as, *tuneful* notes. "*Tuneful* birds" *Milton*

Tūne'fŭl-ly, *adv* In a tuneful manner, harmoniously, musically.

Tūne'less, *a.* 1. Without tune, unharmonious, unmusical

How often have I led thy sportive choir,
With *tuneless* pipe, beside the murmuring Loire! *Goldsmith*

2. Not employed in making music

Tūn'er, *n.* One who tunes, especially one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments

Tūng'state, *n.* [Fr *tungstate* See *infra*] (*Chem*) A salt formed by the combination of tungstic acid with a base.

Tŭng'sten, *n.* [Sw *tungsten*, Dan. *tungsteen*, Ger. *tungstein*, from Sw & Dan. *tung*, heavy, and Sw *sten*, Dan. *steen*, Ger. *stein*, stone, Fr. *tungstene*]

1 A metal of a grayish-white color, and considerable luster, discovered by D'Elhuyart in 1781. It is brittle, nearly as hard as steel, and is fused with extreme difficulty. Its specific gravity is near 17 6. When heated to redness in the open air, it takes fire, and is converted into *tungstic acid*. It is sometimes called *wolframium*

2. (*Min.*) The mineral tungstate of lime. [*Obs.*]

Tungsten ocher (*Min*), a yellow or yellowish-green mineral occurring either earthy or in crystals, consisting of pure tungstic acid, wolframine,—called also *tungstic ocher*

Tung-stĕn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or procured from, tungsten. [*Obs. or rare*]

Tŭng'stic, *a* (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, tungsten,—said of an acid composed of one equivalent of the metal tungsten, and two equivalents of oxygen, and also of an acid consisting of one equivalent of tungsten and three of oxygen

Tūn'hōof, *n* Ground ivy, alehoof *Simmonds*

Tū'nic, *n.* [Fr *tunique*, It. *tonica*, *tunica*, Pr, Sp., Pg, & Lat *tunica*]

1. (*Antiq*) An under garment worn by both sexes in ancient Rome and the East, reaching to or below the knees.

2 (*Rom Cath Church*) A long under garment worn by the officiating clergy

3 (*Anat*) A membrane that covers or composes some part or organ, as, the *tunics* or coats of the eye, the *tunics* of the stomach, or the membranous and muscular layers which compose it

4 (*Bot*) A natural covering, an integument, as, the *tunic* of a seed

Tū'nic a-ry, *n.* [From Lat *tunica*, a tunic] (*Zool*) A molluscous animal enveloped with a double tunic, one of the tunicated mollusks

Tū'nic-ate, } *a* [Lat *tunicatus*, p p of *tuni-*
Tū'nic-ā'ted, } *care*, to clothe with a tunic, from *tunica*, a tunic, Fr *tunique*]

1 (*Bot*) Covered with a tunic, covered or coated with layers, as, a *tunicate* bulb

2 (*Zool*) Having a tunic or an envelope so called, as, the *tunicate* mollusks

Tū'ni-cle (tū'nĭ-kl), *n* [O Fr *tunicle*, Lat *tunicula*, a little tunic, coat, or membrane, dim of *tunica*, a tunic]

1 A natural covering, an integument [*Rare*] "The *tunicles* that make the ball or apple of the eye" *Holland*

2 (*Eccl*) A kind of long robe, a dalmatica. See DALMATICA

Tŭn'ing-fŏrk, *n.* (*Mus*) A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone,—used for tuning instruments, or for ascertaining the pitch of tunes

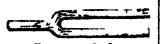

Tuning-fork

Tŭn'ing-hăm'mer, *n* (*Mus*) A tool for tuning instruments of music *Busby*

Tūn'ing-kĕy (-kē), *n* The same as TUNING-HAMMER, q v.

Tu nis'i-an, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Tunis, or to the people of Tunis

Tu-nis'i an, } *n.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of
Tū'nis ĭne', } Tunis

Tŭnk, *n* A sharp blow, a thump *Wright*

Tŭnk'er, *n* [Fr Ger *tunken*, to dip Cf DUNKERS] (*Eccl*) One of a denomination of Seventh-day Baptists, in Pennsylvania, originating in 1724, and taking its name from the mode of baptizing converts by plunging,—called also *Dunkards* They wear a peculiar dress, and do not shave the head or beard, the men and women live in separate habitations, marriage is allowed, but celibacy is regarded as a virtue They are less rigid than formerly in these particulars

Tŭn'nage, *n.* [From *tun* Cf TONNAGE] See TONNAGE

Tŭn'nel, *n* [From *tun* Cf Fr *tonnelle*, a semicircular, wagon headed vault, a tunnel net, an arbor, from *tonne*, a tun See TUN]

1 A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks, bottles, or other vessels, a funnel

And one great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence
The smoke forth threw *Spenser*

2 The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke, a flue, a tunnel

3 An artificial arch or passage for conducting canals or railroads under elevated ground, for the formation of roads under rivers or canals, and the construction of sewers, drains, and the like

4 (*Mining*) A level passage driven across the measures, or at right angles to the veins which its object is to reach, and thus distinguished from the *drift* or *gangway*, which is led along the vein when reached by the tunnel

Tŭn'nel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TUNNELED, or TUNNELLED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* TUNNELING, or TUNNELLING]

1. To form into a tunnel, or like a tunnel, as, to *tunnel* fibrous plants into nests.

2 To catch in a tunnel net.

3 To form with net-work. [*Rare*] *Derham.*

4. To make an opening or way for passage through, as a hill or mountain, or under, as a river.

Tŭn'nel-kĭln (-kĭl), *n.* A lime-kiln in which coal is burned, as distinguished from a *flame-kiln*, in which wood or peat is used.

Tŭn'nel-nĕt, *n.* A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other.

Tŭn'nel-pit, } *n.* A pit or shaft sunk from th
Tŭn'nel-shăft, } top of the ground to the lev
of a tunnel, for drawing up the earth and stone for ventilation, lighting, and the like.

Tŭn'ny, *n.* [Written also *thunny.*] [Lat. *thunnus*, *thynnus*, Gr. Θύννος, Θῦνος, from Θύνειν, Θύειν, rush or dart along; It. *tonno*, Fr & Pr. *thon*, Sp *atun*, Pg. *atum.*] (*Ichth.*) A fish of the genus *Thynnus*, of the mackerel family, similar, in form to the mackerel, but much larger, rounder, and with a shorter snout It is one of the largest of fishes, tunnies weighing one thousand pounds not being rare in the Mediterranean The tunny is considered excellent food

Tunny (*Thynnus vulgaris*)

Tŭp, *n* [See *infra*] A ram [*Prov. Eng*]

Tŭp, *v t & i* [Prov Ger *tuppen*, *toppen*, *tippe*, *dubben*, *dobben*, H. Ger. *tupfen*, *tüpfen*, allied Gr τύπτειν, to beat, smite.] [*Prov. Eng*]

1. To butt, as a ram. *Halliwell*

2. To cover, as a ram. *Brown*

Tū'pe lō, *n* [*Tupelo*, or *Tupebo*, the native Indian name.] (*Bot*) A North American tree of the dogwood family, and of the genus *Nyssa*. pepperidge sour gum *Gray*

Tŭp'măn, *n*, *pl* TŬP'MEN A man who breeds or deals in tups [*Prov Eng*]

Tûr'ban, *n.* [O Eng *turbund*, *turbant*, *tulban*, *tulipant*, Fr. *turban*, Sp & It. *turbante*, from Pers *dulband*, *dŏlband*, from *dŭlbŭt*, double, from *dŭ*, two, and *lŭt*, a fold, and *band*, a band, bandage, Turk *dulbend*, *tulbend*]

1 A head dress worn by some Orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash, scarf, or shawl, usually of cotton or linen, wound about the cap, and sometimes hanging down the neck.

2 A head dress worn by ladies

3 (*Conch*) The whole set of whorls of a shell

Tûr'baned (tûr'band), *a.* Wearing a turban "*turbaned* Turk *Shak*

Tûr'ban-shĕll, *n.* An echinus, or sea urchin when deprived of its spines,—popularly so called from some resemblance to a turban. *Dana*

Tûr'bant, *n* A turban [*Obs*]

Tûr'ban-tŏp, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Helvella*, a kind of fungus or mushroom.

Tûr'ba-ry, *n* [L Lat *turbaria*, from *turba*, turf, q v] (*Eng Law*) A right of digging turf on another man's land, the ground where turf is dug

Common of turbary, the liberty which a tenant enjoys of digging turf on the lord's waste

Tûr'beth, *n* See TURPETH.

Tûr'bid, *a* [Lat *turbidus*, from *turba*, tumult, disturbance, *turbare*, to disturb, Sp *turbido*, It *torbido*]

1 Having the lees disturbed, foul with extraneous matter, roiled, muddy, thick, not clear,—used of liquids of any kind, as, *turbid* water, *turbid* wine

On that strong, *turbid* water, a small boat,
Guided by one weak hand, was seen to float *Whittier*

2 Disturbed, confused, disordered [*Rare*]
"*Turbid* intervals" *Howel*

Tur-bĭd'i-ty, *n* The state of being turbid [*R*]

Tûr'bid-ly, *adv* 1 In a turbid manner, with confusion or muddiness

2. Proudly, haughtily [*A Latinism*] [*Rare*]

One of great merit *turbidly* resents them *Young*

Tûr'bid-ness, *n* The state or quality of being turbid, muddiness, foulness

Tur-bĭl'lion, *n* [Fr *tourbillon*, from Lat *turbo* a whirl] A whirl, a vortex [*Rare*] *Spectator*

Tûr'bi nā'ceŏŭs, *a* Relating to, or of the nature of, peat or turf *W Scott*

Tûr'bi-nal, *n* [Lat *turbo* or *turben*, a top] The nasal capsule in the head of a fish *R Owen*

Turbinate Pericarp

Tûr'bi-nāte, *v t* To revolve or spin like a top, to whirl. [*Rare*]

Tûr'bi-nate, } *a* [Lat *turbinatus*,
Tûr'bi-nā'ted, } from *turbo* or *turben*, *turbinis*, a whirl, top, Fr *turbiné*]

1. Whirling in the manner of a top [*Rare*] "A spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body" *Bentley.*

2 (*Bot*) Shaped like a top, or cone inverted, narrow at the base, and broad at the apex; as, a *turbinated* germ, nectary, or pericarp

3 (*Conch*) Spiral, or wreathed conically from a larger base to a kind of apex, as, *turbinated* shells.

Turbinated bones (*Anat*), thin, bony plates in the form of a scroll or horn, found in the nostrils, and serving to give wider distribution to the lining membrane of the nose

Turbinate Shell

Tûr'bi-nā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *turbinatio*. See *supra.*] The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

Tûr'bine, *n.* [Lat *turbo, turbinis,* that which spins or whirls round, whirl] An horizontal water-wheel, variously constructed, but usually with a series of curved floats or buckets upon the periphery, against which the water strikes with direct impulse, as it rushes from all sides of an inner flume or conduit, and after expending its force upon the floats, passes out at the circumference A series of radial curved guides, B, in the lower part of the conduit, directs the water tangentially upon the floats, D The shaft passes up from the disk that carries the ring of floats, through a tubular orifice in the flume or conduit to the mill work above

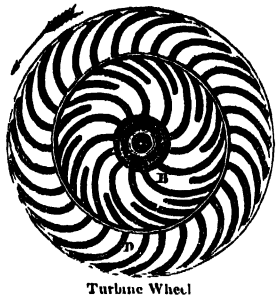

Turbine Wheel

B, curved partitions, D, working-wheel

☞ In some *turbines*, the water is supplied to the wheel from below, instead of above There is also a class of turbines in which the water descends and is discharged in a direction parallel to the axis, called *parallel-flow* turbines, and another class, in which the water rushes inward toward the axis, called *inward-flow* turbines The principal class, however includes those in which the water rushes radially outward, as defined above, called *outward flow* turbines

Tûr'bi nîte (49), *n* [Fr *turbinite*, from N Lat *turbo*, a kind of shell, from Lat *turbo*, a whirl, top] A petrified shell of the genus *Turbo* [*Obs*]

Tûr'bit, *n* [N Lat Cf TURBOT]

1 A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak

2 The turbot

Tûr'bîte (49), *n* The same as TURBINITE, q v

Tûr'bith, *n* [An incorrect spelling of *turpeth*] Turpeth See TURPETH

Tûr'bot, *n* [Fr *turbot*, W *torbut*, Ir *turbut*, Gael *turbaid*, Arm *turboten, tulboza-n*, O D *turbot*, N D *tarbot*, perhaps from Lat *turbo*, a top Cf THORNBUT] A flat fish of the genus *Rhombus* (*R maximus*), with a body nearly circular It grows to the weight of twenty or thirty pounds, and is much esteemed by epicures

Turbot (*Rhombus maximus*)

☞ The name is applied, in Scotland, to the halibut

Tûr'bu lence, *n* [Fr *turbulence*, Sp *turbulencia*, It *turbolenza*, Lat *turbulentia*] The state or quality of being turbulent, a disturbed state in mult, disorder, agitation "The years of internal warfare and *turbulence* which ensued" *Southey*

Syn —Agitation, tumult, tumultuousness, fermentation, unruliness, insubordination, riotin,

Tûr'bu len-çy, *n* The state or quality of being turbulent, turbulence

What a tale of terror now its *turbulency* tells! *I A Poe*

Tûr'bu-lent, *a* [Fr *turbulent*, Pr *turbulent*, *turbolent*, Sp & Pg *turbulento*, It *turbolento*, Lat *turbulentus*, from *turba*, disorder, tumult]

1 Disturbed, agitated, tumultuous, in violent commotion, as, the *turbulent* ocean.

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now tossed and *turbulent* *Milton*

2 Disposed to insubordination and disorder, restless, unquiet, refractory, as *turbulent* spirits

3 Producing commotion "Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes" *Milton*

Syn.—Disturbed, agitated, tumultuous, riotous, seditious

Tûr'bu-lent ly, *adv* In a turbulent manner, tumultuously, with violent agitation

Tûr'çism, *n.* The character, belief, religion, manners, or the like, of the Turks, or which are peculiar to the Turks

Tur-cois', *n.* See TURQUOIS

Tûr'co-man, *n.*, *pl* TÛR'CO-MANS (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Turcomania or Turkestan

Tu-reen', *n* [See TERRINE] A large, deep vessel for holding soup, or other liquid food, at the table, a terreen

Tu-reen'ful, *n*, *pl* TU-REEN'FULS As much as a tureen can hold, enough to fill a tureen

Tûrf, *n.*, *pl.* TÛRFS (TÛRVES, *obs*) [A-S & D *turf*, O D, L Ger, Sw, & Icel *torf*, Dan *tørv*, O H Ger. *surf, zurft, zurba*, L Lat *turba, zurba*, Sp *turba*, It *torba*, Fr *tourbe*, allied to Ir. & Gael. *tarp*, a clod, lump.]

1. That upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold which is filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat; sward; sod. "At his feet a grass-green *turf*" *Shak*

The Greek historian sets her in the field on a high heap of *turves* *Milton*

2 A peculiar kind of blackish, fibrous, vegetable, earthy substance, used as fuel, peat, especially when prepared for fuel

3. Race ground, or horse-racing

The honors of the *turf* are all our own *Cowper*

☞ This word is sometimes joined with other words forming self-explaining compounds, as, *turf-ashes turf-built, turf-clad, turf-covered, turf-cutter, turf pit*, and the like

Tûrf, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TURFED (tûrft), *p pr* & *vb n* TURFING] To cover with turf or sod, as, to *turf* a bank, or the border of a terrace

Tûrf'-drāin, *n* A drain made with turf or peat

Tûrf'en, *a* Made of turf, covered with turf

Tûrf'-hĕdge, *n* A hedge or fence formed with turf and plants of different kinds

Tûrf'-house, *n*, *pl* TÛRF'-HOUSES A house or shed formed of turf, common in the northern parts of Europe

Tûrf'i ness, *n* [From *turfy*] The state or quality of being turfy

Tûrf'ing-I'ron (I'urn), *n.* An implement for paring off turf

Tûrf'ing-spāde, *n* An instrument for undercutting turf, when marked out by the plow

Tûrf'ite, *n* A votary of the turf, or race course hence, a blackleg [*Colloq*]

Tûrf'less, *a* Destitute of turf

Tûrf'-mŏss, *n* A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land

Tûrf'-spāde, *n* A spade for cutting and digging turf longer and narrower than the common spade

Tûrf'y, *a* [*compar* TURFIER, *superl* TURFIEST]

1 Abounding with turf, made of, or covered with, turf 'Furry mountains' *Shak*

2 Having the nature, appearance, or qualities of turf

Tûr'gent, *a* [Lat *turgens*, p pr of *turgere*, to swell, Sp & It *turgente*]

1 Rising into a tumor, or puffy state, swelling, tumid, as, *turgent* humors

2 Inflated, tumid, bombastic "Recompensed with *turgent* titles" *Burton*

Tur-gĕsçe', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* TURGESCED (tur jest'), *p pr* & *vb n* TURGESCING] [See *infra*] To become turgid, to swell or be inflated [*Rare*]

Tur gĕs'çence, } *n* [Fr *turgescence* See *infra*]
Tur-gĕs'çen cy, }

1 The act of swelling, or the state of being swelled or turgescent

2 (*Med*) Superabundance of humors in any part *Dunglison*

3 Empty magnificence or pomposness of diction bombast *Johnson*

Tur gĕs'cent, *a* [Fr *turgescent*, p pr of *turgescere*, to begin to swell, verb inchoative from *turgere*, to swell] Swelling growing big

Tûr'gid, *a* [Fr *turgide*, It & Sp *turgido*, Lat *turgidus*, from *turgere*, to swell]

1 Distended beyond the natural state by some internal agent or expansive force, swelled, bloated —especially applied to an enlarged part of the body, as, a *turgid* limb

A bladder held by the fire grew *turgid* *Locke*

2 Swelling in style or language, vainly ostentatious, tumid, pompous inflated, bombastic, as, a *turgid* style, a *turgid* manner of talking

Syn — Tumid, pompous, inflated, bombastic

Tur gĭd'i-ty, *n* The state of being turgid, tumidness "The empty *turgidity* of Dryden" *Hare*

Tûr'gid ly, *adv* In a turgid manner pompously

Tûr'gid ness, *n* 1 The quality of being turgid turgidity, distention beyond the natural state by some internal force or agent, as in a limb

2 Inflated manner of writing or speaking pompousness, bombast, tumidity, as, the *turgidness* of language or style

Tûr'gid-oŭs, *a* Turgid [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Tûr'ri-o, *n*, *pl* TÛR'RIONES [Lat] (*Bot*) A shoot or sprout from the ground *Gray*

Tûr'i o nĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Fr *turonifere*, from Lat *turio*, a shoot, sprout and *ferre*, to bear] Producing shoots, as asparagus *Barton*

Tûrk, *n.* 1. (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Turkey

2 A Mohammedan, or Mahometan [*Obs*]

It is no good reason for a man's religion that he was born and brought up in it for then a *Turk* would have as much reason to be a *Turk* as a Christian to be a Christian *Chillingworth*

Tûr'key, *n* [So called because it was erroneously believed that it came originally from Turkey] (*Ornith*) A large gallinaceous fowl (the *Meleagris gallopavo*), a native of America The flesh is highly valued for food Wild turkeys abound in the forests of America, and the fowl has been domesticated in America and in other countries Another species (the *Meleagris ocellata*) is found about the Bay of Honduras.

American Wild Hen-Turkey

Tûr'key-bŭz'zard, *n* (*Ornith*) A common American species of vulture, having a distant resemblance to a turkey, and remarkable for its graceful flight in the higher regions of the air, *Cathartes aura.* *Haldeman*

Tûr'key-cär'pet, *n* A floor-covering made entirely of wool, the loops being larger than those of Brussels carpet, and always cut, the cutting of the yarn producing a velvety appearance *Simmonds*

Turkey-buzzard (*Cathartes*)

Tûr'key-cŏck, *n* A male turkey

Tûr'key-hĕn, *n* A female turkey

Tûr'key-pout, *n* A young turkey [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Tûr'key-rĕd, *n* A fine, durable red, dyed with madder upon checo or woolen cloth

Tûr'key-stōne, *n* A kind of oil stone from Turkey, novaculite, —called also *Turkey oil-stone*

Tûr'kis, *n* The same as TURQUOIS, q v [*Obs*]

Tûr'kism, *n* The same as TURCISM, q v

Tûrk'ish, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Turkey or to the Turks

Tûrk'ish-ly, *adv* In the manner of the Turks

Tûr'kle, *n* A turtle [*Obs or vulgar*]

Tûrk'o, *n* *pl* TÛRK'OS A soldier dressed as a Turk a Zouave

Tur koise (koiz, *or* -kooz', 48) (Synop, § 130), *n.* (*Min*) The same as TURQUOIS, q v

Tûrk's'-căp, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Lilium* (*l*) A plant of the genus *Melocactus*, Turk's head

Tûrk's'-hĕad, *n* 1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Melocactus* Turk's cap

2 (*Naut*) A knot of a turban like form worked on a rope with a piece of small line *Dana*

Tûrk's'-tûr'ban, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Ranunculus* crowfoot

Tûr'lu pin, *n* [Fr *Turelupin, Turelupan*, L Lat *Turlupinus*, or *Turelupinus*, one of a body of French reformers in the reign of Charles V, about A D 1372, probably from Lat *turpis*, foul, nasty, and *lupus*, a wolf, *lupa*, a she wolf, a harlot, *lupinus*, belonging to a wolf, so called from their alleged dissolute life] (*Ch Ecel Hist*) One of the precursors of the Reformation, — a nickname corresponding to *Lollards* &c

Tûr'ma, *n* [Lat *turma*, It *turma, torma*] A troop [*Obs or poetical*] "Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horse" *Milton*

Tûr'ma line, *n* Tourmaline See TOURMALINE

Tûr'mer ic (123), *n* [Fr *terre merite*, N Lat *terra merita, turmerica*]

1 (*Bot*) An East Indian plant of the genus *Curcuma*

2 (*Med*) The root or root stock of the *Curcuma longa* It is externally grayish but internally of a deep bright yellow or saffron color and has a slight aromatic smell, and a bitterish, slightly acrid taste. It is used for dyeing, and also as a medicine

☞ his name is sometimes given to the blood-root (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*) of America, and also to the *Hydrastis Canadensis* *Bigelow*

Turmeric paper (*Chem*) a kind of unsized paper stained yellow with a decoction of turmeric, used as a test for free alkali, which changes its color to brown

Tûr'moil (Synop, § 130), *n* [See *infra*] Harassing labor, trouble, molestation by tumult, disturbance.

There I'll rest as after much *turmoil*,
A blessed soul doth in Elysium *Shak*

Tur moil', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TURMOILED, *p pr*, & *vb n* TURMOILING] [From *turn* and *moil*, to labor, to toil] To harass with commotion, to disquiet, to weary [*Obs or rare*]

It is her fatal misfortune to be miserably tossed and *turmoiled* with these storms of affliction *Spenser.*

Tur moil', *v i* To be disquieted, to be in commotion [*Obs*]

Tûrn, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TURNED, *p pr* & *vb n.* TURNING] [O Eng *turne, tourne*, Fr. *tourner*, Pr., Sp, & Pg *tornar*, It & L Lat *tornare*, from Lat. *tornus*, a lathe, Gr *τόρνος*, a turner's chisel, *τορνεύειν*, to turn, to work with a lathe and chisel, A-S. *tyrnan*,

to turn, Icel. *turna*, to invert, O. H. Ger. *turnjan*, to turn, Goth *af-taurnan*, Gr. σχίζειν. Cf. TOUR.]

1 To form in a lathe; to shape or fashion by applying a cutting tool to the material of, while revolving, as, to *turn* the legs of stools, tables, and the like, to *turn* ivory or metal

2. Hence, to give form to, to shape; to mold; to put in proper condition, to adapt.

His limbs how *turned*, how broad his shoulders spread. *Pope.*
He was perfectly well *turned* for trade. *Addison*

3. To cause to move upon a center, or as if upon a center; to cause to go about, either partially, wholly, or repeatedly, to make to change place, presenting other sides in given directions, to give circular motion to, to cause to revolve, to make to face otherwise, as, to *turn* a wheel or a spindle, to *turn* the body or the head, to *turn* round or back.

Turn the adamantine spindle round *Milton*
Expert
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway of battle *Milton*
The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest *Pope*

4. To cause to present a different side uppermost or outmost, to make the upper side the lower, or the inside to be the outside of, to reverse the position of, as, to *turn* a box or a board, to *turn* a coat

5 To give another direction, tendency, or inclination to; to direct otherwise, to deflect, to incline differently; — used both literally and figuratively, as, to *turn* the eyes to the heavens, to *turn* a horse from the road, or a ship from her course, to *turn* the attention to or from something "*Turned* to sport her importunity" *Milton*

My thoughts, I must confess, are *turned* on peace *Addison*

6 To change from a given use or office to divert, as to another purpose or end, to transfer, to use or employ, as, to *turn* a thing to good account

Therefore he slew him, and *turned* the kingdom unto David
1 *Chron* x 14
God will make these evils the occasion of greater good by *turning* them to our advantage *Tillotson*
When the passage is open, land will be *turned* most to cattle
Sir W Temple

7 To change the form, quality, aspect, or effect of, to alter, to metamorphose, to convert, to transform, to translate, — often with *to* or *into* before the word denoting the effect or product of the change, as, to *turn* a worm into a winged insect, to *turn* green to blue, to *turn* Greek into English, to *turn* prose into verse, to *turn* a whig to a tory, or a Hindoo to a Christian, to *turn* good to evil, and the like "Who *turns* a Persian tale for half a crown" *Pope*

The Lord thy God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. *Deut* xxx 3
I pray thee *turn* the counsel of Ahithophel into foolishness
2 Sam xv 31
Impatience *turns* an ague to a fever, a fever to the plague
Jer Taylor

To be turned of to be advanced beyond, as, *to be turned of* sixty-six — *To turn a corner*, to go round a corner — *To turn a hostile army, to turn the enemy's flank* and the like (*Mil*), to pass round and take a position behind it, or upon the side of it — *To turn aside* to avert — *To turn*, as milk, cider wine and the like, to cause to ferment and become sour, to make acid, to sour — *To turn away* (*a*) To dismiss from service to discard, as, to *turn away* a servant (*b*) To avert, as, to *turn away* wrath or evil — *To turn back* to give back to return, as to *turn back* goods to the seller [*Rare*] *Shak* — *To turn down*, to fold or double down — *To turn in* to fold or double under, as, to *turn in* the edge of cloth — *To turn in the mind*, to revolve, ponder or meditate upon "*Turn* those ideas about in your *mind*" *Watts* — *To turn off* (*a*) To dismiss contemptuously as to *turn off* a sycophant or parasite (*b*) To give over, to reduce (*c*) To divert, to deflect as to *turn off* the thoughts from serious subjects (*d*) To accomplish to perform, as work — *To turn one's coat* to change sides, to go to the opposite party — *To turn one's money* or *goods to turn a penny*, and the like, to exchange in the course of trade, to keep in lively exchange or circulation, to gain or increase in trade — *To turn out* (*a*) To drive out, to expel, as, to *turn* a family *out* of doors, or *out* of the house (*b*) To put to pasture as cattle or horses (*c*) To produce as the result of labor, or any process of manufacture, to furnish in a completed state — *To turn over* (*a*) To cause to change the sides of, to cause to roll over (*b*) To transfer, as, to *turn over* business to another hand (*c*) To open and examine one leaf of after another, as a book, as, to *turn over* a concordance (*d*) To overset, to overturn — *To turn tail*, to retreat ignominiously — *To turn the back*, to flee, to retreat — *To turn the back on* or *upon*, to treat with contempt, to reject or refuse unceremoniously — *To turn the die* or *dice*, to change fortune — *To turn the edge of* to make dull, to deprive of sharpness — *To turn the head* or *brain of*, to make giddy, wild insane or the like, to infatuate, to overthrow the reason or judgment of

Eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And *turn* their *heads* to imitat the sun *Pope*

— *To turn the scale*, to change the preponderance, to give superiority or success — *To turn the stomach of*, to nauseate, to sicken — *To turn the tables*, to reverse success or superiority — *To turn to*, to have recourse to, to refer to "Helvetius's tables may be *turned to* on all occasions" *Locke* — *To turn to profit, advantage*, or the like, to make profitable or advantageous — *To turn upon* to retort to throw back, as, to *turn* the arguments of an opponent *upon* himself

Tûrn, *v i* 1 To move round, to have a circular motion, to revolve, entirely, repeatedly, or partially; to change position, so as to face differently, to whirl or wheel round, as, a wheel *turns* on its axis; a spindle *turns* on a pivot, a man *turns* on his heel. "The gate on golden hinges *turning*" *Milton.*

2 Hence, to revolve as if upon a point of support; to hinge, to be in doubt or question, to depend, as, the decision *turns* on a single fact.

Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war *Swift*

3 To result or terminate; to come about, to eventuate, to issue.

If we repent seriously, submit contentedly, and serve him faithfully, afflictions shall *turn* to our advantage *Wake*

4 To be deflected, to take a different direction or tendency, to be directed otherwise, to be differently applied, to be transferred, as, to *turn* from the road

Turn from thy fierce wrath *Ex* xxxii 12
Turn ye, *turn* ye from your evil ways, for why will ye die?
Ezek xxxiii 11
The understanding *turns* inward on itself, and reflects on its own operations *Locke*

5 To be changed, altered, or transformed, to become transmuted, also, to become by changes, to grow, as, wood *turns* to stone, water *turns* to ice, one color *turns* to another, to *turn* Mohammedan

You have no intent to *turn* husband *Shak*
Cygnets from gray *turn* white *Bacon*

6 To undergo the process of turning on a lathe, as, ivory *turns* well

7 In specific uses, (*a*) To become acid, to sour, — said of milk, ale, wine, or the like (*b*) To become giddy, — said of the head or brain

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain *turn* *Shak*

(*c*) To be nauseated, — said of the stomach (*d*) To become inclined in the other direction, — said of snakes (*e*) To change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb, — said of the tide (*f*) (*Obstetrics*) To bring down the feet of a child in the womb, in order to facilitate delivery

8 (*Print*) To invert a type of the same thickness, as a substitute for any sort which is exhausted

To turn about, to move the face to another quarter — *To turn away* (*a*) To deviate (*b*) To depart, to remove — *To turn in* (*a*) To bend inward (*b*) To enter for lodgings or entertainment (*c*) To go to bed — *To turn off*, to be diverted, to deviate from a course, as the road *turns off* to the left — *To turn on* or *upon* (*a*) To reply or retort (*b*) To depend on — *To turn out* (*a*) To move from its place, as a bone (*b*) To bend outward, to project (*c*) To rise from bed (*d*) To come about to prove in the result, to issue to result — *To turn over* to turn from side to side, to roll, to tumble — *To turn tippet*, to make a complete change [*Obs*]

You must *turn tippet*,
And suddenly and truly and discreetly
Put on the shape of order and humanity *B Jonson*

— *To turn to account, profit advantage*, and the like to be made profitable, to become worth the while — *To turn under*, to bend or be folded downward or under — *To turn up* (*a*) To bend or be doubled upward (*b*) To come to light, to transpire, to occur, to happen

Tûrn, *n* 1 The act of turning, movement or motion about a center, or as if about a center, revolution, as, the *turn* of a wheel

2 Change of direction, alteration of course, new direction or tendency different order, position, aspect of affairs, or the like

The stranger took two or three *turns* around the room in silence *W Scott*
At length his complaint took a favorable *turn* *Macaulay*

3 Hence, change, alteration, vicissitude "The *turns* and varieties of all passions whereunto the mind is subject" *Hooker*

Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know *Pope*

4 One of the successive portions of a course, or of a series of occurrences, reckoning from change to change, hence, a winding, a bend, a brief walk

Come, you and I must walk a *turn* together *Shak*
I will take a *turn* in your garden *Dryden*
The river nobly foams and flows,
The charm of this enchanted ground,
And all its thousand *turns* disclose
Some fresher beauty varying round *Byron*

5 Successive course, opportunity enjoyed by alternation with another or with others, or in due order due chance, alternate or incidental occasion, appropriate time "Nobleness and bounty which virtues had their *turns* in the king's nature" *Bacon*

His *turn* will come to laugh at you again *Denham*
I very one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases *Collier*

6 Incidental or opportune deed or office, occasional act of kindness or malice

Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delayed *Fairfax*
Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns*
L'Estrange

7 Convenience, occasion, purpose, exigence, as, this will not serve his *turn*

I have enough to serve my own *turn* *Shak*

8. Form; cast, shape, manner, fashion; — used in a literal or figurative sense, hence, form of expression, mode of signifying, as, the *turn* of thought, a man of a sprightly *turn* in conversation. "Its grammatical character, *turn* of expression, and mode of arrangement" *W Scott.*

The *turn* of his thoughts and expression is unharmonious
Dryden.
The Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addison*

9. A fall off the ladder at the gallows; a hanging, — from the practice of causing the criminal to stand on a ladder which was turned over, so throwing him off, when the signal was given. [*Obs. or rare.*]

10. One round of a rope or cord.

11 (*Mining*) A pit sunk in some part of a drift.

12 (*Eng Law*) A court of record, held by the sheriff twice a year in every hundred within his county. *Blount.*

13 (*pl*) (*Med*) Monthly courses; menses.

14 (*Mus*) An embellishment or grace, marked thus, ∾, formed of appoggiaturas, and consisting of the principal note, or that on which the turn is made, together with the note above, and the semitone below, the note above being sounded first, the principal note next, and the semitone below last, the three being performed very quickly, as a triplet preceding the note over which the sign is placed.

Turn Performed thus, or thus.

By turns (*a*) One after another, alternately, in succession (*b*) At intervals "They feel *by turns* the bitter change" *Milton* — *In turn*, in due order of succession — *To a turn*, exactly, perfectly, as, done *to a turn*, — from the practice of cooking on a revolving spit — *To take turns*, to alternate, to succeed one another in due order — *Turn and turn about*, an alternate share or duty — *Turn of life* (*Med*), the time of the final cessation of the menses in women *Dunglison*

Tûrn'-brōach, *n* A turnspit [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Tûrn'-bēnch, *n* A simple portable lathe, used by clockmakers and watchmakers *Simmonds*

Tûrn'-cāp, *n* A sort of chimney-cap, which turns round with the wind so as to present its opening to the leeward *Francis*

Tûrn'-cōat, *n* One who forsakes his party or principles, a renegade, an apostate

Tûr'nep, *n* See TURNIP

Tûrn'ĕr, *n* 1 One who turns, especially, one whose occupation is to form articles with a lathe

2 A variety of pigeon

3 A person who practices athletic or gymnastic exercises, — so called among the Germans

Tûr'ner-ite (40), *n* [Fr *turnerite*, so called from the English chemist and mineralogist, C H *Turner*] (*Min*) A rare mineral, occurring in small crystals of a yellowish brown color, externally brilliant and translucent It somewhat resembles sphene in its crystals, but differs from sphene in containing alumina, lime, magnesia, and a little iron, but no titanium. *Dana*

Tûrn'ĕr y, *n* 1 The art of fashioning solid bodies into cylindrical or other forms by means of a lathe

2 Things or forms made by a turner, or in the lathe "Chairs of wood, the backs, arms, and legs loaded with *turnery*" *H Walpole*

Tûr'ney, *n* The same as TOURNEY [*Obs*] *Milton*

Tûrn'ing, *n* 1 A winding, a bending course, flexure, meander, a corner, as of a street or road "Through paths and *turnings*" *Milton*
It is preached at every *turning* *Coleridge*

2 Deviation from the way or proper course.

3 Turnery, or the act of forming solid substances into various forms by means of a lathe

4 (*pl*) The pieces detached in the process of turning from the material turned, chips

5 (*Mil*) A maneuver by which an enemy, or position, is turned

6 (*Obstetrics*) The operation of bringing down the feet of a child in the womb, to facilitate delivery

Tûrn'ing-ĭn'gine, *n* An engine-lathe

Tûrn'ing-lāthe, *n* A lathe used by turners to shape their work. *Simmonds*

Tûrn'ing ness, *n*. The quality of turning, tergiversation [*Obs*] *Sidney*

Tûrn'ing-point, *n* The point upon which a question turns, and which decides a case

Tûr'nip, *n* [Sometimes written also *turnep*] [O Eng *turnep*, Corn *turnupan*, Ir *turnapa*, perhaps from W *tyrn*, round, and *mesyen*, *maip*, a turnip, Ir & Gael *nelp*, A-S *nǽpe*, Lat *napus*] (*Bot*) A cruciferous plant of the genus *Brassica* (*B rapa*), much cultivated on account of its solid, bulbous root, which is usually in the form of a flattened sphere, or a short, much compressed cone, and is valued as an article of food

Swedish turnip, the ruta-baga; *Brassica campestris* — *Turnip-fly* (*Entom*), a small beetle of the genus *Haltica* (*H nemorum*), which is very destructive to the turnip *Baird*

Tûrn'kēy, *n*, *pl* TÛRN'-KĒYS A person who has charge of the keys of a prison, for opening and fastening the doors.

Tûrn'-out, *n*, *pl* TÛRN'-OUTS.

1. The act of coming forth, a quitting of employment, especially for the purpose of gaining an increase of wages, a strike.

2. A short side track on a railroad, which may

be occupied by one train while another is passing on a main track; a shunt; a siding.

3. That which is brought forward or exhibited; hence, an equipage; as, a man with a showy carriage and horses is said to have a good *turn-out*.

4. Net quantity of produce yielded. *Simmonds.*

Tûrn'-ō'ver, *n* 1. The act or result of turning over; as, a bad *turn-over* in a carriage

2. A semicircular pie made by turning one half of a circular crust over the other, inclosing the fruit or other materials

3. An apprentice, in any trade, who is handed over from one master to another to complete his time. *Simmonds*

Tûrn'-ō'ver, *a* Admitting of being turned over, constructed for being turned over, as, a *turn-over* collar, &c.

Tûrn'pike, *n.* 1 A frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms, a turnstile. [*Obs*]

I move upon my axle like a *turnpike* *B Jonson.*

☞ "They seem originally to have belonged to fortifications, the points being made sharp to prevent the approach of horses, they were, therefore, *pikes* to turn back assailants " *Nares*

2 A gate set across a road to stop travelers and carriages till toll is paid for keeping the road in repair

3 A turnpike road

4 A winding stairway [*Scot*] *W Scott*

5 (*Mil*) A beam filled with spikes to obstruct passage [*Rare*]

Tûrn'pike, *v t* [*Imp & p p* TURNPIKED (-pīkt), *p pr. & vb n* TURNPIKING] To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike-road, to throw into a rounded form, as the path of a road *Knowles*

Tûrn'pike-man, *n*, *pl* TÛRN'PIKE-MEN A man who collects tolls at a turnpike

Tûrn'pike-rōad, *n* A road on which turnpikes, or toll gates, are established by law, and which are made and kept in repair by the toll collected from travelers or passengers who use the road.

Tûrn'-plāte, *n* A turn table

Tûrn'-screw (-skrų), *n* A screw driver

Tûrn'-sêrv'ing, *n* [From *turn* and *serve*] The act or practice of serving one's turn, or promoting private interest.

Tûrn'-sick, *a.* Giddy. [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Tûrn'-sick, *n* A disease with which sheep are sometimes affected

Tûrn'sōle, *n* [Fr *tournesol*, It *tornasole*, from Fr *tourner*, It *tornare*, to turn, and Lat *sol*, It *sole*, the sun Cf HELIOTROPE] [Also *turnsol*]

1 (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Heliotropium*, heliotrope, — so named because its flower is supposed to turn toward the sun

2 A kind of dye obtained from certain lichens, litmus, also, a pigment in the form of a stiff paste, made from the concentrated dye of lichens, thickened with chalk, and the like *Simmonds*

Tûrn'spit, *n* 1 One who turns a spit, hence, a person engaged in some menial office "His lordship is his majesty's *turnspit*" *Burke*

Turnstile

2 A variety of dog, — so called from being formerly employed to turn a spit

Tûrn'stīle, *n* A revolving frame in a footpath, preventing the passage of horses or cattle, but admitting that of persons, a turnpike See TURNPIKE, 1.

Tûrn'-stōne, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Strepsilas*, especially *S interpres*, a little larger than an English blackbird, — so called from its practice of turning up small stones in search of mollusks and other aquatic animals *P Cyc*

Turn stone (*Strepsilas interpres*)

Tûrn'-tā'ble, *n.* A large revolving platform, for turning railroad cars, locomotives, &c, in a different direction; — called also *turn-plate*.

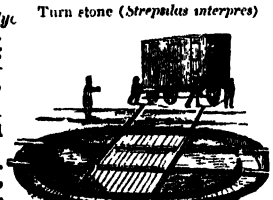

Turn-table

Tûr'pen-tine, *n.* [Fr. *térébenthine*, Pr *terebentina*, *terbentina*, O. Sp *terebentina*, N. Sp. *trementina*, Pg. *terebenthina*, *termentina*, It *terebentina*, *trementina*, from Lat. *terebinthinus*, of the turpentine tree, s. *g*, *resina terebinthina*, from *terebinthus*; Ger, Dan, & Sw *terpentin*, D *terpentijn*, Per *termentin*. See TEREBINTH] An oleo resinous substance, exuding naturally or on incision from several species of trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, pistachio, and others Turpentine is chiefly derived from coniferous trees, the common kind being obtained from species of pine, fir, or larch, especially from *Pinus sylvestris*. *Tomlinson.*

☞ There are many varieties of *turpentine* That known as *Venice*, *Strasburg*, *Swiss*, or *larch* turpentine is obtained from *Larix Europæa* It is a clear, colorless balsam, having a tendency to solidify A thinner kind is yielded by *Pinus picea Canada* turpentine, or Canada balsam, the purest of all the pine turpentines, is obtained from *Abies balsamea Chian* turpentine is produced by the turpentine-tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) The *Carpathian* and *Hungarian* varieties are derived from *Pinus cembra* and *Pinus mugo* *Tomlinson*

Tûr'pen tine-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Pistacia* (*P terebinthus*), a native of the eastern continent, which yields a highly aromatic kind of turpentine *Tomlinson*

Tûr'pen-tōle, *n* [Eng *turpentine*, and Lat *oleum*, oil] A light, purified spirit obtained from paraffine

Tûr'peth, *n* [Written also *turbeth* and *turbith*] [N Lat *turpethum*, from Per *turbad*, a cathartic medicine, *turbad*, a purgative Indian root]

1 (*Bot*) The root of *Ipomœa turpethum*, a plant of Ceylon, Malabar, and Australia, which was formerly used in medicine, and has a cathartic power, — sometimes called *vegetable turpeth*, to distinguish it from *mineral turpeth*

2 (*Chem*) A yellow salt composed of three equivalents of the protoxide of mercury and one equivalent of sulphuric acid, sometimes used as an emetic, and also as a pigment, — called also *turpeth mineral*

Tûr'peth-mln'er-al, *n* [Written also *turbith-mineral*] (*Chem*) See TURPETH.

Tûr'pin, *n* The land tortoise *Simmonds*

Tûr'pi tūde (53), *n* [Fr *turpitude*, O Sp *turpitud*, N Sp *torpeza*, It *turpitudine*, Lat *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, foul, base] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions, shameful wickedness.

How wouldst thou have paid
My better service when my *turpitude*
Thou thus dost crown with gold! *Shak*

Tur quoiz' (-koiz', *or* -kwēz', 38) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Written also *turcois* and *turkois*] [Fr *turquoise*, Pr & Sp *turquesa*, It *turchese*, *turchina*, L Lat *turchesius*, *turchina*, so called because it came first from *Turkey*, Fr *Turquie*] (*Min*) A mineral, brought from Persia, of a peculiar bluish green color, occurring in reniform masses, with a botryoidal surface, celadite It is susceptible of a high polish, and is used in jewelry, and when highly colored is much esteemed as a gem *Dana*

Tûr'rel, *n* [Cf O Fr *tourouil*, a little wooden tourniquet to fasten doors o windows] A certain tool used by coopers *Sherwood*

Tûr'ret, *n* [O Fr *tourette*, diminutive of *tower*, Lat *turris*, tower]

1 A little tower, a small eminence or spire attached to a building and rising above it "And lift her *turrets* nearer to the sky" *Pope*

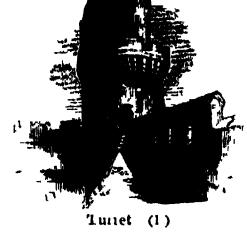

Turret (1)

2 (*Anc Mil*) A movable building, of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories and sometimes one hundred and twenty cubits high, usually moved on wheels, and employed in approaches to a fortified place, for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, casting bridges, and other necessaries

Tûr'ret ed, *p a* 1 Formed like a tower, as, a *turreted* lamp

2 Furnished with turrets

Tûr'ri bant, *n* [See TURBAN] A turban [*Obs*] "With hundred turrets like a *turribant*" *Spenser*

Tur-rle'ū lā'ted, *a* [Lat *turricula*, small tower, turret] Furnished with, or formed like, a small tower or towers, turreted

Tûr'ril-ite (49), *n* [Fr *turrilite*, from Lat *turris*, tower, and Gr λίθος, stone] (*Paleon*) A fossil belonging to an extinct genus of turreted chambered shells, allied to the ammonites *Lyell*

Tûr'ri-tĕl'la, *n* [Diminutive of Lat *turris*, tower] (*Zoöl*) A gasteropodous mollusk, having a turreted, elongate, many whorled, spirally striated shell, a round mouth, and a horny operculum of many whirls *Baird*

Tûr'tle (tûr'tl), *n* [A S *turtle*, N H Ger *turtel*, *turteltaube*, M H Ger *turteltûbe*, O H Ger *turtulatûba*, D *tortel*, *torteltuif*, Icel *turtildufa* Dan *turteldue*, Sw *turturdufva*, Lat *turtur*, diminutive *turturilla*, O Fr *tourtre*, N Fr *tourterelle*, *tourtereau*, Pr *tortre*, *tortret*, *tordola*, Sp *tortola*, *tortolo*, It *tortore*, *tortora*, *tortola*, *tortolella*, *tortorella*, *tortoletta*, *tortoretta*] (*Ornith*) A gallinaceous bird, of the genus *Turtur*, or *Columba*, — called also *turtle dove* and *turtle pigeon* It is a wild species, frequenting the thickest parts of the woods, and its note is plaintive and tender. It is celebrated for the constancy of its affection, and is regarded as the most perfect emblem of connubial attachment. *Baird.*

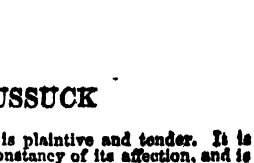

Hawk's-bill Turtle (*Chelonia imbricata*).

Tûr'tle, *n* [Probably corrupted from *tortoise*, but thought by some to be the same word as the preceding, transferred to the sea tortoise on account of its affection for its mate in pairing time See TORTOISE, Fr *tortue*] (*Zool*) A sea-tortoise, — in America often applied to any kind of tortoise The flesh of the marine species is esteemed a great delicacy, and the eggs are highly valued for food See TORTOISE

☞ "The word *turtle* in Saxon meant *turtle-dove*, a bird and not a reptile, and the English word had the same signification until the discovery of America, when sailors gave the name of *turtle*, or *turkle*, to the marine chelonians of the West Indies *New Am. Cyc.*

Turtle-dove (*Turtur auritus*)

Tûr'tle-dōve (tûr'tl-dŭv), *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Turtur*, or *Columba* (*T auritus*, or *C turtur*), celebrated for the constancy of its affection See TURTLE

☞ The *turtle-dove* of the Scriptures is most probably a closely allied species *Turtur risorius*, which is still plentiful in Egypt and other eastern countries and derives its specific name from a fancied resemblance to the human laugh in its cooings *Baird*

Tûr'tle-fōot'ed, *a* Slow-footed "*Turtle-footed* Peace" *Ford.*

Tûr'tler, *n* One who catches turtles or tortoises

Tûr'tle-shĕll, *n* A shell, a beautiful species of *Murex*, also, tortoise shell

Tûr'tling, *n* The act of catching turtles *Marryatt.*

Tûrves, *n*, *pl* of *turf* [*Obs.*] See TURF.

Tŭs'can, *a* [Fr *Toscan*, It *Toscano*, Lat *Tuscanus*, *Tuscus*] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Tuscany, in Italy, — specifically applied to one of the orders of architecture, the most ancient and simple

Tuscan capital, the capital of a column of the Tuscan order It is plain, unornamental, and much like that used in Doric architecture *Gwilt*

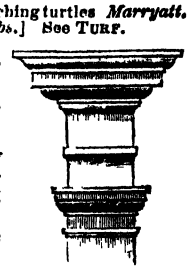

Tuscan Order.

Tŭs'can, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Tuscany

Tŭs'cor, *n* A tusk, or tush, of a horse

Tŭsh, *inter* Pshaw! — an exclamation indicating check, rebuke, or contempt, as, *tush, tush!* never tell me such a story as that

Tŭsh, *n* [See *infra*] A long, pointed tooth, a tusk, — applied especially to certain of the teeth of horses

Tŭsk, *n* [A-S *tusc*, *tux*, O Fries *tusk*, *tusch*, *tosch*, *toth*, *tond*, a tooth, q v] The long, pointed, and often protruding tooth of certain rapacious, carnivorous, or fighting animals, as the *tusks* of the boar, elephant, wolf, and the like

Tŭsk *v i* To gnash the teeth, as a boar [*Obs*]

Tŭsked (tŭskt), } *a* Furnished with tusks, as, the
Tŭsk'y, } *tusky* boar *Dryden.*

Tŭs'sac-grăss, *n* See TUSSOCK-GRASS

Tŭs'sah-sĭlk, *n* A coarse, strong dark colored silk, obtained from the cocoons of a wild silk worm found in the forests of Bengal [Written also *tusseh-silk*]

Tus-sic'ū lar, *a* [Lat *tussicularis*, from *tussis*, a cough] Of, or pertaining to, a cough *Dunglison.*

Tŭs'sle (tŭs'sl), *n* [See TOUSLE and TOUSE] A struggle, a conflict, a scuffle [*Colloq*]

Tŭs'sle (tŭs'sl), *v i* To struggle, as in sport or wrestling, to scuffle [*Colloq*]

Tŭs'sock, *n* [Written also *tussuck*] [From *tuse*, q v]

1 A tuft, as of grass, twigs, hair, or the like. [*Obs*] "Such laying of the hair in *tussocks* and tufts" *Latimer.*

2 (*Entom*) A kind of caterpillar, of the family *Lipariдæ*, having tufts upon its back, and found upon trees and shrubs *Harris.*

3 (*Bot*) The same as TUSSOCK-GRASS, q v.

Tŭs'sock-grăss, *n* (*Bot*) A tall, strong grass of the genus *Dactylis* (*D cæspitosa*), valuable for fodder, introduced into England from the Falkland Islands [Written also *tusac grass*] *Baird.*

Tŭs'sock y, *a* Having the form of tussocks; full of, or covered with, tussocks or tufts.

Tŭs'suck, *n.* The same as TUSSOCK, q. v. [*Obs.*]

Tŭt, *interj.* [Ir. & Gael *tut.*] Be still; — an exclamation used for checking or rebuking

Tŭt, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *tut*, beak, hood, Dan. *tut*, L Ger. *tute, tüte*, a cornet, Scot *tute*, a projection, Icel. *tútr*, a thick body] An imperial ensign of a golden globe with a cross on it

Tŭt'-bär'gain, *n.* A bargain by the lump.

Tū'te-lāge, *n.* [From Lat *tutela*, protection, from *tutari*, to guard, from *tueri*, to watch, defend, Fr *tutèle, tutelle*, Pr , Sp , Pg , & It *tutela*]

1. Guardianship , protection , — applied to the person protecting, as, the king's right of seigniory and *tutelage*.

2 State of being under a guardian, care or protection enjoyed.

The childhood of the European nations was passed under the *tutelage* of the clergy. *Macaulay*

Tū'te-lar, } *a.* [Lat. *tutelaris*, Fr. *tutélaire*, Sp
Tū'te-la-ry, } *tutelar*, It *tutelare* See *supra*] Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing, guardian, protecting, as, *tutelary* genii, *tutelary* goddesses

This, of all advantages, is the greatest the most *tutelary* of morals *Landor*

Tū'tele, *n.* Tutelage [*Obs*] *Howell*

Tū'te-nāg, *n* [Fr *toutenague*, N. Lat *tutenago, tutanego* Cf Tutty]

1. Chinese copper, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

2 Zinc, or spelter, — so called in India *Brande*

Tūt'-mouthed, *a* Having a projecting under jaw, underhung, prognathous [*Obs*] *Holland*

Tūt'-nōse, *n* A short, snub nose [*Prov Eng*]

Tū'tor, *n* [Lat *tutor*, from *tueri*, to watch, defend, It *tutore*, Sp , Pg , & Pr *tutor*, Fr *tuteur*] One who guards, protects, watches over, or has the care of, another, hence, specifically, (*a*) (*Civ Law*) One who has the charge of a child or pupil and his estate, a guardian (*b*) A private or public teacher. (*c*) (*Eng Universities and Colleges*) An officer or member of some hall, who has the charge of hearing the lessons of the students, and otherwise giving them instruction in the sciences and various branches of learning (*d*) (*Am Colleges*) An instructor of a lower rank than a professor

Tū'tor, *v t* [*imp & p p* TUTORED, *p pr & vb n* TUTORING]

1 To have the guardianship or care of, to teach, to instruct

Their sons are well *tutored* by you *Shak*

2. To play the tutor toward, to treat with authority or severity. *Addison*

Tū'tor-āge, *n.* [Fr *tutorage*] The office or occupation of a tutor, tutorship, guardianship

Tū'tor-ess, *n.* A female tutor, an instructress, a governess *More*

Tu tō'ri-al, *a* [Lat *tutorius*] Belonging to, or exercised by, a tutor or instructor.

Tū'tor ism, *n* The same as TUTORSHIP [*Rare*]

Tū'tor-ship, *n* 1 The office of a tutor

2 The care of one who is unable to take care of himself, tutelage

Tū'tor y, *n* The same as TUTORAGE, *q v* [*Obs*]

Tū'tress, *n* The same as TUTORISS, *q v* [*Obs*]

Tū'trix, *n* [Lat *tutrix*, Fr & It *tutrice*, Pr *tutritz*, Sp *tutriz* See TUTOR] A female guardian [*Rare*] *Smollett*

Tŭt'san, *n* [Fr *toutesaine*, from *tout*, *toute*, all, Lat *totus*, and *sain*, *saine*, sound, healthy, Lat *sanus*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Hypericum* (*H Androsæmum*)

Tŭtti (tŏŏt'te), *n pl* [It , from Lat *totus*, pl *toti*, all] (*Mus*) All, — a direction for all the singers or players to perform together *Moore*

Tŭt'ty, *n* [Fr *tutie*, Sp *tutia, tucia, atutia*, It *tuzia*, L Lat *tutia*, Per *tūtiyā*] An impure protoxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting furnaces It is said, also, to have been found native in Persia

Tŭt'-work (-wûrk), *n* (*Mining*) Work done by the piece, usually compensated by a certain price for the fathom [*Eng*]

Tŭt'-work'man (-wûrk'), *n , pl.* TŬT'-WORK'MEN (-wûrk'men) (*Mining*) One who does work by the piece, the amount done being usually reckoned by the fathom *Tomlinson*

Tu-whit', } *n.* or *interj* An imitation of the note
Tu-whoo', } of the owl

Thy *tu-whits* are lulled, I wot,
Thy *tu-whoos* of yesternight *Tennyson*

Tuyère (twee'êr'), *n* [See TWYER] The aperture in the side of blast furnaces to admit the nozzle of the blast pipe, also, the nozzle itself, a tweer

Tŭz, *n.* [Cf. W. *tusw*, a whisp, a bunch, *tus*, that binds or wraps, *tusaw*, to bind round, to wrap, O Fr. *tasse*, a clump of trees. Cf. TUSSOCK] A lock or tuft of hair [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Twąd'dle (twŏd'dl), *v i* [See TWATTLE] To talk in a weak and silly manner, like one whose faculties are decayed, to prate, to prattle

Twąd'dle, *n.* Silly talk, senseless verbiage, gabble, fustian, twaddle

Twąd'dler, *n* One who prates in a weak and silly manner, like one whose faculties are decayed

Twąd'dling, *n* Silly talk, as of one whose faculties are decayed

Twąd'dy (twŏd'dy), *n.* Idle trifling; insignificant discourse; twaddle.

Twāin, *a* or *n.* [A-S. *twegen, twá, twá*, two, O. Sax. *twêna, twá, twê*, O. Frics. *twêne, twô, tiod*, Sw *tvenne, två*, Dan. *tvende*, O. H. Ger. *zwêne, zwô, zwei*, H Ger. *zween, zwo, zwei*. See TWO and TWAY] Two, — nearly obsolete in common discourse, but used in poetry and burlesque.

When old winter splits the rocks in *twain* *Dryden*

Twāin'-cloud, *n.* (*Meteor.*) The same as CUMULO STRATUS, *q v*

Twāite, *n* [See THWAITE] 1. (*Ichth*) A fish, a species of shad (*Alosa finta*), found on the British coast, — called also *twaite shad* *Yarrell*

2 (*O Eng Law*) Wood grubbed up and converted into arable land

Twăng, *v t* [*imp & p p* TWANGED, *p pr & vb. n* TWANGING] [Cf TANG, 4, and Prov Eng *twang*, a quick pull, a sudden pang, a sharp taste, Dan *twang*, Sw *twång*, M H Ger *twanc*, O H Ger & D *dwang*, N H Ger *zwang*, constraint, force, Dan. *trange*, Sw *tvinga*, M H Ger *twingen*, O H Ger. *dwingan*, D & L Ger *dwingen*, N H Ger *zwingen*, to force, to compel] To sound with a quick, harsh noise, to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled, as, the *twanging* bows

Twăng, *v t* To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly

Sound the tough horn, and *twang* the quivering string *Pope*

Twăng, *n* 1 A harsh, quick sound, like that made by a stretched string when pulled and suddenly let go, as, the *twang* of a bowstring

2 An affected modulation of the voice, a kind of nasal sound

He has a *twang* in his discourse *Arbuthnot*

Twăng'ing, *p a* Contemptibly noisy [*R*] *Shak*

Twăn'gle (twăng'gl), *v t* To twang "While the *twangling* violin struck up" *Tennyson.*

Twănk, *v t* To cause to make a sharp, twanging sound, to twang, or twangle "*Twanking* headless arrows" *Tennyson*

Twăn'kay, *n* The poorest kind of green tea

'Twas A contraction of *it was*

Twąt'tle (twŏt'tl), *v i* [See TATTLE, and cf Ger *schwatzen*, to talk, prate] To prate, to talk much and idly, to gabble, to chatter to twaddle, as, a *twattling* gossip *D'Estrange*

Twąt'tle, *v t* To make much of, as a domestic animal, to pet [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

Twąt'tle, *n* Act of prating idle talk twaddle

Twąt'tler, *n* One who twattles, a twaddler

Twāy, *a & n* Two, twain [*Obs*] See TWAIN

Twāy'-blāde, *n* (*Bot*) An orchidaceous plant of the genus *Listera* (*L ovata*), growing in England, — so called because it has two leaves [Written also *twy-blade*]

Twĕag, *v t* To tweak [*Obs*]

Twĕag, } *n* [M H Ger *zwac*, Prov Ger *zuck*,
Twēague, } a pinch, nip, hurt See *supra*] A pinching condition perplexity, predicament, trouble, distress [*Obs*]

This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague* *Arbuthnot*

Twēak, *v t* [A S *twiccian*, to twitch, pull, L Ger *twicken*, O H Ger *zuigôn, zwiôn, zwigan, zwiyan*, N H Ger *zwacken, zwacken*, D *zwikken* It is radically the same word as *twitch*] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist, to twitch, as, to *tweak* the nose

Twēak, *n.* 1 A sharp pinch or jerk, as, a *tweak* of the nose *Swift*

2 Trouble, distress, tweag

3 A prostitute [*Obs*] *Webster*, 1661

Tweed, *n* A light, twilled cotton or woolen stuff, used for summer clothing, — used also as an adjective *Simmonds*

Twee'dle (twē'dl), *v t* [Written also *twiddle*] [Cf Ger *dudeln*, to play badly on an instrument]

1 To handle lightly, — said with reference to awkward fiddling, hence, to influence as if by fiddling, to coax, to allure

A fiddler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service *Addison*

2 To twist [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Tweel, *n & v t* [See TWILL] The same as TWILL

Tweer, *n* [Fr *tuyere*, allied to *tuyau*, a pipe, from Icel *tuda*, tube, Dan *tud*, D *tuit*, Prov Ger *zaute*] The point of the blast-pipe in a smelting furnace. [Written also *twier* or *tuyere*]

Tweeze, } *n.* [See TWEEZERS] A surgeon's box
Tweeze, } of instruments

Tweeʹzers, *n pl* [O Eng *tweeze, tweese*, a surgeon's box of instruments, from Fr *etui*, pl of *etui*, a case, sheath, box See ETUI] Small pincers used to pluck out hairs, and for other purposes

Twĕlfth, *a.* [A-S *twelfta*, † and n *twelfte*, L Ger *twolfte*, D *twaalfde*, Icel *tolfti*, Sw. *tolfte*, Dan. *tolvte*, O H Ger *zuelifti*, N H Ger. *zwölfte*]

1 The second after the tenth, next succeeding the eleventh, — the ordinal of twelve.

2 Constituting or being one of twelve equal parts into which any thing is divided

Twĕlfth, *n* 1 The quotient of a unit divided by twelve, one of twelve equal parts

2 (*Mus.*) An interval comprising an octave and a fifth.

Twĕlfth'-cāke, *n.* An ornamented cake distributed among friends or visitors on the festival of Twelfth-night. *Simmonds.*

Twĕlfth'-dāy, *n.* See TWELFTH-TIDE.

Twĕlfth'-night (-nit), *n.* The evening of the twelfth-day after Christmas, or Epiphany, observed as a festival by the church of Rome and others.

Twĕlfth'-tide, *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas, or Epiphany, — called also *twelfth-day.*

Twĕlve, *a* [A-S *twelf*, O. Sax. *twelif*, L. Ger. *twolf, twolve, twelf*, O. Frics. *twilif, twelef, tolef, twelf*, D *twaalf*, Icel *tólf*, Sw. *tolf*, Dan. *tolv*, O. H Ger. *zwelif*, N H. Ger *zwölf*, Goth *twalif*, from *twa*, two, and *-lif*, ten, O Sax *tiuf*, O Frics *tif, tef*, O H Ger *lif*, Icel *tevu*] One more than eleven two and ten, twice six, a dozen.

Twelve Tables (*Law*) See TABLE.

Twĕlve, *n.* 1 The number next following eleven; the sum of ten and two, or of twice six.

2. A symbol representing twelve units, as 12, or xii

Twĕlve'mônth (-mŭnth, 101), *n.* A year which consists of twelve calendar months.

I shall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shak.*

Twĕlve'-pence, *n.* A shilling sterling, being about $0 24.

Twĕlve'-penny, *a.* Sold for a shilling, worth a shilling.

'Twĕlve'scōre, *a & n.* Twelve times twenty, two hundred and forty.

Twĕn'ti-eth, *a* [A-S *twentigodha, twentigdha, twentugodha*, O Frics *twentuch, twentech*, D & L Ger *twintig*, O. H Ger. *zwenzuc*, M. H Ger *zweinzic, zwênzec*, N H Ger *zwanzig*, Goth *twa tigus*, composed of Goth *twa*, A S *twegen*, two, and Goth *tigus, tigus*, A-S & O Sax *tig*, a decade]

1 One more than nineteen, twice ten, as, *twentieth* man, *twentieth* years.

2 An indefinite number, — used proverbially

Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects, could not have been the man *Bacon*

Twĕn'ty, *n.* 1 The number next following nineteen, the sum of twelve and eight, or twice ten

2 A symbol representing twenty units, as 20, or xx

Twĕn'ty-fōld, *a* Twenty times as many.

Twi'bill, *n* [A S *twibill*, from *twi, twig, twy, two, twe*, two, O H Ger *zwi*, N H Ger *zwie*, only occurring in compounds, and *bill, bil*, an ax, hoe, bill] [Written also *twibill.*]

1 A kind of mattock, or ax, especially, an instrument formed like a pick ax, but having, instead of the points, flat terminations, one of which is horizontal, the other perpendicular. [*Prov Eng*]

2 An instrument for making mortises. [*Obs*]

3 A reaping-hook *Simmonds*

Twi'billed, *a* Armed or provided with twibills

Twice, *adv.* [O Eng *twies*, from *two*, with the termination of a genitive, A S *twiwa, twiowa, twiga, tiwa, twa* Cf THRICE]

1 Two times, once and again.

He *twice* essayed to cast his son in gold. *Dryden*

2 Doubly, in twofold quantity, as, *twice* the sum, he is *twice* as fortunate as his neighbor

☞ *Twice* is used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as, *twice-born, twice-conquered, twice planted, twice-told*, and the like

Twich, *n.* See DOG GRASS.

Twid'dle, *n* 1. A slight twist with the fingers

2 A pimple. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Twid'dle, *v t* To touch lightly, or play with, to twaddle, to twirl with the fingers, as, to *twiddle* a watch-key [Written also *twidle*] *Thackeray*

Twid'dle, *v i* To play with any thing, hence, to be busy about trifles *Halliwell.*

Twi'fāl-lōw, *v t* [*imp & p p.* TWIFALLOWED, *p pr & vb n* TWIFALLOWING] [A-S *twi*, two, and Eng. *fallow* See TWIBIL] To plow a second time, — said of land that is fallowed

Twi'fōld, *a.* [A-S *twifeald, tweofeald*] Twofold twice as many. [*Collog. and low.*] [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Twig, *n* [A-S. *twig*, from *twi, twig*, two, q d. the bisection or division of the trunk, L. Ger *twiegtwoog*, D. *twijg*, O H Ger *zwig, zwi*, N. H. Ger *zweig*] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant, of no definite length or size.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outside with hides *Raleigh.*

Twig, *v. t.* To beat with twigs.

Twig, *v. t.* 1 To twitch, to pull; to tweak. [*Obs*]

2. To understand the meaning of, as, do you *twig* me? [*Colloq and low*] *Marryatt.*

3 To observe slyly. "Now *twig* him; now mind him." *Foote.*

His exceedingly homely and wrinkled face, held a little on

one side, twinkles at you with the shrewdest complacency, as if he were looking right into your eyes, and *twigged* something there which you had half a mind to conceal from him. *Hawthorne.*

Twig'gen, *a.* Made of twigs, wicker. [*Obs.*]
Twig'ger, *n.* A fornicator [*Eng.*] *Halliwell.*
Twig'gy, *a.* Full of twigs; abounding with shoots.
Twig'less, *a.* Having no twigs
Twig'-rush, *n.* (*Bot.*) A rush-like plant of the genus *Cladium*, having hard, and sometimes prickly-edged, leaves or stalks
Twig'some, *a* Full of, or abounding in, twigs. [*Rare.*] "*Twigsome* trees" *Dickens.*
Twi'light (-lit), *n* [From A-S *twi*, two, and Eng. *light*. L Ger. *twelecht*, H Ger *zwielicht*, A-S *tweonlehte*, i. e., doubtful light, from *tweona*, doubt, from *tweôan*, *tweógan*, to doubt, from *twi*, *twig*, two, and *leoht*, light]
1 The faint light perceived before the rising and after the setting of the sun, or when he is less than 18° below the horizon, occasioned by the illumination of the earth's atmosphere by the direct rays of the sun, crepuscular light.
2 Hence, a faint light in general, a dubious or uncertain view "The *twilight* of probability" *Locke*

As when the sun from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous *twilight* sheds *Milton*

Twi'light, *a.* 1. Imperfectly illuminated, shaded, obscure.

O'er the *twilight* groves and dusky caves *Pope*

2 Seen or done by twilight
Twill, *v. t.* [See TWEEL and QUILL Cf L Ger *twillen*, to separate into two parts] To weave, as cloth, so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs, on the surface of, to quill
Twill, *n* 1 An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs produced in textile fabrics by causing the weft threads to pass over one and under two, or over one and under three or more, warp-threads, instead of over one and under the next in regular succession, as in plain weaving
2. A fabric woven with a twill
3. A quill or spool for winding thread or yarn on [*Prov. Eng.*]
Twill'ey, } *n* A machine for cleansing or
Twill'ey-dĕv'il, } loosening wool by the action of a revolving cylinder covered with long iron spikes or teeth, a willy or willying machine See WILLY *Tomlinson*
Twilt, *n.* A quilt [*Prov Eng.*] *Grose*
Twin, *n* [A-S *twin*, double, from *twi*, two, *ge twinne*, pl, twins, O H Ger *zwinelinc*, N H Ger *zwilling*, a twin See TWIBILL, and cf TWINE]
1 One of two produced at a birth, especially by an animal that ordinarily brings forth but one at a birth, — used chiefly in the plural, and applied to the young of beasts, as well as of human beings
2 (*pl.*) (*Astron.*) A constellation and sign of the zodiac, Gemini
3 One very much resembling another
Twin, *a* 1 Being one of two born at a birth, as, a *twin* brother or sister
2 Being one of a pair much resembling one another, standing in the relation of a twin to something else, — often followed by *to*
3 (*Bot.*) Swelling out into two protuberances, as an anther or germ *Martyn*
4 (*Min.*) Composed of two united crystals
Twin, *v. i* 1 To bring forth two at a birth. *Tusser*
2 To be born at the same birth *Shak.*
3. To be paired, to be suited. [*Rare.*]

Still we moved
Together, *twinned*, as horse's ear and eye *Tennyson*

Twin, *v. t & i.* To separate into two parts, to divide [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*
Twin'-born, *a.* Born at the same birth
Twine, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* TWINED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWINING] [A-S *twinan*, from *twi*, two D *twinen*, Icel & Sw *tvinna*, Dan *tvinde* See TWIBILL]
1 To twist together, to form by twisting or winding of threads, to wind, as one thread or cord around another, or as any flexible substance around another body, as, fine *twined* linen
2. To wind about, to embrace, to entwine.

O, let me *twine* my arms about the *Shak.*
Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine* *Pope*

3. To change the direction of, to turn [*Obs.*]
4. To mingle, to mix [*Obs. and rare.*] *Crashaw*
Twine, *v. i* 1. To unite closely, or by complication of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love *Shak.*

2. To wind, to bend, to make turns, to meander "As rivers, though they bend and *twine*" *Swift*
3. To turn round, to revolve [*Obs.*] *Chapman*
4 To ascend in spiral lines about a support, as, a plant *twines*
Twine, *n.* [D. *twyn*, Icel *twinni*, a double thread, A-S *twin*, fine linen. See *supra*]
1 A twist, a convolution. "Typhon huge, ending in snaky *twine*" *Milton.*
2. The act of twining or winding round
3 A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together, and used for various purposes, as for binding small parcels, sewing sails to their bolt-ropes, making nets, and the like; a small cord or string.
Twine'-reel'er, *n.* A kind of machine for twisting twine, a kind of mule, or spinning-machine. *Simmonds.*
Twin'-flow'er, *n.* (*Bot.*) A slender, creeping, and trailing little evergreen plant, having delicate and fragrant nodding flowers, *Linnæa borealis.*
Twinge, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* TWINGED, *p. pr. & vb. n* TWINGEING.] [Allied to *tweak*, *twitch*, and *twang*, q. v.]
1. To pull with a twitch, to pinch, to tweak.

When a man is past his sense,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But *twingeing* him by the ears or nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows *Hudibras*

2 To affect with a sharp, sudden pain, to torment with pinching or sharp pains

The gnat *twinged* the lion till he made him tear himself and so he mastered him *L'Estrange*

Twinge, *v. i* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch, to suffer a keen, darting, or shooting pain, as, the side *twinges*
Twinge, *n* 1 A pinch, a tweak, a twitch "A master that gives you so many blows and *twinges* by the ear" *L'Estrange*
2 A sudden, sharp pain, a darting, local pain of momentary continuance, as, a *twinge* in the arm or side "A *twinge* for my own sin" *Dryden*
Twink, *n.* A wink, a twinkle and twinkling [*Obs.*]
Twink'le (twĭngk'l), *v. i* [*imp. & p. p.* TWINKLED, *p. pr. & vb. n* TWINKLING] [A S *twinclian*, Prov Ger *zwinken*, *zwinkern*, to twinkle with the eyes]
1 To open and shut the eye rapidly, to blink, to wink.

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling* *L'Estrange*

2 To sparkle, to flash at intervals, to shine with an intermitted or a broken, quivering light, to scintillate

These stars do not *twinkle* when viewed through telescopes that have large apertures *Newton*
The western sky *twinkled* with stars *W Scott*

Twink'le, *n* 1 A closing or opening, or a quick motion of the eye, a wink

Suddenly, with *twinkle* of her eye
The damsel broke his misintended dart *Spenser*

2 The time of a wink, a twinkling
Twink'ler, *n* One who, or that which, twinkles, or winks, a winker
Twink'ling, *n* 1 The act of one who, or that which, twinkles, a quick movement of the eye, a wink
2 A shining with intermitted light, a scintillation, a sparkling, as the *twinkling* of the stars
3 The time of a wink, a moment, an instant

In a moment, in the *twinkling* of an eye, at the last trump, the dead shall be raised incorruptible 1 *Cor.* xv. 52

Twin'-lĭef, *n* (*Bot.*) A perennial, glabrous herb of the genus *Jeffersonia* (*Diphylla*), with matted, fibrous roots, and root leaves with long petioles and parted into two half ovate leaflets *Gray*
Twin'-like, *a.* Closely resembling, being a counterpart
Twin'-like-ness, *n* Near resemblance
Twin'ling, *n* [From *twin*] A twin lamb *Tusser*
Twin'ner, *n* [From *twin*] One who twins, a breeder of twins *Tusser*
Twin'ter, *n* [A-S *twintre*, two years old, from *twi*, two, and *winter*, winter See TWIBILL] A beast two winters old [*Prov Eng.*] *Grose*
Twire, *v. i* [Allied to *thwart* and *queer*, q. v.] [*Obs.*]
1 To sing, or murmur with a gentle sound, to twitter *Chaucer*
2 To peep out, to glance obliquely, to leer affectedly "Which maids will *twire* at 'tween their fingers" *B Jonson*

I saw the wench that *twired* and twinkled at thee *Beau & Fl.*

3 To twinkle, to glance, to gleam. "When sparkling stars *twire* not" *Sault*
Twire, *n* A twisted filament, a thread *Locke*
Twire'-pipe, *n.* A vagabond musician. [*Obs.*]

You are an ass, a *twire-pipe* *Beau & Fl.*
I have said that you looked like *Twire-pipe*, the laborer *Chapman*

Twirl (18), *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* TWIRLED, *p. pr. & vb. n* TWIRLING] [A S *thwirl*, a churn staff, a flail, O H Ger *dwirl*, N H Ger *quirl*, Id, A-S *thweran*, *athweran*, to agitate, twirl, M H Ger *twirn*, O H Ger *dweran*, Prov Ger *zwieren*, Id, D *dwarlen*, N H Ger *zwirlen*, *zwirdn*, *quirlen*, *querlen*, to twirl, to turn round or about Cf THWARE, QUEER, QUIRL, and *supra*] To move or turn round with rapidity, to whirl round, to move and turn rapidly with the fingers.

See ruddy maids
Some taught with dexterous hand to *twirl* the wheel *Dodsley*
No more beneath soft eve's consenting star
Fandango *twirls* his jocund castanet *Byron*

Twirl, *v. i* To revolve with velocity, to be whirled round rapidly
Twirl, *n* 1 A rapid, circular motion, a whirling, quick rotation.
2 Twist, convolution. [*Rare.*] *Woodward.*
Twist, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* TWISTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWISTING] [A S. *twist*, two, cloth of double thread, from *twi*, two, Icel *twistr*, id, Prov Ger. *zwist*, id, L Ger & D. *twist*, Dan. & Sw *twist*, H. Ger. *zwist*, discord, dissension, L. Ger. & D *twisten*, Dan. *twiste*, Sw. *twista*, H. Ger. *zwisten*, to contend]
1. To contort; to writhe, to complicate; to crook spirally, to convolve.

Twist it into a serpentine form *Pope.*

2 Hence, to turn from the true form or meaning; to pervert, as, to *twist* a passage cited from an author
3 To wreathe, to wind, to encircle, to unite by intertexture of parts "Pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame" *Burnet.*

Longing to *twist*
Bays with that ivy *Waller*

4 Hence, to form, to weave, to make up.

Was it not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story? *Shak.*

5 To wind in, to insinuate, — used reflexively, as, avarice *twists* itself into all human concerns.
6 To unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another, to form by convolution, or winding separate things round each other as, to *twist* yarn or thread
7 To form into a thread from many fine filaments; as, to *twist* wool or cotton
Twist, *v. i* To be contorted or united by winding round each other, to be or become twisted, as, some strands will *twist* more easily than others
Twist, *n* 1 A contortion, a flexure, a convolution, a bending

Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibers of any one animal which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other cast or texture *Addison.*

2 Form given in twisting, manner of twisting.

He found fault with the length, the thickness, and the *twist* *Arbuthnot.*

3 Specifically, that which is formed by twisting, convoluting, or uniting the parts, as, (*a*) A cord, thread, or any thing flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other. (*b*) A kind of closely twisted strong sewing-silk, used by tailors, saddlers, and the like (*c*) A kind of cotton yarn, of several varieties *Simmonds* (*d*) A small roll of twisted dough, baked (*e*) A little roll of tobacco (*f*) (*Weaving*) A warp of a certain reed which can be joined to another by twisting (*g*) A beverage made of brandy and gin mixed [*Colloq. and low*]
4 A twig [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*
Twist'er, *n* 1 One who twists, the person whose occupation is to twist or join the threads of one to those of another, in weaving
2 The instrument used in twisting, or making twists

The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twins were intwisted he now doth untwine:
'Twixt the twain intertwisting a twine more between,
He, twirling his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine *Wolfe*

3 (*Carp.*) A girder *Craig.*
4 (*Man.*) The inner part of the thigh, the proper place to rest upon when on horseback *Craig.*
Twist'ie-al, *a* [From *twist*] Having a twist, contorted, twisting, perverse, unfair, dishonest. [*Colloq. and vulgar, U S.*] *Bartlett.*
Twit, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* TWITTED, *p. pr & vb n.* TWITTING] [A S *ætwitan*, to reproach, blame, from *æt*, at, to, and *witan*, to know, to impute, reproach] To vex by bringing to notice or reminding of a fault, defect, misfortune, or the like, to fling at, to revile, to reproach, to upbraid, to taunt, as, he *twitted* his friend of falsehood.

With this these scoffers *twitted* the Christians *Tillotson*
Æsop minds men of their errors, without *twitting* them for what is amiss *L'Estrange*

Twitch, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* TWITCHED (twĭcht), *p. pr & vb n* TWITCHING] [A-S *twiccian*, to pluck, twitch See TWEAG] To pull with a sudden jerk, to pluck with a short, quick motion, to snatch, as, to *twitch* one by the sleeve to *twitch* a thing out of another's hand, to *twitch* off clusters of grapes.

Three they *twitched* the diamond in her ear *Pope.*

Twitch, *n* 1 A pull with a jerk, a short, sudden, quick pull, as, a *twitch* by the sleeve
2 A short, spastic contraction of the fibers or muscles, as, convulsive *twitches*, a *twitch* in the side
Twitch'er, *n* One who, or that which, twitches.
Twitch'-grass, *n* [See QUITCH GRASS] (*Bot.*) A species of grass which it is difficult to exterminate, *Triticum repens*, couch-grass, dog grass, quitch-grass, — applied also to various species of grass that are difficult to pull out of the ground. See COUCH GRASS
Twite, *n* (*Ornith.*) A passerine bird of the genus *Fringilla* (*F. montana*), tree sparrow.
Twit'ter, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* TWITTERED; *p. pr. & vb n* TWITTERING] [N H Ger *zwitschern*, *zwitzern*, O H Ger *zwezarôn*, D *kwetteren*, Sw. *qvittra*, Dan *quidre* Cf TITTER]
1 To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises.

The swallow, *twittering* from his straw-built shed *Gray.*

2 To have a slight trembling of the nerves; to be excited or agitated
3 To make the sound of a half-suppressed laugh; to titter, to giggle. *Beau. & Fl.*
Twit'ter, *n.* [From *twit.*] One who twits, or reproaches.

Twit'ter, *n.* 1. A small, tremulous, intermitted noise, as that made by a swallow or other singing-bird.
2 A slight trembling or agitation of the nerves.
3 A half suppressed laugh, a fit of laughter but partially restrained, a titter, a giggle.

Twit'ter-ing, *n* 1 The act of one who, or that which, twitters
2. A state of slight excitement, agitation or nervousness arising from expectation or suspense, the state of being nervous or agitated from inclination toward or desire for any object
A widow who had a *twittering* toward a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job *L'Estrange*

Twit'ting-ly, *adv.* In a twitting manner, with upbraiding

Twit'tle-twat'tle (twit'tl twŏt'tl), *n* [See TWATTLE] Tattle, gabble [*Vulgar*] [*Strange*

'Twixt A contraction of *betwixt*, used in poetry, or in colloquial language

Twq (tŭd), *a* [A S *twegen*, *twā*, two, O Sax *tvêna*, *twâ*, *twê*, O Fries *twêne*, *tuâ*, Goth *twai*, *tvôs*, *tva*, Icel *tveir*, *tvâr*, *tvau* or *tvo*, Sw *två*, *tu*, Dan *to*, D *twee*, L Ger *twe*, O H Ger *zwene*, *zwô*, *zwei*, H Ger. *zween*, *zwo*, *zwei*, N H Ger *zwei*, Ir & Gael. *dà*, *do*, W *dau*, *dwy*, Armor *daou*, *diou*, Lat *duo*, *duæ*, *duo*, Gr δύο, Lith & Slav *dwa*, Russ *dwe*, It. *due*, Sp *dos*, Pg *dous*, Fr *deux*, *deux* Cf TWAIN] One and one. "*Two* black clouds" *Milton*

☞ *Two* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, denoting something having or consisting of, two parts, divisions, or organs, or something designed for, or to be used with, two objects, &c as *two-bladed two-celled two-eared two-flowered two-hand two headed*, *two-horse two-leafed* or *two-leaved two-legged two lobed two-masted two-named two-petaled two pronged*, *two seeded*, *two story two-stringed*, *two-toothed*, *two-valved*, *two-winged*, and the like

In two, asunder, into two parts, in halves, in twain, as, cut *in two*

Twq (tŭd), *n* 1 The sum of one and one, the number next less than three
2 A symbol representing two units, as 2, or ii

Twq'-căp'sūled (tŭd'kăp'sūld), *a* (*Bot*) Having two distinct capsules, bicapsular

Twq'-clĕft, *a* (*Bot*) Divided half way from the border to the base into two segments bifid

Twq'-dĕck'er (tŭd'-), *n* A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks *Simmonds*

Twq'-ĕdged (tŭd'ĕjd), *a* Having two edges, or edges on both sides, as, a *two edged* sword

Twq'fōld (tŭd'), *a* 1 Double, duplicate, multiplied by two, as, *twofold* nature, a *twofold* sense, a *twofold* argument
2 (*Bot*) Two and two together, growing from the same place, as *twofold* leaves

Twq'fōld (tŭd'-), *adv* In a double degree, doubly

Twq'-fōot (tŭd'-), *a* Measuring two feet, two feet long, thick, or wide, as, a *two foot* rule

Twq'-fōrked (tŭd'forkt), *a* Divided into two parts somewhat after the manner of a fork, dichotomous

Twq'-hănd'ed (tŭd'-), *a* 1 Having two hands, —often used as an epithet equivalent to *large*, *stout*, *strong*, and *powerful* "*Two handed* sway" *Milton*
2 Used with both hands, as, a *two handed* sword "That *two-handed* engine [the sword]" *Milton*

Twq'-lipped (tŭd'lipt), *a* 1 Having two lips
2. (*Bot*) Divided in such a manner as to resemble the two lips when the mouth is more or less open, bilabiate

Twq'-pārt'ed (tŭd'-), *a* (*Bot*) Divided from the border to the base into two distinct parts, bipartite

Twq'-pĕnce (tŭd'-) (Synop, § 130), *n* A small coin and money of account, in England, equivalent to two pennies, —minted to a fixed annual amount, for alms giving by the sovereign on Maundy Thursday *Simmonds*

Twq'-pĕn-ny (tŭd'), *a* Of the value of two pence

Twq'-plȳ (tŭd'-), *a* [From *two* and *ply*, q v]
1 Consisting of two thicknesses, as cloth, double
2 Woven double, as cloth or carpeting, by incorporating two sets of threads of the warp and two sets of the weft

Twq'-rănked (tŭd'răŋkt), *a* (*Bot*) Alternately disposed on exactly opposite sides of the stem so as to form two ranks, distichous *Gray*

Twq'-tŏngued (tŭd'tŭngd), *a.* Double-tongued, deceitful *Sandys.*

Twȳ'-blāde, *n* See TWAYBLADE

Tȳ'-ăll, *n* Something serving to tie or secure [*Obs. and rare*] *Latimer*

Tȳ'burn-tick'et, *n* (*Eng Law*) A certificate that expenses are due, given to the prosecutor of a felon to conviction

Tȳ-chŏn'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Tycho Brahe, or to his system of astronomy

Tȳ-cōon', *n* [Japanese] The political sovereign of Japan

Tȳ'dy, *n* A small singing-bird, the tidy [*Obs*]

Tȳe (tī), *v t* [See TIE, the proper orthography, and TYING] To bind or fasten, to tie

Tȳe (tī), *n* 1 A knot, a tie See TIE

2 (*Naut*) A rope, one end of which passes through the mast, and is made fast to the center of a yard, the other end of the rope is attached to a tackle, by means of which the yard is hoisted.

Tȳ'er, *n* One who ties or unites.

Tȳ-fōon', *n* The same as TYPHOON, q. v.

Tȳ'ger, *n* A tiger See TIGER

Tȳ'ing, *p pr* of *tie* and *tye* See TIE.

Tȳ'ing, *n* (*Mining*) The act or process of washing ores. *Weale*

Tȳke, *n* [See TIKE, 2] A dog, or one as contemptible as a dog, a tike

Tȳ'ler, *n* [Fr *tailleur*, cutter] (*Free masonry*) One who stands as door keeper or guard of a lodge with a drawn sword

Tȳm'bal, *n* [Also written *timbal*] [Fr *timbale*, Sp *timbal*, *timpano*, It *timballo*, *taballo*, *timpano*, Lat *tympanum*, Gr τυμπανον, τυπανον, from τυπτειν, to beat] A kind of kettle drum
A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice *Prior*

Tȳmp, *n* [Cf TYMPAN] A partition or space in the lower part of a blast furnace, adjoining the crucible, for cleaning out the hearth

Tȳm'pan, *n* [Fr *tympan*, Sp & It *timpano*, from Lat *tympanum*, a kettle drum, a panel of a door. See *supra*]
1 A drum [*Obs*]
2 (*Arch*) A panel, a tympanum
3 (*Print*) A frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put, in order to be laid on the form to be impressed. [See *Illust* of *Printing press*]

Tȳm'pa nal, } *a* [See TYMBAL]
Tym păn'ic (Synop, § 130), }
1 Like a tympanum or drum, acting like a drum head
2 (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the tympanum, as, the *tympanic* canal

Tym-păn'ic, *n* (*Osteology*) The bone of the head which serves to support the drum of the ear *Dana*

Tȳm'pa nist, *n* One who beats a drum *Cole*

Tȳm'pa nĭ'tĭs, *n* [Lat *tympanites*, from Gr τυμπανιτης, from τύμπανον, a kettle drum, Fr *tympanite*, It *timpanite*, Sp *timpanitis*, Pg *tympanites*, Pr *timpanistres* See TYMBAL] (*Med*) A flatulent distention of the belly, tympany

Tȳm'pa-nĭt'ic, *a* [Lat *tympaniticus*, Gr τυμπανιτικος] Relating to, or in the nature of, tympany or tympanites, affected with tympany or tympanites

Tȳm'pa-nĭ'tis, *n* (*Med*) (*a*) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear (*b*) The same as TYMPANITES, or TYMPANY See TYMPANITES *Dunglison*

Tȳm'pa nize, *v t* [O Fr *tympaniser*, Lat *tympanizare*, Gr τυμπανιζειν] To act the part of a drummer *Coles*

Tȳm'pa nize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TYMPANIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* TYMPANIZING] To stretch, as a skin over the head of a drum, to make into a drum or drum head, or cause to act or sound like a drum

Tȳm'pa no, *n* [It] (*Mus*) A kettle drum, —chiefly used in the plural, the kettle drums of an orchestra [Written also *tympano*] See KETTLEDRUM

Tȳm'pan-sheet, *n* (*Print*) A sheet of paper of the same size as that to be printed, placed on the tympan, and serving as a guide to lay the sheets exactly even upon, while printing *Savage*

Tȳm'pa num, *n* [Lat *tympanum*, Gr τύμπανον, a kettle drum, a drum or wheel in machines, the triangular area in a pediment, the panel of a door See TYMBAL]
1 (*Anat*) (*a*) The middle hollow portion of the ear containing the small bones, and separated by a membrane from the external passage, also, this membrane itself, on which atmospheric vibrations act directly in producing sound, —often called the *drum* of the ear (*b*) In birds and reptiles, the flat scale or membrane which forms the external organ of hearing
2 (*Arch*) (*a*) The naked face of a pediment, being usually a triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, often enriched with figures (*b*) The die of a pedestal (*c*) The panel of a door *Gwilt*
3 (*Mech*) A drum-shaped wheel with spirally curved partitions by which water is raised to the axis, when the wheel revolves with the lower part of the circumference submerged, —used for raising water, as for irrigation

Tȳm'pa ny, *n* [Gr τυμπανίας, from τύμπανον, a kettle drum See TYMPANITES]
1 (*Med*) A flatulent distention of the belly, tympanitis See TYMPANITIS
2 Hence, inflation, conceit, bombast, tumidity, turgidness "A plethoric and tautologic *tympany* of sentence" *De Quincey*

Tȳnd, *v t* To shut, to close [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Tȳne, *v t* To lose [*Scot*] *Sir W Scott.*

Tȳne, *v i* To become lost, to perish *Spenser*

Tȳne, *n* A branch of the antlers of a stag, &c, a prong, a tine, as, a stag of ten *tynes* *W Scott.*

Tȳne, *n* [See TEEN] Anxiety *Spenser.*

Tȳ'ny, *a* Small, tiny See TINY

Tȳp'al, *a* Relating to types, belonging to types, serving as a type, typical *R Owen.*

Type, *n.* [Fr. *type*, Sp. & It. *tipo*, Lat. *typus*, Gr. τυπος, from τύπτειν, root τυπ, to beat, strike]
1 The mark or impression of something, stamp; impressed sign, emblem.
The faith they have in tennis, long stockings,
Short, bolstered breeches, and those *types* of travel. *Shak.*
2. Impressed form, stamp, kind; sort.
Thy father bears the *type* of king of Naples *Shak*
3 The aggregate of characteristic qualities; the representative, and specifically, (*a*) (*Nat. Hist*) The ideal representation of a species or group, combining its essential characteristics, an animal possessing or exemplifying the essential characteristics of a species or group, an example or pattern *Dana* (*b*) (*Med*) The order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves and succeed each other, as, the intermittent or remittent *type* of a fever
4 A figure or representation of something to come; a token, a sign, a symbol, —correlative to *antitype*.
A *type* is no longer a *type* when the thing typified comes to be actually exhibited *South.*
5 (*Fine Arts*) The original conception which becomes the subject of a copy, the design on the face of a medal or a coin *Fairholt*
6 (*Typog*) (*a*) A raised letter, figure, accent, or other character, cast in metal or cut in wood, used in printing (*b*) Types in general, the whole quantity of types used in printing, —spoken of collectively

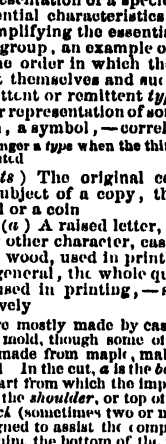

Metal Type

☞ Types are mostly made by casting type-metal in a mold, though some of the larger sizes are made from maple, mahogany or boxwood In the cut, *a* is the *body*, *b*, the *face*, or part from which the impression is taken, *c*, the *shoulder*, or top of the body, *d*, the *nick* (sometimes two or more are made), designed to assist the compositor in distinguishing, the bottom of the face from the top, *e*, the *groove* made in the process of finishing,—each type as cast having attached to the bottom of the body a jet, or small piece of metal (formed by the surplus metal poured into the mold), which, when broken off, leaves a roughness that requires to be removed The fine lines at the top and bottom of a letter are technically called *ceriphs*, and when the face projects over the body, as in *i*, the projection is called a *kern* The types which compose an ordinary book-fount consist of Roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and *Italic CAPITALS* and *lower-case* letters, with accompanying figures, points, and reference marks —in all about two hundred characters Including the various modern styles of fancy types, some three or four hundred varieties of face are made Besides the ordinary Roman and *Italic*, the most important of the varieties are

Old English, or Black Letter,
German Text,
Full-face, Antique, *Script*,

Old Style, GOTHIC.

The smallest body in common use is diamond, then follow in order of size, pearl, agate nonpareil, minion, brevier, bourgeois (or two-line diamond), long primer (or two line pearl), small pica (or two-line agate) pica (or two-line nonpareil), English (or two line minion), Columbian (or two-line brevier) great primer (or two line bourgeois), paragon (or two-line long primer), double small pica (or two-line small pica) double pica (or two line pica), double English (or two-line English), double great primer (or two-line great primer) double paragon (or two-line paragon) canon (or two-line double pica) Above this, the sizes are called five-line pica, six-line pica, seven-line pica, and so on, being made mostly of wood The following alphabets show the different sizes up to great primer

Diamond	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Pearl	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Agate	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Nonpareil	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Minion	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Brevier	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Bourgeois	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Long primer	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwx
Small pica	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv
Pica	abcdefghijklmnopqrst
English	abcdefghijklmnopq
Great primer	abcdefghijklmn

The foregoing account is conformed to the designations made use of by American type-founders, but is substantially correct for England *Agate*, however, is called *ruby*, in England, where, also a size intermediate between nonpareil and minion is employed, called *emerald*

Type, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* TYPED (tīpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TYPING]
1 To represent by a model or symbol beforehand, to prefigure [*Rare*] *White.*
2. To furnish an expression or copy of, to represent. [*Rare*]
But let us *type* them now
In our own lives *Tennyson.*

Tȳpe'-found'er, *n.* One who casts or manufactures type.

Tȳpe'-found'er-y, } *n* A place for the manufac-
Tȳpe'-found'ry, } ture of type

Tȳpe'-mĕt'al (mĕt'al, *or* mĕt'ăl), *n* A metallic compound, used for making types, especially, a compound of lead and antimony in the proportion of three to one, with a small proportion of tin, and sometimes a little copper

Tȳ phō'e an, *a* [Lat *Typhoeus*, from *Typhoeus*, Gr Τυφωεύς, Τυφώς.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Typhoeus, the fabled giant with a hundred heads

☞ Sometimes incorrectly written and pronounced *Tȳ-phæ'an* or *Tȳ-phē'an*

Tȳ'phoid, *a* [Fr *typhoide* or *typhode*, Gr τυφώδης, from τῦφος, stupor from fever, and εἶδος, form, likeness See TYPHUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, typhus, like typhus of a low grade, as, *typhoid* fever

Tȳ'pho mā'ni ȧ, *n* (*Med*) A low delirium common in typhus fever

Tȳ'phon, *n.* The evil genius in Egyptian mythology *Brande*

Tȳ-phōōn', *n* [Lat *typhon*, Gr τυφών, τυφοῦς, a violent whirlwind, that rushes upward from the earth, whirling clouds of dust,—probably so called because it was held to be the work of *Typhon* or *Typhos*, a giant struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Ætna Cf TYPHOON.]

1 A violent tornado or hurricane occurring in the Chinese seas *Brande*

2 Sometimes, the simoom

Tȳ'phos, *n* The same as TYPHUS [*Obs*]

Tȳ'phous, *a* [Fr *typhique*, N Lat *typhosus*] Of, or relating to, typhus

Tȳ'phus, *n* [N Lat, from Gr τῦφος, smoke, cloud, stupor arising from fever, from τύφω, to smoke] (*Med*) A continuous fever lasting from two to three weeks, and attended with great prostration and cerebral disorder

Tȳp'ic, } *a* [Fr *typique*, Sp & It *tipico*, Lat
Tȳp'ic al, } *typicus*, Gr τυπικος, from τυπος, type]

1 Of the nature of a type, representing something by a form, model, or resemblance, emblematic, figurative

2 (*Nat Hist*) Combining or expressing the essential characteristics of a type

Type fever (*Med*), a fever that is regular in its attacks, or that follows a particular type,—opposed to *erratic fever*

Tȳp'ic al ly, *adv* In a typical manner, by way of image, symbol, or resemblance

Tȳp'ic al-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being typical

Tȳp'i-fi-cā'tion, *n* The act of typifying or representing by a figure

Tȳp'i fī'er, *n* One who, or that which, typifies

Tȳp'i fȳ, *v t* [*imp* & *pp* TYPIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* TYPIFYING] [From Gr τυπος, type, and Lat *facere*, to make] To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance

Our Savior was *typified*, indeed, by the goat that was slain *Brown*

Tȳ'po, *n* [An abbreviation of *typographer*] A compositor [*Colloq*]

Tȳp'o cŏs'my, *n* [From Gr τυπος, type, and κόσμος, the world] A representation of the world [*Rare*] *Camden*

Tȳ pŏg'ra-pher, or **Tȳ pŏg'ra pher**, *n* [Fr *typographe*, Sp & It *typografo*] A printer

Tȳp'o grăph'ic, or **Tȳ'po-grăph'ic**
Tȳp'o grăph'ic al, or **Tȳ'po grăph'ic al** (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *typographique*, Sp & It *tipografico*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, the act or art of representing by types or symbols emblematic, figurative, typical [*Obs*] *Johnson*

2 Of, or pertaining to, typography or printing, as, the *typographic* art

Tȳp'o grăph'ic-al-ly, or **Tȳ'po grăph'ic al ly**, *adv*

1 In a symbolic or typical manner, emblematically, figuratively, typically. (*Obs*)

2 In a typographical manner, by means of types, with respect to the art, style, or manner of printing, after the manner of printers

Tȳ-pŏg'ra-phy, or **Tȳ pŏg'ra-phy**, *n* [Fr *typographie*, Sp & It *typografia*, from Gr. τύπος, type, and γράφειν, to write]

1. The act or art of expressing by means of types or symbols, emblematical or hieroglyphic representation [*Obs*] *Browne*

2 The art of printing, or the operation of impressing types on paper

Tȳp'o līte (49), *n* [Fr *typolite*, from Gr τύπος, image, type, and λίθος, stone] (*Min*) A stone or fossil which has on it impressions or figures of plants and animals

Tȳ pŏl'o ġy, or **Tȳ pŏl'o-ġy**, *n.* [Gr τύπος, type, and λογος, discourse]

1 (*Theol*) A discourse or treatise on types

2 The doctrine of types

Tȳ'ran, *n.* A tyrant [*Obs and rare*] *Spenser*

Tȳ'ran, *v t* To play the tyrant toward, to tyrannize over [*Obs and rare*] *Spenser*

Tȳ'ran ness, *n* [From *tyran*] A female tyrant [*Obs and rare*] *Spenser Alexander*

Tȳ răn'nic
Tȳ răn'nic-al } (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *tyrannique*, It *tirannico*, Sp *tiranico*, Lat *tyrannus*, Gr τυραννικός] Of, or pertaining to, a tyrant, suiting a tyrant, unjustly severe in government, imperious, despotic, cruel, arbitrary, as a *tyrannical* prince, a *tyrannical* master, *tyrannical* government or power

Our sects a more *tyrannic* power assume *Roscommon*
The oppressor ruled *tyrannic* where he durst *Pope*

Tȳ răn'nic al ly, *adv* In a tyrannical manner, arbitrarily, oppressively

Tȳ răn'nic-al ness, *n* The state or quality of being tyrannical

Tȳ răn'ni cīd'al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the murder of a tyrant *Booth*

Tȳ răn'ni-cīde, *n* [Lat *tyrannicidium*, the killing of a tyrant, *tyrannicida*, the killer of a tyrant, from *tyrannus*, a tyrant, and *cædere*, to kill It *tyrannicida*, Sp *tiranicidio*, the killing of a tyrant, Fr *tyrannicide*, It *tirannicida*, Sp *tiranicida*, the killer of a tyrant]

1 The act of killing a tyrant

2 One who kills a tyrant

Tȳ'ran nish, *a* Like a tyrant, tyrannical [*Obs*] "The proud *tyrannish* Roman" *Gower*

Tȳ'ran nize, *v t* [*imp* & *pp* TYRANNIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* TYRANNIZING] [Fr *tyranniser*, Sp *tiranizar*, It *tirannizzare*, Gr τυραννιζειν] To act the tyrant, to exercise arbitrary power, to rule with unjust and oppressive severity to exercise power over others not permitted by law or required by justice or with a severity not necessary to the ends of justice and government, as, a prince will often *tyrannize* over his subjects, masters sometimes *tyrannize* over their servants or apprentices

Tȳ'ran nize, *v t* To subject to arbitrary, oppressive, or tyrannical treatment to oppress

Tȳ'ran nous, *a* Tyrannical, arbitrary, unjustly severe, despotic [*Obs*] *Sidney*

Tȳ'ran nous ly, *adv* Tyrannically, arbitrarily, cruelly [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Tȳ'ran ny, *n* [Fr *tyrannie*, Pr & It *tirannia*, Sp *tiranía*, Pr & Pg *tyrannia*, Gr τυραννια, τυραννις, Lat *tyrannis* See TYRANT]

1 The government or authority of a tyrant, arbitrary or despotic exercise of power, exercise of power over subjects and others with a rigor not authorized by law or justice, or not requisite for the purposes of government

2 Cruel government or discipline, as, the *tyranny* of a master

3 Severity rigor, inclemency

The *tyranny* of the open night's too rough
For nature to endure *Shak*

Tȳ'rant, *n* [O. Eng *tyran*, O. Fr *tiran*, *tirant*, N Fr *tyran*, Pr *tyran*, *tiran*, Sp *tirano*, Pg. *tyrano*, It *tiranno*, Lat *tyrannus*, Gr τύραννος, originally an absolute sovereign, but afterward a severe or cruel ruler, properly Doric for *κύραννος*, from κῦρος, κύριος, a lord, master]

1 An absolute ruler, a sovereign unrestrained by law or constitution

2 A monarch, or other ruler or master, who uses power to oppress his subjects, a person who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful manner, one who by taxation, injustice, or cruel punishment, or the demand of unreasonable services, imposes burdens and hardships on those under his control, which law and humanity do not authorize, or which the purposes of government do not require, a despotic ruler, a cruel master; an oppressor

Love, to a yielding heart, is a king; to a resisting heart, is a *tyrant* *Sidney.*

3 (*Ornith*) A passerine bird of the family *Muscicapidæ*, or fly catchers, and genus *Tyrannus*;—called also *tyrant shrike*, or *tyrant fly-catcher.* *Baird.*

☞ The constitutions [in Greece] having superseded the old hereditary sovereignties (βασιλεῖαι), all who obtained absolute power in a state were called *τύραννοι*, *tyrants usurpers*, so that the term rather regards the way in which power was *gained* than how it was *exercised* as, e g it was applied to the mild Pisistratus, but not to the despotic kings of Persia however as usurpation usually leads to violence the word soon came to imply reproach, and was then used like our *tyrant* or *despot* *Liddell & Scott*

Tȳ'rant, *v t* To act like a tyrant, to be tyrannical. [*Obs*] *Fuller.*

Tȳre, *n* Attire, dress See TIRE [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Tȳre, *n* Curdled milk,—so called in India

Tȳre, *v t* To dress or adorn [*Obs*] See TIRE.

Tȳre, *v t* To prey upon See TIRE

Tȳr'i an, *n* [Lat *Tyrus* See *infra*] (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Tyre

Tȳr'i an, *a* [Lat *Tyrius*, Gr Τυριος, from Lat *Tyrus*, Gr Τυρος, Heb *Zōr*, Tyre, from *zār*, stone, rock]

1 (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Tyre or its people

2 Being of a purple color, like the dye called *Tyrian purple*

Tyrian purple or *dye* a celebrated purple dye formerly prepared at Tyre from certain shell-fish

Tȳ'rō, *n*, *pl* TȲ'RŌS [Written also *tiro*] [Lat *tiro*, a newly levied soldier, a beginner, Fr *tyron*, Sp *tiron*, It *tirone*]

1 A beginner in learning, one who is in the rudiments of any branch of study, a novitiate

2 Hence, a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject

Tȳ-rō'ci ny *n* [Lat *tirocinium*, first service or trial, from *tiro*, a newly levied soldier, a beginner] The state of being a tyro or beginner, apprenticeship [*Obs*] *Blount.*

Tȳr'ol ēse' (91), *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Tyrol, or to the people of Tyrol

Tȳr'ol ēse', *n sing* & *pl* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Tyrol, in the plural, the people of Tyrol

Tȳr'o līte (49), *n* [From *Tyrol*, where it occurs, and Gr λίθος, stone] (*Min*) A translucent, very sectile mineral, of a green color, and pearly or vitreous luster, consisting chiefly of arsenic acid, oxide of copper, carbonate of lime, and water *Dana.*

Tȳr'o-măn'cy, *n* [Gr τυρός, cheese, and μαντεία, divination] Soothsaying by means of cheese.

Tȳ'ro nism, *n* The state of being a tyro, or beginner [Written also *tironism*]

Tȳthe, *n* See TITHE

Tȳth'ing, *n* See TITHING

Tzär (zär), *n* The emperor of Russia See CZAR.

Tzā rī'nā (zā rē'nā), } *n* The empress of Russia.
Tzā rit'zā (zā rit'sā), } See CZARINA

U.

U is the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet Its true primary sound, in Anglo Saxon, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe — that of *oo* in *cool, tool,* answering to the French *ou* in *tour* This sound was changed to that heard in the words *use, tube,* &c , probably under the Norman kings, by the attempt made to introduce the Norman French language into common use Besides these two sounds, *u* has also two other sounds, as exemplified in the words *but, bull* See *Principles of Pronunciation,* §§ 29–34, and §§ 52, 53 The letter *U* is a modification of the Greek letter Y It has a close affinity to the consonant *v*, and hence these two letters were formerly confounded in writing and printing, the discrimination between them being of a comparatively recent date

Ū'ber-ŭs, *a.* [O Fr *ubereux,* It *ubertoso,* L Lat *ubertus, ubertosus, uberuosus,* Lat *uber*] Fruitful, copious, abundant, plentiful [*Obs*]

Ū'ber-ty, *n* [O Fr *uberte,* It *uberta,* Lat *ubertas* See *supra*] Abundance, fruitfulness, copiousness, plenty [*Obs*]

Ū'bi-cā'tion, } *n* [N Lat *ubicatio, ubietas,* from
Ū bī'e ty, } Lat *ubi,* where, Sp *ubicacion,* It *ubicazione*] The state of being in a place, local relation [*Rare*] *Glanville*

Ū'bi quā'ri an, *a* Ubiquitary, ubiquitous [*Rare*]

Ū'bi quist (yū'bĭ kwĭst), } *n* [Fr *ubiquiste,*
Ū-bĭq'ui-tā'ri an (yū bĭk'wĭ), } *ubiquitaire,* It *ubiquista, ubiquitario,* from Lat *ubique,* every where, from *ubi,* where] (*Eccl Hist*) One of a school of Lutheran divines, — so called from their tenet that the body of Christ is present every where, and especially in the eucharist, in virtue of his omnipresence

Ū-bĭq'ui ta ri ness (yū bĭk'wĭ), *n* The state of being ubiquitary or ubiquitous, existence every where, ubiquity [*Rare*] *Fuller*

Ū-bĭq'ui ta ry, *a* [From Lat *ubique,* every where See *supra*] Existing every where, or in all places, ubiquitous *Howell.*

Ū-bĭq'ui ta-ry (yū bĭk'wĭ), *n* [See *supra*]
1 One who exists every where
2 A ubiquitarian

Ū-bĭq'ui tous, *a.* Existing, or being, every where, omnipresent

Ū-bĭq'ui-ty (yū bĭk'wĭ tĭ), *n* [Fr *ubiquité,* Sp *ubicuidad,* It *ubiquità,* from Lat *ubique,* every where] Existence in all places, or every where, at the same time, omnipresence, as, the *ubiquity* of God is not disputed by those who admit his existence

Uck'e-wa'lĭst (-wŏl'ĭst), *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect of rigid Anabaptists, which originated in 1637, and whose tenets were essentially the same as those of the Mennonites, except that they held that Judas and the murderers of Christ were saved, — so called from *Ucke Wallis,* a native of Friesland, founder of the sect *Brande & Cox*

Ū'dal, *n* [Icel *odal,* allodium, an hereditary estate, Sw *odal,* Dan *odel*] A freehold in the Shetland Isles, property held by udal or allodial right

Ū'dal, *a* Held independent of a lord paramount free of rent or service, — the same as ALLODIAL, a term used in Finland, Shetland, and Orkney See ALLODIAL *Burrill*

Ū'dal-er, } *n* A freeholder in the Shetland Isles,
Ū'dal măn, } without feudal dependencies, one who holds property by udal or allodial right *Jamieson W Scott*

Ūd'der, *n* [A S *ūder, ūdr,* O Frics *uder,* O H Ger *ûtar, ûtaro,* N H Ger *euter,* D *uader, uijer, uier, gadder, jaar,* Icel *jugr, jufr,* Sw *jufver, jur,* Dan *yver,* Gr *οὖδαρ, οὐφαρ,* Lat *uber,* Skr *ûdhar, ûdhan, ûdhas,* Lith *udra,* Finn *utar, utara,* Esthonian *uddar, uddaras,* Gael *ulh, ugh,* Ir *uit, uuch*] The gland of a female mammal in which the milk is secreted and stored for the nourishment of the young, — commonly called the *bag* in cows and other quadrupeds

Ūd'dered, *p a* Furnished with udders

Ūd'der less, *a* Destitute of an udder, hence, deprived of nourishment from a mother

Ye gentle girls who foster up
Udderless lambs *Keats*

Ū dŏm'e-ter, *n* [Fr *udomètre,* from Lat *udus,* wet, moist, and Gr *μέτρον,* a measure] An instrument for measuring the quantity of water which falls from the atmosphere, a rain gauge

Ug'le-sŏme (ŭg'l-sum), *a* Ugly [*Obs and rare*]
" Such an *uglesome* countenance " *Latimer.*

Ug'li ly, *adv* In an ugly manner; with deformity.

Ug'li-ness, *n* [From *ugly*]
1. The quality of being ugly, offensiveness of aspect; want of beauty; deformity of person; as, old age and *ugliness*
2 Turpitude of mind, moral depravity, loathsomeness, also, ill-nature, crossness.

Their dull ribaldry must be offensive to any one who does not, for the sake of the sin, pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances *South*

Ug'ly, *a* [*compar* UGLIER, *superl* UGLIEST] [O Eng also *ugsome,* frightful, horrible, A S *egle, ege,* troublesome, hateful, Goth *agls,* base, *aglus,* difficult, Goth *agis,* A S *ôga,* Icel *ôgn,* terror, Goth *ôgan,* to fear, *ôgjan,* to frighten]
1 Offensive to the sight, contrary to beauty of disagreeable or loathsome aspect, deformed, hateful. " Like the toad, *ugly* and venomous " *Shak*

O, I have passed a miserable night,
So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams *Shak*

2 Ill natured, cross-grained, as, an *ugly* temper, an *ugly* speech

Ug'sŏme, *a* Ugly, offensive, loathsome [*Obs*]
" The *ugsome* sights I saw " *Surrey*

Ug'sŏme ness, *n* Ugliness [*Obs*] " The *ugsomeness* of death " *Latimer*

U-kāse', *n* [Fr *ukase,* Russ *ukas,* from *kasatj,* to show, to say] In Russia, a proclamation or imperial order published, having the force of law

Ū'lan, *n* [Pol *ulan, hulan,* from Turk *oglân,* a youth, lad]
1 A certain description of militia among the modern Tartars
2 One of a kind of light cavalry of Tartaric origin, and first introduced into European armies in Poland They were armed with lances, to which pistols and sabers are added

Ul'cer, *n* [Fr *ulcère,* Sp & It *ulcera,* Pr *ulcus,* Lat *ulcus, ulceris,* Gr *ἕλκος*] (*Med*) A solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, discharging purulent matter, found principally on the natural surfaces of the body, and originating generally in a constitutional disorder, a sore discharging pus

Ul'cer a-ble, *a* Capable of becoming ulcerated

Ul'cer āte, *v t* [*imp & p p* ULCERATED, *p pr & vb n* ULCERATING] To be formed into an ulcer, to become ulcerous

Ul'cer-āte, *v t* [Lat *ulcerare,* from *ulcus,* ulcer, It *ulcerare,* Sp, Pg, & Pr *ulcerar,* Fr *ulcérer*] To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers *Harvey*

Ul'cer-ā'tion, *n* [Fr *ulceration,* Pr *ulceracio,* Sp *ulceracion,* It *ulcerazione,* Lat *ulceratio*]
1 The process of forming into an ulcer, or the process of becoming ulcerous, the state of being ulcerated
2 An ulcer *Arbuthnot*

Ul'cer ā'tive, *a* Of, or relating to, ulcers, as, an *ulcerative* process

Ul'cered, *a* Having become ulcerous, affected with an ulcer, ulcerated

Ul'cer oŭs, *a* [Fr *ulcereux,* Pr *ulcros,* Sp & It *ulceroso,* Lat *ulcerosus*]
1 Having the nature or character of an ulcer, discharging purulent or other matter
2 Affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.

It will but skin and film the *ulcerous* place *Shak*

Ul'cer oŭs-ly, *adv* In an ulcerous manner

Ul'cer-oŭs-ness, *n* The state of being ulcerous

Ul-cŭs'cŭle, *n* [Lat *ulcusculum,* diminutive of *ulcus* See ULCER] A little ulcer

Ū'le, *n* (*Bot*) A Mexican tree of the genus *Castilloa* (*C elastica*), whose milky juice yields caoutchouc

Ū lī'mā, *n* [Ar *ulemâ,* the wise or learned men, pl of *alim,* wise, learned, from *alima,* to know] A corporation, in Turkey, composed of the hierarchy, namely, the imans, or ministers of religion, the muftis, or doctors of law, and the cadis, or administrators of justice

Ū'le-tree, *n* (*Bot*) Ule See ULE

Ū'lex, *n* [Lat *ulex,* a certain shrub] (*Bot*) A genus of leguminous plants, furze

U-lĭg'i nŏŭs, *a* [Fr *ulgineux,* It *ulginoso,* Lat. *ulginosus,* from *uligo,* moisture, contracted from *uvitigo,* from *uvere,* to be moist] Muddy, oozy, slimy [*Rare*] *Woodward*

Ul'lage, *n* [Probably from D *vullen,* to fill] (*Com*) The wantage of casks of liquor, or what a cask wants of being full.

Ul'mann-ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A brittle mineral of a steel gray color and metallic luster, consisting of arsenic, antimony, silver, and nickel. *Dana.*

Ul mā'ceoŭs (-mā'shus), *a* [Lat *ulmus,* an elm.] (*Bot*) Of, or pertaining to, an order of trees, of which the elm is the type.

Ul'mic, *a* [Fr. *ulmique,* from Lat. *ulmus,* an elm.] (*Chem*) Pertaining to a certain acid, now called *humic acid,* — the same as HUMIC. See HUMIC

Ul'mine, *n.* [Fr *ulmine,* from Lat *ulmus,* an elm.] (*Chem*) (*a*) Ulmic or humic acid. See HUMIC. (*b*) The same as HUMINE or HUMUS See HUMUS.

Ul'mus, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of trees, including the elm.

Ul'na, *n.* [Lat *ulna,* Gr *ὠλένη,* the elbow]
1 (*Anat*) The larger of the two bones of the fore arm, which reaches from the posterior point of the elbow to the side of the wrist on which the little finger is placed
2 (*O. Eng Law*) An ell. *Burrill.*

Ul'nage, *n.* Measurement by the ell, alnage, aunage See ALNAGE and AUNAGE

Ul'nar, *a* [From Lat *ulna* See *supra*] (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the ulna, or cubit, as, the *ulnar* nerve

Ul'o dĕn'dron, *n* [Gr. *οὖλος,* for *ὅλος,* whole, and *δενδρον,* tree] (*Falcon*) A genus of trees now extinct, and found only in a fossil state

Ul-tē'ri or, *a* [Lat *ulterior,* comp of *ulter,* that is beyond, or on the other side, It *ulteriore,* Sp *ulterior,* Fr *ultérieur*]
1 Situated beyond, or on the further side, — opposed to *exterior,* or hither
2 Further, remoter, more distant, succeeding, as, *ulterior* demands, *ulterior* propositions, what *ulterior* measures will be adopted is uncertain

Ul tē'ri or, *n.* Further side, remote part [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Ul tē'ri-or-ly, *adv* In an ulterior manner, remotely

Ul'ti-mă, *a* [Lat] Most remote, furthest, final, last, the utmost stretch or boundary, hence, the further limit or point

Ultima ratio [Lat] The last reason, argument, or resort — *Ultima thule* [Lat] See THULE

Ul'ti-mă, *n* [Lat *ultimus, ultima,* last] (*Gram*) The last syllable of a word

Ul'ti māte (45), *a* [L Lat *ultimatus,* last, extreme, from Lat *ultimare,* to come to an end, from *ultimus,* the furthest, last, superl of *ulter,* that is beyond See *supra*]
1 Furthest, most remote, extreme, last, final
" My harbor and my *ultimate* repose " *Milton*

Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness *Addison*

2 Last in a train of progression or consequences, tended toward by all that precedes, arrived at, as the last result, final

Those *ultimate* truths and those universal laws of thought which we can not rationally contradict *Coleridge*

3 Incapable of further analysis, incapable of further division or separation, constituent, as, an *ultimate* element

Ultimate analysis (*Chem*), the resolution of a substance into its elements, — opposed to *proximate analysis* — *Ultimate ratio* (*Math*), the limiting term of a ratio, or that toward which a series tends, and which it does not pass

Syn — Final, conclusive See FINAL

Ul'ti-māte, *v t & i* [*imp & p p* ULTIMATED, *p pr & vb n* ULTIMATING]
1 To come or bring to an end or issue, to eventuate, to end
2 To come or bring into use or practice.

Ul'ti-mate ly, *adv* Finally, at last, in the end or last consequence, as, afflictions often tend to correct immoral habits, and *ultimately* prove blessings

Ul'ti-mā'tion, *n* State of being ultimate, that which is ultimate or final, ultimatum [*Rare*] *Swift*

Ul'ti-mā'tum, *n* [N Lat See ULTIMATE] A final proposition or condition, especially, the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered as the basis of a treaty, the most favorable terms that a negotiator can offer, and the rejection of which usually puts an end to negotiation.

Ul'time, *a* Ultimate, final [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Ul-tĭm'i-ty, *n.* [L Lat *ultimitas,* extremity, from Lat *ultimus,* the last] The last stage or consequence [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Ul'ti-mo, *n.* [Lat *ultimo, sc mense,* in the last month] The last month preceding the present, as, on the first *ultimo,* — often contracted to *ult.*

Ul'tion, *n.* [Lat *ultio*] Revenge [*Obs.*]

Ul'trā A prefix, the same as the Latin *ultra,* beyond, having in composition the signification *beyond, on the other side,* chiefly when joined with words expressing relations of place, as, *ultra-marine, ultra-montane, ultra-mundane, ultra-tropical,* and the like. In other relations it has the sense of *excessively, exceedingly, beyond what is common, natural, right,* or *proper,* as, *ultra-Catholic, ultra-*

conservative, ultra-democratic, ultra-democracy, ultra-despotic, ultra liberal, ultra-radical, ultra-republican, and the like.

Ul'trā, *a.* [Lat., from *ulter*, that is beyond or on the other side, from *uls*, beyond, from the pronominal root *il*, whence *ille*, that] Disposed to go beyond others, or beyond due limit, radical, extreme; as, *ultra* measures

Ul'trā, *n.* A person who advocates extreme measures, an ultraist.

Ul'trage, *n.* Outrage. [*Obs*] See OUTRAGE

Ul'tra-ism, *n.* [Fr *ultraïsme* See *supra*] The principles of men who advocate extreme measures, as a radical reform, and the like *H More*

Ul'tra-ist, *n.* One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes, a radical or ultra

Ul'tra-ma-rine' (-reen'), *a* [Lat *ultra*, beyond, and *marinus*, marine] Situated or being beyond the sea *Ainsworth*

Ul'tra-ma rine', *n* [See *supra* It was so called because the lapis-lazuli was originally brought from beyond the sea — from Asia] (*Paint*) A blue pigment obtained originally by powdering the lapis lazuli, a mineral of great beauty, and which is a silicate of soda, lime, and aluminn, with a sulphuret, probably of sodium, and iron It is the only one resembling in purity of color the blue of the prismatic spectrum An artificial *ultra-marine* equal in beauty to the native, consists of silica, alumina, soda, and sodium, and is supposed to owe its color to sulphur, t of sodium. *Dana Fairholt*

Ultramarine ashes (*Paint*), a pigment which is the residuum of lapis lazuli after the ultramarine has been extracted, used by the old masters as a muddle or neutral tint for flesh, skies, and draperies, being of a purer and tenderer gray than that produced by mixture of more positive colors *Fairholt*

Ul'tra-mŏn'tāne, *a* [L Lat *ultramontanus*, from Lat *ultra*, beyond, and *montanus*, belonging to a mountain, from *mons, montis*, mountain, Sp *ultramontano*, Fr *ultramontain*] Being beyond the mountains, or Alps, in respect to the one who speaks.

☞ This term was first applied, somewhat contemptuously, by the Italians, to the nations north of the Alps, especially Germany and France their painters, jurists &c At a later period, the French and Germans applied it to the Italians It is now more particularly used in respect to religious matters, and *ultramontane doctrines*, when spoken of north of the Alps denote the extreme views of the pope's rights and supremacy maintained by Bellarmin and other Italian writers

Ul'tra-mŏn'tāne, *n* One who resides beyond the mountains, a foreigner

Ul'tra mŏn'ta nĭsm, *n* [Fr *ultramontanisme, ultramontisme*, Sp *ultramontanismo*] The principles of those who maintain extreme views as to the pope's supremacy, — so used by those living north of the Alps, — rarely used in an opposite sense as referring to the views of those living north of the Alps

Ul'tra mŏn'ta-nĭst, *n* One who holds to ultramontanism

Ul'tra-mŭn'dāne, *a* [Lat *ultramundanus*, from Lat *ultra*, beyond, and *mundanus*, belonging to the world, from *mundus*, the world, Sp *ultramundano*, Fr *ultramondain*] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system

Ul'tra-Prŏt'est-ant, *n* [Prefix *ultra* and *Protestant*] An advocate or supporter of extreme Protestant views

Ul'tra-Prŏt'est ant ĭsm, *n* The doctrines or views of the ultra Protestants

Ul'tra-trŏp'ic-al, *a* [Prefix *ultra* and *tropical*] Situated beyond, or outside of, the tropics, extra tropical, also, of an excessive tropical temperature, warmer than the tropics

Ul-trō'ne ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *ultroneus*, from *ultro*, to the further side, on his part, of one's own accord, from *ulter*, that is beyond See ULTRA] Spontaneous, voluntary [*Obs*]

Ul-trō'ne ŏŭs ly, *adv* In an ultroneous manner, of free will, spontaneously [*Obs*]

Ul tro'ne-ŏŭs ness, *n* The quality of being ultroneous, spontaneity, voluntariness [*Obs*]

Ul'u-lāte, *v i* [Lat *ululare, ululatum*, allied to Gr ὀλολύζειν, It *ululare, ulolare, urlare*, Sp & P'g *ulular*, Pr *ulular, ullular, udolar*, O Fr *huller*, N Fr *ululer, hululer, hurler*] To howl, as a dog or wolf

Ul'u lā'tion, *n* [Lat. *ululatio*] A howl, as of the wolf or dog

He may fright others with his *ululation* *Wither*

Um'bel, *n.* [Lat *umbella*, a little shadow, umbrella, diminutive of *umbra*, shade, It *umbella*, Fr *ombelle*, an umbel] (*Bot*) A kind of flower cluster in which the flower-stalks spread moderately from a common point, and form a common plane or convex surface above, as in the carrot It is simple or compound, in the latter case, each peduncle bears another little umbel, called *umbellet*, or *umbellule*.

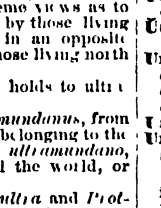

Umbel

Um'bel-lar, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, an umbel, having the form of an umbel.

Um'bel-late, } *a.* [N. Lat. *umbellatus*, It *umbel-*
Um'bel-lā'ted, } *lato*, Fr. *ombellé*] (*Bot*) Bearing umbels, pertaining to an umbel; umbel like, as, *umbellate* plants or flowers.

Um'bel-lĕt, *n.* (*Bot*) A little or partial umbel, an umbellule.

Um bĕl'li-fer, *n* [See *infra*] (*Bot*) A plant producing an umbel.

Um'bel-lĭf'er ŏŭs, *a* [N Lat. *umbellifer*, from *umbella* and *ferre*, to bear, It. *umbellifero*, Fr *ombellifere*] (*Bot*) Producing the inflorescence called an *umbel*, bearing umbels, as, *umbelliferous* plants

Um'bel lŭle, *n* [N Lat *umbellula*, diminutive of *umbella*, Fr *ombellule*] (*Bot*) A small or partial umbel, an umbellet

Um'ber, *n* [Ger *umber, umbererde, umbra*, It *terra di ombria*, Sp *umbra, umbla*, Fr *ombre*, N Lat *umbra*, from Lat *umbra*, shade, or from *Umbria*, a district in Italy, where it is said to have been first obtained]

1 (*Min*) An ochreous ore of iron, of a brown or blackish brown color, consisting of oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, silica, alumina, and water It is often used as a pigment, and sometimes in coloring porcelain

2 A variety of peat or brown coal, of a similar color, used as a pigment *Brande*

Um'ber, *a* Of, or resembling, umber, dark brown, dark colored, dark

Their harps are of the *umber* shade
That hides the blush of waking day *Drake*

Um'ber, *n* An umbrere See UMBRERE.

Um'bra, *n* [N Lat *scopus umbretta*, Fr *ombrette*, from Lat *umbra*, Fr *ombre*, shade, umber, so called from its dark-brown color] (*Ornith*) The *Scopus umbretta*, a grallatorial bird of the heron family, inhabiting Africa *Swainson*

The umbra (*Scopus umbretta*).

Um'ber, *n* [Lt *ombre, umbre*, Sp *sombra*, N Lat *umbra fluviatilis* See *supra*] A fish of the salmon family, *Thymallus vulgaris*, a fresh water fish of fine flavor, grayling

Um'ber, *v t* To color with umber, to shade or darken

Um'ber-y, *a* Of, or pertaining to, umber, like umber, as *umbery* gold

Um-bĭl'ic, *n* [Lat *umbilicus*, Gr ὀμφαλός, It *umbilico, ombelico, bellico, bilico*, Sp *ombligo*, P. *umbigo, embigo* Pr *ombelic, umbelic, umbilh*, Fr *ombilic nombril*] The navel the center [*Obs*]

Um bĭl'ic, } *a* [See *supra*] Of, or pertaining
Um bĭl'ic al, } to, the navel, as, *umbilical* vessels, *umbilical* region

Umbilical arteries (*Anat*) certain arteries which exist only in the fetus conveying a part of the blood sent to the fetus by the umbilical vein to the placenta Their office ceases when respiration is established — *Umbilical cord* (*a*) (*Anat*) A cord like substance which extends from the placenta to the navel of the fetus (*b*) (*Bot*) The little stem by which the seeds are attached to the pericarp — called also *funicular cord* — *Umbilical hernia* hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus — *Umbilical point* (*Geom*), an umbilicus See UMBILICUS, 5 — *Umbilical region* (*Anat*) the middle region of the abdomen in which the navel is placed — *Umbilical ring*, a fibrous ring which surrounds the aperture of the navel *Dunglison* — *Umbilical vein* a vein connecting the placenta with the liver of the fetus to which it conveys the blood necessary for its nutrition

Um bĭl'ic ate, } *a* [Lat *umbilicatus*, It *umbi-*
Um bĭl'ic ā'ted, } *licato*, Sp *umbilicado*, Fr *ombiliqué* See UMBILIC] Depressed in the middle, like a navel, as a flower, fruit, or leaf navel shaped *Martyn*

Um bĭl'i cāte, *n* [Lat] 1 (*Anat*) A round cicatrix about the median line of the abdomen the navel *Dunglison*

2 (*Antiq*) An ornamented or painted ball or boss fastened at each end of the stick on which manuscripts were rolled *W Smith*

3 (*Bot*) The scar left where the stalk of the seed separates from the base, hilum

4 (*Conch*) A conical depression at the base of a univalve shell

5 (*Geom*) (*a*) The focus of an ellipse, or other curve [*Obs*] (*b*) A point of a surface through which all the lines of curvature pass

Um'ble-pie, *n* A pie made of the entrails or coarser parts of deer or other game See HUMBLE

Um'bles (ŭm'blz), *n pl* [See HUMBLES and NOMBLES] The entrails of a deer, hence, sometimes, entrails in general.

Um'bo, *n.* [Lat, allied to Gr ἄμβων, ὀμφαλός, Lat. *umbilicus*, Fr. *umbon*, It *umbone*]

1 The boss or protuberant part of a shield.

2. (*Conch.*) The point of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge

Umbonate Mushroom

Um'bo nate, } *a.* [N Lat. *um-*
Um'bo-nā'ted, } *bonatus*, from *umbo*] (*Bot.*) Having a low, rounded projection, like a boss

Um'bra, *n.* [Lat, O Sp, & Pr. *umbra*, It & Pr. *ombra*, Fr. *ombre*, a shade, shadow.]

1 A shadow

2 (*Astron*) The conical shadow projected from a planet or satellite, on the side opposite to the sun, and within which a spectator could see no portion of the sun's disk, — used in contradistinction from *penumbra*, or the partial shadow within which the sun is seen as only partially hidden from view.

Um brăc'u li-fōrm, *a* [Lat *umbraculum*, any thing that furnishes shade, a shady place, bower, diminutive of *umbra*, a shade, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of any thing that serves to shade, as a tree top, an umbrella, and the like, specifically, shaped like an umbrella, as a mushroom

Um'brage, *n* [O Fr *umbrasge*, N Fr *ombrage*, Pr *ombratge*, from Lat *umbra*, a shade]

1 Shade, shadow, hence, that which affords a shade, as a screen of trees

Where highest woods impenetrable
To star or sun light spread their *umbrage* broad *Milton*

2 Shadow, shade, slight appearance [*Obs*]

The opinion carries no show of truth nor *umbrage* of reason on its side *Woodward*

3 The feeling of being overshadowed, jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way, hence, suspicion of injury, offense, resentment "Which gave *umbrage* to wiser then myself" *Evelyn* "Persons who feel most *umbrage* from the overshadowing aristocracy" *W Scott*

Um-brā'geŏŭs (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *ombrageux*, Lat *umbraticus*, from *umbra*, a shade]

1 Forming, or affording, a shade, shading, as, *umbrageous* trees or foliage

2 Shady shaded "*Umbrageous* grots and caves of cool recess" *Milton.*

3 Not easily perceived, as if from being darkened or shaded obscure [*Obs*] *Wotton.*

4 Feeling jealousy or umbrage, taking umbrage, or disposed to take umbrage [*Obs*]

Um brā'geŏŭs ly, *adv* In an umbrageous manner.

Um brā'geŏŭs ness, *n* The state or quality of being umbrageous, shadiness, as, the *umbrageousness* of a tree

Um'brāte, *v t* [Lat *umbrare, umbratum*, from *umbra*, a shade, It *ombrare*] To shade, to shadow [*Obs*]

Um brăt'ic } *a* [Lat *umbraticus*, from *umbra*,
Um brăt'ic al, } shade, Sp *umbratico*, It *ombratico*] [*Rare*]

1 Keeping in the shade, or at home *B Jonson.*

2 Shadowy, typical [*Rare*] *Barrow.*

Um'bra tile, *a* [Lat *umbratilis*, from *umbra*, a shade It *umbratile, ombratile*, Sp *umbratil*, Fr *ombratile*] [*Obs*]

1 Being in the shade *Johnson.*

2 Being in retirement, secluded "Our fugitive, *umbratile*, anxious, and transitory life" *Evelyn.*

3 Unreal, unsubstantial *B Jonson.*

Um brā'tiŏŭs, *a* [From Lat *umbra*, a shade] Suspicious apt to distrust, captious, disposed to take umbrage [*Rare*] *Wotton.*

Um brĕl', *n* An umbrella [*Obs or vulgar*]

Um brĕl'la, *n* [It *ombrella* from *ombra*, Lat *umbra*, a shade, Fr *ombrelle* Cf Lat *umbella*, a sunshade, a parasol See UMBEL]

1 A shade, screen, or guard, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow It is formed of silk, cotton, or other cloth, extended on strips of whalebone, or other elastic material, inserted in, or fastened to, a rod or stick See PARASOL "Defended by the *umbrella's* only shed" *Gay.*

2 (*Zool*) The umbrella like part of a jelly-fish or medusa *Dana*

Um brēre', } *n* [Written also *umber* and *umbrel*]
Um brīere', } [From Lat *umbra*, O Fr *umbre*, N. Fr *ombre*, a shade Cf Pr *ombriera, ombriera*, a shady place] A projection like the peak of a cap, to which a face guard was sometimes attached, which moved freely upon the helmet, and could be raised like the beaver, an umbril, a visor. [*Obs.*] "But only vented up her *umbriere*" *Spenser.*

Um-brĭf'er-ŏŭs, *a* [Lat *umbrifer*, from *umbra*, a shade, and *ferre*, to bear, It *ombrifero*, Sp *umbrifero*, Fr *ombrifere*] Casting or making a shade.

Um'bril, *n* The same as UMBRERE, q v

Um brĭn'a, *n.* (*Ichth*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes common in the Mediterranean, and

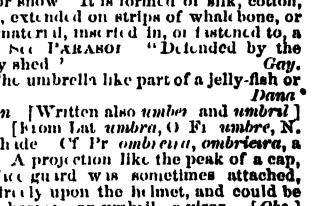

Umbrina (*U vulgaris*).

found also upon the shores of England. The flesh is white and of good flavor, and some of the species are remarkable for their beauty *Baird*

Um'brōse, *a* [Lat *umbrosus*, from *umbra*, a shade, Sp. & Pg *umbroso*, It *ombroso*, O Fr *ombreux*, Pr *umbros, ombriu, umbrau*] Shady, umbrageous [*Obs*]

Um brōs'i-ty, *n* [O Sp *umbrosidad*, It *ombrosità*] The state or quality of being umbrose, shadiness [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Um'pi rage, *n* [From *umpire*]

1. The power right, or authority of an umpire to decide. "The mild *umpirage* of the federal Union" *J Everett*

2 The decision of an umpire, arbitrament

Um'pire, *n* [O Eng *impar, umpier*, also *nompeyn, nompere*, from Fr *impair, nompair* uneven, i e, a third, from *pair*, O Fr *pari, per, peer, pair*, even, peer, Lat *par* See IMPAIR and PEER]

1 A third person, to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred

A man, in questions of this kind, is able to be a skilful *umpire* between himself and others *Tatler*

2. (*Law*) A third person, who is to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators, in case of their disagreement *Blackstone*

Syn.—Judge, arbitrator, referee See JUDGE

Um'pire, *v t* To decide as umpire to arbitrate, to settle, as a dispute [*Obs*] "Judges appointed to *umpire* the matter in contest between them, and to decide where the right lies" *South*

Um'pire-ship, *n* The office or authority of an umpire, umpirage

Um'press, *n* A female umpire [*Rare*] *Marston*

Um'quhile (ŭm'kwil), *adv* Some time ago, formerly [*Scot*]

Um'quhile (ŭm'kwil), *a* Former [*Scot*] "A settlement of her *umquhile* husband" *W Scott*

Un. [A-S *un*, and sometimes *on*, O Sax, Goth, O & N H Ger *un*, O Frus *un, on*, D *on*, Icel *ó*, equivalent to *on*, Sw *o*, Dan *u*, allied to Gr *ἀ, ἀν*, Skr *an, a*, Celtic *an*, Lat *in*] A negative prefix of Anglo Saxon origin, equivalent to the Latin prefix *in*. The latter, in its English use, is restricted to words directly or indirectly derived from the Latin, and for the most part to representatives or derivatives of words which have the same prefix in the Latin or French, or else to words formed by Latin suffixes, and closely conformed to Latin analogue *un* is of much wider application, and may be attached at will to almost any English adjective, or participle used adjectively, from which it may be desired to form a corresponding negative adjective, while it is also prefixed to less numerous classes of nouns and verbs Its uses may be classified as follows —

I It is prefixed to adjectives, or to words used adjectively, as, (*a*) To adjectives to denote the absence of the quality designated by the adjective, as, *unaccordant, unafraid, unalterable un-American unambitious, unangular unanxious unapproachable, unapproachable unartificial, unattainable unbearable, unbeautiful, unbrotherly, uncandid, uncanonical, unchangeable, uncheerful uncivic, unclassical uncomic, uncommercial, uncongenial, uncordial, uncourtly undefinable undemocratic, undesirable undesirous, undistinguishable unlawful uncarved, unendurable, unEnglish unenviable, uneventful unexact, unfamiliar unfictitious, unfraternal, ungrammatical, unhandsome, unfraternal ungenial unhearted ungentle unhospitable, unhumanly unmanageable unmeet, unmelodious unmaid unmaidenly unmotherly, unmusical, unneedful, unnoble unobservant unornamental unpardonable, unpatriotic unphilanthropic, unphilosophic, unpoetic, unpronounceable unquenchable unrational, unremunerative, unrestful unromantic, unsalable, unsatisfactory, unscholarly, unscientific, unselfish unsympathetic, unsubstantial, unsuspicious, untenable unthankful, untidy, untrainful, unvocal unwarlike unwakeful, unweary unwelcome unwomanly unworldly,* and the like (*b*) To past passive participles to indicate the absence of the condition or state expressed by the participle, as *unabashed, unabated, unaccented, unadorned unadulterated, unaided unaltered unanswered unappreciated, unarmed, unasked, unassisted, unattempted unattended, unbaptized, unbiased unbleached unbought, uncalled, uncaused unchanged, unchecked, uncheered, uncircumcised, unclouded uncompounded, unconfined, unconjugated, unconquered, unconstrained, uncultivated, undecided, undefended, undefiled, undeserved, undesigned undigested, undiminished, undimmed undisguised, undisturbed, undoubted, unemployed, unenlightened, unessayed, unexhausted, unexplained, unexplored, unfathomed, unforeseen, unfulfilled, unfurnished, unguarded, unguessed unharmed unheeded, unhelped, unhonored, unimpeached, unincloseed, uninhabited, uninspired unlearned, unlettered, unloved, unmarried, unmasked unmatched, unmingled, unmitigated, unmired, unmoved, unnerved unnoticed, unobserved, unobstructed, unornamented, unperceived, unpolished, unpractised, unpremeditated, unprepared, unprotected, unprovoked, unpunished, unread, unreconciled, unrefined, unrelated, unrepresented, unresisted unrewarded unsatisfied, unscathed, unsettled unshared, unsheltered, unshod, unshorn, unskilled, unsolicited, unsought, unstinted, unstudied, unsullied, unsurpassed, unsuspected, untasted, untaught, untempered untried untutored, unvaried, unverified, unwarranted, unwedded unwept, unwrought,* and the like (*c*) To present participles which come from intransitive verbs, or are themselves employed as adjectives, to mark the absence of the activity, disposition, or condition implied by the participle; as *unaccommodating, unaltering, unappreciating, unaspiring, unavailing, unblenching, uncalculating, unchanging, uncomplaining, unconsuming, uncontending, unconvincing, undeserving, undiminishing, undiscerning, undoubting, undreading, unedifying, unenduring, unenvying, unfading, unfaltering, unflinching, ungrudging, unheeding, unintercsting uninviting, unloving, unmoving, unobliging, unobserving unoffending, unpitying, unpleasing, unquarreling, unquestioning, unreplying, unrelating, unresting, unsearching unseeing, unshrinking, unsuspecting, unsympathizing, untrembling, unvarying, unwavering,* and the like This class of words is unlimited in extent, and such compounds may be formed by any writer or speaker at will, from almost all the adjectives or participles in the language, excepting those which have a recognized and usual negative correspondent with the prefix *in* No attempt will be made, therefore, to define them all in this Dictionary, many will be omitted from its vocabulary which are negations of the simple word, and are readily explained by prefixing a *not* to the latter Derivatives of these words in *-ly* and *-ness* will also, for the most part be omitted for the same or similar reasons There will be inserted as separate articles with definitions, only such as the following 1 Those which have acquired an opposing or contrary instead of a merely negative, meaning as *unfriendly, unmerciful, unpalatable, unquiet* and the like or else an intensive sense more than a prefixed *not* would express, as, *unending unparalleled undisciplined undoubted unsafe,* and the like 2 Those which have the value of independent words, inasmuch as the simple words are either not at all or rarely, or at least much less frequently used, as, *unavoidable unconscionable, undeniable, unspeakable, unprecedented unruly* and the like, or inasmuch as they are used in a different sense from the usual meaning of the primitive or especially in one of the significations of the latter as, *unaccountable unalloyed, unbelieving, unpretending, unreserved* and the like or inasmuch as they are in so frequent and familiar use that they are hardly felt to be of negative origin, as, *uncertain uncivil* and the like 3 Those which are of an anomalous and provincial character not desirable to be used, and so marked as, *unpure* for *impure unsatisfaction* for *dissatisfaction, unrepressible* for *irrepressible,* and the like

II *Un* is prefixed to a much smaller class, consisting of verbs to express the contrary, and not the simple negative, of the action indicated by the verb Their participles not unfrequently coincide in form with compounds of *un* with the participles or participial adjectives, as *undone,* from *undo,* meaning unfastened or ruined but *undone,* from *un* and *done,* means not done, unfinished

III *Un* is prefixed to a few nouns to express the absence or the contrary of that which the noun signifies, as, *unbelief, undress, unrest* and the like

Compounds of the last two classes are given in full in their order

Un'a bil'i ty, Un ā'ble ness, *n* Inability [*Obs*] *Milton*

Un ā'ble (-bl), *a* Not able, not having sufficient strength, means, knowledge, skill, or the like, impotent, weak in power, or poor in substance "Sapless age, and weak, *unable* limbs" *Shak*

Un ā'bled, *a* Disabled incapacitated [*Obs*] *B Jon*

Un-ā'bled ness, *n* The state or quality of being unabled, inability [*Obs*]

Un'a-bridged', *a* Not abridged or shortened, full, complete, entire, whole

Un'ac-çĕpt'a bil'i ty, *n* Unacceptableness

Un'ac çĕpt'a ble, *a* Not acceptable not pleasing not welcome, unpleasant, disagreeable, displeasing offensive

Un'ac çĕpt'a ble ness, *n* The state of being unacceptable, or not pleasing *Collier*

Un'ac çĕpt'a bly, *adv* In an unacceptable, unwelcome, or unpleasing manner

Un'ac çĕs'si ble, *a* Inaccessible [*Obs*]

Un'ac çĕs'si ble ness, *n* The state of being unaccessible, inaccessibleness [*Obs*]

Un'ac çĕs'si bly, *adv* In an unaccessible manner

Un'ac cŏm'plished (-ăk kŏm'plisht), *a* Not accomplished or performed, also, not refined or polished by culture

Un'ac cŏm'plish ment, *n* The state of being unaccomplished or not accomplished [*Obs*]

Un'ac count'a bil'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being unaccountable, inexplicable, or not to be accounted for

Un'ac count'a-ble, *a* 1 Not accountable or responsible

2 Not to be accounted for, inexplicable, not to be solved, strange, mysterious

Un'ac-count'a ble ness, *n* The quality of being unaccountable, unaccountability

Un'ac-count'a bly, *adv* In an unaccountable manner, strangely

Un ăc'cu rate, *a* Inaccurate [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Un ăc'cu rate ness, *n* The state or quality of being unaccurate or inaccurate, want of correctness

Un'ac quāint'ançe, *n* The quality of being unacquainted, want of acquaintance or familiarity, ignorance

The first organs which Gall excogitated, he placed in the region of the sinus, and it is manifest he was then in happy *unacquaintance* with every thing connected with that obnoxious cavity *Sir W Hamilton*

Un'ac quāint'ed, *a* 1 Not acquainted

2 Not usual, unfamiliar, unusual, strange. [*Obs. and rare*] "And the *unacquainted* light began to fear" *Spenser.*

Un'ac quāint'ed-ness, *n* The quality of not being acquainted [*Rare*]

Un ăct'ive, *a* Inactive. [*Obs*] *Fuller.*

Un-ăct'ive-ness, *n* Inactivity. [*Obs.*]

Un'ad-mis'si-ble, Un'ad-mit'ta ble, *a* Inadmissible [*Rare*]

Un'ad-vīs'a-ble, *a* Not advisable; not to be recommended, inexpedient, contrary to prudence or wisdom

Un'ad-vīs'a bly, *adv* In an unadvisable manner

Un'ad vīsed', *a* 1 Not advised, not discreet

2 Done without due consideration, imprudent, rash, inconsiderate, as, an *unadvised* measure or proceeding

Un'ad-vīs'ed ly, *adv* In an unadvised manner, without due consideration, imprudently, indiscreetly, rashly

Un'ad vīs'ed ness, *n* The quality of being unadvised, imprudence, rashness

Un'af-fēared', *a* Not afeard or frightened, unterrified [*Obs*]

Un'af fĕct'ed, *a* 1 Not affected or moved, destitute of affection or emotion

A poor, cold, unspirited, unmannered,
Unhonest, *unaffected,* undone fool *Beau & Fl*

2 Not affected, artificial, or formal, plain, simple, natural, not hypocritical, real, sincere, as, *unaffected* sorrow

Un'af fĕct'ed ly, *adv* In an unaffected manner without affectation, really, without disguise, as, he was *unaffectedly* cheerful

Un'af fĕct'ed ness, *n* The state of being unaffected

Un'a filed', *a* Not defiled, pure [*Obs*] *Gower*

Un'a gree'a ble, *a* 1 Not agreeable or pleasing, disagreeable

2 Not agreeable or consistent, unsuitable [*Obs*]

Un'a gree'a ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being unagreeable, disagreeableness, unsuitableness, inconsistency [*Obs*]

Un'a gree'a-bly, *adv* In an unagreeable manner, disagreeably [*Obs*]

Un ā'lien a ble (-ā'yen a bl), *a* Inalienable, as *unalienable* rights [*Rare*] *Swift*

Un ā'lien a bly, *adv* In an unalienable, or inalienable manner, in a manner that admits of no alienation, as, properly *unalienably* vested

U'nal ist, *n* [From Lat *unus*, one] (*Eccl*) A clerk or clergyman who holds but one benefice,—opposed to *pluralist*

Un'al loyed', *a* Not alloyed, not reduced by foreign admixture, hence, unmixed, pure, as, metals *unalloyed*

I enjoyed *unalloyed* satisfaction in his company *Mitford*

Un ălmsed' (un amzd'), *a* Not having received alms [*Obs and rare*] *Pollok*

Un'am big'ū ous, *a* Not ambiguous, not of doubtful meaning, plain, clear, certain

Un'am big'ū-ous ly, *adv* In an unambiguous manner, clearly explicitly

Un'am big'ū ous ness, Un ăm'bi gū'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being unambiguous clearness, explicitness, perspicuity

Un ā'mi a ble, *a* Not amiable, not conciliating love, not adapted to gain affection, unlovely, repelling kind advances, ill-natured

Un ā'mi a ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being unamiable

Un ănch'or, *v t* To set free from the anchor, as a ship, to let go from the anchor

Un'a nĕled', *a* [See ANELE, *v t*] Not having received extreme unction

U năn'i-mate, *a* [See *infra*] Unanimous [*Obs*]

U'na nim'i ty, *n* [Fr *unanimité*, Pr *unanimitat*, Sp *unanimidad*, Pg *unanimidade*, It *unanimità*, Lat *unanimitas*] The state or quality of being unanimous, agreement in opinion or determination

U năn'i mous, *a* [Lat *unanimus, unanimis*, from *unus*, one, and *animus*, mind, It, Sp, Pg, & Fr *unanime*]

1 Of one mind, agreeing in opinion or determination, not discordant or dissentient, harmonious, as, the assembly was *unanimous*, the members of the council were *unanimous* "Both in one faith *unanimous*" *Milton*

2 Formed with unanimity, indicating unanimity, with the agreement of all, without the opposition or contradiction of any, as, a *unanimous* opinion, a *unanimous* vote

U-năn'i mous ly, *adv* In a unanimous manner with entire agreement of minds

U-năn'i mous ness, *n* The state or quality of being unanimous, unanimity

Un-ăn'swer-a-ble (-ăn'scr-a bl), *a* Not answerable, not admitting a satisfactory reply, not capable of refutation, as, an *unanswerable* argument

Un-ăn'swer a ble-ness, *n* The state of being unanswerable.

Un ăn'swer-a-bly, *adv* In an unanswerable manner, in a manner not to be answered, beyond refutation

Un'ap-păr'el, *v t* To divest of apparel or clothing, to strip. [*Obs.*]

Un'ap-pēal'a-ble, *a* Not appealable; not admitting of appeal.

Un'ap-pēal'a-bly, *adv.* In an unappealable manner, in a manner that prevents appeal

Un'ap pli'a-ble, *a.* Inapplicable [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Un-ăp'pli-ca-ble, *a.* Inapplicable [*Obs.*]

Un'ap-prō'pri-ate, *a* Inappropriate [*Rare.*]

Un ăpt', *a.* Not apt, inapt, dull, unskillful, not qualified or fit; unsuitable.

Un-ăpt'ly, *adv* In an unapt manner, inaptly

Un-ăpt'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being unapt; inaptness

Un'a-quit, *a* Unrequited [*Obs. and rare.*] *Gower*

Un'a-răçed' (-răst'), *a* Not eradicated or rooted up [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Un-ăr'gūed, *a* 1 Not argued, not debated

2. Not argued with, not disputed, not opposed by argument [*Obs.*]

3. Not censured [*A Latinism.*] [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*

Un-ărm', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNARMED, *p pr & vb n* UNARMING] To strip of armor or arms, to disarm [*Rare.*] See DISARM *Shak.*

Un-ărt'ed, *a* Ignorant of the arts [*Obs.*]

Un'a scrīed', *a* Not descried or seen [*Obs.*]

Un'a-sĕrved', *a* Not served [*Obs.*]

Un-ăsk'a-ble, *a.* Not capable of, or suitable for, being asked

Un'as sūm'ing, *a* Not assuming, not bold or forward, not arrogant, humble, modest, as, in *unassuming* youth, *unassuming* manners

Un'as-sured' (-ash shurd'), *a* [See ASSURE] .

1 Not assured, not bold or confident

2 Not to be trusted or depended upon [*Rare.*]

Un'at tĕn'tive, *a* Inattentive [*Rare.*]

Ŭ ngu', *n* [Brazilian] (*Zool.*) An edentate mammal, (*Cholœpus* [or *Bradypus*] *didactylus*), or two toed sloth This animal, which is larger by one half than a cat, is of a uniform grayish brown color, sometimes with a reddish tint It is found only in the hot parts of South America *Baird*

Un'a-văil'ing, *a* Of no avail, not having the effect desired, ineffectual, useless, vain, as, *unavailing* efforts, *unavailing* prayers

Un'a văil'ing-ly, *adv* In an unavailing manner, without effect

Un ăv'e-nūed, *a.* Having no avenue, without any avenue [*Very rare.*] *Pollok*

Un'a void'a-ble, *a* 1 Not avoidable, incapable of being made null or void *Bla'stone*

2 Not avoidable, not to be shunned, necessary, inevitable, as, *unavoidable* evils

Un'a void'a ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being unavoidable, necessity, inevitableness

Un'a void'a bly, *adv* In an unavoidable manner, necessarily, inevitably

Un'a void'ed, *a.* 1 Not avoided or shunned

2 Unavoidable, inevitable [*Obs.*] *B Jonson*

Un'a-wāre', *a* Not aware, not noticing, giving no heed, without thought, inattentive *Swift*

Un'a-wāre', } *adv* Without previous design or
Un'a wāres', } preparation, suddenly, unexpectedly, unpremeditatedly. "Fall into deception *unaware*" *Milton*

Lest *unawares* we lose
This our high place *Milton*

At unawares unexpectedly

He breaks *at unawares* upon our walks *Dryden*

Un bāg', *v t.* To pour out of, or take from, a bag or bags

Un-băl'anced (băl'anst), *a* 1 Not balanced, not poised, not in equipoise

Let Earth *unbalanced* from her orbit fly *Pope*

2 (*Com.*) Not adjusted, not settled, not brought to an equality of debit and credit, as, an *unbalanced* account

3 Not in equipoise or equilibrium, unsteady, unsound, not sane

Un-băl'last, *v t* To free from ballast, to discharge the ballast from *Totten*

Un băl'last, *a* Not ballasted [*Obs. and rare.*]

Un băl'last-ed, *p a* 1 Not furnished with ballast, not kept steady by ballast unsteady, as, *unballasted* with "*Unballasted* by any sufficient weight of plan or settled purpose" *De Quincey*

2 Freed from ballast, having the ballast discharged or unloaded

Un bănk', *v t* To remove a bank from, as, to *unbank* a house

Un-bär', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNBARRED, *p pr & vb n* UNBARRING.] To remove a bar or bars from, to unfasten, to open, as, to *unbar* a gate.

O, captain of the Moorish hold!
Unbar thy gates to me *Heber*

Un-bärbed', *a* 1 Not shaven [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2 (*Nat Hist.*) Not furnished with barbs or reversed points, hairs, or plumes

Un-bärk', *v t.* [*imp & p p* UNBARKED (un bärkt'), *p pr & vb n* UNBARKING.] To deprive of the bark, to strip, as a tree, to bark.

The rods whereof 'twas made were *unbarked*, having the rind stripped off *Fuller*

Un-bär'rel, *v t.* [*imp. & p p* UNBARELED, or UNBARRELLED; *p pr & vb n* UNBARRELING, or UNBARRELLING.] To pour out of, or take from, a barrel or barrels

Un bär'ri-cāde, *v t.* To unbar, to open [*Rare.*]

You shall not *unbarricade* the door *Webster*, 1623.

Un-bāy', *v. t.* [From prefix *un* and *bay*, to encompass, inclose.] To free from the restraint of any thing that surrounds or incloses, to open. [*Obs.*]

I ought to *unbay* the current of my passions *Norris*

Un-bē', *v i.* Not to be, or not to be the same, to be another. [*Obs. and rare.*]

How oft, with danger of the field beset,
Or with home mutinies, would he *unbe*
Himself! *Old Play*

Un'be-cōme' (-kŭm'), *v t* To be otherwise than becoming to, not to be suitable to, to misbecome. [*Obs.*] *Sherlock*

Un'be-cŏm'ing (-kŭm'ing), *a* Not becoming, hence, improper for the person or character, unsuitable, indecent, indecorous

My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall *Dryden*

Un'be-cŏm'ing-ly (-kŭm'ing ly), *adv* In an unbecoming manner, unsuitably, indecorously *Barrow*

Un'be cŏm'ing ness (-kŭm'ing-nes), *n* The state or quality of being unbecoming, unsuitableness to person, character, or circumstances, impropriety, indecorousness

Un-bĕd', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNBEDDED, *p pr & vb n* UNBEDDING] To raise or rouse from bed

Fels *unbed* themselves and stir at the noise of thunder *Walton*

Un'be flt'ting, *a* Not befitting, unsuitable, unbecoming [*Rare.*] *Swift*

Un'be-grĭt', *v t* To deprive of existence *Dryden*

Un'be gŏt', } *a* Not begot, not generated,
Un'be-gŏt'ten, } especially, having never been generated, having always been self existent, eternal

Un'be gulle', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNBEGUILED, *p pr & vb n* UNBEGUILING] To free from the influence of guile or imposture, to undeceive "Then *unbeguile* thyself" *Donne*

Un'be hōve'ly, *a* Not behooving or becoming, unseemly [*Obs. and rare.*] *Gower*

Un-bē'ing, *a* Not existing [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Un'be knōwn' (-nōn'), *a* Not known, unknown [*Colloq.*]

Un'be lief', *n* [From prefix *un* and *belief*, A-S *ungelæfa*]

1 The withholding of belief, incredulity

2 Especially, disbelief of divine revelation, or in a divine providence or scheme of redemption, skepticism, infidelity

Blind *unbelief* is sure to err
And scan his works in vain *Cowper*

Syn — See DISBELIEF

Un'be-lēve', *v t* [*Obs.*] To discredit not to believe or trust, to consider untrue

Un'be lēv'er, *n* 1 One who does not believe, an incredulous person

2 Especially one who discredits revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ, an infidel

Syn — Infidel, disbeliever, freethinker, deist, skeptic See INFIDEL

Un'be lēv'ing, *a* 1 Not believing, incredulous

2 Discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ, infidel, as, the *unbelieving* Jews

Un'be lēv'ing ly, *adv* In an unbelieving manner

Un'be lēv'ing ness, *n* The state of being unbelieving

Un bĕnd', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNBENT, *p pr & vb n* UNBENDING]

1 To free from flexure, to make straight, as, to *unbend* a bow

2 To remit from a strain or from exertion, to set at ease for a time, to relax, as, to *unbend* the mind from study or care

You *unbend* your noble strength *Shak.*

3 (*Naut.*) (*a*) To unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails (*b*) To cast loose or untie, as a rope, and the like

Un bĕnd'ing, *p a* 1 Not suffering flexure

2 Unyielding, resolute, rigid, inflexible, — applied to persons

3 Unyielding, inflexible, firm — applied to things, as, *unbending* truths

4 Devoted to relaxation or amusement [*Rare.*]

I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour *Lowe*

Un bĕnd'ing ly, *adv* In an unbending manner, without bending, obstinately

Un bĕnd'ing-ness, *n* The quality of being unbending, inflexibility

Unbendingness is an indication as frequently of unsoundness as of health *Taylor*

Un'be nign' (-be nīn'), *a* Not benign, not favorable or propitious, malignant

Un'be seem'ing, *a* Unbecoming, not befitting, unsuitable

Un'be-seem'ing-ly, *adv* In an unbeseeming or unbecoming manner

Un'be seem'ing-ness, *n* The state or quality of being unbeseeming

Un'be tĭd'em, *a* Not having come to pass [*Obs. and rare.*] *Chaucer*

Un'be wāre', *adv* Unawares [*Obs.*] *Fisher.*

Un'be witch', *v. t.* To free from fascination, to disenchant [*Rare.*] *South*

Un-bī'as, *v t* [*imp & p p* UNBIASED (un bī'ast), *p pr & vb n.* UNBIASING] To free from bias or prejudice.

The truest service a private man can do his country is to *unbias* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers *Swift.*

Un-bĭd', } *a.* 1. Not bid, not commanded.
Un-bĭd'den, }

2 Spontaneous.

Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth
Unbid *Milton*

3 Uninvited, not requested to attend, as, *unbidden* guests

Un-bīde', *v i* Not to bide or stay, not to remain or tarry [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-blind', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNBOUND, *p pr. & vb n* UNBINDING] To remove a band from, to untie, to unfasten, to loose, to set free from shackles, as, *unband* your fillets, *unbind* the prisoner's arms, *unband* the load

Un bish'op, *v t* To deprive of episcopal orders; to deprive of the office or rights of a bishop [*Rare.*]

Then he *unbishops* himself *Milton*

Un blt', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNBITTED, *p pr. & vb. n.* UNBITTING.]

1 To unbridle

2 (*Naut.*) To remove the turns of from off the bits as, to *unbit* a cable *Totten.*

Un blĭm'ished (blĭm'isht), *a* Not blemished, not stained, free from turpitude, reproach, or deformity, pure, spotless, as, an *unblemished* reputation or life

Un-blĭst', *a* 1 Not blest, excluded from benediction

2 Wretched, unhappy

Un blind', *v t* To free from blindness; to give sight to [*Rare.*] *Webster*, 1607.

Un blush'ing, *a* Not blushing, destitute of shame bold faced, impudent

Un blush'ing ly, *adv* In an unblushing or impudent manner

Un-bŏd'y, *v t* To free from the body, to render incorporeal, to disembody "Her soul *unbodied* of the burdenous corse" *Spenser.*

Un bŏd'y, *v i* To remove or depart from the body, as the soul, to become incorporeal [*Obs. and rare.*] *Chaucer.*

Un bōlt', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNBOLTED, *p pr & vb. n* UNBOLTING] To remove a bolt from, to unfasten, to open, as, to *unbolt* a gate

Un bōlt', *v i* To explain or open a matter, to make revelation [*Obs.*]

I will *unbolt* to you *Shak.*

Un bōlt'ed, *a* Not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter, not bolted, unsifted, as, *unbolted* meal

Un bŏn'net, *v t* To take a bonnet from, as, to *unbonnet* one's head *W Scott.*

Un bōned', *a* Not boned, deprived of bones

Un bōoked' (bōokt'), *a* Not written in a book; unrecorded "*Unbooked* English lite" *Masson.*

Un bŏot', *v t* To take off boots from

Un bŏrn' (-bŏrn'), *a* Not born, not brought into life, still to appear, future

Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb. *Shak.*
The woes to come the children yet *unborn*
Shall feel this day *Shak.*

Un bo'som, *v t* [*imp & p p* UNBOSOMED, *p pr. & vb n* UNBOSOMING] To disclose freely, to reveal in confidence

Un bo'som er, *n* One who unbosoms or discloses. "An *unbosomer* of secrets" *Thackeray.*

Un bound'a bly, *adv* Without bounds or limits, infinitely [*Obs.*]

I am so *unboundably* beholding to you *Webster*, 1607

Un bound'ed, *a* 1 Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent, infinite, interminable, as, *unbounded* space, *unbounded* power

2 Having no check or control, unrestrained, as, the young man has *unbounded* license, his extravagance is *unbounded*

Un bound'ed ly, *adv* In an unbounded manner, without bounds or limits

Un bound'ed ness, *n* The state or quality of being unbounded, freedom from bounds or limits

Un bōw', *v t* To unbend [*Rare.*] *Fuller.*

Un bowed', *a* Not bowed or arched, not bent

He stood *unbowed* beneath the ills upon him sent. *Byron*

Un bow'el, *v t* [*imp & p p* UNBOWELED, or UNBOWELLED, *p pr & vb n* UNBOWELING, or UNBOWELLING.] To deprive of the entrails, to exenterate, to eviscerate

Un bŏx', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNBOXED (un bŏkst'); *p pr & vb n* UNBOXING] To take or remove from a box or boxes

Un brāce', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNBRACED (un brās'); *p pr & vb n* UNBRACING] To free from tension; to relax, to loose, as, to *unbrace* a drum, to *unbrace* the arms, to *unbrace* the nerves.

Un brāid', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNBRAIDED; *p. pr. & vb n* UNBRAIDING] To separate the strands of; to undo, as a braid, to disentangle.

Un brĕast' (-brĕst'), *v t* To disclose or lay open; to unbosom [*Obs.*] *P Fletcher.*

Un-brēathed' (brēthd'), *a* Not breathed, or having breath, hence, not exercised or employed. "Our *unbreathed* memories" *Shak.*

Un brĕd', *a* Not well bred; destitute of good breeding, unpolished in manners; ill-educated, rude, coarse, as, *unbred* minds; *unbred* servants.

Un-breech', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNBREECHED (un-brĭcht'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNBREECHING]
1 To remove the breeches of, to divest or strip of breeches.
2 To free the breech of, as a cannon, from its fastenings or coverings
Un-brewed' (-brūd'), *a.* Not mixed, pure, genuine. [*Rare*] *Young*
Un-brī'dle, *v. t* To free from the bridle.
Un-brī'dled, *p. a* Loosed from the bridle, or as from the bridle, hence, unrestrained, licentious, violent, as, *unbridled* lust, *unbridled* boldness, *unbridled* passions "Lands deluged by *unbridled* floods" *Wordsworth*
Un-broid', *a* Unbraided [*Obs*] *Chaucer*
Un-bŭck'le (-bŭk'l), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNBUCKLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNBUCKLING] To loose from buckles, to unfasten, as, to *unbuckle* a shoe, to *unbuckle* a girdle
Un-bŭild', *v. t* To demolish, to raze, to destroy
Un-bŭng', *v. t.* To remove the bung from, as a cask
Un-bŭr'den, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNBURDENED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNBURDENING]
1 To relieve from a burden or burdens
2 To throw off, as a burden, to unload
Un-bŭr'then, *v. t* 1 To rid of a load, to free from a burden, to ease, to relieve
2 To throw off, as a burden, to unload, to discharge.
Un-bu'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *v. t* To disinter
Un-bŭt'ton, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNBUTTONED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNBUTTONING] To loose from being fastened by buttons, to loose the buttons of
Un-cāge', *v. t* To loose from a cage
Un-calm' (-käm'), *v. t.* To disturb [*Obs and rare*] *Dryden*
Un-cămp', *v. t* To break up the camp of, to dislodge from camp [*Rare*] "If they could now *uncamp* their enemies" *Milton*
Un-căn'ny, *a* Not canny, wanting skill or tact, not good or blameless unpropitious, unsafe, inopportune, out of the way See CANNY *W Scott*
Un-cănon-ize, *v. t* 1 To deprive of canonical authority
2 To reduce from the rank of a canon or saint
Un-căp', *v. t* To remove a cap or cover from, to open
Un-cā'pa-ble, *a* Incapable [*Obs*] *Fuller*
Un-cāpe', *v. t* (*Sporting*) To let loose, or to let out of a bag, as, to *uncape* a fox, to throw off the dogs, so as to commence the hunt [*Rare*] *Shak*
☞ Said to be a hunting term but no authority is produced and the explanations are various *Nares*
Un-cär'nate, *a* Not fleshly, not consisting of flesh [*Obs*] *Browne*
Un-cāse', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNCASED (un kāst'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCASING]
1 To take out of a case or to remove a case from, to disengage from a covering, to take off or out
2 To flay, to strip [*Rare*] *L'Estrange*
3 (*Mil*) To display or spread to view, as a flag, or the colors of a military body
Un-cau'te lous, *a* Incautious [*Obs*]
Un-cau'tious, *a* Incautious
Unce, *n* [Lat *uncus*, hook] A claw [*Obs*]
Unce, *n* [Lat *uncia*, ounce] An ounce [*Obs*]
Un-cēas'ing, *a* Not ceasing, not intermitting continuing indefinitely or infinitely, perpetual, continual
Un-cēas'ing-ly, *adv* In an unceasing manner, without intermission or cessation, continually
Un-cĕr'e-mō'ni-ous, *a* Not ceremonious, informal, familiar
Un-cĕr'e-mō'ni-ous-ly, *adv* In an unceremonious manner, without ceremony or form, informally
Un-cĕr'tain, *a* [See INCERTAIN]
1 Not certain, not positively known, questionable, equivocal, doubtful "The fashion of *uncertain* evils" *Milton*
2 Not to be depended upon, unreliable, insecure
The fruit of all the glory which he had acquired dwindled into an *uncertain* peace *W Scott*
3 Not having certain knowledge, doubtful, not sure, dubious
Man, without the protection of a superior Being, is *uncertain* of every thing that he hopes for *Tillotson*
4 Not sure of the direction or the result "Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim" *Dryden*
Whistling slings dismissed the *uncertain* stone *Gay*
Syn.—Precarious, doubtful, dubious See PRECARIOUS
Un cĕr'tain, *v. t.* To make or cause to be uncertain [*Obs*] *Raleigh*
Un cĕr'tain-ly, *adv* In an uncertain manner, not certainly, not surely, not confidently, doubtfully "Standards that can not be known at all, or but imperfectly and *uncertainly*" *Locke*
Un cĕr'tain ty, *n.* 1 The quality or state of being uncertain, doubtfulness, dubiousness, as, the latest accounts have not removed the *uncertainty*
2 Contingency "Steadfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery *uncertainties*" *South*
3 Want of certainty, want of precision, as, the *uncertainty* of the signification of words.
4 Something unknown or undetermined.
Our shepherd's case is every man's case that quits a certainty for an *uncertainty* *L'Estrange.*
Un-cĕs'sant, *a* Incessant. [*Obs.*]
Un-cĕs'sant-ly, *adv* Incessantly. [*Obs.*]
Un-chāin', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNCHAINED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCHAINING] To free from chains, confinement, or slavery
Un-chärge', *v. t.* 1. To free from a charge or load, to unload
2 To free from an accusation, to acquit.
3 To remove, as a charge, to retract
Un-chär'i-ot, *v. t* To deprive or throw out of a chariot
Un chär'i ta ble, *a* Not charitable, contrary to charity, severe in judging, harsh, censorious, as, *uncharitable* opinions or zeal
Un-chär'i-ta-ble-ness, *n* The quality of being uncharitable, want of charity, censoriousness
Un chär'i ta-bly, *adv* In an uncharitable manner, in a manner contrary to charity
Un chär'i ty, *n* Want of charity uncharitableness, severity of judgment [*Obs*] "'Twere much *uncharity* in you" *Webster*, 1623
Un-charm', *v. t* To release from some charm, fascination, or secret power
Un-chär'nel, *v. t* To remove from a charnel house or tomb, to disinter
Un chärt'ed, *a* Not described or drawn on a chart.
Un chāste', *a* Not chaste, not continent, not pure, libidinous lewd
Un-chāste'ly, *adv* In an unchaste manner, incontinently, lewdly
Un chās'ti-ty, *n* The state or quality of being unchaste, want of chastity, unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite lewdness
Un-cheer'ful ness, *n* Want of cheerfulness, sadness [*Rare*] *Spectator*
Un-chīld', *v. t* 1. To bereave of children, to make childless [*Obs*] *Shak*
2 To make unlike a child, to divest of the characteristics of a child
Un-chris'ten, *v. t* To render unchristian, to deprive of sanctity [*Obs and rare*] "Hath, as it were, unhallowed and *unchristened* the very duty of prayer itself" *Milton*
Un chris'tian (-krĭst'yan), *a* 1 Not Christian, not converted to the Christian faith, infidel
2 Contrary to Christianity, unbecoming a Christian, as, an *unchristian* reflection, *unchristian* temper or conduct
**Un chris'tian, ***v. t* To deprive of the qualities of Christianity, to make unchristian [*Obs*] *South*
Un-chris'tian ize, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNCHRISTIANIZED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCHRISTIANIZING] To turn from the Christian faith, to cause to degenerate from the belief and profession of Christianity
Un chris'tian ly, *a* Not like or becoming a Christian, unchristian [*Obs*] *Milton*
Un chris'tian ly, *adv* In an unchristian manner, in a manner contrary to Christian principles *Bedell*
Un chris'tian ness, *n* The state or quality of being unchristian, contrariety to Christianity [*Obs*] *K Charles*
Un church', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNCHURCHED (un-chŭrcht'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCHURCHING] To expel from a church, to deprive of the character and rights of a church
Un'ci a (un'shĭ ă), *n*, *pl.* UNCIÆ [Lat]
1 (*Rom. Antiq*) A twelfth part, as of the Roman *as*
2 (*Alg*) A numerical coefficient in any particular case of the binomial theorem [*Obs*]
That admirable invention of Mr Newton, whereby he determines the *uncia* *Hall*
Un'cial (ŭn'shal), *a* [Lat *uncialis*, amounting to the twelfth part of a pound or a foot, from *uncia*, the twelfth part of a pound or a foot, an ounce, an inch, Fr *uncial*, *oncial*, Sp *uncial*] Of, pertaining to, or denoting, a species of character of a large size, compounded between the capital and smaller characters, some of the letters resembling the former, and others the latter It is supposed to have been employed in Latin manuscripts as early as the third or fourth century, and was seldom used after the tenth *Brande*
Un'cial, *n* An uncial letter
Un'ci ā'tim (ŭn'shĭ ā'tim), *adv* [Lat] Ounce by ounce
Un'ci-fôrm, *a* [Fr *unciforme*, from Lat *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, form] Having a curved or hooked form
Uniform bone (*Anat*), one of the bones of the carpus, —so called from its being somewhat hook-shaped
Un'ci nate, *a* [Lat *uncinatus*, from *uncinus*, a hook, from *uncus*, id , Fr *uncin*] (*Bot*) Hooked at the end, furnished with hooked spines

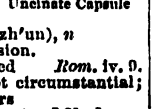
Uncinate Capsule

Un ci'pher, *v. t* To decipher [*Obs*] *Sir W Temple*
Un cir'cum cīg'ion (-sĭr'kum sĭzh'un), *n*
1 Absence or want of circumcision.
2 Those who are not circumcised *Rom.* iv. 9.
Un-cir'cum-stăn'tial, *a* 1 Not circumstantial; not entering into minute particulars
2 Not important, of little moment. [*Obs.*]
Un-cīv'il, *a.* 1. Not civil or civilized.
Men can not enjoy the rights of an *uncivil* and civil state together. *Burke.*
2 Not civil, not complaisant; not courteous; impolite, rude, as, *uncivil* behavior.
Syn.—Uncourteous, unpolite, discourteous, uncourtly, rude, clownish, unmannered,
Un'ci-vil'i-ty, *n.* Incivility. [*Obs*]
Un civ'il-i-zā'tion, *n.* The state of being uncivilized, a state of savageness, rude state.
Un-civ'il-ized, *a.* 1. Not civilized, not reclaimed from savage life, rude, barbarous, as, the *uncivilized* inhabitants of Central Africa
2 Not civil, coarse, indecent [*Rare*] *Addison.*
Un civ'il ly, *adv* In an uncivil manner, uncourteously, rudely
Un-clăsp', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNCLASPED (-klăspt'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCLASPING] To loose the clasp of, to open, as what is fastened with a clasp, as, to *unclasp* a book
Un'cle (ŭng'kl), *n* [O Fr *uncle*, N Fr *oncle*, Pr *oncle*, *avoncle*, from Lat *avunculus*, a maternal uncle, diminutive of *avus*, a grandfather.] The brother of one's father or mother.
My uncle, a pawnbroker — *Uncle-in-law*, the brother of a wife's or a husband's father
Un-clēan', *a* 1 Not clean, foul, dirty, filthy
2 (*Jewish Law*) Ceremonially impure, needing ritual cleansing
He that toucheth the dead body of a man shall be *unclean* seven days *Num* xix 11.
3 Morally impure, sinful. "That holy place, where no *unclean* thing shall enter" *Rogers.*
Adultery of the heart, consisting of inordinate and *unclean* affections *Perkins*
Un clēan'a ble, *a* Incapable of being cleaned
Un-clēan'ness (109), *n* 1 The state or quality of being unclean, foulness, dirtiness, filthiness
Be not troublesome to thyself or to others by *uncleanness* *Taylor*
2 (*Jewish Law*) Want of ritual or ceremonial purity
3 Moral impurity, defilement by sin, sinfulness
Un-clĭnch', *v. t* The same as UNCLINCH
Un-clew' (-klu'), *v. t.* To undo, to unwind, unfold, or untie
Un-clĭnch', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNCLINCHED (un klĭncht'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCLINCHING] To cause to be no longer clinched, to open, as the closed hand, as, to *unclinch* the fist
Un-clōak', *v. t* & *i* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNCLOAKED (un klōkt'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCLOAKING] To remove a cloak or cover from, to take off a cloak or cover
Un-clŏg', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNCLOGGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCLOGGING] To disencumber of a clog, or of difficulties and obstructions, to free from encumbrances, or any thing that retards motion
Un cloi'ster, *v. t* To release from a cloister, or from confinement, to set at liberty
Un clōse', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNCLOSED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCLOSING]
1 To open, to break the seal of, as, to *unclose* a letter
2 To disclose, to lay open
Un clōsed' (-klōzd'), *a* 1 Not separated by inclosures, open
2 Not finished, not concluded. [*Rare*] *Madison*
3 Not closed, not sealed
Un-clōthe', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNCLOTHED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCLOTHING] To strip of clothes, to make naked, to divest
To have a distinct knowledge of things we must *unclothe* them *Watts*
Un-clōthed', *p. a* Not clothed, wanting clothes
Not for that we would be *unclothed*, but clothed upon *2 Cor* v 4
Un-clōth'ed ly, *adv* In an unclothed manner, without clothing [*Obs*] *Bacon*
Un-cloud', *v. t* To free from clouds, to unveil, to clear from obscurity
Un clŭtch', *v. t* To open, as something closely shut "*Unclutch* his griping hand" *Decay of Piety*
Un'co (ŭng'ko), *adv* In a high degree, to a great extent, greatly, very [*Scot*]
Un-cōached' (-kōcht'), *a* Detached or loosed from a coach. [*Obs*] *Chapman*
Un-cŏck', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNCOCKED (un kŏkt'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCOCKING]
1 To let down the cock of, as of a gun, a hat, &c
2 To open or spread from a cock or heap, as hay.
Un-coil', *v. t.* To pull off the coif or cap of.
Un-coil', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNCOILED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCOILING] To unwind or open, as the turns of a rope or other line.
Un-cŏlt', *v. t.* To throw from a colt or horse, to unhorse [*Obs*] *Shak*
Un'com-bine', *v. t* To separate, as substances in combination, to free or release from a state, combination, or union [*Rare*]
Un-cŏme-ăt'a-ble, *a.* Not to be come at, or to be reached, inaccessible. [*Colloq*] Cf RELIABLE
My honor is infallible and *uncomeatable.* *Congreve*
Un-cŏme'li ness (-klŭm'lĭ-nes), *n* The state or quality of being uncomely, want of comeliness, want of beauty or grace, as, *uncomeliness* of person, of dress, or behavior.

Un-cŏme'ly (-kŭm'lȳ), *a.* 1. Not comely; wanting grace or beauty; homely, disagreeable, as, an *un comely* person, *uncomely* dress, *uncomely* manners

2. Unseemly; unbecoming, unsuitable. [*Rare.*]

Un-cŏm'fort-a-ble (-kŭm'furt-), *a.*

1. Not comfortable, affording no comfort, gloomy. "Christmas—the most *uncomfortable* time of the year." *Addison*

2 Giving uneasiness; as, an *uncomfortable* seat or condition.

Un-cŏm'fort-a-ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being uncomfortable, want of comfort or cheerfulness, uneasiness

Un-cŏm'fort a-bly, *adv* In an uncomfortable manner, without comfort or cheerfulness

Un-cŏm'mon, *a* Not common, not usual, infrequent, rare, and hence, remarkable, strange, as, an *uncommon* season, an *uncommon* degree of cold or heat, *uncommon* courage, an *uncommon* production.

Syn.—Rare, scarce, unfrequent, unwonted, unusual

Un cŏm'mon-ly, *adv* In an uncommon manner or degree, unusually, rarely

Un-cŏm'mon-ness (109), *n* The state or quality of being uncommon, rareness of occurrence, infrequency, as, the *uncommonness* of a thing often renders it valuable.

Un'com-mū'ni-ca-ble, *a* Not communicable, incommunicable *Warburton*

Un'com-mū'ni-ca tive, *a* Not communicative incommunicative *Chesterfield*

Un-cŏm'pa nied, *a* Having no company or companion, unaccompanied [*Obs.*] *Jamfax*

Un'com-plēte', *a* Not complete, not finished, not perfect, incomplete [*Obs.*]

Un'com-plȳ'ing, *a* Not complying, not disposed to yield, unbending

Un-cŏm'pro mīs'ing, *a* Not admitting of compromise, not agreeing to terms making no truce or concessions, obstinate, unyielding, inflexible

Un-cŏm'pro-mīs'ing ly, *adv* In an uncompromising manner, obstinately, inflexibly

Un'con çēiv'a-ble, *a* Not to be conceived or understood, incapable of being comprehended inconceivable [*Obs.*] *Locke*

Un'con-çēiv'a-ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being inconceivable, inconceivableness [*Obs.*]

Un'con-çērn', *n* Want of concern, absence of anxiety, freedom from solicitude

A listless *unconcern*
Cold, and averting from our neighbor's good *Thomson*

Un'con-çērned', *a* Not concerned, not anxious feeling no solicitude easy in mind, carelessly secure, as, to be *unconcerned* at what has happened, to be *unconcerned* about the future "Happy mortals, *unconcerned* for more" *Dryden*

Un'con çērn'ed-ly, *adv* In an unconcerned manner, without anxiety "And *unconcernedly* cast his eyes around" *Dryden*

Un'con çērn'ed ness, *n* The state or quality of being unconcerned, freedom from concern or anxiety

Un'con çērn'ing, *a* Not interesting or affecting any one, insignificant, not belonging to one [*Obs.*]

Un'con-çērn'ment, *n* [*Obs.*]

1. State of being unconcerned, or having no concern

2 State of having no share or concern *South*

Un'con-clūd'ent, *a* Inconclusive [*Obs. and rare.*] *Hale Locke.*

Un'con clūd'ing, *a* The state or quality of being inconclusive. [*Obs. and rare.*]

Un'con-clū'sive, *a* Inconclusive [*Obs.*]

Un'con dī'tion al (-dĭsh'un-), *a* Not conditional, limited, or conditioned, absolute unreserved

O, pass not, Lord an absolute decree,
Or bind thy sentence *unconditional* *Dryden*

Un'con-dī'tion-al-ly, *adv* In an unconditional manner, without conditions without terms of limitation, without reservation, as, the troops did not surrender *unconditionally*, but by capitulation

Un'con-dī'tioned, *a* 1 Not subject to conditions, not conditioned

2 (*Metaph.*) Not subject to conditions or limitations, infinite, hence, inconceivable, incogitable *Sir W. Hamilton*

Un'con-fōrm', *a* Not conformed, unlike, dissimilar, not analogous [*Obs.*] "Not *unconform* to other shining globes" *Milton*

Un'con-fōrm'a-bil'i ty, *n* 1 The state or quality of being unconformable, unconformableness

2 (*Geol.*) The condition of not having the planes of one set of strata parallel with those of another *Dana*

Un'con-fōrm'a-ble, *a* 1. Not conformable, not agreeable, not conforming

Moral evil is an action *unconformable* to the rule of our duty. *Watts*

2 (*Geol.*) Not lying in a parallel position, as strata.

Un'con-fōrm'a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being unconformable, unconformability

Un'con-fōrm'a-bly, *adv.* In an unconformable manner.

Un'con-fōrm'i-ty, *n.* Want of conformity, incongruity, inconsistency, non-conformity [*Obs.*]

Un-cŏn'ning, *a.* Not having knowledge, ignorant. [*Obs. and rare.*] *Chaucer*

Un-cŏn'scion-a-ble, *a.* 1. Not conscionable, not conformed to reason, unreasonable, exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation, inordinate, as, an *unconscionable* request or demand

Which use of reason, most reasonless and *unconscionable*, is the utmost that any tyrant ever pretended over his vassals *Milton*

2 Enormous, vast, as, *unconscionable* size

His giantship is gone somewhat crestfallen,
Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides *Milton*

3 Not guided or influenced by conscience [*Obs.*] "These ungenerous as well as *unconscionable* practices" *South*

Un-cŏn'scion-a ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being unconscionable, unreasonableness of hope or claim

Un cŏn'scion-a-bly, *adv* In an unconscionable manner, unreasonably

Un-cŏn'scioŭs, *a* 1 Not conscious, not having consciousness

2 Not made the object of consciousness or of distinct perception, imperceptible

Un cŏn'scioŭs ly, *adv* In an unconscious manner

Un cŏn'scioŭs-ness, *n* The state or quality of being unconscious

Un-cŏn'se crāte, *v. t.* To render not sacred to consecrate [*Obs.*] *South*

Un'con sid'er-ate, *a* Inconsiderate [*Obs.*]

Un'con-sid'er ate ness, *n* Inconsiderateness [*Obs.*] *Hales*

Un'con spic'ū-oŭs, *a* Not open to the view, not conspicuous, inconspicuous [*Rare.*]

Un cŏn'stan-çy, *n* Inconstancy [*Obs.*] "The *unconstancy* of the foundation" *Fuller*

Un cŏn'stant, *a* Not constant, inconstant, not steady or faithful, fickle, changeable [*Obs.*] *Skal*

Un cŏn'stant ly, *adv* In an unconstant manner inconstantly [*Obs.*]

Un cŏn'sti tū'tion-al, *a* Not constitutional not agreeable to the constitution, contrary to the constitution

Un cŏn'sti tū'tion ăl'i ty, *n* The quality of being unauthorized by the constitution, or contrary to its provisions or principles

Un-cŏn'sti-tū'tion-al ly, *adv* In an unconstitutional manner

Un'con-strāint', *n* Freedom from constraint, ease [*Obs.*] *Felton*

Un'con sŭm'mate, *a* Not consummated [*Obs.*]

Un'con-tĕnt'ing-ness, *n* Want of power to content or satisfy [*Obs.*] *Boyle*

Un'con tĕst'a ble, *a* Not to be contested or controverted, incontestable [*Obs.*]

Un cŏn'ti-nent, *a* Incontinent [*Obs.*]

Un'con trōl'la ble, *a* 1 Not controllable, incapable of being controlled, ungovernable, as, in *uncontrollable* temper, *uncontrollable* subjects *uncontrollable* events

2 Indisputable, irrefragable, as an *uncontrollable* maxim, the king's *uncontrollable* title to the English throne [*Rare.*]

Un'con trōl'la bly, *adv* In an uncontrollable manner, without power of opposition

Un cŏn'tro vēr'so ry, *a* Not involving controversy, not controversial [*Obs.*]

Un'con-vĕn'ient, *a* Inconvenient [*obs.*]

Un'con-vĕn'ient ly, *adv* Inconveniently [*Obs.*]

Un'con vēr'sion, *n* The state of being unconverted, impenitence [*Rare.*]

Un'con-vērt'ed, *a* Not converted, not changed, as in opinion, or from one faith to another, especially, not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion, hence, unregenerate, sinful, impenitent

Un-cōrd', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNCORDED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCORDING] To loose from cords, to loosen or unfasten the cord or cords of, to unfasten or unbind, as, to *uncord* a bed, to *uncord* a package

Un-cŏrk', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNCORKED (un-kôrkt'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCORKING] To draw the cork from, as, to *uncork* a bottle

Un-cŏr'ri gi ble, *a* Not capable of being corrected, incorrigible [*Obs.*]

Un'cor rŭpt', *a* Not corrupt, incorrupt [*Rare.*]

Un'cor rŭpt'i bil'i ty, *n* Incorruptibility [*Obs.*]

Un'cor-rŭpt'i ble, *a* Incorruptible [*Obs.*]

Un'cor-rŭpt'ly, *adv* Incorruptly [*Rare.*]

Un'cor-rŭpt'ness, *n* Incorruptness [*Rare.*]

Un coun'sel-a-ble, *a* Not to be advised, not consistent with good advice or prudence [*Obs.*]

Un coŭp'le (un-kŭp'l), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNCOUPLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCOUPLING] To loose, as dogs, from their couples, to set loose, to disjoin

Un coûrt'e-oŭs, *a* Not courteous uncivil, unpolite, not kind and complaisant, rude

Un-coûrt'e-oŭs-ly, *adv* In an uncourteous manner, uncivilly, unpolitely

Un-coûrt'e-oŭs-ness, *n.* State or quality of being uncourteous, incivility, disobliging treatment

Un'e-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *uncus*, hook] Hook-like, hooked [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Un-cŭth' (kōōth'), *a.* [A-S *uncûdh*, from *un*, not, and *cûdh*, known, equivalent to *gecûdh*, p. p. of *cunnan*, to know. Cf UNKED]

1. Unknown. [*Obs.*] "The hope of better that was *uncouth.*" *Spenser.*

I go this *uncouth* errand *Chilton*

2 Unfamiliar, unusual, strange, odd, unseemly, awkward, boorish, clumsy "*Uncouth* in guise and gesture." *J. Taylor.*

Thus sang the *uncouth* swain *Milton.*

Syn.—See AWKWARD

Un cŭth'ly, *adv.* In an uncouth manner, oddly; strangely

Un cŭth'ness (-kōōth'nes), *n* The state or quality of being uncouth, oddness, strangeness, want of agreeableness derived from familiarity, as, the *uncouthness* of a word, or of dress

Un-cŏv'e na ble (-kŭv'-), *a* Not covenable, incovenient, unsuitable [*Obs.*]

Un cŏv'er (un kŭv'er), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNCOVERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCOVERING]

1 To take the cover from, to divest of covering; to disclose, to lay open, to strip "To *uncover* his perjury to the oath of his coronation" *Milton.*

2 To take off the hat or cap of, to bare the head of

Un cŏv'er, *v. i* To take off the hat, to bare the head in token of respect

We are forced to *uncover* after them *Addison*

Un-cowl', *v. t* To deprive of a cowl

Un'cre āte', *v. t* To deprive of existence; to annihilate [*Rare.*] "Long accustomed bondage *uncreate*" *Byron.*

Who can *uncreate* thee thou shalt know *Milton*

Un'cre āte', *a* Not create uncreated [*Obs.*]

Un'cre āt'ed, *p. a* 1 Not yet created, as, misery *uncreated*

2 Not produced by creation, as, God is an *uncreated* being

Un-crĕd'i ble, *a* Not to be believed, not entitled to credit, incredible [*Obs.*]

Un crĕd'it, *v. t* To cause to be disbelieved, to discredit [*Rare.*] "His design to *uncredit* the testimony of Pregion" *Fuller.*

Un-crĕd'it a-ble, *a* Discreditable [*Obs.*]

Un-crown', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNCROWNED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCROWNING] To deprive of a crown, to take the crown from, to dethrone, to discrown.

He hath done me wrong,
And I'll *uncrown* him ere it be long *Shak.*

Unc'tion, *n* [Lat. *unctio*, from *ungere*, *unctum*, to anoint, O Fr *unction*, N Fr *onction*, Pr *unctio*, *oncio* Sp *uncion*, It *unzione*]

1 The act of anointing, smearing, or rubbing with an unguent, oil, or ointment, especially for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration, as, mercurial *unction*

Of all things to be heir and king
By sacred *unction* *Milton*

2 That which is used for anointing, unguent, ointment

The king himself the sacred *unction* made *Dryden*

3 Hence, any thing soothing or lenitive [*Rare.*]

Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul,
That not your trespass but my madness, speaks *Shak.*

4 Hence, that quality in language, address, or the like, which excites emotion, especially strong devotion religious fervor and tenderness, sometimes simulated, factitious, or unnatural fervor. "The delightful equivoque and *unction* of the passage in Farquhar" *Hazlitt.*

Extreme unction (*Rom. Cath. Church*) the rite of anointing in the last hours or the application of sacred oil to the head the hands, and the feet, of a dying person

Unc'tioŭs (ŭngk'shus), *a* Unctuous [*Obs.*]

Unc'tū ŏs'i ty, *n* [Fr *onctuosité*, Pr *unctuositat*, Sp *untuosidad*, It *untuosità*] The state or quality of being unctuous, greasiness, oiliness, fatness *Browne.*

Unct'ū-oŭs (ŭngkt'yu us), *a* [Fr *onctueux*, Pr. *unctuos*, Sp *untuoso*, *untoso*, Pg *untoso*, It *untuoso*, L Lat *unctuosus*, from Lat *unctus*, anointment, from *ungere*, *unctum*, to anoint] Fat, oily, greasy

Unct'ū oŭs ly, *adv* In an unctuous or oily manner

Unct'ū oŭs ness, *n* The state or quality of being unctuous or resembling oil fatness, oiliness.

Un cŭl'pa ble, *a* Not blamable, not faulty, inculpable [*Obs. or rare.*] *Hooker.*

Un cŭlt', *a* [Prefix *un* and Lat *cultus*, p. p. of *colere*, to cultivate. Cf INCULT] Not cultivated; rude illiterate [*Obs.*]

Un cŭlt'ūre, *n* Want of culture or education.

Un cūr'a ble, *a* Incurable [*Obs.*]

Un cūr'a bly, *adv* Incurably [*Obs.*]

Un-cŭrl', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNCURLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNCURLING] To loose from ringlets, to straighten out, as any thing that has been once curled.

The lion *uncurls* his angry mane *Dryden.*

Un cŭr'l', *v. i* To fall from a curled state, as ringlets, to become straight

Un cŭr'rent, *a* Not current, not passing in common payment, not receivable at par or full value; as, *uncurrent* coin or notes.

Un-cŭrse', *v. t* To free from an execration. [*Obs.*]

Un-cûrsed' (kûrst'), } *a.* Not cursed; not execra-
Un-cûrst' } ted.
Un-cûr'tain, *v t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNCURTAINED; *p. pr & vb. n.* UNCURTAINING] To remove a curtain or covering from
Un-cûs'tom-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to custom-house duties.
Un cûs'tomed, *a.* 1 Not subjected to customs or duty.
2 Not having paid duty, or been charged with customs *Smollett.*
Un-cût', *a.* Not cut; not separated or divided by cutting or otherwise, — said especially of the leaves of books when they have not been separated by cutting or trimming in binding
Un-cûth', *n* [A S *un*, not, and *cuth*, known] (*L S Law*) A stranger [*Obs*]
Un dăm', *v t.* To free from a dam, mound, or obstruction
Un dămp'ned, *a* Uncondemned [*Obs*]
Un'da ted, *a* [Lat *undatus*, p p of *undare*, to rise in waves, to wave, to undulate, from *unda*, a wave, Fr *onde*] (*Bot*) Rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf, waved *Lee*
Un-dāt'ed, *a* Not dated, having no date, of unknown age, as, an *undated* letter
Un dăunt'a-ble, *a.* Not to be daunted, intrepid, fearless
Un dăunt'ed, *a* Not daunted, not to be subdued or depressed by fear, intrepid

Syn. — Bold, fearless, brave, courageous intrepid

Un-dăunt'ed ly, *adv* In an undaunted manner, boldly, intrepidly
Un dăunt'ed ness, *n* State or quality of being undaunted, boldness, fearless bravery, intrepidity
Un dē'ad', *a* Not dead, living [*Obs*]
Un dē'ad'li ness, *n* The state of being undeadly, immortality [*Obs*]
Un dē'ad'ly, *a* Not subject to death, immortal [*Obs*]
Un-deaf' (-dĕf', *or* deef'), *v t* To free from deafness [*Obs and rare*]
Un dē'ca gŏn, *n* [Lat *undecim*, eleven, and Gr γωνια, an angle] (*Geom*) A figure of eleven angles, and consequently of eleven sides
Un'de çēive', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNDECEIVED, *p pr & vb n* UNDECEIVING] To cause to be no longer deceived, to free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake
Un'de-çen'na ry, *a* [For *undecamary*, from Lat *undecim*, eleven, from *unus*, one, and *decem*, ten] Eleventh, hence, occurring once in every period of eleven years "It appears from an *undecennary* account laid before Parliament" *I Stiles*
Un'de-çĕn'ni al, *a* Occurring or observed every eleventh year, or every eleven years, belonging to a period of eleven years
Un-dē'çen çy, *n* Indecency [*Obs*]
Un-dē'çent, *a* Not decent, indecent [*Obs*]
Un dē'çent ly, *adv* Indecently [*Obs*]
Un'de-çī'sive, *a* Indecisive [*Rare*]
Un-dĕck', *v t* To divest of ornaments *Shal*
Un-dĕcked' (-dĕkt'), *p a* Not decked, not adorned "Eve *undecked*, save with herself" *Milton*
Un-deed'ed, *a* 1 Not deeded, or transferred by deed, as, *undeeded* land
2 Not signalized by any great action [*Obs and rare*] *Shak*
Un'de fāt'i-ga ble, *a* Indefatigable [*Obs*]
Un'de fens'i-ble, *a* Indefensible [*Obs*]
Un-dē'i fy, *v t* To degrade from the state of deity, to deprive of the character or qualities of a god, to deprive of the reverence due to a god
Un'de mŏn'stra-tīve, *a* Not giving any outward indications of feeling, reserved, whether from modesty, diffidence, or policy
Un'de-nī'a ble, *a* Not deniable, incapable of denial, palpably true, obvious, as, *undeniable* evidence
Un'de-nī'a-bly, *adv* In an undeniable manner, so plainly as to admit no contradiction or denial
Un'de-pārt'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being parted [*Obs*]
Un'der, *prep* [A S *under*, O Sax & Goth *undar*, O Fries *under*, *onder*, L Ger *under*, *unner*, D *onder*, Icel *undir*, Sw & Dan *under*, O H Ger *untar*, N H Ger *unter*, allied to Lat *inter*, Skr *antar*]

1 In a lower position with respect to, so as to be covered, overhung, or overtopped by, lower than, beneath, below, — the correlative of *over*, *above*, *upon*, *on*, as, he stood *under* a tree, the carriage is *under* cover, a cellar *under* the whole house

Bottles let down into wells *under* water will keep long *Bacon*
Be gathered now, ye waters *under* heaven,
Into one place *Milton*

2 Hence, in many figurative uses which may be classified as follows (*a*) In relation to some thing or person that is superior, weighs upon, oppresses, bows down, governs, directs, powerfully influences, or the like, in a relation of subjection, subordination, obligation, liability, and the like, as, to travel *under* a heavy load, to live *under* extreme oppression, to have fortitude *under* the evils of life, to have patience *under* pain, or *under* misfortunes, to behave like a Christian *under* reproaches and injuries; *under* the pains and penalties of the law; the condition *under* which you enter upon your office; *under* the necessity of obeying the laws, *under* vows of chastity

That led the embattled seraphim to war
Under thy conduct *Milton*
Bearing burdens and sore blows
For sinking *under* them. *Shak*

We have before proved both Jews and Gentiles, that they are all *under* sin *Rom* iii 9

(*b*) In relation to something that exceeds in rank or degree, in number, size, weight, and the like, in a relation of the less to the greater, of inferiority, or of falling short

Medicines take effect sometimes *under*, and sometimes over, the natural proportion of their virtue *Hooker*
There are several parishes in England *under* twenty pounds a year *Swift*
It was too great an honor for any man *under* a duke *Addison*

☞ Hence it sometimes means *at with*, or *for*, *less than*, as, he would not sell the horse *under* sixty dollars

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits *Swift*

(*c*) In relation to something that comprehends or includes, that represents or designates, that furnishes a cover, pretext, pretense, or the like, as, the American Revolution commenced *under* the administration of Lord North, Morpheus is represented *under* the figure of a boy asleep, *under* the name of friendship "A crew who *under* names of old renown" *Milton*

The duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine *Pitt*

Under this head may be mentioned the contests between the popes and the secular princes *Tooke*

(*d*) Less specifically, in the relation of being subject, of undergoing regard, treatment, and the like, as, a bill *under* discussion, the enemy landed *under* cover of their batteries

"Abject and lost lay these covering the flood,
Under amazement of their hideous change *Milton*

To knock under See KNOCK — *Under arms* (*Mil*), drawn up in readiness to use arms — *Under fire* with exposure to fire exposed to an enemy's shot — *Under ground* below the surface of the ground — *Under one's signature* See UNDER-SIGNATURE — *Under sail* (*Naut*), moved by sails, in motion — *Under sentence*, having sentence pronounced against — *Under the breath*, with low voice very softly — *Under the lee* (*Naut*), to the leeward as, *under the lee* of the land — *Under the rose* See ROSE — *Under water*, below the surface of the water — *Under way* (*Naut*) in a condition to make progress, hence, in progress having started

Un'der, *adv* In a lower, subject, or subordinate condition in subjection, — used chiefly in a few phrases as, to *bring under*, to reduce to subjection to *keep under*, to maintain in subjection, to control

I keep *under* my body, and bring it into subjection
1 Cor ix 27

Un'der, *a* Lower in rank or degree, subject, subordinate, as, an *under*-officer, *under*-sheriff

☞ *Under* is often used in the formation of compounds denoting that which is less than in right, proper or ordinary or which is inferior, subject, or subordinate to something else, as, *under-agent*, *under-clerk*, *under-craft*, *under-dose* *under-faction* *under-faculty* *under-farmer* *under-keeper*, *under-laborer* *under-ministry*, *under-part* *under-petticoat* *under-pulse* *under-secretary* *under-servant* *under-sphere* *under-thing*, *under-treasurer*, *under-work* *under-workman* and the like New compounds besides those given above may also be legitimately formed with it when the idea admits

Un'der-ăc'tion *n* Subordinate action, action not essential to the main story

The least episodes or *under-actions* are parts necessary to the main design *Dryden*

Un'der-ăct'or, *n* An inferior or subordinate actor
Un'der-āge, *a* Not yet arrived at adult age or at years of discretion, hence, raw, green, boyish, childish [*Obs*]

I myself have loved a lady, and pursued her with a great deal of *under-age* protestation *Webster*

Un'der-ā'gent, *n* A subordinate agent
Un'der bĕăr', *v t* [*imp* UNDERBORE, *p p* UNDERBORNE, *p pr & vb n* UNDERBEARING] [*Rare*]

1 To support, to endure *Shak*
2 To line, to guard, as, cloth of gold *underborne* with blue tinsel [*Obs*] *Shak*

Un'der-bĕăr'er, *n* One who underbears, supports, or sustains, especially, at a funeral, one who bears the corpse
Un'der bĭd', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNDERBID, *p pr & vb n* UNDERBIDDING] To bid or offer less than, as in auctions, when a contract or service is set up to the lowest bidder
Un'der bind', *v t.* To bind beneath.

But the good prince, his hand more fit for blows,
With his huge weight the pagan *underbound* *Fairfax*

Un'der-brāçe', *v t* To brace, fasten, or bind below
Un'der-brânch, *n.* A lower or inferior branch.

It can not sink into my mind
That *under-branches* ever can be
Of worth and value as the tree *Spenser*

Un'der-brĕd, *a* Of inferior breeding or manners.
Un'der brŭsh, *n* Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing beneath large trees, undergrowth.
Un'der-buy', *v. t.* To buy at less than the real value or worth. [*Rare.*] *Beau. & Fl*
Un'der-cāst', *v. t.* To cast under or beneath.
Un'der-chăm'ber lain, *n.* A deputy chamberlain of the exchequer.
Un'der-chaps, *n pl.* The lower chaps or jaw.
Un'der-chārge', *v t.* To charge below or under; to charge less than is usual or suitable, as, to *undercharge* goods or services

Undercharged mine (*Mil*), a mine whose crater is not as wide at top as it is deep *Craighill*

Un'der-chārge, *n* A charge less than is usual or suitable
Un'der-clāy, *n* (*Geol*) A stratum of clay lying beneath a coal bed, often containing the roots of coal plants especially the *Stigmaria*
Un'der-cliff, *n* A subordinate cliff on a shore, made of material that has fallen from the higher cliff above *Dana.*
Un'der-clōthes (klōthz, *colloq.* -klōz), *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others
Un'der-clōth'ing, *n.* Garments worn under the shirt for warmth
Un'der-cōat, *n* A coat worn under another
Un'der-cŏn'duct, *n.* An under or lower conduct or conduit, a subterranean conduit [*Obs*]

We should first of all dig wells and cisterns, and other *underconducts* and conveyances, for the suillage of the house *Wotton*

Un'der creep', *v t* To creep secretly or privily [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*
Un'der-crĕst', *v t* To support as a crest, to bear [*Obs and rare*] *Shak*
Un'der-crŏft, *n* [From *under*, and Prov Eng *croft*, a vault, N H Ger *gruft*, a vault, arched tomb, O H Ger *cruft*, Lat *crypta*, Gr κρύπτη, from κρυπτος, concealed, from κρύπτειν, to conceal] A vault under the choir or chancel of a church, also, a vault or secret walk under ground
Un'der-crŭst, *n* The lower crust, as, the *under crust* of a pie, hence, the lower classes, as, the *under crust* of society [*Sportive*]
Un'der cry', *v t* To cry aloud [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*
Un'der-cŭr'rent, *n* A current below the surface of water, sometimes flowing in a contrary direction to that on the surface *Totten.*
Un'der-dăub'er (-daw'ber), *n* A lower or inferior dauber [*Obs*] *Bp Taylor*
Un'der-dēal'ing, *n* Crafty, unfair, or underhand dealing unfair practice [*Rare*] *Milton*
Un'der-dĭ̄ve', *v t* To delve or dig under [*Obs*]
Un'der dĭg', *v t* To dig under or beneath, to undermine [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*
Un'der ditch', *v t* To form a deep ditch or trench to drain the surface of
Un'der-dō', *v t* [*imp* UNDERDID, *p p.* UNDERDONE, *p pr & vb n* UNDERDOING]

1 To act below one's abilities *B Jonson*
2 To do less than is requisite *Grew*

Un'der-dō', *v t* To do less than is requisite, to cook insufficiently, as, the beef was *underdone*
Un'der-dōse', *v t & i* To give or take, or cause to take, small doses
Un'der-drāin, *n* A covered drain or trench below the surface of the ground, with joints, interstices, or openings, through which the water may percolate from the soil or ground above
Un'der drāin', *v t* To drain by forming a covered channel below the surface
Un'der-drĕssed (-drĕst), *a* Not dressed enough
Un'der-ĕs'ti māte, *v t* To set too low a value on
Un'der-feed', *v t* To feed with too little food, to supply with an insufficient quantity of food
Un'der-fĭ̄l'lōw, *n* A mean, sorry wretch [*Rare*]
Un'der-fill'ing, *n* The lower part of a building [*Rare*] *Wotton*
Un'der-fŏl'lōw, *v t* To follow closely or immediately after [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*
Un'der-fŏng', *v t* [A S *underfangan*, *underfōn*, to undertake, from *under*, under, and *fangan*, *fōn*, to take, N H Ger *unterfangen*, M H Ger *undervangen*, *undervahen*] To take in hand, to circumvent, to entrap [*Obs and rare*] *Spenser.*
Un'der fōot', *adv* Beneath
Un'der-fōot', *a.* Low, base; abject, trodden down
Un'der fûr'nish, *v. t* To supply with less than enough
Un'der fûr'rōw, *v. t* To cover as under a furrow, to plow in
Un'der-gĕt', *v t.* [*Obs*] 1. To get under or beneath *R of Gl.*
2 To understand *R of Gl.*
Un'der-gĭrd', *v t* [See GIRD] To bind below, to gird round the bottom.

They used helps, *undergirding* the ship *Acts* xxvii 17

Un'der gō', *v t* [*imp* UNDERWENT, *p p* UNDERGONE, *p pr & vb n* UNDERGOING]

1 To go or move below or under [*Obs*]
2. To be subjected to, to bear, to pass through, to suffer, to sustain, as, to *undergo* toil and fatigue, to *undergo* pain, to *undergo* grief or anxiety, to *undergo* the operation of amputation, food in the stomach *undergoes* the process of digestion. "Certain to *undergo* like doom." *Milton.*
3. To be the bearer of; to possess. [*Obs.*]

Virtues . . .
As infinite as man may *undergo*. *Shak*

4. To undertake, to support; to hazard [*Obs.*]

I have moved certain Romans
To *undergo* with me an enterprise. *Shak.*

5. To be subject to. [*Obs*]

Claudio *undergoes* my challenge *Shak.*

Un'der-gŏd, *n.* A lower or inferior god, a subordinate deity

Un'der-gown, *n.* A gown worn under another, or under some other article of dress

Her dress was an *undergown* and kirtle of pale sea green silk *W Scott*

Un'der-grăd'ū-ate, *n.* A student or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree

Un'der-grăd'ū-ate ship, *n* The state of being an undergraduate

Un'der-grōan', *v i* To groan beneath, to creak under. [*Obs and rare*]

Earth *under groaned* their high-raised feet *Chapman*

Un'der-ground, *n* A place or space beneath the surface of the ground

Un'der-ground, *a* Being below the surface of the ground, as, an *under ground* story or apartment

Un'der-ground, *adv* Beneath the surface of the earth

Un'der grōw', *v i* To grow to an inferior or less than the usual size or height [*Obs*] *Wyclife*

Un'der grōwth, *n* That which grows under trees, shrubs or small trees growing among large ones

Un'der-grŭb', *v t* To form a mine under, or to undermine something [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Un'der hănd, *adv* 1 By secret means, in a clandestine manner

Baillie Macwheeble provided Jaret, *underhand*, with meal for their maintenance *W Scott*

2 By fraud, by fraudulent means "Such men in revenge committed *underhand*" *Dryden*

Un'der hănd, *a* Secret, clandestine,—usually implying meanness or fraud, or both "*Underhand* detractors" *Addison*

Un'der hănd'ed, *a* 1 Underhand, clandestine

2 Insufficiently provided with hands or workers, short-handed, sparsely populated [*Rare*]

Norway might defy all the world, but it is much *underhanded* now *Coleridge*

Un'der hănd'ed ly, *adv* In an underhanded manner, secretly, clandestinely, sparsely

Un'der-hăng', *v t & i* To hang under or down

Un'der-hĕ'ad, *n* A blockhead or stupid person [*Obs and rare*]

Under heads may stumble without dishonor *Fromme*

Un'der-hēave', *v t* To heave or lift from below [*Obs*] *Wyclife*

Un'der-hew', *v t* [*imp* UNDERHEWED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNDERHEWN, *p pr* & *vb n* UNDERHEWING] To hew less than is usual or proper, especially, to hew, as a piece of timber which should be square, in such a manner that it appears to contain a greater number of cubic feet than it really does *Haldeman*

Un'der-hŏn'est, *a* Not entirely honest [*Rare*]

We think him *under honest* *Shak*

Un'der-jăw, *n* The lower jaw "The retired *under jaw* of a swine" *Paley*

Un'der join', *v t* To join below or beneath, to subjoin [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Un'der keep', *v t* To keep under, or in subjection [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Un'der lāy', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNDERLAID, *p pr* & *vb n* UNDERLAYING]

1 To lay beneath, to support by something laid under

2 To mend the sole of a shoe to sole, to top [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Un'der lāy', *v i* To incline from the perpendicular,—said of a vein in a mine

Un'der-lāy, *n* (*Mining*) 1 The inclination of a vein from the perpendicular,—called also *underlie*

2 (*Typog*) A thickness of paper or pasteboard placed under a cut or part of a cut, or stereotype plate, to bring it up to the proper height, so as to secure the right impression

Un'der-lāy'er, *n* 1 One who underlays that which underlays or is underlaid, a lower layer

2 (*Mining*) A perpendicular shaft sunk to cut the lode at any required depth *Weale*

Un'der lēaf, *n.* A sort of apple good for cider [*Obs*] *Mortimer*

Un'der-lēase, *n* (*Law*) A lease granted by a tenant or lessee, especially, a lease granted by one who is himself a lessee for years, for any fewer or less number of years than he himself holds, a sublease *Kent Burrill*

Un'der-lĕt', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNDERLET, *p pr* & *vb n* UNDERLETTING]

1. To let below the value *Small ft*

2 To let or lease at second hand, to let under a lease

Un'der-lĕt'ter, *n* A tenant who leases

Un'der-lie', *v. t* [*imp* UNDERLAY, *p p* UNDERLAIN, *p pr* & *vb n* UNDERLYING]

1 To lie under, to rest beneath, to be situated under, as, a stratum of clay *underlying* some other formation

2 To be at the basis of, to form the foundation of, to support, as, a doctrine *underlying* a theory

3 To be subject to or responsible for. [*Rare*]

The knight of Ivanhoe *underlies* the challenge of Brian de Bois Guilbert *W Scott*

Un'der-lie, *n* See UNDERLAY.

Un'der-lie', *v i* To lie below or under

Un'der line', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNDERLINED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNDERLINING]

1 To mark a line below, as words, to underscore

2 To influence secretly [*Obs*] *Wotton*

Un'der ling, *n* An inferior person or agent, a mean, sorry fellow

Yet every one shall make him *underling* *Milton*

Un'der-lip, *n* The lower lip

Un'der-lŏck, *n* A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep

Un'der lȳ'ing, *a* Lying beneath or inferior in position, as, the *underlying* strata of a locality — often applied particularly to granite, but rarely found resting on strata of other rocks

Un'der-mâst'ed, *a* (*Naut*) Having masts under the usual dimensions,—said of vessels *Totten*

Un'der-mās'ter, *n* A master subordinate to the principal master

Un'der-mēal, *n* [AS *under*, under, and *mal*, part or portion, as in piece *meal*]

1 Think I am furnished with Cittern [Catharine] pears for one *under-meal* *J Dixon*

2 Hence, a nap taken in the afternoon, a siesta, doze, sleep

In a narrower hunt than the forty years *under meal* of the seven sleepers *Ascham*

3 A meal in the afternoon

Another great supper or *under meal* was made ready for them coming home from ditching and plowing. *Withal* 1599

Un'der mīne', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNDERMINED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNDERMINING]

1 To excavate the earth beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall or be overthrown, to form a mine under, so as to *undermine* a wall "A vast rock *undermined* from one end to the other, and thoroughly running through it" *Addison*

2 To remove the foundation or support of by clandestine means, to ruin in an underhand way, as, to *undermine* reputation, to *undermine* the constitution of the State

He should be warned who are like to *undermine* him *Locke*

Un'der-mīn'er *n* One who undermines, sups, or excavates, one who secretly overthrows, as in an *undermine* of the church

Nobody is bound to look upon an *underminer* or his *undermines* as his friend *South*

Un'der-mĭn'is ter *v t* To serve or minister to in an inferior or subordinate position [*Obs*]

Un'der-mĭth, *n* Mirth concealed or restrained [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Un'der mōst, *a* Lowest in place, rank, state, or condition "The party that is *undermost*" *L'Estrange*

Un'dern *n* [AS *undern*, O Sax & Icel *undorn*, Goth *undaurn*, O H Ger *untarn undarn* Cf UNDERTIME] The third hour of the day, nine o'clock in the morning, according to ancient reckoning [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

In a bed still he lay
Till it was past *undern* of the day *Chaucer*

Un'der nēath', or **Un'der-neath',** *adv* [AS *underneodhen*, from *under*, under, and *neodhen*, *nathan*, beneath downward See NETHER] Beneath, below, in a lower place "Or sullen Mole that runneth *underneath*" *Milton*

The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath* *Addison*

Un'der nēath', or **Un'der-neath',** *prep* Under, beneath

Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die *Ben Jonson*

Un'der-ŏf'fi-cer, *n* A subordinate officer

Un'der pāy', *v t* To pay too little

Un'der-peep', *v t* To peep under [*Rare*] *Shak*

Un'der-pēo'pled (-pē'pld) *a* Not fully peopled

Un'der pĭn', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNDERPINNED *p pr* & *vb n* UNDERPINNING]

1 To lay stones under, as the sills of a building, on which it is to rest

2 To support by some solid foundation, or to place something underneath for support

Un'der pin'ning, *n* 1 The act of one who underpins the act of placing stones under sills

2 That by which a building is underpinned, the stones on which a building immediately rests

Un'der plŏt, *n* 1 A series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subservient to it *Dryden*

2 A clandestine scheme

Un'der-plāy, *v i* To play an inferior part [*Obs*]

Un'der poise', *v t* To weigh or rate below desert [*Rare*] "His worth being much *underpoised* by the uneven scale that currents all things by the outward stamp of opinion" *Marston*

Un'der prāīse', *v t* To praise below desert

Un'der prīze', *v t* To value at less than the worth, to undervalue

Un'der prŏp', *v t* To prop from beneath, to support, to uphold "*Underprop* the head that bears the crown" *Fenton.*

Un'der-pro-pōr'tioned, *a.* Of small or inferior proportions, small; poor "Scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility" *Collier.*

Un'der prŏp'per, *n.* One who, or that which, underprops or supports

Un'der-pŭt', *v t* To put under or beneath.

Un'der-rāte', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNDERRATED; *p pr* & *vb n* UNDERRATING] To rate too low; to rate below the value, to undervalue

Un'der rāte, *n* A price less than the worth, as, to sell a thing at an *underrate*

Un'der-rĕck'on, *v t* To reckon below what is right or proper, to underrate [*Obs*] *Bp Hall.*

Un'der rūn', *v t* To run or pass under, especially, to pass along and under, as a cable, for the purpose of taking in, or of examining, the condition of it

☞ The cable passes over the bows and stern of the boat used while the men haul the boat along by pulling upon the cable *Totten*

To underrun a tackle (*Naut*), to separate its parts and put them in order *Mar Dict.*

Un'der-sāil', *adv* (*Naut*) (*a*) With anchor up, and under the influence of sails (*b*) With sails set, though the anchor is down *Totten.*

Un'der-sāt'ū rā'ted, *a* Not fully saturated

Un'der sāy', *v t* To say by way of derogation or contradiction [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Un'der scōre', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNDERSCORED; *p pr* & *vb n* UNDERSCORING] To draw a mark or line under

Un'der-sell', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNDERSOLD, *p. pr* & *vb n* UNDERSELLING] To sell the same articles at a lower price than, to sell cheaper than.

Un'der sĕt', *v t* To prop or support [*Rare*] *Bacon*

Un'der sĕt, *n* (*Naut*) A current of water below the surface, especially when moving in a direction contrary to that of the wind *Mar Dict*

Un'der sĕt'ter, *n* One who, or that which, undersets or supports, hence, a prop, a pedestal, a support

Un'der sĕt'ting, *n* Something set or built under as a support, the lower part of the pedestal *Wotton.*

Un'der shāp'en *a* Under the usual shape or size, small "His dwarf a vicious *undershapen* thing" *Tennyson*

Un'der-shĕr'iff, *n* A sheriff's deputy

Un'der-shĕr'iff ry, *n* The office of an undersheriff [*Obs*]

Un'der shŏt *a* Moved by water passing beneath,—said of a water wheel, and opposed to *overshot*, as an *undershot* wheel

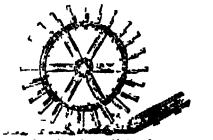

Undershot Wheel

Un'der-shrĭv'el ty, *n* The same as UNDER-SHERIFFRY, q v

Un'der shrŭb, *n* (*Bot*) A low shrub permanent and woody at the base, but with branches decaying yearly *Martyn*

Un'der shrŭb, *a* Partly shrub like *Gray.*

Un'der sīgn' (-sīn'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNDERSIGNED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNDERSIGNING] To write one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter or any legal instrument

To under sign the person whose name is signed, or the persons whose names are signed, at the end, the subscriber or subscribers

Un'der sīzed, *a* Of a size less than is common.

Un'der-skĭnk er, *n* An under tapster [*Obs*]

Un'der-soil *n* Soil beneath the surface, sub-soil.

Un'der-sŏng, *n* 1 The burden of a song, the chorus

Me make a shall sustain his *under song* *Dryden.*

2 Subordinate and accompanying meaning, accompaniment, undertone

In the very best [poetry] there is often an *under-song* of sense which none but the poetic mind can comprehend *London*

Un'der-spŭr'red, *a* The same as UNDERMASTED See UNDERMASTED

Un'der stănd', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNDERSTOOD, *p pr* & *vb n* UNDERSTANDING] [From *under* and *stand* AS *understandan*]

1 To have just and adequate ideas of, to apprehend the meaning or intention of to have knowledge of to comprehend to know, as, to *understand* a problem in Euclid, to *understand* a proposition or a declination, the court perfectly *understands* the advocate or his argument, to *understand* the sacred oracles to *understand* a nod or a wink "I *understood* not all was but a show" *Milton.*

I *understand* not what you mean by this *Shak*

2 To be apprised or have information of, as, I *understand* that Congress has passed the bill

3 To recognize or hold as being or signifying; to suppose to mean, to interpret, to ascribe intention to

The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel *Locke.*

4 To mean without expressing, to imply, to recognize as intended, without express specification

War then, war,
Open or *understood*, must be resolved. *Milton.*

Un'der stănd', *v i.* 1 To have the use of the intellectual faculties, to be an intelligent and conscious being

Imparadised in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see *Donne.*

2. To be informed by another, to learn.

I came to Jerusalem, and *understood* of the evil that Eliashib did. *Neh* xiii. 7.

Un'der-stănd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being understood; intelligible. [*Rare.*] *Chillingworth*

Un'der-stănd'er, *n* One who understands or knows by experience [*Rare.*] *Beau. & Fl*

Un'der-stănd'ing, *p. a* Knowing, skillful, as, he is an *understanding* man

Un'der-stănd'ing, *n* **1** The act of a person who understands any thing (in the several senses of the word), knowledge, discernment, interpretation, explanation, belief.

2. An agreement of opinion or feeling, adjustment of differences, harmony, any thing mutually understood or agreed upon, as, to come to an *understanding* with another.

He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of r good *understanding* between him and his people *Clarendon*

3 The power to understand, the intellectual faculty, the intelligence, the rational powers collectively concerned and designated, the higher capacities of the intellect, the power to distinguish truth from falsehood, and to adapt means to ends

There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him *understanding* *Job* xxxii 8

The power of perception is that which we call the *understanding* Perception, which we make the act of the *understanding*, is of three sorts 1 The perception of ideas in our mind; 2 The perception of the signification of signs; 3 The perception of the connection or repugnancy, agreement or disagreement, that there is between any of our ideas All these are attributed to the *understanding*, or perceptive power, though it be the two latter only that use allows us to say we understand *Locke*

In its wider acceptation, *understanding* is the entire power of perceiving and conceiving, exclusive of the sensibility; the power of dealing with the impressions of sense, and composing them into wholes, according to a law of unity; and in its most comprehensive meaning it includes even simple apprehension *Coleridge*

4 Specifically, the discursive faculty, the faculty of knowing by the medium or use of general conceptions or relations In this sense it is contrasted with, and distinguished from, the *reason*

I use the term *understanding*, not for the noetic faculty intellect proper, or place of principles but for the d anoetic or discursive faculty in its widest signification, for the faculty of relations or comparisons and thus in the meaning in which "verstand" is now employed by the Germans *Sir W Hamilton*

Syn.—Sense, reason, intelligence, perception See SENSE

Un'der-stănd'ing-ly, *adv* In an understanding manner, intelligibly, with full knowledge or comprehension, as, to vote upon a question *understandingly*, to act or judge *understandingly*

The gospel may be neglected, but it can not be *understandingly* disbelieved *J Hawes*

Un'der-stāte', *v t* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will bear

Un'der-stāte'ment, *n* The act of understating, or that which is understated, a statement below the truth

Un'der-stōōd', *imp & p p* of *understand*

Un'der străp'per (110), *n* A petty fellow, an inferior agent

This was going to the fountain-head at once, not applying to the *understrappers* *Goldsmith*

Un'der-strā'tum, *n pl* UN'DER-STRĀ'TA, or UN'DER-STRĀ'TUMS The bed or layer of earth on which the mold or soil rests, sub soil

Un'der-strōke', *v t* To underline or underscore,

Un'der-sūit, *n* A suit worn under another suit

Un'der-tăk'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being undertaken [*Obs.*] *Chillingworth*

Un'der-tāke', *v t* [*imp* UNDERTOOK, *p p* UNDERTAKEN, *p pr & vb n* UNDERTAKING] [From *under* and *take*]

1 To take upon one's self, to engage in, to enter upon, to take in hand, to begin to perform, to set about, to attempt

To second, or oppose, or *undertake*
The perilous attempt *Milton*

2 Specifically, to take solemnly or expressly upon one's self, to lay one's self under obligations, or enter into stipulations, or covenant or contract, to perform or to execute

I'll *undertake* to land them on our coast. *Shak*

3 To assume, as a character [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4 To engage with, to attack. [*Obs.*]

Your lordship should not *undertake* every companion you offend *Shak*

5 To have knowledge of, to hear [*Obs. and rare.*] *Spenser*

6. To have the charge of [*Obs.*] "Who *undertakes* you to your end" *Shak.*

Un der-tāke', *v t* **1** To take upon or assume any business or province.

O Lord, I am oppressed; *undertake* for me. *Is* xxxviii 14

2. To venture, to hazard. [*Obs. or rare*]

It is the cowish tenor of his spirit
That dare not *undertake* *Shak*

3 To promise, to be bound.

I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labor. *Woodward*

To undertake for, to be bound for, to become surety for

Un'der-tāk'er, *n.* **1.** One who undertakes; one who engages in any project or business.

2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another. "To sign deputations for *undertakers* to furnish their proportions of saltpeter." *Evelyn*

In come some other *undertakers*, and promise us the same or greater wonders *South*

3 Specifically, one who takes the charge and management of funerals

Un'der tāk'ing, *n* **1** That which is undertaken, any business, work, or project which a person engages in, or attempts to perform, an enterprise

2 Specifically, the business of an undertaker, as the management of funerals

Un'der-tāxed (-tăkst), *a.* Taxed too little, or at a lower rate than others

Un'der-tĕn'an-cy, *n* Tenancy or tenure under a tenant or lessee, the tenure of an under-tenant

Un'der-tĕn'ant, *n* The tenant of a tenant, one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant

Un'der-tīde, } *n* The under or after part of the
Un'der-tīme, } day, evening [*Obs.*]

He, coming home at *under-time*, there found
The fairest creature that he ever saw *Spenser*

☞ It has no connection with *undern* which refers to an early hour before noon See UNDERN *Bares*

Un'der-tōne, *n* A low or subordinate tone or utterance

Un'der took', *imp* of *undertake* See UNDERTAKE

Un'der-tōw, *n* A current of water below, in a different direction from that on the surface

Un'der tûrn', *v t.* To turn upside down, to subvert [*Obs.*] *Wycliffe*

Un'der-văl'ū ā'tion, *n* The act of valuing below the real worth, rate not equal to the worth

Un'der văl'ūe, *v t* [*imp & p p* UNDERVALUED, *p pr & vb n* UNDERVALUING]

1 To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth

2 To esteem lightly, to treat as of little worth, to despise, to hold in mean estimation

In comparison of the discharge of my duties, I *undervalued* all designs of authority *Atterbury*

I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry *Dryden*

Un'der-văl'ūe, *n* Low rate or price, a price less than the real worth *Hamilton*

Un'der-văl'ū-er, *n* One who undervalues or esteems lightly *Walton*

Un'der-vĕrse, *n* The lower or second verse [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Un'der ween', *v t* To undervalue [*Obs.*]

Un'der wĕnt', *imp* of *undergo* See UNDERGO

Un'der-wood, *n* Small trees that grow among large trees coppice

Un'der-work' (ŭn'der-wûrk'), *v t* [*imp & p p* UNDERWORKED, or UNDERWROUGHT, *p pr. & vb n.* UNDERWORKING]

1 To do like work at a less price than, as, one mason may *underwork* another, a shoemaker can not *underwork* a joiner

2 To undermine, to destroy by clandestine measures

But thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king *Shak*

Un'der work' (ŭn'der-wûrk'), *v t*

1 To work or labor upon less, or for a less price than is sufficient or proper

2 To work or operate in secret or clandestinely [*Rare.*] *B Jonson.*

Un'der work'er (ŭn'der wûrk'er), *n.*

1 One who underworks

2 An inferior or subordinate workman

Un'der-world (ŭn'der-wûrld), *n*

1 The lower or inferior world "That overspreads this *under-world*" *Daniel*

2 The inferior or subordinate portion of mankind [*Rare.*] *Atterbury*

3 The portion of the world which is beneath or beyond the horizon, the opposite side of the world [*Rare.*]

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail,
That brings our friends up from the *under-world* *Tennyson*

Un'der-wrīte' (-rīt'), *v t* [*imp* UNDERWROTE, *p p* UNDERWRITTEN, *p pr & vb n* UNDERWRITING] [See WRITE]

1 To write under something else, to subscribe.

The change I have made I have here *underwritten* *Saunderson.*

2 To subscribe one's name to for insurance, to set one's name to, as a policy of insurance, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage, for a certain premium per cent, as, individuals *underwrite* policies of insurance, as well as companies.

The broker who procures insurance ought not, by *underwriting* the policy, to deprive the parties of his unbiased testimony *Marshall*

Un'der-wrīte', *v t* To practice insuring

Un'der-wrīt'er (110), *n* One who insures; an insurer, — so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.

Un de sĕrv'er, *n.* One of no merit, one who is not deserving or worthy [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un'de-sīgn'ing (-de zīn'-), *p a* Sincere; upright, artless, having no artful or fraudulent purpose, as, it is base to practice on *undesigning* minds.

Un'de-stroy'a-ble, *a.* Indestructible. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

Un'de-tĕr'mi-na-ble, *a* Indeterminable. [*Obs.*]

Un'de-tĕr'mi-nate, *a.* Not determinate; not settled or certain, indeterminate. [*Obs.*]

Un'de-tĕr'mi-nate-ness, *n* Uncertainty, unsettled state, indecision, indeterminateness. [*Obs.*]

Un'de tĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n* Indecision, uncertainty of mind, indetermination. [*Obs.*]

Un'de-tĕr'mined, *a.* **1.** Not determined; not settled, not decided.

2 Not limited, not defined, indeterminate; unbounded

Un-dē'vi-ā'ting, *a.* **1.** Not deviating; not departing from the way, or from a rule, principle, or purpose, steady, regular, as, an *undeviating* course of virtue

2 Not erring, not wandering, not crooked.

Un dē'vi-ā'ting ly, *adv* In an undeviating manner, without wandering, steadily, regularly.

Un-dĕv'il (-dĕv'l), *v t* To free from possession by a devil or evil spirit [*Obs and rare*]

The boy would not be *undevil'led* by all their exorcisms *Fuller*

Un'de-vōte'ly, *adv* Undevoutly [*Obs.*]

Un-did', *imp* of *undo* See UNDO

Un dĭg'e-nous, *a* [From Lat *unda*, a wave, and *genere, gignere*, to beget, produce] Generated by water [*Rare.*] *Kirwan*

Un-dight' (-dīt'), *v t* To put off [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Un-dĭg'ni-fied, *a* Not dignified, occasioning loss of dignity, common, mean.

Un-dine' (un dēn'), *n* [From Lat *unda*, a wave, water] One of a class of fabled water-spirits. [Written also *ondine*]

Un-dī'o çēsed, *a* Unprovided with a diocese, stripped of a diocese [*Rare.*] *Milton*

Un'dī-rĕct', *v t* To misdirect, to mislead [*Obs and rare.*] "Who make false fires to *undirect* seamen in a tempest" *Fuller*

Un'dī rĕct'ed, *a* **1.** Not directed, not guided, left without direction

2 Misdirected, misled [*Rare.*]

3 Not addressed, not superscribed, as a letter

Un'dis cĕrn'ing (-diz zĕrn'ing), *n.* Want of discernment [*Rare.*] *Spectator*

Un-dis'çi plined, *a* **1** Not disciplined, not duly exercised and taught, not subdued to regularity and order, raw, as, *undisciplined* troops, *undisciplined* valor

2 Not instructed, untaught, as, *undisciplined* minds

Un'dis-clōse', *v t* Not to discover, to keep close or secret [*Obs.*] *Daniel*

Un'dis creet', *a* Not discreet, prudent, or wise, indiscreet [*Obs.*]

Un'dis-creet'ly, *adv* Indiscreetly [*Obs.*]

Un'dis-crē'tion (krĕsh'un), *n* The quality or act of being undiscreet, indiscretion [*Obs.*]

Un'dis-pōs'ed ness, *n* Indisposition, disinclination [*Obs.*]

Un dis'pu-ta-ble, *a* Indisputable [*Obs.*]

Un dis'pu ta-ble-ness, *n* Indisputableness. [*Obs.*]

Un'dis tĭnc'tive, *a.* Making no distinctions, in discriminating

As *undistinctive* Death will come here one day, Sleep comes now *Dickens.*

Un'di-vĭd'ed, *a* **1** Not divided, not separated or disunited, unbroken, whole, as, *undivided* attention or affections

2 Not set off, as a share in a firm, not made actually separate by division, as, a partner, owning one half in a firm, is said to own an *undivided* half so long as the business continues and his share is not set off to him

3 (*Bot.*) Not lobed, cleft, or branched, entire

Un'di-vĭd'ū al, *a* Incapable of division or separation, indivisible. [*Obs.*]

True courage and courtesy are *undividual* companions *Fuller*

Un'di-vĭn'a ble, *a.* Not to be divined, incapable of being divined or discovered

Un-dō', *v t* [*imp* UNDID, *p p.* UNDONE, *p pr & vb n* UNDOING]

1 To reverse, as what has been done, to annul, to bring to naught

To-morrow, ere the setting sun,
She'd all *undo* what she had done *Swift*

2 To loose, to open, to take to pieces, to unravel, to unfasten, to untie, as, to *undo* a knot.

She took the spindle, and, *undoing* the thread, gradually measured it *W Scott*

3 To bring to poverty, to impoverish, to ruin, as in reputation, morals, or the like, as, many are *undone* by unavoidable losses, but more *undo* themselves by vices and dissipation, or by indolence

Equivocation will *undo* her *Shak*

Un-dŏck', *v. t.* To take out of dock, as, to *undock* a ship.

Un-dō'er, *n* One who undoes or brings destruction, one who reverses what has been done, one who ruins the reputation of another

Un-dō'ing, *n.* **1.** The reversal of what has been done.

2. Ruin, destruction. "The utter *undoing* of some." *Hooker.*

Un-dōne' (-dŭn'), *p. p.* of *undo.* See UNDO.

Un-dŏŭb'le (-dŭb'l), *v. t.* To unfold or render single. [*Rare.*]

Un-doubt'a-ble (-dout'-), *a.* Not to be doubted; indubitable. [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall.*

Un-doubt'ed (-dout'-), *a.* Not doubted; not called in question, indubitable; indisputable, as, *undoubted* proof, *undoubted* truth.

Un-doubt'ed-ly (-dout'-), *adv* In an undoubted manner, without doubt, without question, indubitably.

Un-drąw', *v. t.* To draw aside or open. [*Rare*]

Angels *undrew* the curtains of the throne *Young.*

Un-drĕss', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* UNDRESSED (un-drĕst'), *p. pr* & *vb n.* UNDRESSING.]

1. To divest of clothes, to strip.

2. To deprive of ornaments, to disrobe

3 (*Med*) To take the dressing or covering from, as a wound.

Un'dress, *n.* 1. A loose, negligent dress

2. (*Mil.* & *Naval*) Authorized habitual dress of officers and soldiers, but not full uniform

Un-dŭbbed', *a.* Not dubbed, not rewarded with the honor of knighthood

What made his valor *undubbed?* *Donne*

Un-dŭ'bi-ta-ble, *a.* Indubitable [*Obs*]

Un-dūe', *a* 1 Not due, not yet owing, as, a debt, note, or bond, *undue*

2 Not right, not legal; improper, as, an *undue* proceeding *Bacon*

3 Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty, disproportioned, excessive, immoderate, inordinate, as, an *undue* regard to the externals of religion, an *undue* attachment to forms, an *undue* rigor in the execution of law

Un-dūe'ness, *n.* The state of being undue, or of being not due.

Un-dūke', *v. t.* To deprive of dukedom *Swift*

Un'du-lant, *a* Undulating, undulatory [*Rare*]

Un'du-la-ry, *a.* [From N Lat *undula*, a little wave, diminutive of Lat *unda*, a wave] Moving like waves, waving, undulatory [*Obs*] *Browne*

Un'du lāte, *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* UNDULATED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNDULATING] [N Lat *undulare, undulatum*, from *undula*, a little wave, Sp *undular*, Fr *onduler*] To move backward and forward, or up and down, as waves, to cause to vibrate "Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated and *undulated*" *Holder*

Un'du-lāte, *v. i.* To vibrate, to move back and forth, to wave, as, *undulating* air.

Un'du-late, } *a* [N Lat *undulatus*, p p of *un-*
Un'du-lā'ted, } *dulare*. It *ondulato*, Fr *ondulé* See *supra*]

1. Resembling, or in the nature of, waves, undulatory

2 (*Bot*) Waved obtusely up and down, near the margin, as a leaf or corol, wavy

Un'du lā'ting, *p a* Rising and falling like waves, resembling waves, either in form or motion, rolling, as, an *undulating* medium, *undulating* ground

Un'du-lā'ting ly, *adv.* In an undulating manner, in the form of waves

Un'du-lā'tion, *n* [N Lat *undulatio*, It *undulazione, ondulazione*, Sp. *undulacion, ondulacion*, Fr *ondulation*]

1 A waving motion or vibration, as, the *undulations* of a fluid, of water, or air, the *undulations* of sound

2. (*Med*) The movement of a fluid collected in any natural or artificial cavity, which is felt by pressure or by percussion, properly practiced,—called also *fluctuation* *Dunglison*

3 (*Mus.*) A rattling or jarring of sounds, as when discordant tones are sounded together,—called also *beat.*

4 (*Physics.*) A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid medium, propagated continuously among its particles, involving sometimes alternate compression and dilatation, but with no translation of the particles themselves corresponding to the propagation of the wave, a wave-motion, a vibration

Un'du-lā'tion-ist, *n* One who advocates the undulatory theory of light

Un'du-lā'tive, *a* Consisting in, or accompanied by, undulations, undulatory

Un'du-la to-ry (50) (Synop § 130), *a* [N Lat *undulatorius*, It *ondulatorio*, Sp *undulatorio, ondulatorio*, Fr *ondulatoire*] Moving in the manner of waves, resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall, pertaining to a propagated alternating motion, as of waves

Undulatory theory (*Opt*), that theory of light which regards its various phenomena as due to undulations in an ethereal medium, propagated from the radiant with immense, but measurable, velocities, and producing different impressions on the retina according to their amplitude and frequency, the sensation of brightness depending on the former, that of color on the latter The undulations are supposed to take place, not in the direction of propagation, as in the air-waves constituting sound, but transversely, and the various phenomena of refraction, polarization, interference, &c, are attributable to the different affections of these undulations in different circumstances of propagation It is computed that the frequency of the undulations corresponding to the several colors of the spectrum ranges from 458 millions of millions per second for the extreme red ray, to 727 millions of millions for the extreme violet, and their lengths for the same colors, from the thirty-eight thousandth to the sixty thousandth part of an inch The theory of ethereal undulations is applicable not only to the phenomena of light, but also to those of heat, chemical power, &c The *undulatory theory* is opposed to the *corpuscular* or *emanation theory* of light, according to which light is a material fluid or substance of extreme subtilty

Un dŭll', *v t.* To remove the dullness or obscurity of, to clear, to purify. [*Obs. and rare*] *Whitlock*

Un-dŭ'ly, *adv* In an undue manner, not according to duty or propriety, not in proper proportion, excessively, as, his strength was *unduly* exerted

Un dŭmp'ish, *a* To relieve from being dumpish, to drive away the dumps from, to cheer. [*Obs. and rare*] *Fuller.*

Un dŭst', *v t* To free from dust [*Obs*]

Un dwĕll'a-ble, *a* Not capable of being dwelt in, uninhabitable [*Obs and rare*] *Wycliffe*

Un-dy'ing, *a* 1 Not dying, not perishing

2 Not subject to death, immortal, as, the *undying* souls of men

Un ĕarth', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNEARTHED (ĕrthd'), *p pr* & *vb n* UNEARTHING] To drive or draw from the earth, to uncover, hence, to bring out from concealment, to bring to light, to disclose "To *unearth* the root of an old tree" *Wordsworth*

Un ĕarth'ly, *a* Not terrestrial, supernatural preternatural

Un-ĕase', *n* Want of ease, uneasiness [*Obs*]

Un-ĕa'si-ly, *adv* In an uneasy manner, with uneasiness or pain, with difficulty, not readily

Un ĕa'si ness, *n* 1 The quality or condition of being uneasy, restlessness, want of ease, disquiet, perturbation, disquietude

2 That which makes uneasy or gives trouble, ruggedness, as, the *uneasiness* of the road. [*Obs or rare*] *Burnet*

Un-ĕa'sy, *a* 1 Not easy, hard, difficult [*Obs or rare*] "Things so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood" *Boyle*

The road will be *uneasy* to find *W Scott*

2 Not easy, restless, disturbed, unquiet, disturbed by pain, anxiety, or the like

The soul *uneasy* and confined from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come *Pope*

3 Not easy in manner, constrained, stiff, awkward, not graceful, as, an *uneasy* deportment

4 Occasioning want of ease, constraining, cramping disagreeable, unpleasing "From his *uneasy* station" *Milton*

A sour, untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him *Spectator*

Un ĕath', *adv* [From prefix *un* and *eath*, A-S. *uneadh*] Not easily [*Obs*]

Who he was, *uneath* was to descry *Spenser*

Un ĕath', or **Un ĕath'**, *adv* [Contracted from *underneath*] Beneath, below [*Obs*]

And seemed *uneath* to shake the steadfast ground *Spenser*

Un-ĕdge', *v t* To deprive of the edge, to blunt.

Our weapons
And bodies that were made for shining brass
Are both *unedged* with ease *Beau & Fl*

Un'ef fĕct'ū al, *a* Ineffectual [*Obs*]

Un'e-lās'tic, *a* Not elastic, inelastic [*Rare*]

Un'e las-tĭc'i-ty, *n* The state of being not elastic, or destitute of elasticity, inelasticity [*Rare*]

Un-ĕl'e gant, *a* Inelegant [*Rare*] *Milton*

Un ĕl'i gi ble, *a* Ineligible [*Obs*]

Un'em bär'rassed (ŭn'em-bär'rast), *a*

1 Not embarrassed, not perplexed in mind, not confused, as, the speaker appeared *unembarrassed*

2 Free from pecuniary difficulties or encumbrances, as, he or his property is *unembarrassed*

3 Free from perplexing connection, as, the question comes before the court *unembarrassed* with irrelevant matter

Un'em-bŏd'ied, *a* 1 Free from a corporeal body, disembodied, as, *unembodied* spirits

2 Not embodied, not collected into a body, as, *unembodied* militia

Un'en-cŭm'ber, *v t.* To free from incumbrance, to disencumber.

Un ĕnd'ing, *a* Not ending, everlasting, eternal.

Un'en tăn'gle (-tăng'gl), *v t* To free from complication or perplexity, to disentangle. [*Obs*]

Un ē'qual, *a* [See INEQUAL]

1 Not equal, not matched, not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, strength, talents, acquirements, age, station, or the like, inferior, inadequate, insufficient

2 Ill balanced or matched, disproportioned, hence, partial, unjust, unfair, as, an *unequal* peace [*Obs*] "Against *unequal* arms to fight in pain" *Milton* "Jerome, a very *unequal* relator of the opinions of his adversaries" *Worthington*

3 Not uniform, not regular, as, *unequal* pulsations.

4 (*Bot.*) Not having the two sides or the parts symmetrical

Un-ē'qual a-ble, *a.* Not capable of being equaled. [*Obs*] *Boyle.*

Un-ē'qualed, *a* Not equaled or to be equaled, unparalleled, unrivaled, exceeding, surpassing,—in a good or bad sense, as, *unequaled* excellence, *unequaled* ingratitude or baseness. [Written also *unequalled*]

Un ē'qual ly, *adv.* In an unequal manner; not equally; in different degrees, in disproportion; unsymmetrically, irregularly.

Unequally pinnate (*Bot*), pinnate, but with an odd number of leaflets *Grey.*

Un-ē'qual-ness, *n.* The state of being unequal; inequality

Un ĕq'ui-ty, *n.* Want of equity or uprightness; injustice, wickedness, iniquity [*Obs*]

Un'e-quiv'o-cal, *a* 1. Not equivocal, not doubtful, clear, evident, as, *unequivocal* evidence.

2 Not ambiguous, not of doubtful signification; not admitting different interpretations; as, *unequivocal* words or expressions

Un'e-quiv'o-cal ly, *adv* In an unequivocal manner, without doubt, without room to doubt, plainly, with full evidence

Un'e quiv'o cal-ness, *n.* The state of being unequivocal

Un ĕrr'ing, *a.* 1 Committing no mistake, incapable of error, as, the *unerring* wisdom of God.

2 Incapable of failure, certain, as, he takes *unerring* aim

Un-ĕrr'ing ly, *adv* In an unerring manner; without mistake

Un'es sĕn'tial, *a* 1 Not essential, not of prime importance, not indispensable, unimportant, unnecessary

2 Void of real being [*Rare*] *Milton.*

Un'es sĕn'tial, *n* Something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity, as, forms are among the *unessentials* of religion

Un'es-sĕn'tial ly, *adv* In an unessential manner; not essentially

Un'es-tăb'lish, *v. t* To deprive of establishment, to unfix [*Obs*]

The Parliament demanded of the king to *unestablish* that prelatical government which, without Scripture, had usurped over us *Milton.*

Un-ē'ven (-ē'vn), *a* 1 Not even, not level, not uniform, rough, as, an *uneven* road or way, *uneven* ground

2 Not equal, not of equal length

Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet *Peacham.*

Uneven number, a number not divisible by two without a remainder, an odd number, as, three, five, and seven are *uneven* numbers

Un-ē'ven ly, *adv* In an uneven manner

Un-ē'ven ness (109), *n* 1 The quality of being uneven, want of uniformity or smoothness, inequality of surface, irregularity, as, the *unevenness* of ground or of roads

2 Want of uniformity, disturbance, changeableness, turbulence, as, *unevenness* of temper, the *unevenness* of King Edward's reign. [*Rare*] *Hale.*

Un ĕv'i ta-ble, *a* Not to be escaped, unavoidable; inevitable [*Obs*]

Un'ex ăct', *a* Not exact, inexact [*Rare*]

Un'ex ăm'pled, *a* Having no example or similar case, without precedent, unprecedented, unparalleled "A solemn and for many ages *unexampled* act of punishment" *Milton* "A revolution . . . *unexampled* for grandeur of results" *De Quincey.*

Un'ex cĕp'tion-a ble, *a* Not liable to any exception or objection, unobjectionable, faultless, good, excellent, as, a man of most *unexceptionable* character

Un'ex cĕp'tion a ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being unexceptionable

Un'ex-cĕp'tion-a-bly, *adv* In an unexceptionable manner

Un'ex-cĕp'tive, *a.* Not exceptive, not admitting of exception

Un'ex cūs'a-ble, *a.* Inexcusable [*Obs*]

Un'ex-cūs'a-ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being unexcusable, inexcusableness [*Obs*]

Un'ex hąust'i ble, *a* Not to be exhausted, inexhaustible [*Rare*] *De Quincey.*

Un'ex pĕct', *a* Unexpected [*Obs. and rare*]

Un-ĕx'pec tā'tion, *n* Want of expectation or foresight [*Obs. and rare*] *Bp Hall.*

Un'ex-pĕct'ed, *a* Not expected, coming without warning, not provided against, sudden, as, the *unexpected* appearance of the enemy *Motley.*

Un'ex pĕct'ed-ly, *adv* In an unexpected manner; at a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly

Un'ex-pĕct'ed ness, *n* The quality of being unexpected, or of coming suddenly and by surprise.

Un'ex-pē'di-ent, *a* Inexpedient [*Obs*]

Un'ex pē'ri ence, *n* Inexperience [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Un'ex pē'ri-enced (ŭn'eks pē'ri-enst, 89), *a.*

1 Not experienced, not versed, not acquainted by trial or practice, inexperienced

2 Untried,—applied to things [*Rare*] *Cheyne.*

Un'ex-pĕrt', *a* Wanting skill, not expert, inexpert [*Rare*] *Prior.*

Un'ex-pĕrt'ly, *adv.* In an unexpert manner; inexpertly [*Rare*]

Un'ex prĕss'i ble, *a* Inexpressible. [*Rare.*]

Un'ex-prĕss'i-bly, *adv.* Inexpressibly. [*Rare.*]

Un'ex-prĕss'ive, *a.* 1. Not expressive, not having the power of utterance

2 Incapable of being expressed, inexpressible; unutterable [*Obs.*]

Harping in loud and solemn choir,
With *unexpressive* notes, to Heaven's new-born heir. *Milton.*

Un'ex-prĕss'ive-ly, *adv.* In an unexpressive manner, inexpressibly, unutterably. [*Rare.*]

Un-ex-tĭn'guish-a ble, *a.* Inextinguishable.
Un-ex tĭn'guish-a bly, *adv.* Inextinguishably.
Un ĕx'tri-ca-ble, *a* Inextricable [*Obs.*]
Un-făil'a-ble, *a* Incapable of failure; infallible. [*Obs and rare*] *Bp. Hall.*
Un-făil'a-ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being unfailable. [*Obs*] *Bp. Hall.*
Un-făil'ing, *p. a* Not failing, not liable to fail, not capable of being exhausted
Un-făil'ing ly, *adv* In an unfailing manner, without failure
Un făil'ing ness, *n* The state or quality of being unfailing
Un făint'ing, *p a* Not fainting, not sinking, not failing under toil *Sandys*
Un-făir' (4), *a* Not fair, not honest, not impartial, disingenuous, using or involving trick or artifice, dishonest, unjust, unequal

You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt *Swift*

Un făir'ly, *adv* In an unfair or unjust manner
Un făir'ness, *n* The state or quality of being unfair, dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice, use of trick or artifice, want of equitableness, injustice, as, the *unfairness* of a proceeding
Un-făith', *n* Absence of faith, faithlessness [*R.*]

Faith and *unfaith* can ne'er be equal powers;
Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all *Tennyson*

Un făith'fŭl, *a* 1 Not faithful, not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty, violating trust or confidence, treacherous, perfidious, as, an *unfaithful* subject, an *unfaithful* husband or wife, an *unfaithful* servant, an *unfaithful* ballot or agent

My feet through wine *unfaithful* to their weight *Pope*

2 Not possessing faith, infidel [*Rare*] *Milton*
Un făith'fŭl-ly, *adv* In an unfaithful manner, in violation of promises, vows, or duty, treacherously, perfidiously, negligently, imperfectly, as, work *unfaithfully* done
Un-făith'fŭl ness, *n* The quality of being unfaithful, neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance, or other duty, breach of confidence or trust reposed, perfidiousness, treachery, as the *unfaithfulness* of a husband to his wife, or of a wife to her husband, the *unfaithfulness* of an agent, servant, or officer.
Un făl'cā ted, *a* 1 Not falcated or hooked
2 Having no deductions, not curtailed or shortened [*Rare*] *Swift*
Un-făl'ĭ ble, *a* Infallible [*Obs*] *Shak.*
Un-făsh'ion a ble, *a* Not fashionable; not according to the prevailing mode, not of, or according to, the fashion, as, *unfashionable* dress or language
Un-făsh'ion a-ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being unfashionable, neglect of the prevailing mode, deviation from reigning custom
Un-făsh'ion a-bly, *adv* In an unfashionable manner, not according to the fashion, as, to be *unfashionably* dressed
Un-făs'tĕn (-făs'n), *v. t* To loose; to unfix; to unbind, to untie.
Un-fă'thered, *a.* Having no father, fatherless. [*Rare*] *Shak*
Un făth'om a-ble, *a* Not fathomable, not to be sounded with a line of ordinary length, as, an *unfathomable* sea
Un-făth'om a-ble-ness, *n* The state of being unfathomable
Un-făth'om-a-bly, *adv* In an unfathomable manner, so as not to be capable of being sounded
Un-fă'vor-a-ble, *a.* Not favorable, not propitious, not disposed or adapted to countenance or support, unpropitious, adverse, contrary, discouraging
Un fă'vor a ble-ness, *n* The quality of being unfavorable, unpropitiousness, unkindness, want of disposition to countenance or promote
Un-fă'vor a bly, *adv* In an unfavorable manner, unpropitiously, unkindly, so as not to countenance, support, or promote
Un-fĕar', *a* Having no fear, not afraid; fearless. [*Obs*] *Fairfax.*
Un-fĕat'tured (fĕt'yurd), *a.* Wanting regular features, deformed.

Visage rough,
Deformed, *unfeatured.* *Dryden*

Un-fĕat'y, *a.* Not feat, not dexterous or skillful, unskillful. [*Obs*] *Sidney.*
Un feel'ing, *a.* 1. Destitute of feeling, void of sensibility, insensible
2. Without kind feelings, cruel, hard-hearted.

To each his sufferings all are men,
Condemned alike to groan;
The tender for another's pain,
The *unfeeling* for his own *Gray*

Un-feel'ing-ly, *adv.* In an unfeeling or cruel manner
Un feel'ing ness, *n.* The state or quality of being unfeeling, insensibility, hardness of heart; cruelty
Un feigned' (-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit, not hypocritical, real, sincere; as, *unfeigned* piety to God, *unfeigned* love to man.
Un feign'ed-ly (-fān'ed-ly), *adv.* In an unfeigned manner, without hypocrisy, really, sincerely.

Nothing in Christianity is more conspicuous . . . than that Christians are to love each other *unfeignedly* as brethren. *J Taylor.*

Un-fĕl'lōw, *v. t.* To prevent from being a fellow or companion, to separate as fellows; to dissociate.

"Death quite *unfellows* us." *E. B. Browning.*

Un-fĕl'lōwed, *a.* Without a fellow; unmatched, unmated. *Dryden.*
Un fĕnce', *v. t.* To strip of fence; to remove a fence from
Un-fĕnced' (fĕnst'), *a.* 1 Deprived of a fence
2 Not fenced, not inclosed by a fence, defenseless
Un fĕr'tile, *a.* Not fertile, infertile.
Un fĕr'tile-ness, *n.* The state of being unfertile, infertility
Un fĕt'ter, *v t* [*imp. & p p* UNFETTERED, *p. pr. & vb n* UNFETTERING]
1 To loose from fetters, to unchain, to unshackle
2 To free from restraint, to set at liberty, as, to *unfetter* the mind
Un feŭd'al ize, *v t* To cause to depart from feudal customs or character, to make not feudal
Un file', *v t* To remove from a file, roll, or record [*Obs and rare*] *Ford*
Un filed', *a* Not defiled pure [*Obs*] *Surrey*
Un fil'ial (fil'yal), *a* Unsuitable to a son or child, undutiful, not becoming a child
Un fil'ial ly, *adv* In an unfilial manner, in a manner unbecoming a child
Un fin'ished (un fin'isht), *a* Not finished, not brought to an end, imperfect, incomplete, wanting the last hand or touch, as, an *unfinished* house, an *unfinished* painting
Un firm', *a* [See FIRM] Not firm, weak, feeble, infirm [*Rare*] "With feet *unfirm*" *Dryden*
Un firm'ness, *n* The state of being unfirm or infirm, instability
Un fit', *a* Not fit, unqualified improper, unsuitable, as, a man *unfit* for an office
Un-fit', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNFITTED, *p pr. & vb n* UNFITTING]
1 To make unsuitable, to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for any thing, to disable, as, sickness *unfits* a man for labor
2 To disqualify, to deprive of qualities necessary for any thing, as, sin *unfits* us for the society of holy beings
Un fit'ly, *adv.* In an unfit manner, not properly, unsuitably
Un-fit'ness, *n* The quality of being unfit, want of suitable powers or qualifications, want of propriety or adaptation to character or place
Un fix', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNFIXED (un fĭkst'), *p pr & vb n* UNFIXING]
1 To loosen from a fastening, to detach from any thing that holds, to unsettle, to unhinge, as, to *unfix* the mind or affections
2. To make fluid, to dissolve.

Nor can the rising sun
Unfix their frosts *Dryden*

Un-fix'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being unfixed or unsettled
Un flĕsh', *v. t.* To deprive of flesh, to reduce to a skeleton "*Unfleshed* humanity" *Wordsworth*
Un flĕshed' (-flĕsht'), *a* Not fleshed, not seasoned to blood, raw, as, an *unfleshed* hound, *unfleshed* valor [*Rare*] *Shak.*
Un flĕx'i-ble, *a* Not flexible, inflexible [*Rare*]
Un fōld', *v t* [*imp & p. p.* UNFOLDED, *p pr & vb n* UNFOLDING]
1. To open the folds of, to expand, to spread out

Unfold thy forehead gathered into frowns *Herbert*

2 To open, as any thing covered or close, to lay open to view or contemplation, to bring out in all the details, or by successive development, to display, to disclose, to reveal, to declare, to tell, as, to *unfold* one's designs, to *unfold* the principles of a science.

Unfold the passion of my love *Shak*

3 To release from a fold or pen, as, to *unfold* sheep
Un fōld', *v. t.* To open, to become disclosed or developed

The wind blows cold
While the morning doth *unfold* *J Fletcher*

Un-fōōl', *v. t* To restore from folly, or from being a fool. [*Obs*] *Shak.*
Un fōre-see'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being foreseen [*Rare*] *South.*
Un for-gĭv'en, *a.* Not forgiven; not pardoned
Un for-gĭv'ing, *a* Not forgiving, not disposed to overlook or pardon offenses; implacable, inexorable
Un fōrm', *v t* To decompose or resolve into parts, to destroy the form of, to unmake. [*Rare*] *Good*
Un fōrmed', *p. a* 1 Decomposed or resolved into parts, having the form destroyed.
2 Not formed, not arranged into regular shape, order, or relations.

Unformed stars (*Astron*), stars not grouped into any constellation, sporadic stars

Un-fōrt'ū-nate, *a.* Not fortunate; unsuccessful; not prosperous, unlucky, attended with misfortune, unhappy; as, an *unfortunate* adventure, an *unfortunate* man; an *unfortunate* commander; *unfortunate* business.
Un fōrt'ū-nate-ly, *adv.* In an unfortunate manner; unsuccessfully; unhappily.
Un-fōrt'ū-nate-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being unfortunate; ill luck; ill fortune; failure of success.
Un-found'ed, *a.* 1. Not founded; not built or established
2. Hence, having no foundation; baseless; vain idle, as, *unfounded* expectations.
Un-found'ed-ly, *adv.* In an idle or unfounded manner.
Un-frăm'a-ble, *a.* Not capable of being framed or formed [*Obs*] *Hooker*
Un-frăm'a-ble-ness, *n.* The quality of not being framable [*Obs*] *Sanderson*
Un frāme', *v. t.* To take apart, or destroy the frame of
Un frăn'gi ble, *a* Infrangible [*Obs.*]
Un frē'quen cy, *n* The state of being unfrequent
Infrequency [*Rare*] *Cowper*
Un frē'quent, *a.* Not frequent, not common, not happening often, infrequent
Un frē-quĕnt', *v t* To cease to frequent. [*Obs*
Un'fre-quĕnt'ed, *a.* Rarely visited, seldom resorted to by human beings, as, an *unfrequented* place or forest
Un frē'quent ly, *adv.* Not often, seldom, infrequently
Un frĭend', *n* One not a friend [*Rare*] *W. Scott*
Un frĭend'ed, *a* Wanting friends, not countenanced or supported

If Richard does indeed come back, it must be alone, unfollowed, *unfriended* *W Scott*

Un frĭend'li ness, *n* The quality of being unfriendly, disfavor, unkindness
Un frĭend'ly, *a* 1. Not friendly, not kind or benevolent, hostile, as, an *unfriendly* neighbor
2 Not favorable, not adapted to promote or support any object, as, weather *unfriendly* to health
Un frĭend'ship, *n* The state of being unfriendly
unfriendliness, enmity "An act of *unfriendship* to my sovereign person" *W. Scott*
Un frŏck', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNFROCKED (-frŏkt') *p pr & vb n* UNFROCKING] To deprive of a frock, to divest, hence, specifically, to deprive of priestly character or privilege, as, to *unfrock* a priest.
Un fruit'fŭl, *a* 1 Not producing fruit, barren as, an *unfruitful* tree
2 Not producing offspring, not prolific, barren as, an *unfruitful* female
3 Not producing good effects or works, as, an *unfruitful* life
4 Unproductive, not fertile, as, an *unfruitful* soil
Un fruit'fŭl-ly, *adv.* In an unfruitful manner without producing fruit
Un fruit'fŭl-ness, *n.* The quality of being unfruitful, barrenness, infecundity, unproductiveness,—applied to persons or things.
Un fûrl', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNFURLED, *p. pr. & vb n* UNFURLING] To loose from a furled state to unfold, to expand, to open or spread, as, to *unfurl* sails
Un fûr'nish, *v t.* 1. To strip of furniture, to divest, to strip
2 To leave naked
Un fŭ'si ble, *a* Infusible [*Rare*]
Un gāin', *a* 1 Not bringing gain or profit, unproductive, unprofitable [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl*
2 Clumsy, awkward, ungainly. [*Prov Eng*
Un gāin'li ness, *n* The state or quality of being ungainly, clumsiness, awkwardness
Un gāin'ly, *a.* [O Eng *ungæn*, A-S. *ungægne ungengne*, of no effect, vain, from *un* and *genge*, strong, from *gangan*, to go] Not expert or dexterous, clumsy, awkward, uncouth, as, an *ungainly* strut in walking. "His *ungainly* figure and eccentric manners" *Macaulay*
Un-gĕar', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNGEARED, *p pr & vb n* UNGEARING] To strip of gear, to unharness, to throw out of gear
Un gĕld', *n* [From prefix *un* and *geld*, payment (*A-Sax. Law*) A person so far out of the protection of the law, that if he were murdered, no geld or fine should be paid, or composition made by him that killed him *Cowell. Burrill*
Un-gĕn'er-oŭs, *a.* Not generous, illiberal, ignoble, unkind, dishonorable.

The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungenerous terms *Addison*

Un-gĕn'er-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an ungenerous manner
Un-gĕn'i-tūred, *a.* Without genitals; opposing or preventing generation. [*Obs*] *Shak.*
Un-gĕt', *v. t.* To cause to be unbegotten or unborn, or as if unbegotten or unborn.

I'll disown you, I'll disinherit you,
I'll *unget* you *Sheridan*

Un-gĭrd', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNGIRDED, or UNGIRT, *p pr. & vb n* UNGIRDING] [See GIRD.] To loose from a girdle or band, to unbind.

He *ungirded* his camels. *Gen* xxiv 32

Un-glĭve', *v. t.* To take back, as a gift; to recall [*Obs.*] *Fuller*
Un-glāze', *v. t.* To strip of glass; to remove the glazing or glass from.
Un-glō'ri-fy, *v. t.* To deprive of glory. [*R.*] *Watts*
Un-glō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Inglorious. [*Obs.*]
Un-glōve' (-glŭv'), *v. t.* To take off the gloves or from.

Un-glūe', *v. t* [*imp & p p* UNGLUED; *p. pr, & vb. n.* UNGLUING] To separate, as any thing that is glued or cemented.

Un-gŏd', *v. t.* 1. To divest of divinity; to deprive of divine qualities or attributes [*Rare*] *Dryden.*
2. To cause to have or recognize no god, to make godless or atheistical [*Obs*] *Dryden.*

Un-gŏd'dess, *v t* To divest of the qualities, attributes, or personality of a goddess [*Obs*]

Un-gŏd'li-ly, *adv* In an ungodly manner, impiously, wickedly

Un gŏd'li-ness, *n* The quality of being ungodly, impiety, wickedness, disregard of God and his commands, any positive act of disobedience or irreverence.

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all *ungodliness* *Rom* i 18.

Un-gŏd'ly, *a* 1. Not godly, neglecting the fear and worship of God, wicked, impious, sinful
2 Polluted by sin or wickedness "The hours of this *ungodly* day" *Shak*

Un gŏv'ern-a ble (-gŭv'ern a bl), *a* Not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained, licentious, wild, unbridled, as, *ungovernable* passions

Un-gŏv'ern a bly, *adv* In an ungovernable manner, without restraint, wildly

Un gown', *v t* To strip of a gown, as a clergyman.

Un-gowned', *a.* Not having, or not wearing, a gown

Un grāce'ful, *a* Not graceful, not marked with ease and dignity, wanting beauty and elegance, inelegant, awkward, clumsy, as, *ungraceful* manners "The other oak remaining a blackened and *ungraceful* trunk" *W Scott*

Un grāce'ful-ly, *adv* In an ungraceful manner, awkwardly, inelegantly

Un-grāce'ful-ness, *n* The quality of being ungraceful, want of gracefulness, want of ease and dignity, want of elegance, awkwardness, as, *ungracefulness* of manners

Un-grā'cious, *a* 1 Not gracious, wicked, odious, hateful [*Obs*] *Shak Dryden*
2 Not gracious, showing no grace or kindness of heart, without good will offensive, unpleasing, unacceptable, not favored, as, *ungracious* manners

Any thing of grace toward the Irish rebels was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London *Clarendon*

Un grā'cious ly, *adv* In an ungracious manner, with disfavor, not in a pleasing manner

Un grāte', *a* Not agreeable, ungrateful [*Obs*]

Un'grate, *n* One who is ungrateful, an ingrate [*Obs.*] *Swift*

Un grāte'ful, *a* 1 Not grateful, not thankful for favors, making no returns, or making ill return for kindness *South*
2 Unpleasing, unacceptable, disagreeable, as, harsh sounds are *ungrateful* to the ear

Un grāte'ful ly, *adv* In an ungrateful manner, with ingratitude, unpleasingly, unacceptably

Un grāte'ful ness, *n* The state or quality of being ungrateful, want of due feelings of kindness, ill return for good, ingratitude, disagreeableness, unpleasing quality

Un grāve', *v t* To raise or remove from the grave, to disinter, to untomb [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Un'gual (ŭn'gwal), *a* [From Lat *ungus*, a nail, claw, or hoof, Fr *ungual*]
1 Of, pertaining to, or resembling a nail, claw, or hoof, ungueal
2 Having a nail, claw, or hoof attached, — said of certain bones of the feet

Un-guārd', *v t* To deprive of guard, to leave without guard or protection [*Rare*] *Sterne*

Un'gue-al, *a* The same as UNGUAL, q v

Un'guent (ŭng'gwent) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *unguentum*, from *unguere*, *ungere*, to anoint, It, Sp, & Pg *unguento*, Pr *onguen*, *enguen*, Fr *onguent*] A soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns, and the like, ointment

☞ An *unguent* is stiffer than a *liniment*, but softer than a *cerate*

Un'guen-ta-ry, } *a* [Lat *unguentarius*, It & Sp
Un-guĕnt'ous, } *unguentario*, Pr *unguentari*, Fr *onguentaire*] Like unguent, or partaking of its qualities

Un'guic-al (ŭn'gwik al), *a* [From Lat *unguis*, a nail or claw Cf UNGUAL] Of, or pertaining to, a claw, like a claw, ungual, ungulcular

Un-gui'cu lar, *a* [N Lat *unguiculus*, from Lat. *unguiculus*, diminutive of *unguis*, a nail]
1. Of, or pertaining to, a claw or nail.
2. (*Bot*) Having the length of the human nails, or half an inch [*Rare*] *Lee Martyn.*

Unguiculate Petal.

Un-guic'u-late, *n.* [See *infra*] (*Zoöl*) One of a division of the mammalia, including those which have the digits armed with claws, but free for the exercise of touch upon their under surface.

Un-guic'u late, } *a.* [N. Lat. *un-*
Un-guic'u-lā'ted, } *guiculatus*, fr. Lat *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, a nail or claw.]
1. Having claws; clawed.
2. (*Bot.*) Furnished with a claw, that is, a narrow base, as the petal in some flowers.

Un-gulf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *unguis*, nail or claw, and *ferre*, to bear] Producing, having, or supporting nails or claws

Un'gui form, *a.* [N Lat *unguiformis*, from Lat *unguis*, a nail or claw, and *forma*, form, Fr *onguiforme*] Having the form of a claw or claws.

Un'gui-noŭs, *a* [Lat *unguinosus*, from *unguen*, *unguinis*, fat, ointment] Consisting of, or resembling, fat or oil, oily, unctuous

Un'gu is (ŭn'gwis), *n* [Lat, nail, claw, or hoof]
1 The nail of the finger, or the hoof of an animal
2 (*Bot*) The slender base of a petal in some flowers, claw, — called also *unguis*

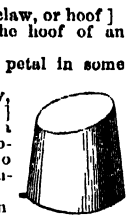
Ungula (1)

Un'gu la, *n* [Lat *ungula*, a claw, hoof, from *unguis*, a nail, claw, hoof]
1 (*Geom*) A section or part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base, — so called from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse
2 (*Surg*) A kind of hooked instrument for extracting a dead fetus from the womb *Crabb*
3 (*Bot*) The same as UNGUIS, 2, q v

Spheroidal ungula a part of a sphere bounded by two planes intersecting in a diameter and by a lune of the surface *Math Dict*

Un'gu late, *a.* [Lat *ungulatus*, from *ungula* See *supra*]
1 Shaped like a hoof
2 Having hoofs, as, *ungulate* quadrupeds

Un'gu late, *n* [Lat] (*Zool*) A hoofed quadruped See MAMMAL *Dana*

Un hăb'it a ble, *a* [Prefix *un* and *habitable* Cf INHABITABLE, 2] Not habitable, not capable of being inhabited [*Rare*]

Un hair', *v. t* To deprive of hair [*Obs*]
Ill *unhair* thy head *Shak*

Un-hăl'lōw, *v t* [*imp & p p* UNHALLOWED, *p pr & vb n* UNHALLOWING] To profane, to desecrate
The vanity *unhallows* the virtue *L Estrange*

Un hăl'lōwed, *a* Profane, unholy, impure, wicked
In the cause of truth, no *unhallowed* violence is either necessary or admissible *L D Griffin*

Un hănd', *v t* To loose from the hand, to let go [*Rare*]
Hold off! *unhand* me grayb ard loon! Instaunts his hand dropped he *Coleridge*

Un hănd'i ly, *adv* In an unhandy manner, awkwardly, clumsily

Un hănd'i ness, *n* The state or quality of being unhandy, want of dexterity, clumsiness

Un hănd'sŏme (-hăn'sum), *a*
1 Not handsome, not beautiful, ungraceful, unbecoming, unsuitable "A few *unhandsome* pleasures" *Bean & Fl*
I can not admit that there is any thing *unhandsome* or irregular in the globe *Woodward*
2 Unfair, illiberal disingenuous
3 Not generous or decorous, uncivil, unpolite
4 Unhandy, clumsy, awkward, inconvenient [*Obs*]
The ships were unwieldy and *unhandsome* *Holland*
A narrow straight path by the water's side, very *unhandsome* for an army to pass that way, though they found not a man to keep the passage *North*

Un hănd'sŏme ly (hăn'sum-), *adv* In an unhandsome manner, indecently, ungracefully, illiberally, unfairly, uncivilly, unpolitely

Un hănd'sŏme ness (hăn'sum-), *n* The state or quality of being unhandsome, want of beauty and elegance unfairness incivility

Un hănd'y, *a* 1 Not handy, not dexterous, not skillful, not ready in the use of the hands, awkward, as, a person *unhandy* at his work
2 Not convenient as, an *unhandy* posture for writing

Un hăng', *v t* 1 To divest or strip of hangings, as a room
2 To take from that which supports, as the hinges or other fastenings as, to *unhang* a gate

Un hăp', *n* Ill luck misfortune [*Obs*] *Sidney*

Un hăp'pied, *a* Made unhappy [*Obs*] *Shak*

Un-hăp'pi ly, *adv* 1 In an unhappy manner, unfortunately, miserably, calamitously
2 Mischievously [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Un hăp'pi ness, *n* 1 The state or quality of being unhappy, misfortune, ill luck, infelicity, misery
It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied *Wake*
☞ *Unhappiness* usually expresses less than *misery* or *wretchedness*
2 Mischievous prank [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Un hăp'py, *a* 1 Not happy or fortunate, unfortunate, unlucky, as, affairs have taken an *unhappy* turn.
2. In a degree miserable or wretched, not happy; as, children sometimes render their parents *unhappy*
3 Marked by infelicity; evil; calamitous; as, an *unhappy* day "This *unhappy* morn." *Milton.*
4. Mischievous, irregular, wicked [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Un-hăr'bor, *v. t* To drive from harbor or shelter.

Un'har-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Not harmonious; inharmonious

Un'har-mō'ni-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an inharmonious manner

Un hăr'ness, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNHARNESSED (-hăr'nest), *p. pr & vb. n* UNHARNESSING]
1 To strip of harness, to loose from harness or gear
2 To disarm, to divest of armor.

Un-hĕad', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNHEADED, *p. pr & vb n* UNHEADING] To take out the head of, to remove the head from, as, to *unhead* a cask.

Un hēal', *v t* To uncover, to unhele. See UNHILE [*Obs*]

Un hĕalth'ful ness, *n* The quality of being unhealthy, unwholesomeness, insalubriousness, as, the *unhealthfulness* of the autumn

Un hĕalth'i ly, *adv* In an unhealthy or unsound manner *Milton.*

Un hĕalth'i ness, *n* 1 The quality or condition of being unhealthy, want of health, habitual weakness or indisposition, — applied to persons
2 Unsoundness want of vigor, as, the *unhealthiness* of trees or other plants
3 Unfavorableness to health, as, the *unhealthiness* of a climate

Un hĕalth'y, *a* 1 Wanting health, wanting a sound and vigorous state of body, habitually weak or indisposed, unsound, wanting vigor, as, an *unhealthy* person or plant
2 Abounding with disease, unfavorable to the preservation of health, sickly, as, an *unhealthy* season or city
3 Insalubrious, unwholesome, adapted to generate diseases as, an *unhealthy* climate or country.
4 Not indicating health or resulting from health, morbid

Un hĕard', *a* 1 Not heard, not perceived by the ear, not admitted to audience
What pangs I feel unpitied and *unheard!* *Dryden.*
2 Not known by fame, not illustrious or celebrated, obscure
Nor was his name *unheard.* *Milton*
Unheard-of, new, unprecedented

Un hĕart', *v t* To cause to lose heart or courage; to discourage, to depress, to dishearten [*Obs*]

Un hĕed'y, *a* Precipitate sudden [*Obs*]

Un hĕired' (-hīrd'), *a* Without an heir "To leave him utterly *unheired*" *Chapman.*

Un hēle', *v t* [See HEAL, *v t*, to cover] To uncover [*Obs*] *Marston*

Un hĕlm', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNHELMED, *p pr & vb n* UNHELMING] To deprive of a helm or guide. [*Rare*] *W Scott.*

Un hĕlmed', *p a* 1 Divested of the helm or helmet
2 Having no helm *Pollok.*

Un hĕlm'et, *v t* To deprive of a helmet *Scott.*

Un hĕs'i tā'ting, *a* Not hesitating, not remaining in doubt, prompt, ready

Un hĕs'i tā'ting ly, *adv* In an unhesitating manner, without hesitation or doubt, promptly, readily, immediately

Un hide', *v t* To bring out from concealment, to discover [*Obs*] *P Fletcher.*

Un hinge', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNHINGED, *p pr. & vb n* UNHINGING]
1 To take from the hinges as, to *unhinge* a door.
2 To displace, to unfix by violence *Blackmore.*
3 To render unstable or wavering, as, to *unhinge* the mind, to *unhinge* opinions
Why should I then *unhinge* my brains, ruin my mind? *South.*
His sufferings had not in the least *unhinged* his mind *H Walpole.*

Un-hinge'ment, *n* The act of unhinging or state of being unhinged [*Rare*] *Chalmers*

Un hitch', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNHITCHED (-hĭcht'), *p pr & vb n* UNHITCHING] To free from being hitched, or as if from being hitched, to unfasten to loose

Un-hive', *v t* 1 To drive or remove from a hive.
2 To deprive of habitation or shelter, as a crowd.

Un hōard', *v t* To steal from a hoard, to scatter.

Un hōld', *v t* To cease to hold, to let go the hold of [*Obs*] *Otway.*

Un hō'li ly, *adv* In an unholy manner.

Un hō'li ness, *n* The quality of being unholy; impiety, wickedness

Un hō'ly, *a* Not holy, not hallowed, not consecrated, profane wicked, impious

Un hŏn'est (-ŏn'est), *a* Dishonest [*Obs*]

Un hŏn'est ly (-ŏn'est), *adv* Dishonestly [*Obs*]

Un hood', *v. t* To remove a hood or disguise from *Quarterly Rev.*

Un hook', *v. t.* [*imp & p p* UNHOOKED (-hookt'), *p pr & vb n* UNHOOKING] To loose from a hook; to undo or open by loosening or detaching the hooks of

Un hoop', or **Un-hoop'**, *v t.* To strip of hoops.

Un hōped' (-hōpt'), *a.* Not hoped or expected. "With *unhoped* success." *Dryden.*
Unhoped-for, not hoped for, unhoped

Un-hôrse', *v. t.* [*imp & p p.* UNHORSED (-hôrst')] *p pr. & vb. n.* UNHORSING.] To throw from a horse, to cause to dismount.

Un-hŏs'pi-ta-ble, *a.* Inhospitable. [*Obs.*]
Un-house', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNHOUSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNHOUSING.] To drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge, hence, to deprive of shelter.
Un-hous'eled (-hou'zld), *a.* [Written also *unhousselled*.] Not having received the sacrament. [*Obs.*]
"To die like the houseless dog on yonder common, unshriven and *unhouseled*" *W. Scott.*
Un-hū'man, *a* Inhuman [*Obs*]
Un hū'man-ize, *v. t.* To render inhuman or barbarous *J Barlow*
Un-hŭrt', *a* Not hurt; not harmed, free from wound or injury, safe and sound.
U'ni-ăx'i-al, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, one, and *axis*, an axle, an axis.] (*Crystallog*) Having but one optical axis, or axis of double refraction, as, Iceland spar is *uniaxal.*

☞ In *uniaxal crystals*, the optic axis is identical with the geometrical axis

U'ni ăx'i-al, *a* The same as UNIAXAL.
U'ni-căm'er-al, *a* [Lat *unus*, one, and *camera*, vault or chamber] Having, or consisting of, a single chamber or legislative assembly [*R*] *Lieber.*
U'ni-căr'i-nāt'ed, *a* [Lat *unus*, one, and *carina*, keel] Having one ridge or keel *Craig*
U-nĭc'i-ty, *n* The condition of being united or brought into unity [*Rare*] "Being, in fact, not unity, but what the schoolmen call *unacity*"
De Quincey

This *unacity* we strive not to express, for that is impossible, but to designate by the nearest analogy *Coleridge*

U'ni-cōrn, *n* [Lat *unicornuus*, from *unicornis*, one horned, having a single horn, from *unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn, O Fr *unicorne*, N. Fr *licorne*, Sp *unicornio*, Pg *unicorne*, *unscornio*, *alicornio*, It *unicorno*, *alicorno*, *liocorno*]

Unicorn, in British Coat of Arms

1 A fabulous animal with one horn, the monoceros, — often represented in heraldry as a supporter.

2 An animal of some unknown kind, so called in the Scriptures

Canst thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? Job xxxix 10

☞ This animal is supposed to be still extant in Ethiopia, having been described by M Ruepell as being an animal of a reddish color, equal in size to a small horse, slender as the gazelle in its shape, and furnished with a long, slender, straight horn in the male, which is wanting in the female *Craig* It is supposed by many that the oryx, remarkable for its long, slender horns, was most probably the animal which gave rise to the belief in the existence of the unicorn, among the ancients *Baird* The unicorn of the Bible is commonly thought to have been the rhinoceros, but more probably it was some species of wild ox

3 (*Entom.*) A kind of insect, having a horn upon its head *Browne*

4 (*Ornith*) A kind of large bird, having a horn upon its forehead. *Grew*

Fossil unicorn, or *fossil unicorn's horn* a substance formerly of great repute in medicine, — named from having been supposed to be the bone or horn of the unicorn — *Sea-unicorn*, a fish of the whale kind, remarkable for a horn growing out at the nose, the narwhal

U'ni-cōrn-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) The sea-unicorn, or narwhal See NARWHAL
U'ni-cōrn-root, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genera *Chamælirium* and *Aletris*, namely, *Chamælirium luteum*, to which this name was first applied, and *Aletris farinosa*, to which it has been subsequently applied. Both are used in medicine
U'ni-cōrn-whāle, *n* (*Ichth*) The sea unicorn, or narwhal See NARWHAL
U'ni-cōrn'oŭs (110), *a* [Lat *unicornus*, Fr. *unicorne*, Pr. *unicorn*, It *unicornuto*] Having only one horn "*Unicornous* beetles" *Browne.*
Un'i-dē'al, *a.* Not ideal, real [*Rare*] *Johnson.*
U'ni-fā'cial, *a.* [Lat *unus*, one, and *facies*, face.] Having but one front surface, thus, some foliaceous corals are *unifacial*, the polyp-mouths being confined to one surface. *Dana.*
U-nĭf'ic, *a* Making one, unifying. [*Rare*]
U'ni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [See UNIFY.] The act of so uniting with another as to make one being, the act of unifying, or the state of being unified

Unification with God was the final aim of the Neo-platonians. *Fleming.*

U'ni-fĭl'lar, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, one, and *filum*, a thread.] Having only one thread.

Unifilar magnetometer, an instrument which consists of a magnetic bar suspended at its center of gravity by a long thread, used for nicely determining declinations of the magnetic needle *Kane Nichol*

U'ni-flō'rous (110), *a.* [N. Lat. *uniflorus*, from Lat. *unus*, one, and *flos*, *floris*, flower; Fr. *uniflore.*] (*Bot*) Bearing one flower only, as, a *uniflorous* peduncle *Martyn.*
U'ni fō'li-ate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having only one leaf *Gray.*
U'ni fō'li-o-late, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having only one leaflet *Gray.*
U'ni-fôrm, *a.* [Lat. *uniformis*, from *unus*, one, and *forma*, form, Fr, Sp, Pg, & It *uniforme*]

1 Having always the same form, manner, or degree, not varying or variable, as, the dress of the Asiatics is *uniform*, or has been *uniform* from early ages, the temperature is *uniform.* "*Uniform* circular motion" *Whewell*

2 Of the same form with others, agreeing with each other, conforming to one rule or mode, consonant.

How far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies is doubted *Hooker*

3 Consistent with itself at all times, not different, as, one's opinions on a particular subject have been *uniform.*

Uniform matter, that which is all of the same kind and texture, homogeneous matter — *Uniform motion*, the motion of a body when it passes over equal spaces in equal times, equable motion

U'ni-fôrm, *n* [Fr, Sp, & It *uniforme*] A dress of the same kind, by which persons are purposely assimilated who belong to the same body, whether military, naval, or any other, as, the *uniform* of a company of militia, the *uniform* of the artillery companies, the *uniform* of a regiment, &c

There are many things which a soldier will do in his plain clothes which he scorns to do in his *uniform* *F W Robertson*

In full uniform, wearing the whole of the prescribed uniform, not in undress — *Uniform sword* an officer's sword of the regulation pattern prescribed for the army or navy *Simmonds*

U'ni-fôrm'i-tā'ri-an, *a* (*Geol*) Of, or pertaining to, the view that existing causes, acting in the same manner, and with the same intensity, as at the present time, are sufficient to account for all geological changes *Dana*
U'ni fôrm'i ty, *n* [Lat *uniformitas*, Fr *uniformité*, Pr *uniformitat*, Sp *uniformidad*, Pg *uniformidade*, It *uniformità*]

1 The quality of being uniform, freedom from variation or difference, resemblance to itself at all times, even tenor, as, the *uniformity* of design in a poem

2 Conformity to a pattern or rule, resemblance, consonance, or agreement, as, the *uniformity* of different churches in ceremonies or rites

3 Consistency, sameness, as, the *uniformity* of man's opinions

4 Similitude between the parts of a whole, as, the *uniformity* of sides in a regular figure, beauty is said to consist in *uniformity* with variety

5 Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness

Act of Uniformity (*Eng Hist*), an act of Parliament, passed in 1661, prescribing the form of public prayers administration of sacraments, and other rites of the Church of England

U'ni-fôrm'ly, *adv* In a uniform manner, by a regular, constant, or common ratio of change, with even tenor, without variation, as, a temper *uniformly* mild.

To vary uniformly (*Math*), to vary with the ratio of the corresponding increments constant, — said of two dependent quantities with regard to each other

U'ni-fôrm'ness, *n* The state or quality of being uniform, uniformity
U'ni fy, *v t* [*imp & p p* UNIFIED, *p pr & vb n* UNIFYING.] [Lat *unus*, one, and *facere*, to make] To cause to be one, to make into a unit, to unite, to view as one "A comprehensive or *unifying* act of the judging faculty" *De Quincey*

Perception is thus a *unifying* act *Sir W Hamilton*

U'ni-gĕn'i-tūre, *n* [Lat *unigenitus*, only-begotten, from *unus*, one, and *gignere*, *genitum*, to beget] The state of being the only begotten [*Rare*]
U-nĭg'e nous, *a.* [Lat *unigena*, from *unus*, one, and *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, Fr *unigene*] Of one kind, of the same genus *Kirwan*
U'ni jū'gate, *a* [Lat *unus*, one, and *jugum*, yoke, pair] (*Bot*) Having but one pair of leaflets, — said of a pinnate leaf *Gray*
U'ni-lā'bi-ate, *a* [N. Lat *unilabiatus*, from Lat *unus*, one, and *labium*, a lip, Fr *unilabié*] (*Bot*) Having one lip only, as a corolla *Martyn*
U'ni lăt'er-al, *a* [N Lat *unilateralis*, from Lat *unus*, one, and *latus*, *lateris*, side, Fr *unilateral.*] Being on one side or party only [*Rare*]

Unilateral raceme (*Bot*), a raceme in which the flowers grow only on one side of the common peduncle

U'ni-lĭt'er-al, *a* [N. Lat. *unilteralis*, from Lat. *unus*, one, and *litera*, a letter] Consisting of one letter only.
U'ni-lŏc'u lar, *a.* [N. Lat *unilocularis*, from Lat. *unus*, one, and *loculus*, a cell, diminutive of *locus*, a place, Fr *uniloculaire*] Having one cell or chamber only, as, a *unilocular* pericarp or shell.
Un-im'i-ta-ble, *a.* Inimitable. [*Obs*]
Un-im'i-ta-bly, *adv.* Inimitably. [*Obs.*]
Un'im-pēach'a-ble, *a.* Not to be impeached; exempt from liability to accusation; free from stain, guilt, or fault, irreproachable; blameless, as, an *unimpeachable* reputation; an *unimpeachable* character or testimony.
Un'im-pēach'a-bly, *adv.* In an unimpeachable manner.
Un'im-pôr'tance, *n.* Want of importance; triviality. [*Rare*] *Dwight*
Un'im-prōved', *a.* 1. Not improved; not made better or wiser, not advanced in knowledge, manners, or excellence.

2 Not used for a valuable purpose; as, how many advantages *unimproved* have we to regret!

3 Not used, not employed

4 Not tilled, not cultivated, as, *unimproved* land or soil, *unimproved* lots of ground

5 [Prefix *un* and *improve*, from Lat *improbare*, to censure] Uncensured, not disapproved. [*Obs*
U'ni-mŭs'cu-lar, *a.* [N Lat *unimuscularis*, from Lat *unus*, one, and *musculus*, a muscle.] Having one muscle only, and one muscular impression, as a bivalve molluscan. *Kirby*
Un'in cŭm'bered, *a.* 1. Not incumbered; not burdened

2 (*Law*) Free from any temporary estate or interest, or from mortgage, or other charge or debt as, an estate *unincumbered* with dower
Un in'ter-ested, *a.* Not interested, uninterested [*Obs*] *Glanvill*
Un in'ter-est-ed, *a* 1. Not interested, not having any interest or property in, having nothing at stake as, to be *uninterested* in any business or calamity

2 Not having the mind or the passions engaged as, to be *uninterested* in a discourse or narration
Un-in'ter-mis'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Want or failure of intermission [*Rare*] *Parker*
Un-in'ter rŭpt'ed, *a.* Not interrupted or broken continuous
Un in'ter rŭpt'ed ly, *adv* In an uninterrupted manner, continuously.
Un in'tri-cā'ted, *a* Not perplexed, not obscure or intricate [*Obs*] *Hammond*
U'nĭ-ō, *n* [N Lat, from Lat *unio*, unity, union] a single large pearl See *infra*] (*Conch*) A genus of fresh water bivalves, allied to the muscles, though commonly called *fresh water clams* *Dana*
Un'ion (yŭn'yun) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr & Sp *union*, It *unione*, Pr. & Lat. *unio*, from Lat. *unus*, one]

1 The act of uniting or joining two or more things into one, or the state of being united or joined, junction, coalition, combination

☞ *Union* differs from *connection*, as it implies two bodies to be in contact, without an intervening body whereas things may be *connected* by the intervention of a third body, as by a cord or chain

2 Agreement and conjunction of mind, spirit, will, affections, or the like, harmony, concord

3 That which is united, or made one, something formed by a combination or coalition of parts or members, a confederation, a consolidated body as, the United States of America are often called the *Union* *Marshall. Hamilton*

4 A large, fine pearl [*Obs*]

If they [pearls] be white, great, round, smooth, and weighty — qualities, I may tell you not easily to be found all in one insomuch as it is impossible to find out two perfectly sorted together in all these points And hereupon it is that our dames and delicates here at Rome have devised this name to them, and call them *unions*, as a man would say "singular," and by themselves alone *Holland*

In the cup a *union* shall he throw
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn *Shak*

5 The upper, inner corner of an ensign, in distinction from the rest of the flag, which is called the *fly*

☞ The *union* of the United States ensign is a blue field with white stars, denoting the union of the States and, properly, equal in number to that of the States, the *fly* being composed of alternate stripes of red and white The *union* of the British ensign is a like field bearing the three crosses of St George, St Andrew, and St Patrick in combination, denoting the union of England, Scotland and Ireland

6 A joint, screw, or other connection, uniting parts of machinery, or the like, as the elastic pipe of a tender connecting it with the feed pipe of a locomotive engine.

Hypostatical union (*Theol*), the personal union of the divine and human natures in Christ, that is, so as to constitute one person with two natures — *Legislative union*, the union of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1800 — *Union*, or *Act of Union* (*Eng Hist*), the act by which Scotland was united to England, or by which the two kingdoms were incorporated into one, in 1707 — *Union by the first intention* (*Surg*), the process by which the opposite surfaces of recent wounds, when they are kept in contact with each other, grow together and unite without suppuration — the result of a self-healing power in living bodies — *Union down*, a signal of distress at sea made by reversing the flag, or turning its union downward

Syn. — Unity, junction; connection; concord, alliance, coalition, combination; confederacy — UNION UNITY *Union* is the act of bringing two or more things together so as to make but one. *Unity* is a state of simple *oneness*, either of essence, as the *unity* of God, or of action, feeling, &c, as *unity* of design, or affection, &c Thus, we may speak of effecting a *union* of interests which shall result in a perfect *unity* of labor and interest in securing a given object.

One kingdom, joy, and *union* without end. *Milton*

Man is to beget
Like of his like; his image multiplied
In unity defective; which requires
Collateral love and dearest amity. *Milton.*

U'nion-ist, *n.* One who advocates or promotes union; especially, a loyal supporter of a federal union, as that of the United States

U'nion-ist'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or in the character of, a unionist, tending to promote or preserve union

U'nion-jăck, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small flag containing only the union, without the fly, and usually hoisted at the bowsprit. *Dana.*

U'nion-joint, *n.* A joint in the form of the letter T, for uniting pipes of iron, &c. *Simmonds.*

U'ni ō'vu-late (Synop., § 130), *a.* (*Bot.*) Containing but one ovule. *Henslow.*

U-nip'a rous, *a.* [N Lat *unipărus*, from Lat *unus*, one, and *parere*, to bring forth.] Producing one at a birth

U'ni-pĕd, *a* Having only one foot *Wright*

U'ni-pēr'so-nal, *a* [Lat. *unus*, one, and *persona*, person.]

1. Existing as one, and only one, person, as the Divine Being.

2. (*Gram.*) Used in only one person, especially only in the third person, as some verbs

U'ni pēr'son-al-ist, *n* One who believes that the Deity is unipersonal

U-nip'li-cate, *a.* [From Lat *unus*, one, and *plica*, fold.] Having, or consisting of, but one fold

U-nique' (yu neek'), *a* [Fr *unique*, Sp & It *unico*, Lat *unicus*, from *unus*, one.] Without a like or equal, unmatched, unequaled, single in kind or excellence, sole

U-nique', *n.* A thing without a like, something unequaled or unparalleled. [*Rare.*] "The phœnix, the *unique* of birds" *De Quincey.*

But then there are *uniques* and extremely rare volumes, which can be found only there [at the Imperial Library, Paris], and in two or three other places *R. G. White*

U-nique'ly, *adv* In a unique manner

U'ni rā'di-ā'ted, *a* [N Lat *unradiatus*, from Lat. *unus*, one, and *radius*, a ray.] Having one ray

U-ni sē'ri-al, *a.* Having only one row or series

U'ni-sē'ri ate, *a* [N Lat *uniseratus*, from Lat *unus*, one, and *series*, a row, Fr *unisérié*.] Having a single line or series

U'ni sē'ri-ate-ly, *adv* In a uniserial manner, in a single line or series

U'ni-sĕx'u al (sĕk'shu-al), *a* [N Lat *unisexualis*, from Lat *unus*, one, and *sexus*, sex, Fr *unisexuel*.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Of one sex only, as in the case of dicœcious plants or zoophytes, where the sexes are in separate plants or animals respectively

U'ni sŏn (Synop., § 130), *n* [L Lat *unisonus*, from Lat. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, a sound, Fr. *unisson*, Sp *unison*, It *unisono*.]

1. Harmony, agreement, concord, union.

Unison is the word which at once characterizes true religion, and describes the upper world *Jer. Taylor*

2 (*Mus.*) An accordance or coincidence of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body

☞ If two cords of the same substance have equal length, thickness, and tension, they are said to be in *unison*, and their sounds will be in *unison*. Sounds of very different qualities and force may be in *unison* as the sound of a bell may be in *unison* with a sound of a flute. *Unison*, then, consists in sameness of degree, or similarity in respect to gravity or acuteness, and is applicable to any sound, whether of instruments or of the human organs, &c. A piece or passage is said to be sung or played in *unison* when all the voices or instruments perform the same part, in which sense *unison* is contradistinguished from *harmony*

3. A single, unvaried tone. [*Rare.*] *Pope*

In unison, in agreement, in harmony

U'ni-sŏn, *a* [Fr. *unisson*, Sp & It. *unisono*. See *supra*.]

1. Sounding alone

Sounds intermixed with voice,
Choral or *unison* *Milton*

2. (*Mus.*) Sounded together, as, *unison* passages, in which two or more parts unite in coincident sound

U-nis'o-nance, *n.* [See *infra*.] Accordance of sounds.

U-nis'o-nant, *a* [Lat *unus*, one, and *sonans*, p pr. of *sonare*, to sound.] Being in unison, having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

U-nis'o nous, *a* Being in unison *Busby*

U'nit, *n.* [Lat *unitum*, from *unitus*, p p of *unire*, to unite, from *unus*, one.]

1. A single thing or person, the least whole number, one.

Units are the integral parts of any large number *Watts*

2. A gold coin of the reign of James I. *Craig*

3. (*Math.*) A single thing, as a magnitude or number, regarded as an undivided whole.

Abstract unit, the unit of numeration, one taken in the abstract, the number represented by 1. The term is used in distinction from *concrete* or *denominate unit*, that is, a unit in which the kind of thing is expressed, a unit of measure or value, as 1 foot, 1 dollar, 1 pound, and the like. — *Duodecimal unit*, a unit in the scale of numbers increasing or decreasing by twelves. — *Fractional unit*, the unit of a fraction, the reciprocal of the denominator, thus, $\frac{1}{2}$ is the unit of the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$. — *Integral unit*, the unit of integral numbers, or 1. — *Unit of heat*, the heat necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of ordinary cold water 1 degree Fahr. — *Unit of measure* (as of length, surface, volume, dry measure, liquid measure, money, weight, time, and the like), in general, a determinate quantity or magnitude of the kind designated, taken as a standard of comparison for others of the same kind, in assigning to them numerical values, as 1 foot, 1 yard, 1 mile, 1 square foot, 1 square yard, 1 cubic foot, 1 peck, 1 bushel, 1 gallon, 1 ounce, 1 pound, 1 hour, and the like, more specifically, the fundamental unit adopted in any system of weights, measures, or money, by which its several denominations are regulated, and which is itself defined by comparison with some known magnitude, either natural or empirical, as, in the United States, the dollar for money, the pound troy for weight, the yard for length, the gallon of 8 3389 pounds avoirdupois of water at 39.8° Fahr (about 231 cubic inches) for liquid measure, &c., in Great Britain, the pound sterling, the pound troy, the yard, or $\frac{1}{36\,6\,1\,3}$ part of the length of a second's pendulum at London, the gallon of 277.274 cubic inches, &c., in France, the meter, the liter, the gramme, &c. — *Unit of power*, for steam-engines, the power required to raise 33,000 pounds one foot in a minute, a horse-power. — *Unit of work* (*Mech.*), the work expended in raising one pound to the height of one foot, called a *foot-pound*

U-nit'a ble, *a.* Capable of union by growth or otherwise *R. Owen*

U'ni tā'ri-an, *n* [Fr *unitarien*, It *unitario*, N Lat *unitarius*, from Lat *unitas*, unity.]

1. One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person

2. One opposed to dualism, in philosophy, science, and the like

3. A monotheist. [*Rare.*] *Fleming*

U'ni tā'ri an, *a* 1. Of, or pertaining to, Unitarians, or to their doctrines

2. Of, or pertaining to, a system of philosophy, science, and the like, which is opposed to dualism *Sir W. Hamilton*

U'ni-tā'ri an ism, *n* [Fr *unitarianisme*.] The doctrines of Unitarians

U'ni tā'ri an ize, *v t & i* [*imp & p p* UNITARIANIZED, *p pr & vb n* UNITARIANIZING.] To cause to conform, or to conform, to Unitarian views

U'nit a ry, *a* Of the nature of a unit, not double

U-nite', *v t* [*imp & p p* UNITED, *p pr & vb n* UNITING.] [Lat *unire*, *unitum*, from *unus*, one, It *unire*, Sp, Pg, Pr, & Fr *unir*.]

1. To put together or join, as two or more constituents, to form a whole, to combine, to connect, to attach, to join, to cause to adhere, as, to *unite* bricks by mortar

2. Hence, to join by a legal or moral bond, as, families by marriage, nations by treaty, men by opinions, also, to join in interest, affection, fellowship, or the like, to associate, to attach "*United* as one individual soul forever" *Milton*

Mourned and mourners lie *united* in repose *Byron*

Syn. — Add, join, annex, coalesce, attach. See ADD.

U-nite', *v i* 1. To become one, to be cemented or consolidated, to combine by adhesion or mixture, to coalesce, to grow together

The spur of a young cock, grafted into the comb, will *unite* and grow *Duhamel*

2. To join in an act, to concur, to act in concert, as, all parties *united* in petitioning for a repeal of the law

U-nite', *a.* United, joint. [*Obs. and rare.*]

By *unite* consent
Then the command was his *Webster, Ind.*

U-nit'ed (110), *imp & p p of unite* Joined or combined, made one. See UNITE.

United Brethren, a religious community commonly called *Moravians*. — *United flowers* (*Bot.*), flowers which have the stamens and pistils in the same flower

U nit'ed ly, *adv* In a united manner, with union or joint efforts

U-nit'er, *n* One who, or that which, unites

Un it'er-a-ble, *a* Incapable of being reputed "An *uniterable* life" *Browne*

U-nit'ion (yu nish'un), *n* [L Lat *unitio*, from Lat *unire*. See UNITE.] The act of uniting, or the state of being united, junction. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman*

U'ni tive, *a* [L Lat *unitivus*, It, Sp, & Pg *unitivo*, Pr *unitiu*, Fr. *unitif*.] Having the power of uniting. [*Rare.*] *Bp. Taylor*

U'nit ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* UNITIZED, *p pr & vb n* UNITIZING.] To reduce to a unit, or one whole, to form into a unit

U'nit-jăr, *n* (*Elec.*) A small, insulated Leyden jar, placed between the electrical machine and a larger jar or battery, so as to announce, by its repeated discharges, the amount of electricity passed into the larger jar *Brande*

U'ni-ty, *n* [Fr *unité*, Pr *unitat*, Sp *unidad*, Pg *unidade*, It *unità*, Lat *unitas*, from *unus*, one.]

1. The state of being one, oneness

A spiritual *unity* binds together every member of the human family *Bancroft*

☞ *Unity* is affirmed of a simple substance or indivisible monad, or of several particles or parts so intimately and closely united as to constitute a separate body or thing. See UNION.

2. Concord, conjunction; agreement, uniformity, as, a *unity* of proofs; *unity* of doctrine, *unity* of worship in a church.

How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity*! *Ps. cxxxiii. 1.*

3. (*Math.*) Any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes, taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation, thus, in a table of natural sines, the radius of the circle is regarded as *unity*.

☞ The number 1, when it is not applied to any particular thing, is generally called *unity*

4 (*Poet. & Rhet.*) One of the principles by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation are preserved, conformity in a composition to these principles, a reference to some one purpose or leading idea, in all the parts of a discourse or composition.

☞ In the Greek drama, the three unities required were those of *action*, of *time*, and of *place*, in other words, that there should be but one main plot, that the time supposed should not exceed twenty-four hours, and that the place of the action before the spectators should be one and the same throughout the piece.

5 (*Fine Arts & Mus.*) Such a combination of parts as to constitute a whole, or a kind of symmetry of style and character

6 (*Law.*) The peculiar characteristics of an estate held by several, or joint tenancy

☞ The properties of it are derived from its *unity*, which is fourfold: unity of *interest*, unity of *title*, unity of *time*, and unity of *possession*, in other words, joint-tenants have one and the same interest, accruing by one and the same conveyance, commencing at the same time, and held by one and the same undivided possession. *Unity of possession* is also a joint possession of two rights in the same thing by several titles, as when a man, having a lease of land, afterward buys the fee-simple, or, having an easement in the land of another, buys the servient estate.

Syn. — Union, oneness, junction, concord, harmony. See UNION.

Univalve (*Buccinum undatum*)

U'ni vălve, *n* [See *infra*.] (*Zool.*) A shell consisting of one valve only; a mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece, as the snail

U'ni vălve, U'ni-vălved (vălvd), *a* [N Lat *univalvis*, from Lat *unus*, one, and *valva*, a valve, Fr *univalve*, Sp & It *univalvo*.] Having one shell only, as a shell or pericarp

U'ni văl'vu lar, *a* Having one valve only, as, a *univalvular* pericarp or shell

U'ni vĕrs'al, *a* [Lat *universalis*, It *universale*, Sp, Pg, Pr, & O. Fr. *universal*, N Fr. *universel*. See UNIVERSE.]

1. Extending to, or affecting, the whole number, quantity, or space, unlimited, all-reaching, as, *universal* ruin, *universal* good, *universal* benevolence. "Anointed *universal* King" *Milton.*

The *universal* Cause
Acts not by partial, but by general, laws *Pope*

2. Constituting or considered as a whole, total, whole

At which the *universal* host up sent
A shout *Milton.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This *universal* frame began *Dryden.*

3. Comprising particulars, or all the particulars, as, *universal* kinds, *universal* terms, *universal* propositions

Universal church, the whole church of God in the world. — *Universal dial*, a dial by which the hour may be found in any part of the world, or under any elevation of the pole. — *Universal instrument*, a species of altitude and azimuth instrument used in Europe, the peculiarity of which is, that the object-end of the telescope is placed at right angles to the eye-end, with a prism of total reflection at the angle, and the eye-end constitutes a portion of the horizontal axis of the instrument, having the eye-piece at the pivot and in the center of the altitude circle, so that the eye has convenient access to both at the same time. — *Universal joint* (*Mach.*) a contrivance used for joining two shafts or parts of a machine endwise, so that the one may give rotary motion to the other when forming an angle with it, or may move freely in all directions with respect to the other, as by means of a cross connecting the forked ends of the two shafts (fig. 1). Since this joint can not act when the angle of the shafts is less than 140°, a double joint of the same kind is sometimes used for giving rotary motion at angles less than 140° (Fig. 2). — *Universal lever*, a lever turning upon a pivot, and having a hook attached to it on each side of the latter, so as to take hold upon the teeth of a wheel or double rack, and thus cause continuous motion of these when the lever is moved. — *Universal proposition* (*Logic*), one in which the subject is taken in its widest extent, and the predicate applies to every thing which the subject can denote. *Wholly.* — *Universal umbel* (*Bot.*), a primary or general umbel, the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel, — opposed to *partial umbel*. A *universal involu-*

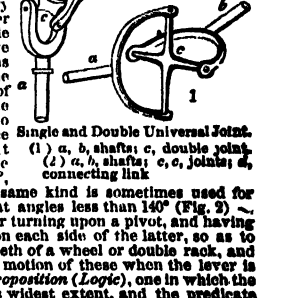

Single and Double Universal Joint.
(1) *a*, *b*, shafts; *c*, double joint.
(2) *a*, *b*, shafts; *c*, *c*, joints; *d*, connecting link

ere is not unfrequently placed at the foot of a universal umbel.

Syn.—General; all; whole; total. See GENERAL.

U'ni vĕrs'al, *n.* 1. The whole, the general system of the universe. [*Obs.*]

Plato calleth God . . the nature and reason of the *universal.* *Raleigh*

2. (*Logic*) (*a*) A general abstract conception, so called from being universally applicable to, or predicable of, each individual or species contained under it. (*b*) A universal proposition, as above defined

U'ni-ver săl'i-an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Universalism [*Rare*]

U'ni-vĕrs'al ĭşm, *n* [Fr *universalisme*] (*Theol*) The doctrine or belief that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.

U'ni vĕrs'al-ĭst, *n.* [Fr. *universaliste*, It. *universalista*]

1 (*Theol*) One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved

2 One who affects to understand all particulars [*Obs*] *Bentley*

U'ni-ver-săl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *universalité*, Sp *universalidad*, It *universalità*, L Lat *universalitas*] The state or quality of being universal, unlimited extension or application, as, the *universality* of a proposition, the *universality* of sin, the *universality* of the deluge

U'ni vĕrs'al ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNIVERSALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNIVERSALIZING] [Fr *universaliser*, It *universalizare*, *universalizzare*] To make universal, to generalize *Coleridge*

U'ni vĕrs'al ly, *adv* In a universal manner, with extension to the whole, in a manner to comprehend all, without exception, as, God's laws are *universally* binding on his creatures

U'ni vĕrs'al ness, *n* The state or quality of being universal, universality [*Obs or rare*]

☞ *Universal* and its derivatives are used in common discourse for *general* and its derivatives

U'ni vĕrse, *n* [Fr *univers*, Sp & It *universo*, Lat *universum*, from *universus*, universal, from *unus*, one, and *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, i e, turned into one, combined into one whole] All created things viewed as constituting one system or whole, the world, the τὰ πάντα of the Greeks, and the *mundus* of the Latins

How may I
Adore thee Author of this *universe*
And all this good to man! *Milton*

U'ni vĕr'si ty, *n* [Fr *université*, Sp *universidad*, It *università*, Pr *universitat*, from Lat *universitas*, all together, the whole, the universe, a number of persons associated into one body, a society, corporation, from *universus*, all together, universal See *supra*]

1 The universe, the whole [*Obs*] *More*

2. An association, society, guild, or corporation, especially one capable of having and acquiring property [*Obs*]

The *universities*, or corporate bodies, at Rome were very numerous There were corporations of bakers, farmers of the revenue, scribæ, and others *Eng Cyc*

3 A universal school in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts, an assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred

The present *universities* of Europe were originally the greater part of them ecclesiastical corporations, instituted for the education of churchmen What was taught in the greater part of those *universities* was suitable to the end of their institutions, either theology or something that was merely preparatory to theology *A Smith*

☞ From the Roman words *universitas*, *collegium*, *corpus*, are derived the terms *university*, *college*, and *corporation*, of modern languages, and though these words have obtained modified significations in modern times, so as to be indifferently applicable to the same things, they all agree in retaining the fundamental signification of the terms, whatever may have been added to them There is now no university, college, or corporation, which is not a juristical person in the sense above explained (2), wherever these words are applied to any association of persons not stamped with this mark, it is an abuse of terms *Eng Cyc*

U nĭv'o-ca cy, *n* The quality or state of being univocal [*Rare*] *Browne*

U nĭv'o-cal, *a* [Lat *univocus*, from *unus*, one, and *vox*, *vocis*, a voice, word, It & Sp *univoco*, Fr *univoque*]

1 Having one meaning only

☞ A *univocal* word is opposed to an *equivocal*, which has two or more significations

2 Having unison of sound, as the octave in music, and its replicates

3 Pursuing always one tenor, certain, regular [*Rare*] *Browne.*

U nĭv'o cal, *n* (*Aristotelian Logic*)

1 A generic term applicable in the same sense to all the species it embraces

2 A word having but one meaning.

U nĭv'o cal ly, *adv.* 1 In a univocal manner; in one term, in one sense

How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin? *Hale.*

2 In one tenor [*Rare*] *Ray.*

U-nĭv'o-cā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *univocation*, Sp. *univocacion*, It. *univocazione.*] Agreement of name and meaning. [*Obs or rare*] *Whiston.*

Un join', *v t.* To separate or disjoin. [*Obs*]

Un-joint', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNJOINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb n* UNJOINTING] To disjoint.

Un joint'ed, *p. a.* Having no joint or articulation, as, an *unjointed* stem.

Un-jŭst', *a* 1 Acting contrary to the standard of right established by the divine law, not animated or controlled by justice, as, an *unjust* man

2 Contrary to justice and right, wrongful; as, an *unjust* sentence, an *unjust* demand, an *unjust* accusation.

Un-jŭs'tĭce, *n* Want of justice, injustice. [*Obs*]

Un jŭst'ly, *adv* In an unjust manner

Ŭn'kard, *a* [A S *un cwyd*, quiet, solitary. *Halliwell*] Lonely, dreary, solitary. [*Prov Eng*]

Ŭnk'ed, *a* [Also written *unketh*, *unkad*, *unkard*, and *unkid*] [Corrupted from *uncouth*, q v]

1 Odd, strange, ugly, old [*Prov Eng*]

2. Lonely, dreary, unkard [*Prov. Eng*]

Weston is sadly *unked* without you *Cowper*

Un-kĕmmed', } *a* [See KEMB and COMB]
Un kĕmpt', }

1 Not combed [*Obs or humorous*] "With silver locks *unkemmed* about her face" *Sylvester*

2 Hence, unpolished, rough [*Obs*]

My rhymes be rugged and *unkempt* *Spenser*

Un-kĕn'nel, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNKENNELED, or UNKENNELLED, *p pr* & *vb n.* UNKENNELING, or UNKENNELLING]

1 To drive from a kennel or hole, as, to *unkennel* a fox

2 To rouse from secrecy or retreat

Un kĕnt', *a* [Prefix *un* and *ken*, to know] Unknown [*Obs*] "A sword *unkent.*" *Browne*

Un kĕth', *a* Uncouth [*Obs*] *Holinshed*

Ŭnk'id, *a* See UNKED

Un kĭnd', *a* 1 Contrary to nature, or the law of kind, unnatural [*Obs*]

It is all one to say *unkind*,
As thing which done is again [against] kind;
For it with kindé never stood
A man to yield evil for good *Gower*

2 Wanting in kindness or benevolence, cruel, harsh

Un kĭnd'li-ness, *n* The quality of being unkindly, unkindness, unfavorableness

Un-kĭnd'ly, *a* 1 Not kind, unkind

2 Unnatural, contrary to nature "*Unkindly* crime" *Dryden*

3 Unfavorable, malignant, as, an *unkindly* fog

Un kĭnd'ly, *adv* 1 In an unkindly manner, without affection, cruelly, as, to treat one *unkindly*

2. In a manner contrary to nature, unnaturally

All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mixed *Milton*

Un-kĭnd'ness, *n* The quality of being unkind, want of kindness, want of natural affection, disobliging treatment, disfavor

Un-kĭn'dred, *a* Not of the same kin [*Obs*] *Rowe.*

Un-kĭng', *v t.* To cause to cease to be a king. [*R*]

Shall his condescension, therefore, *unking* him? *South*

Un-kĭng'ship, *n* The quality or condition of being unkinged [*Obs*]

Unkingship was proclaimed, and his majesty's statues thrown down *Evelyn*

Un-kĭss', *v t* To retract or take back, as a kiss, hence, in allusion to the ceremony of kissing the book in taking an oath, to retract, as an oath [*Obs*] *Shal Ford*

Ŭnk'le, *n* An uncle See UNCLE [*Obs*]

Un knit' (un nĭt', 109), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNKNIT, or UNKNITTED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNKNITTING] To separate, as threads that are knit, to open, to loose, as work that is knit or knotted

Un-knŏt' (-nŏt'), *v. t.* To free from knots, to untie

Un-knōw' (un nō', 109), *v t* [*Obs*]

1 To cease to know

2 To fail of knowing, to be ignorant of

Un knōwl'edged (un-nŏl'ejd), *a* Not acknowledged or recognized [*Obs*]

For which bounty to us lent
Of him *unknowledged* or unsent. *B Jonson*

Un-knōwn'ness (un-nōn'nes, 109), *a.* The state or condition of being unknown *Camden.*

Un-lāce', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNLACED (un lāst'), *p pr* & *vb n* UNLACING]

1 To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord or strings passed through loops and holes, as, to *unlace* a helmet or a garment

2 To loose the dress of

3 To divest of ornaments [*Rare*] *Shak.*

4 (*Naut*) To loose and take off, as a bonnet from a sail, or to cast off, as any lacing in any part of the rigging of a vessel *Totten.*

Un lăck'eyed (lăk'id), *a* Unattended by a lackey

Un-lāde', *v. t.* [*imp* UNLADED, *p p* UNLADED, or UNLADEN, *p pr* & *vb n.* UNLADING.]

1 To unload; to take out the cargo of; as, to *unlade* a ship.

2 To unload; to remove, as a load or burden; to discharge.

There the ship was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts* xxi. 3.

Un'lage, *n.* [A-S. *un*, without, and *lag*, law.] An unjust law. [*Obs.*] *Burrill*

Un-lāid', *a.* [*Rare.*] 1. Not laid or placed; not fixed. *Hooker*

2. Not allayed; not pacified, not suppressed "Stubborn, *unlaid* ghost." *Milton*

3 Not laid out, as a corpse. *B. Jonson*

Un-lāp', *v. t.* To unfold [*Obs.*] *Wycliffe*

Un-lāsh', *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* UNLASHED (un lăsht'), *p pr.* & *vb n* UNLASHING] (*Naut.*) To loose, as that which is lashed or tied down.

Un lătch', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* UNLATCHED (-lăcht'); *p pr* & *vb n* UNLATCHING] To open or loose by lifting the latch

Un lăw', *v t.* To deprive of the authority of law. [*Obs*] *Milton.*

Un-lăw'fŭl, *a.* Not lawful, contrary to law, illegal, not permitted by law.

Unlawful assembly (*Law*), a tumultuous meeting of great numbers of people, without lawful object, under circumstances to inspire terror and create fears and jealousies among the citizens, and endanger the public peace *Wharton*

Un lăw'fŭl ly, *adv* In an unlawful manner, in violation of law or right, illegally

Un-lăw'fŭl-ness, *n* The state or quality of being unlawful, contrariety to law, illegality.

Un-lā'y', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNLAID, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNLAYING] (*Naut*) To untwist, as, to *unlay* the strands of a rope. *Simmonds*

Un lĕarn', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNLEARNED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNLEARNING] To forget, as what has been learned, to lose from memory, to learn the contrary of.

I had learned nothing right; I had to *unlearn* every thing *Milner*

Un-lĕarn'ed, *a* 1. Not learned, ignorant, illiterate, not instructed.

2 Not gained by study, not known.

3 Not suitable to a learned man, as, *unlearned* verses

Un lĕarn'ed ly, *adv.* In an unlearned manner, ignorantly

Un lĕarn'ed ness, *n.* The state of being unlearned, want of learning, illiterateness

Un lĕash', *v t* To free from a leash, or as from a leash, to let go

Un lĕis'ured (-leezh'ŭrd), *a.* Not having leisure, [*Obs and rare*] *Milton*

Un lĕis'ured ness (-leezh'ŭrd), *n.* The state of being unleisured, continuous labor [*Obs*]

Un lĕss', *conj* [Prefix *un* and *less* Cf O Eng *lesse than* and Fr *a moins que ne*] Except, that is, remove or dismiss the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows, if not, supposing that not, excluding the case that, as, we can not thrive *unless* we are industrious and frugal

Syn.—Except—UNLESS, EXCEPT *Except* and *unless* were formerly confounded, as, "I will not let thee go *except* thou bless me" In present usage, *except* has always reference to some general fact, rule, &c, of which the speaker goes on to state an *exception*, as, none can enter *except* by permission *Unless* has reference to the fact supposed falling short of, or being less than, what is necessary in order that the result specified may follow, as *unless* we eat, we shall die, that is, if we do less than eat, or, in other words, do not eat, the certain result is death

Un lĭcked' (lĭkt'), *a.* Shapeless, not formed to smoothness,—from an old and vulgar opinion that the bear licks her young into shape. [*Rare*] *Shal*

Un lĭght'sŏme (un-lit'sum), *a.* Wanting light, dark, obscure, gloomy *Milton*

Un lĭke', *a* 1 Not like, dissimilar; diverse, having no resemblance, as, the cases are entirely *unlike*

2 Not likely, improbable, unlikely [*Obs*]

Unlike quantities (*Math*) quantities expressed by letters which are different or of different powers, as *a b c*, a^2, a^3, and the like —*Unlike signs*, the signs *plus* (+) and *minus* (−)

Un-lĭke'li-hŏod, } *n* The state or quality of be
Un lĭke'li ness, } ing unlikely, improbability

Un lĭke'ly, *a* 1 Not likely, improbable, not to be reasonably expected, as, an *unlikely* event, the thing you mention is very *unlikely*

2 Not holding out a prospect of success, likely to fail, unpromising

Un-lĭke'ly, *adv.* In an unlikely manner; improbably

Un lĭk'en, *v. t* To assume or claim falsely; to pretend [*Obs*] *Wycliffe.*

Un lĭke'ness, *n* The state or quality of being unlike, want of resemblance, dissimilitude

Un-lĭm'ber, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNLIMBERED *p pr* & *vb n* UNLIMBERING] (*Mil*) To detach the limber from; as, to *unlimber* the guns

Un-lĭm'it a-ble, *a.* Admitting no limits; boundless, illimitable. [*Rare*]

Un lĭm'it ed, *a.* 1. Not limited; having no bounds; boundless

2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions, as, *unlimited* terms.

3. Unconfined; not restrained.

Ascribe not to God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy as may destroy his justice. *Rogers*

Unlimited problem (*Math*), a problem which is capable of an infinite number of solutions.

Un-lĭm'it-ed-ly, *adv.* In an unlimited manner; without bounds.

Un-lĭm'it-ed-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being unlimited; boundless, or undefined.

Un-link', *v. t.* To separate, as links, to loose; to unfasten; to untwist.

Un-liq'ui-dā'ted, *a.* Not liquidated; not adjusted or settled.

Unliquidated damages (*Law*), penalties or damages not ascertained. *Wharton Burrill*

Un-live', *v. i.* To live in a contrary manner, as a life; to live in a manner contrary to [*R.*] *Glanville*

Un-lōad', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* UNLOADED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNLOADING.]

1. To take the load from, to discharge of a load or cargo, to disburden, as, to *unload* a ship, to *unload* a cart, or a beast

2. Hence, to relieve from any thing onerous or troublesome.

Un-lō'cā-ted, *a.* 1. Not located or placed, not fixed in a place.

2 Not having been surveyed, or designated by marks, limits, or boundaries, as appropriated to some individual, company, or corporation, as, *unlocated* lands. [*U. S.*]

Un-lŏck', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNLOCKED (-lŏkt'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNLOCKING.]

1. To unfasten, as what is locked, as, to *unlock* a door or a chest.

2. To open, in general, to lay open.

Unlock your springs, and open all your shades *Pope*

Un-lŏoked'-fŏr (-lŏokt'-), *a.* Not looked for, expected, or foreseen

Un-lōōse', *v. t* To make loose.

Un-lōōse', *v. i.* To fall in pieces, to lose all connection or union

Un-lōōs'en, *v. t.* To loosen, to unloose

☞ The words *unloose* and *unloosen* are not necessary, the idea being expressed by *loose* and *loosen*

Un-lōrd', *v. t* To deprive of the rank of lord, to reduce from being a lord to the common rank "The *unlording* of bishops" *Milton*

Un-lōve', *v. t* To cease to love, to hate [*Rare.*]

Un-lōve'li ness, *n* The state or quality of being unlovely, want of loveliness, unamiableness

Un-lōve'ly (-lŭv'lȳ), *a* Not lovely, not amiable, destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike, disagreeable, displeasing, unpleasant

Un-lŭck'i ly, *adv* In an unlucky manner, unfortunately, by ill fortune

Un-lŭck'i ness, *n* The state or quality of being unlucky, unfortunateness, ill fortune

Un lŭck'y, *a* 1 Not lucky, unfortunate, not successful, unhappy, as, an *unlucky* man, an *unlucky* adventure, an *unlucky* throw of dice, an *unlucky* game.

☞ This word is usually applied to incidents in which success depends on single events, to games of hazard &c, rather than to things which depend on a long series of events, or on the ordinary course of providence Hence we say a man is *unlucky* in play or in a lottery, but not that a farmer is *unlucky* in his husbandry, or a commander *unlucky* in the result of a campaign

2. Ill omened, inauspicious

Haunt me not with that *unlucky* face *Dryden*

3 Slightly mischievous, mischievously waggish, as, an *unlucky* boy, an *unlucky* wag [*Colloq.*]

Un-lŭst', *n.* Listlessness, indolence [*Obs.*]

Un-lŭst'y, *a* 1 Not lusty, not stout, weak

2. Listless, indolent [*Obs.*]

Un-lūte', *v. t* To separate, as things cemented or luted, to take the lute or clay from

Un-măg'is-trāte, *v. t* To cause to cease to be a magistrate, to divest of the office or authority of a magistrate [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Un-māk'a-ble, *a* Incapable of being made, not to be made [*Rare.*] *Grew*

Un-māke', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* UNMADE, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* UNMAKING.] To destroy the form and qualities of, to deprive of being, to uncreate

God does not make or *unmake* things to try experiments *Burnet*

Un-măl'le-a bil'i-ty, *n* The quality or state of being unmalleable, or not malleable

Un-măl'le-a-ble, *a* Not malleable, not capable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by beating

Un-măn', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* UNMANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNMANNING.]

1. To deprive of the distinctive qualities of a human being, as reason, and the like [*Rare.*] *South.*

2. To emasculate, to deprive of virility

3. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to break or reduce into irresolution, to cause to despond, to dishearten, to deject. "In word, in deed, *unmanned*" *Byron.*

4. To deprive of men, as, to *unman* a ship, or a town

Un-măn'hŏod, *n.* The state or quality of being unmanly; want of manhood. [*Obs.*]

Un-măn'ly, *a.* 1. Not becoming a human being [*Rare.*] *Collier.*

2. Unsuitable to a man, effeminate. "*Unmanly* warmth and tenderness of love." *Addison.*

3. Not worthy of a noble mind; ignoble, base, ungenerous, cowardly.

Un-măn'li-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being unmanly.

Un-mănned', *p. a.* 1. Not furnished with men, as, an *unmanned* ship.

2. Not tamed, or made familiar with, or subject to, man. [*Rare.*] "Handled her as men *unmanned* hawks" *Beau & Fl.*

3 Hence, maiden; virgin. [*Rare.*] "My *unmanned* blood bating in my cheeks" *Shak.*

Un-măn'nered, *a.* Uncivil, rude. *B Jonson*

Un-măn'ner li-ness, *n* The state or quality of being unmannerly, want of good manners, breach of civility, rudeness of behavior

Un-măn'ner ly, *a* Not mannerly, not having good manners, ill bred, rude in behavior, as, an *unmannerly* youth, an *unmannerly* jest.

Un-măn'ner ly, *adv* Uncivilly.

Un-măn'tle, *v. t.* To divest of a mantle, to remove a mantle from.

Nay, she said, but I will *unmantle* you. *W Scott*

Un-măr'ry, *v t* To divorce [*Rare.*] *Milton*

Un-măr'tyr, *v. t.* To cause to cease to be a martyr [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Un-măs'cu-lāte, *v t* To emasculate [*Obs.*]

Un măsk', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNMASKED (unmăskt'), *p pr* & *vb n* UNMASKING] To strip of a mask, or of any disguise, to lay open, to expose.

Un-măsk', *v t* To put off a mask

Un-măsk'er, *n.* One who unmasks, or strips off disguise

Un măs'ter-a ble, *a.* Incapable of being mastered or subdued [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Un'ma tē'ri-al, *a* Immaterial [*Obs.*]

Un mēan'ing, *a* 1 Not meaning, destitute of meaning or signification, as, *unmeaning* words

2 Inexpressive, not indicating intelligence, as, an *unmeaning* face

There pride sits blazoned on the *unmeaning* brow *Trumbull*

Un-mēan'ing-ly, *adv* In an unmeaning manner, without significance

Un mēan'ing ness, *n* The state or quality of being unmeaning, want of meaning

Un-mēant', *a* Not meant, not intended [*Obs.*]

Un mēas'ur-a-ble (mĕzh'ŭr-a-bl), *a.* Immeasurable. [*Rare.*] *Swift*

Un mēas'ur-a-bly, *adv* Beyond all measure, immeasurably [*Obs.*] *Howell*

Un mĕch'an-īze, *v t* To undo the mechanism of, to unmake "Embryotic evils that could *unmechanize* thy frame" *Sterne*

Un-mĕch'an-īzed, *a* Not formed by design, art, or skill *Paley*

Un-mĕm'ber, *v. t.* To deprive of membership, as in a church

Un mĕn'tion-a bles, *n pl* A garment not to be named, the breeches [*Vulgar or humorous.*]

Un-mēr'ci ed, *a* Having no mercy, merciless, unmerciful [*Obs.*] *Drayton*

Un mēr'ci-ful, *a* 1 Not merciful, indisposed to mercy or grace, cruel, inhuman

2 Unconscionable, exorbitant, as, *unmerciful* demands [*Colloq.*]

Un mēr'ci ful-ly, *adv* In an unmerciful manner, without mercy or tenderness, cruelly

Un mēr'ci-ful ness, *n* The quality of being unmerciful, want of mercy, cruelty

Un mēr'ci less, *a* Having no mercy, merciless, remorseless [*Obs., rare, and illegitimate.*] "*Unmerciless* murder" *Joye.*

Un mīn'gle (-mĭng'gl), *v t* To separate, as things mixed *Bacon*

Un'mis-tāk'a-ble, *a* Incapable of being mistaken or misunderstood, clear, evident, pronounced, distinct

Un mī'ter, *v. t.* To remove the miter from, to deprive of a miter *Milton*

Un mōld', } *v t* To change the form of, to re-
Un-mōuld', } duce from any form

Un'mo nŏp'o-līze, *v t* To recover from being monopolized [*Rare.*] "The *unmonopolizing* the rewards of learning and industry" *Milton*

Un-mōor', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* UNMOORED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNMOORING.] (*Naut.*) (*a*) To cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables (*b*) To loose from anchorage

Un-mŏr'ticed, *a* Not in the dress of a morris dancer. [*Obs. and rare.*]

What alls this fellow,
Thus to appear before me *unmorriced*? *Beau & Fl.*

Un'-Mo-sā'ic, *a.* Not according to Moses

By this reckoning Moses should be most *un-Mosaic* *Milton*

Un mŏv'a ble, *a.* Immovable [*Rare.*] *Locke*

Un-mŏv'a bly, *adv* Unalterably, immovably [*Rare.*] *J Ellis.*

Un-mŭf'fle (-mŭf'fl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNMUFFLED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNMUFFLING.]

1 To take a covering from, as the face, to uncover

2. To remove the muffling of, as a drum.

Un-mŭz'zle, *v t.* [*imp* & *p p* UNMUZZLED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* UNMUZZLING.] To loose from a muzzle, to remove a muzzle from

Un nāil' (109), *v t.* To remove or take out the nails from, to unfasten or loosen by removing nails.

Un-năpped' (năpt'), *a.* Not having a nap, hence, unadorned.

A threadbare name,
Unnapped with meritorious actions. *Beau. & Fl.*

Un-năt'ū-ral (109), *a.* 1 Not natural; not in conformity to nature, contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings

2 Acting without the natural affections; as, an *unnatural* father or son.

Syn.—See FACTITIOUS.

Un-năt'ū-ral-īze, *v. t* To divest of natural feelings, to make unnatural [*Rare.*] *Hales.*

Un năt'ū-ral ized, *a* Not naturalized; not made a citizen by authority.

Un năt'ū ral ly, *adv* In an unnatural manner; in opposition to natural feelings and sentiments.

Un năt'ū ral ness, *n* The state or quality of being unnatural, contrariety to nature.

Un nāt'ūre, *v t* To change the nature of; to invest with a different or contrary nature. [*Obs.*]

A right heavenly nature, indeed, as it were *unnaturing* them, doth so bridle them *Sidney.*

Un-nāt'ūre, *n* The contrary of nature, that which is unnatural [*Rare.*] "So as to be rather *unnature*, after all, than nature" *H. Bushnell.*

Un nĕç'es-sa ri ly, *adv* In an unnecessary manner, without necessity, needlessly

Un nĕç'es sa ri ness, *n* The state of being unnecessary, needlessness

Un-nĕç'es-sa-ry, *a* Not necessary, not required by the circumstances of the case, useless, needless, as, *unnecessary* labor or care, *unnecessary* rigor.

Un'ne çĕs'si ty, *n* The contrary of necessity; something unnecessary [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Un-neigh'bor ly (-nā'bur-lȳ), *a* Not suitable to the duties of a neighbor, not becoming persons living near each other, not kind and friendly, unfriendly, unkind

Un neigh'bor ly (-nā'bur-), *adv* In an unneighborly manner

Un-nĕrv'ate, *a* Enervate [*Obs.*]

Un nĕrve' (109), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNNERVED; *p. pr* & *vb n* UNNERVING.] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength, to weaken, to enfeeble, as, to *unnerve* the arm

Un nĕs'tle (nĕs'l), *v t* To deprive of, or eject from, a nest, to cast out [*Rare.*]

Un nĕ'th', } *adv* Scarcely, hardly. [*Obs.*] See
Un nĕthes', } UNEATH *Spenser*

Un nŏŏked' (-nŏŏkt'), *a* Without nooks and corners, guileless [*Obs. and rare.*] "My *unnooked* simplicity" *Marston.*

Un nŭ'mer a ble, *a* Innumerable. [*Obs.*] "An *unnumerable* multitude" *Udal*

Un-nŭn', *v t* To remove from the condition of being a nun, to release from a nunnery [*Rare.*]

Many did quickly *unnun* and disfriar themselves *Fuller.*

Un'o bē'di ence, *n* Disobedience [*Obs.*]

Un'o-bē'di ent, *a* Disobedient [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Un'ob try'sīve, *a* Not obtrusive, not forward; modest

Un'ob try'sīve-ly, *adv* In an unobtrusive manner, modestly

Un'ob-try'sīve-ness, *n* The state or quality of being unobtrusive, modesty

Un'of-fĕn'sīve, *a* Inoffensive [*Obs.*]

Un ŏft'en (ŏf'n), *adv* Not often, rarely [*Obs.*]

Un oil', *v t* To free from oil, to remove the oil from

Un ŏp'er-a-tīve, *a* Inoperative [*Obs.*] *South.*

Un'o pĕr'cu lā'ted, *a* Destitute of an operculum, or cover

Un-ŏr'der-ly, *a* Disorderly [*Obs.*] *Sanderson.*

Un ŏr'di nate, *a* Disorderly, inordinate [*Obs.*]

Un-ŏr'di nate ly, *adv* In an unordinate or disorderly manner irregularly [*Obs.*] *Wycliff.*

Un ŏr'gan īzed, *a* Not organized, not having organic structure, or vessels for the preparation, secretion, and distribution of nourishment, &c, inorganized, as, metals are *unorganized* bodies.

Un ŏs'ten tā'tious, *a* 1 Not ostentatious, not boastful, not making show and parade, modest; unassuming

2 Not glaring, not showy, as, *unostentatious* coloring

Un-ŏs'ten tā'tious ly, *adv* In an unostentatious manner without show, parade, or ostentation.

Un ŏs'ten tā'tious-ness, *n* The state or quality of being unostentatious, or free from ostentation

Un păck', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNPACKED (-păkt'); *p pr* & *vb n* UNPACKING.]

1 To open, as things packed, as, to *unpack* goods

2 To relieve of a pack or burden [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Un-păcked' (păkt'), *a* Not packed, not collected by unlawful artifices, as, an *unpacked* jury.

Un-pā'gan-īze, *v t* To cause to cease to be pagan to divest of pagan character. [*Rare.*]

Un pāint', *v t* To remove the paint from; to erase or efface, as a painting

Un pāired', *a* Not in pairs; not suited or adapted.

This wilt thou need, who art to thinking prone,
And minds *unpaired* had better think alone. *Crabbe.*

Un-panged', *a* Destitute of pangs or sorrow; griefless. [*Obs.*] *J. Webster.*

Un păr'a-dīse, *v. t* To deprive of happiness like that of paradise, to render unhappy. [*R.*] *Young.*

Un-păr'al-leled, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled, unmatched.

The *unparalleled* perseverance of the armies of the United States, under every suffering and discouragement, was little short of a miracle. *Washington.*

Un-păr'ent-ed, *a.* Having no parent, without progenitors. [*Rare*]

Un-păr'lia-mĕnt'a-rĭ ness, *n.* The state of being unparliamentary, contrariety to the rules, usages, or constitution, of Parliament

Un-păr'lia-mĕnt'a-ry, *a* 1 Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in Parliament

2. Contrary to the rules or usages of legislative bodies.

Un-păr'tial, *a.* Impartial [*Obs*]

Un-păr'tial-ly, *adv* Fairly, impartially. [*Obs*]

Un-păss'a-ble, *a* 1. Not admitting persons to pass, impassable; as, *unpassable* roads, rivers, or mountains [*Rare*]

2. Not current, not received in common payments, as, *unpassable* notes or coins

Un-păs'sion-ate, } *a* Free from passion, dis-
Un-păs'sion-ā'ted, } passionate [*Obs*] *Milton*

Un-păs'sion-ate-ly, *adv* Dispassionately. [*Obs*]

Un-păs'tor, *v. t* To cause to be no longer pastor, to deprive of pastorship [*Rare*] *Fuller*

Un-păth'wāyed, *a* Having no path or pathway, pathless. [*Rare.*] "The smooth, *unpathwayed* plain." *Wordsworth*

Un-pā'tiençe, *n.* Want of patience, impatience [*Obs.*] *Udal*

Un-pā'tient, *a.* Impatient [*Obs*]

Un-păt'termed, *a.* Having no pattern or equal, unparalleled. *Beau & Fl.*

Un-pāved', *a.* 1. Not paved, not furnished with a pavement

2 Castrated, gelded [*Obs*] *Shak*

Un-pāy', *v. t* [*Obs*] 1 To undo, as villainy. *Shak*

2 Not to pay, or compensate

Un-pēace', *n* The state of being not peaceful, want of peace [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Un-pĕd'i greed, *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree. [*Rare*] *Pollok.*

Un-peer'a-ble, } *a.* Having no peer or equal, une-
Un-peered', } qualed, unparalleled "*Unpeered* excellence" *Marston*

Un-pĕg', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p* *v.* UNPEGGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNPEGGING]

1. To loose from pegs, to open by removing a peg or pegs

2 To pull out or remove the pegs from

Un-pĕn', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* UNPENNED *p pr* & *vb n* UNPENNING] To let out or release from being penned up; to set free from a pen or confinement "If a man *unpens* another's water" *Blackstone.*

Un-pĕn'e-tra-ble, *a* Impenetrable [*Obs*]

Un pĕn'i-tent, *a* Impenitent [*Obs*]

Un-pĕo'ple (-pē'pl), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* UNPEOPLED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNPEOPLING] To deprive of inhabitants, to depopulate, to dispeople

Un-pĕr'e-gal, *a.* [See PEREGAL] Unequal [*Obs*]

Un-pĕr'fect, *a.* Imperfect [*Obs*]

Un-pĕr'fect, or **Un'per-fĕct'**, *v. t* To make imperfect or incomplete, to leave unfinished [*Obs*]

Un-pĕr'fect-ly, *adv* Imperfectly [*Obs*]

Un-pĕr'fect-ness, *n* Want of perfectness, imperfection, imperfection [*Obs*]

Un-pĕr'ish-a-ble, *a* Imperishable [*Obs*]

Un-pĕr'ish-a-bly, *adv* Imperishably [*Obs*]

Un'per-plĕx', *v. t.* To free from perplexity [*R*]

Un'per-vĕrt', *v. t* To free from perversion, to deliver from being perverted [*Obs*] *Sterne*

Un'phi lŏs'o-phīze, *v. t* To degrade from the character of a philosopher [*Rare*] *Pope*

Un-pĭn', *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p* UNPINNED, *p pr* & *vb. n.* UNPINNING] To loose from pins, to unfasten, as what is held together by pins, to remove the pins of, as, to *unpin* a frock, to *unpin* the frame of a building.

Un-pĭn'ion (-pĭn'yun), *v. t.* To loose from pinions or manacles, to free from restraint

Un-pĭ'tous, *a* Not pious, impious, wicked [*Obs*]

Un-plā'ca-ble, *a* Implacable [*Obs*]

Un-plăced' (-plāst'), *a* 1 Having no office or employment under the government

2 Undetermined as to place, as, *unplaced* kings, whose position in the series of Egyptian kings is undetermined *Gliddon.*

Un-plāid' (-plād') *v. t* To deprive of a plaid.

Un-plĕas'ant, *a* Not pleasant, displeasing

Un plĕas'ant-ly, *adv.* In an unpleasant manner, disagreeably.

Un-plĕas'ant-ness, *n* The state or quality of being unpleasant, disagreeableness

Un-plĕas'ant-ry, *n* Want of pleasantry or sportive cheerfulness, want of pleasant, cheerful, or humorous character [*Rare*] *Thackeray.*

Un-plĕas'ive, *a* Unpleasing. [*Obs*] *Bp. Hall.*

Un plīght' (plīt'), *v. t* To unfold, to lay open, to explain. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Un plŭmb' (-plŭm'), *v. t* To deprive or rob of lead, or of a leaden roof, coffin, or the like [*Rare.*] *Burke.*

Un plŭmbed' (plŭmd'), *a* Not measured by a plumb line, unfathomed. "The *unplumbed*, salt, estranging sea" *M Arnold.*

Un-plŭme', *v. t.* To strip of plumes or feathers, to degrade

Un-poised', *a.* 1. Not poised, not balanced.

2. Not poised or weighed; hence, regardless of consequences; unhesitating. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

Un-poi'sen (-poi'zn), *v. t.* To remove or expel poison from [*Obs.*] *South.*

Un-pŏl'i-çied, *a.* Not having civil polity, or a regular form of government

Un'po-līte', *a.* Rude, impolite. [*Obs.*]

Un'po-līte'ly, *adv* Impolitely [*Obs*]

Un'po-līte'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being unpolite, want of refinement or courtesy, rudeness, incivility. [*Obs*]

Un-pŏl'i-tic, *a.* Impolitic. [*Obs. or rare*]

Un-pōpe', *v. t.* 1. To cause to cease to be a pope, to divest of the character or authority of a pope.

2. To deprive of a pope [*Obs*]

Rome will never so far *unpope* herself as to part with her pretended supremacy *Fuller*

Un-pŏp'ū-lar, *a.* Not popular, not having the public favor, disliked by the people and community, disposing to public disfavor, as, an *unpopular* magistrate, an *unpopular* law.

Un-pŏp'ū-lăr'i-ty, *n.* The state of being unpopular

Un-pŏp'ū-lar-ly, *adv.* In an unpopular manner, not popularly.

Un-pōrt'ū-nate, *a.* Importunate [*Obs*]

Un pōrt'ū-oŭs, *a* Having no ports. [*Obs*] *Burke.*

Un-pŏs'si-ble, *a* Impossible [*Obs*]

Un-pow'er, *n.* Want of power, weakness [*Obs. and rare*] *Piers Plowman.*

Un prăc'ti-ca-ble, *a.* Impracticable [*Obs*]

Un-prāise', *v. t* Not to praise, to withhold praise from, to deprive of praise [*Rare*] *Young*

Un-prĕç'e dent ed, *a* Having no precedent or example, not preceded by a like case, not having the authority of prior example, novel, new

Un prĕç'e-dent-ed ly, *adv* In an unprecedented manner, without precedent

Un'pre-dĭct', *v. t* To retract prediction, to recall what has been foretold [*Rare*]

Means I must use, thou sayest, prediction, else,
Will *unpredict*, and fail me of the throne *Milton*

Un-prĕj'ū-dĭçed, *a* 1 Not prejudiced, free from undue bias or prepossession, not pre-occupied by opinion, impartial, as, an *unprejudiced* mind

2 Not warped by prejudice, as, an *unprejudiced* judgment

Un-prĕj'ū-dĭçed-ness, *n* The state of being unprejudiced

Un'pre-tĕnd'ing, *a* Not pretending, making no pretense, not claiming distinction, modest

Un'pre-tĕnd'ing-ly, *adv* In an unpretending manner, without pretension, modestly

Un'pre-vĕnt'ed, *a* 1 Not prevented, not hindered

2 Not preceded by any thing [*Obs*] *Milton*

Un-prĭest', *v. t* To deprive of the orders or authority of a priest [*Rare*] *Milton*

Un-prĭnçe', *v. t* To deprive of the character or authority of a prince, to divest of principality or sovereignty [*Rare*] *Swift*

Un-prĭn'çi-pled, *a* 1 Not having settled principles "Souls *unprincipled* in virtue" *Milton*

2 Having no good moral principles, destitute of virtue, not restrained by conscience, profligate

Un-prĭn'çi-pled ness, *n* The quality or condition of being unprincipled, want of principle

Un-prīz'a ble, *a* 1 Not prized or valued [*Obs*]

2 Invaluable, beyond estimation [*Obs*]

Un-prŏb'a-bly, *adv* 1 Improbably [*Obs*]

2 [Lat prefix *in*, not, and *probabilis*, worthy of being approved, from *probare*, to approve] In a manner not to be approved of or justified, improperly, wrongly [*Obs and very rare*] "To diminish, by the authority of wise and knowing men, things unjustly and *unprobably* crept in" *Strype*

Un'pro dūc'tĭve, *a* 1 Not productive, barren

2 Not producing large crops, not making profitable returns for labor, as, *unproductive* land

3 Not profitable, not producing profit or interest, as capital, as, *unproductive* funds or stock

4 Not efficient, not producing any effect

Un'pro-dūc'tĭve-ly, *adv* In an unproductive manner, barrenly, without profit

Un'pro-dūc'tĭve ness, *n* The state or condition of being unproductive, as land, stock, capital, labor, and the like

Un'pro fĕs'sion-al (-fĕsh'un-al), *a* Not according to the rules or proprieties of a profession

Un'pro-fĕs'sion-al-ly, *adv.* In an unprofessional manner

Un'pro fĭ'cien-çy (-fish'en-sy), *n.* Want of proficiency or improvement [*Rare*] *Bp. Hall*

Un-prŏf'it, *n* Want of profit, unprofitableness. [*Obs and rare*] *Wycliffe*

Un-prŏf'it-a-ble, *a.* Not profitable, bringing no profit, producing no gain, improvement, or advantage, useless, serving no purpose, as, *unprofitable* land, *unprofitable* stock, *unprofitable* employment, an *unprofitable* life, *unprofitable* study

Un-prŏf'it-a-ble-ness, *n* The state of being unprofitable, uselessness, inutility

Un-prŏf'it-a-bly, *adv* In an unprofitable manner; without gain, without any good effect or advantage, to no good purpose

Un-prōm'is-ing, *a.* Not promising, not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, or the like, as, an *unpromising* youth; an *unpromising* season.

Un-prŏp', *v. t.* To remove a prop from; to deprive of support.

Un-prŏp'er, *a.* Not fit or proper; improper. [*Obs*]

Un-prŏp'er-ly, *adv.* Improperly. [*Obs*]

Un-prŏs'per-oŭs, *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success, unfortunate

Un-prŏs'per-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an unprosperous manner, unfortunately.

Un-prŏs'per-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being unprosperous; want of success; failure of the desired result.

Un'pro-vide', *v. t.* To unfurnish, to divest or strip of qualifications [*Obs*] *Southern*

Un-prŏv'i-dent, *a.* Improvident. [*Obs.*]

Un-pru'dençe, *n* Imprudence. [*Obs*]

Un-pru'dent, *a.* Imprudent. [*Obs.*]

Un'pru dĕn'tial, *a* Imprudent [*Obs*] *Milton*

Un-pruned', *a.* 1 Not pruned, not lopped.

2. Not smoothed, not dressed or trimmed. "A dove . . . with sick, *unpruned* wing" *Keats.*

Un-pūre', *a.* Not pure, impure. [*Obs.*]

Un-pūre'ly, *adv* Impurely [*Obs*]

Un-pūrsed' (un-pūrst'), *a.* 1. Robbed of a purse, or of money [*Rare*] *Pollok.*

2 Not taken from the purse; not spent. [*Obs*]

Un-qual'i-fied (-kwŏl'i fid), *a.*

1 Not qualified, not fit, not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments.

2 Not having taken the requisite oath or oaths

3 Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions, absolute, unconditional, decided, as, *unqualified* praise

Un-qual'i-fied-ly, *adv* In an unqualified manner.

Un-qual'i-fied-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being unqualified.

Un-qual'i-fy, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p* UNQUALIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNQUALIFYING] To divest of qualifications, to disqualify [*Obs*]

Un-qual'i-tied (-kwŏl'i tid), *a.* Deprived of the usual faculties. [*Obs*] *Shak*

Un-quar'rel-a-ble, *a.* Not to be quarreled with or impugned [*Obs*] *Browne*

Un-queen', *v. t* To divest of the dignity of queen, to divest of the rank or authority of queen. *Shak.*

Un-quĕs'tion-a-ble, *a* Not questionable; not to be questioned, not to be doubted, indubitable, certain, as, *unquestionable* evidence or truth; *unquestionable* courage

Un quĕs'tion a-bly, *adv* In an unquestionable manner, without doubt, indubitably, questionless

Un-quĕs'tioned (kwĕst'yund), *a*

1 Not called in question, not doubted

2 Not interrogated, having no questions asked, not examined

She muttering prayers, as holy rites she meant,
Through the divided crowd *unquestioned* went *Dryden.*

3 Indisputable, not to be opposed "Their [the gods'] *unquestioned* pleasures must be served" *B Jonson.*

Un-qui'et, *a* Not quiet, not calm or tranquil, restless, uneasy, agitated, disturbed, as, an *unquiet* person, an *unquiet* mind, the *unquiet* ocean

Un qui'et, *v. t* To disquiet [*Obs*] *Ld Herbert*

Un-qui'et-ly, *adv* In an unquiet manner, without rest, in an agitated state

Un-qui'et-ness, *n.* The state, condition, or quality, of being unquiet, want of quiet, want of tranquillity, restlessness, uneasiness

Un-qui'e tude (53), *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness, inquietude [*Obs*] *Wotton*

Un-răv'el (-răv'l), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* UNRAVELED, or UNRAVELLED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNRAVELING, or UNRAVELLING] [See RAVEL and UNREAVE]

1 To disentangle, to disengage or separate, as threads that are knit

2 Hence, to clear from complication or difficulty, to unfold to solve

3 To separate the connected or united parts of to throw into disorder, to confuse. "Nature all *unraveled*" *Dryden*

Un-răv'el, (-răv'l), *v. t* To be unfolded; to be disentangled

Un-răv'el-ment, *n.* The act of unraveling, disentangling, or unfolding, or the state of being unraveled

Un rĕad'y, *a* 1 Not ready or prepared, not prompt or quick, slow, awkward, clumsy.

2 Not dressed, undressed [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl.*

Un-rĕad'y, *v. t* To undress [*Obs*]

Un-rē'al, *a.* Not real, unsubstantial, having appearance only.

Hence, horrible shadow! *unreal* mockery, hence! *Shak*

Un're-ăl'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being unreal, want of reality or real existence.

Un-rē'al ize, *v. t* To make or consider unreal, to deprive of reality [*Rare*]

Un-rēa'son (-rē'zn), *n.* Want of reason; unreasonableness, absurdity, nonsense

Abbot of Unreason, a mock abbot in the old English Christmas festivities *W Scott*

Un-rēa'son, *v. t.* To prove or cause to appear unreasonable, or not according to reason, to disprove or refute. [*Obs. and rare*] "To *unreason* the equity of God's proceedings." *South.*

Un-rēa'son-a-ble (-rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not reasonable or agreeable to reason, irrational. [*R.*] *Hooker.*
2. Exceeding the bounds of reason, claiming or insisting on more than is fit, as, an *unreasonable* demand.
3. Immoderate; exorbitant; inordinate, as, an *unreasonable* love of life, or of money
Un-rēa'son-a-ble-ness, *n* 1 The state or quality of being unreasonable, inconsistency with reason; as, the *unreasonableness* of sinners
2. Excess of demand, claim, passion, and the like; exorbitance, as, the *unreasonableness* of a proposal.
Un-rēa'son-a-bly, *adv* In an unreasonable manner; excessively, immoderately
Un-rēave', *v. t.* [See REAVE and RAVEL.] [*Obs.*]
1. To unwind, to disentangle, to loose *Spenser*
2. Not to rive, not to tear asunder, not to unroof [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall.*
Un-rĕc'on-çil'a-ble, *a* 1 Not capable of being reconciled, or made consistent, irreconcilable, as, two *unreconcilable* propositions
2. Not reconcilable, or not capable of being appeased, implacable *Shak.*
3. That can not be persuaded to lay aside mutual enmity or opposition, and to become friendly or favorable, as, *unreconcilable* neighbors
Un-rĕc'on-çil'a bly, *adv* In an unreconcilable manner, irreconcilably
Un're-cūr'ing, *a.* Incapable of being cured, incurable, irremediable [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
Un-reeve', *v. t.* [See UNREAVE.] (*Naut.*) To withdraw or take out, as a rope from a block, thimble, and the like, to unreave.
Un-rĕf'or-mā'tion, *n* Want of reformation, the state of being not reformed [*Obs.*] *Bp Hall*
Un're-gĕn'er a çy, *n* The state of being unregenerate or unrenewed in heart
Un're-gĕn'er-ate, *a* Not regenerated, not renewed in heart, remaining at enmity with God
Un're-gĕn'er ā'tion, *n* The state of being unregenerate, unregeneracy, want of regeneration
Un rein' (-rān'), *v. t* To loosen the reins of, to remove restraint from
Un're-lĕnt'ing, *a* 1 Not relenting having no pity, hard, cruel, as, an *unrelenting* heart, *unrelenting* cruelty
2. Not yielding to circumstances, inflexibly rigid, as, an *unrelenting* rule
Un're lĕnt'ing-ly, *adv* In an unrelenting manner, rigidly, inflexibly
Un're-lī'a-ble, *a* Not reliable, not to be depended upon, not trustworthy See RELIABLE
Alcibiades was too unsteady and (according to Mr Coleridge's coinage), "*unreliable*" or, perhaps, in more correct English, too unrelyuponable" *De Quincey*
Un're-lī'a-ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being unreliable
Un're-lĭg'ious, *a* Irreligious [*Obs.*] *Wordsworth*
Un're-mĕm'brance, *n* Want of remembrance, forgetfulness [*Obs.*] *Watts*
Un're-mĭt'ting, *a* Not abating, not relaxing for a time, incessant, continued, persevering, as, *unremitting* exertions
Un're-mĭt'ting-ly, *adv* In an unremitting manner, incessantly
Un're-mĭt'ting-ness, *n* The quality of being unremitting, incessancy
Un're-mov'a-ble, *a* Irremovable [*Obs.*]
Un're-pĕnt'ançe, *n* The state of being unrepentant or impenitent [*Rare.*] *Walton*
Un're-pĕnt'ant, } *a* Not repenting, not penitent,
Un're-pĕnt'ing, } not contrite for sin, impenitent
Un're-prĕss'i-ble, *a* Irrepressible [*Rare.*]
Un're-prōach'a-ble, *a* Irreproachable [*Obs.*]
Un're-prōach'a-ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being unreproachable [*Obs.*]
Un're-prōach'a bly, *adv* In an unreproachable manner, irreproachably [*Obs.*]
Un're-prōved', *a* 1 Not reproved, not censured
2. Not liable to reproof or blame, irreproachable, blameless [*Obs.*] "*Unreproved* pleasures" *Milton*
Un-rĕp'ū-ta-ble, *a* Not reputable or honorable, disreputable [*Obs.*]
Un-rĕp'ū-ta-bly, *adv* Disreputably [*Obs.*]
Un're gārve', *n* Absence of reserve, frankness, freedom of communication *Wanton*
Un're-gārved', *a* 1 Not reserved, not retained when a part is granted
2. Not limited or restrained, not withheld in part; full, entire, as, *unreserved* obedience to God's commands.
3. Concealing or withholding nothing, free, open; frank, as, an *unreserved* disclosure of facts
Un're-gārv'ed-ly, *adv* In an unreserved manner, without limitation or reservation, frankly
Un're-gārv'ed-ness, *n* The quality of being unreserved; frankness, openness, unlimitedness
Un're-gist'i-ble, *a* Irresistible [*Obs.*] *Temple.*
Un're-spĕct', *n.* Disrespect [*Obs.*]
Un're-spŏn'si ble, *a* Irresponsible [*Rare.*]
Un-rĕst', *n* Want of rest or repose, unquietness; uneasiness. [*Rare.*]
Can calm despair and wild *unrest*
Be tenants of a single breast? *Tennyson.*
Un-rĕst'ful, *a.* Not at rest; restless. [*Obs.*]
Un're-strāint', *n.* Freedom from restraint, freedom, license; liberty.
Un-rĕst'y, *a.* Restless [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*
Un-rĕv'e-nūed, *a.* Not furnished with a revenue [*Rare.*] *Milton*
Un-rĕv'er-ençe, *n.* Want of reverence, irreverence [*Obs.*] *Wyclife*
Un rĕv'er end, *a.* 1 Not reverend.
2 Disrespectful, irreverent, as, an *unreverend* tongue. [*Obs and rare.*] *Shak.*
Un rĕv'er-ent, *a* Irreverent [*Rare.*]
Un-rĕv'er-ent-ly, *adv.* In an unreverend manner, irreverently.
Un-rĭd'dle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNRIDDLED, *p pr.* & *vb n* UNRIDDLING] To read the riddle of, to solve or explain, to deprive of enigmatical character, as, to *unriddle* an enigma or mystery
And where you can't *unriddle* learn to trust *Parnell*
Un-rĭd'dler, *n.* One who unriddles, or explains an enigma.
Un-rĭg', *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* UNRIGGED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNRIGGING] To strip of rigging, as, to *unrig* a ship *Totten*
Un-right' (-rīt'), *a* Not right, wrong [*Obs.*]
Un-right' (-rīt'), *n* That which is unright, or not right, wrong [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*
Un right' (-rīt'), *v t* To make wrong [*Obs.*]
Un-right'eous (un rī'chus), *a* [Prefix *un* and *righteous*, A-S *unrihtwis* See RIGHTEOUS]
1 Not righteous, not just, evil, wicked
2 Contrary to law and equity, unjust, as, an *unrighteous* decree or sentence
Un right'eous ly (un rī'chus lỹ), *adv* In an unrighteous manner, unjustly, wickedly, sinfully
Un right'eous-ness (un-rī'chus nes), *n* The quality of being unrighteous, injustice, violation of law, or of the plain principles of justice and equity, wickedness
Every transgression of the law is *unrighteousness* *Hall*
Un-right'wīse, *a* Unrighteous [*Obs.*] *Wyclife*
Un-right'wīse-ly, *adv* Unrighteously [*Obs.*]
Un ringed', *a* Not having a ring, as in the nose "Pigs *unringed*" *Hudibras*
Un rī'ot ed, *a* Free from rioting [*Obs.*] *May*
Un-rĭp', *v t* To rip *Bacon*
☞ The prefix in this word is superfluous, as *unrip* signifies simply to *rip*
Un-rīpe', *a* 1 Not ripe, not mature not brought to a state of perfection as, *unripe* fruit
2 Not seasonable, not yet proper
He fixed his *unripe* vengeance to defer *Dryden*
3 Not prepared, not completed as, an *unripe* scheme
4 Too early, immature [*Obs and rare.*] "Dorilaus, whose *unripe* death doth yet draw tears from virtuous eyes" *Sidney*
Un-rīpe'ness, *n* The state or quality of being unripe, want of ripeness immaturity, as, the *unripeness* of fruit or of a project
Un rī'valed, *a* Having no rival, without a competitor, peerless [Written also *unrivalled*] *Pope*
Un riv'et, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNRIVETED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNRIVETING] To loose the rivets of, to unfasten
Un-rōbe', *v. t.* To strip of a robe, to undress, to disrobe
Un rōll', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNROLLED *p pr* & *vb n* UNROLLING] [Written also *unrol*]
1 To open, as what is rolled or convolved, as, to *unroll* cloth
2 To display to lay open
Un-rō'man ized, *a* 1 Not subjected to Roman arms or customs *Whitaker*
2 Not subjected to the principles or usages of the Roman Catholic church
Un-rōof', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNROOFED (-rōft'), *p pr* & *vb n* UNROOFING] To strip off the roof or covering of, as a house
Broken carriages dead horses *unroofed* cottages, all indicated the movements of hostile armies *Scott*
Un rōost', *v t* To drive from the roost *Shak*
Un-rōot', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNROOTED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNROOTING] To tear up by the roots, to extirpate, to eradicate, as, to *unroot* an oak
Un-rōot', *v i* To be torn up by the roots.
Un rude', *a* 1 Not rude
2 Excessively rude [*Obs. and very rare.*]
"The *unrude* rascal" *B Jonson*
Un rŭf'fle (-rŭf'fl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNRUFFLED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNRUFFLING] To cease from being ruffled or agitated, to subside to smoothness
Un-rŭf'fled, *a* Not ruffled, calm, tranquil, peaceful, quiet. "Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea" *Addison*
Un-ru'in ate, *a* Not ruined or destroyed [*Obs.*]
"*Unruinated* towers" *Bp Hall*
Un ru'li-ment, *n* Unruly conduct, unruliness [*Obs.*] *Spenser*
Un-ru'li-ness, *n* [From *unruly*] The quality or condition of being unruly, disregard of restraint, licentiousness, turbulence; as, the *unruliness* of men, or of their passions
Un ru'ly, *a* 1 Not submissive to rule; disregarding restraint, disposed to violate law, turbulent, ungovernable, refractory, as, an *unruly* youth
The tongue can no man tame; it is an *unruly* evil, full of deadly poison *James* iii 8
2. Apt to break over fences and escape from inclosures, as, an *unruly* ox.
The owner of the *unruly* ox paid a sum of money, as a civil penalty for the ransom of his life *S. E. Dwight.*
Un-rŭm'ple, *v. t.* To free from rumples, to spread or lay even.
Un-sād', *a.* Unsteady, changeable, fickle. "O, stony people, *unsad* and ever untrue" *Chaucer.*
Un-sād'den (un-sād'dn), *v. t.* To relieve from sadness [*Rare.*] *Whitlock.*
Un-sād'dle (-sād'dl), *v. t.* 1. To strip of a saddle, to take the saddle from, as, to *unsaddle* a horse.
2 To throw from the saddle, to unhorse.
Magnus engaged Otho personally, and *unsaddled* him. *Hersh.*
Un-sāfe', *a* Not safe, not free from danger; exposed to peril, dangerous, perilous, hazardous. "A very *unsafe* anchorage" *Anson.*
Un-sāfe'ly, *adv* In an unsafe manner; not safely; not without danger
Un-sāfe'ness, *n* State or quality of being unsafe.
Un sāf'ty, *n* The state or quality of being unsafe; exposure to danger, unsafeness [*Rare.*] *Bacon.*
Un-sāint', *v t* To deprive of sainthip; to deny sanctity to, to divest of saintly character [*Rare.*]
Un sānc'ti fi-cā'tion, *n* The state of being unsanctified, or unholy
Un sānc'ti fied, *a* Not sanctified or consecrated unholy
Un-sā'ti a-bil'i ty (-shĭ a), *n* The state or quality of being unsatiable, unsatiableness [*Obs.*]
Un-sā'ti a ble (-shĭ a), *a* Insatiable [*Obs.*]
Un sā'ti a ble ness, *n* Insatiableness [*Obs.*]
Un-sā'ti ate (-shĭ-at), *a* Insatiate [*Obs.*] *More.*
Un-sāt'is-fāc'tion, *n* Dissatisfaction [*Obs.*]
Un sā'vor i-ly, *adv* In an unsavory manner.
Un sā'vor i ness, *n* The state or quality of being unsavory
Un sā'vor-y, *a* 1. Not savory, having no savor, tasteless, insipid
2 Disagreeable to the taste or smell, offensive; disgusting
Un sāy', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNSAID, *p pr* & *vb n.* UNSAYING] To recant or recall, as what has been said, to retract, to take back again, to make as if not said
It means that you can say and *unsay* things at pleasure *Goldsmith*
Un-scāle', *v t* To divest of scales "Purging and *unscaling* her long abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance" *Milton.*
Un sçi'ençe, *n* Want of science or knowledge, ignorance [*Obs.*]
If any wight ween a thing to be otherwise than it is, it is not only *unscience*, but it is deceivable opinion *Chaucer.*
Un-screw' (-skrŭ'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNSCREWED; *p pr* & *vb n* UNSCREWING] To draw the screws from, to loose from screws, to unfasten, to loosen or withdraw, as a screw, by turning it.
Un-scrĭpt'ūr-al, *a* Not agreeable to the Scriptures, not warranted by the authority of the word of God, as, an *unscriptural* doctrine
Un scrĭpt'ūr al ly, *adv* In an unscriptural manner, in a manner not according with the Scriptures.
Un scrŭ'pu lous, *a* Not scrupulous, having no scruples, unprincipled, unrestrained, ruthless.
Un scrŭ'pu-lous ly, *adv* In an unscrupulous manner
Un scrŭ'pu-lous ness, *n* The state or quality of being unscrupulous, want of scrupulousness.
Un-scrŭ'ta ble, *a.* Inscrutable [*Rare.*]
Un scŭtch'eoned (-skŭch'und), *a.* Deprived or destitute of an escutcheon, not honored with a coat of arms *Pollok.*
Un-sēal', *v t* [*imp* & *p p* UNSEALED, *p pr* & *vb n* UNSEALING] To break or remove the seal of to open, as what is sealed, as, to *unseal* a letter. "Unable to *unseal* his lips beyond the width of a quarter of an inch" *W Scott.*
Un sēam', *v t* To open the seam or seams of, to rip, to cut open
Un-sēarch'a-ble (-sērch'a bl), *a* Not searchable; impenetrable by searching or exploring, inscrutable, hidden, mysterious
The counsels of God are to us *unsearchable* *Rogers.*
Un sēarch'a ble ness, *n* The quality or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore
Un-sēarch'a bly, *adv* In an unsearchable manner in a manner so as not to be explored
Un-sēa'son, *v t* 1 To make unseasonable.
2 To strike unseasonably, to effect, or cause to effect, unfavorably, to make disagreeable.
Why do I send this rustic madrigal,
That may thy tuneful ear *unseason* quite? *Spenser.*
Un-sēa'son-a-ble (un-sē'zn-), *a* 1. Not seasonable, not in the proper season or time, ill-timed; untimely, as, he called at an *unseasonable* hour.
2 Beyond the usual time, late, as, he came home at an *unseasonable* time of night.
3 Not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely, ill-timed, as, *unseasonable* advice; an *unseasonable* digression
4 Not suited to the time of the year; as, an *unseasonable* frost.
Un-sēa'son-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being unseasonable, ill-timed, or out of the usual time

Un-sēa'son-a-bly, *adv.* In an unseasonable manner; not seasonably, not in due time, or not in the usual time.

Un-sēat', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* UNSEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNSEATING.] To throw from the seat; to deprive of a seat.

Un-sēa'wor-thi-ness (-wûr'thĭ-nes), *n.* The state of being unseaworthy, or unable to sustain the ordinary violence of the sea in a tempest

Un-sēa'wor-thy (-wûr-thy), *a* Not fit for a voyage; not in a fit state, as to repairs, equipments, crew, and all respects, to encounter the ordinary perils of a sea voyage, as, the ship is *unseaworthy*

Un-sĕc'ond-ed, *a* 1 Not seconded, not supported, as, the motion was *unseconded*, the attempt was *unseconded*

2 Not exemplified a second time [*Obs.*]

Un-sē'cret, *v. t.* To disclose, to divulge [*Obs.*]

Un-sē'cret, *a.* Not secret, not close, not trusty. [*Obs.*]

Un-sĕc'u-lar-ĭze, *v. t* To cause to become not secular, to detach from secular things, to alienate from the world, to hallow

Un'se-cūre', *a* Insecure [*Obs.*]

Un-seem', *v. i.* Not to seem [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-seem'li-ness, *n* The quality of being unseemly, uncomeliness, indecency; indecorum, impropriety.

Un-seem'ly, *a.* Not seemly not fit or becoming, uncomely, unbecoming, indecent

My sons, let your *unseemly* discord cease *Dryden*

Un-seem'ly, *adv* In an unseemly or unbecoming manner, indecently

Un-seen', *a* 1 Not seen, not discovered, invisible, not discoverable, as, the *unseen* God

2 Unskilled, inexperienced [*Obs.*] *Clarendon*

Un-sĕl'dŏm, *adv* Not seldom, sometimes, frequently [*Rare.*]

Un sĕ'ly, *a* [Prefix *un* and *sely*, q. v.] Not blessed or happy, wretched [Written also *unsilly*.] [*Obs.*]

Un sĕm'i nā̆red, *a* Deprived of virility, or seminal energy, made a eunuch [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-sĕnsed' (-sĕnst'), *a* Wanting a distinct meaning, without a certain signification [*Rare.*] *Fuller.*

Un sĕn'si-ble, *a* Insensible [*Obs.*]

Un-sĕp'a-ra-ble, *a.* Inseparable [*Obs.*]

Un-sĕp'ul-chered, } *a* Having no grave,
Un-sĕp'ul-chred (-kerd), } unburied

Un-sĕp'ul-tūred, *a* Unburied

Un-sĕt'tle (-sĕt'tl), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNSETTLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNSETTLING.] To move or loosen from a fixed state, to unhinge, to make uncertain or fluctuating, to unfix, as, to *unsettle* doctrines and opinions

Un-sĕt'tle, *v. i* To become unfixed *Shak.*

Un-sĕt'tle-ment, *n* Unsettled state, irresolution [*Rare.*] *Barrow*

Un-sĕv'en, *v. t* To render other than seven, to make to be no longer seven [*Obs. and rare.*] "To *unseven* the sacraments of the church of Rome." *Fuller*

Un sĕx', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNSEXED (un sĕkst'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNSEXING.] To deprive of the sex, to make of the other sex.

Is it for this the Spanish maid aroused,
Hangs on the willow her unstrung guitar,
And, all *unsexed*, the anlace hath espoused,
Sung the loud song, and dared the deed of war? *Byron*

Un-shăck'le (-shăk'l), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNSHACKLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNSHACKLING.] To loose from shackles or bonds, to set free from restraint, to unfetter, as, to *unshackle* the hands, to *unshackle* the mind

Un-shāk'a ble, *a* Not to be shaken [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-shāked' (-shākt'), *a* Unshaken [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un-shāle', *v. t* To strip off husks from, to uncover, to expose [*Obs.*]

I will not *unshak* the jest before it be ripe *Marston*

Un-shāpe', *v. t* To deprive of shape, to throw out of form or into disorder, to confound, to derange [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

Un-shāp'en (-shāp'n), *a.* Misshapen, deformed, ugly.

Un-shēathe', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNSHEATHED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNSHEATHING.] To draw from the sheath or scabbard, as a sword, hence, to *unsheathe the sword* sometimes signifies to commence or make war

Un-shĕll', *v. t* To strip the shell from, to take out of the shell, to shell

Un-shĕlve', *v. t* To remove from a shelf

Un-shĭp', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNSHIPPED (un-shĭpt'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNSHIPPING.]

1 To take out of a ship or other water craft, as, to *unship* goods

2 To remove, as any part or implement, from the place in a ship or post where it is fixed or fitted, as, to *unship* an oar, to *unship* capstan bars, to *unship* the tiller

Un shĭp'ment, *n* The act of unshipping, or the state of being unshipped

Un shĭrt'ed, *a* Not covered with a shirt.

Un shŏt', *v. t* To remove the shot from, as a piece of ordnance, to take out the shot of.

Un-shout', *v. t.* To retract, as a shout. [*Obs. and rare.*] *Shak.*

Un-shroud', *v. t.* To remove the shroud from, to uncover.

Un-shŭt', *v. t* To open, or throw open. [*Obs.*]

Un-sight' (-sīt'), *a.* Without sight; not seeing or examining. [*Colloq. and vulgar.*]

Unsight unseen, a vulgar phrase, denoting *unseeing unseen*, or *unseen* repeated, as, to buy a thing *unsight unseen*, that is, without seeing it *Hudibras* "There was a great confluence of chapmen, that resorted from every part, with a design to purchase, which they were to do *unsight unseen*." *Spectator*

Un sight'a-ble (-sīt'-), *a* Invisible. [*Obs.*]

Un sight'ed (-sīt'-), *a* Invisible [*Obs.*]

Un-sight'li-ness (-sīt'), *n.* The quality of being unsightly, ugliness

Un sight'ly (-sīt'lĭ), *a.* Not sightly, disagreeable to the eye, ugly, deformed. "Among the rest a small *unsightly* root" *Milton.*

Un'sig-nĭf'i-cant, *a* Insignificant. [*Obs.*]

Un-sĭl'ly, *a* See UNSELY. [*Obs.*]

Un sĭn', *v. t* To deprive, as a sin, of sinful character or quality, to cause to be no sin [*Obs.*]

When a sin is past, grief may lessen it, but not *unsin* it *Feltham*

Un'sin cēre', *a* Insincere. [*Obs.*]

Un'sin cēre'ness, } *n* Insincerity, cheat. [*Obs.*]
Un'sin cĕr'i ty, }

Un-sĭn'ew, *v. t* To deprive of strength or of sinews [*Rare.*] *Dryden*

Un-sĭst'ing, *a* [See SIST, *v. t.*] Not opposing or resisting, unable to resist [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un sĭt'ting, *a* Not sitting well, not becoming or suiting [*Obs.*] "*Unsitting* words." *Sir T. Elyot*

Un-skĭll'ful, *a* Not skillful, wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use, and experience, awkward, bungling, clumsy, as, an *unskillful* surgeon, an *unskillful* mechanic, an *unskillful* logician [Written also *unskilful*.]

Un skĭll'ful-ly, *adv* In an unskillful manner, awkwardly, clumsily [Written also *unskilfully*.]

Un-skĭll'ful-ness, *n* The quality of being unskillful, want of art or knowledge, want of that readiness in action or execution, which is acquired by use, experience, and observation, awkwardness, clumsiness [Written also *unskilfulness*.]

Un sling', *v. t* (*Naut.*) To take off the slings of, as a yard, a cask, or the like, to release from the slings *Totten*

Un slūice', *v. t* To open the sluice or sluices of, to free from any thing that prevents the flow of, to let flow, to open

Un sō'cia bil'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being unsociable, unsociableness

Un-sō'cia-ble (-sō'sha-bl), *a* Not sociable, not inclined to society, averse to companionship or conversation, solitary, reserved, as, an *unsociable* person or temper

Un sō'cia ble ness (-sō'sha bl), *n.* The state or quality of being unsociable

Un sō'cia-bly, *adv* In an unsociable manner, reservedly

Un sŏck'et, *v. t* To loose or take from a socket

Un sŏd'der, *v. t* To separate, as what is sodered

Un-sŏft', *a* Not soft, hard [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-sŏft', *adv* Not softly [*Obs.*]

Great clumbers fall *unsoft* *Spenser*

Un-sŏl'der, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNSOLDERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNSOLDERING.] To separate or disunite, as what has been soldered, hence, to divide, to sunder, to unsoder

The sequel of to-day *unsolders* all
The goodliest fellowships of famous knights
Whereof this world holds record *Tennyson*

Un-sŏl'diered, *a* Not having the qualities of a soldier [*Obs.*] *Beau*

Un-sŏl'em-nĭze, *v. t* To divest of solemnity

Un-sō'na-ble, *a* [Prefix *un* and Lat *sonabilis*, sounding, from *sonare*, to sound] Incapable of being sounded [*Obs.*]

Un-sŏn'sy, *a* [See SONCY.] Unlucky, not fortunate [Written also *unsonsie*.] [*Scot.*]

Un-sōot', *a* Unsweet [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Un sōul', *v. t* To deprive of soul, mind, or understanding [*Rare.*] *Shelton*

Un-sound', *a* 1 Not sound, wanting any thing essential, deficient, defective, as, *unsound* timber

2 Infirm, sickly, as, *unsound* in health, an *unsound* constitution

3 Not orthodox, defective, as, *unsound* in faith, *unsound* doctrine

4 Not sound in character, not honest, not faithful, not to be trusted, deceitful

5 Not true, not solid, not real, not substantial [*Rare.*] "*Unsound* delights." *Spenser.*

6 Not close, not compact, as, *unsound* cheese

7 Not sincere, not faithful, as, *unsound* love

8 Not solid, not material [*Rare.*] *Spenser.*

9 Erroneous, wrong, deceitful, sophistical, as, *unsound* arguments

10 Not strong, as, *unsound* ice.

11 Not fast, not calm, as, *unsound* sleep

12 Not well established, defective, questionable, as, *unsound* credit

Un-sound'ly, *adv.* In an unsound manner; as, he reasons *unsoundly*, he sleeps *unsoundly*.

Un-sound'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being unsound, defectiveness; as, the *unsoundness* of timber, the *unsoundness* of principles, the *unsoundness* of the body or the constitution.

Un-spär', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNSPARRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNSPARRING.] To deprive of spars; to take the spars, stakes, or bars from. [*Rare.*]

Forty yeomen tall . . .
The lofty palisade *unsparred*,
And let the drawbridge fall. *W. Scott*

Un-spär'ing, *a.* 1. Not sparing; not parsimonious, liberal, profuse.

2 Not merciful or forgiving [*Rare.*] *Milton.*

Un-spär'ing ly, *adv.* In an unsparing manner; in abundance, lavishly.

Un-spär'ing-ness, *n* The quality of being unsparing, liberal, or profuse *Mitford.*

Un-spēak', *v. t.* To retract, as what has been spoken, to recant, to unsay. [*Rare.*] *Shak*

Un-spēak'a-ble, *a* Not speakable, incapable of being uttered or adequately described, inexpressible, unutterable, ineffable, as, *unspeakable* grief or rage.

In whom, though now ye see him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy *unspeakable* and full of glory 1 *Pet* i 8

Un spēak'a-bly, *adv* In an unspeakable manner or degree, inexpressibly, unutterably

Un-spĕd', *a* Not performed, not dispatched. [*Obs.*]

Un-sphēre', *v. t* To remove, as a planet or other body, from its sphere or orb

Un spīke', *v. t* To remove a spike from, as from the vent of a cannon.

Un spĭlt', *a.* 1 Not spilt, not shed.

2 Not spoiled [*Obs.*] *Tusser*

Un-spĭr'it, *v. t.* To depress in spirits, to dispirit, to dishearten [*Rare.*]

Un-spĭr'it-ū-al-ĭze, *v. t.* To deprive of spirituality *South.*

Un-spŏt'ted, *a* 1 Not spotted, free from spot.

2 Especially, free from moral stain, untainted with guilt, unblemished, immaculate, as, *unspotted* reputation

Un-spŏt'ted-ness, *n* The state or quality of being unspotted

Un squīre', *v. t* To divest of the title or privilege of an esquire [*Rare.*] *Swift*

Un stāte', *v. t* To deprive of state or dignity [*Rare.*] "*Unstate* his happiness." *Shak.*

Un-stĕad'i ly, *adv.* In an unsteady manner, inconstantly

Un stĕad'i-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being unsteady, unsteadiness, inconstancy, want of firmness, irresolution, mutableness

Un stĕad'y, *a* Not steady, not constant, mutable, variable, changeable, as, *unsteady* winds

Un still', *a* Not still, restless [*Rare.*]

Un sting', *v. t* To disarm of a sting [*Rare.*]

I legant dissertations on virtue and vice . . . will not *unsting* calamity *J. M. Mason*

Un stĭtch', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNSTITCHED (un stĭcht'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNSTITCHING.] To open by picking out stitches, to take out or undo the stitches of

Un stŏck', *v. t* 1 To deprive of a stock, to remove the stock from, to loose from that which fixes or holds fast

2 To remove from the stocks, as a ship

Un stŏp', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNSTOPPED (un stŏpt'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNSTOPPING.]

1 To free from a stopple, as a bottle or cask.

2 To free from any obstruction, to open

Un-strāin', *v. t.* To loosen or relieve from a strain, to relax

Un-strĕngth', *n.* Want of strength, weakness, feebleness [*Obs.*] *Wycliffe.*

Un-string', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNSTRUNG, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNSTRINGING.]

1 To deprive of strings, as, to *unstring* a harp.

2 To relax the tension of, to loosen, as, to *unstring* the nerves

3 To take from a string, as, to *unstring* beads

Un'suc-ceed'a-ble, *a.* Not able or likely to succeed [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Un'suc-cĕss', *n* Want of success, failure, misfortune [*Rare.*] *Prof Wilson*

Un'suc cĕss'ful, *a* Not successful, not producing the desired event, not fortunate, meeting with, or resulting in, failure, unhappy

Un'suc cĕss'ful ly, *adv* In an unsuccessful manner, without a favorable issue, unfortunately.

Un'suc cĕss'ful ness, *n* The quality of being unsuccessful, want of success or favorable issue.

Un sŭf'fer-a ble, *a* Insufferable [*Obs.*]

Un-sŭf'fer a bly, *adv.* Insufferably. [*Obs.*]

Un'suf-fĭ'cience (-fĭsh'ens), *n.* Insufficiency. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

Un'suf-fĭ'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Insufficient. [*Obs.*]

Un-sŭit'a-ble, *a.* 1. Not suitable, not adapted, unfit, as, timber *unsuitable* for a bridge.

2 Unbecoming, improper, as, a dress *unsuitable* for a clergyman, *unsuitable* returns for favors

Un-sŭit'a ble ness, *n.* The state or quality of being unsuitable, unfitness, incongruity, impropriety

Un-sŭit'a-bly, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner, incongruously, as, a man and wife *unsuitably* matched.

Un'sup-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Insupportable. [*Obs.*]

Un'sup-pōrt'a-ble-ness, *n.* Insupportableness. [*Obs.*] *Wilkins.*

Un'sup-pōrt'a-bly, *adv.* Insupportably. [*Obs.*]

Un-sure'ty (-shur'tȳ), *n.* Want of surety; uncertainty. [*Obs.*]

Un-swathe', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNSWATHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWATHING.] To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage.

Un-swāy'a-ble, *a.* Not to be swayed, ungovernable. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un swear', *v. t. & i.* [*imp* UNSWORE, *p. p* UNSWORN, *p. pr. & vb. n* UNSWEARING.] To recant or recall, as an oath, to recall after having sworn

Un-swear', *v. t.* To recall an oath *Spenser*

Un-swēat', *v. t* To relieve from perspiration, to ease or cool after exercise or toil [*Rare.*] *Milton*

Un-swĕll', *v. i* To sink from a swollen or tumid state, to subside. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Un'sym-mĕt'ric al, *a* 1. Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts

2 (*Bot.*) Not symmetrical, — said of the segments of the calyx and corolla, the sepals and petals, and also the stamens when they are not regular and similar *Lindley*

Un'sym-mĕt'ric al ly, *adv* Not symmetrically

Un-tăck', *v. t* To separate, as what is tacked, to disjoin, to loosen, to release

His mind then roving, and being *untacked* from honest cares, temptation seized on him *Barrow*

Un-tall', *a* Not of lofty spirit [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Un-tăn'gi-bil'i-ty, *n* Intangibility [*Rare.*]

Un-tăn'gi-ble, *a* Intangible [*Rare.*]

Un tăn'gi-bly, *adv* Intangibly [*Rare.*]

Un-tăn'gle (-tăng'gl), *v. t* [*imp & p. p* UNTANGLED, *p. pr & vb. n* UNTANGLING.] To loose from tangles or intricacy, to disentangle, as, to *untangle* thread.

Untangle this cruel chain *Prior*

Un-tăsh', *v. t* [*imp & p. p* UNTAUGHT, *p. pr & vb. n* UNTEACHING.] To cause to forget, or lose from memory, as what has been taught

Experience will *untach* us *Browne*

One heart had open were a school
Which would *unteach* mankind the lust to shine or rule *Byron*

Un-tĕll'a-ble, *a.* Not to be told of, indescribable [*Obs.*]

Un-tĕm'per ate *a* Intemperate [*Obs.*]

Un-tĕm'per-ate ly, *adv* Intemperately [*Obs.*]

Un tĕmpt'er, *n* One who does not tempt, or who is not a tempter [*Obs.*] *Wycliffe*

Un-tĕnt', *v. t* To bring out of a tent [*R.*] *Shak*

Un-thănk', *n.* Want of thankfulness, ingratitude. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Un-thĭnk', *v. t* To dismiss from the mind, or recall or take back, as a thought *Shak*

Un thĭnk'ing, *a* 1 Not thinking, not heedful, thoughtless, inconsiderate as, *unthinking* youth

2 Not indicating thought or reflection, thought less.

With earnest eyes, and round, *unthinking* face,
He first the snuff-box opened, then the case *Pope*

Un-thĭnk'ing-ly, *adv.* In an unthinking manner, thoughtlessly

Un-thĭnk'ing-ness, *n* The quality of being unthinking, want of thought or reflection, thought lessness

Un-thrĕad', *v. t* [*imp & p. p* UNTHREADED, *p. pr. & vb. n* UNTHREADING.]

1. To draw or take out a thread from, as, to *unthread* a needle

2 To deprive of ligaments, to loose the ligaments or threads of

He, with his bare wand, can *unthread* thy joints *Milton*

Un'thrĭft, *n* A person not thrifty, a prodigal, a spendthrift [*Rare.*]

Un-thrĭft', *a* Not thrifty, lavish, profuse, unthrifty [*Obs.*]

Un thrĭft'ful ly, *adv* Not thriftily, lavishly, unthriftily [*Obs.*]

Un-thrĭft'i-hĕad, *n.* The quality of being unthrifty [*Obs.*]

Un-thrĭft'y, *a* Not thrifty, profuse, lavish, not thriving

Un-thrōne', *v. t* To remove from a throne, or from supreme authority, to dethrone

Un tie', *v. t* [*imp & p. p* UNTIED, *p. pr. & vb. n* UNTYING]

1. To loosen; to disengage the parts of, as a knot.

Sacharissa a captive fain
Would *untie* her iron chain *Waller*

2. To free from any fastening, to let loose, to unbind

Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches *Shak.*

3. To loosen from coils or convolution

Her snakes *untied*, sulphureous waters drink *Pope*

4. To free from hinderance or obstruction, to loosen.

All the evils of an *untied* tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness *Bp Taylor*

5. To resolve, to unfold, to clear

They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie* *Drayton*

Un-tight'en (-tīt'n), *v. t.* To make less tight or tense, to loosen

Un-till', *prep* [Goth *und, untê*, O Sax. *unti*, Fries *und, ond*, Icel. *uns, unz, unst*, A-S *odh, ôdh*, O H. Ger. *unz, unzt, unzan*, to, unto, till, until, and Eng. *till*. Of Dan. *indtil*, from *ind*, in, to, into, and *til*, to, toward, till, Sw. *intill.*] To, till, as far as, — in respect to time, place, or degree; — rarely employed in modern usage, except with regard to time

He and his sons were priests of the tribe of Dan *until* the day of the captivity *Judg* xviii 30

He roused himself full blithe, and hastened them *until* *Spenser*

Un-till', *conj.* As far as, to the point that, to the place or degree that, especially, up to the time that, till

The scepter shall not depart from Judah *until* Shiloh come *Gen* xlix 10

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems joined unto the sky *Dryden*

Un tile', *v. t* To take the tiles from, to uncover by removing tiles

Un-time'ly, *a* Not timely, happening before the usual or natural time, premature, unseasonable, as, *untimely* frost, *untimely* death, *untimely* fate

Un time'ly, *adv* Before the natural or usual time, prematurely, unseasonably. "What is *untimely* done" *Shak*

Un-tīm'e ous, *a* Untimely [*Rare.*] *W Scott*

Un-tīm'e-ous-ly, *adv* Untimely [*R.*] *W Scott*

Un tīr'ing, *a* Not tiring, not becoming tired or exhausted, enduring, patient, as, *untiring* patience

Un tīr'ing ly, *adv* In an untiring manner, indefatigably

Un tīthed', *a* Not subjected to tithes *Pollol*

Un'tō, *prep* [Goth *und* O Sax *unti*, to, till, and long to See UNTIL] To, — now used only in antiquated, formal, or scriptural style See To

Un tōld', *a* 1 Not told, not related, not revealed

2 Not numbered or counted, as, money *untold*

Un tomb' (tōōm'), *v. t* To take from the tomb, to disinter

Un tŏngue' (tŭng') *v. t* To deprive of a tongue, or of voice [*Obs.*] *Fuller*

Un tŏoth', *v. t* To take out the teeth of, to deprive of teeth

Un tō'ward (tō'urd), *a* 1 Froward, perverse refractory "This *untoward* generation" *Acts* ii 40

2 Awkward, ungraceful "*Untoward* words" *Creech* "*Untoward* manner" *Swift*

3 Inconvenient, troublesome, unmanageable, as, an *untoward* vow

Un-tō'ward ly (tō'ard-), *adv* In an untoward manner, perversely ungainly

Un tō'ward ly (tō'ard), *a* Perverse, froward awkward untoward

Un tō'ward ness (tō'ard), *n* The state or quality of being untoward, frowardness perverseness awkwardness

Un trăct'a ble, *a* [Of INTRACTABLE] Intractable [*Rare.*]

Un trāined', *a* 1 Not trained or disciplined

2 Not capable of being trained, ungovernable, indocile [*Obs.*]

Un trăv'e led, *a* [Written also *untravelled*]

1 Not traveled, not trodden by passengers, as, an *untraveled* forest

2 Having never seen foreign countries not having gained experience by travel, as, an *untraveled* Englishman

Un trĕad', *v. t* To tread back to follow back in the same steps, to retrace *Shak*

Un trĕas'ure, *v. t* To bring forth, as treasure, to set out, to display "In quaintness with which he *untreasured*, as by rote, the stores of his memory" *J Mitford*

Un-tri'umph-a-ble, *a* Admitting no triumph [*Barbarous and obs.*] *Hudibras*

Un trŏw'a ble, *a* Incredible [*Obs.*] *Wycliffe*

Un true', *a* 1 Not true, false, contrary to the fact, as, the story is *untrue*

2 Not faithful, inconstant, not fulfilling duties, false, disloyal

Un tru'ly, *adv* In an untrue manner, not truly, falsely, not according to reality

Un trŭss', *v. t* To loose from a truss, or as from a truss, to untie or unfasten, to let out [*R.*] *Dryden*

Un-trŭst'ful, *a* 1 Not trustful or trusting

2 Not to be trusted, not trusty [*R.*] *W Scott*

Un truth', *n* 1 The quality of being untrue, contrariety to truth, falsehood, want of veracity, treachery, want of fidelity

2 That which is untrue, a false assertion, a falsehood, a lie

No *untruth* can possibly avail the patron and defender long *Hooker*

Syn. — Lie, falsehood See LIE

Un tŭck', *v. t* [*imp & p. p* UNTUCKED (un tŭkt'), *p. pr & vb. n* UNTUCKING.] To unfold or undo, as a tuck, to release from a tuck or fold

Un-tūne', *v. t* [*imp & p. p* UNTUNED, *p. pr & vb. n* UNTUNING]

1. To make incapable of harmony, to put out of tune "*Untune* that string" *Shak*

2 To disorder, to confuse. "*Untuned* and jarring senses" *Shak.*

Un twăin', *v. t* To rend in twain, to tear in two, to tear asunder. [*Obs.*] *Skelton*

Un-twine', *v. t* [*imp & p. p* UNTWINED, *p. pr. & vb. n* UNTWINING] To untwist, to open, to disentangle, to separate, as that which winds or clasps.

It requires a long and powerful counter-sympathy in a nation to *untwine* the ties of custom which bind a people to the established and the old. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Un-twirl', *v. t.* To untwist.

Un-twist', *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNTWISTED; *p. pr & vb. n.* UNTWISTING]

1 To separate and open, as threads twisted; to turn back that which is twisted, or as that which is twisted

When a twister, a-twisting, will twist him a twist,
For the twisting of his twist he three twines doth intwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist do *untwist*,
The twine that *untwisteth*, *untwisteth* the twist. *Wallis.*

2 To open, to disentangle, as intricacy.

Un-ty', *v. t* To untie See UNTIE.

Un ū'sage, *n* Want or lack of usage. [*Obs.*]

Un ū'zu al (-yu'zhu al), *a* Not usual, uncommon; rare, as, an *unusual* season, a person of *unusual* graces or erudition

Un ū'zū al ly (-yu'zhu al-lȳ), *adv* In an unusual manner, not commonly, not frequently, rarely.

Un ū'zū-al ness (-yu'zhu al), *n* The quality of being unusual, uncommonness, infrequency, rareness of occurrence

Un ŭt'ter a ble, *a* Incapable of being uttered or expressed, ineffable, inexpressible, as, *unutterable* anguish, *unutterable* joy

Sighed and looked *unutterable* things *Thomson.*

Un-vāil', *v. t* To remove a vail from

Un vāl'ū a ble, *a* Invaluable [*Obs.*]

Un vāl'ūed, *a* 1 Not valued, without value, having no value

2 Having a value greater than can be estimated; invaluable [*Obs.*]

Two golden apples of *unvalued* price. *Spenser.*

Un vār'ri a ble, *a* Invariable [*Obs.*]

Un var'nished (un vär'nisht), *a.*

1 Not overlaid with varnish

2 Not artificially colored or adorned, not artfully embellished, plain

I will a round *unvarnished* tale deliver *Shak.*

Un veil' (-vāl'), *v. t* [*imp & p. p* UNVEILED; *p. pr & vb. n* UNVEILING.] To remove a veil from, to divest of a veil to uncover, to disclose to view, as, she *unveiled* her face

Un veil'er, *n* One who unveils, or removes a veil.

Un-vĕs'sel, *v. t* To cause to be no longer a vessel, to empty [*Obs and rare.*] *Ford*

Un vĭz'ard, *v. t* To take the visard or mask from; to unmask [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Un vĭs'i ble, *a* Invisible [*Obs.*] *Wycliffe.*

Un vĭs'i bly, *adv* Invisibly [*Obs.*]

Un vŏl'un ta ry, *a* Involuntary [*Obs.*] "*Unvoluntary* terrors" *Fuller.*

Un vōte', *v. t* To contravene by vote, as a former vote, to annul by a new vote [*Rare.*] *Burke.*

Un vow'eled, *a* Having no vowels. [Written also *unvowelled*.] *Skinner.*

Un voy'age a ble, *a* Not capable of being navigated impassable [*Rare.*] *De Quincey.*

Un vŭl'gar ize, *v. t* To divest of vulgarity, to make to be not vulgar

Un vŭl'ner a ble, *a* Invulnerable [*Obs.*]

Un wāre', *a.* Not ware or aware, off one's guard, [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

Un wār'ly, *adv* Unawares [*Obs.*]

Un-wā'res' *adv* Unawares [*Obs.*]

Un wā'ri ly (89), *adv* In an unwary or careless manner, heedlessly

Un wā'ri ness, *n* The state or quality of being unwary, carelessness, heedlessness

Un warp', *v. t* [*imp & p. p* UNWARPED (un wôrpt'), *p. pr & vb. n* UNWARPING.] [See WARP] To reduce from a warped state, to make to be no longer warped

Un warped' (-wôrpt'), *a* Not warped, not biased; not turned from the true direction, impartial

Un war'rant a ble (wŏr'ant), *a* Not warrantable indefensible, not vindicable, not justifiable, illegal unjust, improper

Un war'rant a ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being unwarrantable

Un-war'rant a bly, *adv* In an unwarrantable manner improperly, unjustly

Un-wā'ry (89), *a* 1 Not vigilant against danger; not cautious, unguarded, precipitate.

2 Unexpected [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Un wāyed' (wad'), *a.* Not used to travel [*Obs. and rare.*] *Suckling.*

Un wē'a'ried (89), *a* Not wearied, not fatigued or tired, persistent, not tiring or wearying, indefatigable

Un wē'a'ried ly, *adv* In an unwearied manner; without fatigue

Un wē'a'ried ness, *n.* The state or quality of being unwearied

Un-wē'a'ry, *v. t* To refresh after fatigue. [*Obs.*]

Un wēave', *v. t* [*imp* UNWOVE, *p. p* UNWOVEN; *p. pr & vb. n* UNWEAVING.] To unfold; to undo, as what has been woven

Un wĕdg'a-ble, *a.* Not to be split with wedges. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Un weet'ing, *a.* [See WEET and WIT.] Ignorant, unknowing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Un-weet'ing ly, *adv* Ignorantly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Un-wĕll', *a* 1. Not well, indisposed; not in good health, somewhat ill; ailing.

2. Ill from menstruation; affected with, or having, catamenial discharges; menstruant.

☞ This word was formerly regarded as an Americanism, but it is now in common use among all who speak the English language

Un-wĕll'ness, *n.* The state of being unwell; indisposition [*Obs.*]

Un-wĕmmed', *a.* Not spotted or blemished; not defiled. [*Obs.*]

Un-whŏle' (-hōl'), *a.* Not whole or sound, infirm, unsound [*Rare.*]

Un-whŏle'sŏme (un hōl'sum), *a*

1. Not wholesome, unfavorable to health, insalubrious, as, *unwholesome* air or food

Where I, a prisoner chained, scarce freely draw
The air imprisoned also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught *Milton*

2. Pernicious, injudicious, as, *unwholesome* advice.

Un-whŏle'sŏme-nĕss (-hōl'sum-), *n* The state or quality of being unwholesome, insalubrity, as, the *unwholesomeness* of a climate

Un-wĭeld'i-ly, *adv* In an unwieldy manner, heavily, with difficulty

Un-wĭeld'i-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being unwieldy, difficulty of being moved, heaviness, as, the *unwieldiness* of a corpulent body

Un-wĭeld'sŏme, *a* Unwieldy [*Obs.*]

Un wĭeld'y, *a* Not wieldy, movable with difficulty, unmanageable, bulky, ponderous, as, an *unwieldy* bulk, an *unwieldy* rock

Un-will'ing, *a* Not willing, loath, disinclined, reluctant, as, an *unwilling* servant

At length I drop, but in *unwilling* ears,
This saving counsel, Keep your piece nine years *Pope*

Un-will'ing ly, *adv* In an unwilling manner, not cheerfully, reluctantly

Un-will'ing ness, *n* The state or quality of being unwilling, disinclination, reluctance

Un-wind', *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* UNWOUND, *p pr* & *vb. n* UNWINDING]

1. To wind off, to loose or separate, as what is wound or convolved, as, to *unwind* thread or a ball

2 To disentangle

Un-wind', *v i* To be or become unwound, to be capable of being unwound

Un-wĭg'dŏm, *n* Want of wisdom, unwise conduct or action, foolishness, simplicity, ignorance

Sumptuary laws are among the exploded fallacies which we have outgrown, and we smile at the *unwisdom* which could expect to regulate private habits and manners by statute *Froude*

Un-wĭse', *a* Not wise, defective in wisdom, injudicious, indiscreet, foolish, as, an *unwise* man, *unwise* kings, *unwise* measures

Un-wĭse'ly, *adv* In an unwise manner, not wisely, not prudently, as, *unwisely* rigid, *unwisely* studious.

Un-wish', *v t.* To wish not to be [*Obs.*]

Now thou hast *unwished* five thousand men,
Which likes me better than to wish us one *Shak*

Un-wist', *a* Not known [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Un-wit', *v t.* To deprive of understanding [*Obs.*]

Un-wit', *n* Want of wit or understanding, ignorance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

Un-witch', *v t.* To free from a witch or witches, or from witchcraft [*Rare.*] *B Jonson*

Un wit'ting ly, *adv* Without knowledge or consciousness, ignorantly, as, he has *unwittingly* injured himself, or his neighbor

Un-wŏm'an, *v t* To deprive of the qualities of a woman. [*Obs or rare.*] *Sandys*

Un-wŏnt' (-wŭnt'), *a* Unwonted [*Obs.*]

Un-wŏnt'ed (wŭnt'), *a* **1** Not wonted, unaccustomed, unused, not made familiar by practice, as, a child *unwonted* to strangers

2. Uncommon, unusual, infrequent, rare, as, an *unwonted* meteor, *unwonted* changes

Un-wŏnt'ed ly (-wŭnt'ed-), *adv* In an unwonted or unaccustomed manner

Un-wŏnt'ed-ness (wŭnt'ed-), *n* The quality of being unwonted, uncommonness, rareness, rarity

Un wor'ship (-wûr'ship), *v t* Not to worship or honor, to dishonor [*Obs.*]

Un-worth' (-wûrth'), *a* Unworthy [*Obs.*]

Un-wor'thi-ly (-wûr'thĭ lĭ), *adv* [See WORTHY and WORTH] In an unworthy manner, not according to desert, without due regard to merit, as, to treat a man *unworthily*

Un-wor'thi-ness, *n* The quality of being unworthy, want of worth or merit

Un-wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a* **1** Not worthy, undeserving; wanting merit, as, an *unworthy* son

2 Having no worth or value, worthless, ill, base, as, *unworthy* coin

3. Unbecoming, discreditable, not becoming or suiting, —with *of*, as, *unworthy* of favor

Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care to suppress things *unworthy* of him *Pope*

Un wrăp' (-răp'), *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* UNWRAPPED (un răpt'), *p pr* & *vb n* UNWRAPPING] To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded

Un-wrēathe', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* UNWREATHED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* UNWREATHING.] To untwist or untwine, to untwist or undo, as any thing wreathed.

Un-wrĭnk'le (-rĭnk'l), *v. t.* To reduce from a wrinkled state; to smooth.

Un-write', *v. t.* To cancel, as what is written; to erase.

Un-wrĭt'ten (-rĭt'tn), *a.* **1.** Not written, not reduced to writing, verbal

2. Containing no writing, blank.

Unwritten doctrines (*Theol*), such doctrines as have been handed down by word of mouth, oral or traditional doctrines — *Unwritten laws*, such laws as have been delivered down by tradition or in songs Such were the laws of the early nations of Europe — *Unwritten law* [Lat *lex non scripta*] That part of the law of England and of the United States which is not derived from express legislative enactment, or at least from any enactment now extant and in force as such This law is now generally contained in the reports of judicial decisions

Un yĭeld'ing, *a* Not yielding, unbending, unpliant, stiff, firm, obstinate.

Un-yĭeld'ing-ly, *adv* In an unyielding manner, unbendingly, obstinately

Un-yĭeld'ing-ness, *n* The state or quality of being unyielding, stiffness, firmness

Un-yōke', *v t* [*imp* & *p p.* UNYOKED (un yōkt'), *p pr* & *vb n* UNYOKING.]

1 To loose or free from a yoke. "*Unyoke* the steers" *Shak.*

2 To part, to disjoin, to disconnect *Shak.*

Un-yōked' (-yōkt'), *p. a.* **1** Not having worn the yoke

2 Licentious, unrestrained [*Rare*] *Shak*

Un-zōned', *a* Not bound with a girdle, as, an *unzoned* bosom

Up, *adv* [A-S *up, upp, uppe*, O Sax *up*, Icel *upp*, Sw. *upp, up*, Dan, Frics, & D *op*, Goth *iup*, O H Ger *ûf*, N H Ger *auf*, allied to O H Ger *oba*, N H Ger *ob*]

1 Aloft, on high in a direction contrary to that of gravity, toward a higher place, in a higher position, above, — the opposite of *down*.

But *up* or down,
By centric or eccentric hard to tell *Milton*

2 Hence, in many derived uses, as, (*a*) From a lower to a higher position, literally or figuratively as, from a recumbent or sitting position, from toward the bottom of an ascent, or the mouth of a river, from a dependent or inferior condition, from concealment, from younger age, from a quiet state and the like, — used with verbs of motion expressed or implied

But they presumed to go *up* unto the hill-top *Num* xv 44
I am afflicted and ready to die from my youth *up* *Ps* lxxxviii 15
(*p* rose the sun, and *up* rose Emily *Dryden*
Grief and passion are like floods raised in little brooks by a sudden rain they are quickly *up* *Dryden*
We have wrought ourselves *up* to this degree of Christian indifference *Atterbury*

(*b*) In a higher place or position, literally or figuratively, in the state of having arisen, in a condition of elevation, prominence, advance, proficiency, excitement, insurrection, and the like, — used with verbs of rest, situation, condition, and the like

Those that were *up* kept others low *Spenser*
Helen was not *up* — was she? *Shak*
Rebels there are *up*,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword *Shak*
His name was *up* through all the adjoining provinces even to Italy and Rome; many desiring to see who he was that could withstand so many years the Roman puissance *Milton*
Thou hast fired me; my soul's *up* in arms *Dryden*
A general whisper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was *up* *Addison*

(*c*) To or in a position of equal advance or equality, not short of, back of, less advanced than, away from, or the like, — usually followed by *to* or *with*, as, to be *up* to the chin in water, to come *up* with one's companions, to come *up* with the enemy, to live *up* to one's engagements

As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him *L'Estrange*

(*d*) To or in a state of completion, completely, wholly, quite, as in the phrases to eat *up*, to drink *up*, to burn *up*, to sum *up*, and the like

☞ *Up* is used elliptically for *get up*, expressing a command or exhortation "*Up*, let us be going" *Judges* xix 28

It is all up with him, it is all over with him, he is lost — *The time is up*, the allotted time is past, the appointed moment is come — *To blow up* (*a*) To inflate, to distend (*b*) To destroy by an explosion from beneath (*c*) To reprove angrily, to scold [*Colloq and low*] — *To come up with*, to reach in following, to overtake — *To draw up*, to arrange in due order, to put in proper form — *To grow up*, to grow to maturity — *Up to snuff*, experienced, alert and knowing, not to be imposed upon [*Colloq*] — *Up and down*, from one place, state, or position, to another, backward and forward

Up, *n* The state of being up or above, a state of elevation, prosperity, and the like

Ups and downs, alternate states of elevation and depression, or of prosperity and the contrary [*Colloq*]

Up, *prep.* From a lower to a higher place on or along, at a higher situation upon, at the top of.

In going up a hill, the knees will be most weary; in going down, the thighs. *Bacon*

Up sound (*Naut*), from the sea — *Up stream*, from the mouth toward the head of a stream; against the stream — *Up the country*, in a direction toward the head of a stream or river.

U'pas, *n.* [Also *bohun-upas.*] [Malay, *pûhn-ûpas*, from *pûhn*, a tree, and *ûpas*, poison.] (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Antiaris* (*A. toxicaria*), common in the forests of Java and of the neighboring isles, the secretions of which are poisonous It has been fabulously reported that the atmosphere surrounding it is deleterious

Up-bär', *v. t.* **1.** To fasten with a bar, to bar up.

2 To remove the bar of, as a gate; to unbar. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Up-bĕar', *v t* [*imp* UPBORE, *p p* UPBORNE; *p. pr* & *vb n* UPBEARING] To bear up, to raise aloft, to elevate, to support in an elevated situation, to sustain.

One short sigh of human breath *upborne*
Even to the seat of God *Milton*
A monstrous wave *upbore*
The chief, and dashed him on the rocky shore *Pope.*

Up-blŏw', *v t.* To blow up. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Up-brāid', *v t.* [*imp* & *p. p* UPBRAIDED; *p pr* & *vb n* UPBRAIDING] [A.S. *upgebredan, upgebregdan*, to upbraid, reproach, from *up*, up, and *gebredan, gebregdan, bredan, bregdan*, to braid, twist, Dan *bebreide*, to upbraid. See BRAID]

1 To charge with something wrong or disgraceful, to reproach, to cast something in the teeth of, — followed by *with* or *for* before the thing imputed, as, to *upbraid* a man for his folly or his intemperance

And *upbraided* them with their unbelief *Mark* xvi 14.
Yet do not
I pbraid us with our distress *Shak*

☞ The use of *to* and *of* after *upbraid* — as, to *upbraid* a man *of* his guilt by iniquity, to *upbraid to* a man his evil practices — has been long discontinued

2 To reprove severely, to bring reproach on, to chide "God, that giveth to all men liberally, and *upbraideth* not" *James* i 5

Then began he to *upbraid* the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done *Matt* xi 20
How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness! *Sidney*

3 To treat with contempt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Syn. — To reproach, blame, censure, condemn

Up-brāid', *v t* & *t* The same as ABRAID, q. v.

Up brāid', *n.* Reproach, contumely. [*Obs.*] "Foul *upbraid*" *Spenser*

Up-brāid'er, *n* One who upbraids or reproves

Up brāid'ing-ly, *adv* In an upbraiding manner

Up-brāy', *v t* [See UPBRAID] To cause shame, confusion, or distress to, to upbraid [*Obs.*]

Up brāy', *n* Reproach, contumely [*Obs.*] "Unmeet *upbrays*" *Spenser*

Up'brēak, *n.* A breaking up or bursting forth [*Rare.*] *F B Browning*

Up-brēathe', *v t.* To breathe up or out, to exhale [*Obs.*] *Marston*

Up brēed', *v t* To rear or bring up, to nurse "Born and *upbred* in a foreign country" *Hollinshed*

Up brought' (up brąwt'), *a* Brought up, educated [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Up-buoy'ançe (-bwoĭ'-, *or* -bwôĭ'), *n* The act of buoying up, uplifting [*Rare.*] *Coleridge*

Up'cāst, *a* Cast up, thrown upward; as, with *upcast* eyes.

☞ Often accented on the second syllable

Up'cāst, *n* **1** (*Bowling*) A cast, a throw *Shak*

2 (*Mining*) The ventilating shaft of a mine out of which the air passes after having circulated through the mine, — called also *upcast* pit

Up'cąught (-kąwt), *a* Seized or caught up.

None ever boasted yet that he had passed
Her cavern safely, for with every mouth
She bears, *upcaught*, a mariner away *Couper*

Up-cheer', *v t* To cheer up, to enliven.

Up climb' (-klīm'), *v t* To climb up, to ascend [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Up-coil', *v t* & *t* To coil up, to make into a coil or to be made into a coil

Up-draw', *v t* To draw up [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Up fill', *v t* To fill up, to make full. [*Obs.*]

Up fling', *a.* Flung or thrown up

Up găth'er, *v. t.* To gather up; to contract [*Obs.*]

Himself he close *upgathered* more and more *Spenser*
The winds that wail, howling at all hours,
And are *upgathered* now like sleeping flowers *Wordsworth*

Up-gāze', *v. i.* To look steadily upward.

Tired of *upgazing* still, the wearied eye
Reposes gladly on as smooth a vale
As ever spring yclad in grassy dye *Byron*

Up-give', *v. t.* To give up or out, to emit. [*Obs.*]

Up-grōw', *v. i.* To grow up [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

Up'hănd, *a.* Lifted by the hand. [*Rare.*] *Moxon.*

Up hăng', *v. t.* To hang up.

Up'hēaped (-heept), *a.* Piled up; accumulated.

Such manner of loss of substance is a great gain with God, who shall repay all with *upheaped* measure *Udal*

Up-hēav'al, *n.* The act of upheaving, a heaving or lifting up.

Up-hēave', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UPHEAVED; *p pr.* & *vb. n.* UPHEAVING.] To heave or lift up from beneath.

The mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad, bare backs *upheave*
Into the clouds. *Milton.*

Up-hēld', *imp. & p. p.* of *uphold*. See UPHOLD.

Up'her (Synop., § 130), *n.* (*Arch.*) A fir pole used for scaffoldings, and sometimes for slight and common roofs, hence, any similar pole. [Written also *ufer.*] *Gwilt*

Up'hill, *a.* 1. Ascending, going up, as, an *uphill* road.

2. Attended with labor, difficult, as, *uphill* work.

☞ Often accented on the second syllable.

Up-hōard', *v. t.* To hoard up [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Up-hōld', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UPHELD (UPHOLDEN, *obs.*), *p. pr. & vb. n.* UPHOLDING.]

1. To hold up, to lift on high, to elevate

The mournful train with groans, and hands *upheld*,
Besought his pity *Dryden*

2. To support, to sustain, to keep from falling, to maintain

Honor shall *uphold* the humble in spirit *Prov.* xxix. 23

Fauconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day *Shak.*

3. To give moral support to, to countenance, to defend

Up-hōld'er, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, upholds, a supporter, a defender, a sustainer.

2. An undertaker, one who provides for funerals. [*Obs. or rare.*] "The *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death." *Gay*

3. An upholsterer. [*Obs.*]

Up-hōl'ster, *n.* An upholsterer. [*Obs.*] *Strype*

Up-hōl'ster-er (20), *n.* [A corruption of *upholder*, and formerly also written *upholster*, *upholdster*, *upholderer*.] One who furnishes houses with furniture, beds, curtains, and the like.

☞ "This form of the previous word [*upholder*] was probably adopted for the sake of a more clear distinction between the business of an upholder or furnisher of funerals, and [that of] an upholder or furnisher of houses—a distinction the more necessary as the businesses, though often joined, are as frequently separated." *Smart*

Up-hōl'ster-y (20), *n.* Furniture supplied by upholsterers.

Uph'rōe (yuv'ro), (Synop., § 130), *n.* (*Naut.*) A long piece of wood having a number of holes through which pass the lines to suspend an awning by. *Totten*

Up'land, *n.* [From *up* and *land*.]

1. High land, ground elevated above the mead ows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; land which is generally dry, —opposed to *meadow*, *marsh*, *swamp*, *interval*, and the like.

2. The country, as distinguished from the neighborhood of towns. [*Rare.*]

Up'land, *a.* 1. High in situation, being on upland, as, *upland* inhabitants.

Sometimes with secure delight
The *upland* hamlets will invite *Milton*

2. Of, or pertaining to, uplands, as, *upland* pasturage.

3. Pertaining to the country, as distinguished from the neighborhood of towns, rustic, rude, unpolished, uncivilized. [*Obs. and rare.*] "The race of *upland* giants." *Chapman*

Upland sumach (*Bot.*), a North American shrub of the genus *Rhus* (*R. glabra*), used in tanning and dyeing.

Up'land-er, *n.* One dwelling in the upland, hence, a countryman, a rustic. [*Obs.*]

Up-lănd'ish, *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, uplands, dwelling on high lands or mountains. [*Obs. or rare.*] *Chapman*

2. Hence, rude, rustic, uncivilized. [*Obs.*]

His presence made the rudest peasant melt,
Who in the wild, *uplandish* country dwelt *Marston*

Up-lāy', *v. t.* To lay up, to hoard. [*Obs.*] *Donne.*

Up-lēad', *v. t.* To lead upward. [*Obs.*]

Up-lēan', *v. i.* To lean or incline upon any thing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Up-lift', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UPLIFTED (UPLIFT, *obs.* or *poet.*), *p. pr. & vb. n.* UPLIFTING.] To lift or raise aloft, to raise, to elevate, as, to *uplift* the arm.

Satan, talking to his nearest mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling blazed *Milton*

Up'lift, *n.* (*Geol.*) A raising or upheaval of strata so as to disturb their regularity and uniformity, and occasion folds, dislocations, and the like.

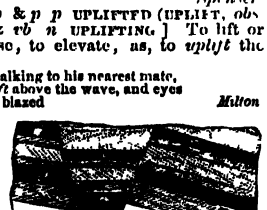

Uplift Dislocation in Strata of Rock or Slate.

Up'line, *n.* The track of a railway, leading toward the main terminus. [*Eng.*]

Up-lōck', *v. t.* To lock up. [*Obs.*]

Up-lōok', *v. i.* To look up. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Up'mōst, *a.* [From *up* and *most*.] Highest; topmost, uppermost. [*Rare.*] *Dryden.*

Up-ōn', *prep.* [From *up* and *on*; A-S. *uppan*, *uppon*.] On,—used in all the senses of that word, with which it is interchangeable.

Thou shalt take of the blood . . . *upon* the altar *Ex.* xxix. 21

As I did stand my watch *upon* the hill. *Shak.*

He made a great difference between people that did rebel *upon* wantonness, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon*

The Philistines be *upon* thee, Samson *Judg.* xvi. 9

This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of fire-arms *Addison*

Upon the whole, it will be necessary to avoid that perpetual repetition of the same epithets which we find in Homer *Pope*

He had abandoned the frontiers, retiring *upon* Glasgow *Sir W. Scott*

Philip swore *upon* the Evangelists to abstain from aggression in my absence *Landor*

☞ *Upon* conveys a more distinct notion than *on* carries with it of something that literally or metaphorically bears or supports. It is less employed than it used to be, the contracted form *on* having for the most part taken its place. Some expressions formed with it belong only to old style, as, *upon* pity they were taken away, that is, in consequence of pity; *upon* the rate of thirty thousand, that is, amounting to the rate.

To assume upon (*Law*), to promise, to undertake.—*To take upon*, to assume.

Up pĭnt' (109), *a.* Pent up, confined. [*Obs.*]

Up'per, *a.*, *comp. of up* [O. H. Ger. *oburo*, *oboro*, *obero*, *oberôro*, *oparôra*, *oberôro*, M. H. Ger. *obere*, N. H. Ger. *ober*, *oberer*, A. S. *ufera*, higher, from *ufa*, above.] Further up, literally or figuratively, higher in situation, position, rank, dignity, or the like, superior, as, the *upper* lip, the *upper* side of a thing, the *upper* house of a legislature.

Upper Bench (*Eng. Hist.*), the Court of King's Bench,—so called during the exile of Charles the Second.—*Upper roll*.—*Upper case*, the top one of a pair of compositor's cases, used to hold capitals, small capitals, and reference.—*Upper ten thousand*, the ten thousand highest in wealth or position, the upper class, the aristocracy,—often abbreviated to *upper ten*. [*Colloq. and low*, U. S.]—*Upper works* (*Naut.*) the parts above water when a ship is properly balanced for a voyage, or that part which is above the main wale.

Up'per-crŭst, *n.* 1. The top crust, as of a pie.

2. The higher class of society. [*Cant*, U. S.]

Up'per-hănd', *n.* Ascendency, superiority.

Up'per-lĕath'er (-lĕth'er), *n.* The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes,—often colloquially abbreviated to *upper*.

Up'per-mōst, *a.* [Superl. of *up*, or *upper*.] Further up, uppermost, highest in situation, position, rank, power, or the like, supreme. "Whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*." *Swift*

Up'per stŏcks, *n. pl.* Breeches. [*Obs.*]

Up'per-tĕn', *n. pl.* The higher class in society, the aristocracy,—contracted from *upper ten thousand*. [*Colloq and low*, U. S.]

Up'per-tĕn'dŏm, *n.* The higher or wealthier classes, the aristocracy. [*Colloq. and low*, U. S.]

Up'per-world (wŭrld), *n.* 1. The atmosphere. 2. Heaven. 3. This world, in distinction from the *underworld*.

Up-pīle' (109), *v. t.* To pile or heap up.

Up'pish, *a.* [From *up*.] Proud, arrogant, assuming, putting on airs of superiority. [*Colloq.*]

Up'pish-ly, *adv.* In an uppish manner, in a proud or arrogant way.

Up'pish-ness, *n.* The quality of being uppish, pride or arrogance of manner.

Up pĭcked' (pĭkt'), *a.* Set up pointedly or sharply.

Oft too the coward hare, then only bold
When mischief prompts, or wintry famine pines,
Will quit her rush-grown form, and steal, with ear
Uppicked, to gnaw the toils *Mason*

Up-prŏp', *v. t.* To prop up, to support by a prop.

Up rāise', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UPRAISED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* UPRAISING.] To raise, to lift up.

Up rōar', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UPREARED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* UPREARING.] To rear, to raise.

The Spirit in whose honor shrines are weak
Upreared of human hands *Byron*

Up-rĭdged', *a.* Raised up in ridges, or extended lines.

Many a billow, then
Upridged, rides turbulent the sounding flood,
Foam-crested billow after billow driven *Cowper*

Up'rĭght (ŭp'rĭt), *a.* 1. In an erect position or posture, pointing directly upward, perpendicular, as, an *upright* tree, an *upright* post. "With chattering teeth, and bristling hair *upright*." *Dryden*

All have their ears *upright* *Spenser*

2. Adhering to rectitude in all social intercourse, not deviating from correct moral principles, honest, just, as, an *upright* man.

3. Conformable to moral rectitude.

Conscience rewards *upright* conduct with pleasure *J. M. Mason*

☞ This word and its derivatives are marked in books with the accent on the first syllable. But they are frequently pronounced with the accent on the second, and the accent on either syllable is admissible.

Up'rĭght (ŭp'rĭt), *n.* 1. Something standing erect or perpendicular.

2. (*Arch.*) A representation or draught of the front of a building, an elevation. [*Rare.*] *Gwilt*

Up-rĭght'eoŭs-ly (-rī'chus-), *adv.* In an upright or just manner. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Up'rĭght ly (ŭp'rĭt-), *adv.* 1. In an upright manner, perpendicularly.

2. With strict observance of rectitude; honestly, as, to live *uprightly*. *Dryden.*

He that walketh *uprightly* walketh surely. *Prov.* x. 9.

Up'rĭght-ness (ŭp'rĭt), *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being upright, perpendicular erection; erectness.

2. Integrity in principle or practice, conformity to rectitude and justice in social dealings, honesty.

The truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness*. *Atterbury.*

Up-rīse', *v. i.* [*imp.* UPROSE (UPRIST, *obs.*), *p. p.* UPRISEN, *p. pr. & vb. n.* UPRISING.] To rise up, to get up, to rise. "*Uprose* the sun." *Cowley.*

Uprose the virgin with the morning light. *Pope.*

Nor dim nor red, like God's own head,
The glorious sun *uprist* *Coleridge.*

Up rīse', *n.* The act of rising up; appearance above the horizon, rising. [*Obs.*]

Did ever raven sing so like a lark,
That gives sweet tidings of the sun's *uprise*? *Shak.*

Up rīs'ing, *n.* The act of rising; also, a steep place, an ascent. "The step *uprising* of the hill." *Shak.*

Up'rōar, *n.* [D. *uproer*, Dan. *uproer*, Sw. *uppror*, O. Ger. *ufruor*, N. H. Ger. *aufruhr*, from *op*, *upp*, *auf*, up, and D. *roeren*, Dan. *røre*, Sw. *röra*, Icel. *hrora*, L. Ger. *roren*, N. H. Ger. *rühren*, O. H. Ger. *rôrjan*, *hruojan*, A. S. *hreran*, to stir, agitate.] [In verse, sometimes accented on the second syllable.] Great tumult, violent disturbance and noise, bustle and clamor.

The Jews, who believed not, set all the city on an *uproar* *Acts* xvii. 5

Horror thus prevailed,
And wild *uproar* *Philips.*

Up rōar', *v. t.* To throw into uproar or confusion. [*Obs. and rare.*]

Had I power, I should
Uproar the universal peace *Shak.*

Up-rōa'ri-oŭs, *a.* Making, or accompanied by, a great uproar, or noise and tumult, as, *uproarious* merriment.

Up rōa'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In an uproarious manner, with great noise and tumult.

Up rōa'ri-oŭs ness, *n.* The state or quality of being uproarious, or noisy and riotous.

Up rōll', *v. t.* [From *up* and *roll*.] To roll up.

Up rōot', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UPROOTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* UPROOTING.] [From *up* and *root*.] To root up, to tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots, to eradicate, to deracinate, to remove utterly.

Trees *uprooted* left their place *Dryden.*

At his command the *uprooted* hills retire *Milton.*

Up-rouse', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UPROUSED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* UPROUSING.] To rouse up, to rouse from sleep, to awake.

Up rŭn', *v. i.* To run up, to mount or ascend. [*Rare.*] "*Uprun* to manhood." *Cowper.*

Up-sĕnd', *v. t.* To send, cast, or throw up. "*Upsends* a smoke." *Cowper.*

Up-sĕt', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UPSET, *p. pr. & vb. n.* UPSETTING.] [From *up* and *set*.]

1. To set up, to put upright.

2. To thicken and shorten, as a heated piece of iron, by hammering on the end, when it is set up endwise,—applied also to the shortening and resetting of the tire of a wheel.

3. To overturn, overthrow, or overset, as, to *upset* a carriage.

Up sĕt', *v. i.* To become thickened and shortened, as a piece of iron when hammered on the end.

Up'set, *a.* Set up, belonging to that which is set up for sale,—used chiefly or only in the phrase *upset price*, that is, the price for which the goods, &c., are offered in a public sale, or, in an auction, the price at which they are set up or started by the auctioneer, and the lowest price at which they can be sold.

After a solemn pause, Mr. Glossin offered the *upset* price for the lands and barony of Ellangowan *W. Scott*

Up'set, *n.* An overturn, an overthrow, as of a carriage.

Up shoot', *v. t.* To shoot upward. "Trees *upshooting* high." *Spenser.*

Up'shŏt, *n.* Final issue, conclusion, end, as, the *upshot* of the matter.

Here is the *upshot* and result of all *Burnet.*

We account it frailty that threescore years and ten make the *upshot* of man's pleasurable existence. *De Quincey*

Up'side, *n.* The upper side, the part that is uppermost.

Upside down, with the upper part undermost; hence, in confusion, in complete disorder, topsy-turvy.

Up'-sit'ting, *n.* A wake or festival formerly observed upon the baptism of a child. [*Obs.*]

I was entreated to invite your ladyship to a lady's *up-sitting* *Beau. & Fl.*

Up'skip, *n.* An upstart. [*Obs.*] *Latimer.*

Up-snătch', *v. t.* To snatch up, to seize. [*Rare.*]

Up-sōar', *v. i.* To soar or mount up.

Up-spēar', *v. i.* To grow or shoot up, like a spear. [*Rare.*] *Cowper.*

Up'spring, *n.* An upstart. [*Obs.*] "The swaggering *upspring*." *Shak.*

Up-spring', *v. i.* To spring up. [*Obs.*] *Sackville.*

Up-spûrn-er, *n.* A spurner or contemner. [*Obs. and rare.*] *Joye.*

Up-stâirs', *adv.* In or toward the upper story

Up-stând', *v. i.* To stand up, to be erected. [*Obs.*]

The assembly next *upstood* *Milton.*

Up-stâre', *v. i.* To stare upward, hence, to be conspicuous or uplifted. "*Upstaring* crests." *Spenser.*

Up-stârt', *v. t.* To start or spring up suddenly

Up'stârt, *n.* 1. Something that starts or springs up suddenly.

2 One suddenly arisen from low life to wealth, power, or honor, a parvenu.

Up'stârt, *a* Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence "A race of *upstart* creatures" *Milton*

Up-stây', *v. t* To sustain, to support [*Obs.*]

Up'stîr, *n* Insurrection, commotion, disturbance [*Obs and rare*] *Sir J Cheke*

Up'strôke, *n.* The line or stroke made by a writing instrument when moving upward, or from the body of the writer, or a line corresponding to the part of a letter thus made. "Some *upstroke* of an Alpha and Omega" *E B Browning*

Up'stûn, *n* (*Scots Law*) The time during which the sun is up, or above the horizon, the time between sunrise and sunset *Burrill*

Up-swârm', *v. i.* [See SWARM] To raise in a swarm [*Obs.*] *Shal*

Up-swĕll', *v. i.* To swell or rise up

Up-tâke', *v. t* To take into the hand [*Obs.*]

Up'tâke, *n* (*Steam-boilers*) A smoke box

Up-teâr', *v. t* [*imp* UPTORE, *p. p* UPTORN, *p. pr. & vb. n* UPTEARING] To tear up.

Up-thrôw', *v. t* To throw up

Up-tie', *v. t* To tie up, to twist, to convolve.

A hateful snake the which his tail
Upties in many folds *Spenser*

Up-town', *a* Situated in, or belonging to, the upper part of a town, as, *up town* people, *up town* society

Up-town', *adv.* To, or in, the upper part of a town.

Up-trâce', *v. t.* To trace up or out, to follow, to investigate.

Up-trâin', *v. t.* To train up, to educate [*Obs.*]

Up'-trâin, *n* 1 In English usage, a train going toward the *ways*, which goes toward the main terminus

2. In American usage, a train going toward the upper terminus, or in the direction conventionally denoted by *up*.

Up-tûrn', *v. t* To turn up, to direct upward, to throw up, as, to *upturn* the ground in plowing "A sea of *upturned* faces" *D. Webster*

So scented the grim feature, and *upturned*
His nostrils wide into the murky air *Milton*

Ŭ'pu-pâ (Synop., § 130), *n* [Lat, the hoopoe] (*Ornith*) One of the hoopoe family, the individuals of which have an ornament on the head formed of a double range of long feathers, erected at will [See *Illust of Hoopoe*]

Up'ward, *a* Directed to a higher place, as, with *upward* eye, with *upward* speed

Up'ward, *n.* The upper part, the top. [*Obs. and rare.*]

From the extremest *upward* of thy head
To the descent and dust beneath thy feet,
A most toad-spotted traitor *Shak.*

Up'ward, } *adv* 1 In a direction from lower to
Up'wards, } higher, toward a higher place, toward the source or origin, — opposed to *downward*.

Upward I lift mine eyes *Watts*

Looking inward, we are struck dumb, looking *upward* we speak and prevail *Hooker*

2. In the upper parts, above.

Upward man,
Downward fish *Milton*

3. Yet more; indefinitely.

Upward of, more than, above.

I have been your wife in this obedience
Upward of twenty years *Shak*

Up-whirl', *v. i.* To rise upward in a whirl; to whirl upward.

Up-whirl', *v. t.* To raise upward with a whirling motion [*Obs.*]

Up-wind', *v. t.* To wind up. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Ŭ-rə'sed-ă, *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, and *αἷμα*, blood] (*Med*) Accumulation in the blood of the principles of the urine, producing dangerous disease

U rā'li-an, *a.* (*Geog*) Of, or relating to, the Ural Mountains.

U'ran-glim'mer, *n.* (*Min*) Uranite. [*Obs.*] See URANITE.

U-rā'ni-ă. [Lat. *Urania*, *Uranie*, Gr. Οὐρανία, Οὐρανίη, i. e, the Heavenly, from *οὐράνιος*, heavenly, from *οὐρανός*, heaven; Fr *Uranie*] (*Myth*) One of the nine Muses, daughter of Zeus by Mnemosyne She was regarded as the Muse of astronomy

U-răn'ic, *a.* (*Chem*) Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing, uranium; — said of salts, of which the base is sesquioxide of uranium, or in which oxide of uranium acts as an acid. *Graham.*

U'ra-nîte (49), *n.* [Fr. *uranite*, *urane.*] (*Min.*) An ore of uranium, of a bright green or yellow color, and foliated like mica.

☞ The green variety consists of oxide of uranium, phosphoric acid, and copper, and is called *chalcolite* or *copper uranite* The yellow contains lime instead of copper, and is called *lime uranite* *Dana.*

U'ra-nit'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, uranium

U-rā'ni-ŭm, *n.* [N Lat, from Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, in mythology, the son of Erebus and Gaia, and father of Saturn, or from *Uranus*, the planet] (*Min*) A metal discovered in 1789, by Klaproth, in the mineral called *pitchblende*, in which it exists as an oxide, with oxide of iron, and some lead, sulphur, arsenic, cobalt, and zinc It occurs also in uranite and uran ocher, and a few other minerals Uranium is of a reddish brown color, has a metallic luster, and is commonly obtained in a crystalline form It suffers no change from exposure to the air at common temperatures, but when heated in open vessels, it absorbs oxygen, and is converted into a protoxide *Dana*

U'ran-mi'că, *n* (*Min*) Uranite See URANITE

U'ran-ō'cher, } *n* [Fr *uranochre*] A yellow,
U'ran-ō'chre, } earthy incrustation, supposed to be the oxide of uranium, combined with carbonic acid, — applied also to pitchblende *Dana*

U'ra-no grăph'ic, } *a* Of, or pertaining to, a
U'ra-no-grăph'ic al, } description of the heavens

U'ra nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Written also *ouranography*] [Fr *uranographie*, Gr *οὐρανογραφία*, from *οὐρανός*, heaven, and *γράφειν*, to describe] A description of the heavens, and the heavenly bodies, uranology

U-răn'o-lîte (49), *n* [Gr *οὐρανός*, heaven, and *λίθος*, stone] A meteorite or aerolite [*Obs.*] *Hutton*

U'ra-nŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *uranologie*, from Gr *οὐρανος*, heaven, and *λόγος*, discourse] A discourse or treatise on the heavens and the heavenly bodies, uranography

U'ra-nŏs'co-py, *n* [From Gr *οὐρανός*, heaven, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view] Contemplation of the heavens or heavenly bodies

U'ra-nous, *a* (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, uranium, — said of salts of which the base is protoxide of uranium, — also applied to the electro negative constituent with which uranium forms haloid salts with *Graham*

Ŭr'a nŭs, *n* [Lat *Uranus*, Gr *Οὐρανός*, the father of Saturn See URANIUM] (*Astron*) One of the primary planets It is about 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, about 36,000 miles in diameter, and its period of revolution round the sun is nearly 84 of our years

☞ This planet has also been called *Herschel*, from Sir William Herschel who discovered it in 1781, and who named it *Georgium Sidus*, in honor of George III, then King of England

U-rā'o, *n* [Sp] (*Min*) The native sesquicarbonate of soda, found at the bottom of a lake in Miracaybo, South America, also in Africa, and elsewhere, trona *Dana*

U'rate, *n* [Fr *urate*, N Lat *uratum.*] (*Chem*) A compound of uric acid and a base

U-răn'ban, *a* [Lat *urbanus*, from *urbs*, *urbis*, a city, It, Sp, & Pg *urbano*, Fr *urbain*] Of, or belonging to, a city, as, an *urban* population

Ur-bān', *a* [See *supra*] Courteous in manners, polite, courteous, refined

U'ban lste, *n* A variety of pear.

Ur bān'i ty, *n* [Fr *urbanité*, Sp *urbanidad*, Pg *urbanidade*, It *urbanità*, Lat *urbanitas*]

1 The quality of being urbane, civility or courtesy of manners, politeness, refinement.

The marquis did the honors of his house with all the *urbanity* of his country *W Irving*

2 Facetiousness. [*Rare*]

Raillery is the source of civil entertainment and without some such tincture of *urbanity*, good humor falters *L'Estrange*

Syn. — Politeness, suavity, affability, courtesy

Ur'ban ize, *v. t.* To render urbane; to make civil and courteous, to polish. [*Rare*] *Howell.*

Ur-ble'ă lous, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a city; urban. [*Rare*]

Ur'ce-o lāte, *a.* [N. Lat. *urceolatus*, from Lat *urceolus*, diminutive of *urceus*, a pitcher or water pot, Fr *urceolé*] (*Bot & Conch*) Shaped like a pitcher or urn, swelling below, and contracted at the orifice, as a calyx or corolla

Urceolate

Ur'ce ŏle, *n.* [See *supra*] (*Rom. Cath. Church*) A vessel for water for washing the hands, also to hold wine and water.

Ur'chin, *n.* [O Eng *urchone*, *hirchen*, Fr. *herisson*, O Fr *eriçon*, *ireçon*, Pr. *erisson*, Sp. *erizo*, Pg *ericio*, *ouriço*, It *riccio*, from Lat. *ericus*, equivalent to *ernaceus*]

1. A hedgehog

2 A mischievous elf supposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog. "Like *urchins*, ouphes, and fairies" *Shak.*

3. A child; a pert or rough little fellow. [*Jocose.*]

"Who's blind now, mamma?" the *urchin* cried. *Prior.*

You did indeed dissemble, you *urchin* you; but where's the girl that won't dissemble for a husband? *Goldsmith*

Ur'chin, *a.* Rough; pricking; piercing. [*Rare.*]

"*Urchin* blasts." *Milton.*

Ure, *v. t.* To make use of; to use; to employ; to exercise. [*Obs.*]

The French soldiers . . . from their youth have been practiced and *ured* in feats of arms *Sir T More.*

Ure, *n.* [Scot *ure*, practice, use, chance, Norm. Fr. *ure*, practice, use, O. Fr *eur*, *heur*, *aur*, lot, chance, Pr *aqur*, *augur*, *auguri*, Sp. *agüero*, Pg. *agouro*, It. *augurio*, from Lat *augurium* See AUGURY] Use, practice [*Obs.*] "Never henceforth to . . put in *ure* any new osmons" *Fuller.*

Let us be sure of this, to put the best in *ure*
That lies in us *Chapman.*

Ure, *n* [See URUS] A wild bull. [*Obs.*] *Golding.*

U'rē ă, *n* [N Lat, from Gr *οὖρον*, urine, *οὐρεῖν*, to make water, Fr *urée*] One of the characteristic proximate principles of the urine separated by the vital processes in the tissues, and excreted from the blood by the kidneys

U-rē'do, *n* [Lat, from *urere*, to burn, to scorch]

1 (*Bot*) A genus of minute parasitical fungi, by which the seeds of cereals and the stems and seeds of grasses are often greatly injured, producing the diseases called *smut*, *rust*, &c

2 (*Med*) Nettle-rash See NETTLE-RASH.

U'rens, *a* [Lat, p pr. of *urere*, to burn] (*Bot*) Producing a burning or stinging sensation, — said of certain plants having stings, as the nettle, and the like *Henslow.*

U rĕ'ter (Synop, § 130), *n* [N Lat, from Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, the same as *οὐρηθρα*, the passage of the urine, but also the urinary duct, from *οὐρεῖν*, to make water, from *οὖρον*, urine, Fr *uretère*, Sp. & It *ureter*] (*Anat*) The excretory duct of the kidney, a tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder. There are two ureters, one on each side

U-rĕ'ter-ī'tis, *n* [N Lat See URETER] (*Med*) Inflammation of the ureter. *Dunglison.*

U-rĕ'thrā, *n* [N Lat, from Gr. *οὐρηθρα*, from *ουρεῖν*, to make water, Fr *urètre*, It *uretra*, Sp *uretra*, *uretera* See *supra*] (*Anat*) The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged

U-rĕ'thral, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the urethra

U-rĕ'tic, *a* Of, pertaining to, or exciting the flow of, urine, diuretic, urinary

Urge, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* URGED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* URGING] [Lat. *urgere*, *urguere*, It *urgere*, Sp & Pg *urgir*]

1 To press, to push, to drive, to impel, to force onward "And great Achilles *urge* the Trojan fate" *Dryden* "Through the thick deserts head long *urged* his flight" *Pope*

2 To press the mind or will of, to ply with motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity.

My brother
Did *urge* me in his act. *Shak.*

3 To provoke, to exasperate [*Rare*]

Urge not my father's anger *Shak.*

4. To press hard upon, to follow closely.

Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave *Pope*

5. To present in an urgent manner, to press upon attention, as, to *urge* an argument, to *urge* a petition, to *urge* the necessity of a case.

6 To treat with forcible means, to take severe or violent measures with, as, to *urge* an ore with intense heat

Syn. — To animate, incite, impel, instigate, stimulate, encourage

Urge, *v. i.* To press on, as, he strives to *urge* upward

Ur'gençe, *n* Urgency [*Rare*]

U'gen cy, *n.* [Fr. *urgence*, Sp. & Pg. *urgencia*, It. *urgenza*]

1 The quality of being urgent; importunity, earnest solicitation, as, the *urgency* of a request

2 Pressure of necessity, as, the *urgency* of want or distress, the *urgency* of the occasion

Ur'gent, *a* [Fr, *urgent*, Sp, Pg, & It *urgente*, Lat. *urgens*, p pr of *urgere* See URGE.] Urging, pressing; besetting; plying with importunity, calling for immediate attention, instantly important "The *urgent* hour" *Shak* "Some *urgent* cause to ordain the contrary." *Hooker.*

The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people that they might send them out of the land *Ex* xii 33

Ur'gent ly, *adv* In an urgent manner; pressingly; violently, vehemently; forcibly.

Ur'ger, *n.* One who urges; one who importunes

Urge'-wŏm'der, *n.* [Fr. *orge*, barley, Pr *ordi*, It *orzo*, Lat. *hordeum*] A sort of barley *Mortimer.*

U'ri-ă, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of guillemots. *Baird.*

U'ric, *a.* [Fr *urique*, from Gr. *οὖρον*, urine] (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, urine; — said of an acid which occurs in small quantities in the healthy urine of man and quadrupeds, and in much larger quantity in the urine of birds, of which it forms the white part as urate of ammonia It also constitutes the chief part of the excrement of serpents, as the boa constrictor.

☞ In diseased urine, *uric acid* is often deposited on cooling, and generally of a reddish color It also constitutes the most frequent form of gravel and calculus when deposited in the bladder. Acid urate of soda is found in the chalk stones of gouty patients. *Uric acid* is also called *lithic acid* *Gregory*

Uranis.

Ū'rim, *n.* [Heb. *urim*, pl. of *ūr*, flame, fire, *ōr*, light, and *thummim*, pl. of *thōm*, perfection, innocence.] A part of the breastplate of the high priest among the ancient Jews, in connection with which Jehovah revealed his will on certain occasions. Its nature is not distinctly understood

Thou shalt put in the breastplate of judgment the *Urim* and the Thummim. *Ex* xxviii 30

And when Saul inquired of the Lord, the Lord answered him not, neither by dreams, nor by *Urim*, nor by prophets *1 Sam* xxviii 6

☞ There are two principal opinions respecting the *urim* and *thummim* One is, that these words denote the four rows of precious stones in the breastplate of the high-priest, and are so called from their brilliancy and perfection, which stones, in an appeal to God in difficult cases, indicated his mind and will by some supernatural appearance Thus, as we know that upon each of the stones was to be engraved the name of one of the sons of Jacob, it has been conjectured that the letters forming the divine response became in some way or other distinguished from the other letters The other principal opinion is, that the *urim* and *thummim* were two small oracular images similar to the teraphim, personifying revelation and truth, which were placed in the cavity or pouch formed by the folds of the breastplate, and which uttered oracles by a voice *Auto* The latest opinion is that of Professor Plumptre who supposes the *Urim* to have been a clear and colorless stone set in the breastplate of the high-priest as a symbol of light, answering to the mystic scarabæus in the pectoral plate of the ancient Egyptian priests, and that the *Thummim* was an image corresponding to that worn by the priestly judges of Egypt as a symbol of truth and purity of motive By gazing steadfastly on these, he may have been thrown into a mysterious, half ecstatic state, akin to hypnotism, in which he lost all personal consciousness, and received a spiritual illumination and insight — It is not known when this oracular mode of consulting God ceased There is no instance of it in the Scriptures, during the time of the first temple, and it certainly was not practiced during that of the second

Ū'rin al, *n* [Lat *urinal*, from *urina*, urine, Fr & Pr *urinal*, Sp *orinal*, It *orinale*]

1. A vessel for containing urine

2. A convenience, either public or private, for urinating purposes

Ū'rin ā'ri ŭm, *n* [L Lat *urinarium*] (*Agric*) A reservoir or place for the reception of urine, &c, for manure.

Ū'rin-a-ry, *a.* [Fr *urinaire*, It *urinario, orinario*, Sp. *urinario*, from Lat *urina*, urine]

1 Of, or pertaining to, urine, as, the *urinary* bladder; *urinary* calculi, *urinary* abscesses.

2 Resembling, or of the nature of, urine.

Ū'ri-na-ry, *n* A urinarium

Ū'rin āte, *v t* [L Lat *urinare*, It *urinare*, *orinare*, Sp. *orinar*, Pg *urinar*, *ourinar*, Pr *urinar*, Fr *uriner*.] To discharge urine to make water

Ū'rin-ā'tion, *n.* The act of voiding urine, micturition

Ū'rin-ā'tive, *a* [It *urinativo, orinativo*] Provoking the flow of urine, diuretic *Bacon*

Ū'rin-ā'tor, *n.* [Lat, from *urinare*, to plunge under water, to dive, It *urinatore*, Fr *urinateur*] One who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls, a diver [*Rare*] *Ray*

Ū'rine, *n* [Fr *urine*, Sp & It *urina, orina*, Pg. *ourina*, Pr & Lat *urina*, Gr *οὖρον*, allied to Ger *harn*, urine, and Skr *vars*, water, Lat *urinari*, to dive. Cf. *supra*] An animal fluid or liquor secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged. The urine of beasts is sometimes called *stale*.

Ū'rine, *v t.* To discharge urine, to make water, to urinate [*Obs or rare*] *Bacon.*

Ū'rin If'er-oŭs, *a.* [Lat *urina*, urine, and *ferre*, to bear] Conveying urine.

Ū'rin-ip'a-roŭs, *a* [Fr *urinipare*, from Lat. *urina*, urine, and *parere*, to produce] (*Med*) Producing or preparing urine, — applied to certain tubes in the cortical portion of the kidney

Ū'rin-ōm'e-ter, *n.* [Lat *urina*, urine, and Gr *μέτρον*, measure] (*Med*) A small hydrometer for estimating the specific gravity of urine

Ū'rin-ōse, } *a* [Fr *urineux*, It *urinoso*. See
Ū'rin-oŭs, } URINE] Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities, having the character of urine, similar to urine. *Arbuthnot*

Ū'rith, *n.* The bindings of a hedge. [*Prov Eng*]

Urn, *n.* [Fr *urne*, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *urna*]

1. A vessel of various forms, usually largest in the middle, and furnished with a foot or pedestal, employed for different purposes, as for holding liquids, for ornamental uses, and anciently for holding lots, &c, to be drawn, or for preserving the ashes of the dead after cremation.

A rustic, digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn* *Wilkins*

His scattered limbs with my dead body burn,
And once more join us in the pious *urn* *Dryden.*

2. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A measure of capacity for liquids, containing about three gallons and a half, wine measure. It was half the amphora, and four times the congius. *W. Smith.*

3. (*Bot.*) A hollow body shaped like an urn, in which the sporules of mosses are contained, sporecase; theca. *Henslow.*

Urn, *v. t.* To inclose in an urn, or as if in an urn.

When horror universal shall descend,
And heaven's dark concave *urn* all human race *Young*

Urn'al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or by means of, an urn, or urns. "*Urnal* interment" *Browne.*

Urn'ful, *n. pl.* URN'FULS As much as an urn will hold, enough to fill an urn.

Urn'-shāped (ŭrn'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of an urn.

Ū'ro-gĕn'i-tal, *a.* [Gr *οὖρον*, urine, and Eng. *genital*, q v] (*Med*) Of, or pertaining to, the urinary and genital apparatus, as, the *urogenital* organs.

Ū'rŏl'o-gy, } *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, and *λόγος*,
Ū'ro nŏl'o gy, } discourse, description] That part of medicine which treats of urine *Dunglison*

Ū'rŏs'co py, *n* [Fr *uroscopie*, fr Gr *οὖρον*, urine, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view] The judgment of diseases by inspection of urine [*Rare*] *Browne*

Ūr'ry, *n* [Cf Gael & Ir *ur*, *urach*, mold, clay] A sort of blue or black clay, lying near a vein of coal *Mortimer*

Ūr'sa, *n* [Lat *ursa*, a she bear, also, as a constellation, f of *ursus*, a bear] A bear.

Ursa Major

Ursa Major (*astron*), the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, situated near the pole It contains the stars which form the *Dipper*, or *Charles's Wain* — *Ursa Minor*, the Little Bear, the constellation nearest the north pole It contains the pole star which is situated in the extremity of the tail

Ūr'sal-fōrm, *a* [Lat *ursus, ursa*, a bear, and *forma*, form] In the shape of a bear

Ūr'sine, *a* [Lat *ursinus*, from *ursus*, a bear, Fr *ursin, ourson*, Pr *ursin*, It *orsino*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a bear

Ūr'su-line, *n* (*Rom Cath Church*) One of an order of nuns founded by St Angela Merici, at Brescia, in Italy, about the year 1537, and so called from St *Ursula*, under whose protection it was placed The order was introduced into Canada as early as 1639, and into the United States in 1727. The members are devoted entirely to education

Ūr'su line, *a* Of, or pertaining to, or in the order of Ursulines [*Rare*] to be

Ūr'sus, *n* [Lat, bear] (*Zool*) A genus of quadrupeds, the bear

Ūr'ti cā'ceoŭs, *a* [Lat *urtica*, a nettle] (*Bot*) Of, or pertaining to, nettles, or the nettle family

Ūr'ti cāt'ing, *a* Nettling, or stinging like a nettle.

Ūr'ti cā'tion, *n* (*Med*) The process of stinging with nettles, sometimes used in treating paralysis.

Ū'rus, *n* [Lat *urus*, Gr *οὖρος*, It & Sp *uro*, Fr *ure*, O H Ger *ûr, ûr ohso*, N H Ger *auer-ochs*]

1 The wild bull

2 (*Zool*) The trivial or specific name of the species from which the common bull or ox and cow are supposed to be derived, and which, in a wild state, formerly inhabited the central parts of Europe

Us, *pron pl* [A S *ūs, ūsic*, O Sax, O Frics, & L Ger *us*, Icel & Sw *oss*, Dan *os*, D *ons*, Goth *uns, unsis*, O H Ger *unsih, uns*, M H Ger *uns, unsich*, N H Ger *uns*] The objective case of *we* See I and WE

Give *us* this day our daily bread *Matt* vi 11

Ūs'a ble, *a* Capable of being used.

Ūs'age, *n* [Fr *usage*, Pr *usatge*, Sp *usage* It *usaggio*, L Lat *usagium, usaticum*, from Lat *usus*, use, usage, from *uti, usus*, to use]

1 The act of using, mode of using or treating, treatment, conduct with respect to a person or thing, as, good *usage*, ill *usage*, hard *usage*.

My brother
Is prisoner to the bishop, at whose hands
He hath good *usage* and great liberty *Shak*

2. Manners, conduct, behavior [*Obs.*]

A gentle nymph was found,
Hight "Estery," excelling all the crew
In courteous *usage* *Spenser*

3 Long-continued practice; custom, habitual use, method.

It has now been, during many years, the grave and decorous *usage* of Parliaments to hear, in respectful silence, all expressions, acceptable or unacceptable, which are uttered from the throne. *Macaulay*

4 Customary use, as of a word in a particular sense or signification, or the signification itself.

Syn. — Custom, use, habit — USAGE, CUSTOM These words, as here compared agree in expressing the idea of habitual practice, but a *custom* is not necessarily a *usage* A *custom* may belong to many or to a single individual A *usage* properly belongs to the great body of a people Hence we speak of *usage*, not of *custom*, as the law of language Again, a *custom* is merely that which has been *often* repeated, so as to have become, in a good degree, established A *usage* must be both often repeated and of *long standing* Hence, we speak of a "new *custom*," but not of a "new *usage*" Thus, also, the "*customs* of society" is not so strong an expression as the "*usages* of society" "*Custom*, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship." *Locke* "Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient" *Hooker*

Ūs'a-ger, *n.* [Fr. *usager.*] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. [*Obs.*] *Daniel.*

Ūs'ance, *n.* [Fr. *usance*, Pr. *uzansa*, Sp. *usanza*, Pg. *usança*, It. *usanza*, from Fr *user*, Pr., Sp., & Pg *usar*, It. *usare*. See USE, *v t*]

1. Use, usage; treatment, employment. [*Obs*]

2 Interest paid for money, usury. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3 (*Com.*) The time which, by usage or custom, is allowed in certain countries for the payment of a bill of exchange. This time may be a period of so many days or months, according to the custom of different places

Use, *n* [Lat *usus*, from *uti, usus*, to use, It., Sp., & Pg *uso*, Pr & Fr *us*]

1 The act of employing any thing, or of applying it to one's service, application, employment; conversion to an act or purpose; as, the *use* of a pen in writing, the *use* of books in study; the *use* of a spade in digging

Books can never teach the *use* of books. *Bacon.*
This Davy serves you for good *uses*. *Shak.*
When he framed
All things to man's delightful *use* *Milton.*

2 Occasion or need to employ, necessity; as, to have no further *use* for a book

3 Yielding of service, advantage derived; usefulness, utility

God made two great lights, great for their *use*
To man *Milton.*
'Tis *use* alone that sanctifies expense *Pope.*

4 Continued or repeated practice, customary employment, usage, custom.

Let later age that noble *use* envy *Spenser.*
Sweetness, truth, and every grace
Which time and *use* are wont to teach *Waller*
How *use* doth breed a habit in a man! *Shak.*

5 Hence, common occurrence, ordinary experience [*Rare*]

O Cæsar, these things are beyond all *use* *Shak.*

6 The premium paid for the possession and employment of borrowed money, interest [*Obs*]

Thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *use* and principal, to him *Bp Taylor.*

7 (*Law*) The benefit or profit of lands and tenements *Use* imports a trust and confidence reposed in a man for the holding of lands He to whose *use* or benefit the trust is intended, shall enjoy the profits An estate is granted and limited to A for the *use* of B

Cestuy que use (*Law*), the person who has the use of lands and tenements — *Contingent use*, or *springing use*, a use made dependent on a future event — *In use*, in employment, in customary practice or observance — *Of no use*, useless, of no advantage — *Of use* useful, of advantage, profitable — *Out of use* not in employment — *Resulting use* (*Law*), a use, which, being limited by the deed, expires or can not vest, and results or returns to him who raised it, after such expiration — *Secondary* or *shifting use* a use which, though executed may change from one to another by circumstances *Blackstone* — *Statute of uses* (*Eng Law*) the stat 27 Henry VIII, cap 10, which transfers uses into possession, or which unites the use and possession — *To make use of, to put to use*, to employ, to derive service from, to use

Use (yūz), *v t* [*imp & p p* USED, *p pr & vb n.* USING] [Fr *user*, Pr *usar, uzar*, Sp. & Pg *usar*, It *usare*, from Lat *uti, usus*, to use]

1 To make use of, to convert to one's service; to avail one's self of, to employ, to put to a purpose, as, to *use* a plow, to *use* a chair, to *use* a book to *use* time, to *use* flour for food, to *use* water for irrigation

Launcelot Gobbo, *use* your legs *Shak.*
Some other means I have, which may be *used* *Milton.*

2 To behave toward, to act with regard to, to treat, as, to *use* one well or ill, to *use* a beast with cruelty

I will *use* him well *Shak.*
How wouldst thou *use* me now? *Milton.*
Cato has *used* me ill. *Addison.*

3 To practice customarily.

Use hospitality one to another. *1 Pet* iv 9.

4 To accustom, to habituate; to render familiar by practice, as, men *used* to cold and hunger, soldiers *used* to hardships and danger

Thou with thy compeers,
Used to the yoke *Milton.*

To use one's self, to behave [*Obs*] *Shak* — *To use up*, to consume or exhaust by using, to leave nothing of; and (*colloquially*) to exhaust, to tire out; to leave no capacity of force or use in.

Syn. — Employ — USE, EMPLOY We *use* a thing, or *make use* of it, when we derive from it some enjoyment or service We *employ* it when we turn that service into a particular channel We *use* words to express our general meaning, we *employ* certain technical terms in reference to a given subject To *make use of*, implies passivity in the thing, as, to *make use of* a pen; and hence there is often a material difference between the two words when applied to persons. To speak of "*making use* of another" generally implies a degrading idea, as if we had *used* him as a tool, while *employ* has no such sense. A confidential friend is *employed* to negotiate; an infamous agent is *made use of* to carry on an intrigue.

I would, my son, that thou wouldst *use* the power
Which thy discretion gives thee to control
And manage all. *Cowper.*

To study nature will thy time employ;
Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryden.*

Use, *v. t.* 1. To be wont or accustomed; to practice customarily.

They use to place him that shall be their captain on a stone *Spenser*

Fears used to be represented in an imaginary fashion *Bacon*

Thus we use to say, it is the room that smokes, when indeed it is the fire in the room. *South*

2. To be accustomed to go, to frequent, to inhabit, to dwell, — sometimes followed by *of* [*Obs*] "Where never foot did *use*" *Spenser*

He *useth* every day to a merchant's house where I serve water. *B Jonson*

Where the mild whispers *use*
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks *Milton*

Use'ful, *a* Full of use, advantage, or profit, producing, or having power to produce, good, helpful toward advancing any purpose, beneficial, profitable, as, vessels and instruments *useful* in a family, books *useful* for improvement, *useful* knowledge, *useful* arts.

To what can I be *useful*? *Milton*

Use'ful-ly, *adv.* In a useful manner, beneficially, profitably

Use'ful-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being useful, conduciveness to some end, properly to some valuable end, as, the *usefulness* of canal navigation, the *usefulness* of machinery in manufactures

Syn. — Utility, serviceableness, value, advantage, profit See UTILITY

Use'less, *a* Having no use, unserviceable, producing no good end, answering no valuable purpose, not advancing the end proposed, as, a *useless* garment, *useless* pity

Not to sit idle with so great a gift *useless* *Milton*

Syn. — Fruitless, ineffectual — USELESS, FRUITLESS, INEFFECTUAL We speak of an attempt, &c, as *useless* (not capable of being used to effect) when there are in it inherent difficulties which forbid the hope of success as, it is *useless* to contend against the decisions of Providence We speak of it as *fruitless* when it fails, not from any such difficulties, but from some unexpected hinderance or calamity arising to frustrate it, as, the design was rendered *fruitless* by the death of its projector It is *useless* to attempt any thing without adequate means, and even when we do possess them, our efforts are often *fruitless* *Ineffectual* nearly resembles *fruitless*, but implies a failure of a less hopeless character, as, after several *ineffectual* efforts, I at last succeeded

Useless are all words
Till you have writ "performance" with your swords *Law & Fl*

All searches into antiquity, in relation to this controversy, are either needless or *fruitless* *Waterland*

Even our blessed Savior's preaching, who spake as never man spake, was *ineffectual* to many *Stillingfleet*

Use'less-ly, *adv* In a useless manner, without profit or advantage

Use'less-ness, *n* The state or quality of being useless, unserviceableness, unfitness for any valuable purpose, or for the purpose intended, as, the *uselessness* of pleasure

Us'er, *n* One who uses, treats, or occupies

Ush'er, *n* [O Fr *ussier*, *ussier*, *ussier*, *hussier*, *hussier*, from *us*, *uis*, *oss*, *hus*, *huis*, *huis*, *huc*, *uis*, a door See HUISHER]

1. An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like, hence, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank

These are the *ushers* of Marcius *Shak*

☞ There are various officers of this kind attached to the royal household in England, including the gentleman usher of the black rod, who attends in the House of Peers during the sessions of Parliament, and twelve or more gentlemen ushers

2. An under-teacher or assistant to the preceptor of a school.

Ush'er, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* USHERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* USHERING] To introduce, as an usher, forerunner, or harbinger, to forerun.

The stars, that *usher* evening, rose *Milton*

The Examiner was *ushered* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author *Addison*

Ush'er-ance, *n* The act of ushering, or the state of being ushered in, introduction [*Obs*]

Ush'er-dom, *n.* The office or position of an usher, ushership [*Rare*]

Ush'er-less, *a.* Destitute of an usher *Marston*

Ush'er-ship, *n.* The office of an usher.

Us'que-baugh (us'kwe baw), *n.* [Ir *usage beatha*, i. e., water of life, from *usge*, water, and *beatha*, life.]

1. A compound distilled spirit made in Ireland and Scotland, a kind of whisky. See WHISKY

The Scottish returns being vested in grouse, white hares, pickled salmon, and *usquebaugh* *W. Scott*

2. A liquor compounded of brandy, raisins, cinnamon, and other spices. *N. Am. Cyc*

Us'self, *n pl* Ourselves. [*Obs and rare.*] *Wycliffe.*

Ust'ion (ust'yun), *n.* [Fr. & Sp *ustion*, It *ustione*, Lat *ustio*, from *urere*, *ustum*, to burn.] The act of burning, the state of being burned.

Us-tō'ri-ous, *a.* [It. & Sp *ustorio*, from Lat. *urere*, *ustum*, to burn.] Having the quality of burning [*Rare*] *Watts*

Us'tu-late, *a.* [Lat.] Blackened as if burned.

Us'tu-lā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *ustulation*, from Lat. *ustulare*, to scorch, from *urere*, *ustum*, to burn.]

1. The act of burning or searing. [*Rare.*] *Petty.*

2. (*Chem*) The operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur and arsenic from ores, in a muffle [*Obs*]

3. (*Pharmacy*) (*a*) The roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing (*b*) The burning of wine.

4 Concupiscence [*Obs or rare*]

It is not certain that they took the better part when they chose *ustulation* before marriage, expressly against the apostle *Jer Taylor*

Us'u-al (yu'zhu al), *a* [Fr *usuel*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *usual*, It *usuale*, Lat *usualis*, from *usus*, use] In use, such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events, customary, ordinary, frequent

Consultation with oracles was formerly a thing very *usual* *Hooker*

We can make friends of these *usual* enemies *Baxter*

Us'u-al-ly (yu'zhu-al-), *adv* In the usual manner, commonly, customarily, ordinarily

Us'u al ness (yu'zhu-al), *n* The state or quality of being usual, commonness, frequency

Us'u căp'tion (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr & Sp *usucapion*, It *usucapione*, Pr *usucapio*, Lat *usucapio*, from *usucapere*, *usucaptum*, to acquire by long use, from *usu*, ablative of *usus*, use, and *capere*, to take] (*Civil Law*) The acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law, — the same as *prescription* in common law

U'su-fruct (Synop, § 130), *n* [Lat *usufructus*, *usus fructus*, *usus et fructus*, from *usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit, Fr *usufruit*, Pr *usufrug*, Sp & Pg *usufructo*, It *usufrutto*] (*Law*) The right of using and enjoying the profits of a thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance *Burrill*

U'su-fruc'tū-a-ry, *n* [Lat *usufructuarius*, Fr *usufruitier*, Pr *usufructuari*, Sp & Pg *usufructuario*, It *usufruttuario*] A person who has the use of property and reaps the profits of it *Wharton*

U'su fruc'tū a ry, *a* Of, pertaining to, or in the nature of, a usufruct "The ordinary graces bequeathed by Christ to his church, as the *usufructuary* property of all its members" *Coleridge*

U'gu rā'ri ous, *a* Usurious [*Obs*] "*Usurarious* contracts" *Bp Taylor*

U'gūre (yu'zhur), *v. t* [O Fr *usurer*, Sp *usurar*, *usurear*, L Lat *usurare*] To practice usury, to charge unlawful interest [*Obs*] *Shak*

U'gū-rer (yu'zhu rer), *n* [Fr & Pr *usurier*, Sp *usurero*, Pg *usureiro*, It *usurario*, *usuraro*, *usuraio*, L Lat *usurarius*]

1 A person accustomed to lend money and take interest for it [*Obs*]

If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor by thee, thou shalt not be to him as a *usurer*, neither shalt thou lay upon him usury *Ex* xxii 25

2 One who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law

He was wont to call me *usurer* *Shak*

U-gū'ri-ous (yu-zhu'ri us) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *usurarius*, Fr. *usuraire*, Pr. *usurari*, Sp, Pg, & It *usurario*]

1 Practicing usury, taking exorbitant interest for the use of money, as, a *usurious* person

2 Partaking of usury, containing usury, as, a *usurious* contract, which by statute is void

U-gū'ri-ous ly (zhu'-), *adv* In a usurious manner

U-gū'ri-ous-ness (yu-zhu'ri-us nes), *n* The state or quality of being usurious

U-gūrp', *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* USURPED (yu zurpt'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* USURPING] [Fr *usurper*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *usurpar*, It & Lat *usurpare*, contracted from Lat *usurripere*, i. e., to seize to one's own use, from *usus*, use, and *rapere*, to seize] To seize and hold in possession by force or without right, as, to *usurp* a throne, to *usurp* the prerogatives of the crown, to *usurp* power, to *usurp* the right of a patron is to oust or dispossess him

Alack! thou dost *usurp* authority. *Shak*

Vice sometimes *usurps* the place of virtue *Denham*

☞ *Usurp* is not applied to common dispossession of private property

Syn. — To arrogate, assume, appropriate

U-gūrp', *v. i* To commit violent seizure of right, to be or act as a usurper [*Rare*] "The parish churches on which the Presbyterians and fanatics had *usurped*" *Evelyn.*

Another revolution, to get rid of this illegitimate and *usurped* government, would be perfectly justifiable *Burke*

And now the Spirits of the Mind
Are busy with poor Peter Bell;
Upon the rights of visual sense
Usurping, with a prevalence
More terrible than magic spell *Wordsworth.*

U'gur-pā'tion, *n.* [Fr *usurpation*, Sp. *usurpacion*, It *usurpazione*, Pr. & Lat *usurpatio.*]

1. The act of usurping, or of seizing, or occupying and enjoying, the power or property of another without right, an unauthorized, arbitrary assumption and exercise of power, especially as infringing on the rights of others; — commonly used with *of* sometimes with *on* or *upon*: as, the *usurpation* of a throne, the *usurpation* of the supreme power. "A law [of a State] which is a *usurpation* upon the general government" *O Ellsworth.* "A manifest *usurpation* on the rights of other States." *D. Webster.*

He contrived their destruction, with the *usurpation* of the regal dignity upon him *Sir T. More.*

☞ *Usurpation*, in a peculiar sense, denotes the absolute ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church by presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted

2 The act or practice of using, usage; custom. [*Obs*]

U-gūrp'a-to-ry, *a.* [Lat. *usurpatorius*] Marked by usurpation, usurping [*Rare*]

U-gūrp'er, *n.* [Fr *usurpateur*, Pr *usurpaire*, Sp & Pg *usurpador*, It *usurpatore*, Lat *usurpator*] One who usurps, one who seizes or occupies power or property without right, as, the *usurper* of a throne, of power, or of the rights of a patron.

A crown will not want pretenders to claim it, nor *usurpers*, if their power serves them, to possess it. *South*

U-gūrp'ing-ly, *adv* In a usurping manner, by usurpation, without just right or claim.

U'gū-ry (yu'zhu rē), *n* [Fr *usure*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *usura*, from *uti*, *usus*, to use]

1 A premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money, interest [*Obs*]

Thou shalt not lend on *usury* to thy brother *Deut* xxiii 19

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers, and then, at my coming, I should have received mine own with *usury* *Matt* xxv 27

When he borrows from the ancients, he repays with *usury* of his own *Dryden*

2 The practice of taking interest [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Usury bringeth the treasure of a realm into few hands *Bacon*

3 A premium or compensation paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money borrowed or returned, beyond the rate of interest established by law, illegal interest, exorbitant interest.

Would it not look oddly to a stranger that should come into this land, and hear in our pulpits *usury* preached against, and yet the law allow it? *Selden*

☞ The practice of requiring in repayment of money lent any thing more than the amount lent was formerly thought to be a great moral wrong, and the greater, the more was taken But for many years this opinion has ceased to exist, or at least has lost much of its practical or legal force It is no longer deemed more wrong to take pay for the use of money than for the use of a house, or a horse or any other property But the lingering influence of the former opinion, together with the fact that the nature of money makes it easier for the lender to oppress the borrower, has caused nearly all Christian nations to fix by law the rate of compensation for the use of money Of late years, however, the opinion that money should be borrowed and repaid, or bought and sold, upon whatever terms the parties should agree to, like any other property, has gained ground every where *N Am Cyc*

Ut. (*Mus*) The first note in Guido's musical scale, now usually superseded by *do*

U'tas, *n* [Written also *utis*] [Scot *utass*, *utast*, Norm Fr *utes*, *utas*, *utus*, *utaves*, *ute*, the eighth, *ut*, eight, O Fr *ot*, *wit*, *huit*, eight, from Lat. *octo*, eight, O Fr. *oitawe*, pl *oitawes*, the eighth, from Lat *octavus*, the eighth]

1 (*O Eng. Practice*) The octave, the eighth day after any term or feast, as, the *utas* of St Michael, the *utas* of St Hilary *Cowell.*

The marriage was celebrated at Canterbury, and in the *utas* of St Hilary next ensuing she was crowned *Holinshed*

2 Hence, festivity, merriment

U-tēn'sil (113) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr *utensile*, *ustensile*, Pr *ustencilha*, Sp & Pg *ustensilio*, Lat. *utensile*, from *ustensilis*, that may be used, fit for use, from *uti*, *usus*, to use] That which is used, an instrument, an implement, especially, an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.

Wagons fraught with *utensils* of war *Milton*

U'ter-ine (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr. *uterin*, Sp, Pg, & It *uterino*, Lat *uterinus*, from *uterus*, the womb]

1 Of, or pertaining to, the womb, belonging to the uterus.

2. Born of the same mother, but by a different father "Walter Pope, *uterine* brother to Dr Joh Wilkins" *Wood*

U'te ro-ges-tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *uterus*, the womb, and *gestatio*, a bearing] (*Med*) Gestation in the womb from conception to birth, pregnancy. *Pritchard.*

U'te-rus, *n.* [Lat. *uterus*, Fr *uterus*, Pr., Sp., Pg, & It. *utero*] (*Anat*) The womb.

U'tile, *a* [Fr. & It *utile*, Pr., Sp., & Pg *util*, Lat *utilis*, from *uti*, to use] Profitable, useful [*Obs*]

U-til'i-tā'ri-an (89), *a* [Fr. *utilitaire*, from Lat. *utilitas*, utility] Consisting in, or pertaining to, utility, pertaining to utilitarianism, — often used in a reproachful sense as applied to that which evinces, or is characterized by, a regard for utility of a lower kind, or is marked by a sordid spirit.

U-til'i-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

The *utilitarians* are for merging all the particular virtues into one, and would substitute in their place the greatest use-

fulness, as the alone principle to which every question respecting the morality of actions should be referred *Chalmers*

But what is a *utilitarian*? Simply one who prefers the useful to the useless; and who does not? *Sir W Hamilton.*

U-tĭl'i-tā'ri-an-ĭzm, *n* **1.** The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions. *J Bentham.*

2 The doctrine that virtue is founded in utility, or that virtue is defined and enforced by its tendency to promote the highest happiness of the universe

3. The doctrine that utility is the sole standard of morality, so that the rectitude of an action is indicated and tested by its apparent usefulness

U-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr *utilité*, Pr *utilitat*, Sp *utilidad*, Pg *utilidade*, It *utilità*, Lat *utilitas*, from *utilis*, useful See UTILE] The state or quality of being utile or useful, usefulness, production of good, profitableness to some valuable end, as, the *utility* of manures upon land, the *utility* of the sciences, the *utility* of medicines

The *utility* of the enterprise was, however, so great and obvious that all opposition proved useless *Macaulay*

Syn.—Usefulness, advantageousness, benefit, profit, avail, service —UTILITY, USEFULNESS *Usefulness* is Anglo-Saxon, and *utility* is Latin, and hence the former is used chiefly of things in the *concrete*, while the latter is employed more in a *general* and *abstract* sense Thus, we speak of the *utility* of an invention, and the *usefulness* of the thing invented, of the *utility* of an institution, and the *usefulness* of an individual So *beauty* and *utility* (not *usefulness*) are brought into comparison Still, the words are, in many cases, used interchangeably

U'tĭl-i-zā'tion, *n* [Fr *utilisation*] The act of utilizing, or the state of being utilized

U'tĭl-ĭze, *v t* [*imp & p p* UTILIZED, *p pr & vb n* UTILIZING] [Fr *utiliser*, Sp *utilizar*, It *utilizzare*] To make useful, to turn to profitable account or use, as, to *utilize* the whole power of a machine, and the like.

In former ages, the mile-long corridors, with their numerous alcoves, might have been *utilized* as a series of dungeons *Hawthorne*

U'tĭs Pŏs'sĕ-dē'tis [Lat , as you possess]

1. (*International Law*) The basis or principle of a treaty which leaves belligerents mutually in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during the war *Brande*

2. (*Civil Law*) A species of interdict, for the purpose of retaining possession of a thing, granted to one who, at the time of contesting suit was in possession of an immovable thing, in order that he might be declared the legal possessor *Burrill*

U'tis, *n* [See UTAS] [*Obs*]

1 (*O. Eng Law*) (*a*) The eighth day after any term or feast, utas (*b*) Sometimes, the feast or festival itself See UTAS

2 Hence, festivity, merriment, bustle, stir

Then here will be old *utis*, it will be an excellent stratagem *Shak*

Ŭt'la-ry, *n.* The same as OUTLAWRY, q v

Ŭt'mōst, *a* [A-S *ūtemōst*, *ūtemest*, *ytemest*, from *ūte*, *ūt*, out, *yte*, outward, and *mæst*, *mest*, most Cf OUTMOST and OUTERMOST]

1 Situated at the furthest point or extremity furthest out, most distant extreme last, as, the *utmost* limits of the land, the *utmost* extent of human knowledge "The *utmost* bound of his wide labyrinth" *Spenser*

We coasted within two leagues of Antibes, which is the *utmost* town in France *Evelyn*

Betwixt two thieves I spend my *utmost* breath *Herbert*

2 Being in the greatest or highest degree as, the *utmost* assiduity, the *utmost* harmony, the *utmost* misery or happiness "*Utmost* peril" *Shak*

Ŭt'mōst, *n* The most that can be, the greatest power, degree, or effort, as, he has done his *utmost*, try your *utmost*,

I will be free
Even to the *utmost*, as I please, in words *Shak*

U-tō'pi-á, *n* [From Gr *ου*, not, and *τοπος*, a place]

1 An imaginary island, represented by Sir Thomas More, in a work called *Utopia*, as enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, and the like.

2 Hence, a place or state of ideal perfection.

U-tō'pi-an, *a.* [See *supra*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Utopia, honce, ideal, chimerical, fanciful, founded upon or involving imaginary perfections, as, *utopian* projects

U-tō'pi-an-ĭzm, *n* The quality or practice of any utopian person or scheme, a chimerical scheme, in theory or practice

U-tōp'ic al, *a* Utopian; ideal [*Obs*]

Let no idle Donatist of Amsterdam dream hence of an *utopical* perfection *Jp Hall*

U-tō'pist, *n* A utopian

Ū'tri-cle (yū'trĭ kl), *n* [Lat *utriculus*, diminutive of *uter*, *utris*, a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide, Fr *utricule*]

1 A little bag or bladder, a little cell, as the air cell of a fucus or sea weed

2 (*Physiol*) A microscopic cell in the structure of an egg, or animal, or plant

3 (*Bot*) A small thin walled, one seeded fruit, as of goose foot. *Gray*

U-trĭc'ŭ lar, *a* [Fr *utriculaire* See *supra*]

1 Containing utricles, furnished with glandular vessels like small bags, as plants, utriculate

2 Resembling a utricle or bag, whether large or minute,—said especially with reference to the condition of the condensed vapor of certain substances, as sulphur, selenium, &c , when deposited upon cold bodies, in which case it assumes the form of small globules filled with liquid

U-trĭc'ŭ late, *a.* Swollen like a bladder, inflated, utricular *Dana*

U-trĭc'ŭ loid, *a* [Lat *utriculus*, a little bag, and Gr *εἶδος*, form] Resembling a bladder, utricular, utriculate *Dana*

Ŭt'ter, *a* [A S *ūtter*, *ūter*, exterior, from *ūt*, *ūte*, out, comparative *ūtor* See OUT, and cf UTMOST and OUTER]

1 Outer [*Obs*] "By him a shirt, and *utter* mantle laid" *Chapman*

As doth a hidden moth
The inner garment fret, not the *utter* touch *Spenser*

2 Situated on the outside, or remote from the center, outer [*Obs*] 'Through *utter* and through middle darkness" *Milton*

The very *utter* part of Saint Addimes point is five miles from Sandwich *Holinshed*

3 Complete, perfect, total, final, as, *utter* ruin, *utter* darkness

4 Peremptory, absolute, as, an *utter* refusal or denial

5 Perfect, mere entire, quite

They are *utter* strangers to all those anxious thought which disquiet mankind *Atterbury*

Utter barrister (*Law*) one recently admitted as barrister, who was accustomed to plead without the bar as distinguished from the *benchers*, who were permitted to plead within the bar *Cowell*

Ŭt'ter, *v t* [*imp & p p* UTTERED, *p pr & vb n* UTTERING] [From *utter*, supra Cf M H Ger *ūzen*, N H Ger *äussern*, from *ūzer*, *äusser*, or of, *äusser*, outward, outer, O H Ger *ūzōn*, to utter, from *ūz*, out, out of]

1 To put forth or out, to reach out [*Obs*] "And *utter* his tender head" *Spenser*

2 To dispose of in the way of trade, to sell or vend [*Obs*]

Such mortal drugs I have but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them *Shak*

They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fish *Ahnet*

3 Hence, to put in circulation, as money to put off, as currency, to cause to pass in trade, as, to *utter* coin or bank-notes

The whole kingdom should continue in a firm resolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin *Swift*

4 To give expression to, to disclose to publish, to speak, to pronounce "Sweet as from blest voices *uttering* joy" *Milton*

The words I *utter* let none think flattery *Shak*

And the large words he *uttered* called me cruel *Addison*

Syn —To deliver, give forth, liberate, discharge, pronounce See DELIVER

Ŭt'ter a-ble, *a.* Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or expressed

Ŭt'ter-ance, *n.* The act of uttering; sale, circulation, expression, pronunciation, manner of speaking, emission from the mouth, vocal expression; as, a good or bad *utterance*. "At length gave *utterance* to these words" *Milton.*

They began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them *utterance* *Acts ii. 4.*

O, how unlike
To that large *utterance* of the early gods! *Keats.*

Ŭt'ter ance, *n* [Fr *outrance*] Extremity; hence, sharpest or most deadly contention. [*Obs*]

Annibal forced those captives whom he had taken of our men to skirmish one against another to the *utterance*. *Holland*

Come, fate, into the lists,
And champion me to the *utterance* *Shak*

Ŭt'ter-er, *n.* One who utters. "*Utterers* of secrets" *Spenser.*

Ŭt'ter less, *a* Incapable of being uttered, unutterable [*Obs*]

Ŭt'ter ly, *adv* In an utter manner, to the full extent, fully, perfectly, totally, as, *utterly* tired; *utterly* debased, it is *utterly* vain

Ŭt'ter-mōst, *a* [From *utter* and *most*, A-S *ūtemest* Cf UTMOST and OUTERMOST] Extreme; utmost, being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree, as, the *uttermost* extent or end, the *uttermost* distress

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this *uttermost* distress! *Milton*

Ŭt'ter mōst, *n* Utmost, highest degree of measure, extremest thing or degree possible

Wherefore he is able also to save them to the *uttermost* that come unto God by him *Heb* vii 25.

He can not have sufficient honor done unto him; but the *uttermost* we can do we must *Hooker.*

Ŭt'ter-ness, *n* The state or quality of being utter or extreme, extremity, utmost [*Rare*]

Ū'vate, *n* [Lat *uva*, grape] A conserve made of grapes *Simmonds.*

Ū're ă, *n* [Lat *uva*, grape] (*Anat*) (*a*) The choroid coat of the eye (*b*) The posterior layer of the iris,—so called on account of the black and very thick varnish which covers it, and which resembles the skin of a black grape

Ū've-ŏŭs, *a* [N Lat *uveus*, from Lat *uva*, a bunch or cluster of grapes, a grape, It & Sp *uveo*, Fr *uvée*, n] Resembling a grape

Uveous coat of the eye (*Anat*), the uvea, or choroid coat

Ū'vu lă, *n* [N Lat , diminutive of Lat *uva*, a grape O Fr *uvule*, It *ugola* See *supra*] (*Anat*) (*a*) The fleshy conical body suspended from the middle of the lower border of the soft palate (*b*) A projection from the under side of the cerebellum, on the median line

Ū'vu-lar, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the uvula, as, the *uvular* glands

U-wär'ŏw ite (49), *n* [So called in honor of M. *Uwarow*, President of the Academy of St Petersburg] (*Min*) An emerald green variety of garnet, crystallizing in small dodecahedrons

Ux ō'ri al, *a* Dotingly fond of, or servilely submissive to, a wife, uxorious, also, becoming a wife, pertaining to a wife [*Rare*]

The speech [of Zipporah, Ex iv 25] is not a speech of reproach or indignation, but of *uxorial* endearment *Geddes*

Ux-ŏr'i çīde, *n* [Lat *uxor*, wife, and *cædere*, to kill]

1 The murder of a wife by her husband

2 One who murders his wife

Ux ō'ri oŭs (89), *a* [Lat *uxorius*, from Lat , Pr , & O Fr *uxor*, a wife] Submissively or excessively fond of a wife "The government of effeminate and *uxorious* magistrates" *Milton.*

How wouldst thou insult
When I must live *uxorious* to thy will
In perfect thraldom! *Milton*

Ux ō'ri oŭs ly, *adv* In an uxorious manner, with fond or servile submission to a wife

Ux ō'ri oŭs ness, *n* The state or quality of being uxorious, connubial dotage, excessive and foolish fondness for a wife

Ŭz'e-mĕh, *n* A Burman measure of twelve miles.

V.

V, the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, represents a uniform consonant sound, as heard in *vain*, *eve*, *vow*, and *move* It is the vocal or aonant correspondent of *f* Its form is only a variety of the character by which the vowel U is denoted, the latter being in its origin the cursive character employed with soft materials, while V is better adapted for writing on stone The two letters were formerly used indiscriminately, the one for the other, and in some dictionaries and other works of reference they are still interchanged and confounded, though they have now as distinct uses as any other two letters in the alphabet In etymology, *v* is interchangeable with *f*, *b*, and *m*, and also with *w*, *gu*, and *du* See W See also *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 101.

V, *v. imper.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Go on, continue

Vā'can-çy, *n.* [Fr. *vacance*, Sp. & Pg. *vacancia*, It. *vacanza*.]

1 The quality of being vacant, emptiness, hence, freedom from employment, intermission, leisure, idleness, listlessness

All dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous *Wotton*

2 That which is vacant, as, (*a*) Empty space, vacuity.

How is it
That you do bend your eye on *vacancy*? *Shak.*

(*b*) A space between bodies or things, chasm, gap, as, a *vacancy* between two beams or boards, a *vacancy* between buildings, a *vacancy* between words in writing or printing (*c*) Unemployed time, interval of leisure, time of intermission "Time lost partly in too idle *vacancies* given both to schools and universities" *Milton*

No interim, not a minute's *vacancy* *Shak.*
These little *vacancies* from toil are sweet *Dryden*

(*d*) A place or post unfilled, an unoccupied office, as, a *vacancy* in the pulpit of a parish, in a public office, and the like

Vā'cant, *a.* [Fr. *vacant*, Sp., Pg., & It. *vacante*, Lat. *vacans*, p. pr. of *vacare*, to be empty, to be free from labor See *infra*.]

1 Deprived of contents, empty, not filled, as, a *vacant* room, a *vacant* receiver "Stuffs out his *vacant* garments" *Shak.* "Being of those virtues *vacant*" *Shak.*

2 Hence, unengaged with business or care, unemployed, unoccupied, unincumbered, free, as, *vacant* hours

Philosophy is the interest of those only who are *vacant* from the affairs of the world *More*
There was not a minute of the day which he left *vacant* *Fell*

3 Not filled or occupied with an incumbent, possessor, or officer, as, a *vacant* throne a *vacant* parish.

Special dignities which *vacant* lie
For thy best use *Shak.*

4 Empty of thought, thoughtless, not occupied with study or reflection, as, a *vacant* mind

The duke had a pleasant and *vacant* face *Wotton*

5 (*Law*) Abandoned having no heir, possessor claimant, or occupier, as, a *vacant* estate *Bouvier*

Vacant succession (*Law*), one that is claimed by no person, or where all the heirs are unknown, or where all the known heirs to it have renounced it *Burrill*

Syn.—Empty, void, devoid free, unincumbered uncrowded, idle —VACANT FMITY A thing is *empty* when there is nothing in it, as an *empty* room, or an *empty* noddle *Vacant* adds the idea of a thing's having been previously filled, or intended to be filled or occupied as, a *vacant* seat at the table, a *vacant* space between houses, *vacant* hours, &c When we speak of a *vacant* look or a *vacant* mind, we imply that the thought naturally to be expected has *vacated* its proper place or office

Cold is the hearth within their bowers,
And should we thither roam
Its echoes and its *empty* tread
Would sound like voices from the dead *Campbell*

Vā'cant-ly, *adv.* In a vacant manner

Vā'cāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VACATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VACATING.] [Lat. *vacare*, *vacatum*, to be empty, It. *vacare*, Sp. & Pg. *vacar*, *vagar*, Pr. *vacar*, *vaquar*, Fr. *vaquer*.]

1 To make vacant, to leave empty, to cease from filling or occupying, as, it was resolved by Parliament that James had *vacated* the throne of England

2 To annul, to make void, to deprive of force, to make of no authority or validity, as, to *vacate* a commission, to *vacate* a charter.

The necessity of observing the Jewish Sabbath was *vacated* by the apostolical institution of the Lord's day *Nelson*

3. To defeat, to put an end to. [*Obs.*]

He *vacates* my revenge *Dryden*

Va-cā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *vacation*, Pr. *vacatio*, Sp. *vacacion*, It. *vacazione*, Lat. *vacatio*, a being free from a duty, service, &c., from *vacare* See *supra*.]

1 The act of vacating, making void, or of no force, as, the *vacation* of a charter

2 Freedom from interruption, trouble, or perplexity, leisure [*Rare.*]

So taken up with what they endured they had no *vacation* largely to relate their own or others sufferings *Fuller*

3 Intermission of a stated employment, procedure, or office, intermission, rest

It was not his nature however at least till years had chastened it, to take any *vacation* from controversy *Palfrey*

Hence, specifically, (*a*) (*Law*) Intermission of judicial proceedings, the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next, non term "With lawyers in the *vacation*" *Shak.* (*b*) The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary, when the students have a recess, as, the spring *vacation* the fall *vacation* (*c*) The time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant

Văc'ca-ry, *n.* [L. Lat. *vaccarium*, from Lat. *vacca*, a cow Cf. VACHERY.] A cow house, dairy-house, or cow pasture [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Văc-çĭ'nāt-ed, *a.* [See *supra*.] (*Med.*) Kine-pox or cow pox

Văc'çi-nāte (văk'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VACCINATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VACCINATING.] [N. Lat. & It. *vaccinare*, Fr. *vacciner*, Pg. *vaccinar*, Sp. *vacunar*, from Lat. *vaccinus*, belonging to a cow, from *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow pox or kine pox, by means of a virus, called *vaccine* matter, taken either directly or indirectly from cows

Văc'çi-nā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *vaccination*, It. *vaccinazione*, Sp. *vacunacion*, N. Lat. *vaccinatio*.] The act, art, or practice of vaccinating, or of inoculating persons with the cow pox or kine pox

Văc'çi-nā'tor, *n.* [N. Lat. *vaccinator*, It. *vaccinatore*, Fr. *vaccinateur*.] One who inoculates with the cow pox or kine pox

Văc'çine (văk'sĭn, *or* văk'sēn) (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Fr. *vaccin*, It. *vaccino*, Sp. *vacuno*, Lat. *vaccinus*, from *vacca*, a cow.] Pertaining to cows, or to vaccination, as, the *vaccine* disease, *vaccine* physician

Văc-çĭn'i-a, *n.* (*Med.*) Cow pox vaccina

Văc'çi-nist, *n.* A vaccinator, one skilled in vaccination

Vā'cher (văsh-ā'), *n.* [Fr.] A keeper of stock or cattle, a herdsman [*Local U. S.*] *Bartlett*

Văch'er-y (văsh'er-y), *n.* [Fr. *vacherie*, from *vache*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *vaca*, It., Pg., It., & Lat. *vacca*, a cow Cf. VACCARY.] [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

1 A pen or inclosure for cows *Flint*

2 A dairy *Halliwell*

Văç'il-lan-çy, *n.* [See *infra*.] The state or quality of being vacillant, or wavering, fluctuation, inconstancy [*Rare.*] *More*

Văç'il-lant, *a.* [Fr. *vacillant*, It. & Pg. *vacillante*, Sp. *vacilante*, Lat. *vacillans*, p. pr. of *vacillare*.] Vacillating, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady

Văç'il-lāte, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VACILLATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VACILLATING.] [Lat. *vacillare*, *vacillatum*, It. *vacillare*, Pg. & Pr. *vacillar*, Sp. *vacilar*, Fr. *vaciller*.]

1 To move one way and the other, to reel or stagger, to waver

2 To fluctuate in mind or opinion, to be unsteady or inconstant, to waver

Syn.—To fluctuate, waver, stagger See FLUCTUATE

Văç'il-lā'ting (văs'il-lā'ting), *p. a.* Inclined to fluctuate, wavering unsteady

Văç'il-lā'ting-ly, *adv.* In a vacillating manner, unsteadily

Văç'il-lā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *vacillation*, It. *vacillazione*, Sp. *vacilacion*, Pg. *vacillação*, Lat. *vacillatio*.]

1 The act of vacillating, a wavering, a moving one way and the other, a reeling or staggering

2 Fluctuation of mind unsteadiness, change from one object to another, inconstancy "His *vacillations*, always exhibited most pitiably in emergencies" *Macaulay*

There is a *vacillation*, or an alternation of knowledge and doubt *Jer. Taylor*

Văc'u-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *vacuare*, *vacuatum*, to empty.] To make void or empty [*Obs.*]

Văc'u-ā'tion, *n.* [It. *vacuazione*, from Lat. *vacuare*, to make empty, from *vacuus*, empty.] The act of emptying, evacuation [*Rare.*]

Văc'u-ist, *n.* [Fr. *vacuiste*.] One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum in nature, — opposed to a *plenist*. *Boyle.*

Va-cŭ'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *vacuité*, Pr. *vacuitat*, Sp. *vacuidad*, Pg. *vacuidade*, It. *vacuità*, Lat. *vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, empty.]

1 The quality or condition of being vacuous, a state of being unfilled, emptiness.

Hunger is such a state of *vacuity* as to require a fresh supply *Arbuthnot*

2 Want of reality, inanity, nihility. [*Rare.*]

Their expectations will meet with *vacuity* *Granville*

3 Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only, emptiness, void, vacuum

A *vacuity* is interspersed among the particles of matter *Bentley*
God only can fill every *vacuity* of the soul *Rogers*

Vā-cū'na [Lat., from *vacuus*, unoccupied.] (*Rom. Myth.*) The goddess of rural leisure, to whom the husbandmen sacrificed at the close of the harvest. She was especially honored by the Sabines

Văc'u-o-lā'ted, *a.* Full of vacuoles, or small air cavities *Dana.*

Văc'u-o-lā'tion, *n.* The multiplication of vacuoles or air cells, which takes place in the course of germ development. *Dana.*

Văc'u-ōle, *n.* [From Lat. *vacuare*, to empty.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A small air cell or globular space in the interior of organic cells, either containing air or a pellucid liquid *Dana*

Văc'u-ous, *a.* [Lat. *vacuus*, It. & Sp. *vacuo*.] Empty, unfilled, void.

Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill
Infinitude, nor *vacuous* the space. *Milton*

Văc'u-ous-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being vacuous, emptiness, vacuity *Mountagu*

Văc'u-ūm, *n.* [Lat., from *vacuus* See *supra*.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body, as, the Peripatetics assert that nature abhors a *vacuum*

☞ The question was formerly much controverted whether there is, or can be, an absolute *vacuum* in nature

Torricellian vacuum (*Physics*) See TORRICELLIAN — *Vacuum gauge* (*Steam-eng.*), an instrument resembling a steam-gage in construction, for measuring the unbalanced pressure of the atmosphere upon condensers, &c — *Vacuum-pan* (*Sugar Manuf.*), a closed vessel heated by steam, in which syrup is evaporated at a lower temperature than the ordinary boiling point, in consequence of a partial vacuum produced in the vessel by the condenser

Vūde, *v. i.* [For *fade* Cf. Lat. *vadere*, to go, to go hastily or rapidly.] [*Obs.*]

1. To go, to pass, to vanish

They into dust shall *vade* *Spenser*

2 Hence, to fade *Nares*

Vā'de-mē'cum, *n.* [Lat., go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion, a manual

Vād'i-mo-ny, *n.* [Lat. *vadimonium*.] (*Law*) A bond or pledge for appearance before a judge on a certain day [*Obs.*]

Vā'di-tūss, *n.* [Lat. *vadari*, to bind over by bail.] (*Law*) Pledge, security, bail See MORTGAGE

Vāe, *n.* An inlet of the sea, — so called in the Orkney Islands [Written also *voe*.]

Vā'frŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vafer*, It. *vafro*.] Crafty, cunning, sly [*Obs.*] *Min.*

Văg'a-bŏnd, *a.* [Fr. *vagabond*, Pr. *vagabon*, It. *vagabondo*, Sp. & Pg. *vagabundo*, Lat. *vagabundus*, from *vagari*, to stroll about, from *vagus*, strolling.]

1 Floating about without any certain direction, driven to and fro. "Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream" *Shak.*

To heaven their prayers
Flew up, nor missed the way by envious winds
Blown *vagabond* or frustrate *Milton*

2 Moving from place to place without any settled habitation, wandering "*Vagabond* exile" *Shak.*

Văg'a-bŏnd, *n.* [See *supra*.] One who wanders from town to town or place to place, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it, and usually without the means of honest livelihood, a vagrant.

Reduced, like Hannibal to seek relief
From court to court, and wander up and down,
A *vagabond* in Afric *Addison*

☞ A *vagabond* is said to be a person who, without traveling in quest of a domicile, has really and truly no certain domicile at all *Phillimore* In English and American law, *vagabond* is always used in a bad sense, denoting one who is without a home, a strolling idle, worthless person *Vagabonds* are described in old English statutes as "such as wake on the night and sleep on the day, and haunt customable taverns and ale-houses, and routs about, and no man wot from whence they came, nor whither they go" In American law, the term *vagrant* is employed in the same sense *Burrill Bouvier*

Vāg'a-bŏnd, *v. i.* To play the vagabond; to wander, to stroll [*Obs.*]
Vāg'a-bŏnd'age, *n* [Fr *vagabondage*] The condition of a vagabond, a state or habit of wandering about in idleness
Vāg'a-bŏnd'ism, } *n.* The same as VAGABOND AGE
Vāg'a-bŏnd'ry, }
Vāg'a-bŏnd'ize, *v. i.* To play the vagabond, to wander about in idleness
Vā'gal, *a.* (*Anat*) Pertaining to the pneumogastric nerves.
Vā'gan-cy, *n* [Lat *vagans*, p pr of *vagari*, to wander] Vagrancy [*Obs.*]
Va gā'ri-dæ, *n pl* [Lat *vagari*, to stroll or wander, (*Zool*) A tribe of spiders, comprehending those which watch their prey concealed in a web, but which also frequently run with agility, and chase and seize their prey
Va gā'ri-oŭs, *a* Given to, or characterized by, vagaries, capricious, whimsical, crotchety [*Obs.*]
Va-gā'ry, *n* [From Fr *vagau*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *vagar* It *vagare*, Lat *vagari*, to stroll about See VAGUE]
1 A wandering or strolling [*Obs.*]
2 Hence, a wandering of the thoughts, a wild freak, a whim, a whimsical purpose

They changed their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell *Milton*

Vā'gi ent, *a* [Lat *vagans*, p pr of *vagire*, to cry like a young child] Crying like a child [*Obs.*]
Va-gī'nā, *n*, *pl* VA-GĪ'NÆ [Lat *vagina*, a sheath or sheath, O Fr *vagine*]
1 (*Anat*) (*a*) The canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus or womb (*b*) Any part which serves as a sheath or envelope to another
2 (*Bot*) The leaf stalk of those plants in which it becomes thin and rolls round the stem, to which it then forms a sheath
3 (*Arch*) The upper part of the shaft of a terminus, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise
Vāj'i-nal (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr & Sp *vaginal* It *vaginale*, N Lat *vaginalis*]
1 Of, or pertaining to, a vagina or sheath, or resembling a sheath, as, a *vaginal* membrane
2 (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the vagina
Vāj'i-nant, *a* [Fr *vaginant*, It *vaginante*, N Lat *vaginans*, from Lat *vagina*, a sheath] Serving to invest or sheathe
Vaginant leaf (*Bot*) a leaf investing the stem or branch by its base, which has the form of a tube
Vāj'i nāte, } *a* [N Lat *vaginatus*, It *vaginato*,
Vāj'i nā'ted, } Fr *vagine* See *supra*]
1 Invested with, or as if with, a sheath
2 (*Bot*) Invested by the tubular base of a leaf as a stem *Martyn*
Vāj'i-no-pĕn'noŭs, *a* [From Lat *vagina* a sheath, and *penna*, a feather, pl *penne*, a wing] (*Entom*) Having the wings covered with a hard case or sheath, as some insects, sheath winged
Va jī'nŭle, *n* [Lat, dim of *vagina*, sheath] (*Bot*) (*a*) A little sheath, as that about the sporangium of some mosses *Gray* (*b*) One of the tubular florets in composite flowers *Henslow*
Vāj'ra sāte, *v i* [Lat *vagari*, to stroll or wander] To caper or frolic [*Obs and rare*]
Vā'goŭs, *a* [Lat *vagus* Cf VAGUE] Wandering, unsettled [*Ob*] *Aylife*
Vā'gran-cy, *n* [From *vagrant*] The state of a vagrant, a wandering without a settled home
Vā'grant, *a* [Norm Fr *vagarant*, O Fr *vagant*, *vagans*, from Fr *vague*, to stray, Lat *vagari* See VAGARY]
1 Moving without certain direction, wandering, unsettled "That beauteous Emma's *vagrant* course took" *Prior*

While leading this *vagrant* and miserable life, Johnson fell in love *Macaulay*

2 Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation, as, a *vagrant* beggar
Vā'grant, *n* [See *supra*] One who strolls from place to place, an idle wanderer, a sturdy beggar one who has no settled habitation, or who does not abide in it, a vagabond [See Note under VAGABOND]

Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view *Irvin*

Vā'grant ly, *adv* In a vagrant, wandering, unsettled manner
Vā'grant-ness, *n* The state of a vagrant, vagrancy.
Vāgue (vāg), *a* [*compar* VAGUER, *superl* VAGUEST] [Fr *vague*, Sp, Pg, & It *vago*, Lat *vagus*]
1. Wandering, vagrant, vagabond [*Obs*]

Gray encouraged his men to set upon these *vague* villains *Hayward*

She danced along with *vague*, regardless eyes *Keats*

2 Unsettled, unfixed, undetermined, indefinite, ambiguous.

This faith is neither a mere fantasy of future glory nor a *vague* ebullition of feeling *J Taylor*

3 Proceeding from no known authority, unauthorized, as, a *vague* report

Syn.—Unsettled, indefinite, undetermined, unfixed, loose; lax, uncertain, flying
Vāgue (vāg), *n* The act of wandering or strolling, a vagary. [*Obs*]
Vāgue (vāg), *v. i.* To wander or stroll, to stray. [*Obs.*] "To *vague* and rango abroad." *Holland.*
Vāgue'ly (vāg'lĭ), *adv.* In a vague manner; vagrantly, unfixedly, uncertainly
Vāgue'ness (vāg'nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being vague, vagrancy, uncertainty, ambiguousness.

His [Hallam's] speculations have none of that *vagueness* which is the common fault of political philosophy *Macaulay*

Vāil, *n.* [Written also *veil*] 1 A concealing screen or envelope, a cover, a veil.
2 (*Bot*) The calyptra of mosses.
Vāil, *n* [Abbreviated from *avails*, q v]
1 Money given to servants [Written also *vales*] [*Obs*] *Dryden*
2 Hence, an unexpected gain or acquisition, a windfall [*Obs*]
3 Avails, proceeds [*Obs*]

My house is as 'twere the cave where the young outlaw hoards the stolen *vails* of his occupation *Chapman*

Vāil, *v t* [Written also *veil*] [Fr *voiler*, It & Lat *velare*, from *velum*] To hide from the sight, to veil, to cover, as, to *vail* the face
Vāil, *v t* [Abbreviated from *avale*, O Eng *avalen*, q v]
1 To let fall, to allow or cause to sink [*Obs*]

Vail your regard
Upon a wronged, I'd fain have said, a maid *Shak*

2 To lower in token of inferiority, reverence, submission, or the like "And Greek itself *vail* to our English voice" *Chapman* "Without *vailing* his bonnet or testifying any reverence for the sanctity of the relic" *W Scott*
Vāil, *v i* To yield or recede, to give place, to show respect by yielding [*Obs*]

Thy convenience must *vail* to thy neighbor's necessity *South*

Vāil, *n* Submission decline, descent [*Obs*]
Vāil'a-ble, *a* Available [*Obs*] *Chaucer*
Vāil'er, *n* One who vails, or yields from respect [*Obs*] *Ordinary*
Vāil'mūre, *n* An outwall or exterior wall See VAUNT MURE [*Obs*] *Lauder*
Vāin, *a* [*compar* VAINER, *superl* VAINEST] [Fr *vain*, Pr *van*, *va*, Pg *vão*, Sp & It *vano*, Lat *vanus*]
1 Having no real substance, value, or importance empty, void worthless, unsatisfying, trivial "Thy *vain* excuse" *Shak* "*Vain* wisdom all, and false philosophy" *Milton.*

Every man walketh in a *vain* show *Ps* xxxix 6
Vain pomp, and glory of this world I hate ye! *Scott*

2 Destitute of force or efficacy, to no purpose fruitless, ineffectual

Bring no more *vain* oblations *Isa* i 13
Vain is the force of man
To crush the pillars which the pile sustains *Dryden*

3 Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments elated with a high opinion of one's own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable, conceited, puffed up, inflated

The minstrels played on every side,
Vain of their art *Dryden*

4 Showy, ostentatious

Load some *vain* church with old theatric state *Pope*

In vain to no purpose, without effect, ineffectual "*In vain* doth valor bleed" *Milton* *In vain* do they worship me" *Matt* xv 9 —*To take the name of God in vain*, to use the name of God with levity or profaneness

Syn —Empty, worthless, fruitless, ineffectual idle unreal, shadowy showy, ostentatious unsatisfying light inconstant, false, deceitful, delusive, unimportant, trifling
Vāin-glō'ri oŭs, *a* [From *vain* and *glorious*] Feeling or indicating vainglory, vain to excess of one's own achievements, elated beyond due measure, boastful, vaunting "Arrogant and *vainglorious* expression" *Hale*
Vāin-glō'ri oŭs ly, *adv* In a vainglorious manner, with empty pride
Vāin glō'ry, *n* Excessive vanity excited by one's own performances, empty pride, undue elation of mind

He hath nothing of *vainglory* *Bacon*
The man's undone forever for if Hector break not his neck i' th' combat, he'll break it himself in *vainglory* *Shak*

Vāin'ly, *adv* 1 In a vain manner, without effect, to no purpose, ineffectually, in vain

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath *Dryden*

2 With vanity, boastingly, with vauntingness, proudly, arrogantly

Humility teaches us not to think *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourselves *Delany*

3 Idly, foolishly "Nor *vainly* hope to be in vulnerable" *Milton*
Vāin'ness (109), *n* 1 The state or quality of being vain; inefficacy, ineffectualness, as, the *vainness* of efforts
2 Empty pride, vanity "Being free from *vainness*" *Shak*
Vāir, *n* [O Fr *vair*, Pr *vair*, *var*, *vaire* See *infra*] The skin of the squirrel, much used in the fourteenth century as fur for garments, and frequently mentioned by writers of that period in describing the costly dresses of kings, nobles, and prelates It is represented in heraldry by a series of small shields placed close together, and alternately white and blue. *Fairholt.*

No *vair* nor ermine decked his garment *W Scott*

Vāir, } *a.* [O Fr. *vair*, Pr. *vair*, *var*, *vaire*, Sp,
Vāir'y, } Pg, & It *vario*, from Lat *varius*, various, variegated] (*Her*) Charged with vair; variegated with argent and azure colors, when the term is *vairy proper*, and with other colors, when it is *vair* or *vairy composed.* *Todd.*
Vai'sya (*vulgarly pronounced* bis. *Malcom*), *n.* The third caste among the Hindoos, constituting the bulk of the Aryan population, after deducting from it the priestly and warrior castes, or the Brahmins and Kshatriyas
Vāl'vōde, *n* [See WAYWODE] A prince of the Dacian provinces, a waywode
Val keel', *n* A native attorney or agent; an embassador,—so called in the East Indies. *Malcom.*
Va lāis'an, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Valais, a canton of Switzerland
Va lāis'an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Valais
Vāl'ance, *n* [Written also *valence*.] [From Norm Fr *valaunt*, Fr *avalant*, descending, hanging down, p pr of *avaler*, to get down, to go down with the current, or stream, *slavaler*, to hang or fall down, to flag See AVALE and VAIL] Hanging drapery for a bed, a couch, a window, and the like, especially, that which hangs around a bedstead, from the bed to the floor "A *valance* of Venice gold in needlework" *Shak.*
Vāl'ance, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* VALANCED (vāl'anst); *p pr* & *vb n* VALANCING] To furnish with a valance, to decorate with hangings or drapery. "His old fringed chair *valanced* around with party colored worsted bobs" *Sterne.*
Vāle *n* [O Fr *val*, Pr *val*, *vall*, *valh*, *vau*, Sp *val*, *valle*, Pg & It *valle*, Lat *vallis* Cf VALLEY]
1 A tract of low ground, or of land between hills; a valley

☞ *Vale* is more commonly used in poetry and *valley* in prose and common discourse "In those fair *vales*, by nature formed to please" *Harte.*

2 A little trough or canal, as, a pump *vale* to carry off the water from a ship's pump

Syn —Valley, dingle, dell
Vāl'e-dic'tion, *n* [From Lat *valedicere*, *valedictum*, to say farewell, from *vale*, farewell, and *dicere*, to say] A farewell, a bidding farewell
Vāl'e dic-tō'ri an, *n* One who pronounces a valedictory address, especially, in American colleges, the student who pronounces the valedictory oration at the annual commencement
Vāl e dic'to ry, *a* Bidding farewell, taking leave, suitable, or designed, for an occasion of leave taking, expressing good will at parting, as, a *valedictory* oration
Vāl'e dic'to ry, *n* An oration or address spoken at commencement in American colleges, by one of the class whose members receive the degree of bachelor of arts, and take their leave of the college and of each other
Va lĕn'ci à (shĭ à), *n* A kind of goods for waistcoats, having the weft of wool and the warp of silk or cotton [Written also *valentia*]
Va lĕn'çe Iaces', *n* [Fr] A rich kind of lace made at Valenciennes, in France It has a six sided mesh formed of two threads partly twisted and plaited, the pattern being worked in the net.
Va lĕn'ti à (shĭ à), *n* See VALENCIA.
Vāl'en tine (Synop, § 130), *n*
1 A sweetheart chosen on St Valentine's day
2 A letter containing professions of love or affection, sent by one young person to another on St Valentine's day

St Valentine's day, a day sacred to St Valentine, the 14th of February It was a very old notion, alluded to by Shakspeare, that on this day birds begin to couple Hence, perhaps arose the custom of sending on this day letters containing, professions of love and affection

Vāl'en tin'i an, *n* (*Eccl Hist*) One of a sect in the second century who held opinions similar to those of the Gnostics,—so called from the founder, one *Valentinus*
Vāl'e rate, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of valeric acid with a base [Written also *valerianate*]
Va lē'ri an *n* [N Lat *valeriana*, either from some distinguished individual called *Valerius*, or from Lat *valere*, to be strong, powerful, on account of its medicinal virtues Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & L. Lat. *valeriana*, Fr *valériane*, Ger *baldrian*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Valeriana*, of many species. The root of the officinal valerian (*V officinalis*) has a strong smell, and is much used in medicine as an antispasmodic
Vāl'e ric, *a* (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, the root of valerian,—said of a limpid, colorless, oil like acid obtained from valerian root, and also from cheese in a state of decomposition, and from other substances [Written also *valerianic.*]
Vāles, *n pl* See VAIL
Vāl'et (vāl'et, *or* vălā) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Fr *valet*, O Fr *vallet*, *varlet*, *vaslet*, Pr *vaylet*, *vallet*, *vaslet*, It *valetto*, L Lat. *vasletus*, *varletus*, *varoletus*, *vassus*, from W. *gwas*, a youth, lad, page, servant. Cf VARLET and VASSAL]
1. A waiting servant, a servant who attends on a gentleman's person.

2 (*Man*) A kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron.

Valet de chambre (va'lā de shām'br) [Fr] A body servant, or personal attendant.

Văl'e-tū'di-nā'ri-an, *a* [Lat *valetudinarius*, from *valetudo*, state of health, health, from *valere*, to be strong or well, It & Sp *valetudinario*, Fr. *valétudinaire*.] Of infirm health, seeking to recover health, sickly, weakly, infirm "My feeble health and *valetudinarian* stomach" *Coleridge*

The virtue which the world wants is a healthful virtue, not a *valetudinarian* virtue *Macaulay*

Văl'e-tū'di-nā'ri-an, *n* A person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution, one who is seeking to recover health

Valetudinarians must live where they can command ant seold *Scott*

Văl'e-tū'di-nā'ri-an-ism, *n* The condition of a valetudinarian, a state of feeble health, infirmity

Văl'e-tū'di-nā-ry (44), *a.* Infirm, sickly, valetudinarian.

It renders the habits of society dangerously *valetudinary* *Locke*

Văl'e-tū'di-na ry, *n* An infirm person, a valetudinarian

Văl'e-tū'di-nous, *a.* The same as VALETUDINARIAN, q v [*Obs*] *Holland*

Văl-hăl'la, *n* [Icel *valhall*, i e, hall of the slain, from *valr*, A-S *wæl*, O H Ger *wal*, slaughter, and Icel *holl*, a royal hall, A S *heal*, O Sax & O H Ger *halla* See HALL] (*Scandinavian Myth*) The palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle [Written also *valhall* and *walhalla*] *Brande*

Văl'iançe (văl'yans), } *n* [O Fr *vaillance*, *val*
Văl'ian cy (yan sy), } *lence*, *valence*, N Fr *vaillance*, Pr *valensa*, *valentia*, Sp *valen a*, *valentia*, It *valenza*, *valenzia*, Lat *valentia*, from *valens*, p pr of *valere* See *infra*] The state or quality of being valiant, bravery, valor [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Văl'iant (văl'yant), *a* [Fr *vaillant*, O Fr *vaillant*, *valant*, Pr *valen*, Sp *valiente*, Pg & It *valente*, Lat *valens*, p pr of *valere*, to be strong]

1 Vigorous in body, strong, powerful, as, a *valiant* fencer [*Obs*] *Walton*

2 Intrepid in danger, heroic, courageous, brave "A *valiant* and most expert gentleman" *Shak*

Be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord s battles 1 Sam xviii 17

3 Performed with valor, bravely conducted, heroic, as, a *valiant* action or achievement

Thou hearest The highest name for *valiant* acts *Milton*

Văl'iant lge, *n* Valor [*Obs*] *R Brunne*

Văl'iant ly, *adv* In a valiant manner, stoutly, vigorously, with personal strength courageously, bravely, heroically

Văl'iant-ness, *n* The state or quality of being valiant, stoutness, strength, valor, bravery, intrepidity in danger

Achimetes having won the top of the walls, by the *valiantness* of the defendants was forced to retire *Knolles*

Văl'id, *a* [Fr *valide*, Sp, Pg, & It *valido*, Lat *validus*, from *valere*, to be strong]

1. Strong, powerful [*Obs*]

Perhaps more *valid* arms
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us *Milton*

2 Having sufficient strength or force, founded in truth, capable of being justified, defended, or supported, not weak or defective, sound, good, as, a *valid* argument, a *valid* objection "An answer that is open to no *valid* exceptions" *J Taylor*

3 (*Law*) Having legal strength or force, efficacious, executed with the proper formalities incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside supportable by law or right, as, a *valid* deed, a *valid* covenant, a *valid* instrument of any kind, a *valid* claim or title, a *valid* marriage

Syn.—Prevalent, available, efficacious, just, good, weighty, sufficient

Văl'i-dā'tion, *n* [Fr *validation*, Sp *validacion*, from Fr *valider*, Sp *validar*, It & L Lat *validare*, O Eng *validate*, from L at *validus*] The act of giving validity [*Rare*] *Anonymous*

Va-lid'i-ty, *n* [Fr *validité*, It *validita*, Lat *validitas*]

1 The state or quality of being valid, strength, force, especially, power to convince, justness, soundness, as, the *validity* of an argument or proof, the *validity* of an objection

2 (*Law*) Legal strength or force, that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity, as, the *validity* of a will, the *validity* of a grant, the *validity* of a claim or of a title, certain forms and solemnities are usually requisite to give *validity* to contracts and conveyances of rights

3 Value [*Obs*] *Shak*

Văl'id ly, *adv* In a valid manner, in such a manner or degree as to make firm or to convince

Văl'id ness, *n* The quality of being valid; validity

Văl'inch (66), *n* [Fr *avaler*, to descend, let down, drain, drink up Cf AVALE and AVALANCHE] A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung hole

Va-lise' (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *valise*, It. *valigia*, Sp. *balija*, L Lat. *valisia*, *valixia*, *valesia*, *vallegia*, Ger *felleisen*, Lat as if *vallitia*, *vidulitia*, from Lat. *vidulus*, a leathern trunk, knapsack] A small sack or case, usually of leather, but sometimes of other materials, for containing the clothes, &c., of a traveler, a traveling bag, a portmanteau.

☞ Sometimes incorrectly written *valise*.

Văl'kyr, *n* The same as VALKYRIA.

Văl-kȳr'i-a [Old Norse *valkyrja*, A-S. *wilcyrie*, Ger *Walkuren*, *Walkyren*, or *Walkyrien*, from Old Norse *val*, crowds of slain, and *kiora*, *kera*, to select] (*Scandinavian Myth*) One of the maidens of Odin, an awful and beautiful being in a female form, who presided over battle and marked out those who were to be slain, and who also ministered at the feasts of heroes in Valhalla

Odin's maidens the *Valkyrias*, were continually rushing through the ether, seeking, in all countries, the bravest heroes, whom they marked with their spear-point when the hour of death had come *Southey*

Val-kȳr'i an, *a* Of, or connected with, the Valkyrias, hence, relating to battle "*Valkyrian* hymns" *Tennyson*

Val lăn'cy, *n* [From *valance*] A large wig that shades the face [*Obs*] *Dryden*

Val-lā'tion, *n* [From Lat *vallare*, to surround with a rampart, from *vallum*, rampart, from *vallus*, stake, palisade] A rampart or intrenchment

Văl'la-to-ry, *a* Inclosing within a vallation, used for vallation [*Obs*] *Browne*

Văl'ley, *n*, *pl* VAL'LEYS [Fr. *vallée*, O Fr *valee*, Pr *valeya*, *vallada*, It *vallata*, from Lat *vallis*, *valles* See VAIL]

1 The space inclosed between ranges of hills or mountains, the strip of land at the bottom of the depressions intersecting a country, including usually the bed of a stream, with frequently broad alluvial plains on one or both sides of the stream. "Sweet interchange of hill and *valley*" *Milton*

Ye mountains sink ye *valleys*, rise
Prepare the Lord his way *Watts*

☞ A deep and narrow *valley* with abrupt sides is called a *gorge* and if a profound cut through rocks or containing a violent torrent at the bottom, it is called a *canon*

2 (*Arch*) The gutter or internal angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof *Brande*

Valley-board (*Arch*) a board for the reception of the lead gutter in the valley of a roof — *Valley-rafter*, or *valley-piece*, the rafter which supports the valley, and to which the valley-board is attached *Brande*

Văl'lum, *n* [Lat, from *vallus*, a stake, palisade It *vallo*] (*Rom Antiq*) A rampart, trench, or wall

Va-lō'ni a, *n* [It *vallonia*, *vallonea*, from Mod Gr *βαλανία*, *βαλανίδια*, the holm oak or scarlet oak, *βάλανι*, *βαλανίδι*, an acorn, Gr *βάλανος*] The acorn cup of an oak (*Quercus ægilops*), growing in Turkey, the Levant, and the Morea It contains abundance of tannin, and is much used by tanners in England *Ure*

Văl'or, *n* [O Fr *valor*, *valur*, *valour*, N Fr *valeur*, It *valore*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & L Lat *valor*, from Lat *valere*, to be strong, or worth] [Also *valour*]

1 Value [*Obs and rare*]

2 Strength of mind in regard to danger, that quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness, personal bravery, warlike courage, intrepidity bravery "For contemplation he and *valor* formed" *Milton.*

When *valor* preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with *Shak*

Syn—Courage, heroism, bravery, intrepidity, prowess, gallantry, boldness, fearlessness See COURAGE and HEROISM

Văl'or-oŭs, *a* [Fr *valeureux*, Pr *valoros*, Sp & Pg *valeroso*, It *valoroso*, L Lat *valorosus*] Possessing or exhibiting valor, brave, courageous, stout, intrepid, as, a *valorous* knight

Văl'or oŭs ly, *adv* In a valorous manner, heroically

Văl'ū a ble, *a* [Fr *valuable*, It *valutabile*]

1 Having value or worth, possessing qualities which are useful and esteemed, precious, as, a *valuable* horse, *valuable* land, a *valuable* house

2 Worthy, estimable, deserving esteem, as, a *valuable* friend, a *valuable* companion

Valuable consideration, an equivalent for a thing purchased, as money, marriage, and the like *Blackstone Bouvier*

Syn—Precious costly, estimable

Văl'ū a ble, *n.* A thing of value, a precious possession

Văl'ū-ā'tion, *n* [Sp *valuacion*, It *valuta zione*, Fr *evaluation*]

1 The act of valuing, or of estimating the value or worth, the act of setting a price, estimation, appraisement, as, a *valuation* of lands for the purpose of taxation

2. Value set upon a thing, estimated worth.

Since on our lives you set
So slight a *valuation*. *Shak.*

Văl'ū ā'tor, *n* One who sets a value, an appraiser

Văl'ūe (văl'yu), *n.* [O. Fr *value*, from *valoir*, p. p. *valu*, to be worth, from Lat. *valere*, to be strong, to be worth.]

1. The property or properties of a thing which render it useful, or the degree of such property or properties; worth, utility; importance. "Before events shall have decided on the *value* of the measures." *Marshall.*

Ye are all physicians of no *value* *Job* xiii 4.
Ye are of more *value* than many sparrows. *Matt.* x. 31.
Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtue,
And therefore sets this *value* on your life. *Addison.*

2 Hence, precise signification, import, as, the *value* of a word or phrase. *Mitford*

3 Rate or estimated worth, price deemed or accepted as equivalent to the utility of any thing, amount obtainable in exchange for a thing.

His design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price. *Dryden*

☞ In political economy, *value* is distinguished as *intrinsic* and *exchangeable* *Intrinsic value* is the same as utility or adaptation to satisfy the desires or wants of men *Exchangeable value* is that in an article or product which disposes individuals to give for it some quantity of labor or some other article or product obtainable by labor "An article may be possessed of the highest degree of utility or power to minister to our wants and enjoyments, and may be universally made use of, without possessing *exchangeable value*" *McCulloch*

4 Esteem, regard. [*Rare*]

My relation to the person was so near, and my *value* for him so great *Burnet*

5. (*Mus*) The relative length or duration of a tone or note, answering to *quantity* in prosody, thus, a crotchet [♩] has the *value* of two quavers [♪♪]

Value received, a phrase usually employed in a bill of exchange or promissory note, to denote that a consideration has been given for it *Bouvier*

Văl'ūe (văl'yu), *v t* [*imp & p p* VALUED, *p pr & vb n* VALUING] [Sp *valuar*, It & L Lat *valutare*, Fr *evaluer*]

1 To estimate the worth of, to rate at a certain price, to appraise, to reckon with respect to number, power, importance, and the like

The mind doth *value* every moment *Bacon*
The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong *Shak.*
The king must take it ill,
So slightly *valued* in his messenger *Shak.*

Neither of them *valued* their promises according to the rules of honor or integrity *Clarendon*

2 To rate at a high price, to have in high estimation, to hold in respect and estimation, as, to *value* one for his works or virtues "Which of the dukes he *values* most" *Shak*

3 To raise to estimation, to cause to have value, either real or apparent [*Obs*]

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies to the crown *Sir W Temple*

4 To be worth, to be an equivalent of in value, to be equal to in worth [*Obs*]

The peace between the French and us not *values*
The cost that did conclude it *Shak*

Syn —To compute, rate, esteem, respect, regard, prize

Văl'ūe-less, *a* Of no value, having no worth

Văl'ū-er, *n* One who values, an appraiser, one who holds in esteem

Văl'ūre, *n* Value [*Obs*] *Lord Berners*

Văl'va sôr, *n* The same as VAVASOR, q v

Vălv'ate, *a* [Lat *valvatus*, Fr *valvé* See *infra*]

1 Resembling or serving as a valve, consisting of, or opening by, a valve or valves

2 (*Bot*) Meeting at the edges without infolding or overlapping, — said of the petals of flowers in estivation

Vălve, *n* [Lat *valva*, the leaf, fold, or valve of a door, It *valva*, Fr *valve*]

1 A door, especially, a folding door, or one of the leaves of such a door

Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair
Repassed *Pope*

2. A lid or cover to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other by lifting, turning, or sliding, thus, the valve of a common pump opens upward to admit the water, and closes downward to prevent its return.

☞ *Valves* may be generally classed as *revolving*, *sliding*, *lifting*, and *hinged*, of which the *cock*, the *slide valve*, the *puppet-valve*, and the *clack-valve* are examples respectively See SLIDE-VALVE

3 (*Anat*) A membranous partition or fold with in the cavity of a vessel, which opens to allow the passage of a fluid in one direction, and shuts to prevent its regurgitation.

4 (*Bot*) (*a*) One of the pieces into which a pericarp naturally separates when it bursts (*b.*) A similar part in other organs, as the anther.

5 (*Conch*) One of the pieces or divisions in bivalve and multivalve shells

Vălve'-căge, *n* (*Mach*) A perforated box placed over a valve to hold it in place and permit the passage of a fluid. [See *Illust.* of *air-chamber*]

Vălve'-chĕst, *n.* (*Mach*) A box to inclose a valve, — called in England *valve-casing*.

Vălved, *a.* Having valves; composed of valves

Vălve'-făce, *n.* (*Mach*) 1 The flat surface in which the parts terminate, and on which the valve works. *D. K. Clark.*

2 The flat side of a valve that works on a cylinder face.

Vălve'-gēar, } *n* (*Steam-eng.*)
Vălve'-mō'tion, } The system of parts by which a valve is worked. [For illustration of *Slide-valve-gear*, see LINK-MOTION.]

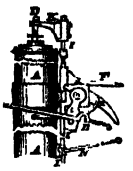
Valve-gear

☞ The cut shows the *puppet-valve-gear* The *side-pipe A* connects the steam-chests at the opposite ends of the cylinder The *eccentric-hook B* oscillates the *rock-shaft C*, which alternately raises and lowers the *valve-stem D* and the valve to which it is attached, by means of the *nuts E*, the *toe F*, the *lifting-rod I*, and the *lifter K* The valves are worked by hand by means of a *starting-bar N* and the *trip-shaft L*

Vălve'let, *n* A little valve, especially one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pen carp

Vălve'-sēat, *n.* (*Mach*) The surface on which a valve works

Vălve'-shĕll, *n* (*Conch*) A gasteropodous mollusk of the genus *Valvata*, found in fresh water

Vălve'-stĕm, *n* (*Mach*) A rod, like a piston rod, by which a valve is moved

Vălve'-yōke, *n* (*Mach*) A strap attached to a valve stem, and embracing a slide valve to move it

Vălv'ū lar, *a* [Fr *valvulaire*, N Lat *valvularis*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, valves, as, *valvular* disease

2 Containing valves, serving as a valve, opening by valves

Vălv'ūle, *n* [Fr *valvule*, N Lat *valvula*, dim of *valva*] A little valve, a valvelet

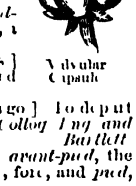
Valvular Capsule

Văm'brāce, *n* [See VANBRASS] (*Plate Armor*) The piece designed to protect the arm below the elbow

Vă'mōs, } *v t* [Sp *vamos*, let us go] To depart
Va-mōse', } or go off quickly [*Colloq Eng and U S*] *Bartlett*

Vămp, *n.* [Abbreviated from Fr *avant-pied*, the forefoot, vamp, from *avant*, before, fore, and *pied*, foot] The upper leather of a shoe

Vămp, *v t* [*imp & p p* VAMPED (vămt, 84), *p pr & vb n* VAMPING] [See *supra*] To provide, as a shoe, with new upper leather, hence, to piece, as an old thing, with a new part, to repair, — sometimes followed by *up*

I had never much hopes of your *vamped* play *Swift*

Vămp, *v i* To advance, to go to travel [*Obs*]

Vămp'er, *n* One who vamps, or pieces an old thing with something new

Vămp'er, *v i* To swagger, to bluster, to bully [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Văm'pīre, *n* [Fr *vampire*, Sp & It *vampiro*, Ger & D *vampir*, Serb *wampir*, *wampira nu-Lodtak*, Wallachian *murony*, Mod Gr βρυκολακας, βριολακας, βαμπολακας, βαμβουλακας, βαμβουλακας, Ar & Turk *massâcat*] [Written also *vampyre*]

1 A dead person superstitiously believed to return in body and soul from the other world, and to wander about the earth doing every kind of mischief to the living, and to suck the blood of persons asleep, thus causing their death This superstition is chiefly prevalent in some parts of Eastern Europe, and especially in Hungary

☞ "It may be supposed that the superstition about the *vampire* has derived considerable strength from cases where men supposed to be dead have been buried alive Such cases have happened in many countries, as has been shown by the altered position of the body in the coffin, spots of blood on the torn winding-sheets, bites on the hands, and other marks of the struggle and despair before life became extinct It is probable that such signs have been sometimes interpreted as the marks of vampirism *Eng Cyc*

2 Hence, one who lives by preying on others, an extortioner

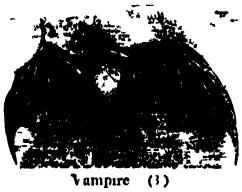
Vampire (3)

3 (*Zool*) A large species of bat found in tropical America, especially *Vampyrus spectrum* Its expanded wings measure from two to three feet across This bat has been fabulously reported to cause the death of men and brute animals by sucking their blood

Văm'pīre-băt, *n.* (*Zool*) The vampire. See VAMPIRE, 3

Văm'pir ism, *n.* [Fr. *vampirisme*, It *vampirismo*]

1. Belief in the existence of vampires, the actions of a vampire, the practice of blood sucking.

2 Hence, figuratively, the practice of extortion.

Văm'plāte, *n.* [Fr *avant*, before, fore, and Eng *plate*] A round plate of iron on a tilting-spear, to protect the hand. [Written also *vamplet*.]

Vă'mure, *n.* [*Obs*] See VAUNT-MURE

Văn, *n.* [Abbreviated from *van guard*, q v] The front of an army, or the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle

Văn, *n.* [Lat *vannus*, a van, or fan, for winnowing grain]

1. A fan for cleansing grain or the like, a winnowing machine.

2 (*Mining*) A mode or process of cleansing ore or tin stuff by means of a shovel

3 [O Fr. *vanne*, N Fr *vanneau*, It *vanno*, a wing, from Lat *vannus*, Fr *van* Cf FAN] A wing with which the air is beaten.

He wheeled in air, and stretched his *vans* in vain,
His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain *Dryden*

4 A large, light, covered wagon, for the transportation of goods, and the like [*Eng*]

Văn, *v t* [Fr *vanner*, to winnow, to fan, from *van*, Lat *vannus* See *supra*]

1 To fan, or to cleanse by fanning to winnow [*Obs and rare*] See FAN

2 (*Mining*) To wash or cleanse, as a small portion of ore on a shovel *Page*

Văn'a dāte, } *n* [Fr *vanadate*] (*Chem*) A com
Va nād'ī ate, } pound of vanadic acid and a base

Va nād'ic, *a* (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, vanadium, as, *vanadic* acid, a compound of vanadium and oxygen in the proportion of one equivalent of vanadium and three of oxygen

Va-nād'i-nīte (49), *n* [Fr *vanadinite*] (*Min*) The mineral vanadate of lead, occurring in yellowish and brownish hexagonal crystals *Dana*

Văn'a dīte, *n* (*Chem*) A salt formed by the union of vanadous acid and a base

Va nād'ĭum, *n* [N Lat & Fr, from *Vanadis*, a surname of the Scandinavian goddess Freyja] (*Chem*) A metal, discovered by Sefstrom in 1830, having a white color, and a strong metallic luster, considerably resembling silver, but still more like molybdenum It is extremely brittle, and is not oxidized either by air or water, though by continuous exposure to the atmosphere its luster grows weaker, and it acquires a reddish tint

Văn'a-dous, *a* (*Chem*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, vanadium, — said of an acid containing one equivalent of vanadium and two of oxygen

Văn'-e qu'ri er (kwŏr'er, 89) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *avant-courrier*, *avant courier*, from *avant*, before, fore, and *courier*, *courrier*, *courier*, a runner See COURIER, and cf VAUNT COURIER] One sent in advance, an avant courier, a precursor, especially, one of a body of light armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy

Văn'dal, *n* [Lat *Vandalus*, *Landilus*, probably originally signifying a wanderer, from Ger *wandeln*, to go, wander]

1 (*Ane Hist*) One of the most barbarous of the northern nations that invaded Rome in the 5th century, notorious for destroying the monuments of art and literature

2 Hence, one hostile to the arts and literature, one who is ignorant and barbarous

Văn'dal, } *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling
Van dăl'ic, } the Vandals, peculiarly, to the south shore of the Baltic, where once lived the Vandals, a nation of ferocious barbarians, hence, ferocious rude, barbarous

Văn'dal ĭsm, *n* The spirit or conduct of Vandals ferocious cruelty, hostility to the arts and literature

Van dȳke', *n* An indented and scolloped cape for the neck, worn by females, as seen in the portraits of persons painted by Vandyke in the reign of Charles I

Vandyke brown (*Paint*), a pigment of a deep semi transparent brown color owing its name and reputation to the supposition that it was used by Vandyke in his pictures *Ure Ansted*

Van dȳke', *v t* To fit or furnish with a vandyke, to form with points, indentations, or scollops like a vandyke [*Rare*]

Văne, *n* [O & Prov Eng *fane*, a weathercock, a banner, A S *fana*, O H Ger *fano*, N H Ger *fahne*, M H Ger *van*, D *vaan*, banner, Goth *fana*, cloth]

1 A fixture attached to some elevated object for the purpose of showing which way the wind blows usually a piece or strip of metal, or other material, often cut into some fanciful form, and placed upon a perpendicular axis around which it moves freely

2 Any flat, extended surface moved by the wind, as, the *vane* of a windmill, hence, a similar fixture moved in or by water, as, the *vane* of a screw propeller

3 The thin, membranous part or web of a feather, on the side of the shaft

Vane of a leveling staff (*Surv*), a piece of board or metal, usually painted in alternate quarters black and white, and arranged so that it can be raised or lowered at pleasure to indicate the point on the staff at which the plane of apparent level through the axis of the telescope cuts it *Math Dict*

Va-ne'sa-sa, *n* [Probably from Swift's poem of Cadenus and *Vanessa*, in which the Dean (Decanus, by transposition *Cadenus*) tells the story of his love for Esther (*Essa*) *Vanhomrigh*] (*Entom*) A genus of lepidopterous insects, including many beautiful species of butterflies The larves of some species are injurious to trees, vines, and the like.

Văn'fōss, *n* [Fr. *avant-fossé*, from *avant*, before, fore, and *fossé*, a ditch, Lat. *fossa*. Cf FOSSE.] (*Fort*) A ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.

Văng, *n.* [D *vangen*, Ger *fangen*, to catch, seize] (*Naut*) A sort of brace to steady the peak of a gaff *Totten.*

Văn'glo, *n* (*Bot*) The *Sesamum orientale*, or its seeds, bene, teel seed, — so called in the West Indies *Simmonds.*

Văn'-guārd, *n* [Fr *avant-garde*, from *avant*, before, fore, and *garde*, guard] (*Mil*) The troops who march in front of an army, the first line

Va nĭl'lā, *n* [N Lat, Fr *vanille*, It *vanniglia*, Pg *baunilha*, *baunilha*, Sp *vainilla* and *vainica*, dim of Sp *vaina*, a sheath, a pod, Lat *vagina*, because its grains of seed are contained in little pods] (*Bot*) (*a*) A genus of orchidaceous plants, natives of tropical America (*b*) The capsule of *Vanilla planifolia*, and *Epidendrum vanilla*, remarkable for its delicate and agreeable odor, and for the volatile, odoriferous oil extracted from it, also, the perfume made from the capsule, or a preparation of the latter, extensively used for flavoring confectionery, and the like

☞ As a medicine *vanilla* is supposed to possess powers analogous to valerian, while, at the same time, it is far more grateful

Va nĭl'lo-quence, *n* [Lat *vanus*, vain, and *loquentia*, talk] Vain or foolish talk [*Obs*]

Va nĭl'lo quent, *a* Talking foolishly [*Obs*]

Văn'ish, *v i* [*imp & p p* VANISHED (văn'isht), *p pr & vb n* VANISHING] [Fr *s'évanouir*, *evanoyer*, Pr *evanir*, *evanar*, *esvanar*, *esvanezir*, Pg. *esvair esvaecer*, It *svanire*, Lat *vanescere*, *evanescere*, from *vanus*, empty, null, vain]

1 To pass from a visible to an invisible state, to go out of sight, to be lost to view, to disappear, hence to disappear gradually, as, vapor *vanishes* from the sight by being dissipated, a ship *vanishes* from the sight of spectators on land

Go *vanish* into air, away! *Shak*

The champions *vanished* from their posts with the speed of lightning *W Scott*

2 To be annihilated or lost, to pass away, to disappear

All these delights will *vanish* *Milton*

Vanishing fraction (*Math*), a fraction which reduces to the form $\frac{0}{0}$ for a particular value of the variable which enters it in consequence of the existence of a common factor in both terms of the fraction which factor becomes 0 for this particular value of the variable *Math Dict* — *Vanishing line* (*Persp*) the intersection of the parallel of any original plane and the picture one of the lines converging to the vanishing point See PERSPECTIVE — *Vanishing point*, the point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation *Gwilt* — *Vanishing stress* (*Elocution*), stress of voice upon the closing portion of a syllable *Rush*

Văn'ish, *n* (*Elocution*) The final or closing portion of a syllable, or of a vocal element *Rush.*

Văn'ish ment, *n* A vanishing [*Obs*]

Văn'i ty, *n* [Fr *vanité*, It *vanitat*, Sp *vanidad*, Pg *vanidade*, It *vanita*, Lat *vanitas*, from *vanus*, empty, vain]

1 The state or quality of being vain, want of substance to satisfy desire emptiness, unsubstantialness, unrealness, falsity

Vanity of vanities saith the preacher, all is *vanity* *Eccles* i 2

Here I may well show the *vanity* of what is reported in the story of Walsingham *Davies*

2 Especially, an inflation of mind upon slight grounds empty pride inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations pride, ostentation

The exquisitely sensitive *vanity* of Garrick was galled *Macaulay*

3 That which is vain any thing empty, visionary, or unsubstantial, fruitless desire or effort, trifling labor productive of no good, empty pleasure, vain pursuit, idle show, unsubstantial enjoyment

Vanity possesseth many who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come *Sidney*

Sin with *vanity* had filled the works of men *Milton*

Think not when woman a transient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead,
Succeeding *vanities* she still regards *Pope*

4 One of the established characters in the old moralities and puppet shows

You take *Vanity*, the puppet's part. *Shak.*

Syn — Egotism, pride, emptiness, unsubstantialness, worthlessness, self-sufficiency, ostentation See EGOTISM and PRIDE

Văn'quish (văŋk'wish), *v t* [*imp & p p* VANQUISHED (văŋk'wisht), *p pr & vb n* VANQUISHING] [Fr *vaincre*, pret *vainquis*, O Fr *veincre*, *veincre*, pret *venquis*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *vencer*, It. & Lat *vincere*]

1 To conquer, to overcome, to subdue in battle, as an enemy

They *vanquished* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon.*

2 Hence, to defeat in any contest, to get the better of, to put down, to refute in argument.

This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the Bishop of Meaux's treatise *Atterbury.*

Syn. — To conquer; surmount, overcome; confute, silence See CONQUER.

Văn'quish (văŋk'wish), *n.* A disease in sheep, in which they pine away. [Written also *vinquish.*]
Văn'quish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being vanquished or conquered.
Văn'quish-er, *n.* One who vanquishes, a conqueror; a victor.
Văn'quish-ment, *n.* The act of vanquishing, or the state of being vanquished or subdued *Bp. Hall.*
Văn'sire, *n* [The native name, Fr. *vansire.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Mangusta galera*, a small, digitigrade, carnivorous mammal, somewhat resembling a weasel, of a deep brown color, speckled with yellow, inhabiting Madagascar and the Isle of France.
Vânt, *v. t* To vaunt See VAUNT
Vân'tage, *n* [Fr *avantage* See ADVANTAGE] Superior or more favorable situation or opportunity; gain, profit, advantage. [*Rare.*]

O, happy *vantage* of a kneeling knee *Shak.*

To have at vantage, to have the advantage of to be in a more favorable condition than "He *had* them *at vantage*, being tired and harassed with a long march *Bacon* — *Vantage-ground*, superiority of state or place the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another

It is these things that give him his actual standing, and it is from this *vantage-ground* that he looks around him *I Taylor*

Vân'tage, *v. t* To profit [*Obs.*] *Spenser*
Vânt'brage, } *n* [From Fr *avant*, before, fore, and
Vânt'brass, } *bras*, arm, Fr *brassard*, armor for the arm, brace, forearm Cf VAMBRACE] Armor for the arm, vambrace. [*Obs.*] *Milton*
Vânt'-cou'ri er, *n.* An avant-courier [*Obs.*]
Văp, *n* That which is vapid, insipid, or lifeless, dead or inert matter, scum or dregs [*Obs and rare*]

In vain it is to wash a goblet, if you mean to put into it nothing but the dead lees and *vap* of wine *Jer Taylor*

Văp'id, *a* [Lat *vapidus*, having emitted steam or vapor, i e, having lost its life and spirit from *vapor*, steam, vapor, It *vapido*] Having lost its life and spirit, dead, spiritless, insipid, flat, dull, unanimated, as, *vapid* beer, a *vapid* state of the blood.

A cheap, bloodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat and *vapid* to their taste *Burke*

Văp'id-ly, *adv* In a vapid manner
Văp'id ness, } *n* The state or quality of being
Va-pid'i-ty, } vapid, deadness, flatness, dullness, want of life or spirit, as, the *vapidness* of ale or cider, the *vapidness* of a dull person's conversation
Vā'por, *n* [Lat, Pr, Sp, & Pg. *vapor*, Fr *vapeur*, It *vapore*] [Written also *vapour*]

1 (*Physics*) Any substance in the gaseous or aëriform state, the condition of which is ordinarily that of a liquid or solid

☞ The term *vapor* is sometimes used in a more extended sense, as identical with *gas*, and the difference between the two is not so much one of kind as of degree, the latter being applied to all permanently elastic fluids except atmospheric air, the former to those elastic fluids which lose that condition at ordinary temperatures The atmosphere contains more or less *vapor* of water, a portion of which, on a reduction of temperature becomes condensed into liquid water in the form of rain or dew The *vapor* of water produced by boiling, especially in its economic relations, is called *steam*

Vapor is any substance in the gaseous condition at the maximum of density consistent with that condition This is the strict and proper meaning of the word *vapor* *Nichol*

2 In a loose and popular sense, any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, or the like

3 Wind, flatulence [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

4. Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory, unreal fancy, vain imagination

For what is your life? It is even a *vapor*, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away *James* iv 14

5 (*pl*) A disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible, hence, hypochondriacal affections, depression of spirit, dejection, spleen, — a term formerly much used, but now seldom employed
Vā'por, *v. i* [*imp & p p* VAPORED, *p pr & vb n* VAPORING] [From the noun, *supra*, Lat & It *vaporare*, Sp & Pg *vaporar*] [Written also *vapour*]

1 To pass off in fumes, or a moist, floating substance, to steam, to be exhaled, to evaporate

2. To emit vapor or fumes [*Rare*]

Running waters *vapor* not so much as standing waters *Bacon*

3 To boast or vaunt with a vain, ostentatious display of worth, to brag, to bully

Poets used to *vapor* much after his manner. *Milton*

And what in real value's wanting,
Supply with *vaporing* and ranting *Hudibras*

We *vapor* and say, By this time Matthews has beaten them *H Walpole*

Vā'por, *v. t.* To emit, cast off, or scatter, in vapor or fumes, as, to *vapor* away a heated fluid, to send off in vapor, or as if in vapor

Another, sighing, *vapors* forth his soul *B Jonson*

Văp'o-ra-bil'i-ty, *n.* [It. *vaporabilità.*] The quality of being vaporable.
Văp'o-ra-ble, *a.* [Sp. *vaporable*, It. *vaporabile.*] Capable of being converted into vapor by the agency of heat
Văp'o-rāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *vaporare*, *vaporatum*, from *vapor.*] To emit vapor, to evaporate. [*Obs.*]
Văp'o-rā'tion, *n.* [Fr *vaporation*, Sp. *vaporacion*, It. *vaporazione*, Lat. *vaporatio.*] The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor, evaporation [*Rare.*]
Vā'por-bāth, *n* 1. A bath in vapor; the application of vapor to the body in a close place, also, the place itself

2 (*Chem*) An apparatus for heating bodies by the vapor of water.
Vā'pored, *p a.* 1. Wet with vapors, moist.

2 Affected with the vapors, splenetic, dejected and peevish *Green.*
Vā'por-er, *n* One who vapors, or makes a vaunting display of his prowess or worth, a braggart; a boaster
Vā'por-er-mŏth, *n.* (*Entom.*) A moth of the genus *Orgya.*
Văp'o-rif'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *vapor*, vapor, and *ferre*, to bear or carry] Conveying or producing vapor.
Văp'o rif'ic, *a* [Lat *vapor*, vapor, and *facere*, to make] Forming into vapor, converting into steam, or expelling in a volatile form, as fluids
Vā'por ing-ly, *adv* In a vaporing or boasting manner
Vā'por-ish, *a* Full of vapors, hypochondriacal, splenetic, affected by hysterics

Syn. — Splenetic, peevish, humorsome
Văp'o rīz'a ble (110), *a* Capable of being vaporized, or converted into vapor
Văp'o ri zā'tion, *n* [Fr *vaporisation*] The act of vaporizing, or the state of being converted into vapor, the artificial formation of vapor
Văp'or ize (110), *v. t* [*imp & p p* VAPORIZED, *p pr & vb n* VAPORIZING] [Fr *vaporiser*] To convert into vapor by the application of heat, whether naturally or artificially

Vaporizing surface (*Steam boilers*), the part of the heating surface actually in contact with water
Văp'or-ize, *v. i* To pass off in vapor
Văp'o-rīz'er, *n* One who, or that which, vapors, or converts into vapor
Vā'por-ōse' (125), *a* Full of vapor, vaporous
Vā'por-oŭs, *a* [Fr *vaporeux*, Pr *vaporos*, Sp, Pg, & It *vaporoso*, Lat *vaporosus* and *vaporus*]

1 Full of vapors or exhalations "The more *vaporous* air of valleys" *Derham*

2 Windy, flatulent "Beans, or such *vaporous* food" *Bacon*

The food which is most *vaporous* and perspirable is the most easily digested *Arbuthnot*

3 Proceeding from the vapors, unreal, vain

Such *vaporous* speculations were inevitable for him at present *Carlyle*
Vā'por oŭs-ness, *n* The state or the quality of being vaporous
Vā'por y, *a* 1 Full of vapors, vaporous.

2 Hypochondriacal, splenetic, peevish
Văp'u-lā'tion, *n* [From Lat *vapulare*, to be flogged, Sp *vapulacion*, It *vapulazione*] The act of beating or whipping [*Obs.*]
Va-ra-rā'nus, *n* [N Lat, from Ar *ouaran*] (*Zoöl*) A genus of large, strong reptiles, which acquire a size only inferior to the crocodiles *Baird*
Vāre, *n* [Sp *vara*, a rod, staff, wand, Bisc *bara*, id, Lat *vara*, a forked pole] A wand or staff of justice [*Obs*] *Howell*
Vār'ec, *n* [Fr *varec*, *varech*, Pr *varec*, from Ar *warak*, leaf, foliage, Per *barg*] Kelp or inclineration of sea weed, wrack, *Fucus vesiculosus* *Ure*
Va-ri'e-ty, *n* (*Zool*) A quadrumanous mammal found in Madagascar, the ring-tailed lemur (*Lemur catta*), a quadruped having its tail marked with rings of black and white
Vā'ri a bil'i ty, *n* [Fr *variabilité*, It *variabilità*] The state or quality of being variable, variableness
Vā'ri a ble, *a* [Fr, Pr, & Sp *variable*, Pg *variavel*, It *variabile*, Lat *variabilis*]

1 Having the capacity of varying or changing, capable of alteration in any manner, changeable, as, *variable* winds or seasons, *variable* colors

2 Over susceptible of change, liable to change, mutable, fickle, unsteady, inconstant, as, the affections of men are *variable*, passions are *variable*

Thy love proves likewise *variable* *Shak*
His heart I know, how *variable* and vain! *Milton*

3 (*Bot*) Having the same organs different in form in different parts, as in the case of leaves.

Variable cut-off See EXPANSION-GEAR — *Variable exhaust* (*Steam-eng*), a blast-pipe with an adjustable opening — *Variable quantity* (*Math*), a variable — *Variable stars* (*Astron*), fixed stars which vary in their brightness periodically

Syn. — Changeable, mutable, fickle, wavering, unsteady, versatile, inconstant
Vā'ri-a-ble, *n.* 1 (*Math*) A quantity which may increase or decrease, a quantity which admits of an infinite number of values in the same expression; thus, in the equation $x^2 - y^2 = R^2$, x and y are *variables.*

2. (*Naut.*) A shifting trade-wind.

Independent variables (*Math*), any variables except one in an equation in which there are several, as distinguished from that one, which is called a *function* of the others
Vā'ri-a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being variable; susceptibility of change; liableness or aptness to alter; changeableness; inconstancy, fickleness, unsteadiness, levity; as, the *variableness* of the weather, the *variableness* of human passions.

The Father of lights, with whom is no *variableness*, neither shadow of turning *Jas* i 17
Vā'ri-a-bly, *adv* In a variable manner, changeably, inconstantly.
Vā'ri-ance, *n.* [It *varianza*, Lat *variantia*]

1 The act or state of being variant, alteration; change of condition.

2 (*Law*) A disagreement or difference between two parts of the same legal proceeding, which, to be effectual, ought to agree together, as between the writ and the declaration, or between the allegation and the proof *Bouvier.*

3 Difference that produces dispute or controversy, disagreement, dissension, discord.

That which is the strength of their amity shall prove the immediate author of their *variance* *Shak*

At variance, in disagreement, in a state of dissension or controversy, at enmity

What cause
Brought him so soon *at variance* with himself? *Milton*

Vā'ri-ant, *a* [Fr *variant*, Sp & It *variante*, Lat. *varians*, p pr of *variare*] Varying, different, diverse [*Rare*] *Rawle.*
Vā'ri ant, *n* (*Lit*) A various reading [*Rare*]
Vā'ri āte, *v. i* [Lat *variare*, *variatum* See VARY] To alter, to make different, to vary.
Vā'ri ā'tion, *n* [Fr *variation*, Pr *variacio*, Sp. *variacion*, It *variazione*, Lat *variatio*]

1 The act of varying, a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing, alteration, mutation, diversity, as, a *variation* of color in different lights, a *variation* in the size of a plant from day to day, *variation* of language

The essences of things are conceived not capable of such *variation* *Locke*

In some other places, are born more females than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious *Graunt*

2 The extent to which a thing varies, the degree or amount of departure from a former position or state, amount or rate of change

3 (*Gram*) Change of termination of words, as in declension, conjugation, derivation, and the like

4 (*Mus*) Repetition of a tune or melody with various embellishments and fanciful changes

Annual variation (*Astron*), the yearly change in the right ascension or declination of a star, produced by the combined effects of the precession of the equinoxes and the proper motion of the star — *Calculus of variations* See CALCULUS — *Variation compass*, a compass constructed especially for measuring the variation of the needle — *Variation of the moon* (*Astron*) an inequality of the moon's motion, depending on the angular distance of the moon from the sun It is greater at the octant, and zero at the quadratures — *Variation of the needle* (*Geog & Nav*), the angle included between the true and magnetic meridians of a place, the deviation of the direction of a magnetic needle from the true north or south points of the horizon, — called also *declination of the needle*

Syn — Change, vicissitude, variety, mutation, deviation
Vā'ri-ç ĕl'lă, *n* [L Lat, diminutive of *variola*, small-pox] (*Med*) A disease characterized by glabrous, transparent vesicles about the size of peas, scattered over the body, chicken pox *Dunglison*
Va-rĭç'i-fōrm, *a* [Lat *varix*, *varicis*, a dilated vein, and *forma*, form] Resembling the uneven dilatation of a vein. *Craig*
Văr'i-ce-cēle, *a* [Fr *varicocèle*, from Lat *varix*, *varicis*, a dilated vein, from *varus*, bent, and Gr κήλη, tumor] (*Surg*) A varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord, or, more rarely, a like enlargement of the veins of the scrotum
Văr'i-cōse' (125), } *a* [Lat *varicosus*, It
Văr'i cŏŭs (Synop., § 130), } & Sp *varicoso* See *supra.*] Preternaturally enlarged, or permanently dilated, — applied only to veins
Vā'ried-ly (vā'rid-lỹ), *adv* Diversely [*Rare*]
Vā'ri-e-gāte, *v. t.* [*imp & p p* VARIEGATED, *p pr & vb n* VARIEGATING] [Lat *variegare*, *variegatum*, from *varius*, various, and *agere*, to move, make, It *variegare*] To diversify in external appearance, to mark with different colors, as, to *variegate* a floor with marble of different colors

The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone *Woodward.*

Ladies like *variegated* tulips show. *Pope*

Variegated leaves (*Bot*), such leaves as are irregularly marked with white or yellow spots
Vā'ri-e-gā'tion, *n.* [Sp *variegacion*] The act of variegating or diversifying, or state of being diversified, by different colors, diversity of colors.
Va-rī'e-ty, *n.* [Fr. *variété*, Pr. *varietat*, Sp *variedad*, Pg. *variedade*, It. *varietà*, Lat. *varietas.* See VARIOUS]

1. The quality of being various, difference, diversity; intermixture or succession of different things.

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty *South*

The *variety* of colors depends on the composition of light. *Newton.*

For earth hath this *variety* from heaven *Milton*

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men *Atterbury*

2. That which is various; as, (*a*) A number or collection of different things, a varied assortment, as, a *variety* of cottons and silks

He wants to do a *variety* of good things. *Law*

(*b*) Something varying or differing from others of the same general kind, one of a number of things akin to another, as, *varieties* of wood, of land, of rocks. (*c*) (*Nat Hist*) (1) (*Bot* & *Zoöl.*) Any form or condition of structure under a species which differs in its characteristics from those typical to the species, as in color, shape, size, and the like, and which is capable either of perpetuating itself for a period, or of being perpetuated by artificial means, also, any of the various forms under a species, meeting the conditions mentioned A form characterized by an abnormity of structure, or any difference from the type, that is not capable of being perpetuated through two or more generations, is not called a *variety*

☞ *Varieties* differ from *species* in that any two, however unlike, will mutually propagate indefinitely (unless they are in their nature unfertile, as some *varieties* of rose and other cultivated plants), in being a result of climate, food, or other extrinsic conditions or influences, but generally by a sudden, rather than a gradual, development, and in tending in most cases to lose their distinctive peculiarities when the individuals are left to a state of nature, and especially if restored to the conditions that are natural to typical individuals of the species

(2) (*Inorganic Nature*) Any condition of a species differing in color, crystalline form or structure, or other characteristics, from those which belong to the species in its purity and highest perfection, and arising from impurities or circumstances attending its origin, as, under quartz, the varieties rose-quartz, amethyst, radiated, &c, also, any of the different conditions or forms of a series, the typical kind being ranked with the others as one of the varieties *Dana*

Syn. — Diversity, difference, kind — VARIETY, DIVERSITY A man has a *variety* of employments when he does many things which are not a mere repetition of the same act, he has a *diversity* of employments when the several acts performed are unlike each other, that is *diverse* In most cases, where there is *variety* there will be more or less of *diversity*, but not always One who sells railroad tickets performs a great *variety* of acts in a day, while there is but little *diversity* in his employment

All sorts are here that all the earth yields,
Variety without end *Milton*

But see, in all corporeal nature's scene,
What changes, what *diversities* have been *Blackmore*

Vă'ri-fôrm, *a* [It *varsforme*, from Lat *varius*, various, and *forma*, form] Having different shapes or forms

Vă'ri-fôrmed, *a* Formed with different shapes

Vă'ri-fy, *v t* [Lat *varius*, various, and *facere*, to make] To make different, to vary, to variegate [*Rare*] *Clarke*

Va-ri'o-lă, *n* [Fr *variole*.] (*Med*) The small pox

Va-ri'o-lar, } *a* The same as VARIOLOUS
Vă-ri-ō-lā'ic, }

Vă'ri-o-lite (49), *n* [Fr *variolite*, from Lat *varius*, various, and Gr λίθος, stone] (*Min*) A kind of rock, containing imbedded whitish spherules, which give the stone a spotted appearance

Vă'ri-o-loid, or **Vă'ri-o loid** (Synop, § 130), *a* (*Med*) Resembling small-pox, pertaining to the disease called varioloid *Dunglison*

Vă'ri-o loid, or **Vă'ri-o-loid** (Synop, § 130), *n* [L Lat *variola*, the small pox, from Lat *varius*, various, and Gr. εἶδος, form] (*Med*) The small pox as modified by previous inoculation or vaccination

☞ It is almost always a milder disease than small-pox, and this circumstance, with its shorter duration exhibits the salutary effects of previous vaccination or inoculation *Dunglison*

Va-ri'o lous, *a* [L Lat *variolosus*, from *variola*, the small pox, Fr *varioleux*] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the small-pox, having pits or sunken impressions like those of the small pox

Vă'ri-ō'rum [Lat, abbreviated from *cum notis variorum*, with notes of various persons] Of various persons or things, especially (used as an adjective), containing notes by different persons, as, a *variorum* edition of a book

Vă'ri-oŭs, *a* [Lat *varius*, It, Sp, & Pg *vario*, Pr *vair*, *var*, *vaire*, O Fr *vair* Cf VAIR]

1 Different, diverse, several, manifold, as, men of *various* names, *various* occupations "A wit as *various*, gay, grave, sage, or wild" *Byron*

So many and so *various* laws are given *Milton.*

2. Changeable, uncertain, unfixed

The names of mixed modes are very *various* and doubtful *Locke*

3. Variegated, diversified

Vă'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In various or different ways, with change, with diversity, as, objects *variously* represented, flowers *variously* colored

Văr'is-cīte (49), *n* (*Min*) An apple green mineral occurring in reniform masses, and consisting chiefly of alumina, phosphoric acid, and water *Dana*

Va-risse', *n.* [Cf VARIX] (*Fort.*) An imperfection on the inside of the hind leg in horses, different from a curb, but at the same height, and frequently injuring the sale of the animal by growing to an unsightly magnitude. *Craig*

Vă'ri-x, *n.*, *pl* **VĂR'I-CĒS.** [Lat., from *varus*, bent, stretched, Fr & It *varice*, Sp. *varice*, *varix*, Pr *varica*] (*Med.*) An uneven and permanent dilatation of a vein.

☞ *Varices* are owing to local retardation of the venous circulation, and in some cases to relaxation of the parietes (the inclosing parts) of the veins They are very common in the superficial veins of the lower limbs *Dunglison*

Văr'let, *n.* [O. Fr. *varlet*, *vaslet*, *vallet*. See VALET]

1 A servant or footman, an attendant, a valet [*Obs*] *Tusser*

2 Hence, a low fellow, a scoundrel, a rascal, as, an impudent *varlet*

What a brazen-faced *varlet* art thou! *Shak*

Văr'let ry, *n* [See *supra*, and cf O Fr *valeterie*, the young unmarried nobles] The rabble, the crowd

Shall they hoist me up,
And shew me to the shouting *varletry*
Of censuring Rome? *Shak*

Văr'nish, *n.* [O Eng *vernish*, Fr *vernis*, Pr *vernus*, *vernitz*, Pg *vernaz*, Sp *bernaz*, *barnaz*, It *vernice*, N Lat *vernix*, *vernissum*, L Lat *vernicum*, N H Ger *firniss*, M H Ger *farnize*, *vernis*, D *vernis*, Dan *fernis*, Sw *fernissa* See *infra*]

1 A thick, viscid liquid, consisting of a solution of resinous matter in a volatile liquid, laid on work with a brush, or otherwise, the volatile part soon evaporating, and the resinous part forming thus a smooth, hard surface, with a beautiful gloss

2 That which resembles varnish, either naturally or artificially, glossy appearance "The *varnish* of the holly and ivy" *Macaulay*

3 An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct, outside show, gloss

Văr'nish, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p* VARNISHED (văr'nisht), *p pr* & *vb n* VARNISHING] [Fr *vernir*, *vernisser*, Pr *vernissar*, *bernizar*, Sp *barnizar*, Pg *envernizar*, It *vernicare*, *verniciare*, probably from Lat as if *vitrunicare*, to glaze, from L Lat *vitrum*, for Lat *vitreus*, of or like glass, glassy, Pr *verri*, from Lat *vitrum*, glass]

1 To lay varnish on, to cover with a liquid, for giving a glossy surface to, as, to *varnish* a sideboard or table

2 To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance "Close ambition, *varnished* o'er with zeal" *Milton*

Beauty doth *varnish* age *Shak*

3 To give a fair external appearance to in words to give a fair coloring to, as, to *varnish* crimes or deformity "And bow the knee to pomp that loves to *varnish* guilt" *Byron*

Cato's voice was ne'er employed
To clear the guilty and to *varnish* crimes *Addison*

Văr'nish er, *n* **1** One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish

2 One who disguises or palliates, one who gives a fair external appearance

Văr'nish ing, *n* The act of laying on varnish, also, materials for varnish

Văr'nish-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A tree or shrub from the juice or resin of which varnish is made, as some species of the genus *Rhus*, especially *R vernicifua* The black varnish, called Japan lacquer, is obtained from *Stagmaria vernicifua*

Văr'ta-bed, *n* (*Eccl*) One of an order of ecclesiastics in the Armenian church They differ from the priests by living in seclusion and celibacy They also preach, while the priests do not The bishops are all taken from the order of *Vartabeds*, and are ordained by them *Col man*

Vă'ru-nă (*Hindoo Myth*) The god of the waters the Indian Neptune, and regent of the west division of the earth He is represented as a white man, four armed, riding on a sea animal, with a rope in one hand and a club in another

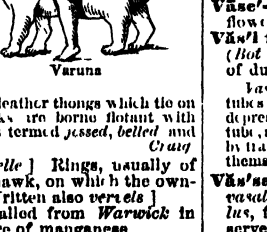

Varuna

Văr'veled, *a* Having varvels or rings [Written also *varvelled*]

☞ In heraldry, when the leather thongs which tie on the bells to the legs of hawks are borne flotant with rings at the end, the bearing is termed *jessed*, *belled* and *varveled* *Craig*

Văr'vels, *n pl* [Fr *vervelle*] Rings, usually of silver, about the legs of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved [Written also *vervels*]

Văr'vi cīte (49), *n* [So called from *Warwick* in New York] (*Min*) An ore of manganese

Vă'ry (89), *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p* VARIED, *p pr* & *vb n* VARYING] [Fr *varier*, Pr *varar*, *vairar*, Sp & Pg *variar*, It. & Lat. *variare*, from Lat. *varius*, various]

1. To change the aspect of, to alter in form, appearance, substance, or position, to make different by a partial change, as, to *vary* a thing in dimensions, to *vary* its properties, proportions, or nature, to *vary* the posture or attitude of a thing; to *vary* one's dress

2 To change to something else, to exchange; to alternate.

Gods, that never change their state,
Vary oft their love and hate *Waller*

We are to *vary* the customs according to the time and country where the scene of action lies *Dryden*

3 To make of different kinds, to diversify, to variegate.

God hath *varied* the inclinations of men according to the variety of actions to be performed *Browne*

God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights! *Milton.*

Vă'ry, *v i* **1** To alter, or be altered, in any manner; to suffer a partial change, to become different; to alter, as, colors *vary* in different lights, opinions or customs *vary* with the times.

That each from other differs, first confess;
Next, that he *varies* from himself no less. *Pope.*

2 To differ or be different, to be unlike or diverse, as, the laws of different countries *vary*; the laws of France *vary* from those of England.

3 To alter or change in succession, to alternate.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face *Addison*

4 To deviate, to depart, — followed by *from*; as, to *vary* from the law, to *vary* from the rules of justice or reason *Locke*

5 To disagree, to be at variance or in dissension, as, men *vary* in opinion "The rich jewel which we *vary* for" *Webster*, 1623.

Vă'ry, *n* Alteration, change, variation. [*Obs*]

Văs'cu-lar, *a* [Fr *vasculaire*, Sp *vascular*, It. *vasculare*, *vascolare*, from Lat *vasculum*, a small vessel, diminutive of *vas*, vessel]

1 Consisting of vessels, or containing them, as an essential part of a structure

2 Operating by means of, or made up of, an arrangement of vessels, as, the *vascular* system in animals, including arteries, veins, lacteals, and the like

3 Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies, as, the *vascular* functions

4 (*Bot*) Of, or pertaining to the higher division of plants, the phenogamous, all of which are vascular, in distinction from the cryptogams, which to a large extent are cellular only

Vascular plants (*Bot*), plants composed of vascular tissue, including all plants except a part of the cryptogams, the mosses, the sea-weeds, the lichens, and the liverworts, these being simply cellulose

Văs'cu lăr'ĭs, *n pl* [See *supra*] (*Bot*) Plants which have stamens, pistils, and spiral vessels, and bear proper flowers *Lindley*

Văs'cu lăr'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being vascular

Văs'cu lĭf'er-oŭs, *a* [Lat *vasculum*, a small vessel, and *ferre*, to bear] (*Bot*) Having seed-vessels divided into cells

Văse (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *vase*, O Fr & Pr *vas*, Sp, Pg, & It *vaso*, Lat *vas*, *vasum*]

1 A vessel, of various forms and materials, for domestic purposes, and anciently for sacrificial uses, especially, a vessel of antique or elegant pattern used for ornamental purposes, as, an alabaster *vase*. [See *Illust* under *Portland Vase*]

No chargers then were wrought in burnished gold,
Nor silver *vases* took the forming mold *Pope*

2 A solid piece of ornamental marble representing in form an ancient vase

3 (*Arch*) (*a*) An ornament of sculpture, placed on a pedestal, representing one of the vessels of the ancients, as incense pots, flower pots, &c They usually crown or finish façades or frontispieces. (*b*) The body or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capital, — called also the *tambour* or *drum*

☞ Down to the time of Walker, this word was made to rhyme with *base*, *case*, &c, and is still so pronounced, to a great extent in the United States In England, it is more commonly pronounced, as Walker gives it, *vaze*, though by some *vās*, and by a few *vaws*

4 (*Bot*) The calyx of a plant

Văse'-shāped (-shapt), *a.* Formed like a vase or flower pot *Henslow.*

Văs'i fōrm, *a* [Lat *vas*, vessel, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot*) Having a variety of vascular tissue like that of ducts *Henslow.*

Vasiform tissue (*Bot*), a kind of tissue composed of tubes the sides of which are covered with small pits or depressions, producing spots thinner than the rest of the tube, and appearing like minute perforations when viewed by transmitted light, — called also *pitted tissue*. The tubes themselves are called also *dotted ducts*. *Lindley.*

Văs'sal, *n* [Fr *vassal*, Pr *vassal*, *vassam*, Sp. *vasallo*, Pg & It *vassallo*, L Lat *vassallus*, *vassallus*, from W *gwasanl*, serving, from *gwas*, to serve, from *gwas*, a youth, page, servant. Cf. VALET]

1 One who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him, a feudatory; a tenant.

2. A subject; a dependent; a servant; a bond man; a slave. "The *vassals* of his anger." *Milton.*

Rear vassal, a vassal who holds of a lord who is himself a vassal

Vās'sal, *a.* Resembling a vassal, slavish, servile.

Vās'sal, *v. t.* To treat as a vassal, to subject to control, to enslave. [*Obs.*]

Vās'sal-āge, *n.* [Fr. *vasselage*, Pr. *vassalatge*, *vasselatge*, Sp *vasallage*, Pg *vassallagem*, It *vassallaggio*, L. Lat *vassallagium*, *vassallaticum*.]

1. The state of being a vassal or feudatory.

2. Political servitude, dependence, subjection, slavery; as, the Greeks were long held in *vassalage* by the Turks.

Vās'sal-ess, *n.* A female vassal. [*Rare.*] *Spenser*

Vās'sal-ry, *n.* The body of vassals [*Rare.*]

Vast, *a.* [*compar* VASTER, *superl* VASTEST.] [Fr. *vaste*, Sp., Pg., & It. *vasto*, Lat. *vastus*, empty, waste, vast.]

1. Waste, desert, desolate, lonely. [*Obs.*] "The empty, *vast*, and wandering air." *Shak.*

2. Being of great extent, very spacious or large; as, the *vast* ocean, a *vast* abyss, the *vast* empire of Russia, the *vast* plains of Syria. "Through the *vast* and boundless deep." *Milton.*

3. Very great in numbers or amount; as, a *vast* army, *vast* numbers or multitudes were slain.

4. Very great in force, mighty; as, a *vast* labor.

5. Very great in importance; as, a subject of *vast* concern.

Syn.—Enormous, huge, immense, mighty.

Vast, *n.* A waste region, boundless space. "The watery *vast*." *Pope.*

Through the *vast* of heaven it sounded. *Milton.*

Vas-tā'tion, *n.* [O. Fr. *vastation*, O. Sp. *vastacion*, It. *vastazione*, Lat. *vastatio*, from *vastare*, to lay waste, from *vastus*, empty, waste.] A laying waste, waste, depopulation, devastation.

Vas'tel, *n.* See WASTEL. [*Obs.*] *Fuller.*

Vas-tid'i-ty, *n.* [Cf. O. Fr. *vastité*, Pr. *vastitat*, Sp. *vastedad*, It. *vastità*, Lat. *vastitas*.] Vastness, immensity. [*Obs. and rare.*] "The world's *vastidity*." *Shak.*

Vast'i-tūde (53), *n.* [Fr. *vastitude*, Lat. *vastitudo*.]

1. Vastness, immense extent. [*Rare.*] *Foster.*

2. Destruction, vastation. [*Obs.*]

Vast'ly, *adv.* To a vast extent or degree, very greatly; as, a space *vastly* extended, men differ *vastly* in their opinions and manners.

Vast'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being vast, great extent, immense bulk, enormous magnitude, amount, or importance; as, the *vastness* of the ocean or of space, the *vastness* of an army, or of the sums of money necessary to support it.

Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheaved
His *vastness*. *Milton.*

Vast'y, *a.* [From *vast*, q. v.] Being of great extent, very spacious, immense, vast. [*Rare.*]

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. *Shak.*

Vat, *n.* [D. *vat*, A. S. *fæt*, O. Sax. *fat*, Icel. & Sw. *fat*, Dan. *fad*, O. H. Ger. *faz*, M. H. Ger. *vaz*, N. H. Ger. *fass*.]

1. A large vessel or cistern, a large cask like receptacle, especially one used for holding liquors as yet in an immature state, chemical preparations for dyeing, or for tanning leather, and the like.

Let him produce his *vats* and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards. *Addison.*

2. A measure for liquids, and also a dry measure, especially, the legal liquid measure in Belgium and Holland, which contains 22·01 imperial gallons.

☞ The old Dutch grain vat averaged 0·762 Winchester bushel. The old London coal vat contained 9 bushels. The solid measurement vat of Amsterdam contains 40 cubic feet, the wine vat, 241·57 gallons, and the vat for olive-oil, 225·45 gallons. *Simmonds.*

3. (*Mining*) (*a*) A wooden tub for washing ores and mineral substances in. (*b*) A square, hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, where tin ore is laid to dry.

Vat, *v. t.* To put into a vat. [*Rare.*]

Vat'ful, *n.*; *pl.* VAT'FULS. As much as a vat will hold, enough to fill a vat.

Vat'i-can, *n.* [Fr. *Vatican*, It. *Vaticano*, from Lat. *Vaticanus*, *mons* or *collis Vaticanus*, the Vatican hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber.] A magnificent assemblage of buildings, including one of the pope's palaces, a museum, a library, &c., situated at the foot of one of the seven hills on which Rome is built, and adjoining the Church of St. Peter.

☞ The word is often used to indicate the papal authority.

Thunders of the Vatican, the anathemas or denunciations of the pope.

Vat'i-can-ist, *n.* One who strongly adheres to the papal authority; a devoted Roman Catholic.

Vat'i-cide, *n.* [From Lat. *vates*, a prophet, and *cædere*, to kill.]

1. The murder of a prophet.

2. One who murders a prophet.

Va-tic'i-nal, *a.* [See *infra.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing, prophecy, foretelling.

Va-tic'i-nāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *vaticinari*, *vaticinatus*, from *vaticinus*, prophetical, from *vates*, a prophet, It. *vaticinare*, Sp. & Pg. *vaticinar*, O. Fr. *vaticiner*.] To prophesy; to foretell; to practice prediction. [*Rare.*] *Howell.*

Va-tic'i-nāte, *v. t.* To foretell, to prophesy.

Va-tic'i-nā'tion, *n.* [O. Fr. *vaticination*, O. Sp. *vaticinacion*, It. *vaticinazione*, Lat. *vaticinatio*.] Prediction; prophecy.

Human nature utters itself with passion; but yet it is not a false utterance; it is a true, though an impetuous, *vaticination*. *I. Taylor.*

Va-tic'i-nā'tor, *n.* One who vaticinates, a prophet.

Vāt'i cine, *n.* A prediction, a vaticination. [*Obs.*]

Vaude'ville (vōd'vil), *n.* [Fr. *vaudeville*, from *Vaudevire*, a village in Normandy, where Olivier Basselin, at the end of the 14th century, composed such songs.] [Sometimes written *vaudvil* or *vaudevil*.]

1. A kind of song of a lively character, frequently embodying a satire on some person or event, sung to a familiar air in couplets with a refrain, a street song.

2. A theatrical piece, usually a comedy, the dialogue of which is intermingled with light or satirical songs, sung in familiar airs, —also, sometimes, a drama of a higher order.

Vaux-dois' (vo dwa') (Synop., § 130), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Fr.] (*Geog.*) An inhabitant, or the inhabitants of the Swiss canton of Vaud. See WALDENSES.

Vault, *n.* [O. Fr. *vaulte*, *vaute*, *voulte*, *voute*, *volte*, N. Fr. *voûte*, Pr. *volta*, *louta*, *vota*, Sp. *vuelta*, O. Sp., Pg., & It. *volta*, L. Lat. *volta*, *voluta*, *volutro*, from Lat. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, to turn about.]

1. A continued arch, or an arched roof or ceiling, a covering and enveloping arch. "That heaven's *vault* should crack." *Shak.*

Vault

2. An arched apartment, especially, a subterranean room, used for storing articles, for a prison, for interment, and the like, a cell, a cellar. "The silent *vaults* of death." *Sandys.* "To banish rats that haunt our *vault*." *Swift.* "Charnel *vaults*." *Milton.*

3. A leap or bound, especially (*Man.*), the bound or leap of a horse.

☞ The *l* in this word was formerly often suppressed in pronunciation.

Vault, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VAULTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VAULTING.] [O. Fr. *voulter*, *volter*, N. Fr. *voûter*, It. *voltare*. See *supra*.]

1. To form with a vault, or to cover with a vault, to give the shape of an arch to, to arch, as, to *vault* a passage to a court. "The shady arch that *vaulted* the broad green alley." *W. Scott.*

2. To leap on, to mount by leaping. *Shak.*

I will *vault* credit, and affect high pleasures. *Webster*, 1623.

Vault, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *volter*, N. Fr. *voltiger*, Sp. & Pg. *voltear*, It. *voltare*, Lat. *volutare*, v. intens. from *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, turn about. See *supra*.]

1. To leap, to bound, to jump, to spring. "I *vaulting* ambition, which o'erleaps itself." *Shak.*

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*

Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

2. To exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping, to tumble.

Vault'age, *n.* Vaulted work, an arched cellar. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Vault'ed, *a.* 1. Arched, concave, as, a *vaulted* roof.

2. Covered with an arch or vault.

3. (*Bot.*) Arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.

Vaulted Petal

Vault'er, *n.* One who vaults, a leaper, a tumbler.

Vault'y, *a.* Arched, concave. [*Obs.*]

Vaunce, *v. t.* To advance. [*Obs.*]

Vaunt (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VAUNTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VAUNTING.] [Fr. *vanter*, Pr. *vantar*, It. *vantare*, L. Lat. *vantare*, from Lat. *vanus*, vain. Cf. VANT.] To boast, to make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments, or decorations, to talk with vain ostentation, to brag.

Pride prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is. *Government of the Tongue.*

Vaunt, *v. t.* 1. To boast of, to make a vain display of, to display with ostentation.

Charity *vaunteth* not itself, is not puffed up. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 4.

My vanquisher, spoiled of his *vaunted* spoil. *Milton.*

2. To put forward, to advance, to display. [*Obs.*] "I *vaunted* spear." *Spenser.* "And what so else his person most may *vaunt*." *Spenser.*

Vaunt, *n.* [It. *vanto*, Pr. *van*. See *supra*.] A vain display of what one is, or has, or has done, ostentation from vanity, boast.

Him I seduced
With other *vaunts* and other promises. *Milton.*

Vaunt (vänt), *n.* [Fr. *avant*, before, fore, from Lat. *ab*, from, and *ante*, before. See VAN and VANGUARD.] The first part. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Vaunt'-cou'ri-er (-kōō'ri-er), *n.* [See VAN-COURIER.] An avant-courier, a precursor. [*Obs.*]

Vaunt'er, *n.* One who vaunts, a boaster, a braggart, a man given to vain ostentation.

Vaunt'ful, *a.* Given to vaunting or boasting, vainly ostentatious, boastful. [*Rare.*]

Vaunt'ing-ly, *adv.* In a vaunting manner.

Vaunt'-mūre, *n.* [Fr. *avant mur*. See VAUNT and MURE.] (*Fort.*) A false wall, a work raised in front of the main wall. [Written also *vaimure* and *vamure*.] *Camden.*

Vauque'lin-ite (vōk'lin-it, 49), *n.* [Fr. *vauquelinite*, so called from the French chemist *Vauquelin*, who died in 1829.] (*Min.*) Chromate of copper and lead, of various shades of green. *Ure.*

Vaut, *v. t.* To vault, to leap. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Vaut, *n.* A vault. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Vaut'y, *a.* Vaulted. "The *vauty* welkin." *Taylor.*

Vav'a-sor, *n.* [Also written *vavasour*, *vavasso*, *vavassour*, *valvasor*, *valvasour*, and *valvassour*.] [O. Fr. *vavasseur*, *varvassor*, *vassseur*, Pr. *vavassor*, *valvassor*, It. *varvassore*, *barbassoro*, L. Lat. *vavassor*, *vavassorius*, *valvassor*, *vasvassor*, probably contracted from *vassus vassorum*, vassal of the vassals. See VALET and VASSAL.] (*Feudal Law.*) The vassal or tenant of a baron, one who held under a baron, and who also had tenants under him, one in dignity next to a baron.

☞ The term *vavasor* first came into use in England after the Conquest, being another form of *valvasor*, which was employed in the feudal law of the continent. *Burrill.* "*Vavasours* subdivide again to vassals, exchanging land and cattle, human or otherwise, against fealty, and so the iron chain of a military hierarchy, forged of mutually interdependent links, is stretched over each little province." *Motley.*

Vāv'a-so-ry, *n.* [Fr. *vavassorie*, *vavasserie*.] The quality or tenure of the fee held by a vavasor.

Vā'ward, *n.* [For *vanward*, equivalent to *van guard*, from Fr. *avant*, before, fore, and O. Fr. *warde*, *garde*, *guarde*, guard. See VAN-GUARD.] The fore part, vanward, van, advance. [*Obs.*]

Vē'a-dar, *n.* The thirteenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.

Vēal, *n.* [Scot. *veil*, O. Fr. *vëel*, *vëdel*, N. Fr. *veau*, Pr. *vedel*, *vedell*, It. *vitello*, Lat. *vitellus*, diminutive of *vitulus*, a calf, Gr. ἰταλός.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Veal cutlet, a slice of veal cut off for frying or broiling.

Vĕc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *vectio*, from *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] The act of carrying, or state of being carried. [*Obs.*]

Vĕc'tis, *n.* [Lat., pole, lever.] A lever. [*Rare.*]

Vĕc'ti tā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *vectitare*, v. *vectitatum*, to bear, carry, v. intens. from *vectare*, id., v. intens. fr. *vehere*, *vectum*, to bear, carry.] A carrying. [*Obs.*]

Vĕc'tor, *n.* [Lat., a bearer, carrier from *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry, Fr. *vecteur*, Sp. *vector*, It. *vettore*.] The same as RADIUS VECTOR, q. v.

Vĕct'ūre, *n.* [Lat. *vectura*, from *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] Conveyance by carrying, carrying, carriage. [*Obs. and rare.*] *Bacon.*

Vē'dā, or **Vē'dâ** (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Skr. *vêda*, properly knowledge, from *vid*, to know.] The ancient sacred literature of the Hindoos, also, one of the four collections, called *Rig-Veda*, *Yajur-Veda*, *Sama-Veda*, and *Atharva-Veda*, constituting the most ancient portions and members of that literature.

Ve-dān'tā, *n.* A sect among the Hindoos, whose theory of philosophy is professedly founded upon the revelations contained in the Vedas.

Ve-dĕtte', *n.* [Fr. *vedette*, It. *vedetta*, for *veletta* as if from *vedere*, to see, Lat. *videre*, but really from It. *veglia*, Lat. *vigilia*, watch.] A sentinel, usually on horseback, a dragoon or horseman stationed on the outpost of an army, to watch an enemy and give notice of danger, a vidette.

Veer, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VEERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VEERING.] [Fr. *virer*, Pr. & Pg. *virar*, Sp. *virar*, It. & L. Lat. *virare*.] To change direction, to turn, as, the wind *veers* to the west or north.

And as he leads, the following navy *veers*. *Dryden.*

We are in a war not with an ordinary community which is hostile or friendly as passion or interest may veer about. *Burke.*

To veer and haul (*Naut.*), to vary the course or direction,—said of the wind.

Veer, *v. t.* To direct to a different course, to turn.

To veer and haul (*Naut.*), to pull tight and slacken alternately. *Totten.* —*To veer away*, to let out, to slacken and let run, as, to *veer away* the cable. This is called also *paying out* the cable. —*To veer out*, to suffer to run, or to let out to a greater length, as, to *veer out* a rope.

Veer'a-ble, *a.* Changeable, shifting. *Randolph.*

Veer'ing-ly, *adv.* In a veering manner.

Vē'gā, *n.* (*Astron.*) A brilliant star of the first magnitude, the brightest of those constituting the constellation Lyra.

Vĕg'e-ta-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Sp. *vegetabilidad*.] State or quality of being vegetable, vegetable nature, the quality of growth without sensation. [*Obs.*]

Vĕg'e-ta-ble, *n.* [See *infra*.]

1. An organized body destitute of sense and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment through pores on its outer surface, or vessels in most instances adhering to some other body, as the earth,

and in general, propagating itself by seeds. Vegetables alone have the power of deriving nourishment from inorganic matter, or organic matter entirely decomposed.

2 In a more limited sense, a plant used for culinary purposes, and cultivated in gardens, or destined for feeding cattle and sheep, or other animals, as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, potatoes, peas, beans, and the like.

Vĕg'e-ta-ble, *a.* [Fr. *végétable*, Sp *vegetable*, It. *vegetabile*, from Lat. *vegetabilis*, enlivening, from *vegetare*, to enliven]

1 Belonging or relating to plants as, a *vegetable* nature, *vegetable* qualities, *vegetable* juices.

2. Consisting of, or comprising, plants, as, the *vegetable* kingdom.

3. Having the nature of plants.

Amidst them stood the tree of life
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton*

Vegetable Ivory Nut

Vegetable brimstone, Lycopodium powder See LYCOPODIUM — *Vegetable ivory*, a close-grained and very hard vegetable substance obtained from the fruit of the *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, a species of palm See IVORY NUT — *Vegetable kingdom* (*Nat Hist*), that portion of the department of life in nature including plants The following are its principal subdivisions, commencing with the lowest —

I CRYPTOGAMS Plants without distinct flowers or proper fruit, the so-called seed being only a spore.
- 1 THALLOGENS, growing in fronds without distinct stems, leaves, or roots and consisting wholly of cellular tissue as, (*a*) *Algæ*, or seaweeds (*b*) Lichens
- 2. ANOGENS, having short stems, usually leafy, and roots, and consisting wholly of cellular tissue, as, (*a*) *Hepaticæ*, or Liverworts (*b*) Mosses
- 3 ACROGENS, having stems, leaves, and roots, and consisting, in part, of vascular tissue, as (*a*) Ferns or Brakes (*b*) *Lycopodia* or the Groundpine tribe ( ) *Equisceta*, or the Horse tail tribe

II PHENOGAMS (called also PHANEROGAMS) Plants having distinct flowers and true seed
- 1 GYMNOSPERMS, having the flower exceedingly simple, and the seed naked, the latter being ordinarily on the inner surface of the scales of cones They are exogenous, and consequently have bark and rings of annual growth, but are without spiral ducts, as, (*a*) Conifers or the Pine tribe (*b*) Cycads, or plants related to the *Cycas* and *Zamia* (*c*) Bigiliarids extinct species of the later Paleozoic era in geology
- 2 ENDOGENS (called also MONOCOTYLEDONS), having regular flowers and covered seeds They are endogenous, and therefore without bark or rings of annual growth, as Palms the Rattan, Grasses, Indian Corn, and the Lily, and the like
- 3 ANGIOSPERMS (called also DICOTYLEDONS) having regular flowers and covered seeds They are exogenous, and therefore have bark and rings of growth, as in the Gymnosperms, and the wood consists, in part, of spiral ducts; as the Maple Elm, Apple, Rose, and the like

☞ The Gymnosperms and Angiosperms make up the division of plants called *Exogens*

☞ Diatoms are microscopic Algæ having a siliceous shell and Desmids others of a greenish color making no siliceous shell These, and other related microscopic species consisting of but one or a few cells, are often called Protophytes; but the true Protophytes analogues of the Protozoans among animals, are the Thallogens or those plants in which the radiate structure, or that typical of the vegetable kingdom, is not distinctly pronounced

Vegetable marrow (*Bot*), the fruit of a species of gourd (*Cucurbita ovifera*), a native of Persia It is used for culinary purposes, and is named from the peculiar tenderness and softness of its flesh — *Vegetable parchment*, papyrine See PARYRINE — *Vegetable silk*, a cotton-like, fibrous material obtained from the coating of the seeds of a plant of the genus *Chorisia* (*C speciosa*), used for various purposes, as for stuffing cushions, and the like, but incapable of being spun on account of a want of adhesion among the fibers — *Vegetable tallow*, a substance resembling tallow, obtained from various plants, as, *Chinese vegetable tallow*, a tallow-like substance obtained from the seeds of *Croton sebiferum*, and sometimes used in making candles, *Indian vegetable tallow*, a substance (called also *piney*) resembling tallow, obtained from *Vateria Indica*, also used in making candles, which burn with an agreeable odor — *Vegetable wax*, an excretion from certain plants, having the consistency and appearance of wax It occurs sometimes on the surface of the leaves and fruit, forming a bloom, or glaucous substance, which preserves from wet It is sometimes obtained by bruising and boiling the plant, or parts of it, in water, when it floats on the surface, and concretes in cooling *Eng Cyc*

Vĕg'e-tal, *a.* [Fr. *végétal*, Sp. *vegetal*, It. *vegetale*. See VEGETE]

1. Pertaining to, or in the nature of, a vegetable, vegetable. "All creatures *vegetal*, sensible, and rational" *Burton*

2. (*Physiol.*) Of, or pertaining to, that class of vital phenomena common to plants and animals, namely, digestion and nutritive assimilation, growth, absorption, secretion, excretion, circulation, respiration, and generation, as contradistinguished from *sensation* and *volition*, which are peculiar to animals. *Brande*

Vĕg'e-tal, *n.* A vegetable. [*Rare*]

Vĕg'e-tăl'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being vegetal, or vegetable, vegetability [*Rare*]

Vĕg'e-tā'ri-an (89), *n* One who holds that vegetables constitute the only proper food for man, and who lives solely upon them. *Dunglison*

Vĕg'e-tā'ri-an, *a* Of, or pertaining to, vegetarianism, as, a *vegetarian* diet

Vĕg'e-tā'ri an Ism, *n* The theory and practice of living solely on vegetables *Dunglison*

Vĕg'e tāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* VEGETATED, *p pr* & *vb n* VEGETATING] [Lat *vegetare*, *vegetatum*, to enliven, from *vegetus*, enlivened, animated, It *vegetare*, Sp , Pg , & Pr *vegetar*, Fr *végéter* See VEGETE]

1 To grow, as plants, to grow and be enlarged by nutriment imbibed by means of roots and leaves, to sprout, to germinate

See dying vegetables life sustain,
See life dissolving *vegetate* again *Pope*

2 Hence, figuratively, to lead a life too low for an animate creature, to do nothing but eat and grow "Persons who in ordinary times would have *vegetated* stupidly in the places where fortune had fixed them" *Jeffrey*

Vĕg'e tā'tion, *n* [Fr *végétation*, Pr *vegetacio*, Sp *vegetacion*, It *vegetazione*, from Lat *vegetatio*, an enlivening See *supra*]

1 The act or process of vegetating or growing, as a plant, vegetable growth

2 The sum of vegetable life, vegetables or plants in general

Vegetation of salts (*Chem*), a crystalline concretion formed by salts, after solution in water, when set in the air for evaporation These concretions appear round the surface of the liquor, affixed to the sides of the vessel and are often in branching forms resembling plants

3 (*Med*) (*a*) A morbid excrescence on the valves of the heart, in syphilis (*b*) A fleshy granulation at the surface of a wound or ulcer *Dunglison*

Vĕg'e tā'tive, *a* [Fr *végétatif*, Pr *vegetatiu*, Sp , Pg , & It *vegetativo*, N Lat *vegetativus*]

1 Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants

2 Having the power to produce growth in plants as, the *vegetative* properties of soil

3 (*Zool*) Partaking of simple growth and enlargement of the systems of nutrition and generation, apart from the sensorial or distinctively animal functions, as in the *vegetative* enlargement of the females of some inferior animals, attended with a depression of the animal powers vegetal *Dana*

Vĕg'e-tā'tive-ness, *n* The quality of being vegetative

Ve gĕte', *a* [Lat *vegetus*, enlivened vigorous, active, for *vegitus*, p p of *vegere*, to move, rouse, allied to *vigere*, to be lively or vigorous, Fr *vegete*] Lively, active, sprightly, vigorous [*Obs*]

Even her body was made airy and *vegete* *By Taylor*

Vĕg'e-tive, *a* [See VEGETATE (Fr *végétif*) and VEGETATIVE] Having the nature of plants vegetable, as, *vegetive* life [*Rare*] *Tusser*

Vĕg'e-tive, *n* A vegetable [*Obs and rare*]

The blest infusions
That dwell in *vegetives*, in metals stones *Shak*

Vĕg'e to-ăn'i-mal, *a* Partaking of the nature both of vegetable and animal matter —a term sometimes applied to vegetable albumen and gluten, from their resemblance in appearance and properties, to similar animal products

Vĕg'e-tous, *a* [Lat *vegetus* See VEGETE] Vigorous, lively, vegete [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Vĕ'he mence, *n* [Fr *vehemence*, Pr *vehemensia*, *vehementia*, Sp & Pg *vehemencia*, It *veemenza*, *vemenza*, Lat *vehementia*]

1 The quality of being vehement, impetuous force, impetuosity, violence, as, the *vehemence* of wind or noise, — applied also to any kind of forcible action, as, to speak with *vehemence*

I do not, with continual *vehemence*, follow those knowledges which you call the "bettering" of my mind *Sidney*

2 Violent ardor, great heat, animated fervor, as, the *vehemence* of love or affection, the *vehemence* of anger or other passion

I tremble at his *vehemence* of temper *Addison*

Vĕ'he men cy, *n* Vehemence. [*Rare*]

Vĕ'he ment, *a* [Fr *vehement*, Pr *vehement*, Sp & Pg *vehemente*, It *veemente*, Lat *vehemens*, probably a protracted form for *vemens*, for *ve*, an inseparable particle denoting privation, and *mens*, the mind, and thus, properly, not very reasonable, i e , very eager, violent, vehement]

1 Acting with great force, furious, impetuous, forcible, mighty, as, a *vehement* wind, a *vehement* torrent, a *vehement* fire or heat

2. Very ardent, very eager or urgent, very fervent, as, a *vehement* affection or passion. "*Vehement* instigation" *Shak.* "*Vehement* desire." *Milton.*

Syn. — Furious, violent, impetuous, passionate; ardent, hot

Vĕ'he-ment-ly, *adv.* In a vehement manner; with great force and violence, urgently, forcibly

Vē'hi-cle (vē'hI-kl), *n.* [Fr *véhicule*, Sp *vehiculo*, It *veicolo*, *veicolo*, Lat. *vehiculum*, from *vehere*, to carry]

1 That in which any thing is or may be carried, as a coach, wagon, cart, carriage, or the like, a conveyance

2 That which is used as the instrument of conveyance or communication.

A simple style forms the best *vehicle* of thought to a popular assembly *Wirt*

3 (*Pharmacy*) A substance in which medicine is taken

4 (*Paint*) A liquid with which the various pigments are applied

☞ Water is used in fresco and in water-color painting, the colors being, consolidated with gum-arabic, size is used in distemper painting In oil painting, the fixed oils of linseed, nut, and poppy, are used, in encaustic, wax is the vehicle *Fairholt*

Vē'hi cled (vē'hI-kld), *a* Conveyed in, or furnished with, a vehicle *Green.*

Ve hic'ū lar, } *a* [Fr *vehiculaire*, Lat *vehicularis*, from *vehiculum*, a vehicle] Of, pertaining to, or serving, as a vehicle

Vĕh'mic, or **Veh'mic** (Synop , § 130), *a* [Fr *vehmique*, *vehmique*, *wehmique*, from Ger *vehm*, *fehm*, *fehme*, O Ger *veme*, *feme*, *fam*, punishment, tribunal of punishment] Of, or pertaining to, a secret society in Germany during the middle ages, which, for a time, held a powerful sway over the people by their terrible executions *Brande.*

Vēil (val), *n* [O Fr *veile*, *vaile*, N Fr *voile*, Pr. *vel*, Sp & It *velo*, Pg *veo*, Lat *velum*, a sail, covering, curtain, veil, contracted from *vehulum*, from *vehere*, to bear, carry, and thus originally that which bears the ship on] [Written also *vail*]

1 Something to intercept the view, and hide an object especially, a screen, usually of thin gauze or similar material, to hide or protect the face, a cover, a curtain

She, as a *veil*, down to the slender waist
Her unadorned, golden tresses wore *Milton*

2 A cover, a disguise.

I will pluck the *veil* of modesty from the so-seeming Mrs Page *Shak*

3 (*Bot*) (*a*) The calyptra of mosses (*b*) A membrane connecting the margin of the pileus of a mushroom with the stalk

To take the veil to receive, or be covered with, a veil, as a nun in token of retirement from the world, to enter a cloister and become a nun

Vēil, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* VEILED, *p pr* & *vb n* VEILING] [Written also *vail*]

1 To throw a veil over, to cover with a veil.

Her face was *veiled* yet to my fancied sight,
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shined *Milton*

2 To invest to cover, to hide, to conceal "To keep your great pretenses *veiled*" *Shak.*

Vēil'less (109), *a* Not having, or being covered with, a veil, uncovered, open

Vein (vān), *n* [Fr *veine*, Pr *vena*, *vea*, Pr , Sp , It , & Lat *vena*]

1 (*Anat*) A vessel in animal bodies, which receives the blood from the capillaries, and returns it to the heart, a blood vessel

2 (*Bot*) A small rib or branch of the frame work of leaves, &c , — called also *nerve* *Gray*

3 (*Geol* or *Mining*) A seam or layer of any substance, more or less wide, intersecting a rock or stratum, and not corresponding with the stratification —often limited, in the language of miners, to such a layer or course of metal or ore *Dana.*

4 A fissure, cleft, or cavity, as in the earth or other substance "Down to the *veins* of earth" *Milton.*

Let the glass of the prism be free from *veins* *Newton*

5 A streak or wave of different color, appearing in wood, in marble, and other stones, variegation

6 A train of valuable associations, thoughts, and the like, current, a course

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking *Swift*

7 Peculiar temper, tendency or turn of mind, particular disposition or cast of genius, humor, sarcastic quality, as, a rich *vein* of wit or humor, a satirical *vein* "Certain discoursing wits which are of the same *veins*" *Bacon* "Invoke the Muses, and improve my *vein*" *Waller.*

I am to-day in the *vein* of chivalry *Shak.*

Vein, *v t* To form or mark with veins; to fill or cover with veins.

Vein'al, *a* Of, or relating to, veins, veinous.

Veined (vānd), *a* **1** Full of veins, streaked; variegated, as, *veined* marble

2 Hence, diverse, various, multiform. [*Rare.*]

In thy prayers reckon up
The sum, in gross, of all thy *veined* follies. *Ford.*

3 (*Bot*) Having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.

Vein'less, *a* Having no veins, as, a *veinless* leaf

Vein'let, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small vein, branching out from a larger one. *Henslow.*

Vein'ous, *a* Marked with veins, veined, veiny.

The excellent old gentleman's nails are long and leaden, and his hands lean and *veinous* *Dickens*

Vein'-stone, *n* The rock or mineral material which accompanies or incloses ores in veins, the gangue *Ure*

Vein'y, *a* [From *vein*, Fr *veine*, *veineux*, Lat *venosus*] Full of veins, veined, as, *veiny* marble

Vē'late, *a* [Lat *velatus*, p p of *velare*, to veil] (*Bot*) Having a veil, veiled *Gray*

Vēle, *n* A veil [*Obs and rare*] *Spenser*

Ve-lif'er-ous, *a* [Lat *velifer*, from *velum*, a sail, and *ferre*, to bear, Fr *vélifère*] Bearing, or carrying, sails [*Obs*] *Evelyn*

Vēl'i-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *velitatio*, from *velitari*, *velitatus*, to skirmish, from *veles*, *velitis*, a light armed soldier] A dispute or contest, a slight skirmish [*Rare*] *Sir W Scott*

After a short *velitation* we parted *Evelyn*

Ve-liv'o-lant, *a.* [Lat *velivolans*, from *velum*, a sail, and *volare*, to fly] Flying with sails, passing under full sail [*Rare*]

Vell, *n* [Cf Lat *vellus*, the skin of a sheep with the wool on it, a fleece, the hide or pelt of any other animal] The salted stomach of a calf, used in making cheese, a rennet bag [*Prov Eng*]

Vell, *v t.* [Cf *supra*] To cut the turf or sward from, as land [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Vel lē'i-ty, *n* [Fr *velleité*, Sp *velcidad*, It *velleità*, Lat as if *velleitas*, from *velle*, to will, to be willing] The lowest degree of desire, imperfect or incomplete volition

It quite dispirits religion by placing it in languid, abortive *velleities*, and so cuts up the nerve of all endeavor *South*

Vĕl'let, *n* Velvet [*Obs*] See VELVET

Vĕl'li-cāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* VELLICATED *p pr & vb n* VELLICATING] [Lat *vellicare*, *vellicatum*, from *vellere*, to pluck, pull, It *vellicare*, Pg *vellicar*, Sp *vellicar*] To twitch, to stimulate, to cause to twitch convulsively

Convulsions arising from some *vellicating* nerve at its extremity, are not dangerous *Arbuthnot*

Vĕl'li-cāte, *v i* To move spasmodically, to twitch, as, a nerve *vellicates*

Vĕl'li cā'tion, *n* [Fr *vellication*, Sp *vellicacion*, It *vellicazione*, Lat *vellicatio*]

1 The act of twitching, or of causing to twitch

2 (*Med*) A local twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fiber, especially of the face

Vĕl'li ca tive, *a* Having the power of vellicating, plucking, or twitching, causing vellication

Vellon (vel yōn'), *n* [Sp] Strictly, a certain copper coin, also, a money of account in many parts of Spain *Simmonds*

Vĕl'lum, *n.* [Fr *vélin*, from O Fr *veel*, Lat *vitulus*, *vitulus*, a calf, N Lat *charta vitulina* See VEAL] A finer kind of parchment or skin, rendered clear and white for writing

Vĕl'lum-pōst, *n* A superior kind of writing-paper

Vĕl'lum-y, *a* Resembling vellum

Vĕl'o cĭm'e ter, *n* [Lat *velox*, *velocis*, rapid, and *metrum*, from Gr *μετρον*, measure] An apparatus for measuring the speed of machinery *Simmonds*

Ve lŏc'i-pēde, *n* [Fr *velocipede*, It *velocipede*, swift footed, from Lat *velox*, It *veloce*, swift, and Lat *pes*, *pedis*, It *piede*, a foot] A light road carriage for a single person, originally propelled by the action of the rider in striking the tips of his toes on the road way, but more commonly now by his action on a bar or pedal which puts in motion the cranked axle of the wheels and causes their revolution

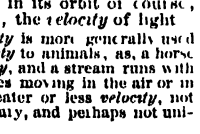

Velocipede

Ve lŏc'i ty, *n* [Fr *velocité*, Pr *velocitat*, Sp *velocidad*, Pg *velocidade*, It *velocità*, Lat *velocitas* from *velox*, *velocis*, swift, quick]

1 Quickness of motion, swiftness, speed, celerity, rapidity, as, the *velocity* of wind, the *velocity* of a planet or comet in its orbit or course, the *velocity* of a cannon ball, the *velocity* of light

☞ In such phrases, *velocity* is more generally used than *celerity* We apply *celerity* to animals, as, a horse or an ostrich runs with *celerity*, and a stream runs with *rapidity* or *velocity*, but bodies moving in the air or in ethereal space move with greater or less *velocity*, not *celerity* This usage is arbitrary, and perhaps not universal

2 (*Mech*) Rate of motion, the relation of motion to time, measured by the number of units of space passed over by the moving body in a unit of time, usually the number of feet in a second.

Initial velocity, the velocity of a moving body at starting, especially, the velocity of a projectile as it leaves the mouth of a fire-arm from which it is discharged —*Relative velocity*, the velocity with which a body approaches or recedes from another body whether both are moving or only one —*Uniform velocity*, velocity in which the same number of units of space are described in each successive unit of time. —*Variable velocity*, velocity in which the space described varies from instant to instant, either increasing or decreasing —in the former case called *accelerated velocity*, in the latter, *retarded velocity*; the acceleration or retardation itself being also either *uniform* or *variable* —*Virtual velocity* See VIRTUAL

☞ In *variable velocity*, the velocity, strictly, at any given instant, is the rate of motion at that instant, and is expressed by the units of space, which, if the velocity at that instant were continued uniform during a unit of time, would be described in the unit of time, thus, the velocity of a falling body at a given moment is the number of feet which, if the motion which the body has at that moment were continued uniformly for one second, it would pass through in the second The scientific sense of *velocity* differs from the popular sense in being applied to all rates of motion, however slow, while the latter has more or less reference to rapidity or quickness of motion

Syn.—Swiftness, celerity, rapidity, fleetness, speed

Vĕl'ūre, *n* [Fr *velours*, O Fr *velous*, *velluse*, from Lat *villosus*, hairy, from *villus*, shaggy hair] Velvet [*Obs*] *Shak*

Ve lū'ti noŭs, *a* [It *velluto*, velvet. See VELVET] (*Bot*) Feeling like velvet, soft *Gray*

Vĕl'ver-ĕt', *n* A kind of fustian *Simmonds*

Vĕl'vet, *n* [O Eng *velouette*, *veluet*, *velute*, *vellet*, O Fr *velluau*, *velluyau*, L Lat *velluetum*, *velutum*, It *velluto*, Sp *velludo*, from Lat as if *villutus*, for *villosus*, shaggy, from *villus*, shaggy hair See *supra*] A soft material woven wholly from silk, or of silk and cotton mixed, having a loose pile or short shag of thread on the surface

Cotton velvet an imitation of velvet, made of cotton,—called also *velveteen* —*Velvet cork*, the best kind of cork bark, of a reddish color, supple, and not woody or porous *Simmonds*

Vĕl'vet, *v t* To paint velvet. [*Rare*] *Peacham*

Vĕl'vet, *v t* To make like velvet, to cover with velvet [*Rare*]

Vĕl'vet, *a* Made of velvet, or soft and delicate, like velvet "The cowslip's *velvet* head" *Milton*

Vĕl'vet een', *n* [Fr *velvantine* See VELVET] A kind of cloth made of cotton, in imitation of velvet, cotton velvet

Vĕl'vet ing, *n* The fine shag of velvet, a piece of velvet velvet goods

Vĕl'vet-rūm'mer, *n* (*Ornith*) A kind of bird having feathers black and smooth like velvet

Vĕl'vet-scō'ter, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Oidemia* (*O fusca*), a kind of black duck *Yarrell*

Vĕl'vet y, *a* Made of velvet, or like velvet, soft, smooth, delicate

Vē'nal, *a* [Fr & Sp *venal*, from Lat *vena*, a vein] Of, or pertaining to, a vein, or to veins, contained in the veins, venous as, *venal* blood

Vē'nal, *a* [Fr *vénal*, Pr *venal*, *venau*, Sp & Pg *venal*, It *venale*, Lat *venalis*, from *venus*, sale, *venire*, to be sold] To be bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration, made matter of trade or barter, held for sale, mercenary, prostitute, as, a *venal* muse, *venal* services "Paid court to *venal* beauties" *Macaulay*

Syn —Mercenary hireling, venible —VENAL, MERCENARY One is *mercenary* who is either actually hireling (as, *mercenary* soldiers, a *mercenary* judge, &c) or is governed by a sordid love of gain, hence we speak of *mercenary* motives, a *mercenary* marriage, &c *Venal* goes further, and supposes either an actual *purchase*, or a readiness to be purchased which places a person or thing wholly in the power of the purchaser as a *venal* press Burnet played ingeniously on the latter word in his celebrated saying "My pen is *venal* that it may not be *mercenary*" meaning that he wrote books and sold them to the publishers in order to avoid the necessity of being the hireling of any political party

Thus needy wits a vile revenue made,
And verse became a *mercenary* trade *Dryden*

Thus verse be thine my friend nor thou refuse
This from no *venal* or ungrateful muse *Pope*

Ve-năl'i ty, *n* [Fr *venalité*, Sp *venalidad*, It *venalità*, Lat *venalitas*] The state or quality of being venal or purchasable, mercenariness, prostitution of talents, offices, or services, for money or reward, as, the *venality* of a corrupt court

Vē'nal ly, *adv* In a venal manner

Vĕn'a ry *a* [L Lat *venarius*, from Lat *venari*, *venatus*, to hunt] Of, or relating to, hunting

Ve-nāt'ic, } *a* [Lat *venaticus*, from *venatus*,
Ve năt'ic al, } hunting, from *venari*, *venatus*, to hunt] Used in hunting [*Rare*]

Ve-năt'i-cā, *n* A kind of coarse mahogany used for ship building See VINATICO

Ve nā'tion, *n* [Lat *venatio*, from *venari*, *venatus*, to hunt O Fr *venation*, Pr *venatio*, *venazo*, *venaso*, O Sp *venacion*, It *venazione*]

1 The act or practice of hunting [*Obs*]

At one *venation*, the king of Siam took four thousand elephants *Browne*

2 The state of being hunted [*Obs*] *Browne*

Ve-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *vena*, a vein] (*Bot*) The manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged.

Vĕn'a tō'ri-al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, hunting.

Vĕnd, *v t* [*imp & p p* VENDED, *p pr & vb n* VENDING] [Fr & Pr *vendre*, Sp & Pg *vender*, It & Lat *vendere*] To transfer to another person for a pecuniary equivalent, to make an object of trade, to dispose of by sale, to sell, as, to *vend* goods, to *vend* meat and vegetables in market.

☞ *Vend* differs from *barter*. We *vend* for money, we *barter* for commodities *Vend* is applicable only to wares, merchandise, or other small articles, not to lands and tenements. We never say, to *vend* a farm, a house or a bond, a right, or a horse

Vĕnd, *n.* 1. The act of vending or selling, as a

2 The whole quantity of coal sent from a colliery in the year *Simm*

Vĕn'dace, *n.* (*Ichth*) A rare species of trout found in Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, *Coregonus Willughbii*.

Ven dē'an, *a.* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Vendée or La Vendée, a department of Western France

Ven dē'an, *n* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Vendée or La Vendée

Vend-ee', *n.* The person to whom a thing is vended or sold

Vĕnd'er, *n* [From *vend*, Fr *vendeur*, O Fr *dour* Cf VENDOR] One who vends, one who transfers the exclusive right of possessing a thing either his own, or that of another as his agent for a price or pecuniary equivalent, a seller

Vendémiaire (vŏng'dā mĭ âr'), *n* [Fr, from *vindemia*, vintage, from *vinum*, wine, and *demere*, to take or gather] The first month of the French republican calendar dating from September 22, 1792 It commenced September 22 or 23, and ended October 21 or 22.

☞ The republican calendar of the French was instituted for the ordinary calendar dating from the Christian era, by a decree of the National Convention in 1793, after the close of the revolution, and the 22d of September, fixed upon as the day of the foundation of the republic, was also the date of the new calendar In this calendar, the year which began at midnight of the day of the autumnal equinox was divided into twelve months of thirty days, with five additional days for festivals, and every fourth year six The months were divided by decades, and the days into ten hours of one hundred minutes each The names of the months in their order were *Vendémiaire Brumaire*, *Frimaire*, *Nivose*, *Pluviose*, *Ventose*, *Germinal*, *Floréal*, *Prairial*, *Messidor*, *Thermidor* (sometimes called *Fervidor*) and *Fructidor* The calendar was abolished and the ordinary one restored by Napoleon in 1806

Vĕnd'i-bĭl'i ty, *n.* The state of being vendible or salable

Vĕnd'i ble, *a* [O Fr & Sp *vendible*, N Fr *vendable*, It *vendibile*, *vendevole*, Lat *vendibilis*, from *vendere*, to sell] To be sold, capable of being disposed of as an object of trade, salable, as, *vendible* goods "The regulating of prices of things *vendible*" *Bacon*

☞ *Vendible* differs from *marketable*, the latter signifies *proper or fit for market* according to the laws or customs of a place *Vendible* has no reference to such legal fitness

Vĕnd'i-ble, *n* Something to be sold or offered for sale

Vĕnd'i ble ness, *n* The state or quality of being vendible, vendibility

Vĕnd'i bly, *adv* In a vendible or salable manner

Vĕn'di tāte, *v t* To cry up, as if for sale, to blazon [*Obs and rare*] *Hollan*

Vĕn'di tā'tion, *n* [Lat *venditatio*, from *venditare*, to offer again and again for sale, verb intensive from *vendere*, *venditum*, to sell] A boastful display [*Obs and rare*] *B Jonson*

Ven-dĭ'tion (ven dish'un), *n* [O Fr *venditio* Pr *venditio*, *vendeso*, Sp *venducion*, It *vendizione* Lat *venditio*, from *vendere*, *venditum*, to sell] The act of vending or selling, sale

Vĕnd'or, *n* [See VENDER] A vender a seller

Ven dūe', *n* [O Fr *vendue*, from Fr *vendre* p p *vendu*, *vendue*, to sell] A public sale of any thing by outcry, to the highest bidder at auction

Ven dūe'-mās'ter, *n* One who is authorized to make sale of any property to the highest bidder by notification and public outcry, an auctioneer

Ve-neer', *v t* [*imp & p p* VENEERED, *p pr & vb n* VENEERING] [Ger *furnieren*, *fournieren* from Fr *fournir*, to furnish, q v] To overlay or plate with a thin layer of wood or other material for outer finish or decoration, as, to *veneer* a piece of furniture with mahogany "A rogue in grain *veneered* with sanctimonious theory" *Tennyson*

Ve neer', *n* [Ger *furnier* or *fournier* See *supra*] A thin leaf or layer of a more valuable or beautiful material for overlaying an inferior one

Ve-neer'ing, *n.* The act or art of overlaying coarse or inferior wood with thin leaves of a superior material, or the covering thus laid on

Ve-nĕf'ic-al, *a* Venefical [*Rare*]

Vĕn'e fĭce, *n* [Fr *vénéfice*, Pr *venifici*, Sp, Pg & It *veneficio*, Lat *veneficium*, from *venefícus*, poisoning, from *venenum*, poison, and *facere*, to make] The act or practice of poisoning. [*Obs*]

Vĕn'e-fĭ'cial (-fish'al), } *a* [See *supra*] Acting
Vĕn'e-fĭ'cious (-fish'us), } by poison, bewitching [*Obs and rare*] "An old *venefícious* practice" *Browne*

Vĕn'e fĭ'cious-ly (-fish'us-), *adv.* In a venefícious manner, by poison or witchcraft. [*Obs and rare*] *Browne*

Vĕn'e-mous, *a.* Venomous. [*Rare and improper*] See VENOMOUS.

Vĕn'e-nāte, *v t.* [Lat *venenare*, *venenatum*, from *venenum*, poison, It *venenare*, *velenare*, Sp & Pg *venenar*, Pr *verenar* Cf. VENOM.] To poison, to infect with poison, to envenom. [*Rare.*] *Harvey.*

Vĕn'e-nāte, *a.* Infected with poison, poisoned, envenomed. *Woodward.*

Vĕn'e-nā'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of poisoning. **2.** Poison, venom [*Obs.*] *Browne.*

Ve-nē'ne, } *a.* [Lat. *venenosus*, from *venenum*,
Vĕn'e-nōse', } poison, It., Sp., & Pg *venenoso*, Pr *venenos*, *verenos*, *vertnos*, Fr. *vénéneux* Cf. VENOMOUS.] Poisonous, venomous. [*Obs and rare.*]

Vĕn'er-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [L. Lat *venerabilitas*, It. *venerabilità*.] The state or quality of being venerable. [*Obs.*] *More*

Vĕn'er-a-ble, *a.* [Fr *vénérable*, Pr & Sp *venerable*, Pg *veneravel*, It *venerabile*, Lat *venerabilis*.] **1** Capable of being venerated, worthy of veneration or reverence, deserving of honor and respect, as, a *venerable* magistrate, a *venerable* parent

He was a man of eternal sacrifice, and that is always *venerable* *De Quincey*

2 Rendered sacred by religious or other associations, to be regarded with awe and treated with reverence, as, the *venerable* walls of a temple or church.

Vĕn'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being venerable.

Vĕn'er-a-bly, *adv.* In a venerable manner, so as to excite reverence

An awful pile! stands *venerably* great *Addison*

Vĕn'er-āte, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* VENERATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VENERATING.] [Lat. *venerari*, *veneratus*, It *venerare*, Sp & Pg *venerar*, Fr *vénérer*.] To regard with respect and reverence, to reverence, to revere, as, we *venerate* an old, faithful magistrate, we *venerate* parents and elders, we *venerate* men consecrated to sacred offices "Seemed to *venerate* the sacred shade" *Dryden.*

Syn.—To reverence, revere, adore

Vĕn'er-ā'tion, *n.* [Fr *vénération*, Sp *veneracion*, It *venerazione*, Lat *veneratio*.] The act of venerating, or the state of being venerated, the highest degree of respect and reverence, respect mingled with awe, a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity or superiority of a person, or by sacredness of character, and with regard to place, by its consecration to sacred services

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves about us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue *Addison*

Syn.—Awe, reverence, dread See AWE

Vĕn'er-ā'tor, *n.* [Lat., It *veneratore*, Sp *veneradar*.] One who venerates and reverences

Ve-nē're-al (89), *a.* [Lat *venereus*, *venerius*, from *Venus*, *Veneris*, Venus, the goddess of love; It. & Sp *venereo*, Fr. *vénérien*, L. Lat *venerialis* Cf *infra*.]

1 Of, or pertaining to, venery, or sexual love, relating to sexual intercourse

Into the snare I fell
Of fair, fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
Softened with pleasure and voluptuous life *Milton*

2 Arising from sexual intercourse, as, a *venereal* disease, *venereal* virus or poison

3 Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases, as, *venereal* medicines

4 Adapted to excite venereal desire, aphrodisiac

5 Consisting of, or pertaining to, copper, formerly called by chemists *Venus* [*Obs.*] *Boyle*

Ve-nē'rĭe an, *a.* [Fr *vénérien* See *supra*.] Venereal [*Obs and rare.*] *Howell*

Ve-nē're ous, *a.* [Lat *venereus*.] **1** Venereal, aphrodisiac [*Obs.*] **2** Lustful, libidinous [*Rare.*] *Dr. Ham*

Vĕn'er ous, *a.* Venereous [*Obs.*]

Vĕn'er y, *n.* [Lat *Venus*, *Veneris*, the goddess of love] Sexual love, sexual intercourse

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is continence, of unlawful, chastity *Grew*

Vĕn'er-y, *n.* [Fr *venerie*, from O Fr *venerr*, *venoir*, Pr *venar*, Lat *venari*, to hunt.] The act or exercise of hunting, the sports of the chase "Beasts of *venery* and fishes" *Browne*

Vē'ne sĕc'tion, *n.* [N Lat *venæsectio*, from Lat *vena*, a vein, and *sectio*, a cutting.] The act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood, blood letting, phlebotomy

Ve nē'tian, *a.* [Fr *Venetien*, Sp *Veneciano*, It *Veneziano*, *Veneto*, Lat *Venetianus*, *Venetus*.] (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Venice.

Venetian blind, a blind for windows, doors, &c made of thin slats set in a frame often movable on end-pins, and so disposed as to overlap each other when close, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of air and light when in other positions.—*Venetian chalk*, a white, compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth, and the like *Dana.*—*Venetian door*, a door having long, narrow windows or panes of glass on the sides.—*Venetian window*, a window consisting of a main window with a long and narrow window on each side

Ve nē'tian, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Venice

Vĕn'ew (vĕn'yu), } *n.* [Fr *venue*, from *venir*,
Vĕn'ey (Synop., § 130), } p. p. *venu*, *venue*, Lat *venire*, to come See VENUE.] A bout, a thrust, a hit, a turn at fencing [*Rare.*] "A quick *venew* of wit" *Shak.* "Three *veneys* for a dish of stewed prunes." *Shak.*

Veney at wasters, a bout at cudgels [*Obs.*]

Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen *veneys at wasters* with a good fellow for a broken head. *Beau. & Fl.*

Vĕnge, *v. t.* [Fr. *venger*, Pr. *vengar*, *venjar*, Sp. *vengar*, Pg *vingar*, It. *vengiare*, Lat. *vindicare*.] To avenge; to punish. [*Obs.*] See AVENGE and REVENGE. *Shak.*

Vĕnge'a-ble, *a.* [From *venge*.] Revengeful, as, *vengeable* despite. [*Obs and rare.*] *Spenser*

Vĕnge'ançe, *n.* [Fr. *vengeance*, Pr. *venjansa*, Sp *venganza*, Pg *vingança*, It. *vengianza*. See *supra*.] Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or offense, retribution,—often, in a bad sense, passionate or unrestrained revenge "To execute fierce *vengeance* on his foes" *Milton*

To me belongeth *vengeance* and recompense *Deut* xxxii 5

What a vengeance what! emphatically [*Obs.*] "But *what a vengeance* makes thee fly?" *Hudibras.*—*With a vengeance*, with great violence or vehemence, as, to strike one *with a vengeance*

Vĕnge'ançe ly, *adv.* Extremely, excessively, exceedingly [*Obs and low.*] "He loves that *vengeancely*" *Jeaw. & Fl.*

Vĕnge'ful, *a.* Vindictive, retributive, revengeful "*Vengeful* ire" *Milton*

Vĕnge'ful-ly, *adv.* In a vengeful manner, vindictively

Vĕnge'ment, *n.* [O Fr *vengement*, Pr *vengament*, *venjamen*.] Avengement, penal retribution, vengeance [*Obs.*]

Vĕn'ger, *n.* An avenger [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Vē'ni a ble, *a.* [Lat *venabilis*, from *venia*, forgiveness, pardon.] Venial, pardonable [*Obs.*]

Vē'ni a bly, *adv.* In a venable manner, pardonably, excusably [*Obs.*] *Bromne*

Vē'ni al, *a.* [Lat *venalis*, from *venia*, forgiveness, pardon, It *venale*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *venal*, Fr *venel*.]

1 Capable of being forgiven, not heinous, excusable, pardonable, as, a *venial* fault or transgression "'Tis a *venial* slip" *Shak.*

2 Allowed, permitted

Permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblamed *Milton*

Venial sin (*Rom Cath Theol*) a sin which weakens, but does not wholly destroy, sanctifying grace, like mortal or deadly sins. It does not, therefore exclude from absolution and communion, when there is evidence of repentance *Brande*

Vē'ni al'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being venial, or pardonable

They palliate wickedness with the fair pretense of *venality* *Bp Hall*

Vē'ni al ly, *adv.* In a venial manner, pardonably

Vē'ni al ness, *n.* The state or quality of being venial, or pardonable

Ve nī're, or **Ve nī're Fā'ci-as**, *n.* [Lat., make or cause to come.] (*Law*) A judicial writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a certain number of qualified persons to appear in court at a specified time, to serve as jurors in said court. (*b*) A writ in the nature of a summons to cause the party indicted on a penal statute to appear

Vĕn'i son (vĕn'i zn, or ven'zn) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [O Fr *venison*, *veneison*, N Fr *venaison* Pr *venaiso*, *venaso*, *venatio*, from Lat *venatio* See VENATION.]

1 The flesh of edible beasts of chase or game

2 Beasts of the chase [*Obs.*]

☞ In England the word is more especially applied to the flesh of deer, hares, and certain birds called *game*. In the United States it is applied exclusively to the flesh of the deer, or cervine genus of animals

Vĕn'nel, *n.* [Fr *venelle*, small street.]

1 A small or narrow street, an alley or lane [Written also *venell* and *vinell*.]

2 A gutter, a sink [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Vĕn'om, *n.* [O Fr *venim*, *venin*, *velin* N Fr *venin*, Pr *verin*, *veri*, Sp & Pg *veneno*, It *veneno*, *velena*, Lat *venenum*.]

1 Matter fatal or injurious to life, poison "Or hurtful worm with cankered *venom* bite" *Milton*

2 Spite, malice, malignity "The *venom* of such looks" *Shak.*

Syn.—See Poison

Vĕn'om, *v. t.* [O Fr *venimer*, *velimer*, *velmer*, Pr *verenar*, Sp & Pr *venenar*, It *venenare*, *velenare*, Lat *venenare* See *supra*, and cf VENENATE.] To infect with venom, to envenom, to poison [*Rare.*] "*Venomed* vengeance" *Shak.*

Vĕn'om-ous, *a.* [O Eng *venemous*, q. v., Fr *venimeux*, from O Fr *venim*, Pr *venenos*, *verenos*, *verinos*, It., Sp., & Pg *venenoso*, Lat *venenosus*, from *venenum*, poison See VENOM, and cf VENENOSE.]

1 Full of venom, noxious to animal life, poisonous, as, the bite of a serpent may be *venomous*

2 Noxious, mischievous, malignant, spiteful, as, a *venomous* progeny, a *venomous* writer.

Syn.—Mischievous, malignant, spiteful

Vĕn'om ous-ly, *adv.* In a venomous manner, poisonously, malignantly, spitefully

Vĕn'om-ous ness, *n.* The quality of being venomous, poisonousness, noxiousness to animal life, malignity, spitefulness

Ve nōse', *a.* (*Bot.*) Having numerous or conspicuous veins, veiny. *Gray*

Ve nŏs'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being venous

2 (*Med*) A condition in which, as it has been supposed, the blood moves more slowly, is more venous, and the venous blood itself in greater quantity *Dunglison.*

Vē'nous, *a.* [Lat. *venosus*, from *vena*, a vein, It, Sp, & Pg *venoso*, Fr *veineux*.]

1 Of, or pertaining to, a vein, or to veins, contained in veins, as, *venous* blood, which is distinguished from arterial blood by its darker color.

2 (*Bot.*) Marked with veins, veined.

Venous leaf (*Bot.*), a leaf having vessels branching, or variously divided, over its surface

Vĕnt, *n.* [Probably from Fr *vent*, wind, Pr *vent*, *ven*, Pg & It *vento*, Sp *viento*, Lat *ventus*.]

1 A small aperture, a hole, or passage for air or any fluid to escape, as, the *vent* of a cask.

Wounds do bleed at many *vents* *Shak.*
Long 'twas doubtful, both so closely pent,
Which first should issue from the narrow *vent.* *Pope.*

2 Hence, specifically, (*a*) The opening at which the excrements, especially of birds, are discharged, anus (*b*) (*Mil.*) The opening at the breech of a fire arm through which fire is communicated to the charge, touch hole (*c*) (*Arch.*) A crenelle or loop hole *Oxf Gloss* (*d*) (*Steam boilers*) The sectional area of the passage for gases (the calorimeter) divided by the length of the same passage in feet

3 Hence, figuratively, opportunity of escape from confinement or privacy, emission, escape, passage to notice or expression, publication, utterance "Without the *vent* of words" *Milton*

Thou dost make tolerable *vent* of thy spleen *Shak.*

To give vent to to suffer to escape, to let out, to pour forth, as to *give vent to* anger.—*To take vent*, to escape, to become disclosed, to be made public.—*Vent-piece*, in some fire arms a piece of copper containing the vent, and screwed in at the proper position

Vĕnt, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* VENTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VENTING.]

1 To let out at a vent, or small aperture

2 To suffer to escape from confinement, to let out, to utter, to pour forth, as, to *vent* passion or complaint

The queen of heaven did thus her fury *vent* *Dryden.*

3 To utter, to report, to publish [*Obs.*] "By mixing somewhat true to *vent* more lies" *Milton*

Thou hast framed and *vented* very curious orations *Barrow*

Vĕnt, *n.* [Fr *vente*, Sp *venta*, Pg & Pr *venda*, It *vendita*, from Lat *vendere*, *venditum*, to sell.] Sale, opportunity to sell, demand [*Obs.*]

There is no *vent* for any commodity except wool *Sir W Temple*

Vĕnt, *v. t.* [See *supra*.] To vend [*Obs.*] "Therefore did those nations *vent* such spice" *Raleigh.*

Vĕnt, *n.* [Sp *venta*, a poor inn, sale, market, O Fr *vente*, sale, market See VENI, *n.*, *supra*.] A hunting place, an inn [*Obs.*]

Vĕnt, *v. t.* To snuff, to take in air with the nostrils. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Vĕn'ta, *n.* [Sp.] An inn, a vent [*Rare.*]

Vĕnt'age, *n.* [From *vent*, q. v.] A small hole, a vent [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Vĕnt'ail, *n.* [O Fr *ventaille* See AVENTAILE.] That part of the helmet made to be lifted up, the part intended for the admission of air, or for breathing, the visor of a helmet

Her *ventail* up so high that he descried
Her goodly visage and her beauty's pride *Fairfax*

Ven tăn'nă, *n.* [Sp *ventana*, a window, originally a vent hole, or air hole, from Lat *ventus*, wind.] A window [*Obs.*] *Dryden*

Vĕnt'er, *n.* One who vents one who utters, reports, or publishes [*Rare.*] *Barrow.*

Vĕn'ters, *n.* [Lat., probably allied to Gr ἔντερον, the entrails, It., Pg, & It *ventre*, Sp *vientre*.]

1 (*Anat*) (*a*) The abdomen, or lower belly,—formerly applied to any large cavity containing viscera, as the head, thorax and abdomen, called the three *venters* (*b*) The uterus or womb (*c*) The belly of a muscle

2 (*Law*) A mother, as, A has a son B by one *venter*, and a daughter C by another *venter*, children by different *venters*

Vĕnt'-hōle, *n.* **1** A small hole for the passage of air, as in a cask a vent *Ogilvie*

2 (*Casting*) A hole pierced through a mold for the escape of air and gas

Vĕn'ti-dŭct, *n.* [From Lat *ventus*, gen *venti*, wind, and *ductus*, a leading, conduit, from *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead.] A passage for wind or air, a passage or pipe for ventilating apartments *Gwilt.*

Vĕn'ti lāte, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* VENTILATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VENTILATING.] [Lat *ventilare*, *ventilatum*, from *ventulus*, a slight wind, diminutive of *ventus*, wind It *ventilare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr. *ventilar*, Fr *ventiler*, O Fr *venteler*.]

1 To fan with wind, to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind, to furnish supplies of fresh air to, to air, as, to *ventilate* a room, to *ventilate* a cellar, to *ventilate* a mine

2 To winnow, to fan, as, to *ventilate* wheat.

3 To sift and examine, to bring out and expose to penetrating scrutiny, to expose to examination and discussion, to make public, as, to *ventilate* questions of policy *Ayliffe.*

Vĕn'ti-lā'tion, *n.* [Fr *ventilation*, Sp. *ventilacion*, It *ventilazione*, Lat *ventilatio*.]

1 The act of ventilating, or the state of being

ventilated, free exposure to air; supply of air furnished "Insuring, for the laboring man, better *ventilation*, personal and domestic cleanliness" *F W Robertson*

2. The act of refrigerating or cooling, refrigeration; as, *ventilation* of the blood [*Obs*] *Harvey*

3. The act of fanning or winnowing, for the purpose of separating chaff and dust from the grain

4. The act of sifting and bringing out to view or examination, the act of giving vent or expression, discussion, public exposure "*Ventilation* of his thoughts" *Wotton*

The *ventilation* of these points diffused them to the knowledge of the world *By Hall*

Vĕn'tĭ-lā'tĭve, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or adapted to secure, ventilation, ventilating, as, *ventilative* apparatus

Vĕn'tĭ-lā'tor, *n* [Fr *ventilateur*, Sp *ventilador*, It *ventilatore*, Lat *ventilator*] A contrivance or machine for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure

Ven-tōse', *a.* Windy, flatulent *Richardson*

Ven-tōse', *n* [Fr *ventouse*] A cupping glass [*Obs*] "Hollow concavities like to *ventoses* or cupping-glasses" *Holland*

Ven-tōse', *n* [Fr, from Lat *ventosus*, windy, from *ventus*, wind] The sixth month of the French republican calendar dating from September 22, 1792 It commenced February 19 or 20, and ended March 20 See VENDÉMIAIRE

Ven-tōs'ĭ-ty, *n* [Fr *ventosité*, Pr *ventositat*, Sp *ventosidad*, Pg *ventosidade*, It *ventosita*, Lat *ventositas*, from *ventosus*, windy, from *ventus*, wind]

1 The state or quality of being ventose, windiness, flatulence *Bacon.*

2 Vainglory, pride

Vĕnt'-pĕg, *n* A peg to stop a vent

Vĕnt'-pĭn, *n* A pin to stop a vent-hole

Vĕn'tral, *a* [Fr & Sp *ventral*, It *ventrale*, Lat *ventralis*, from *venter*, the belly]

1 Belonging to the belly, or the surface of the body opposite to the back, or dorsal side, — in fishes, sometimes restricted to the part of this surface anterior to the anus, as, *ventral* fins

2. (*Bot*) Of, or pertaining to, that side of an organ, &c, which faces toward the center of a flower *Gray*

Ventral fin, in fishes, a fin between the anus and the throat [See *Illust* of *Fin*]

Vĕn'tri-cle (vĕn'trĭ kl), *n* [Fr *ventricule*, Sp *ventriculo*, It *ventricolo*, Lat *ventriculus*, the stomach, a ventricle, dim of *venter*, the belly]

1 A small cavity [*Obs*]

These [ideas] are begot in the *ventricle* of memory *Shak*

2 The stomach [*Obs*]

Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my *ventricle* digests what I put into it *Hale*

3 (*Anat*) A cavity of the animal body, as of the brain, or larynx, especially, either of the two cavities of the heart which communicate with the auricles, and by contraction propel the blood through the arteries

Ventricose Corolla

Vĕn-trĭc'ū-lar, *a* [Fr *ventriculaire*, It *ventricolare*, N Lat *ventricularis*] Of, or pertaining to, a ventricle

Ven-trĭc'ū-lous, *a* [Lat *ventriculosus*] Somewhat distended in the middle.

Vĕn'tri-lo-cū'tion, *n* [From Lat *venter*, the belly, and *loculio*, I speak, from *loqui*, *locutus*, to speak] The act or art of speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist, ventriloquism

Vĕn'tri-lō'qui-al, *a* Pertaining to ventriloquism

Ven-trĭl'o-quĭsm, *n* [Fr *ventriloque*, It *ventriloquo*, from Lat *ventriloquus*, speaking from the belly See *infra*] The act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some other place, as from the opposite side of the room, from the cellar, &c

Ven-trĭl'o-quĭst, *n* One who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant or different place

Ven-trĭl'o-quīze, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* VENTRILOQUIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* VENTRILOQUIZING] To practice ventriloquism

Ven-trĭl'o-quŏus, *a* [Lat *ventriloquus*, from *venter*, the belly, and *loqui*, *locutus*, to speak, It *ventriloquo*, Sp *ventrilocuo*, Fr *ventriloque*] Speaking in such a manner as to make the sound appear to come from a place remote from the speaker

Ven-trĭl'o-quy, *n.* The same as VENTRILOQUISM.

Vĕnt'ūre (vĕnt'yŭr), *n* [O Fr *adventure*, *aventure*, Pr *aventura*, Sp & Pg *aventura*, *ventura*, It *avventura*, *ventura*, L Lat. *adventura*, *aventura*. See ADVENTURE]

1. An undertaking of chance or danger, the risking of something upon an event which can not be foreseen with certainty, a hazard

I, in this *venture*, double gains pursue *Dryden*

2. An event that is not, or can not be, foreseen, chance, hap, contingency; luck.

3 The thing put to hazard, a stake; a risk; especially, something sent to sea in trade.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted *Shak*

At a venture, at hazard, without seeing the end or mark, without foreseeing the issue "A bargain *at a venture* made" *Hudibras*

A certain man drew a bow *at a venture* 1 *Kings* xxii 34

Vĕnt'ūre (53), *v. i* [*imp.* & *p p* VENTURED, *p pr* & *vb n* VENTURING] [O Fr *aventurer*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *aventurar*, It *avventurare* See *supra*]

1 To hazard one's self, to have the courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say something, to dare

2 To run a hazard or risk "Who freights a ship to *venture* on the seas" *Dryden*

To venture at, or *to venture on* or *upon*, to dare to engage in, to attempt without any certainty of success, as, it is rash to *venture upon* such a project "When I *venture at* the comic style" *Waller*

Vĕnt'ūre (vĕnt'yŭr), *v t* **1** To expose to hazard, to risk, as, to *venture* one's person in a balloon.

I am afraid, yet I'll *venture* it *Shak*

2 To put or send on a venture or chance, as, to *venture* a horse to the West Indies

3 To confide in, to rely on, to trust to [*Rare and illegitimate*]

A man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one whom he would not *venture* to feel his pulse. *Addison*

Vĕnt'ūr er (vĕnt'yŭr-er), *n* **1** One who ventures or puts to hazard, an adventurer

2 A strumpet, a prostitute [*Rare*] "Common *venturer*" *Webster*, 1607

Vĕnt'ūre-sŏme (vĕnt'yŭr sum), *a* Inclined to venture, not loth to run risk or danger, venturous, bold, daring, intrepid, as, a *venturesome* boy

Vĕnt'ūre sŏme ly, *adv* In a venturesome or daring manner, boldly, daringly

Vĕnt'ūre sŏme-ness, *n* The quality of being venturesome, boldness *Ashley*

Vĕnt'ūr oŭs, *a* [O Fr & Pr *aventuros*, Sp & Pg *venturoso*, It *avventuroso*, *venturoso* See *supra*] Daring, bold, hardy, fearless, venturesome, intrepid, adventurous, as, a *venturous* soldier

With *venturous* arm
He plucked, he tasted *Milton*

Vĕnt'ūr oŭs ly, *adv* In a venturous manner daringly, fearlessly, boldly

Vĕnt'ūr oŭs ness, *n* The quality of being venturous, boldness, hardiness intrepidity

Vĕn'ūe, *n* (*Law*) A neighborhood or near place, the place or county in which an act or fact is alleged to have happened, the place where an action is laid [Written also *venue*]

The twelve men who are to try the cause must be of the same *venue* where the demand is made *Blackstone*

☞ In certain cases the court has power to change the *venue* which is to direct the trial to be had in a different county from that where the *venue* is laid

To lay a venue to allege a place

Vĕn'ūe, *n* A bout, a hit, a turn, a veney [*Rare*] See VENEY

Vĕn'ŭ lĭte (49), *n* [From *Venus*, 4, and Gr λίθος, a stone] A petrified shell of the genus *Venus* [*Obs*]

Vĕn'ŭ lōse', *a* [Lat *venula*, a small vein] (*Bot*) Full of small veins *Gray*

Vē'nus, *n* [Lat *Venus*, *Veneris*, the goddess of love, the planet Venus]

1 (*Myth*) The goddess of female beauty and of love, that is, beauty or love deified

2 (*Astron*) One of the planets, the second in order from the sun, its orbit lying between that of Mercury and that of the Earth, at a mean distance from the sun of about 69,000,000 miles Its diameter is 7900 miles, and its sidereal period 224 7 days As the morning star, it was called by the ancients *Lucifer*, as the evening star, *Hesperus*

3 (*Chem*) The metal copper, — so called by the old chemists and alchemists [*Obs*]

4 (*Conch*) A genus of bivalve mollusks, including the common clam

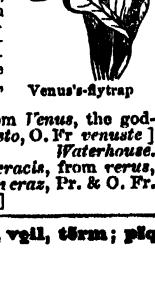

Venus's-flytrap

Venus comb (*Bot*), an annual plant of the genus *Scandix*, shepherd's needle *Lee* — *Venus fan* (*Zool*), a much branched and reticulated species of *Gorgonia* *Baird* — *Venus's-flytrap* (*Bot*), a plant (*Dionæa muscipula*) remarkable for the sensitiveness of its leaves, which close suddenly when touched, so as to seize and hold fast insects which alight upon it or brush against its leaves — *Venus's-looking-glass*, an annual plant of the genus *Campanula*, allied to the bell-flower — *Venus's-navelwort*, a plant of the genus *Omphalodes*, so named from the shape of its seeds, which are round, and have a depression in the center

Ve nŭst', *a* [Lat *venustus*, from *Venus*, the goddess of love, It, Sp, & Pg *venusto*, O Fr *venuste*] Beautiful [*Rare*] *Waterhouse.*

Ve-rā'cĭoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *verax*, *veracis*, from *verus*, true, It & Fr. *verace*, Sp. & Pg *veraz*, Pr. & O. Fr. *veral*, Fr *vrai*, from Lat *veracis*]

1. Observant of truth; habitually disposed speak truth; truthful.

2. Characterized by truth; true; not false.

The young, ardent soul that enters on this world with her purpose, with *veracious* insight, will find it a mad one. *Carly*

Ve-rā'cĭoŭs-ly, *adv.* In a veracious manner, truthfully

Ve-răc'ĭ-ty, *n.* [Fr. *véracité*, Sp *veracidad*, P *veracidade*, It. *veracità*] The state or quality being veracious, habitual observance of truth truthfulness, truth, as, a man of *veracity*.

☞ It is applied, with less propriety, to things; as, t *veracity* of a fact

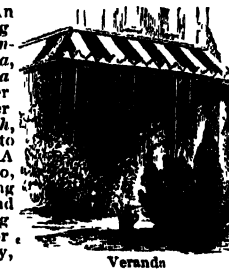

Veranda

Ve răn'dā, *n* [An Oriental word, Pg *varanda*, Sp. *baranda*, Malay *bāranda*, *burandu*, Skr *varanda*, Hind & Per *bārāmadah*, from Per *bar*, up, and *āmadah*, p p of *āmadan*, to come] (*Arch*) (*a*) A kind of open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main building (*b*) A light, open portico or outer gallery, with a sloping roof

Ve rā'trĭ ā, } *n.* [Fr *veratrine*]
Vĕr'a trĭ'nā, } Lat *veratrina*, fro
Ve-rā'trĭne (Synop, § 130), } Lat *veratrum*, h
lebore See *infra*] (*Chem*) A vegetable alkaloi obtained from *Veratrum sabadilla*, *V album*, & It is generally obtained as a crystalline powde nearly white, very acrid and poisonous, and excit dangerous sneezing In the form of a tincture or a ointment, it is much used as an external applicatio in neuralgia and obstinate rheumatic pains *Gregory*

Ve rā'trum, *n* [Lat *veratrum*, hellebore, It, Sp & Pg *veratro*] (*Bot*) A genus of plants havin very poisonous qualities, from which veratria is ob tained

Vĕrb (14), *n* [O & N Fr *verbe*, Pr *verba*, *verb* Sp, Pg, & It *verbo*, Lat *verbum*, a word, verb]

1 A word, a vocable [*Obs*] *South*

2 (*Gram*) A word which affirms or predicate something of some person or thing, a part of speec expressing being, action, or the suffering of action

Vĕr'bal, *a* [Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *verbal*, It *verbale* Lat *verbalis*, from *verbum*, a word]

1 Expressed in words, addressed to the ear spoken, oral, not written, as, a *verbal* message a *verbal* contract, *verbal* testimony

Made she no *verbal* question? *Shak*

2 Consisting in, relating to, or having to do with words only, dealing with words rather than things as, a *verbal* dispute, a *verbal* critic "And loses though but *verbal*, his reward" *Milton* "Mere *verbal* refinements, instead of substantial knowledge" *Whewell*

3 Having word answering to word, literal, as a *verbal* translation

4 Abounding with words, verbose [*Obs*] *Shak*

5 (*Gram*) Derived directly from a verb, as, a *verbal* noun.

Vĕr'bal, *n* (*Gram*) A noun derived from a verb

Vĕr'bal-ĭsm, *n* Something expressed verbally or orally

Vĕr'bal ĭst, *n.* A literal adherent to, or a minute critic of, words

Ver-băl'ĭ-ty, *n* State or quality of being verbal, mere words, bare literal expression [*R*] *Became*

Vĕr'bal ĭ zā'tion, *n* The act of verbalizing, or the state of being verbalized

Vĕr'bal-ĭze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* VERBALIZED *p pr* & *vb n* VERBALIZING] [Fr *verbaliser*] To convert into a verb, to make verbal, to verbify

Vĕr'bal-ly, *adv* **1** In a verbal manner, by words spoken, orally *South*

2 Word for word, as, to translate *verbally*

Ver-bā'rĭ-an, *a* Of, or pertaining to, words, verbal. [*Rare*] "A *verbarian* attorney general" *Coleridge*

Ver-bās'cum, *n.* [Lat] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including the mullein

Ver-bā'tĭm, *adv* [L Lat, from Lat *verbum*, word] Word for word, in the same words, as, to tell a story *verbatim* as another has related it

Ver-bē'nā, *n.* [Lat *verbenaca*, vervain, L & N Lat *verbena*, id, from Lat *verbena*, a bough or branch of laurel, olive, or myrtle, a sacred bough, It, Sp, & Pg *verbena*, Pr *verbena*, *vervena*, *berbena*, Fr *verveine* Cf VERVAIN] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, of which several species are extensively cultivated, some for their lemon-scented, fragrant foliage, and others for the great beauty of their flowers, vervain.

Vĕr'be-nāte, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VERBENATED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* VERBENATING.] [Lat *verbenare*, *verbenatum*. See *supra*] To strew with vervain

Vĕr'ber-āte, *v. t.* [Lat *verberare*, *verberatum*, from *verber*, a lash, a whip, It *verberare*, Sp. & Pr *verberar*.] To beat, to strike. [*Obs.*]

Vĕr'ber-ā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *verberation*, Sp. *verberacion*, Pg. *verberação*, Lat. *verberatio.*]
1. The act of verberating, a beating, or striking blows. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The impulse of a body, which causes sound.

Vĕr'bi-āge, *n* [Fr *verbiage*, from O. Fr *verbe*, a word. See VERB] The use of many words without necessity, superabundance of words, profusion of expression with little substance or sense, verbosity, wordiness
The barren *verbiage* current among men *Tennyson*

Vĕrb'i-fȳ, *v. t* [Lat *verbum*, verb, word, and *facere*, to make] To make into a verb, to use as a verb, to verbalize [*Rare*]

Ver-bōse', *a* [Lat *verbosus*, from *verbum*, a word, It., Sp, & Pg *verboso*, Fr *verbeux*] Abounding in words, using or containing more words than are necessary, tedious by a multiplicity of words, prolix, wordy, as, a *verbose* speaker, a *verbose* argument

Ver-bōse'ly, *adv* In a verbose manner, wordily

Ver-bōse'ness, *n* The state or quality of being verbose, verbosity

Ver-bŏs'i-ty, *n* [Fr *verbosité*, Pr *verbositat*, Sp *verbosidad*, Pg. *verbosidade*, It *verbosita*, Lat *verbositas.*] The quality of being verbose, employment of a superabundance of words, the use of more words than are necessary, prolixity
The worst fault, by far, is the extreme diffuseness and *verbosity* of his style *Jeffrey*

Vĕrd, *n* [Lat *viridis*, green See *infra*]
1 (*Forest Law*) (*a*) The privilege of cutting green wood within a forest for fuel (*b*) The right of pasturing animals in the forest *Burrill*
2 Verdancy, greenness [*Obs*]

Vĕr'dan-cy, *n* [See VERDANT]
1. The quality or condition of being verdant, greenness
2 Hence, rawness, inexperience, foolishness, liability to deception, as, the *verdancy* of a countryman.

Vĕr'dant, *a* [Fr *verdoyant*, p pr of *verdoyer*, to be verdant, to grow green, O Fr *verdoier*, *verdeier*, Pr *verdejar*, Sp *verdear*, Pg *verdejar*, *verdear*, It *verdeggiare*, Lat *viridare*, p pr *viridans*, from *viridis*, green, from *virere*, to be green]
1 Covered with growing plants or grass, green, fresh, as, *verdant* fields, a *verdant* lawn
I et the earth
Put forth the *verdant* grass *Milton*
2 Green in knowledge, ignorant of the ways of the world, easily overreached, raw, green, as, a *verdant* youth [*Colloq*]

Vĕrd'-an-tique' (-an tēk'), *n* [Fr, from *verd*, *vert*, green, and *antique*, ancient It *verde antico*]
1 A green incrustation on ancient coins, brass or copper, produced by the action of time *Lavoisier*
2 (*Min*) (*a*) A mottled green serpentine marble (*b*) A green porphyry, used as marble, and called *oriental verd antique* *Dana*

Vĕr'dant-ly, *adv* In a verdant manner, freshly, flourishingly

Vĕr'der-er, } *n* [Fr *verdier*, L Lat *viridarius*,
Vĕr'der-or, } from Lat *viridis*, Fr *verd*, *vert*, green] (*Eng Law*) An officer who has the charge of the king's forest, to preserve the vert and venison, keep the assizes, view, receive, and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses. *Blackstone*

Vĕr'dict, *n.* [L Lat *verdictum*, *vereductum*, from Lat *vere*, truly, and *dictum*, a saying, a word, from *dicere*, *dictum*, to say]
1 (*Law*) The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their examination and determination, the finding or decision of a jury on the matter legally submitted to them in the course of the trial of a cause
2 Decision, judgment, opinion pronounced, as, to be condemned by the *verdict* of the public
These were enormities condemned by the *verdict* of common humanity *South*
Two generations have since confirmed the *verdict* which was pronounced on that night *Macaulay*

Vĕr'di-grīs (vĕr'dĭ grees), *n* [Fr *verd-de-gris*, *vert de-gris*, apparently from *verd*, *vert*, green, *de*, of, and *gris*, gray, but really a corruption of N Lat. *viride aeris*, green of brass, equivalent to Lat *aerugo*, Fr *verdet*] (*Chem*) The bibasic acetate of copper In an impure state, it is much used as a green pigment, in a pure state, it is employed in medicine.
Verdigris green, clear bluish green, the color of verdigris

Vĕr'di-ter, *n* [Fr *verd-de-terre*, i e, earth green, Ger *erdgrün*] (*Chem*) An azure blue substance made by the decomposition of nitrate of copper by chalk; — in composition, a hydrous carbonate of copper.

Vĕr'di-tūre (53), *n* [See *supra*] The faintest and palest green.

Vĕr'doy, *a.* (*Her*) Charged with leaves, fruits, flowers, and the like, — said of a border. *Weale*

Ver-dŭ'go, *n.* [Sp] An executioner; also, a severe stroke. [*Obs.*] *Beau & Fl.*

Ver-dŭ'go-ship, *n.* The office or person of an executioner; a hangman or his occupation. [*Obs*]

Vĕrd'ūre (vĕrd'yur, 53), *n.* [Fr. *verdure*, from *verd*, *vert*, Lat. *viridis*, green, Pr., Sp, Pg, & It *verdura.*] Green, greenness, freshness of vegetation, as, the *verdure* of the meadows in June.
A wide expanse of living *verdure*, cultivated gardens, shady groves, fertile cornfields, flowed round it like a sea. *Motley*

Vĕrd'ūre-less, *a* Destitute of verdure.

Vĕrd'ūr-oŭs (vĕrd'yur us), *a* Covered with verdure, clothed with the fresh green of vegetables, as, *verdurous* pastures

Vĕr'e-cund, *a.* [Lat *verecundus*, from *verері*, to feel awe, It *verecondo*, Fr *verecond*] Bashful, modest [*Obs and rare*] *Wotton*

Vĕr'e-cŭnd'i-oŭs, *a* Bashful, verecund [*Obs*]

Vĕr'e cŭnd'i ty, *n* The state or quality of being verecund, bashfulness, modesty, blushing [*Obs. and rare*]

Vĕr'ga-lieu (-lōō), } *n* A valuable variety of pear,
Vĕr'ga-lōō, } having a high and very agreeable flavor, — more properly called *White Doyenne* [Written also *virgaloo*] *Downing*
☞ This is often confounded with *virgouleuse*, which is a different variety

Vĕrge (14), *n* [Fr *verge*, Pr *verga*, *vergua*, Sp, Pg, & It *verga*, Lat *virga*, from *virere*, to be green]
1 A rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority, the mace of a dean
2 The stick or wand with which persons are admitted tenants, by holding it in the hand, and swearing fealty to the lord On this account, such tenants are called *tenants by the verge* [*Law*]
3 (*Arch*) The shaft of a column, or a small ornamental shaft *Oxf Gloss*
4 The spindle of a watch-balance *Simmonds*
5 (*Eng Law*) The compass or extent of the king's court, within which is bounded the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household — so called from the verge or staff which the marshal bears *Cowell*

Vĕrge, *n* [See VERGE, *v t*, and VIRGE]
1 The extreme side or edge of any thing which has some extent of length, the brink, edge, border, margin "On the *verge* of noon" *W Scott*
"The inclusive *verge* of golden metal" *Shak*
Even though we go to the extreme *verge* of possibility to invent a supposition favorable to it, the theory implies an absurdity *J S Mill*
2 (*Hort*) (*a*) The edge or outside of a border (*b*) A slip of grass adjoining to gravel walks, and dividing them from the borders in the parterre-garden
Syn — Border, edge, rim, brim, margin, brink

Vĕrge, *v. t* [*imp & p p* VERGED, *p pr & vb n* VERGING] [Lat *vergere*]
1 To tend downward, to bend, to slope, as, a hill *verges* to the north
2 To border upon, to tend, to incline, to approach
Our soul, from original instinct, *vergeth* toward him as its center *Barrow*
I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labor and sorrow *Swift*

Vĕrge'-bōard, *n* (*Arch*) The projecting ornament of wood work upon the gable of a house, used extensively in the fifteenth century barge board

Vĕr'gen cy, *n* 1 The act of verging or approaching, approach, proximity [*Rare*]
2 (*Opt*) The reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, used as a measure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays *Lloyd*

Vĕr'ger, *n* [Fr *verger*, from *verge*, a rod See VERGE]
1 One who carries a verge or emblem of office, an attendant upon a dignitary, as on a bishop, a dean, a justice, and the like [*Law*] *Stroud*
2 The beadle of a cathedral church, a pew opener or attendant *Simmonds.*

Vĕr'ger, *n* [Fr] A garden or orchard [*Obs*]

Ver gĕtte', *n* [Fr] (*Her*) A pallet or small pale, hence, a shield divided by pallets or paces

Vĕr'gou-leuse, *n* [Fr *virgouleuse*, a kind of pear from Virgoule, near Limoges Cf VIRGOULEUSE] A variety of pear, the virgouleuse See VIRGOULEUSE

Ve rĭd'ic al, *a* [Lat *veridicus*, fr *verus*, true, and *dicere*, to say, tell, It & Sp *veridico*, Fr *veridique*] Telling truth, truthful veracious [*R*] *Carlyle*

Vĕr'i fi'a-ble, *a* [From *verify*] Capable of being verified, admitting of proof or confirmation by incontestable evidence

Vĕr'i fi-cā'tion, *n* [Fr *verification*, Sp *verificacion*, It *verificazione*] The act of verifying or proving to be true or correct, or the state of being verified, establishment as true, confirmation, authentication
Verification of an equation (*Math*), the operation of testing the equation of a problem, to see whether it expresses truly the conditions of the problem *Math Dict*

Vĕr'i-fi-cā'tive, *a* Serving to verify, verifying

Vĕr'i-fī'er, *n* One who verifies, proves, or makes appear to be true

Vĕr'i-fȳ, *v t* [*imp & p p* VERIFIED, *p pr & vb n.* VERIFYING] [Fr *vérifier*, Pr, Sp, & Pg. *verificar*, It & L Lat *verificare*, from Lat. *verus*, true, and *facere*, to make]
1. To prove to be true or correct, to establish the truth of; to confirm.
This is *verified* by a number of examples. *Bacon.*
So shalt thou best fulfill, best *verify*,
The prophets old. *Milton.*
2 To confirm or establish the authenticity of by examination or competent evidence, to authenticate.
"To *verify* our title with their lives" *Shak.*

Ve rĭl'o-quent, *a.* [Lat. *verus*, true, and *loquens*, *loquentis*, p pr of *loquere*, to speak] Speaking truth, truthful [*Obs*]

Vĕr'i ly, *adv* [From *very*] 1 In a very or true manner, in truth, in fact, certainly
2 With great confidence, really, truly, as, it was *verily* thought the enterprise would succeed.

Vĕr'i-sĭm'i lar, *a* [Lat *verisimilis*, from *verus*, true, and *similis*, like, resembling, similar, It. & O. Fr *verisimile*, Sp *verisimil*, N Fr *vraisemblable*. Cf SIMILAR] Having the appearance of truth; probable, likely [*Rare*] *White.*

Vĕr'i si mĭl'i tūde, *n* [O Fr *vérisimilitude*, Sp. *verisimilitud*, It *verisimilitudine*, Lat. *verisimilitudo* See *supra*] The state or quality of being verisimilar, the appearance of truth, probability, likelihood "All that gives *verisimilitude* to a narrative" *W Scott.*
Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult *Glanville*

Vĕr'i si mĭl'i ty, *n* Verisimilitude [*Obs*]

Vĕr'i sĭm'i loŭs, *a* Verisimilar [*Obs*]

Vĕr'i-ta-ble, *a* [Fr *veritable*, It *veritevole*, from Lat *veritas*, truth See VERITY] Agreeable to truth or to fact, actual, real, true "The *veritable* Deity" *Sir W Hamilton.*

Vĕr'i ta bly, *adv* In a veritable manner, really, truly

Vĕr'i ty, *n* [Fr *verité*, Pr *veritat*, *vertat*, Sp *verdad*, Pg *verdade*, It *verita*, Lat *veritas*, from *verus*, true]
1 The quality of being very true, or real, consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing to fact, truth
It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is despised *South*
2 A true assertion or tenet "Every syllable a faithful *verity*" *Shak.*
By this it seems to be a *verity* *Davies*

Vĕr'jŭice, *n* [Fr *verjus*, that is, the juice of green fruits, from *vert*, *verd*, green, and *jus*, juice] The sour juice of crab apples of green or unripe grapes, apples, and the like, also, a kind of vinegar made from such juice *Brande.*

Vĕr'mĭ, *n* See VERMES

Vĕr'mĭl, *n* [See VERMIL] 1 Vermilion, also, the color of vermilion, a bright, beautiful red. "Snowy substance sprent with *vermeil*" *Spenser.*
2 Silver-gilt or gilt bronze *Simmonds.*

Vĕr'me ōl'o gĭst, *n* One who treats of vermes, or worms, a helmintho ogist

Vĕr'me ōl'o gy, *n* [From Lat *vermes*, worms, and Gr λογος, discourse] A discourse or treatise on worms, or that part of natural history which treats of them, helminthology [*Rare*]

Vĕr'mĭ-fōrm, *n pl* [Lat *vermes*, pl of *vermis*, a worm] Worms See WORM

Ver mĭf'ŭgs, *n* [Lat *vermis*, worm] (*Zool*) A genus of gasteropodous molluska having a tubular, twisted, worm like shell

Vĕr'mi çĕl'lĭ (vĕr'me chĕl'lĭ, *or* vĕr'me sĕl'lĭ), *n.* [It *vermicelli*, pl of *vermicello*, strictly a little worm, Lat *vermiculus*, dim of *vermis*, a worm] The flour of a hard, small grained wheat made into dough, and forced through slender cylinders or pipes till it takes a slender, worm-like form, whence the Italian name

Ver-mĭc'ŭ-lāte (ver mĭk'ŭs), *a* [From Lat *vermis*, a worm] Of, or pertaining to, worms, wormy

Ver mĭc'ŭ lar, *a* [Fr *vermiculaire*, Sp & Pg *vermicular*, It *vermiculare*, *vermicolare* N Lat. *vermicularis*, from *vermiculus*, a little worm, dim of *vermis*, a worm] Pertaining to, or resembling, a worm, shaped like a worm, especially, resembling the motion of a worm, as, the *vermicular* motion of the intestines, — called also *peristaltic.*
Vermicular work See under VERMICULATE, *v t.*

Ver-mĭc'ŭ lāte, *v t* [*imp & p.* VERMICULATED, *p pr & vb n* VERMICULATING] [Lat *vermiculari*, to be full of worms, hence *vermiculatus*, p p inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, It *vermicolato*, Fr *vermiculé*, from Lat *vermiculus*, a little worm See *supra*] To inlay, to form, as work by inlaying which resembles the tracks of worms, or appears as if formed by the motion of worms

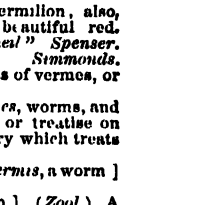
Vermiculated Work.

Vermiculated work (*Arch*), rustic work so wrought as to have the appearance of having been eaten into or tracked by worms or so as to have the form of convoluted worms, — called also *vermicular work* *Gwilt.*

Ver mĭc'ŭ-lāte, *a* 1 Worm-like in shape; covered with worm-like elevations *Henslow.*
2 Crawling or creeping like a worm, hence, creeping, insinuating, sophistical. "*Vermiculate* logic" *R Choate.*

Ver-mic'ū-lā'tion, *n.* [Lat *vermiculatio*, Fr. *vermiculacion*]
1 The act or operation of moving in the form of a worm, continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines
2. The act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

Vēr'mi-cūle, *n* [Lat *vermiculus*, diminutive of *vermis*, a worm] A little worm or grub, also, a worm like body [*Rare*] *Derham*

Ver-mic'ū-līte (49), *n* [Lat. *vermiculus*, diminutive of *vermis*, worm, and Gr λίθος, stone] (*Min*) A mineral having a granular, scaly structure, and resembling steatite in appearance, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and magnesia,—so called because the scales, when heated, open out into worm-like threads *Dana*

Ver-mic'ū-lōse', } *a* [Lat *vermiculosus*, It *ver-*
Ver-mic'ū-lous, } *micoloso* See *supra*]
1. Containing worms, full of worms or grubs
2 Resembling worms

Vēr'mi-fōrm, *a* [Fr, Sp, & It *vermiforme*, N Lat *vermiformis*, from Lat *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form] Having the form or shape of a worm, as the *vermiform* process of the cerebellum

Ver-mif'ū-gal, *a* [Fr *vermifuge*, Sp & It *vermifugo*, N Lat *vermifugus*, from Lat *vermis*, a worm, and *fugare*, to drive away, from *fugere*, to flee] (*Med*) Tending to prevent or destroy vermin, or to expel worms

Vēr'mi-fūge, *n* [Fr, *vermifuge*, Sp & It *vermifugo*, N Lat *vermifugum* See *supra*] (*Med*) A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies, an anthelmintic

Vēr'm...l, *n* [Fr & Pr *vermeil*, It *vermiglio*, Pg *vermelho*, Sp *bermejo*, L Lat *vermiculus* from Lat *vermiculus*, a little worm, N Lat that little worm which furnishes the scarlet color, from Lat *vermis*, a worm] Vermilion, vermeil [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Ver-mil'lion (ver mil'yun), *n* [Fr *vermillon*, Pr *vermelho*, *vermello*, *vermillo*, It *vermiglione*, Pg *vermelhão*, Sp *bermellon*, L Lat *vermilium* See VERMIL, and cf CRIMSON]
1 A substance consisting of sulphuret or sulphide of mercury, especially when in the form of a fine powder It is of a bright, beautiful red color, and is much used as a pigment, and to color wafers, sealing wax, and the like It is sometimes found native, of a red or brown color, and is then called *cinnabar*
2 The cochineal See COCHINEAL
3 A beautiful red color, a lively and brilliant red, as, cheeks of *vermilion*

☞ The kermes insect has long been used for dyeing red or scarlet It was formerly known as the *worm due vermiculus* or *vermiculum* and the cloth was called *vermiculata* Hence came the French *vermeil* for any red dye, and hence the modern name *vermilion* although the substance it denotes is very different from the kermes, being a compound of mercury and sulphur *Hunt*

Ver mil'lion (ver mil'yun) *v t* To color with vermilion, or as if with vermilion, to dye red, to cover with a delicate red

Vēr'mi-ly, *n* Vermeil, vermilion [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Vēr'min, *n sing & pl* used chiefly as plural [It *vermine*, Pr *vermena*, It *vermine*, L Lat *vermen*, a worm, from Lat *vermis*, a worm]
1 An animal in general [*Obs*] "Wherein were all manner of four-footed beasts of the earth, and *vermin*, and worms, and fowls of the air" *Acts* x 12, *Geneva Bible*

This crocodile is a mischievous four-footed beast a dangerous *vermin*, used to both elements *Holland*

2 A noxious or mischievous animal, especially, collectively, petty noxious little animals or insects as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, and the like

Great injuries these *vermin*, mice and rats do in the field *Mortimer*

They disdain such *vermin* when the mighty boar of the forest is before them *Burke*

3 Hence, noxious human beings,—so called in contempt

Ye are my prisoners, base *vermin* *Hudibras*

Vēr'mi-nāte, *v t* [Lat *verminare*, to have worms, from *vermis*, a worm] To breed vermin

Vēr'mi-nā'tion, *n* [Lat *verminatio*]
1. Generation or breeding of vermin *Derham*
2. A griping of the bowels

Vēr'min-ly, *a.* Like vermin, of the nature of vermin [*Obs*]

Vēr'min-ly, *adv* In the manner of vermin, like vermin. [*Obs*]

Vēr'min-ōŭs, *a* [Fr *verminueux*, Pr *vermenos*, Sp, Pg, & It *verminoso*, Lat. *verminosus*, from *vermis*, a worm]
1 Pending to breed vermin, full of, or infested by, vermin

The *verminous* disposition of the body *Harvey*

2 Caused by, or arising from the presence of, vermin, as, *verminous* disease

Vēr'min-ōŭs-ly, *adv* In a verminous manner, so as to breed vermin, as if infested by vermin.

Ver mip'a rous, *a.* [From Lat. *vermis*, a worm, and *parere*, to bring forth, Sp. *vermiparo*.] Producing worms *Browne.*

Ver miv'o-rous, *a.* [From Lat *vermis*, a worm, and *vorare*, to devour, It & Sp *vermivoro*, Fr. *vermivore*] Devouring worms, feeding on worms; as, *vermivorous* birds.

Ver-mŏnt'er, *n.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Vermont

Vēr'mont-ēse', *n sing & pl.* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Vermont, in the plural, the people of Vermont,—used in colloquial or humorous language

Ver-nāc'ū-lar, *a.* [Fr *vernaculaire*, Sp. & Pg *vernaculo*, It. *vernacolo*, Lat *vernaculus*, born in one's house, native, from *verna*, a slave born in his master's house, a native] Belonging to the country of one's birth, one's own by birth or nature, native, as, English is our *vernacular* language.

He became the favorite of his instructor, whose regard he appears to have particularly conciliated by his skill in the *vernacular* dialect of the Celtic tongue *Pinkerton*

Which in our *vernacular* idiom may be thus interpreted *Pope*

Vernacular disease one which prevails in a particular country or district,—more generally called *endemic*

Ver nāc'ū-lar, *n.* The vernacular language, one's mother tongue.

Ver nāc'ū-lar-ĭsm, *n* A vernacular idiom

Ver-nāc'ū-lar-ly, *adv* In a vernacular manner, in the vernacular

Ver-nāc'ū-lous, *a* [Lat *vernaculus*, O Fr *vernacule* See VERNACULAR] [*Obs*]
1 Vernacular, indigenous, native
2 Scoffing, insolent, scurrilous [*A Latinism*]

These men [are] subject to the petulancy of every *vernaculous* orator *B Jonson*

Vēr'nage, *n* A kind of sweet wine from Italy [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Vē'nal, *a* [Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *vernal*, It *vernale*, Lat *vernalis*, from *ver*, spring]
1 Belonging to the spring, appearing in spring, as, *vernal* bloom "And purple all the ground with *vernal* flowers" *Milton*

Vernal flowers are preparatives to autumnal fruits *Rambler*

2. Hence, belonging to youth, the spring of life

Vernal equinox (*Astron*) the equinox in spring or March —opposed to the *autumnal equinox*, in September —*Vernal signs*, the signs in which the sun appears in the spring

Vē'nant, *a* [Lat *vernans*, p pr of *vernare*, to flourish, from *ver*, spring] Flourishing, as in spring, vernal. [*Obs*] "*Vernant* flowers" *Milton*

Vēr'nāte, *v t* [Lat *vernare*, *vernatum*. See *supra*] To become young again [*Obs*]

Ver nā'tion, *n* [Fr *vernation*, N Lat *vernatio*] (*Bot*) The disposition of the leaves within the bud, prefoliation

Vēr'ni cōse', *a* [L Lat *vernix*, varnish] (*Bot*) Appearing as if varnished as some leaves *Gray*

Vēr'nĭer, *n* [From the inventor, Pierre *Vernier*, of Brussels] A short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument, as

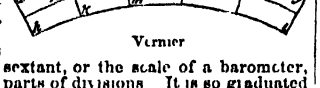

Vernier

the limb of a sextant, or the scale of a barometer, for indicating parts of divisions It is so graduated that a certain convenient number of its divisions are just equal to a certain number, either one less or one more, of the divisions of the instrument, so that parts of a division are determined by observing what line on the vernier coincides with a line on the instrument

Vēr'nĭle, *a* [See *infra*] Suiting a slave, servile "The example hourly ringing in their ears of servile scurrility" *De Quincey*

Ver-nĭl'i-ty, *n* [Lat *vernilitas*, from *vernilis*, slavish, servile, from *verna*, a home born slave] Fawning or obsequious behavior, like that of a slave, servility [*Obs*] *Bailey*

Vēr'o-nēse' (91), *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Verona in Italy

Vēr'o-nēse', *n sing & pl* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Verona, in the plural, the people of Verona

Ve-rŏn'i-cā, *n* [L Lat, It, Sp, & Pg *veronica*, Fr *veronique*, so called from *Santa Veronica*, who, according to an old legend, as Christ was carrying the cross, wiped his face with a cloth, which received an impression of his countenance, usually, but erroneously, derived from Lat & Gr *verum icon*, i e, a true image, *Veronica*, M Gr Βερονίκη, from Macedon Βερενίκη, for Gr φερενίκη, i e, carrying off victory, victorious]
1 A portrait or representation of the face of our Savior on handkerchiefs
2 (*Bot*) A genus of plants, speedwell.

Vēr'rel, *n* The ring at the end of a cane, ramrod, and the like, a ferrule See FERRULE

Ver-rų'cĭ fōrm, *a* [Lat *verruca*, wart, and *forma*, form] Having the shape of a wart

Vēr'rų-cōse', } *a.* [Lat *verrucosus*, from *verruca*,
Vēr'rų-cous, } a wart, Sp. *verrugoso*, Fr *verrueux*] Having little knobs or warts on the surface, warty, as, a *verrucous* capsule.

Ver-rų'cu-lōse', *a* [From Lat *verrucula*, dim. of *verruca*, a wart, Fr *verruculeux*.] Having minute, wart-like prominences.

Vēr'sa-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [It. *versabilità*.] The state or quality of being versable; capability of being turned round. [*Obs.*]

Vēr'sa-ble, *a.* [Fr *versable*, It. *versabile*, Lat. *versabilis*, from *versare*, to turn about frequently, very intensive from *vertere*, to turn] Capable of being turned. [*Obs*]

Vēr'sa-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being versable, versability.

Vēr'sal, *a.* Universal. [*Obs or low*]

Vēr'sant, *a.* [Lat. *versans*, p. pr of *versare*, to turn about frequently, to turn over in the mind, to meditate, carry on. See *supra*.] Familiar, conversant [*Rare*]

Men not *versant* with courts of justice will not believe it *Sydney Smith*

Vēr'sa-tile, *a.* [Fr. *versatile*, Sp & Pg *versatil*, It *versatile*, Lat *versatilis*, from *versare*, to turn around See *supra*]
1 Capable of being turned round [*Rare*] *Harte*
2 Liable to be turned in opinion, changeable, variable, unsteady, as, a man of *versatile* disposition

Conspicuous among the youths of high promise was the quick and *versatile* Montague *Macaulay*

3 Turning with ease from one thing to another readily applied to a new task, or to various subjects as, a man of *versatile* genius

Versatile Anthers

4 (*Nat Hist*) Capable of revolving, freely movable, as, a *versatile* anther, which is fixed at one point, but freely movable *Lindley.*

Vēr'sa-tile-ly, *adv.* In a versatile manner

Vēr'sa-tile-ness, *n* The state or quality of being versatile, versatility

Vēr'sa-tĭl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *versatilité*, Sp *versatilidad*, Pg *versatilidade*, It *versatilità*]
1 The state or quality of being versatile, aptness to change, readiness to be turned, variableness
2 The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects, as, the *versatility* of genius

Vērse (14), *n* [Lat *versus*, a furrow, a row, a line in writing, and, in poetry, a verse, from *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, to turn round, It, Sp, & Pg *verso*, Pr & Fr *vers*]
1 A line consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to metrical rules

☞ Verses are of various kinds as *hexameter pentameter*, and *tetrameter*, &c according to the number of feet in each A verse of twelve syllables is called an *Alexandrian* or *Alexandrine* Two or more verses form a *stanza* or *strophe*

2 Metrical arrangement and language, poetry

Such prompt eloquence
I lowed from their lips in prose or numerous *verse* *Milton*
Virtue was taught in *verse*. *Ivie*
Verse embalms virtue *Dwight*

3 A short division of poetical composition, a stanza, a stave, as, a hymn of four *verses* [*Common, but improper*]

4 A short division of any composition, especially of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments

☞ The author of the division of the Old Testament into *verses* is not ascertained The New Testament was divided into *verses* by Robert Stephens

5 A piece of poetry

This *verse*, my friend, be thine. *Pope*

6 (*Mus*) A portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part

Blank verse, poetry in which the lines do not end in rhymes —*Heroic verse* (*Prov*), a kind of verse usually consisting of ten syllables, or, in English, of five accented syllables, constituting five feet

Vērse, *v t* [*imp & p p* VERSED (vērst), *p pr & vb n* VERSING To tell in verse, to relate poetically [*Obs*] Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love" *Shak*

Vērse, *v i* To make verses, to versify [*Obs*]

It is not rhyming and *versing* that maketh a poet *Sidney*

Vērsed (vērst), *p a* [Fr *versé*, It *versato*, Sp & Pg *versado*, from Lat *versatus*, p p of *versare*, to turn about frequently, to turn over, to be engaged in a thing See VERSANT] Acquainted or familiar, as the result of experience, study, practice, and the like, skilled, practiced. "Deep *versed* in books" *Milton*

Those opinions which he derived from studying the Scriptures, wherein he was *versed* beyond any person of his age *South*

These men were *versed* in the details of business *Macaulay*

Versed sine See SINE

Vērse'man, } *n* A writer of verses, a manu-
Vērse'mŏng'ger, } facturer of poetry, a poetaster, —used humorously or in contempt *Prior*

Vērs'er, *n* A maker of verses, a versifier, a versifyman, or versemonger *B. Jonson.*

Vērs'et, *n.* [Fr] A verse [*Obs and rare*]

Vēr'si cle (vēr'si-kl), *n.* [Lat. *versiculus*, diminutive of *versus*, It, Sp, & Pg *versiculo*, Fr. *versicule* See VERSE] A little verse.

The psalms were in number fifteen .. being digested into *versicles* *Strype*

Vēr'si-cŏl'or (-kŭl'ur), } *a* [Lat *versicolor*,
Vēr'si-cŏl'ored (-kŭl'urd), } from *versare*, to turn, to change, and *color*, color, It. *versicolorato*, Fr. *versicolore*.] Having various colors; changeable in color.

Ver-sic'ū-lar, *a.* [See VERSICLE.] Of, or pertaining to, verses, designating distinct divisions of a writing

Vĕr'si-fi-eā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *versification*, Sp. *versificacion*, It *versificazione*, Lat *versificatio*.] The act, art, or practice, of versifying; construction of poetry, metrical composition.

Vĕr'si fi-eā'tor, *n.* [Lat., It. *versificatore*, Sp & Pg *versificador*, Fr, *versificateur*, Pr. *versifayre*.] A versifier. [*Rare.*]

Vĕr'si fi'er, *n* 1. One who versifies, or makes verses, as, not every *versifier* is a poet

2 One who converts into verse, or one who expresses in verse the ideas of another written in prose, as, Dr. Watts was a *versifier* of the Psalms

Vĕr'si-fȳ, *v. t* [*imp & p p* VERSIFIED, *p pr & vb n* VERSIFYING.] [Fr *versifier*, Pr *versifiar*, Sp & Pg. *versificar*, It & Lat *versificare*, from Lat *versus*, a verse, and *facere*, to make.] To make verses

I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best *Dryden*

Vĕr'si-fȳ, *v t.* 1 To relate or describe in verse

I'll *versify* the truth. *Daniel*

2 To turn into verse, as, to *versify* the Psalms

Vĕr'sion, *n* [Fr & Sp *version*, It *versione*, N Lat *versio*, from Lat *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, to change, to translate.]

1 A change of form, direction, or the like, transformation, conversion, turning [*Obs.*] "The *version* of air into water" *Bacon*

2 The act of translating, the rendering of thoughts or ideas, expressed in one language, into words of like signification in another language

3 A translation, that which is rendered from another language, as, the Common or Authorized *version* of the Scriptures, the Septuagint *version* of the Old Testament was made for the benefit of the Jews in Alexandria

Vĕr'sion ist, *n.* One who makes or favors a version [*Rare.*]

Vĕrst, *n* [Fr *verste*, Russ *versta*.] A Russian measure of length containing 3501 feet, a werst

Ver'sus, *prep* [Lat., toward, turned in the direction of, from *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] Against, as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe — chiefly used in legal language

Ver sūte', *a.* [Lat *versutus*, from *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, It, Sp, & Pg *versuto*.] Crafty, wily, cunning, artful [*Rare.*]

Vĕrt, *n* [Fr & Pr *vert*, green, Sp, Pg, & It *verde*, Lat *viridis*, from *virere*, to be green.]

1 (*Eng Forest Law*) Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest, as, to preserve *vert* and venison is the duty of the verderer

2 (*Her*) A green color, represented in a drawing or engraving by parallel lines sloping downward toward the right

Vĕr'te ber, *n* A vertebra [*Obs.*] See VERTEBRA

Vĕr'te brā, *n*, *pl* VĔR'TE-BRÆ. [Lat *vertebra*, from *vertere*, to turn, It, Sp, & Pg *vertebra*, Fr *vertèbre*.] (*Anat*) A joint or segment of the back bone or spinal column in a fish, reptile, bird, or quadruped, and in man

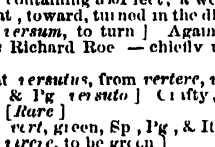

Vertebræ in Man

a, atlas or vertebra supporting the head *b*, neural arch, *c* spinous process, *d*, dorsal vertebra

☞ Its parts have received different names, according to their form or office It has an upper arch or hoop, through which the great nervous cord passes, called the *neural arch*, and opposite this, on the lower side, another arch, called the *hemal arch*, which is made in part by the ribs, where these exist, or may be represented only by short processes on the lower side of the vertebra between these, there is the *centrum*, or the body of the vertebra The two arches consist, each, normally of three parts, some of which are independent centers of ossification, and there are also other processes, that have received names, as follows 1 *Neurapophyses*, two processes forming the sides, or the basal part of the sides, of the neural arch 2 *Diapophyses*, a lateral portion of each neural arch continuing each neurapophysis, — not always distinguishable 3 *Neural spine* the projecting, bone or spine forming the top of the neural arch 4, 5, 6 *Pleurapophyses*, *Hemapophyses*, and *Hemal spine* They have the same relations, severally, to the hemal arch, that the neurapophyses, diapophyses, and neural spine have to the neural arch 7 *Hypapophysis* a process from the middle of the lower side of the centrum 8 *Parapophyses*, processes either side of the hypapophysis 9 *Epapophysis*, a process from the middle of the upper side of the centrum 10 *Zygapophysis*, an external process on either outer surface of the hemal arch at the junction of the hemal spine and hemapophyses 11 *Metapophyses*, processes either side of the neural spine, between it and the diapophyses *Dana*

Vĕr'te-bral, *a* [Fr *vertébral*, Sp & Pg *vertebral*, It *vertebrale*, N Lat. *vertebralis*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, the joints of the spine or back-bone

2 Having a back-bone or spinal joints, as, *vertebral* animals.

Vĕr'te-bral, *n.* (*Zoöl*) An animal of the class which have a back-boue, a vertebrate.

Vĕr'te-brāte, *n.* An animal having an internal jointed skeleton, the back-bone in which is called the vertebral or spinal column; an animal of the sub kingdom of vertebrates, as a mammal, bird, reptile, or fish. See ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Vĕr'te-brāte, } *a* [Lat *vertebratus*, It. *vertebrato*, Sp. *vertebrado*, Fr. *vertébré*.]
Vĕr'te-brā'ted, }

1 (*Anat*) Having a back-bone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow, as man, quadrupeds, birds, amphibia, and fishes *Cuvier*

2 (*Bot*) Contracted at intervals, so as to resemble the spine in animals. *Henslow*

Vĕr'te bre (vĕr'te ber), *n.* A vertebra. [*Obs.*] See VERTEBRA

Vĕr'tex, *n* Eng *pl* VĔR'TI-XES, Lat *pl* VĔR'TI-CES [Lat., properly that which turns or revolves about itself, from *vertere*, to turn, Fr & Pr *vertex*, O Fr *vertis*, Sp, Pg, & It *vertice*.]

1 A turning point, principal or highest point, top, summit, crown, hence, specifically, (*a*) The crown of the head (*b*) The zenith, or point of the heavens directly overhead

2 (*Math*) The point in any figure opposite to, and furthest from, the base, the terminating point of some particular line or lines in a figure or curve, the top or point opposite the base

☞ The *principal vertex* of a conic section is in the *parabola*, the vertex of the axis of the curve in the *ellipse*, the left-hand vertex of the transverse axis, in the *hyperbola*, the right-hand vertex of the transverse axis *Math Dict*

Vertex of a curve, the point in which the axis of the curve intersects it — *Vertex of an angle* the point in which the sides of the angle meet — *Vertex of solid or surface of revolution*, the point in which the axis pierces the surface

Vĕr'ti cal, *a* [Fr, Sp, & Pg *vertical*, It *verticale*, N Lat *verticalis* See *supra*.]

1 Situated at the vertex, or highest point, directly over head, or in the zenith, perpendicularly above one "Charity itself, which is the *vertical* top of all religion" *Bp Taylor*

2 Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, upright, plumb

Prime vertical See PRIME — *Vertical angle* (*Astron & Geod*) an angle measured on a vertical circle called an angle of *elevation* or *altitude* when reckoned from the horizon upward, and of *depression* when downward below the horizon — *Vertical anthers* (*Bot*), such anthers as terminate the filaments, and being inserted by their base, stand no less upright than the filaments themselves — *Vertical circle* (*Astron*), a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir The meridian of any place is a *vertical circle* The vertical circles are called also *azimuth circles* — *Vertical fire* (*Mil*), the fire as of mortars under high angles of elevation — *Vertical leaves* (*Bot*) such leaves as stand so erect that neither of the surfaces can be appropriately called the upper or under — *Vertical limb* of an instrument is the graduated arc used for measuring vertical angles, as in a theodolite — *Vertical line* (*a*) (*Dialing*) A line perpendicular to the horizon (*b*) (*Conic Sections*) A right line drawn on the vertical plane and passing through the vertex of the cone (*c*) (*Surv*) The direction of a plumb line a line normal to the surface of still water — *Vertical plane* (*a*) (*Conic Sections*) A plane passing through the vertex of a cone and through its axis (*b*) (*Projections*) Any plane passing through a vertical line (*c*) (*Persp*) The plane passing through the point of sight and perpendicular to the ground plane, and also to the picture

Vĕr'ti cal, *n* Vertical position, zenith [*Rare.*]

Vĕr'ti căl'i ty, *n* The quality or state of being vertical [*Rare.*] "The different points of *verticality*" *Browne*

Vĕr'ti cal-ly, *adv* In a vertical manner in the zenith, from above downward, as, to look down upon any thing *vertically*

Vĕr'ti cal-ness, *n* The state of being vertical or perpendicularly over the head

Ver'ti çĭl, *n* [Lat *verticillus*, dim of *vertex*, a whirl, Fr *verticille*, It *verticillo* See VERILX] (*Bot*) A little whorl, a mode of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring [Written also *verticel*]

Vĕr'ti-çĭl lăs'ter, *n* (*Bot*) One of two close, compact cymes, situated one in each axil of the opposite leaves, and together forming a cluster which surrounds the stem, like a whorl or verticil, as in most labiate plants *Gray*

Ver tĭç'il-late (Synop, § 130), } *a*
Ver-tĭç'il lā'ted, }

[N Lat *verticillatus*, It *verticillato*, Fr *verticillé* See *supra*] (*Bot*) Arranged in a ring or whorl, arranged around a stem or pedicel, like the rays of a wheel

Verticillate Leaves

Vĕr'ti-çĭl'lus, *n* [Lat, whirl] (*Bot*) A whorl, a verticil

Ver-tĭç'i ty, *n* [Fr *verticité*, Sp *verticidad*, It *verticità* See VERTEX] The power of turning, revolution, rotation [*R*] *Locke*

I hardly believe he hath from elder times unknown the *verticity* of the lodestone *Browne*

Vĕr'ti-cle, *n* An axis, a hinge.

Ver-tĭg'i nate, *a* Turned round, giddy [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Ver-tĭg'i-nous, *a* [Lat *vertiginosus*, from *vertigo*, a whirling around, giddiness, It, Sp, & Pg *vertiginoso*, Fr. *vertigineux*. See VERTIGO.]

1. Turning round; whirling, rotary; as, a *vertiginous* motion. "Some *vertiginous* whirl of fortune" *De Quincey*

2. Affected with vertigo, giddy, dizzy.

They [the angels] grew *vertiginous*, and fell from the battlements of heaven *Bp Taylor*

Ver tĭg'i nous-ly, *adv.* In a vertiginous manner; with a whirling or giddiness

Ver-tĭg'i nous-ness, *n* The state or quality of being vertiginous, a whirling, or sense of whirling, unsteadiness, giddiness.

Vĕr'ti go (Synop, § 130), *n.* [Lat, from *vertere*, to turn, It *vertigine*, Sp *vertigo*, Pg. *vertigem*, Pr. *vertige*, *vertilge*, Fr *vertige*]

1 Dizziness or swimming of the head, an affection of the head, in which objects appear to move in various directions, though stationary, and the person affected finds it difficult to maintain an erect posture; giddiness

Vertigo.

2 (*Zool*) A genus of gasteropodous mollusca, with cylindrically fusiform shell *Ing Cyc.*

Vĕr'ti lĭn'e ar, *a* Straight, rectilineal [*Rare*]

Vĕr'vain (42), *n* [Fr *verveine* See VERBENA] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Verbena*

Vĕr'vain-măl'lōw, *n* (*Bot*) A species of mallow, the *Malva alcea*

Vĕr've, *n* [Fr] Excitement of imagination such as animates a poet, artist, or musician, in composing or performing, rapture, enthusiasm, animation, spirit, energy

Vĕr'vels, *n pl* [Fr *vervelle* Cf VARVELS] See VARVELS

Vĕr'y, *a* [O Eng *verray*, *verray*, O Fr *verai*, *vrai*, N Fr *vrai*, Pr *verai*, from Lat *verax*, true, veracious, q v] True, real actual "Whether thou be my *very* son Esau or not" *Gen* xxvii 21.

He that repeateth a matter separateth *very* friends *Prov* xvii 9

I looked on the consideration of public service or public ornament to be real and *very* justice *Burke*

There is a *very* life in our despair *Byron*

☞ *Very* is sometimes used to make the word with which it is connected emphatic, and may then be paraphrased by *same*, *self-same itself* and the like "His *very* friend *Shak* "The *very* lime twigs of his spells *Milton*

Vĕr'y, *adv* In a high degree, to no small extent; exceedingly, excessively as, a *very* great mountain, a *very* bright sun, a *very* cold day, a *very* pernicious war, a *very* benevolent disposition, the river flows *very* rapidly

☞ Before participles *very* is followed by *much*, or, more rarely, by some nearly equivalent adverb, as, *very much* hurt *very greatly* surprised *very far* gone

Vĕs'i cal, *a* [Lat *vesica*, bladder] (*Anat*) Of, or pertaining to, the bladder *Dunglison*

Vĕs'i cant, *n* [Fr *vesicant*, It *vesicante*, *vesicante*, N Lat *vesicans* See *infra*] (*Med*) A blistering application, in epispastic *Bigelow.*

Vĕs'i cāte, *v t* [*imp & p p* VESICATED, *p pr. & vb n* VESICATING.] [N Lat *vesicare*, *vesicatum*, from Lat *vesica*, a bladder, blister, It *vesicare*] To raise little bladders or blisters upon, to inflame and separate the cuticle of, to blister, as, to *vesicate* the external parts of wounds [*Rare*] *Wiseman*

Vĕs'i cā'tion, *n* [Fr *vesication*] The process of vesicating, or of raising blisters on the skin

Vĕs'i ca to ry (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *vésicatoire*, It *vesicatorio*, *vescicatorio*, N Lat *vesicatorium*, from Lat *vesica*, a bladder] A blistering application or plaster, an epispastic

Vĕs'i ca to ry, *a* Having a power to blister.

Vĕs'i-cle (vĕs'i kl), *n* [Fr *vésicule*, Lat *vesicula*, diminutive of *vesica*, a bladder] A bladder like vessel, a membranous cavity, a cyst, a cell, especially, (*a*) (*Bot*) A small bladder-like body in the substance of a vegetable, or upon the surface of a leaf *Gray* (*b*) (*Med*) A small orbicular elevation of the cuticle containing lymph, and succeeded by a scurf or laminated scab also, any small cavity or sac in the human body, as, the umbilical vesicle *Dunglison*

Vesicles (*a*)

Ve sĭc'ū lar, *a* [Fr *vesiculaire*, It *vescicolare*, N. Lat *vesicularis*, Fr *vésiculeux*, Lat *vesiculosus* See *supra*]

1 Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, vesicles.

2 Full of interstices, hollow

3 Having little bladders or glands on the surface, as the leaf of a plant, bladdery, vesiculate

Ve sĭc'ū late, *a* [N Lat *vesiculatus* See VESICLE] Bladdery, full of bladders; vesicular

Ve sĭc'ū lōse', } *a* Bladdery, vesicular; vesicu-
Ve-sĭc'ū lous, } late

Vĕs'pa, *n* [Lat., wasp] (*Entom*) A genus of hymenopterous insects, including the wasps and hornets.

Vĕs'per, *n.* [Lat. *vesper*, the evening, the evening star, the west, *vespera*, the evening, allied to Gr. *εσπερος*, *εσπέρα*; It. *vespro*, *vespero*, Sp. *vespera*, *vespero*, Pr. *vespre*, *vesper*, O. Fr. *vespre* *vêpre*. Cf HESPERIAN] The evening star; Hesper; Venus, hence, the evening.

Věs'per, *a.* Pertaining to the evening, or to the service of vespers, as, a *vesper* hymn

Věs'pers, *n pl* [O Fr *vespres*, N Fr *vêpres*, Pr *vespras*, Sp *vísperas*, Pg *vesperas*, L. Lat *vesperæ*, from Lat *vespera*, It *vespro* See *supra*.] The evening song, or evening service, in the Roman Catholic church

Sicilian vespers See SICILIAN

Věs'per-íl'i-o, *n* [Lat, bat] (*Zool*) A genus of animals, including the bat

Věs'per-tine, *a* [Lat *vespertinus*, It, Sp, & Pg *vespertino*, Pr *vespertin* See *supra*] Of, or pertaining to, the evening, happening, or being, in the evening

Věs'pi a ry, *n* [From Lat *vespa*, a wasp] The nest or habitation of insects of the wasp kind

Ves-pil'lo, *n* [Lat, from *vesper*, evening] A grave digger, — so called because he performed his office in the evening [*Obs*]

Like *vespillones* or grave makers
I am become stupid *Jeremie*

Věs'sel, *n* [O Fr *vessel, vessel, vaissel, vaissel, vassel, vascel*, N Fr *vaisseau*, Pr *vaissel, vaisselh*, Sp *vasillo, basillo, barel* It *vasello, vascello*, Lat *vasculum*, diminutive of *vas*, diminutive of *vas*, a vessel]

1 A utensil proper for holding any thing a hollow dish of any kind, as a tun, a pipe, a puncheon, a hogshead, a barrel, a firkin, a bottle, a kettle, a cup, a dish, or the like

2 Any structure made to float upon the water, for purposes of commerce or war, whether impelled by wind, steam, or oars "Begin to build a *vessel* of huge bulk" *Milton*

3 (*Anat*) Any tube or canal in which the blood and other fluids are contained, secreted, or circulated, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, and the like

4 (*Bot*) (*a*) A canal or tube, of very small bore, in which the sap is contained and conveyed (*b*) An elongated tubular cell, with spiral deposits, in distinction from *ducts*, in which the deposits are pitted

5 Figuratively, something receiving or containing, hence, one into whom, or that into which, any thing is conceived as poured, — chiefly in scriptural language, as, *vessels* of wrath or mercy, chosen *vessels*

Fit *vessel* fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter *Milton*

Věs'sel, *v t* To put into a vessel [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Věs'sel ful, *n, pl* VESSELFULS As much as a vessel will hold, enough to fill a vessel

Věs'seq, *n* A kind of worsted cloth [*Ure*]

Věs'sets, } *Halliwell*

Věs'sic nŏn, }

Věs'sig nŏn, } a bladder, blister Fr *vessie*, Pr *vesiga* (*Far*) A soft swelling on a horse's leg, a wind gall

Věst, *n* [Fr, Sp, & Pg *veste*, It *veste, vesta*, from Lat *vestis*, a garment, vest, allied to Gr ἕσσω, ἕσω,, dress, clothes, Goth *vasti*, garment, Skr *vâsas*, id, Goth *vasjan*, to clothe, Skr *vas* to be clothed]

1 An article of clothing covering the person an outer garment, a vestment, a dress, a vesture, a robe

Addressd her early steps to Cynthus fane
In state attended by her maiden train
Who bore the *vest* that holy rites require *Dryden*

2 Hence, any outer covering

Not scldo clothed in radiant *vest*
Deceitfully goes forth the morn *Wordsworth*

3 Specifically, a waistcoat or body garment for men, without sleeves, and worn under the coat

Syn — Garment, vesture, dress, robe vestment waistcoat — VEST WAISTCOAT In England the original word *waistcoat* is always used for the garment worn immediately under a coat In the United States, *vest* has been universally substituted, while *waistcoat* is more generally used for an under garment, as, a flannel *waistcoat*

Over his lucid arms
A military *vest* of purple flowed
Livelier than Melibœan *Milton*

'Twas a sad sight before they marched from home,
To see our warriors in red *waistcoat* come,
With hair tucked up, into our farm-room *Marriage a la Mode*

Věst, *v t* [*imp & p p* VESTED, *p pr & vb n* VESTING] [Lat & It *vestire*, Sp, Pg, Pr, & O Fr *vestir*, N Fr *vêtir* See *supra*]

1 To clothe with a garment, or as if with a garment, to dress, to robe, to cover, surround, or encompass closely. "With other *vested*, and a purple sky" *Dryden*. "Came, *vested* all in white, pure as her mind" *Milton*

2 Hence, to put in possession, to furnish, to endow, — followed by *with*, as, to *vest* a man with authority, to *vest* a court with power to try cases of life and death, to *vest* one with the right of seizing slave ships

Had I been *vested* with the monarch's power *Prior*

3 (*Law*) To clothe with possession, to give an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment of, as, an estate is *vested* in possession. *Bouvier.*

4 To invest, to put, as, to *vest* money in goods, to *vest* money in land or houses, to *vest* money in bank stock, to *vest* all one's property in the public funds [*Rare*]

Vesta

Věst, *v. i.* To come or descend, to be fixed, to take effect, as a title or right, as, upon the death of the ancestor, the estate, or the right to the estate, *vests* in the heir at law.

Věs'tă. [Lat *Vesta*, Gr. Ἑστία, from ἑστία, the hearth of the house]

1 (*Myth*) One of the great divinities of the ancients, both among the Greeks and Romans, being a virgin divinity, and the goddess of the hearth, and hence, also, of the fire on it, and the family round it

2 (*Astron*) An asteroid, or minor planet, discovered by Olbers in 1807.

3 A kind of wax match *Simmonds*

Věs'tal, *a* [Lat *Vestalis*, belonging to Vesta, vestal See *supra*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, Vesta, the goddess of the hearth among the Romans, and a virgin

2 Hence, pure, chaste

Věs'tal, *n* [Lat *vestalis* (sc *virgo*), Fr & It *vestale*, Sp *vestal* See *supra*] (*Rom Antiq*) A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar.

☞ The *Vestals* were six in number Their term of service lasted thirty years, beginning at from the sixth to the tenth year of their age

Věst'ed, *p a* Not in a state of contingency or suspension, fixed, as, *vested* rights

Vested legacy (*Law*), a legacy the right to which commences *in præsenti*, and does not depend on a contingency, as a legacy to one to be paid when he attains to twenty-one years of age This is a *vested legacy*, and if the legatee dies before the testator his representative shall receive it *Blackstone* — *Vested remainder*, an estate invariably fixed to remain to a determined person, after the particular estate is spent *Blackstone Kent*

Věs'ti ā'ri an, *a* [See *infra*] Of, or pertaining to, a wardrobe, or to dress

Věs'ti-a ry, *n* [Lat *vestiarium*, from *vestiarius*, belonging to clothes, from *vestis*, a garment, clothing, It *vestiario*, Pr *vestiari*, Fr *vestiaire*, Pg *vestuario*, Sp *vestuario* See VESTRY and VEST] A wardrobe [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Ves-tib'ū lar, *a* [Fr *vestibulaire*] Of, pertaining to, or like, a vestibule

Věs'ti būle, *n* [Fr *vestibule*, Sp *vestibulo*, It *vestibulo, vestibolo*, Lat *vestibulum*] The porch or entrance into a house, a hall or ante chamber next the entrance, and from which doors open to the various rooms of the house, a lobby, a porch, a hall

Vestibule of the ear (*Anat*) a cavity of irregular shape which forms part of the labyrinth or internal ear

Syn — Hall, passage — VESTIBULE HALL, PASSAGE A *vestibule* is a small apartment within the doors of a building A *hall* is the first large apartment beyond the vestibule, and in the United States, is usually long and narrow serving, as a passage to the several apartments In England, the *hall* is generally square or oblong, and a long, narrow space of entrance is called a *passage*, not a *hall* as in America In a figurative sense, *vestibule* denotes the place of entrance, while *hall* is used for any large room, and often for any large building "The citizens of Rome placed the images of their ancestors in the *vestibules* of their houses *Bolingbroke* "That light we see is burning in my *hall*" *Shak*

Věs'ti gāte, *v t* [Lat *vestigare, vestigatum*. See *infra*] To investigate [*Obs*]

Věs'tige, *n* [Fr *vestige*, Pr *vestigi*, Sp, Pg, & It *vestigio*, Lat *vestigium*] The mark of the foot left on the earth, a track or footstep, trace, sign, hence, faint mark of something which has been or was present, but is lost or has perished, remains, as, the *vestiges* of ancient magnificence in Palmyra, *vestiges* of former population

Rhœcle has followed the *vestiges* of Truth, but never usurped her place *Landor*
What *vestiges* of liberty or property have they left? *Burke*

Syn — Trace mark sign token — VESTIGE, TRACE These words agree in marking some indications of the past, but differ to some extent in their use and application *Vestige* is from *vestigium*, a footprint, but is now used chiefly in a figurative sense, for the remains of something long passed away, as, the *vestiges* of ancient times *Vestiges* of the creation A *trace* is literally something drawn out in a line, and may be used in this its primary sense, or figuratively to denote that which leads us to the knowledge of something else we are seeking *Vestige* is therefore the stronger term and usually supposes some definite object of the past to be left behind, while a *trace* is a mere indication that something has been present or is present as, *traces* of former population, a *trace* of poison in a given substance

Věst'ing, *n* Cloth for vests, a vest pattern

Věs'ti-tūre (-tĭ), *n* 1 Investiture [*Rare*]

2 The act or process of making or preparing cloth [*Rare*] *R Parl.*

Věst'ment, *n* [O Fr *vestement*, N Fr *vêtement*, Pr *vestiment, vestimen*, Sp & It *vestimento*, Lat *vestimentum*, from *vestire*, to clothe, from *vestis*, a garment, clothing. See VEST] A covering or garment, some part of clothing or dress, an article of dress, a dress, a robe. "Priests in holy *vestments*" *Shak.*

The sculptor could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented *Dryden*

Věs'try, *n* [Fr. *vestiaire*, Pr. *vastiari*, Lat. *vestiarium*. See VESTIARY]

1. A room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are usually kept, and where parochial meetings are held

2. (*Church of Eng*) A parochial assembly, an assembly of persons who manage parochial affairs — so called because held in a vestry.

3 (*Episcopal Church, U. S*) A committee chosen annually by the parish, who, in conjunction with the church-wardens, manage its temporal concerns

Vestry-board (*Church of Eng*), a vestry See 2 *Vestry-meeting*, the meeting of a vestry-board, also, meeting of a parish held in a vestry or other place

Věs'try-clĕrk, *n.* [From *vestry* and *clerk*] An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books

Věs'try-mən, *n, pl* VĔS'TRY-MEN (*Episcop. Church*) One belonging to a select number of persons in each parish, who manage its temporal concerns. See VESTRY.

Věst'ūre (vĕst'yur, 53), *n.* [O. Fr. *vesture, vesture*, It *vestura, vestitura*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *vestidura*, L. Lat. *vestitura*, from Lat. *vestire*, to cloth dress]

1 A garment, a robe, clothing, dress, apparel vestment, habit, covering, envelope "And kiss her sacred *vesture's* hem" *Milton* "Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, appareled with a *vesture* of plants" *Bentley*

Their polished chests embroidered *vesture* graced *Pope*

2 (*Law*) The corn with which land was covered as, the *vesture* of an acre

3 Seizin, possession [*Obs*]

Věst'ūred, *p a* Covered with vesture or garments clothed, enveloped. "We be *vestured* with poor cloth" *Bernes*

Věst'ūre-shroud, *n* A covering for a corpse, shroud

Ve sū'vi an, *a* [Fr *Vésuvien*, It *Vesuviano*, Lat *Vesuvius*] (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples

Ve-sū'vi-an, *n* [Fr *vésuvienne*, Ger *vesuvian* See *supra*] (*Min*) The same as IDOCRASE, q v

Vĕtch, *n* [Fr *vesce*, Sp *veza*, It *vecciu*, Lat *vicia*, Gr βίκιον, O H Ger *wicce*, N H Ger *wicke*, & Lith *wikke*, Dan *vikke*, Sw *vicker*, pl See FETCH] (*Bot*) A leguminous plant of the genus *Vicia*, some species of which are valuable for fodder, the common species being *V sativa*.

☞ The name is also applied to many other leguminous plants of different genera, as the chichling-vetch of the genus *Lathyrus*, the horseshoe vetch, of the genus *Hippocrepis*, the milk vetch, of the genus *Astragalus*

Vĕtch'ling, *n* [From *vetch*] (*Bot.*) A small, leguminous plant of the genus *Lathyrus*, everlasting pea

Vĕtch'y, *a* 1 Consisting of vetches or of pea straw "A *vetchy* bed" *Spenser*

2 Abounding with vetches

Vĕt'er-an, *a* [Lat *veteranus*, from *vetus, veteris* old, It, Sp, & Pg *veterano*] Long exercised in any thing, especially in military life and the duties of a soldier long practiced or experienced as, *veteran* officer or soldier, *veteran* skill "The insinuating eloquence and delicate flattery of *veteran* diplomatists and courtiers" *Macaulay*

Vĕt'er an, *n* [Lat *veteranus* (sc *miles*), It, Sp, & Pg *veterano*, Fr *vétéran*] One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war one who has grown old in service, and has had much experience

Ensigns that pierced the foe's remotest lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears resigns *Addison*

Vĕt'er-i nā'ri-an, *n* [Fr *vétérinaire*, Sp & It *veterinario*, Lat *veterinarius*, from *veterinarius* belonging to beasts of burden or draught, from *vetus*, contracted from *vehiterinus*, from *vehere*, to bear, carry] One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals

Vĕt'er i na-ry (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *vétérinaire*, It *veterinario*, Lat *veterinarius* See *supra*] Of or pertaining to, the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep and the like

Vē'to, *n, pl* VĒ'TŌES. [Lat *veto*, I forbid]

1 Any authoritative prohibition, especially, the power possessed by the executive branch of a legislative body, as a king, president, governor, &c, to negative a bill which has passed the other branches of the legislature, also, the act of exercising this power. *Bouvier*

2 Hence, any authoritative prohibition, a forbidding.

Vē'to, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* VETOED, *p pr & vb n* VETOING] To withhold assent to, especially to a bill for a law, and thus prevent its enactment

Vē'to-ist, *n.* One who sustains the use of the veto

Vĕt-ţu'rā, *n* [It *vettura*, Fr. *voiture*, from Lat *vectura*, a bearing, conveyance, from *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry] An Italian four-wheeled carriage

Vĕt'tu-rī'no (-rē'no), *n.* [It. *vetturino*, O Fr. *voituron*, N. Fr *voiturier, voiturin*. See *supra*] One who carries travelers from one place to another in a vettura, or four-wheeled carriage, at a price agreed on [*Italy.*]

Ve-tūst', *a.* [Lat. *vetustus*, old, ancient.] Venerable from antiquity; ancient; old. [*Obs.*]

Vĕx, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VEXED (vĕkst), *p. pr* & *vb n.* VEXING.] [Fr. *vexer*, Pr. & Pg *vexar*, Sp *vexar*, *vejar*, It. *vessare*, Lat *vexare*, originally to shake, toss, in carrying, v. intensive from *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry]

1 To make angry by little provocations, to irritate, to plague, to torment, to harass, to afflict; to trouble.

I will not *vex* your souls *Shak*
Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart. *Prior*

2. To disturb, to disquiet, to agitate.

White curl the waves, and the *vexed* ocean roars *Pope*

3 To stretch, as by hooks [*Obs*] *Dryden.*

Vex a question an inquiry carried on to a wearisome length, or with great pertinacity of discussion, a question difficult of decision, and causing much discussion

Syn.—To tease, irritate, provoke, trouble, disquiet, harass, afflict See TEASE

Vĕx, *v. i* To be teased or irritated, to fret [*Rare*]

Vex-ā'tion, *n* [Fr *vexation*, Pg *vexação*, Sp *vexacion*, *vejacion*, It. *vessazione*, Pr & Lat *vexatio* See *supra*]

1 The act of vexing, or the state of being vexed, irritation, trouble, disquiet, agitation, affliction

Passions too violent afford us *vexation* and pain *Sir W Temple*

Those who saw him after a defeat looked in vain for any trace of *vexation* *Macaulay*

2 The cause of trouble or disquiet, affliction

Your children were *vexation* to your youth *Shak*

3 A harassing by law, a vexing or troubling, as by a malicious suit *Bacon*

Syn.—Chagrin, agitation, mortification, uneasiness trouble, grief, sorrow, distress See CHAGRIN

Vex-ā'tious, *a* [See *supra*] 1 Causing vexation, vexing, teasing, annoying, disturbing or agitating to the mind, causing disquiet, afflictive, as, a *vexatious* controversy, a *vexatious* neighbor

2 Distressing, harassing "Continual *vexatious* wars" *South.*

3. Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet

He leads a *vexatious* life *Digby*

Vexatious suit (*Law*) a suit commenced for the purpose of giving trouble, or without cause

Vex-ā'tious-ly, *adv* In a vexatious manner, so as to give trouble or annoyance

Vex-ā'tious-ness, *n* The quality of being vexatious, or of giving trouble and disquiet

Vĕx'er, *n* One who vexes, irritates, or troubles

Vĕx'il, *n* The same as VEXILLUM, q v

Vĕx'il lar, } *a* [Fr *vexillaire*, It *vessillario*
Vĕx'il la ry, } See *supra*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, an ensign or standard

2 (*Bot*) (*a*) Of, or pertaining to, the vexillum or upper petal of papilionaceous flowers (*b*) Of, or pertaining to, a mode of estivation in which the exterior petal, as in the case of the vexillum, is largest, and incloses and folds over the other petals

Vĕx'il la-ry, *n* [Lat *vexillarius*, Fr *vexillaire*, It *vessillario* See *supra*] A standard bearer

Vĕx'il-lā'tion, *n* [Lat *vexillatio* See *supra*] (*Rom. Antiq*) A company of troops under one ensign

Vex-il'lum, *n*, *pl* VEX-IL'LA [Lat, a standard, a flag, from *vehere*, *vectum*, to bear, carry, O Fr *vexille*, O Sp *vexilo*, It *vessillo*]

1 (*Rom Antiq*) (*a*) A flag or standard (*b*) A company of troops

2 (*Bot*) The upper petal of a papilionaceous flower *Martyn*

Vĕx'ing-ly, *adv* In a vexing manner, so as to vex, tease, or irritate *Tatler*

Vĕre, *v t* See FERSE

V-hook, *n* (*Steaming*) A grab at the end of an eccentric rod, with long jaws shaped like the letter V

Vi'ă, *n* [Lat] A road or way

Via Lactea [Lat] (*Astron*) The Galaxy, or Milky Way —*Via media* [Lat] (*Theol*) The middle way — a name applied to themselves by the Anglican High Churchmen, as being between Popery and what they term ultra-Protestantism *Ladie*

Vi'ă, *adv* [Lat, ablative of *via*, way] By the way of, as, *via* Boston [*Colloq*]

Vi'a bĭl'i ty, *n* 1 The quality of being viable, capacity of living after birth *Bouvier*

2 Capacity of living or being distributed over wide geographical limits, as, the *viability* of a species.

Vi'a-ble, *a* [Fr *viable*, from *vie*, life, Lat *vita*, for *victa*, from *vivere*, *victum*, to live] Capable of living, born alive in such a state of formation as to be capable of living, as a new-born infant or premature child

☞ "Unless he [an infant] is born *viable*, he acquires no rights, and can not transmit them to his heirs, and is considered as if he had never been born." *Bouvier*

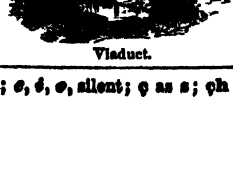

Viaduct.

Vi'a-dŭct, *n.* [L Lat *viaductus*, from Lat *via*, a way, and *ductus*, a leading, Fr *viaduc.* See DUCT.] A structure of considerable magnitude, and usually of masonry, for carrying a railway across a valley or river, a bridge.

Vi'age, *n.* A voyage. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

Vi'al, *n* [Fr *fiole* See PHIAL] A small bottle, usually of glass, a little glass vessel, with a narrow aperture, intended to be closed with cork, &c , as, a *vial* of medicine [Written also *phial*]

Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off *Shak*

Vi'al, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* VIALED, or VIALLED, *p pr* & *vb n* VIALING, or VIALLING] To put in a vial or vials. "Precious *vialed* liquors" *Milton*

Vi-ăm'e-ter, *n* Lat *via*, a way, and *metrum*, a measure] An instrument for measuring distances traveled over, usually by registering the revolutions of a carriage wheel with which it is connected, an odometer.

Vi'and, *n* [Fr *viande*, meat, food, Pr , Sp , & Pg *vianda*, It *vivanda*, L Lat *vianda*, *vivanda*, *vivenda*, from Lat *vivere*, to live] An article of food, provision for eating, food, victuals,—used chiefly in the plural

Viands of various kinds allure the taste *Pope*

Vi'an-der, *n* A feeder, an eater, one who provides viands or food, a host [*Obs*]

A good *viander* would bid divers guests to a costly dinner *Holinshed*

Vi'a-ry, *a* [Lat *vurius*, from *via*, a way, road] Of, pertaining to, or happening in, roads [*Obs*]

Vi'a tĭc'ture (-ti), *n* [From Lat *via*, way, and Gr *τεκτων*, builder] The art of making roads or ways for traveling, including the construction of bridges, canals, viaducts, and the like [*Rare*] *R Park.*

Vi ăt'ic, *a* [Lat *viaticus*, from *via*, a way] Of, or pertaining to, a journey, or to traveling

Vi ăt'i-cŭm, *n* [Lat, from *viaticus*, from *via*, a way, It , Sp , & Pg *viatico*, Fr *viatique*]

1 Provisions for a journey

2 (*Rom Antiq*) (*a*) An allowance to those who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service (*b*) An allowance to the officers and soldiers of the army

3 (*Rom Cath Church*) The communion or eucharist, given to persons in their last moments

Vi'brant *a* Vibrating, resonant, as, *vibrant* drums

Vi'brāte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* VIBRATED *p pr* & *vb n* VIBRATING] [Lat *vibrare*, *vibratum*, It *vibrare*, Sp & Pg *vibrar*, Fr *vibrer*]

1 To move to and fro, or from side to side, as a pendulum, an elastic rod or a stretched string, when disturbed from its position of rest, to swing, to oscillate

2 To have the constituent particles move to and fro, with alternate compression and dilation of parts, as the air, or any elastic body

3 To produce a vibratory effect, to sound, as, a whisper *vibrates* on the ear

4 To pass from one state to another, as, a man *vibrates* between two opinions

Vi'brāte, *v t* 1 To brandish, to move to and fro, to swing, as, to *vibrate* a sword or staff

2 To mark or measure by moving to and fro, as, a pendulum *vibrating* seconds

3 To affect with vibratory motion, to set in vibration

Breath vocalized—that is, *vibrated* or undulated—may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift, tremulous motion *Holder*

Vi'bra tĭle, *a* [Fr *vibratile*, N Lat *vibratilis*]

1 Adapted to, or used in, vibratory motion, as, the *vibratile* organs of certain insects

2 Having a constant vibratory motion

Vi'bra tĭl'i ty, *n* [Fr *vibratilité*] The quality of being vibratile, disposition to vibration or oscillation [*Rare*] *Bush*

Vi-brā'tion, *n* [Fr *vibration*, Sp *vibracion*, Pg *vibração*, It *vibrazione*, Lat *vibratio*]

1 The act of vibrating, or the state of being vibrated, or in vibratory motion, quick motion to and fro, oscillation, as of a pendulum, or musical cord

2 (*Physics*) A limited reciprocating motion of the particles of an elastic body or medium in alternately opposite directions from their positions of equilibrium, when that equilibrium has been disturbed, as of a stretched cord or other body in producing musical notes, or of particles of air in transmitting sounds to the ear

☞ *Vibration* and *oscillation* are both used, in mechanics of the swinging, or rising and falling, motion of a suspended or balanced body, the latter term more appropriately, as signifying such motion produced by gravity, and of any degree of slowness, while the former applies especially to the quick short motion to and fro which results from elasticity, or the action of molecular forces among the particles of a body when disturbed from their position of rest, as in a spring

Amplitude of vibration, the maximum displacement of a vibrating particle or body from its position of rest — *Phase of vibration*, any part of the path described by a particle or body in making a complete vibration, in distinction from other parts, as while moving from one extreme to the other, or on one side of the line of rest, in distinction from the opposite Two particles are said to be in the same *phase* when they are moving in the same direction, or in corresponding parts of their paths

Vi-brā'ti-ŭn'cle (-ŭngk'kl), *n.* [Diminutive of *vibration*] A small vibration. *Chambers.*

Vi'bra-tive, *a.* [It. *vibrativo*] Vibrating; vibratory. [*Rare.*] *Newton.*

Vi'bra to-ry (50), *a.* [Fr. *vibratoire*, Sp. & Pg. *vibratorio*]

1 Consisting in vibration or oscillation, vibrating, as, a *vibratory* motion.

2 Causing to vibrate

Vĭb'ri-o, *n.*, *pl* VIB'RI-Ō'NĒS [From Lat *vibrare*, to vibrate, to move by undulations] (*Nat Hist*) One of a family of very minute organisms, found in various infusions, in the purulent matter of tumors, and even in the tartar of the teeth Their nature is not clearly understood, it being uncertain whether they are animal or vegetable *Baird*

Vi bŭs'tion, *n* [Lat , probably from *viere*, to tie, bind, or plait, from the flexibility of the branches of some species] (*Bot*) A genus of shrubs having opposite, petiolate leaves, and corymbose flowers, several species of which are cultivated as ornamental plants *Baird.*

Vic'ar, *n* [Fr *vicaire*, Pr *vicari*, Sp & It *vicario*, Pg *vigario*, Lat *vicarius* See VICARIOUS]

1 One deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another, a substitute in office, a deputy [*Rare*]

2 (*Eccl Law*) The incumbent of an appropriated benefice

☞ The distinction between a *parson* and *vicar* is this The *parson* has, for the most part the whole right to the ecclesiastical dues in his parish, but a *vicar* has generally an appropriator over him entitled to the best part of the profits, to whom he is in fact perpetual curate with a standing salary *Burrill*

Apostolic vicar (*Rom Cath Church*), an officer of high standing who has received power from the pope to decide in certain cases without instructions —*Vicar-general* (*Eccl*), an officer inferior to a bishop, exercising jurisdiction over matters purely spiritual This title was originally given by Henry VIII to the Earl of Essex, with power to oversee all the clergy, and regulate all church affairs

Vic'ar age, *n* 1 The benefice of a vicar.

2 The residence of a vicar

Vi cā'ri al, *a* [Fr & Sp *vicarial*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, a vicar, small, as, *vicarial* tithes

2 Delegated, vicarious [*Rare*]

Vi cā'ri an, *n* A vicar [*Obs*] *Marston.*

Vi cā'ri-ate, *a* Having delegated power, as a vicar, vicarious *Barrow.*

Vi cā'ri ate, *n* [L Lat *vicariatus*, It , Sp , & Pg *vicariato*, Fr *vicariat*] Delegated office or power, vicarship, the office or oversight of a vicar

In consequence of that event, the *vicariate* of that part of Germany which is governed by the Saxon laws devolved on the elector of Saxony *Robertson.*

Vi cā'ri oŭs, *a* [Lat *vicarius*, from *vices*, change, alternation, turn the position, place, office of one person as assumed by another]

1 Of, or pertaining to, a vicar, substitute, or deputy, deputed, delegated, as, *vicarious* power or authority

2 Acting or suffering for another, as, a *vicarious* agent or officer

3 Performed or suffered in the place of another, substituted, as, a *vicarious* sacrifice, *vicarious* punishment "The *vicarious* work of the Great Deliverer" *I Taylor.*

Vi-cā'ri oŭs ly, *adv* In a vicarious manner, in the place of another, by substitution

Vic'ar ship, *n* The office of a vicar, the ministry of a vicar

Vice, *n* [Fr *vice*, Pr *vici*, *visi*, *vice*, Sp & Pg. *vicio*, It *vizio*, Lat *vitium*]

1 A defect, a fault, a blemish, an imperfection, as, the *vices* of a political constitution

Mark the *vice* of the procedure *Sir W Hamilton*

2 A moral fault or failing, especially, immoral conduct or habit, customary deviation in a single respect, or in general, from a right standard, implying a defect of natural character, or the result of training and habits unworthy or undesirable custom, wickedness "By their *vices* brought to servitude" *Milton.*

I do confess the *vices* of my blood *Shak.*
When *vice* prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station *Addison*

3 A character or personage in the old English moralities, or moral dramas, having the name sometimes of one vice, sometimes of another, or of *Vice* itself He was grotesquely dressed in a cap with ass's ears, and was armed with a dagger of lath one of his chief employments was to make sport with the devil, leaping on his back, and belaboring him with the dagger of lath till he made him roar. The devil, however, always carried him off in the end He was sometimes called *Iniquity.*

How like you the *Vice* in the play?
I would not give a rush for any *Vice* that has not a wooden dagger to snap at every body he meets *B Jonson*

4 A person in the habit of acting the part of a *Vice* in the old moralities. *Nares.*

Syn.—Crime, sin, iniquity, fault See CRIME

Vice, *n* [See VISE] 1. (*Arch.*) A spiral staircase, [*Obs*] See VISE *Chaucer.*

2 A smith's instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a screw, for holding work, as in filing, and the like.

9. A gripe or grasp. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

4. A machine or instrument resembling a gin. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

5. A machine for drawing lead into flat rods for case-windows. *Simmonds.*

Vice, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VICED (vīst); *p. pr & vb n.* VICING.] To press closely or squeeze with a vice, or as if with a vice; to hold as if in a vice.

The coachman's hand was *viced* between his upper and lower thigh. *De Quincey*

Vice. [Lat. *vice*, in the place of, instead of, for, from *vicis*, change, turn, place. Cf. VICARIOUS.] A prefix used in composition, chiefly in words signifying persons, and denoting one who acts in the place of another, or who is second in rank or authority, as, *vice*-agent, *vice* consul, and the like.

Vice, *prep.* [See *supra*.] In the place of, instead of, as, A was appointed chairman *vice* B, who resigned.

Vice'-ād'mi-ral, *n.* **1** (*British Navy*) The second officer in command. His flag is displayed at the fore top gallant mast head.

2. A civil officer, in Great Britain, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within their respective districts.

Vice'-ād'mi-ral-ty, *n.* The office of a vice-admiral, a vice-admiralty court.

Vice'-chām'ber-lain (-lin), *n.* An officer in court next in command to the lord chamberlain. [*Eng.*]

Vice'-chăn'cel lor, *n.* **1.** (*Law*) An officer next in rank to a chancellor.

2. An officer in a university, in England, who is annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the chancellor.

Viced (vīst), *a.* Vicious, corrupt. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Vice'-dōge, *n.* A counselor at Venice who represents the doge when sick or absent.

Vice gĕ'ren-cy, *n.* The office of a vicegerent, agency under another, deputed power, lieutenancy.

Vice-gĕ'rent (89), *n.* [From *vice* and *gerent*, q. v., Fr. *vicegerant*.] An officer who is deputed by a superior, or by proper authority, to exercise the powers of another, a lieutenant, a vicar.

Vice-gĕ'rent, *a.* Having, or exercising, delegated power, acting by substitution, or in the place of another.

Vice'-king', *n.* One who acts in the place of a king, a viceroy.

Vice'-lĕg'ate, *n.* A legate second in rank to, or acting in place of, another legate, especially, an officer employed by the pope to perform the office of spiritual and temporal governor in certain cities, when there is no legate or cardinal to command there.

Vice'-man, *n.*; *pl.* VICE'-MEN. A smith whose work is at the vice, instead of the anvil. *Simmonds.*

Vic'e-na ry (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat. *vicenarius*, from *viceni*, twenty each, from *viginti*, twenty.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, twenty.

Vi cĕn'ni al, *a.* [Lat. *vicenni*, twenty, and *annus*, years.] Lasting, or comprising, twenty years.

Vicennial prescription (*Scots Law*), a prescription of twenty years.

Vice'-prĕs'i den-cy, *n.* The office of vice president.

Vice'-prĕs'i dent, *n.* An officer next in rank below a president.

Vice'-rē'gal, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a viceroy or viceroyalty.

Vice'roy, *n.* [Fr. *vice roi*, from Fr., Lat., & Eng. *vice*, in the place of, and Fr. *roi*, *roy*, Lat. *rex*, a king.] The governor of a kingdom or country who rules in the name of the king with regal authority, as the king's substitute.

Vice-roy'al-ty, *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vice'roy-ship, *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vi'ce-ty, *n.* [From *vice*.] Fault, defect, inferiority, coarseness. [*Obs. and rare*.] "Old Shorewood's *vicety*." *B. Jonson*

Vi'ci-āte (vīsh'i-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VICIATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* VICIATING.] [Lat. *vitiare*, *vitiatum*.] To vitiate. See VITIATE.

Vic'i-nage, *n.* [O. Fr. *veisnage*, N. Fr. *voisnage*, from *veisin*, *voisin*, Lat. *vicinus*, neighboring, a neighbor, from *vicus*, a row of houses, a village.] The place or places adjoining or near, neighborhood, vicinity, as, a jury must be of the *vicinage*, or body of the county. "To summon the Protestant gentlemen of the *vicinage* to the rescue." *Macaulay.*

Civil war had broken up all the usual ties of *vicinage* and good neighborhood. *W. Scott*

Vic'i-nal } (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat. *vicinalis*, *vicinus*,
Vic'ine } It. *vicinale*, *vicino*, Sp. *vecinal*, *vecino*, *vicino*, Pg. *visinho*, *vizinho*, Pr. *vezin*, *vezi*, Fr. *voisinal*, *voisin*, O. Fr. *veisin*. See *supra*.] Near, neighboring. [*Rare*.] *Glanville.*

Vi-cin'i ty (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat. *vicinitas*, It. *vicinità*, Sp. *vecindad*, Pr. *vicinitat*, *vecinitat*, *vezinetat*, O. Fr. *vicinité*, *veisinetet*, *voisinetet*. See *supra*.]

1. The quality of being near, or not remote, nearness, propinquity, proximity, as, the *vicinity* of two country-seats.

2. That which is near, or not remote; that which is adjacent to any thing; near place; adjoining space or country, neighborhood. "The *vicinity* of the sun." *Bentley.* "A *vicinity* of disposition and relative tempers." *Bp. Taylor.*

Syn.—Neighborhood, vicinage. See NEIGHBORHOOD.

Vi'ci-ŏs'i-ty (vĭsh'i-ŏs'i-ty), *n.* Viciousness. [*Rare*.]

Vi'cious (vĭsh'us), *a.* [Fr. *vicieux*, O. Fr. *vitios*, *vitious*, Pr. *vicios*, Sp. & Pg. *vicioso*, It. *vizioso*, Lat. *vitiosus*, from *vitium*, vice.]

1 Characterized by vice or defects, defective, imperfect.

The title of these lords was *vicious* in its origin. *Burke*

Upon their own blunder they built a charge against Bentley of *vicious* reasoning. *De Quincey*

2. Addicted to vice, corrupt in principles or conduct, depraved, wicked, corrupt, as, a *vicious* race of men, *vicious* children, *vicious* examples, *vicious* conduct.

3 Lacking purity, foul, bad, as, *vicious* air, water, weather, and the like.

4 Not genuine or pure, as, *vicious* language, *vicious* idioms.

5 Not well tamed or broken, given to bad tricks, unruly, refractory, as, a *vicious* horse.

Syn.—Corrupt, faulty, wicked.

Vi'cious-ly (vĭsh'us-ly), *adv.* In a vicious manner, in a manner contrary to rectitude, moral principles, propriety, or purity, faultily, corruptly, incorrectly.

Vi'cious ness (vĭsh'us nes), *n.* **1** The state or quality of being vicious, addictedness to vice, corruptness of moral principles or practice, defective ness, faultiness, wickedness.

What makes a governor justly despised, is *viciousness* and ill morals. *South*

2 Specifically, unruliness, refractoriness, as of a beast.

Vi-çis'si tūde (53), *n.* [Fr. *vicissitude*, Sp. *vicisitud*, Pg. *vicissitude*, It. *vicissitudine*, Lat. *vicissitudo*, from *vicis*, change, turn.]

1 Regular change or succession from one thing to another, alternation, mutual succession, interchange.

God made two great lights
To illuminate the earth and rule the day
In their *vicissitude*, and rule the night. *Milton*

2 Change, revolution, mutation, as in human affairs.

This man had, after many *vicissitudes* of fortune, sunk at last into abject poverty. *Macaulay*

Vi çis'si tū'di-na ry, *a.* Subject to vicissitudes, changing in succession. [*Rare*.] *Donne*

Vi-çis'si tū'di nous, *a.* **1** Full of changes.

2 Marked by, or subject to, a regular series or succession of changes.

Vi-çis'sy-dück, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A West Indian water fowl, smaller than the European duck, and affording excellent food. *Simmonds*

Vi cŏn'ti-el, *a.* [O. Eng. *vicounte*, *vicounte*, *viscont*, L. Lat. *vice comitalis*. See VISCOUNT.] (*Eng. Law*) Of, or pertaining to, the sheriff.

Vicontiel rents, certain rents for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king.—*Vicontiel writs*, such writs as are triable in the county or sheriff court.

Vi-cŏn'ti el, *n. pl.* [L. Lat. *vice-comitalia*. See *supra*.] (*O. Eng. Law*) Things belonging to the sheriff, especially, farms for which the sheriff pays rent to the king.

Vi'count, *n.* [O. Eng. *viconte*, *viscont*, *vicounte*. See VISCOUNT.] The same as VISCOUNT, q. v. [*Obs.*]

Vic'tim, *n.* [Fr. *victime*, It. *vittima*, Sp., Pg., & Lat. *victima*, a beast of sacrifice adorned with the fillet or vitta, from *vivere*, to bind, bind around.]

1 A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite, a creature immolated, or made an offering of.

The victim ox and snowy sheep prepare. *Addison*

2 A person or thing destroyed or sacrificed in the pursuit of an object, or gratification of a passion, as, a *victim* to jealousy, to lust, to ambition.

3 A person or living creature destroyed by, or suffering grievous injury from another.

4 Hence, one who is caught or cheated, a dupe, a gull. [*Colloq.*]

Vic'tim-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *victimare*, *victimatum*, Fr. *victimer*, It. *vittimare*.] To make a victim of, to sacrifice. [*Obs.*] *Bullokar.*

Vic'tim ize, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VICTIMIZED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* VICTIMIZING.] To make a victim of, to sacrifice or destroy. [*Colloq.*]

Vic'tor, *n.* [Lat. *victor*, from *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish, to conquer, Pr. *victor*, It. *vittore*.]

1 The winner in a contest, one who gets the better of another in any struggle, especially, one who conquers in war, a vanquisher, one who defeats an enemy in battle,—often followed by *at*, rarely by *of*.

In love, the *victors* from the vanquished fly;
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die. *Waller.*

☞ A *victor* vanquishes in a single strife or contest, a *conqueror* gains a complete success, and entirely subdues his opponent, thus, we say, Alexander was a *victor* at Arbela, and the *conqueror* of Asia and of Darius.

2. Master; lord. [*Rare*.]

These, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends. *Pope.*

Vic'tor, *a.* Gaining the victory; victorious. "The *victor* Greeks." *Pope.*

Victoria regia.

Vic'tor-ess, *n.* A female who vanquishes; a victress. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Vic-tō'ri-ā, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of aquatic plants named in honor of Queen Victoria. The *V. regia* is a native of Guiana and Brazil, its large, spreading leaves are from three to five feet in diameter, and have a rim from three to five inches high, and its immense rose-white flowers, when fully expanded, sometimes attain a diameter of twenty three inches.

Victoria.

2 A kind of four wheeled carriage, designed for two persons, with a driver's seat.

3 (*Astron.*) An asteroid, or minor planet, discovered by Hind in 1850,—called also *Clio*.

Vic'to ri-ne' (vĭk'tor-een'), *n.* **1.** A lady's fur tippet. *Simmonds.*

2. A fruit allied to the peach. *H. Miller.*

Victorine (1).

Vic-tō'ri-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *victorieux*, Pr. *victorios*, Sp. & Pg. *victorioso*, It. *vittorioso*, Lat. *victoriosus*.]

1 Belonging or relating to victory, or a victor, having conquered in battle or contest, having overcome an enemy, conquering, winning, triumphant, as, a *victorious* general, *victorious* troops, a *victorious* admiral or navy.

I shall rise *victorious*, and subdue
My vanquisher. *Milton*

2 Producing conquest, as, a *victorious* day.

3 Emblematic of conquest, indicating victory. "Brows bound with *victorious* wreaths." *Shak.*

Vic tō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a victorious manner, with conquest, triumphantly.

Vic tō'ri-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state of being victorious, triumph.

Vic'to ry, *n.* [Lat. *victoria*, from *victor*, a victor, Fr. *victoire*, Pr., Sp., & Pg. *victoria*, It. *vittoria*.] The defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest, a gaining of the superiority in war, struggle, or combat, conquest, triumph.

God on our side, doubt not of *victory*. *Shak.*

Victory may be honorable to the arms, but shameful to the counsels, of a nation. *Bolingbroke*

Vic'tress, } *n.* [Lat. *victrix*.] A female victor.
Vic'trice, } [*Rare*.] *Shak.*

Vict'ual (vĭt'l), *n.* Food,—not now used except in the plural. See VICTUALS.

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual*. *Knolles*

Vict'ual, (vĭt'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VICTUALED, or VICTUALLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* VICTUALING, or VICTUALLING.] [From *victual*, n.] To supply with provisions for subsistence, to provide with food, to store with sustenance, as, to *victual* an army, to *victual* a garrison.

I must go *victual* Orleans. *Shak.*

The town is well *victualed*. *H. Walpole*

Vict'ual age (vĭt'l ej), *n.* Victuals, food, provisions, viands. [*Rare*.] *C. Bronte*

Vict'ual er (vĭt'l er), *n.* [Written also *victualler*.] [O. Fr. *victuailleur*.]

1. One who furnishes victuals or provisions.

2 A corn-factor. [*Scot.*]

3 One who keeps a house of entertainment, a tavern-keeper. *Shak.*

4 A ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance, a provision-ship.

Vict'ual-ing-house (vĭt'l ing-), *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat. [Written also *victualling house*.]

Vict'uals (vĭt'lz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *victuaille*, pl. *victuailles*, O. Fr. *vitaille*, Pr. *vitailla*, *vitoalha*, Sp. *vitualla*, Pg. *vitualha*, *victualha*, It. *vittuaglia*, *vitto vaglia*, *vettovaglia*, L. Lat. *victualia*, from Lat. *victualis*, belonging to living or nourishment, from *victus*, nourishment, from *vivere*, *victum*, to live.] Food for human beings, prepared for eating, that which supports human life, provisions, meat, sustenance.

You had musty *victuals*, and he hath holp to eat it. *Shak.*

☞ This word is never applied to that on which beasts or birds feed, and is chiefly used to denote food for men when cooked or prepared for the table. We do not now give this name to flesh, corn, or flour in a crude state.

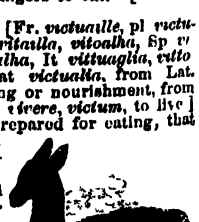
Vicugna.

Vi'cuna } (vē-kōōn'yah),
Vi'cugna } *n.* [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant-mammal (*La-*

ma [or *Auchnia*] *vicugna*), of the family *Bovidæ*, and tribe *Camelina*, a native of South America. It is closely allied to the guanaco and paco, in size, both of which it exceeds. Its wool is short and curly, and used for making delicate fabrics. [Written also *vicogne*.] *Baird.*

vī-dāme', *n.* [Fr., L. Lat *vice-dominus*, from Lat. *vice*, instead of, and *dominus*, master, lord.] (*Fr. Feudal Law.*) One of a class of officers who originally represented the bishops, and who subsequently erected their offices into fiefs, and became feudal nobles. *Brande.*

vī'dē, *v imper.* [Lat., imper. of *videre*, to see] See,—used to direct attention to something

vī-dē'ī-cet, *adv* [Lat, contracted from *videre licet*, i. e, it is easy to see, one may or can see] To wit, namely,—often abbreviated to *viz.*

Vī-dětte', *n.* [See VEDETTE] (*Mil*) A mounted sentinel, a vedette See VEDETTE

Vī-dō'mi-á, *n.* A white wine produced in Teneriffe, of a tart flavor. See TENERIFFE

Vid'ū age, *n.* The state of widows or widowhood, widows taken collectively

Vid'ū-al, *a* [L Lat *vidualis*, from *vidua*, a widow, from *viduus*, widowed, Pr *vidual*, Sp *viudal*, It *vedovile*] Of, or pertaining to, the state of a widow, widowed [*Rare*] *Bp Taylor.*

Vid'ū-ā'tion, *n.* The state of being widowed or bereaved, loss, bereavement [*Rare*]

Vī-dū'i-ty, *n.* [Fr *viduité*, Pr *viduitat*, Sp *viudedad*, It *vedovità*, Lat *viduitas*. See *supra*] Widowhood. [*Rare*] "Chaste *viduity*" *Ld Ellenborough*

VIe, *v i.* [*imp* & *p. p* VIED, *p. pr* & *vb n* VYING] [A-S. *wigtan*, *wiggan*, to contend, to fight, O H Ger *wigan*, Goth *veigan*, *vethan*] To strive for superiority, to contend, to use emulous effort, as in a race, contest, competition, rivalship, or strife

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in a way of life to *vie* with the best of their family *Addison*

Waterloo with Cannæ's carnage *vies* *Byron*

VIe, *v t* [*Obs*] 1 To do or produce in emulation with others, to put in competition with, to bandy, to stake, to wager

Nor was he set over us to *vie* wisdom with his Parliament, but to be guided by them *Milton*

And *vying* malice with my gentleness,
Pick quarrels with their only happiness. *Herbert*

2 To urge, to press

She hung about my neck, and kiss and kiss
She *vied* so fast *Shak*

VIe, *n* A contest for superiority, emulation, rivalry, strife. [*Obs*]

We'll all to church together instantly,
And then a *vie* for boys. *Beau & Fl*

VI-ölle', *n.* [Fr. *vielle*, *viole*, Pr *viola*, *viula*, Sp, Pg, & It *viola*, Sp also *vihuela*, L Lat *vitula*, from Lat *vitulari*, to be joyful Cf VIOL] A stringed instrument played upon with a wheel, a hurdy-gurdy

VI'en-nēse' (91), *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, Vienna, or to the people of Vienna

VI'en-nēse', *n sing & pl* (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Vienna, in the plural, the people of Vienna

View (vū), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* VIEWED, *p pr* & *vb n* VIEWING] [From the noun]

1 To look at with attention, or for the purpose of examining, to behold, to examine with the eye, to inspect, to explore.

Let me *view* his visage, being dead *Shak*

Nearer to *view* his prey, and unespied
To mark what of their state he more might learn *Milton*

2 To survey intellectually, to examine with the mental eye, to consider, as, to *view* the subject in all its aspects.

☞ *View* differs from *look*, *see*, and *behold*, in expressing more particular or continued attention to the thing which is the object of sight

View (vū), *n* [O Fr *veue*, N Fr *vue*, from *veoir*, *voir*, to see, p p *veu*, *vu*, f *veue*, *vue*, from Lat *videre*, id, It *veduta*, *vista*, Sp, Pg, & Pr *vista*]

1 The act of seeing or beholding, sight, survey, examination by the eye, inspection.

I thought thee worth my nearer *view* *Milton*

Objects near our *view* are thought greater than those of larger size that are more remote *Locke*

Surveying nature with too nice a *view* *Dryden.*

2 Hence, mental survey, intellectual examination, as, a just *view* of the arguments or facts in a case.

3. Reach of the sight, extent of prospect, power of seeing, either physically or mentally.

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view.* *Dryden*

4. That which is seen or beheld, scene, display as apprehended by one who looks, sight presented to the natural or intellectual eye "To give a right *view* of this mistaken part of liberty" *Locke.* "To have a *view* of his great power" *Milton*

5. Hence, the representation of a scene, a sketch, either drawn or painted; as, a fine *view* of Lake George.

6. Mode of looking at or receiving any thing, manner of apprehension, conception, opinion; judgment; as, one's *views* of the policy which ought to be pursued. *Waterland.*

7. That which is looked toward or kept in sight, as object, aim, intention, purpose, design.

No man sets himself about any thing but upon some *view* or other which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*

8. Appearance; show.

Graces . . .
Which, by the splendor of her *view*
Dazzled, before we never knew. *Waller*

Field of view, the whole space seen or looked-at, especially, the whole field or area seen through an instrument, as a microscope or telescope —*Point of view*, the direction from which a thing is seen —*View-halloo* the shout uttered by a hunter upon seeing the object of the chase —*View of frankpledge* (*Law*) a court of record, held in a hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet *Blackstone*

View'er (vū'er), *n.* 1 One who views, surveys, or examines

2 (*Law*) A town officer whose duty it is to inspect something, as, a *viewer* of fences, who inspects them to determine whether they are sufficient in law.

3 The superintendent of a coal-mine [*Eng*]

View'less (vū'les), *a* Not to be viewed, beheld, or seen, not perceivable by the eye, invisible, as, *viewless* winds *Shak*

Swift through the vaives the visionary fair
Repassed, and *viewless* mixed with common air. *Pope*

View'ly (vū'lĭ), } *a.* Striking to the view,
View'sŏme (vū'sum), } pleasing to the sight
[*North of Eng*] *Halliwell*

Vī'dā, *n* In the Orkney and Shetland Islands, beef and mutton hung and dried, but not salted [*Scot*] [Written also *vivda*] *Jamieson W Scott*

Vī-ģĕs'i mal, *a* [Lat *vigesimus*, twentieth, from *viginti*, twenty] Twentieth, divided into, or consisting of, twenties or twenty parts

Vī-ģĕs'i mā'tion, *n* [From Lat *vigesimus*, *vicesimus*, the twentieth, from *viginti*, twenty] The act of putting to death every twentieth man [*Rare*]

Vī-ģĕs'i mo-quar'to, *a* [Lat *vigesimus quartus*, twenty fourth] Formed of sheets folded so as to make twenty-four leaves, of, or equal to the size of, one fold of a sheet of printing paper, when doubled so as to make twenty four leaves, as, a *vigesimo-quarto* book

Vī ģĕs'i mo-quar'to, *n*, *pl* VĪ-ĢĔS'I-MO-QUAR'-TOES

1 A book composed of sheets folded so as to make twenty four leaves, a vigesimo-quarto book

2 The size of a book thus composed,—usually indicated thus 24mo, or 24°

Vĭģ'il, *n* [Fr *vigile*, *veille*, Pr, Sp, Pg, It, & Lat *vigilia*, also Pr *velha*, Sp & Pg *vela*, *vigia*, It *veglia*, from Lat *vigil*, awake, watchful, from *vigere*, to be lively or vigorous]

1 Abstinence from sleep, either usual sleep or at the customary time, the act of keeping awake, sleeplessness, watch

Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table and those cutting passions which attend them *Addison*

2 Hence, devotional watching, waking for religious exercises.

So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tuned *Milton*

3 The eve or evening before any feast, the ecclesiastical day beginning at six o'clock in the evening, and continuing till the same hour the following evening, hence, a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday, also, a fast observed on the day preceding a holiday, a wake

He that shall live this day, and see old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his friends,
And say, To-morrow is St. Crispian *Shak*

Vigils or *watchings of flowers* (*Bot*) a peculiar faculty belonging to the flowers of certain plants of opening and closing their petals at certain hours of the day [*Rare*]

Vĭģ'il-lance, *n* [Fr *vigilance*, Sp & Pg *vigilancia*, It *vigilanza*, Lat *vigilantia*]

1 The state or quality of being vigilant, forbearance of sleep, wakefulness, watchfulness, circumspection

The flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their earthly charge; of these the *vigilance*
I dread *Milton*

2 Guard, watch [*Obs and rare*]

In at this gate none pass
The *vigilance* here placed *Milton.*

Vĭģ'il-lan-çy, *n* Vigilance [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Vĭģ'il lant, *a* [Fr *vigilant*, Sp, Pg, & It *vigilante*, Lat *vigilans*, p pr of *vigilare*, to watch, from *vigil*, awake] Attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety, wakeful, watchful, circumspect

Be sober, be *vigilant* 1 *Pet* v 8
Take your places, and be *vigilant* *Shak*

Vĭģ'il-lant-ly, *adv* In a vigilant manner, watchfully, circumspectly

Vĭģ'in-tĭv'i rate, *n* [Lat *viginti-viratus*, from *viginti-viri*, a college or board of twenty men, fr *viginti*, twenty, and *vir*, a man.] A body of officers of government consisting of twenty men. [*Rare*] *Murphy.*

Vignette (vin-yĕt', *or* vĭn'yet), *n.* [Fr *vignette*, from *vigne*, a vine, from Lat *vinea*, id., from *vinetus*, belonging to vine, from *vinum*, wine]

1 (*Arch*) A running ornament consisting of leaves and tendrils, used in Gothic architecture.

2. A capital letter in ancient manuscripts,—so called because frequently ornamented with flourishes in the manner of vine-branches or tendrils; hence, any large ornament at the top of a page.

3 (*Print*) Formerly, any kind of printers' ornaments, as heads, flowers, and tail-pieces,—more recently, any kind of wood-cut, engraving, &c, not inclosed within a definite border. *Faderhott.*

Vī-gō'ni-á, *a.* [Sp. *vicogne*, *vicugna*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterizing, the vicugna;—said of the wool of that animal, used in felting hats, and for other purposes *Prescott.*

Vĭg'or, *n* [O Fr *vigor*, *vigur*, N. Fr. *vigueur*, It. *vigore*, Pr, Sp, Pg, & Lat. *vigor*, from Lat. *vigere*, to be lively or strong]

1 Active strength or force of body, physical force.

The *vigor* of this arm was never vain *Dryden.*

2 Strength of mind, intellectual force; energy; as, *vigor* of mind or intellect

3 Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature, as, a plant grows with *vigor*.

4 Strength, energy, efficacy

In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive else, their *vigor* find. *Milton.*

Vĭg'or, *v t* To invigorate [*Obs*] *Feltham.*

Vĭg'o-rō'so, *a* [It] (*Mus*) Vigorous, energetic,—a direction to perform a passage with energy and force

Vĭg'or-ŏŭs, *a* [O Fr & Pr. *vigoros*, N Fr. *vigoureux*, Sp, Pg, & It *vigoroso*, L Lat *vigorosus*.]

1 Possessing vigor, full of physical strength or active force, strong, lusty, as, a *vigorous* youth; a *vigorous* body

2 Exhibiting strength, either of body or mind; powerful, strong, as, a *vigorous* attack, *vigorous* exertions

The beginnings of confederacies have been *vigorous* and successful *Davenant.*

Vĭg'or-ŏŭs-ly, *adv* In a vigorous manner, with great physical force or strength, forcibly, with active exertions, as, to prosecute an enterprise *vigorously*

Vĭg'or-ŏŭs-ness, *n* The quality of being vigorous, or possessed of active strength

☞ *Vigor* and its derivatives commonly imply active strength or the power of action and exertion in distinction from passive strength, or strength to endure

Vī'king, *n*, *pl* VĪ'KINGS, *or* VĪ'KINGS One of the pirate chiefs from among the Northmen, who plundered the coasts of Europe in the eighth and ninth centuries

Grim *vikings*, and their rapture
In the sea fight and the capture,
And the life of slavery *Longfellow.*

☞ *Viking* differs in meaning from *sea-king*, with which it is frequently confounded "The *sea-king* was a man connected with a royal race either of the small kings of the country, or of the Haarfager family and who, by right, received the title of king as soon as he took the command of men, although only of a single ship's crew, and without having any land or kingdom *Vikings* were merely pirates alternately peasants and pirates deriving the name of *viking* from the *vicks wicks*, or inlets on the coast in which they harbored with their long ships or rowing-galleys" *S Laing*

Vīld, *a* [As if the p p. of a verb to *vile*. See *infra*] Vile [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Vīld'ly, *adv* Vilely [*Obs*]

Vīle, *a* [*compar* VILER, *superl* VILEST] [Fr., Pr, Sp, & Pg *vil*, It *vile*, Lat *vilis*]

1 Humble, low, base, mean, despicable.

The craft either of fishing which was Peter's, or of making tents which was Paul's, were [was] more *vile* than the science of physic *Ridley*

The inhabitants account gold a *vile* thing *Abbot.*

2 Morally base or impure, depraved by sin, hateful in the sight of God and men, sinful, wicked, bad "Such *vile*, base practices" *Shak.*

Behold, I am *vile* what shall I answer thee? *Job* xl. 4.

Syn.—Base, mean, bad See BASE

Vīled, *a* [See VILD] Abusive, scurrilous; defamatory, vile [*Obs*] *Hayward.*

Vīle'ly (109), *adv* 1 In a vile manner, basely, meanly, shamefully, as, Hector *vilely* dragged about the walls of Troy

2 In a cowardly manner.

The Volscians *vilely* yielded the town *Shak.*

Vīle'ness, *n* 1 The quality of being vile; baseness, meanness, despicableness

His *vileness* us shall never awe *Drayton.*

2 Moral baseness or depravity, degradation by sin, extreme wickedness, badness, as, the *vileness* of wicked men

Vĭl'i fi cā'tion, *n* Act of vilifying or defaming.

Vĭl'i fī'er, *n* One who vilifies or defames.

Vĭl'i fy, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* VILIFIED, *p pr.* & *vb n* VILIFYING] [Lat *vilificare*, from *vilis*, vile, and *facere*, to make, It *vilificare*, Pr & Pg *vilificar.*]

1. To make vile, to debase, to degrade. [*Rare.*]

Their Maker's image
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilified*
To serve ungoverned appetite *Milton.*

2 To defame, to traduce, to attempt to degrade by slander

Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*

3 To treat as vile, to treat with contempt; to despise. [*Obs. and rare*]

I do *vilify* your censure. *Beau. & Fl.*

Vĭl'i-pĕnd, *v. t.* [Lat. *vilipendere*, from *vilis*, vile, and *pendere*, to weigh, to value, It. *vilipendere*, Fr. *vilipender*, Sp. & Pg. *vilipendiar*.] To despise; to contemn; to slight. [*Rare.*]

That petulant volatility which is impatient of or *vilipends* the conversation and advice of seniors *W. Scott*

Vĭl'i-pĕnd'en-cy, *n.* Disesteem; slight. [*Rare*]

Vĭl'i-ty, *n* [O Fr *vilité*, N Fr *vilété*, Pr *vilitat*, *vilutat*, O Sp *vilta*, It *viltà*, Lat *vilitas*, from *vilis*, vile.] The state or quality of being vile, vileness, baseness [*Obs*] *Kennet*

Vĭll, *n.* [O Fr *ville*, *vile*, a village, N Fr *ville*, a town, city, Pr *vila*, Sp, Pg, & It *villa*, from Lat *villa*, a country house, farm] A small collection of houses, a village. *Hale*

Nor should e'er the crested fowl
From thorp or *vill* his matins sound for me *Wordsworth*

☞ A word of various significations in English law, as, a manor, a tithing, a town, a township, a parish, a part of a parish, a village The original meaning of *vill*, in England, seems to have been derived from the Roman sense of the term *villa*, a *single country residence* or farm, a manor The term, however, was applied to any collection of houses more than two, and hence came to comprehend towns and cities *Burrill* The statute of Exeter, 14 Edward I, mentions *entire-vills*, *demi-vills*, and *hamlets*

Vĭl'lă, *n*, *pl* VIL'LÆ [Lat & It *villa* See *supra*] A country-seat, a country residence, usually of a wealthy person

Vĭl'lage, *n* [Fr *village*, Pr *vilatge*, Sp *village*, Pg *villagem*, It *villaggio*, from Lat *villa*, q v] A small inhabited place, an assemblage of houses in the country, less than a town or city, and inhabited chiefly by farmers and other laboring people

Syn. — VILLAGE, HAMLET, TOWN, CITY In England, a *hamlet* denotes a collection of houses too small to have a parish church A *village* has a church, but no market A *town* has both a market and a church or churches A *city* is, in the legal sense, an incorporated borough town, which is, or has been, the place of a bishop's see It is hardly necessary to say that the last three words have a different acceptation in the United States

These were thy charms, sweet *village* sports like these,
With sweet succession, taught e'en toil to please *Goldsmith*

Sometimes, with secure delight,
The upland *hamlets* will invite *Milton*

The policy of Europe has been more favorable to the industry of *towns* than to agriculture, the industry of the country *A Smith*

A *city* is a town incorporated, which is, or has been the see of a bishop, and though the bishopric hath been dissolved, as at Westminster, it yet remaineth a *city* *Blackstone*

Vĭl'la-ger, *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under such hard conditions *Shak*

Vĭl'lage-ry, *n.* A district of villages. [*Obs*] "The maidens of the *villagery*" *Shak*

Vĭl'lain (42), *n* [O Fr *villain*, *vilain*, *vilein*, N Fr *vilain*, Pr *vilan*, *vila*, Sp & It *villano*, Pg *villão*, L Lat *villanus*, from *villa*, a village, from Lat *villa*, a farm] [In the first sense written also *villan*, *villein*]

1 (*Feudal Law*) One who holds lands by a base or servile tenure, or in villenage, a feudal tenant of the lowest class, a bondman or servant

If any of my ancestors was a tenant, and a servant, and held his lands as a *villain* to his lord his posterity also must do so, though accidentally they become noble *Bp Taylor*

☞ *Villains* were of two sorts *villains regardant*, that is, annexed to the manor *adscriptitii glebæ*, or *villains in gross* that is annexed to the person of their lord, and transferable from one to another *Blackstone*

2. Hence, a clownish person, a boor [*Rare*]

Pour the blood of the *villain* in one basin, and the blood of the gentleman in another, what difference shall here be proved? *Bacon*

3 A vile, wicked person, a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes, a deliberate scoundrel, a self conscious knave, a designing rascal "A *villain* with a smiling cheek" *Shak* "Calm, thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix" *Pope*

Vĭl'lain, *a* Villainous [*Rare*]

Vĭl'lain-ŏŭs, *a.* [Written also *villanous*] [From *villain*]

1 Suited to a villain, like a villain, base, vile, mean, hence, wicked, depraved, as, a *villainous* person or wretch

2 Proceeding from extreme depravity, as, a *villainous* action.

3. Sorry, mean, vile, mischievous, — in a familiar sense, as, a *villainous* trick of the eye.

Villainous judgment (*O Law*), a judgment that casts reproach on the guilty person

Vĭl'lain-ŏŭs-ly, *adv.* In a villainous manner, with extreme wickedness or depravity, basely

Vĭl'lain-ŏŭs-ness, *n.* The quality of being villainous, extreme depravity, baseness

Vĭl'lain-y, *n* [Written also *villany*] [O. Fr *villanie*, *vilanie*, *vilaine*, *vilenie*, *valenie*, Pr. *vilania*, Sp, Pg, It, & L Lat *villania* See *supra*]

1. The quality of being a villain, or villainous, extreme depravity, atrocious wickedness, as, the *villainy* of the thief or the robber, the *villainy* of the seducer.

The commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villainy* *Shak*

2. Depraved discourse; infamous speech or talk.

In our modern language, it [foul language] is termed *villainy*, as being proper for rustic boors, or men of coarsest education and employment, who, having their minds debased by being conversant in meanest affairs, do vent their sorry passions in such strains *Barrow*

3 The act of a villain; a deed of deep depravity; a crime

Such *villainies* roused Horace into wrath *Dryden*

Vĭl'la-kĭn, *n.* [See VILLA] 1. A little village [*Rare*] *Gay*

2 A small villa, or country-house. *Atl. Monthly.*

Vĭl'lan, *n* A villain [*Rare*]

Vĭl'lan-age, *n* [O Fr *villenage*, *vilenage*, Pr *vilanatge*, Sp *villanage*, Pg *villanagem*, L Lat *villanagium*, *villenagium*, *villanaticum*. See VILLAIN]

1 The state of a villain, base servitude, tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord [Usually written *villenage* or *villeinage*]

I speak even now as if sin were condemned in a perpetual *villanage*, never to be free by law *Milton*

Some faint traces of *villanage* were detected by the curious so late as the days of the Stuarts *Macaulay*

2 Baseness, infamy, villainy [*Obs*]

Vĭl'la-nĕtte', *n* [Dim of *villa*] A small villa or country residence [*Rare*]

Vĭl'lan-ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* VILLANIZED, *p. pr* & *vb n* VILLANIZING] To make vile, to debase, to degrade, to defame, to revile [*Rare.*]

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame. *Dryden*

Vĭl'lan-ĭz'er, *n.* One who villanizes, degrades, or debases

Vĭl'lan-ŏŭs, *a* [From *villain*] See VILLAINOUS.

Vĭl'lan-ŏŭs-ly, *adv* Villainously [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Vĭl'lan-ŏŭs-ness, *n* See VILLAINOUSNESS.

Vĭl'lan-y, *n* See VILLAINY

Vĭl-lăt'ĭc, *a* [Lat *villaticus*, belonging to a country house, from *villa*, a country-house, It *villatico*, Fr *villatique*] Of, or pertaining to, a village. "Tame, *villatic* fowl" *Milton*

Vĭl'lein, *n* [See VILLAIN] A feudal tenant of the lowest class, a villain See VILLAIN

Vĭl'lein-age, } *n* [See VILLANAGE] A tenure of
Vĭl'len-age, } lands and tenements by base services, villanage *Blackstone*

Vĭl'lĭ, *n pl* [Plural of Lat *villus*, shaggy hair, a tuft of hairs]

1 (*Anat*) Minute papillary elevations on animal membranes, giving them a velvety appearance, and serving mainly for absorption, as in the small intestine of mammals, and on the chorion

2 (*Bot*) Fine hairs on plants, like the pile of velvet

Vĭl'li fôrm, *a* [Lat *villus*, shaggy hair, and *forma*, form] Having the form or appearance of villi, like close set fibers, either hard or soft, as, the teeth of perch are *villiform* *Dana*

Vĭl-lōse' (125), *a* (*Bot*) Villous See VILLOUS

Vĭl-lŏs'ĭ-ty, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) The state of being villose (*b*) A covering of long, weak hairs *Henslow.*

Vĭl'lous, *a* (*Bot*) [Fr *velleux*, It *villoso*, *velloso*, Sp & Pg *velloso*, Lat. *villosus* See *supra*]

1 Abounding or covered with fine hairs, or woolly substance, nappy, shaggy, with soft hairs

2 (*Anat*) Furnished with fine, fibril like projections over a surface, downy, velvety, as, the *villous* coat of the stomach

Villous Membrane

Vĭr'gæ, *n*, *pl* VIRGÆ [Lat, twig] (*Bot*) A long, slender, flexible shoot or branch

Vĭm'i nal (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *viminal*, from *vimen*, a pliant twig, from *vere*, to bend or twist together] Of, or pertaining to, twigs, consisting of twigs, producing twigs

Vĭ mĭn'e-ŏŭs (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *vimineus*, from *vimen*, a pliant twig, It. *vimineo*, *vimeneo*. See *supra*]

1 Made of twigs or shoots "In the hive's *vimineous* dome" *Prior*

2 (*Bot*) Producing slender twigs or shoots

Vĭ nā'ceŏŭs (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *vinaceus*, fr *vinum*, wine]

1 Belonging to wine or grapes.

2 Of the color of wine

Vĭn'ā-grĕtte', *n* [Fr, from *vinaigre*, vinegar]

1 A sauce, of which vinegar, oil, &c, are ingredients.

2 A small box, or bottle, used as a smelling-bottle, for holding aromatic vinegar contained in a sponge, or smelling-salts

3 A small, two-wheeled vehicle, to be drawn or pushed by a boy or man.

Vĭ-năt'ĭ-co, *n* A coarse mahogany obtained in Madeira from *Persea Indica*. *Simmonds*

Vĭn'çi-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being vincible, vincibleness

Vĭn'çi-ble, *a* [Fr. *vincible*, Sp. *vencible*, Pg. *vencivel*, It *vincibile*, *vincevole*, Lat *vincibilis*, from *vincere*, to vanquish, conquer] Capable of being overcome or subdued, conquerable. "He not *vincible* in spirit" *Hayward.*

Vĭn'çi-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being vincible; capability of being conquered.

Vĭnc't'ūre (vĭnk'tyur, 53), *n.* [Lat. *vinctura*, from *vincire*, *vinctum*, to bind] A binding. [*Obs.*]

Vĭn-dē'mĭ-ā'tĭon, *n*, *pl.* VINDE'MĬ-Æ. [Lat, from *vindemia*, *vinctum*, to bind, Sp. & Pg. *vindimia*, It. *vendemmia*, Fr. *vendange*. See *supra*.] To gather the vintage [*Obs*] *Evelyn.*

Vĭn-dē'mi-āte, *v t* [Lat *vindemiare*, *vindemiatum*, It *vindemmiare*, Sp *vendimar*, Pg *vindimar*, Pr *vendemar*, Fr. *vendanger*. See *supra*.] To gather the vintage [*Obs*] *Evelyn.*

Vĭn-dē'mi ā'tĭon, *n* [L Lat. *vindemiatio*.] The operation of gathering grapes [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Vĭn'di-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being vindicable, or capable of support or justification.

Vĭn'di-ca-ble, *a* Capable of being vindicated, justified, or supported.

Vĭn'di-cāte, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p.* VINDICATED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* VINDICATING] [Lat. *vindicare*, *vindicatum*, It *vindicare*, Sp & Pg *vindicar*, Pr. *vendicar*, O Fr *vendiquer*]

1 To lay claim to, to assert a right to, to claim, to arrogate. [*Rare*]

Is thine alone the seed that strews the plain?
The birds of heaven shall *vindicate* their grain. *Pope*

2 To defend with success, to prove to be just or valid, to maintain, to assert, as, to *vindicate* a claim or title

3 To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections, to defend, to justify

When the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must *vindicate* it *Watts*

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,
But *vindicate* the ways of God to man *Pope*

4 To maintain, as a law, or a cause, by overthrowing enemies

5 To avenge, to punish, as, a war to *vindicate* or punish infidelity. [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

God is more powerful to exact subjection and to *vindicate* rebellion *Pearson*

6. To liberate, to set free, to deliver. [*Obs.*]

I am confident he deserves much more
That *vindicates* his country from a tyrant
Than he that saves a citizen *Massinger*

Syn. — To assert, maintain, claim See ASSERT

Vĭn'di-cā'tĭon, *n* [O Fr *vindication*, N Fr *vendication*, Sp *vindicacion*, It *vendicazione*, Lat *vindicatio*] The act of vindicating, or the state of being vindicated, claim, defense, justification against denial or censure, support, as by proof, legal process, or the like, as, the *vindication* of opinions, of a title, right, or claim, the *vindication* of the rights of conscience "Occasion for the *vindication* of this passage in my book" *Locke*

Vĭn'di cā'tĭve (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr *vindicatif*, Sp & Pg *vindicativo*, It *vendicativo*]

1 Tending to vindicate, vindicating.

2 Revengeful, vindictive [*Obs*]

Vindicative persons live the lives of wretches, who as they are mischievous, so end they unfortunately *Bacon*

Vĭn'di-cā'tĭve-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being vindicative.

Vĭn'di-cā'tor, *n.* [L Lat, It *vendicatore*] One who vindicates, one who justifies or maintains, one who defends

Vĭn'di ca to ry (50), *a* 1. Tending to vindicate, justificatory

2 Inflicting punishment, avenging, punitory.

The afflictions of Job were not *vindicatory* punishments *Bramhall*

Vĭn-dĭc'tĭve, *a.* [From Lat *vindicta*, revenge, punishment, from *vindicare*, to vindicate Cf VINDICATIVE] Given to revenge, revengeful.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force *Dryden*

Vĭn-dĭc'tĭve-ly, *adv* In a vindictive manner, by way of revenge, revengefully

Vĭn-dĭc'tĭve-ness, *n* The quality of being vindictive, revengeful temper, revengefulness.

Vĭne, *n.* [Lat. *vinum*, wine, grapes, *vinea*, a vine, fr *vineus*, belonging to wine, Fr *vigne*, It *vigna*. Cf WINE] (*Bot*) (*a*) The plant from which wine is made, the woody, climbing plant, that produces grapes, of the genus *Vitis*, and of a great number of varieties. (*b*) Hence, a climbing or trailing plant, the long, slender stem of any plant that trails on the ground, or climbs by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers, a creeper; as, the hop *vine*, the bean *vine*, the *vines* of melons, squashes, pumpkins, and other cucurbitaceous plants.

And one went into the field to gather herbs, and found a wild *vine*, and gathered thereof wild gourds 2 *Kings* iv 39.

There shall be no grapes on the *vine*, nor figs on the fig-tree *Jer* viii 13.

Vĭ'ne-al, *a.* Relating to, or consisting in, vines. [*Rare.*] "*Vineal* plantations." *Browne.*

Vĭned, *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine.

Vine'-drăg'on, *n.* An old and fruitless branch of a vine. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Vine'-drĕss'er, *n.* One who dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines.

Vine'-frĕt'ter, *n.* [From *vine* and *fret.*] A small insect that injures vines, an aphis or puceron

Vin'e-gar, *n.* [Fr. *vinaigre*, from *vin*, Lat. *vinum*, wine, and *aigre*, Lat. *acer*, sour.]

1. An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, and the like, by the acetous fermentation.

☞ The sourness of vinegar is ordinarily due to acetic acid, of which it contains a small proportion, rarely more than four or five per cent. Vinegar made from wine contains also a little tartaric acid, and a minute quantity of acetic ether, which communicates a pleasant aroma That made from cider contains also a small proportion of malic acid

2 Hence, any thing sour, — used also metaphorically

Aromatic vinegar, strong acetic acid highly flavored with aromatic substances — *Mother of vinegar*, a thick, slimy substance which accumulates in vinegar It consists, usually, of a compact layer upon the surface, and is produced by the aggregation of minute acetyledonous plants of the genus *Ulvina*, or *Mycoderma* (*U* or *M aceti*), — called also *vinegar-plant* *Baird* — *Radical vinegar*, acetic acid — *Thieves' vinegar* See THIEF

Vin'e-gar, *v. t.* To make into vinegar, or like vinegar, to render sour or sharp [*Obs and rare*]

Hoping that he hath *vinegared* his senses
As he was bid *B. Jonson*

Vin'e-gar-plănt, *n.* (*Bot.*) A minute plant of the genus *Ulvina* (*U aceti* or *Mycoderma aceti* of some authors), known also as *mother of vinegar* It consists of a layer of very minute granules which grow in a branch like form When immersed in a solution of sugar or treacle, it soon converts the liquid into vinegar *Baird.*

Vin'e-gar-yărd, *n.* A yard where vinegar is made and kept *Simmonds*

Vine'-grŭb, *n.* A little insect that infests vines, the vine-fretter, or puceron

Vine'-mil'dew (mil'du), *n.* (*Bot.*) A fungus of the genus *Oidium* (*O. Tuckeri*), which forms a white, delicate, cottony layer upon the leaves, young shoots, and fruit of the vine, causing brown spots upon the green parts, and finally a hardening and destruction of the vitality of the surface *Baird*

Vin'er, *n.* An orderer or trimmer of vines [*Obs.*]

Vin'er-y, *n.* 1 A vineyard. [*Obs.*] "The *vinery* of Ramer" *Fabyan*

2 A structure usually inclosed with glass for rearing vines, a hot-house

Vine'-saw'fly, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect of the genus *Selandria* (*S. vitis*), which attacks the grape vine *Harris*

Vi nĕtte', *n.* A sprig or branch *Halliwell*

Vine'yard (vin'yard), *n.* [From *vine* and *yard*, A S *wingeard*, *wineard*.] An inclosure or yard for grape vines, a plantation of vines producing grapes

Vin'net, *n.* A vignette. See VIGNETTE

Vin'newed (vin'yud), *a.* [See FENOWED.] Moldy, musty [*Obs.*]

Most of Chaucer's words are become, as it were, *vinnewed* and hoary with over-long lying *T. Beaumont*

Vin'newed-ness, *n.* The state of being vinnewed, mustiness, moldiness [*Obs.*] *Barret.*

Vin'ny, *a.* [See FENOWED.] Moldy, musty. [*Obs.*]

Vin'o-len-cy, *n.* [Lat. *vinolentia*, It. *vinolenza*, *vinolenza*, Sp. *vinolencia*. See *infra.*] Drunkenness [*Obs.*]

Vin'o lĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *vinolentus*, from *vinum*, wine, It., Sp., & Pg. *vinolento*.] Given to wine, drunken, intemperate [*Obs.*]

Vi nōse', *a.* Vinous See VINOUS

Vi nŏs'i-ty, *n.* [Lat. *vinositas*, Fr. *vinosité*, Sp. *vinosidad*, It. *vinosita*.] The state or quality of being vinous

Vi'nous, *a.* [Fr. *vineux*, Pr. *vinos*, Sp. & It. *vinoso*, Pg. *vinhoso*, Lat. *vinosus*, from *vinum*, wine.] Having the qualities of wine, pertaining to wine, as, a *vinous* taste, a *vinous* flavor, *vinous* fermentation

Vin'quish, *v.* See VANQUISH

Vint'age (45), *n.* [From *vine*, Fr *vendange*, O Fr *vendenge*, *vindange*, Pr *vendanha*, from Lat *vindemia*. See VINDEMIAL.]

1. The produce, in grapes or in wine, of the vine for the season, as, the *vintage* is abundant

2. The time of gathering the crop of grapes "As a swarm of flies in *vintage*" *Milton*

Vint'a-ger, *n.* [From *vintage*, Fr *vendangeur*.] One who gathers the vintage.

Vint'age-spring, *n.* A wine-fount.

Vint'a-ging, *n.* The act of gathering in a crop of grapes.

Vint'ner, *n.* [O. Eng *vintener*, O. Fr. *vnetier*, *vnotier*, Lat *vinitor*, from *vinum*, wine, Ger *winzer*.] One who deals in wine, a wine-seller

Vint'ry, *n.* [From O. Fr. *vinotier*, *vinetier*, wine-merchant. See *supra.*] A place where wine is sold. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth*

Vin'y, *a.* 1. Belonging to vines, producing grapes

2. Abounding in vines. *P. Fletcher*

Vi'ol, *n.* [Fr. *viole*, Pr. *viola*, *viula*, Sp., Pg., & It. *viola*, L. Lat *vitula*. See VIELLE.]

1. (*Mus.*) A stringed musical instrument formerly in use, of the same form as the violin, but larger, and having six strings, to be struck with a bow, and the neck furnished with frets for stopping the strings.

Me softer airs befit, and softer strings
Of lute, or *viol*, still more apt for mournful things *Milton*

☞ The name is now applied as a general term to designate instruments of the violin kind, as *tenor viol*, *base-viol*, and the like

2. (*Naut.*) A large rope sometimes used in weighing anchor. [Written also *voyal*, *voyol*.] *Totten*

Vi'o-lă, *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Mus.*) An instrument in form and use resembling the violin, but somewhat larger, and a fifth lower in compass

Viola di amore [It., viol of love, Fr *viol d amour*.] (*Mus.*) A viol, larger than the violin, with six brass or steel wires, yielding a peculiarly soft and silvery sound It is now seldom used — *Viola di braccia* [It., viol of the arm.] The counter-tenor viol, an instrument resembling the viola, — so called because held upon the arm, to distinguish it from the *viola di gamba* — *Viola di gamba* [It., viol of the leg.] An instrument resembling the viola, but larger, and held between the legs It is now rarely used — *Viola di spalla* [It., viol of the shoulder.] An instrument formerly used, resembling the viola, and intermediate in size between the viola and the *viola di gamba*

Vi'o-la-ble, *a.* [Fr *violable*, Pg *violavel*, It *violabile*, Lat *violabilis* See VIOLATE.] Capable of being violated, broken, or injured

Vi'o lā'ceous, *a.* [Lat *violaceus*, from *viola*, a violet, It. & Sp *violaceo*, Pr *violace*.] Resembling violets in color, bluish purple

Vi'o lā'cent, *a.* Tending to a violet color, violescent [*Rare.*]

Vi'o-lāte, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VIOLATED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VIOLATING.] [Lat *violare*, *violatum*, from *vis*, strength, force, It *violare*, Sp., Pg., & Pr *violar*, Fr *violer*.]

1 To treat in a violent manner, to outrage, to abuse, to injure "His wife Boadicea *violated* with stripes, and his daughters with rape" *Milton*

2 To do violence to, as to any thing that should be held sacred or respected, to profane, to desecrate, to break forcibly, to trench upon, to infringe.

Violated vows
'Twixt the souls of friend and friend *Shak.*
Oft have they *violated*
The temple, oft the law, with foul affronts *Milton*

3. To commit rape on, to ravish, to deflower

Syn. — To injure, disturb, interrupt, infringe, transgress, profane, deflower, debauch

Vi'o lā'tion, *n.* [Fr *violation*, Pr *violacio*, Sp *violacion*, It *violazione*, Lat *violatio*.]

1 The act of violating, or the state of being violated, interruption, as of sleep or peace

2 Infringement, transgression, non-observance, as, the *violation* of law or positive command of covenants, engagements, and promises "The *violation* of my faith" *Shak*

3 Act of irreverence, profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things, as, the *violation* of a church

4 Ravishment, rape, stupration

Vi'o lā'tive, *a.* Violating, or tending to violate

Vi'o lā'tor, *n.* [Lat., It *violatore*, Sp. & Pg *violador*, Pr *violaire*, Fr *violateur*.]

1 One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs, as, a *violator* of repose

2 One who infringes or transgresses, as, a *violator* of law

3 One who profanes, or treats with irreverence, as, a *violator* of sacred things

4 One who debauches or deflowers, a ravisher

Vi'o lence, *n.* [Fr *violence*, Pr *violensa*, Sp. & Pg *violencia*, It *violenza*, Lat *violentia*.]

1 The quality of being violent, highly excited action, whether physical or moral, vehemence, impetuosity, force

That seal
You ask for with such *violence*, the king
With his own hand gave me *Shak.*
All the elements
At least had gone to wreck disturbed and torn
With *violence* of this conflict *Milton*

2 Injury done to that which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance, outrage, unjust force, profanation, infringement

Do *violence* to no man *Luke* iii 14
We can not, without offering *violence* to all records, divine and human, deny a universal deluge *Burnet*
Looking down, he saw
The whole earth filled with *violence* *Milton*

3 Ravishment, rape, constupration.

To do violence on, to attack, to murder "But as it seems, *did violence on* herself" *Shak.* — *To do violence to*, to outrage, to force, to injure, as, he *does violence to* his own opinions

Syn. — Vehemence, outrage, fierceness, eagerness, violation, infraction, infringement, transgression, oppression

Vi'o-lençe, *v. t.* To assault, to injure, also, to bring by violence. [*Obs and rare.*] *B. Jonson.*

Vi'o lent, *a.* [Fr & Pr. *violent*, Sp., Pg., & It *violento*, Lat. *violentus*, *violens*, from *vis*, strength, force.]

1. Moving or acting with physical strength, urged or impelled with force, excited by strong feeling or passion; forcible; vehement; impetuous; fierce; furious, severe. "Upon a wild and *violent* sea." *Shak.* "A *violent* cross-wind" *Milton.*

2 Committing outrage; breaking law or right; acting by unjust or improper force, outrageous, assailant, as, a *violent* attack on the minister "To bring forth more *violent* deeds" *Milton.*

Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphrey's life *Shak.*

3 Produced or effected by force, not spontaneous, unnatural, abnormal.

Violent delights have *violent* ends *Shak.*
No *violent* state can be perpetual *Burnet*
Vows made in pain are *violent* and void. *Milton.*

Violent presumption (*Law*), presumption of a fact that arises from proof of circumstances which necessarily attend such facts — *Violent profits* (*Scots Law*), rents or profits of an estate, recoverable in a process of removing, against a tenant wrongfully holding over after warning.

Syn. — Fierce, vehement, outrageous; boisterous; turbulent, furious, impetuous, passionate, severe; extreme

Vi'o lent, *n.* An assailant [*Obs.*]

Remember, *violents* shall not take heaven, but hell, by force. *Decay of Piety.*

Vi'o-lent, *v. t.* To urge with violence. [*Obs.*]

Vi'o-lent, *v. i.* To be violent, to act violently. [*Obs and rare.*]

The grief is fine, full, perfect that I taste,
And *violenteth* in a sense as strong
As that which causeth it *Shak.*

Vi'o-lent-ly, *adv.* In a violent manner, with force, forcibly, vehemently, as, the wind blows *violently.*

Forfeitures must not be exacted *violently* *Bp. Taylor.*

Vi'o-lĕs'cent, *a.* [N. Lat *violescens*, from Lat. *viola*, a violet] Tending to a violet color, violaceent

Vi'o lĕt, *n.* [Fr *violette*, Pr., Sp., & Pg *violeta*, It *violetta*, from Pr., Sp., Pg., It., & Lat. *viola*, a violet.]

1 (*Bot.*) A plant and flower of the genus *Viola*, of many species They are generally low, herbaceous plants, and the flowers of many of the species are of some shade of blue

2 The color seen in a violet, being that one of the seven primary colors of the solar spectrum which is most refrangible

Vi'o lĕt, *a.* [Fr *violet*, Pg *violete*, It *violetto*. See *supra.*] Dark blue, inclining to red, red and blue combined

Vi'o-lĕt-shĕll, *n.* (*Zool.*) A mollusk of the genus *Ianthina*, having a shell of a fine violet-blue color.

Vi'o lĕt-wood, *n.* A kind of wood obtained in Guiana, and used for turning It is the product of the *Andira violacea* *Simmonds.*

Vi'o-lin', *n.* [It & Pg *violino*, Sp *violin*, Pr & Fr *violon* See VIOL and VIELLE.] (*Mus.*) An instrument with four strings, played with a bow, a fiddle

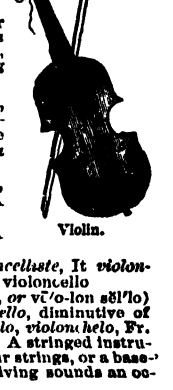
Violin.

☞ The *violin* is distinguished for the brilliancy and gayety, as well as the power and variety of its tones, and in the orchestra, it is the leading and most important instrument

Vi'o line, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, poisonous principle of an alkaline nature, obtained from the different parts of the plant *Viola odorata*

Vi'o lin'ist, *n.* [Fr *violiniste*, *violon*, It & Sp *violinista*.] A player on a violin

Vi'ol ist, *n.* [Fr *violiste*.] A player on the viol, a violinist

Vi'o lon-čĕl'list, *n.* [Fr *violoncelliste*, It *violoncellista*.] One who plays on the violoncello

Vi'o-lon-čĕl'lo (vī'o-lon-chĕl'lo, *or* vī'o-lon sĕl'lo) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [It *violoncello*, diminutive of *violone*, a base viol, Sp *violoncelo*, *violonchelo*, Fr. *violoncelle* See *infra.*] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of music, a base viol of four strings, or a base-violin with long, large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the tenor violin

Vi'o lone (vī'o lōn'a), *n.* [It *violone*, augment. of *viola*, a viol.] (*Mus.*) The largest instrument of the base viol kind, having strings tuned an octave below those of the violoncello, the contra-basso, — called also *double base* [Written also *violono*.]

Vi'o lous, *a.* Violent [*Obs.*]

Vi'per, *n.* [Fr *vipere*, Pr *vipera*, *vibra*, Sp. & Pg. *vibora*, It. & Lat *vipera*, probably contracted from *vivipera*, from Lat *vivus*, alive, and *parere*, to bring forth, because it was believed to be the only serpent that brings forth living young]

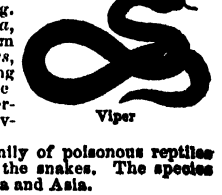
Viper

1 (*Zool.*) One of a family of poisonous reptiles belonging to the order of the snakes. The species are found mostly in Africa and Asia.

There came a viper out of the heat, and fastened on his hand *Acts* xxviii. 3.

2 Hence, a malignant person, a base, contemptible villain.

Who committed
To such a viper his most sacred trust
Of secrecy. *Shak.*

VI'per-ine (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat. *viperinus*, Sp., Pg., & It *viperino*, Fr. *viperin*, *viperi*, Fr. *vipérin*.] Of, or pertaining to, a viper, or to vipers.

VI'per-ish, *a.* Like a viper, viperous.

VI'per-ous, *a.* Having the qualities of a viper, malignant; venomous, as, a *viperous* tongue. "This *viperous* slander" *Shak.*

VI'per's-bŭ'gloss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Echium*, some species of which are cultivated for their beauty

VI'per's-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Scorsonera*, some species of which have edible roots, which are sometimes used as food

VI'ra-gĭn'i-an, *a.* Having the qualities of a virago

VI'ra-gĭn'i-ty, *n.* The qualities or character of a virago

VI rā'go (Synop., § 130), *n.*; *pl.* VI-RĀ'GŌS [Lat *virago*, from *vir*, a man; It. *viragine*, Fr. & Pg *virago*]

1. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage, a female who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man, a female warrior

To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries *Pope*

2 Hence, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman, a termagant, a vixen

VIre (vēr), *n.* [O Fr *vire*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *vira*, Armor *bir* Cf VIRETON] A barbed arrow, formerly used with the cross bow [*Obs.*] *Gower*

VIr'e lāy, *n.* [Fr *virelai*, from *virer*, to turn, and *lai*, a song, a lay, q v] An ancient French song, or short poem, wholly in two rhymes, and composed in short lines, with a refrain

To which a lady sung a *virelay* *Dryden*

☞ "The *virelay* admitted only two rhymes, and after employing one for some time, the poet was to *virer*, or turn, to the other I do not recollect any real *virelay* in English" *Nares*

VI'rent, *a.* [Lat. *virens*, p pr of *virere*, to be green; It *virente*] Green, verdant, fresh, not faded or withered [*Rare*] *Browne*

VI-rĕs'çent, *a.* [Lat *virescens*, p pr of *virescere*, to grow green, verb inchoative from *virere*, to be green.] Slightly green, beginning to be green, greenish

VIr'e ton, *n.* [It See VIRF] An arrow with a thick, lozenge shaped head, and having the feathers placed at an angle with the shaft to make it spin in flying *Fairholt.*

VIr'ga-lēō', *n* The same as VERGALIFU

VIr'gate (45), *a.* [Lat *virgatus*, from *virga*, a twig, rod] (*Bot.*) Having the shape of a rod or wand, twig-like, wand-shaped, as, a *virgate* stem

VIr'gate, *n.* [L Lat *virgata*, a farm, *virgata terræ*, so much land as *virga terræ*, a land measure, contains, from Lat *virga*, a twig, rod] A yardland, or measure of land varying from fifteen to forty acres [*Obs.*] *Warton*

VIr'gā ted, *a.* [Lat. *virgatus*, striped] Striped, streaked [*Obs.*]

VIr'ge, *n.* A wand [*Obs.*] See VERGE

VIr'ger, *n* A verger [*Obs.*]

Vir gĭl'i am, *a.* [Lat *Virgilianus*, It *Virgiliano*, Fr *Virgilien*] [Written also *Vergilian*]

1. Of, or pertaining to, Virgil, the Roman poet.

2. Resembling the style of Virgil

The rich *Virgilian* rustic measure
Of Lari Maxume *Tennyson*

VIr'gin (18), *n.* [Lat *virgo*, *virginis*, from *virere*, to be green, to flourish, It *virgine*, *vergine*, Sp *virgen*, Pg *virgem*, Pr. *virgi*, *vergi*, *verge*, Fr *vierge*]

1 A female of unspotted purity, she who has preserved her chastity, or who has had no carnal knowledge of man

2. A woman not a mother [*Rare*] *Milton*

3 A person of the male sex who has not known sexual indulgence, one who is perfectly chaste [*Obs.*]

These are they which were not defiled with women; for they are *virgins* *Rev.* xiv 4

He his flesh hath overcome;
He was a *virgin*, as he saith *Gower*

4. (*Astron*) The sign or the constellation Virgo See VIRGO.

VIr'gin, *a* 1 Chaste, pure, undefiled, fresh, new, as *virgin* soil, *virgin* gold. "White, cold, *virgin* snow" *Shak*

A few ounces of mutton, with a little *virgin* oil *Landor*

2 Becoming a virgin, maidenly, modest, indicating modesty; as, a *virgin* blush. "*Virgin* shame." *Cowley.*

Innocence and *virgin* modesty
That would be wooed, and not unsought be won *Milton*

VIr'gin, *v. t* or *i.* To play the virgin, to be or keep chaste. [*Obs.*]

My pure lip
Hath *virgined* it e'er since *Shak.*

VIr'gin-al, *a* [Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *virginal*, It *virginale*, Lat *virginalis*] Of, or pertaining to, a virgin. [*Obs.*] "*Virginal* chastity" *Hammond*

VIr'gin-al, *n* [Fr *virginal*. probably so called from being used by young girls, or virgins] (*Mus.*) An instrument somewhat resembling the spinet, but having a rectangular form like the small pianoforte. It had strings and keys, but only one wire to a note The instrument was used in the sixteenth century, but is now wholly obsolete. It was sometimes called a *pair of virginals*

VIr'gin-al, *v. i.* To play with the fingers, as if on a virginal, to pat. [*Obs. and rare.*]

Still *virginaling*
Upon his palm *Shak.*

Vir gĭn'i-ty, *n* [Fr *virginité*, Pr *virginitat*, *vergenetat*, Sp *virginidad*, Pg *virgindade*, It *virginità*, Lat *virginitas*] The quality of a virgin, undefiled purity or chastity, maidenhood.

VIr'gin's-bow'er, *n.* (*Bot.*) A climbing plant of the genus *Clematis*

Virgo and Sign

VIr'go, *n* [Lat *virgo*, a virgin, the constellation Virgo in the zodiac See VIRGIN] (*Astron*) (*a.*) A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of August. (*b*) A constellation of the zodiac, now occupying chiefly the sign Libra, and containing the bright star Spica

VIr'gou-leūse, *n* [Fr *virgouleuse* See VERGOULEUSE] A variety of pear of an excellent quality. [Also *vergouleuse*]

VIr'gu late, *a* Shaped like a twig or rod

VIr'gūle, *n.* [Fr *virgule*, a little rod, Lat *virgula*] A comma. [*Rare*]

In the MSS of Chaucer, the line is always broken by a cesura in the middle, which is pointed by a *virgule* *Hallam*

VIr'id, *a.* [Lat *viridis*, green] Green. [*Obs.*]

The *virid* marjoram
Her sparkling beauty did but see *Crompton*

VIr'i-dĕs'çençe, *n.* The state or quality of being viridescent

VIr'i dĕs'çent, *a.* (*Bot.*) Slightly green, greenish *Gray*

VI rid'i-ty, } *n* [Fr *viridité*, It *viridità*, Lat
VIr'id-ness, } *viriditas*, from *viridis*, green, from *virere*, to be green] Greenness, verdure, the color of fresh vegetables

VI'rile, or **VIr'ile** (Synop, § 130), *a* [Fr, Pr, Sp, & Pg *viril*, It *virile*, Lat *virilis*, from *vir*, a man]

1 Of, or pertaining to, a man, in the eminent sense of the word (not to *man*, in the sense of the human race), belonging to the male sex, as, *virile* age

2 Masculine, — opposed to *puerile* or *feminine*, as, *virile* strength or vigor

VI rĭl'i ty, or **VI rĭl'i ty**, *n* [Fr *virilité*, Sp *virilidad*, Pg *virilidade*, It *virilità*, Lat *virilitas*]

1 The quality of being virile, the state of an adult male, manhood, manly character

2 The power of procreation *Browne*

VI rĭp'o-tent, *a* [Lat *vir*, man, and *potens*, *potentis*, fit for] Fit for a husband, marriageable [*Obs.*] "Being not of ripe years, nor *viripotent*, nor marriable" *Holinshed*

Vir mĭl'ion (mĭl'yun), *n* Vermilion [*Rare*]

VI rōle', *n* [Fr] (*Her*) The hoop, ring, or mouth piece of a bugle or hunting horn

VI rōled', *a.* (*Her*) Furnished with a virole or viroles

VI rōse', *a* [Lat *virus*, poison] Having a nauseous odor, poisonous [*Rare*]

Vir tū' (Synop, § 130), *n* [It. *virtù*, virtue, from Lat *virtus* See VIRTUF]

1 A love of the fine arts, a taste for curiosities

2 Objects of art or antiquity, taken collectively, curiosities, such as are found in museums or private collections *Fairholt*

VIrt'ū al (vĭrt'yū al), *a* [Fr. *virtuel*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *virtual*, It *virtuale*, L Lat. *virtualis*, from Lat *virtus*, strength, power]

1 Having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without the material or sensible part, potential [*Rare.*]

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his *virtual* power, and warmed *Milton*

Neither an actual nor *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts *Stillingfleet*

2 Being in essence or effect, not in fact, as, the *virtual* presence of a man in his agent or substitute "To mark by slight differences in the manners a *virtual* identity in the substance" *De Quincey*

Principle of virtual velocities (*Mech*), the law that when several forces are in equilibrium, the algebraic sum of their virtual moments is equal to zero — *Virtual focus* (*Opt*), the point from which rays, having been rendered divergent by reflection or refraction, appear to issue, the point at which converging rays would meet if not reflected or refracted before they reach it — *Virtual moment* of a force the product of the intensity of the force multiplied by the virtual velocity of its point of application — *Virtual velocity* (*Mech*), a minute hypothetical displacement, or motion assumed in analysis to facilitate the investigation of statical problems With respect to any given force of a number holding a material system in equilibrium, it is the projection upon the direction of the force of a line joining its point of application with a new position of that point conceived to be taken indefinitely near to the first, and without disturbing the equilibrium of the system, or the connections of its parts with each other

VIrt'ū al-ĭ'ty, *n.* [Fr. *virtualité*, Sp. *virtualidad*, It *virtualità*.] The quality of being virtual; potentiality; efficacy; existence. [*Obs.*]

In one grain of corn, there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of many other *Brown*

VIrt'ū al-ly, *adv.* In a virtual manner; in efficacy or effect only; by means of some supposed virtue or influence.

VIrt'ū-āte, *v. t.* To make efficacious. [*Obs.*]

VIrt'ūe (18), *n* [Fr. *vertu*, Pr. *vertut*, *virtut*, Sp *virtud*, Pg. *virtude*, It. *virtù*, Lat *virtus*, strength, courage, excellence, virtue, from *vir*, a man.]

1 Manly strength or courage; bravery; spirit valor. [*Obs.*]

Built too strong
For force or *virtue* ever to expugn. *Chapman*

2 Active quality or power, capacity or power adequate to the production of a given effect strength, force, efficacy.

Jesus, knowing in himself that *virtue* had gone out of him turned him about. *Mark* v. 30

She moves the body which she doth possess,
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch. *Davies*

A man was driven to depend for his security against misunderstanding, upon the pure *virtue* of his syntax. *De Quincey*

3. Natural excellence, that which constitute value and merit, worth.

In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, the economy of poems is better observed than in Terence, who thought the soul grace and *virtue* of their fables the sticking in of sentences *B Jonson*

4 Moral excellence; that which gives moral merit and value, practice of duty and abstinence from vice, morality, uprightness.

Virtue only makes our bliss below. *Pope*

If there's a Power above us, —
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, — he must delight in *virtue*. *Addison*

5 A particular moral excellence; as, the *virtue* of temperance, of charity, and the like. "The very *virtue* of compassion" *Shak.* "Remember all his *virtues*" *Addison.*

6. Especially, female chastity, virginity; purity

H I believe the girl has *virtue*
M And if she has, I should be the last man in the world to attempt to corrupt it *Goldsmith*

7 One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy, especially, in works of art, an order of angels generally represented in complete armor, bearing pennons and battle-axes "Thrones, dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, powers" *Milton.*

Cardinal virtues See CARDINAL — *In* or *by virtue of*, through the force of, by authority of "He used to travel through Greece *by virtue of* this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns" *Addison* "This they shall attain, partly *in virtue of* the promise of God, and partly *in virtue of* piety *Atterbury* — *Theological virtues*, the three virtues, faith, hope, and charity

VIrt'ūe-less, *a.* Destitute of virtue; without efficacy or operating qualities.

Virtueless she wished all her herbs and charms *Fairfax*

VIr'tu-ōs'i-ty, *n* The state or character of a virtuoso, especially, the character of one in whom mere artistic feeling or esthetic cultivation takes the place of religious character; sentimentalism.

This famous passage is one of those over which the *virtuosity* of modern times, rejoicing in evil, has hung so fondly *C Kingsley*

VIr'tu-ō'so, *n*, Eng *pl* VIR'TU-Ō'SŌS; It *pl* VIR'TU-Ō'SI [It See VIRTUOUS.] One devoted to virtu, a person skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like

Virtuoso the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critic in them *Dryden*

☞ "We can not wonder that Italy should fill our Great Exhibition with beautiful specimens of her skill in the arts, but should only rivet her chains the more closely by the weak and ineffectual efforts which she makes to break them, when she can degrade the word *virtuoso*, or 'the virtuous, to signify one accomplished in painting, music and sculpture — such things as are the ornamental fringe of a nation's life, but can never be made without loss of all manliness of character, its main texture and woof" *Trench*

VIr'tu-ō'so-shĭp, *n.* The pursuits or occupation of a virtuoso *Hurd.*

VIrt'ū-ous (vĭrt'yū us), *a.* [Fr. *vertueux*, O. Fr. *vertuos*, Pr *vertuos*, *vertudos*, Sp., Pg., & It. *virtuoso* See VIRTUE]

1 Possessing or exhibiting virtue; as, (*a*) Of manly courage and strength; valorous, brave. [*Obs.*]

Old Priam's son, among them all, was chiefly *virtuous* *Chapman.*

(*b*) Having special power or efficacy; powerfully operative, efficacious, potent. [*Rare.*] "Every *virtuous* plant and healing herb." *Milton.*

Lifting his *virtuous* staff on high.
He smote the sea, which calmed was with speed *Spenser.*

2 Showing moral virtue or excellence, excellent, good, blameless, morally right; righteous, as, a *virtuous* action, a *virtuous* life. "Mistress Ford . . the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband." *Shak.*

The *virtuous* mind that ever walks attended
By a strong-siding champion, conscience. *Milton.*

The mere performance of *virtuous* actions does not denominate an agent virtuous *Price*

3. Chaste, pure; — applied to women.

Vĭr'tū-ŏŭs-ly, *adv.* In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty; as, a life *virtuously* spent. "A child *virtuously* educated." *Addison.*

Vĭr'tū-ŏŭs-ness, *n.* The state or character of being virtuous.

Vĭr'ū-lence, } *n.* [Fr. *virulence*, Pr., Sp., & Pg **Vĭr'ū-lĕn-cy**, } *virulencia*, It. *virulenza*, Lat. *virulentia.*]

1. The quality of being virulent; injurious activity; poisonousness; acrimony; malignancy, as, the *virulence* of poison.

2 Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity, as, the *virulence* of enmity, the *virulence* of satire, to attack a man with *virulence* "The *virulence* of one declaimer, or the profundities and sublimities of the other" *Bp Taylor*

Vĭr'ū-lent, *a.* [Fr. *virulent*, Sp, Pg, & It. *virulento*, Lat *virulentus*, from *virus*, q v]

1. Extremely poisonous or venomous; very active in doing injury "A contagious disorder rendered more *virulent* by uncleanness" *W. Scott.*

2 Very bitter in enmity; malignant, as, a *virulent* invective

Vĭr'ū-lent-ed, *a.* Made virulent, filled with virus, poisoned. [*Obs*]

Vĭr'ū-lent-ly, *adv.* In a virulent manner; with malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity

Vī'rus, *n.* [Lat, a slimy liquid, a poisonous liquid, poison]

1 (*Med*) (*a*) Contagious or poisonous matter; as of specific ulcers, the bite of snakes, and the like, — applied to organic poisons. (*b*) The special contagion of a disease

☞ "By it [virus] is understood a principle unknown in its nature, and inappreciable by the senses, which is the agent for the transmission of infectious diseases Thus, we speak of the variolic, vaccine, and syphilitic *viruses* *Virus* differs from *venom* in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals, whilst the former is always the result of a morbid process, — a morbid poison" *Dunglison*

2. Hence, the spirit, aim, or drift of any thing injurious, especially any thing of a moral nature, as, the *virus* of party spirit

Vĭs, *n.* [Lat] Force, power.

Vis impressa (*Mech*), force exerted, as in moving a body, or changing the direction of its motion, impressed force [*Obs*] — *Vis inertiæ* (*a*) The resistance of matter, as when a body at rest is set in motion, or a body in motion is brought to rest, or has its motion changed either in direction or in velocity (*b*) Inertness, inactivity *Vis inertiæ* and *inertia* are not strictly synonymous The former implies the *resistance* itself which is given, while the latter implies merely the *property* by which it is given — *Vis mortua* (*Mech*), dead force, force doing no work, but only producing pressure [*Rare*] — *Vis vitalis* (*Physiol*), vital force — *Vis viva* (*Mech*), living force, the force of a body moving against resistance, or doing work, in distinction from *vis mortua* or dead force It is expressed by the product of the mass of a body multiplied by the square of its velocity — *Principle of vis viva*, the principle that the difference between the aggregate work of the accelerating forces of a system and that of the retarding forces is equal to one half the *vis viva* accumulated or lost in the system whilst the work is doing

Vē'zā, *n* [Fr] An official indorsement on a passport, a visé See VISÉ. *Simmonds*

Vī'zā, *v t* [*imp & p p* VISAED, *p pr & vb n.* VISAING] To indorse, after examination, with the word *visé*, as a passport, to vise

Vĭz'age (35), *n* [Fr *visage*, Pr *vsatge*, Sp *visage*, Pg *visagem*, O It *visaggio*, L Lat *visagium*, from Lat *visus*, a seeing, a look, from *videre*, *visum*, to see] The face, countenance, or look of a person, or of other animals, — chiefly applied to human beings, as, a wolfish *visage*

His *visage* was so marred, more than any man *Isa* lii 14
Love and beauty still that *visage* grace *Waller*

Vĭz'aged, *a* Having a visage or countenance.

Vĭz'ard (vĭz'ard), *n.* A mask. See VISOR.

Vĭz'ard, *v t* To mask

Vĭs-à-vis (vĭz'a vē'), *n* [Fr., opposite, face to face]

1 One who, or that which, is opposite, or face to face with, another

2. A carriage in which two persons sit face to face

Vĭs'cē rā, *n*, *pl* of *viscus* [Lat] (*Anat*) The contents of the great cavities of the body, as of the head, thorax, and abdomen, but especially those of the abdomen, as the stomach, intestines, &c, bowels.

Vĭs'cer-al, *a.* [Fr *viscéral*, It. *viscerale*, L. Lat. *visceralis*]

1. Of, or pertaining to, the viscera

2. Having deep sensibility [*Rare*] *Bp. Reynolds*

Vĭs'cer ăte, *v t.* [*imp & p p* VISCERATED, *p pr. & vb n.* VISCERATING] [It *viscerare*, *viscerātum.*] To deprive of the entrails or viscera, to eviscerate; to exenterate, to embowel

Vĭs'cĭd, *a.* [Lat *viscidus*, from Lat. *viscum*, the mistletoe, bird lime made from the berries of the mistletoe, It. *viscido.*] Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; glutinous, sticky, tenacious. as, turpentine, tar, gums, and the like, are more or less *viscid*

Vĭs-cĭd'ĭ-ty, *n.* [O. Fr *viscidité*, It *viscidità*]

1 The quality of being viscid; glutinousness, tenacity; stickiness.

2. That which is viscid; glutinous concretion.

Vĭs-cŏs'ĭ-ty, *n.* [Fr. *viscosité*, Pr. *viscositat*, Sp. *viscosidad*, Pg. *viscosidade*, It. *viscosità*, L Lat. *viscositas*] The quality of being viscous, viscidity, glutinousness; tenacity.

Vĭs'count (vī'kount), *n.* [O. Fr. *viscomte*, *vice comte*, *vicomte*, N Fr. *vicomte*, Pr. *vescomt*, Sp *vizconde*, Pg *visconde*, It *visconte*, L Lat. *vicecomes*, from Lat *vice*, q. v., and *comes*, a companion, L. Lat a count]

1 (*O Eng Law*) An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl; the sheriff of the county

2 A nobleman next in rank below an earl, also, his degree or title of nobility [*Eng*] *Cowell*

Vĭs'count ess (vī'kount-), *n* [Fr *vicomtesse*, Pr *vescomtessa*, Sp *vizcondesa*, Pg *viscondessa*, It *viscontessa*, L Lat *vicecomitissa*] The lady of a viscount, a peeress of the fourth order

Vĭs'count-ship (vī'kount), } *n* [Fr *vicomté*, Pr

Vĭs'count-y (vī'kount ĭ), } *vescomtat*, Sp *vizcondado*, Pg *viscondado*, It *visconiado*, L Lat *vicecomitatus*] The quality and office of a viscount.

Vĭs'cŏŭs, *a.* [Fr *visqueux*, Pr *viscos*, *vesos*, Sp, Pg, & It *viscoso*, Lat *viscosus*, from *viscum*, birdlime See VISCID] Adhesive or sticky, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency, glutinous, clammy, sticky, adhesive, tenacious, as, a *viscous* juice

Vĭs'cŏŭs ness, *n.* The state or quality of being viscous, viscosity

Vĭs'cum, *n* [Lat] The mistletoe, also, birdlime, made from its berries

Vĭs'cus, *n*, *pl* VĬS'CE-RA [Lat] (*Anat*) One of the organs contained in the great cavities of the body, any one of the contents of the cranium, thorax, or abdomen, — in the plural, especially applied to the contents of the abdomen See VISCERA

Vise (*a*)

Vīse (vīs), *n* [Fr *vis*, a screw, vise, O Fr *vis*, Pr *vit*, winding stairs] [Written also *vice*]

1 (*Arch*) A spiral staircase, the steps of which wind round a per pendicular shaft or pillar [*Obs*]

2 An engine or instrument for griping and holding things, closed by a screw

Vē'sē (vē zē'), *n* [Fr *visé*, p p of *viser*, to put a visa to, from Lat *visus*, seen, p p of *videre* to see] An indorsement made by the police officers of certain countries on the continent of Europe, on a passport, denoting that it has been examined, and that the person who bears it is permitted to proceed on his journey [Written also *vise*]

Vīsé (vē zē'), *v t* [*imp & p p* VISEED, *p pr & vb n* VISÉING] To examine and indorse, as a passport, to visa

Vĭsh'nŭ [Skr *vishnu*, from *vish*, to pervade, to extend through nature] (*Hindoo Myth*) A Hindoo divinity, one of the higher gods of the later religion, and regarded as the preserver, while Brahma is the creator, and Siva the destroyer, of the creation

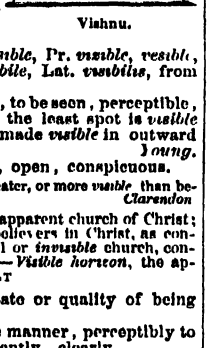

Vishnu.

Vĭz'i bĭl'i-ty, *n* [Fr *visibilité*, Sp *visibilidad*, It *visibilità*, Lat *visibilitas*] The state or quality of being visible or perceivable by the eye, perceptibility, exposure to view

Vĭz'i ble, *a* [Fr & Sp *visible*, Pr. *visible*, *vesible*, *visibil*, Pg *visivel*, It *visibile*, Lat. *visibilis*, from *videre*, *visum*, to see]

1 Perceivable by the eye, to be seen, perceptible, in view, as, a *visible* star, the least spot is *visible* on white paper. "Virtue made *visible* in outward grace" *Young.*

2 Noticeable, apparent, open, conspicuous.

The factions at court were greater, or more *visible* than before *Clarendon*

Visible church (*Theol*), the apparent church of Christ; the whole body of professed believers in Christ, as contradistinguished from the real or *invisible* church, consisting of sanctified persons — *Visible horizon*, the apparent horizon See APPARENT

Vĭz'i-ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being visible, visibility

Vĭz'i-bly, *adv* In a visible manner, perceptibly to the eye, noticeably, apparently, clearly

Vĭz'i-gŏth, *n* (*Geog*) One of the Western Goths, or that branch of the Gothic tribes which settled in Dacia, as distinguished from the Ostrogoths, or Eastern Goths, who had their seats in Pontus

Vĭz'i gŏth'ic, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Visigoths

Vĭz'ion (vĭzh'un), *n* [Fr & Sp *vision*, Pr *vsio*, *vezio*, Pg *visão*, It. *visione*, Lat *visio*, from *videre*, *visum*, to see]

1. The act of seeing external objects, actual sight

Faith here is turned into *vision* there. *Hammond*

2. The faculty of seeing; sight, as, *vision* is far more perfect and acute in some animals than in others

3. That which is seen; an object of sight.

4 Especially, that which is seen otherwise than by the rational eye; a supernatural, prophetic, or imaginary sight; an apparition; a phantom. "No dreams, but *visions* strange" *Sidney.* "The baseless fabric of a *vision*." *Shak*

I took it for a fairy *vision* *Milton.*

5. Hence, something imaginary; a creation of fancy *Locke.*

Arc of vision (*Astron*), the arc which measures the least distance from the sun, at which, when the latter is below the horizon a star or planet emerging from his rays becomes visible — *Beatific vision* (*Theol*), the immediate sight of God in heaven — *Direct vision* (*Opt*), that which is performed by means of direct rays — *Field of vision*, field of view See VIEW — *Reflected vision*, and *refracted vision*, that which is performed by rays reflected from mirrors, or refracted by lenses or prisms, respectively

Vĭz'ion (vĭzh'un), *v t* [*imp. & p p* VISIONED; *pr. & vb n.* VISIONING] To see in vision, to dream.

For them no *visioned* terrors daunt,
Their nights no fancied spectors haunt *W Scott.*

Vĭz'ion-al (vĭzh'un), *a* Pertaining to a vision.

Vĭz'ion-a-ri ness (vĭzh'un-), *n.* The quality of being visionary

Vĭz'ion a ry (vĭzh'un-), *a.* [Fr. *visionnaire*, Sp., Pg, & It *visionario*]

1 Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination, given to reverie; apt to receive and act upon fancies as if they were real.

Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid *Pope*

2 Existing in imagination only, not real; imaginary, having no solid foundation; as, a *visionary* prospect, a *visionary* scheme or project.

Syn — Fanciful, fantastic, unreal See FANCIFUL

Vĭz'ion a ry (vĭzh'un-), *n.* 1. One whose imagination is disturbed

2 One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is confident of success in a project which others perceive to be idle and fanciful

Vĭz'ion-ist (vĭzh'un), *n* One who gives himself up to impracticable schemes a visionary

Vĭz'ion less (vĭzh'un), *a* Destitute of vision.

Vĭz'it, *v t* [*imp & p p* VISITED, *p pr. & vb. n* VISITING] [Fr *visiter*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *visitar*, It & Lat *visitare*, from Lat *visere*, to go to see, to visit, from *videre*, *visum*, to see]

1 To go or come to see, to attend; as, the physician *visits* his patient

2 Hence, specifically, to go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, or the like, to come and make an inspection or examination of, to examine, as, a bishop *visits* his diocese, a superintendent *visits* those persons or works which are under his care

3 Hence, chiefly in Scripture language, to come to for the purpose of chastising, rewarding, comforting, or the like, to come upon with reward or retribution, to appear before or judge, as, to *visit* one in mercy, to *visit* one in wrath

Vĭz'it, *v i* To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations, to practice going to see others.

Vĭz'it, *n.* [Fr *visite*, Sp, Pg, & It *visita.* See *supra*]

1 The act of visiting, or going to see a person or thing, a brief stay of business, friendship, ceremony, curiosity, and the like, made with any one or any thing, as, a *visit* of civility or respect, a *visit* to Saratoga, the *visit* of a physician

2 The act of going to view or inspect; official or formal inspection examination, visitation, as, the *visit* of a trustee or inspector

Right of visit (*International Law*), the right of visitation See VISITATION, 4

Vĭz'it-a-ble, *a* Liable or subject to be visited or inspected, as, all hospitals in England, built since the Reformation, are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor

Vĭz'it ant, *n* One who visits, one who goes or comes to see another, one who is a guest in the house of a friend

When the *visitant* comes again, he is no more a stranger. *South*

Vĭz'it-ā'tion, *n* [Fr *visitation*, Sp *visitacion*, It. *visitazione*, Pr & Lat *visitatio*]

1 The act of visiting, or the state of being visited; access for inspection or examination.

Nothing but peace and gentle *visitation*. *Shak.*

2. Object of visit [*Obs*]

O flowers!
My early *visitation* and my last. *Milton.*

3 (*Law*) The act of a superior or superintending officer, who visits a corporation, college, church, or other house, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted, and see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed; as, in England, the *visitation* of the diocese belongs to the bishop, parochial *visitation* belongs peculiarly to the archdeacon

4 (*International Law*) The act of a naval commander who visits or enters on board a vessel belonging to another nation, for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object, but without claiming or exercising a right of searching the vessel.

5 Special dispensation, communication of divine favor and goodness, or, more usually, of divine

wrath and vengeance; retribution; retributive calamity or trouble.

What will ye do in the day of *visitation?* *Isa.* x 3.

6 A church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, celebrated on the second of July. *Brande.*

7 (*Rom Cath. Church*) A religious community, founded originally at Annecy, in Savoy, in 1610, and in 1808 established in the United States, — called also *The Order of the Visitation of Our Lady* The nuns, in America, are devoted to the education of girls.

Vĭs'ĭ ta-tō'rĭ-al, *a.* See VISITORIAL

Vĭ-zīte' (ve-zeet'), *n* [Fr] A light cape or short cloak of silk or lace worn by ladies in summer *Simmonds*

Visite

Vĭz'ĭt-er, *n.* See VISITOR

Vĭz'ĭt-ĭng, *p a* Authorized to visit and inspect, as, a *visiting* committee

Vĭz'ĭt-or, *n.* [Fr *visiteur*, Pr. *visitor*] [Written also *visiter*]

1. One who visits, or who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship

2. A superior, or person authorized to visit a corporation, or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed, or that the duties and conditions prescribed by the founder, or by law, are duly performed and executed

The king is the *visitor* of all lay corporations *Blackstone*

Vĭz'ĭt-ō'rĭ-al, *a* [From *visitor*] [Sometimes improperly written *visitatorial*] Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent

An archdeacon has *visitorial* power in parishes *Ayliffe*

The queen however, still had over the church a *visitorial* power of vast and undefined extent *Macaulay*

Vĭ'sĭve, *a* [Fr *vusif*, Pr *visiu*, Sp, Pg, & It *visivo*, L Lat *visivus*, from Lat *videre*, *visum*, to see] Of, or pertaining to, the power of seeing, formed in the act of seeing [*Obs*]

I can not satisfy myself how men should be so little surprised about this *visive* faculty *Berkeley*

Vĭs'ne (veen, or vee'ne) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Norm Fr *visne*, from Lat *vicinia*, neighborhood, O Fr *visné*, *vesné*, *voisné*, *visnet*, id, L Lat *visnetum*, *vicinetum*, from Lat *vicinus*, neighboring, a neighbor] Neighborhood, venue See VENUE

Vĭs'no-my, *n* [A barbarous contraction of *physiognomy*] Face, countenance [*Obs*] "His ugly *visnomy*" *Spenser*

Vĭs'or, *n* [Fr *visière*, Sp *visera*, Pg *viseira*, It *visiera*, L Lat *viserа*, from Lat *videre*, *visum*, to see] [Written also *vizard*, *vizard*, *visar*]

1 A part of a helmet, perforated for the purpose of seeing through

2 A head piece or mask used to disfigure and disguise. "I have *visors* for you all" *Shak*

My weaker government since makes you pull off the *visor* *Sidney*

3 The fore-piece of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes

Vĭs'ored, *a* Wearing a visor, masked, disguised "*Visored* falsehood and base forgery" *Milton*

Vĭs'tȧ, *n*, *pl* VĬS'TÄS [It, sight, view, from *vedere*, p p *visto*, *veduto*, to see, from Lat *videre*, *visum*, id, Pr, Sp, & Pg also *vista*] A view, especially a distant view, through or between intervening objects, as trees, a view or prospect through an avenue, or the like, hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue "The shattered tower which now formed a *vista* from his window" *W Scott*

The finished garden to the view
Its *vistas* opens, and its alleys green *Thomson*

In the groves of their academy, at the end of every *vista*, you see nothing but the gallows *Burke*

Vĭs'to, *n* A vista [*Rare*] "Through the long *visto* of a thousand years" *Young*

Vĭz'ū-al (vĭzh'ū al), *a* [Fr *visuel*, Pr *vizual*, Sp & Pg *visual*, It. *visuale*, L Lat *visualis*, from Lat *visus*, a seeing, sight, from *videre*, *visum*, to see] Belonging or relating to sight, used in sight, serving as the instrument of seeing, as, the *visual* nerve.

The air,
Nowhere so clear, sharpened his *visual* ray *Milton*

Visual angle (*Opt*), the angle under which an object is seen, the angle formed at the eye by the rays of light coming from the extremities of the object — *Visual cone* (*Persp*), a cone whose vertex is at the point of sight — *Visual plane*, any plane passing through the point of sight — *Visual point*, a point in the horizontal line in which the visual rays unite — *Visual ray*, a line of light supposed to come from a point of the object seen to the eye

Vĭz'ū-al-ĭze, *v. t* To make visual [*Rare*]

Vĭ-tăille', *n.* Provision, food, victuals [*Obs*]

Vĭ'tal, *a* [Fr, Sp, & Pg *vital*, Pr *vital*, *vidal*, It. *vitale*, Lat *vitalis*, from *vita*, life, for *victa*, from *vivere*, *victum*, to live]

1. Belonging or relating to life, either animal or vegetable as, *vital* energies, *vital* powers

2 Contributing to life, necessary to life, as, *vital* air, *vital* blood

3 Containing life, living. "And *vital* virtue infused, and *vital* warmth." *Milton.*

Spirits that live throughout,
Vital in every part. *Milton.*

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends.

The dart flew on, and pierced a *vital* part. *Pope*

5. Very necessary, highly important; essential.

A competence is *vital* to content. *Young*

6 Capable of living, in a state to live; viable [*Rare*]

Pythagoras and Hippocrates affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital* *Browne*

Vital air, oxygen gas, — so called because essential to animal life [*Obs*] — *Vital statistics*, statistics respecting the duration of life, and the circumstances affecting its duration — *Vital vessels* (*Bot*), certain vessels running in all directions in plants, especially near the surface, and conveying latex, — so called by Schultze, by whom the latex was termed *vital fluid* *Brande*

Vĭ'tal ĭsm, *n* (*Med*) The theory that all the living functions are the result of a special force differing from the forces of chemistry, physics, and the like In an extreme form, it is animism, or Stahlism.

Vĭ tăl'ĭ-ty (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *vitalité*, Sp *vitalidad*, It *vitalità*, Lat *vitalitas*] The state or quality of being vital, the principle of animation, or of life, animation, as, the *vitality* of vegetable seeds, or of eggs

Vĭ'tal-ĭ zā'tion, *n* The act or process of vitalizing, or infusing the vital principle

Vĭ'tal-ĭze, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* VITALIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* VITALIZING] [Fr *vitaliser*] To make vital, or alive, to give life to, to furnish with the vital principle, as, *vitalized* blood

Vĭ'tal-ly, *adv* 1 In a vital manner, so as to give life

The organic structure of human bodies — by which they are fitted to live and move, and to be *vitally* informed by the soul — is the workmanship of a most wise and beneficent Maker *Bentley*

2 Essentially, as, *vitally* important

Vĭ'tals, *n pl* 1 Parts of animal bodies essential to life, such as the viscera dependent upon the great sympathetic nerve, the seat of life

2 Hence, the part essential to life, or to a sound state, as, corruption of manners preys upon the *vitals* of a state

Vĭt'el la-ry (Synop, § 130), *n* [From Lat *vitellus*, a little calf, the yolk of an egg] The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white [*R*] *Browne*

Vĭt'el line, *n.* The albuminous substance characteristic of the yolk of birds' eggs

Vĭt'el-line, *a* [Lat *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg] Of, or belonging to, the yolk of eggs *Carpenter*

Vĭ-tĕl'lus, *n* [Lat] 1 (*Physiol*) The yolk of an egg

2 (*Bot*) Any portion attached to the embryo, not distinctly referable to radicle, cotyledon, or plumule *Henslow*

Vĭ'tĭ āte (vĭsh'ĭ-āt, 95), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* VITIATED, *p pr* & *vb n* VITIATING] [Lat *vitiare*, *vitiatum*, from *vitium*, a fault, vice, It *viziare*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *viciar*, Fr *vicier*] [Also *vicuate*]

1 To make vicious, faulty, or imperfect, to render defective, to injure the substance or qualities of, to impair, to spoil

A will *vitiated* and grown out of love with the truth disposes the understanding to error and delusion *South*

Without care it may be used to *vitiate* our minds *Burke*

This undistinguishing complaisance will *vitiate* the taste of readers *Garth*

2 To cause to fail of effect, wholly or in part, to make void, to destroy, as the validity or binding force of an instrument or transaction, as, any undue influence exerted on a jury *vitiates* their verdict, fraud *vitiates* a contract

Vĭ'tĭ ā'tion (vĭsh'ĭ ā'shun), *n* [Lat *vitiatio*] The act of vitiating, or the state of being vitiated a depravation, corruption, invalidation, as, the *vitiation* of the blood, the *vitiation* of a contract

Vĭt'ĭ lĭt'ĭ gāte, *v t* [Lat *vitilitigare*, *vitilitigatum*, from *vitium*, vice, and *litigare*, to quarrel] To contend in law litigiously or cavilously [*Obs*]

Vĭt'ĭ lĭt'ĭ-gā'tion, *n* Cavilous litigation [*Obs*]

Vĭ'tĭ ŏs'ĭ-ty (vĭsh'ĭ ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n* [Lat *vitiositas*, It *viziosità*] The quality of being vicious, corrupt state, depravation "The perverseness and *vitiosity* of man's will" *South.*

Vĭ'tĭoŭs, *a*
Vĭ'tĭoŭs-ly, *adv*
Vĭ'tĭoŭs ness, *n*
} See VICIOUS, VICIOUSLY, VICIOUSNESS

Vĭ'tĭs, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of climbing plants, including the vines which produce grapes

Vĭt're-o-e-lĕc'trĭc, *a* [See VITREOUS and ELECTRIC] Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass *Ure*

Vĭt're-oŭs, *a* [Lat *vitreus*, from *vitrum*, glass, It, Sp, & Pg *vitreo*, Fr *vitreux*, *vitré*]

1 Of, pertaining to, or derived from, glass, as, *vitreous* electricity

2 Consisting of glass, as, a *vitreous* substance

3 Resembling glass, as, the *vitreous* humor of the eye, so called from its resembling melted glass. See HUMOR

Vitreous electricity, the kind of electricity excited by rubbing glass with certain substances, as silk, &c, as distinguished from that developed by the friction of resinous substances, called *resinous electricity* The two terms are synonymous with *positive* and *negative* electricity, respectively — *Vitreous humor* (*Anat*) See HUMOR and EYE

Vĭt're-oŭs-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being vitreous; resemblance to glass.

Vĭ-trĕs'cence, *n.* [From *vitrescent*] The state or quality of being vitreous, glassiness, or the quality of being capable of conversion into glass, susceptibility of being formed into glass. *Kirwan*

Vĭ-trĕs'cent, *a.* [From Lat *vitrum*, glass.] Capable of being formed into glass, tending to become glass

Vĭ-trĕs'çĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr *vitrescible*, It *vitrescibile* from Lat *vitrum*, glass] Capable of being vitrified

Vĭt'rĭ-fĭ-ca'tion, *n.* [Fr *vitrification*, Sp *vitrificacion*, It *vitrificazione*, *vetrificazione*.] The act process, or operation of vitrifying, or of converting into glass by heat, as, the *vitrifaction* of sand flint, and pebbles, with alkaline salts.

Vĭt'rĭ-fāct'ure, *n* [From Lat *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, to make] The manufacture of glass and pottery

Vĭt'rĭ-fĭ'a-ble, *a* [Fr *vitrifiable*, Sp *vitrificable*, It *vitrificabile*, *vetrificabile*] Capable of being vitrified, or converted into glass by heat and fusion, as, flint and alkalies are *vitrifiable*.

Vĭ-trĭf'ic a-ble, *a* Vitrifiable [*Obs*] *Bailey.*

Vĭt'rĭ-fĭ-cāte, *v t.* To vitrify [*Obs*] *Bacon.*

Vĭt'rĭ fĭ-cā'tion, *n* Vitrifaction [*Obs*]

Vĭt'rĭ fôrm, *a* [Lat *vitrum*, glass, and *forma*, form] Having the form or appearance of glass, resembling glass.

Vĭt'rĭ-fȳ, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p* VITRIFIED, *p pr* & *vb n* VITRIFYING] [Fr *vitrifier*, Sp & Pg *vitrificar*, It *vitrificare*, *vetrificare*, from Lat *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, to make] To convert into glass by fusion, or the action of heat, as, to *vitrify* sand and alkaline salts

Vĭt'rĭ-fȳ, *v i.* To become glass, to be converted into glass

Chemists make vessels of animal substances, calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire *Arbuthnot*

Vĭ-trĭ'nă, *n* [Lat *vitrum*, glass] (*Zool*) A genus of gasteropodous mollusks, having slender, transparent, very thin, and brittle shells, whence the name *Baird*

Vĭt'rĭ ol, *n* [Fr *vitriol*, Pr *vitriol*, *vetriol*, Sp & Pg *vitriolo*, It *vitruolo*, N Lat *vitriolum*, from Lat *vitrum*, glass, from its crystalline form, or its translucency, or perhaps from its color] (*Chem*) (*a*) A soluble sulphate of either of the metals. (*b.*) Sulphuric acid, — popularly so called.

☞ Copperas, or green proto-sulphate of iron, is called *green vitriol*, a red or flesh-colored sulphate of iron is called *red vitriol*, or *vitriol of Mars*, sulphate of copper has a blue color, and is called *blue vitriol*, or *copper vitriol*, a white sulphate of zinc is called *white vitriol*, a sulphate of cobalt is *cobalt vitriol*, and is called also *red vitriol*

Oil of vitriol sulphuric or vitriolic acid, — popularly so called, because, like oil, when poured from one vessel into another, it makes no noise

Vĭt'rĭ-o-lāte, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* VITRIOLATED, *p pr* & *vb n* VITRIOLATING] [N Lat *vitriolare*, *vitriolatum*] To convert into a vitriol, as iron pyrites by the absorption of oxygen, which reduces the iron to an oxide, and the sulphur to sulphuric acid, thus, the sulphuret of iron, when *vitriolated*, becomes sulphate of iron, or green vitriol.

Vĭt'rĭ o late, *a* Vitriolated [*Rare*]

Vĭt'rĭ-o-lā'tion, *n* The act or process of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol

Vĭt'rĭ-ŏl'ĭc, *a* [Fr *vitriolique*, Sp & Pg *vitriolico*, It *vitriolico*, *vetriolico*] Of, or pertaining to, vitriol, having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol

Vitriolic acid (*Chem*), sulphuric acid, oil of vitriol

Vĭt'rĭ ol-ĭz'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being converted into a vitriol

Vĭt'rĭ-ol-ĭ zā'tion, *n* [Fr *vitriolisation*] The act of vitriolizing, or the state of being vitriolized, vitriolation

Vĭt'rĭ ol-ĭze, *v t* [Fr *vitrioliser*] To vitriolate See VITRIOLATE.

Vĭ trĭ'o-loŭs, *a* Same as VITRIOLIC, q v [*Obs*]

Vĭ trŭ'vĭ an, *a* Of, or pertaining to, Vitruvius, an ancient Roman architect

Vitruvian scroll (*Arch*), a decorative enrichment adopted in architecture, and named after *Vitruvius* It consists of convoluted, undulating ornament, which is very fanciful and varied *Fairholt*

Vĭt'tæ, *n*, *pl* VĬT'TÆ [Lat *vitta*, ribbon, fillet] (*Bot*) One of the oil-tubes in the fruit of umbelliferous plants *Gray.*

Vĭt'tate, *a* [Lat. *vitta*, ribbon, fillet] Striped, like a ribbon

Vĭt'tĭ-lĭne (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Lat *vitulinus*, from *vitulus*, a calf.] Of, or pertaining to, a calf, or to veal.

Vĭ-tŭ'per-a-ble, *a.* [O Fr *vitupérable*, Pr & Sp. *vituperable*, Pg *vituperavel*, It *vituperabile*, Lat. *vituperabilis*] Liable to, or deserving, vituperation or censure, blameworthy, censurable [*Obs*]

Vĭ-tū'per-āte (Synop, § 130), *v t* [Lat *vituperare*, *vituperatum*, from *vitium*, a fault, and *parare*, to prepare, It *vituperare*, Sp, Pg, & Pr. *vituperar*, O Fr *vitupérer*.] To find fault with, to scold, to overwhelm with abuse, to censure.

Vĭ-tū'per-ā'tion, *n* [Lat. *vituperatio*, Sp. *vituperacion*, Pg. *vituperação*, It *vituperazione*, Pr.

vituperi, O. Fr. *vitupère*, Sp., Pg., & It. *vituperio*, from Lat. *vituperium*. See *supra.*] The act of vituperation; abuse; severe censure, blame.

When a man becomes intractable and inaccessible by fierceness and pride, then *vituperation* comes upon him. *Donne*

Vī-tū'per-a-tīve, *a.* [It *vituperativo*] Uttering or writing censure; containing or expressing severe censure, abusive "*Vituperative* appellations derived from their real or supposed ill qualities" *B Jonson*

Vī-tū'per-a-tīve-ly, *adv.* In a vituperative manner, abusively.

Vī tū'per ā'tor, *n* One who vituperates, or censures abusively

Vī'tu pē'ri-oŭs, *a* Worthy of vituperation, shameful, disgraceful. [*Obs and rare*]

Vivace (ve-vä'cha), *a.* [It] (*Mus*) Brisk, vivacious, — a direction to perform a passage in a brisk and lively manner

Vī-vā'cioŭs (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *vivax, vivacis*, from *vivere*, to live, It & Fr *vivace*, Sp *vivaz*]

1. Having vigorous powers of life, tenacious of life, long-lived [*Rare*]

Hitherto the English bishops had been *vivacious* almost to wonder But five died for the first twenty years of her [Elizabeth's] reign *Fuller*

The faith of Christianity is far more *vivacious* than any mere ravishment of the imagination can be *J Taylor*

2 Sprightly in temper or conduct, lively, active, as, a *vivacious* poet "*Vivacious* nonsense" *Knox*

3 (*Bot*) Living through the winter, or from year to year, perennial [*Rare*]

Syn. — Sprightly, active animated, sportive, gay, merry, jocund, light-hearted

Vī-vā'cioŭs ly, *adv.* In a vivacious manner, with life or spirit

Vī vā'cioŭs-ness, *n* 1 The quality of being vivacious, power of living, tenacity of life [*Rare*]

In *vivaciousness* they outlive most men *Fuller*

2 Sprightliness of temper or behavior, vivacity, activity, liveliness

Vī văc'i ty, *n* [Fr *vivacité*, Pr *vivacitat, vivasse dat*, Sp *vivacidad*, Pg *vivacidade*, It *vivacita*, Lat *vivacitas*]

1 The quality of being vivacious, tenacity of life, vital force, natural vigor [*Rare*]

The *vivacity* of some of these pensioners is little less than a miracle, they lived so long *Fuller*

2 Life, animation, spiritedness, as, the *vivacity* of a discourse

3 Sprightliness of temper or behavior, air of life and activity as, a lady of great *vivacity, vivacity* of countenance.

Syn. — Liveliness, gayety, animation, sprightliness See LIVELINESS

Vivandière (ve'vŏng'de ār'), *n* [Fr See VIAND] A female sutler, a woman who attends a regiment with refreshments, especially with such wine or liquor as she can carry in a small keg hanging by her side

☞ *Vivandières* are not recognized as a class in the United States service In the French army they are tolerated, but are placed under special regulations

Vī-vā'ri-ăn, } *n* [Lat *vivarium*, from *vivarius*,
Vī'va ry, } belonging to living creatures, from *vivus*, alive, living, from *vivere*, to live, It *vivario, vivajo*, Sp *vivero, vivar*, Pg *viveiro*, Pr *vivier, viver*, Fr *vivier*] A place artificially arranged for keeping or raising living animals, as a park, a pond, or a warren, sometimes, a tank of glass or other material filled with either fresh or salt water, but this is more commonly called an *aquarium*.

Vīv'dă, *n* See VIEDA

Vīve, *a* [Lat *vivus*, from *vivere*, to live, It, Sp, & Pg *vivo*, Pr *viu, viou*, Fr *vif*] Lively, animated, forcible [*Obs*] *Bacon*

Vīve (vecv), *v* [Fr, from *vivre*, Lat *vivere*, to live] Long live, success to, as, *vive le roi*, long live the king, *vive la bagatelle*, success to trifles or sport

Vīve'ly, *adv* In a lively manner [*Obs*] "If I see a thing *vively* represented on the stage" *B Jon*

Vī'ven cy, *n.* [L Lat *viventia*, from Lat *vivens*, p pr of *vivere*, to live] Manner of supporting life or vegetation [*Obs*] *Browne.*

Vī'verg (vī'verz), *n pl* [Fr] Provisions

I'll join you at three, if the *vivers* can tarry so long *W Scott*

Viveg, *n* [See FIVES] A disease of brute animals, especially of horses, seated in the glands under the ear, where a tumor is formed which sometimes ends in suppuration.

Vīv'i-an ite (49), *n* [Fr *vivianite*, Ger *vivianit*, so called from the English mineralogist J G *Vivian*] (*Min*) A phosphate of iron, of various shades of blue and green

Vīv'id, *a* [Lat *vividus*, from *vivere*, to live, It *vivido*, Fr *vivide*]

1 True to the life; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness, animated, spirited, bright, strong, as, the *vivid* colors of the rainbow, the *vivid* green of flourishing vegetables. "Arts which present, with all the *vivid* charms of painting, the human face and human form divine." *Bp Hobart*

2. Forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colors, lively, sprightly; as, a *vivid* imagination

Syn. — Clear; lucid; bright; strong; striking, lively; quick, sprightly, active

Vī-vid'i-ty, *n.* Vividness. [*Rare*]

Vīv'id-ly, *adv.* 1. In a vivid manner, with life, with strength

Sensitive objects affect a man much more *vividly* than those which affect only his mind *South*

2 With brightness, in bright colors

3 With animated exhibition to the mind, as, the orator *vividly* represented the miseries of his client

Vīv'id-ness, *n* 1 The quality of being vivid, life, strength, sprightliness

All great steps in science require a peculiar distinctness and *vividness* of thought in the discoverer *Whewell*

2 Strength of coloring, brightness

Vī-vĭf'ic, } *a* [Lat *vivificus*, from *vivus*, alive,
Vī vĭf'ic-al, } and *facere*, to make, It, Sp, & Pg *vivifico*, Fr *vivifique*] Giving life, reviving, enlivening [*Rare*] *Bailey*

Vī vĭf'i cāte, *v t* [Lat *vivificare, vivificatum*, It *vivificare*, Sp & Pg *vivificar*, Pr *vivificar, vivifiar*, Fr *vivifier* See *supra*]

1 To give life to, to animate, to revive, to recover, to vivify [*Rare*]

God *vivificates* and actuates the whole world *More*

2 (*Chem*) To bring back to the metallic form, as a metal, from an oxide, solution, or the like, to reduce [*Obs*]

Vīv'i fi cā'tion, *n* [Lat *vivificatio*, Fr *vivification*, Pr *vivificacio*, Sp *vivificacion*, Pg *vivificação*, It *vivificazione*] The act of vivifying, or the state of being vivified, restoration of life, revival

Vīv'i fi cā'tive, *a* [It, Sp, & Pg *vivificativo*, Pr *vivificatiu*] Able to vivify, animate, or give life

Vīv'i fȳ, *v t* [*imp & p p* VIVIFIED, *p pr & vb n* VIVIFYING] [Fr *vivifier*, Pr *vivifiar, vivificar* See VIVIFICATE] To endue with life, to make to be living, to quicken, to animate

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify* not nourish *Bacon*

Vī vip'a rous, *a* [Lat *viviparus*, from *vivus*, alive, and *parere*, to bear, bring forth, It & Sp *viparo*, Fr *vivipare*]

1 Producing young in a living state, as all mammals, as distinguished from *oviparous*, producing eggs, as fowls

2 (*Bot*) Producing offspring alive, either by bulbs instead of seeds, or by the seeds themselves germinating on the plant, instead of falling, as they usually do is, a *viviparous* plant

Vīv'i sĕc'tion, *n* [Fr *vivisection*, N Lat *vivisectio*, from Lat *vivus*, alive, and *sectio*, a cutting, from *secare, sectum*, to cut] The dissection of an animal while alive, for the purpose of making physiological investigations

Vix'en (vĭk'sn), *n* [A-S *fixe*, a she fox, M H Ger *fuchsin*, N H Ger *fuchsin* See FOX]

1 A fox's cub of either sex

2 A cross, ill tempered woman

She was a *vixen* when she went to school *Shak*

3 An ill-tempered, quarrelsome man [*Obs and rare*] *Barrow*

Vix'en ish, *a* Like, or pertaining to, a vixen, as, a *vixenish* temper

Vix'en-ly, *a* Having the qualities of a vixen

Viz [A contraction of *videlicet*] To wit, that is, namely

Viz'ard, *n* [See VISOR] A mask, a visor [*Rare*] "To mislead and betray them under the *vizard* of law" *Milton* "A grotesque *vizard*" *W Scott*

Viz'ard ed, *a.* Covered with a vizard, masked [*Rare*] *Shak*

Vi zier (vĭz'yer), or **Vī zēr',** *n* [Ar *wezir, wazar*, properly a bearer of burdens, a porter, from *wa'ara*, to bear a burden, Fr *visir, vizir*] [Sometimes spelt *vizer, vizir*, or *vizer*] A councilor of state a high executive officer in Turkey and other Oriental countries

Grand vizier the chief minister of the Turkish empire, — called also *vizier-azem*

Viz'ier ate, or **Vī zēr'ate,** *n* [Fr *vizirat, visirat*] The office of vizier

Vī zier-a-zem', *n* The grand vizier See VIZIER

Vī-zēr'i al, } *a* [Fr *vizirial, visirial*] Of, per-
Vī zĭr'i al, } taining to, or issued by, the vizier

Vī zĭr', *n* See VIZIER

Vō'ca ble, *n* [O Fr & Pr *vocable*, Sp *vocablo*, Pg *vocabulo*, It *vocabolo*, Lat *vocabulum*, from *vocare*, to call, from *vox, vocis*, a voice, a word] A word, a term, a name, specifically, a word considered as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning "Swamped near to drowning in a tide of ingenious *vocables*" *Carlyle*

Vo-căb'ū la ry, *n* [Fr *vocabulaire*, Sp & Pg *vocabulario*, It *vocabolario*, L. Lat. *vocabularium, vocabularius* See *supra*]

1 A list or collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and explained, a dictionary or lexicon, whether of a whole language, a single work or author, a branch of science, or the like

2 Sum or stock of words employed.

His *vocabulary* seems to have been no larger than was necessary for the transaction of business *Macaulay*

Vo-căb'ū-list, *n* [Fr *vocabuliste*, O Sp. *vocabulista*, It *vocabolista, vocabolarista*] The writer or former of a vocabulary, a lexicographer or linguist

Vō'cal, *a.* [Fr, Sp, & Pg. *vocal*, It. *vocale*, Lat. *vocalis*, from *vox, vocis*, voice.]

1. Having a voice, endowed with utterance.

To hill or valley, fountain or fresh shade,
Made *vocal* by my song *Milton.*

2 Uttered or modulated by the voice; as, *vocal* melody, *vocal* prayer. "*Vocal* worship" *Milton.*

3 Of, or pertaining to, a vowel or voice sound, — also, spoken with tone, intonation, and resonance, sonant, sonorous, — said of certain articulate sounds

Vocal chords, or *cords* (*Anat*), two thick and strong fibrous bands in the larynx, covered externally by a thin and delicate mucous membrane, and specially concerned with the formation of sound, — called also *thyro-arytenoid ligaments* [See *Illust* of *Larynx*] — *Vocal music*, music made by the voice, in distinction from *instrumental music* hence, music or tunes set to words, to be performed by the human voice — *Vocal tube*, the part of the air-passages above the inferior ligaments of the larynx, including the passages through the nose and mouth *Dunglison.*

Vō'cal, *n* [Fr & Sp *vocal*, L Lat *vocalis*] (*Rom. Cath Church*) A man who has a right to vote in certain elections

Vo căl'ic, *a* [From Lat *vocalis* (sc *litera*), a vowel. See *supra*] Consisting of the voice, or vowel sounds "The Gaelic language being uncommonly *vocalic*" *W Scott.*

Vō'cal ism, *n* The exercise of the vocal organs

Vō'cal ist, *n* [Fr *vocaliste*] A singer, or vocal musician, as opposed to an instrumental performer

Vo-căl'i ty, *n* [Lat *vocalitas*] The quality of being vocal, utterableness, resonance, as, the *vocality* of the letters

Vō'cal i zā'tion, *n* 1 The act of vocalizing

2 The formation and utterance of vocal sounds.

Vō'cal ize, *v t* [*imp & p p* VOCALIZED, *p pr. & vb n* VOCALIZING] [Fr *vocaliser*, Sp *vocalizar*, It *vocalizzare*]

1 To form into voice to make vocal or sonant, to give intonation or resonance to

It is one thing to give impulse to breath alone, and another to *vocalize* that breath *Holder*

2 To practice singing on the vowel sounds

Vō'cal ly, *adv* 1 In a vocal manner, with voice, orally, with audible sound

2 In words, verbally, as, to express desires *vocally*

Vō'cal ness, *n* The state or quality of being vocal, vocality

Vo cā'tion, *n* [Fr *vocation*, Sp *vocacion*, Pg *vocação*, It *vocazione*, Pr & Lat *vocatio*, from Lat. *vocare* to call, from *vox, vocis*, voice]

1 Call, summons, citation, especially, designation to a particular state or profession

What can be urged for them who not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble, out of mere wantonness make themselves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

2 Hence, destined or appropriate employment; calling, occupation, trade, profession

He would think his service greatly rewarded, if he might obtain by that means to live in the sight of his prince, and yet practice his own chosen *vocation* *Sidney*

3 (*Theol*) A calling by the will of God, or the bestowment of God's distinguishing grace upon a person or nation, by which that person or nation is put in the way of salvation, as, the *vocation* of the Jews under the old dispensation, and of the Gentiles under the gospel

The golden chain of *vocation*, election, and justification. *Bp Taylor*

Vŏc'a tive, *a* [Lat *vocativus*, from *vocare*, to call] Relating to, or used in, calling, used in address, — said of that case of the noun, pronoun, or adjective, in which a person or thing is addressed

Vŏc'a tive, *n* [Lat *vocativus* (sc *casus*), It, Sp, & Pg *vocativo*, Pr *vocatiu*, Fr *vocatif*] (*Gram*) The case, in any language, in which a word is put when the person or thing is addressed, as, *Domine* O Lord

Vo cĭf'er āte, *v t* [Lat *vociferare, vociferari, vociferatum*, from *vox, vocis*, voice, and *ferre*, to bear, It *vociferare*, Sp & Pg *vociferar*, Pr *vocifrer*] To cry out with vehemence, to exclaim.

Vo-cĭf'er ā ted, *p pr & vb n* VOCIFERATING] To utter with a loud voice "Though he may *vociferate* the word liberty" *V Knox.*

Vo cĭf'er ā'tion, *n* [Lat *vociferatio*, Fr *vociferation*, Sp *vociferacion*, It *vociferazione*] The act of vociferating, a violent outcry, vehement utterance of the voice "Plaintive strains succeeding the *vociferations* of emotion or pain" *Byron.*

Violent gesture and *vociferation* naturally shake the hearts of the ignorant, and fill them with a kind of religious horror *Spectator.*

Vo cĭf'er oŭs, *a* [Fr *vociferer* See *supra*] Making a loud outcry, clamorous, noisy, as, *vociferous* heralds

Vo cĭf'er oŭs ly, *adv* In a vociferous manner; with great noise in calling, shouting, or the like.

Vo cĭf'er oŭs ness, *n* The quality of being vociferous, clamorousness

Vŏc'ŭle, *n.* [Lat *vocula*, diminutive of *vox*, voice.] A short or weak utterance, a faint or feeble sound, as that heard on separating the lips in pronouncing *p, t*, or *k* *Rush.*

Vōe, *n.* See VAE. *W. Scott.*

Vō'gie (vō'gi), *n.* (*Mining.*) A cavity, as in a lode or vein, a vugg or vugh. See VUGA.

Vōg'lite (49), *n.* (*Min*) A mineral of an emerald-green or grass-green color, and pearly luster, consisting chiefly of carbonic acid, protoxide of uranium, lime, protoxide of copper, and water. *Dana.*

Vōgue (vōg), *n.* [Fr *vogue*, a rowing, vogue, fashion, It & Pg. *voga*, Sp *boga*, from Fr. *voguer*, Pr. & Pg *vogar*, Sp *bogar*, It *vogare*, to row, to sail, from O H Ger *wogôn*, for *wogôn*, M H Ger *wagen*, to move] The way or fashion of people at any particular time, temporary mode, custom, or practice, popular reception, — used now exclusively as part of the phrase *in vogue*

One *vogue*, one vein,
One air of thoughts usurps my brain. *Herbert*

Whatsoever its *vogue* may be, I still flatter myself that the parents of the rising generation will be satisfied with what is taught to their children in Westminster, in Eton, or in Winchester *Burke*

Use may revive the obsoletest word,
And banish those that now are most in *vogue* *Roscommon*

☞ The phrase, *the vogue of the world*, used formerly by good writers, is nearly or quite obsolete

Voice, *n.* [O Fr *vois*, *voiz*, *vuiz*, N Fr *voix*, Pr *votz*, *voutz*, Sp & Pg *voz*, It. *voce*, Lat. *vox*, *vocis*, allied to Gr ὄψ]

1 Sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth, spoken tone, utterance, hence, the tone or sound emitted by any thing, sometimes, intonated quality of utterance, as distinguished from mere breath sound. "After the fire, a still, small *voice*"

1 *Kings* xix 12

Canst thou thunder with a *voice* like him? *Job* xl 9
The floods have lifted up their *voice* *Ps* xciii 3
My heart
Leaps at the trumpet's *voice* *Addison*

2 Power of utterance, mode of speaking, singing, or otherwise producing sound, distinctive character or quality of tone, quality of vocal sound suitable for a given object, as, a pleasant *voice*, a *voice* for singing or elocution

Her *voice* was ever soft,
Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman *Shak*
Thy *voice* is music *Shak*
Join thy *voice* unto the angel choir *Milton*

3 Language, words, expression, signification of feeling or opinion

I desire to be present with you now, and to change my *voice*. *Gal.* iv 20
Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church *Fell*

4 Opinion or choice expressed, a vote, a suffrage

Sic How now, my masters! have you chose this man?
Cit He has our *voices*, sir *Shak*
Some laws ordain and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by *voice* *Dryden*

5 Command, precept, — chiefly in scriptural language

Ye would not be obedient unto the *voice* of the Lord your God *Deut* viii 20

6 (*Gram*) A particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs, or a particular form of a verb, by means of which the relation of the subject of the verb to the action expressed by it is indicated

Active voice (*Gram*) that form of the verb by which its subject is represented as the agent or doer of the action expressed by it — *Middle voice* that form of the verb by which its subject is represented as both the agent or doer, and the object of the action, that is as performing some act to or upon himself — *Passive voice*, that form of the verb by which its subject is represented as the object, or person affected by the action

Voice, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p* VOICED (voist), *p. pr* & *vb. n.* VOICING]

1 To give utterance or expression to, to utter, to publish, to announce, to divulge, to extol [*Obs.*]

Rather assume thy right in silence than *voice* it with claims and challenges *Bacon*
It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet *Shak*

2. To fit for producing the proper sounds, to regulate the tone of, as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ

3. To vote [*Obs.*]

And that your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather must do than what you should do,
Made you, against the grain, to *voice* him consul *Shak*

Voice, *v. i* To clamor, to exclaim [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Voiced (voist), *p. a.* Furnished with a voice

Voice'ful, *a.* Having a voice, or vocal quality, vocal

Beheld the Iliad and Odyssey
Rise to the swelling of the *voiceful* sea. *Coleridge*

Voice'less, *a* Having no voice, utterance, or vote

I live and die unheard,
With a most *voiceless* thought. *Byron*

Void, *a.* [O Fr *void*, *voide*, *vuit*, *vuid*, *vuide*, N Fr. *vide*, Pr. *vuel*, *vueg*, It *vuoto*, *voto*, from Lat *vidŭus*, widowed, deprived of, with the first *s* transposed]

1 Empty, vacant, not occupied; not filled.

I'll get me to a place more *void* *Shak*
I chain him in my study, that, at *void* hours,
I may run over the story of his country. *Massinger.*

2 Being without, destitute, free, wanting; as, *void* of learning, or of common sense. "A conscience *void* of offense toward God and toward men" *Acts* xxiv. 16. "*Void* of corporal sense." *Milton.*

He that is *void* of wisdom despiseth his neighbor. *Prov.* xi. 12.

3. Having no incumbent; unoccupied; vain. "Divers offices that had been long *void*." *Camden.*

4 Having no legal or binding force; null, not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right, not sufficient to produce its effect.

It shall not return to me *void*, but it shall accomplish that which I please *Isa* lv 11
I will make *void* the counsel of Judah and Jerusalem in this place *Jer* xix 7

5 Unsubstantial, vain. "Lifeless idol, *void* and vain" *Pope*

6 (*Law*) Of no legal force or effect whatsoever, null and incapable of confirmation or ratification. See VOIDABLE.

Void space (*Physics*), a vacuum

Syn. — Empty, vacant, devoid, wanting, unfurnished, unsupplied, unoccupied

Void, *n* An empty space, a vacuum.

Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defense,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense *Pope*

Void, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* VOIDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOIDING]

1 To make or leave vacant or empty, to quit, to leave.

Bid them come down,
Or *void* the field *Shak*

2 To throw, emit, or send out, to evacuate, as, to *void* excrements "A watchful application of mind in *voiding* prejudices" *Barrow.*

With shovel, like a fury, *voided* out
The earth and scattered bones *Webster*, 1633

3 To render of no validity or effect; to vacate, to annul, to nullify "After they had *voided* the obligation of the oath he had taken" *Burnet*
"It had become a practice to *void* the security given for money borrowed *Clarendon*

Void, *v. i* To be emitted [*Rare*] *Wiseman*

Void'a-ble, *a.* 1 Capable of being voided or evacuated

2 (*Law*) Capable of being avoided, or of being adjudged void, invalid, and of no force, capable of being avoided or confirmed

Such administration is not void, but *voidable* by sentence *Ayliffe*

☞ A *voidable* contract may be ratified and confirmed, to render it null and of no effect, it must be *avoided*

Void'ance, *n* 1 The act of voiding or emptying, ejection, especially, ejection from a benefice

2 The state of being void, vacancy, as of an incumbent in a benefice

3 Evasion, subterfuge [*Obs.*] *Bacon*

Void'ed *p. a* (*Her*) Having the inner part cut away, or left vacant, a narrow border being left at the sides, the color of the field being seen in the vacant space, — said of a charge or ordinary

Void'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, voids, or empties, vacates, or annuls

2 A tray, or basket, used to receive or convey that which is voided or cleared away from a given place, especially, one for carrying off waste or rejected fragments of food, bones, and the like, after a meal, sometimes, one for containing household articles, as clothes, and the like

Piers Plowman laid the cloth, and Simplicity brought in the *voider* *Dekker*
The cloth whereon the earl dined was taken away, and the *voider* wherein the plate was usually put was set upon the cupboard's head *Rut of Richard Kaynam*

3 A servant whose business is to void, or clear away, a table after a meal [*Rare*] *Dekker*

4 (*Her*) One of the ordinaries, whose figure is much like that of the flanch or flasque [*Rare*]

Void'ing, *p. a.* Receiving what is ejected, as, a *voiding* lobby

Void'ing, *n.* 1 The act of one who, or that which, voids

2 That which is voided, that which is ejected or evacuated, a remnant, a fragment [*Rare*] *Rowe*

Void'ing-knīfe (nīf), *n* A knife used for gathering up fragments of food to put them into a voider

Void'ness, *n* The state or quality of being void, emptiness, vacuity, destitution, nullity, inefficacy, want of substantiality

Voir dire (vwär deer) [O Fr, to say the truth, L Lat *verum dicere*, from O Fr. *voir*, *voire*, true, truth, fr Lat *verus*, true, and Fr *dire*, Lat *dicere*, to say] (*Law*) An oath administered to a witness, either before or after being sworn in chief, requiring him to speak the truth, or make true answers in reference to matters inquired of, to ascertain his interest in the cause as affecting his competency. *Greenleaf. Ld Abinger*

Vo-ĭt'ūre (53), *n.* [Fr. *voiture*, It. *vettura*, from Lat *vectura*, a carrying, conveying, transportation by carriage or by ship, from *vehere*, *vectum*, to bear, carry, convey] A kind of carriage. *Arbuthnot*

Vo-lă'ciōus, *a.* [From Lat. *volare*, to fly.] Apt or fit to fly [*Rare*]

Vō'lant (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Fr, *volant*, Sp. & It. *volante*, Lat *volans*, p pr of *volare*, to fly]

1. Passing through the air upon wings, or as if upon wings; flying; hence, passing from place to place; current.

The English silver was now current, and our gold *volant* at the pope's court. *Fuller*

2. Nimble; light and quick; active; rapid. "His *volant* touch." *Milton*

3. (*Her*) Represented as flying or having the wings spread.

Vo-lăn'dē, *n.* [Sp] A large, heavy carriage, with two wheels, used in Cuba

Vōl'a-ry, *n.* A volery. See VOLERY. [*Obs.*]

Vōl'a-tile, *a.* [Fr & It. *volatile*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *volatil*, Lat *volatilis*, from *volare*, to fly.]

1 Passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere, flying, having the power to fly [*Obs.*]

2 Capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aeriform state

☞ Substances which affect the smell with pungent or fragrant odors, as musk, hartshorn, and essential oils are called *volatile* substances, because they waste away on exposure to the atmosphere Alcohol and ether are called *volatile* liquids for a similar reason, and because they easily pass into the state of vapor on the application of heat On the contrary, gold is a *fixed* substance, because it does not suffer waste, even when exposed to the heat of a furnace, and oils are called *fixed* when they do not evaporate on simple exposure to the atmosphere

3 Figuratively, lively, gay, full of spirit, airy, hence, fickle, apt to change, as, a *volatile* temper

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever. *Swift*

Volatile alkali (*Chem.*), ammonia — *Volatile liniment* a liniment composed of sweet oil and ammonia, so called from the readiness with which the latter evaporates

Vōl'a-tile, *n* [Fr & It. *volatile*. See *supra*] A winged animal [*Obs.*] *Browne*

Vōl'a-tile-ness, *n* [Fr *volatilité*, Sp. *volatilidad*,

Vōl'a-tĭl'ĭ-ty, It *volatilità*]

1 The quality of being volatile, disposition to exhale or evaporate, that property of a substance which disposes it to rise and float in the air, and thus to be dissipated, as, the *volatility* of fluids, ether is remarkable for its *volatility*.

By the spirit of a plant, we understand that pure, elaborated oil which by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, and in which the odor or smell consists *Arbuthnot*

2 Great sprightliness, levity, liveliness, mutability, fickleness, as, the *volatility* of youth.

Vōl'a-tĭl-ĭz'a-ble, *a* [Fr *volatilisable*, It *volatilizzabile*] Capable of being volatilized.

Vōl'a-tĭl'ĭ-zā'tion, *n* [Fr *volatilisation*, Sp *volatilizacion*, It *volatilizzazione*] The act or process of volatilizing, or rendering volatile

Vōl'a-tĭl-īze, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* VOLATILIZED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* VOLATILIZING] [Fr *volatiliser*, Sp *volatilizar*, It *volatilizzare*] To render volatile, to cause to exhale or evaporate, to cause to pass off in vapor "The water dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action" *Newton*

Vōl'borth ite (49), *n* [From *Volborth*, who first discovered it] (*Min*) A mineral of a green or gray color, consisting chiefly of vanadic acid, oxide of copper, lime, and water *Dana*

Vol căn'ic, *a* [Fr. *volcanique*, *vulcanique*, Sp *volcanico*, It *vulcanico*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, a volcano, or to volcanoes, as, *volcanic* heat

2 Produced by a volcano; as, *volcanic* tufa

3 Changed or affected by the heat of a volcano

Volcanic bomb, a detached mass of melted matter thrown out of a volcano, and assuming, as it falls, a rounded shape, or sometimes elongated like a pear — *Volcanic foci*, the subterranean centers of volcanic action, the points beneath volcanoes where the causes producing volcanic phenomena are most active — *Volcanic glass* (*Min*), a mineral resembling glass, formed from lava by its sudden cooling, obsidian See OBSIDIAN — *Volcanic rocks* (*Geol*) rocks which have been produced from the discharges of volcanic matter, as the various kinds of trachyte, scoria, obsidian, and other lavas, whether vitreous, compact, or scoriaceous *Cyc*

Vōl'can-ĭc'ĭ-ty, *n* [Fr *volcanicité*] The state or quality of being volcanic, volcanic power [*Rare*]

Vōl'can-ĭsm, *n.* Volcanic power or action, volcanicity

Vōl'can-ĭst, *n* [Fr *volcaniste*, *vulcaniste*]

1 One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes.

2 One who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains.

Vol-căn'ĭ-ty, *n* [See VOLCANIC and VOLCANICITY] The state of being volcanic, or of volcanic origin, volcanicity. [*Rare*]

Vōl'can-ĭ-zā'tion, *n* The act of volcanizing, or the state of being volcanized; the process of undergoing volcanic heat, and being affected by it

Vōl'can-īze, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* VOLCANIZED, *p. pr* & *vb. n* VOLCANIZING] To subject to, or cause to undergo, volcanic heat, and to be affected by its action [*Rare.*]

Vol-cā'no, *n.*; *pl.* VOL-CĀ'NŌES. [It *volcano*, *vulcano*, Sp & Pr *volcan*, Pg *volcão*, *vulcão*, Pr. *volca*, from Lat *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire See VULCAN] (*Geol*) A mountain from which lava, steam, sulphur gases, and the like, are ejected, as Vesuvius, in Italy, and Hecla, in Iceland, — popularly called a *burning mountain*.

Vōle, *n.* [Fr. *vole*, from *voler*, to steal, to steal away,

to rob, abbreviated from Lat. *involare*, to fly at, to seize.]

1. A deal at cards that draws all the tricks *Swift*.

2. (*Zoöl*) An animal of the rat or mouse kind, of the genus *Arvicola*.

☞ The water-*vole*, or water-rat of Europe, is *A amphibius*, and inhabits the banks of rivers, ponds, ditches, &c, where it burrows and breeds The field-*vole*, or meadow-mouse (*A arvalis* or *agrestis*), does great damage to the roots of trees The economic *vole* of Siberia (*A œconomicus*) inhabits an oven-like cavity under the turf, from which passages lead out to other cavities containing food *Baird*

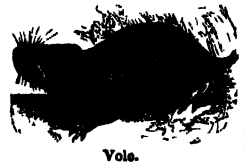

Vole.

Vōle, *v i.* To play a vole, at cards, to take all the tricks.

Volée (vo lā'), *n* [Fr *volee*, a flight, from *voler*, Lat *volare*, to fly. Cf. VOLLEY] (*Mus*) A rapid flight of notes

Vōl'er-y, *n* [Fr *volerie*, a flying, *voliere*, a large bird-cage, from *voler*, to fly See *supra*]

1 A flight of birds [*Rare*] *Locke*

2 A large bird cage, in which the birds have room to fly, an aviary, a volary

Vōlge, *n* [Lat *vulgus*] The common sort of people, the crowd [*Obs and rare*] *Fuller*

Vōl'i ta ble, *a* Capable of being volatilized, evaporating, volatile [*Obs*]

Vōl'i-tā'tion, *n* [L Lat *volitatio* the same as Lat *volitatus*, from *volitare*, to fly to and fro, verb intensive from *volare*, to fly] The act of flying, flight [*Rare*] *Browne*

Vo lī'tient (vo lish'ent), *a* Exercising the will, willing, or having power to will

Vo lī'tion (-lish'un), *n* [Fr *volition*, Sp *volicion*, It *volizione*, L Lat *volitio*, from Lat *volo*, *velle*, to will, be willing, allied to Gr *βολ*, *βόλομαι*, *βουλομαι* Cf WILL]

1 The act of willing or choosing, the act of forming a purpose, the exercise of the will

Volition is the actual exercise of the power which the mind has of considering, or forbearing to consider an idea *Locke*

Volition is an act of the mind knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of the man, by employing it in, or withholding it from, any particular action *Locke*

2. The power of willing or determining.

Syn.—Will, choice, preference determination, purpose —VOLITION, CHOICE *Choice* is Anglo-Saxon, and *volition* Latin The former is the familiar, and the latter the scientific, term for the same state of the will, viz, an "elective preference" When we have "made up our minds" (as we say) to a thing, i e, have a settled state of choice respecting it, that state is called an *immanent volition*, when we put forth any particular act of choice, that act is called an *emanant*, or *executive*, or *imperative* volition When an *immanent*, or settled state of choice, is one which controls or governs a series of actions, we call that state a *predominant* volition while we give the name of *subordinate* volitions to those particular acts of choice which carry into effect the object sought for by the governing or "predominant volition See WILL

Vo lī'tion-al, *a* Belonging or relating to the volition "The *volitional* impulse" *Bacon*.

Vōl'i tive, *a* [It & Sp *volitivo*. See *supra*]

1 Having the power to will

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive* *Hale*

2 Of, or pertaining to, the will, originating in the will

3. (*Gram*) Used in expressing a wish or permission, as, a *volitive* proposition

Vōl'ley, *n*; *pl* VOL'LEYS [Fr *volée*, a flight, a volley or discharge of several guns, from *voler*, to fly, Pr & O Sp *volada*, It *volata* Cf VOLÉE]

1 A flight of shot, the discharge of many small arms at once

Each *volley* tells that thousands cease to breathe *Byron*

2 A burst or emission of many things at once, as, a *volley* of words

Fiery darts in flaming *volleys* flew *Milton*
Rattling nonsense in full *volleys* breaks *Pope*

On the volley at random [*Obs*] "What we spake *on the volley* begins to work" *Massinger*

Vōl'ley, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* VOLLEYED, *p pr* & *vb n* VOLLEYING] To discharge with a volley

Vōl'ley, *v i* To be thrown out or discharged at once, to be discharged in a volley, or as if in a volley, making a volley or volleys. "*Volleying* discharges, peal after peal" *De Quincey*

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them,
Volleyed and thundered *Tennyson*

Vōl'leyed (vōl'lid), *p a* [From *volley*] Discharged with a sudden burst, or as if in a volley, as, *volleyed* thunder.

Vōl'ōw, *v t* [From the answer, *Volo*, in the baptismal service *Richardson*] To baptize,—applied contemptuously by the Reformers [*Obs*] *Tyndale*.

Vōl'ōw-er, *n* [See *supra*] One who volows, or baptizes. [*Obs.*]

Vōlt, *n.* [Fr *volte*, Pr & It. *volta*, from Lat. *volvere*, *volutum*, to turn, to turn round.]

1. (*Man.*) A round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center

2 (*Fencing.*) A sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

Vōl'ta, *n.* [It *volta*, a turn, turning, a time See *supra*] (*Mus.*) A turning, a time.—chiefly used in phrases signifying that the part to be repeated one, two, or more times

Vōl'tā-e lēc'tric, *a* Of, or pertaining to, voltaic electricity, or galvanism

Vōl'tā-e-lec-trōm'e-ter, *n* An instrument for the exact measurement of electric currents

Vol-tăg'ra-phy, *n* [From *Volta* and Gr *γράφειν*, to write] The act or art of copying in metals deposited by electrolytic action, a form or pattern which is made the negative electrode in electrotypy

Vol tā'ic, *a* [Fr *voltaïque*, It *voltaico*]

1 Of, pertaining to, originated by, or named in honor of, *Volta*, who first devised apparatus for developing electric currents by chemical action, and established this branch of electric science, as, *voltaic* electricity

2 Pertaining to voltaism, or voltaic electricity, as, *voltaic* induction, the *voltaic* arch

Voltaic arch a luminous arch, of intense brilliancy, formed between carbon points as electrodes by the passage of a powerful voltaic current —*Voltaic battery* an apparatus variously constructed, consisting of a series of plates or pieces of dissimilar metals as copper and zinc, arranged in pairs, and subjected to the action of a saline or acid solution, by which a current of electricity is generated whenever the two poles, or ends of the series, are connected by a conductor, a galvanic battery See BATTERY —*Voltaic couple* or *element* a single pair of the connected plates of a battery —*Voltaic electricity* that form of electricity which is developed by chemical action as in a voltaic pile or battery galvanism —*Voltaic pile*, the form of battery first devised by Volta, consisting of a column formed by successive pairs of metallic disks as silver and zinc with moistened cloth between every two contiguous pairs —*Voltaic protection of metals*, the protection of a negative metal exposed to the corrosive action of sea water, saline or acid liquids, and the like, by associating it with another metal which is positive to it, as when iron is coated with zinc in the galvanizing process

Vōl'ta-ism (44), *n.* [Fr *voltaïsme*, from *Volta*, an Italian See *supra*] That form of electricity which is developed by the chemical action between metals and different liquids, also the branch of science which treats of this form of electricity,—called also *galvanism*, from *Galvani*, who first proved, or brought into notice, the remarkable influence of this agent on animals

Vol tăm'e ter, *n* [From *Volta*, *voltaic*, and Gr *μετρον*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the voltaic electricity passing through it, by its effect in decomposing water

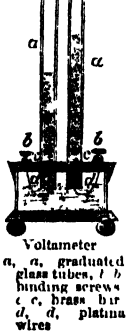

Voltameter
a, *a*, graduated glass tubes, *b b* binding screws *c c*, brass bar *d*, *d*, platina wires

Vōl'ta-plăst, *n* [From *Volta*, *voltaic*, and Gr *πλαστός*, formed, molded] A form of voltaic or galvanic battery, suitable for use in electrotyping *Francis*

Vōl'ta type, *n* [From *Volta*, *voltaic*, and Gr *τύπος*, type] The same as ELECTROTYPE, q v

Vōl'ti, *v imperative* [It, from *voltare*, to turn, from Lat *volvere*, *volutum* See VOLT] (*Mus*) Turn, that is, turn over the leaf

Volti subito (*Mus*), turn over quickly

Voltigeur (vōl'te-zhūr'), *n* [Fr, from *voltiger*, to vault, It *voltiggiare* See VOLT]

1 A tumbler, a leaper, or vaulter

2 (*Mil*) A light infantry soldier, in distinction from a grenadier, the latter being usually a man of the greater stature, the former being the shorter

☞ *Voltigeurs* may be drilled to mount quickly behind cavalry soldiers to be transported rapidly in that way from point to point There are none of this class (technically speaking) in the United States service

Vōl'tzite (vōl'sit, 49), *n* [So named in honor of M *Volta*] (*Min*) A rose red, yellowish, or brownish mineral, occurring in implanted spherical globules, and consisting chiefly of sulphuret of zinc and oxide of zinc,—called also *voltzine* *Dana*

Vo-lū'bi-late, } *a* [N Lat *volubilatus* See
Vōl'ū-bile, } VOLUBLE] Turning, or whirling, voluble, winding

Volubilate stem (*Bot*), a stem that climbs by winding or twining round another body

Vōl'ū bil'i-ty, *n* [Fr *volubilité*, Sp *volubilidad*, It *volubilità*, Lat *volubilitas*] The state or quality of being voluble, as, (*a*) The capacity of being rolled, aptness to roll, as, the *volubility* of a bowl (*b*) The act of rolling "Irregular *volubility*" *Hooker* (*c*) Ready motion of the tongue in speaking, fluency of speech "She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father" *Female Quixote* (*d*) Liableness to revolution, mutability, changeableness, as, the *volubility* of human affairs. [*Rare*] *L'Estrange*

Vōl'ū ble (vōl'yu bl), *a.* [Fr. & Sp *voluble*, It *volubile*, Lat. *volubilis*, from *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, to turn round]

1. Easily rolling or turning; rotating; easily set in motion; apt to roll, as, *voluble* particles of matter. "This less *voluble* earth" *Milton.*

2 Moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words, of rapid speech, fluent, nimble in speaking, as, a flippant, *voluble* tongue. "Cassio, a knave very *voluble*" *Shak.*

3 (*Bot*) Having the power of turning, as, the *voluble* stem of hop-plants. *Gray.*

Vōl'ū-bly, *adv* In a voluble, rolling, or fluent manner

Vōl'ūme (vōl'yum, 53), *n* [Fr, It, & Pg *volume*, Pr *volum*, Sp *volumen*, from Lat *volumen*, properly a thing that is rolled or wound up, hence a roll of writing, a book, volume, from *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll]

1 A roll, a scroll, a written document put up for keeping or use, in a roll like form, after the manner of the ancients [*Obs*]

2 Hence, a book, a tome, a collection of printed sheets bound together, whether containing a single work, or a part of a work, or more than one work; especially, that part of an extended work which is bound up together in one cover.

An odd *volume* of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set *Franklin*

3 Any thing of a roll like, rounded, or swelling form, a turn, a contortion, a whirl "The undulating billows rolling their silver *volumes*." *Irving.*

So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dryden.*

4 Dimensions, compass, mass, bulk; space occupied, as measured by cubic units, that is, cubic inches, feet, yards, and the like, as, the *volume* of an elephant's body, a *volume* of gas

5 (*Mus*) Power, fullness, quantity, or caliber of voice or tone

Vōl'ūmed (vōl'yumd), *a* 1 Having the form of a volume or roll, as, *volumed* mist

2 Of bulk or volume, massive, great.

The distant torrent's rushing sound
Tells where the *volumed* cataract doth roll. *Byron*

Vōl'ū mĕt'ric, *a* [From Eng *volume* and Gr *μετρον*, a measure] (*Analytical Chem*) Performed by measured volumes of standard solutions of reagents, as, *volumetric* analysis

Vōl'ū mĕt'ric al ly, *adv* In a volumetric manner

Vo-lū'mi nŏŭs, *a* [Fr *volumineux*, Sp, Pg, & It *voluminoso*, Lat *voluminosus*]

1 Consisting of many coils or complications.

But ended foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast *Milton.*

I must go down into depths and shy recesses of time, over which dusky draperies are hanging, and *voluminous* curtains have long since fallen *De Quincey.*

2 Consisting of many volumes or books, as, the collections of Muratori are very *voluminous*

3 Having written much, or made many volumes; copious, diffuse, as, a *voluminous* writer.

Vo lū'mi nŏŭs-ly, *adv* In a voluminous manner; in many volumes, very copiously

Vo lū'mi nŏŭs ness, *n* The state or quality of being voluminous or bulky

Vōl'ū mist, *n* One who writes a volume, an author [*Obs*] *Milton*

Vōl'un-ta ri ly, *adv* In a voluntary manner, in the exercise of volition, spontaneously, of one's own will, without being moved, influenced, or impelled, by others

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction is against God and nature *Hooker*

Vōl'un-ta ri ness, *n* The state or quality of being voluntary, or endowed with the power of choosing, spontaneousness

Vōl'un-ta ry (44), *a* [Lat *voluntarius*, from *voluntus*, will, choice, from *volens*, p pr of *volo*, *velle*, to will Fr *volontaire*, Pr *voluntari*, *voluntairi*, Sp & Pg *voluntario*, It *volontario*]

1 Proceeding from the will, produced in or by an act of choice

That sin or guilt pertains exclusively to *voluntary* action is the true principle of orthodoxy *N W Taylor*

2 Unconstrained by the interference of another, unimpelled by the influence of another, not prompted or persuaded by another, of his or its own accord, spontaneous, of one's self, or of itself; free.

Our *voluntary* service he requires not *Milton.*
She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope.*

3 Done by design or intention, purposed; intended, as, if a man kills another by lopping a tree it is not *voluntary* manslaughter

4 Subject to the will, pertaining to the will; regulated by the will, as, the *voluntary* motions of an animal, the motion of a leg or an arm is *voluntary*, but the motion of the heart is involuntary.

5 Endowed with the power of willing; as, man is a *voluntary* agent

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent, intending beforehand, and decreeing with himself, that which outwardly proceeds from him *Hooker.*

6 (*Law*) Free; without compulsion, according to the will, consent, or agreement, of a party; without consideration, gratuitous; without valuable consideration.

Voluntary affidavit or *oath* (*Law*), an affidavit or oath made in an extrajudicial matter — *Voluntary conveyance*, a conveyance without valuable consideration — *Voluntary escape* (*Law*), the escape of a prisoner by the express consent of the sheriff - *Voluntary jurisdiction*, that which is exercised in doing what no one opposes, as in granting dispensations, and the like — *Voluntary muscle* (*Anat*), muscular fiber which contracts in accordance with the action of the will — *Voluntary nerve*, nerve distributed to voluntary muscle — *Voluntary waste*, waste committed by positive acts

Syn. — See SPONTANEOUS

Vŏl'un-ta-ry, *n* 1 One who engages in any affair of his own free will, a volunteer [*Rare*]

2 (*Mus*) A piece played by a musician, often extemporarily, according to his fancy, — now generally used to indicate the organ playing at the opening of church service

Vŏl'un-ta-ry-ĭşm, *n* The principle of supporting religion, &c, by voluntary association and effort, in opposition to doing so by the aid or patronage of the state *Chalmers*

Vŏl'un-teer', *n*. [Fr *volontaire*, It. *volontario*, Sp *voluntario*. See VOLUNTARY, *a*]

1 One who enters into any service of his own free will

2 (*Mil*) One who enters into service voluntarily, but when in service, is subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers

3 (*Law*) A grantee in a voluntary conveyance, one to whom a conveyance is made without valuable consideration, a party, other than a wife or child, to whom, or for whose benefit, a voluntary conveyance is made *Burrill*

Vŏl'un-teer', *a* Entering into service of free will, composed of volunteers, as, *volunteer* companies

Vŏl'un-teer', *v i* [*imp* & *p p* VOLUNTEERED, *p pr* & *vb n* VOLUNTEERING] To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion, as, to *volunteer* one's services

Vŏl'un-teer', *v t* To enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion, as, he *volunteered* in that undertaking

Vo-lŭpt'ū-a-ry, *n* [Lat *voluptuarius* or *voluptarius*, from *voluptas*, pleasure, Fr *voluptaire*] A voluptuous person, a sensualist, one who makes his own bodily enjoyments his chief object or care, one addicted to luxury, or the gratification of the appetite, and to other sensual pleasures

He was, in short, a good-humored, but hard-hearted *voluptuary* *W Scott*

Syn. — Sensualist, epicure

Vo lŭpt'ū-a-ry, *a* Addicted to, or affording, pleasure, voluptuous

Vo lŭpt'ū ous, *a* [Fr *voluptueux*, Pr *voluptuos*, Sp & Pg *voluptuoso*, It *voluttuoso*, Lat *voluptuosus*, from *voluptas*, pleasure]

1 Full of delight or pleasure, ministering to sensual gratification, exciting sensual desire, luxurious, sensual

Music arose with its *voluptuous* swell *Byron*

2 Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure, indulging to excess in sensual gratifications "Softened with *voluptuous* life" *Milton* "Sink back to your *voluptuous* repose" *De Quincey*

Vo-lŭpt'ū ous-ly, *adv* In a voluptuous manner, with free indulgence of sensual pleasures, luxuriously, as, to live *voluptuously*

I had rather eleven died nobly for their country than one *voluptuously* surfeit out of action *Shak*

Vo lŭpt'ū ous-ness, *n* The state or quality of being voluptuous, addictedness to pleasure or sensual gratification, luxuriousness "Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight" *Donne*

Vo lŭp'ty, *n* Voluptuousness [*Obs*] "That in any wise *volupty* or concupiscence have no preeminence in the soul of man" *Sir T Elyot*

Vŏl'ū-tā'tion, *n* [Lat *volutatio*, from *volutare*, to roll, wallow, verb intensive from *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll] A rolling of a body, as on the earth, a wallowing [*Rare*] *Browne*

Vo lūte', *n* [Fr *volute*, It, Sp, & Lat *voluta*, from Lat *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll]

1 (*Arch*) A kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament

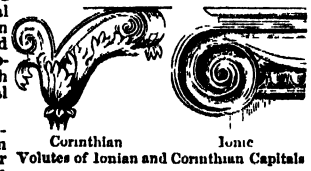

Corinthian Ionic

Volutes of Ionian and Corinthian Capitals

☞ The number of volutes in the Ionic order is four, in the Composite, eight There are also eight angular volutes in the Corinthian capital, accompanied with eight smaller ones, called *helices*

2 (*Nat Hist*) A mollusk of the genus *Voluta*, having a spiral, unilocular shell, with the pillar or columella plaited, and prized for its beauty and rarity *P Cyc*

Vo lūt'ed, *a* Having a volute or spiral scroll

Vo lū'tion, *n* [L Lat *volutio*, from Lat. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll] A spiral turn or wreath.

Vŏl'vŏx, *n* [Lat] (*Zool*) A genus of globular infusorial animalcules, found in stagnant waters.

Vŏ'mer, *n* [Lat] (*Anat.*) A slender, thin bone separating the nostrils from each other, consisting of two united plates. *Owen.*

Vō'mer-ine, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the vomer.

Vŏm'i-ca, *n* [Lat, fr *vomere*, to throw up, vomit forth] (*Med*) (*a*) An abscess in the lungs. (*b*.) An abscess in other parenchymatous organs.

Vŏm'ic-nŭt, *n* [N Lat *nux vomica*, from Lat. *nux*, a nut, and *vomere*, *vomitum*, to vomit, Fr *noix vomique*] (*Bot*) The seed of the *Strychnos nux-vomica*, a medium sized tree growing in various parts of India, — commonly called *nux vomica*. The fruit is of the size of a small orange, and of the same color, covered with a tough rind, and filled with a pulp, in which the seeds are imbedded Almost all parts of this tree are medicinal, but more especially the seeds They are not emetic, however, as their name implies

Vŏm'it, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* VOMITED, *p pr* & *vb n* VOMITING] [Lat *vomere*, *vomitum*, and v. intens *vomitare*, allied to Gr ἐμέω, Skr *vam*, Lith *vémti*, Fr & Pr *vomir*, Sp & Pg *vomitar*, It *vomitare*, *vomire*] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth, to puke, to spew

Vŏm'it, *v t* 1 To throw up, to eject from the stomach through the mouth, to disgorge, to puke, to cascade, — often followed by *up* or *out*

The fish *vomited* out Jonah upon the dry land *Jonah* ii 10

2 Hence, to eject from any hollow place, to belch forth, to emit, to throw forth, as, volcanoes *vomit* flame, stones, and the like "Like the sons of Vulcan, *vomit* smoke" *Milton*

Vŏm'it, *n* [Lat *vomitus*, from *vomere*, *vomitum*, Pr *vomit*, Sp, Pg, & It *vomito*]

1 The matter ejected from the stomach "Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails poured" *Sandys*

2 (*Med*) That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents, an emetic

He gives your Hollander a *vomit* *Shak*

Black vomit (*Med*), a copious vomiting of dark-colored matter, resembling coffee grounds, — one of the most fatal attendants of the yellow fever

Vo-mĭ'tion (vo mĭsh'un), *n* [Lat *vomitio*] The act or power of vomiting

Vŏm'i tive, *a* [Fr *vomitif*, Sp, Pg, & It *vomitivo*, N Lat *vomitivus*] Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach, emetic

Vŏm'it-nŭt, *n* The same as VOMIC NUT, q v

Vo mĭ'to (vo mē'to), *n* [Sp & Pg, from Lat *vomitus* See VOMIT, *n*] (*Med*) The yellow fever in its worst form, when it is usually attended with the black vomit

Vŏm'i to ry, *a* [Lat *vomitorius*, It, Sp, & Pg *vomitorio*] Procuring vomiting, causing to eject from the stomach, emetic, vomitive

Vŏm'i to ry, *n* [*Rare*] [N Lat *vomitorium*, It, Sp, & Pg *vomitorio*, O Fr *vomitoire*]

1 An emetic, a vomit *Harvey*

2 A principal door or entrance of a large building, as of an amphitheater *Gibbon*

Vŏm'i tu rĭ'tion (rĭsh'un), *n* (*Med*) (*a*) An ineffectual attempt to vomit (*b*) The vomiting of but little matter, or vomiting with little effort *Dunglison*

Vo-rā'cious, *a* [Lat *vorax*, *voracis*, from *vorare*, to devour, Fr & It *vorace*, Sp & Pg *voraz*] Greedy for eating very hungry, eager to devour or swallow, rapacious, ravenous, as, a *voracious* man or appetite, a *voracious* gulf or whirlpool

Vo rā'cious-ly, *adv* In a voracious manner, with greedy appetite, ravenously

Vo-rā'cious ness, *n* The quality of being voracious, greediness of appetite, ravenousness, eagerness to devour, rapaciousness

Vo răc'i-ty, *n* [Lat *voracitas*, Fr *voracité*, Sp *voracidad*, Pg *voracidade*, It *voracita*] The quality of being voracious, greediness of appetite, voraciousness

Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious have commonly fewer young *Derham*

Vo-răg'i nous, *a* [Lat *voraginosus*, fr *vorago*, an abyss, gulf, fr *vorare*, to swallow up, devour, It, Sp, & Pg *voraginoso*] Full of gulfs [*Rare*]

Vŏr'au lite (49), *n* [From *Vorau*, where it is found] (*Min*) Lazulite See LAZULITE

Vôr'tex, *n*, Eng *pl* VÔR'TEX-ES, Lat *pl* VÔR'TI CĒS [Lat *vortex*, *vertex*, from *vortere*, *vertere*, to turn, It & Sp *vortice*]

1 A whirling or circular motion of any fluid, usually of water, forming a kind of cavity in the center of the circle, and in some instances drawing in water or absorbing other things, a whirlpool

2 A whirling of the air, a whirlwind

3 (*Cartesian System*) A supposed collection of particles of very subtile matter, endowed with a rapid rotary motion around an axis. By means of these *vortices*, Descartes attempted to account for the formation of the universe

Vôr'tex-wheel, *n* A turbine.

Vôr'ti-cal, *a* [From Lat. *vortex*, *vorticis* See *supra*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a vortex in form or motion, whirling, as, a *vortical* motion.

Vôr'ti-cel, *n* [Fr *vorticelle*, N Lat *vorticella*, fr. Lat *vortex*, *vorticis* See *supra*] (*Zool*) One of certain wheel animalcules, which, by the rapid rotary motion of the organs round the mouth, create a vortex in the water, and thus obtain their food

Vor-tĭg'i-nous, *a*. Moving rapidly round a center or axis, vortical. [*Rare.*]

He said, and lifting high his sudsy tide
Vortiginous, against Achilles hurled,
Roaring, the foam, the bodies, and the blood. *Cowper.*

Vō'ta-ress, *n*. [See VOTARY, *n*.] A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life; a female votary.

Vō'ta rĭst, *n*. [See VOTARY] One devoted or given up to any person or thing, to any service, worship, or pursuit; a votary. "Like a sad *votarist* in palmer's weed" *Milton.*

Vō'ta ry, *a*. [From Lat *votus*, p p. of *vovere*, to vow, to devote] Consecrated by a vow or promise, consequent on a vow, devoted, promised

Votary resolution is made equipollent to custom *Bacon.*

Vō'ta-ry, *n*. One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise, hence, especially, one devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life. "Love's fond *votary*" *Shak.*

It was the coldness of the *votary*, not the prayer, which was in fault *Fell.*

Vōte, *n* [From *vote*, O Fr. & Pr *vot*, Sp, Pg, & It. *voto*, from Lat *votum*, a vow, wish, will, from *vovere*, *votum*, to vow]

1 An ardent wish or desire, a vow, a prayer. [*Obs and rare*]

I The end of my
Devotions is, that one and the same hour
May make us fit for heaven
S I join with you
In my *votes* that way? *Massinger*

2 Wish, choice, or opinion, of a person or body of persons, expressed in some received and authorized way, the expression of a wish, desire, will, preference, or choice, in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a man to office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, and the like, suffrage

3 That by which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions, a ballot, ticket, or the like, as, a written *vote*.

4 Expression of will by a majority, legal decision by some expression of the minds of a number, as, the *vote* was unanimous

Vōte, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* VOTED, *p pr* & *vb n* VOTING] [Fr *voter*, Sp & Pg *votar*, It *votare*, Pr *vodar*] To express or signify the mind, will, or preference, either *viva voce*, or by ballot, or other authorized means, as in electing men to office, or in passing laws, regulations, and the like, or in deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others

To *vote* for a duchist is to assist in the prostration of justice and, indirectly, to encourage the crime *L Beecher*

To *vote* in this way, to *vote* incorruptibly, to *vote* on high motives to *vote* on large principles, to *vote* honestly, requires a great amount of information *F W. Robertson*

Vōte, *v t* 1 To choose by suffrage, to elect, as, the citizens *voted* their candidate into office with little opposition

2 To enact, establish, grant, or the like, by a vote, to determine, as, the legislature *voted* the resolution unanimously

Parliament *voted* them a hundred thousand pounds *Swift*

3 To condemn, to devote, or doom [*Obs*]

Vōt'er, *n* One who votes, one who has a legal right to vote, or give his suffrage

Vō'tĭve, *a* [Lat *votivus*, from *votum*, a vow, It, Sp, & Pg *votivo*, Fr *votif*] Given by vow, devoted, as, *votive* offerings "Additional embellishments of flowers and *votive* garlands" *Motley*

We reached a *votive* stone, that bears the name
Of Aloys Reding *Wordsworth*

Votive medal, a medal struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event — *Votive offering*, a tablet, picture, or the like, dedicated in consequence of the vow of a worshiper

Vō'tĭve ly, *adv* In a votive manner, by vow

Vō'tĭve-ness, *n* State or quality of being votive

Vouch, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* VOUCHED (vouch't). *p pr* & *vb n* VOUCHING] [Norm Fr *voucher*, O Fr *vochier*, *vocher*, to call, to vouch, from Lat *vocare*, to call, from *vox*, *vocis*, a voice, cry Cf AVOUCH]

1 To call upon to witness, to obtest. "*Vouch* the silent stars and conscious moon" *Dryden.*

2 To call, to summon. [*Obs and rare*]

3 To warrant, to maintain by affirmations, to attest, to affirm

They made him ashamed to *vouch* the truth of the relation, and afterward to credit it. *Atterbury*

4. To back, to support, to confirm; to establish.

Me dark horrors chilled
At such bold words *vouched* with deeds so bold *Milton*

5 (*Law*) To call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title

He *vouches* the tenant in tail, who *vouches* over the common vouchee *Blackstone*

Syn. — To obtest, declare, affirm, attest, warrant, confirm, asseverate, aver, protest, assure.

Vouch, *v i*. To bear witness, to give testimony or full attestation.

He declares he will not believe her, till the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she has so solemnly affirmed. *Swift*

Vouch, *n*. Warrant; attestation. [*Obs*] "The very *vouch* of malice itself." *Shak.*

Vouch-ee', *n*. (*Law.*) The person who is vouched,

or called into court to support or make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery. *Blackstone.*

Vouch'er, *n.* 1. One who vouches, or gives witness or full attestation to any thing.

Will his *vouchers* vouch him no more? *Shak.*

The great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for each other's reputation *Spectator*

2. A book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind, as, the merchant's books are his *vouchers* for the correctness of his accounts, notes, bonds, receipts, and other writings, are used as *vouchers* in proving facts

3 (*Law*) The act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title

Vouch'er, } *n* (*Law*) The tenant in a writ of
Vouch'or (127), } right, one who calls in another to establish his warranty of title In common recoveries, there may be a single *voucher* or double *vouchers* *Blackstone*

Vouch-sāfe', *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p* VOUCHSAFED (vouch sāft'), *p pr.* & *vb n.* VOUCHSAFING] [From *vouch* and *safe*, to vouch or answer for safety]

1. To permit to be done without danger

2. To condescend to grant.

Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two? *Shak.*

It is not said by the apostle that God *vouchsafed* to the heathen the means of salvation *Sollth*

Vouch-sāfe', *v i.* To condescend, to deign, to yield, to descend or stoop.

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What power the charms of beauty had of old *Dryden*

Vouch-sāfe'ment, *n* The act of vouchsafing, or that which is vouchsafed, a gift or grant in condescension "God's.. greatest communicated *vouchsafements*"

Voussoir (vōōs'swŏr'), *n* [Fr, allied to *voûter*, to vault, *voûte*, an arch, a vault, O Fr *volte*, It & Pr. *volta*, from Lat *volvere*, *volutum*, to turn, turn round] (*Arch*) One of the wedge-like stones forming part of an arch. *Gwilt*

Vow, *n* [O Fr *vou*, *veu*, *vo*, *vt*, N Fr *vœu*, Pr. *vot*, It. & Sp. *voto*, Lat. *votum*, from *vovere*, *votum*, to vow. Cf Avow]

1. A solemn promise made to God, or to some deity, an act by which one consecrates or devotes himself wholly or in part, for a longer or shorter time, to some act or service, a devotion of one's self. "Stain my *vow* of Nazarite" *Milton*

I am combined by a sacred *vow* *Shak*

2. Specifically, a promise of fidelity, a pledge of love or affection, as, the marriage *vow*

Knights of love who never broke their *vow*,
Firm to their plighted faith *Dryden*

Vow, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* VOWED, *p pr* & *vb n* VOWING] [Fr *vouer*, O Fr *voer*, *vouer*, Pr *vodar*. See *supra*, and cf Avow]

1. To give, consecrate, or dedicate to God by a solemn promise, to devote

When thou *vowest* a vow, defer not to pay it *Leckes* v 4
That *vows* a long and weary pilgrimage *Shak*

2. To assert solemnly, to asseverate

Vow, *v. t.* To make a vow, or solemn promise

Hence forth I *vow* it shall be so *Shak*

Vow'el, *n.* [Fr *voyelle*, Pr & Sp *vocal*, Pg *vogal*, It. *vocale*, Lat *vocalis* (sc *litera*), from *vocalis*, sounding, from *vox*, *vocis*, a voice, sound] (*Gram*) A voice sound, a constituent of the spoken alphabet other than a consonant, also, a letter or character which represents such a sound, an utterance of the human voice made through a more open position of the organs than that with which a consonant is uttered.

☞ In the English language, the written vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *w* and *y* The spoken vowels are much more numerous

Vow'el, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a vowel, vocal

Vow'eled, *a* Furnished with vowels. [Written also *vowelled*]

Vow'el-ish, *a* Of the nature of a vowel [*Rare*]

The power [of *u*] is always *vowelish*, even where it leads the vowel in any syllable *B Jonson*

Vow'el-ism, *n.* The use of vowels. [*Rare*]

Vow'er, *n.* One who makes a vow

Vow'-fĕl'lō̆w, *n* [From *vow* and *fellow*] One bound by the same vow. [*Rare*]

Voy'age, *n.* [Fr *voyage*, O Fr *voiage*, *voiaige*, *veiage*, Pr *viatge*, Sp *viage*, It *viaggio*, L Lat *viaticum*, from Lat *viaticus*, belonging to a road or journey. See VIATIC]

1. Originally, a passage on the way, a journey in general, but now chiefly confined to a passing by sea or water from one place, port, or country, to another, especially, a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country.

So steers the prudent crane
Her annual *voyage*, borne on winds *Milton*
I love a sea-*voyage* and a blustering tempest *Beau & Fl.*

2. The practice of traveling. [*Obs*]

Nations have interknowledge of one another by *voyage* into foreign parts. *Bacon*

3. Course; way. [*Obs.*]

☞ As *a* in the unaccented termination *age* often sinks, in pronunciation, into the sound of short *i* (See *Prin of Pron*, § 45), and as the first syllable of the present word ends with the same sound, the vowel of the termination is apt to be omitted, and the word pronounced *voj*, in one syllable, though some, aiming to keep it a dissyllable, say *vaw'y*

Voy'age, *v. i.* [*imp* & *p p.* VOYAGED, *p pr* & *vb n* VOYAGING] [Fr *voyager*] To take a voyage or journey, especially, to sail or pass by water

A mind forever
Voyaging through strange seas of thought alone *Wordsworth*

Voy'age, *v. t.* To travel, to pass over

I with pain
Voyaged the unreal, vast, unbounded deep *Milton*

Voy'age-a-ble, *a* Capable of being sailed over, navigable

Voy'a-ger, *n.* [Fr, from *voyager*, to travel See *supra*] One who sails or passes by sea or water

Voyageur (vwȧ'yĕ'zhûr'), *n* [Fr, from *voyager*, to travel See *supra*] A traveler, — the Canadian name of a class of men employed by the fur companies, &c, in transporting goods by the rivers and across the land, to and from the remote stations at the north-west

Voy'ol, *n* (*Naut*) (*a*) A large rope used in raising an anchor, when the common method by the messenger is found insufficient (*b*) The block through which the messenger passes [Written also *viol* and *voyal*] See VIOL, 2

Vŏx, *n* [Lat, allied to Gr *ὄψ*, It *voce*, Sp & Pg *voz*, Pr *vot*, *vout*, Fr *voix*] A voice

Vraisemblance (vrā'sŏng'blŏngss'), *n* [Fr] The appearance of truth

Vugg (vŭg), *n* A cavity in a lode [Written also **Vugh** } *vogle*]

Vŭl'can [Lat *Vulcanus*, It *Vulcano*, Fr *Vulcain*] (*Rom Myth*) The god of fire, who presided over the working of metals, the husband of Venus

Vul-cā'ni an, *a* [Lat *Vulcanus*, It *Vulcano*, Fr *Vulcanien*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, Vulcan, or to works in iron or other metals "Ingenious allusions to the *Vulcanian* panoply which Achilles lent to his feeble friend" *Macaulay*

2 (*Geol*) The same as PLUTONIAN, q v

Vŭl'can ist, *n* A volcanist See VOLCANIST

Vŭl'can-i zā'tion, *n* The art or process of imparting new properties to caoutchouc by causing it to combine with sulphur through the agency of a high temperature, a method discovered by C Goodyear, of New York This may be so done as to leave it soft and elastic, or to harden it into a substance like horn

Vŭl'can ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* VULCANIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* VULCANIZING] To change the properties of, as caoutchouc, or India rubber, by the process of vulcanization

Vul cā'no, *n* A volcano See VOLCANO [*Obs*]

Vŭl'gar, *a* [Lat *vulgaris*, from *vulgus*, the multitude, the common people Fr *vulgaire* Pr *vulgar*, *volgar*, Sp & Pg *vulgar*, It *vulgare*, *volgare*]

1 Of, or pertaining to, the mass or multitude of people, common, general, ordinary, public, hence, in general use, vernacular "As any the most *vulgar* thing to sense" *Shak* "Had brought the New Testament in the *vulgar* tongue within the reach of every class" *Bancroft*

To extol
Things *vulgar*, and, well weighed, scarce worth the praise *Milton*

It might be more useful to the English reader to write in our *vulgar* language *Tell*

2 Belonging or relating to the common people, as distinguished from the cultivated or educated, pertaining to common life, plebeian, not select or distinguished hence, sometimes, of little or no value "I like the *vulgar* sort" *Shak* "Men who have passed all their time in low and *vulgar* life" *Addison*

In reading an account of a battle we follow the hero with our whole attention, but seldom reflect on the *vulgar* heaps of slaughter *Rambler*

3 Hence, lacking cultivation or refinement, rustic, boorish, also, offensive to good taste or refined feelings, low, mean, base, as, *vulgar* men, minds, language, manners, or the like

Be thou familiar, but by no means *vulgar* *Shak*

Vulgar fraction (*Arith*), a fraction expressed by a numerator and denominator, a common fraction, thus, $\frac{2}{5}$ See FRACTION

Vŭl'gar, *n* [Fr *vulgaire*] The common people "To show us what a miserable, credulous, deluded thing that creature is, called the *vulgar*" *Milton*

These vile *vulgars* are extremely proud *Chapman*

The *vulgar* imagine the Pretender to have been a child imposed on the nation *Swift*

Vul gā'ri an, *n* A vulgar person, one who has vulgar ideas [*Rare*]

Vŭl'gar ism, *n.* [Fr. *vulgarisme*]

1 Grossness of manners, vulgarity "The *vulgarism* of ordinary life in any country." *Reynolds.*

2 A vulgar phrase or expression.

A fastidious taste will find offense in the occasional *vulgarisms*, or what we now call "slang," which not a few of our writers seem to have affected *Coleridge.*

Vul-găr'i-ty, *n.* [Fr *vulgarité*, Sp. *vulgaridad*, It *volgarità*, Lat *vulgaritas*]

1 The quality of being vulgar, mean condition of life, the state of the lower classes of society

2 Grossness or clownishness of manners or language "The reprobate *vulgarity* of the frequenters of Bartholomew Fair" *B Jonson.*

Vŭl'gar ize, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* VULGARIZED, *p pr* & *vb n* VULGARIZING] [Fr *vulgariser*, Sp. *vulgarizar*, It *volgarizzare*, L Lat *vulgarizare*] To make vulgar "Exhortation *vulgarized* by low wit" *Knox.*

Vŭl'gar-ly, *adv* 1 In a vulgar manner, in the ordinary manner among the common people; commonly

Such an one we call *vulgarly* a desperate person *Hammond.*

2 Meanly, rudely, clownishly

Vŭl'gar ness, *n* The state or quality of being vulgar, vulgarity

Vŭl'gate (45), *n* [Fr *vulgate*, N Lat *vulgata*, from Lat *vulgatus*, usual, common, p p of *vulgare*, to make general or common, from *vulgus*, the multitude See VULGAR] A very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only one which the Roman Catholic church admits to be authentic, — so called from its common use in the Latin church.

Vŭl'gate, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the old Latin version of the Scriptures

Vŭl'ner-a bĭl'i ty, *n* State of being vulnerable.

Vŭl'ner a-ble, *a* [Fr *vulnerable*, Sp *vulnerable*, It *vulnerabile*, Lat *vulnerabilis*, from *vulnerare*, to wound]

1 Capable of being wounded, susceptible of wounds or external injuries, as, a *vulnerable* body.

Achilles was *vulnerable* in his heel, and there will never be wanting a Paris to inflix the dart *Dwight.*

2 Liable to injury, subject to be affected injuriously, assailable, as, a *vulnerable* reputation

His skill in finding out the *vulnerable* parts of strong minds was consummate *Macaulay*

Vŭl'ner-a ble-ness, *n* The state or quality of being vulnerable, vulnerability

Vŭl'ner a ry, *a* [Lat *vulnerarius*, from *vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound, Fr *vulnéraire*, Sp, Pg, & It. *vulnerario*] Useful in healing wounds, adapted to the cure of external injuries, as, *vulnerary* plants or potions "Such *vulnerary* remedies" *W Scott.*

Vŭl'ner a ry, *n* [Fr *vulnéraire*, Sp, Pg, & It. *vulneraria*] (*Med*) Any plant, drug, or composition, useful in the cure of wounds, as, certain unguents and balsams are used as *vulneraries*

Vŭl'ner ātę, *v t* [Lat *vulnerare*, *vulneratum*, from *vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound, It *vulnerare*, Sp & Pg *vulnerar*] To wound, to hurt [*Obs*]

Vŭl'ner ā'tion, *n* [Lat *vulneratio*, Sp *vulneracion*] The act of wounding [*Obs*] *Pearson.*

Vŭl'ner-ōse' (125), *a* Full of wounds

Vul nĭf'ic, } *a* [Lat *vulnificus*, from *vulnus*, a
Vul nĭf'ic al, } wound, and *facere*, to make] Causing wounds inflicting wounds, wounding

Vul nōse', *a* Vulnerose

Vŭl'pine (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *vulpinus*, from *vulpes*, a fox, Fr *vulpin*, O Fr *vulpine*, Sp *vulpino*, It *volpino*] Of, or pertaining to, the fox, resembling the fox, cunning, crafty, artful

Vŭl'pi nīte (49), *n* [From *Vulpino*, in Italy] (*Min*) A variety of anhydrite, containing some silica, and presenting a grayish white color, and high luster *Dana*

Vŭlt'ūre (vŭlt'yŭr, 55), *n* [Lat. *vultur*, O Fr *vultor*, *voltor*, N Fr *vautour*, Pr *voltor*, *voutor*, Sp *buitre*, Pg *abutre*, It *avoltore*, *avoltoio*] (*Ornith*) An accipitrine bird of the genus *Vultur* any species of the vulture family

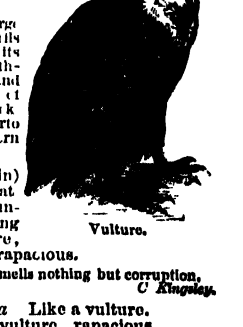
Vulture.

☞ *Vultures* have a large and strong beak the nostrils pierced transversely to its base the head and neck without feathers or carunculs, and a collar of long feathers, or of down at the root of the neck Proper *vultures* have hitherto been found only on the eastern continent

Vŭlt'ūr-ine (vŭlt'yŭr in) (Synop, § 130), *a* [Lat *vulturinus*] Of, or pertaining to, the vulture, having the qualities of the vulture, resembling the vulture, rapacious.

The *vulturine* nose, which smells nothing but corruption, no credit to its possessor *C Kingsley.*

Vŭlt'ūr ish (vŭlt'yŭr-), *a* Like a vulture.

Vŭlt'ūr ous, *a* Like a vulture, rapacious.

Vŭl'vi form, *a* [Lat *vulva* or *volva*, a wrapper.] (*Bot*) Like a cleft with projecting edges. *Craig.*

V'-wĕld, *n.* See WELD

Vy'ing, *p pr* of *vie*. See VIE.

W.

W, the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, takes its written form and its name from the repetition of a V, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call *U* Most of the modern languages of Europe do not have the letter *w* In English, it performs the double office of a consonant and a vowel, being a consonant at the beginning of words and syllables, as in *wail, forward*, and a vowel at the end of syllables, as in *new, vow*, but it never occurs at the end of a syllable except when united to another vowel Many nations have a difficulty in pronouncing the consonantal *w* Londoners of the lower class are remarkable for their confusion of *w* and *v*, the one being substituted for the other with the most amusing perversity, as *weal* for *veal*, and *veal* for *weal*, *wine* for *vine*, and *vine* for *wine*, &c See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 100–103

Wab'ble (wŏb'bl), *v i* [Prov Ger *wabbeln*, the same as *quabbeln, schwabbeln, schwappeln, wackeln* Cf QUAVER] To move staggeringly from one side to the other, to vacillate, to move in the manner of a rotating disk when its plane vibrates from side to side,—said of a turning or whirling body, as, a top *wabbles*, a spindle *wabbles*

Wab'ble, *n* A hobbling, unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung

Wăck'e } (Synop , § 130), *n* [Ger *wacke, grau-*
Wăck'y } *wacke*, M H Ger *wacke*, O H Ger *waggo*, a kind of stone, a flint, a pebble] (*Geol*) A rock nearly allied to basalt, of which it may be regarded as a more soft and earthy variety Its color is a greenish-gray, brown, or black It is opaque, yields easily to the knife, and has often a greasy feel. *Lyell*

Graywacke (*Geol*), a kind of conglomerate grit-rock, composed of rounded pebbles and sand,—applied to certain hard sandstones, or grit-rocks, and the associated strata, occurring below the coal formation *Dana*

Wad (wŏd), *n.* [Sw *vadd*, Dan *vat*, D & Ger *watte*, allied to A S *wed*, garment, clothing, weeds, O H Ger *wât*, garment, L Ger *waad, gewaad*]

1 A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or tow

2 Especially, a little mass of some soft or flexible material, such as hay, straw, tow, paper, or old rope-yarn, used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pressing it close to the shot, or for keeping the powder and shot close, or, also, to diminish or avoid the effects of windage, hence, a soft mass, especially of some loose, fibrous substance, used for various purposes, as for stopping an aperture, or the like

Wad, *n* [A S *wad*] Woad See WOAD [*Obs*]

Wad, *v t* [*imp. & p p* WADDED, *p. pr & vb. n* WADDING]

1 To form into a mass or wad, or into wadding, as, to *wad* tow or cotton

2 To insert or crowd a wad into, as, to *wad* a gun, also, to stuff or line with some soft substance, or wadding, like cotton, &c , as, to *wad* a pelisse

Wad, } *n* (*Min*) An earthy oxide of manganese,
Wadd, } or mixture of different oxides and water, with some oxide of iron, and often silica, alumina, lime, or baryta, and including several varieties,—sometimes applied also to plumbago or black-lead

Wad'ding (wŏd'ding), *n* [See WAD, *supra*]

1 A wad, or the materials for wads, any pliable substance of which wads may be made

2 A kind of soft stuff of loose texture, used for stuffing garments, also, sheets of carded cotton prepared for the same purpose

Wad'dle (wŏd'dl), *v. i* [*imp* & *p p* WADDLED, *p pr & vb n* WADDLING] [A S *wadlian*, to wander, beg, from *wadan*, to go, O H Ger *wadalôn*, to wander about, M H Ger *wadelen*, N H Ger *wadeln, wedeln.*] To walk with short steps, throwing the body to one side and the other, like a duck, or a very fat person, to move clumsily and totteringly along, to stumble, as, a child *waddles* when he begins to walk, a duck or a goose *waddles*

She draws her words, and *waddles* in her pace *Young*

Wad'dle, *v t* To wade or walk through, to trample or tread down, as high grass, by walking through it [*Rare*]

They tread and *waddle* all the goodly grass *Drayton.*

Wad'dler (wŏd'dler), *n* One who, or that which, waddles

Wad'dling-ly, *adv.* In a waddling manner; with a vacillating gait

Wade, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* WADED, *p. pr & vb. n.* WADING] [A-S. *wadan*, O Fries *wada*, D *waden*, L Ger *waden, waen*, Icel & Sw. *vada*, Dan *vade*, O H Ger *watan*, M & N. H Ger. *waten*, allied to Lat. *vadere*, to go, walk]

1 To go, to move forward [*Obs. and rare*]

Forbear, and *wade* no further in this speech *O Play*

2 To walk through any substance that yields to the feet, to move about, sinking at each step, as in water, mud, sand, and the like

So eagerly the fiend
With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way,
And swims, or sinks, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies *Milton*

3 To move or pass with difficulty or labor, to proceed slowly among objects or circumstances that constantly hinder or embarrass "And *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way" *Dryden*

The king's admirable conduct has *waded* through all these difficulties *Davenant*

Wade, *v t* To pass or cross by walking in or through a liquid, or other yielding substance

A bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over *Knolles*

Wād'er, *n* 1 One who, or that which, wades

2 (*Ornith*) One of an order of long legged birds that wade in the water in search of food

Wad'-hook, *n* A screw or hook to draw wadding out from a gun, &c

Wād'ing-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) A wader. See WADER, 2.

Wad'mal, } *n* [See WOODMEIL] A coarse,
Wad'moll, } hairy, woolly cloth, used in the sixteenth century for garments *Strutt W Scott*

Wad'sett, *n* [Scot *wad*, a pledge, O Sw *vad, vill*, A-S *wedd, wed*, Goth *vads*, L Lat *vadium*] (*Scots Law*) A kind of pledge or mortgage

Wad'sett er, *n* One who holds by wadsett

Wad'y (wŏd'ĭ), *n* [Ar *wâdi*, a valley, a channel of a river, a river] A ravine through which a brook flows, the channel of a watercourse, which is dry except in the rainy season *Robinson*

Wāe, *n* A wave [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Wā'fer, *n* [O Fr. *waufre, gaufre, goffre*, N Fr *gaufre*, Prov Fr *waufle*, O Sp *guafla*, L Lat *gafrum*, from L Ger & D *wafel*, N H Ger *waffel*, Dan *vaffel*, Sw *vaffla* See WAFFLE]

1 A thin cake or leaf of flour and other ingredients "The curious work in pastry, the fine cakes, *wafers*, and marchpanes" *Holland*

A woman's oaths are *wafers*—break with making *B Jon*

2 A thin, leaf like bread, used by the Roman Catholics in the Eucharist

3 A thin leaf of paste, or a composition of flour, the white of eggs, isinglass, and yeast, spread over with gum-water, and dried,—used in sealing letters and other documents

Wafer-cake, a sweet, thin cake *Shak* —*Wafer-woman*, a woman who sold wafer-cakes, also, one employed in amorous intrigues *Beau & Fl*

Wā'fer, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WAFERED, *p pr & vb n* WAFFRING] To seal or close with a wafer

Waf'fle (wŏf'fl), *n* [N H Ger *waffel*, L Ger & D *wafel* See WAFER] A thin cake baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake baked in an iron utensil on coals

Waf'fle-Iron (wŏf'fl ĭurn), *n* A utensil for baking waffles

Wăft (6), *v t* [*imp & p p* WAFTED, *p pr & vb n* WAFTING] [Sw *vefta*, to go round in a circle, to fan, Dan *vifte*, to fan to waft, allied to *wave*, q v]

1 To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium, to convey through water or air, as, a balloon was *wafted* over the channel "A gentle *wafting* to immortal life" *Milton*

Sped the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And *waft* a sigh from Indus to the pole *Pope*

2 To cause to float, to keep from sinking, to buoy [*Obs*] *Browne*

3 To give notice to by something in motion, to wave the hand to, to beckon to [*Obs*]

But soft, who *wafts* us yonder? *Shak*

☞ This verb is regular, but *waft* was formerly sometimes used instead of *wafted*

Wăft, *v i* To be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium, to float

And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel *Dryden*

Wăft, *n* 1 A current of wind [*Rare*] "One wide *waft*" *Thomson.*

2 A signal made by moving something, as a flag, in the air

3 An unpleasant flavor [*Obs and rare*]

Wăft'age, *n* Conveyance through a buoyant medium, as air or water, transportation, carriage. "Boats prepared for *wafftage* to and fro." *Drayton.*

Wăft'er, *n* 1 One who wafts.

O Charon,
Thou *wafter* of the soul to bliss or bane. *Beau. & Fl.*

2 A boat for passage.

3 A wafture. [*Obs*]

Wăft'ure (58), *n.* The act of waving; wave-like motion. [*Obs.*] "An angry *wafture* of your hand." *Shak.*

Wăg, *v t* [*imp. & p p.* WAGGED; *p. pr. & vb n.* WAGGING] [A S *wegan, wegan, wagian*, to carry, move, wag, O Sax *wegjan*, Goth *vigan, gavigan*, O H Ger *wegan, wegian*, M H Ger *wegen*, N. H Ger & D *bewegen*, Dan *bevlge*, Sw *beveka, vagga*] To move one way and the other with quick turns, to shake to and fro, to move vibratingly, to cause to vibrate, as a part of the body, as, to *wag* the head

Every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished, and *wag* his head *Jer* xviii 16

☞ *Wag* expresses particularly the motion of the head and body used in buffoonery, mirth derision, sport, and mockery It is applied also to birds and beasts, as, to *wag* the tail

Wăg, *v i* 1 To move one way and the other, to be shaken to and fro, to vibrate. "Tremble and start at *wagging* of a straw" *Shak.*

The resty sieve *wagged* no'er the more. *Dryden*

2 To be in action or motion, to move, to progress, to stir [*Colloq and humorous*]

See, quoth he, how the world *wags* *Shak*

Not so much as the feather of a quill in point did *wag* against him *Fuller*

3 To go, to depart, to pack off [*Rare*]

I will provoke him to't, or let him *wag.* *Shak*

Wăg, *n* [From the verb] A man full of sport and humor, a ludicrous fellow, a humorist, a wit

We wink at *wags* when they offend *Dryden*

The counselor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he used to twist about his finger all the while he was speaking: the *wags* used to call it the thread of his discourse *Addison*

Wāge, *v t* [*imp & p p* WAGED, *p pr & vb n* WAGING] [O Fr *wager, wangier, gager, gagier*, to pledge, promise, N Fr *gager*, to wager, lay, bet from O Fr *wage, gage*, guarantee, engagement, L Lat *wadium, vadium, guadium*, from Goth *vadi*, A S *wedd, wed*, a pledge, promise See WED and WAGES]

1 To pledge, to hazard on the event of a contest, to stake, to bet, to lay, to wager, as, to *wage* a dollar

2 To expose one's self to, as a risk, to incur, as a danger, to venture, to hazard "To wake, and *wage*, a danger profitless" *Shak.* "To *wage* an instant trial" *Shak*

3 To engage in, as a contest, as if by previous gage or pledge, to carry on, as a war

He pondered which of all his sons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal war with wit *Dryden*

The two are *waging* war, and the one triumphs by the destruction of the other *I Taylor*

4 To adventure or lay out for hire or reward, to hire out. [*Obs*]

Thou must *wage*
Thy works for wealth *Spenser*

5. To put upon wages, to hire, to employ, to pay wages to [*Obs*] "Abundance of treasure which he had in store, wherewith he might *wage* soldiers" *Holinshed.*

I would have them *waged* for their labor *Latimer*

6 (*O Eng Law*) To give security for the performance of *Burrill.*

To wage battle, to give gage or security for joining in the *duellum*, or combat *Burrill* —*To wage one's law*, to give security to make one's law—a proceeding which consisted in a defendant's discharging himself from a claim on his own oath and on the oaths of eleven of his neighbors, called *compurgators*, swearing that they believed his denial to be true, upon which he was acquitted without further inquiry See COMPURGATIVE

Wāge, *v. t* To bind or pledge one's self, to engage [*Obs*]

Wāge, *n* [From Goth *vadi*, O H Ger. *wetti*, M H. Ger *wette*, O Fries *wed*, A S *wed, wedd*, pledge, security, promise, N H. Ger *wette*, promise]

1 That which is staked or ventured, that for which one incurs risk or danger, prize; meed, gage [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

2 That for which one labors, meed, reward, stipulated payment for service performed, hire, pay, compensation;—at present used almost solely in the plural "My day's *wage.*" *W Scott.* "The daily *wage*" *Bulwer.*

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page,
He sent it, and doth him engage,
By promise of a mighty *wage*,
It secretly to carry *Drayton.*
The *wages* of sin is death. *Rom.* vi 23.
Our praises are our *wages.* *Shak*

Syn.—Hire, reward, stipend; salary; allowance, pay, compensation, remuneration, fruit

Wāg'el, *n.* See WAGGEL.

Wā'ger, *n.* [O. Fr. *waigiere, gagiere, gageric*, N. Fr. *gageure* See *supra.*]

1 Something deposited, laid, or hazarded, on the event of a contest or some unsettled question, a bet; a stake; a pledge.

Besides these plates for horse-races, the *wagers* may be as the persons please. *Sir W Temple*

If any atheist can stake his soul for a *wager* against such an inexhaustible disproportion *Bentley*

2 (*Law.*) A contract by which two parties or more agree that a certain sum of money, or other thing, shall be paid or delivered to one of them, on the happening or not happening of an uncertain event *Bouvier*

☞ At common law an action could not be maintained on a wager, if it was contrary to public policy, or immoral, or in any other respect tended to the detriment of the public, or if it affected the interest, feelings or character of a third person In many of the United States an action can be sustained upon any wager or bet *Chitty Bouvier*

3. That on which bets are laid

Wager of battle (*Anc Law*), the giving of gage or pledge for trying a cause by single combat, formerly allowed in military, criminal, and civil causes In writs of right, where the trial was by champions, the tenant produced his champion, who, by throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, thus *waged* or stipulated battle with the champion of the demandant, who, by taking up the glove, accepted the challenge The *wager of battle*, which has been long in disuse, was abolished in England in 1820, by a statute passed in consequence of a defendant's having waged his battle in a case which arose about that period See BATTEL — *Wager of law*, the giving of gage or surties by a defendant in an action of debt, that at a certain day assigned he would take an oath in open court, that he did not owe the debt, and at the same time bring with him eleven neighbors (called *compurgators*), who should avow upon their oaths that they believed in their consciences that he spoke the truth — *Wager-policy* (*Insurance Law*), a policy without any real interest to support it, one in which the parties, by express terms disclaim on the face of it, the intention of making a contract of indemnity It is generally known by the clauses, "Interest or no interest," "Without further proof of interest than the policy" and the like Such policies are generally held to be illegal See POLICY *Arnould Kent*

Wā'ger, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* WAGERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAGERING] To hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided or on some casualty, to lay, to bet "And *wagered* with him pieces of gold" *Shak*

Wā'ger, *v. i* To make a bet, to lay a wager

'Twas merry when you *wagered* on your angling *Shak.*

Wā'ger er, *n* One who wages, or lays a bet

Wā'ger-ing, *p. a* Hazarding, pertaining to that which is hazarded

Wagering policy (*Com.*), a policy of insurance, insuring a sum of money when no property is at hazard, as a policy to insure money on a ship when no property is on board, that is, insurance, interest or no interest, or a policy to insure property which is already insured Such policies, in England, are, by statute 19 Geo III, made null and void

Wā'ges, *n* [Plural in termination, but singular in signification] [O Fr *wage, gage*, N Fr *gage* pledge, pawn, security, *gages*, wages, hire, Pr, Sp, & Pg *gage*, It *gaggio* See WAGE] A compensation given to a hired person for his or her services See WAGE

Wāg'gel, *n* (*Ornith*) The young of the great black backed gull (*Larus marinus*), formerly considered a distinct species, and called *Larus nævius* [Written also *waagel*] *Jardine*

Wāg'ger-y, *n* [From *wag*] The manner or action of a wag, mischievous merriment, sportive trick or gayety, sarcasm in good humor, pleasantry; as, the *waggery* of a school boy

Wāg'gish, *a* 1 Like a wag, mischievous in sport, roguish in merriment or good humor, frolicsome "A company of *waggish* boys" *L'Estrange*

2 Done, made, or laid in waggery or for sport, as, a *waggish* trick

Wāg'gish ly, *adv.* In a waggish manner, in sport

Wāg'gish ness, *n* State or quality of being waggish, mischievous sport, frolicsome merriment

Wāg'gle (wăg'gl), *v. i* [Dim of *wag*, D *waggelen*, Ger *wackeln*, allied to Lat *vacillare*] To reel or move from side to side, to waddle

Why do you go nodding and *waggling* so? *L'Estrange*

Wāg'gle, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* WAGGLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAGGLING] To move one way and the other, to wag, as, a bird *waggles* his tail

Wāg'-hal'ter, *n* [From *wag* and *halter*] One who moves or wears a halter, — a comic term coined to suit a thief, or such personage [*Obs.*]

I can tell you, I am a mad *wag-halter* *Marston*

Wāg'ner-ite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) A phosphate of magnesia, resembling the Brazilian topaz *Dana*

Wāg'on, *n* [A-S *wägen, wägn, wæn*, Icel & Sw *vagn*, Dan *vogn*, O H Ger. *wagan*, N H Ger & D *wagen*, Skr *vâha, vâhana*, Lat *vehes, vehiculum*, from Skr *vah*, Lat *vehere*, to bear, carry, convey. Cf WAIN]

1 A wheeled carriage, a vehicle on four wheels, and usually drawn by horses, especially, one used for carrying freight

☞ In the U S, light *wagons* are used for the conveyance of persons, and for carrying light commodities, especially a very light kind drawn by one horse

2. A freight car on a railway. [*Eng.*]

3 A chariot. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

☞ This word is often written *waggon*, chiefly in England In the United States, the form *wagon* is the one almost universally employed The latter form was also used by the earlier English writers, and is to be preferred on etymological grounds

Wāg'on, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* WAGONED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAGONING] To transport in a wagon, as goods are *wagoned* from London to the interior

Wāg'on, *v. i* To practice the transportation of goods in a wagon, as, the man *wagons* between Philadelphia and Pittsburg

Wāg'on-age, *n* Money paid for carriage in a wagon

Wāg'on-boil'er, *n* [So named from its shape] A form of steam-boiler introduced by Watt, having a semi cylindrical top, the ends and sides being vertical, and the bottom flat, or, as improved, having the sides and bottom slightly curved inwardly

Wāg'on-er, *n* [A-S *wägnere*]

1 One who conducts a wagon, a wagon driver

2 (*Astron*) A constellation, Charles's Wain, Ursa Major

Wāg'on ette', *n* A peculiar kind of wagon or carriage designed to carry six or eight persons *Simmonds.*

Wagonette

Wāg'on ful, *n*, *pl* WAGONFULS As much as a wagon will hold, enough to fill a wagon

Wāg'on hēad'ed, *a* Having a top or head shaped like the top of a covered wagon, or resembling in section or outline an inverted U, thus, ∩

Wāg'on-mās'ter, *n* An officer or person in charge of one or more wagons, especially of those used for transporting freight, as the supplies of an army, and the like

Wāg'on-rōofed (-rōoft), *a* Having a roof or top shaped like an inverted U, wagon headed

Wāg'on ry, *n* Conveyance by means of a wagon or wagons, wagonage [*Obs.*] *Milton*

Wāg'on-wright (-rit), *n* A maker of wagons

Wagtail

Wāg'tāil, *n* (*Ornith*) A small bird, of several species, belonging to the genus *Motacilla*, and so named from the incessant motion of its long tail

Wa hā'bee, *n* [Ar *wahabi*] A follower of Abdel *Wahab*, a reformer of Mohammedanism, about 1760 His doctrines prevail particularly among the Bedouins, and the sect, though checked in its influence, extends to most parts of Arabia [Written also *Wahaby*] *Brande*

Wāid, *a* [For *weighed*] Oppressed with weight, crushed [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Wāif, *n* [Norm Fr *weif, wef*, O Fr *waif, chose gaive*, L Lat *wayfium, res vacua*, from *waive, waver*, q v]

1 (*Eng Law*) Goods found of which the owner is not known These were originally such goods as a thief, when pursued, threw away to prevent being apprehended They belong to the king unless the owner makes fresh suit of the felon, takes him, and brings him to justice *Blackstone*

2 Hence, any thing found, or without an owner, that which comes along, as it were, by chance

Wāift, *n* A waif [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Wāil, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* WAILED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAILING] [Icel *væla*, to lament, It *wail*, Gael *guil*, W *wylan, gwylaw*, Arm *gwela*] To lament, to moan, to bewail, to grieve over "Or if no more her absent lord she *wails*" *Pope*

Wāil, *v. i* To express sorrow audibly, to lament, to weep

Therefore I will *wail* and howl *Micah* i 8

Wāil, *n* Loud weeping, violent lamentation

Wāil, *v. t* [Goth *waljan*, Ger *wehlen*, to choose *Richardson*] To choose, to select, to cull [*Obs. and rare*] "*Wailed* wine and meats" *Chaucer*

Wāil'er, *n* One who wails or laments

Wāil'er ess, *n* A female who wails [*Obs.*]

Wāil'ful, *a* Sorrowful mournful "Like *wailful* widows" *Spenser* "*Wailful* sonnets" *Shak*

Wāil'ing-ly, *adv* In a wailing manner, with wailing

Wāil'ment, *n* Lamentation [*Obs.*] *Hacket*

Wāil'ment, *v. i* To lament, to waylment [*Obs.*] See WAYMENT

Wāin, *n* [A-S *wæn, wägn, wägen* See WAGON]

1 A carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels, a wagon.

The wardens see nothing but a *wain* of hay *Jeffrey*

2 (*Astron*) A constellation, Charles's Wain, Ursa Major

Wāin'a-ble, *a* Capable of being plowed or cultivated, tillable. [*Obs.*] *Crabb.*

Wāin'age, *n.* [See GAINAGE.]

1 A finding of carriages for the transportation of goods, produce, &c. *Ainsworth.*

2 (*O Eng. Law*) Gainage. See GAINAGE.

Wāin'-bōte, *n* [From *wain* and *bote*, q. v.] (*Eng. Law*) Timber for wagons or carts

Wāin'-house, *n.* A house or shed for wagons and carts [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wāin'-rōpe, *n* A rope for binding a load on a wagon, a cart-rope. *Shak*

Wāin'scot (Synop, § 130), *n.* [O. D. *waeghe-schot*, N D *wagen schot*, a clapboard, L. Ger. *wagenschott*, H Ger. *wagenschosz*, wainscoting-boards, oak billets]

1 Oaken timber or boarding. [*Obs.*]

A wedge of *wainscot* is fittest and most proper for cleaving of an oaken tree *Urquhart*

Being thus arrayed and inclosed in a chest of *wainscot* he [Edward the Confessor] was removed into the before prepared sepulchre *Dart.*

2 (*Arch*) A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, made in panels

Wāin'scot, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* WAINSCOTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAINSCOTING] To line with boards or panel work, or as if with panel-work, as, to *wainscot* a hall

Music sounds better in chambers *wainscoted* than hanged *Bacon.*

The other is *wainscoted* with looking-glass *Addison.*

Wāin'scot-ing, *n* 1 The act of covering or lining with boards in panel

2 The material used to wainscot a house, or the wainscot as a whole

Wāin'wright (-rit), *n* The same as WAGONWRIGHT

Wāir, *n* (*Carp*) A piece of plank two yards long and a foot broad *Bailey.*

Wāist, *n* [O Eng *waste*, A S *waistm*, form, figure, stature, O H Ger *wahst*, increment, stature, Goth. *wahstus*, M H Ger *wast*, from A-S *weaxan*, Goth. *vahsan*, O H Ger *wahsan*, N H Ger *wachsen*, to grow]

1 That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax, the small part of the body between the thorax and hips "Woman to the *waist*, and fair" *Milton.*

I am in the *waist* two yards about *Shak*

2 Hence, the middle part of other bodies, especially (*Naut.*), that part of a ship which is between the quarter deck and forecastle, the middle part of the ship

Wāist'band, *n* 1 The band or upper part of breeches, trousers, pantaloons, or the like, which encompasses the waist

2 A sash worn by ladies around the waist.

Wāist'clŏth, *n* 1 A cloth or wrapper worn about the waist, especially, a cotton wrapper so worn by natives of India *Simmonds.*

2 (*Naut.*) A covering of canvas or tarpaulling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter deck and the forecastle

Wāist'cōat (*colloq* wĕs'kut) (Synop, § 130), *n* A short coat or garment, without sleeves, worn under the coat, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist, a vest

☞ "The *waistcoat* was a part of female attire as well as male It was only when the *waistcoat* was worn without a gown or upper dress that it was considered the mark of a mind of profligate woman Low females of the latter class were generally so attired" *Nares*

Syn — See VEST

Wāist'cōat eer', *n* One wearing a waistcoat, especially, a woman doing so, or thought fit for such a habit, hence, a profligate woman, a strumpet [*Obs.*]

Do you think you are here sir,
Amongst your *waistcoateers*, your base wenches? *Beau & Fl*

Wāist'er, *n* (*Naut.*) A seaman usually a green hand or broken down man, stationed in the waist of a vessel of war *Dana*

Wāit, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* WAITED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAITING] [O Fr *waiter, gaiter, gaiter, guetter*, to watch, attend, N Fr *guetter*, to watch, to wait for, Pr *guaitar*, It *guaitare, guatare*, from O H. Ger *wahten*, Icel *vakta*, to keep, watch, D & Prov. Ger *wachten*]

1 To stay or rest in expectation, to stop or remain stationary till the arrival of some person or event, to rest in patience, to stay, not to depart

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait*, till my change come *Job* xiv 14.

They also serve who only stand and *wait* *Milton.*

Haste my dear father; 'tis no time to *wait* *Dryden*

2 To lie in ambush, as an enemy

Such ambush *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milton.*

To wait on or *upon* (*a*) To attend, as a servant, to perform services for, as, to *wait on* a gentleman, to *wait on* the table "Authority and reason *on* her *wait*" *Milton* "I must *wait on* myself, must I?" *Shak* (*b*) To attend, to go to see to visit on business or for ceremony (*c*) To follow, as a consequence, to await The ruin that *waits on* such a supine temper *Decay of Piety* (*d*) To look watchfully at, to follow with the eye, to watch. [*Rare*] "It is a point of cunning to *wait on* him with whom you speak with your eye" *Bacon* (*e*) To attend to, to perform "Aaron and his sons . . . shall *wait on* their priest's office" *Num* iii 10

Wāit, *v. t.* 1. To stay for, to rest or remain stationary in expectation of, to await.

Awed with these words, in camps they still abide,
And *wait*, with longing eyes, their promised guide *Dryden*

2 To attend as a consequence, to follow upon, to accompany, to await [*Obs.*]

Such doom *waits* luxury *Philips.*

3. To attend on, to accompany with ceremony or respect [*Obs. and rare.*]

He chose a thousand horse, the flower of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral *Dryden*

Wāit, *n.* [O Fr *waite, guaite, guete, guette, gaite*, N Fr *guet*, watch, watching, guard, Pr *guaita*, from O H Ger *wahta*, Icel *vaht*, Goth *wahtō*, N H Ger *wacht*, watch See *supra*]

1 Ambush

2 One who watches, a watchman [*Obs.*]

3 (*pl.*) Hautboys, or oboes, — not used in the singular [*Obs.*] *Halliwell*

4 (*pl.*) Musicians who perform at night or in the early morning, serenaders

Hark! are the *waits* abroad?
Be softer prythee,
'Tis private music *Beau. & Fl.*

To lay wait, to lie in ambush to prepare an ambuscade — *To lie in wait*, to lie in ambush, to be secreted in order to fall by surprise on an enemy hence to lay snares, or to make insidious attempts, or to watch for the purpose of insnaring

Wāit'er, *n.* 1 One who waits, an attendant, a servant in attendance

The *waiters* stand in ranks the yeomen cry,
"Make room," as if a duke were passing by *Sayt*

2 A server or salver, a vessel on which something is carried, as tea furniture, and the like

Wāit'ing-gĕn'tle-wŏm'an, *n. pl* WAIT'ING-GĔN'TLE-WOM'EN (-wĭm'ĕn) A female servant who waits on a gentleman or lady

Wāit'ing-ly, *adv* By waiting

Wāit'ing-māid, } *n* A female servant who
Wāit'ing-wŏm'an, } attends a lady

Wāit'ress, *n* A female waiter or attendant a waiting maid or waiting woman

Wāive, *n* [See WAIF, and cf *infra*] A woman put out of the protection of the law

Wāive, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* WAIVED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAIVING] [Written also *wave*] [See WAVE]

1 To relinquish, to give up claim to, not to insist on or claim, to refuse, to forego

We absolutely do renounce or *waive* our own opinions absolutely yielding to the direction of others *Barrow*

2 To throw away, to cast off, to reject to desert

3 (*Law*) (*a*) To throw away to relinquish voluntarily, as a right which one may enforce, if he chooses (*b*) (*O Eng Law*) To forsake, to desert, to abandon *Burrill*

☞ The term was applied to a woman in the same sense as *outlaw* to a man A woman could not be *outlawed*, in the proper sense of the word because, according to Bracton she was never *in lor* that is in a frank pledge or decennary, but she might be *waived*, and held as abandoned *Burrill*

Wāiv'er, *n* (*Law*) The act of waiving or not insisting on, some right claim, or privilege

Wāiv'ūre, *n* The act of waiving, waiver [*Rare.*]

Wāi'wōde, *n* [See WAYWODE] In the Turkish empire, the governor of a small province or town, a general See VAIVODE and WAYVODE

Wāke, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAKED (wākt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAKING] [A-S *wacan, wacian, wacigan, wacigean*, O Sax *wacan*, Goth *vakan*, O Icel *vaka*, Icel *vaka*, Sw *vaka*, Dan *vaage*, D & L Ger *waken*, O H Ger *wachōn, wachen*, N H Ger *wachen*]

1 To be or to continue awake, to watch, not to sleep.

The father *waketh* for the daughter *Ecclus.* xlii 9
Though wisdom *wakes* suspicion sleeps *Milton*

I can not think any time, *waking* or sleeping, without being sensible of it *Locke*

2 To sit up late for festive purposes, to hold a night revel

The king doth *wake* to-night and takes his rouse
Keeps wassail, and the swaggering up-spring reels *Shak*

3 To be excited or roused from sleep, to awake, to be awakened, to cease to sleep

4 To be excited or roused up, to be stirred up from a dormant, torpid, or inactive state, to be active

Gentle airs to fan the earth now *waked* *Milton*

Wāke, *v. t.* [A-S *wæccan, āwæccan, wæccean*, Goth *vakjan*, Icel *vekja*, Sw *väcka*, Dan *vække*, D *wekken*, O H Ger *wekjan, wechan*, N. H. Ger. *wecken*]

1 To rouse from sleep.

The angel that talked with me came again and *waked* me *Zech* iv 1

2 To put in motion or action, to arouse, to excite.

Lest fierce remembrance *wake*
My sudden rage *Milton*
To *wake* the soul by tender strokes of arts *Pope*

3 To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death, to reanimate, to revive

To second life
Waked in the renovation of the just *Milton*

4 To sit up, or watch with at night, as a dead body

Wāke, *n* 1 Act of waking, or being awaked. "Singing her flatteries to my morning *wake*." *Dryden*

2 The state of forbearing sleep, vigils, especially for solemn or festive purposes.

The warlike *wakes* continued all the night,
And funeral games were played at new returning light *Dryden*

The wood nymphs, decked with daisies trim,
Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep *Milton*

3 Hence, specifically, (*a*) An annual parish festival in commemoration of the dedication of the church Originally, prayers were said on the evening preceding, and hymns were sung during the night, in the church, subsequently, these vigils were discontinued, and the day itself, often with succeeding days, was occupied in rural pastimes and exercises, attended by eating and drinking, often to excess

Great solemnities were made in all churches, and fairs and *wakes* throughout all England *Barnes*

And every village smokes at *wakes* with lusty cheer *Drayton*

☞ The feast was first regularly kept on that day in each week on which the church was dedicated, but it being observed and complained of that the number of holidays was excessively increased, to the detriment of civil government and secular affairs, and also that the great irregularities and licentiousness which had crept into these festivities by degrees were found highly injurious to piety, virtue, and good manners both statutes and canons were made to regulate and restrain them and their number was somewhat lessened The feast of the dedication of every church was ordered to be kept on one and the same day every where — that is on the first Sunday of October This is now disregarded *Brande*

(*b*) The sitting up of persons with a dead body, often attended with a degree of festivity, chiefly among the Irish

4 The track left by a vessel in the water Hence, figuratively, in the train of "The disciples of Christ followed in his *wake*"

In the wake of, immediately after

This effect followed immediately *in the wake* of his earliest exertions *De Quincey*

Wāke'fŭl, *a* Not sleeping, indisposed to sleep watchful vigilant "Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright" *Dryden*

Wāke'fŭl-ly, *adv* In a wakeful manner with watching or sleeplessness

Wāke'fŭl-ness, *n* The quality or condition of being wakeful indisposition to sleep, forbearance of sleep, want of sleep

Wāke'man, *n. pl* WĀKE'MEN The chief magistrate in the town of Ripon, Yorkshire, England *Crabb*

Wāk'en (wāk'n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAKENED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAKENING] [See WAKE, *v. t.*] To wake to cease to sleep to be awakened "Early Turnus *wakening* with the light" *Dryden*

Wāk'en (wāk'n), *v. t.* [See WAKE, *v. t.*]

1 To excite or rouse from sleep, to wake to awake, to awaken "Go, *waken* Eve" *Milton*

2 To excite to action or motion

Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
Wakened the world *Lowcommon*

3 To rouse into action, to stir up, to excite

Venus now wakes and *wakens* love *Milton*
They introduce
Their sacred sons, and *waken* raptures high *Milton*

Wāk'en-er (wāk'n-ĕr), *n* One who wakens, or rouses from sleep

Wāk'en-ing, *n* 1 The act of one who wakens the act of ceasing to sleep

2 (*Scots Law*) The revival of an action *Burrill*

They were too much ashamed to bring any *wakening* of the process against Isaac *B Scott*

Wāk'er, *n* One who wakes or watches, one who rouses from sleep

Wāke'-rŏb'in, *n* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A European plant, *Arum maculatum* (*b*) An American plant of the genus *Trillium* (*T. cernuum*), nodding trillium

Wāke'-time, *n.* Time during which one is awake [*Rare.*] *J. B. Browning*

Wāk'ing, *n* 1 State or period of being awake

2 Watch [*Obs.*]

Wăl'chŏw-īte (49), *n* [From *Walchow*, where it is found] (*Min.*) A resinous substance occurring in yellow, translucent masses, often striped with brown, — formerly called *retinite* *Dana*

Wăld, *n* [A-S] A forest, — used as a termination of names See WEALD and WOLD

Wăl dĕn'sĭăn (Synop., § 130), *n. pl* [So called from Petrus *Waldus*, or Peter *Waldo*, a merchant of Lyons, who founded this sect] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of Christians professing substantially Protestant principles, who never submitted to the Roman Catholic church They reside in the valleys of Piedmont See VALDOIS.

Wăld'grāve, *n* [See WALD, *supra*, and GRAVE] In the old German empire, the head forest keeper, wildgrave.

Wāle, *n* [A-S *walu*, a mark of stripes or blows, Goth *valus*, a rod, staff, Icel *volr*, a staff, Prov Fr *waule*, N Fr *gaule*, a long pole]

1 A streak or stripe, the mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh "Struck his back and shoulders so that bloody *wales* arose" *Chapman*

2 A ridge or streak rising above the surface of cloth, &c., hence, the texture of cloth.

Thou'rt rougher far,
And of a coarser *wale* *Beau. & Fl.*

3. (*Naut.*) One of the strong planks extending along a ship's sides, throughout the whole length, at different heights, and serving to strengthen the decks and form the curves They are distinguished into the *main wale* and the *channel wale.* *Totten.*

4 A wale knot, or wall knot

Wāle, *v. t* To mark with wales or stripes.

Wal hăl'la (Synop., § 130), *n* See VALHALLA.

Wąlk (wawk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WALKED (wawkt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALKING] [A-S *wealcan*, to roll, turn, revolve, wealcere, a fuller, whence the name *Walker*, O H Ger *walkan, gawalchan*, to revolve *walkari*, a fuller, M H Ger *walken*, to roll, beat N H Ger *walken*, to full, formerly, also, to go Icel *velkja*, to roll, Sw *valka*, Dan *valke*, to full D *walken*, to felt hats, to work a hat]

1 To move along on foot, to advance by steps to go on at a moderate pace, to proceed at a slower or faster rate, but without running, or lifting one foot before the other is set down

At the end of twelve months, he *walked* in the palace of the kingdom of Babylon *Daniel* iv 29
When Peter was come down out of the ship, he *walked* on the water, to go to Jesus *Matt.* xiv 29

2 To move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement, to take one's exercise

3 To be stirring, to be abroad, to go restlessly about, — said of things or persons expected to remain quiet, as a sleeping or dead person, to go about as a somnambulist or specter

The spirits of the dead
May *walk* again *Shak.*
When was it she last *walked*? *Shak.*

4 To be in motion or action, to act, to move to wag [*Obs.*]

Her tongue did *walk*
In foul reproach *Spenser*
Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot? *B. Jonson*
I heard a pen *walking* in the chimney behind the cloth *Tatler*

5 Hence, to behave, to pursue a course of life to conduct one's self

We *walk* perversely with God, and he will *walk* crookedly toward us *Bp. Taylor*

6 To move off, to depart [*Rare*]

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and garments *walk* *Spenser*

To walk in to go in, to enter, as into a house — *To walk after the flesh* (*Scripture*), to indulge sensual appetites, and to live in sin *Rom.* viii 1 — *To walk after the Spirit*, to be guided by the counsels and influences of the Spirit, and by the word of God, and to live a life of holy deportment *Rom.* viii 1 — *To walk by faith* to live in the firm belief of the gospel and its promises, and to rely on Christ for salvation *2 Cor.* v 7 — *To walk in darkness* to live in ignorance, error, and sin, without comfort *1 John* i 6 — *To walk in the flesh* to live this natural life which is subject to infirmities and calamities *2 Cor.* x 3 — *To walk in the light*, to live in the practice of religion and to enjoy its consolations. *1 John* i 7 — *To walk through the fire*, to be exercised with severe afflictions *Is.* xliii 2 — *To walk with God* (*Scripture*), to live in obedience to his commands and have communion with him — *Walking-papers, walking-ticket* papers containing an order to depart, a dismissal [*Colloq.*] *Bartlett*

Wąlk (wawk), *v. t* 1 To pass through or upon to traverse, to perambulate, as, to *walk* the streets

2 To cause to walk or step slowly, to lead, drive or ride with a slow pace, as, to *walk* one's horse up hill

To walk the plank, to walk off the plank into the water and be drowned, — an expression derived from the practice of pirates who extended a plank from the side of a ship and compelled those whom they would drown to walk off it into the water, figuratively, to vacate an office by compulsion *Bartlett*

3 [See *supra* and *infra*] To subject, as cloth or yarn, to the fulling process, to full [*Obs.*]

Wąlk (wawk), *n* 1 The act of walking, or moving on the feet with a slow pace, advance without running or leaping

2 The act of walking for air or exercise, as, a morning *walk*, an evening *walk*

3 Manner of walking, gait, step, as, we often know a person in a distant apartment by his *walk*

4 That in or through which one walks place of distance walked over, a place for walking, path or avenue prepared for foot passengers, or for taking air and exercise, way, road, hence, a place or region in which animals may graze, range, place of wandering "Goodliest trees planted with *walks* and bowers" *Milton*

He had *walk* for a hundred sheep *Latimer*

5 Hence, frequented track, habitual place of action, sphere, as, the *walk* of the historian.

The mountains are his *walks* *Sandys*
He opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination *Pope*

6. Conduct, course of action, behavior

7. [Probably mistaken for, or corrupted from *whelk*] A certain fish. *Ainsworth*

8 The district served by the vender of any wares [*Eng.*] *Simmonds*

Milk-walk, a round of customers served by one milkman [*Eng.*] *Simmonds.* — *Sheep-walk*, land where sheep are pastured

Wąlk'a-ble (wawk'a-bl), *a.* Fit to be walked on, capable of being walked on or over. [*Rare.*] *Swift.*

Wąlk'er (wawk'er), *n.* 1 One who walks

2. The instrument of walking, a foot. [*Obs. and rare.*] "Lame Mulciber, his *walkers* quite misgrown" *Chapman*

3. (*Law.*) A forest officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection, a forester

Wąlk'er (wawk'er), *n.* [A-S *wealcere*, O H Ger *walkâri*, N H Ger *walker*, Sw *valkare*, Dan. *valker.*] A fuller of cloth [*Obs.*]

She cursed the weaver and the *walker*
The cloth that had wrought *Percy's Reliques*

Wąlk'ing-bēam (wawk'-), *n* See BEAM, 10

Wąlk'ing-fērn (wawk'-), *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Lycopodium*, a species of club moss *Loudon*

Wąlk'ing-lēaf (wawk'-), *n* 1 (*Bot.*) A fern of the genus *Camptosorus* (*C. rhizophyllus*), found in the United States, the fronds of which taper into slender prolongations, which often root at the apex, giving rise to new fronds, — hence the name *Gray*

2 (*Entom.*) An insect of the genus *Phyllium*, found in the East Indies, the body and legs of which are very much flattened and expanded, so as to closely resemble leaves *Baird*

Walking-leaf (2)

Wąlk'ing-stāff (wawk'-), *n* A staff or stick carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking, a cane.

Wąlk'ing-stick (wawk'-), *n*

1 A stick or staff carried in the hand when walking, a walking staff, a cane

2 (*Entom.*) An insect of the family *Phasmidæ* — so called from its long, slender, wingless body, which resembles a piece of stick One species from the Moluccas is ten inches long

Wąlk'ing-wheel (wawk'-), *n* (*Mach.*) A prime mover consisting of a wheel driven by the weight of men walking either in it or on it a tread-wheel

Wąlk'-mill (wawk'), *n* [See WALKER.] A fulling mill [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Wąll (wawl), *n* [A-S *weall, wall*, O Sax, O Ir, & D *wal*, Ger *wall*, Sw *vall*, Dan *val*, allied to Lat *vallum, vallus*]

1 A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, raised to some height, and intended for a defense, security, or for an inclosure, a solid and permanent inclosing fence, as around a field, a park, a town, or the like, also, one of the upright inclosing parts of a building or room

2 (*pl.*) Fortifications in general, works for defense.

I rush undaunted to defend the *walls* *Dryden*

3 (*Naut.*) A knot upon the end of a rope *Dana*

To drive to the wall, to bring to extremities, to push to extremes, to get the advantage of or mastery over — *To go to the wall*, to be hard pressed or driven, to be the weaker party, to be pushed to extremes — *To take the wall*, to take the inner side of a walk that is, the side next the wall hence, to take the precedence I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's *Shak.*

Wąll, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WALLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALLING.]

1 To inclose with a wall, or as with a wall "Seven *walled* towers of strength" *Shak.*

2. To defend by walls, or as if by walls

And terror of his name that *walls* us in
From danger *Dunham*

3 To close or fill with a wall "*Walling* up that part of the church" *Littleton*

Wall-creeper (*Tichodroma muraria*)

Wąll'-creep'er, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small bird of the genus *Tichodroma* (*T. muraria*), which frequents rocks and walls, climbing over their vertical surfaces with great facility, the spider-catcher. It feeds on insects

Wąll'-crēss, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A cruciferous plant of the genus *Arabis*, the species of which, for the most part, grow on walls, and in dry, stony places (*b*) A plant of the genus *Turritis.*

Wąl'lach, *n.* (*Geog.*) A Wallachian

Wąl-lā'chi-an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Wallachia, or to its inhabitants

Wąl-lā'chi-an, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Wallachia, in Northern Turkey, a Wallach

Wąll'er, *n.* One who builds walls

Wąll'er-ite (40), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, or variety of clay, found in small, compact masses, of the size of a nut, white and opaque, or yellowish and translucent. [*Obs.*] *Cleaveland*

Wąl'let (wŏl'lĕt), *n.* [Fr. *mallette, malette*, valise, wallet, provision-bag, Sp. *maleta*, a portmanteau, a bag in which clothes are carried on a journey, diminutive of Fr *malle*, Sp, Pg, & Pr. *mala*, a mail, a trunk, from M. H. Ger. *malhe*, O H. Ger. *malha, malaha*, mantica, D. *maal, male*; Gr. μολγός, an ox-hide, a skin.]

1. A bag or sack for carrying about the person, as a bag for carrying the necessaries for a journey, a knapsack, a beggar's receptacle for charity, a peddler's pack, a bag like purse, a pocket book for keeping money about the person

2 Any thing protuberant and swagging "*Wallets* of flesh" *Shak.*

Wąl'let eer', *n* One who carries a wallet, a tramper [*Colloq.*] *Wright.*

Wąll'-eȳe (wawl'ī), *n* An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish color, — said usually of horses *Booth*

☞ Johnson has defined *wall eye* to be "a disease in the crystalline humor of the eye glaucoma But glaucoma is not a disease of the crystalline humor, nor is *wall-eye* a disease at all but merely a natural blemish *Tully* In the north of England, as Brockett states, persons are said to be *wall eyed* when the white of the eye is very large and distorted, or on one side Richardson derives *wall* in this case and also *whall, whally whally eyed*, from the Anglo-Saxon *hwelan* to wither to pine away — in allusion to the faded color or unnatural appearance of such eyes

Wąll'-eȳed (īd), *a* Having an eye of a very light gray or whitish color *Booth*

☞ Shakespeare in using *wall-eyed* as a term of reproach (as "*wall eyed* rage a "*wall-eyed* wretch") alludes probably to the idea of unnatural or distorted vision See WALL-EYE It is an eye which is utterly and incurably perverted, an eye that knows no pity

Wąll'-flow'er, *n* (*Bot.*) A cruciferous, evergreen plant of the genus *Cheiranthus*, which grows in old walls, &c a stock gilly flower

Wąll'-fruit, *n* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall

Wąll'-knŏt (wawl'nŏt), *n* (*Naut.*) A knot made by untwisting the ends of a rope, and making a bight with the first strand, then passing the second over the end of the first, and the third over the end of the second, and through the bight of the first

Wąll'ing, *n* Walls in general, materials for walls

Walling wax, a composition of wax and tallow used by etchers and engravers to make a bank or wall round the edge of a plate so as to form a pit for holding the acid used in etching, and the like *Fairholt*

Wąll'-louse, *n* A certain insect or small bug *Jamieson*

Wąll'-mŏss, *n* (*Bot.*) A species of moss growing on walls

Wal lōōn', *a* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, the part of Flanders between the Scheldt and the Lys

Wal lōōn', *n* 1 (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of that part of Flanders between the Scheldt and the Lys

2 The language spoken by this people

Walloon guard, the body guard of the Spanish monarch, — so called because formerly consisting of Walloons

Wąl'lop (wŏl'lŭp), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WALLOPED (wŏl'lŭpt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALLOPING.] [Formed on A-S *wealian wyllan, wellan*, to spring up, to boil or bubble, Eng, to *well*, O Sax & O H Ger *wallan*, N H Ger *wallen*, D *wellen, opwellen, opwallen*, Icel *vella*, O Sw *vadla* Cf WELL.]

1 To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, with noise *Brocett*

2 To move in a rolling, cumbersome manner, to move with difficulty to waddle *Halliwell*

3 To move quickly but with great effort, to gallop

4 To be slatternly *Halliwell*

Wąl'lop, *v. t.* 1 To beat soundly, to flog, to whip [*Prov. Eng. and colloq. U. S.*]

2 To wrap up temporarily [*Prov. Eng.*]

3 To throw or tumble over [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wąl'lop, *n* 1 A thick piece of fat *Halliwell*

2 A quick, rolling movement, a gallop

3 A blow or beating

Wąl'lōw (wŏl'lo), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WALLOWED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALLOWING.] [O Eng *walwe*, A-S *wealowian, wealwian, walwian*, O H Ger *walawôn, walgôn*, Goth *valwjan*, allied to Skr *valg*, to move one's self or it self]

1 To roll one's self about, as in mire or on other substance, to tumble and roll about to move lazily or heavily in any medium, to flounder, as, swine *wallow* in the mire

I may *wallow* in the lily-beds *Shak.*

2 To move heavily and clumsily [*Rare.*]

Part huge of bulk
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean *Milton*

3 To live in filth or gross vice, to disport one's self in a beastly and unworthy manner

God sees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity, and fixes upon him as an object of his distinguishing mercy *South*

4 To wither, to fade [*Scot. and Prov. Eng.*]

Wąl'lōw, *v. t.* To roll or tumble in any thing defiling or unclean.

Wallow thyself in ashes *Jer.* vi 26.

Wąl'lōw, *n.* A kind of rolling walk.

One taught the toes, and one the French new *wallow* *Dryden.*

Wąl'lōw-er, *n.* 1. One who wallows

2. (*Mach.*) A lantern-wheel, a trundle.

Wąl'lōw-ish, *a.* [From Scot. *wallow*, to fade or wither] Flat, insipid. [*Obs.*] "*As unwelcome . . . as sluttish morsels or wallowish potions to a nice stomach.*" *Overbury.*

Wąll'-pā'per, *n.* Paper for covering the walls of rooms, paper-hangings See PAPER HANGINGS.

Wąll'-pĭĕce, *n* A gun planted on a wall. *W. Scott.*

Wąll'-pĭl'li-to-ry, *n.* (*Bot.*) A European plant (*Parietaria officinalis*), growing on old walls, &c., and formerly esteemed medicinal.

Wąll'-pĕn'ny-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Cotyledon* (*C. umbilicus*).

Wąll'-pĕp'per, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Sedum* (*S. acre*), having a pungent, biting taste, and growing upon walls, rocks, and the like

Wąll'-pīe, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant, a species of *Asplenium Lee.*

Wąll'-plāte, *n* (*Arch.*) A piece of timber placed horizontally upon a wall, on which rest joists and the like [See *Illust.* of *Timber.*]

Wąll'-rŏck, *n* Granular limestone, used in building walls [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Wąll'-rue, *n* (*Bot.*) A species of fern growing on walls, rocks, and the like, *Asplenium ruta-muraria.*

Wąll'-sĭd'ed, *a* (*Naut.*) Having sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship — opposed to *tumbling in* or *tumbling home*, and *flaring out*

Wąll'-spring, *n* A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks

Wąll'-wort (-wûrt), *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Sambucus*, the dwarf elder or danewort

Wąlm (wąm), *v. i* To roll, to spout, to boil up. [*Obs.*] *Holland.*

Wal'nut (wôl'nut) (Synop., § 130), *n* [A-S. *wealh hnut*, a Welsh or foreign nut, a walnut, from *wealh*, a foreigner, stranger, a Welshman, Celt, and *hnut*, a nut Icel *valhnot*, Sw *valnot*, Dan *valnod*, D *walnoot*, Ger *wallnuss, walnuss, welsche nuss*] (*Bot.*) A tree, and its fruit, of the genus *Juglans* This genus comprehends several species, of which some are natives of the United States, as *Juglans nigra*, or black walnut, *J. cinerea*, or butternut, and *J. fraxinifolia*, or ash leaved walnut The European walnut is *Juglans regia*, a native of Persia It is cultivated to some extent in the United States

☞ In some parts of America, several species of *Carya*, or hickory, are popularly called by this name

Wal'rus (wôl'rus) (Synop., § 130), *n* [D *walrus*, from *wal*, in *walvisch* a whale, and *ros*, a horse, Ger *wallross, walross, wallrusz*, Dan *vallros*, Sw. *vallross*, Norw *hvalros*] (*Zool.*) An aquatic mammal (*Trichechus rosmarus*), resembling the seal, and allied to it — called also *morse*, and *sea-cow* It has long canine teeth, used for locomotion and defense, and feeds upon sea weed and smaller marine animals Its flesh is eaten, and the skin and ivory are highly valued It is gregarious in its habits

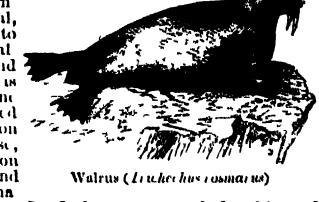

Walrus (*Trichechus rosmarus*)

Wąlt, *n* [A S.] A forest, — used as a termination of names See WEALD and WOLD

Wąl'ter, *v. i* To roll or wallow, to welter [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

Wąl'tron, *n* The walrus [*Rare.*] *Woodward*

Wąlt'y, *a* [From *waltz*, to roll, q. v.] Liable to roll over, crank, as, a *waltz* ship [*R.*] *Longfellow*

Wąltz (wawlts), *n* [D *walts*, Ger *walzer*, from *walzen*, to roll, revolve, dance, O H Ger *walzan*, to roll] A dance performed by two persons in circular figures with a whirling motion, also, a piece of music composed for this kind of dance

Wąltz (wawlts), *v. i* [*imp. & p. p.* WALTZED (wawlst), *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALTZING.] To dance a waltz

Wąltz'er (wawlts'er), *n* A person who waltzes

Wā'ly, *interj* [A S *wa*, woe] An exclamation of woe or grief [*Obs.*]

Wam'ble (wŏm'bl), *v. i* [Dan *vamle*, Fries *vommelen*, Dan *vammel*, Prov Ger *wämbeln, wamplich, wämpel*, squeamish, fastidious, Icel *vâma*, to nauseate, *vâmenn*, nauseous]

1 To be disturbed with nausea, as, a *wambling* stomach [*Vulgar*] *L'Estrange.*

2 To move irregularly to and fro, to roll

Wam'ble (wŏm'bl), *n* Disturbance of the stomach, nausea [*Vulgar.*]

Wam'ble-crŏpped (-krŏpt), *a* Sick at the stomach, also, crest-fallen, dejected [*Vulgar.*]

Wąm'mel, *v. i* To move irregularly or awkwardly, to wamble or wabble, — chiefly used with reference to mechanical movements or operations. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wam-pee', *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Cookia* (*C. punctata*), growing in China and the East Indies, and its fruit The fruit, which is about the

size of a pigeon's egg, and grows in bunches, is much esteemed in China. *London.*

Wam'pum (wŏm'pum) (Synop , §130), *n.* [Ind. *wampum, wompam*, from the Mass *womps*, Del. *wdpe*, white] Small beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, &c , as an ornament.

☞ The *wampum* was of two kinds, one kind being white, and the other black or of a dark purple color "It consisted of cylindrical pieces of the shells of testaceous fishes, a quarter of an inch long, and in diameter less than a pipe-stem, drilled lengthwise so as to be strung upon a thread The beads of a white color, rated at half the value of the black or violet, passed each as the equivalent of a farthing in transactions between the natives and the planters" *Palfrey*

Wan (wŏn), *a* [A-S *wann, wonn, wan, won*, pale, lurid, livid, dusky, foul, originally, worn out by toil, from *winnan*, to labor, strive] Having a pale or sickly hue, languid of look, pale "Sad to view, his visage pale and *wan*" *Spenser.*

Why so pale and *wan*, fond lover? *Suckling*

Wan, *v. i.* To grow wan, to become pale or sickly in looks

And ever he muttered and maddened, and ever *wanned* *Tennyson*

Wan, *imp* of *win* Won [*Obs*] See WIN.

The report of his great acts that over Europe ran,
In that most famous field he with the emperor *wan* *Drayton*

Wan, *n* The state or quality of being wan or pale, wanness, paleness [*Rare*] "Tinged with *wan* from lack of sleep" *Tennyson*

Wand (wŏnd), *n* [Dan *vaand*, O Sw *wand*, Icel. *vöndr*, Goth *vandus*, L Ger *wand*]

1 A small stick, a rod

A child runs away laughing with good smart blows of a *wand* on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word *Locke*

2 Hence, specifically, (*a*) A staff of authority

Though he had both spurs and *wand* they seemed rather marks of sovereignty than instruments of punishment *Sidney*

(*b*) A rod used by conjurers or diviners

Picus bore a buckler in his hand,
His other waved a long divining *wand* *Dryden*

Wand of peace (*Scots Law*) a wand or staff carried by the messenger of a court, and which, when detorced,— that is, hindered from executing process —he breaks is a symbol of the defortement, and protest for remedy of law *Burrill*

Wan'der (wŏn'der), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* WANDERED, *p pr* & *vb n* WANDERING] [A S *wandrian, wandorian*, O D *wanderen*, M & N H Ger *wandern*, Sw *vandra*, Dan *vandre*, Icel *andra*, to wander, A S *wandlian*, to be changeable, to change, O H Ger *wandalôn, wantalôn*, to be changed, M & N H Ger *wandeln*, D *wandelen*, to walk, to wander, to trade, to change, allied to A S *wendan*, to change, to go, to come, *t ndan*, to be borne around, Eng *wend* and *wind*, q v]

1 To ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view, to range about, to stroll, to rove, as, to *wander* over the fields, to *wander* about the town, or about the country

They *wandered* about in sheep-skins and goat skins *Heb* xi 37
He *wandereth* abroad for bread *Job* xv 23

2 To go away, to depart, to stray off, to deviate, to go astray. "*Wandering* thoughts and motions vain" *Milton*

When God caused me to *wander* from my father's house *Gen* xx 1
O, let me not *wander* from thy commandments *Ps* cxix 10

3 To be delirious, not to be under the guidance of reason, as, the mind *wanders*

Syn —To roam, rove, range, stroll, gad, stray, straggle, err, swerve, deviate, depart

Wan'der (wŏn'der), *v t* To travel over without a certain course, to traverse, to stroll through [*R*] "*Wandering* many a famous realm" *Milton*

Wan'der-er (wŏn'der-er), *n* One who wanders, a rambler, one who roves, one who deviates from duty

Wan'der-ing-ly, *adv.* In a wandering or unsteady manner

Wan'der ment, *n.* The act of wandering or roaming [*Obs*] *Bp Hall*

Wan'der-oo', *n.* [Ger *wanderu, wanderau, nilbandar*, Cingalese *elwan du*] (*Zool*) A baboon of Ceylon and Malabar, the *Macacus silenus* of Lacepède It has a long beard or mane of a grayish or whitish color surrounding the face *Jardine*

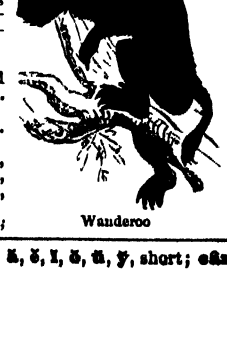

Wanderoo

Wand'y, *a* Long and flexible, like a wand. [*Prov Eng*] *Brockett*

Wane, *v i* [*imp* & *p p.* WANED, *p pr* & *vb n* WANING] [A-S *wanian, wonian*, O Frics *wania, wonia*, O H Ger *wanôn*, M H Ger *wanen*, Icel *vana*, fr A S *wan, won*; Icel. *van, vanr*, Sw. & Dan. *van*, O. Sax. & O. H. Ger. *wan*, deficient, vain, wanting]

1 To be diminished, to decrease, — especially applied to the illuminated part of the moon. "This earthly moon, the Church, hath her fulls and *wanings*, and sometimes her eclipses" *Bp. Hall.*

Waning moons their settled periods keep *Addison*
Red gleamed the cross, and *waned* the crescent pale *Byron*

2 To decline, to fail, to sink; as, the *waning* age of life

You saw but sorrow in its *waning* form. *Dryden*
Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together *Child*

Wane, *v t* To cause to decrease [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Wane, *n* 1 Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the eye of a spectator

2 Decline, failure, diminution, decrease, declension

You are cast upon an age in which the church is in its *wane* *South*

3 Specifically, a deficiency in a board, as an inequality, and the like [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Wäng, *n* [A-S *wange, wenge*, cheek, jaw, O Sax & O H Ger *wanga*, N H Ger *wange*, Icel *vangi*, allied to A S *wang, wong*, a plain, field, O Sax & O H Ger *wang*, M H Ger *wam*, Icel *vangr, vângr*, Dan *vang, vänge*, Goth *vaggs*]

1 The jaw, jaw-bone, or cheek bone [*Rare or vulgar*]

2 A slap, a blow [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Wäng, *n* [A S *thwang*, a thong, a leather string, *scôthwang, scôthwang, scondthwang*, a shoe thong] The latchet of a shoe [*Obs*]

Wan'gan, *n* [Indian] A kind of boat, used chiefly by lumbermen, for transporting provisions, tools, and the like, — so called in Maine *Bartlett*

Wäng'er, *n* [A S *wangere*] A pillow for the cheek, a pillow [*Obs and rare*]

His bright helm was his *wanger* *Chaucer*

Wäng hee', *n* [Chin *wang*, yellow, and *hee*, a root] A species of tough, flexible cane, imported from the East, said to be the root of the narrow-leaved bamboo It has a pale, hard bark, and flexible stem, with internodes of about an inch and a half or two inches, and a number of little holes at the knots [Written also *wangee, whangee*, and *whanghee*] *Simmonds*

Wäng'o, *n* See BOOMERANG.

Wäng'-tooth, *n* A jaw tooth [*Obs*]

Wan'hope, *n* [A-S *wan, won*, deficient, wanting, imperfect See WANE] Want of hope, faint or delusive hope [*Obs*] *Chaucer Lodge Jamieson*

Wan'hôrn, *n* [A corruption from Siamese *wanhom*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Æmpferia Lee*

Wan'ion (wŏn'yun), *n* [Either from A S *wa nung*, detriment, or from *wanian*, to lament *Nares*] A word of uncertain signification, used only in the phrase *with a wanion* — with a vengeance [*Obs*]

B Jonson Latimer

Wank'le (wŏnk'l), *a* [O H Ger *wanchal*, M H & Prov Ger *wankel*, tottering, unsteady, from O H Ger *wankôn*, M & N H Ger *wanken*, to totter] Not to be depended on, weak, unstable *Grose*

Wan'ly, *adv* In a wan or pale manner, palely

Wanned, *a* Made wan or pale *Shak*

Wan'ness (109), *n* The state or quality of being wan, a sallow, dead, pale color, paleness, as, the *wanness* of the cheeks after a fever

Wan'nish (wŏn'nish), *a* Somewhat wan, of a pale hue

No sun but a *wannish* glare
In fold upon fold of huckster cloud *Tennyson*

Want, *n* [A S *wand, wandwyrpe, wondwearp*, a mole, Prov Ger *wond, womm*, Norw *vond*, Prov Sw *hvann*] A mole [*Obs*]

She hath the ears of a *want* *Lyly*

Want (wawnt) (Synop , § 130), *n* [See *infra*]

1 The state of not having, a being without any thing destitution, absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired, deficiency, lack, as, a *want* of power or knowledge for any purpose, *want* of food and clothing

And me, his parent, would full soon devour
For *want* of other prey *Milton*

From having wishes in consequence of our *wants*, we often feel *wants* in consequence of our wishes *Rambler*

Pride is as loud a beggar as *want*, and more saucy *Franklin*

2 In a general sense, destitution, poverty, penury, indigence

Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want* *Swift*

3 That which is needed or desired, a thing of which the loss is felt, what is not possessed, and is necessary for use or pleasure

Habitual superfluities become actual *wants* *Paley*

Syn. — Indigence, deficiency, defect, destitution, lack, failure, dearth, scarcity, scarceness See INDIGENCE

Want (wawnt), *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WANTED; *p pr.* & *vb n* WANTING]

1 To be without, to be destitute of, not to have; to lack, as, to *want* knowledge, to *want* judgment, to *want* learning, to *want* food and clothing, — used impersonally, as, it *wants* ten minutes of four.

Nor think, though men were none,
That heaven would *want* spectators, God *want* praise *Milton*
The unhappy never *want* enemies *Richardson*

2 To have occasion for, as useful, proper, or requisite; to require; to need, as, in winter we *want* a fire, in summer we *want* cooling breezes.

3 To feel need of, to wish or long for; to desire, to crave. "What *wants* my son?" *Addison*

4 To fall short in, to be lacking in respect of, or to the amount of, to lack.

Another will say it [the English tongue] *wanteth* grammar Nay, truly, it hath that praise, that it *wants* not grammar; for grammar it might have, but needs it not. *Sidney*

They that *want* honesty, *want* any thing *Beau & Fl*

Want, *v i* [Icel. *vanta*, to be wanting, allied to A S. *wanian*, Eng *wane*, q v]

1 To be deficient or lacking, to fail, not to be sufficient, to fall short.

As in bodies, thus in souls we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swelled with wind *Pope*
No time shall find me *wanting* to my truth *Dryden*

2 To be missed, not to be present, as, the jury was full, *wanting* one

Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew *Dryden*

3 To omit, to neglect, to fail "As Homer *wanted* not to express, both in his Iliad and Odyssey" *Milton*

Wa'n't A vulgar contraction of *was not*, used in colloquial language

Want'age, *n* That which is wanting, deficiency

Want'ing, *p a.* 1 Absent, deficient, as, one of the twelve is *wanting*, we have the means, but the application is *wanting*.

2 Slack, deficient, as, I shall not be *wanting* in exertion

Want'less, *a* Having no want, abundant, fruitful

Wan'ton (wŏn'tun), *a* [W *gwantan*, that is apt to separate or run off, variable, fickle, wanton, *gwant ry*, apt to move away, fickle, *gwantu*, to sever, to thrust]

1 Moving or flying loosely, playing in the wind, hence, wandering or roving in gayety or sport, sportive, frolicsome. "Note a wild and *wanton* herd" *Shak*

She, as a vail, down to the slender waist,
Her unadorned, golden tresses wore
Dishevelled, but in *wanton* ringlets waved *Milton*

2 Running to excess, loose, unrestrained

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison*

3 Luxuriant, overgrown. "In woods and *wanton* wilderness" *Spenser*

What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two with *wanton* growth derides,
Tending to wild *Milton*

4 Not regular, not turned or formed with regularity "The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green" *Milton*

5 Wandering from moral rectitude, licentious, dissolute, indulging in sensuality without restraint "Men grown *wanton* by prosperity" *Roscommon*

My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fullness *Shak*

6 Especially, deviating from the rules of chastity, lewd, lustful, lascivious, libidinous

Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton* *Shak*

Syn. — Sportive, frolicsome, airy, skittish, frisky, coltish, lecherous, lascivious, libidinous

Wan'ton, *n* 1 A roving, frolicsome thing, a trifler, — used rarely as a term of endearment. [*Rare*]

I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me *Shak*
Peace, my *wantons* he will do
More than you can aim unto *B Jonson*

2 One delicately brought up, a pet. [*Rare*]

Any thing, sir,
That's dry and wholesome; I am no bred *wanton* *Beau & Fl*

3 A lewd person, a lascivious man or woman

Wan'ton, *v i* [*imp* & *p p.* WANTONED, *p pr* & *vb n* WANTONING]

1 To rove and ramble without restraint, rule, or limit, to revel, to play loosely, to frolic

Nature here
Wantoned as in her prime *Milton*

How merrily we would sally forth into the fields, and strip under the first warmth of the sun, and *wanton* like young dace in the stream! *Walton*

2 To sport in lewdness, to play lasciviously

Wan'ton, *v t* To cause to become wanton [*Obs*]

Wan'ton ize, *v i.* To behave wantonly [*Obs*]

Wan'ton ly, *adv* 1 In a wanton manner, without regularity or restraint, loosely, sportively, gayly, playfully; lasciviously.

2 Unintentionally, accidentally. [*Obs*] *Dee*

Wan'ton ness (109), *n* 1 The quality of being wanton, sportiveness, gayety, frolicsomeness, waggery.

As sad as night
Only for *wantonness* *Shak*

2 Licentiousness, negligence of restraint

The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness* *K. Charles*

3 Lasciviousness, lewdness; lechery.

Wan'-trüst, *n.* Failing or diminishing trust, want of trust or confidence. [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Want'-wit, *n* One destitute of wit or sense, a blockhead, a fool [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Wan'ty, *n.* [Cf. D. *want*, cordage, tackling, allied to O. D. *want, wand*, cloth, clothes.] A leather tie or rope, a short wagon-rope; a surcingle, or strap

of leather, used for binding a load upon the back of a beast [*Prov Eng.*] *Halliwell. Tusser*

Wān'y, *a.* 1. Waning or diminished in some parts, not of uniform size throughout, —said especially of sawed boards or timber when tapering or uneven, from being cut too near the outside of the log.

2. Spoiled by wet, —said of timber. *Halliwell.*

Wānze, *v. i.* To wane, waste, or wither [*Obs.*]

Wap, *v. t.* To beat, to whap. [*Prov Eng.*]

Wap, *n.* A blow or beating, a whap [*Prov Eng.*]

Wap'a too', *n* The edible bulb of *Sagittaria variabilis*, —so called by the Indians of Oregon, by whom it is used as food [Written also *wappato.*]

Wap'a-cūt, *n* (*Ornith.*) The spotted owl of Hudson's Bay (*Strix wapacuthu*), a nocturnal accipitrine bird of prey, about two feet long

Wāped (wāpt), *a* [Prov Eng *wape*, pale, to stupefy, allied to *wap*, to beat, a blow Cf WHAP and WAPPENED.] Cast down, crushed by misery, dejected [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Wap'en-tāke (Synop., § 130), *n* [A S *wǽpengetæc*, *wǽpentæc*, so called, as some think, because the inhabitants within such divisions were taught the use of arms, from *wǽpen*, a weapon, and *tæcan*, to teach According to others, this name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the hundreder, or chief, entered on his office "Cum quis accipiebat præfecturam wapentachii, die statuto in loco ubi consueverant congregari, omnes majores natu contra eum convenichant, et descendente eo de equo suo, omnes assurgebant ei Ipse vero, erecta lancea sua, ab omnibus secundum morem fœdus accipiebat, omnes enim quotquot venissent cum lanceis suis ipsius hastam tangebant, et ita se confirmabant per contactum armorum, pacem palam concessa *Wapna* enim arma sonat, *tac*, tactus est—hac de causa totus ille conventus dicitur *Wapentac*, eo quod per tactum armorum suorum ad invicem confederati sunt" *LL Edward Confessor*, 33 *Williams*] In some northern counties of England, a division or district, answering to the *Hundred* or *Cantred* in other counties Yorkshire is divided into wapentakes, instead of hundreds The name was first given to the meeting described above [Written also *wapentac*.] *Selden Blackstone*

Wap'in schaw (-shaw), *n* [From A S *wǽpen*, weapon, and *sceawu*, a show, from *sceawian*, to look at] An exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the individual, made at certain seasons in each district [*Scot.*] *Jamieson Sir Scott*

Wāp'i-tĭ, *n* [Probably the Iroquois name, according to Bartlett] The American elk, *Cervus Canadensis*

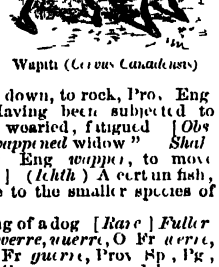

Wapiti (*Cervus Canadensis*)

Wāpp, *n* [Cf Prov Eng *wap*, to wrap up] (*Naut.*) The rope with which the shrouds are set taut in wall knots

Wap'pa-to, *n.* See WAPAIOO.

Wăp'pe, *n* A cur, —said to be so called from his yelping nots

Wap'pened (wŏp'pnd), *a* [Written also *wappend* Cf WAPED and Prov Ger *wappen*, *wippern*, to move up and down, to rock, Prov Eng *wapper* See *infra*] Having been subjected to sexual intercourse, also, wearied, fatigued [*Obs and very rare*] "The *wappened* widow" *Shak*

Wăp'per, *n* [Cf Prov Eng *wopper*, to move tremulously See *supra*] (*Ichth.*) A certain fish, —a name given by some to the smaller species of the river gudgeon

Wăp'ping, *n* The yelping of a dog [*Rare.*] *Fuller*

War, *n* [O Eng & A-S *werre*, *wuerre*, O Fr *werre*, *guerre*, *gierre*, *guerre*, N Fr *guerre*, Prov Sp, Pg, & It *guerra*, from O H Ger *werra*, scandal, quarrel, sedition, from *werran*, to confound, mix, D *warren*, id, N H Ger *wirren*, *verwirren*, to embroil, confound, disturb]

1 State of opposition or contest, act of opposition, inimical act or action, enmity, hostility "Raised impious *war* in heaven" *Milton*

The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but *war* was in his heart *Ps* lv 21

2 A contest between nations or states, carried on by force, either for defense, or for revenging insults and redressing wrongs, for the extension of commerce or acquisition of territory, or for obtaining and establishing the superiority and dominion of one over the other, armed conflict of sovereign powers, declared and open hostilities

Men will ever distinguish *war* from mere bloodshed *F W Robertson*

☞ As *war* is the contest of nations or states, it always implies that such contest is authorized by the monarch or the sovereign power of the nation A war commenced by attacking another nation, is called an *offensive* war, and such attack is *aggressive* When war is undertaken to repel invasion or the attacks of an enemy, it is called *defensive*

3. Instruments of war. [*Rare.*] "His complement of stores, and total *war*." *Prior.*

4. Forces, army. [*Poet.*]

O'er the embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm their *war*. *Milton.*

5 The profession of arms, art of war.

Thou art but a youth, and he a man of *war* from his youth 1 *Sam* xvii 33

Civil war, a war between different sections or parties of the same country or nation —*Holy war*, a crusade, a war undertaken to deliver the Holy Land, or Judea, from infidels —*Man-of-war* (*Naut.*), a national ship of large size, armed and equipped for attack or defense —*Public war*, a war between independent sovereign states —*War department*, that department of a government which takes charge of all matters relating to war

War, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* WARRED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WARRING.]

1 To contend, to strive violently, to fight, "Lusts which *war* against the soul" 1 *Pet* ii 11

2 To make war to invade or attack a nation or state with force of arms, to carry on hostilities, or to be in a state of contest by violence

Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy? *Shak.*
Our countrymen were *warring* on that day *Byron*

War, *v. t* [*Rare.*] 1 To make war upon, to fight "To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend" *Daniel*

2 To carry on, as a contest.

That thou mightest *war* a good warfare 1 *Tim* i 18

War'-bēat, } *a.* Worn down in war
War'-bēat'en, }

War'ble (wŏr'bl), *v. t* [*imp & p. p* WARBLED, *p. pr. & vb. n* WARBLING.] [O Eng *werbla*, O Fr *werbler*, *werbloier*, from Ger *wirbeln*, to turn, to warble, D *werveln*, Eng *whirl*, Dan *hvirvle*]

1 To sing in a trilling, quavering, or vibratory manner, to modulate with turns or variations, to trill, as, certain birds are remarkable for *warbling* their songs

2 To utter musically, to modulate, to carol "If she be right invoked with *warbled* song" *Milton* "*Warbling* sweet the nuptial lay" *Trumbull*

3 To cause to quaver or vibrate "And touch the *warbled* string" *Milton*

War'ble, *v. i* 1 To be quavered or modulated, to be uttered melodiously

Such strains as e'er *warble* in the linnet's throat *Gay*

2 To sing in a trilling manner, or with many turns and variations "Birds on the branches *warbling*" *Milton*

War'ble, *n.* A quavering modulation of the voice, a song

War'ble, *n* [Called also *warbot*, *war-beetle*, *warbles*] (*Far.*) (*a*) A small, hard tumor on the backs of horses, occasioned by the heat of the saddle in traveling, or by the uneasiness of its situation (*b*) A small tumor produced by the larvæ of the gadfly in the backs of horses, cattle, &c

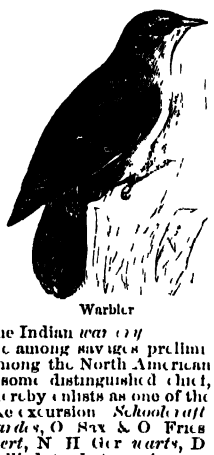

Warbler

War'bler, *n* 1 One who, or that which, warbles a singer, a songster, —applied chiefly to birds

In lulling strains the feathered *warblers* woo *Tickell*

2 (*Ornith.*) One of the *Sylvicadæ*, a family of small singing birds, including numerous species

War'bling ly, *adv* In a warbling manner

War'-cēry, *n* A cry or signal used in war, as, the Indian *war cry*

War'-dānce, *n* A dance among savages preliminary to going to war Among the North American Indians, it is begun by some distinguished chief, and whoever joins in it the ruby enlists as one of the party engaged in a warlike excursion *Schoolcraft*

Ward [A S *-weard*, *weards*, O Sax & O Frics *ward*, O H Ger *wart*, *wert*, N H Ger *warts*, D *waarts*, Goth *-vards*, allied to Lat *vertere*, to turn, *versus*, toward] An affix used in the composition of a large class of words, and denoting direction or tendency to, motion toward, and the like, as, in *upward*

Ward, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* WARDED, *p. pr. & vb. n* WARDING.] [A S *weardian*, to keep, protect, allied to *werian*, *werigan*, to defend, O Sax *wardôn*, O Frics *wardia*, Sw *vārda*, O H Ger *wartên*, *gawartên*, M & N H Ger *warten*, O Fr *warder*, *garder*, *guarder*, N Fr. *garder*, Pr, Sp, & Pg *guardar*, It *guardare*]

1 To keep in safety, to watch, to guard.

Whose gates he found fast shut, no living wight
To *ward* the same *Spenser*

2. To defend, to protect

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thousand dangers *Shak.*

3 To defend by walls, fortifications, or the like, to fortify [*Obs.*]

4 To fend off, to repel, to turn aside, as any thing mischievous that approaches, —usually followed by *off* "Now *wards* a falling blow, now strikes again." *Daniel*

The pointed javelin *warded* off his rage *Addison*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of *warding* off the force of objections *Watts*

Ward, *v. i.* 1. To be vigilant, to keep guard. [*Obs.*]

2 To act on the defensive with a weapon.

She drove the stranger to no other shift than to *ward* and go back *Sidney*

Ward, *n* [A S. *weard*, f, guard, *weard*, m., keeper, guard, Goth *vardja*, *vards*, guard, O. Sax. *ward*, *wardo*, O H. Ger *warto*, m, *warta*, f, M & N. H Ger *wart*, *warte*, O Fr *warde*, *garde*, *guarde*, m. & f, Pr & Sp. *guarda*, f, Sp. & It. *guardia*, f See *supra*]

1 The act of guarding, watch, guard, guardianship

Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and *ward* *Spenser*

☞ This word was formerly used in distinction from *watch*, to denote a guarding or watching by *day*, the latter signifying a watching by *night* [See Note under WATCH.]

2 One whose business is to guard, watch, and defend

3 The state of being under guard or guardianship, custody, confinement under guard, the condition of a child under a guardian.

And he put them in *ward* in the house of the captain of the guard *Gen.* xl 3

I must attend his majesty's commands, to whom I am now in *ward* *Shak.*

It is inconvenient, in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords *Spenser*

4 Means of guarding, one who, or that which, guards, defense, protection, garrison, defender, protector. "For the best *ward* of my honor" *Shak.*

The assieged castle's *ward*
Their steadfast stands did mightily maintain. *Spenser*
For want of other *ward*,
He lifted up his hand his front to guard *Dryden.*

5 Hence, a guarding or defensive motion or position in fencing

Thou knowest my old *ward* here I lay, and thus I bore my point *Shak.*

6 One who, or that which, is guarded, as, specifically, (*a*) A minor or person under the care of a guardian, as, a *ward* in chancery

You know our father's *ward*,
The fair Monimia *Otway*

(*b*) A certain division, district, or quarter, of a town or city, under the charge of an alderman.

Throughout the trembling city placed a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every *ward* *Dryden*

(*c*) A division of a forest (*d*) A division of a hospital, as, a fever-*ward*

7 A projecting ridge of metal in the interior of a lock, to prevent the use of any key which has not a corresponding notch for passing it

The lock is made a little more secure by attaching *wards* to the front as well as to the back plate of the lock, in which case the key must be furnished with corresponding notches *Tomlinson*

Ward'-cōrn, *n* [From Eng *ward* and Fr *corne*, from Lat *cornu*, horn] (*O Eng Law*) The duty of keeping watch and ward, with a horn to blow upon any occasion of surprise *Burrill*

Ward'en (wŏrd'n), *n* [O Eng *wardein*, O. Fr *wardein*, *gardein*, *gardain*, N. Fr. *gardien*. See GUARDIAN and *supra*]

1 A keeper, a guardian.

He called to the *wardens* on the outside battlements *W Scott.*

2 An officer who keeps or guards, a keeper, as, the *warden* of the Fleet or Fleet prison

3 A large, hard pear, chiefly used for baking and roasting

I would have him roasted like a *warden* *Beau. & Fl*

Warden of a college, the master or president —*Warden of the Cinque Ports*, an officer who has the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports [*Eng.*] —*Warden pie*, a pie made of warden pears —*Wardens of the Tower*, officers who attend state prisoners [*Eng.*]

Ward'en ry, } *n* The office or jurisdiction of a
Ward'en ship, } warden

Ward'er, *n* [O Fr *gardeor*]

1 One who wards or keeps, a keeper, a guard "The *warders* of the gate" *Dryden.*

2 A truncheon or staff of command carried by a king or any commander in chief, the throwing down of which seems to have been a solemn act of prohibition to stay proceedings. *Nares.*

When lo! the king suddenly changed his mind,
Casts down his *warder* to arrest them there *Daniel*

☞ A different motion of the *warder* has an opposite effect We find throwing it up employed as the signal for a charge *Nares*

Wafting his *warder* thrice about his head,
He cast it up with his auspicious hand,
Which was the signal through the English spread,
That they should charge *Drayton*

Ward'i an, *a* Pertaining to, or characterized as, a glass inclosure for keeping ferns, or for transporting growing plants from a distance, —so named from the inventor [*Eng.*] *Simmonds.*

Ward'-mōte, *n* A meeting of the ward, also, a court of the ward, whose province it is to present defaults in matters relating to the watch, police, and the like [*London, Eng.*] *P Cyc Brande.*

Ward'-pĕn'ny, *n* (*O Eng Law*) Money paid to the sheriff or castellans for the duty of watching and warding a castle. *Burrill.*

Ward'rōbe, *n.* [From *ward* and *robe*; O. Eng. *warderope*, Fr. *garderobe*]

1. A room or apartment where clothes are kept, or wearing apparel is stored; a portable closet for hanging up clothes

2 Wearing apparel in general, articles of dress or decoration.

Or frost to flowers that their gay *wardrobe* wear
When first the white-thorn blows *Shak*

Ward'rŏom, *n* (*Naut*) A room occupied as a mess-room by the commissioned officers of a war-vessel *Totten*

Ward'ship, *n* 1 The office of a ward or keeper, care and protection of a ward, guardianship, right of guardianship

Wardship is incident to tenure in socage *Blackstone*

2 The state of being under a guardian, pupilage *K Charles*

Wards'man, *n*, *pl* WARDS'MEN A man who keeps watch or ward, a guard [*Rare*] *Sydney Smith*

Ward'-stăff, *n* A constable's or watchman's staff [*Obs*] *Cowell*

Wâre, *imp* of *wear* Wore [*Obs*] See WEAR

Wâre (4), *a* [A S *war*, *wær*, O Sax & O H Ger *war*, Goth *vars*, Icel & Sw *var*, Dan *var*, *vær*, N H Ger *wahr*, *gewahr*, O Sax *warôn*, N H Ger *wahren*, *gewahr*, *werden*, to perceive, observe] Aware, taking notice, hence, wary, cautious, on one's guard [*Obs*] See BEWARE

The only good that grows of passed fear
Is to be wise, and *ware* of like again *Spenser*

He is *ware* enough, he is wily and circumspect for stirring up any sedition *Latimer*

Wâre, *v t* To take heed of, to beware of, to guard against [*Obs*]

Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main *Dryden*

Wâre, *n* [See *supra*] The state of being ware or aware, heed [*Obs*] *Hyclife*

Wâre, *v t* (*Naut*) To veer to See WEAR

Wâre, *n* [A-S *waru*, D *waar*, M H Ger *ware*, *were*, N H Ger *waare*, Icel & Sw *vara*, Dan *vare*] Article of merchandise, the sum of articles of a particular kind or class, fabric, style or class of manufactures, especially, in the plural, goods commodities, merchandise "Retails his *wares* at wakes" *Shak*

If the people of the land bring *ware* or any victuals on the Sabbath-day to sell, that we would not buy it of them on the Sabbath *Neh* x 1

Let the dark shop commend the *ware* *Churchland*

☞ Although originally and properly a collective noun, it admits of a plural form when articles of merchandise of different kinds are meant It is often used in composition, as, *hardware*, *glassware*, *tinware*, &c

Sea-ware (*Bot*) a marine plant, a species of *Fucus*

Wâre'ful, *a* [From A-S *waru*, caution See WARE, *a*] Wary, watchful cautious [*Obs*] "The *ware ful* and penurious disposition" *Graham*

Wâre'ful ness, *n* Wariness, cautiousness [*Obs*] "Full of *warefulness*" *Sidney*

Wâre'house, *n* (*pl* WARE'HOUSES) A storehouse for goods *Addison*

Wâre'house, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WAREHOUSED, *p pr* & *vb n* WAREHOUSING] 1 To deposit or secure in a warehouse

2 To place in the warehouse of the government or custom house stores, to be kept until duties are paid

Wâre'house man, *n*, *pl* WARE'HOUSEMEN 1 One who keeps a warehouse, the owner or keeper of a dock warehouse or wharf store

2 One who keeps a wholesale shop or store for Manchester or woolen goods [*Eng*] *Simmond*

Wâre'hous-ing, *n* The act of placing goods in a warehouse, or in a custom house store

Warehousing system an arrangement for lodging imported articles in the custom house stores, without payment of duties, until they are taken out for home consumption If re-exported, they are not charged with a duty

Wâre'less, *a* [From A S *waru*, caution See WARE, *a*] Unwary, incautious, unheeding, careless, unaware [*Obs*]

And *wareles* of the evil
That by themselves unto themselves is wrought *Spenser*

Wâre'ly, *adv* Cautiously warily [*Obs*]

They bound him hand and foot with iron chain,
And with continual watch did *warely* keep *Spenser*

Wâres, *n pl* See WARE

War'fâre, *n* [From *war* and *fare*, to go, to pass, O Eng *fare*, a journey, a passage, course, A-S *faru*]

1 Military service, military life, war, hostilities, contest carried on by enemies

The Philistines gathered their armies together for *warfare*, to fight with Israel 1 *Sam* xxviii 1

This day from battle rest,
Faithful hath been your *warfare* *Milton*

2 Contest, struggle

The weapons of our *warfare* are not carnal. 2 *Cor* x 4

War'fâre, *v i* To lead a military life, to carry on continual wars [*Rare*] "In that credulous, *warfaring age*" *Camden*

War'fâr er, *n* One engaged in warfare, a military man, a soldier

War'-fîēld, *n* Field of war or battle

War'ha ble, *a* [From *war* and *hable*, q v] Fit for war [*Obs*] "*Warhable* youth" *Spenser*

War'-hôrse, *n* A horse used in war; the horse of a cavalry soldier, especially, a strong, powerful, spirited horse for military service, a charger

Ancient War-horse, caparisoned

Wā'ri-ly (4, 89), *adv* [From *wary*] In a wary manner, with prudence or wise foresight, cautiously

Wā'ri ment, *n* Wariness, heed, care [*Obs*] *Spenser*

War'ine, *n* (*Zool*) A species of monkey of South America, belonging to the group of sapajous

Wā'ri ness, *n* The state or quality of being wary, prudent care to foresee and guard against evil, cautiousness

To determine what are little things in religion, great *wariness* is to be used *Spratt*

Syn —Caution watchfulness, circumspection, foresight, care, vigilance, scrupulousness

Wâr'ish, *v t* [A S *warian*, to beware, guard, ward off] To cure, to heal [*Obs*]

Varro testifies that even at this day there be some who *warish* and cure the stinging of serpents with their spittle *Holland*

Wâr'ish, *v i* To be cured or healed [*Obs*]

Wăr'i son, *n* [The same word as GARRISON See GARRISON, and cf WARISH] Preparation, provision, supply, possession, acquisition, gain, reward [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Wark, *n* Work, a building [*Obs*] *Spenser*

☞ Used in composition in the word *bulwark*

War'like, *a* 1 Fit for war, disposed for war, as, a *warlike* state "Old Siward, with ten thousand *warlike* men" *Shak*

2 Belonging, or relating, to war, military, martial

The great archangel from his *warlike* toil
Surceased *Milton*

Syn —Martial, hostile, soldierly, soldier like See MARTIAL

War'like ness, *n* State or quality of being warlike, warlike disposition or character [*R*] *Sandys*

War'ling, *n* One often quarrelled with — a word coined, perhaps, to rhyme with *darling* [*Obs*]

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling* *Camden*

War'lock, *n* [A S *warloga* a belier or breaker of his agreement, word or pledge, from *loga*, a liar] A male witch, a wizard, a sprite, an imp [Written also *warlock*]

Dryden

It was I and Kallda's crew
Of *warlocks* blue
With their caps of grave darkness hooded *Longfellow*

War'lock, *a* Belonging, or relating, to a warlock, impish [*Rare*]

Thou shalt win the *warlock* fight *Drake*

War'ly, *a* Warlike [*Obs and rare*]

Warm, *a* [*compar* WARMER, *superl* WARMEST] [A S *wearm*, O Sax & O Frics *warm*, Goth *varms*, Icel *varmr*, Sw & Dan *varm*, O H Ger *warm*, N H Ger & D *warm*, O D *werm*, allied to Skr *gharma*, heat, Gr θερμη, Θερμος, θερειν, Lat *fervere*, O Lat *formus*, warm]

1 Having heat in a moderate degree, not cold, as, *warm* blood, *warm* milk "Whose blood is *warm* within" *Shak*

2 Subject to heat having prevalence of heat or little or no winter as, the *warm* climate of Egypt

3 Hence, not cool, indifferent, lukewarm or the like, in spirit or temper zealous, ardent, excited, sprightly irritable, excitable "Mirth, and youth, and *warm* desire" *Milton*

Each *warm* wish springs mutual from the heart *Pope*

4 Violent vehement, furious, excited, passionate as, a *warm* contest

Welcome daylight we shall have *warm* work on it *Dryden*

5 Well off as to property, in good circumstances, forehanded, rich "*Warm* householders, every one of them" *W Irving*

You shall have a draft upon him, payable at sight and let me tell you, he is as *warm* a man as any within five miles round him *Goldsmith*

6 (*Paint*) Having yellow or yellow red for a basis, — said of colors, and opposed to *cold*, which is employed with reference to blue and its compounds

Syn. — Ardent, zealous, fervent, glowing, cordial, keen, violent, furious

Warm, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WARMED, *p pr* & *vb n* WARMING] [A-S *wermian*, *wyrman*, Goth *varmjan*, O Sax & O H Ger *warmjan*, M H Ger *wermen*, N H Ger *wärmen*, Icel *verma*]

1 To communicate a moderate degree of heat to, to render warm, to apply or furnish heat to, as, a stove *warms* an apartment

Then shall it be for a man to burn; for he will take thereof and *warm* himself *Isa* xliv 15

2 To make engaged or earnest, to interest; to engage, to excite ardor or zeal in.

I formerly *warmed* my head with reading controversial writings *Pope*

The soul, with great and manly feelings *warmed*,
Panting for knowledge, rests not till informed. *Churchill*

Warm, *v i* [A-S *wearmian*, O H Ger *warmên*]

1 To become moderately heated, as, the cart soon *warms* in a clear day in summer

2 To become ardent or animated, as, the speaker *warms* as he proceeds in the argument.

Warm, *n* The act of warming, or the state of being warmed, a warming, a heating. [*Colloq*] *Dickens*

Warm'-blōod'ed (blŭd'ed), *a* Having warm blood, — applied especially to such animals, as bird and mammals, as have warm blood, and a twofold circulation.

Warm'er, *n* One who, or that which, warms

Warm'ful, *a* Abounding in capacity to warm serving to warm, giving warmth, as, a *warmful* garment [*Rare*] *Chapman*

Warm'-heart'ed, *a* Possessing lively interest or affection, cordial, sincere, hearty.

Warm'-heart'ed-ness, *n* The state or quality of being warm hearted, cordiality

Warm'ing-păn, *n* A covered pan with a long handle, for warming a bed with ignited coals

Warm'ing-stōne, *n* A stone dug in Cornwall which retains heat a great while. *Ray*

Warm'ly, *adv* 1 In a warm manner, with warming influence.

2 Eagerly, earnestly, ardently, as, to espouse *warmly* the cause of Bible Societies

Warm'ness, *n* Warmth [*Rare*] *Bp Taylor*

War'-mŏn'ger, *n* One who makes war a trade or business, a mercenary soldier [*Rare*] *Spenser*

Warmth, *n* 1 The state or quality of being warm the condition of being warm, gentle heat, as, the *warmth* of the sun, or of blood, vital *warmth*

Here kindly *warmth* their mounting juice ferments *Addison*

2 A state of lively and excited interest, zeal ardor, fervor, as, the *warmth* of love, or of piety

3 Earnestness, eagerness, intensity, passion enthusiasm "Spiritual *warmth*" *Bp Taylor* "That *warmth* and affection which agrees with Christian zeal" *Sprat*

4 (*Paint*) The glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colors, and also from the use of transparent colors, in the process of glazing

Syn —Zeal, ardor, fervor, fervency, heat, glow earnestness, cordiality, animation, eagerness, excitement, vehemence

Warmth'less, *a* Without warmth, not communicating warmth, cold [*Rare*] *Coleridge*

Warn, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WARNED, *p pr* & *vb n* WARNING] [A S *warnian*, *wearnian*, *wernan*, O Frics *warna*, *werna*, Icel & Sw *varna*, O H Ger *warnôn*, *gawarnôn*, M & N H Ger *warnen*, allied to *ware*, *wary*, q v]

1 To make ware or aware, to give previous information to, to give notice to, to notify, to admonish, hence, to notify or summon by authority, as, to *warn* a town-meeting "*Warned* of the ensuing fight" *Dryden*

Cornelius was *warned* from God, by a holy angel to send for thee *Acts* x 22

2 To give notice to of approaching or probable danger or evil, to caution against any thing that may prove injurious

Juturna *warns* the Daunian chief
Of Lausus' danger *Dryden*

3 To ward off [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Warn'er, *n* One who warns an admonisher

Warn'ing, *n* 1 Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger, admonition

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them *warning* from me *Jer* xvii 16

Could *warning* make the world more just or wise *Dryden*

2 Previous notice "A month's *warning*" *Dryden* "A great journey to take upon so short a *warning*" *L'Estrange*

Warn'ing-ly, *adv* In a warning manner, in the way of notice or admonition

War'-ŏf'fice, *n* An office in which the military affairs of a country are superintended and managed, the office of the war department

Warp, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WARPED (warpt), *p pr* & *vb n* WARPING] [A S *weorpan*, *werpan*, *wyrpan*, *wurpan*, to throw, to cast, O. Sax *werpan*, O Frics *werpa*, *hwerpa*, D & L Ger *werpen*, Goth *vairpan*, Icel *varpa*, *verpa*, Sw *varpa*, *varpa*, Dan *varpe*, *värpe*, O. H Ger. *werfan*, M & N H Ger *werfen*]

1 To turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction, as a board in seasoning or by shrinking

One of you will prove a shrunken panel, and, like green timber, *warp*, *warp* *Shak*

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another, to keep it from casting, or *warping* *Mason*

2 To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course, to deviate, to swerve.

There's our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp*. *Shak*

Methinks
My favor here begins to *warp*. *Shak*

3 To fly with a bending or waving motion, to turn and wave, like a flock of birds or insects.

As when the potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day,

Waved round the coast, up called a pitchy cloud
Of locusts, *warping* on the eastern wind *Milton*

4. To cast the young prematurely, to slink;—said of cattle, sheep, and the like [*Prov Eng*]

Warp, *v. t.* **1.** To send forth or throw out, as words, to utter, to pronounce [*Obs*] *Piers Plowman.*

2 To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction, by contraction or otherwise.

The planks looked *warped* *Coleridge*
Walter *warped* his mouth at this
To something so mock-solemn, that I laughed *Tennyson*

3 To turn aside from the true direction, to cause to bend or incline, to pervert "This first avowed, nor folly *warped* my mind" *Dryden*

I have no private considerations to *warp* me in this controversy *Addison*
We are divested of all those passions which cloud the intellects, and *warp* the understandings, of men *Southey*

4. To weave. [*Rare and poet*] *Vaux*

Why doth he mischief *warp*? *Sternhold*

5 (*Naut*) To tow or move with, as a vessel, a line or warp attached to buoys, to anchors, or the like

6 To cast prematurely, as young,—said of cattle, sheep, and the like [*Prov Eng*]

7 (*Agric*) To let the tide in or upon for the purpose of fertilizing by a deposit of warp or slimy substance [*Prov Eng*]

8 (*Rope making*) To run off the reel into hauls to be tarred, as yarns

Warped surface (*Geom*), a surface which may be generated by a straight line moving so that no two of its consecutive positions shall be in the same plane *Math Dict*

Warp, *n* [A S *wearp*, Icel & Sw *varp*, O H Ger *warf*, M H Ger *warf*, Prov H Ger *werft* See *infra*]

1 (*Weaving*) The threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof

2 (*Naut*) A rope attached at one end to an anchor, a post, or other object, employed in drawing, towing, or removing a ship or boat, a towing line, a warping-hawser

3 (*Agric*) A slimy substance deposited on land by marine tides, by which a rich alluvial soil is formed *Tull*

4 A premature casting of young,—said of cattle, sheep, and the like [*Prov Eng*]

5 Four herrings [*Prov Eng*] *Simmonds*

Warp, *n* The state of being warped or twisted, as, the *warp* of a board

Warp'age, *n* A charge per ton made on shipping in some harbors *Simmonds*

War'-pāint, *n* Paint put on the face and other parts of the body by savages, as a token of going to war

Wash the *war-paint* from your faces,
Wash the blood-stains from your fingers,
Bury your war-clubs and your weapons *Longfellow*

War'-path, *n* The route taken by a party going on a warlike expedition *Schoolcraft*

Warp'er, *n* **1** One who, or that which warps

2 One who forms yarn or thread into warps or webs for the loom. *Simmonds*

Warp'ing, *n* **1** The act or operation of one who, or that which, warps

2 The art or occupation of preparing the warp of webs for the weaver *Craig*

Warp'ing-bănk, *n* A bank of earth raised round a field to retain water let in for the purpose of enriching land *Craig*

Warp'ing-hook, *n* A hook used by rope makers for hanging the yarn on, when warping into hauls for tarring.

Warp'ing-mill, *n* A kind of light machine for warping yarn

Warp'ing-pĕn'ny, *n* Money paid to the weaver by the spinner on laying on the warp [*Prov Eng*]

Warp'ing-pŏst, *n* A strong post used in warping rope-yarn.

War'-proof, *n* Valor tried by war

Warp'-thread, *n.* One of the threads which form the warp

War'ran dice, *n* [See WARRANTY] (*Scots Law*) The obligation by which a person, conveying a subject or a right, is bound to uphold that subject or right against every claim, challenge, or burden arising from circumstances prior to the conveyance, warranty. [Written also *warrandise*] *Craig*

War'rant (wŏr'rant), *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* WARRANTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WARRANTING] [O Fr *warantir, garantir, guarantir, garentir, garandir*, N. Fr *garantir*, Pr *garentir*, Sp *garantir, garantizar*, It *guarentire*, to warrant, O Fr *warant, garant, guarant, guerent*, Pr *guaran, garen*, Sp. *garante*, O It *guarento*, L Lat *warens, guarandus*, O Frics *warend, werand*, from O Frics *wara, wera*, to warrant, O. H. Ger. *weren*, N H. Ger. *gewähren*]

1. To make secure, to give assurance against harm to, to guaranty safety to, to give authority or power to do or forbear any thing, by which the person authorized is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage by the act.

I'll *warrant* him from drowning *Shak*
In a place
Less *warranted* than this, or less secure,
I can not be *Milton*

2. To support by authority or proof, to justify, to maintain, as, reason *warrants* it.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice *warrants*, and that wisdom guides *Addison*

3. To declare with assurance.

My neck is as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye *L'Estrange*

4. (*Law*) (*a*) To secure to, as a grantee, an estate granted, to assure (*b*) To secure to, as a purchaser of goods, the title to the same, or to indemnify against loss (*c*) To secure to, as a purchaser, the quality or quantity of the goods sold, as represented See WARRANTY (*d*) To assure, as a thing sold, to the purchaser —that is, to engage that the thing is what it appears or is represented to be, which implies a covenant to make good any defect or loss incurred by it

War'rant (wŏr'rant), *n* **1** That which warrants or authorizes, a commission giving authority, or justifying the doing of any thing, an act, instrument, or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do, an act or instrument investing one with a right or authority, and thus securing him from loss or damage, commission, authority

2 (*Law*) A precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice, as, a general *warrant* to seize suspected persons is illegal

3 That which vouches or insures for any thing, guaranty, security

I give thee *warrant* of thy place *Shak*
His worth is *warrant* for his friendship *Shak*

4 That which attests or proves, a voucher

5 Right legality [*Obs*] *Shak*

6 A writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing

7 (*Mil*) A certificate of rank issued by commissioned officers

Dock-warrant (*Com*) a custom-house license or authority *Simmonds — Land warrant*, an instrument issued from the department of the interior of the United States, certifying that the person in whose favor it is drawn is entitled to locate a specified number of acres of land at any land office of the United States Act under certain limitations This warrant conveys no title to the land but is in many respects similar to a bond for deed It is also called a *certificate — Search-warrant* (*Law*) a precept authorizing a person to enter houses, shops and the like, to search insatiably for goods stolen but sometime for other purposes —*Warrant of attorney* written authority given by a client to his attorney to appear for him in court and to suffer judgment to pass against him by confession in favor of some specified person *Bouvier — Warrant of service* a non-commissioned officer's rank and corporal in the army, gunner and boatswain in the navy —*Warrant to sue and defend* (*a*) (*Practice*) A special writ issued from the crown authorizing a party to appoint an attorney to sue or defend for him (*b*) A special authority, given by a party to his attorney to commence a suit or to appear and defend a suit in his behalf,—now disused *Burrill*

War'rant a ble, *a* Authorized by commission, precept, or right justifiable, defensible as the seizure of a thief is always *warrantable* by law in justice, falsehood is never *warrantable*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment *warrantable* *South*

War'rant-a-ble ness, *n* The quality of being warrantable or justifiable

War'rant a bly, *adv* In a warrantable manner, in a manner that may be justified justifiably

War'ran tee', *n* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted

War'rant er, *n* **1** One who warrants, gives authority, or legally empowers

2 One who assures, or covenants to assure, one who contracts to secure another in a right or to make good any defect of title or quality, as, the *warranter* of a horse

War'ran tice, *n* [L Lat *warandatio, warantizo*, O Fr *warantison* See WARRANT] Authority, security, warranty [*Obs*] *Shak*

War'ran'tise, *v. t* To warrant [*Obs*]

War'rant or (127), *n* One who warrants.

War'ran ty, *n* [L Lat *warantia*, Fr *garantie* See GUARANTEE and WARRANT]

1 (*Law*) A covenant real, whereby the grantor of an estate of freehold and his heirs were bound to warrant and defend the title, and, in case of eviction by title paramount, to yield other lands of equal value in recompense This *warranty* has long since become obsolete, and its place supplied by personal covenants for title Among these is the *covenant of warranty*, which runs with the land, and is in the nature of a real covenant *Kent*

2 (*Modern Law & Law of Contracts*) An engagement or undertaking, express or implied, that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is expressly or impliedly declared or promised to be In sales of goods by persons in possession, there is an *implied warranty of title*, but, as to the *quality* of goods, the rule of every sale is, *Caveat emptor Chitty Bouvier*

3 (*Insurance Law*) A stipulation or engagement by a party insured, that certain things, relating to the subject of insurance, or affecting the risk, exist, or shall exist, or have been, or shall be done. These *warranties*, when express, should appear in the policy, but there are certain implied warranties *Bouvier*

4 Justificatory mandate or precept; authority, warrant. [*Obs*]

If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any *warranty* to disobey likewise *Kettlewell*

5. Security, warrant, guarantee

The stamp was a *warranty* of the public *Locke.*

War'ran-ty, *v. t.* To warrant, to guaranty

War'ray (128), *v. t.* [O Fr *werreier, werrier, gerrier, guerroyer, guerroyer*, from *werre, gerre, guerre*, war, Pr *guerrear*, Sp. & Pg *guerrear*, It *guerreare, guerreggiare* See WAR] To make war upon [*Obs*]

Six years were run since first, in martial guise
The Christian lords *warrayed* the eastern land *Fairfax*

Warre (wôr), *n* [A S *wyrra, wirra*, for *wyrsa* See WORSE] Worse [*Obs*]

They argue the world is much *warre* than it wont *Spenser.*

War'ren (wŏr'ren), *n* [O Fr *varenne*, N. Fr *garenne*, Pr *varena, garena*, It *warande*, L Lat. *warenna*, from O Fr *warer, garer*, Pr *garar*, to beware, to guard, defend, from O H Ger *warôn*, A-S *warian*, Goth *varjan*, id]

1 (*Eng Law*) (*a*) A place privileged, by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping certain beasts and fowls called beasts and fowls of *warren* (*b*) A privilege which one has in his lands, by royal grant or prescription, of hunting and taking wild beasts and birds of *warren*, to the exclusion of any other person not entering by his permission *Spelman Burrill.*

☞ The *warren* is the next franchise in degree to the park and forest which is the highest in dignity, comprehends a chase or park, and free warren

2 A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits

3 A place for keeping fish, in a river

War'ren er, *n* The keeper of a warren.

War'ri ăn'gle (ăng gl), *n* [Ger *wurgengel, war kengel, wurgengel, wurger*, i e, destroying angel, destroyer, killer] A hawk [*Obs*] *Ainsworth.*

War'rior (wŏr'yur, *or* wŏr'rĭ ur) (Synop, § 130), *n.* [O Fr *guerrier, gerrier*, N Fr *guerrier*, from *guerre, gerre, werre*, war Pr *guerrier, guerrer*, Sp *guerrero*, Pg *guerreiro*, It *guerriere, guerriero* See WAR and WARRAY] A man engaged in war or military life a soldier, a man noted for valor and prowess, a champion "*Warriors* old with ordered spear and shield" *Milton*

War'rior ess (wŏr'yur, *or* wŏr'rĭ ur), *n* A female warrior [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

War'ry, *v. t* [A S *wargan*, to curse, execrate *Richardson*] To curse, execrate, or condemn, to damn also, to vex or worry [*Obs*]

War'-sŏng, *n* A song exciting to war, especially, among the American Indians, a song at the war dance, full of incitements to military ardor

Wart, *n* [A S *weart*, Icel *varta*, Sw *vårta*, Dan *vorte*, L Ger *waarte, wratte*, D *wrat*, O H Ger *warza* M H Ger *warz, werze*, N H Ger *warze*, Lat *verruca*]

1 A small, hard tumor on the skin formed by an enlargement of its vascular papillæ, and a thickening of the epidermis which covers them *Good*

2 (*Bot*) A glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on plants

Wart'-cress, *n* (*Bot*) A low, dwarfish, annual plant of the genus *Senebera*, having small, whitish flowers *Gray*

Wart'ed, *a* (*Bot*) Having little knobs on the surface verruculose, as, a *warted* capsule.

Wart'-hŏg, *n* (*Zool*) A pachyderm of the genus *Phacochœrus*, having a large head, tusks of remarkable size in coming laterally upward, and a thick, fleshy lobe on each cheek, resembling a large wart, whence the name *Iron Knowe*

Wart-hog

Wart'less, *a* Having no wart

Wart'wort (wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, the capsule of which is studded with hard, warty knobs (*b*) A plant of the genus *Heliotropium* (*c*) A plant of the genus *Lapsana.*

Wart'y, *a* **1** Having warts, full of warts, overgrown with warts, as, a *warty* leaf. *Lee.*

2 Of the nature of warts

War'-whoop, *n* [From *war* and *whoop*] The cry or shout uttered by Indians in war

War'wick-ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A dark brown or black mineral, consisting chiefly of boracic acid, titanic acid, magnesia, and oxide of iron *Dana.*

War'-wŏrn, *a* Worn with military service, as, a *war-worn* coat, a *war-worn* soldier

Wā'ry (4, 89) *a* [*compar.* WARIER, *superl.* WARIEST] [See WARE, *a*]

1. Cautious of danger, carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers, scrupulous, timorously prudent, circumspect.

2 Cautious, guarded, careful. [*Rare.*]

We should be *wary*, therefore, what persecution we raise against the living labors of public men *Milton.*

Syn.—Cautious, circumspect, watchful See CAUTIOUS

Was (wŏz). [A-S. *wǣs, wǣre, wǣs, wǣron.* Cf. WAST] The past tense of the substantive verb *to be*, as, I *was*, he *was*

Wāse, *n.* A bundle or wreath of straw, or other material, to relieve the pressure of burdens carried upon the head. [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Wash (wŏsh), *v t* [*imp & p p* WASHED (wŏsht), *p. pr & vb n* WASHING] [A-S *wascan, wæscan, waxan,* O Sax *waskan,* L Ger *wasken,* Sw *waska,* Dan *vaske,* O H Ger *wascan, wasgan, wazkan,* M & N H Ger *waschen,* D *wasschen*]

1 To cleanse by ablution, or by dipping or rubbing in water, to apply water or liquid to for the purpose of cleansing, to scrub with water, &c , as, to *wash* the hands or body, to *wash* garments, to *wash* sheep or wool, to *wash* the pavement or floor, to *wash* the bark of trees, and the like

When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing he took water, and *washed* his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person, see ye to it *Matt* xxvii 24

2. To cover with water, to wet, to fall on and moisten, hence, to overflow or dash against, as, waves *wash* the shore. "Fresh-blown roses *washed* with dew" *Milton*

3 To waste or abrade by the force of water in motion; as, heavy rains *wash* a road or embankment

4 To remove by washing, to take away by the action of water, to drag or draw off,—used with *away, off, out,* &c

The tide will *wash* you off *Shak*

5 To cover with a thin or watery coat of color, to tint lightly and thinly

6 To overlay with a thin coat of metal, as, steel *washed* with silver.

To wash gold, &c , to treat earth or gravel or crushed ore, with water in order to separate the gold or other metal, or metallic ore, through their superior gravity — *To wash a ship* (*Naut*) to bring all her guns to one side to make her heel, and then to wash and scrape her side

Wash (wŏsh), *v i* 1 To perform the act of ablution.

Wash in Jordan seven times *2 Kings* v 10

2. To perform the business of cleansing clothes in water.

She can *wash* and scour *Shak*

3 To bear the operation of being washed, as, the goods or the colors do not *wash* well [*Colloq*]

4 To be wasted or worn away by the action of water, as by a running or overflowing stream, or by the dashing of the sea

Wash (wŏsh), *n* [A-S *wæsc, gewæsc*]

1 The act of washing, or ablution, a cleansing, wetting, or dashing with water, hence, the quantity of clothes washed at once

2 A piece of ground washed by the action of a sea or river, or sometimes covered and sometimes left dry, also, the shallowest part of a river or arm of the sea, also, a bog, a marsh, a fen, as, the *washes* in Lincolnshire "The *wash* Of Edmonton so gay" *Cowper*

3 Substances collected and deposited by the action of water, as, the *wash* of a sewer, of a river, and the like

4 Waste liquor, the refuse of food, the collection from cleansed dishes, &c , from a kitchen

5 (*Distilling*) (*a*) The fermented wort from which the spirit is extracted (*b*) A mixture of dunder, molasses, water, and scummings, for distillation. *Edwards*

6 That with which any thing is washed, or wetted, smeared, tinted, coated, &c , upon the surface, as, (*a*) A cosmetic for the complexion, also, a liquid dentifrice, as, a tooth *wash*, also, a preparation for the hair, as, a hair *wash*, and the like (*b*) A medical preparation in a liquid form for external application, a lotion (*c*) A thin coat of color, spread over spaces of a picture (*d*) A thin coat of metal, as tin or of other substances, laid on any thing for beauty or preservation

7 (*Naut*) The blade of an oar, or the thin part which enters the water

8 Ten strikes of oysters. *Simmonds*

Wash, *a* Washy, weak [*Obs*] "Their bodies of so weak and *wash* a temper" *Beau & Fl*

Wash'a-ble, *a* Capable of being washed

Wash'-ball, *n.* A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face.

Wash'-bōard, *n* 1. A board with a fluted or ribbed surface on which clothes are rubbed in being washed

2 A board running round and facing the walls of a room, next to the floor, mop-board.

3 (*Naut*) A broad, thin plank, fixed occasionally on the top of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over, also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port, for the same purpose,—called also *waste board. Mar Dict.*

Wash'er (wŏsh'er), *n* [A-S. *wāscere.*]

1. One who, or that which, washes

2. A ring of metal, leather, or other material, used to relieve friction, to secure tightness of joints, or for other purposes, as between the hub of a wheel and the linchpin or the shoulder of the axle, beneath the head of a screw, and the like.

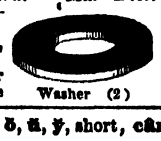

Washer (2)

Wash'er-măn, *n , pl* WASH'ER-MĔN. A man who washes clothes, especially for hire, or for others

Wash'er-wŏm-an, *n. , pl.* WASH'ER-WOM-EN (-wĭm'en) A woman who washes clothes for others, or for hire.

Wash'-gĭld'ing, *n.* See WATER-GILDING.

Wash'i-ness (wŏsh'-), *n* The state or quality of being washy, watery, or weak

Wash'ing (wŏsh'ing), *n* [A S *wāscing*]

1 The act of one who washes, the act of cleansing with water, ablution

2 The clothes washed, especially those washed at one time, wash

Wash'ing-ma-chīne' (wŏsh'ing-ma-sheen'), *n* A machine for washing clothes

Wash'ing-stŭff, *n* Any earthy deposit containing gold enough to pay for digging and washing it, —a term in use among gold miners

Wash'-lĕath'er (wŏsh'lĕth er), *n* Split sheep skin dressed with oil, in imitation of chamois or shammy, and used for various household purposes, as for dusting, cleaning glass or plate, and the like, also, alumed or buff leather for regimental belts *Simmonds*

Wash'-ŏff, *a* (*Calico Printing*) Capable of being washed off, not permanent or durable, —said of fugitive colors not fixed by steaming or by other means

Wash'-pŏt, *n.* A pot or vessel in which any thing is washed

Wash'-stănd (wŏsh'-), *n* A piece of furniture holding the ewer or pitcher, basin, and other requisites for washing the person *Simmonds*

Wash'-tŭb, *n* A tub in which clothes are washed

Wash'y (wŏsh'ĭ), *a* [From *wash*]

1 Watery, damp, soft "*Washy* ooze" *Milton*

2 Lacking substance or solidity, watery, weak thin, as, *washy* tea "A polish not over thin and *washy*" *Wotton*

3 Not firm or hardy, liable to sweat profusely with labor, as, a *washy* horse [*Local U S*]

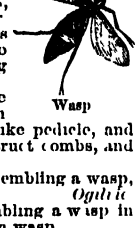

Wasp

Wasp (wŏsp), *n* [A-S *wasp, wæps, wæpse,* D *wesp,* L Ger *wepse, wepske,* O H Ger *wafsa, wefsa,* M H Ger *wefse,* N H Ger *wespe,* D *hwps, wesp,* Lith *wapsa,* Lat *vespa,* Gr *σφήξ*] (*Entom*) An hymenopterous insect of the genus *Vespa*, allied to the hornet, and capable of stinging severely The common wasp is *V vulgaris* The mouth is horny, the upper wings pleated, the abdomen joined to the thorax by a thread like pedicle, and the sting concealed Wasps construct combs, and rear their young in the cells

Wasp'-fly, *n* A species of fly resembling a wasp, but without a sting *Ogilvie*

Wasp'ish (wŏsp'ish), *a* 1 Resembling a wasp in form, having a slender waist, like a wasp

2 Quick to resent a trifling affront, irritable, irascible, petulant, snappish

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, *waspish*, wrong-head, rhyming race *Pope*

Syn —Snappish, petulant, irritable, irascible, peevish, captious

Wasp'ish-ly (wŏsp'ish-lĭ), *adv* In a waspish or snappish manner, irritably, petulantly

Wasp'ish-ness (wŏsp'ish), *n* State or quality of being waspish, irritability, irascibility, snappishness

Was'sail (wŏs'sal, 42), *n* [A-S *wes-hal*, be in health, which was the form of drinking a health]

1 An ancient expression of good wishes on a festive occasion, especially in drinking to one

Geoffrey of Monmouth relates on the authority of Walter Calenius, that this lady [Rowena], the daughter of Hengist, knelt down on the approach of the king and, presenting him with a cup of wine, exclaimed, Lord king, *wes-hal*, that is, literally Health be to you *Drake*

2 An occasion on which such good wishes were expressed in drinking, a festive season, roistering festivity, intemperate indulgence. "All the fault of wine and *wassail*" *W. Scott*

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps *wassail Shak*

The victors abandoned themselves to feasting and *wassail Prescott*

3 The liquor used at such festive occasions, and in which good wishes were drunk, especially, a beverage formerly much used in England in festive seasons, particularly at Christmas, composed of wine or ale, sugar, nutmeg, toast, and roasted apples,—called also *lamb's-wool.*

A jolly wassail-bowl,
A *wassail* of good ale *Old Song*

4. A song or glee sung at a festive gathering.

Have you done your *wassail*? 'Tis a handsome, drowsy ditty, I assure you *Beau. & Fl*

Was'sail (wŏs'sil), *v i* To hold a festive occasion, especially one at which there was much drinking of healths, to carouse "Spending all the day and a good part of the night in dancing, caroling, and *wassailing*" *Sidney.*

Was'sail (wŏs'sil), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used for, wassail. "A *wassail* candle, my lord." *Shak.*

Wassail-bowl, a bowl in which the beverage called *wassail* was mixed and contained "Spiced *wassail-bowls*" *Beau. & Fl* "When the cloth was removed, the butler brought in a huge silver vessel Its appearance was hailed with acclamation, being the *wassail-bowl* so renowned in Christmas festivity" *W Irving* —*Wassail cup*, a cup from which wassail was drunk

Was'sail-er (wŏs'sil-er), *n.* One who drinks wassail, one who engages in festivity, especially in drinking, a reveler.

The rudeness, and swilled insolence
Of such late *wassailers Milton*

Wast (wŏst), *imp* of the substantive verb *to be*, in the second person singular, indicative.

Wāst'age, *n* Loss by use, decay, and the like, waste

Wāste, *v t* [*imp & p. p* WASTED, *p pr & vb n* WASTING] [A-S. *wēstan,* M H Ger *wasten, wüesten,* O H Ger *wastjan, wôstjan, wuostjan,* N H Ger *wusten, verwusten,* D *woesten, verwoesten,* allied to Lat *vastare*]

1 To bring to ruin, to devastate, to desolate, to destroy "An hideous storm, that threatens to *waste* all the world" *Spenser*

The Tiber
Insults our walls, and *wastes* our fruitful grounds *Dryden*

2 To wear away by degrees, to impair gradually, to diminish by constant loss, to use up, to consume, to spend, to wear out

Your children shall wander in the wilderness . until your carcasses be *wasted* in the wilderness *Num* xiv

O, were I able
To *waste* it all myself, and leave you none! *Milton*

Here condemned
To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain *Milton*

Wasted by such a course of life, the infirmities of age daily grew on him *Robertson*

3 To spread unnecessarily or carelessly, to employ prodigally, to expend without valuable return, to lavish vainly, to squander, to cause to be lost, to destroy by scattering or injury

The younger son *wasted* his substance with riotous living *Luke* xv 1

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And *waste* its sweetness on the desert air *Gray*

4 (*Law*) To damage, impair, or injure, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences, &c , to go to decay

Syn —To squander, dissipate, lavish, desolate

Wāste, *v i* 1 To be diminished, to lose bulk or substance gradually, to be consumed by any cause, to dwindle

The barrel of meal shall not *waste 1 Kings* xvii 14
But man dieth, and *wasteth* away *Job* xiv 10

2 Specifically, to procure or sustain a reduction of flesh,—said of a jockey in preparation for a race, &c

Wāste, *a* [A S *wēste,* O H Ger *wast, wôsti, wuosti,* O Sax *wôsti,* N H Ger *wust,* Lat *vastus* See *supra*]

1 Desolate, devastated, stripped, bare, hence dreary, dismal "The dismal situation, *waste* and wild" *Milton*

His heart became appalled as he gazed forward into the *waste* darkness of futurity *W Scott*

2 Lying unused, unproductive, of no worth valueless, as, *waste* land, *waste* wood, *waste* paper and the like

Not a *waste*, a needless sound,
Till we come to holier ground *Milton*

3 Lost for want of occupiers, superfluous "And strangled with her *waste* fertility" *Milton*

Waste-land, any tract of surface not in a state of cultivation, and producing little or no useful herbage or wood *Brande*

Land waste, desolated, ruined

Wāste, *n* [A-S *wēsten,* O H. Ger. *wôsti, wuosti, wôsta, wuosta, wôstinna, wuostinna,* M H Ger *wuoste, wueste,* N H Ger *wüste*]

1 The act of wasting, devastating, desolating, squandering, lavishing, expending unnecessarily, carelessly, and the like, devastation, consumption, needless destruction, loss without equivalent gain, as, a *waste* of property, time, labor, words, and the like "For all this *waste* of wealth, and loss of blood" *Milton*

He will never, I think, in the way of *waste*, attempt us again *Shak*

Little *wastes* in great establishments, constantly occurring, may defeat the energies of a mighty capital *L Beecher*

2 That which is wasted or desolate, devastated, uncultivated or wild country, deserted region, an occupied or unemployed space; dreary void, desert "The dead *waste* and middle of the night" *Shak*

All the leafy nation sinks at last,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waste Dryden*

The gloomy *waste* of waters which bears his name is his tomb and his monument *Bancroft*

3 That which is of no value, worthless remnant, refuse, especially, the refuse of cotton, silk, or the like.

4. (*Law.*) Spoil, destruction, or injury, done to houses, woods, fences, lands, &c., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder

☞ Waste is *voluntary*, as by pulling down buildings; or *permissive*, as by suffering them to fall for want of necessary repairs Whatever does a lasting damage to the freehold is a *waste Blackstone*

5. (*Mining*) A vacant space left in the gobbing, on each side of which the refuse is piled up to support the roof. *Watson.*

Syn.—Prodigality; diminution, loss; dissipation, destruction, devastation, havoc, desolation, ravage

Wāste'-bās'ket, *n.* A small, light basket used in offices, libraries, and the like, for holding loose waste papers, and other refuse

Wāste'-bōard, *n.* (*Naut*) See WASH-BOARD, 3

Wāste'-bŏŏk, *n.* (*Com*) A book in which rough entries of transactions are made, previous to their being carried into the journal

Wāste'fŭl, *a* **1** Full of waste, destructive to property, ruinous, as, *wasteful* practices or negligence, *wasteful* expenses

2 Expending property, or that which is valuable, without necessity or use, lavish, prodigal, as, a *wasteful* person

3 Lying waste, desolate, unoccupied, untilled, uncultivated [*Obs*] "In wilderness and *wasteful* deserts strayed" *Spenser.*

Syn.—Lavish, profuse, prodigal, extravagant

Wāste'fŭl-ly, *adv* In a wasteful manner, with prodigality, lavishly.

Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse *Dryden*

Wāste'fŭl-ness, *n* The quality of being wasteful, the act or practice of expending what is valuable, without necessity or use, lavishness, prodigality

Wāste'-gāte, *n* A gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted

Was'tel (wŏs'tel), *n* [O Fr *wastel, gastel, gastal*, N Fr *gâteau*, Pr *gastal*, L Lat *wastellus*, from M H Ger *wastel*, a kind of bread, allied to O H Ger *wust*, food, A-S *wist*, victual, Goth *vasts*, substance, *vizns*, food] A kind of white and fine bread or cake [*Obs*]

Was'tel-cāke, *n.* A kind of fine white bread or cake, wastel [*Obs*] "The simnel bread and *wastel-cakes*, which were only used at the tables of the highest nobility" *W Scott*

Wāste'ness, *n* The state of being waste, a desolate state, solitude [*Obs*]

That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress a day of *wasteness* *Zeph* i 15

Wāste'-pīpe, *n.* A pipe for conveying off waste water, and the like.

Wāst'er, *n* **1.** One who wastes, one who squanders property, one who consumes extravagantly or without use.

He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him who is a great *waster* *Prov* xviii 9

Sconces are great *wasters* of candles *Swift*

2 A thief in a candle *Halliwell*

3. A kind of cudgel, also, a blunt edged sword used as a foil "Half a dozen vedgys as *wasters* with a good fellow for a broken head" *Beau & Fl*

Being unable to wield the intellectual arms of reason, they are fain to betake them unto *wasters* *Is owne*

Wāste'thrift, *n* A spendthrift [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Wāste'-wēir, *n.* An overfall or weir for the superfluous water of a canal [Written also *waste weir*]

Wāst'ing, *p a* Diminishing by dissipation, or by great destruction, as, a *wasting* disease

Wāst'or, *n* [Written also *wastour*] A waster, a thief [*Obs or rare*]

Knights are not more needed now to protect the husbandman against *wastours* and wicked men than mighty hunters and hawkers are for ridding them of wild fowl *Southey*

Wāst'o-rel, *n* The same as WASTREL [*Obs*]

Wāst'rel, *n* **1** A state of waste or common, waste or common ground [*Obs*]

2 Waste substances, any thing cast away as bad or imperfect [*Obs or Prov Eng*]

Wŏtch (wŏch), *n* [A-S *wæcce*, D *wacht*, *waak*, O H Ger *wahta*, *wacha*, N H Ger *wacht*, *wache*, Goth *vahtō*, Icel & Sw *vakt*, Dan *vagt* See WAKE and *infra*]

1 The act of watching, forbearance of sleep, vigil, wakeful, vigilant, or constantly observant attention, close observation, guard, preservative or preventive vigilance, formerly, a watching or guarding by night. "Shepherds keeping *watch* by night" *Milton*

All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep *Addison*

2. One who watches, or those who watch, a watchman or body of watchmen, a sentry, a guard

Ye have a *watch*, go your way, make it as sure as you can *Matt* xxvii 65

3 The post or office of a watchman, also, the place where he is posted

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch* *Shak*
I did stand my *watch* upon the hill *Shak*

4. The period of the night in which one person, or one set of persons, stand as sentinels, or the time from one relief of sentinels to another, hence, a division of the night.

Might we but hear
Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night *watches* to his feathery dames *Milton*

5 A small timepiece or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket or about the person, in which the machinery is moved by a spring.

6. (*Naut*) (*a.*) An allotted portion of time, usually four hours, for watching, or being on duty (*b*) That part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time

☞ *Watch* was formerly distinguished from *ward*, the former signifying a watching or guarding by *night*, and the latter a watching, guarding, or protecting by day Hence they were not unfrequently used together, especially in the phrase to *keep watch and ward*, to denote continuous and uninterrupted vigilance or protection, or both watching and guarding This distinction, which was very generally observed by writers of the seventeenth century and earlier, is now rarely recognized, *watch* being used to signify a watching or guarding both by night and by day, and *ward*, which is now rarely used, having simply the meaning of *guard*, or *protection*, without reference to time

Still, when she slept, he kept both *watch and ward* *Spenser*

Pilate saith, you have a *watch*, go make it sure as you know Hence it follows that they came to Pilate when *watches* were wont to be set but if they had not come to him till the next morning, then in reason he would have said, get *wardens* and make it sure *W Pinchon*, 1654

Ward guard, or *custodia* is chiefly applied to the day-time, in order to apprehend rioters and robbers on the highway *Watch* is properly applied to the night only and it begins when *ward* ends, and ends when that begins *Blackstone*

Watching is properly intended of the night, and *warding* for the day time *Dalton*

Anchor-watch a watch of three or four men stationed at an anchor when a vessel is riding at anchor, to see that all is right and ready for use *Totten* — *Dog-watch* See DOG-WATCH — *To be on the watch*, to be looking steadily for some event — *Watch and ward*, the charge or care of certain officers to keep a watch by night and a guard by day in towns, cities, and other districts, for the preservation of the public peace *Wharton Burrill* — *Watch and watch*, an arrangement by which the watches are alternated every other four hours in distinction from keeping all hands on deck during one or more watches This is given in bad weather, and when days work can not be carried on *Dana*

Wŏtch (wŏch), *v i* [A-S *wæcan*, *wæcnan*, *wæcgean*, O H Ger *wahlen*, Prov Ger *wachten*, Icel *vaka* See WAKE, *v i*]

1 To be awake to be or continue without sleep to wake to keep vigil

I have two nights *watched* with you *Shak*

2 To be attentive or vigilant to give heed, to be on the lookout, to keep guard, to act as sentinel

He gave signal to the minister that *watched* *Milton*

3 To be expectant, to look with expectation, to wait, to seek opportunity

My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that *watch* for the morning *Ps* cxxx 6

4 To remain awake with any one as nurse or attendant to attend on the sick during the night, as, to *watch* with a man in a fever

5 (*Naut*) To float on the surface of the water, as a buoy *Dana*

To watch over to be cautiously observant of, to inspect superintend and guard from error and danger

Wŏtch, *v t* [*imp & p p* WATCHED wŏtcht), *p pr & vb n* WATCHING]

1 To give heed to to observe the actions or motions of, for any purpose, to keep in view not to lose from sight and observation, as, to *watch* a rogue, to *watch* the progress of a bill in the legislature

Saul also sent messengers unto David's house to *watch* him and to slay him *1 Sam* xix 11

I must cool a little, and *watch* my opportunity *Landon*

2 To tend, to guard, to have in keeping

Flaming ministers *watch* and tend their charge *Milton*

Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida *Tooone*

Wŏtch'-bŏx'ĕd, *n* The brass box in a watch, containing the main spring *Simmonds*

Wŏtch'-bŭll, *n* (*Naut*) A bell struck when the half hour glass is run out *Craig*

Wŏtch'-bill, *n* (*Naut*) A list of the officers and crew of a ship, with their stations *Totten*

Wŏtch'-cāse, *n* The case or outside covering of a watch, also, a case for holding a watch, or in which it is kept

Wŏtch'-dŏg, *n* A dog kept to watch and guard premises or property and to give notice of the approach of intruders

Wŏtch'er, *n* One who watches, one who sits up or continues awake, a diligent observer, especially, one who attends upon the sick during the night

Wŏtch'et (wŏch'ĕt), *a* [From A S *wæd, woad*, or from *wæced*, weak, soft, faint, afflicted] Pale or light blue [*Obs*] 'Watchet mantles" *Spenser*

Who stares in Germany at *watchet* eyes? *Dryden*

Wŏtch'fŭl (wŏch'fŭl), *a* Full of watch, vigilant, attentive, careful to observe, observant, cautious, — with *of* before the thing to be regulated, as, to be *watchful* of one's behavior, and *against* before the thing to be avoided, as, to be *watchful* against the growth of vicious habits "Many a *watchful* night" *Shak* "Happy, *watchful* shepherds" *Milton.*

Syn.—Vigilant, attentive, cautious, observant, circumspect, wakeful, heedful

Wŏtch'fŭl-ly, *adv* In a watchful manner, with careful observation of the approach of evil, or attention to duty, vigilantly, heedfully

Wŏtch'fŭl-ness, *n* The state or quality of being watchful, wakefulness, indisposition to sleep, hence, careful and diligent observation for the purpose of preventing or escaping danger, or of avoiding mistakes and misconduct, vigilance, heedfulness, heed, suspicious attention.

Wŏtch'-glăss, *n.* **1** A concavo convex glass for covering the face or dial of a watch

2. (*Naut*) A half hour glass, used to measure the time of a watch on deck.

Wŏtch'-guārd, *n* A chain or cord by which a watch is attached to the person.

Wŏtch'-gŭn, *n.* (*Naut*) The gun fired on shipboard when the watch is set at night and relieved in the morning

Wŏtch'-house, *n*, *pl* WATCH'-HOUSES

1 A house in which a watch or guard is placed

2 A place where persons under temporary arrest by the police of a city are kept, a lock-up

Wŏtch'-light (wŏch'līt), *n* A light used for watching or sitting up in the night, especially, a candle formerly used for this purpose, having a rush wick.

Wŏtch'-mā'kĕr, *n* One whose occupation it is to make and repair watches

Wŏtch'man, *n*, *pl* WATCHMEN

1 One set to watch, a person who keeps guard, a sentinel

2 One who guards the streets of a city or building by night

Watchman's rattle, an instrument having at the end of a handle a revolving arm which, by the action of a strong spring upon cogs produces, when in motion, a loud, harsh, rattling sound

Wŏtch'-pā'pĕr, *n* An old fashioned fancy ornament or thin tissue lining for the inside of a watch-case *Simmonds.*

Wŏtch'-tow'ĕr, *n* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies or the approach of danger

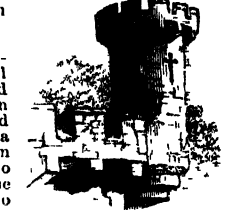

Watch-tower

Wŏtch'-word (wŏch'-wŭrd), *n* The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy, or a person who has a right to pass the watch from one who has not, a countersign, pass word

Wā'tĕr, *n* [A S *water*, O Sax *watar*, *water*, O Fries *water*, *watir*, *wetir*, *weter*, L Ger & D *water*, Icel *vatn*, Sw *vatten*, Goth *vato*, O H Ger *wa'ar*, *wa'ar*, *wa'ar*, M H Ger *wazzer*, *wazze*, N H Ger *wasser*, Dan *vand*, Lith *wandu*, Slav *voda*, Gr ὕδωρ, Lat *unda*, a wave, *udus*, *urudus*, wet, *uror*, moistness, Skr *uda*, the sea, *und*, to flow]

1 The fluid which descends from the clouds in rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, seas, &c "We will drink *water*" *Shak* "Powers of fire, air, *water*, and earth" *Milton*

☞ When pure, water is colorless, destitute of taste and smell, transparent, and in every small degree compressible It is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen — two volumes or measures of hydrogen gas, and one of oxygen gas The proportion of the ingredients in weight is 88 9 parts of oxygen to 11 1 of hydrogen It has its maximum density at 39° Fahr changes to steam under the ordinary atmospheric pressure at 212°, and to ice at 32

2 A body of water, standing or flowing, a pond, stream, or other collection of water

Remembering that he had passed over a small *water* a poor scholar, coming to the university, he kneeled *Fuller*

3 One of various liquid secretions, humors, &c, —so named from their resemblance to water, especially, the liquid secreted by the kidneys of an animal urine

4 The color or luster of a diamond, as, a diamond of the first *water*, that is, perfectly pure and transparent Hence, *of the first water*, that is, of the first excellence

☞ *Water* is often used in the formation of words, denoting that which belongs to, is made of, or grows or is situated in water It is used also in forming many self-explaining compounds, as, *water-beaten*, *water-borne*, *water-arched* *water-drop* *water-girdled*, *water-lashed*, *water nymph*, *water rocked*, *water-side*, *water-spirit*, *water-worn*, *water-walled*, and the like

Hard water See HARD — *Mineral waters*, waters which are so impregnated with foreign ingredients, such as gaseous sulphurous, and saline substances, as to give them medicinal properties or a particular flavor or temperature — *Soft water* See SOFT — *To hold water*, to be able to retain water without leaking, to be sound or tight — *To make water* (*a*) To pass urine *Swift* (*b*) (*Naut*) To admit water, to leak — *Water of crystallization*, the water forming a constituent of many salts, so called because considered essential to their crystallization The term is going out of use *Dana*

Wā'tĕr, *v t* [*imp & p p* WATERED, *p pr & vb n* WATERING] [A-S *wæterian*, *gewæterian*]

1 To wet or overflow with water, as, to *water* land "With tears *watering* the ground" *Milton.*

2 To supply with water for drink to cause or allow to drink, as, to *water* cattle and horses.

3 To wet and calender, as cloth, so as to impart to it a lustrous appearance in wavy lines, to diversify with wave like lines, as, to *water* silk

Wa'ter, *v. i.* 1. To shed water or liquid matter; as, his eyes began to *water*.

2 To get or take in water, as, the ship put into port to *water*.

The mouth waters, a phrase denoting that a person has a longing desire, the sight of food often causing an increased flow of saliva

Wa'ter-age, *n.* Money paid for transportation of goods, &c, by water [*Eng.*] *Simmonds.*

Wa'ter-ăl'oe, *n.* (*Bot.*) See WATER-SOLDIER

Wa'ter-bāil'iff, *n.* An officer of the customs, in England, for searching ships

Wa'ter-ba rōm'e ter, *n.* A barometer in which the changes of atmospheric pressure are indicated by the motion of a column of water instead of mercury. It requires a column of water about thirty three feet in height

Wa'ter-bāt'ter-y, *n.* (*Elec.*) A voltaic battery in which the exciting fluid is water

Wa'ter-beăr, *n.* (*Zool.*) One of a family of minute arachnidans found in stagnant fresh water, in wet moss, and similar situations, and remarkable for the power of recovering vitality after having been kept dry for several years *Baird*

Wa'ter-beăr'er, *n.* (*Astron.*) A sign of the zodiac, and the constellation from which it is named, Aquarius [See *Illust.* of *Aquarius.*]

Wa'ter-bee'tle, *n.* (*Entom.*) An aquatic insect of the genus *Dytiscus*, which swims with great agility, its hind legs acting together like those of a frog *Baird*

Wa'ter-bĭl'lows, *n. sing.* & *pl.* The same as TROMP, q. v.

Wa'ter-bird, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird, a water fowl

Wa'ter-bōard, *n.* A board set up in a boat to keep out water

Wa'ter-bŏat'man, *n.* (*Entom.*) An aquatic insect of the genus *Notonecta* boat fly

Wa'ter-brăsh, *n.* (*Med.*) A hot sensation in the stomach, with the eructation of an acrid, burning liquid, that causes a distressing sensation in the parts over which it passes, pyrosis,—called also *water-qualm* *Dunglison*

Wa'ter-bridge, *n.* (*Steam-boilers.*) See WATER-TABLE

Wa'ter-bŭg, *n.* (*Entom.*) An aquatic, hemipterous insect, of the genus *Naucoris* *Baird*

Wa'ter-bŭtt, *n.* A large, open headed cask, set up on end, to contain water *Dickens*

Wa'ter-căl'a mint, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Mentha*, a species of mint

Wa'ter-căl'trop, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Trapa*, the fruit of which is remarkable for the spines with which it is furnished *Baird*

Wa'ter-căr'riage, *n.* 1 Transportation or conveyance by water, or the means of transporting by water

2. A vessel or boat [*Obs.*] *Arbuthnot*

Wa'ter-cărt, *n.* A cart bearing water, especially, one by means of which water is sprinkled, as in the streets, &c

Wa'ter-çĕm'ent, or **Wa'ter-çe mĕnt'**, *n.* Hydraulic cement

Wa'ter-chick'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small weed of the genus *Montia* (*M. fontana*) *Loudon*

Wa'ter-clŏck, *n.* An instrument or machine serving to measure time by the fall of a certain quantity of water, a clepsydra

Wa'ter-clŏs'et, *n.* A privy, especially, a privy furnished with a contrivance for introducing a stream of water to cleanse it, and prevent it from becoming offensive

Wa'ter-cŏck, *n.* 1 A cock through which water is drawn.

2 A street plug to supply water from the mains in case of fire *Simmonds*

Wa'ter-cŏl'or (-kŭl'ur), *n.* (*Paint.*) A color ground with water and gum or size, which preserves its consistency in a solid cake when dried, and which can easily be mixed with water by rubbing on a moistened palette when wanted for use, a color the vehicle of which is water,—so called in distinction from *oil-color*

☞ Moist *water-colors* in a semi-fluid state are also used for sketching from nature They require no rubbing, and are kept sometimes in a metal tube, which prevents them from drying up *Fairholt*

Wa'ter-cŏl'or ist (-kŭl'ur-), *n.* One who paints in water-colors.

Wa'ter-cōurse, *n.* 1. A stream of water, a river or brook *Isa* xliv 4

2. A channel or canal for the conveyance of water, especially in draining lands

3 (*Law.*) A running stream of water having a bed and banks, the easement one may have in the flowing of such a stream in its accustomed course. A water-course may be *sometimes* dry *Angell Burrill*

Wa'ter-crăft, *n.* Vessels and boats plying on water.

Wa'ter-crăke, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The water-ousel. See WATER-OUSEL

Wa'ter-crăne, *n.* An apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank, as to the tender of a locomotive *Weale.*

Wa'ter-crĕss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small, creeping plant, growing in watery places,—applied especially to the *Nasturtium officinale*, a plant of an agreeable flavor, much cultivated as a relish or salad, and as a preventive of scurvy. *Baird*

Wa'ter-crōw, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The water-ousel. See WATER-OUSEL

Wa'ter-crōw'fo͝ot, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant, the *Ranunculus aquatilis.*

Wa'ter-cūre, *n.* (*Med.*) The mode or system of treating diseases with water, hydropathy,—applied also to an establishment where such treatment is employed *Dunglison*

Wa'ter-dĕck, *n.* A covering of painted canvas for the saddle, bridle, and the like, of a dragoon's horse *Stocqueler*

Wa'ter-dŏc'tor, *n.* (*Med.*) (*a*) One who professes to be able to divine diseases by inspection of the urine (*b*) A physician who treats diseases with water, an hydropathist *Dunglison*

Wa'ter-dŏg, *n.* 1 A dog accustomed to the water, especially, a variety of the common dog, generally of a black color, with some white, remarkable for its aquatic habits, which render it valuable to sportsmen *Bell*

2 A small floating cloud, supposed to indicate rain *Forby*

3 A sailor [*Colloq.*]

4 A kind of salamander, with smooth, shining, naked skin,—called also *water-puppy.* [*Local U. S.*] *Bartlett*

Wa'ter-drāin, *n.* A drain or channel for water to run off

Wa'ter-drāin'age, *n.* The draining off of water

Wa'ter-drĕss'ing, *n.* (*Med.*) The treatment of wounds and ulcers by the application of water, or of dressings saturated with water only *Dunglison*

Wa'ter-drŏp'wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous, aquatic plant, of the genus *Œnanthe*, some species of which possess poisonous properties

Wa'ter-ĕl'dėr, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Viburnum*, guelder rose

Wa'ter-ĕl'e phant, *n.* The hippopotamus

Wa'ter-ĕn'gine, *n.* An engine to raise water, or an engine moved by water, also, an engine or machine for extinguishing fires, a fire engine

Wa'ter-er, *n.* One who waters

Wa'ter-fall, *n.* A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular, a cascade, a cataract

Wa'ter-flăg, *n.* (*Bot.*) Water flower-de luce, a species of *Iris*

Wa'ter-flăn'nel, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of conferva which forms beds of entangled filaments on the surface of water *Baird*

Wa'ter-flĕa, *n.* (*Zool.*) A small, entomostracous crustacean, of the genus *Cyclops*, and also of the genus *Daphnia*

Wa'ter-flōod (-flŭd), *n.* A flood of water, an inundation

Wa'ter-flȳ, *n.* An insect that is seen on the water

Wa'ter-fowl, *n.* A bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea, an aquatic fowl

☞ Of aquatic fowls, some are waders, or furnished with long legs others are swimmers and are furnished with webbed feet

Wa'ter-fŏx, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The carp —so called on account of its cunning *Walton*

Wa'ter-fûr'rōw, *n.* (*Agric.*) A deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground, and keeping it dry

Wa'ter-fûr'rōw, *v. t.* To plow or open water furrows in

Wa'ter-gāge, *n.* See WATER GAUGE

Wa'ter-gall, *n.* 1 A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water

2 A watery appearance in the sky, accompanying the rainbow

Those *water-galls*, in her dim element,
Foretell new storms to those already spent *Shak.*

False good news are always produced by true good, like the *water gall* by the rainbow *H. Walpole*

Wa'ter-gāng, *n.* (*O. Law.*) A passage for water, a trench to carry a stream of water, such as was usually made in a sea-wall, to drain water out of the marshes *Burrill*

Wa'ter-gās, *n.* An illuminating gas obtained by passing steam over ignited carbon, and composed of hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and carbonic acid, in various proportions, naphthalized with benzole, or the volatile hydrocarbons of coal tar

Wa'ter-gāuge, *n.* [Written also *water gage.*]

1 An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water, as in the boiler of a steam-engine See GAUGE

2. A wall to restrain or hold back water. *Craig*

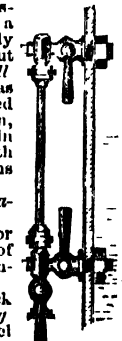

Water-gauge.

Wa'ter-gāv'el, *n.* (*O. Law.*) A gavel or rent paid for fishing in, or other benefit received from, some river or water. *Burrill*

Wa'ter-ger-măn'der, *n.* (*Bot.*) A labiate plant of the genus *Teucrium* (*T. scordium*), formerly used in medicine.

Wa'ter-gĭld'er, *n.* One who gilds metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold and mercury, and volatilizing the mercury.

Wa'ter-gĭld'ing, *n.* The gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold, and then volatilizing the mercury by heat,—called also *wash-gilding*

Wa'ter-glăss, *n.* A soluble alkaline silicate, as of potassa or soda, used for covering surfaces with durable coat resembling glass, as a vehicle for colors in wall-painting, and for other purposes

Wa'ter-gŏd, *n.* A deity that presides over the water

Wa'ter-grȳ'el, *n.* A liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal, or other farinaceous substance boiled

Wa'ter-guārd, *n.* A police or custom house guard stationed near or on water *Simmonds*

Wa'ter-hāir'grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of grass growing in wet places

Wa'ter-hăm'mer, *n.* A vessel partly filled with water, exhausted of air, and hermetically sealed When reversed or shaken, the water, being unimpeded by air, strikes the sides with a sound like that of a hammer

Wa'ter-hĕm'lock, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A perennial marsh-plant of the genus *Cicuta*, having white flowers, and possessed of active poisonous properties (*b*) A poisonous aquatic plant of the genus *Œnanthe* (*Œ. crocata*) *Gray*

Wa'ter-hĕmp, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Acnida*, growing in salt marshes *Gray*

Wa'ter-hĕmp-ăg'ri mo-ny, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Bidens* *Ives*

Wa'ter-hĕn, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A water fowl of the genus *Gallinula* (*G. chloropus*), belonging to the family of the rails, and so named from its resemblance to the common domestic fowl, gallinule *Nuttall*

Wa'ter-hōar'hound, *n.* (*Bot.*) A perennial plant of the genus *Lycopus*, found in wet grounds *Gray*

Wa'ter-hōg, *n.* (*Zool.*) A quadruped of South America, the *Hydrochœrus capybara*, the capibara, or capybara See CAPIBARA

Water hog
(*Hydrochœrus capybara*)

Wa'ter-Inch (-ĭnch), *n.* (*Hydraul.*) The quantity of water flowing in one minute through a circular opening one inch in diameter, whose center is one and one twelfth inches below a constant surface

Wa'ter i ness, *n.* [From *watery.*] The state or quality of being watery, moisture, humidity

Wa'ter ing-căll, *n.* (*Mil.*) A call by a sound of the trumpet to cavalry soldiers to assemble for the purpose of watering their horses *Stocqueler*

Wa'ter ing-plăce, *n.* 1 A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c

2 A place to which people resort for mineral water, or for the use of water in any way, as bathing, drinking, &c

Wa'ter-ing-trŏugh (-trawf), *n.* A trough in which cattle and horses drink

Wa'ter-ish, *a.* [A. S. *wæterisc.*]

1 Resembling water, thin, watery. "Fed upon such nice and *waterish* diet" *Shak.*

2 Somewhat watery, moist, as, *waterish* land

Wa'ter ish-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being waterish, thinness, as of a liquor, resemblance to water, wateriness "*Waterishness*, which is like the serosity of our blood" *Howel*

Wa'ter-lănd'i-an, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a division of Dutch Anabaptists, which originated in the sixteenth century,—so called from a district in North Holland denominated *Waterland* *Brande*

Wa'ter-lēaf, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American plant of the genus *Hydrophyllum*, having white or pale blue flowers in cymose clusters *Gray*

Wa'ter-lĭg, *n.* (*Steam boilers.*) A water space that forms the side of a fire box

Wa'ter-lĕm'on, *n.* (*Bot.*) The edible fruit of a species of passion-flower (*Passiflora laurifolia*) —so called in the West Indies *Baird.*

Wa'ter-less, *a.* Destitute of water.

Wa'ter-lĕv'el, *n.* 1 The level formed by the surface of still water

2. A leveling instrument in which water is employed (commonly in a trough or curved tube) for determining the horizontal line.

Wa'ter-lĭl'y, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Nymphæa*, distinguished for its beautiful, and usually very fragrant, flowers, and large, floating leaves,—applied also to the yellow pond-lily of the genus *Nuphar.* *Gray.*

Wa'ter-lĭme, *n.* Hydraulic lime. See HYDRAULIC

Wa'ter-lĭne, *n.* (*Naut.*) An horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom at the surface of the water. This is higher or lower, according to the depth of water necessary to float her.

Light water-line, the lowest water-line, or that of a vessel when unloaded — *Load water-line*, the highest water-line, or that of a loaded vessel *Brande*

Wa'ter-lŏgged, *a.* (*Naut.*) Rendered log like, heavy, or clumsy in movement, in consequence of being filled with water, — said of a ship, when, by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold, she has become so heavy as not to be manageable by the helm, and to be at the mercy of the waves *Brande.*

Wa'ter-man, *n.*, *pl* WA'TER-MEN 1. A man who plies for hire on rivers, lakes, or canals, in distinction from a seaman who is engaged on the high seas, a man who manages water-craft, a boatman, a ferryman

2 An attendant on cab stands, &c., who supplies water to the horses [*Eng.*] *Dickens*

Wa'ter-märk, *n* 1 A mark indicating the height to which water has risen, or at which it has stood

2 A letter, device, &c., wrought into paper during the process of manufacture.

☞ "The *water-mark* in paper is produced by wires bent into the shape of the required letter or device, and sewed to the surface of the mold, — it has the effect of making the paper thinner in those places The old makers employed *water-marks* of an eccentric kind Those of Caxton and other early printers were an ox-head and star, a collared dog's head, a crown, a shield a jug, &c A fool's cap and bells, employed as a *water-mark*, gave the name to *foolscap* paper, a postman's horn, such as was formerly in use, gave the name to *post* paper" *Tomlinson*

3 (*Naut.*) A water line [*Rare.*] *Simmonds*

Wa'ter-mĕad'ōw, *n* (*Agric.*) A meadow, or low, flat land, capable of being kept in a state of fertility by being overflowed with water from some adjoining river or stream *Brande*

Wa'ter-mĕag'ure (-mĕzh'ur), *n* A measure for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, and the like, a measure three gallons larger than the Winchester bushel *Cowell*

Wa'ter-mĕl'on, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit, of the genus *Cucumis* (*C. citrullus*) The fruit abounds with a sweetish liquor resembling water in color, and the pulp is rich and delicious

Wa'ter-mē'ter, *n* 1 A contrivance for measuring the supply of water to a house, &c., as from a street main *Simmonds.*

2 An instrument to determine the amount of water evaporated in a given time, as from a steam-boiler during a voyage

Wa'ter-mil'foil, *n* (*Bot.*) A perennial aquatic plant of the genus *Myriophyllum*, having crowded, often whorled leaves, of which those under water are pinnately parted into capillary divisions *Gray*

Wa'ter-mill, *n* A mill whose machinery is moved by water, and thus distinguished from a wind mill

Wa'ter-mint, *n* The same as WATER-CALAMINT

Wa'ter-mōle, *n* (*Zool.*) (*a*) The same as SHREW MOLE, q. v. (*b*) The duck-bill See DUCK BILL

Wa'ter-mūr'rain, *n* A kind of murrain affecting cattle *Crabb*

Wa'ter-newt, *n* (*Zool.*) An animal of the lizard tribe (*Lacerta aquatica* of Linnæus)

Wa'ter-ŏr'de-al, *n* A judicial trial of persons accused of crimes, by means of water, formerly in use among illiterate and superstitious nations See ORDEAL

Wa'ter-ou'zel (-ōō'zl), *n* [Written also *water ouzel*] (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird, the *Hydrobata aquatica* (*Cinclus aquaticus*, or *Turdus cinclus*, of some authors), the dipper, — called also *water-crake* and *water-crow* *Baird*

Water-ousel (*Cinclus aquaticus*)

Wa'ter-pärs'nip, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Sium*, growing in wet or in marshy grounds

Wa'ter-pĕp'per, *n* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) One of an order of annual marsh-plants, of which the genus *Elatine* is the type Some species possess a considerable degree of acridity *Baird* (*b*) A plant of the genus *Polygonum* (*P. hydropiper*), a hot, acrid plant, reputed to be a powerful diuretic, and the leaves of which act as vesicants *Baird*

Wa'ter-pil'lar, *n* A water spout. [*Obs.*]

Wa'ter-pim'per-nĕl, *n* (*Bot.*) A small marsh plant of the genus *Samolus*, brook-weed.

Wa'ter-pĭtch'er, *n* 1 A pitcher for holding water

2. (*Bot.*) One of a family of plants having pitcher-shaped leaves, and of which the side saddle flower (*Sarracenia purpurea*) is the type *Baird*

Wa'ter-plănt, *n.* A plant that grows in water, an aquatic plant.

Wa'ter-plān'tain, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Alisma.* *Gray*

Wa'ter-pŏ'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A valuable species of grass, the *Poa aquatica*, which is cultivated for fodder

Wa'ter-poise, *n.* An hydrometer

Wa'ter-pŏt, *n* A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth in bleaching, or on plants, &c.

Wa'ter-pow'er, *n.* 1. The power of water employed to move machinery, &c.

2. A fall of water which may be used to drive machinery, a source of power from water, a place where water may be readily used to drive machinery.

Wa'ter-pŏx, *n.* (*Med.*) A variety of chicken-pox, varicella *Dunglison*

Wa'ter-priv'i-lĕge, *n* 1 The right to use water for mills, or to drive machinery.

2 A stream of water capable of being employed to drive machinery, as for a mill

Wa'ter-prōof, *a* Impervious to water, so firm and compact as not to admit water, as, *water proof* cloth, leather, or felt

Wa'ter-prōof, } *n* A substance or prepara-
Wa'ter-prōof'ing, } tion for rendering any thing, as cloth, leather, &c., impervious to water

Wa'ter-pūrs'lane, *n* (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Peplis*

Wa'ter-quāil (kwawm), *n.* (*Med.*) The same as WATER BRASH, q. v

Wa'ter-quint'ain, *n.* A tilt on the water See QUINTAIN *Strutt*

Wa'ter-răb'bit, *n* (*Zool.*) An American rabbit (*Lepus aquaticus*), found in Mississippi and Louisiana, and having the peculiarity of swimming and diving

Wa'ter-răd'ish, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Nasturtium*; a species of water cress

Wa'ter-rāil, *n* (*Ornith.*) A wading bird of the genus *Rallus* (*R. aquaticus*).

Water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*)

Wa'ter-răm, *n* A machine by means of which water is raised by the momentum of a larger stream than the one which is raised, an hydraulic ram See HYDRAULIC

Wa'ter-rāt, *n* 1 (*Zool.*) A rodent, the musk-rat, which lives in the banks of streams or lakes

2 A thief on the water, a pirate

Wa'ter-rāte, *n.* A rate or tax for a supply of water

Wa'ter-rĕt, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WATER RETTED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WATER RETTING] To ret or rot in water, as flax, to water rot

Wa'ter-rĭce, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Zizania*, Indian rice See RICE

Wa'ter-rŏck'et, *n* 1 (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Nasturtium*, a species of water cress

2 A kind of firework to be discharged in the water

Wa'ter-rŏt, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WATER ROTTED *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WATER ROTTING] To rot by steeping in water, as, to *water rot* hemp or flax

Wa'ter-sāil, *n* (*Naut.*) A small sail used under a studding sail or driver-boom *Mar. Dict.*

Wa'ter-săp'phire (saf'ir, *or* saf'ur), *n* (*Min.*) A transparent variety of iolite, of an intense blue color, sometimes employed as a gem, — called also, among jewelers, *sapphire d'eau*

Wa'ter scăpe, *n* (*Fine Arts.*) A sea-view, as distinguished from a *landscape.* [*Rare.*] *Fairholt*

Wa'ter-scŏr'pi on, *n* (*Entom.*) An aquatic, hemipterous insect of the genus *Nepa*, having two long, bristle like appendages to the posterior part of the body, — so called from the shape of its fore legs, which are somewhat similar to those of the scorpion *Partington Baird*

Wa'ter-screw (skrū), *n* A screw propeller

Wa'ter-shĕd, *n* [Ger. *wasserscheide*, from *wasser*, water, and *scheide*, a place where two things separate, from *scheiden*, to separate] A range of high land lying between two river basins, and discharging its waters into them from opposite directions

Wa'ter-shīeld, *n* (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant having floating shield shaped leaves

Wa'ter-shŏot, *n* 1 A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree [*Prov. Eng.*]

2 (*Arch.*) That which serves to guard from falling water, as over a door, a drip stone

3 A trough for discharging water

Wa'ter-shrew (-shrū), *n* (*Zool.*) An animal of the genus *Sorex* (*S. fodiens*), which feeds upon insects obtained from the water, a species of shrew mouse. *Bell*

Wa'ter-snāil, *n* 1. (*Zool.*) A group of gasteropods found in water.

2 (*Mech.*) The Archimedes screw [*Rare.*]

Wa'ter-snāke, *n* (*Zool.*) One of a family of snakes that are found in water, and are unable to exist out of it.

Wa'ter-sŏak, *v. t* To soak in water, to fill the insterstices of with water.

Wa'ter-sŏl'dier (-sōl'jer), *n.* (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Stratiotes*, with long, sword-like leaves, and flowers resembling plumes of white feathers, — called also *water-aloe.* *Loudon*

Wa'ter-spăn'iel (-spăn'yel), *n.* A dog so called from its aquatic habits.

Wa'ter-speed'well, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Veronica*, a species of speedwell

Wa'ter-spi'der, *n.* (*Zool.*) The same as WATER-TICK, q. v

Wa'ter-spout, *n* A remarkable meteorological phenomenon, of the nature of a tornado or whirl wind, usually observed over the sea, but sometimes over the land.

☞ Tall columns, apparently of cloud, and reaching from the sea to the clouds, are seen moving along, often several at once, sometimes straight and vertical, at others inclined and tortuous, but always in rapid rotation At their bases, the sea is violently agitated, and heaped up with a leaping or boiling motion, water, at least in some cases, being actually carried up in considerable quantity and scattered round from a great height, as solid bodies are by tornadoes on land *Sir J. F. W. Herschel*

Wa'ter-sprīte, *n* A sprite or spirit inhabiting the water *Drake.*

Wa'ter-stănd'ing, *a* Wet with water. [*Rare.*] "An orphan's *water-standing* eye" *Shak.*

Wa'ter-stăb'by, *n* A kind of waved or watered tabby

Wa'ter-tā'ble, *n* 1 (*Arch.*) A molding, or other projection, in the wall of a building, to throw off the water

2 (*Steam boilers.*) A thin space for water, communicating with the other water spaces, and inclosed by plates which are stayed together, and form a part of the heating surface, — called also *water bridge*

☞ Vertical water spaces are called *mid-feathers*

Wa'ter-tăp, *n* A tap or cock at which water is or may be drawn

Wa'ter-tăth, *n* [From *water* and Prov. Eng. *tath*, cow's or sheep's dung dropped on the field, the luxuriant grass growing about the dung of cattle, Icel. *tad*, dung, *toda*, the hay of a manured field] A species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds, and supposed to be injurious to sheep [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wa'ter-ther mŏm'e ter, *n* A thermometer filled with water instead of mercury, for ascertaining the precise temperature at which water attains its maximum density This is about 39° Fahrenheit, and from that point down to 32°, or the freezing point, it expands.

Wa'ter-thief, *n* A pirate [*Rare.*] "*Water-thieves* and land-thieves, I mean pirates" *Shak.*

Wa'ter-tick, *n* (*Zool.*) One of a numerous family of minute animals belonging to the ticks, or mites, found in water, — called also *water spider* *Baird*

Wa'ter-tight (-tit), *a* So tight as to retain or not to admit water, or to suffer it to escape, not leaky

Wa'ter-trē'foil, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), marsh trefoil, bog bean or buck-bean

Wa'ter-trŭnk, *n* A deal cistern lined with lead to hold water *Simmonds*

Wa'ter-tŭ'pe lo, *n* (*Bot.*) A large species of tupelo, growing in swamps in the southern parts of the United States, the fruit of which is sometimes used for a preserve

Wa'ter-twist, *n* A kind of cotton twist *Simmonds.*

Wa'ter-vine, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Phytocrene*, found in Martaban, the stalk of which abounds with a tasteless fluid resembling water, used by the natives as a drink *Lindley*

Wa'ter-vī'o-let, *n* (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Hottonia*

Wa'ter-wāy, *n* (*Naut.*) A piece of timber serving to connect the sides of a vessel to the deck, and through which the scuppers are carried *Totten.*

Wa'ter-weed, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Anacharis*, growing under water, and having elongated, branching stems, thickly set with leaves *Gray.*

Wa'ter-wheel, *n* 1 Any wheel for propelling machinery or other purposes, that is made to rotate by the direct action of water, — called an *overshot-wheel* when the water is applied at the top, an *undershot wheel* when at the bottom, a *breast wheel* when at an intermediate point, and a *reaction wheel*, *vortex wheel*, or *turbine wheel*, when its axis is vertical, and the water acts upon different sides of the wheel at the same time

2 The paddle wheel of a steam vessel.

Wa'ter-wil'lōw, *n* (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Dianthera*, having purplish flowers. *Gray.*

Wa'ter-wings, *n pl* (*Arch.*) Walls erected on the banks of rivers, next to bridges, to secure the foundation from the action of the current. *Francis.*

Wa'ter-with, *n* (*Bot.*) A vine like plant growing in parched districts in the West Indies, and containing a great amount of sap, — said to be used as a means of quenching thirst, by sucking the sap from the sections of the trunk *Derham.*

Wa'ter-work (wŭrk), *n* 1 An hydraulic machine, a work, or collection of works, or fixtures, by which a supply of water is furnished for useful or ornamental purposes, including dams, sluices, pumps, aqueducts, distributing pipes, and the like, — used chiefly in the plural

2. (*Paint.*) Wall painting executed in size or dis

temper, frequently taking the place of tapestry. [*Obs.*] *Fairholt.*

Wa'ter-wort (-wûrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) An aquatic plant of the genus *Elatine* (*b*) One of an order of herbaceous plants growing in Australia, China, and Cochin-China. *Lindley.*

Wa'ter-y, *a.* [A-S *wæterig*]

1. Resembling water, thin or transparent, as a liquid, as, *watery* humors. "The oily and *watery* parts of the element" *Arbuthnot*

2. Hence, abounding in thin, tasteless, or insipid fluid, tasteless, insipid, vapid, spiritless. "*Watery* turnips" *Philips*

3 Abounding with water, wet, as, *watery* land, *watery* eyes.

4 Of, or pertaining to, water. "The *watery* god" *Dryden*

5. Consisting of water. "Fish, within their *watery* residence" *Milton*

Wat'tle (wŏt'tl), *n* [A S *watel, wattel, whatl, watul, watol*, hurdle, covering, wattle, allied to *withe*, q v]

1 A twig or flexible rod, hence, a hurdle made of such rods

2. A rod laid on a roof to support the thatch

3 The fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish *Walton*

4 The astringent bark of an Australian tree of the genus *Acacia* (or *Mimosa*), used in tanning, — called also *wattle-bark*, also, the tree from which it is obtained *Simmonds Baird*

Wat'tle (wŏt'tl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WATTLED, *p pr* & *vb n* WATTLING]

1 To bind with twigs

2 To twist or interweave, as twigs, one with an other, to form a kind of net work with, to plat, as, to *wattle* branches

3 To form of plaited twigs "The thick-fleeced sheep from *wattled* folds" *Byron*

The folded flocks penned in their *wattled* cotes *Milton*

Wat'tle-bird, *n* (*Ornith*) An Australian bird of the genus *Anthochæra* which feeds on honey and insects It has wattles, and the male is remarkable for his harsh note, which resembles the sound of a person vomiting *Baird*

Wat'tling, *n* The act or process of binding or platting with twigs, also, the platting itself "Made with a *wattling* of canes or sticks" *Dampier*

Waught } (wawt), *n* [A S *wealt*] A large draught
Waught } of any liquid *Burns*

Waul, *v i* [Allied to *weal*, q v Cf CATERWAUL] To cry as a cat to squall [Written also *wawl*.]

The helpless infant, coming *wauling* and crying into the world *W Scott*

Waur, *a.* Worse. [*Scot*] "Murder and *waur* than murder" *W Scott*

Wave, *n* [A-S *wæg, wêg*, Dan *vove*, Sw *våg*, Icel *vogr*, N H Ger *woge*, O H Ger *wâg*, O Fries *weg, wei*, O Sax *wag*, Goth *vêgs*, from *vegan*, A S *wegan*, to move]

1 An advancing ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid, resulting from the oscillatory motion of the particles composing it, when disturbed by any force from their position of rest, an undulation

The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before *Pope*

2 (*Physics*) A state of vibration propagated from particle to particle through a body or elastic medium, as in the transmission of sound, an assemblage of vibrating molecules in all phases of a vibration, with no phase repeated, a wave of vibration

3 Water.

Build a ship to save thee from the flood,
I'll furnish thee with fresh *wave*, bread, and wine *Chapman*

Deep drank Lord Marmion of the *wave* *W Scott*

4. Unevenness, inequality of surface *Newton*

5 The undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered and calendered

6 A waving or undulating motion, a signal made with the hand, a flag, or the like

Wave front, the surface of initial displacement of the particles in a medium, as a wave of vibration advances — *Wave of vibration*, a wave which consists in, or is produced by, the production and transmission of a vibratory state from particle to particle through a body — *Wave surface*, a surface of simultaneous and equal displacement of the particles composing a wave of vibration

Wave, *v f.* [*imp* & *p p* WAVED, *p pr* & *vb n* WAVING] [A-S *wæfan*, O H Ger *wafôn* Cf also A-S *wâfian*, M H. Ger *wêen*, to blow. See *supra*]

1 To play loosely, to move like a wave, one way and the other, to float, to undulate.

His purple robes *waved* careless to the winds *Trumbull*

2 To be moved, as a signal

3 To fluctuate, to waver, to be in an unsettled state, to vacillate. [*Rare*]

He *waved* indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm *Shak*

Wave, *v t* [See *supra*] 1 To raise into inequalities of surface, to give an undulating form or surface to

Horns whelked and *waved* like the enridged sea. *Shak*

2. To move one way and the other, to brandish.

Æneas *waved* his fatal sword. *Dryden*

3 To move like a wave, or by floating, to waft [*Obs*] *Browne*

4. To call attention to, or give a direction to, by a waving motion, to beckon; to signal.

Look with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground;
But do not go with it. *Shak*

Wave, *v. t* [Norm Fr *weyver*, to wave or waive, *waynez*, waived, *wefs, weefs*, waifs, *weynez*, deserted, relinquished, O Fr *guever, guesver*, to abandon, L Lat *wayvare, wayviare, waviare*, to leave, Sw *vâga*, to shun, avoid, O. Sw *vâga, vâgva*, to shun, from *vâg*, way Cf A-S *wafian*, to hesitate, O. H. Ger *weibôn*, to flow, *weibjan*, to destroy, *wafjan*, to weave, N H Ger *weifen*, to reel, reel off, to set boundaries or landmarks] [Usually written *waive*]

1 To put off, to cast off, to cast away, to reject, as, to *wave* goods stolen "*Waving* all our arguments except the last" *J S Mill*

These observations are rather implied than expressed in the words I shall *wave* them *South*

2 To relinquish, as a right, claim, or privilege

3 To depart from, to quit [*Obs*]

He resolved not to *wave* his way *Wotton*

Waved, *p a* 1 Exhibiting a wave like form or outline, undulating, indented, variegated, as, a *waved* edge, *waved* silk

2 (*Her*) Indented

3 (*Nat Hist*) Alternately convex and concave, sinuous or undulate in outline, and sometimes also in the plane of the surface

Wave'less, *a.* Free from waves, undisturbed, unagitated, as, the *waveless* sea

Wave'let, *n* A little wave, a ripple

Wave'-line, *n.* (*Geol*) The faint outline left by a wave or wavelet, where it dies out on a beach *Dana*

Wa'vel-lite (49), *n* [From *Wavel*, the discoverer] (*Min*) A phosphate of alumina, occurring usually in hemispherical concretions, consisting of fine, radiated fibers, and rarely in distinct crystals, secondaries to a rhombic prism *Dana*

Wave'-lōaf, *n* [From *wave* and *loaf*] A loaf for a wave offering

Wave'-ŏf'fer ing, *n* An offering made in the Jewish services by waving the object, as a loaf of bread, toward the four cardinal points *Num* xviii 11

Wā'ver, *v i* [*imp* & *p p* WAVERED, *p pr* & *vb n* WAVERING] [M H Ger *waberen, weberen*, Prov Ger *wabern*, to move to and fro, D *weifelen*, to totter, hesitate, A S *wafian*, id Cf WAVE, *v t*, *supra*]

1 To play or move to and fro, to move one way and the other, hence, to totter, to reel

Thou would *waver* on one of these trees as a terror to all evil speakers against dignities *W Scott*

2 To be unsettled in opinion, to vacillate, to be undetermined, to fluctuate, as, to *waver* in opinion to *waver* in faith

Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without *wavering* *Heb* x 23

Feeble hearts propense enough before
To *waver*, or fall off, or join with idols *Milton*

Syn —To fluctuate, reel totter, vacillate See FLUCTUATE

Wā'ver, *n* [From *wave* or *waver*] A sapling or young timber tree left standing in a fallen wood [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Wā'ver-er, *n* One who wavers one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith, or opinion

Wā'ver-ing-ly, *adv* In a wavering, fluctuating, doubtful manner

Wā'ver ing-ness, *n* The state or quality of being wavering *Mountague*

Wāve'son, *n* [From *wave*] (*O Eng Law*) Goods which, after shipwreck, appear floating on the sea

Wāve'-wŏrn, *a* Worn by the waves

The shore that o'er his *wave-worn* basis bowed *Shak*

Wāv'i ness, *n* The state or quality of being wavy

Wāv'ture, *n* The act of waving, or putting off [*Rare*] *R Peel*

Wāv'y, *a* [From *wave*] 1 Rising or swelling in waves, full of waves "The *wavy* seas" *Chapman*

2 Playing to and fro, undulating

Let her glad valleys smile with *wavy* corn *Prior*

3 (*Bot*) Undulating on the border, or on the surface, waved

Wawe (waw), *n* A wave [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Wawe (waw), *n* Woe [*Obs*] *Gower*

Wax, *n* [A S *weax, wæx*, O Sax *wahs*, O Fries. *wax*, Icel & Sw *vax*, Dan *voxe*, L Ger *wass*, D *was*, O H Ger *wahs*, N H Ger. *wachs*, Lith *waszkas*, Slav *wosk*]

1 A fatty, solid substance, produced by bees, — usually called *bees wax* It is first exereted from a row of pouches along their sides, in the form of scales These, being masticated and mixed with saliva, become whitened and tenacious, and this substance is employed in the construction of their cells Its natural color is amber yellow.

2 Hence, any substance resembling wax in consistency or appearance, as, (*a*) A thick, tenacious substance, secreted in the ear, ear-wax. (*b.*) A wax like composition used for uniting surfaces, or for excluding air, and like purposes; as, sealing-*wax*, grafting-*wax*, etching-*wax*, and the like. "We soften the *wax* before we set on the seal" *More.* (*c.*) A wax-like composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. (*d.*) (*Bot.*) A wax like product secreted by certain plants; — usually called *vegetable wax*. See VEGETABLE. (*e*) (*Min*) A substance, somewhat resembling wax, found in connection with certain deposits of rock-salt and coal — called also *mineral wax*, and *ozocerite*. See OZOCERITE.

Nose of wax See NOSE

Wax, *v t* [*imp.* WAXED (wăkst), *p. p.* WAXEN (wăkst), or WAXN, *p pr* & *vb n* WAXING] To smear or rub with wax, to treat with wax, as, to *wax* a thread or a table

Wax, *v. i* [A-S *weaxan*, O Fries *waxa*, Goth *vahsjan*, Icel *vaxa*, Sw *växa*, Dan *voxe*, L Ger & D *wassen*, O Sax & O. H Ger. *wahsan*, N H Ger *wachsen*]

1 To increase in size, to grow, to become larger or fuller, — opposed to *wane*. "The *waxing* and the waning of the moon" *Hakewill*

2 To pass from one state to another, to become to grow, as, to *wax* strong, to *wax* warm or cold to *wax* feeble, to *wax* old, to *wax* worse and worse.

Where young Adonis reposes,
Waxing well of his deep wound *Milton*

Waxing kernels (*Med*), small tumors formed by the enlargement of the lymphatic glands, especially in the groins of children — popularly so called, because supposed to be connected with the growth of the body *Dunglison*

Wăx'-căn'dle, *n* A candle made of wax

Wăx'-chănd'ler, *n* A maker of wax candles

Wăxed'-clŏth, *n* Cloth covered with a coating of wax, used as a cover of tables and for other purposes [Written also *wax cloth*]

Wăxed'-ĕnd, *n* A thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemaker's wax, used in sewing leather, as for boots, shoes, and the like [Written also *wax end*] *Brockett*

Wăx'en (wăk'sn), *a* 1 Made of wax "Builded her *waxen* cells" *Milton*

2 Resembling wax, wax-like, hence, soft, yielding

Men have marble, women *waxen* hearts *Shak*

3 Covered with wax, as, a *waxen* tablet.

Wăx'-ĕnd, *n* A waxed-end See WAXED END

Wăx'-flow'er, *n* A flower made of wax, or resembling wax

Wăx'i ness, *n* The state or quality of being waxy

Wăx'-light (-lît), *n* A candle or taper of wax

Wăx'-mŏth, *n* The bee moth See BEE MOTH

Wăx'-myr'tle (mûr'tl), *n* (*Bot*) The *Myrica cerifera*, a fragrant shrub of North America, the berries of which are covered with a greenish wax called *myrtle wax* or *bayberry tallow*, bayberry, candleberry tree *Bigelow*

Wăx'-păint'ing, *n* A kind of painting practiced by the ancients, under the name of *encaustic* The pigments are ground with wax, and diluted with oil of turpentine and other materials *Fairholt*

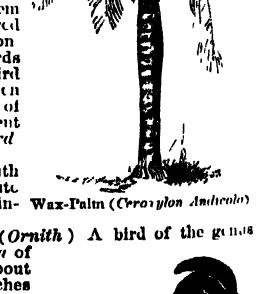

Wax-Palm (*Ceroxylon Andicola*)

Wăx'-pălm, (-pām), *n* (*Bot*) A species of palm (*Ceroxylon Andicola*), a native of the Andes, the stem of which is covered with a secretion, consisting of two thirds resin and one third wax, which, when melted with a third of fat, makes excellent candles *Baird*

Wăx'-pā'per, *n* Paper prepared with a coating of white wax and other ingredients

Wăx'-wing, *n.* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Ampelis* (*Bombycilla* of some authors), about six or eight inches long There are several beautiful species, so named because most of them have small, oval, horny appendages on the secondaries of the wings, of the color of red sealing-wax. The European species is *A. garrula*, the American is *A. Carolinensis*, or cedar-bird.

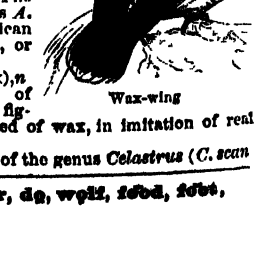

Wax-wing

Wăx'-work (-wûrk), *n* 1. Work made of wax, especially, a figure or figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings.

2. (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Celastrus* (*C. scan*

dens); climbing bitter-sweet. The opening orange-colored pods, displaying the scarlet covering of the seeds, are very ornamental in autumn. *Gray.*

Wăx'-work'er (-wûrk'er), *n* 1. One who works in wax, one who makes wax-work

2 A bee that makes or produces wax. *Eng. Cyc.*

Wăx'y, *a.* Resembling wax in appearance or consistency, viscid, adhesive, soft, hence, yielding, pliable. "*Waxy* to persuasion" *Bp Hall*

Wāy, *n* [A S *weg*, from *wegan*, to move, O Sax, D, O & N H Ger *weg*, M H Ger *wec*, Icel. *vegr*, Sw. *väg*, Dan *vei*, Goth *vigs*, Lat *via*]

1. A moving, passage, progression, transit, journey.

I prythee, now, lead the *way* *Shak*

2 That by which one passes or progresses, opportunity or room to pass, place of passing, passage, road or path of any kind "To find the *way* to heaven." *Shak*

Perhaps the *way* seems difficult *Milton*

The season and *ways* were very improper for his majesty's forces to march so great a distance *Evelyn*

3 Length of space, distance, interval, as, a great *way*, a long *way*

4 Course, or direction of motion or progress, tendency of action, advance

If that *way* be your walk, you have not far *Milton*

And let eternal justice take the *way* *Dryden*

5 Means by which any thing is reached, or any thing is accomplished, scheme, device

My best *way* is to creep under *Shak.*

By noble *ways* we conquests will prepare *Dryden*

What impious *ways* my wishes took! *Prior*

6 Manner, method, mode, fashion, as, the *way* of expressing one's ideas

7 Regular course, habitual method of life or action, plan of conduct, mode of dealing "Having lost the *way* of nobleness" *Sidney*

All flesh had corrupted his *way* upon the earth *Gen* vi 12

Her *ways* are *ways* of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace *Prov* iii 17

8 Determined course, resolved mode of action or conduct, as, to have one's *way*.

9 (*Naut*) (*a*) Progress, as, a ship has *way* (*b*) (*pl*) The timbers on which a ship is launched

10 (*Mech*) The side of a planer

By the way, in passing, apropos, aside, as a thing apart from, though connected with, the main object or subject — *By way of* as for the purpose of, as being, in character of — *Covert way* (*Fort*), a covered way See COVERED — *Half-way*, so as to be half finished or arrived at See HALF-WAY — *In the family way*, pregnant with child [*Colloq*] — *In the way*, so as to meet, fall in with, obstruct, hinder, and the like — *In the way with*, traveling, or going with, meeting or being with, in the presence of — *Milky way* (*Astron*), the Galaxy See MILKY — *Out of the way* (*a*) So as not to fall in with, obstruct, hinder, or the like (*b*) Apart, aside away from the usual or proper course, odd, unusual, wrong "We are quite *out of the way*" *Locke* — *Right of way* (*Law*), a right of private passage over another's ground It may arise either by grant or prescription It may be attached to a house, entry, gate, well, or city lot, as well as to a country farm *Kent* — *To be under way to have way* (*Naut*), to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move So a ship is said to have *headway* when she moves forward in her course, and *sternway* when she is driven astern She is said also to *gather way*, or to *lose way* *Leeway* is a movement of a ship aside of her course, or to the leeward — *To give way*, to recede, to make room, or to yield to concede the place or opinion to another (*Naut*) To row or ply the oars vigorously *Totten* — *To go one's way*, or *to come one's way*, to go or come, to depart or come along *Shak* — *To go the way of all the earth*, to die — *To make one's way*, to advance in life by efforts, to advance successfully — *To make way*, to give room for passing, or to make a vacancy — *Ways and means* (*a*) Methods, resources, facilities (*b*) (*Legislation*) Means for raising money, resources for revenue — *Ways of God*, his providential government, or his works — *Way of the rounds* (*Fort*), a space left for the passage round between a rampart and the wall of a fortified town *Crabb*

☞ *Way* and *ways* are used in certain phrases in the sense of *wise*, as, he is no *ways* a match for his antagonist

'Tis no *way* the interest even of the priesthood *Pope*

Syn. — Street, highway, road — WAY STREET HIGHWAY, ROAD *Way* is generic, denoting any line for passage or conveyance, a *highway* is literally one *raised* for the sake of dryness and convenience in traveling, a *road* is, strictly, a way for horses and carriages, a *street* is etymologically, a *paved* way, as early made in towns and cities, and, hence, the word is distinctively applied to roads or highways in compact settlements

All keep the broad *highway*, and take delight
With many rather for to go astray *Spenser*

There is but one *road* by which to climb up *Addison*

When night
Darkens the *streets* then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine *Milton*

Wāy, *v. t.* To go or travel to, to go in, as a way or path. [*Obs.*] *Wyclif*

Wāy, *v. i.* To move, to progress, to go. [*Rare*] "On a time as they together *waved*." *Spenser*

Wāy'-bāg'gage, *n.* The baggage or luggage of a way-passenger on a railroad, &c.

Wāy'-bill, *n* A list of passengers in a public vehicle, or of the baggage or amount of goods transported by it. [*U. S.*]

Wāy'-brĕad, *n.* [A-S. *wegbræde.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Plantago* (*P. major*), a species of plantain. [Written also *way bred*]

Wāyed, *a.* Used to the way or road, broken [*R.*]

A horse that is not well *wayed*, he starts at every bird that flies out of a hedge *Selden*

Wāy'fāre, *v. i* [From *way* and *fare*, to go, A S. *faran*] To journey, to travel, to go to and fro [*Obs and rare*] *Holland*

Wāy'fār-er, *n* [See *infra*] One who wayfares, or travels, a traveler, a passenger

Wāy'fār-ing, *a* Traveling, passing, being on a journey "A *wayfaring* man" *Isaiah* xix 17

Wāy'fār ing-tree, *n* (*Bot*) A European shrub, a species of *Viburnum* (*V lantana*), the bark of which yields bird lime

American wayfaring-tree (*Bot*), a shrub found in cold, moist woods having long procumbent straggling branches, and handsome flowers, hobble-bush, *Viburnum lantanoides* *Gray*

Wāy'-gō'ing, *a* Going away, departing of, pertaining to, or belonging to, one who goes away

Way going crop (*Law of Leases*), a crop of grain to which tenants for years are sometimes entitled by custom grain sown in the fall to be reaped at the next harvest, a crop which will not ripen until after the termination of the lease *Burrill*

Wāy'lāy (Synop, § 130), *v t* [*imp & p p* WAYLAID, *p pr & vb n* WAYLAYING] [From *way* and *lay*] To lie in wait for, to come on in the way, especially, to watch insidiously in the way of, with a view to seize, rob, or slay, to beset in ambush

Falstaff Bardolph Peto, and Gadshill shall rob those men that we have already *waylaid* *Shak*

She often contrived to *waylay* him in his walks *W Scott*

Wāy'lāy-er, *n.* One who waylays, or lies in wait for another

Wāy'-lēave, *n* Permission to have a right of way across land, or rent paid for such right of way

Wāy'less, *a* Having no road or path, pathless, trackless

Wāy'-māk'er, *n* One who makes a way, a precursor [*Obs or rare*] *Bacon.*

Wāy'-mārk, *n* A mark to guide in traveling

Wāy'ment, *v t* [O Fr *waimenter*, *gaumenter*, *gaumenter*, Pr *gaymentar*, *guamentar*, from *wai*, *gua*, woe! and *lamenter*, Lat *lamentari*, to lament] To lament, to grieve [*Obs*]

What boots it to weep and *waiment*,
When ill is chanced? *Spenser*

Wāy'ment, *n* Grief, lamentation, mourning [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Wāy'-pāne, *n* A slip left for cartage in watered land [*Prov Eng*]

Wāy'-pās'sen ger, *n* A passenger taken up at some intermediate place between the principal stopping places

Wāy'-side, *n* The side of the way, the edge or border of a road or path

Wāy'-stā'tion, *n* An intermediate station on a line of travel, especially on a railroad

Wāy'-thīs'tle (thīs'l), *n* A troublesome plant, or perennial weed

Wāy'ward, *a* [A S *wæwàrdlice*, *awàrdlice*, wantonly, from *wæd*, woe, evil, malice Cf O H Ger *wêwurt*, wickedness] Liking one's own way, full of humors, froward, perverse, willful

My wife is in a *wayward* mood *Shak*

Wayward beauty doth not fancy move *Lucan*

Wāy'-ward'en, *n.* The surveyor of a road

Wāy'ward-ly, *adv* In a wayward manner, frowardly, perversely

Wāy'ward ness, *n* The quality of being wayward, frowardness perverseness

Wāy'-wīse, *a* Skillful in finding the way well acquainted with the way or route, wise from having traveled

Wāy'-wīs'er, *n* [Ger *wegweiser*, a way mark, a guide, from *weg*, way, and *weisen*, to show, direct] An instrument for measuring the distance which one has traveled on the road, an odometer, pedometer, or perambulator "The *way wiser* to a coach, exactly measuring the miles, and showing them by an index" *Evelyn*

Wāy'wōde, *n.* [Pol & Russ *woyewóda*, from Russ *woi*, an army, and *wodity*, to lead Cf VAIVODE] A military commander in various Slavonic countries, afterward applied to governors of towns or provinces, and also in Russia as a high military title It was assumed for a time by the rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia, who are now called *hospodars*, and has also been given to some inferior Turkish officers. [Written also *vaivode* and *waiwode*] *P Cyc*

Wāy'wōde-ship, *n.* The province or jurisdiction of a waywode

Wāy'wōrn, *a* Wearied by traveling

Wē, *pron*, *pl* of *I* [*poss* OUR, or OURS, *obj* US See I] [A-S. *we*, O. Sax *we*, *wi*, O Frics & L. Ger. *wi*, D *wij*, Sw. & Dan. *vi*, Icel *vêr*, H. Ger *wir*, Goth. *veis.*] I and others, a number in whom I am included

☞ *We* is often used by individuals, as authors, editors and the like, in speaking of themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism in the too frequent repetition of the pronoun *I* The plural style is also in use among kings and other sovereigns, and is said to have been begun by King John of England Before that time, monarchs used the singular number in their edicts The German and the French sovereigns followed the example of King John in 1200

Wēak, *a* [*compar* WEAKER, *superl* WEAKEST] [A S *wâc*, from *wacan*, to yield, to totter, O Sax. *weak*, Goth *vaks*, L Ger & D *week*, Icel *veikr*, Sw *vek*, Dan *vaag*, O H Ger *weih*, N H Ger. *weich*]

1 Wanting physical strength, as, (*a*) Deficient in strength of body, feeble, infirm, sickly, exhausted "A poor, infirm, *weak*, and despised old man" *Shak* "*Weak* with hunger, mad with love" *Dryden* (*b*) Not able to sustain a great weight, as, a *weak* timber a *weak* bridge, a *weak* rope (*c*) Not firmly united or adhesive, easily broken or separated into pieces, not compact, as, a *weak* ship (*d*) Not stiff, pliant, frail, soft, as, the *weak* stalk of a plant (*e*) Not able to resist external force or onset, easily subdued or overcome, as, a *weak* barrier, fence, fortress, or the like (*f*) Lacking force of utterance or sound; low, small, feeble "A voice not soft, *weak*, piping, and womanish" *Ascham* (*g*) Not thoroughly or abundantly impregnated with the usual or required ingredients, or with stimulating and nourishing substances of less than the usual strength, as, *weak* tea, broth, or liquor, a *weak* decoction or solution, a *weak* dose of medicine (*h*) Lacking ability for an appropriate function or office, as, eyes rendered *weak* by over use, or by weeping, a stomach so *weak* as not to digest food readily

2 Not possessing, or manifesting, intellectual, logical, moral, or political strength, vigor, or the like, as, (*a*) Feeble of mind, wanting discernment, lacking vigor, spiritless, as, a *weak* king or magistrate

To think every thing disputable is a proof of a *weak* mind and a captious temper *Beattie*

Origen was never *weak* enough to imagine that there were two Gods *Waterland*

(*b*) Resulting from, or indicating, lack of judgment, discernment, or firmness, unwise, injudicious, hence, foolish

If evil thence ensue,
She first his *weak* indulgence will accuse *Milton*

(*c*) Not having full confidence or conviction, not decided or confirmed

Him that is *weak* in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations *Rom* xiv 1

(*d*) Not able to withstand temptation, urgency, persuasion, or the like easily impressed, moved, or overcome accessible, not invulnerable, as, *weak* resolutions *weak* virtue, or, wanting in power to influence or bind, as, *weak* ties, a *weak* sense of honor or of duty

Guard thy heart
On this *weak* side, where most our nature fails *Addison*

(*e*) Not having power to convince, not supported by force of reason or truth, unsustained, as, a *weak* argument or case "Convinced of his *weak* arguing" *Shak.*

A case so *weak* and feeble hath been much persisted in *Hooker*

(*f*) Wanting in point or vigor of expression, as, a *weak* sentence, a *weak* style (*g*) Not prevalent or effective, or not felt to be prevalent, feeble "*Weak* prayers" *Shak* (*h*) Lacking in elements of political strength, not wielding or having authority or energy, deficient in the resources that are essential to a ruler or nation, as, a *weak* government or state

I must make fair weather yet a while,
Till Henry be more *weak* and I more strong *Shak.*

Weak side the side or aspect of a person's character or disposition by which he is most easily affected or influenced, weakness, infirmity

☞ *Weak* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds as *weak eyed weak handed weak-hearted*, *weak-minded*, *weak sighted*, *weak-spirited*, and the like

Wĕak, *v t* To make weak, infirm, or feeble, to enfeeble, to weaken [*Obs or rare*] "Never to seek *weaking* variety" *Marston.*

Wēak, *v i* [A S *wacian*] To become weak, infirm, or feeble [*Obs*] *Chaucer.*

Wēak'en (wēk'n), *v t* [*imp & p p* WEAKENED, *p pr & vb n* WEAKENING] [A S *wæcean*, *wæcan*]

1 To make weak, to lessen the strength of, to deprive of strength, to debilitate, to enfeeble, to enervate, as, to *weaken* the body, to *weaken* the mind, to *weaken* the hands of a magistrate, to *weaken* the force of an objection or an argument

2 To reduce in strength or spirit, as, to *weaken* tea, to *weaken* any solution or decoction

Wēak'en, *v i.* To become weak or weaker. [*Obs.*]

Wēak'en-er, *n.* He who, or that which, weakens.

Wēak'-fish, *n.* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Otolithus* (*O regalis*).

Wēak'-hēart'ed, *a* Having little courage; of feeble spirit, dispirited.

Wēak'ish, *a.* Somewhat weak. [*Rare.*]

Wēak'ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being weakish.

Wēak'ling, *n.* [Ger. *weichling*] A weak or feeble creature.

We may not be *weaklings* because we have a strong enemy *Latimer*

Wēak'ly, *adv.* 1 In a weak manner, feebly, with little strength, faintly, timorously, as, a fortress *weakly* defended

2. With want of efficacy.

Was plighted faith so *weakly* sealed above? *Dryden*

3. With feebleness of mind or intellect, indiscreetly, injuriously "Beneath pretended justice *weakly* fall" *Dryden*

Wēak'ly, *a* [*compar* WEAKLIER, *superl* WEAKLIEST] Not strong of constitution, infirm, as, a *weakly* woman, a man of a *weakly* constitution

Wēak'ness, *n.* [A-S *wǽcnyss*]

1. The state or quality of being weak, want of physical strength, lack of force or vigor, feebleness, infirmity, debility, as, the *weakness* of a child, the *weakness* of an invalid, the *weakness* of a wall or bridge, or of thread or cordage

2 Want of sprightliness or force

Soft, without *weakness* without glaring, gay *Pope*

3 Want of steadiness or resolution

By such a review, we shall discern and strengthen our *weaknesses* *Rogers*

4 Want of moral force or effect upon the mind, as, the *weakness* of evidence, the *weakness* of arguments

5 Want of judgment, feebleness of mind, foolishness, weak trait or characteristic, ill judged or foolish act

All wickedness is *weakness* *Milton*

6 Defect, failing, fault,—in this sense often used in the plural

Many take pleasure in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character *Spectator*

Syn.—Feebleness, debility, languor, imbecility, infirmness, infirmity, decrepitude, frailty, faintness

Wēal, *n* [O Eng *wele*, A S *wela*, *wala*, O Sax *welo*, L Ger *weel*, *wehl*, Dan *vel*, Sw *väl*, O H Ger *wela*, *wola*, *wolo*, M H Ger *wol*, N H Ger *wohl* See WELL] A sound, healthy, or prosperous state of a person or thing, prosperity, happiness "As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies" *Bacon* "To him linked in *weal* or woe" *Milton*

Never was there a time when it more concerned the public *weal* that the character of the Parliament should stand high *Macaulay*

Wēal, *v. t* To promote the weal of, to cause to prosper [*Obs and rare*] *Beau & Fl*

Wēal, *n* [See WALE] The mark of a stripe, a wale See WALE

Wēal, *v. t* To mark with stripes, to wale See WALE

Wēal'-bāl'anced (bāl'anst), *a* Balanced, weighed, or considered with reference to weal, or public good [*Obs*] *Shal*

Wēald, *n* [A S See WOLD] A wood or forest, wooded land or region, also, an open country,—often found in the composition of names

Fled all night long by glimmering waste and *weald*
And heard the spirits of the waste and *weald*
Mourn as he fled *Tennyson*

Wēald'-clāy, *n* (*Geol*) The uppermost member of the wealden strata

Wēald'en (weald'n) (Synop, § 130), *a* [A S *weald*, *wald*, a forest, a wood, so called because this formation occurs in the *wealds* or woods of Kent and Sussex] (*Geol*) Of, or pertaining to, the upper part of the oolitic series *Mantell*

Wēald'en, *n* (*Geol*) The wealden group or strata

Wēald'ish, *a* (*Geog*) Of, or pertaining to, the county of Kent, England, or to the wealds or woods in it [*Obs*] *Fuller*

Wēalg'man, *n*, *pl* WEALG'MEN [From *weal* and *man*] A statesman, a politician [*Rare*] *Shak*

Wēalth, *n* [Eng *weal*, O H Ger *welida*, *welithu*, riches, D *welde*]

1 Weal, welfare, prosperity, external happiness [*Obs*]

Let no man seek his own, but every man another's *wealth* 1 *Cor* x 24

2 Large possessions of money, goods, or land, abundance of worldly estate, affluence, opulence, possessions, property, riches

I have little *wealth* to lose *Shak*

Each day new *wealth*, without their care, provides *D'Urfey*

Syn.—Riches, affluence, opulence, abundance

Wēalth'fŭl, *a* Full of wealth, wealthy, prosperous, happy [*Rare*] *Sir T More*

Wēalth'fŭl-ly, *adv* In a wealthful manner, prosperously, happily [*Rare*]

Wēalth'i-ly, *adv* In a wealthy manner, richly.

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua *Shak*

Wēalth'i-ness, *n.* The state of being wealthy, or rich, richness

Wēalth'y, *a* [*compar.* WEALTHIER, *superl* WEALTHIEST]

1 Having great wealth, or large possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities, or larger than the generality of men, opulent, affluent, rich "A *wealthy* Hebrew of my tribe" *Shak.*

Thou broughtest us out into a *wealthy* place *Ps* lxvi 12

2 Hence, full, satisfactory. [*Rare*] "The *wealthy* witness of my pen" *B Jonson.*

Wēan, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEANING] [A S. *wenan*, *wennan*, to accustom, wean, *dwenian*, *dwennan*, to wean, Icel. *venja*, to accustom, *venja barn af brióstí*, to wean a child, Sw *vänja*, to accustom, *vänja af ett barn*, to wean a child, Dan. *vänne*, to accustom, *vänne fra*, to wean from, Ger *gewohnen*, to accustom, *entwohnen*, to wean from, D. *wennen*, *gewennen*, to accustom, *afwennen*, to disaccustom, to wean]

1 To accustom and reconcile, as a child or other young animal, to a want or deprivation of the breast, to take from the breast or udder, to make no longer dependent on the mother for nourishment

And the child grew, and was *weaned*, and Abraham made a great feast the same day that Isaac was *weaned* *Gen* xxi 8

2 Hence, to detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire, to reconcile to the want or loss of any thing. "*Wean* them from themselves" *Shak*

The troubles of age were intended to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life the nearer we approach to the end of it *Swift*

Wēan, *n* A young or newly weaned child, a weanling "I, being but a yeaning *ween*" *Browning*

Wēan'el, *n* A child or other animal newly weaned, a weanling [*Ob*] *Milton*

Wēan'ing-brāsh, *n* (*Med*) A severe form of diarrhœa, which supervenes, at times, on weaning *Dunglison*

Wēan'ling, *n* A child or animal newly weaned, a weanel, a wean

Wēan'ling, *a* Recently weaned "*Weanling* herds" *Milton*

Wēap'on (Synop, § 130), *n* [A S *wæpen*, *wǽpen*, *wapan*, *wamn*, O Sax *wapan*, O Fries *wepen*, *wepen*, *wepn*, D & L Ger *wapen*, Dan *vaaben*, Sw *vapen*, Icel *vápn*, *vopn*, Goth *vopna*, pl, O H Ger *wafan*, *waffan*, M H Ger *waffen*, N H Ger *waffe*]

1 An instrument of offensive or defensive combat, something to fight with, any thing used, or designed to be used, in destroying or annoying an enemy

The *weapons* of our warfare are not carnal 2 *Cor* x 4

They, astonished all resistance lost
All courage down the idle *weapons* dropped *Milton*

2 Hence, that with which one contends against another "Woman's *weapons*, water-drops" *Shak*

3 (*Bot*) A thorn, prickle, or sting, with which plants are furnished for defense

Wēap'oned, *a* Furnished with weapons or arms, armed, equipped

Wēap'on less, *a* Having no weapon, unarmed

Wēap'on ry, *n* Weapons taken collectively, as, an array of *weaponry* [*Poet*]

Wēap'on-salve (sǎv), *n* A salve which was supposed to cure the wound by being applied to the weapon that made it [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Wēar (4), *v. t* [*imp* WORE, *p. p* WORN, *p. pr* & *vb. n* WEARING] [A S *werian*, *weregan*, *wæran*, to carry, to wear, as arms or clothes, O H Ger. *weran*, *werihan*, to clothe, Goth *vasjan*, id]

1 To carry or bear upon the person, to bear upon one, as an article of clothing, decoration, warfare, or the like, to have appendant to one's body, to have on, as, to *wear* a coat or a robe, to *wear* a sword, to *wear* a crown

Will you *wear* your farthingale? *Shak*

And on her breast a sparkling cross she *wore*,
Which Jews may kiss, but infidels adore *Pope*

2 To have or exhibit an appearance of, to bear, as, she *wears* a smile on her countenance

3 To use up by carrying or having upon one, hence, to consume by use, to waste, to use up, to consume, as, to *wear* clothes rapidly

4 To impair, waste, or diminish, by continual attrition, scraping, percussion, and the like, to consume gradually to cause to lower or disappear, to spend, to use up

The waters *wear* the stones *Job* xiv 19

That wicked wight his days doth *wear* *Spenser*

5 To cause or occasion by friction or wasting, as, to *wear* a channel to *wear* a hole

6 To affect by degrees, to bring about gradually

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what, possibly, in the first essay, displeased us *Locke*

7 [Cf WARE] (*Naut*) To put on another tack, as a ship, by turning her round, with the stern toward the wind, to veer

To wear away, to consume, to impair, diminish, or destroy, by gradual attrition or decay —*To wear off*, to diminish or remove by attrition or slow decay, as, to *wear off* the nap of cloth —*To wear out* (*a*) To consume or render useless by attrition or decay, as, to *wear out* a coat or a book (*b*) To consume tediously "To *wear out* miserable days" *Shak* (*c*) To harass, to tire "He shall *wear out* the saints of the Most High" *Dan* vii 25 (*d*) To waste the strength of, as, an old man *worn out* in the service of his country —*To wear the breeches*, to assume or usurp the authority or prerogatives of the husband, to domineer over the husband,—said of a wife [*Colloq and low*]

Wēar, *v. i.* 1 To endure or suffer use, to last under employment, to bear the consequences of use, as waste, consumption, or attrition, as, a coat *wears* well, or ill;—hence, sometimes applied to character, qualifications, and the like, as, a man *wears* well as an acquaintance.

2 To be wasted, consumed, or diminished, by being used, to suffer injury by use or time.

Thou wilt surely *wear* away, both thou and this people *Exod* xviii

Away, I say, time *wears* *Shak*

His stock of money began to *wear* very low *Sir W Scott*

3 To be consumed by slow degrees, to be tediously spent

Thus *wore* out night *Milton*

To wear off, to pass away by degrees, as, the follies of youth *wear off* with age —*To wear wearily*, to become weary, as by wear, long occupation, tedious employment or the like

Wēar, *n* 1 The act of wearing, or the state of being worn, consumption by use, diminution by friction, as, the *wear* of a garment

2 The thing worn, style of dress, the fashion

Motley's your only *wear* *Shak*

Wear and tear, the loss by wearing, as of machinery in use, the loss or injury to which any thing is subject in use, accident, and the like

Wēar (Synop, § 130), *n* [A-S *wær*, *wǽr*, an inclosure, a fish pond, the sea, a wave, from *wæran*, *wǽran*, *werian*, to defend, protect, Icel *ver*, L Ger *ware*, O H Ger *waro*, *wari*, M H Ger *wer*, N H Ger *wehr*] [Written also *weir* and *wier*]

1 A dam in a river to stop and raise the water for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, and the like

2 A fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for catching fish

Wēar'a ble, *a.* Capable of being worn, suitable to be worn

Wēar'er, *n.* [From *wear*] 1 One who wears or carries as appendant to the body, as, the *wearer* of a cloak, a sword, or a crown

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their *wearers* tossed
And fluttered into rags *Milton*

2 That which wastes or diminishes

Wēa'ri a-ble (89), *a* Capable of being wearied or fatigued [*Rare*] *R Hall*

Wēa'ri fŭl, *a* Full of, or causing, weariness tedious, tiresome, wearisome [*Rare*]

Wēa'ri fŭl ly, *adv* In a weariful manner, wearisomely [*Rare*]

Wēa'ri less, *a* Incapable of being wearied

Wēa'ri ly (89), *adv* In a weary manner

Wēa'ri-ness (89), *n* [From *weary*] State of being weary or tired, lassitude, exhaustion of strength, fatigue "With *weariness* and wine oppressed" *Dryden*

A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor mutinous, only upon a *weariness* to do the same thing so often and over again *Bacon*

Wēar'ing, *p. a* Pertaining to, or designed for wear, as, *wearing* apparel

Wēar'ing, *n* 1 That which is worn, clothes, garments [*Obs*]

Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu *Shak*

2 The manner in which any thing wears, use, conduct, consumption

Belike he meant to ward, and there to see his *wearing* *Fairfax*

Wēar'ish, *a* [A S *wær*, *wǽr*, the sea, a wave See WEAR and WEFERISH] [*Obs*]

1 Boggy, watery, washy hence, insipid, tasteless, unsavory. "*Wearish* as meat that is not well tasted" *Palsgrave*

2 Weak, withered, shrunk "A *wearish* hand" *Ford* "A little, *wearish* old man, very melancholy by nature" *Burton*

Wēa'ri sŏme (wē'ri sum, 89), *a* [From *weary*] Causing weariness, tiresome, tedious fatiguing, as, a *wearisome* march, a *wearisome* day's work

These high, wild hills, and rough, uneven ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome* *Shak*

Syn.—Irksome, tiresome, tedious, fatiguing, unmoving, vexatious See IRKSOME

Wēa'ri-sŏme ly, *adv.* In a wearisome manner, tediously

Wēa'ri sŏme-ness, *n* The state or quality of being wearisome, tiresomeness, tediousness, as, the *wearisomeness* of toil, or of waiting long in anxious expectation.

Wēa'ry (89), *a* [*compar* WEARIER, *superl.* WEARIEST] [A-S *wǽrig*, O Sax *wuorig*]

1 Having the strength exhausted by toil or exertion, worn out in respect to strength, endurance, patience, or the like, tired, fatigued.

I care not for my spirits if my legs were not so *weary* *Shak*

2 Causing weariness, tiresome "*Weary* way" *Spenser* "There passed a *weary* time" *Coleridge*

☞ This word, followed by *of* before the cause, means, exhausted of patience, as, to be *weary of* marching, to be *weary of* reaping, to be *weary of* study

Syn.—Tired, fatigued, tiresome, irksome, wearisome

Wēa'ry (89), *v. t.* [*imp* & *p p* WEARIED, *p. pr* & *vb n* WEARYING] [See *supra*]

1. To reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of, to tire, to fatigue; as, to *weary* one's self with labor or traveling.

So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers *Shak*

2. To make impatient by continuance.

I stay too long by thee; I *weary* thee *Shak.*

3. To harass by any thing irksome.

I would not cease
To *weary* him with my assiduous cries *Milton*

To weary out, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue

Syn.—To jade, tire, fatigue, fag, dispirit See JADE

Wēa'sand (Synop., § 130), *n.* [A-S *wæsend*, *wasende*, *wasende*, probably allied to Icel. *vīsa*, to hope, O H Ger *wesunt*, arteries, M H Ger *wesen*, throat] The windpipe or trachea, the canal through which air passes to and from the lungs, the throttle [Formerly written also *weasand*, *wezand*, and *wesil*]

Cut his *weasand* with thy knife *Shak.*

Bridled Weasel

Wēa'sel, *n.* [A S *wesle*, Dan *vīsel*, Sw *vessla*, L Ger *wesel*, *weselle*, D *wezel*, O H Ger *wisula*, *wisila*, *wisulo*, M H. Ger *wisele*, N. H Ger *wiesel*] (*Zool*) A small quadruped of the genus *Mustela* (*M vulgaris*), about six inches in length, with a tail about two inches long* It is remarkable for its slender form and agile movements It preys upon small animals, as moles, rats, mice, and the like *Baird*

Wēa'sel-cōōt, *n* (*Ornith*) The red headed smew, or *Mergus minutus*

Wēa'sel-fāçed (-fāst), *a* Having a thin, sharp face, like a weasel

Wēa'si ness, *n* The state or quality of being weasy, full feeding, sensual indulgence [*Obs*] *Joye*

Wēa'sy, *a* [Cf WEASAND] Given to sensual indulgence, gluttonous [*Obs and rare*] *Joye*

Wēath'er, *n.* [O Eng & A S *weder*, O Sax *wedar*, *weder*, O Frics, D, & L Ger *weder*, *weer*, Icel *veðr*, Sw *väder*, Dan *vær*, O H Ger *wetar*, M H Ger *weter*, N H Ger *wetter*, Lith *wetra*, Slav *vietr*, from Skr *vā*, to blow]

1 The air or atmosphere with respect to its state as regards heat or cold, wetness or dryness calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena, meteorological condition of the atmosphere, as, warm *weather*, cold *weather*, wet *weather*, dry *weather*, calm *weather* tempestuous *weather*, fair *weather*, cloudy *weather*, hazy *weather*, and the like

2 Vicissitude of season, meteorological change, alternation of the state of the air *Bacon*

3 Storm, tempest [*Obs or poet*]

What gusts of *weather* from that gathering cloud
My thoughts portend! *Dryden*

4 A light rain, a shower [*Obs*] *Wycliff*

Stress of weather violent winds, force of tempests — *To make fair weather*, to flatter; to give flattering representations [*Rare*] *Shak* — *Weather of a windmill-sail*, the obliquity of the sail, or the angle which it makes with its plane of revolution

Wēath'er, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* WEATHERED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* WEATHERING]

1 To expose to the air, to air, to season by exposure to air

Like to an eagle soaring
To *weather* his broad sails *Spenser*
This gear lacks *weathering* *Latimer*

2 (*Naut*) To sail to the windward of, to pass between the wind and, as, to *weather* a cape, to *weather* another ship

3 Hence, to sustain the trying effect of, to bear up against and resist, to sustain, to endure, to resist, as, to *weather* the storm

You will *weather* the difficulties yet *F W Robertson*

To weather a point (*a*) (*Naut*) To gain a point toward the wind as a ship (*b*) Hence, to gain or accomplish any thing against opposition — *To weather out*, to encounter successfully, though with difficulty, as, to *weather out* a storm

Wēath'er, *v. i* To undergo or endure the action of the atmosphere to suffer meteorological influences, sometimes, to wear away or alter under atmospheric influences.

The organisms seem indestructible, while the hard matrix in which they are imbedded has *weathered* from around them *H Miller*

Wēath'er, *a.* (*Naut*) Toward the wind, or windward, — often used in composition, as, *weather* bow, *weather* braces, *weather* gage, *weather*-lifts, *weather* quarter, *weather*-shrouds, and the like

To carry a weather helm (*Naut*), to tend to come up into the wind, as a ship, so as to require the helm to be put up constantly *Dana*

Wēath'er-bēat'en (-bēt'n), *a* Beaten or harassed by the weather, worn by exposure to the weather, especially to severe weather.

Wēath'er-bīt, *n* (*Naut*) A turn of the cable about the end of the windlass, without the bits

Wēath'er-bīt, *v. t* (*Naut*) To take another turn with, as a cable around a windlass *Totten*

Wēath'er-bīt'ten (wĕth'er bīt'tn), *a.* Defaced or worn by exposure to the weather *Coleridge*

Wēath'er-bōard, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) (*a*) That side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side. (*b*) A piece of plank placed in the ports of a ship, when laid up in ordinary, and serving as a protection from bad weather. *Mar Dict*

2 (*Arch*) A board extending from the ridge to the eaves, and forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath, usually at the ends where there is no cornice

Wēath'er-bōard, *v. t* (*Arch*) To nail boards upon so as to lap one over another, in order to exclude rain, snow, and the like *Gwilt*

Wēath'er-bōard'ing, *n* The act of nailing up boards, lapping one over another, also, the boards themselves, when so nailed

Wēath'er-bound, *a* Delayed by bad weather

Wēath'er-breed'er, *n* A fine day which is supposed to presage foul weather

Wēath'er-clōth, *n* (*Naut*) A long piece of canvas or tarpaulin used to preserve the hammocks from injury by the weather when stowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray *Mar Dict*

Wēath'er-cōck, *n* 1 A vane, or weather vane —so called because originally often in the figure of a cock, turning on the top of a spire with the wind, and showing its direction

Noisy *weather-cocks* rattled and sang of mutation *Longfellow*

2 Hence, any thing or person that turns easily and frequently, a fickle, inconstant person

Wēath'er-driv'en, *a* Driven by winds or storms, forced by stress of weather *Carew*

Wēath'ered, *a* 1 (*Arch*) Made sloping, so as to throw off water, — said of horizontal parts of stone-work, as window sills, cornices, and the like, when so formed

2 (*Geol*) Having the surface altered in color, texture, or composition, or the edges rounded off by exposure to the elements *Dana*

Wēath'er-fend, *v. t* To defend from the weather, to shelter *R W Emerson*

Wēath'er-gāge, *n* The position of a ship to the windward of another, hence, a position of advantage or superiority

To veer and tack, and steer a cause
Against the *weather-gage* of laws *Hudibras*

Wēath'er-gall, *n* A watery appearance accompanying the rainbow, a secondary or broken rainbow a watery gall [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Wēath'er-glass, *n* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, especially changes of atmospheric pressure, and hence changes of weather, a barometer, baroscope, or the like

Wēath'er-hēlm, *n* (*Naut*) A tendency in steering to come up into the wind, rendering it necessary to put the helm up *Dana*

Wēath'er-house *n* A mechanical contrivance in the form of a house to show the state of the weather

Peace to the artist whose ingenious thought
Devised the *weather-house*, that useful toy *Cowper*

Wēath'er ing, *n* (*Geol*) The action of the elements on a rock in altering its color, texture, or composition, or in rounding off its edges *Dana*

Wēath'er ly, *a* (*Naut*) Working well to the windward, as, a *weatherly* ship *J. F. Cooper*

Wēath'er mōst, *a* Being furthest to the windward

Wēath'er-mōld'ing, } *n* (*Arch*) A canopy or
Wēath'er-mōuld'ing, } cornice over doors or windows, to throw off the rain

Wēath'er-prōōf, *a* Proof against rough weather

Wēath'er-rōll, *n* (*Naut*) The roll of a ship to the windward, — opposed to *lee lurch*

Wēath'er-shōre, *n* (*Naut*) The shore to the windward of a ship *Totten*

Wēath'er-side, *n* (*Naut*) The windward side of a vessel

Wēath'er-spy, *n* A star-gazer, one who foretells the weather [*Rare*] *Donne*

Wēath'er-strip, *n* (*Arch*) A strip of wood or other material placed on the outside of an outer door so as to cover the joint made by it with the casings or the threshold, in order to exclude rain in a storm

Wēath'er-tide, *n* (*Naut*) The tide which sets against the lee side of a ship, impelling her to the windward *Mar Dict*

Wēath'er-wīse, *a* Skillful in forescoing the changes or state of the weather

Wēath'er-wīs'er, *n* [Cf WAY-WISER] Something that foreshows the weather [*Obs*] *Denham*

Wēave, *v. t* [*imp* WOVE, *p. p* WOVEN, WOVE, *p. pr.* & *vb. n* WEAVING The regular form, WEAVED, is rarely or never used] [A S *wefan*, Icel *vefa*, Sw *väfva*, Dan *væve*, D & L Ger *weven*, O H Ger *wëban*, N H Ger *weben*, Goth *vibnan*, Per *bāftan*, Gr ὑφαίνειν, Skr *vap*]

1 To unite, as threads of any kind, in such a manner as to form a texture, to entwine or interlace into a fabric, as, to *weave* wool, silk, and the like, hence, to unite by close connection or intermixture, to unite intimately "And for these words, thus *woven* into song" *Byron*

This *weaves* itself, perforce, into my business *Shak*

2 To form, as cloth, by interlacing threads, to compose, as a texture of any kind, by putting together textile materials, hence, to form into a fabric, to compose

Set to work millions of spinning-worms
That in their green shops *weave* the smooth-haired silk
To deck her sons *Milton*

Wēave, *v. i.* 1. To practice weaving, to work with a loom.

2 To become woven or interwoven.

Weaver Bird and Nest.

Wēav'er, *n* 1. One who weaves, one whose occupation is to weave.

2 (*Ornith*) One of a sub family of passerine birds, natives of Africa and the East Indies, — so called because they construct curious and often pensile nests, by interweaving twigs and fibers

3 (*Entom*) An aquatic insect of the genus *Gyrinus*, — so called from its motions, the whirligig See WHIRLIGIG

Wēav'er-fish, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the perch family See WEEVER

Wēav'ing, *n* 1 The act or art of forming cloth in a loom, by the union or intertexture of threads

2 The task or work to be done in making cloth.

3 (*Far*) A peculiar and incessant motion of a horse's head, neck, and body, from side to side, like the shuttle of a weaver passing through the web *Youatt.*

Wēa'zand, *n* The same as WEASAND. *Shak.*

Wēa'zen (wē'zn), *a* [Cf WEASEL FACED and WIZEN] Thin, sharp, as, a *weazen* face

We had never seen such dissatisfied children It was not merely that they were weazen and shriveled, — though they were certainly that too, — but they looked absolutely ferocious with discontent *Dickens*

Wĕb, *n* [A S *webb*, O Sax *webbi*, North Frics. *web*, O Frics *wab*, D *web*, *webbe*, L Ger *weve*, O. H Ger *weppi*, *woppe*, *gawepni*, M H Ger *weppe*, *webbe*, *webe*, N H Ger *webe*, *gewebe*, Prov Ger. *webb*, Icel *vefr*, *vaf*, Sw *väf*, Dan *væv* See WEAVE]

1 A weaver [*Obs*]

2 That which is woven, texture, textile fabric, hence, locally, a piece of linen cloth

Penelope, for her Ulysses sake
Devised a *web* her woocrs to deceive *Spenser*
Not a *web* might be woven, not a shuttle thrown, on penalty of exile *Macaulay*

3 The texture of very fine thread spun by a spider for catching insects as its prey, a cobweb.

The smallest spider's *web* *Shak.*

4 An opaque film covering the cornea of the eye, formed by disease, suffusion *Shak.*

5 The blade of a sword [*Obs*]

A sword whe reof the *web* was steel,
Pommel rich stones hilt gold *Fairfax*

6 A thin sheet of metal, as lead [*Obs*]

And Christians slain roll up in *webs* of lead *Fairfax*

7 (*Ship building*) The thin partition on the inside of the rim and between the spokes of a sheave

8 (*Ornith*) The membrane which unites the toes of many water fowls

9 (*Engin*) A thin vertical plate of metal connecting an upper and lower part or table of a girder.

Pin and web, a disorder of the eye consisting of a film or excrescence growing upon the ball of it so as to destroy the sight [*Obs*] *Nares* — *Web of a colter*, the thin, sharp part

Wĕb, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* WEBBED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEBBING] To unite or surround with a web, or as if with a web, to envelop, to entangle

Wĕbbed (wĕbd), *a* [From *web*] Having the toes united by a membrane, or web, as, the *webbed* feet of aquatic fowls

Wĕb'ber, *n* One who forms webs, a weaver, a webster [*Obs*]

Wĕb'bing, *n* A strong fabric of hemp, two or three inches wide, made for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, and the like

Wĕb'by, *a* Pertaining to, or like, a web, consisting of, filled with, or covered with, webs

Bats on their *webby* wings in darkness move *Cowley*

Wĕb'-eye (wĕb'ī), *n* (*Med*) The same as WEB, 4.

Wĕb'-foot, *n*, *pl* WEB'-FEET A foot the toes of which are connected by a membrane

Wĕb'-foot'ed, *a* [From *web* and *foot*] Having webbed feet, palmiped, as, a goose or duck is a *web footed* fowl

Wĕb'ster, *n* A weaver, — originally, a female weaver See STER [*Obs*] *Ir'anthwaite.*

Wĕb'ster-ite (49), *n* [So named in honor of *Webster*, the geologist *Brande*] (*Min*) A dull, earthy, opaque mineral, of a white color, consisting chiefly of sulphuric acid, alumina, and water *Dana.*

Wĕd, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p* WEDDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEDDING] [A S. *weddian*, to covenant, promise, to wed, marry, O. Frics *weddia*, to promise, D. & L Ger *wedden*, to wager, to bet, O. H Ger *wetan*, *wetian*, *wettan*, M H Ger *weten*, *wetten*, N. H. Ger *wetten*, Icel. *vedhja*, Sw *vädja*, Dan. *vedde*. See WED, *n*]

1 To take for husband or for wife; to marry.

Since the day
I saw thee first, and *wedded* thee *Milton.*

2 To join in marriage; to give in wedlock, or as husband and wife

And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her *Milton.*

3 To unite closely in affection; to attach firmly, to connect indissolubly or strongly.

Thou art *wedded* to calamity *Shak*
Men are *wedded* to their lusts *Tillotson*

4. To take part with, to espouse [*Obs*]

They *wedded* his cause *Clarendon*

Wĕd, *v i* To contract matrimony, to marry "When shall I *wed*?" *Shak*

Wĕd, *n.* [A-S *wedd*, O Fries *wed*, D & L Ger *wedde*, O H Ger *wetti*, *weddi*, M & N H Ger *wette*, Icel *ved*, *veddi*, Sw *vad*, Goth *vadi*, L Lat *vadium*, allied to Goth. *vidan*, to bind] A pledge [*Obs*] *Gower*

Wĕd'ded, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, wedlock or marriage "*Wedded* love" *Milton*

Wĕd'der, *n* A castrated ram, a wether *W Scott*

Wĕd'ding, *n* Nuptial ceremony, nuptial festivities; marriage, nuptials

Let her beauty be her *wedding* dower *Shak*

☞ *Wedding* is often joined to other words, forming compounds denoting that which pertains to, or is used at, a wedding or weddings as, *wedding-cake*, *wedding cards*, *wedding-clothes*, *wedding day*, *wedding-feast*, *wedding-guest*, *wedding-ring*, and the like

Wedding favor, a bunch or knot of white ribbon, &c, worn at weddings

Wĕdge, *n* [A-S *wecg*, *wacg*, Icel *veggr*, Dan *vægge*, Sw *vigg*, D *wig*, *wigge*, O H Ger *wecki*, *weggi*, M H Ger *wecke*]

1 A piece of metal, or other hard material, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c, in raising heavy bodies, and the like —one of the five elementary machines, called the *mechanical powers* [See *Illust of Mechanical Powers*]

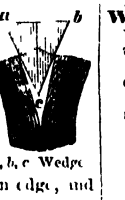

a, b, c Wedge

2 (*Geom*) A solid of five sides, having a rectangular base, two rectangular or trapezoidal sides meeting in an edge, and two triangular ends

3 A mass of metal, especially when of a wedge-like form "*Wedges* of gold" *Milton*

4 Any thing in the form of a wedge, as a body of troops drawn up in such a form

5 The person whose name stands lowest on the list of the classical tripos, —so called from the name of a person (Wedgewood) who occupied this position with respect to the first list of 1828 [*Cant*, *Cambridge Univ*, *Eng*] *C T Brested*

Spherical wedge (*Geom*) the portion of a sphere included between two planes which intersect a diameter

Wĕdge, *v t* [*imp & p p* WEDGED, *p pr & vb n* WEDGING]

1 To cleave with a wedge, to separate with wedges, to rive

2 To force or drive as a wedge is driven, to crowd or compress closely

Among the crowd in the abbey where a finger
Could not be *wedged* in more *Shak*

3 To force, as a wedge forces its way as, to *wedge* one's way *Milton*

4 To fix in the manner of a wedge "*Wedged* in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast" *Dryden*

5 To fasten with a wedge, or with wedges as, to *wedge* on a scythe, to *wedge* in a rail, or a piece of timber

6 (*Pottery*) To cut, as clay, into wedge like masses, and work by dashing together, to expel air bubbles, &c *Tomlinson*

Wĕdge'-shāped (wĕj'shāpt), *a.* [From *wedge* and *shape*]

1 Having the shape of a wedge, cuneiform

2 (*Bot*) Broad and truncate at the summit, and tapering down to the base, as, a *wedge shaped* leaf

Wĕdge'-wīse, *adv* In the manner of a wedge

Wĕdg'wood-wāre, *n.* [From the name of the inventor, Josiah *Wedgwood*, of England] A kind of semi-vitrified pottery, without much superficial glaze, naturally of a cream color, from being made of white clay, but capable of receiving any other colors by means of metallic oxides and others It is much used for ornamental ware, as vases, and the like

Wĕd'lŏck, *n* [A S *wedlâc*, a pledge, from *wedd*, a pledge, and *lâc*, a gift, an offering]

1 Marriage, matrimony "In holy *wedlock* bands" *Shak*

2 A wife, a married woman [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Wĕd'lŏck, *v t* To marry, to unite in marriage, to wed [*Rare*] *Milton*

Wĕdnes'day (wĕnz'dȳ), *n* [A S *Wodnesdæg*, from *Wôden*, O Sax *Wodan*, O H Ger *Wuotan*, O Fries *Wêda*, Icel *Odhinn*, the highest god of the Germans and Scandinavians, and A S *dæg*, day, D *woensdag*, Dan *onsdag*, Sw *odensdag*, *onsdag*] The fourth day of the week, the next day after Tuesday

Wee, *a* [Allied to O H Ger *wênag*, wretched, vile, M H Ger *wênec*, *wênic*, miserable, small, N H Ger *wenig*, little, few, L Ger & D. *weinig*] Very small, little, sometimes shrunken [*Scot. and Prov. Eng. Colloq, U. S.*] "A little *wee* face with a little yellow beard" *Shak.*

Weech'-ĕlm (Synop., § 130), *n.* A species of elm, witch-elm *Bacon.*

Weed, *n.* [A S *weod*, *wiod*, W. *gwydd*, trees, shrubs. See WEED, *v t*]

1 Underbrush, low shrubs. [*Obs.*] "One rushing forth out of the thickest *weed*" *Spenser.*

2 Any plant that is useless or troublesome.

Too much manuring filled that field with *weeds* *Denham*

3 Whatever is unprofitable or troublesome, any thing useless

4 Tobacco [*Cant, Eng and U S*]

☞ The word has no definite application to any particular plant or species of plants Whatever plants grow among corn or grass, in hedges, or elsewhere, and which are of no use to man, injurious to crops, or unsightly or out of place, are denominated *weeds*

Weed, *n* [A S *weed*, O Sax *wôd*, *wâdi*, *gewâdi*, O Fries *wede*, *weed*, Icel *vod*, O D *waet*, *ghewaet*, O & M H Ger *wât*, *gawati*, from Goth *vidan*, to bind]

1 A garment, clothing, especially an upper or outer garment "Lowly shepherd's *weeds*" *Spenser* "Woman's *weeds*" *Shak* "Palmer's *weeds*" *Milton*

He on his bed sat, the soft *weeds* he wore
Put off *Chapman*

2 An article of dress worn in token of grief, a mourning garment or badge, especially in the plural, mourning garb, as of a female, as, a widow's *weeds* "In a mourning *weed*, with ashes upon her head, and tears abundantly flowing" *Milton*

Weed, *v t* [*imp & p p* WEEDED, *p pr & vb n* WEEDING] [A S *weodian*, D *wieden*, L Ger *woden* See WEED, *n*]

1 To free from noxious plants, as, to *weed* corn or onions, to *weed* a garden

2 To take away, as noxious plants, to remove, as that which is hurtful "To *weed* up thyme" *Shak* "*Weeding* from their children ill things" *Ascham*

Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more man's nature runs to, the more ought law to *weed* it out *Bacon*

3 To free from any thing hurtful or offensive

He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted to Damma *Howell*

Weed'er, *n* One who, or that which, weeds or frees from any thing noxious

Weed'er y, *n* Weeds collectively, also, a place full of weeds or for the growth of weeds [*Rare*]

Weed'-hook, *n* A hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds *Tusser*

Weed'ing-chis'el, *n* A tool with a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground

Weed'ing-fôr'ceps, *n* An instrument for taking up some sorts of plants in weeding

Weed'ing-fôrk, *n* A strong, three pronged fork, used in clearing ground of weeds, —called also *weeding iron*

Weed'ing-hook, *n* A weed-hook

Weed'ing-i'ron (-ûrn), *n* See WEEDING FORK

Weed'ing-rhim (-rĭm), *n* [Cf Prov Eng *rim*, to remove] An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheel barrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, and the like [*Prov Eng*]

Weed'ing-tŏngs, *n pl* The same as WEEDING-FORCEPS, q v

Weed'less, *a* Free from weeds or noxious matter

Weed'y, *a* [*compar* WEEDIER, *superl* WEEDIEST]

1 Relating to, or consisting of, weeds "*Weedy* trophies" *Shak*

2 Abounding with weeds, as, *weedy* grounds, a *weedy* garden, *weedy* corn

Weed'y, *a* Dressed in weeds or mourning garments [*Rare or colloq*]

She was as *weedy* as in the early days of her mourning *Dickens*

Week, *n* [O Eng *wyke*, *woke*, A S *wucce*, *wuce*, *wuci*, O Sax *wika*, O Fries *wike*, Icel *vika*, Sw *vecka*, Dan *uge*, Scot *ouk*, D *week*, L Ger *wêke*, O H Ger *wecha*, N H Ger *woche*, Goth *vikô*] A period of seven days, usually that reckoned from one Sabbath or Sunday to the next

I fast twice in the *week* *Luke* xviii 12

Prophetic week, a week of years, or seven years *Dan* ix 24

Week'-dāy, *n* Any day of the week except the Sabbath or Sunday

Week'ly, *a.* 1 Pertaining to a week, or to week-days

2 Coming, happening, or done once a week, hebdomadary, as, a *weekly* payment of bills, a *weekly* gazette, a *weekly* allowance.

Weekly tenant, a tenant paying rent by the week, and liable to removal on a week's notice. *Simmonds*

Week'ly, *n* A publication issued once in seven days, or appearing once in a week

Week'ly, *adv* Once a week, by hebdomadal periods, as, each performs service *weekly.*

Week'wam, *n.* See WIGWAM

Weel, *n.* [A-S *wæl*. See WELL] A whirlpool [*Obs*]

Weel, } *n.* [Prov. Eng. *weel*, *weal*, a wicker bas-
Weel'y, } ket to catch eels, allied to *willow*, because made of willow twigs Cf. Lat. *qualus*, *qualum*, a wicker basket] A kind of twiggen trap or snare for fish. [*Obs*] *Carew*

Ween, *v. i* [A-S *wênan*, *wænan*, Goth. *venjan*, O Sax. *wânjan*, O. Fries. *wena*, L Ger & D. *wânen*, O H Ger *wânjan*, *wânôn*, M H. Ger. *wânen*, N H Ger *wähnen*, Icel. *vâna*, *vona*, *vânta*, Sw *vänta*, Dan *vente*, A-S. *wên*, *wêna*, hope, expectation, opinion, Goth *vêns*, O Sax. *wan*, O. Fries *wen*, I *wain*, O H Ger. *wân*, N. H Ger. *wähn*, Icel *vân*, *von*] To think, to imagine, to fancy. [*Obs or poet.*] *Spenser. Milton*

For well I *ween*,
Never before in the bowers of light
Had the form of an earthly fay been seen *J R Drake*
Though never a dream the roses sent
Of science or love's compliment,
I *ween* they smelt as sweet *Browning*

Weep, *v i* [*imp & p p* WEPT, *p pr & vb n* WEEPING] [A S *wêpan*, O Fries *wepa*, O Sax *wôpan*, *wôpian*, Goth *vopjan*, Icel *ôpa*, O H Ger *wuofan*, *wuofjan*, M. H. Ger. *wâfen*, *wuofen*, *wuofen*. Cf WHOOP]

1 To express sorrow, grief, or anguish, by one cry, or by other manifest signs, in modern use, to show grief or other passions by shedding tears, to shed tears, to cry

And they all *wept* sore, and fell on Paul's neck, and kissed him *Acts* xx

Phocion was rarely seen to *weep* or to laugh *Mitford*

2 To lament, to complain *Num* xi 1

3 To flow in drops, to run in drops "The blood *weeps* from my heart" *Shak*

4 To drop water, to drip, to be soaked or very wet

5 To hang the branches, as if in sorrow, to be pendent, to droop, as, a *weeping* willow

Weep, *v t* 1 To lament, to bewail, to bemoan

We, wandering, go
Through dreary wastes, and *weep* each other's woe *Pope*

2 To shed or pour forth, as tears, to shed drop by drop, as if tears, as, to *weep* tears of joy "Groves whose rich trees *wept* odorous gums and balm" *Milton*

Tears, such as angels *weep*, burst forth *Milton*

Weep'er, *n.* 1. One who weeps, one who sheds tears

2 A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat or dress

The solicitude he showed about his *weepers* was very touching Many a time I have sewed them on while he stood by till the work was finished *Mrs Gordon*

3 (*Zool*) A species of monkey, of the sapajou group, *Cebus apella*

Weep'ful, *a* Full of weeping or lamentation grieving [*Obs*] *Wycliffe*

Weep'ing, *n* Lamentation with tears

Weep'ing ly, *adv* In a weeping manner

Weep'ing-rīpe, *a* Ripe or ready for weeping [*Obs*] *Shak*

Weep'ing-rŏck, *n* A porous rock, from which water gradually issues

Weep'ing-spring, *n* A spring that slowly discharges water

Weep'ing-wil'lōw, *n* (*Bot*) A species of willow whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction *Salix Babylonica*

Weer'ish, *a* [See WIARISH] Insipid, weak, washy, surly [*Obs*] *Ainsworth*

Wee'gel, *n* See WIAREL

Weet, *v i* [*imp* WOT] [A-S & O Sax *witan*, Goth *vitan*, O Fries *wita*, *wita*, L Ger & D *weten*, Icel *vita*, Sw *veta*, Dan *vide*, O H Ger *wizan*, *wizzan*, M H Ger *wizzen*, N H Ger *wissen*, allied to Skr *vid*, to know, Lat *videre*, Gr *fidein* Cf WIT and WOT] To know, to wit [*Obs*] *Tyndale Spenser*

Weet'ing-ly, *adv* With knowledge, knowingly [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Weet'less, *a* Unknowing [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Wee'ver, *n* [Also written *weaver-fish*] [Fr *vive*, *vivere*, *vivelle*, N Lat *viverinus*, *viri petri pisces*] (*Ichth*) A kind of fish belonging to the perch family, and of the genus *Trachinus*, of which about

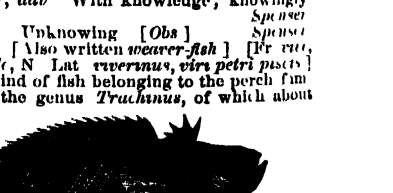
Lesser Weever, or Sting-fish

four species are well known They inflict wounds with the spines of their first dorsal fin, which are much dreaded Their flesh is esteemed

Wee'vil (wē'vl), *n* [A S *wifel*, *wibil*, L Ger & O D *wevel*, O H Ger *wbil*, *wibel*, Prov Ger *wiebel*, *wibel*, *wibbel*, Lith *wabalus*, allied to A S *wefan*, O H Ger *weban*, to weave] (*Entom*) A small insect of the beetle tribe, with a long, beaked head See CURCULIO

Wee'vĭled (wē'vld), *a* [Written also *weevilled*] Infested by weevils, as, *weeviled* grain.

Wee'vil-y, *a.* Having weevils. [Also *weevilly*]

Wee'zel, *n.* See WEASEL.

Wee'zel, *a.* Thin, sharp, as, a *weezel* face. [*Prov. Eng.*] See WEASEL. *Smart.*

Wĕft, *imp. & p. p.* of *wave* [*Obs.*] See WAVE.

Wĕft, *n.* [A-S. *wift, weft, wefta,* from *wefan,* to weave.]

1. The woof of cloth, the threads that cross the warp from selvage to selvage.

2. A web; a thing woven.

Wĕft, *n.* A thing waved, waived, or cast away, a waif. [*Obs.*] "At wild adventure, like a forlorn *weft*" *Spenser*

Wĕft'age, *n.* Texture. [*Obs.*] *Grew*

Wē'go-tism, *n.* Excessive use of the pronoun *we*, —called also *weism* [*Colloq. or cant.*]

Wēhr'-wolf, *n* The same as WERE-WOLF, q. v.

Weigh (wā), *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* WEIGHED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEIGHING] [A.-S. *wegan,* to bear, move, to weigh, D. & O. Ger. *wegen,* M. H. Ger. *wägen,* Icel. *vega,* Sw. *väga,* Dan. *veie,* allied to Lat. *vehere,* to carry, Skr. *vah,* A.-S. *wæg,* O. H. Ger. *wâga, wâgi,* N. H. Ger. *wage,* a balance.]

1. To bear up, to raise, to lift so that it hangs in the air, to swing up, as, to *weigh* anchor.

2. To examine by the balance, to ascertain the weight of, that is, the force with which a thing tends to the center of the earth, to determine the heaviness of, as, to *weigh* sugar, to *weigh* gold.

3. To be equivalent to in weight, to counterbalance, to have the heaviness of. "A body *weighing* divers ounces." *Boyle*

4. To pay, allot, or take by weight.

They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver. *Zech.* xi. 12.

5. To ponder in the mind, to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion, to balance, to estimate deliberately and maturely. "Without sufficiently *weighing* his expressions." *W. Scott*

Had no better *weighed*
The strength he was to cope with. *Milton*

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken. *Hooker*

Here in nice balance truth with gold she *weighs*. *Pope*

6. To consider as worthy of notice, to regard. "All that she so dear did *weigh*." *Spenser.* "I *weigh* not you." *Shak.*

To weigh down (*a*) To overbalance. (*b*) To oppress with weight, to overburden, to depress. "To *weigh* thy spirit *down*." *Milton*

Weigh (wā), *v. i.* 1. To have weight, to be heavy, as, to *weigh* lighter or heavier.

2. Hence, to be considered as important, to have weight in the intellectual balance.

This objection ought to *weigh* with those whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke*

3. To bear heavily, to press hard.

Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart. *Shak.*

4. To judge, to estimate. [*Rare.*]

Could not *weigh* of worthiness arright. *Spenser*

To weigh down, to sink by its own weight.

Weigh (wā), *n* A certain quantity estimated by weight, an English measure of weight, a way. See WAY.

Weigh'a-ble (wā'), *a* Capable of being weighed.

Weigh'age (wā'ej), *n* A duty or toll paid for weighing merchandise. *Bouvier*

Weigh'-bŏard (wā'-), *n* (*Mining*) Clay intersecting a vein. *Weale*

Weigh'-brĭdge (wā'), *n* A weighing machine, on which carts and their loads are driven to be weighed, platform scales.

Weighed (wād), *p. a* Experienced. [*Obs. and rare.*] "A young man not *weighed* in state affairs." *Bacon*

Weigh'er (wā'er) *n* 1. One who weighs.

2. An officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities.

Weigh'-house (wā'), *n., pl.* WEIGH'-HOUSES. A building at or within which the weight of things is ascertained by suitable apparatus. *Simmonds*

Weigh'ing-cāge (wā'ing), *n* A cage in which small living animals may be conveniently weighed.

Weigh'ing-house (wā'-), *n., pl.* WEIGH'ING-HOUSES. A weigh-house. See WEIGH-HOUSE.

Weigh'-lŏck (wā'-), *n* A lock, as on a canal, at which boats are weighed and their tonnage is settled.

Weigh'ing-ma-çhine' (wā'ing ma sheen'), *n* Any large machine or apparatus for weighing, especially, platform scales, arranged for weighing heavy bodies, as wagons, with their loads, and the like.

Weight (wāt), *n* [A.-S. *wiht, gewiht,* L. Ger. *wicht, wigt,* Icel. & Sw. *vigt,* Dan. *vægt,* M. H. Ger. *gewiht,* N. H. Ger. *gewicht.* See WEIGH.]

1. The quality of being heavy, that property of bodies by which they tend toward the center of the earth, gravity.

☞ *Weight* differs from *gravity* in being the effect of gravity, or the downward pressure of a body under the influence of gravity, hence, it constitutes a measure of the force of gravity, and being the resultant of all the forces exerted by gravity upon the different particles of the body, it is proportional to the quantity of matter in the body.

2. Quantity of heaviness, comparative tendency to the center of the earth, that which any thing weighs; quantity of matter as estimated by the balance, or expressed numerically with reference to some standard unit; as, a mass of stone having the *weight* of five hundred pounds.

3. Hence, pressure, burden, importance, power, influence, efficacy, consequence, moment, impressiveness, as, the *weight* of care or business, a consideration of vast *weight.* "The *weight* of this sad time." *Shak.*

For the public all this *weight* he bears. *Milton*

4. A scale or graduated standard of heaviness, a mode of estimating weight, as, troy *weight,* apothecaries' *weight.*

5. A ponderous mass, something heavy.

A man leaps better with *weights* in his hands. *Bacon*

6. A definite mass of iron, lead, brass, or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies, as, an ounce *weight.*

7. (*Mech.*) The resistance against which a machine acts, as opposed to the power which moves it, in the simple mechanical powers, usually a heavy body to be set in motion or held in equilibrium by the power, as in the lever, pulley, and the like.

8. (*Med.*) A sensation of heaviness or pressure over the whole body, or over a part of it. *Dunglison*

Weight of observations (*Astron. & Physics*) a number expressing the most probable relative value of each observation in determining the result of a series of observations of the same kind.

Syn.—Ponderousness, gravity, heaviness, pressure, burden, load, importance, power, influence, efficacy, consequence, moment, impressiveness.

Weight (wīt), *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* WEIGHTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEIGHTING] To load with a weight or weights, to load down, to make heavy, to attach weights to, as, to *weight* a horse or jockey in a race, to *weight* a whip handle. "The arrows of satire, feathered with wit, *weighted* with sense." *Coleridge*

Wĭght'i-ly (wīt'-), *adv* 1. In a weighty manner, heavily, ponderously.

2. With force or impressiveness, with moral power.

Wĭght'i-ness (wīt'), *n* 1. State or quality of being weighty, ponderousness, gravity, heaviness.

2. Solidity, force, impressiveness, power of convincing, importance, as, the *weightiness* of an argument.

Wĭght'less (wāt'les), *a* Having no weight, imponderable, light.

Wĭght'y (wīt'ȳ), *a* [*compar.* WEIGHTIER, *superl.* WEIGHTIEST] 1. Having weight, heavy, ponderous, as, a *weighty* body.

2. Hence, important, forcible, momentous, adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince. "*Weighty* reasons." *Shak.*

Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Scott*

3. Rigorous, severe. [*Rare.*] "Our *weightier* judgment." *Shak.*

Syn.—Heavy, ponderous, burdensome, momentous, forcible, momentous, efficacious.

Wĭir, *n* [See WEAR.] 1. A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, and the like.

2. A fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for taking fish, a wear. [See WEAR.]

Wĭird, *n* [A.-S. *wyrd,* fate, fortune, one of the Fates, O. Sax. *wurth,* O. H. Ger. *wurt, wurt,* Icel. *urdhr.*]

1. A spell or charm. *W. Scott*

2. Fate, destiny, also, a prediction. *W. Scott*

Wĕird, *a* 1. Skilled in witchcraft.

The *weird* sisters hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land. *Shak.*

2. Relating to, or partaking of, witchcraft, caused by, or suggesting, magical influence, tainted with sorcery, supernatural, unearthly, wild, as, a *weird* appearance, look, sound, and the like.

Myself too had *weird* seizures. *Tennyson*

Weird sisters, the Fates. [*Scot.*] *G. Douglas*

Wĕird, *v. t.* To foretell the fate of, to predict, to destine to. [*Scot.*] *Jamieson*

Wē'ism, *n* The same as WEGOTISM, q. v.

Weiss'ite (19), *n* [From Prof. *Weiss,* of Berlin.] (*Min.*) A blue or green variety of iolite, occurring in small masses in chlorite slate. *Dana*

Weive, *v. t* To waive. See WAIVE. [*Obs.*] *Gower*

Wĕl'a-wāy, *interj* [A.-S. *wâ lâ, wâlâ, wâ, lâ, wâ, wâlawâ, wi lâ wei,* oh! O if! well a day, alas, from *wâ,* woe, and *lâ,* O, oh, lo, behold. Cf. WELLADAY.] Alas! [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Wĕlch, *a* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Wales, Welsh. [*Rare.*] See WELSH.

Wĕlch'man, *n., pl.* WĔLCH'MEN (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Wales, a Welshman.

Wĕl'cŏme (wĕl'kum), *a* [A.-S. *wilcuma,* a welcome guest, *wilcume,* inter., *wilcumian,* to welcome, from *wil,* as a prefix, for *wel,* well, and *cuman,* to come, *cuma,* a comer, Ger. *willkommen, bewillkommnen.* O. Fr. *wilcome, welcumer.*]

1. Received with gladness, admitted willingly to the house, entertainment, and company, as, a *welcome* guest.

2. Producing gladness in its reception, grateful, pleasing, as, a *welcome* present, *welcome* news. "O, *welcome* hour!" *Milton.*

3. Free to have or enjoy gratuitously; as, you are *welcome* to the use of my library.

☞ *Welcome* is used elliptically for *you are welcome.* "*Welcome,* great monarch, to your own." *Dryden.*

To bid welcome, to receive with professions of kindness.

Welcome-to-our-house, a certain plant. *Ainsworth.*

Wĕl'cŏme, *n.* 1. Salutation of a new comer. "*Welcome* ever smiles." *Shak.*

2. Kind reception of a guest or new comer, as, we entered the house and found a ready *welcome.*

Truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too. *South.*

Wĕl'cŏme (wĕl'kum), *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* WELCOMED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WELCOMING.] [Sax. *wilcuman*] To salute with kindness, as a new comer to receive and entertain hospitably and cheerfully.

Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And *welcome* thee, and wish thee long. *Milton*

Wĕl'cŏme-ly, *adv* In a welcome manner.

Wĕl'cŏme-ness, *n* The state or quality of being welcome, gratefulness, agreeableness, kind reception.

Wĕl'cŏm-er, *n* One who welcomes, one who salutes or receives kindly a new comer.

Wĕld, *n* [Scot. *wald,* Prov. Ger. *naude, weide,* N. H. Ger. *waid,* Dan. & Sw. *vaid,* D. *woude, weede,* Fr. *gaude,* It. *guado, guadarella,* Sp. *gualda,* Pg. *gualda, gauda.*]

1. (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Reseda* (*R. luteola*), growing in England and various European countries, dyer's weed, woad,—used by dyers to give a yellow color. [Written also *woad, would, wold,* and *woald.*]

2. The color or coloring matter extracted from *Reseda luteola.*

Wĕld, *v. t* To wield. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Wĕld, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* WELDED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WELDING] [Ger. & D. *wellen,* Sw. *välla.* Cf. WIELD.] To press or beat into intimate and permanent union, as two pieces of iron when heated almost to fusion. *Tre*

☞ Very few of the metals besides iron, are capable of being welded, but tortoise shell possesses this useful property.

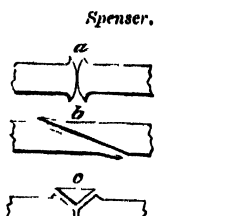

Modes of Welding.
a, butt-weld, or jump weld. *b,* scarf-weld. *c,* V-weld.

Wĕld, *n* The state of being welded, the joint made by welding.

Wĕld'a-ble, *a* Capable of being welded.

Wĕld'er, *n* One who welds, or unites by welding.

Wĕld'er, *n* One who welds, or wields, a manager, an actual occupant. [*Obs.*] *Swift.*

Wĕld'ing-hĕat, *n* The heat necessary for welding iron bars.

Wĕ'lew, *v. t* To wilt or wither. [*Obs.*] *Wycliffe*

Wĕl'fâre, *n* [From *well* and *fare,* to go, to be in any state, good or bad, to proceed, to happen, D. *welvaart,* Dan. *velfærd,* Sw. *välfärd,* Ger. *wohlfahrt.*] Well doing or well being in any respect, the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life, prosperity, happiness, exemption from any evil or calamity. "To study for the people's *welfare*." *Shak.*

Syn.—Well-being, prosperity, happiness.

Wĕlk, *v. i* [*imp. & p. p.* WELKED (wĕlkt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* WELKING] [D. & N. H. Ger. *welken,* O. H. Ger. *welkên,* from *welk, welc,* N. H. Ger. *welk,* A.-S. *hwâc,* lean. Cf. also A.-S. *hwâlan,* to putrefy.] To decline, to fade, to decay, to fall. [*Obs.*]

Ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in west. *Spenser*

The church that before by insensible degrees *welked* and impaired, now with large steps went down hill decaying. *Milton.*

Wĕlk, *v. t* 1. To contract, to shorten.

Now sad winter *welked* hath the day. *Spenser.*

2. To cause to wither by exposure to the sun, to wilt, to wither, also, to soak, to bent severely. [*Provincial.*] *Halliwell*

Wĕlk, *v. t* (See WHELK.) To mark with protuberances or ridges. [*Obs. or rare.*] "Horns *welked* and waved, like the enridged sea." *Shak.*

Wĕlk, *n* (*Conch.*) A whelk. See WHELK.

Wĕl'kin, *n* [A.-S. *wolcen, welcn,* cloud, air, sky, heaven, O. Sax. *wolcan,* O. Frics. *wolken, ulken,* O. H. Ger. *wolchan,* M. H. Ger. *wolken,* N. H. Ger. *wolke,* L. Ger. *wulke,* Skr. *valâhaka,* a cloud.] The visible regions of the air, the vault of heaven, the sky. "The fair *welkin* fouly overcast." *Spenser.* "When storms the *welkin* rend." *Wordsworth.*

☞ *Welkin eye,* in Shakespeare, is interpreted by Johnson a blue eye, from *welkin,* the sky, by Todd, a rolling eye, from A.-S. *wealcan,* to roll, and by Entick, a languishing eye. See WELK.

Wĕll, *n* [A.-S. *well, wyll, weall, will, wella, wylla, wylle,* from *weallan,* to boil, O. Frics. *walle, walla,* D. *wel,* a spring or fountain, Icel. *vella,* boiling heat, fire, glow, Dan. *vælle,* spring, source, Ger. *welle,* a wave.]

1. An issue of water from the earth, a spring; a fountain.

Begin, then, sisters of the sacred well. *Milton*

2. Hence, a source. "Dan Chaucer, *well* of English undefiled." *Spenser.*

3. A pit or hole sunk into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, generally of a cylindrical form, and walled with stone or bricks to prevent the earth from caving in.

4. (*Naut.*) (*a*) An inclosure in the middle of a ship's hold, around the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck, to preserve them from damage (*b*) An apartment in the middle of the hold of a fishing vessel, made tight at the sides, but having holes perforated in the bottom to let in fresh water for the preservation of fish while they are transported to market (*c*) A vertical passage in the stern into which an auxiliary screw-propeller may be drawn up out of water

5 (*Mil*) A hole or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries

6 (*Arch*) A well hole See WELL-HOLE

7 The lower part of a furnace, into which the metal falls

Artesian well See ARTESIAN

Wĕll, *v t* [*imp & p p* WELLED, *p pr & vb n* WELLING] [A-S *weallan, wyllan, wellan* O Sax *wallan,* O Frics *walla,* Icel *vella* See WALLOP] To issue forth, as water from the earth, to flow, to spring

From his two springs in Gojam's sunny realm,
Pure *welling* out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant streams *Thomson*

Wĕll, *v t* To pour forth, as from a well

Wĕll, *a* [*compar* and *superl* wanting, the deficiency being supplied by *better* and *best,* from another root] [See *infra*]

1 Good in condition or circumstances, desirable, either in a natural or moral sense, fortunate convenient, advantageous, happy, as, it is *well* for us that we are so far removed from the rest of the world

It was *well* with us in Egypt *Num* xi 18

2 Being in health, sound in body, not ailing, diseased, or sick, as, a *well* man, the patient has recovered, and is perfectly *well*

Is your father *well,* the old man of whom ye spake? *Gen* xliii 27
Your friends are *well* *Shak*

3 Being in favor, favored, fortunate

He followed the fortunes of that family, and was *well* with Henry the Fourth *Dryden*

4 (*Marine Insurance*) Safe, as, a ship warranted *well* at a certain day and place

Wĕll, *adv* [O Eng *wele, wela, wel,* Goth *vasla,* O Sax, O Frics, & D *wel,* Icel & Dan *vel,* Sw *väl,* L Ger *wel, wol,* O D *wale,* O H Ger *welo, wola, wala,* M H Ger *wole, wol, wal,* N H Ger *wol, wohl*]

1 In a good or proper manner, justly, rightly, not ill or wickedly

If thou doest not *well* sin lieth at the door *Gen* iv 7

2 Suitably to one's condition, to the occasion, or to a proposed end or use, suitably, abundantly, fully, adequately, thoroughly

Lot beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was *well* watered every where *Gen* xiii 10
We are *well* able to overcome it *Num* xiii 30
She looketh *well* to the ways of her household *Prov* xxxi 27
Servant of God *well* done, *well* hast thou fought
The better fight *Milton*

3 In such manner as is desirable, so as one could wish, favorably, advantageously, conveniently

Know
In measure what the mind can *well* contain *Milton*
All the world speaks *well* of you *Pope.*

4 Considerably, not a little, far

Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well* stricken in age *Gen* xviii 11

☞ *Well* is sometimes used elliptically for *it is well* and as an expression of satisfaction with what has been said or done, and sometimes it expresses a concession or is merely expletive, as, *well,* the work is done, *well,* let us go, *well, well,* be it so

☞ *Well* is prefixed to many words, especially to adjectives and participles, forming a kind of loose compound with them, expressing what is right, fit, laudable, or not defective and usually of very obvious signification, as *well-affected, well-designed, well-directed, well-formed, well-meant, well-minded, well-ordered well-seasoned, well-tasted* Many words of this class whose meaning is obvious, or whose use is only occasional, are omitted here

As well as, and also, not less than, one as much as the other, as, a sickness long *as well as* severe, London is the largest city in England, *as well as* the capital — *Well enough,* well or good in a moderate degree, so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration — *Well off,* in good condition, especially, in good condition as to property or any advantages, thriving, prosperous — *Well to do,* well off, prosperous, — used also adjectively — *Well to live,* in easy circumstances, well off *Forby*

Wĕll'a-dāy, *interj.* [Corrupted from *welaway. Johnson*] Alas! welaway!

Wĕll'-bē'ing, *n* Welfare, happiness, prosperity, as, virtue is essential to the *well-being* of men or of society

Wĕll'-bōat, *n.* A fishing boat with a well to keep fish in, in order to bring them alive to market

Wĕll'-bōr'er, *n.* One who digs or bores for water, one who makes wells. *Simmonds*

Wĕll'-bŏrn, *a.* Born of a noble or respectable family, not of mean birth.

Wĕll'-brĕd, *a.* Educated to polished manners, polite, cultivated, refined.

I am as *well-bred* as the earl's granddaughter. *Thackeray*

Wĕll'-dō'er, *n.* One who does well; one who does good to another, a benefactor

Wĕll'-dō'ing, *n.* A doing well, performance of duties.

Wĕll'-drāin, *n.* 1. A drain or vent for water, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land

2 A drain conducting to a well or pit

Wĕll'-drāin, *v t* [*imp & p p* WELL DRAINED, *p pr & vb n.* WELL DRAINING] To drain, as land, by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery

Wĕll'fāre, *n* Welfare [*Obs*] See WELFARE

Wĕll'-fā'vored, *a.* Handsome, well formed, beautiful, pleasing to the eye

Rachel was beautiful and *well-favored Gen* xxix 17

Wĕll'-hĕad, *n* A source, spring, or fountain

Wĕll'-hōle, *n* 1 (*Arch*) The open space in the middle of a staircase, beyond the ends of the stairs, — called also *well,* and sometimes limited to the open space in the middle of a winding staircase, or to the opening in the middle of a staircase built round a hollow newel

2 A cavity which receives a counterbalancing weight in certain mechanical contrivances, and also for other purposes *Buchanan*

Wĕll'-in fōrmed', *a* Correctly informed, provided with information, well furnished with authentic knowledge, intelligent

Wĭl'ling-tongs, *n pl* A kind of long boots for men *Simmonds*

Wĕll'-in-tĕn'tioned, *a* Having upright intentions or honorable purposes "Dutchmen who had sold themselves to France, as the *well-intentioned* party" *Macaulay*

Wĕll'-knōwn (-nōn), *a* Fully known, generally known or acknowledged

Wĕll'-mān'nered, *a* [From *well* and *manner*] Polite, well bred, complaisant *Dryden*

Wĕll'-mēan'er, *n* [From *well* and *mean*] One whose intention is good *Dryden*

Wĕll'-mēan'ing, *a* Having a good intention

Wĕll'-mēant, *a* Rightly intended, kind, friendly

Wĕll'-mĭnd'ed, *a* Well disposed, having a good mind

Wĕll'-mŏr'al-ized, *a* Regulated or characterized by good morals *Milner*

Wĕll'-nāt'ūred, *a* Good natured, kind *Dryden*

Wĕll'-nigh (-nī), *adv* Almost, nearly

Wĕll'-plīght'ed (-plīt'ed), *a* Well folded [*Obs*] "Her *well-plighted* frock" *Spenser*

Wĕll'-rĕad, *a* Of extensive reading, deeply versed, — followed by the preposition *in*

Wĕll'-rōom, *n* 1 A room where a well or spring is situated, especially, one built over a mineral spring, &c *Simmonds*

2 (*Naut*) A depression in the bottom of a boat, &c, into which water may run, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop

Wĕll'-seen, *a* Having seen many things or places, hence, accomplished, experienced [*Obs*] *B & Fl*

Wĕll'-sĕt, *a* Having good symmetry of parts

Wĕll'-sĭnk'er, *n* One who sinks or digs wells

Wĕll'-sĭnk'ing, *n* The art or process of sinking or digging a well or wells

Wĕll'-spĕd, *a* Having good success

Wĕll'-spōk'en (spōk'n), *a* [From *well* and *speak*]

1 Speaking well, speaking with fitness or grace, or speaking kindly

2 Spoken with propriety, as, *well spoken* words

Wĕll'-spring, *n* A fountain, a spring, a source of continual supply

Understanding is a *well-spring* of life unto him that hath it, but the instruction of fools is folly *Prov* xvi 22

Wĕll'-stāir'cāse, *n* (*Arch*) A winding stair way inclosed within walls, a stairway with a well-hole

Wĕll'-sweep, *n* A long pole balanced upon a high post and used in drawing water by means of a bucket from a well, a sweep See SWEEP

Wĕll'-wā'ter, *n* The water that flows into a well from subterraneous springs, water drawn from a well

Wĕll'-wĭll'er, *n* [From *well* and *will*] One who wishes well or means kindly [*Rare*] "A *well willer* of yours" *Brydges*

Wĕll'-wĭsh, *n* A wish of happiness *Addison*

Wĕll'-wĭsh'er, *n* One who wishes another well, a person benevolently or friendlily inclined.

Wĕlsh, *a.* [A-S *willsc, willisc, wiltisc, welisc, wealliisc, wealhisc,* from *wealh,* a stranger, foreigner, not of Saxon origin, a Welshman, a Celt, Gael, O H Ger *walah,* M H Ger *walch,* N H Ger. *wale,* O H Ger. *walahisc,* M H Ger. *welhisch, welsch, willisch,* N H Ger. *willisch* or *welsch,* Celtic, Welsh, Italian, French, foreign, strange, not from A-S. *wealhan,* to wander, but formed from Lat. *Gallus,* a Gaul.] (*Geog.*) Belonging or relating to Wales, or its inhabitants. [Rarely written also *Welch*]

Welsh flannel, the finest kind of flannel, made from the fleeces of the flocks of the Welsh mountains, and chie manufactured by hand *Simmonds — Welsh glaive, Welsh hook,* a weapon of war used in former times by t Welsh, commonly regarded as a kind of pole-ax. *Cra Fairholt — Welsh groin* (*Arch*), a groin formed by t intersection of two cylindrical vaults, one of which lower than the other *Gwilt — Welsh mortgage* (*O E Law*), a species of mortgage, being a conveyance of estate, redeemable at any time, on payment of the pri cipal, with an understanding that the profits in the m time shall be received by the mortgagee without accou in satisfaction of interest *Burrill — Welsh mutton,* choice and delicate kind of mutton obtained from a sm breed of sheep in Wales *Simmonds — Welsh onio* (*Bot*), a plant resembling the onion, indigenous in Sib ria, *Allium fistulosum,* — said to have been introduc from Germany, and supposed to have derived its na from the German term *Welsch,* foreign *Eng Cy London — Welsh parsley,* hemp, or halters made fr hemp [*Obs and burlesque*] *Beau & Fl — Welsh ra bit* [Properly *Welsh rare-bit*] Cheese melted into mass, and usually spread over slices of toasted bread *Welsh wig,* a worsted cap *Simmonds*

Wĕlsh, *n sing* or *pl* 1. (*sing*) The language Wales, or of the Welsh

2 (*pl*) (*Geog*) The natives or inhabitants Wales.

☞ The *Welsh* call themselves *Cymry,* in the plur and a Welshman *Cymro,* and their country *Cymru* which the adjective is *Cymreeg,* and the name of the language *Cymraeg* They are a branch of the Celtic fa ily, and a relic of the aboriginal population of Britain driven into mountains by the Anglo-Saxon invader

Wĕlsh'man, *n* , *pl* WĔLSH'MEN (*Geog.*) A or inhabitant of Wales, one of the Welsh.

Wĕl'sŏme, *a* Prosperous, well [*Obs*]

Wĕl'sŏme-ly, *adv* In a welsome manner, perously, well [*Obs*]

Wĕlt, *n* [Scot *welt,* A-S *weltan,* to roll, or mo probably from W *gwald,* a hem, a welt, *gwaldu,* welt or to hem, from *gwal,* a fence or wall, *gwalan* to inclose] That which, being folded or broug round, serves to guard, strengthen, or adorn som thing, as, (*a*) A small cord covered with clo and sewed on a seam or border to strengthen it, edge of cloth folded on itself, usually over a cor and sewed down (*b.*) A hem, border, or fring [*Obs or rare*] (*c*) A narrow strip of leath around a shoe, between the upper leather and sol (*d*) (*Steam-boilers*) A batten riveted over the sea between two plates.

Welt joint, a joint made with a welt, in distinction fro one made by overlapping the plates

Wĕlt, *v t* [*imp & p p* WELTED, *p pr & vb n* WELTING] To furnish with a welt, to sew a welt o

Wĭlt, *v t* To welter or wither, to wilt [*Rare*]

Wĕl'ter, *v i* [*imp & p p* WELTERED, *p pr vb n* WELTERING] [L Ger *weltern, wolter* A S *weltan, wiltan,* to roll, to welter, Dan *valt valtre, vralte,* Sw *vältra, välta,* Icel *velta,* O H Ger *walzan,* M H Ger *walzen,* N H Ger *wälz* Goth *valtjan, valvjan*]

1 To roll, as the body of an animal, to wallow to tumble about, especially in any thing foul or d filthy "The priests at the altar . . . *weltering* i their blood" *Landor*

When we *welter* in pleasures and idleness, then we eat an drink with drunkards *Latimer*

He must not float upon his watery bier
Unwept, and *welter* to the parching wind,
Without the meed of some melodious tear *Milton*

2 To rise and fall, as waves, to tumble over, a billows "The *weltering* waves" *Milton* "Wav that, hardly *weltering,* die away" *Wordsworth* "Through this blindly *weltering* sea" *Trench*

Wĭl'ter, *v t* To wither, to wilt [*Rare*] "We *tered* hearts and blighted memories" *I Taylor*

Wĕl'ter, *n* That in which one welters or wallows filth, mire, slough "The foul *welter* of our sc called religious or other controversies" *Carlyle*

Wĭm, *n* [A-S *wam, wom, wlm, wem*] A spot a scar [*Obs*] *Brerewood*

Wĭm, *v t.* [A S *wemman, gewemman*] To corrupt to vitiate [*Obs*]

Wĭm, *n* [Cf WOMB] The abdomen, the uterus the womb. [*Rare*] *Dunglison*

Wĕm'less, *a* Without a wem or blemish, spot less, unspotted [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Wĕn, *n.* [A S *wenn,* D *wen,* L. Ger *wenne* (*Med*) A circumscribed, indolent tumor, without inflammation or change of color of the skin, — sometimes applied also to an encysted tumor, an to bronchocele *Dunglison*

Wĕnch (66), *n* [O Eng *wenche* Cf A S *wenc* maid, a daughter, *wencel,* a pupil, orphan, *wincl winclu,* children, offspring]

1. A young woman, a girl, a maiden. [*Obs*]

That they may send again.
My most sweet *wench,* and gifts to boot *Chaucer*

2 A low, vicious, coarse young woman, a drab a strumpet.

It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a discourse upo *wenches* *Spectator*

3 A black woman, a colored female servant, negress. [*U. S*]

Wĕnch, *v i.* [*imp & p p.* WENCHED (wĕnchd), *p pr & vb. n.* WENCHING.] To frequent the compan of wenches, or women of ill fame.

Wĕnch'er, *n.* One who wenches, a lewd man

Wĕnch'less, *a.* Without a wench. *Shak.*

Wĕnd, *v. i.* [A-S. *wendan*, to turn, to go, O. Sax. *wendian*, O. Fries. *wenda*, Icel *venda*, Sw. *vända*, Dan. *vende*, Goth. *vandjan*, D. & Ger. *wenden*, to turn.]

1. To go; to pass; to betake one's self.

To Athens shall the lovers *wend*. *Shak.*

2 To turn round. [*Obs.*]

Wĕnd, *v. t.* To direct, to betake, — used chiefly reflexively, or in the phrase to *wend one's way*.

Wend thee to Branksome home on foot *W. Scott*

Wĕnd, *n.* (*O. Law*) A large extent of ground, a perambulation, a circuit [*Obs.*] *Burrill.*

Wĕn'mel, *n.* A weanel. See WEANEL [*Obs.*]

Wĕn'nish, } *a.* [From *wen*.] Having the nature of
Wĕn'ny, } a wen, resembling a wen

Wĕnt, *imp.* of *wend*, — now used as the preterit of *go*, but in origin having no connection with it.

Wĕnt, *n.* 1. Turn, direction, bent. [*Obs. and rare.*]

He knew the diverse *went* of mortal ways *Spenser*

2. Course, way, journey [*Obs.*]

But here my weary team, nigh spent,
Shall breathe itself after so long a *went* *Spenser*

Wĕn'tle-trăp, *n.* [Ger *wendeltreppe*, winding staircase.] A mollusk of the genus *Scalaria*, especially *S. pretiosa*, having a spiral shell.

Wentle-trap (*Scalaria pretiosa*)

Wĕpt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *weep*

Wĕre (wēr, 57), *imp. ind. pl.* & *imp. subj. sing.* & *pl* of *be* [A-S *were*, *wæron*, N. H Ger *war*, *waret*, *waren*, *mdj. wâret*, *wären*, O H Ger *was*, *wâra*, *was*, *wârumes*, *wârut*, *wârun*, *subj. wâri*, *wâris*, &c., M H Ger. *was*, *waere*, *was*, *wæren*, *wâret*, *wâren*, *subj waere*, &c., Icel *vera*, Sw *vara*, Dan. *være*, to be See WAS] It is united with *be* to supply its want of tenses, as *went* is with *go* See BE.

Wĕre, *n.* A dam See WEAR [*Obs.*] *Sidney*

Wĕre, *n* [A S *wer* See *supra*] A fine for slaying a man, the price or value of a man's life [*Obs.*]

Every man was valued at a certain sum, which was called his *were* *Bosworth*

Wĕre'gĭld, *n.* [A-S *wergild*, from *wer*, a man, the estimated value of a man, a fine for slaying a man, and *gild*, *gyld*, *geld*, money, payment of money, O H Ger. *wergeli*, N H Ger *wehrgeld* Cf A-S. *leódgeld*, a common fine, Icel *mannvold*, a fine for homicide] (*O Eng Law*) The price of a man's head, a compensation paid for a man killed, partly to the king for the loss of a subject, partly to the lord of the vassal, and partly to the next of kin It was paid by the murderer *Blackstone*

Wĕre'-wŏlf, *n* [A-S *werwulf*, from *wer*, a man, and *wulf*, a wolf, N H Ger *wahrwolf*, *währwolf*, *wehrwolf*, M H Ger *werwolf*, L Ger *waarwulf*, L Lat *gerulphus*, O Fr *garoul*, *garou*, N Fr *loup-garou*] Man-wolf, a person fabulously regarded as capable of becoming a wolf at pleasure

Wer-nē'ri-an (89), *a* Of, pertaining to, or according to the system of Werner, the German mineralogist and geologist, who arranged minerals in classes, &c, according to their external characters, and advocated the theory that the strata of the earth's crust were formed by depositions from water.

Wĕr'ner-ĭte (89), *n.* [From *Werner*, the German mineralogist, who died in 1817 See *supra*] (*Min*) The common grayish or white variety of scapolite

Wĕrst, *n.* A certain Russian measure of length, a verst See VERST

Wĕrt The second person singular of *were*, used as the subjunctive imperfect tense of *be* See WERE.

Wĕ'sand, }
Wĕ'sill, } *n.* See WEASAND [*Obs.*]

Wĕs'ley an, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Wesley or Wesleyanism.

Wĕs'ley-an, *n* (*Eccl*) One who adopts the principles of Wesleyanism, a Methodist

Wĕs'ley an-ism, *n* (*Eccl*) The system of doctrines and church polity inculcated by John Wesley, the founder of the sect of Methodists, Methodism.

Wĕst, *n.* [A-S & D *west*, Icel *vestr*, Sw *vest*, *vester*, *vestan*, Dan. *vest*, *vesten*, O H Ger. *west*, *westan*, N. H Ger. *west*, *westen*, whence Fr. *ouest*, O. Fr *west*]

1. The direction or quarter of the heavens where the sun sets, that one of the cardinal points which is midway between north and south, and on the left side of a person facing north, the point, direction, or region, opposed to east.

2. A country situated in a region toward the sunsetting, with respect to another, that country, or part of a country, which is situated to the west of another.

Wĕst, *a.* 1 Situated toward the west, or in the direction of the setting sun, relating to the west.

This shall be your *west* border. *Num.* xxxiv 6

2. Coming or moving from the west, or western region, as, a *west* wind.

West end, the fashionable part of London, commencing from the east, at Charing-cross — *West India tea* (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Capraria* (*C biflora*), the leaves of which are sometimes used, in the Antilles, as a substitute for tea *Simmonds*

Wĕst, *adv.* [A-S *west.*] To the western region, at the westward, more westward, as, Ireland lies *west* of England.

Wĕst, *v. i* 1. To pass to the west, to set, as the sun [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

2. To turn or move toward the west, to veer from the north or south toward the west.

Wĕst'er-ing, *a.* Passing to the west.

Toward heaven's descent had sloped his *westering* wheel *Milton*

The glow of autumn's *westering* day *Whittier*

Wĕst'er-ly, *a* 1 Being toward the west, situated in the western region, as, the *westerly* parts of England

2 Moving from the westward, as, a *westerly* wind

Wĕst'er ly, *adv* Tending, going, or moving, toward the west, as, a man traveling *westerly*.

Wĕst'ern, *a* [A S *western*]

1 Situated in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west, being in that quarter where the sun sets, as, the *western* shore of France, the *western* ocean

2 Moving toward the west, as, the ship makes a *western* course

3 Proceeding from the west, as, a *western* breeze. [*Rare*]

Western Empire (*Hist*), the western portion of the Roman empire, when divided, by the will of Theodosius the Great, between his sons Honorius and Arcadius, A D 395

Wĕst'ern er, *n* A native or inhabitant of the west

Wĕst'ing, *n* 1 Space or distance westward, distance toward the west, as, the *westing* and southing of a ship

2 (*Naut & Surv*) The distance, reckoned toward the west, between the two meridians passing through the extremities of a course, or portion of a ship's path, the departure of a course which lies to the west of north *Math Dict*

Wĕst'ling, *n* One who lives in the west, one who inhabits a western country, a westerner [*Rare*]

Wĕst'ward, *adv* [A S *westweard*, from *west* and *weard*, toward] Toward the west, as, to ride or sail *westward*. "Some star that's *westward* from the pole" *Shak*

Wĕst'ward ly, *adv* In a direction toward the west, as, to pass *westwardly*

Wĕst'y, *a* Dizzy giddy [*Pro Eng*] *Halliwell*

Wĕt, *a* [*compar* WETTER, *superl* WETTEST] [A S *wæt*, *wæht*, O Fries *wet*, *wet*, *weth*, Icel *vâtr*, *vôtr*, Sw *våt*, Dan *vaad*, allied to Goth *vato*, Icel & Sw *vatn*, water]

1 Containing water, full of moisture, as, *wet* land, or a *wet* cloth, or having water or other liquid upon the surface, as, a *wet* table "*Wet* cheeks" *Shak*

2 Very damp, rainy, as, *wet* weather, a *wet* season "*Wet* October's torrent flood" *Milton*

Syn. — Nasty, humid, damp, moist See NASTY

Wĕt, *n* [A S *wæt*, *wæta*, *wata*, Icel & Sw *vâta*, Dan *vaade*]

1 Water or wetness, moisture or humidity in considerable degree

Now the sun with more effectual beams,
Had cheered the face of earth, and dried the *wet*
From drooping plant *Milton*

2 Rainy weather, foggy or misty weather

Wĕt, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WET (rarely WETTED), *p pr* & *vb n* WETTING] [A S *wætan*, *gewætan*, Icel & Sw *våta*, Dan *vaade*] To fill or moisten with water or other liquid, to sprinkle or humectate, to cause to have water or other fluid adherent to the surface, to dip or soak in liquor, as, to *wet* a sponge, to *wet* the hands, to *wet* cloth.

Ye mists and exhalations that now rise
Whether to deck with clouds the uncolored sky,
Or *wet* the thirsty earth with falling showers *Milton*

To wet one's whistle, to take a drink, to drink [*Colloq.*]

Let us drink t' other cup to *wet our whistles*, and to sing away all sad thoughts *Walton*

Ah! it is long since this bottle of old wine was brought into contact with the mellow breath of night, you may depend and rare, good stuff it is to *wet a bugler's whistle* with *Dickens*

Wĕt'-dŏck, *n.* A dock where the water is shut in and kept at a given level See DOCK.

Wĕth'er, *n.* [A S *wædher*, O Sax *uthar*, Icel *vedhr*, Sw. *vädder*, Dan *vidder*, D *weder*, O H Ger *widar*, *widhar*, M H Ger *wider*, N H. Ger. *widder*, Goth. *vithrus*] A castrated ram

Wĕt'ness, *n* 1 The state of being wet, moisture, humidity, as, the *wetness* of land, the *wetness* of a cloth.

2 A watery or moist state of the atmosphere, a state of being rainy, foggy, or misty, as, the *wetness* of weather or the season.

☞ *Wetness* implies more water or liquid than *humidness* or *moisture*

Wĕt'-nûrse, *n* A nurse who suckles a child, especially the child of another woman, — opposed to *dry-nurse*

Wĕt'-shŏd, *a.* Having the feet wet with the shoes or boots on.

Wĕt'tish, *a.* Somewhat wet, moist, humid [*Rare*]

Wē'vil, *n.* The same as WEEVIL, q. v.

Wĕx, *v. i.* or *t.* To grow, to WAX. See WAX. [*Obs.*]

Wey (wā), *n.* [A S. *wâg*, *wæg*, weight See WEIGH.] A certain measure of weight [*Eng.*]

☞ A *wey* is 6½ tods of 28 pounds of wool, a load or 5 quarters of wheat, 40 bushels of salt, each weighing 56 pounds, 32 cloves of cheese, each weighing 7 pounds, 48 bushels of oats and barley, and from 2 to 3 cwt of butter *Simmonds*

Wē'zand, *n.* The same as WEASAND, q v [*Obs.*]

Whăck (hwăk), *v. t* [From *thwack*, q v] To strike, to beat, to give a heavy or resounding blow to, to thrash [*Colloq or vulgar*]

Whăck, *v i* To strike any thing with a smart blow.

To whack away, to continue striking heavy blows, as, to *whack away* at a log [*Colloq or vulgar*]

Whăck, *n* A smart, resounding blow.

Whăck'er, *n* Any thing very large, a great lie, a whopper [*Colloq and vulgar*] *Halliwell.*

Whăck'ing, *a* Very large [*Prov Eng Colloq. and vulgar, U S*] *Halliwell*

Whāle (hwal), *n* [A-S *hwal*, Icel *hvalr*, Dan. & Sw *hval*, *hvalfisk*, D *walvisch*, O H Ger *wal*, N. H Ger *wallfisch*, allied to Gr *φαλη*, *φαλαινα*, Lat. *balæna*] (*Zool*) An animal inhabiting the ocean, of the class of *Mammals*, tribe of *Mutilates*, and family of *Cetacea*

☞ The Greenland *whale*, or right *whale*, is of the genus *Balæna* (*B mysticetus*) When fully grown, it is from fifty to sixty-five or seventy feet in length, and from thirty to forty feet in its greatest circumference The whale furnishes oil, whalebone, &c A single whale sometimes yields twenty tons of pure oil, which is obtained from the thick layer of fat or blubber, lying sometimes several feet in thickness under the skin The fin-backed whale, called also *razor back* or *great northern rorqual*, is of the genus *Balænoptera* (*B antiquorum*), and is probably the longest animal in creation, sometimes exceeding one hundred feet in length The spermaceti whale, or cachelot has a large, almost triangular, cavity in the right side of the nose, adapted for secreting and containing actively fluid, which, after death, concretes into a granulated substance of a yellowish color, called *spermaceti* *Baird*

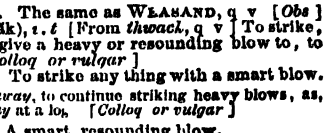

Greenland Whale (*Balæna mysticetus*)

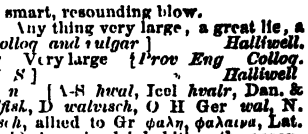

Spermaceti Whale (*Physeter* [or *Catodon*] *macrocephalus*)

Whāle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WHALED, *p pr.* & *vb n.* WHALING] [Cf WALE] To lash with stripes, to wale, to thrash [*Prov Eng Colloq and vulgar, U S*] *Bartlett Halliwell.*

Whāle'-bŏat, *n* (*Naut*) A long, narrow boat, sharp at both ends, used by whalemen

Whāle'bōne, *n* A firm, elastic substance resembling bone, taken from the upper jaw of the right whale, used as a stiffening in stays, fans, screens, and for various other purposes, baleen

☞ The whalebone occurs in long, thin plates, arranged transversely in rows and fringed at the edges with thread like processes There are about three hundred of these plates in the mouth of a full-grown animal, varying from ten to fifteen feet in length Their use is to retain the mollusks, medusa and other small fry which constitute the food of the whale The whalebone is chiefly obtained from the *Balæna mysticetus* or Greenland whale and *B australis* or Southern whale It is prepared for manufacture by being softened by boiling, and dyed black

Whāle'-fin, *n* (*Com*) Whalebone *Simmonds.*

Whāle'-fish'er y, *n* The fishery or occupation of taking whales

Whāle'man, *n*, *pl* WHALE'MEN. A man employed in the whale fishery

Whāl'er, *n* A ship or a person employed in the whale fishery

Whāl'er, *n* One who whales or beats, a big, strong fellow, hence, any thing of great or unusual size [*Colloq and vulgar, U S*] *Bartlett.*

Whāle'-shŏd, *n* The spermaceti or matter from the head of the whale, — so called by Dutch and English whalers *Simmonds.*

Whāl'ing, *a* Connected with, or pertaining to, the pursuit of whales, as, a *whaling* voyage

Whall (hwawl), *n.* (*Med*) A light color of the iris in horses, wall-eye [Written also *whaul*]

Whall'y, *a* Having the iris of light color, — said of horses "*Whally* eyes" *Spenser.*

Whāme (hwām), *n.* [Cf Ger *brême*, *breme*, *viehbreme*] (*Entom*) A species of fly of the genus *Tabanus*, the burrel fly or gad-fly

Whăm'mel, *v. t* [See WHEMMEL] To turn over, to whemmel [*Prov Eng*]

Whăng (hwăng), *n* [A S. *thwang* See THONG.] A leather thong [*Obs. or Prov Eng.*] *Grose*

Whăng, *v t.* To beat [*Obs or Prov. Eng.*] *Grose*

Whăn gee', }
Whăn-ghee', } *n.* See WANGHEE

Whap (hwŏp), *v. t.* [See *infra.*] To throw one's self quickly, or by an abrupt motion; to turn suddenly, as, she *whapped* down on the floor, the fish *whapped* over. [Written also *whop.*] *Bartlett.*

☞ The word is used adverbially in the north of England, as in the U. S., when any thing vanishes, or is gone suddenly, as, *whap* went the cigar out of my mouth

Whap (hwŏp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHAPPED (hwŏpt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHAPPING.] [See *infra.*] To beat or strike.

Whap, *n.* [A-S. *hweop*, a whip, *hweopian*, to whip, scourge. Cf. WHOP, WHIP, AWHAPP, and WAPED.] A blow, or quick, smart stroke. *Jamieson. Wright.*

Whap'per (hwŏp'per), *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. WHOPPER.] Something uncommonly large of the kind, — applied especially to a bold lie. [*Scot. Colloq. and vulgar, Eng. and U. S.*]

Whap'ping, *a.* Very large, monstrous, extraordinary, as, a *whapping* story. [*Colloq. and low.*]

Wharf (hwôrf), *n.*; *pl.* WHARFS, or WHARVES. [A.-S. *hwearf*, *hweorf*, *hwarf*, *hweorfa*, from *hweorfan*, to turn, Icel. *hverfa*, *hverfi*, Sw. *hwarf*, O. Fries. & L. Ger. *warf*, *warp*, D. *werf*, M. H. Ger. *warf*, N. H. Ger. *werft*, Dan. *torft*.] A perpendicular bank or mound of timber or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, or the like, or extending some distance into the water, for the convenience of lading and unlading ships and other vessels.

Commerce pushes its *wharfs* into the sea. *Bancroft.*
Out upon the *wharves* they came,
Knight and burgher, lord and dame. *Tennyson.*

☞ The plural of this word is generally written *wharves* in the U. S., and *wharfs* in England; but many recent English writers use *wharves*.

Wharf, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHARFED (hwôrft), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHARFING.]
1. To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone, to furnish with a wharf or wharves.
2. To place upon a wharf, to bring to a wharf.

Wharf'age, *n.* 1. The fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf for loading or unloading goods.
2. A wharf, or wharves in general; wharfing.

Wharf'-boat, *n.* A kind of boat moored at the side of a river, &c., and used for a wharf, in places where the height of the water is so variable that a fixed wharf would be useless. [*U. S.*] *Bartlett.*

Wharf'ing, *n.* Wharfs in general.

Wharf'in-ger, *n.* [From *wharfing.*] A man who has the care of a wharf, or the proprietor of a wharf.

Wharl, *n.* Inability to pronounce the letter *r*, and the sound produced by trying to do so. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*]

They have all a strange, uncouth *wharling* in their speech. *Fuller.*

Wharp, *n.* A kind of fine sand from the banks of the Trent, used as a polishing powder. [*Eng.*]

What (hwŏt), *pron.* [A.-S. *hwæt*, O. Sax. *hwat*, O. Fries. *hwet*, Icel., Sw., & Dan. *hvad*, D. & L. Ger. *wat*, O. H. Ger. *hwaz*, *waz*, N. H. Ger. *was*, Goth. *hva*, allied to Lat. *quid*. See WHO.]
1. An interrogative pronoun, employed in asking questions as to things, inanimate objects, or creatures other than man, corresponding thus to *who*, which is used for persons, as, *what* is this? *what* did you say? *what* poem is this?

What is man, that thou art mindful of him? *Is.* viii. 4.
What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him! *Matt.* viii. 27.

☞ It is used both substantively and adjectively.

2. Hence, used as an exclamatory word, meaning *how remarkable*, or *how great*, as, *what* folly! *what* eloquence! *what* heroic courage! — sometimes prefixed to adjectives in an adverbial sense, as nearly equivalent to *how*, as, *what* happy children! — also used independently, and meaning generally, *how strange a thing!*

What a piece of work is man! *Shak.*
What partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden.*
What! could ye not watch with me one hour? *Matt.* xxvi. 40.

3. A compound relative, equivalent, substantively, to *that which* adjectively, to *the ... which*, the sort or kind of ... *which*, and, rarely, to *the ... on* or *at which*; used also in a corresponding adverbial sense, as, we know *what* strong hands and *what* brave hearts they have. "To restrain *what* power either the devil or any earthly enemy hath to work us woe." *Milton.* "*What* time the morn mysterious visions brings." *Pope.*

See *what* natures accompany *what* colors. *Bacon.*

4. Whatever, whatsoever, what thing soever, — used indefinitely.

Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or *what* it was. *Bacon.*

5. In part, partly, — with a following preposition, especially *with*, and with repetition.

The year before he had so used the matter that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty small castles. *Knolles.*

☞ In such phrases as *I tell you what*, *what* anticipates the following statement, being elliptical for *what I think*, *what it is*, *how it is*, and the like. "I tell thee *what*, corporal I could tear her." *Shak.* Here *what* relates to the last clause. "I could tear her" this is *what* I tell you.

☞ *What not* is often used at the close of an enumeration of several particulars or articles, it being an abbreviated clause, the verb of which, being either the same as that of the principal clause or a general word, as *say*, *mention*, *enumerate*, and the like, is omitted. "Some dead pupp-, or log, or *what not*." *C. Kingsley.* "Battles, tournaments, hunts, and *what not*." *De Quincey.* Hence, the words are often used in a general sense with the force of a substantive, equivalent to *any thing you please*, *a miscellany*, *a variety*, and the like. From this arises the name *what-not*, applied to an *étagère* as being a piece of furniture intended for receiving miscellaneous articles of use or ornament.

What, ho! an exclamation of calling. — *What if*, what will it matter if, what will happen or be the result if. — *What though*, even granting that, allowing that, supposing it true that.

What (hwŏt), *n.* Something, thing, stuff. [*Obs.*]

And gave him for to feed,
Such homely *what* as serves the simple clown. *Spenser.*

What (hwŏt), *interrog. adv.* Why? for what purpose? [*Obs. and rare.*]

But *what* do I stand reckoning upon advantages and gains lost by the misrule and turbulency of the prelates? *What* do I pick up so thriftily their scatterings and diminishings of the meaner subject? *Milton.*

What-ĕv'er, *pron.* Any thing soever which, the thing or things of any kind being this or that, of one nature or another, one thing or another, any thing that may be, all that the whole that, all particulars that. "*Whatever* Earth, all bearing mother, yields." *Milton.*

At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton.*

What'-nŏt, *n.* [See Note under WHAT.] A kind of stand or piece of household furniture, having shelves for books, ornaments, and the like; an *étagère*.

What'so, *indef. pron.* Whatsoever, whatever, any thing that. [*Obs.*]

Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*

What'so-ĕv'er, *a.* Whatever. "In *whatsoever* shape to lurk." *Milton.*

Whaul, *n.* The same as WHARL, q. v.

Whăl (hwel), *n.* [A.-S. *hwelc*, putrefaction, *hwelan*, to putrefy. Cf. WEAL and WALE.]
1. A pustule. [*Obs.*] *Wiseman.*
2. A mark raised by a stroke; a weal, a wale.

Whăl, *n.* [Corrupted from the ancient Cornish word *huel.*] (*Mining.*) A mine. *Weale.*

Whăt (hwet), *n.* [A.-S. *hwæte*, allied to *hwit*, white, O. Sax. *hwête*, Icel. *hveiti*, Sw. *hvete*, Dan. *hvede*, Goth. *hwaiti*, *hwaitei*, D. *weit*, *weyte*, L. Ger. *weten*, *witen*, O. H. Ger. *hwaz*, *hwaza*, *wizzi*, M. H. Ger. *weize*, N. H. Ger. *weizen*, *waizen*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Triticum*, and the seed of the plant, which furnishes a white flour for bread, and, next to rice, is the grain most generally used by the human race.

Common Wheat (*Triticum vulgare*)

☞ Of this grain the varieties are numerous as red wheat, white wheat, bald wheat, bearded wheat, winter wheat, summer wheat and the like. The species from which most of the grain used for food is derived, is *T. vulgare*, of which there are two varieties, *T. æstivum* or summer wheat, and *T. hibernum* or winter wheat.

Whăt'-bird, *n.* A bird that feeds on wheat.

Whăt'-ĕar, *n.* 1. An ear of wheat.
2 (Syn. of §1 b) (*Ornith.*) A small bird, common in Europe, and found in Greenland, *Saxicola œnanthe*, fallow chat, or fallow finch. See FALLOW FINCH.

Wheat-ear (*Saxicola œnanthe*)

Whēat'en (hwēt'n), *a.* [A.-S. *hwæten*.]
1. Made of wheat, as, a *wheaten* bread.
2. Made of, or adorned with, wheat. [*Obs.*]

Whēat'-fly, *n.* (*Entom.*) One of several insects injurious to wheat, including the Hessian fly, wheat-moth, and others, — applied especially to a small insect of the genus *Cecidomyia* (*C. tritici*).

Whēat'-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) A grassy plant of the genus *Triticum* (*T. caninum*), growing in the northern parts of the United States. *Gray.*

Whēat'-mŏth, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect whose grubs devour the grains of wheat, chiefly after it is harvested, grain-moth.

☞ The name is chiefly applied to two lepidopterous insects, the moths of which are also called *corn-moths*, and the larves *corn-worms*, namely (*a*) An insect of the genus *Tinea* (*T. granella*), the larve of which, a soft, naked caterpillar, of a cylindrical shape, and four or five tenths of an inch in length, is very injurious to harvested or stored grain, gnawing the kernels, and fastening them together in lumps or balls by means of webs. (*b*) An insect of the genus *Butalis* (or *Anacampsis*) (*B.* or *A. cerealella*), the larve of which, a minute caterpillar, no thicker than a hair, and but two tenths of an inch long, is very destructive to stored grain, burrowing in the tender portion of the kernels, and devouring the mealy substance within the hull. It is also called *Angoumois moth* from *Angoumois* in France, where its ravages have caused great losses. *Harris.*

Whēat'-plūm, *n.* A sort of plum.

Whee'dle (hwē'dl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHEEDLED (hwē'dld), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHEEDLING.] [Cf. A.-S. *wédlian*, to be poor, to beg, O. H. Ger. *wadalôn*, to wander, and N. H. Ger. *wedeln*, to wag with the tail, as a dog, O. H. Ger. *wadal*, a fan.]
1. To entice by soft words, to cajole; to flatter. "The unlucky art of *wheedling* fools." *Dryden.*
2. To gain or get away by flattery.

Whee'dle, *v. i.* To flatter, to coax.

Wheel (hweel), *n.* [A.-S. *hweol*, *hweohl*, *hweogol*, *hweogul*, *hwéowol*, O. Sw. *hiughl*, Dan. & Sw. *hiul*, Icel. *hiol*, D. *wiel*, L. Ger. *weel*, *wêl*, Icel. *hvel*, wheel, Dan. *hvel*, *hvïl*, the axle of a spinning wheel, allied to Goth. *valvan*, to roll.]
1. A circular frame turning on an axis, a rotating disk, whether solid, or composed of an outer rim, spokes, or radii, and an interior hub in which is inserted the axis, — used in machinery for supporting and conveying vehicles, and like purposes, as, the *wheel* of a wagon, of a locomotive, of a mill, of a watch, and the like.

The gasping charioteer beneath the *wheel*
Of his own car. *Dryden.*

2. Any instrument having a similar form to that described above, or chiefly consisting of a wheel, as, (*a*) A spinning-wheel. See SPINNING-WHEEL. (*b*) An instrument for torturing criminals, formerly, but now no longer, used.

His examination is like that made by the rack and the *wheel*. *Addison.*

☞ This mode of torture is said to have been first employed in Germany, in the fourteenth century. The criminal was laid on a cart-wheel with his legs and arms extended and his limbs in that posture were fractured with an iron bar. In France, where its use was restricted to the most atrocious crimes, the criminal was first laid on a frame of wood in the form of a St. Andrew's cross with grooves cut transversely in it above and below the knees and elbows and the executioner struck eight blows with an iron bar, so as to break the limbs in those places, sometimes finishing by two or three blows on the chest or stomach, which usually put an end to the life of the criminal and were hence called *coups-de-grace* — blows of mercy. The criminal was then unbound, and laid on a small wheel, with his face upward, and his arms and legs doubled under him there to expire, if he had survived the previous treatment. *Brande.*

(*c*) (*Naut.*) A circular frame having handles on the periphery, and an axle on which are wound the tiller ropes, which connect with the rudder for steering a ship. (*d*) (*Pottery.*) A round, wooden disk revolving horizontally at the top of a vertical shaft or spindle, on which the clay is shaped by the hand of the potter. "Then I went down to the potter's house, and he wrought a work on the *wheels*." *Jer.* xviii. 3. (*e*) (*Pyrotechny.*) A fire work which revolves, while burning, on an axis, by the re-action of the escaping gases. (*f*) (*Poet.*) The burden or refrain of a song.

Wheel (*c*)

☞ "This meaning has a low degree of authority, but is supposed from the context in the few cases where the word is found." *Nares.*

You must sing Down-a-down, an' you call him a-down-a. O, how the *wheel* becomes it! *Shak.*

3. A rolling or revolving body, any thing of a circular form, a disk, an orb. *Milton.*
4. A turn or revolution, rotation, compass.

According to the common vicissitude and *wheel* of things, the proud and insolent, after long trampling on others, come at length to be trampled on themselves. *South.*
He throws his flight in many an airy *wheel*. *Milton.*

Aristotle's wheel (*Math.*), a celebrated problem respecting the motion of a wheel about its axis; — so called because first noticed by Aristotle. — *Measuring-wheel*, a wheel used in measuring distances; a perambulator. — *Wheel and axle* (*Mech.*), one of the elementary machines or mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel fixed to an axle, and used for raising great weights, &c., by applying the power to the circumference of the wheel, and attaching the weight, by a rope or chain, to that of the axle, — called also *axis in peritrochio*, and *perpetual lever*. — the principle of equilibrium involved being the same as in the lever, while its action is continuous. See AXIS.

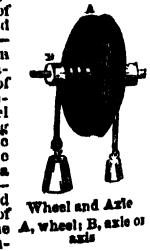
Wheel and Axle
A, wheel; B, axle or axis

Wheel, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHEELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHEELING.]

1. To convey on wheels, as, to *wheel* a load of hay or wood.

2. To put into a rotatory motion, to cause to turn or revolve, to cause to gyrate, to make or perform in a circle. "In many a whistling circle *wheels* her flight." *Wordsworth.*

Now Heaven, in all her glory, shone, and rolled
Her motions, as the great first Maker's hand
First *wheeled* her course *Milton*

Wheel, *v. i.* 1. To turn on an axis, or as on an axis, to revolve, to move about, to rotate

The moon . always shows the same face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center *Bentley*

2. To change direction as if revolving upon an axis or pivot, to turn, as, a body of troops *wheels* to the right or left

Being able to advance no further, they are in a fair way to *wheel* about to the other extreme *South*

3. To go round in a circuit, to fetch a compass

Then *wheeling* down the steep of heaven he flies *Pope*

4. To roll forward.

Thunder mixed with hail,
Hail mixed with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky,
And *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls *Milton*

Wheel'-ăn'i-mal, } *n* (*Zool*) One of a
Wheel'-ăn'i măl'cule, } class of animalcules, with arms for taking their prey resembling wheels, a rotifer

Wheel'-ba-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* A barometer having its scale on a circular dial, the index of which is moved by a thread passing over a pulley on its axis from an iron float, which rests on the mercury in an open, vertical branch of the siphon-shaped tube

Wheel'bär rōw, *n.* A light frame with a box for conveying articles, having two handles and one wheel, and rolled by a single person.

Wheel'-bōat, *n* A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or railways

Wheel'-căr'riage, *n.* A carriage moved on wheels.

Wheeled (hweeld), *p. a.* Having wheels, — used chiefly in composition, as, a four *wheeled* carriage.

Wheel'er, *n* 1 One who wheels or turns

2. A maker of wheels, a wheelwright [*Obs*]

3 A wheel horse See WHEEL-HORSE

4 A worker on sewed muslin [*Eng*] *Simmonds*

Wheel'-hôrse, *n* One of the hindmost horses in a carriage, or those nearest to the wheels, as opposed to the leaders, or forward horses, — called also *wheeler*

Wheel'-house, *n* (*Naut*) (*a*) A small house or shelter on deck, which contains the steering-wheel (*b*) The paddle box of steam vessels

Wheel'ing, *n* 1 The act of conveying on wheels

2 Adaptation to wheel carriages, convenience for passing on wheels, as, it is good *wheeling*, or bad *wheeling*, according to the state of the roads

3 A turning, or circular movement

Wheel'-lŏck (109), *n* A kind of lock formerly used in some kinds of fire-arms, having a wheel which revolved against a flint fixed in the lock, thus communicating fire to the priming

Wheel'-ōre, *n* (*Min*) An opaque mineral of a steel gray or black color, and metallic luster, consisting chiefly of sulphur, antimony, lead, and copper *Dana*

Wheel'-rāçe, *n.* The place in which a water-wheel is fixed.

Wheel'-rōpe, *n.* (*Naut*) A rope which connects the steering wheel and the rudder

Wheel'-shāped (hweel'shāpt), *a.*

1. Shaped like a wheel

2 (*Bot*) Expanding into a flat border at top, with scarcely any tube, as, a *wheel shaped* corol

Wheel'-swarf, *n* A clayey cement or putty made from the dust obtained from the abrasion of grind stones, and used, in furnaces for making steel, to cover the layers of iron and charcoal [*Pron. Eng*]

Wheel'-work (-wûrk), *n* A combination of wheels, and their connection in a machine

Wheel'-wōrn, *a* Worn by the action of wheels

Wheel'wright (hweel'rīt), *n* A man whose occupation it is to make wheels and wheel-carriages, as carts and wagons

Wheel'y, *a* Circular, suitable to rotation [*Obs*]

Wheeze (hweez), *v. i* [*imp & p. p.* WHEEZED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHEEZING] [A-S *hwesan*, Icel *hvæsa*, *vîsa*, Sw *hvässa*, Dan *hvæse*, to hiss, whiz, *hars*, hoarse, rough] To breathe hard, and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma "*Wheezing* lungs" *Shak.*

Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*)

Wheez'y, *a.* Breathing with difficulty and with a sound, wheezing.

Whĕlk (hwĕlk), *n* [A-S *hwylca*, varix, *hylca*, *healca*, a bend]

1. A wrinkle, an inequality on the surface, a protuberance; a pustule

2. A stripe or mark, a streak; a wale.

3. [Cf WHILK and WILK.] (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk (the *Buccinum undatum*) having a univalvular, spiral, and gibbous shell, with an oval aperture ending in a short canal or gutter. Whelks are much used for food in England.

Whelked (hwĕlkt), *p. a.* Having whelks or ridges, welked. See WELK.

Whĕlk'y (hwĕlk'y), *a.* Having whelks, ridges, or protuberances, hence, streaked; striated. "*Whelky* pearls." *Spenser*

Whĕlm (hwĕlm), *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* WHELMED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHELMING] [Cf A S *for-welman*, to overwhelm, to suffocate, *hwelfan*, *hwylfan*, *dwyl fan*, to overwhelm, cover over, Icel *hvelfa*, to over turn]

1 To cover with water or other fluid, to cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides, to overwhelm. "The *whelming* billow and the faithless oar" *Gay*

She is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all *Shak*

2. To cover completely, to immerse deeply, to overburden, as, to *whelm* one in sorrows

3 To throw over so as to cover [*Obs*] *Mortimer*

Whĕlp (hwĕlp), *n* [A S & O Sax *hwelp*, Icel *hvelpr*, Dan *hvalp*, Sw *valp*, D. *welp*, O. H Ger *hwelf*, *welf*]

1 The young of the canine species, and also of beasts of prey, a puppy, a cub, as, a bear robbed of her *whelps*, lions' *whelps*

2 A child, a youth, — jocosely or contemptuously so called

That awkward *whelp* with his money-bags would have made his entrance *Addison*

Whelps of a windlass, capstan or the like (*Naut*) short upright pieces of wood &c, placed round the barrel, to prevent it from being chafed

Whĕlp, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* WHELPED (hwĕlpt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHELPING] To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and some other beasts of prey

Whĕlp, *v. t* To bring forth, as cubs or young, to give birth to.

Unless she had *whelped* it herself, she could not have loved a thing better *B Jonson*

Did thy foul fancy *whelp* so foul a scheme? *Young*

Whĕm'mel, *v. t* To turn over or upside down, to overturn, to whummel [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Whĕn (hwĕn), *adv* [A S *hwenne*, *hwanne*, *huanne*, *hwonne*, O Sax *huan*, O Frics *hunne*, Goth *hun*, O H Ger *huanne*, *huenne*, M H Ger *wenne*, N H Ger *wann*, *wenn*, O D *wan*]

1 At what time, — used interrogatively

When shall these things be? *Mat* xxiv

2 At what time, at the time that, at or just after the moment that, — used relatively

Kings may
Take their advantage *when* and how they list *Daniel*

3 While, whereas, — used in the manner of a conjunction to introduce an adversative clause, and equivalent to *though at the same time*, as, "I chose to turn highwayman *when* he might have continued an honest man, he removed the tree *when* it was the best in the grounds

4 Which time, then, — elliptically and inaccurately used as a substantive

I was adopted heir by his consent;
Since *when* his oath is broke *Shak*

☞ *When* was formerly used as an exclamation of surprise or impatience, like *what!*

Come hither mend my ruff
Here *when!* thou art such a tedious lady! *J Webster*

When as, at the time that, when [*Obs*]

When as sacred light began to dawn *Milton*

Whĕn'as, *conj* Whereas, while, when [*Obs and rare*] "*Whenas*, if they would inquire into themselves, they would find no such matter" *Barrow*

Whĕnçe, *adv* [O Eng *whannes*, *whens*, with the termination of a genitive, A S *hwanu*, *hwonan*, *huanon*, *hwonan* Cf HENCE and THENCE]

1 From what place, hence, from what or which source, origin, antecedent, premise, and the like, how, — used interrogatively

Whence hath this man this wisdom? *Matt* xiii 54

Whence and what art thou? *Milton*

2 From what or which place, source, &c, the place, source, &c, from which, — used relatively "Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good descends" *Milton*

☞ All the words of this class *whence*, *where whither*, *whereabouts*, &c, are occasionally used as pronouns by a harsh construction "O how unlike the place from *whence* they fell!" *Milton*

Of whence, from what or which place, whence [*Obs*]

Whençe-ĕv'er, *relative adv* or *conj* The same as WHENCESOEVER, q v. [*Rare*]

Whĕnçe-fōrth', *adv* From, or forth from, what place, whence [*Obs*]

Whĕnçe'so ĕv'er, *relative adv* or *conj* From what place soever, from what cause or source soever "Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it." *Locke*

When-ĕv'er, *relative adv* or *conj* At whatever time "*Whenever* that shall be" *Milton*

Whĕn'so ĕv'er, *relative adv* or *conj* At what time soever, at whatever time, whenever.

Whêre (hwêr, 4), *adv* [A-S. *hwar*, *hwâr*, Goth, Icel, & Sw *hvar*, Dan. *hvor*, O Sax. *huar*, O Frics *hwer*, D *waar*, L Ger *wôr*, O H Ger *hwâr*, *wâre*, *wâ*, M H Ger *war*, *wâ*, N H. Ger. *wô*]

1. At what place; in what situation, position, or circumstances, — used interrogatively.

Adam, *where* art thou? *Gen.* iii 9.

2. At which place, at the place in which; — used relatively.

Where I thought the remnant of my age
Should have been cherished by her child-like duty. *Shak.*
She visited the place *where* first she was so happy *Sidney*

3 To what or which place, whither, — used interrogatively and relatively, as, *where* are you going? [*Recent*]

4 Whereas. [*Obs. and very rare*]

From this idleness
Diseases both in body and in mind,
Grow strong upon you, *where* a stirring nature,
With wholsome exercise, guards both from danger *Fletcher*

5 Whether [*Obs*]

Whêre, *n* Place, situation. [*Obs. an l rare*]

Finding the nymph asleep in secret *where* *Spenser.*

☞ *Where* is used in composition with a following preposition in the sense of *which* or *what* after the preposition, as, *wherewith*, *whereat*, &c

Syn. — See WHITHER

Whêre'a bout', } *adv* 1 About where, near what
Whêre'a-bouts', } or which place, — used interrogatively and relatively, as, *whereabouts* did you meet him?

☞ In this sense, the form *whereabouts* is more commonly used

2 Concerning which, about which. "The object *whereabout* they are conversant" *Hooker.*

☞ *Whereabout*, or *whereabouts*, is often used colloquially as a noun "A puzzling notice of thy *whereabout* *Wordsworth.*

Thou firm-set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones prate of my *whereabout* *Shak.*

Whêre ăs' (hwêr ăz'), *conj* 1 Considering that, it being the case that, since, — used to introduce a preamble

2 When in fact, while on the contrary, the case being in truth that, — implying opposition to something that precedes, or implying a recognition of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inferences or something consequent

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge *Sprat*

3 At which place, where [*Obs*]

At last they came *whereas* that lady bode. *Spenser.*

Whêre ăt', *adv* 1 At what, — used relatively

Wherat he was no less angry and ashamed than desirous to obey *Solinus* *Sidney*

2 At what, — used interrogatively, as, *whereat* are you offended?

Whêre-by', *adv.* 1 By which, — used relatively.

You take my life
When you do take the means *whereby* I live. *Shak*

2 By what, — used interrogatively.

Wherby shall I know this? *Luke* i 18

Whêre'fōre (Synop, § 130), *adv* [From *where* and *for*]

1. For which reason, — used relatively

Wherefore, by their fruits, ye shall know them *Matt* vii 20

2. For what reason, why, — used interrogatively.

Wherefore didst thou doubt? *Matt* xiv 31

Whêre-in', *adv* 1 In which, in which thing, time, respect, book, or the like, — used relatively

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent *South*

2 In what, — used interrogatively.

Yet ye say, *Wherein* have we wearied him? *Mal* ii 17.

Whêre in tō', *adv* 1 Into which, — used relatively

Where is the palace *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shak.*

2 Into what, — used interrogatively

Whêre'ness, *n* Ubiety, situation, position [*Obs. and rare*]

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing *Grew.*

Whêre ŏf' (hwêr-ŏv', *or* hwêr-ŏv'), *adv.*

1 Of which, — used relatively

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did consist *Davies*

2 Of what, — used indefinitely. "How this world, when and *whereof* created" *Milton.*

3 Of what, — used interrogatively. "*Whereof* was the house built?" *Johnson.*

Whêre-ŏn', *adv* 1 On which, — used relatively. "O fair foundations laid, *whereon* to build" *Milton.*

2 On what, — used interrogatively; as, *whereon* do we stand? [*Obs*]

Whêre-out', *adv.* Out of which [*Obs. and rare.*]

"The cleft *whereout* the lightning breaketh." *Holland.*

Whêre'so, *adv.* Wheresoever, [*Obs.*]

Whêre'so-ĕv'er, *adv* In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely, wherever, as, seize the thief, *wheresoever* he may be found

Whêre-through' (hwêr thrōō'), *adv.* Through which [*Rare*]

There is no weakness left in me *wherethrough* I may look back *W Scott.*

Whêre tq', *adv.* 1. To which, — used relatively.
Whereto we have already attained *Phil.* iii 16

2 To what, to what end, — used interrogatively.

Whêre'un-tq', *adv.* The same as WHERETO, q v. [*Obs.*]

Whêre'up-ŏn', *adv* Upon which, in consequence of which.
The townsmen mutinied and sent to Essex, *whereupon* he came thither *Clarendon*

Whêr ĕv'er, *adv* [From *where* and *ever*] At whatever place
He can not but love virtue *wherever* it is *Atterbury*

Whêre with', or **Whêre with'** (99), *adv*
1 With which, — used relatively
The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me *John* xvii 26

2 With what, — used interrogatively
Wherewith shall I save Israel? *Judg* vi 15

Whêre'with-al', *adv* [See WITHAL.] [From *where*, *with*, and *all*] The same as WHEREWITH
The builders of Babel, still with vain design
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build *Milton*

Whêre'with al', *n* The means wherewith to accomplish any purpose [*Colloq.*]

Whĕr'ret, *v. t* [From *whir*, q v.] [*Obs.*]
1. To hurry; to trouble, to toss

2 To give a box on the ear to, to strike or box, as the ear, as, to *wherret* a child

Whĕr'ret, *n* A box on the ear [*Obs.*] *B. & Fl.*

Whĕr'ry (hwĕr'rĭ), *n* [Allied to *ferry*, q v.]
1 (*Naut.*) A shallow, light boat, usually for a single person, built long and narrow, and sharp at both ends, for fast rowing or sailing, especially on tide rivers

☞ The term has also been applied to some decked vessels used in fishing, in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland *Mar. Dict.*

2 A liquor made from the pulp of crab apples after the verjuice is expressed, — sometimes called *crab wherry* [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Whĕt (hwĕt), *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHETTED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHETTING.] [A.S. *hwettan*, Icel. *hvetja*, *hvessa*, Sw. *vätja*, *hvassa*, Dan. *hvasse*, L. Ger. & D. *wetten*, O. H. Ger. *hwa-an*, *wezzen*, N. H. Ger. *wetzen*, from A.S. *hwæt*, O. Sax. *hwat*, Icel. *hvatr*, Goth. & Sw. *hvass*, Dan. *hvas*, O. H. Ger. *hwas*, sharp.]
1 To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge tool, to sharpen by attrition
The mower *whets* his scythe *Milton*

2 To make sharp, keen, or eager, to excite, to stimulate, as, to *whet* the appetite

3 To stir up to excite, to provoke, to make angry or acrimonious
Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar,
I have not slept *Shak.*

To whet on, or *whet forward*, to urge on or forward, to instigate *Shak.*

Whĕt, *n* 1 The act of sharpening by friction

2 Something that provokes or stimulates the appetite "Sips, drams, and *whets*" *Spectator*

Whĕth'er, *pron* [A.S. *hwædher*, O. Sax. *hwedhar*, *huethar*, *hueder*, O. Fries. *hweder*, *hoder*, *hor*, O. H. Ger. *hwedar*, *wedar*, M. & N. H. Ger. *weder*, L. Ger. *wedder*, *weer*, Goth. *hwathar*, Icel. *hvârr*, allied to Lat. *uter*, Gr. πότερος, πότερος, Skr. *Tatarus*, from *kas*, Goth. *hvas*, who] Which of two, which one of two, — used interrogatively and relatively [*Obs. or antiquated.*]
Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Matt.* xxi 31
One day, in doubt I cast for to compare
Whether in beauty's glory did exceed *Spenser*

Whĕth'er, *conj* Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, either conditional or objective, the other or others being connected by *or*, or by *or whether*; it also frequently introduces each one, except the last, of several alternatives sometimes, when the second of two objective alternatives is the simple negative of the first, the second is omitted, and *whether* stands singly, with no correlative
But *whether* thus these things, or *whether* not,
Whether the sun, predominant in heaven,
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid *Milton*

Whĕth'er-ing, *n.* The retention of the after birth in cows *Gardner*

Whĕt'-slāte, *n* (*Min.*) A variety of slate used for sharpening cutting instruments, novaculite, — called also *whetstone slate*, and *oil stone*

Whĕt'stōne (20), *n.* A stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction
Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor. *South*
The fool is the *whetstone* of the wits *Shak.*
To give the whetstone, to give a premium for extravagance in falsehood [*Obs.*]

Whĕt'ter, *n.* One who, or that which, whets or sharpens

Whew, *v. i* To whistle. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Whew, *n.* or *interj* A sound like that of a half-formed whistle, expressing astonishment, scorn, or dislike

Whew'ell ite (hū'el ĭt, 49), *n* (*Min.*) A brittle, crystalline mineral, consisting chiefly of oxalate of lime *Dana*

Whew'er, *n* [W. *chwiwell*, a widgeon, *chwiws*, widgeons, water-fowls.] The widgeon. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whey (hwā), *n.* [A-S. *hwæg*, D. *wei*, *hui*, Fries. *weye*, L. Ger. *wey*, *waje*, *wäke*, *wakke*, *wattke*, *waddik*, *wadeke*, M. H. Ger. *wezzech*. Cf. WHIG.] The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese. In this process, the thick part is called *curd*, and the thin part *whey*.

Whey'ey (hwā'ĭ), *a.* Partaking of whey, resembling whey *Bacon*

Whey'ish (hwā'ĭsh), *a* Having the qualities of whey resembling whey, wheyey *Philips*

Whey'ish-ness (hwā'ĭsh-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wheyey

Which, *pron* [O. Eng. *whilke*, *whuche*, *wuche*, A.S. *hwylc*, *hwylc*, *hwelc*, *hwylc*, *hwilc*, *hwelc*, O. Sax. *hwilic*, O. Fries. *hwelek*, *hwelk*, L. Ger. *welk*, D. *welke*, Icel. *hvârr*, O. H. Ger. *hwolih*, *hwelih*, M. H. Ger. *welch*, N. H. Ger. *welch*, Goth. *hvileiks*, *hvêleiks*, from *hvê*, dative of *hvas*, who, and *leiks*, like, equal, Dan. & Sw. *hvilken*, *hvilket*]
1 An interrogative pronoun, used both substantively and adjectively, to ask for an individual person or thing among several of a class, being more demonstrative than *who* or *what*, — in this use signifying *who*, or *what one* of a number, sort, kind, or the like, as, *which* man is it? *which* woman was it? *which* is the house?
Which of you convinceth me of sin? *John* viii 46.

2 A relative, used generally substantively, but sometimes adjectively, in all numbers and genders, and for all objects excepting persons, — formerly but not now, used for persons. "Our Father, *which* art in heaven" *Matt.* vi 9
God rested on the seventh day from all his work *which* he had made *Gen.* ii 2

3 A compound relative, standing for *that which*, *those which*, *the . . . which*, and the like, as, take *which* you will

☞ *The which* was formerly sometimes used for *which*
Do they not blaspheme that worthy name by *the which* they are called? *Jas.* ii 7

Which ĕv'er, } *pron* Whether one or the oth-
Which'so ĕv'er, } er, which, as, *whichever* road you take, it will conduct you to town

Whid'ah-finch, *n* (*Ornith.*) See WIDOW-BIRD

Whiff, *n* [Cf. W. *chwiff*, a whiff, a hiss, *chwiffian*, to whiff, hiss, *chwaf*, *chwiff*, a strong or quick gust, Icel. *vaefa*, to shake, whirl]
1 A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a quick puff or slight gust of air "Sessions his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes" *Pope*
With the *whiff* and wind of his full sword
The unnerved father falls *Shak.*

2 A glimpse, a hasty view [*Prov. Eng.*]

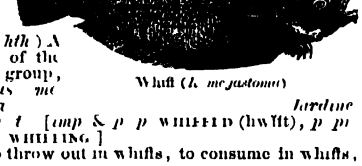
Whiff (*L. megastoma*)

3 (*Ichth.*) A flat fish of the turbot group, *Rhombus megastoma* *Jardine*

Whiff, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIFFED (hwĭft), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIFFING.]
1 To throw out in whiffs, to consume in whiffs, to puff

2 To carry or convey by a puff, to blow
Old Empedocles . . . who when he leaped into Ætna, having a dry, scar body and light, the smoke took him and *whiffed* him up into the moon *J. Jonson*

Whiff, *v. i* To emit whiffs, as of smoke, to puff, to smoke

Whiff'et, *n* A little whiff or puff, a whiff

Whiff'ing, *n* 1 The act of one who, or that which, whiffs

2 A mode of hand line fishing for pollack, mackerel, and the like *Simmonds*

Whiff'le (whĭf'fl), *v. i* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIFFLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIFFLING.] [A-S. *waflan*, *waflian*, to babble, to whiffle, D. *waffelen*, to waver, Icel. *vafla* to shake often] To waver or shake, as if moved by gusts of wind, to start, shift, and turn, to change from one opinion or course to another, to use evasions, to prevaricate, to be fickle and unsteady
A person of *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind can not keep close to a point of a controversy *Watts*

Whiff'le, *v. t.* To disperse with a puff, to scatter [*Obs.*] *More.*

Whiff'le, *n* A fife, or small fife [*Obs.*] *Doucc.*

Whiff'ler, *n.* 1. One who whiffs, or smokes tobacco *Hallwell.*

2 Hence, a trifling fellow.
Every *whiffler* in a laced coat who frequents the chocolate house shall talk of the constitution *Swift.*

Whiff'ler, *n* [A-S. *wæflere*]
1 One who whiffles, or frequently changes his opinion or course, one who uses shifts and evasions in argument

2 One who plays on a whiffle, or small fife [*Obs.*]

3. An officer who went before processions to clear the way
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare the way. *Sh*

☞ "*Whifflers*, or fifers, generally went first in a p
cession, from which circumstance the name was tra
ferred to other persons who succeeded to that office,
at length was given to those who went forward merel
clear the way for the procession". *Na*

4. A young freeman who marches at the head
his own guild or company on Lord Mayor's Day
London, — called also *bachelor whiffler*, so denc
inated, not as clearing the way, but as going first

Whiff'le tree, *n.* The bar to which the traces
carriage are fastened for draught; a whippletree

Whig (hwĭg), *n* [See WHEY.] Acidulated wh
sometimes mixed with buttermilk and sweet her
used as a cooling beverage [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*

Whig, *n* [From *whig*, whey, which the Scott
Covenanters used to drink, and hence a name giv
to them, or from *whiggam*, a term used in Sc
land in driving horses, *whiggamore*, one who dri
horses, contracted to *whig*. In 1648, a party of th
people marched to Edinburgh to oppose the ki
and the duke of Hamilton, and hence the name
whig was given to the party opposed to the cou
According to others, from the initial letters of "
hope in God," as a motto of the club from whi
the whig party took its rise.]
1 (*Eng. Hist.*) One of a political party whi
had its origin in England in the seventeenth centu
in the reign of Charles I. or II., when great conte
existed respecting the royal prerogatives and t
rights of the people. Those who supported t
king in his high claims were called *tories*, and t
advocates of popular rights were called *whigs*.
2 (*Am. Hist.*) (*a*) A friend and supporter of t
American Revolution and the war ensuing, — o
posed to *tory* and *royalist*.
Where, then, when tories scarce get clear,
Shall *whigs* and congresses appear? *McKinley*
(*b*) One of a political party in the United States fr
about 1829 to 1853, opposed in politics to the den
crats

Whig, *a* Pertaining to, or composed of, whigs, a
hering to the principles of the whigs

Whig'ga more, *n.* [See WHIG.] A Scotch Pre
byterian, — so called in contempt. *W. Sco*

Whig'gar chy, *n* [Eng. *whig*, and Gr. ἀρχ
government, dominion] Government by whig
[*Cant.*] *Sur*

Whig'ger-y, *n.* The principles of a whig

Whig'gish, *a* Pertaining to whigs, partaking
the principles of whigs

Whig'gish-ly, *adv* In a whiggish manner, aft
the manner of whigs

Whig'gism, *n.* The principles of a whig

Whig'ling, *n* A little or inferior whig, a whi
— so called in contempt *Spectato*

While (hwīl), *n* [A.S. *hwil*, O. Sax. *hwil*, *hwil*
O. Fries. *hwile*, *wîle*, M. H. & L. Ger. *wile*, D. *wyl*
weil, Icel. & Sw. *hvila*, Dan. *hvile*, Goth. *hveila*,
H. Ger. *huila*, *wila*, N. H. Ger. *weile*] Space
time, or continued duration, time, as, one *whi*
we thought him innocent.
Like some poor, nigh-related guest,
That may not rudely be dismissed,
Yet hath outstaid his welcome *while*,
And tells the jest without the smile *Coleridg*
Worth while, worth the time which it requires, wort
the time and pains, hence, worth the expense as it
not always *worth while* for a man to prosecute for sm
debts

While, *adv* 1 During the time that, as long as
at the same time that, as, *while* I write, you slee
Use your memory, and you will sensibly experience a gra
ual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it *Watt*

2 Hence, under which circumstances, in whic
case, though
While wits and Templars every sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise *Pop*

3. Until, till. [*Obs. and rare.*]
I may be conveyed into your chamber,
I'll lie under your bed *while* midnight *Beau. & Fl.*

While as, during or at the time that [*Obs.*]

While, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHILED, *p. pr.* & *vb.* WHILING.] [See *supra* and *infra*] To cause t
pass away without irksomeness or disgust, to spen
or pass, — usually followed by *away*.
Let us *while* away this life *Pop*

While, *v. i* [O. Fries. *hwila*, Icel. & Sw. *hvila*
Dan. *hvile*, O. H. Ger. *wilôn*, N. H. Ger. *weilen*
verweilen, D. *verwijlen*, Goth. *hveilan*, *gahveilan*
To loiter. [*Obs. or rare.*] *Spectator*

Whil'ēre, *adv.* [From *while* and *ere*] A little
while ago, recently, just now, erewhile. [*Obs.*]
He who, with all heaven's heraldry, *whilere*
Entered the world *Milton*

Whiles (hwīlz), *adv.* 1. While. *Fuller*
2. Meanwhile; meantime [*Rare*] "The goo
knight *whiles* humming to himself the lay of som
enamored troubadour" *W. Scott*

Whilk (hwĭlk), *n.* A kind of shell, or shell-fish,
whelk. See WHELK

Whil'om, *adv.* [A.S. *hwilum*, *hwilon*, formerl
properly dative pl. of *hwil*, O. H. Ger. *hwilom*, *w*
lon, *den wilon*, *in den wilon*, M. H. Ger. *wilen*, *w*
lont, *wilunt*, *wilent*, N. H. Ger. *weiland*] For
merly, once, of old. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Whilst, *adv.* [O. Eng. *whiles, whilst.*] The same as WHILE, q. v.

Whim, *n.* [Icel. *hvim,* a quick movement, *hvyma,* to move quickly, W. *chwim,* a brisk motion, *chwimiaw,* to move briskly.]

1 A sudden turn or start of the mind, a freak; a fancy; a capricious notion, a humor; as, every man has his *whims.*

All the superfluous *whims* relate *Swift*

2. (*Mining.*) A large capstan or windlass worked by horse-power, or steam power, for raising ore or water, &c, from mines, or for other purposes,—called also *whim-gin* and *whimsey.*

Syn.—Freak, caprice, whimsey, fancy—WHIM, FREAK. These words are here compared in respect to variable states of mind. A *freak* denotes some particular act which is hasty or fanciful, perhaps humorous or childish; a *whim* is dictated by caprice, and usually implies a state of mind more eccentric than childish. The young are apt to have their *freaks,* and the old to indulge themselves in *whims*

Where mirth's light *freaks* the unheeded hours beguile,
And airs of rapture warble on the gale *Beattie*

He learned his *whims* and high-flown notions too,
Such as fine men adopt, and fine men rue *Hart*

Whim, *v. i.* To be subject to whims, to indulge in whims, to be whimsical, giddy, or freakish [*Rare.*] *Congreve*

Whim'brel, *n* [From *whimper,* q. v.] (*Ornith.*) A bird closely allied to the curlew, and resembling it in its appearance and habits, *Numenius phæopus.*

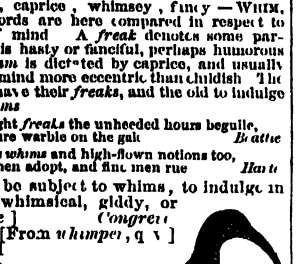

Whimbrel (*Numenius phæopus*)

Whim'-gin, *n* (*Mining*) A whim. See WHIM, 2

Whim'ling, *n* One given to whims, hence, a weak, childish person, a child

Go, *whimling,* and fetch two or three grating-loaves *Beau & Fl*

Whim'my, *a.* Full of whims, whimsical, humorsome.

The study of Rabbinical literature either finds a man *whimmy* or makes him so *Coleridge*

Whim'per, *v. i* [*imp & p. p.* WHIMPERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHIMPERING.] [Scot. *whimmer,* N. H. Ger. *wimmern,* Up. Ger. *wemmern,* L. Ger. *wemern.*] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice, as, a child *whimpers*

Was there ever yet preacher but there were gainsayers that spurned, that winced, that *whimpered* against him? *Latimer*

Whim'per, *v. t.* To utter in a low, whining tone

Whim'per er, *n* One who whimpers, or whines

Whim'ple, *v. t* [See WIMPLE.] To draw down, as a vail, to lay in folds or plaits, as a vail, to wimple. "Under a vail that, *whimpled,* was full low" *Spenser*

Whim'pled (hwim'pld), *a* [A word used by Shakespeare, perhaps for *whimpered.*] Distorted with crying

Whim'sey (hwim'zĭ), *n* [From *whim.*]

1 A whim, a freak, a capricious notion, as, the *whimseys* of poets "Men's follies, *whimseys,* and inconstancy" *Swift* "Mistaking the *whimseys* of a feverish brain for the calm revelation of truth." *Bancroft.*

2. (*Mining.*) A whim.

Water-whimsey (*Mining*), a capstan or windlass for raising ore, coal, and the like, from the shaft of a mine, by the weight of water, which, descending in one bucket, draws up another filled with the substance to be raised

Whim'seyed, *a.* Filled with whimseys or whims, made fantastic, crazed [*Rare.*] "To have a man's brain *whimseyed* with his wealth" *Beau & Fl*

Whim'-shaft, *n* (*Mining*) The part of a principal shaft in a mine, used for raising ores to the surface *Tomlinson*

Whim'si-cal, *a* [From *whimsey.*]

1 Full of whims, freakish, having odd fancies, capricious.

My neighbors call me *whimsical* *Addison*

2 Hence, singular, curious, odd, fantastic "A *whimsical* chair" *Evelyn*

Syn.—Quaint, freakish, capricious, fanciful, fantastical. See QUAINT

Whim'si-cal'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being whimsical, whimsicalness

Whim'si-cal-ly, *adv.* In a whimsical manner, freakishly.

Whim'si-cal-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being whimsical, freakishness, whimsical disposition; odd temper.

Whim'whām, *n.* [Formed from *whim* by reduplication.]

1. A whimsical thing, a trifle; a trinket; a gimcrack. [*Rare.*]

They'll pull you all to pieces for your *whimwhams* *Beau & Fl*

2. A whim or whimsey, a freak.

Whin, *n.* [W. *chwyn,* weeds, a single weed] (*Bot.*) Gorse; furze;—applied also to a leguminous plant, of the genus *Genista,* having yellow flowers. *Lee.*

Whin, *n.* The same as WHIN-STONE, q. v.

Whin'ăx, } *n.* An instrument used for extirpating
Whin'ăxe, } whin from land *P. Cyc*

Whin'-bruis'er, *n.* A machine for cutting and bruising whin or furze to feed cattle on *Simmonds*

Whin'chăt, *n.* [From *whine* and *chat*] (*Ornith.*) A small singing-bird, a species of warbler, the *Saxicola rubetra* (*Motacilla rubetra* of Linnæus), common in Europe.

Whine (hwin), *v. i.* [*imp & p. p.* WHINED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHINING] [Icel. & Sw. *hvina,* Dan. *hvine,* to creak, Icel. *veina, kveina,* Dan. *vine, klage,* to lament, O. H. Ger. *weinôn,* M. & N. H. Ger. *weinen,* L. Ger. & D. *wenen,* to deplore, A-S. *wînan, cwînan,* to mourn, howl, L. Ger. *quinen, quonen,* D. *quynen,* M. H. Ger. *quinen,* Goth. *qvainôn,* to groan] To utter a plaintive cry to moan with a childish noise, to complain in a shrill, long drawn tone, hence, to complain in a mean, unmanly way, to moan basely "The *whining* plover" *Spenser*

They came, with a *whining* accent, craving liberty *Sidney*

Dost thou come here to *whine?* *Shak.*

Whine, *v. t* To utter or express plaintively, to make complaint of, especially in a shrill, drawling tone, and unmanly way, as, to *whine* out grievances [*Rare.*]

Whine, *n* A plaintive tone, the nasal childish tone of mean complaint, mean or affected complaint

Whin'er, *n* One who whines

Whin'ger, *n* A cutlass or hanger, a whinyard See WHINYARD

The chief acknowledged that he had corrected her with his *whinger* *W. Scott*

Whin'ing-ly, *adv.* In a whining manner

Whin'ner,
Whin'nōw, } *v. i.* To whinny [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whin'nōw, *n* A whinny [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whin'ny, *v. i* [*imp & p. p.* WHINNIED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHINNYING.] [From the root of *whine,* and allied to Lat. *hinnire.*] To utter the sound of a horse, to neigh

Whin'ny, *n.* The cry or note of a horse, a gentle neigh.

The stately horse stooped
With a low *whinny* *Tennyson*

Whin'ny, *a* Abounding in whins, gorse, or furze bushes "A fine, large, *whinny,* unimproved common" *Stone*

Whin'ock, *n* [Cf. Scot. *whan, quhene,* a few, a small number, A-S. *hrene, hrâne,* a certain quantity] The small pig of a litter [*Local E. S.*]

Whin'-stōne, *n* [From *whin* and *stone.* See *quhynstane*] (*Geol.*) Trap or green stone,—a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark colored and hard, unstratified rock, which resists the point of the pick. Veins of dark basalt, or green stone, are frequently called *whyn-dikes*

Whin'yard, *n* [Prov. Eng. & Scot. *whinger, whanger,* probably from A-S. *wann,* contention, war, and *geard, gerd, gird,* a staff, rod, yard] A sword, or hanger,—so called in contempt [*Obs.*]

Whip (hwip), *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* WHIPPED (hwipt) *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHIPPING] [A-S. *hwopian,* to whip, L. Ger. & D. *wippen,* to shake, to move up and down, Icel. *vippa,* to whirl, Sw. *vippa,* Dan. *vippe,* to swing to and fro, to shake, to toss up, D. *zweepen,* L. Ger. *swopen, schwappen,* to whip, Icel. *hvapp,* a leap, W. *chwap,* a quick flirt or turn, *chwipian,* to move briskly, to whip, Gael. *cuip,* to whip a whip]

1 To strike with a lash, a cord, a rod, or any thing lithe, which pains without bruising, to lash to beat, as, to *whip* a horse

2 To drive with lashes, to cause to rotate by lashing with a cord, as, to *whip* a top

3 To punish with the whip to flog, to beat, as, to *whip* a vagrant, to *whip* one thirty nine lashes, to *whip* a perverse boy "Who, for false quantities, was *whipped* at school" *Dryden*

4 To apply that which hurts keenly to, to lash, as with sarcasm, abuse, or the like

They would *whip* me with their fine wits *Shak.*

5 To strike, to thrash, to beat out, as grain, by striking, as, to *whip* wheat

6 To sew lightly, specifically, to form into gathers by overcasting a rolled edge and drawing up the thread, as, to *whip* a ruffle

In half-*whipped* muslin useless needles lie *Gay*

7 To overlay, as a cord, rope, or the like, with other cords going round and round it, to wrap, to inwrap,—often with *about, around,* or *over* "*Whipped* over either with gold thread, silver, or silk" *Stubbes*

Its string is firmly *whipped* about with small gut *Moxon*

8 To take or move by a sudden motion, to jerk, to snatch,—with *into, out, up,* and the like.

He *whips* out his pocket-book every moment, and writes descriptions of every thing he sees *H. Walpole*

She, in a hurry, *whips* up her darling under her arm *L'Estrange*

9 (*Naut.*) To hoist or purchase by means of a whip, to secure the end of from untwisting by overcasting it with yarn. *Totten.*

To whip a stream, to fish along its course, by throwing the line and hook over or into the water *Thackeray*—*To whip in,* to drive in or keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt, hence, to collect in and keep from scattering, as members of a legislative body, of a party, and the like *Wright*—*To whip the cat* (*a*) To practice extreme parsimony [*Eng.*] *Forby* (*b*) To go from house to house for employment, as itinerant tailors, carpenters, and the like [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

Whip, *v. i* To move nimbly, to start suddenly and do any thing, as, the boy *whipped* away in an instant, he *whipped* round the corner, he *whipped* into the house, and was out of sight in a moment

Two friends traveling together, met a bear upon the way; the one *whips* up a tree, the other throws himself flat on the ground *L'Estrange*

Whip, *n* [A. S. *hweop.* See *supra.*]

1 An instrument for driving horses or other animals, or for correction, consisting of a lash tied to a handle or rod

In his right hand he holds a *whip,* with which he is supposed to drive the horses of the sun *Addison.*

2 A coachman, or driver of a carriage; as, a good *whip* *B. Disraeli.*

3 (*Mach.*) (*a*) One of the four arms or frames of a wind mill, on which the sails are spread (*b*) The length of the arm reckoned from the shaft

4 (*Naut.*) A small tackle with a single rope, used to hoist light bodies

Whip and spur, with the utmost haste

Whip'-cōrd, *n* A kind of hard-twisted or braided cord, sometimes used for making lashes

Whip'grăft, *v. t* [*imp & p. p.* WHIPGRAFTED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHIPGRAFTING] To graft by cutting the cion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the cion into a slit in the stock [See *Illust.* of *Graft.*]

Whip'-hănd, *n* Advantage over, as, he has the *whip hand* of her [*Low.*] *Dryden.*

Whip'-lăsh, *n* The lash of a whip,—usually made of thongs of leather, braided, or of twisted cord, hide, or bark

Whip'per, *n* 1 One who whips, especially, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping

2 One who raises coal with a tackle from a ship's hold *Simmonds.*

3 (*Spinning*) A kind of simple willow, or willy.

Whip'per-in, *n* 1 A huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering and whips them in, if necessary, to the line of chase

2 Hence, one who enforces the discipline of a party and urges the attendance of the members on all necessary occasions

Whip'per-snăp'per, *n* A diminutive, insignificant person [*Colloq.*] *Brockett*

Whip'ping-pōst, *n* A post to which offenders are tied to be whipped

Whip'ple tree, *n* [See WHIP, and cf. WHIFFLETREE] The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plow, a harrow, or other implement, is drawn a swing bar, a whiffletree *Forby.*

Whip'po wil, *n* See WHIP POOR WILL

Whip'-poor-will (110), *n* (*Ornith.*) An American bird, allied to the nighthawk and nightjar, so called from its note, or the sounds of its voice, a species of *Caprimulgus* (*C. vociferus*)

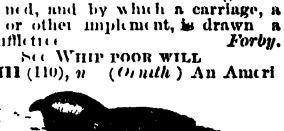

Whip poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*)

Whip'saw, *n* A saw usually set in a frame, for dividing timber lengthwise, and commonly worked by two persons

Whip'-shāped (shāpt), *a* (*Bot.*) Shaped like the lash of a whip, long, slender, and tapering,—said especially of roots and stems

Whip'-snāke, *n* (*Zool.*) A kind of venomous snake found in the East having a long, slender body, resembling the lash of a whip

Whip'-stāff, *n* (*Naut.*) A bar by which the rudder is turned, a tiller

Whip'-stalk, *n* The rod or stalk to which the lash of a whip is fastened, a whip stock

Whip'ster, *n* [From *whip,* q. v.] A nimble little fellow

Every puny *whipster* gets my sword *Shak.*

Whip'-stick, *n* The stick or handle of a whip, whip stock

Whip'-stitch, *n* 1 A tailor,—so called in contempt

2 Any thing hastily put or stitched together; hence, a hasty composition [*Rare.*] *Dryden.*

3 (*Agric.*) The act of whip stitching, or rafter ing land

Whip'-stitch, *v. t* (*Agric.*) To half plow, or to rafter, as land, to plow in ridges [*Eng.*]

Whip'-stŏck, *n* The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened, sometimes, the whole whip.

Whipt, *imp & p. p.* of *whip,* for *whipped.*

Whir (18), *v. i* [A. S. *hweorfan,* to turn, Icel. *hverfa,* O. Sax. *hwerban,* Goth. *hvairban,* O. H. Ger. *hwerban,* N. H. Ger. *werben,* L. Ger. *warven.*] To whirl round with noise, to fly with a buzzing or whiz-

zing sound. "The partridge bursts away on *whirring* wings." *Beattie.*

Whir, *v. t.* To hurry. [*Rare.*]

This world is to me like a lasting storm,
Whirring me from my friends. *Shak.*

Whir, *n.* A bussing or whizzing sound produced by the rapid or whirling motion of any thing; as, the *whir* of a partridge; the *whir* of a spinning wheel.

Whirl (hwĭrl, 18), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHIRLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHIRLING.] [Dan. *hvirvle*, to whirl, to turn about, Sw. & Icel. *hvirfla*, D. *werwelen*, N. H. Ger. *wirbeln*, O. H. Ger. *hwarbalôn*; A. S. *hwerfung*, aberration. See *supra.*]

1. To turn round rapidly, to cause to rotate with velocity, to make to revolve.

He *whirls* his sword around without delay *Dryden*

2. To remove quickly with a revolving motion, to snatch

See, see the chariot, and those rushing wheels
That *whirled* the prophet up at Chebar's flood. *Milton*

Whirl, *v. i.* 1. To be turned round rapidly, to move round with velocity, to revolve or rotate with great motion, to gyrate

The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about *Dryden*

2. To move hastily. "But *whirled* away to shun his hateful sight" *Dryden*

Whirl, *n.* [Dan. *hvirvel*, Sw. *hvrfvel*, Icel *hvirfill*, D. *wervel*, N. H. Ger. *wirbel*, O. H. Ger. *hwerbil*, *hwirvil.* See *supra.*]

1. A turning with rapidity or velocity, rapid rotation or circumvolution, quick gyration, as, the *whirl* of a top, the *whirl* of a wheel

The rapid motion and *whirl* of things here below interrupts not the inviolable rest and calmness of the noble beings above *South*

2. Any thing that moves or is turned with velocity, especially on an axis or pivot, or as if on an axis or pivot.

He saw Falmouth under gray, iron skies, and *whirls* of March dust *Carlyle*

3. A revolving hook used in twisting, as the hooked spindle of a rope-machine, to which the threads to be twisted are attached.

4. (*Bot. & Conch.*) A whorl. See WHORL.

Whirl'-a-bout, *n.* Something that turns about in a rapid manner, a whirligig

Whirl'-bat, *n.* Any thing moved with a whirl as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it, — applied by poets to the ancient cestus.

The *whirl-bat* and the rapid race shall be
Reserved for Cesar *Dryden*

Whirl'-blast, *n.* A whirling blast of wind. "A *whirl blast* from behind the hill" *Wordsworth*

Whirl'-bone, *n.* The patella, the cap of the knee, the knee-pan *Ainsworth*

Whirl'er, *n.* One who, or that which, whirls

Whirl'i-gote, *n.* An open car or chariot. [*Obs.*]

Of old time coaches were not known in this island, but chariots, or *whirlcotes* *Stowe*

Whirl'i-gig, *n.* [From *whirl* and *gig.* See GIG.]

1. A child's toy, spun or whirled around like a wheel upon an axis, or like a top *Johnson*

2. An instrument for punishing petty offenders, used especially in the army, being a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity. [*Obs.*]

3. (*Entom.*) An insect of the genus *Gyrinus*, usually of an oval form and black color, with a brilliant bronze metallic luster, which lives on the surface of water, and moves about with great celerity in a gyrating or circular manner, the most common species being *G. natator*, popularly called *weaver*, in America, from its motions. *Baird*

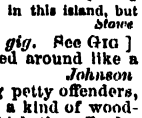

Whirligig

Whirl'i-gig, *a.* Fickle, giddy

Whirl'ing-ta'ble, *n.* An apparatus consisting of one or more revolving disks, with weights, pulleys, and other attachments, for illustrating the phenomena and laws of centrifugal force, and the like

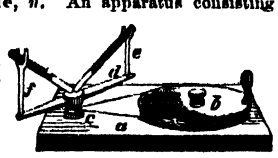

Whirling-table
a, foot-board; *b*, wheel, *c* pulley; *d*, arm; *e*, *f*, uprights

Whirl'pit, *n.* A whirlpool. [*Obs.*]

Whirl'pool, *n.*

1. An eddy of water, a vortex or gulf in which the water moves round in a circle

2. A sea-monster of the whale kind. [*Obs.*]

The Indian Sea breedeth the most and biggest fishes that are; among which the whales and *whirlpools*, called "balenæ," take up in length as much as four acres, or arpents, of land *Holland*

Whirl'-wa'ter, *n.* A water-spout. [*Obs.*] *Nares.*

"The *whirl-water*, or, as some call it, the waterpillar." *Letter dated* 1626.

Whirl'wind, *n.* [Icel *hvirfilvindr*, Sw *hvirfvelvind*, Dan *hvirvelvind*, Ger *wirbelwind.*] A violent wind moving in a circle round its axis, and having a progressive motion.

Whir'ry, *v. t.* To whir. [*Obs.*]

Whisk (hwĭsk), *n.* [Icel. *visk*, Dan. *visk*, *hisk*, *jask*, Sw. *viska*, D. *wisch*, *wische*, O. H. Ger. *wisc*, N. H. Ger. *wisch.*]

1. The act of whisking; a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light.

This first nod *whisk*
Takes off thy dukedom; thou art but an earl. *Beau. & Fl.*

2. A small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used for a brush, hence, a brush or small besom.

3. A small culinary instrument for whisking or beating certain articles, as eggs. *Boyle*

4. Part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet. "My wife in her new lace *whisk*, which indeed is very noble" *Pepys*

5. A game at cards, whist. [*Obs.*] *Taylor*, 1630

6. An impertinent fellow. [*Eng.*] *Halliwell*

7. A plane used by coopers for evening the chimes of barrels

Whisk, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHISKED (hwĭskt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHISKING.] [Dan. *viske*, Sw. *viska*, L. Ger. *wiskên*, O. H. Ger. *wiskjan*, *wiskên*, N. H. Ger. *wischen*, D. *wisschen.*]

1. To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion, as the dust from a table, or the white of eggs into a froth

2. To move with a quick, sweeping motion. "He that walks in gray, *whisking* his riding-rod" *Beau & Fl.* "There *whisks* his brush" *Cowper.*

I beg she would not impale worms, nor *whisk* carp out of one element into another *H. Walpole*

Whisk, *v. i.* To move nimbly and with velocity

Whisk'er, *n.* [From *whisk.*] 1. He who, or that which, whisks, or moves with a quick, sweeping motion

2. That part of the beard which grows upon the sides of the face, or the cheeks, also, formerly, the hair of the upper lip, or mustache. "Hoary *whiskers* and a forky beard" *Pope*

3. Hence, the long, projecting hairs growing at the sides of the mouth of a cat, or other such animal.

☞ "The fact seems to be that, until quite a recent period, the *whisker*, as now understood, was regarded as a mere adjunct or tributary of the beard. Indeed, there was no necessity for any distinction until the absurd and unnatural practice of shaving came into vogue. Long after that epoch — to wit, in the days of Dr. Sam Johnson — the word *whisker* meant, not the hair of the cheek, but 'the hair growing upon the upper lip, the mustaches.' Now, the lexicographer derives *whisker* from 'whisk,' 'a small besom or brush,' which the facial *whiskers* of our time sufficiently resembles when unaccompanied by the chin-beard *Lower*

Whisk'ered, *a.* Formed into whiskers, furnished with whiskers, having whiskers. "The *whiskered* vermin race." *Grainger*

Whisk'et, *n.* 1. A basket; especially, a straw basket in which provender is given to cattle. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell*

2. A scuttle. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Wright*

Whisk'in, *n.* 1. An impertinent fellow; a whisk. [*Obs. and rare.*] *Ford*

2. A shallow drinking bowl. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Ray*

Whisk'ing, *a.* Large, great. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Whis'ky, } *n.* [Corrupted from *usquebaugh*, q. v.,
Whis'key, } whence also W. *gwisgi.*]

1. A spirit distilled from grain. In the north of England, the name is given to the spirit drawn from barley. In the United States, whisky is generally distilled from wheat, rye, or maize

2. A light carriage built for rapid motion, — called also *tim whisky*

Whis'per, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHISPERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHISPERING.] [A. S. *hwisprian*, N. H. Ger. *wispern*, *wispeln*, M. H. Ger. *wispeln*, O. H. Ger. *hwispalôn*, Icel. *hviskra*, *hvisla*, Sw. *hviska*, Dan. *hvisle.* Cf. WHISTLE.]

1. To speak softly, or under the breath, to utter words without sonant breath, to talk with the breath expelled in such a manner as to produce a rustling which makes audible the different articulations, but without that vibration in the larynx which gives sonorous or vocal sound.

2. To make a low, sibilant sound or noise. "The hollow, *whispering* breeze" *Thomson.*

It is as offensive to speak wit in a fool's company, as it would be ill manners to *whisper* in it *Pope*

3. To speak with suspicion, or timorous caution

4. To plot secretly; to devise mischief, — followed by *against*

All that hate me *whisper* together against me *Ps.* xli. 7

Whispering gallery, or *dome*, one of such a form that sounds produced in certain parts of it are concentrated by reflection from the walls to another part, so that whispers or feeble sounds are made audible at a greater distance than under ordinary circumstances

Whis'per, *v. t.* 1. To utter in a low, and not vocal, tone, to say under the breath

They might buz and *whisper* it one to another *Bentley*

2. To address in a whisper, or low voice.

When they talk of him, they shake their heads,
And *whisper* one another in the ear *Shak.*

3. Hence, to prompt secretly or cautiously. [*Obs.*] "He came to *whisper* Wolsey" *Shak.*

Whis'per, *n.* 1. A low, soft, sibilant voice, or words uttered with such a voice.

The *whisper* can not give a tone. *Bacon.*
Soft *whispers* through the assembly went. *Dryden.*

2. A cautious or timorous speech. *Sou*

Whis'per-er, *n.* 1. One who whispers.

2. A tattler; one who tells secrets; a conveyer of intelligence secretly, hence, a backbiter; one who slanders secretly. *Prov. xvi.*

Whis'per-ing-ly, *adv.* In a whisper, or low voice

Whis'per-ous-ly, *adv.* In a whisper; with whispers, whisperingly. [*Obs.*]

Whist, *a.* [Cf. Ger. *st! pst! bst!* hush! peace! silence! whence probably Corn. *hwist*, silence. Cf. also HIST.] Not speaking; not making a noise; silent; mute; still.

By and by there was all *whist.* *Latim*
The winds, with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kissed. *Milt*

☞ This adjective, like some others, nearly always follows its noun. We never say, *whist* wind; but the wind is *whist*

Whist, *n.* A certain game at cards, — so called because it requires silence or close attention. It is played by four persons with a complete pack of fifty-two cards. Each player has thirteen cards, and when these are played out, the hand is finished, and the cards are again shuffled and distributed

Whist, *v. t.* To hush or silence. [*Obs.*] *Spens.*

Whist, *v. i.* To be or become silent or still; to be hushed. [*Rare.*] *Id. Surrey*

Whist, *interj.* Be silent, be still, hush, — properly the verb used imperatively

Whis'tle (hwĭs'sl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHISTLED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHISTLING.] [A-S. *hwistlan*, Sw. *hvissla*, Dan. *hvisle*, Icel. *hvisla*, to whisper, q. v.]

1. To utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips.

The weary plowman leaves the task of day,
And, trudging homeward, *whistles* on the way *Ga*

2. To make a shrill sound with a wind instrument, like that made with the lips, to blow a shrill tone

3. To sound shrill, or like a pipe

The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roar *Pop*

Whis'tle (hwĭs'sl), *v. t.* 1. To form, utter, or modulate by whistling, as, to *whistle* a tune or air.

2. To send or call by a whistle.

He chanced to miss his dog; we stood still till he had *whistled* him up *Addison*

To whistle off. (*a*) To dismiss by a whistle, — a term in hawking. "As a long-winged hawk, when he is first *whistled off* the fist, mounteth aloft" *Burton.* (*b*) Hence, to turn loose, to abandon

I'd *whistle* her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune *Shak.*

☞ "A hawk seems to have been usually sent off in the way *against* the wind when sent in search of prey, *with* or *down* the wind when turned loose and abandoned." *Nares*

Whis'tle, *n.* [A-S. *hwistle*, Icel. *hvisl*, a whisper.]

1. A sharp, shrill sound, made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips, or through an instrument which gives a similar sound; as, the sharp *whistle* of a boy, or of a boatswain's pipe; the sound used by a sportsman in calling his dogs; the shrill note of a bird, as, the blackbird's mellow *whistle*, the shrill sound made by wind passing among trees or through crevices, the shrill noise of steam or gas escaping through a peculiar orifice, and commonly used as a signal, and the like.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penned in their wattled cotes,
Or *whistle* from the lodge *Milton*

The countryman could not forbear smiling, . . and by that means lost his *whistle* *Addison*

They fear his *whistle*, and forsake the seas *Dryden*

2. An instrument producing a sound like that made by the passage of breath through the compressed lips, as, a child's *whistle*, a boatswain's *whistle*, a steam-*whistle.*

The bells she jingled, and the *whistle* blew *Pope*

3. The mouth, as the organ of whistling. [*Colloq.*]

Let's drink the cup up to wet our *whistle* *Walton*

Whis'tle-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A species of fish of the cod family, the *Motella vulgaris*; rockling.

Whis'tler, *n.* [A. S. *hwistlere.*]

1. One who whistles, a thing or instrument producing a whistling sound.

2. (*Ornith.*) The green plover.

The screech-owl, and the *whistler* shrill *J. Webster*, 1623

3. (*Zool.*) A species of northern marmot; *Arctomys prunosus.*

Whis'tling-ly, *adv.* In a whistling manner, shrilly

Whist'ly, *adv.* In a whist manner; silently. [*Obs.*]

Whit (hwĭt), *n.* [O. Eng. *wight*, *whytte*, *whit*, from A. S. *wiht*, a creature, a thing. See WIGHT and AUGHT.] The smallest part or particle imaginable, a bit, a jot, — used adverbially, and usually in a negative sentence. "Every *whit* as great and extraordinary." *South.*

So shall I no *whit* be behind. *Shak.*
It does not me a *whit* displease. *Cowley*

White (hwīt), *a.* [*compar.* WHITER; *superl.* WHITEST.] [A-S. & O. Fries. *hwit*, O. Sax. *huit*, Icel. *hvitr*, Sw. *hvit*, Dan. *hvid*, Goth. *hveits*, D. *wit*, L. Ger. *wit*, *witt*, O. H. Ger. *hwiz*, *wiz*, N. H. Ger. *weiss*, Skr. *çveta.*]

1. Having the color of pure snow; snowy; not

dark; reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined; not tinted with any of the proper colors or their mixtures; as, *white* paper, a *white* skin.

2 Destitute of color, as in the cheeks, or of the tinge of blood color, pale, as, *white* with fear.

Or whispering with *white* lips, "The foe—they come! they come!" *Byron*

3. Hence, having the color of purity; pure, clean; free from spot or blemish.

White as thy fame, and as thy honor clear. *Dryden*
No *white* page than Addison's remains. *Pope*

4. Gray, as the effect of age, having colorless hair.

Your high engendered battles 'gainst a head
So old and *white* as this *Shak.*

5 Characterized by freedom from that which defiles, disturbs, and the like, hence, innocent, fortunate, happy; favorable.

On the whole, however, the dominie reckoned this as one of the *white* days of his life *W Scott*

☞ *White* was also used as a term of endearment or favor, especially to a favorite child or dependent Warton says that Dr Busby used to call his favorite scholars his *white* boys "I am his *white* boy, and will not be gulled" *Ford*

White ant (*Entom*), a neuropterous insect of the genus *Termes*, found chiefly in tropical countries, which lives in communities, and builds conical or dome-formed habitations It is noted for its ravages in wood-work — *Baird* — *White arsenic* (*Min*), a crystallized mineral of a white color, and vitreous or silky luster, having an astringent, sweetish taste, and consisting chiefly of oxide of arsenic *Dana* — *White bear* (*Zool*), a variety of bear that inhabits the polar regions, a large, fierce quadruped, of a white color, *Thalarctos maritimus*, the polar bear *Baird* — *White brant* (*Ornith*), a species of goose (the *Anser hyperboreus*) found at the extreme north of America, Europe, and Asia, the snow-goose — *White campion* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Silene* (*S stellata*), catch-fly (*b*) A plant of the genus *Lychnis*, often cultivated as an ornamental plant — *White cedar*, an evergreen tree of North America (*Thuja occidentalis*), much valued for the durability of the timber it affords *Baird* — *White centaury*, an annual weed growing in woods and other places, *Centaurea alba* — *White clover*, a small species of perennial clover, bearing white flowers It furnishes excellent food for cattle and horses, as well as for the honey-bee — *White copper*, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, sometimes with a little iron, German silver, packfong *Ure* — *White copperas* (*Min*), a mineral of a white, yellowish, or brownish color, and astringent taste consisting chiefly of sulphuric acid, peroxide of iron, and water, coquimbite *Dana* — *White crop*, a crop, as of grain, which loses its green color, or becomes white, in ripening, as wheat, rye, barley, and oats, as distinguished from a *root crop* or *green crop* — *White currant* (*Bot*) a variety of the common red currant, having white berries — *White darnel*, a prolific and troublesome weed growing among corn, *Lolium temulentum* — *White elm*, a majestic tree of North America (*Ulmus Americana*), the timber of which is much used by wheelwrights, &c — *White feather*, a mark of cowardice See FEATHER — *White fish* (*Ichth*) (*a*) A small fish (the *Alosa menhaden*), often caught in great numbers, and used for manuring land (*b*) A fish of the salmon family (*Coregonus albus*), found in the lakes of North America, and much esteemed as food *Storer* (*c*) The white whale (*Beluga catodon*) *Baird* — *White heat*, the temperature at which bodies become incandescent, and appear white from the bright light which they emit — *White hellebore* (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Veratrum* (*V album*) See HELLEBORE — *White herring*, a fresh or unsalted herring as distinguished from a *red* or *cured*, herring [*Rare*] *Shak* — *White horse-fish* (*Ichth*), a species of ray (*Raia aspera nostras* of Willughby, and the *Raia fullonica* of Linnæus) It has a rough, spiny back, and on the tail are three rows of strong spines It grows to the size of the skate — *White iron*, thin sheets of iron covered with tin; tinned iron — *White lead* (*a*) A carbonate of lead, much used in painting, and for other purposes, ceruse (*b*) (*Min*) A native carbonate of lead *Dana* — *White leaf*, leaf metal made of tin *Simmonds* — *White leather*, buff leather, alumed leather *Simmonds* — *White light* (*Physics*), the light coming directly from the sun, without having been decomposed by passing through prisms, &c White lights are made artificially, to be used as signals, &c — *White lime*, a solution or preparation of lime for whitewashing, whitewash — *White line* (*Print*) a void space, broader than usual, left between lines — *White metal*, an alloy of lead, bismuth, and antimony, used for making tea-pots, spoons, &c, also, any of the soft metals, usually of a light color, used for bearings in machinery — *White money*, silver money — *White mun* (*Ornith*), a bird of the genus *Mergus* (*M albellus*), a species of goosander or merganser, having the breast, belly, throat, and upper part of the neck of a white color *Yarrell* — *White oak* (*Bot*), the *Quercus alba* See OAK — *White pine*, the *Pinus strobus* See PINE — *White poplar*, a tree of the poplar kind, *Populus alba*; abele, or abel-tree It is one of the largest of European trees — *White poppy*, a species of poppy, sometimes cultivated for the opium which is obtained from its juice by evaporation, *Papaver somniferum* — *White powder*, a supposed kind of gunpowder which had the power of exploding without noise [Obs] "A pistol charged with *white powder*" *Beau & Fl* — *White precipitate* (*Med*), a compound of ammonia and corrosive sublimate. It is a white, insoluble powder, much used in medicine as an external application It is sometimes called *white calx of mercury* — *White pudding*, a sort of sausage made of entrails and liver *Halliwell* — *White pyrites* (*Min*), a sulphuret of iron, of a pale bronze-yellow color, occurring in prismatic crystals *Dana* — *White rent*, a rent or duty of eight pence, payable yearly by every tinner, in Devon and Cornwall, to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil, formerly, rent payable in silver [*Prov Eng*] — *White salt*, salt dried and calcined, decrepitated salt — *White spruce* (*Bot*), a variety of spruce; *Abies alba* See SPRUCE — *White squall* (*Naut*), a sudden gust of wind which comes up without being marked in its approach by the clouds, and is attended with white, broken water, on the surface of the sea *Totten Thackeray* — *White staff*, the badge of the lord high treasurer of England *Macaulay* — *White swelling* (*Med*), a strumous inflammation of the synovial membranes of the knee-joint, and also a strumous inflammation of the cancellar texture of the end of the bone forming the knee-joint; — applied also to a lingering, chronic tumor, of almost any kind — *White tallow*, a kind of Russian tallow obtained from the fat of sheep and goats *Simmonds* — *White thorn* (*Bot*), a species of thorn of the genus *Cratægus* (*C oxyacantha*), hawthorn — *White vitriol* (*Chem*), sulphate of zinc *Brande* — *White wax*, bees-wax rendered white by bleaching — *White whale* (*Zobl*), a cetaceous marine mammal of the whale family, *Beluga catodon* — so called because it is of a white color *Baird* — *White wine*, any wine of a clear transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, &c, — opposed to wine of a deep-red color, as Port and Burgundy

White, *n.* **1.** The color of pure snow, one of the natural colors of bodies, yet not strictly a color, but a composition of all the colors, destitution of all stain or obscurity on the surface; whiteness "Finely attired in a robe of *white*" *Shak*

2 Something having the color of snow, or reflecting to the eye the rays of light unseparated

3 Specifically, the central part of the butt in archery, which was formerly painted white, the center of a mark at which an arrow or other missile is shot

'Twas I won the wager though you hit the *white* *Shak*

4 One of the white race of men.

White of a seed (*Bot*), the albumen a farinaceous substance which makes up the chief bulk of some seeds, as in grasses, corn palms, and lilies, destined solely to nourish the germinating embryo till its roots can perform their office — *White of an egg* the albumen, or pellucid viscous fluid which surrounds the vitellus, or yolk *Parr* — *White of the eye* (*Anat*), that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris, or colored part *Parr*

White, *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* WHITED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHITING] [A-S *hwitan, hwitian*] To make white, to whiten, to whitewash.

Whited sepulchers which, indeed appear beautiful outward, but within are full of uncleanness *Matt* xxiii 27

White'-bāit, *n* (*Ichth*) A very small, delicate fish of the herring kind, *Clupea alba*

White-bait

White'-bēam, *n* The common beam tree of England *Pyrus aria*

White'-blāze, *n* See WHITE FACE

White'-boy, *n* One of certain disturbers of the peace by night, one of a band of insurgents or levelers which arose in Ireland in 1762, the members of which were so called from the color of their clothes

White'boy ism, *n.* The conduct or principles of the White boys

White'-cāp, *n* A wave crested with white foam

White'-cōat, *n* The skin of a young seal, — so called by fishermen *Simmonds*

White'-ēar, *n.* (*Ornith*) A bird, the fallow finch or wheat ear

White'-fāce, *n* A white mark in the forehead of a horse, descending almost to the nose, — called also *white-blaze*

White'-film, *n* A disease of the eyes of sheep, causing blindness

White'-flōw, *n* A whitlow [*Obs*] *Holland*

White'-foot, *n* (*Far*) A white mark on the foot of a horse, between the fetlock and the coffin

White'-lānd, *n* A tough, clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry, but blackish after rain [*Ing*]

White'-līmed, *a* Whitewashed or plastered with lime

White'-līv'ered, *a.* **1.** Having a pale look, feeble, cowardly

They need not be milk-sops, nor *white-livered* knights *Latimer*

2. Envious, malicious [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

White'ly, *a* Like, or coming near to white. [*Obs*] "A *whitely* wanton with a velvet brow." *Shak*

White'-mēat, *n* [A-S *hwit-mête*]

1 Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like *Spenser*

2 Young or delicate flesh or food, as veal, poultry, rabbits, and the like *Simmonds*

Whit'en (hwit'n), *v. t* [*imp* & *p. p.* WHITENED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHITENING] To make white, to bleach, to blanch, as, to *whiten* cloth. "The broad stream of the Foyle then *whitened* by vast flocks of wild swans." *Macaulay*

Syn — See BLANCH

Whit'en, *v. i* To grow white, to turn or become white, or whiter, as, the hair *whitens* with age, the sea *whitens* with foam, the trees in spring *whiten* with blossoms

Whit'en-er (hwit'n-er), *n.* One who bleaches, or makes white

Whit'en-ing (hwit'n-ing), *n* That which is used to render white, whiting [*Rare*]

Whit'en-ing-stōne, *n* A sharpening and polishing stone used by cutlers; — applied also to a finishing grindstone of finer texture than those commonly employed. *Simmonds*

White'ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being white; white color, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface.

2 Want of a sanguineous tinge, paleness. "The *whiteness* in thy cheek" *Shak.*

3 Freedom from stain or blemish, purity; cleanness.

He had kept
The *whiteness* of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept *Byron.*

4 Nakedness. [*Obs*] *Chapman.*

White'-pōt, *n* A kind of food made of milk, cream, eggs, sugar, &c, baked in a pot. *King.*

White'-rōt, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Hydrocotyle* (*H vulgaris*), pennyroyal, — so called because supposed, erroneously, to cause the rot in animals that feed upon it. *Eng Cyc.*

Whites, *n pl* **1** (*Med*) A discharge of a white, yellowish, or greenish mucus from the vagina; leucorrhea, fluor albus *Dunglison.*

2 The finest flour made from white wheat

White'-smith, *n* **1.** One who works in tinned iron, or white iron

2 A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from those who forge it

White'ster, *n.* [From *white*, v. t] A bleacher, a whitster

White'-stōne (20), *n* A kind of granite abounding in white feldspar *Brande.*

White'-tāil, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird, the white-ear. See WHITE EAR

White'throāt, *n* (*Ornith*) One of two species of insessorial birds of the genus *Curruca* (*C cinerea* and *C garrula*), found in Europe and Siberia.

White'wash (hwit'wŏsh), *n*

1 A wash or liquid composition for whitening something, a wash for making the skin fair

2 A composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, and the like.

White'wash, *v. t* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHITEWASHED (hwit'wŏsht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHITEWASHING]

1 To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, &c

2 To make white, to give a fair external appearance to hence, to clear, as an insolvent or bankrupt, of debts he owes, to clear from imputations.

White'wash er, *n.* One who whitewashes

White-wa ter, *n.* A disease of sheep, of a dangerous kind

White'-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum* (or *Leucanthemum*), the ox-eye daisy — so called from the color of its flowers

White'wood, *n* The same as BASS-WOOD, q. v.

White'wort (wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A certain plant.

Whit'flaw, *n* The same as WHITLOW, q. v.

[*Obs*] "The nails fain off by *whitflaws*" *Herrick.*

Whith'er, *adv.* [O Eng *whider*, A-S. *hwider, hwæder, hwyder, hwidre*, Goth. *hvadrē, hvalh*, from *hva*, who]

1 To what place, — used interrogatively, as, *whither* goest thou?

Whither away so fast? *Shak.*

2 To what or which place, — used relatively

I strayed I knew not *whither* *Milton.*

Whither, when as they came, they fell at words *Spenser*

3 To what, to what point or degree, whereunto, whereto

Nor have I *whither* to appeal *Milton.*

Any whither, to any place [*Obs and rare*] "*Any whither*, in hope of life eternal" *Bp Taylor*

Syn — Where — WHITHER, WHERE *Whither* is now, to a great extent, obsolete, except in poetry or in compositions of a grave and serious character *Where* has taken its place, as in the question, "*Where* are you going?" &c

Whith'er-so-ĕv'er, *adv* [From *whither* and *soever*] To whatever place, as, I will go *whitherso ever* you lead

Whith'er-ward, *adv* In what direction, toward what place

Whitherward to turn for a good course of life was by no means apparent *W. Scott*

Whit'ing, *n* [From *white*, L. Ger. *witing, witling*, from *wit, witt*, white]

1 (*Ichth*) A sea fish, allied to the cod, the *Merlangus vulgaris*, valued on account of its delicacy and lightness as an article of food

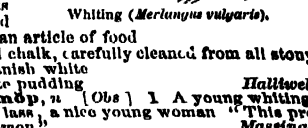

Whiting (*Merlangus vulgaris*).

2 Ground chalk, carefully cleaned from all stony matter, Spanish white

3 A white pudding *Halliwell.*

Whit'ing-māp, *n* [Obs] **1** A young whiting.

2 A fair lass, a nice young woman "This pretty *whiting-mop*" *Massinger.*

Whit'ing-pout, *n* (*Ichth*) A fish of the genus *Morrhua* (*M lusca*), allied to the cod

Whit'ish, *a* [From *white*] **1** Somewhat white, white in a moderate degree

2 (*Bot*) (*a*) Having a color like white somewhat soiled. (*b*) Covered with an opaque white powder *Lindley*

Whit'ish-ness, *n* [See *supra.*] The quality of being whitish or somewhat white.

Whit'lĕath-er (hwĭt'lĕth-er), *n.*
1 Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., remarkable for its pliability and toughness
2 A broad, tough, white ligament on the neck of quadrupeds, which supports the weight of the head, pax-wax

Whit'ling, *n* The young of the bull trout in its first year [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

Whit'lōw (hwĭt'lō), *n* [From *white* and *low*, flame, fire]
1. (*Med*) An inflammation of the fingers or toes, generally of the last phalanx, terminating usually in suppuration The inflammation may occupy any seat between the skin and the bone
2. (*Far*) A disease of the feet, of an inflammatory kind. It occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected

Whit'lōw-grăss, *n.* (*Bot*) (*a*) Mountain knot grass, a species of *Illecebrum* (*I paronychia*) (*b*) A certain herbaceous plant of the genus *Draba*

Rus-leaved whitlow-grass, a species of *Saxifraga Lee*

Whit'sour, *n.* [From *white* and *sour*] A sort of apple

Whit'ster, *n.* [Contracted from *whitester*, q v] A whitener, a bleacher, a whitester [*Obs*] "The *whitsters* at Datchet mead" *Shak*

Whit'sul, *n* [Eng *white*, and O & Prov Eng *sool*, *sowl*, *sowel*, any thing eaten with bread, such as butter, cheese, &c] A dish of milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, and butter [*Prov Eng*] *Carew*

Whit'sun, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or observed at, Whitsuntide.

Whit'sun-day (hwĭt'sn da), } *n* [From *white* and
Whit'sun tide (hwĭt'sn-tīd), } *Sunday*, or *tide*] (*Eccl*) The seventh Sunday after Easter, a festival of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost, — so called, it is said, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments

Whit'ten-tree (hwĭt'tn), *n* [Probably from *white*] A sort of tree *Ainsworth*

Whit'tle (hwĭt'tl), *n* [A S *hwītle*, a little knife]
1 A knife, a pocket, sheath, or clasp knife "A butcher's *whittle*" *Dryden*

He wore a Sheffield *whittle* in his hose *Betterton*

2 [A S *hwītel*, a cloak] A grayish, coarse double blanket worn by west countrywomen, in England, over the shoulders, like a cloak or shawl *Halliwell C Kingsley*

Whit'tle, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WHITTLED, *p pr* & *vb n* WHITTLING] [See *supra*, and cf THWITTLE]
1 To pare or cut off the surface of with a small knife, to cut or shape, as a piece of wood held in the hand, with a clasp or pocket knife
2 To edge, to sharpen, to render eager or excited, especially, to excite with liquor, to inebriate, [*Obs*]

"In vino veritas" When men are well *whittled* their tongues run at random *Withal*

Whit'tle, *v i* To cut or shape a piece of wood with a small knife

Dexterity with the pocket-knife is a part of a Nantucket education but I am inclined to think the propensity is national Americans must and will *whittle* *A J Willis*

Whit'tle-shăwl, *n* A kind of fine kerseymere fringed at the edge

Whit'tret, *n* A weasel [*Scot*] *Jamieson*

Whit'worth Ball (*Gun*) A peculiar projectile for rifled fire arms, invented by Mr. *Whitworth*, of Manchester, England

☞ In Mr Whitworth's system, the bore of the gun has an hexagonal section, and the twist is much more rapid than is usual, being such, in the small arms, that the ball makes one complete rotation in passing over a space of twenty inches The ball which is pointed in front, is made to fit the bore accurately, and is very much elongated its length being about three and one half times as great as its diameter *Scott*

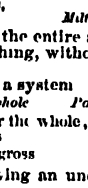

Whitworth Ball

Whit'y-brown, *a* Of a color between white and brown *Peyge*

Whiz (hwĭz), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* WHIZZED, *p pr* & *vb n* WHIZZING] [Cf WHEEZE and HISS] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air

It flew, and, *whizzing*, cut the liquid way *Dryden.*

Whiz, *n* A hissing and humming sound "Like the *whiz* of my cross bow" *Coleridge.*

Whiz'zing ly, *adv* With a whizzing sound

Who (hōō), *pron* [*possess* WHOSE, *object* WHOM] [A-S *hwa*, *hwā*, neut *hwāt*, Goth *hvas*, *hvō*, *hva*, O Sax *hue*, *hure*, O Fries *hwa*, *wa*, Icel *hver*, *hvern*, Dan *hvo*, Sw *ho*, D *wie*, L Ger *we*, *wer*, O H Ger *huer*, N H Ger *wer*, Skr, Lith, & O Pruss *kas*, Lat *quis*, *qui* Cf WHAT] A relative or interrogative pronoun, used always substantively, and either as singular or plural, what or which person or persons The nominative and objective refer only to persons The possessive, *whose*, is the possessive case also of *which*, as a relative pronoun

☞ *As who should say* is used elliptically for *as one who would say* *Collier*

☞ *Who* and *whom*, as relative pronouns, are used of persons only, corresponding to *which*, as applied to things *Who*, *whose*, and *whom*, as compound relatives, are also used of persons only, meaning the person that, the persons that, the one that. "The question *whose* solution I require" *Dryden*

There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire;
Who fall, *who* rise, *who* triumph, *who* do moan. *Dryden*
Whom I could pity thus forlorn. *Milton*

Whōa (hwō), *interj.* See HO.

Whō'bub (hōō'bub), *n.* An uproar, hubbub. [*Obs*]

Who ĕv'er (hōō-), *pron.* Whatever person; any person who, he or she who, any one who, as, he shall be punished, *whoever* he may be. "At this *whoever* envies or repines" *Milton.*

Whōle (hōl, 20), *a* [O Eng *hole*, *hale*, A S *hāl*, healthy, sound, whole, Goth *hails*, O Sax., O Fries, L Ger, & Sw *hēl*, Dan & D *heel*, Icel *heill*, O M & N H Ger *heil*, W *holl*, *oll*, Gr. ὅλος, σῶλος. Cf HALE, HAIL, *a*, and HEAL.]
1 Containing the total amount, number, and the like, all, total, entire, without deficiency or diminution, as, the *whole* earth, the *whole* solar system, the *whole* army, the *whole* nation. "The *whole* race of mankind" *Shak.*

On their *whole* host I flew unarmed *Milton*

2 Complete, entire, not defective or imperfect, integral, as, a *whole* orange, the egg is *whole*, the vessel is *whole*
3 Unimpaired, unbroken, uninjured.

My life is yet *whole* in me 2 *Sam.* i 9
His hand was restored *whole* *Mark* iii 5

Whole blood (*Law of Descent*), blood compounded wholly of the same ingredients, blood which is derived from the same couple of ancestors *Burrill — Whole note* (*Mus*), the note which represents a tone of longest duration in common use, a semibreve

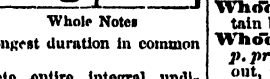

Whole Notes

Syn — All, total, complete, entire, integral, undivided, uninjured, unimpaired unbroken, healthy — WHOLE, ENTIRE, TOTAL, COMPLETE When we use the word *whole*, we refer to a thing as made up of *parts*, none of which are wanting, as, a *whole* week, a *whole* year, the *whole* creation When we use the word *total*, we have reference to all as taken together, and forming a single *totality*, as, the *total* amount, the *total* income When we speak of a thing as *entire* we have no reference to parts at all, but regard the thing as an *integer*, i e, continuous or unbroken, as, an *entire* year, *entire* prosperity When we speak of a thing as *complete*, there is reference to some progress which results in a *filling out* to some end or object, or, in other words, absolute fullness, as, *complete* success, a *complete* victory

All the *whole* army stood agazed at him *Shak*
Lest *total* darkness should by night regain
Her old possession, and extinguish life *Milton*
One *entire* and perfect chrysolite *Shak*
So absolute she seems,
And in herself *complete* *Milton*

Whōle (hōl), *n* 1 The entire thing, the entire assemblage of parts, totality, all of a thing, without defect or exception
2 A regular combination of parts, a system

Parts answering parts shall slide into a *whole* *Pope*

Upon the whole, considering all things, or the whole, in view of all the circumstances or conditions

Syn. — Totality, amount, aggregate, gross

Whōle'-hōōfed (hōl'hōōft), *a* Having an undivided hoof

Whōle'-lĕngth, *a* Representing the whole figure, — said of a picture or statue

Whōle'-lĕngth, *n* A portrait or statue representing the whole figure.

Whōle'ness (hol'nes), *n* State of being whole, entire, or sound, entireness, totality, completeness

Whōle'sāle (hōl'-), *n* Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as distinguished from *retail*

By wholesale, in the mass, without distinction or discrimination

Some, from vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it *by wholesale* *Watts*

Whōle'sāle (hōl'-), *a* 1 Buying and selling by the piece or quantity, as, a *wholesale* merchant
2 Of, or pertaining to, the trade by the piece or quantity, as, the *wholesale* price

Whōle'sŏme (hōl'sum, 20), *a* [*compar.* WHOLESOMER, *superl.* WHOLESOMEST.] [Ger. *heilsam*, D. *heilzaam*]
1 Tending to promote health, favoring health, salubrious, salutary. "*Wholesome* thirst and appetite" *Milton.*
2. Contributing to the health of the mind, favorable to morals, religion, or prosperity, conducive to good, salutary, sound, as, *wholesome* advice, *wholesome* doctrines, *wholesome* truths, *wholesome* laws.

A *wholesome* tongue is a tree of life. *Prov* xv 4.
I can not make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased *Shak.*
A *wholesome* suspicion began to be entertained of them *W. Scott*

Whōle'sŏme-ly (hōl'sum-), *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner, salubriously.

Whōle'sŏme-ness (hōl'sum-nes), *n.*
1. The state or quality of being wholesome, contributing to health; salubrity.

It is a custom there that every host who entertains a g shall assure him of the *wholesomeness* of his food by partak of it along with him. *W. Sc*

2. Salutariness; conducivoness to the welfare happiness, as, the *wholesomeness* of doctrines laws

Whōl'ly (hōl'ȳ, 20), *adv.* 1. In a whole or co plete manner, entirely, completely; perfectly

Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield *Dry*

2. To the exclusion of other things, totally.

They employed themselves *wholly* in domestic life. *Adda*

☞ Walker says of this word, that "it ought undou dly to be written *wholely*, and pronounced like the adj tive *holy*, and so as to correspond and rhyme with *sole* But it is to be observed that *holy* does not form a perf rhyme to *solely*, inasmuch as the sound of *l* is prolon or dwelt upon in the latter case, and not in the form and that, as all correct speakers actually do pronou *wholly* like *holy*, there is an obvious propriety in w ting the word without the *e* of the primitive, thus bring the two *l*'s into juxtaposition See *Principles of P nunciation*, §§ 20, 109

Whŏm (hōōm), *pron.* [O Eng. *wham*, A-S dat *hwam*, *hwilm*, accusative *hwone*, *hwilne*] The objective of *who* See WHO.

Whŏm'so-ĕv'er (hōōm'), *pron.* The objective *whosoever* See WHOSOEVER.

Whōō'bub (hōō'bub), *n.* Hubbub. [*Obs*] HUBBUB *Sha*

Whōōp (hōōp), *n* [See *infra*] A shout of pursu or of war, a cry of eagerness, enthusiasm, or joyment, an halloo, a hoot, as of an owl

A fox, crossing the road, drew off a considerable portion the detachment, who clapped spurs to their horses, and p sued him with *whoops* and halloos *Addis*

Whōōp (hōōp), *n* [Lat. *upupa*] (*Ornith*) A c tain bird, the hoopoe, or upupa

Whōōp (hōōp), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* WHOOPED (hōōpt *p. pr* & *vb n* WHOOPING] [A S *hwōpan*, to c out, O Sax *wōpan*, *wōpian*, Goth *wopjan*, to ca to cry out, *hrōpan*, to boast Cf WEEP and HOOT To utter a loud cry of eagerness, enthusiasm, or joyment, to cry out, to shout, to hoot, as an ow "Each *whooping* with a merry shout" *Wordsworth*

Satyrs, that in glades and gloomy dingles dwell,
Run *whooping* to the hills *Dryd*
When naught was heard but now and then the howl
Of some vile cur, or *whooping* of the owl *Brow*

Whōōp (hōōp), *v t* To insult with shouts, to cha with derision

And suffered me, by the voice of slaves, to be
Whooped out of Rome *Sh*

Whōōp'ing-cough (hōōp'ing-kawf), *n* (*Med*) violent, convulsive cough, returning at longer or shorter intervals, and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration or whoop, chin-cough, hooping-cough *Dunglison*

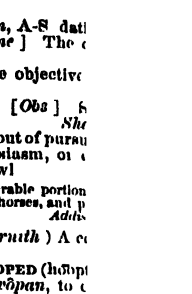

Whooping-crane

Whōōp'ing-crāne, *n* One of the family of *Grudæ*, with long necks and bills This variety is so named from its peculiar note

Whōōt (hōōt), *v i* To hoot. [*Obs*] See HOOT.

Whŏp (hwŏp), *v. t.* [*Colloq and vulgar*]
1 To beat severely See WHAP *Forby*
2 To turn over suddenly. See WHAP

Whŏp, *n.* [See WHAP] A sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall

Whŏp'per (hwŏp'per), *n.* [Cf WHAPPER]
1 One who whops
2 Any thing uncommonly large, — applied especially to a monstrous lie [*Colloq*]

Whōre (hōr), *n.* [A S *hōre*, D. *hoer*, *hoere*, L Ger & Dan *hore*, Icel & Sw. *hora*, O H Ger *huora*, *huorra*, N H Ger *hure*, from Goth *horinassus* an adulterer, A S *hōr*, O H Ger *huor*, *hōr*, *huora* fornication, Skr *pāra*, an adulterer, W *huran*, *huren*, a whore] A woman who practices unlawful sexual commerce with men, especially one who does it for hire, a harlot.

Syn. — Harlot, courtesan, prostitute, strumpet punk, wench, concubine

Whōre (hōr), *v i* [L Ger *hören*, D. *hoeren*, Dan *hōre*, Sw & O Fries. *hōra*, Icel *hōraz*, O H Ger *huorōn*, M. H Ger. *huoren*, N. H Ger. *huren*, Goth *hōrinōn*, *gahōrinōn*] To have unlawful sexual commerce, to practice lewdness.

Whōre (hōr), *v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse [*Rare*] *Congreve*

Whōre'dŏm (hōr'dum), *n.* [A-S. *hōrdōm*, Icel *hōrdōmr.*]
1. The practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex, fornication, lewdness.
2. (*Script.*) The desertion of the worship of the true God for the worship of idols; idolatry.

O Ephraim, thou committest *whoredom*, and Israel is defiled; they will not frame their doings to turn unto their God. *Hos* v 34.

Whŏre'mās-ter (hōr'-), *n.* 1. A man who practices lewdness, a lecher.

2. One who keeps or procures whores for others, a pimp, a procurer

Whŏre'mās-ter-ly (hōr'), *a* Having the character of a whoremaster.

Whŏre'mŏn-ger (hōr'mŭng-gĕr), *n* A whoremaster, a lecher; a pimp.

Whŏre'sŏn (hōr'sŭn), *n.* A bastard, — a word used generally in contempt, or ludicrously

Whŏr'ish (hōr'ish), *a* Resembling a whore in character or conduct, addicted to unlawful sexual pleasures, incontinent, lewd, unchaste

Whŏr'ish-ly (hōr'ish), *adv.* In a whorish or lewd manner

Whŏr'ish-ness (hōr'ish-), *n* The quality of being whorish, the practice of lewdness, the character of a lewd woman

Whorl (hwûrl, *or* hwôrl) (Synop , §130), *n.* [Allied to *whirl*, Ger *wirtel*, Lat *verticillus*, *verticulus*, *vertere*. See WHIRL, 4.]

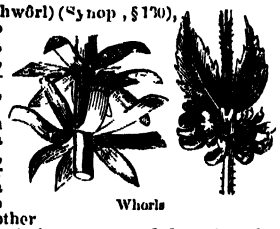

Whorls

1. (*Bot*) An arrangement of a number of leaves, flowers, or other organs, around a stem, in the same plane with each other

2. (*Conch.*) A volution or turn of the spire of a univalve

Whorled (hwûrld, *or* hwôrld), *a* Furnished with whorls, arranged in the form of a whorl or whorls

Whorl'er (hwûrl'er), *n* A potter's wheel *Simmonds*

Whort (hwûrt), *n* [See *infra*, and cf WHURR] The fruit of the whortleberry, also, the shrub itself

Whort'le (hwûrt'l), *n* A whortleberry "A sweet berry in shape like the *whortle* " *St John*

Whort'le bĕr'ry (hwûrt'l) (Synop , §130), *n* [Cf HURTLEBERRY, and A S *wyrt*, herb, root, L Ger *wortel*, *wurtel*, H Ger *wurzel*, a root, turnip] (*Bot*) A plant or shrub of the genus *Vaccinium* (*Gaylussacia* of Gray), and its small, round edible berry, which is highly valued for food, the huckleberry See HUCKLEBERRY

☞ The name *huckleberry* is now more common in colloquial language than *whortleberry*

Whose (hōōz), *pron* [O Eng *whos*, *whas*, A S *hwōs*] The possessive or genitive case of *who* or *which* See WHO and WHICH

Whose'so ĕv'er (hōōz'-), *pron* The possessive of *whosoever* See WHOSOEVER

Whŏ'sō (hōō'sō), *pron* Whosoever [*Obs or poet*]

Whoso shrinks or falters now,
Brand the craven on his brow *Whittier*

Whŏ'so-ĕv'er, *pron.* Whatsoever person, any person whatever that

Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely *Rev* xxii 17

Whŏt (hwŏt), *a.* The same as HOT [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Whûr (hwûr), *v i* 1 To make a rough, humming sound, like one who pronounces the letter *r* with too much force, to make a rough or growling sound

2. To snarl or growl, as a dog *Halliwell*

Whûr (hwûr), *n* A humming or purring sound like that of a body moving through the air with velocity, whir See WHIR

Whûr'ry, *v. t* To whisk along quickly, to hurry [*Obs and rare*] "*Whurrying* the chariot with them to the shore" *Ascham*

Whûrt (hwûrt), *n* A whortleberry or bilberry See WHORT [*Obs*]

Why (hwī), *adv* [A S *hwy*, *hwē*, *hu*, why, instrum of *hwa*, *hwelt*, who, what, Icel, Sw, & Dan *hvi*, Goth *hvē*, *du hvē*]

1. For what cause, reason, or purpose, on what account, — used interrogatively

Turn ye from your evil ways, for *why* will ye die? *Ezek* xxxiii 11

2 For which reason or cause, on which account, on account of which, for what, — used relatively

No ground of enmity,
Why he should mean me ill *Milton*

Turn the discourse; I have a reason *why*
I would not have you speak so tenderly *Dryden*

3. The reason or cause for which, that on account of which, as, I know not *why* he left town so suddenly, — used as a compound relative

☞ *Why* is used sometimes emphatically, or as an expletive

If her chill heart I can not move,
Why, I'll enjoy the very love *Cowley*

For why, for what reason, why [*Obs or colloq*]

Why, *n.* A young heifer. [*Prov Eng*] *Grose*

Why'-nŏt, *n* 1. A violent and peremptory procedure without any assigned reason. [*Obs. and cant.*]

When the church
Was taken with a *why-not* in the lurch. *Hudibras*

2. Any sudden event. [*Obs. and rare*]

This game .. was like to have been lost
With a *why-not* *Nugæ Antiq*

Wich, } *n.* [A-S. *wic*, port, village, O Sax *wīc*, O
Wick, } Fries *wik*, O H Ger *wich*, D *wijk*, Goth *weihs*, *vēhs*, allied to Lat. *vicus*, Gr *οἶκος*] A street, a village, a castle; a place of work. [*Obs and very rare*] *Stowe*

Wick, *n* [A-S *weoca*, *wecca*, *weece*, Sw *veke*, Dan *vige*, Icel *qveikr*, Prov Ger. *wicke*, *wicken*, *wickel*, *wieke*] A spongy cord usually made of soft spun cotton threads, which by capillary attraction draws up the oil in lamps, the melted tallow or wax in candles, or other material used for illumination, in small successive portions, to be burned

But true it is that when the oil is spent
The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away *Spenser*

Wick'ed (60), *a* [O Eng *wicke*, *wick*, *wik*, probably from A S *wiccian*, to bewitch, enchant, because crimes were attributed to enchantment and witchcraft Cf WITCH]

1 Evil in principle or practice, deviating from morality, contrary to the moral law, addicted to vice, sinful, immoral, — said of persons and things, as, a *wicked* king, a *wicked* woman, a *wicked* deed, *wicked* designs

Hence then and evil go with thee along,
Thy offspring, to the place of evil, hell,
Thou and thy *wicked* crew *Milton*

Never, never, *wicked* man was wise *Pope*

2 Cursed, baneful, pernicious, as, *wicked* words, words pernicious in their effects [*Obs*] "*Wicked* dew" *Shak*

3 Ludicrously mischievous, or disposed to mischief. [*Colloq*]

Pen looked uncommonly *wicked* *Thackeray*

The wicked (*Script*), persons who live in sin

Syn — Iniquitous sinful, criminal, guilty immoral, unjust, unrighteous, unholy, irreligious ungodly, profane, vicious pernicious atrocious, nefarious, heinous, flagrant, profligate, flagitious, abandoned See INIQUITOUS

Wick'ed ly, *adv* In a wicked manner with motives and designs contrary to the divine law, viciously, corruptly, immorally

I have sinned, and I have done *wickedly* 2 *Sam* xxiv 17

Wick'ed ness, *n* 1 The state or quality of being wicked, departure from the rules of the divine law evil disposition or practices, character or heart that is wicked, immorality, crime, sin sinfulness

What *wickedness* is this that is done among you? *Judg* xx 1

Their inward part is very *wickedness* *Jer* v 1

2 A wicked thing or act, crime, sin iniquity

I'll never care what *wickedness* I do
If this man comes to good *Shak*

Syn — Sin sinfulness, criminality, guilt iniquity immorality vice, baseness villainy irreligion, impiety unholiness, ungodliness, atrocity, flagitiousness

Wick'en, } *n* [See QUICKEN TREE] The
Wick'en-tree, } rowan tree, or mountain ash

Wick'er, *a* [Icel *vikr*, willow, Dan *vidier*, *vier*, *vider* See WITHY] Made of, or covered with, twigs or osiers

Each one a little *wicker* basket had,
Made of fine twigs entrailed curiously *Spenser*

Wick'er, *n* 1 A small twig or osier a rod for making basket work, and the like "A press of *wicker*" *Chapman*

Then quick did dress
His half-milk up for cheeses, and in a press
Of *wicker* pressed it *Chapman*

2. The same as WIKE, q v

Wick'ered, *a* Made of, secured by, or covered with, wicker, or osier-work "Ships of light timber, *wickered* with osier between, and covered over with leather" *Milton*

Wick'et, *n* [O Fr *wiket*, *guischet*, Pr *guisquet*, N Fr *guichet*, from Icel *vik*, recess, corner, A-S *wic*, recess, port, D *winket*, from O Fr *wiket*, W *gwicced*]

1 A small gate or door, especially one forming part of a larger door or gate, a narrow opening or entrance cut in a door or gate, or the door which is used to close or open such entrance or aperture "Heaven's *wicket*" *Milton*

And so went to the high street, and came to the great tower, but the gate and *wicket* was fast closed *Perneers*

The *wicket*, often opened, knew the key *Dryden*

2 A small gate by which the chamber of canal locks is emptied

3 A small gate like frame work, composed of three rods set vertically in the ground, with one or two other rods lying horizontally on the top, at which the ball is thrown or bowled in playing cricket

4 A place of shelter made of the boughs of trees, — used by lumbermen and others [*Local U S.*] *Bartlett.*

Wicket-keeper, the player in cricket who stands with a bat to protect the wicket from the ball

Wick'ing, *n.* The material of which wicks are made, especially, a loosely braided or twisted thread of cotton

Wic'liff-ite, } *n.* See WYCLIFFITE.
Wick'liff-ite, }

Wic'o-py, *n.* (*Bot*) See LEATHER WOOD.

Wid'dy, *n.* A halter made of a flexible branch of withe [*Scot.*]

Wide, *a* [*compar* WIDER; *superl.* WIDEST.] [A-S., O Sax , & O. Fries *wid*, L. Ger. *wied*, D. *wijd*, Icel *vidr*, Sw. & Dan. *vid*, O. H. Ger. *wit*, N. H. Ger *weit*]

1 Having a great extent every way, extended; spacious, broad, vast, as, a *wide* plain, the *wide* ocean "Men of strongest head and *widest* culture" *M. Arnold.*

For sceptered cynics earth were far too *wide* a den *Byron*

2 Having considerable distance or extent between the sides, spacious across, much extended in a direction at right angles to that of length, not narrow broad, as, *wide* cloth, a *wide* table, a *wide* highway, a *wide* bed, a *wide* hall or entry.

(*Wide* is the gate that leadeth to destruction *Matt* vii. 13.

3 Of a certain measure between the sides, measuring in a direction at right angles to that of length, as, a table three feet *wide*

4 Remote, distant

The contrary being so *wide* from the truth of the Scriptures and the attributes of God *Hammond*

5 Far from truth, from propriety, from necessity, or the like [*Obs*] "Our *wide* expositors." *Milton.*

It is far *wide* that the people have such judgments *Latimer.*

How *wide* is all this long pretense! *Herbert*

6 (*Archery*) On one side or the other of the mark, far from the mark toward the side

He shoots *wide* on the bow-hand *Spenser*
I was but two bows *wide* *Massinger*

Wide gauge See GAUGE

☞ *Wide* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as *wide-beaming*, *wide-branched*, *wide-chapped*, *wide-echoing*, *wide-extended*, *wide-mouthed*, *wide-spread*, *wide-spreading*, and the like

Wide, *adv* [A S *wide*, O H Ger *wito*, M. H. Ger *wite*] To a distance, far, as, his fame was spread *wide*

Wide'-a wāke', *a.* On the alert ready, earnest.

Wide'-a wāke', *n* A broad brimmed, low crowned, felt hat

Wide'ly, *adv* 1 In a wide manner to a wide degree, far, extensively, as, the gospel was *widely* disseminated by the apostles

2 Very much, to a great degree, as, to differ *widely* in opinion

Wid'en (wīd'n) *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WIDENED, *p. pr* & *vb n* WIDENING] To make wide or wider, to extend in breadth, as, to *widen* a field, to *widen* a breach, to *widen* a stocking

Wid'en, *v i* To grow wide, or wider, to enlarge, to extend

Arches *widen*, and long aisles extend *Pope.*

Wide'ness, *n* [A S *widnesse*]

1 The quality or state of being wide, breadth, width, great extent between the sides, as, the *wideness* of a room

2 Large extent in all directions, as, the *wideness* of the sea or ocean

I landed in a small creek about the *wideness* of my canoe *Sandys*

Wid'geon (wĭd'jun), *n* [Fr *vingeon*, *gingeon*, Prov Fr *oigne*, *oignard*] (*Ornith*) A water fowl of the duck group, belonging to the genus *Mareca* of Stephens The European species is the *Mareca Penelope*, the American the *Mareca Americana* *Nuttall Ibidem*

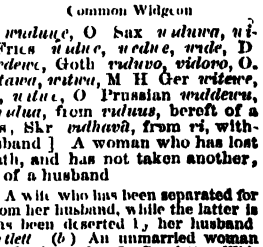

Common Widgeon

Wid'ōw, *n* [A S *widuwe*, *widuwe*, *wuduwe*, O Sax *widuwa*, *widowa*, *widua*, O Fries *widuwe*, *weduwe*, *wede*, D *weduwe*, L Ger *wedewe*, Goth *viduvo*, *vidoro*, O. H Ger *wituwa*, *wituwā*, *wituwa*, M H Ger *witewe*, N H Ger *witfrau*, *witwe*, O Prussian *widdewu*, Slav *vdowa*, Lat *vidua*, from *vidŭus*, bereft of a husband, spouseless, Skr *vidhavā*, from *vi*, without, and *dhava*, husband] A woman who has lost her husband by death, and has not taken another, one living bereaved of a husband

Grass widow (*a*) A wife who has been separated for a considerable time from her husband, while the latter is still living or who has been deserted by her husband [*Colloq U S*] *Bartlett* (*b*) An unmarried woman who has had a child [*Colloq Lng*] *Bartlett* — *Widow's chamber* (*Lng Law*), in London the apparel and furniture of the bed-chamber of the widow of a freeman, to which she is entitled

Wid'ōw, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p* WIDOWED, *p. pr.* & *vb n* WIDOWING]

1 To reduce to the condition of a widow; to bereave of a husband, — rarely used except in the participle

Though in this city he
Hath *widowed* and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury *Shak*

2. To deprive of one who is loved; to strip of

any thing highly esteemed; to make desolate or bare; to bereave.

The *widowed* isle, in mourning,
Dried up her tears. *Dryden.*

Trees of their shriveled fruits
Are *widowed* *Philips*

Mourn, *widowed* queen; forgotten Sion, mourn *Heber*

3. To endow with a widow's right. [*R.*] *Shak.*

Wid'ŏw-bŏnch, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) In Sussex, that share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate besides her jointure

Wid'ŏw-bird, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the size of a canary, of a somber color, whence, perhaps, the name One species (*Vidua paradisea*), a native of Senegal and South Africa, is a favorite cage bird It is also called *whidah-finch* *Baird*

Wid'ŏw-er, *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again

Wid'ŏw-er-hŏod, *n.* The state or condition of a widower.

Wid'ŏw-hŏod, *n.* 1 The state of being a widow, also, more rarely, the state of being a widower

2. Estate settled on a widow [*Rare.*]

For that dowry, I ll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands *Shak.*

Wid'ŏw-hŭnt'er, *n.* One who seeks or courts widows for a jointure or fortune

Wid'ŏw-ly, *a.* Becoming or like a widow

Wid'ŏw-măk'er, *n.* One who makes widows by destroying husbands.

Wid'ŏw-wāil, *n.* (*Bot.*) A low, evergreen plant or shrub of the genus *Cneorum* *Lee*

Width (108), *n.* [Eng *wide*, Icel *vidd*, D *wydte*, Ger *wide*, O H. Ger *witi*, M H Ger *wite*, N H Ger. *weite*] The quality of being wide, extent from side to side, breadth, wideness, as, the *width* of cloth, the *width* of a door

Wid'ŭ-al, *a* Of, or relating to, a widow, widual [*Obs and rare.*] *Bale*

Wield, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIELDED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIELDING.] [A S *wealdan*, *waldan*, to rule, *gewyldan*, *geweldan*, to subdue, take, D *welden*, O Sax *waldan*, O. Fries *walda*, Goth *valdan*, *gavaldan*, O H Ger *waltan*, *gawaltan*, N H Ger *walten*, to command, Icel *valda*, to effect, Sw. *välla*, Dan *volde*, to occasion, to cause]

1 To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder, to manage, to handle, as, to *wield* a sword, to *wield* the scepter

Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed *Milton*

2. To use or employ, to manage, to control

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield?* *Shak.*

Nothing but the influence of a civilized power could induce a savage to *wield* a spade *S. S. Smith*

Her new-born power was *wielded* from the first by unprincipled and ambitious men *De Quincey*

To wield the scepter, to govern with supreme command

Wield'a-ble, *a* Capable of being wielded

Wield'ance, *n* The act or power of wielding [*Rare.*] "Our weak *wieldance*" *Bp Hall*

Wield'er, *n* One who wields or employs, a manager, a controller. "A *wielder* of the great arm of the war" *Milman*

Wield'less, *a* Not to be wielded, unmanageable [*Rare.*] "*Wieldless* might" *Spenser*

Wield'some, *a* Admitting of being easily wielded or managed. [*Obs.*] *Fabyan*

Wield'y, *a.* Capable of being wielded, manageable [*Rare.*] *Johnson*

Wier, *n.* The same as WEAR, q. v.

Wier'y, *a.* [From *wier*, for *wear*, from A-S *wer*, a fish-pond, sea, wave] Wet, marshy [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Wi'er-y, *a.* [From *wire* Cf FIERY] Wiry See WIRY. [*Obs.*] "*Wiery* gold" *Peacham*

Wife, *n.*, *pl* WIVES [A-S & O Fries *wif*, O. Sax *wif*, *wibh*, L. Ger. *wief*, D *wyf*, Icel *vif*, Dan. *viv*, O. H Ger *wib*, M. H. Ger *wip*, N H Ger *weib*]

1. A woman, an adult female, — used only in certain compounds and phrases, as *alo-wife*, *fish-wife*, *good-wife*, and the like.

2 The lawful consort of a man, a woman who is united to a man in wedlock, — correlative of *husband*. "The husband of one *wife*." 1 *Tim.* iii 2

Let every one of you in particular so love his *wife* even as himself, and let the *wife* see that she reverence her husband *Eph* v 33.

Wife's equity (*Law*), the equitable right or claim of a married woman to a reasonable and adequate provision, by way of settlement or otherwise, out of her *choses in action*, or out of any property of hers which is under the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, for the support of herself and her children *Burrill*

Wife'hŏod, *n.* [A-S. *wifhâd*] The state and character of a wife.

Wife'less, *a.* Without a wife, unmarried.

Wife'ly, *a.* Becoming or like a wife, pertaining or suitable to a wife. "With all the tenderness of *wifely* love." *Dryden*

Wig, *n* [An abbreviation of *periwig*, q. v.]

1. A covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of net-work, either in imitation of the natural growth, or in abundant and flowing curls, worn to supply a deficiency of natural hair, or for ornament, or, according to traditional usage, as a part of an official or professional dress, the latter especially in England

☞ There are various kinds of *wigs* made, as horse-hair wigs, for judges and barristers, mohair wigs, for coachmen, gentlemen's and ladies' wigs of human hair, play-actors' wigs, and the like *Simmonds*

2. An old scal, — so called by fishermen.

Wig, *n* [L Ger *weg*, *wek*, D *wegge*, *wig*, N. H Ger. *weck*, *wecke*, a roll, a sort of bread, originally in the form of a *wedge*, and hence allied to *wedge*, q. v.] A sort of cake. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave*

Wig'eon, *n.* The same as WIDGEON, q. v.

Wigged, *a.* Having the head covered with a wig

Wig'gle (wig'gl), *v. i.* or *t.* To move to and fro with a quick, jerking motion, to squirm, to wriggle [*Prov Eng Colloq U S*]

Wig'her, *v. i.* To neigh, to whinny. [*Obs and rare.*] *Beau & Fl*

Wight (wit), *n* [Scot *wicht*, A-S *wiht*, *wuht*, a creature, animal, O Sax & O H Ger *wiht*, Goth *vaihts*, f., *vaht*, n., N H Ger & D *wicht*, Icel *vättr*, *váttr*, *vátr*, *vætt*, *vætr*, f., Dan *vætte*, Sw *vätt*, *vätter*, n Cf WHIT and AUGHT]

1 A supernatural being [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*

2 A being, a person, — used chiefly in irony or burlesque, or in humorous language "The *wight* of all the world who loved thee best" *Dryden*

O say me true if thou wert mortal *wight.* *Milton*

Wight (wit), *a* [Scot *wicht*, Sw. *vig*, agile, Icel *vigr*, warlike, A-S *wig*, *wih*, a fight, *wiga*, a soldier, *wiglu*, warlike] Swift, nimble. [*Obs.*]

"He was so nimble and so *wight*" *Spenser*

Wight'ly (wit'ly), *adv* Swiftly, nimbly [*Obs.*]

Wig'less, *a* Without a wig, wearing no wig

Wig'wam (Synop., § 130), *n* [From Algonquin or Massachusetts *wik*, "his house," or "dwelling place," with possessive and locative affixes, *wikom ut*, "in his (or their) house," contracted by the English to *wekwam*, and *wigwam*] An Indian cabin or hut [Sometimes written also *weekwam*]

☞ "The *wigwam*, or Indian house, of a circular or oval shape, was made of bark or mats laid over a frame-work of branches of trees stuck in the ground in such a manner as to converge at the top, where was a central aperture for the escape of smoke from the fire beneath The better sort had also a lining of mats For entrance and egress two low openings were left on opposite sides one or the other of which was closed with bark or mats, according to the direction of the wind *Palfrey*

Wike, *n* A temporary mark or boundary, as a bough of a tree set up in marking out or dividing any thing, as tithes, swaths to be mowed in common ground, and the like, — called also *wicker* [*Prov Eng.*]

Wild, *a* [*compar* WILDER, *superl.* WILDEST] [A S, D, & N H Ger *wild*, O Sax & O H Ger *wildi*, O Fries & M H Ger *wilde*, Sw & Dan *vild*, Icel *villr*, Goth *viltheis*, W *gwyllt*]

1 Living in a state of nature, not familiar with man, not tamed or domesticated, as, a *wild* boar, a *wild* ox, a *wild* cat, a *wild* bee.

Winter s not gone yet, if the *wild* geese fly that way *Shak.*

2 Growing or produced without culture, growing or prepared without the aid and care of man, native, brought forth by unassisted nature, by animals not domesticated, or the like, as, *wild* parsnip, *wild* chamomile, or *wild* honey

The woods and desert caves,
With *wild* thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown *Milton*

3 Desert, not inhabited, as, a *wild* forest

4 Savage, uncivilized, not refined by culture ferocious, rude, as, the *wild* natives of Africa or America

5 Not submitted to restraint, training, or regulation, turbulent, violent, ungoverned, licentious, inordinate, disorderly, irregular, inconstant, fanciful, imaginary, visionary, crazy. "Valor grown *wild* by pride" *Prior.* "A *wild*, speculative project" *Swift*

What are these
So withered and so *wild* in their attire? *Shak.*

With mountains as with weapons armed, they make
Wild work in heaven *Milton*

The *wild* winds howl *Addison*

In the ruling passion, there alone
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known *Pope*

6 Exposed to the wind and sea, unsheltered, as, a *wild* roadstead

7 Indicating strong emotion, intense excitement, or bewilderment, as, a *wild* look

☞ *Wild* is prefixed to the names of many plants, to distinguish them from such of the name as are cultivated in gardens, as, *wild* apple, *wild* cucumber, *wild* germander, *wild* carrot, *wild* grape, *wild* olive, and the like

Wild basil (*Bot.*), a labiate plant of the genus *Clinopodium* — *Wild bean*, the ground-nut, *Apios tuberosa Gray* — *Wild boar* (*Zool.*), an animal of the hog kind (*Sus scrofa*, Linnæus), from which the domestic ated swine is descended — *Wild bugloss* (*Bot.*), a weed-like plant of the genus *Lycopsis* *London* — *Wild cat* (*Zool.*), an animal of the cat family, stronger and fiercer than the domestic cat, very destructive to the smaller domestic animals, as lambs, kids, poultry, and the like, *Felis catus* *Baird* — *Wild cherry* (*Bot.*) (*a*) An American tree of the genus *Prunus*, bearing a small, astringent fruit, resembling a cherry The wild red cherry is *P. Pennsylvanica* The wild black cherry *P. serotina*, the wood of which is much used for cabinet work, being of a light red color, and a compact texture (*b*) The fruit of various species of *Prunus* *Gray* — *Wild cumin*, an umbelliferous plant of the genus *Lagœcia* *London* — *Wild fowl*, wild birds, untamed fowls, especially such as are hunted as game — *Wild goose* (*Ornith.*), an aquatic fowl of the genus *Anser*, a bird of passage The geese fly to the south in autumn, and return to the north the spring The term is also applied to various species the goose kind found wild in England The wild goose of North America is the *Anser ferus* — *Wild-goose chase*, the pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as a wild goose *Shak* — *Wild honey*, honey made by wild bees, and deposited in trees, rocks, and the like — *Wild indigo* (*Bot.*), a plant (*Baptisia tinctoria*) growing in the woods, with a yellow flower, and yielding a substance somewhat resembling, and sometimes used as a substitute for, indigo, but inferior to it — *Wild land* (*a*) Land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation (*b*) Land not settled and cultivated [*U. S.*] — *Wild licorice* (*Bot.*), a leguminous plant of the genus *Abrus* (*A. precatorius*), found in the West Indies The roots are sometimes used as licorice *London* — *Wild oat* (*a*) A tall, oat-like kind of soft grass, *Avena fatua*, the seed of which, when lying in the soil, retains vitality for a great length of time *London* — *To sow one's wild oats*, to pass through a season of wild and thoughtless dissipation, as in youth [*Colloq.*] — *Wild plantain* (*Bot.*), a tropical plant of the genus *Canna* the leaves of which are often used, in commerce, in wrapping wares of various kinds *London* — *Wild rice*, a graminous plant (*Zizania aquatica*), which grows spontaneously along the northern rivers and lakes of North America called also *Canada rice*, and *Indian rice*, as used for food by Indian tribes — *Wild rocket* a certain perennial plant *Crabb* — *Wild rosemary*, an evergreen shrub of the genus *Andromeda* (*A. polifolia*) *London* — *Wild service tree* of the genus *Cratægus* (*C. torminalis*) *Lee* — *Wild tansy*, a plant of the genus *Potentilla* (*P. anserina*) a species of cinquefoil *London*

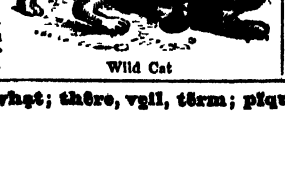

Wild Cat

Wild, *n* An uninhabited and uncultivated tract of region, a forest or sandy desert, a wilderness, a desert, as, the *wilds* of America, the *wilds* of Africa

Then Libya first, of all her moisture drained,
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand *Addison*

Wil'der, *v. t* [*imp. & p. p.* WILDERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* WILDERING] [Eng *wild*, Dan *vilde*, *forvilde*] To cause to lose the way or track, to puzzle with mazes or difficulties, to bewilder. "Long lost and *wildered* in the maze of fate" *Pope*

Wil'der-ment, *n* The state of being bewildered confusion, hubbub, bewilderment

And snatched her breathless from beneath
This *wilderment* of wreck and death *T. Moore*

Wil'der-ness, *n* [A S *wildeornes*, D *wildernis*, Dan *vildnis*, Ger *wildniss*]

1 A tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or wide, barren plain, a wild, a waste, a desert

The watery *wilderness* yields no supply *Waller*

2 The state or quality of being wild or disorderly, wildness, confusion. [*Obs.*]

These paths and bowers doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease *Milton*

Wild'-fire, *n* 1 A composition of inflammable materials, which when inflamed is very hard to quench, Greek fire

Brimstone, pitch, *wild-fire*, burn easily, and are hard to quench *Locke*

2 A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin, a kind of erysipelas

Wild'grāve, *n.* A waldgrave, or head forest keeper See WALDGRAVE

The *wildgrave* winds his bugle-horn *W. Scott*

Wild'ing, *n* 1 A wild crab-apple. *Spenser*

2 A young tree that is wild, or growing without cultivation

The fruit of the tree is small, of little juice, and bad quality I presume it to be a *wilding* *Landon*

Wild'ing, *a* Not tame, domesticated, or cultivated, wild [*Rare.*] "*Wilding* flowers" *Tennyson*

The ground-squirrel gaily chirps by his den,
And the *wilding* bee hums merrily by *Bryan*

Wild'ish, *a.* Somewhat wild [*Rare.*] "A *wildish* destiny" *Wordsworth*

Wild'ly, *adv* 1 In a wild condition or manner without cultivation, without tameness.

2 With disorder, with perturbation or distraction, with a fierce or roving manner or look, as, to start *wildly* from one's seat; to stare *wildly*

3 Without attention, heedlessly, capriciously irrationally, extravagantly.

Who is there so *wildly* skeptical as to question whether the sun will rise in the east? *Wilkins*

She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labors done by day *Dryden*

Wild'ness, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being wild, rudeness, uncultivated state, as, the *wildness* of a forest or heath

2. Inordinate disposition to rove; irregularity of manners; as, the *wildness* of youth.

3. Savageness, brutality *Sidney*

4. A wandering, irregularity, alienation.

Delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination *Watts*

5. The quality of being undisciplined, or not subjected to method or rules.

Is there any danger that this discipline will tame too much the fiery spirit, the enchanting *wildness*, and magnificent irregularity of the orator's genius? *Wirt*

Wilds, *n.* [Cf. WIELD.] (*Agric.*) The part of a plow by which it is drawn. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Wile, *n.* [A-S. *wile*, Icel. *vel*, *viel*, fraud, *vela*, to deceive. Cf. GUILE.] A trick or stratagem practiced for insnaring or deception, a sly, insidious artifice. "That ye may be able to stand against the *wiles* of the devil." *Eph* vi 11

Not more almighty to resist our might,
Than wise to frustrate all our plots and *wiles* *Milton*

Wile, *v. t.* To practice artifice upon, to deceive, to beguile. [*Rare*] *Spenser*

Wile'ful, *a.* Full of wiles, trickish, mischievous

At Merlin's feet the *wileful* Vivian lay *Tennyson*

Wil'ful, *a.*
Wil'ful-ly, *adv*
Wil'ful-ness, *n* } See WILFUL, WILLFULLY, and WILLFULNESS.

Wi'li-ly, *adv.* [From *wily*] In a wily manner, by stratagem, with insidious art. *Josh* ix 4

Wi'li-ness, *n.* [From *wily*] The state or quality of being wily, cunning, guile.

Wilk, *n* [A-S. *weoloc*, *wcolc*, *wealh*, *wiloc*, *welloc*, a shell-fish, O D *welk*, O Fr *welke* See WHELK] A species of mollusk. See WHELK

Will, *n* [A-S. & O. Fries *willa*, *wille*, O Sax *willeo*, *willio*, *willo*, D. *wil*, Icel *vili*, *vil*, Dan *vilie*, Sw. *vilja*, *vije*, Goth *vilja*, O. H Ger *willio*, *wille*, N. H Ger *wille*, Lith *wolia*, Slav *wolia*, W *gwyllt*, *gwyllys*, Gael. *uill*, Ir *ail*, Gr. *βουλη*. See the verb]

1. The power of choosing, the faculty or endowment of the soul by which it is capable of choosing, the faculty of preferring or selecting one of two or more objects

It is necessary to form a distinct notion of what is meant by the word "volition" in order to understand the import of the word *will*, for this last word expresses the power of mind of which "volition" is the act *D Stewart*

Will is an ambiguous word, being sometimes put for the faculty of willing; sometimes for the act of that faculty, besides [having] other meanings But "volition" always signifies the act of willing, and nothing else *Reid*

Appetite is the *will's* solicitor, and the *will* is appetite's controller; what we covet according to the one, by the other we often reject *Hooker*

2 The choice which is made, a determination or preference which results from the act or exercise of the power of choice, a volition

The word *will*, however is not always used in this its proper acceptation, but is frequently substituted for 'volition,' as when I say that my hand moves in obedience to my *will* *D Stewart*

3 The choice or determination of one who has authority, a decree, a command, discretive pleasure.

Thy *will* be done *Matt* vi 10

Our prayers should be according to the *will* of God *Law*

4. Strong wish or inclination.

☞ "*Inclination* is another word with which *will* is frequently confounded Thus, when the apothecary says, in Romeo and Juliet,—

My poverty, but not my *will*, consents,
Take this and drink it off, the work is done,—

the word *will* is plainly used as synonymous with *inclination*, not in the strict logical sense, as the immediate antecedent of action It is with the same latitude that the word is used in common conversation, when we speak of doing a thing which duty prescribes, against one's own *will*, or when we speak of doing a thing *willingly* or *unwillingly*" *D Stewart*

5. That which is strongly wished or desired.

What is your *will*?
That he have his *Shak*
The wedding guest stood still
And listened like a three years' child;
The mariner hath his *will* *Coleridge*

6. Arbitrary disposal, power to control or determine [*Obs or rare*]

Deliver me not over to the *will* of mine enemies *Ps* xxvii 12

7 (*Law*) The legal declaration of a person's mind, as to the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death, the written instrument, legally executed, by which a man makes disposition of his estate, to take effect after his death, testament, devise

☞ Wills are *written*, or *nuncupative*, that is, oral

At will (*Law*), at pleasure To hold an estate *at the will* of another, is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure and be liable to be ousted at any time by the lessor or proprietor An estate *at will* is at the will of both parties — *Good will* (*a*) Favor, kindness (*b*) Right intention *Phil* i 15 (*Law*) See GOOD-WILL — *Ill will*, enmity, unfriendliness It expresses less than *malice* — *To have one's will*, to obtain what is desired — *Will-with-a-wisp*, a luminous appearance sometimes seen in the air over moist ground, supposed to proceed from hydrogen gas, Jack-with-a-lantern, ignis-fatuus — *Will-worship*, that kind of worship which is performed as a mere act of the will, and not spontaneously, formal worship [*Obs*] "That the Lord's day is an ordinary working day, it being *will-worship* and superstition to make it a Sabbath by virtue of the fourth commandment" *Fuller* — *Will-worshiper*, one who offers will-worship [*Obs*]

Will, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* WILLED; *p. pr. & vb. n* WILLING] [A-S *willan*, *willian*, *wilnian*, O Sax *willian*, *wellean*, O Fries. *willa*, *wella*, D. & L. Ger. *willen*, Goth *vilyan*, Icel & Sw. *vilja*, Dan. *ville*, O H. Ger. *wellan*, *willeon*, M. H. Ger. *wellen*, N. H. Ger. *wollen*, allied to Lat *velle*, *volo*, Gr. *βουλομαι*] This verb has both an irregular and regular form

1. Irregular. [*I will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*, *imp would*, *p p.* wanting.] (*a.*) To wish; to desire, to incline to have. "Caleb said to her, What *wilt* thou?" *Judg* i. 14. "They *would* none of my counsel" *Prov.* i. 30. (*b*) As an auxiliary, used to denote futurity dependent on the subject of the verb. Thus, in the first person, "I *will*" denotes willingness, consent, promise, and when "*will*" is emphasized, it denotes determination or fixed purpose, as, I *will* go, if you wish, I *will* go at all hazards In the second and third persons, the idea of distinct volition, wish, or purpose, is evanescent, and simple certainty is appropriately expressed, as, "You *will* go," or "He *will* go," describes a future event as a fact only. To emphasize *will* denotes (according to the tone or context) certain futurity or fixed determination

☞ As in *shall* (which see), the second and third persons may be virtually converted into the first, either by question or indirect statement, so as to receive the meaning which belongs to *will* in that person, thus "*Will* you go?" (answer, "I *will* go") asks assent, requests &c, while "*Will* he go?" simply inquires concerning futurity; thus also, "He says or thinks he *will* go, "You say or think you *will* go, both signify willingness or consent

☞ In Ireland, Scotland, and the United States, especially in the southern and western portions of the United States, *shall* and *will* *should* and *would*, are often misused, as in the following examples —

I am able to devote as much time and attention to other subjects as I *will* [shall] be under the necessity of doing next winter *Chalmers*

A countryman, telling us what he had seen, remarked that if the conflagration went on, as it was doing, we *would* [should] have, as our next season's employment, the Old Town of Edinburgh to rebuild *H Miller*

I feel assured that I *will* [shall] not have the misfortune to find conflicting views held by one so enlightened as your excellency *J Y Mason*

He ought to have known that we *would* [should] be ruined *Bruce*

I *would* [should] in vain attempt, adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me *Jefferson Davis*

2. Regular [I *will*, thou *willest*, he *wills*, *imp & p p willed*] (*a*) To form a distinct volition of, to determine by an act of choice, to ordain, to decree "Two things he [God] *willeth*—that we should be good, and that we should be happy *Barrow* "By all law and reason, that which the Parliament *will* not, is no more established in this kingdom" *Milton* "What she *will* to do or say" *Milton* (*b*) To express or make known volition of, to enjoin or command as that which is determined by an act of volition, to direct, to order [*Obs or rare*]

They *willed* me to say so, madam *Shak*
Send for music,
And *will* the cooks to use their best of cunning
To please the palate *Beau & Fl*
As you go, *will* the lord mayor
And some aldermen of his brethren
To attend our further pleasure presently *I Webster*

(*c*) To give or direct the disposal of by testament, to bequeath, to devise, as, to *will* one's estate to a child

☞ *Would* as the preterit of *will*, is chiefly employed in conditional, subjunctive, or optative senses, as, he *would* go, if he could, he could go, if he *would*, he said that he *would* go, I *would* fain go, but can not I *would* that I were young again, and other like phrases In the last use, the first personal pronoun is often omitted, as *would* that he were here, *would* to Heaven that it were so and, omitting the *to* in such an adjuration, *Would* God I had died for thee' *Would* is used for both present and future time, in conditional propositions, and *would have* for past time, as, he *would* go now, if he were ready, if it should rain, he *would* not go, he *would have* gone had he been able *Would not*, as also *will not*, signifies refusal 'He was angry, and *would not* go in' *Luke* xv 28 *Would* is never a past participle

Will, *v. i* 1 To exercise an act of volition. "He that shall turn his thoughts inward upon what passes in his own mind when he *wills*" *Locke*

2 To be inclined or disposed, to be pleased, to desire, to choose

I contend for liberty as it signifies a power in man to do as he *wills* or pleases *Collins*

☞ In this, as in the following sense, *would* is the old imperfect, and not yet disused

3 To decide, to determine, to decree

And behold there came a leper and worshiped him, saying, Lord, if thou *wilt*, thou canst make me clean And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him, saying, I *will*, be thou clean *Matt* viii 2

4. To order or direct by testament, as, he *willed* that his nephew should have his watch

Will'em ite (49), *n* [From *Willem* I, king of the Netherlands] (*Min*) A mineral of resinous luster and yellowish color, consisting chiefly of silicate of zinc

Will'er, *n.* One who wills.

Will'ful, *a.* [From *will* and *full*] [Written also *wilful*]

1 Governed by the will without yielding to reason, obstinate, perverse; inflexible, stubborn, refractory, as, a *willful* man; a *willful* horse

2 Of set purpose, voluntary, showing design, done or suffered by design. [*Obs.*] "*Willful* poverty" *Foxe.*

Thou to me
Art all things under heaven, all places thou,
Who, for my *willful* crime, art banished hence. *Milton*

Will'ful-ly, *adv.* [Written also *wilfully*.]

1. In a willful manner, obstinately; stubbornly.

2. By design; with set purpose. [*Obs*]

If we sin *willfully* after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins *Heb* x. 26.

Will'ful-ness, *n.* [Written also *wilfulness*.] The quality of being willful; obstinacy, stubbornness, perverseness, voluntariness.

Sins of presumption are such as proceed from pride, arrogance, *willfulness*, and haughtiness of men's hearts. *Perkins*

Will'i er, *n.* One who works at a willying-machine.

Will'ing, *a.* [From *will*, v. t, Ger. *willig*, Dan. & Sw *villig*]

1 Free to do or grant, having the mind inclined; not opposed in mind, not choosing to refuse; disposed, not averse, desirous; consenting; ready; fain

Felix, *willing* to show the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound *Acts* xxiv 27.

He stooped with weary wings and *willing* feet *Milton*

2 Received of choice, or without reluctance; chosen, desired

They are held with his melodious harmony
In *willing* chains and sweet captivity *Milton.*

3. Spontaneous, self-moved [*Rare*]

No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree *Dryden.*

Will'ing ly, *adv* In a willing manner, with free will, without reluctance, cheerfully, by one's own choice

The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would *willingly* represent it *Addison*

Will'ing ness, *n* The quality of being willing, free choice or consent of the will, freedom from reluctance, readiness of the mind to do or forbear

Sweet is the love that comes with *willingness* *Dryden*

Will-wæw, *n* (*Naut*) A hurricane squall. [*Eng*]

Will'lock, *n* (*Ornith*) A certain sea fowl.

Will'ōw, *n* [A-S *wilig*, *welig*, D *wilg*, L. Ger *wilge*, *wichel*]

1 (*Bot*) A tree of the genus *Salix*, including many species, most of which are characterized by slender, pliant branches

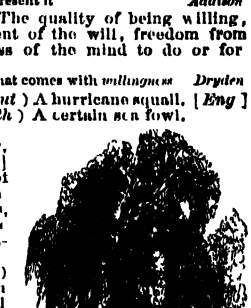
Willow

2 (*Cotton Manuf*) A machine in which cotton is opened and cleansed by the action of long spikes projecting from a conical wheel which revolves within a box studded with similar spikes, —probably so called from having been originally a cylindrical cage made of willow rods, though some derive the term from *winnow*, as denoting the winnowing or cleansing action of the machine

☞ The *willow*, especially the *weeping willow*, is often used as an emblem of sorrow, desolation, or desertion "A wreath of *willow* to show my forsaken plight" H *Scott* Hence, a lover forsaken of, or having lost, the person beloved, is said to *wear the willow*

I must *wear the willow* garland
For him that's dead or false to me *Campbell.*

Weeping-willow See WEEPING-WILLOW

Will'ōw, *v t* To open and cleanse, as cotton, by means of a willow

Will'ōwed, *a* Abounding with willows, containing willows, covered or overgrown with willows. "*Willowed* meads" *Collins*

Will'ōw er, *n* A willow or willy See WILLOW

Will'ōw-gall, *n* A protuberance on the leaves of willows.

Will'ōw-hārb, *n.* (*Bot*) A dicotyledonous plant of the genus *Epilobium*, including several species, some of which are cultivated for their ornamental qualities. *I angustifolium* is the French *willow herb* *E hirsutum* is the hairy *willow herb* *Baird.*

Will'ōw ish, *a* Having the color of the willow, resembling the willow. *Walton.*

Will'ōw-lārk, *n* (*Ornith*) The sedge-warbler, or sedge bird See SEDGE-WARBLER

Will'ōw-weed, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A weed growing on wet, light lands, with a seed like buckwheat, the *Polygonum lapathifolium.* (*b*) A species of *Lysimachia*, or loose strife.

Will'ōw-wort (-wûrt), *n* A certain plant *Miller.*

Will'ōw-y, *a* 1 Abounding with willows *Gray.*

2 Resembling a willow, pliant, flexible; pendent, drooping, graceful

Will'sōme, *a* [Written also *willsome.*]

1 Willful, obstinate [*Obs*]

2 Fat, indolent [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell.*

3 Doubtful, uncertain. *Halliwell.*

Will'sōme-ness, *n.* [Written also *wilsomeness*] The state or quality of being willsome, obstinacy. [*Obs*] *Wyclife.*

Will'y, *n.* 1 A large wicker basket. [*Prov Eng.*]

2 A machine for opening and cleansing wool, similar to the *willow* used in cotton manufactures; —called also *twilly*, *twilly-devil*, and *devil*

☞ In this sense, the word is supposed to be a corruption of the *willow* of the cotton manufacture

Will'y-ing, *n.* The process of cleansing wool with a willy.

Will'y-ing-ma-chine', *n* The same as WILLY

Wilt, *v.* The second person singular of *will*. See WILL.

Wilt, *v. i.* [*imp* & *p p* WILTED, *p pr.* & *vb. n* WILTING] [Written also *welt*, a modification of *welk*, q v.] To begin to wither, to lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant when exposed to great heat in a dry day, or when separated from its root, to droop [*Am and Prov Eng*]

Wilt, *v t* [*Am and Prov Eng*] 1 To cause to begin to wither, to make flaccid, as a green plant

2. Hence, to cause to languish, to depress or destroy the vigor and energy of

Despots have *wilted* the human race into sloth and imbecility *Dwight*

Will'ton Car'pet A kind of carpet woven with loops like the Brussels, and only differing from it in having the loops cut open into an elastic velvet pile, — so called because made originally at *Wilton*, England *Tomlinson*

Will'y, *a.* [*compar* WILIER, *superl* WILIEST] [From *wile*] Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems, using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose, mischievously artful, subtle, as, a *wily* adversary

Syn.—Cunning, artful, sly, crafty, subtle See CUNNING

Wim'ble (wim'bl), *n* [Scot *wimmle*, O. D *wimpel* See GIMLET] An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle, a gimlet

It is but like the little *wimble*, to let in the greatest auger *Selden*

Wim'ble (wim'bl), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WIMBLED, *p pr* & *vb n* WIMBLING] To bore or pierce, as with a wimble "*Wimbled* a hole through said coffin" *Wood*

Wim'ble (wim'bl), *a* [Cf Ger *wimmeln*, to stir about, to move in a lively manner to and fro, to swarm] Active, nimble [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Wim'brel, *n.* A bird of the curlew kind See WHIMBREL

Wim'ple (wim'pl), *n* [O H Ger *wimpal*, a light garment, M H Ger *wimpel*, a veil, N H Ger & D *wimpel*, a pennon, streamer, Dan & Sw *vimpel*, Id Cf GIMP]

1 A covering of silk, linen, or other material, laid in folds, for the neck, chin, and sides of the face formerly worn by women as an out door covering, and still retained in the dress of nuns in conventual costume, a sort of veil or hood *Fairholt*

She had laid her mournful stole aside
And widow-like, sad *wimple* thrown away *Spenser*

2 A flag or streamer *Weale*

Wim'ple, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WIMPLED, *p pr* & *vb n* WIMPLING]

1 To draw down, as a veil, to lay in folds or plaits, as a veil, to cover as with a veil, hence, to hoodwink

With a veil that *wimpled* every where
Her head and face was hid *Spenser*

A domineering pedant o'er the boy,
Than whom no mortal so magnificent!
This *wimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy *Shak*

2 To cause to appear as if laid in folds or plaits, to cause to ripple or undulate, as, the wind *wimples* the surface of water

Wim'ple, *v i* To appear as if laid in folds or plaits, to ripple, to undulate "The *wimpling* waves of their margin" *Longfellow*

With me through meadows stray,
Where *wimpling* waters make their way *Lamson*

Win, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WON (WAN, *obs*), *p pr* & *vb n.* WINNING] [A S *winnan*, to strive, labor, fight, gain, Goth *winnan*, to suffer, O Sax *winnan*, to labor, obtain, O Fries *winna*, Icel & Sw *vinna*, Dan *vinde*, O H Ger *winnan*, M H Ger, L. Ger, & D *winnen*, N H Ger *gewinnen*]

1 To gain by success in competition or contest, to obtain by victory over competitors or rivals, as, to *win* the prize in a game, to *win* money, to *win* a battle, or to *win* a country "Who thus shall Canaan *win*" *Milton*

Thy well-breathed horse
Impels the flying car, and *wins* the course *Dryden*

2 To allure to kindness, to bring to compliance, to gain, to obtain

Thy virtue *won* me; with virtue preserve me *Sidney*
She is a woman, therefore to be *won* *Shak*

3. To gain over to one's side or party, to obtain the favor, friendship, or support of, to render friendly or approving, as, to *win* an enemy, to *win* a jury

4 To come to by toil or effort, to reach, to overtake. [*Obs or local*]

Even in the porch he him did *win* *Spenser*
And when the stony path began,
By which the naked peak they *won*,
Up flew the snowy ptarmigan *W Scott*

5 To arrive, to come. [*Rare*]

Without your help, I would ne'er have *won* near her *W Scott.*

Syn.—To gain, get, procure, earn See GAIN

Win, *v i* To gain the victory, to be successful.

Nor is it aught but just
That he, who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms *Milton.*

To win of, to be conqueror over [*Obs*] *Shak* — *To win on* or *upon* (*a*) To gain favor or influence "You have a softness and beneficence *winning on* the hearts of others" *Dryden* (*b*) To gain ground "The rabble will in time *win upon* power" *Shak*

Wince, *v i.* [*imp* & *p p.* WINCED (wInst), *p pr.* & *vb n* WINCING] [Cf. A-S *wincian*, to bend one's self, to nod, W *gwingaw*, to struggle, to wince, *gwing*, a struggle, wriggle, O Fr. & Pr *guenchir*, *quencir*, *ganchir*, to give way, to turn aside, from O H Ger *wankjan*, *wenkjan*, to decline, move. Cf WINK]

1 To shrink, as from a blow, or from pain, to flinch, to start back

I will not stir, nor *wince* *Shak*

2 To kick or flounce when unsteady, or impatient of a rider, as, a horse *winces*

Let the galled jade *wince* *Shak*

Wince, *n.* See WINCING-MACHINE

Wince'-pit, *n* A pit where calico in the process of manufacture is washed *Tomlinson*

Win'cer, *n* One who, or that which, winces, shrinks, or kicks

Win'cey, *n* Linsey-woolsey *Simmonds*

Winch (66), *n* [A S *wince*, a winch, a reel to wind thread upon]

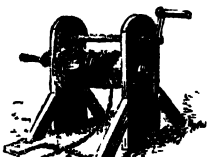

Winch (3)

1 A lever having a projecting handle at one end, and the other end fixed to an axle of a machine for giving motion to it, as in the grindstone, windlass, and the like

2 An instrument with which to turn or strain something forcibly, a crank handle

3 An axle turned by a crank-handle, for raising weights, as from the hold of a ship, from mines, and the like, a windlass

4 A winding-machine

Winch, *v i* To wince, to shrink, to kick with impatience or uneasiness. [*Obs*] *Skelton*

Win'ches-ter Bush'el See BUSHEL

Win'cing-ma chine', *n* A dyer's reel suspended in an horizontal position over the bath, so as to allow the cloth to descend into either compartment, according to the direction in which it is made to revolve — called also *wince*, or *winch* *Ure*

Wind-o'-pipe, *n* A little red flower, which, when it opens in the morning, is supposed to bode a fair day

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields which country people call the *wind-pipe*, which if it opens in the morning, you may be sure a fair day will follow *Bacon*

☞ This is probably the *Anagallis arvensis*, or pimpernel a little trailing plant with scarlet flowers, often called the *poor man's barometer*, and which opens its flowers regularly in the morning, and closes them toward night except when there is much moisture in the atmosphere, in which case the flowers remain shut

Wind (synop, § 130), *n* [A S, O Sax, O Fries, D, & N H Ger *wind*, Dan & Sw *vind*, Icel *vindr*, Goth *winds*, O H Ger *wint*, *wunt*, W *gwynt*, Lat *ventus*, Skr *vâta*, from *wa*, to blow, Gr *ἀητης*, a blast, gale, *ἀήνατ*, to breathe hard, to blow, as the wind]

1 Air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity, a current of air "*Winds* were soft, and woods were green" *Longfellow*

I except *wind* stands as never it stood
It is an ill *wind* that turns none to good *Tusser*

2 Air artificially put in motion from any force or action, as, the *wind* of a cannon-ball, the *wind* of a bellows

3 Breath modulated by the respiratory and vocal organs, or by an instrument

Their instruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind* *Dryden*

4 Power of respiration, breath

If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent *Shak.*

5 Air or gas generated in the stomach and bowels, flatulence, as, to be troubled with *wind*

6 Air impregnated with an odor or scent

A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind* *Shak.*

7 A direction in which the wind may blow, a point of the compass, especially, one of the cardinal points, which are often called the *four winds*

Come from the four *winds*, O breath, and breathe upon these slain *Ezek* xxxvii 9

☞ This sense of the word seems to have had its origin with the Orientals, as it was the practice of the Hebrews to give to each of the four cardinal points the name of *wind*

8 A disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation It occurs immediately after shearing

9. Any thing insignificant or light as wind, mere breath or talk, empty effort.

Think not with *wind* or airy threats to awe. *Milton*

☞ In poetry and among singers this word is often pronounced *wind*

Between wind and water (*Naut*), in that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship, or fluctuation of the water's surface — *Down the wind.* (*a*) In the direction and moving with, the wind, as, birds fly swiftly *down the wind* (*b*) Decaying, declining, in a state of decay [*Obs*] "He went *down the wind* still." *L'Estrange* — *In the wind's eye* (*Naut*), toward the direct point from which the wind blows — *Three sheets in the wind* (*Fig*), unsteady from drink [*Colloq*] — *To be in the wind*, to covertly in preparation, to be within the reach of suspicion or surmise, although not announced or acknowledged [*Colloq*] — *To carry the wind* (*Man*), to toss the head as high as the ears, as a horse — *To raise the wind*, to procure money [*Colloq*] — *To take* or *have the wind* gain or have the advantage *Bacon* — *To take wind to get wind*, to be divulged, to become public, as, a story *got wind*, or *took wind*

Wind, *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* WINDED, *p. pr.* & *vb.* WINDING]

1 To expose to the wind, to winnow, to ventilate

2 To perceive or follow by the scent, to nose, as, hounds *wind* an animal

3 (*Man*) (*a*) To drive hard, as a horse, so as to render scant of wind (*b*) To rest, as a horse, in order to allow him to recover wind

To wind a ship (*Naut*), to turn it end for end, so that the wind strikes it on the opposite side

Wind, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WOUND; *p pr* & *vb* WINDING] To blow, to sound by blowing, especially, to sound so that the notes shall be prolonged and mutually involved. "Hunters who *wound* their horns" *Penna*

Ye vigorous swains, while youth ferments your blood,
Wind the shrill horn *Pope*

☞ This word, like the preceding, is derived from *wind*, the noun, which was formerly, and is still sometimes, pronounced *wind* It has been confounded, however, both in sense and conjugation, with the next word

Wind, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WOUND (rarely WINDED) *p pr* & *vb n.* WINDING] [A S & O S *windan*, Goth *vindan*, O Fries *winda*, Icel & Sw *vinda*, Dan *vinde*, D & N H Ger. *winden*, O Ger *wintan*]

1 To turn completely, or with repeated turns, especially, to turn about something fixed, to cause to form convolutions about any thing, to coil, to twine, to twist, to wreathe, as, to *wind* thread on a spool or into a ball

Whether
To *wind* the woodbine round this arbor *Milton*

2 To entwist, to infold, to encircle

Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms *Shak*

3 To have complete control over, to turn and bend at one's pleasure, to vary or alter at will, regulate, to govern "To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus" *Shak*

Gifts blind the wise, and bribes do please
And *wind* all other witnesses *Herrick*

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure *Addison*

4 To introduce by insinuation, to insinuate

They have little arts and dexterities to *wind* in such things into discourse *Gov of Tong*

You have contrived to take
From Rome all seasoned offices, and to *wind*
Yourself into a power tyrannical *Shak*

5 To cover or surround with something coiled about, as, to *wind* a rope with twine

To wind off, to unwind, to uncoil — *To wind out* extricate [*Obs*] *Clarendon* — *To wind up* (*a*) bring to a small compass, as a ball of thread, to coil completely (*b*) To bring to a conclusion or settlement, as to *wind up* one's affairs (*c*) To put in a state of repeated or continued motion, as a clock, a watch, or the like, by winding the spring, or that which carries the weight, hence, to prepare for continued movement or action, to put in order anew "Fate seemed to *wind* him up for fourscore years" *Dryden* "Thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch" *Atterbury* "*Wind up* the slackened strings of thy lute" *Waller*

Wind, *v i* 1 To turn completely or repeatedly, become coiled about any thing, to assume a coiled or spiral form, as, vines *wind* round a pole

So swift your judgments turn and *wind* *Dryd*

2 To have a circular course or direction, to crook, to bend, as, a *winding* road or stairs

And where the valley *winded* out below,
The murmuring main was heard, and scarcely heard, to flow *Thomson*

He therefore turned him to the steep and rocky path which *winded* through the thickets of wild boxwood and other low, aromatic shrubs. *W Scott*

3. To go to the one side or the other, to meander, to move this way and that, as, a hare pursued turns and *winds*.

The lowing herd *winds* slowly o'er the lea. *Gray*

To wind out, to be extricated, to escape

Long laboring underneath ere they could *wind*
Out of such prison. *Milton*

Wind, *n.* The act of winding or turning, a turn, a bend, a winding. [*Rare.*]

Wind'age, *n.* [From *wind*, n.] [Fr. *vent*, It *vento*, Sp. *viento*, wind and windage.] (*Gun.*) The difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the shot fired from it.

Wind'bore, *n.* The lower or bottom pipe in a lift of pumps in a mine. *Ansted*

Wind'bound, *a.* (*Naut.*) Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.

Wind'-break, *v. t* To break the wind of, to cause to lose breath; to exhaust. [*Rare.*]

'Twould *wind-break* a mule to vie burdens with her. *Ford.*

Wind'-brōk'en (-brōk'n, 20), *a.* Diseased in the power of breathing by the rupture, dilatation, or running together of some of the air cells, so that while the inspiration is by one effort, the expiration is by two *Youatt*

Wind'-chĕst, *n.* (*Mus.*) A chest or reservoir of wind in an organ.

Wind'-drōp'sy, *n* (*Med*) (*a*) A swelling of the abdomen from wind in the intestines, tympanites (*b.*) A white, crepitant, shining, elastic, indolent tumor of the integuments caused by the introduction of air into the areolar tissue, emphysema *Dunglison*

Wind'-ĕgg, *n* An addle egg

Wind'er, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, winds, hence, a creeping or winding plant

2. A reel or swift for winding silk, cotton, or the like, upon.

3 One of the steps of a winding staircase

Wind'er, *v. t.* or *i.* [Prov. Eng *winder*, a fan, and to winnow, from *wind*, n Cf WINNOW] To fan, to clean grain with a fan [*Prov Eng*]

Wind'er, *v i* To wither, to fail [*Obs*] *Holland*

Wind'er-mĕb, *n.* [From *winder*, a fan, to fan, and *meb*, Ger. *mebe, meve*, A-S *mæw*, Eng *mew*, O Eng *mow*] (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Larus*, of the gull kind

Wind'fall, *n.* 1 Any thing blown down or off by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or the tree itself, or a portion of a forest prostrated by a violent wind, and the like

2 An unexpected legacy, or other gain

Wind'fallen (-fawln), *a.* Blown down by the wind

Wind'-flow'er, *n* The anemone, — so called because formerly supposed to open only when the wind was blowing

Wind'-fûr'nace, *n* A furnace in which the air is supplied by an artificial current, as from a bellows

Wind'-gall, *n* (*Vet*) A soft tumor on the fetlock joints of a horse, — so called from having formerly been supposed to contain air

Wind'-gāuge, *n* An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind, an anemometer

Wind'-gŭn, *n.* A gun discharged by the force of compressed air, an air gun

Wind'-hătch, *n* (*Mining*) The opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth

Wind'-hŏv'er (-hŭv'er), *n* A species of hawk, a kestrel or staunel, — so called from hovering in the air while watching for its prey

Wind'i ness, *n.* [From *windy*]

1. The state or quality of being windy or tempestuous, as, the *windiness* of the weather or season

2 Fullness of wind, flatulence

3 Tendency to generate wind or gas, tendency to produce flatulence, as, the *windiness* of vegetables

4. Tumor, pufliness

Wind'ing, *a* Twisting from a direct line or an even surface, twisting

Wind'ing, *n* 1 A turn or turning, a bend, flexure, meander, as, the *windings* of a road or stream

To nurse the saplings tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint, and wanton *windings* wove *Milton*

2 A call by the boatswain's whistle

Wind'ing-ĕn'gine, *n* An engine employed, in mining, to draw up buckets from a deep pit

Wind'ing-ly, *adv.* In a winding or circuitous manner.

Wind'ing-sheet, *n.* A sheet in which a corpse is wound or wrapped

Wind'ing-tăck'le (-tăk'l), *n* (*Naut*) A tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block, used for hoisting heavy articles in or out of a vessel *Totten*

Wind'-in'stru-ment, *n* (*Mus*) An instrument of music sounded by means of wind, especially by means of the breath, as a flute, a clarionet, and the like

Wind'laçe, *n* [*Obs*] 1 A windlass.

2. An apparatus for bending the bow of an arblast or cross-gun.

Here be two arblasts, comrade, with *windlaces* and quarrells *W Scott*

Wind'laçe, *v. t.* See WINDLASS, *v. t.* [*Obs*]

Wind'lass, *v. i*

To go warily to work; to act indirectly. *Hammond*

Wind'lass, *n* [Apparently from *wind* and *lace*, but cf. D. *windas*, *windaas*, from *winden*, to wind, and *as*, an axle, whence Fr. *tindas*, *guindas*, a windlass.]

1. A machine for raising weights, consisting of a cylinder or roller of timber, moving on its axis, and turned by a crank, lever, or similar means, with a rope or chain attached to the weight.

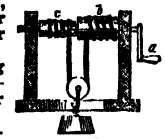

Common Windlass

a, handle; *b*, large portion of cylinder; *c*, lesser part of cylinder

2 The apparatus resembling a winch or windlass, for bending the bow of an arblast or cross-bow [*Obs*]

3 Art and contrivance, subtleties [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Wind'le (wĭn'dl), *n* [From *wind*, v t] A spindle, a kind of reel

Wind'le-straw (wĭn'dl-), *n.* A stalk of grass, a reed [*Prov Eng*]

Wind'less, *a.* Having no wind, wanting wind, out of breath

Wind'mill, *n* A mill turned by the wind, usually by the action of the wind upon oblique vanes or sails which radiate from an horizontal shaft

Windmill

Win'dōre, *n* A window [*Obs*]

Win'dōw, *n* [Dan. *vindue*, Sw *vindoga*, Icel *vindauga*, window, properly wind-eye, O Eng *windore, windor*, i e, wind-door]

1 An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air, usually closed by doors or sashes containing some transparent material, as glass, and capable of being opened and shut at pleasure

A *window* shalt thou make to the ark *Gen* vi 16

I leaped from the *window* of the citadel *Shak*

Then to come, in spite of sorrow,
And at my *window* bid good morrow *Milton*

Thzabathan Window

2. The door or sash that closes or covers the aperture or opening

3 A lattice or casement *Simmonds.*

4 A figure formed of lines crossing each other [*Rare*]

Till he has *window*s on his bread and butter *Amy*

Win'dōw, *v t* [*imp & p p* WINDOWED, *p pr & vb n* WINDOWING]

1 To furnish with windows

2 To place at a window [*Rare*]

Wouldst thou be *windowed* in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus with pleached arms, bending down
His corrigible neck *Shak*

3 To break into openings, to form into holes "Looped and *windowed* raggedness" *Shak*

Win'dōw-blind, *n* 1 A blind to intercept the light of a window

2 A short screen for a window, made of perforated zinc or woven wire, also, a screen for a window, made of calico or similar material attached to a roller *Simmonds*

Win'dōw-bōle, *n* Part of a window closed by a shutter which can be opened at will *W Scott*

Win'dōw-frāme, *n* The frame of a window, which receives and holds the sashes

Win'dōw-glăss, *n* Panes of glass for windows

Win'dōw-less, *a* Without any window destitute of a window or windows "The young Pliny's *windowless* study" *Carlyle*

Win'dōw-săsh, *n* The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows

Win'dōw-sēat, *n* A seat in and under a window

Win'dōw-shāde, *n* A rolling or a projecting blind or sun shade, either opaque or partially transparent *Simmonds*

Win'dōw-shŭt'ter, *n* A frame or shutter used to close windows tightly

Win'dōw-sīll, *n* (*Arch*) The flat piece of wood at the bottom of a window-frame

Win'dōw-tăx, *n* A tax or duty formerly levied on all windows or openings for light above the number of eight in houses standing in cities or towns [*Eng*] *Brande*

Win'dōw y, *a* Having little crossings like the sashes of a window [*Rare*] *Donne*

Wind'pīpe (Synop, § 130), *n.* (*Anat*) The passage for the breath to and from the lungs, the trachea

Wind'-plānt, *n* (*Bot*) A species of anemone *Anemone nemorosa.*

Wind'-pump, *n* A pump moved by a windmill

Wind'-rōde, *a* Caused to ride or drive by the wind, in opposition to the course of the tide, — said of a vessel lying at anchor, with wind and tide opposed to each other *Totten*

Wind'-rōse, *n.* A table of the points of the compass, giving the states of the barometer, &c, connected with winds from the different directions.

Wind'rōw (wĭn'rō), *n* [From *wind* and *row*]

1. A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps.

2. Sheaves of grain set up in a row, one against another, that the wind may blow between them. [*Eng*]

3 The green border of a field, dug up in order to carry the earth on other land to mend it. [*Eng*]

Wind'rōw (wĭn'rō), *v t* [*imp & p. p.* WINDROWED, *p pr & vb n* WINDROWING] To arrange in lines or windrows, as hay when newly made *Forby*

Wind'-sāil, *n* 1 (*Naut*) A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship

2 The sail or vane of a windmill.

Wind'seed, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Arctotis* *Lee*

Wind'-shāke, *n* A crack in the body of a tree, supposed to be the effect of violent winds *Halliwell.*

Wind'-shŏck, *n* A wind shake

Wind'-side, *n* The side next the wind, the windward side [*Rare*] *E. B. Browning.*

Wind'sor-chāir, *n* A kind of strong, plain, polished wooden chair *Simmonds.*

Wind'sor-sōap, *n* A scented soap well known for its excellence *Simmonds.*

Wind'-sŭck'er, *n* A wind hover See WIND HOVER *B Jonson.*

Wind'-tight (-tīt), *a* So tight as to prevent the passing of wind

Wind'ward, *n* The point from which the wind blows, as, to ply to the *windward*

To lay an anchor to the windward (*Naut*), to adopt previous or anticipatory measures for success or security

Wind'ward, *a* Situated toward the point from which the wind blows, as, the *windward* shrouds.

Wind'ward, *adv* Toward the wind, in the direction from which the wind blows

Wind'y, *a* [*compar.* WINDIER, *superl* WINDIEST] [A S *windig*]

1 Consisting of wind "Blown with the *windy* tempest of my soul" *Shak.*

2 Next the wind, windward

It keeps on the *windy* side of care *Shak.*

3 Tempestuous, boisterous, as, *windy* weather

4 Serving to occasion wind or gas in the intestines, flatulent, as, *windy* food

5 Attended, or caused, by wind or gas in the intestines "A *windy* colic" *Arbuthnot*

6 Empty, airy *Windy* joy" *Milton.*

Here's that *windy* applause, that poor, transitory pleasure, for which I was dishonored *South*

Wine, *n* [A-S, O Sax, O Frics & O H Ger. *win*, L Ger *wien*, Icel & Sw *vin*, Dan *vin*, Goth *wein*, D *wijn*, N H Ger *wein*, Lat *vinum*, Gr. *οἶνος*, Polish Gr *Fοινος*, W *gwin*, Ir & Gael *fion*, Slav *vino*]

1 The expressed juice of grapes, usually the fermented juice, a beverage prepared from grapes by squeezing out their juice, and allowing it to ferment

Wine is a mocker strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. *Prov* xx 1.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crushed the sweet poison of misused *wine* *Milton*

2 Hence, a liquor or beverage resembling that prepared from grapes, yielded by other kinds of fruit, as, currant *wine*, gooseberry *wine*

3 The effect of drinking wine in excess, intoxication

Noah awoke from his *wine* *Gen* ix 24

Spirit of wine, alcohol See SPIRIT

Wine'-bāg, *n* A bag or bottle made of skin for containing wine

Wine'-bib'ber, *n* One who drinks much wine, a great drinker *Prov* xxiii 20

Wine'-bis'cuit (-bĭs'kit), *n* A kind of sweet biscuit served with wine

Wine'-cāsk, *n* A cask in which wine is or has been kept

Wine'-cĕl'lar, *n* A cellar in which wine is stored.

Wine'-cōol'er, *n* A vessel of porous earthen-ware used to cool wine by the evaporation of water which takes place round the bottle or decanter, also, a stand for wine bottles, containing ice.

Wine'-glăss, *n* A small glass in which wine is drunk

Wine'-grōw'er, *n* One who cultivates a vineyard and makes wine *Simmonds.*

Wine'less, *a* Destitute of wine, as, *wineless* life

Wine'-mēa'sure (mezh'ur), *n* [See MEASURE] The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure

Wine'-mēr'chant, *n* A merchant who deals in wines

Wine'-prĕss, *n* A machine or apparatus in which grapes are pressed

Wine'-skin, *n* A bottle or bag of skin, used, in various countries, for carrying wine

Wine'-stōne, *n* The deposit of crude tartar, or argal, on the interior of wine casks

Wine'-vault, *n* 1 A vault where wine is stored

2 A place where wine is served at the bar, or at tables, a dram shop *Dickens.*

Wine'-whey (hwā), *n.* A mixture of wine, milk, and water. *Dunglison.*

Wing, *n.* [Dan & Sw. *vinge*, Icel. *vängr*, wing, *vinga*, agitation, fanning, Ger *schwinge*]

1. One of two anterior limbs of a fowl, corre-

sponding to the arms of a man, and used for flying, except in the case of a few species of fowls, by which they are used only as an assistance in running "As an eagle . . . fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her *wings*, taketh them, beareth them on her *wings*." *Deut.* xxxii. 11

☞ The long quill-feathers are in series The *primaries* are those attached to the ulnar side of the hand, the *secondaries*, or *wing-coverts*, those of the fore-arm, the *scapularies*, those that lie over the humerus, and the *bastard-feathers*, those of the short outer digit [See *Illust* of *Bird*]

2. Any similar member or instrument used for the purpose of flying, as, the *wing* of an insect or of a flying-fish

3 Passage by flying, flight, as, to be on the *wing*; to take *wing*

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes *wing* to the rooky wood *Shak*

4 Motive or instrument of flight, means of flight or of rapid motion

Fiery expedition be my *wing* *Shak*

5 That which agitates the air as a wing does, or which is put in wing like motion by the action of the air, as, a fan or vane for winnowing grain, the vane or sail of a windmill, and the like

6 An ornament worn on the shoulder, — a small imitation epaulet or shoulder knot *Simmonds*

7 A side-piece, one of two corresponding appendages attached to the sides of any thing, or a single appendage so attached, hence, (*a*) (*Arch*) A side building, less than the main edifice, as one of the *wings* of a palace (*b*) (*Bot*) A membranous expansion of a plant, one of the two side petals of a papilionaceous flower, as of the pea, bean, and the like *Gray* (*c*) (*Fort*) The longer side of crown-works, horn works, and the like, connecting them with the main work (*d*) (*Hort*) A side shoot of a tree or plant, a branch growing up by the side of another [*Obs*] *Chambers* (*e*) (*Mil*) The right or left division of an army, regiment, and the like (*f*) (*Naut*) That part of the hold or orlop of a vessel which is nearest the sides, — in a fleet, one of the extremities when the ships are drawn up in line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle *Totten*. (*g*) (*Theatrical*) One of the sides of the stage *Simmonds*

On the wing, supported by, or flying with, the wings flying — *On the wings of the wind*, with the utmost velocity — *Under the wing or wings of*, under the care or protection of — *Wing-and-wing* (*Naut*), the situation of a fore-and-aft vessel when she is going dead before the wind with her foresail hauled over on one side, and her mainsail on the other *Dana*

Wing, *v. t* [*imp & p. p* WINGED, *p. pr & vb. n* WINGING]

1 To furnish with wings, to enable to fly, or to move with celerity

Who heaves oft ocean, and who *wings* the storms *Pope*

2 To supply with wings or side pieces

The main battle which on either side
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse *Shak*

3 To transport by flight "Edge the keen sword, and *wing* the unerring ball" *Trumbull*

"I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some withered bough *Shak*

4 To move in flight through, to fly or pass rapidly through [*Rare*]

There's not an arrow *wings* the sky
But fancy turns its point to him *T Moore*

5 To cut off the wings of, to wound in the wing, to disable a wing of, as, to *wing* a bird

To wing a flight, to exert the power of flying

Wing'-case, *n* (*Entom*) The case or shell which covers the wings of coleopterous insects, as the beetle, and the like *Booth*

Wing'-cōv'ert, *n* (*Ornith*) A feather covering part of the fore arm of a bird, a secondary

Winged (60), *p a.* 1 Furnished with wings, transported by flying, having wing-like expansions

2 Soaring with wings, or as if with wings, hence, elevated, lofty, sublime [*Rare*]

How *winged* the sentiment that virtue is to be followed for its own sake, because its essence is divine, and that it can not be communicated by human agency, but is the gift of God! *J E Harford*

3 Swift; rapid "*Winged* haste" *Shak.*

4. Wounded or hurt in the wing

5 (*Bot*) Furnished with a leaf like appendage, as the first fruit of the elm and the ash, alate

6. (*Her*) Represented with wings, or having wings, of a different color from the body

7. Fanned with wings, swarming with birds. "The *winged* air darked with plumes" *Milton*

Wing'er, *n* (*Naut*) One of the casks stowed in the wings of a vessel's hold, being smaller than such as are stowed more amidships *Totten.*

Wing'-fōot'ed, *a* Having wings attached to the feet, as, *wing footed* Mercury, hence, swift, moving with rapidity, fleet. *Drayton.*

Wing'less, *a* Having no wings, not able to ascend or fly

Wing'let, *n* A little wing, a very small wing.

Wing'-shĕll, *n* (*Entom.*) A wing-case. See WING CASE

Wing'-strōke, *n.* The stroke or sweep of a wing.

Wing'-trăn'sŏm, *n.* (*Naut.*) The transom next below the helm-port transom.

Wing'y, *a.* 1 Having wings; rapid. "With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind." *Addison.*

2. Soaring with wings, or as if with wings, volatile; airy. [*Obs. or rare.*] "Those *wingy* mysteries in divinity." *Browne.*

Wink, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p* WINKED (winkt), *p pr & vb n.* WINKING] [A S *wincian*, Sw. *vinka*, Dan *vinke*, D *winken*, *wenken*, N H. Ger. *winken*, O H Ger. *winchan*, *winchan*]

1 To shut the eyes quickly, to close the eyelids with a quick motion

I had rather *wink* than look on them. *Shak*
And I will *wink*, so shall the day seem night. *Shak*
They are not blind, but they *wink* *Tillotson*

2 To close and open the eyelids quickly, to nictate, to blink.

3 To give a hint by a motion of the eyelids

Wink at the footman to leave him without a plate *Swift*

4 To shut the eyes purposely for the sake of not seeing any thing, or as if not seeing, to connive at any thing, to be tolerant, to avoid taking notice, — generally with *at*

And yet, as though he knew it not,
His knowledge *winks*, and lets his humors reign *Herbert*
Obstinacy can not be *winked* at, but must be subdued *Locke.*

5 To be dim and flicker, as, a *winking* light

Wink, *n.* 1 The act of closing the eyelids quickly

I have not slept one *wink* *Shak*
I could eclipse and cloud them with a *wink* *Donne*

2 A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast

The stockjobber thus from Change Alley goes down,
And tips you, the freeman, the *wink* *Swift*

Wink'er, *n* 1 One who winks.

2 A horse's blinder

Wink'ing-ly, *adv.* In a winking manner, with the eye almost closed.

Wink'le, *n* A periwinkle [*Obs*] *Holland*

Wink'le-hạwk (wink'l), *n* [D *winkle haak*] A rectangular rent made in cloth, — called also *winkle-hole* [*Local U S*] *Bartlett*

Win'ner, *n* [From *win*] One who wins, or gains by success in competition or contest

Win'ning, *p a* [From *win*] Attracting, adapted to gain favor, charming, as, a *winning* address

Win'ning, *n* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest

Win'ning-ly, *adv* In a winning manner

Win'ning-pōst, *n* The post or goal at the end of a race

Win'nōw, *v t* [*imp & p p* WINNOWED, *p. pr & vb n* WINNOWING] [Prov Eng *windwe*, A S *windwian*, *awindwian*, to fan, Goth *vinthjan*, id, *vinthi skauro*, a fan, O H Ger *wenta*, *wenda*, a fan, Lat *vannare*, to fan, winnow, from *vannus*, a fan or van for winnowing grain, D & Prov. Ger *wannen*, O H Ger *wannôn*, to winnow]

1 To separate and drive off the chaff from by means of wind, as, to *winnow* grain

2 To examine, to sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth, to separate, as bad from good

Winnow well this thought, and you shall find
His light as chaff that flows before the wind *Dryden*

3 To fan, to beat, as with wings.

Now, on the polar winds, their quick fan
Winnows the buxom air *Milton*

Win'nōw, *v i* To separate chaff from grain.

Winnow not with every wind *Jeclus* v 9

Win'nōw er, *n* One who winnows

Win'nōw ing, *n.* 1. The act of one who, or that which, winnows

2 (*Mining*) A wheel and axle used for raising and lowering kibbles, — called also *winch*

Win'sŏme (win'sum), *a* [*compar* WINSOMER, *superl* WINSOMEST] [A S *wynsum*, *wunsum*, from *wynn*, joy, O Sax *wunna*, O H Ger *wunna*, *wunni*, N H Ger *wonne*] Cheerful, merry, gay, light hearted "Misled by ill example and a *winsome* nature" *Jeffrey*

Win'ter, *n* [A-S, O. Fries, D., & N H Ger. *winter*, O Sax & O H Ger *wintar*, M H Ger *winter*, *winder*, Dan & Sw *vinter*, Icel *vetr*, Goth *vintrus*, probably allied to *wind*, because it is the windy season of the year]

1 The cold season of the year; in common usage, in the northern hemisphere, the period from the first day of December to the first day of March, in astronomical usage, the period from the solstice in December (about the twenty first day) to the vernal equinox in March (about the twenty-first day).

And after summer evermore succeeds
The barren *winter*, with his nipping cold *Shak*
Winter, lingering, chills the lap of May *Goldsmith*

2 A year "A withered hermit, fivescore *winters* worn." *Shak.*

Winter solstice See SOLSTICE.

Win'ter, *v i* [*imp. & p. p.* WINTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINTERING] To pass the winter.

They often *wintered* in England *Swift*

Because the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part advised to depart thence *Acts* xxvii 12.

Win'ter, *v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage, during the winter, as, to *winter* young cattle on straw.

Win'ter-ăp'ple (-ăp'pl), *n.* An apple that keeps well in winter, or that does not ripen until winter

Win'ter-bär'ley, *n.* A kind of barley which is sowed in autumn.

Win'ter-bēat'en, *a.* Beaten or harassed by the severe weather of winter. *Spenser*

Win'ter-bĕr'ry, *n.* (*Bot.*) A low shrub of the genus *Prinos* *Loudon*

Win'ter-blōom, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Azalea* (*b*) A plant of the genus *Hamamelis* (*H Virginica*), witch-hazel, — so called from its flowers appearing late in autumn, while the leaves are falling.

Win'ter-chĕr'ry, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Physalis*, and its fruit, which is of the size of cherry. *Lee. Mille*

Win'ter-clĭt'ron, *n.* A sort of pear.

Win'ter-crĕss, *n* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Barbarea*

Win'ter-crŏp, *n.* A crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter

Win'ter-făl'lōw, *n.* Ground that is fallowed winter

Win'ter-gär'dən (-g'ir'dn), *n.* An ornamental garden for winter.

Win'ter-green, *n.* (*Bot*) An aromatic, creeping evergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*), having bright red berries, — called also *aromatic winter green*, *checkerberry*, and *partridge berry*

☞ The name is also applied to several species of plants of the heath family

False winter-green, a plant of the genus *Pyrola* *Spotted winter-green*, a plant of the genus *Chimaphila* (*C maculata*)

Win'ter-ground, *v t* To cover over in the season of winter, as for protection or shelter, as, to *winter-ground* the roots of a plant

The ruddock would bring thee all this,
Yea and furred moss besides, when flowers are none
To *winter-ground* thy corse *Shak*

Win'ter-gŭll, *n* (*Ornith*) A bird of the genus *Larus* (*L canus*), a species of gull, — called also *winter-mew*

Win'ter-kill, *v t* [*imp & p p* WINTER-KILLED *p pr & vb n* WINTER KILLING] To kill by the cold, or exposure of winter, as, to *winter kill* wheat or clover [*U. S.*]

Win'ter-lōdge, } *n* (*Bot*) The hibernacle
Win'ter-lōdg'ment, } of a plant, which protects the embryo, or future shoot, from injuries during the winter It is either a bud or a bulb

Win'ter-ly, *a* Suitable for winter, like winter wintery [*Rare*] "The air growing more *winterly* in the month of April" *Camden*

Win'ter-mew, *n* (*Ornith*) See WINTER GULL

Win'ter-pēar, *n* A kind of pear that keeps well in winter, or that ripens in winter

Win'ter-proud, *a* Having too rank or forward a growth for winter.

When corn is *winter-proud*, or other plants put forth and bud too early *Holland*

Win'ter-quar'ters, *n. pl* The quarters of an army during the winter, a winter residence or station

Win'ter-rĭg, *v t.* To fallow or till in winter [*Prov Eng*] *Scott*

Win'ter-weed, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Veronica* (*V hederifolia*), ivy leafed speedwell

Win'ter-whēat, *n.* Wheat sown in autumn which lives during the winter, and ripens in the following summer

Win'ter y, *a* [Written also *wintry*] [A-S *wintrig*] Suitable to winter, resembling winter, or what belongs to winter, brumal, hyemal, cold, stormy "Chill airs and *wintery* winds" *Longfellow*

Win'try, *a* The same as WINTERY, q v.

Win'y, *a* [From *wine.*] Having the taste or qualities of wine

Winze, *n* (*Mining*) A small shaft sunk from one level to another for the purpose of ventilation

Wipe, *v t* [*imp & p p* WIPED (wīpt), *p pr & vb n* WIPING] [A S *wipian*, Sw *vepa*, to wrap up, to cuddle one's self up, *vepa*, a blanket, L Ger *wip*, a wisp of straw, M H Ger *wif*, id]

1 To rub with something soft for cleaning, to clean by rubbing, as, to *wipe* the hands or face with a towel

Let me *wipe* thy face *Shak*

2 To strike off gently, to remove by rubbing

Some natural tears they dropped, but *wiped* them soon *Milton*

3 To cheat, to defraud, to trick, — followed by *out*. [*Obs*] *Spenser*

4. To remove by rubbing or tersion; to rub off, to clear; — usually followed by *away*, *off*, or *out*.

To wipe the nose of, to cheat, to defraud [*Obs*]

Wipe, *n.* 1. Act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning.

2. A blow; a stroke; a hit. [*Low.*]

3 A gibe; a jeer, a severe sarcasm. *Swift.*

4 A handkerchief. [*Slang*]

Wipe, *n.* [Sw *vipa*, *Lovipa*, Dan *vibe*, the lapwing.] (*Ornith*) The lapwing, or pewit. See PEWIT.

Wip'er, *n.* 1. One who wipes.

2. Something used for wiping, as a towel, or rag.

3. (*Mach.*) A piece generally projecting from an horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising stampers, heavy pistons, or the like, and leaving them to fall by their own weight. [See *Illust.* of *Valve-gear.*] *Brande*

Wire, *n.* [A-S. *wir*, wire, Icel *vir*, id., Dan. *vire*, L Ger *wir*, *wire*, *werdrât*, M. H Ger. *were*, O H Ger *wara*, crown.] A thread of metal, a metallic substance formed to an even thread by being passed between grooved rollers, or drawn through holes in a plate of steel

☞ *Wire* is made of any desired form, as round, square, triangular, &c., by giving this shape to the hole in the draw-plate

Wire, *v. i.* To pass like a wire, to flow in a form like that of a wire, or in a stream as thin as a wire. [*Rare.*] *Fletcher*

Wire, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WIRED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WIRING.]

1 To bind with wire, to apply wire to, as, to *wire* corks in bottling liquors

2 To put upon a wire, as, to *wire* beads.

3 To snare by means of a wire or wires

Wire'-bridge, *n.* A bridge suspended on wires, or cables made of wires.

Wire'-cär'tridge, *n.* A cartridge strengthened by wire ligaments *Simmonds*

Wire'-clŏth, *n.* A coarse cloth made of woven metallic wire, and used for strainers, and for various other purposes

Wire'-drăw, *v. t.* [*imp.* WIRE DREW, *p. p.* WIRE DRAWN, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WIRE DRAWING.]

1 To form, as a piece of metal, into wire, by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel.

2 Hence, to draw by art or violence

My sense has been *wire-drawn* into blasphemy *Dryden*

3 Hence, also, to draw or spin out to great length and tenuity, as, to *wire-draw* an argument

4 (*Steam engine*) To pass, or to draw off, as steam, through narrow ports, or the like, thus wasting some of its mechanical effects

Wire'-drăw'er, *n.* One who draws metal into wire

Wire'-ĕdge, *n.* The thin, wire like thread of metal sometimes formed on the edge of a tool by the stone in sharpening it

Wire'-gauze, *n.* A texture of finely interwoven wire, resembling gauze

Wire'-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Flexuna* (*E Indica*) *Gray* (*b*) A plant of the genus *Poa* (*P. compressa*) *Gray*

Wire'-grŭb, *n.* A certain mischievous worm or grub

Wire'-heel, *n.* (*Far.*) A defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast

Wire'-I'ron (I'urn), *n.* Iron in rods used for drawing out into wire *Simmonds*

Wire'-mi crŏm'e ter, *n.* See MICROMETER

Wire'-nĕt'ting, *n.* A texture of woven wire, somewhat coarser than ordinary wire gauze.

Wire'-pull'er, *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet, hence, one who operates by secret means, an intriguer [*U. S.*]

Wire'-pull'ing, *n.* The act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet, hence, secret influence or management, intrigue [*U. S.*]

Wire'-work'er (-wûrk'er), *n.* One who manufactures articles from wire. *Simmonds*

Wire'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* The larve of various species of beetles, — so called from its slenderness and uncommon hardness It is sometimes very destructive to the roots of plants The American wireworm is a species of *Julus*, with numerous feet

Wir'i-ness, *n.* The state of being wiry.

Wir'y, *a.* [Written also *wiery.*]

1 Made of wire, like wire, drawn out like wire

2 Capable of endurance, tough, sinewy, as, a *wiry* frame or constitution "A little *wiry* sergeant of meek demeanor and strong sense" *Dickens*

Wis, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WIST.] [O Eng *wisse*, *wissen*, to teach, to suppose, A-S *wisian*, *wissian*, to instruct, show, govern, O Eng *yiwisa*, A-S *gewisa*, O Sax & O Fries *wissa*, Icel, Sw., & Dan *viss*, certain, A-S *wisse*, *wiste*, pret. of *witan* See WIT, *v.*] [*Obs. or poet.*]

1 To know, to be aware

Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business? *Luke* ii 49

2 To think, to suppose, to imagine.

I *wis*, if it had pleased him, he might have saved us, and never felt pain *Latimer*

Nor do I know how long it is
(For I have lain entranced, I *wis*) *Coleridge*

Wis, *adv.* Certainly, really, indeed. [*Obs.*]

Wis'ard, *n.* The same as WIZARD, q. v. [*Rare.*]

Wiz'dŏm, *n.* [A-S *wisdôm*, from *wis*, wise, and the termination *dôm*, from *dôm*, doom, judgment, power, Dan. *visdom*, *visdom*, Sw. *visdom*, Icel. *visdômr*, Ger *weisheit.*]

1 The quality of being wise; knowledge, and the capacity to make due use of it, knowledge of the best ends and the best means, discernment and judgment, discretion, sagacity, skill; dexterity.

It is hoped that our rulers will act with dignity and *wisdom*, that they will yield every thing to reason, and refuse every thing to force *Ames*

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls *wisdom* *Coleridge*

Wisdom gained by experience is of inestimable value *Scott*

2 The results of wise judgments, scientific or practical truth, acquired knowledge, erudition.

Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians *Acts* vii 22

3 (*Script.*) Right judgment and feelings concerning religious and moral truth, godliness, piety, religion.

Behold the fear of the Lord, that is *wisdom*, and to depart from evil is understanding *Job* xxviii 28

Syn — Prudence, knowledge — WISDOM, PRUDENCE, KNOWLEDGE *Wisdom* has been defined to be "the use of the best means for attaining the best ends" "We conceive," says Whewell, "*prudence* as the virtue by which we select right means for given ends, while *wisdom* implies the selection of right ends as well as of right means Hence, *wisdom* implies the union of high mental and moral excellence *Prudence* (that is, *providence*, or foresight) is of a more negative character It rather consists in avoiding danger than in taking decisive measures for the accomplishment of an object Sir Robert Walpole was in many respects a *prudent* statesman, but he was far from being a *wise* one Burke has remarked that *prudence* when carried too far, degenerates into a reptile virtue, which is the more dangerous for its plausible appearance it wears *Knowledge*, a more comprehensive term, signifies the simple apprehension of facts or relations "In strictness of language," says Paley, "there is a difference between *knowledge* and *wisdom*, *wisdom* always supposing action, and action directed by it"

Knowledge and *wisdom*, far from being one
Have oft-times no connection *Knowledge* dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men,
Wisdom, in minds attentive to their own
Knowledge a rude, unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which *wisdom* builds,
Till smoothed, and squared and fitted to its place,
Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich
Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more *Cowper*

Wiz'dŏm-tŏoth, *n.*; *pl.* WIZDŎM TEETH A large, back double tooth, — familiarly so called because appearing comparatively late, as it were after the person has arrived at the age of wisdom

Wise, *a.* [*compar.* WISER, *superl.* WISEST.] [A. S., O Sax., O Fries., & L Ger *wis*, Icel & Sw *viss*, Dan *viis*, D *wijs*, *wijze*, O H Ger *wis*, *wisi*, M H Ger *wis*, *wise*, N H Ger *weise*, Goth *weis*, allied to *wit*, v. i., q. v.]

1 Having knowledge, knowing, enlightened, of extensive information, erudite, learned

They are *wise* to do evil but to do good they have no knowledge *Jer* iv 22

2 Hence, especially, making due use of knowledge discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper choosing the best ends and the best means for accomplishing them

3 Versed in art or science, skillful, dexterous, specially, skilled in divination

Jul. There was mine host, an old fat woman even now with me but she's gone

Sim. Pray you, sir, was't not the *wise* woman of Brentford? *Shak*

4 Hence, prudent, calculating, shrewd, wary subtle, crafty [*Rare.*]

Nor, on the other side,
Will I be so penuriously *wise*
As to make money, that's my slave, my idol *Beau & Fl*
Lords do not care for me
I am too *wise* to die yet *Ford*

5 Godly, pious, religious.

From a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee *wise* unto salvation *2 Tim* iii 1

6 Dictated or guided by wisdom, containing wisdom judicious, well adapted to produce good effects, as, a *wise* saying, a *wise* scheme or plan, *wise* conduct or management, a *wise* determination, becoming a wise man, grave, discreet, as, *wise* deportment

One eminent in *wise* deport spake much *Milton*

Wise in years, old enough to be wise, having acquired wisdom by age, wise from age and experience, hence, aged, old [*Obs.*]

A very grave, stale bachelor, my dainty one!
He's *wise in years*, and of a temperate warmth *Ford*
You are too *wise in years*, too full of counsel,
For my green experience *Ford*

Wise, *n.* [A-S & L Ger *wise*, O Sax *wisa*, O Fries *wis*, D *wijs*, Icel *visa*, Sw *vis*, Dan *vis*, O H Ger *wisa*, *wis*, M H Ger. *wise*, *wis*, N H Ger *weise*, allied to A S *wisian*, *wissian*, to instruct, show, direct, govern Cf. GUISE] Way of being or acting, manner, mode "All armed in complete *wise*" *Spenser*

This song she sings in most commanding *wise* *Sidney*
Let not these blessings thou, sent from above,
Abused be, or spilt in profane *wise* *Fairfax*

☞ This word is nearly obsolete, except as used in such phrases as *in any wise*, *in no wise*, *on this wise*, and the like "Fret not thyself *in any wise* to do evil" *Ps* xxxvii 8 "He shall *in no wise* lose his reward" *Matt* x 42 "*On this wise* ye shall bless the children of Israel" *Num* vi 23

☞ *Wise* is often used in composition, as in likewise, otherwise, lengthwise, &c., in which *ways* is often erroneously substituted for it, as, otherways, lengthways, and the like

Wise'-ă-cre (wiz'ā-ker), *n.* [Ger. *weissager*, a fore teller, prophet, from *weise*, wise, and *sagen*, to say]

1. A sayer of wise things; a prophet; a learned or wise man. [*Obs.*]

Pythagoras learned much . . becoming a mighty *wiseacre*. *Leland.*

2. One who makes undue pretensions to wisdom; a would be-wise person, hence, in contempt, a simpleton, a dunce.

Wise'-hĕărt'ed, *a.* Wise; knowing; skillful, sapient, erudite, prudent. *Exod* xxviii. 3.

Wise'-like, *a.* Resembling that which is wise, seemingly wise [*Rare.*] "The only *wise-like* thing I heard any body say" *W Scott.*

Wise'ling, *n.* One who pretends to be wise, a wiseacre, a witling *Donne.*

Wise'ly, *adv.* In a wise manner, prudently, judiciously, discreetly, with wisdom. "And *wisely* learn to curb thy sorrow" *Milton.*

Wise'ness, *n.* Wisdom [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Wi'ser ite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting chiefly of hydrated carbonate of manganese, a variety of diallagite *Dana.*

Wish, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WISHED (Wisht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WISHING.] [A S *wyscan*, O. H. Ger. *wunskan*, *wunsken*, N H Ger. *wünschen*, D. *wenschen*, Icel *ôska*, Sw. *onska*, Dan *ønske*, Skr *wanch.*]

1 To have a desire, to long, to hanker.

I *wish* above all things that thou mayest prosper 3 *John* 2.

They cast four anchors out of the stern, and *wished* for the day *Acts* xxvii 29

This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish* for *Arbuthnot*

Some ills we *wish* for when we *wish* to live *Young*

2 To be disposed or inclined, as, to *wish* well to another's affairs

3 To entertain hope or fear in respect to any thing.

I *wish* that it may not prove some ominous token of misfortune to have met with such a miser as I am *Sidney*

Wish, *v. t.* 1 To desire, to long for, to hanker after, to have a mind or disposition toward

I would not *wish*
Any companion in the world but you *Shak.*

2 To frame or express desires concerning, to invoke in favor of or against any one, to attribute or call down in desire, to invoke, to imprecate

Let them be driven backward, and put to shame, that *wish* me evil *Ps* xl 14

I would not *wish* them to a fairer death *Shak.*

3 Hence to recommend, to seek confidence or favor in behalf of [*Obs.*]

I would be glad to thrive, sir,
And I was *wished* to you by a gentleman *B Jonson*

Wish, *n.* [A S *wense*, O H Ger *wunse*, N H Ger. *wunsch*, D *wensch*, Icel *ôsk*, Sw *onskan*, Dan. *ønske* See *supra.*]

1 Desire, eager desire, longing

Behold, I am according to thy *wish* in God's stead *Job* xxxiii 6

2 Expression of desire, request, petition, hence, invocation or imprecation

Blister'd be thy tongue
For such a *wish* *Shak.*

3. A thing desired, object of desire.

Will he, so wise, at once let loose his ire
To give his enemies their *wish?* *Milton*

Wish'a ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being wished for, desirable [*Rare.*] *Udal*

Wish'-bōne, *n.* The forked bone just in front of the breast-bone in birds, and corresponding to two clavicles confluent at their lower ends, — called also *merry thought* and *wishing bone*

Wish'ed ly, *adv.* Willingly, according to wish, conformably to desire [*Obs.*] *Chapman*

Wish'er, *n.* [A S *wyscere*.] One who wishes or desires, one who expresses a wish

Wish'ful, *a.* 1 Having desire, or ardent desire.

From Scotland am I stolen even of pure love
To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight *Shak.*

2 Showing desire, as, *wishful* eyes

3 Desirable, exciting wishes [*Rare.*] *Chapman.*

Wish'ful-ly, *adv.* In a wishful manner, with desire, or ardent desire, with the show of desiring

Wish'ful ness, *n.* State or quality of being wishful

Wish'ing-căp, *n.* A cap fabled to give its wearer whatever he desired

Wish'ly, *adv.* According to desire; longingly, with wishes [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Chapman.*

Wish'-wash, *n.* Any weak, thin drink

Wish'y-wash'y, *a.* Thin and pale, without force or solidity, also, very weak, when said of liquor.

Wish'y-wash'y, *n.* A weak or thin drink or liquor, wish-wash.

Wisk'et, *n.* [Cf. WHISKET.] A basket. *Ainsworth.*

Wisp, *n.* [Icel. & Dan. *visk*, Ger. *wisch.* See WHISK.]

1 A small bundle of straw or other like substance, as, a *wisp* of straw, a *wisp* of hay.

2 A whisk, or small broom *Simmonds.*

Wisp, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WISPED (wispt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WISPING.]

1 To brush or dress, as with a wisp.

2 To rumple [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

Wisp'en (wisp'n), *a.* Formed of a wisp, or of wisps [*Obs.*]

Wist, *imp.* and *p. p.* of *wis* See WIS. [*Obs.*]

Wist'ful, *a.* [From *wist*, pret. of *wis*, q. v.]
1. Full of thoughts, meditative, musing; pensive [*Rare*]
That he who there at such an hour hath been,
Will *wistful* linger on that hallowed spot. *Byron*
2. Eagerly attentive, engrossed, hence, sometimes, with desire or longing, wishful.
Lifting up one of my sashes, I cast many a *wistful*, melancholy look toward the sea *Swift*
3. Eager to know, inquisitive, curious. [*Rare*]
This commanding creature put on such an air of resignation, and then recovered herself from one eye to another, till she was perfectly confused by meeting something so *wistful* in all she encountered *Addison*

Wist'ful-ly, *adv.* In a wistful manner, thoughtfully, pensively, attentively, earnestly, wishfully, inquisitively.

Wist'ful-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being wistful, thoughtfulness, pensiveness, attentiveness, wishfulness

Wis'tit, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small, South American monkey, the marmoset

Wist'ly, *adv.* [See WISTFUL.] Wistfully [*Obs.*]

Wis'ton-wish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A rodent quadruped of America, the prairie dog See PRAIRIE-DOG.

Wit, *v. t.* [A-S. *witan* See WET.] To know,—now used only in the infinitive, *to wit*, which is employed, especially in legal language, to call attention to a particular thing, or to a more particular specification of what has preceded, and is equivalent to *namely, that is to say*
Moreover, brethren, we do you *to wit* of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia *2 Cor.* viii. 1

Wit, *n.* [A-S. *witt, wit, gewitt*, O. Sax. *giwitt*, O. Frics. *wit*, Icel. *vit*, Dan. *vid*, Sw. *vett*, O. H. Ger. *wi-zi*, M. H. Ger. *witze*, N. H. Ger. *witz* See *supra*.]
1. Mind, intellect, understanding, sense
A prince most prudent of an excellent
And unmatched *wit* and judgment *Shak.*
Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth *Davies*
He wants not *wit* the danger to decline *Dryden*
2. A mental faculty or power of the mind,—used in this sense chiefly in the plural, and in certain phrases as, to lose one's *wits*, out of one's *wits*, at the *wit's* end, and the like
I will stare him *out of his wits* *Shak.*
3. Felicitous association of objects not usually connected, so as to produce a pleasant surprise, also, the power of readily combining objects in such a manner "*Wit* which discovers partial likeness hidden in general diversity" *Coleridge*
The definition of *wit* is only this, that it is a propriety of thoughts and words or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject *Dryden*
Wit lying most in the assemblage of ideas and putting those together with quickness and variety wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures in the fancy *Locke*
4. A person of eminent sense or knowledge, a man of genius, fancy, or humor, one distinguished for bright or amusing sayings, for repartee, and the like
In Athens, where books and *wits* were ever busier than in any other part of Greece I find but only two sorts of writings which the magistrate cared to take notice of, those either blasphemous and atheistical, or libelous *Milton*
Intemperate *wits* will spare neither friend nor foe. *L'Estrange*
A *wit* herself, Amelia weds a *wit* *Young*
The five wits, the five senses also sometimes the five qualities or faculties, *common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation*, and *memory* [*Obs.*] *Nares. Hawes*
But my *five wits* nor my five senses can
Dissuade one foolish heart from loving thee *Shak.*

Syn.—Ingenuity, humor, satire, sarcasm, irony, burlesque —WIT, HUMOR. *Wit* formerly meant genius and now denotes the power of seizing on some thought or occurrence, and, by a sudden turn presenting it under aspects wholly new and unexpected—apparently unnatural and admissible, it not pertinently just and be aimed on the subject, or the parties concerned, with a laughable keenness and force "What I want,' said a pompous orator aiming at his antagonist, "is common sense" "*Exactly*" was the whispered reply The pleasure we find in *wit* arises from the ingenuity of the turn the sudden surprise it brings, and the patness of its application to the case, in the new and ludicrous relations thus flashed upon the view *Humor* is a quality more congenial than *wit* to the English mind It consists primarily in taking up the peculiarities of a *humorist* (a class of persons in which England abounds), and drawing them out, as Addison did those of Sir Roger de Coverley, so that we enjoy a hearty, good-natured laugh at the unconscious development he makes of his whims and oddities From this original sense the term has been widened to embrace other sources of kindly mirth of the same general character In a well-known caricature upon English reserve, an Oxford student is represented as standing on the brink of a river, greatly agitated at the sight of a drowning man before him, and crying out, "O that I had been *introduced* to this gentleman, that I might save his life!" The "Silent Woman" of Ben Jonson is one of the most *humorous* productions, in the original sense of the term, which we have in our language

Witch, *n.* [O. Eng. *wiche*, A-S. *wicce*, Prov. Ger. *wikke*, A-S. *wiglere*, enchanter, O. D. *wijcheler*, N. D. *wigchelaar*, m., *wigchelaarster*, f., G. Ger. *wikeln*, A-S. *wiglian*, to divine, D. *wigchelen*, O. D. *wychelen, wiechelen*, to tell fortunes, to foretell, L. Lat. *vegus*, a sorcerer, allied to A. S. *wig*, holy.]
1 A person, especially a woman, who is given to the black art, one regarded as possessing supernatural or magical power by compact with evil spirits, a sorcerer or sorceress,—now applied only to women, but formerly used of men as well.
Thy master that lodges here is a rare man of art; they say he's a *witch* *Beau. & Fl.*
He can not abide the old woman; he swears she's a *witch* *Shak.*
2 One who exercises more than common power of attraction, a charming person,—said especially of a female [*Colloq.*]
Witches-butter See NOSTOC.

Witch, *n.* [A. S. *wic.*] 1 A winding, sinuous bank [*Obs.*] *Spenser*
2 A piece of conical paper which is placed in a vessel of lard or other fat, and, being lighted, answers the purpose of a taper [*Prov. Eng.*]

Witch, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITCHED (witcht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITCHING.] To bewitch, to fascinate, to enchant.
I'll *watch* sweet ladies with my words and looks *Shak.*

Witch'craft, *n.* 1 The practices of witches, sorcery, enchantments, intercourse with evil spirits
2. Power more than natural
He hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in 's tongue *Shak.*

Witch'-elm, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of elm, *Ulmus montana*, wych elm or weech elm *Loudon*

Witch'er-y, *n.* 1 Sorcery, enchantment, witchcraft "A woman famed for sortilege and *witcherous*" *W. Scott*
Great Comus,
Deep skilled in all his mother's *witcheries* *Milton*
2 Fascination, entrancing influence.
The soft blue sky did never melt
Into his heart he never felt
The *witchery* of the soft blue sky *Wordsworth*

Witch'-hā'zel (hā'zl), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a*) The *Hamamelis Virginica*, a shrub which flowers in autumn, when its leaves are falling *Lee Bigelow* (*b*) The witch-elm or wych elm, *Ulmus montana*

Witch'ing, *a.* Suited to enchantment or witchcraft "The *witching* time of night" *Shak.*

Witch'-tree, *n.* The witch hazel

Wit'-crăck'er, *n.* One who breaks jests, a joker [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

Wit'craft *n.* 1 Contrivance, invention [*Obs.*]
2 The art of reasoning, logic [*Obs. and rare.*]

Wite, *v. t.* [A. S. *witan*, to punish, Icel. *vita*, L. Ger. *witen*, D. *wyten*, O. H. Ger. *wi-an*, M. H. Ger. *wi-en*, N. H. Ger. *verweisen, verweisen*.] To reproach, to blame [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Wite, *n.* [A. S. *wite*, D. *wyt, wyte*, Sw. *vite* See *supra*.] Blame, reproach [*Obs.*]

Wite'less, *a.* Blameless [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

Wit'e na ge mōte' (Synop., § 130), *n.* [A-S. *wita ge mōt*, an assembly of the wise, from *wita*, a wise man, and *gemōt*, a meeting, assembly.] (*Eng. Antiq.*) A meeting of wise men, the national council or legislature of England in the days of the Anglo-Saxons, before the Conquest [*Obs.*]

With, *prep.* [A. S. *with, wid*, with, at, against, O. Sax. *wid*, against, with, O. Frics. *with, withu*, against, Icel. *vith*, against, Sw. *vid*, Dan. *ved*, around, through Cf. A. S. *mid, midh*, O. Sax. *midi, mid, met*, O. Frics. *mit, mith*, D. *met*, Goth. *mith*, Icel. *medh*, Sw. & Dan. *med*, Ger. *mit*, with.]
With denotes or expresses,—
1 Nearness, proximity, association, connection, partnership, intercourse, as, to be distressed *with* pain, or excited *with* joy
I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you *Shak.*
Pity your own or pity our estate,
Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate. *Dryden*
See where on earth the flowery glories lie,
With her they flourished, and *with* her they die *Pope*
There is no living *with* thee or without thee *Talfourd*
2 Situation or estimation among, treatment or regard by
Tragedy was originally, *with* the ancients, a piece of religious worship *Rymer*
Such arguments had invincible force *with* those pagan philosophers *Addison*
3 Friendship or support, assistance, countenance, a being on the side of,—in a pregnant sense
I care not, for I am *with* thee, and will bless thee *Gen.* xxvi. 24
4 Accompanying cause or occasion, instrument, means
Thou wilt be like a lover presently,
And tire the hearer *with* a book of words *Shak.*
5 Correspondence, comparison.
Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare? *Sandys*
6 Close succession, immediate subsequence.
With that she told me that she would hide no truth from me *Sidney.*
With thus he pointed to his face *Dryden*

☞ *With* and *by* are closely allied in many of their uses, and it is not easy to lay down a rule by which their uses may be distinguished It is observed by Johnson that *with* seems rather to denote an instrument, and *by* a cause, as, he killed an enemy *with* a sword, but he died *by* an arrow But this rule is not always observed —*With*, in composition, signifies sometimes opposition, privation, separation, or departure

With, *n.* 1. A twig, or band made of twigs. WITHE.
2. (*Arch.*) A partition between different flues in a chimney.

With-al', *adv.* [From *with* and *all.*] Withal rest, likewise, at the same time.
If you choose that, then I am yours *withal*
How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution!

With-al', *prep* With,—so used when combined with a verb, and following the object of the verb [*Nearly obs.*]
St. Basil commended that woman who took part of her husband's goods to do good *withal.* *Bp. Taylor*

With'am-ite (49), *n.* [From its discoverer, *Witham.*] (*Min.*) A variety of epidote, of a rich yellow color, found in Scotland. *Dana*

With-draw', *v. t.* [*imp.* WITHDREW, *p. p.* WITHDRAWN, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITHDRAWING.]
1 To take away, as what has been enjoyed draw back, to reverse, to cause to go away, retire, as, to *withdraw* aid, favor, capital, or like
It is impossible that God should *withdraw* his presence any thing *Hooker*
2 To take back, to recall or retract, as, to *withdraw* charges.

With-draw', *v. i.* To retire, to retreat, to quit company or place, to go away, as, we *withdrew* from the company at ten o'clock.
She from her husband soft *withdrew* *Milton*
Syn.—To retire, retreat, recede, retrograde back

With-draw'al, *n.* The act of withdrawing, withdrawment

With-draw'er, *n.* One who withdraws.

With-draw'ing-room, *n.* [Cf. DRAWING-ROOM.] A room behind another room for retirement drawing-room "A door in the middle leading parlor and *withdrawing-room*" *W. Scott*

With-draw'ment, *n.* The act of withdrawing the state of being withdrawn, a taking back, a calling, a withdrawal
Their *withdrawment* from the British and Foreign Society would tend to paralyze their exertions *Sun*

Withe (with) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [A-S. *withig, withige, withthe, withdhe*, a withy, willow, twisted Icel. *vidir, vidhir*, willow, *vidja*, a withe, bo Dan. *vidie, vidier, vidder, vier*, Sw. *vide, vidja, wede*, O. H. Ger. *wida*, M. H. Ger. *wide*, L. Ger. *weide, wede*, osier, Gr. *itea*, originally with dig ma, *Fritea*, a willow.] [Written also *with.*]
1 A flexible, slender twig or branch used a band, a willow twig, a withy
2 A band consisting of a twig or twigs twisted
3 (*Naut.*) An iron instrument fitted on end of a mast or boom, with a ring to it, throu which another mast or boom is rigged out secured *Dana*

Withe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITHED (withd), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITHING.] To bind or fasten with withe or twigs
You shall see him *withed*, and haltered, and staked and baited to death *Bp. Hall*

With'er, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITHERED, *p. pr. vb. n.* WITHERING.] [A. S. *weyderu*, withering, dryness, *gewytherod*, withered, originally dried by weather or air Cf. A-S. *geweyder*, the weather storm, *weder*, weather, and Ger. *verwittern*, be dissolved or decayed by the operation of the weather.]
1 To fade, to lose freshness, to become sapless to dry
Shall he not pull up the roots thereof that it *wither*? *Luke* xvii.
2 To lose or want animal moisture, to waste to pine away, as animal bodies "Now warm love, now *withering* in the grave" *Dryden*
Behold, there was a man that had his hand *withered* *Matt.* xii.
This is a man old, wrinkled, faded, *withered* *Shak.*
3. To languish, to perish, to pass away. "Name that must not *wither*" *Byron*

With'er, *v. t.* 1 To cause to fade and become dry as, the sun *withers* the grass
2 To cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay, for want of animal moisture
Age can not *wither* her *Shak.*
Shot forth pernicious fire
Among the accursed, that *withered* all their strength *Milton*
3 To cause to languish, perish, or pass away; as a reputation *withered* by calumny.

With'er-bănd, *n.* [From *withers* and *band.*] (*Farriery*) A piece of iron in a saddle near a horse's wither to strengthen the bow.

With'ered-ness, *n.* The state of being withered

With'er-ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner tending to wither, or cause to shrink

With'er-ite (49), *n.* (*Min.*) A native carbonate of baryta, of a white, gray, or yellow color,—so called from its discoverer, Dr. *Withering.*

With'er-ling, *n.* A withered person, one who is decrepit. [*Obs. and rare.*] *Chapman*

With'er-nam, *n.* [A-S. *withernām*, from *withe* against, and *nām*, a seizure, from *niman*, to take (*Law.*) A second or reciprocal writ or distress

lieu of a first distress which has been eloigned; a taking by way of reprisal,—the name of a writ used in connection with the action of replevin (sometimes called a *writ of reprisal*), which issues to a defendant in replevin when he has obtained judgment for a return of the chattels replevied, and fails to obtain them on the *writ of return*
Blackstone

Withe'-rōd, *n.* (*Bot*) A North American shrub of the genus *Viburnum* (*V. nudum*) *Gray*

With'erg, *n. pl.* [Ger. *widerrist*, from *wider*, against, and *rist*, an elevation, elevated part, the withers of a horse, from the root of *ragen*, q v] The ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck. [See *Illust of Horse*]

Let the galled jade wince,
Our *withers* are unwrung *Shak*

With'er-wrŭng (-rŭng), *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse

With hōld', *v t* [*imp* WITHHELD, *p p* WITHHELD, or WITHHOLDEN, *p pr & vb n* WITHHOLDING]

1. To hold back, to restrain, to keep from action

Withhold, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand
From knitting league with him *Spenser*

2 To retain, to keep back, not to grant, as, to *withhold* assent to a proposition

Forbid who will, none shall from me *withhold*
Longer thy offered good *Milton*

With hōld'en, *p p* of *withhold*. See WITHHOLD

With hōld'er, *n* One who withholds

With hōld'ment, *n* The act of withholding

With-in', *prep* [A-S *withinnan*, from *with*, with and *innan*, in, inwardly, within, N H Ger *innen*, O H Ger *innana*, *innân*, Goth *innana*, O Sax, Icel, & Sw *innan*]

1 In the inner or interior part of, inside of, not without

O unhappy youth
Come not *within* these doors *within* this roof
The enemy of all your graces lives *Shak*

Till this be cured by religion, it is as impossible for a man to be happy — that is, pleased and contented *within* himself — as it is for a sick man to be at ease *Tillotson*

2 In the limits or compass of, not further in length than, as, *within* five miles, not longer than in time, as, *within* an hour not exceeding in quantity, as, expenses kept *within* one's income

Within these five hours Hastings lived
Untainted *Shak*

3 Hence, figuratively, inside the limits, reach or influence of, not going outside of, not beyond, overstepping, exceeding, or the like

Both he and she are still *within* my power *Dryden*
Within himself
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his power *Milton*

Were every action concluded *within* itself, and drew no consequences after it, we should, undoubtedly, never err in our choice of good *Locke*

With in', *adv* **1** In the inner part inwardly, internally "The wound festers *within*" *Carew*
Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent *Dryden*

2 In the house, in doors, as, the master is *within*

With-in'-fōrth, *adv* Within doors, inside, in [*Obs and rare*] *Wycliffe*

With in'side, *adv* In the inner parts [*Obs*]

With-out', *prep* [O Eng *withouten*, q v, A-S *wuthûtan*, from *wûth*, with, and *utan*, *ût*, out]

1 On or at the outside of, out of, not within, as, *without* doors

Without the gate
Some drive the cars, and some the coursers rein *Dryden*

2 Out of the limits of, out of reach of, beyond
Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach *Burnet*

3 Not with, otherwise than with, in absence of, separation from, or destitution of, not with use or employment of, independently of, exclusively of, with negation or omission of, as, *without* success, *without* labor, *without* damage

Wise men will do it *without* a law *Bacon*

Without the separation of the two monarchies the most advantageous terms from the French must end in our destruction *Addison*

There is no living with thee nor *without* thee *Tatler*

4 Unless, except,—introducing a clause, and having the force of a conjunction

You will never live to my age *without* you keep yourself in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness *Sidney*

☞ In this sense, now rarely used by good writers or speakers

Without day (*sine die*), without the appointment of a day to appear or assemble again, finally dismissed as adjourned *without day* — *Without recourse*. See RECOURSE

With-out', *adv* Not on the inside, not within, on the outside, out of doors, externally

Without were fightings, within were fears 2 *Cor* vii 5
These were from *without* the growing miseries *Milton*

With-out'-dōor, *a.* Being out of doors, out door, exterior [*Obs*] *Shak*

With-out'en, *prep.* Without [*Obs*]

With-out'-fōrth, *adv* Out of doors, without, outside [*Obs and rare*] *Wycliffe*

With-sāy', *v. t.* To contradict, gainsay, deny, refuse. [*Obs.*] *Gower*

With-sĕt', *v. t.* To set against, to resist. [*Obs*]

With-stănd', *v. t.* [*imp & p. p* WITHSTOOD, *p. pr & vb. n.* WITHSTANDING] [See STAND] To oppose, to resist, either with physical or moral force, as, to *withstand* the attack of troops, to *withstand* eloquence or arguments

When Peter was come to Antioch, I *withstood* him to the face *Gal* ii 11
Some village Hampden, that, with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields *withstood* *Gray*

With-stănd'er, *n* One who withstands or opposes, an opponent, a resisting power

With stoōd', *p p* of *withstand* See WITHSTAND

With'-vine, *n.* [From *withe* and *vine*, q v] The couch-grass

With'wind, *n* [Eng *withe* and *wind*, to entwist, Ger *winde*, bindweed] The wild convolvulus

Withy-wine, *n* The same as WITHWIND, q v

With'y, *n* [A-S *withig* See WITHE]

1 A large species of willow [*Prov Eng*]

2 A withe See WITHE

With'y, *a* Made of withes, like a withe, flexible and tough

Wit'less, *a* **1** Destitute of wit or understanding, inconsiderate, wanting thought "A witty mother, *witless* else her son" *Shak*

2 Hence, indiscreet, not under the guidance of judgment "*Witless* bravery" *Shak*

Witless pity breedeth fruitless love *Lucan*

Wit'less ly, *adv* In a witless manner, without the exercise of judgment

Wit'less ness, *n* The state or quality of being witless, want of judgment

Wit'ling, *n* [From *wit* Ger *witzling*] A person who has little wit or understanding, a pretender to wit or smartness.

A beau and *witling* perished in the throng *Pope*

Wit'ness, *n* [A S *witnes*, *gewitnes*, from *witan* to know, O H Ger *gewitnes*, testimony, Icel *vitneskja*, knowledge, *vitni*, witness See WIT, *v t*]

1 Attestation of a fact or event, testimony

If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true *John* v 31
May we with the *witness* of a good conscience pursue him with any further revenge *Shak*

2 That which furnishes evidence or proof

Laban said to Jacob, This heap be *witness*, and this pillar be *witness* *Gen* xxxi 52

3 One who is cognizant, a person who beholds or otherwise has personal knowledge of any thing, as, an eye *witness* in our *witness*

Say that she be yet Valentine thy friend,
Survives to whom thou art *witness*
I am betrothed *Shak*

Upon my looking round I was *witness* to appearances which filled me with melancholy and regret *Jos Hall*

4 (*Law*) (*a*) One who testifies in a cause, or gives evidence before a judicial tribunal (*b*) One who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony one who witnesses will, deed, marriage, or the like (*c*) One who gives testimony, as the *witnesses* in court agreed in all essential facts

With a witness effectually to a great degree with great force so as to leave some mark as the tincture behind [*Colloq and indecent*]

This, I confess, is haste *with a witness* *Tatler*

Wit'ness, *v t* [*imp & p p* WITNESSED WITNESS), *p pr & vb n* WITNESSING]

1 To see or know by personal presence, to have direct cognizance of

This is but a faint sketch of the inculculable calamities and horrors we must expect, should we ever *witness* the triumphs of modern infidelity *Jos Hall*

Angels that make thy church their care,
Shall *witness* my devotion there *Watts*

General Washington did not live to *witness* the restoration of peace *Ma shall*

2 To give testimony to, to testify to something, to attest

Behold how many things they *witness* against thee *Mark* xv 4

3 To see the execution of, as an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity as, to *witness* a bond or a deed

Wit'ness, *v i* To bear testimony, to give evidence, to testify

The men of Belial *witnessed* against him, even against Naboth 1 *Kings* xxi 13

The *witnessing* of the truth was then so generally attended with this event [martyrdom] that martyrdom now signifieth not only to *witness*, but to *witness* to death *South*

Wit'ness er, *n* One who witnesses

Wit'-snăp'per, *n* [From *wit* and *snap*] One who affects repartee [*Obs*] *Shak*

Wit'-starved, *a* Barren of wit, destitute of genius [*Rare*] *Examiner*

Wit'ted, *a* Having wit or understanding,—used chiefly or only in composition, as, a quick *witted* boy

Wit'ti-cism, *n* [From *wit*] A sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty, an attempt at wit, a conceit

Hers full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *wittieisms* all which are below the dignity of heroic verse *Addison*

☞ This word is said, by Johnson, to have been introduced by Dryden

Wit'ti-ly, *adv* [From *witty*] In a witty manner; wisely, ingeniously, artfully, with wit, with a delicate turn or phrase, or with an ingenious association of ideas. "Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives" *Dryden.*

Wit'ti-ness, *n.* [From *witty*] The quality of being witty

Wit'ting-ly, *adv.* [See WIT] Knowingly; with knowledge, by design.

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *More*

Wit'tol, *n.* [A-S *wittol*, *witol*, knowing, from *witan*, to know, to wit] A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it, a tame cuckold. [*Obs*]

Wit'tol ly, *adv* Like a wittol, or tame cuckold. [*Obs*] *Shak.*

Wit'ty, *a* [*compar* WITTIER, *superl.* WITTIEST] [From *wit*]

1 Possessed of wit, knowing, wise, judicious, inventive [*Obs*] "The deep revolving, *witty* Buckingham" *Shak*

2 Especially, possessing wit or humor, good at repartee, amusing droll, facetious, sometimes, sarcastic, as, a *witty* remark, poem, and the like. "Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully *witty* upon the women" *Addison.*

Syn — Acute smart sharp, arch, keen, facetious, satirical ironical, taunting

Wit'wal, } *n* [N H Ger *wittewal*, *wittewald*,
Wit'wall, } *wittewalch*, *witwohl*, *witwell*, *wiedewol*, *wiedewaal*, *wiedewalch*, M H Ger *witewal*, *widewal*, D *wiedewaal*] (*Ornith*) (*a*) A bird, the golden oriole (*b*) The great spotted woodpecker. *Eng Cyc.*

Wit'-worm (-wŭrm), *n* One who feeds on wit, that which feeds on or destroys wit, that which corrupts wit [*Obs*] *B Jonson.*

Wive, *v t* [From *wife*] [*imp & p p* WIVED; *p pr & vb n* WIVING] To marry, as a man, to take a wife

Wive, *v t* [A-S *wifian*, *gewifian*]

1 To match to a wife, to provide with a wife.

If I could get me but a wife I were manned, horsed, and wived *Shak*

2 To take for a wife, to espouse or to wed, as a man

I have *wived* his sister *W Scott*

Wive'hood, *n* Behavior becoming a wife, wifehood [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Wive'less, *a* Not having a wife, wifeless [*Obs*]

Wive'ly, *a* Pertaining to a wife, wifely [*Obs*]

Wiv'er, } *n* [Written also *wyvern*] [O Fr *vivre*,
Wiv'ern, } viper, from Lat *vipera* See VIPER] (*Her*) A kind of heraldic dragon or serpent, a kind of two legged dragon "The jargon of heraldry, its griffins, its moldwarps, its *wiverns*, and its dragons" *W Scott.*

Wives, *n pl* of *wife* See WIFE

Wiz'ard, *n* [From *wise* and the termination *ard*, q v]

1 A wise man a sage [*Obs*]

See how from far upon the eastern road
The star-led *wizards* haste with odors sweet *Milton*

2 One devoted to the black art, a magician, a conjurer, a sorcerer

The wily *wizard* must be caught *Dryden*

Wiz'ard, *a* **1** Enchanting, charming *Collins*

2 Haunted by wizards "Where Deva winds her *wizard* stream" *Milton*

Wiz'ard ly, *a* Resembling, or becoming, a wizard, wizard like, weird

Wiz'ard ry, *n* The character or practices of wizards sorcery, magic

Wiz'en (wĭz'n), *v t* [A-S *wisnian*, *weosnan*, *awisnian* for *awisnian*, to grow dry, *wesan*, to weaken, O H Ger *wesan*, Icel, *visenn*, to grow lean, dry, *farwesanîn*, to grow old, N H Ger *verwesen*, to rot, Icel *visna*, Sw *vissna*, Dan *visne*, Lith *vysti*, to grow dry] To wither, to dry [*Scot and Prov. Eng*]

Wiz'en (wĭz'n), *a* Thin, wizen "A little lonely, *wizen*, strangely clad boy, who could not, at the most, have been more than five years old" *Dickens.*

Wiz'en (wĭz'n), *n* The weasand [*Scot*]

Wiz'ened (wĭz'nd), *a.* Dried, shriveled, shrunken, wizen

Wiz'en-faced (wĭz'n fast), *a* Having a shriveled, thin, withered face

Wōad, *n* [A S *wâd*, O Sax *wode*, D *weede*, Dan. *vaid*, Icel, Sw *vejde*, O H Ger *weit*, *wet*, N H. Ger *waid*, L Lat *guasdum*, I at *glastum* Of. GOLD, OAD, and WELD, WOLD] [Written also *weld*, *woald*, *wold*, and *would*]

1 (*Bot*) An herbaceous plant of the genus *Isatis*, of which one species (*I tinctoria*) was formerly cultivated for the blue coloring matter derived from its leaves, but is now used only with indigo as a ferment in the vat

2 The coloring matter, or the color derived from the plant "Their bodies most part naked, only painted with *woad* in sundry figures" *Milton.*

Wōad'ed, *a* Colored or stained with woad.

Then the man
Tattooed or *woaded*, winter-clad in skins. *Tennyson*

Wōad'-mill, *n.* A mill for bruising and preparing woad.

Wōad'-wāx'en, *n.* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Genista* (*G. tinctoria*), dyer's weed, — called also *wood wash* and *wood-wax*, and *wood waxen*.]

Wōald, *n.* See WOAD and WELD.

Wōde, *a* [A-S. *wōd*] Mad. See WOOD. [*Obs or Prov. Eng.*]

Wōde'-gĕld, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) A geld or payment for wood. *Blurtill*

Wō'dĕes, *n.* [A S *Wōden*, O. Sax *Wōdan*, O Fries. *Wēda*, O H. Ger *Wuotan*, Icel *Odhinn* Cf WEDNESDAY] (*Northern Myth*) An Anglo Saxon deity, supposed to correspond to Mercury of the ancients *Wednesday* is named for him. See ODIN.

Wōe, *n* [Written also *woo*] [A-S *wā*, *wāwa*, D *wee*, Icel *vā*, *vo*, Dan *vee*, O H Ger *wē*, *wēwa*, *wēwo*, M H Ger *wēwe*, *we*, N H Ger *weh*, A S *wū*, O Sax *we*, *wah*, O Fries *wach*, D *wee*, Sw *ve*, Dan *vee*, O H Ger *wē*, N H Ger *weh*, Goth *wai*, interj woe! Lat *vae*, Gr *ovai*]

1. Grief, sorrow, misery, heavy calamity

Thus sa, ing from her side the fatal key,
Sad instrument of all our *woe*, she took *Milton*
They weep each other's *woe* *Pope*

2. A curse, malediction

Can there be a *woe* or curse in all the stores of vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice? *South*

☞ *Woe* is used in denunciation, and in exclamations of sorrow "*Woe* is me, for I am undone" *Is* vi 5

Woe worth the day, woe be to the day See WORTH, *v i*

Woe worth the day
That cost thy life, my gallant gray *W Scott*

Wōe, *a* Sorrowful, woeful, unhappy, miserable [*Obs. and rare*]

And looking up he waxed wondrous *woe* *Spenser*
Forthwith he waxeth *woe* and wan *Herbert*

Wōe'-be gōne', *a* [Eng *woe* and O Eng *begone*, visited, happened to, from *be*, prefix, and *go*, p p *gone* A S *begangan*, to walk around, obtain, follow] Overwhelmed with woe, immersed in grief and sorrow "So *woe-begone* was he with pains of love" *Fairfax*

Wō'ful, } *a* 1 Full of woe, sorrowful, distressed
Wōe'ful, } with grief or calamity, afflicted, unhappy, sad

How many *woeful* widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel*

2 Bringing calamity, distress, or affliction, as, a *woeful* event, *woeful* want

O *woeful* day! O day of *woe* *Philips*

3 Wretched, paltry, miserable

What *woeful* stuff this madrigal would be! *Pope*

Wō'ful-ly, } *adv* 1 In a woeful manner, sorrowfully
Wōe'ful ly, } fully mournfully

2 Wretchedly, miserably, extremely, as, he will be *woefully* deceived

Wō'ful ness, } *n* The quality of being woeful,
Wōe'ful ness, } misery, calamity

Wōe'-shāk'en, *a* Shaken by woe

Wōe'sŏme (wō'sum), *a* Woeful [*Obs*]

Wōld [A S] [The same as WEALD and WALD, a wood, a forest Cf COTSWOLD *Wold* and *wald* signify also power, dominion, a ruler, lord, from *wealdan*, *waldan*, to rule, c g, *Ethelwald* or *Ethelwold*, a noble ruler See WEALD and WOOD]

1 A wood, a forest

2 A plain, or open country, a country without wood, whether hilly or not *Nares*

And from the further bank Ætolia's *wolds* espied *Tyrwhitt*
The wind that beats the mountain blows
More softly round the open *wold* *Tennyson*

Wōld, *n* See WOAD and WILD

Wolf (wulf), *n* [A S., O Sax, & L Ger *wulf*, Goth *wulfs*, O Fries, D, & Ger *wolf*, Icel *ulfr*, Sw *ulf*, Dan *ulv*, allied to Lat *vulpes*, a fox, Russ *wolk*, Skr *vrika*, a wolf]

1 (*Zool*) A carnivorous animal of the genus *Canis*, noted for killing sheep and other small domestic animals The common wolf of Europe is *Canis Lupus*, the common American wolf is *Canis occidentalis*, the prairie wolf, *Canis latrans*

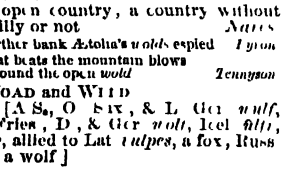

Black American Wolf

2 Hence, any thing very ravenous, dangerous, or destructive

Advance our waving colors on the walls
Rescued is Orleans from the English *wolves* *Shak*

3 A small white worm or maggot, which infests granaries

4 An eating ulcer or sore [*Obs*] "If God should send a cancer upon thy face, or a *wolf* into thy side" *Bp Taylor*

5 (*Mus*) (*a.*) The harshness of the worst major fifth in a piano, organ, or similar instrument, when tuned by unequal temperament (*b*) The interval from the false octave by the fifth to the true one *N. Am Cyc*

To keep the wolf from the door, to keep away poverty, to prevent starvation

Wolf'-bĕr'ry, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Symphoricarpus* (*S. occidentalis*), growing in the north-western parts of the United States, and bearing white berries *Gray*

Wolf-dog

Wolf'-dŏg, *n*

1 A dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep, *Canis Pomeranus* *Jackell Baird*

2 A sort of dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf *Johnson*

Wolf'-fish, *n* (*Zool*) A fish (the *Anarrhichas lupus* of Linnæus), a fierce, voracious fish of the northern seas, — called also *cat-fish* and *sea-wolf* *Baird*

Wolf-fish, or Sea-wolf (*Anarrhichas lupus*)

Wolf'ish, *a* Like a wolf, having the qualities or form of a wolf, as, a *wolfish* visage, *wolfish* designs

Wolf'ish-ly, *adv* In a wolfish manner

Wolf'-nĕt, *n* A kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers of fish

Wŏl'fram (Synop, § 130), *n* [Ger *wolfram*, *wolffrum*, *wolfsschaum*, *wolfshaar* *wolfram*, from *wolf*, wolf, and *ram*, *rahm*, cream, soot] (*Min*) An ore of tungsten, a tungstate of iron, or of iron and manganese, generally brownish or grayish black in color, and sub metallic in luster It occurs massive and crystallized, and in concentric, lamellar concretions, *Dana*

Wŏl'fram-ine, *n* (*Min*) A yellow or green mineral, consisting of pure tungstic acid, tungsten ocher

Wolf's'-bāne, *n* (*Bot*) A poisonous plant of the genus *Aconitum*, aconite

Wolf's'-clăw, *n* (*Bot*) A cryptogamous plant of the genus *Lycopodium*, or club moss kind *Lee*

Wolf's'-milk, *n* (*Bot*) A certain herb *Unsworth*

Wolf's'-peach, *n* (*Bot*) The tomato, or love apple, *Lycopersicum* (or *Solanum*) *esculentum*

Wŏll, *v t* Will, — an archaic or provincial form of *will*

Wŏl'las-ton ite (-tn), *n* [From Dr *Wollaston*, an English chemist, who died in 1828] (*Min*) A variety of tabular spar *Dana*

Wol'ver ine', } *n*
Wol'ver ine', } [From *wolf*, with a dim term prob so called on account of its supposed wolfish qualities]

Wolverene

1 (*Zool*) A carnivorous mammal of the genus *Gulo* (*G luscus*), the glutton See GLUTTON

2 An inhabitant of Michigan [*Cant U S*]

Wol'vish, *a* Wolfish [*Obs*] *Shal*

Wom'an, *n*, *pl* WOMEN (wim'en) [A S *wif mann*, *wimann*, *wimmann*, *wemmann*, from *wif*, woman, wife, and *mann*, a man]

1 The female of the human race, grown to adult years

And the rib which the Lord God had taken from man made he a *woman* *Gen* ii 22

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible *Shak*

I have observed among all nations that the *women* ornament themselves more than the men that wherever found they are the same kind civil obliging humane, tender beings, inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest *Ladyard*

2 A female attendant or servant

I could not personally deliver to her
What you commanded me, but by her *woman*
I sent your message *Shak*

Wom'an, *v t* 1 To make effeminate or womanish, to soften beyond what suits a man [*Rare*] *Shak*

2 To furnish with, or unite to, a woman [*Rare*]
"To have him see me *womaned*" *Shak*

Wom'an-hāt'er, *n* One who hates women, one who has an aversion to the female sex, a misogynist

Wom'an-hĭ'ad, *n* Womanhood [*Obs*]

Wom'an-hood, *n* 1 The state, character, or collective qualities of a woman "Unspotted faith and comely *womanhood*" *Spenser.*

2 Women collectively

Wom'an-ish, *a* Suitable to a woman, having the qualities of a woman, effeminate, not becoming a man, — often in a reproachful sense "Thy tears are *womanish*" *Shak* "A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish*, but audible, strong, and man-like" *Ascham.*

Wom'an-ish-ly, *adv* In a womanish manner, effeminately. "His hair curled and *womanishly* disheveled" *Comment on Chaucer*, 1666

Wom'an-ish ness, *n* The state or quality of being womanish; effeminacy. "Effeminacy and *womanishness* of heart" *Hammond.*

Wom'an-ize, *v. t.* To make like a woman make effeminate. [*Obs*]

Wom'an-kind, *n.* The female sex; the race females of the human kind.

Wom'an-less, *a.* Without a woman or wo destitute of women.

Wom'an-li-ness, *n.* The state or quality of womanly.

There is nothing wherein their *womanishness* is more eastly garnished than with silence

Wom'an-ly, *a* Becoming a woman; femin as, *womanly* behavior *Arbuthnot* "A blus *womanly* discovering grace" *Donne.*

Wom'an ly, *adv* In the manner of a woman

Womb (wōōm), *n* [A S *womb*, *womb*, O Sa O H Ger *wamba*, O Fries *wamme*, D *wam*, G *wamme*, Icel *vomb*, Sw *vämb*, Dan *vom*, M H *wambe*, *wamme*, Prov Ger *wampe*, *wamme*.]

1. The belly, the abdomen [*Obs*]

And he coveted to fill his *womb* of the cods that the did eat *Luke* xv 16, *Wycliffe's T*

Jul Had I but a belly of any indifferency, I were as the most active fellow in Europe My *womb*, my *womb* *womb* undoes me

2 (*Anat*) The uterus of a female, that where the young of an animal is conceived nourished till its birth

3 The place where any thing is generated produced

The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives *Pope*

4 Any cavity containing and enveloping thing

Womb (wōōm), *v t* To inclose in a womb, or a womb, to breed in secret. [*Obs*] *Sh*

Wŏm'bat (Synop § 130), *n* [Said to be from *womb*, in allusion to the pouch in which the animal carries its young] (*Zool*) A marsupiate mammal (the *Phascolomys wombat*) of the opossum family, found in Australia It burrows in ground, remaining quiet during the day, but is lively at night Its flesh is much esteemed

Wombat (*Phascolomys wombat*)

Womb'y (wōōm'ĭ), *a* Capacious [*Obs*] *Sh*

Wom'en (wim'en), *n*, *pl* of *woman* See WOMAN

Wŏn (wŭn), *imp* & *p p* of *win* See WIN

Wŏn (wŭn), *v i* [Written also *wone*] [A S *wunian*, O Sax *wonian*, *wonōn*, *wunon*, *wanon* Fries *wona*, *wuna*, O H Ger *wonēn*, N H G *wohnen*, D *wonen*, I Ger *wanen*] To dwell abide [*Obs*] "This land where I have *won* thus long" *Spen*

The wild beast where he *wons*
In forest wild *Mil*

Wŏn (wŭn) *n* A dwelling [*Obs*] *Spens*

Wŏn'der (wŭn'der), *n* [A-S *wunder*, *wundor*, Sax *wunder*, *wundar*, D *wonder*, O H Ger *wuntar*, *wuntar*, N H Ger *wunder*, Icel *undr*, Sw & Dan *under*]

1 That emotion which is excited by novelty the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary and well understood, surprise, astonishment, admiration, amazement

They were filled with *wonder* and amazement at that which had happened *Acts* iii

Wonder is the effect of novelty upon ignorance *John*

☞ *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment* much less than *amazement* It differs from *admiration* in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem or approbation

2 Cause of wonder, that which excites surprise a strange thing, a prodigy, a miracle. "Babylon the *wonder* of all tongues" *Milt*

I am as a *wonder* unto many *Ps* lxxi

To try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonder* *Lucr*

Seven wonders of the world, the Egyptian pyramids the mausoleum erected by Artemisia, the temple of Diana at Ephesus the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon the Colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Jupiter Olympus and the Pharos or watch-tower of Alexandria

Wŏn'der (wŭn'der), *v i* [*imp* & *p p* WONDERED *p pr* & *vb n* WONDERING] [A-S *wundrian*, *wyndrian*, O Sax. *wundron*, D *wunderen*, O Ger *wuntaron*, N H. Ger. *wundern*, Dan *undre*, Sw *undra*]

1 To be affected by surprise or admiration be struck with astonishment, to be amazed, marvel

I could not sufficiently *wonder* at the intrepidity of the diminutive mortals *Sw*

We cease to *wonder* at what we understand *Johnson*

2 To feel doubt and curiosity; to wait with certain expectation.

I *wonder*, in my soul,
What you would ask me that I would deny *Sha*

Wŏn'der, *adv.* Wonderfully. [*Obs and rare*]

Wŏn'dered, *p. a.* Having performed wonders able to perform wonderful things. [*Obs.*] *Sha*

Wŏn'der-er, *n.* One who wonders.

Wŏn'der-ful, *a.* [A S. *wundorfull.*] Adapted

Wood'-pi'geon (-pij'un), *n.* (*Ornith*) The ring-dove (*Columba palumbus*)

Wood-pigeon, or Ring-dove

Wood'-pū'ce-rŏn, *n.* A small insect of a grayish color, having two hollow horns on the hinder part of its body It penetrates into wood.

Wood'-răt, *n.* (*Zool*) A rat of the Southern States, found in the woods, *Neotoma Floridana*

Wood'-reeve, *n* The steward or overseer of a wood. [*Eng*]

Wood'-rŏck, *n* A compact variety of asbestus

Wood'-roof, } *n* [From *wood* and *roof* or *ruff*

Wood'-ruff, } Cf A S *wudurōfe*] (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Asperula* *Loudon*

Wood'-rŭsh, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Luzula*, a species of rush having flat leaves *Gray*

Wood'-sāge, *n* See WOOD GERMANDER

Wood'-sāre, *n* [From *wood* and Prov Eng *sare*, for *sore*] A kind of froth seen on herbs [*Obs*]

Wood'-screw (skrŭ), *n* A screw made of iron, and furnished with a sharp thread, for insertion in wood

Wood'-sēre, *n* The time when there is no sap in a tree [Written also *wood see*] *Tusser*

Wood'-shŏck, *n* (*Zool*) A species of weasel found in North America (*Mustela Canadensis* of Linnæus), the pekan, — called also *fisher* It is found from Pennsylvania to the Great Slave Lake, and across the continent to the shores of the Pacific

Wood'-skĭn, *n* A canoe made of the bark of trees, used in Guiana *Simmonds*

Woods'man, *n*, *pl* WOODS'MEN A woodman [*Rare*] *W Scott*

Wood'-soot, *n* Soot from burnt wood

Wood'-sŏr'rel *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Oxalis* (*O Acetosella*), having an acid taste *Lee*

Wood'-spĭr'it, *n* (*Chem*) A kind of alcohol obtained in the dry distillation of wood, — called also *pyroxylic acid* *Gregory*

Wood'-spīte, *n* (*Ornith*) The green woodpecker, *Picus viridis*

Wood'-stămp, *n* A carved or engraved block or stamp of wood, for impressing figures or colors on fabrics *Simmonds*

Wood'-stōne, *n* (*Min*) A striped variety of horn stone, somewhat resembling wood in appearance *Dana*

Wood'-tăr, *n* (*Chem*) A product of the dry distillation of wood It is a mixture of various oils and volatile crystalline solids, composed principally of carbon and hydrogen

Wood'-tĭn, *n* (*Min*) A nodular variety of oxide of tin, of a brown color, found in Cornwall

Wood'-vin'e gar, *n* (*Chem*) An acid product obtained in the dry distillation of wood, containing acetic acid, wood spirit, and creosote

Wood'-ward, *n* An officer of the forest, whose duty it is to guard the woods [*Eng*]

Wood'-wash, } *n* [A S *wuduscaru*] (*Bot*)

Wood'-wăx, } A certain plant, dyer's broom,

Wood'-wăx'en, } or dyer's-weed, wood waxen, *Genista tinctoria* See WOAD WAXEN *Booth*

Wood'-work (-wûrk), *n* That part of any structure which is wrought of wood

Wood'-worm (-wûrm), *n* A worm that is bred in wood *Johnson*

Wood'y, *a* [From *wood*] 1 Abounding with wood, as, a *woody* land, a *woody* region

Secret shades
Of *woody* Ida's inmost grove *Milton*

2 Consisting of wood, ligneous, as, the *woody* parts of plants

3 Of, or pertaining to, woods, sylvan [*Rare*]
"*Woody* nymphs" *Spenser*

Woody fiber (*Bot*), fiber or tissue consisting of slender, membranous tubes tapering at each end

Wood'y-night'shāde, *n* (*Bot*) Bitter sweet, *Solanum dulcamara* — originally from Europe, but naturalized in North America

Woo'er, *n* [From *woo*] One who woos, courts, or solicits in love

Woof, *n* [From A-S *wefan*, to weave Cf WEFT] 1 The threads that cross the warp in weaving, the weft

2 Texture, cloth, as, a pall of softest *woof* *Pope*

Woof'y, *a* Having a close texture, dense, as, a *woofy* cloud. *Joanna Baillie*

Woo'ing ly, *adv* In a wooing manner, enticingly, with persuasiveness, so as to invite to stay

Wool (27), *n* [A S *wull*, Goth *vulla*, O Frics *wolle*, *ulle*, L Ger *wulle*, D *wol*, O H Ger *wolla*, N H Ger *wolle*, Icel & Sw *ull*, Dan *uld*, Lith *vilna*, Slav *volna*, Finn *villa*, Basque *ulea*, allied to Lat. *villus*, *vellus*, Gr οὖλος]

1 That soft, curled, or crisped species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals, and which in fineness sometimes approaches to fur, — chiefly applied to the fleecy coat of the sheep, which constitutes a most essential material of clothing in all cold and temperate climates.

2 Short, thick hair, especially when crisped or curled

3. (*Bot*) A sort of pubescence, or a clothing of dense, curling hairs on the surface of certain plants

Wool'-ball, *n* A ball or mass of wool

Wool'-bûrl'er, *n* One who removes little burs, knots, or extraneous matter, from wool, or the surface of woolen cloth *Simmonds*

Wool'-cōmb'er (kōm'er), *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool

Woold, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WOOLDED, *p pr* & *vb n* WOOLDING] [D *woelen*, *bewoelen*, Ger *wuhlen*, *bewuhlen*] (*Naut*) To wind, especially, to wind a rope round, as a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they have been fished or scarfed, for confining and supporting them

Woold'er, *n* 1 (*Naut*) A stick used in wooldings

2 (*Rope making*) One of the handles of the top formed by a wooden pin passing through it See TOP *Tomlinson*

Woold'ing, *n* (*Naut*) (*a*) The act of winding, as a rope round a mast (*b*) A rope used for binding masts and spars

Wool'-driv'er, *n* One who buys wool and carries it to market

Wool'-dȳed (dīd), *a* Dyed in the form of yarn before making up into cloth, in distinction from *piece dyed* *Simmonds*

Wooled (wŏld), *a* Having wool, — used chiefly in composition, as, a *fine-wooled* sheep

Wool'en, *a* [Written also *woollen*] [A S *wullen*, *wyllen*]

1 Made of wool, consisting of wool, as, *woolen* cloth

2 Pertaining to wool, as, *woolen* manufactures

Wool'en, *n* [Written also *woollen*] Cloth made of wool, woolen goods

Wool'en-drā'per, *n* [Written also *woollen draper*] One who deals in woolen goods

Wool'en-ĕt', *n* [Written also *woolenette*, *woolenet*, and *woollenette*] A thin, light, textile fabric of wool

Wool'en-scrīb'bler, *n pl* A machine for combing or preparing wool in thin, downy, translucent layers [Written also *woollen scribbler*] *Simmonds*

Wool'fell, *n* [Written also *woolfel*] [From *wool* and *fell*, a skin] A skin with the wool a skin from which the wool has not been sheared or pulled

Wool'-găth'er-ing, *a* Indulging in vagrant or idle exercise of the imagination, roaming upon a fruitless quest, idly fanciful [*Rare*]

Wool'-găth'er-ing, *n* Indulgence in idle exercise of the imagination, a foolish or useless pursuit or design vagary

The apostle wisheth us to hope, but does not send us a *wool-gathering* after vain hope. *Milton*

Wool'-grōw'er, *n* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool

Wool'-grōw'ing, *a* Producing sheep and wool

Wool'-hăll, *n* A trade-market in the woolen districts *Simmonds*

Wool'li ness, *n* [From *woolly*] The state or quality of being woolly

Wool'ly, *a* 1 Consisting of wool, as, a *woolly* covering, a *woolly* fleece

2 Resembling wool, of the nature of wool "My fleece of *woolly* hair" *Shak*

3 Clothed with wool "*Woolly* breeders" *Shak*

4 (*Bot*) Clothed with a pubescence resembling wool *Martyn*

Wool'ly-hĕad, *n* A negro [*Colloq and vulgar*]

Wool'man, *n pl* WOOL'MEN One who deals in wool

Wool'-păck, *n* 1 A pack or bag of wool weighing two hundred and forty pounds *Simmonds*

2 Any thing bulky without weight

Wool'-săck, *n* A sack or bag of wool, specifically, the seat of the lord chancellor of England in the House of Lords, being a large, square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth.

Wool'-scrīb'bler, *n* See WOOLEN SCRIBBLER

Wool'sey, *n* [From *wool*] See LINSEY WOOLSEY

Wool'-stā'ple, *n* A city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale

Wool'-stā'pler, *n* 1 One who deals in wool

2 One who sorts wool according to its adaptation to different manufacturing purposes *Simmonds*

Wool'-stŏck, *n.* A heavy wooden hammer for milling cloth *Simmonds.*

Wool'ward, *adv* In wool [*Obs*]

To go woolward, to wear woolen next the skin

I go *woolward* for penance *Shak*

Wool'ward-gō'ing, *n* A wearing of woolen clothes next the skin as a matter of penance [*Obs*] "Their watching, fasting, *woolward going*, and rising at midnight" *Tyndale*

Wool'-wind'er, *n* A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles to be packed for sale.

Woop, *n* (*Ornith*) A certain bird.

Woor'a-lī, *n* See WOURALI.

Woog, *n* [Cf A-S *wōse*, mud, marsh] (*Bot*) A certain plant, a kind of sea weed.

Woog'y, *a* Oozy, wet [*Obs*] *Drayton.*

Wootz (wŏts), *n* Indian steel, a species of steel imported from the East Indies, valued as the material of edge-tools. It has in combination a mix portion of alumina and silica.

Word (wûrd), *n* [A-S. & O. Sax. *word*, O Fr *word*, *werd*, *wird*, L. Ger & D *woord*, Goth. *vaı* Icel, Sw., & Dan. *ord*, Ger *wort*, O Pruss. *wi* Lett. *wārds*, Lith. *wardas*, allied to Lat. *ver-b-u*

1. The spoken sign of a conception or idea, articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of ar ulate and vocal sounds, uttered by the human vo and by custom expressing an idea or ideas, a sin component part of human speech or language constituent part of a sentence, a term, a vocabl

You cram these *words* into mine ears, against
The stomach of my sense *S*

Among men who confound their ideas with *words*, t must be endless disputes *Lo*

2 Hence, the written or printed character, characters, expressing such a term, as, the *words* a page

3. Talk, discourse, language, — in the plural

Why should calamity be full of *words*? *S*
Be thy *words* severe; *Dry*
Sharp as he merits

4 Account, tidings, message.

Bring me *word* hither
How the world goes *S*

5 Signal, order, command.

Give the *word* through *S*

6 Language considered as implying the faith authority of the person who utters it, statemc affirmation, declaration, promise.

Obey thy parents; keep thy *word* justly. *S*
I know you brave, and take you at your *word* *Dry*
I desire not the reader should take my *word* *Dry*

7 Verbal contention, dispute.

Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me *S*

8 A brief remark or observation, an expressi a phrase, clause, or short sentence.

All the law is fulfilled in one *word*, even in this, Thou sl love thy neighbor as thyself *Gal v*

She said, but at the happy *word* 'he lives,'
My father stooped, re-fathered, o'er my wound *Tenny*

There is only one other point on which I offer a *wor* remark *Dal*

9 The Scripture, considered as the revelation God to man "Bold to speak the *word* with fear" *Phil i*

By word of mouth, orally, by actual speaking *Bo* — *Compound word*, a word formed by uniting two more simple words, as, *wit-stand*, *book-case*, *love l bleeding* — *Good word*, commendation, favorable count "And gave the harmless fellow a *good wor Pope* — *In a word*, briefly, to sum up — *In word* declaration only "Let us not love *in word* only, neit in tongue, but in deed and in truth *1 John* iii 18 *Nuns of the Word Incarnate* (*Rom Cath Church*) order of nuns founded in France in 1625, and approved 1638 The order, which has also been introduced into United States, was instituted for the purpose of do honor to the 'Mystery of the Incarnation of the Son God — *The Word* (*Theol*), the second person in Trinity before his manifestation in time by the incarnation, by those who reject a Trinity of persons some or all of the divine attributes personified — *To eat on words*, to retract what has been said — *Word for wo* in the exact words, verbatim, literally, exactly, as repeat any thing *word for word*

Syn. — See TERM

Word (wûrd), *v i* To use words in discussion dispute [*Rare*] *Dr Strang*

Word (wûrd), *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* WORDED, *p p* & *vb n* WORDING]

1 To express in words

The apology for the king is the same, but *worded* w greater deference to that great prince *Addi*

2 To ply with words, to meet with talk inste of action

Thou *word'st* me, girl; thou *word'st* me *B Jo*

To word it, to speak against or contend in words, dispute, to wrangle [*Obs*]

Word'-book (wûrd'-), *n* A collection of word a vocabulary, a dictionary, a lexicon.

Word'-căteh'er (wûrd'kăteh'er), *n.*

1. One who cavils at words

2 One who busies himself in collecting wor with their significations

Word'er (wûrd'er), *n* A speaker [*Obs*]

Word'i-ly (wûrd'-), *adv.* In a verbose or wor manner

Word'i-ness (wûrd'-), *n.* The state or quality being wordy, or abounding with words *Ligh*

Word'ing (wûrd'-), *n* The act or manner of expressing in words, style of expression

It is believed the *wording* was above his known style a orthography *Mill*

Word'ish (wûrd'-), *a.* Respecting words, full words, wordy [*Obs*] *Sidne*

Word'ish ness (wûrd'-), *n.* The quality of bei wordish or wordy, wordiness, verbosity, mann of wording. [*Obs*]

The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness* *Dod*

Word'less (wûrd'-), *a.* Not using words, n speaking, silent *Sha*

Word'-pāint'ing (wûrd'-), *n.* The act of deseri ing an object fully and vividly by words only, so to present it clearly to the mind, as if in a picture

Word'-plet'ûre (wûrd'-), *n.* An accurate an

vivid description, which presents an object clearly to the mind, as if in a picture

Words'man (wûrdz'man), *n.*, *pl* WORDS'MEN (wûrdz'men). One who deals in words, or in mere words, a verbalist. [*Rare*] "Some speculative *wordsman*." *Bushnell*

Word'y (wûrd'ȳ), *a.* [*compar.* WORDIER, *superl* WORDIEST.]

1 Using many words, verbose, as, a *wordy* speaker, a *wordy* orator. "A *wordy* and insolent braggart" *Shak*

2 Containing many words, full of words

We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods *Philips*

Wŏre, (*a*) *imp.* of *wear*, (*b*) *imp* of *ware* See WEAR and WARE

Work (wûrk), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WORKED (wûrkt), or WROUGHT, *p pr* & *vb n* WORKING] [A-S *wyrcan*, *wyrcean*, *weorcan*, O Sax *wercan*, *wurcean*, *wercon*, Goth *vaurkjan*, O Fries *werka*, *wirka*, D *werken*, Icel *verka*, *virka*, *yrkja*, Sw *verka*, Dan *virke*, O H Ger *wirkjan*, *wurkjan*, *wurchan*, *werchôn*, M H Ger *wurken*, *wurken*, *werken*, N H Ger *wirken*]

1 To exert one's self for a purpose, to put forth effort for the attainment of an object, to labor to operate, to be engaged in the performance of a task, a duty, or the like

Go therefore now, and *work* for there shall no straw be given you *Ex* v 18

Good Kent, how shall I live and *work*,
To match thy goodness? *Shak*

2 Hence, in a general sense, to operate, to act, to perform, as, a machine *works* well

We bend to that the *working* of the heart *Shak*

3 Hence, figuratively, to be effective, to have effect or influence, to conduce

All things *work* together for good to them that love God *Rom* viii 28

This so *wrought* upon the child, that afterward he desired to be taught *Locke*

4 To carry on business, to be customarily engaged or employed, to perform the part of a laborer, to labor, to toil

They that *work* in fine flax shall be confounded *Isa* xix 9

Whether we *work* or play, or sleep or wake,
Our life doth pass *Davies*

5 To be in a state of severe exertion, or as if in such a state, to be tossed or agitated, to move heavily, to strain, to labor, as, a ship *works* in a heavy sea "Confused with *working* winds and rolling waves" *Addison*

6 To make one's way slowly and with difficulty, to move or penetrate laboriously to proceed with effort, — with a following preposition, as *down*, *out*, *into*, *up*, *through*, and the like, as, a scheme *works* out by degrees, to *work* into the earth

Till body up to spirit *work*, in bounds
Proportioned to each kind *Milton*

7 To ferment, as a liquid "The *working* of beer when the barm is put in" *Bacon*

8 To act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic

Purges *work* best in warm weather or a warm room *Grew*

To work at, to be engaged in or upon, to be employed in — *To work to windward* (*Naut*), to sail or ply against the wind, to beat *Mar Dict*

Work (wûrk), *v t* 1 To labor or operate upon, to give exertion and effort to, to prepare for use, or utilize by labor, as, to *work* mortar

He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why they forbore to *work* them *Raleigh*

2 To produce or form by labor, to bring forth by exertion or toil, to accomplish, to originate, to effect, as, to *work* wood or iron into a form desired, or into a utensil, to *work* cotton or wool into cloth

Such power, being above all that the understanding of man can conceive, may well *work* such wonders *Drummond*

Each herb he knew, that *works* or good or ill *Harte*

3 To produce by slow degrees, or as if laboriously, to bring gradually into any state by action or motion "Sidelong he *works* his way" *Milton*

So the pure, limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs, refines,
Till by degrees the floating mirror shines *Addison*

4. To influence by acting upon, to prevail upon to manage, to lead. "*Work* your royal father to his ruin" *Philips*

5 To form with a needle and thread or yarn, especially, to embroider, as, to *work* muslin

6 To set in motion or action, to direct the action of, to keep at work, to govern, to manage, as, to *work* a machine. "Knowledge in building and *working* ships" *Arbuthnot*

Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve *Addison*

The mariners all 'gan *work* the ropes,
Where they were wont to do *Coleridge*

7 To cause to ferment, as liquor.

To work a passage (*Naut*), to pay for a passage by doing duty — *To work double tides*, to perform the labor of three days in two, — a phrase taken from the practice of working by the night tide as well as by the day — *To work in* or *into*, (*a*) To insert, as something interwoven or interlaced, to interweave (*b*) To cause to make way or to insinuate into, as, to *work* one's self *into* favor or confidence — *To work off*, to remove gradually, as by labor, or a gradual process, as, beer *works off* impurities in fermenting — *To work out* (*a*) To effect by labor and exertion "*Work out* your own salvation with fear and trembling" *Phil* ii 12 (*b*) To erase, to efface [*Rare*]

Tears of joy for your returning spirit,
Work out and expiate your former guilt *Dryden*

(*c*) To solve, as a problem (*d*) To exhaust, as a mine, by working — *To work up* (*a*) To raise, to excite, as, to *work up* the passions to rage

The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and color in their cheeks *Addison*

(*b*) To expend in any work, as materials, as, they have *worked up* all the stock (*c*) (*Naut*) To make over or into something else as yarns drawn from old rigging made into spun-yarn, foxes, sennit, and the like, also to keep constantly at work upon needless matters, as a crew in order to punish them *Dana*

Work (wûrk), *n* [A-S *weorc*, *werc*, *worc*, O Sax *werc*, O Fries *werk*, *wirk*, L Ger *werk*, Icel & Sw *verk*, Dan *værk*, O H Ger *wurah*, *werch*, N H Ger & D *werk* Goth *vaurstr*, *gavaurki*, allied to Gr ἔργον, with the digamma, Ϝέργον]

1 Exertion of strength, effort directed to an end, toil, labor, employment, particularly in man, manual labor

Man hath his daily *work* of body or mind
Appointed *Milton*

2 The matter on which one is at work that upon which one spends labor, material for working upon, subject of exertion, the thing occupying one, as, to take up one's *work*, to drop one's *work*

Come on, Nerissa I have *work* in hand
That you yet know not of *Shak*

3 That which is produced as the result of labor any thing accomplished by exertion or toil product performance, fabric manufacture or, in more general use, act, deed, effect, result, achievement, feat "To leave no rubs or blotches in the *work*" *Shak*

The *work* some praise,
And some the architect *Milton*

Fancy
Wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams *Milton*

The composition or dissolution of mixed bodies is the chief *work* of elements *Digby*

4 Hence specifically, (*a*) That which is produced by mental labor a composition a book, as, the *Works* of Addison (*b*) Flowers, figures, or the like, wrought with the needle, embroidery

I am glad I have found this napkin,
I'll have the *work* taken out,
And give it to Iago *Shak*

(*c*) (*pl*) Structures in civil military, or naval engineering, as docks, bridges, embankments, trenches, fortifications, and the like, also, the structures and grounds of a manufacturing establishment, as iron *works*, locomotive *works*, gas *works*, and the like

5 Manner of working management treatment as, what *work* you have made *Stillingfleet*

6 (*Mech*) An exertion of pressure through space See HORSE-POWER

7 (*Mining*) Ores before they are dressed or cleaned *Weale*

8 (*pl*) (*Theol*) Moral duties, or external performances, as a ground of pardon or justification

To go to work to begin laboring, to commence operations to contrive, to manage "I'll *go* another way *to work* with him" *Shak* — *To set on work* to cause to begin laboring to set to work [*Obs*] *Hooker* — *To set to work*, to employ, to cause to engage in any business

Work'a-ble (wûrk'a bl), *a* 1 Capable of being worked, as a metal

2 Capable of being worked, or worth working, as, a *workable* mine

Work'-bāg (wûrk'-), *n* A bag for holding instruments or materials for work especially, a bag for holding needle work, and the like

Work'-bŏx (wûrk'), *n* A box for holding instruments or materials for work

Work'-dāy (wûrk'), *n* & *a* The same as WORKING DAY, q v

Work'er (wûrk'er), *n* 1 One who, or that which works, a laborer, a performer "Professors of holiness, but *workers* of iniquity" *South*

2 One of the working bees See NEUTER

Work'-fĕl'lŏw (wûrk'-), *n* One engaged in the same work with another

Work'-fōlk (wûrk'fōk), } *n pl* Persons that la-
Work'-fōlks (wûrk'fōks), } bor

Work'ful (wûrk'ful), *a* Full of work, diligent industrious [*Rare*]

Work'-house (wûrk'-), *n*, *pl* WORK'-HOUSES [A-S *weorchûs*]

1. A house where any manufacture is carried on

2 A house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor

3 A house where the town poor are maintained at the public expense, and provided with labor, a poor house

Work'ing (wûrk'ing), *p. a.* Moving, operating, laboring fermenting

Work'ing-bēam (wûrk'), *n.* See BEAM

Working class, the class of people who are engaged in manual labor, or are dependent upon it for support; laborers, operatives, — chiefly used in the plural

Work'ing-dāy (wûrk'-), *n* A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from the Sabbath, festivals, &c

Work'ing-dāy (wûrk'-), *a* Plodding, hard-working "This *working-day* world" *Shak.*

Work'ing-drȧw'ing (wûrk'-), *n* A drawing, as of the whole or part of a structure, machine, &c, made to a scale, and in such detail as to be the guide in its construction

Work'ing-house (wûrk'-), *n* The same as WORK-HOUSE, q v

Work'ing-point (wûrk'), *n* (*Mach*) That part of a machine at which the effect required is produced

Work'less (wûrk'), *a* Without work, not laboring also, not carried out in practice, not exemplified in fact [*Obs*]

Work'man (wûrk'man), *n pl* WORK'MEN (wûrk'men) [A-S *weorcmann*]

1 A man employed in labor, whether in tillage or in manufactures a worker

2 Hence, especially, a skillful artificer or laborer.

Work'man-like (wûrk'-), *a* Becoming a workman, especially a skillful one skillful, well performed

Work'man ly (wûrk'), *a* Becoming a skillful workman skillful well performed

Work'man ly (wûrk'-), *adv* In a skillful manner, in a manner becoming a skillful workman

Work'man ship (wûrk'man ship), *n*

1 The art of working [*Obs*]

2 The skill of a workman, the execution or manner of making any thing

Due reward
For her praiseworthy *workmanship* to yield *Spenser*

Beauty is nature's brag and must be shown
Where most may wonder at the *workmanship* *Milton*

3 That which is effected, made, or produced, manufacture especially, something made by manual labor "Nor any skilled in *workmanship* embossed" *Spenser* "By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *workmanship* of God" *Raleigh*

Work'-mās'tēr (wûrk'), *n* The performer of any work a workman [*Rare*] *Spenser*

Work'ship (wûrk'-), *n* Workmanship [*R*] *Scott*

Work'shŏp (wûrk'), *n* A shop where any manufacture is carried on

Work'-tā'ble (wûrk'), *n* A table for holding work, and materials and implements for it, especially, a small table containing drawers and other conveniences for ladies in respect to their needlework

Work'-wŏm'an (wûrk'), *n*, *pl* WORK'-WOM'EN (wûrk'wim'en), *n* A woman who performs any work especially, a woman skilled in needlework

Work'y-dāy (wûrk'ȳ), *n* [Corrupted from *work-ing-day*] A week day, as distinguished from Sunday or a holiday [*Obs and vulgar*] *Shak*

World (wûrld), *n* [A S *weorold*, *werold*, *worold*, *wuruld*, *world*, O Sax *werold*, D *weereld*, O L Ger *werld*, *weerld*, Icel *veröld*, Sw *verld*, Dan *verden*, O H Ger *weralt*, *weralti*, *werolt*, *worolt*, M H Ger. *werlt* N H Ger *welt*]

1 The earth and its inhabitants, with their concerns, the sum of human affairs and interests.

That forbidden tree whose mortal taste
Brought death into the *world*, and all our woe *Milton*

2 In a more restricted sense, that part of the earth and its concerns which is known to any one, or contemplated by any one, a division of the globe, or of its inhabitants, human affairs as seen from a certain position or from a given point of view, also, state of existence scene of life and action as, the Old *World* the New *World* the Roman *world*, the religious *world* the Catholic *world* the upper *world* the future *world* "Various idols through the heathen *world*" *Milton.*

Murmuring that now they must be put to make war beyond the *world* end — for so they counted Britain *Milton*

One of the greatest in the Christian *world*
Shall be my surety *Shak*

3 In an extended sense, the earth, and the surrounding heavens, the creation, the system of created things, existent creation universe

The invisible things of him, from the creation of the *world*, are clearly seen *Rom* i 20

With desire to know,
What nor might concern him how this *world*
Of heaven and earth conspicuous first began *Milton*

4 Any planet or heavenly body, considered as inhabited, and as the scene of interests analogous with human interests, as, a plurality of *worlds*. "Lord of the *worlds* above" *Watts.*

Amongst innumerable stars that shone
Stars distant, but nigh-hand seemed other *worlds* *Milton.*

There may be other *worlds* where the inhabitants have never violated their allegiance to their almighty Sovereign *W B Sprague.*

5 The customs, practices, and interests of men, general affairs of life, human society, public affairs and occupations, as, a knowledge of the *world*; the ways of the *world*

Happy is she that from the *world* retires,
And carries with her what the world admires *Waller*

His knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious *Addison*

6 Individual experience of, or concern with, life,

course of life, sum of the affairs which affect the individual, as, to begin the *world* with no property, to lose all and begin the *world* anew.

7. The inhabitants of the earth, the human race; people in general, the public, mankind.

Since I do purpose to marry, I will think nothing to any purpose that the *world* can say against it *Shak*

Tell me, wench, how will the *world* repute me
For undertaking so unstaid a journey? *Shak*

8. The earth and its affairs as distinguished from heaven, concerns of this life as distinguished from those of the life to come, the present existence and its interests, hence, secular affairs, engrossment or absorption in the affairs of this life, worldly corruption, the ungodly or wicked part of mankind

I pray not for the *world*, but for them that thou hast given me *John* xvii 9

Love not the *world*, neither the things that are in the *world* If any man love the *world* the love of the Father is not in him For all that is in the *world* — the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life — is not of the Father, but is of the *world* 1 *John* ii 15, 16

9 A great multitude or quantity, a large number "A *world* of men" *Chapman* "A *world* of woes dispatched in little space" *Dryden*

Nor doth thus wood lack *worlds* of company *Shak*
Charging an army, while
All the *world* wondered *Tennyson*

All in the world, all that exists, all that is possible, as *all* the precaution *in the world* would not save him — I *would to see*, a wonder, something as strange to see as the whole world together [*Obs*]

O, you are novices 'tis *a world to see*
How tame (when men and women are alone)
A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew *Shak*

— *For all the world* (*a*) Precisely, exactly [*Obs*] (*b*) For any consideration — *Seven wonders of the world* See WONDERS — *To go to the world* to be married [*Obs*] "Thus *goes* every one *to the world*, but I — I may sit in a corner, and cry, High-ho for a husband *Shak* — *World's end*, the end or most distant part of the world, the remotest regions — *World without end*, eternally, everlastingly, as if in a state of existence having no end "This man, whom nothing will convince, thinks by talking *world without end* to make good his integrity and fair dealing, contradicted by his own hand and seal" *Milton*

World'-hard ened (wûrld'hȧrd-nd), *a* Hardened by the love of worldly things

World'li-ness (wûrld'-), *n* [From *worldly*] The quality of being worldly, a predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life, covetousness, addictedness to gain and temporal enjoyments

World'ling (wûrld'-), *n* A person whose soul is set upon gaining temporal possessions, one devoted to this world and its enjoyments "A foutra for the world and *worldlings* base" *Shak*

If we consider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument *Rogers*

World'ly (wûrld'li), *a* [A-S *woroldlic*]

1 Relating to the world, human, common, as, *worldly* maxims, *worldly* actions "I thus neglecting *worldly* ends" *Shak*

Many years it hath continued standing by no other *worldly* mean but that one only hand which erected it *Hooker*

2 Pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction from the life to come, secular, temporal, devoted to this life and its enjoyments, bent on gain, as, *worldly* pleasures, affections, honor, lusts, men, and the like.

With his soul fled all my *worldly* solace *Shak*

World'ly (wûrld'li), *adv* With relation to this life, in a worldly manner

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wise
By simply meek *Milton*

World'ly-mind'ed (wûrld'li), *a* Devoted to worldly interests, mindful of the affairs of the present life, and forgetful of those of the future

World'ly-mind'ed ness (wûrld'li), *n* The state or quality of being worldly minded, a predominating love and pursuit of this world's goods, to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns.

World'-wide (wûrld'), *a* Extended throughout the world, as, *world wide* fame

Worm (wûrm) (34), *n* [A-S *wurm, wyrm, worm*, L Ger & D *worm*, Goth *vaurms*, O Sax, O & N H Ger *wurm*, Icel. *ormr*, Sw. & Dan *orm*, allied to Lat *vermis*]

1 Originally, a creeping or a crawling animal of any kind or size, a serpent, caterpillar, snail, and the like [*Obs*]

There came a viper out of the heat, and leaped upon his hand When the men of the country saw the *worm* hang on his hand, they said, This man must needs be a murderer *Acts* xxviii 3, 4, *Tyndale's Trans*

'Tis slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Outvenoms all the *worms* of Nile *Shak*

2 Any small, creeping animal, or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones, including a great variety of animals of different classes and orders

3 (*pl*) Animals which live and breed in the intestines of other animals, or those which breed in the stomach and bowels, as the tape-worm, thread-worm, and the like, *Entozoa*.

4. (*Zool*) An animal of the inferior grand division of Articulates See ANIMAL KINGDOM, and also HELMINTH.

5. Figuratively, an internal tormentor; something that gnaws or afflicts one's conscience, as remorse.

The *worm* of conscience still begnaw thy soul. *Shak*.

6. A being debased and despised.

I am a *worm*, and no man *Ps* xxii 6

7. Any thing spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm, as, (*a*) The thread of a screw.

The threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in screw-plates, are called *worms* *Moxon*

(*b*) A spiral instrument or screw, often like a double corkscrew, used for drawing cartridges from fire arms (*c*) A small worm-like ligament under a dog's tongue, which is cut out in the operation of worming See WORM, *v t* (*d*) A spiral metallic pipe placed in a tub of water, through which vapor passes in distillation, in order to cool and condense it (*e*) (*Mach*) A short, revolving screw, the threads of which drive a wheel by gearing into its teeth or cogs, a worm wheel

Blind worm, a sluggish, snake-like lizard (*Anguis fragilis*) It is common in Europe, living in holes in rocks, under stones, and in like places, — called also *slow worm*

Worm (wûrm), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WORMED, *p pr* & *vb n* WORMING] To work slowly, gradually, and secretly

When debates and fretting jealousy
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your color faded *Herbert*

Worm (wûrm), *v t* 1 To effect, remove, drive, or the like, by slow and secret means, — often followed by *out*

They find themselves *wormed* out of all power *Swift*

2 To clean by means of a worm, to draw a wad or cartridge from, as a fire arm

3 To cut a vermicular ligament, called a *worm*, from under the tongue of, as a dog, for the purpose of checking a disposition to gnaw The operation was formerly supposed to guard against canine madness "Can you *worm* a dog?" *Shak*

The men assisted the laird in his sporting parties, *wormed* his dogs, and cut the ears of his terrier puppies *Sir W Scott*

4 To wind rope, yarn, or other material spirally round, between the strands of, as a cable, to wind with spun-yarn, as a small rope

Ropes are generally *wormed* before they are served *Totten*

To worm one's self into, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations, as *to worm one's self into favor*

Wôr'mal (wôr'mal), *n* The same as WORMIL, *q v*

Worm'-eat'en (wûrm'ēt'n), *a*

1 Gnawed by worms as, *worm-eaten* boards, planks, or timber "Concave as a covered goblet, or a *worm eaten* nut" *Shak*

2 Hence, worn out, decayed, old, worthless [*Rare*] *Raleigh*

Worm'-eat'en ness (wûrm'ēt'n) *n* The state of being worm eaten, or corroded [*Rare*]

Wormed (wûrmd), *a* Penetrated by worms, injured by worms, as *wormed* timber

Worm'-fēnce (wûrm'), *n* A zigzag fence, made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other

Worm'-grăss (wûrm'), *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Spigelia*, used as a vermifuge

Worm'-hōle (wûrm'-), *n* A hole made by the gnawing of a worm

Worm'ling (wûrm'), *n* A little worm

Worm'-oil (wûrm'), *n* (*Med*) An anthelmintic consisting of oil obtained from the seeds of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*

Worm'-pow'der (wûrm'), *n* (*Med*) A powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines

Worm'-seed (wûrm'-), *n* A plant whose seed has the property of expelling worms from the stomach, bowels, and intestines, as *Artemisia santonica* and *Chenopodium anthelminticum*

Worm'-shăped (wûrm'shȧpt), *a*. (*Bot*) Shaped like a worm, thick, and almost cylindrical, but bent in different places, as some roots, and the like

Worm'-tēa (wûrm'tē), *n* A decoction of some bitter plant, used as an anthelmintic

Worm'-tinct'ūre (wûrm'), *n* (*Med*) A tincture prepared from earth worms dried, pulverized, and mixed with oil of tartar, spirit of wine, saffron, and castor

Wôr'mil, *n* The same as WORMIL *Booth*

Worm'-wheel (wûrm'), *n* A wheel having teeth formed to fit into the spiral spaces of a screw called a *worm*, so that the wheel may be turned by the screw, — called also *tangent wheel* *Weale*

Worm'wood (wûrm'-), *n* [A-S *wermod*, also *sûdhern-wudu*, i e, southern-wood, O L Ger *wermuode*, *wermede*, O H Ger. *wermuota*, *wermuota*, *wormota*, N H Ger *wermuth*] (*Bot*) A plant (the *Artemisia absinthium*), having a bitter, nauseous taste, — so called because formerly supposed to be fatal to worms

Wormwood-hare.

Tree-wormwood, a species of *Artemisia*, with woody stalks — *Wormwood-hare*, a variety of the common hare (*Lepus timidus*), so named from its color

Worm'y (wûrm'y), *a*. [*compar.* WORMIER; *superl.* WORMIEST.]

1. Containing a worm, abounding with worms. "*Wormy* beds." *Shak*.

2. Like a worm; earthy, groveling.

Wŏrn, *p. p.* of *wear*. See WEAR.

Worn land, land that has become exhausted by tillage, or which, for any reason, has lost its fertility

Wŏrn'-out, *a*. Consumed or rendered useless by wearing

Wŏr'nil, *n*. [For *wormil*, from *worm*] A sore on the backs of cattle, produced by the larve of the gadfly, a warble. [Written also *wornil* and *warnel*] [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*.

Wŏr'ral, } *n* (*Zool*) An animal of the lizard kind
Wŏr'rel, } about four feet long and eight inches broad, with a forked tongue, found in Egypt I feeds on flies, and is harmless *Pocock*

Wŏr'ri-er (wŭr'ri-er), *n* [From *worry*.] One who worries or harasses

Wŏr'rit, *v t* To worry [*Colloq. or slang*]

Wŏr'ry (wŭr'ry), *v. t* [*imp* & *p p* WORRIED, *p pr* & *vb n* WORRYING] [D *worgen*, *wurgen*, to strangle, L Ger *worgen*, O H Ger *wurgjan*, *wurgan*, M H Ger. *worgen*, *wurgen*, N H. Ger *würgen*]

1 To harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety, to vex, to annoy, to torment, to tease, to trouble, to plague "A church *worried* with reformation" *South*

Let them rail,
And then *worry* one another at their pleasure *Rowe*
Worry him out till he gives his consent *Swift*

2 To harass with labor, to fatigue [*Colloq*]

3 To harass by pursuit and barking, also, to tear or mangle with the teeth

A hell-hound that doth hunt us all to death;
That dog that hath his teeth before his eyes,
To *worry* lambs, and lap their gentle blood *Shak*

Wŏr'ry (wŭr'ry), *v i* To express undue care and anxiety, to manifest disquietude or pain, as, the child *worries* to suffer from undue exertion, as, the cattle *worry*

Wŏr'ry (wŭr'ry), *n* A state of undue solicitude, a state of disturbance from care and anxiety, vexation, anxiety, trouble, as, to be in a *worry*

Wŏr'ry-ing ly (wŭr'i), *adv* In a worrying manner, teasingly, harassingly

Worse (wûrs), *a* [O Eng *werse*, A S *wyrsa*, compar of *wcorh*, perverse, bad, O Sax *wirso*, O Frics *wirra*, *werra*, O H Ger *wirsiro*, M H Ger *wirser*, Icel *verri*, Sw & Dan *värre* As *bad* has no comparative and superlative *worse* and *worst* are used in lieu of them, although radically they have no relation to *bad*] Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a higher degree, more bad or evil less good, in poorer health, more sick, — used both in a physical and moral sense

Evil men and seducers shall wax *worse* and *worse* 2 *Tim* iii 13
She was nothing bettered, but rather grew *worse* *Mark* v 26
There are men who seem to believe they are not bad while another can be found *worse* *Rambler*

The worse (*a*) Loss, disadvantage "Judah was put to *the worse* before Israel" 2 *Kings* xiv 12 (*b*) Something less good, as, think not *the worse* of him for his enterprise

Worse (wûrs), *adv*. [A-S *wyrs, wirs*, O Sax O, & M H Ger *wirs*, Goth *vairs*, Icel *verr*] In a manner more evil or bad

Now will we deal *worse* with thee than with them *Gen* xix 9

Worse (wûrs), *v t* To make worse, to put to disadvantage, to discomfit, to worst See WORST

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us and *worse* our foes *Milton*

Wors'en (wûrs'n), *v t*. 1 To make worse, to deteriorate, to impair

It is apparent that, in the particular point of which we have been conversing, their condition is greatly *worsened* *Southey*

2 To get the better of, to worst [*Rare*]

Wors'en, *v i* [A-S *wirsian*, to become worse] To grow or become worse. [*Rare*] *De Quincey*

Wors'er (wûrs'er), *a*. Worse [*Rare*]

A dreadful quiet felt, and, *worser* far
Than arms, a sullen interval of war *Dryden*
Thou dost deserve a *worser* end *Beau & Fl*

☞ This old and redundant form of the comparative occurs occasionally in the best authors, although commonly accounted a vulgarism It has, at least, the analogy of *lesser* to sanction its use See LESSER "The experience of man's *worser* nature, which intercourse with ill-chosen associates, by choice or circumstance, peculiarly teaches" *Hallam*

Wor'ship (wûr'ship), *n*. [That is, originally, the state of worth or worthiness, from *worth* and the termination *ship*, A-S *weordhscipe*]

1 Excellence of character, dignity, worth, worthiness. [*Obs. and rare*]

Elfin, born of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land *Spenser*

2. Honor, respect, civil deference. [*Obs*]

Then shalt thou have *worship* in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee *Luke* xiv 10

Of which great worth and *worship* may be won *Spenser*

3. Hence, a title of honor, used in addresses to

certain magistrates and others of respectable character.

My father desires your *worship's* company. *Shak*

4 The act of paying divine honors to the Supreme Being; religious reverence and homage, adoration paid to God, or a being viewed as God. "God with idols in their *worship* joined" *Milton.*

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worship* *Tillotson*

5 Idolatry of lovers, obsequious or submissive respect.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your *worship* *Shak*

Wor'ship (wûr'ship), *v t* [*imp & p p* WORSHIPED (wûr'shipt), *p pr & vb n* WORSHIPING. Written also, but improperly, *worshipped, worshipping.*]

1 To respect, to honor, to treat with civil reverence

Our grave shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not *worshiped* with a waxen epitaph *Shak*

2 To pay divine honors to, to reverence with supreme respect and veneration, to adore, to venerate. "When all our fathers *worshiped* stocks and stones" *Milton*

But God is to be *worshiped* *Shak*

3 To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover

With bended knees I daily *worship* her *Carew*

Syn.—To adore, revere, reverence, bow to, honor

Wor'ship (wûr'ship), *v i.* 1 To perform acts of adoration.

2 To perform religious service

Our fathers *worshiped* in this mountain, and ye say that in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to *worship* *John* iv 20

Wor'ship a-ble (wûr'ship-), *a* Capable of being worshiped, worthy of worship [*Rare*] *Carlyle*

Wor'ship er (wûr'ship er), *n* One who worships, one who pays divine honors to any being, one who adores. [Written also, but incorrectly, *worshipper.*]

Wor'ship-ful (wûr'ship-), *a* Entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect, claiming respect, worthy of honor,—often used as a term of respect, sometimes ironically

This is a *worshipful* society *Shak*

Wor'ship ful ly (wûr'ship), *adv* In a worshipful manner, respectfully

Wor'ship ful ness (wûr'ship), *n* The state or quality of being worshipful

Worst (wûrst), *a superl of worse*, q. v. [A S *wyrrest, wurrest, wyrst, a, wyrst* adv See WORSE.] Bad, evil, or pernicious, in the highest degree, whether in a physical or moral sense. "In *worst* extremes" *Milton*

If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been a knave and flatterer *Shak*

Worst (wûrst), *n* That which is most bad or evil the most severe, pernicious, calamitous, or wicked, state or degree.

The *worst* is not
So long as we can say, This is the *worst* *Shak*

He is always sure of finding diversion when the *worst* comes to the *worst* *Addison*

Worst (wûrst), *v t* [*imp & p p* WORSTED, *p pr & vb n* WORSTING.] To gain advantage over in contest, to get the better of, to defeat, to overthrow

The Philistines were *worsted* by the captivated ark *South*

Worst'ed (wust'ed) (Synop, § 130), *n* [From *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk, England.] Well-twisted yarn, spun of long staple wool which has been combed to lay the fibers parallel, used for carpets, hosiery, gloves, and the like

Wort (wûrt), *n* [A S *wyrt, wurt, wert, wart*, herb, root, O Sax *wurt*, Goth *vaurts* O M & N H Ger *wurz*, Icel *jurt, urt*, Dan *urt*, Sw *ort*, O H Ger *wurza, wurzala*, M H Ger *wurze*, N H. Ger *wurzel*, L Ger & D *wortel*, A S *wurten*.]

1 A plant, an herb,—now used chiefly or wholly in compounds, as, in mug *wort*, liver-*wort*, spleen-*wort*.

2 Specifically, a plant of the cabbage kind

Wort (wûrt), *n* [A S *wert, weort, wert*, must, M H Ger *wurz*, aroma, *wurze*, sweet herbs, N H Ger *gewürz*, spice, aromatics, *bierwurze*, wort, sweet infusion of malt, Sw *vort*.] New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation, the sweet infusion of malt *Bacon*

Worth (wûrth), *v i* [A-S. *weordhan*, to become, to be, to happen, imperative *weordh*, Goth *vaurthan*, O Sax. *werdan, werdhan*, O. Frics *wurtha*, L Ger *warden*, O H Ger *werdan*, N H Ger & D *werden*, Icel *verdha*, Sw *varda*, Dan *vorde*.] To be, to become, to betide,—now used only in the phrases, woe *worth* the day, woe *worth* the man, and the like, in which the verb is in the imperative mode, and the noun in the dative, woe *be to* the day, woe *be to* the man

Worth (wûrth), *n.* [A-S *weordh, wyrdh, wurdh*, O Sax *werth, werd;* O Frics *werth, werd, ward*, Goth *vairths*, D. *waarde*, O D *weerde*, Icel *verd, virdha*, Sw *värde*, Dan. *värd, värdi*, O. H Ger. *werd, wirdi*, M. H. Ger. *wert*, N. H Ger. *werth, würde*. See *infra.*]

1. That quality of a thing which renders it valuable or useful, sum of valuable qualities which render any thing useful and sought, value, hence, often, value as expressed in a standard, as money, equivalent in exchange, price

What's *worth* in any thing
But so much money as 'twill bring? *Hudibras*

2 Value of moral or personal qualities, excellence, virtue, eminence, desert, usefulness, as, a man or magistrate of great *worth*. "To think how modest *worth* neglected lies" *Shenstone*

I know the gentleman
To be of *worth*, and worthy estimation *Shak*
Could know such *worth*, or *worth* describe so well *Waller*

Syn.—Desert, merit, excellence, price, rate

Worth (wûrth), *a* [A S *weordh, weordhe, wyrdhe, wurdh*, O Sax *werth, werd*, O Frics *werth, ward*, Goth *vairths*, D *waard*, O D *weerd*, Icel, Sw, & Dan *verd*, O H Ger & L Ger *werd*, M H Ger *werth*, N H Ger *werth*, O Prussian *wirts*, Lith *wertas*.]

1 Equal in value to, furnishing an equivalent for, proper to be exchanged for

A ring he hath of mine *worth* forty ducats *Shak*

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me *Beattie*

2 Deserving of,—in a good or bad sense, but chiefly in a good sense

To reign is *worth* ambition though in hell *Milton*
This is life indeed, life *worth* preserving *Addison*

3 Equal in possessions to, having wealth or estate to the value of

At Geneva are merchants *worth* twenty hundred crowns *Addison*

Worth while or *worth the while*. See WHILE

Worth'ful (wûrth'), *a* Full of worth, worthy, deserving [*Obs.*] *Marston*

Wor'thi ly (wûr'thi li), *adv* In a worthy manner, deservedly, according to merit, justly, suitably, becomingly

You *worthily* succeed not only to the honors of your ancestors, but also to their virtues *Dryden*

I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated *South*

Wor'thi ness (wûr'thi nes) *n* The state or quality of being worthy, desert, merit, excellence, dignity, virtue, worth

Who is sure he hath a soul unless
It see, and judge, and follow *worthiness*? *Donne*

She is not worthy to be loved that hath not some teeth of her own *worthiness* *Sidney*

The prayers which our Savior made were for his own *worthiness* accepted *Hooker*

Worth'less (wûrth'), *a* [A S *weordhlas*.] Destitute of worth having no value, virtue, excellence dignity, or the like undeserving, valueless, useless, vile, base, mean, as, a *worthless* garment a *worthless* ship, a *worthless* man or woman, a *worthless* magistrate

'Tis but a *worthless* world to win or lose *Tupper*

Worth'less ly (wûrth'), *adv* In a worthless manner

Worth'less ness (wûrth'-) *n* The quality of being worthless, want of value, excellence, dignity, and the like, as, the *worthlessness* of an old garment, or of barren land the *worthlessness* of a person

Wor'thy (wûr'thi), *a* [*compar* WORTHIER *superl* WORTHIEST.] [O Sax *wurdhig, wurdig*, O Frics *werthuch, werdich* D *waardig* O D *weerdigh waerdigh*, O H Ger *wirdig*, N H Ger *würdig* Dan & Sw *værdig*, Icel *verdugr*.]

1 Having worth or excellence, possessing merit valuable, deserving, estimable, excellent, virtuous

These banished men that I have kept withal,
Are men endued with *worthy* qualities *Shak*
Happier thou mayst be, *worthier* canst not be *Milton*
Thus *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace *Davies*

2 Having suitable, adapted, or equivalent qualities or value,—usually with *of* before the thing compared or the object, more rarely, with a following infinitive instead of *of*, or with *that*, as, *worthy of*, equal in excellence, value, or dignity to, entitled to, meriting,—usually in a good, but sometimes in a bad sense. "The lodging is well *worthy* of the guest" *Dryden*

Nay, Warwick thou art *worthy* of the sway *Shak*
The merciless Macdonald,
Worthy to be a rebel *Shak*
And then art *worthy* that thou shouldst not know
More happiness *Milton*

Worthiest of blood (*Eng Law of Descent*), most worthy of those of the same blood to succeed or inherit—applied to males, and expressive of the preference given them over females *Burrill*

Wor'thy (wûr'thi), *n* A man of eminent worth or value, one distinguished for useful and estimable qualities, a person of conspicuous desert,—much used in the plural, as, the *worthies* of the church, political *worthies*, military *worthies*

Wor'thy (wûr'thi), *v t* [A-S *weordhian, wurdhian, wurdhigean*.] To render worthy, to exalt [*Obs.*] *Shak*

Wŏt, *t i* [A-S *wât*, pres of *witan*, to know.] To know, to be aware. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

He *wotteth* neither what he babbleth, nor what he meaneth. *Tyndale.*

I *wot* well where he is. *Shak.*

Wŏt, *imp of weet.* [*Obs.*] See WEET.

Wŏte, *v t & i* The same as WOT, q. v. [*Obs.*]

Woul, *v i* To howl [*Obs and rare*] *Wycliffe.*

Would (wŏod), *imp of will* [O Eng & A-S *wolde*, O H Ger *wollta*, M. H Ger *wolte*, N H. Ger *wollte*, O Sax. *welda*, O. Frics *welde, wilde, wolde*, Icel *vildi*, Goth *vilda*. See WILL.] See WILL

☞ For the distinction between *would seem* and *should seem* see SEEM

Would, *n* See WOAD and WELD.

Would'-bĕ (wŏod'bĕ), *a* Desiring or professing to be, as, a *would be* poet *Campbell*

Would'ing (wŏod'ing), *n* Emotion of desire, inclination, velleity [*Obs and rare*] *Hammond.*

Would'ing ness (wŏod'ing), *n* Willingness desire, inclination [*Obs.*]

Wound (woond, *or* wownd, 40) (Synop, § 130), *n* [A S *wund*, O Sax *wunda*, O Frics *wunde, unda, und*, D *wonde*, O H Ger *wunta, wunda*, N H Ger *wunde*, Dan *vunde*, Icel *und*, Goth *vunds*, sore wounded, A-S, O Sax & N H Ger. *wund*, O H Ger *wunt*, O D *wont*.]

1 A breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or in the substance of any creature or living thing, caused by violence, a cut, stab, bruise, rent, or the like, a hurt, an injury

Showers of blood
Rained from the *wounds* of slaughtered Englishmen *Shak*

2. Hence injury, hurt, damage, detriment, as, a *wound* given to credit or reputation

3 (*Criminal Law*) An injury to the person by which the skin is divided, or its continuity broken *Burrill*

☞ Walker condemns the pronunciation *wound* as a "capricious novelty. It is certainly opposed to an important principle of our language, namely, that words in *ou* of Anglo-Saxon origin, retain the regular Old English sound of *ou* as *sound around, found* &c, while words derived from the French have the sound of *ou* in that language, as *soup group*, &c. The introduction of the *oo* sound in this word is doubtless owing to the euphonic influence of the *w*. The earlier pronunciation was unquestionably *wound*, but *woond* has rapidly gained ground, and is the more fashionable

Wound (woond, *or* wownd), *v t* [*imp & p p* WOUNDED, *p pr & vb n* WOUNDING.] [A S *wundian* O Frics *wundia, undia*, D *wonden*, L Ger & M H Ger *wunden*, O H Ger *wuntôn*, N H Ger *verwunden*.] To hurt by violence, to produce a breach or separation of parts in, as by a cut, stab, bruise, and the like to injure, to damage, hence, often, to hurt the feelings of, to pain by disrespect, ingratitude, or the like

The archers hit him, and he was sore *wounded* of the archers 1 *Sam* xxii 3

When ye sin against the brethren, and *wound* their weak consciences, ye sin against Christ 1 *Cor* viii 12

Wound *imp & p p of wind*

Wound'a ble (woond'a bl, *or* wownd'a bl), *a* Capable of being wounded [*Rare*] *Fuller*

Wound'er (woond'er, *or* wownd'er), *n* One who, or that which, wounds

Wound'i ly (wownd'i li), *adv* In a woundy manner, excessively, woundy [*Vulgar, and obs or rare*]

Wound'less (woond'les, *or* wownd'les), *a* Free from wound hurt, or injury exempt from being wounded, not vulnerable "knights whose *woundless* armor rusts" *Spenser.*

Lor haply slander may miss our name,
And hit the *woundless* air *Shak.*

Wound'wort (wŏŏd) *n* (*Pot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Stachys* especially *S arvensis*, a species of hedge nettle *Gray* (*b*) A plant of the genus *anthyllis* (*A vulneraria*) *Crabb*

Wound'y *a* Excessive [*Low, and obs or rare*] "A *woundy* hinderance to a poor man that lives by his labor" *L'Estrange.*

Wound'y, *adv* Excessively, extremely [*Low*] *Ford.*

I am *woundy* cold

Wour'a li, *n* A virulent poison made in Guiana from several plants, and used to poison arrows. [Written also *woorali*.] *Simmonds.*

Wŏve, *imp* and rarely *p p* of *weave* See WEAVE.

Wŏv'en, *p p* of *weave* See WEAVE

Woven paper or *wove paper*, writing paper having an even, uniform surface, without lines or water-marks *Tomlinson.*

Wowf, *a* Wayward, disordered or unsettled in intellect [*Scot.*] *W Scott.*

Wow'-wow, *n* (*Zool*) A species of long-armed ape of the genus *Hylobates* (*H agilis*),—so called from its cry *Baird.*

Wŏx, **Wŏx'en**, } *imp & p p. of wax.* [*Obs.*] See WAX.

Wrăck (răk), *n* [Fr *varec, varech*, Pr *varec* Cf Ar *warak*, a leaf of a tree.] A marine plant (*Zostera marina*), out of which kelp is made, and which is also of great utility as a manure,—sometimes called *sea-wrack* or *sea wreck, sea-oak*, and *sea-tangle* It is found on rocks left dry at low water. The stalk runs along the middle of the leaf, and is terminated by watery bladders.

Wrăck (răk), *n.* 1. Wreck. [*Obs.*] "A world devote to universal *wrack*." *Milton.*
2 A thin, flying cloud, a rack. See RACK
Wrăck (răk), *v. t.* 1 To wreck. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*
2 To rack. [*Rare.*] *Cowley.*
Wrăck'ful (răk'-), *a.* Ruinous, destructive
Wrăck'-grăss (răk'), *n.* (*Bot.*) Sea-wrack, wrack.
Wrăin'-bŏlt (răn'-), *n.* The same as WRING-BOLT, q. v.
Wrăith (răth), *n.* [Probably corrupted from *swarth*, *swarth*, an apparition of a person about to die, from *swarth*, gloomy.]
1 An apparition of a person in his exact likeness, seen before death, or a little after, hence, an apparition, a specter, a vision, an unreal image. [*Scot.*]
"O, hollow *wraith* of dying fame!" *Tennyson*
She was uncertain whether it were the gipsy or her *wraith*. *Scott*
2 A spirit supposed to preside over the waters. [*Improper.*] See WATER WRAITH *Lewis*
Wrăn'gle (răng'gl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRANGLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRANGLING.] [L. Ger. *wrangen*, to wrestle, M. H. Ger. *wrangen*, N. H. Ger. *ringen*, id., A-S. *wrængan*, to wring, strain, press, L. Ger. & D. *wrangen*, id., Dan. *vringle*, to twist. Cf. BRANGLE.]
1 To engage in discussion, to argue, to debate, to dispute. [*Obs.*]
2 To dispute angrily, to quarrel peevishly and noisily, to brawl, to altercate. "In spite of occasional *wranglings*." *Macaulay*
For a score of kingdoms you should not *wrangle*. *Shak.*
He did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison*
Wrăn'gle (răng'gl), *v. t.* To involve in contention. [*Rare.*] *Sanderson*
Wrăn'gle (răng'gl), *n.* An angry dispute, a noisy quarrel, a squabble.
Syn.—Altercation, bickering, brawl, jar, jangle, contest, controversy. See ALTERCATION.
Wrăn'gler (răng'gler), *n.* An angry disputant, one who disputes with heat or peevishness. "Noisy, contentious *wranglers*." *Watts*
Senior wrangler (*Cambridge University, Eng.*) the student who passes the best examination in mathematics in the senate-house. Then follow the *second*, *third*, &c., *wranglers*.
Wrăn'gler-shĭp (răng'gler), *n.* The honor or position of being a wrangler at Cambridge, England.
Wrăn'gle-sŏme (răng'gl-sum), *a.* Contentious, quarrelsome. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng.*] *Moore*
Wrăp (răp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRAPPED (less properly WRAPT), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRAPPING.] [Probably allied to *warp*.]
1 To wind or fold together.
Then cometh Simon Peter . . . and seeth the napkin that was about his head, not lying with the linen clothes but *wrapped* together in a place by itself. *John* xx. 6, 7.
2 To cover by winding or folding, to envelop completely, to involve, to infold,—often with *up*.
I *wrapt* in mist
Of midnight vapor, glide obscure. *Milton*
3 To conceal by enveloping or infolding; to hide, hence, to involve, as an effect or consequence, to be followed by. "Wise poets that *wrap* truth in tales." *Ciceo*
To be wrapped in, to be attended by. "Things reflected on in gross and transiently, are thought to be *wrapped in* impenetrable obscurity." *Locke.*—*To be wrapped up in*, to be wholly engrossed in, to be entirely dependent on.
Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapped up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison*
Wrăp (răp), *v. t.* [A corrupt spelling of *rap*, q. v.] To snatch up, to transport.
Wrăp (răp), *n.* A wrapper,—often used in the plural, for blankets, furs, shawls, &c., used in riding or traveling. *Melville*
Wrăp'page (răp'paj, 45), *n.* 1 The act of wrapping.
2 That which wraps, envelope, covering.
Wrăp'per (răp'per), *n.* 1 One who, or that which, wraps.
2 That in which any thing is wrapped or inclosed, envelope, covering.
3 Specifically, a loose outer garment, an article of dress intended to be wrapped round the person, as, a morning *wrapper*, a gentleman's *wrapper*.
Wrăp'răs-cal (răp'răs-kal), *n.* A coarse upper coat. [*Cant.*] *Smart*
Wrăsse (răs), *n.* [W. *gwrachy*, *wrach*, the wrasse.] (*Ichth.*) A fish of several species of the genus *Labrus*, inhabiting the Mediterranean and Atlantic. It is a prickly-spined, hard-boned fish, with an oblong, scaly body, and a single dorsal fin. About twenty-one species are found, all highly colored, of which about six are found on the British coast. *Baird*

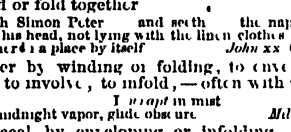
Red or Three-spotted Wrasse

Wrăth (răth) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [A-S. *wræcth*, O. D. *wrêt*, L. Ger. *writ*, Dan. & Sw. *vrede*, Icel. *reidi*. See WROTH, *a.*]
1 Violent anger, vehement exasperation, indignation, rage, fury, ire. "When the *wrath* of king Ahasuerus was appeased." *Esth.* ii. 1
Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed. *Spenser*
Now smoking and frothing
Its tumult and *wrath* in. *Southey*
2 The effects of anger, the just punishment of an offense or crime. "A revenger to execute *wrath* upon him that doeth evil." *Rom.* xiii. 4
Syn.—Anger, fury, rage, ire, vengeance, indignation, resentment, passion. See ANGER.
Wrăth'ful (răth'), *a.* 1 Full of wrath, very angry, greatly incensed, ireful, as, a *wrathful* man.
2 Springing from, or expressing, wrath, as, a *wrathful* countenance. "Vehement and *wrathful* passions." *Spratt.*
Syn.—Furious, raging, indignant, resentful, passionate.
Wrăth'ful-ly (răth'-), *adv.* In a wrathful manner, with anger, angrily.
Let us kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*. *Shak.*
Wrăth'ful-ness (răth'), *n.* The state or quality of being wrathful, vehement anger.
Wrăth'i-ly (răth'), *adv.* In a wrathy manner, very angrily.
Wrăth'less (răth'-), *a.* Free from anger. *Waller*
Wrath'y, *a.* Very angry. [*Colloq.*]
Wrȃw (raw), *a.* Rueful, sad. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*
Wrȃwl (rawl), *v. i.* [Dan. *vraale*, Sw. *vrala*, to bawl, to roar, Dan. *traul*, Sw. *tryl*, a bawling, roaring, Dan. *vralle*, to cry, weep, whine.] To cry, to roar, to waul. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*
Wrȃw'ness (raw'-), *n.* The state or quality of being wraw, ruefulness, regret. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*
Wrĕak (reek), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WREAKED (reckt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WREAKING.] [A-S. & O. Sax. *wrecan*, O. Fries. *wreka*, Goth. *wrikan*, D. *wreken*, Sw. *vraka*, O. Sw. *reka*, Icel. *reka hefnd*, O. H. Ger. *rehhan*, M. H. Ger. *rechen*, N. H. Ger. *rächen*.]
1 To revenge, to avenge. [*Obs. or obsolescent.*]
"Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself." *Spenser*
Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax*
2 To execute in vengeance or passion, to inflict, to hurl or drive, as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.
On me let Death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton*
Wrĕak (reek), *v. i.* To reek. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
What *wreaked* I of wintry ages past. *Spenser*
Wrĕak (reek), *n.* [A-S. *wræc*, *wræc*, O. Sax. *wraca*, *wreca*, O. Fries. *wreke*, Goth. *wraka*, *wraka*, *wrikei*, D. *wraak*, L. Ger. *wrake*, *wroke*, O. H. Ger. *rahha*, M. H. Ger. *rache*, N. H. Ger. *rache*, Icel. *rækt*.] Revenge, vengeance, furious passion, infliction, distress. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Spenser*
Wrĕak'ful (reek'), *a.* Revengeful, angry. [*Obs.*]
Wrĕak'ful-ly (reek'), *adv.* In a wreakful manner, revengefully, angrily, furiously. [*Obs.*]
Wrĕak'less (reek'-), *a.* Unrevengeful, unrevenged, weak.
So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf. *Shak.*
Wrĕath (reeth) (Synop., § 130), *n.*, *pl.* WRĔATHS [A-S. *wræth*. See *infra*.]
1 Something twisted or curled, as, a *wreath* of smoke, a *wreath* of flowers.
He of his tortuous train
Curled many a wanton *wreath*. *Milton*
2 A garland, a chaplet, especially one given to a victor.
Conquest doth grant
Her dear *wreath* to the Grecian combatant. *Chapman*
3 (*Her.*) An appendage to the shield, placed above the latter, and supporting the crest. It generally represents two cords of silk twisted or interwoven together, the one tinctured like the principal metal, the other like the principal color in the arms.
Wrĕathe (reeth), *v. t.* [*imp.* WREATHED, *p. p.* WREATHED (WREATHEN, *rare*), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WREATHING.] [A-S. *wredhan*, O. H. Ger. *ridan*, *garidan*, M. H. Ger. *reiden*, *reiden*, Sw. *vrida*, Dan. *vride*, Icel. *reida*, *ridha*, Prov. Ger. *raidela*. See WRITHE.] [Written also *wreath*.]
1 To cause to revolve or writhe, to twist about, to turn. [*Obs. and rare.*]
And from so heavy sight his head did *wreathe*. *Chapman*
2 To twist, to convolve, to wind one about another, to entwine. "Each *wreathed* in the other's arms." *Shak.* "The nods and smiles of recognition into which this singular physiognomy was *wreathed*." *W. Scott*
From his slack hand the garland *wreathed* for Eve
Down dropped. *Milton*
3 To surround with any thing twisted or convolved, to encircle, to infold. "Dusk faces with white silken turbans *wreathed*." *Milton.* "And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance." *Dryden*
4 To twine or twist about, to surround, to encircle.
In the flowers that *wreathe* the sparkling bowl,
Fell adders hiss. *Prior*
Wrĕathe (reeth), *v. i.* To be interwoven or entwined, as, a bower of *wreathing* trees. *Dryden.*
Wrĕath'less (reeth'), *a.* Destitute of a wreath.
Wrĕath'-shĕll (reeth'), *n.* (*Zool.*) The spiral shell of a mollusk of the genus *Turbo*, screw-shell.
Wrĕath'y (rĕth'ȳ), *a.* Twisted, curled, spiral. "*Wreathy* spires." *Browne.*
Wrĕck (rĕk), *n.* [Written also *wrack*.] [O. Fries. *wrak*, injured, hurt, D. *wrak*, damaged, brittle, a wreck, O. D. *wrack*, *wraeck*, bad, vile, *wracke*, a wreck, L. Ger. *wrak*, *wraak*, Sw. *vrak*, Dan. *vrag*, refuse, a wreck, O. D. *wraecken*, D. & L. Ger. *wraken*, Sw. *vräka*, O. Dan. *vräke*, N. Dan. *vrage*, to reject, refuse, throw off.]
1 Destruction, ruin, desolation. "The *wreck* of matter and the crush of worlds." *Addison*
2 Specifically, the destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore, or on rocks, or by being disabled or sunk by the force of winds or waves.
Hard and obstinate
As is a rock amidst the raging floods,
'Gainst which a ship, of succor desolate,
Doth suffer *wreck*, both of herself and goods. *Spenser*
3 The ruins of a ship stranded, a ship dashed against rocks or land, and broken, or otherwise rendered useless, by violence and fracture.
4 The remains of any thing ruined, dead weeds and grass.
5 (*Law.*) Goods, &c., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon the land by the sea. *Bouvier*
6 (*Metallurgy.*) The vessel in which ores are washed the third time.
Wrĕck (rĕk), *n.* [Corrupted from, or erroneously used for, *wreak*.] Wreak. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*
Wrĕck (rĕk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRECKED (rĕkt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRECKING.] [See *supra*.]
1 To destroy, disable, or seriously damage, as a vessel, by driving against the shore or on rocks, by causing to become unseaworthy, to founder, or the like; to cause to suffer shipwreck. "Supposing that they saw the king's ship *wrecked*." *Shak.*
2 Hence, to bring wreck or ruin upon, to destroy, to balk of success, and bring disaster on.
Weak and envied, if they should conspire,
They *wreck* themselves. *Daniel*
Wrĕck (rĕk), *v. i.* To suffer wreck or ruin, to be wrecked. [*Rare.*] *Milton*
Wrĕck (rĕk), *v. t.* [Corrupted from, or erroneously used for, *wreak*.] To wreak. [*Obs.*]
Wrĕck'age (rĕk'aj, 45), *n.* 1 The act of wrecking.
2 That which has been wrecked.
Wrĕck'er (rĕk'er), *n.* 1 One who causes a wreck, as by false lights, and the like.
2 One who searches for the wrecks of vessels, as, (*a*) One who visits a wreck for the purpose of plunder. (*b*) One who is employed in saving the property or lives from a wrecked vessel, or the vessel itself, as, the *wreckers* of Key West.
3 A vessel employed by wreckers.
Wrĕck'ful (rĕk'ful), *a.* Causing wreck, involving ruin. [*Obs.*]
Wrĕck'-mȃs'ter (rĕk'-), *n.* A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, &c., thrown on shore after a shipwreck.
Wrĕn (rĕn), *n.* [A-S. *wrenna*, *wranna*, probably allied to *wrene*, lascivious, Ir. *dreadhan*, Gael. *dreadhan*, W. & Corn. *dryw*, a wren.] (*Ornith.*) A small insessorial bird of the genus *Troglodytes*. Wrens feed on insects, &c., and are often very familiar with man. The only European species is *Troglodytes Europæus*. The American wren is *T. domestica*. *Baird*

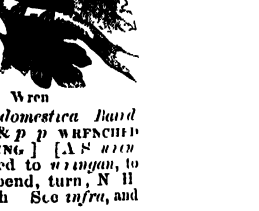
Wren

Wrĕnch (rĕnch, 66), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRENCHED (rĕncht), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRENCHING.] [A-S. *wrencan*, *bewrencan*, to deceive, allied to *wringan*, to wring, M. H. Ger. *renken*, to bend, turn, N. H. Ger. *verrenken*, to sprain, wrench. See *infra*, and cf. RANCH and WRONG.]
1 To pull with a twist, to wrest, twist, or force by violence.
Wrench his sword from him. *Shak.*
Forthwith this frame of mine was *wrenched*
With a woful agony. *Coleridge*
2 To strain, to sprain, to distort.
You *wrenched* your foot against a stone. *Swift*
Wrĕnch (rĕnch), *n.* [A-S. *wrence*, deceit, stratagem, Scot. *wrink*, id., H. Ger. *ranl*, intrigue, artifice, Prov. Ger., a bent, crookedness, O. D. *wronel*, contortion, *wronckelen*, *wrenckelen*, to contort. See *supra*.]
1. A violent twist, or a pull with twisting.
The injurious effect upon biographic literature of all such *wrenches* to the truth, is diffused every where. *Dr. Channing*
2 A sprain, an injury by twisting, as in a joint.
3. An instrument, often a simple bar or lever with jaws or an angular orifice either at the end or middle, for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning bolts, nuts, screw-taps, and the like, a screw-key. Many wrenches have adjustable jaws for grasping nuts, &c., of different sizes.

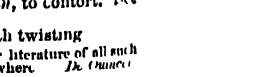
Wrench (1)

4. Means of compulsion. [*Obs.*] *Bacon*
5. (*pl.*) Sleights, subtilities. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer*
Wrĕnch'-hăm'mer (rĕnch'-), *n.* A wrench with

the end shaped so as to admit of being used as a hammer.

Wrĕst (rĕst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRESTED, *p pr. & vb. n.* WRESTING] [A-S. *wræstan, gewræstan,* Dan. *vriste* Cf WRIST.]

1. To turn, to twist, especially, to twist or extort by violence, to pull or force away by violent wringing or twisting. "The secret *wrested* from me." *Milton*

Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now *wrests* them from our hands *Addison*

But fate has *wrested* the confession from me *Addison*

2. To turn from truth, or twist from its natural meaning by violence, to pervert, to distort "Their arts of *wresting*, corrupting, and false interpreting the holy truth" *South*

Thou shalt not *wrest* the judgment of thy poor *Ex* xxiii 6

Wrest once the law to your authority *Shak*

Wrĕst (rĕst), *n* 1 Violent pulling and twisting, distortion, perversion *Hooker*

2 Active or moving power [*Obs*] *Spenser*

3 A key to tune a stringed instrument of music, as a harp

The minstrel wore round his neck a silver chain, by which hung the *wrest*, or key, with which he tuned his harp *W Scott*

4 A partition in a water wheel, by which the form of the buckets is determined

Wrĕst'er (rĕst'), *n* One who wrests or perverts

Wrĕs'tle (rĕs'l), *v. i* [*imp & p. p.* WRESTLED, *p pr & vb n* WRESTLING] [A S *wrastlian,* allied to *wræstan,* to wrest, D *worstelen,* A S also *wriðian,* O Frics *wraxla,* to wrestle, allied to A S *wrixlan, wrixlan,* to change]

1 To contend, as two persons, by grappling together, and each striving to throw the other down

To-morrow, sir, I *wrestle* for my credit and he that escapes me without some broken limb shall acquit him well *Shak*

Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end of the clavicle from the sternum *Wiseman*

2. Hence, to struggle, to strive, to contend

We *wrestle* not against flesh and blood *Eph* vi 12

Come, *wrestle* with thy affections *Shak*

Wrĕs'tle (rĕs'l), *n* A struggle between two to see which will throw the other down, a bout at wrestling, a struggle

Whom, in a *wrestle*, the giant catching aloft, with a terrible hug broke three of his ribs *Milton*

Wrĕs'tle (rĕs'l), *v. t* To wrestle with, to seek to throw down as in wrestling

Wrĕs'tler (rĕs'ler), *n* [A-S *wræstlere, wræstlere*] One who wrestles, one who is skillful in wrestling, a professed gymnast

Wrĕtch (rĕtch), *n* [A-S *wrecca, wrecca* an exile, a wretch, *wrecc, wrecc,* exiled, wretched, *wrecan,* exile, evil, O Sax *wrekki,* Icel *rakr, rekr,* O H Ger *wrecho, wrech,* an exile]

1 A miserable person, one profoundly unhappy "The *wretch* that lies in woe" *Shak*

Hovered thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
Wretch even then, life's journey just begun? *Cowper*

2 One sunk in vice or degradation, a base, despicable person, a vile knave, as, a profligate *wretch*

☞ *Wretch* is sometimes used by way of slight or moral pity or contempt and sometimes to express tenderness, as we say, *poor thing* "Poor *wretch* was never frighted so" *Drayton*

Wrĕtch'ed (rĕtch'ĕd, 60), *a* 1 Very miserable, sunk in deep affliction or distress, either from want, anxiety, or grief, calamitous, very afflicting "To what *wretched* state reserved" *Milton*

O cruel Death! to those you are more kind
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind *Waller*

2 Worthless, paltry, very poor or mean, as, a *wretched* poem, a *wretched* cabin

3 Hatefully vile and contemptible, despicable, wicked [*Obs*] "*Wretched* ungratefulness" *Sidney*

Nero reigned after this Claudius, of all men *wretchedest*, ready to all manner [of] vices *Coppar*

Wrĕtch'ed ly (rĕtch'-), *adv* In a wretched manner, miserably, poorly, unhappily, afflictively, meanly, despicably "Two wars, so *wretchedly* entered into" *Clarendon*

Wrĕtch'ed-ness (rĕtch'ĕd nes), *n*

1 The quality or state of being wretched, extreme misery or unhappiness, either from want or sorrow, as, the *wretchedness* of poor mendicants

We have, with the feeling, lost the very memory of such *wretchedness* as our forefathers endured *Raleigh*

The prodigal brought nothing to his father but his rags and *wretchedness* *Dwight*

2 Meanness, despicableness, as, the *wretchedness* of a performance

Wrĕtch'ful (rĕtch'fŭl), *a.* Wretched, miserable [*Obs*] *Wyclif*

Wrĕtch'less (rĕtch'les), *a.* Reckless, hence, disregarded. [*Obs*]

Your deaf ears should listen
Unto the *wretchless* clamors of the poor *Webster*, 1651

Wrĕtch'less-ness (rĕtch'les), *n* Recklessness [*Obs*] *Bp. Taylor*

Wrig (rig), *v. t* To wriggle [*Obs.*]

Wrig'gle (rig'gl), *v. t* [*imp. & p. p* WRIGGLED, *p. pr. & vb n.* WRIGGLING.] [L Ger. *wriggeln, wrickeln, wricken, wraggeln, wrakkeln, wrukkeln,* D. *wrikken,* Sw. *vricka,* Dan. *vrikke,* allied to A-S. *wrigian,* to bend, to follow, *wrixlian, wrixlan,* to change] To move the body to and fro with short motions, to twist uneasily or quickly about

Both he and his successors would often *wriggle* itself in their seats, as long as the cushion lasted *Swift*

Wrig'gle (rig'gl), *v. t.* To put into a quick, reciprocating motion, to move by twisting and squirming, like a worm.

Covetousness will *wriggle* itself out at a small hole *Fuller*

Wriggling his body to recover
His seat, and cast his right leg over *Hudibras*

Wrig'gle (rig'gl), *a* Wriggling, frisky, pliant, flexible [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Wrig'gler (rig'gler), *n* One who wriggles

Wright (rit), *n* [A S *wyrhta, gewyhta,* from *wyrcan,* to work] One whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business, an artificer, a workman, a manufacturer,—now chiefly used in compounds, as in *shipwright,* wheel*wright,* and the like

Wring (ring), *v t* [*imp & p p* WRUNG (WRINGED, *obs and rare*), *p pr & vb n* WRINGING] [A S *wringan, gewringan,* L Ger & D *wringen,* O H Ger *wringan, hrungan,* M & N H Ger *ringen,* Sw *vränga,* Dan *vrange,* to distort the face, Dan *vrinde,* to twist Cf WRONG]

1 To twist and compress, to pinch, to turn and stir with violence, to writhe, as, to *wring* clothes in washing "Earnestly *wringing* Waverley's hand" *W Scott*

The priest shall bring it [a dove] to the altar, and *wring* off his head *Lev* i 15

Wrung him by the nose *Shak*

2 Hence, to pain, to distress, to torment, to torture "Too much grieved and *wrung* by an uneasy and strait fortune" *Clarendon*

The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him *Bacon*

Didst thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul thou couldst not talk thus coldly *Addison*

3 To distort, to pervert

How dare these men thus *wring* the Scriptures? *Whitgift*

4 To extract or obtain by twisting and compressing, to squeeze or press out, hence, to extort, to draw forth by violence, or against resistance, or repugnance

He rose up early on the morrow and thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew out of the fleece *Judg* vi 38

Your over-kindness doth *wring* tears from me *Shak*

5 To subject to the process of extortion, to afflict in order to enforce compliance "To *wring* the widow from her customed right" *Shak*

These merchant adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick *Heywood*

6 (*Naut*) To bend or strain out of its position, as, to *wring* a mast

Wring (ring), *v i* To writhe, to twist, as with anguish

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow *Shak*

Wring (ring), *n.* Action of anguish, writhing [*Obs or rare*] *Bp Hall*

Wring'-bŏlt (ring'-), *n* (*Ship building*) A bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and tree nails,—not to be confounded with *ring bolt*

Wring'er (ring'er), *n* 1 One who, or that which, wrings, hence, an extortioner

2 Especially, an instrument for forcing water out of any thing, particularly for wringing water from clothes after they have been washed

Wring'ing-wĕt (ring'-), *a* So wet as to require wringing, or that water may be wrung out

Wring'-stăve (ring'-), *n* (*Ship building*) A strong piece of plank used in applying wring-bolts

Wrĭnk'le (rĭnk'l), *n* [A S *wrinele,* from *wrinan,* to wring O D *wrinckel,* Dan *rynke,* Sw *rynka* Icel *hrukka,* O H Ger *runza, runza, runla,* M H Ger *runze, runzel,* N H Ger *runzel,* for *rungsa, rungsel,* from O H Ger *ringan,* to wring]

1 A small ridge, prominence, or furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance, a corrugation, a crease, a slight fold, as, *wrinkles* in the face or skin, a *wrinkle* in cloth "The *wrinkles* in my brows" *Shak*

2 Roughness, unevenness

Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky *Dryden*

3 A notion or fancy, a whim, as, to have a new *wrinkle* [*Colloq*]

Wrĭnk'le (rĭnk'l), *v t* [*imp & p p* WRINKLED, *p pr & vb n* WRINKLING] [A S *wrinclian,* O D *wrynckelen,* Dan *rynke,* Sw *rynka,* Icel *hrukka*]

1 To contract into furrows and prominences to corrugate, as, to *wrinkle* the skin, to *wrinkle* the brow "Sport that *wrinkled* Care derides" *Milton*

"Her *wrinkled* form in black and white arrayed" *Pope*

2. To make rough or uneven

A keen north wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge, as decayed *Milton*

3. To wriggle, to writhe. [*Obs. and rare*]

To wrinkle at to show contempt toward, to sneer at [*Obs and rare*] *Marston*

Wrĭnk'le (rĭnk'l), *v. i.* To shrink into furrows and ridges.

Wrĭnk'ly (rĭnk'lĭ), *a.* Full of wrinkles; liable to be wrinkled, corrugated.

Wrist (rist), *n* [A-S *wrist,* allied to *wrestan,* to wrest, to twist, L. Ger *wrist,* Dan. & Sw. *vrist,* Icel & Ger *rist*]

1. (*Anat*) The joint by which the hand is united to the arm, consisting of eight small bones, arranged in two rows, the carpus.

He took me by the *wrist*, and held me hard *Shak*

2 (*Mach*) A stud or pin,—sometimes so called.

Bridle wrist, the wrist of the left hand, in which a horseman holds the bridle

Wrist'band (rist'band), *n.* That band or part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist

Wrist'let (rist'let), *n* An elastic band worn around the wrist, as for the purpose of confining the upper part of a glove

Writ (rit), *n* [From *write*, A S *writ, gewrit*]

1 That which is written, writing, scripture,—applied especially to the Scriptures, or books of the Old and New Testaments as, sacred *writ* "Although in Holy *Writ* not named" *Milton.*

The old city of Babylon, so much spoken of in Holy *Writ* *Knolles*

2 (*Law*) An instrument in writing, under seal, in an epistolary form issued from the proper authority, commanding the performance or non-performance of some act by the person to whom it is directed, as, a *writ* of entry, of error, of execution, of injunction, of mandamus, of return, of summons, and the like

☞ *Writs* are usually witnessed or *tested* in the name of the chief justice or principal judge of the court out of which they are issued, and those directed to a sheriff, or other ministerial officer, require him to *return* them on a day specified In former English law and practice, writs in civil cases were either *original* or *judicial*, the former were issued out of the court of Chancery, under the great seal for the summoning of a defendant to appear, and were granted before the suit began, and in order to begin the same, the latter were issued out of the court where the original was returned after the suit was begun, and during the pendency of it *Tomlins Brande Encye Brit* The term *writ* is supposed by Mr Reeves to have been derived from the fact of these *formulæ* having always been expressed in *writing* being, in this respect, distinguished from the other proceedings in the ancient action, which were conducted *orally*

Writ (rit), *imp & p p* of *write* See WRITE.

Writ'a tive (rit'-), *a* Inclined to write,—correlative and opposed to *talkative* [*Rare and low*] *Pope*

Write (rit), *v t* [*imp* WROTE, *p p* WRITTEN, *p pr & vb n* WRITING. *Writ*, for the *imp & p p*, is obs] [A-S *writan, gewritan,* O Sax *writan,* to write, break, O Frics *writa,* Icel & Sw *rita,* to write, O D *ryten, riden,* to split, tear, D *ryten,* L Ger *riden,* Ger. *reissen* to split, cloth *writs* a stroke, dash, letter]

1 To set down, as legible characters, to form for the conveyance of meaning, to inscribe on any material by a suitable instrument, as, to *write* the characters called letters, to *write* figures

2 To set down for reading, to express in legible or intelligible characters to inscribe, as, to *write* a deed, to *write* a bill of divorcement, hence, specifically, to set down in an epistle, to communicate by letter

Last night she enjoined me to *write* some lines to one she loved *Shak*

I chose to *write* the thing I durst not speak
To her I loved *Prior*

3 Hence, to compose or produce, as an author

I purpose to *write* the history of England from the accession of King James the Second down to a time within the memory of men still living *Macaulay*

4 To impress durably, to engrave, as, truth *written* on the heart

5 To make known by writing, to record, to prove by one's own written testimony,—often used reflexively

How so *writes himself* martyr by his own inscription is like an ill painter, who, by writing on a shapeless picture which he hath drawn is fain to tell passengers what shape it is, which else no man could imagine *Milton*

To write to to communicate by a written document to —*Written laws*, laws deriving their force from express legislative enactment, as contradistinguished from *unwritten* or common law See LAW

Write (rit), *v i* 1 To form characters, letters, or figures, as representative of sounds or ideas, to express words and sentences by written signs.

So it stead you, I will *write*,
Please you command *Shak*

2 To be regularly employed or occupied in writing, copying, or accounting, to act as clerk or amanuensis, as, he *writes* in one of the public offices

3 To frame or combine ideas and express them in words, to play the author, to recite or relate in books, to compose

They can *write* up to the dignity and character of their authors *Felton*

4 To compose or send letters

He *wrote* for all the Jews concerning their freedom. *1 Esdras* iv 19

Writ'er (rit'er), *n* [A S. *writere*]

1 One who writes, or has written; a scribe, a clerk

Out of Zebulon [came] they that handle the pen of the *writer* *Judg* v 14

2 An author.

This pitch, as ancient *writers* do report, doth defile. *Shak.*

3 A clerk in the East India Company service, who, after having served a certain number of years, becomes a factor. *Simmonds.*

Writer of the tallies (*Eng Law*), an officer of the exchequer of England, who acts as clerk to the auditor of the receipt, who writes upon the tallies the whole letters of the tellers' bills "The use of *tallies* in the exchequer has been abolished" *Wharton* — *Writer to the signet*, one of a class of lawyers in Scotland, nearly corresponding to an attorney-at-law in English and American practice, — called also *clerk to the signet*

☞ *Writers to the signet* derive their name from the circumstance that they were anciently clerks in the office of the Secretary of State, by whom writs were prepared and issued under the royal *signet*, or seal, and when the signet became employed in judicial proceedings, they obtained a monopoly of the privileges of acting as agents or attorneys before the Court of Session *Burrill*

Writ'er ship (rīt'-), *n* The office of a writer

Writhe (rīth), *v t* [*imp.* & *p p* WRITHED (WRITHEN, *obs or poet*), *p pr.* & *vb n* WRITHING] [A S *writhan*, to wreathe writhe See WRFATH]

1 To twist with violence, to distort, to wring

His features seem *writhen* as by a palsy-stroke *Spenser*
A *writhen* staff his step unstable guides *Fairfax*
Then Satan first knew pain,
And *writhed* him to and fro *Milton*
Her mouth she *writhed*, her forehead taught to frown *Dryden*
His battle-*writhen* arms and mighty hands,
Lay naked on the wolf-skin *Tennyson*

2 To wrest, to distort, to pervert

The reason which he yieldeth showeth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed* *Hooker*

3 To extort, to wring, to wrest [*Rare*]

The nobility hesitated not to follow the example of their sovereign in *writhing* money from them by every species of oppression *W Scott*

Writhe (rīth), *v i* To twist, to be distorted, as, to *writhe* with agony

After every attempt he felt that he had failed, and *writhed* with shame and vexation *Macaulay*

Writh'le (rĭth'l), *v t* [From *writhe*] To wrinkle [*Obs and rare*] *Spenser*

Writ'ing (rīt'ing), *n* **1** The act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, or other material, for the purpose of recording the ideas which characters and words express, or of communicating them to others by visible signs

2 Any thing written or expressed in letters as, (*a*) Any legal instrument as a deed, a receipt, a bond, an agreement, or the like (*b*) Any written composition, a pamphlet, a work, a literary production, a book, as, the *writings* of Addison (*c*) An inscription

The *writing* was, "Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews" *John* xix 19

Writing obligatory (*Law*) a bond

Writ'ing-book (rīt'ing), *n* A book for practice in penmanship

Writ'ing-desk (rīt'ing), *n* A desk with a sloping top for writing upon also, a case containing writing materials, and used in a similar manner

Writ'ing-mas'ter (rīt'ing), *n* One who teaches the art of penmanship

Writ'ing-pā'per (rīt'ing), *n* Paper finished with a smooth surface, sized, and fitted for writing upon

Writ'ing-school (rīt'ing, *n* A school for instruction in penmanship

Writ'ing-tā'ble (rīt'ing), *n* A table fitted or used for writing upon

Writ'kle (rĭz'kl), *v t* To wrinkle, to writhle [*Obs*]

Wrōk'en (rōk'n), *p p* of *wreak* [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Wrong (rong, 21), *a* [Dan *vrang*, Sw *vrang*, wrong, false, Icel *rangr*, oblique, wrong, A S *wrang*, *wrong*, injury, L Ger & D *wrang*, bitter, allied to *wring*, q v]

1 Not fit or suitable to an end or object, not appropriate for use, not according to rule, unsuitable, improper; mistaken; incorrect; as, the *wrong* side of a garment, to hold a book with the *wrong* end uppermost.

I have deceived you both: I have directed you to *wrong* places *Shak*

2 Not suitable to the highest and best end, not morally right, deviating from rectitude, not just or equitable, not right or proper, not legal, erroneous, as, a *wrong* practice, *wrong* ideas, *wrong* measures, *wrong* inclinations and desires, *wrong* judgment

3 Not according to truth, erroneous, as, a *wrong* statement

Syn — Injurious unjust, faulty, detrimental, incorrect, erroneous, unfit, unsuitable

Wrong (rong), *n* That which is not right, whatever deviates from moral rectitude, usually, an act that involves evil consequences, as one which inflicts injury on a person, any injury done to another, a trespass, a violation of right.

Friend, I do thee no *wrong* *Matt* xx 13

As the king of England can do no *wrong*, so neither can he do right but in his courts and by his courts *Milton*
The obligation to redress a *wrong* is at least as binding as that of paying a debt *E Everett*

☞ Wrongs are *private* or *public* *Private* wrongs are civil injuries, immediately affecting individuals, *public* wrongs are crimes and misdemeanors which affect the community *Blackstone*

In the wrong on the wrong side not in the right, maintaining or defending injustice or error, in error

Wrong (rong), *adv* Not rightly, amiss, morally ill erroneously

Ten censure *wrong* for one that writes amiss *Pope*

Wrong (rong), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* WRONGED, *p pr* & *vb n* WRONGING]

1 To treat with injustice, to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from, to do undeserved harm to, to injure

He that sinneth against me *wrongeth* his own soul *Prov* viii 36

2 To impute evil to unjustly, as, if you suppose me capable of a base act, you *wrong* me

Wrong'-doer (rong'dōō'er), *n*

1 One who injures another, or does wrong

2 (*Law*) One who commits a tort or trespass *Bouvier*

Wrong'-doing (rong'), *n* Evil or wicked act or action

Wrong'er (rong'er), *n* One who wrongs or injures another

Wrong'ful (rong'ful, 21), *a* Full of wrong injurious, unjust, unfair as a *wrongful* taking of property, *wrongful* dealing

Wrong'ful ly (rong'ful lĭ), *adv* In a wrong manner, unjustly in a manner contrary to the moral law, or to justice as, to accuse one *wrongfully*, to suffer *wrongfully*

Wrong'hĕad (rong'hed), *n* A person of a perverse understanding

Wrong'hĕad ed (rong'hĕd) *a* Wrong in opinion or principle, having a perverse understanding, perverse

Wrong'hĕad-ed ness (rong'), *n* The state or quality of being wrongheaded perverseness, erroneousness

Wrong'less (rong'les), *a* Not wrong, free from wrong [*Obs*]

Wrong'less ly (rong'), *adv* Without injury to any one [*Obs*] *Sidney*

Wrong'ly (rong'lĭ) *adv* In a wrong manner unjustly amiss, as, he judges *wrongly* of my motives "And yet wouldst *wrongly* win" *Shak*

Wrong'ness (rong'), *n* The quality or state of being wrong error

Wrong'ous (rong'gus), *a* (*Scots Law*) Not right, illegal as, *wrongous* imprisonment *Craig*

Wrong'-timed (rong'), *a* Done at an improper time, ill timed

Wrōte (rōt, 20), *imp.* of *write*. See WRITE.

Wrōth (rawth), *a* [A-S *wrāth*, O. Sax. *wrēth*, *wrēth*, L. Ger & D. *wreed*, Dan. & Sw. *vred*, Icel. *reidhr*, O. H. Ger. *reid*, M H. Ger *reit*, curled, twisted Cf WRATH] Full of wrath; angry, incensed, much exasperated, wrathful. "*Wroth* to see his kingdom fall." *Milton.*

Cain was very *wroth*, and his countenance fell *Gen* iv 5

Wrought (rawt), *imp.* & *p p* of *work* [A S. *wrohte*, *wroht*, *gewroht*, and *worhte*, *worht*, *geworht*, from *wyrcan*, *wyrcean*, to work] See WORK

Wrought iron See IRON

Wring (ring), *imp.* & *p. p* of *wring* See WRING

Wry (rī), *a* [Cf Goth *vraiqs*, oblique, curved Dan *vrie*, *vride*, to bend, Sw. *vrida*, Eng *writhe* and *wreathe*]

1 Turned to one side, twisted, distorted, as, a *wry* neck, a *wry* mouth

2 Hence, deviating from the right direction, as, *wry* words

Not according to the *wry* rigor of our neighbors, who never take up an old idea without some extravagance in its application *Landor*

3. Wrested, perverted. [*Rare*]

He puts a *wry* sense upon Protestant authors *Atterbury*

Wry face, a distortion of the countenance indicating impatience or discomfort, a grimace

Wry (rī), *v i* To deviate from the right way, to go away or astray [*Obs*]

Must murder wives much better than themselves
I or *wrying* but a little *Shak*

Wry (rī), *v t* To distort, to wrest, to vex, to worry [*Obs*] *B Jonson*

Wry'nĕck (rī'nĕk), *n* **1** A twisted or distorted neck a deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side, and at the same time somewhat forward

2 (*Ornith*) A small bird of the eastern continent, allied to the woodpecker, the *Yunx torquilla*, — so called from the singular manner in which, when surprised, it turns its head over its shoulder

Wry-neck

Wry'nĕcked (rī'nĕkt), *a* Having a distorted neck

Wry'ness (rī'nes), *n* The state of being wry or distorted [*Rare*] *Montague*

Wull, *v i* The same as WILL [*Obs or Scot*]

Wych'-hā'zel, *n* The same as WITCH HAZEL, q v.

Wych'-ĕlm, *n* [Cf WITCH-HAZEL, 2] (*bot*) A variety of the elm (*Ulmus montana*), called also *Scotch elm*, a native of Great Britain, witch elm

Wyc'liff ite, *n* A follower or adherent of Wycliffe, the English reformer, a Lollard

Wye, *n*, *pl* WYES One of the two pieces or bearings resembling the letter Y in shape, in the opening or notch of which rest the ends of the axis supporting the telescope in a theodolite or level the pivots in a transit instrument, and the like [Written also I, pl I's]

Wynd, *n* [From A-S *windan*, to wind, turn] A narrow lane or alley [*Scot*]

Wynn, *n* A kind of timber truck or cartage *Simmonds*

Wy'vern, *n* [See WIVER, WIVERN] (*Her*) A kind of flying serpent, sometimes represented in coats of arms, a two legged dragon.

X.

X, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, is borrowed, as to its form, from the Greek Χ. At the end of words, it has the sound of *ks*, as in *wax*, *lax*; in the middle, the sound of *ks*, or sometimes of *gz*, as in *axis*, *example*, *exhaust*. At the beginning of a word, it has the sound of *z*. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 104.

☞ Before the employment by the Greeks of their character Ξ or ξ, it was their common custom to represent this sound by Χ Σ rather than by Κ Σ. The Romans copied this Greek practice, and we consequently find in Latin inscriptions such forms as MAXSVMVS PROVSVMVS, &c. But the Romans being generally averse to the aspirated letters, had little or no occasion for the character X, except in this combination with an S. The very sight, therefore, of an X even before the eye came to the S, raised in the mind the idea of a sibilant, and thus rendered the sibilant itself a superfluous letter, which, because it was superfluous was before long omitted, and the single letter X made to perform the office of the two consonants X S. *Ling Cyc.*

Xăn'the-line (zăn'thē lin), *n.* [From Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] (*Chem.*) A yellow substance, soluble in water, which forms the coloring matter of some yellow flowers. *Miller.*

Xăn'thi-an (zăn'), *a.* (*Anc. Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Xanthus, an ancient town of Asia Minor,—applied especially to certain marbles found near that place. *P. Cyc.*

Xăn'thic (zăn'thik), *a.* [Fr. *xanthique*, from Gr. ξανθός, yellow.]

1. Tending toward a yellow color, or to one of those colors, green being excepted, in which yellow is a constituent, as scarlet, orange, and the like.

2. (*Chem.*) (*a*) Of, or pertaining to, a certain oxide, called also *uric oxide*, existing in the form of a white powder, and insoluble in water, ether, or alcohol, obtained from a rare variety of urinary calculus, and from similar concretions. (*b*) Of, or pertaining to, a certain heavy, oily, fluid acid.

Xanthic flowers (*Bot.*), those flowers which have yellow for their type, but can pass into red or white, though not into blue.

Xăn'thid (zăn'thid), *n.* [From Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] (*Chem.*) A supposed compound of xanthogen with some basifiable or acidifiable element. [*Obs.*] See XANTHOGEN.

Xan-thid'i-um (zan), *n.*; *pl.* XANTHIDIA [NL., fr. Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] (*Zool.*) A microscopic plant or protophyte, having a globular, flattened shape, and bristled with spinacules. It is found fossil in flint or hornstone, and is common, also, as a living creature.

Xanthidia, magnified.

Xăn'thine (zăn'thin), *n.* [Fr. *xanthine*, from Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] (*Chem.*) The yellow, insoluble coloring matter contained in certain plants and the petals of certain flowers, as those of the sunflower.

Xăn'thite (zăn'thīt, 49), *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in rounded grains and foliated masses, of a yellow color, and translucent, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, and magnesia. *Baird.*

Xăn'thi ĭ̆ms (zăn'thĭ-ĭm), *n.* [Lat., from Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, of which one species (*X. spinosum*) yields a yellow dye.

Xăn'tho (zăn'tho), *n.* [NL., from Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] (*Zool.*) A genus of crustaceans, including many species, distributed through most seas. *Baird.*

Xantho floridus.

Xăn'tho-cōne (zăn'-), *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and κόνις, dust.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a dull red or brownish color, consisting chiefly of sulphur, arsenic, and silver,—so called from the color of its powder. *Dana.*

Xăn'tho-gĕn (zăn'tho-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and γένειν, to generate.] (*Chem.*) A supposed basifying and acidifying compound principle, formerly considered to be analogous to cyanogen, and believed to consist of sulphur and carbon, which, with certain metals, forms xanthides, and with hydrogen forms an acid analogous to hydrocyanic.

Xăn'tho phyll (zăn'tho fil), *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and φύλλον, leaf.] (*Chem.*) Yellow coloring matter contained in the leaves of trees in autumn.

Xăn'tho rhī̆'ă (zăn'tho rī'a), *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and ῥεῖν, to flow.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants found in Australia, having numerous long, linear leaves, very closely set, and exuding from the stem a reddish yellow, inodorous resin, which is sometimes employed in Australia as a remedy for diseases of the chest, and, by the natives, to form a sort of mastic or cement with which they caulk their boats and fasten their weapons. *Baird.*

Xăn'tho-rhī'zā (zăn'tho rī'za), *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and ῥίζα, root.] (*Bot.*) A genus of North American plants, including but one species (*X. apiifolia*), having roots of a deep yellow color. Yellow root. The bark is intensely bitter, and is sometimes used as a tonic. *Baird.*

Xăn'thor-rhīte (zăn'thor rhīt, 49), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of allanite, of a yellowish color, and containing much water. *Dana.*

Xăn'thŏŭs (zăn'thus), *a.* Yellow, yellow haired, as the *xanthous* races. [*Rare.*] *Pritchard.*

Xan thŏr'y-lŭm (zan thŏr'i-), *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and ξύλον, wood.] (*Bot.*) A genus of prickly shrubs or small trees, the wood of which is of a yellow color, prickly ash. All parts of the plant, which is sometimes used in medicine, are pungent and aromatic. *Gray.*

Xē'bec (zē'bek), *n.* [Fr. *chebec*, Sp. *zabaqui*, *zabaque*, Pg. *zabeco*, It. *scabecco*, *zambeco*, Ger. *schebecke*, from Turk. *sumbul*, a kind of Asiatic ship, Per. *sumbul*, At. *sumbūl*, a small ship.] (*Naut.*) A small three masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean Sea. With a fair wind, in good weather, it carries two large square sails, when close hauled, it carries large lateen sails. *Mar. Dict.*

Xebec.

Xĕ'ni-lā'si-ă (zĕn'i-lā'shi-a), *n.* [Gr. ξενηλασία, expulsion of strangers.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A Spartan institution which prohibited strangers from dwelling in Sparta beyond a stated time, and also from entering the city except on certain days, its object being to preserve the national simplicity of manners, and prevent foreigners from prying into their measures.

Xĕ'ni ĭ̆ŭm (zē'nĭ um), *n.*; *pl.* XENIA [Lat., from Gr. ξένιον, gift to a guest, from ξένος, guest.] (*Antiq.*) (*a*) A present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign embassador. (*b*) (*pl.*) Pictures of still life, fruit, fish, and the like, many of which have been found as decorations on the walls of houses in Pompeii. They appear to have been popular for this use among the ancients. *Tannhill.*

Xĕ'no dō'chi ĭ̆m (zē'no), *n.* [See *infra.*] A room in a monastery for the reception and entertainment of strangers and pilgrims, and for the relief of paupers. *Weale.*

Xĕ nŏd'o chy (zē nŏd'o ki), *n.* [Gr. ξενοδοχία, from ξένος, a guest, a stranger, and δέχεσθαι, to receive.] Reception of strangers, hospitality. [*Obs.*]

Xĕn'o time (zĕn'o tīm), *n.* [Gr. *xenotim*, from Gr. ξενότιμος, honoring guests or strangers, from ξένος, a guest, a stranger, and τιμή, honor, τιμᾶν, to honor.] A native phosphate of yttria, having a yellowish brown color. *Dana.*

Xĕ'ra-phĭm (zĕr'a fim), *n.* An old money of account in Bombay, equal to three fifths of a rupee.

Xe rā'si-ă (ze rā'zhi a), *n.* [From Gr. ξηρός, dry.] (*Med.*) A disease of the hair, which becomes dry, ceases to grow, and resembles down covered with dust. *Dunglison.*

Xĕ'rĕs (zĕr'ĕz), *n.* [Sp.] Sherry,—so called from the district of Spain where it is made. *Simmonds.*

Xē'riff (zē'rif), *n.* A gold coin formerly current in Egypt and Turkey, of the value of about 9s. 6d., or about $2.30,—applied also, in Morocco, to a ducat. *Simmonds.*

Xē'ro-col-lȳ'ri-ŭm (zē'ro-), *n.* [Lat., Gr. ξηροκολλύριον, from ξηρός, dry, i. e., thick, and κολλύριον, an eye salve.] (*Med.*) A dry collyrium or eye-salve. *Core.*

Xe rō'dēs (ze rō'dēz), *n.* [Gr. ξηρώδης, dryish, from ξηρός, dry, and εἶδος, likeness.] (*Med.*) Any tumor attended with dryness.

Xē'ro-mȳ'rum (zē'ro-) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [NL., Gr. ξηρόμυρον, from ξηρός, dry, and μύρον, unguent or ointment.] A dry ointment. *Core.*

Xe rŏph'a gy (ze rŏf'a ji), *n.* [Lat. *xerophagia*, Gr. ξηροφαγία, from ξηρός, dry, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] The eating of dry meats,—a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

Xe rŏph'thal my (ze-rŏf'thal mĭ), *or* **xe-rŏp'thal-mĭ**) (Synop., § 130), *n.* [Lat. *xerophthalmia*, Gr. ξηροφθαλμία, from ξηρός, dry, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. See OPHTHALMY.] (*Med.*) A dry, red soreness or itchiness of the eyes, without swelling or a discharge of humors.

Xe rō'tēs (ze rō'tez), *n.* [Gr. ξηρότης, dryness, from ξηρός, dry.] (*Med.*) A dry habit or disposition of body.

Xiph'i as (zĭf'i as), *n.* [Lat., Gr. ξιφίας, from ξίφος, a sword.]

1. (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes, to which the *Xiphias gladius*, or common sword fish, belongs.

2. (*Astron.*) (*a*) A constellation in the southern hemisphere. (*b*) A comet shaped like a sword.

Xĭ phĭd'i ŭm (zĭ fĭd'i ŭm), *n.* [Gr. ξίφος, sword.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having stiff, sword-shaped leaves. *Loudon.*

Xiph'oid (zĭf'oid) (Synop., § 130), *a.* [Fr. *xiphoïde*, Gr. ξιφοειδής, sword shaped, from ξίφος, a sword, and εἶδος, form, shape.] (*Anat.*) Resembling a sword, ensiform.

Xiphoid or *ensiform cartilage* (*Anat.*) a small pointed cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast-bone.

Xĭ phoid'ĭ ty (zĭ phoid'ĭ ti), *n.* [See XIPHOID.] (*Anat.*) The xiphoid cartilage. *Dunglison.*

Xy-lăn'thrax (zī-lăn'thraks) *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and ἄνθραξ, coal.] Wood coal or charcoal,—so called in distinction from *mineral coal*.

Xȳ'lite (zī'līt), *n.* [From Gr. ξύλον, wood, and λίθος, stone.]

1. (*Min.*) A mineral resembling xylotile, of a brown color and isabelline structure, and consisting chiefly of silica, sesquioxide of iron, lime, magnesia, and water. *Dana.*

2. (*Chem.*) A volatile, inflammable liquid which exists in crude or impure pyroligneous acid.

Xȳ lo băl'sa mŭm (zī'lo), *n.* [Lat., Gr. ξυλοβάλσαμον, from ξύλον, wood, and βάλσαμος, the balsam tree.] (*Med.*) A resinous juice obtained from the wood and branches of *Amyris opobalsamum*, or *Balsamifera Gileadensis* of Linnæus. *Dunglison.*

Xȳ'lo grăph (zī'lo grăf), *n.* An engraving on wood, or the impression from such an engraving.

Xȳ lŏg'ra pher (zī-lŏg'ra fer), *n.* One who practices xylography.

Xȳ'lo-grăph'ic (zī'lo graf'ik), } *a.* [Fr. *xylo-*
Xȳ'lo grăph'ic al (zī'lo graf'ik al), } *graphique*] Belonging to xylography, or wood-engraving.

Xȳ lŏg'ra phy (zī lŏg'), *n.* [Fr. *xylographie*, from Gr. ξύλον, wood and γράφειν, to engrave, write.] Wood engraving, the act or art of cutting figures in wood, in representation of natural objects.

Xȳ loid'ĭne (zī loid'in), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and εἶδος, form.] A white explosive compound made by the action of strong nitric acid on starch, or woody fiber. It is related to gun cotton, but explodes with less violence. *Gregory.*

Xȳ-lŏph'a gan (zī lŏf' gan), *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Entom.*) One of a tribe of coleopterous insects, comprehending those of which the larvæ devour the wood of trees in which they are developed,—applied also to a family of dipterous insects, the larvæ of which have similar destructive habits.

Xȳ lŏph'a-gous (zī-lŏf' a gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ξυλοφάγος, eating wood, from ξύλον, wood, and φαγεῖν, to eat, Fr. *xylophage*.] Eating or feeding on wood.

Xȳ lŏph'i lism (zī lŏf'i lizm), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and φίλειν, to love.] (*Entom.*) One of a tribe of beetles, comprehending those which live on decayed wood. *Brande.*

Xȳ'lo tĭle (zī'lo til), *n.* [From Gr. ξύλον, wood.] (*Min.*) An opaque, glimmering, delicately fibrous mineral, of a light or dark wood brown, or sometimes green, color, consisting chiefly of silica, sesquioxide of iron, magnesia, and water. *Dana.*

Xȳst (zĭst), } *n.* [Fr. *xyste*, Lat. *xystus*, Gr.
Xȳs'tus (zĭs'), } ξυστός, from ξύειν, to scrape, polish,—so called from its smooth and polished floor.] (*Anc. Arch.*) A long and open, or sometimes covered, court, with porticoes, for athletic exercises, as wrestling, running, and the like.

Xȳst'ărch (zĭst'ark), *n.* [Gr. ξυστός, xyst, and ἄρχειν, to rule.] An officer having the superintendence of the xystos. *W. Smith.*

Xȳs'ter (zĭs'ter), *n.* [Gr. ξυστήρ, a scraper, from ξύειν, to scrape.] A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y, the twenty fifth letter of the English alphabet, derives its form from the Greek Y, whence it is called, in French and Spanish, the "Greek I" At the beginning of words or syllables, except when used as a prefix, it is a consonant element In the middle and at the end of words, it is a vowel, having precisely the same sound as *i* It is sounded as *i* long when accented, as in *defy, rely* and as *i* short when unaccented, as in *vanity, glory, synonymous* See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 35, 36, 54, 55, 105 In a great number of words derived from the Anglo-Saxon, *y* has been changed into *g* as in *gear*, changed into *year, dæg* into *day, geornan* into *yearn, gyltan* into *yell, gealew* into *yellow*, and the like

☞ Y has been called the *Pythagorean letter* because its Greek original represents the sacred triad formed by the duad proceeding from the monad and also because it represents the dividing of the paths of vice and virtue in the development of human life Y is used by ancient writers, especially Spenser, as a prefix of the past participle, used or omitted at will, and is also sometimes employed by modern writers in burlesque or in imitation of the antique It is more rarely prefixed to the preterit The following are instances *y-bet*, beaten *y-bent*, bent, addicted, inclined *y-blent* blinded, or dazzled, *y-bore*, born *y-bread*, bred, or created, *y-clad* clad, clothed *y-cleep*, to call, *y-cleped* called, *y-clothed*, clothed, *y-dread* dreaded, *y-dread* to dread *y-dreed* afraid, *y-glance*, to glance *y-fed*, to feed, *y-fed* fed, refreshed *y-fretted* adorned with fret work, *y-go*, to go, *y-melt*, to melt *y-spend* to spend, *y-place* to put, place bring, *y-plight*, to plight *y-rend* to rend *y-rive* to rive, or split *y-slake*, to slake quench, *y-take*, to take, *y-thrill*, to thrill *y-pay* to pay, *y-shend*, to disgrace, *y-shrill*, to utter in a shrill tone *y-toss*, to toss *y-wander*, to wander, and many others

Y, *n* *pl* Y'S 1 One of the forked pieces which support the pivots of a transit instrument of the telescope of a theodolite, and the like, a wye —so called from its form See WYE

2 (*Railways*) A portion of track consisting of two converging tracks connected by a cross track

Yăc'ă-wood, *n* An ornamental wood from Jamaica, of a pale brown color, with streaks of hazel brown

Yacht (yŏt), *n* [D *jagt*, O D *jacht, jaght, jaghte, jaght-schip* from *jagt, jacht*, Ger *jagd*, a chase, hunting, from D & Ger *jagen*, to chase, hunt, Ger *yacht, yachtschyf*, Dan *jagt*, Sw *jakt, jaktskepp*] (*Naut*) A light and elegantly furnished vessel, used either for private parties of pleasure, or as a vessel of state to convey princes, &c, from one place to another, a sea going vessel used only for pleasure trips, racing, and the like

Yacht

First-class yacht, a yacht of above thirty tons burden *Simmonds*

Yacht'er (yŏt'-), *n* One engaged in sailing a yacht

Yacht'ing (yŏt'ing), *n* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht

Yacht'ing (yŏt'ing), *a* Relating to yachts and their use, as, a *yachting* excursion

Yä'ger (yaw'ger), *n* [N H Ger *jager*, a hunter, M H Ger *jager, jegher*, O H Ger *jagari*, from N & M H Ger *jagen*, O H Ger *jagôn*, to chase, hunt] (*Mil*) One belonging to a body of light infantry armed with rifles [Written also *jager*]

Yăk, *n* [Thibetian *yak*] (*Zool*) A ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe, *Poephagus grunniens*, the grunting ox of Tartary, the sarlac or sarlyk

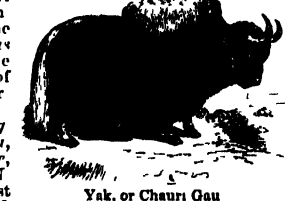

Yak, or Chauri Gau

Yăm, *n* [Fr *ig name*, Sp *ignama, iname, iname*, Pg & N Lat *inhame*, West Indian *thame*] (*Bot*) A large, esculent tuber or root of various climbing plants, of the genus *Dioscorea*, growing in tropical climates, and forming, when roasted or boiled, a wholesome, palatable, and nutritious food The West Indian yam, the best known species, is *D alata*

Yams

Yä'mĕn, *n* [Skr *yama*, a twin] (*Hindoo Myth*) The judge and ruler of the departed, the Hindu Pluto, or king of the infernal regions originally conceived of as one of the first pair from whom the human race is descended, and the beneficent sovereign of his descendants in the abodes of the blest, later, a terrible deity, the tormentor of the wicked He is represented of a green color, with red garments, having a crown on his head, his eyes inflamed, and sitting on a buffalo, with a club in one hand

Yănk, *v t* To give a throwing or jerking motion to, to twitch strongly, to jerk [*Colloq U S*]

Yănk, *n* 1 A jerk or twitch [*Colloq U S*]

2 A Yankee [*Colloq and vulgar*]

Yăn'kee (yăngk'e), *n* [Commonly considered to be a corrupt pronunciation of the word *English*, or of the French word *Anglais*, by the native Indians of America According to Thierry a corruption of *Jankin*, a diminutive of *John*, a nickname given to the English colonists of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York Dr Wm Gordon (Hist of the Amer War, ed 1789, vol i, pp 324, 325) says it was a favorite cant word in Cambridge, Mass, as early as 1713, and that it meant *excellent* as, a *yankee* good horse, *yankee* good cider, &c He supposes that it was adopted by the students there as a by word, and, being carried by them from the college, obtained currency in the other New England colonies, until at length it was taken up in other parts of the country, and applied to New Englanders generally, as a term of slight reproach Cf Scot *yankie*, a sharp, clever, and rather bold woman, and Prov Eng bow *yankees*, a kind of leggins worn by agricultural laborers] A citizen of New England also, a citizen of the Northern States, or a citizen of the United States, —a cant name, with a tinge of reproach in it, applied by foreigners to all inhabitants of the United States, and by the inhabitants of the seceded States (since the outbreak of the rebellion of 1861) to all those who remain loyal to the government

> From meanness first this Portsmouth *Yankee* rose,
> And still to meanness all his conduct flows
> *Oppression, A Poem by an American* (Boston, 1765)

Yăn'o lite (49), *n* (*Min*) The same as XANTILITE, q v

Yaourt (yä'oort), *n* A fermented drink or milk beer made by the Turks *Johnston Simmonds*

Yăp, *v i* [Cf Fr *japper*, Pr *japar*, to yelp, I Ger *japen, jappen*, to gasp for breath, and Eng *yelp, yaup, yaulp*] To bark, to yelp *D'Estrange*

Yă'pon, or Yă'pon (Synop, § 130), *n* [Written also *yaupon, youpon, yopon*] (*Bot*) The *Ilex cassine*, a shrub growing in the south eastern parts of the United States, the leaves of which are used in making tea, and also as a medicine

Yăr'age, *n* [See YARE] (*Naut*) (*a*) The power of moving or being managed at sea, —said with reference to a ship (*b*) Furniture, equipage, tackling [*Obs*]

> He might, with his light ships, well manned with watermen, turn and environ the galleys of the enemies, the which were heavy of *yarage* both for their bigness, as also for lack of watermen to row them *North*

Yărd, *n* [A S *geard, gerd, gird, gyrd*, a rod, stick, a measure, a yard, O Sax *gerda*, O Fries *verde, werde*, D *garde, gard*, O D *gaerde, gheerde, gerde, geerde, gaert*, O H Ger *gart*, N H Ger *gerte*, Icel *gardi*, osier Cf Goth *gazds*, goad, Icel *gaddi*, club]

1 A measure of length, equaling three feet, or thirty six inches, being the standard of English and American measure

2 A long piece of timber, as a rafter, and the like [*Obs*] *Orf. Gloss.*

3. The male member or organ, the penis.

4 (*Naut*) A long, slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended.

Dock-yard, a place where ships are laid up — *Golden Yard*, or *Yard and Ell* (*Astron*), a popular designation of the three stars in the belt of Orion

Yărd, *n*. [A S. *geard*, hedge, allied to *gyrdan*, to gird, O Sax *gard*, O Fries *garda*, Icel. *gardr*, Sw. *gård*, Dan & D *gaard*, Goth *gards*, O H Ger *gart* Cf GARDEN] An inclosure, usually, a small, inclosed place in front of or around a house or barn, as, a court-*yard*, a cow-*yard* a barn-*yard*

Liberty of the yard, a liberty, granted to persons imprisoned for debt, of walking in the yard or within any other limits prescribed by law, on their giving bond not to go beyond those limits — *Prison-yard*, an inclosure about a prison, or attached to it —*Yard of land*, a yard-land See YARD-LAND

Yărd, *v t* To confine cattle to the yard, to shut up in a yard, as, to *yard* cows

Yărd'-arm, *n* (*Naut*) Either half of a ship's yard, from the center or mast to the end

☞ Ships are said to be *yard-arm and yard-arm* when so near as to touch, or interlock their yards

Yărd'fŭl, *n*, *pl* YARD'FULS As much as a yard will contain, enough to fill a yard

Yărd'-lănd, *n* A measure of land of uncertain quantity, varying from fifteen to forty acres [*Obs*]

Yărd'-stick, *n* A stick three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, and the like

Yărd'-wand, *n* A measure of a yard, a yard stick

Yâre, *a* [A S. *gearu, geraw, gearo*, prepared, O Sax *garu*, O H Ger *garo*, M H Ger *gar, gare*, N H Ger *gar* Cf GAIRISH] Ready, dexterous, eager, lively, quick [*Obs*]

Be *yare* in thy preparation *Shak*

Yâre'ly, *adv* In a yare manner, readily, promptly quickly, dexterously, skillfully [*Obs*] *Shak*

Yârk, *v t* To yerk or jerk. See YERK [*Prov Eng*]

Yârn, *n*. [A-S *gearn* Icel, Sw, Dan, O & N H Ger *garn*, D & L Ger *garen*]

1 Spun wool, woolen thread, also, thread of other materials, as of cotton, flax, hemp, or silk, material spun and prepared for weaving

2 (*Rope-making*) One of the threads of which a rope is composed

3 A story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his companions, a story or tale [*Colloq or humorous*]

Yârn'en, *a* Made of yarn, consisting of yarn "A pair of *yarnen* stocks" [*Obs*] *Tusser redi.*

Yâr'-nŭt, *n* See YER NUT

Yârr, *v i* [Allied to *jar*, q v] To growl or snarl as a dog [*Obs*] *Tusser redi.*

Yâr'rish, *a* [Prov Eng *yar*, sour, *yarr*, brackish] Having a rough, dry taste [*Prov Eng*]

Yâr'rōw, *n* [A S *gearwe*, D *gerw*, O H Ger *garwâ, garawa*, M H Ger *garwe*, N H Ger *garbe, schafgarbe*] (*Bot*) A composite plant (*Achillea millefolium*), having a strong odor and pungent taste It is a native of Europe, where it is used as a vulnerary, and is common in the United States, the milfoil It is sometimes added to beer to render it more intoxicating, and is used by smokers in the place of tobacco

Yăt'a-ghăn (110), *n* [Turk *yataghan*] A long Turkish dagger See ATAGHAN

Yâte, *n* A gate [*Obs* or *Prov Eng*] *Spenser*

Yaulp, } *v i* [See YAP and YELP] To cry out
Yaup, } like a child, to yelp [*Rare*] [*Scot and U S*] [Written also *yawp*]

Yaup'er, *n* One who, or that which, yaups.

Yau'pon, *n* See YAPON

Yaw, *v i* [*imp & p p* YAWED, *p pr & vb n* YAWING] [See YEW, *v i*]

1 To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane juice in the sugar-works

2 [Prov Ger *gagen*, to rock, *gageln*, to totter shake] (*Naut*) To steer wild, or out of the line of her course, as a ship

Yaw, *n*. (*Naut*) A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course, deviation from the right way in steering.

Yawd, *n* A jade, an old horse or mare. [*Prov Eng*] *Grose.*

Yawl, *n* [D. *jol*, L. Ger & Dan *jolle*, Sw *julle* Cf JOLLY-BOAT] (*Naut*) A small ship's-boat, usually rowed by four or six oars. [Written also *yaul*]

Yawl

Yawl, *v i* To cry out like a dog, to yell. "There howling Scyllas *yawling* round about." *Fairfax.*

Yawn, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YAWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YAWNING] [A-S. *gánian, ginan, ginian, geonan, genian,* L. Ger. *jönen, höjnen,* Prov. Ger. *gaunen, gienen,* O. H. Ger. *ginôn, ginên, geinôn, giên, giwên, gewôn,* M H Ger. *ginen, genen,* N H Ger *gähnen,* D *geeuwen,* Icel. *gina,* allied to Gr. χαίνειν, Lat *hiare.* Cf FAWN and CHAUN]

1. To open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue, to gape, to oscitate. "The lazy, *yawning* drone" *Shak.*

And while above he spends his breath,
The *yawning* audience nod beneath *Trumbull*

2. To open wide, to gape as if to allow the entrance or exit of any thing

'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When church-yards *yawn* *Shak.*

3 Hence, to be eager, to desire to swallow any thing, to express desire by yawning, as, to *yearn* for fat livings "One long *yawning* gaze" *Landor*

Yawn, *n* 1. A deep and involuntary inspiration, with a pretty wide opening of the mouth, followed by a prolonged and more or less sonorous expiration, oscitation, a gaping

One person yawning in company will produce a spontaneous *yawn* in all present *Chipman*

2 An opening wide, a gape *Addison*

3. A chasm, mouth, or passage way [*Rare*]

New gape the graves, and through their *yawns* let loose
Imprisoned spirits *Marston*

Yawn'ing-ly, *adv* In a yawning manner

Yawp, *v. i* To yaup or yelp See YAUP

Yaws, *n.* [African *yaw,* a raspberry] (*Med*) A disease of the Antilles and of Africa, characterized by tumors, of a contagious character, which, in shape and appearance, resemble strawberries or raspberries These tumors ulcerate and are followed by emaciation There are two varieties of this disease which differ considerably, the one occurring in Africa, the other in America It is scarcely known in Europe

Y-clĕped' (ĭ klĕpt'), *p. p.* [A-S *geclipôd,* p p of *geclipian,* to call See CLEPE, and see Note under Y] Called, named, — obsolete, except in burlesque or humorous writings

But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In heaven *ycleped* Euphrosyne *Milton*

Ye, *pron* [A S *ge,* O Sax *ge, gi,* O Frics *gi, i,* O D *ghi,* D *gij, jou, u,* L Ger *ji,* Dan & Sw *i,* Icel *er,* O & M H. Ger *ir,* N H Ger *ihr,* Goth *jus*] The nominative plural of the second person, — sometimes inaccurately used as the objective "I will receive *ye*" *Milton*

But *ye* are washed, but *ye* are sanctified 1 *Cor* vi 11

Yea (yā *or* ye) (Synop, § 130), *adv* [A-S *gea, ea,* O Sax *ur,* O Frics *a, ge,* Icel, Dan, Sw, D, O & N H Ger & Goth *ja*] Yes, ay See YES

Let your communication be *yea, yea* nay, nay *Matt* v 37

☞ *Yea* sometimes introduces a subject, with the sense of *indeed, really, truly, it is so* "*Yea,* hath God said Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden" *Gen* iii 1 *Yea* is sometimes used to introduce an added specification, in the sense of *and moreover, not only so, but also* "therein I do rejoice, *yea,* and will rejoice" *Phil* i 18 It is also used substantively to denote an affirmative vote, or the one who cast such a vote, as, the *yeas* have it, and, in the Scriptures, as a sign of certainty or stability "All the promises of God in him are *yea,* and in him amen" 2 *Cor* i 20

Yead, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p.* YODE, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* YEADING] [A S *eode,* pret, went, Goth *iddja,* O Eng *eode, yeode, yode, yod, ade, yed, yeed, yead*] To go, to march, to proceed [*Obs*]

In other pace than forth he *yode,*
Returned Lord Marmion *W Scott*

Years *yead* away and faces fair deflower *Drant*

Yean, *v. t.* & *i* [*imp* & *p. p.* YEANED, *p. pr* & *vb. n.* YEANING] [A S *eanian, ieanian, geeanian, geeanenan* Cf EAN] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep, to lamb *Shak.*

Yean'ling, *n* [From *yean.* Cf KANLING] The young of sheep, a lamb *Shak.*

Year, *n* [A S *gear, gêr,* O Sax *ur, gêr,* O Frics *ver, ger, iar,* D *jaar,* O D *jaer, jêr,* L Ger *jôr,* Goth *jêr,* O H Ger *jâr,* N H Ger *jahr,* Icel *ar,* Dan *aar,* Sw *år,* O. Per. *yâre*]

1 The time of the apparent revolution of the sun through the ecliptic, the period occupied by the earth in making its revolution around the sun, also, a period more or less nearly agreeing with this, adopted by various nations as a measure of time, as the lunar year of 354 days, still in use among the Mohammedans, the year of 360 days, of 365, and the like In common usage, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366, a day being added to February on that year, on account of the excess above 365 days

2 The time in which any planet completes a revolution about the sun, as, the *year* of Jupiter or of Saturn.

3. (*pl*) Age, or old age, as, a man in *years.*

Anomalistical year, the time of the earth's revolution from perihelion to perihelion again, which is 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, and 48 seconds — *Bissextile* or *leap year,* the year consisting of 366 days It is such a year of the current reckoning as is evenly divisible by 4, except those, as 1700, 1800, &c, that are divisible by 100 and not by 400 The intercalary day is placed at the end of February — *Civil year,* the year which any nation has adopted for the computation of time — *Common lunar year,* the period of 12 lunar civil months, or 354 days — *Common year,* each year of 365 days, as distinguished from *leap year* — *Embolismic* or *intercalary lunar year,* the period of 13 lunar civil months, or 384 days — *Fiscal year* (*Com*), the year by which accounts are reckoned, or the year between one annual time of settlement, or balancing of accounts, and another — *Gregorian year,* the Julian year, as corrected, and now generally used among civilized nations From the difference between this and the Julian year arises the distinction of Old and New Style See STYLE — *Julian year,* the year adopted by Julius Cæsar, consisting of 365 days for three years in succession, and 366 for the fourth, and having a mean length of 365 days 6 hours — *Lunar astronomical year,* the period of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 36 seconds — *Lunar year,* the interval of 12 lunar months — *Sabbatic year* (*Jewish Antiq*), every seventh year, during which the land was suffered to lie untilled — *Sidereal year,* the time in which the sun, departing from any fixed star, returns to the same This is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes and 9 7 seconds — *To year,* this year [*Obs and rare*] *Webster* 1623 — *Tropical year,* the time of the earth's revolution from the vernal equinox to the same equinox again, or 365 days 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 04 seconds — *Year of grace,* the first year of the Christian era, Anno Domini, A D

☞ The *civil* or *legal year,* in England, formerly commenced on the 25th day of March This practice continued throughout the British dominions till the year 1752

Year'-book (27), *n* 1 A book published yearly any annual report or summary of the statistics or facts of a year, designed to be used as a reference book, as, the Congregational *Year-book*

2 (*Eng Law*) A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England

☞ The *Year-books* are the oldest English reports extant beginning with the reign of Edward II, and ending with the reign of Henry VIII They were published annually and derive their name from that fact They consist of eleven parts or volumes, are written in Law French, and extend over nearly two hundred years There are, however, several *hiatus,* or chasms in the series *Kent Bouvier*

Yeared, *a* Containing years, having existed or continued many years, full of years, aged [*Obs*]

Yea'ling, *n* A young animal one year old, or in the second year of his age

Yea'rling, *a* Being a year old "A *yearling* bullock" *Pope*

Year'ly, *a* [A S *geârlic*] 1 Happening, occurring, or coming every year, annual, as, a *yearly* rent or income

2 Lasting a year, as, a *yearly* plant

3 Accomplished in a year, as, the *yearly* circuit or revolution of the earth

Year'ly, *adv* [A S *geârlice*] Annually once a year, from year to year as, blessings *yearly* bestowed

Yearly will I do this rite. *Shak*

Yearn (14), *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p.* YEARNED *p. pr* & *vb. n.* YEARNING] [A S *geornan, giernan,* from *geor, girn gyrn,* desirous, *georne,* gladly, Goth *gairnjan,* to desire, O Sax *gernan, gernan, giernan,* Icel *girna,* pass *girnast,* Sw *girnas,* to desire, long Cf LEARN]

1 To be strained, to be pained or distressed, to suffer [*Obs*]

Falstaff he is dead
And we must *yearn* therefore *Shak*

2 To be filled with longing desire to be harassed or rendered uneasy with longing or feeling the want of a thing, to strain with emotions of affection or tenderness, to long, to be eager

Joseph made haste, for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother *Gen* xliii 30

Your mother's heart *yearns* toward you *Addison*
Antiochus unable to control
Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* soul *Pope*

Yearn, *v. t* To pain, to grieve, to vex [*Obs*]

She laments, sir, for it, that it would *yearn* your heart to see it *Shak*

It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear *Shak*

Yearn'ful, *a* [A S *geornfull*] Mournful, distressing [*Obs*]

Yearn'ing-ly, *adv* With yearning

Yearn'ings, *n pl* The maws or stomachs of young calves, used as a rennet for curdling milk [*Scot*] *Simmonds*

Yearth, *n* The earth [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Yeast (Synop, § 130), *n* [A S *gest, gest,* M H Ger *gest, jest, ges,* N H Ger *gischt quascht,* O H Ger *gesan, jesan, geruan, jeruan,* to ferment, M H Ger *gesen, jesen, geschen, aschen, geruan,* N H Ger *aschen, gischen, gähren*] [Also *yest*]

1 The foam or froth of beer or other liquor in fermentation, a preparation used for raising dough for bread or cakes, and making it light and puffy, barm ferment

2 Spume or foam of water [*Obs*] *Shak*

Yeast'i-ness, *n* The state of being yeasty or frothy

Yeast'y, *a* Frothy, foamy, spumy, like yeast

Yede, *v. i* To go, to yead. [*Obs*]

Yeel, *n* The same as EEL, q v [*Obs*] *Holland*

Yelk, *n* [Also written *yolk*] [A S *geoleca, geolca,* allied to *gelu, geolu,* yellow Cf Ger *eigelb*] The yellow part of an egg, vitellus.

☞ This word is sometimes written *yolk,* but *yelk* is more accordant with the etymology

Yell, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YELLED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YELLING] [A S *gillan, gellan,* O. H Ger. *gellan,* N H. Ger. *gellen,* D *gillen,* Sw. *gilla,* allied to A-S & O Sax *galan,* Icel *gala,* to sing Cf. YAWL] To cry out with a hideous noise, to cry or scream as with agony or horror. "Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells*" *Spenser.*

Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round
Environed thee; some howled, some *yelled* *Milton.*

Yell, *v. t* To utter or declare with a yell, to proclaim in a loud tone

Yell, *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.

Their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin *Philips*

Yĕl'lōw, *a* [*compar* YELLOWER; *superl* YELLOWEST] [A S *gelu, geolu,* L Ger *gel, gill,* D *geel,* O H Ger *gelo,* M H Ger *gelo,* N H. Ger. *gelb,* Icel *gulr,* Sw *gul,* Dan *gul,* allied to Lat. *helvus, galvus, gilvus, galbus, galbanus, galvanus,* Gr χλόος] Being of a bright saffron-like color, of the color of gold or brass

A swarthy reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits — the green ear and the *yellow* sheaf *Milton*

Yellow-bird (*Ornith*), a small bird with bright yellow plumage, the *Sylvicola æstiva* (*Fringilla tristis* of Linnæus, *Carduelis Americana* of Brisson), common in the United States *Wilson* — *Yellow-boy,* a gold coin [*Vulgar*] — *Yellow-bunting* (*Ornith*) The same as YELLOW HAMMER, q v — *Yellow copperas* (*Min*), a translucent mineral of a yellow color and pearly luster, consisting, chiefly of sulphuric acid, sesquioxide of iron, and water *Dana* — *Yellow earth,* a yellowish clay, colored by iron, sometimes used as a yellow pigment — *Yellow fever* (*Med*), a malignant febrile disease of warm climates, which is often attended with yellowness of the skin, of some shade between lemon-yellow and the deepest orange-yellow and often also with what is called *black vomit* — *Yellow flag,* a flag, designating a quarantine-station, or vessel in quarantine, used also at military stations, and in territory disputed in war, to denote a hospital, or a carriage or transport for the sick or wounded — *Yellow-hammer* (*Ornith*), a European bird of the genus *Emberiza* (*E citrinella*), — called also *yellow-bunting,* its principal colors are shades of yellow, and brown, — often applied in the United States to certain species of woodpecker *Jardine* — *Yellow metal* an alloy composed of two thirds copper and one third zinc, for sheathing vessels *Simmonds* — *Yellow pine* (*Bot*) (*a*) The *Pinus mitis* which yields a fine-grained resinous wood much used in building houses and ships (*b*) The *Pinus resinosa* of North America — *Yellow rattle* (*Bot*), a plant of the genus *Rhinanthus,* having a compressed, ringent corolla *Loudon*

Yellow hammer (*Emberiza citrinella*)

Yĕl'lōw, *n* A bright golden color, reflecting the most light of any, after white It is one of the simple or primitive colors "A long, motley coat guarded with *yellow*" *Shak.*

Chrome yellow, the chromate of lead, used as a pigment — *King's yellow,* a poisonous yellow pigment, composed of arsenious acid and tersulphide of arsenic *Ure*

Yĕl'lōw, *v. t* To make yellow, to cause to have a yellow tinge or color

Yĕl'lōw, *v. i* To become yellow or yellower, to grow yellow

Yĕl'lōw-gōlds, *n* A certain flower *B Jonson.*

Yĕl'lōw ish, *a* Somewhat yellow, as, amber is of a *yellowish* color

Yĕl'lōw ish ness, *n* The state or quality of being somewhat yellow

Yĕl'lōw-ness *n* 1 The quality of being yellow, as, the *yellowness* of an orange

2 Jealousy [*Obs*]

I will possess him with *yellowness* *Shak*

Yĕl'lōw-root, *n* (*Bot*) A plant of the genus *Xanthorhiza* (*X apiifolia*), the roots of which are of a deep yellow color *London*

Yĕl'lōws, *n* 1 (*Far*) A disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of eyes, jaundice "His horse sped with spavins ryed with the *yellows*" *Shak.*

2 A disease of peach trees in the United States, causing them to produce abortive yellow sprouts on the trunks and limbs, and soon destroying them.

Yĕl'lōw-throat, *n* (*Ornith*) A small North American singing bird, of the genus *Sylvia,* a species of warbler

Yĕl'lōw-tōp, *n.* (*Bot*) A species of herds grass.

Yĕl'lōw-wood, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A small tree of the genus *Cladrastis,* found in America, having yellow wood *Gray* (*b*) A species of yew found in South Africa, *Podocarpus elongatus* (*c*) The *Oxleya xanthoxyla,* found in New South Wales *Simmonds.*

Yĕl'lōw-wort (wûrt), *n* (*Bot*) A European plant of the genus *Chlora* (*C perfoliata*), having a corolla of a bright yellow color, sometimes used in medicine *Eng Cyc Baird.*

Yĕlp, *v. i* [*imp* & *p. p.* YELPED (yĕlpt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YELPING] [A S *gilpan,* to boast, *gealp,* a loud sound, a clang, *galpian,* to applaud, Dan. *gylpe,* to croak, to caw, Icel *gialpa, gualfra,* to make a tumult, O H Ger *gelban,* to boast, *gelf,* boasting,

petulance, clamor Cf YAP] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound, to bark shrilly, with eagerness, pain, or fear, to yaup

A little herd of England's timorous deer
'Mazed with a *yelping* kennel of French curs *Shak*

At the least flourish of a broomstick or ladle, he would fly to the door with a *yelping* precipitation *W Irving*

Yĕnd, *v t* To throw, to cast. [*Prov Eng*]

Yĕ'nite (40), *n* (*Min*) A mineral of a black, or brownish black, color, and sub metallic luster, inclining to resinous, occurring massive and in prismatic crystals It consists of oxide of iron, lime, and silica and is properly an ore of iron It was first obtained at Elba, and was called *yenite* or *yenite*, in commemoration of the battle of *Jena* It is also called *lievrite*, from its discoverer *Dana*

Yĕ'oman, *n* , *pl* YE'OMEN [O Eng *yeoman*, perhaps from *man*, and *ye*, *yes*, i e , the prefix *ge*, and signifying servant, or *ye*, *yeo*, i e , young, or perhaps from A-S *gymend*, governor, for *geammann*, from *geam*, care, attention, O Eng *yeme*, A S *geman*, *gymann*, to keep, care, O Eng *yemen*, to govern, to take care of]

1 A common man, or one of the plebeians, of the first or most respectable class, a freeholder, a man free born

☞ A *yeoman* in England is considered as next in order to the gentry The word is little used in the United States, unless as a title in law proceedings and instruments, designating occupation, and this only in particular states

2 An officer in the king's household, of a middle rank between a gentleman and a groom [*Eng*]

3 (*Naut*) An inferior officer under the boatswain, gunner, or carpenters, charged with the stowage, account, and distribution of the stores

Yeomen of the guard, a body guard of the English sovereign, consisting of one hundred men armed with partisans, and habited in the costume of the sixteenth century

Yĕo'man-ly, *a* Pertaining to a yeoman, becoming, or suitable to, a yeoman [*Rare*] *B Jonson*

Yĕo'man ry, *n* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders

The enfranchised *yeomanry* began to feel an instinct for dominion *Bancroft*

Yĕr'gas, *n* A kind of coarse woolen wrapper used for horse cloths *Simmonds*

Yĕrk (14), *v t* [*imp* & *p p* YERKED (yĕrkt), *p pr* & *vb n* YERKING] [O Eng *yurk* See JERK]

1 To throw or thrust with a sudden, smart movement, to kick or strike suddenly, to jerk

While their wounded steeds
Rest out their armed heels at their dead masters *Shak*

2 To strike or lash with a whip [*Obs*]

Yĕrk, *v i* [*Rare*] 1 To throw out the heels, to kick, to lash, to jerk

They flirt they *yerk*, they backward fling *Drayton*

2 To move with a quick jerking motion

Yĕrk, *n* A sudden or quick thrust or motion.

Yĕrn, *v t* To yearn See YEARN

Yĕrn'ful, *a* Yearnful See YEARNFUL [*Obs*]

Yĕrth'-nŭt, *n* [Dan *jordnød*, Sw *jordnot*, i e , earth nut See EARTH] An earth-nut, a pig nut [Written also *yer-nut*]

Yĕs (Synop , § 130), *adv* [A S *gese*, *gise*, *gise*, from *gea*, yes, indeed, and *se*, i e , *se*, let it be See YEA] Ay, yea,—a word which expresses affirmation or consent, opposed to *no*

☞ *Yes* is used, like *yea* to enforce, by repetition or addition, something which precedes, as you have done all this—*yes* you have done more "Yes you despise the man to books confined " *Pope* Walker's pronunciation of this word as *yis* is now considered vulgar and no polite speaker as Emerson remarks, would so pronounce it on his authority

☞ "The fine distinction between 'yea and 'yes' 'nay' and 'no, that once existed in English has quite disappeared 'Yea and 'nay, in Wycliffe's time and a good deal later, were the answers to questions framed in the affirmative 'Will he come' To this it would have been replied, 'Yea or 'Nay as the case might be But, 'Will he not come' To this the answer would have been 'Yes or 'No Sir Thomas More finds fault with Tyndale, that in his translation of the Bible he had not observed this distinction, which was evidently therefore going out even then that is, in the reign of Henry VIII , and shortly after it was quite forgotten " *Trench*

Yĕs'sen wŭtt, *n* A state messenger in India *Crabb*

Yĕst, *n* 1 Yeast, ferment, barm See YEAST

2 Froth, spume, foam

Yĕs'ter, *a* [A-S *gystran*, *geostran*, *gurstan*, adv , yesterday, D *gisteren*, O H Ger *gestren*, *gesterôn*, *gestera*, *Lestre*, M H Ger *gester*, N H Ger *gestern*, Goth *gistra*, Icel *ges*, *gêr*, allied to Lat *hesternus*, *heri*, for *hest*, Gr χθές, for χες, Skr *hyas*] Of, or pertaining to, yesterday, last, last past, next before the present

Whom *yester* sun beheld
Mustering her charms *Dryden.*

☞ This word is now seldom used except in a few compounds, as, *yester*day, *yester*-night, and the like

Yĕs'ter-dăy, *n* [A-S *gestran dæg*, Goth. *gistradagis* See *supra*] The day last past, the day next before the present

We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing *Job* viii 9
All our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death *Shak*

Yĕs'ter-dăy, *adv.* On the day last past; on the day preceding to-day; as, the affair took place *yesterday*

Yĕs'ter-ēve, } *n.* The evening of yesterday,
Yĕs'ter-ēve'ning, } the evening last past

Yĕs'ter-mōrn, } *n.* The morning of yester-
Yĕs'ter-mōrn'ing, } day *Coleridge*

Yĕs'tern, *a* [See YESTER] Of, or pertaining to, yesterday, relating to the day last past.

Yĕs'ter-night (-nit), *n.* The last night, the night last past.

Yĕs'ter-night (-nit), *adv* On the last night

Yĕs'ter-nōon, *n.* The noon of yesterday, the noon last past

Yĕs'ter-week, *n* The week last past, last week [*Obs or rare*]

Yĕs'treen, *n.* Yester-evening [*Rare or Scot*]

Late, late, *yestreen*, I saw the new moon
Wi' th' old moon in her arms *Ballad of Sir Patrick Spens*

Yĕst'y, *a* Yeasty, frothy, foaming See YEASTY

Yĕt, *adv* [A S *get*, *git*, *geot*, *gyt*, *giet*, *geta*, *gieta*, *gyta*, O Sax *get*, O. Fries *ieta*, *eta*, *ita*, *itte*, M H Ger *iezuo*, *ieze*, N. H Ger *jetzo*, *jetzt*, *itzo*, *itzt*]

1 In addition, further, besides, over and above, still "A little longer, *yet* a little longer " *Dryden*

This furnishes us with *yet* one more reason why our Savior lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy *Atterbury*

The rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretense of piety and justice *J Strange*

2 At the same time, by continuance from a former state, still

They attest facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens *Addison*

3 Up to the present time thus far, hitherto, at the present time,—and with the negative, *not yet*, not up to the present time, not as soon as now, as, is it time to go? Not *yet*

4 Even, at least, at all

"A man that would form a comparison between Quintilian's declamations, if *yet* they are Quintilian's *Baker*

Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence against them *Bacon*

Yĕt, *conj* [See *supra*] Nevertheless, notwithstanding, however

Yet I say unto you, that Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these *Matt* vi 29

Syn —See HOWEVER

Yēve, *v t* To give [*Obs*] *Chaucer*

Yĕv'en (yēv'n), *p p.* Given [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Yew (yū), *n* [O Eng *eo*, A S *eow*, *iw*, Fries *if*, D *ijf*, O H Ger *iwa*, *igo*, M H Ger *ive*, N H Ger *eibe*, Dan *ibe*, Sw *id*, Ir *iubhar*, Gael *iubhar*, *ughar*, W *yw*, *ywen*, L Lat *taxus*, Sp & Pg *texo*, Fr *if* (Littré)] (*Bot*) An evergreen tree of the genus *Taxus*, allied to the pines, valued for its wood or timber The yew frequently occurs in British church yards

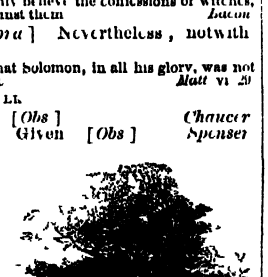

Yew (*Taxus baccata*)

☞ The American *yew* (*Taxus baccata*, variety *Canadensis*) is a low and straggling or prostrate bush, never forming an ascending trunk *Gray*

Yew, *v i* To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt works See YAW

Yew'en (yū'en), *a* Made of yew

Yew'-tree (yū'-), *n* The yew See YEW

Yĕx, *n* [A S *geocsa*, *giesl*, *ahsa*, *gisca*, *geocsung*, *gesung*, *gesung*, a sobbing, hiccoughs Cf YUX] A hiccough [*Obs*]

Yĕx, *v i* [A S *gesciam*, to sob, O H Ger *gesti jan*, *gesti ôn*, to gape, sob Cf YEX] To hiccough

Yĕz'di-dee, *n* One of a people bordering on the Euphrates, whose religion is said to be a mixture of the worship of the devil, with some of the doctrines of the Magi, Mohammedans, and Christians

Y-fēre', *adv* [From A S *gefera*, companion] Together [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Yĭēld, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* YIELDED, *p p* YOLDEN (*obs*), *p pr* & *vb n* YIELDING] [A S *gildan*, *geldan*, to pay, yield, O Sax *geldan*, L Ger , D , & M H Ger *gelden*, O Fries *gelda*, *jelda*, Icel *gialda*, Dan *gielde*, Sw *gälla*, *gälda*, O H Ger *gellan*, N H Ger *gelten*, *vergelten*, Goth. *gildan*, *fragildan*, *usgildan*]

1 To furnish, to afford, to render, to give forth "Vines *yield* nectar " *Milton.*

The wilderness *yieldeth* food for them and their cattle *Job* xxiv 5

He makes milch-kine *yield* blood. *Shak*

2 To give in return for labor expended, to produce, as payment or interest on what is expended or invested, as, money at interest *yields* six or seven per cent.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength. *Gen.* iv 12

3 To give up, as something that is claimed or demanded, to make over to one who has a claim or right, to resign; to surrender, to relinquish, as a city, an opinion, and the like. "Shall *yield* up all their virtue, all their fame." *Milton.*

And force perforce I'll make him *yield* the crown *Shak*

4. To admit to be true, to concede, to allow.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milton*

5 To permit, to grant, as, to *yield* passage

6 To give a reward to, to bless. [*Obs. and rare*]

Tend me to-night two hours,—I ask no more,—
And the gods *yield* you for it *Shak.*

God *yield* thee, and God thank ye *Beau & Fl*

To yield the breath, the ghost, the life, to die, to expire, —often followed by *up*

Yĭēld, *v i* 1. To give up the contest, to submit

He saw the fainting Grecians *yield* *Dryden*

2 To comply with, as, I *yielded* to his request

3 To give way, not to oppose, as, men readily *yield* to the current of opinion, or to customs.

Will ye repent,
And *yield* to mercy while 'tis offered you? *Shak*

4 To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence, as, they will *yield* to us in nothing.

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields*? *Pope*

Yĭēld, *n* Amount yielded, product,—applied especially to products resulting from growth or cultivation "A goodly *yield* of fruit doth bring " *Bacon*

Yĭēld'a ble, *a* Disposed to yield [*Obs or rare*]

Yĭēld'a-ble ness, *n* Disposition to yield or comply [*Obs or rare*] "A *yieldableness* upon sight of better truths" *Bp Hall*

Yĭēld'ance, *n* 1 The act of yielding, concession [*Obs*] *South*

2 The act of producing, yield. [*Rare*]

Yĭēld'er, *n* One who yields

Yĭēld'ing, *p a* Inclined to give way or comply, flexible, compliant, accommodating, as, a *yielding* temper

Yielding and paying (*Law*), the initial words of that clause in leases, in which the rent to be paid by the lessee is mentioned and reserved *Burrill*

Syn.—Obsequious, attentive —YIELDING, OBSEQUIOUS, ATTENTIVE In many cases a man may be *attentive* or *yielding* in a high degree without any sacrifice of his dignity, but he who is *obsequious* seeks to gain favor by excessive and mean compliances for some selfish end

Les I am never merry when I hear sweet music
Lor The reason is, your spirits are *attentive* *Shak*

Life is but air,
That *yields* a passage to the whistling sword,
And closes when 'tis gone *Dryden*

Let neither
Too much *obsequious-ness* teach them insolency,
Nor any ill usage brand us with incivility *Shirley*

Yĭēld'ing-ly, *adv* In a yielding manner, with compliance

Yĭēld'ing-ness, *n* The state or quality of being yielding, disposition to comply

Yĭēld'less, *a* Without yielding, inflexible, unyielding [*Obs*]

Yōde, *imp* & *p p* of *yede* [*Obs*] See YEDE

Yō'del, } *v. t* or *i* To sing in a manner common
Yō'dle, } among the Swiss mountaineers, by suddenly changing from the head voice to the chest voice, and the contrary

Yō'gă, *n* [Skr *yoga*, union] A species of asceticism, among the Hindoos, which consists in a complete abstraction from all worldly objects, by which the Hindoo ascetic expects to obtain final emancipation from all further migrations, and union with the universal spirit

Yō'jan, *n* [Skr *yojana*, from *yuj*, to join] A measure of distance, varying in value from four to ten miles, but usually about five. [*East Indies*] *Asiat Res*

Yōke (20), *n* [A-S *geoc*, *ioc*, *inc*, L Ger *joł*, *jeł*, D *juk*, *jok*, Goth *juk*, O H Ger *joh*, N H Ger *joch*, Icel & Sw *ok*, Dan *aag*, allied to Lat *jugum*, Gr ζυγόν, Lith *jungas*, Skr *yuga*, Slav. *igo*, Lat *jungere*, Skr *yudj*]

1 That which connects or binds, chain, link, bond of connection.

This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove *Dryden*

2 Hence, specifically, (*a*) The frame of wood by which two oxen are fastened together for drawing

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untamed, unconscious of the galling *yoke* *Pope*

☞ The *yoke* for oxen is usually a piece of timber hollowed or made curving near each end, and is laid on the necks of the oxen, being secured in place by two bows, one inclosing each neck, and fastened to the timber In France, and elsewhere on the Continent, the *yoke* consists of a flat piece of wood fastened to the forehead of the ox, each animal having a separate one

3 Hence, a frame worn on the neck like an ox yoke, or shaped like one, as, (*a.*) A frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail &c., suspended on each side; as, a milk maid's *yoke*. (*b*) A frame worn on the neck of an animal, as a cow, a pig, a goose, to prevent passage through a fence. (*c.*) A frame or convex piece by which a bell is hung for ringing it. (*d.*) (*Naut*) A frame at right angles to the head of a boat's rudder, from

the end of which are lines by which the boat is steered. *Totten*

4. A mark of servitude; hence, servitude, slavery, bondage, service.

Our country sinks beneath the *yoke* *Shak*
My *yoke* is easy, and my burden is light *Matt* xi 30

5. Two animals yoked together, a couple, a pair that work together.

I have bought five *yoke* of oxen, and I go to prove them *Luke* xiv 19

6. The quantity of land plowed in a day by a yoke of oxen [*Obs*] *Gardner*

7 A portion of the working day, as, to work two *yokes*, that is, to work both portions of the day, or morning and afternoon [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Yōke, *v t* [*imp* & *p. p.* YOKLD (yokt), *p pr* & *vb n* YOKING]

1 To put a yoke on, to join in a yoke, as, to *yoke* oxen, or a pair of oxen

2 To couple, to join with another

Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb *Shak*

3. To enslave, to bring into bondage, to restrain, to confine

Then were they *yoked* with garrisons *Milton*
The words and promises that *yoke*
The conqueror are quickly broke *Hudibras*

Yōke, *v i* To be joined or associated, to be intimately connected, to consort closely "The cue that *yokes* with empire" *Tennyson.*

Yōke'āge, *n* See ROKFAGF

Yōke'-ĕlm, *n* A certain tree

Yōke'-fĕl'lōw, *n* [From *yoke* and *fellow*]

1 An associate or companion

2 A mate, a fellow, especially, a partner in marriage

Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at the sex, very often choose one of the most worthless for a companion and *yoke-fellow* *Addison*

Yō'kel, *n* A country bumpkin [*Eng*] *Kingsley*

Yōke'let, *n* A small farm, — so called as requiring but one yoke of oxen to till it [*Prov Eng*]

Yōke'mātе, *n* The same as YOKE FELLOW, q v

Yōld, *p p* of *yield* [*Obs*] See YIELD *Spenser*

Yŏlk (yōlk, *or* yok, 20) (Synop, § 130), *n.*

1 The yelk of an egg See YELK

2 An unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep

All wool, in its natural state, contains a quantity of a peculiar pot-ash soap, called in this country [Great Britain] the *yolk*, which may be washed out by water alone, with which it forms a sort of lather *Ure*

3 (*Bot*) The vitellus, a part of the seed of plants. [*Obs*]

Yŏn, *a* [See *infra*] At a distance within view, yonder. [*Obs or poet*]

Read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign *Milton*

Yŏn, *adv.* Yonder [*Obs or poet*]

First and chiefest with thee bring
Him that *yon* soars on golden wing *Milton*

Yŏnd, *a* & *adv* [See *infra*] The same as YONDER, q v [*Obs*]

Yŏnd, *a* [Originally, beyond measure, extravagant, from A S *geond*, *beyond*, beyond, across See *supra*] Furious, or alienated in mind, mad [*Obs*]

Yŏn'der, *a* [See *infra*] Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view, that or those there. "Yon flowery arbors, *yonder* alleys green" *Milton*

Yonder men are too many for an embassy *Lacon*

Yŏn'der, *adv* [A S *geond*, *wand*, there, beyond, *geondan*, *geonda*, there, L Ger *gant*, *gunnen*, *gunten*, *gunter*, there, thither, O D *gints*, *q vs*, *gunder*, *ghandre*, Goth *jaind*, thither, *jainar*, there, O H Ger *ênônt*, M H Ger *jenant*, *enent*, Goth *jains*, that, he, O H Ger *genâ*, M & N. H. Ger *jener*] At a distance within view

Yonder are two apple-women scolding *Arbuthnot*

Yŏnk'er (yŭnk'er), *n* [A S *geongra*, disciple, pupil, from *geong*, young Cl. YOUNKER and YOUNGSTER] A young fellow *W Scott*

Yōre, *adv.* [From A S *geara*, *geare*, *gêre*, *iara*, formerly, allied to *gear*, *gêr*, a year, or from A-S *geâr*, heretofore, long ago, from *geo*, formerly, of old, and *er*, ere, before] In long time past, in old time, long since [*Antiquated or poet*]

Which though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly *Spenser*

Of yore, of old time, long ago, as, in times or days *of yore* "But Satan now is wiser than *of yore*" *Pope*

Yōrk'shire Grīt (yōrk'shēr) A kind of stone used for polishing marble and copper plates for engravers *Simmonds*

Yŏt, *v. t* To unite closely, to secure. [*Prov Eng*]

Yōte, *v t* To pour water on, to soak in or mix with water. [*Obs. or Prov. Eng*] *Grose*

My fowls, which well enough,
I, as before, found feeding at their trough
Their *yoted* wheat *Chapman*

You (yu), *pron* [*possess* YOUR, or YOURS, *obj* YOU] [A-S *eów*, dat, *eowre*, *eów*, acc, O Eng *guw*, *you*, L. Ger *jûch*, *ju*, *jük*, O Sax *iu*, *eu*, *giu*, O Fries *iu*, *io*, D *u*, O. H Ger *iu*, *uh*, *ïwih*, *iuwih*, *uwch*, *iuch*, *iuch*, M H. Ger. *uch*, *iuwich*, *iu*, N H Ger *euch*, Icel. *ydhr*, O. Sw *idhr*, Sw & Dan. *êder*, Goth. *izvis*. *You* was originally only dative and accusative Cf YE] The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative or objective case, indicating the person or persons addressed.

I do in friendship counsel *you*
To leave this place *Shak*
In vain *you* tell your parting lover
You wish fair winds may waft him over *Prior*

☞ *You* is properly the plural of the second personal pronoun, but is in all ordinary discourse used also in addressing a single person, yet always properly combined with a plural verb "Are *you* he that hangs the verses on the trees, wherein Rosalind is so admired?" *Shak* *You* and *your* are sometimes used indefinitely instead of *one*, *any*, *a* and the like "This looks at a distance like new-plowed land, but as *you* come near it *you* see nothing but a long heap of heavy, disjointed clods" *Addison* "Your moralist and *your* critic are much scarcer related than the world imagine" *Addison* Of the two forms of the second person *you* and *yours* the first is used when attributive and followed by the noun to which it belongs as, *your* hand, *your* book the second when attributive, but having the noun understood, as, my hand and *yours*, and also when predicative, as, this hat is *yours*

Yŏung, *a* [*compar* YOUNGER *superl* YOUNGEST] [O Eng *young*, A S *geong*, *giung*, *iung*, O Sax *iung*, O Fries *iung*, *iong*, D *jong*, L Ger, O & M H Ger *jung*, N H Ger *jung*, Icel *ungr*, Sw & Dan *ung*, Goth *juggs*, for *yuhs*, *juhs*, allied to Lat *juvenis*, Skr *yuwan*, Per *djowân*]

1 Not long born, still in the first part of life not yet arrived at adolescence, maturity, or age, not old, juvenile —said of animals, as, a *young* child a *young* man, a *young* fawn

2 Being in the first part of growth, as, a *young* plant, a *young* tree

3 Having little experience, inexperienced, unpracticed, ignorant, weak

Come, elder brother thou art too *young* in this *Shak*

Yŏung, *n* The offspring of animals, either a single animal or offspring collectively

The eggs disclosed their callow *young* *Milton*
With young, with child pregnant

Yŏung'ish, *a* Somewhat young *Tatler*

Yŏung'ling, *n* [A S *geongling*] A young person, a youth, also, any animal in the first part of life

He will not be so willing, I think, to join with you as with us *youmlings* *Ludley*

Yŏung'ly, *a* Like a young person or thing, young youthful [*Obs*]

Yŏung'ly, *adv* **1** In a young manner, in the period of youth early in life [*Obs*]

2 Ignorantly, weakly [*Rare*]

Yŏung'ster, *n* A young person a lad [*Colloq*]

Yŏungth, *n* Youth [*Obs and rare*]

Youngth is a bubble blown up with breath *Spenser*

Yŏungth'ly *a* Pertaining to, or resembling, youth, youthful [*Obs and rare*] *Spenser*

Yŏungk'er, *n* [See YONKER] A young person, a stripling, a yonker [*Colloq*]

Your-pon, *n* See YAPON

Your, *possessive pron* [O Eng *youre*, *oure*, A S *eower*, O Sax *iuwar*, O Fries *iuwer*, L Ger *juwe*, *juw*, *jû*, *uwe*, D *uwer*, *uwe*, *uw*, O H Ger *iuwar*, *iuwar*, M H Ger *iuwer*, *iwer*, *iur*, N H Ger *euer*, Icel *ydhar*, O Sw *êdar*, Sw & Dan *eder*, Goth *izvara*, *izvar*] Belonging, pertaining or relating, to you, of you, — the possessive of *you* See YOU "Heaven, once *yours*, now lost" *Milton*

Your-sĕlf', *pron*, *pl* YOURSELVES' [From *your* and *self*] Your own person or self, — used as the object, direct or indirect, of a reflexive verb, in the second person, as, you injure *yourself*, you do *yourself* honor "Should you be so cruel to *your self*" *Milton*

☞ *Yourself* is used as emphatic when preceded by *your* as subject, this being sometimes, but rarely, omitted

It *yourselves* are old
Make it your cause *Shak*

Youth, *n pl* YOUTHS, sometimes YOUTH [A S *geoguth*, *geogodh*, *a ogadh*, *geogedh*, *iuguth*, *eo gudh*, *geôguðhâd*, O Sax *iugudh*, O L Ger *jogut*, L Ger *jogd*, D *jeugd*, O H Ger *jungund*, *jugund*, *jugunt*, M H Ger *jugent*, N H Ger *jugend*, Goth *junda*, *junds* O Eng *youthede*, *yonghede*, *youngth*, *younyth* See YOUNG]

1 The state, condition, or quality of being young juvenility "In my flower of *youth* and strength" *Milton*

Such as in his face
Youth smiled celestial. *Milton*

2 The part of life that succeeds to childhood, the period of existence preceding maturity or age, the whole early part of life, from childhood, or, sometimes, from infancy to manhood

He wondered that your lordship
Would suffer him to spend his *youth* at home *Shak*
Those who pass their *youth* in vice are justly condemned to spend their age in folly *Rambler*

☞ In this sense the word can have no plural

3 A young person, especially, a young man "Seven *youths* from Athens yearly sent." *Dryden*

☞ In this sense, the word is often used in the plural

4. Young persons, collectively

It is fit to *youth* to read the best authors first. *B Jonson.*

Youth'ful, *a* **1** Not yet mature or aged, young. "*Youthful* poets" *Milton* "Two *youthful* knights" *Dryden.*

2 Of, or pertaining to, the early part of life, as, *youthful* days, *youthful* age. "The warm, *youthful* blood" *Shak.*

3 Suitable to the first part of life, as, *youthful* thoughts, *youthful* sports

4 Fresh, vigorous, as in youth. "After millions of millions of ages . . still *youthful* and flourishing" *Bentley*

Syn —Puerile, juvenile —YOUTHFUL, PUERILE, JUVENILE *Puerile* is always used in a bad sense or at least in the sense of what is suitable to a boy only, as, *puerile* objections, *puerile* amusements, &c *Juvenile* is sometimes taken in a bad sense, as when speaking of youth in contrast with manhood, as, *juvenile* tricks, a *juvenile* performance *Youthful* is commonly employed in a good sense, as, *youthful* aspirations, or at least by way of extenuation, as, *youthful* indiscretions "Some men, imagining themselves possessed with a divine fury often fall into toys and trifles which are only *puerilities*" *Dryden* Laws, *juvenile* writers, imagine that, by pouring forth flames often, they render their compositions warm and animated *Blair*

In his years were seen
A *youthful* vigor and autumnal green *Dryden*

Youth'ful-ly, *adv* In a youthful manner

Youth'ful ness, *n* The quality of being youthful

Youth'hood, *n* The state or quality of being a youth, the period of youth, youth [*Rare*]

Youth'ly, *a* Young, early in life [*Obs*] *Spenser.*

Youth'y, *a* Young [*Obs and rare*] *Spectator.*

Y-plight' (-plit'), *a* [See PIGHT, and see Note under Y,] Plighted, that is, pitched [*Obs*] *Spenser*

Y-same', *adv* [A S] Together [*Obs*] "And in a bag all sorts of seeds *y same*" *Spenser*

Yt'tri-â, *n* [So called from *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden] (*Chem*) A fine, white powder or earth, without taste or smell, insoluble in water, and having no effect upon vegetable blues It is supposed to consist of the protoxide of yttrium See YTTRIUM.

Yt'tri-ous, *a* Of, or pertaining to, yttria, containing yttria

Yt'tri-ŭm, *n* (*Chem*) A very rare metal, discovered in 1828, by Wochler Its texture is scaly, its color grayish black, and its luster perfectly metallic Its oxide, *yttria*, was discovered in 1794, by Professor Gadolin, in a mineral found at Ytterby, in Sweden

Yt'tro-cĕr'ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A mineral of a violet blue color, inclining to gray and white, or sometimes white or reddish brown, occurring very sparingly at Finbo and Brodbo, near Fahlun, imbedded in quartz It consists of lime, sesquioxide of cerium, yttria, and hydrofluoric acid *Dana*

Yt'tro-co lŭm'bīte (49), *n* (*Min*) An ore of Yttria, found in Sweden It occurs of a yellow, brown, and black colors *Dana.*

Yu, *n* [Chin] (*Min*) Nephrite, or jade *Brande*

Yŭc'ca, *n* [From *yuca*, its name in St Domingo] (*Bot*) A genus of American liliaceous plants, familiarly called *Adam's needle*, and highly esteemed for their beauty, Spanish bayonet

Yŭck, } *v t* [N H Ger *jucken*, *jucken*, L Ger
Yŭke, } *joken*, D *jeuken*, *joken* See ITCH] To itch [*Prov Eng*] *Grose.*

Yŭck, *v t* To scratch [*Prov Eng*] *Halliwell*

Yŭfts, *n* [Russ *yuфty*, *yuhty*, D *jucht*, *juyt*, Ger *juchten*, *juften*] A kind of Russia leather, which, when well prepared, is of a good red color, soft and pliant on the surface, and pleasant to the touch, having an agreeable, peculiar odor *Simmonds.*

Yŭg, } *n* [Skr *yuga* an age, from *yuj*, to join]
Yŭ'gă, } (*Indian Myth*) One of the ages into which the Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the world, an age

Yu'lan, *n* (*Bot*) A beautiful flowering tree of China, the *Magnolia yulan*, a tree growing to the height of thirty or forty feet in its native country, but, in European gardens, of not more than twelve feet

Yule *n* [A S *geôl*, *geul*, *geohol*, *iûl*, Icel *jol*, Sw *jul*, Dan *juul*, Goth *juleis*, November, or the beginning of December Cf W & Arm *cuyl*, *gouel*, *goual*, *goel*, *guel*, a feast, a holiday] Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Savior, — applied also, sometimes, to the festival of Lammas

And at each pause they kiss was never seen such rule
In any place but here, at bonfire, or at *Yule* *Drayton.*

Yule block, or *Yule log*, a large log of wood formerly put on the hearth on Christmas eve, as the foundation of the fire It was brought in with much ceremony — *Yule-clout*, the yule-log *Tennyson* — *Yule-tide*, Christmas time *Clarke*

Y'ngx, *n* [N Lat from Gr. ἴυγξ] (*Ornith*) A genus of birds, the wryneck See WRYNECK.

Yŭx, *n* [See YEX, *n*] A hiccough [*Obs*]

Yŭx, *v i* [See YEX, *v i*] To hiccough. [*Obs*]

Y wis', *adv* [A S] Certainly, most likely; probably [*Obs*] "A subtilty more pleasant *ywis* than needful" *Holland.* "A right good knight, and true of word *ywis*" *Spenser.*

Z.

Z, the twenty sixth letter of the English alphabet, and the last letter in the alphabets of most modern languages It is a sibilant consonant, and is merely a sonant or vocal *s* See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 106, 107

Zā, *n* (*Mus*) The seventh harmonic, as heard in the horn, or aeolian string, — so called by Tartini It was long considered a false note, but is the true note of the chord of the seventh *Poole*

Zā'ba Iqm, *n* The same as SABIANISM, q v

Zăc'eho, *n* [See ZOCCO] (*Arch*) The lowest part of the pedestal of a column

Zăf'fer, *n* [Fr *zaffre, safre, saffre*, Sp *zafra*, It *zaffera*, Ger *zaffer*, allied to *sapphire*, q v Cf ZAPHARA] (*Chem*) Impure oxide of cobalt the residuum of cobalt, after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination, being a gray or dark-gray substance, consisting of the protoxide of cobalt, mixed with some silica [Written also *zaffar, zaffi*, and *zaffre*]

Zaïm, *n* A Turkish chief who supports a mounted militia bearing the same name *Smart*

Zaïmat, *n* A district whence a Zaim draws his revenue *Smart*

Zăin, *n* A horse of a dark color, neither gray nor white, and having no spots *Smart*

Zăm'bo, *n* *pl* ZAM'BOS [See SAMBO] The child of a mulatto and a negro, a sambo, also, sometimes, the child of an Indian and a negro

Zăm'mi a, *n* [N Lat, from Lat *zamia*, a kind of cone of fir, from Gr ζαμία, ζημία, hurt, damage See Plin xvi 44] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, possessing nearly equal affinities with palms and tree ferns, and bearing heads of flowers like pine cones

Zăm'ite (49), *n* [See *supra*] (*Paleon*) A fossil plant of the genus *Zamia* *Brande*

Zăn'te-wood, *n* (*Bot*) (*a*) A plant of the genus *Rhus* (*R cotinus*) (*b*) A plant of the genus *Chloroxylon* (*C Swietenia*) *Simmonds*

Zăn'ti ot, *n*. (*Geog*) A native or inhabitant of Zante

Zā'ny (120) (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr *zani*, It *zanni*, a buffoon, merry Andrew, originally the same as *Giovanni*, John, i e, merry John] A merry andrew, a buffoon. "Preacher at once and *zany* of thy age" *Pope*

Then writ that I may follow and so be
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy tool, thy *zany* *Donne*

Zā'ny, *v t* To mimic [*Obs*] *Beau & Fl*

Zā'ny Iqm, *n* The state or character of a zany

Zăph'a rā, *n* [See ZAFFER] A mineral used by potters to produce a blue tint or sky color in their wares, zaffer

Zăp'o-tīl'lā, *n* See SAPOTILLA

Zār'nich, *n* [See ARSENIC] Native sulphuret of arsenic, sandarach or realgar, orpiment

Zax, *n* [A S *sear, sex*, knife, Icel *sax*, O H Ger *sahs*, O Ger *sac*] An instrument for cutting slate

Zā'yat, *n* A Burman caravansary, or resting place for travelers

Zē'a, *n* [Lat, Gr ζέα, ζειά, Skr *yava*, barley] A genus of plants of which only two species are known, namely, *Z mays* and *Z caraqua* The former is common Indian corn, the latter is quite different as respects the ear and seeds

Zēal, *n* [Fr *zèle*, Sp, Pg, & It *zelo*, from Lat *zelus*, Gr ζῆλος, zeal, jealousy]

1 Passionate ardor in the pursuit of any thing, eagerness in favor of a person or cause, ardent and active interest, engagedness "Ambition varnished o'er with *zeal*" *Milton* "*Zeal*, the blind conductor of the will" *Dryden*

They have a *zeal* of God, but not according to knowledge *Rom x 2*

A *zeal* for liberty is sometimes an eagerness to subvert with little care, what shall be established *Johnson*

2 A zealot [*Obs and rare*] *B Jonson*

Zēal, *v i* To be zealous [*Obs and rare*]

Zēal'ant, *n* One who is zealous, a zealot or enthusiast [*Obs and rare*]

To certain *zealants*, all speech of pacification is odious *Bacon*

Zēaled, *p a* Full of zeal, characterized by zeal [*Obs*] "*Zealed* religion" *Beau & Fl*

Zēal'less (109), *a* Wanting zeal *Hammond.*

Zēal'ot, *n* [Fr *zelote*, Lat *zelotes*, Gr ζηλωτής See *supra*] One who is zealous, one who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor, especially, one who is overzealous, or carried away by his zeal, one absorbed in devotion to any thing, an enthusiast, a fanatical partisan

Zealots for the one [tradition] were in hostile array against *zealots* for the other *Sir James Stephen*

In Ayrshire, Clydesdale, Nithisdale, Annandale, every parish was visited by these turbulent *zealots* *Macaulay*

Zea lōt'ic-al, *a* Like, or suitable to, a zealot, ardently zealous [*Rare.*]

Zēal'ot Iqm, *n* The character or conduct of a zealot, zealotry [*Rare*]

Zēal'ot Ist, *n* A zealot [*Obs*]

Zēal'ot-ry, *n* The character and behavior of a zealot, excess of zeal, fanatical devotion to a cause

Enthusiasm visionariness, seems the tendency of the German, zeal, *zealotry*, of the English fanaticism, of the French *Coleridge*

Zēal'oŭs (Synop, § 130) *a* [It & Sp *zeloso*, L Lat *zelosus*, Fr *zélé* See *supra*] Filled with zeal, warmly engaged or ardent in behalf of an object

Being thus saved himself, he may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls *Law*

Zēal'oŭs ly, *adv* 1 In a zealous manner, with passionate ardor, with eagerness

It is good to be *zealously* affected always in a good thing *Gal* iv 18.

2 Religiously [*Obs and rare*]

A father or a brother may be hated *zealously*, and loved coldly or naturally *Milton*

Zēal'oŭs ness, *n* The state or quality of being zealous, zeal

Zē'bec, *n* The same as XEBEC See XEBEC

Zē'brā, *n* [Sp & Pg *zebra*, Sp also *cebra*, It *zebro*, Fr *zebre*] (*Zool*) A solidungulate mammal (the *Equus ebra*), a quadruped of Southern Africa, nearly as large as a horse, white, with numerous brownish black bands of greater or less intensity, and lighter down the middle of each band It is one of the species which constitute the genus to which the horse belongs

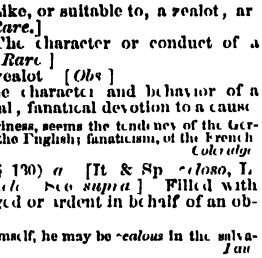

Zebra

Zē'brā-wood, *n* A kind of wood from South America, used in cabinet making, having stripes of brown and black on a white ground, resembling those of a zebra It is obtained from the *Omphalobium Lamberti*

Zē'bū, *n* [Fr *zebu*, the native Indian name] (*Zool*) A ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe (the *Bos Indicus*), small in size, and remarkable for its long pendulous ears, and a fatty excrescence or hump on the shoulders, which is valued for food It is found extensively in India, and also in Northern Africa It is often called the *Indian bull, ox*, or *cow*. It is held to be sacred by the Hindoos

Zebu, or Indian Ox (*Bos Indicus*)

Zē'bub, *n* (*Entom*) A large, noxious fly of Abyssinia

Zē'chin (*zĕk*'kin) (Synop, § 130), *n* [It *zecchino*, Sp *zequin*, *equi*, Fr *sequin* Cf SEQUIN and CECCHIN] An Italian gold coin, a sequin. See SEQUIN

Zĕch'stein (*zĕk*'stīn), *n* [Ger, from *zeche*, a mine, and *stein*, a stone] (*Geol*) A magnesian limestone of the Permian period *Dana*

Zĕd, *n* [Gr ζῆτα. See ZETA] The letter Z, — called also *izzard* [*Obs*] *Shak*

Zĕd'o-a-ry, *n* [Fr *zedoaire*, Pr *zeduari*, It *zedoaria, zettovario*, Sp & Pg *zedoaria, zedoari*, N Lat *amomum zedoaria*, Ger *zitwer*, O H Ger *zitawar*, Ar, Per, & Hind *djadwār*] (*Med*) A medicinal substance obtained in the East Indies, having a fragrant smell, and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste, used in medicine as a stimulant

☞ It is the root of a species of *Cucuma*, and comes in short, firm pieces, externally of a wrinkled, gray, ash-colored appearance, but within of a brownish-red color There are two kinds *round zedoary*, said to be the root of *Cucuma zerumbet*, or *Kæmpferia rotunda*, and *long zedoary*, of *Cucuma zedoaria* *Dunglison*

Zē'line, *n*. [Fr. *zéine*, from Lat. *zea*, Gr ζέα. See ZEA] (*Chem*) The gluten of maize, a substance of a yellowish color, soft, insipid, and elastic, procured from the seeds of the *Zea mays*, or Indian corn *Gorham*

Zĕm'in dār' (110), *n* [Per *zemindār, zemindāri*, i e, landholder, from *zemin*, land, and *dār*, holding] A feudatory or landholder under the government, with the right of underletting the land, and certain other privileges, leading to much oppression [*India*] *Malcom.*

Zĕm'in-da-ry, *n* The jurisdiction of a zemindar

Zĕm'-zĕm, *n* The holy well in Mecca

Ze nā'nā, *n* [Per *zen*, woman, *zenanah*, belonging to women] The part of a dwelling appropriated to women in the East Indies *Burke.*

Zĕnd, *n* [See *infra*] Properly, the translation into the Huzvâresh, or Pehlevi, language, of the Avesta, the Zoroastrian scriptures, as commonly used, the language, an ancient Persian dialect, in which the Avesta is written

Zĕnd'a-vĕs'tā, *n* [Properly, the Avesta, or sacred text, and its *zend*, or interpretation, in a more modern and intelligible language *W D W*] The Scriptures of the ancient Persian religion, attributed to Zoroaster, but in fact chiefly or altogether of a later date

Zĕn'dik, *n* [Ar] An atheist or unbeliever, — a name given, in the East, to those charged with atheism, or rather with disbelief of any revealed religion, or accused of magical heresies *Brande*

Zē'nik, *n* (*Zool*) A certain African quadruped, the suricate See SURICATE

Zĕ'nith (Synop, § 130), *n* [Fr. *zenith*, Sp *zenit, cenit*, Pg *zenit, zenith*, It *zenit*, abbreviated from Ar *semt ur rās*, way of the head, vertical place, from *semt*, way, path, *al, ul*, the, and *rās*, head]

1 That point in the visible celestial hemisphere which is vertical to the spectator, the point of the heavens directly overhead, — opposed to *nadir*

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A summer's day and with the setting sun
Dropped from the *zenith* like a falling star *Milton*

2 Hence, figuratively, the point of culmination, greatest height, hence, the height of success or prosperity

I find my *zenith* doth depend upon
A most auspicious star *Shak*

It was during those civil troubles this aspiring family reached the *zenith* *Macaulay*

Zenith distance (*Astron*), the distance of the sun or a star from the zenith, the complement of the altitude — *Zenith sector*, an instrument for measuring with great accuracy the distances from the zenith of stars which pass near that point — *Zenith telescope* (*Geodesy*), a telescope specially designed for determining the latitude by means of any two stars which pass the meridian about the same time, and at nearly equal distances from the zenith but on opposite sides of it It turns both on a vertical and a horizontal axis, is provided with a graduated vertical semicircle, and a level for setting it to a given zenith distance, and with a micrometer for measuring the difference of the zenith distances of the two stars

Zē'nith al, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the zenith "The deep *zenithal* blue" *Tyndall*

Zē'o līte (49), *n* [Fr *zeolithe*, from Gr ζέειν, to boil, and λίθος, stone] (*Min*) A mineral species in the early works on mineralogy, now subdivided into several, both on chemical and crystallographical grounds Some of them are stilbite, natrolite, apophyllite, scolecite, laumonite The term is now used to designate a family including these and other hydrous silicates of alumina, with some of the earths or alkalies These species are most abundant in the cavities of amygdaloids, basalts, and lavas, though occasionally found in granite or gneiss They are always subsequent in origin to the formation of the containing rock *Dana*

Zē'o lĭt'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, zeolite, consisting of zeolite, or resembling it

Zē'o-lĭt'i-fōrm, *a* Having the form of zeolite

Zĕph'yr, *n* [Fr *zephyr*, Pr *zephir*, Sp *zefiro*, It *zefiro, zefiro*, Lat *zephyrus*, Gr ζέφυρος, from ζόφος, darkness, the dark side, west] The west wind, and poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

As gentle
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet. *Shak*

Zephyr cloth, a kind of kerseymere made in Belgium a water-proof fabric — *Zephyr shawl*, a kind of thin light, embroidered shawl made of worsted and cotton — *Zephyr yarn*, or *worsted*, a fine kind of yarn or worsted, called also *Berlin wool*

Zĕph'y-rĭs, *n*. [Lat. See ZEPHYR] The west wind, or zephyr, — personified by the poets, and made the most mild and gentle of all the sylvan deities.

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes *Milton*

Zĕr'dă, *n*. [African] (*Zoöl.*) A canine quadruped

of Africa, with large, ears; founec; the *Canis* (or *Megalotis*) *zerda*.

Zē'ro, *n.* [Fr *zéro*, It. & Sp. *zero*, from Ar *ṣafrun*, *ṣifr un*, empty, a cipher, q v] Cipher, nothing, naught, the point from which the graduation, as of a thermometer, commences.

☞ *Zero*, in the thermometers of Celsius and Réaumur, is at the point at which water congeals The zero of Fahrenheit s thermometer is fixed at the point at which the mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt In Wedgwood s pyrometer, the zero corresponds with 1077° on Fahrenheit s scale

Zero-point, the point indicating zero, or the commencement of a scale or reckoning

Zest, *n* [Fr *zeste*, from Lat *schistus*, Gr σχιστός, split, cleft, divided, from σχίζειν, to split, cleave]

1 A piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavor to liquor, or the fine, t in oil that spurts out of it when squeezed

2 Hence, something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste, or the taste itself, an appetizer, hence, keen enjoyment, relish

Almighty Vanity! to thee they owe
Their *zest* of pleasure, and their balm of woe *Young*

Liberality of disposition and conduct gives the highest *zest* and relish to social intercourse, *Cogan*

3 The woody, thick skin inclosing the kernel of a walnut

Zest, *v t* [*imp.* & *p. p* ZESTED, *p pr.* & *vb n* ZESTING]

1 To cut into thin slips, as the peel of an orange, lemon, &c , or to squeeze, as peel over the surface of any thing

2 To give a relish or flavor to, to heighten the taste or relish of

Zē'tă, *n* 1 [Lat , Gr ζῆτα] A Greek letter, ζ or ʒ, corresponding to our *z*.

2 [Lat *zeta*, *dæta*, from Gr δαῖτα, life, mode of life, dwelling] (*Arch*) A little closet or chamber, with pipes running along the walls, to convey into it fresh air, or warm vapor, from below

Ze tĕ'tic, *a* [Fr *zététique*, Gr. ζητητικός, from ζητεῖν, to seek] That seeks, that proceeds by inquiry

Zetetic method (*Math*), the method used for finding the value of unknown quantities by direct search, in investigation, or the solution of problems [*Rare*] *Hutton*

Ze tĕt'ic, *n* [Gr ζητεῖν, to seek] A seeker, — a name adopted by some Pyrrhonists

Ze tĕt'ics, *n sing* [See *supra*] (*Math*) A branch of algebra which relates to the direct search for unknown quantities. [See Note under MATHEMATICS] *P Cyc*

Ze tic'u lă, *n* [N Lat , diminutive of *zeta* See ZETA, 2] (*Arch*) A small withdrawing room

Zeūg'lo dŏn, *n* [Gr ζεῦγλη, the strap or loop of a yoke, and ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth] (*Paleon*) A genus of aquatic cetaceous mammals, now extinct, remains of which have been found in Georgia and Alabama

Zeūg'mă, *n* [Lat , Gr ζεῦγμα, from ζευγνύναι, to yoke, join] (*Gram*) A figure by which an adjective or verb, which agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote , as, "hic Phœbus *arma*, hic *currus fuit*," where *fuit*, which agrees directly with *currus*, is referred also to *arma*

Zeūg-măt'ic, *a* Of, or pertaining to, the grammatical figure called *zeugma*. *J Hiott*

Zēy'lan ite (49), *n* (*Min*) The same as CEYLANITE, q v

Zhō (95), *n* (*Zool*) A domestic animal common in the Himalayas

Zib'et, *n* [It *zibetto*, L Gr ζαπέτιον, Mod Gr ζαμπέτι See CIVET] A digitigrade carnivorous mammal (the *Viverra zibetha*), a small quadruped, somewhat resembling the weasel It inhabits both India and Africa It is distinct from the civet, though nearly allied to it

Zĭe'gă, *n* Curd produced from milk by adding acetic acid, after rennet has ceased to cause coagulation *Brande*

Zig'zăg, *a* Having short, sharp turns, running this way and that in an onward course

Zig'zăg, *n* [Fr *zigzag*, Ger *zickzack*, from *zacke*, *zacken*, a dentil, tooth]

1 Something that has short turns or angles "The fancies going straightforward and openly, the politicians by the surer mode of *zigzag* " *Burke*

2 (*Arch*) A chevron or molding running in a zigzag line *Orf Gloss*

3 (*Mil*) See APPROACH, *n* 4, and BOYAU

Zig'zăg, *v t* [*imp* & *p p* ZIGZAGGED, *p pr* & *vb n* ZIGZAGGING] To form with short turns

Zig'zăg ger y, *n* The quality of being zigzag, crookedness [*Rare*] "The *zigzaggery* of my father's approaches" *Sterne*

Zil'lah, *n* A district or local division of a country in India *Simmonds*

Zĭm'ent-wa'ter, *n* [Ger *cementwasser* See CEMENT] A kind of water found in copper mines, water impregnated with copper

Zinc, *n* [Fr *zinc*, Ger , Dan , & Sw *zink*, probably allied to Ger *zinn*, tin] (*Min*) A metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue, and appearing as it composed of plates adhering together, spelter It is not brittle, but less malleable than copper, lead, or tin When heated, however, it is malleable, and may be rolled into plates. [Sometimes written also *zink*]

Zinc'-ăm'yle, *n.* (*Chem*) A colorless, transparent liquid, composed of zinc and amyle, which when exposed to the atmosphere emits fumes, and absorbs oxygen with rapidity *Miller*

Zinc'-blĕnde, *n.* (*Min*) A native sulphuret of zinc, often containing some iron, occurring crystallized, massive, or in other forms, and of various colors, but usually yellowish, red, brown, or black, blende *Dana*

Zinc'-blŏom, *n.* (*Min*) An opaque mineral, of a dull luster and white, grayish, or yellowish color, consisting chiefly of carbonic acid, oxide of zinc, and water *Dana*

Zinc'-ĕth'yl, *n.* (*Chem*) A colorless, transparent, poisonous liquid, which takes fire spontaneously on exposure to the atmosphere, composed of zinc and ethyl *Miller*

Zin (If'er-oŭs, } *a.* [Eng *zinc* and Lat *ferre*, to
Zink If'er-oŭs, } bear, produce, Fr *zincifère*] Containing or affording zinc, as, *zinciferous* ore [Written also *zinkiferous*]

Zinc'ite (49), *n* (*Min*) A brittle, translucent mineral, of a deep-red color, sometimes inclining to yellowish, and consisting chiefly of oxide of zinc, but containing also a small quantity of oxide of manganese, to which its color is supposed to be due, — called also *red zinc ore* and *red oxide of zinc*. *Dana*

Zinc'-mĕth'yl, *n* (*Chem*) A volatile liquid consisting of two equivalents of carbon, three of hydrogen, and one of zinc It takes fire spontaneously on exposure to the atmosphere Its vapors are very poisonous *Gregory*

Zinc'ŏde, *n* [Eng *zinc* and Gr εἶδος, form, shape] (*Elec*) The positive pole of a galvanic battery

Zinc-ŏg'ra pher, *n.* [See *infra*] An engraver on zinc *Simmonds*

Zinc'o-grăph'ic, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to,
Zinc'o grăph'ic al, } zincography

Zinc-ŏg'ra phy, *n* [Eng *zinc* and Gr γράφειν, to write] Engraving on zinc in the style of wood cuts *Dana*

Zinc'oŭs, *a* Of, or pertaining to, zinc, pertaining to the positive pole of a galvanic battery, electro positive *Graham*

Zinc'-vĭt'ri-ol, *n.* (*Chem*) Sulphate of zinc, white vitriol

Zinc'-white, *n* The oxide of zinc, a pigment largely used in the place of white lead, being free from poisonous qualities. *Simmonds*

Zink *n* See ZINC

Zink'en-ite (49), *n* [In honor of *Zinken*, director at one time of the Hungarian mines] (*Min*) A steel gray ore of antimony and lead *Dana*

Zink'y, *a* Pertaining to zinc, or having its appearance [*Obs*] [Written also *zincky*]

Some effervesce with acids, some not, though soluble therein as to the *zinky* part, *Kirwan*

The *zinky* ores are said to be grayer than other ores *Kirwan*

Zin'zi ber (kĕ'coŭs, *a* [Lat *zinziber*, ginger] Of, pertaining to, or relating to ginger or the ginger tree, — applied especially to a natural order of endogens found in the tropics *Smart*

Zi'on, *n* [Heb *ṣiyyôn*, originally a hill]

1 (*Jewish Antiq*) A hill in Jerusalem, which, after the capture of that city, became the royal residence of David and his successors

2 Hence, the theocracy, or church of God.

Zir'con, *n* [Singalese, Fr *zircon* or *jargon de Ceylan*] (*Min*) A mineral containing the earth zirconia and silica, occurring in square prisms with pyramidal terminations of a brown or gray color, occasionally red, and often nearly transparent A red variety is called *hyacinth* *Dana*

Zir cō'ni ă, *n* (*Chem*) An oxide of zirconium, discovered by Klaproth, in the year 1789, in the zircon of Ceylon It is, when pure, a white powder, soluble in sulphuric acid, but not in the other acids

Zir'con-ite (49), *n.* (*Min*) A variety of zircon, of a grayish or brownish color, and frequently rough and opaque *Dana*

Zir cō'ni ŭm, *n* (*Chem*) A metal obtained from the minerals zircon and hyacinth It was first obtained by Berzelius in 1824, but Davy had previously rendered its existence quite probable It is commonly obtained in the form of a black powder.

Zith'ern, *n* (*Mus*) An instrument of music used in Austria and Germany It has twenty-eight strings, and is placed on a table before the performer, who uses both hands in playing on it

Zi-zā'ni-ă, *n* [N Lat , from Lat *zizanium*, Gr ζιζάνιον] (*Bot*) A genus of plants, including the wild rice.

Zi'zel, *n* [N. H Ger *ziesel*, *zeisel*, *zieselmaus*, *zieselratte*, *zisemus*, *zischmaus*, M H Ger *zisel*, O H Ger *zisilmûs*, *zisemûs*] (*Zool*) A rodent mammal of the genus *Spermophilus*, the suslik See SUSLIK [Written also *zisel*]

Zo ăn'thă, *n* [See *infra*] (*Zool*) A genus of polyps having many arms, and not secreting a stony stem, but developing by creeping shoots *Dana*

Zō'an thā'ri ă, *n pl.* [Gr ζῶον, animal, and ἄνθος, flower] (*Zool*) A portion of the great class of zoophytes, including the actiniæ and the corals [*Rare*] *Baird.*

Zo-ăn'thro-py, *n* [Gr. ζῶον, animal, and ἄνθρωπος, man] A kind of monomania in which the patient believes himself transformed into one of the lower animals.

Zŏc'co } (Synop , § 130), *n.* [Fr *socle*,
Zŏc'co-lo } It *soccolo*, *socco*, from Lat.
Zŏ'cle, or **Zŏe'le** } *soccus*, diminutive of *succus*, a kind of low heeled shoe. Cf ZACCHO] (*Arch*) A socle See SOCLE

Zō'di-ăc, *n* [Fr *zodiaque*, Pr. *zodiac*, Sp , Pg., & It *zodiaco*, Lat *zodiacus*, Gr ζωδιακός (sc κύκλος), from ζώδιον, diminutive of ζῶον, an animal]

1 (*Astron*) An imaginary belt in the heavens, 16° or 18° broad, in the middle of which is the ecliptic, or sun's path It comprises the twelve constellations, which once constituted, and from which are named, the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Zodiac

2 A girdle. [*Rare*]

By his side,
As in a glistering *zodiac* hung his sword *Litton.*

Zo-dī'ac al, *a* [Fr & Sp *zodiacal*, It *zodiacale*] Of, or pertaining to, the zodiac, within the zodiac, as, the *zodiacal* planets.

Zodiacal light (*Astron*), a luminous track, of an elongated, triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at various altitudes It is to be seen only in the evening, after twilight, and in the morning, before dawn Its nature is unknown

Zō'hăr, *n* [Heb *ṣôhar*, candor, splendor] A Jewish book of cabbalistic commentaries on Scripture *Brand*

Zo il'e-an, *a* Having the characteristic of Zoilus, a bitter, envious, unjust critic, who lived about 300 years before Christ

Zō'il ism, *n* Character like that of Zoilus, resemblance to Zoilus in style or manner.

Bring candid eyes to the perusal of men's works, and not *Zoilism* or detraction blast well-intended labors *Bourne*

Zois'ite (49), *n* [From Von *Zois*, an Austrian mineralogist, who was its discoverer] (*Min*) A grayish or whitish mineral, related to epidote *Dana*

Zŏll'ver ein, *n* [Ger *zoll*, duty, and *verein*, union] An agreement or union among the German states, for the collection of custom house duties

Zō'nar, *n* [Mod Gr ζωναρι, a girdle, from Gr ζωναρίον, dim of ζωνη, a girdle, hence, An *zonule*, *zonular* See *infra*] A belt or girdle which the Christians and Jews of the Levant are obliged to wear to distinguish them from Mohammedans [Written also *zonnar*]

Zōne, *n.* [Fr *zone*, It , Sp , Pg , It , & Lat. *zona*, Gr ζώνη, from ζωννύναι, to gird]

1 A girdle

An embroidered *zone* surrounds her waist *Dryden*
Loose were her tresses seen, her *zone* unbound *Cowper*

2 (*Geog*) One of the five great divisions of the earth, with respect to latitude and temperature

☞ The *zones* are five the *torrid* zone extending from tropic to tropic 46° 56′, or 23° 28′, on each side of the equator two *temperate* or *variable* zones situated between the tropics and polar circles, and two *frigid* zones, situated between the polar circles and the poles

Commerce defies every wind, outrides every tempest, and invades every *zone* *Bancroft*

3 (*Math*) The portion of the surface of a sphere, included between two parallel planes, the portion of a surface of revolution included between two planes perpendicular to the axis *Math Dict.*

4 (*Nat Hist*) (*a*) A band or stripe running round any object (*b*) A band or area encircling any thing as, the *zone* of evergreens, on a mountain, or, the *zone* of animal or vegetable life in the ocean around an island or continent

5 (*Crystallog*) A series of planes pertaining to a common section of a crystal, whether oblique or not, having their mutual intersections parallel

6 Circuit, circumference *Milton.*

Ciliary zone (*Anat*), a lamina of a circular form and striated appearance, formed by the radiating folds of the

choroid coat of the eye, which lie in depressions of the vitreous humor, behind the iris

Zōned, *a* 1. Wearing a zone or zones. *Pope.*
2 Having zones, or concentric bands.

Zōne'less, *a* Not having a zone. "That reeling goddess with the *zoneless* waist." *Cowper.*

Closed was her eye, and from her heaving breast,
In careless folds, loose fell her *zoneless* vest. *Mason.*

Zōn'nar, *n* See ZONAR

Zōn'ū lar, *a.* 1. Zone-shaped, as, the *zonular* placenta
2 Having reference to, or conformity with, a zone or ring, as, the *zonular* type of a placenta. *Dana*

Zōn'ule, *n* A little zone or girdle

Zō'o-chĕm'ic-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, animal chemistry *Dunglison*

Zo ŏch'e my, *n.* [Gr ζῶον, animal, and Eng *chemistry*] Animal chemistry *Dunglison.*

Zō'o gĕn'ic, *a.* [Gr ζῶον, living being, and γεννᾶν, to beget] Of, or pertaining to, animal production.

Zo-ŏg'e ny, } *n* [Gr ζῶον, animal, and γενεσις,
Zo ŏg'o-ny, } generation, γόνος, offspring, birth] The doctrine of the formation of living beings

Zo-ŏg'ra pher, *n* [Fr *zoographe*] One who describes animals, their forms, and habits

Zō'o-grăph'ic, } *a* [Fr *zoographique*] Of,
Zō'o-grăph'ic-al, } or pertaining to, the description of animals.

Zo ŏg'ra-phist, *n.* A zoographer [*Rare*]

Zo-ŏg'ra phy, *n.* [Fr. *zoographie*, It & Sp. *zoografia*, from Gr ζῶον, an animal, and γραφειν, to write] A description of animals, their forms, and habits

Zō'oid, *n.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal, and εἶδος, form] (*Nat Hist*) (*a*) An organic cell having locomotion like a true animal, as a spermatic cell, or spermatozoid (*b*) An animal in one of its inferior stages of development (*c*) One of the individual animals in a composite group, as of zoophytes or bryozoa *Dana Carpenter*

Zo ŏl'a-try, *n* [Fr *zoolatrie*, It *zoolatria*, from Gr ζῶον, an animal, and λατρεια, service, from λατρευειν, to work for hire, to serve, worship] The worship of animals

Zō'o lite (49), *n* [Fr. *zoolite*, *zoolithe*, from Gr ζῶον, an animal, and λιθος, stone] An animal substance petrified or fossil [*Obs*] *Morin*

Zo-ŏl'o ger, *n.* A zoologist [*Obs*] *Boyle*

Zō'o lŏg'ic-al, *a* [Fr *zoologique*, Sp & It *zoologico*] Of, or pertaining to, zoology, or the science of animals

Zō'o lŏg'ic-al-ly, *adv* In a zoological manner, according to the principles of zoology

Zo ŏl'o gist, *n* [Fr *zoologiste*, *zoologue*, It *zoologista*, Sp *zoologo*] One who is well versed in the natural history of animals, or who describes animals

Zo ŏl'o gy, *n.* [Fr *zoologie*, Sp & It *zoologia*, from Gr ζῶον, an animal, and λόγος, discourse] That part of natural history which treats of the classification, structure, habits, and habitations of animals

Zō'o môrph'ism, *n.* [Gr ζῶον, an animal, and μορφή, form] The transformation of men into beasts [*Rare*] *Smart*

Zo ŏn'ic, *a* [Fr *zoonique*, from Gr. ζῶον, an animal] Of, or pertaining to, animals, obtained from animal substances

Zō'o-nite, *n* (*Physiol*) (*a*) One of the segments of the body of an articulate animal (*b*) One of the theoretic transverse divisions of any segmented animal

Zo-ŏn'o my, *n.* [Fr *zoonomie*, It *zoonomia*, from Gr ζῶον, an animal, and νόμος, a law] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

Zo ŏph'a gan, *n.* [Fr *zoophage*] (*Zool.*) An animal that feeds on animal food.

Zo ŏph'a gous, *a.* [Gr ζωοφάγος, from ζῶον, an animal, and φαγειν, to eat, Fr. *zoophage*] Feeding on animals

Zō'o phīte, *n.* A zoophyte. See ZOOPHYTE. [*R*]

Zō'o-phŏr'ic, *a.* [Fr. *zoophorique*, Gr. ζωοφόρος, from ζῶον, an animal, and φορός, bearing, from φέρειν, to bear.] Bearing or supporting the figure of an animal, as, a *zoöphoric* column is one which supports the figure of an animal.

Zo-ŏph'o-rŭs, *n.* [Lat, Gr. ζωοφόρος, Fr. *zoophore*. See *supra*] (*Anc. Arch*) The part between the architrave and cornice; the frieze, — so called from the figures of animals carved upon it.

Zō'o-phȳte, *n.* [Fr. *zoophyte*, Sp. & It. *zoofito*, Gr. ζωόφυτον, from ζῶον, an animal, and φυτόν, plant] (*Zoöl*) One of a certain division of animals, — a general term, applied to simple polyps, and compound individuals consisting of many polyps united together, as in most corals They often branch like vegetation, and the polyps resemble flowers in form.

Zoophytes.

☞ The term is also often applied to sponges and corallines, in addition to the above

Zō'o-phȳt'ic, } *a* [Fr *zoophytique*] Of, or
Zō'o-phȳt'ic-al, } pertaining to, zoophytes

Zo ŏph'y-toid, *a* Like a zoophyte *Dana*

Zō'o-phȳt o-lŏg'ic-al, *a* [Fr *zoophytologique*] Of, or pertaining to, zoophytology

Zo-ŏph'y-tŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *zoophytologie*, from Gr ζωόφυτον, an animal plant, and λόγος, a discourse] The natural history of zoophytes.

Zō'o spērm, *n* [Gr ζῶον, an animal, and σπέρμα, seed] One of the spermatic particles, or spermatozoa, of an animal *Dana*

Zō'o-spōre, *n* [Gr ζῶον, an animal, and σπορα, a sowing, seed] A spore or gemma of certain sea weeds, which have locomotion by means of vibratile cilia

Zō'o tŏm'ic al, *a* [Fr. *zootomique*] Of, or pertaining to, zootomy

Zo ŏt'o-mist, *n* [Fr *zootomiste*] One who dissects the bodies of animals, a comparative anatomist

Zo ŏt'o-my, *n* [Fr *zootomie*, Sp & It *zootomia*, from Gr ζωον, an animal, and τεμνειν, to cut] The anatomy of animals, the dissection of various animals for the purpose of discovering their structure, or the functions of their several parts, &c , comparative anatomy

Zōō'zōō, *n.* The wood pigeon. [*Prov. Eng*]

Zo pis'sȧ, *n.* [Lat, from Gr ζώπισσα, from ζωός, living, and πισσα, pitch] (*Med*) A mixture of pitch and tar impregnated with salt water, scraped from the sides of ships, formerly used in external applications as resolutive and desiccative. *Simmonds*

Zŏr'il, *n.* [Fr *zorille*, Sp *zorrilla*, *zorrillo*, diminutive of *zorra*, *zorro*, a fox] (*Zool*) A small American animal, the skunk, *Mephitis bicolor*, also, a species of skunk (*Zorilla striata*) found at the Cape of Good Hope

Zŏs'ter, *n* [Lat, from Gr ζωστήρ, girdle] (*Med*) A kind of herpes, or tetter (*Herpes zoster*), shingles *Dunglison*

Zŏs'te-rȧ, *n* [Lat] (*Bot*) A genus of plants of the pond weed family, or *Naiadaceæ* *Z. marina* is commonly known as *sea wrack*

Zouave (zwhv, *or* zōō ȧv'), *n* [From the Arabic *Zouaoua*, a tribe of Kabyles living among the Jurjura mountains in Algeria] (*Mil*) (*a*) One of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, originally Arabs, but now composed of Frenchmen who wear the Arab dress (*b*) Hence, one of a body of soldiers who adopt the dress and drill of the Zouaves

Zounds, *interj* [Contracted from *God's wounds*] An exclamation formerly used as an oath, and an expression of anger or wonder.

Zoutch (sowtch) (Synop., § 130), *v. t.* (*Cookery.*) To stew, as flounders, eels, &c., with just enough of liquid to cover them. *Smart.*

Zŭche, *n.* A stump of a tree. *Kennet.*

Zȳt'fo-le (Synop., § 130), } *n.* [It. *zufolo*, from *zu-*
Zȳ'fo-le, } *folare*, to whistle, to flute] (*Mus.*) A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds. *Busby.*

Zȳm-bōō'rȳk, *n.* (*Mil.*) A small cannon supported, by a swiveled rest, on the back of a camel, whence it is fired, — used in the East

Zĭ'mo lŏg'ic-al, *a.* See ZYMOLOGICAL.

Zu-mŏl'o-gist, *n.* See ZYMOLOGIST.

Zu-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* See ZYMOLOGY.

Zu mŏm'e-ter, } *n.* See ZYMOMETER.
Zĭ'mo-sĭm'e-ter, }

Zŭr'lite (49), *n* [Fr *zurlite*, from the Neapolitan minister *Zurlo*.] (*Min.*) The same as MELLILITE, q v

Zȳg'a-dīte (49), *n.* [Gr ζυγάδην, in pairs] (*Min*) A mineral of a red or yellowish white color, and feebly transparent, containing silica, alumina, and lithia *Dana*

Zȳg'a-pŏph'y-sis, *n.* [Gr. ζυγόν, junction, and Eng *apophysis*] See VERTEBRA.

Zȳg'o dac-tȳl'ic (Synop , § 130), } *a.* [Fr *zygo-*
Zȳg'o-dăc'tyl-oŭs, } *dactyle*, from Gr ζυγόν, a yoke, pair, and δάκτυλος, finger, toe] Having the toes disposed in pairs, — applied to an order of birds which have the feet furnished with two toes before and two behind, as the parrot, woodpecker, &c *Partington*

Zȳ gō'mȧ, *n.* [See *infra*] (*Anat*) The cheek bone *Dunglison*

Zȳg'o-măt'ic, *a* [Fr *zygomatique*, from Gr ζυγωμα, the cheek-bone, from ζυγοῦν, to yoke, join, from ζυγόν, a yoke] Of, or pertaining to, the bony arch placed in man upon the side of the head, back of the cheeks, and extending from the prominence of the cheeks to the ear.

Zygomatic arch, a bony bridge formed by the articulation of the zygomatic process with the posterior angle of the zygoma or cheek-bone — *Zygomatic bone*, the cheek bone — *Zygomatic muscle*, one of two muscles of the face which rise from the zygomatic bone, and are inserted into the corner of the mouth — *Zygomatic process* a process of the temporal bone, which unites with the zygoma or cheek-bone, to form the zygomatic arch — *Zygomatic suture*, the suture which joins the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones

Zȳ'mo lŏg'ic-al, *a* [Fr *zymologique*] Of, or pertaining to, zymology. [Written also *zumological*]

Zȳ mŏl'o gist, *n* One who is skilled in zymology, or in the fermentation of liquors. [Written also *zumologist*]

Zȳ mŏl'o-gy, *n* [Fr *zymologie*, from Gr ζυμη, ferment, and λογος, discourse] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation [Written also *zumology*]

Zȳ-mŏm'e ter, } *n* [From Gr ζύμη, ferment,
Zȳ'mo sĭm'e-ter, } ζυμωσις, fermentation, and μετρον, measure, Fr *zymosimetre*] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation [Written also *zumometer*, *zumosimeter*]

Zȳ-mō'sis, *n* [Gr ζυμωσις, fermentation, from ζυμουν, to ferment] (*Med*) A zymotic disease [*Rare*] *Dunglison*

Zȳ-mŏt'ic, *a* [Gr ζυμοῦν, to ferment] Of, pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation.

Zymotic disease (*Med*), any epidemic endemic contagious or sporadic affection which is produced by some morbific principle acting on the system like a ferment *Dunglison*

Zȳ thĕp'sa ry, *n.* [Gr ζῦθος, a kind of beer, and ἑψειν, to boil See *infra*] A brewery, or brew house [*Obs or rare*]

Zȳ'thum, *n* [Lat, Gr ζῦθος, a kind of beer so called by the Egyptians] A kind of malt beverage, a liquor made from malt and wheat

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APPENDIX TO WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

THE remarks prefixed to most of the Vocabularies constituting the present Appendix contain so full an account of their scope, and of the principles on which they have been constructed, that little remains to be said in this place. The general design has been to extend the range of the Dictionary by giving, as far as seemed desirable and practicable, the pronunciation, or the pronunciation and explanation, of proper names, both ancient and modern, and by adding several useful tables appropriate to the work as a popular manual of reference.

The "Explanatory and Pronouncing Vocabulary of the Names of Noted Fictitious Persons, Places, etc.," might, with propriety, have been entitled a *Select* Vocabulary, for the limits to which the author was necessarily restricted have compelled him to omit many names whose claim to insertion seemed doubtful. But the selection given has been made with great care, and will, it is thought, prove sufficient for the ordinary wants of the general reader. If, however, it should be found that some names worthy of notice have been omitted, it is to be remembered that many are explained, and that completeness, in a work of this kind, though an object to be aimed at, is one that can never be attained. Whatever may be its deficiencies, it is hoped that the Vocabulary will be found worthy of the public favor, and that it may go far toward supplying an acknowledged want.

The "Pronouncing Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names" has been prepared by Professor Thomas A. Thacher, of Yale College. It is an enlargement and thorough revision of that which Professor Thacher prepared for the edition of 1847, and is based upon Walker's "Key," but with omissions and corrections so numerous as to make it, in fact, a new and independent work. It contains *classical* names only, and its plan is such as to show, to a very large extent, the authority for their *classical* pronunciation. This pronunciation is indicated by the place of the accent, by the forms of the syllables which the accent determines, and by occasional references to preliminary rules. To attempt to indicate to an English ear the *quality* of the sounds of the vowels by marks which, in classical usage, are employed to show their *quantity*, would tend to produce confusion, and could hardly fail to be especially disadvantageous to students of the Latin and Greek languages. The rules which precede the Vocabulary are designed to assist the inquirer in settling those questions of pronunciation which are not answered in the Vocabulary itself. These rules do not disagree with those given by Walker, and, in connection with the Vocabulary, will guide to that pronunciation which is in vogue at the University of Oxford and in other learned schools. It has not been thought necessary or desirable to repeat the list by giving a Terminational Vocabulary, as Walker and others have done. Neither has it been deemed expedient to present the forms of Greek names used by Grote and some other authors. The system which these writers have adopted aims at a more exact representation of the Greek orthography than the commonly received method, but it has not been consistently carried out by its advocates, and seems destined to make little impression upon the long-established usage of the English language.

The "Pronouncing Vocabulary of Scripture Proper Names" is believed to be more complete than any that has yet been given to the public. The first part is intended to contain every proper name occurring in the Common or "Authorized" Version of the Bible, including the Apocrypha. It also contains several Hebrew words which are not proper names, but which, being found in the English Bible, and not occurring in the body of the Dictionary, need to have their pronunciation indicated for the mere English reader. To these are added a few names, as *Elohim*, *Gadara*, *Gehenna*, *Morians*, &c., which are not found in the English Bible, but which, for various reasons, have been thought worthy of insertion. The second part contains a selection of names from the Douay Bible, or Anglo-Catholic Version of the Scriptures. In preparing the lists of names, and in settling the pronunciation, the following works have been consulted; viz., Labbe's "Catholici Indices" (London, 1751); Oliver's "Scripture Lexicon" (Oxford, 1810); Walker's "Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names" (Philadelphia, 1808); Taylor's Calmet's "Biblical Dictionary" (Am. ed., Boston, 1832); Carr's "Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names" (London, 1842); Jones's "Proper Names of the Old Testament

Scriptures Expounded and Illustrated" (London, 1856); "The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament" (New York, 1859), Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" (London, 1864); and the Scripture Vocabularies contained in the Dictionaries of Perry, Knowles, Smart, Worcester, and Ogilvie.* For the proper names in the Apocrypha, the books themselves in this collection have been carefully examined. A similar course has been pursued in regard to the names contained in the Douay Bible. Particular attention has been paid to the orthography; and, in all cases of doubt, the original editions of both versions have been diligently collated with the best modern editions, in order to insure as great a degree of accuracy as possible.

The pronunciation of Modern Geographical and Biographical Names has been attended to by Dr. Joseph Thomas, of Philadelphia, the author of the system of pronunciation in Lippincott's "Gazetteer of the World." His aim has been to exhibit the pronunciation of such modern proper names, — including those of distinguished living persons, — together with such names of eminent mediæval characters, as, from their foreign, unusual, or irregular spelling, might occasion perplexity in reading or public speaking. The account of the Elements of Pronunciation of the Principal Modern Languages of Continental Europe has been very carefully prepared, and will be found sufficiently comprehensive and complete for the purposes of those for whom it is more especially designed. The system of notation employed is that used in the body of the Dictionary, with additional signs for foreign sounds; and it serves, in most cases, to exhibit the pronunciation with precision, and, in all other cases, with such an approximation to the true sound as, in English discourse, is practically preferable to a minute and idiomatic accuracy.

As an appropriate accompaniment to these two vocabularies, there are given an "Etymological Vocabulary of Geographical Names" and a list of "Common English Christian Names, with their Pronunciation, and their Equivalents in Several Other Languages," which, it is thought, will prove both interesting and instructive to those who have occasion to consult them.

The Table of "Quotations, Words, Phrases, &c., from the Greek, the Latin, and Modern Foreign Languages," has received careful revision and many important additions. The three parts, or alphabets, into which, in former editions, it was distributed, have been blended into one for the greater convenience of the consulter. In its present improved form, it is believed to be as complete and satisfactory as any within the reach of the public.

The Table of "Abbreviations" given in former editions of the Dictionary has been thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged, and, for general use, it now forms one of the most extensive lists of the kind to be found in any work of reference in the language.

The Table of "Arbitrary Signs" has been very much improved by the addition of many new characters, and by the explanation of such as originally possessed a significance other than that conventionally assigned to them. With the single exception of the symbols originally used to distinguish the asteroids, no notice has been taken of signs which have become obsolete, as those used in Doomsday Book and by astrologers and the older chemists. Full lists of these may be found in Crabb's "Universal Technological Dictionary," Savage's "Dictionary of the Art of Printing," Johnson's "Typographia," and other like works.

The repetition in a classified arrangement, at the end of the book, of the wood-cuts distributed through it, and the addition of numerous larger engravings that could not be introduced into the main vocabulary, give to the work an enhanced value, which, it is believed, will be generally recognized and appreciated.

BOSTON, *July*, 1864.

* The Scripture Vocabulary in the work here referred to (Ogilvie's "Comprehensive English Dictionary," London and Glasgow, 1864) is by Richard Cull, F. S. A.

EXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF THE

NAMES OF NOTED FICTITIOUS PERSONS AND PLACES;

INCLUDING ALSO

FAMILIAR PSEUDONYMS, SURNAMES BESTOWED UPON EMINENT MEN,

AND SUCH ANALOGOUS POPULAR APPELLATIONS AS ARE OFTEN REFERRED TO IN LITERATURE AND CONVERSATION.

By WILLIAM A. WHEELER, M. A.

AS PEOPLE READ NOTHING IN THESE DAYS THAT IS MORE THAN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OLD, I AM DAILY ADMONISHED THAT ALLUSIONS, THE MOST OBVIOUS, TO ANY THING IN THE REAR OF OUR OWN TIME NEED EXPLANATION — DE QUINCEY

PREFACE.

An attempt is here made to meet a want which has long been felt by readers of every class. In view of this want, so widely experienced and so generally acknowledged, it is indeed surprising that no similar work has hitherto made its appearance, at least in our own language. This very fact has made the preparation of the present Vocabulary a task of great difficulty, as it has required an amount of general and special reading, and an extent of research in certain directions, which might have been materially lessened, had there been earlier laborers in the field. This fact, too, must serve as an apology — if any is needed — for whatever omissions the critical reader may discover. Many names are doubtless wanting which ought to have a place in a complete work, but it may still be said that nowhere else can such a variety and amount of information on the same class of subjects be found in a collective form.

An objection may be made by some, that, however useful and important such a glossary may be, it does not form an appropriate accompaniment to a general dictionary of the English language. But the same objection would apply with equal force to each and all of the Vocabularies in the Appendix to the present work, and it is a sufficient answer to say, that experience has shown, that information of the nature which they convey is more naturally looked for in a general dictionary than in any other kind of book.

The main design of this Vocabulary is to explain, as far as practicable, the allusions which occur in modern standard literature to the names of noted fictitious persons and places. For this reason, the plan is almost exclusively restricted to proper names, or such as designate individual persons, places, or things. The introduction of appellative or generic names, such as *abbot of unreason*, *lord of misrule*, *lobold*, *undine*, &c., as well as the explanation of celebrated customs and phrases, such as *flap-dragon*, *nine-men's-morrice*, *Hobson's choice*, *philosophy of the Porch*, *to send to Coventry*, *to carry coals to Newcastle*, &c., would open too vast a field of inquiry, and, besides, there are copious special treatises on these subjects already before the public, as those of Brand, Hone, Pulleyn, Timbs, and others. Many names and phrases of this class will be found explained in the preceding Dictionary. The names of the Greek, Roman, Norse, and Hindoo Mythologies are for the most part excluded on like grounds. The exceptions admitted are a few names, such as *Alastor*, *Comus*, *Laodamia*, &c., which are chiefly known to the general reader from their adoption into English literature. From the Rabbinical and the Mohammedan Mythology have been taken some names, which are occasionally made the subject of reference, and concerning which information is not readily obtainable. Prominence has been given to the departments of Angelology, Demonology, Fairy Mythology, and Popular Superstitions, which afford many of the most important names in Fiction. Parables, Allegories, Proverbs, and Mediæval Legends have also furnished a considerable number. Ecclesiastical History contributes the names of several pseudo saints, and other imaginary personages. In the Drama, and in Poetry, — including the various kinds, Epic, Romantic, Narrative, Comic, &c., — the intention has been to give the names of all such characters as are familiarly referred to by writers and speakers at the present day, and, though accidental omissions may have occurred, it is hoped that under this head the Vocabulary will be found reasonably complete. The principal deficiency is most likely to exist in the department of Prose Romance, for, while there is very little that is fictitious in ancient literature which is not included in Mythology, — a subject not here treated, — yet the field of research continually widens as we come down to modern times, until it seems to be almost boundless. In fixing the necessary limitations of the work, the consideration which has determined the admission or rejection of names has not been the intrinsic merit of a book, or the reputation of the writer, but the hold which his characters have taken upon the popular mind. There are many authors of acknowledged genius, and hundreds of clever and prolific writers, who yet have not produced a single character which has so fallen in with the humor, or impressed itself upon the fancy, of the time, as to have become the subject of frequent allusion. The English romancers and novelists whose creations are most familiarly known and most firmly established are Bunyan, De Foe, Swift, Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, Goldsmith, Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray. Many of the portraitures of these writers may be safely presumed to be of more than temporary interest and importance. In regard to other and subordinate characters, from whatever source derived, it is to be borne in mind that a dictionary is chiefly designed for the use of the existing generation. To what extent names of secondary importance should be included is a question which it has been difficult to determine. Opinions from scholars entitled to the highest consideration have been about equally divided upon this point. Some have favored a selected list of the most important names only; others, and the greater number, have recommended a much

wider scope. A middle course is the one which has been actually followed. It is evident that many articles which may seem to one person of questionable importance, will be held by another to be of special value as throwing light upon passages which to him would otherwise be perplexing or obscure.

The Vocabulary is, of course, chiefly designed to elucidate the works of British and American writers, but names occurring in the literatures of other modern nations have been introduced wherever they have become well known to the public through the medium of translations, or when they seemed, for other reasons, to be worthy of insertion

In accordance with the plan of the Vocabulary as indicated in the title, such English, French, German, and other Pseudonyms as are frequently met with in books and newspapers have been given for the benefit of the general reader No pretense, however, is made to completeness, or even to fullness, in this respect The bibliographer will find here little or nothing that is new to him, and he must still have recourse to his Barbier, Querard, and Weller, and other writers of the same class Names like *Erasmus*, *Melanchthon*, *Mercator*, *Œcolampadius*, &c, assumed by learned men after the revival of classical literature, being, in general, merely the Latin or Greek equivalents of their real names, and being also the only names by which they are now known in history, are excluded as not germane to the work For a similar reason, no notice is taken of such names as *Masséna*, *Metastasio*, *Philidor*, *Psalmanazar*, *Voltaire*, &c

Many eminent characters in political and literary history are often known and referred to by surnames and sobriquets or nicknames which they have borne, as, the *Master of Sentences*, the *Scourge of God*, the *Stagirite*, the *Wizard of the North*, the *Little Corporal*, &c "Nicknames," said Napoleon, "should never be despised it is by such means mankind are governed" The Vocabulary embraces the more important of these, but names like *Caligula*, *Barbarossa*, *Tintoretto*, &c, which have entirely superseded the real names of the persons designated by them, have not been regarded as properly coming within the purview of the present undertaking Nor has it, as a rule, been thought advisable to admit simple epithets, such as *the Bold*, *the Good*, *the Great*, *the Unready*, *the Courtier*, &c, the omission of which can hardly be considered a defect, since their signification and the reason of their imposition are usually too obvious to excite inquiry This rule, however, has not been uniformly observed Here, as elsewhere in the Vocabulary, that discretionary power has been freely exercised, to which every author of a dictionary or glossary is fairly entitled, and which he is often compelled to use

A considerable space has been allotted to familiar names of Parties, Sects, Laws, and Battles, to poetical and popular names of Seas, Countries, States, Cities, &c, to ancient geographical names which have become interesting from their revival in poetry or otherwise, and to certain long-established and important Personifications In general, nicknames of Parties and Sects, such as *Methodists*, *Shakers*, &c, which have been adopted by those to whom they were at first derisively applied, or which have passed into history and common use as their peculiar and appropriate names, are not designedly included In a majority of cases, they are given in the body of the Dictionary Most of the historical by-names inserted, such as *Day of Dupes*, *Evil May day*, *Wonderful Parliament*, *Omnibus Bill*, *Western Reserve*, &c, are those which are not to be found under the proper heads in Encyclopedias and other books of reference Popular designations connected with American History and Geography have been freely given in all cases where they have seemed to be well settled, and fitted to illustrate past or contemporary events or characters

A slight departure from the strict limits of the plan has been thought allowable in the case of a few *quasi* historical, or real but obscure, persons, places, and things, such as *John O'Groat*, *Mrs Glasse*, the *Minerva Press*, &c, which are often referred to in literature or conversation, and of which no account can be obtained except through an amount of research and toil impracticable to most readers.

In conformity with the course elsewhere pursued in this Dictionary, illustrative citations have been given when it seemed expedient.

In the explanation of names, statements borrowed in great part from one author have been diligently collated with other statements derived from independent and often widely separated sources, and they have been freely enlarged, abridged, or otherwise modified, according to the necessity of the case, or as would best subserve the purpose of the work On the other hand, where the information required has been found already stated in the best way, no hesitation has been felt in adopting the exact language of a writer; and, beyond this general explanation, no acknowledgment of indebtedness seems necessary

To determine the pronunciation of proper names is unquestionably the most difficult requirement of Orthoepy, and little or no attention has hitherto been paid to the pronunciation of such as are peculiar to the literature of fiction In the absence, not merely of a trustworthy guide, but of any guide at all, the author may sometimes have gone astray, but he has been careful to avail himself of all the information he could obtain In particular, he has made a thorough examination of such of our vernacular poets as are esteemed classics, and has occasionally adduced passages from their writings to show the accentuation adopted by these "best judges of pronunciation," as Walker styles them, or, more rarely, to show the sound they assign to particular letters or syllables If the decisions or opinions he has given prove, in general, to be well grounded, the credit will not be wholly due to him, since he has enjoyed the advice and assistance of gentlemen whose superior opportunities of becoming acquainted with the best usage both at home and abroad, and whose critical taste and familiarity with all that pertains to the subject of orthoepy, afford the assurance that they "speak scholarly and wisely" In regard to the notation, the system followed in the case of English names is the same as that used in the Dictionary proper, and in the case of names from other modern languages, it is the same as that used in the Pronouncing Geographical and Biographical Vocabularies appended to the Dictionary (For further explanations, see pp xxxix and 1631)

In the preparation of this Vocabulary, works of general literature have been examined as extensively and thoroughly as time and opportunity have rendered possible In addition, use has been made of a large number of works devoted to the various branches of literary history, and valuable assistance has been derived from the principal Reviews, and the published writings of the best essayists Not a few noteworthy names and facts have been gleaned from Encyclopedias, Biographical Dictionaries, Gazetteers, and other works of reference, which have been systematically searched for this purpose These sources of information are altogether too numerous to be particularized in this place, while to specify a few and make no mention of others of equal importance, would be an invidious distinction

In conclusion, the author would return his sincere thanks to the many friends who have contributed in different ways to the completeness and accuracy of his Vocabulary Conscious that the successful accomplishment of his task, in its full extent, and on a first attempt, is more than could be reasonably expected of any individual, he asks a candid criticism of his labors and corrections or suggestions from any quarter, — especially suggestions of additional names, accompanied with explanations, references, or citations, — if sent to him through the publishers, will be gratefully received, and adopted, if possible, in a future edition.

DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, *May*, 1864.

EXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF THE NAMES OF

NOTED FICTITIOUS PERSONS AND PLACES, ETC.

A.

A-băd'don [Heb , from *ābad*, to be ruined] The Hebrew name of the evil spirit or destroying angel, called Apollyon in Greek (*Rev* ix 11) Some of the mediæval demonographers regarded him as the causer of wars, combustions, and uproars Klopstock has made use of him in his "Messiah" under the name of Abadonna See ABADDON in Dict

Ăb'dī-el [Heb servant of God] The name of an angel mentioned by the Jewish cabalists He is represented, in Milton's "Paradise Lost," as one of the seraphim, who, when Satan tried to stir up a revolt among the angels subordinate to his authority, alone and boldly withstood his traitorous designs

> Among the faithless faithful only he
> Among innumerable false unmoved
> Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
> His loyalty he kept his love, his zeal *Par Lost*, B V

Ab hôr'son An executioner in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure"

Ā'bra ham-Cŭ'pid An expression occurring in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" (i ii, sc 1), conjectured by Upton to be a mistake for *Idam Cupid*, and to allude to Adam Bell, the celebrated archer In Halliwell's opinion, "the conjecture is very plausible, as proper names are frequently abbreviated in early MSS , and it suits the sense and meter" But Dyce thinks that *Ibraham* is merely a corruption of *auburne* and supports his view by citing several passages from old books where the corruption is unquestionable White remarks in confirmation of Dyce's conjecture, that "Cupid is always represented by the old painters as auburn haired"

Ăb'sa lom A name given by Dryden, in his satirical poem entitled "Absalom and Achitophel," to the Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II

Absolute, Captain A character in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals," — distinguished for his gallant, determined spirit, adroit address, and dry humor

Absolute, Sir Anthony A character in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals," — represented as testy, positive, impatient, and overbearing, but yet of a warm and generous disposition

☞ *Sir Anthony* is an evident copy after Smollett's kind hearted, high-spirited Matthew Bramble *Hazlitt*

A-cā'di ā [Fr *Acadie*, said to be derived from *Shubenacadie*, the name of one of the principal rivers of Nova Scotia, in old grants called *I leadie*, and *La Cadie*] The original, and now the poetic, name of Nova Scotia, or rather of a tract extending from the fortieth to the forty sixth degree of north latitude, which was granted, Nov 8, 1603, to De Monts, by Henry IV of France The present province of Nova Scotia extends from lat 43° 26′ to 47° 50′ N

☞ In the numerous disputes between the English and French colonists previous to 1763, this territory changed masters ten or a dozen times and the boundaries were widened or narrowed according to the respective views of the opposing parties In 1755, the French inhabitants were seized, forcibly removed, and dispersed among the English colonists on the Atlantic coast Longfellow has made this event the subject of his poem of Evangeline

A-chĭt'o-phel A nickname given to the Earl of Shaftesbury (1621–1683) by his contemporaries, and made use of by Dryden in his poem of "Absalom and Achitophel," a masterly satire springing from the political commotions of the times, and designed as a defense of Charles II. against the Whig party

A-crā'si ā (a-krā'zhī-ā) [From Gr *ἀκρασία*, want of self control or moderation, intemperance, from *a* privative and *κράτος*, strength, power] A witch in Spenser's "Faëry Queen," represented as a lovely and charming woman, whose dwelling is the Bower of Bliss, situated on an island floating in a lake or gulf, and adorned with every thing in nature that could delight the senses Acrasia typifies the vice of intemperance, and Sir Guyon, who illustrates the opposite virtue, is commissioned by the fairy queen to bring her into subjection, and destroy her residence

A'cres, Bob (Ā'kerz) A character in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals,"—celebrated for his cowardice, and his system of referential or allegorical swearing

Adam 1 Formerly a jocular name for a sergeant or bailiff

> Not that Adam that kept the paradise but that *Adam* that keeps the prison *Shak*

2 An aged servant to Oliver, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It"

Ad'mastos (Ad'a măs'tor *Port pron* ăd'ma stor') The Spirit of the Stormy Cape, — i e, the Cape of Good Hope, — a hideous phantom described by Camoens, in the fifth canto of the Lusiad, as appearing by night to the fleet of Vasco da Gama, and predicting the woes which would befall subsequent expeditions to India Mickle supposes that by Admastor the genius of Mohammedanism is intended

> Were *Idamastos* to appear to him [the *gamin* of Paris] he would shout out, Hallo there, old Bug-a-boo! *V Hugo*

Adam Kăd'mon In the cabalistic doctrine the name given to the first emanation from the Eternal Fountain It signifies the first Man, or the first production of divine energy, or the Son of God, and to it the other and inferior emanations are subordinate

Adams, Parson A character in Fielding's novel of "Joseph Andrews" — distinguished for his goodness of heart, poverty, learning, and ignorance of the world, combined with courage, modesty, and a thousand oddities

☞ As to *Parson Adams* and his list and his good heart and his Aschylus which he couldn't see to read and his rejoicing at being delivered from a ride in the carriage with Mr Peter Pounce, whom he had erroneously complimented on the smallness of his parochial merits let every body rejoice that there has been a man in the world called Henry Fielding to think of such a character and thousands of good people sprinkled about that world to answer for the truth of it, for had there not been what would have been its value? *Leigh Hunt*

Ad'di-son of the North An epithet sometimes given to Henry Mackenzie (1745–1831) the Scottish novelist, whose style, like Addison's, is distinguished for its refinement and delicacy

Addle Parliament A name given to the English Parliament which assembled at London, April 5, 1614, and was dissolved on the 6th of the following June It was so called because it remonstrated with the king on his levying "benevolences," and passed no acts

Admirable Crichton See CRICHTON

Admirable Doctor [Lat *Doctor Mirabilis*] A title bestowed upon Roger Bacon (1214–1292), an English monk, who, by the power of his genius and the extent of his learning, raised himself above his time, made many astonishing discoveries in science, and contributed much to the extension of real knowledge

Ăd'o-nā'is A poetical name given by Shelley to the poet Keats (1796–1821), on whose untimely death he wrote a monody bearing this name for its title The name was coined by Shelley probably to hint an analogy between Keats's fate and that of Adonis

Ād'ri ăn'ā Wife of Antipholus of Ephesus, in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"

Æ gē'on A merchant of Syracuse, in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"

Æ mĭl'i ā Wife of Ægeon, and an abbess at Ephesus, in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"

Agnès (*Fr pron* ăn'yĕs') 1 A young girl in Molière's "L'École des Femmes," who is, or affects to be, remarkably simple and ingenuous The name has passed into popular use, and is applied to any young woman unsophisticated in affairs of the heart

☞ Agnes is the original from which Wycherley took his Mrs Pinchwife in the Country Wife, subsequently altered by Garrick into the "Country Girl"

2 A model character in Dickens's novel of "David Copperfield" See WICKFIELD, AGNES

Agramant (ăg'ra-măn'tĭ), or **Ăg'ra mănt** King of the Moors, in Ariosto's poem of "Orlando Furioso"

Ăg'ra vāine, Sir A knight of the Round Table, celebrated in the old romances of chivalry

Agricane (ăg're kā'nē), or **Ăg'ri can** A fabulous king of Tartary, in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," who besieges Angelica in the castle of Albraca, and is killed by Orlando in single contest He is represented as bringing into the field no fewer than two million two hundred thousand troops

> Such forces met not nor so wide a camp,
> When *Agrican* with all his northern powers,
> Besieged Albraca as romancers tell *Milton.*

Ague-cheek, Sir Andrew A delightful simpleton in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" See SLENDER

A hăs'u ē'rus (a hăzh'ōō ē'rus) See JEW, THE WANDERING

Ahmed See PRINCE AHMED

Al'dem An Anglicized and disguised spelling of the Arabic form of the word *Idan* — used as a synonym for the celestial paradise s [*kare*]

> Tell this soul with sorrow laden if within the distant *Aidenn*,
> It shall clasp a sainted maiden, whom the angels name
> Lenore *E A Poe*

A nwell A gentleman of broken fortunes, master to Archer, in Farquhar's comedy, "The Beaux' Stratagem"

A-lăd'din A character in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," who becomes possessed of a wonderful lamp, and an equally wonderful ring, on rubbing which two frightful genii appear, who are respectively the slave of the lamp and the ring, and who execute the bidding of any one who may have them in his keeping

Al lăs'tor [Gr 'Αλάστωρ, from *a* privative and *λαθεῖν*, to forget] In classical mythology, a surname of Zeus or Jupiter, also, in general, a punitive deity, a house demon, the never forgetting, revengeful spirit, who, in consequence of some crime perpetrated, persecutes a family from generation to generation Plutarch relates that Cicero, in his hatred of Augustus, meditated killing himself by the fireside of this prince in order to become his *Alastor* In the Zoroastrian system, Alastor is called the executioner or tormentor Origen says he is the same as Azazel Others confound him with the exterminating angel By Wierus and other mediæval demonographers, Alastor is described as a devil in the infernal court and the chief executive officer in great undertakings Shelley, in his poem entitled "Alastor," makes him the 'Spirit of Solitude"

Al bā'ni ā A name given to Scotland, in the old romances and histories, from a certain fabulous *Albanact*, who received this portion of the island of Albion, or Britain, from his father, Brutus

Al'ba ny Regency A name popularly given in the United States to a junto of astute Democratic politicians, having their head quarters at Albany, who controlled the action of the Democratic party for many years, and who had great weight in national politics The effort to elect William H Crawford president, instead of John Quincy Adams was their first great struggle

Al'bi-on An ancient name of Britain, said to have been given to it on account of the lofty white cliffs (Lat *albus*, white) on the southern coast. Others trace the word to the Celtic *alb*, *alp*, high

☞ In the fabulous history of England, it is related that the first inhabitants were subdued by *Albion*, a giant and a son of Neptune, who called the island after his own name, and ruled it forty-four years Another legend derives the name from a certain *Albina* the eldest of fifty daughters of "a strange Diocletian king of Syria," who, having murdered their husbands on their marriage-night, one only excepted, whom his wife's loyalty saved, were by him, at the suit of his wife, their sister, not put to death, but turned out to sea in a ship unmanned, and who, as the tale goes, were driven on this island, where they had issue by the inhabitants — none but devils, as some write, or, as others assert, a lawless crew, without head or governor Milton characterizes these stories as "too absurd and too unconscionably gross" for credence, but he remarks, "Sure enough we are that Britain hath been anciently termed *Albion*, both by the Greeks and Romans"

Al'bi-on, New A name formerly given to an extensive tract of land on the north west coast of North America. It was originally applied by Sir Francis Drake, in 1578, to the whole of what was then called California, but it was afterward confined to that part of the coast which extends from 43° to 49° N lat, and is now included within the State of Oregon and Washington Territory

Al Borak (ăl bōr'ak) [Ar, the lightning] An imaginary animal of wonderful form and qualities, on which Mohammed pretended to have performed a nocturnal journey from the temple of Mecca to Jerusalem, and thence to the seventh heaven, under the conduct of the angel Gabriel This marvelous steed was a female, of a milk white color, and of incredible swiftness At every step, it took a leap as far as the longest sight could reach It had a human face, but the cheeks of a horse, its eyes were as jacinths, and radiant as stars It had eagle's wings all glittering with rays of light, and its whole form was resplendent with gems and precious stones

Albracca (ăl brăk'kă) A castle of Cathay to which Angelica, in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," retires in grief at being scorned and shunned by Rinaldo, with whom she is deeply in love Here she is besieged by Agricane, king of Tartary, who resolves to win her, notwithstanding her rejection of his suit

Al'byn (ăl'bin) The ancient Celtic name of Scotland, and, until Cæsar's time, the appellation of the whole island of Great Britain It is said to be derived from the Celtic *alp* or *alb*, meaning *high*, and *inn* an island [Written also *Albinn*]

The pure Culdees
Were *Albyn's* earliest priests of God,
Ere yet an island of her seas
By foot of Saxon monk was trod *Campbell*

Alceste (ăl'sĕst') The hero of Moliere's comedy, "Le Misanthrope"

☞ "*Alceste* is an upright and manly character, but rude and impatient even of the ordinary courtesies of life and the harmless hypocrisies of complaisance by which the rigidness of human nature is in some degree disguised *W Scott*

Alcina (ăl chee'nă) A fury in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," where she is represented as carrying off Astolfo She re appears in great splendor in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso"

Al'ci phron [Gr Ἀλκιφρων, from αλκη, strength, spirit, and φρην, heart, breast]

1 A free thinking interlocutor in Bishop Berkeley's work of the same name, — otherwise called the "Minute Philosopher," — a work "written with an intention to expose the weakness of infidelity"

2 The hero of Thomas Moore's romance, "The Epicurean," and also the title of a poem by the same author

We long to see one good solid rock or tree, on which to fasten our attention but there is none Like *Alciphron* we swing in air and darkness, and know not whither the wind blows us *Putnam's Mag*

Al'din-gar, Sir A character in an ancient legend, and the title of a celebrated ballad, preserved in Percy's "Reliques," which relates how the honor of Queen Elinor, wife of Henry Plantagenet, impeached by Sir Aldingar, her steward, was submitted to the chance of a duel, and how an angel, in the form of a little child, appeared as her champion, and established her innocence

Alexander of the North, The An epithet conferred upon Charles XII of Sweden (1682–1718), whose military genius and success bore some resemblance to those of the Macedonian conqueror

A-lĕx'is A youth of great beauty, of whom the shepherd Corydon, in Virgil's second Eclogue, was enamored

All-the-Talents Administration An administration formed by Lord Grenville on the death of Mr Pitt (June 23, 1806) The friends of this ministry gave it the appellation of "All the Talents," which, being echoed in derision by the opposition, became fixed upon it ever after The death of Mr Fox, one of the members, Sept 13, 1806, led to various changes, and this ministry was finally dissolved in March, 1807,

Allworthy A character in Fielding's novel of "Tom Jones," — distinguished for his worth and benevolence This character was drawn for Fielding's private friend, Ralph Allen, of whom Pope said, —

"Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame"

Al-măn'zor A prominent character in Dryden's tragedy of "The Conquest of Granada"

After all, I say with *Almanzor*, "Know that I alone am king of me" *W Scott*

Almighty Dollar. A personification of the supposed object of American idolatry, intended as a satire upon the prevailing passion for gain The expression originated with Washington Irving.

The *Almighty Dollar*, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land, seems to have no genuine devotees in these peculiar villages *W Irving, The Creole Village*

Alph A river mentioned by Coleridge in his poem entitled "Kubla Khan," composed during a dream, immediately after a perusal of Purchas's "Pilgrimage," and written down from memory This name is not found in Purchas, but was invented by Coleridge, and was probably suggested by the Alpheus of classical mythology

"In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-dome decree,
Where *Alph*, the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man,
Down to a sunless sea"

Al Rakim (ăr rā'keem') [Ar, from *rakam*, to write, *rakimeh*, something written or sent] A fabulous dog connected with the legend of the Seven Sleepers The Mohammedans have given him a place in paradise, where he has the care of all letters and correspondence See SEVEN SLEEPERS

Al sā'ti à (ăl-sā'shĭ à) A popular name formerly given to Whitefriars, a precinct in London without the Temple, and west of Blackfriars It was for a long time an asylum or sanctuary for insolvent debtors and persons who had offended against the laws Shadwell's comedy of the "Squire of Alsatia" alludes to this place, and Scott has rendered it familiar to all readers by his "Fortunes of Nigel"

☞ "It is not unlikely that the Landgraviate of Alsace [Ger *Elsass*, Lat *Alsatia*] — now the frontier province of France, on the left bank of the Rhine, long a cause of contention often the seat of war, and familiarly known to many British soldiers — suggested the application of the name *Alsatia* to the precinct of Whitefriars This privileged spot stood in the same relation to the Temple as Alsace did to France and the central powers of Europe In the Temple, students were studying to observe the law and in *Alsatia*, adjoining debtors to avoid and violate it The *Alsatians* were troublesome neighbors to the Templars and the Templars as troublesome neighbors to the *Alsatians* *Cunningham*

Al Sirat (ăl'sĭr-răt') [Ar, the path] A bridge extending from this world to the next over the abyss of hell, which must be passed by every one who would enter the Mohammedan paradise It is very narrow, the breadth being less than the thread of a famished spider, according to some writers, others compare it to the edge of a sword, or of a razor The deceased cross with a rapidity proportioned to their virtue Some, it is said, pass with the swiftness of lightning, others with the speed of a horse at full gallop, others like a horse at a slow pace, others still slower, on account of the weight of their sins, and many fall down from it, and are precipitated into hell

Am'a dis de Gaul [Sp *Amadis de Gaula*] The hero of the first and most celebrated romance of chivalry, originally the work of a Portuguese, Vasco de Lobeira (who died, as Ticknor conjectures, in 1403), and translated into Spanish by Montalvo, between 1492 and 1504 The Portuguese original is no longer extant It was translated into French by Herberay, and printed, in 1555, under the mistranslated title of "Amadis des Gaules," meaning France In the original romance, *Gaula* is Wales, and the subject, characters, and localities are British

A-mā'mon, or A mā'mon An imaginary king of the East, one of the principal devils who might be bound or restrained from doing hurt from the third hour till noon, and from the ninth hour till evening He is alluded to in Shakespeare's "1 Henry IV" (a ii, sc 4), and "Merry Wives of Windsor" (a ii, sc 2) According to Holme, he was "the chief whose dominion is on the north part of the infernal gulf," but Christmas says he ruled over the easternmost of the four provinces into which the world of devils was thought to be divided Asmodeus was his lieutenant

Am'a-ryl'lis. The name of a country girl in the Idyls of Theocritus and in the Eclogues of Virgil, adopted into modern pastoral poetry as the name of a mistress or sweetheart

To sport with *Amaryllis* in the shade *Milton*

Amelia. The title of one of Fielding's novels, and the name of its heroine, who is distinguished for her conjugal tenderness and affection The character of Amelia is said to have been drawn for Fielding's wife, even down to an accident which disfigured her beauty.

☞ "To have invented that character is not only a triumph of art, but it is a good action" *Thackeray*

Amiante (ă'mĭănt') The assumed name of a female character in Molière's celebrated comedy, "Les Précieuses Ridicules" Her real name is *Cathos*, which she had discarded for a more sentimental one, in accordance with the prevailing fashion

Am'let, Richard The name of a gamester in Vanbrugh's "Confederacy"

Richard Amlet, Esq, in the play, is a notable instance of the disadvantages to which this chimerical notion of affinity constituting a claim to acquaintance may subject the spirit of a gentleman *C Lamb*

Am'o rĕt The name of a lady married to Sir Scudamore, in Spenser's "Faëry Queen" She expresses the affectionate devotedness of a loving and tender wife

An'a-chăr'sis Clōotz (klōts) A name assumed by Baron Jean Baptiste Clootz, who was born at Cleves, in 1755 He conceived the idea of reforming the human race, and traveled through England, Germany, Italy, &c, denouncing all kings, princes, and rulers, and even the Deity He called himself *Anacharsis*, in allusion to the Scythian philosopher of this name, who flourished about six centuries before the Christian era, and who traveled to Greece and other countries for the purpose of gaining knowledge in order to improve the people of his own country

A-năc're-on Moore A name sometimes given to Thomas Moore, the poet, who, in 1801, published a translation of the Odes of Anacreon.

Julia sat within as pretty a bower
As e'er held fouri in that heathenish heaven
Described by Mahomet and *Anacreon Moore* *Byron*

A-năc're on of Painters A name given to Francesco Albani (1578 1660), a distinguished painter of Italy He was so called on account of the softness of his style, and his avoidance of subjects which require spirited and energetic treatment

A năc're on of Pĕr'si à (pĕr'shĭ à) A title sometimes given to Hafiz (d 1389), the Persian poet whose odes and lyric compositions, like those of Anacreon, celebrate the pleasures of love and wine

A năc're on of the Guillotine A name given by the French to Bertrand Barrère (or Barere), born Sept 10, 1755, president of the Convention, Nov 20, 1792, on account of the flowery and poetical language in which he spoke upon all the measures of the reign of terror See WITLING OF TERROR

An'as tā'si-ŭs (ăn'as ta'zhĭ us) The hero and title of a novel by Thomas Hope (1770-1831) — a work purporting to be the autobiography of a Greek, who, to escape the consequences of his own crimes and villainies of every kind, becomes a renegade, and passes through a long series of the most extraordinary and romantic vicissitudes

Anastasius Grun See GRÜN, ANASTASIUS

Ancient Mariner The hero of Coleridge's poem of the same name, who, for the crime of having shot an albatross, a bird of good omen to voyagers, suffers dreadful penalties, together with his companions who have made themselves accomplices in his crime These penalties are at last remitted in consequence of his repentance He reaches land, where he encounters a hermit, to whom he relates his story "since then, at an uncertain hour, the agony returns," and drives him on, like the Wandering Jew, from land to land, compelled to relate the tale of his suffering and crime as a warning to others and as a lesson of love and charity toward all God's creatures The conception of this poem and the mystical imagery of the skeleton ship are said by Dyce to have been borrowed by Coleridge from a friend who had experienced a strange dream

Andrews, Joseph The title of a novel by Fielding, and the name of its hero To ridicule Richardson's "Pamela," Fielding made Joseph Andrews a brother of that renowned lady, and, by way of contrast to Richardson's hero, represented him as a model of virtue and excellence

An ġĕl'i cà An infidel princess of exquisite beauty and consummate coquetry, in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato" She is represented to have come all the way from the farthest Asia to sow dissension among the Christians in Paris, who were besieged by two hosts of infidels, one from Spain and another, which had landed in the south of France, from Africa Among many others, Orlando falls desperately in love with her Ariosto, in his "Orlando Furioso," took up the thread of Angelica's story where Bojardo had left it, and making the pilt fall in love herself with Medoro, an obscure youthful squire, he represents Orlando as driven mad by jealousy and indignation Angelica is celebrated for the possession of a magic ring, which, on certain occasions, rendered the wearer invisible

The fairest of her sex, *Angelica*,
sought by many prowest knights,
Both Paynim and the peers of Charlemain *Milton*

Angelic Doctor [Lat *Doctor Angelicus*] Thomas Aquinas (1227–1274), the most famous of the mediæval schoolmen and divines.

We extol Bacon, and sneer at Aquinas But, if the situations had been changed, Bacon might have been the *Angelic Doctor* *Macaulay*

Angélique (ŏN'zhā'lēk'). 1 The heroine of Molière's comedy, "Le Malade Imaginaire"

2 The wife of George Dandin, in Molière's comedy of this name See DANDIN, GEORGE

An'ge-lo 1 The deputy of Vincentio, in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" At first he exercises his delegated power with rigor and seeming conscientiousness, but only to enable him the more safely to gratify his base passion for Isabella, the sister of a young nobleman named Claudio His design, however, is thwarted, and his hypocrisy ur

masked, by a counteracting intrigue of Vincentio's, which, aided and favored by chance, rescues Isabella, and punishes Angelo by compelling him to marry Mariana, a woman whom he had a long time before seduced and abandoned

2 A goldsmith in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"

Angel of the Schools A title given to Thomas Aquinas, the most celebrated metaphysician of the middle ages See ANGELIC DOCTOR

An tĭph'o-lĭs of Ĕph'e sŭs } Twin brothers,
An-tĭph'o-lĭs of Sȳr'a-cūse } sons to Ægeon and Æmilia, in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," and—

"the one so like the other
As could not be distinguished but by names"

Their attendants were Dromio of Ephesus and Dromio of Syracuse, also twins, and both alike in their personal appearance

An tō'nĭ-o 1 The usurping Duke of Milan, and brother to Prospero, in Shakespeare's "Tempest" See PROSPERO

2 The father of Proteus, in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona"

3 A minor character in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing"

4 The "Merchant of Venice," in Shakespeare's play of that name See PORTIA

5 A sea captain, friend to Sebastian, in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"

Ăp'e măn'tus A churlish philosopher, in Shakespeare's play, "Timon of Athens"

A pŏl'ly-on, or A pŏl'lyon [Gr 'Απολλύων, from απολλύναι, to destroy utterly, to ruin] In the Jewish demonology, an evil spirit, called in Hebrew *Abaddon*, and described in Revelation ix 11, as "a king, the angel of the bottomless pit" He is introduced by Bunyan in his allegorical romance of the "Pilgrim's Progress"

Apostle of Ger'many A title given to St Boniface (680–755), who, for more than thirty years of his life, labored in the work of converting and civilizing the rude heathen nations of Germany

Apostle of Ire'land St Patrick, born near the end of the fourth century, died in 483 or 493 He was moved by visions, as he relates in his confessions, to undertake the conversion of the Irish to Christianity He established many churches and schools, and made many converts

Apostle of Temperance An honorary appellation given to the Rev Theobald Mathew (1790–1856), a distinguished temperance reformer in Ireland and England

Apostle of the English St Augustin, or Austin, who lived during the latter part of the 6th century He was sent with forty monks, by Pope Gregory I, to carry Christianity into England Such was his success that he is said to have baptized 10,000 persons in a single day He has the merit of having allowed no coercive measures in the propagation of the Gospel

Apostle of the French A name given to St Denis, the first bishop of Paris, in the 3d century He was sent from Rome, about A D 250, to revive the drooping churches in Gaul, and proceeded as far as Lutetia (Paris), where he made many converts He became the patron saint of the kingdom, and his name served, for many ages, as a rallying cry in battle—*Montjoye St Denis!*

Apostle of the Frisians An appellation commonly given to Saint Wilbrord, or Willibrod (657–738), a native of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, who spent forty eight years of his life in Friesland in preaching Christianity, and endeavoring to convert the people from paganism to the true faith

Apostle of the Gauls St Irenæus, presbyter, and afterward bishop, of Lyons, near the close of the 2d century.

☞ "The immortal *Apostle of the Gauls*, who, in his earliest youth, had sat at the feet of Polycarp at Smyrna, started from the school of Asia Minor It was during a great crisis that Providence brought this gem of Asia into the West Irenæus possessed the apostolical patience, as well as the fiery zeal, of Polycarp He learned Celtic in order to preach the gospel to the barbarians in their own language, and rejoiced in beholding the progress of the good work in which he was engaged in the parts of Germany bordering on Gaul *Lawson*

Apostle of the Gentiles A title assumed by St Paul, who, in conjunction with Barnabas, was divinely appointed to the work of preaching the gospel to all mankind, without distinction of race or nation His labors lasted through many years, and reached over a vast extent of country See *Acts* xiii, *Rom* xi 13, and 2 *Tim* i 11

Apostle of the Indians An appellation given to the Rev John Eliot (1604–1690), a celebrated missionary among the Indians in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, many of whom he converted to Christianity

Apostle of the North. 1 A title bestowed upon Anscharius, or Ansgar (800–865), because he introduced Christianity into Denmark and Sweden At the instigation of the emperor, Louis le Debonnaire, he went to Denmark, and, after many disappointments and persecutions, converted the king and the greater part of the nation The Catholic church has placed him among the saints

2 A title conferred upon Bernard Gilpin (1517–1583), an English reformer, and the first who undertook to preach the Protestant doctrines to the inhabitants of the Scottish Border land

Apostle of the Peak A title given to William Bagshaw (1628–1702), a non conforming divine, distinguished for his zeal and usefulness in the northern parts of Derbyshire, England

Apostle to the Indies A title often given to St Francis Xavier, a distinguished Roman Catholic missionary of the 16th century, who spent more than ten years in laborious efforts to introduce Christianity into the East

Arabian Tailor See LEARNED TAILOR

Ar'chi-măg'o [From Gr *αρχι*, chief, in composition, and *μαγος*, magician] A character in Spenser's "Faery Queen" He is a type of Hypocrisy, or Fraud, and, as opposed to Christian Holiness embodied in the Red-cross knight, may also represent Satan, the Incarnate principle of evil He wins the confidence of the knight in the disguise of a reverend hermit, and by the help of Duessa, or Deceit, separates him from Una, or Truth

The satirist like a malignant *Archimago* creates a false medium, through which posterity is obliged to look at his contemporaries—a medium which so refracts and distorts their images, that it is almost out of the question to see them correctly *Atlantic Monthly*

Ar'çite A character in the "Knight's Tale" in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" See PALAMON

Argalia (ar gä'lē-ä) A brother to Angelica, in Bojardo's romantic poem, the "Orlando Innamorato" He is celebrated as the possessor of an enchanted lance which threw whomsoever it touched

Argan (ar'gŏn') The hero of Molière's comedy, "Le Malade Imaginaire," an hypochondriac patient, whose love of medicine is accompanied by a spirit of parsimony which leads him to take every mode that may diminish the expense of his supposed indisposition

☞ "*Irvan* is discovered taxing his apothecary's bill at once delighting, his ear with the flowery language of the Pharmacopœia and gratifying his frugal disposition by clipping off some items and reducing others and arriving at the double conclusion first that, if his apothecary does not become more reasonable he can not afford to be a sick man any longer and secondly that as he has swallowed fewer drugs by one third this month than he had done the last it was no wonder he was not so well [He] is at last persuaded that the surest and cheapest way of securing himself against the variety of maladies by which he is beset, will be to become a doctor in his own proper person He modestly represents his want of preliminary study and of the necessary knowledge even of the Latin language, but he is assured that by merely putting on the robe and cap of a physician he will find himself endowed with all the knowledge necessary for exercising the profession This leads to the recitude which concludes the piece, being the mock ceremonial of receiving a physician into the Esculapian college, couched in macaronic Latinity" *W Scott*

Argante (ar'gŏnt') A character in Molière's comedy, "Les Fourberies de Scapin"

Argantes (ar gan'tēz) The bravest of the infidel heroes in Tasso's epic poem, "Jerusalem Delivered"

Ar gĭer' An old form of *Algiers*, found in Shakespeare's "Tempest"

Ar'i el In the demonology of the Cabala, a water spirit, in the fables of the middle ages, a spirit of the air—the guardian angel of innocence, in Shakespeare's "Tempest" an airy and tricksy spirit, represented as having been a servant to Sycorax, a foul witch, by whom, for some acts of disobedience, he was imprisoned within the rift of a cloven pine tree, where he remained for twelve years, until released by Prospero In gratitude for his deliverance, he became the willing messenger of Prospero, assuming any shape, or rendering himself invisible, in order to execute the commands of his master

Armada, The Invincible A famous naval armament, or expedition, sent by Philip II of Spain against England, in the year 1588 It consisted of 130 ships, 2650 great guns, 20,000 soldiers, 8000 sailors, and 2000 volunteers It arrived in the Channel on the 10th of July, and was defeated the next day by Drake and Howard Ten fire ships having been sent to the enemy's fleet, they cut their cables, put to sea, and endeavored to return to their rendezvous between Calais and Gravelines the English fell upon them, took many ships, and Admiral Howard maintained a running fight from the 21st of July to the 27th, obliging the shattered fleet to bear away for Scotland and Ireland, where a storm dispersed them, and the remainder of the armament returned by the North Sea to Spain The Spaniards lost 15 first rate ships in the engagement, and 5000 men 17 ships were lost or taken on the Irish coast, and upwards of 5000 men were drowned, killed, or taken prisoners The English lost but one ship

Armado See DON ARMADO

Armida (ar mee'da) One of the most prominent female characters in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," founded upon a popular tradition related by Pierre Delancre

☞ The poet tells us, that, when the Crusaders arrived at the holy city, Satan held a council to devise some means of disturbing the plans of the Christian warriors and Armida, a very beautiful sorceress, was employed to seduce Rinaldo and other Crusaders Rinaldo was conducted by Armida to a remote island, where, in her splendid palace, surrounded by delightful gardens and pleasure-grounds, he utterly forgot his vows and the great object to which he had devoted his life To liberate him from his voluptuous bondage, two messengers from the Christian army—Carlo and Ubaldo—came to the island, bringing a talisman so powerful that the witchery of Armida was destroyed Rinaldo escaped, but was followed by the sorceress, who, in battle, incited several warriors to attack the hero and at last herself rushed into the fight She was defeated by Rinaldo, who then confessed his love to her, persuaded her to become a Christian, and vowed to be her faithful knight The story of *Armida* has been made the subject of an opera by both Gluck and Rossini

The stage (even as it then was), after the recluseness and austerity of a college life, must have appeared like *Armida's* enchanted palace *Hazlitt*

Arnolph (ar'nolf') A selfish and morose cynic in Molière's "L'Ecole des Femmes," whose pretended hatred of the world springs from an absorbing regard to his own gratification

Ar'te gal 1 A mythic king of Britain mentioned in the Chronicle of Geoffrey of Monmouth, and in Milton's History of Britain See ELIDURE

2 A character in Spenser's "Faery Queen," representative of Justice His main object is to rescue Irena from the tyranny of Grantorto, but, like a chivalrous knight-errant, he is ready to turn aside and subdue the spirit of mischief and violence wherever it may be encountered

Artful Dodger A sobriquet of one of the characters in Dickens's "Oliver Twist" He is a young thief, and an adept in villainy

Arthur See KING ARTHUR

Ar-vĭr'a gŭs A son of Cymbeline, in Shakespeare's play of this name, passing under the assumed name of Cadwal, and supposed to be a son of Belarius See BELARIUS

Ăs'ca part The name of a giant whom Bevis of Hampton conquered, according to the old romance His effigy may be seen on the city gates of Southampton He is said to have been thirty feet high, and to have carried Sir Bevis, his wife, and horse, under his arm Allusions to him occur in Shakespeare, Drayton, and other Elizabethan writers

Packman an *Ascapart*, of strength to toss
For quoits both Temple-bar and Charing-cross *Pope*

Ăs'mo-dē'us [Heb *ashmedai* the destroyer] In the Jewish demonology, an evil spirit, the demon of vanity, or dress, called in the Talmud "king of the devils" whence some assume him to be identical with Beelzebub, and others with Azrael In modern times, he has been locally spoken of as the destroying demon of matrimonial happiness

☞ In the apocryphal book of Tobit he is represented as loving Sara the daughter of Raguel, and causing the death of seven husbands, who married her in succession, on the bridal night Tobias, instructed by Raphael burns on the ashes of perfume the heart and liver of the fish which he caught in the Tigris "the which smell when the evil spirit had smelled he fled into the utmost parts of Egypt, and the angel bound him Those demonographers of the middle ages who reckoned nine kinds of evil spirits placed Asmodeus at the head of the fourth rank, which consisted of malicious, revenging devils According to other authorities he is the lieutenant of Amaimon Wierus in his description of the infernal court makes him superintendent of gambling-houses Le Sage has made him the companion of Don Cleofas in "Le Diable Boiteux, or "The Devil on Two Sticks" in which occurs the celebrated adventure known as Asmodeus's flight By direction of the demon Don Cleofas takes hold of Asmodeus's cloak, and is immediately borne through the air like an arrow, and is perched upon the steeple of St Salvador Arrived at this spot the demon stretches out his right arm and at once by his diabolical power the roofs of the houses are taken off and notwithstanding the darkness of the night the interiors are made visible The scholar beholds as at noonday the inside of all the houses, as one might view the inside of a pie from which the crust has been removed

Could the reader take an *Asmodeus flight* and waving open all roofs and privacies, look down from the roof of Notre Dame, what a Paris were it! *Carlyle*

As-pā'sĭ a (as pā'zhĭ a) A female character in Beaumont and Fletcher's play, "The Maid's Tragedy"

As tŏl'fo, or As-tŏl'pho A celebrated character in the romantic tales and poems founded upon the supposed adventures of Charlemagne and his Paladins Astolfo is represented as the English cousin of Orlando, being equally descended with him from Charles Martel He is a boaster, and is perpetually undertaking great feats, which he is unable to perform, but he is generous, and brave to foolhardiness, courteous, gay, and singularly handsome In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," he is made to cure Orlando's madness by bringing home his lost wits in a phial from the moon, and is noted for his magic horn, that routed armies with a blast

As trœ'a A poetical name assumed by Mrs Aphara, or Aphra, Behn, a dramatist and miscellaneous writer of the 17th century, notorious for the license of her life and writings

The stage how loosely does *Astræa* tread! *Pope*

As'tro-phĕl A name given by Sir Philip Sidney to himself in "Astrophel and Stella" Spenser embalmed the mutual friendship of Sidney and

himself in a pastoral ode entitled "Astrophel" See STELLA

The long-winded strophes of the divine Astrophel W Scott

Athenian Bee A title bestowed upon Plato (B C 429–348), who was a native of Athens, in allusion to the sweetness and beauty of his style

Ăth'ens of A mĕr'i-cā A name sometimes given to Boston, Mass See MODERN ATHENS

Ăth'ens of the North See NORTHERN ATHENS

At lăn'tis, The New The title of an allegorical fiction by Lord Bacon, and the name of an island described in it as being situated, like the Atlantis of the ancients, in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean Bacon represents himself as having been wrecked on this island and as finding there an association for the cultivation of natural science, and the promotion of improvements in the arts

A tōs'sā [From *Atossa*, the daughter of Cyrus, Queen of Cambyses, and afterward of Darius Hystaspis, by whom she had Xerxes Herodotus speaks of her as a follower of Sappho] A poetical name given by Pope to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, a great friend of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whom Pope calls Sappho in his "Moral Essays," Ep II

> But what are these to great *Atossa's* mind?
> Scarce once herself by turns all womankind *Pope*

Attic Bee An epithet conferred by the ancients upon Sophocles (495–406 B C), the tragic poet of Athens, on account of the unrivaled beauty and sweetness of his productions

Attic Muse A title bestowed by the Greeks upon Xenophon (B C 430), the celebrated historian, on account of the merit of his style, which was regarded as a model of simplicity and elegance

At'ti cŭs 1 A poetical name given by Pope to Addison in the Epistle to Dr Arbuthnot which forms the "Prologue to the Satires" *Atticus* was an epithet applied by the Romans to a person distinguished for his learning or eloquence

2 A name given to George Faulkner (d 1775) to whom Lord Chesterfield addressed under this title, a series of ironical letters, which attained great celebrity

Aud'ley, John A name used by theatrical performers, in the phrase "We will *John Audley* it," when they intend to abridge an act or a play

☞ In the year 1749 Shuter was master of a droll at Bartholomew Fair and it was his mode to keep back the exhibition until a sufficient number of persons were gathered at the door to fill the house This event was signified by a fellow popping his head out at the gallery door and hollowing out *John Audley* as if in act of inquiry though the intention was to let Shuter know that a fresh audience were in high expectation below The consequence of this notification was that the entertainments were immediately concluded and the gates of the booth thrown open for a new auditory *Fulham*

Aud'rey A country wench, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It"

☞ '*Audrey* is the most perfect specimen of a wondering she-awkward She thanks the gods she is foul and is not to be poetical is not to be honest she thanks the gods also that she is not poetical' *Gordon Clarke*

Auld Ane [That is, the Old One] A vulgar name for the Devil in Scotland and the North of England The epithet "old," prefixed to so many of the titles of the Devil, seems to indicate the common opinion that he can only appear in the shape of an old man

Auld Clootie A Scottish name for the Devil, supposed to allude to his *cloven* foot

Auld Hornie Among the Scotch, a familiar name for the devil, who is often described and represented with horns

Auld Reekie A designation given to Edinburgh on account of its *smoky* appearance, as seen from a distance, or, according to others, on account of the uncleanliness of its public streets

> When my mind was quite made up to make *Auld Reekie* my head quarters I began to explore in good earnest for the purpose of discovering a suitable habitation *W Scott*

☞ This designation [Auld Reekie] reminds one that the quarter of the city to which it particularly refers presents even to this day the spectacle of the most flagrant violation of the most elementary rules for the preservation of public health, and the maintenance of domestic decency *London Review*

Austrian Hyena An appellation given to Julius Jakob von Haynau (1786–1853), an Austrian general distinguished for his sinister appearance, and notorious for his ruthless cruelty to the prisoners — particularly the female political prisoners — captured by the forces under his command, in the wars against Charles Albert of Sardinia and the Hungarians under Kossuth and Gorgey

Authentic Doctor [Lat *Doctor Authenticus*] An honorary appellation conferred upon Gregory of Rimini, a celebrated scholar of the middle ages (d 1357)

Au tŏl'y-cŭs. A rogue in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"

Av'a lon In middle-age romance, the name of an occan island, and of a castle of loadstone upon it, "not far on this side of the terrestrial paradise,"— represented as the abode of Arthur and Oberon and Morgue la Faye It is most fully described in the old French romance of "Ogier le Danois"

☞ "*Avalon* was perhaps the Island of the Blest of the Celtic mythology, and then the abode of the Fees, through the Breton korrigan Writers, however, seem to be unanimous in regarding it and Glastonbury as the same place, called an *isle*, it is stated, as being made nearly such by the river's embracement' It was named *Avalon*, we are told, from the British word *aval*, an apple, as it abounded with orchards, and *Ynys gwydrin* Saxon *Glasin-ey* glassy isle, Latin *Glastonia*, from the green hue of the water surrounding it" *Keightley*

A zā'zel Among the ancient Jews, the name inscribed upon one of the lots cast by the high priest, on the day of atonement, to determine which of the two goats selected as a sin offering should be the scape-goat, and which should be sacrificed to Jehovah See Lev xvi There has been much discussion among biblical interpreters as to the meaning of the word *Azazel* Some regard it as a designation of the goat itself, some as the name of the place to which he was sent and others as the name of a personal being to whom he was sent Tholuck and other critics render the word "for complete sending away" Ewald considers Azazel to have been a demon belonging to the pre Mosaic religion Another opinion identifies him with Satan, or the devil Milton makes him Satan's standard-bearer

> That proud honor claimed
> *Azazel* as his right a cherub tall
> Who forthwith from his glittering staff unfurled
> The imperial ensign which full high advanced,
> Shone like a meteor streaming to the wind,
> With gems and golden luster rich emblazed
> Seraphic arms and trophies *Par Lost*, B I

Az'ra-ĕl [Heb, help of God] In the Jewish and the Mohammedan mythology, the name of an angel who watches over the dying, and separates the soul from the body

> Madness invisible impalpable, and yet no black *Izrael* with wings spread over half a continent with sword sweeping from sea to sea, could be a truer reality *Carlyle*

☞ "The Mohammedan doctors say that Izrael was commissioned to inflict the penalty of death on all mankind and that until the time of Mahomet he visibly struck down before the eyes of the living those whose time for death was come, and although not invisible seen by bystanders yet he was supposed to be always visible in the very act of inflicting the mortal blow, to those whose sense he was summoned to take away Mahomet struck by the terrific effect which this produced upon men entreated that the angel of death should take away the souls of men without this visible appearance, and in consequence of the prayers of the prophet it was no longer permitted but men's souls were taken without their beholding the angelic form which removed them *Henry Christmas*

B.

Baba Ali (bä'bä) A character in the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments,' which relates the story of his adventures with the Forty Thieves whom he discovers from his hiding place in a tree, and whose cave he enters by the use of a magic password, *Sesame* — the name of a kind of grain, — which he had accidentally overheard

Baba, Cassim (kas'sim bä'bä) A character in the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments,' the brother of Ali Baba See BABA, ALI, and FORTY THIEVES

> The spell loses its power and he who should then hope to conjure with it would find himself as much mistaken as *Cassim* when he cried crying Open Wheat Open Barley to the door which obeyed no sound but Open Sesame *Macaulay*

Babes in the Wood See CHILDREN IN THE WOOD

Baboon, Lewis Louis XIV of France — so called in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull"

Baboon, Philip A nickname given, in Arbuthnot's 'History of John Bull,' to Philip Bourbon, duke of Anjou

Backbite, Sir Benjamin A censorious character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal"

> But could this sad thoughtful countenance be the same vacant face of folly which I had hailed so often under circumstances of gayety which I had never seen without a smile or recognized but as the usher of mirth that looked out so formally flat in Foppington, so frothily pert in Tattle so impotently busy in *Backbite*? *C Lamb*

Badebec (bäd'bĕk') The wife of Gargantua, and mother of Pantagruel, whose birth was the cause of her death, which is not to be wondered at, since he came into the world accompanied by eighty one sellers of salt, each leading a mule by a halter, nine dromedaries, laden with ham and smoked tongues, seven camels, laden with eels, besides twenty five wagons full of leeks, garlic, onions, and shallots

Badger State A name popularly given to the State of Wisconsin

Bā'don, Mount (bā'dn) The scene of a battle said to have been fought by King Arthur against the Saxons who invaded his kingdom, and in which the latter were signally defeated By some writers, Badon has been identified with Bath, by others with Berkshire

> Dull days were those till our good Arthur broke
> The pagan yet once more on *Badon* Hill *Tennyson*

Bāg'stock, Joe. A wooden-featured, blue-faced major in Dickens's "Dombey and Son," self-absorbed, and forever talking of "J B," "old J B," "Joey B," &c

Bajardo (bä-e är'do) The name given, in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," to the steed of Rinaldo

Băl'der stone, Caleb In Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," the faithful old butler of the Master of Ravenswood He struggles most virtuously, without food, furniture, or comfort, to maintain an appearance of affluence, and is always ready with some ludicrous shift to uphold the fallen dignity of his patron

> The Gallic foray was even more terrible and fatal than Roman vanity chose to avow It was like *Caleb Balderstone's* thunder-storm or Edward the First's destruction of charters — for it utterly ruined early Roman history *Longe*

Băl'ma whăp'ple A pig headed personage who figures in Scott's novel of "Waverley"

Balmung (bäl'mŏng) The sword of Siegfried in the German epos, the Nibelungen Lied

Băl'nā-bär'bi A land occupied by projectors, visited by Gulliver in his famous imaginary "Travels" See GULLIVER

Băl'whid-der, The Rev Mr'eah (bäl'hwĭth-er) A Scottish Presbyterian pastor in Galt's "Annals of the Parish," imbued with all old fashioned national feelings and prejudices, but thoroughly sincere, kind hearted, and pious He is easy, garrulous, fond of a quiet joke, and perfectly ignorant of the world, diligent, blameless, loyal, and exemplary in his life, but without the fiery zeal and "kirk filling eloquence" of the supporters of the Covenant

Ban'quo (bank'wo) A Scottish thane and warrior of the 11th century, and progenitor of the royal House of Stuart, immortalized in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth

Baptiste, Jean (zhŏn bä'tēst') A sobriquet given to the French Canadians

Barataria (bar-a-tar'e-a) [Sp, from *barato*, cheap] Sancho Panza's island city, in Cervantes' romance of "Don Quixote" "Sancho then, with all his attendants, arrived at a town containing about a thousand inhabitants They gave him to understand that it was called the island of Barataria, either because Barataria was really the name of the place, or because he obtained the government of it at so cheap a rate On his arrival near the gates of the town, the municipal officers came out to receive him Presently after, with certain ridiculous ceremonies, they presented him with the keys of the town and constituted him perpetual governor of the Island of Barataria"

> Sancho Panza in his island of *Barataria* neither administered justice more wisely nor was interrupted more grossly in his personal indulgences *Shelton*

> I don't eat side dishes and as for the roast beef of Old England why the meat was put on the table and whisked away like Sancho's inauguration feast at *Barataria* *Thackeray*

Bar'bā son The name of a fiend mentioned by Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," act iv sc 2 and "Henry V," act ii sc 1

Bar dĕll', Mrs A widow landlady in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," celebrated for the suit which she brought against Mr Pickwick for an alleged breach of promise to marry her

Bard of Avon An epithet title often given to Shakespeare, who was born and buried in Stratford upon Avon

Bard of Ayr'shire A name often given to Robert Burns, the great peasant poet of Scotland, who was a native and resident of the county of Ayr

Bard of Ol'ney An appellation sometimes conferred upon the poet Cowper, who resided for many years at Olney in Buckinghamshire

Bard of Rŷ'dal Mount An epithet sometimes applied to the poet Wordsworth (1770–1850) who resided from 1813 until his death at Rydal, a chapelry of England, county of Westmoreland He dwelling commanded a beautiful view of the Lake of Rydal and of a part of Windermere

Bar'dolph A follower of Falstaff in Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and in the two parts of "King Henry IV"

> We are much of the mind of Falstaff's tailor We must have better assurance for Sir John than *Dandolph's* We like not the security *Macaulay*

Bāre'bōne's Parliament A nickname conferred upon the Parliament convened by Cromwell, July 4, 1653 It was composed of 139 persons, who resigned their authority Dec 12, 1653, and it was so called from a leather seller named Praise God Barebone, who was one of the principal members

Bar'kis A carrier in Dickens's novel of "David Copperfield," in love with a servant girl named Peggotty, whom he solicits in marriage by writing and displaying before her eyes a proposal uniquely worded, "Barkis is willin"

Barleycorn, Sir John In England and Scotland, a jocular name for ale or beer, which is made of barley Sir John is the subject of a famous old ballad of the same name In a whimsical English tract of ancient date, entitled "The Arraigning and Indicting of Sir John Barleycorn, Knt," he is described as of "noble blood, well beloved in Eng-

land, a great supporter of the crown, and a maintainer of both rich and poor."

> Inspiring bold *John Barleycorn*,
> What dangers thou canst make us scorn!
> Wi' tippenny we fear nae evil;
> Wi' usquebae we'll face the devil! *Burns*

John Barleycorn has given his very heart to this liquor [the "Archdeacon"] It is a superior kind of ale, the Prince of Ales with a richer flavor and a mightier spirit than you can find elsewhere in this weary world *Hawthorne*

Bär'na-dine. A dissolute prisoner and a murderer, in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure"

Bärn'well, George The hero of Lillo's tragedy of the same name Barnwell is a London apprentice hurried on to ruin and murder by an infamous woman, who at last delivers him up to justice and to an ignominious death

Bar'guest A frightful goblin, armed with teeth and claws, which is an object of terror in the North of England According to Ritson (Fairy Tales, p 58), the Barguest, besides its many other pranks, would sometimes, in the dead of night, in passing through the different streets, set up the most horrid and continuous shrieks, in order to scare the poor girls who might happen to be out of bed It was generally believed that the faculty of seeing this goblin was peculiar to certain individuals, but that the gift could be imparted to another, at the time of the ghost's appearance, by the mere act of touching

Bäs'il Hu'co A braggadocio in an old play called "Soliman and Perseda," so popular that his name became proverbial

Bas sä'ni-o The lover of Portia, in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" See PORTIA

Bath, Major The name of a character in Fielding's novel of "Amelia,"—a poor and pompous, but noble-minded gentleman, who swears "by the honor and dignity of man," and is caught cooking some gruel in a saucepan for his ailing sister

Bät'ra chō'my o mā'chi-a See BATTLE OF THE FROGS AND MICE

Battle of Spurs 1 A name given to the battle of Courtrai (1302), the first great engagement between the nobles and the burghers, which, with the subsequent battles of Bannockburn, Crecy, and Poictiers, decided the fate of feudalism In this encounter the knights and gentlemen of France were entirely overthrown by the citizens of a Flemish manufacturing town The French nobility rushed forward with loose bridles, and fell headlong, one after another, into an enormous ditch, which lay between them and their enemies The whole army was annihilated, and when the spoils were gathered, there were found 4000 golden spurs to mark the extent of the knightly slaughter, and give a name to the engagement

2 A name given to the affair at Guinegate, near Calais (1513), in which the English troops under Henry VIII defeated the French forces The allusion is said to be to the unusual energy of the beaten party in riding off the field

Battle of the Books The subject of a satirical composition by Swift, entitled the "Battle between the Ancient and Modern Books in St James's Library," alluding to the controversy regarding the respective merits of ancient and modern learning

Battle of the Frogs and Mice [Gr *Batpa χομομαχια*, Lat *Batrachomyomachia*] The subject of a mock heroic poem, ascribed to Homer, but evidently of a much later origin, and apparently designed to travest the Iliad and Odyssey

Battle of the Giants A name given to the celebrated battle of Marignano (Melegnano), Sept 13, 1515, in which Francis I of France fought against the Swiss, who were led by the Duke of Milan Francis lost, upon this occasion, 8000 of his best troops, but displayed extraordinary generalship, and acquired extensive fame

Battle of the Herrings A name given by historians to an engagement which took place Feb 12, 1429, in which Sir John Fastolfe, an English general, at the head of 1500 men, gained a victory over 6000 Frenchmen near Orleans, and brought a convoy of stores in safety to the English camp before that place The stores comprised a large quantity of herrings

Battle of the Kegs The subject and title of a mock heroic poem by Francis Hopkinson (1738-1791) This ballad, very famous in Revolutionary times, was occasioned by a real incident

☞ "Certain machines in the form of kegs, charged with gunpowder, were sent down the river to annoy the British shipping then at Philadelphia The danger of these machines being discovered, the British manned the wharves and shipping, and discharged their small arms and cannons at every thing they saw floating in the river during the ebb tide" *Author's Note*

Battle of the Nations A name sometimes given to the battle of Leipsic (1813), one of the greatest and most sanguinary battles of modern times, on account of the various nationalities, French, Austrian, Russian, Prussian, &c., which were there represented.

Battle of the Poets. The subject and title of a poem (1725) by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in which he brings all the versifiers of the time into the field.

Battle of the Standard A name given to an engagement between the English and Scotch at Northallerton, Yorkshire, Aug 22, 1138, resulting in the defeat of the latter. It was so called on account of a high crucifix borne by the English upon a wagon as a military ensign.

Battle of the Thirty [Fr. *Combat des Trente*] A name given, in English and French history, to a celebrated engagement which took place at a spot known as Midway Oak, half way between the castles of Josselin, and Ploermel, in France, March 27, 1351 The French General Beaumanoir, commanding the former post, being enraged at the depredations committed by Bemborough, the English general, occupying the latter position, challenged him to fight Upon this it was agreed that thirty knights of each party should meet and decide the contest The two chiefs presented themselves at the head of their best soldiers, and the battle began in earnest At the first onset, the English were successful, but Bemborough having been killed, the French renewed the struggle with redoubled courage, and finally won the victory

☞ This was one of the most heroic exploits of the age, and gained such popularity, that, more than a hundred years later, when speaking of a hard contest, it was usual to say, "There was never such hard fighting since the Battle of the Thirty"

Battle, The Tearless An engagement between the Lacedæmonians, under Archidamus, and the Arcadians (B C 388), in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter, while not one Spartan fell Hence, says Plutarch, it was "known by the name of the Tearless Battle"

Bāy'ard (*Fr pron* bī'är') The name given in the old romances and romantic poems to Rinaldo's famous steed, a wonderful animal of a bright bay color, which had formerly belonged to Amadis de Gaul

Bāyes The name of the principal character in the "Rehearsal," a witty and celebrated farce, ostensibly and chiefly written by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and intended as a satire upon the heroic or rhyming plays of his time It was first brought out in the year 1671 The character of Bayes was meant for Dryden, who had stood forth not only as a practicer, but as the champion, of this peculiar species of the drama He is represented as greedy for applause, impatient of censure or criticism, inordinately vain, yet meanly obsequious to those who, he hopes, will gratify him by returning his flattery in kind, and, finally, as anxiously and distressingly mindful of the minute parts of what, even in whole, is scarce worthy of attention

> In short sir, you are of opinion with *Bayes*—"What the devil does the plot signify, except to bring in fine things" *W Scot*

Bay State A popular name of Massachusetts, which, previous to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was called the Colony of Massachusetts Bay

Bayou State A name sometimes given to the State of Mississippi, which abounds in bayous, or creeks

Bear State A name by which the State of Arkansas is sometimes designated, on account of the number of bears that infest its forests

Bē'a-trīçe (*It pron* bā'ä-tre-chā')

1 The Christian name of a young Florentine lady of the illustrious family of Portinari, for whom the poet Dante conceived a strong but purely platonic affection, and whom he represents, in the "Divina Commedia," as his guide through paradise

2 The heroine of Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing"

☞ "The extraordinary success of this play in Shakespeare's own day, and ever since, in England, is to be ascribed more particularly to the parts of Benedick and *Beatrice*, two humorsome beings, who incessantly attack each other with all the resources of raillery Avowed rebels to love, they are both entangled in its net by a merry plot of their friends to make them believe that each is the object of the secret passion of the other" *Schlegel, Trans*

Beau'clēre (bō') [Fr, fine scholar] A surname of Henry I of England, who received a more literary education than was usually given, in his time, either to the sons of kings or to laymen of any rank

Beau Tibbs A prominent character in Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World,"—said by Hazlitt to be "the best comic sketch since the time of Addison, unrivaled in his finery, his vanity, and his poverty"

Beautiful Ropemaker, The See ROPEMAKER, THE

Beauty of Bŭt'ter-mēre A celebrated and lovely English girl, who was married, by means of the most odious deceit and fraud, to John Hatfield, a rank and heartless impostor, who was executed for forgery, at Carlisle, Sept. 3, 1803

Bēde, Cŭth'bert A literary cognomen adopted by the Rev E Bradley, a popular English humorist of the present day

Bēde, The Venerable. A famous English monk of the 8th century, whose surname was given him in honor of his eminent talents and virtues

Beef'ing ton, Mi lŏr'. A character in the "Rovers, or the Double Arrangement," in the poetry of the "Anti-jacobin" He is an English nobleman in exile by the tyranny of King John, previous to the signature of Magna Charta

> "Will without power" said the sagacious Casimir to Milor Beefington, "is like children playing at soldiers" *Macaulay*

Be-zĭ'ze-bŭb [Heb *baal*, lord, and *s'bûb*, fly] The title of a heathen deity, to whom the Jews ascribed the sovereignty of the evil spirits Milton in his "Paradise Lost" makes him second in rank to Satan, but Wierus, the celebrated demonographer of the 16th century, says that Satan is no longer the sovereign of hell, but that Beelzebub reigns in his place Other mediæval writers, who reckon nine ranks or orders of demons, place Beelzebub at the head of the first rank, which consists of the false gods of the Gentiles

Befana, La (lä bā fä'nä), or ***St. Befana.*** [It, a corruption of Gr *Τεοφανια*, the Epiphany] In Italy, a common personification of the Epiphany, or festival of the Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles,—variously represented as a saint and as a fairy According to other accounts, she is the Italian bugbear of naughty children

☞ The Epiphany is the day for the presentation of Christmas gifts in Italy and there is a pleasant fiction that La Befana goes about at night like St Nicholas, carrying presents to children Whether from this personifying, the season or from whatever other cause, a figure is suspended outside the doors of houses at the beginning of Lent, and called La Befana

Be lā'ri ŭs The name of one of the characters in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline"

Belch, Sir Toby Uncle to Olivia, in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" He is a type of the reckless, jolly roisterer of the Elizabethan period

Bĕ'lial [Heb *bĕl*, not, and *ya'al*, useful] A Hebrew word meaning *worthlessness*, and hence *recklessness*, *lawlessness* The translators of the Bible have frequently treated the word as a proper name, though there can be no question that in the Old Testament it is a mere appellative In the New Testament, the apostle Paul, in order to indicate in the strongest terms the high degree of virtue after which the Christian should strive, places Christ in direct opposition to Belial "What concord hath Christ with *Belial*?" *2 Cor* vi 15 The term as here used is generally understood as an appellative of Satan, as the personification of all that was bad, though Bugel explains it of Antichrist, as more strictly the opposite of Christ Milton in his "Paradise Lost" expressly distinguishes Belial from Satan, and he assigns him a prominent place in Pandemonium Those mediæval demonographers who reckoned nine ranks of evil spirits, placed Belial at the head of the third rank, which consisted of inventors of mischief and vessels of anger According to Wierus, who following old authorities, establishes a complete infernal court, Belial is its ambassador in Turkey

Belianis See DON BELLIANIS

Be lĭn'dà 1 The poetical name of the heroine of Pope's "Rape of the Lock," whose real name was Arabella Fermor A frolic of gallantry in which Lord Petre cut off a lock of this lady's hair—a frolic so much resented that the intercourse of the two families, before very friendly, was interrupted—was the occasion of the poem, which was written with the design of bringing the parties to a better temper, and effecting a reconciliation

2 The heroine of Miss Edgeworth's novel of the same name

Bĕll, Ac'ton A pseudonym of Anne Bronte, an English novelist, author of "Agnes Grey"

Bĕll, Cŭr'rer A pseudonym adopted by Charlotte Bronte (sister of Anne and Emily Bronte) a distinguished English novelist, author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley, and "Villette"

Bĕll, Ell'is A pseudonym of Emily Bronte, sister of Anne and Charlotte Bronte, and author of "Wuthering Heights"

Belle France La (lä bĕl frongs') [Fr, beautiful France] A popular epithet applied to France, corresponding to the epithet 'Merry England," as applied to England

Bel Ki'us The name of a Cornish giant.

> Skept by the fable of *Tellerus* old
> Where the great vision of the guarded Mount
> Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold *Milton*

Bĕll, Peter The subject of Wordsworth's poem entitled 'Peter Bell, a Tale in Verse" A parody on this poem appeared soon after its publication, and Shelley wrote a burlesque, entitled "Peter Bell the Third," intended to ridicule the ludicrous puerility of language and sentiment which Wordsworth often affected in the champion ship of the poetical system he had adopted

Beloved Disciple An appellation often given to John the evangelist and apostle, who enjoys the memorable distinction of having been the chosen and favored friend of our Lord. See John xiii 23, xix 26, 27, xx 2, xxi 7, 20

Beloved Merchant. A title bestowed by Edward III of England upon Michael de la Pole, an eminent London merchant, who in the following reign became lord chancellor, and was raised to the peerage as Earl of Suffolk.

Beloved Physician. An appellation sometimes used to designate St Luke It was first conferred upon him by the apostle Paul (Col iv 14)

Bel phœ'be [Fr *belle*, beautiful, and *Phœbe*, Diana] A huntress in Spenser's Faëry Queen, — intended as a likeness of Queen Elizabeth, the woman, as contradistinguished from the queen, who is imaged in Gloriana

Belted Will A title bestowed upon Lord William Howard (1563–1640), Warden of the Western Marches

> It is within the memory of even middle-aged persons that the south-western portion of our country was in as lawless a state as ever were the borders of England and Scotland, and with no *Belted Will* to hang up ruffians to swing in the wind
> *Atlantic Monthly*

Bellenebros (bel'ĕ nā-brōs'). [Sp , the lovely obscure, from *bello*, beautiful, and *tenebroso* dark, gloomy] A name assumed by Amadis de Gaul on retiring to a hermitage, after receiving a cruel letter from his mistress Oriana

Bĕl'vi dē'rā The heroine of Otway's tragedy of "Venice Preserved"

Bĕ'ne dick A young lord of Padua, in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," who marries Beatrice (though he does not love her) after a courtship which is a contest of wit and raillery The name is often used as a synonym for a newly-married man, and is sometimes written *Benedict*, though this is not Shakespeare's orthography See BEATRICE

> In the first-named place Henry found his dear *Benedick*, the married man, who appeared to be rather out of humor with his matrimonial chain
> *Thackeray*

Benengeli, Çïd Hăm'et (bā-nen nā'lee) An imaginary Moorish chronicler from whom Cervantes professes to have derived his account of the adventures of Don Quixote

Ben vō'li o A friend to Romeo, and nephew to Montague, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet"

Ber-mōō'thes An old form of *Bermudas*, more closely approximating the Spanish pronunciation than the common spelling

> In the deep nook where once
> Thou calledst me up at midnight to fetch dew
> From the still-vexed *Bermoothes*, there she's hid
> *Shak*

Ber-mŭ'dăs A cant term formerly applied to certain obscure and intricate alleys in London, in which persons lodged who had occasion to live cheaply or concealed They are supposed to have been the narrow passages north of the Strand near Covent Garden

Ber năr'do The name of an officer in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet"

Bertha, Frau (frow bĕR'tä), or ***Frau Precht*** (frow prĕkt) In Germany, an impersonation of the Epiphany corresponding to the Italian *Befana*, variously represented as a gentle white lady who sheds softly to neglected cradles, and rocks them in the absence of careless nurses, and also as the terror of naughty children The legend concerning her is mainly of Christian origin, but with some admixture of heathen elements

Bĕr'tram Count of Rousillon, a character in Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well"

Bess, Good Queen A sobriquet by which Queen Elizabeth of England is often familiarly referred to Her reign, take it all in all, was a happy as well as a glorious one for England, and the contrast it offers to that of her predecessor is very striking

Bĕs'sus The name of a cowardly captain in Beaumont and Fletcher's play, "A King and No King"

> The story which Clarendon tells of that affair [the panic of the royal troops at Naseby] reminds us of the excuse by which *Bessus* and Bobadil explain their cudgelings *Macaulay*

Beulah See LAND OF BEULAH

Bē'vis of South ămp'ton, Sir A famous knight of romance, whose marvelous exploits are related in the second book of Drayton's "Polyolbion" Hevlin claims him as a real Earl of Southampton

Bo zō'ni an A name given by Pistol to Shallow in Shakespeare's "King Henry IV" (Part II , a v , sc 3) It comes from the Italian word *bisogno* (need, want), and is frequently used by the old dramatists as a term of reproach, meaning beggar, low fellow, or scoundrel Strictly, it is not a proper name, but it is commonly thought to be such in the instance referred to

Bi ăp'tă 1 A daughter to Baptista, in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew"

2 Mistress to Cassio, in the tragedy of "Othello"

Bi'on dĕl'lo A servant to Lucentio, in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew"

Bick'er stăff, Isaac, Esq , Astrologer The assumed name under which the "Tatler" was edited

> ☞ "*Isaac Bickerstaff, Esquire, Astrologer*, was an imaginary person almost as well known in that age [Addison's] as Mr Paul Pry or Mr Pickwick in ours Swift had assumed the name of *Bickerstaff* in a satirical pamphlet, against Partridge, the almanac maker Partridge had been fool enough to publish a furious reply *Bickerstaff* had rejoined in a second pamphlet, still more diverting than the first All the wits had combined to keep up the joke and the town was long in convulsions of laughter Steele determined to employ the name which this controversy had made popular, and, in April, 1709, it was announced that *Isaac Bickerstaff, Esquire, Astrologer*, was about to publish a paper called the 'Tatler'"
> *Macaulay*

> ☞ "Swift is said to have taken the name of *Bickerstaff* from a smith's sign, and added that of *Isaac*, as a Christian appellation of uncommon occurrence Yet it was said a living person was actually found who owned both names"
> *W Scott*

Big-endians, The The name of a religious party in the imaginary empire of Lilliput who made it a matter of duty and conscience to break their eggs at the large end They were regarded as heretics by the law, which required all persons to break the smaller end of their eggs, under pain of heavy penalties in case of disobedience See LILLIPUT

Big'lōw, Mr Hosea The imaginary author of a series of humorous satirical poems, in the Yankee dialect, really written by Prof James R Lowell, and directed mainly against slavery, and the war with Mexico in 1846–7.

Bimini (bee'me nee) A fabulous island said to belong to the Bahama group, but lying far out in the ocean, where, according to a tradition current among the natives of Puerto Rico, was a marvelous fountain possessing the power of restoring youth This was an object of eager and long continued quest to the celebrated Spanish navigator, Juan Ponce de Leon

Birch, Harvey A celebrated character in Cooper's novel of "The Spy"

Birene (be rē'no) The lover and husband of Olimpia, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso"

Bir'on A lord attending on the King of Navarre, in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost"

Bishop, Madame The name given to a mixture of port, sugar, and nutmeg

Bishop of Hip'po A title by which St Augustine (354–430) is often referred to, he having held the office for many years

Blăck'ă-ere, Widow (-ker). A perverse, bustling masculine, pettifogging, and litigious character in Wycherley's comedy of "The Plain Dealer"

Black Assize, The A common designation of the sitting of the courts held at Oxford in 1577, during which judges, jurymen, and counsel were swept away by a violent epidemic

Black Death, The A name given to the celebrated Oriental plague that devastated Europe during the 14th century

Black Dick A sobriquet of Richard, Earl Howe (1725–1799), the English admiral who was sent with a squadron to operate against D'Estaing, who commanded the French forces on the coast of America during the war of the Revolution

Black Hole of Căl cŭt'tă A name commonly given to a certain small and close dungeon in Fort William, Calcutta, the scene of one of the most tragic events in the history of British India On the capture of Calcutta, by Suraja Dowlah, June 20, 1756 the British garrison, consisting of 146 men, being made prisoners, were locked up at night in this room, only 18 feet square, and poorly ventilated, never having been intended to hold more than two or three prisoners at a time In the morning, of the 146 who were imprisoned, only 23 were found alive In the "Annual Register" for 1758, is a narrative of the sufferings of those imprisoned, written by Mr Holwell, one of the number The Black Hole is now used as a warehouse

Black Knight, The See FAINÉANT, LE NOIR

Black Man, The A common designation for the devil in the time of the New England witchcraft, — probably borrowed from English superstition In the "Golden Legend," there is a story representing the Evil Spirit as appearing in the guise of a man clad in black, of great height, and mounted on a superb horse

Black Monday A memorable Easter Monday in 1351, very dark and misty A great deal of hail fell, and the cold was so extreme that many died from its effects The name afterward came to be applied to the Monday after Easter of each year

> My nose fell a bleeding on *Black Monday* last *Shak*

Black Prince, The Edward, Prince of Wales, the son of Edward III of England, — so called from the color of his armor

> To portray a Roman of the age of Camillus or Curius as superior to national antipathies, as treating conquered enemies with the delicacy of the *Black Prince*, would be to violate all dramatic propriety
> *Macaulay*

Blă'dud A legendary King of England, who is said to have built the city of Bath, and dedicated the medicinal springs to Minerva

> Winifred Jenkins and Tabitha Bramble must keep Englishmen on the grin for ages yet to come; and in their letters and the story of their loves there is a perpetual fount of sparkling laughter as inexhaustible as *Bladud's* well
> *Thackeray*

Blanche'fleur A female character in the old romance of "Perceval"

Blas, Gil. See GIL BLAS.

Blatant Beast, The A bellowing monster, in Spenser's "Faëry Queen," typical of slander or calumny, or it is an impersonation of what we now call "Vox Populi," or the Voice of the People.

Ble-fŭs'cu The name of an island mentioned in the imaginary "Travels" of Lemuel Gulliver, written by Swift. It is described as being "situated to the north-east side of Lilliput, from whence it is parted only by a channel of eight hundred yards wide," and as being ruled over by an emperor. The inhabitants, like the Lilliputians, were all pygmies.

> ☞ "*Blefuscu* is France, and the ingratitude of the Lilliputian court, which forces Gulliver to take shelter there rather than have his eyes put out, is an indirect reproach upon that of England, and a vindication of the flight of Ormond and Bolingbroke to Paris"
> *W Scott*

Blĭf'fil. A noted character who figures in Fielding's novel entitled "History of a Foundling"

Blind Harry. A name commonly given to Henry the Minstrel, a wandering Scottish poet of the 15th century

Bloody Assizes, The A common designation of the horrid judicial massacre perpetrated, in 1685, by George Jeffreys, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, while on a circuit through the western counties of England About three hundred persons were executed after short trials, very many were whipped, imprisoned, and fined, and nearly one thousand were sent as slaves to the American plantations.

Bloody-bones. The name of a hobgoblin fiend formerly much feared by children The "Wyll of the Devyll" is said to be "written by our faithful secretaryes hobgoblin, rawhed, and *bloodybone*, in the spiteful audience of all the court of hell."

> Made children with your tones to run for't
> As bad as *Bloody-bones* or Lunsford
> *Hudibras*

Bloody Mary. A name commonly given to Mary, a Roman Catholic Queen of England, whose reign is distinguished for the sanguinary persecutions of the adherents of the church of England, no fewer than two hundred persons having perished at the stake within the space of four years, for their attachment to the reformed doctrines.

Blowz'a-lin'dă A country girl in Gay's pastoral poem, "The Shepherd's Week," which depicts rural life in its character of poverty and rudeness, rather than as clothed in the colors of romance.

> We, fair, fine ladies, who park out our lives
> From common sheep-paths, can not help the crows
> From flying over, we're as natural still
> As *Blowzalinda*
> *L B Brannan*

Blue-beard The hero of a well known story of the same name, originally written in French by Charles Perrault He is represented as marrying a beautiful young woman, who has all the keys of a magnificent castle intrusted to her, with injunctions not to open a certain apartment She gratifies her curiosity during the absence of her lord, and is horrified to find the remains of his former wives, the victims of his boundless lust and cruelty Her disobedience is discovered by means of an indelible stain produced on the key which opened the door of the interdicted room, and she is told to prepare for death, but obtains the favor of a little delay, and is happily rescued by the timely arrival of friends, who instantly despatch her brutal husband

> ☞ It is said that the original *Blue-beard* was Gilles de Laval, Lord of Raiz, who was made Marshal of France in 1429 He was distinguished for his military genius and intrepidity, and was possessed of princely revenue He rendered himself infamous by the murder of his wives and his extraordinary impiety and debaucheries Moreray says that he encouraged and maintained sorcerers to discover hidden treasures, and corrupted young persons of both sexes that he might attach them to him, and afterward killed them for the sake of their blood for his charms and incantations At length, for some state crimes against the Duke of Brittany, he was sentenced to be burned alive in a field at Nantes, in 1440 Holinshed notices another *Blue beard* in the reign of Henry VI , *anno* 1450 Speaking of the committal of the Duke of Suffolk to the Tower, he says, "This doing so much displeased the people that if politic provision had not been made, great mischief had immediately ensued For the commons in sundry places of the realm assembled together in great companies and chose to them a captain, whom they called *Blue beard* but ere they had attempted any enterprise their leaders were apprehended, and so the matter pacified without any hurt committed" Blue-beard is also the name by which King Henry VIII lives in the popular superstitions of England The German poet Tieck, in his "Phantasus" has a tragedy which is grounded upon the common nursery tale

Blue Hen, The A cant or popular name for the State of Delaware This sobriquet is said to have had its origin in a certain Captain Caldwell's fondness for the amusement of cock fighting Caldwell was for a time an officer of the First Delaware Regiment in the war of the Revolution, and was greatly distinguished for his daring and undaunted spirit He was exceedingly popular in the regiment, and its high state of discipline was generally conceded to be due to his exertions, so that when officers were sent on recruiting service to enlist new men in order to fill vacancies caused by death or otherwise, it was a saying, that they had gone home for more of Caldwell's game-cocks, but, as Caldwell insisted that no cock could be truly game unless the mother was a blue hen, the expression *Blue Hen's chickens* was substituted for "game cocks" *Delaware State Journal, July*, 1860

Blue Laws A name derisively given to the quaint regulations of the early government of New Haven Plantation, when the public authorities kept a sharp watch over the deportment of the people of the colony, and punished all breaches of good manners

and good morals, often with ludicrous formality Some account of these laws is given in a small work published in 1825 (Hartford, by Silas Andrus), entitled "The Code of 1650, being a Compilation of the earliest Laws and Orders of the General Court of Connecticut," &c. The ancient records of the New Haven colony bear witness to the stern and somber religious spirit common to all the first settlers The chapter of "Capitall Lawes," in the code of 1650, is almost verbally copied from the Mosaic law.

☞ "After the restoration of Charles II, the Puritans became the subject of every kind of reproach and contumely The epithet *blue* was applied to any one who looked with disapprobation upon the licentiousness of the time The Presbyterians, under which name all dissenters were often included, were more particularly designated by this term Thus Butler —

> For his religion, it was fit
> To match his learning and his wit—
> 'Twas Presbyterian true *blue*. *Hudibras*

That this epithet of derision should find its way to the colonies was a matter of course It was here applied not only to persons, but to customs institutions, and laws of the Puritans, by those who wished to render the prevailing system ridiculous Hence, probably, a belief with some that a distinct system of laws, known as the 'blue laws, must have some where a local habitation

Prof Kingsley

Bluestring, Robin, See ROBIN BLUESTRING

Bluff City A descriptive name popularly given to the city of Hannibal, Missouri

Bluff Hal, or Harry The sobriquet by which King Henry VIII of England is commonly known He was called also Burly King Harry

> Lre yet in scorn of Peter's pence,
> And numbered bead and shrift,
> *Bluff Harry* broke into the spence,
> And turned the cowls adrift *Tennyson*

Bŏa'na nĕr'gĕs [Gr *Βοανεργες*] A name signifying "sons of thunder," given by our Lord (Mark iii 17) to the two sons of Zebedee, James and John Probably the name had respect to the fiery zeal of the brothers, signs of which may be seen in Luke ix 54, Mark ix 38

Bŏb'a-dĭl, Captain A beggarly and cowardly adventurer, in Ben Jonson's comedy, "Every Man in his Humor," who passes himself off with young and simple people for a Hector

☞ "*Bobadil*, with his big words and his little heart with his sword and his oath —'By the foot of Pharaoh!' is a braggart of the first water He is, upon the whole the best invention of the author and is worthy to march in the same regiment with Bessus and Listol, and Parolles and the Copper Captain *B W Procter*

Bœuf, Front de (frŏN dĕh bŭf) A character in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe"

Bŏ'hôrt, Sir A knight of the Round Table, celebrated in the old romances of chivalry

Bois Guilbert, Brian de (bwŏ' gĕlh'bĕr') A brave but cruel and voluptuous Commander of the Knights Templars, in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe"

Bŏm'bă A sobriquet given to Ferdinand II (1810–1859), late King of the Two Sicilies.

> After Palermo's fatal siege,
> Across the western seas he fled
> In good *King Bomba's* happy reign *Longfellow*

☞ "*Bomba* is the name of children's play in Italy, a kind of prisoner's-base, or what used formerly to be called, in England, King by your leave, and there was probably an allusion to this pastime in the nickname, especially as his majesty was fond of playing the king, and had a predilection for childish amusements besides, and for playing at soldiers But the name, whatever its first cause, or its collective significance, is understood to have derived its greatest weight from a charge made against his majesty of having called upon his soldiers to 'bombard his people during one of their insurrections 'Bombard em! bombard em!' he is said to have cried out; that is to say, 'Sweep them away—cannonade em!' His apologist, Mr Macfarlane, not only denies the charge, but says his cry was the very reverse, to wit, 'Spare my misguided people! Make prisoners, do not kill make prisoners!' The book entitled 'Naples and King Ferdinand' repeats the charge, however in the strongest manner It says that he kept crying out, 'Down with them! down with them!' adding, in a note, what was stated to be the particular expression, 'Bombardate, and hence, says the author, 'arose his well-known sobriquet of *Bomba* *Leigh Hunt*

☞ "The name *Bomba* is often misinterpreted as having some allusion to bombardments It is not so In Italy, when you tell a man a thing which he knows to be false or when he wishes to convey to you the idea of the utter worthlessness of any thing or person, he puffs out his cheek like a bagpipers in full blow, smites it with his forefinger, and allows the pent breath to explode, with the exclamation, 'Bomb-a' I have witnessed the gesture, and heard the sound Hence, after 1849, when regal oaths in the name of the Most Holy Trinity were found to be as worthless as a beggar's in the name of Bacchus or the Madonna, when Ferdinand was perceived to be a worthless liar, his quick-witted people whispered his name He was called King Bomba, King Puff-cheek, King Liar, King Knave The name and his character were then so much in harmony that it spread widely, and they have been so much in harmony ever since, that he has retained it till now, and will retain it, I suppose, till he is bundled into his unhonored grave"

Dublin Evening Gazette

Bom-băs'tēs Fu-ri-ō'so. The hero and title of a burlesque tragic opera by Thomas Barnes Rhodes, which was intended to ridicule the bombast of modern tragedies.

> Falling on one knee, [he] put both hands on his heart, and rolled up his eyes much after the manner of *Jumbastes Furioso* making love to Distaffina *Eyes Surgical*

Bon Chevalier, sans peur et sans reproche, Le (lgh bŏN shvă'lē-ā' sŏN pŭR ā sŏN rgh prosh') See GOOD KNIGHT, &c

Bŏn Gaul'tier A pseudonym adopted by Prof William E Aytoun and Theodore Martin, under which they published a popular book of ballads, and contributed to a number of periodicals

Bonhomme, Jacques (zhăk bo'nŏm') [Fr, Jack or James Goodman] A derisive name given by the French barons of the 14th century to the peasants of the country The insurrection known as the *Jaquerie* derived its name from the fact that the English chroniclers supposed one James Good man to have been the leader of it

Bŏ'no Johnny The sobriquet by which, in the East, the English are commonly designated

Bonhomme, Roger (ro'zhĭ' bŏN'tŏN') A popular personification, in France, of a state of leisure, and freedom from care The equivalent for the English proverb, 'There's a good time coming,' among the French peasantry is Roger Bontemps This character is the subject of one of Beranger's most celebrated songs, written in 1814

Booby, Lady A female character of frail morals in Fielding's novel of "Joseph Andrews," who is unable to conquer the virtue of her footman She was designed as a caricature of Richardson's "Pamela," and is represented as a vulgar upstart, whom the parson is compelled to reprove for laughing in church

Booth The husband of Amelia, in Fielding's novel of that name His frailties are said to have shadowed forth some of the author's own backslidings and experiences

Bo rah'chi o A follower of John, in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing"

Borak, Al See AL BORAK

Bŏs'ton Massacre A name popularly given to a disturbance which occurred in the streets of Boston on the evening of March 5, 1770, when a sergeant's guard belonging to the British garrison fired upon a crowd of people who were surrounding them and pelting them with snowballs, and killed three men, besides wounding several others The leader of the townspeople was a black man named Crispus Attucks The affair is of historical importance as it prepared the minds of men for the revolutionary struggle which followed

Bŏs'ton Tea-party A name popularly given to the famous assemblage of citizens in Boston, Dec 16, 1773, who met to carry out the non importation resolves of the colony, and who, disguised as Indians, went on board three ships which had just arrived in the harbor, and destroyed several hundred chests of tea The British Parliament retaliated by closing the port of Boston

Bottle Conspiracy, The A name popularly given to a riot which took place at the Theatre in Dublin, Dec 14, 1822, directed against the Marquis of Wellesley, the Lord Lieutenant

Bottom, Nick An Athenian weaver, who is the principal actor in the interlude of "Pyramus and Thisbe," in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" Oberon, the fairy king desiring to punish Titania, his queen, commissioned Puck to watch her till she fell asleep, and then to anoint her eyelids with the juice of a plant called love in idleness, the effect of which, when she awoke, was to make her dote upon Bottom, upon whom Puck had fixed an ass's head

> Indeed the carcass which this partiality leads him [Milton] to bestow on "sad Electra's poet" sometimes reminds us of the beautiful queen of Fairy Land kissing the long ears of *Bottom* *Macaulay*

☞ "*Bottom* is a compound of profound ignorance and omnivorous conceit, but these are tempered by good nature, decision of character, and some mother-wit That which gives him his individuality does not depend upon his want of education, his position, or his calling All the schools of Athens could not have reasoned it out of him and all the gold of Crœsus would have made him but a gilded *Bottom* after all His descendants have not unfrequently appeared among the gifted intellects of the world When Goldsmith jealous of the attention which a dancing monkey attracted in a coffee-house said, 'I can do that as well and was about to attempt it, he was but playing *Bottom* *R G White*

Bōw'ling, Tom The name of a celebrated naval character in Smollett's novel of "Roderick Random"

☞ "The character of *Tom Bowling*, in 'Roderick Random' will be regarded in all ages as a happy exhibition of those naval heroes to whom Britain is indebted for so much of her happiness and glory" *Dunlop*

Boy-bishop, The An appellation conferred upon St Nicholas (4th century) on account of his early conformity to the observances of the Roman Catholic church, of which the old legends relate marvelous instances.

Boy-ĕt'. A lord attending on the Princess of France, in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost"

Bŏz (*by some pronounced* bōz) A pseudonym under which Charles Dickens contributed a series of "Sketches of Life and Character" to the "London Morning Chronicle" Of this *nom de plume* he has given the following account —

☞ "*Boz*, my signature in the 'Morning Chronicle' was the nickname of a pet child, younger brother, whom I had dubbed Moses, in honor of the 'Vicar of Wakefield, which, being facetiously pronounced through the nose, became *Boses*, and being shortened, *Boz* *Boz* was a very familiar household word to me long before I was an author, and so I came to adopt it'

> Though a pledge I had to shiver,
> And the longest ever was,
> Ere his vessel leaves our river
> I would drink a health to *Boz* *Hood*

Bra-bān'ti o (bra bān'shĭ-o). A senator of Venice, in Shakespeare's play of "Othello"

Bradamante (brȧ dȧ-mȧn'tȧ) A Christian Amazon, sister to Rinaldo, in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" She possessed an irresistible spear, which unhorsed every antagonist whom it touched See RUGGIERO

Brăd'war dine, Baron A brave and gallant, but pedantic, character in Scott's "Waverley"

Brag, Jack The hero of a novel of the same name by Theodore Hook (1789–1841), a spirited embodiment of the arts employed by a vulgar pretender to creep into aristocratic society, and of his ultimate discomfiture

Brag, Sir Jack A sobriquet of General Burgoyne (d 1792), who figures in an old ballad entitled "Sir Jack Brag"

Bragmardo, Janotus de (ja nŏ'tus de brăg'mar do, *Fr pron* zhă'no'tuss' dĕh brag'mȧr'do') The name of a sophister in Rabelais's satirical romance of "Gargantua"

Brainworm A curious, tricky character in Ben Jonson's play of "Every Man in his Humor"

Bramble, Matthew A well known character in Smollett's novel, "The Expedition of Humphry Clinker"—described as "an odd kind of humorist,' afflicted with the gout, and "always on the fret,' but full of generosity and benevolence

> To have all literature swum away before us in watery extempore and spiritual time of North supervene—that, surely is an awful reflection, worthy of dyspeptic *Matthew Bramble* in a London fog *Carlyle*

Bramble, Miss Tabitha An unmarried sister of Matthew Bramble, in Smollett's "Expedition of Humphry Clinker" She is characterized as "a maiden of forty five, exceeding scorched, vain, and ridiculous,' soured by her unsuccessful endeavors to get married proud imperious, prying malicious, greedy, and uncharitable She finally succeeds in disposing of herself to Captain Lismahago, who is content to take her on account of her snug little fortune of £4000 Her personal appearance is thus described —

☞ "She is tall, raw-boned, awkward flat-chested and stoops, her complexion is sallow and freckled, her eyes are not gray, but greenish, like those of a cat, and generally inflamed, her hair is of a sandy or rather, dusty, hue, her forehead low, her nose long, sharp, and, toward the extremity always red in cool weather her lips skinny her mouth extensive, her teeth straggling and loose of various colors and conformation, and her long neck shrivelled into a thousand wrinkles

Brăn'di les, Sir A knight of King Arthur's court, celebrated in the romances of chivalry

Brăng'tons, The Characters in the novel of "Evelina" by Miss Burney referred to, among others, by Johnson Their name became a synonym for vulgarity, malice, and jealousy

Brass, Sampson A shrewish attorney in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop" distinguished for his servility, dishonesty, and affected sentimentality

Brass, Sally Sister to Sampson Brass, whom she surpasses in villany See *Sampson*

Bravest of the Brave A title conferred upon the celebrated Marshal Ney (1769–1815) by the French troops at Friedland (1807), on account of his fearless bravery He was in command of the right wing, which bore the brunt of the battle, and stormed the town Napoleon as he watched him passing unterrified through a shower of balls, exclaimed, 'That man is Rhon,' and hence forth the army styled him *Le Brave des Braves*

Breeches Bibles A name given to editions of the so called Geneva Bible (first printed at Geneva, by Rowland Hall, 1560, in 4to), from the peculiar rendering of Gen iii 7

Breeches Review A name formerly given to the Westminster Review, among booksellers, from a Mr Place, a great authority with the Westminster This Place was at one time a tailor, a leather-breeches maker, and habit maker

Brentford, The Two Kings of Two characters in "The Rehearsal," a celebrated farce, written by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham (1627–1688), with the assistance of Butler, Sprat, and others, in order to correct the public taste by holding up the heroic or rhyming tragedies to ridicule

☞ The two kings are represented as walking hand in hand, as dancing together, as singing in concert, and, generally, as living on terms of the greatest intimacy and affection There seems to have been no particular reason for making them kings of Brentford rather than of any other place Bayes says (a 1, sc 1), "Look you, sirs, the chief hinge of this play is, that I suppose two kings of the same place, as, for example, at Brentford, for I love to write familiarly" Colonel Henry

Howard son of Thomas, Earl of Berkshire, wrote a play called "The United Kingdoms," which began with a funeral, and had also two kings in it It has been supposed that this was the occasion of Buckingham's setting up two kings in Brentford, though some are of opinion that he intended them for the two royal brothers, Charles II and the Duke of York, afterward James II Others say that they represent Boabdelin and Abdalla, the contending kings of Granada But it is altogether more probable that they were designed to burlesque the two kings contending for one and the same crown introduced by Dryden —the Bayes of the piece—into several of his serious plays Persons who have been known to hate each other heartily for a long time, and who afterward profess to have become reconciled, and to be warm friends, are often likened to the *Two Kings of Brentford*

Brewer of Ghent A descriptive title bestowed upon Jacob Arteveld, a great popular leader in the early part of the 14th century, who drove Louis I, Count of Flanders, into France, ruled that province, and supported Edward III of England

Brick, Mr Jĕf'fer son A fiery American politician, who figures in Dickens's novel of "Martin Chuzzlewit"

Bride of the Sea A poetical name of Venice, having its origin in the ancient ceremony of the espousal of the Adriatic during which the doge, in the presence of his courtiers, and amid circumstances of great splendor, threw a ring into the sea, uttering the words, "Desponsamus te, mare, in signum veri perpetuique domini" (We wed thee, O sea, in sign of a true and perpetual dominion)

Bridge of Asses See PONS ASINORUM

Bridge of Sighs [It *Ponte dei Sospiri*] The name popularly given to the covered passage-way which connects the doge's palace in Venice with the state prisons, from the circumstance that the condemned prisoners were transported over this bridge from the hall of judgment to the place of execution Hood has used the name as the title of one of his poems

Bridget Mrs The name of a character in Sterne's celebrated novel, "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent"

Brĭd'dle goose, Judge [Fr *Juge Bridoye*] The name of a character in Rabelais's famous satirical romance of "Pantagruel," who decided causes by the chance of dice

Brighella (brē gĕl'lä) [It from *briga*, trouble, restlessness] A masked character, in the Italian popular comedy, representing a proud, bold, and crafty plebeian of Brescia

British Ar'is tī'dēs, The An epithet frequently applied to Andrew Marvell (1620–1678), an influential member of the House of Commons during the reign of Charles II, and a firm opponent of the king His integrity was such that he refused every offer of promotion, and a direct bribe tendered him by the lord treasurer, and died in poverty, being buried at the expense of his constituents

British Pau sā'ni-as, The An epithet conferred upon William Camden (1551–1623), one of the most distinguished scholars and learned antiquaries of his age

Brit'o mär'tis, or Brit'o mart "A lady knight," representing Chastity, whose adventures are related in Spenser's "Faery Queen" She is represented as being armed with a magic spear which nothing could resist Britomartis was a Cretan name of Diana, the goddess of chastity, said to come from the Cretan words *βριτυς*, sweet, and *μαρτις*, maid

Broad Bottom Ministry In English history, a name sometimes given to an administration comprising nine dukes and a grand coalition of all parties, which was formed in Nov, 1744, and was dissolved by the death of Mr Pelham, March 6, 1754

Brŏb'ding năg An imaginary country described in Swift's celebrated romance entitled "Gulliver's Travels" The inhabitants are represented as giants, about "as tall as an ordinary spire steeple Every thing else is on the same enormous scale [Commonly, but incorrectly, written *Brobdignag*]

Brŏn'zo mär'te The name of Sir Launcelot Greaves's steed, in Smollett's "Adventures" of that celebrated hero —represented to be "a fine mettlesome sorrel who had got blood in him"

Brook, Master A name assumed by Ford, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," with a design to dupe Sir John Falstaff, who is in love with Ford's wife

Brother Jonathan A sportive collective name for the people of the United States

☞ When General Washington after being appointed commander of the army of the Revolutionary war, went to Massachusetts to organize it, and make the preparations for the defense of the country, he found a great want of ammunition and other means necessary to meet the powerful foe he had to contend with, and great difficulty in obtaining them If attacked in such condition, the cause at once might be hopeless On one occasion, at that anxious period, a consultation of the officers and others was had, when it seemed no way could be devised to make such preparation as was necessary His Excellency Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, was then governor of Connecticut, and, as Washington placed the greatest reliance on his judgment and aid, he remarked, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject" He did so, and the governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army When difficulties afterward arose, and the army was spread over the country, it became a by-word —"*We must consult Brother Jonathan*" The origin of the expression being soon lost sight of, the name *Brother Jonathan* came to be regarded as the national sobriquet

Brown the Younger, Thomas. A pseudonym under which Thomas Moore, in 1813, published the "Two penny Post bag," a series of witty, playful, and very popular satires, directed against the Prince Regent and his ministers

Brunehild (broo'nĕh hĭlt'), or ***Brunehilde*** (broo'nĕ hĭl'dĕ) [O H Ger *brunhilt*, from *brun*, *brunn*, coat of mail, and *hilt*, goddess of war, from *hilt*, battle, contest] A warrior-virgin in the German epic, the "Nibelungen Lied," who promised to be the bride of the man who could conquer her in three trials, in hurling the lance, in throwing the stone, and in leaping after the stone when thrown Her story forms a large part of the cycle of ancient German romance

Brute, Sir John A character in Vanbrugh's play, "The Provoked Wife," distinguished for his absurdities and coarse, pot house valor

Buckeye State The State of Ohio,—popularly so called from the Buckeye tree (*Æsculus flava*), which abounds there

Bull, John A well known collective name of the English nation, first used in Arbuthnot's satire "The History of John Bull," usually published in Swift's works In this satire, the French are denominated as Lewis Baboon, the Dutch as Nicholas Frog &c The "History of John Bull" was designed to ridicule the Duke of Marlborough

☞ "One would think that, in personifying itself a nation would be apt to picture something grand, heroic and imposing but it is characteristic of the peculiar humor of the English, and of their love for what is blunt comic, and familiar, that they have embodied their national oddities in the figure of a sturdy, corpulent old fellow, with a three-cornered hat, red waistcoat, leather breeches, and stout, oaken cudgel Thus they have taken a singular delight in exhibiting their most private foibles in a laughable point of view, and have been so successful in their delineation, that there is scarcely a being in actual existence more absolutely present to the public mind than that eccentric personage, *John Bull*" *W Irving*

Bŭn'cŏmbe (bŭngk'um) See in the Dictionary

Bŭng'by, Jack A commander of a ship in Dickens's "Dombey and Son," looked up to as an oracle and philosopher by his friend Captain Cuttle He is described as wearing a "tight and imperturbable manner," and seeming to be "always on the lookout for something in the extremest distance"

Bûrd Helen A heroine of Scottish ballad and tradition, renowned for her resolute constancy She is borne away to Lilland by the fairies, and imprisoned in a castle, from which she is rescued by her brother the Childe Rowland

☞ "*Burd* is the Scottish feminine of the French *preux* or *prud homme* The *preux chevalier* was brave and wise, the *Burd* of Scottish song was discreet" *Longe*

Burly King Harry. See BLUFF HAL

Bȳ'ron, Miss Harriet A beautiful and accomplished woman of high rank, devotedly attached, and finally married, to Sir Charles Grandison, in Richardson's novel of this name.

C.

Ca-dū'nus A name under which Swift describes himself in his poem of "Cadenus and Vanessa" *Cadenus* is the Latin word *decanus* (dean) by transposal of letters See VANESSA

Cabal, The A name given in English history to a famous cabinet council formed in 1670, and composed of five unpopular ministers of Charles II, namely, Lords Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale The word "cabal"—at that time in common use to denote *a junto*, or *set of men united for political purposes*—having been popularly applied to this ministry as a term of reproach, it was soon discovered to be a sort of anagram made up of the initials of the names of the several members

Cădʹwal A feigned name assumed by Arviragus in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline" See ARVIRAGUS

***Cagliostro*, Count de** (kăl-yos'tro) The assumed name of Joseph Balsamo (1743–1795), one of the most impudent and successful impostors of modern times

Cā'lĭus, Dr A French physician, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor"

Bad in themselves [certain portions of Boswell's Life of Johnson] they are good dramatically, like the clipped English of *Dr Caius* *Macaulay*

Căl'e-dō'ni a The ancient Latin name of Scotland, often used as a synonym of Scotland in modern poetry.

O *Caledonia*, stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child! *Scott*

Căl'i-ban [A metathesis of *cannibal*] A savage and deformed slave of Prospero, in Shakespeare's "Tempest" He is represented as being the "freckled whelp" of Sycorax, a foul hag, who was banished from Argier (or Algiers) to the desert island afterward inhabited by Prospero.

Căl'i-bûrn. See EXCALIBUR.

Ca-lĭp'o-lis. A character in "The Battle of Alcazar" (1594), an inflated drama attributed by Dyce to Peele, referred to by Pistol, in Shakespeare's 2 Henry IV., a ii, sc 4

Ca lis'tă The name of a celebrated character in Rowe's "Fair Penitent"

No high *Calista* that ever issued from story-teller's brain will impress us more deeply than this meanest of the mean, and for a good reason—that she issued from the maker of men *Carlyle*

Căm'a-răl'za man See PRINCE CAMARALZAMAN.

Căm'ba-lū In the "Voyages" of Marco Polo, the chief city of the province of Cathay It is now identified with Pekin

Cam'bri a The ancient Latin name of Wales, often used by modern poets It is derived from *Camber*, the son of Brutus, a legendary king of Britain Brutus at his death left the isle to his three sons, one of whom, Camber, received the western part

Căm'bus-căn, or Cam bŭs'can A "noble king" in Chaucer's "Squier's Tale"

This noble king, this Tartre *Cambuscan*,
Had two sons by Elfeta, his wif,
Of which the eldest sone highte Algarsif,
That other was yclepéd Camballo *Chaucer*

Or call up him that left half told
The story of *Cambuscan* bold,
Of Camball and of Algarsife,
And who had Canace to wife,
That owned the virtuous ring and glass;
And of the wondrous horse of brass
On which the Tartar king did ride *Milton*

☞ "I think that it is not unlikely that Chaucer had seen 'The Travels of Marco Polo, and that *Cambuscan* or Cambus Can, is a contraction of *Cambalu Can* We may observe that the name of one of his sons is Cambalo Of Algarsif, the other son, I can give no account The name of his daughter, Canace, is Greek Chaucer himself, probably invented the story, which he has left half told' *Keightley* Hazlitt supposes that Chaucer founded the tale upon that of the enchanted horse in The Arabian Nights

☞ "It is strange that Milton should have pronounced the word *Cambuscan*, nor is it pleasant, when his robust line must be resounding in the ear of every one to whom the story is called to mind, to be forced to obey even the greater dictation of the original, and throw the accent as undoubtedly it ought to be thrown, on the first and last syllable On no theory, as respects Chaucer's versification, does it appear intelligible how Milton could have thrown the accent on the second syllable when the other reading stares us in the face throughout Chaucer's poem" *Leigh Hunt*

Cam bȳ'sēs, King See KING CAMBYSES

Căm'e lot A parish in Somersetshire, England (now called Queen's Camel), where King Arthur held his court It is sometimes confounded with Winchester Shakespeare alluded to the place as being famous for a breed of geese

Goose, if once I had thee upon Sarum plain,
I'd drive thee cackling home to *Camelot* *Lear*

Candide (kŏn'dēd') The hero of Voltaire's celebrated novel of the same name

The boy-author [Beckford] appears already to have rubbed all the bloom off his heart and in the midst of his dazzling genius, one trembles to think that a stripling of years so tender should have attained the cool cynicism of a *Candide* *Lond Qu J*

Căn'dor, Mrs A noted slanderer in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals"

☞ "The name of '*Mrs Candor* has become one of those formidable by-words which have more power in putting folly and ill-nature out of countenance than whole volumes of the wisest remonstrance and reasoning. *Moore*

Capability Brown Launcelot Brown, a famous English gardener of the last century,—so called from his constant use of the word "capability," as well as on account of his genius for making scenic or naked grounds fruitful and beautiful

There is a very large artificial lake [at Blenheim] which was created by *Capability Brown*, and fills the basin that he scooped for it, just as if Nature had poured these broad waters into one of her own valleys *Hawthorne*

Caps and Hats See HATS AND CAPS

Căp'u lĕt The head of a noble Veronese house in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet,"—hostile to the house of Montague He is represented as a jovial, testy old man, self willed, violent, and tyrannical See *infra*

Căp'u lĕt, Lady Wife of Capulet, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet"

☞ "Then Lady Capulet comes sweeping by with her train of velvet, her black hood, her fan, and her rosary—the very *beau-ideal* of a proud Italian matron of the fifteenth century, whose offer to poison Romeo in revenge for the death of Tybalt stamps her with one very characteristic trait of the age and country Yet she loves her daughter, and there is a touch of remorseful tenderness in her lamentation over her which adds to our impression of the timid softness of Juliet and the harsh subjection in which she has been kept" *Mrs Jameson*

☞ The Capulets and Montagues (*Capelletti* and *Montecchi*, or *Montecoli*) were two rival houses of Verona in the latter part of the 13th and the early part of the 14th centuries The familiar expression, "The tomb of the Capulets," does not occur in Shakespeare It has not been found in any author previous to Burke, and probably originated with him In a letter to Matthew Smith he says, "I would rather sleep in the corner of a little country churchyard than in *the tomb of all the Capulets*

Cā'ra-bas, Marquis of [Fr. *Marquis de Carabas*, mar'kē' dŏh kă'rȧ'bȧ'] A fanciful title employed to designate a man who possesses, or makes a boast of possessing, large estates, a feudal lord, or, in general, any pompous and purse-proud individual The name occurs in the nursery tale "Puss in Boots," and Béranger has adopted it as the title of one of his most popular lyrics.

> "See this old marquis treating us
> As if a conquered race
> His raw-boned steed has brought him back
> From distant hiding-place
> With sabre brandished o'er his head
> That never dealt a blow
> The noble mortal marches on,
> And seeks his old chateau
> Hats off, hats off! near and far
> Bow to the *Marquis of Carabas*"
>
> *Béranger, Trans*

In Vivian Grey, his [Disraeli's] views seemed bounded by a desire to find a *Marquis de Carabas* *Smith's*

Car dĭ'el A name given, in the old romances about Arthur and his knights, to the city of Carlisle

Car'ker, Mr A plausible villain in Dickens's "Dombey and Son"

Carlo Khan A nickname given to Charles James Fox (1749–1806), on account of a bill which he brought into Parliament, in 1783, for a new regulation of the East Indies, from the supposition that he aimed to establish a dictatorship in his own person

Carrasco, Samson (săm sŏn' kär răs'kō) A wag gish bachelor of Salamanca who figures in Cervantes' romance of "Don Quixote"

Carūphĭ'lus See IRW, THE WANDERING

Casella (kȧ sĕl'lä) The name of a musician and old friend of Dante, immortalized by him in his poem entitled "La Divina Commedia" Dante, on his arrival in Purgatory, sees a vessel approaching the shore freighted with souls, under the conduct of an angel, to be cleansed from their sins, and to be made fit for paradise When they are disembarked, the poet recognizes in the crowd his old friend Casella In the course of an affectionate interview, the poet requests a soothing air, and Casella sings, with enchanting sweetness, Dante's second Canzone

> Dante shall give fame leave to set thee higher
> Than his *Casella*, whom he wooed to sing,
> Met with due shades of Purgatory *Milton*

Cassim Baba See BABA, CASSIM

Cas'i mēre A Polish emigrant in "The Rovers or the Double Arrangement," in the poetry of the Anti jacobin See BETTINGTON, MILOR

Cas'sĭo (kăsh'ĭo) Lieutenant of Othello, and a tool of Iago, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello"

Cœlĭă'nă A poetical name under which William Habington (1605–1654) celebrated the praises of Lucy, daughter of the first Lord Powis the lady whom he married

Castle, Doubting See DOUBTING CASTLE

Castle of Indolence The title of a poem by Thomson, and the name of a castle described in it as situated in a pleasing land of drowsiness, where every sense was steeped in the most luxurious but unreal and enervating delights The owner of the castle was a powerful enchanter, who sought by the exercise of magical arts to entice unwary passers by within the gate, that he might deprive them of their manly strength, take away all their high hopes and aims, and engage them in a constant round of sensual amusements

> The effect of the climate the air the serenity and sweetness of the place, is almost as seductive as that of the *Castle of Indolence* *W Irving*

Castles in Spain See CHATEAUX EN ESPAGNE

Cathăy' An old name for China, said to have been introduced into Europe by Marco Polo, the celebrated Venetian traveler It is corrupted from the Tartar appellation *Khitan* (ke tī'), that is, the country of the Khitans, who occupied the northern portions of the empire at the period of the Mongol invasion The heroine of Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," the beautiful Angelica, was a princess of Cathay

> Through the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day
> Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of *Cathay*
> *Tennyson*

Caudle, Mrs Margaret The feigned author of a series of "Curtain Lectures" delivered in the course of thirty years, between eleven at night and seven in the morning, to her husband, Mr Job Caudle, "one of the few men whom Nature, in her care and bounty to women, sends into the world as patient listeners" The real author of these humorous and famous lectures was Douglas Jerrold

Cauʹline, Sir The hero of an ancient English ballad of the same name, preserved in Percy's 'Reliques'

Caustic, Christopher A pseudonym adopted by Thomas Green Fessenden (1771–1837) in his Hudibrastic poem called "Terrible Tractoration"

Cave of Mammon The abode of the god of riches, described in the seventh canto of the second book of Spenser's "Faery Queen"

Cave of Montesinos See MONTESINOS

Cĕd'rĭc A Saxon thane in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe"

Celestial City In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the city toward which Christian makes his pilgrimage, — the heavenly Jerusalem, whose splendors are portrayed in the Apocalypse

Celestial Empire A name often used, in Europe and America, as a popular designation of China It is derived, according to Williams, from the Chinese words *Tien Chan*, that is, Heavenly Dynasty, meaning the kingdom ruled over by the dynasty appointed by Heaven

Celia 1 Daughter of Frederick, the usurping duke, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It"

2 The name given by Thomas Carew, an English poet of the 17th century, to the lady of his love, whose real name is unknown

Chăd'band, The Rev Mr A character in Dickens's "Bleak House," a type of hypocritical piety

Chăr'mĭan A kind hearted but simple minded female attendant on Cleopatra, in Shakespeare's play of "Antony and Cleopatra"

Châteaux en Espagne (shȧ tō' ŏn nes pāñ') [Fr, castles in Spain] Groundless or visionary projects, — a French phrase sometimes used in English In the 15th century they said, in the same sense, "*faire des châteaux en Asie*," to build castles in Asia

Chauvin (shō vĂN') The principal character in Scribe's "Soldat Laboureur," — represented as a veteran soldier of the time of the first Empire, who has an unbounded admiration of Napoleon, and a blind idolatry of all that pertained to him

Child of Hale A name often given to John Middleton, a famous English giant, who was born at Hale, in Lancashire, in 1578 His height was nine feet and three inches

Childe Harold See HAROLD, CHILDE

Childe Rowland See ROWLAND, CHILDE

Children in the Wood, The Characters of an ancient and well known ballad entitled "The Children in the Wood, or the Norfolk Gentleman's last Will and Testament" which is thought by some to be a disguised record of the alleged murder of his nephews by Richard III It is certain that the ballad corresponds essentially with the narrative of the chronicles Addison says of the ballad referred to, that it is 'one of the darling songs of the common people, and the delight of most Englishmen at some part of their age'

Chinaman, John A cant or popular name for the Chinese "The earliest known instance of its use is in "A letter to the Committee of Management of Drury Lane Theater, London 1819," p 61

Chlō'ē Formerly a very common name in pastoral poetry, for a mistress or sweetheart, but of late generally appropriated to negroes and spaniels

Chrĕmhild (krĕm'hĭlt) The heroine of the German epic poem, the "Nibelungen Lied" represented as a woman of the rarest grace and beauty

Chrĭs'ta bĕl 1 A lady in the ancient ballad of Sir Cauline," the daughter of a "bonnye kinge in Ireland

2 A lady in Coleridge's poem of the same name

Christian The hero of Bunyan's spiritual romance 'The Pilgrim's Progress" This celebrated allegory describes the awakening of Christian, spiritual fears his resolution to depart from the City of Destruction, where he resided his ineffectual attempts to induce his wife and family and neighbors to accompany him his departure, and all the incidents whether of a discouraging or a comforting nature, which he encountered on his journey, until he arrived at the Celestial City, the whole being designed to represent the various experiences, internal and external, in the life of a real Christian

> We seem to fall on among the acquaintances of our old friend *Christian* sometimes we meet Mistrust and Timorous sometimes Mr Hategood and Mr Lovelust, and then again Prudence, Piety, and Charity *Macaulay*

Chrĭs'tĭă'nă (krĭst yăn'ȧ) The wife of Christian, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who sets out with her children to rejoin her husband in the Celestial City, under the guidance of Mr Great heart

Christian Cĭc'e ro A name conferred upon Lucius Cœlius Firmianus Lactantius (d about 325), on account of the purity and eloquence of his style

Christian Sŭ'ca A title sometimes given to Joseph Hall (1574–1656), Bishop of Norwich, an eminent divine, formerly highly esteemed as a moralist

Christian Vĭr'gĭl A title given to Marco Girolamo Vida (1490–1566), one of the most learned scholars and most elegant Latin writers of his time He was the author of a Latin poem in six books, on the life of Christ, — the "Christias" — which is so close an imitation of the 'Æneid' as the great difference in the nature of the subject would permit

Christopher, St See ST CHRISTOPHER

Chroniclers, The Rhyming A series of writers in verse, who arose in England about the end of the 13th century

Cĭd, The [Sp, lord, from Arab *seid*] A title given to Don Rodrigo Laynez, a Spanish nobleman of the 11th century, by five Moorish generals whom he had vanquished He was also known by the abbreviated name of Ruy Diaz (i e, Rodrigo, the son of Diego), and was Count of Bivar In 1065, he was placed by King Sancho at the head of all his armies, whence he acquired the appellation of *Campeador*, i e, warrior, champion He died at Valencia, in 1100, in the 74th year of his age He is regarded as the model of the heroic virtues of his age, and the flower of Spanish chivalry

Cin'der-ĕl'lă [That is, *cinder-lass*, Fr *Cendrillon*, Ger *Aschenbrödel, Aschenputtel*] The heroine of a well known fairy tale, represented as the daughter of a king or rich man, and condemned by a cruel step mother to act the part of a household drudge, sitting in the ashes while her more favored sisters are dressed in finery and live in splendor The story recounts how, by a fairy's help, Cinderella presents herself before a young prince, and gains his love, to the chagrin of her sisters, who had sought to win his favor, and how, when he would pursue her, he loses sight of her, and, at last, by means of a glass slipper, or, as some say, a golden shoe, — the gift of the fairy, which she had dropped in her flight, and which would fit no other foot but hers, — he discovers her, and then marries her

☞ The story is very widespread and is told with variations in different countries It is of great antiquity, and probably derived from the East Among the Germans the story is mentioned as early as the 16th century, in Rollenhagen's 'Froschmeuseler' In France Perrault and Madame D'Aulnoy have included it in their 'Fairy Tales' A similar story of Grecian or Egyptian origin, is told of Rhodopis and Sammuchus in Egypt

Çĭ pāñ'go A marvelous island, described in the "Voyages" of Marco Polo, the Venetian traveler It is represented as lying in the eastern seas, some 1 500 miles from land, and of its beauty and wealth many stories are related The island of Cipango was an object of diligent search with Columbus and the early navigators It is supposed by some to be the same as Japan [Written also *Zipangu*]

Circumlocution Office A designation made use of by Dickens in "Little Dorrit" in ridicule of official delays and indirectness The Circumlocution Office is described as the chief of 'public departments in the art of perceiving *how not to do it*' The name has come into popular use as a synonym for government routine, or 'red tape,' or a round about way of transacting public business

☞ The Administrative Reform Association might have worked for ten years without producing half of the effect which Mr Dickens has produced in the same direction by flinging out the phrase, The *Circumlocution Office* *Mason*

Cities of the Plain The name often given to Sodom and Gomorrah the chief of the five cities said to have been destroyed by fire from heaven (Gen xix), and then sites covered by the Salt or Dead Sea

Citizen King A surname popularly given to Louis Philippe, who, in 1830 was placed on the throne of France as the elective king of a constitutional monarchy

City of Brotherly Love Philadelphia is sometimes so called, this being the literal signification of the name

City of Churches A name popularly given to the city of Brooklyn N Y from the unusually large number of churches which it contains

City of Destruction In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress the imaginary city, typifying the world, from which Christian started on his pilgrimage to the Celestial City

City of Elms A familiar denomination of New Haven, Conn, many of the streets of which are thickly shaded with lofty elms

City of Enchantments A magical city described in the story of Ledar Prince of Persia, in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments"

City of God The subject and title of St Augustine's celebrated work (De Civitate Dei) written after the sack of Rome by Alaric, to answer the assertion of the pagans that the disasters to their country were a consequence of the desertion of the national deities by Christians The City of God comprehends the body of Christian believers, in distinction from the City of the World, which comprises those who do not belong to the Church The work treats of both cities, but it takes its name from the former only

> The City of the Earth whose origin and vicissitudes Augustine had traced appeared to him under very dismal aspects, and it was toward the *Celestial City* of which he was also the Catholic Homer that all his hopes were turned *Lamartine, Trans*

City of Lanterns An imaginary cloud city spoken of in the 'Vera Historia' of Lucian, a romance written with a satirical purpose The aerial voyagers, passing the Pillars of Hercules, are wrecked upon an enchanted island They next travel through the Zodiac, and arrive at the City of Lanterns After further adventures, the voyage terminates at the Islands of the Blest Rabelais probably borrowed his conception of the Island of Lanterns (see ISLAND OF LANTERNS) from this source, which also undoubtedly furnished hints to Le Sage and to Swift

City of Magnificent Distances A popular designation given to the city of Washington, the capital of the United States, which is laid out on a very large scale, being intended to cover a space

four miles and a half long, and two miles and a half broad, or eleven square miles The entire site is traversed by two sets of streets from 70 to 100 feet wide, at right angles to one another, the whole again intersected obliquely by fifteen avenues from 130 to 160 feet wide

City of Masts A name often bestowed upon London, in allusion to the magnitude of its commerce

City of Notions In the United States, a popular name for the city of Boston, Mass, the metropolis of Yankeedom

City of Peace A name sometimes given to Jerusalem, which was anciently called *Salem*, a word meaning "peace"

City of Rocks A descriptive name popularly given, in the United States, to the city of Nashville, Tenn

City of Spindles A name popularly given to the city of Lowell, Mass the largest cotton manufacturing town in the United States

City of the Great King A name sometimes given to Jerusalem which is so called in Isaiha xlviii 2, and in Matthew v 35

City of the Straits A name popularly given to Detroit, which is situated on the west bank of the river or strait connecting Lake St Clair with Lake Erie *Detroit* is a French word, meaning "strait"

City of the Sun 1 A translation of *Baalbec*, or *Balbec*, a ruined town of Syria once of great size, magnificence, and importance Its Greek name *Heliopolis*, has the same signification

2 [Fr *Cité du Soleil*] A city placed by Thomas Campanella (1568–1639) in the ideal republic which he constructed after the manner of Plato, and in which he depicts a perfect society organized somewhat like a convent and established upon the principles of a theocratic communism

City of the Violated Treaty A name given to the city of Limerick in Ireland, on account of the repeated violations of a treaty signed Oct 1691, the first article of which was that the Roman Catholics should enjoy such privileges in the exercise of their religion as they enjoyed in the reign of Charles II

☞ Years of unjust and vindictive penal laws which are now happily swept away, show that the name was well founded *Knight*

City of the Violet Crown An epithet of Athens The origin of the name is found in Pindar It probably has reference to the situation of Athens in the central plain of Attica surrounded by hills or lofty mountains on every side but the south — where it lies open to the sea — and to the gorgeous rosy and purple tints in which they are bathed by the rising and setting sun

He [Pitt] loved England as an Athenian loved the *City of the Violet Crown* *Macaulay*

City of Victory Cairo the capital city of Egypt — sometimes so called with reference to the etymology of its Arabic name, *El Kahira* or the victorious'

Clarchen (klär'ken) A celebrated female character in Goethe's 'Egmont'

Claudio 1 A young gentleman in love with Hero, in Shakespeare's 'Measure for Measure'

2 A young lord of Florence, in Shakespeare's 'Much Ado about Nothing'

Claudius A usurping king of Denmark, in Shakespeare's 'Hamlet'

But Tom Tusher [take the place of the noble Casthwood — fancied twas [a monstrous as him Hamlet's widow taking off her weeds for *Claudius* *Thackeray*

Claus, Peter See KRAUS PETER

Claus, Santa See ST NICHOLAS

Clavileño Alígero (klä-vē-lā'nō ä-lē'hā-rō, [Sp, wooden-pin winging horse]) A celebrated steed which enabled Don Quixote and his faithful squire to achieve the deliverance of the Dolorida Dueña and her companions in misfortune from the enchantments

Clèante (klā'ŏNT') 1 A character in Molière's celebrated comedy "Le Tartuffe"

2 A character in the 'Malade Imaginaire' of the same author

Clerihugothum (kler-hū'thum) Jedediah An imaginary editor of the "Tales of My Landlord," written by Sir Walter Scott, but represented as the composition of a certain Mr Peter Pattieson, assistant and teacher at Gandercleuch See PATTIESON

Robbie traced all Lepus' motions in a manner with that total contempt of grammar which *Jedediah Clerihugothum* accomplishes, thro' all the tales' *Carlyle*

Clelie (klā-lē') A principal character in a romance — Clélie Histoire Romaine — written by Mme Scudéri though it was originally published under the name of her brother The action of the story is placed in the early years of Roman history, and the heroine is that Clelia who escaped from the power of Porsena, by swimming across the Tiber

High flown compliments profound bows, sighs and ogles in the manner of the *Clelia* romances *Thackeray*

Clémentina, The Lady An amiable beautiful, and accomplished woman deeply in love with Sir Charles Grandison, in Richardson's novel of this name Sir Charles finally marries Miss Byron though he is represented as having little or no partiality for her

Cleofas See DON CLEOFAS

Clifford, Paul. The title of a novel by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer (now Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton), and the name of its hero, a romantic highwayman, familiar with the haunts of low vice and dissipation, but afterward reformed and elevated by the power of love

Clinker, Humphry. The hero of Smollett's novel entitled "The Expedition of Humphry Clinker" He is introduced as a destitute and shabby fellow, who had been brought up in the workhouse, put out by the parish as apprentice to a blacksmith, and afterward employed as an hostler's assistant and extra postilion Having been dismissed from the stable, and reduced to great want, he at length attracts the notice of Mr Bramble, who takes him into his family as a servant He becomes the accepted lover of Winifred Jenkins, and at length turns out to be a natural son of Mr Bramble

☞ *Humphry Clinker* is, I do believe, the most laughable story that has ever been written since the goodly art of novel-writing began *Thackeray*

Cl'o A name formed from the four letters used by Addison as his signature in the "Spectator" The most of his papers were signed C, many I, and a smaller number L or O But it is not probable that he meant to adopt the name of one of the Muses With greater likelihood, the letters are supposed to refer to the places where the essays were composed, viz, Chelsea, London, Islington, and the Office The contrary opinion, however, has generally prevailed, and Addison was often called "Clio" by his contemporaries, as well as by later writers

Cloote, or Cloots See ANACHARSIS CLOOTS

Clorinda (klo-rĭn'dȧ) The heroine of the infidel army in Tasso's epic poem, "Jerusalem Delivered"

Clōten A rejected lover of Imogen, in Shakespeare's play of 'Cymbeline,' — a compound of the booby and the villain

Justice may even sometimes class him [Pope] with those mord assassins who wear, like *Cloten*, their dagger in their mouths *Edwin Whipple*

Clout Cōl'lin The subject of a scurrilous satire by John Skelton (d 1529) but better known as a name applied by Spenser to himself in the 'Faery Queen' and the 'Shepherd's Calendar' Colin Clout also figures in Gay's 'Pastorals'

Clumsy Sir Tăn'bel-ly A character in Vanbrugh's "Relapse"

Clūri'caune A famous Irish fairy or elf corresponding to the Puck or Robin Goodfellow of England

Cockaigne (kol-lān') An imaginary country of idleness and luxury hence in burlesque, London and its suburbs It is the subject of a celebrated satirical poem of the same name which Warton held to have been 'evidently written soon after the conquest, but which is probably not older than the year 1500 Boileau applies the name to the French capital The *Mat de Cocagne* (or greased pole) is one of the amusements of the Champs Elysées, in Paris The Neapolitans have a festival which they call *Cuccagna*, probably the same word In Germany, Hans Sachs has made the "Land of Cockaigne" the subject of a humorous poem under the name of *Schlauraffenland* See LUBBERLAND

It was for the reader not the El Dorado only but a beatific land of *Cockaigne* (and paradise of Do nothings) *Carlyle*

☞ Cokayne seems to have been a sort of mediæval Utopia Perhaps the earliest specimen of English poetry which we possess is the humorous description of it, beginning

'Fur in see by-west Spaygne,
Is a lond thote *Cockaigne*'

Whatever may be the origin of the word it is evidently connected with the much debated *cockaen*, which probably implied an undue regard for luxury and refinement in the persons to whom it was applied — generally to London dames — and consisted with persons rustical *Lower*

Cock-lane Ghost The name given to the imagined cause of certain strange phenomena which took place in the year 1762 about the bed of a young girl at house No 8 Cock Lane, Clerkenwell, London, and were the cause of much excitement The rector of the parish, with "a number of gentlemen of rank and character, of whom Dr Johnson was one, undertook to solve the mystery Their examination satisfied them that the whole was an imposture originating in a malignant conspiracy, and the parents of the girl were condemned to the pillory and to imprisonment Dr Johnson wrote a statement of the affair, which was published in the "Gentleman's Magazine" See vol xxxii, p 13, and p 81

Cockney School, or Cockney Poets A name formerly given by some of the English critics to a literary coterie whose productions were said "to consist of the most incongruous ideas in the most uncouth language" In this sect were included Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Keats, and others, and the Quarterly Review (April, 1818) charged the first with aspiring to be the 'hierophant' of it

Cœur de Lion (kûr de lĭon', *i e pron* kur deh lōN') [Fr, lion hearted] A surname given to Richard I of England, on account of his dauntless courage, about A D 1192 This surname was also conferred on Louis VIII of France, who signalized himself in the crusades and in his wars against England, about 1223, and on Boleslas I, King of Poland

Coffin, Tom See LONG TOM COFFIN

Cŏ'i-lă. A Latin or Latinized name of Kyle, a district of Scotland, County of Ayr, celebrated in the lyric poetry of Burns According to tradition, it is derived from Coilus, a Pictish monarch

I am weel, old *Coila's* hills and dales,
Her heathy moors, and winding vales *Burns*

Cŏlin Tampon (ko-lăN' tăN'-pōN') An injurious or reproachful epithet said to have been anciently given to the Swiss, and to represent the sound of their drums

Col lēan', May The heroine of a Scottish ballad, which relates how a "fause Sir John" carried her to a rock by the sea for the purpose of drowning her, and how she outwitted him, and subjected him to the same fate he had intended for her

Cologne, The Three Kings of (ko lōn') A name given to the three magi whose bodies are said to have been brought by the Empress Helena from the East to Constantinople, whence they were transferred to Milan Afterward, in 1161, on Milan being taken by the Emperor Frederick, they were presented by him to the Archbishop of Cologne, who placed them in the principal church of the city, where, says Cressy, "they are to this day celebrated with great veneration" Their names are commonly said to be Jaspar, Melchior, and Balthasar, but one tradition gives them as Apellius, Amerius, Damascus, another as Magalath, Galgalath, Sarasin and still another as Ator, Sator, Peratoras

Cŏl'um bine [It *Columbina*] The name of a female mask in the popular comedy of Italy, with whom Harlequin is represented as in love

Co lŭm'bi ă A name often given to the New World, from a feeling of poetic justice to its discoverer The application of the term is usually restricted to the United States It has not been found in any writer before Dr Timothy Dwight, and it probably originated with him He wrote a song, formerly very popular, which began —

"*Columbia Columbia* to glory arise
The queen of the world and the child of the skies"

☞ The ballad 'Hail *Columbia* happy land, was written by Joseph Hopkinson (1770–1842) for the benefit of an actor named Fox and to an air entitled 'The President's March' composed in 1789, by a German named Feyles on the occasion of General Washington's visit to a theatre in New York

Company, John A popular nickname for the East India Company

I have gone to the leeward of *John Company's* flavor *Lowell*

Cō'mus [From Gr κῶμος, a revel, from κωμῳδία, country town, whence also *comedy*] In the lange of Rome a god of festive joy and mirth Milton's poem entitled Comus a Masque represented at a rude enchanter, who endeavors to entrap, to beguile and intrap the innocent by means of his brewed enchantments'

Confessor, The A surname of Edward III king of the Anglo Saxons, first bestowed upon him in a papal bull issued by Alexander III, who canonized him about a century after his death

Conqueror, The A title given to William, Duke of Normandy, who by the battle of Hastings in 1066, became the sovereign of England

Talk of 'coming over with the *Conqueror*' The Browns came over with Hengist and Horsa *Lowell*

Cŏn'stans A legendary king of Britain in the time of Merlin, — celebrated in the old romance of chivalry

Consuelo (kŏn sū-lō') The heroine of George Sand's (Mme Dudevant's) novel of the same name an impersonation of noble purity sustained amid great temptations

Conversation Sharpe A sobriquet bestowed upon Richard Sharpe, Esq (1759–1835), well known by this name in London society

Cophĕ'tŭ ă An imaginary African king of whom the legendary ballads told that he fell in love with the daughter of a beggar, and married her The song is extant in Percy's "Reliques," and is several times alluded to by Shakespeare and others

Young Adam Cupid he that shot so trim
When King *Cophetua* loved the beggar-maid *Shak*

How it would sound in song that a great monarch had climed his affections upon the daughter of a baker' Yet we feel the imagination at all violated when we read the 'true ballad' where King *Cophetua* woos the beggar maid *Lamb*

Copper Captain, The Michael Perez, a celebrated character in Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife"

Copperheads A popular nickname originating in the time of the great civil war in the United States and applied to a faction in the North which was very generally considered to be in secret sympathy with the rebellion, and to give it aid and comfort by attempting to thwart the measures of the government The name is derived from a poisonous serpent called the copperhead (*Trigonocephalus contortrix*), whose bite is considered as deadly as that of the rattlesnake, and whose geographical range extends from 42° N to Florida The copperhead, unlike the rattlesnake, gives no warning of its attack, and is, therefore, the type of a concealed foe

Cordelia The youngest and favorite daughter of Lear, in Shakespeare's tragedy of this name See LEAR

Cordière, La Belle. See ROPEMAKER, THE BEAUTIFUL

Corinne (ko'rĕn'). The heroine of Mme de Staël's novel of "L'Italie."

Corn-cracker, The A popular nickname or designation for the State of Kentucky. The inhabitants of the State are often called *Corn-crackers*.

Corn-law Rhymer, The Ebenezer Elliott, an English writer (1781–1849), who, in a volume of poems entitled "Corn law Rhymes," set forth the mischief which he believed the corn laws were actually producing, and the greater dangers which they were threatening. These poems materially assisted in producing that revolt of the manufacturing population of the British islands against the corn laws which led to their final abolition in 1846.

Cŏrn'wăll, Bär'ry An imperfectly anagrammatic *nom de plume* adopted by Bryan Waller Procter, a distinguished English poet of the present century.

Corporal Nym See NYM, CORPORAL.

Corporal, The Little See LITTLE CORPORAL.

Corporal Trim See TRIM, CORPORAL.

Corrector, Alexander the A name assumed by Alexander Cruden (1701–1770), the author of the well known "Concordance to the Bible," who found employment for some years as corrector of the press, in London.

It appears to him that the seeming modesty connected with the former mode of writing in the third person is overbalanced by the inconvenience of stiffness and affectation which attends it during a narrative of some length, and which may be observed in every work in which the third person is used, from the 'Commentaries' of Cæsar to the 'Autobiography of *Alexander the Corrector*.' *Walter Scott*

Corsi că Pă'o li A name popularly given to Pasquale Paoli (1726–1807), a native of Corsica, and leader in the war which his countrymen made against Genoa, and subsequently against France, in the effort to gain their independence. After the conquest of the island by the French, he took refuge in England, where he was received with much respect, and passed many years in honorable friendship with Burke, Johnson, and other distinguished men of the time.

Cŏr'y don A shepherd in one of the Idyls of Theocritus, and one of the Eclogues of Virgil — hence used to designate any rustic.

Coryphæus of Grammarians [Gr. κορυφαῖος τῶν γραμματικῶν.] An appellation given to Aristarchus, a native of Samothrace, the most celebrated grammarian and critic in all antiquity. His life was devoted to the correction of the text of the ancient poets of Greece, Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, &c.

Cŏs'tard A clown, in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," who uses the display of wit, point and sententious observation affected by the courtiers of Queen Elizabeth's time, and who misapplies, in the most ridiculous manner, the phrases and modes of combination in argument that were then in vogue.

Cousin Michael [Ger. *Vetter Michel*.] A sportive and disparaging designation of the German people, intended to indicate the weaknesses and follies of the national character, and especially the proverbial national slowness, heaviness, and credulity. The name *Michel* is often used as a contemptuous designation of any simple, coarse rustic, and has probably acquired this signification through a mingling of the Hebrew with the old German *michel* gross.

Cŏv'er ley, Sir Roger de (kŭv'er lĭ) The name of one of the members of the imaginary club under whose direction the "Spectator" was professedly edited.

☞ "The characters of the club, not only in the 'Tatler' but in the Spectator, were drawn by Steele. That of *Sir Roger de Coverley* is among the number. Addison has, however, gained himself immortal honor by the manner of filling up the last character. Who is there that can forget, or be insensible to, the inimitable mixture of lofty generosity and whimsical peculiarity, of high breeding and various traits of nature and of old English character in it — to his unpretending virtues and amiable weaknesses — to his modesty, generosity, hospitality and eccentric whims — to the respect of his neighbors and the affection of his domestics — to his wayward hopeless, secret passion for his fair enemy the widow in which there is more of real romance and true delicacy than in a thousand tales of knight-errantry — (we perceive the hectic flush of his cheek, the faltering of his tongue, in speaking of her bewitchings, and wilfulness of her hand) — to the havoc he makes among the game in his neighborhood — to his speech from the bench, to show the 'Spectator' what is thought of him in the country — to his unwillingness to be put up as a sign post, and his having his own likeness turned into the Saracen's head — to his gentle reproof of the bargain of a gypsy that tells him 'he has a widow in his line of life' — to his doubts as to the existence of witchcraft and protection of reputed witches — to his account of the family pictures, and his choice of a chaplain — to his falling asleep at church, and his reproof of John Williams, as soon as he recovered from his nap, for talking in sermon-time." *Hazlitt*

☞ "What would *Sir Roger de Coverley* be without his follies and his charming little humorisms? If the good knight did not fall out to the people sleeping in Church, and say 'Amen' with such a delightful pomposity, if he did not make a speech in the assize-court *apropos des bottes*, and merely to show his dignity to Mr. Spectator, if he did not mistake Madam Doll Tearsheet for a lady of quality in Temple Garden, if he were wiser than he is, if he had not his humor to salt his life and were but a mere English gentleman and game preserver, — of what worth were he to us? We love him for his vanities as much as his virtues. What is ridiculous is delightful in him, we are so fond of him because we laugh at him so." *Thackeray*

Cow-boys A band of marauders, in the time of the American Revolution, consisting mostly of refugees who adhered to the British side, and who infested the so-called "neutral ground" lying between the American and British lines, plundering all those who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Continental Congress. See SKINNERS.

Crăb'shaw, Timothy The name of Sir Launcelot Greaves's squire, in Smollett's "Adventures" of that redoubted and quixotic knight.

Cradle of Liberty A popular name given to Faneuil Hall, a large public edifice in Boston, Mass., celebrated as being the place where the orators for the Revolution roused the people to resistance to British oppression.

Crane, Ichabod The name of a credulous Yankee schoolmaster, whose adventures are related in the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," in Irving's "Sketch-book."

☞ "The cognomen of *Crane* was not inapplicable to his person. He was tall but exceedingly lank, with narrow shoulders, long arms and legs, hands that dangled a mile out of his sleeves, feet that might have served for shovels, and his whole frame most loosely hung together. His head was small and flat at top, with huge ears, large green glassy eyes and long, snipe nose, so that it looked like a weathercock perched upon his spindle neck to tell which way the wind blew. To see him stride along the profile of a hill on a windy day with his clothes bagging and fluttering about him one might have mistaken him for the genius of famine descending upon the earth, or some scarecrow eloped from a cornfield." *Irving*

Crapaud, Johnny (krȧ'pō') A sportive designation of a Frenchman, or of the French nation collectively considered. The following account has been given of the origin of this name —

☞ "When the French took the city of Arras from the Spaniards under Louis XIV. after a long, and most desperate siege, it was remembered that Nostradamus had said

> 'Les anes au *crapaud* prendront Sara'
> (The ancient toads shall Sara take.)

This line was then applied to this event in every conceivable manner. *Sarah* but backwards. By *the ancient toads* we mean the French, as that nation formerly had for an armorial bearings three or five toads instead of the three flowers de luce which it now bears." *Seward Breedon*

☞ In Hone's Ancient Mysteries (volume printed 1847) the reader will find a very full presentation of the reasons for believing that three toads, or three frogs, were the old arms of France.

Crayon, Geoffrey, Esq A pseudonym under which Washington Irving published the "Sketch-book."

Creole State A name sometimes given to the State of Louisiana, in which the descendants of the old French and Spanish settlers constitute a large proportion of the population.

Crescent City A popular name for the city of New Orleans, the older portion of which is built around the convex side of a bend of the Mississippi River. In the progress of its growth up stream, however, the city has now so extended itself as to fill the hollow of a curve in the opposite direction, so that the river front presents an outline resembling the character (.

Crĕs'sid ă The heroine of Shakespeare's play, "Troilus and Cressida," founded upon Chaucer's Troilus and Cressida — represented as beautiful, witty, and accomplished, but impure.

☞ "It is well known that there is no trace of the particulars of the Troilus and Cressida story among the ancients. I find not so much as the name Cressida once mentioned." *Knight*

Creyton Paul A pseudonym of J. T. Trowbridge, an American novelist.

Crichton, The Admirable (krī'tn) James Crichton, a Scottish gentleman of the 16th century, who at the early age of 14 took his degree of Master of Arts, and was considered a prodigy, not only in abilities, but in actual attainments. [Written also *Creighton*.]

The editor of the trans. n before us has collected some anecdotes of which are truly singular, and calls to mind the marvelous stories which are told of the *Admirable Crichton*. *Ld. Ho.*

Crĭs'pin The patron of shoemakers, represented as such in the ceremonial processions of the craft. He is also worshiped as a saint and martyr by the Catholic church. About the middle of the 3d century, under the reign of Diocletian, Crispin, with his brother Crispian, accompanied St. Quentin when he preached the gospel in France. The two brothers settled at Soissons, and, while pursuing their mission, supported themselves by making shoes, until their martyrdom, A. D. 287. *Crispin* is still the French for a shoemaker's last.

Crĭs'pin-Crăt'i line A nickname fastened by Marie on upon D'Espremesnil, in ridicule of his consequence. He seems to have thought the name of Catiline alone too respectable, and therefore prefixed that of Crispin, which probably alludes to a comedy in one act, published in 1707 by Le Sage, and called "Crispin the Rival of his Master." The story turns on the tricks of Crispin to gain the affections of his master's mistress.

Note further our old parliamentary friend *Crispin-Catiline d'Espréménil*. *Carlyle*

Croaker A character in Goldsmith's comedy, "The Good-natured Man" — intended as a caricature on men of groaning and long faces.

Crō'we, Captain A celebrated naval personage in Smollett's "Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves."

☞ "*Captain Crowe* had commanded a merchant ship in the Mediterranean trade for many years, and was some money by dint of frugality and traffic. He was an excellent seaman — brave, active, friendly in his way, and scrupulously honest, but as little acquainted with the world as a suckling child, whimsical, impatient, and so impetuous that he could not help breaking in upon the conversation whatever it might be, with repeated interruptions, that seemed to burst from him by involuntary impulse. When he himself attempted to speak, he never finished his period, but made such a number of abrupt transitions that his discourse seemed to be an unconnected series of unfinished sentences, the meaning of which it was not easy to decipher." *Smollett*

Crowquill, A A pseudonym adopted by Alfred Forrester (b. 1804), a popular English humorist of the present day.

Crū'sŏe, Rŏb'in son The hero of De Foe's great novel, a shipwrecked sailor who for many years leads a solitary existence on an uninhabited island of the tropics, and who alleviates his long seclusion by an inexhaustible prodigality of contrivance.

What man does not remember with a great the first time that he read *Robinson Crusoe*? *Macaulay*

Căf'fee, or Căf'fre A term applied to negroes. The word is said to be of African origin, and it has been borne as a name. See SAMBO.

African alone of all nations though I confess I have a leaning that way, as to fairness is a kind of beauty. But *caffre* is not acknowledged by the rest of the world as the *mot juste quantum*. *Thomas Hood*

Cuge-lā'tor [Lat., the deliverer.] A surname given to the illustrious Roman general Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus (d. B. C. 203) on account of his slow but salutary measures in opposition to the progress of Hannibal.

If Wellington found it indeed to pay the *Cunctator* in Portugal and Spain, I would have rewarded his tactics if he had met the French Emperor and ... *Scott*

Curate of Meudon (mŭ'dŏn') [Fr., *le Curé de Meudon*.] A name by which Rabelais (1483–1553), the French satirist, is often referred to. He wrote during the latter part of his life, the parish priest of Meudon.

Cutpurse Moll or **Mall** A pseudonym of Mary Frith, a notorious character frequently mentioned or alluded to by the older English writers.

Cuttle, Captain A character in Dickens's "Dombey and Son," combining great humor, eccentricity and pathos, distinguished for his simplicity, credulity, and generous trustfulness. One of his favorite expressions is "When found make a note of."

Cym'be line, or **Cym'be line** A legendary or mythical king of Britain, and the hero of Shakespeare's play of the same name.

D.

Dā'gon [A diminutive of the Heb. *dag*, a fish.] A Phœnician or Syrian divinity, who, according to the Bible, had richly adorned temples in several of the Philistine cities. He is represented as having the face and hands of a man and the tail of a fish, and he seems to have been generally regarded as a symbol of fertility and reproduction. In the infernal court described by Weckus the celebrated demonographer of the 16th century, he figures in chief as panther.

Dăg'o nĕt Sir The attendant fool of King Arthur. [Written also *Dagonet*.]

I was then *Sir Dagonet*, the King Arthur's fool. *Scott*

Dal-grĕt'ty, Rĭtt'mās ter Dā'gaid A soldier of fortune in Sir Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose," distinguished for his pedantry, conceit, valor, vulgar assurance, knowledge of the world, greediness, and abundant other qualities, making him one of the most amusing, admirable, and natural characters ever drawn by the hand of genius. "The union of the *soldado*," says Jeffrey, "with the pedantic student of Marischal College, is a conception as original as the Uncle Toby of Sterne."

He [a bad author] lets out his pen to the highest bidder as *Captain Dalgetty* let out his sword. *J. J. Whipple*

Dames (dā'mz') A character in Molière's comedy of "Tartuffe."

Da mœ'tas A herdsman in Theocritus and Virgil, hence, any herdsman or rustic.

Rough Satyrs danced, and Fauns with cloven heel
From the glad sound would not be absent long,
And old *Dametas* loved to hear our song. *Milton*

Dā'mon A goatherd in the third Eclogue of Virgil, hence, any rustic or swain.

Damsel of Brit'ta ny A name given to Eleanora, daughter of Geoffrey, second son of Henry II. of England, and Duke of Brittany by marriage with

Constance, the daughter and heiress of Duke Conan IV.

☞ Richard, the successor of Henry, dying without issue, the English crown rightfully devolved upon Arthur, the son of Geoffrey, but John, the brother of Richard, and the youngest of the sons of Henry, determined to secure it to himself He therefore managed to capture the young prince, his nephew, and consigned him to close custody, first in the castle of Falaise, and afterward at Rouen where he is supposed to have murdered him by his own hand Arthur being dead, the next in the order of succession was Eleanor, his sister John however, obtained possession of her person carried her to England and confined her in the castle of Bristol, in which prison she remained till her death, in 1241

Dandin, George (zhôRzh dôN'dăN') 1 The name of a mock judge in Rabelais

2 The title of a comedy by Molière, and the name of its hero, a wealthy French citizen, who has had the impudence to marry a sprig of quality, daughter of an old noble called Monsieur de Sotenville, and his no less noble spouse, Madame de la Prudoterie, and who, in consequence, is exposed at once to the coquetry of a high headed wife, and to the rigorous sway of her parents, who, called upon to interfere with their authority place their daughter in the right, and the unhappy *roturier*, their son in law, in the wrong, on every appeal which is made to them Failing, in consequence of this *mésalliance*, into many disagreeable situations, he constantly exclaims, "Tu l'as voulu, George Dandin" (You would have it so, George Dandin) The expression has hence become proverbial to denote self inflicted pain, and the name is commonly applied to any silly, simple minded fellow

Dangle A prominent character in Sheridan's farce, "The Critic," — one of those theatrical amateurs who besiege a manager with importunate flattery and gratuitous advice He is said to have been intended for a Mr Thomas Vaughan, author of "The Hotel"

Darby and Joan A married couple said to have lived, more than a century ago, in the village of Headlaugh, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and celebrated for their long life and conjugal felicity They are the hero and heroine of a ballad called "The Happy Old Couple," which has been attributed to Prior but is of uncertain authorship Timperley says that Darby was a printer in Bartholomew Close, who died in 1730, and that the ballad was written by one of his apprentices by the name of Henry Woodfall

You might have sat like *Darby and Joan* and flattered each other, and billed and cooed like a pair of pigeons on a perch *Thackeray*

Dark and Bloody Ground, The An expression often used in allusion to Kentucky of which name it is said to be the translation The phrase is an epitome of the early history of the state, of the dark and bloody conflicts of the first white settlers with their savage foes but the name originated in the fact that this was the grand battle ground between the northern and southern Indians

Dark Day, The May 19 1780 — so called on account of a remarkable darkness on that day extending over all New England In some places, persons could not see to read common print in the open air for several hours together Birds sang the evening song, disappeared, and became silent fowls went to roost, cattle sought the barn yard and candles were lighted in the houses The obscuration began about ten o'clock in the morning and continued till the middle of the next night but with differences of degree and duration in different places For several days previous, the wind had been variable, but chiefly from the south west and the north east The true cause of this remarkable phenomenon is not known

Day of Barricades [Fr *Journée des Barricades*]

1 May 12, 1588, on which day the Duke of Guise entered Paris, when Henry III, at his instigation, consented to take severe measures against the Huguenots, on the promise that the duke would assist him in purging Paris of strangers and obnoxious persons No sooner, however, was an attempt made to carry out this plan, than the populace arose, erected barricades, and attacked the king's troops with irresistible fury Henry III, having requested the Duke of Guise to put a stop to the conflict, fled from Paris, and the moment the duke showed himself to the people, they pulled down the barricades

2 August 26, 1648, — so called on account of a riot, instigated by the leaders of the Fronde, which took place in Paris on that day

Day of Dupes [Fr *Journée des Dupes*] In French history, a name given to the 11th of November, 1630, in allusion to a celebrated imbroglio by which the opponents of the prime minister Richelieu, at the head of whom were Maria de' Medici and Anne of Austria, were completely worsted in an attempt to effect his removal from office, and the power of the cardinal was established upon a firmer basis than ever

Dean, Effie A character in Scott's "Heart of Mid Lothian"

Deans, Jeanie The heroine of Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Heart of Mid Lothian," "interesting by more dignity of mind and rectitude of principle, assisted by unpretending good sense and temper, without any of the beauty, grace, talent, accomplishment, and wit to which a heroine of romance is supposed to have a prescriptive right" The circumstances of her history are based upon facts communicated to the author by a correspondent

Dedlock, Sir Leicester (lĕs'tẽr) A character in Dickens's novel of "Bleak House" "He is an honorable, obstinate, truthful, high spirited, intensely prejudiced, perfectly unreasonable man"

Deerslayer The hero of Cooper's novel of the same name

☞ "This character is the author's ideal of a chivalresque manhood, of the grace which is the natural flower of purity and virtue, not the Stoic, but the Christian of the woods, the man of honorable act and sentiment of courage and truth *Duyckinck*

Delaunay, Le Vicomte (lẽ vē'kôNt' d'lô'nā') A *nom de plume* of Mme Girardin (1804–1855), under which she published the "Parisian Letters" in "La Presse"

Delectable Mountains In Bunyan's allegory of "The Pilgrim's Progress," a range of hills from whose summit might be seen the Celestial City

On the Muses' hill he is happy and good as one of the shepherds on the *Delectable Mountains* *Lamb*

Della Crusca School, or Della Crusca School (dĕl'lä krōōs'kä) A collective appellation applied to a class of sentimental poetasters of both sexes, who arose in England toward the close of the last century, and who were conspicuous for their affectation and bad taste, and for their high flown panegyrics on one another Their productions consisted of odes, elegies, epigrams, songs, sonnets, epistles, plays, &c

☞ Some of these persons had by chance, been published together for a while at Florence where they put forth a volume of rhymes under the title of The Florence Miscellany Afterward they, and a number of other persons their admirers and imitators, began to publish their effusions in England, chiefly in two daily newspapers called "The World" and "The Oracle," from which they were soon collected, and with vast laudation, recommended to the public attention in a volume entitled "The Album" by Bell, the printer An end was at length put to these animadversions by the appearance, in 1794, of Gifford's "Baviad," which, in 1796 was followed by its continuation the "Maviad," — both powerful and extremely popular satires, which lashed the Della Crusca authors with merciless, but deserved severity One of the founders of this school of poetry Mr Robert Merry wrote under the signature of *Della Crusca* and this name was given to the whole brood of rhymesters to which he belonged probably because he became the most noted of them Merry had travelled for some years on the Continent and had made a long residence in Florence, where he was elected a member of the celebrated Academy *Della Crusca* — that is, Academy of the Sieve, — which was founded for the purpose of purifying and refining the Italian language and style In adopting the name of this Academy as a *nom de plume* Merry may not only have alluded to the fact of his membership but very possibly intended to intimate that what he should write would be very exquisite and free from chaff It would appear that Merry was not the first of the writers whose incubrations came out in "The Oracle" and "The World," for, says Gifford, "While the epidemic malady was spreading from fool to fool, *Della Crusca* came over [from Italy] and immediately announced himself by a sonnet to Love Anna Matilda wrote an incomparable piece of nonsense in praise of it and the two 'great luminaries of the age' as Mr Bell calls them fell desperately in love with each other From that period not a day passed without an amatory epistle fraught with lightning and thunder *et quæquid habent telorum armamentaria cœli* The fever turned to frenzy Laura, Maria Carlos Orlando, Adelaide and a thousand other nameless names, caught the infection, and from one end of the kingdom to the other, all was nonsense and Della Crusca Other writers of this school, besides Merry whose names have been preserved are Mr Bertie Greathead, a man of property and good family, Mr William Parsons another gentleman of fortune, Mr Edward Jerningham ("The Bard") author of numerous plays and poems Miles Peter Andrews a writer of prologues and epilogues Mr Edward Topham, the proprietor of "The World," the boy Charles Lee ("Morosoph Lee" as Gifford calls him) principal editor of that paper Mr Joseph Weston, a small magazine-critic of the day, James Cobbe a now-forgotten farce-writer, Frederic Pilon, did to have been a player by profession, a Mr Timothy or Thomas Adney (who wrote under the anagram of 'Mit Yenda' or 'Mot Yenda'), Mr Thomas Vaughan ('Edwin'), Mr John Williams ('Tony, or Anthony Pasquin'), the celebrated James Boswell, who had not yet established his reputation as the prince of biographers, and the dramatists Cobb, Morton Reynolds, Holcroft Sheridan, and the Younger Colman, who survived and recovered from their discreditable connection with the Della Cruscan folly Of the female writers of this school, the principal names are those of Mrs Piozzi the widow of Johnson's friend Thrale but at that time the wife of her daughter's music-master Mrs H Cowley ('Anna Matilda') the clever authoress of the "Belle's Stratagem," and the somewhat notorious Mrs Robinson, who, with all her levity intellectual as well as moral, was not altogether without literary talent and poetical feeling

Delta The signature under which David M Moir, a distinguished Scottish writer (1778–1851), contributed a series of poems to "Blackwood's Magazine"

Democritus Junior The pseudonym under which Robert Burton (1576–1640) published his "Anatomy of Melancholy"

Demogorgon [Gr, from *δαίμων*, a god, and *γοργός*, fearful] A formidable and mysterious deity, mentioned by Lutatius, or Lactantius, Placidus, the scholiast on Statius, and made known to modern readers by the account of Boccaccio, in his "Genealogia Deorum" According to Ariosto, the fairies were all subject to Demogorgon, who inhabited a splendid palatial temple on the Himalayah Mountains, where every fifth year he summoned them to appear before him, and give account of their deeds The very mention of this deity's name was said to be tremendous, wherefore Lucan and Statius only allude to it

Thou wast begot in *Demogorgon's* hall,
And saw'st the secrets of the world unmade *Spenser*

The dreaded name
Of *Demogorgon* *Milton*

Desdemona The heroine of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello," daughter of Brabantio, a Venetian senator, and wife of Othello, a Moorish general, who kills her in a groundless belief of her infidelity See OTHELLO

Devils' Parliament [Lat *Parliamentum Diabolicum*] A name given to the Parliament assembled by Henry VI, at Coventry, 1459, because it passed attainders against the Duke of York and his chief supporters

Devil's Wall A name given by the inhabitants of the neighborhood to the old Roman wall separating England from Scotland, because they suppose that, from the strength of the cement and the durability of the stone, the devil must have built it The superstitious peasantry are said to be in the habit of gathering up the fragments of this wall to put in the foundation of their own tenements, to insure an equal soundity

Diable, Le (lẽ dē-äbl') [Fr, *the Devil*] A surname given to Robert I, duke of Normandy See ROBERT THE DEVIL

Diafoirus, Thomas (tō'mä' dē'fwȧ'rŭs') A young and pedantic medical student, about to be dubbed doctor, who figures in Molière's "Malade Imaginaire," as the lover of Angelique

The undoubting faith of a political *Diafoirus* *Macaulay*

Diamond State A name sometimes given to the State of Delaware, from its small size and great worth, or supposed importance

Diavolo, Fra See FRA DIAVOLO

Dicky Sam A cant name applied to the inhabitants of Liverpool

Diddler, Jeremy A character in Kenny's farce of "Raising the Wind," where he is represented as a needy and seedy individual, always contriving by his songs, bon mots, or other expedients, to borrow money or obtain credit

Dinmont, Dändie A humorous and eccentric character in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Guy Mannering," — one of the best of rustic portraits

Dives A Latin word meaning *rich*, or *a rich man* It is a common or appellative noun, or, more strictly, an adjective used substantively, but it is often erroneously regarded as a proper name, when allusion is made to our Lord's parable of the rich man and Lazarus (See St Luke, chap xvi) It has been suggested that the mistake originally arose from the fact that, in old pictures upon this subject, the inscription, or title, was in Latin, "*Dives et Lazarus*" and that uneducated persons probably supposed that the first word was the name of the rich man as the last unquestionably was that of the beggar

Lazar and *Dives* lived in diversely,
And divers guerdon hadden they thereby *Chaucer*

Dixie An imaginary place somewhere in the Southern States of America, celebrated in a popular negro melody as a perfect paradise of luxurious ease and enjoyment The term is often used as a collective designation of the Southern States A correspondent of the "New Orleans Delta" has given the following account of the original and early application of the name —

☞ I do not wish to spoil a pretty illusion, but the real truth is, that DIXIE is an indigenous northern negro refrain, as common to the writer as the lamp-posts in New York city seventy or seventy-five years ago It was one of the every-day allusions of boys at that time in all their out-door sports And no one ever heard of Dixie's land being other than Manhattan Island until recently when it has been erroneously supposed to refer to the South from its connection with pathetic negro allegory When slavery existed in New York, one 'Dixy' owned a large tract of land on Manhattan Island, and a large number of slaves The increase of the slaves, and the increase of the abolition sentiment, caused an emigration of the slaves to more thorough and secure slave sections and the negroes who were thus sent off (many being born there) naturally looked back to their old homes, where they had lived in clover, with feelings of regret, as they could not imagine any place like Dixy's Hence it became synonymous with an ideal locality, combining ease, comfort, and material happiness of every description In those days, negro singing and minstrelsy were in their infancy, and any subject that could be wrought into a ballad was eagerly picked up This was the case with 'Dixie' It originated in New York, and assumed the proportions of a song there In its travels it has been enlarged and has 'gathered moss' It has picked up a 'note' here and there A 'chorus' has been added to it, and, from an indistinct chant of two or three notes, it has become an elaborate melody But the fact that it is not a southern song 'can not be rubbed out' The fallacy is so popular to the contrary, that I have thus been at pains to state the real origin of it

Djinnestan (jĭn'nes-tăn') The name of the ideal region in which djinns or genii of the East reside

Doctor, The Admirable See ADMIRABLE DOCTOR, and for ANGELIC DOCTOR, AUTHENTIC DOCTOR, DIVINE DOCTOR, ECSTATIC DOCTOR, ELOQUENT DOCTOR, EVANGELICAL or GOSPEL DOCTOR, ILLUMINATED DOCTOR, INVINCIBLE DOCTOR, IRREFRAGABLE DOCTOR, MELLIFLUOUS DOCTOR, MOST CHARMING DOCTOR, MOST CHRISTIAN DOCTOR, MOST METHODICAL DOCTOR, MOST RESOLUTE DOCTOR, MOST THOROUGH DOCTOR, PLAIN AND PERSPICUOUS DOCTOR, PROFOUND DOCTOR, SERAPHIC DOCTOR, SINGULAR DOCTOR, SOLEMN DOCTOR, SOLID DOCTOR, SUBTLE DOCTOR, THOROUGH DOCTOR, UNIVERSAL DOCTOR, VENERABLE DOCTOR, and WONDERFUL DOCTOR, see the respective adjectives ANGELIC, AUTHENTIC, &c

Doctor Dulcamara See DULCAMARA, DOCTOR

Doctor My-book A sobriquet very generally bestowed upon John Abernethy (1765–1830), the eminent English surgeon "I am christened *Doctor My book*, and satirized under that name all over England" The celebrated "My book" to which he was so fond of referring his patients was his "Surgical Observations"

Doctor Syntax The hero of a work by William Combe (1741–1823), entitled "The Tour of Dr Syntax in Search of the Picturesque," formerly very popular

Dods, Meg An old innkeeper in Scott's novel of "St Ronan's Well," — one of his best low comic characters

Dodynas le Sauvage, **Sir** (do'dē'năs' lĕ sō' vazh') A knight of King Arthur's court, celebrated in the old romances of chivalry

Dōe, John A merely nominal recognizance or surety in actions of ejectment at common law — usually associated with the name of *Richard Roe*

☞ "The action of ejectment was invented in the reign of either Edward II or in the beginning of the reign of Edward III, in order to enable suitors to escape from the thousand inches with which (in the language of Lord Mansfield) real actions were embarrassed and entangled In order to foster this form of action the court early determined (*circa* A D 1314–1399) that the plaintiff was entitled to recover not merely the damages claimed by the action but also by way of collateral and additional relief, the land itself This form of action is based entirely upon fiction This fiction was introduced in order to make the trial of the lessor's title the direct and main object of the action which would otherwise be only incidentally brought up for examination A sham plaintiff — *John Doe* — pretends to be the lessee of the real claimant and alleges that he has been ousted by a sham defendant — *Richard Roe* — who is called the casual ejector and, in conformity with this notion a declaration is drawn up which is served upon the party actually in possession It is the business of this person to defend the action or if he be only the tenant of the real defendant to give him notice of the proceedings As soon as this has been done, *John Doe* and *Richard Roe* disappear the names of the real parties are substituted and the action proceeds in the ordinary way at once to trial" *Barrows' Law Studies* In early times real and substantial persons were required to pledge themselves to answer the crown for an unjust complaint thus set upon the plaintiff for raising a false accusation if he brought an action without cause, or failed in it And in 1285, 13 Edward I, sheriffs and bailiffs were before they made delivance of the disseisse to receive pledges for pursuing the suit and for the return of the beasts, if return were awarded But the whole coming to be a matter of form the fictitious names of *Doe* and *Roe* were used until by the Common Law Procedure Act compliance with the form was declared to be no longer necessary 15 and 16 Victoria c 76 1852 *Vincent's Haydn* The action of ejectment is still retained with all its curious fictions in several of the United States in New York Pennsylvania and others the fictitious part of the action has been abolished

☞ "Those mythical parties to so many legal proceedings *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*, are evidently of forest extraction, and point to the days when forest law prevailed, and venison was a sacred thing *Times*

Dōe'eg [From *Doeg*, chief of Saul's herdsmen, "having charge of the mules 1 *Sam* xxi 7] A nickname under which Dryden, in the second part of his "Absalom and Achitophel," satirized Elkanah Settle (1648–1724), a contemptible poetaster, who was for a time Dryden's successful rival

Dōe'sticks, Q K Phĭlăn'der A pseudonym adopted by Mortimer Thompson, an American comic writer of the present day

Dŏg'berry An ingeniously absurd self satisfied and loquacious night constable, in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing"

Dom dăn'iel A cave in the region adjoining Babylon, the abode of evil spirits, by some traditions said to have been originally the spot where the prophet Daniel imparted instruction to his disciples In another form, the Domdaniel was a pure ly imaginary region, subterranean, or submarine the dwelling-place of genii and enchanters

> In the *Domdaniel* caverns,
> Under the roots of the ocean,
> Met the **Masters** of the Spell *Southey*

We find it written "Woe to them that are at ease in *Zion* but surely it is a double woe to them that are at ease in Bible in *Domdaniel* *Carlyle*

Dominie Sămp'son A schoolmaster in Sir W Scott's novel of "Guy Mannering," "a poor, modest, humble scholar who had won his way through the classics, but fallen to the leeward in the voyage of life, — no uncommon personage in a country where a certain portion of learning is easily attained by those who are willing to suffer hunger and thirst in exchange for acquiring Greek and Latin"

Poor Jung [Stilling] a sort of German *Dominie Sampson* awkward, honest, irascible, in old-fashioned clothes and bigwig *Carlyle*

Don Ădˈri ănˈo Arˈmădˈo. A pompous, fantastical Spaniard, in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," who adopts, "as mere artifices of ornament," "examples suited only to the gravest propositions and impersonations, or apostrophes to abstract thoughts impersonated, which are, in fact, the natural language only of the most vehement agitations of the mind"

Don Bellanis of Greece (bĕl'lă nēs) The hero of an old romance of chivalry founded upon the model of the Amadis, but with much inferior art, and on a coarser plan An English abridgment of this romance was published in 1673 It is often referred to in "Don Quixote"

He called you "le grand seriche" *Don Bellanis of Greece* and I don't know what names mimicking your manner *Thackeray*

Don Clĕˈo fas The hero of Le Sage's novel "Le Diable Boiteux" (commonly called in English "The Devil on Two Sticks"), — a fiery young Spaniard, proud, high spirited, and revengeful, but interesting from his gallantry and generous sentiments

Don Jūˈan A mythical personage who figures largely in drama, melodrama, and romance, as the type of refined libertinism

☞ There are two legends connected with the name both of Spanish origin, but in course of time the two have become so blended together, that they can not easily be separated Don Juan Tenorio of Seville whose life has been placed in the 14th century, is the supposed original of the story The traditions concerning him were long current in Seville in moral form and were afterwards dramatized by Gabriel Tellez (Tirso de Molina) He is said to have attempted the seduction of the daughter of the governor of Seville or of a nobleman of the family of the Ulloas Her father detects the design, and is killed in a duel which ensues A statue of the murdered man having been erected in the family tomb, Don Juan forces his way into the vault and invites the statue to a feast which he had caused to be prepared The stony guest makes his appearance at table, is invited to the great amazement of Don Juan whom he compels to follow him and delivers over to hell The legend in its earliest known form involved the same supernatural features, the ghostly apparition the final reprobation and condemnation to hell which have in general characterized the modern treatment of the subject From the Spanish the story was translated by the Italian playwrights thence it passed into France where it was adopted and brought upon the stage by Molière and Corneille In Italy Goldoni made it the basis of a play The first instance of a musical treatment of the subject was by Gluck in his ballet of Don Juan about the year 1760 Afterward Mozart immortalized the tradition in his great opera Don Giovanni which first appeared at Vienna in 1787 The name has been rendered most familiar to English readers by the use which Byron has made of it in his poem entitled Don Juan Put the dash, dashes, features of the old legend the chief which separate Don Juan from the multitude of villain libertines Byron has omitted and he can hardly be said to have done more than borrow the name of the hero

Don Quĭxˈote [Sp *Don Quijote* or *Don Quixote* dōn ke hō'tā] The hero of a celebrated Spanish romance of the same name, by Cervantes Don Quixote is represented as "a grave country gentleman of La Mancha, full of genuine Castilian honor and enthusiasm gentle and dignified in his character, trusted by his friends, and loved by his dependents," but "so completely crazed by long reading the most famous books of chivalry that he believes them to be true, and feels himself called on to become the impossible knight errant they describe, and actually goes forth into the world to defend the oppressed and avenge the injured, like the heroes of his romances"

☞ To complete his chivalrous equipment — which he had begun by fitting up for himself a suit of armor since the beginning of the century — he took an esquire out of his neighborhood a middle aged peasant, ignorant and credulous to excess, but of great good nature, gluttony and a little selfishness and yet sincerely attached to his master, shrewd enough occasionally to see the folly of their position, but always amusing, and sometimes mischievous in his interpretations of it These two sallied forth from their native village in search of adventures of which the excited imagination of the knight, turning windmills into giants, solitary inns into castles and galley-slaves into oppressed gentlemen, finds abundance wherever he goes while the esquire translates them all into the plain prose of truth with an admirable simplicity, quite unconscious of its own humor and rendered the more striking by its contrast with the lofty and courteous dignity and magnificent illusions of the superior personage There could of course, be but one consistent termination of adventures like these The knight and his esquire suffer a series of ridiculous discomfitures and are at last brought home like madmen to their native village where Cervantes leaves them with an intimation that the story of their adventures is by no means ended In a continuation, or Second Part published in 1615, the Don is exhibited in another series of adventures, equally amusing with those in the First Part, and is finally restored, "through a severe illness to his right mind made to renounce all the follies of knight errantry and die, like a peaceful Christian, in his own bed" *Ticknor*

☞ "Some say his surname was Quixada, or Quisada (for authors differ in this particular) However, we may reasonably conjecture he was called Quixada, that is, lantern jaws Having seriously pondered the matter eight whole days he at length determined to call himself Don Quixote Whence the author of this most authentic history draws the inference that his right name was Quixada, and not Quisada, as others obstinately pretend" *Quixote* means literally a cuish, or piece of armor for the thigh Cervantes calls his hero by the name of this piece of armor because the syllable *ote*, with which it ends generally terminates words in the Spanish language which have a ridiculous meaning

Dōˈrā The "child wife" of David Copperfield, in Dickens's novel of that name

Dorante (do'rŏnt') 1 A nobleman who figures in Molière's farcical comedy, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme"

2 A courtier devoted to the chase, who figures in Molière's comedy, "Les Fâcheux"

I am going to make it known bluntly to that old beau, to that *Dorante* become a Géronte *Victor Hugo, Ivans*

Drˈrax A character in Dryden's play of "Don Sebastian," — represented as a noble Portuguese turned renegade

But some friend or other always advised me to put my verses in the fire and like *Dorax* in the play, I submitted, though with a swelling heart *W Scott*

Dōriˈmant A character in Etherege's play entitled "The Man of Mode," a genteel rake of wit, designed as a portrait of the Earl of Rochester

I shall believe it when *Dorimant* hands a fish-wife across the kennel *Charles Lamb*

Dorine (do'rēn') A hasty and petulant female in Molière's "Tartuffe," — represented as ridiculing the family that she yet serves with sincere affection

Dōrˈo thĕˈă (*Ger pron* do-ro-tā'ă) The heroine of Goethe's celebrated poem of "Hermann und Dorothea"

Dōrˈy, John A character in "Wild Oats or the Strolling Gentleman," a comedy by John O'Keefe

Dr'the boys Hall [That is, the hall where boys are taken in and done for"] A model educational establishment described in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," kept by a villain named Squeers, whose system of tuition consisted of alternate beating and starving

Oliver Twist in the parish workhouse Smike at *Dotheboys Hall* were petted children when compared with this wretched heir apparent of a crown [Frederick the Great] *Macaulay*

Dotted Bible, The A name given among bibliographers to an edition of the Bible published in London in folio 1578 by assignment of Christopher Barker It is printed page for page with that of 1574

Doubting Castle In Bunyan's spiritual romance of the "Pilgrim's Progress" a castle belonging to Grant Despair, in which Christian and Hopeful were confined, and from which at last they made their escape by means of the key called Promise, which was able to open any lock in the castle

Douˈzel del Phĭˈbo A celebrated hero of romance, in the "Mirror of Knighthood," &c

Downˈing, Jăck A pseudonym under which Seba Smith, an American writer wrote a series of humorous and popular letters (first published collectively in 1833), in the Yankee dialect, on the political affairs of the United States

Drawˈcansˌir The name of a blustering, bullying fellow in the celebrated mock heroic play of "The Rehearsal" written by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, assisted by Sprat and others He is represented as taking part in a battle where after killing all the combatants on both sides, he makes an extravagantly boastful speech from the popularity of the character, the name became a synonym for a bully or a bugaboo

Drăˈpier's L E T T E R, A pseudonym under which Swift addressed a series of celebrated and remarkable letters to the people of Ireland relative to a patent right granted by George I, in 1723 to one William Wood, allowing him, in consideration of the great want of copper money existing in Ireland at that time to coin half pence and farthings to the amount of £108 000, to pass current in that kingdom As the patent had been obtained in what may be termed a surreptitious manner through the influence of the Duchess of Kendal, the mistress of George I, to whom Wood had promised a share of the profits, as it was passed without consulting either the lord lieutenant or the privy council of Ireland, and as it devolved upon an obscure individual the right of exercising one of the highest privileges of the crown thereby disgracefully compromising the dignity of the kingdom, — Swift, under the assumed character of a *draper* (which for some reason he chose to write *drapier*), warned the people not to receive the coin that was sent over to them Such was the unequaled address of his letters, their strength of argument and brilliancy of humor, that, in the end, they were completely successful Wood was compelled to withdraw his obnoxious patent, and his copper coinage was totally suppressed, while the Drapier — for whose discovery a reward of £300 had been offered in vain — was regarded as the liberator of Ireland, his health became a perpetual toast, his head was adopted as a sign, a club was formed in honor of him, and his portrait was displayed in every street.

Drish-een' City A name popularly given to the city of Cork, from a dish peculiar to the place, and formerly a very fashionable one among the inhabitants. Drisheens are made of the scrum of the blood of sheep mixed with milk and seasoned with pepper, salt, and tansy They are generally about a yard long, usually served hot for breakfast, and are eaten with drawn butter and pepper

Di-ō'gĭ-o The name given to a country of vast extent, equivalent to a new world, by Antonio Zeno, a Venetian voyager of the 14th century It is represented as lying to the south and west of Estotiland, and, by those who confide in the narrative, is identified with Nova Scotia and New England The whole story is fabulous

Di-ō'mi-o of Eph'e-sŭs, } Twin brothers, attendants on the two An-
Di-ō'mi-o of Syr'a-cūse } tipholuses in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"

Drum, John A name used in the phrase 'John Drum's entertainment," which seems to have been formerly a proverbial expression for all treatment, probably alluding originally to some particular incident Most of the allusions seem to point to the dismissing of some unwelcome guest, with more or less of ignominy and insult

O for the love of laughter let him fetch his drum: he says he has a stratagem for it when your lordship sees the bottom of his success in it, and to what metal this counterfeit lump of ore will be melted if you give him not *John Drum's* entertainment your welcome can not be removed *Shak*

Tom Drum his entertainment, which is to hale a man in by the head, and thrust him out by both the shoulders *Stanihurst*

Dry'as dŭst, The Rev Dr An imaginary personage who serves as a sort of introducer of some of Scott's novels to the public, through the medium of prefatory letters, purporting to be written either to him or by him, in relation to their origin and history

Nobody, he must have felt, was ever likely to study this great work of his not even *Dr Dryasdust* *De Quincey*

Dū'es'sā [That is *double-minded*] A foul witch, in Spenser's "Faery Queen," who under the assumed name of Fidessa, and the assumed character of a distressed and lovely woman, entices the Red Cross Knight into the House of Pride where, enervated by self-indulgence he is attacked defeated, and imprisoned by the giant Orgoglio Duessa becomes the paramour of Orgoglio, who decks her out in gorgeous ornaments, gives her a gold and purple robe to wear, puts a triple crown on her head, and sets her upon a monstrous beast with seven heads—from which circumstances the poet is supposed to typify the Roman Catholic church Una, having heard of the fled cross Knight's misfortune, sends Prince Arthur to his rescue, who slays the giant wounds the beast, releases the knight, and strips Duessa of her splendid trappings, upon which she flees into the wilderness to hide her shame from the world

The people had now to see tyranny naked That foul *Duessa* was stripped of her gorgeous ornaments *Macaulay*

Duke Humphrey 1 A name used in an old expression, 'To dine with *Duke Humphrey*, that is, to have no dinner at all This phrase is said to have arisen from the circumstance that a part of the public walks in Old Saint Paul's, London, was called *Duke Humphrey's* Walk, and that those who were without the means of defraying their expenses at a tavern were formerly accustomed to walk here in hope of procuring an invitation

It distinctly appears that one Diggory Chuzzlewit was in the habit of perpetually dining with *Duke Humphrey* So constantly was he an guest at that nobleman's table indeed and so unceasingly were his graces hospitality and companionship forced as it were upon him that we find him uneasy and full of constraint and reluctance writing his friends to the effect that if they fail to do so and so by bearer, he will have no choice but to dine again with *Duke Humphrey* *Dickens*

☞ "In the form *Homfrey*, it [Hunsted] was much used by the great house of Bohun, and through his mother an heiress, descended to the ill-fated son of Henry IV who has left it an open question whether dining with Duke Humphrey alludes to the report that he was starved to death or to the Elizabethan habit for poor gentility to beguile the dinner hour by a promenade near his tomb in old St Paul's *Longe*

2 Duke Humphrey, the Good. See GOOD DUKE HUMPHREY

Dulcamara (dŭl kȧ mȧ'rȧ) **Doctor** An itinerant physician in Donizetti's opera, "L'Elisire d'Amore" (The Elixir of Love),—noted for his charlatanry, boastfulness, and pomposity

Dulcinea del Toboso (dul sĭn'e a dĕl to-bō'so, *Sp pron* dool the nē'del to bo'so) The mistress of Don Quixote, in Cervantes' romance "Her name was Aldonza Lorenza, and her he pitched upon to be the lady of his thoughts, then casting about for a name which should have some affinity with her own, and yet incline toward that of a great lady and princess, he resolved to call her Dulcinea del Toboso (for she was born at that place), a name, to his thinking, harmonious, uncommon, and significant" The name *Dulcinea* is often used as synonymous with mistress or sweetheart

Du-māine' A lord attending on the King of Navarre, in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost"

Dumb Ox, The St Thomas Aquinas,—said to have been so named by his fellow-pupils at Cologne, on account of his silence and apparent stupidity. His teacher, however, detected the genius that was wrapped up under his taciturnity, and remarked that, if that ox should once begin to bellow, the world would be filled with the noise. He was afterwards known as the "Angel of the Schools" and the "Angelic Doctor."

☞ "He was the Aristotle of Christianity, whose legislation he drew up, endeavoring to reconcile logic with faith for the suppression of all heresy His overpowering task utterly absorbed this extraordinary man, and occupied his whole life, to the exclusion of all else—a life that was entirely one of abstraction, and whose events are ideas From five years of age, he took the scriptures in his hand, and he never was and never ceased from meditation In the schools he was called by his companions *The large mute ox of Sicily* He only broke this silence to dictate, and when sleep closed the eyes of his body, those of his soul remained open and he went on still dictating One day, at sea, he was not conscious of a fearful tempest another, so deep was his abstraction, he did not feel till a lighted candle which was burning, his fingers' *Michelet Trans* Michelet, in a note, says of this surname that it is "full of meaning to all who have noticed the dreamy and monumental appearance of the ox of Southern Italy" St Thomas is described as a large bodied man, fat and upright, of a brown complexion, and with a large head somewhat bald

Dŭn'can (dŭgk'an) A king of Scotland immortalized in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth" Shakespeare represents him as murdered by Macbeth who succeeds to the Scottish throne, but, according to veritable history, he fell in battle

Dunces' Parliament See PARLIAMENT OF DUNCES

Dŭn Ed'in A Celtic assimilation of the name Edinburgh (that is, *Edwin's burgh*), serving at the same time as a descriptive designation of its site, the words meaning "the face of a rock" In Scottish poetry, the name is often used as a synonym for *Edinburgh*.

No not yet, thou high *Dun Edin*,
Shalt thou totter to thy fall
Though thy bravest and thy strongest
Are not there to man the wall *Aytoun*

Dun shūn'ner, Au gŭs'tus *A nom de plume* of Prof W E Aytoun, in Blackwood's Magazine

Durandal (doo'rŏn'dal') [Said to be a corruption of Fr *dur comme diable*, hard as the devil] The name of the marvelous sword of Orlando, the renowned hero of romance It is said to have been the workmanship of the fairies, who endued it with such wonderful properties that its owner was able to cleave the Pyrenees with it at a blow See ORLANDO [Written also *Durandart*, *Durendana*, and *Durlindana*]

Durandarte (doo-rĭn dar'tā) A fabulous hero of Spain, celebrated in the ancient ballads of that country, and in the romances of chivalry Cervantes has introduced him, in "Don Quixote," in the celebrated adventure of the knight in the Cave of Montesinos He is represented as cousin of Montesinos, and, like him, a peer of France At the battle of Roncesvalles, he expires in the arms of Montesinos Both of these characters are regarded by Tickhor as imaginary personages

In the mean time as *Durandarte* says in the Cave of Montesinos "Patience, and shuffle the cards *Byron*

Dŭr'den, Dame 1 The heroine of a popular English song She is described as a notable housewife, and the mistress of numerous serving girls and laboring men

2 A sobriquet applied to Esther Summerson, the heroine of Dickens's "Bleak House."

E.

Eagle of Brittany A title bestowed upon Bertrand du Guesclin (d 1380), a native of Brittany, and Constable of France, renowned for his gallantry and military skill

Eagle of Divines A title bestowed upon Thomas Aquinas, the famous theologian of the 13th century. See DUMB OX

Eagle of Meaux (mō) A name popularly given to Bossuet (1627–1704), a French divine celebrated for his extraordinary powers of pulpit eloquence, and for many years bishop of Meaux

Ebl'is (*i-blis pron* ib lees') The name given by the Arabians to the prince of the apostate angels, whom they represent as exiled to the infernal regions for refusing to worship Adam at the command of the Supreme Iblis alleged, in justification of his refusal, that he himself had been formed of etherial fire, while Adam was only a creature of clay The Mohammedans say that, at the moment of the birth of their prophet, the throne of Eblis was precipitated to the bottom of hell, and the idols of the Gentiles were overturned According to some, he is the same as the *Azazel* of the Hebrews [Written also *Ibliss*]

Eckhardt (ek'hart), **The Faithful** [Ger. *Der treue Eckhardt*] A legendary hero of Germany, represented as an old man with a white staff, who, in Eisleben, appears on the evening of Maundy Thursday, and drives all the people into their houses, to save them from being harmed by a terrible procession of dead men, headless bodies, and two legged horses, which immediately after passes by. Other traditions represent him as the companion of the knight Tannhauser, and as warning travelers from the Venusberg, the mountain of fatal delights in the old mythology of Germany Tieck has founded a story upon this legend, which has been translated into English by Carlyle, in which Eckhardt is described as the good servant who perishes to save his master's children from the seducing fiends of the mountain. The German proverb, "Thou art the faithful Eckhardt, thou warnest every one," is founded upon this tradition See TANNHAUSER

Ecstatic Doctor [Lat *Doctor Extaticus*] An honorary appellation conferred upon Ruysbrock (1294–1381), one of the old schoolmen He was prior of the Canons Regular of St Augustine at Grünthal in Brabant, and a mystic

Edgar Son to Gloster, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Lear"

Ed'i-nă A poetical name for *Edinburgh*, said to have been introduced by Buchanan, the Scottish poet.

Edina! Scotia's darling seat!
All hail thy palaces and towers,
Where once, beneath a monarch's feet,
Sat legislation's sovereign powers *Burns*

Edmund A bastard son of Gloster, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Lear"

Edwin 1 The hero of Goldsmith's ballad entitled 'The Hermit"

2 The hero of Mallet's ballad of "Edwin and Emma"

3 The hero of Beattie's "Minstrel"

Égalité (Ȧg'lĕ'lē') [Fr, equality] A name bestowed by Manuel, in 1792, in the name of the revolutionary commune of France, upon Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orleans (born 1747, guillotined 1793), and adopted by him in place of his hereditary title, in order to court the favor of the populace

Eg'e-us Father to Hermia, in Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream"

Eg'la-mour A character in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," who is an agent for Silvia in her escape

Eg'la-mour, Sir A knight of the Round Table celebrated in the old romances of chivalry

Eg'lan-tine, Madame The name of the prioress in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" She is distinguished for the mixture, in her manners and costume, of gentle worldly vanities and ignorance of the world, for her gayety, and the ever-visible difficulty she feels in putting on an air of courtly humor, for the lady like delicacy of her manners at table, and for her partiality to lap dogs

E'gypt A cant popular designation of the south ern portion of the State of Illinois,—being a figurative allusion to the "black darkness"—in which ancient Egypt was involved for three days, in the time of Moses The inhabitants of Southern Illinois have had the general reputation of being extremely ignorant

E'gypt, Little See LORDS OF LITTLE EGYPT

Egyptian Thief A personage alluded to by the Duke in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" (a v, sc 1) The reference is to the story of Thyamis, a robber chief and native of Memphis, who, knowing he must die, would have stabbed his captive Chariclea the woman he loved

E-lāine' A mythic lady connected with the romances of king Arthur's court Her story is treated by Tennyson in the "Idyls of the King"

Elbow An ignorant and feeble minded, but modest and well meaning, constable, in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure"

El Do-rā'do, or El Do-rā'do [Sp, the golden land] A name given by the Spaniards to an imaginary country, supposed, in the 16th century, to be situated in the interior of South America, between the Rivers Orinoco and Amazon, and abounding in gold and all manner of precious stones Expeditions were fitted out for the purpose of discovering this fabulous region, and, though all such attempts proved abortive, the rumors of its existence continued to be believed down to the beginning of the 18th century.

In short, the whole comedy is a sort of *El Dorado* of wit, where the precious metal is thrown about by all classes as carelessly as if they had not the least idea of its value *Moore*

☞ It is said that the name was at first applied not to a country, but to a man, "el rey dorado" Sir Walter Raleigh, in his "Discovery of the Large, Rich, and Beautiful Empire of Guiana, gives a description of the ritual of this gilded king, whose chamberlains, every morning, after having rubbed his naked body with aromatic oils, blew powdered gold over it through long *sarbacans* After the name came to be used as the designation of a country, it seems to have been variously applied and the expeditions in search of the golden land had different destinations The whole of Guiana was sometimes included in the term Humboldt, while exploring the countries upon the Upper Orinoco, was informed that the portion of Eastern Guiana lying between the Rivers Essequibo and Branco "is the classical soil of the Dorado of Parima Francis Orellana, a companion of Pizarro, first spread the account of this fabulous region in Europe

Eleven Thousand Virgins, The. Celebrated characters in Roman Catholic history The legend concerning them, which underwent some enlarge

ments in the course of time, can be traced back as far as the 9th century, and is substantially as follows Ursula, a saint of the Catholic church, being demanded in marriage by a pagan prince, and fearing to refuse him, apparently consented, but obtained a respite of three years and a grant of ten triremes and ten noble companions, each, as well as herself, attended by 1000 virgins She passed the three years with her virgins in nautical exercises, and when the marriage-day arrived, a sudden wind arose, and wafted them to the mouth of the Rhine, and thence to Basel Here they left their vessels, and made a pilgrimage on foot to Rome On their return, they encountered at Cologne, an army of Huns, by whom they were massacred, Ursula having refused an offer of marriage from the prince Their corpses were buried by the people of Cologne, and a church was erected to their honor, in which bones, claimed to be those of Ursula and her companions, are exhibited to this day

Elia A pseudonym under which Charles Lamb wrote a series of celebrated essays, which were begun in the "London Magazine," and were afterward collected and published by themselves.

> Comfort thee, O thou mourner, yet a while,
> Again shall *Elia's* smile
> Refresh thy heart, when heart can ache no more
> What is it we deplore? *Landor*

> He is also the true *Elia* whose essays are extant in a little volume published a year or two since and rather better known from that name without a meaning than from any thing he has done, or can hope to do in his own
> *C Lamb, Autobiographical Sketch*, 1827

☞ "The establishment of the 'London Magazine,' under the auspices of Mr John Scott occasioned Lamb's introduction to the public by the name – under color of which he acquired his most brilliant reputation – *Elia* The adoption of this signature was purely accidental His first contribution to the magazine was a description of the Old South-Sea House, where Lamb had passed a few months novitiate as a clerk, thirty years before and of its inmates who had long passed away and remembering the name of a gay, light-hearted foreigner who flitted there at that time he subscribed his name to the essay It was afterward affixed to subsequent contributions and Lamb used it until, in his 'Last Letters of Elia,' he bade it a sad farewell" *Talfourd*

Elfdare. A legendary king of Britain, fabled to have been advanced to the throne in place of his brother Artegal, or Arthgallo, who was deposed by powerful nobles to whom he had given great offense Returning to the country after a long exile, Artegal accidentally encountered his brother who received him with open arms, took him home to the palace, and reinstated him in his old position, abdicating the throne himself, after feigning a dangerous illness, by which he succeeded in inducing his people once more to swear allegiance to his brother Artegal reigned for ten years, wisely and well, and, after his death, was succeeded by Elidure Wordsworth has taken the story of these two brothers for the subject of a poem See ARTEGAL

Eliot, George The literary cognomen of Miss Mary Ann Evans, a popular novelist of the present day, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," and other works

Elocution Walker (wawk'er) A name popularly given, in his lifetime, to John Walker, the English orthoepist and lexicographer (1732–1807), who was for a long time a distinguished teacher of elocution among the higher classes in London

Eloquent Doctor [Lat *Doctor Facundus*] An honorary appellation given to Peter Aureolus, Archbishop of Aix in the 14th century

Emerald Isle A name sometimes given to Ireland, on account of the peculiar bright green look of the surface of the country It was first used by Dr William Drennan (1754–1820), author of "Glendalloch, and other Poems," It occurs in his poem entitled "Erin"

> "When Erin first rose from the dark-swelling flood,
> God blessed the green island, he saw it was good
> The *Emerald* of Europe, it sparkled it shone
> In the ring of this world the most precious stone
>
> "Arm of Erin, prove strong but be gentle as brave,
> And, uplifted to strike, still be ready to save,
> Nor one feeling of vengeance presume to defile
> The cause or the men of the *Emerald Isle*"

Emile (ā'mēl') The subject of Jean Jacques Rousseau's novel of the same name, in which he has depicted his ideal of a perfectly educated young man

Emilia 1 A lady attending Hermione, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"

2 Wife to Iago, and waiting woman to Desdemona, in the tragedy of "Othello," a woman of thorough vulgarity and loose principles, united to a high degree of spirit, energetic feeling, strong sense, and low cunning

3 The sweetheart of Peregrine Pickle, in Smollett's novel entitled "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle"

Emperor of Believers A title of Omar I (634), father-in law of Mohammed, and second caliph of the Mussulmans, and one of the most zealous apostles of Islamism.

Empire City The city of New York, the chief city of the western world, and the metropolis of the Empire State

Empire State, The. A popular name of the State of New York, the most populous and the wealthiest state in the Union

English Aristophanes, The. A title bestowed upon Samuel Foote (1722-1777), the comic dramatist

English Justinian, The A name often given to Edward I, whose reign is remarkable for the progress which was made in it toward the settlement of the laws and constitution of England Sir Matthew Hale remarks that more was done in the first thirteen years of this reign to settle and establish the distributive justice of the kingdom than in all the next four centuries And similarly Blackstone says, "Upon the whole, we may observe that the very scheme and model of the administration of common justice between party and party was entirely settled by this king"

English Juvenal, The An appellation given to John Oldham (1653–1683), a distinguished poet, on account of the severity of his satires, and his spirited delineation of contemporary life and manners

English Opium-eater, The A name often given to Thomas De Quincey, one of the most remarkable English writers of the present century, – celebrated for his eccentricities, induced – at least in part – by the habit of eating opium, and proclaimed by himself to the world in a well known volume of "Confessions"

English Rabelais, The (rab'lā') A name often given to Dean Swift (1667–1745), whose writings resemble in some points those of the great French satirist

English Roscius, The (rōsh'i ŭs) An honorary epithet bestowed upon David Garrick (1716–1779), the most eminent actor of his day upon the English stage

English Sappho, The (saf'fo) A title given to Mary Darby Robinson (1758–1800), mistress of George IV, and the author of some well esteemed lyric poems, who acquired a brilliant reputation for beauty and wit See DELIA CRUSCANS

English Solomon, The See SOLOMON OF ENGLAND

English Terence, The A title sometimes given to Richard Cumberland (1732–1811), an English dramatist and miscellaneous writer

> The *Terence* of England, the mender of hearts *Gold smith*

Enid A mythical lady mentioned in Welsh triads as one of the three celebrated ladies of Arthur's court – a beautiful picture of conjugal patience and affection Her story, which is not included in the general cycle of romances, has lately been recovered from obscurity by Tennyson, in his "Idyls of the King" *Enid* is the Celtic form of *aonmor*, the soul

Entschen (ĕn't'l'shĕ') The name given by Rabelais to an imaginary kingdom, which he represents as governed by Queen Quintessence, and as visited by Pantagruel and his companions in their search to find the oracle of the Holy Bottle This country symbolizes the taste for speculative science and is without doubt, the foundation of the island of Laputa, in Swift's fictitious "Travels" of Lemuel Gulliver In the Peripatetic philosophy, *entelechy* signified an actuality, or an object completely actualized, in contradistinction to mere potential existence

Ernute (ĕr'nŭt') The heroine in Molière's comedy entitled "Les Fâcheux"

Erectrian Buil, The An appellation of Menedemus of Erectria, in Eubœa, a Greek philosopher of the 4th century B C, and founder of the Eretrian school, which was a branch of the Socratic He was so called on account of the gravity of his countenance

Erin An early name of Ireland, now used as a poetic appellative See EMERALD ISLE

Erl-king [Ger *Erl-konig, Elfenkonig*, derived by some from the root *erle*, alder, by others supposed to be identical with *Elfen Konig*, King of the Elves] A name applied to a personified natural power or elementary spirit, which, according to German poetical authorities, prepares mischief and ruin for men, and especially for children, through delusive seductions It is fabled to appear as a goblin, haunting the Black Forest in Thuringia The existence of such elementary spirits, and their connection with mankind, have, in the earliest times, occupied the imagination of the most widely different races The Erl king was introduced into German poetry from the sagas of the north, through Herder's translation of the Danish ballad of "Sir Olaf and the Erl-king's Daughter," and has become universally known through Goethe's ballad of the "Erl konig"

Erminia (ĕr mĕ'nĭ ā) The heroine of Tasso's epic poem, "Jerusalem Delivered"

Erra Pater The name of some old astrologer, but who was meant by it has not been determined Some of the old almanacs say an eminent Jewish astrologer Lilly was so called by Butler.

> In mathematics he was greater
> Than Tycho Brahe or *Erra Pater* *Hudibras*

Escalus 1 An ancient and kind hearted lord, in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," whom Vincentio, the Duke of Vienna, joins with Angelo, but in an inferior rank, as his deputy during a pretended absence on a distant journey.

> We do not blame him [L Hunt] for not bringing to the judgment-seat the merciless rigor of Lord Angelo, but we really think that such flagitious and impudent offenders as those now at the bar, deserved, at the least, the gentle rebuke of *Escalus* *Macaulay*

2 Prince of Verona, in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet"

Escanes A lord of Tyre, in Shakespeare's "Pericles"

Esplandian (ĕs plān-de-ăn') In the old romances of chivalry, the son of Amadis and Oriana Montalvo has made him the subject of an original work, which is a continuation of his translation of the "Amadis," and which, in the preface, he announced to be the fifth book of the same

Espriella (es pre-el'yā) The name of an imaginary Spaniard, whose "Letters from England, about the year 1810, were written by Southey.

Estermere, King See KING ESTRMERE.

Estotiland, or Estotilande According to the "Geographical Dictionary" of Edmund Bohun (1695), "a great tract of land in the north of America, toward the arctic circle and Hudson's Bay, having New France on the south and James's Bay on the west, the first of America shores discovered, being found by some Friesland fishers, that were driven hither by a tempest, almost two hundred years before Columbus" Alcedo says of it, "An imaginary country which some authors suppose to have been discovered in 1477 by a native of Poland named John Scolvi, and that the same was part of the land of Labrador The fact is, that this country never had any existence but in the imaginations of the two brothers of the name of Zanis, Venetian noblemen, who had no particular information whatever respecting the expedition of this Polish adventurer and that, in 1497, John Cabot, or Gabot, left England with three of his sons, under the commission of Henry VII, when he discovered Newfoundland and part of the immediate continent where this country is supposed to exist"

Eternal City, The A popular and very ancient designation of Rome, which was fabled to have been built under the favor and immediate direction of the gods The expression, or its equivalent, frequently occurs in classic authors, as Livy, Tibullus, Quintilian, &c In the second Virgil, following the received tradition, represents Jupiter as holding the following language to Venus in reference to the Romans, who were supposed to be the descendants of her son Æneas —

> To them no bounds of empire I assign,
> Nor limit years to their immortal line *Dryden's Trans*

Ettrick Shepherd A name commonly given to James Hogg (1772–1835), the poet who was born in the Forest of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire, and in early life followed the occupation of a shepherd

Eulenspiegel (oi'len-spee-gĕl) See OWLGLASS

Euphues [Gr *Εὐφυής*, of good figure, comely, clever] The principal character in Lyly's two famous works entitled "Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit," and "Euphues and his England" These works are remarkable for their pedantic and fantastical style and for the monstrous and overstrained conceits with which they abound Euphues is represented as a Athenian gentleman, distinguished for the elegance of his person and the beauty of his wit, and for his amorous temperament and roving disposition

Evadne A female character in Beaumont and Fletcher's play "The Maid's Tragedy"

Evangelical Doctor, The [Lat *Doctor Evangelicus*] See GOSPEL DOCTOR

Evangeline The heroine of Longfellow's poem of the same name, founded upon the historical incident of the expulsion of the inhabitants of Acadia from their homes in the year 1755 See ACADIA

Evans, Sir Hugh A Welsh parson, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor"

> The reader may well cry out with honest *Sir Hugh Evans*, "Like to whom a woman has a great peard I spy a great peard under her muffler" *Macaulay*

Eve's Week The title of a novel by Miss Burney (Madame D'Arblay), and the name of its heroine, afterward Lady Orville

Evil One, The A name often applied to the devil

Evil May-day In English history, a name given to the 1st of May, 1517, on account of the dreadful excesses of the apprentices and populace against foreigners, particularly the French

Excalibar The name of Arthur's famed sword, which he unfixed from a miraculous stone, though previously two hundred and one of the most puissant barons in the realm had singly been unable to extract it In consequence of this remarkable feat, Arthur was chosen and proclaimed king by general acclamation When about to die, he sent an attendant to throw the weapon into a lake hard by Twice eluding the request, the squire at last complied A hand and arm arose from the water, and caught the sword by the hilt, flourished it thrice, and then sank into the lake, and was seen no more. [Written also *Excalibor, Escalibar, Escalibor*, and *Calibur*]

Excelsior State The State of New York, sometimes so called from the motto "Excelsior" upon its coat of arms

Expounder of the Constitution A title given to Daniel Webster (1782–1852), on account of his elaborate expositions of the Constitution of the United States

Eyre, Jane (ār) The heroine of Miss Charlotte Brontë's novel of the same name, a governess, coping bravely with adverse circumstances, and finally proving her genuine force of character by winning the respect and love of a man in whom, though he had exhausted the world, and been exhausted by it, the instincts and promptings of a noble nature were not dead, but only suppressed.

F.

Fac tōtum, Jo tūn'tŭs One who is good at any thing, who can turn his hand to any kind of work, — the Latin equivalent of Jack at all trades

'There is an upstart crow [Shakespeare] beautiful with our feathers that with his tiger's heart wrapped in a player's hide supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blank verse as the best of you and being an absolute *Johannes Factotum*, is, in his own conceit, the only Shake scene in a country'
Greene's Groatsworth of Wit 1592

Fag A subordinate character, in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals" He is a lying servant to Captain Absolute, and "wears his master's wit as he does his livery, at second hand"

Fā'gin An old Jew in Dickens's "Oliver Twist" who employs young persons of both sexes to carry on a systematic trade of robbery

Fāir'all Mr and Mrs Noted characters in Congreve's comedy, "The Way of the World"

Faineant Le Noir (fā nwar fā'nē'ŏN') [Fr, the Black Idler] In Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," a name applied to Richard Cœur de Lion in disguise, by the spectators of a tournament on account of his indifference during a great part of the action, in which however he was finally victorious

Faineants, Les Rois (lā rwa fā nē'ŏN') [Fr, the Do nothing Kings] A term applied to monarchs who delegate their authority to their ministers or from whom by reason of incapacity and weakness the power has been wrested while they are still permitted nominally to reign The usual application of the term is to the French kings of the Merovingian dynasty

Fair Geraldine A supposed mistress of the Earl of Surrey (Henry Howard 1516–1547), whose praises he celebrates in a famous sonnet, and who has been the occasion of much controversy among his biographers and critics There is no doubt, however that the lady called Geraldine in the sonnet was an Irish lady named Elizabeth Fitzgerald, the daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth Earl of Kildare and afterward the wife of the Earl of Lincoln

Fair Magelone See MAGELONE, THE FAIR

Fair Maid of Kent A name given to Joanna, daughter of Edmund, Earl of Kent, on account of her great beauty She was married three times first, to William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, from whom she was divorced second, to Sir Thomas Holland third, after his death, to her second cousin, Edward, the Black Prince, under a dispensation from the pope, rendered necessary by reason of their consanguinity By the prince she was mother of Richard II, in whose reign she died, and was buried in the Friars Minors at Stamford

Fair Maid of Norway See MAIDEN OF NORWAY

Fair Rōs'a mond The name popularly given to a daughter of Lord Clifford, famous in the legendary history of England as the mistress of Henry II, and the subject of an old ballad The facts of her history are not well ascertained, but she is said to have been kept by her royal lover in a labyrinth at Woodstock, where Queen Eleanor discovered her apartments by the clew of a silk thread, and poisoned her, about 1177

Fairservice, Andrew A shrewd and humorous Scotch gardener in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Rob Roy"

Faithful One of the allegorical personages in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who dies a martyr before completing his journey

Falk'land (fawk'land) 1 A character in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals," noted for his waywardness, captiousness, and jealousy

2 The true hero of William Godwin's novel of "Caleb Williams," and an impersonation of honor, intellect, benevolence, and a passionate love of fame, but a man driven in a moment of ungovernable passion, and under the provocation of the most cruel, persevering, and tyrannical insult, to commit a murder His fanatical love of reputation urges him to conceal the crime, and, in order to do this more effectually, he allows an innocent man to be executed, and his family ruined Williams, an intelligent peasant lad taken into the service of Falkland, obtains, by an accident, a clew to the guilt of his master, when the latter, extorting from him an oath that he will keep his secret, communicates to his dependent the whole story of his double crime, his remorse, and misery The youth, finding his life insupportable from the perpetual suspicion to which he is exposed, and the restless surveillance of his master, escapes, and is pursued through the greater part of the tale by the unrelenting persecution of Falkland, who is led, by his frantic and unnatural devotion to fame, to annihilate, in Williams, the evidence of his accumulated guilt At last Williams is formally accused by Falkland of robbery, and naturally dies closes before the tribunal the dreadful secret which had caused his long persecution, and Falkland dies of shame and a broken heart

Fall City Louisville, Ky, — popularly so called from the falls which, at this place, impede the navigation of the Ohio River

Fal'staff, Sir John A famous character in Shakespeare's comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and in the First and Second Parts of his historical drama of "Henry the Fourth" In the former play, he is represented as in love with Mrs Ford and Mrs Page, who make a butt and a dupe of him in the latter, he figures as a soldier and a wit in both he is exhibited as fat, sensual, and cowardly

☞ In this character Shakespeare is thought to have ridiculed Sir John Fastolfe, an English general of the time of Henry VI, who had part of the command before Orleans, in France and at the village of Patay, set the example of an inglorious flight before Joan of Arc causing great destruction of his men, for which cowardice he was degraded from his rank as a knight of the Garter The opinion that Shakespeare intended to caricature this personage has been very generally received Fuller, the church historian says, 'Nor is our comedian excusable by some alteration of his name, writing him Sir John *Falstaffe*, and making him the property and pleasure of King Henry V to abuse seeing the vicinity of sounds [both] intrench on the memory of that worthy knight Shakespeare introduces the historical *Fastolfe* in The First Part of Henry VI and represents his conduct at Patay and his subsequent degradation with historical accuracy But recent commentators deny that he was the original of the 'valiant Jack Falstaff' of Shakespeare's other plays and treat the supposition as a gross absurdity In the first draught of 'King Henry IV' Sir John Falstaff was called *Sir John Oldcastle* a name borne by a distinguished Wycliffite who was born under Edward III and put to death in the fourth year of Henry V The change in the patronymic is attributed to remonstrances on the part of Oldcastle's descendants That Shakespeare was desirous to do away with any impression that Falstaff and Oldcastle were one and the same person, under different names appears from the Epilogue to The Second Part of King Henry IV in which after promising that the play shall be continued with Sir John in it he says, 'Our humble limner is ashamed to draw him more, lest Oldcastle died a martyr *and this not the man*'

Fang A sheriff's officer, in the Second Part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV"

Farinata (degli Uberti) (fā rē nā'tä dā'lyē oo bĕr'tē) A Ghibelline noble of Florence (d 1249) placed by Dante in hell as a punishment for his infidelity and epicurism He is represented as occupying a red hot tomb, yet looking as lofty as if he scorned hell itself

They [the Italians of the 14th century] said little of those awful and lovely creations on which later critics delight to dwell *Farinata* lifting his haughty and tranquil brow from his couch of everlasting fire the lion like repose of Sordello, or the light which shone from the celestial smile of Beatrice
Macaulay

Fat Boy, The A laughable character in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers" whose employment consists in alternate eating and sleeping

Fata Morgana (fā'tä mor gä'nä) The name of a potent fairy, celebrated in the tales of chivalry, and in the romantic poems of Italy She was a pupil of the enchanter Merlin, and the sister of Arthur, to whom she discovered the intrigue of his Queen, Geneura, or Guinevere, with Lancelot of the Lake In the "Orlando Innamorato" of Bojardo, she appears at first as a personification of Fortune, inhabiting a splendid residence at the bottom of a lake and dispensing all the treasures of the earth but she is afterward found in her proper station, subject, with the other furies and the witches, to the all potent Demogorgon

☞ At the present day, the appellation of *Fata Morgana* is given to a strange meteoric phenomenon, nearly allied to the mirage witnessed in certain states of the tide and weather in the Straits of Messina between Calabria and Sicily and occasionally though rarely, on other coasts It consists in the appearance in the air over the surface of the sea of multiplied inverted images of objects on the surrounding coasts, — groves, hills, and towers, — all represented as in a moving picture The spectacle is popularly supposed to be produced by the fairy whose name is given to it

Father of Angling A title sometimes given to Izaak Walton (1593–1683), the celebrated author of "The Complete Angler"

Father of English Poetry A title given by Dryden to Chaucer (14th century), as the first great English poet

Father of English Prose An epithet bestowed upon Roger Ascham (1515–1568), one of our earliest miscellaneous writers His style is regarded as a fine example of genuine English

Father of Epic Poetry An epithet applied to Homer, the supposed author of the Iliad and the Odyssey, the earliest national heroic poems extant

The former compares him [S Richardson] to Homer, and predicts for his memory the same honors which are rendered to the *Father of Epic Poetry*
W Scott

Father of Equity An epithet conferred upon Heneage Finch, Lord Nottingham (1621–1682), an English lawyer and statesman of the time of the Restoration, who had a very high reputation for eloquence, sound judgment, and integrity His character is drawn by Dryden, in his "Absalom and Achitophel," under the name of Amri —

"To whom the double blessing does belong,
With Moses' inspiration, Aaron's tongue"

Father of French History [Fr *Père de l'Histoire de France*] A title given to André Duchesne (1584–1640), a celebrated French historian

Father of Greek Music An epithet applied to Terpander, of Lesbos, who lived about 676 B C He first reduced to rules the different modes of singing, which prevailed in different countries, and formed out of these rude strains a connected system, from which the Greek music never departed throughout all the improvements and refinements of later ages

Father of his Country A title given by the Roman senate and forum to Cicero, on account of the zeal, courage, and prudence he displayed in unmasking the famous Catilinarian conspiracy, and bringing the leaders to punishment This title was offered to Marius, but was refused by him It was subsequently bestowed upon several of the Cæsars and was borne by Cosmo de Medici, and some other European princes The same appellation has been popularly conferred in America upon Washington, of whom Jefferson said, "His was the singular destiny and merit of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war for the establishment of its independence," and "of conducting its councils through the birth of a government new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train"

Father of his People 1 A title given by courtly historians to Louis XII of France (1462–1515), who has the reputation of having been a kind hearted and generous king

2 A title conferred upon Christian III of Denmark (1502–1559)

Father of History A name given by Cicero (B C 44 ?) to Herodotus, because he was, if not the first historian, the first who brought history to any great degree of perfection

Father of Jests A sobriquet bestowed upon Joseph Miller (d 1738) an English comic actor, whose name has become widely known from its connection with a celebrated jest book the authorship of which was ascribed to him though it was not published, or even compiled, until after his death

☞ Miller was himself a jest for dullness and it is said that when any visible stupidity was recounted, his neighbor would derisively apply it to him on account of his notoriety and unpretendable gravity When he died his family were left entirely unprovided for and a Mr Mottley well known dramatist of that day was employed to collect all the stray jests current about town and to publish them for their benefit Joe Miller's name was pressed and from that time to this the man who never uttered a jest has been the reputed author of every jest past present and to come

Father of Letters 1 An appellation sometimes given to Francis I (1494–1547), King of France a distinguished patron of literature and literary men

2 A title conferred upon Lorenzo de Medici (d 1492), the ruler of Florence, and munificent patron of learning and art

Father of Lies 1 A popular name for Satan, the supposed instigator of all falsehood

2 A name sometimes given to Herodotus, the Greek historian, on account of the wonderful stories he relates But the title is not merited, and has been given by "the half learned who mistake inexperience by their own ignorance Incidental confirmations of his veracity have been accumulating of late years on all sides

Father of Medicine A title often applied to Hippocrates (b B C 460), the most famous among the Greek physicians, and author of the first attempt at a scientific treatment of medicine

Father of Monks A title conferred upon Ethelwold of Winchester (d 984) by his contemporaries He is celebrated as a reformer of the monastic orders in England

Father of Moral Philosophy An appellation bestowed upon Thomas Aquinas (1224–1274), the famous scholastic theologian, on account of his original, clear, and comprehensive treatment of Christian ethics

Father of Music A title bestowed upon Giambattista Pietro Aloisio da Palestrina (1529–1594), a celebrated Italian composer of church music "By his fine taste and admirable skill in harmony," says Burney, he "brought choral music to a degree of perfection that has never been exceeded"

Father of Peace A title conferred by the Genoese senate upon Andrea Doria (1468–1560), the celebrated ruler and admiral He joined the service of Charles V against Francis I, and became the deliverer of his country by expelling the French from Genoa After the conclusion of peace, Doria was invested with supreme power, and the senate awarded him the title above named

Father of Poetry. A title sometimes given to

Orpheus, of Thrace, an ancient Greek poet who is said to have flourished before Homer, and before the siege of Troy, but whose existence has been called in question, besides others by Aristotle.

Father of Tragedy A title bestowed by the Athenians upon the poet Æschylus (B C 525–426) The alterations made by him in the composition and representation of tragedy were so great, that he was justly considered the originator of it

Father of Waters A popular name given to the River Mississippi on account of its great length (3160 miles), and the very large number of its tributaries, of which the Red, the Arkansas, the Ohio, the Missouri, the Illinois, the Des Moines, the Wisconsin, and the St Peter's or Minnesota, are the most important The literal signification of the name, which is of Indian origin, is said to be '*great water*'

Father Paul The name usually given to Peter Sarpi (1552–1623), a native of Venice, and a celebrated ecclesiastic, historian, anatomist, and astronomer He is best known by his work entitled "A History of the Council of Trent" He was a father of the order of Servites in Venice, and on assuming the religious habit, changed his baptismal name of Peter for that of Paul

Father Prout A pseudonym adopted by Francis Mahony, a popular English journalist and author of the present day

Father Thoughtful [Fr *Père de la Pensée*] A title given to Nicholas Catinat (1637–1712), Marshal of France, by his soldiers, on account of his caution and judgment

Fathom, Count Ferdinand, The title of a novel by Smollett, and the name of its principal character, a complete villain, who proceeds step by step to rob his benefactors and pillage mankind, and who finally dies in misery and despair

The sturdy genius of modern philosophy has got her in much the same situation that *Count Fathom* has the woman that he lashes before him from the robbers cave in the forest *C Lamb*

Fátima 1 A female miracle-worker, in the story of Aladdin, in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments"

2 The first of the wives of Bluebeard and the only one who escaped being murdered by him See BLUEBEARD

'Well guardian' said I "without thinking myself a *Fatima*, or you a Blue beard, I am a little curious about it" *Dial n*

Faust (fowst, *or* fawst) The hero and title of a celebrated drama of Goethe, the materials of which are drawn in part from the popular legends of Dr Faustus Faust is a student who is toiling after knowledge beyond his reach, and who afterward deserts his studies, and makes a pact with the Devil (Mephistopheles, in pursuance of which he gives himself up to the full enjoyment of the senses, until the hour of his doom arrives, when Mephistopheles appears upon the scene, and carries off his victim as a condemned soul.

☞ The mythical Faust dates from the period of the Reformation The numerous legends connected with the name all refer to a certain Dr Faustus, reputed to be a celebrated magician and necromancer, and often confounded with Johann Faust, or Faust the chief promoter of the art of printing It has been by many strenuously maintained that no such person ever existed, and that the name has been unfairly imputed to some magician (*ob tam tum in rebus paractu difficilibus successum*) As long ago as the 16th century two books were written with the purpose of proving the historical nonentity of Dr Faustus Modern criticism, however, leaves little room for doubting that there was a real person of this name, and that he lived somewhere near the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th centuries Faustus occupies the same place in reference to the popular superstitions of Germany that the enchanter Merlin does to those of England that Don Juan holds in Spain Robert of Normandy in France and Virgil in Italy The Gothic Faust is the highest form which the tradition has attained

☞ "As in Germany all popular wit clusters about Faustus the great, so all that is weird mysterious, and magical — all that foretokens the terrible abyss of hell — stoops itself about the story of *Faust* *Schaible, Trans*

Faustus The hero of Marlowe's tragedy of the same name — represented as a vulgar sorcerer tempted to sell his soul to the devil (Mephistophilis) for the ordinary price of sensual pleasure and earthly power and glory, and who shrinks and shudders in agony and remorse when the forfeit comes to be exacted

☞ The tradition of the magician Faustus was early transplanted to England from Germany In the same year (1587–8) in which the first history of Faust appeared in Germany one appeared in England written by Bishop Aylmer The transition from history to the drama was soon made, Marlowe's "Faustus" having been composed not later, probably, than 1589 or 1590, and having been entered in the Stationers' Books in 1600-1 See FAUST

Feeble A recruit, in the Second Part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV" Falstaff calls him "most forcible *Feeble*," and this expression is sometimes used to stigmatize writers whose productions are characterized by great apparent vigor, though really tame or jejune,

He [Aytoun] would purge his book of much offensive matter, if he struck out epithets which are in the bad taste of the *feeble-feeble* school *South Lit Rec*

Felicians, The (fe-lish'anz). An imaginary people described by Mercier de la Rivière (b 1720), the French economist, in his work entitled "L'Heureuse Nation," represented as free and sovereign, and living under the absolute empire of laws

Female Howard A title often given to Mrs Elizabeth Fry (1780–1841), an English woman celebrated for her benevolent exertions in behalf of inmates and prisoners

Fenella A fairy like creature in Sir Walter Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," taken from the sketch of Mignon in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister"

Fenton, A character in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," in love with Anne Page

Ferdinand 1 A character in Shakespeare's "Tempest" He is son of the King of Naples, and falls in love with Miranda, the daughter of Prospero, the banished Duke of Milan See PROSPERO and MIRANDA

2 King of Navarre, a character in "Love's Labor's Lost"

Fern, Fanny A pseudonym adopted by Mrs Sarah P Parton (b 1811), a popular American authoress

Fer'um bras, Sir A knight of the Round Table, celebrated in the old romances of chivalry

Fid'dle A feigned name assumed by Imogen, in Shakespeare's 'Cymbeline'

Field of Blood 1 A translation of the Hebrew word *Aceldama*, the name given to the piece of land purchased by the chief priests with the thirty pieces of silver, for which Judas betrayed his master, and which he afterward, in remorse, carried back and cast down in the temple before those who had bribed him (Matt xxvii 5)

2 A name given to the battle field of Cannæ, in which Hannibal, in the year 216 B C, defeated the Romans with great slaughter

Field of the Cloth of Gold A name given to an open plain, between Ardres and Guisnes where Henry VIII of England had an interview, in 1520 with Francis I of France The nobility of both kingdoms embraced the opportunity to display their magnificence with the utmost emulation and profuseness of expense

Field of Peterloo See PETERLOO, FIELD OF

Fierabras (fē'ra-brăs') Son of an emir of Spain and the hero of one of the old poems that relate the conquest of Spain by Charlemagne and his twelve peers He dies and his father made themselves masters of Rome, and carried away from it various sacred riches, especially the crown of thorns, and the balsam which was used in embalming the body of the savior

Conveyances more rapid than the hippogriff of Ruggiero arms more formidable than the lance of Astolfo remedies more efficacious than the balsam of *Fierabras* *Macaulay*

Fifth Father of the Church A title bestowed upon Thomas Aquinas, the celebrated schoolman of the middle ages See ANGELIC DOCTOR

Figaro (fig'a-ro') The hero of Beaumarchais's celebrated comedies, 'Le Barbier de Seville' and 'Le Mariage de Figaro' In the first of these plays, Figaro is a barber, in the second, a valet de chambre In both characters he coolly outwits every one with whom he comes in contact. The name has passed into common speech, and is used to designate an intriguer, a go between, in general, any adroit and unscrupulous person Mozart, Paesiello, and Rossini have made Figaro the hero of operas

☞ "In *Figaro*, Beaumarchais has pourtrayed the *tiers etat* superior in wit, industry, and activity to both rank or fortune in which he handles the political power so that the idea of the piece is not only satirical directly upon the government and nobility of that epoch but a living manifesto upon the inequality, just or unjust of society *Lowe*

Fighting Prelate A sobriquet given to Henry Spenser bishop of Norwich in the reign of Richard II. During the rebellion of Wat Tyler, he distinguished himself by his decisive style of dealing with the insurgents, first meeting them in the field, and then when he had routed them, exchanging his sword and armor for a cruciform and sacerdotal robes, and thus arrayed, confessing and absolving his prisoners as he hurried them to the gibbet In 1383, he went over to the Continent to assist the burghers of Ghent in their contest with the Count of Flanders and the French king and in support of the cause of Urban VI, in the general European war excited by the struggle between that pope and his rival, Clement VII

The Bishop of Norwich, the famous *Fighting Prelate* had led an army into Flanders Being obliged to return with discomfiture, he had been charged with breach of the conditions on which a sum of money was granted to him, and the temporalities of his see were sequestered *Ld Campbell*

Filomena, St See ST FILOMENA

Fin'gal, or Fin-gal' A mythical hero, whose name occurs in Highland ballads and traditions, and in Macpherson's "Poems of Ossian"

First Gentleman of Europe A title popularly given to King George IV of England (1762–1830), on account of his position and personal attractions

Fitz-Boodle, George A pseudonym under which Thackeray (1811–1863) contributed a series of papers to "Fraser's Magazine"

Flanders, Moll The subject of De Foe's novel of the same name, a tale of low vice

Flance. A son of Banquo, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth"

Fleet A Latinized name of the Fleet prison in London, and the title of a disquisition by Selden, who was for a time confined in this prison

Flibbertigibbet 1 The name of a fiend mentioned by Edgar, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "King Lear"

This is the foul fiend *Flibbertigibbet* he begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock, he gives the web and the pin, squints the eye and makes the hare-lip mildews the white wheat, and hurts the poor creature of earth *Shak*

Flibbertigibbet [the fiend] of mopping and mowing who since possesses chamber-maids and waiting-women *Shak*

☞ About the time of the attempted Spanish invasion of England some Jesuits for the sake of making converts, pretended to cast out a large number of evil spirits from the family of Mr Edmund Peckham, a Roman Catholic By order of the privy council Bishop Harsenet wrote and published a full account of the imposture Most of the fiends mentioned by Edgar are to be found in this work

Interlocutor *Flibbertigibbet* Hoberdidance Tocobatto, were four devils of the round or morice the four had forty assistants under them as themselves do confess *Harsnet, Declaration of Popish Impostures*

2 A name given to Dickon Sludge a boy who figures in Sir Walter Scott's novel of 'Kenilworth," and acts the part of an imp at the entertainments given to Queen Elizabeth by the Earl of Leicester

Florentius (flo-rĕn'shi-us) A knight whose story is related in the first book of Gower's "Confessio Amantis" He bound himself to marry a deformed hag, provided she taught him the solution of a riddle on which his life depended

Be she foul as was *Florentius* love *Shak*

Flöri'mel A character in Spenser's "Faery Queen"

To prove the whole system of the school absurd it is only necessary to apply the test which dissolved the enchanted *Florimel* *Macaulay*

☞ Her name is compounded of two Latin words, *flos*, *floris* and *flower*s — thus betokening the sweet and delicate elements of which her nature is molded She seems to express the gentle delicacy and timid sensitiveness of woman and her adventures the perils and rude encounters to which those qualities are exposed in a world of passion and violence She flies alike from friend and foe, and finds no safety in those upon whom she had thrown herself for protection and yet she is introduced to us under circumstances not altogether inconsistent with feminine delicacy as having left the court of the fairy queen in pursuit of a knight who did not even return her person *G S Hillard*

Florizel The name of one of Charlemagne's twelve paladins or peers, and the faithful friend of Orlando or Roland

Florizel A prince of Bohemia, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"

Flour City A popular designation in the United States, for the city of Rochester N Y, a place remarkable for its extensive manufactories of flour

Flower City Springfield, Illinois, the capital of the State, which is distinguished for the beauty of its surroundings

Flower of Kings [Lat *Flos Regum*] An epithet of Arthur, the renowned and half fabulous king of ancient Britain — first given to him by Joseph of Exeter, a Latin poet of the 12th century

Flower of Poets A title conferred upon Chaucer by his contemporaries

Flowery Kingdom A translation of the words *Hua Kwoh*, a name often given to China by the inhabitants, who consider themselves to be the most polished and civilized of all nations, as the epithet *barbarian* implies

Fluellen An amusing pedant, in Shakespeare's historical play of Henry V"

Lord Mahon will find we think that his parallel is in all essential circumstances as incorrect as that which Fluellen drew between Macedon and Monmouth *Macaulay*

Flying Dutchman The name given by sailors to a phantom ship, supposed to cruise in storms off the Cape of Good Hope According to tradition a Dutch captain bound home from the Indies, met with long continued head winds and heavy weather off the Cape of Good Hope, and refused to put back as he was advised to do, swearing a very profane oath that he would beat round the Cape, if he had to beat there until the Day of Judgment He was taken at his word, and doomed to be at it against head winds all his days His souls are believed to have become the albatross, and his ship's sides white with age, and himself and crew reduced almost to shadows. He can not heave to, or lower a boat, but sometimes hails vessels through his trumpet, and requests them to take letters home for him The superstition has its origin, probably, in the looming, or apparent suspension in the air, of some ship out of sight — a phenomenon sometimes witnessed at sea, and caused by unequal refraction in the lower strata of the atmosphere

Foible A character in Congreve's "Way of the World"

Foigard A character in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem"

We remember no Friar Dominic, no *Father Foigard*, among the characters drawn by those great poets [the dramatists of the Elizabethan age] *Macaulay*

Fool, Tom. A popular nickname for a fool, or foolish person.

The ancient and noble family of Tom Fool, which has obtained such pre-eminence and dignity in church and state throughout all Christendom *Quart Rev*

Foppington, Lord A coxcomb in Vanbrugh's comedy, "The Relapse"

The shoemaker in "The Relapse" tells Lord Foppington that his lordship is mistaken in supposing that his shoe pinches *Macaulay*

Ford, Master A gentleman dwelling at Windsor, in Shakespeare's 'Merry Wives of Windsor"

Ford, Mrs One of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," in Shakespeare's play of that name Sir John Falstaff is in love with her, and she encourages his attentions for a time, in order to betray and disgrace him

Forest City 1 Cleveland, Ohio, — so called from the many ornamental trees with which the streets are bordered

2 A name given to Portland, Maine, a city distinguished for its many elms and other beautiful shade trees

Fŏ'rester, Fanny A *nom de plume* of Mrs Emily Chubbuck (1817-1854), a popular American authoress, afterward the wife of Adoniram Judson, the missionary

Fŏ'rester, Frank. A pseudonym under which Henry William Herbert (1807–1858), a versatile English author, long resident in America, published a number of works on fowling, fishing, and field sports in general

Fŏr'tin-bras Prince of Norway, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet"

Fŏr'tu-nā'tus The hero of a German popular romance of the 16th century, based upon legends of an earlier date

With a miraculous Fortunatus purse in his treasury, it might have lasted long. *Carlyle*

☞ "The story recounts how when he had been exposed to great dangers from wild beasts, and was in a state of starvation he suddenly beheld a beautiful lady standing by his side, with a bandage over her eyes, leaning upon a wheel, and looking as if she were going to speak The lady did not wait long before she addressed him in these words "Know, young man, that my name is Fortune I have power to bestow wisdom strength riches, health, beauty, and long life One of these I am willing to bestow on you Choose for yourself which it shall be" Fortunatus immediately answered "Good Lady I wish to have riches in such plenty that I may never again know what it is to be so hungry as I now find myself" The lady then gave him a purse, and told him that in all the countries where he might happen to be, he need only put his hand into the purse as often as he pleased, and he would be sure to find it full pieces of gold, that the purse should never fail of yielding the same sum as long as it should be kept by himself and children" The sultan led Fortunatus to a room almost filled with jewels opened a large closet and took out a cap which he said was of greater value than all the rest Fortunatus thought the sultan was joking, and told him he had seen many better caps than that Ah, said the latter "that is because you cannot know its virtue Whoever puts this cap on his head and wishes to be in any part of the world will find himself there in a moment The story has a moral ending, inasmuch as the possession of this inexhaustible purse and wishing-cap are the cause of ruin to Fortunatus and his sons The subject has been dramatized by Hans Sachs in 1553 in England by Thomas Dekker in his "Pleasant Comedie of Old Fortunatus" (1600) and again in modern times it has been poetically treated by Ludwig Tieck in his Phantasus (1816)

For-tū'ni-o The hero of a popular tale closely allied to that of Fortunatus, — with whom he is perhaps identical, — but which has generally been treated as a separate story He is famous for his adventure with a dragon, in the pursuit of which he made use of those marvelous servitors, Fine-ear, who, "putting his ear to the ground, informed his master that the dragon was seven leagues off," Tipple, who "drank up all the rivers which were between," Strong-back, who "carried wine enough to fill them all," Light-foot, Boisterer, and Gormand

Forty Thieves, The Characters of a celebrated tale in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," represented as inhabiting a secret cave in a forest, the door of which would open and shut at the sound of the magic word *Sesame*, but at no other word See BABA, ALI

Ali Baba when he entered the cave of the Forty Thieves could not have been more amazed by the wealth of its contents than some people will be when they first read the title of this book *Putnam's Mag*

Foul-weather Jack A name given to Commodore Byron (1723–1786) by the men who sailed under him, in allusion to his ill fortune at sea

Fountain of Youth A miraculous fountain, whose waters were fabled to have the property of renewing youth See BIMINI

Fra Diavolo (frä'dē-ä'vō-lō) [It, Brother Devil] A sobriquet of Michele Pezza (1760–1806), a native of Calabria According to some accounts, he was in early life a goatherd, afterward a monk, under the name of *Fra Angelo* Others say that he was apprenticed to a stocking-er Escaping from the workshop or the monastery, he joined himself to a band of robbers, of which he soon became the leader On the arrival of the French, he declared for the King of Naples, and in 1799 received pardon and office from Cardinal Ruffo, organized his band, and made an incursion into the Roman territory Subsequently he repaired to Palermo, where he took part in an insurrection under the leadership of Commodore Sidney Smith. Being taken prisoner by treachery at St Severino, he was hanged at Naples, Nov , 1806, notwithstanding the intercession of the English on his behalf, prompted by respect for his military prowess He has been made the subject of various traditions and songs, and of an opera by Auber, entitled "Fra Diavolo," in which, however, nothing of the character but the name has been retained

Fran-çĭs'cā of Rĭm'ĭ-nĭ (*It pron* frăn-chĕs'kä) A daughter of Guido da Polenta, lord of Ravenna in the latter part of the 13th century She was married to Lanciotto, son of Malatesta da Rimini, a brave but deformed and hateful person, who, having discovered a criminal intimacy between her and his own brother, revenged himself by putting them both to death The story of Francesca forms one of the most admired episodes in Dante's "Inferno," and has also been made the subject of a poem by Leigh Hunt

Frank'en-stein A monster, in Mrs Shelley's romance of the same name, constructed by a young student of physiology out of the horrid remnants of the churchyard and dissecting room, and endued, apparently through the agency of galvanism, with a sort of spectral and convulsive life This existence, rendered insupportable to the monster by his vain craving after human sympathy, and by his consciousness of his own deformity, is employed in inflicting the most dreadful retribution upon the guilty philosopher

Frăt'er-ĕt'to The name of a fiend mentioned by Edgar, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "King Lear" See FLIBBERTIGIBBET

Free-born John John Lilburne (1613–1657), a famous English republican — popularly so called on account of his intrepid defense, before the tribunal of the Star Chamber, of his rights as a free-born Englishman

Free'man, Mrs An assumed name under which the Duchess of Marlborough corresponded with Queen Anne See MORLEY, Mrs

Free'port, Sir Andrew The name of one of the members of the imaginary club under whose direction the "Spectator" was professedly published He is represented as a London merchant of great eminence and experience, industrious, sensible, and generous

Freestone State The State of Connecticut, — sometimes so called from the quarries of freestone which it contains

Freischütz (frī'shütz) [Ger , the free shooter] , *Robin des Bois*] The name of a legendary hunter or marksman, who, by entering into a compact with the Devil, procures balls, six of which infallibly hit, however great the distance, while the seventh, or, according to some of the versions, one of the seven, belongs to the Devil, who directs it at his pleasure Legends of this nature were rife among the troopers of Germany of the 14th and 15th centuries, and during the Thirty Years' War The story first appeared in a poetic form, in 1810, in Apel's "Gespensterbuch" (Ghost book), and Kind adapted the story to the opera composed by Weber in 1821, which has made it known in all civilized countries *Pierer*

French Fū'bĭs, The A surname bestowed upon Anne (1493–1567), first Duke of Montmorency, Grand Constable of France, on account of his success in nearly destroying the imperial army which had invaded Provence, by the policy of laying waste the country and skillfully prolonging the campaign

French Fury, The A name given, in history, to the attempt made by the Duke of Anjou to carry Antwerp by storm, Jan 17, 1583 The whole of his force was either killed or taken captive in less than an hour

French Phĭd'i-as, The 1 A title bestowed upon Jean Gougon (d 1572), a Parisian sculptor and architect, in the reigns of Francis I and Henry II

2 A title conferred upon Jean Baptiste Pigalle (1714–1785), an eminent French sculptor

French Pĭn'dar, The A title bestowed upon Jean Dorat, a French poet of the 16th century Charles IX created expressly for him the office of *Poete Royal* He died at Paris in 1582, aged 80 years

French Răph'a-el, The A title conferred upon Justice Le Sueur (1617–1655), a distinguished French painter

French Rŏs'cĭ-ŭs, The (rŏsh'ĭ-us) Michael Baron (1652–1729), a celebrated French actor

French Solomon See SOLOMON OF FRANCE

Friar Dŏm'i-nic The chief character in Dryden's play, "The Spanish Friar," designed to ridicule the vices of the priesthood

We remember no Friar Dominic, no Father Holgard, among the characters drawn by those great poets [the dramatists of the Elizabethan age] *Macaulay*

Friar John The name of one of the most celebrated characters in Rabelais's romance of "Pantagruel"

And as to a dinner, they can no more do without him than they could without Friar John at the roistering revels of the renowned Pantagruel *W Irving*

Then came the rebellion, and, presto! a flaw in our titles was discovered, and we were no relations of theirs after all, but a dreggy hybrid of the basest bloods of Europe Panurge was not quicker to call Friar John his 'former' friend *J R Lowell*

☞ "Throughout the book, he dashes on, regardless of every thing in this world or the next If there is a shipwreck or a skirmish, Friar John is foremost in the bustle, for he is unknown to him, if a joke more than usually profane is to be uttered, Friar John is the spokesman The swearing, bullying phrases are all put in the mouth of Friar John Rabelais loved this lusty friar — this mass of lewdness, debauchery, profanity, and valor He is the 'fine fellow' of the book, and the author always seems in a good humor when he makes him talk" *For Quar Rev*

Friar Gĕr'und The hero of a celebrated Spanish satirical romance by Padre Isla (1703–1781), designed to ridicule the style of pulpit oratory in vogue in his day — oratory degraded by bad taste, by conceits, puns, and tricks of composition, and even by low buffoonery, indulged in merely to win the applause and increase the contributions of vulgar audiences "The famous preacher, *Friar Gerund*," is one of these popular orators, and Isla describes his life from his birth in an obscure village, through his education in a fashionable convent, and his adventures as a missionary about the country, the fiction ending abruptly with his preparation to deliver a course of sermons in a city that seems intended to represent Madrid

Friar Lau'rence A Franciscan who undertakes to marry Romeo and Juliet, in Shakespeare's tragedy of that name

Friar Rush A personage celebrated in the marvelous legends of old times His history was printed in 1620, and had probably been often printed before The whole tale is designed as a severe satire upon the monks, the pretended friar being sent from hell in consequence of news, brought to the prince of devils, "of the great insanity and vile living of these religious men to keep them still in that state, and worse if it might be"

Friar Tuck One of the constant associates of Robin Hood, to whom Ben Jonson (see the *dramatis personæ* to his "Sad Shepherd") makes him chaplain and steward According to some, he was a real monk

Friday, Man The name of Robinson Crusoe's man, a young Indian, whom Crusoe saved from death

Frog, Nic A sportive collective name applied to the Dutch, in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull"

Frontino (from *fronte*) The name given in the old romances of chivalry to the horse of Ruggiero, or Rogero

Frost, Jack. A popular personification of frost

☞ *Frost* is the name of Edward in the Scandinavian mythology, and Ferguson suggests that our nursery hero *Jack Frost* may be derived from that source

Froth 1 A foolish gentleman, in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" His name explains his character, which is without solidity enough for deep crime, and far too light for virtue

2 (**Lord**) A solemn coxcomb, in Congreve's comedy of "The Double Dealer"

Fudge, Mr A contemptuous designation bestowed upon any absurd or lying writer or talker

☞ "There was, sir, in our time, one Captain *Fudge*, commander of a merchantman, who, upon his return from a voyage, how ill it might soever his ship was always brought home to his owners a good cargo of *lies*, insomuch that now aboard ship the sailors, when they hear a great lie told, cry out, 'You *fudge* it'"

Remarks upon the Navy (London 1709)

☞ "With a due respect to their antiquity and long unchanged reputation always attached to the name we have long held in high consideration the ancient family of *Fudges* Some of them, as we know, have long resided in England, and have been ever ready to assist in her domestic squabbles and political changes But their favorite place of residence we understand to be in Ireland Their usual modes of expression, indeed, are akin to the figurative talk of the Emerald Islanders" *Bl ck Dw f*

Fudge Family A name under which the poet Moore, in a series of metrical epistles, purporting to be written by the members of a family of English tourists visiting Paris, satirized the absurdities of his traveling countrymen, who, having been long confined at home by the wars waged by Napoleon, flocked to the continent in swarms, after his defeat at Waterloo The family is composed of a black writer and spy, devoted to legitimacy, the Bourbons, and Lord Castlereagh, his son, a young dandy of the first water, and his daughter, a sentimental damsel, rapturously fond of "romance, and high bonnets, and Madame Le Roy," in love with a Parisian linen-draper, whom she has mistaken for one of the Bourbons in disguise There is also a tutor and "poor relation" of this egregious family, who is an ardent Bonapartist and Irish patriot

No sooner are we seated at the gay saloon in Dessin than we call, like Biddy Fudge, for "French pens and French ink" *Mrs Jameson*

Funk, Peter. A person employed at petty auctions to bid on articles put up for sale, in order to raise their price, — probably so called from such a name having frequently been given when articles were bought in To *funk*, or *funk out*, is a vulgar expression, meaning to *slink away*, to *take one's self off* In some localities, it conveys the added notion of great fear.

☞ "By thus running up goods, Peter is of great service to the auctioneers, though he never pays them a cent of money Indeed, it is not his intention to purchase, nor is it that of the auctioneer that he should Goods, nevertheless, are frequently struck off to him, and then the salesman cries out the name of Mr Smith, Mr Johnson, or some other among the hundred aliases of Peter Funk, as the purchaser But the goods, on such occasions, are always taken back by the auctioneer, agreeably to a secret understanding between him and Peter." *Asa Greene*

G.

Gā'bri-el. [Heb., mighty one of God] The name of an angel described in the Scriptures as charged with the ministration of comfort and sympathy to man He was sent to Daniel to interpret in plain words the vision of the ram and the he goat, and to comfort him, after his prayer, with the prophecy of the "seventy weeks" (See Dan ch viii and ix) In the New Testament (Luke i), he is the herald of good tidings, declaring as he does the coming of the predicted Messiah, and of his forerunner In the ordinary traditions, Jewish and Christian, Gabriel is spoken of as one of the seven archangels According to the Rabbins, he is the angel of death for the people of Israel, whose souls are intrusted to his care The Talmud describes him as the prince of fire, and as the spirit who presides over thunder, and the ripening of fruits Gabriel has the reputation, among the Rabbins, of being a distinguished linguist, having taught Joseph the seventy languages spoken at Babel, and being, in addition, the only angel who could speak Chaldee and Syriac The Mohammedans hold him in even greater reverence than the Jews He is called the spirit of truth, and is believed to have dictated the Koran to Mohammed Milton posts him at "the eastern gate of paradise," as "chief of the angelic guards," keeping watch there

Gāds'hill A companion of Sir John Falstaff, in the first part of "King Henry IV"

Gā'ther-is, Sir A knight of the Round Table, celebrated in old romances of chivalry

Gā'la hād, Sir A celebrated knight of the Round Table, the son of Launcelot

Gāl'li-a The ancient Latin name of France, often used in modern poetry

Gamp, Mrs A monthly nurse who is a prominent character in Dickens's novel of "Martin Chuzzlewit" She is celebrated for her constant reference to a certain Mrs Harris, a purely imaginary person, for whose feigned opinions and utterances she professes the greatest respect, in order to give the more weight to her own See HARRIS, MRS

Gan (gŋ), **Ganelone** (gŋ-l'lōnˊ), **Ganelon** (gŋ'lōNˊ), or **Gano** (gŋ'no) A Count of Mayence, and one of the Paladins of Charlemagne, whom he betrayed at the battle of Roncesvalles,—always represented as a faithless traitor, enraged in intrigues for the destruction of Christianity He figures in the romantic poems of Italy, and is placed by Dante in his Inferno

Hermer the fierce, who was the *Ganelon* of the society, sat upon the left *Hood*

Garcia, Pedro (pā'dro gar the'ä) A mythical personage, of whom mention is made in the preface to Gil Blas, in which is related how two scholars of Salamanca discovered a tombstone with the inscription, "Here lies interred the *soul* of the licentiate Pedro Garcia," and how, on digging beneath the stone, was found a leathern purse containing a hundred ducats

On the other hand, does not his soul lie inclosed in this remarkable volume much more truly than *Pedro Garcias* did in the buried bag of doubloons? *Carlyle*

Garden City A popular name for Chicago, a city which is remarkable for the number and beauty of its private gardens

Garden of England A name generally applied to the county of Kent, on account of its beauty and fertility

Garden of Europe An appellation sometimes given to Italy, a country remarkable for the extreme fertility of its soil, the variety of its vegetable productions, the general salubrity of its climate and the unsurpassed loveliness and magnificence of its scenery

Garden of France [Fr *Jardin de la France*] A name given to the department of Indre et Loire, including Touraine, part of Anjou, Poitou, and the Orleanais, a region celebrated for its beauty and fertility.

Garden of Italy A name sometimes given to the island of Sicily, which is distinguished for the romantic beauty of its scenery, and the luxuriance of its crops

Garden of the West. A name usually given to Kansas, but sometimes applied to Illinois and others of the Western States, which are all noted for their productiveness

Garden of the World. A name frequently given to the vast country, comprising more than 1,200,000 square miles, which is drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries—a region of almost unexampled fertility.

Gär'ger-y, Joe. An illiterate blacksmith, in Dickens's "Great Expectations," remarkable for his simplicity, generosity, and kindness of heart

Gär'ger-y, Mrs Joe A virago, who figures in Dickens's novel of "Great Expectations"

Gargamelle (gär'gā'mĕl') [Fr, throat] The mother of Gargantua, in Rabelais's celebrated romance of this name

Gargantua (gär'gŋn'tyŭ ä, *Fr pron* gär'gōN'tüˊ') [Fr, from Sp *garganta*, throat, gullet] The hero of Rabelais's celebrated romance of the same name, a gigantic personage, about whom many wonderful stories are related He lived for several centuries, and at last begot a son, Pantagruel, as wonderful as himself

You must borrow me *Gargantua's* mouth first, 'tis a word too great for any mouth of this age's size. *Shak*

☞ Rabelais borrowed this character from an old Celtic giant-story The writer-giants were all great guzzlers Gargantua in the legend, when a child, sucks the milk from ten nurses He stands with each foot upon a high mountain, and bending down, drinks up the river which flows between

Gate City Keokuk, Iowa,—popularly so called It is situated at the foot of the lower rapids of the Mississippi (which extend twelve miles, with a fall of twenty-four feet), and is the natural head of navigation A portion of the city is built on a bluff one hundred and fifty feet high

Gate of Tears A literal translation of the word *Babelmandeb*, the straits of which name were so called on account of the number of shipwrecks which occur in them

Like some all destined bark that steers
In silence through the *Gate of Tears* *J Moore*

Gaudentio di Lucca (gow-den'tē-ō dē lōōkˊä) The name of a celebrated romance —said to have been written by Simon Berington,— and also of its hero who is represented as making a journey to Mezzorania, an imaginary country in the interior of Africa

Gaultier and **Garguille** (gōlˊtē', gär'gēlˊ) Two proper names having a signification equivalent to *tout le monde*, or every body, found in the French proverbial expression, "Se moquer de Gautier et Garguille" (to make game of Gautier and Garguille), that is, to make game of everybody

For the rest, spare neither *Gautier* nor *Garguille* *Regnier*

Gawʹain, Sir A nephew of King Arthur, and one of the most celebrated knights of the Round Table, noted for his sagacity, his habitual courtesy, and his wonderful strength, which is said to have been greater at certain hours of the day than at others [Written also *Gawaine*]

Gā'lat-ley, Dā'vie The name of a poor fool in Scott's novel of "Waverley"

Gem of Normandy A name given to Emma daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy married to Ethelred II, King of England

Genièvra The same as GUINEVER, King Arthur's queen, notorious for her infidelity to him

Gen'e vīēvˊ] The heroine of a ballad by Coleridge

2 Under the form *Genovefa*, the name occurs in a German myth as that of the wife of the Count Palatine Siegfried of Mayenfeld, in the time of Charles Martel According to the tradition, she was left behind by her husband while on a march against the Saracens Upon false accusations made to him, he gave orders to put her to death but the servant intrusted with the commission suffered her to escape into the forest of Ardennes where she lay concealed along time, until by accident her husband discovered her retreat and recognized her innocence This legend furnished the material of one of the earliest Volksbücher, or popular tales In modern times, Tieck and Müller have reduced the tradition, and Raupach has made it the subject of a drama Germany etymologists derive this name from *gau*, magic, and *faus*, a crown Others trace it through the French to the Welsh *Guenhwyfar*

☞ St Genevieve is the patron saint of Paris, and the name is always held in high esteem in France There is a German form of the name borne by the apocryphal saint Genovefa of Lithuania, to whom is attributed the story of suspicious universities of the wife who was driven by malicious accusations to the woods there to give birth to an infant and to be nourished by a white doe until the final discovery of her innocence' *Young*

Genèvrá A lady whose story has been interwoven with the adventures of Rinaldo, in Ariosto's chivalrous romance, the "Orlando Furioso" Genevra, falsely accused, is doomed to die, unless a true knight comes within a month to do battle for her honor Her lover has fled, and is reported to have perished The wicked duke who had brought the accusation appears secure in his treachery, but the woman who had been his instrument, meeting with Rinaldo, discloses the truth then comes a combat, in which the guilty duke is slain by the champion of innocence, and the lover re-appears and recovers his lady This incident was derived by Ariosto from the popular traditions of the south of Europe Spenser has a similar story in the "Faery Queen," and Shakespeare availed himself of the main incident in his comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing"

Gentle Shepherd. A nickname, derived from a popular song by Allan Ramsay, fastened upon George Grenville (1712–1770), by William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, in a celebrated debate in Parliament

George a-Green The subject of an English prose romance, entitled "The History of George a-Green, Pindar of the town of Wakefield" In its MS form, it is supposed to be as old as the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Look before you leap,
For as you sow, you're like to reap;
And were't as good as *George a-Green*,
I shall make bold to turn again;
Nor am I doubtful of the issue
In a just quarrel, and mine is so *Huddibras*

Gerāint', Sir A legendary hero, connected with the romances of the Round Table His story is treated in Tennyson's "Idyls of the King"

Gēr'al dine A name of frequent occurrence in romantic poetry Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald was the lady who was erected by Surrey into the heroine of his poetry, under the title of the Fair Geraldine, thus leading to the adoption of this latter as one of the class of romantic names See FAIR GERALDINE

German Achilles, The An epithet bestowed upon Albert III (1414–1486), margrave of Brandenburg and Culmbach, on account of his great bravery

German Milton, The A title bestowed upon Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock (1724–1803), author of "The Messiah"

While Klopstock was called our Milton Wieland our Voltaire, and others in the same way, Goethe and Schiller were never other than themselves *Germans, Trans*

German Plato, The Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi (1743–1819), a distinguished German philosopher, so called on account of the high religious tone of his metaphysical writings

German Voltaire', The A title often given to Christoph Martin Wieland (1733–1813), one of the great poets who are the pride of Germany

He [Wieland] had imbibed so much of the taste of the French along with their philosophy that he bore the name of the *German Voltaire*, in Germany and out of Germany *Lond Quart Trans*

Géronte (zhā'rōNtˊ) A character in Molière's comedies "Le Medecin Malgre Lui," and "Les Fourberies de Scapin"

Giant Despair In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant who is the owner of Doubting Castle, and who, finding Christian and Hopeful asleep upon his grounds, takes them prisoners, and thrusts them into a dungeon

The monotonous desolation of the scene increased to that degree that, for any redeeming feature it presented to their eyes they might have entered in the body on the grim domains of *Giant Despair* *Dickens*

Since the time of John Milton no braver heart had beat in any English bosom than Samuel Johnson now bore No *Giant Despair* appalls this pilgrim he work resolutely for deliverance, in still defiance steps resolutely along. *Carlyle*

Giant Grim In the "Pilgrim's Progress" of Bunyan, a giant who seeks to stop the march of the pilgrims to the Celestial City, but is slain in a duel by the Great Heart, their guide

Giant-killer, The See JACK THE GIANT-KILLER

Giant Slay-good In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant slain in a duel by Mr Great heart

Gibraltar of America A name often given to the city of Quebec, which, from its position, and natural and artificial means of defense, is, perhaps, the most strongly fortified city in America

Gil Blas (zhēl blas) The title of a famous romance by Le Sage (1668–1747), and the name of its hero, by whom, and with whose commentaries, the story is professedly told

☞ *Gil Blas* is naturally disposed toward honesty though his early associations actively conduce to resist the temptations of opportunity or example He is constitutionally timid and yet occasionally capable of dominative actions shrewd and intelligent, but apt to be deceived by his own vanity with will enough to do right but with him at others, and foibles enough to turn the best frequently against himself Generous good natured, and humane he has virtues sufficient to make us love him, and is to respect, it is the last thing which he asks at his readers hand *H Scott*

Gill, Harry A character in Wordsworth's ballad, entitled "Goody Blake and Harry Gill," smitten with perpetual cold for his hard heartedness toward an old dame See GOODY BLAKE

Gil Morrice See MORRICE, GIL

Gilpin, John A citizen of London, and "a trained band captain," whose adventures are related in Cowper's humorous poem, entitled "The Diverting History of John Gilpin, showing how he went further than he intended and came safe home again" The story was related to Cowper by a Mrs Austen, who remembered to have heard it in her childhood The poem first appeared anonymously in the "Public Advertiser," in 1782, and was first published as Cowper's avowed production in the second volume of his poems

☞ "John Gilpin is said to have been Mr Bayer, an eminent linen draper superlatively polite, who figured in the visible order of things, at the top of Paternoster Row, or rather at the corner of Cheapside Quoth Mr John Gilpin,—

'I am a linen draper bold,
As all the world doth know'" *Notes and Queries*

Ginez de Passamonte (hē nes' dā pās-sā mōn'-tā) The name of a galley slave and puppet show man in "Don Quixote"

He manages his delightful puppet-show without thrusting his head beyond the curtain, like *Ginez de Passamonte*, to explain what he is doing *W Scott*

Giovanni's Rib The title and subject of a metrical tale by Rogers, which relates how a young Italian lady, upon her wedding day, secreted herself, from motives of frolic, in a self locking oaken chest, the lid of which shut down and buried her alive

Gingerbread, Giles The hero of an old and celebrated English nursery tale

☞ "The world is probably not aware of the ingenuity humor good sense, and sly satire contained in many of the old English nursery-tales They have evidently been the sportive productions of able writers who would not trust their names to productions that might be considered beneath their dignity The ponderous works on which they relied for immortality have perhaps sunk into oblivion and carried their names down with them while their unacknowledged offspring Jack the Giant Killer, *Giles Gingerbread*, and Tom Thumb flourish in widespreading and never-ceasing popularity *W Irving*

Glasse, Mrs The real or supposititious author of a cookery book, formerly very famous It is said by some to have been written by one Hannah Glasse, a habit maker and seller in the early part of the last century Others attribute it to the scribatious Dr Hill (Sir John Hill, 1716–1775), considering the name a pseudonym The first edition was published in 1747, and, very appropriately, in what is termed "pot" folio Mrs Glasse is popularly thought to begin a receipt for cooking a hare with the pithy advice, "First catch your hare," but this expression is not found in any known edition of her book

Sommes took a pinch of snuff and replied "You remember *Mr Chasse's* well worn receipt for cooking a hare — First catch your hare *Ipes Sargent*

Glōr'i ā'nā In Spenser's "Faery Queen," the "greatest glorious queen of Faery lond"

"In that Faery Queen I mean *Glory* in my general intention but in my particular I conceive the most excellent and glorious person of our sovereign *the Queen* [Elizabeth], and her kingdom in *Faery-land* *Introductory Letter of the Author*

Glorious Preacher A title popularly given to St John Chrysostom (354–407), the most renowned of the Greek Fathers, and a very eloquent church orator

Glub dăb'dĭb An imaginary island fabled to have been visited by Gulliver in his famous "Travels" It is represented to have been peopled by sorcerers or magicians who evoked, for Gulliver's amusement, the spirits of many great men of antiquity

Glum dăl'ĭtch A little girl only nine years old, and barely forty feet high, who had charge of Gulliver while he was in Brobdingnag See BROBDINGNAG, and GULLIVER, LEMUEL

Soon as *Glumdalclitch* missed her pleasing care
She wept, she blubbered, and she tore her hair *Pope*

Gŏb'bo, Launcelot A clown, in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"

Gŏb'bo, Old A subordinate character in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," father to Launcelot Gobbo

Goddess of Reason See REASON GODDESS OF

Godiva The Countess See PEEPING TOM OF COVENTRY

Godon (go dŏn'), or ***Godam*** (go dŏn') A nickname (with some variations of spelling and pronunciation) applied by the French to the English, who are thus characterized by their national oath The name has been long in use

☞ At the trial of Joan of Arc, a French witness named Colette, having used the name *Godon* was asked who *Godon* was and replied that it was not the designation of any particular person, but a conjunct applied generally to the English on account of their continual use of the exclamation *God damn it* *Sharon Turner*

Goetz of the Iron Hand (gots) See IRON HAND

Gŏg and Mā'gog Popular names for two colossal wooden statues in the Guildhall, London It is thought that these renowned figures are connected with the Corineus and Gotmagot of the Armoric chronicle quoted by Geoffrey of Monmouth The former name has gradually sunk into oblivion, and the latter has been split by popular corruption to do duty for both

☞ Our Guildhall giants boast of almost as high an antiquity as the Gog and Magog of the Scriptures, as they or their living prototypes are said to have been found in Britain by Brute a younger son of Anthenor of Troy who invaded Albion, and founded the city of London at first called Troy-nouvant 3000 years ago However the two may have been the two giants have been the pride of London from time immemorial The old giants were burned in the great fire and the new ones were constructed in 1708 They are fourteen feet high and occupy suitable pedestals in Guildhall There can be little doubt that these civic giants are exaggerated representatives of real persons and events *Chambers*

***Goldemar*, King** (gōld'ĭ mar) A famous German kobold, or domestic fairy servant, fabled to be the intimate friend of Nevcling von Hardenberg

Gŏn'eril A daughter of Lear, in Shakespeare's tragedy of this name See LEAR

Gon-zā'lo An honest old counselor, in Shakespeare's "Tempest"

Good Duke Hŭm'phrey A name popularly given, by his contemporaries, to Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, and youngest son of Henry IV

Goodfellow, Robin A kind of merry sprite, whose character and achievements are recorded in the well-known ballad beginning "From Oberon in Fairy land" Wright, in his "Essays on the Literature, Superstitions, and History of England in the Middle Ages," suspects Robin Goodfellow to have been the Robin Hood of the old popular morrice dance

That shrewd and knavish sprite
Called *Robin Goodfellow* *Shak*

Good King René (rā'nĭ, *or* rĕn'nā') [Fr *Le bon Roi René*] The designation by which René d'Anjou (1408–1480) is commonly known in history

Good Knight, without Fear and without Reproach, The [Fr *Le bon Chevalier, sans peur et sans reproche*] An appellation conferred upon Pierre de Terrail Bayard (1476–1524), a French knight celebrated for his valor and loyalty

Good Queen Bess See BESS, GOOD QUEEN

Good Physician A title applied to Christ, doubtless in allusion to the passage in Mark ii 17

Good Samaritan The principal character in a well known parable of our Lord, Luke x 30–37

Good Shepherd A title often applied to Christ See John x 14

Goody Blāke A character in Wordsworth's poem entitled "Goody Blake and Harry Gill," which purports to be "A True Story" She is represented as a poor old dame, who, driven by necessity to pilfer a few sticks of wood from her neighbor's ground, in the winter cold, is detected by him in the act, and forced to relinquish what she had taken In requital, she invokes upon him the curse that he may "never more be warm" and ever after, "his teeth they chatter, chatter still"

Goody Two-shoes The name of a well known character in the literature of the nursery Her "History" was first published by Newbery, a bookseller in St Paul's Churchyard, renowned throughout the latter half of the last century for his picture books for children, and it is thought to have been written by Goldsmith

Gorgibus (gōr'zhe bus') The name of a worthy burgess, in Molière's comedy "Les Precieuses Ridicules" His distress, perplexity, and resentment are represented as being extreme, and as all occasioned by the perverse affectation of elegance of his daughter and niece

Gospel Doctor [Lat *Doctor Evangelicus*] A title given to Wycliffe (d 1384), the celebrated reformer, on account of his ardent attachment to the Holy Scriptures

Gŏ'tham A popular name for the city of New York — first given to it in "Salmagundi" (a humorous work by Washington Irving, and William Irving, and James K Paulding), because the inhabitants were such wiseacres

☞ The allusion to the "three wise men of *Gotham*" who "went to sea in a bowl" is very obvious The *Gotham* here referred to is a parish in Nottinghamshire England, which has long been celebrated — like the Phrygia of the Asiatics, the Abdera of the Thracians and the Peonia of the Greeks — for the remarkable stupidity of its inhabitants They are said to have heard the cuckoo upon a certain occasion but never having seen her hedged the bush from which the note proceeded A bush is still shown there called the "cuckoo bush" Fullers says, "The proverb of 'as wise as a man of Gotham' passeth publicly for the periphrasis of a fool, and a hundred fopperies are forged and fathered on the townsfolk of Gotham Wharton speaking of the idle pranks of the men of Gotham observes, that "such pranks bore a reference to some customary laws tenures belonging to that place or its neighborhood now grown obsolete" Hearne, in allusion to this subject, also remarks, 'Nor is there more reason to esteem 'The Merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham, (which were much valued and cried up in the time of Henry VIII, though now sold at ballad-singers stall) as altogether romance, a certain skillful person having told me, more than once, that they formerly held lands there by such customs as are touched upon in this book" The book is that noticed by Walpole — "The Merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham a book extremely admired, and often reprinted in that age written by Lucas de Heere, a Flemish painter, who resided in England at the time of Elizabeth" Wood however, tells us that the tales were written by one Andrew Borde, or Andreas Perforatus, as he calls himself, a sort of traveling quack, from whom the name and occupation of the "Merry Andrew" are said to be derived There is an ancient black-letter edition of it in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, called "Certeine Merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham, compiled in the reign of Henry VIII, by Dr Andrew Borde, an eminent physician of that period" Another derivation of the phrase given in Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire," is that when King John, in one of his 'progresses,' was about to pass through Gotham toward Nottingham, he was prevented by the inhabitants, who thought that the ground over which a king passed became forever after a public road The king was naturally incensed at this incivility, and sent some persons to punish the inhabitants, who bethought themselves of an expedient for avoiding the king's wrath The messengers, on their arrival, found all the people engaged in some foolish occupation or other, so that they returned to the court, and reported that Gotham was a village of fools

Gower, The Moral (gou'er) A name given by Chaucer, in the dedication of his "Troilus and Creseide," and subsequently by Lydgate and others, to John Gower, a celebrated English poet of the 14th century, who wrote a poem called "*Confessio Amantis*," which discusses, in a solemn and sententious style, the morals and metaphysics of love.

O *Moral Gower!* this book I direct
To thee and to the philosophical Strood
To vouchsafe there need is to correct
Of your benignities and zeales good *Chaucer*

Graal See ST GRAAL

Gracioso (grā the o'so) A pantomimic character in the popular comedy of Spain, noted for his drollery, and corresponding with the Italian Harlequin and English clown

Gradasso (grā-dās'so) The name of a famous warrior who figures in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," as a wonder of martial prowess

Grail, The Holy See ST GRAAL

Granary of Europe A name anciently given to the island of Sicily, on account of its fertility

Grand Corrupter, The A name given to Sir Robert Walpole (1676-1745) in the libels of his time, and by his political opponents

Grand Elector, The See GREAT ELECTOR.

Grändison, Sir Charles The hero of Richardson's novel entitled "The History of Sir Charles Grandison" In this character Richardson designed to represent his ideal of a perfect hero — a union of the good Christian and the perfect English gentleman

Grändison Crŏm'well A nickname given by Mirabeau to Lafayette, whom he looked upon as an ambitious man without power, and who would conquer with the supreme authority without daring to seize it, or, indeed, possessing the means of doing so

☞ "There are nicknames of Mirabeau's worth who? treatises 'Grandison Cromwell' Lafayette — write a volume on the man as many volumes have been written and try to say more It is the best likeness yet drawn of him *Carlyle*

Grand Gousier*, or *Grangousier (grŏN'goo' sā') [Fr, great gullet] The father of Gargantua, in Rabelais's romance of this name, — thought by some to have been designed to represent Louis XII of France, by others, John d'Albret, king of Navarre

Grand Monarque, Le (leh grŏN mo'nark') A title often applied to Louis XIV (1638–1715), one of the most remarkable rulers that ever sat on the throne of France In his long reign of seventy two years, he reared the fabric of the absolute monarchy which continued for seventy two years more after his death, when it was shaken to pieces in the storms of the Revolution, yet the ruling principles of his administration — uniformity and centralization — survived the wreck, and France is still governed by them

When it came to courtship, and your field of preferment was the Versailles Œil-de Bœuf and a *Grand Monarque* walking encircled with scarlet women and adulators there, the house of the Mirabeaus grew still more complicated *Carlyle*

Granite State A popular name for the State of New Hampshire, the mountainous portions of which are largely composed of granite

Gratiano (grā'shĭ a'no) 1 A friend to Antonio and Bassanio, in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"

2 Brother to Brabantio, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello"

Gratiano (grā'te a'no) A character in the Italian popular theater called *Commedia dell' Arte* He is represented as a Bolognese doctor, and has a mask with a black nose and forehead, and red cheeks his character is that of a pedantic and tedious proser

Greal See ST GRAAL

Great Captain 1 Gonsalvo de Cordova (1453–1515) a distinguished general of Spain He was sent by Ferdinand and Isabella to assist their kinsman, Ferdinand II of Naples, in recovering his kingdom from the French It was in the campaign of 1496, in which he drove the French entirely out of Sicily, who a year before had possessed the whole kingdom, that he was hailed by his soldiers as *Il Gran Capitan*, a name by which he was ever afterward familiarly known throughout Europe

The great Castilian heroes such as the Cid Bernardo del Carpio and Pelayo, are even now an essential portion of the faith and poetry of the common people of Spain and are still in some degree honored, as they were honored in the age of the *Great Captain* *Ticknor*

2 A surname of Manuel I (1120–1180), Emperor of Trebizond

Great Cham of Literature A name given to Dr Johnson by Smollett, in a letter to John Wilkes See Boswell's "Life of Johnson," vol ii chap iii

This [a prologue for the comedy of "The Good natured Man"] immediately became an object of great solicitude with Goldsmith, knowing the weight an introduction from the *Great Cham of Literature* would have with the public *Irving*

Great Commoner William Pitt (Earl of Chatham), a famous parliamentary orator, and for more than thirty years (1735 to 1766) a leader in the House of Commons

We leave the *Great Commoner* in the zenith of his glory *Macaulay*

Great Duke A title by which the Duke of Wellington is often distinguished

Bury the *Great Duke*
With an empire's lamentation,
Let us bury the *Great Duke*
To the noise of the mourning of a mighty nation
Tennyson

Great Earl of Cork A title bestowed upon Richard Boyle (1566–1643), Earl of Cork, a nobleman, who, possessing the largest estate of any English subject at that period, devoted it, in the most generous manner, to promoting public improvements

Great Elector A surname given to Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg (1620–1688), a sovereign distinguished for his military genius and his private virtues, for the prudence and wisdom with which he administered the civil government, and for the zeal and success with which he labored to consolidate the prosperity of his dominions, and to promote the welfare of his people He is regarded as the founder of the Prussian greatness, and his reign gave to the country the military character which it still bears

Great-heart, Mr A character in the "Pilgrim's Progress" of Bunyan, represented as the guide of Christian's wife and children upon their journey to the Celestial City

Great Marquis A title given to James Graham, Marquis of Montrose (1612–1640), on account of his heroic deeds in the cause of Charles I

Pve told thee how we swept Dundee,
And tamed the Lindsay's pride,
But never have I told thee yet
How the *Great Marquis* died
Aytoun

Great Moralist A title often applied to Dr Johnson, in allusion to the ethical character of his writings, particularly his essays, from which Goldsmith said a complete system of morals might be drawn

Great Unknown A name given to the author of the "Waverley Novels," which, on their first appearance, were published anonymously

☞ 'The circumstance of Scott's having published a poem in the same year in which Waverley appeared, and his engagement in other literary undertakings, being known, combined with the common prejudice that a poet can not excel as a prose writer, to avert from him for a time the suspicion of the authorship of the 'Waverley novels' The taciturnity of the few intrusted with the secret defeated all attempts to obtain direct evidence as to who was the author From the first, however, suspicion pointed strongly toward Scott and so many circumstances tended to strengthen it that the disclosures from Constable's and Ballantyne's books and his own confession scarcely increased the moral conviction which had long prevailed, that he was the *Great Unknown* *Lang Cyc*

Gil Blas, Sir Launcelot The title of a novel by Smollett (a sort of travesty of Don Quixote) and the name of its hero, a well born young English squire of the time of George II, handsome, virtuous, and enlightened, but crack brained, who sets out, attended by an old servant (Strap for his Sancho Panza), to act "as coadjutor to the law, and even to remedy evils which the law can not reach, to detect fraud and treason, abuse insolence monthly pride, discourage slander, disgrace immodesty, and stigmatize ingratitude"

Green-eyed Monster, The A common personification of jealousy

O beware my lord of jealousy
It is the *green-eyed monster* which doth make
The meat it feeds on
Shak

Green-Mountain State A popular name of Vermont, the Green Mountains being the principal mountain range in the state

Greenwood, Grace A *nom de plume* adopted by Mrs Sara Jane (Clarke) Lippincott, a popular American authoress of the present day

Grē'mio A suitor to Bianca, in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew"

Grethen (grĕt'kĕn) See MARGARET

Grethel, Gammer (grĕth'el *Ger pron* grā'tĕl) The imaginary narrator of a series of German nursery tales, said to have been taken down by the brothers Grimm, from the lips of Frau Viehmänin, wife of a peasant in the neighborhood of Hesse Cassel They have been translated into English

May she [Miss Edgeworth] never in her turn be exorcised from a wholesome potency over young minds though we can not have the heart to drive *Gammer Grethel* too far from the cradle *Christ Examiner*

Gil-sēl'dă, The Patient A lady in Chaucer's "Clerk of Oxenford's Tale," immortalized by her virtue and her patience The model of womanly and wifely obedience, she comes victoriously out of the most cruel and repeated ordeals to which her conjugal and maternal affections are subjected The story of Griselda is first told in the Decameron Boccaccio derived the incidents from Petrarch, who seems to have communicated them also to Chaucer About the middle of the 16th century (1565), a song of Patient Grissel appeared, and a prose history the same year The theme has subsequently been treated in a great variety of ways [Written also *Griseld*, *Grissel*, and *Grizzel*.

For patience she will prove a second *Grissel*,
And Roman Lucrece for her chastity
Shak
He might eat
My body into coins to give away
Among his other paupers: change my sons,
While I stood dumb as *Griseld*, for black babes
Or piteous foundlings
R Browning

Grū'mi-o A servant to Petruchio, in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew"

Grün, Anastasius (ă-năs-tē'zē-ŭs grün) A *nom de plume* of Anton Alexander von Auersperg (b 1806), a German poet.

Grün'dy, Mrs A person frequently referred to in Morton's comedy, "Speed the Plow," but not introduced as one of the *dramatis personæ* The solicitude of Dame Ashfield, in this play, as to *what will Mrs Grundy say*, has given the latter great celebrity, the interrogatory having acquired a proverbial currency

Guĕn'do lĕn (gwĕn'do lĕn) A divorced wife of Locrine See SABRINA

Gueux (gē'th') See WATER BEGGARS

Gui dē'rŭs (gwī-) A son of Cymbeline, in Shakespeare's play of this name, passing under the assumed name of Polydore, and supposed to be a son of Belarius Guiderius, as well as Cymbeline, was a legendary or fabulous king of Britain

Guil'den stērn (gĭl'-) The name of a courtier, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet"

☞ 'Rosencrantz and *Guildenstern* are favorable samples of the thoroughpaced time-serving, court knave servants of all work, ticketed, and to be hired for a hand or dirty job' *Gordon Clark*

Guin'e vēr (gwĭn'e vēr) Queen to king Arthur, celebrated for her amours with Lancelot du Lac and others Hence the name was frequently applied to any flighty woman [Written also *Guenever* (gwĭn'e vēr'), *Genevra* (jē nū'rā), *Genievre*, and *Ginevra*.]

Gŭl'li ver, Lemuel The imaginary hero of Swift's celebrated satirical romance of "Gulliver's Travels" He is represented as being first a surgeon in London, and then a captain of several ships After having followed the sea for some years, he makes in succession four extraordinary voyages, in the first of which he gets wrecked on the coast of Lilliput, a country inhabited by pygmies, in the second he is thrown among the people of Brobdingnag, who are giants of a tremendous size, in the third he is driven to Laputa, an empire of quack pretenders to science, knavish projectors, and sorcerers and in the fourth, he visits the Houyhnhnms, a race of horses endowed with reason

Gul nāre', Princess A character in one of the tales of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments"

Gŭm'mer s Ōre A marvelous island, fabled to float in the northern seas—a fiction probably based upon the existence of some partly submerged reef or shoal The geographer Buræus placed this island on his map in view of Stockholm

Gunther King (gun'tĕr) A hero whose adventures are related in the ancient German epic, the "Nibelungen Lied," brother to Chriemhild

Gŭth A Saxon swineherd in the thrall of Cedric of Rotherwood in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe"

Gŭt'ton, Gammer The heroine of an old English comedy, long supposed to be the earliest in the language, but now ranked as the second in point of time It was written, about 1561 by John Still, afterward Bishop of Bath and Wells The plot turns upon the loss of a needle by Gammer Gurton, —a serious event at that period, especially in a remote village,—and the subsequent discovery of it sticking in the breeches of her man Hodge

Guy, Sir, Earl of Warwick (wŏr'ĭk) The hero of a famous English legend, which celebrates his surpassing prowess and the wonderful achievements by which he obtained the hand of his lady love, the Fair Felice, as well as the adventures he subsequently met with in a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return home He is reputed to have lived in the reign of the Saxon King Athelstan The romance of Sir Guy, mentioned by Chaucer in the "Canterbury Tales," can not be traced further back than the earlier part of the 14th century His existence at any period is very doubtful

Guyon, Sir (gī'on) A knight whose adventures are related in the Second Book of Spenser's "Fairy Queen" To him was assigned the task of bringing into subjection a witch, Acrasia, and of destroying her residence, the Bower of Bliss Sir Guyon represents the quality of Temperance in its largest sense, meaning that virtuous self government which holds in check not only the inferior sensual appetites, but also the impulses of passion and the movements of revenge

H.

Hagen (hä'gen) The murderer of Siegfried, in the German epic, the "Nibelungen Lied," —represented as a pale faced and one eyed dwarf, who knows every thing, and whose sole desire is mischief

Haidee (hī dē') A beautiful young Greek girl, in Byron's poem of "Don Juan"

Hāleg, The Ever-memorable A name often given to John Hales (1584–1656), an able scholar and divine of the church of England The epithet of "ever memorable" was first applied to him after his decease, in the title prefixed to a collection of his writings, called his "Golden Remains," published in 1659

Hăm'il ton, Gail. A pseudonym adopted by Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, of *Hamilton*, Mass, a popular American writer of the present day

Hăm'let In Shakespeare's tragedy of the same name, son to the former, and nephew to the reigning, King of Denmark

☞ "This is that Hamlet the Dane whom we read of in our youth, and whom we seem almost to remember in our after years, he who made that famous soliloquy on life, who gave the advice to the players who thought this goodly frame, the earth, a sterile promontory, and this brave o'erhanging firmament, the air this majestical roof, fretted with golden fire, a foul and pestilent congregation of vapors, whom 'man delighted not, nor woman neither,' he who talked with the grave-diggers, and moralized on Yorick's skull the schoolfellow of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern at Wittenberg, the friend of Horatio, the lover of Ophelia, he that was mad and sent to England, the slow avenger of his father's death, who lived at the court of Horwendillus five hundred years before we were born, but all whose thoughts we seem to know as well as we do our own, because we have read them in Shakespeare *Hazlitt*

☞ 'The critics have been greatly divided in regard to Shakespeare's intention in this tragedy and character Coleridge thinks that Shakespeare's purpose was "to exhibit a character living from the sense of reality and seeking a refuge from the pressure of its duties in that ideal activity the overbalance of which with the consequent indecision of position is Hamlet's disease" Hazlitt says, "It is not a character marked by strength of passion or will but by refinement of thought and feeling His ruling passion is to think, not to act and any vague pretense that flatters this propensity instantly diverts him from his previous purposes In White's view Hamlet is a man of contemplation who is ever diverted from his purposed deeds by speculation upon their probable consequences or their past causes unless he acts too quickly and under too much excitement for any reflection to present itself Goethe thought that Shakespeare designed to exhibit 'a lovely pure noble, and most moral nature without the strength of nerve which forms a hero sinking beneath a burden which it can not bear, and must not cast away According to Schlegel the whole [play] is intended to show that to deliberation consideration which exhausts all the relations and possible consequences of a deed, must cripple the power of action

Handsome Englishman The A name given by Lucas to the celebrated Duke of Marlborough (1650–1722), who was no less distinguished for the singular graces of his person than for his brilliant courage and his consummate ability both as a soldier and statesman

Hans en Kappah (häns'en kăp'pah) A fictitious personage to ask for whom was a cold joke among the Germans *Hans* is the German *Jack* and *Kappah* is a village near Leipsic

Hanswurst (häns woorst') A pantomimic character formerly introduced into German comedies, and originally intended as a caricature of the Italian Harlequin but corresponding more particularly with the Italian Macaron the French Jean Potage, the English Jack Pudding and the Dutch Pickled herring—all favorite characters with the lower classes of the population and called after favorite national dishes Hanswurst was noted for his clumsiness, his gormandizing appetite and his dastardly dimensions He was driven from the German stage by Gottsched, about the middle of the 18th century

Happy Valley, The In Johnson's "Rasselas," a valley of delights, situated in Abyssinia

Hard'cas-tle, Mr (hard'kas-sl) A character in Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," —represented as prosy and hospitable

Har'le-quin (har'le kĭn) **1** The name of a well known character in the popular extemporized Italian comedy in which he originally figured as a servant of Pantalone, the comic representative of Venetian foibles, and as the lover of Columbina or the *Arlichinetta* He appeared before the public with a shaven head, a masked face, unshod feet and a coat of many colors He also carried a light sword of lath, and his hat was in a deplorable condition He was noted for his agility, and for being a great gourmand though his gluttony had no effect upon the size of his person In this character were satirized the roguery and drollery of the Bergamasks, who were proverbial for their intriguing knavery Harlequin is accordingly represented as a simple, ignorant person, who tries very hard to be witty, even at the expense of being malicious He is a parasite, cowardly yet faithful and active, but easily induced, by fear or interest to commit all sorts of tricks and knaveries From the Italian stage, he was transferred to that of other countries In England, he was first introduced on the stage by Rich, in the 18th century The harlequin, in its original conception, has almost ceased to possess a legitimate existence in comedy, being confined, at the present day, to the sphere of Christmas pantomimes and puppet shows

2 A celebrated punning nickname conferred upon Robert Harley (1661–1724), Earl of Oxford

Har'ley "The Man of Feeling," in Mackenzie's novel of the same name

Har'lōwe, Clā'rĭs sā The heroine of Richardson's novel entitled "The History of Clarissa Harlowe," a young lady, who, to avoid a matrimonial union to which her heart could not consent, and to which she was urged by her parents, casts herself

on the protection of a lover, who scandalously abuses the confidence she had reposed in him, and finally succeeds in gratifying his passion, though he had failed in insnaring her virtue She rejects the reputation of marriage, which was at length tendered, and retires to a solitary abode, where she expires overwhelmed with grief and shame

☞ "It was reserved to Richardson to show there is a chastity of the soul, which can beam out spotless and unsullied even after that of the person has been violated, and the dignity of Clarissa under her disgrace and her misfortunes reminds us of the saying of the ancient poet that a good man struggling with the tide of adversity, and surmounting it was a sight upon which the immortal gods might look down with pleasure W Scott

Hăr'old, Childe The hero of Lord Byron's poem, "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," — represented as a man of gentle birth, lofty bearing, and peerless intellect, who, having exhausted all the pleasures of youth and early manhood, and feeling the fullness of satiety, loathes his fellow bacchanals, and the "laughing dames in whom he did delight" To banish his disgust and melancholy, he determines to travel, but, though he traverses some of the fairest portions of the earth, the feelings of bitterness and desolation still prey upon him, without for one moment lightening the weight upon his heart, or enabling him to lose his own wretched identity

☞ "Childe Harold may not be nor do we believe he is Lord Byron's very self, but he is Lord Byron's picture sketched by Lord Byron himself, arrayed in a Turkish dress, and disguised perhaps by some extrinsic attributes but still bearing sufficient resemblance to the original to warrant the conclusion that we have drawn W Scott

Harpagon (ăr'pĭ'gŏn') The hero of Moliere's comedy of "L'Avare" — represented as a wretched miser, whose avarice has reached that point where it is without pride, and whose dread of losing his wealth has overpowered the desire of being thought to possess it

Harpagon is not more unlike to Jourdain than every one of Miss Austen's young divines to all his reverend brethren *Macaulay*

Hăr'pier, or Hăr'per Some mysterious person referred to by the witches, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth," I iii, sc 1 Collier suggests that the word may be a corruption of *harper* The orthography of the first folio, and of the best modern editions, is *Harpier*

Hăr'ris, Mrs An imaginary personage constantly referred to by Mrs Gamp the monthly nurse who figures in Dickens's novel of "Martin Chuzzlewit" See GAMP, MRS SARAH

☞ "*Mrs Harris* was a glorious creation or rather conception Only the numerous and respectable persons who bear that name must feel themselves agitated for their very existence is now made a matter of doubt In one breath of the magician the solid flesh and blood of all the Harrises has been volatilized into an hypothetical phantom *Fraser's Mag*

Hătch'way, Lieytenant Jack The name of a retired naval officer, on half pay, in Smollett's novel, "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle" He is represented as living with Commodore Trunnion as a companion

He who can read the calamities of Trunnion and *Hatchway* when run away with by their mettled steeds without a good hearty burst of honest laughter must be well qualified to look sad and gentlemanlike with Lord Chesterfield or Master Stephen R Scott

Hats and Caps Popular names given to two political factions, by which Sweden was distracted in the middle of the 18th century The former party was favorable to France, the latter was in the interest of Russia They were both broken up, and their names prohibited in 1771, by Gustavus III, who desired to exclude foreign influence

Hăt'ter āĭck, Dĭck A thorough and desperate villain, in Scott's novel of "Guy Mannering"

Hăv'e lok the Danc [Fr *Havelok le Danois*] The hero of an early French romance, the original of an ancient English romance of the same name, founded upon a story of the Saxon era relating to the town of Grimsby, in Lincolnshire

Hawk'eye State The State of Iowa, — said to be so named after an Indian chief, who was once a terror to *voyageurs* to its borders

Heep, Uriah A detestable character in Dickens's novel of "David Copperfield," who, under the garb of the most abject humility, conceals a diabolic hatred and malignity "I am well aware," quoth he, "that I am the umblest person going, let the other be who he may My mother is likewise a very umble person We live in a humble abode, Master Copperfield, but have much to be thankful for My father's former calling was umble, he was a sexton"

Hĕl'e nă 1 A lady in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," in love with Demetrius

2 The heroine of Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well," in love with Bertram

☞ There was never, perhaps a more beautiful picture of a woman's love cherished in secret, not self-consuming in silent languishment, not pining in thought, not passive and desponding over its idol, but patient and hopeful strong, in its own intensity, and sustained by its own fond faith The situation of Helena is the most painful and degrading in which a woman can be placed She is poor and lowly, she loves a man [Bertram] who is far her superior in rank, who repays her love with indifference, and rejects her hand with scorn She marries him against his will, he leaves her, with contempt on the day of their marriage, and makes his return to her arms depend on conditions apparently impossible All the circumstances and details with which Helena is surrounded are shocking to our feelings, and wounding to our delicacy, and yet the beauty of the character is made to triumph over all' *Mrs Jameson*

Hĕl'e nă, The Patient A character in an old popular tale, reproduced in Germany by Tieck

Hel vē'tĭ ă (hĕl vē'shĭ-ă) The Latin name of Switzerland, sometimes used in modern poetry

Herrmann (hĕr'man) The hero of Goethe's poem entitled "Herrmann und Dorothea"

☞ The aim of the 'Hermann and Dorothea' is "in an epic crucible to free from its dross the pure human existence of a small German town and at the same time mirror in a small glass the great movements and changes of the world's story" *Goethe, Trans*

Hĕr'mi-ă A lady, in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," in love with Lysander

Hermĭ'one The heroine of the first three acts of Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"

☞ "She is the wife of Leontes King of Sicilia, and, though in the prime of beauty and womanhood is not represented in the first bloom of youth Her husband on slight grounds suspects her of infidelity with his friend Polixenes, King of Bohemia The suspicion once admitted, and working on a jealous, passionate and vindictive mind, becomes a settled and confirmed opinion Hermione is thrown into a dungeon her new-born infant is taken from her and by the order of her husband, frantic with jealousy exposed to death on a desert shore, she is herself brought to a public trial for treason and incontinency defends herself nobly and is pronounced innocent by the oracle But at the very moment that she is acquitted she learns the death of the prince, her son, who,

'Conceiving the dishonor of his mother,
Had straight declined drooped took it deeply,
Fastened and fixed the shame on't in himself,
Threw off his spirit appetite, and sleep,
And downright languished'

She swoons away with grief, and her supposed death concludes the third act The two first acts are occupied with the adventures of her daughter Perdita, and with the restoration of Perdita to the arms of her mother and the reconciliation of Hermione and Leontes the piece concludes Such in few words is the dramatic situation The character of Hermione exhibits what is never found in the other sex but rarely in our own — yet sometimes — dignity without pride love without passion, and tenderness without weakness *Mrs Jameson*

Hĕr'o Daughter to Leonato, and a friend of Beatrice, in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing"

☞ "The character of Hero is well contrasted with that of Beatrice and their mutual attachment is very beautiful and natural When they are both on the scene together, Hero has but little to say for herself Beatrice asserts the rule of a master-spirit eclipses her by her mental superiority abashes her by her ruthless dictates to her answers for her and would fain inspire her with a hurried cousin with some of her own assurance But Shakespeare knew well how to make one character subordinate to another without sacrificing the slightest portion of its effect and Hero added to her grace and softness and all the interest which attaches to her as the sentimental heroine of the play, possesses an intellectual beauty of her own When she has Beatrice at an advantage she repays her with interest, in the scene, but most animated and elegant picture she draws of her cousins impetuous character and unbridled levity of tongue" *Mrs Jameson*

Hĕr'on, Robert A pseudonym under which John Pinkerton (1758–1826) published a work, entitled 'Letters on Literature," distinguished for its strange system of spelling, as well as for the singular opinions advanced in it on the value of the Greek and Roman writers

Hero of the Nile An epithet often given to Horatio Nelson (1758–1805), the illustrious naval commander of England who, on the 1st of August, 1798, with a greatly inferior force, attacked and nearly destroyed, a French fleet under the command of Brueys, in Aboukir Bay

Her Trippa (ĕr trĭp'pă') The name of one of the characters in Rabelais's "Pantagruel"

☞ "*Her Trippa* is undoubtedly Henricus Cornelius Agrippa burlesqued *Her* is *Herrius* or *Herrius*, or perhaps alludes to *Herr*, because he was a German, and *Agrippa* is turned into *Trippa*, to play upon the word *trip* *Motteux*

Hī-bĕr'nĭ-ă The Latin name of Ireland, often used in modern poetry

Hick'a thrift, Thomas, or Jack The name of a famous character in the popular legendary literature of England He is described as a poor laborer of the time of William the Conqueror, and the possessor of superhuman strength, which enabled him to accomplish achievements so wonderful, and of such public importance and benefit, that he was knighted by his grateful king, and made governor of East Anglia, or Thanet See Quar. Rev., No. xli art v

When a man sits down to write a history, though it be but the history of *Jack the Lathyrt* or Tom Thumb, he knows no more than his heels what lets and confounded hinderances he is to meet with in his way *Sterne*

Highland Mary Mary Campbell, Burns's first love, the subject of some of his most beautiful songs, and of the elegy, "To Mary in Heaven"

Hip pŏl'y tă Queen of the Amazons, in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream"

His pā'nĭ ă The ancient Latin name of Spain, sometimes used in modern poetry

Hŏb'bi dĭd'ance The name of one of the fiends mentioned by Shakespeare in "Lear" (a iv, sc 1), and taken from the history of the Jesuits' Impostures See FLIBBERTIGIBBIT [Written *Hopdance* in a th, sc 6]

Hobbididance, prince of dumbness *Shak*

Hŏb'gŏb'lin A name formerly given to the merry spirit usually called *Puck*, or *Robin Goodfellow*

Those that *Hobgoblin* call you and sweet Puck
You do their work, and they shall have good luck *Shak*

☞ "*Goblin* is the French *gobelin*, German *kobold*, *Hob* is *Rob*, *Robin*, *Bob*, just as *Hodge* is *Roger*" *Keightley*

Hō'cus, Hăm'phrey A nickname used to designate the Duke of Marlborough, in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull"

Hŏdge The goodman of Gammer Gurton, in the old play of "Gammer Gurton's Needle" See GURTON, GAMMER

Hodeken (hŏ'dĭk kĕn) [Ger, Little Hat] A famous German kobold, or domestic fairy servant, — so called because he always wore a little felt hat pulled down over his face

Hŏl'o fēr'nēş 1 The name of a pedant living in Paris, under whose care Gargantua, in Rabelais's romance of this name, is placed for instruction

2 A schoolmaster, in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost"

☞ "Under the name of *Holofernes*, Shakespeare ridicules John Florio (d 1625) the philologist and lexicographer called by himself 'the Resolute' The character of *Holofernes* however while it emulates the pedantic folly and ostentation of Florio, holds up to ridicule at the same time, the general pedantry and literary affectations of the age and amongst these very particularly, the absurd innovations which Lilly had introduced" *Drake*

Holy Alliance See HOLY ALLIANCE in Dict

Holy City A designation bestowed by various nations upon the city which is regarded as the center of their religious worship and traditions By the Jews and Christians, Jerusalem is so called By the Mohammedan nations, the name is applied to Mecca and Medina By the inhabitants of Hindostan, Benares is regarded as the Holy City

Holy Graal See ST GRAAL

Holy Island A name formerly given to Iceland, on account of its innumerable multitude of Saints

Holy Land A name commonly applied to Palestine, — first given to it in Zech ii 12

Holy Maid of Kent Elizabeth Barton, a woman once popularly believed to possess miraculous endowments and to be an instrument of divine revelation She was beheaded at Tyburn, on the 21st April, 1534, for high treason in having predicted that direful calamities would befall the English nation, and that Henry VIII would die a speedy and violent death, if he should divorce Queen Catharine and marry Anne Boleyn

Honeycomb Will One of the members of the imaginary club, by whom the 'Spectator" was professedly edited He is distinguished for his graceful affectation, courtly pretension, and knowledge of the gay world

Honeyed Teacher An appellation bestowed upon St Bernard (1091–1153), one of the most distinguished ecclesiastics of the middle ages

Hŏn'ey wood A character in Goldsmith's comedy of "The Good Natured Man," — distinguished for his exaggerated generosity and self abnegation

Hood, Robin See ROBIN HOOD

Hook'er, The Judicious Richard Hooker an eminent English divine (1553–1600), to whom the surname of *The Judicious* has been given on account of his learning and judgment Of his 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' Pope Clement VIII said, "There are in it such seeds of eternity as will continue till the last fire shall devour all learning"

Hookey Walk'er (wawk'er) The popular name of a Londoner, whose real name was *John* Walker, and who often forms a subject of allusion when the testimony of a person of tried and well known veracity is impeached

☞ "John Walker was an out-door clerk at Longman Clementi, & Co's, in Cheapside, where a great number of persons were employed, and Old Jack, who had a crooked or hooked nose, occupied the post of a spy upon their aberrations, which were manifold Of course it was for the interest of the survivalists [*sic*] to throw discredit upon all Jack's reports to the head of the firm, and numbers could attest that those reports were fabrication however true Jack, somehow or other, was constantly outvoted, his evidence superseded, and of course disbelieved, and thus his occupation ceased, but not the fame of *Hookey Walker*'" *Jon Bee* (i e, *John Badcock*)

Hoosier State (hōō'zhur) The State of Indiana, the inhabitants of which are often called *Hoosiers* This word is a corruption of *husher*, formerly a common term for a bully, throughout the West

Hop-o'-my-Thumb A character in the tales of the nursery, often confounded with Tom Thumb See THUMB, TOM.

Ho-rā'ti-o (ho-rā'shĭ-o). A friend to Hamlet, in Shakespeare's tragedy of this name

Hŏr'i con A fanciful name sometimes given to Lake George, and commonly supposed to be the original Indian name, but really an invention of the American novelist, J F Cooper The ancient Iroquois name of this lake was *Andiatarocte*, which means "there the lake shuts itself" The French missionary, Father Jogues, called it *Saint Sacrement*, because he discovered it on the eve of that festival of that saint *W L. Stone*

Horn, King See KING HORN.

Hŏr'ner, Jack The name of a celebrated personage in the literature of the nursery The full history of his "witty tricks and pleasant pranks" is given in Halliwell's "Nursery Rhymes of England"

"No I ain't, sir" replied the fat boy, starting up from a remote corner, where, like the patron saint of fat boys — the immortal *Horner*, — he had been devouring a Christmas pie, though not with the coolness and deliberation which characterized that young gentleman's proceeding *Dickens*

☞ According to a writer in "Notes and Queries (xvi 146), "There is a tradition in Somersetshire that the Abbot of Glastonbury, hearing that Henry VIII had spoken with indignation of his building such a kitchen as the king could not burn down, — it being domed over with stone, — sent up his steward Jack Horner, to present the king with an acceptable dish viz, a dish, which, when the crust was lifted up, was found to contain deeds transferring twelve manors to his sovereign, and that, as Jack Horner traveled up to town in the abbot's wagon, he lifted up the crust and stole out the gift of the manor of Wells still possessed by his descendants, and, when he returned told the abbot that the king had given it to him but was found or suspected, to have imposed upon his patron Hence the satire vented under the nursery lines, —

"Little *Jack Horner*
Sat in a corner [viz, that of the wagon]
Eating his Christmas pie
He put in his thumb,
And pulled out a plum [the deed of the manor of Wells]
And said, "What a brave boy am I!"

Another correspondent of the same work (xvii 85) gives a different version of this story "When the monasteries and their property were seized, orders were given that the title-deeds of the abbey estates at Wells which were very extensive and valuable, and partly consisted of a sumptuous grange built by abbot John Selwood should be given up to the commissioners After some delay it was determined by the Abbot of Glastonbury to give them up, and for want of a safe mode of conveyance, them it was decided that the most likely to avoid their being seized by any but those for whom they were intended was to send them in a pasty, which should be forwarded as a present to one of the commissioners in London The safest messenger, and least likely to excite suspicion was considered to be a lad named *Jack Horner*, who was a son of poor parents living in the neighborhood of the grange The lad set out on his journey on foot laden with the pasty It was a very long road and Jack had not being so thickly inhabited as now, he sat down to rest in passing a corner where he could find by the wayside Hunger too overcame him and he was at a loss what to do when he bethought himself that there would be no harm in tasting, even so little of the pasty which he was carrying He therefore inserted his thumb under the crust when to his there was nothing, but parchments Whether that allayed his hunger then or not, I can not say, but although he could not read or understand these parchments, yet he thought they might be valuable He therefore took one of the parchments and pocketed it and pursued his journey with the rest of his pasty Upon his delivering his parcel, it was perceived that one of the chief deeds (the deeds of the Wells Abbey estates) was missing, and as it was thought that the abbot had withheld it, an order was straightway sent for his execution But the sequel was, that, after the monasteries were despoiled there was found in the possession of the family of Jack Horner a piece of parchment which was in fact the title deed of Wells Abbey and lands, and that was 'the plum which little Jack Horner had unwittingly become possessed of the abbot Whitings was executed for withholding, the deeds This is the tale as told to me

Hornie, Auld See AULD HORNIE

Horse Latitudes A name given by seamen to a bank or region of calms in the Atlantic Ocean, about the parallel of 30–35 W The name is said to be derived from the circumstance that vessels formerly bound from New England to the West Indies, with a deck load of horses, were often delayed in this calm belt of Cancer, and, for want of water, were obliged to throw the animals overboard

Hor tĕn'sio (hor tĕn'shĭo) A suitor to Bianca, in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew"

Hŏt'spur An appellation for a person of a warm or vehement disposition, and therefore given to the famous Harry Percy The allusion is to one who rides in hot haste, or spurs hotly

House of Fame The title of a celebrated poem of Chaucer's, and the name of a magnificent palace described in it as built upon a mountain of ice, and supported by rows of pillars, on which are inscribed the names of the most illustrious poets Here the goddess Fame, seated on her throne dispenses her capricious and unjust judgments to the crowds who come to solicit her favors

Houyhnhnms A name given by Swift, in his imaginary "Travels of Lemuel Gulliver," to a race of horses endowed with reason The word seems intended to be suggestive of the *whinnying* of a horse It is a dissyllable, and may be pronounced hoo'nĭm, or hōō'nĭm, but the voice should properly be quavered in sounding the *n*

Nay, would kind Jove my organs so dispose
To hymn harmonious *Houyhnhnms* through the nose,
I'd call thee *Houyhnhnm*, that high-sounding name,
Thy children's noses all should twang the same *Pope*

If the *Houyhnhnms* should ever catch me, and, finding me particularly vicious and unmanageable, send a man-tamer to Barry fy me, I'll tell you what drugs he would have to take, and how he would have to use them *O W Holmes*

Hub of the Universe A burlesque and popular designation of Boston, Mass, originating with the American humorist, O W Holmes.

Hŭd'ibras The title and hero of a celebrated satirical poem by Samuel Butler Hudibras is a Presbyterian justice, of the time of the Common wealth, who, fired with the same species of madness as the Don Quixote of Cervantes, sets out (in company with his squire, Ralph, an Independent clerk, with whom he is almost always engaged in controversy) to correct abuses, and to enforce the observance of the strict laws enacted by Parliament for the suppression of the sports and amusements of the people

☞ Butler is said to have taken the name of his hero from the old romances of chivalry Sir Hugh de Lacy became the appellation of one of the knights of Arthur's fabulous Round Table

Hŭg'ging and Mŭg'ging A peculiar embodiment of vulgar pretension

Whitford and Mitford joined the train
Huggins and Muggins from Chick Lane,
And Chittlebuck who got a sprain
Before the play was found *Rejected Addresses*

☞ It has been suggested that these names are a corruption of *Hoogh en Mogende* (high and mighty) words of frequent occurrence in the style of the States General of Holland much ridiculed by English writers of the latter part of the 17th century as for example in the following couplet —

But I have sent him for a token
To your Low-Country *Hogen Mogen* *Hudibras*

☞ "Although we have never felt the least inclination to indulge in conjectural etymology, we can not refrain for once from noticing the curious coincidence between the names of Odin's sons Hugin and Munin Mind and Memory and those of two personages who fill the same office in our comic literature as Messrs *Huggins and Muggins* *Blackwood*

Hugh of Lincoln (hū, lĭŋk'un) A legendary personage, who forms the subject of Chaucer's "Prioress's Tale," and also of an ancient English ballad The story has its origin in the chronicle of Matthew Paris, who, in his account of the reign of Henry III, relates that in the year 1255 the Jews of Lincoln stole a boy named Hugh of the age of eight years, whom, after torturing for ten days, they crucified before a large class of their people, in contempt of the death of the Founder of Christianity Eighteen of the richest and most distinguished Jews of Lincoln were hanged for participation in this murder, while the body of the child was buried, with the honors of a martyr, in Lincoln Cathedral The story has been generally discredited by modern historians Wordsworth has given a modernized version of Chaucer's tale

Hugon (hū'gŏn') A kind of evil spirit, in the popular superstition of France a sort of ogre made use of to frighten children It has been said that from him the French Protestants were called *Huguenots*, on account of the desolation resulting from the religious wars which were imputed to them, but the assertion is an incorrect one

Huguenot Pope The A title bestowed upon Philippe de Mornay (1549–1623), a distinguished French nobleman, and an able supporter of the Protestant cause, on account of the ability of his arguments and the weight of his personal influence in behalf of the reformed religion

Huon of Bordeaux Sir (bōr'dō') The hero of one of the romances of chivalry bearing his name He is represented as having been a great favorite of Oberon, the Fairy King An abstract of this romance may be found in Dunlop's "History of Fiction," or in Keightley's "Fairy Mythology The adventures of Sir Huon form the subject of Wieland's beautiful poem of "Oberon" known to the English reader by Sotheby's translation

Hŭr'lo thrŭm'bo The chief character in a play entitled "Hurlothrumbo, or the Supernatural," by Samuel Johnson (d 1773), an English actor and dramatic writer The whimsicalness and originality of this play, which is an absurd compound of extravagant incidents and unconnected dialogues, gave it great success

Consider then before like *Hurlothrumbo*,
You ann your club at any creed on earth,
That by the simple accident of birth
You might have been high priest to Mumbo Jumbo *Hood*

I.

Iăch'i-mo (yĭk'ĭ mo) The name of an Italian villain, in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," celebrated for the art, address, and deftly, and ill success with which he attempts the chastity of Imogen, the wife of Posthumus, and for the daring imposture by which he conceals the defeat of his project

Iago (e-ä'go) The "ancient," or ensign, of Othello in Shakespeare's tragedy of this name, "a being of motiveless malignity, passionless, self possessed, skeptical of all truth and purity — the abstract of the reasoning power in the highest state of activity, but without love, without veneration, a being next to devil, and only not quite devil, and yet a character which Shakespeare has attempted and executed without scandal"

Ĭgĕr'nă The beautiful wife of Gorlois, Duke of Tintadiel, or Tintagel, in Cornwall, and mother of the illustrious Arthur, by Uther, the legendary king of Britain, whom Merlin, the renowned magician, changed into the semblance of Gorlois and thus enabled him to circumvent the duke's wife, for whom he had conceived a violent passion [Written also *Igerne* and *Iguerne*]

Illuminated Doctor [Lat *Doctor Illuminatus*]

1 A title bestowed upon Raymond Lulli, or Lully (1235–1315), a distinguished scholastic, and author of the system called "Ars Lulliana," which was taught throughout Europe for several centuries, and the purpose of which was to prove that the mysteries of faith are not contrary to reason

2 A title conferred upon John Tauler (1294–1361), a celebrated German mystic

3 An honorary appellation given to François de Marsone (d 1327) a French religious writer

Im'o jĕn The wife of Posthumus and the daughter of Cymbeline by a deceased wife, in Shakespeare's play of this name She is distinguished for her unalterable fidelity to her husband under the most trying circumstances "Of all Shakespeare's women," says Hazlitt, "she is, perhaps, the most tender and the most artless"

Imperial City One of the names by which Rome — for many ages the seat of empire — is familiarly known

Ind A poetical contraction of *India*

High on a throne of royal state which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of *Ind*,
Satan exalted sat *Milton*

Ingoldsby, Thomas A pseudonym adopted by the Rev Richard Barham (1788–1845), author of a series of humorous tales in verse, entitled "The Ingoldsby Legends" — wild and wondrous stories of chivalry witchcraft and *diablerie*, related in singularly rich and flexible meter, and in language in which the intermixture of the modern cant phrase of society with antiquarian pedantry produces a truly comic effect

Innocents, The A name given, from early times, to the infants whom Herod massacred at Bethlehem They were termed in Latin *innocentes*, from *in*, not, and *nocere*, to hurt These harmless ones were revered by the church from the first, and honored, on the third day after Christmas, as martyrs in will, and with them were connected many singular observances, such as the festival of the boy bishop, and, in opposition to this the whipping children out of their beds on that morning In the modern church, the Fast of the Holy Innocents is celebrated as a special holiday by the young, and many curious and sportive customs connected with it prevail in Catholic countries The riches of the Holy Innocents were great favorites in the middle ages The Massacre of the Innocents is the subject of a poem by John Baptist Marino (1569–1625), the Italian poet

Invincible Armada See ARMADA

Invincible Doctor [Lat *Doctor Invincibilis*] An appellation conferred upon William of Occam, a celebrated English scholastic of the 14th century

Iras An attendant on Cleopatra in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra"

Irish Agitator, The An epithet applied to Daniel O'Connell (1775–1847) the leader of the political movements in Ireland for the emancipation of Roman Catholics from civil disabilities, and for the repeal of the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, which was passed on the 2d of July 1800

Iron City A name popularly given, in the United States, to Pittsburg, Pa, very distinguished for its numerous and immense iron manufactories

Iron Duke A familiar title given to the Duke of Wellington According to the Rev G R Gleig, this sobriquet arose out of the building of an iron steamboat, which plied between Liverpool and Dublin, and which its owners called the "Duke of Wellington" The term "Iron Duke" was first applied to the vessel and by and by, rather in jest than in earnest, it was transferred to the Duke himself It had no reference whatever, at the outset, to any peculiarities or assumed peculiarities, in his disposition, though, from the popular belief that he never entertained a single generous feeling toward the masses, it is sometimes understood as a figurative allusion to his supposed hostility to the interests of the lower orders

Iron Hand The A surname of Gottfied, or Goetz von Berlichingen, a famous predatory burgher of the 16th century, who, at the siege of Landshut, lost his right hand, which was replaced by one of iron, yet shown at Jaxthausen Goethe has made him the subject of an historic drama

Iron Mask, The See MASK, IRON

Ironside 1 (Sir) A knight of the Round Table

2 An epithet conferred upon Edmund II (989–1016), king of the Anglo Saxons, on account either of his great strength, or else of the armor which he wore [Written also *Ironsides*]

3 (Nestor) A name under which Sir Richard Steele, assuming the character of an astrologer, set up "The Guardian" In accordance with this fictitious character, he issued predictions, one of which, announcing the death of a person called Partridge, once a shoemaker, but at the time the conductor of an Astrological Almanac, led to a controversy, which was supported with great humor by Swift and other wags See BICKERSTAFF

Ironsides 1 A name given to the English soldiers who served under Cromwell at Marston Moor, on account of the great victory they there gained over the royalist forces, a victory which gave them a world-wide renown for invincible courage and determination

2 An appellation popularly conferred upon the United States frigate "Constitution" See OLD IRONSIDES

Irrefragable Doctor [Lat *Doctor Irrefragabilis*] An honorary title bestowed upon Alexander Hales, an English friar of the 13th century, distinguished as a scholastic divine and philosopher

Isa-bĕl'lă 1. Sister to Claudio, in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," and the heroine of the drama See ANGELO

2 The lady love of Zerbino, in Ariosto's poem of "Orlando Furioso"

Island of Lanterns [Fr *l'Île des Lanternes*] In the celebrated satire of Rabelais, an imaginary country inhabited by false pretenders to knowledge, called *Lanternois* This name was probably suggested by the "City of Lanterns," in the Greek romance of Lucian See CITY OF LANTERNS

Isle of Saints [Lat *Insula Sanctorum*] A name by which Ireland was designated in the middle ages, on account of the rapid progress which Christianity made in that country, and the number of learned ecclesiastics which it furnished See HOLY ISLAND

Island of St Brăn'dan A marvelous flying island, the subject of many traditions, represented as about ninety leagues in length, lying beyond the Canaries This island appears on most of the maps of the time of Columbus, and is laid down in a French geographical chart of as late a date as 1755, in which it is placed 5° W of the island of Ferro in Lat 26° N The name *St Brandan*, or *Borandan*, given to this imaginary island, is said to be derived from an Irish abbot who flourished in the 6th century, and concerning whose voyage in search of the Islands of Paradise many legends are related Many expeditions were sent forth in quest of this mysterious island, the last being from Spain in 1721 but it always eluded the search The Spaniards believe this lost island to be the retreat of their king Rodrigo the Portuguese assign it to their Don Sebastian "Its reality," says Irving, "was for a long time a matter of firm belief The public, after trying all kinds of sophistry, took refuge in the supernatural to defend their favorite chimera They maintained that it was rendered inaccessible to mortals by divine providence, or by diabolical magic Poetry, it is said, has owed to this popular belief one of its beautiful fictions, and the garden of Armida, where Rinaldo was detained enchanted, and which Tasso places in one of the Canary Isles, has been identified with the imaginary Isle Borandan" The origin of this illusion has been ascribed to certain atmospherical deceptions, like that of the Fata Morgana

Island of the Seven Cities An imaginary island, the subject of one of the popular traditions concerning the ocean, which were current in the time of Columbus It is represented as abounding in gold, with magnificent houses and temples, and high towers that shone at a distance The legend relates that at the time of the conquest of Spain and Portugal by the Moors, when the inhabitants fled in every direction to escape from slavery, seven bishops, followed by a great number of people, took shipping, and abandoned themselves to their fate upon the high seas After tossing about for a time, they landed upon an unknown island in the midst of the ocean Here the bishops burned the ships to prevent the desertion of their followers, and founded seven cities This mysterious island is said to have been visited at different times by navigators, who, however, were never permitted to return

Islands of the Blessed [Gr *Ἐν Μακάρων Νήσοι*, Lat *Fortunatæ Insulæ*] In ancient poetry, imaginary islands in the west, whither the favorites of the gods were conveyed without dying The name first occurs in Hesiod's "Works and Days" Herodotus applies the name to an oasis in the desert of Africa It is also of common occurrence in modern literature

> Their place of birth alone is mute
> To sounds that echo further west
> Than your sires *Islands of the Blessed* *Byron*

Isra'feel In Mohammedan mythology, the name of the angel whose office it will be to sound the trumpet at the resurrection He is said to have the most melodious voice of any of God's creatures

Italian Molière, The A title given to Charles Goldoni (1707–1793), a distinguished Italian dramatist

Italian Pindar A name given to Gabriel Chiabrera (1552 1637), a celebrated Italian lyric poet and one of the best modern imitators of Pindar

I-thū'ri-el. [Heb, the discovery of God] In Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angel commissioned by Gabriel to search through paradise, in company with Zephon, to find Satan, who had eluded the vigilance of the angelic guard, and effected an entrance into the garden.

> Him they found,
> Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve,
> Assaying by his devilish art to reach
> The organs of her fancy, and with them forge
> Illusions as he list, phantasms and dreams;
> Or if inspiring venom, he might taint
> The animal spirits
> Him thus intent, *Ithuriel* with his spear
> Touched lightly; for no falsehood can endure
> Touch of celestial temper but returns,
> Of force, to its own likeness: up he starts,
> Discovered and surprised *Par Lost*, B IV

Such spirits have nothing to do with the detecting spear of *Ithuriel* *Macaulay*

Ivan hoe The hero of Sir Walter Scott's novel of the same name

Ivanovitch, Ivan (e-vän'e-vän'o-vitch) An imaginary personage, who is the embodiment of the peculiarities of the Russian people in the same way as *John Bull* represents the English, and *Johnny Crapaud* the French character. He is described as a lazy, good-natured person.

J.

Jack and Gill Characters in an ancient and popular nursery song

☞ *Julian* was in vogue among the Norman families and it long prevailed in England as *Julyan*, and indeed, it became so common as *Gillian* that *Jill* [or *Gill*] was the regular companion of Jack, as still appears in nursery rhyme, though now this good old form has entirely disappeared, except in the occasional use in Irish form of *Juliana* *Yonge*

Jack and the Bean-stalk A legend of the nursery, which like Jack the Giant killer is of ancient, and probably of Teutonic, origin A boy was sent by his mother to sell a cow, and met with a butcher, to whom he parted with her for a few colored beans His mother was very angry, and threw them away One of them fell into the garden, and grew so rapidly in one night, that in the morning the top reached the heavens Jack ascended the vine, and came to an extensive country After divers adventures, a fairy met him, and directed him to the house of a giant, from whom he acquired great wealth He descended the vine, and as the giant attempted to follow him, he seized his hatchet and cut away the vine, when the giant fell and was killed Jack and his mother lived afterward in comfort

Jack, Colonel The hero of De Foe's novel entitled "The History of the Most Remarkable Life and Extraordinary Adventures of the truly Hon Colonel Jacque, vulgarly called Colonel Jack"—a thief, whose portraiture is drawn with great power

Jack-in-the-Green A character—a puppet—in the May day games of England Dr Owen Pugh says that Jack in the Green, on May-day, was once a page intrepresenting Melva or Melvas, king of the country now called Somersetshire, disguised in green boughs, as he lay in ambush to steal King Arthur's wife, as she went out hunting

> Yesterday being May day, the more secluded parts of the metropolis were visited by *Jack-in-the-Green* and the usual group of grotesque attendants *London Times*, 1844

Jack of New'bur y A title given to John Winchcomb, the greatest clothier in England, in the time of Henry VIII He kept one hundred looms in his own house at Newbury, and armed and clothed at his own expense one hundred of his men, to march in the expedition against the Scots at Flodden Field

Jack the Giant-killer The name of a famous hero in the literature of the nursery, the subject of one of the Teutonic or Indo European legends, which have become nationalized in England and America

> While he [Junius] walks, like *Jack the Giant-killer*, in a coat of darkness, he may do much mischief with little strength *Johnson*

☞ "Before we dismiss the gigantic we must remark that most of his giants rest upon good romance authority, or to speak more correctly, Jack's history is a popular and degraded version of the traditions upon which our earliest romances are founded" *Quar Rev* "Not only single words come to attest our common ancestry, but many a nursery legend or terse fable crops out in one country after another either in lofty mythology or homely household tale For instance the Persian trick of Ameen and the Ghool recurs in the Scandinavian Visit of Thor to Loki which has come down to Germany in the Brave Little Tailor and to us in Jack the Giant-killer *Yonge* "Our Jack the Giant killer is clearly the last modern transmutation of the old British legend, told in Geoffrey of Monmouth, of Corineus the Trojan the companion of the Trojan Brutus when he first settles in Britain which Corineus being a very strong man, and particularly good-humored is satisfied with being king of Cornwall, and killing out the aboriginal giants there, leaving to Brutus all the rest of the island and only stipulating, that whenever there is a peculiarly difficult giant in any part of Brutus's dominions, he shall be sent for to finish the fellow" *Masson*

Jack-with-the-Lantern. In the superstition of former times, an evil spirit who delighted in leading benighted and unwary travelers astray from their path, by assuming the appearance of a light like that of a candle This superstition, as is well known, had its origin in the *ignis fatuus*, a luminous meteor seen in summer nights over morasses, grave yards, and other spots where there is a great accumulation of animal or vegetable substances, and caused, as is supposed, by the spontaneous inflammation of a gaseous compound of phosphorus and hydrogen, resulting from their decomposition

Jăf'fĭer. A character in Otway's "Venice Preserved."

Jaques (jāks) A lord attending upon the exiled Duke, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It"

☞ "*Jaques* is the only purely contemplative character in Shakespeare He thinks, and does—nothing His whole occupation is to amuse his mind, and he is totally regardless of his body and his fortunes He is the prince of philosophical idlers, his only passion is thought, he sets no value on any thing but as it serves as food for reflection He can 'suck melancholy out of a song, as a weasel sucks eggs' the motley fool, 'who morals on the time, is the greatest prize he meets with in the forest He resents Orlando's passion for Rosalind as some disparagement of his own passion for abstract truth, and leaves the Duke, as soon as he is restored to his sovereignty to seek his brother who has quitted it and turned hermit *La Bill* 'Jaques is a morose, cynical, querulous old fellow who has been a bad young one He does not have sad moments, but 'sullen fits,' as the Duke says He melancholy is morbid, and is but the fruit of that utter loss of mental tone which results from vices of riot and debauchery He has not a tender spot in his heart There is not a gentle act attributed to him or a generous sentiment or a kind word put into his mouth by Shakespeare *White*

Jărn'dўce A prominent figure in Dickens's "Bleak House," distinguished for his philanthropy, very good nature, and good sense, and for always saying, "The wind is in the east," when any thing went wrong with him The famous suit of Jarndyce v Jarndyce, in this novel, is a satire upon the Court of Chancery

Jean'geau (zhŏN'zhŏN') A popular name in France for a conscript

Jēan Paul (*or* zhŏng powl) The name under which the eminent German author, Jean Paul Friedrich Richter (1763–1825), wrote, and by which he is most familiarly known

Jĕl'ly by, Miss A character in Dickens's novel of "Bleak House"—a type of sham philanthropy

Jĕnk'ins A popular cant personification of snobbish penny a liners

Jĕnk'ins, Win'i fred The name of Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid, in Smollett's "Expedition of Humphry Clinker"

Je rŏn'i-mo, or Hie'ron'y mo The principal character in an old play by Thomas Kyd, entitled "The Spanish Tragedy,"—used in the phrase "Go by, *Jeronimo*," an expression made almost proverbial by the ridicule of contemporary writers In the original, these words are spoken by Hieronymo, or Jeronimo to himself, on finding his application to the king improper at the moment He is probably, the word *go by*, signifying a puttingor thrusting aside without notice

Jĕs'sa my Bride A by name given to Miss Mary Horneck, afterward Mrs Gwyn She was a contemporary and friend of Goldsmith, who is supposed to have been in love with her

Jĕs'si cā The beautiful daughter of Shylock, in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" She is beloved by Lorenzo

☞ "Jessica, though properly kept subordinate, is certainly—

> 'A most beautiful pagan—a most sweet Jew'

She can not be called a sketch, or, if a sketch, she is the one of those dashed off in glowing colors from the rainbow palette of a Rubens, she has a rich tint of Oriental ism shed over her, worthy of her Eastern origin *Mrs Jameson*

Jewish Plā'to, The A title bestowed upon Philo Judæus, the Alexandrian Jew and Platonist, who flourished in the first century of the Christian era

Jewkes, Mrs (jūks) A hateful character in Richardson's "Pamela"

Jew, The Wandering. An imaginary personage, who owes his existence to a legend connected with the history of Christ's passion As the Savior was on the way to the place of execution, overcome with the weight of the cross, he wished to rest on a stone before the house of a Jew, whom the story calls Ahasuerus, who drove him away with curses Jesus calmly replied, "Thou shalt wander on the earth till I return" The astonished Jew did not come to himself till the crowd had passed, and the streets were empty Driven by fear and remorse, he has since wandered, according to the command of the Lord, from place to place, and has never yet been able to find a grave According to another account, he was Pontius Pilate's porter, and his original name was Cartaphilus Soon after the Savior's crucifixion, he became converted, and took the name of *Joseph* At the end of every hundred years, he falls into a fit or trance, upon which, when he recovers, he returns to the

same state of youth he was in when our Savior suffered, being about thirty years of age. In the 14th century, he was called *Isaac Laketon*, but the chronicles of that time make no mention of these periodical alternations of youth and age, though they still impute to him perpetual life

☞ Roger of Wendover, a monk of St Albans (d 1237) and Matthew Paris (d 1259), a Benedictine monk of the Congregation of Clugny, and likewise of the monastery of St Albans, give us the oldest traditions of the Wandering Jew The Teutonic legend seems to have had a different origin from the English According to Menzel (History of German Poetry), the whole tradition is but an allegory, the Wandering Jew symbolizing heathenism In Germany, the tradition of the Wandering Jew became connected with John Beltadæus, a real personage The story of this Jew was printed in 1602, and frequently afterward He is said to have been seen at Antwerp in the 13th century, again in the 15th, and a third time in the 16th, with every appearance of age and decrepitude Southey, in his poem of the 'Curse of Kehama,' and Croly, in his romance entitled "Salathiel," trace the course of the Wandering Jew, but in violation of the entire legend, and Eugene Sue adopted the name as the title of one of his most popular and most immoral novels ('Le Juif Errant'), though the Jew scarcely figures at all in the work

☞ "Ahasuerus is the antitype of Faust He shuns life, and seeks deliverance from its pains, while Faust seeks to embrace the moment" *Grdvse, Trans*

Jin'gle, Mr Alfred An impudent, swindling stroller, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers" He is represented as never speaking a connected sentence, but stringing together mere disjointed phrases, generally without verbs

Jōan, Pope. A supposed individual of the female sex, who is placed by several chroniclers in the series of popes between Leo IV and Benedict III, about 853–855, under the name of *John* The subject of this scandalous story is said to have been a young Englishwoman, who left her home in man's disguise, with her lover, a very learned man, and went to Athens, where she made great progress in profane law, afterward she went to Rome, where she became equally proficient in sacred learning, for which her reputation became so great that, at the death of Leo, she was unanimously elected as his successor, under the general belief of her male sex She, however, became pregnant, and one day, as she was proceeding to the Lateran Basilica, she was seized with the pains of child labor, on the road between the Colosseum and the church of St Clement, and there she died, and was buried without any honors, after a pontificate of two years, five months, and four days The first to mention this detestable piece of scandal was Marianus Scotus a monk of the abbey of Fulda, who died at Mainz in 1086 but the story is given more circumstantially in the "Lives of the Popes," written by Martinus Polonus, a Cistercian monk, and confessor to Gregory X "Until the Reformation," says Gibbon, "the tale was repeated and believed without offence" Its refutation is due to the learned Protestant, David Blondel There is an ancient miracle play upon this subject, in German, entitled "The Canonization of Pope Joan, 1480," which was widely diffused, and which did much to shake the popular reverence for the Papal See

Jockey of Norfolk An epithet conferred upon Sir John, son of Sir Robert Howard, a close adherent to the house of York, and remarkable alike for the magnificence of his estate and for the high offices which he held In 1470, he was summoned to Parliament by the title of Lord Howard, was made commander in chief of all the king's naval forces for resisting the Lancastrians, then rallying under the Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence, and, in the following year, he was constituted deputy governor of Calais and the marches adjacent He did not, however, long enjoy these advantages, for the next year he accompanied his master, Richard III, to the field of Bosworth, and, notwithstanding the celebrated and friendly warning which was posted on his tent during the night before the battle, of

> "*Jockey of Norfolk*, be not too bold
> For Dickon, thy master is bought and sold"

he entered into the fight, and paid the penalty of his fidelity with his life, being one of the slain on that well contested day

John-a-dreams A name apparently joined to suit a dreaming, stupid character, a "dreaming John," as it were

> Yet I
> A dull and muddy-mettled rascal peak,
> Like *John a-dreams*, unpregnant of my cause,
> And can say nothing *Shak*

Jones, Dā'vy A familiar name among sailors for Death, formerly for the evil spirit who was supposed to preside over the demons of the sea He was thought to be in all storms, and was sometimes seen of gigantic height, showing three rows of sharp teeth in his enormous mouth, opening great frightful eyes, and nostrils which emitted blue flames The ocean is still termed by sailors *Davy Jones's Locker*

Jones, Tom The hero of Fielding's novel entitled "The History of a Foundling," — represented as a model of generosity, openness, and manly spirit, mingled with thoughtless dissipation

☞ "I can not say that I think Mr Jones a virtuous character, I can not say but that I think Fielding's evident liking and admiration for Mr Jones show that the great humorist's moral sense was blunted by his life, and that here in art and ethics there is a great error A hero with a flawed reputation, a hero sponging for a guinea, a hero who can not pay his landlady, and is obliged to let his honor out to hire, is absurd, and his claim to heroic rank untenable." *Thackeray*

Jourdain, M (zhooR'dăn') The hero of Moliere's comedy "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," — represented as an elderly tradesman, who, having suddenly acquired immense riches, becomes desirous to emulate such as have been educated in the front ranks of society, in those accomplishments, whether mental or personal, which can not be gracefully acquired after the early part of life is past

> The Arabs, under great emotional excitement, give their language a recognizable meter, and talk poetry as *M Jourdain* talked prose [without knowing it] *Lewes*

Journée des Dupes (zhooR'nā' dā dup) See DAY OF DUPES

Joyeuse (zhwī'yuz') The sword of Charlemagne, — so called in the romances of chivalry

Joyeuse Garde, La (lă zhwī'yuz' gārd) The residence of the famous Launcelot of the Lake, at Berwick Having successfully defended the honor of Queen Guinever against Sir Mador (who had accused her of poisoning his brother), Arthur in gratitude to her champion, gave him the castle which had been the scene of the queen's vindication, and named it *La Joyeuse Garde* in memory of the happy event

Juan, Don See DON JUAN

Jū'dy A character in the modern puppet show of "Punch and Judy" See PUNCH

Jū'li et 1 A lady, in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," beloved by Claudio

2 The heroine of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet"

> The hyperbole of *Juliet* seemed to be verified with respect to them Upon their brows shame was ashamed to sit *Macaulay*

☞ "Juliet is a child whose intoxication in loving and being loved whirls away the little reason she may have possessed It is impossible in my opinion to place her among the great female characters of Shakespeare's creation *Hallam* "All Shakespeare's women being, essentially women, either love or have loved, or are capable of loving but Juliet is love itself The passion is her state of being, and out of it she has no existence It is the soul within her soul the pulse within her heart the hot blood along her veins, 'blending with every atom of her frame The love that is so chaste and dignified in Portia, so airy delicate and fearless in Miranda, so sweetly confiding in Perdita, so playfully fond in Rosalind so constant in Imogen so devoted in Desdemona so fervent in Helen, so tender in Viola, — is each and all of these in *Juliet*' *Mrs Jameson*

Jū'ni us (*or* jūn'yus) A celebrated pseudonym, under which a series of remarkable political letters were published at intervals from 1769 to 1772, in the "Public Advertiser," then the most popular newspaper in Great Britain

☞ In these letters the writer who concealed himself under this name attacked all the public characters of the day connected with the government and did not spare even royalty itself I never could think that could be devised by the government, or prompted by private indignation was made to discover their author but in vain It is not in the nature of things he writes to his publisher that you or any body else should know me unless I make myself known all arts of inquiries afterwards would be ineffectual In another place he remarks "I am the sole depositary of my secret, and it shall die with me Many conjectures, however, have been started on the subject of this great puzzle, and Burke, William Gerard Hamilton (commonly called 'Single-speech Hamilton') John Wilkes Mr Dunning, Calcraft and Lord Ashburton) Serjeant Adair the Rev J Rosenhagen John Roberts Charles Lloyd Samuel Dyer General Charles Lee, Hugh Boyd and Sir Philip Francis have all been identified by different inquirers with Junius The evidence which has been presented to prove that Sir Philip Francis was the author of these memorable philippics is very strong For the whole question of the authorship of "Junius the reader will do well to consult the articles that have appeared on this subject in 'Notes and Queries,' and in the 'Athenæum' since 1848 See also JUNIUS in Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors"

K.

Kāy, Sir A foster brother of King Arthur, and a rude and boastful knight of the Round Table He was the butt of King Arthur's court He is generally made by the romancers the first to attempt an offered adventure, in which he never succeeds, and his failure in which acts as a foil to the brilliant achievement of some more fortunate and deserving, and less boastful, knight He appears in the "Boy and the Mantle," in Percy's "Reliques" [Written also *Queux*]

Ke hā'mā A Hindoo nyah, who obtains and sports with supernatural power His adventures are related in Southey's poem entitled "The Curse of Kehama"

Kĕmp fer hąn'gen One of the interlocutors in the "Noctes Ambrosianæ" of Christopher North, the same as Robert Pierce Gillies, one of the early contributors to Blackwood

Kĕrr, Ōr'phĕus C [That is, *office-seeker*] The *nom de plume* of R H Newell, a humorous and popular American writer of the present day

Ketch, Jack A hangman or executioner, — so called, in England, from one John Ketch, a wretch who lived in the time of James II, and made himself universally odious by the butchery of many brave and noble victims, particularly those sentenced to death by the infamous Jeffreys during the "Bloody Assizes" The name is thought by some to be derived from Richard Jacquett, who held the manor of Tyburn, near London, where criminals were formerly executed

Key of the Gulf A name often given to the island of Cuba, from its position at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico

Key of the Mediterranean A name frequently given to the fortress of Gibraltar, which commands the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic

Keystone State The State of Pennsylvania, — so called from its having been the central state of the Union at the time of the formation of the Constitution If the names of the thirteen original States are arranged in the form of an arch Pennsylvania will occupy the place of the keystone, as in the cut

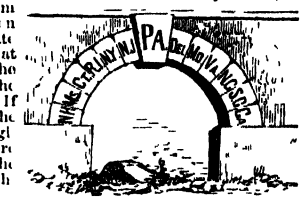

King Arthur A famous king of Britain, supposed to have flourished at the time of the Saxon invasion, and to have died at Glastonbury, in the year 542, from wounds received on the fatal battle field of Camlan His true history has been overlaid with so many absurd fictions by the monkish chroniclers and mediæval poets and romancers, that many have erroneously regarded him as altogether a mythical personage The usual residence of King Arthur was said to be at Carleon, on the Usk, in Wales where, with his beautiful wife Guinever, he lived in splendid state, surrounded by hundreds of knights and beautiful ladies, who served as patterns of valor breeding, and grace to all the world From his court, knights went out to all countries, to protect women, chastise oppressors, liberate the enchanted, enchain giants and malicious dwarfs, and engage in other chivalrous adventures A popular tradition of belief was long entertained among the Britons that Arthur was not dead, but had been carried off to be healed of his wounds in Fairy Land, and that he would reappear to avenge his countrymen, and reinstate them in the sovereignty of Britain See EXCALIBAR, GORLOIS, GUINIVERE, IGERNA, MODRED, RON, ROUND TABLE, UTHER

☞ "The real Arthur is the Arthur of romance More real he is than the actual historic king For what the mind imagines is often more reality for it than what it believes Among the minds marvels and the heart's delights, he holds a sovereignty beside which the remote and dim state of the petty British chief makes no show *Christ Iram*

King Bomba See BOMBA

King Cam by'ses The hero of "A Lamentable Tragedy" of the same name, by Thomas Preston, an older contemporary of Shakespeare A rattling character known to modern readers by Falstaff's allusion to him in Shakespeare's Henry IV (1, act 4), — "I must speak in passion, and I will do it in *King Cambyses'* vein"

> *King Cambyses'* vein is, after all, but a worthless one not vein for a wise man *Carlyle*

King Cole A legendary King of Britain, who reigned as the old chronicles inform us in the third century after Christ According to Robert of Gloucester he was the father of the celebrated St. Helena, and the successor of Asclepiad He is further relegated to the realms of fable by the rhyme that sings —

> "Old *King Cole*
> Was a merry old soul,
> And a merry old soul was he"

See Halliwell's "Nursery Rhymes of England," where much curious information in regard to this celebrated personage may be found

> The venerable *King Cole* would find few subjects here to acknowledge his monarchy of mirth *E P Whipple*

King Cotton A popular personification of the great staple production of the Southern States of the American Union The supremacy of cotton seems to have been first asserted by the Hon James H Hammond, of South Carolina, in a speech delivered by him in the Senate of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1858, from which the following is an extract —

"No you dare not make war upon cotton No power on earth dares to make war upon it *Cotton is king* Until lately the Bank of England was king, but she tried to put her screws as usual, the fall before the last, on the

cotton crop, and was utterly vanquished The last power has been conquered Who can doubt, that has looked at recent events, that cotton is supreme' '

When the pedigree of *King Cotton* is traced he is found to be the lineal child of the Tariff called into being by a specific duty, reared by a tax laid upon the manufacturing industry of the North, to create the culture of the raw material in the South *E Everett*

King Es'ter-mere The hero of an ancient and beautiful legend, which, according to Bishop Percy, should seem to have been written while a great part of Spain was in the hands of the Saracens or Moors, whose empire was not fully extinguished before the year 1491 Sir Walter Scott suggests that an old romance, entitled "How the King of Estmureland married the daughter of the King of Westmureland," may have been the origin of the legend

King Goldemar See GOLDEMAR

King Gunther See GUNTHER

King Horn The hero and title of a French metrical romance, the work of a poet who calls himself "Master Thomas," regarded by some as a compostion of the latter part of the 12th century, and the original of the English "Horne Childe," or "Geste of Kyng Horn" By others, the English poem is regarded the earlier of the two Bishop Percy ascribed the English "King Horn" to so early a date as "within a century after the Conquest," although, in its present form, it is probably not older than the latter part of the 13th century

King Log A character in a celebrated fable of *Æsop*, which relates that the frogs, grown weary of living without government, petitioned Jupiter for a king, and that, in response to their request he threw down a log among them for their ruler The fable adds that the frogs, though at first terrified by the sudden appearance of their king, on becoming familiarized to his presence, and learning his true character, experienced a complete change of feeling, their dread being turned into the utmost contempt They therefore entreated Jupiter for another king, whereupon he sent them a stork,—or, as some say, a serpent,—who immediately began to devour them with unappeasable voracity Finding that neither their liberty, property, nor lives were secure under such a ruler, they sent yet once more to Jupiter for another king but instead of giving them one, he returned this answer merely "They that will not be contented when they are well, must be patient when things go amiss"

So when Jove's block descended from on high,
Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog
And the hoarse nation croaked, "God save *King Log*" *Pope*

King-maker, The A title popularly conferred upon Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick (d 1471) who was chiefly instrumental in deposing King Henry VI, and raising the Duke of York to the throne as Edward IV, and who afterward put Edward to flight, and restored the crown to Henry

Thus centuries after feudal times are past we find warriors still gathering under the old castle walls and commanded by a feudal lord just as in the days of the *King maker*, who no doubt, often mustered his retainers in the same market-place where I beheld this modern regiment *Hawthorne*

King of Bath A title bestowed upon Richard Nash (1674–1761), commonly called "Beau Nash," a celebrated master of the ceremonies, or president over amusements, at Bath, long His reign continued, with undiminished splendor, for fifteen years

King of Cotswould Grey Brydges, Lord Chandos (d 1621), – so called from his magnificent style of living, and his numerous attendants *Cotswould*, or *Cotswold*, is the name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, in the neighborhood of Sudley Castle, his lordship's residence

King of Courts [Lat *lex Judicorum*] An epithet conferred upon Quintus Hortensius (d B C 50), a distinguished Roman forensic orator

King of Kings 1 A title given to Christ in Rev xvii 14

2 A title given to Artaxerxes, or Ardishir (d 241), the first Sassanide king of Persia

King of Men A title given by Homer, in the Iliad, to Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ

She too [Electra] though a Grecian woman and the daughter of the *King of Men*, yet wept sometimes, and hid her face in her robe *De Quincey*

King of Preachers An epithet conferred upon Louis Bourdaloue (1632–1704), a noted French preacher

King of Tars The subject and title of an ancient English metrical romance

King of Terrors A common personification of death

His confidence shall be rooted out of his tabernacle and it shall bring him to the *King of Terrors* *Job* xviii 14

King of the Market-place [Fr *Le Roi des halles*] A sobriquet conferred upon François de Vendôme Beaufort (1616–1669), grandson of Henry IV, and one of the leaders of the Frondeurs He acquired this name from his popularity with the Parisians, his familiar manners, and the pleasure he took in using their language and slang

King of Waters A name given to the River Amazon

King of Yvetot (ē'vē-tō') A title assumed by the lord of a little principality in France, named *Yvetot*, some time in the latter part of the 11th century In the 16th century, the title of king was changed to that of *prince souverain*, and, at a later day, the idea of sovereignty attached to this seigniory disappeared Béranger, has made of the King of Yvetot a model of a potentate, a good little king, not known in history, but happier than any monarch, having taken pleasure for his code "Under this apologue," says Tissot, "Beranger has satirized the Great Emperor himself" The title is metaphorically applied to a ruler of large pretensions, but insignificant authority

There was a *King of Yvetot* once
But little known in story;
To bed betimes and rising late,
Sound sleeper without glory,
With cotton night-cap too instead
Of crown would Jenny deck his head,
'Tis said
Rat tat, rat tat, rat tat rat tat
O what a good little king was that!
Rat tat *Béranger, trans*

They would exchange Cæsar for Prusias and Napoleon for the *King of Yvetot* *Victor Hugo, trans*

King Pe'cheur' [Fr *pêcheur*, a fisherman, *pecheur*, a sinner] Uncle of Perceval, and possessor of the sangreal and sacred lance, – so called from his celebrity as an angler, or his notoriety as a sinner See PERCIVAL

King Pellenore See PELLENORE

King Pe'taud (pē'tō') A French name, occurring only in the phrase "Le cour de *Roi Petaud*" (the court of King Petaud) It derives its origin from an assembly of beggars, who formerly held meetings under the presidency of the most adroit, or the poorest, among them, who took the title of *King Petaud* (from the Latin *petere* to beg) The phrase "the court of King Petaud" denotes a place of confusion, where every thing is out of order, where every body is master

King Sacripant See SACRIPANT, KING

Kings of Brentford, The Two See BRENTFORD, THE TWO KINGS OF

Kings of Cologne, The Three See COLOGNE, THE THREE KINGS OF

Kings, The Do nothing See FAINEANTS, LES ROIS

Kink'el, Mme A pseudonym adopted by Miss Elizabeth Sara Sheppard, an English novelist (d 1862), author of "Charles Auchester," "Counterparts," &c

Kin'mont Willie William Armstrong, of Kinmonth, the hero of a spirited and famous Scottish ballad

Kitchen Cabinet A name sportively given, in the United States, to the Hon Francis P Blair and the Hon Amos Kendall, by the opponents of President Jackson's administration Blair was the editor of "The Globe," the organ of the president, and Kendall was one of the principal contributors to the paper As it was necessary for Jackson to consult frequently with these gentlemen, and as, to avoid observation, they were accustomed, when they called upon him, to go in by a back door, the Whig party styled them, in derision, the *Kitchen Cabinet* alleging that it was by their advice that the president removed so many Whigs from office and put Democrats in their place

Kite, Sergeant A prominent character in Farquhar's comedy of "The Recruiting Officer"

Kitt'ly The name of a jealous merchant, in Ben Jonson's comedy of "Every Man in his Humor"

Klaus, Peter (klows) The hero of an old popular tradition of Germany,—the prototype of Rip Van Winkle,—represented as a goatherd from Stendorf, who, one day leading his herd to pasture on the Kyffhäuser, was accosted by a young man, who silently beckoned him to follow The goatherd, obeying the direction, was led into a deep dell inclosed by craggy precipices, where he found twelve knightly personages playing at skittles, no one of whom uttered a word Gazing around him, he observed a can of wine which exhaled a delicious fragrance Drinking from it, he felt inspired with new life, but at length was overpowered by sleep When he awoke, he found himself again on the plain where his goats were accustomed to rest But, rubbing his eyes, he could see neither dog nor goats, he was astonished at the height of the grass, and at trees which he had never before observed Descending the mountain and entering the village, he finds, to his consternation, that every thing in the place wears an altered look most of the people are strangers to him, the few acquaintances he meets seem to have grown suddenly old, and only, at last, by mutual inquiries the truth is elicited, that he had been asleep for twenty years The story is related in Otmar's "Volcks Sagen" (Traditions of the Harz), Bremen, 1800

Your Lpmendes your somnolent *Peter Klaus* since named 'Rip Van Winkle' *Carlyle*

Knick'er bŏck'er, Dĭē'drich (ded'drik nik'ĕr bŏk'ĕr) The imaginary author of a humorous fictitious "History of New York," written by Washington Irving

Knight of La Mancha. See DON QUIXOTE

Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance An appellation given to Don Quixote See DON QUIXOTE

L.

Lăb, Queen. See QUEEN LAB.

La-cō'nĭ-à A name originally given to a tract of country bounded by the Merrimac, the Connecbec, the Ocean, and the "River of Canada," included in a royal grant to Fernando Gorges and John Mason

Ladies' Peace [Fr *La paix des dames*] The treaty of peace concluded at Cambrai, in 1529, between Francis I of France, and Charles V, Emperor of Germany It was so called because it was chiefly negotiated by Louise of Savoy and Margaret of Austria

Lady Bountiful A character in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem"

He [Southey] conceives that he [the magistrate] ought to be a perfect jack-of-all-trades – architect, engineer, schoolmaster, merchant theologian, a *Lady Bountiful* in every parish & Paul Pry in every house, spying, eaves-dropping, relieving admonishing, spending our money for us, choosing our opinions for us *Macaulay*

Lady of England A title conferred upon Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England, and wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by a council held at Winchester, April 7, 1141

Lady of the Lake 1 A name given to Vivian mistress of the enchanter Merlin She had a palace situated in the midst of an imaginary lake,—like that often seen by the traveler across tropical deserts,—whose deluding semblance served as a barrier to her residence Here she dwelt, surrounded by a splendid court of knights and damsels, and attended by a numerous retinue

2 The title of a poem by Sir Walter Scott, and a name given to its heroine, Ellen, the daughter of Douglas, the former favorite of King James, but now banished, disgraced, and living in a secret retreat near Loch Katrine

Lady of the Sun A name given to Alice Perrer (or Pierce), a mistress of Edward III of England, and a married woman of great beauty, who had been lady of the bed chamber to Queen Philippa Although Edward lavished both honors and riches upon her, yet at his death she stole his jewels, taking even the rings from his fingers

Lady of Threadneedle Street See OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET

Lady Touchwood See TOUCHWOOD, LADY

Lā'ĕr'tēs Son to Polonius, and brother to Ophelia, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet"

La feū' An old lord, in Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well"

La gā'do The name of the capital city of Balnibarbi, a continent subject to the King of Laputa See GULLIVER Lagado is celebrated for its grand academy of projectors, who try to extract sunbeams from cucumbers, to calcine ice into gunpowder &c In the description of this fanciful academy, Swift ridicules the speculative philosophers and the false and chimerical pretenders to science who were so common in his day

La kē'dĭ on, Ī'saac See JEW, THE WANDERING

Lake of the Cat The name given to Lake Erie from its discovery up to the beginning of the 18th century

Lake Poets, Lake School, Lakers, or **Lakists** A nickname given by the British critics about the beginning of the present century, to "a certain brotherhood of poets"—to use the language of the Edinburgh Review, vol xi p 214—who "haunted for some years about the Lakes of Cumberland,' and who were erroneously thought to have united on some settled theory or principles of composition and style Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge were regarded as the chief representatives of this so called school, but Lamb, Lloyd and Wilson were also included under the same designation

☞ "The author who is now before us [Southey] belongs to a sect of poets that has established itself in the country within these ten or twelve years and is looked upon we believe, as one of its chief champions and apostles The peculiar doctrines of this sect it would not, perhaps be very easy to explain, but that they are *dissenters* from the established systems in poetry and criticism is admitted, and proved, indeed, by the whole tenor of their compositions' "The productions of this school can not be better characterized than by an enumeration of the sources from which their material have been derived The greatest part of them we apprehend, will be found to be composed of the following elements 1 The anti social principles and distempered sensibility of Rousseau, his discontent with the present constitution of society, his paradoxical morality, and his perpetual hankerings after some unattainable state of voluptuous virtue and perfection 2 The simplicity and energy (*horresco referens*) of Kotzebue and Schiller 3 The homeliness and harshness of some of Cowper's language and versification, interchanged occasionally with the *naïveté* of Ambrose Philips, or the quaintness of Quarles and Dr Donne From the diligent study of these few originals, we have no doubt that an entire art of poetry may be collected, by the assistance of which the very *gentlest* of our readers may soon be qualified to compose a poem as correctly versified as Thalaba, and to deal out sentiment and description with all the sweetness of Lamb, and all the magnificence of Coleridge" *Ed Rev*, vol i

☞ "When, some years ago, a gentleman [Mr Jeffrey], the chief writer and conductor of a celebrated review [the Edinburgh], distinguished by its hostility to Mr Southey, spent a day or two at Keswick [Mr Southey's place of residence], he was circumstantially informed by what series of accidents it had happened that Mr Wordsworth, Mr Southey, and I had become neighbors, and how utterly groundless was the supposition that we considered ourselves as belonging to any common school but that of good sense, confirmed by the long-established models of the best times of Greece, Rome, Italy, and England, and still more groundless the notion that Mr Southey (for, as to myself, I have published so little, and that little of so little importance, as to make it almost indecorous to mention my name at all) could have been concerned in the formation of a poetic sect with Mr Wordsworth, when so many of his works had been published, not only previously to any acquaintance between them, but before Mr Wordsworth himself had written any thing but in a diction ornate and uniformly sustained, when, too, the slightest examination will make it evident that between those and the after-writings of Mr Southey there exists no other difference than that of a progressive degree of excellence, from progressive development of power, and progressive facility from habit and increase of experience Yet, among the first articles which this man wrote after his return from Keswick, we were characterized as 'the school of whining, and hypochondriacal poets that haunt the Lakes'" *Coleridge*

Lake State A name popularly given to the State of Michigan, which borders upon the four Lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie

Lal'lá Rookh The title of a poem by Moore, and the name of its heroine, the daughter of the great Aurengzebe She is betrothed to the young King of Bucharia, and sets forth with a splendid train of attendants, to meet him in the delightful valley of Cashmere To amuse the languor, or divert the impatience, of the royal bride, in the noon tide and night halts of her luxurious progress, a young Cashmerian poet had been sent by the gallantry of the bridegroom, and recites, on these occasions, the several tales that make up the bulk of the poem With him she falls desperately in love, and by the time she enters the lovely vale of Cashmere, and sees the glittering palaces and towers prepared for her reception, she feels that she would joyfully forego all this pomp and splendor, and fly to the desert with the youthful bard whom she adores He, however, has now disappeared from her side, and she is supported, with fainting heart and downcast eye, into the presence of her tyrant, when a well known voice bids her be of good cheer, and, looking up, she sees her beloved poet in the prince himself, who had assumed this gallant disguise, and won her affections, without any aid from his rank or her engagements

Lam'mi kin. The hero of a well known Scottish ballad

☞ "The hero, if such a term is applicable to the bloodthirsty mason, has been celebrated under the names of Lammikin Lunkin Lumkin Belinkin Bold Lankin and Balcanqual, and has become through the medium of mischievous servants, the prime terror of the Scottish nursery Like most such ogres, he is a myth, at least I have never seen any satisfactory attempt at his identification nor has any one discovered the locality of the castle which he built and baptized with blood *Aytoun*

Lăn'çe lot du Lăc One of the most famous knights of the Round Table He was the hero of a celebrated romance of chivalry written in Latin by an unknown author, and translated by Walter Mapes, in the 12th century He received the appellation of *Lac* from having been educated at the court of Vivian, mistress of the enchanter Merlin, and better known as the Lady of the Lake Lancelot was celebrated for his amours with Geneura, the wife of his friend and sovereign, King Arthur, and for the exploits he undertook for her sake

Land of Bel'lah In Bunyan's allegory, "The Pilgrim's Progress," a land of rest and quiet (symbolizing the Christian's peace of mind), represented as lying upon the hither side of the river of Death, in which the pilgrims carry till their summons comes to cross the stream, and enter the Celestial City The name occurs in Isaiah lxii 4

Land of Bondage A name given in the Bible to Egypt The Israelites, during the first part of their sojourn in that country, were treated with great kindness, and increased in numbers and prosperity, but at length "there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph," and who adopted a subtle system to afflict and reduce them by making them perform forced labor, and soon afterward by killing their male children This oppression led to the exodus, the forty years' wandering in the wilderness, and the subsequent conquest and occupation of the land of Canaan

Land o' Cakes A name sometimes given to Scotland, because oatmeal cakes are a common national dish, particularly among the poorer classes.

The lady loves, and admires, and worships every thing Scottish the gentleman looks down on the *Land of Cakes* like a superior intelligence *Blackwood*

Land of Nod The state or condition of sleep

"And d'ye ken, lass?" said Madge, "there's queer things shanced since ye hae been in the *Land of Nod*?" *W Scott*

☞ This figure is evidently borrowed from the use of the English word *nod*, as denoting the motion of the head in drowsiness But it was also, most probably, at first employed as containing a ludicrous allusion to the language of Scripture in regard to the conduct of the first murderer "And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the *Land of Nod*" (Gen iv 16)

Land of Promise. See PROMISED LAND

Land of Wisdom [*Fr Pays de Sapience*] A name given to Normandy, in France, because of the wise customs which have prevailed there, and also because of the skill and judgment of the people in matters of jurisprudence

Land of Steady Habits A name by which the State of Connecticut is sometimes designated, in allusion to the moral character of its inhabitants

Läng'staff, Läun'çe lŏt A pseudonym under which "Salmagundi" was jointly published by Washington and William Irving, and James K Paulding

Läg'guish, Miss Lyd'iá. The heroine of Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals," — distinguished for the extravagance of her romantic notions

Lanternois, L'Île des (lĭl dā lŏN'tĭR'nwȧ') See ISLAND OF LANTERNS

La ŏd'a-mī'á In classic fable, the wife of Protesilaus, whom she followed to the under world, after his death at the hands of Hector Wordsworth has made this myth the subject of his poem entitled "Laodamia"

La-pū'tá The name of a flying island, described by Swift in his imaginary "Travels of Lemuel Gulliver" It is said to be "exactly circular, its diameter 7837 yards, or about four miles and a half, and consequently contains ten thousand acres" The inhabitants are speculative philosophers, devoted to mathematics and music

So materializing is the spirit of the age that the extended study of physical and mechanical science seems likely one of these days to convert our island into a *Laputa* *Knightly*

Lar'á The hero of Byron's poem of the same name, — represented as a chief long absent from his own domain, who returns at length, attended by a single page Dark hints and surmises are thrown out against him by a noble whom he encounters at a banquet, and who seems to be possessed of some knowledge of the manner in which Lara's time has been occupied during his prolonged absence This knight disappears, most opportunely for the reputation of Lara, when he should have come forward to substantiate the charges against him, and is never heard of after A peasant, however, is witness to the concealment of a corpse on the same night, and the reader is left to draw his own conclusions

Lă Rŏche A Protestant clergyman, whose story — written by Henry Mackenzie — is told in "The Mirror"

Last of the Fathers A title given by Roman Catholic writers to St Bernard (1091-1153)

Last of the Goths Roderick the thirty fourth and last of the Visigothic line of kings, who filled the throne of Spain from 414 to 711

Last of the Greeks An appellation conferred upon Philopœmen (B C 253-183), a native of Arcadia and the last really great and successful commander of the ancient Greeks

☞ "One of the Romans to praise him, called him *the Last of the Greeks*, as if after him Greece had produced no great man, nor one who deserved the name of Greek" *Plutarch, Tims*

Last of the Knights A title bestowed upon Maximilian I (1459-1519) Emperor of Germany

☞ "The Last of the Knights, with his wild effrontery and spurred chamois hunting might be despised by the Italians as Massimilano Ladri Dimini, but he was beloved by the Austrians as Old Max *Lowell*

Last of the Mohi'cans The hero of Cooper's novel of the same name under which title the Indian chief Uncas is personated

Last of the Romans 1 An epithet applied to the Roman general Aetius, by Procopius When the invasion of Attila took place in A D 450, Aetius, with the help of Theodoric, arrested it first by the relief of Orleans and then by the victory of Chalons With his death, which occurred in 454, the last support of the empire fell

2 A title bestowed upon François Joseph Terrasse Desbillons (1711-1789), a celebrated Jesuit on account of the elegance of his Latin style

Laughing Philosopher The Democritus of Abdera, a celebrated philosopher of antiquity, contemporary with Socrates — so called because he always made a jest of man's follies and sorrows, his feeble struggles and evanescent works He is usually contrasted with Heraclitus, "The Weeping Philosopher" See WEEPING PHILOSOPHER

Launfal, Sir One of the knights of the Round Table, the subject of a metrical romance, by Thomas Chestre, in the reign of Henry VI, being a translation from the French of Marie The name has also been adopted as the title of a poem by James Russell Lowell, entitled "The Vision of Sir Launfal"

Lau'rá (*It pron* low'rä) The Christian name of an Avignonese lady, young but already married, for whom, in the year 1327, the poet Petrarch conceived a strong though platonic affection, which exercised a powerful influence over his life, and ended only with his death He sung her praises in "Rime," or sonnets and canzoni, which have immortalized not only her name, but his own

Laurence, Friar See FRIAR LAURENCE.

Law's Bubble. A name given to a delusive speculation projected by John Law (1681-1729), a celebrated financier, and native of Edinburgh. In 1716 he established a bank in France, by royal authority, composed of 1200 shares of 3000 livres each, which soon bore a premium This bank became the office for all public receipts, and there was annexed to it a Mississippi company which had grants of land in Louisiana, and was expected to realize immense sums by planting and commerce In 1718, it was declared a royal bank, and its shares rose to twenty times their original value In 1720, the shares sunk as rapidly as they had risen, occasioning great and wide-spread financial distress and bankruptcy

Läz'a-rŭs A poor leper, who, in the parable of Jesus (Luke xvi), implored in vain the pity of a rich man, but after the death of both, Lazarus went to heaven, and the rich man to hell, where he in turn vainly implored help from Lazarus

☞ This is the only case in the New Testament where a proper name occurs in a parable The use of the word *lazaro* applied to a leper, and of the words *lazaretto* and *lazar house* for leper-hospitals, and of *lazarone* for beggars shows the influence which this parable has had upon the mind of Christendom

Lear A fabulous or legendary king of Britain, and the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of the same name He is represented as a fond father, duped, in his old age, by hypocritical professions of love and duty on the part of two daughters (Goneril and Regan), to disinherit the third (Cordelia) previously and deservedly more dear to him, and to divide his kingdom between her sisters, who, by their perfidious and cruel conduct, soon drive the poor old king mad After his misery has reached its highest pitch he is found by the daughter whom he has so deeply injured, and, through her tender care, he revives and recollects her She endeavors to reinstate him upon his throne, but fails in her attempt, and is hanged in prison, where her broken hearted father dies lamenting over her

Learned Blacksmith An epithet sometimes applied to Elihu Burritt (b 1811), who began life as a blacksmith, and afterward distinguished himself as a linguist

Learned Tailor A title sometimes bestowed upon Henry Wild, a native of Norwich England, where he was born about the year 1684 He was in early life a tailor, and, while working at his trade, mastered the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic and Persian languages

Lēath'er-stŏck'ing, Natty A sobriquet given to Natty, or Nathaniel, Bumppo, a celebrated character in Cooper's novel of "The Pioneers" He reappears and closes his career in "The Prairie"

One Natty (*Leather stocking*, one melodious synopsis of man and nature in the West *Cowley*

☞ "Leatherstocking stands half way between savage and civilized life, he has the freshness of nature, and the first fruits of Christianity the seed dropped into virgin soil These are the elements of one of the most original characters in fiction in whom Cooper has transported all the chivalry ever feigned or practiced in the middle ages to the rivers, woods, and forests of the unbroken New World *Duyckinck*

Lĕd'dy Gilp'py The name of a noted character in "The Entail," a novel by Galt

Le Fevre (lĕ fē'vr) The name of a poor lieutenant, whose story is related in Sterne's "Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy"

Legion, The Thundering See THUNDERING LEGION

Le gree' A slave-dealer in Mrs Stowe's novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a hideous exhibition of the brutalizing influence of slavery

Lēigh, Au rō'rá (lee) The heroine of Mrs Browning's poem of the same name, 'the representative of the spiritual and esthetic spirit of the age, through whom are exemplified the noble ends and the high office of true art,'

Leilah See MEJNOUN

L E L The initials and literary signature of Letitia Elizabeth Landon (afterward Mrs Maclean), a well known English poetess of the present century

Lelio (lā'lē-ō) An inconsequential, light headed, gentleman like coxcomb, in Moliere's "L'Etourdi"

Le nōre' The heroine of a popular ballad, composed by Gottfried August Burger (1748-1794), the German lyric poet The subject of this ballad is an old tradition, which recounts the ride of a spectral lover, who reappears to his mistress after death, and carries her on horseback behind him, "a fiction not less remarkable for its extensive geographical dissemination, than for its bold imaginative character" This name was also adopted by Edgar A Poe, in his mystical ballad entitled "The Raven"

Lē'o nā'to. Governor of Messina, in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing"

Lē'on noys' A fabulous country, formerly contiguous to Cornwall, though it has long since disappeared, and is said to be now more than forty fathoms under water, — mentioned in the old romances of "Melladus" and "Tristan" [Written also *Leonais Luonesse*, and *Lyonnesse*]

For Arthur, when none knew from whence he came,
I ong ere the people chose him for their king,
Roving the trackless realms of *Lyonnesse*,
Had found a glen, gray bowlder and black tarn *Tennyson*

Le-ŏn'tēs King of Sicilia, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"

☞ "Jealousy is a vice of the mind a culpable tendency of the temper, having certain well-known and well-defined effects and concomitants, all of which are visible in I eontes such as, first, an excitability by the most inadequate causes, and an eagerness to snatch at proofs secondly, a grossness of conception and a disposition to degrade the object of the passion by sensual lewdness and images, thirdly a sense of shame of his own feelings exhibited in a solitary moodiness of humor, and yet from the violence of the passion, forced to utter itself, and therefore catching occasions to ease the mind by ambiguities equivoques, by talking to those who can not, and who are known not to be able to, understand what is said to them,—in short, by soliloquy in the form of dialogue and hence a confused, broken, and fragmentary manner, fourthly a dread of vulgar ridicule as distinct from a high sense of honor, or a mistaken sense of duty and lastly, and immediately consequent on this, a spirit of selfish vindictiveness" *Coleridge*

Lĕs'bi-ă A name given by Catullus (b B C 87) to his favorite, Clodia, whose praises he celebrates

Le-nā'nă [Lat, from *lenire*, to use] In classic mythology, the name of the goddess that protected new born infants when they were taken up from the ground Richter used the name as the title of an educational work which he wrote, and which has been translated into English

Leviathan of Literature An appellation very generally conferred upon Dr Samuel Johnson (1709–1784), the eminent writer and critic

Liberator, The 1 A surname given by the Peruvians in 1823, to Simon Bolivar (1783–1830) who established the independence of Peru, and also of the other Spanish colonies of South America

2 A surname given to Daniel O'Connell (1775–1847), a celebrated Irish political agitator, on account of his endeavors—which were, after all unsuccessful—to bring about a repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland

Light-Horse Harry A sobriquet popularly conferred upon General Henry Lee (1756–1818), a gallant American cavalry officer in the war of the Revolution, in allusion to his rapid and daring movements in battle, particularly during the campaign in the Carolinas

Lĭl'ith, or **Lĭl'lis** In the popular belief of the Hebrews, a fair male specter in the shape of a finely dressed woman, who lies in wait for, and kills, children The old rabbins turned Lilith into a wife of Adam, on whom he bee ot demons and who still has power to lie with men and kill children who are not protected by amulets, with which the Jews of a yet later period supply themselves as a protection against her Burton in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," tells us "The Talmudists say that Adam had a wife called Lilis before he married Eve, and of her he begat nothing but devils" A commentator on Skinner, quoted in the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana" says that the English word *lullaby* is derived from *Lilit, abi* (begone, *Lilith*) In the demonology of the middle ages, Lilis was a famous witch, and is introduced as such in the Walpurgis night scene in Goethe "Faust"

Lĭl'li pŭt An imaginary country described by Swift's satirical romance entitled "Gulliver's Travels" as peopled by a diminutive race of men The voyage to Lilliput is for the most part a satire on the manners and usages of the court of George I

There is no end to the variety of these small missiles of malice with which the Gullivers of the world of literature are assailed by the *Lilliputians* around them *Thomas Moore*

Lim'bo, or Lim'bus [Lat, *limbus*, a border] A region supposed by some of the old scholastic theologians to lie on the edge or confines of hell Here it was thought, the souls of just men, not admitted into heaven or into purgatory, remained to await the general resurrection Such were the patriarchs and other pious ancients who died before the birth of Christ Hence, the limbo was called *Limbus Patrum* According to some of the schoolmen, there was also a *Limbus Puerorum*, or *Infantum*, a similar place allotted to the souls of infants dying unbaptized To these were added in popular opinion, a *Limbus Fatuorum*, or Fools Paradise, the receptacle of all vanity and nonsense Of this superstitious belief Milton has made use in his "Paradise Lost" See Book III v 440–497 Dante has fixed his limbo, in which the distinguished spirits of antiquity are confined, as the outermost of the circles of his hell

Lin dăb'ri dēs A celebrated heroine in the romance called "The Mirror of Knighthood" From the great celebrity of this lady, occasioned by the popularity of the romance, her name was commonly used for a mistress

Lion of God A title conferred upon Ali (597–660), son of Abu Talch, the uncle of Mahomet, who was distinguished for his eloquence and valor in defense of Islamism

Lion of the North A title bestowed upon Gustavus Adolphus (1594–1632), King of Sweden, and the bulwark of the Protestant Faith during the Thirty Years' War

His task at this battle of Lutzen seems to have been a very easy one, simply to see the *Lion of the North* brought down, not by a cannon-shot, as is generally believed, but by a traitorous pistol-bullet *Carlyle*

Lion of the Sea [Port *Leão do Mar*] A name formerly given to the Cape of Good Hope.

Lis'ma hă'go, Captain A superannuated officer on half pay, who figures in Smollett's "Expedition of Humphry Clinker" as the favored suitor of Miss Tabitha Bramble He is described as a hard featured and forbidding Scotchman, of the most singular dress and manners, self conceited, pedantic, rude, and disputatious

☞ 'Lismahago is the flower of the flock His tenaciousness in argument is not so delightful as the relaxation of his logical severity when he finds his fortune mellowing in the wintry smiles of Mrs Tabitha Bramble This is the best-preserved and most severe of all Smollett's characters The resemblance to 'Don Quixote' is only just enough to make it interesting to the critical reader without giving offense to any body else *Hazlitt*

Little Comedy A name familiarly given to Miss Catharine Horneck,—afterward Mrs Bunbury,—an acquaintance and friend of Goldsmith The sobriquet was probably thought to be indicative of her disposition She is described as being intelligent, sprightly, and agreeable, as well as very beautiful

Little Corporal A familiar appellation joeosely conferred upon *General* Bonaparte, immediately after the battle of Lodi (1796), by the soldiers under his command, on account of his juvenile appearance and surpassing bravery Ever afterward, even as first consul and as emperor he was popularly known by this honorary and affectionate title

Little England A name popularly given to Barbadoes by the inhabitants

Little Giant A popular sobriquet conferred upon the Hon Stephen A Douglas, a distinguished American statesman (1813–1861), in allusion to the disparity between his physical and his intellectual proportions

Little John A celebrated follower of the still more celebrated English outlaw, Robin Hood His surname is traditionally said to have been Nailor See ROBIN HOOD

☞ "It is certain that mother of the Sherwood heroes has imprinted his name upon our family nomenclature in the shape of Littlejohn *Yonge*

Little Magician A sobriquet conferred upon the Hon Martin Van Buren president of the United States from 1837 to 1841 in allusion to his supposed political sagacity and talents

Little Master A title given to Hans Sebald Beham, a very celebrated painter and engraver of the 16th century on account of the extreme smallness of his prints The name was also given to other artists of the same century

Little Nell A child, in Dickens's novel of "The Old Curiosity Shop," distinguished for the celestial purity of her character though living amid scenes of selfishness and shame, of passion and crime

Little Paris A name given to the city of Milan, in Italy from its resemblance, in point of gayety to the French capital

Little Red Riding-hood [Fr *Chaperon Rouge* Ger *Rothkappchen*] The heroine of a well known nursery tale, which relates her encounter with a wolf in a forest, the arts by which he deceived her, and her tragical end Grimm derives the story from a tradition current in the region bordering upon the River Main, in Germany The legend is, however, widely disseminated In the Swedish variation of the story, Little Riding hood takes refuge in a tree, the wolf meanwhile gnawing away at the roots, when her lover, alarmed by her cries, comes up just in time to see the tree fall and his mistress crushed beneath it

No man whatever his sensibility may be is ever affected by Hamlet or Lear as a little girl is affected by the story of poor *Red Riding hood* *Macaulay*

Little Rhody See RHODY, LITTLE

Little, Thomas A pseudonym—intended as a playful allusion to his diminutive stature—under which Thomas Moore, in 1808, published a volume of amatory poems

Little Whig A sobriquet given to Anne, Countess of Sunderland, second daughter of the great Duke of Marlborough She is described as 'rather petite in person and it is said that she did not disdain the appellation conferred upon her, at a time when every thing bore the cognisance of party of one kind or other" She died April 15, 1716

Lŏch'in vär' The hero of a ballad by Sir Walter Scott, sung by the fair Lady Heron, in "Marmion"

Lŏck'ĕt A character in Gay's "Beggar's Opera" The quarrel between Peachum and Locket was an allusion to a personal collision between Walpole and his colleague, Lord Townshend See PEACHUM

Locksley An archer, in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe," under which name the author has personated Robin Hood

Lō'co Fō'cos See in the Dictionary

Lo crine' A son of Brutus, a fabulous king of ancient Britain By his father's death, he became king of Lucgria, or England See SABRINA

Lō'do vī'co A Venetian, kinsman to Brabantio, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello."

Lœ'grĭ-ă (lee'grĭ ă) In the romances of chivalry, and among the fabulous historians, an old name for England, in the romances of chivalry

Lō'gris Another form of *Lœgria*, an old name for England, in the romances of chivalry

Lŏl'li ŭs A mysterious author often referred to by the writers of the middle ages, but so vain have been the attempts to discover and identify him, that he must be regarded as the *ignis fatuus* of antiquaries "Of Lollius," says one of these unhappy and baffled investigators, "it will become every one to speak with deference" According to Coleridge, "Lollius, if a writer of that name existed at all was a somewhat somewhere" Dryden calls him "a Lombard"

Lone-Star State The State of Texas,—so called from the device on its coat of arms

Lŏn'gue ville A lord attending on the King of Navarre, in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost

Long Parliament The name which is commonly used by historians to designate the celebrated Parliament which assembled November 3, 1640, and was dissolved by Cromwell April 20, 1653

Long Tom Coffin A character in Cooper's novel, "The Pilot,"—"probably the most widely known sailor character in existence He is an example of the heroic in action, like Leatherstocking, losing not a whit of his individuality in his nobleness of soul"

Long Tom Coffin himself will be for fetching me, with a harpoon in one hand, and a dead light in the other *Hood*

Lor brŭl'grud The metropolis of the imaginary country of Brobdingnag, visited by Gulliver The word is humorously said to mean "Pride of the Universe"

Lord Fanny A sobriquet conferred upon Lord Hervey, a foppish and effeminate English nobleman of the 18th century He was in the habit of painting his face to conceal its ghastly paleness See SPORUS

☞ The modern *Fanny* is apparently of the days of Anne coming into notice with the beautiful Lady Fanny Shirley, who made a right favorable and almost improvident for prettiness and simplicity so that the wife of George II's time called John, Lord Hervey, 'Lord Fanny, for his effeminacy *Jones*

Lord Harry A vulgar name for the devil See OLD HARRY

By the *Lord Harry* *Sheridan*

Lord Lŏv'ĕl The hero of an ancient and well known Scottish ballad

Lord of Crazy Castle A sobriquet of John Hall Stevenson (1718–1785), author of some clever, but licentious, poems, called 'Crazy Tales"

His [Stevenson's] conversation was animated and witty but Johnson complained that it was marked by license better suiting the company of the *Lord of Crazy Castle* than of the great moralist *Sir W Scott*

Lords of Little Egypt A title assumed by the leaders or chiefs of a horde of gypsies, who entered Hungary and Bohemia from the East, giving themselves out as Christian pilgrims

Of the kingly demeanor and personal achievements of old Will Faw [a gypsy chief in Scotland] many curious particulars are related He never forgot his high descent from the *Lords of Little Egypt* *Blackwood's Mag*

Lord Peter A humorous designation of the pope in Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull"

Lord Strutt Charles II of Spain—so called in Arbuthnot's satire, entitled "The History of John Bull"

Every body must remember the paroxysm of rage into which poor old *Lord Strutt* fell on hearing that his favorite servant Nick Frog, his clothier John Bull, and his old enemy Lewis Baboon had come with quadrants, poles and ink horns to survey his estate and to draw his will for him *Macaulay*

Lo rĕn'zo 1 A young man in love with Jessica Shylock's daughter, in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"

2 The name of a character in Young's "Night Thoughts," represented as a person of a thoroughly debauched and reprobate life, and by some supposed to be the portrait of the poet's own son, but probably nothing more than an embodiment of imaginary atheism and unavailing remorse and despair

Lo thā'rio One of the *dramatis personæ* in Rowe's tragedy, "The Fair Penitent" His character is that of a libertine and seducer He is usually alluded to as "the gay *Lothario*"

Is this that haughty gallant, gay *Lothario*? *Lee*

Lŏv'lăce The hero of Richardson's novel, "The History of Clarissa Harlowe," represented as an unscrupulous voluptuary, who has devoted his life and his talents to the subversion of female virtue See HARLOWE, CLARISSA

The eternal laws of poetry regained their power, and the temporary fashions which had superseded those laws went after the wig of *Lovelace*, and the hoop of Clarissa *Macaulay*

Lover's Leap The promontory from which Sappho is said to have thrown herself into the sea, Leucate, on the S W extremity of Leucas, now Sta Maura

Lovers' War In French history, a name given to a civil war in the year 1580, during the reign of Henry III It was so called because it arose from the jealousies and rivalries of the leaders, who were invited to meet at the palace of the queen-mother

Lreux (lrŏo) King Arthur's seneschal, introduced in romances of the Round Table, and always represented as a detractor, a coward, and a boaster

Lubberland. The same as COCKAGNE, for which

name it was substituted by the English poets of the 16th century Hence, also, a burlesque name anciently applied to London. See COCKAIGNE

Black Forests and the glories of *Fabledland* sensuality and horror, the specter-nun and charmed moonshine, shall not be wanting *Coleridge*

Lu-căs'tă A poetical name under which Richard Lovelace (1618-1658) celebrated the praises of "the lady of his love," Miss Lucy Sacheverell, whom he usually called *Lux Casta*

Lūce Servant to Adriana, in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"

Lu-cĕn'tĭ-o (lu-sĕn'shĭ-o) Son to Vincentio, in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew"

Lū'cĭ-fer One of the names of the devil, being applied to him from an allegorical interpretation by the church fathers of a passage in Isaiah (xiv. 12), in which the king of Babylon is likened to the morning star Wicrus makes him the highest officer of justice in the infernal court or empire

☞ "Lucifer is, in fact no profane or satanic title It is the Latin *Lucifer us*, the light bringer, the morning star equivalent to the Greek *φωσφορος*, and was a Christian name in early times, borne even by one of the popes It only acquired its present association from the apostrophe of the ruined King of Babylon, in Isaiah as it all in stru 'How art thou fallen from heaven O Lucifer, son of the morning' Thence as this destruction was assumed a type of the fall of Satan Milton took Lucifer as the title of his demon of pride and this name of the pure pale herald of daylight has become hateful to Christian ears *Lowell*

Ī'sĭ-o (ī'shĭ-o) A fantastic, in Shakspeare tragedy, "Measure for Measure," who, without being absolutely deprived of intentionally bad, has become, through want of consideration, both vicious and dissolute

Mr Hunt treats the whole matter a little too much in the easy style of *Lucio* *Macaulay*

Lŭd A mythic king of Britain, said to have given his name to London

The famous Cassibelan, who was once at point
(O gigiot Fortune) to Master Cæsar's sword,
Made *Lud's* town with rejoicing bright,
And Britons strut with courage *Shak*

Lăg'nagg The name of an imaginary island about a hundred leagues south east of Japan, mentioned in Swift's fictitious "Travels of Lemuel Gulliver" In the account of this country and its inhabitants, we are shown how miserable would be the consequence of human beings receiving a privilege of eternal life unaccompanied by corresponding health, strength, and intellect

Lumber State A popular designation for the State of Maine, the inhabitants of which are largely engaged in the business of cutting and rafting lumber, or of converting it into boards, shingles, scantlings, and the like

Lămp'kin, Tony The foolish son of a foolish mother, in Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer"

You ask me for the plan I have no plan I had no plan but I had, or have, materials though it like *Tony Lumpkin* 'I am to be snubbed so when I am in spirits,' the poem will be naught, and the poet turn serious again *Byron*

☞ "He is in his own sex what a hoiden is in the other He is that vulgar nuisance a *babbity boy* demoralized, forward and sheepish mischievous and idle cunning and stupid with the vices of the man and the foibles of the boy, fond of low company and giving himself all the airs of consequence of the young squire *Hazlitt*

Lăn A feigned name of John Rich (d 1761), a celebrated English actor

When *Lun* appeared with matchless art and whim *Garrick*

Lŭ'sus A mythical hero, fabled to have visited Portugal in company with Ulysses, and to have founded Lisbon under the name of Ulyssopolis

Lūz A name given by the old Jewish rabbins to an imaginary little bone which they believed to exist at the base of the spinal column, and to be incapable of destruction To its ever-living power, fermented by a kind of dew from heaven, they ascribed the resurrection of the dead

☞ "Hadrian (whose bones may they be ground, and his name blotted out!) asked R Joshua Ben Hananiah How doth a man revive again in the world to come He answered and said, 'From *luz* in the back-bone Saith he to him, 'Demonstrate this to me Then he took *luz* a little bone out of the back bone, and put it in water, and it was not steeped he put it in the fire, and it was not burned, he brought it to the mill, and that could not grind it, he laid it on the anvil, and knocked it with a hammer, but the anvil was clett, and the hammer broken' *Talmud*

Lȳ'ĭ-das 1 A shepherd in the third Eclogue of Virgil

2 A poetical name under which Milton in a celebrated monody, bewails the death of his friend Edward King, fellow of Christ College, Cambridge, who was drowned on his passage from Chester to Ireland, August 10, 1637

Lȳ'o nĕsse' Another form of *Leonnoys* See LIONNOYS

Lyric Muse, The A title awarded to Corinna, a poetess of Tanagra, in Beotia, contemporary with Pindar, whom she is said to have conquered five times in musical contests.

Lȳ'săn'der A character in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," in love with Hermia

M.

Mab The name given by the English poets of the 15th and succeeding centuries to the imaginary queen of the fairies Shakespeare has given a famous description of Queen Mab in "Romeo and Juliet," i 4 The origin of the name is obscure By some it is derived from the Midgard of the Eddas

Mab, the mistress fairy
That doth nightly rob the dairy
And can hurt or help the chrisome
As she please without discerning
She that pinches country wenches
If they rub not clean their benches
But if so they chance to frost her,
In a shoe she drops a tester *Ben Jonson*

If ye will with *Mab* find grace,
Set each platter in his place,
Rake the fire up and set
Water in ere sun be set,
Sweep your house who doth not so,
Mab will pinch her by the toe *Herrick*

☞ "The name *Martha* as used in Ireland is only an equivalent for the native Irish *Maebhdh* Maeve or Mab once a great Irish princess who has since become the queen of the fairies, Maths, for Queen Mab" *Lover*

Ma-crâire', Robert The name of the hero in two French plays, entitled "Chien de Montargis" — "Chien d'Aubry," — applied to any bold criminal It has been a favorite mask upon the Parisian theater, and hence is often used as a sportive designation of the French people generally

Mac-bĕth' A king of Scotland, immortalized by being the hero of Shakspeare's tragedy of the same name See DUNCAN

Mac bĕth', Lady The chief female character in Shakspeare's tragedy of "Macbeth"

☞ In the mind of *Lady Macbeth* ambition is represented as the ruling motive in intense overmastering passion, which is gratified at the expense of every mistaken and generous principle and every feminine feeling In the pursuit of her object she is cruel treacherous and daring She is doubly guilty she dies in guilt and blood, but the murder she instigates is rendered more hideous by disloyalty and ingratitude, and by the violation of all the most sacred claims of kindred and hospitality When her husband's more kindly nature shrinks from the perpetration of the deed of horror she, like an evil genius whispers him on to his damnation Lady Macbeth's amazing power of intellect her tremendous determination of purpose her superhuman strength of nerve, render her as fearful in herself as her deed is fearful, yet she is not a mere monster of depravity with whom we have nothing in common nor a creature whose destructive path we watch in mere affright and amaze She is a terrible impersonation of evil passions in their lofty power, never so far removed from our own nature as to be cast beyond the pale of our sympathies for the woman herself is human, even up to the last still linked with her sex and with humanity *Mrs Jameson*

McBride' Miss An heiress with great expectations whose history is related in a humorous and popular poem by John G Saxe

Mac dŭff' A Scottish thane, in Shakspeare's tragedy of "Macbeth"

McElligut The hero of Trumbull's Hudibrastic political poem of the same name — represented as a burly New England squire enlisted on the side of the Tory or royalist, party of the American Revolution, and constantly engaged in controversy with Honorius, the champion of the Whigs, or rebels

Măc Flĕck'nōe [I hains, *I feel not a son*] The title of a poem by Dryden, in which he lampoons Shadwell, a worthless contemporary poet, and dramatist who had repeatedly intimated his superiority to Dryden as a writer of plays By "Mac Flecknoe" Shadwell is meant, though he is called, in the poem itself, by his real name only The Flecknoe to whom the title alludes was a wretched poet, so distinguished for his bad verses that his name had become almost proverbial Dryden describes him as engaged

'without dispute
Through all the realms of Nonsense, absolute'

Shadwell is represented as the adopted son of this venerable monarch and is solemnly inaugurated as his successor on the throne of dullness

Mac hăth', Captain A highwayman who is the hero of Gay's "Beggar's Opera"

He hears the sound of coaches and six takes the road like *Macheath*, and makes society stand and deliver *Thackeray*

Măr'con, or Măr'on An old English form of Mahomet

Praised quoth he, be *Marcon* whom we serve *Fairfax*

Mad Anthony A sobriquet of Major General Anthony Wayne (1745-1796), distinguished for his military skill and impetuous bravery in the war of the Revolution

Magdman of the North Charles XII of Sweden, — so called on account of the rashness and impetuosity of his character He was born at Stockholm in 1682, and killed at the siege of Frederickshall, in 1718. His life was full of exciting adventures in war He formed great plans for the aggrandizement of his kingdom, which he did not live to execute, and, at his death, Sweden fell from the rank of a leading power

Mad Parliament A name given by the old chronicles to a Parliament which assembled at Oxford, on the 11th of June, 1258, and which — exasperated at the exorbitant demands for supplies made by the king, Henry III, to enable him to accomplish the conquest of Sicily — broke out into open revolt against the supremacy of the crown, which resulted in the appointment of twenty four of their number, with the famous Simon de Montfort as president, to administer the government

Mad Poet A name sometimes given to Nathaniel Lee (1657 1690), the English dramatic poet, who, in 1684 became insane, and was confined in Bedlam for four years

Măg'ă A popular sobriquet of Blackwood's "Edinburgh Magazine" the contributors to which have embraced many of the most eminent writers of Great Britain, including Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb, De Quincey Lindor and others The name is a contraction of the word *Magazine*

On other occasions he was similarly honored and was invariably mentioned with praise by Wilson the presiding genius of *Maga* *De Shelton Mackenzie*

Măgu'e lōne', The Fair A heroine of an old chivalric romance, entitled "The History of the Fair Magalona, daughter of the King of Naples, and Peter, son of the Count of Provence" Cervantes alludes to her in Don Quixote, and is said to have taken from the legend concerning her the idea of his wooden horse In Germany, her history has been reproduced by Tieck

Măg'ĭ, The Three The "wise men from the East" who came to Jerusalem, bringing gifts to the infant Jesus (Matt ii) *Magi* is the Latin for "wise men" in the Vulgate translation of the Bible The traditional names of the three Magi are Melchior, represented as an old man with a long beard, offering gold, Jasper, a beardless youth, who offers frankincense Balthazar, a black or Moor, with a long spreading beard who tenders myrrh They are the patron saint of travelers See COLOGNE, THREE KINGS OF

☞ "Early oral tradition fix their number at three probably in allusion to the three races of men descended from the sons of Noah and even they were said to be descendants of the Mesopotamian prophet Balaam from whom they derived the expectation of the star of Jacob Their corpses were supposed to be at that storehouse of relics Constantinople whence the Empress Helena caused them to be transported to Milan Frederick Barbarossa carried them to Cologne the place of their especial glory is the Three Kings of Cologne *Lewis*

Mā'gus of the North, The A title assumed by Johann Georg Hamann (1730-1788), a German writer of some note

Ma houn' or **Ma'houn,** } Corrupted forms of
Ma hound' or **Ma'hound** } the name *Mahomet*, used by our old writers

Of sundry feith to other in that town,
The gouler ther were votaries to *Mahoun* *Fairfax*
Of ordinances by Jemin and *Mahoun* I swore *Spenser*
Ther we crein, in Grenad where the sun was gone down,
Son callin, on the Trinity some calling on *Mahoun*
Turbervil

Mahu (ma hoo' or mā'hoo) A fiend mentioned by Shakspeare, in the tragedy of "Lear" as the instigator of theft See FLIBBERTIGIBBET

Maiden of Nōr'wāy In Scottish history, a name given to Margaret, a grandaughter of Alexander III recognized as his successor by the states of Scotland, though a female, an infant and a foreigner She died however, on her passage to Scotland, in 1290 Her father was Eric II, King of Norway, and her mother Margaret, only daughter of Alexander

Maiden Queen, The A name popularly given to Queen Elizabeth of England, who began to reign in 1558, at the age of twenty five, and died unmarried in 1603, at the age of seventy See VIRGIN QUEEN

He merely asks whether at that period the *Maiden Queen* was not painted on the nose and white painted on the cheeks, as her fine women when from spleen and wrinkles she would no longer look in any glass, were wont to serve her *Carlyle*

Maiden Town, The [Gael *Magh dun*, Brit *Mai din*, Lat *Castrum Puellarum*] A name popularly given to Edinburgh, from a monkish fable or tradition that it was once the residence of the daughters of Pictish kings, who were sent to this stronghold for protection in times of war and trouble.

Your hands are weak with age he said,
Your hearts are stout and true,
So bide ye in the *Maiden Town*,
While others fight for you *Aytoun*

Maid Mā'rĭan A personage in the morris dances, often dressed like a woman, and sometimes like a strumpet, and who, therefore, forms an allusion to describe women of an impudent or masculine character Though the morris dances were, as their name denotes, of Moorish origin, yet they were commonly adopted in England to the popular English story of Robin Hood, whose fair Matilda, or Marian, was the very person here originally represented See ROBIN HOOD

☞ Maid Marian, as Queen of May has a golden crown upon her head, and in her left hand a red pink as an emblem of summer Percy and Steevens agree in making Marian the mistress of Robin Hood Douce, however,

considers the character a dramatic fiction "None of the materials that constitute the more authentic history of Robin Hood prove the existence of such a character in the shape of his mistress"

Robin's mistress dear, his loved Marian,
Was sovereign of the woods, chief lady of the game;
Her clothes tucked to the knee, and dainty-braided hair,
With bow and quiver armed *Drayton*

☞ "Probably the addition of the German diminutive *chen*, in French *on*, formed the name of

'A bonny fine maid, of noble degree,
Maid Marian called by name'

Very soon had her fame traveled abroad, for in 1432 the play of 'Robin et Marion' was performed by the students of Angers one of them appearing as a *fillette déguisée*, the origin of *Marionettes*, puppets disguised to play the part of Maid Marion, is thus explained" *Longe*

Maid of Kent 1 See FAIR MAID OF KENT.
2 See HOLY MAID OF KENT

Maid of Or'le-ans A surname given to Joan of Arc, from her heroic defense of the city of Orleans Having been taken captive by the English, she suffered martyrdom, being burned alive by order of the Earl of Warwick, on the 21th of May, 1431

☞ "It was requisite that she should suffer, for had she not passed through the supreme trial and purification, dubious shadows would have remained among the rays that beam from her saintly head she would not have dwelt in men's memory as the *Maid of Orleans*" *Michelet, Trans*

Maid of Sär'a-gös'sä An appellation bestowed upon Agustina Zaragoza, a young Spanish woman distinguished for her heroism during the defense of Saragossa in 1808–9 She first attracted notice by mounting a battery where her lover had fallen, and working a gun in his room Byron has celebrated her in the first canto of his "Childe Harold

Mäl'a-chi Mäl'a-grow'ther *A nom de plume* used by Sir Walter Scott as the signature of three letters written by him to the Edinburgh "Weekly Journal" in 1826, respecting the proposition in the British Parliament to restrict the circulation of bank notes of less than five pounds value in Scotland

Malagigi (mäl'a-jee'jee) A celebrated hero in the romances and poems based upon the fabulous adventures of Charlemagne and his Paladins He is said to have been a cousin to Rinaldo, and a son of Beuves, or Buovo, of Aygremont He was brought up by the fairy Orlanda, and became a great enchanter

Mäl'a-grï'dä A nickname given by contemporary political opponents to Lord Shelburne (1737–1805) a zealous oppositionist during the administration of Lord North Gabriel Malagrida (1689–1761) was an Italian Jesuit and missionary to Brazil, who was accused of conspiring against the King of Portugal

Mäl'a-prŏp, Mrs A character in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals"—noted for her blunders in the use of words The name is obviously derived from the French *mal a propos*, unapt, ill timed

'The conclusion drawn was that Childe Harold Byron, and the Count in Beppo are one and the same person, thereby making me turn out to be as *Mrs Malaprop* says, 'like Cerberus, three gentlemen at once'' *Byron*

☞ 'Mrs Malaprops must take in what she herself calls 'orthodoxy' have been often objected to as improbable from a woman in her rank of life, but though some of them it must be owned are extravagant and farcical, they are almost all amusing and the luckiness of her simile, 'as headstrong as an *alligory* on the banks of the Nile' will be acknowledged as long as there are writers to be run away with by the willfulness of this truly 'headstrong' species of composition *Moore*

Mal-bē'ēo A character in Spenser's "Faëry Queen" (B III c 9, 10), designed to represent the self inflicted torments endured by him "who doteth, yet doubts, suspects, yet fondly loves"

Malebolge (mäl'ē-bol'jē) A name given by Dante to the eighth circle in his "Inferno," from the ten "evil' *bolgi*, or pits, which it contains

Mal-vō'lĭo Steward to Olivia, in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"

Four of the duke's friends, with the obedient start which poor *Malvolio* ascribes to his imaginary retinue, made out to host the victor to his presence. *Sir W Scott*

☞ "*Malvolio* is not essentially ludicrous He becomes comic but by accident He is cold, austere, repelling but dignified, consistent, and, for what appears, rather of an overstretched morality He is opposed to the proper *ludicrous* of the piece, and falls in the unequal contest Still his pride, or his gravity (call it which you will), is inherent, and native to the man, not mock or affected, which latter only are the fit objects to excite laughter His quality is at the best, unlovely, but neither buffoon nor contemptible His dialect, on all occasions, is that of a gentleman and a man of education We must not confound him with the eternal, old low steward of comedy He is master of the household to a great princess, a dignity, probably conferred upon him for other respects than age or length of service" *C Lamb*

Mambrino (măm-bree'no) A Moorish king, in the romantic poems of Bojardo and Ariosto, who was the possessor of an enchanted golden helmet, which rendered the wearer invulnerable, and which was the object of eager quest to the Paladins of Charlemagne This helmet was borne away by the knight Rinaldo It owes its celebrity in a great measure, to the mention which is made of it by Cervantes, in "Don Quixote"

Like some enchanted *Mambrino's* helmet *Carlyle*

Măm'mon. A Syriac word used in the Scriptures to signify either riches or the god of riches By poetic license, Milton makes Mammon one of the fallen angels, and portrays his character in the following lines —

Mammon the least erected spirit that fell
From heaven for even in heaven his looks and thoughts
Were always downward bent, admiring more
The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold,
Than aught divine or holy else enjoyed
In vision beatific by him first
Men, also, and by his suggestion taught,
Ransacked the center, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of their mother earth
For treasures better hid *Par Lost*, I 679–688

Wierus, in his account of the infernal court of Beelzebub, makes Mammon its ambassador in England Other mediæval demonographers placed him at the head of the ninth rank of demons, of which they reckoned nine kinds

Mammon, Cave of See CAVE OF MAMMON

Mammon, Sir Epicure A worldly sensualist, in Ben Jonson's play, "The Alchymist"

Sir Epicure did not indulge in visions more magnificent and gigantic [than Bacon] *Macaulay*

Măn'ches-ter Massacre See PETERLOO, FIELD OF

Măn'ches-ter Poet An appellation given to to Charles Swain (b 1801), an English poet, and a native of Manchester

Măn'fred The hero of Byron's drama of the same name,—represented as a being estranged from all human creatures, indifferent to all human sympathies, and dwelling in the magnificent solitude of the Central Alps, where he holds communion only with the spirits he invokes by his sorceries, and with the fearful memory of the being he has loved and destroyed

Man in Black A character in Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World"

☞ "A most delightful compound is the '*Man in Black*,' a rarity not to be met with often, a true oddity with the tongue of Limon and the heart of Uncle Toby He proclaims war against pauperism, yet he can not say 'No to a beggar He ridicules generosity, yet would he share with the poor whatever he possessed *H Giles*

Man in the Moon A name popularly given to the dark lines and spots upon the surface of the moon which are visible to the naked eye, and which when examined with a good telescope, are discovered to be the shadows of lunar mountains It is one of the most popular, and perhaps one of the most ancient, superstitions in the world, that these lines and spots are the figure of a man leaning on a fork, on which he carries a bundle of thorns or brushwood, for stealing which on a Sunday he was confined in the moon (See MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, A iii, sc 1, and TEMPEST, A ii, sc 2) The account given in Numbers xv 32, *et seq*, of a man who was stoned to death for gathering sticks upon the Sabbath day, is undoubtedly the origin of this belief.

☞ To have a care "lest the chorle may fall out of the moon" appears from Chaucer's Troilus and Cressida to have been a proverbial expression in his time In the 'Testament of Cressida,' describing the moon, he informs us that she had

On her breat a chorle painted ful even
Bearing a bush of thornes on his backe
Which for his theft might climb no nerer the heven"

With the Italians, Cain appears to have been the offender Dante in the twentieth canto of the 'Inferno,' describes the moon by the periphrasis 'Colui che pone' The Jews have some Talmudical story that Jacob is in the moon, and they believe that his face is visible For Oriental and other traditions, see Grimm, 'Deutsche Mythologie,' p 679

☞ "As for the forms of those spots, some of the vulgar think they represent *a man* and the poets guess 'tis *the boy Endymion*, whose company she loves so well that she carries him with her, others will have it only to be the face of a man, as the moon is usually pictured but Albertus thinks rather that it represents *a lion*, with his tail toward the east and his head to the west, and some others (Eusebius, Nicenus Hist lib viii c xv) have thought it to be very much like *a fox*, and certainly it is as much like a lion as that in the zodiac, or as Ursa Major is like a bear' *Bp Wilkins, Disc of a New World*

Manly One of the *dramatis personæ* in Wycherley's "Country Wife"

Ma-nō'ä A fabulous city of great size, wealth, and population, in El Dorado, on the west shore of Lake Parime, and at the mouth of a great river which empties into this Lake The houses were said to be covered with plates of gold

☞ 'This fable began to gain credit in 1534, and many were the stories invented by Juan Martinez, a Spaniard, who, among other things, asserted that he had lived a long time in the country, and that he left it by the permission of the chief who commanded it, and who was descended from the ancient Incas of Peru, that this same chief gave orders that he should be accompanied by Indians till he reached the Spanish frontiers, that they took care to lead him blindfold, lest he might observe the way by which to return, with several other things equally vague and foolish, but so as to induce, at first, many expeditions to this fair reputed city at the expense of large sums of money and many lives" *Alcedo*

Man of Bath A surname given to Ralph Allen, the friend of Pope, Warburton, and Fielding, celebrated in the well known lines of the first —

"Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame"

Man of Blood. An expression which occurs in the Old Testament (2 Sam xvi. 7), in a marginal note explanatory of the context, and which refers in that place to King David. The application of the term to any man of violence is naturally suggested, and it would seem to have been employed by the Puritans in reference to Charles I.

And the *Man of Blood* was there, with his long, essenced hair,
And Astley, and Sir Marmaduke, and Rupert of the Rhine
Macaulay

Man of Destiny. An epithet conferred upon Napoleon Bonaparte, who believed himself to be an instrument of Destiny, and that his actions were governed by occult influences

Man of Feeling The title of a novel, by Henry Mackenzie (1745–1831), designed to characterize the hero Harley, and often applied to him as a descriptive epithet It is also frequently used as a sobriquet to designate the author See HARLEY

The wonder rather is that the *Man of Feeling* should never have been moved to mirth, than that Uncle Toby should have brushed away his tears with a laugh *H Martineau*

Man of Ross John Kyrle, a private gentleman of small fortune (1664–1734), who resided in the parish of Ross, county of Hereford, England, and who was distinguished for his benevolence and public spirit Pope has immortalized him in his Moral Essays, Epistle Third, "On the Use of Riches" The title "Man of Ross" was given to him in his lifetime by a country friend, and Mr Kyrle is said to have been highly pleased with the appellation

Richer than miser o'er his countless hoards,
Nobler than kings, or king-polluted lords,
Here dwelt the *Man of Ross*! O traveler, hear!
Departed merit claims a reverent tear *Coleridge*

Man of Sin A designation occurring in the New Testament (2 Thess ii 3), respecting the meaning of which commentators are at variance Whitby says the Jewish nation is intended Grotius affirms the reference to be to Caius Cæsar, or Caligula Wetstein understands by it Titus and the Flavian house Others, as Olshausen, suppose it to mean some one who has not yet appeared, in whom all the characteristics specified will be united Roman Catholics apply the term to Antichrist, while most Protestants apply it to the pope of Rome

The zeal of your majesty toward the house of God doth not slack or go backward, but is more and more kindled manifesting itself abroad in the furthest parts of Christendom by writing in defense of the Truth which hath given such a blow unto that *Man of Sin* as will not be healed
Translators of the Bible

Mantuan Swain A title given to the Latin poet Virgil, born at Mantua (B C 70), whose works have been more studied and admired, especially in the middle ages, than those of any other Latin author

Man çĕl'la (*Sp pron* man thĕl'yä) The name of a fair shepherdess, whose story forms an episode in Cervantes' romance of "Don Quixote"

Mar çĕl'lus The name of an officer, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet"

Marchioness, The A poor, abused, half starved girl, in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop,"—the "small servant" to Sampson Brass

Mar dō'ni us The name of a captain, in Beaumont and Fletcher's play, "A King or No King"

Mar-gär'e lon (properly **Mar-gär'i ton**) A Trojan hero, of the legendary history, called by Shakespeare ("Troilus and Cressida") "a bastard," and described by him as performing deeds of prowess which seem to imply gigantic stature

Margaret 1 The heroine of Goethe's "Faust" Faust meets her on her return from church, falls in love with her, and at last seduces her Overcome with shame, Margaret destroys the infant to which she gives birth, and is in consequence condemned to death Faust attempts to save her gaining admission to the dungeon where she is immured he finds her lying huddled on a bed of straw, singing wild snatches of ancient ballads, her reason gone her end approaching For a long time he vainly strives to induce her to fly with him At last the morning dawns, and Mephistopheles appears grim and passionless, Faust is hurried off, and Margaret is left to her fate The story of Margaret is original with Goethe It has little or no connection with the legends from which the main characters of the poem are drawn

☞ "Goethe is the only dramatic poet who has succeeded in giving to a simple, uncultured girl from the lower ranks of life a poetic interest Gretchen is a perfect union of homely nature and poetic beauty She says not a word that might not have been uttered by any girl of her class in any town in Germany, and yet—such is the exquisite art of the author—she acquires in our estimation an ideal import, and registers herself in the memory as one of the most remarkable portraits in the rich wide gallery of dramatic art" *Christian Examiner*

2 The title of a strikingly original American romance, by the Rev Sylvester Judd (1813–1853), and the name of its heroine

Margutte (mar-gōōt'tĕ) The name of a singular being, in Pulci's "Morgante Maggiore," who was desirous of becoming a giant, but repented, half way, so that he only reached the height of ten feet He is represented as a fellow without conscience, religion, humanity, or care for aught but the grossest indulgence of the senses. His adventures—which form a mere episode in the poem—are conducted

with a kind of straightforward wickedness which amuses from its very excess At an inn, after eating all that is to be got,—his appetite is enormous,—and robbing the host, he sets fire to the house, and departs with Morgante, rejoicing greatly in his success, and carrying off every thing he can lay his hands upon. They go travelling on, and meet with various adventures At last, one morning, Morgante, to play him a trick, draws off Margutte's boots while he is asleep, and hides them Margutte looks for them, and at length perceives an ape, who is putting them on and drawing them off The sight of the animal thus engaged so tickles Margutte's fancy that he laughs till he bursts

Mā'rĭăn'ā 1 A lady, in shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," beloved by Angelo

☞ "Shakespeare has given us in *Mariana* one of the most lovable and womanly of his feminine creations We see little of her, indeed, she does not appear until the fourth act, in the first scene of which she says very little, in the last scene but eight words, and in the fifth act not a great deal But the few touches of the master hand make a charming picture Turn to the fifth act and hear her plead,—plead for the man [Angelo] whom she has loved through lonely years of wrong, the man whose life is justly forfeit for taking, as she thinks, the life of another in a course of crime which involved a sin against her love Timid and shrinking before she does not now want to be encouraged in her suit She is instant and importunate She does not resent or quibble with the duke, she begs, she implores she kneels And does not her very prayer for Angelo make his crime seem more detestable as well as her more lovable" *R G White*

2 A character in Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well"

Mack'ham, Mrs A *nom de plume* adopted by Mrs Elizabeth (Cartwright) Penrose, a popular English authoress of the present day

Mar'lōw, Sir Charles A character in Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer"

Mär'lōw, Young The hero of Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," distinguished for his excessive bashfulness before his mistress, and his easy familiarity with the chamber maid, who turns out to be his mistress in disguise

Mar'mion The hero of Sir Walter Scott's poem of the same name, an English knight, valiant and wise, but profligate and unscrupulous, who meets with various adventures in Scotland, and finally falls upon the field of Flodden

Marplot One of the *dramatis personæ* in Mrs Centlivre's comedy of "The Busybody" — described as "a sort of silly fellow cowardly but very inquisitive to know every body's business"

Mar'-Prĕl'ate, Martin A name assumed by the author, or authors, of a series of powerful but scurrilous tracts, designed to show the antiscriptural character of the prelacy, which were printed in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth

☞ The first of these tracts, entitled "An Epistle to the Terrible Priests," made its appearance in 1588 and excited intense excitement The printer, Robert Waldegrave, who was chiefly implicated in the publication of the obnoxious pamphlet, together with other writings hostile to the Established Church, was obliged to flee with his materials from place to place, was often arrested and his press at last destroyed The great curiosity and interest which these writings occasioned are illustrated in an anecdote furnished by Disraeli "When a prohibition was issued that no person should carry about him any of the Mar-Prelate tracts on pain of punishment, Robert, Earl of Essex observed to the queen 'What then is to become of me?'—drawing one of the pamphlets from his bosom, and presenting it to her" The Mar-Prelate controversy forms an important episode in the ecclesiastical history of England, and in the annals of Puritanism Attempts have sometimes been made to cast odium upon the Puritans by making them responsible for the violent and abusive character of these writings Hopkins, in his "History of the Puritans," defends them from this charge, declaring that they were in no way implicated in the affair, that the author who ever he may have been, was not a minister, was not even a Puritan,—that is, in distinction from a Brownist — and that he wrote from a wholly independent stand-point The hostility of the church and state was aroused by these violent attacks in an uncommon degree The strictest inquisition was every where made to discover the real author Four bishops perambulated the country in search of the bold Martin Many persons were arrested and severely dealt with, on suspicion But no discovery was ever made Martin Mar-Prelate remains a mystery His secret died with him *Stat nominis umbra* It is however, generally believed that these productions proceeded either wholly or in part, from John Penry, or Ap Henry Who was executed May 29, 1593, for having written seditious words against the queen With Penry some associate Job Throckmorton, or Throgmorton, John Udall, and John Field, or Feuner

Marshal Forward A title given by the Prussians of the Silesian army, in 1813, to Field-marshal Lebrecht von Blücher (1742–1819), a distinguished general of Prussia, on account of his promptitude and peculiar manner of attack From that time, it became his name of honor throughout all Europe

Mar-Text, Sir Oliver. A vicar, in shakespeare's "As You Like It"

Mär'thā. A friend of Margaret, in Goethe's "Faust,"—represented as making love to Mephistopheles with direct worldly shrewdness

Mär'vel, Ik A *nom de plume* of Donald G Mitchell, a popular American writer of the present day

Mask, The Iron, or The Man with the Iron Mask A name used to designate an unknown French prisoner, whose identity has never been satisfactorily established He was carried, about the year 1679, with the greatest secrecy, to the castle of Pignerol, of which Saint Mars was governor He wore, during the journey, a black mask, and orders were given to kill him if he discovered himself In 1686, he was carried by Saint Mars to the isle of Sainte Marguerite, and, on the passage, the same precautions were observed as upon his first journey Saint Mars, having been appointed governor of the Bastile in 1698, carried the prisoner with him there, but still masked Here he remained till his death, on the 19th of Nov, 1703, treated with the utmost respect, but closely watched, and not permitted to take off his mask even before his physician He was buried on the 20th of Nov, in the cemetery of St Paul, under the name of Marchiali

☞ Notwithstanding the appellation given him the mask he wore was not of iron, but of black velvet strengthened with whalebone and secured behind the head with steel springs or as some assert by means of a padlock Many conjectures have been hazarded as to who this mysterious personage could have been One opinion is, that he was a son of Anne of Austria queen of Louis XIII, his father being Cardinal Mazarin (to whom that down-right queen was privately married) or the Duke of Buckingham Others suppose him to have been a twin brother of Louis XIV, whose birth was concealed to prevent the civil dissensions in France which it might one day have caused The latter view was adopted by Voltaire, in common with many others It has more recently been surmised that Lauzun was the mask but M Delort and the Right Honorable Agar Ellis (afterward Lord Dover) identify him with Count Matthioli, minister of Charles III Duke of Mantua This minister had been largely bribed by Louis XIV, and had pledged himself to urge the duke to give up to the French the fortress of Casale, which gave access to the whole of Lombardy But Louis, finding that Matthioli was playing him false lured him to the French frontier, and had him secretly arrested and imprisoned Being a minister plenipotentiary at the time, his seizure was a flagrant violation of international law which it was sought to be able to deny than to attempt to justify and the denial once made the honor of France was involved in upholding it This opinion is the one generally received at the present day by those who have investigated the subject

Mason and Dixon's Line A name given to the southern boundary line of the *free* State of Pennsylvania which formerly separated it from the *slave* States of Maryland and Virginia It lies in latitude 39° 43′ 26″, and was run — with the exception of about twenty two miles — by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English mathematicians and surveyors between Nov 15 1763 and Dec 26 1767 During the excited debate in Congress in 1820, on the question of excluding slavery from Missouri the eccentric John Randolph of Roanoke made great use of this phrase, which was caught up and re-echoed by every newspaper in the land, and thus gained a celebrity which it still retains

Master Leonard In the fantastic system of demonology, received in the middle ages, a powerful devil in the infernal court He was grand master of the sabbats or nocturnal assemblies, in which demons and sorcerers were wont to celebrate their orgies At these meetings, he presided in the favorite form of a three horned goat with a black human countenance, and every guest did him homage Stolen children were thought to be brought to him and to swear through their godparents to renounce God, the Holy Virgin, and the saints, and to be marked with one of his horns with which they bore during their novitiate

Master Matthew A town gull in Ben Jonson's comedy of "Every Man in his Humor"

> The folly of individuals led them, in those times to assume or counterfeit the humors in real life — an affectation which had become so general as to fall under the notice of the stage and to produce caricatures of the cheating humor the bragging humor the melancholy humor the quarrelling humor, as in the characters of Nym, of Pistol, of Master Stephen, or *Master Matthew* *Edinburgh Review*

Master of Sentences A title given to Peter Lombard (d 1164), a native of Lombardy, and author of a book of "Sentences" collected from the Fathers of the church This work acquired a high degree of celebrity in the middle ages

> Matched in most the master of the lees' in our day the most accomplished of Greeians is becoming what the *Master of Sentences* had become long since in competition with the political economist *De Quincey*

Master Stephen The name of a country gull in Ben Jonson's comedy, "Every Man in his Humor"

> The present fine man does not deviate from his quality even by exhibiting all the moody and gouth man-like solemnity of *Master Stephen* *W Scott*

Mau'gars (mō'zhe') One of Charlemagne's Paladins See MALAGIGI, the Italian form of the name

Mawworm A celebrated character in Bicker staff's comedy of "The Hypocrite"

Mĕdamothi (mŭd'ă'mŏ'tē') [Fr, nowhere] An island visited by Panurge and Pantagruel, in their search for the Oracle of the Holy Bottle

Medoro (mā do'ro) A character in Ariosto's romantic poem, "Orlando Furioso" See ORLANDO

Meister, Wilhelm (wĭl'hĕlm mīs'ter) The hero of Goethe's novel entitled "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship"

☞ "The critic seeks a central point [to this romance], which, in truth, is hard to find I should think a rich manifold life brought close to our eyes might suffice, without any determined moral tendency which could be reasoned upon But, if this is insisted upon, it may perhaps be found in what Frederick, at the end, says to the hero, 'Thou seemest to me like Saul the son of Kish, who went out to seek his father's asses, and found a kingdom'! For what does the whole say but that man, despite all his follies and errors, led by a higher hand, reaches some bourn at last' *Goethe, Trans*

Mĕj'nŭn and Lēi'lah. Typical lovers among various Eastern nations, like "Pyramus and Thisbe" among the Greeks and Romans

☞ "These personages are esteemed among the Arabians as the most beautiful, chaste, and impassioned of lovers, and their amours have been celebrated with all the charms of verse in every Oriental language The Mohammedans regard them, and the pastoral records of their love in the same light as the 'Bridegroom and Spouse' and the 'Song of Songs,' are regarded by the Jews *D'Herbelot, Trans*

Me-lăn'ti ŭs (me lĭn'shus) A vigorous, honest soldier in Beaumont and Fletcher's play, "The Maid's Tragedy," who is incapable of suspecting evil till it becomes impossible to be ignorant of it, but is unshrinking in its punishment

Me lī'a dūs A prince of Leonnois, and a knight of the Round Table, also, the title of a romance in which his adventures are celebrated

Mĕl'i bœ'us A shepherd in the first Eclogue of Virgil The name is used by Chaucer in his prose composition entitled 'The Tale of *Melibeus*,' one of the "Canterbury Tales"

Me lis'sā A beneficent fairy invented by the Italian poets,—the protector of Bradamante and Ruggiero, in the 'Orlando Furioso' of Ariosto She is sometimes confounded with the fairy Melusina The name passing into French and English literature as a poetical title, has finally become a recognized Christian name

Mellifluous Doctor, The [Lat *Doctor Mellifluus*] An appellation given to St Bernard, a celebrated and eloquent preacher and theologian of the 12th century His writings were termed by his admirers "a river of paradise"

Mĕl'u sī'nā [Fr *Melusine*] A daughter of the fairy Pressina, by Elenis, king of Albania, the most renowned of the French fairies Her origin may be traced to the 'Centome' 'Amadeswith' She was condemned to become every Saturday a serpent from the waist downward, as a punishment for having, by means of a charm inclosed her father in a high mountain, in order to avenge an injury her mother had received from him She married Raymond, Count of Poitiers and having been seen by him during her loathsome transformation, was immured in a subterranean dungeon of the castle of Lusignan The traditions concerning Melusina were collected by Jean d'Arras, near the close of the 14th century

☞ The Melusine tradition lingers around the castle of Lusignan near Poitiers and to this day at the Lusignan fêtes gingerbread cakes are sold with human head and serpent tail, and called *Melusine* *Notes & Queries* is likewise a proverbial expression for a sudden scream recalling that with which the unfortunate fairy discovered the indiscretion of her lord

Me nāl'cas A shepherd in Theocritus and Virgil Menalcas figures in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar" as the treacherous rival of Colin Clout

Mĕn'tor A friend of Ulysses in Ithaca, whose form Minerva assumed, to give instructions to Ulysses' son Telemachus, whom she accompanied to Pylos and Lacedæmon

Mĕph is-tŏph'ĭ lēs One of the seven chief devils in the old demonology the second of the fallen archangels and the most powerful of the infernal hosts after Satan He figures in the old legend of Dr Faustus as the familiar spirit of that renowned magician, and his name was commonly used as a term of popular reproach To modern readers he is chiefly known as the cold, scoffing, relentless fiend of Goethe's "Faust," and the attendant demon in Marlowe's "Faustus"

> Lords of the fifth order might subsist, as desperately as *Mephistophiles* rode *Macaulay*

☞ The name was formerly written *Mephostophilus* and *Nephostophilis* the former spelling being that of Shakespeare (see Merry Wives of Windsor, act v sc 5), and the latter that adopted by Marlowe The origin of the word is uncertain various derivations have been proposed Wolfius calls it a Persian name, by some it is thought to be derived from the Semitic tongue (See Goethe's 'Briefwechsel mit Zelter,' v 310) But that etymology which refers it to the Greek μη, not, φως, φωτος, light, and φιλεω, loving, accords with the old orthography, and is the most plausible of any

☞ "There is an awful melancholy about Marlowe's Mephistopheles perhaps more expressive than the maniac mirth of that fiend in the renowned work of Goethe *Hallam*

☞ "Mephistopheles comes before us, not arrayed in the terrors of Cocytus and Phlegethon, but with natural indelible deformity of wickedness He is the Devil, not of superstition, but of knowledge Such a combination of perfect unadulterated understanding with perfect selfishness, of logical life with moral death, so universal a denier both in heart and head is undoubtedly a child of Darkness, an emissary of the primeval Nothing and may stand in his merely spiritual deformity, at once potent, dangerous,

and contemptible, as the best and only genuine Devil of these latter times' *Carlyle*

Mer-cū'ti-o (mer kū'shĭ-o). A friend to Romeo, and a kinsman to Escalus, Prince of Verona, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet"

☞ "Wit ever wakeful, fancy busy and procreative as an insect, courage, an easy mind, that, without cares of its own, is at once disposed to laugh away those of others, and yet to be interested in them,—these and all congenial qualities, melting into the common *copula* of them all, the man of rank and the gentleman, with all its excellences and all its weaknesses, constitute the character of Mercutio' *Coleridge*

Mĭr'e-dĭth, Ŏw'en A pseudonym adopted by Edward Robert Bulwer (b 1831)

Mĕr'lin A famous magician of alleged supernatural origin, contemporary with King Arthur, celebrated in the tales and romances of chivalry, in Spenser's "Faery Queen," and in the romantic poems of Italy The old legends recognize two persons of this name, one connected with the traditions of Scotland, the other with those of Wales, but the essential features of both are the same

☞ "At length this renowned magician disappeared entirely from England His voice alone was heard in a forest, where he was inclosed in a bush of hawthorn, he had been entrapped in his awkward residence by means of a charm he had communicated to his mistress Viviane who, not believing in the spell had tried it on her lover The lady was sorry for the accident, but there was no extracting her admirer from his thorny coverture' *Dunlop*

Mĕr'rĭ-lĕs, Meg A half crazy gypsy, who is a prominent and celebrated character in Scott's novel of "Guy Mannering"

☞ "She is most akin to the witches of Macbeth with some traits of the ancient sibyl ingrafted on the coarser stock of a gypsy of the last century Though not absolutely in nature, however, she must be allowed to be a very imposing and emphatic personage, and to be mingled both with the business and the scenery of the piece, with the greatest possible skill and effect' *Lord Jeffrey*

Merry Andrew See MERRY ANDREW in Dict

Merry England A common designation of England, which is so called, not on account of the merry makings of the inhabitants, but in the old sense of the word *merry*, that is, *pleasant, agreeable* In this sense we speak of the "*merry* month of May," and in this sense Wakefield and Carlisle were formerly termed *merry*, and Spenser spoke of "*Merry* London, and Chaucer of a

"Cite
That stood full *merry* upon a haven side

Merry Monarch A title by which King Charles II of England (1630–1685), was in former times familiarly known

Mĕr'zo-rū'mĭ-à (*It pron* med zo rō'mē à) The name of an imaginary country in the heart of the deserts of Africa, inaccessible except by one particular road, and unknown to the rest of the world Gaudentio di Lucca, in the romance of that name, is represented as having visited it, and as residing there for twenty five years It is described as a terrestrial paradise, and its government, laws, and customs are highly commended See GAUDENTIO DI LUCCA

Mĭ'cąw'ber, Mr Wĭl'kĭns A prominent and celebrated character in Dickens's novel of "David Copperfield,"—noted for his long speeches, ambitious style, love of letter writing, alternate elevation and depression of spirits, hearty appetite, reckless improvidence, and everlasting troubles, and for his constantly "waiting for something to turn up"

Who does not venerate the chief of that illustrious family who being stricken by misfortune wisely and gravely turned his attention to coals!—the accomplished, the ingenuous, the dirty, the delightful *Micawber* *Thackeray*

☞ There never was a Mr Micawber in nature exactly as he appears in the pages of Dickens, but Micawberism pervades nature through and through, and to have this quality from nature embodying the full essence of a thousand instances of it in one ideal monstrosity is a feat of invention *Masson*

Mĭ'cha-el (*colloq* mī'kĕl) The name of an archangel, mentioned in the Bible as having special charge of the Israelites as a nation (Dan x 13, 28), as disputing with Satan about the body of Moses (Jude 9), and as carrying on war, with the assistance of his angels, against Satan and his forces in the upper regions (Rev xii 7–9) Michael figures largely in Milton's "Paradise Lost," being sent with Gabriel to battle against Satan and his angels, and also with a band of cherubim, to paradise, to dispossess Adam and Eve, and to foretell to them what should happen till the time of the coming of Christ

Michael, Cousin. See COUSIN MICHAEL

Middle Kingdom A translation of *Tchang-kŏe*, a name given to China by the natives, from an idea that it is situated in the center of the earth

Miggs, Miss Mrs Varden's maid, in Dickens's novel of "Barnaby Rudge"

Overflowing with a humor as peculiar in its way as the humors of Andrew Fairservice, or a Protestant *Miss Miggs* (that impersonation of shrewish female service) *Lond Athenæum*

☞ "She is an elderly maiden, who, by some strange neglect on the part of mankind, has been allowed to remain unmarried This neglect might, in some small degree, be accounted for by the fact that her person and disposition came within the range of Mr Tappertit's epithet of 'scraggy She had various ways of wreaking her hatred upon the other sex, the most cruel of which was in often honoring them with her company and discourse

Dickens, in this character, well represents how such seemingly insignificant malignants as Miss Miggs can become the pest of families, and that, though full of weakness and malignity, they can be proud of their virtue and religion, and make slander the prominent element of their pious conversation" *E P Whipple*

•Mignon (mĭn'yŏn') The name of a young Italian girl in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship,"—represented as beautiful and dwarfish, unaccountable, and full of sensibility, and secretly in love with Wilhelm, who is her protector, and who feels for her nothing but common kindness and compassion She, at last, becomes insane, and dies the victim of her hopeless attachment.

☞ "This mysterious child, at first neglected by the reader, gradually forced on his attention, at length overpowers him with an emotion more deep and thrilling, than any poet, since the days of Shakespeare, has succeeded in producing The daughter of enthusiasm rapture, passion, and despair, she is of earth, but not earthy When she glides before us through the mazes of her fairy dance, or whirls her tambourine and hurries round us like an antique Mænad, we could almost fancy her a spirit, so pure is she so full of fervor, so disengaged from the clay of this world' *Carlyle*

Mĭl'la mănt, Mrs A celebrated character in Congreve's comedy, "The Way of the World"

Benedick and Beatrice throw Mirabel and *Millamant* into the shade *Macaulay*

Mill-boy of the Slashes A sobriquet conferred upon Henry Clay (1777–1852), a distinguished American orator and statesman, who was born in the neighborhood of a place in Hanover County, Virginia, known as *the Slashes* (a local term for a low, swampy country), where there was a mill, to which he was often sent on errands when a boy

Minerva Press, The The name of a printing establishment in Leadenhall Street, London, from which, during the latter part of the last century, and the early part of the present century, was issued a large number of mawkish and trashy but very popular novels, which were widely distributed by means of the circulating libraries Charles Lamb describes the heroes as "persons neither of this world, nor of any conceivable one an endless string of activities without purpose, of purposes without a motive'

In this respect Burns though not perhaps absolutely a great poet better manifested his capability better proved the truth of his genius than if he had by his own strength kept the whole *Minerva Press* going to the end of his literary course *Carlyle*

Mĭn'a bĕl A traveled Monsieur in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Wild-Goose Chase"—represented as a great defier of all ladies in the way of marriage, and a very dissipated and licentious fellow

Mĭn'a bell 1 A character in Congreve's comedy, "The Way of the World

2 The name of two characters in Farquhar's comedy, "The Inconstant"

Mĭn'a mont An honest and testy old man, in Fletcher's comedy of "The Elder Brother,' who admires learning without much more of it than enables him to sign his name

Mĭ-răn'dà A daughter of the princely magician, Prospero, in Shakespeare's "Tempest,"—brought up on a desert island, with the delicate spirit Ariel and the savage and deformed Caliban for her only attendants and acquaintances Ferdinand, the son of the King of Naples, having been shipwrecked on the island, falls in love with her at once, but can not obtain her father's consent to their union till he has proved the depth and sincerity of his affection by self-restraint, obedience, and the lowest menial services

Mĭr'zà An imaginary character, whose wonderful vision of the tide of time, the bridge of human life, and the illimitable ocean of eternity, studded with countless islands, the abodes of the blessed, forms the subject of a celebrated allegory in No 159 of the "Spectator'

Then is Monmouth Street a *Mount Ararat*, where, in motley vision the whole pageant of existence passes awfully before us with its wail and jubilee, mad loves and mad hatreds church bells and gallows-ropes, farce-tragedy, beast-godhood —the Bedlam of creation *Carlyle*

Mississippi Bubble See LAW'S BUBBLE

Missouri Compromise A name popularly given to an act of Congress passed in 1820, and which was intended to reconcile the two great sections that were struggling, the one to promote, the other to hinder, the extension of slavery By this act it was determined that Missouri should be admitted into the Union as a slave holding State, but that slavery should never be established in any State, formed in the future, lying to the north of lat 36° 30'.

Mistress of the Seas A name sometimes given to Great Britain, on account of its naval supremacy

In the war of 1812, our navy, still in its infancy, boldly entered the lists with the *Mistress of the Seas*, and bore away the palm from many a gallant encounter *E Everett*

Mistress of the World A common designation of ancient Rome, which was for centuries the grandest, richest, and most populous of European cities, and was regarded as the capital of a kind of universal empire

Mite, Sir Matthew A returned East India merchant, in Foote's play of "The Nabob"

Sir John Malcolm gives us a letter worthy of *Sir Matthew Mite*, in which Clive orders "two hundred shirts, the best and finest that can be got for love or money" *Macaulay*

Modern Ăth'ens 1 A name often given to Edinburgh, on account of its many noble literary institutions, the taste and culture of the people, the many distinguished men who have issued from it or resided in it, and the high character of its publications, and also on account of a marked resemblance to Athens in its topographical position and its general appearance

2 The same epithet is applied to Boston, Massachusetts, a city remarkable for the high intellectual character of its citizens, and for its many excellent literary, scientific, and educational institutions and publications

Modern Băb'y-lon A name often given to the city of London, the largest city of modern, as Babylon was of ancient, times

Modern Mĕs'sa-lī'nà An appellation conferred upon Catharine II of Russia (1729–1796), who had great administrative talent, but whose character, like that of her ancient namesake, Valeria Messalina, was infamous on account of her licentiousness

Mō'do A fiend referred to by Shakespeare, in "Lear," as presiding over murders. See FLIBBERTIGIBBET

Mŏd'red, Sir A knight of the Round Table, the rebellious nephew of King Arthur, whose wife he seduced He was slain in the battle of Camlan, in Cornwall [Written also *Medrod* and *Mordred*]

Mō'hawks See in the Dictionary

Mol mū'tĭ-ŭs, Dun wăl'lo (mol mu'shĭ us) A legendary or mythical king of Britain,—said to have established the Molmutine laws, by which the privilege of sanctuary was bestowed upon temples, cities, and the roads leading to them, and a like protection given even to plows

Molmutius made our laws,
Who was the first of Britain which did put
His brows within a golden crown, and called
Himself a king *Shel*

Mō'loch [Heb *moloch*, king] The name of the chief god of the Phœnicians, frequently mentioned in Scripture as the god of the Ammonites Human sacrifices were offered at his shrine, and it was chiefly in the valley of Tophet, to the east of Jerusalem, that this brutal idolatry was perpetrated Solomon built a temple to Moloch upon the Mount of Olives, and Manasseh long after imitated his impiety by making his son pass through the fire kindled in honor of this deity In the fantastic demonological system of Wierus, Moloch is called prince of the realm of tears Milton has described his character in the following lines —

First *Moloch* horrid king besmeared with blood
Of human sacrifice and parents tears
Though for the noise of drums and timbrels loud
Their children's cries unheard that passed through fire
To his grim idol Him the Ammonite
Worshiped in Rabba and her watery plain,
In Argob and in Basan, to the stream
Of utmost Arnon Nor content with such
Audacious neighborhood the wisest heart
Of Solomon he led by fraud, to build
His temple right against the temple of God,
On that opprobrious hill, and made his grove,
The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
And black Gehenna called, the type of Hell *Par Lost* I

Mŏm'mur The name of an imaginary city, where Oberon, king of the fairies, was once supposed to hold his court

•Monarque, Le Grand See GRAND MONARQUE

Mo nĭm'ĭ-à The heroine of Otway's tragedy of "The Orphan"

Dread o'er the scene the ghost of Hamlet stalks,
Othello rages poor *Monimia* mourns
And Belvidera pours her soul in love *Thomson*

Monk Lew'is Matthew Gregory Lewis (1773–1818),—so called from being the author of a celebrated novel called "The Monk"

Monster, The A name popularly given to Jeremiah Wilkins, a wretch who prowled nightly through London, secretly armed with a sharp double edged knife, with which he shockingly wounded numbers of women whose respectable appearance attracted his attention He was tried and convicted on a variety of these charges, July 8, 1790

Monster, The Green-eyed. See GREEN-EYED MONSTER

Mŏn'ta-gūe The head of a noble house in Verona, at deadly enmity with the house of Capulet in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet' See CAPULET, LADY

•Montesinos (mon tĭ-sec'nōs) A legendary hero of Spain, whose history and adventures are described in the ballads and romances of chivalry His name has been given to a cavern situated in the heart of La Mancha, and which has been immortalized by Cervantes in his account of the visit of Don Quixote to the Cave of Montesinos This cavern is about sixty feet in depth Entrance is much more easily effected at the present day than in Cervantes' time, and it is frequently resorted to by shepherds as a shelter from the cold and from storms See DURANDARTE

Monumental City, The The city of Baltimore,—so called from the monuments which it contains

What, under the circumstances, would not have been the fate of the *Monumental City*, of Harrisburg, of Philadelphia, of Washington, the capital of the Union, each and every one of which would have lain at the mercy of the enemy? *E Everett*

Mŏr'dred. A knight of the Round Table, — distinguished for his treachery See MODRED

Moreno, Don Antonio (don an to'ne o mo rā'no) The name of a gentleman of Barcelona, who figures in Cervantes' "Don Quixote" He entertains the Don with mock heroic hospitality

Mŏr'ga-dgur, Sir A knight of the Round Table, celebrated in the old romances of chivalry

Mŏr'gain A fairy, sister of King Arthur She revealed to him the intrigues of Lancelot and Genevra [Written also *Morgana*] See FATA MORGANA.

Mŏr'gan A feigned name adopted by Belarius, a banished lord, in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline"

Morgante (mon gin'tā) The hero of Pulci's romantic poem entitled "Morgante Maggiore" He is a ferocious pagan giant, whom Orlando attacks, conquers, and converts to Christianity He becomes the fast friend of Orlando, and acquires great renown for his gentleness, generosity, kindness of heart, and chivalrous defense of ladies in distress

Mŏr'glāy [That is, *sword of death*, Fr *épée de la mort*] The sword of Sir Bevis of Southampton, so famous that it became a general name for a sword

Mŏr'hault A celebrated character in the romances of the Round Table [Written also *Morholt*]

Mŏr'ley, Mrs An assumed name under which Queen Anne corresponded with the Duchess of Marlborough See FREEMAN, MRS

Mŏr'mon The last of a pretended line of Hebrew prophets, existing among a race of Israelites, principally the descendants of Joseph, son of the patriarch Jacob, who are fabled to have emigrated from Jerusalem to America about six hundred years before Christ This imaginary prophet is said to have written the book called "The Book of Mormon," which contains doctrines upon which the "Mormons," or "Latter day Saints," found their faith, but the real author was one Solomon Spalding (1761–1816), an inveterate scribbler, who had in early life been a clergyman The work fell into the hands of Joseph Smith, who claimed it as a direct revelation to himself from heaven, and, taking it as his text and authority, began to preach the new gospel of "Mormonism"

Morning Star of the Reformation A title often bestowed upon John Wycliffe (d 1384), the first of the reformers

Wycliffe will ever be remembered as a good and great man, an advocate of ecclesiastical independence, an unflinching foe to popish tyranny, a translator of Scripture into our mother-tongue, and an industrious instructor of the people in their own rude but ripening dialect May he not be justly styled the '*Morning Star of the Reformation*'? *Lardner*

☞ "When the lamentable ignorance and darkness of God's truth had overshadowed the whole earth, this man, Wickliffe, stepped forth like a valiant champion unto whom it may justly be applied that is spoken in the book called Ecclesiasticus (chap l ver 6) of one Simon the son of Onias 'Even as *the morning star* shining in the middest of a cloud and as the moon being full in her course and as the bright beams of the sun so doth he shine and glister in the temple and church of God' *Foxe*

Mŏr'rīçe, Gil The hero of a celebrated Scottish ballad, — represented as the son of an earl, whose name is not mentioned, and the wife of Lord Barnard, a "bauld baron" On Gil Morrice's sending a message to his mother requesting her to come to him, and accompanying the message with a gay mantle of her own workmanship, by way of token, Lord Barnard, who had never seen him, supposed him to be a paramour of the baroness He went out therefore, in a great rage, to seek revenge, and finding Gil Morrice in the greenwood, slew him with his broadsword, stuck the bloody head upon a spear, and gave it to the meanest of his attendants to carry On returning to the castle, where the lady was watching his coming "wi meikle dule and doune,' he upbraided her with her adulterous love

'But when she looked on *Gil Morrice*'s head,
She never spake word but three
"I never bare no child but ane,
And ye've slain him cruelle' "

☞ This pathetic tale suggested the plot of Home's tragedy of 'Douglas' The word "*Gil* is the same as Childe (pronounced *child*), a title formerly prefixed to the surnames of the oldest sons of noble families while they had not as yet succeeded to the titles of their ancestors, or gained new ones by their own prowess

Mŏr'ris, Peter The pseudonymous author of a work entitled "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk, published in 1819, and written by J G Lockhart It gives graphic sketches of Scottish men and manners at that time

Mŏr'ven A kingdom spoken of in the poems of Ossian, of which Fingal was the ruler, supposed to represent Argyleshire and the adjoining parts of the West Highlands, but of whose existence there is absolutely no evidence

Moses See PRIMROSE, MOSES.

Most Charming Doctor. [Lat *Doctor Dulcissimus*] A name given to Antony Andreas (d 1320), a Spanish Minorite, and a theologian of the school of Duns Scotus

Most Christian Doctor. [Lat *Doctor Christianissimus*] An epithet bestowed upon Jean Gerson (1363–1429), one of the most eminent divines of his age

Most Learned of the Romans A title bestowed upon Marcus Terentius Varro (B C 116–27) He was so called by Quintilian, by Cicero, and by St Augustine According to his own statement, he wrote four hundred and ninety books

Most Methodical Doctor [Lat *Doctor Ordinatissimus*] An honorary title given to John Bassol (d 1347), a distinguished Scotch philosopher, and a disciple of Duns Scotus, on account of the clear and accurate manner in which he lectured and composed His master greatly admired him, and used to say, "If only Bassol be present, I have a sufficient auditory"

Most Resolute Doctor. [Lat *Doctor Resolutissimus*] A name given to Durand de St Pourçain (d 1332), a member of the order of Dominicans, and a scholastic philosopher distinguished as an opponent of the realism of Scotus and his followers His style is said to have been characterized by a singular energy, and freedom from all periphrasis and ambiguity

Most Thorough Doctor [Lat *Doctor Luculentissimus*] An appellation conferred upon Egidius de Columna (Colonna) (d 1316), Archbishop of Bourges, and general of the Augustinians, on account of his profound learning

Moth 1 A page to Don Adriano de Armado, in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost'

2 A fairy, in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream"

Mother Ann A title conferred upon Ann Lee (1736–1784), the "spiritual mother," and leader of the society of Shakers, and the name by which she is familiarly known among the members of that sect She is regarded as a second manifestation of the Christ under a female form, Jesus being the male manifestation

Mother Bunch 1 A celebrated dame who apparently of the latter part of the 16th century, mentioned by Dekker in his "Satiromastix, 1602, and in 1604 was published "Pasquil's Jests, mixed with Mother Bunch's Merriments"

2 The imaginary author of a book entitled "Mother Bunch's Closet newly broke open, containing Rare Secrets of Art and Nature, tried and experimented by Learned Philosophers, and recommended to all Ingenious Young Men and Maids, teaching them, in a Natural Way, how to get Good Wives and Husbands By a Lover of Mirth and Hater of Treason In Two Parts, London, 12, 1760"

My thoughts naturally turned to Master B My speculations about him were uneasy and manifold — whether his Christian name was Benjamin Boswain (from his having been born in Leap Year), Bartholomew or Bill whether he could possibly have been kith and kin to an illustrious lady who brightened my own childhood, and I at come of the blood of the brilliant *Mother Bunch* *Dickens*

☞ "Now that we have fairly entered into the matrimonial chapter we must needs speak of *Mother Bunch* not the Mother Punch whose fairy tales are repeated to the little ones, but she who adorned when broken open reveals so many powerful love-spells It is *Mother Bunch* who teaches the blooming damsel to recall the fickle lover, or to fix the wandering gaze of the cautious swain, attracted by her charms, yet scorning the utters of the parson, and dreading the still more fearful vision of the churchwarden, the constable the justice, the warrant, and the jail *Quar Rev*

Mother Cārey A name which occurs in the expression "Mother Carey's chickens,' which is applied by sailors to the *Procellaria pelagica*, or stormy petrel, a small oceanic bird vulgarly supposed to be seen only before a storm of which it is regarded as the harbinger According to Yarrell, the distinguished ornithologist, 'The name of 'Mother Carey's chickens' is said to have been originally bestowed upon the stormy petrel by Captain Carteret's sailors, probably from some celebrated idealising of that name Others regard the words as a characteristic English corruption of "*Mater Cara*" (that is, dear Mother), an affectionate appellation said to be given by Italian sailors to the Virgin Mary — the special patroness of mariners — for her kindness in sending these messengers to forewarn them of impending tempests, but this explanation is more ingenious than probable When it is snowing, Mother Carey is said by the sailors to be plucking her goose, and this has been supposed to be the comical and satirical form assumed by a myth of the old German mythology, that described the snow as the feathers falling from the bed of the goddess Holda, when she shook it in making it

Among the unsolvable riddles which nature propounds to mankind we may reckon the question, Who is *Mother Carey* and where does she rear her chickens? *H Bridge*

Mother Douglass A famous procuress of the last century Foote represents her in "The Minor," in the character of Mrs Cole She resided "at the north east corner of Covent Garden," where she died June 10, 1761 Her house was superbly furnished, and decorated with expensive pictures by old masters

I question whether the celebrated *Mother Douglass* herself could have made such a figure in an extemporaneous altercation *Smollett*

Mother Goose 1 The feigned narrator of a celebrated volume of fairy tales ("Contes de ma Mere l'Oye"), written by Charles Perrault, and first published, under the name of his infant son, Perrault d'Armancourt, in 1697 Of the ten stories in this work, seven are to be found in the "Pentamerone"

2 The pretended writer or compiler of the collection of ancient nursery rhymes known as "Mother Goose's Melodies"

☞ This "Mother Goose" is not an imaginary personage, as is commonly supposed She belonged to a wealthy family in Boston, Mass, where she was born, and resided for many years Her eldest daughter, Elizabeth Goose, was married by the celebrated Cotton Mather, on the 8th of June, 1715, to an enterprising and industrious printer by the name of Thomas Fleet, and, in due time, gave birth to a son Mother Goose, like all good grandmothers, was in ecstasies at the event, her joy was unbounded, she spent her whole time in the nursery, and in wandering about the house, pouring forth, in not the most melodious strains, the songs and ditties which she had learned in her younger days, greatly to the annoyance of the whole neighborhood, — to Fleet in particular, who was a man fond of quiet It was in vain he exhausted his shafts of wit and ridicule, and every expedient he could devise It was of no use the old lady was not thus to be put down, so, like others similarly situated, he was obliged to submit His shrewdness, however, did not forsake him he conceived the idea of collecting the songs and ditties as they came from his good mother-in law, and such as he could gather from other sources and publishing them for the benefit of the world — not forgetting himself Thus he did and soon brought out a book, the earliest known edition of which bears the following title 'Songs for the Nursery, or, Mother Goose's Melodies for Children Printed by T Fleet, at his Printing house, Pudding Lane [now Devonshire Street], 1719 Price, two coppers The adoption of this title was in derision of his mother in law, and was perfectly characteristic of the man, as he was never known to spare his nearest friends in his raillery, or when he could excite laughter at their expense

Mother Hăb'bard The subject of an old and well known nursery rhyme

Mother Hŭb'berd The feigned narrator of Spenser's poem, entitled "Mother Hubberd's Tale," which is a satire upon the common modes of rising in church and state, and which purports to be one of several tales told to the author by his friends, to beguile a season of sickness

Mother of Presidents A name frequently given, in the United States, to the state of Virginia, which has furnished six presidents to the Union

Mother of States A name sometimes given to Virginia, the first settled of the thirteen States which united in the declaration of Independence

Mound City A name popularly given to St Louis, on account of the numerous artificial mounds that occupied the site on which the city is built

Mount Badon See BADON, MOUNT

Mountain, The [Fr *La Montagne*] A name given to the Jacobin majority in the National Convention of France, from their occupying the highest benches Brissot first used it in the Constitutional Assembly, in contrasting the Jacobins with the Aristocrats The expression is still in constant use on the Continent of Europe, as applied to the extreme radicals, or "the left"

Mount Caf (kăf) In the Mohammedan mythology, a fabulous mountain which encircles the earth It is the home of giants and fairies, and rests upon the emerald stone Sakhrah See SAKHRAH

Măm'bo Jăm'bo A strange bugbear, common to all the Mandingo towns, and resorted to by the negroes as a means of discipline

The grand question and hope however is, Will not this feast of the Embrees *Mumbo Jumbo* be a sign, perhaps that the guillotine is to abate? *Carlyle*

☞ 'On the 7th of December 1795 I departed from Konjour, and slept at a village called Malla (or Malling), and on the 8th, about noon, I arrived at Kaloor a considerable town, near the entrance into which I observed, hanging upon a tree, a sort of masquerade habit made of the bark of trees which I was told on inquiry, belonged to Mumbo Jumbo This is a strange bugbear, common to the Mandingo towns and much employed by the pagan natives in keeping their women in subjection, for as the Kaffirs are not restricted to the number of their wives, every one marries as many as he can conveniently maintain and as it frequently happens that the ladies do not, even among themselves family quarrels sometimes rise to such a height that the authority of the husband can no longer preserve peace in his household In such cases, the interposition of Mumbo Jumbo is called in and is always decisive This strange minister of justice (who is supposed to be either the husband himself or some person instructed by him), disguised in the dress that has been mentioned and armed with the rod of public authority, announces his coming by loud and dismal screams in the woods near the town He begins the pantomime at the approach of night, and as soon as it is dark he enters the town The ceremony commences with songs and dances which continue till midnight, about which time Mumbo fixes on the offender The unfortunate victim, bound, seized is stripped, tied to a post, and severely scourged with Mumbo's rod, amidst the shouts and derision of the whole assembly Daylight puts an end to the unseemly revel' *Mungo Park*

Munchhau'sen The fictitious author of a book of travels filled with the most extravagant fictions The name is corrupted from that of Jerome Charles Frederick von *Munchhausen* (münk how'zĕn), a German officer in the Russian service, who died in 1797 He must not be confounded with Gerlach Adolphus, Baron von Münchhausen, one of the founders of the University of Gottingen, and for many years a privy councilor of the Elector of Hanover, George II of England

☞ "It is generally believed that *Munchausen* is only a *nom de guerre* Such, however, is not the fact It

is true that the 'Travels' published as his, though not by him were intended as a satire or parody on the 'Travels' of the famous Baron de Tott, but *Munchausen* was really in the habit of relating the adventures, now sanctioned by the authority of his mendacious name, as having positively occurred to him, and, from the frequency of the repetition of the same stories, without the slightest variation in their most minute points, he at length believed the narratives he had himself invented, and delivered them with as much *sang-froid* as if they had described nothing but so many probable events There was nothing of the *fanfaron*, or braggart, in his manner On the contrary, he was distinguished by the peculiar modesty of his manner and demeanor *New Monthly Mag*

Muse of Greece, The See ATTIC MUSE

Mūs'gl dō'rā A beautiful young woman who forms the subject of an episode in the poem on Summer, in Thomson's "Seasons"

☞ "*Musidora* was one of the fashionable poetical sobriquets of the last century" *Tom*

Mutual Admiration Society [Fr *Société d'admiration Mutuelle*] A nickname popularly given in Paris to the "Société d'Observation Médicale" It is used, in English, in a more general way, usually with reference to any persons who are lavish of complimentsfrom a desire to be repaid in kind

Who can tell what we owe to the *Mutual Admiration Society* of which Shakespeare and Ben Jonson and Beaumont and Fletcher were members? Or to that of which Addison and Steele formed the center and which gave us the "Spectator"? Or to that where Johnson and Goldsmith and Burke and Reynolds and Beauclerc and Boswell met admiring, among all admirers, met together? Wise one are proudest of the title M S M A than of all their other honors put together. *O W Holmes*

N.

Nameless City Ancient Rome — so called because it had an older and mysterious name, which it was death to pronounce This name is said to have been *Valentia*, afterward translated into the Greek word *Ρώμη Rome*, as the Greek form of *Rome*, is first mentioned, among Grecian writers, by Aristotle or Theophrastus

☞ "They [certain local names and nicknames] are all inferior, I think to the one sacred and proverbial name which belonged to Rome They like many words to convey one idea In one word — the secret quadrivium name of the ancient city, — many ideas found expression — *Valentia*" *De Quincey*

Napoleon of Peace A name sometimes given to Louis Philippe, king of the French, in allusion to the great increase in wealth and the steady physical progress of the nation during his reign of eighteen years (1830–1848) — results which may be advantageously compared with those of the first empire It is said that the king liked to be called by this appellation

Nathaniel Sir A curate in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost"

Ne re'ā The name of a girl mentioned by the Latin poets Horace, Virgil, and Tibullus — sometimes also introduced into modern pastoral poetry as the name of a mistress or sweetheart

To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Neæra's hair *Milton*

Nephelo'co cŭg'ĭ a [Gr *Νεφελοκοκκυγία*, cloud cuckoo-town, from *νεφέλη*, cloud, and *κόκκυξ*, cuckoo] A town built in the clouds by the cuckoos, in the "Birds" of Aristophanes, a comedy intended as a satire on Athenian frivolity and credulity, on that building of castles in the air, and that dreaming expectation of a life of luxury and ease, in which the great mass of the Athenian people of that day indulged The name of this imaginary city occurs also in the "Vera Historia" of Lucian, a romance written probably in the age of Marcus Antoninus, and composed with the design of ridiculing the authors of extraordinary tales

Without flying to *Nephelococcygia*, or to the court of Queen Mab we can meet with sharpers bullies hard-hearted impudent debauchees, and women worthy of such paramours
Macaulay

What you do
Eat bread, will taste of common grain, not grapes,
Although you have a vineyard in Champagne,
Much less in *Nephelococcygia*,
As mine was peradventure *J B Lowning*

Ner'is'sā Portia's waiting woman, in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" See PORTIA

☞ "*Nerissa* is a clever confidential waiting woman who has caught a little of her lady's elegance and romance, she affects to be lively and sententious, falls in love, and makes her favor conditional on the fortune of the casket, and, in short, mimics her mistress with good emphasis and discretion *Mrs Jameson*

Nero of the North, The A title given to Christian II (1481 1559), King of Denmark and Sweden, and well merited by him on account of his cruelty and treachery

New Albion See ALBION, NEW

New Atlantis See ATLANTIS, NEW

New Christians A name given in Portugal, in the 14th century, to the Jews, who, yielding to compulsion, suffered themselves to be baptized *en masse*, but who in private remained faithful to their old religion, and continued scrupulously to observe the Mosaic ceremonies

New France An old name of Canada, which was first settled and possessed by the French

New Je-ru'sa-lem The name by which, in the Christian faith, heaven, or the abode of the redeemed, is symbolized The allusion is to the description contained in the twenty first chapter of the book of Revelation

Nicholas, St See ST NICHOLAS

Nick'le-Bēn' A familiar Scottish name for the devil See Burns's "Address to the Deil" *Ben* is a Scotch adverb, denoting toward, or into, the inner apartment of a house It is used adjectively and metaphorically to denote intimacy, favor, or honor See OLD NICK

Nicole (nē'kōl') A female servant of M Jourdain, in Molière's comedy, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," who sees the folly of her master, and exposes it in a most natural and amusing manner

Nine Worthies See WORTHIES, THE NINE

Nip, Number See NUMBER NIP

Nip'per, Susan An attendant upon Florence Dombey, in Dickens's novel of "Dombey and Son," a spicy, though good natured little body, sharp and biting, but affectionate and faithful

Nique (nēk') A female character in the romance of "Amadis de Gaul" Her godmother, the fairy Zorphée, wishing to withdraw her from the incestuous love of her brother Amasteric, enchanted her, after having placed her upon a magnificent throne

Nōakes, John o' (or **John a Nōakes**) A fictitious character made use of by lawyers in actions of ejectment, usually coupled with the name of John, or Tom, Styles Many other names were also formerly used in these fictitious proceedings John a Noakes and John a Styles being often employed in this way, they came to have the appearance and reputation of being very litigious characters See DOE, JOHN, and STILES, TOM

A litigated point fairly hung up for instance whether *John o' Nokes* his nose could stand in Tom o' Stiles his face without a trespass or not *Sterne*

There is, in the present day so little opportunity of a man of fortune and family rising to that eminence at the bar which is attained by adventurers who are as willing to plead for *John a Nokes* as for the first noble of the land, that I was early disgusted with practice *Sir Scott*

☞ "Originally the name [Noakes] was spelled Atten Oke and Atten Oke, afterward, when the preposition was contracted, the final N adhered (as in some other instances) to the name of the tree, giving us A Noke subsequently pluralized into Noakes John A-Noakes and his constant antagonist, John Atte Style, were formerly as well known in our law-courts as the redoubtable John Doe and Richard Roe of later times Jack Noakes and Tom Styles — the phrase by which we designate the *ignobile vulgus* — are lineal descendants of those litigious parties In the middle ages the phrase John at Style was in common use to designate a plebeian and it still survives in the slightly altered form above given" *Tower*

Nod, Land of See LAND OF NOD

Noddy, Tom } A type of fools or folly, a popular
Noodle, Tom } designation for any very foolish person

North Brit'ain. A popular synonym of Scotland, which forms the northern part of the island of Britain, or Great Britain

The reviewers of *North Britain*, in common with the other inhabitants of the Scottish metropolis enjoy some advantages, unknown to its believed to their southern brethren *Edin Rev*

North, Christopher, or Kit A celebrated pseudonym under which Professor John Wilson (1785–1854) published his "Noctes Ambrosianæ," and other papers The name was used as that of the editor of 'Blackwood's Magazine,' in the same way that Sylvanus Urban was made the imaginary name of the editor of the "Gentleman's Magazine," and, several years later, Oliver Yorke was given at starting, to the conductor of "Fraser's Magazine"

Northern Ath'ens A name given to the city of Edinburgh, from a fancied resemblance in its appearance to Athens, and in allusion also to its literary and scientific institutions See MODERN ATHENS

Northern Bear A popular designation of Russia

For ourselves we believe that in arranging the terms of peace he [the French emperor] was as little inclined to clip the claws of the *Northern Bear* as his ally *Christ Examiner*

Northern Giant A common designation of Russia, in allusion to the rapid growth and immense power and resources of that empire

It is no small delight to the lovers of Truth Freedom, and England to see that the *Northern Giant* has, by dint of too much finesse, suffered his once-willing prey to slip through his hands *Edinburgh Review*

Northern Herŏd'o tŭs A name given to Snorro Sturleson (1179–1241), a native of Iceland, famous as a poet, lawgiver, and historian He lived many years at the courts of Norway and Sweden, and composed a general history of the North from the ancient songs of the Skalds, and from other sources

North-west Territory A region north west of the Ohio River, bounded on the north by a line touching the southern boundary of Lakes Erie and Michigan, and on the west by the Mississippi River After the war of the Revolution, it was ceded to the Federal government by the states owning or claiming to own it A bill for its organization was passed by the Continental Congress in 1787, but its actual organization did not take place until 1799. See WESTERN RESERVE

Nōr'val. The hero of Home's tragedy of "Douglas"

Novalis (no vā'lĭs) A pseudonym of Friedrich von Hardenberg (1772–1801), a distinguished German *littérateur* and poet

Number Nip The same as RÜBEZAHL, the famous mountain goblin of Germany. His history is told by Museus in his "Popular Tales" See RÜBEZAHL

Nutbrown Maid. The subject of a celebrated ballad of the same name, of uncertain date and origin The most ancient form in which the ballad is now extant is in Arnold's "Chronicle," the earliest edition of which is thought to have been printed in 1502 It seems to have been long forgotten, but was at length brought to notice by Percy, who included it in his "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry" This ballad has been modernized by Prior, who entitled it "Henry and Emma," supposing it to have been founded on the history of the shepherd Lord Clifford

Nutmeg State A popular name, in America, for the State of Connecticut, the inhabitants of which have such a reputation for shrewdness, that they have been jocosely accused of palming off wooden nutmegs on unsuspecting purchasers, instead of the genuine article

Nym A follower of Falstaff, and an arrant rogue, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor"

The reader may expect me to explain the motives why I have so long persisted in disclaiming the works of which I am now writing To this it would be difficult to give any other reply save that of Corporal Nym — it was the author's humor or caprice for the time *Sir Scott*

☞ To *nim* is an old word, still common among thieves, meaning to pilfer, to steal.

O.

Obadiah The name of a servant in Sterne's "Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent."

Ŏb'e ron The king of the fairies, in mediæval mythology He is the elfin dwarf *Alberich*, whose name became *Auberich* in French, and subsequently in English *Auberon* or *Oberon* He was represented as endowed with magical powers, and with the qualities of a good and upright monarch, rewarding those who practiced truth and honesty, and punishing those who acted otherwise He and Titania his wife, are fabled to have inhabited India, and to have crossed the seas to Northern Europe to dance by the light of the moon He is familiar to all readers of Shakespeare, and has been made the subject of a poem by Wieland

O-bid'i ent A fiend mentioned by Shakespeare ("Lear, act iv, sc 1) as provoking men to the gratification of lust See FLIBBERTIGIBBET

Occidente, Maria dell' (mä rē'ä del ot che dĕn'tā) A pseudonym adopted by Mrs Mary Brooks (1795–1845), an American writer, whom Southey pronounced "the most impassioned and most imaginative of all poetesses"

O cĕ'a nā The name of an imaginary country described by James Harrington (1611–1677), in a political romance bearing the same title, and illustrating the author's ideas of a model commonwealth

O'Cŏn'nell's Tail A nickname given, in England, after the passage of the Reform Bill (in 1832 to parliamentary body voting together under the leadership of Daniel O'Connell, the celebrated Irish agitator

O dŏn'er ty, Mŏr'gan A pseudonym of Dr William Maginn (1793–1842), a frequent contributor to "Blackwood" and to "Fraser's Magazine," and one of the interlocutors in Wilson's "Noctes Ambrosianæ"

Ō'gĭer the Dane [Fr *Ogier le Danois*] The hero of an ancient French romance, and the subject of a ballad, whose story is probably a contribution from the stores of Norman tradition, Holger, or Olger, Danske, being the national hero of Denmark He figures in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso"

Ō'gle by, Lord (ō'gl bĭ). An aged beau who affects gayety and youth — a character in the comedy of the "Clandestine Marriage," by Colman and Garrick

O'Grōat', John (o grawt') (or **Johnny Groat**) A name which occurs in the phrase "John O'Groat's House," used to designate an ancient building formerly situated on Duncansby Head, remarkable for being the most northerly point in Great Britain John of Groat, or Groot, and his brothers, were originally from Holland, and are said to have settled here about 1489 According to tradition, the house was of an octagonal shape, being one room with eight windows and eight doors, to admit eight members of the family, the heads of eight different branches of it, to prevent their quarrels for precedence at table, which on a previous occasion had well nigh proved fatal Each came in by this con

trivance at his own door, and sat at an octagonal table, at which, of course, there was no chief place, or head

Prae Maidenkirk to *Johnny Groat's* *Burns*

Old Bags A nickname given to John Scott, Lord Eldon, lord chancellor of England in the reign of George IV He was so very cautious of delivering a hasty judgment, that he always expressed his doubts, and was accustomed to take all the papers of complicated cases home with him in different bags, — hence the name

Old Bi'n'dy. A cant name for the devil.

Old Bō'gy A nursery ghost or demon, whose name, like that of *Lilith*, was formerly used to frighten children

☞ "*Old Bogy* was a god until Saxon Christianity degraded him into a demon of the nursery" *Temple Bar*

Öld'buck, Jonathan A whimsical virtuoso, who gives the name to one of Scott's novels, the "Antiquary" He is devoted to the study and accumulation of old coins and medals, and indeed every kind of Roman relics, and is sarcastic, irritable, and, from early disappointment in love, a misogynist, but humorous, kind-hearted, and faithful to his friends

How much good might we have done, if we had had the looking-over and methodizing of the chaos in which Mr *Oldbuck* found himself just at the moment so agonizing to the author, when he knows that the patience of his victim is oozing away, and fears it will be quite gone before he can lay his hand on the charm which is to fix him a hopeless listener! *Notes and Queries*

Old Bullion A sobriquet conferred on Colonel Thomas H Benton (1782-1858), a distinguished American statesman, on account of his advocacy of a gold and silver currency as the true remedy for the financial embarrassments in which the United States were involved, after the expiration of the charter of the national bank, and as the only proper medium for government disbursements and receipts

Old Clootie See AULD CLOOTIE

Old Colony A name popularly given to that portion of Massachusetts included within the original limits of the Plymouth colony, which was formed at an earlier date than the colony of Massachusetts Bay In 1692, the two colonies were united in one province, bearing the name of the latter, and, at the formation of the Federal Union, became the *State* of Massachusetts

Old Country A term usually applied, in the United States, to the British Isles, — sometimes restricted to Ireland

Old Dominion A popular name for the State of Virginia The origin of this term has been differently accounted for by different writers The following explanation is the most plausible of any, and is probably the true one

☞ "In Captain John Smith's 'History of Virginia' edition of 1629 there is a map of the settlements of Virginia, which, at that time, included New England as well as every other part of the British settlements in America He there calls our present Virginia 'Ould Virginia' — the word *ould* being, as spelt at that time, in contradistinction to the New England colony, which is called 'New Virginia' Here, then, we have the word 'ould' the distinctive word of the title Now we know that, from the settlement of the colony to the Revolution, every act of Parliament, every letter of the king to the governor, always designated Virginia as the 'Colony and *Dominion* of Virginia' Here is found the other word and the change in common talk from 'Ould Virginia' to '*Old Dominion*' was easy, imperceptible and almost inevitable" *Historical Magazine*, iii 89

Old Duke A sobriquet conferred upon the Duke of Wellington, on account of his passage of the Douro, May 11, 1809, by which he surprised Marshal Soult, and put him to flight

Old Gentleman In some parts of England, a familiar name of the devil The German equivalent of this expression is, in Goethe's "Faust," applied by Mephistopheles to the Deity

Old Gobbo See GOBBO, OLD

Old Grimes The subject of a popular ballad by Albert G Greene, an American poet The name seems to have originated with Crabbe It is the title of one of his metrical tales

Old Grog A nickname given by the sailors in the British navy to Admiral Edward Vernon (1684-1757), on account of his wearing a *grogram* cloak in foul weather They afterward transferred the abbreviated term *grog* to a mixture of rum, gin, or other spirituous liquor, with water — a kind of beverage first introduced by the admiral on board ship

Old Harry A vulgar name for the devil, — called also *Lord Harry*

☞ It has been suggested ("Notes and Queries," xii 229) that this appellation comes from the Scandinavian *Hari* or *Herra* (equivalent to the German *Herr*), names of Odin, who came in time (like the other deities of the Northern mythology) to be degraded from his rank of a god to that of a fiend or evil spirit According to Henley, the hirsute honors of the Satan of the ancient religious stage procured him the name *Old Harry*, corrupted into *Old Harry*

Old Hickory. A sobriquet conferred upon General Andrew Jackson, in 1813, by the soldiers under his command.

☞ "The name of 'Old Hickory' was not an instantaneous inspiration, but a growth First of all, the remark was made by some soldier, who was struck with his commander's pedestrian powers, that the general was 'tough' Next it was observed of him that he was 'tough as hickory' Then he was *called* Hickory Lastly, the affectionate adjective 'old' was prefixed and the general thenceforth rejoiced in the completed nickname usually the first-won honor of a great commander' *Parton* According to another account, the name sprang from his having, on one occasion set his men an example of endurance by feeding on hickory-nuts, when destitute of supplies

Old Hunkers A nickname applied to the ultra conservative portion of the Democratic party in the United States, and especially in the State of New York

Old Ironsides A title popularly conferred upon the United States frigate "Constitution," which was launched at Boston, Sept 20, 1797, and is still (1864) in the service She became greatly celebrated on account of the prominent part she took in the bombardment of Tripoli, in 1804, and for the gallantry she displayed during the war of 1812

☞ "In the course of two years and nine months [July 1812 to March 1815] this ship had been in three actions had been twice critically chased, and had captured five vessels of war two of which were frigates and a third brig-of-war built In all her services her good fortune was remarkable She never was dismasted, never got ashore and scarcely ever suffered any of the usual accidents of the sea Though so often in battle, no very serious slaughter ever took place on board her One of her commanders was wounded and four of her lieutenants had been killed two on her own decks and two in the 'Intrepid' but, on the whole her entire career had been that of what is usually called a 'lucky ship' Her fortune however may perhaps be explained in the simple fact that she had always been well commanded In her two last cruises, she had probably possessed as fine a crew as ever manned a frigate They were principally from New England and it has been said of them that they were almost manned to fit the ship without her officers" *J F Cooper*

Old Lady of Threadneedle Street A cant name in London for the Bank of England, which is situated in Threadneedle Street

Old Man Eloquent An expression made use of by Milton in his tenth sonnet in allusion to Isocrates, and very generally applied, in America, to John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States

When that dishonest victory
At Chæronea fatal to liberty
Killed with report that *Old Man Eloquent* *Milton*

Old Man of the Mountain 1 An Eastern title first applied to the Iman Hassan Ben Sabbah, who founded a formidable dynasty in Syria, A D 1090 He was the prince or chief Emir of the Mohammedans, which in the West acquired the name of Assassins His residence was in the mountain fastness of Mesiade, in Syria The name was also given to his seven successors At the close of the 12th century, the Mongols put an end to the dynasty

2 A name popularly given, in the United States, to a remarkable natural formation on Profile Mountain, one of the mountains of the Franconia range, in New Hampshire It consists of a projecting rock elevated about 1200 feet above the plain, which viewed at a certain angle, bears a wonderful resemblance to a human face

Old Man of the Sea In the "Arabian Nights Entertainments" a monster encountered by Sindbad the sailor, in his fifth voyage After carrying him upon his shoulders a long time Sindbad at last succeeds in intoxicating him, and effects his escape

In the list of Frederick Wilhelm there is now to be discovered as little of human interest or pithiness as could well be arranged of any life so near our own times It is a horrible *Old Man of the Sea* for our Sindbad to carry *Charles Sumner*

Old Mortality A character and the title of a novel by Sir Walter Scott The name is said to have been a sobriquet popularly conferred upon Robert Patterson, a religious stonecutter of the latter half of the last century, the traditions concerning whom are related in the story, and who is described as a sexton, frequenting country churchyards and the graves of the Covenanters in the south of Scotland, and whose occupation consisted in clearing the moss from the gray tomb stones, renewing with his chisel the half decayed inscriptions, and repairing the emblems of death with which the monuments were adorned

Even Capricorn — whose business is to belittle all that is truly great and especially to efface those names which are associated with human liberty while, like another *Old Mortality* he turbishes the tomb stones of royal mistresses — is yet constrained to bear witness to the popularity and influence which Franklin achieved *Charles Sumner*

Old Nick A vulgar and ancient name for the devil, derived from that of the Neck, or Nikke, a river or ocean god of the Scandinavian popular mythology "The British sailor," says Scott, "who fears nothing else, confesses his terrors for this terrible being, and believes him the author of almost all the various calamities to which the precarious life of a seaman is so continually exposed" But let, the author of "Hudibras," erroneously derives the term from the name of *Nicolo Machiavelli*

Old Noll An epithet contemptuously applied to Oliver Cromwell by his contemporaries

Nay, *Old Noll*, whose bones were dug up and hung in chains here at home, has not he too got to be a very respectable grim bronze-figure, of whom England seems proud rather than otherwise? *Carlyle*

Old North State. A popular designation of the State of North Carolina

Old One, The See AULD ANE.

Old Public Functionary A sobriquet sometimes given to James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States He first applied the expression to himself, in his Annual Message to Congress in the year 1859 Sometimes humorously abbreviated O P F

Old Rowley. A nickname given to Charles II, who was famous for his amours Old Rowley was a famous stallion in his majesty's stud

Old Scratch A jocular and ancient term for the devil

☞ "It is to be suspected that the paternity of '*Old Scratch* must be sought for in the *Scrat, Schrat, Schrättel* or *Schrättlein*, a house or wood demon of the ancient North *Notes and Queries*

Oldstyle, Jonathan A *nom de plume* of Washington Irving, under which he contributed, in 1802, to the "Morning Chronicle," a Democratic journal of New York city

Old Wagon A sobriquet often given, in America, to the frigate "United States," which was launched at Philadelphia in 1797, and was afterward rebuilt on the original model She got her nickname, previous to the war of 1812 from her dull sailing qualities, which were subsequently very much improved

Olimpia (o lim'pe a) The lady love and wife of Ireno, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso"

Olindo (o lēn'do) The hero of a celebrated episode, in Tasso's epic poem, "Jerusalem Delivered"

Olivarez, Duke d' (dol e var'es) A character in Le Sage's famous novel, "The Adventures of Gil Blas" He died of the idea that he was haunted by an apparition, to the actual existence of which he gave no credit, but which overcame him by its imaginary presence

Oli'ver 1 One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne [Written also *Olivier*] See ROWLAND

2 A son of Sir Rowland de Bois, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It"

Oli'via A rich countess, in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"

Oli'ver Ap'pod, Cornet An apothecary, in Colman's "Poor Gentleman," who is also a cornet in the Association Corps of Cavalry, — noted for "his jumble of physic and shooting"

Omnibus Bill A name popularly given, in America, to a compromise act originally reported by Henry Clay, which passed both houses of congress in 1850, from the circumstance that several measures, entirely distinct in their object, were embodied in one bill The most important stipulations of this act were those providing for the admission of California into the Union as a State with its anti-slavery constitution, for the admission of Utah and New Mexico as Territories with no mention of slavery, for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and for the condition of fugitive slaves

Only The [Ger *Der Einzige*] A title affectionately applied by the Germans to their admired poet and romancist, Jean Paul Friedrich Richter (1763-1825) on account of the unique character of his writings and genius

☞ "Not without reason have his panegyrists named him Jean Paul der Einzige Jean Paul the *Only* In one case or the other either as praise or censure his case also must adopt this epithet for surely in the whole circle of literature we know of no parallel *Carlyle*

Ophe'lia (o fē'le a) The heroine of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet" She is beloved by Hamlet, who, during his real or assumed madness, treats her with undeserved and angry violence, and who afterward, in a fit of inconsiderate rashness, kills her father, the old Polonius by mistake The terrible shock given to her mind by these events completely shatters her intellect, and leads to her accidental death by drowning

O P Riot [That is, *Old Prices Riot*] The common designation of a popular disturbance which took place at the opening of the new Covent Garden Theatre in London, on the 17th of Sept, 1809, and which grew out of an advance in the rates of admission The play was "Macbeth," and from the rising of the curtain until its fall, not a single word from the stage could be heard in any part of the house The concurrence of the whole audience — many of them being persons well known and of some consideration in the city — gave a unique and determined party in the pit courage to proceed, and great damage was done in pit, boxes, and galleries For many nights in succession, the audience, too strong to be controlled, continued their demand, and renewed their depredations, while the managers seemed, on their part, resolved not to give way, but in the end they yielded This contest, which had continued for nearly three months, was terminated on the 10th of December

Optic, Oliver A pseudonym adopted by William T Adams, an American writer of juvenile works

Oracle, Sh A name which occurs in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" (v 1, sc 1), in the expression, "I am Sh Oracle" In the folio edition, the

words are, "I am, sir, an Oracle," which is probably the true reading

Orator Hĕn'ley The name by which John Henley (1692–1756), a celebrated English lecturer, is generally known and referred to He delivered lectures or orations on theology, politics, fashions, and matters in general, during a period of nearly thirty years, and was one of the celebrities of London Pope calls him the "zany of his age,' and Hogarth has introduced him into many of his humorous delineations

O'Rĕil'ly, Private Miles A pseudonym of Major Charles G Halpine, under which he has published a volume of songs and speeches, professedly the production of an Irish private in the forty seventh regiment of New York volunteers

Orgoglio (or gōl'yo) [It, pride, arroganee] The name of a giant, in Spenser's "Faery Queen," who defeats the Red cross Knight in single combat, and imprisons him in a dungeon of his castle

Orgon (or'gŏn') A brother in law and a dupe of Tartuffe, in Moliere's comedy of this name

☞ 'Nothing can be more happily conceived than the credulity of the honest *Orgon*, and his more doting mother, it is that which we sometimes witness mortifying except by the evidences of the senses, and fighting every inch of ground against that *Hallam*

Ŏri ăn'ā 1 In the romance of Amadis de Gaul, a daughter of Lisuarte, an imaginary king of England She is beloved by Amadis, and is represented as the fairest and most faithful woman in the world Dunlop, however, characterizes her as a princess "of weak intellect and peevish disposition,' who "is frequently disquieted with ill founded jealousy '

2 The name was also given, in flattery to Queen Elizabeth, in a set of madrigals published in 1601 to celebrate her beauty and chastity at sixty eight Ben Jonson applied it to Anne, queen of James I, quasi *Oricas Anna*

Orlin'dā, The Matchless, or **The Incomparable** A poetical name given to Mrs Katharine Phillips (1631–1664), a distinguished poetess of the period of the Restoration, highly popular among her contemporaries

Or lăn'do (Otherwise called *Roland*)

1 The name of a so called nephew of Charlemagne, and the hero of the romantic tales and poems founded on the adventures of Charlemagne and his Paladins, as Pulci's "Morgante Maggiore" Boiardo's 'Orlando Innamorato' and Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso" See ROLAND and DURANDAL

☞ 'Boiardo took for his subject the fabulous wars of Charlemagne against the Saracens the theme of many an old legend and romance but he placed the scene in France and under the walls of Paris which he represents as besieged by two hosts of infidels — one from Spain and another, which had landed in the south of France from Africa He adopted Orlando — the *Roland* of the French romances — for his hero but while others had represented him as the champion of Christendom passionless and above frailty Boiardo makes him fall in love with Angelica, a consummate coquette, who had come all the way from the farthest East to sow dissension among the Christians Ariosto took up the thread of Angelica's story where Boiardo had left it and making the girl fall in love herself with Medoro an obscure youthful Moor he represents Orlando as driven mad by jealousy and indignation he continues in this state during the greater part of the poem committing a thousand absurdities until he is restored to reason by Astolfo, who brings back his wits in a phial from the moon *Ency Dic*

[In Pulci's poem] one of the first adventures of Orlando is to combat with three giants who lay siege to an abbey Two of these he kills, and makes the third, Morgante, prisoner converts and baptizes him and thenceforth selects him as his brother in arms, and the partner in his adventures *Sismondi*

2 A son of Sir Rowland de Bois, in Shakespeare's comedy of "As You Like It"

Orpheus of Highwaymen (ôr'fūs, or ōr'fūs) A title popularly given to Gay, on account of his 'Beggar's Opera," a famous play, which according to Sir John Fielding, was never represented ' without creating an additional number of thieves '

Or sī'no Duke of Illyria, in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night '

Ŏr'son (ôr'sn) [Fr *ourson*, a little bear, *ours*, a bear, from Lat *ursus*, It *orso*] One of the heroes in the old romance of "Valentine and Orson," a twin, who, being adopted by a bear, grew up with bearish qualities See VALENTINE

A large class of her fellow countrymen who in their every word avow themselves to be as senseless to the high principles on which America sprang, a nation, into life, as any *Orson* in her legislative halls *Dickens*

O'Shăn'ter, Tam The title of a poem by Burns, and the name of its hero, a farmer, who, riding home very late and very drunk from Ayr, in a stormy night, had to pass by the kirk of Alloway, a place reputed to be a favorite haunt of the devil and his friends and emissaries On approaching the kirk, he perceived a light gleaming through the windows, but having got courageously drunk, he ventured on till he could look into the edifice, when he saw a dance of witches merrily footing it round their master, who was playing on the bagpipe to them The dance grew so furious that they all stripped themselves of their upper garments, and kept it at in their shifts One "winsome wench" happening unluckily to have a shift which was considerably too short to answer all the purposes of that useful article of dress, Tam was so tickled that he involuntarily roared out, "Weel done, Cutty sark" [well done, Short smock], whereupon in an instant all was dark, and Tam, recollecting himself, turned and spurred his horse to the top of her speed, chased by the whole fiendish crew It is a current belief that witches, or any evil spirits, have no power to follow a poor wight any further than the middle of the next running stream Fortunately for Tam, the River Doon was near, for, notwithstanding the speed of his horse, by the time he gained the middle of the arch of the bridge, and consequently the middle of the stream, the pursuing vengeful hags were so close at his heels, that one of them, "Cutty-sark," actually sprang to seize him, but it was too late, — nothing was on her side of the stream but the horse's tail, which immediately gave way at her infernal gripe as if blasted by a stroke of lightning, but the farmer was beyond her reach

Ŏs'ric A courtier, in Shakespeare's "Hamlet"

☞ "*Osrick* is a type of the cuphuist or affected courtier of Shakespeare's time who was a hair-splitter in thought, and absurdly dainty and extravagant in expression *White*

Ŏs'sian (ŏsh'an) A legendary hero mentioned in Erse ballads and Highland traditions, and chiefly known from Macpherson's "Poems of Ossian '

Oth'ĕl'lo A Moor of Venice, in Shakespeare's play of the same name He marries Desdemona the daughter of a Venetian senator, and is led by his ensign, Iago, a consummate villain, to distrust her fidelity and virtue, and finally to kill her, not, however, in jealousy, properly speaking, but, as Coleridge says, "in a conviction forced upon him by the almost superhuman art of Iago — such a conviction as any man would and must have entertained who had believed Iago's honesty, as Othello did '

O'Trig'ĕr, Sir Lucius A principal personage in Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals,' — noted for his love of fighting

☞ 'Sir *Lucius* is an honest fortune-hunting Hibernian who means well to himself, and no harm to anybody else *Hazlitt*

Outis (ow'tis, *or* oo'tis) [Gr *ou tis*, nobody, from *ou*, not, and *tis*, any one] An assumed name which Ulysses, in the Odyssey, palms off as his real name upon Polyphemus, a Cyclops, whose single eye he destroys while the monster is stretched out on the ground in a drunken sleep

Those feel it [poetry] most and write it best who forget that it is a work of art who are too much frightened for Ulysses in the cave of Polyphemus to care whether the pun about *Outis* be good or bad *Macaulay*

Overdo Justice A prominent and celebrated character in Ben Jonson's 'Bartholomew Fair '

'Your friend here said Claverhouse to the veteran coolly "is one of those scrupulous gentlemen who like the madman in the play will not tie his cravat without the warrant of Justice *Overdo*' *W Scott*

Overdone, Mistress A bawd, in Shakespeare's 'Measure for Measure' — represented as loving sin from long habit, and because she gains a livelihood by it

Overreach, Sir Giles A famous miser in Massinger's comedy, "A New Way to pay Old Debts,' — noted for his intense passion

☞ 'There is an earnestness in the delineation of *Sir Giles* which almost suggests the imputation of deep personality toward him on the part of the author and it has been proved that the character was intended to represent that of a real person — one Sir Giles Mompesson, a notorious usurer of the day who was expelled the kingdom for his misdeeds *Lyle Sargent*

Owain, Sir A knight of King Stephen's court, who is fabled to have entered and passed through St Patrick's Purgatory The legend of the descent of Owain, composed by Henry, an English Benedictine monk, in 1153, first made known to the world the story of the Purgatory of St Patrick

Owle-glass [Ger *Eulenspiegel*] The hero of a "Volksbuch," or German popular comic tale, often alluded to by various old authors, entitled the story of "Tyll Eulenspiegel,' which relates the freaks, pranks, drolleries, fortunes and misfortunes, of a wandering mechanic [Written also *Howle glass*, *Owle Spiegel*, and *Ulen Spiegel*]

☞ It were long to detail his fearful jokes, which sometimes brought him to the gallows, yet saved him from the halter He was buried, with his coffin standing on one end — as the visitants at the Abbey believe of Ben Jonson, at Mollen, near Lubeck, and you may see his grave stone under the great lime-tree in the church-yard, and his rebus, to wit, an owl and a looking-glass cut upon the stone Ulenspiegel as he is called in German, has almost made the tour of Europe His life was first published in the Nether-Saxon dialect, in 1483 Our English translation of 'The merrye jeste of a man that was called *Howleglass*, and of many marvelous thinges and jestes that he did in his lyfe in Eastland,' was 'Imprinted at London in Tamestreete, at the Vintre, in Three Craned Warfe, by Wyllyam Copland "

☞ "We may say that to few mortals has it been granted to earn such a place in universal history as *Tyll Ulenspiegel* Now, after five centuries, Tyll's native village is pointed out with pride to the traveler and his tomb-stone — with a sculptured pun on his name, an owl, a mirror, and a glass — still stands, or pretends to stand, at Mölln, near Lubeck where, since 1350, his once humble bones have been at rest ' *Carlyle*

Ox, Dumb, or **Mute.** See DUMB OX.

P.

Păc'o lĕt A character in the old romance of "Valentine and Orson," who owned an enchanted steed, often alluded to by early writers The name of Pacolet was borrowed by Steele for his familiar spirit in the "Tatler" The French have a proverb, "It is the horse of Pacolet," that is, it is one who goes extremely quick

Here is a letter, she said which might perhaps never have reached your hands had it not fallen into the possession of a certain *Pacolet* or enchanted dwarf whom like all distressed damsels of romance, I retain in my secret service *W Scott*

Page A gentleman living at Windsor, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor"

Page, Anne A young woman, in Shakespeare's 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' in love with Fenton

Page, Mrs A gentlewoman, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," with whom Sir John Falstaff is in love, and who joins with Mrs Ford in a plot to dupe and disgrace him

Page, William A schoolboy, in Shakespeare "Merry Wives of Windsor," a son of the Mr Page who figures in the same play

Paix des Dames, La (lă pĕ dā dăm) See LADIES' PEACE

Pair Fouraise, La (lă pĕ foo'rĕz') See PATCHED UP PEACE

Păl'a-mon The hero of the "Knight's Tale" in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales" Dryden made a spirited and animated version of the poem, which he published under the name of "Palamon and Arcite"

Pa le'mon 1 A character in Falconer's "Shipwreck" in love with the daughter of Albert, the commander

2 The hero of an episode in Thomson's "Seasons" (Autumn) — represented as "the pride of swains," and the owner of harvest fields in which the lovely young Lavinia coming to glean, Palemon falls in love with her, and woos and wins her

The composition and harmony of the work [Southey's 'Thalaba'] accordingly is much like the pattern of that patchwork drapery that is sometimes to be met with in the mansions of the industrious where a blue tree overshadows a shell fish and a gigantic butterfly seems ready to swallow up *Palemon* and Lavinia *Ibid*

Pă li nū'rus The pilot of Æneas, in Virgil's "Æneid," who fell asleep at the helm, and tumbled into the sea off the coast of Lucania, whence the name of the promontory near the spot

Păl'mer-in The hero of several famous romances of chivalry

Palmetto State The State of South Carolina so called from the arms of the State, which contain a palmetto

Pa mē'lă The title of a celebrated novel by Richardson, and the name (adopted by him from Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia") of its heroine, a simple and innocent country girl, whose virtue resists master assails by violence, as well as all the milder means of seduction, but who conquers him at last, by persevering in the paths of rectitude and who is rewarded by being raised to the station of his wife, the lawful participator in his rank and fortune

☞ Although some objection may be made to the deductions which the author desired and expected should be drawn from the story of Pamela yet the pure and modest character of the English maiden is so well maintained during the work, her sorrows and afflictions borne with so much meekness, her little intervals of hope or comparative tranquillity break in on her troubles so much like the specks of blue sky through a cloudy atmosphere, that the whole recollection is soothing, tranquilizing and doubtless edifying *W Scott*

☞ "She told me that they had a daughter of a very strange name, Pamela or Pamela, some pronounce it one way, and some the other ' *Fielding, los Andrews*

Păn'da-rŭs A son of Lycaon, and leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war, celebrated by Homer in the Iliad In mediæval romances, and by Chaucer in "Troilus and Cresseide," and Shakespeare in "Troilus and Cressida," he is represented as procuring for Troilus the love and good graces of Chryseis, — hence the word *pander* (formerly written *pandar*) is used to denote a *pimp*, or *procurer*

Păn'glŏss [Gr *pān*, all, and *glōssa*, tongue] A noted pedant in Colman's play entitled "The Heir at Law"

Panhandle, The A fanciful and quaint name given to the most northerly portion of the State of West Virginia, a long, narrow projection between the Ohio River and the western boundary of Pennsylvania

Pantagruel (pan tag'roo-el), (*Fr pron* pŏn'tă'grü'ĕl') One of the principal characters in Rabelais's celebrated satirical romance of the same name, — represented as a gigantic personage, beneath whose tongue a whole army takes shelter from rain,

in whose mouth and throat are cities which contain an immense population, &c Pantagruel is a virtuous prince devout, and severe in his morals, yet he takes the licentious, intemperate, cowardly rogue, Panurge, for his favorite Born in the midst of a drought, when all the moisture of the earth was as it were in perspiration, he is named Pantagruel, from a combination of a Greek word (*παντα*) and an Arabic word, to signify "All Thirsty" See BADEBEC, PANURGE

Old Chaucer doth of *Thopas* tell;
Mad Rabelais of *Pantagruel* *Drayton*
He fair besought the ferryman of hell
That he might drink to dead *Pantagruel* *Bp Hall*

Pantagruelion (pan'ta groo ee'li-on, *Fr pron* pôN'tà'grü'ê'lê ôN') The name of an herb mentioned in Rabelais's romance of "Pantagruel," and supposed to mean *hemp*, and to bear a reference to the persecution of the Protestants

Pan'ta-loon' [It *Pantalone*, Fr *Pantalon*] One of the chief characters in all pantomimic representations In the original Italian pantomime, he was a Venetian burgher, dressed in long close trousers See PANTALOON in the Dictionary

Panurge (pa-nûrj', *Fr pron* pà'nürzh') A celebrated character in Rabelais's "Pantagruel," and the real hero of the story, — represented as an arch rogue, a drunkard, a coward, and a libertine

☞ I earned in the highest degree, this eccentric person is a kind of spoiled child, almost half-witted and, on that account, the privileged jester of Pantagruel and his friends He is described as of middle stature, with an aquiline nose, handsome to look upon, rather loose in his morals, and subject to a disease called 'want of money' The great object of his life, previous to his acquaintance with Pantagruel, was the performance of countless malicious practical jokes with the materials for which his numerous pockets are armed In one he has little horns full of fleas, which he amuses himself by blowing upon the necks of the ladies in church, in another he has a store of hooks, that he may fasten people's dresses together in the third a bottle of oil that he may soil hand some suits, in another an itching powder and so on These are no very amiable qualities, but, nevertheless the reader always has an affection for Panurge In the third book Pantagruel is represented as making Panurge governor of Salmagondin in which capacity he soon contrives to waste his revenue For, immersing himself in debt he has to endure the reproaches of his master and his defense, in which he sets up a eulogy of indebtedness as a masterpiece of pompous burlesque Pantagruel is not convinced by the eloquent harangue of his favorite but discharges his debts, whereupon Panurge takes a new freak into his head for he attires himself in a course gown, and attaches a pair of spectacles to his cap, declaring it as his resolution to take to himself a wife An amusing doubt as to whether his entrance into married life will insure tedium is the foundation of all the humor and satire of the book Every mode of division into future events is tried a number of every conceivable calling is consulted The theologian the lawyer the physician, and skeptical philosopher the poet the idiot, the sibyl — all are asked to counsel besides a recurrence to dreams, and a search for oracular answers according to the old superstition in the works of Virgil All the oracles unite in giving answer which in the opinion of disinterested friends, are plain dissuasives from matrimony while Panurge whose heart is bent on a wife, displays the most vexing ingenuity in torturing them to mean the reverse The first person of whom he asks advice puts into his hands an empty bottle which Panurge interprets to imply that he should undertake a voyage for the purpose of obtaining a response from the oracle of the Holy Bottle The fourth and fifth books are occupied with the expedition of Panurge accompanied by Pantagruel in quest of the oracle This voyage is said to signify a departure from the World of Error to search after Truth which the author places in a bottle, in consequence of the proverbial effects of intoxication

☞ "All Rabelais's personages are phantasmagorical figures, but *Panurge* above all He is throughout the *παντουργια*, — the wisdom that is the cunning, of the human animal, — the understanding in the faculty of means to purposes without ultimate ends in the most comprehensive sense, and including art, sensuous fancy and all the passions of the understanding *Coleridge*

Panza, Sancho (săNk'ho pĂn'zà *Sp pron* sän'cho pän'thà) [Sp, from *zanca*, spindle shanks, and *pan a*, paunch] The esquire of Don Quixote, in Cervantes' famous novel of this name, a short pot bellied peasant, with small legs See QUIXOTE and BARATARIA

☞ 'At first he is introduced as the opposite of Don Quixote and used merely to bring out his master's peculiarities in a more striking relief It is not until we have gone through nearly half of the First Part that he utters one of those proverbs which form afterward the staple of his conversation and humor and it is not till the opening of the Second Part, and, indeed not till he comes forth, in all his mingled shrewdness and credulity, as governor of Barataria that his character is quite developed and completed to the full measure of its grotesque yet congruous, proportions *Ticknor*

Panza, Teresa (te ree'zà pän'zà *Sp pron* tà rā'sà pän'thà) A character in Cervantes' "Don Quixote," the wife of Sancho Panza

Paper King A name formerly popularly given to John Law (1670–1729), the celebrated financial projector See LAW'S BUBBLE

☞ "The basis of Law's project was the idea that paper money may be multiplied to any extent provided there be security in fixed stock, while the truth is, if the bulk of a currency is increased beyond the actual wants of commerce, all its parts or separate coins and notes, must depreciate in proportion" *Rich*

Paradise of Fools See LIMBO.

Paribanou (pă re-bă'noo) [Per, female fairy] A fairy in the story of "Prince Ahmed," in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments"

His [Bacon's] understanding resembled the tent which the fairy *Paribanou* gave to Prince Ahmed Folded, and it seemed a toy for the hand of a lady; spread it, and the armies of powerful sultans might repose beneath its shade *Macaulay*

Pâr'is A young nobleman, kinsman to Escalus, Prince of Verona, in Shakespeare's tragedy, 'Romeo and Juliet'

Parizade (pă re zà'dà) A princess whose adventures are related in the "Story of the Sisters who envied their younger Sister," in the "Arabian Nights Entertainments" Parizade — the *Parisatis* of the Greeks — signifies "born of a fairy"

In truth much of Bacon's life was passed in a visionary world amidst buildings more sumptuous than the palace of Aladdin fountains more wonderful than the golden water of *Parizade* *Macaulay*

Parley, Peter An assumed name under which Samuel G Goodrich (1793–1860), an American writer, published a series of very popular books for the young

Parliament, Addle. See ADDLE PARLIAMENT

Parliament, Barebones' See BARBONE'S PARLIAMENT

Parliament, Devils' See DEVILS' PARLIAMENT

Parliament, Long See LONG PARLIAMENT

Parliament, Mad See MAD PARLIAMENT

Parliament of Dunces [Lat *Parliamentum Indoctorum*] A name given to a Parliament convened by Henry IV at Coventry, in Warwickshire (1404), because lawyers were excluded from it

Parliament, Rump See RUMP PARLIAMENT

Parliament, Unlearned See PARLIAMENT OF DUNCES

Parliament, Wonderful See WONDERFUL PARLIAMENT

Parolles A follower of Bertram, in Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well" — celebrated for his boastfulness and his cowardice

Rust sword cool blushes and *Parolles* live
Safest in shame being fooled by foolery thrive *Shak*
There was *Parolles*, too the legal bully *Lyon*

☞ "The bragart *Parolles* whose name significantly *words* is though he spoke nothing else scarcely utters a sentence that is not rich with his own weakness and self commitment his lying over them all like a smoaking infection and himself unhatched from becoming despised till the scene in which he is betrayed among his old acquaintances and sold to vilify their characters under the impression that he is captivating their enemies is almost as good as the screen-scene in the 'School for Scandal' *Leigh Hunt*

Partington, Mrs An imaginary old lady whose laughable sayings have been recorded by the American humorist, B P Shillaber he is distinguished like Smollett's Trunnion Pickle and Bertram 'Mrs Malaprop, for her amusing affectation and misuse of learned words

☞ The *name* of this character seems to have been suggested by the following anecdote which Sydney Smith related in a speech delivered by him at Taunton (Eng) in 1831, and which has become somewhat celebrated I do not mean to be disrespectful but the attempt of the Lords to stop the progress of reform reminds me very forcibly of the great storm of Sidmouth and the conduct of the excellent Mrs Partington on that occasion In the winter of 1824, there set in a great flood upon that town the tide rose to an incredible height the waves rushed in upon the houses and every thing was threatened with destruction In the midst of this sublime storm Dame Partington who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house with mop and pattens trundling her mop and squeezing out the sea water and vigorously pushing, away the Atlantic Ocean The Atlantic was roused Mrs Partington's spirit was up but I need not tell you that the contest was unequal The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs Partington She was excellent at a mop or a puddle but she should not have meddled with a tempest

Partridge Mr A celebrated character in Fielding's novel, "The History of a Foundling"

Pasquin, Tony (pas'kwin) [It *Pasquino*]

1 A Roman cobbler of the latter half of the 15th century, whose shop stood in the immediate neighborhood of the Braschi palace, near the Piazza Navona Pasquin was notorious for making caustic remarks, and by degrees every bitter saying current in the city became attributed to him or his workmen After his death, a mutilated statue, which had long lain half imbedded in the ground near his shop, was dug out and set up in the vicinity, upon which the populace declared that the cobbler had come to life again and called the torso by his name Thenceforth a custom arose of attaching to it stinging epigrams or satirical verses, often directed against the pope and cardinals and other persons in high public station No prohibitions or penalties could put a stop to the practice, and even now, after the lapse of more than four centuries, the statue pursues this ancient calling with undiminished vigor

2 A *nom de plume* of John Williams, author of loads of writing in prose and verse See DELIA CRUSCANS

Patched-up Peace, The [Fr *La Paix Fourrée*] In French history, the name given to a treaty of peace between the Duke of Orleans and John of Burgundy, in 1409

Patelin (pă'tlăN'). The hero of an ancient French comedy, entitled "L'Avocat Patelin," reproduced by Brueys, in 1706 The name has passed into popular use to designate a subtle and crafty man, who, by flattery and insinuating arts, entices others to the accomplishment of his designs

Path-finder of the Rocky Mountains A title popularly given to Major General John C Frémont (b 1813), who conducted four exploring expeditions across the Rocky Mountains

Pattieson, Peter An imaginary assistant teacher at Gandercleuch, and the feigned author of Scott's "Tales of My Landlord," which were represented as having been published posthumously by his pedagogue superior, Jedediah Cleishbotham

Pau Hua Wife of Antigonus, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"

☞ She is a character strongly drawn from real and common life — a clever generous strong minded, warm hearted woman, fearless in asserting the truth firm in her sense of right, enthusiastic in all her affections, quick in thought resolute in word and energetic in action but heedless hot-tempered, impatient, loud bold, voluble and turbulent of tongue regardless of the feelings of those for whom she would sacrifice her life, and injuring, from excess of zeal, those whom she most wishes to serve *Mrs Jameson*

Peachum A character in Gay's "Beggar's Opera," represented as a pimp and a receiver of stolen property, and as making his house a resort for thieves, pickpockets, and villains of all sorts.

No *Peachum* it is, or woun, Locket,
That rifles my job with a snatch
Alas! I must pick my own pocket
And make gravy soup of my watch *Hood*

Peach'um, Mrs A character in Gay's "Beggar's Opera"

The authors of this scheme [the Kansas usurpation] have scarcely shown the ordinary cunning of rogues which could enable its different purposes Deploring the advice of *Mrs Peachum* to her daughter Polly to be some what nice 'in her deviations from virtue they have advanced bravely and flagrantly to their nefarious object *Atlantic Monthly*

Peach'um, Polly A celebrated character in Gay's "Beggar's Opera," daughter of Peachum She is represented as having great beauty and as preserving unspotted, the purity of her character, though living among the basest persons

Peasant Bard A descriptive epithet conferred upon Robert Burns, the great lyric poet of Scotland

Peasant of the Danube A title given to Louis Lecointre (1771–1797), member of the French National Convention who took an active part in all the events of the Revolution His wild eloquence was the occasion of this surname being given him

Pecksniff A hypocrite, in Dickens's 'Martin Chuzzlewit' 'so thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of falsehood that he is more than even drunkenness, and cutting even in shame and discovery'

Peep o Day Boys A band of Irish insurgents who visited the houses of their antagonists at break of day, in search of arms They first appeared early 4, 1784, and for a long period were the terror of the country

Peeping Tom of Coventry An epithet given to a person of ungovernable inquisitiveness

☞ The Countess of Coventry, having an extraordinary affection to this place [Coventry] often and earnestly besought her husband [Leofric Earl of Mercia] that for the love of God and the blessed Virgin he would free it from that grievous servitude whereunto it was subject, but he rebuking her for importuning him in a matter so inconsistent with his profit commanded that she should thenceforth forbear to move therein yet she out of her womanish pertinacity continued to solicit him insomuch that he told her if she would ride on horseback naked, from one end of the town to the other in the sight of all the people, he would grant her request Whereunto she answered But will you give me leave so to do? And he replying, yes the noble Lady upon an appointed day got on horseback naked with her hair loose so that it covered all her body but her legs and thus performing the journey returned with joy to her husband who therefore, granted to the inhabitants exhibited free dom which immunity I rather conceive to have been a kind of remission from some such servile tenure, whereby they then held what they had under this great Earl than only a freedom from all manner of toll except horses, as Knighton affirms It is said by Rapin that the countess previous to her riding, commanded all persons to keep within doors and from their windows on pain of death but notwithstanding, this severe penalty there was one person who could not forbear giving a look, out of curiosity, but it cost him his life *Dugdale*

☞ "From this circumstance originated the familiar epithet of Peeping Tom of Coventry A figure commemorative of the peeper has long been preserved there and is now inserted in the niche of a new house communicating with the High Street *Pulteyn*

Peg-a-Lantern Another name for Will with the-wisp, or Jack with the Lantern

Pellias, Sir A very valorous knight of Arthur's Round Table In "The Faery Queen," he is one of those who pursue "the blatant beast," when, after having been conquered and chained up by Sir Calidore, it broke its iron chain, and again ranged through the world

Pellenore, King A celebrated character in the old romance of "Morte d'Arthur"

Pendennis, Arthur The hero of W M Thackeray's satirical romance entitled "The History of

Pendennis, his Fortunes and Misfortunes," a young man of warm feelings and lively intellect, self-conceited and selfish, with no attractive points of character but a sense of honor and a capacity for love

Pen drăg'on A surname given by Geoffrey of Monmouth to Uther, one of the legendary kings of Britain, and the father of King Arthur. See CONSTANS and UTHER.

For once I read
That stout *Pendragon* in his litter sick
Came to the field and vanquished his foes *Shak*

Pe nĕl'o phon See COPHETUA

Peninsular State The State of Florida, — so called from its shape

Pennsylvania Farmer A surname given to John Dickinson (1732-1808), an American statesman and author, and a citizen of Pennsylvania In the year 1768, he published his "Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies" These were republished in London, with a preface by Dr Franklin, and were subsequently translated into French, and published in Paris

Pĕrce'fŏr est The title of an old romance of chivalry, and the name of its hero An analysis of the romance is given in Dunlop's "History of Fiction"

Pĕr'ce val The hero of an old romance of chivalry of the same name, celebrated for his adventures in search of the sangreal

Per'dĭ-tă Daughter of Leontes, king of Sicilia, and Hermione, his queen, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"

☞ "The qualities which impart to *Perdita* her distinct individuality are the beautiful combination of the pastoral with the elegant, of simplicity with elevation of spirit with sweetness *Mrs Jameson*

Père de la Pensée (pĕR dȧ lȧ pŏN'sā') See FATHER THOUGHT.

Pĕr'o nĕl'lă The subject of a fairy tale, represented as a pretty country lass who, at the offer of a fairy, changes places with an old and decrepit queen, and receives the homage paid to rank and wealth, but afterward gladly resumes her beauty and rags *Perronelle*, or *Leonella*, is a corruption of *Petronelle*, a derivative of *Petra*, Peter, and under that name played a part in the ancient mysteries

Pétaud See KING PETAUD

Peter 1 **(Lord)** The name by which Swift designates the pope in his "Tale of a Tub"

2 See MORRIS PETER

Pe'ter loo, Field of A name popularly given in England to the scene of an attack by the yeomanry cavalry upon a reform meeting, held in St Peter's Field, at Manchester, on the 16th of August, 1819, which was attended by 60 000 persons, of whom only 8 were killed, though many were wounded, — a word formed in burlesque imitation of *Waterloo*, and with a sarcastic allusion to the battle on that spot in 1815, in which Wellington completely destroyed the power of Napoleon

Battles and bloody field September Massacres Bridges of Lodi retreats of Moscow, Waterloos, *Peterloos* ten-pound franchises, tar-barrels and guillotines *Carlyle*

Pĕ'to A companion of Sir John Falstaff in the First and Second Parts of "King Henry IV"

Petrified City A name given to Ishmonie, on account of a great number of statues of men women, children, and animals, which are said to be seen there at this day, and which, according to the popular superstition, were once animated beings, but were miraculously transubstantiated or changed into stone in all the various postures and attitudes which were assumed by them at the instant of their supposed metamorphosis Allusions to this city occur in several English writers The story is said to have been first mentioned by Kircher, in his "Mundus Subterraneus"

Pe try'chi o A gentleman of Verona, in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew"

☞ "Petruchio is a madman in his senses A very honest fellow who hardly speaks a word of truth and succeeds in all his tricks and impostures He acts his assumed character to the life, with the most tantalizing extravagance, with mixed animal spirits, and without a particle of all humor from beginning to end *Hazlitt*

Phĭ-lē'rĭ o An Italian, and friend to Posthumus in Shakespeare's play of "Cymbeline"

Philinte (fē'lĭNt') A character in Molière's comedy of "The Misanthrope"

Phĭ lĭs'i dēs (*or* fĭ-lĭs'ĭ dēz) One of the poetic names of Sir Philip Sidney, — formed from portions of the two names *Philip* and *Sidney*

He knows the grace of that new elegance
Which sweet *Philisides* fetched of late from France *Bp Hall*

Philosopher of Fĕr'ney (*or* fĕr'nĭ) Voltaire is sometimes so called from his chateau of Ferney, near Geneva, where he spent the last twenty years of his life

This and several subsequent appeals of the same sort are among the best points in the conduct of the '*Philosopher of Ferney*' *H Spalding*

Philosopher of Malmesbury (mȧm'zbŭr rĭ) A name often given to Thomas Hobbes, who was born at Malmesbury in 1588, and who is celebrated as the first English psychologist, and the first great English writer on the science of government His, says Mill, was "a great name in philosophy, on account both of the value of what he taught, and the extraordinary impulse which he communicated to the spirit of free inquiry in Europe"

Philosopher of the Unknown. [Fr. *Le Philosophe inconnu*] The self-assumed appellation of Louis Claude de Saint Martin (1743-1803), a French mystic

Philosopher, The. 1. A common designation of the Roman Emperor, V Aurelius Antoninus The epithet *verissimus* — "the philosopher" — was applied to him by Justin Martyr, and is that by which he has been commonly distinguished from that period to the present, although no such title was ever publicly or formally conferred

2 A surname given to Leo VI, emperor of the East, probably on account of his writings, for his conduct gave him no claims to the appellation

Phiz A pseudonym adopted by Halbot K Browne, an English comic draughtsman, who designed the illustrations in the first edition of Dickens's "Pickwick Papers"

Phœnix, John, Gentleman A pseudonym of Captain George H Derby (d 1861), a humorous and popular American writer

Phyl'lis A country girl in Virgil's third and fifth Eclogues, hence, a rustic maiden in general.

At then savory dinner set
Of herbs and other country messes
Which the neat handed *Phyllis* dresses *Milton*

Pickelhering (pĭk'ĕl hĕr'rĭng gh) The popular name of a buffoon among the Dutch See HANSWURST

Pickle, Pĭr'e grine The hero of Smollett's novel, "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle"

☞ "The savage and ferocious Pickle — besides his gross and base brutality, besides his ingratitude to his uncle, and the savage propensity which he shows in the pleasure he takes to torment others by practical jokes, resembling those of a fiend in glee — exhibits a low and ungentlemanlike tone of thinking, only one degree higher than that of Roderick Random We certainly sympathize very little in the distress of Pickle brought on by his own profuse profusion and enhanced by his insolent misanthropy We are only surprised that his predominating arrogance does not wear out the benevolence of Hatchway and Pipes and screw think the ruined spendthrift deserves them persevering and faithful attachment *H Scott*

Pick'wick, Mr The hero of Dickens's novel, "The Pickwick Papers," distinguished for his goodness and his simplicity He is represented as the founder of a club called after his own name, in company with other members of which, who are under his care and guidance, he travels over England, meeting with many laughable adventures The expression, "a Pickwickian sense," which has passed into common speech denotes a merely technical, parliamentary, or constructive sense

☞ "This name [Pickwick] is no fabrication of our great novelist, and, indeed, very few of his names however happy however ludicrous, are so I have noticed a large proportion of them on actual sign boards in his own native county of Kent At Folkestone there is, or at least there recently was an excellent Mark Lapley — one, too who had been to America *Lower*

Pic'rocholé (pĭk'ro/kŏl') [Fr from Gr πικρος, bitter, and χολη, choler, bile or gall] The name of a character in Rabelais's "Gargantua" celebrated for his thirst of empire By some, Charles V of Spain is supposed to be satirized under this name

Pierrot (pē'ĕR rō') [Fr, little Peter, from *Pierre*, Peter] A jesting character in the pantomime, who takes the part of a simple valet, wearing white pantaloons, and a large white jacket with a row of big buttons in front, and who often paints his face white

Pied Piper of Hamelin [Lat *Tibicen Omnicolor*] The hero of an old and celebrated German legend, related in Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence" (London, 1634), of which narrative Robert Browning, in his poem entitled "The Pied Piper," has given an extended metrical version The legend recounts how a certain musician, dressed in a fantastical coat, came into the town of Hamel, in the country of Brunswick, and offered, for a sum of money, to rid the town of the rats by which it was infested, and how, having executed his task, and the promised reward having been withheld, he in revenge blew again his pipe, and, by the magic of its tones, drew the children of the town, to the number of a hundred and thirty, to a cavern in the side of a hill, which, immediately upon their entrance, closed and shut them in forever Fuchius wrote a work entitled "Exodus Hamelensis," expressly on the subject, in which he maintained the historical authenticity of the story, and Martin Schoock wrote another, "Fabula Hamelensis," in which he took the opposite ground According to Verstegan, the "exodus" took place on the 22d of July, 1376, but the date commonly given is June 26, 1284 Harenberg maintains, according to Zedler, that a number of Hamelin children, who were carried away captive in a contest with the Bishop of Minden (Conrad II), never returned to their native land, and so gave occasion for the tradition that they had been swallowed up alive.

This is that despotism which poets have celebrated in the *Pied Piper of Hamelin*, whose music drew like the power of gravitation — drew soldiers and priests, traders and feasters, women and boys, rats and mice *Emerson*

☞ It has been remarked that the German *pfeifen*, to pipe, means, also, to decoy, to allure, to entice, to juggle, and that hence perhaps, is the origin of the Hamelin myth so far as relates to the children's being spirited away by a piper As all the mischief came from not paying the Tibicen Omnicolor his just dues, we have a curious illustration of our proverbial expression, "Pay the Piper," which may, indeed, have sprung from this story

Pi'gro grŏm'i tŭs A name occurring in Shakespeare's comedy of "Twelfth Night" Who or what is meant by it is not known. Sir Andrew Ague cheek merely alludes to it as having been used by Olivia's clown upon an occasion of mirth and jesting, so that, in all likelihood, it was not intended to be taken seriously as a genuine name

In sooth, thou wast in very gracious fooling last night, when thou spokest of *Pigrogromitus*, of the Vapians passing the equinoctial of Queubus, 'twas very good, I'faith *Shak*

Pig wig'gin The name of a doughty elf, whose amours with Queen Mab, and furious combat with the jealous Oberon, are related in Drayton's "Nymphidia"

The same genius which now buses us with their concerns might have excited an equal interest for the adventures of Oberon and *Pigwiggin* *Jeffrey*

Pillars of Hercules. [Lat *Columnæ Herculis*, Gr Ηρακλειαι στηλαι] A name given by the old Greeks and Romans to two mountains on opposite sides of the strait connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean These mountains — anciently called Calpe and Abyla — were situated, the former in Europe, and the latter in Africa Their modern names are, respectively, the Rock of Gibraltar, and Jebel Zatout, or Apes' Hill The classical appellation of the Pillars of Hercules was given to them in consequence of a fiction that Hercules, in his travels to find the oxen of Geryon, raised these two mountains as monuments of his journey, and placed on them the inscription "*Ne plus ultra*," importing that they marked the utmost limits of the habitable world in that direction The Pillars of Hercules long remained deeply fixed in the Greek mind as a terminus of human adventure and aspiration

Pinch A schoolmaster and conjurer in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"

Pinch, Tom A character in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," distinguished by his guilelessness, his oddity, and his charitable goodness of heart

Pinchwife, Mr A prominent character in Wycherley's comedy of "The Country Wife"

She [Lady Drogheda] will knew in what esteem conjugal fidelity was held among the fine gentlemen there and watched her town husband as assiduously as *Mr Pinchwife* watched his country-wife *Macaulay*

Pinchwife, Mrs The heroine of Wycherley's "Country Wife" See AGNES

Pindar, Peter A pseudonym adopted by Dr John Wolcott (1738-1819) In his first publication, "Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians for 1782," he styles himself "a distant relation of the poet of Thebes"

Pine-Tree State A popular name of the State of Maine, the central and northern portions of which are covered with extensive pine forests

Piper, Tom One of the characters making up a morris dance

So have I seen
Tom Piper stand upon our village green
Locked with the May-pole, while a gentle crew,
In comely motion circularly threw
Themselves about him *Wm Brown*

Pipes, Tom The name of a character in Smollett's "Adventures of Peregrine Pickle," celebrated for his taciturnity, and represented as a retired boatswain's mate, living with the eccentric Commodore Trunnion to keep the servants in order

Pi sa'ni o A servant to Posthumus, in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline" He is distinguished for his faithful attachment to Imogen, his master's wife

Pistol A follower of Falstaff, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and in the Second Part of "King Henry the Fourth"

☞ Perhaps from *pistolto*, explained by Florio as "a roguing beggar, a cantier, an upright man that lives by cozenage" *Halliwell*

Plă'gi a ry, Sir Fretful A character in Sheridan's play, "The Critic," designed, it is said, for Cumberland

Plain and Perspicuous Doctor [Lat *Doctor Planus et Perspicuus*, or *Conspicuus*] An honorary title bestowed upon Walter Burleigh (1275-1357), a famous scholastic, by his admiring contemporaries He is said to have combated the opinions of Duns Scotus with great vigor

Plē'iad, The A title given, in allusion to the seven stars of this name, to a group or reunion of seven celebrated persons

1 PHILOSOPHICAL PLEIAD. See SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE

2 FIRST LITERARY PLEIAD, or PLEIAD OF ALEXANDRIA, was instituted by Ptolemy Philadelphus, and composed of the contemporary poets, Callimachus, Apollonius of Rhodes, Aratus, Homer the younger, Lycophron, Nicander, and Theocritus

3 THE LITERARY PLEIAD OF CHARLEMAGNE was a sort of academy founded by that monarch, in which Alcuin was called Albinus, Angilbert, Homer, Adelard, Augustin, Riculfe, Dametas, and Charlemagne himself, David. Varnefrid and one other completed the Pleiad

Plĭy'dell, Counselor A shrewd and witty lawyer in Scott's novel of "Guy Mannering"

Pliant, Sir Paul. An uxorious, foolish old knight, in Congreve's comedy of "The Double Dealer"

Of what consequence is it to Virtue, or how is she at all concerned about it, who is the father of Lord Froth's or *Sir Paul Pliant's* children? *Lamb*

Plow'man, Piers The hero of a celebrated satirical poem ("The Visions of Piers Plowman"), of the 14th century, of which Robert Langland (or Langlande) is the reputed author. Piers is represented as falling asleep on the Malvern Hills, in Worcestershire, and as having a series of dreams. In describing these, he exposes the corruptions of society, and particularly the dissoluteness of the clergy, with great humor and fancy, but considerable bitterness. An imitation of the "Vision," called "Piers Plowman's Creed," appears to have been written about the end of the 14th century. It is an exposition of the impediments and temptations which beset this mortal life. The method, like that of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," is allegorical, but the spirit of the poetry is not so much picturesque as satirical

Plym'ley, Peter A pseudonym under which Sydney Smith (1771–1845) published a powerful political tract, entitled "Letters on the Subject of the Catholics, to my Brother Abraham, who lives in the Country"

Poet of Poets A name often given to Shelley (1792–1822), who is pre-eminent among modern writers for the compass of his imagination and the peculiar graces of his style. Macaulay says that the words "bard" and "inspiration," generally so meaningless when applied to modern poets, have a special significance when applied to Shelley

Poets' Corner An angle in the south transept of Westminster Abbey, London — popularly so called from the fact that it contains the tombs of Chaucer, Spenser, and other eminent English poets, and memorial tablets, busts, statues, or monuments, to many who are buried in other places

Poins A companion of Sir John Falstaff in the two parts of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV"

Polish Bÿ'ron, The A name which has been very generally given to the Polish poet, Adam Mickiewicz (1798–1855). It has been said to convey "a correct notion of the nature and the extent of his genius as any single epithet could possibly do"

Polish Frănk'lin, The An epithet conferred upon Thaddeus Czacki (1765–1813), a distinguished counselor, philosopher, and historian of Poland

Polixène (po/lĭk/sĕn') An assumed name, adopted, instead of her baptismal one of Madelon, by a female character in Molière's famous comedy, "Les Précieuses Ridicules"

Po lix'e nēs King of Bohemia, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"

Po lō'ni ŭs Lord Chamberlain to the King of Denmark, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet"

☞ "Polonius is the personified memory of wisdom no longer actually possessed. This admirable character is always misconceived on the stage. Shakespeare never intended to exhibit him as a buffoon, for, although it was natural that Hamlet — a young man of fire and genius, detesting formality, and disliking Polonius on political grounds, as imagining that he had assisted his uncle in his usurpation — should express himself satirically, yet this must not be taken as exactly the poet's conception of him. In Polonius, a certain induration of character had arisen from long habits of business, but like his advice to Laertes, and Ophelia's reverence for his memory, and we shall see that he was meant to be represented as a statesman somewhat past his faculties — his recollections of life all full of wisdom, and showing a knowledge of human nature, whilst what immediately takes place before him, and escapes from him, is indicative of weakness. In the great ever-recurring dangers and duties of life — where to distinguish the fit objects for the application of the maxims collected by the experience of a long life requires no fineness of tact as in the admonitions to his son and daughter — Polonius is uniformly made respectable" *Coleridge*

Pŏl'y-dōre A feigned name assumed by Guiderius, in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline"

Ponocrates (po nŏk'ra tēz', *Fr. pron* po/nok/rät/ēs') The name of Gargantua's tutor, in Rabelais's famous romance of this name

Pons Asi'nō rum [Lat., Bridge of Asses.] A name given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, from the circumstance that it is usually find much difficulty in getting over it

Poor Richard The feigned author of a series of almanacs (commenced in 1732 and continued for twenty-five years), really written by Benjamin Franklin, and distinguished for their inculcation of the prudential virtues, as temperance, frugality, order, justice, cleanliness, chastity, and the like, by means of maxims or precepts, which, it has been said, "are as valuable as any thing that has descended from Pythagoras." See SAUNDERS, RICHARD

Few of the many wise apothegms which have been uttered from the time of the Seven Sages of Greece to that of *Poor Richard*, have prevented a single foolish action. *Macaulay*

Poor Robin. The imaginary author of a celebrated series of almanacs first published in 1661 or 1662, and said to have originated with Robert Herrick the poet. Other books were also published under the same name, as "Poor Robin's Visions," "Poor Robin's Pathway to Knowledge," &c

Pope of Philosophy An appellation conferred upon Aristotle (B. C. 384–322), in modern times, on account of the boundless reverence paid to his name, the infallibility ascribed to his teaching, and the despotic influence which his system of thought exercised upon the strongest minds of Europe for centuries

Porcupine Peter A pseudonym adopted by William Cobbett (1762–1835), a voluminous political writer. In 1796, he established in Philadelphia "Peter Porcupine's Gazette." An edition of the Porcupine Papers in 12 vols. was published in London in 1801

Por'ti-ă (pōr'shĭ-ă, *or* pōr'shă) A rich heiress in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." She is in love with Bassanio, but her choice of a husband is restrained by a whim of her deceased father, who deposited her picture in one of three locked caskets, of gold, silver, and lead, respectively, — with the testamentary proviso that her hand and fortune were to be bestowed upon that suitor only who should guess which of the caskets contained her likeness. Foreign princes, who come to try their luck, select the golden and silver chests, which contain nothing but death's head and a fool's head, with scrolls bearing mocking mottoes, but Bassanio fortunately chooses the "meagre lead," and wins his mistress. Soon after, his friend Antonio, a wealthy merchant, having thoughtlessly signed a bond in favor of Shylock, a Jewish usurer, by which he agreed to forfeit a pound of flesh in case of failure to repay by a stipulated time a sum of money which he had borrowed, and being unable, by a concurrence of unfortunate circumstances, to meet the obligation, Portia, in the disguise of a "young doctor of Rome," and under the assumed name of Balthazar, manages to have the case tried before herself and at last gives judgment against the Jew. Bassanio urges her to accept of three thousand ducats — the sum due to Shylock by Antonio — by way of remuneration, but she begs for a ring that she had once given him, and which he had sworn never to sell, or give, or lose. He begs to be excused from parting with it, but is finally over-persuaded, and lets her have it. This incident furnishes the occasion for a simulated quarrel between Bassanio and Portia when they meet at Portia's house in Belmont

Portuguese A-pŏl'lo, The A title bestowed upon Camoens (1527–1579), the great national poet of Portugal

Portuguese Mars, The A title of Alfonso de Albuquerque (1452–1515), viceroy of India, and a man of extraordinary wisdom and enterprise, who, in 1503, took possession of Goa, which he made the center of Portuguese power and commerce in Asia, and subdued the whole of Malabar, Ceylon, the Sunda Isles, and the peninsula of Malacca

Portuguese Nōs'tra dā'mus, The A surname of Gonçalo Annes Bandarra (d. 1556), a poor cobbler, whose writings were suppressed by the Inquisition

Pōst'hu măs, Lĕ'o nā'tus Husband to Imogen, in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline" — distinguished for his rash but unsuccessful plotting of his wife's death as a punishment of her supposed infidelity to him

Potage, Jean (zhŏn po/täzh') See HANSWURST

Pounce, Mr Peter A character in Fielding's novel, "The Adventures of Joseph Andrews." See PARSON ADAMS

Pourceaugnac M. de (poor/sōn/yäk') The hero of Molière's comedy of the same name, — a pompous country gentleman who comes to Paris to marry Julie, — the heroine of the piece, — the authority of her father having destined her hand to him. But Julie has a lover, and this lover plays off so many tricks and mystifications upon the provincial suitor that he finally relinquishes his suit in despair

P P, Clerk of this Parish The feigned author of a humorous and celebrated volume of Memoirs really written by Arbuthnot, in ridicule of Burnet's "History of My Own Times." The following extract will give a taste of this famous paper —

☞ "In the name of the Lord Amen. I, P P, Clerk of this Parish, by the grace of God write this history. Even when I was at school my mistress did me extol above the rest of the youth, in that I had a handsome voice. And it was furthermore observed that I took a kindly affection unto that black letter in which our Bibles are printed. Ever since I arrived at the age of discretion, I had a call to take upon me the function of a parish clerk, and to that end it seemed to me meet and profitable to associate me all with the parish clerks of this land — such, I mean, as were right worthy in their calling, and of becoming gravity. Now it came to pass that I was born in the year of our Lord Anno Domini 1653, the year wherein our worthy benefactor Esquire Bucfield add one bell to the ring of this parish. So that it hath been wittily said, that one and the same day did give to this our church two tuneful bells — its great bell, and its clerk

The example of the famous "*P P, clerk of this Parish*" was never more faithfully followed. *Hawthorne*

Prairie State A name given to Illinois in allusion to the wide spread and beautiful prairies, which form a striking feature of the scenery of the State

Precht, Fran (frow prĕkt) See BERTHA, FRAU

Prĕs'ter John [That is, *the Priest*, or *the Presbyter, John*.] The name given, in the middle ages, to a supposed Christian sovereign and priest of the interior of Asia, whose dominions were variously placed. The story is said to have originated in the fact that the Nestorian missionaries, in the 11th or 12th century, penetrated into Eastern Asia, and converted Ung (or Ungh Khan), the chief of the Keraut, or Krit, Tartars. This name they corrupted or translated into *Prester John*, *Ung* being turned into "Jachanan," or "John," and *Khan* being rendered by "priest." His fame spread to Europe, and not only furnished the material of numberless mediæval legends, but supplied the occasion of several missionary expeditions to the East

I will fetch you a tooth-picker now from the farthest inch of Asia, bring you the length of *Prester John's* foot. *Snark*

Pretenders, The James Francis Edward Stuart, son of James II, and Charles Edward Stuart, grandson of James II, — called respectively the Elder and the Younger Pretender. By the forced abdication and flight of James II, in 1688, the crown of England passed to William, Prince of Orange (who was the son of Mary, daughter of Charles I), and to Mary, his wife (who was the daughter of James II, and consequently cousin to William). The Acts of Settlement, passed in the reign of William III (A. D. 1701 and 1708), secured the succession of the House of Hanover to the English throne. The Elder Pretender made some vain attempts to recover the kingdom, but surrendered his claims, in 1743, to his son, Charles Edward, the Younger Pretender, who, in the following year, invaded Great Britain from France, and fought gallantly for the throne of his ancestors, but was signally defeated at Culloden, in 1746, and compelled to escape to the Continent

Pride's Purge In English history, a name given to a violent invasion of parliamentary rights, in 1649, by Colonel Pride, who, at the head of two regiments, surrounded the House of Commons, and seized in the passage forty-one members of the Presbyterian party, whom he confined. Above one hundred and sixty others were excluded, and none admitted but the most furious and determined of the Independents. These privileged members were called the *Rump*

Prid'wĕn The name of Arthur's shield, on which the picture of the blessed Virgin Mary was painted, in order to put him frequently in mind of her

The temper of his sword the tried Excalibur,
The bigness and the length of Bone his noble spear,
With *Prid'wen*, his great shield, and what the proof could bear
Drayton

Prim'rose, George A character in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," who went to Amsterdam to teach Dutchmen English, without recollecting until he landed, that he should first know something of Dutch himself

Prim'rose, Moses A character in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" — celebrated for his quiet pedantry and blundering simplicity, and especially for having bartered away a good horse for a gross of worthless green spectacles with tortoise-shell runs and shagreen cases

As for myself I expect to rival honest *Primrose* son *Moses* in his great bargain of the green spectacles. *B. Jerrold*

Prim'rose, Mrs Deborah The wife of the vicar, in Goldsmith's novel, "The Vicar of Wakefield." She is distinguished for her boasted skill in housewifery, her motherly vanity, her pride in her husband, and her desire to appear genteel

Thackeray's works like *Mrs Primrose*'s "wedding gown" wear well though they may not at once captivate the fancy. *Christian Examiner*

Prim'rose, Olivia A lovely and beloved child of Dr Primrose, in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield"

Prim'rose, Sophia A beautiful daughter of Dr Primrose, in the "Vicar of Wakefield"

Prim'rose, The Rev Dr The vicar in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" — celebrated for his literary vanity, and his support of the Whisto nian theory in regard to marriage that it is unlawful for a priest of the church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second. His weaknesses, however, it has been well said, "only serve to endear him more closely to his readers; and when distress falls upon the virtues of his household, the noble fortitude and resignation of the principal sufferer, and the efficacy of his example, form one of the most affecting and even sublime moral pictures"

Prince Ah'med A character in the "Arabian Nights Entertainments," in the story of Prince Ahmed and the Fairy Paribanou

It proves only this: that laws have no magical or supernatural virtue: that laws do not act like *Prince Ahmed's* apple. *Macaulay*

Prince Cām'a răl'za măn A character in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," in the story of Prince Camaralzaman and the Princess Badoura

As for Colonel Thomas Newcome and his niece, they fell in love with each other instantaneously, like *Prince Camaralzaman* and the Princess of China. *Thackeray*

Prince of Darkness A title often given to Satan

The *Prince of Darkness* is a gentleman. *Shak.*

Prince of Destruction A name conferred upon Tamerlane, or Timour (1336–1405), one of the most celebrated of Oriental conquerors, who overran Persia, Tartary, Hindostan, his conquests extending from the Volga to the Persian Gulf, and from the Ganges to the Archipelago. He was only prevented by the want of shipping from crossing into Europe. He died just as he was making vast preparations for the invasion of China. No conquests

were ever attended with greater cruelty, devastation, and waste of life

Prince of Grammarians, 1. See CORYPHÆUS OF GRAMMARIANS

2 Apollonius of Alexandria (d B C 240), denominated by Priscian "Grammaticorum Princeps" He was the first who reduced grammar to a system

Prince of Liars An epithet applied to Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, a celebrated Portuguese traveler of the 16th century He published an account of his travels, full of extravagant fictions, which have caused him to be classed with Sir John Mandeville and Munchausen The epithet was originally conferred upon him by Cervantes

Prince of Peace A title often given to the Savior, who "came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them," and who proclaimed, "Blessed are the peace makers, for they shall be called the children of God" See Isa ix 6

Prince of Spanish Poetry A name often applied to Garcilaso de la Vega (1503–1536), a celebrated Spanish poet It occurs repeatedly in Cervantes

☞ "This title, which can be traced back to Horace, and has been continued down to our own times, has, perhaps, rarely been taken literally *Tuckor*

Prince of the Apostles An honorary title bestowed upon St Peter, from the supposed preeminence ascribed to him in Matt xvi 18,—upon which verse the claims of the Roman Catholic church are founded In the plural, the expression is applied to St Peter and St Paul

The Irish, regardless of the true history of Patricius, want to make St Patrick a namesake of St Peter, and make all their Paddies own not only their national apostle but the *Prince of Apostles*, for their patron *Longfellow*

Prince of the Ode A title given to Peter de Ronsard (1524–1585), a celebrated French lyric poet

Prince of the Peace A title given, in 1795, by Charles IV of Spain to his prime minister, Don Manuel de Godoy (1767–1851), on account of his separating Spain from England and forming an offensive and defensive alliance with France, the same year, after having previously declared war against the latter country

Prince of the Power of the Air A name given to Satan in Eph ii 2

Prince of the Sonnet A title bestowed upon Joachim du Bellay (1524–1560), a distinguished French poet

Piwen (pī'wen) See PRIDWIN

Profound Doctor [Lat *Doctor Profundus*]

1 A title given to Thomas Bradwardine (d 1349), archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the most distinguished and learned of the English schoolmen

2 An appellation of Richard Middleton (d 1304), an English scholastic divine See SOLID DOCTOR

Promised Land A name often given to Canaan or that portion of Palestine lying west of the River Jordan, which was repeatedly promised by Jehovah to the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob See Gen xii 7, xiii 15, xxvii 13, xxxv 12

Prophet of the Syrians A title given to Ephraem Syrus (d 378), a celebrated father of the church of the Antiochian school

Prŏs'pe ro One of the principal characters in Shakespeare's "Tempest" Prospero is the rightful Duke of Milan, who, having been dispossessed of his dukedom by his brother Antonio and the King of Naples, is carried to sea, and there set adrift with his daughter Miranda, in a "rotten carcass of a boat" He fortunately reaches an uninhabited island, where he betakes himself to the practice of magic (an art which he had studied in Milan), and, having raised a tempest, in which Antonio, the King of Naples, and others, are completely shipwrecked upon the island, he secretly subjects them to many discomforts by way of punishment, but finally discovers himself, forgives his brother and the king, and provides for their safe and speedy return, with that of their followers, accompanying them himself, with his daughter, of whom Ferdinand, the king's son, has already become enamored. This done, Prospero renounces his magic arts

☞ "*Prospero*, with his magical powers, his superhuman wisdom, his moral worth and grandeur and his kingly dignity, is one of the most sublime visions that ever swept, with ample robes, pale brow, and sceptered hand before the eye of fancy He controls the invisible world and works through the agency of spirits, not by any evil and forbidden compact but solely by superior might of intellect, by potent spells gathered from the lore of ages and abjured when he mingles again as a man with his fellow-men He is as distinct a being from the necromancers and astrologers celebrated in Shakespeare's age as can well be imagined, and all the wizards of poetry and fiction, even Faust and St Leon, sink into commonplaces before the princely, the philosophic, the benevolent, *Prospero* *Mrs Jameson*

Protestant Pope An appellation conferred upon Pope Clement XIV (Gian Vincenzo Ganganelli, 1705–1774), a pontiff distinguished for his enlightened and liberal policy, and for his Brief suppressing the Jesuits

Prō'te ūs (*or* prō'tūs) One of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," in Shakespeare's play of that name

Proud Duke, The A name proverbially given to Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who died on the 12th of August, 1748, and was noted for his boundless pride, and the fantastic exhibitions which he used to make of his title and station It was affirmed that he would never suffer any of his children to sit in his presence, and that to his servants he deigned to speak only by signs

Prudoterie, Mme de la (prū'dŏt'rē') A character in Molière's comedy of "George Dandin"

Prynne, Hester A character in Hawthorne's romance, "The Scarlet Letter," whose singular punishment gives the name to the story

Pry, Paul The title of a well known comedy by John Poole, and the name of its principal character, "one of those idle, meddling fellows, who, having no employment themselves, are perpetually interfering in other people's affairs"

He [Boswell] was a slave proud of his servitude, a *Paul Pry*, convinced that his own curiosity and garrulity were virtues *Macaulay*

Pu-celle', La (*Fr pron* pü'sĕl') [Fr, the Maid] A surname given to the celebrated Joan of Arc (1410–1431) See MAID OF ORLEANS

Puck Originally, the name of a fiend subsequently, the name for that "merry wanderer of the night" styled also Robin Good fellow, who takes so conspicuous a part in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" *Pug*, in Ben Jonson's play called "The Devil is an Ass," is evidently the same person, though Jonson makes him a goblin or fiend, and not a fairy

The mirth of Swift is the mirth of Mephistopheles the mirth of Voltaire is the mirth of *Puck* *Macaulay*

☞ "In truth it is first in Shakespeare that we find *Puck* confounded with the house spirit, and having those traits of character which are now regarded as his very essence and have caused his name *Pug* to be given to the agile, mischievous monkey, and to a kind of little dog *Keightley*

☞ "Who that has read the play ['A Midsummer-Night's Dream'] (and who has not?), can not call the mischievous but mischievous Puck instantly to Oberon commanded his royal presence?—a rough, knurly-limbed fawn faced, shock-pated little fellow,—a very Shetland-colt, the gossamer-winged, dainty-limbed ships around him and strong enough to knock all their heads together for his elvish sport? *L G White*

Pudding, Jack A zany, a merry andrew, a buffoon, a clown See HANSWURST

His [Addison's] tone is never that either of a *Jack Pudding* or of a cynic *Macaulay*

☞ "A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the dish they like best In French, Jean Potage and in English, *Jack Pudding* *Guardian*

Puff A character in Sheridan's farce of "The Critic," — a bold, impudent literary quack

Mrs Radcliffe is indeed too lavish of her landscapes, and her readers have frequent occasion to lament that she did not follow the example of Mr *Puff* in the play — 'I open with a clock striking, to beget an awful attention in the audience it also marks the time, which is four o'clock in the morning and saves a description of the rising sun, and a great deal about gilding the eastern hemisphere' *Dunlop*

Punch, or **Pŭnch'i nĕl'lo** A humorous character in a species of puppet show exhibited on the Italian stage and in the streets of European cities In person he is short and fat, with an enormous hump on his back, a wide mouth, long chin, and hooked nose His dress consists of wide drawers of white woolen, a large upper garment of the same material, with wide sleeves, fastened with a black leather belt or hair cord This upper garment is sprinkled over with hearts of red cloth, and it is trimmed round the bottom with a fringe Around his neck he wears a linen ruffle, and on his head a tall three-pointed cap terminating in a red tuft The modern puppet show of "Punch and Judy" embodies a domestic tragedy followed by a supernatural retribution, the whole of which is treated in a broadly farcical manner

☞ The name *Punch* or *Punchinello* is supposed to be a corruption of *Polichinella*, or *Pulcinella*, which in turn, according to Gallini in his "Vocabolario del Dialetto Napolitano," was derived from *Puccio d'Aniello* a peasant, whose humorous eccentricities were, in the 17th century, transferred to the Neapolitan stage, where he has continued to be the medium of local and political satire, and a favorite conventional character in the Italian exhibitions of *fantoccini*, or puppet-shows

Pure, Simon The name of a Pennsylvania Quaker in Mrs Centlivre's comedy, "A Bold Stroke for a Wife" Being about to visit London to attend the quarterly meeting of his sect, his friend, Aminadab Holdfast, sends a letter of recommendation and introduction to another Quaker, Obadiah Prim, a rigid and stern man, who is guardian of Anne Lovely, a young lady worth £30,000 Colonel Feignwell, another character in the same play, who is enamored of Miss Lovely and her handsome fortune, availing himself of an accidental discovery of Holdfast's letter and of its contents, succeeds in passing himself off on Prim as his expected visitor The real Simon Pure, calling at Prim's house, is treated as an impostor, and is obliged to depart in order to hunt up witnesses who can testify to his identity Meantime Feignwell succeeds in getting from Prim a written and unconditional consent to his marriage with Anne No sooner has he obtained possession of the document, than Simon Pure re appears with his witnesses, and Prim discovers the trick that has been put upon him

I believe that many who took the trouble of thinking upon the subject were rather of the opinion that my ingenious friend was the true, and not the fictitious, *Simon Pure* *W Scott*

Puritan City. A name sometimes given to the city of Boston, Mass, in allusion to the character of its founders and early inhabitants

Purple Island, The The subject and title of a long and grotesque allegorical poem, by Phineas Fletcher, published in 1633, the purple island representing the human body, and the poem being in great part a system of anatomy

Pyr'a-mus In ancient fiction, the lover of Thisbe, who, on account of her supposed death, stabbed himself under a mulberry tree In Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream," he is introduced as one of the characters in the Interlude

Pyr'go pŏl'i nĭ'ces [Lat, Tower-town taker, from Gr πυργος, tower, πολις, city, town, and νικαν, to conquer, vanquish, νικητης, a victor] The name of the hero in Plautus's "Miles Gloriosus"

If he [the modern reader] knows nothing of *Pygopolinices* and Thraso, he is familiar with Hobadil and Bessus and Pistol and Parolles If he is shut out from Nephelococcygia he may take refuge in Lilliput *Macaulay*

Q.

Quadrangle, or **Quadrilateral, The** A name popularly given to four strong Austrian fortresses in North Italy, and to the space included by them These fortresses are, 1 Peschiera, on an island in the Mincio, near the lake of Garda, 2 Mantua, on the Mincio, 3 Verona, and 4 Legnago,—the last two on the Adige

Quaker City A popular name of Philadelphia, which was planned and settled by William Penn, accompanied by a colony of English Friends

Quaker Poet 1 A common designation of Bernard Barton (1784 1849), an English poet of some note, and a member of the Society of Friends

2 A name often given to John G Whittier (b 1807, a member of the Society of Friends, and an eminent and peculiarly national American poet

Quash'ee (kwŏsh'ē) A cant name given to any negro, or to the negro race,—said to be derived from Quassy, a black man who first made known the medicinal virtues of one species of the quassia plant

Queen City A popular name of Cincinnati,—so called when it was the undisputed commercial metropolis of the West See QUEEN OF THE WEST

Queen City of the Lakes A name sometimes given to the city of Buffalo, N Y, from its position and importance

Queen Lăb A magic queen, ruling over the City of Enchantments, in the story of Beder, Prince of Persia, in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" who, by her diabolic art, transforms men into horses, mules, and other animals

Queen of Cities One of the names popularly given to Rome See SEVEN HILLED CITY

Queen of Hearts Elizabeth, the daughter of James I, and the unfortunate Queen of Bohemia So engaging was her behavior, that in the Low Countries she was called the Queen of Hearts When her fortunes were at the lowest ebb, she never departed from her dignity, and poverty and distress seemed to have no other effect upon her but to render her more an object of admiration than before

Queen of Tears A name given to Mary of Modena, the second wife of James II. of England "Her eyes," says Noble, "became eternal fountains of sorrow for that crown her own ill policy contributed to lose"

Queen of the Antilles (an tĭl'ēz) An appellation sometimes given to Cuba, which, from its great size, its rich natural productions, its fine harbors, its varied and beautiful scenery, and its commanding geographical position, ranks first among all the islands of the West Indian group

Queen of the East 1 A title assumed by Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, on the death of her husband Odenatus (A D 267)

2 A name given to Antioch, the ancient capital of Syria, the residence of the Macedonian kings and the Roman governors, and long celebrated as one of the first cities of the East

3 In modern times, a name sometimes given to Batavia, in Java

Queen of the West A name sometimes given to Cincinnati See QUEEN CITY

And this Song of the Vine,
This greeting of mine,
The winds and the birds shall deliver
To the *Queen of the West*,
In her garlands dressed,
On the banks of the Beautiful River *Longfellow*

Queen Scheherezade See SCHEHEREZADE

Que ĭ'bus, Equinoctial of (kwe yoo'bus) An expression which occurs in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" (a ii, sc 3), but what is meant by it is not known Leigh Hunt says, "Some glorious torrid

gone lying beyond three o'clock in the morning" See PIGROGROMITUS.

Queux See KAY, SIR

Quickly, Mrs. 1. A servant to Dr. Caius, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

The controversy has been maintained with great warmth: we leave it with the prudent resolution of *Dame Quickly*, "We will not burn our fingers, and need not, indeed, la!" *Ed Rev*

2 The hostess of a tavern in Eastcheap, in the First and Second Parts of Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fourth"

Shakespeare knew innumerable things, what men are, and what the world is, and what men aim at there, from the *Dame Quickly* of modern Eastcheap to the Cæsar of ancient Rome *Carlyle*

Quilp. A hideous dwarf, full of ferocity and cunning, in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop"

Quince A carpenter, in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream"

Quintessence, Queen (kwin-tĕs'ens, *Fr pron* kăn'tĕs'sŏnss'). A character in Rabelais's romance of "Pantagruel,"—represented as ruling over the kingdom of Entelechie

Quisada (ke si'da) The same as DON QUIXOTE, of which name two derivations are given. See DON QUIXOTE.

Nevertheless, noble R——, come in, and take your seat here, between Armado and *Quisada*, for in true courtesy, in gravity, in fantastic smiling to thyself, in courteous smiling upon others, in the goodly ornature of well-appareled speech, and the commendation of wise sentences, thou art nothing inferior to those accomplished Dons of Spain *C Lamb*

Quixote, Don See DON QUIXOTE

Quixote of the North An appellation sometimes bestowed upon Charles XII of Sweden (1682-1718), on account of the rash impetuosity of his character See MADMAN OF THE NORTH

Quō'tem, Caleb A character in Colman's play entitled "The Review, or the Wags of Windsor"

I had sworn to be there, and I determined to keep my oath, and, like *Caleb Quotem*, to "have a place at the review" *W Irving*

R.

Rā'by, Aurora. A character in the fifteenth and sixteenth cantos of Byron's "Don Juan"

Răck'rent, Sir Con'dy A character in Miss Edgeworth's novel, "Castle Rackrent"

Like Sir *Condy Rackrent* in the tale, she [Madame d'Arblay] survived her own wake, and overheard the judgment of posterity *Macaulay*

Railroad City Indianapolis, the capital of the State of Indiana, is sometimes called by this name, as being the terminus of various railroads

Rail-Splitter, The A cant designation of Abraham Lincoln (b 1809), the sixteenth president of the United States, who is said to have supported himself for one winter, in early life, by splitting rails for a farmer

Railway King, The A title popularly given in England to Mr George Hudson (b 1800), of York, one of the most daring and celebrated speculators of modern times He is said to have made, in one instance, £100,000 in one day.

☞ "In 1839, he became chairman of the York and North Midland Corporation, and by his indefatigable industry and his shrewdness in matters of business, he soon gained an important and influential position as a railway-man The shares in all the lines of which he was chairman went to a premium, large dividends were declared, share holders and directors recognized his power,—and thus he shortly found himself at the head of six hundred miles of railways, and of numerous new projects by means of which paper wealth could be created as it were, at pleasure He held in his own hands almost the entire administrative power of the companies over which he presided, he was chairman, board, manager, and all He was voted praises, testimonials, and surplus shares alike liberally, and scarcely a word against him could find a hearing He was equally popular outside the circle of railway proprietors His entertainments were crowded, and he went his round of visits among the peerage like any prince Of course, Mr Hudson was a great authority on railway questions in Parliament, to which the burgesses of Sunderland had sent him In the session of 1845, when he was at the height of his power, it was triumphantly said of him that 'he walked quietly through Parliament with some sixteen railway bills under his arm' But his reign was drawing rapidly to a close The railway mania of 1845 was followed by a sudden reaction Shares went down faster than they had gone up, the holders of them hastened to sell, in order to avoid payment of the calls, and the fortunes of many were utterly wrecked The stockholders were all grievously enraged, and looked about them for a victim At a railway meeting in York, some pertinent questions were put to the Railway King His replies were not satisfactory, and the questions were pushed home Mr Hudson became confused A committee of investigation was appointed, and the gilded idol of the railway world was straightway dethroned A howl of execration arose from his deluded followers, and those who had bowed the lowest before him during his brief reign, hissed the loudest when he fell" *Smiles*

Ralph. 1. An Independent clerk, the attendant of Hudibras, in Butler's celebrated burlesque poem,—also called *Ralpho*. See HUDIBRAS.

Yet he [Johnson] was himself under the tyranny of scruples as unreasonable as those of *Ralpho* *Macaulay*

2 The name of a spirit formerly supposed to haunt printing houses.

Random, Rŏd'er-ick. The title of a novel by Smollett, and the name of its hero, a young Scotsman in quest of fortune, who at one time basks in prosperity, and at another is plunged into utter destitution. Although he is represented as having a dash of generosity and good humor in his character, he is equally conspicuous for reckless libertinism and mischief,—more prone to selfishness and revenge than disposed to friendship or gratitude He borrows the money, and wears the clothes, of his simple and kind hearted adherent, Strap, by whom he is rescued from starving, and whom he rewards by squandering his substance, receiving his attendance as a servant, and beating him when the dice runs against him

Răn'ger 1 The leading character in Hoadley's comedy of "The Suspicious Husband"

2 A young gentleman of the town in Wycherley's comedy of "Love in a Wood"

Răph'a el, (*colloq* rāf'el) [Heb, remedy or physic of God, in allusion to the cures he performed on Sarah and Tobit] The name of an angel mentioned in the apocryphal book of Tobit as traveling with Tobias into Media and back again, and instructing him how to marry Sarah, and how to drive away the wicked spirit Milton calls him "the sociable spirit," and "the affable archangel," and represents him as sent by God to Adam "to admonish him of his obedience, of his free estate, of his enemy near at hand, who he is, and why his enemy, and whatever else may avail Adam to know" See ASMODEUS

Răph'a el of Cats. An epithet bestowed upon Godefroi Mind (1768-1814), a Swiss painter, famous for his skill in painting cats

Rare Ben A famous appellation conferred upon Ben Jonson (1574-1637), the dramatic poet It is said that, soon after his death, a subscription was commenced for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory, but the undertaking having advanced slowly, an eccentric Oxfordshire squire took the opportunity, on passing one day through Westminster Abbey, to secure at least an epitaph for the poet by giving a mason 18d to cut, on the stone which covered the grave, the words, "O, rare Ben Jonson"

Räs'se las An imaginary Prince of Abyssinia, the hero and title of a romance by Dr Johnson

Rāt'lin, Jack A celebrated naval character in Smollett's "Adventures of Roderick Random"

Rē'vens-wood The hero of Sir Walter Scott's novel of "The Bride of Lammermoor," a Scottish royalist, intrepid, haughty, and revengeful

Reason, Goddess of A personification of those intellectual powers which distinguish man from the rest of the animal creation,—deified in 1793 by the revolutionists of France, and substituted as an object of worship for the divine beings of the Christian faith It was decreed that the metropolitan church of Notre Dame should be converted into a Temple of Reason, and a festival was instituted for the first day of each decade, to supersede the Catholic ceremonies of Sunday The first festival of this sort was held with great pomp on the 10th of November A young woman—the wife of Momoro, a well known printer—represented the Goddess of Reason She was dressed in a white drapery, an azure mantle hung from her shoulders, and her flowing hair was covered with the cap of liberty She sat upon an antique seat, intwined with ivy, and borne by four citizens Young girls dressed in white, and crowned with roses, preceded and followed her The services of the occasion consisted of speeches, processions, and patriotic hymns

Rebecca the Jewess The actual heroine of Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe," and one of his best female characters

Red-coats The name given by the Americans, in the Revolutionary war, to the British soldiery, in allusion to their scarlet uniform

Red-cross Knight A prominent character in Spenser's "Faery Queen" To him was assigned the adventure of slaying a dragon, by which the kingdom of Una's father was laid waste, and his person endangered Una herself had gone to the court of the fairy queen to solicit a champion, and, at the commencement of the poem, is represented as accompanying the knight upon his expedition After various vicissitudes of fortune, the dragon is at last met and completely destroyed, when the knight marries Una, and departs to engage in other adventures assigned him by the fairy queen.

☞ The Red-cross knight is St George, the patron saint of England, and, in the obvious and general interpretation, typifies Holiness, or the perfection of the spiritual man in religion, but in a political and particular sense, his adventures are intended to shadow forth the history of the Church of England

Red'-gaunt'let One of the principal characters in Sir Walter Scott's novel of the same name, a political enthusiast and Jacobite, who scruples at no means of upholding the cause of the Pretender, and finally accompanies him into exile. He possessed the power of contorting his brow into a terrific frown, which made distinctly visible the figure of a horse shoe, the fatal mark of his race.

Red Man, The. [Fr *Homme Rouge.*] In the popular superstition of France, and especially of Brittany, a demon of tempests, who commands the elements, and precipitates into the waves the voyager who seeks to molest the solitude which he loves. It is a popular belief in France that a mysterious little Red Man appeared to Napoleon, and foretold his reverses

Red Riding-hood. See LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

Red Rose, The A popular designation of the House of Lancaster, from its emblem, a red rose.

Reekie, Auld See AULD REEKIE

Rĕ'gan A daughter of Lear, in Shakespeare's tragedy of this name See LEAR

Regulators The popular name of a party in North Carolina, which arose in 1768, and had for its object the forcible redress of public grievances

Reign of Terror A term applied to a period of anarchy, bloodshed, and confiscation, in the history of the French Revolution, during which the country was under the sway of the actual terror inspired by the ferocious measures of its governors, who had established it avowedly as the principle of their authority It commenced after the fall of the Girondists, May 31, 1793, and extended to the overthrow of Robespierre and his accomplices, July 27, 1794. Thousands of persons were put to death during this short time

Resolute Doctor 1 An appellation given to Durand, or Durandus, a scholastic philosopher of the middle ages "Resolute" is here used in the sense of *resolving, explaining*, or *interpreting*. See MOST RESOLUTE DOCTOR

2 A title bestowed upon John Baconthorp, Bacondorp, or Bacon (d 1346), a distinguished mediæval schoolman, on account of the readiness and skill with which he decided controverted questions

Resolute, The A surname assumed by John Florio (d 1625), the philologist and lexicographer Shakespeare ridicules him in the character of Holofernes, the schoolmaster in "Love's Labor's Lost"

Rhō'dy, Little (rō'di) A popular designation of Rhode Island, the smallest of the United States

Rigolette (re'go-lĕt') The name of a female character in Eugene Sue's "Mysteries of Paris" It has acquired a proverbial currency, and is used as a synonym of *grisette*

Rinaldo (re-nāl'do). 1 A famous warrior in Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata," in Pulci's "Morgante Maggiore," in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," and in other romantic tales of Italy and France He was one of Charlemagne's Paladins, and cousin to Orlando Having, in a transport of rage, killed Charlemagne's nephew Berthelot with a blow of a chess board, he was, with all his family except his father, banished and outlawed After various adventures and disasters, he went to the Holy Land, and, on his return, succeeded in making peace with the emperor

We state at a dragoon who has killed three French cuirassiers as a prodigy; yet we read, without the least disgust how Godfrey slew his thousands, and *Rinaldo* his ten thousands *Macaulay*

2 Steward to the Countess of Rousillon, in Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well"

Ringing Island, The A name given to England, on account of the music of its many bells

☞ "From very early ages, England has been famous for its bells, so much so, that Britain was known even in Saxon times as 'the ringing Island'" *Lower*

Robber Synod [Gr Συνοδος λῃστρικη] A name given by the Greeks to the fourth general council, convoked at Ephesus, by the emperor Theodosius, in the year 449 The name was intended to signify that every thing was carried on by fraud and violence, but, as it has been justly said, it would be equally applicable to many councils of subsequent times

Robert the Devil The hero of an old French metrical romance of the 13th century, the same as Robert, first Duke of Normandy, who became an early object of legendary scandal Having been given over to the devil before birth, he ran a career of cruelties and crimes unparalleled, till he was miraculously reclaimed, did penance by living among the dogs, and became a shining light, and married the emperor's daughter In the 15th century, this romance was turned into prose, and of the prose story two translations were made into English There was also a miracle play on the same subject The opera of "Robert le Diable" was composed by Meyerbeer, in 1826

Robin Bluestring A nickname given to Sir Robert Walpole (1676-1745) by contemporary political opponents, in allusion to his blue ribbon as a knight of the Garter

Robin des Bois. [Fr] In Germany, a mysterious hunter of the forest (See FREISCHÜTZ) Robin des Bois occurs in one of Eugene Sue's novels "as a well-known mythical character whose name is employed by French mothers to frighten their children"

Robin Hood. A famous English outlaw, whose

exploits are the subject of many admired ballads, but of whose actual existence little or no evidence can be discovered Various periods, ranging from the time of Richard II to near the end of the reign of Edward II., have been assigned as the age in which he lived. He is usually described as a yeoman, and his chief residence is said to have been the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire Of his followers, the most noted are Little John, his chaplain, Friar Tuck, and his paramour, named Marian. All the popular legends extol his personal courage, his generosity, his humanity, and his skill in archery The principal incidents of his history are to be found in Stow, and in Ritson's "Robin Hood, a Collection of all the Ancient Poems, Songs, and Ballads now extant, relating to that celebrated English Outlaw," 8vo, London, 1795 Prefixed to this collection are "Historical Anecdotes" of the life of Robin Hood, an accumulation of all the notices respecting the outlaw that the compiler's reading had discovered in manuscripts or printed books Various and widely different hypotheses have been advanced concerning Robin Hood, and his claim to be considered a real historical personage These are well stated, and are investigated with entire candor and great acuteness of criticism, in the elaborate Introduction to the fifth volume of the "English and Scottish Ballads," edited by Prof F J Child (Boston, 1857)

Robin the Devil [Fr. *Robert le Diable*] Robert, the first Duke of Normandy, so surnamed "for his monstrous birth and behavior" See ROBERT THE DEVIL

Rŏb'in-son, Jack A name used in the phrase "Before one could say Jack Robinson," a saying to express a very short time, — said by Grose to have originated from a very volatile gentleman of that appellation who would call on his neighbors and be gone before his name could be announced The following lines "from an old play" are elsewhere given as the original phrase —

> "A warke it is as easie to be doone,
> As tys to sayn, *Jacke' robys on*'

Rŏd'er ĭ'go A Venetian gentleman, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello," — represented as the dupe of Iago

Rŏd'o mont, or ***Rodomonte*** (rŏd o mŏn'tĭ) A famous Moorish hero in Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," — represented as a king of Algiers, and the bravest, fiercest, and wildest of all warriors His name is generally used to stigmatize a boaster

> He vapored but, being pretty sharply admonished he quickly became mild and calm — a posture ill becoming such a *bodomont* *Sir T Herbert*

Roe, Richard. A merely nominal defendant in actions of ejectment — usually coupled with the name of *John Doe* See DOE, JOHN

> We need hardly say therefore that in the present instance, M Perier is merely a *Richard Roe* — that his name is used for the sole purpose of bringing Machiavelli into court, — and that he will not be mentioned in any subsequent stage of the proceedings *Macaulay*

Ro-gē'ro 1 See RUGGIERO

2 A gentleman of Sicily, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale"

Rois Fainéants, Les See FAINÉANTS, LES ROIS

Roister Doister, Ralph The subject and title of the earliest English comedy, the production of Nicholas Udall, in the 16th century

Rō'land One of the heroes of Charlemagne's court, and his supposed nephew, warden of the marches of Brittany, and the hero of many a romantic tale He is said to have been killed at Roncesvaux, or Roncesvalles, in 778, where the rear of Charlemagne's army was cut off by some revolted Gascons on its return from a successful expedition into Spain — a circumstance which has been magnified by poets and romancers into a "dolorous rout" of Charlemagne "with all his peerage" [Written also *Rowland* and *Orlando*] See ORLANDO and ROWLAND

> O for one blast of that dread horn,
> On Fontarabian echoes borne,
> Which to King Charles did come,
> When *Roland* brave and Oliver,
> And every paladin and peer,
> On Roncesvalles died! *Scott*

☞ According to Pulci, Charlemagne's warriors were decoyed into the pass of Roncesvaux, where they were set upon by three armies of the Saracens, while Charlemagne himself remained at St John Pied de Port, a few miles distant, whither he had come to receive promised tribute from Marsilius the Saracen king The French knights performed prodigies of valor, but the battle went against them Roland was accidentally, but fatally, wounded by his friend Oliver, who had himself received a death-blow, and was blinded with his own blood Roland now sounded his marvelous horn, and with such force, that, at the third blast, it broke in two Over all the noise of the battle, the horn was heard as if it had been a voice from the other world Birds fell dead at the sound, and the whole Saracen army drew back in terror, while Charlemagne heard it at St John Pied de Port, and understood at once that he was the victim of treachery It is also recorded that Roland, wishing to prevent his wonderful sword Durlindana (see DURANDAL) from falling into the hands of the enemy, smote it upon a rock near him but the rock split like a slate, making a monstrous fissure, while the sword remained uninjured

Roman A-chĭl'lēş, The A surname of Siciniius Dentatus (405 B. C.), bestowed on him on account of his bravery.

Rō'me o In Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet," a son to Montague, in love with Juliet, the daughter of Capulet Between the two houses of Montague and Capulet there existed a deadly feud

Ron The name of Arthur's lance, which was "hard, broad, and fit for slaughter" [Written also *Rone*] See PRIDWIN.

Rondibilis (ron dĭb'ĭ lis, *Fr pron* rōN'de'be'le') A physician consulted by Panurge, in Rabelais's romance of "Pantagruel" See PANURGE

Ropemaker, The Beautiful [Fr *La Belle Cordière*] A sobriquet given to Louise Labé (1526–1566), a French poetess who wrote in three different languages, and who was distinguished for her extraordinary courage at the siege of Perpignan

Roque Guinart (ro'kĕ gē-nart') A freebooter in Cervantes' "Don Quixote"

Rŏş'a-lĭnd 1 The poetic name of Spenser's early love — a country lass celebrated in the first eclogue of his "Shepherd's Calendar"

2 A daughter of the exiled Duke, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It"

☞ "*Rosalind* has vivacity and wit enough to captivate those who like a woman of spirit, and yet with this there is interwoven so much womanly tenderness and delicacy, she is, in her gayest moods, so truly, sometimes so touchingly, feminine, that she wins more admirers than she dazzles *White*

Rŏş'a lĭne, or Rŏş'a lĭnd 1 A lady attending on the Princess of France, in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost"

2 A scornful lady, forsworn to love, for whom Romeo entertained a dreamy and fanciful passion before he fell in love with Juliet See ROMEO.

Rŏş'a mond, Fair See FAIR ROSAMOND

Rō'sen-crāntz The name of a courtier, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet"

Roses, War of the A name given to the civil war which raged in England from the reign of Henry VI to that of Henry VII (1452–1486), on account of the badges or emblems of the parties to the strife, — that of the house of York being a white rose, and that of the house of Lancaster a red rose

Rŏş'ĭ phīle Princess of Armenia, a lady of surpassing beauty, but insensible to the power of love; represented by Gower, in his "Confessio Amantis," as reduced to obedience to Cupid, by a vision which befell her on a May-day ramble

Rosbigué, Julie de (zhu'lē' dĕ roo'bē'gā') The title of a novel by Henry Mackenzie, and the name of its heroine

Rough and Ready A sobriquet given to General Zachary Taylor (1780–1850), twelfth president of the United States, as expressive of prominent traits in his character

Roundheads, The In English history, a nickname given, in the reign of Charles I, to the Puritans, or parliamentary party, who were accustomed to wear their hair cut close to the head They were so called in opposition to the Cavaliers, or royalists, who wore their hair in long ringlets The term was soon extended in its application so as to include all the adherents of the Parliament, whether Puritans or not

☞ The origin of the appellation is not certainly known Some attribute it to the circumstance that staid and serious persons at the time of the civil wars were used to wear black skull caps, reaching down to the ears Others say it was merely because the Puritans wore their hair short, while the Cavaliers wore theirs long According to Hayden, the Puritans were in the habit of putting a round bowl or wooden dish upon their heads, and cutting their hair by the edge, or brim Still another account is that Queen Henrietta Maria, at Stratford on Ouse, asked "who that *round-headed* man was, meaning Mr Pym, her attention having been directed to him "because he spoke so strongly

Round Table A huge circular marble table, at which, according to the old romancers, King Arthur and his knights were accustomed to sit Some say there were only thirteen seats around it, in memory of the thirteen apostles Twelve only were occupied, and by knights of the highest fame The thirteenth represented the seat of the traitor Judas According to others, there were seats for fifty or sixty, and an empty place was left for the sangreal

Rōw-ē'nă An Anglo Saxon princess in Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe"

Rōw'land Another orthography of *Roland*, one of the most famous of Charlemagne's twelve peers To give one "a Rowland for an Oliver" is an old and proverbial expression used to signify the matching of one incredible lie with another. Oliver was also one of Charlemagne's Paladins, and the exploits of these renowned heroes are rendered ridiculously and equally extravagant by the old romancers See ROLAND and ORLANDO

Rōw'land, Childe The hero of an old Scottish ballad, of which only a fragment has been preserved, the youngest brother of the fair Burd Helen Guided by Merlin, he undertakes the perilous task of bringing back his sister from Elfland, whither she had been carried by the fairies.

> *Childe Rowland* to the dark tower came *Shak.*

Row'ley, Thomas (rou'lĭ). The name of a fictitious priest of Bristol, pretended by Chatterton to have lived in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV, and to have written several remarkable poems, of which Chatterton himself was really the author

Royal Martyr. Charles I. of England, who was beheaded Jan. 30, 1649, in pursuance of the sentence of death pronounced against him by the High Court of Justice, on the 27th of the same month.

> We are at a loss to conceive how the same persons, who, on the 5th of November, thank God for wonderfully conducting his servant King William, and for making all opposition fall before him until he became our king and governor, can, on the 30th of January, contrive to be afraid that the blood of the *Royal Martyr* may be visited on themselves and their children! *Macaulay*

Royal Psalmist A designation often applied to King David, the reputed author of most of the compositions known as the "Psalms"

Rŏz'ĭ nān'te [Sp *Rocinante*, from *rocin*, a small, jaded horse, a cut horse, and *ante*, before] The name given by Don Quixote to his celebrated steed See DON QUIXOTE

☞ "He next visited his horse, which (though he had more corners than a real, being as lean as Gonela's, that *tantum pelle et ossa fuit*), nevertheless, in his eye appeared infinitely preferable to Alexander's Bucephalus, or the Cid's Babieca Four days he consumed in inventing a name for this remarkable steed After having chosen rejected, amended, tortured, and revolved a world of names in his imagination, he fixed upon *Rozinante* — in appellation, in his opinion, lofty, sonorous, and expressive not only of his former, but likewise of his present station, which entitled him to the pre-eminence over all other horses under the sun" *Cervantes, Trans*

Rübezahl (rü'bĕh-tāl) The name of a famous spirit of the Riesengebirge in Germany, corresponding to the Puck of England He is celebrated in innumerable sagas, ballads, and tales, and represented under the various forms of a miner, hunter, monk, dwarf, giant, &c He is said to aid the poor and oppressed, and shows benighted wanderers their road, but wages incessant war with the proud and wicked The origin of the name is obscure See NUMBER NIP

Ru'chi-el In the old Jewish angelology, the name of the angel who ruled the air and the winds

Rüdiger (rü'dĭ-ger) The faithful squire of Chriemhild in the great epic poem of Germany, the "Nibelungen Lied"

Rufus A surname of William II, King of England, who was called by his Norman contemporaries *Le Rouge*, and by the English *The Red* (meaning the Ruddy-faced), epithets which the Latin chroniclers inaccurately translated, not by the proper term *Ruber*, but by *Rufus*, which means the Red haired

Rŭg'by A servant to Dr Caius, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor"

Ruggiero (rood jē'ro) In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a young Saracen knight born of Christian parents, who falls in love with Bradamante, a Christian Amazon, and sister to Rinaldo After numerous adventures, crosses, and narrow escapes, the poet, in the last canto of the poem, makes them marry, and from their union he derives the genealogy of the house of Este Ruggiero is noted for the possession of a hippogriff, or winged horse, and also of a veiled shield, the dazzling splendor of which, when suddenly disclosed, struck with blindness and astonishment all eyes that beheld it [Written also *Rogero*]

Rumpelstiltzchen (rŏom'pĕl stilts'kĕn) The subject of a German nursery tale, which has been translated into English, composed, according to Grimm, of several mutually complementary narratives, originating in Hesse

Rump Parliament A derisive epithet applied to a remnant of the famous Long Parliament of England, which re-assembled on the 6th of May 1659, after the dissolution of the Parliament summoned by Richard Cromwell on the 27th of January, and dissolved by him on the 22d of April, of the same year

Ry'pert, Knight Formerly, and still in some of the villages of Northern Germany, a personage clad in high buskins, white robe, mask, and enormous flaxen wig, who, at Christmas time, receives from parents the presents designed for their children, goes about from house to house, every where received with great pomp and welcome, and, calling the children, distributes to each a present Like St Nicholas, he is supposed to exercise a secret supervision over children, but more especially he keeps watch over naughty children, and thus answers to the English Robin Goodfellow, or Hob goblin The horseman in the May pageant is in some parts of Germany called *Ruprecht*, or Rupert

Russian Byron, The A name sometimes given to Alexander Sergeivitch Pushkin (1799–1837), the most distinguished poet of Russia in the present century.

S.

Sa-brī'nă. The virgin daughter of Locrine and Estridas, thrown into the Severn (Lat *Sabrina*) by Guendolen, a divorced wife of Locrine In Milton's "Comus," and Fletcher's "Faithful Shep

heroess," she is fabled to have been transformed into a river nymph, that her honor might be preserved inviolate

Săch'a-rĭs'sĂ A poetical name given by Waller (1605–1687) to the eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, Lady Dorothea Sidney, for whose hand he was an unsuccessful suitor

Fancy *Sacharissa* beckoning and smiling from the upper window *Thackeray*

Săc'ri-pănt, King. 1 King of Circassia, and a lover of Angelica, in Bojardo and Ariosto

2 A personage introduced by Alessandro Tassoni (1565–1635), the Italian poet, in his mock-heroic poem, entitled "Secchia Rapita" or the "Rape of the Bucket," represented as false, brave, noisy, and hectoring The name is quoted as a synonym with vanity and braggart courage.

Let us hunt up this *Sacrepant*, let us beat him as we would the devil *Granval, Trans*

Sage of Samos See SAMIAN SAGE.

Săg'it ta ry A famous imaginary monster introduced into the armies of the Trojans by the fabling writer, Guido da Colonna, whose work was translated by Lydgate He is described as "a terrible archer, half man and half beast, who neighs like a horse, whose eyes sparkle like fire, and strike dead like lightning" He is evidently the same as the archer-centaur the sign Sagittarius in the Zodiac.

The dreadful *Sagittary*
Appalls our numbers, haste we, Diomed,
Ere more enforcement, or we perish all *Shak*

☞ The same name is given in "Othello" (act i, sc 1 and 3) to the residence of the military officers at the arsenal in Venice, from the figure of an archer over the door.

Sailor King, The A title popularly conferred upon William IV of England, who entered the navy in 1779, at fourteen years of age, and continued in the service till 1827, having passed from the rank of midshipman to that of captain, by regular promotion, and thence by a merely formal ascent to that of admiral of the fleet in 1801, and that of lord high admiral in 1827

St Bĕlana See BELANA, LA

St Brandan, Island of See ISLAND OF ST. BRANDAN

St Christopher A saint of the Roman Catholic church Legendary writers place him in the third century, but critical historians reject him as imaginary, and regard his history as wholly fabulous His body is said to be at Valence, in Spain, he has an arm at Compostella, a jawbone at Astorga, a shoulder at St Peter's in Rome, a tooth and a rib at Venice, and many other relics, all enormous, at other places In art, he is represented as of gigantic stature, and usually as crossing a river with the child Jesus on his shoulder

Like the great giant *Christopher* it stands
Upon the brink of the tumultuous wave,
Wading far out among the rocks and sands,
The night-benighted mariner to save *Longfellow, The Lighthouse.*

☞ "To this title was attached the beautiful allegory of the giant ever in search of the strongest master, whom he found at last in the little child that he bore on his shoulders over the river Simplicity soon turned the parable into credited fact, and St Christopher became the object of the most eager veneration, especially as there had been a real martyr so called, and mentioned in the Muzarabic breviary, put to death in Lycia and whose relics were supposed to have been at first at Toledo, and afterward at St Denis The sight of his image was thought to be a protection from sickness, earthquake, fire, or flood for the rest of the day, and it was therefore carved out and painted in huge proportions outside churches and houses, especially in Italy, Spain, and Germany *Jones*

St Distaff The patron saint of Twelfth Day, in some localities The name occurs in an old ballad, entitled 'Wit a sporting in a pleasant Grove of new Fancies Lond, 1657"

'Partly worke and partly play
You must on *St Distaff's* day,
Give St *Distaff* all the right,
Then give Christmas-sport good night"

St Fĭl'o mē'nă The name of a pseudo saint of the Roman Catholic church, whose worship commenced in the present century Longfellow has applied the name to Florence Nightingale, probably from its resemblance to the Greek and Latin *Philomela*, a nightingale.

☞ "In the year 1802, a grave was found in the cemetery of St Priscilla, by which were the remains of a glass vase that had held blood the indication of the burial place of a martyr The grave was closed by three tiles, on which were the following words painted in red letters LVMENA PAXTECVMFI There were also rudely painted on the tiles two anchors, three darts, a torch, and a palm-branch The inscription had been read by placing the first tile after the two others thus 'Pax tecum Filumena'—Peace be with thee, Filumena, and Filumena was adopted as a new saint in the long list of those to whom the Roman church has given this title It was supposed, that, in the haste of closing the grave, the tiles had been thus misplaced Thereupon a devout artisan, a priest, and a nun, were all severally visited by visions of a virgin martyr, who told them the story of Diocletian's love for her, of her refusal and subsequent martyrdom, and explained, that, having been once called Lumena, she was baptized Filumena, which she explained as a daughter of light' Some human remains near the stone being dignified as relics of St Filumena, she was presented to Muguano, and, on the way, not only worked many miracles on her adorers, but actually repaired her own skeleton, and made her hair grow So many wonders are said to have been worked by this phantom saint, the mere produce of a blundered inscription, that a book printed at Paris in the year 1847 calls her '*La Thaumaturge du Dme Siecle*, and she is by far the most fashionable patroness in the Romish church' *Norton Longe*

St George, Chevalier de A name assumed by James Francis Edward Stuart, the elder Pretender

St Grāal, or San grēāl' [O Fr *graal, greal, grasal*, Pr. *grazal*, from M Lat *gradalis, gradale*, as if from a Latin word *cratalis*, from *crater, cratera*, a cup] A vessel made of a single precious stone (usually said to be an emerald) from which our Savior was supposed to have drunk at the last supper, and which was afterward filled with the blood which flowed from the wounds with which he was pierced at the crucifixion It is fabled to have been preserved by Joseph of Arimathea Various miraculous properties are attributed to this dish, such as the power of prolonging life, preserving chastity, and the like, and it is a frequent subject of allusion in some of the old romances as an object in search of which numerous knights errant, particularly those of the Round Table, spent their lives See GRAIL in the Dictionary

St Hilaire, Marco de (mär'kō' dĕ hĭ lâr') A pseudonym of Emile Marc Hilaire, a French writer of the present day (b 1791)

Saintine (sănt'tēn') A pseudonym adopted by Joseph Xavier Bonifice (b 1797), a popular French writer, author of "Picciola" and other well-known works

St Lĕ'on The title of a novel by William Godwin (1756–1836), and the name of its hero, a man who becomes possessed of the elixir of life, and the secret of the transmutation of metals—acquisitions which only bring him misfortunes and much protracted misery

St Nĭch'o-las The patron saint of boys He is said to have been bishop of Myra, and to have died in the year 326 The young were universally taught to revere him, and the popular fiction which represents him as the bearer of presents to children on Christmas eve is well known He is the Santa Claus (or Klaus) of the Dutch

☞ "St Nicholas is said to have supplied three destitute maidens with marriage portions by secretly leaving money at their window, and as his day occurred just before Christmas, he thus was made the purveyor of the gifts of the season to all children in Flanders and Holland who put out their shoe or stocking in the confidence that Santa Klaus, or Knecht Clobes as they call him, will put in a prize for good conduct before morning. Another legend described the saint as having brought three murdered children to life again and this rendered him the patron of boys, especially school boys" *Jones*

St Patrick's Purgatory The subject and locality of a legend long famous throughout Europe The scene is laid in Ireland, upon an islet in Lough Derg The punishments undergone here are analogous to those described by Dante in his "Divina Commedia" The interest in this legend and locality tended, perhaps, as much as anything, to fix the popular notion of an intermediate state of existence The story was made the subject of a romance in the 14th century, and, in Spain, in the 17th century, it was dramatized by Calderon See OWAIN, SIR

☞ "Who has not heard of St Patrick's Purgatory of its mysterious wonders, and of the crowds of devotees who have for ages been attracted by its reputed sanctity There it stands, with its chapels and its toll houses, and thither again yearly crowds of pious pilgrims who would wish to set out once for all to these holy shores, the accumulated sins of their lives *Brand*

St Swĭth'in Bishop of Winchester, and tutor to King Alfred, canonized by the Roman Catholic church He is said to have wrought many miracles the most celebrated being a rain of forty days' continuance, by which he testified his displeasure at an attempt of the monks to bury him in the chancel of the minster, instead of the open churchyard, as he had directed Hence the popular superstition, that if it rain on St Swithin's day (July 15), it will rain for forty days thereafter

St Tăm'ma ny The name of an Indian chief, who, in the United States, has been *popularly* canonized as a saint, and adopted as the tutelary genius of one branch of the Democratic party Tammany, or Tammenund (the name is variously written), was of the Delaware nation, and lived probably in the middle of the 17th century He resided in the country which is now Delaware until he was of age, when he moved beyond the Alleghanies, and settled on the banks of the Ohio He became a chief sachem of his tribe, and being always a friend of the whites, often restrained his warriors from deeds of violence His rule was always discreet and he endeavored to induce his followers to cultivate agriculture and the arts of peace, rather than those of war When he became old, he called a council to have a successor appointed, after which the residue of his life was spent in retirement, and tradition relates that "young and old repaired to his wigwam to hear him discourse wisdom" His great motto was, "Unite in peace for happiness, in war for defense." When and by whom he was first styled *Saint*, or by what whim he was chosen to be the patron of the Democracy, does not appear.

W L. Stone.

This is the first of May our shepherds and nymphs are celebrating our glorious *St Tammany's* day We'll hear the song out, and then join in the frolic, and chorus it over and over again This day shall be devoted to joy and festivity *Old Play*

☞ "The Americans sometimes call their tutelar saint 'Tamendy' a corruption of the name [Tamenund] of the renowned chief here introduced There are many traditions which speak of the character and power of Tammenund" *Cooper*

Sakhrat (săk răt') In the Mohammedan mythology, a sacred stone of which a single grain gives miraculous powers to the possessor This stone is of an emerald color, and its reflected light is the cause of the tints of the sky. Upon it rests Mount Caf See MOUNT CAF

Sa-lā'nĭ o. A friend to Antonio and Bassanio, in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"

Sa'la rī'no A friend to Antonio and Bassanio, in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"

Salt River An imaginary river up which defeated political parties are supposed to be sent to oblivion. [*Cant, U S*]

☞ "The phrase *To row up Salt River* has its origin in the fact that there is a small stream of that name in Kentucky, the passage of which is made difficult and laborious as well by its tortuous course as by the abundance of shallows and bars The real application of the phrase is to the unhappy wight who has the task of propelling the boat up the stream, but in political or slang usage, it is to those who are *rowed up* *J Inman*

Sam A popular synonym in the United States for the Know nothing, or Native American, party The name involves an allusion to *Uncle Sam*, the common personification of the U S government

Sam, Dicky See DICKY SAM

Sam, Uncle See UNCLE SAM

Săm'bo A cant designation of the negro race

No race has ever shown such capabilities of adaptation to varying soil and circumstances as the negro Alike to them the snows of Canada the hard, rocky land of New England, or the gorgeous profusion of the Southern States *Sambo* and Cuffey expand under them all *H B Stowe*

Samian Sage An appellation bestowed upon Pythagoras (about 584 yrs B C), one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity who, according to received opinion, was a native of Samos

Sampson, Dominie See DOMINIE SAMPSON.

Sand, Georges (jōrj sănd, *or* zhōrzh sŏn) A pseudonym of Madame Dudevant, a distinguished French authoress of the present day (b 1804) The name "Sand" was assumed in consequence of Mme Dudevant's friendship for Jules Sandeau, a young student, conjointly with whom she wrote her first novel, "Rose et Blanche," which was published (1832) with "Jules Sand" on the title page as the author's name

San dăl'phon In the Rabbinical system of angelology, one of three angels who receive the prayers of the Israelites and weave crowns from them. Longfellow has made this superstition the subject of a beautiful poem

Sangrado, Doctor (sän grä'dō) The name of a physician in Le Sage's novel of "Gil Blas," who practices blood letting as a remedy for all sorts of ailments By Le Sage's contemporaries, this character was generally thought to be intended for the celebrated Helvetius

I was obliged to send for a physician who seemed to have been a disciple of *Sangrado* for he scarce left a drop of blood in my body *Smollett*

Sangreal See ST GRAAL

Santa Claus, or Klaus (*Dutch pron* sänt'tä klowss) The Dutch name of St Nicholas See ST NICHOLAS

Sar mā'tĭ-a (sär mā'shĭ-ă) The country of the Sarmatæ, a great Slavic people of ancient times, dwelling from the Vistula to the Don It is often used in modern poetry as synonymous with Poland

O bloodiest picture in the book of time!
Sarmatia fell unwept, without a crime,
Found not a generous friend, a pitying foe,
Strength in her arms, nor mercy in her woe *Campbell*

Sā'tan [Heb, an adversary] One of the names of the Devil, and that by which in the Bible, in poetry, and in popular legends, he is often designated Those mediæval writers who reckoned nine kinds of demons, placed Satan at the head of the fifth rank, which consisted of cozeners, as magicians and witches Wierus makes him leader of the opposition in the infernal empire, of which Beelzebub was considered the sovereign

☞ "The legendary *Satan* is a being whose distinct from the theological Lucifer He is never mobbed by the sullen dignity of the fallen angel No traces of celestial origin are to be discovered on his brow He is not a rebellious son who was once clothed in radiance, but he is the fiend, the enemy, evil from all time past in his very essence, foul and degraded, cowardly and impure his rage is ofttimes impotent, unless his cunning can assist his power Equally dramatic and poetical is the part allotted to Satan in those ancient romances of religion, 'The Lives of the Saints' But in the conception of the legendary Satan, the belief in his might melts into the ideal of his character Amidst clouds of infernal vapor he develops his form, half in allegory, and half with spiritual reality and his horns, his tail his saucer eyes, his claws, his taunts, his wiles, his malice, all bear witness to the simultaneous, yet contradictory, impressions to which the hagiologist is compelled to yield" *Palgrave*

☞ "Milton has carefully marked in his *Satan* the intense selfishness the alcohol of egotism, which would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven To place this lust of self in opposition to denial of self, or duty, and to show what exertions it would make, and what pains endure, to accomplish its end, is Milton's particular object in the character of Satan But around this character he has thrown a singularity of daring, a grandeur of sufferance, and a ruined splendor, which constitute the very height of poetic sublimity" *Coleridge*

Satanic School, The A name often given to a class of writers whose productions are thought to be characterized by an impatience of all restraint, a disgust at the whole constitution of society, an impassioned and extravagant strain of sentimentality, and a presumptuous scorn of all moral rules, as well as of the holiest truths of religion Southey, in the preface to his "Vision of Judgment," was the first to use this degrading appellation Of the writers who have been included under it, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bulwer, Rousseau, Victor Hugo, Paul de Kock, and Georges Sand, are the most prominent

☞ "Immoral writers, men of diseased hearts and depraved imaginations, who, forming a system of opinions to suit their own unhappy course of conduct, have rebelled against the holiest ordinances of human society and hating that revealed religion which, with all their efforts and bravadoes, they are unable entirely to dislieve labor to make others as miserable as themselves by infecting them with a moral virus that eats into the soul The school which they have set up may properly be called the *Satanic School*, for, though their productions breathe the spirit of Belial in their lascivious parts, and the spirit of Moloch in their loathsome images of atrocities and horrors which they delight to represent, they are more especially characterized by a Satanic spirit of pride and audacious impiety which still betrays the wretched feeling of hopelessness wherewith it is allied *Southey*

Sät'y rane, Sir A knight, in Spenser's "Faery Queen," who helps Una escape from the satyrs who rescued her from the lust of Archimago

Saun'ders, Clerk The hero of a Scottish ballad, which may be found in Sir Walter Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' and in Aytoun's "Ballads of Scotland'

Shun'ders, Richard A feigned name under which Dr Franklin, in 1732, commenced the publication of an Almanac, — commonly called 'Poor Richard's Almanac," — of which the distinguishing feature was a series of maxims of prudence and industry in the form of proverbs

☞ "I endeavored to make it both entertaining and useful And observing, that it was generally read scarce any neighborhood in the province being without it I considered it as a proper vehicle for conveying instruction among the common people who bought scarcely any other books I therefore filled all the little spaces that occurred between the remarkable days in the calendar with proverbial sentences, chiefly such as inculcated industry and frugality as the means of procuring wealth and thereby securing virtue it being more difficult for a man in want to act always honestly, as to use here one of those proverbs, It is hard for an empty sack to stand upright These proverbs which contained the wisdom of many ages and nations, I assembled and formed into a connected discourse prefixed to the almanac of 1757, as the harangue of a wise old man to the people attending an auction The bringing all these scattered counsels thus into a focus, enabled them to make greater impression The piece being universally approved, was copied in all the newspapers of the American continent reprinted in Britain on a large sheet of paper to be stuck up in houses, two translations were made of it in France, and great numbers bought by the clergy and gentry, to distribute gratis among their poor parishioners and tenants In Pennsylvania as it discouraged useless expense in foreign superfluities some thought it had its share of influence in producing that growing plenty of money which was observable for several years after its publication *Franklin's Autobiog*

Saw'ney A sportive designation applied by the English to the Scotch It is a corruption of *Sandie*, the Scottish abbreviation of *Alexander*

I muse how any man can say that the Scotch as a people are deficient in humor! Why *Sawney* has a humor of his own so strong and irrepressible that it broke out all the stronger in spite of worldly thrift, kirk-session, cutty stool and lectures *Hartley Coleridge*

Saxon Switzerland, The A name commonly given to the mountainous region of the kingdom of Saxony south-east of Dresden Although the scenery is highly picturesque, its mountains are of no great elevation, the highest not having an elevation of more than 2000 feet

Scăn'di nā'vi a The classic name of the great peninsula of North Europe, consisting of Sweden and Norway, — often used in modern poetry

Scapino (skȧ-pē'no), or **Scapin** (skȧ-păn') [From Ital *scappino*, a sock, or short stocking]

1 A mask on the Italian stage — represented as a cunning and knavish servant of Gratiano, the loquacious and pedantic Bolognese doctor

2 A valet in Moliere's comedy, "Les Fourberies de Scapin"

Both were angry and a war began in which Frederick stooped to the part of Harpagon, and Voltaire to that of *Scapin* *Macaulay*

Scăr'a-mouch' See In the Dictionary

Scarlet, Will One of the companions of Robin Hood, as appears from an old ballad.

'I have heard talk of Robin Hood,
Derry derry, derry down,
And of brave Little John,
Of Friar Tuck and *Will Scarlet*,
Stokesby, and Maid Marian
Hey down"

Scarlet Woman, The In the controversial writings of the Protestants, a common designation of the church of Rome, intended to symbolize its vices and corruptions The allusion is to the description contained in Revelation, chap xvi 1-6

Scheherezade, Queen (shā hā'rā zā'dā) The fictitious relater of the stories in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" The sultan of the Indies, exasperated by the infidelity of his wife, resolves to espouse a new sultana every evening, and to strangle her in the morning, to prevent the accidents of the day At length, Scheherezade, the daughter of the vizier, solicits the hand of this indulgent bridegroom, interrupts the progress of these frequent and sanguinary nuptials, and saves her own life, by the relation of tales in which she awakens and suspends the sultan's curiosity night after night, till he at length repents of his vow, and recalls it

If we may borrow another illustration from *Queen Scheherezade*, we would compare the writers of this school to the jewelers who were employed to complete the unfinished window of the palace of Aladdin *Macaulay*

Schlemihl, Peter (shlā'mēl) The title of a little work by Chamisso (1781–1838), and the name of its hero, a man who loses his own shadow The name has become a by word for any poor, silly, and unfortunate fellow

Scō'ti a (sko'shi a) A modern Latin name of Scotland, often used by the poets It was formerly, and for a long time, applied to Ireland

Scottish Hō'garth, The A title given by the Italians to David Allan (1744–1796), whose skill as an artist lay in depicting the familiar and the humorous

Scottish Hō'mer, The A title given by his literary friends to William Wilkie (1721–1772), author of "The Epigoniad"

Scottish Sŏl'o mon, The James VI of Scotland and I of England See SOLOMON OF ENGLAND

Scourge of God A title often given to Attila, king of the Huns, and the most formidable of the invaders of the Roman empire

☞ "He was the son of Mundzuk and, with his brother Bleda attained in A D 434, to the sovereignty of all the northern tribes between the frontier of Gaul and the frontier of China, and to the command of an army of 500 000 barbarians In this position partly from the real terror it inspired, partly from his own endeavors to invest himself in the eyes of Christendom, with the dreadful character of the predicted Antichrist and in the eyes of his own countrymen with the invincible attributes attendant on the possessor of the miraculous sword of the Scythian god of war, he gradually concentrated on himself the awe and fear of the whole ancient world, which ultimately expressed itself by affixing to his name the well-known epithet of the 'Scourge of God The word seems to have been used generally at the time to denote the barbarian invaders, but it is not directly applied to Attila in any author prior to the Hungarian Chronicles, which first relate the story of his receiving the name from a hermit in Gaul The earliest contemporary approaches to it are in a passage in Isidore's Chronicle speaking of the Huns as 'Virga Dei, and in an inscription at Aquileia written a short time before the siege in 451, in which they are described as 'omnium pene peccatorum flagella" *A P Stanley*

Scrī bō'nius, Cor nē'li us The name of the father of Martinus Scribonius

Scrī bō'nius, Mar tī'nus A celebrated personage whose imaginary history is related in the satirical "Memoirs of the Extraordinary Life, Works, and Discoveries of Martinus Scribblerus," usually published in Pope's works, but chiefly, if not wholly, written by Arbuthnot The design of this work, as stated by Pope, is to ridicule all the false tastes in learning, under the character of a man of extensive reading, that had dipped into every art and science, but injudiciously in each

Being a world-schoolmaster (and indeed a *Martinus Scribblerus* as we here find, more ways than one), this was not strange in him *Carlyle*

Search, Edward A pseudonym under which Abraham Tucker (1705–1774), an English metaphysician, published his "Light of Nature Pursued"

Se (sē'sī à (se-sī'shi-à) A popular collective name applied to the States claiming to have seceded from the American Union, in 1860–1

Second An gēl'ine A title given to St Thomas Aquinas by his admiring scholars See ANGELIC DOCTOR.

Self-denying Ordinance In English history, the name given to an act or resolution of the Long Parliament, — passed Dec 9, 1644, — by which the members bound themselves not to accept certain executive offices, particularly commands in the army

Se-mir'a-mis of the North, The 1 A name often given to Margaret (1353–1412), daughter of Waldemar III, King of Denmark By the death of her father and of her son, his successor, she became Queen of Denmark, and, by the death of her husband, Haco VIII, King of Norway, she succeeded to the throne of that kingdom also She then turned her arms against Albert, King of Sweden, who was unpopular with his subjects, defeated him, and made him prisoner, upon which she was acknowledged Queen of Sweden The Swedes have always execrated her memory, and her political conduct, in her transactions with that nation, was undeniably marked by violence and duplicity

2 A title given to Catharine II, Empress of Russia (1729–1796), a powerful sovereign, who administered with great energy the internal affairs of the empire, while carrying on extensive and important wars with other nations.

Sentry, Captain One of the members of the fictitious club under whose auspices and superintendence "The Spectator" was professedly issued

Seraphic Doctor [Lat *Doctor Seraphicus*] An appellation given to St Bonaventura (1221–1274), an Italian scholastic theologian of the order of Franciscans, and one of the most eminent of Roman Catholic divines He was so called on account of the religious fervor of his style Dante places him among the saints in his "Paradiso," and in 1587 he was ranked by Sixtus V as the sixth of the great doctors of the church His own order is as proud of him as the Dominicans are of Thomas Aquinas

Seraphic Saint An appellation bestowed upon St Francis d' Assisi (1182–1226), founder of the order of Franciscans

Servant of the Servants of God A style or appellation assumed by Pope Gregory I (544–604) in his letters, and retained by his successors By "the servants of God" the bishops are intended

Sĕt'e bŏs The supposed delt of Sycorax, in Shakespeare's "Tempest"

His art is of such power,
It would control my dam's god *Setebos* *Shak*

☞ Shakespeare did not invent this false god, he had found him in the travels of Hutchinson in which he is mentioned as 1 deity of the Patagonians — an evidence that Shakespeare had been reading books of American discovery before he wrote 'The Tempest'"

The giants when they found themselves fettered, roared like bulls, and cried upon *Setebos* to help them *Fisher's Hist of Trent*

Seven Champions of Christendom St George, the patron saint of England, St Denis of France St James, of Spain, St Anthony, of Italy, St Andrew, of Scotland, St Patrick, of Ireland, and St David, of Wales They are often alluded to by old writers "The Famous History of the Seven Champions of Christendom" is the work of Richard Johnson, a ballad maker of some note at the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries

Seven Cities, Island of See ISLAND OF SEVEN CITIES

Seven-hilled City, The One of the names by which Rome has for many ages been designated It was originally built upon seven hills, several of which have, in course of time, so far disappeared, that they are now hardly recognizable

Seven Sages 1 See SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE

2 Characters in an ancient English metrical romance having this appellation for its title

☞ A young Roman prince having rejected improper advances made by his step mother, the latter falsely accuses him of having attempted to offer her violence, and persuades her husband to order his death but the prince's instructors, the Seven Sages, preserve his life each telling the emperor, his father on successive days a story which as often induces him to delay the execution, though each night the queen counteracts the effect they have produced by telling a story which changes her husband's mind At the end of seven days the prince who has all the while abstained from speaking in obedience to information obtained by consulting the stars tells a story which leads his father to have the queen brought to judgment and put to death The romance of the Seven Sages is of great antiquity, and probably of Indian origin Versions exist in Arabic, Hebrew, Greek Latin, French, German, and other languages In English there are two metrical versions and also one in the humble form of a chap-book, under the title of The Seven Wise Masters

Seven Sleepers According to a very widely diffused legend of early Christianity, seven noble youths of Ephesus, in the time of the Decian persecution, who, having fled to a certain cavern for refuge, and having been pursued, discovered, immured in for a cruel death, were made to fall asleep, and in that state were miraculously kept for almost two centuries Their names as traditionally said to have been Maximian, Malchus, Martinian, Denis, John, Serapion, and Constantine The church has consecrated the 27th of June to their memory The Koran relates the tale of the Seven Sleepers, — deriving it probably from the same source as the Christian legend, — and declares that out of respect for them the sun altered his course twice a day that he might shine into the cavern

Here, however, we gladly recall to mind that once we saw him laugh, once only perhaps it was the first and last time in his life but then such a peal of laughter — enough to have awakened the *Seven Sleepers*! *Carlyle*

☞ By the Seven Sleepers are commonly understood Seven Christians of the third century of our era who were put to death for the faith of Jesus Christ The event happened at Ephesus, in Asia Minor, in the reign of the emperor Decius More than two centuries after toward the year 479 of our era, their bodies having been found in a cavern where they had been inclosed, they were taken out, and exposed to the veneration of the faithful The legend, in speaking of their death, and following the usual form, that they had fallen asleep in the Lord The vulgar took occasion thence to say that these holy martyrs were not dead, that they had been

hid in the cavern, where they had fallen asleep, and that they at last awoke, to the great astonishment of the spectators Such is the origin of the legend of the Seven Sleepers At Ephesus, the spot is still shown where this pretended miracle took place As a dog had accompanied these seven martyrs into their retreat, he has been made to share the celebrity of his masters, and is fabled to have remained standing all the time they slept, without eating or drinking, being wholly occupied with guarding their persons The Persians celebrate annually the feast of the Seven Sleepers, and their names are regarded as powerful talismans against the decrees of fate Their dog has not been forgotten, and, to recompense him for his zeal, he has been intrusted with the care of letters missive and correspondences, and admitted to paradise with the ram which Abraham sacrificed in place of his son, with the ass of Balaam, with the ass upon which our Lord entered Jerusalem upon the day of palms, and with the mare upon which Mohammed mounted miraculously to heaven *Bernard*

Seven Wise Masters See SEVEN SAGES, No 2

Seven Wise Men of Greece A number of men among the Greeks of the 6th century, B C, distinguished for their practical sagacity and their wise maxims or principles of life Their names are variously given, but those most generally admitted to the honorable Solon, Chilo, Pittacus, Bias, Periander (in place of whom some give Epimenides), Cleobulus, and Thales They were the authors of the celebrated mottoes inscribed in later days in the Delphian temple Know thyself (*Solon*), Consider the end (*Chilo*), Know thy opportunity (*Pittacus*), Most men are bad (*Bias*), Nothing is impossible to industry (*Periander*), Avoid excess (*Cleobulus*), Suretyship is the precursor of ruin (*Thales*)

Seven Wonders of the World, The A name given to seven very remarkable objects of the ancient world, which have been variously enumerated The following classification is the one most generally received 1 The Pyramids of Egypt, 2 The Pharos of Alexandria, 3 The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, 4 The temple of Diana at Ephesus, 5 The statue of the Olympian Jupiter, 6 The Mausoleum of Artemisia, 7 The Colossus of Rhodes

Sganarelle (sgăn'ă-rĕl') The hero of Moliere's comedy, "Le Mariage forcé" He is represented as a humorist of fifty three or four having a mind to marry a fashionable young woman, but feeling some instinctive doubts and scruples, consults several of his friends upon this momentous question Receiving no satisfactory counsel, and not much pleased with the proceedings of his bride elect, he at last determines to give up his engagement but is nudged into compliance by the brother of his intended

Shăf'ton, Sir Pĭr'cle A fantastical character in Sir Walter Scott's "Monastery," drawn in imitation of the pedantic courtiers of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and made to talk in the unnatural and high flown style which Lyly rendered fashionable by his "Euphues"

His [Johnson's] speech, like *Sir Pircie Shafton's* euphuistic eloquence, betrayed him under every disguise *Macaulay*

Shallow A country justice, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and in the Second Part of "King Henry the Fourth"

A nurse of this century is as wise as a justice of the quorum and custalorum in *Shallow's* time *Macaulay*

Shăn'dy, Tristram The nominal hero of Sterne's novel, "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent"

Shăn'dy, Mrs The mother of Tristram Shandy, in Sterne's novel of this name She is the ideal of nonentity, a character profoundly individual from its very absence of individuality

Shăn'dy, Walter The name of Tristram Shandy's father, in Sterne's novel of this name

The project of mending a bad world by teaching people to give new names to old things reminds us of *Walter Shandy's* scheme for compensating the loss of his son's nose by christening him Trismegistus *Macaulay*

☞ "He [Sterne] supposed in Mr Shandy a man of an active and metaphysical but at the same time whimsical, cast of mind, whom too much and too mixed learning had brought within a step or two of madness, and who acted, in the ordinary affairs of life, upon the absurd theories adopted by the pedants of past ages He is most admirably contrasted with his wife well described as a good lady of the poco-curante school, who neither obstructed the progress of her husband's hobby horse (to use a phrase which Sterne had rendered classical) nor could be prevailed upon to spare him the least admiration for the grace and dexterity with which he managed it" *Sir W Scott*

Sharp, Becky A female sharper, who is a prominent character in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair,"—distinguished by her intriguing disposition, her self ishness, good humor, energy, perseverance, cleverness, and utter want of heart and moral principle

With *Becky Sharp*, we think we could be good if we had five thousand a year *Layne*

Shepherd Lord, The. Lord Henry Clifford (d 1521), of the English house of Lancaster, and the hero of much legendary narration To save him from the vengeance of the victorious York party, his mother put him in charge of a shepherd, to be brought up as one of his own children Afterward, on the accession of Henry VII, being then at the age of thirty one years, he was restored to his birthright and possessions In the "White Doe of Rylstone," Wordsworth speaks of

"The gracious fairy
Who loved the *Shepherd Lord* to meet
In his wanderings solitary"

Shepherd of Banbury. The ostensible author of a work entitled "The Shepherd of Banbury's Rules to judge of the Changes of Weather, grounded on Forty Years' Experience, &c By John Claridge, Shepherd," 8vo, 1744, and reprinted in 1827 It is a work of great popularity among the English poor, and is attributed to Dr John Campbell, author of "A Political Survey of Britain" It is mostly a compilation from "A Rational Survey of the Weather," by John Pointer, Rector of Slapton in Northamptonshire

Short-lived Administration In English history, a name popularly given to an administration formed by the Hon William Pulteney, which expired on the 12th of February, 1746, two days after its partial formation It was also called, in derision, the "Long lived Administration"

Shy'lŏck A sordid, avaricious, revengeful Jew, in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" See PORTIA

Sicilian Vespers A name given in history to the massacre of the French which occurred at Palermo, in Sicily, March 12, 1282, at the hour of vespers on Easter Monday, in which great numbers, including women and children, were slain

Sick Man of the East A name popularly given to the Turkish empire, which, under Solimán the Magnificent (1495–1566), reached the summit of its prosperity, and has ever since steadily declined At the present day, Turkey is mainly indebted for its existence to the support of foreign powers

☞ The expression, 'Sick Man' as applied to Turkey, originated with the emperor Nicholas of Russia He is represented to have said to Sir George Seymour, the British *charge d'affaires*, in a conversation at St Petersburg, on the 11th of January, 1844 'We have on our hands a sick man, a very sick man It will be a great misfortune, I tell you frankly it, one of these days he should open to die before the necessary arrangements are all made But this is not the time to speak to you of that The conversation then broke off, but was renewed on the 14th of the same month, when the emperor observed, Turkey in the condition which I have described, has by degrees fallen into such a state of decrepitude, that as I told you the other night, even as we all are for the prolonged existence of the man (and that I am as desirous as you can be for the continuance of his life I beg you to believe), he may suddenly die upon our hands And again, at another interview, on the 21st inst 'I think you government does not well understand my object I am not so eager to determine what shall be done when the sick man dies, as I am to determine with England what shall not be done upon that event taking place I repeat to you that the sick man is dying, and we can never allow such an event to take us by surprise We must come to some understanding' (*Annual Register* for 1853, p 248 *et seq*) The minutes of Sir George Seymour's conversations with the emperor having been laid before Parliament by the English ministry in the course of the debates that immediately preceded the declaration of war against Russia, the expressive appellation, Sick Man of the East, was caught up and circulated by the press till it has become an established national sobriquet

Sid'ro-phel A poetical name given by Butler in his "Hudibras," to William Lilly, a distinguished astrologer of the 17th century Some, however, have supposed that under this name Butler intended to refer to Sir Paul Neal

Siegfried (seeg'freet) The hero of various Scandinavian and Teutonic legends, particularly of the old German epic poem, the "Nibelungen Lied" He can not easily be identified with any historical personage He is represented as having slain a dragon, vanquished the ancient fabulous royal race of the Nibelungen, and taken away their immense treasures of gold and gems He woos, and finally wins, the beautiful Chriemhild, but is treacherously killed by the fierce and covetous Hagen, who seeks the treasures of the Nibelungen, and who skillfully draws from Chriemhild the secret of the spot where alone Siegfried is mortal, and fatally plunges a lance between his shoulders in a royal chase

☞ "In this colossal figure are combined what Greece divided — heroic strength and the passion for travel — Achilles and Ulysses" *Michelet, Trans*

Silence A country justice, in the Second Part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV"

Silent Sister, The A name given to Trinity College, Dublin, on account of the little influence it exerts in proportion to its resources

Trinity College itself held its ground and grew wealthy only to deserve the name of the *Silent Sister*, while its great endowments served effectually to indemnify it against the necessity of conforming to the conditions under which alone its example could be useful to the whole nation *Goldwin Smith*

Neither Oxford nor Cambridge I am certain, would blush to own my labors in this department [classic criticism and exegesis] and yet I was an alumnus of her whom they used to style the *Silent Sister* *Keightly*

Sil'u-rist, The Henry Vaughan (1621–1695), a British poet of some note, — so called because born among the Silures, or people of South Wales

Silverpen A *nom de plume* adopted by Eliza Meteyard (b 1824), an English authoress It was originally bestowed upon her by Douglas Jerrold

Silver-tongued, The An epithet applied to William Bates (1625–1699), an eminent Puritan divine, reckoned the politest writer, if not the best scholar, of the whole body of ministers who retired from the church in 1662, on the passage of the Act of Uniformity, and formed what is sometimes called the "Dissenting Interest"

Sil'vi-a The name of a lady beloved by Valentine, in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona"

Simple A servant to Slender, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor"

Simple Simon. The subject of a well known popular tale of early and unknown authorship

☞ "Simple Simon's misfortunes are such as are incident to all the human race, since they arose from his wife Margery's cruelty, which began the very morning after their marriage, and we therefore do not know whether it is necessary to seek out for a Teutonic or Northern original for this once popular book *Quar Rev*

Sind'bad the Sailor A character in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," in which is related the story of his strange voyages and wonderful adventures See OLD MAN OF THE SEA

Single-speech Hăm'il ton A by name given to William Gerard Hamilton (1729–1796), an English statesman.

☞ "It was on this night [November 13, 1755] that Gerard Hamilton delivered that *single speech* from which his nickname was derived His eloquence threw into the shade every orator except Pitt, who declaimed against the subsidies for an hour and a half with extraordinary energy and effect *Macaulay*

☞ The preceding generation had greatly esteemed the man called Single-speech Hamilton, not at all for the speech (which though good, very few people had read) but entirely for the supposed fact that he had exhausted himself in that one speech, and had become physically incapable of making a second so that afterward when he really *did* make a second every body was incredulous, until the thing being past denial, naturally the world was disgusted, and most people dropped his acquaintance' *De Quincey*

Singular Doctor [Lat *Doctor Singularis*] A title given to William Occam (or Ockham), a celebrated English scholastic philosopher of the latter part of the 13th and beginning of the 14th centuries

Si Oracle See ORACLE, SIR

Skinners A name assumed by a predatory band, in the Revolutionary war, who, professing allegiance to the American cause, but influenced by a desire to plunder, roamed over the "neutral ground" lying between the hostile armies, robbing those who refused to take the oath of fidelity

Slaw'ken bĕr'gi us The name of an imaginary author quoted and referred to in Sterne's "Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent"

No nose can be justly amputated by the public, not even the nose of *Slawkenbergius* himself *Carlyle*

Sleek, Aminadab A character in the comedy of "The Serious Family," by Morris Bancft

Sleeping Beauty in the Wood [Fr *La Belle au Bois dormant*, Ger *Dornroschen*] The heroine of a celebrated nursery tale, which relates how a princess was shut up by fairy enchantment, to sleep a hundred years in a castle, around which sprung up a dense, impenetrable wood, and how, at the expiration of the appointed time, she was delivered from her imprisonment and her trance by a gallant young prince, before whom the forest opened itself to afford him passage Grimm derives this popular and widely diffused tale from the old northern mythology, and finds its prototype in the sleeping Brunhild, and her awakening and deliverance by Sigurd

Slender A character in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor"

☞ "In this play the English gentleman in age and youth, is brought upon the stage slightly caricatured in Shallow, and far more so in Slender The latter, indeed, is a perfect satire and I think, was so intended, on the brilliant youth of the provinces, such as we may believe it to have been before the introduction of newspapers and turnpike roads, awkward and boobyish among civil people, but at home in rude sports and proud of exploits at which the town would laugh yet perhaps, with more courage and good nature than the Fadgers *Hallam*

☞ "*Slender* and Sir Andrew Aguecheek are fools, troubled with an uneasy consciousness of their folly, which, in the latter produces a most edifying meekness and docility, and, in the former, awkwardness, obstinacy, and confusion *Macaulay*

Slick, Sam The title and hero of various humorous narratives, illustrating and exaggerating the peculiarities of the Yankee character and dialect, written by Judge Thomas C Haliburton, of Nova Scotia Sam Slick is represented as a Yankee clockmaker and peddler, full of quaint drollery, unsophisticated wit, knowledge of human nature, and aptitude in the use of what he calls "soft sawder"

Slop, Dr The name of a choleric and uncharitable physician in Sterne's novel, "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent"

Slough of Despond In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a deep bog into which Christian falls, and from which Help extricates him.

☞ "The name of the slough was Despond Here therefore, they wallowed for a time, and Christian, because of the burden that was on his back, began to sink into the mire Thus miry slough is such a place as can not be mended, it is the descent whither the scum and filth that attends conviction for sin doth continually run, and therefore it is called the Slough of Despond, for still, as the sinner is awakened about his lost condition, there arise in his soul many fears, and doubts, and discour-

aging apprehensions, which all of them get together, and settle in this place, and this is the reason of the badness of this ground' *Bunyan*

Sly, Christopher A tinker, in the Induction to Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew"

Smec-tȳm'nu ăs The title of a celebrated pamphlet containing an attack upon episcopacy, published in 1641 This work was written by five Presbyterian divines, and the title was formed from the initial letters of their names—Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurstow [Written also, but improperly, *Smectymnuus*]

Smel fūn'gus A name given by Sterne to Smollett, who, in 1766, published a volume of "Travels through France and Italy," filled with illiberal and splenetic observations upon the institutions and customs of the countries he visited The nickname—the composition of which is obvious—became exceedingly popular in England, much to the annoyance of Smollett

The lamented *Smelfungus* traveled from Boulogne to Paris—from Paris to Rome—and so on, but he set out with the spleen and jaundice, and every object he passed by was discolored or distorted He wrote an account of them, but 'twas nothing but the account of his miserable feelings *Sterne Sentimental Journey*

Smike A broken spirited *protégé* of Nicholas Nickleby, in Dickens's novel of this name

Smoky City A name sometimes given to Pittsburg, an important manufacturing city of Pennsylvania The use of bituminous coal occasions dense volumes of smoke to fill the air in and around the place, soiling the garments of passengers, and giving the buildings a dark and sooty appearance

Smōl'kin, or Smōll'kin The name of a fiend or evil spirit mentioned in Shakespeare's tragedy of "King Lear," a iii, sc 4 See FLIBBERTIGIBBET

Sneak Jerry The name of a noted character in Foote's farce, "The Mayor of Garratt"

From I neuter to *Jerry Sneak* there is not an aspect of evil imperfection and littleness which can elude the light of humor, or the lightning of wit *E P Whipple*

Sneer A carping character in Sheridan's "Critic," with just wit enough to make him mischievous

Sneerwell, Lady A character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal," given to gossip and slander

Snōd'grăss, Augustus One of the Pickwick Club in Dickens's novel, "The Pickwick Papers," a sort of poetic nonentity

Snout A tinker, in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream"

Snug A joiner, in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," who takes part in the Interlude

The jest is as flat and dull as that of *Snug* the joiner when he acts the lion barefaced *W Scott*

Sŏfronia (sō frō'nĭ ă) A young Christian of Jerusalem, who is the heroine of one of the most touching episodes in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered"

Solar City See CITY OF THE SUN

Soldiers' Friend A surname popularly given in England to Frederick, Duke of York (1763–1827), the second son of George III, and commander of the British troops in the Low Countries at the period of the French Revolution It was through his exertions that the system of favoritism was abolished, and political opinions were no longer made a ground of preferment In 1814 he was publicly thanked by Parliament for his excellent administration of the army

Solemn Doctor [Lat *Doctor Solemnis*] An honorary appellation given by the Sorbonne to Henry Gothals (1227–1292), an eminent schoolman who was a member of that famous theological faculty

Solid Doctor A title conferred upon Richard Middleton (d 1304), an English theologian of the order of the Cordeliers, so called from his extensive learning See PROFOUND DOCTOR

So-lī'nus Duke of Ephesus, in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"

Solomon of England, The 1 An appellation bestowed upon Henry VII (1457–1509), first of the Tudor kings of England, whose reign, conducted upon pacific principles, was, upon the whole, beneficial to his country and gave an opportunity for the nation to flourish by the development of its internal resources

2 The same title has been satirically awarded to James I (1566–1625), on account of his pedantry and puerility Buchanan, his instructor, said that he "made him a pedant because he could make nothing else of him"

Solomon of France, The 1 An appellation conferred upon Charles V (1338–1380), King of France He was also called the *Wise*

2 A title bestowed upon Louis IX, or St Louis (1215–1270), who summoned to his council the most able and virtuous men of his kingdom, put an end to many ecclesiastical abuses, and was always intent upon promoting the happiness of his subjects

Sons of Thunder See BOANERGES

Sordello (sôr dĕl'lo) A celebrated Provençal poet whom Dante and Virgil meet in Purgatory, sitting alone, with a noble haughtiness of aspect, and eying them like a lion on the watch On finding that Virgil is his countryman, he springs forward to embrace him with the utmost joy, and accompanies him part way on his journey Browning has used the name of Sordello as the title of a poem See FARINATA

Sŏsi ă (sō'shĭ ă) A servant of Amphitryon in Plautus's play of this name Mercury, availing himself of his power to assume disguises at pleasure, figures in the play as the double of Sosia, who is, in consequence, led to doubt his own identity Hence, by an extension of the term, the name is given to any person who closely resembles another Molière and Dryden have both adapted the "Amphitruo" of Plautus to the modern stage

Again the book is brought, and in the line just above that in which he is about to print his second name (his rescript), his first name (scarcely) looks out upon him like another *Sosia*, or as if a man should suddenly encounter his own duplicate *C Lamb*

My right honorable father, sending for this other *Sosia* from France, insisted, in the face of propriety, that he should reside in his house, and share, in all respects, in the opportunities of education by which the real *Sosia* hath profited in such uncommon degree *W Scott*

Sotenville, M de (sō'tŏn'vĕl') "An old jacknass of nobility," in Molière's comedy of "George Dandin" See DANDIN, GEORGE

South Britain A popular designation of England and Wales, or all that part of the island of Great Britain lying south of Scotland, which is often called North Britain

South, Esquire A name given to the Archduke Charles of Austria in Arbuthnot's humorous "History of John Bull"

South Sea The name originally given, and still sometimes applied, to the Pacific Ocean, which was discovered in 1513 by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, the Spanish governor of Darien Crossing the isthmus on an exploring expedition, he arrived, on the 29th of September, at a mountain, from the summit of which, *looking south*, he beheld the boundless expanse of the ocean stretched out before him, while the northern portion was shut out from his view He named it, therefore, *Mar del Sur*, or the *South Sea*

South-sea Bubble A name popularly applied to a stupendous stock jobbing scheme, in England, in 1720, characterized as "the most enormous fabric of national delusion ever raised amongst an industrious and prudent people" The South-sea Company, a trading corporation, having exclusive privileges, offered to buy up the government annuities, with a view to the reduction of the public debt The proposal was accepted, great numbers of people hastened to invest in the stock of the company, which rose to an extraordinary premium, when, on the 29th of September, this greatest of bubbles burst Merchants, lawyers, clergy, physicians, passed from their dreams of fabulous wealth, and from their wonted comforts, into penury "Some died of broken hearts, others removed to remote parts of the world, and never returned"

Spanish Bruȳtus, The An epithet conferred upon Alphonso Perez de Guzman (1258–1320), a distinguished general of Spain It is related that on one occasion, while besieged within the walls of a town he was threatened by the enemy with the death of his son, who had been taken prisoner, unless he would surrender the place, to which he replied by throwing a dagger over the walls, and refusing to surrender This incident has been dramatized by Lope de Vega

Spanish Fury, The A name given in history, to the attack upon Antwerp by the Spaniards, Nov 4, 1576, which resulted in the pillage and burning of the place, and a monstrous massacre of the inhabitants

Spanish Main A name popularly given by the early English voyagers, and the English colonists of the West India Islands, to the coast along the north part of South America, from the Mosquito territory to the Leeward Islands The term is often erroneously thought to apply to the Caribbean Sea—a double mistake, for the word *main* is not used, as seems to have been supposed, in the sense of *main ocean*, but of *main land*, and besides, the Caribbean Sea, though commonly regarded as a portion of the Atlantic, is not, properly speaking, a part of the *main ocean*, having almost the character of an inland sea

Under which diabolical ensign he was carrying me and little Emily to the *Spanish Main* to be drowned *Dickens*

Spanish Molière, The (mo'lē ĕr') A name given to Leandro Fernandez Moratin (1760–1828), a Spanish dramatic poet, who took Molière for his model

Spasmodic School A name which has been given in ridicule to certain popular authors of the present day, whose productions are, to a greater or less degree, distinguished by an overstrained and unnatural style, and abound, more or less, in extravagant and forced conceits In this school are commonly included Carlyle, Gilfillan, Tennyson, Bailey (the author of "Festus"), and Alexander Smith, and these writers have been cleverly satirized in "Firmilian, a Spasmodic Tragedy," by Prof William E Aytoun, the editor of Blackwood's Magazine

Speed A clownish servant of Valentine, and an inveterate punster, in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona"

Spens, Sir Patrick (spĕnss) The hero of a famous old Scottish ballad, represented as having been sent in the winter time, by the King of Scotland, on a mission to Norway, and as having been lost, with his whole crew, in mid-ocean, on the homeward voyage

☞ "The name of Sir Patrick Spens is not mentioned in history, but I am able to state that tradition has preserved it In the little island of Papa Stronsay, one of the Orcadian group, lying over against Norway, there is a large grave, or tumulus, which has been known to the inhabitants, from time immemorial, as 'the grave of Sir Patrick Spens The people know nothing, beyond the traditional appellation of the spot, and they have no legend to tell *Spens* is a Scottish, not a Scandinavian, name Is it, then, a forced conjecture, that the shipwreck took place off the iron bound coast of the northern islands, which did not then belong to the crown of Scotland?" *Aytoun*

Spō'rus A name under which Pope satirizes John, Lord Hervey, in the "Prologue to the Satires," See LORD FANNY

Let *Sporus* tremble—What! that thing of silk!
Sporus that mere white curd of ass's milk!
Satire or sense, alas! can *Sporus* feel?
Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel? *Pope*

Square, Mr The name of a "philosopher" in Fielding's novel, "The History of a Foundling"

Squeers An ignorant, brutal, avaricious Yorkshire pedagogue, in Dickens's novel of "Nicholas Nickleby" See DOTHEBOYS HALL

Squire of Dames A personage introduced by Spenser in the "Faery Queen" (B III, canto vii, stanza 51, *et seq*), and whose curious adventures are there recorded It is often used to express a person devoted to the fair sex

My honest *Squire of Dame*, I see
Thou art of her privy council *Massinger*

Stăg'i rīte A surname given to Aristotle (B C 384–332), from Stagira in Macedonia, the place of his birth. [Often improperly written *Stagyrite*]

See physic beg the *Stagirite's* defense,
See metaphysic call for aid on sense *Pope*

Starvation Dundās' Henry Dundas, the first Lord Melville—so called from having first introduced the word *starvation* into the English language, in a speech in Parliament, in 1775, on an American debate

Stee'nie A nickname for *Stephen*, given by James I to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in allusion to his fine face "And it was," says Hearne, "a very singular compliment to the splendor of his beauty, having reference to Acts vi 15, where it is said of St Stephen, 'All that sat in the council, looking steadfastly on him, saw his face, as it had been the face of an angel'"

Stĕl'lă [Lat, the star] 1 A name given by Sir Philip Sidney, in a series of amatory poems, entitled "Astrophel and Stella," to Penelope Devereux, afterward Lady Rich,—to whom he was at one time betrothed She was a sister of Lord Essex

2 A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Esther Johnson, whose tutor he was, and whom, in 1716, he privately married

Stĕn'tŏr A Grecian herald in the Trojan war, whom Homer describes as "great hearted brazen voiced Stentor, accustomed to shout as loud as fifty other men"

With this design, he raised up his cudgel for the defense of his head, and betaking himself to his heels, began to roar for help with the lungs of a *Stentor* *Smollett*

Stĕph'a-no 1 A drunken butler, in Shakespeare's "Tempest"

2 A servant to Portia, in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"

Stonewall Jăck'son A sobriquet given, during the great American rebellion, to Thomas Jonathan Jackson (1824–1863), a general in the service of the insurgents This famous appellation had its origin in an expression used by the Confederate General Bee, on trying to rally his men at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861,—"There is Jackson standing like *a stone wall*" From that day he was known as *Stonewall* Jackson, and his command as the *Stonewall* Brigade

Storm-and-stress Period [Ger *Sturm und Drang*] In the literary history of Germany, the name given to a period of great intellectual convulsion, during the last quarter of the last century, when the nation began to assert its freedom from the fetters of an artificial literary spirit Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen" gave a powerful impulse to this movement, which was increased by the appearance of Schiller's "Robbers" The period derives its name from a drama of Klinger (1753–1831), whose high wrought tragedies and novels reflect the excitement of the time.

☞ "The wisdom and extravagance of the age united in one stream The masterly criticisms of Lessing, the enthusiasm for Shakespeare, the mania for Ossian and the northern mythology, the revival of ballad-literature and parodies of Rousseau, all worked in one rebellious current against established authority There was one universal shout for nature With the young, nature seemed to be a compound of volcanoes and moonlight To be insurgent and sentimental, explosive and lachrymose, were the true signs of genius" *Lewes*

Stormy Cape [Port *Cabo Tormentoso*] The name originally given to the Cape of Good Hope, in 1486, by Bartholomew Diaz, the celebrated Portuguese navigator Its present name, for better augury, was substituted by King John II.

Strap, Hugh. A simple, generous, and faithful

friend and adherent of Roderick Random, in Smollett's account of the adventures of that notorious personage See RANDOM, RODERICK

☞ "We believe there are few readers who are not disgusted with the miserable reward assigned to Strap in the closing chapter of the novel Five hundred pounds (scarce the value of the goods he had presented to his master) and the hand of a reclaimed street-walker, even when added to a Highland farm, seem but a poor recompense for his faithful and disinterested attachment
Scott

Strěph'on The name of a shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia," in love with the beautiful shepherdess Urania,—used by the poets of a later day as the name of any lover or swain

Strúld'brügg The name of certain wretched inhabitants of Luggnagg, described in Swift's imaginary "Travels of Lemuel Gulliver," as persons who never die

Sturm und Drang (stoorm dönt drăng) See STORM AND STRESS PERIOD

Styles, Tom, *alias* **John a-Styles** A fictitious character formerly made use of in actions of ejectment,—commonly connected with John a Nokes See NOAKES, JOHN, also DOE, JOHN [Written also *Tom a Styles* and *Tom o' Styles*]

I have no connection with the company further than giving them for a certain fee and reward, my poor opinion as a medical man, precisely as I may give it any day to Jack Nokes or *Tom Styles* *Dickens*

Subtle Doctor [Lat *Doctor Subtilis*] A name given to Duns Scotus, a famous schoolman of the 13th and 14th centuries, celebrated for his keenness and versatility in detecting invisible distinctions, in multiplying hypotheses which differed from each other only in some verbal incidents, in untwisting every thought and proposition as by an intellectual prism, in speculating upon themes above the reach of human knowledge, and in the multiplication of ingenious theories without proof to sustain them, or utility to recommend them"

Sucker State A cant name given, in America, to the State of Illinois, the inhabitants of which are very generally called *suckers*, throughout the West The origin of this term is said to be as follows —

☞ "The Western prairies are in many places, full of the holes made by the crawfish (a fresh water shellfish similar in form to the lobster), which descends to the water beneath In early times, when travelers wended their way over these immense plains they very prudently provided themselves with a long hollow reed and when thirsty, thrust it into these natural artesians, and thus easily supplied their longings The crawfish well generally contains pure water and the manner in which the traveler drew forth the refreshing element gave him the name of 'Sucker' *Providence Journal*

Sullen, Squire A brutal husband in Farquhar's "Country Blockhead"

Parson Barnabas Parson Trulliber Sir Wilful Witwould Sir Francis Wronghead, Squire Western, *Squire Sullen*—such were the people who composed the main strength of the Tory party for sixty years after the Revolution *Macaulay*

Surface, Charles A character in Sheridan's comedy, "The School for Scandal," represented as an extravagant rake, but generous, warm hearted, and fascinating

Surface, Joseph A man in hypocrite in Sheridan's comedy, "The School for Scandal," who affects great seriousness, gravity, and sentimentality

Swan of Avon, Sweet An epithet conferred upon Shakespeare by Ben Jonson, in some well known commendatory verses originally prefixed to the second folio edition of Shakespeare's works, printed in 1632

Swan of Cămbrāī' (or kŏn/brā') An epithet bestowed upon Fenelon (1651–1715), Archbishop of Cambrai, and a writer of fervid eloquence, on account of the graces of his style

Swan of Lichfield A title given to Miss Anna Seward (1747–1809), an English poetess of some distinction

Swan of the Mĕăn'der An epithet applied to Homer, on account of the harmony of his verse, and on the supposition that he was a native of Asia Minor, of which the Meander is one of the chief rivers

Swedish Nightingale A name popularly given to Jenny Lind (Madame Goldschmidt, b 1821), a native of Stockholm, and the most celebrated female vocalists

Sweet Singer of Israel A title applied to King David See ROYAL PSALMIST

Sweet Singer of the Temple An epithet often applied to George Herbert (1593–1633), author of "The Temple sacred Poems and private Ejaculations," and one of the most beautiful and gifted, though quaint, poets of England

Swĭv'el'ler, Dick A careless, light headed fellow in Dickens's novel of the "Old Curiosity Shop," whose flowery orations and absurdities of quotation provoke laughter, but whose real kindness of heart enlists sympathy

Sword of God A surname of Khaled, the conqueror of Syria, between the years 632 and 638

Sȳ'ŏ răx A foul witch mentioned, in Shakespeare's "Tempest," as the dam of Prospero's slave, Caliban

They [Wycherley, Vanbrugh, Farquhar, Congreve] form a galaxy of comic talent scarcely to be matched in any other age or country, and which is only obscured by those foul and impure mists which their pens, like the raven wings of *Spenser*, had brushed from fern and bog *Scott*

Sykes A ruffian in Dickens's "Oliver Twist."

Syntax, Dr. See DOCTOR SYNTAX.

T.

Tăff'y A sobriquet for a Welshman, or for the Welsh collectively The word is a corruption of *David*, one of the most common of Welsh names

Tā'lus A brazen man made by Vulcan for Minos, to guard the island of Crete Spenser, in the "Faery Queen," represents him as an attendant upon Artegal, and as running continually round the island of Crete, administering warning and correction to offenders, by flooring them with an iron flail His invulnerable frame, resistless strength, and passionless nature, typify the power which executes the decrees of justice and the mandates of magistrates

They [the Puritans] went through the world like Sir Artegal's iron man *Talus* with his flail crushing and thumping down oppressors, insensible to fatigue, to pleasure, and to pain *Macaulay*

Talvi (tăl'vē) A *nom de plume* assumed by Mrs Dr Edward Robinson, a well known authoress of the present day, born in Germany,—formed from the initials of her maiden name, Therese Albertine Louise von Jakob

Tammany, St See ST TAMMANY

Tăm'o rā Queen of the Goths, in Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus"

Tannhäuser, Sir (tăn'hoi zĕr) [Ger *Ritter Tannhäuser*] A famous legendary hero of Germany, and the subject of an ancient ballad of the same name The noble Tannhauser is a knight devoted to valorous adventures and to beautiful women In Mantua, he wins the affection of a lovely Lady Lisaura, and of a learned philosopher, Hilario, with whom he converses frequently upon supernatural subjects Enchanted by the marvelous tales related to him by his preceptor, he wishes for nothing less than to participate in the love of some heinous elementary spirit, who shall, for his sake, assume the form of mortal woman Hilario promises him that he shall kiss even Venus herself, the queen of love and of lovers, if he will have courage to venture upon the Venusberg The infatuated Tannhauser sets forth and ascends the mountain, upon hearing of which Lisaura plunges a dagger into her heart Long does Tannhauser tarry among the delicious enchantments of the Venusberg but, at last, moved to repentance, he asks and obtains permission to depart He listens to Mantua, weeps over the grave of his gentle Lisaura, and thence proceeds to Rome, where he makes public confession of his sins to Pope Urban The pope refuses him absolution, saying he can no more be pardoned than the dry wand which he holds can bud forth and bear green leaves Tannhauser, driven to despair, flees from Rome, and vainly seeks his former preceptor, Hilario At this juncture, Venus appears before him, and, with seductive smiles, lures him back to the mountain, there to remain until the day of judgment Meanwhile, at Rome the dry wand has sprouted and borne green leaves Urban, alarmed at this miracle, sends messengers in search of the unhappy knight, but he is nowhere to be found This Tannhauser legend is very popular in Germany, and is often alluded to by German writers Tieck, in his "Phantasus," has made it the subject of a narrative, and Wagner of an opera which has gained great celebrity The name of the Trusty Eckhardt is frequently joined with that of Tannhauser, as a companion, and by some they are considered to be identical See ECKHARDT

Tăp'ley, Mark The body servant of Martin Chuzzlewit, in Dickens's novel of this name,—noted for his irrepressible jollity, which always showed itself most when his affairs were at the worst

Charles [VII of France] who was the *Mark Tapley* of kings, bore himself with his usual jollity under this adflicting news *Watts*

Tartuffe (tar tŭf', *Fr pron* tar/tuf') A common nickname for hypocritical pretenders to religion It is derived from a celebrated comedy of the same name by Moliere, in which the hero, an hypocritical priest, is so called Some say that the character of Tartuffe depicts the confessor of Louis XIV, Pere La Chaise, whom Moliere once saw eating truffles (Fr *tartuffe*, It *tartufi*) with great relish Great opposition was made to the appearance of the play, but at length, in 1667, Moliere succeeded in bringing it on the stage, and for three months Tartuffe was performed uninterruptedly, and with great applause A comedy under the title of 'Lady Tartuffe' has been brought out in Paris with success by Mme Delphine de Girardin

Tattle A character in Congreve's comedy, "Love for Love,"—represented as a half witted beau, vain of his amours, yet valuing himself for his secrecy

Tearless Battle See BATTLE, THE TEARLESS

Tear-sheet, Doll A bawd, in the Second Part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV"

Seigneur and shoe-black, duchess and *Doll Tear-sheet*, flung pell-mell into a heap, ranked themselves according to method *Carlyle*

Tēa'zle, Lady (tē/zl) The heroine of Sheridan's comedy, "The School for Scandal," and the wife of Sir Peter Teazle, an old gentleman who marries late in life She is represented as being "a lively and innocent, though imprudent, country girl, transplanted into the midst of all that can bewilder and endanger her, but with still enough of the purity of rural life about her heart to keep the blight of the world from settling upon it permanently"

Tēa'zle, Sir Peter A character in Sheridan's play, "The School for Scandal," husband of Lady Teazle

Spite and enmity thinly disguised by sentiments as benevolent and noble as those which *Sir Peter Teazle* admired in Mr Joseph Surface *Macaulay*

Tempest, The A sobriquet conferred, on account of his bravery and mutual impetuosity, upon Antoine Junot (1771–1813) one of Napoleon's generals, who was educated for the law, but in 1792 enlisted in the army as a volunteer

Temple, Launcelot A pseudonym of John Armstrong (1709–1779), the English poet

Termagant [It *Trevigante*] An imaginary being, supposed by the crusaders, who confounded Mahometans with pagans, to be a Mahometan deity This imaginary personage was introduced into our old plays and moralities and represented as of a most violent character, so that a ranting actor might always appear to advantage in it Hence, Hamlet says of one too extravagant "I would have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing *Termagant*"

Teufelsdröckh, Herr (hĕr toi/fĕls drŏk) [Ger, devil's dirt] An eccentric German professor and philosopher, whose imaginary "life and opinions" are given in Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" "The Philosophy of Clothes" is represented as forming the subject of his speculations "To look through the shows of things into things themselves he toils and compels" The design of the work is the exposure of the illusions and shams which hold sway so extensively over the human intellect and the social life of man

Thaumaste (to'mast') The name of a great English scholar in Rabelais's celebrated satirical romance, who went to France to argue by signs with Panurge, and was overcome by Panurge

Thaumatūr'gus A surname given to Gregory, a native, and afterward bishop, of Neo Cesarea, in Cappadocia, in the third century, on account of the numerous miracles ascribed to him by his early and his mediæval biographers

Thaumatūr'gus of the West An appellation given to St Bernard (1091–1153) by his admiring disciples His ascetic life, solitary studies, and stirring eloquence, made him, during his lifetime, the oracle of Christendom He became widely known in connection with the disastrous crusade of 1146, which was urged on by his fervid zeal Innumerable legions fired by his burning words, hurried to the East, almost depopulating, in many places, cities, towns and cities

Thekla (*Ger pron* tĕk'la) The daughter of Wallenstein, in Schiller's drama of this name She is an invention of the poet

Thélème (tā'lĕm') A name under which Voltaire has personified the Will, in his composition entitled 'Thelème and Macée"

Thélème, Abbey of The name of an imaginary building in Rabelais's 'Gargantua' given by Grandgousier to Friar John as a recompense for his services in helping to subject the people of Lerne

Now in this *Abbey of Thelème*
Which realized the tarest dream
That ever dozing bull-frog had *Tom Hood*

He appeared less to be supplicating expected mercies, than thankful for those already found and saying the grateful' in the refectory of the *Pays of Thélème* *Putnam's Mag*

☞ "The Abbey of Thélème is the very reverse of a Catholic religious house being an edifice consecrated to the highest state of worldly civilization As the discipline of Gargantua represents Rabelais's notion of a perfect education so may we suppose the manners of the abbey show what he considered to be the perfection of polished society Religious hypocrites, pettifogging attorneys and usurers are excluded gallant ladies and gentlemen, and faithful expounders of the Scriptures are invited by the inscription over the gate The motto of the establishment is, Fay ce que voudras (Do what thou will) and the whole regulations of the convent are such as to secure a succession of elegant recreations according to the pleasure of the inhabitants *Fay Quoi Ray*

Theodorus (the'o do'rus, *Fr pron* tā'o do'rŭs') The name of a physician, in Rabelais's romance of "Gargantua" At the request of Ponocrates, Gargantua's tutor, he undertook to cure the latter of his vicious manner of living, and accordingly purged him canonically with anticyrian hellebore, by which medicine he cleared out all the foulness and perverse habit of his brain, so that he became a man of great honor, sense, courage, and piety

Thersītes [Gr *Θερσίτης*] The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks before Troy He spared, in his revilings, neither prince nor chief, but directed his abuse principally against Achilles and Ulysses He was slain by Achilles for deriding his grief for Penthesilea. The name is often used to

denote a calumniator Shakespeare introduces him in his play of "Troilus and Cressida"

Thē'se ŭs (*or* the'sūs) Duke of Athens, a character in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream"

Thĕs'ty lis A female slave mentioned in one of the Idyls of Theocritus, hence, any rustic maiden.

> And then in haste her bower she leaves
> With *Thestylis* to bind the sheaves *Milton*

Third Founder of Rome A title given to the Roman general Caius Marius, on account of his repeated triumphs over the public enemies of his country, particularly for his successful conduct of the Jugurthine war, and for his decisive victories over the combined forces of the Ambrones and Teutones, near Aqua Sextiæ (Aix), in 102 B C, and over the Cimbri, on the plain of Vercellæ (Vercelli), in 101

Thirty Tyrants, The (of Rome) A fanciful designation given to a number of adventurers who, after the defeat and captivity of Valerian, and during the reign of his weak successor, Gallienus (A D 260-267), aspired to the throne, and by their contests threatened to produce a complete dissolution of the empire The name was first applied to them by Trebellius Pollio, one of the writers of the Augustan Chronicle, who has given the biographies of the different usurpers The analogy between these adventurers and the Thirty Tyrants of Athens—who, on the termination of the Peloponnesian war, received the sway over that city from the Spartan Lysander—is purely imaginary Even the numbers do not correspond, and the Latin historian is forced to include the names of women and children, and many doubtful names, to complete the parallel

This'be The beloved of Pyramus See PYRAMUS

Thomas the Rhymer The name under which Thomas Learmont, of Ercildoune, a Scotchman, born during the reign of Alexander III, and living in the days of Wallace, is generally best known

Thŏ'pas, Sir The hero of the 'Rime of Sir Thopas' one of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," containing an account of the adventures of a knight errant, and his wanderings in search of the Queen of Faerie

Thorough An expressive name given by the Earl of Strafford (Thomas Wentworth), one of the privy councilors of King Charles I, to a vast and celebrated scheme projected by himself, and designed to make the government of England an absolute or despotic monarchy

Thorough Doctor [Lat *Doctor Fundatus*] An honorary appellation conferred upon William Varro, an English Minorite and scholastic philosopher of the last half of the 13th century

Thrāso [Lat, Gr *Θρασων*, Thraso, a braggart, from *θρασυς*, bold, over bold] The name of a braggart soldier in Terence's "Eunuch" From this name is derived the adjective *thrasonical*

Three Kings of Cologne See COLOGNE, THREE KINGS OF

Thumb, Tom [Fr *Le Petit Poucet*, Ger *Daumling*] The name of a diminutive personage celebrated in the legendary literature of England

☞ In the Bodleian library there is a work bearing the following title "Tom Thumb his life and death wherein is declared many marvailous acts of manhood, full of wonder and strange merriments Which little knight lived in King Arthur's time, and famous in the Court of Great Brittaine London printed for John Wright, 1630 It begins thus —

> "In Arthur's court *Tom Thumbe* did hue,
> A man of mickle might
> The best of all the Table Round,
> And eke a doughty knight
> "His stature but an inch in height,
> Or quarter of a span
> Then thinke you not this little knight
> Was proud a valiant man?"

☞ "As to Tom Thumb, he owes his Christian name, most probably, to the spirit of reduplication Some fertion of it may be some still remoter fancy, had imagined the manikin, called, from his proportions, Dumdim, the diminutive of Daum, the same word as our Thumb while the Scots got him as Tamlane, and thought forgetting his fairy proportions sent him to Hell and, rescued him thence just in time to avoid being made the 'Tend to hell As Dumding he rode in the horse's ear, and reduplicated into Tom Thumb came to England, and was placed at Arthur's court as the true land of romance, then in France where little Gauls sucked their Latin *pollet* as their *ponce*, he got called 'Le Petit Poucet and was sent to the cave of an ogre, or orco—a monster (most likely a cuttle-fish)—straight from the Mediterranean and there performed his treacherous, but justifiable, substitution of his brother's night-caps for the infant ogresses crowns, and so came to England as Hop-o-my Thumb, too often confounded with the true Tom Thumb" *Longe*

☞ "On ballad authority we learn that 'Tom a Lyn was a Scottsman born Now Tom-a-lin, otherwise Tamlane, is no other than Tom Thumb himself, who was originally a dwart or dwergar of Scandinavian descent, being the *Thumalin*, i e, *Little Thumb*, of the Northmen Drayton, who introduces both these heroes in his 'Nymphidia' seems to have suspected their identity The prose history of Tom Thumb is manufactured from the ballad, and by the introduction of the fairy queen at his birth, and certain poetical touches which it yet exhibits we are led to suppose that it is a refacciamento of an earlier and better original" *Quar Rev*

Thunderer, The A popular appellation of the London "Times,"—originally given to it on account of the powerful articles contributed to its columns by the editor, Edward Sterling.

Thundering Legion, The A name given to a Roman legion, A D 179, from the prayers of some Christians in it having been followed, it is said, by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which tended greatly to discomfit the Marcomanni, the invading enemy.

Thū'rĭo A foolish rival to Valentine, in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona"

Thwackum A famous character in Fielding's novel, "The History of a Foundling"

> While the world was resounding with the noise of a disputatious philosophy the Baconian school, like Allworthy, seated between Square and *Thwackum*, preserved a calm neutrality, half scornful half benevolent and content with adding to the sum of practical good, left the war of words to those who liked it *Macaulay*

Thyr'sis The name of a herdsman in Theocritus, also, a shepherd mentioned in Virgil's seventh Eclogue, who has a poetical contest with Corydon, hence, in modern poetry, any shepherd or rustic.

> Hard by a cottage chimney smokes
> From betwixt two aged oaks,
> Where Corydon and *Thyrsis* met,
> Are at their savory dinner set *Milton*

Tibbs, Beau See BEAU TIBBS

Tickler, Timothy A pseudonym of an Edinburgh lawyer named Sym, one of the contributors to Blackwood, and one of the interlocutors in Wilson's "Noctes Ambrosianæ"

Tiddler, Tom A personage well known among children from the game of "Tom Tiddler's ground" One of Dickens's minor tales is entitled "Tom Tiddler's Ground"

Til'burl'nă A character in Sheridan's play, "The Critic," whose love-lorn ravings constitute the climax of burlesque tragedy

> Like *Tilburina* in the play they [Mrs Radcliffe's heroines] are inconsolable to the minuet in Amadis *Dunlop*

Tim'ĭas The name of a character in Spenser's "Fairy Queen," intended to represent the spirit of chivalrous honor and generosity

☞ "The affection of Timias for Belphœbe is allowed on all hands to allude to Sir Walter Raleigh's pretended admiration of Queen Elizabeth, and his disgrace on account of a less platonic intrigue with the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, together with his restoration to favor are plainly pointed out in the subsequent events But no commentator has noticed the beautiful imitation by which the poet points out the error of his friend and of his friend's wife Timias finds Amoret in the arms of Corflambo or Sensual Passion he combat the monster unsuccessfully, and wounds the lady in his arms *Sir Scott*

Tī'mon An "enemy to mankind," described by Plutarch and Lucian, but best known to English readers as the cynical hero of Shakespeare's 'Timon of Athens"

Tin'to, Dick 1 The name of a poor artist in Scott's novel, "The Bride of Lammermoor"

2 A pseudonym adopted by Frank B Goodrich (b 1826), a popular American author

Tip'pe-ca-nŏe' A sobriquet conferred upon General William H Harrison, afterward president of the United States, during the political canvass which preceded his election, on account of the victory gained by him over the Indians in the battle which took place on the 6th of November, 1811, at the junction of the Tippecanoe and Wabash Rivers

Tī tā'nĭă Wife of Oberon, and queen of the fairies

☞ "The Shakespearian commentators have not thought fit to inform us why the poet designates the fairy queen 'Titania' It, however presents no difficulty It was the belief of those days that the fairies were the same as the classic nymphs, the attendants of Diana The fairy queen was therefore the same as Diana whom Ovid (Met iii 173) styles Titania *Keightley*

Tit'comb, Timothy (tĭt'kum) A *nom de plume* adopted by J G Holland (b 1819), a popular American author and journalist

Tit'marsh, Mī'chael Ăn'gĕ lo A pseudonym under which Thackeray, for a series of years contributed tales, essays, and sketches to Fraser's Magazine He afterward published several volumes under the same name

> Let whosoever is qualified to set forth the peculiar experiences of those classes [the fashionable classes] in any serious form that may be possible, and let what is ridiculous or despicable among them live under the terror of *Michael Angelo Titmarsh* *Masson*

Tĭt'y-rŭs A character in Virgil's first Eclogue, borrowed from the Greeks, among whom this was a common shepherd's name He is thought to personate Virgil Chaucer is affectionately commemorated under this name in Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar"

Tō'by The name of a dog in the common English puppet show of Punch and Judy See PUNCH

☞ "In some versions of the great drama of Punch, there is a small dog—a modern innovation—supposed to be the private property of that gentleman, whose name is always Toby This Toby has been stolen in youth from another gentleman and fraudulently sold to the confiding hero, who having no guile himself, has no suspicion that it lurks in others, but Toby, entertaining a grateful recollection of his old master, and scorning to attach himself to any new patrons, not only refuses to smoke a pipe at the bidding of Punch, but, to mark his old fidelity more strongly, seizes him by the nose and wrings the same with violence—at which instance of canine attachment the spectators are deeply affected" *Dickens*

Toby, Uncle See UNCLE TOBY.

Todd, Lau'rie. A poor Scottish nailmaker,—the hero of Galt's novel of the same name,—who emigrates to America, and, after some reverses of fortune, begins the world again as a backwoodsman, and once more becomes prosperous.

Tŏm'-a-lin. The same as TOM THUMB. See THUMB, TOM.

☞ The name is sometimes written, in ignorance of its etymology, *Tom-a-Lincoln* An old book, formerly very popular, relates "The most pleasant History of Tom-a-Lincoln a renowned soldier, the Red Rose Knight, surnamed the Beast of England, showing his honorable victories in foreign countries, with his strange fortunes in Faery Land, and how he married the fair Anglitera daughter to Prester John, that renowned monarch of the world"

Tom, Dick, and Harry An appellation very commonly employed to designate a crowd or rabble

Tomès, M (to'mā') A character in Molière's "L'Amour Medecin"

> *M Tomès* liked correctness in medical practice *Macaulay*

Tom o' Bedlam A name given to wandering mendicants discharged from Bethlem Hospital, on account of incurable lunacy, or because their cure was doubtful

Toots, Mr An innocent, honest, and warm hearted creature in Dickens's "Dombey and Son," "than whom there were few better fellows in the world" His favorite saying is, "It's of no consequence"

Tŏp'sy A young slave girl in Mrs Stowe's novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who is made to illustrate the ignorance, low moral development, and wild humor of the African character, as well as its capacity for education

> The book was not deliberately made, but, like *Topsy*, it "growed" *White*

Tormes, Lazarillo de (lă thā rā'lyo dā tor'mĕs) The hero of a Spanish novel of the same name by Diego Hurtado de Mendoza (d 1575), a novel of low life, the first of a class well known in Spanish literature under the name of the *gusto picaresco*, or the style of the rogues, and made famous all over the world in the brilliant imitation of "Gil Blas"

> Faithfully executed, [it] would exhibit the type of the low-minded merry-making vulgar and shallow "Yankee" the ideal Yankee in whom European prejudices find gracefully combined the attractive traits of a Gines de Passamonte and a Joseph Surface a *Lazarillo de Tormes* and a Scapin a Thersites and an Autolycus *W H Burnet*

Touchstone A clown, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It"

Touchwood, Lady A character in "The Belle's Stratagem," a comedy by Mrs Crowley

> The Dormants and the *Lady Touchwoods* in their own sphere do not offend my moral sense; in fact, they do not appeal to it at all *C Lamb*

Tra'ni-o A servant to Lucentio, in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew"

Translator General A title borne by Philemon Holland (d 1636), the translator of Livy, Pliny, Plutarch, Suetonius, Xenophon, and other Greek and Latin authors It was given to him by Dr Thomas Fuller, in his "History of the Worthies of England"

Trăp'bois An old usurer in Scott's novel of "The Fortunes of Nigel," "who was believed even at his extreme age, to understand the plucking of a pigeon as well [as], or better than, any man of Alsatia"

> It was as dangerous to have any political connection with Newcastle as to buy and sell with old *Trapbois* *Macaulay*

Trim, Corporal Uncle Toby's attendant, in Sterne's novel, "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent," distinguished for his fidelity and affection, his respectfulness, and his volubility

☞ "It is rather a simple fact than an opinion that the first class of Sterne's *dramatis personæ* his Uncle Tobias, his *Corporal Trim*, his Yoricks rank in that department of our literature next to the Laureates of Touchstones, and Malvolios of Shakespeare *Eng Cy*

Trĭn'cu lo. A jester, in Shakespeare's "Tempest"

Trinity Jones A sobriquet of William Jones of Nayland (1726-1800), distinguished for his treatises in defense of the doctrine of the Trinity, and also for having originated "The Critical Critic"

Trĭn'o-vant, or Trĭn'o-văn'tum An old name of London, corrupted from *Troya Nova* (New Troy), the name given to it by Brutus, a legendary or mythical king of England, who is said to have been the founder of the city, and the great grandson of Æneas

> For noble Britons sprong from Trojans bold,
> And *Troynovant* was built of old Troy's ashes cold *Spenser*

Trissotin (trĭs'so'tĭn') The name of a poet and coxcomb in Molière's comedy, "Les Femmes Savantes"

> We hardly know any instance of the strength and weakness of human nature so striking and so grotesque as the character of this haughty, vigilant, resolute, sagacious blue-stocking, half Mithridates and half *Trissotin* beam up against a world in arms, with an ounce of poison in one pocket, and a quire of bad verses in the other *Macaulay*

☞ Under this character, Molière satirized the Abbé Cotin, a personage who affected to unite in himself the rather inconsistent characters of a writer of poems of gallantry and a powerful and excellent preacher His dramatic name was originally *Tricotin*, which, as too plainly pointing out the individual, was softened into *Trissotin*

Tris'tram, Sir The hero of an old Cymric romance, whose adventures form an episode in the

incidents of Arthur's court, and are related by Thomas the Rhymer, as well as by many romancists He is noted for having been the incestuous seducer of his uncle's wife.

☞ The original meaning of the name is said to have been *noise, tumult*, but from the influence of Latin upon Welsh, it came to mean *sad* In Europe, it regularly entered the ranks of the names of sorrow, and it was, no doubt, in allusion to it, that Don Quixote accepted the sobriquet of the Knight of the Rueful Countenance

Tri-v'a-gant The same as TERMAGANT, a supposed deity of the Mohammedans, whom our early writers seem to have confounded with pagans See TERMAGANT.

Tro'i-lus A son of Priam, King of Troy, and the hero of Chaucer's poem of "Troilus and Cressside," and Shakespeare's play of "Troilus and Cressida" There is no trace of the story of these two persons ages among the ancients

☞ "This [the vehement passion of Cressida] Shakespeare has contrasted with the profound affection represented in Troilus, and alone worthy the name of love, affection, passionate indeed, —swollen with the confluence of youthful instincts and youthful fancy, and glowing in the radiance of hope newly risen, in short enlarged by the collective sympathies of nature — but still having a depth of calmer element in a will stronger than desire more entire than choice, and which gives permanence to its own act by converting it into faith and duty Hence, with excellent judgment, and with an excellence higher than mere judgment can give, at the close of the play when Cressida has sunk into infamy below retrieval and beneath hope, the same will which had been the substance and the basis of his love while the restless pleasures and passionate longings, like sea waves had tossed but on its surface, — this same moral energy is represented as snatching him aloof from all neighborhood with her dishonor from all lingering fondness and languishing, recants, while it rushes with him into other and nobler duties, and deepens the channel which his heroic brother's death had left empty for its collected flood" *Coleridge*

Trot-wood, Miss Betsy A kind hearted ogress of an aunt, in Dickens's novel of "David Copperfield"

Trul'li-ber, Parson A fat clergyman in Fielding's novel, "The Adventures of Joseph Andrews"

Trun'nion, Commodore Hawser (trŭn'yun) The name of an eccentric and celebrated character in Smollett's novel, "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle" He is represented as having retired from service in consequence of injuries received in engagements, yet he retains his nautical and military habits, keeps garrison in his house, which is defended by a ditch, and entered through a draw bridge, obliges his servants to sleep in hammocks and to take turns on watch all the year round, and indulges his humor in various other odd ways

Tuck, Friar See FRIAR TUCK

Tupman, Tracy A character in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," — represented as a member of the Pickwick Club, and as a person of a very amorous disposition

Turk Gregory The name given by Falstaff, in Shakespeare's historical play, I Henry IV, act v, sc 3, to Pope Gregory VII (the belligerent Hildebrand), who became a byword with the early reformers for vice and enormity of every description

Turnip-hoer A nickname given to George I, because, it is said, his majesty, when he first went to England, talked of turning St James's Park into a turnip ground

Turpentine State A popular name for the State of North Carolina, which produces and exports immense quantities of turpentine

Tu-ti-vil'lus An old name for a celebrated demon who is said to have collected all the fragments of words which the priests had skipped over or mutilated in the performance of the service, and carried them to hell

Twelve Apostles of Ireland, The A name given to twelve Irish prelates of the 6th century, who appear to have formed a sort of corporation, and to have exercised a kind of jurisdiction or superintendence over the other ecclesiastics or "saints" of the time They were disciples of St Finnian of Clonard

☞ Their names were as follows 1 Ciaran or Kieran, Bishop and Abbot of Saighir (now Seir-Kieran, King's County), 2 Ciaran, or Kieran Abbot of Clonmacnois, 3 Columcille of Hy, 4 Brendan Bishop and Abbot of Clonfert, 5 Brendan, Bishop and Abbot of Birr (now Parsonstown, King's County), 6 Columba, Abbot of Tudaglas, 7 Molaise, or Laisre, Abbot of Damliris (now Devenish island, in Loch Erne), 8 Cannech, Abbot of Aghadhibo, Queen's County, 9 Ruadan or Rodan, Abbot of Lorrha, Tipperary County, 10 Mobi Clarenech, or the Flat-faced, Abbot of Glasnoeidh in (now Glasnevin, near Dublin), 11 Senell Abbot of Cinaith-inis, in Loch Erne, 12 Naimath, or Nennith, Abbot and Bishop of Inismaige-Samh (now Inismacsaint), in Loch Erne

Twist, Oliver The hero of Dickens's novel of the same name, — a poor boy, born and brought up in the workhouse of an English village, starved, beaten, and abused by every body, but always preserving a saint like purity and lovableness, even under circumstances of the deepest misery, and when surrounded by the very worst of evil influences

Twitcher, Jemmy 1. The name of a character in Gay's "Beggar's Opera"

2 A nickname given to John, Lord Sandwich (1718–1792), by his contemporaries.

When sly *Jimmy Twitcher* had smuggled up his face
With a lick of court whitewash and pious grimace,
A wooing he went where three sisters of old,
In harmless society, guttle and scold *Gray*

Two Kings of Brentford. See BRENTFORD, TWO KINGS OF

Tyb'alt A nephew to Lady Capulet, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet."

U.

Ugolino (oo-go-le'no) [It *Ugolino de' Gherardeschi*] A Pisan noble of the 13th century, and leader of the Guelphs Having been defeated in an encounter with Archbishop Ruggieri, a leader of the Ghibelline faction, he is said to have been imprisoned, together with his sons, in the tower of the Guinandi (since called the Tower of Hunger), and the keys having been thrown into the Arno, they were left there to starve Dante has immortalized the name and sufferings of Ugolino He is represented as voraciously devouring the head of Ruggieri, in hell, where they are both frozen up together in a hole in a lake of ice

Nothing in history or fiction — not even the story which *Ugolino* told in the sea of everlasting ice — approaches the horrors which were recounted by the few survivors of that night [spent in the Black Hole of Calcutta] *Macaulay*

Woe to him who has found
The meal enough if *Ugolino* cull,
His teeth have crunched some foul, unnatural thing,
Lest here satiety proves penury
More utterly irremediable *J B Browning*

Ulen-spiegel (oo'lun spe'gl) See OWLE GLASS

Ul'ri-ca A hideous old sibyl in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe"

Una A lovely lady in Spenser's "Faery Queen," intended as a personification of Truth The name *Una* signifies *one*, and refers either to the singleness of purpose characteristic of Truth, or to the singular and unique excellence of the lady's character See RED CROSS KNIGHT, THE

Uncle Sam A cant or vulgar name of the United States government

☞ Immediately after the first declaration of war with England Elbert Anderson of New York then a contractor, visited Troy on the Hudson where was concentrated, and where he purchased a large quantity of provisions — beef pork &c The inspectors of these articles at that place were Messrs Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson The latter gentleman (invariably known as "Uncle Sam") generally superintended in person a large number of workmen, who, on this occasion, were employed in overhauling the provisions purchased by the contractor for the army The casks were marked E A — U S This work fell to the lot of operatives fellow in the employ of the Messrs Wilson, who, on being asked by some of his fellow-workmen the meaning of the mark (for the letters U S, for United States, were then almost entirely new to them) said he did not know, unless it meant Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam — alluding, exclusively, then to the said 'Uncle Sam Wilson' The joke took among the workmen, and passed currently, and Uncle Sam himself being present, was occasionally hailed by them on the increasing extent of his possessions Many of these workmen, being, of a character denominated 'food for powder' were found shortly after following the recruiting drum, and pushing, toward the frontier lines for the double purpose of meeting the enemy and of eating the provisions they had lately labored to put in good order Such old jokes accompanied them and before the first campaign ended this identical one first appeared in print It gained favor rapidly, till it penetrated and was recognized in every part of the country and will, no doubt continue so while the United States remain a nation *Frost*

Uncle Toby The hero of Sterne's novel, "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent" — represented as a captain who had been wounded at the siege of Namur, and forced to retire from the service He is celebrated for his kindness and benevolence, his courage, gallantry, and simplicity, no less than for his extreme modesty, his love passages with the Widow Wadman, and his military tastes, habits, and discussions

☞ "But what shall I say to thee, thou quintessence of the milk of human kindness, thou reconciler of war (as far as it was once necessary to reconcile it), thou returner to childhood during peace, thou lover of widows, thou master of the best of corporals, thou whistler at excommunications, thou high and only final Christian gentleman, thou pitier of the devil himself, divine Uncle Toby! Why, this I will say, made bold by thy example and caring nothing for what any body may think of it who does not in some measure, partake of thy nature, that he who created thee was the wisest man since the days of Shakespeare, and that Shakespeare himself, mighty reflector of things as they were, but no anticipator, never arrived at a character like thine" *L Hunt*

☞ "My Uncle Toby is one of the finest compliments ever paid to human nature He is the most unoffending of God's creatures, or as the French express it, *un tres petit bon homme*' Of his bowling green, his sieges and his amours, who would say or think any thing amiss' *Hazlitt*

Uncle Tom The hero of Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin," — a negro slave, distinguished for unaffected piety and the faithful discharge of all his duties His master, a humane man, becomes embarrassed in his finances, and sells the slave to a dealer After passing through various hands, and suffering great cruelties, he dies at the south west

Underground Railroad, The A popular embodiment of the various ways in which fugitive slaves from the Southern States of the American Union are assisted in escaping to the North, or to Canada, — often humorously abbreviated U G R R

Unfortunate Peace, The A name given by historians to the Peace of Cateau Cambresis (April 2, 1559), negotiated by England, France, and Spain By this treaty, Henri II, of France, renounced all claim to Genoa, Corsica, and Naples, agreed to restore Calais to the English within eight years, and to give security for five hundred thousand crowns in case of failure

Unigenitus In ecclesiastical history, the name given to a famous bull issued by Pope Clement XI, in 1713, against the French translation of the New Testament, with notes by Pasquier Quesnel, priest of the Oratory, and a celebrated Jansenist The bull began with the words "*Unigenitus Dei Filius*," and hence the name given to it

Universal Doctor [Lat *Doctor Universalis*] A designation applied to Thomas Aquinas (1227–1274), in allusion to his extensive and profound learning See ANGELIC DOCTOR and DUMB OX

Unlearned Parliament, The See PARLIAMENT OF DUNCES

Urban, Sylvanus, Gent. The fictitious name under which the "Gentleman's Magazine" is edited, and by which is expressed its universality of town and country intelligence

True histories of last year's ghost,
Lines to a knight or a turban
And trifles for the morning Post
And nothing for *Sylvanus Urban* *Praed*

Urgan'da (oor-gin'da) In the original romance of "Amadis de Gaul," the name of a potent fairy In the Spanish romances relating to the descendants of Amadis, she is represented as an enchantress of a more powerful description

Thus *Urganda* seemed to be aware of her own importance and perfectly acquainted with the human appetite *Smollett*

Urian, Sir (yoo'ri-an, *or* oo're-an) A sportive designation of a man who is very little thought of or who is sure to turn up unexpectedly and inopportunely In low German, the name is commonly applied to the devil

Uri-el [Heb, fire of God] An angel mentioned in the second book of Esdras Milton makes him "regent of the sun" and calls him "the sharpest sighted spirit of all in heaven"

Ur'su-la A gentlewoman attending on Hero, in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing"

U'ther Son of Constans, one of the fabulous or legendary kings of Britain, and the father of Arthur See GORLOIS

My true *Uther's* deeply-wounded son
Lay dozing in the vale of Avalon *Tennyson*

U-to'pi-a [From Gr *ou* not, and *topos*, a place] A term invented by Sir Thomas More (1480 1535), and applied by him to an imaginary island which he represents to have been discovered by a companion of Amerigo Vespucci, and as enjoying the utmost perfection in laws, politics, &c, in contradistinction to the defects of those which then existed elsewhere The name has now passed into all the languages of Europe to signify a state of ideal perfection

☞ "The second book gives a geographical description of the island the relations of the inhabitants in social life, their magistrates their arts, their systems of war and religion On the latter subject — which could hardly be expected from the pretext of the author — the most unbounded toleration is granted The greater part of the inhabitants believed in one Spirit, all powerful and all pervading, but others practiced the worship of heroes and the adoration of stars A community of wealth is a fundamental principle of this republic and the structure [is] what might be expected from such a basis *Dunlop*

☞ That he [Sir T More] meant this imaginary republic seriously to embody his notions of a sound system of government, can scarcely be believed by any one who reads it and remembers that the entirely fanciful and abstract existence there depicted was the dream of one who thoroughly knew man in all his complicated relations, and was deeply conversant in practical government *J H Burton*

V.

Vadius (vā'de-us') The name of a grave and heavy pedant in Moliere's comedy, "Les Femmes Savantes"

Val'en-tine 1 One of the heroes in the old romance of "Valentine and Orson," which is of uncertain age and authorship, though it probably belongs to the 15th century See ORSON

2 One of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," in Shakespeare's play of that name

3 A gentleman attending on the Duke in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"

4 One of the characters in Goethe's "Faust" He is a brother of Margaret, whom Faust has se

duced Maddened by his sister's shame, he interrupts a serenade of Faust's, attacks him, is stabbed by Mephistopheles, falls and expires uttering vehement reproaches against Margaret

Valley of the Shadow of Death In "The Pilgrim's Progress" of John Bunyan, the valley through which Christian, after his encounter with Apollyon, was obliged to pass on his way to the Celestial City "Now this valley is a very solitary place the prophet Jeremiah thus describes it 'A wilderness, a land of deserts and pits, a land of drought, and of the Shadow of Death, a land that no man passeth through, and where no man dwelt'"

Van dyke' of Sculpture, The A designation conferred upon Antoine Coysevox (1640–1720), a French sculptor, on account of the beauty and animation of his figures

Va nes'sā [Compounded of *Van*, the first syllable of *Vanhomrigh*, and *Essa*, diminutive of *Esther*] A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady who had fallen in love with him and proposed marriage How her declaration of affection was received is related in Swift's poem of "Cadenus and Vanessa" See CADENUS

Vanity 1 An established character in the old moralities and puppet shows

2 A town in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," on the road to the Celestial City

Vanity Fair In Bunyan's spiritual allegory, "The Pilgrim's Progress," the name of a fair which was held all the year round in the town of Vanity 'It beareth the name because the town where it is kept is lighter than vanity (Ps lxii 9), and also because all that is there sold, or that cometh thither, is vanity"

☞ The origin and history of this fair are thus described 'Almost five thousand years ago there were pilgrims walking, to the Celestial City and Beelzebub Apollyon and Legion, with their companions perceiving by the path that the pilgrims made, that their way to the city lay through this town of Vanity, they contrived here to set up a fair—a fair wherein should be sold all sorts of vanity and that it should last all the year long Therefore at this fair are all such merchandise sold as houses, lands, trades places, honors, preferments, titles countries, kingdoms lusts, pleasures, and delights of all sorts, as harlots, wives, husbands, children, lives blood bodies, souls, silver, gold, pearls, precious stones and what not And moreover, at this fair there is at all times, to be seen jugglings, cheats games, fools, knaves, rogues, and that of every kind And, as in other fairs of less moment there are several rows and streets, under their proper names where such and such wares are vended so here likewise you have the proper places rows, streets (namely, countries and kingdoms), where the wares of this fair are soonest to be found Now as I said the way to the Celestial City lies just through this town where this lusty fair is kept and he that would go to the city and yet not go through this town, must needs go out of the world

☞ Thackeray has made use of this name as the title of his famous novel

Vā'pi-ans A name—probably a feigned one—occurring in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," act iii, sc 3 See PROCROMITUS

Va rī'nā A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Jane Waryng, for whom Swift merely life professed an attachment

Vāth'ek The hero of William Beckford's celebrated novel of the same name, a haughty and effeminate monarch, led on by the temptations of a malignant genie, and the sophistries of a cruel and ambitious mother, to commit all sorts of crimes, to abjure his faith, and to offer allegiance to Eblis, the Mohammedan Satan, in the hope of seating himself on the throne of the pre-Adamite sultans

We saw men who not yet in the vigor of life were "blasé" with lifeless pleasures men with the poisoned tooth *Lethe* like to find the muck of some day with fires, unquenchable and agonizing in the place of those hearts they had sucked per verted, and destroyed *Putnam's Magazine*

Venerable Bede See BEDE, THE VENERABLE

Venerable Doctor [Lat *Doctor Venerabilis*] A title given to William de Champeaux, a celebrated philosopher and theologian of the 12th century, regarded as the first public professor of scholastic divinity, and the founder of scientific realism

Venerable Initiator [Lat *Venerabilis Inceptor*] An honorary appellation conferred upon William of Occam (d 1347), a famous English scholastic philosopher

Vē'nus bērg See ECKHARDT, THE FAITHFUL

Vēr'ges An ingeniously absurd watchman and night constable, in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing"

Vermilion Sea A name formerly given to the Gulf of California, on account of the red color of the infusoria it contains

Vēr'non, Die (or **Dī kn'ā**) The heroine of Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Rob Roy"

Very Christian Doctor See MOST CHRISTIAN DOCTOR

Very Constant Doctor See MOST CONSTANT DOCTOR

Very Methodical Doctor See MOST METHODICAL DOCTOR

Very Resolute Doctor See MOST RESOLUTE DOCTOR

Vēto, Mot et Même (vā'to') Injurious names often given by the marchists of the French Revolution to Louis XVI and his queen, Marie Antoinette The expression originated in the indignation of the people at the *veto* allowed the king on the resolves of the National Assembly The name occurs in the celebrated song "La Carmagnole," which, with the accompanying dance, was performed at popular festivals, executions, and outbreaks of popular discontent during the Reign of Terror

That is the pass ye have brought us to And now ye will break the prisons and set Capet *Veto* on horseback to ride over us *Carlyle*

Vī'ā Dŏl'ō rō'sā [Lat, way of pain] A name given, since the Christian era, to the road at Jerusalem leading from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha, which Jesus passed over on his way to the place of crucifixion Upon this road are situated many of the objects consecrated by Christian traditions,—the house where the Virgin Mary was born, the church erected upon the spot where she fell, when she beheld Jesus sink under the weight of the cross, the house of St Veronica, upon whose veil, employed to wipe away his blood and sweat, the image of his face was miraculously impressed The road, which is about a mile in length, terminates at the Gate of Judgment

Vicar of Bray A name originally given to the Rev Symon Symonds, who was twice a Papist and twice a Protestant in four successive reigns, between 1535 and 1558 It is now commonly applied to one who deserts his party when it is no longer for his safety or his interest to remain in it

☞ Bray is a village in Berkshire "The vivacious vicar hereof, says Fuller 'living under Henry VIII Edward VI, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, was first a Papist, then a Protestant, then a Papist then a Protestant again He had seen some martyrs burned (two miles off) at Windsor and found this fire too hot for his tender temper This vicar being taxed by one for being a timeserver and inconstant changeling, —'Not so, said he 'for I always kept my principle, which is this to live and die the *Vicar of Bray*

Vicar of Christ, The A title assumed by the pope of Rome, who claims to exercise a delegated authority as the representative or vicegerent of Christ

Vicar of Wakefield The hero of Goldsmith's novel of the same name See PRIMROSE, THE REV DR

Vin cĕn'tĭ o (vin sĕn'shĭ-o) 1 The Duke of Vienna in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" He commits his scepter to Angelo (with whom Escalus is associated in a subordinate capacity), under the pretext of being called to take an urgent and distant journey, and by exchanging the royal purple for a monk's hood, observes incognito the condition of his people, and especially the manner and effect of his vicegerent's administration

2 An old gentleman of Pisa, in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew"

Vinegar Bible A name given to an edition of the Bible, published in 1717 at the Clarendon Press, Oxford By a ludicrous misprint, the title of the twenty-th chapter of Luke was made to read, 'Parable of the *Vinegar*" instead of, "Parable of the *Vineyard*," hence the name

Vin'land A name given, according to Snorro Sturleson, by Scandinavian voyagers, to a portion of the coast of North America discovered by them toward the close of the 10th century, well wooded, and producing agreeable fruits, particularly grapes It is thought to have been some part of the coast of Massachusetts or Rhode Island

Vī'o lā A lady in love with Duke Orsino, in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"

☞ "As for her situation in the drama (of which she is properly the heroine) it is shortly, this She is shipwrecked on the coast of Illyria she is alone, and without protection, in a strange country She wishes to enter into the service of the Countess Olivia, but she is assured that this is impossible 'for the lady, having recently lost an only and beloved brother has abjured the sight of men has shut herself up in her palace, and will admit no kind of suit' In this perplexity, Viola remembers to have heard her father speak with praise and admiration of Orsino, the duke of the country, and having ascertained that he is not married and that, therefore, his court is not a proper asylum for her in her feminine character, she attires herself in the disguise of a page as the best protection against uncivil comments, till she can gain some tidings of her brother To pursue the thread of Viola's destiny —she is engaged in the service of the duke, whom she finds 'fancy-sick' for the love of Olivia We are left to infer (for so it is hinted in the first scene) that this duke had already made some impression on Viola's imagination, and when she comes to play the confidante, and to be loaded with favors and kindness in her assumed character, that she should be touched by a passion made up of pity, admiration gratitude, and tenderness, does not, I think, in any way detract from the genuine sweetness and delicacy of her character, for '*she never told her love*' Viola then is the chosen favorite of the enamored duke, and becomes his messenger to Olivia, and the interpreter of his sufferings to that inaccessible beauty In her character of a youthful page she attracts the favor of Olivia, and excites the jealousy of her lord The situation is critical and delicate, but how exquisitely is the character of Viola fitted to her part, carrying her through the ordeal with all the inward and spiritual grace of modesty'" *Mrs Jameson*

Vī'o lĕn'tā A character in Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well"

Virginie (vēr'zhe'nē') The heroine of Bernardin de St Pierre's (1737–1814) romance, entitled "Paul et Virginie,"—"a tropical Arcadian romance which [for a time] reigned supreme over French, English, and German imaginations of a certain caliber, and rendered the name Virginie triumphant in France"

Virgin Modesty A surname given by Charles II to the Earl of Rochester (John Wilmot), because he blushed so easily

Virgin Queen, The An appellation popularly given to Queen Elizabeth (1533–1603) She may, in fact, be said to have assumed it, for, on the 10th of February, 1559, less than three months after her accession to the throne, in a speech which she made to the Privy Council and a deputation from the House of Commons, who had requested her, in the name of the nation, to be pleased to take to herself a husband, she said that for herself it would be enough "that a marble stone should declare that a queen, having reigned such a time, lived and died a virgin" Most historians, however, agree that her right to the title was exceedingly ill founded See MAIDEN QUEEN.

Vī'talis (vī'tălis) A name assumed by Erik Sjoberg (1794–1828), a distinguished Swedish lyric poet By this pseudonym, he intended to convey the notion of "Vitalis,"—"Life is a struggle"

Viv'ian Mistress of the enchanter Merlin She forms the subject of one of the poems in Tennyson's "Idyls of the King" See LADY OF THE LAKE, MERLIN, and LANCELOT DU LAC [Written also *Vivien* and *Vivane*]

Voland, Squire (fo'lant) A familiar name for the devil in Germany

Vol-pō'ne [It, an old fox] The title of a play by Ben Jonson, and the name of its chief character

Vŏl'tĭ mānd The name of a courtier, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet"

Vōr'tĭ gēr Seneschal of Constans (a fabulous king of Britain), and usurper of the throne after Constans had been killed by his subjects.

W.

Wad'man, Widow The name of a lady in Sterne's novel of "Tristram Shandy," with whom Uncle Toby is in love

Wagner (wäg'nĕr) The name of a character in Goethe's "Faust" This name is not original with Goethe, but was borrowed by him from the old legends, in which it occurs under the form of Cristoph Wagner who is represented to have been the companion, or *famulus*, of Faust

☞ "*Wagner* is a type of the philister and pedant a sacrifice himself to books as Faust does to knowledge He adores the letter The dust of folios is his element parchment the source of his inspiration He is one of those who in the presence of Niagara would vex you with questions about arrow headed inscriptions, who in the presence of a village festival would discuss the origin of the Pelasgi *Lewes*

Wagoner Boy, The A popular sobriquet of the Hon Thomas Corwin (b 1794), a distinguished American statesman While yet a lad, Harrison and his army were on the northern frontier, almost destitute of provisions, and a demand was made on the patriotism of the people to furnish the necessary subsistence The elder Corwin loaded a wagon with supplies, which was delivered by his son, who returned with the army during the rest of the campaign, and who is said to have proved himself a good whip and an excellent teamster

Walking Stewart The sobriquet of John Stewart, an English traveler, born in the first half of the 18th century, died in 1822 This celebrated peripatetic traveled on foot through Hindostan Persia, Nubia, Abyssinia, the Arabian Desert, Europe, and the United States

☞ "Any interesting man whom personally I knew eloquent in conversation, contemplative, if *that* is possible, in excess curls beyond all reach of hellebore (that Antycra would not have cured him), yet sublime and divinely benignant in his vision of things, as a pedestrian traveler, had seen more of the earth's surface, and communicated more extensively with the children of the earth than any man before or since the writer, also who published more books (all intelligible by fits and starts) than any Englishman except, perhaps Richard Baxter, who is said to have published three hundred and sixty five, *plus* one, the extra one being, probably meant for leap-year" *De Quincey*

Wam'bā The clown or jester of Cedric, in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe"

Wandering Jew See JEW, THE WANDERING

Ward, Artemus A pseudonym adopted by Mr Charles F Browne, an American humorist of the present day, author of a series of popular comic productions purporting to be written by an itinerant showman, and remarkable for their perverse orthography

Water-beggars [Fr *Gueux*] A name assumed April, 1566, by the signers of the compromise of Breda, who opposed the introduction of the Spanish Inquisition into the Netherlands Egmont, William

of Orange, and Count Horn declined to sign this compromise, but as the latter was present at the banquet when this name was assumed, he was accused of being one of the participators in the act, and the name was generally applied, during the war of the Netherlands, to the adherents of the Prince of Orange

Water-Poet, The A title assumed by John Taylor, an English poet (1580-1654), who for a long time followed the occupation of a waterman on the Thames

Wat'ling Street A name very generally given in England, during the middle ages, to the *Via Lactea*, or Milky Way It occurs in Chaucer's "House of Fame," Book II —

> "Se yondir, lo, the galaxie,
> The whiche men clepe the milky way,
> For it is white; and some parfay,
> Y-callin it han *Watlinge-strete*"

In "The Complaynt of Scotland," the comet, it is said, "aperis oft in the quhyt circle, the quhilk the martialis callis *Lactea circuli*" The name occurs again, in the translation of the "Æneid" by Gawain Douglas —

> "Arthuris house, and Hyades betaikning rane
> *Watlingestrete*, the Horne, and the Charlewane"

This, however, was only an application of the word, not its proper and original meaning The real Watling Street was a road extending across South Britain in a general direction from east to west Beginning at Richborough or Dover, it ran through Canterbury to London, and thence across the island to Chester It is yet, in some parts, an important highway, and the portion which runs through London still preserves the old name Under the Britons, Watling Street existed as a simple forest line or track way, the Romans made a great military road of it and the Anglo Saxons adopted it, as they did all the Roman roads and bridges in every part of the island

☞ The origin of the name is uncertain By some the street is supposed to have been called in honor of *Lactantius* the *Lac* (or *Strata*) *Lactiana* of which the modern name is a Saxon corruption According to Camden it was named after *Lactantius* who directed the work and whom the Britons, in their language, called *Gualalin* Florence of Worcester (*Chron* sub an 1014) derives the name from the Wetlings, or sons of King Watha who, Wright says, 'was, no doubt, a personage of the Anglo Saxon mythology' Grimm offers no explanation, but merely remarks, "Who the Watlings were and how they came to give their name both to an earthly and the heavenly street, we do not know This glittering pathway in the sky has in other countries been called after roads on earth By the Italians it was denominated the 'Santa Strada di Loretto' Aventin (German writer in the fourth century calls it 'Irmingstrasse' and makes it belong to a mythical King Irmin, on the Danube

Weeping Philosopher, The An epithet given to Heraclitus, a native of Ephesus, who flourished about 500 years B C He was of a gloomy and melancholy disposition, and is said to have been perpetually shedding tears on account of the vices of mankind

☞ The name of Democritus the Laughing philosopher being often coupled with that of Heraclitus the weeping, philosophy, many speakers are apt to accent the latter, incorrectly, on the second syllable

Weird Sisters, The Three witches, in Shakspeare's tragedy of "Macbeth"

☞ "The Weird Sisters are a true creation of Shakspeare's as his Ariel and Caliban Like them and materialism, witches being the elements They are wholly different from any representation of witches in the contemporary writers, and yet present a sufficient external resemblance to the creatures of vulgar prejudice to act immediately on the audience Each character consists in the imaginative disconnected from the good they are the shadowy obscure and fearfully anomalous of physical nature, the lawless of human nature — channeled avengers without sex or kin *Coleridge*

Wejssuichtero (wīs'nikt-wō') [Ger, I know not-where Cf Scot *Kennaquhair*] A name given, in Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," to a place (probably London) spoken of as containing a university in which Herr Teufelsdrockh is professor See TEUFELSDROCKH, HERR

Weller, Samuel Mr Pickwick's man, in Dickens's celebrated "Pickwick Papers" — designed as an epitome of London low life in its most agreeable and entertaining form He is an inimitable compound of wit, simplicity, quaint humor, and infidelity

☞ "The fat famed Sam Weller corresponds to no reality The Londoner born and bred is apt to be the driest and most uninteresting of beings All things lost for him the gloss of novelty when he was fifteen years old He would suit the museum of a *nil admirari* philosopher as a specimen, shrivelled and adust, of the ultimate result of his principle But Dickens collected more jokes than all the cabmen in London would utter in a year and bestowed the whole treasure upon Sam *Bayne*

Weller, Tōny The father of Sam Weller, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," — a representative of the old broad brimmed, great coated, many waist coated, red faced race of English stage coachmen

Werther (wĕr'ter, *Ger pron* WĔR'tĕr) The hero of Goethe's sentimental romance, "The Sorrows of Werther," in which he portrays the character of a young and highly endowed spirit who has conceived a disgust of life

☞ "*Werther*, infusing itself into the core and whole spirit of literature, gave birth to a race of sentimentalists who have raged and wailed in every part of the world till better light dawned on them, or, at least, exhausted nature laid itself to sleep, and it was discovered that lamenting was an unproductive labor" *Carlyle*

Western, Squire A jolly country gentleman in Fielding's "History of a Foundling"

> There now are no *Squire Westerns* as of old,
> And our Sophias are not so emphatic,
> But fair as them or fairer to behold *Byron*

☞ "Amongst these [the characters of the story], Squire Western stands alone, imitated from no prototype and in himself an inimitable picture of ignorance prejudice, irascibility, and rusticity, united with natural shrewdness constitutional good-humor, and an instinctive affection for his daughter — all which qualities, good and bad, are grounded upon that basis of thorough selfishness natural to one bred up from infancy where no one dared to contradict his arguments, or to control his conduct" *Scott*

Western, Miss Sophia The sweetheart of Tom Jones, in Fielding's "History of a Foundling"

Western Reserve, The A name popularly given to a region of country reserved by the State of Connecticut, at the time of the cession of the North West Territory to the United States Disputes arose, after the war of the Revolution, between several of the States, respecting the right of soil in this territory which were only allayed by the cession of the whole to the United States Connecticut reserving a tract of 3,666,923 acres near Lake Erie In 1800, jurisdiction over this tract was relinquished to the federal government, the State reserving the right to the soil, and disposing of it in small lots to settlers, while the Indian titles to the rest of the soil were bought up by the general government In 1799, the North West Territory — over which Congress had exercised jurisdiction since 1787 — was admitted to a second grade of territorial government Shortly after, Ohio was detached from it, and erected into an independent territory and, in 1803, it was received as a State into the Union

Wetherell, Elizabeth A pseudonym adopted by Miss Susan Warner, an American writer of the present day, author of "The Wide, Wide World," and other works

Whar'ton, Eliza The heroine of a novel of the same name, founded on fact, by Mrs Hannah Foster, an American authoress

Whar'ton, Grace A pseudonym adopted by Mrs Anthony Todd Thomson (*nee* Katharine Byerley), a popular and voluminous author of the present day

Whar'ton, Philip A pseudonym adopted by J T Thomson, a popular English author

Whiskerandos, Don Fernando The lover of Lilburnia, in Sheridan's farce of "The Critic"

Whiskey Insurrection, The A name popularly given, in the United States, to an outbreak in Western Pennsylvania, in 1794, resulting from an attempt to enforce an excise law passed in 1791, which imposed duties on domestic distilled liquors The insurrection spread into the border counties of Virginia, and called forth two proclamations from President Washington which had no effect It was finally suppressed by General Henry Lee, governor of Virginia, with an armed force

Whistlecraft, William and Robert A *nom de plume* of John Hookham Frere (1769-1846), an English author and statesman

Whiteboys A party name of the poorer class of Catholics in Ireland, whose badge is a white coat

White House, The In the United States a name popularly given to the executive, or presidential, mansion, at Washington which is a large building of freestone, painted white

White Lady of Avenel A kind of tutelary spirit protecting the fortunes of a noble family, in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Monastery"

> Noon gleams on the lake
> Noon glows on the fell,
> Wake thee, O wake
> White Maid of *Avenel* *Scott*

White Rose, The A common designation of the House of York, one of the two great factions in the English civil wars (1452-1485), from its emblem, which was a white rose

White Rose of Ryby Cecily, wife of Richard, Duke of York, and mother of Edward IV and Richard III, — so called in allusion to her private character, as well as to the distinguishing color of the Yorkists in the Wars of the Roses She was the youngest of twenty one children A novel of some popularity, entitled the "White Rose of Ryby," was published in 1794.

Whittington, Dick The hero of a famous old legend, in which he is represented as a poor orphan boy from the country, who went to London, where, after undergoing many hardships, he attracted the notice and compassion of a rich merchant, who gave him a situation in his family as an assistant to the cook Here he led a miserable life, abused by the cook, and sleeping in the garret, which was overrun with rats and mice At length, having obtained a penny, he purchased a cat His master, shortly after, being about to send a ship to sea, gave all the servants permission to send a venture in her Dick had nothing to risk but his cat, and sent her The ship was driven to the coast of Barbary, where the master and chief mate were invited to court At an entertainment given to them by the king, rats and mice swarmed over the tables, and disputed with the guests possession of the banquet. The captain thereupon sent for Dick's cat, which, being produced, made a terrible havoc among the vermin, and was gladly purchased by the king at a very high price With the money thus acquired, Dick commenced business, and succeeded so well that he finally married his former master's daughter, was knighted, and became lord mayor of London This tradition has probably no foundation in fact, though there was a real Sir Richard Whittington, who was three mayor of London in the reign of Henry V

Wicked Bible, The A name given to an edition of the Bible published in 1632 by Barker and Lucas, because the word *not* was omitted in the seventh commandment The printers were called before the High Commission, fined heavily, and the whole impression destroyed

Wick'field, Agnes The heroine of Dickens's "David Copperfield," one of the most charming female characters in the whole range of fiction

Wild Huntsman, The [Fr *Le Grand Veneur*, Ger *Der Wilde Jäger*] The subject of a popular and widely diffused tradition concerning a strange and spectral hunter who appears by night, surrounded by dogs, and sometimes with a train of attendants, driving on the chase The well known cheer of the hunter, the cry of his hounds, and the tramp of his horses' feet, are distinctly audible The superstition probably has its origin in the many and various unearthly sounds which are heard in the depths of a forest during the silence of the night In Germany, this tradition has been made the subject of a ballad by Bürger, entitled "Der Wilde Jäger," which has been translated into English by Sir Walter Scott, under the name of "The Wild Huntsman" In this poem, the hunter is represented not as driving, but as himself driven by, the devil, from whom he seeks to escape The French have a similar tradition concerning an aerial hunter who infests the forest of Fontainebleau Some account of him may be found in Sully's "Memoirs," in which he is styled *Le Grand Veneur* Father Matthieu relates that the shepherds of the neighborhood hold it to be the hunt of St Hubert, which is also heard in other places The superstition would seem to be quite general In a Scottish poem, entitled "Albania," there is a poetical description of this phantom chase In England, the tradition seems to have established itself under the figure of Herne, the hunter, as in Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor"

Wild, Jonathan A notorious English robber, who was executed in 1725 He is chiefly known to readers of the present day as the hero of Fielding's novel, "The History of Jonathan Wild"

☞ "In that strange apologue the author takes for a hero the greatest rascal, coward, traitor, tyrant hypocrite, that his wit and experience, both large in this matter could enable him to devise or depict, he accompanies the villain through all the actions of his life with a gimmal deference and a wonderful mock respect and does not leave him till he is dangling at the gallows, when the satirist makes him a low bow, and wishes the scoundrel good day *Thackeray*

☞ "It is not easy to see what Fielding proposed to himself by a picture of complete vice unrelieved by any think of human feeling and never by any accident even elevating into virtue, and the ascription of the fictitious adventures to a real character has in it something clumsy and unskilful on the one hand, and, on the other subjects the author to a suspicion that he only used the life of Jonathan Wild in order to connect his book with the popular known of that infamous depredator *H Scott*

☞ "It has been justly remarked by Mr Murphy that Fielding wrote the history of Jonathan Wild 'for a noble purpose and one of the highest importance to society' A satire like this strips off the spurious ornaments of hypocrisy shows the beauty of the moral character and will always be worthy the attention of the reader who does not rise wiser or better from the book he peruses *Roscoe*

Wildair, Sir Harry The hero of Farquhar's comedy of the same name, and also of his "Constant Couple," — to which the former is a sequel He is represented as an airy gentleman, affecting humorous gayety and great freedom in his behavior, but not altogether profligate or unfeeling

Wilkins Peter The hero of a work entitled "The Voyage of Peter Wilkins" — written by Robert Paltock, about 1740 He is a mariner, who, like Robinson Crusoe, is thrown on a distant uninhabited shore after undergoing various calamities at sea, and who is furnished with stores, utensils, and provisions from the wreck of the ship in which he sailed

> I can not image to myself where about you are When I try to fix it, *Peter Wilkins*'s island comes across me *C Lamb*

Williams, Caleb The title of a novel by William Godwin (1756-1836), and the name of its hero

Will-with-the-wisp Another name for JACK-WITH-THE-LANTERN, q v

Wimble, Will The name of a celebrated character in the "Spectator," — distinguished for his delightful simplicity and good humored officiousness He is said to have been intended for a Mr Thomas Morecroft, who died at Dublin, July 2, 1741

Wip'kle, Rip van (wĭp'k'l) The name of one of the Dutch colonists of New York, whose adventure

are related in Washington Irving's "Sketch Book." He is represented as having met a strange man with a keg of liquor in a ravine of the Kaatskill Mountains, and as having obligingly assisted him to carry the load to a wild retreat among the rocks, where he found a company of odd looking personages playing at ninepins, with the gravest of faces and in the most mysterious silence. His awe and apprehension having by degrees subsided, he ventured, when no eye was fixed on him, to steal a taste of the beverage which he had helped the strange man bring along. He repeated the draught so often that at length his senses were overpowered, and he fell into a deep sleep, which, strange to say, lasted for twenty years, though they seemed to him but as one night. Meanwhile remarkable events had taken place. His wife had died, his daughter was married, his former cronies were dead, or scattered, or much the worse for the wear and tear of time, and, more than all, there had been a war of revolution, the colonies had thrown off the yoke of the mother country, and were now known as the United States of America. See KLAUS, PETER.

Winkle, Mr One of the club, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," — represented as a cockney pretender to sporting skill.

Winter King, The A title given to Frederick of Bohemia, son in law of James I of England, because his reign lasted only one winter.

Wise Men of Gotham See GOTHAM.

Wise Men of Greece, The Seven See SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE.

Wise Men of the East See MAGI, THE THREE; also, COLOGNE, THE THREE KINGS OF.

Wishfort, Lady A character in Congreve's comedy, "The Way of the World," — distinguished for her mixture of wit and ridiculous vanity.

Witch of Ed'monton The heroine of a tragi-comedy of the same name by Rowley, Ford, and Dekker.

Willing of Terror A nickname given to Bertrand Barère (or Barrere), in the time of the first French Revolution. See ANACREON OF THE GUILLOTINE.

> But though Barère succeeded in earning the honorable nicknames of the *Bellows of Terror* and the Anacreon of the Guillotine, there was one place where it was long remembered to his disadvantage that he had for a time, talked the language of humanity and moderation. *Macaulay*

Wit'would, Sir Wilful (wĭt'wo͝od). A character in Congreve's comedy, "The Way of the World."

> Parson Barnabas. Parson Trulliber. Sir Wilful Witwould. Sir Francis Wronghead. Squire Western. Squire Sullen: such were the people who composed the main strength of the Tory party for sixty years after the Revolution. *Macaulay*

Wizard of the North A name often given to Sir Walter Scott, in allusion to the extraordinary charm and descriptive power of his writings, which excited unbounded enthusiasm on their first appearance, and which still retain a large measure of their original popularity.

☞ Sir Walter Scott earned the title of 'Wizard of the North' by the magic power which reproduced Old Scotland, brought its battles remounted its steel-harnessed warriors, re-enacted its border feuds, repeopled its Highlands, restored the dark days of its Covenanters, revived its by-gone superstitions, raised Claverhouse and his troopers from the dead. The resuscitating wand was waved over other lands with like vivid effect. It caused England to re-appear from the days of Robin Hood to the days of George III., dispelled the mists that had settled on early France, and flashed light over Western and Eastern Europe from the clash of Saladin's ashy scimeter and the ponderous sword of Coeur de Lion. *Christian Examiner*

Wolverine State The State of Michigan, — popularly so called from its abounding with wolverines.

Wonderful Doctor [Lat. *Doctor Mirabilis*.] Roger Bacon, a celebrated philosopher and mathematician of the 13th century. — called also *Admirable Doctor*. See ADMIRABLE DOCTOR.

Wonderful Parliament The name given to a Parliament which met on the 3d of February, 1388, and which, by playing into the hands of the Duke of Gloucester, thwarted an attempt made by the King (Richard II.) to assume the reins of government in fact as well as in seeming.

Worldly-Wiseman, Mr One of the characters, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who converses with Christian by the way, and endeavors to deter him from proceeding on his journey.

Worthies, The Nine Famous personages often alluded to, and classed together, rather in an arbitrary manner, like the Seven Wonders of the World, the Seven Wise Men of Greece, &c. They have been counted up in the following manner —

THREE GENTILES,	1	Hector, son of Priam
	2	Alexander the Great
	3	Julius Cæsar
THREE JEWS,	4	Joshua, Conqueror of Canaan
	5	David, King of Israel
	6	Judas Maccabæus
THREE CHRISTIANS	7	Arthur, King of Britain
	8	Charlemagne
	9	Godfrey of Boullon

In Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," a. v., sc. 2, Hercules and Pompey appear as two of the Nine Worthies.

> Ay, there were some present that were the *Nine Worthies* to him, I' faith. *Ben Jonson*

Wronghead, Sir Francis A character in Colley Cibber's comedy of "The Provoked Husband."

X.

Xăn'a dŭ (zăn'a do͞o). The name of a city, mentioned in Coleridge's poem of "Kubla Khan." It is an altered form of *Yanadu* — the residence of the Khan Kublai, as given in Purchas's "Pilgrimage," from which book the idea of the poem was derived.

Xavier (zăv'yĕr, *fr. pron.* zăvē-ā') A *nom de plume* of Joseph Xavier Boniface (b. 1797), a popular French writer. See SAINTINE.

Xu'ry (zo͞o'rĭ). A Moresco boy, in De Foe's romance of "Robinson Crusoe," servant to Crusoe.

> Xury and Friday . . can never be to him the realities they once were. *Macaulay*

Y.

Yĕ'hoo. A name given by Swift, in his satirical romance of "Gulliver's Travels," to one of a race of brutes having the form and all the vices of man. The Yahoos are represented as being subject to the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason.

> Art thou the first who did the coast explore?
> Did never *Yahoo* tread that ground before? *Pope*

> The filthiest and most spiteful *Yahoo* of the fiction was a noble creature when compared with the Barrère of history. *Macaulay*

Yellow Jack Among sailors, a common personification of the yellow fever. Although used as a proper name, it is probable that the original meaning of the appellation was nothing more than *yellow flag*, a flag being termed a *jack* by seamen, and *yellow* being the color of that customarily displayed from lazarettos, or naval hospitals, and from vessels in quarantine.

Yŏn'dys, Sĭd'ney A literary name adopted by Sydney Dobell (b. 1824), an English poet of the present day. *Yendys* is merely *Sydney* reversed.

Yguĕrne' Another spelling of *Igerna*, q. v.

Yo'rick 1 The King of Denmark's jester, mentioned in Shakespeare's "Hamlet," a. v., s. 1. Hamlet picks up and apostrophizes his skull in a churchyard.

2 A humorous and careless parson, in Sterne's famous novel of "Tristram Shandy," — represented as of Danish origin, and a descendant of the Yorick celebrated by Shakespeare.

☞ Yorick, the lively, witty, sensitive, and heedless parson, is the well known personification of Sterne himself and, undoubtedly — like every portrait of himself drawn by a master of the art — bore a strong resemblance to the original. Still however, there are shades of simplicity thrown into the character of Yorick which did not exist in that of Sterne. We can not believe that the jests of the latter were so void of malice prepense, or that his satire flowed entirely out of honesty of mind and mere jocundity of humor. *B. Scott*

Yorke, Oliver The name assumed by the editor of "Fraser's Magazine," when it was first started.

Young America A popular collective name for American youth, or a personification of their supposed characteristics.

☞ "What we call 'Young America' is made up of about equal parts of irreverence, conceit, and that popular moral quality familiarly known as 'brass.' *J. G. Holland*

Young Chevalier, The A title popularly given to Charles Edward Stuart, grandson of James II., and a claimant for the crown of England. He is otherwise known as the Younger Pretender. See PRETENDERS, THE.

Young England A collective designation given some thirty years ago to a number of persons of rank and character, in England, who were engaged in a social movement, having for its aim the revival of the manners of mediæval times, which they held to have been greatly injured by the growth of a commercial spirit among the higher classes. Their cry was —

> Let wealth and commerce laws and learning, die,
> But give us back our old nobility. *Ed. John Manners*

☞ "Young England was gentlemanly and clean; its leaders being of the patrician order, and it looked to the middle ages for patterns of conduct. Its chiefs wore white waistcoats, gave red cloaks and broken meat to old women, and would have lopped off three hundred years from Old England's life, by pushing her back to the early days of Henry VIII. Some of the cleverest of the younger members of the aristocracy belonged to the new organization, and a great genius [B. Disraeli] wrote some delightful novels to show their purpose, and to illustrate their manner of how-not-to-do-it in grappling with the grand social questions of the age. Young England went out as soberly and steadily as it had lived. The select few who had composed it died like gentlemen, and were as polite as Lord Chesterfield in the act of death. Some of them turned Whigs, and have held office under Lord Palmerston, and others are Tories, and expect to hold office under Lord Derby when he shall form his third ministry." *C. C. Hazewell*

Young Eu'rope An association organized April 15, 1834, by delegates from the various national leagues, "Young Italy," "Young Switzerland," &c., on the basis of the political, social, and religious views advanced by Mazzini, and with the avowed design of exciting the nations of Europe to rise against their despotic rulers.

Young France, Switzerland, Spain, Poland, &c. Social and literary parties which sprang into being, in nearly all the countries of continental Europe, in consequence of the political agitations resulting from the French Revolution of 1830, and whose aim was to reconstitute society, literature, the arts, in short every thing, upon a new basis. See YOUNG ITALY, also, YOUNG EUROPE.

Young Germany A name assumed by a revolutionary and literary school in Germany which claimed to represent the tendencies of modern thought, and to embody the political sympathies and aspirations consequent upon the late revolutionary struggles in Europe. Heinrich Heine (1800-1856) may be regarded as the best exponent of this school. The other principal representatives of Young Germany were Karl Gutzkow, Heinrich Laube, Gustav Kühne, and Theodor Mundt. Its organization was broken up after the failure of the revolutionists of 1848-9.

Young Ireland A name adopted by a party of Irish malcontents, about the year 1840, who were in sympathy with the progressive movements instigated by O'Connell, — himself a member of the organization, — but who ridiculed his renunciation of physical force in seeking political reforms, and who were impatient to inaugurate insurrection and war.

Young Italy [It. *La Giovine Italia*.] The name assumed by an association of Italian refugees in France, who seceded from the "Charbonnerie Democratique," — a secret political union founded shortly after the Revolution of July, and which endeavored to make Paris the center of all political movements. The league was organized mainly at the instigation of Mazzini, who was dissatisfied with the contriving tendency of the Charbonnerie. It was instituted at Marseilles, — at that time the head quarters of the Italian refugees, — in 1830, and its object was to republicanize the peninsula. The motto of Young Italy was "Now and Ever," and its emblem a branch of cypress.

Young Roscius, The (rŏsh'ĭ ŭs). An epithet conferred upon William Henry West Betty, an English actor, who made his *début* at the Belfast Theater, August 1, 1803, when not twelve years old. In fifty-six nights he drew £ 14,000. After winning immense popularity, and accumulating an ample fortune, he retired from the stage in 1807.

Yseult (ēs'to͞o'). See KING OF YVELOT.

Z.

Zăd'kĭel 1 According to the Jewish rabbins, the name of one of the angels of the seven planets, the angel of the planet Jupiter.

2 A pseudonym of Lieutenant Morrison of the British navy, a popular writer of the present day.

Zăng'bar The name of a fabulous island in India. The Persian *zanj* signifies an Egyptian, Ethiopian or savage. The root is probably the same as that of the country Zanguebar, on the east coast of Africa.

Ze lŏ'co The name of a character in Ben Jonson's play of "Volpone."

Ze-nĭ'o-phŏn See COPHETUA.

Zĭ'phon [Heb., the searcher of secrets.] The name of a "strong and subtle spirit," in Milton's "Paradise Lost," whom Gabriel dispatched, together with Ithuriel, to find Satan, after his escape from "the bars of hell." See ITHURIEL.

Zisbino (tsĭs-bo͞e'no). A famous warrior in Ariosto's poem of "Orlando Furioso." He is represented as the son of a king of Scotland.

Zim'ri A nickname under which Dryden satirized the Duke of Buckingham, in his "Absalom and Achitophel," in return for Buckingham's attack on him in "The Rehearsal." See BAYES.

Zi păn'gŭ See CIPANGO.

Zŏ'phi el [Heb., spy of God.] In Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angelic scout, "of cherubim the swiftest wing."

Zu lĕi'kà The name of the heroine of Byron's poem, "The Bride of Abydos."

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

BY WILLIAM A. WHEELER, M. A

REMARKS AND RULES.

THE pronunciation of the *Greek* and *Latin* proper names which occur in the Scriptures is governed by the same rules that determine the pronunciation of other Greek and Latin names (See p 1606) These rules, so far as they relate to syllabication and the sound of the vowels, are also generally observed in the pronunciation of the proper names derived from the *Hebrew*, but the true *accentuation* of these names can not now be ascertained, the original pronunciation of the Hebrew language having long been lost The usual course, therefore, has been to be guided by the corresponding Greek forms in the Septuagint But, in a multitude of cases, the Greek word is so different both from the Hebrew and the English as to afford no assistance in determining the proper place of the accent In such cases, regard must be had to analogy, general custom, euphony, the usage of the poets, and the authority of orthoepists It is, however, extremely difficult, in many instances, to decide upon the best pronunciation, and to preclude all doubt or diversity of opinion is obviously impossible

The course pursued in the following Table has been to give first that mode of pronunciation which is deemed to be best supported, and to subjoin, as an alternative mode, any other pronunciation which has, to any considerable extent, the sanction of present and reputable usage The names in the Vocabulary have been accented, divided into syllables, and marked in accordance with the system of notation employed in the previous part of this work The consulter will not, therefore, require any Rules to guide him to a correct pronunciation, but the few which follow — being short and easy to remember — may perhaps be of some use when he happens not to have the Dictionary at hand

RULES

1 In Hebrew proper names the letters have their usual English sounds, except in the cases specified below See PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION, p xli, *et seq*, especially with reference to final *a* unaccented (§ 11, p xliv), which is here marked ŭ, to point out the true quality of the vowel, and thus prevent the not uncommon error of sounding it like *a* or *ā*

2 Every final *e*, forming a distinct syllable, has its long sound, as, *Al-bĭsh'-ā ē, Lā'rē ē, Thŏm'o ē*

3 The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, as, *Hā'shai, Sā'nai*, and sometimes in two, as, *Sham'ma i, Bar-ad'a i* When pronounced in one syllable they should be sounded like *ai* in *aid* as, *Hā'shai, Sā'nāi* Some speakers choose to give them the diphthongal sound *aĭ*, or *ī*, but the practice, as Smart observes, is far from being common or established

4 The vowels *ei*, when followed by a consonant, form a digraph, and are pronounced like *ei* in *seize* as, *Ē'lon* When followed by a vowel, they are pronounced in separate syllables, and the *e* is generally sounded like consonant *y*, as, *Se-mē'us* (sē-mē'yus)

5 The vowels *ia*, following an accented vowel, are pronounced in one syllable, the *i* taking the sound of consonant *y* as, *Ban-na'ia* (ban-na'ya), *I-sa'iah* (ī-zā'ya), *Je-de'iah* (jē-dē'ya) In other cases, they are pronounced in separate syllables, and the accent is on the *i* as, *Sā'ri-a, Bē'ri-ah*

6 The letter *g* has its hard sound before *e* and *i*, as in the English words *get, give* as, *Gethsemane, Gilead Pelhaps*, in consequence of having passed through the Greek of the New Testament, is an exception, the *g* being sounded soft, like *j*, conformably to the usual English mode of pronouncing words derived from the Greek

7 *Ch* is pronounced like *k* as, *Chaldea, Enoch Rachel* is the only exception, the *ch* in this name being sounded like *ch* in *chest Cherub* (kĕ'rub) a city of the Babylonish empire, must not be confounded in pronunciation with *cherub*, one of an order of angels

8 Gentile names ending in *ite* (sing.) and *ites* (pl.), together with feminine nouns of the same class in *itess* or English formatives, and follow the accent of their primitives, as, *Ahm'mon ītes, Is'ra el ītes, Ca'naan-it ess* The same is true of gentile adjectives ending in *itish* as, *Mō'ab ī'tish, Mĭd'i an ĭt'ish* Gentiles in *ite* and *ic*, with their plurals are also Anglicized both in spelling and pronunciation, except *Mag'da le'ne*, which is commonly thus pronounced, as a classical word, the Anglicized form — which does not occur in the Scripture — being *Mag'da len*

I — NAMES FROM THE COMMON ENGLISH VERSION

A.

A (a)
A (a) (ā'on)
A ron ites
Ab a rīm
Ab bā'nā
Ab bā'nah dom
Ab e dā'ras
A bĭg tha
Ab i a
Ab i ăm
Ab i ē'zer
Ab i hail
Ab ih'u
Ab ih'ud
Ab-ĭm'e lech
Ab in'a dab
Ab in'a dī'ab
Ab ĭ ner
Ab ĭ ram
A-bĭm'e lech
A-bĭ'ron
Ab-ĭ-sē'a
Ab-ĭ-shăg
A bĭsh'a ī
A bĭsh'a lŏm
A bĭsh'u a
Ab-ĭsh'u a
Ab ĭ shur
Ab-ĭ-sĭm
Ab i tăl
Ab i tŭb
Ab i'ud
Ab'ner
Ab ni'ham
Ab'ra ham
Ab'sa lom
Ab'sa lon
A bu'dus
Ac e ldăm
Ac'e da
Ac'e ron
Ac'cho
Ac'cos
Ac'coz
A chā'ia (a)
A chā'i-cŭs
Ach'sa
Ach'sah
Ach'shaph
Ach'zib
Ac'e pha (shi fa)
Ac'e tho (shi tho)
A cu'a
A'cub
Ad a dah
Ad'a dan
Ad'a dī'ah
Ad'a ī'ah
Ad'a lī'a
Ad'am
Ad'a mah
Ad'a mī
Ad'a na
Ad'a sa
Ad'be el
Ad'di
Ad'di
Ad'do
Ad'don
Ad'dus
Ad'er
Ad'i da
Ad'i el
Ad'in
Ad'i na
Ad'i nō, *or* A dī'no
Ad'i nŭs
Ad'i thā'im
Ad'la-i
Ad'mah
Ad ma-thā
Ad'mi
Ad'mah
A dŏn i bē'zek
A dŏn'i-kăm
A dŏn i rām
A dŏn'i-ze'dek
A dō'ra
Ad'o ra'im
A dō ram
A dra'mme lech
A drĭm'me lech
Ad ra mĭt'ti ŭm
A'dri a
A'dri el
A dū'el
A dŭl'lam
A dŭl'lam ite
A dŭm'mim
Æ dī'as
Æ'ne as (Gr Aeneas)
Æ nŏn
Æg'a ba
Æg'a bŭs
Æ'gle
Æ'gæ ite
Æ'gar
Æg'a rē'nes
Æg'e us
Æ'la-i
Æ'mah
Æ'neas
Æ'non
Æ'sar
Æ'sar-had'don
Æ'sar-had'dŏn
Æ'ther
Æ'thi
A thā'iah
A hī'ah
A hī'am
A hī'an
A hī'ĕ zer
A hī'hud
A hī'ĭ ah
A hī'kam
A hī'lud
A hĭm'a az
A hī'man
A hĭm'e lech
A hī'moth
A hĭm'a dăb
A-hĭm'o 'nan
A hī'o
A hī'o
A hī'ram
A hī'ram ites
A hĭs'a mach
A hish'a har
A hi'shu
A hith o phel
A hi'tub
Ah'lāb
Ah'lāi
A ho ah
A hō hite
A hŏ'lah
A hō'li ăb
A hŏl i bah
A ho hĭb'a mah
A hū'ma ī
A hū'zam
A hŭz'zath
Ai
Ai'ah, *or* Ai'ath
Ai ath
Ai'ja
Aij'e-lŏn (Aij'a lon)
Aij'e leth Sha'har (Aij'e leth)
Aim
Ai'rus
Aij'ah
Aij'a lŏn
Ak'kub
Ak'ra bat tī'ne
A krăb'bim
Al-a-mĕth
Al ăm'me lech
Al a mŏth
Al a mŭs
Al e mā
Al'e meth, *or* Al e'meth
Al e x an'der (ăl' eg zan'der)
Al'e x an'dri a (*classical pron.* Al'e x an dri'a)
Al'e x an'dri-ang
Al'ĭ ah
Al'ian
Al'lom
Al'lon
Al'lon bā'chuth
Al mo'dăd
Al'mon
Al'mon-a bŏ'thes'him
Al'ma thăn
Al'ŏth
Al'pha
Al phæ'us, *or* Al phē'us
Al'ta rē'us
Al tăs'chith
Am'ash
Am'a ziah
Am'măd

ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ȳ, *long*, ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *short* cāre, fār, last, fall, what, thēre, vĕil, tĕrm, pique, firm, donc, fŏr, do, wolf, fŏod, fŏot, fūr, rude, push, *e, i, o, silent*, ç *as* s, ch *as* sh, c, ch, *as* k, g *as* j, ġ *as in* get, s *as* z, x *as* gz, n *as in* linger, link, th *as in* thine

A măd'a-thă
A măd'a thŭs
A'mal
Am'a-lĕk
Am'a lek ītes
A'mam
A'man
Am'a nī, *or*
A-măn'a
Am'a rī'ah
Am'a rī'as
Am'a zī, *or*
A măz'ī
A măz'a thă
A'mĕn'
A'mī
A mĭn'a dăb
A mĭt'tăl
A mŏz'a băd
Am'mah
Am măd'a tha
Am'mī
Am măd'a ot
Am'mi el
Am mĭ'hud
Am mĭn'a dăb
Am mĭn'a dăb
Am'mi shăd'da ī
Am măz'a băd
Am'mon
Am'mon ītes
Am'mon ĭt'ess
Am'mon
A'mok
A'mon
Am'o rītes
A'mos
A'mŏz
Am phĭp'o lis
Am'phi as
Am'ram
Am'ram ītes
Am'ra phĕl
Am zī
A'mŭb
Am'a el
A'nah
An'a hăr'ath
An'a ī'ah
A'nak
An a kĭms
An'a mĭm
A năm me lĕch
A'nan
A nā'nī
An'a nī'ah
An'a nī'as
A-năn'a el
A'nath
An'a thoth
An'drew (ăn'dro)
An'dro nī'cus
A'nem
A'nen
A'ner
An'e thŏth'ite
An'a-tŏth'ite
A'nim
A'nim
An'na
An'na ăs
An'nas
An nū'us, *or*
An'nu ŭs
A'nos
An'ti-christ
An'tĭ lĭb'a nŭs
An'ti ŏch
An'ti o chī'a
An'ti ō'chi us
An tĭ'o chŭs
An tĭ'o chŭs
An'ti pās
An tĭp'a ter
An tĭp'a tris
An tō'nī a
An'to thĭ'jah
An toth ĭte
A'nub
A'nus
A pĕ'nes
A pĕ'rēs
A phă'sach ītes
A phă'seth-chītes
A phĭk'sites
A'phek
A phĕ'kah
A phĕr'e ma
A phĭ'a
A phi'ah
A'phik
Aph'ra
Aph'ră
Aph'ses
Ap'ol lō'ni ă
Ap'ol lō'ni-ŭs
Ap'ol-lō'phă'na nēs
A pŏl'los
A pŏl'ly ŏn (*o* a pŏl'yon)
Ap'pa'im
Ap'phi-a (ăf'fi a)
Ap'phus (ăf'fus)
Ap'pi i Fo'rum
Aq'ui la
Ar
A'ra
A'rab (*a city*)
A'ra bah
Ar'a bat tha'ne (Ar'a bath thĭ'ne)
A'ra bĭ
A rā'bi a
A rā'bi an
A'rad
Ar'a dŭs
A'rah
A'ram
A'ram ĭt'ess
A'ram-naĭ'ha ra'im
A'ram-zō'bah
A'ran
Ar'a rĭt
Ar'a rath
A rā'thēs
A raū'nah
Ar'ba
Ar'bah
Ar'bath ite
Ar băt'tis
Ar bĕ'la (*in Palestine*)
Ar'bīte
Ar bŏ'na ī
Ar'che lā'us
Ar'che vītes
Ar'chi
Ar-chĭp'pus
Ar'chīte
Arc tū'rus
Ard
Ar'dăth
Ard'ites
Ar'don
A rē'lī
A re'lītes
Ar'e ŏp'a gīte
Ar'e ŏp'a gŭs
A'rēs
Ar'e thŭs(Gr. Ἀρέθας)
A rĕ'us
Ar'gŏb
Ar'gŏb
Ar'i a rā'thēs
A rĭd'a ī
A-rĭd'a thă
A-rī'ch
A'rĭ el
Ar'ī ma thæ'a
Ar'i ma thē'a
A'rĭs ŏch
A'ris'a ī
Ar'is tar'chus
Ar'is to bū'lus
Ark'īte
Ar'ma gĕd'don
Ar mĕ'ni a
Ar mŏ'ni
Ar'nī
Ar'non
Ar'nŏn
A'rŏd
A'ro dī
A rod-ītes
Ar'o er
A'ro er ite
A'rŏn
Ar'o-nī-chrīs'
Ar'tĭ lĭh'a nŭs
Ar'tī ŏch
Ar'te mō chĭ'a
Ar'tĭ fī'chi ing
Ar tĭ'o chŭs
Ar tĭ'o chŭs
Ar'tū pās
Ar tŭp'a ter
Ar tŭp'a trīs
Ar tō'nī a
Ar'to thĭ'jah
Ar toth ĭte
A'rub
A'rus
Ar'za
A'sa
As'a dī'as
As'a el
As'a hĕl
As'a-hī'ah
As'a-hī'ah
As'a na
A'saph
A sā'ī a el
A sā'ph
As'a rĕ'lah
As-bāz'a rĕth
As'ca lŏn
A-sē'us
A-sĕb'e-bī'Â
As'e bī'Â
As'e năth
A'ser
A-sē'rer
A'shan
Ash'be Â
Ash'bel
Ash'bel ītes
Ash'che-năz
Ash'dŏd
Ash'dod ītes
Ash'doth ītes
Ash'doth-pīg'gah
Ash'ĕr
Ash'er ītes
Ash'i-ma
Ash'ke lŏn
Ash ke-năz
Ash'nah
Ash'pe nāz
Ash'ri el
Ash'ta rŏth
Ash'te mŏh
Ash'te rath ite
Ash'te rŏth Kĭr'na-im
Ash'to rĕth
Ash'ur
Ash'ur ītes
Ash'ŭr
Ash'ur-ba-nī'pal
A'sĭ a
A'sĭ an
A'sĭ an ĭt'ess
A'sĭ ar'chs (*Josephus*)
A'sĭ-ăr'chs (*Josephus*)
A'sĭ-ăr'chs (*Josephus*)
A'sĭ-ăr

(ho zē'bâ
(ĭnnĭsĭ
(hrĭst'ian
(hŭb
(hŭn
(hŭ'shan-rĭsh'a-thī'ĭm
(hū'sĭ
(hū'zâ
(Yh'el â (sĭ Ĭsh'ĭ-â)
(Yn'ne rŏth
(Yn'ne rŏth
(Yr'a m ı
(Ys
(Y'sŭl
(Y'ĭlms
(Yqu'da
(kgu'dı s
(kgu'dĭ ĭls
(kĭm'c nt
(k'o pĭs
(k'o pĭ'tra
(k'o phŭs
(kō'c
(ko'pas
(m'dus (nĭ'dus)
(n'o sĕr'ĭ â (sĕl')
(ō'la
(ol ho'o'ch
(ō'la ĭls
(o lŏs'se
(o lŏs'sı ang (ko lŏsh'ĭ anz)
(ŏn'a nĭ'ah
(o m ah
(ŏn'o mı'ah
(o'os
(o'ı'be
(ō'ic
(ŏn'ith
(o rĭnth'ı ng
(o rĭn'thus
(or nĕ'li ĭls
(ŏs
(ō'sam
(ou'thı (kow'thı)
(ō'z
(ō'z'bī
(ra'ĭ'g
(rŏs'c ng
(sc
(s'ī'tes
(s'ī'ti ng (shĭ' ng)
(tŭs'pus
(ŭsh
(ū shan
(ŭ'shan-rĭsh'a thı'ĭm
(ū shı
(ŭth
(ū'th ah, *or* (ŭth'ah
(v a mŏn
(v'p'ra tus
(v prus
(v ı a ı
(v'ı'nc
(v a'ĭ'ne an
(v s'ne ĭls
(v'rus

D.

Dab a rĭth
Dăb bı shĕ'th
Dăb a rĭth
Dī bra ĭ
Dı'co bī
Dad dĭ'us
Da'gon
Dăm'a rĭs
Dăm'a sĕ'neg'
Da măs'cus
Dăn
Dăn'ı el, *or* Dăn'ĭel (-yel)
Dăn'ites
Dan ı'au
Dăn'nah
Dăph'ne
Da'ı a
Da da
Da rĭ'us
Da'ı kon
Da'than
Dăth'e mâ
Dā'vid
Dē'blr
Dēb'o râ
Dēb'o rah
De ĕlp'o lĭs
Dē'dan
Dĕd'a-nĭm
De hā'vites
Dē'kar
Dĕl'a ĭ'ah
Dĕl'ĭ-lah
Dē'lus
Dē'mas
De-mē'tri ŭs
Dēm'o phōn
Dĕn'be
Dĕs'sa ū (Gr. Δεσσαυ)
De ū'el
Deū'te ŏn'o my
Dĭ' ĭ'nâ, *or* Dı ăn'a
Dĭb'la ĭm
Dĭb'l ath
Dĭb'la thā'ĭm
Dı'bon
Dĭ'bon Gad
Dĭh'rĭ
Dĭd'y mŭs
Dĭk'l th
Dĭl'a ĭn
Dĭm'nah
Dĭ'mon
Dı mō'nah
Dı'ŏ'th
Dĭ'on ĭtes
Dĭn'ha hah, *or* Dın hā'h ah
Dı'o nȳ'sı ŭs (dĭ'o nı'zh'ĭ-ŭs)
Dĭ'os co rĭn'thı ĭls
Dĭ ot're phēs
Dĭ'sh an
Dĭ'shŏn
Dĭz'z hŭb
Dō'eus
Dŏd'a ĭ
Dŏd'a nĭm
Dŏd'a v ah
Dō'do
Dō'eg
Dŏph'k ah
Dŏr
Do'ra
Dŏr'cas
Do rĭm'e-nēs
Do sith'e ŭs
Do'thı a ĭm
Dō'th an
Dru sĭl'la
Du'm ah
Du'ra

E.

E'a-nēs
E'bal
E'bed
E'bed-mē'lech
Eb'en-ē'zer, *or* E'ben ē'zer
E'bez
E'bĭ'a sŭph
E bro'n ah
E ch'nus
Ec-bă'ta na
Ec bŭ' ne
Ec clē'si as'tēs
Ec clē'si as'tı cŭs
E'd
E'd ar
E-dĕ'nas
E den
E'der
E'dı'as
E'd'na
E'dom
E dom ĭte
E'd'ra-ı
E'gĭah
E'g'la ĭm
E'g'lon
E'gŷpt
E gŷp'tian
E'hı
E'hud
E'kı
E'k'e bĕl
E'k'ron
E'k'ron ĭtes
E'la
E'la dah
E'lah
E'lam
E'lam ĭtes
El'a sah
El'ath
El-bēth'-el
El'ea â (El'shĭ-a)
El'da-ah, *or* El dā'ah
El'd'ad
E'le ăd
E'le a'leh
E le'a sà
El-ĕ'a sah
E'le ā'zar
E'le a zā'rus
El'-e lo'he-Ĭs'ra el
E'leph
El-e'the rŭs
E le ū'za ı
El hā'nan
E'li
E lĭ'ab
E lĭ'a da
E lĭ'a dah
E lĭ'a dĭs
E lĭ'ah
E lĭ'ah ba
E lĭ'a kim
E lĭ'a le
E lĭ'am
E lĭ'a o nĭ'as
E lĭ'as
E lĭ'a sŭph
E li'a shib
E lĭ'a sĭb
E lĭ'a sĭs
E lĭ'a thı
E li'a thah
E lĭ'dad
E'li el
E'li e'ne ı
E'li ē'us
E'li ē'zer
E'li hō'e nā ī
E'li ho'e ph
E'li ı ho'e ph
E li'ka, *or* E lĭ'ka
E'lim
E'lim'e lĕch
E lĭ'o ē'na ī
E'li ŏ'nus
E'li'ph'a phŭt
E'li'ph'a lĕt
E'li'sa
E'li'sha, *or* E lĭ'sha
E'li'sha ma
E lish'a mah
E lish'u ph'ĭt
E lish'e ba
E'li'u phŭt
E'li'za phăn
E'li'zur
E'l'ka-nah
E'l'kosh ĭte
E'l l ı sa
El mō'dam (Gr. Ἐλμωδάμ)
E'l'na'am
E'l'n-thăn
E'l'o hĭm
E l ōn'
E'lon
E'lon-bĕth'-hā'na'n
E'lon ĭtes
E'loth
E'l'pa'al
E'l'pe let
E'l'-pā'ı m
E'l'se kĕh
E'l'te kŏn
El-tē'kĕ, *or* E'l'to lād
E'l'ul
E lū'za ī
E'l'y mā'ĭs
E'l'y mās
E'l'y mē'ang
E'l'za bād
E'l'z'a phăn
E'l'zı mı
Em-ĕg'la-ĭm, *or* Ĕm'-e g-lā'ĭm
Em'e mĭs'sar
E nē'ni ĭs
En-găd'dī
En'-găn'nim
En'-hă'dā
En'-hăk'ko-re
En'-hā'zor
En'-mĭsh'pat
E'noch
E'non
E'nos
E'nosh
En'-rĭm'mon
En'-tăp'pu ah
Ep'a phrās
E p'aph'ro dī'tus
E phe'sı an (fē'zhĭ an)
Eph'e sŭs
Eph'ĭ al
Eph'ph a tha
E'phra ĭm
E'phra ĭm ĭte
E'phra ĭn
Eph'ra tah
Eph ra th
Eph ra thĭ ite
E'phron
Ep'ı cu-rē'ans, *or* Ep'ı cū're ang
E pĭph'a nēs
Er
Er'a m
Er'a m ites
E rās'tus
Er'ech
Er'ī
E'ri
E'rites
E gĕ'ı as (-jē'ı ans)
Es'ar-hăd'don
Esau
Es'ay
Es'dra ĕ'lom
Es'dra ē'lon
Es'dras, *or* Es'dr as
Es drĕ'lom
Es dre'lon
Es'e bon
Es sē' brı ŭs
Esh'
Esh'-bā'al
Esh'ban
Esh ĕk'
Esh'-rĭm'mon
Esh'ta mō'a, *or* Esh tĕm'o a
Esh te mōh
Esh'ton
Es'li
E so'a ı
Es'ĭl
Es'rom
Est ha ŏl
Es ther (ĕs'ter)
E'tam
E'tha m
E tham
Eth a nĭm
Eth'bā'al
E'ther
E'thı ō'pı a
E'thı ō'pı an
Eth'na
Eth'nan
Eth'nı
Eū bū'lus
Eū ĕr'ge tēs
Eū'me-nēs
Eū'na-tăn
Eū nī'ce, *or* Eu'nĭce
Eū-ō'dı-as
Eū'ph'a tor
Eū phrā'tēs
Eū pŏl'e mŭs
Eū rŏc'ly dŏn
Eu'ty chŭs
Eve
Ē'vĭl
E'vil-me rō'd'ach
Ex'o dŭs
Ez'ar

Ez'ba-ĭ
Ez'bŏn
Ez'e-chĭ'as
Ez'e el'as
Ez'e-kĭ'as
E-zĕ'ki el
Ez'el
E'zem
E'zer
Ez'e rĭ'as
E zī'as
E'zi-on-gē'ber
E'zi on-gĕ'ber
Ez'nı te
Ez'ra
Ez'ra hite
Ez'rĭ
E'ron

F.

Fē'lix
Fes'tus
For'tu-na'tus

G.

Gā'al
Ga'ash
Ga'ba
Găb'a el
Găb'a tha
Găb'bat
Găb'ba thā
Găb dē
Ga'bri as
Gā'bri el
Gad
Găd'a ra
Gad'a rene, *or* Găd'dī
Găd'dı el
Gā'di
Găd'ites
Ga gē'us (-je'us)
Gā'hăm
Gā'hā ı
Ga'ius (gā'yus)
Găl'a tĭ a
Ga la'tı a (lā'shĭ a)
Gal'e ēd
Gā'le-ı a
Gā'le'e an
Ga la'ı
Gā'lı lee
Gāl'lim
Gāl'lo
Găm'a el
Ga ma'lı el
Găm'mı dĭms
Gā'mul
Gā'n
Ga'reb
Gār'e zĭm
Ga'ı mite
Gash'mu
Gā'tam
Gāth
Gāth hē'pher
Gāth -rĭm'mon
Ga'za
Ga zā'ra
Gā'zath ĭtes
Gā'zer
Ga zē'ra
Ge'zez
Ga'zı tes, *or* Gā'zites
Gā'zum
Ge'ba
Gĕ'bal
Gĕ'ber
Gĕ'bim
Ged'a lī'ah
Gĕd'dar
Gĕd'e on
Gĕ'der
Ge-dē'rah
Gĕd'e rath ĭte
Gĕd'e rŏth
Gĕd'e roth-ā'ım
Gĕ'dĕr
Ge hā'zī
Ge hĕn'na
Gĕl'l löth
Ge-mā'lı
Gĕm'a-rī'ah
Ge nĕs'a rĕth
Gen-tĭ'les
Gen-tĭ'us
Ger'a-sēnes
Ger'a sı tes
Ger'ge sēnes
Gĕr'ı zĭm
Ger rhē'nı ang (-rē')
Gĕr'shom
Gĕr'shon
Gĕr'shon ĭte
Gĕr'son
Gĕs'ı tes
Gĕ'sam
Gĕ'shan
Gĕ'shem
Gĕ'shur
Gĕsh'u rı
Gĕsh'u rites
Ge'ther
Geth sĕm'a ne
Ge ū'el
Gĕ'zer
Gĭz'rites
Gĭ'ah
Gĭb'bar
Gĭb'be thŏn
Gĭb'e-a
Gĭb'e ah
Gĭb'e ath ĭte
Gĭb'e on
Gĭb'e on ĭte
Gĭb'lites
Gĭd dĭ'ĭ
Gĭ'eon
Gĭd'e on
Gĭd'e ŏ'nĭ
Gĭ'dŏn
Gĭ'hŏn
Gĭl'a lĭ
Gil bō'a, *or* Gĭl'bo a
Gĭl'e ad
Gĭl'e-ad ĭte
Gĭl'găl
Gĭ'loh
Gĭ'lo nīte
Gĭm'zo
Gĭ'math
Gĭ'ne thō
Gĭn'ne thŏn
Gĭr'ga shīte
Gĭr'ga site
Gĭs'pa
Gĭt'ta ĭm -hĕ'phe r
Gĭt'ta ĭm
Gĭt'tĭte
Gl oth
Gō'zo nīte
Glz'rites
Gnĭ'dus (nĭ dus)
Gō'lath
Gŏb
Gŏg
Gŏ'lan
Gŏl'go tha
Go lĭ'ath
Gō'mer
Go mŏr'rah
Go mŏr'tha
Gŏn'gy lus
Gon ŷ'ma
Gō'shen
Gŏth o lĭ'as
Go thŏn'o el
Gō'zan
Gra'ba
Grā'ĭ a (grā'shĭ-a)
Gre'cian
Greece
Greek
Greek'ish
Grēd'go dah
Gū'ni
Gū'nites
Gūr
Gūr'-bā'al

H.

Hā'a-hăsh'ta rī
Ha ăm'mo nī
Ha bă'ı ah (bā'ya)
Hăb'ak kăk, *or* Ha băk'kuk
Hăg'a rı nĭ'ah
Hăg'ar ēne
Hā'gē'
Hăg'ge rī
Hăg'gı
Hag gē'ah
Hăg'gites
Hăg'gith
Hā'gı a
Hā'ĭ
Hăk'k a tăn
Hăk'kŏz
Ha ku phā
Hă'l ah
Hă'l'k
Hăl'hul
Hă'lı
Hăl'ĭ ca-năs'sus
Hal lo'esh
Hal lō'hesh
Hăm
Hā'man
Ha'math
Ha'math ĭte
Hā'ma th-zo'bah
Hăm'a thĭ
Hăm'm ath-kē'koth
Hăm'math
Ham mĕd'a tha
Hăm'me lĕch
Ham mŏl'e kĕth
Hăm'mon
Hăm'moth-dŏr
Hăm'mo nah, *or* Ham-mo'nah
Ha'mon ge g
Hā'moz
Hă'moth
Ha mū'el
Ha'mul
Ha'mul ĭtes
Ha mu'l al
Ha nă'ne el
Hā'na ı
Ha na'ni, *or* Hăn'a-nı
Hăn'a nĭ'ah
Ha'nēs
Hăn'e el
Hăn'n a th
Hăn'na thŏn
Hăn'ni el
Ha'noch
Hă'noch ites
Hā'nun
Hăph'a ra'ım
Ha'ra
Hăr'a dah
Ha'rım
Hă'rı ĭte
Ha rō'mı
Ha rō'nah
Ha'rŏph
Hă'ro phe
Hā'rod
Hā'rod ĭte
Hā'ro ĕh
Hā'ro rite
Ha-rō'shĕth
Hā'sha
Ha'sum
Ha'sup'ha
Hăsh'ab-nī'ah
Ha sh'ŭb'nah
Hăsh'ab-nī'ah
Hash băd'a-nā
Hā'shem
Hash mō'nah
Hā'shub
Ha shu'bah
Ha'shum
Ha shup'phā
Hăs'rah
Hăs'se nā'ah
Hăs'shub
Ha sŭ'pha
Hā'thăth
Hăt'ĭ-pha, *or* Ha tĭ'phā
Hăt'ı tā
Hat-tā'a-vah
Hăt'tĭ cŏn
Hăt'tĭl
Hăt'tush
Hau'ran
Hăv'ı lah
Hā'voth-jā'ĭr
Hăz'a el
Ha zā'ı ah (-zā'y a)
Hā'zar ăd'dat
Hā'zar-ē'nan
Hā'zar-găd'dah
Ha'zar-hăt'ti cŏn
Hā'zar ma'veth
Hā'zar-shū'al
Hā'zar-sŭ'sah
Ha'zar-sū'sim
Hā'za zŏn-ta'mar
Hā'ze lĕl pō'nĭ
Ha zĕ'rım
Ha zĕ'roth
Hā'ze zŏn-tā'mar
Hā'zı el
Hā'zo
Hā'zŏr
Hā'zŏr Ha-dăt'tah
Hăz'u bah
Hăz'zu-rĭm
Hĕ'ber
Hĕ'ber-ĭtes
Hĕ'brew (brū)
Hĕ'brew ess (brū)
Hĕ'bron
Hĕ'bron-ĭtes
Hĕg'a ī
Hĕ'ge
Hĕ'lah
Hĕ'lam
Hĕl'bah
Hĕl'bon
Hel chı ah
Hel chı as
Hĕl'da ī
Hĕ'leb
Hĕ'led
Hĕ'lek
Hĕ'lek ites
Hĕ'lem
Hĕ'leph
Hĕ'lez
Hĕ'lı
He lĕ'as
Hĕ'li o-dō'rus
Hĕl'ka ı
Hĕl'kath
Hĕl'koth-haz'zu-rĭm
Hel kĭ'as
Hĕ'lon
Hĕ'mam
Hĕ'man
Hĕ'm ath
Hĕm'dan
Hĕn
Hĕ'nı
Hĕn'a dad
Hĕ'noch
Hĕ'noch ites
Hĕ'nun
Hĕph'e r-a'ım
Hĕ'phĕr
Hĕ'pher ites
Hĕph'zĭ-bāh, *or* Hĕph'zi bah
Hĕr'e-dĭtes
Hĕ'res
Hĕr'mas
Hĕr'mĕs
Her mŏg'e nēs
Hĕr'mon
Hĕr'mon ites
Hĕr'od
He rō'dı-ans
He rō'dı as
He rō'dĭ ŏn
Hĕ'sed
Hĕsh'bŏn
Hĕsh'mŏn
Hĕs'rŏn
Hĕs'ron ites
Hĕth
Hĕth'lŏn
Hĕz'e-kī
Hĕz'e-kī'ah
Hĕ'zı-ŏn

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fūrl, rude, push, *e, i, o, silent,* ç *as* s, çh *as* sh, c, ch, *as* k, ĝ *as* j, ğ *as in* ğet, g *as* z, x *as* gz, ŋ *as in* linger, link, th *as in* thine

Hĭ′zir
Hĭ′zra ī
Hĭ′zro
Hĭ′zron
Hĭ′zron-ītes
Hĭd′da ī
Hĭd′de kĭl
Hĭ′el
Hĭ′e rĭp′o lĭs
Hĭ ĭr′e el
Hĭ ĭr′e mŏth
Hĭ ĭr′i ĕ′lus
Im′lă
Im′lah
Im′mas
Hĭ′e-rŏn′ŷ mŭs
Hĭ′e rŷ′a lĕm
Hig gĭ′on (ga′yon)
Hĭ kn
Hĭl kĭ′ah
Hĭl′lel
Hĭn′nom
Hĭ′rah
Hĭ′ram
Hir ă′mus
Hĭt ĭte
Hĭ′vīte
Hĭz kĭ′ah
Hĭz kĭ′jah
Hŏ′a
Hŏ′băb
Ho′bah
Ho bā′lah (bā′yă)
Hŏd
Hŏd′a ĭ′ah
Hŏd′a vă′ah
Hŏ′de sh
Ho dĕ′a ih
Ho dĭ′ah
Ho dĭ′ah
Hŏg′lah
Ho′ham
Hŏl′o kă′nĕ
Hŏ′lon
Hŏ′mam
Hŏph′nī
Hŏph′rā
Hŏr
Hŏ′ram
Hŏ′reb
Hŏ′rem
Hŏr′-ha gĭd′gŭd
Hŏ′rī
Hŏ′ring
Hŏ′rīte
Hŏr′nnah
Hŏr′o nă′im
Hŏs′pe nite
Ho′sea
Hŏ′săh
Hos ĕ′a
Hŏsh′a nă′ah
Hŏsh′a na
Ho shĕ′a
Hŏ′tham
Hŏ′than
Hŏ′thir
Hŏk′kok
Hŭ′kok
Hŭl
Hŭl′dah
Hŭm′tah
Hŭ′pham
Hŭ′pham ītes
Hŭp′pah
Hŭp′pim
Hŭr
Hŭ′ri ĭ
Hŭ′ri im
Hŭ′rī
Hŭ′shah
Hŭ′sha ītes
Hŭ′sham
Hŭ′shath ĭte
Hŭ′shim
Hŭz
Hŭ′zoth
Hŭz′zab
Hŷ dă′pēs
Hŷ′me nē′ŭs
Hŷ′me nĕ′us

I.

Ĭ Ă′har
Ĭb′le ăm
Ib nĕ′ĭ ah (nĕ′yă)
Ib nĭ′jah
Ib′ri
Ib′zăn
Ich′a bod
I-ē′ni ĭm
I dăl′ah
Id′bash
Id′do
Id′u el
Id′u mm′a
Id′u ma′ang
Id′u mĕ′a
Id′u mĕ′ang
I′gal
Ig′da lĭ′ah
Ĭg′e ăl
Ĭ′im
Ĭ′je-ă′ba rĭm
Ĭ′jon
Ik′kesh
Ĭ′lăi
Il lĭr′i-ĕŭm
Im′lă
Im′lah
Im′mas
Hĭ′e-rŏn′ŷ mŭs
Hi′e rŷ′a lĕm
Hig gĭ′on (ga′yon)
Hĭ kn
Hĭl kĭ′ah
Hĭl′lel
Hĭn′nom
Hĭ′rah
Hĭ′ram
Hir ă′mus
Hĭt ĭte
Hĭ′vīte
Hiz kĭ′ah
Hiz kĭ′jah
Hŏ′a
Hŏ′băb
Ho′bah
Ho bā′lah (bā′yă)
Hŏd
Hŏd′a ĭ′ah
Hŏd′a vă′ah
Hŏ′de sh
Ho dĕ′a ih
Ho dĭ′ah
Hŏg′lah
Ho′ham
Hŏl′o kă′nĕ
Hŏ′lon
Hŏ′mam
Hŏph′nī
Hŏph′rā
Hŏr
Hŏ′ram
Hŏ′reb
Hŏ′rem
Hŏr′-ha gĭd′gŭd
Hŏ′rī
Hŏ′ring
Hŏ′rīte
Hŏr′nnah
Hŏr′o nă′im
Hŏs′pe nite
Ho′sea
Hŏ′săh
Hos ĕ′a
Hŏsh′a nă′ah
Hŏsh′a na
Ho shĕ′a
Hŏ′tham
Hŏ′than
Hŏ′thir
Hŭk′kok
Hŭ′kok
Hŭl
Hŭl′dah
Hŭm′tah
Hŭ′pham
Hŭ′pham ītes
Hŭp′pah
Hŭp′pim
Hŭr
Hŭ′ri ĭ
Hŭ′ri im
Hŭ′rī
Hŭ′shah
Hŭ′sha ītes
Hŭ′sham
Hŭ′shath ĭte
Hŭ′shim
Hŭz
Hŭ′zoth
Hŭz′zab
Hŷ dă′pēs
Hŷ′me nē′ŭs
Hŷ′me nĕ′us

I.

Ĭ Ă′har
Ĭb′le ăm
Ib nĕ′ĭ ah (nĕ′yă)
Ib nĭ′jah
Ib′ri
Ib′zăn
Ich′a bod
I-ē′ni ĭm
I dăl′ah
Id′bash
Id′do
Id′u el
Id′u mm′a
Id′u ma′ang
Ja ăr′e-ŏr′e-ĝĭm
Jā′a sąu
Ja ă′si el
Ja ăz′a-nī′ah
Ja ă′zer
Jā′a zī′ah
Ja-ă′zi el
Jā′bal
Jăb′bok
Jā′bash
Jā′bĕsh-ĝĭl′e ad
Jā′bez
Jā′bin
Jăb′ne el
Jăb′neh
Jā′chin
Jā′chin ītes
Jā′cob
Ja cu′bus
Jā′da
Ja dā′u
Jad dū′a
Jā′dŏn
Jā′el
Jā′gur
Jā′ĭh
Ja hăl′e-lĕl
Ja′hath
Ja-hā′zā
Ja hī′zah
Jā′hu zī′ah
Ja hăz′i el
Ja′ĭ dah
Ja′ĭ th
Jăh′de el
Jā′do
Ja′ĭ th
Jăh′le el
Jăh′le el ītes
Ja′ĭ h′ma ī
Ja′ĭ th′zah
Jăh′ze el
Jā′ir
Jā′ir rĭte
Jā′ĭ rĭs (Gr. Ἰαΐρος), *Esther* xi 2
Ja-ī′rus (Gr. Ἰαειρος), *New Test.*
Jā′kan
Jā′keh
Jā′kim
Ja′lon
Jăm′brĭg
Jăm′bri
Jā′meg
Ja′mĭn
Jā′mĭn ītes
Jăm′le ch
Jam nī′a
Ja′mĭn ītes
Jăn′nā
Ja′nĭn nĕg
Ja nō′ah
Ja-nō′h ah
Jā′num
Jā′pheth
Ja phī′a
Jăph′let
Jăph′le tī, *or* Japh lĕ′tī
Jā′pho
Jā′rah
Ja′reb
Ja′red
Jā′re sī′ah
Ja′ir ha
Jā′rib
Jăr′i mŏth
Ja′ar muth
Ja rō′ah
Jā′sa-el
Jā′shen
Ja′sher
Ja shō′be ăm
Ja′sĭ ah
Ja sū′bus
Ja′ta al
Jăth′ni el
Jăt′tir
Jā′van
Jā′zar
Jā′zer
Jā′zi-el
Jā′ziz
Jē′a rĭm
Je-ăt′e rīl
Je-bĕr′e chī′ah
Jĕ′bus
Je bū′sī
Jĕb′u sīte
Jĕe′a mī′ah
Jĕeh′o lī′ah
Jĕeh′o-ī′as
Jĕe′o-lī′ah
Jĕe′o-nī′ah
Jĕe′o nī′as
Je dă′iah (-yă)
Jĕd′du
Je-dĕ′ĭah (-yă)
Je-dĕ′us
Je-dī′a el
Jĕd′i dĭh
Jĕd′i-dī′ah
Jē′di el
Jĕd′u thŭn
Je-ē′lĭ
Je ē′lus
Je-ē′zer
Je-ē′zer-ītes
Jē′gar-sā′ha dū′th
Je hă′le el
Jē′ha lē′le el
Je hăl′e lĕl
Jeh-dē′iah (yă)
Je hĕz′e kĭ
Je hĭ′ah
Je hī′el
Je hĭ′e-lĭ
Jē′hiz kī′ah
Je′ho′ĭth
Jē′ho ăd′dan
Jē′ho ăd′dan
Je hō′a-hăz
Je hō′ash
Jē′ho hā′nan, *or* Je hō′ha năn
Je hoi′a chĭn
Je hoi′a da
Je hoi′a-kĭm
Je-hoi′a rĭb
Je hŏn′a dăb
Je hŏn′a than
Je-hō′ram
Jē′ho shăb′e ăth
Je hōsh′a phăt
Je hōsh′e bă
Je-hōsh′u a
Je-hōsh′u ah
Jē′ho vah nĭs′sī
Je hō′vah shă′lom
Je hō′vah-shăm′-mah
Je hō′vah tsĭd′ke nū
Je hōz′a băd
Je hōz′a dăk
Jē′hu
Je hŭb′b ah
Jē′hu eal
Jē′hud
Je hū′dī
Jē′hu dī′jah
Jē′hush
Je kă′l
Je kăb′ze el
Jĕk′a mē′am
Jĕk′a-mī′ah
Je kū′thi el
Je mī′ma, *or* Jĕm′i ma
Jĕm′na ăn
Je mū′el
Jĕph′tha-ĕ
Jĕph′thah
Je phŭn′ne
Je phŭn′neh
Jē′rah
Jē′reb
Jē′red
Jē′re sī′ah
Jē′ir ha
Jē′rib
Jĕr′i mŏth
Jĕr′muth
Je rō′ah
Jĕs′a-el
Jē′shen
Jē′sher
Je shō′be ăm
Jĕsh′ub
Jĕsh′u bī lē′hem
Jĕsh′ub ītes
Jĕ′sĭ el
Jē′son
Je sū′bus
Jē′tal
Jăth′ni el
Jăt′tir
Jā′van
Jā′zar
Jā′zer
Jā′zi-el
Jā′ziz
Jē′a rĭm
Je-ăt′e rīl
Je-bĕr′e chī′ah
Jĕ′bus
Jĕb′u sīte
Jĕe′a mī′ah

Jĕeh′o lī′ah
Jĕeh′o-ī′as
Jĕe′o-lī′ah
Jĕe′o-nī′ah
Jĕe′o nī′as
Je dă′iah (-yă)
Jĕd′du
Je-dĕ′ĭah (-yă)
Je-dĕ′us
Je-dī′a el
Jĕd′i dĭh
Jĕd′i-dī′ah
Jē′di el
Jĕd′u thŭn
Je-ē′lĭ
Je ē′lus
Je-ē′zer
Je-ē′zer-ītes
Jē′gar-sā′ha dū′th
Je hă′le el
Jē′ha lē′le el
Je hăl′e lĕl
Jeh-dē′iah (yă)
Je hĕz′e kĭ
Je hĭ′ah
Je hī′el
Je hĭ′e-lĭ
Jē′hiz kī′ah
Je′ho′ĭth
Jē′ho ăd′dan
Jē′ho ăd′dan
Je hō′a-hăz
Je hō′ash
Jē′ho hā′nan, *or* Je hō′ha năn
Je hoi′a chĭn
Je hoi′a da
Je hoi′a-kĭm
Je-hoi′a rĭb
Je hŏn′a dăb
Je hŏn′a than
Je-hō′ram
Jē′ho shăb′e ăth
Je hōsh′a phăt
Je hōsh′e bă
Je-hōsh′u a
Je-hōsh′u ah
Jē′ho vah nĭs′sī
Je hō′vah shă′lom
Je hō′vah-shăm′-mah
Je hō′vah tsĭd′ke nū
Je hōz′a băd
Je hōz′a dăk
Jē′hu
Je hŭb′b ah
Jē′hu eal
Jē′hud
Je hū′dī
Jē′hu dī′jah
Jē′hush
Je kă′l
Je kăb′ze el
Jĕk′a mē′am
Jĕk′a-mī′ah
Je kū′thi el
Je mī′ma, *or* Jĕm′i ma
Jĕm′na ăn
Je mū′el
Jĕph′tha-ĕ
Jĕph′thah
Je phŭn′ne
Je phŭn′neh
Jē′rah
Jē′reb
Jē′red
Jē′re sī′ah
Jē′ir ha
Jē′rib
Jĕr′i mŏth
Jĕr′muth
Je rō′ah
Jĕs′a-el
Jē′shen
Jē′sher
Je shō′be ăm
Jĕsh′ub
Jĕsh′u bī lē′hem
Jĕsh′ub ītes
Jē′sĭ el
Jē′son
Je sū′bus
Jē′tal
Jăth′ni el
Jăt′tir
Jā′van
Jā′zar
Jā′zer
Jā′zi-el
Jā′ziz
Jē′a rĭm
Je-ăt′e rīl
Je-bĕr′e chī′ah
Jĕ′bus
Jĕb′u sīte
Jĕe′a mī′ah

Jĕsh′i mŏn
Je shĭsh′a-ĭ
Jĕsh′o ha ī′ah
Jĕsh′u-ă
Jĕsh′u ah
Jĕsh′u rŭn
Je-sĭ′ah
Je sĭm′i el
Jĕs′se
Jĕs′su-e
Jĕ′su
Jĕs′u ĭ
Jĕs′u ītes
Jĕs′u-rŭn
JE′gus
Jĕ′ther
Jĕ′thĕth
Jĕth′lah
Jĕ′thro
Jĕ′tur
Jĕ′u-ĕl, *or* Je-ū′el
Jĕ′ush
Jē′uz
Jew (jū, *or* ju
Jew′ess (jū′-, *or* ju′-)
Jew′ish (jū′-, *or* ju′-)
Jew′ry (jū′-, *or* ju′-)
Jĕz′a nī′ah
Jĕz′e bĕl
Je zĕ′lus
Jĕ′zer
Jĕ′zer ītes
Je zī′ah
Jĕ′zi el
Jez rĕ′el
Jĕz′o ar
Jĕz′ra hī′ah
Jĕz′re el
Jĕz′re el ite
Jĕz′re el ĭt′ess
Jĭb′sam
Jĭd′i aph
Jĭm′nă
Jĭm′nah
Jĭm′nītes
Jĭph′tah
Jĭph′thah-ĕl
Jō′ab
Jō′a chăz
Jō′a chĭm
Jō′a-ĕĭm
Jō′a dī′nus
Jō′ah
Jō′a hăz
Jō′a-kĭm
Jo ī′nan
Jo ĭn′na
Jo ĭn′nan
Jo′a-rĭb
Jō′ăsh
Jō′a thăm
Jō′a zăb′dus
Jŏb
Jō′băb
Jŏch′e bĕd
Jō′dă
Jō′el
Jō′ĕl
Jo ĕ′lah
Jo-ĕ′zer
Jŏg′be hăh
Jŏg′li
Jō′ha
Jo hā′nan
Jo hăn′nĕs
Jŏhn (jŏn)
Jol′a da
Jol′a kĭm
Joi′a rĭb
Jŏk′de ăm
Jō′kim
Jŏk′me ăm
Jŏk′ne ăm
Jŏk′shan
Jŏk tan
Jŏk′the el
Jō′nă
Jŏn′a dăb
Jō′nah
Jō′nan
Jō′nas
Jŏn′a than
Jŏn′a thăs
Jō′nath-ĕ′lem-re chō′kim
Jŏp′pă
Jŏp′pe
Jō′rah
Jō′ra-ĭ
Jō′ram
Jŏr′dan
Jŏr′i bās
Jŏr′i-bŭs
Jō′rim
Jŏr′ko-ăm
Jŏs′a-băd
Jŏs′a phăt
Jŏs′a phī′as
Jō′se
Jŏs′e dĕc
Jŏs′e dĕch
Jō′seph
Jo-sĕ′phus
Jō′sēs
Jŏsh′a băd
Jō′shah
Jŏsh′a phăt
Jŏsh′a vī′ah
Josh bĕk′a shăh
Jŏsh′u a
Jo sī′ah
Jo-sĭ′as
Jŏs′i bī′ah
Jŏs′i phī′ah
Jŏt′bah
Jŏt′bath
Jŏt′ba thah
Jō′thăm
Jŏz′a băd
Jŏz′a char
Jŏz′a dăk
Jū′bal
Jū′ban
Jū′bi
Jū′da
Ju da′a
Jū′dah
Jū′da ĭsm
Jū′das
Jude
Ju dĕ′ă
Jū′dith
Jū′el
Jū′li-ŭ
Jū′li ŭs
Jū′ni ă
Jū′pi ter
Jū′shŭb-hĕ′bed
Jŭs′tus
Jŭt′tah

K.

Kăb′ze el
Kā′dĕş
Kā′desh
Kā′desh-b
Kăd′mi el
Kăd′mon ītes
Kăl′la-ĭ
Kā′nah
Ka rĕ′ah
Kĭr′ka a
Kĭr′kŏr
Kir′na ĭm
Kĭr′tah
Kĭr′ta m
Kăt′tath
Kē′dar
Kĕd′e mah
Kĕd′e-mŏth
Kē′desh
Kē′desh Nph′ta lĭ
Ke hĕl′a thah
Kē′lah
Ke lī′ah
Kĕl′a ta
Ke-mū′el
Kĕ′nan
Kĕ′nath
Kĕn′ăz
Kĕn′e zīte
Kĕn′ite
Kĕn′y-a
Kĕn′ĭz zītes
Kĕr′en-hăp′puch
Kē′ri ŏth
Kē′ros
Ke tū′rah
Ke zĭ′a
Kē′ziz
Kĭb′roth-hat tā′a vah
Kĭb′za ĭm
Kĭd′ron
Kī′nah
Kĭr
Kĭr′-hăr′a-sĕth
Kĭr′-hā′re sĕth
Kir-hē′res
Kĭs′i ăth
Kĭs′i a thā′im
Kĭr′i ăth′i ā′ri ŭs
Kĭr′i-ŏth
Kĭr′jath
Kĭr′jath-ā′im
Kĭr′jath-ā′rim
Kĭr′jath-bā′al
Kĭr′jath-hū′zoth
Kĭr′jath-jĕ′a rĭm
Kĭr′jath-sān′nah
Kĭr′jath-sē′pher
Kĭsh
Kĭsh′ĭ

Klsh′i-ŏn
Kĭ′shon
Kĭ′son
Kĭth′lish
Kĭt′ron
Kĭt′tim
Kō′a
Kō′hath
Kō′hath ītes
Kŏl′a ĭ′ah
Kō′rah
Kō′rah-ītes
Kō′rath ītes
Kŏ′re
Kŏr′hīte
Kŏz
Kush ă′liah

L.

Lā′a dah
Lā′a dăn
Lā′ban
Lăb′a nă
Lăg′e de mō′ni ang
Lā′chish
La-ē′nus
Lă′dan
Lă′chĭ
Lă′hĭ-rŏi
Lăh′mam
Lăh′mī
Lă′ish
Lă′kum
La′me ch
La ŏd′i çē′a
La ŏd′i çē′ing
Lăp′i dŏth
La sĕ′a
Lă′sha
La shă′ron
Lăs′the nĕs
Lăt′in
Lă′ya nŭs
Lĕ′ah
Le ăn′noth
Lĕb′a na
Lĕb′a non
Lĕb′a ŏth
Leb ba′us
Leb bĕ′us
La bŏ′na ih
Lĕ′cah
Lĕ′cha bĭm
Lĕ′hĭ
Lĕm′u el
Lĕ′shem
Lĕ′tus
Le tū′shim
Le ŭm′mim
Lĕ′vĭ
Le vi′a than
Lĕ′vis
Lĕ′vite
Le vĭt′i cal
Le vĭt′i cus
Lĭb′a nŭs
Lĭb′er tines
Lĭb′nah
Lĭb′ni
Lĭb′nītes
Lĭb′y-a
Lĭb′y ang
Lĭk′hi
Lĭ′nus
Lŏ′-ăm′mī, *or* Lo ăm′mi
Lŏd
Lŏ′-dĕ′bar
Lō′ĭs
Lŏ′-ru′ha mah
Lŏt
Lŏ′tan
Lŏth′a sū′bus
Lŏ′zon
Lŭ′bim
Lŭ′bims
Lŭ′cas
Lŭ′ci fer
Lŭ′ci ŭs (lū′shĭ-ŭs)
Lŭd
Lŭ′dim
Lŭ′hith
Lŭke
Lŭz
Lŷ′ca ŏ′ni ă
Lŷ′ci a (lĭsh′ĭ-ă)
Lŷ′da
Lŷ′di ang
Lŷ′-ăn′ni as
Lŷ′si-as (lĭsh′ĭ as)
Lŷ′-sĭm′a chŭs
Lŷs′tră

M.

Mā′a eah
Mā′a-chah
Ma ăch′a thī
Ma-ăch′a thīte
Ma ăd′ăī
Mā′a-dī′ah
Ma ă′ī
Ma ăl′eh-a crăb′-bim
Mā′a nī
Mā′a răth
Mā′a-sē′iah (ya)
Ma-ăs′ī ăī
Mā′a sī′as
Mā′ath
Mā′ăz
Mā′a zī′ah
Măb′da ī
Măc′a lŏn
Măc′ca bæ′us
Măc′ca bees
Măc′ca bē′us
Măch′a dō′ni a
Măch′a dō′ni an
Măch′ba nā′ī
Măch′be nah
Mă′chĭ
Mā′chir
Mā′chir-ītes
Mă′chi′mas
Măch′ma dā′thā
Mach pĕ′lah
Mā′cron
Măd′a ī
Ma dī′a bĭn
Ma dī′ah
Mā′dĭ an
Mad măn′nah
Mă′dmen
Mad mĕ′nah
Mā′don
Ma ĕ′lus
Mă′gbish
Mă′gda la
Măg′di lĕ′ne
Măg di′el
Mā′ged
Ma gĭd′do
Ma′gŏg
Ma′gor mīs′sa bĭb
Măg′pi ăsh
Ma hā′lah, *or* Ma hă′lath
Ma ha′la ke el
Ma′ha lath
Ma hā′le el
Ma′ha lī
Mā′ha nā′im
Mā′ha neh-dăn
Ma hăz′a ī
Mā′hath
Mā′ha vīte
Ma hā′zī ŏth
Mā′her-shăl′al-hăsh′-băz
Mah′lah
Mah′lī
Măh′lītes
Mah′lon
Mā′hŏl
Ma ăn′e ăs
Ma′kăz
Mā′ked
Mak-hĕ′loth
Mak hĕ′da th
Măk′tesh
Măl′a chī
Mă′la chy
Măl′cham
Mal chī′ah
Măl′chi el
Măl′chi el ītes
Mal chī′ram
Măl′chi-shŭ′a
Măl′chus
Ma lĕ′le el
Măl′los
Măl′lo thī
Măl′luch
Ma mā′las (ys)
Măm′mon
Mam nī′ta nĭl′mus
Măm′re
Ma mū′chus
Măn′a ĕn
Măn′a hăth
Ma nă′he th ītes
Măn′as sĕ′as
Ma-năs′seh
Ma-năs′sĕs
Ma-năs′sītes
Mā′neh
Mā′nī

Măn'll-ŭs
Ma-nō'ah
Mă'och
Mā'on
Mā'on-ītes
Mā'rā
Mā'rah
Măr'a lah
Măr'a-năth'ă, *or* Măr'a nī'tha
Măr'cus
Măr'do-chē'us
Ma rē'shâ
Ma rē'shah
Mar'i să
Măr'i mŏth
Mark
Măr'moth
Mā'roth
Mar'se nă
Mars' Hill
Mar'thă
Mā'ry
Mās'a lŏth
Mā'sa chil
Mā'sah
Ma'sha
Mās'ăs
Măs man
Mās'phă
Măs'se kah
Mas'să
Mās'sah
Mas sī'as
Măth'a nī'as
Ma thū'sa la
Mat'red
Mā'tŭ
Măt'tan
Mat'ta nah
Mat'ta ni'ah
Măt'ta thă
Mat'ta thi'ah
Mat'ta thī'as
Mat'thăt
Mat thē'las
Mat'thew (mă'thū-thu)
Mat thī'as (mă'thi-thī'as)
Măt'tŭ thī'ah
Ma'ză lī'as
Ma'za rŏth
Mē'ah
Me ā'nī
Me ā'rah
Me bŭn'nī
Mē'ch a bī
Me'de
Me'dĕ ă
Me'di an
Me'di a
Me gid'do
Me gid'don
Me hē'ta bel
Me hĕt'a bĕl
Me hu'a
Mē'hir
Me hō'lah
Me hō'lath ite
Me hū'ja el
Me hū'm an
Me hū'nim
Me hū'nims
Mē' jär'kon
Mĕk'o nah
Mĕl'a ti'ah
Mĕl'chī
Mel chī'ah
Mel chī'ai
Mĕl'chi el
Mel chīz'e dĕc
Mel chīz'e dĕk
Mĕl'chi-shu'a
Mĕ'le a (Gr. Me-lĕ'ă)
Mĕ'lech
Mĕl'ī cŭ
Mĕl'ī tă
Mĕl'zar
Mĕm'mi ŭs
Mĕm'phis
Me mū'can
Mĕn'a hĕm
Mē'nan
Mē'ne
Mĕn'e-lī'us
Me-nĕs'the ŭs
Me ŏn'e nim
Me ŏn'o thăl
Mĕph'a ăth
Me phī'bo-shĕth
Mĕ'răb
Mĕr'a i'ah
Me rā'ioth (yoth)
Mĕ'ran
Mĕr'a ri, *or* Me rā'ri
Mĕr'a rītes
Mĕr'a thī'im
Mer-cū'ri ŭs
Mĕ'red
Mĕr'e mŏth
Mĕ'rĕs
Mĕr'i bah
Mĕr'i bah Kā desh
Mĕr'ib-ba'al
Me ro'dach-băl'a dăn
Mĕ'rom
Me rŏn'o thīte
Mĕ'rŏz
Mĕ'ruth
Mĕ'sech
Mĕ'sha
Mĕ'shach
Me shĕl'e mī'ah
Me-shĕz'a bĕl
Me shĭl'le moth
Me shŏl'le moth
Me shō'băb
Me shŭl'lam
Me shŭl'le mĕth
Mĕs'o bă'ite
Mĕs'o po ta'mi a
Mes sī'ah
Mes sī'as
Mes sī'as
Mĕt'a nī'as
Mĕth'a nī'as
Ma thū'sa la
Me'thed
Mĕ'tŭ
Mĕt'tan
Mĕt'ta nah
Mĕt'ta ni'ah
Mĕt'ta thă
Mĕt'ta thi'ah
Mĕt'ta thī'as
Mĕt te ni'i
Mĕt'thăn
Mĕt'thi nī'as
Mĕt'thŭt
Mat thē'las
Mĕt'thew (mă'thū-thu)
Mat thī'as (mă'thi-thī'as)
Mĕt'tŭ thī'ah
Mĕz'a hī'ah
Mĭ'a mĭn
Mĭb'har
Mĭb'sam
Mĭb'zar
Mĭ'cah
Mĭ-cā'i ah (yă)
Mĭ'cha
Mĭ'cha el, *or* Mĭ'cha el (kel)
Mĭ'chah
Mĭ chā'iah (yă)
Mĭ'chal
Mĭ chē'as
Mĭch'mas
Mĭch'mash
Mĭch'me thăh
Mĭch'rī
Mĭch'tam
Mĭd'dĭn
Mĭd'dan
Mĭd'e bă
Mĭ'de
Mĭ'dĭ ă
Mĭ'dĭ an
Mĭ'di a nīte
Mĭd'i an ĭtish
Mĭg'dal-ĕl
Mĭg'dal-gŭd
Mĭg dol
Mĭg'ron
Mĭg'a mĭn
Mĭk'loth
Mĭk nē'ī ah (yă)
Mĭl'a ī'ī
Mĭl'cah
Mĭl'com
Mĭ lē'tum
Mĭ lē'tus
Mĭl'lo
Mĭl-nī'a mĭn
Mĭn'nī
Mĭn'nith
Mĭph'kăd
Mĭr'a am
Mĭr'ma
Mĭs'a el
Mĭs'găb
Mĭsh'a el
Mĭ'shal
Mĭ'sham
Mĭ'she al
Mĭsh'ma
Mish măn'nah
Mĭsh'ra ītes
Mĭs'par
Mĭs'pe-re th
Mĭs're phŏth-mī'im
Mĭs'sa bĭb
Mĭth'cah
Mĭth'nīte
Mĭth'ra dăth
Mĭth'ri da'tŭs
Mĭt'y lē'ne
Mĭ'zar
Mĭz'pah
Mĭz'par
Mĭz'peh
Mĭz'ra ĭm
Mĭz'zah
Mna'son (nā'son)
Mō'ab
Mō'ab-īte
Mō'ab it'ess
Mō'ab it'ish
Mō'a dī'ah
Mŏch'mur
Mō'dĭn
Mō'eth
Mō'i a dah
Mō'lech
Mō'lī
Mō'lid
Mō'lŏch
Mŏm'dis
Mō'o sī'as
Mō'ra ītīte
Mŏr'de cāi
Mō'reh
Mŏr'ĭ-ah-eth-gā'ăth
Mo-ri'ah
Mō'ri ans (*Common Prayer*)
Mo sē'ra
Mo sē'roth
Mō'ses
Mo sŏl'lam
Mo sŏl'la mŏn
Mō'za
Mŭ'zĭ ah
Mŭp'pim
Mŭ'shi
Mŭ'shītes
Muth Lăb'ben
Mŷn dus
My'ra
Mŷ'si a (mĭzh'ĭ a)

N.

Nā'am
Nā'a mah
Nā'a măn
Nā'a ma thīte
Na'a mītes
Nā'a rah
Nā'a rāi
Nā'a-răn
Nā'a răth
Na'ash'on
Na-ăs'son
Nā'a thūs
Nā'bal
Năb'a tē'an
Năb'a thē'ans
Nā'both
Năb'u cho don'o-sŏr
Nā'chŏn
Na'chŏr
Na'ĕd
Năd'a bath
Na-dăb'a thă
Năg'ge
Nā'ha lăl
Na hă'ri el
Na hăl'al
Nā'ha lăl
Na'ham
Na hăm'a nī
Na hăr'a ī
Nā'ha ra'im
Nā'ha rī
Nā'hăsh
Nā'hăth
Năh'bī
Na'hŏr
Năh'shon
Nā'hum
Nā'ī dŭs
Nā'in (Na'o)
Na'oth (yoth)
Na-ŏ'a
Na ō'mī, *or* Na'o mī
Nā'phish
Năph'i sĭ
Năph'ta lī
Năph'thar
Năph'tu hĭm
Nar cis'sus
Năs'bas
Nā'shon
Nā'with
Nā'sŏn
Nā'than
Na thăn'a el
Năth'a nī'as
Nā'than-mĕ'le ch
Na'um
Na'va
Năz'a rĕne'
Năz'a rĕth
Năz'a rīte
Nē'ah
Ne-ăp'o-lis
Nē'a rī'ah
Nē'a rĭ'ah
Nĕb'a I
Ne bā'loth (-yoth)
Ne-bā'joth
Ne băl'lat
Nĕ'băt
Nĕ'bo
Nĕb'u chad nĕz'zar
Nĕb'u-chad-rĕz'zar
Nĕb'u shăs'ban
Nĕb'u zăr-a'dan
Nĕ'cho
Ne cŏ'dan
Nĕd'a bī'ah
Nĕ'e mī'as
Nĕg'ĭ-nŏth
Ne hĕl'a mīte
Nĕ'he mī'ah
Nĕ'he-mī'as
Nĕ'hi lŏth
Nĕ'hum
Ne hŭsh'ta
Ne hŭsh'tan
Ne'i el, *or* Nē'ĭ ĕl
Nĕ'kŏb
Ne kō'da
Ne mū'el
Ne mū'el ītes
Nĕ'phe g
Nĕ'phi
Nĕ'phis
Nĕ'phish
Ne phish e sĭm
Nĕph'tha li
Nĕph'tha lim
Nĕph'to ah
Ne phū'sim
Nĕp'tha li
Nĕp'tha lĭm
Nĕr
Nĕ're ŭs
Nĕr'gal
Nĕr'gal-shar ĕ'zer
Nĕ'rī
Ne-rī'ah
Ne rī'as
Nĕ'ro
Ne thăn'e el
Nĕth'a nī'ah
Nĕth'i nīms
Ne tŏ'phah
Ne tŏph'a thī
Ne-tŏph'a thīte
Ne-zī'ah
Nĭ'zĭb
Nĭb'hăz
Nĭb'sha n
Nĭ e'mol
Nĭe'o dē'mus
Nĭe'o lī tans
Nĭe o'lus
Nĭ cŏp'o lis
Nĭ'gel
Nĭm'ī ah
Nĭm'rim
Nĭm'rŏd
Nĭm'shī
Nĭn'e ve
Nĭn'e veh
Nĭn'e vites
Nĭ'san
Nĭs'rŏch
Nō
Nō'a dī'ah
Nō'ah
Nō'-ā'mon
Nŏb
Nō'bah
Nŏd
Nō'dăb
Nō'e
No ĕ'ba
Nō'ga
Nō'gah
Nō'hah
Nŏm'a dĕz
Nŏn
Nŏph
Nō'phah
Nu mē'ni ŭs
Nŭn
Nym'phas

O.

Ō'ba dī'ah, *or* Ŏb'a dī'ah
Ō'bal
Ob di'a
Ō'bed
Ō'bed-ĕ'dom
Ō'beth
Ō'bil
Ō'both
Ō'chi el
Ŏç'i-dē'lus
Ŏc'i nus
Ŏe'ran
Ō'ded
O dŏl'lam
Ŏd'o năr'kŭs
Og
Ō'hăd
Ō'hel
Ō'la mŭs
Ō'li a'ăt
Ō'lo fĕr'nēs
O lym'pas
O lym'pi ŭs
Ōm'a ĕ'rus
Ō'mar
Ō'me ga, *or* O mē'ga
Ōm'rī
Ōn
Ō'nam
Ō'nan
O nĕs'i mŭs
Ōn'e siph'o rŭs
O nī'cĭ cŭs
O nī'as
Ō'no
Ō'nus
Ō'phel
Ō'phir
Ŏph'nī
Ŏph'ra h
Ō'rĕb
Ō'ren
O rī'on
Ōr'nan
Ōr'pah
Ōr'tho sī'as
O sā'ias (o zī'as)
O sē'a
O-sĭ'as
Ō'sĕe
O shē'a, *or* Ō'she a
Ŏth'nī
Ŏth'ni el
Ŏth'o ni'as
Ŏx
Ō'zem
O zī'as
Ō'zĭ el
Ō 'zĭ
Ōz nītes
O zo'ra

P.

Pā'a rĭ
Pa'dan
Pā'dan-ā'ram
Pā'don
Pā'ĕl el
Pā'hath-mō'ab
Pā'ĭ
Pā'lal
Păl'e as tī'na
Păl'e stine
Păl'lu
Păl'lu ītes
Păl'tĭ
Păl'ti el
Păl'tīte
Pam phĭ'li a
Păn'a ĭ'as
Pā'phos
Păr a dīse
Pā'ra h
Pā'ran
Pār'bar
Par mĕ'nas
Pā'ro mĕ'ne
Pā'ru ăh
Pā'ru ĭm, *or* Pār'a ĭm
Pā'sach
Pās'e-dăm'mim
Pa sē'ah
Pās'hur
Păs'ĭ a
Pa thē'us
Păth'ros
Path ru'sim
Pāt'mos
Pāt'ro bas
Pa trō'clus
Pā'u
Paul
Paul'us
Pĕd'a hĭ
Pe dăh'zur, *or* Pĕd'ah zŭr
Pe dā'iah (yă)
Pĕ'kah
Pĕk'a hī'ah
Pĕ'kŏd
Pĕl'a ī'ah
Pĕl'a lī'ah
Pĕl'a tī'ah
Pĕ'leg
Pĕ'let
Pĕ'leth
Pĕ'leth ītes
Pe lo'nite
Pĕl'o nite
Pe nī'el
Pe nĭn'nah
Pen-tăp'o lis
Pe nū'el
Pĕ'or
Pĕr'a zĭm
Pĕ'resh
Pĕ'rez
Pĕ'rez-ŭz'za
Pĕ rez ŭz'zah
Pĕr'ga
Pĕr'ga mŏs
Pe rī'da
Pe'riz zite
Pĕr'me nas
Per se'cu tor
Pĕr'se us
Pĕr'si a (pĕr'shi a)
Pĕr'si an
Pĕr'sis
Pe rŭg'da
Pĕ'ter
Pĕth'a hī'ah
Pĕ'thŏr
Pe thū'el
Pe tŭ'lia
Pĕ'ul thai
Phā'a rĕth Mo'ab
Phăr'a rath
Phā'sŭr
Phăl dā'ius (yus)
Pha lē'as
Phă'leg
Phăl'lu
Phăl'tĭ-el
Pha nū'el
Phăn'u-ĕl
Phă'ra oh (tă'ro-, *or* tā'ro)
Phă'ra oh-hŏph'ra (tā'ro-, *or* tā'ra-o)
Phă'ra oh-nĕ'choh (tā'ro- *or* tā'ra-o)
Phă'ra-thō'nī
Phă'reg
Phă'rez hă'rĭ a
Phăr'i
Phă'ro sheth
Phăr'par
Phăr'zites
Pha sē'ah, *or* Phă'se ah
Pha sē'lis
Phăs'ga ron
Phăs'sa rŏn
Phĕ'be
Phe nĭ'ce
Phe nĭ'ci a (nĭsh'ĭ)
Phĕr'e sītes
Phĕr'e zite
Phĭ bē'seth, *or* Phĭb'e sĕth
Phĭl'chol
Phĭl a dĕl'phi a (*classical*) *or* Phĭl'a del phi'a)
Phĭl ĭp'pĭ cŭs
Phĭl le'mon
Phĭl lĭ'pus
Phĭl'lup
Phĭl lŭp'pi
Phĭl lŭp'pi ans
Phĭl lis'tĭ a
Phĭl lis'tim
Phĭl lis'tine
Phĭl lŏl o gŭs
Phĭl o mĕ'tor
Phĭn'e as
Phĭn'e ēs
Phĭn'e has
Phĭ'son
Phĭl'gon
Phŏ'ros
Phryg'i a
Phryg'i an
Phŭd
Phŭ'rah
I hū'rim
Phŭt
Phŭ'vah
Phy gĕl'lus
Phȳ'son
Phy-hĕ'seth, *or* Phĭb'e sĕth
Phȳ-hī'roth
Phȳ'late
Phȳl'dăsh
Phȳl'e hă
Phȳ lĭ'ger
Phȳl-nĭ'ger
Phȳ'tai
Phȳ'non
Phȳ'rā
Phȳ'ram
Phȳ'ra thŏn
Phȳ'ra thon ĭte
Phȳg'gah
Phȳ'sĭd'i a
Phȳ'son
Phȳs'pah
Phȳ'thom
Phȳ'thon
Phȳ'ŏn dīs (y as dzee)
Pŏch'e rĕth
Pŏn'tus Phȳ'late (pŏn'shŭs)
Pŏn'tus
Pŏr'a thă
Pŏr'ci us (shŭs)
Pŏs'i dŏn'ius
Pŏt'i phar
Po tiph'e rah
Prĭs'ca
Prĭs (Ȳl'la
Prŏch'o rŭs
Ptŏl'e mā'is (tŏl)
Ptŏl e mee (tŏl')
Ptŏl'e mē'us (tŏl'-)
Pŭ'a
Pū'ah
Pŭb'li ŭs
Pū'de ns
Pū hītes
Pūl
Pū'nītes
Pū'non
Pŭr
Pū'rim
Pŭt
Pu tĕ'o lī
Pū ti el

Q.

Quăr'tus
Quin tus Mĕm'mi-ŭs

R.

Rā'a mah
Rā'a mi'ah
Ra ăm'sēs
Răb'bah
Răb'bath
Răb'bī
Răb'bith
Rab bō'nī
Răb'măg
Răb'sa ris
Răb'sha kĕh
Rā'ca
Rā'chăb
Rā'chăb
Rā'chal
Rā'chel
Răd'da ī
Rā'gau
Ra gŭ'el
Rā'hăb
Rā'hăm
Rā'hel
Ra'kem
Răk'kath
Răk'kon
Răm
Rā'ma
Rā'mah
Rā'math
Rā'moth Gĭ'lē ad
Rā'phă
Rā'pha el, *or* Rā'phael (fel)
Rā'ph a ĭm
Rā'phon
Rā'phu
Răs'sēs, *prop.* Răs'sis (*Gr.* 'Paesis)
Ra thū'mus, *or* Răth'u-mŭs
Rā'zis
Rē'a i'ah
Rē'a i'ah
Rē'el ā'i ah (yă)
Re ĕl'i ŭs
Ree sā'ias (-yas)
Rē'gem
Rē'gem-mē'lech
Rē'ha-bī'ah
Rē'hŏb
Rē'ho bō'am
Re hō'both
Rē'hu
Rē'hum
Rē'i
Rē'kem
Rĕm'a li'ah
Rē'meth
Rĕm'mon
Rĕm'mon mēth'o ăr
Rĕm'phan
Rē'pha el
Rē'phah
Rĕph'a i'ah
Rĕph'a ĭm
Rĕph'a ĭms
Rĕph'i dĭm
Rē'sen
Rē'sheph
Rē'u
Reu'ben
Reu'ben ītes
Re ū'el, *or* Reu'el
Reu'mah
Rē'zeph
Re zī'ă
Rē'zin
Rē'zon
Rhē gi ŭm (rē'-)
Rhē'sa (rē'-)
Rhō'dă (rō')
Rhŏd'a g (rŏd'z)
Rhŏd'o-rŭs (rŏd'-)
Rhō'dus (ro')
Rĭb'ai
Rĭb'lah
Rĭm'mon
Rĭm mon-pā'rez
Rĭm'mon
Rĭm'phăth
Rĭn'nah
Rĭph'math
Rĭz'pah
Rŏb'o ăm
Rŏd'a nim
Ro-gĕ'lim
Rŏh'gah
Rō'i mŭs
Rō'mămt'ĭ-ē'zer
Rō'man
Rŏme (*formerly* Rome)
Rŏsh
Rŭ fus
Rŭ'ma mah
Rŭ'ma
Rŭth

S.

Să'bach thă'nĭ
Săb'a ŏth, *or* Sa-ba'oth
Să'băt
Săb'a tĕ'us
Săb'a-tha
Săb'a-thŭs
Săb'ban
Săb'ba thē'us
Sab bĭ us
Săb'dĭ
Sa bē'ans
Să'bi
Să'bi ĕ
Săb'ta
Săb't ah
Săb'te-cha
Săb'te-chah
Să'ear
Săd'a-mī'as
Să'das
Sad-dū'cus
Săd'duc
Săd'du çees

Să′dŏc
Să′ha-dū′thă
Să′lă
Să′lah
Săl′a-mīs
Săl′a sădʹa-ī
Sa lă′thi-el
Săl′cah
Săl′chah
Să′lem
Să′lim
Săl′la-ī
Săl′lu
Săl′lum
Sal lū′mus
Săl′mă
Săl′mah
Săl′man-ĕ′ser
Săl′mon
Sal-mō′ne
Să′lom
Sa lō′me
Să′lu
Să′lum
Săm′a-el
Sa mā′ias (yas)
Sa-mā′ri-ă (*classical pron* Săm′a rĭ′ă)
Sa mār′i tan
Săm′a-tăs
Sa mā′ius (yus)
Săm′gar-nē′bo
Să′mi
Să′mis
Săm′lah
Săm′mus
Să′mos
Săm′o thrā′ci ă (thrā′shĭ a)
Sămp′sa mēs
Săm′son
Săm′u-el
Săn′a bās′sar
Săn′a bās′sa rŭs
Săn′a-ĕb
San băl′lat
San săn′nah
Săph
Să′phat
Săph′a tĭ′us
Să′phĕth
Săph′ir
Sap-phī′ra (saf fī′-)
Sa′rā
Săr′a-bī′as
Să′rah
Sā′rāi
Săr′a ĭ′ă
Săr′a ĭ′ah
Sa r ĭ′as (yas)
Săr′a mĕl
Să′raph
Sar chĕd′o nŭs
Sar dē′us
Săr′dis
Săr′dītes
Să′re-ă
Sa rĕp′tă
Săr′gon
Să′rid
Să′ron
Sa rō′thĭc, *properly* Sa rō′thĭ (Gr Σαρωθί)
Săr′rar
Sha-rē′zer
Shăr′on
Shăr′on ĭte
Sha ry′hen
Shăsh′a-ĭ
Shă′shăk
Shă′ul
Shă′ul ītes
Shā′veh
Shā′veh Kĭr′ĭ a thā′im
Shăv′shă
Shĕ′al
She-ăl′tĭ el
Shĕ′a rĭ′ah
Shē′ar-jā′shub
Shĕ′ba
Shĕ′bah
Shĕ′bam
Shĕb′a nī′ah
Shĕb′a-rĭm
Shĕ′ber
Shĕb′nă
Shĕb′u-el
Shĕc′a-nī′ah
Shĕch′a-nī′ah
Shĕ′chem
Shē′chem ītes
Shĕd′e ur
Shē′ha-rĭ′ah
Shē′lah
Shĕ′lan ītes
Shĕl′e mī′ah
Shĕ′leph
Shĕm
Shĕm′a-chī′ah
Shĕm′a ĭ′ah
Shĕm′e ĭ
Še-mĕl′li ŭs
Shē′mis
Še nā′ah, *or* Shĕn′a-ah
Shē′neh
Shē′nir
Sen-năch′e rĭb, *or* Shĕn′na-chē′rib
Še nū′ah
Še ō′rim
Shĕ′phar
Shĕph′a-răd
Shĕph′ar-vā′im
Shē′phar vites
Še-phĕ′lă
Shĕ′rah
Shĕr′a-ĭ′ah
Shē′red
Shĕr′gĭ-ŭs
Shĕ′ron
Shĕ′rug
Shĕ′sis
Shĕs′thel
Shĕth
Shē′thur
Shăl′al ăh′bin
Sha ăl′bim
Shă ăl′bo nite
Shā′aph
Shā′a-rā′im
Sha ăsh′găz
Shab bŏth′a ĭ
Shăch′ĭ ă
Shăd′da ĭ
Shăl′drach
Shăl′ge
Shăl′ha-rā′im
Sha hăz′i mah
Sh a-hăz′i măth
Sha′lem
Shĭl′him
Shăl′ĭ shĭ
Shăl′le chĕth
Shăl′lum
Shăl′lun
Shăl′ma-ĭ
Shăl′man
Shăl′ma nē′ser
Shā′mă
Shăm′a rĭ′ah
Shă′med
Shă′mer
Shăm′gar
Shăm′huth
Shă′mir
Shăm′ma
Shăm′mah
Shăm′ma-ĭ
Shăm′meth
Sham mū′ă
Sham mū′ah
Shăm′she rā′ĭ
Shă′pham
Shă′phan
Shă′phat
Shă′pher
Shăr′a-ĭ
Shăr′a-ĭm
Shă′rar
Sha-rē′zer
Shăr′on
Shăr′on ĭte
Sha ry′hen
Shăsh′a-ĭ
Shă′shăk
Shă′ul
Shă′ul ītes
Shā′veh
Shā′veh Kĭr′ĭ a thā′im
Shăv′shă
Shĕ′al
She-ăl′tĭ el
Shĕ′a rĭ′ah
Shē′ar-jā′shub
Shĕ′ba
Shĕ′bah
Shĕ′bam
Shĕb′a nī′ah
Shĕb′a-rĭm
Shĕ′ber
Shĕb′nă
Shĕb′u-el
Shĕc′a-nī′ah
Shĕch′a-nī′ah
Shĕ′chem
Shē′chem ītes
Shĕd′e ur
Shē′ha-rĭ′ah
Shē′lah
Shĕ′lan ītes
Shĕl′e mī′ah
Shĕ′leph
Shĕm′e ĭ
Shĕm′i-nĭth
Shĕm′ĭ-nĭth
Shĕm′ma-rĭ′ah
Shĕm′e-ber
Shĕ′mer
She-mĭ′dă
Shĕ-mĭ′dah
She-mĭ′da ītes
Shĕm′i-nĭth
She mĭr′a mŏth
She-mū′el
Shĕn
She nā′zar
Shĕ′nir
Shē′pham
Shĕph′a thĭ′ih
Shĕph′a-tĭ′ah
Shē′phī
Shĕ′pho
Shĕ-phū′phan
Shĕ′rah
Shĕr′e-bĭ′ah
Shĕ′resh
She rĭ′zer
Shĕ′shăch
Shĕ′shāi
Shĕ′shan
Sheah bĭz′zar
Shĕth
Shĕ′thar
Shĕ′thar-bŏz′na ĭ
Shĕ′vă
Shĭb′bo lĕth
Shĭb′mah
Shĭb′ra ĭm
Shĭ′chem
Shĭ′ey on (shĭah′ĭ-on)
Shĭd′dim
Shĭ′de
Shĭ′don
Shi dō′ni-ans
Shĭg′gĭ-nŏth
Shĭ′hon
Shĭ′hôr
Shĭ′las
Shĭl′ĭă
Shĭl′lah, *or* Shĭl′o-ah
Shĭl′lam, *or* Shĭl′o ăm
Shĭ-lō′e, *or* Shĭl′o-e
Shĭl-ty′nus
Shĭ′mal-cū′e
Shĭm′e on
Shĭm′e on ītes
Shĭ′mon
Shĭm′rī
Shĭn
Shĭ′nă
Shĭ′năr
Shĭn′ĭte
Shĭn′ĭte
Shĭp′moth
Shĭp′pĭ
Shĭ′rach
Shĭ′rah
Shĭr′i-ŏn
Shĭ săm′a-ĭ
Shĭs′e ra
Shĭ sĭn′nĭg
Shĭ′nah
Shĭ′van
Smyr′nă (smĭr′na)
Shō
Shō′cho
Shō′choh
Shō′coh
Shō′dĭ
Shŏd′om
Shŏd′o-ma
Shŏd′om-ītes
Shŏd′om-ĭt′ish
Shŏl′o-mon
Shŏp′a ter
Shŏph′e-rĕth
Shŏph′o nĭ′as
Shō′rek
So shp′a ter
Shŏs′the-nĭg
Shŏs′tra tŭs
Shō′ta-ĭ
Shŏ′ter
Shŏ′tum
Shŏ′zĭ
Shō′ă
Shō′ah
Shō′băb
Shō′băch
Shō′ba ĭ
Shō′bal
Shō′bek
Shō′bĭ
Shō′cho
Shō′choh
Shō′eo
Shō′hăm
Shō′mer
Shō′phăch
Shō′phan
Sho-shăn′nim
Sho shăn′nim-ō′duth
Shŭ′ah
Shŭ′ah
Shu′al
Shu′ba-el
Shu′ham
Shu′ham-ītes
Shu′hite
Shu′lam-ite
Shu′math ītes
Shu′nam-mite
Shu′nem
Shu′nī
Shu′nites
Shu′pham
Shu′pham-ītes
Shŭp′pim
Shŭr
Shu′shan
Shu′shan-ĕ′duth
Shu′thal-hītes
Shu′the-lah
Sĭ′ă
Sĭ′a ha
Sĭ′bă
Sĭb′be ehī
Sĭb′be-ehī
Sĭb′bo-lĕth
Sĭb′mah
Sĭb′ra ĭm
Sĭ′chem
Sĭ′cy on (sĭsh′ĭ-on)
Sĭd′dim
Sĭ′de
Sĭ′don
Sĭ dō′ni-ans
Sĭg′gĭ-nŏth
Sĭ′hon
Sĭ′hôr
Sĭ′las
Sĭl′ĭă
Sĭl lō′ah, *or* Sĭl′o-ah
Sĭl′lo am, *or* Sĭl′o ăm
Sĭ-lō′e, *or* Sĭl′o-e
Sĭl-vĭ′nus
Sĭ′mal-cū′e
Sĭm′e on
Sĭm′e on ītes
Sĭ′mon
Sĭm′rĭ
Sĭn
Sĭ′nă
Sĭ′năr
Sĭn′ĭte
Sĭn′ĭte
Sĭp′moth
Sĭp′pĭ
Sĭ′rach
Sĭ′rah
Sĭr′i-ŏn
Sĭ săm′a-ĭ
Sĭs′e ra
Sĭ sĭn′nĭg
Sĭ′nah
Sĭ′van
Smyr′nă (smĭr′na)
Sō
Sō′cho
Sō′choh
Sō′coh
Sō′dĭ
Sŏd′om
Sŏd′o-ma
Sŏd′om-ītes
Sŏd′om-ĭt′ish
Sŏl′o-mon
Sŏp′a ter
Sŏph′e-rĕth
Sŏph′o nĭ′as
Sō′rek
So shp′a ter
Sŏs′the-nĭg
Sŏs′tra tŭs
Sō′ta-ĭ
Spīn
Spăr′ta
Stŷ′ehys
Stĕph′a-năs
Stĕ′phen (stĕ′vn)
Stō′ĭcs
Sū′ah
Sŭ′bă
Sŭ′ba ĭ
Sŭc′coth
Sŭc′coth-bĕ′noth
Sŭ′chath-ītes
Sŭd
Sŭ′dĭ ăs
Sŭk′ki ims
Sŭr
Sŭ′să
Sŭ′san chĭtes
Su-găn′nă
Sŭ′sĭ
Sŷ′char
Sŷ′chem
Sŷ′chem-ite
Sŷ-ē′lus
Sŷ-ē′ne
Sŷn′ti-chē
Sŷr′a-cūse
Sŷr′i-ă
Sŷr′i a-mā′a-chah
Sŷr′i ăc
Sŷr′i-an
Sŷr′i-ŏn
Sŷ′ro-phe-nĭ′ci-an (nĭsh′ĭ an)

T.

Tā′a năch
Tă′a nath-shī′loh
Tăb′a-ŏth
Tăb′ba ŏth
Tăb′bath
Tā′be al
Tā′be el
Ta-bĕl′la ĭts
Tăb′e rah
Tăb′i thă
Tā′bŏr
Tăb′ri mŏn
Tăch′mo-nīte
Tăd′mŏr
Tā′hăn
Tā′han ītes
Ta-hăp′a nēs
Tā′hăth
Tăh′pan hēs
Tăh′pe nēs
Tăh′re ă
Tăh′tim-hŏd′shī
Tăl′a-tha-eū′mī
Tăl′mai
Tăl′mon
Tăl′sas
Tĭ′mah
Tā′mar
Tăm′muz
Tă′năch
Tăn′hu-mĕth
Tă′nis
Ta′phath
Tăph′nēs
Tă′phon
Tăp′pu-ah
Tā′rah
Tăr′a lah
Tā′re-ă
Tăr′pel ītes
Tăr′shus
Tăr′shish
Tăr′sus
Tar′tăk
Tăr′tan
Tăt′na ĭ
Tĕ′bah
Tĕb′a lī′ah
Tĕ′beth
Te-hăph′ne-hēs
Te hĭn′nah
Tĕ′kel
Te-kō′ă
Te-kō′ah
Te kō′ite
Tĕl′-ă-bib
Tĕ′lah
Tĕl′a-ĭm
Te lăs′sar
Tĕ′lem
Tĕl′-ha rĕ′sha
Tĕl′-hăr′să
Tĕl′-mĕ′la
Tĕl′-mĕ′lah
Tĕ′mă
Tĕ′man
Tĕm′a ni
Tĕ′man ite
Tĕm′e ni
Tĕ′rah
Tĕr′a phĭm
Tĕ′resh
Tĕr′ti-us (-shĭ-us)
Ter tŭl′lus
Tĕ′tă
Thad dæ′us
Thad dē′us, *or* Thăd′de-ŭs
Thă′hăsh
Thă′mah
Thăm′mar
Thăm′na thă
Thăn′na
Thăr′ă
Thăr′rā
Thăr′shish
Thăr′sus
Thă′să
Thē′bez
The-cō′e
The-lă′sar
The-lĕr′sas
Thē′man
The-ŏe′a nĭts
The-ŏd′o-tŭs
The-ŏph′i-lŭs
Thĕ′rās
Thĕr′me lĕth
Thĕs′sa lō′ni ans
Thĕs′sa lo nī′ca
Theū′das
Thĭm′na thah
Thĭs′be
Thŏm′as (tŏm′as)
Thŏm′o ĭ
Thrā′ci ă (-shĭ ă)
Thra sĕ′as
Thŭm′mim
Thŷ′a tī′ra
Tĭ bĕ′ri as
Tĭ-bĕ′ri ŭs
Tĭb′hath
Tĭb′nī
Tĭ′dal
Tĭg′lath-pĭ lē′ser
Tĭ′gris
Tĭk′vah
Tĭk′vath
Tĭl′gath-pil nē′ser
Tĭ′lon
Tĭ-mæ′us
Tĭ mō′the ŭs
Tĭm′nă
Tĭm′nah
Tĭm′nath
Tĭm′na thah
Tĭm′nath-hĕ′rĕs
Tĭm′nath-sĕ′rah
Tĭm′nite
Tĭ′mon
Tĭ mō′the ŭs
Tĭm′o-thy
Tĭph′sah
Tĭ′rās
Tĭ′rath ītes
Tĭr′ha-kah
Tĭr′ha nah
Tĭr′ĭ ă
Tĭr′sha tha
Tĭr′zah
Tĭsh′bite
Tĭ′tus
Tĭ′tus
Tĭ′zite
Tō ăb
Tŏb
Tŏb′-ăd′o nī′jah
To-bī′ah
To bī′as
To bī′ite
Tō′bi el
To-bī′jah
Tō′bit
Tō′chen
To gär′mah
Tō′hu
Tō′ī
Tō′la
Tō′lăd
Tō′la ītes
Tŏl′ba-nēs
Tō′phel
Tō′phet
Tō′pheth
Tō′u
Trăch′o nī′tis
Trĭp′o lis
Trō′ăs
Tro-gyl′lĭ ŭm
Trŏph′i mŭs
Trў-phē′na
Trў′phon
Trў phō′sa
Tū′bal
Tū′bal-eāin
Tū′bi ē′nĭ
Tŷ′ch'i eŭs
Tŷ-rān′nus
Tŷ′re
Tŷr′i-ang
Tŷ′rus

U.

Ū′cal
Ū′el
Ū′la-ĭ
Ū′lam
Ūl′lă
Ŭm′mah
Ŭn′nĭ
U phăr′sin
Ū′phăz
Ur
Ur′bane (*an old spelling of* Ur′ban)
Ū′rĭ
U rī′ah
U rī′as
Ū′ri-el
U rī′jah
Ū′rim
Ū′tă
Ū′tha-ĭ
Ū′thĭ
Uz
Ūz′a ĭ
Uz′zal
Uz′zā
Uz′zen-shē′rah
Ūz′zĭ
Uz zī′ă
Uz zī′ah
Uz-zī′el, *or* Uz′zi el
Uz zī′el-ites

V.

Va lĕr′a thă
Va nī′ah
Văsh′nĭ
Văsh′tĭ
Vŏph′sĭ

X.

Xăn′thi cŭs (zăn′)

Z.

Zā′a nī′im
Zā′a năn
Zăʹa năn′nim
Zā′a văn
Zăb′băd
Zăb′a dæ′ans
Zăb′a dī′ans (yus)
Zăb′a dē′ans
Zăb′băi
Zăb′bud
Zab dē′us
Zăb′dĭ
Zăb′di el
Zā′dok
Zā′hăm
Zā′ir
Zā′laph
Zăl′mon
Zal mō′nah
Zal mŭn′na
Zăm′bis
Zăm′brĭ
Zā′moth
Z um zŭm′mims
Za nō′ah
Zā′rah
Zăr′a-ĭ′as
Zā′re ah
Zā′re ath-ītes
Zăr′ĕd
Zăr′e phăth
Zăr′e tăn
Zā′rĕth-shī′hai
Zăr′hītes
Zăr′ta nah
Zăr′than
Zăth′o-ē
Zăt′thu
Za thū′ĭ
Zăt′tu
Zā′van
Zā′zā
Zĕb′a-dī′ah
Zē′bah
Ze bā′im
Zĕb′e-dee
Ze-bī′nă
Ze boi′im
Ze-bū′im
Ze-bū′dah
Zē′bul
Zĕb′u-lon ītes
Zĕb′u lŭn
Zĕb′u-lun-ite
Zĕch′a rī′ah
Zĭ′dăd
Zĕd′e-chī′as
Zĕd′e-kī′ah
Zeeb
Zĭ′lah
Zū′lek
Ze lō′phe hăd
Ze lō′tēs
Zĕl′zah
Zĕm′a rā′im
Zĕm′a rite
Ze mī′ra
Zĭ′nan
Zĭ′nas
Zĕph′a-nī′ah
Zĭ′phath
Zĕph′a-thah
Zĭ′phī
Zĭ′pho
Zē′phon
Zĕph′on ītes
Zĕr
Zĭ′rah
Zĕr′a hī′ah
Zĕr′a ĭ′ah
Zū′red
Zĕr′e dă
Ze rĕd′a thah
Zĕr′e rĭth
Zĭ′resh
Zĭ′rī
Zĭ′rŏr
Ze rŭ′ah
Ze rŭb′ba bĕl
Zĭr′u ĭ′ah
Zĭ′tham
Zĭ′than
Zĭ′thar
Zĭ′ĭă
Zĭ′on
Zĭ′ph
Zĭ′phah
Zĭ′phai
Zĭ′phĭm
Zĭ′phĭng
Zĭ′phi on
Zĭ′phi ŭs
Zĭ′phron
Zĭp′por
Zĭp pō′rah
Zĭth′ĭ
Zĭz
Zĭ′zĭ ă
Zĭ′zah
Zō′an
Zō′ar
Zō′bă
Zō′bah
Zo bĕ′bah
Zō′har
Zō′he lĕth
Zō′heth
Zō′phah
Zō′phăi
Zō′phar
Zō′phĭm
Zō′rah
Zō′rath ītes
Zō′re-ah
Zō′rītes
Zo rŏb′a bĕl
Zū′ar
Zŭph
Zūr
Zū′ri ĕl
Zū′ri-shăd′da ĭ
Zū′zĭms

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long*, ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, *short*, câre, fär, lást, fạll, whạt, thêre, vẹil, tėrm, pique, firm, dône, fŏr, dọ, wọlf, fo͝od, fo͝ot,

II.—NAMES FROM THE ANGLO-CATHOLIC VERSION.

THE Roman Catholic translation of the Latin Vulgate into English, commonly called the Douay Bible, and originally published by the English colleges at Douay and Rheims (the Old Testament in two volumes at Douay in 1609 and 1610, the New Testament in one volume at Rheims in 1582), differs, in about 2150 instances, from the Common English Version of the Scriptures (translated "out of the original tongues," and first published at London in 1611), in regard to the orthography of proper names. The following list contains a selection of about 1200 of these variations, being all that present any difficulty of pronunciation.

There is no uniform or established usage among Catholic scholars in regard to the pronunciation of the proper names in the Douay Bible, and, such being the fact, it is evident that an authoritative standard is to be sought in an appeal to general principles alone. Some of the names are pure Greek and Latin, and must, therefore, be pronounced in accordance with the commonly received rules which determine our pronunciation of other words from those languages. Frequently, however, the translators have Anglicized the names to a greater or less degree, and, in cases of this kind, the corresponding names in the Common Version,—where the difference is not too great,—or the acknowledged analogies and tendencies of the English language, may be taken as guides to the correct accentuation. In a considerable number of names of this class, the proper seat of the accent is determined by the quantity of the penultimate vowel in Greek. In other instances, we have the recorded decisions or opinions of good prosodists or orthoepists, as Labbe, Walker, Müller, &c. Such, in general, are the principles on which the pronunciations given below have been determined, principles essentially the same as those adopted by Walker in his "Key," and carried out also in the former part of this Vocabulary. Great care has been taken to apply them with entire consistency and exactness, and it is hoped that the value of the result will prove to be not greatly disproportioned to the time and labor expended in the execution of the task.

A.

A Ăs′ba ī
Ăb′a răn
Ab dĕm′e lĕch
Ab dĕn′a gō
Ăb′e lă
Ăb′el-me hū′lă, *or* Ăbel-me ū′lă
A bĕl′sa tĭm
Ăb′hen hō′en
Ăb′i săn
A bĭn′as lŏm
Ăb′ga-thə
A bi′am
Ăb′i găb′a ŏn
Ăb′i hă′lel (yel)
Ăb′i lī′na
A bĭn′o ĕm
Ăb′i-năg
A bĭs′a ī
A bĭs′u ē
Ăb′i sur
Ăb′i tŏb
A-bī′u
A bō′bus
Ăc′ca ĭn
Ăch′a zīb
A chī′ă
A chĭm′a ăs
A chī′man
A-chĭm′e lĕch
A-chī′moth
A-chĭn′o-ăm
A chĭs′a măch
A chīt′o phĕl
Ăch′o hŏr
Ăch′zi bă
Ăc′ra ba-thī′ne
Ăd′a dă
Ăd′a ī′ă
Ăd′a ī′as
Ăd′a lī
Ăd′a mə
Ăd′a rō′zer
Ăd′a-zer
Ă′de ŏd′a tus
A dī′a dă
A dī′as
Ăd′o năl
Ăd′o nī′ă
Ăd′o ni′as
A dŏn′i bē′zec
A dō′nĭs
A dŏn′i sē′dec
A dŏ′ram
Ă′gar eng
Ă′ga rītes
Ăg′gĭ
Ă′ha lăh
A hăr′ă
A hăr′e hĕl
A hăs′tha rī
A hă′zī
A hi′a
A hĭ′a lŏn
A hĭ′as
A hi′-gam
A hi′ŏn
A hĭs′a har
A hĭ′sar
A hī′ud
A hō′e
Ă′ia (yă)
Ă′ia lon (ya-)
Ă′i lă
Ă′i lĭth
Ă′i′a măth
Ă′i′ī ma
A-lō′hes
Ăm′a ăd
A măd′a thu
Ăm′a lĕch
Ăm′a thī
Ăm′i tăl
Ăm′ma ĭts
Ăm′mi hĕl
Ăm′mi săd′da ī
Am mī′ud
Ăm′mo nī
Ăm′o nă
Ăm′or-rhī′an (-rī′-)
Ăm′or rhīte (-rīt)
Ăm′o să
Ăm′pli ă′tus
Ăn′a ī′ă
A năm′e lĕch
Ăn′a nī′a
Ăn′a tho thī′a
Ăn′a thoth ītc
A nī′ă
Ăp′a mē′a
Ăph′a ra
Ăph′ar-săth′a çītes
A phī′eă
A phi′ă
Ă′phuth-ītes
Ăp′pha ĭm (ăf′fa)
Ăp′pi a
Ăr′a-ăs
Ă′rach-ĭte
Ă′ra çīte
Ăr′a-da
A rī′di an
Ăr′a ī′ă
Ăr′a phə
Ă′ra ri
Ă′ra rīte
Ăr′ba tĭs
Ă′re a
Ăr′e-cŏn
Ă′re ē
A rep′nă
A-rī′e
Ă′ri-el-ītes
Ăr′is to bū′lus
A rī′us
Ăr′o rīte
Ar-phăs′a çhītes
Ăs′a ă
Ăs′a ī′ă
Ăs′a lel phū′ni
A săr′a mĕl
Ăs′a-rē′lă
Ăs′a thon-thā′mar
Ăs′bel ītes
Ăs′ca lon ītes
Ăs′çe năs, *or* Ăs′çe nēz
Ăs′e bā′im
A sē′doth
Ăs′e mō′nă
Ăs′e-nă
A-sĕn′a-phar
Ăs′e nĕth
Ăs′i mă
Ă′si on gā′ber
Ăs′na ă
Ăs′phe-nēz
Ăs′re el
Ăs′se dĭm
Ăs-tī′ă
Ăs a sū′rim
Ăs′ta-rŏth e ta′ma ĭm
Ăs′ta roth īte
Ăst′ha-rŏth
Ăt′a ră
Ăth′a l′as
Ăth′a thī
Ăth′i lĭi
Ăth′a-lī′ă
Ăth′a lī′as
Ăth′a ni
A-thĕr′as thē
Ăth′ma tha
Au sū′tis
Ăz′a hĕl
Ăz′a mā′as
Ăz′a not thī′bor
A zā′ī e′ĭm
Ă′zgu
Ăz′bu ī
A zī′ca, *or* A zī′cha
A zī′am
Ăz′ri el
A-zū′ba

B.

Bă′a lĭ
Bă′a lĭm
Bă′al-bĕ′rith
Bă′al hă′sor
Bă′a lī′ă
Bă′al ī′a dă
Bă′al mā′on
Ba′al phăr′a zĭm
Bă′al să′lī sa
Bă′al thī′mar
Bă′a să
Bă′bĭ lă
Băb′y lō′ni a
Băc′ha car
Bă′da çur
Ba dā′ias (ba dī′yas)
Băg′a thă
Băg′a than
Bă′la ăn
Bă′la ăth
Bă′la năn
Băn′a-ă
Ba nā′ă (yă)
Ba nē′ă
Ba-nē′as
Băn′i-nū
Ban-nū′ī
Bă′ri ehī′ă
Băr′a ī′ă
Băr′a să
Ba rī′ă
Băr′-jē′su
Băr′sa bĭs
Ba să′la (ya)
Băs′e măth
Ba thū′el
Bă′zi′a thă
Băz′i ō′thi ă
Bĕ′be çi′ă
Bĕ′cher-ītes
Bĕ′el mē′on
Be ĕl′phe gōr
Be ĕl′se phŏn
Be gō′a ī
Be gū′a ī
Be gū′ī
Bĕl′ga ī
Bĕn′a bĭn′a dăb
Ben-ā′dad
Ben dē′car
Bĕ′ne jā′a căn
Ben gĭ′ber
Ben-hē′sed
Ben-nō′ī
Bĕr′a chă
Be-rī′a
Be rō′mī
Be rō′thă
Ber sa′be ē
Ber zĕl′la ī
Bĕs′e kĭth
Bĕs′e lăm
Be sē′le el
Bĕs′o-dī′ă
Beth Ăz′a măn, *or* Beth ăz′ma-vĕth
Be thĕ′mī ă
Bĕth′a nĭte
Bĕth′-ăr′a ba
Beth a′ra
Beth bĕ′ră
Bĕth Bĕ′a ī
Beth Ăe′a rĕm
Beth ĕ′mee
Be thĭ′ă
Bĕth′ī ĕz′ī mŏth
Beth-phĕ′lĕth
Beth phĕ′sĕz
Bĕth′pho gŏr
Beth să′bē ē
Bĕth sĭ′mĭs
Bĕth′sa mīte
Bĕth′si mŏth
Beth-thĭ′phu a
Beth zăch′a răm
Beth zĕ′cha
Be zĕ′le el
Lŏz′e-ī ĭ′u
Bon′pho lĭs
Bri′e ītes

C.

Căb′se el
Căd′e mŏth
Că′ī phăs
Că′ïn (yus)
Că′la nō
Că′lī tă
Ca-lŏ′bī
Ca′na mī′el
Ca′naan nĕ′us
Ca phă′ră
Ca phă′ra na ĭlm
Ca-phĕ′li-na
Căp′pa dŏ′ci a
Căp′pa rĕs sĭ′ne
Căr′a ră
Căr′a thī′as
Căr′ca-mĭs
Căr′ca sĕns
Căr′i ăth
Căr′mi-nī′as
Căr′mo nă
Căr′na çĭm, *and* Căr′na çĭms
Căs′tor-dĭd
Ca tū′mus
Căt′ha ră
Căt′the rĭ
Căt′the-çĕ
Căt′the cō
Cā′-thō′lĭkd
Căt′ti bĭkd
Căm′o na
Căn′a çĭm, *and* Căn′a çĭms
Căn′a-dĭd
Ca nū′mus
Căn′ti cles
Căn′ti ca
Căn′to ehs
Căs′a ăn
Căs′bā el
Căs′e bĭn
Căs′phi a tha
Căs′ti el
Căs′te mo
Căs′tha mō
Căs′tha ol ītes
Cătth′a ī
Că′the el
Că′thi
Cā′thites
Că′thu sa
Cā′tĭ
Cā′ītes
Cā′ītes
Cā′ītes

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RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES

It will be perceived by a glance at the following Table, that the indicated accentuation of the words, and their separation into syllables, prevent the necessity of inserting any thing here to guide to a correct pronunciation, except the rules for the sounds of the vowels and consonants

The notation of vowel-sounds which is used in other parts of the Dictionary has been omitted here, because the two principal marks employed in it, namely, the long and the short [¯ ˘], have universally obtained a very different significance, when applied to Greek and Latin words, from what they have in English, being used in the former languages to indicate *quantity* only, while in English they are simple signs of *quality* As Greek and Latin words which are long in quantity, are, in thousands of instances, short in quality, and those which are short in quantity are as frequently long in quality, it could hardly fail to produce confusion, if the signs of quantity were used, in a classical vocabulary, to indicate the quality of the vowels In a few classes of cases, marks have been applied to certain consonants, in order to prevent an erroneous pronunciation, as, for example, to *c* and *g*, when they have their soft sounds (like *s* and *j*) before *e*, *i*, or *y*, but are separated from the vowel by the division of the word into syllables, as in *Ag'e-le*, *Ag's-dæ*, &c For the most part, however, the aim has been to dispense with diacritical marks, and to rely on the rules for pronunciation, and on occasional references to these rules, for such assistance with respect to pronunciation as is not supplied by the accentuation and syllabication

In settling the place of the primary accent, which is the first and most important point in the pronunciation of a word, the aim, of course, has been to follow the ancient and simple rules, which direct, that in words of two syllables, the penult be accented, that in words of more than two syllables, the penult be accented if it is long in quantity, but if it is not long, that the antepenult be accented The place of the secondary accent has in all doubtful cases been determined by considerations of euphony alone The words have been divided into syllables, in accordance with the commonly received rules on that subject. The rules for pronunciation which are given below have been derived, in the main, from Walker Sometimes the language of Grant, or some other grammarian, has been preferred

RULES FOR THE VOWELS

1. ANY vowel at the end of an accented syllable, and *e*, *o*, and *u*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have the long English sound, as, *Ca'to*, *Ce'crops*, *Di'do*, *So'lon*, *Cu'mæ*, *Me lis'sa*, *Mo-los'sus*, *Tu-lin'gi*, in which words the final vowels of the first syllables have the same sound as the corresponding vowels in the first syllables of the English words *pa'per*, *ca'dar*, *si'lent*, *co'lon*, *du'ty*

2 *A* ending an unaccented syllable has the sound of *a* in *fa'ther* or in *last*, as, *Ga bi'na*, *A-re'ne*, pronounced *Gah-bi'nah*, *Ah-re'ne*

3 *I* ending a final syllable has the long sound, as, *To'mi* At the end of initial unaccented syllables it varies, somewhat indefinitely, between *i* long, as *I-u'lus*, and *i* short (like *i* in *pin*), as in *I-ta'li-a* In all other cases, *i* ending an unaccented syllable has its short sound, as in *pin*

4 *U* is pronounced as *i* would be in the same situation

5 *Æ* and *æ* are pronounced as *e* would be in the same situation

6 If a syllable end in a consonant, the vowel has the short English sound, as, *Bal'bus*, *Del'phi*, *Cin'na*, *Mos'chus*, *Tus'cus*, in which the vowels have the same sounds as in the English words *man'ner*, *scl'dom*, *din'ner*, *scoff'er*, *mus'ter*

EXCEPTION.—*E* in final *es* is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *An'des*.

RULES FOR THE CONSONANTS.

7 *C* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *œ*, is pronounced like *s*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants, like *k*, as, *Ce'a*, *Cu'ri-o*, *Cy'prus*, *Cæ'sar*, *Cœ'li a*, *Ca'to*, *Co'cles*, *Cu'mæ*

8 *G* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *œ*, or another *g* followed by *e*, has the sound of *j* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants other than *g*, as above excepted, the hard sound, as in the English words *gave*, *gone*, as, *Ge'lo*, *Gi gan'tes*, *Gy gæ us*, *Ag'ger*, *Ga'bi i*, *Gor'gi-as*, *Sa-gun'tum*.

9 *Ch* has the sound of *k*, but it is silent before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word, as, *Chtho'nia*, pronounced *Tho'ni a*

10 *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh* But when the *t* follows *s*, *t*, or *x*, or when the accent falls on the first of the vowels following, the consonant preserves its pure sound, as, *Sal-lus'ti us*, *Brut'ti i*, *Mil ti'a des*, &c *T* in the termination *tion* also retains its original sound, as, *The o do'ti on*.

11 *S* has, in general, the sound of *s* in *this*. Final *s* preceded by *e*, or a liquid, has the sound of *z*

12 Initial *x* has the sound of *z*

13 Initial *ph* before a mute is silent, as, *Phthi'a*, pronounced *Thi'a* Initial *p* before *s* is silent, as, *Psy'che*, pronounced, *Sy'ke* Initial *p* before *t* is silent, as, *Ptol e-mæ'us*, pronounced *Tol-e-mæ'us*

14 At the beginning of words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tm*, &c, as, *Mne-mos'y-ne*, *Tmo'lus*, &c These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Ne-mos'y ne*, *Mo'lus*, &c

REMARK 1 The termination *eus*, derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in *ευς*, although usually made a single syllable in poetry, is resolved into two syllables in the Table This is also done by Walker and Trollope, and it is defended by Labbe and Carr. The other syllabication, by which *eus* has the sound of *use*, as in the noun *abuse*, is also given

2 With regard to words which occur so frequently in English use that they may be said to have become Anglicized, it should be stated that the Table aims only to give the classical pronunciation Every one must judge for himself whether or not it will seem like affectation or pedantry, in any given case, to be classically correct.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

THE abbreviations *Pne*, *F*, *K*, *Pe*, *Fac*, *S*, *Py*, *C*, *L*, *Lid*, *B*, *For*, *Sch*, *W*, *M*, and *Fr*, stand, respectively, for *Passow*, *Freund*, *Klotz*, *Pape*, *Facciolati*, *Smith*, *Pauly*, *Carr*, *Labbe*, *Liddell & Scott*, *Buschoff & Moller*, *Forbiger*, *Schiller*, *Walker*, *Muller*, and *Fryklin*. The titles of the works referred to are given on page 1606. The figures which follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding Rules of Pronunciation, also on page 1606. The figure 6, for example, appended to *Abantes*, refers to Rule 6, which shows that the vowel in the last syllable has its long English sound.

A.

A/ba, *and* A/bæ
Ab/a ce/na
Ab/a cæ-ni/ni
A bac/e na
Ab/a ce/ne, *but see Pe*
A bæ/us
A bag/a rus, *C L*
A bal/la ba, *M For S*
Ab/a lus, *C Py M*
A ban/teg, 6
A ban/ti a, 10
Ab/an-ti/a deg, 6
A ban/ti as, 10
A ban/ti das, *Py S*
A ban/tis
Ab/ar-ba/re a
Ab/a-ri, *C W*
A bar/i-mon, *C W*
Ab/a-ri/mon, *B M*
A-bru/po lis
A/brus
Ab sa/rus, *K*
Ab/sa sa, *C*
Ab/a se/ni
Ab/a si/tis
A bas/sus
Ab/a tos
Ab/bo ras, *Sch B*
Ab/da lon/i mus, *S C*
Ab/da lon/y mus
Ab de/ra
Ab/de ri/tes, 6, *and* Ab/de-ri/ta
Ab de/rus
Ab/do lon/y mus
A/be a/tæ
A bel/la
Ab/el la/ni
Ab/el li/num
Ab/el-li/nus
A bel/li-o
A be/lus
A/be-o/na
A ber/ci us, 10, *S*
A-bes/sa lo/nus
Ab/ga rus
A/bi a
A/bi i/nus, *S*
A bi/da
A/bi i
A/bi-la
A/bi le/ne
A bis/a-res, 6
Ab/i-son/tes, 6
A ble/rus
A-ble/teg, 6
A bli/tæ
Ab/no ba
Ab/o-bri/ca
Ab/o bri/ga
Ab/o-di/a cum
A bæc/i tus
Ab/o-la/ni
A/b/o le/tus
Ab/o-lus, *M B*.
A-bon/i-tei/chos
A-bo/ra
Ab/o ru/ca
Ab/o ras, *C*
A-bo/ras, *Sch B M*
Ab/o rig/i neg, 6
A bor/ras
Ab/o tis
Ab/ra-da/tas, *Py W*
Ab rad/a tas, *M*
Ab/ra da/teg, 6, *C W*
A bra/ha-mus, *C*
Ab/ret-te/ne
Ab/ret-te/ni
A broc/o-mas
A broc/o meg, 6
A/ceg, 6
Ac/a sam/e nes
Ac/e-sam/e nus
Ac/e sas
A ce/si a, 10
Ac/o si/neg, 6
Ac/i si/nus
A ce/si us, 10, *S W*
Ac/e so
Ac/i son
A-ces/ta
A ces/teg, 6
Ac/es ti/nus
A ces/to do/rus
Ac/es tor/i deg, 6, *S Py*
A-ces/to rus
A-ces/teg, 6, *C M I*
A-cha/a
A chæ/i
A chæm/e neg, 6
Ach/æ men/i deg, 6
A-chæ/us
A-cha/i a (a ka/ya)
A-ch/i/is
Ach/a ra
Ach/a-ten/seg, 6
A-char/næ
A-cha/teg, 6
Ach/e lo/i as
Ach/e lo i/a deg, 6
Ach/e-lo/i deg, 6
Ach/e lo/is
Ach/e lo/ri um
Ach/e lo/us
Ach/e-men/i deg, 6
A che/ras, *C*
A-che/rus
Ach/e ri/ni
Ach/e ro
Ach/e ron
Ach/e ron/ti-a, 10
Ach/e ron ti/ni
Ach/e-ros
Ach/e-runs
Ach/e ru/si a, 10
Ach/e ru/sis
A-che/tus
A-chi/as
A-chil/las
Ach/il-le/a
Ach/il le/is
A chil/leg, 6
Ach/il-le/um
A-chil/le-us
A-chil/leus
Ach/il-li/deg, 6
A chi/vi
Ach/la dæ/us
Ach/o la, *C*
A-cho/re-us
A-cho/reus
A cho/rus, *L C*
Ach/ra di/na
Ac/i-cho/ri us
Ac/i da/li-a
Ac/i-di/nus
Ac/i-don, *M Py*
A-cil/i a
Ac/i-li si/ne
A cil/i-us
A cil/la
Ac/in dy/nus, *and* A-cin/dy nus, *C*
A/cis
Ac mon/i deg, 6
Ac/œ me/tæ
A-cœn/o no e/tus
A-cœ/teg, 6
Ac/o-ly/ti, *C I*
Ac/o næ
Ac/o ne
A con/teg, 6
A con/ti us, 10
A con/ti-zom/e nus
Ac/on tob/o-li
Ac/o ris
Ac/o-rus, *C W*
A/cra
A/cræ
A cræ/a
A-cræ/phi a
Ac/ra gas
Ac/ra toph/o rus
Ac/ra top/o teg, 6
A cra/tus
A/cri æ, *S W*
A/cri a/teg, 6
Ac/ri doph/a gi
A-cris/i o/ne
A cris/i o ni/us
A cris/i o ni/a deg, 6
A cris/i-us
A cri/tas
Ac/ro-a/thon, *I W*
A-cro/a-thon, *K C*
Ac/ro ce-rau/ni a
Ac/ro ce-rau/ni-um
A croc/o mas
Ac/ro co rin/thus
A/cron
A-cron/o ma
A crop/o lis
Ac/ro-re/a
Ac/ro re/i
Ac/ro ri/teg, 6
Ac/ro ta
A-crot/a tus, *Py L*
Ac/ro tho/i
Ac/ro tho/on
Ac/ro-tho/um
Ac-tæ/a
Ac-tæ/on
Ac-tæ/us
Ac/ti a, 10
Ac ti/a cus
Ac/ti as, 10
Ac/ti-as/neg, 6, *M Fr*
Ac tis/a-neg, *S*.
Ac/ti um, 10
Ac/ti us, 10
Ac tor/i deg, 6
Ac/to-ris
A-cu/le o
A-cu/me-nus
A-cu/num
A-cu/phis
A cu/si las
A cu/si la/us
A cy/rus
Ac/y-tus
A cy/tus, *K*
A/da
Ad/a da, *M B*
A dæ/us
Ad/a man tæ/a
Ad/a man-ti/a, 10, *or* Ad/a man te/a, *S*
Ad/a mas
Ad/a mas/tus
A da/mus
Ad/a na, *M S*
A da/na, *B*
A dap/e ra, *Py*
Ad/du a
A/de a
A/de as
A/de-o/na
A deph/a-gus
Ad her/bal
A/di ab/a-ræ, *K*
A-di/a bas, *K*
A/di-a be/ne
A/di a be/ni
A/di a ben/i cus
A/di an/te
A/di-at/o mus
A/di-at/o rix
A/di e/nus, *Py*
A/di man/tus
Ad me/te
Ad me/to
Ad me/tus, *C*
Ad/o-as
A do/ne us
A do/neus
A do/ni a
A-do/nis
A-do/re-us
Ad/ra-mi/tæ
Ad/ra-myt te/os, *or* Ad/ra-myt te/on
Ad/ra-myt te/um, *or* Ad/ra-myt ti/um
Ad/ra myt/ti-um, *W C M*
Ad/ra na, *the Oder*
A-dra/na, *B M W*
A-dra/ne, *a city*
A dra/num
A dra/nus
A dras/ta
Ad/ras ti/a
Ad/ras ti/i Cam/pi
Ad/ras ti/nes
A dras/tus
A-dre/ne
A/dri a
A/dri an-op/o lis
A/dri a/nus
A/dri-at/i-cum
Ad/ri mi/tum
Ad/u at/i-ci, *or* Ad/u at/u-ci
Ad/u-at/u ca
A du/la
A du/las
A-du/lis
Ad/u li/ton
Ad/u ni ca/teg, 6
Ad/vo-lans
Ad/yr-mach/i-dæ
Æ/a
Æ/a-ce/a
Æ/a ceg, 6, *S M*
Æ ac/i deg, 6
Æ/a ci/um
Æ/a cus
Æ/æ
Æ æ/a
Æ æ/a me/ne
Æ/an-te/a
Æ/an-te/us
Æ/an-ti deg, 6, *W S*
Æ an/tis
Æ an/to-do/rus
Æ/as
Æ be/lus
Æ bu/dæ
Æ bu/ra
Æ ca/ni, *K*
Æ/e mag/o ras
Æ/e/u la/num
Æ de/si a, 10
Æ de/si us, 10
Æ di/o la
Æ/di/lis
Æd/i lus, *C L W*
Æ-di/on, *genitive*
A ed/o nis
Æ do/nis, *an islander*
Æd/u-i
Æ el/lo, *or* A el/lo
Æ-e/ta, Æ e/tas, *or* Æ e/tes, 6
Æ e/teg, 6
Æ e/ti as, 10
Æ/e ti/ne
Æ-e/tis
Æ/ga
Æ/gæ
Æ gæ/on
Æ-gæ/on
Æ-gæ/um
Æ gæ/us
Æ/ge os
Æ-ge/a-lus
Æ-ge/um
Æ/ge-a/teg, 6, *A*
Æ-ge/le on
Æ-ge/li
Æ ge/ri a
Æ ges/ta
Æ/ge-us
Æ/geus
Æ gi/a le
Æ/gi a le/a
Æ/gi-a/le us
Æ/gi-a li/a
Æ-gi/a lus
Æ gi/o neg, 6
Æ/gi da
Æ gi/deg, 6
Æ/gi-la, *C Py S M*
Æ/gi li/a, *an island*
Æ-gil/i a, *a demus in Attica, S.*
Æ/gil-lips
Æ gim/i-us
Æ gim/o-rus
Æ gim/u rus
Æ-gi/na
Æ/g/i ne/ta
Æ/g/i-ne/teg, 6
Æ-gi/o-ehus
Æ/g/i pan
Æg/i pa/neg, 6
Æ gi/ra
Æ gir/o-es/sa
Æ/g/i ru/sa
Æ/gis
Æ gis/thus
Æ/gi-um
Æg/le
Æg-le/is
Æg-le/is
Æg/les, 6
Æg le/teg, 6
Æ gob/o lus
Æ goc/e ros
Æg/o mi/a
Æ/gon
Æ go/ne
Æg/o ne/a
Æ go/neg, 6
Æ gop/a gus
Æ/gos Pot/a mi, *or* Pot/a-mos
Æ/gus
Æ gu/sa
Æ/gyp/sus
Æ gyp/ta
Æ gyp/ti i, 10
Æ gyp/ti um, 10
Æ-gyp/tus
Æ la/na
Æ/la a
Æ/li a/nus
Æ/li-us
A-el/lo
A-el/lo pus
Æ-lu/rus
Æ-mil/i a
Æm/i-li a/nus
Æ mil/i us
Æm/o-da
Æ/mon, *or* Æ mus
Æm/o na, *Pe M Pa*
Æ mo/na, *Py C For*
Æ-mo/ni a
Æ-mon/i deg, 6
Æm/o nis
Æn/a re
A na/ri a
Æ-ne/a, *or* Æ ni/a, *a city in Macedonia*
Æ ne/a dæ
Æ ne/a deg, 6
Æ ne/as, *of Troy*
Æ/ne-as, *of Corinth, Metapontus, &c*
Æ/ne a/teg, 6
Æ ne/is
Æ/ne o bar/bus
Æ nes/i-de/mus
Æ ne/tus
Æ/ne us, *or* Æ/neus
Æ/ni a, *a city of the Perrhæbi, C W M*
Æ/ni-a/neg, 6
Æ ni/dæ
Æ-ni/deg, 6
Æn/i-cus
Æn/o bar/bus
Æ-no/na
Æ/o-leg, 6
Æ o/li a
Æ o/li æ
Æ ol/i deg, 6
Æ/o lis
Æ/o lus
Æ o/ra
Æ pe/a
Æ/pi o re/tus
Æ/pi-o-lus
Æ/py
Æ/py tus
Æ qua/na
Æ/qui
Æ-quic/o-li
Æ-quic/u li
Æ/qui-cus
Æ/qui-me/li um
A er/o pe
Æ/ro pus, *a mountain, C*
A er/o pus
Æ/s/a cus
Æ-sa/ge a
Æ sa/pus
Æ/sar, *or* Æ sa/rus, *also* Æs/a rus, *C B*
Æs-chil/i deg, 6, *S*
Æs/chi neg, 6
Æs/chre as
Æs/chre is
Æs/chri on, *W S*
Æs/chy li/deg, 6, *W*
Æs-chyl/i-deg, *S*
Æs/chy lus
Æ s/cu la/pi us
Æ se/pus
Æ-ser/ni a
Æs/i ca
Æ si/nas
Æ-sou/i des, 6
Æs/o pe/us
Æ-so/pus
Æs/u la
Æs/u le
Æ tha/li a, *also* Æth/a li/a, *or* Æth/a le/a
Æ thal/i deg, 6
Æ tha/li-on
Æ-thi/ceg, 6
Æth/i-ces, *Py*
Æth/i-cus
Æ thi/on
Æ thi/o pe
Æ thi/o peg, 6
Æ/thi-o/pi a
Æ thi/o pis
Æ/thi-ops
Æ eth/il-us
Æ/thon
Æ/thra
Æ-thu/sa
Æ/ti-a
A-e/ti oy, 10
A-e/ti-us, 10, *L C. S*
Æ-to/la
Æ-to/li
Æ-to/li a

* Passow, referring to Buttmann, says that the penult should always be accented

Æ to/lis
Æ-to/lus
A/ex im/e-neg, 6
Æx o/ne, *or* Æx/o-ne/is
Æx/o ni/a
A/fer
A fra/ni a
A fra/ni-us
Af/ri ca
Af/ri ca/nus
Af/ri ce ro/neg, 6
Af/ri cum
Af/ri-cus
A gac/ly-tus
Ag/ac tu/ri, *K*
Ag/a las/scs, 6
Ag/a me, *C*
Ag a-me/de
Ag/a-me/de, 6
Ag/a mem/non
Ag/a mem non/i-deg, 6
Ag/a-mem no/ni us
Ag/a mes/tor
Ag/a-me/tor
Ag/a-mus
Ag/a mus
Ag/a ni/ce
Ag/a nip/pe
Ag/a nip pe/us
A gan/za-ga, *K W*
Ag a pe
Ag/a pe/nor
Ag a pe/tus
A/gu
Ag/a re/ni
Ag/a ris/ta
Ag/a-sic/le a
A gas/i cles, 6, *Py W*
A ga/so
A gas/sa
A gas/the neg, 6
A-gas/tho phus
Ag/a sus
Ag/a tha
Ag/a-tha ge/tus
Ag/a thar/chi das
Ag/a thar/chi deg, 6
Ag/a-thar/chus
Ag a them/o ris
Ag/a them/e rus
Ag a-thi Dæm o nis
Ag/a thi/a
A ga/thi as, *and* Ag/a-thi/as
Ag/a thi/nus
Ag/a tho
Ag/a tho bu/lus
Ag/a tho cle/a
A-gath/o cles, 6
Ag/a tho do/rus
Ag/a thom/o rus
Ag/a thon
Ag/a-tho-ni/ce
Ag/a tho-ni/cus
Ag a tho-ny/mus, *W*
Ag/a-thon/y mus, *C*
A gath/o pus
Ag/a thos/the neg, 6
Ag/a thyr/ma, *or* Ag/a thyr/sus
Ag/a thyr/num
Ag/a thyr/si
A grau/num
A gre/ve
A gu/vus
Ag lae/a na, *C*
Ag dos/tis
Ag/e la/das
Ag/e-la/deg, 6, *K*
Ag/e las/tus
Ag/e-la/us
Ag/e le
Ag/e le/a
Ag/e leg, 6
Ag/e li/a, *or* Ag/e le/is
Ag/e lo chi/a
A-gel/o cum, *K*
Ag/e los
A gen/di-cum
A-ge/nor
Ag/e nor/i-deg, 6
A gep/o lis
Ag/e ro/na
Ag/e-san/der
A ges/i-as, 10, *Pw W*
A ges/i-da/mus
A ges/i la/us
Ag/e sim/bro tus
A-ges/i-na/teg, 6
Ag/e sip/o lis
Ag/e sis/tra ta, *L S W*
Ag/e-sis/tra tus
A ge/tas
A ge/tor
A-ge/tus
Ag ge/nus (a je/nus)
Ag gram/meg, 6
A-gi/a dæ
Ag/i as
Ag/i dæ
Ag/i don, *K*
A/gis
Ag la/i a (ag la/ya)
Ag/la o ni/ce
Ag la/o pes, 6
Ag/la-o phæ/na
Ag/la o phe/me
Ag la/o phon
Ag/la o pho/nus
Ag/la o/pis
Ag/la os/the neg, 6
Ag lau/ros
Ag la/us, *K Py S*
Ag/la us, *C L M*
Ag na/li a
Ag/no cleg, 6
Ag/no de/mus
Ag nod/i ce, *Pw Sch S W*
Ag/no di/ce, *K*
Ag/no do/tus
Ag/no mi/a
Ag/non/i deg, 6
Ag noph/i lus
Ag nos/the neg, 6
Ag nos/tra tus
Ag no/teg, 6
Ag-noth/e-mis
Ag no/the os
Ag noth/e tæ
Ag/o-læ/us
Ag/o na/li a
A go/ne as
A-go/neg, 6
A go/ni a
A go/nis, *title of a work of Alcæus, and name of a contest*
A go/nis, *early name of the Quirinal, Fac*
Ag o-nis, *a servant at Argos, H*
A go/nus, *the same, C*
A go/ni us
A go/nus
Ag/o ra
Ag/o rac/ri tus
Ag/o rae/a
Ag/o ræ/us
Ag/o ræ/us
Ag/o ra/nax, *Pas*
Ag/o ra/nis, *Py H*
Ag/o ran/o mi
Ag/o re/sus
A/gra
A/gre
A/gri a/neg, 6
A/gri an/o me, *K*
A gric/o la
Ag/ri gen/tum
A grin/i um
A-gri/o dos
A/gri-o/mi a
A gri/o pas
A gri/o pe
A/gri-oph/a gi
A grip/pa
Ag/rip pe/um, *L C*
Ag/rip pi/na
A/grl us
Ag/ro las
A-gro/le-on
A/gron
A-gros/pi
A grot/e ra
A gy/i-e-us (a ji/ye us)
A gy/leus (a ji/yus)
A-gyl/la
Ag/yl læ/us
A gyl/le-us
A gyl/leus
A-gyr/i um
A gyr/teg, 6
A ha/la
A hen/o bar/bus
Æ l do/ne us
A/l do/neus, *or* A id/o neus
A-l/la
A/lus (a/yus) Lo cu/ti us, 10
Al/a-ban/da
Al/a-ban/di, *or* Al/a-ban den/ses, 6
Al/a-ban/di cus
Al/a-bis
A-læ/a
A-læ/i
A læ/sa
A læ/sus
A læ/us
Al/a la, *Pu*
Al/al com/e næ
Al/al com/e-nes, 6
A lal/co me/ne us
Al/al com/e neus
A lal/co-me ni/um
A lal/co mi-ne/us
Al/a ma/ni, *or* Al/a man/ni
A la/mi
Al/a ri/cus
A las/tor
A las/to reg, 6
Al/as tor/i deg, 6, *S*
A lau/dæ
Al/a zon, *W*
A-la/zon, *Pw C*
Al/a-zo/neg, 6
Al bi/ni, *or* Al ben/seg, 6
Al bi/ni a
Al-bi/nus
Al/bi a
Al/bi a/num, *K*
Al bi/ci
Al/bi ci, *K*
Al/bi gau/num
Al bi/ni
Al/bi no v/nus
Al bun/te me/li um
Al bin/ti mil/i um
Al bi/nus
Al/bi on
Al/bi-o/na
Al bi/o-neg, 6, *C*
Al/bi us
Al/bu cil/la
Al/bu la
Al bu/na
Al bu/ne a
Al bur/nus
Al cæn/e tus
Al cæ/us
Al cam/e neg, 6
Al can/der
Al can/dre
Al ce/nor
Al-cath/o e
Al-cath/o us
Al/ce
Al ce/nor
Al ces/te, *or* Al ces/tis
Al/ce tas
Al/ce us
Al ces/ta
Al ci bi/a des, 6
Al ci/de
Al cid/a mas
Al/ci da me/a
Al/ci da/mus, *Pe.*
Al ci/deg, 6
Al cid/i ce, *Py S W*
Al cid/o cus
Al cim/a-chus
Al cim/e de
Al cim/e don
Al cim/e-neg, 6
Al/ci-mus
Al cin/o e
Al cin/o us
Al cl/o pus
Al/ci phron, *C W*
Al-cip/pe
Al cip/pus
Al-cis/the-ne
Al cis/the neg, 6
Al cith/o-e
Alc ma/on
Alc me/na
Al com/e-næ
Al/co-ne
Al/eu me/na
Al cy/o-ne
Al/cy-o/ne-us
Al cy/o-neus
Al des/cus
A/lé a
A-le/bas
A le/bi on, *Py W.*
A lec/to
A lec/tor
A-lec/try on
A-le/i us (a le/yus) Cam/pus
Al/e-man/ni, *and* Al/e ma/ni
A-le/mon
Al/e-mo/na
Al/e mon/i deg, 6
A/le-on, *W.*
A le/ri-a
A le/ris, *C.*
A-le/sa
A le/si-a, 10, *F W*
A le/sus
A le/tes
A-le/theg, 6, *Virg*
Al/e thi/a, *one of the æons of Valentinus*
A le/tis
Al/e-tri/nas
A let/ri-na/teg, 6
A let/ri-ne/ses, 6
A-le/tri um
A leu/a-dæ, *Pw C S*
Al/eu-a/dæ, *W.*
A/le us
A/lex
Al/ex am/e neg, 6
Al/ex am/e-nus
Al/ex-an/der
Al/ex-an/dra
A lex/an dre/um
Al/ex-an/dri-a, *a woman*
A lex/an-dri/a, *a city*
Al/ex an/dri deg, 6, *L W*
A-lex/an dri/na
A-lex/an drop/o lis
Al/ex-a/nor
Al/ex ar/chus
A-lex/as
A lex/i a, 10, *Fr W*
Al/ex i/a reg, 6, *Py*
Al/ex i/a-cus
A lex/i da, *Py S*
A lex/i de/mus
A-lex/i mi/cus
Al/ex i/nus
A lex/i on, *S W*
Al/ex ip/pus
Al/ex ir/ho e
A lex/is
A-lex/o
A lex/on
Al/fa ter/na
Al/fa ter/ni
Al fe/nus
Al/gi dum
Al/gi dus
Al go/mum
A/li-ac/mon
A/li-ar/tus
A/li e/nus
A-li/fæ
A/li i
Al/i-læ/i
Al/i-men/tus
A lim/e-nus, *C*
A li/phæ
Al/i pha/nus
Al/i phe/ra
Al/i phi/rus
Al/ir-ro/thi us
Al/i son/ti a, 10, *C*
A li/sum
Al/la-ba, *or* Al/la va, *K.*
Al/li a
Al/li-e/ni
Al/li e/nus
Al-li/fæ, *or* Al li/phæ
Al/li fa/nus
Al lob/ro-ges, 6
Al-log/e neg, 6
Al lot/ri ges, 6, *for W*
Al-lu/ci us, 10, *S. W.*
Al-ma/na
Al me/ne
Al-mo/pes, 6
Al/my-ro/de
A-lo/a
A-lo/as
A-lo/e-us
A lo/i us
Al/o i/dæ
Al/o-i/deg, 6
A lo/is
A lo/ne, *or* A lo/na
A-lo/ni
A lo/nis
Al/o-pe
A-lop/o-ca
A lop/e cæ
A-lop/e ce
A-lop/e-con-ne/sus, *and* -co-ne/sus
A lop/e-cus
A-lo/pex
A-lo/pi-us, *Py. W*
A-lo/ris
Al/o ri/tæ
A-lo/rus
A/los
Al-pe/nus
Al-pe/sa
Al-phe/a
Al/phe æ/a, *Py*, *or* Al/phi æ/a, *Pu*
Al phe/i-as (al fe/yas)
Al-phe/nor
Al-phe/nus
Al/phe si bœ/a
Al/phe si bœ/us
Al-phe/us
Al/phi-o/sa
Al/phi-us, *C S.*
Al pi/nus
Al po/nus
Al/si-um, 10
Al ta/num
Al thæ/a
Al thæm/e-neg, 6
Al them/e neg, 6
Al the/pus
Al-ti/na
Al ti/nas
Al ti num
A-lu/tus, *For.*
Al vo/na
A/ly at/tes
Al/y ba
Al/y bas
Al/y ce/a
A ly/mon, *K C F*
Al/y mon, *H.*
A ly/no mus
Al/y pe/tus
A ly/pus
A ly/sus
Al/ys oth/o e, *L W*
Al/y ze/a
Am/a ch/deg, 6
A mad/o ci
A mad/o cus
A-mal/lo bri/ga
Am/al the/a
Am/al the/n, *or* Am/al thi/a
Am/al-the/um
A-man/i cæ
A man/ti a, 10
Am/an ti/ni, *or* Am/an te/ni
A ma/num
A ma/nus
A mar/a cus
A mar/di
Am/a ry/llis
Am/a ryn/ce us, 10
Am/a ryn/ceus
Am/a ryn-ci/deg, 6
Am/a ryn/thi a
Am/a ryn/thus
A/mas
Am/a sc/a, *or* Am/a si/a
Am/a si/nus
A ma/sis
A mas/tri-a/ni
A mas/tris
A mas/tus
A ma/tus
Am/a tha/a
Am/a thus
Am/a-thu/si a, 10
A-max/an ti/a, 10
A-max/i tis, *L*
Am/ax-o/bi i
Am/a ze/neg, 6, *L W*
A maz/on
A maz/o neg, 6
Am/a-zo/ni a
Am/a zon/i-cus
Am/a zon/i-deg, 6
A-maz/o nis
Am/a zo/ni us
Am-bar/ri
Am/bar va/leg Hos/ti æ, 6
Am/bar-vs/li a
Am/be-nus, *C. W.*
Am/bi-a/ni
Am/bi a-ti/nus, *K S*
Am/bi-at/i nus, *Fac*
Am/bi-bar/e ti, *and* Am/bi ba-re/ti, *C*
Am bi/cus
Am/bi-ga/tus, *L W.*
Am bi/o rix
Am-biv/i us
Am/bla da, *S W*
Am bla/da, *B*
Am-bra/ci a, 10
Am-bra/ci-as, 10
Am/bra ci o/ta, 10, *and* -ci o/teg, 6
Am-br/ci-us, 10
Am-bro/dax
Am bro/nes, 6
Am-bro/si a, 10
Am-bro/si us, 10
Am bry/on, *W*
Am/bry on, *S.*
Am bry/sus
Am-bry/sus
Am/bu ba/jæ
Am/e leg, 6
Am/e na/nus
Am/e no/phis, *C L*
Am/e-no/ri a
Am/e ri/nus
A mes/tra tus
A mes/tris
A/mi a/nus, *C*
A-mic/tas
A mi/da, *W*
Am/i da, *Py S B*
A mil/car
Am/i los, *Py W.*
Am i sc/na
Am/i-sc/ni
A-mis/i a, 10, *and* -us, *the I ms*
A mi/sum, *or* A mi sus
Am/i-sus, *S W*
Am/i-ter/mi ni
Am/i ter/num
Am/i tha/on, *or* Am/y tha/on
Am/i-ti/num, *K*
Am/mi a/nus
Am/mo chos/tus
Am mo/deg, 6
Am mo/ni-as, *For.*
Am mo/nis
Am/mo ni/um
Am-mo/nius
Am/mi nas, *S W*
Am mi/sus
Am mi/tes, 6, *C*
A-mœ/bæ as
A mœ/bæ us
A-mœ/beus
A mœ/nus
Am/o me/tus
Am/om phar/e tus
Am/o pa/on, *Pe.*
A/moi
Am/o ræ/us
A mor/geg, 6
A-mor/gos
Am/pe li/nus
Am pe/lis
Am/pe los
Am/pe lu/si a, 10, *S W*
Am phe/a
Am phi/a lus
Am-phi/a nax
Am phi/a ra i/deg, 6
Am phi/a ra e/um, *and* re/um
Am/phi a ra/us
Am/phi cle/a
Am phic/ra teg, 6
Am-phic/ty on, *Pw Ir*
Am/phic ty/o neg, 6
Am phid/i mas
Am phid/o li
Am/phi dro/mi a, *S W*
Am phi/e teg, 6
Am/phi ge ni/a
Am/phi lo/chi a
Am phil/o chus
Am phil/y-tus, *S W*
Am phim/a chus
Am-phim/e don
Am phin/o me
Am-phin/o mus
Am phi/on
Am phip/a gus
Am phip/o le, 6
Am-phip/o lis
Am-phip/y ros, *Pw W*
Am-phit/e-tus
Am phi/ro, *Pe.*
Amph/i ro, *Pw.*
Am/phis-bæ/na
Am-phis/sa
Am-phis/sus
Am-phis/the neg, 6
Am/phis-ti/deg, 6
Am-phis/tra tus
Am-phith/e-a
Am/phi-the a/trum
Am-phith/e mis
Am phith/o-e
Am/phi-tri/te
Am-phit/ry-on
Am phit/ry-o ni/a deg, 6
Am phi/us
Am-phot/e rus
Am-phry/sus
Am/py-cus
Amp/sa-ga, *W*
Amp-sa/ga, *K Py*
Am-py/çi-deg, 6
Am-sanc/tus
A-mu/li us
A-my/cla
A my/clæ
Am/y clæ, *C I*
Am/y-clæ/us
A my/clas, *K W*
Am/y cl/deg, 6
Am/y cus
Am/y don
Am/y mo/ne
Am/y nom/a chus
A my/n tas
A my/n tis
Am/y n tl/a-deg, 6
A my/n ti-a/nus, 10
A-myn/tor
Am/y n-tor/i deg, 6
Am/y ri/cus Cam/pus, *S*
Am/y-ris
Am/y rus
A mys/tis
Am/y thi/on
Am/y tha o/ni us
Am/y tis, *S W.*
A-my/zon, *S.*
A nab/a sis
An/a bu/ra
An/a-bu/ra
An/a cæ/a
An/a ce/i a (an/a sc/ya)
An/a ceg, *or* A-nac/teg, 6
An/a char/sis
An/a ci/rum, *or* An/a-cc/um
An/a-cle/tus
A-nac/re on
A nac/to rum
An/a dy om/e ne
A-nag/ni a
An/ag ni/num
An/a l/tis
A nal/o us, *S.*
An/a pau om/e ne
An/a pau om/e nos
An/a phe
An/a phly s/tus
A na/pis
A na/pi us
A-na/pus
An/a ri/a cæ
A nar/teg, 6
A/nas
An/a sim/bro tus
An/e mo
An/e mo ll/a
An/e mo rl/a, *and* An/e mo ri/a
An/e mos/sa
An/e mo/ti
An/e ros/teg, 6
A ne/tor, *C*
An/ga-ri
An/ga ria, *K*
An/ge a, *K*
An ge/a, *Py S*
An/ge le
An ge/li a, *Py W*
An ge/li-on, *Py W.*
An/ge lus
An/ge ro/na
An gi/teg, 6
An git/i a, 10
An git/u la
An/gli a, *I*
An gli/a, *W*
An/gui fer
An guit/i a, 10
An/gu lum
An/i ce/tus
A nic/i a, 10 *S W*
A nic/i us, 10 *S W*
An/i e me/o la
An/i e/nus
A ni/gros
An/i ne/tum
A/ni o
An/is tor/gis
An/i sus
An/i tor/gis
A/ni-us
An na/lis
An/ni a/nus
An/ni bal
An/ni ce ri/a
An nic/e ris

An'ni cho'rl
An'ni us Scap'u la
An-no'na
A-no'gon
A no'lus
An'o nus
An'o pæ'a
An tæ'a
An'tæ op'o lis
An tæ'us
An tag'o-ras
An tal'ci das
An tan'der
An tan'dros
An te'a
An te'lus (te'yus)
An tem'næ
An te'nor
An'te nor'i deş, 6
An'te ros
An'te rus
An the'a
An'the as
An the'don
An the'la
An'the li'a
An'the mis
An'the mus
An'the mu'sa
An'the mu'si a, 10, S W
An the'ne
An thar'mus
An'thes-pho'ri a
An'thes te'ri a.
S W
An'thi us
An thi'a
An'thi næ
An'thi um, Eac W
An tho'reş, 6, Lacy
An thop'o mor-phi'tæ
An'thro poph'a gi
An thyl'la
An'ti a
An'ti a'na
An'ti a ni'a, 10
An'ti as 10
An'ti bac chi'us
An tib'ro te
An tic'a nis
An tic'i to
An tich'tho neş, 6
An'ti ci no'lis
An'ti cle'a
An'ti cli'deş, 6
An tic'ra gus
An tic'ra teş, 6
An tiç'y ra
An'ti do'tus
An tid'o tus
An tig'e neş 6
An'ti ğe ni'deş, 6
An'ti ğen'i deş, or
An'ti ğen'i das, a masc am, K L W
An'ti ğe ni'das, C
An'tig no'tus
An tig'o na
An tig'o ne
An'ti go ne'a
An'ti go ni'a
An tig'o nis
An tig'o nus
An til'e on
An'ti lib'a nus
An til'o chus
An'ti ma ch'i deş, 6
An tim'a chus
An tim'e neş, 6
An tin'o e
An'ti no e'a
An'ti no i'a
An'ti-nop'o lis
An tin'o us
An til'o cheş, 6
An'ti o chi'a
An ti'o chis
An til'o chus
An'ti o de'mis
An til'o pa
An til'o pe
An'ti o'rus, C L W
An tip'a ros
An tip'a ter
An'ti-pa'tri-a, Fr W
An'ti pa tri'a, C.
An tip'a tris, L C W.
An-tiph'a neş, 6
An'til phas
An tiph'a teş, 6
An'ti-phe'mus
An tiph'i lus
An'ti phon
An tiph'o nus
An'ti phus
An-tip'o deş, 6
An'ti pœ'nus
An tip'o lis
An'ti qu'ri a
An tir'rhi um
An tir'rho dos
An-tis'sa
An tis'the neş, 6
An tith'e us
An'tis um, 10
An tod i-cus
An to'ni a
An to'ni i
An'to ni'na
An'to ni'nus
An to'ni op'o lis
An'to ni'o po li'tæ
An to'ni us
An to'neş, 6
An tor'i deş, 6
An'tun na'um
A nu'bis
Anx a'num
Anx'an ti'nl
Anx'ur
Anx'u rus
Any'ta, Py S W
An'y-tus
An'zi te'na, or
An'zi te'ne
A ob'li ca, Fac, or
A ob'li ga, Fac
A œ'de
A'on
A'o neş, 6
A o'ni a
A on'i deş, 6
A o'ris
A'o ris
A or'nos, or
A or'nus
A os'pho rus
A'o'us
A pa'sus
A pa'mi, or
A pa'me, L W M.
Ap'a mi, or
Ap'a me, S.
Ap'a me'i, or
Ap'a mi'a
Ap'a me'ne
A p a'ni
Ap a te
Ap'a tu'ri a
Ap'a tu'ros
Ap'a tu'rum, or
Ap'a tu'ron
A pe'li o'teş, 6
A pel'la
A pel'leş, 6
Ap'el le'us
A pel'li-con, S W
A pen'ni nic'o la
A pen'ni ni'e na
Ap'en ni'nus
A'per
Ap e ran ti'a, a town
Ap'e run'ti a adis tractus Etoliæ, S
Ap'e ro'pi a, Py S W
Ap'e-sas
Aph'a ce, Py L C S.
A phæ'a
A'phar
A ph i're us
Aph'a r us
A'phas
A phel'las
Aph'e sas
Aph'e tæ
A phe'tor
A phi'das
A-phid'na
Aph ne'as
Aph ne'um
Aph-ni'tis
Aph'o be'tus
Aph'o-bus
A phri'ceş, 6
Aph'ro dis'e us, 10, C L
Aph'ro dis'i-a, 10
Aph'ro dis'i as, 10
Aph'ro dis'i um, 10
Aph'ro di'te, or
Aph'ro-di'ta
Aph'ro di-top'o lis
Aph'ro ge ni'a
A phy'tis, Pe. W.
Aph'y-tis, Py S. M.
A'pi a
Ap'i ca'ta, S W.
A pic'i us, 10
A-pid'a nus
A-pid'o neş, 6
A'pi en-na'teş, 6
Ap'i na, or
Ap'i næ
A pi'o læ
A'pi on
A'pis
Ap'i sa'on
Ap'i ta'mi, K.
A pit'i us, 10
Ap'o-cle'ti
A poc'o pa
Ap'o do'ti, or
A pod'o ti
A pol'i nar
A pol'li-na'reş, 6
A pol'li na'ris
Ap'ol-lin'e us
A pol'li nop'o lis
A pol'lo
Ap'ol-loc'ra teş, 6
A-pol'lo do'rus
Ap'ol lod'o tus
Ap'ol lo'ni a
Ap'ol lo'ni a'teş, or
Ap'ol lo'ni a'tis
Ap'ol lon'i deş, 6
Ap'ol lo'nis
Ap'ol lo ni'um
Ap'ol lo'ni us
Ap'ol loph'a neş, 6
Ap'ol loth'e nis
A po'ni a'na
Ap'o nus
Ap'o the o'sis
Ap pi'a deş, 6
Ap'pi a'nus
Ap'pi as
Ap'pi a Via
Ap'pi i Fo'rum
Ap'pi us
Ap'pu la
Ap'pu le'i us (yus)
A'pri eş, 6
A pri'lis
A pro'ni a'nus
Ap'si neş, 6
Ap'so rus, or
Ap so'rus
Ap'te ra
Ap'te ros
Ap'u a'ni
Ap'u le'i a (le'ya)
Ap'u le'i us (yus)
A pu'li a
A pu'lum
Ap'u lus
A qua'ti us
Aq'ui la
Aq'ui le'i a (-le'ya)
A quil'i a'nus, or
A quil'li a'nus
A quil'i us
A quil'li a
A quil'li us
Aq'ui lo
Aq'ui lo'ni a
A qui'nas
A qui'num
Aq'ui ti'ni
Aq'ui-ti'ni a
Aq'ui tan'i cus
Ar'a bar'cheş, 6
Ar'a beş, 6
A ra'bi a
A rab'i cus
Ar'a bis
Ar'a bri'ci, or
Ar'a bri'ga
Ar'a bus
A rac'a, or
A-rec'a
Ar'a ce'li, Py S.
A-rach'ne
Ar'ach ne'a
Ar'a cho'si i, 10
Ar'a cho'te, or
Ar'a cho'ti
Ar'a chil'lum
Ar'a cyn'thus
Ar'a dus
Ar'æ
Ar'æ thyr'e a
Ar'a phi'a
Ar'rar
A-ra'vus, C'
Ar'ax a'teş, 6, K.
Ar'ax e'nus
A rax'eş, 6
Ar'ba ceş, 6
Ar'ba-lo, K.
Ar be'la
Ar'be la, or Ar'be le, in Sicily
Ar'be læ
Ar'be-li'tis
Ar bo'lus
Ar bo'na, L
Ar-bus'cu la
Ar'ca deş, 6
Ar ca'di a
Ar ca'di-us
Ar ca'num
Ar cæ'o phon
Ar ces'i las
Ar ces'i la'us
Ar ce'si us, 10
Ar-cha'a
Ar'chæ op'o lis
Ar-cha'ga thus
Ar ch an'der
Ar chan'dros
Ar'che bu'lus
Ar ched'a mus, Pe
Ar ched'i cus
Ar che'le teş, 6
Ar'che la'us
Ar'che-la'us
Ar-chem'a chus
Ar chem'o rus
Ar-chi'nor
Ar chep'o lis
Ar'chep tol'e mus
Ar chep'to lis
Ar'che sa'tus
Ar'chi as
Ar'chi da'mi a
Ar'chi d'mis
Ar'chi d'mus
Ar'chi-de'mus
Ar'chi gal'lus
Ar chig'e neş, 6
Ar chil'i-chi'tæ
Ar chil'o chus
Ar'chi me'deş, 6
Ar'chi me'lus
Ar chi'nus
Ar'chi nus, Lq
Ar'chi pel'a gus
Ar-chip'o lis
Ar-chip'pe
Ar chip'pus
Ar chit'e teş, 6
Ar chi'tis
Ar-chon'teş, 6
Ar chy'tas
Ar cil'e neus
Ar'co bri'ca, or
Ar'co bri'ga
Ar'con ne'sus
Arc ti'nus, S
Arc'ton ne'sus
Arc toph'y lax
Arc to'us
Arc tu'rus
Ar'da lus, I S
Ar'de a
Ar'de as
Ar'de a'teş, 6
Ar'de to'ca
Ar'di a'
Ar'di ci, 6
A'ri
A'ri a
A'ri a'num
A'ri an'tas
A'ri ar'a the'a
A'ri a ri'the s 6
A'ri ar'a thi'a
A ri'as
A'ri bæ'us
A ric'i a, 10
A'ri ci'na
A'ri co'mi um
A'ri di'us
A'ri di'lus
A rid'i ceş, 6, Py
A'ri do'lis
A'ri e ne'teş, 6
A'ri ci, 6
A'ri ğa'um
A'rig no'te
A'rig no'tus
A ri'i, and A'ri i
A'ri i ma
A'ri i mas'pi
A'ri-ma'zeş, 6, S.
A'ri mi
A rim'i num
Ar'im phæ'i
A'ri neş, 6, C
A ri'o bar za'neş, 6, Fr Fac S L
A'ri o bar'za neş, K Py
A'ri o bi'ri ca
A'ri o man'deş, 6
A'ri o mar'dus
A-ri'on
A'ri o vis'tus
A'ri pi'theş, 6
A'ris
A ris'ba
Ar'is tæn'e tus
Ar'is tæ'nus
Ar'is tæ'um
Ar'e teş, 6
Ar'e thon
Ar'e thu'sa
Ar'e ti'ni
A re'tus
A're us
A're us
A-rev'a ci
Ar ğæ'us
Ar'ga lus, Py S W
Ar'gan tho'na
Ar'ğan tho'ni us
Ar gan'tho ni'um, C
Ar'gan tom'a gus
Ar ğe'a
Ar ğe'i
Ar'ğe le
Ar ğen'num
A'ris ti us
A ris'to
A ris'to bu'la
A ris'to bu'lus
A ris'to cle'a
A ris'to cles, 6
A ris'to cli'das
A ris'to cli'deş, 6
A ris'to cli'tus
Ar'is toc'ra teş, 6, S
Ar'is to'cre on
Ar'is toc'ri tus
A ris'to da'mus
A ris'to de'mus
A-ris-to-de'mus
Ar'is tod'i cus, Py S
A ris'to do'rus
Ar'is tog'e neş, 6
A ris'to gi'ton
A ris'to la
A ris'to la'us
Ar'is to'li chus
Ar'is tom'a che
Ar'is tom'a chus
A ris'to me'deş, 6
Ar'is tom'e don
Ar'is tom'e neş 6
A ris'ton
A ris'to nau'te
A ris'to ni'cus
Ar'is ton'i das
Ar'is ton'i deş, 6
Ar'is ton'o e
Ar'is ton'o mus
Ar'is ton'o us
A-ris'to mus
Ar'is toph'a neş, 6
Ar'is toph'i la
A ris'to phon
A ris'to phyl'li, C Py
Ar'is tot'e leş, 6
Ar'is toth'e mis
A ris'to ti'mus
Ar'is tox'e nus
A ris'tus
Ar'is tyl'lus
A rit'us, or Ar'i tas, a duce, C
A ri'us, or Ar'i us, the hostis, Fr
A ri'us, or Ar'i us, Fac
A ri'us, Pe. C.
Ar le'sas
Ar'me ne
Ar'me no chal'y beş, 6
Ar me'ni a
Ar'men ta'ri us
Ar'me nus
Ar'mi lus'tri um
Ar min'i us
Ar'mo ni'a cus
Ar mor'i cæ
Ar mor'i ci
Ar mos'a ta, K I C S.
Ar'mo sa'ti, M Fr
Ar mox'e nus
Ar mo'ze i, For.
Ar'mo zon
Ar'ni cen'sis
Ar no'bi us
Ar'o a
Ar'o e'le ta'ni
Ar'o e
Ar'o ma, or
A ro'ma, C
A rom'a ta, C Py S.
Ar'o tæ
Ar'o te'reş, 6
A rot're bæ
Ar pa'ni
Ar pi'nas
Ar-pi'num
Ar'qui-tus, C.
Ar'ra bo
Ar'ra-bo'na
Ar'ra chi'on, L C.
Ar rav'chi-on, S.
Ar ræ'i
Ar re'chi
Ar'rha bæ'us
Ar rhe'ci
Ar-rhe'ne
Ar'rhen te'a
Ar rhe'tus
Ar'ri a
Ar ri'a ca
Ar'ri a'nus, Py. S
Ar'ri dæ'us
Ar'ri us
Ar rot're bæ
Ar run'ti us, 10
Ar'sa ceş, 6, F Fac M I C K
Ar sa'ceş, Py S
Ar sa'ci a, 10, Py S
Ar-sac'i-dæ
Ar'sa ga li'tæ
Ar sam'e neş, 6
Ar sam'e teş, 6
Ar'sa mo sa'ta, Py K M Fr
Ar'sa mos'a ta, C
Ar sa'mus
Ar se'na
Ar sic'ne
Ar se'sa
Ar'si a, 10
Ar'si dæ'us
Ar sin'o e
Ar sin'o e'um
Ar sin'o i'teş, 6
Ar si'teş, 6
Ar'ta ba
Ar'ta ba'nus
Ar'ta ba za'neş, 6, S
Ar'ta ba'zus, Py I S
Ar'ta bri, or
Ar'ta bri'tæ
Ar'ta ca'on
Ar'ta ca'na, Py
Ar'ta ce
Ar'ta ce'ne
Ar'ta che'eş, 6
Ar'ta che'us
Ar ta'ci a, or
Ar ta'ci ce, 10
Ar ta co a'na
Ar-ta'i
Ar'ta ce'us
Ar'ta ca'ta, and
Ar ta ğe'ne
Ar'ta ğe'ta
Ar'ta ğe'teş, 6
Ar'ta ği ce'ta
Ar tal'bi um
Ar ta mus, L
Ar'ta o'us
Ar'ta pa'nus I C
Ar'ta phe'neş, 6
Ar taph'e neş, 6
Ar ta'tus
Ar'ta xas'deş, 6
Ar tax'a, or
Ar tax'i as, 10
S Py I
Ar tax'a teş, 6, F
Ar'tax as'a ta, C
Ar tax'a ta
Ar'tay'e teş, 6
Ar'ta yn'ta
Ar'ta yn'tes 6
Ar'te mag'o ras
Ar'te mas
Ar tem'i deş, 6
Ar'te mi do'ra
Ar'te mi do'rus
Ar'te mis
Ar te mis'i a, 10
Ar'te mis'i um, 10
Ar'te mi'ta, Py
Ar'te mo
Ar'te mo'cle a
Ar'te mon
Ar te'na
Ar the'don
Ar-tib'o leş, 6
Ar tig'u la, For.
Ar'to bil'ga
Ar-to'ces, 6
Ar torch'mes, 6
Ar to'na, or
Or to'na
Ar ton'teş, 6
Ar to'ri us
Ar'to-tro'gus
Ar'to ty ri'tæ
Ar'tym ne'sus
Ar tyn'i a, Fac.
Ar tyn'teş, 6
Ar'tys to'ne
A-ru'ci, or A-ruc'ci
A-ru'dis
Ar'u-le'nus, S.
A'rvans
A run'ti us, 10
Ar'u-pi'nas
Ar'u pi'num
A ru'pi um
A ru'sa ceş, 6
A ru'si a'nus, 10
Ar'u si'ni
Ar va'leş, 6
Ar ver'ni
Ar vi'na
Ar vir'a gus L C.
A'ry an'deş, 6
A'ry bas, Py
Ar'y p-tæ'us
A ryx'a ta, or
Arx'i ta
Ar'za ne'ne, or
Ar'za ne'na
As'a bo, Py
As'a chæ, Py.
As'as'us
As'a'na, Pac.
A san'der
As'ba ma'us
As'be-tus
As'bo lus
As bo'tus
As by'a'tæ
As by'te, C
As cal'a phus
As'ca lon, or
As'ca lo
As ca'ni a
As ca'ni us
As ca'pha, Py
As'ca tus, Py S
As'che tus
As che'um
As'ci bur'ği um
As ci'næ
As'cle pi'a, or
As'cle pi'e
As'cle pi'a deş, 6
As cle'pi o do'rus
As cle'pi od'o tus
As cle'pi us
As'cle ta'pi o
As'cod ro ği'tæ
As co'ni us
As'cu a
As'cu lum
As'di ru bal
A'sca
A sch'li o
A sc'ni
A si a (a sha a)
A si a deş, 6, Fac
A'si ac'e neş, 6, 10
A'si a gen'e teş, 6, 10
A'si ag'e nus, 10
A'si at'i cus, 10
A si a tog'e neş, 6, 10
A si'do, K
As i do, S
A sid'e neş, 6
A si'lis, C
A si lus, C
A'si na
As'i na'ri a
As'i na'ri us
As'i na'rus
As i ne, I r A Py C Pe
A si'ne, Fac.
A si'neş, 6
A sin'i us
A'sis
As i si na'teş, 6
A'si us, 10
As i'vus, Py W.
As'o chæ'us
A so'chi
A-so'chis
A sc'phis, C.
A so'pi a
As'o pi'a deş, 6
A so'pis
A sop'o do'rus
A sop'o la'us
A so'pus
As'pa ba'tæ
As'pa la thi'a
As pam'i thres, 6
As'pa ra'ği um
As pa'si a, 10
As pa'si us, 10
As pas'teş, 6
As'pa the'sis
As'pa thi'neş, 6, W
As pith'i neş, S.
As'pa thi'sis
As pen'dus
As'phal ti'teş, 6
As ple'don
As'po na
As'por de'nus
As'por de'no
As'po re'ne
As'po re'nus

As'sa-bi'nus, *W*
As sab'i nus, *Fac.*
As'sa ce'ni, *and* As'sa ca'ni
As sag'e teg, 6
As sa'ra-cus
As se'ra
As'se ra'tæ
As'se ri'ni
As'si-si a'teg, 6, 10
As si'nus
As so'rus
As'su e'rus, *L C*
As su'rus
As syri'a
As'ta be'ne
As'ta be'ni
As tab'o ras, *or* As tab'o reg, 6
As'ta co'ni
As'ta-ca'eg, 6
As teg'i deg, 6
As'ta cus
As'ta-gi'ni
As'ta-pa
As'ta pus
As tat'te
As tax'o bas
As'te as
As te'le be
As te'le phus, *or* As te'le phus
As te'nas
As te'ri a
As te'ri on
As'te ris
As te'ri us
As'te ro'di a
As'te ro pæ'us
As ter'o pe, *or* As te ro-pe'a
As'te ro'pus
As'ti ca, *or* As'ti ce
As ti'us
As'to mi
As tos'a bas, *A.*
As tox'e nus
As tra'a
As træ'us
As'tra gon, *or* As'tra gus
As'tra gus
As'tre us, *or* As'treus
As'tu ra
As'tu reg, 6, *C S*
As tu'ri ca
As tu'ri-cus
As tus'a peg, 6
As ty'a-ge
As ty'a geg, 6
As ty'a lus, *Py W.*
As ty'a nax
As'ty era-te'a, *or* As'ty-era ti'a
As ty'e re on
As ty'di a mas, *Py S L*
As'ty da mi'a
As'ty lus
As-ty'lus, *Pe*
As'ty me'deg, 6
As'ty me-du'sa
As tyn'o me
As tyn'o mi
As tyn'o mus
As tyn'o-us
As ty'o chi, *or* As'ty o-chi'a
As ty'o chus
As'ty pa la'a
As ty ph'i lus
As typ'u-lus, *Pw*
As'ty ra, *A Py S*
As'ty ron
As ty'ron, *W*
As'y chus, *S W.*
A sy'ri tus
A tab'u lus
A tab'y lis
A tæ'a
At'a lan'ta
At'a lan ti'a deg, 6
At'a-ly'da, *C*
At'a rau'teg, 6
At'ar be'chus
A tar'ga tis
A tar'ne a, *Fac W.*
At'ar ne'a, *A*
A'tax
A'te
A te'rus (a te'y us)
At'e li'as
A tel'la
At'el la'na
A-te'ne
At'e-nod'o-tus, *or* Ath'e nod'o tus
A tel'ga tis
Ath'a-ma'neg, 6
Ath'a man ti'a deg, 6
Ath'a mas
A tha'na
Ath'a na'si us, 10
A than'a tus
A tha'ne a'tis
A-tha'nis, *Pe*
A-than'o do'rus
A-thar'rha-bi'teg, 6
A-the'na
A the'næ
Ath'e næ'a
Ath'e nam'um
Ath'e nas'us
Ath'e nag'o-ras
Ath'e-na'is, *K L Py.*
A-then'a is, *Fac*
A-the'ne
A-then'i-o, *or* A then'i-on
A the'nis
A the'no
A-then'o cles, 6
A then'o do'rus
Ath'e nog'e-neg, 6
Ath'e nop'o lis
A'the os
Ath'e ri a'nus
Ath'e sis
Ath'mo-no
Ath'mo num
A'thos
A tho'us
Ath'ri bis, *Py. S.*
Ath-rul'la
A thym'bra
Ath'y ras, *C.*
A'ti i, 10
A-til'i-a
A-til'i us
A til'la
At'i me'tus
A ti'na
A ti'nas
A tim'i a
A'ti us, 10
At'i us te'a, *or* At'ian ti'a
At lan'teg, 6
At'lan ti'a deg, 6
At-lan'ti deg, 6
At'lan-tig'e na
At li'teg, 6
At'mo ni
A tos'sa
At'ra ceg, 6
At'ra mi'tæ
At'ra myt'ti um, *W* myt ti'um, *Pe*
At'ra-pus
At'ra ti'nus
A'trax
At're-ba'teg, 6 *L C W*
A-treb'a teg, *F.K For Py S. M.*
A-tre'ne
A-tre'ni
A'tre us
A'treus
A tri'da
A tri'dæ
A-tri'deg, 6
At'ro me'tus
At'ro mus
A tro'ni-us
At'ro pa te'ne
At'ro pa te'ni
A trop'a teg, 6, *K.*
At'ro pa'ti a, 10
A trop'a tus, *C*
At'ro pos
At tac'o næ, *L C*
At'ta-co'ri
At'ta li'a, *or* At'ta-le'a
At'ta li a'nus, *Pe.*
At'ta lis
At'ta lus
At tar'i as
At'te a
At'te ge'a
At te'i us (te'y us)
At te'ne
At'ti-ca
At-tic'u la
At'ti-cus
At'ti di a'teg, 6
At til'i us
At'ti na'teg, 6
At'ti-us
At'u bi
A-tu'ri
At'u rus
Au a'nus
Au cha'tæ
Au che'tæ
Au'che tæ, *Py.*
Auf-de'na
Au-de'ra
Au-fe'i-a (fe'ya
Au'fi-de'na
Au fid'i a
Au fid'i us
Au'fi-dus
Au'fi-le'na, *K.*
Au'ga
Au'ga rus, *S W.*
Au'ge
Au ge'a
Au ge'æ
Au'ge-as
Au gi'as, *or* Au ge'as
Au'gi læ
Au gi'nus, *K W*
Au'gu reg, 6
Au gus'ta
Au'gus ta'les, 6, *and* Au'gus ta'li a
Au'gus tam'ni-ca, *K*
Au gus ti'nus
Au'gus tob'o na
Au gus'to bri'ga
Au gus'to-du'num
Au gus'to du'rum
Au'gus-tom'a gus
Au gus'to neu'e tum
Au gus'tu lus
Au gus'tus
Au le'rus
Au los'teg, 6
Au le'teg, 6
Au'lis
Au'lo cre'ne
Au'lon
Au los'the neg, 6
Au'lus
Au'phi de'a
Au'ra
Au re'li a
Au re'li a'nus
Au re'li us
Au re'o-lus
Au ri'ga
Au rin'i a
Au ro'ra
Au run'ci
Au rup'u le'i us (le'yus)
Aus chi'næ
Aus'ci
Au'ser
Au'son
Au'so neg, 6
Au so'ni a
Au son'i dæ
Au'so-ni'tis
Au so'ni us
Au'spi ceg, 6
Au'sta-ge'na, *C*
Aus-tu'si on, 10, *S Py*
Aus-tra'ni-a
Au'ta-ri-a'tæ, *Pe Pw For. S*
Au'ta-ri'a tæ, *A Py*
Au te'i
Au te'si o do'rum10
Au'tho cus
Au'to bu'lus
Au toc'a neg, 6, *C*
Au toch'tho neg, 6
Au'to cles, 6
Au'to cle'tus
Au toc'ra teg, 6
Py S W
Au'to la'us
Au tol'e-nus, *C*
Au to'le on
Au tol'o leg 6
Au-tol'y-cus
Au tom'a te
Au'to me'deg, 6
Au-tom'e-don
Au'to-mo du'sa
Au tom'e neg, 6
Au-tom'o li
Au ton'o e
Au-ton'o ma
Au ton'o mus
Au-ton'o us
Au'to phon
Au toph'o nus
Au-tos'the-neg, 6
Au'to tha'is
Au-tri'cum, *C L*
Au'tri cum, *Py For M.*
Au-trig'o neg, 6
Au tu'ra
Aux-e'si-a, 10
Aux'i mon, *or* Aux'i mum
Av'a-ri'cum, *C. L W.*
A-var'i cum, *M F A Py For.*
A var'i-cus, *C.*
A-vel'la
Av'en-ti'nus
A-ver'nus, *or* A ver'na
A'vi e'nus
A vi'o la
A-vi'tus
Ax'e-nus, *and* Ax i'nus
Ax i'o chus
Ax i'on, *C L. W*
Ax'i on, 10, *A Py*
Ax'i o-ni'cus, 10
Ax'i op'o lis
Ax'i-o'pe
Ax'i o'the a
Ax'i-us, 10
Ax'o-na
Ax o'neg, *a people*
Ax'o neg, *tablets*
A-zam'o ra
A'zan
Az'a næ'a, *and* A za'ne-a
A ze'nas
A zi'deg, 6
A-zi'lis
A'zi-o'tæ
A-zi'ris, *Pe W.*
A-zo'ne
A zo'rus
A-zo'tus
A zu'ri-ta'num

B.

Ba'ban'o mum
Bab'i-lus, *S W.*
Bab'y lon
Bab'y lo'ni a
Bab'y lo'ni i
Ba-by'sa
Ba cæ'na
Ba'ca-li'tis
Ba ca'tæ, *Pe*
Bac'a tæ, *Py.*
Bac cæ'i
Bac cha'nal
Bac'cha na'li-a
Bac-cha'teg, 6
Bac-che'is
Bac-che'us, *or* Bac chi'us
Bac-chi'a, *a place in Albania*
Bac-chi'a dæ
Bac chi'das
Bac'chi deg, *C L S*
Bac-chi'um, *a temple, also, a place in Lesbos*
Bac-chi'us, *a metrical foot, also, a man's name*
Bac'chi-us, *a Roman gladiator*
Bac chyl'i deg, 6, *C Py S W*
Bac'eu-a'tæ, *or* Ba'cu a'tæ
Ba cc'lus
Ba-cc'nis
Ba'cis
Bac'o-rus, *C*
Bac'tri-a'na, *or* Bac'tri a'num
Bac'tri a'ni
Ba-cun'ti us, 10, *S W*
Ba cu'ri
Bad'i cho'ra, *L C*
Bad'u-hen'næ, *or* Bad'u cen'næ Lucus
Bæ'bi us
Bæc'u-la, *F K Py S*
Bæt'e ra
Bæ tho'ron
Bæt'i ca
Bæ tig'e-na
Bæt'o rix
Bæt'u-lo
Bæ tu'ri a
Bag'a-da'o-neg, 6
Ba ge'sus, *C.*
Ba gi'a
Ba gis'ta na, *C*
Ba gis'ta neg, *S W*
Ba go'as
Bag'o da'reg, 6
Ba goph'a neg, 6
Ba-go'us
Bag'ra da, *and* Bag'ra das
Bal'æ (ba'ye)
Bal'o çæ
Ba'la
Bal'a-crus, *Py. S.*
Bal'a nu'a, *or* Bal'a ne'a
Bal'a ri, *A Py*
Bal'a rus, *C.*
Bal bil'lus
Bal bi'nus
Bal bu'ra
Bal ce'a, *or* Bal-ci'a
Bal'e-a'reg, 6
Ba-le'tus
Bal-lim'o ris
Bal'lis be'ga
Ba lis'ta
Bal lon'o ti
Ba lo'mum
Bal ven'ti us, 10, *S W*
Bal'y ra, *C Py*
Bam bo'tus
Bam by'ce, *L C*
Bam'by ce, *A.*
Bam'o-ni'tis
Ba mu'næ, *C*
Ban'a na
Ban'do be'ne
Ban-du'si a, 10
Ba'ni a'næ
Ba'ni-u'bæ
Ban'ti a, 10
Ba nu'ti
Ban'ti us, 10, *S W*
Baph'y ras
Ba qua'teg, 6
Bar'a ce
Bar'a do, *C*
Bar'a thrum
Ba ba'na
Bar'ba ri
Bar ba'ri a
Bar ba'tus
Bar-bes'o las
Bar bes'u la, *and* Bar bes'o la
Bar-bos'the-neg, 6
Bar'bu la
Bar cæ'i
Bar-ca'ni
Bar'ce
Bar'ci tis
Bar'ci no
Bar dæ'a
Bar d'æ'neg, 6, *I C*
Bar'de-ra'te
Bar dy'lis
Ba re'a, *a city*
Bar'e a, *a man*
Ba re'ne
Ba'reg, 6
Bar'e ta
Bar gæ'ni
Bar'go-sa, *or* Bar'go-sa
Bar-gu'si i, 10
Bar'gy la
Bar'gy le'tæ
Bar'gy li e'tæ
Bar'gy lus
Ba ri'ne
Ba ri'nus
Bar'i sus, *C*
Ba ris'seg, 6
Ba'ri um
Bar-na'us
Bar pa'na
Bar'za en'teg, 6
Bas'a-bo-ca'teg, 6
Ba-se'ra
Bas'i le'a, *or* Bas'i-li'a, *name of a city (Basel), a goddess, and an island*
Ba sil'i a (*Basel*), *S*
Bas'i-li'dæ
Bas'i li'deg, 6
Bas'i-li'i
Ba-sil'i-o-pot'a mus
Bas'i lis
Bas'i-li'us, *a river*
Bas'i li'us (*St Basil*), *Py L*
Ba sil'i us, *and* Bas'i li'us (*St. Basil*), *S.*
Ba sil'i-us (*St. Basil*), *Fr.*
Bas'i li'us, *a Roman name, For*
Bas'i lus (*also St. Basil*)
Bas sa'ni a
Bas-sa're us
Bas'sa reus
Bas sar'i-deg, 6
Bas'sa ris
Bas'si a'nus, 10
Bas tar'næ, *and* Bas tar'næ
Bas'ter bi'ni
Bas'te-ta'ni
Bas'ti-a, 10, *S W*
Ba'ta
Bat'a no'chus
Ba-ta'vi, *and* Ba-ta'vus [The penult is made short in Lucan i 431]
Ba-ta'vi-a
Ba ta'vo du'rum
Ba'thos
Ba thyl'lus
Ba thym'i us
Ba ti'a, *or* Ba te'a
Ba'ti e'a, *or* Ba'ti i'a, 10
Ba ti'ni
Ba'tis
Ba'to
Ba'ton
Bat'ra cho'my o ma'chi a [Klotz accents the penult]
Bat'ra chus
Bat'ta rus
Bat ti'a deg, 6
Bat'u lum
Bat'u lus
Bau'bo
Bau'cis
Bau'li
Ba'vi-us
Ba'vo ta
Baz'a-ri'a, *K*
Be a'trix
Be bri'a cum
Be'bry ceg, *and* Be bry'ces, 6
Be bry'ci a, 10
Be chi'teg, 6
Be chi'ri
Be dri'a cum
Bel'a teg, 6, *C Py*
Bel bi'na
Bel'bi na'teg, 6
Bel'e-mi'na, *Pe S*
Be lem'i-na, *Py*
Bel'e na
Bel'e nus
Bel'e phan'teg, 6
Bel'e sys
Bel'gi ca
Bel'gi um
Bel'i as
Be li'deg, 6, *sing (male desc of Belus)*
Bel'lis, *pl* Bel'i des *(fem desc of Belus)*
Bel'i sa'na, *Fac*
Bel'i sa'ri us, *S W*
Bel-lag'i neg, *L. C.*
Bel ler'o phon
Bel'le nus
Bel'li e'nus
Bel lo'na
Bel'lo na'ri i
Bel lov'a ci
Bel'mi-na'tis
Bel'on
Bel'phe-gor
Be lu'num
Be'lus
Bem-bi'na
Be na'cus
Ben'di di'a
Ben'di di'um
Ben'di do'ra
Ben'di-do'rus
Ben'e-ven'tum
Ben'the-sic'y me, *W*
Ben'the si cy'me, *Pe M*
Be'o deg, 6
Ber'cor ca'teg, 6
Ber'e-cyn'ti a, 10
Ber'e cyn'ti a deg, 6
Ber'e cyn'tus
Be-re'i-deg, 6
Ber'e-ni'ce
Ber'e ni'cis
Ber-gep'o lis
Ber'gi-ne, *C*
Ber'gis ta'ni
Ber'go-mum
Ber'ris
Ber'mi-us
Ber'o a
Ber'o e
Be ro'a
Be-ro'neg, 6
Ber'o-ni'ce
Be ro'sus
Ber rhœ'a
Ber'y-tus, *see Fac.*
Be-ry'tus, *For A Pw. L.*
Bes'bi-cus
Be sid'i-æ
Be sip'po
Bes'ti a, 10
Bes'yn ge'ti
Be-tar'mo-neg, 6
Be tho'ron
Be'tis
Be tri'a cum
Bi a'nor
Bi bac'u lus
Bib'li-na, *Pw M W*
Bi'blis
Bi'blus
Bi brac'te
Bib'ro-ci, *Pw Fr.*
Bi bro'ci, *M.*
Bib'u lus
Bi'ces, 6
Bi cor'ni ger
Bi-cor'nis
Bi-e'nor
Bi'ephi
Bi for'mis
Bi'frons
Bi ger'ri-o'neg, 6
Bil'bi lis
Bil la'us
Bi ma'ter
Bin'do eg, 6
Bin'gi um
Bi'on
Bi o'the a
Bi o'teg, 6
Bi'o tus
Bip'e dim'u i
Bi sal'tæ
Bi sal'teg, 6
Bi sal'tis
Bi san'the
Bis'to neg, 6
Bis to'ni-a
Bis to'nis, *Ling Cir* 165.
Bi'thus
Bi thy'ni
Bi thyn'i a
Bi'ton
Bit'u l'tus
Bi tu'ri-ges, 6
Bit'u rix
Bi zo'ne
Biz'y a, 10
Bla e'na
Bla'sius
Blan de'no, *Fac*
Blan do'na, *Py B*
Blan du'si a, 10
Blas'to pha ni'ceg
Blem'my eg, 6
Ble'my æ
Ble'my i
Blep'ha-ro
Blu'ci um, 10, *S. W*
Bo ad'i ce'a
Bo a'gri us
Boh'o ne'a
Boc'a ris
Boc'cho ris
Bod'in com'a gum
Bo'di on'ti ci
Bo do'ne
Bo do'ri a
Bo du'ng na'tus, *S W*
Bo du'ni, *S. W.*
Bo'a
Bœ'æ
Bœ'be
Bœ be'is
Bo'e dro'mi a, *C S*
Bœ'o tar'chæ
Bœ o'ti
Bœ-o'ti-a, 10
Bœ-o'tis
Bœ o'tus
Bo'e thi'a
Bo e'thi us
Bo-e'thus
Bœ'us
Bo'geg, 6
Bo'gud
Bo'gus
Bo-he'mum, *K*
Bo'i-i
Bo'i-o-he'mum, *K.*
Boj'o rix
Bo'la
Bol be'ne
Bol'bi-ti'num
Bol'bu-las
Bol'i næ'us
Bo lis'sus
Bo'mi-en'seg, 6
Bo mil'car
Bom'o ni'cæ
Bo-no'ni a
Bo-o'deg, 6
Bo'o su'ra
Bo o'teg, 6
Bor ca'ni
Bo're-as
Bo're-as'mi, *or* Bo're as'mus
Bo ri'nus, *C*
Bor-sip'pa
Bo'rus
Bo rys'the-neg, 6
Bor'y s then'i-dæ
Bo-rys'the nis
Bo rys'the ni'tæ
Bos'pho rus
Bos'po rus
Bos tre'nus
Bo tro'dus
Bot'ti æ'a
Bot'ti-æ'is
Bo'vi-a'num
Bo vil'la, *and* Bo vil'lo
Brac'a ra
Brac'a ri
Bra ca'ti
Brac ca'ti
Brach ma'næ
Brach ma'næ, 6
Bra-cho'deg, 6
Brag'o du'rum, *For Py*
Bran'chi dæ
Bran nov'i ces, 6
Bran'no-du'num
Bras'i das
Bras'i de'a, *or* Bras'i di'a
Bras'i-las, *Pw B*
Brau'ro
Brau'ron
Breg'men te'ni
Bren-tes'i-a, 10
Bren ton'i cum
Breu'ci
Breu'ni
Bri a're us
Bri'a reus
Bri e'teg, 6
Bri gan'teg, 6
Brig'an-ti'nus
Bri-gan'ti-um, 10
Brig'i a'ni
Bri les'sus
Bri'mo
Brin'i-a'teg, 6
Bri'sa
Bri sæ'us
Bri se'is
Bri'seg, 6
Bri tan'ni
Bri tan'ni-a
Bri-tan'ni cus
Brit'o ma'ris, *S*
Brit'o mar'tis
Bri tom'a-rus, *M*
Brit'o neg, *or* Bri-to'neg, 6
Bri'u li'tæ
Brix el'lum
Brix'i a, 10
Bri'zo
Bro git'a-rus
Brom'e-rus
Bro'mi-us
Bron ti'nus, *or* Bro ti'nus
Bro'te as
Bru-chi'om
Bruc'te-ri
Brun'du-lus
Brun-du'si um, 10
Bru tid'i-us, *S W*
Bru'ti-i, 10, *or* Brut'ti i
Brut ta'teg, 6
Brut'ti-a'ni
Bru'tu lus, *S. W*
Bru'tus
Bry a'ni um
Bry'as
Bry ax'is
Bry'ce
Bry'geg, 6
Bry'gi
Brys'æ-æ Bry-se'æ, *or* Bry-si'æ
Bu'ba-ce'ne, *K W.*
Bu'ba-sis
Bu-bas'sus
Bu-bas'tis
Bu'bas ti'teg, 6
Bu'be ta'ni

Bu'bon
Bu bo'na
Bu cæ'a
Bu-ca'ni
Bu car'te rus
Bu ceph'a-la
Bu'ce-pha-li'a
Bu ceph'a-lus
Bu'che ta
Bu col'l ca
Bu-co'li-on
Bu'co lop'o lis
Bu'co lus
Bu-da'li-a
Bu de'a, *or* Bu dl'a
Bu de'um, *or*
Bu di'um
Bu de'us, *or*
Bu di'us
Bu di'nl
Bu do'ris
Bu-do'rum
Bu'do rum
Bu do'rus
Bu'dro æ
Bu'ge lus
Bu'ge neg, 6
Bu lag'o-ras
Bu'lis
Bul la'ti us, 10, *C S*
Bul li'o neg, 6
Bul'li o'neg, *K*
Bu ma'dus, *or*
Bu mo'dus
Bu næ'a
Bu nl'ma
Bu'no me'a
Bu'no nl'a
Bu'no mus
Bu'nus
Bu on'o mus
Bu'pa lus
Bu'pha gus
Bu'pho nus
Bu pra'si um, 10
Bu'ra
Bu ra'l cus, *S W*
Bu dig'a la
Bur gun'di o'neg, 6
Bu'ris
Bur'ri-e'nus
Bur si o, 10
Bu'sæe
Bu'sc lus
Bu si'ris
Bu'si-ri'te, 6
Bu'ta
Bu'te ll'nus
Bu'te o
Bu'teg 6
Bu thi'rus
Bu'tho e
Bu tho a
Bu thro'tum
Bu thro'tus
Bu'to s, *K*
Bu'to-nes, 6
Bu tor'l de, 6
Bu'tos
Bu'tri um
Bu tro'tus
Bu'tu a
Bu tun'tum
Bu'tus
Bu zo'teg, 6
Bu zo'ri
Bu'zy-geg, *K Pw C*
Bu zy'geg, *Fy W*
Byb'li us, *Fac*
By'blis
Byl'a zo'ra
Byl li'o neg, 6
Bys sa'tis
By za'ci um, 10
Byz'an ti'a cus
By zan'ti um, 10
By'zas
By zo'teg, 6
By zo'ni

C.

Ca an'thus
Cab'a deg, 6, *L W*
Ca bal'a ca
Cab'a-leg, 6
Ca ba'lis, *Pw C.*
Cab'al li'nus
Ca bar'ni
Ca-bar'nis
Cab'a al'teg, 6
Ca bas'sus
Ca-be'leg, 6
Ca be'sus
Ca bil'li o
Cab'il-lo'num
Ca bi'ra
Ca bi'ri
Ca bir'i a, *Py W*
Ca-bi'ris
Ca-bi'rus
Ca bu'ra, *Py W*
Cab'y le, *K Py.*
Ca by'le, *S*
Cab'y-le'tæ
Ca'ca
Cach'a leg, 6, *Py W*
Ca'i da'ri
Cac'o mne'mon, 14
Ca'cus
Ca cyp'a-ris, *Py. W*
Ca'dy ri'nl
Cad'a ra
Ca de'na
Ca dic'nus
Cad me'a
Cad-me'is
Cad-mi'l, *or*
Cad mi'l
Cad mi'lus
Cad'mi o'ne
Cad'mi o'neg, 6
Cad mop'e nes, 6
Ca'dra
Cad're ma
Cæ'a ru'si
Ca-du'ce-us, 10
Cad'u ci'nl
Ca dur'ci
Ca du'si, *C*
Ca du'si a, 10
Cæ'ci as, 10
Cæ cil'i a
Cæ-cil'i a'nus
Cæ cil'i l
Cæ cil'i us
Cæ ci'na
Cæ-ci'nus
Cæc'u bum
Cæc'u bus
Cæc'u lus
Cæd'i ci
Cæ di'ci us, 10
Cæd'i cus, *C Py*
Cæl'es ti'nl
Ca'li a
Cæ li'o lus
Cæ li'o lus
Ca'li-us
Cæ'næ
Cæ'ne us
Cæ'neus
Cæn'i ci
Cæ ni'deg, 6
Cæ-ni'na
Cæ'nis
Cæn'o phru'ri um, *For*
Cæ nop'o-lis
Cæ'pi o
Cæ ra'tus
Cæ're
Cæ're a
Cæ re'ti
Cæ re'teg, 6
Cæ'ri teg, 6
Cæ'sa'nl
Cæ'sar
Cæs'a re'a
Cæs'a re'um
Cæ sa're us, *adj*
Cæ sar'i o
Cæs'a ro bri'ga, *For Py*
Cæs'a-ro du'num
Cæs'a-rom'a gus
Cæ sc'na
Cæ'si-a, 10
Cæ'si-us, 10
Cæ'so
Cæ so'ni-a
Cæs o ni'nus
Cæs'u le'nus
Cæt'o-brix, *S W.*
Cæ'yx
Ca ga'co
Ca'i a (ka'ya)
Ca'i ci'nus
Ca i'cus
Ca-i-e'ta
Ca'i phas, *C*
Ca'i us (ka'yus)
Cal'a ber
Ca-la'bri a
Cal'a-deg, 6, *K.*
Cal'a gu'ris
Cal'a-gur'ri-ta'nl
Cal'a is
Cal'a-mis, *Py*
Cal'a mi'teg, 6
Ca lam'o-drus
Cal'a mos
Ca ln'nus, *K Pw L M C*
Cal'a nus, *S Py*
Cal'a-ris
Ca-la'rus, *C.*
Cal'a teg, 6, *K.*
Cal'a tha'na, *Py S W*
Cal'a-thi'ne, *Pw.*
Cal'a-thi'nl
Cal'a thu'sa
Ca-la'ti a, 10
Cal'au re'a, *and*
Cal'au ri'a
Ca-lau'ri a
Ca-la'vi-us, *S W*
Cal-ca'gus, *W.*
Cal-de'no
Cal'e
Ca led'o neg, 6
Cal'e do'ni-a
Ca-le'la
Ca-len'tum
Ca le'num
Ca le'nus
Ca'leg, 6
Cal'e ti
Ca le'tor
Ca'li ad'ne
Cal'li-an'de
Cal'li-cu'nl
Ca lid'i-us, *S W*
Ca lig'u la
Ca li'nus
Cal'i pus, *M Fa*
Cal læs'chrus
Cal-la'l-el
Cal'la te'bus
Cal-la'tis
Cal'le as
Cal-li'nus
Cal li'a deg, 6
Cal'li a nl'ra
Cal li'a rus
Cal'li as, *Py S W*
Cal lib'i us
Cal-lib'o tus
Cal'li ce'rus
Cal lich'o-rum
Cal'li-cleg, 6
Cal'li co lo'na
Cal lic'o on
Cal li cra'te's
Cal-lic'ra-teg, 6
Cal li crat'i das
Cal lic'u la
Cal'li dam'a-teg, *C*
Cal li'deg, 6
Cal-lid'i-us, *S W*
Cal'li-do'ra
Cal lid'ro-mus
Cal li'e na
Cal li'e-teg, 6
Cal lig'a neg, 6
Cal'li gi-nl'a
Cal'li-gc'tus
Cal'li gi'ton
Cal'li gi'tus
Cal'lig-no'tus
Cal lim'a chus
Cal'lim'bo tus
Cal'li me'deg, 6
Cal lim'e-don
Cal'li me'lus
Cal lim'e-neg, 6
Cal'li nl'cum
Cal'li-ni'cus
Cal li'nus
Cal'li o do'rus, *C*
Cal li'o pe
Cal'li-o pe'a
Cal'li-pa ti'ra
Cal'li pha-l'a
Cal liph'a neg, 6
Cal'li-phon
Cal lip'i-dæ
Cal lip'i-deg, 6
Cal lip'o-lis
Cal'li py'gis
Cal-lir'ho e
Cal'lis tag'o-ras
Cal lis'te
Cal'lis-ti'a
Cal lis'the-neg,
Cal lis'to
Cal'lis-tom'a chus, *Pw*
Cal lis'to-nl'cus, *Pc*
Cal lis'to nl'cus
Cal-lis'tra-tus
Cal lit'e leg, 6
Cal'li-the'ra
Cal lith'o e
Cal-lit'ro pe
Cal lix'e-nus
Cal lix'i nus
Cal'lo-nl'tis
Cal'o ca'rus
Ca'lor
Ca-loth'e-tus
Cal'pe-tus, *C*
Cal pur'ni-a
Cal-pur'ni-us
Cal'u co'neg, 6
Ca lu'cu la
Cal'u-sid'i us, *S. W.*
Cal-ve'na
Cal'vi a, *S W.*
Cal vi'na
Cal-vi'nus
Cal-vis'i us, 10, *S W.*
Cal'y be
Cal'y bi'ta
Cal'y cad'nus
Cal'y ce
Ca lyd'na
Cal'y-don
Cal'y-do'nis
Cal'y do'ni us
Ca-lym'ne
Ca lyn'da
Ca lyp'so
Cam'a lo du'num
Cam'a ra'cum
Cam'a re'nl
Cam'a-ri'na, *or*
Cam'a-ri'ne
Cam'a ri'num
Cam'a ri'te
Cam'a tul'li ci
Cam'ba de'ne
Cam-bal'i dus
Cam bau'leg, 6
Cam'bo du'num
Cam bo'num, *S Py*
Cam-bu'ni, *Tor Py*
Cam-bu'ni-l
Cam-bu'sis, *K.*
Cam-by'lus
Cam'by-se'ne
Cam-by'seg, 6
Ca me'na
Ca me'nl-a
Cam'e-na, *C W*
Cam'e ri'nl
Cam'e ri'num
Cam'e ri'nus
Ca mer'teg, 6
Cam'e ses, 6
Ca mi'cus
Cam i'cus, *Py M*
Ca mil'la
Ca mil'lus
Ca mil'li
Ca mil'lus
Ca mi'no
Ca mi'rus, *and*
Ca mi'ra
Ca mis'sa reg, 6
Cam'is sa'reg, *W*
Ca mœ'næ
Cam pa'ni a
Cam pa'nus
Cam pas'pe
Cam'pe sus, *C*
Cam'po du'num
Cam po'nl
Cam'py lus, *Pw*
Cam'u lo-du'num
Ca mu'nl
Ca'na
Can'a ce
Can'a-che, *Pw W.*
Can'a-chus
Ca'nas
Ca-na'rl a
Ca na'ri-l
Can'a tha
Can'da ce
Can-da'on, *Pw*
Can'di ani
Can dav'i a
Can-dau'leg, 6
Can dl'o ni
Ca'ne ns
Ca neph'o-ri
Ca nic'thus
Ca nic'u la
Ca nic'u la'reg, 6
Ca-nid'i a
Ca nid'i-us, *S W*
Ca nin'e-fa'tes, 6
Ca nin'i-us
Ca'nl us, *S W.*
Can no'nus
Ca-no'bus
Ca-nop'i cum
Can'o pi'tæ
Ca no'pus
Can'ta-ber
Can'ta bras
Can'ta bri
Can ta'bri a
Can'tha ra
Can'tha rol'e thron
Can'tha rus
Can-the'la
Can'tl-um, 10
Can'u-le'i a (-le'ya)
Can'u le'i us
(le'yus)
Ca nu'si um, 10
Ca pa'ne-us
Cap'a neus
Ca pel'la
Ca-pe'na
Ca-pe'nus
Ca pe'nl
Ca'per
Cap'e-tus
Ca pha'rc us
Ca pha'rc us
Ca phe'ris
Ca-phi'ra
Ca phis'o-do'tus
Ca'phy æ
Ca pis'sa
Cap'i to
Cap'i to ll'nus
Cap'i to'll-um
Ca pit'u lum
Cap'o ll
Ca po'tos, 6
Cap pad'o-ces, 6
Cap'pa do'ci a, 10
Cap'pa-dox
Ca pra'ri a
Ca'pre æ
Cap'ri cor'nus
Ca prip'e des, 6, *pl*
Cap'ro tl'na
Ca'prus
Cap'u-a
Ca'pys
Car'a-cal'la
Car'a-ca'tes, 6
Ca rac'ta cus
Car'a lis
Car'a ma'lus, *or*
Car'a mal'lus
Ca ram'bis
Car'a nl'tis
Car-ran'to-nus
Ca ra'nus,
K Pc Pw Py
Car'a nus,
M C L W
Ca rau'si us, 10,
S W
Car bo'neg, 6
Car'bu la
Car che'don
Car'ci no'teg, 6
Car'ci-ni'tis
Car ci'nus
Car'da ces, 6
Car da mi'ne
Car'da mi'ne
Car-dam'y le
Car'de a
Car de'sis
Car de'sus
Car'di a, *Py S*
Car'du us, *C*
Car du'chi
Car-dy'tus, *C*
Car'e cleg, 6
Ca re'ne
Car'e-nl'tis
Ca're o'tis
Ca'reg, 6
Car'e-sa
Car'e sc'ne
Ca-re'sus
Ca'ri-a
Ca ril'la
Ca ri'na
Ca ri'næ
Ca ri'nus
Ca ri'on, *C*
Ca ris'cus
Car ma'na
Car-ma'nl
Car man'i deg, 6
Car'ma ni'ta
Car ma'nor, *S Py*
Car mc'lus
Car men'ta, *and*
Car men'tis
Car'men ta'leg, 6
Car'men ta'lis
Car mi'o ne
Car'ne a, *a goddess*
Car-ne'a-deg, 6
Car-ne'i-a, *or*
Car ni'a, *or*
Car ne'a
Car ne'us
Car'no neg, 6, *a festival*
Car-nu'l
Car nu'teg, 6
Ca rop'o lis
Car'os ce'pi
Car'pa-al'a
Car'pa thus
Car-pe'i-a (-pe'ya)
Car-pi'a
Car'po do'rus
Car poph'o-ra
Car-poph'o rus
Car rho'tus
Car ri'nus
Car ru'ca
Car-se'o-li
Car'su-læ
Car ta'a
Car'ta re, *C*
Car-te'i a (-te'ya)
Car'te nus
Car'te-ron
Car'te rus
Car thæ'a
Car thag'i ni en'ses
Car thæ'go
Car'tha lo, *Py S.*
Car'ti ni'cus, *Pc*
Ca ru'ra
Ca'rus
Ca-ru'sa
Car-vil'i us, *S W*
Ca'ry æ
Ca'ry a'tes, 6
Ca'ry at'i deg, 6, *pl*
Ca'ry æ'tis
Ca'ry æ'tus
Ca'ry æ'tes, 6
Ca'sa'le, *C L*
Cas-ce'll'us, *S W*
Cas'i-h ma'tes, 6
Cas'i li'num
Cas'i na
Ca-si'num
Ca'si o'tis
Ca'si us, 10
Cas'me na
Cas'mi næ
Cas mil'la
Cas pe'ri a
Cas'pi a'na
Cas'pi a
Cas pi'ra
Cas pi'ri
Cas pi'rus
Cas pi'rus
Cas'san dra
Cas'san dri'a
Cas'sa ni'dæ
Cas'sa no'tus
Cas si'a, 10
Cas'si e pe'a, 10
Cas'si o do'rus, 10
Cas'si-o-pe'i, 10
Cas si'o pe, *or*
Cas'si-o-pe'a, 10
Cas-siph'o-ne
Cas sip'o lis
Cas'si-te'rl des, 6
Cas'si o 10
Cas'si-ve lau'nus
Cas so'pe
Cas so'tis
Cas tab'a la
Cas ta'li a, *or*
Cas-ta'li us Fons
Cas'ta-lis
Cas'ta-na'a
Cas'tha na'a
Cas'thc neg 6
Cas'ti a ni'ra
Cas to'lus
Cas'to reg, 6, *pl*
Cas'tri-cus, *C*
Cas'tu lo
Cas u en'tll-la'nl
Cat a ba'neg, 6
Cat'a ba'nl
Cat'a bi'nl
Cat'a-ce-cau'me ne
Cat'a ce-cau'me-ni'teg, 6
Cat'a clo'theg, 6
Cat'a du'pa
Cat'a du'pi
Cat'a-l au'nl
Cat'a h
Cat'a ni'tus
Cat'a-na
Ca ta'o neg, 6
Cat'a o'ni a
Cat'ar rhac'teg, 6
Cat'a ze'tl
Cat'e na'teg, 6
Ca thæ'a
Ca'ti e'nus
Cat'i ll'na
Ca-til'i-us, *S W*
Ca til'll
Ca til'lus, *or*
Cat'i lus
Cat'i na
Ca'tl us, 10
Ca'to
Cat'o-bri'ga,
For Py S.
Ca'tre us
Ca'treus
Cat tu'za
Cat tu'zi
Cat'u-li-a'na
Ca tul'lus
Cat'u-lus
Ca tu'ri ges, 6
Cau'ca-sig'e na
Cau'ca sus
Ca u'ci
Cau'con
Cau'co-ne'a, *or*
Cau'co nl'a
Cau co'neg, 6
Cau dl'nl
Cau'di um
Cau lo'nl a
Cau'me-nus
Cau'nl i
Cau'ni-us
Cau'nus
Cau'ros
Cau'rus
Cav'a reg, 6
Cav'a rll'lus
Cav'a ri'nus, *S W.*
Ca'vl i, *S W.*
Ca y'cl, *or*
Chau'cl
Ca ys'tcr, *or*
Ca ys'trus
Caz'e ca
Cc'a
Ce'a deg, 6, *Pw W*
Cc'ha
Ceb'a ll'nus
Ce'beg, 6
Ce'bren
Ce bre'ne
Ce bre'ni-a, *Sch W*
Ce-bre'nis
Ce-bri'o neg, 6
Cc'brus
Cc chc'me'a
Cc el'deg, 6
Ce cil'i us
Cc ci'na
Cc cin'na
Cc cro'pi a
Cc crop'i dæ
Cc'cro pis
Cc'crops
Cc'cy phu le'a
Cc cyph'a-los
Cc'cy pheg, 6, *Pw.*
Cc'drc a, *or*
Cc drc'æ, *or*
Ce drc'us
Cc'dre a'tus
Ce dri'a
Ce drop'o lis
Ce-dro'sis
Ce glu'sa
Ce'i
Cel'a don
Cel'a do'ne
Cel'a dus
Ce læ'ne
Ce læ'ne us
Cel'æ-ni'teg, 6
Ce læ'no
Ce læ'nus
Cel cu'a
Cc'le æ
Cc'le us
Ce le'ia (le'ya)
Cel'e la'teg, 6
Ce lem'de rys
Ce lem'na
Cel'en thi'a
Ce len'to
Cc'ler
Cc'le reg, 6
Cel'e trum
Cc'le us
Ce le'te-ze'ne
Cel'i ne'on
Cel'o nae
Ce-lo'neg, 6
Cel si'nus
Cel'ti-ber
Cel'ti bc'teg, 6
Cel'ti be'ri
Cel'ti ca
Cel'ti cl
Cel tos'cy thæ
Ce-lu'sa
Ce'ma
Cem'me-ne
Cem'me nus
Cem-me'nus, *Py*
Cem'o-rus
Cen'a-bum
Ce næ'um
Ce næ'us
Cen'ehra mis
Cen-chre'a, *or*
Cen-chri'a
Cen'chre æ
Cen chre'us, *or*
Cen-chri'us
Cen'i mag'ni
Ce-ni'na
Ce ni'neg, 6, *C.*
Cen'o-ma'ni
Ce'non
Cen-so'reg, 6
Cen'so-ri'nus
Cen tau'ra
Cen tau'ri
Cen tau'ro ma'chi a
Cen tau'rus
Cen-tim'a nus
Cen'to bri'ca, *or*
Cen'to bri'ga
Cen'to reg, 6
Cen to'ri-pa, *or*
Cen to'ri pæ
Cen tu'teg, 6
Cen tro'neg, 6
Cen-tum'vi ri
Cen tu'ri-a
Cen tu'ri-pe, *or*
Cen tu'ri-pæ
Cen tu'ri pe
Cen tu'ri pi'nl
Ce'os
Ce ph'a læ
Ceph'a las, *Pw, W*
Ceph'a le
Ce phal'len
Ceph'al le'neg, 6
Ceph'al le'ni, *C.*
Ceph'al le'ni a
Ce phal'le ni'tæ
Ceph'a lo, *or*
Ceph'a lon
Ceph'a-le'dis, *and*
Ceph'a-le'di um, *S W*
Ceph'a-lot'o mi
Ceph'a lus
Ce phe'is
Ce phe'neg, 6
Ce'phe us
Ce'pheus
Ce phis'i a, 10
Ceph'i si'a deg, 6
Ce phi'so, *Pw*
Ce-phis'o-de'mus
Ce phis'o deg, 6
Ce phis'o do'ra
Ce phis'o do'tus
Ceph'i sod'o tus
Ce phis'o phon
Ce phi'sus, *or*
Ce phis'sus
Ce'phren
Ce'pi a'na, *Py*
Ce'pi deg, 6
Ce ram'bus
Cer'a mi'cus
Ce ra'mi um,
Fac W
Cer'a mus
Ce ras
Cer'a sus
Ce ra'tus
Ce rau'ni a
Ce rau'ni i
Ce rau'no bo'li a
Ce rau'nus
Cer'ba lus
Cer bc'ri on
Cer'be rus
Cer'ca phus
Cer'ca so'ra
Cer ca so'rum
Cer cas'o rum,
Fac
Cer'ca so'rus
Cer ce'is
Cer ces'teg, 6
Cer ce'tæ
Cer ce'te-us
Cer ci'das, *Py S.*
Cer ci'na, *or*
Cer cin'na
Cer'ci ni'tis
Cer-cin'i um
Cer'cin ni'tis
Cer-ci'nus
Cer ci'tæ
Cer'ci us, 10
Cer'co las
Cer co'pe
Cer-co'peg, 6
Cer-cu'se ra
Cer'cy on
Cer cy'ra
Cer'di ci a'teg, 6
Cer-do'us
Cer-dyl'li-um, *S W*
Ce're a'li-a
Ce're-a'lis
Ce're-a ti'nl
Ce'reg, 6
Ce res'sus
Cer'e-tæ
Ce-re'teg 6, *C*

Ce'ī us
Ce'ī cus
Ce'ri a'dis
Ce'ril li
Ce'rin'thus
Ce'ri'tes, 6
Cer'ma lus
Ce'ron
Ce-ro'ne, 6
Ce'ros'sus
Ce'ro'sus
Cer're ta'ni
Cer'so-blep'te, 6
Cer'ti-ma, *Fy W*
Cer-to'ni um, *S. W.*
Cer'to nus
Ce'ry'ces, 6
Ce'ry-ce'um
Ce'ry-ne'a
Ce'ry nī'tes, 6
Ces'ti'lius, *S. W.*
Ces'se'io
Ces'tri'nus
Ces'tri'nus
Ce'tā-ri'ni
Ce te i
Ce te'us, *a river*
Ce'te us, *a man.*
Ce the'gus
Ce'ti us, 10,
For S W.
Ce'to
Ce'us
Ceu'tro'ne, 6
Cey'x
Chab'a la
Cha be'ta
Cha be'rus
Cha'bes, 6
Cha bo'ra
Cha bo'ras
Cha'bri as
Cha'bri a, *K W*
Cha'bri as
Cha dis'a, 10
Chad'ra mo tī'tæ
Cha e di'ni
Cha'ī a
Cha're as
Cha'ī'o bu'lus
Cha'ī'e cla
Cha'ī'e cles, 6
Cha'ī'e chī'des, 6
Cha'ī'e de'mus
Chæ rem'o ne, 6
Chæ re'mon
Cha rem'o-ni a'nus
Chæ re'nus
Cha'ī'e-phon
Cha'ī ī ti'mus
Cha'ī'e rīm'e nes, 6
Cha'ī'e rīm'e nes, 6
Cha'lip'pus
Cha'lo
Cha'ra o las
Cha'ar o ne'a
Cha'læ'a
Cha la'um
Chal ca'a
Chal cē'a
Chal cē'don
Chal'ce do'ni a
Chal ced'o nus
Chal cen'te tus
Chal'ce ī'tis
Chal ce'tus
Chal cī'don
Chal'cī-do'nī a
Chal ci'dē us
Chal'ci'dī cus
Chal ci'nus
Chal'ci o'cus
Chal ci o pe
Chal ci'tis
Chal co'don
Chal'cos the nēz, 6
Chal d'a
Chal dæ'i
Chal'e tas
Cha les'tra
Chal'e sus
Chal'e tos, *C.*
Cha le'um
Chal'i-an'tis
Chal'o nī'tæ
Chal o nī'tis
Cha lu'sus
Chal'ta pī'tis
Chal'y bēz, 6
Chal'y bon, *Fy W.*
Chal'y bo nī'tis
Cha'ly bs
Cha ma'le on
Cham'a ne'ne
Cha ma'si
Cham'a-nī'tis
Chan dox'e nus
Cha'on
Cha'o nes, 6
Cha'o ni a
Cha'o-nis
Cha'os
Cha'ra ce'ne
Char'a-ce'ni
Cha'ra dros
Cha'ra'drus,
Fy W M
Char'a drus,
For K.
Cha'rax
Cha rax'us
Char'a-ne'a
Char'y nī'tes, 6
Ī e scī'li us, S. W.
Ces'se'io
Ces'tri'nus
Ces'tri'nus
Ce'tā-ri'ni
Ce te i
Ce te'us, *a river*
Ce'te us, *a man.*
Ce the'gus
Ce'ti us, 10,
For S W.
Ce'to
Ce'us
Ceu'tro'ne, 6
Cey'x
Chab'a la
Cha be'ta
Cha be'rus
Cha'bes, 6
Cha bo'ra
Cha bo'ras
Cha'bri as
Cha'bri a, *K W*
Cha'bri as
Cha dis'a, 10
Chad'ra mo tī'tæ
Cha e di'ni
Cha'ī'a
Cha're as
Cha'ī'o bu'lus
Cha'ī'e cla
Cha'ī'e cles, 6
Cha'ī'e chī'des, 6
Cha'ī'e de'mus
Chæ rem'o ne, 6
Chæ re'mon
Cha rem'o-ni a'nus
Chæ re'nus
Cha'ī'e-phon
Cha'ī ī ti'mus
Cha'ī'e rīm'e nes, 6
Cha'ī'e rīm'e nes, 6
Cha'lip'pus
Cha'lo
Cha'ra o las
Cha'ar o ne'a
Cha'læ'a
Cha la'um
Chal ca'a
Chal cē'a
Chal cē'don
Chal'ce do'ni a
Chal ced'o nus
Chal cen'te tus
Chal'ce ī'tis
Chal ce'tus
Chal cī'don
Chal'cī-do'nī a
Chal ci'dē us
Chal'ci'dī cus
Chal ci'nus
Chal'ci o'cus
Chal ci o pe
Chal ci'tis
Chal co'don
Chal'cos the nēz, 6
Chal d'a
Chal dæ'i
Chal'e tas
Cha les'tra
Chal'e sus
Chal'e tos, *C.*
Cha le'um
Chal'i-an'tis
Chal'o nī'tæ
Chal o nī'tis
Cha lu'sus
Chal'ta pī'tis
Chal'y bēz, 6
Chal'y bon, *Fy W.*
Chal'y bo nī'tis
Cha'ly bs
Cha ma'le on
Cham'a ne'ne
Cha ma'si
Cham'a-nī'tis
Chan dox'e nus
Cha'on
Chā-mæ'ra
Chi mæ'ræ us
Chim'a rus
Chim'e ra
Chi me'ri um
Chi-na'se as
Chin-de'mi
Chi og'e nēz, 6
Chi om'a ra *W*
Chi'o ma'ta, *S*
Chi'o ne
Chi on'i-dēz, 6
Chi'o nis
Chi'os
Chi ris'o phus
Chi rod'a mus
Chi'ron
Chi ro'nis
Chi ros'o phus
Chi to'ne
Chi'ra'ne us
Chlo e
Chlo'ræ us
Chlo'reus
Chlo'ris
Chlo'rus
Cho a'si
Cho'a'tes
Cho'a'tæ, *Fac*
Cho'er'a-dēz, 6
Cho'ir'æ
Cho'ra'lus
Chol li'dæ
Chol'o-bo'te'ne
Chol o e
Chol'o gi
Chol on ti'chus
Chol'o ti chī'tæ
Cho lu'a
Chom'a ti
Chon'o'tes, *a river*
Cho no'tes, *an inhabitant of Chone*
Cho nu'phis
Cho ras'mi i
Cho re'gus
Cho re'ne
Chor'e nus'sæ
Cho'ri o'nē, 6
Chor'o-ēlc, 6
Cho ra'lus
Chor'o-ni thre'ne
Chor'o ne
Chor o-nī'cus
Chō'rī-ne'us
Chor'o-pe'a
Chor'o pi'na
Chor'o-pi'nus
Chor'ops, *and*
Chor'o pes, 6
Chor'o pus
Chor'to nas
Chor'to-dus
Chō'ru-dēz, 6
Cha ryb'dis
Chas'co bu'cēz, 6
Chas'u a'ri
Cha te'mi
Chat'ta mis, *C*
Chat ra mo'tæ
Chat'ra mo ti'tæ
Chat ra'mo ti'tis
Chat te'mi
Chau'ci, *and*
Chau'ci
Chā-u'ci
Chav'o nēz, 6
Cha-v'ci
Cha'ze'ne
Che'læ
Che hī'don,
Pw Pc K Fac
Chel'i-don, *Fy S*
Chel'i-do'ni æ
Chel i do'nis
Che lo'ne
Chel'o nī'tis
Chel'o noph'a-gī
Chel'y do're a
Che'næ
Che'nc as
Che'ops
Chē'rae as
Cher-sid'a mas
Cher'sī phron
Cher'so ne'sus, *or*
Cher'ro ne'sus
Che'rus'ci
Ches'i nus,
Fy S For.
Chi a'ni
Chil'e-us
Chil'i ar'chus
Chil'i us
Chil let'o chus
Chi'lo
Chi-lo'nis
Chi hrys'o chīr
Chi hry-soz'e-nēz, 6
Chi hrys'o ge-nī'a
Chi hry sog'o-ne
Chi hry-sog'o nus
Chi hrys'o la'us, *Pw*
Chi hrys'o-lo'ras
Chi hry-son'o e
Chi hrys'o po le'a
Chi hry sop'o lis
Chi hry sor o as
Chi hry-sor'tho as
Chi hry sos'the-nēz, 6
Chi hry sos to mus
Chi hry soth'e mis
Chi htho'ni a, 14
Chi htho'ni us, 14
Chi hthon'o phy'le, 14
Chu du'ca
Chi'a gī'si
Chi'ī'ni
Chi'a læ
Chi'a lis
Chi de'li
Chi e nus
Chi bil'i ta'ni
Chi bo'tus
Chi by ra
Chi'by ra'tæ
Chi'ē ro
Chi'o ne, 6
Chi'on'ta
Chi'o'ne
Chi'o'nis
Chi'o'nus
Chi'ron
Chi'ro nis
Chi'ro-ni'des
Chi'ro-nī'tis
Chi'ro-phon
Chi'ro-pi'nus
Chi'ro-pi'nus
Chi'ro-pon'tus
Chi'ro-pon'tus
Chi'ro-sa'phes
Chi'ro-sa'phes
Chi'ro-sa'phes

Co sin'gas
Cos sæ'a
Cos sæ'ī
Cos su'ti a'nus, 10
Cos su'ti i, 10, *S W*
Cos sy'ra
Cos'to bo'ci
Co sy'ra
Co'teg, *or* Cot'teg, 6
Co'thon
Co tho'ne a
Coth'o ne'a, *K*
Co'ti a e'um, 10
Cot'i nu'sa
Cot'i so
Co to'nis
Cot'ti æ
Co'ty a'ion, Co'ty a i'um *or* Co'ty a e'um
Co'ty e'um
Co'ty'i us, *S W*
Co'ty o'ra
Co'ty o'rus
Co'tys
Co tyt'to
Cra'gus
Cram bu'sa
Cram bu'tus
Cran'a i, *Py C*
Cra næ'ī
Cran'a i
Cran'a os
Cran'a us
Cra'ne
Cra ne'a, *or* Cra ni'a
Cra ne'um, *or* Cra ni'um
Cra'ni i
Cra'non
Crap'a thus
Cras'pe di'tes, 6
Cras'si pe, 6
Cras sit'i us, 10
Cras'ti nus
Cra tæ'is
Cra tam'e ne, 6
Cra'te as
Cra'ter
Crat'e ri'a, *or* Crat'e te'a
Crat'e rus
Cra'tes, 6
Cra'te si dō'ra
Crat'i sil'o chus
Crat'o sip'o lis
Crat'o sip'pi das, *S W*
Cra teu'as
Cra'this
Crat'i das
Cra'ti nus
Cra tip'pus
Cra tis'the ne, 6
Cra tis'to lus
Crat'is tot'e leg, 6
Cra tu'sa
Crat'y lus
Cra'ūbis
Crem'e ra
Crem'my on
Cre-mo'na
Cre mu'ti us, 10
Cre'my on, *C*
Cre'na eus, *C*
Cre'on
Cre o'ne, 6, *Lo*
Cre'on ti'a deg, 6
Cre oph'i lus
Cre'o phy'lus
Cre'o po'lus
Creph a gē ne'tus
Cres'cen ti'nus
Cres'i las, *Sm Py*
Cre si us, 10, *S W*
Cres phon'tes, 6
Cres to'ne
Cres to'neg, 6
Cre'sus
Cre'ta
Cre'ta us
Cre'te
Cre'te a
Cre'tes, 6
Cre'te us
Cre'teus
Cre'the is, *daughter of Cethæus*
Cre the'is, *mother of Homer*
Cre'the-us
Cre'theus
Cre thi'deg, 6
Cre'thon
Cret'i cus
Cret'i-næ'um
Cre-top'o lis
Cre u'sa
Creu'sis
Cri'a sus, *Pw W*
Cri mi'sus
Cri nag'o ras
Cri-nip'pus
Cri'nis
Cri ni'sus
Cri'no
Cri-o'a
Cri'son
Cris pi'na
Cris pi'nus
Cri tal'la
Cri the'is
Cri tho'te
Crit'i as, 10
Cri'to
Crit'o bu'lus
Crit'o de'mus
Crit'og na'tus, *Py W*
Crit'o la'us
Crit'u me to'pon
Cri'us
Cro bi'a lus
Cro-by'zi, *Py Sch*
Croc'a le, *plural*
Croc'a le
Croc'ce æ
Croc'e la
Croc'o di'lon
Croc'o di lop'o lis
Croc o-di'lus
Cro'cus
Croc'y le'a
Cro du'mum
Cro'sus
Cro'mi
Crom'my on
Crom'my o ne'sus
Cro'mus
Cro'ni a
Cron'i deg, 6
Cro'ni us, *Sch S*
Cro'phi
Cros-sæ'a
Crot'a le, *C*
Crot'a lus
Cro'ton
Cro to'na
Cro'to ni a'tæ
Cro'to ni a'tis
Cro'to pi'a deg, 6
Cro to'pus
Cro tus
Cru'mos
Cru sis
Crus'a gin'me ri
Crus'tu me'ri a, *or* Crus'tu me'ri um
Crus'tu mi'ni
Crus tu'mi um
Cry'nis
Cryp te'a
Cte'a tus, 14
Ctem'e ne, 14
Ctem'e nus, 14
Cte'nus, 14
Cte'si as, 10, 14
Cte sib'i us, *S W*
Ctes'i cles, 6, 14
Ctes'i de'mus, 14
Ctes'i la'us, 14
Ctes sil'o chus, 14
Ctes'i phon, 14
Cte sip'pus, 14
Ctim'e ne, 14
Ctim'e nus, 14
Cu'ca tas, *L C*
Cu'la ro
Cu'lu pe'ne
Cu'ma, *or* Cu'mæ
Cu-næ'a
Cu ni'na
Cu pa'vo, *C W*
Cu pen'cus
Cu phag'o ras
Cu pi'do
Cu'pi cu'ni us, *Sch W*
Cu raph'ro di'te
Cu'reg, 6
Cu re'teg, 6
Cu re'tis
Cu'ri a
Cu'ri-a'ti i, 10
Cu'ri o
Cu'ri o'neg, 6
Cu ri'o so lil'tæ
Cu ri'o-so li'teg, 6
Cu'ri-um, *Sch W*
Cu'ri-us
Cu rop'o lis
Cur'ti a, 10
Cur'ti us, 10
Cu'ru bis
Cu-ru'lis
Cus-sæ'i
Cu'sus
Cu'ti-æ, 10
Cu-til'i-a, *and* Cu til'æ
Cy am'o so'rus
Cy'a ne
Cy a'ne æ
Cy a'ne e
Cy a'ne us
Cy'a nip'pus
Cy a'tis
Cy axa'res, *Py W*
Cyb'a le, *C*
Cy be'be
Cyb'e la
Cyb'e le
Cyb'e le'a
Cyb'e li'a'ne, 6
Cyb'e lum
Cyb'e lus
Cyb'i stus, *Pw*
Cyb'i ta
Cy bis'tra
Cy bo'tus
Cy'ch'ne us
Cych'reus
Cych'rus
Cyc'la des, 6
Cy clob'o tus
Cy'clo pæ di'a
Cy-clo'pes, 6
Cy'das
Cy de'nor
Cyd'i as, *S Sch*
Cy dim'a-che
Cy dim'a chus
Cyd'i mus
Cy dip'pe
Cy'don
Cyd'o ne'a
Cy do'ne, 6
Cy dom'a
Cy'do ni a'tæ
Cy'dra ra, *S W*
Cy dra'ta, *Py*
Cy dre'las
Cyd'ro cles, 6
Cyl'i-cra'ne, 6
Cyl'i pe'nus
Cyl'la rus
Cyl'le ne
Cyl'le ne'us
Cy lon
Cy'ma, *or* Cy'me
Cym'a to le'a
Cy me
Cy me'lus, *C*
Cym'i nus
Cy mo
Cy mod o ce
Cym'o do ce'a
Cym'o po li'a
Cy moth'o e
Cy mo'thus
Cyn'a gi'rus
Cy na'ne, *S W*
Cy na'pe, 6
Cyn'a ra
Cyn'a re'tus
Cy nax'a
Cyn'e as
Cyn e gi'rus
Cyn'e te'a
Cy ne'te, 6
Cyn i'ci
Cy nis'ca
Cy'no
Cyn'o ceph'a le
Cyn'o ceph'a li
Cyn'o phon'tus
Cy nop'o lis
Cyn'o po li'tes, 6
Cy-nos'tas
Cyn'o sar'ges, 6
Cyn'os so'ma
Cyn'o su'ra
Cyn'thia
Cyn'thius
Cy nu'ra *S Lo*
Cy'nus
Cyp'a ris'sa, *or* Cyp'a ris'si a, *S W*
Cyp'a ris'sus
Cyph'a ra, *Pw W*
Cyp'ri a'nus
Cyp'ri num
Cyp'ro ge ni'a
Cy-pros'se ne, 6
Cy prothe mis
Cy'prus
Cyp'se la
Cyp sel'i des, 6
Cyp'se lus
Cy ran'nus
Cy're
Cyr'e-na'i ca
Cyr'e-na'i ci
Cy re'ne
Cy res'cha ta, *Py C*
Cy ri'a des, 6, *S W*
Cy-ril'lus
Cy'ro-pæ di'a
Cy rop'o lis
Cyr rhes'ti ca
Cyr'si lus
Cyr to'na
Cy'rus
Cy'ta
Cy-ta'is
Cy the'ra
Cyth'e re'a
Cyth'e re'is
Cy the'ris
Cy the'ri us
Cy the'ron
Cy the'rus
Cy tin'i um, *S. W*
Cyt'is so'rus
Cy to ra
Cy to'tis
Cy to rum
Cy to'rus
Cyz'i ce'ni
Cyz'i cum
Cyz'i cus

D.

Da'æ, *or* Da'he
Da'ci
Da'ci a
Dac'i cus
Da'ci us
Dac'ty li
Dad a'ces, 6
Dæd'a la, *Py W*
Dæ dū'chus
Dæd'i la
Dæd'a le'a
Da dal'i on
Dæ da'li um
Dæd'a lus
Da moc'ra tes, 6
Da'mon
Dæ mo'ne, 6
Dæ mo'ne us
Dæm'o num
Dæ sit'i a'te, 10
Dag'a sa'ra
Dag'o na
Da gus'sa
Da'i
Da'il'o chus
Da lim'a chus
Da mas'ce neg, 6
Da'ri phron, *Lo*
Da'ri us
Dal'ma te
Dal ma'ti a, 10
Dal mat'i cus
Dal'ma tum, *Sch W*
Dam'a-gē'tus
Da mag'o ras
Dam'a lis
Dam'a li'tes, 6
Dam'a ma'ta
Da mar'e te
Da mar'e tus
Da-mar'me neg, 6
Da mar'mo nus
Da'mas
Dam'as ce'na
Dam'as ce'ne
Dam'as ce'nus
Da mas'i as, *S W*
Da mas'sus
Dam'a so'nor
Da-mas'si a, *Sch S*
Dam'a sis'thon
Dam'a sip'pus
Dam'a sis'tra tus
Dam'a si thy'mus
Dam'a si'ton *C*
Da mas'tes, 6
Dam a'sus, *S W*
Da me'a
Da'me as
Da'me on
Dam'e sas
Da'mi o
Da mip'pus
Da'mis
Dam nag'o ras
Dam'na me'ne us
Dam'ne us
Dam'ni
Da mo'cle a
Dam'o cles, 6
Dam'o cli'das
Dam'o cra te'a
Da moc'ra tes, 6
Da mo'cre on
Da moc'ri tus
Da-mog'e ron, *Py S*
Da mom'e leg, 6
Da'mon
Dam'o ni'cus
Dam'o phan'tus
Da moph'i la
Da moph'i lus
Dam'o phon
Da-mos'the neg, 6
Da mos'tra tus
Da mot'e leg, 6
Dam'o ti'mus
Da mox'e na
Da mox'e nus
Da mu'sa
Da'na
Dan'a e
Dan'a i
Da-na'i dæ
Da na'i deg, 6
Dan'a la, *Py S.*
Dan'a us
Dan'da ri
Dan dar'i dæ, *Py Sch*
Da noc'ra te, 6
Dan'the le'us
Da mu'bi us
Da'o chus
Da o'na
Da'o nes, 6
Daph na'ius
Daph'ne
Daph'ne pho'ri a, *S W*
Daph-neph'o rus
Daph-nu'sa
Dar'a ba, *Py W*
Dar'an ti'a, 10
Dar'a ti'us
Dar'da ni
Dar da'ni a
Dar da'ni a'tæ
Dar dan'i deg, 6
Dar'da nis
Dar'da nus
Da'reg, 6
Da re'us, *or* Da ri'us
Da ri'cus
Da'ri-ogʻe neg, 6
Da ri'tæ
Da ri'tis
Das cu'sa
Das'cy le'um
Das'cy li'tis
Das'e a
Das'i us, 10
Das sa re'tæ, *or* Das'sa ri'tæ
Das'sa re'ni
Das'sa ri ti'ni
Dat'a mes, 6, *Py S*
Dat a phra'neg, 6
Da'tis
Da'tos, *or* Da'ton
Dau'chus
Dau'li as
Dau'lis
Dau'ni
Dau'ni a
Dau'ni us
Dau'nus
Dau'ri-neg, 6, *S W*
Deb'o rus
Dec'a-dū'chi
De cap'o lis
De cel'a lus, *Ly S*
Dec'e le'a
Dec'e li'um
De cem'vi ri
De cet'i a, 10 *S W*
Dec'i-a'nus, 10
De cid'i us
De'ci ri'a 10
De'ci ri'um, 10
Dec'i mus
De'ci us, 10
Dec'u ma
Dec'u ma'ti, 6
De cu'li o
De'da mi'ra
De-ic'o-on
De-ic'ra tes, 6
De id'a mi'a
De il'e on
De il'o chus
De im'a chus
De in'o me
De i'o ces, 6
De i'o chus
De'i o'le on
De i'o'ne us
De i'o neus
De'i on'i deg 6
De i'o pe
De i'o pe'a
De i'o pi'tes, 6
De'i oth'a nus
De iph'o be
De iph'o bus
De'i phon'tes, 6
De iph'o nus
De-ip'y le
De ip'y lus
De ip'y rus, *Pw*
De is'o us
Dei'a ni'ra
Dei'o ces, 6
De jot'a rus
De'il a
De li'a deg, 6, *Py W*
De'lı um
De'lı us
Del min'i um
De'los
Del phe o la
Del'phi cus
Del phin'i um, *S C W*
Del phu'sa
Del to'ton
Dem'a les, 6, *Lac H*
De ma'les, 6, *Ly K Py Pw*
De men'te
De man'e tus
De mag'o ras
Dem'a-ra'tus, *K W*
Dem'a ra'tus
De mar'chus
De mar'e te
Dem'a ris'te
De mar'me nus
De'me a
De me'ter
De me'tri a *S W*
De-me'tri as
De me'trius
De me'tri um
De me'tri us
De'mo
Dem'o ce'des, 6
De moch a'res, 6
Dem'o cles, 6
Dem'o cli'des, 6
Dem o cli'tus
Dem'o chus
De moc'o on
De moc'o pus
De-moc'ra tes, 6
De moc'ri tus
De mod'o ce
De mod o'co
De mod o'cus
Dem o de'mus
De moph'o nes, 6
De'mos
De mos'the nes, 6
De'mon
Dem'o nas'sa
De mo'nax
Dem'o ni'a
Dem o'ni cus
Dem o phan'tus
De moph'i lus
Dem o'phon
De moph o'on
De mop'o lis
Dem op tol'e mus
De mos'the neg, 6
De mos'the nis
De mos'tra tus
De mot'i des, 6
De mu'chus
Dem'y lus
Den ta'tus
De od'a tus, *I C*
De o'is
Der bi ces, 6 *Py H*
Der bi'ces, 6 *K Lac I*
Der'ce bi'a, *C*
Der'ce to *or* Der'ce tis
Der cyl'i des, 6
Der cyl'lus
Der'cy los
Der cy'los, *K*
Der'cy nus *S W*
Der'i mi-chi'a
De ri'o ne
De ri'tes, 6
Der sæ'a
Der to'na
De ru'si a'ti 10
De'su da'ti
Deu cal'i deg, 6
Deu ca'li on
Deu'do rix
Deu ri'o pus
Dev o'na
Dex a'me ne
Dex a'me nus
Dex ip'pus
Dex ith'e a
Di'a
Di'a be'ta
Di ac'o pe'na
Di'a cre'a
Di'a cris
Di'a du me'ni a'nus
Di'a-du'me nus
Di æ'us
Di'a gon, *Py W*
Di ag'o ras
Di a'lis
Di al'lus
Di a mas'ti go'sis
Di a'na
Di'a nas'sa
Di a'ni um
Di aph'a neg, 6
Di a'si a
Dib'u ti'deg, 6
Dic e'a
Di cæ'a chi'a
Di cæ'o cles, 6
Dic'æ o'ne neg, 6
Dic'æ op'o lis
Dic æ ot'e leg, 6
Di can'us
Di'ce
Dic'e ar'chus
Dic tam'num
Dic ta'tor
Dic tyn'na
Did'y mus
Di'do
Did'o te
Did'y mæ
Did'y me'ne
Did'y mi'on
Did'y me
Did y mi'a
Di chæ'tes, 6
Dic ta'pes
Di ge'na
Di gen'ti a
Di gē'ti
Di'gi
Di'gi po li'a
Dig'o nis
Di me'lus
Di mas'tus
Di mer chus
Dim'ly ma
Dim'ly me'ne
Dim'ly mus
Din'a e
Din'i as
Di noch a'res, 6, *K H*
Di noc'ra tes 6
Din'o ge ni'a
Di'nol o chus
Di nom'a che
Di nom'a chus
Di nom'e neg, 6
Din'on
Di nos'the neg, 6
Di nos'tra tus
Di o caus'a re'a
Di o che'a, *a woman*
Di o cle a *a city*
Di o cles, 6
Di o cle ti a'nus
Di o da'mus
Di o do me'nus
Di o do'rus
Di od'o tus
Di oē neus 6
Di o gē ni'a
Di o gē ni a'nus
Di og ne'tus
Di'o me'a
Di o me'de
Di om'e de'a
Di om'e de'i
Di'o me'des, 6
Di om'e don
Di om'e neg, 6
Di'o mus
Di on
Di o na'a
Di o'ne
Di o mi'cus
Di o nys'i a, 10
Di o ny si'a des, 6
Di o nys'i as, 10
Di'o nys'i deg, 6, *Py W*
Di'o ny si'o cles, 6
Di'o nys'i o do'rus
Di o ny sip'o lis
Di'o nys'i us, 10
Di'o ny'sus
Di o pe
Di oph'a neg, 6
Di'o phan'tus
Di'o phon
Di'o pi'thes, 6
Di op'i thu'sa
Di'o ple'thes, 6
Di op'o lis
Di o res, 6
Di'os cor'i des, 6, *Py S*
Di os'co rum
Di os'co rus
Di'os-cu'ri
Di os'hi e ri'tæ
Di os'pa ge
Di os'po lis
Di'o ti'ma
Di'o ti'mus
Di ot're phes, 6
Di'ox ip'pe
Di'ox ip'pus
Di pæ'a
Diph'i lus
Diph're on
Di pœ'na
Di pæ'nus
Dip o-lis
Dip'y lon
Di'ra
Dir ce
Dir con'na
Dis chi'us
Dis cor di a
Dis'co rum
Dis o ne
Dith'y ram'bus
Dit'i o'neg, 6
Di um
Div'i a'na
Div'i ti'a cus
Div'o du'rum
Div'o na, *Py C I S*
Di vo'na, *K Sch I M*
Di y'lus
Di ze'tus
Do be'teg, 6
Do be'tus
Doc'i me'um
Doc'i mus
Do'cle a
Do'cle a'tes, 6
Do do'na
Dod'o na'us
Do do'ne
Do don'i de, 6
Do do'nis
Dol'a bel'la
Dol'i che
Dol'i che'ne
Dol'i che'ni
Dol'i chos
Do li'o nes, 6
Do li'o nis
Do'li us
Dol o me'ne
Do'lon
Dol'o ni'a
Do lon'ci
Dol'o pe, 6
Do lop'i a
Dol'o pi'on
Do'lops
Dom'i ni'tus
Dom i du'ci
Dom'i du'cus
Do mit'i a 10
Do mit i a'nus, 10
Do'mi til'la
Do mit i op'o lis
Do mit i us 10
Dom not'i nus
Do ni'tus
Do nu'ca, *Lo W*
Do nu'sa
Do ny'sa
Do ra'da
Dor ce'a
Dor ce'us
Dor'ce us
Do'res, 6
Do ri'cus
Do ri'en'se, 6
Do'ri cum
Do ri'e us
Do'ri eus
Do'ri um
Do'ris
Do ris'cus
Dor'y cli'tis
Dor'y cli'i
Do ry'e us
Dor'y lae'um
Dor'y las
Dor'y la'us
Do ry'n'e ne, 6
Do ry'phi ri
Do ry'sa
Do ry'sus
Do si'a das, *Py W*
Do-si'a deg, 6
Do sith'e us
Do'son
Dos se'nus, *S W*
Dot'a das, *L H*

Do'to
Do'tus
Dox an'der
Drac'a-non, *Fy. W.*
Dra'ceg, 6
Dra'co
Dra-con'ti deg, 6, *Fy W*
Drac'o num, *or* Drac'o non
Dra ho'nus, *C. S*
Dran gc'ne
Dran'gi a'na
Dran'gi a'ni
Drep'a na, *or* Drep'a num
Drim'a cus, *S*
Drim'y-lus
Dri'nus
Dri od'o neg, 6
Dro'i
Dro mach'e tus
Dro'me as
Dro'me-us
Dro'me us
Drom'o cli'deg, 6
Drop'i ci *Sch S W.*
Dru en'ti a, 10, *S W*
Dru'i dæ
Dru'i deg, 6
Dru sil'la
Dru'so
Dru'sus
Dry'a deg, 6, *Fac W*
Dry'an ti'a deg, 6
Dry'an ti'deg, 6
Dry mæ'a
Dry'mo
Dry mo des, 6
Dry mu'sa
Dry na m'e tum
Dry nem'e tus
Dry'o pe
Dry'o peg, 6
Dry'o-pis
Dry op'o lis
Dry'ops
Dry'p'e tis, *and* Dry pe'tis
Dry u'sa
Du'bis
Du bris
Du-ce'ti us, 10, *S W*
Du il'li a
Du il'li-us
Dui'gi ba'ni
Du litch'i um
Du'lop'o lis
Dum'no rix
Du ra'mi us
Du'ra nus, *C*
Du'ri-us, *S W*
Du'ro cor'to rum
Du ro'ni a
Du um'vi ri
Dy ar'da-neg, 6, *Fy.*
Dy'mæ
Dy mæ'i
Dy'mas
Dy nam'e ne
Dy nas'te
Dy-ra'chi um
Dy'ras
Dy-ras'peg, 6
Dy'ris
Dy sau'leg, 6
Dys cel a dos
Dys ci me'tus
Dy so'rum
Dy-so'tus

E.

E-a'nus
E ar'i nus
E'a-sis, *B.*
Eb'e sus
Eb'o da
E bon
E b o-ra
E b'o ra'cum, *Fy Fac L Fos. B Sch*
E b'ro da'num
E bu'deg, *Fy*
E bu'ra
L bu'ris
E b'u ro du'num
E b'u ro'nes, 6
Eb'u ro vi'ceg, 6
E b'u sus
E bu'sus
E bu'ta na, *S W*
Ec'a te lo
Ec-de'lus
Ec-do'mus
Ec do'rus
Ec'e-ebir'i-a
E-ceb'o-lus
Ec'e-tra
E che'æ
Ech'e-bu'lus
Ech'e-cle'a
Ech'e cleg, 6
Ech'e clus
E-chec'ra tes, 6
Ech'e cra-ti'a
Ech'e-dæ
Ech'e da mi'n, *Fy C Fos*
Ech'e-do'rus
Ech'e las
Ech'e-lus
E-chem'bro tus
E chem'e-neg, 6
E che'mon
Ech'e mus
Ech'e ne'us
Ech'e phron
E che'p'o lis
Ech'e po'lus
E-ches'the neg, 6
E-ches'tra tus
Ech'e thi
Ech'e tra
Ech'e tus
E-chid'na
Ech'i do'rus
E-chin'a deg, 6
E-chi'næ
E chi'nus
Ech'i nus'sa
E-chi'on
Ech'i on'i deg, 6
Ech'i o'ni us
E'cho
E'c'no mos
L e-po'lus
E'c te'neg, 6
Ed'e con
L d'e ni'teg, 6
Ld'e nus
E-des'sa, *or* E de'sa
E de'ta
Ed'e ta'ni
L dis'sa
L'don
L do'neg, 6, *Thracians*
L do'ni
L do'nis
Ed'o nis, *Sil Tuscan*
L do'nus
L du'sa
L m a thus
L m'ba tum, *Fy W*
Lm bol i-m'i, *Fy Sch S*
L mer'e peg, 6
L mer'sta
Em'e sa
E mis'sa
L m'me neg, 6
L -mo'da
L mo'di
E-mo'dus
Em pe'do-cleg, 6
Lm'pe don
Em'pe-dus
Em'po dus
L m po'ri a
Em po'ri æ
Em'pre pon
Em'pu lum
Em-pu'sa
E næs'i mus, *C*
E n a're a
E na're eg, 6
Ln'a-reph'o rus
E nar'e te
E'n-cel'a dus
En'che le
En che'le-æ
Ln che'le us
En'che leus
En de'la
En'de-ra
En-de'rum
En-dym'i-on
En'e-ti
En-gen'i-tor
En-gon'a-sis
En'gy um, *Fo*
En gy'um, *W*
E nig'e us
E ni e'neg, 6
E-ni'o-chus
E'ni-o'pe-us
E ni'o-pous
E'nip'e-us
E ni'peus
E ni'po
E-nis'pe
En'ne ap'o-lis
En'ni-a, *S W.*
En'ni us
En'no mus
En'no-si gæ'us
En'o-pe
E'nopa
En'o sic'thon
En-tel'la
En tel'lus
En'to chus
E'ny a'li us
E ny'o
E'o ne
E op'o tus
E'o ri'tæ
E'os
E o'us
E pæn'e tus
Ep'a ge-ri'tæ
E'pa ni'nus
E pam'i non'das
Ep'an-te'ri
E paph'ro di'tus
Ep'a phus
E pel'o tus
E pe'i
Ep'e ti'ni
E pe'us
E phe'bi
Eph'e sus
Eph'e tæ
Eph'i al'teg, 6
Eph'o ri
Eph'o rus
Eph'y-ra
Eph'y-re
Ep'i cas'te
I p'i-cer'deg, 6
Lp'i-cha ri'nus
E pich'a ris
Lp'i-char'mus
Lp'i cle'rus
Lp'i-cli'das
E pic'ne mid'i an
Ep'i-co'mus
I pic'ra teg, 6
Ep'i-cer'ne
Lp'i-c te'sis
Ep'i c te'ta
I'p'i e te'tus
I p'i eu ri'i
I p'i cy'deg, 6
I p'i cy-du'deg, 6
Lp'i-dam'nus
I p'i daph'ne
I p'i dau'ri a
I p'i dau'rus
I pid'i us
I p'i do'tæ
I pid'ro-mus
I pi'e ri'deg, 6
L pig'e neg, 6
I p'i-ge'theg, 6
E pig'o na
I -pig'o ni
L pig'o nus
I pi'i
I p'i-la'is
I pil'e-on
I p'i le'theg, 6
L pil'y-cus, *Fac Jul*
Ep'i-ly'cus, S
I' plm'a chus
I p'i-me'deg, 6
E pim'e neg, 6
Ep'i-men'i-deg, 6
Ep'i-me'the-us
Ep'i me'theus
Ep'i me'this
Ep'i ni'cus
L pi'o ne
Ep'i pe do'sa
I p'i-pha ne'a
I p'i pha-ni'a
L puph'a neg, 6
E pip'o læ
E pi'rus
E-pis'the neg, 6
E pis'tro phus
E pit'e leg, 6
Ep'i-te-li'a
Ep'i-thi'ras
Ep'i-ti-me'deg, 6
Ep'i-ti'mus
E pit're phag, 6
E'pi um
E pi'um
E pix'e nus
Ep'o-chus
Ep'o-na
L pon'y-mus
L po'pe
E po'pe-us
E po'peus
Ep'o red'o rix
Lp'u lo
L pyt'i-deg, 6
Eq'ua jus'ta
E quir'i-a
Eq'ui tog, 6
E ræ'a
Er'a si-cle'a
Er'a-si'nus
Er'a sip'pus
Er'a-sis'tra tus
Er'a-six'e-nus
E ras'to-cleg, 6
Er'a-to
Er'a to cli'deg, 6
Er'a-tos'the-neg, 6
Er'a-tos'tra tus
Er'a-tus, *Fy. Fac.*
Er-bes'sus
Er-chi'a
Er'e-bin tho'le-on
Er'e-bus
Er'ech the'um
E rech'the-us
E rech'theus
Er'ech thi'dæ
E rem'bi
E re'mus
Er'e-ne'a
Er'e-sus, *or* E-res'sus
E ret'me us
E ret'me us
E re'tri a
E re'tum, *Fy W*
Er'eu tha'li on, *S W.*
Er gam'e neg, 6
Er'ga ne
I r-gi'nus
I r'go-cleg, 6
Er got'e leg, 6
Er'i bœ'a
Er'i bo'teg, 6
Er'i ca'teg, 6
Lr'i ce'a
Er'i ce'teg, 6
E rich'tho
Er'ich tho'ni us
Er'i cin'i um, *S W*
Er'i cu'sa
I rid'a-nus
I r'ig du'pus
I rig'o ne
I rig'o ne'i us (-ne'yus)
E rig'o nus, *a man*
Lr'i go'nus, *a river*
Lr'i gy'i us (-gi'yus), *S*
Er'i me'de
I rin'e os
L rin'na
I rin'nys
L r'i'nys
L'ri o'pis
L riph'a nis, *Fy S W.*
I r'i phi'a
I r'i phy'le
L'ris
Er'i-sich'thon
Er'is the-ni'a
Lr'i ti'mus
E ro'chus
E rog'e neg, 6
E rom'e-ne
E'ros
I ros'tra tus
L'ro ti-a'nus, 10
Err'i as, *S W*
E'ry a'lus
Er'y-ci'na
Er'y ci'ni
Er'y-man'thus
Lr'y man'thus
Lr'y-mas, *Jul S.*
E-rym'næ
E-rym'ne us
E rym'neus
Er'ys the'a
Er'y-the'a, *or* Er'y thi'a
Er'y-the'is
Er'y-thi'ni
E ryth'ra-bo'lus
Er'y thræ
Lr'y-thras, *A W*
E ryth'ros
E'ryx
Er'y x-im'a-chus
E ryx'o
Es ehr'ti o'tas, 10
E so'pis
Es quil'i æ
Es'qui-li'nus
Es sed'o-neg, 6
Es-se'ni
Es'su i
Es'ti æ'a
Es ti-æ-o'tis
Es'ti o'neg, 6
Es'u la, *Fac W*
L taz'e ta
E te'a
E te'o clog, 6
E-te'o-clus
E-te'o-cly'me ne
E'te-o cre'teg, 6
E'te o'lus
E'te o'ne-us
E'te o'neus
E te'o ni'cus
E'te-o'nus
E-te'si æ, 10
E the'lus, *C*
E the'mon
Eth'o cleg, 6
E-thon'o-e
E'tis
E-tru'ri a
L trus'ci
E ty'm'o-cleg, 6
Eu'a ge'tus
Eu ag'o ras
Eu ag'o te
Eu an'ge lus
Eu-bi'o tus
Eu'bu us, *Fac S.*
Eu bœ'a
Eu bo'i-cus
Eu'bo-is
Lu'bo lus
Eu'bo tas
Eu-bo'te
Eu bo'teg, 6
Eu bu'le
Eu-bu'le us
Eu-bu'leus
Eu-bu'li-deg, 6
Eu-bu'lus
Eu'car pe'ni
Eu-che'nor
Eu-cle'tus
Eu cli'a
Eu cli'deg, 6
Eu'clus
Euc na'mus
Lu'cra teg, 6
Eu crat'i deg, 6
Lu'cri tus
Eu-te'mon
Eu dæ'mon
I u dam'i-das *S W*
I u'da mo-le'tus
Eu'da mus, *or* Eu da'mus
Eu-de'lus
Eu de'mus
Eu-di-cus
I u do'ci a, 10, *S W*
I u doc'i mus
I u do'nus
I u do'ra
Eu-do'rus
Eu-do'so
Eu dox'i a, *S W.*
I u-dox'us
Eu'dro mus
Eu'el ge'a
Eu-el'pi-deg, 6
Eu e'ris
Eu es'pe ris, *C*
Eu-es'pe ri'tæ
Eu'e teg, 6
Eu-ethe
Eu-ga'ne-i
Eu'ge neg, 6
Eu-ge'ni a
Eu-ge'ni um, *Fac W*
Eu ge'ni us
Eu'ge-on
Eu gi'a
Eu-gi'ton
Eu-hem'e rus
Eu hyd'ri um
Eu-lim'e ne
Eu'lo-gus
Eu'ma-chus
Eu mæ'us
Eu mag'o ras
Eu ma'ras, *C. Jul*
Eu-me'deg, 6
Eu me'lis
I u me'lus
Eu'me-neg, 6
Eu'me-ni'a
Eu æn'i-deg, 6
Eu me'teg, 6
Eu mi'de
Eu mi'deg, 6
Eu mol'pe
Eu mol'pi-dæ
Eu mol'pus
Eu mu'sus
Eu na'pi us, *S. W.*
Eu'ne-meg, 6
Eu ne'us, *son of Jason.*
Eu ni'ce
Eu-ni'cus
Eu-ni'dæ
Eu'no-a
Eu-no'mi a
Eu'no mus
Eu'no us
Eu nu'chus
Eu'nus
Eu'o dus
Eu-on'y mos
Eu'o ras
Eu pal'a mos
Eu pal'a-mus
Eu'pa-li'nus
Eu'pa tor
Eu'pa to'ri a
Eu'pe-lus
Eu'pha eg, 6
Eu-phan'tus
Eu phe'me
Eu phe'mus
Eu-phe'no
Eu phe'tes, 6
Eu'phi le'tus
Eu'phor be'ni
Eu phor'bus
Eu pho'ri on
Eu phræn'e tus
Eu'phræ nu'sa
Eu-phrag'o ras
Eu-phra'no
Eu phra'teg, 6
Eu'phron
Eu-phros'y ne, *Jul S*
Eu pi'theg, 6
Eu plæ'a
Lu pol'e mus
Eu'po li'deg, 6
Eu'po lis
Eu pom'pus
Eu'pre peg, 6
Eu'pro so'pon
Eu ræ'is
Eu-rip'i deg, 6
Eu ri'pus
I u-ro aq'ui lo
Eu roc'ly don
Eu-ro'me
Eu ro'mus
Lu ron'o tus
Lu ro'pa
Eu'ro pæ'us
Lu ro'pas
Eu'ro pe'a
Eu ro'pus
I u-ro'tas
Eu ro'to
Eu'rus
I u-ry'a-le
Eu ry'a lus
Eu ryb'a teg, 6
Eu ryb'i a, *Fy S W*
Eu'ry cly'de
Eu-ryd'a mas
Eu'ry dam'i das
Eu'ry-de'mus
Eu-ry'di ce
Eu'ryd i ce'a
Eu'ry-e'lus
Eu'ry ga m'a
Eu ryl'e-on
Eu'ry-le o'nis
Eu ryl'o chus
Eu ryl'o-phe
Eu ryn'a chus
Eu ryn'e-de, *wife of Glaucus*
Eu'ry-me'de, *daughter of Œneus*
I u ryn'e don
Eu'ry me-du'sa
I u ryn'e-neg
Eu ryn'e-neg, 6
Eu-ryn'o-me
Eu ryn'o mus
Eu'ryp-tol'e mus
Eu ryp'y le, *Jul W*
Eu ryp'y lus
Eu-rys'the-neg, 6
Eu rys'theus
Eu-ryt'e ne
Eu-ryt'e-le
Eu'ry-ti'mus
Eu ryt'i on, 10
Eu'ry tis
Eu'ry-tus
Eu'se beg, 6
Eu se'bi-a, *a woman*
Eu'se-bi'a, *a city.*
Eu se'bi us
Eu se'ne
Eu so'rus
Eu sta'thi-us, *S W*
Eus'the neg, 6
Eus'tro phus
Eu ta'a
Eu'te-leg, 6
Eu tel'i das, *Fy S*
Eu ter'pe
Eu the'mon
Eu the'me
Eu the'nus
Eu the'rus
Eu thyb'o-lus
Eu'thy cli'des, 6
Eu thyc'ra tes, 6
Eu'thy-de'mus
Eu thyd'o mus
Eu thyg'e neg, 6
Eu thym'e neg, 6
Eu thy'mus
Eu thyn'o us
Eu'thy phe'mus
Eu'thyr rhe'mon
Eu ti'cheg, 6
Eu trap'e lus
Eu tre'sis
Eu tro'pi us
Eu'ty-cheg, 6
Eu tych'i deg, 6
Eu ty'cho bu'lus
Eu'ty-chus, *C*
Eux eu'i das
Eux'e non
Eux'e nus
Eux e'nus Pon'tus
Eux ip'pe
Eux ith'e us
Eux yn'the tus
L vad'ne
I v'a gon, *C L*
L vag'o ras
I vag'o-re
I v'an
L van'der
I van'ge lus
I v'an gor'i deg, 6
L van'theg, 6
E var'chus
E'vas
L vel'thon
E vem'e rus
L ve'nor
E ve'nus
L veph'e nus
E ve'reg, 6
E ver'ge te
L v'es per'i deg, 6
E vip'pe
I vip'pus
Ex a'di us, *S W*
I x sen'e tus
Lx æ'threg, 6
I x'o le
Ex om'a tæ
Lx-quil'i æ

F.

F'a ba'ri a
Fab'a ris
Fa'bi-a
Fa'bi-a'ni
Fa'bi-i
Fa'bi-us
Fab'ra te'ri a
Fa bric'i us
Fab'u li'nus
Fa bul'lus
Fac'e-li'na
Fa'dus
Fæs'u læ
Fal eli'i a
Fa le'ri a
Fa le'ri i
Fal'e-ri'na
Fa ler'nus
F'a lis'ci
F'a lis'cus
Fa'ma
Fan'ni-a
Fan'ni i
Fan'ni us
Far'fa rus
Fas cel'li na, *Jue C*
Fau'la

Fau'na
Fau-na'li a, *Fac. W.*
Fau'ni
Fau-nig'e na
Fau'nus
Faus-ti'na
Faus-ti'nus
Faus'ti tas
Faus'tu lus
Fa ven'ti s, 10
Fa-ve'ri a, *Fac. W.*
Fa-vo'ni us
Fav'o-ri'nus
Feb'ru-a
Fe'ci a'le, 6
Fe lic'i tas
Fel'si na
Fen'es tel'l a
Fe ra'li a
Fer'en-ti'num
Fe ren'tum
Fe re'ti us
Fe ro'ni a
Fes cen'ni a
Fes'cen ni'nus
Fi bre'nus
Fi'cu le a'tes, 6
Fi cul'ne a
Fi de'na, *or*
Fi de'ne
Fid'e na'tes, 6
Fi den'ti a, 10
Fid'en ti'nus
Fi'des, 6
Fi dic'u læ
Fim'bri a
Fir'mi us
Fis cel'lus
Fla cil'la
Flam'i neg, 6
Fla min'i a
Flam'i ni'nus
Fla mun'i us
Fla'vi a
Fla'vi a'num
Fla vi'na
Fla'vi o bri'ga
Fla'vi op'o lis
Fla'vi us
Fla vo'na
Flo'ra
Flo-ra'li a
Flo ren'ti a, 10
Flor'en ti'nus
Flo'ri a'nus
Flo'rus
Flu'men ta'na
Flu o'mi a
Fo'li a
Fon ta'nus
Fon te'l a (te'ya)
Fon te'l-us (te'yus)
For'en ta'ni
For'mi æ
For'mi a'ni
For'mi-a'num
For-tu'na
For'tu na'tus
For'u li
Fo'rum
Fre gel'la
Fre ge'næ
Fren ta'ni
Frig'i dæ, *Py*
Frig'i dus
Fris'i a, 10
Fron ti'nus
Fru'si na'tes, 6
Fru'si no
Fu'ci-nus
Fu fid'i-us
Fu'fi us
Fu ga'li a
Ful'fu la
Ful'gi na'tes, 6
Ful'go ra
Ful'vi a
Ful'vi us
Fun da'nus
Fu'ri a
Fu ri æ
Fu'ri i
Fu ri'na
Fu'ri us
Fur'ni us
Fu'si a, 10
Fu'si us, 10

G.

Gab'a la
Gab'a leg, 6, *S M.*
Gab'a li
Gab'a li ta'ni
Gab'a on
Gab'a o ni'tæ
Ga be'ni
Ga'bi e'ne
Ga'bi e'nus, *Py W*
Ga'bi i
Ga-bi'na
Ga-bi'ni
Ga bin'i a
Ga bin'i-a'nus
Ga-bin'i-us
Ga bi'nus
Ga-bre'ta
Gad'a-ra
Ga'des, 6
Gad'i lo ni'tis
Ga di'ra
Gad'i ta'nus
Gæ o'nas
Gæ-sa'tæ, *or*
Gæ sa'ti
Gæ tu'li
Gæ tu'li-a
Gæ tu'li-cus
Gæ ze'tæ
Gal'ac toph'a gi
Ga læ'sus
Ga lan'this
Gal'a ta
Gal'a tæ
Gal'a te'a
Ga la'ti a, 10
Gal'ax-au'r a
Ga le'ne
Ga le'nus
Ga'le o'tæ
Ga-le'ri a
Ga le'ri us
Ga le'sus
Gal'e tes, 6
Gal'i læ'a
Gal'li a
Gal'li-a'nus
Gal'li as, *S W*
Gal'li-us
Ga'lo, *or* Ga'lon
Ga-lo'a
Ga-lo'ni
Ga lo'nos
Ga'los
Gem'i-ni
Ge-min'i us
Gem'i nus, *C L.*
Ge-mi'nus, *an astronomer.*
Gen'a-bum
Ge-nau'ni
Gen'e-se
Ge-ne'tes, 6
Gen'e tor
Ge-ne'va, *W L Ir K Sch M*
Gen'e va, *For.*
Ge'ni us
Gen'o a
Ge-nod'o chus
Ge-no'ni
Gen'u a
Gen'u al'ni
Gen'u sus
Gen'y sus, *C*
Ge om'o ri
Ge or'gi a
Ge phy'ra
Geph'y-ræ'i
Ge phy'res, 6, *C*
Geph'y ro'te
Ge'pi-dæ, *C Py*
Ge ræs'tus
Ger'a-ne'a
Ge ra'ni a, *Fac W*
Ger'a ni'næ
Ge-ran'thræ
Ger'a-sa, *C Py*
Ge re'a
Ge're a'tis
Ge re'na
Ger'ge-se'ni
Ger gi'thi a, *Pc*
Ger-gi'thes, 6
Ger gi'thos
Ger go'vi a
Ge ri'on
Ger'ma lus
Ger ma'ni
Ger ma'ni a
Ger-man'i cl'a
Ger man'i cus
Ger ma'ni i, *a Pe suan people, S*
Ger-ma'nus
Ger'on-te'us
Ge ron'thræ
Ge ros'tra tus
Ge'ry on, *and* Ge'ry o nes, 6
Ge-sith'o us, *C*
Ge'so ri'cum
Ges'so ri'a cum
Ge'ta
Ge'tæ
Get'i cus
Ge tu'li a
Gi gan'tes, 6
Gi gar'ta
Gi go'nus
Gin da'nes, 6
Gin'da re'ni
Gin'gly mo'i
Gla'di a to'ri a
Lu'di
Glan'do me'rum, *L C*
Gla'nis
Gla'num
Glaph'y ra, *Py C*
Glaph'y rus, *C W*
Glau'ce
Glau'ci a, 10
Glau'ci-des, 6
Glau cip'pe
Glau cip'pus
Glau'con
Glau'con ne'sus
Glau-con'o me
Glau co'pis
Glau'cus
Glin dit'i o'nes, 6, 10
Glyç'e ra
Gly-ce'ri um
Gly'con
Gna-thon'i-ci, 14
Gni'dus, 14
Gnos'si-a, 10, 14
Go'a-re'ne
Gob'o li'tis
Gog'a re'ne
Gom'e li'tæ
Gom'o ra
Go-na'tas, *C L W*
Gon'o-es'sa
Go-nus'sa
Gor'di-a'nus
Gor'di e'um
Gor'di-u co'me
Gor'di-um
Gor'di us
Gor'di u ti'chus
Gor'ga des, 6
Gor gi'nus
Gor'gi as
Gor'gip-pi'a
Gor-go'le on
Gor'go-na
Gor'go-neg, 6
Gor-gon'i fer
Gor-go'ni us
Gor go'pas
Gor goph'o-ne
Gor-goph'o-nus
Gor-go'pis
Gor'go-sæ
Gor gos'the nes, 6
Gor ty'na, *and* Gor-ty'ne
Gor-tyn'i a
Go'thi
Go thi'ni
Go tho'neg, 6
Gra di'vus
Græ'ci
Græ'ci a, 10
Græ ci'nus
Græ cos'ta sis
Græ'cus
Gra'i us (yus)
Gra ju'ge-na
Gra ni'cus
Gra te'æ
Gra'ti æ, 10
Gra'ti-a nop'o lis, 10
Gra'ti-a'nus, 10
Gra tid'i a
Gra tid'i us
Gra'ti us, 10
Gra vis'cæ
Gro ne'a
Grun da'les, 6
Gry-ne'um
Gry ne'us, *Apollo*
Gryn'e-us, *a continent*
Gry'nens
Gry-ni'um
Gut to'nes, 6
Gy'a ra
Gy'a rus, *and* Gy'a ros
Gy'as
Gy'ge
Gyl'a ce'a
Gy lip'pus
Gym na'si a, 10
Gym na'si um, 10
Gym-ne'si æ, 10
Gym-ne'tes, 6
Gym'no-pæ'di'a
Gym nos'o phis'tæ
Gy næc'o cra-tu' me-ni
Gy næc'o the'nas
Gy'ri to'na
Gyth'e a'tes, 6
Gy the'um

H.

Hab'i-tus
Ha dra'mum
Ha'dri a'ni'næ
Ha'dri a nop'o lis
Ha'dri a'nus
Ha'dri at'i cum
Had'ru me'ti'ni
Had'ru me'tum
Had'y le'us, *or* Had'y li'us
He-bu'des, 6
Hæ me'ra
Hæm'i-mon ta'ni
Hæ'mon
Hæm'o neg, 6
Hæ mo'ni a
Hæ-mon'i des, 6, *K*
Hæ mos'tra tus
Hæ'mus
Ha'ges, 6
Hag nag'o ra
Hag'no cles, 6
Hag'no-de'mus
Hag-nod'i-ce
Hag'no do'rus
Hag'no ni'a
Hag nos'the nes, 6
Hag noth'e mis
Hag no'the us
Hal'æ-si'ni
Ha-læ'sus, *and* Ha le'sus
Hal cy'o ne
Ha le'ia
Ha le'sa
Ha le'sus
Ha'li ac'mon
Ha'li æ'tus
Ha'li ar'tus
Hal'i car nas'sus
Ha li'e us
Ha'li eus
Ha'li me'do
Hal'i-so-de'mus
Hal'i-ther'ses, 6
Ha li'um
Ha'li-us, *Fac. W*
Ha'li u'sa
Hal'i zo'neg, 6
Hal mo'neg, 6
Hal'my des'sus
Hal'my-ris
Ha lo'a
Ha loc'ra tes, 6
Ha lo'ne
Hal'on-ne'sus
Ha'lus
Ha'ly at'tes, 6
Hal'y-cus, *For Py*
Ha'lys
Ham'a-dry'a des, 6
Ha ma'dry-as
Ham'ar to'lus, *C I Py*
Ha max'an te'a
Ha max'i tus
Ham'ax o'bi i
Ha mil'car
Ha mil'ia
Han'ni bal
Har-ma'te us
Har'ma tot'ro phi
Har'men-o pu'lus, *L C Py*
Har mo'di us
Har mo'ni a
Har'mo ni'cus
Har mos'y-ni, *C*
Har moth'o e
Har'mo zon
Har pag'i des, 6, *C*
Har'pa gus, *Py C W*
Har'pa lus
Har pal'y ce
Har'pa ly ce'a
Har-pal'y cus, *A W*
Har'pa-sa
Har'pa sus
Har'po cras, *K*
Har-poc'ra tes, 6
Har py'i a (ya)
Har py'i æ (ye)
Har'ru des, 6
Ha rus'pex
Has by'te, *C*
Ha'u dru ba'
Ha te'ri us *S W*
Ha au'ton tim'o ru'me nos
Hel'do mo
Hel'be
Heb'ri nus, *C I*
He brom'a gus, *Py*
Heb'rus
He bu'des, *C*
Hec'a le
Hec'a-le'ne
Hec'a me'de
Hec'a ta'us
Hec'a te
Hec'a to
Hec'a to do'rus
Hec'a tom'po lis
Hec'a tom'py-los
Hec'a ton ne'si
Hec te'næ
Hec'u ba
Hec'y ra
Hed'o ne
Hed'u eg, 6, *C*
Hed'u i
Hed'y-lus, *C*
He dym'e leg, 6
He-gel'o chus
He-ge'mon, *and* Heg'e mon
He gep'o lis
He ges'a ra'tus
Heg'e si'a nax
He-ges'i as
He-ges'i bu'lus
He ges'i de'mus
Heg'e sil'o-chus
Heg'e sim'o us
Heg'e si'nus
Heg'e sip'o lis
Heg'e sip'pus
Heg'e sip'y le, *Py W*
Heg'e sis'tra tus
He ge'so
He ges'tra tus
He ge'tor
Hel'e na
Hel'e ni'us, *an island*
Hel'e nop'o lis
Hel'e-nus
He'le-on
He ler'ni Lu'cus
He-li'a deg, 6
Hel'i ca'on
Hel'i ce
Hel'i con
Hel'i co-ni'a deg, 6
Hel'i-co'nis
He li'i, *Arabians.*
Hel'i-mus, *C.*
He'li o do'rus
He'li o gab'a lus
He li'o ga ba'lus, *C L*
He li'o pe
He'li op'o lis
He li'o po li'ta'ni
He'li os
He-lis'son
He li'us, *son of Perseus*
He lix'us
Hel lan'e ne
Hel lan'i cus, *Fac C I*
Hel'la-ni'cus, *of Lesbos, Pc Py K S*
Hel'la-noc'ra-tes, 6
Hel le'nes, 6
Hel'le nop'o lis
Hel'les pon'tus
Hel lom'e non
Hel'lo pes, 6
Hel-lo'tis
He-lo're us
He lo'ris
He lo'tus
He'los
He lo'tæ, *and* He lo'tes, 6
Hel tu'ni
Hel ve'ti a, 10
Hel ve'ti i, 10
Hel ve'tum, *C*
Hel'vi a
Hel vid'i a
Hel'vi i
Hel vil'lum
Hel'vi us
Hel'y mus, *C W.*
Hem'a si'ni
Hem'e ros'co-pe'um
Hem'e ros'co pi'um
He mic'y cles, 6
Hem mith'e a
He mith'e on
He mo'dus
He mo'na
Hem'e ti
He ni'o chi
He'ni-o chi'a
He ni'o chus
Heph'æs tum
He phæs'ti a, 5, *a town*
Heph'æs ti'a, *a festival*
Heph'æs ti'a des, 6
He phæs'ti o
He phæs'ti-on, 10
He-phæs'to do'rus
Heph'æs top'o lis
Hep'ta-co me'tæ
Hep'ta-pho'nos
Hep tap'o-lis
Hep tap'o rus
Hep-tap'y los
He'ra
Her'a-cle'a
Her'a-cle'is
He ra'cle o do'rus
He ra'cle on
He ra'cle o'tes, 6
Her'a cles, 6
Her'a-cle'tus
Her'a-cle'um
Her'a cli'a
Her'a cli'dæ
Her'a cli'des, 6
Her'a-cli'tus
Her'a cli'us
He re'a
He ra'um
He rat'e mis
Her-ba'num
Her-bes'sus
Her be'sus, *C*
Her'bi ta
Her-ce'us
Her'cu-la'ne um
Her'cu la ne'um, *K*
Her'cu les, 6
He'ric'u lum
Her cu'le us
Her-cu'ni a'tes, 6
Her cyn'a
Her-cyn'i-a
Her'do-ne'a, *Fac.*
Her-do'ni-a
Her-do'ni us, *S W*
He're a
He-re'a, *C*
He-ren'ni-us
He-ril'lus
Her'i lus
Her'ma-chus
Her mæ'a
Her-mæ'um
Her mag'o-ras
Her-man'di-ca
Her'ma nu'bis
Her maph'i lus
Her maph'ro di'tus
Her'ma the'na
Her mi'as
Her'mi as
Her min'i us
Her mi'nus
Her mi'o ne
Her'mi o ne'a
Her mi'o neg, 6, *C*
Her'mi o'neg, *Fac K Py Sch*
Her'mi o'ne us
Her'mi on'i cus
Si'nus
Her mi'o nis
Her'mi o ni'tis
Her mip'pus
Her'mo cap'e li'tæ
Her moch'a reg, 6
Her'mo-cles, 6
Her'mo cli'des, 6
Her'mo cop'i dæ
Her moc'ra tes, 6
Her mo'cra ti'a
Her mo'cre on
Her'mo do'mus
Her'mo do'rus
Her mod'o tus
Her mog'e neg, 6
Her'mo la'us
Her mol'o chus
Her-mo'nax
Her mon'do ri
Her mop'o lis
Her mo'the us
Her'mo ti'mus
Her mo'tum
Her'mun du'ri, *Pc S*
Her mun'du ri, *K Fac For I*
Her'mu ri
He'ro
He ro'des, 6
He ro'di a'nus
He rod'i cus, *Ind S*
Her'o dil'um
Her'o do'rus
He rod'o tus
He ro'e, 6
He rog'e neg, 6
He ro'i des, 6
He rom'e neg, 6
He'ron
He'ro op'o lis
He roph'i la
He roph'i le
He roph'i lus
He ros'o dus
He ros'tra tus
Her sil'i a
Her'u li
He si'o dus
He si'o ne
He si'o neg, 6
Hes'pe ra
Hes pe'ri a
Hes pe'ri des, 6
Hes'pe ris
Hes'pe ri'tis
Hes'pe rus
Hes sc'ni
Hes'ti a
Hes ti'a, *in Homer*
Hes'ti æ'a
Hes'ti æ o'tis
Hes'ti o do'rus
Hes'ti o'neg, 6
He'sus
He sych'i us
He ta'mo cles, 5, 6
Het'æ moch'o rus
He tric'u lum
He tru'ri a
Heu're tus
Hex ap'o lis
Hex ap'y lon
Hi ar'bas
Hi-ber'ni a
Hi-be'rus
Hiç'e-ta'on
Hiç'e-tas
Hi-emp'sal
Hi'e-ra, *an island.*
Hi e'ra, *a person, C.*
Hi'e ra-co'me
Hi'e rac'o me'tæ
Hi'e-ram'e neg, 6
Hi'e-rap'o lis
Hi'e rap'o li'tæ
Hi'e ras'y cta mi' nos
Hi'e-rax
Hi'e-reg, 6
Hi'e-ri
Hi-er'i chus
Hi'e-ro
Hi'e ro-cæs a-re'a
Hi'e-ro ce'pi a
Hi'e ro ce'pis
Hi'e ro ce'sa x
Hi'e ro cle'a
Hi er'o cleg, 6
Hi'e ro cli'dog, 6
Hi'e ro du'li
Hi'e rom-ne'me
Hi'e rom-ne'mon
Hi'e rom nem'o neg
Hi'e ro ne'sos
Hi'e ron'i ca Lex
Hi'e ro ni'cæ
Hi'er o ni'ces, 6
Hi'e ron'y-mus
Hi'e roph'i lus, *Py S*
Hi er'o phon
Hi'e ro sol'y ma
Hil'a i'ra
Hi la'ri a
Hil'a ri'nus
Hi la'ri o
Hi la'ri us
Hi'man top'o deg, 6
Hi mel'la
Him'e ra
Him'e rus
Hi mil'co
Hip pag'o ras
Hip pag're tus
Hip pal'e mus
Hip'pa lus
Hip paph'e sia
Hip par'chus
Hip par'e te
Hip'pa ri'nus
Hip'pa ris
Hip'pa sus
Hip pe'a
Hip'pe us
Hip'pe us
Hip'pi as
Hip'pi us
Hip'po bo te'a
Hip pob'o tes, 6
Hip poh'o tum
Hip poh'o tus
Hip'po cen tau'ri
Hip'po'cle as
Hip po'cle eg, 6
Hip'po cli'des, 6
Hip'po clus
Hip'po co'me
Hip-poc'o on
Hip'po co ro'na
Hip'po co rys'tes, 6
Hip poc'ra tes, 6
Hip'po cra ti'a
Hip'po cre'ne
Hip pod'a mas
Hip pod'a me
Hip po da mi'a
Hip pod'a mus
Hip pod'o ce
Hip pod'ro mus
Hip'po la
Hip pol'o chus
Hip pol'y te
Hip'po ly te'um
Hip pol'y tus
Hip pom'a chus
Hip pom'e don
Hip'pom e du'sa
Hip pom'e neg, 6
Hip'po mol'gi
Hip'po myr me cey
Hip po'na
Hip po'nax
Hip'po-ne'sus
Hip'po ni a'teg, 6
Hip'po ni'cus
Hip-pon'o e
Hip pon'o me
Hip-pon'o us
Hip-poph'a gi
Hip-pop'o deg, 6
Hip pos'the nes, 6
Hip pos'tra tus
Hip pot'a-deg, 6

Hip/po te
Hip/po tus, *or* Hip/po te$_2$, 6
Hip-poth/o e
Hip poth/o on
Hip poth/o on'tis
Hip-poth/o us
Hip po'ti on, 10, *Pic W*
Hip/po tox/o tæ
Hip pox/e nus
Hip pu'rus
Hir pi'nil
Hir pi nus
Hir'ti a Lex, 10
Hir'ti us, 10
His'pa lis
His pa'ni a
His pyr'nus
His'pel la'te$_2$, 6, *K*
His pel'lum
His pul'la
His'ti æ'a
His ti'æ o'tis
His'ti æ'us
His'tri a
Ho dœd'o cus, 5
Hol mo'ne$_2$, 6
Ho'me ric'um
Ho mer'i dæ, *C Pe*
Hom'e ri'tæ
Ho mer'o mas'tix, 6
Ho mer o mas'tux
Hom'e ron'i de$_2$, 6
Ho me'rus
Hom o le
Ho mo li'um
Hom'o lo'i de 6
Hom'o lo'is
Ho mon'a don'se$_2$, 6
Ho'nor
Hon'o ra'ri de$_2$, 6
Hon'o ri'nus
Ho no'ri us
Ho ple'te$_2$, 6
Ho'ra
Ho'ræ
Hor'a pol lo
Ho ra'ti o, 10
Ho ra'ti us 10
Hor'ta lus
Hor ta'num
Hor ten'si o, 10
Hor ten'si us, 10
Ho'rus
Hos til'i a
Hos'ti li'us
Hos til'ius
Hy'a cin'thus
Hy'a cin thus
Hy'a des, 6
Hy ag'nis
Hy'a le
Hy'a me'a
Hy'am pe'a
Hy am po lis
Hy an'te$_2$, 6
Hy an'tis
Hy'a pe'a
Hy'ar bi'tæ, *C.*
Hy'a ro tis
Hy'as
Hyb'æ la
Hy'bla
Hyb'ri das
Hyc'ca ra, *Lor Py*
Hy'da, *and* Hy'de
Hyd'a ra *Py W*
Hy dar'nes, 6
Hy das'pe$_2$, 6
Hy'dra
Hyd'ra o'te$_2$, 6
Hyd're a
Hy dre'la
Hy'dro chi'on
Hy'drus
Hy dru'sa
Hy'e la
Hy'e-le
Hy emp'sal
Hy et'tus
Hy ge'a
Hy ge'i a (je'ya)
Hy gi'a
Hy gi'e'mon
Hy gi'nus
Hy'la
Hy lac'tor
Hy la'i
Hy la'us
Hy'las
Hy-la'tæ
Hy'lax
Hy'le
Hyl'i ca, *Lor Py S*
Hyl'i cus, *Py S*
Hy lon'o me
Hy loph'a gi
Hym'a-ne
Hy-ma'ni, *K.*
Hym'e ne$_2$, 6
Hy'men
Hym'e-næ'us
Hy met'tus
Hy-o'pe
Hy-pa'a ras
Hy pæ'pa
Hyp'æ pe'ni
Hyp'a nis
Hyp'a sis
Hyp'a ta
Hyp'a to do'rus
Hyp'a ton
Hyp'a tus
Hy-pe'nus
Hy per'ba tus
Hy per bi us
Hy per'bo lus
Hyp'er bo're i *and* Hy per'bo re'i
Hyp'e re
Hyp'e re'is
Hyp'e re'nor
Hyp'e ri'a, 10, *S W*
Hyp'e ri'on *and* Hyp'e ri'a
Hyp'e ri'de$_2$, 6, *or* Hy per'i de$_2$
Hyp'e ri'on
Hy'pe ri'o nis
Hy-per'mc nes 6
Hyp'e rim nes'tra
Hy per'o che
Hy per'o chus
Hy phan'tes
Hyph'an te'on
Hy pi'ion
Hyp'i us
Hyp'no thyp'e zus
Hy pob'a rus
Hyp'o thy'bæ
Hyp'o thy'on
Hyp sæ'a, *C W*
Hyp sæ'us
Hyp'so'a
Hyp sæ'lis
Hyp sæ'nor
Hyp'sæ us
Hyp'sæus
Hyp'si cra'tes, *I C W*
Hyp sic'ra tes 6
Hyp'si po li'a
Hyp sip'y le
Hyr ca'ni a
Hyr ca'nus Mar'e
Hyr'ca nus
Hyr'i a
Hyr'ie
Hy ri'e us
Hyr'i nus
Hy'ri ni
Hyr mi'na
Hyr mi'ne
Hyr ne'tho
Hyr tac'i de$_2$ 6
Hyr'ta cus
Hys'i æ 10
Hys tas'pes, 6

I.

I'a
I ac'chus
I a'der
I ad'e ra
I ad'er ti'ni
I al'e nus
I al'me nus
I al'y sus
I-am'be
I am'bli chus
I am'e nus
I am'i da
I am'pho ti'ra
I'a ni'ra
I-an'thc
I a'on, *C*
I a'o nes, 6
I'a pet'i des, *C*
I ap'e-ti on'i deg, 6
I ap'e tus
I'a pid'i a
I a'pis
I ap'o deg, 6
I'a py'ges, 6
I ap'y ges
I ap'y-ge'us
I'a pyg'i a
I a'pyx
I ar'bas
I'ar bi'tæ
I ar'chas
I ar'da nis
I as'i deg, 6
I g'gi-on
I'a-sis
I a'si-us, 10
I'a sus, *C W.*
I-a'sus, *K*
I'ax am'a tæ
I ax'ar teg, 6
I az'y-geg, 6
I be'ra
I be'reg, 6
I be'ri
I be'ri a
Ib'e-ri'a
I bi'rus
I'bis
Ib'y cus
I ca'di us
I-ca'ri a
I ca'ri o'ne
I ca'ri o'tis
Ic'a ria
I ca'ri us
Ic'a-rus
Ic'e los
Ic'e lus
I ce'ni, *Fac W*
Ic'e-tas
I cet'i das
Ich nob'a te$_2$, 6
Ich nu'sa
Ich'thy oph'a gi
I cil'i us
I co'ni um
Ic ti'nus
Ic'u lus'ma
I'da
I da'a
I da'us
I dæ'a
I dæ'i
Id'a lus
Id'e a, *a town*
I de'a, *daughter of Danaus*
Id'e ea'sa
I de'ra, *C*
I'dex
Id i o'teg 6
I dia'ta xi'sus *or* I dia'ti xi'sus
I-dæb'e da, 5
I dom'e ne
I dom'e ne
I dom'e neus
I do'the a
I l'ri'e us
Id'ri cus, *S*
I du'be da
I du'me, *and* Id'u me'a
I dy'a (ya)
I e'tæ
I'e tæ
Ig ne'teg, 6
Ig'u vi na'teg, 6
Ig'u vi'ni
I gu'vi um
Il'e a'ra
Il'e a'teg, 6, *C*
I ler'da
Il'er ge'teg, 6 *see C and Lor*
I ler'ge-te$_2$, *K Fac*
Il'i a
I li'a cus
I li'a deg, 6
Il'i as
Il'i cn'seg, 6
Il'i on
I li'o ne, *or* I li'o nea
Il'i o'ne us, *or* I li'o neus
I-lis'sus
Il'i thy'i a (ya)
Il'i um, *or* Il'i on
I li'b'a nus, *C*
I li'be ris
Il hp'u-la, *C I W*
Il'il tur'gis
Il lyr'i a
Il lyr'i cum
Il'ly ria
Il-lyr'i us
I-lor'ci ta'ni
I lo'tæ
Il'ur-ge'a
I'lus
Il va'teg, 6
I lyr'gia
I-mach'a ra
Im'a us
Im'a nus, *K*
Im'ba rus
Im bras'i deg, 6
Im'bra sus
Im'bri a
Im briv'i-um
Im'bros
Im'i-tys
Im'o la, *C*
Im'a chi
I-na'chi a
I nach'i dæ
I nach'i deg, 6
In'a-chi-o'ne
I na'chi um
In'a chus
In'al pi'ni
I-nar'i me
In'ci ta'tus
In'di a
In dib'i lis, *S W*
In dig'e teg, 6
In'di ge'tes, *a people*
In dog'e-neg, 6
In-dol'e teg, 6
In doph'o nus
In du'ci om'a rus 10
In gæv'o ne$_2$, 6, *K C M Py F*
In'gæ vo'neg, *Py. Sch Lor*
In-ne'sa
I'no
I no'a
I no'pus
I no'us
In'su-breg, 6
In'ta pher'ne$_2$, 6
In'te ram'na
In'ter e'ti-a, 10, *S W*
In'u-us
I'o
I'o bac chu'a
I'o beg, 6
I'o la'a, *a festival*
I'o las, *or* I'o la'us
I ol'chos
I'o le
I o'li
I-o'lum
I'on
I o'ne, *Antioch*
I'o ne, *a Nereid*
I o'neg, 6
I o'ni a
I'o pe
I'o phon
I o'pis
I'os
Iph'i a nas'sa
Iph'i as
Iph'i ch'de$_2$, 6
Iph'i clus, *or* Iph'i cle$_2$ 6
I phic'ra teg, 6
Iph'i ge ni'a
I phil'o che
I phim'e de
I phim'e don
Iph'i me di'a
I phim'e do
I phin'o e
I phin'o us
I'phis
I phit'i on, *Pu W*
Iph'i tus
Iph thi'me
Ip sæ'a, *C W*
I'ra
I ra'is
Ir'a phi o'te$_2$, 6
Ir'a sa, *Pu*
Ir'e næ'us
I re'ne
I re'nis
Ir'e nop'o lis
Ir'i-a'teg, 6
I'ris
Ir-pi'ni
I'rus
I sa'cus, *C*
I sæ'a
I sæ'us
I-sag'o nas
I san'der
I sa'nor
Is'a ra
I sar'chus
Is'a ri
I-sau'ri a
I-sau'ri-cus
I sau'rus
Is chag'o ras
Is chen'o us
Is'che nus
Is chep'o lis
Is'e-cho la'us
Is chom'a che
Is-chom'a chus
Is chop'o-lis
I-sc'pus
I sc'um
I sil'a ci
I sil'a cus
Is'i as, 10
Is'i do'ra
Is'i-do'rus
I sid'o te
I sid'o tus
I sig'o-nus
I'sis
Is'ma e'a
Is'ma rus, *and* Is'ma ra
Is me'ne
Is me'ni as
Is men'i des, 6
Is-me'nus, *son of Apollo*
Is'me-nus, *a Chian.*
Is'o cleg, 6
I soc'ra teg, 6
Is'o de'mus
I sol'o chus
I son'o mus
Is-sc'don
Is sed'o neg, 6
Is tæv'o ne$_2$, 6, *Fac F C*
Is'tæ vo'neg, *Py Sch Lor*
Isth'mi a
Isth'mi-us
Is'ti æ o'tis
Is to'ne
Is'tri a
Is'tri-a'ni
Is trop'o lis
I'sus
It'a li
I-ta'li-a
I-tal'i-ca
I tal'i-cus
It'a lis
It'a lus
It'e a
Ith'a ca
Ith'a-ca'si 10
I tha'me ne$_2$, 6
I-thag'e ne$_2$, 6
I-thob'a lus
Ith'o mæ'a
I-tho'me
Ith'o me'tis
Ith'o me'te$_2$ 6
I tho'ne
Ith'u ri'i *C*
Ith'y phal'lus
I to'ne
I to'nus
It'o rum
It'u-re'a
It'y lus
It'y-ra'i
I'tys
I'tu-li'a cum, *C*
I-u'lis
I u'lus
Ix-i'on
Ix-i'o nes, 6
Ix'i-on'i-de$_2$, 6

J.

Ja co'bus
Jad'e ra
Jad'er ti'ni
Ja-nic'u lum
Ja no'ca
Ja'nus
Ja pet'i deg, 6
Ja'pe tus
Ja'son
Jaz'y ge$_2$, 6
Jo cas'ta
Jor-da'neg, 6
Jor'da nes, *C*
Jor nan'des, 6
Jo sc'phus
Jo'si a'nus
Jo vi'nus
Jo'za
Ju'ba
Ju-dæ'a
Ju ga'lis
Ju gan'teg, 6
Ju ga'ri us
Ju'ga ti'nus
Ju gur'tha
Ju'li a
Ju li'a cum, *K.*
Ju-li'a deg, 6
Ju'li-a'nus
Ju'li i
Ju'li ob'o na, *For S*
Ju'li-o bri'ga
Ju'li om'a gus
Ju'li op'o lis
Ju'lis
Ju'li us
Ju'ni a
Ju'no
Ju'no na'li a
Ju-no'neg, 6
Ju-no'ni a
Ju'no nic'o la
Ju'no nig'e na
Ju'pi ter
Ju'ra
Jus ti'na
Jus tin'i a'nus
Jus-ti'nus
Ju tur'na
Ju've na'lis
Ju ven'tas
Ju ver'na

L.

La-ar'chus
Lab'e rus, *C*
Lab'da-ce
Lab dac'i des, 6
Lab'da cus
La'be a'te$_2$, 6
La'be o
La bc'ri us
La bc'tas
La bi'ci
La bi'cum
La bi'cus
La'bi e'nus
Lab'e ri'ni
La bo'tas, *a man*
Lab'o tas, *a river*
La bra'de us
La bran'de us
La'bron
La by'rin'thus
La cæ'na
Lac'e dæ'mon
Lac'e-dæ mon'i cus, *C*
Lac'e dæ mo'ni o *or* Lac'e da mo'neg
Lac'e-de mo'ni us
Lac'e ri'a
Lac'e ta'ni
Lac'e ta'ni a
La ce'ter
Lach'e-ches 6
Lach'e sis
La ci'des, 6
Lac'i bi
La cin'i en'sis
La cin'i um
La'co
Lac'o bri'ga
La co'neg, *or, pl*
La co'ni a *and* La con'i ca
La co'nis
Lac'ra tes, 6
Lac tan'ti us, 10
Lac'tu ci'nus
Lac'y des, 6, *I K*
La-cy'des, *Pe Py Lud*
Lac'y don, *K.*
La'das
La'de
Lad'o ce'a
La'don
La e'a
Læ a'na, *Fac.*
Læ'laps
Læ'li a
La'li a'nus
La'li us
Lat'nas
La'pa Mag'na
La cr'tes, 6
La'er ti'a des, 6
La cr'ti us, 10
Las'try'gon
Las'try-go'neg, 6
Læ'ta
Læ to'ri a Lex
La'tus
Læ'vi
Læ vi'nus
La ga'ri a, *Sch S W*
La'gi a
Lag'i-ni'a, *in Bithynia*
La'gus
La gu'sa
La-i'a-deg, 6
La'is
La'i us (jus)
Lal'a ge
Lal'e ta'ni a
La li'sus, *Fac.*
Lam'a chus
Lam be'ca, *C I.*
Lam bra'ni, *K W*
La-me'a
Lam'e don
Lam'e-ti'ni
La-me'tus
La'mi-a
La'mi æ
Lam-pe'a
Lam pe'do, *C L*
Lam'pe ti'a, *a city*
Lam'po te
Lam-pi'a
Lam-pi'ti e, 10
Lam'po ne'a, *or* Lam'po ni'a
Lam po'ni a, *Fac*
Lam pon'i a, *E.* li us
Lam'pro deg, 6
Lamp'sa cus, *and* Lamp'sa chum
La'mus
Lam'y rus
La nas'sa
Lan ce'a
Lan'ci a, 10
Lan-gi'a
Lan'go bar'di
Lan'u vi'um
La nu'vi um
La oc'o on
La oc'o o'sa
La od'a mas
La od'a mi'a
La od'i ce
La od'i ce'a
La od'i ce'ne
La od'o cus
La og'o nus
La og'o ras
La og'o te
La om'a che
La'o me'des, 6
La'o me di'a
La om'e don
La om'e don ti'a dæ
La om'e don ti'des, 6
La om'e nes, 6
La'o mi'ce
La on'o me
La'o phon
La oth'o e
La oth'o es, 6
Lap'a thus, *A*
La pe'thus
La'phri a, *Fac W*
La phys'ti um, *S W*
Lap'i cl'mi
La pid'e a
La pid'e us
Lap'i the
Lap i thæ'um
La'pi us
La'ra, *or* La'run'da
La ren'ti a, 10
La'res, 6
La'ri nas
Lar'i na'teg, 6
Lar'i ne, *Py*
La ri'num
Lar'i num, *Lor.*
La ris'sa
Lar'is sæ'nus
La ris'sus
Lar'i sus, *Lor.*
La'ri us
Lar'o lum
La'ro ni a
Lar tid'i us
Lar'ti us, 10, *S W*
Lar'to la e'tæ
La ry'm'na
Las'si a, 10
Las'the-nes, 6
Las'the-ni'a
La'sus
Lat'e ra, *Fac*
Lat'e-ra'nus
La te'ri um
Lath'y rus
La'ti-a'lis, 10
La'ti a'ris, 10
La ti'næ
La ti'ni
La ti'nus
La'ti-um, 10
La to'bi us, *Fac W*
Lat'o bri'gi
La to'i a (ya)
La-to'i deg, 6
La to'is
La to'mi æ
La to'na
La top'o lis
Lat'o ro'a
Lat'o-ri'ci, *Fac.*
La-tor'i ci, *For.*
La-to'us
La-tu'mi-æ
Lau'da-mi'a
Lau'go-na
Lau'ra
Lau re'a-cum, *Py. W*
Lau're-as
Lau'ren ta'li a
Lau-ren'teg, 6
Lau-ren'ti i, 10
Lau'ren ti'ni
Lau ren'ti us, 10
Lau ren'tum
Lau re'o lus
Lau'ron
La'us
Lau'sus
La ver'na
La ver'ni um
La vin'i a
La vin'i um, *or* La vi'nium
Laz'a ras, *C*
Le æ'na
Le an'der
Le'a ni'tæ
Le'a ni'tæ
Le ar'chus
Leb'a de'a
Leb'a di'a
Leb'e dus, *or* Leb'e dos
Le be'na
Le bin'thos, *and* Le byn'thos
Le chæ'um
Le'da
Le dæ'a
Le'dus
Le'i tus
Le'le ge'is
Lel'e geg, 6
Le'le x
Le man'nus
Le ma'nus
Lem'o vi'ces, 6
Le-mov'i ceg, *Lor*
Le mo'vi x
Le m'u reg, 6
Le mu'ri a
Le næ'us
Len'tu lus
Le'o
Le ob'o teg, 6, *or* Le'o bo'teg
Le'o ca'di a
Le'o ce'des, 6
Le'o-ch'a tes, 6
Le'o co'ri on
Le oc'i teg 6
Le-od'o cus
Le og'o ras
Le og'o rus
Le o'i des, 6
Le'on
Le o'na
Le on'i da, *C*
Le on'i das
Le on'i deg 6
Le'on na'tus
Le'on ti'ni
Le on'ti um 10
Le on'to cephe'le
Le on'to ceph'a lus
Le'on ton'ti neg, 6
Le'on-top'o lis
Le on'to po li'tes, 6
Le'o phron *and* Le o'phron
Le op'ie$_2$, 6
Le'os
Le os'the nes, 6
Le os'tra tus
Le'o-ty-ch'i des, 6
Le phyr'i um
Lep'i da
Lep'i-dus
Le pon'ti, 10
Le'pre a
Le'pre os,
Le'pre on, *or* Le'pre um
Lep'ti neg, 6
Le ri'na
Le'ro
Le'ros
Les'bo des 6
Les-bo'nax
Les'bo ni'cus
Les-try'go nes, 6
Les'u ra, *C*
Le su'ri, *K F Lac*
Le thæ'us
Le'the
Le tog'e neg, 6

Le'tre-us
Le'treus
Le tri'ni
Le'tus
Leu'ca
Leu ca'di-a
Leu ca'ni
Leu'cas
Leu-cas'pis
Leu ca'ta, *or*
Leu-ca'te
Leu-ca'teg, 6
Leu'ce
Leu'ce as
Leu'ci
Leu clp'pe
Leu-clp'pi-deg, 6
Leu-clp'pus
Leu coc'o-mus
Leu'co gæ'i
Leu col'i thi
Leu col'la
Leu col'o phas
Leu-col'o phus
Leu'con
Leu co'ne
Leu co'neg, 6
Leu con'i cus
Leu con'o e
Leu-con'o tus
Leu-cop'e tra
Leu'co phry'ne, *or*
Leu'co phry'na
Leu'co phrys
Leu-cop'o lis
Leu'cos
Leu co'si a, 10
Leu cos'y li
Leu'co syr'i l
Leu co'the a
Leu-oth'o e
Leu'cus
Leu'cy a'mus, 10, *Py W*
Le v'el
Le v'gna
Le vi'tes, 6
Le vo'mi
Lex'i a'nus
Lex iph'a neg, 6
Le x o'bi a
Le x o'vi a
Li ag'o re
La ba'mi us, *S W*
Lib'a nus
Lib'en ti'na
Li'ber
Lib'e ra
Lib'e ra'li a
Lib'e ra'li, *Fac*
Li ber'tas
Li be'thra
Li beth'ri deg, 6
Lib'y ci
Lib'y-cos'o nus, *K*
Lib'y ti'na
Li'bo
Li'bon
Li bon'o tus
Lib'o pha ni'ces, 6
Lib'o ra
Li bur'na
Lib'y a
Lib'y ci
Lib'y-cum Ma're
Lib'y-pha ni'ces, 6
Li'bys
Li bys'sa
Lib'ys-ti'nus
Li ca'tes, 6
Li'cha deg, 6
Li'chas
Li'cha, 6
Li cin'i a
Lic'i ni i'nus
Lic'i ni a'nus
Li cin'i us
Lic'i nus
Li c'bris
Li-g u'ri us
Li gu'a
Li'ger
Lig'u neg, 6
Li gu'ri a
Lig u ri'nus
Li'gus
Li gus'ti cum Ma're
Li læ'a
Lil'y bæ'um
Lal'y be
La mæ'a, *or*
Li mæ'as
Lim'e ne'tis, *M*
Li me'ni-a, *S W*.
Lim'e no'tis
Li men'te rus
Lim'en ti'nus
Li me'ra
Lim na'tis
Lim neg'e nes, 6
Lim-ne'teg, 6
Lim-ni'a deg, 6, *C*.
Lim'no re'a
Li'mon
Li-mo'ne
Lim'o-ni'a deg, 6
Li-mo'num
Lhn'o num, *For S*
Lim'y ra
Lin ca'si i, 10
Lin'ea si'i, *Py*.
Lin'di-a
Lin'di-us
Lin'go-neg, 6
Lin'go-nus
Lin ter'na Pa'lus
Lin ter'num
Li'nus
Li o'deg, 6
Lip'a ra
Lip'a re
Lip'a ris
Lip'a rus, *Fac*
Li pheph'i le
Lip'i ri ta'ni
Lip'o do'rus
Li quen'ti a, 10
Li ri'nus
Li ri'o ne
Li-ri'o pe
Li'ris
Lis'i næ, *K*
Lit'a brum
Li ti'na
Lit'er ni'num
Li-ter'num
La'thrus
La tom'a chus
Li tu'bi um
Lit'y-ce'rus
Lit'y ce'ses, 6
Liv'i-a
Liv'i as
Li vil'la
Liv'i op'o lis
Liv'i us
Liv'us
Lo'bon
Lo'cha
Loc'o zus
Lo'cri
Lo'cris
Lo cus'ta
Lo cu'ti us, 10
Lo gi'um
Lo goth'e tes, 6
Lol'li a
Lolli a'nus
Lol'li us
Lon'ci um, 10, *Fac*
Lon din'i um, *S Fac Sch I or*
Lon'do-bris
Lon gi'tis
Lon gum'a-nus
Lon gi'nus
Lon'go bar'di
Lon-go'ne
Lon'gu la
Lon'gu li'ni
Lon gum'ti ca
Lon gu'rus
Lop'a du'sa
Lor'a ci'na
Lo'ri um, *Tac*
Lo'tis, *or* Lo'tos
Lo to'a
Lo toph'a-gi
Lot'o pha gi'tis
Lo'via, *Fac*
Lox'i-as (lŏk'shĭ)
Lu'a
Lu'ca
Luc'a gus, *C W*
Lu ce'ni
Lu ce'ria
Lu cer'nus
Lu cam'i cus
Lu ca'nus
Lu ca'ri a
Luc ce'ri us (yus)
Lu ce'ni
Luc'e res, 6
Lu ce'ti a
Luc'e ti'nus
Lu'ci a, 10, *C L W*
Lu'ci a'nus, 10
Lu'ci dus
Lu'ci fer
Lu clif'e ra
Lu cil'i us
Lu cil'la
Lu ci'na
Lu ci'o lus, *C*
Lu'ci por
Lu'ci us, 10
Lu cre'ti a, 10
Lu-cret'i lis
Lu-cre'ti-us, 10
Lu cri'nus
Luc ta'ti us, 10
Lu-cul'li Hor'ti
Lu-cul'lus
Lu'cu-mo
Lu'cus
Lu'di-us
Lug-du'num
Lu'i-i, *Fac*
Lum-bar'i ta'ni
Lu'na
Lu'pa
Lu per'cal
Lu'per-ca'li-a
Lu-per'ci
Lu per'cus
Lu'pi-as, *or* Lu'pi-a
Lu'po du'num
Lu'pus
Lu'pi ta'ni
Lu'si i'ta ni
Lu'si ta'nus
Lu so'neg, 6
Lu ta'ti us, 10
Lu te'ti a, 10
Lu'te va'ni
Lu to'ri us, *S W*
Lux'i a (lŭk'shĭ-a)
Ly a'us
Ly'bas
Lyc'a bas
Lyc'a be'tus
Lyc'a be'tus
Ly cæ'a
Ly cæ'us
Ly-cag'o ras
Ly cam'bes, 6
Lyc'a me'des, 6
Ly-ca'on
Ly ca'o nes, 6
Lyc'a o'ni a
Ly-ca'o nis
Lyc'a re'tus
Ly'cas
Ly cas'tus
Ly'ce
Lyc'e-as
Ly ce'e-nes, 6
Ly'ces, 6
Ly co'um, *or* Ly ci'um
Ly ce'us
Ly ch'ni deg, 6, *K F Fac*
Lych'ni dus, *K I Fac*
Lyc'i-a, 10
Lyc'i das
Lyc'i de
Ly cim'ni a
Ly ci'nus
Ly cis'cus
Ly ci'us, *and* Lyc'i us, 10
Lyc'o a
Ly co'le on
Lyc'o me'deş, 6
Ly co'mus
Lyc'on
Ly-co'ne
Ly co'pas
Ly co'pe
Ly co'pes, 6
Ly co'pi-us
Ly co'pus
Lyc'o phron
Ly cop'o lis
Lyc'o re'a
Lyc'o re'us, *or* Lyc'o-ri'us
Ly co'ris
Ly cor'mas
Ly-cor'tas
Ly-cos'the-ne
Lyc'o su'ra
Ly co'tas
Lyc'o ze'a
Lyc'ur gi'deş, 6
Ly cur'gus
Ly'cus
Lyd'de
Lyd'i a
Lyd'i us
Ly'dus
Lyg'da mis, *S W*
Lyg'da mus
Ly'gi a
Lyg'o des'ma
Ly'gus
Ly'mæ
Lym'i ce *see C*
Lyn ces'tæ
Lyn ces'te, 6
Lyn ces'ti us, 10
Lyn'ceus, *or* Lyn'ce us
Lyn-ci'dæ
Lyn-ci'deş, 6
Lyr-ce'us
Lyr ce'a, *or* Lyr-ci'a
Lyr-ce'us
Lyr ci'us
Lyr'i ce, *C*
Lyr ne'sis
Lyr nes'sus, *or* Lyr ne'sus
Lyr'o pe, *C L*.
Ly sag'o ras
Ly san'der
Ly-san'dra
Ly sa'ni as, *W L*
Ly'se
Ly-si'a deş, 6
Ly si'a-nas'sa, 10
Ly-si'a nax
Lys'i as, 10
Ly si'cleş, 6, *Py W*
Lys'i-cli'a
Lys'i cli'deş, 6
Ly-sic'ra teş, 6
Ly sid'i ce, *I Sch S*
Ly sid'i cus
Ly sim'a che
Ly sim'a-chi'a
Lys'i ma'chi-a
Ly si ma'chi deş, 6, *S Py*
Ly sim'a chus
Ly si me'li'a
Ly sim'e neş, 6
Ly-sin'o e
Ly-sin'o mus
Ly-sip'pe
Ly sip'pus
Ly'sis
Ly sis'tra-te
Ly sis'tra tus
Lys'i thi'deş, 6
Ly sith'o us
Ly'so
Lys ti'ni, *Fac*
Ly te'a
Ly'ti-a

M.

Ma'(æ
Ma'car
Mac'a re'us
Mac'e re us
Mac'a reus
Ma ce'ri a
Mac'a ris, *W Tac*
Mac'a ron
Mac car'i tus, *C L*
Mac'e'tus
Mac'ed'nus
Mac'e do
Ma ced'o nes, 6
Mac'e do'ni a
Mac'e don'i cus
Mac'el'la
Mac'er
Mac'e ri'nus
Mac e'ris
Mac'e ta
Mac'e tæ
Mac'e-teş, 6
Mac'e'tes, 10
Mach'e ra
Ma che'ta
Ma chæ're-us
Ma cha'reus
Ma che'us
Ma-chæ'ni
Mach'a ni'das
Ma cha'on
Ma cha'o nes, 6
Mach'a re'us, 6, *K*.
Ma cha'tas, *Pc*
Mach'i mus
Mac'o ni'tæ, *M*
Ma'cra
Mac'ri a'nus
Ma cri'nus
Mac'ri tus, *I C*
Mac'ro
Ma cro'bi i
Ma cro'bi us
Mac'ro-chir
Ma-cro'ta, 6
Mac'ron ti'chus
Mac'ro-po go'neg, 6
Mac'ry ne'a
Mac'u ro'bi
Ma cyn'i a
Mad'a rus
Mad'a teg, 6, *S*
Ma dau'ra
Ma de'na
Mad'e tas
Mad'o thu'ba-dus, *Py*
Ma dy'a-ni'tæ
Ma'di e'ni
Mad'u-a-te'ni
Mad'y tus
Mæ an'der
Mæ an'dri a
Mæ'an drop'o lis
Mæ ce'nas
Mæ'di
Mæ'li-us
Mæn'a deş, 6
Mæn'a la
Mæn'a lus
Mæ'ni us
Mæn'o ba, 5
Mæn'o bo'ra
Mæ-nom'e na
Mæ'non
Ma'o neş, 6
Ma o'ni a
Mæ on'i dæ
Mæ on'i deş, 6
Mæ'o nis
Ma o'tas
Ma ot'i ci
Mæ ot'i deş, 6
Mæ o'tis Pa'lus
Mæ so'li
Ma'to na
Mæ'vi a
Mæ'vi-us
Mag'a ba
Mag'a lo'na, *Fac*
Ma'gas
Mag'da la, *K*.
Mag'do lum
Mag do'lus
Mag'do lus
Ma gel'li
Mag'el li'ni
Mag'e ta, *C*.
Ma'gi a
Mag nen'ti us, 10
Mag ne'si a, 10
Mag ne'teş, 6
Mag-nop'o lis
Ma'gon
Mag'on tli'a cum
Ma gu'si da, *Tac*
Ma'gus
Ma hal'bal
Ma'i a (mā'yă)
Ma jes'tas
Ma jor'ca
Ma ju'gē na
Mal'a ca, *K*
Mal'a cha, *K*
Mal'a o'teş, 6
Mal'ch i on
Mal'du'num, *For*
Ma le'a, *or* Ma'le
Mal'e ven'tis, *For*
Ma le'ba
Ma le'ne
Ma le'os
Mal e ven'tum
Ma li'a cus
Mal le'o-lus
Mal'li us
Mal lo'rus
Mal lo'teş, 6
Mal'o thi
Mal tec'o ra, *K*
Mal-thi'nus
Mal va'na
Mam'er ci'nus
Ma mer'cus
Ma mer'sa
Mam'er ti'na
Mam'er ti'ni
Mam'er ti'nus
Ma mil'i a Lex
Ma mil'li
Ma mil'li us
Mam ma'a
Mam mo'na
Mam mo'nas
Ma mu'li, *Fac*
Ma mu'ri us
Ma mur'ra
Ma nas'si bal, *S W*
Ma na'teş, 6
Man ci'nus
Man d'neş, 6, *C W*
Man-d'ri a, *Fac*
Man de'la
Man do'ni on
Man do'ni-us
Man'dra bu'lus
Man dro'che es, 6
Man'dro cleş, 6
Man'dro cli'das
Man'dro do'rus
Man drop'o lis
Man du'bi i
Man'du os'se dum, *Fac*
Man du'ri a
Man'e-ros
Ma'neş, 6
Man'e tho
Ma'ni a
Ma nil'i a
Ma-nil'i us
Man'i mi, *W For.*
Ma'ni us
Man'li a Lex
Man'li a'num
Man'li-us
Man'ne os
Man'o do'rus
Man suc'tus
Man te'num
Man thy're a
Man'tu a'ni, 10
Man'ti-ce, *K*
Man'tu ne'a
Man tin'e us
Man tith'e us
Man'tu a
Man'tu a'nus
Mar'a e un'da
Mar'a m'tæ
Mar'a tha'nus
Mar'a thon
Mar'a tho'nis
Mar'a thos
Mar'a thus
Mar ce'lla
Mar'cel le'a, *or* Mar'cel-li'a
Mar'cel li'nus
Mar ci'lus
Mar'ci a, 10
Mar'ci a'na, 10
Mar'ci a nop'o lis10
Mar'ci a'nus, 10
Mar cil'li us, *S*
Mar'ci on, 10
Mar'ci o ni'ta, 10
Mar'ci us, 10
Mar'co da'va, *For*
Mar'co du'num
Mar com'a-gus, *For*
Mar com'a ni
Mar'co ma'ni a
Mar'co man'ni
Mar'do neş, 6
Mar do'ni-us
Mar'ga
Mar'ga o'ta
Mar'ga'ris
Mar'ga ri'ta
Mar'ga ri'tum, *For*
Mar gi'na, *or* Mar gi'ne
Mar gum'a, *Tac W*
Mar i'teş, 6
Mar'i us
Ma'ri a, *and* Ma'ri a, *Mary*
Mar'i an'na ti'ni
Mar'i an'ne
Mar'i an'dy'ni
Mar'i a'ni
Mar'i a'nus
Ma'ri ca
Mar'i o'ta
Mar'i o'tis
Mar'i ris
Mar'i ta'ni a
Mar'i tu'ma
Mar'i us, *Mary*
Mar'ma ra
Mar'ma ris
Mar'ma ron
Mar'ma ros
Mar'mo ne'a, *and* Mar'o ni'a
Mar'o ni'a
Mar pe'si a, 10
Mar pes'sa
Mar pe'sus
Mar ti'a Lex
Mar ru'bi i
Mar'tu ci'ni
Mar ru'vi um, *or* Mar ru'bi um
Mar'sa ci
Mar sig'ni
Mar'sy as
Mar'sy as, 10
Mar'ti a'lis, 10
Mar'ti a'nus, 10
Mar tig'e na
Mar ti'na
Mar ti'nus
Mar'ti-us, 10
Mar'ty rop'o lis
Ma rul'lus
Mas ce'vi, *C*
Mas'cil on, *C*
Mas'ga-ba
Mas'i gi'ton, *C L*.
Mas'i nis'sa
Mas'sæ syl'i
Mas'sa-ga, *Py W*.
Mas sa'ga, *K*.
Mas sag'e tæ
Mas'si cus
Mas si'li a
Mas'sil i ta'ni
Mas sy'ri, *K*
Mas syl'i
Mas syl'i i
Mas'ti nam' la,
Mas su'ti us
Mat'i a, *For*
Ma te'o la, *For*.
Ma thu'on, *C*
Ma'tho
Ma'ti a'nus, 10
Ma'ti o'ni, 10
Ma ti'ri a
Mat'i lo, *For*.
Ma ti'nus
Ma tis'co
Ma tra'li a
Ma'tric es
Ma'tri o'na, *the Marne*
Ma trio'na
Mat'ri o nal'i a
Mat'ri ci'nus, 10
Mat ri'ci a'nus, 10
Mat ti'a cum, *For*
Ma'tu'num, *For*
Ma-tu'ce ta
Ma tu'ta
Mat'u ta'nus
Mau'ri ti'nus
Mau ri
Mau'ri cus
Mau ri'ci us
Mau'ri ta'ni a
Mau'ru sa
Mau ru'si i, 10
Mau ru'si i, 10
Mau'so le'um
Mau so'lus
Max'en ti'us, 10
Max'en'tius, 10
Max'e ras
Max'i la
Max'i mi'a nop'o lis
Max'i mi'a'nus
Max i mil'i a
Max'i mi'nus
Max'i mus
Max'i ci
Max'a ces, 6
Max'e'us
Max'e'ra, *For*.
Max'i meş, 6
Max'i mus, *For*
Mas'cas'te
Me'di a
Med i'cus
Me'di o la'num
Me di'o mat'ri ci
Med i tri'na
Me do'ci us
Med'o bri'ga
Med o'cus
Me'don
Me don'ti a
Me do'teş, *C*
Med'u sæ
Me du'sa, *For*
Me'dul la
Med'ul li'na
Med'ul li'nus
Me'dus
Me du'sa
Meg'a by'zi
Meg'a by'zus
Meg'a deş, 6, *Py S*
Meg'a cli'deş, 6
Me ga'ra
Me ga'ra
Meg'a-lo
Me-ga'lo-as
Meg'a-lo'si-a, 10
Me ga'li a
Meg'a loph'a neg, 6
Meg'a lop'o lis
Meg'a-lot'e-leş, 6
Meg'a-me'de
Meg'a mo di'deş, 6
Meg'a ni'ra
Meg'a pen'thes, 6
Me gap'o la
Meg'a ra
Me ga're-us
Meg'a reus
Meg'a ris
Me gar'sus
Me gas'tho-neş, 6
Meg'a thi'chus
Meg'a thi'mus
Me gen'e tus
Me'ges, 6
Me-gil'la
Me gis'ta
Me gis'ti as, *S Py.*
Me gis'to cleş, 6
Me-gis'to do'rus
Me gis'ton'us
Me'gi du'num, *For.*
Me'gla
Me læ'næ
Me læ'ne æ
Mel'am po'a
Me lam'po deş, 6
Me lam'pus
Mel'am py'gus
Mel'an cha'teş, 6
Mel'an chla'ni
Me lan'chrus
Me lan'co-mas
Mel'a ne
Mel'a ne'as
Me la'ne us
Mel'a neus
Mel'an gi'a
Me lan'i a, *S C.*
Mel'a nip'pe
Mel'an ip pe'num
Mel'a nip'pi deş, 6, *S Py*
Mel'a nip'pus
Mel'a no'pus
Mel'a nos'y ri, *C H*
Me lan'the mus
Me lan'thes us
Me lan'thius
Me lan'thus
Me lan'thus
Me'las
Mel'a'sa,
K I S Sch
Mel'a'sæ,
C Tac
Mel'e ag'ri deş, 6
Mel'e de'mus
Mel'eş, 6
Mel'e sag'o ras
Mel'e sam'der
Mel'e sig'e neş, 6
Mel'e te
Me le'tus
Mel'i a
Mel lib'o cus, *For C*
Mel'i ba'a
Mel'i ba'us
Mel i cer'ta, *and* Mel'i cer'tes, 6
Mel'i chus *see C*
Mel'i e
Mel'i gu'nis
Mel'i na
Mel'i noph'a gi
Mel'i o du'num, *For*
Mel'i sse *see C*
Mel lis'sa
Mel lis'se-us
Mel lis'seus
Mel lis'sus
Mel'i ta, *or* Mel'i te
Mel'i te'a
Mel'i te'ne
Mel'i to, *C S*
Mel'i to'deş, 6
Mel'i us
Mel'ix an'drus
Me lob'o sis
Mel'o du'num
Me'lon
Me los
Mel pi'a
Mel pi'a
Mel pom'e ne
Mem'a-ce'ni
Mem-bre'sa
Mem'i ni, *For*
Mem'mi a

Mem'mi us
Mem'no neg, 6
Mem non'i deg, 6
Mem'no-ni'um
Mem phi'tæ, 6
Mem phi'tis
Mi'na
Me nal'cas
Me nal'ci das, *S Py W*
Men'a-lip'pe
Men'a-lip'pus
Me nan'der
Men'a pi sce *C*
Me na'pi i
Me nap'o lis
Men'as
Men de'la
Men'e cles, 6
Men'e chi'des, 6
Men'e-co'lus
Me nec ra tes, 6
Men'e-de'mus
Men'e la'i
Men'e la'is
Men'e lai'us (yus)
Men'e lä'us
Me ne'mi us
Men'e phron
Me neg, 6
Me nes'the us
Me nes'theus
Me nes'thi-us, *S W*
Me nex'e nus
Me nip'pe
Me-nip pi des, 6, *Py W*
Me nip'pus
Me'mi us
Men'o ba, *For*
Men'o do'tus
Me nod'o tus
Me ne'es us
Me ne'cæus
Me nes'tes, 6
Men'e ti'mi
Me ri'bri'ga, *For*
Me ri'na'tor 6
Me ri'o nes, 6
Mer me los
Mer mi na'de, *S W*
Mer mo'das
Mer o bri'ca, *K*
Mer o e
Mer o pe
Mer o pes, 6
Mer'o pis
Mer'ope
Mer'u la
Mer'u li'nus
Mes'sus
Mes'a ba te'ne
Mes'a pe a
Mes sem'bri a
Mes'se ne
Mes'o a
Mes-sob'o a
Mes'o la
Mes'o me'deg, 6
Mes'o po ta'mi a
Mes sab a ta
Mes'sa be te'ne
Mes sa'li a
Mes'sa li'des
Mes'sa li'nus
Mes sa'na
Mes sa'pe us
Mes sa'pi a
Mes sa'pus
Mes se'ne
Mes se'ne *or* Mes se'næ
Mes se'ni a
Mes'so a
Mes so'tis
Mes'so-ge'tæ
Mes'sor
Mes'sa
Met'a bus
Met'a du'sa
Me tag'o neg, 6
Met'a pon
Met'a go ni'tis
Met'a go'ni um
Met'al li'num, *For*
Me-tam'e los
Met'a mor pho'sis
Met'a ni'a
Met'a-pi'num
Met'a pon ti'ni
Met'a pon'tum
Met'a pon'tus
Me tau'rus
Me-te'lus
Me te'li a
Me te'lli
Me-tem'sy cho'sis
Met'e re'a
Me tha'na
Meth'a na, *C I.*
Me thar'ma
Me thi'on
Me tho'ne
Meth'o ra
Meth yd'ri um
Me thym'na
Me'til i du'si, 10
Me til'i a Lex
Me till'i
Me tiq'i tæ
Me ti'ra
Me ti o che
Me ti'o-chus
Me'ti o sc'dum, 10, *Py*
Me'tis
Me-tis'cus
Me ti'ta
Me'ti us, 10
Me tä'ri a, 10
Me'ton
Met'o pe, *or ancha tectura*
Me to'pe
Me to'pus
Met o re'es 6
Met'ra gyr'te
Me'tras
Me tro'a
Me tro'bi us
Met ro'cles, 6
Met'ro chi'des, 6
Met'ro do'ri a
Met'ro do'rus
Me trod o tus
Me troph'a nes, 6
Met'ro phon
Me trop o lis
Met'ro po li'tæ
Me tro'um
Me tu'lum
Mev'a ni'a, 6
Mev'a nia
Mev'a ni'i
Me'vi us, *W C*
Me zen'ti us, 10
Mi a co'rus
Mi ca'ber, 6
Mi'ca dus, 6
Mi'ca thus
Mi'ce næ, *C*
Mi'cip'sa
Mi'cy thus
Mid'a i'on, *or* Mid'a e'um
Mi da'nus
Mi'das
Mid'e a, *mother of Jasmus*
Mi do'a, *mother of Antiochus*
Mid'i as
Mi'e za
Mi le'si on
Mil co'rus
Mi le'si a, 10
Mi le'sii us, 10
Mi le'tus
Mil'e top'o lis
Mi le'tus
Mi le'vi, *K*
Mi le'vum, *K*
Mil'i chus *see C K S*
Mil'o'ni a
Mi lo'ni us
Mil ti'a-deg, 6
Mil'vi us
Mi mal'lo neg, 6
Mi'nas
Min ne'da
Min ne'i us
Min nom'a chus
Min o'a deg, 6
Min'o i us, 10
Min'da rus
Mi ner'va
Min'er va'li-a
Min'er va'lia
Mi ner'vi-um
Min'i-o
Min-nav'i
Mi no'a
Mi no'i-deg, 6
Mi no'is
Mi'nos
Min'o tau'rus
Min tur'næ
Mi nu'ci a, 10
Mi nu'ci-us, 10
Min'y æ
Min'y as
Min'y-e'is
Min'y-e'i-as (yas)
Min'y e'i deg, 6
Min'y e'us
Mi'o a neg, 6, *C W.*
Mir'e um
Mir'o-bri'ga
Mi sæ'ne neg, 6
Mis'ar gyr'i deg, 6
Mis'ce la
Mis'ce ne
Mith'ra da'tes, 6
Mith'ra-ge'ne
Mith'ra nes, 14
Mith'ri da'tes, 6
Mi thri'neg, 6, *or* Mi thric'nes
Mith'ro-bar za'neg, 6 *S W*
Mit'y le'ne
Mit'y le'ne
Mit'y'as
Mi za'ri
Mna sag'o ras, 14
Mna sal'ces, 14
Mna'se-as 14
Mna sil'i chus, 14
Mna sil'lon 14
Mna sil'o chus, 14
Mna sip'pus, 14
Mna sith'e us, 14
Mnas'i ti'mus, 14
Mna'son, 14
Mna'sy lus 14
Mne mi'mon 14
Mne'mon 14
Mne mon'i deg, 6, 14
Mne mos'y ne, 14
Mne o'chus 14
Mne sar'e te, 14
Mnes'i bu'lus, 14
Mnes'i ch'des 6, 14
Mnes'i di'mus *or* Mnes'i de'mus, 14
Mnes'ag'o ras 6, 14
Mne sil'e os, 14
Mne sil o chus, 14
Mne sim'a chi, 14
Mne sim'a chus 14
Mnes'ip tol'e mus
Mnes'is tra to'i, 14
Mne sith'e us, 14
Mnes'i thi'des 6, 14
Mnes'the us, 14
Mnes'theus
Moc'sus 14
Mo e'o tæ, 6
Mo'a phor'i'ngs, 6
Mo chi'a
Mo cor'e ta
Mo cri'te
Mod es ti'nus
Mo des'tus
Mo di o'cus, *K*
Mod'o nus
Mœ'nus
Mœ'on
Mœ'o ne
Mœ'o ni a
Mœ'o nis
Mœ'o nis, 10
Mœ'on ti'a cum
Mo gun'ti a, 10, *C*
Mo lis'i
Mo li'on
Mol'i bo'des, 6
Mo li'o ne
Mol he'nus
Mo lo
Mol'o us
Mo lo'chus
Mo los'si
Mo los'si a, 10, *or* Mo los'sis
Mo los'sus
Mol pa'di a, *S W.*
Mol pag'o neg, 6
Mo'lus
Mol'y cre'um
Mo ly'gus
Mo mem'phis
Mo'mus
Mo'na
Mo næ'seg, 6
Mon'a lus, *For.*
Mo ne'ta
Mon'i ma
Mon'i-mus
Mon'o dac'ty lus
Mon'o-dus
Mo-nœ'cus
Mo-no'le us, *Py. W.*
Mo nos'ce ll
Mon ta'nus
Mon-ti'nus
Mon'y chus, *C S Py.*
Mo'phis
Mop'si ti'ni, 10
Mop'si-um, 10
Mop'so-pi i
Mop'so-pus
Mop'su cre'ne
Mop'su es'ti a, 10, *C S*
Mor gan'ti i, 10
Mor'gen ti'ni
Mor'ge'tes, 6
Mor'i me'ne
Mor'i mi
Mo ri'ni, *For*
Mor'i se'ni
Mor'i tas'gus
Mo'ri us
Mor'phe us
Mor'pheus
Mo ru'ni
Mo'sæ
Mos che'ni
Mos'chi on *C W*
Mos'cho pu'lus, *C S C Py*
Mo sel'la
Mo'seg
Mos ty'ni
Mo sych'lus
Mo'sy na'ci
Moth'o ru'deg, 6
Mo tho'ne
Mo'tia'ni, 10
Mo tu'ca
Mot'y a, *S J M*
Mo'ty seg, 6, *C*
Mo y'sæs *I A.*
Mu'chi re'sis
Mu ci'a'nus, 10
Mu'ci us, 10
Mu cu'ni
Mu'ci li'nus
Mu'ci lo'nes, 6
Mul'ci ber
Mul'vi us
Mum'mi us
Mu ni'ti us 10
Mu'ni tus, *For*
Mu nych'i a
Mu'ra'na
Mur'bo gi, *For*
Mur'ci a, 10
Mur gan'ti a, 10
Mur'gen ti'ni
Mu'ri du'num
Mur ra'nus
Mur'ti a, 10
Mu'sæ
Mu'sæ
Mu sæ'us
Mu sag'e tes, 6
Mu sag'o ras
Mu sæ'i
Mu sæ'um
Mu'si-a'ni
Mu so'ni us
Mus te'la
Mu'ti a
Mu'thul
Mu'ti a, 10
Mu'ti la
Mu'ti lum
Mu'ti na
Mu ti'ni
Mu'ti neg, 6, *S*
Mu ti'nus
Mu'ti us, 10
Mu tu'nus
Mu tus'ca
Mu'ty ce
Mu zu'ris
Myc'a le
Myc'a les'sos, *and* Myc'a-le'sus
My ce'næ
My ce'ne
My con'i ca
My co'nis
Myg'a ri'nus, *and* Myg'e ri'na
My'con
My co'ni
Myc'o-nus, *and* My-co'nus
My'don
My ce'pho-ris
My ce'nus
Myg'a le *see C.*
Myg'do-neg, 6
Myg do'ni a
Myg-don'i deg, 6
Myg'do-nis
Myg'do-nus
Myg do'nus
My'le
My lit'ta
Myn'do neg, 6
My'neg, 6
My'o neg, 6
My'o ne'sus
My o'ni a, *W S*
My'ra
Myr ci'nus
Myr'ge tæ
My ri'ce
My ri'na
My ri'nus, *Fac, Myr'i nus, L C*
Myr'i on'y ma
Myr le'a
Myr me'ci deg, 6
Myr me'ci um, 10, *C S*
Myr mid'o ne
Myr mid'o neg, 6
Myr'o deg, 6
My'ron
Myr'ro-ni a'nus
My ron'i deg, 6, *S C Py*
My ro'nus
Myr'rhi nus
Myr si'lus
Myr'si-nus, *Py Tal W*
Myr'ta le
Myr'ti lus
Myr to'um Mare
Myr tun'ti um, 10, *S W*
Myr tu sa
My-sæ'ci'us
Mys'ce lus
Mys ce'lus
Mys'i a, 10
Mys'o-ma-ced'o neg
My son
My thop'o lis
Myr'i-le'æ
My'us

N.

Nab'ar za'neg, 6, *I C S*
Nab'a thæ'a
Nab'a thus, 6
Nab'bi a'ni
Nab'bis
Nab'o-co-dros'o rus
Nac'o le
Nac'o le'a
Nac'o li'a, *or* Nac'o'li a
Nac'o ne, *or* Nac'o'ne
Na'ha ri a
Na'ri'ra
Na'vi a
Nav'i us
Nä'gi'i
Na han'ar-va'li, *or* Na'har va'li *Fac K* Na har'va-li, *W M*
Nax'a deg, 6
Nax'i-as (yas)
Nax'is
Nas'a'sus
Nam-ne'tes, 6, *or* Nan-ne'tes
Nan'tu-a'tes, 6
Na pæ'a
Nap'a ris, *F*
Na pe'gus
Na phi'lus, *Py*
Na pi'tæ
Nar bo'na
Nar'bo-nen'sis
Nar ce'us
Nar cis'sus
Na ris'i
Nar'ni-a
Na ro'na
Nar ra'ga, *K.*
Nar the'cis
Nar'the-ca'sa
Na ryc'i-a, 10
Na ryc'i um, 10
Nas'a mon
Nas'a mo'neg, 6
Nas'ci o, 10
Na si'ca
Na'sid i e'nus
Na-sid'i-us
Na'si um, 10
Na'so
Na'so ti-a'ni, 10
Nas'si-di
Na'sus
Na ta'li a
Na ta'lis
Nau bol'i deg, 6
Nau'bo lis
Nau'bo-lus
Nau'clegg, 6
Nau cli'das
Nau cli'deg, 6
Nau'cra tes, 6
Nau'cra tis
Nau'cra tu'sa
Nau cy'deg, 6
Nau'lo cha
Nau'lo chum
Nau'lo-chus
Nau'ma-chus
Nau'me-don
Nau pac'tus, *or* Nau pac'tum
Nau pid'a me,
Nau'pli a, *Sch S W*
Nau pli'a deg, 6
Nau'pli us
Nau por'tus
Nau'ta
Nau sic'a-a
Nau sic'a e
Nau sic'ra teg, 6
Nau'si cy'deg, 6
Nau sim'a che
Nau sim'a chus
Nau sim'e don
Nau sim'e neg, 6
Nau si'ne'us
Nau sin'o us
Nau siph'a nes, 6
Nau siph'i lus
Nau sith'o e
Nau sith'o us
Nau'sto phus
Nau'ta les, 6
Nau'te neg, 6
Nau'ti-us
Na'va
Na'vi us
Nax'os
Ne a'ra
Ne'a thus
Ne'ar'ces, 6
Ne an dri'a
Ne'a'nis
Ne an'thes, 6
Ne ap'a phos
Ne ap'o lis
Ne'a pol'i ta'ni
Neg'ur'chus
Ne'bri o du'mum
Ne-bro'deg, 6
Ne broph'o ne
Ne broph'o nos
Ne crop'o lis
Nec tan'a bis
Nec'ta ne'bus, *K F. Nec tan'e bus, Fac S Py*
Ned'li bo'reg, 6
Ned'li na'teg, 6
Neg'ro-tus
Ne'ias
Ne'i'ta
Ne'le-us
Ne'leus
Ne li'deg, 6
Ne'lo
Ne me'a, *and* Ne'me a, *games*
Ne'me a, *town and river*
Nem'e sa
Nem'e si'nus
Ne'mes si-a'nus, 10
Nem'e sis
Nem'es tri'nus
Nem'e teg, 6, *and* Ne me'teg
Nem'i si'a ci
Nem'o ra'li-a
Ne mos'sus
Ne'o bu'le
Ne'o cæs-a re'a
Ne'o-cho'rus
Ne'o cles, 6
Ne'o cli'deg, 6
Ne o'de neg, 6
Ne om'a gus, *C.*
Ne'o-me'deg, 6
Ne'o me'ni a
Ne'o-me'ris
Ne'on
Ne'on ti'chos
Ne'on-ti'chus
Ne'o phron
Ne'op tol'e mus
Ne oi'e leg, 6
Ne'o-o'the-us
Ne'pe
Nep'e te
Nep'e tus
Ne-pha'li a
Neph'e le
Neph'e-le'is
Neph'e lis
Neph'e ris
Ne'phus
Ne phu'sa
Ne pi'a
Ne pos
Ne'pos ti a'nus, 10
Nep'tu na'li a
Nep'tu ni'no
Nep tu'nus
Ne pu'nis
Ne re'i deg, 6
Ne-re'is, *or* Ne're is
Ne're us
Ner'i tos
Ner'i us
Ne'ro
Ne ro'ni a
Ne rop'o lis
Ner'to bri'ga, *Py For*
Ner'u-la'na
Ner'u lum, *Py For*
Ner'vi i
Ne sæ'e
Ne'si o'tæ, 10
Ne'si o'tes, 6, 10
Ne'si o'tis, 10
Ne'sis
Ne so'pe
Nes'o nis
Nes'to ri a'dæ
Nes to'deg, 6
Nes'to ris
Nes tor'i deg, 6
Nes to'ti-us
Ne tif'ni
Ne'tum
Ne ver'i-na
Ni çæ'a, *or* Ni cæ'a
Ni çæn'e tus
Ni cag'o ras
Ni can'der
Ni ca'nor
Ni car'chus
Ni car'e te
Ni car'e-tus
Nic'a sip'o lis
Ni ca'sis
Ni ca'tor
Ni cat'o ris
Ni'ce
Nic'e as
Ni cen'sus
Ni ceph'o ris
Nic'e pho'ri um
Nic'e pho'ri us
Ni ceph'o rus
Ni'cer
Ni cer'a-tus
Nic'i-ros
Ni ce'so
Ni ce'tas, *or* Ni ce'teg, 6
Nic'e te'ri a
Nic'i as, 10
Ni cip'pe
Ni cip'pus
Ni'co
Nic'o bu'la
Nic'o bu'lus
Ni coch'a teg, 6
Nic'o-char'i tis, *Pro.*
Nic'o-cles, 6
Ni cod'a teg, 6
Ni co'cre on
Nic'o da'mus
Ni cod'a mus, *Pro*
Nic'o-de'mus
Ni-cod'i ces, *Pro*
Ni cod'i-cus, *Pro.*
Nic o-do'rus
Ni cod'ro-mus
Nic'o la'das
Nic'o la'us
Ni co'le a
Ni co'le os
Ni col'o-chus
Ni com'a-chus, *Pro W*
Nic'o-me'deg, 6
Nic'o me di'a, *or* Nic'o me de'a
Ni-com'e neg, 6
Ni'con
Ni con'o-e
Ni coph'a neg, 6
Ni coph'e leg, 6
Nic'o phe'mus
Nic'o phon
Nic'o phron
Ni cop'o lis
Nic'o pol'i-ta'ni
Ni cos'tra te
Ni cos'tra tus
Nic'o te le'a
Ni-cot'e leg, 6
Ni co'thc us
Ni-coth'o-e
Nic'o ti'mus, *Pro.*
Ni'ger
Ni gid'i us
Ni gri'teg, 6
Ni gri'nus
Ni gri'tæ
Nil'a co'me
Nil'e us
Nil'eus
Ni lic'o la
Ni lig'e-na
Ni lop'o-lis
Ni lo'tis
Ni lox'e nus
Nil'us
Nim'i ve, *and* Nim'e ve
Nim'i-vi'tæ
Nim'o e
Ni'mus
Nim'y as
Nin'o be
Ni pha'us
Ni pha'teg, 6
Ni'phe
Nir e us
Ni'ri us
Ni'sæa
Ni sæ'a
Ni sæ'i a (-ya)
Ni sæ'is
Nis'i bi'mi
Nis'i bis
Ni so'pe
Ni'sus
Ni sy'tus
Ni te'tis
Nit'i ob'ri ges, 6, 10 *C*
Nit'i-o bri'ges, *K I Py*
Ni to'cris
Nit'ri a
Ni va'ri-a
Ni vom'a gus, *K*
No'a
No bil'i or
Noc'ti lu'ca
No di'nus
No-e'mon
No e'tus
No'la
No la'ni
Nom'a deg, 6
No'mas
Nom'en ta'nus
No men'tum
No-mi'on
No'mi us
No moph'y lax
No moth'e-tæ
Non'a cri'na
Non'a cris, *C*
No-na'cris, *W K P.*
No'ni us
Non'no-nus
No'ra
No'rax
Nor ba'nus
No're e'a
No ric'i i, 10, *C*
Nor'i cum
Nor thip'pus
Nor'ti a, 10
Nos'o co mi'um
Nos'o ra
Nost i'mus
No thoc'ra teg, 6, *Pro*
No'tus
No'va'tus
Nov'em pa'gi
Nov'em pop'u lia
No vem'si leg, 6, *or* No-vem'si-deg
No ve'si-um, 10

No/vi-a
No/vi o du/num
No/vi om/a-gum, *or* No/vi-om/a gus
No/vi-us
Nov/o co/mum
No vom/a gus, *C.*
Nu ce/ri a
Nu/ce til/ni
Nu ith/o neg, 6, *h F. Fac.*
Nu/ma
Nu ma/na
Nu man/tl a, 10
Nu/man tl/na
Nu/man tl/nus
Nu ma/nus
Nu me/ni us, *W. S*
Nu me/ri a
Nu/me ri a/nus
Nu mo/ri us
Nu mo/l-us, 10
Nu mi/cus
Nu/mi da
Nu/mi dæ
Nu mid/i-a
Nu mid/i-us, *S W*
Nu mis/i us, 10
Nu/mis tra/ni
Nu mis/tro
Nu/mi tor
Nu/mi to/li us
Nun/dl na
Nu/ro li
Nu/si a, 10
Nar si/ni
Nyc te/is
Nyc te/li a
Nyc te/li us
Nyc/te-us
Nyc/teus
Nyc tim/e ne
Nyc/ti mus, *C H*
Nyg be/ni
Nyg/be ni/tæ
Nyg dos/o ra
Nym bæ/um
Nym pha/um
Nym pha/us
Nym ph/is
Nym/pha eos
Nym/phi cus
Nym phid/i us
Nym/pho cleg, 6
Nym/pho-do/rus
Nym phod/o-tus
Nyp/si us, 10, *W S*
Ny/sa
Ny sæ/us
Ny-sa/is
Ny-sæ/i-deg, 6
Ny sæ/is
Ny sæ/um
Nys/e us
Ny/seus
Ny-si/a-deg, 6
Nys/i as, 10
Ny sig/e na

O.

O/a-nus, *For. Py*
O ar/i on
O ar/seg, 6
O/a rus, *For Py*
O/a sis
O/a sus
O n/sis, *Py*
O ax/e g, 6
O ix/us
O bid/i-a-ce/ni
Ob/o ea, *For.*
Ob/o da
Ob/o das
Ob/ri ma
Ob/ri mo
Ob/sc quens
Ob sid/i us
O bu/ca-la
Ob/ul tro/ni us, *W S.*
O ca/le a, *or* Oc/a le/a
O/ca-le/a, *a woman*
Oc/ci a, 10
O ce/a
O/ce a-ne/o-lus
O/ce an/i deg, 6, *and* O/ce-a-nit/i-deg
O/ce-a ni/ne
O/ce-a-nit/is
O ce/a nus
O ce/lis
O cel/la
Oc/e-lum
O/cha
O cha/ni
O-cha/ri-us
Och/i mus
Och/ro na
O/chus
Och/y ro/ma
O co/lum
O/cra a
O-cre/si-a, 10
O cric/o-la
Oc/ric u la/ni
O cric/u lum
O-cris/i a
Oc ta/vi a
Oc/ta vi a/nus
Oc ta/vi-us
Oc to/bri
Oc/to gi/na
Oc-tol/o phum, *and* Oc-tol/o-phus
O cy/a le
O cy/a lus
O cyd/i o me
O cyd/i o mus
O cyp/e te
O cyp/o de
O cyp/o te
O cyr/o e
O cyth/o us
Od/e na/tus, *W S*
O des/sus
O-di/um
O/di-a, *Fac*
Od/i ce
O di/teg, 6
O-do/a cer, *C*
Od/o a/cer, *W S M*
O-do/ca
Od/o man/teg, 6
Od/o neg, 6
Od/y sæ
Od/ys sæ/a
Od/ys sæ/um
O dys/se-us
O dys/seus
Œ/a grus, *F C K I η*
Œ a/grus, *Ind Pc K*
Œ an/thæ
Œ/an the/a
Œ/an-thi/a
Œ/ax
Œ ba/li a
Œ bal/i deg, 6
Œb/a lus, 5
Œ be/tes, 6, *Pa*
Œ bo/tas
Œ/ce tes, 5, 6
Œ cha/li a
Œ/cle us
Œ/cle us
Œ cli/deg, 6
Œ/cu me/ni us, 5, *W S*
Œ dip/o deg, 6
Œd/i po/di-a, 5
Œ dip/o di on/i deg
Œd/i pus, 5
Œ/me
Œ nan/theg, 6
Œ/ne
Œ ne/is
Œ/ne on
Œ/ne o/ne
Œ/ne-us
Œ/neus
Œ ni/deg, 6
Œn/o a/tis, 5
Œn/o e, 5
Œ nom/a us, *Pw I S Lud Fac*
Œn/o ma/us, *h*
Œ no/na, *Py. C*
Œ no/nas
Œ no/ne
Œ no/pi a
Œ nop/i deg, 6, *Pc S*
Œ no/pi on
Œ no/tri
Œ-no/tri a
Œ not/io pæ
Œ no/trus
Œ nu/sa
Œ o/nus
Œ or/o-e
Œ/ta
Œ-te/i, *Fac.*
Œt/y-lus
O-fi/la
Og/e-mus
Og/e-nos
O-go/a
O gul/ni-us
Og/y geg, 6
O-gyg/i a
O-gyg/i dæ
Og/y-ris
O ic/le es, 6
O-il/e-us
O-il/eus
O/i li/a deg, 6, *Fac.*
O/i li/deg, 6
Ol/a bi, *Fac.*
Ol/a ne
Ol bi/us
Ol/bi-a
Ol/bi us, *Fac. W*
Ol/ca deg, 6
Ol/cin i a/teg, 6
Ol cin/i um *For.*
O le/a ros, *or* O le/a rus
O/leu
O-len/i deg, 6
Ol/e nos
Ol/e-num
Ol/e nus
Ol/e rus
O-ligas/sus
O li/a ros, *or* O-li/a rus
Ol/i gir/tus
Ol/i sip/po
O lis/i po, *For*
Ol/i sip/po
O liv/u la, *For*
O li/zon, *C Py*
O li-zon, *For*
Ol/li us
Ol/mi æ, *S W*
Ol mi/us
Ol mo/neg, 6
Ol/o lys
Ol/o ci us, *For*
Ol o phyx/us
Ol o rus
O los/so-neg, 6
O lu/rus
Ol/ym pe/ne
Ol/ym pe/ni
O lym/pi a
Ol/ym pi/a deg, 6
O-lym/pi as
O lym/pi cum
O lym/pi o do/rus
O lym/pi o mi/cus, 6
O lym/pi os/the ne
O lym/pi us
O lym/pus
Ol/ym pu/si
O lyn/thus
O ma/di us, *S*
O ma/na
O-ma/ni
Om/bri os
Om bro/ne, 6
Om/o le
Om/o phi/gi a
Om/phi ce
Om/phi le
Om/pha-lus
O ne/um
O ni/gos
On/a sic/ra tes, 6, *Pw*
On/a sum/bro tus
On/a si mi/des, 6
On/a siph/o-ris
O na/tas
On ce/um
On/che si mi/tes, 6
On che/tus
On/cho e
O/neo i/tæ
O nel/-mon/tes, 6
O ne/sas
On/e sic/ri tus
O nes/i do/ra
On/e sig/e neg, 6
O nes/i ma
O nes/i mus
On/e siph/o rus
On/e sip/pus
O ni/sis
O ne/teg, 6
O ni/tor
O ni/um
O nit/us
O nni/a, 10
O ni/teg, 6
O nit/um
On/o ba
On/o bri sa/teg, 6
On/o-cho/nus
On/o gla
On/o mac/ri tus
On/o-ma de/mus
On/o mar/chus
On/o mas/tus
On/o san/dri
O nu/phis
On/u-phi/teg, 6
O-ny/theg, 6, *C*
O-pa/li a
O-pel/i cus, *C.*
O phe/as
Oph/e las
O phel/lo cll/das
O phel/teg, 6
O/phi as
O/phi-en/seg, 6
O/phi o/deg, 6
O/phi og/e-neg, 6
O phi/on
O phi/o neg, 6
O/phil-o/ne us
O-phi/o-neus
O/phi on/i-deg, 6
O/phis
O-phi/tæ
Oph/i te/a
O phi/teg, 6
O/phi u/chus
O/phi us
O/phi u/sa
O phlo/ne, 6
Oph/i y-ne/um
Op/i ci
O-pig/e na
O-pil/i us
O pi/ma Spo/li a
O pim/i a/nus
O pim/i us
O/pis
Op/i ter
Op/i ter gi/ni
O pi/teg, 6, *Pw. W.*
Op le/tes, 6
Op li/tes, 6
Op/o as
O po/ra
Op/pi a
Op/pi an/i cus, *S.*
Op/pi a/nus
Op pid/i-us, *S W*
Op/pi us
Op ti/tus, *S W*
Op/ti mus
O pun/ti a, 10
O/pus
O/ra
O ri/mi, *Fac.*
O-ra/ta
Or/a tu/ra
Or be/lus
Or/bi a/na, *S.*
Or bil/i us
Or/bi ti/na
Or bi tin/i um
Or bo/na
Or/ca deg, 6
Or/cc-lis
Or/cha mus
Or che/ni
Or/chus te/ne
Or/chi us
Or-chom/e-num
Or chom/e nus
Or des/sus
Or de/sus
Or/do vi/ces, *C*
Or dov/i ces, 6, *For K*
O-re/a deg, 6
O re/as
O re/i
O/re os, *acetly*
O re/os, *Bacchus*
Or/e sil/io phus
O-res/tæ
Or/es te/a
O res/te, 6
Or/es-te/um
Or/es til/a
Or/es til/a
Or/es ti/nus
Or/i tæ
Or/i ta/ni
O ri/tum
O/ri um, *and* O/ri us, *a city*
Or/ga, *or* Or/gis
Or/gan i a
Or gas/sum
Or gi/o rax, *S Py*
Or/gi a
Or gom/e ne
O ri/as
O rib/a-sus
Or/i ci/ni
Or/i-cos
Or/i cum, *or* Or/i cus
O/ri eng
O rig/e-neg, 6
O ri/go
O ri/no
O ri/nus, *Fac W*
O/ri ob/a teg, 6
O ri/on
Or/i sul/la Livi/i
O-ri/tæ
Or/i ta/ni, *K*
Or/i ta/num, *K.*
O ri/tes, 6
Or/i thi/os, *or* Or/i thi/on
Or/i-thy/i-a (ya)
Or/i-thy/os, *or* Or/i-thy/on
O-ri/tis
Or/i-un/dus
O ri/us
Or/me nis
Or/me-nus
Or/ne a
Or/ne æ, *and* Or-ne/æ
Or/ne us
Or/neus
Or ne/us, *a centaur.*
Or ni/thon
Or/ni tus
Or nyt/i-on, 10, *S W*
Or/o an/da
Or/o ba
O ro/bi æ, *S W*
O ro/bi-l, *S W*
Or/o bis
O ro/deg, 6
O roe/tes, 6
O rom/e don
O-ron/tas
O ron/tes, 6
Or/o phor/neg, 6
O ro/pus
Or/o sa
O ro/si us, 10
O-ros/pe da
Or/phe us, *o*
Or/phe us
Or/phi tus
Or tym/e nus
Or/se as
Or sed/i ce
Or se/as
Or-sic/ra tes, 6
Or sil/o-chi
Or sil/o-chus
Or sim/e neg, 6
Or sin/o e
Or sin/o me
Or sip/pus
Or tha/a
Or tha/go-ras
Or/tha go ne/a
Or/the
Or/thi a, *and* O thi/a
Or/tho bu/lus
Or/tho cles, 6
Or/tho li/us, *Pw*
Or thom/e nes, 6
Or thop/o lis
Or tho/si ?, 10
Or tho/sis
Or tho tl/mus
Or/thrus
Or to/na
Or tyg/i a
Or/us
Or x/u læ
Or/yx
Os choph/o ri
Os/cho pho/ri-i, *S W*
Os/dro c/ne
Os/dro c/ni
Os/dro es, 6
O sc/ri a/tes, 6
O/si
O si/ris
O sis/mi i, *Sch W*
Os/o go
Os/pha-gus
Os/tho c/ne
Os/si pag/i na
Os sou/o ba
Os ti/neg, 6, *Fac.*
Os/te o/des, 6
Os/ti a, 10
Os/ti-o/neg, 6
Os to/ri us, *S W*
Os/tra c/ne
Os tro/ni
Os trog/o thi
Os/y-cll/i us
O te/ne
Oth/e si/ni
O/tho
O thro/nius
O thry/a deg, 6
Oth/ry-o/ne us
O thry/o neus
O/thrys
O thrys/i-us, 10
O tic/tæ, *and* O tre/ra
O/tre us
O/treus
O trov/a
O try/ne, *Pw*
Ot/ryn ti/deg, 6
O/tus
O/tys
O vid/i us
O vil/a ba, *For.*
O-vin/i-a Lex
O-vin/i us
Ox ar/teg, 6
Ox i/m
Ox/i mum
Ox u/bi i
Ox/us
Ox/y ar/teg, 6
Ox/y-lus
Ox/y ne/a
Ox yn/teg, 6
Ox/y o/pum
Ox-yp/o rus
Ox yr/rho e
Ox/y ryn-chi/tæ
Ox/y ryn/chus
Ox y thi/e mus
O-z/ne
Oz/o-a
Oz/o la
Oz/o læ, *or* Oz/o li
Oz/o lis
O zom/e-ne
O zo/nus

P.

Pa-ca/ti a/nus, 10, *S W*
Pac/a ti/nus, *Pa*
Pa ca/u la
Pac/ci us, 10, *S W*
Pa/cheg, 6
Pach/na mu/nis
Pa chym/e tes, 6
Pa chy/nus, *and* Pa chy/num
Pac/i di ja/nus
Pac/i lus
Pa co/ni us
Pac/o nius
Pa co/nus, *an Egyptian king*
Pac to/lis
Pac to/lus
Pac/tu me/nus (me/y us)
Pac/ty e
Pac ty/es
Pa-de/a
Pad i na/tes, 6
Pad/u a
Pa/dus
Pæ du/sa
Pæ on
Pæ dar/cus, *C*
Pæd a gc/tus, 5, *I μ Pc*
Pæ dop/i deg, 6, *Fac*
Pæd ther/ia, 5
Pæ on
Pæ/on
Pæ/o nes, 6
Pæ o/ni a
Pæ on/i-deg, 6
Pæ/o nis
Pæ/o næ
Pæ/os
Pæ-se/ni
Pæ/sos
Pæs ta/ni
Pæs/tum, 5
Pæ su/la
Pæ ti/nus
Pæ/tus Cæ-ci/na
Pag/a-sæ, *o*
Pag/a-sa
Pag/a sus
Pag/i da, *or* Pag/i das
Pa/græ
Pa/gus
Pa la/a
Pa/læ ap/o lis
Pa læb/y blus, 5
Pa læ/mon
Pa la/phos, 5
Pa laph/a ræ/tus, 5
Pa leph/a tus, 5
Pa la/pe lis, 5
Pa lass/e, 5
Pal/æs ti/na
Pal/æs ti/ni
Pa-la/ty-rus, 5
Pal/a mc/des, 6
Pal/a ti/nus
Pa la/ti-um, 10
Pa le/a
Pa/leg, 6
Pal fur/ni
Pa lib/o-thra
Pa li/ce
Pa li/ci
Pa lil/i a
Pa-li/lis
Pa-lim/bo-thra
Pa lin/dro mos
Pal/i nu/rus
Pa/li u/rus
Pal-lac/o pas
Pal/la deg, 6
Pal la/di-um
Pal la/di us
Pal/lan te/um
Pal-lan/ti as, 10
Pal-lan/ti um, 10, *S.*
Pal-lat/i deg, 6
Pal le/ne
Pal le/nis
Pal/li a, *Fac*
Pal loc/o pas
Pal/me/ri a
Pal/my/ra
Pal/my ri/na
Pal/my ri/ni
Pal/my ri/nus
Pal/o da
Pal/o is
Pal/pe tus, *C*
Pa lu/da
Pal/um bi/num
Pam bo/tis
Pam/e neg, 6
Pa mi/sus
Pam/i sus, *For*
Pam/me neg, 6
Pam mer/o pe
Pam/phi gi
Pam/phi le
Pam/phi lus
Pam phy/li, *Pc.*
Pam-phy/li
Pam phy/li a
Pam phy/lis
Pam phy/lus
Pan/a ces/tus
Pan/a ces/tus
Pa/na-che/lo i/tæ
Pa/na-che/lo i/tes
Pan/a di/sus
Pan/a da
Par/a di/sus
Pa ræ/a ces, 5
Pa ræ/a ces/ni, 5
Pa ræ/a ces/ni, 5
Pa ra to/ni i
Pan/a to/ni um
Pan/a to/ni us
Pan/a gc ni/tæ
Pan/a li
Par/a li pom/e na
Pan/a lus
Pa ræ/m/o ne
Pa ræ/m/o nus
Pan em/bo les
Pa/ren ta/li a
Pa re/nus
Par/e-na-e/us
Pa/ri a/ni
Pa/ris
Pa ris/a deg, 6, *S W*
Pa ris/i i, 10
Pa/ri um
Par/me nas
Par men/i des, 6
Par-me/ni o, *C S*
Par/me-nus
Par/me no
Par/me non
Par men/sus
Par na/sus
Par ne/sus
Pa/ron
Par/o pa mis/i dæ, *h*
Par o pam/i sus, *C Py h Pw*
Par/o pa mi/sus, *Inc Pc*
Par/o pi/ni
Pa ro/pus
Par/o ta/a
Pa/ros
Par/pa rus, *K.*
Par/pho rus
Par/ra-du/num
Par rha/si a, 10
Par/rha si/ni
Par/rha sis
Par rha/si us, 10
Par/stry mo/ni a
Par-tha/on
Par/tha on/i deg, 6
Par the/ni
Par thu/ni a
Par the/ni æ, *and* Par the/ni i
Par-the/ni as
Par the/ni-um
Par the/ni us
Par/the-non
Par/then-o-pæ/us
Par then/o-pe
Par/the nop/e lis
Par/the-nos
Pan-tho/ra
Pan-tho/ras
Pan tho/rus
Pan tho/i deg, 6
Pan tho/la bus
Pan/tho us
Pan/ti-a
Pan/ti ca pæ/um
Pan tic/a peg, 6
Pan til/i us, *I W.*
Pan/to cleg, 6
Pan tol/a bus
Pan/to ni/cus
Pa ny/a-sis
Pa pa/us
Pa pha/geg, 6
Pa/phi a, *or* Pa/phi e
Pa/phi i
Paph/la gon
Paph lag/o neg, 6
Paph/la go/ni-a
Pa phi os
Pa/phus
Pa/pi a
Pap/pi us
Pa pun/a/nus
Pa pin/i us
Pa pi/nus
Pa pir/i a
Pa pir/i us
Pa pir/mus
Pa/ra bys/ton
Par/a ca/e/sus
Par/a che lo/i-a
Par/a-che/lo i/tæ
Par/a di/sus
Par/a da
Par/a di/sus
Par ætl/a ces, 5
Par ætl/a ces/ni, 5
Par ætl/a ces/ni, 5
Par a to/ni i
Par/a to/ni us
Par/a gc ni/tæ
Par/a li
Par/a li pom/e na
Par/a lus
Par æm/o ne
Par æm/o nus
Par a pot/a mi i, *C I Sch*
Par/a lo cas
Par/a/ta
Par/a dri
Par cog/o nus
Par/e li us
Par cem/bo les
Par/en ta/li a
Pa re/nus
Par/e-na-e/us
Par/i a/ni
Par/is
Par is/a deg, 6, *S W*
Par is/i i, 10
Par/i um
Par/me nas
Par men/i des, 6
Par-me/ni o, *C S*
Par/me-nus
Par/me no
Par/me non
Par men/sus
Par na/sus
Par ne/sus
Par/on
Par/o pa mis/i dæ, *h*
Par o pam/i sus, *C Py h Pw*
Par/o pa mi/sus, *Inc Pc*
Par/o pi/ni
Pa ro/pus
Par/o ta/a
Pa/ros
Par/pa rus, *K.*
Par/pho rus
Par/ra-du/num
Par rha/si a, 10
Par/rha si/ni
Par/rha sis
Par rha/si us, 10
Par/stry mo/ni a
Par-tha/on
Par/tha on/i deg, 6
Par the/ni
Par thu/ni a
Par the/ni æ, *and* Par the/ni i
Par-the/ni as
Par the/ni-um
Par the/ni us
Par/the-non
Par/then-o-pæ/us
Par then/o-pe
Par/the nop/e lis
Par/the-nos

Par'thi-a
Par'thi e'ne
Par-thi'ni
Par thi'nus
Par'thy-e'ne
Par'tu-la
Pa ry'a-dræ
Pa ry'a-dreg, 6
Pa rys'a-tis see *Pac*
Pa sar'ga-dæ
Pa'se-as
Pas'i-cleg, *Py W*
Pa-sic'ra-teg, 6
Pas'i me'lus
Pas'i-pe'da
Pa-siph'a-e
Pa-siph'i le
Pa sit'e leg, 6
Pa sith'e a
Pa-sith'e-mis
Pa-sith'o-e
Pa sit'i-gris
Pas'sa-ron, *or* Pas sa-ro
Pas'se-ri'nus
Pas'si-e'nus, 10
Pas'sus
Pat'a ge
Pat'a le, *or* Pat'a la
Pat'a le'ne
Pat'a ra
Pat'a ra'ni
Pa ta're us
Pat'a reus
Pat'a vi'nus
Pa ta'vi um
Pat'e la'na
Pa ter'cu lus
Pa thu'sa
Pa-tis'cho ris
Pat'i zi'theg, 6
Pa'træ
Pa'tro
Pa tro'bi us
Pat'ro-cle'a
Pat'ro cleg, 6
Pat'ro cli'deg, 6
Pat'ro clus
Pa tro'us
Pat'ta le'ne
Pa tul'ci us, 10
Pau'la
Pau-li'na
Pau li'nus
Pau'lus
Pau sa'ni as
Pau'si as, 10, *W S C*
Pau'si li'pon
Pau'su-la'ni
Pa ven'ti-a, 10
Pa'vor
Pax'os
Pe-dæ'us
Pe da'li-e
Pe da'ni
Pe-da'ni us
Ped'a sa
Pe'da sum
Ped'a sus
Pe'di-a'nus
Pe'di-as, *S W*
Pe'di-a'ti-a, 10
Pe'di-e'a
Pe'di us
Pe'do
Pe'dum
Pe'gæ
Pe-gas'i-deg, 6
Peg'a-sus
Pe gu'sa
Pe lag'o neg, 6
Pe-lar'ge
Pe las'gi
Pe las'gi-a
Pe las'gi o'tis
Pe las'gus
Pel'a-teg, 6
Pel'e cas
Pe le'ceg, 6
Pel'e-gon
Pe len'do neg, 6
Pel'e-thro'ni-a
Pel'e-thro'ni t
Pe'le us
Pe'leus
Pe li'a-deg, 6
Pe'li as
Pe li'deg, 6
Pe lig'ni
Pe lig'nus
Pel'i-ne'um
Pe'li on
Pe li'on, *son of Peleus*
Pe'li-um, *S W*
Pel-la'na
Pel-len'do neg, 6
Pel-le'ne
Pel-lo'ni-a
Pe-lo'deg, 6
Pel'o pe
Pel'o-pe'a, *or* Pel'o pi'a
Pe-lop'i-dæ
Pe-lop'i-das
Pel'o-pon-ne'sus
Pe'lops
Pe'lor
Pe-lo'ras
Pe-lo'ri a
Pe lo'ris
Pe-lo'rum
Pe-lo'rus
Pel-te'ni
Pel'tu i-na'teg, 6, *K*
Pe-lu'si-o'ta, 10, *or* Pe lu'si o'teg, 6
Pe lu'si um, 10
Pem'pe lus
Pem-phre'do
Pe na'eg, 6
Pe ne'i a (-ne'ya)
Pe-ne'is
Pe-ne'le-us
Pe nel'o pe
Pe nes'ti a, 10
Pe-nes'ti æ
Pe-ne'tus
Pe-ne'us
Pe ni'nus
Pen'e do'rus
Pen-tap'o lis
Pen tap'y-la
Pen ta'thlum
Pen'te-dac'ty-lus
Pen'te le
Pen tel'i cus
Pen the'lus
Pen'the si le'a, 10
Pen'thi us
Pen'thous
Pen thi'deg, 6
Pen'thi lus
Pen'thy lus
Pep'a re'thos
Pe phre'do
Pep'o zi'tæ
Per ræ'a
Per co'pe
Per-co'si a, 10
Per-co'si us, 10
Per-co'te
Per dic'cas
Per'e gri'nus
Pe're-ni'na
Pe-ren'nis
Pe're us, *or* Pe'reus
Per'ga ma
Per'ga me'na
Per'ga mi'na
Per'ga-mis
Per'ga mum
Per'ga-mus
Per'ga se
Per'ri an'der
Per'i bœ'a
Per'i bo'ni us
Per'i-cle'a
Per'i-cleg, 6
Per'i-cli'deg, 6
Per'i-cli'tus
Per'i-clym'e-ne
Per'i-clym'e-nus
Pe-ric'ly tus
Per'ic ti'o-ne
Per'ic ty'o-ne
Per'i di'a, *C L*
Pe ri'e ge'teg, 6
Per'i e'reg, 6
Pe rig'e-neg, 6
Per'i-gu'ne
Per'i-la'us
Pe ril'la
Pe ril'lus
Per'i-me'de
Per'i-me'deg, 6
Per'i me'la
Per'i me'le
Per'i mel'i deg, 6
Per'i mu'la
Per'i ni'ee
Pe rin'thus
Per'i pa tet'i ci
Pe rip'a tus
Per'i phas
Per'i phe'mus
Per'i phe'tus, 6
Per'i-pho-re'tus
Per'ir-rhe-u'sa
Pe-ris'te-ra
Pe ris'te re
Per'is-ter'i deg, 6
Pe-ris'te ris
Pe ris'the-neg, 6
Pe rit'a nus, *L W*
Per'i tæs'sus
Per me'sus
Per-non'i-deg, 6
Per'o
Per'o e
Per pon'na
Per'pe-re'na
Per'pe re'ni
Per'pe-rus
Per ran'theg, 6
Per-rhæ'bi a
Per-sæ'us
Per-se'a
Per se'is
Per-seph'o ne
Per seph'o lis
Per'se-us
Per'seus
Per'si-a, 10
Per sin'o us
Per si'nus
Per'si us, 10
Per'ti nax
Pe ru'si a, 10
Per'u-si'ni
Per'u-si'nus
Pes-cen'ni us
Pes'si nus
Pet'a le, *C L*
Pe ta'li æ, *S.*
Pet'a-lus
Pe-te'li a
Pet'e li'ni
Pe'te on
Pe'te os
Pe til'a
Pe till'i a
Pe till'i us
Pe'til'na
Pe to'bi o
Pet'o si'ris
Pe to'vi o
Pe'tra
Pe træ'a
Pe-tre'i us (yus)
Pe'tri chus
Pe tri'ni
Pe tri'nus
Pet'ro-co'ri a
Pe tro'ni a
Pe-tro'ni us
Pet'ta lus
Peu'ce
Peu'ce la
Peu ces'teg, 6
Peu ce'ti a, 10
Peu ge'ti a, 10
Peu-ti'ni
Peu'co la'tis
Pex'o do'rus
Phæ'a
Phæ a'ceg, 6
Phæ a'ci a, 10
Phæ a'cis
Phæ'ax
Phæd'i mus, 5
Phæ'don
Phæ'dra
Phæd'ro mus, 5
Phæ'drus
Phæ nag'o-ne
Phæ nar'e te
Phæ'ne as
Phæn'e ces, 6
Phæn'o ceg, 6
Phæ nom'e-ne
Phæ nom'e-nus
Phæ-nu'sa
Phæ sa'na, *Pr*
Pha'e thon
Pha'e thon'ti as, 10
Pha'e-thu'sa
Pha'e ton-ti'a deg, 6
Pha gi'ta
Pha'i nus, *Fac*
Pha i'nus, *an Athenian astronomer.*
Phal'a-cri'na
Pha læ'cus
Pha-læ'si-æ, 10, *S*
Pha-lan'thus
Pha la'ra, *C.*
Phal'a ra
Pha le'ra, *K*
Phal'a ris
Pha'le as
Phal'e-mus
Pha le're us
Pha le'reus
Pha-le'ri on
Pha le'ron, *or* Pha-le'rum
Pha le'rus, *one of the Lapithæ* see *Pir*
Phal'e rus, *a companion of Jason, Fac K*
Phal'e si'na
Phal'li ca
Pha lo'ro
Phal'o-re'a, *or* Phal'o-ri'a, *Pw.*
Pha-lo'ri-a, *C.S.*
Pha'me-as
Pham'e no'phis
Pham'e-nus
Pha-na'eeg, 6
Pha-næ'us
Pha-nag'o-ra
Pha-nag'o ras
Phan'a-ræ'a
Phan'nus
Pha'neg, 6
Pha'ni-um
Phan'o-cleg, 6
Phan'o-cli'deg, 6
Pha noc'ri tus
Phan'o-de'mus
Pha-nod'i-cus
Pha nom'a-chus
Phan'o phon
Pha nos'thenes, 6
Pha nos'tra te
Pha-nos'tra tus
Phan'o-te'a
Pha-no'te-us
Phan'o-teus
Pha-no'the a
Pha-noth'e mis
Pha no'the us
Phan'o tis
Phan ta'si a, 10, *S W*
Phan'ta sos
Pha'nus
Pha'on
Pha'ra
Pha'ræ
Phar'a-o
Pha'rax
Phar'bæ thi'teg, 6
Phar be'lus
Phar ce'don
Pha'ris
Pha ri'tæ
Phar'ma cu'sa
Phar'na ba'zus, *W S*
Phar na'ces a, 10, *or* Phar'na-ci'a, *Sch Fac*
Phar na'ci a, 10, *C Sch*
Phar'na-ceg, 6
Phar nas'pes, 6
Pha'ro nu'chus
Pha'ros
Phar-sa'li a
Phar-sa'lus, *or* Phar-sa'los
Pha'rus
Pha ru'si-a, 10
Phas'a-e'lis
Pha-se'lis
Phas'e-li'tæ
Phi'si a'nus 10
Pha'si as, 10
Pha'sis
Phat'u ri'tes, 6
Phau'da
Pha'ÿl'lus
Phe'a
Phe ge'a
Phe'ge-us
Phe'gi us
Phel'lo-e
Phel-lop'o des, 6
Phel-lu'sa
Phe'mi us
Phe-mon'o e
Phen'e-bo'this
Phe-ne'us, *a man*
Phe'ne us, *and* Phe'ne-um, *a lake and a city*
Phe'ræ
Phe ræ'us
Phe rau'las
Pher'e ceg, 6
Pher'e clus
Phe rec'ra-teg, 6
Pher'e cy'a dæ
Pher'e cy'deg, 6
Pher'en da'teg, 6, *Pe, W*
Pher'e ni'ce
Pher'e ni'cus
Phe'reg, 6
Pher'e ti'ma
Pher'i num
Phe'ron
Phe'r-seph'o ne
Phe ru'sa
Phil'a-le
Phi a'li-a
Phi'a-lus, *S. W.*
Phi-ce'on
Phid'i-as
Phid'i le, *C W*
Phi-dip'pi-des, 6
Phi-dit'i-a, 10
Phi-do'las
Phid'o-la'us
Phi-do'le-us
Phi'don
Phi-dos'tra tus
Phid'y-le
Phig'a-le'a, *and* Phi ga'le-a
Phi-ga'le-i
Phi'la
Phil'a del-phe'ni
Phil'a-del phi'a
Phil'a-del'phus
Phil'æ
Phi-læn'e te
Phi-læ'ni
Phi-læ'us
Phil'a le'thes, 6
Phi lam'mon
Phi la'nor
Phi lar'eus
Phi lar'e tus
Phi-lar'gy-rus
Phil'e-a
Phil'e-as
Phi-le'bus
Phi-lem'e-nus
Phi-le'mon
Phi-le'nor
Phil'e-ros
Phi le'si us, 10
Phil'e tæ'rus
Phi-le'tas
Phi le'te
Phi le'tis
Phi le'tor
Phi le'tus
Phi lin'na
Phi-li'nus
Phil'ip pe'i
Phil'ip pe'us
Phi lip'pi
Phi-lip'pi-deg, 6
Phil'ip pop'o lis
Phi-lip'pus
Phi-lis'cus
Phil'is ti'deg, 6
Phi lis'ti-o, 10
Phi lis'ti on, 10
Phi lis'tus
Phi'lo
Phil'o bœ-o'tus
Phi loch'o rus
Phi lo'cle on
Phil'o cles, 6
Phil'o cli'deg, 6
Phil'o-com'mo dus
Phil'o-co'mus
Phi loc'ra teg, 6
Phil'oc-te'mon
Phil'oc te'teg, 6
Phil'o cy'prus
Phil'o da-me'a, *or* Phil'o da-mi'a
Phil'o da'mus
Phil'o di'mus
Phil'o do re'tus
Phil'o du'lus
Phi log'a neg, 6
Phil'o la'us
Phi lol'o gus
Phi lom'a che, *and* Phi-lom'a-chus
Phi lom'bro-tus
Phil'o-me'de
Phil'o me'deg, 6
Phil'o me-du'sa
Phil'o me'la
Phil'o mel-li'deg, 6
Phil'o mi'lus
Phi lom'o neg, 6
Phil'o me'tor
Phil'o-mu'sus
Phi'lon
Phil'o-ni'cus
Phi lon'i-deg, 6
Phi lo'nis
Phi lon'o e
Phi lon'o me
Phi lon'o mus
Phi lop'a-tor
Phil'o-phron
Phil'o-pœ'men
Phi lop'o-nus
Phil'o po'rus
Phil'o ro'mus, *C. L.*
Phi-los'ca-phus
Phil'o-son
Phil'o steph'a-nus
Phi-los'tra-tus
Phi-lo'tas
Phi lot'e ra
Phil'o-the'rus
Phi-lo'the-us
Phil'o-ti'mus
Phi-lo'tis
Phi-lox'e-ne
Phi-lox'e nus
Phi-lu'me-nus
Phi-lu'sa
Phil'y-ra
Phil'y-re'is
Phil'y-reg, 6
Phi-lyr'i-deg, 6
Phi ne'um
Phin'e-us
Phi'neus
Phi-ni'deg, 6
Phi-nop'o lis
Phin'ti a, 10
Phin'ti-as, 10, *W. S.*
Phleg'e thon
Phle'gon
Phle'gra, *F. W.*
Phle'gy æ
Phle'gy as
Phle'gy-e'is
Phli'as
Phli a'si-i, 10
Phli'us
Phlyg'o ne
Pho-be'tor
Pho'bos
Pho-cæ'a
Phoe'a is
Pho'ce æ
Pho cen'seg, 6
Pho'ce-us
Pho'ceus
Pho'ci-on, 10
Pho'cis
Pho'cus
Pho-cyl'i-deg, 6, *S Py*
Phœ'be
Phœ be'um
Phœb'i-das, *Py S.*
Phœ big'e na
Phœ'bus
Phœ ni'ce, *or* Phœ nic'i a, 10
Phœ-nil'eg, 6
Phœ nic'i as, 10
Phœ nic'i deg, 6, *W S*
Phœ ni'cus
Phœn'i cu'sa, 5
Phœ nis'sa
Phœ'nix
Phœ'te um
Pho'i-ci
Phol'o e
Pho'lus
Pho mo'this
Phon'o len'i deg, 6
Phor-cy'nis
Phor'nu o
Pho ro'næ us
Pho ro'neus
Phor'o nis
Phos'pho rus
Pho'tin i a'nus
Pho-ti'nus
Phox'us
Phra-a'teg, 6
Phra-das'me-neg, 6
Phra-gan'dæ
Phra ha'teg, 6
Phra or'teg, 6
Phras'i cli'deg, 6
Phras'i-de'mus
Phra-sid'o-tus
Phras'i-me'de
Phras'i-mus, *Py W*
Phrat'a-pher'nes, 6
Phrat'i gu'ne
Phric'o-de'mus
Phri-co'nis
Phric'o ni'tis
Phrix'us
Phro-ne'sis
Phron'i-ma, *W Py*
Phru'gun-di'o neg, 6
Phru'ri
Phry'geg, 6
Phryg'i a
Phry'gi-us
Phry'ne
Phryn'i-chus
Phry'nis
Phry'no
Phryx-on'i deg, 6
Phryx'us
Phthen'o teg, 6, 14
Phthi'a, 14
Phthi-o'teg, 6, 14
Phthi-o'tis, 14
Phthi-roph'a-gi, 14
Phun-du'si
Phy'a
Phy'a-eeg, 6
Phy'cus
Phyg'e-la
Phyl'a-ce
Phyl'a-ce'is
Phyl'a-ce'um
Phy-lac'i-deg, 6
Phyl'a-cus
Phy-lar'chus
Phy'las
Phy'le
Phy-le'is
Phyl'e-us
Phy'leus
Phy-li'deg, 6
Phyl'i ra, *C. W.*
Phyl-le'is
Phyl'li-us
Phyl lod'o-ce
Phy-lom'a-che
Phy-lom'a-chus
Phy lon'o-me
Phyr ci'nus
Phy-ri'teg, 6
Phy-rom'a-chus
Phys-cel'la
Phys'e me'do
Phys'co a
Phys'i og-no'mon
Phy-te'um
Phy'ton
Pi'a-læ, *Fac*
Pi a'li-a, *W S*
Pi'a-sus, *W. Pw.*
Pi-ca'nus
Pi ce'ni
Pi-cen'ti a, 10
Pic'en ti'ni
Pi-ce'num
Pi'cra
Pic ta'va
Pic ta'vi
Pic'to neg, 6
Pi'cus
Pid'o cus
Pi do'nus
Pi dy'teg, 6
Pi'e-lus
Pi'e-ra
Pi'e-reg, 6
Pi e'ri-a
Pi'e ri'a, *or* Pi'e-re'a, *a nymph.*
Pi e'ri-deg, 6
Pi'e ris
Pi'e rus
Pi'e tas
Pi'gres, 6
Pi-la'tus
Pi-le'sus, *C.*
Pi li'tus
Pi lo'rus
Pi-lum'nus
Pim ple'a
Pim-ple'i deg, 6
Pim pli'a deg, 6
Pin'a-cus
Pi na'ri us
Pin'a-rus
Pin'da rus
Pin'da sus, *Py L.*
Pin'de nis'sus
Pi-ne'tus
Pi'o ne
Pi'o nis
Pi-ræ'us
Pi ræ'o-us
Pi ræ'eus
Pi re'ne
Pi rith'o-us
Pi ro'mis
Pir'o us
Pi rus'tæ
Pi'sa
Pi'sæ
Pi-sæ'us
Pi-san'der
Pi-sa'nus
Pi sa'teg, 6
Pi-sa'tis
Pi-sau'rum
Pi san'rus
Pis-ce'næ, *K.*
Pi se'nor
Pis'e-us
Pi'seus
Pis'i as, 10, *S W.*
Pis'i-cli'deg, 6
Pis'i dæ
Pi sid'i-a
Pi-sid'i-ce
Pis'i na'teg, 6
Pi sir'o-dus, *or* Pis ir'rho dus
Pi'sis
Pis'is-trat'i-dæ
Pis'is-trat'i deg, 6
Pi-sis'tra-tus
Pi-sit'e-leg, 6
Pi'so
Pi so'neg, 6
Pis su'ri
Pis suth'neg, 6
Pis'u-e'tæ
Pi'sus
Pit'a-ne
Pi-thag'o-ras
Pi-thag'o-reg, 6
Pi-the'con Col'pos
Pith'e-cu'sa
Pith'e-cu'sæ
Pi-the'nor
Pi-thi'nus
Pi'tho
Pith'o-la'us
Pi-tho'le-on, *C. L.*
Pi-thom'o-ne
Pi'thon
Pi-thu'sa
Pit'ta-cus
Pit-the'is
Pit'the us
Pit'theus
Pit-thi'dæ
Pit'u-la'ni, *Fac. W.*
Pit'y-a, *Pic.*
Pit'y as'sus
Pit'y-i'a
Pit'y-o'deg, 6
Pit'y-o-ne'sus
Pit'y-us, *W. Pw.*
Pit'y u'sa
Pit'y u'sæ
Pla-cen'ti a, 10
Plac'en-ti'ni
Pla'ci-a, 10
Pla-cid'e-i a'nus
Pla-cid'i a, *W S*
Pla cid'i-us, *W. S.*
Plæ-to'ri a
Plæ to'ri us
Pla-na'si a, 10
Plan-ci'na
Pla-tæ'a
Pla tæ'æ
Plat'a mo'deg, 6
Plat'a-nus, *S. C.*
Pla-tæ'a
Pla'te a
Pla-te'is
Pla'to
Pla-ton'i-ci
Plau'ti a Lex, 10
Plau'ti-a'nus, 10
Plau-til'la
Plau'ti-us, 10
Plau'tus
Pla'via
Plc b'is ci'tum
Ple'ia deg (ple'ya), *or* Ple-i'a deg, 6
Ple i'o ne
Plem-myr'i um
Plem-na'us
Ple sir'rho us
Pleu mox'i i (plu mok'shi i)
Pleu ra'tus
Pleu'ron
Plex-au're
Plex-ip'pus
Plin'i us
Plin-thi'ne, *C*
Plis tæn'e tus
Plis-tar'chus
Plis'the neg, 6
Plis then'i deg, 6
Plis ti'nus, *Pw W*
Plis to'a nax, *or* Plis to'nax
Plis'to las
Plis'to ni'ceg, 6
Plis'to-ni'cus
Plis tox'e nus
Plo'tæ
Plo the'a
Plot'i-nop'o lis
Plo ti'nus
Plo'ti-us, 10
Plu-tar'chus
Plu'to
Plu-to'ni a
Plu'tus
Plu'vi-a'li a
Plu'vi-us
Plyn-to'ri a, *W S*
Pneb'e-bis, 14
Pnig'e-us, 14
Pni'geus
Pny-tag'o-ras, 14
Po-bill'i a
Pod'a-le'a, *or* Pod'a-li'a
Po da'li a
Pod'a-lir'i-us
Po-dar'ce
Po dar'ceg, 6
Po da'reg, 6, *W C*
Po-dar'ge
Po dar'gus
Po-das'i-mus
Pœ'as
Pœc'i-le, 5
Pœm'a-ne'ni, 5
Pœm'a-ne'nus, 5
Pœm'o nis, 5

Pœ'ni
Pœn'u-lus, 5
Pœ'on
Pœ'us
Po'gon
Po go'nus
Po'la
Pol'e-moc'ra tes, 6
Pol'e-mon
Pol'e-mo'ni-um
Pol'e-mu'sa
Po le'nor
Po'li-as
Po'li-e'um
Po-li'o chus
Po'li or ce'teg, 6
Po lis'ma
Pol'i te'a
Po-li'teg, 6
Pol'i-to'ri um
Pol-len'ti a, 10
Pol'il o
Pol'lus til'ni
Pol-lu'ti a, 10, *S W*
Po'lus
Po lus'ca
Po'ly æ mon'i deg, 6
Po'ly æ'nus
Po'ly a'nor
Po'ly-a ra'tus
Po'ly-ar'chus
Pol'y-a-rc'tus
Pol'y-be
Pol'y bc'teg see *C*
Po lyb'i us
Pol'y-bœ'a
Pol'y bo'teg, 6
Po-lyb'o tum
Pol'y-bu'lus
Pol'y-bus
Pol'y ca'on
Pol'y car'pus
Pol'y-cas'tc
Po lych'ra tes, 6, *S W*
Pol'y-clc'a
Pol'y-cleg, 6
Pol'y-cle'tus
Pol'y cli'tus
Pol'y-cra-tc'a
Po lyc'ra teg, 6
Po lyc'ri-tus
Po lyc'tor
Pol'yc tc'tus
Pol'y-dæ'mon
Po lyd'a mas
Pol'y-dam'na
Pol'y dec'teg, 6
Pol'y-dcu cc'a
Pol'y do'ra
Pol'y-do'rus
Pol'y gl'ton see *C*
Pol'y g no'tus
Po ly'g'o nus
Pol'y-hy m'ni a, *o*
Po ly m'ni a
Po'ly-l'deg, 6
Po ly'l dus, *K Pat Fac*
Po'ly l'dus
Pol'y la'us
Pol'y mach'e ro plaç'l-deg, 6
Po lym'a-chus
Pol'y-mc'dc
Pol'y-mc'deg, 6
Po ly m'e-don
Pol'y me'la
Pol'y me'reg, 6
Pol'ym-nes'tor
Pol'ym-nes'tus
Pol'y ni'ceg, 6
Pol'y ni'cus
Po-ly'n'o-e
Po lyn'o me
Pol'y nus
Pol'y-pe'mon
Pol'y-per'chon
Pol'y-phe'mus
Pol'y phe'teg, 6
Pol'y-phi'deg, 6
Pol'y-phon'teg, 6
Pol'y-pi'theg, 6
Pol'y-po du'sa
Pol'y-pus'teg, 6
Po-lyp'o rus
Po-lyp're-pon
Pol'y-steph'a nus
Po lys'the-neg, 6
Po-lys'tra-tus
Pol'y-tech'nus
Po ly'teg, 6 see *C*.
Pol'y-ti-me'tus
Pol'y-ti'mus
Po-lyt'ro-pus
Po-lyx'e na
Po lyx'e-nus
Po lyx'o
Pol'y-zo'lus
Po-me'ti-a, *or* Po-me'ti-i, 10
Po-mo'na
Pom pe'i a (-pe'ya)
Pom'pe i a'nus (-pe-ya'nus)
Pom-pe'i-i (pe'yi)
Pom'pe-i op'o-lis
Pom pe'i-us (-yus)
Pom'po-lon
Pom pil'i a
Pom-pil'i-us
Pom pia'cus
Pom-po'ni-a
Pom'po-ni-a'na
Pom-po'ni us
Pom'po si-a'nus, 10, *W S*
Pomp-ti'na
Pomp ti nus
Pon'ti a, 10
Pon'ti-cum Ma're
Pon'ti-cus
Pon-ti'na
Pon-ti'nus
Pon'ti-us, 10
Pon tom'e-don
Pon'to-me-du'sa
Pon ton'o us
Pon'to-po ri'a
Po-pil'i-us
Pop lic'o la
Pop'li fu'gi-a
Pop pæ'a
Pop-pæ'us
Pop'u-lo'ni a
Por'ci-a, 10
Por'ci-us, 10
Por'do-sc-lc'ne
Por'o sc-lc'ne
Por phyr'c-on
Por'phy reg, 6
Por phyr'i-on
Por phyr'o-gen-ne'tus
Por'ri ma
Por sen'na, *o*
Por'se na
Por'tum-na'li a
Por-tum'nus
Por tu'nus
Po'rus
Po-sid'e a
Po sid'i on
Po si'deg, 6
Pos'i de'um
Po si'don
Pos'i-do'ni a
Pos'i do'ni-us
Pos thu'mi a
Pos'thu mus
Pos-tu'mi-us
Post-ver'ta
Post vo'ta
Po tam'i deg, 6
Pot'a mi'tis
Pot'a-mon
Pot'a nus
Po thi'nus
Po'thos
Pot'i ca
Pot'i-dæ'a
Pot'i da'ni a
Po ti'na
Po tit'i l, 10
Po-ti'tus
Pot-ni'a-deg, 6
Pot'ni-æ
Pot'u a
Prac'ti us, 10, *S Sch*
Præ nes'te
Præn'es ti'nus, 5
Præ'sus
Præ'tor
Præ'tu-ti-a'nus, 10
Pra'si-æ, 10
Pra'si-a'na, 10
Pras'i nus
Pra tæm'e-neg, 5, 6
Prat'i nas, *W. S*
Pra ti'te
Prat'o cle'a
Prat'o-la'us, *Pw.*
Pra tom'o-lus
Prat'o ni'cus
Prax-ag'o ra
Prax-ag'o ras
Prax-ag'o-ris
Prax'i as (prak'shi-as), *W S*
Prax'i bu'lus
Prax-id'a-mas
Prax-id'i-ce
Prax-il'e os
Prax-in'o-a
Prax-i'nus
Prax-iph'a neg, 6
Prax'is
Prot'o me du'sa
Prot'ry ge'a
Prot'ry ge'a, *C.*
Prox'e-nus
Pru-den'ti us, 10
Pru si'a deg, 6
Pru'sa
Pru'si as, 10
Prym-ne'si a, 10, *Py C*
Prym ne'sus
Pryt'a neg, 6
Pryt'a-ne'um
Pryt'a-nis
Psam'a the, 14
Psam'a the'a, 14
Psam met'i chus, 14, *C J*
Psam'me til'chus, 14, *K*
Psa'phis, 14
Pse bo'a 14
Pse'cas, 14
Pse-nc'rus, 14
Pseu'do-c'lis, 14
Pseu'do lus, 14
Pseu dop'y læ, 14
Pse u-dos'to ma, 14
Pseu'du-lus, 14
Pslt'ta-ce'ne, 14
Psit'ta-ce'ni, 14
Pso'phis, 14
Psy'che, 14
Psy'cho man-tc'um
Psy'chrus, 14
Psyt'ta-li'a, 14
Psyt'ta-lc'a
Ptar'c nus, 14
Ptc'le-a, 14
Ptc'lc on, 14
Ptc'le-os, 14
Ptc'le-um, 14
Ptcr'c-lus, 14
Ptcr'e-la'us, 14
Ptc'ri-a, 14, *S W*
Ptc'ri-on, 14, *C L*
Pte-roph'o rus, 14
Ptæ'o do'tus, 14
Ptol'e der'ma, 14
Ptol'e-mæ'um, 14
Ptol'e-ma c'um,14
Ptol'e mæ'us, 14
Ptol'c ma'is, 14
Pto-lc-m'o cra tc'a14
Ptol'i-cus, 14
Pto'us, 14
Pty chi'a, 14
Pub lic'i a, 10
Pub lic'i-us, 10
Pub lic'o la
Pub'li poi
Pub'li-us
Pu-di'ca
Pul-che'ri a, *S W*
Pu'm cum Ic'lum
Pu'pi e'nus, *S W*
Pu pin'i a
Pu'pi-us
Pu'si o, 10
Pu'tc-o la'ni
Pu tc'o-li
Py'a nep'si a, 10, *W S*
Pyg'c la
Pyg mæ'i
Pyg ma'li on
Pyl'a deg, 6
Pyl'æ
Py læm'a chus, 5
Py læm'c neg, 5, 6
Py lag'o ras
Py lag'o ræ
Py lan'on
Py lar'ge
Py lar'tc, 6
Py'las
Py lc'ne
Py lc'nor
Pyl'e us
Pyl'o
Py log'e-neg, 6
Py-lo'ra
Pyl'os
Pyl'us
Pyr'ra
Py rac'mon
Py rac'mos
Pyr-ræch'meg, 5, 6
Pyr-ram'i deg, 6
Pyr'a mus
Pyr'a-sus
Py rc'i cus see *C and S*
Pyr'e næ'i
Pyr'e næ'us
Py re'ne
Py re'tus, *a certain*
Pyr'e tus, *a river*
Pyr'go pol'i-ni'ceg 6
Pyr got'e leg, 6
Py'ri phleg'e thon
Py-rip'pe
Py'ro
Py ro'deg, 6
Pyr'o-ge'ri, *C*
Py ro'ic-ri, *Py. For. Fac.*
Pyr'o is
Py-rom'a-chus
Pyr'po le
Pyr-rhc'um
Pyr'rhi a
Pyr'rhi as, *S Sch*
Pyr'rhi-chus
Pyr'rhi dæ, *Sch W*
Pyr rhi'da, *Fac*
Pyr'ri cha
Py thæn'e tus, 5
Py thag'o ras
Pyth'a go-re'i
Py than'ge lus
Pyth'a r'tus
Pyth'e as
Py'theg, 6
Pyth'e-us
Py'theus
Pyth'i-a
Pyth'i-as
Pyth'i on
Pyth'i o ni'ce
Pyth'i o ni'cg, 6
Pyth'i um
Py'tho
Pyth'o-clcs, 6
Pyth'o cli'deg, 6
Pyth'o de'lus
Pyth'o de'mus
Pyth'o do'ris
Pyth'o do'rus
Py thog'e neg, 6
Py thol'o tus
Pyth'o-la'us
Py'thon
Py thon'nax
Py tho'neg, 6
Pyth'o-ni'ce
Pyth'o ni'cus
Py'th'o nis'sa
Py-thoph'a neg, 6
Py thop'o lis
Py thos'tra-tus
Pyt'na
Pyt'ta-lus
Pyx'i-ra'teg 6
Pyx i'teg, 6

Q.

Qua'di
Qua'di a'teg, 6
Qu a dr'ti a
Qua dr'tus
Quad'ri frons, *o*
Quad'ri ceps
Quad'ri gu'ri us
Quæs to'reg, 6
Qua'ri a'teg, 6
Quar qu'ni, *K*
Quat'u or'sig-na'ni
Quer qu'tu l a, *For*
Qui c'tus
Quinc'ti a'nus, 10
Quinc til'i a
Quinc'tu-us, 10
Quin'do-cim'vi ri
Quin qua'tri us
Quin-qu'ti us
Quin'quen ni'leg, 6
Quin quc'ri ri
Quin til'i a
Quin'til i a'nus
Quin-ti'lis
Quin-til'i us
Quin til'la
Quin til'lus
Quin'ti o, 10, *Fac*
Qu in'ti por
Quin'ti us, 10
Qui ri'na
Quir'i n'li a
Quir'i-na'lis
Qui ri'nus
Qui ri'teg, 6

R.

Ra'bir-i a'nus
Ra bir'i us
Ra-cil'i a
Ra cil'i us
Ra mi'seg, 6, *C W*
Raph'a-na
Ra-pha'ne æ
Ras'e næ, *For*
Ra tu'me na see *F*.
Rau'cu-lus
Rau'ra-ci
Ra ven'na
Rav'en-na'teg, 6
Re'a'te
Re'a-ti'ni
Reb'i-lus
Rec ti'na
Re-die'u-lus
Red'o neg, 6
Re gil'la
Reg'il la'nus
Re gil'lus
Re gi'na
Re-gi'num, *Fac. W*
Re gi'nus
Reg'u lus
Re'mi
Re'mig i a'na, 10
Rem'mi us
Rem'o ra
Re mo'ti a
Rem u lus
Re mu'ri a
Re'mus
Rca'ti tu'ti a
Rca'ti tu'tus
Re'ate
Re-ta'vi
Re'u dig'ni
Rha ec'lus
Rha-co'teg, 6
Rha-co'teg, 6
Rha co'tis
Rhad'a man'thus
Rhad'a mus
Rhad'a mc'i
Rhad'i ne
Rhas'c na, 5
Rhæ'ti, *o*r Ræ'ti
Rhæ'ti a, 10
Rhe-gi'a
Rham'i-da'va, *For*
Rha mc'lus see *C*
Rham nem'seg, 6
Rham nu'si a, 10
Rham nu'sia
Rha'nis
Rh aph'a na, *K*
Rhaph'a-ne
Rha pha'ne æ
Rha phc'a
Rhap so'di
Rha'ros
Rhas-cu'po lis see *C*
Rha to'teg, 6
Rha-to'us
Rhc'a
Rhc'bas, *o*r Rhc'bus
Rhcd'o neg, 6
Rhc gi'ni
Rhc'ti an
Rhc'mi
Rhc'ne
Rhc ne'a
Rhc'ni
Rhc'nus
Rhcs cu'po ris
Rhc'sus
Rhc-ti'nor
Rhet'i co
Rhc teg'e neg, 6
Rhex c'nor
Rhex ib'i us, *Pw. W*
Rhi a'nus
Rhid'a gus
Rhin'o co la'ra
Rhin'o co ru'ra
Rhi'on
Rhi o'ne
Rhi phæ'i
Rhi phæ'us
Rhi'um
Rho bc'a
Rhod'i a lus see *C*
Rhod'a nus
Rho'di
Rho'di a Lex
Rho dia, *daughter of Oceanus*
Rho'di-i
Rhod'li op'o lis
Rhod'o gu'nc
Rhod'o pe
Rho-do'pis
Rho'dus
Rhœ'bus
Rhœ'cus
Rhœ te'um
Rhœ'tus
Rhog'o nis
Rhos'pho-du'sa
Rho'sus
Rhox a'ne, *or* Rox a'ne
Rhox'o-la'ni
Rhu-tc'ni, *and* Ru-the'ni, *C. W.*
Rhyn'da-cus
Rhy'pæ
Rhyt'i um, 10, *S Sch*
Ric ci'a-cum, *For.*
Ric'i-mer, *C S.*
Rig'o be'lus
Rig'o-du'lum, *K.*
Rig'o-du'num
Ri gom'a-gus
Rin'gi-bc'ri
Ri o'ne
Ri phæ'i
Rix'a mæ, *C*
Rob'i ga'li a
Ro bi'go, *or* Ro-bi'gus
Ro'ma
Ro ma'ni
Ro ma'nus
Ro mil'i-us
Rom'u la
Ro mu'li æ
Rom'u lus
Ro'mus
Ros'ci us, 10
Ros'co pus
Ro'sc a, 10
Ros'u la
Ro tom'a gi
Ro tom'a gus
Rox a'na
Rox'o la'ni
Ru-bi'li us, *S W*
Ru'bi
Ru'bi con, *and* Ru'bi co
Ru-bi'go
Ru'bra Sax'a
Ru bre'nus, *S C.*
Ru'bri-us
Ru'bus ti'ni
Ruç'i na'teg, 6
Ru'di æ
Ru-di'ni
Ru fil'lus
Ru fi'nus
Ru'fi-us
Ru'fus
Ru'gi i
Ru'mi na, *C*
Ru mi'na, *K Fac J' Py Sch*
Ru mi'nus, *F Fac Sch.*
Run ci'na
Ru-pil'i us
Rus'ci no
Ru-sc'læ
Rus'cl la'ni
Ru si'na
Rus'pi na, *K W*
Rus pi'na, *Py*
Rus pi'num
Rus'ti cus, *S Py*
Ru tc'ni
Ru the'ni
Ru'ti cle'i
Ru'ti la
Ru til'i us
Ru'ti-lus
Ru'tu ba
Ru'tu li
Ru'tu pæ
Ru tu'pi æ, *S Sch*
Ru'tu pi'nus

S.

Sa ba
Sab'a di'bæ
Sa'bæ
Sa bæ'i
Sab'a gc'na
Sa bar'ba res, 6, *Fac*
Sa ba'tc
Sab'a ti'ni
Sa-ba'zi a, 10
Sa-ba'zi-us
Sa bc'la
Sa bel'li
Sa bcl'lus
Sa bid'i us
Sa bi'na
Sa bi'ni
Sa bin'i a'nus
Sabl'nus
Sa bi'ra
Sa'bis
Sa bo'ci
Sa bo'reg, 6
Sab'o ta
Sab'ra ta
Sa bri'na, *Fac. W.*
Sab'u ra
Sa'bus
Sac'a-das, *S. W.*
Sa'çæ
Sac'a-pe'ne
Sac'as-sa'ni
Sac'as-se'ne
Sac'as tc'ne
Sac-che'ni
Sac-cop'o-deg, 6
Sa'cer
Sach'a li'tæ
Sach'a li'teg, 6, *L Sch*
Sac'o lo
Sa-cr'ni
Sac'o ra
Sa-cra'ni
Sa crat'i-vir, *C W.*
Sa cra'tor
Sac'ro no
Sa dac'o-ra
Sad'a ge'na
Sad'a leg, 6, *C. W*
Sad'o-cus
Sa'dy at'teg, 6
Sæ dc'ne
Sæg'i mc'rus, 5
Sæt'a bis, 5
Sag'a las'sus
Sag'a na
Sag'a ris
Sag'a ri'tis
Sa git'ta
Sa gun'tum, *or* Sa gun'tus
Sag'un ti'nus
Sa'gis
Sa i'tæ
Sa'la
Sal'a ce'ni
Sa la'ci a, 10
Sa læm'c neg, 6
Sal'a gi'sa
Sal'am bi'na
Sal'am bo re'a
Sal'a mi'na
Sal'a min'i i
Sal'a mi'nus
Sal'a-mis
Sa la'pi-a, *or* Sa la'pi-æ
Sal'a pi'ni
Sal'a pi ta'ni
Sa las'si
Sa le'i us (le'yus)
Sa le'ni
Sal'en-ti'ni
Sa ler'num
Sal ga'ne us
Sal'ga nus
Sa'li a, *W Fac.*
Sa'li a'ris
Sa'li i
Sa li'næ
Sal'i n'tor
Sa'li us
Sal lus'ti us, 10
Sal'ma cis
Sal mc'ni
Sal mo'ne
Sal mo'ne-us
Sal mo'nis
Sal'my des'sus
Sa'lo
Sal o e
Sa lo'me
Sal'o mon
Sa'lon
Sa lo'na, *or* Sa lo'næ
Sal'o nc'a
Sal'o ni'na
Sal o-ni'nus
Sa lo'ni us, *S W*
Sal pi'nas
Sal'ti c'tæ, 10
Sal'tu-a'reg, 6
Sal'vi a
Sal'vid i e'nus, *S W*
Sal'vi us
Sa ly-eg, 6, *C. Py.*
Sa mag'o ras
Sa ma'ri a, *F S.*
Sam'a-ri'a
Sam'a ri'ta
Sam-bc'she
Sa'me
Sa'me-as
Sa me'ni
Sa'mi-a
Sa'mi us
Sam-ni'tæ
Sam ni'teg, 6
Sam'ni-um
Sam'o-las
Sa mo'nas
Sa mo'ni-um, *S Sch.*
Sa'mos
Sa-mos'a-ta

Sam'o thra'ce, *or* Sam'o thra'ci a 10
Sam'o thra'ces, 6
Sam o thrax
Samp si'ra
Sa'mus
Sa'na
Sa na'teg, 6
San'cho ni'a-thon
San'cho-ni a'thon *Sch*
San'da le'on
San'da li o'tis
San di'on, *I W.*
San do'cus, 6
San'dio coi'tus
San'i sc'ne
San'mi o
San qua'lis
San'to-neg, 6
San'to ni
Sa o'ce
Sa o cis
Sa oc'o ras
Sa on
Sa'on nc'sus
Sa o'tes, 6
Sa o tis
Sa pa i, *or*
Sa pha i
Sa pe'i, *Lac*
Saph'i nus *sec C.*
Saph'i nc'ne
Sa pi nes, 6
Sa pol
Sa po'tes, 6
Sap pm'i
San'i cc'ne
San i cc'ni
San i mc'ne
San m'ges, 6
San a pe'um
San'i pus
Sa ra'pis
Sa ra'pus, *S sec C*
San a'nus,
Py Lor
Sar de na pa'lus
San de'ne, *or*
San de ne
San de on
San di a'tes, 6
San dra i
San do nes, 6
San do nyx, *C Pu*
San do nyx,
S d'p Lor
San'gua nsc'ne
San'gri u'sa
San'ma te
San ma'ta, 10
San me'tis
San men'tus
San'ni i, *Lac.*
San nc'us
San'ion
Sa ton'i cus Si'nus
Sa'ro nis
Sar pe'don
San'ped o nc'um
San'ra na'tes, 6
Sar ra'nus
Sar ras'teg, 6
Sar'si na
San'si na'tes, 6
San su'ra
Sar'u c'na
Sar'u nc'tes, 6
For S.*
Sa son
Sas o nes, 6
Sas pi'res, 6
Sat'i bu-za'nes, 6,
W S
Sa tic'u la, *and*
Sa tic'u-lus
Sat n'o nis
Sa tu'ri dis
Sat'u pe'a
Sat'u pe'ni
Sat'ra-pi'a
Sat'ri-c'ni
Sat'u cum
Sat'u cus
Sa'tu rus, *Pre.*
Sat u ra
Sat'u ici us (yus),
S H
Sa tu'ri o
Sat'ur n'li a
Sa tur'ni a
Sat'ur nig'e na
Sat'ur ni'nus
Sa tur'ni us
Sa tur'nus
Sat'y-ri
Sat'y ron
Sat'y-rus
Sau-fe'i us (fe'yus)
Sau-ni'tæ
Sau roin'a tæ
Sau'rus
Sav e'ra
Sa'vo, *or* Sa-vo'na
Sa'vus
Sax'o neg, 6
Sçæ'a
Sçæ'va
Sçæv'o-la
Sce'ri da'va,
For Py S
Scal'a bis,
Fp Py S
Sca man'der
Sca man'dri a
Scam'an-dod'i ce
Scam'o-tas
Scan de'a, *or*
Scan di'a
Scan'di na'vi a
Scan til'la
Scan-tin'i a
Scan-tin'i us
Scap-te-si'us le *or*
Scp te n'su la
Scap'ti a, 10
Scap'u la
Scar do'na
Scar phe a
Scar phi'a
Sca'rus
Sce'd'a sus, *W Pu*
Sce'la ti'ti
Sce'le ra'tus
Sce ni'tæ
Sce'no ma'ti
Sce'no pe'gi a
Sce'nos
Sce'on
Sce'on ne'sus
Sce'o'tes, 6
Sce o tis
Sce'pa, *or*
Sce'pha
Sce'pi, *Lac*
Sceph'i nus
Sce'ri ne'ne
Sce'ri nes, 6
Sce'ron
Sce'ron-i des, 6
Sce'rus
Sco'la'tes
Sco lop'o is
Scol o ti
Sco'lus
Scom bra'si a, 10,
S Lor
Sco'pas
Sco'pe li a'nus
Scop'e lis'mus
Scop'e los
Sco'pi us, *Lac.*
Scop'o lu'a
Scor dis'ci, *and*
Scor dis'ci
Scor'o dom'a-chi
Sco-ti'nus
Scot o-di'ne
Sco tu'sa
Sco-tus'sa
Scri bo'ni-a
Scri'bo ni a'nus
Scri bo'ni us
Scy di'seg, 6
Scy'la-ce
Scy'la ce'um
Scy'lax
Scyl læ'um
Scyl'le ros, *Fac*
Scyl'li-as, *L W*
Scym'ni a'nus, *Fac.*
Scy'ras
Scy re'is
Scy ri'a deg, 6
Scyri'as
Scy ri'tæ
Scy'ro'des, 6
Scy'ros
Scy tal'o sa gli'ti-
pel'li ger
Scy'thæ
Scy'tho'ni
Scy'theg, 6, *or*
Scy'tha
Scyth'i a
Scyth'i-deg, 6
Scy thi'ni
Scy-thi'nus
Scyth'o-me'treg, 6
Scy'thon
Scy thop'o lis
Scyth'o po-li'tæ
Se-bas'te
Seb'as te'ni, *or*
Seb'as ti'a
Seb'as te'ni
Seb'as top'o lis
Seb'e-da
Seb'en-du'num
Sch'en ny'tus, *L C*
Se be'thus
Se be'thus
Se be'tos *sec C*
Se bi'nus, *S Py*
Se bo'sus
Sec'e la
Sed'e ta'ni
Sed'i bo'ni-a'tes, 6
Se di'vi tus
Se-du'ni
Se du'si i, 10
Se-ges'ta
Se-ges'tes, 6
Se-ges'ti es
Se ge'ti i, 10
Se gi'di i, *A*
Seg'o bri'ga
Seg'o-du'num
Se-gon'ti i, 10,
S W
Seg'on ti'a-ci
Se gon'ti um, 10,
S Sch
Se go'vi a
Se'gu si'ni, 10
Seg'u si'ni
Se gu'si o, 10, *S W*
Se'i nach thi'a
Sei'us (se'yus)
Se je'nus
Sel do'mus
Se lem'nu
Se le'ne
Sel'eu ce'ni
Sel'eu ci'a, *or*
Sel eu ci'a
Se le'gi es
Sel'i co bo'lu
Se leu'cus
Se lim'nus
Se li'nus
Sel'li nus, *Lac*
Sel'lus, *C S*
Sel'le'si i, 10
Sel le'ris
Sel le'te
Se lu'rus
Se lym'bri a
Sem'bo bi'tis
Sem'bri ri'tæ
Sem'e-la
Sem'e le
Se mel li ti'ni
Sem'e na'ni
Se mid'e i
Sem'i gal'lu'li
Sem'i ger mi'ni
Sem'i-gun'tus
Se-mir'a mis
Sem'no nes, 6, *also*
Sem no'nes,
Strabo
Sem no'the-i
Se mo'nes, 6
Se mo'ni a
Sem pro'ni a
Sem pro'ni us
Se-mu'ri um,
Fac W.
Se'na
Se na'tor
Se na'tus
Sen'e-ca
Se nec'ei-o, 10
Se'ni-a, *W Sch.*
Sen na'tes, 6
Sen'o neg, 6, *and*
Se no'neg
Sen'ti-na'tes, 6
Sen ti'num
Sen'ti nus
Sen'ti us, 10
Sep'a ri, *A*
Se pe'a
Se'pi as
Se pla'si a, 10
Sep te m'pe da
Sep te m'tri o
Sep te m'vi ri
Sep'tu ma'ni a
Sep-tim'i-us
Sep'ti-mon'ti-um, 10
Sep'ti-mus
Se qu'a na
Se'qua-ni
Se ra'nus
Ser a pe'um
Se ra'pi o, *and*
Se ra'pi-on
Se-ra'pis
Ser'a pi'um
Ser bo'nis
Se re'na
Se're na'tes, *or*
Se're-ni-a'nus,
S W
Se re'nus
Se'reg, 6
Ser ges'tus
Ser'gi a
Ser-gi'nus
Se-ri'phus
Ser ra'nus
Ser-re'teg, 6
Ser re'um, *or*
Ser rhi'um
Ser ri'um, *or*
Ser rhi'um
Ser rop'o lis
Ser-to'ri us
Ser-væ'us
Ser'vi a'nus
Ser vil'i a
Ser'vi li-a'nus
Ser vil'i us
Ser'vi o-du'ium
Ser'vi us
Ses'e-me'ni
Ses'e mum
Ses'a mus
Ses'a mus
Ses'a-re'thus
Ses'o o'sis, *or*
Se sos'sis
Se sos'tris
Ses'ti us, 10
Ses'ti ni'tes, 6
Ses'ti us, 10
Se su'vi i, *Sch W*
Set'a bis
Se'thon
Se'ti a, 10
Set u a co'tum
Seu thes, 6
Se ve'ra
Se've ri'nus
Se ve'rus
Se ve'ni
Se'vo
Sex ti a 60
Sex til'i a
Sex ti'lis
Sex til'i us
Sex'ti us, 10
Sib e re'ne
Sib'e ris
Sib'u zi'tes, 6
Si bel la
Sib yl li'nus
Si cam'bri
Si cam'bri a
Si ca'ni, *and*
Si'ca ni
Si c'ni a
Sic'u lis, *or*
Si cil'i des, 6
Si-cc'ma
Si-cc'mus
Si cc'nus
Si chæ'us
Si cil'i a
Si cin'i us
Sic'i nus
Sic'o nis
Sic'o nus
Sic'u li
Sic'u lus
Sic'y on (sish'i on)
Sic'y o'ni a (sish'i)
Sid'i cc'ne
Si'de
Si de'le
Si de'ne
Si de'nus
Si de'ro
Si-de'tæ
Sid'i ce'ni, *K*
Sid'i ci'ni
Sid'i ci'num
Si'don
Si do'neg, 6, *and*
Sid'o neg
Si-do'ni i
Sid'o nis, *or*
Si-do'nis
Si du'sa
Si'ga
Si-ga'li-on
Si ge'um
Sig'ni mc'rus
Sig'ni-a
Sig ni'nus
Sig'u lo'neg, 6
Si gy'næ
Si-gy'ni, *or*
Si-gyn'næ
Si'la
Sil'a ce'ni
Si-la'na
Si-la'nus
Sil'a rus
Si-le'ni
Si-le'nus
Si-le'um
Sil'i cen'se
Sil'i us
Sil'o-on
Sil'pi-a
Si-lu'reg, 6,
K Fac Sch.
Sil u reg,
Py S For.
Sil va'nus
Sil va'nus
Sil vi'ni
Sil vi us
Si mm'ge-lus
Sim bri'i us, *or*
Sim bru'i-us
Si-me'na
Sim'e ni
Si me'nus
Si me'thus, *S W*
Sim'i lis
Sim'mi as, *S. Sch.*
Si'mo
Sim'o is
Si'mon
Si mo'ne
Si mon'i-deg, 6
Sim ple'x us, 10,
W S
Sim'u lus
Si'mus
Sim v i i, *W S*
Sin a tho cle'z, 6
Sin'di cc
Si ne'na
Sin'ga ra
Sin'gu lo'neg, 6
Si'nis
Sin'o e
Sin'o is
Si'non
Si no'ni a
Si no'nis
Si no'pe
Si no pe'us
Si no'pis
Si no'pus
Sin'o rix
Sin to'na
Sin ti'cc
Sin'ti i, 10
Sin'u cs'si
Sin'u ca s'mus
Si-o'pe
Si pon'tum, *or*
Si'pus
Sip v le'ne
Sip'y lus
Sir-bo'nis
Si ri'di o neg, 6
Si ri'nes, 6
Si ri'ni
Si'ris
Sir'mi us
Sir'mi o
Sir'mi um
Sir'mi-deg, 6
Si ro'mus
Si'ro pa'o nes, 6
Si sam'neg, 6
Sis'i po
Sis ci'a, 10
Si scn'ni
Sis'i do'na
Sis'i g mi'nes, *or*
Sis'y g mi'nes
Si so'pa
Si syph'i-deg, 6
Sis'y phus
Sit'i cc'ne
Si tal'cog, 6
Si the'ni
Si'thon
Si-tho'ne
Sith'o neg, 6
Si tho'ni i
Sith'o nis
Sit'i-a, 10
Sit'i us, 10, *W. S.*
Si-tom'a-gus,
For Py.
Sit'o neg, 6, *For W*
Sit'ta-ce'ni
Sit'te-bu'ris
Siz'y-geg, 6, *C Sch*
Sm i-rag'dus
Sme'nus
Smer-dom'e-neg, 6
Sml'lax
Sml'lis
Smin'the-us
Smin'theus
So-an'dus
So bu'ra
Soc'ra te'a, *or*
Soc'ra ti'a
Soc'ra tes, 6
Soc'ra te'um
Soc'ra tis, *Pre.*
Sod'o ma
Sod'o mi'tæ
So-e'bi (Suevi)
Sœ'mi-as, *S W*
Sog'di-a'na
Sog'di a'nus
So la'nus
Sol'e nus, *L C.*
So li'nus
Sol le'um
Sol'o-e
Sol'o is
So'lon
Sol o na'teg, 6
So lo'ni um
Sol'o-on
Sol'un ti'ni
So'lus
Sol'y-gc'a
Sol'y ma, *and*
Sol'y mus
Sol'y mi
Sol y mus, *a Tro-jan, A*
Sol'y mus, *a hill, Pre*
So me'na, *a city*
Som'e-na, *a river*
Som'e neg, 6
Son'o bi
Son ti'ni
Son'ti us, 10
Sop'a tcr
So phæ'nc tus, 5
So'phax
So phe'ne
So'phi a
So phi a, *Pseudo-lons, Sym i H*
Soph i lus
So phi'nus
Soph o cle'z, 6
So phon'e ne
So pho ni a
Soph o nis'ba
So'phron
Soph ro na
So phron i cus,
W C
Soph'ro-ni'cus, *I*
Soph'ro nis'cus
So phro'ni us, *C S*
So phros'y ne
So ph'thez, 6
Sop'o lis
So'ra
Sor'a ct'teg, 6, *and*
So ra'te
So ra'nus
Sor'di ce, *C Py*
So'rex
So ri'a i, 10
So sag'o ras
So'si a 10
So sib'i us
Sos'i cli'deg, 6
So-sic'ra tes, 6
So sig'e neg, 6
So'si-i, 10
Sos'i-lus
So sim'e neg, 6
So-sin'o mus
So-sip'a tcr
So-slp'o lis
So'sis
So sis'tra tus
So sith'e us
So'si us, 10
Sos'pi ta
Sos'the neg, 6
Sos'the mis
Sos'tra tus
Sosx'e tra
Sot'a deg, 6
So'ter
So-te'ra, *and*
So te'rus
So te'reg, 6
So te'ri-a
So-ter'i chus, *and*
So tes'i cus
So'this
So'ti-a'teg, 6, 10
So tic'e na
So'ti-on, 10, *S. W.*
So-ti'ra
So'us
Sox'o-tæ
So zom'e ne
So-zom'e-nus
So zop'o-lis
So zu'sa
So-zu'sæ
Spa'co
Spal'e-thra
Spar'ga pi'theg, 6
Spar'ta-cus
Spar-ta'ni, *or*
Spar'ti-a'tæ, 10
Spar ta'nus
Spar'ti-a'nus, 10
Spar'to cus
Spar to'lus
Spat'a le
Spen du'sa
Sper chc'os
Sper'chi-on'i deg, 6
Sper-chi'us
Sper'mo toph'a gi
Spcu sip'pus
Sphæ-te'ri a,
Sch Py
Sphe ce'a
Sphe n'do-ne
Spho'dri as, *L W*
Spi lu'me-ne
Spin'tha-rus
Spi'o
Spi-tam'e neg, 6
Spith'ri da'teg, 6
Spo le'ti um, 10
Spo le'tum
Spon'ta deg, 6
Spu rin'na
Spu'ti us
Sta bc'li us
Sta'bi-æ
Stab'u lum, *C I'o*
Sta gi'ra
Stag'i ri'tes, 6
Sta gi'rus
Sta'i us (sta'yus)
Stam'e ne
Staph'y lus
Sta san'der
Sta si'noi
Stat'ac ia
Sta sic'ra teg, 6
Sta sil'e os
Sta'ti mus, *Lac*
Sta si'nus
Sta ti'nus
Sta til'i a
Sta til'i us
Sta ti'ra
Stat'i na
Sta ti'ra
Sta ti'us, 10
Sta'tor
Stat'u li'nus
Steg'a nos
Stel la'teg, 6
Stel'lo
Ste'na
Sten'o ba'ri
Ste noc'ra tes 6
Sten'to ris
Sten'y cle'tus
Steph'a na
Steph'a nc
Steph'a nu'me-ne
Steph'a nus
Steph'a nu'sa
Ste phu'sa
Ster'o pe
Ster'o pes, 6
Ster'o pis
Ster-tin'i us
Ste sag'o ras
Ste sam'e nus
Ste sic'ni
Ste sich'o rus
Stes'i chi'deg, 6
Stes'i la'us, *Pre.*
Ste sim'bro tus
Sthen'e ba'a
Sthen'e la'i das,
C S
Sthen'e la'as
Sthen'e lus
Sthen'e-la'us
Sthe'ne le
Sthen'e lus
Sthe'nis
Sthe'no
Stil'bi deg, 6
Stil-bu'sa
Stil'i-cho
Stim'i-con
Stiph'e lus
Stir'i-a
Sto bæ'us
Stroch'a deg, 5, 6
Sto'i ci
Sto ic'i-da
Sto'i cus
Strab'el li'ni
Stra'bo
Stra tai'chus
Stra-te'gus
Stra'to, *or* Stra'ton
Strat'o-cles, 6
Strat'o-cli'a
Strat'o cli'deg, 6
Strat'o la
Strat'o-las
Strat'o-ni'ce
Stra-ton'i-ce'a
Strat'o ni ce'us
Strat'o nis Tur'ris
Stra top'o da
Strat'o-phon
Strep-si'a deg, 6
Strob'i lum
Stro'co go'la
Stron'gy-le
Stron'gy los, *or*
Stron'gy lus
Stroph'a deg, 6
Stro'phi us
Stru thi'a
Stru thoph'a gi
Stru thop'o deg, 6
Stru'thus
Stry-be'le
Stry'ma, *or*
Stry'me
Stry'm o do'rus
Stry'mon
Stry'mo nis
Stu bc'ra, *K*
Stur-ni'ni
Stym'mo do'rus
Stym phal'i-deg, 6
Stym pha'lis
Stym pha'lum
Stym pha'lus
Sty'ra
Su a'da
Sua de'la
Su ag'e-la
Su'ar do'neg, 6,
K Fac Sch
Su ar'do nes,
For Py
Sub'al pi'nus
Sub bi'que um
Su bla'i us, 10
Sub'mon to'ri-um
Su bu'la
Su bur'ra
Su'cro
Su de'ti
Su c bus
Su cs'sa
Suc'es sa'nus
Suc'es si o'nes, *and*
Suc'es si'o-nes, 6
Suc'es so'nes, 6, *or*
Suc'es so'nes
Suc to'ni us
Suc'vi
Suc'vi us
Suc'vus
Su fe'nas
Suf fe'nus
Suf fe'tes, 6,
I L C
Suf'fe tes, *K Sch*
Su'i das, *I C*
Su il'i-us, *W S*
Su'il la'tes, 6, *A*
Sui'o neg, 6,
For W
Su o'nes, *A*
Su'as mon'ti um 10
Sul'ci us, 10, *W S*
Sul pit'i a, *or*
Sul pic'i a, 10
Sul pit'i us, *or*
Sul pic'i us, 10
Sum m n'nes, 6
Sum ma'nus
Su'ni ci, *S. For*
Su'ni um
Su od'o na
Su'o ve tau ril'i a
Su'pe rum Ma're
Su'ra
Su rc'na
Su-re'nas
Su'ri um
Su'ri us
Sur ren'tum
Su'rus
Su'sa
Su'sa-na, *W. L*
Su-san'ri on, *W S.*
Su'si a'na, 10, *or*
Su'sis
Su'si a'ni, 10
Su'thul
Su'tri-um
Sy a'grus, *L. C.*
Syb'a-ris
Syb'a-ri'ta
Syb'a ri'tis
Syb'e-rus

Syb/o ta
Syb/o tas
Sy/c dra
Sy/c ne
Sy/o ni/tes, 6
Sy en/ne sis
Syl/e-a
Sy le/um
Syl/e us
Sy/leus
Sy li/o neg, 6
Syl/o son
Syl va/nus
Syl/vi us
Sy/ma, *or* Sy/me
Sym/bo la
Sym/bo lum
Sym/ma-chus
Sym-ple/ga deg, 6
Sym ple/gas
Syn ced/lus
Syn/e dri
Syn/e phe/bi
Sy-ne/si us, 10, *S L*
Syn/e te
Syn/e thi/a
Syn/e tus
Syn/ge lus, *W L*
Syn/he lus sec *C*
Syn/hi e/tæ
Syn/ma da
Syn/no on
Syn/o dus
Sy no/nis
Sy no/pe
Syn/phe ron
Syn/ty che
Sy phi/tum
Sy/phax
Sy phe/um, *Fac*
Syph/o leg, 6
Syr/a co/si i, 10
Syr/a cu/sæ
Syr a cu-sa/ni
Syr/i a
Syr/i a/nus
Syr/i ci/ni
Syr/inx
Syr/ma ta
Syr-ma/tæ, *Fac*
Syr ne/tho
Syr o cil/ces, 6
Syr/o ma/di
Syr o pha/nix
Syr/o-pha ni/ces, 6
Sy ros
Syr/ti bo/los
Sy/rus
Sys/pi ri/tus
Sy/thas

T.

T a qu/tes, 6
Ta/be e/ne
Ta-be/ni
Ta be/num
Ta bli/o-pe
Tab/ori
Tab/ra ca
Tab u/da, *W Sch.*
Tab u/leg, 6
Tab/ur/nus
Tac/a pe,
Fac Sch Py.
Ta ca/pe,
Py W
Tac/a pho/tis
Tac/a tu/a
Tac/fa-ri/nas, *L C*
Tach/o mp/so
Tach/o ti
Ta/chos
Taq/ta
Taq/ta tus
Tar/o la, *and*
Ta-co/la sec *Py.*
Tæ dif/e ra
Tæ nar/i-deg, 6
Tæn a-ros, 5
Tæn/a rum, 5
Tæn/a rus, 5
Ta-e/pa
T æ/geg, 6
Tæ go/ni us, *S W.*
T æ/gus
Tal/a-co/ti
Tal/a-i on/i-deg, 6
Ta la/si-o, 10
Tal/a us
Tal/e-tum
Tal/me-na
Tal thyb/i-us
Tam/a rus, *L. W.*
Tam/e-sa
Ta-me/sa, *For.*
Tam/e sis
Ta/mi a/ni
Ta/mos
Tam/phi lus
Tan/a-gær, *Fac.*
Sch C L Py.
Ta-na/ger, *K. F*
Tan/a-gra, *C. L. Py*
Ta na/gra,
Sch K F.
Tan/a is
Tan/a-i/tæ
Tan/a i/tis
Tan/a quil
Tan/e ta/ni
Ta ne/tum
Tan/nis
Tan-tal/i deg, 6
Tan/ta-lus
Tan/ta-lus
Tan/ta ri/ne
Ta nu/si us, 10
Ta o/ca, *and*
Ta-o/ci, *C.*
Ta/o ce
Ta/o chi
Ta/phi æ, *L C S*
Ta/phi as/sus
Ta phi i, *L C*
Ta phi/tis
Tap/o ri
Tap/o si/tis
Ta/e prob/a ne
Ta pu/ra
Ta pu ri a
Ta pu/ri
Tap/y ri, *L W*
Tar/a nis
Ta/rax
Ta/ra sis
Ta ras/con
Tar/ax ip/pus
Tar bel/li
Tar-che/ti-us, 10, *S W*
Tar/chon, dim/o tus
Tar/en ti/nus
Ta ren/tum, *or*
Ta ren/tus
Tar/i che/æ, *or*
Iappl
Ta rich/e æ, *or*
Palæstinæ
Tar ma/tes, 6
Tar/pe i/a
Tar pe/i us (yus)
Tar pe/ius (yus)
Tar pe/tes, 6
Tar quin/i-i
Tar quin/i i
Tar/quin/i us
Tar quit/i us, 10
Tar/qui tus, *C I*
Tar/ra co/na
Tar/ra co
Tar ru/ti us, 10
Tar sat/i ca
Tar/si us, 10, *W S*
Tar su/is
Tar/ta rus
Tar tes/sus
Tar te sus
Tar/tus
Tar/u-si/tes, 6
Tau vis/i um, 10, *S Sch*
Tax bu/da, *W Sch.*
Tax bu/leg, 6
Tax bur/nus
Tax/a pe,
Fac Sch Py.
Tax/chos
Tax/i ta
Tax/i tus
Tax/o la, *and*
Ta-co/la sec *Py.*
Tau/ri i Lu di
Tau-ri/ni
Tau-ris/ci
Tau rob/o lus
Tau/ro is
Tau-rom/e-nes, *or*
Tau-rom/e-non
Tau/ro-min/i um
Tau/ro-po li/s
Tau rop/o lus
Tau ru/bu læ
Tau/rus
Tax/i la, *S C I.*
Tax/i læ, *Fac*
Tax/i-leg, 6
Tax/i-li, *C L*
Tax/i-mag/u lus
Ta yg/e-te, *or*
Ta/y ge/ta
Ta-y-ge/tus, *or*
Ta y-ge/e-ta
Te-a/num
Te/a rus
Te-a/te a, *and*
Te a/te
Te/a ti/ni
Te ch/no pæg/nion, 5
Tec mes/sa
Tec tos/a ges, 6, *or*
Tec tos/a ges
Tec/to sax
Te cu/sa
Te/ge a
Te/ge a/tæ
Te/ge a/tis
Teg/u-la
Te gy/ra, *Pic*
Te/i a (te/yi)
Te/i i (te/yi)
Te/i us (te/yus)
Te/la
Tel/a mon
Tel/a-mo ni/a-deg, 6
Tel lun/dri a
Tel chi/nes, 6
Tel chi/nis
Tel chin/i us, *L W*
Tel/e i, *and*
Te le/i
Tel/e bæ
Tel/e bo æ, *or*
Te leb/o æ
Tel/e bo/æ, 6
Tel/e cles, 6
Tel/e cli/des, 6
Tel/e clus
Tel/e cras
Tel/e d/mus
Tel-e/pi ne
Tel/e re/nus
Tel/e rus
Tel/e scum/a chus
Tel/e scho/ti nus
Tel/e sia
Tel/e mus
Tel/e/mus
Tel/e phas/sa
Tel/e phus
Tel/e sar/e
Tel/e si/ni
Tel/e si/nus
Tel/e sip/pus
Tel/e sis
Tel/e son
Tel/e spho rus
Tel/e stag/o ras
Tel/es/tas
Tel/e tæ
Tel/e tes, 6
Tel/e te
Tel/e thu/sa
Tel/e tus
Tel/e u tar/o ras
Tel/eu ta/ris, 10, *S W*
Tel/le/ne
Tel/le/ne
Tel/li as, *W S*
Tel/lu/mo
Tel/lu/rus
Tel/me ra
Tel/mes/sus *or*
Tel/mis/sus
Tel/o bas
Te/los
Tel-phu/sa
Te/lys
Te ma/thi a, *C S*
Tem/e mi/a
Tem/e mi/tes, 6
Tem/e mi/tis
Te me/mi um, *W*
Tem/e nos
Tem/e nus
Tem/e rin/da
Tem/e-sæ *or*
Tem/e-se
Tem/pe-a
Tem py/ra
Ten-be/da
Tenc/te ri
Tenc/te ris
Ten/e-bæ
Ten/e bra
Ten/e bris
Ten/e-dos
Ten/e dus
Ten/e-nes, 6
Ten/e-nis
Te ne/um
Ten-nag/o ra
Te/nos
Ten/ty-ra
Ten/ty-ri/tæ
Te/os, *or* Te/i-os
Te re/don
Te-re/i-deg, 6
Te-ren/ti a, 10
Te/ren-ti a/nus, 10
Te ren/ti-us, 10
Te ren/tus
Te/re us
Te/reus
Ter gem/i nus
Ter-ges/te, *and*
Ter-ges/tum
Ter/ges-ti/ni
Ter/gi la/ni
Ter/i as
Ter/i da/tes, 6, *S W*
Ter ri/na
Ter ri/o la, *Ion*
Ter ri/o li
Ter/me ræ
Ter/me rus
Ter mes/sus
Ter mes/sus *or*
Ter/me sus
Ter/mi na/li a
Ter/mi na/lis
Ter/mi-nus
Ter pan/der
Terp sich/o-re
Ter/ra ci/na
Ter/ra sid/i us,
S W
Ter/ti a, 10
Ter/ti us, 10
Ter tul li/nus
Te/thys
Te/tra-co/mum
Te/tra go/nus
Te tra/o lis
Te/tri cus
Te/u/cri
Teu/ta
Teu chi/ra
Teu/cri
Teu/cri a
Teu me/sos
Teu mes/sus
Teu o/chus
Teu/ta
Teu ta/mi as,
S Sch
Teu/ta mus,
S W
Teu ta/te 6
Teu/thras
Teu thro/ne
Teu/thro/ne
Teu/ti cus
Teu/to bo di/a ci
Teu to bur/gium
Teu/to ni *and*
Teu to nes, 6
Thæ bæ/us, *K*
Thæ co/na
Thag/o na
Tha/is
Tha/la
Thal/a mæ,
Sch W, or
Thal/a mæ,
S W Lor M
Thal/a mus
Tha las/so nes
Tha las/so 10
Tha las/sus, 10,
S W
Tha le/a
Thal/es, 6
Tha les/tris
Tha le/tas
Tha li/a
Thal/i us, *L C*
Thal lu/sa
Thal pi us
Tham u de/ni
Tham/y ras
Tham/y ris, *S C I*
Tham y/ras, *K*
Thap/sa cus
Thap/si ta/ni
Thar gé/li a, *a fes tival, S W*
Thar/ge li/a, *an Ionian woman*
Thar/si-us, 10
Tha/sos
Tha/sus
Thau/ma/ci
Thau ma/ci a, 10
Thau-ma/ti-us, 10, *and* Thau ma/ti us
Thaum/as
The/a
The-æn/e tus, 5
The/æ te/tus
The-ag/e neg, 6
The ag/o-ras
The a/no
The-ar/i-das, *S W M*
The au/ge la
The/bæ
The bag/e-neg, 6
The-ba/i deg, 6
The-ba/i des, *C. Fac.*
The bæ/is,
K F M.
The-ba/nus
The/be
The bo/tha
The e-tam/e-neg, 6
The ga nu/sa
The/i um (yum)
The/la i/ra, *C*
The/la mu/sa
The le/o-phus
The/li ne
The l pu/sa
The-lu/sa
The lx in/o e
Thelx i/on,
C I M
Thelx i/o pe,
Fac W W
The/me o/ta
The/mis
The-mis/cy ra
The/mi son
The/mi-so/neg, 6
The mis/ta
The/mis tag/o ra
The/mis tag/o ras
The mis/te as
The-mis to cle/a
The mis/to cleg, 6
The/mi stos/ce neg, 6
The/o cle/a
The/o cles, 6
The/o cli/des
The/o clus
The/o cly/me nus
The oc/ly tus
The oc/o lus
The oc/ri tus
The/o cy/des, 6
The od a/mas
The o d/mus
The o/des
The/o dec/tes 6
The o de/mus
The od o cus
The o do/ra
The/o do ri/des
The/o do ri/cus
The o do/tus
The o do/rus
The o do si/o/po lis, 10
The o do/sius, 10
The od o ta
The od/o tas
The od/o te, 6
The o do/tion, 10,
Py W
The od o tus
The/o du/lus
The og/e nes, 6
The/o gi/ton
The/og ne/tus
The o/mus
The/o go/ni a
The og/o nus
The om e/nes, 6
The om ne/tus
The/on
The-o/nis, *and*
The/o ni/cus,
C I
The on/o e
The on/o mus
The/o pe
The oph a/ne
The oph a/nes, 6
The/o phr/ni a,
S C
The oph/r ni/a, *The Ippocranq*
The/o phi/la
The/o phi/lus
The/o phras/tus
The/o phy la/ctus
The/o pi/thes, 6
The op/o lis
The/o pom/pus
The op/o pus
The o/ris
The o/rus
The o/tas
The ot/e leg, 6
The/o ti/mus
The ot/o-cus
The ox/e-na
The/ox e/ni-a, *S W*
The/ox e/ni-us,
S W
The ox/e mus
The rag/o ras
The ram/e neg, 6
The raph/o ne
The rap/ne
The/ras
The ra/si-a, 10
The-rid/a mas
The rim/a chus
Ther/i nus
The-ri/tas
Ther mo/don
Ther mop/y læ
The rod/a mas
The/ron
Ther/sa nder
Ther sil/o chus
Ther si ta
Ther si teg, 6
The ru/chus
The sau/ro chrys/o nic/o-chrys/i deg, 6
Thes/ce ra
The se/a
The se/as
The se um
The/se us
The/seus
The/sid a
The si/deg, 6
The sim/e nes, 6
Thes moph/o ri a
Thes/mo pho/ri a
Thes-mop/o lis
Thes moth/e tæ
Thes o a
Thes pe a
Thes pi a
Thes/pi æ
Thes pi a deg, 6
Thes/pi us
Thes/pro tes
Thes pro/ti a, 10
Thes pro/tus
Thes-sa/li a
Thes/sa li/o tes, 6
Thes sa li/o tis
Thes sa lo/ni ca
Thes sa/lus
Thes ti/a 10, *S*
The ti/a da
Thes ti/a des 6
The/ti des 10
The ti/di/um
The tius 10
Thes/o ri des 6
The ty/bis *C W*
The/ty lis *C*
The tid/a mum
Thi/as
Thi/on da/mas
Thi/sa
Thi al/i a
Thi as
Thi/o da mas
Thi/mo/di a, *Fac M*
Thi so/a
Tho an/te a
Tho an/te us, 10
Tho/as
Tho/e
Tho/as
Tho/mas
Tho mi/tis
Tho/on
Tho o/ra
Tho o/tes 6
Thoa/mi-us, *S W*
Tho/rax
Tho ri/ce
Tho/ri a/ca
Thra/ci a, 10
Thra/ces
Thra/cia
Thra/ci as, 10
Thra/sæ a
Thra sæ/a, *or*
Thra sæ/a, *name of a ship*
Thra/si us, 10
Thra/so
Thra sy/bu lus
Thra sy/da/us
Thras/y da/mus
Pic
Thra syl/e on
Thra syl/lus
Thra syl/o chus
Thra sym/a chus
Thras/y me/des, 6
Thras/y me/lus
Thra sym/e-neg, 6
Thras/y me/nus
Thre ic/i us, 10
Thre le/sa
Thre p sip/pas
Thri un/bus
Thro/ni um
Thry/on, *or*
Thry/um
Thry/us
Thu cyd/i des, 6
Thu ia/to
Thu/le
Thu/ri a, *Sch S M*
Thu/ri i
Thu ri/ni
Thus/ci a, 10
Thy/a
Thy/a des, 6
Thy/a mi/a
Thy/a mis
Thy/a mus,
Fac S W
Thy/a ti/ra
Thy/e ne
Thy es/tes
Thy es/tes, 6
Thy/i as (yas)
Thy mæ/te tis
Thym bræ/us
Thym bri a, *C S*
Thym/e le
Thy me/la
Thy moch/a res, 6,
S W
Thy mo/tes, 6
Thy o ne
Thy o ne/us
Thy-o/nes
Thy-o/tes, 6
Thy/re
Thyr/e a
Thyr i/di
Thyr i/des, 6
Thyr/i um
Thyr sæ/e tæ
Thyr sæ/e tes 6
Thy/sa
Thy/ra, *K*
Thy/reum, *Ion*
Tib/a ce/ni
Tib/e ri/nus
Tib/e ris
Tib/e rius
Tib/e rus
Tib/i si
Tib/ra co/a
Tib/ul lus
Ti/bur
Tib/ur ti/na
Tib/ur ti/num
Ti bur/tus, 10
Ti bur/tus
Ti/chius
Tich/i us, *Fac W*
Tic/i da
Tic/i nus, *a river*
Tic/i nus, *a man, C*
Ti/ci/a
Ti/cin/i um
Tic/i tus, *C W*
Tic/o nius, *a river*
Tic/o nus, *a man, C*
Tid/i da
Ti/ge ri num
Tig/el li/nus
Ti ge/li us
Ti gra/nes, 6
Ti/gran o ce/rta
Ti gra/ces, 6
Ti/gris
Tig u ri/ni
Til/i a/ri
Til/i a-remp/u
Ti ma/e
Ti ma/ne tus,
Ti ma/us
Ti ma/gi nes, 6
Ti ma/gi/nes
Ti ma/go ras
Ti man/di
Ti man/gi lus
Ti/me nes
Ti me/o
Ti me/the, 6
Tim/a e/us
Tim/a mus,
Fac S W
Tim/a sith/e us
Ti ma/vus
Tim/e as
Tim/e lus
Tim/e-tes, 10,
S W
Ti moch/a ris
Tim/o cle/a
Tim/o cles, 6
Tim/o ch/das
Ti moc/ra tes, 6
Ti mo/cre-on
Ti m/o-de/mus
Ti-mog/o-neg, 6
Tim/o-la/us
Ti mo/le on
Ti mo/lus
Ti mom/a-chus
Ti/mon
Ti mo/nax
Ti mon/o e
Ti mop/to lis
Ti mo/ra
Ti mos/the neg,
Ti mo/the us
Ti mox/e na
Ti mox/e-nus
Tin/i-a
Ti/phæ
Ti/phys
Tir/e si as, 10
Tir/o da/tes, 6
Ti/rus
Ti/ryns/thi a
Ti ryn/thi a
Ti ryn/thus
Ti sa/um
Ti sag/o ras
Ti-sam/e nus
Ti sam/drus
Tis/a nu/sa
Tis a/ri chus
Tis dri a/ni
Ti sif/a deg, 6, *Pic*
Tis/i as, 10
Tis sic/i-deg, 6
Tis/i c/nus, 10
Ti sim/a chus
Ti siph/o ne
Ti siph/o nus
Tis/sa pher/nes, 6
Ti ta/a
Ti/tæ an *or* Ti ta/nu
Tith/o nus, *Pic*
Ti/tæ/ne, *W*
Ti ta/nes, 6
Ti ta/ni a
Ti ta/nis deg, 6
Ti ta/nis
Ti ta/nus, *a giant*
Ti ta/nus, *a river*, *K W*
Tith/o nus, *a moon tain, Pic S*
Tit/a ro/sius
Tit a/rus
Tith/e mid/i a, *S W*
Tith/o es, 6
Ti tho/nis
Ti tho/ne a
Ti thu mis/tes, 6
Ti thro/ne
Tit/i a, 10
Tit/i di/i, 10
Tit i na/nus, 10
Tit/i us, 6, 10
Ti tu/ra nus
Ti tu/ri us
Ti tus
Tit/y rus
Tit/y us
Tle pol/e mus
Tle sim/e nes, 6
Tmo/lus, 14
Tmo/lus, 14
To bi/a ri
To ga/ta
Tol bi/a cum
To le/tum
Tol/mi deg, 6, *S W.*
Tol o phon
To lo/sa
Tol/o sa/ni
Tol/o sa/tes, 6
To lum/ni us
To/lus
To ma/us
Tom a rus,
C I or Pic K
To ma/rus, *Pic*
To me/rus
Tom/i sa, *S. W.*
To mi/tus
Tom/o ri
To/mis
To mu/ri
Tom/y-ris
Ton do/ta
To/ne-a
To ni/a
To pa/zus, *C. W.*
Tor/e tæ
Tor/i ni
To ro/ne

Tor-qua'ta
Tor qua'tus
To'rus
To ry'ne
Tox'a ris, *Py. M.*
Tox'e us
Tox'eus
Tox ic'ra te, *Pw W*
Tox'i li, *C L*
Tox oph'o ne
To xy'c ni
Tra'be a
Trach'a lus
Tra'chius
Tra che'a
Tra chin'i æ
Tra'chi-o'tis
Trach'o ni'tis
Tra gæ'di a
Tra'gus
Trag'a-nop'o lis
Tra ja'nus
Trans'al pi'nus
Tra ns'pa d'nus
Trans tib e ri'nus
Tra pe'za
Tra pe'zon
Tra pe'zus
Tra phe'a
Tra us'i me'nus
Tra'chis
Tra'chi-ni, 10
Tra'chi'n'nus
Tra'chi'n'nus
Tra'chi lus
Tra'chis su li
Tra'chis'su lum,
Sch W M.
Tra'ga'tus
Trag lod'y tæ
Trag'lo dy'tæ,
Sch W M.
Trog lod'y tes, 6
Trog'lo dy'tes,
Sch
Tro'gus Pom pe'
i us (yus)
Tro'i lus
Tro'ja
Tro'jan
Tro ju'ge na
Trom en ti'na
Tro'pe oph'o rus
Troph'i nius
Tro pho'ni us
Tros su li
Tros'su lum,
Sch Sch S Py
Tru'cu li'nus
Tru cu'tum
Trug'o dam'o nes, 6
Tryph'e na
Tryph'e nus
Tryph'o do'rus
Tryph'on
Tryph o sa
Tu'bi to
Tu'cci a, 10
Tu'cci us, 10
Tu'cci o'ra, *C L*
Tuc'ci to'ri a, *Py*
Tu'ci a, 10,
Fac W
Tu'der
Tu'der ti'ni
Tu di ta'nus
Tu'fi cu'li
Tu'ge ni
Tu'gi a
Tu is'to, *or*
Tu'is'co
Tu lin gi
Tul'li a
Tul li a'num
Tul'li o la
Tul li us
Tu'mis, *or* Tu'mes, 6
Tu ra'ri us
Tur'de ti'ni
Tur'du li
Tu'ri a'so, *I C*
Tu'ri us
Tu'ro bri'ca
Tu'ro nes, 6
Tu'ro ni, *a people of Gaul, S C L*
Tu ro'ni, *a people of Germany.*
Tur pil i us
Tur'pi o
Tur ra'gus
Tu'rul'li us, *S W*
Tus ca'ni a, *S. W.*
Tus'ci a, 10
Tus cu li'ni
Tus'cu-la'num
Tus'cu li
Tus'cu-lum
Tu ti'nus
Tu'tic li'na, *or*
Tu'ti li'na
Tu'tho-a
Tu'ti-a, 10
Tu'ti ca'nus
Tu'ti cum
Tu-ti'ni
Tya-na
Ty'a-næ'us
Ty'a ni'tis
Ty'bris
Ty'bur
Ty'che
Tych'i-cus, *S. L. W.*
Tych'i-us
Ty'de
Tyd'e-us
Ty'deus
Ty-di'deg, 6
Ty e'nis
Ty'los
Tym'bri a'ni
Ty mo'lus
Tym'pa ni'a
Tym-pha'i
Tyn-da'ri us
Tyn dar'i deg, 6
Tyn'da ris
Tyn'da rus
Tyn'ni-chus,
Pw W
Ty pæ'us
Ty pho'us
Ty pho'eus
Ty'phon
Ty phœ'nus
Ty rag'i tæ
Ty ra'nni on
Ty ran'nus
Ty'ras, *or* Ty'ra
Ty'res, 6
Ty'ri da'teg, 6 see
Tiridates
Tyr'i ta
Ty'ri us sc'i
Tyr'i us
Ty'ro
Ty rog'ly phus
Ty ros
Tyr rhe'ni
Tyr rhe'num
Tyr rhe nus
Tyr'rhe nus, *Fac*
Tyr rhi'de na, *K*
Tyr se'na
Tyr ta'us
Tys'i us, 10,
W Fac
Tzet'zes, 6, 14,
I C
Tzu lu'lum, 11

U.

U'bi i
U-cal'e gon
U ce'na
U ce'ni
U-di'ni
U'fens
U'fen ti'na
U'lpi a'nus
U'lu bræ
U lys'ses, 6
Um bre'nus
Um'bri a
Um bri'i us, 10
Um mid'i us
Un'de-com'i ni
U nel'li
Unx'i a (unk'shi-a)
U'pis
U ra'ca, *C*
U ra'gus
U ra'ni a
U'ra nop'o lis
U'sa nus
Us ba'ni
Us ba'nus
U r bic'u a, *W Fac*
Ur'bi cus
Ur'bi na'teg, 6
U r bi'num
U'-re'um
Ur'ge-num
U r'gi a
U'ri a, *W. S*
U ri'on
U ri'teg, 6
Ur'sen-ti'ni
Us-ca'na
Us'ce-num
U-sip'e teg, 6
U-si'pi, *S*
U-sip'i i see *C.*
Us ti'ca
U-thi'na, *Fac.*
U'ti ca
Ux'a-ma
Ux an'tis
Ux-el'lo du'num
Ux'en-ti'ni
Ux'i-i (uk'shi-i),
W. S. Sch.

V.

Vac-cæ'i
Va cu'na
Va dav'e-ro, *S C*
Vad'i mo'nis Lu'cus
Va'ga
Vag'e dru'sa
Va-gen'ni, *C W*
Vag'i ta'nus
Va'lha-lla
Val'e rius see *C*
Va'la
Val'a mi'rus
Val'da-sus
Va'lens
Va len'ti-a, 10
Val'en-ti'ni
Val'en-tin'i a'nus
Val'en-ti'nus
Va lc'ri a
Va lc'ri a'nus
Va lc'ri us
Val'e rus, *W C*
Va lc'ti um, 10,
Fac
Val'gi us
Val'hi
Val leb'a-na, *C I*
Val lo'mi a
Val'da h
Van da'li, *W Sch*
Van'dil li, *K*
Van gi'o nes, 6
Van'ni-us
Va ra'nes, 6,
H M S
Var da'i
Var'du-li
Va rc'nus
Var'gi-o'neg, 6
Var'gu-la
Va'ri a
Va ri'ni
Va rus'ti
Va'ri us
Va'rus
Vas'a-na, 6
Vas'co-nes, 6
Vas co'nes,
Strabo
Vas co'ni a
Vat'i ca'nus
Va'ti-c'nus, 10
Va tin'i us
Va-tre'nus
Vc'a mi'ni, *Fac*
Ve chr'eg, 6, *C L*
Vec'ti us, 10
Vec to'neg, 6,
C Fac
Vec'to-neg,
K F Fo S
Ve'di us Pol'li o,
S W
Ve di'us (Pluto)
Ve gc'ti-us, 10
Ve'i a (ve'y i)
Ve'i en'teg, 6
Ve'i-en'to
Ve'i i (ve'yi)
Ve ja'ni-us
Vej'o vis
Ve la'brum
Ve la'ni-us, *S W*
Vel'e-da
Vel'li-a
Ve lli'o ri
Ve-li'na
Ve lli'nus
Vel'i ter'na
Vel'i-teg, 6
Ve-li'træ
Vel'i-træ, *C.*
Vel-le'i us Pa-ter'cu-lus
Vel'li-ca
Vel'lo-cas'seg, 6, *or*
Vel'o cas'seg
Ve-na'frum
Ven'e-dæ
Ven'e-di
Ven'e-ti
Ven'e ti
Ve ne'ti a, 10
Ven'e tus
Ve nil'i-a
Ven-no'neg, 6,
M C L
Ven'no-neg see
Fon Py S
Ven-no'ni us
Ven tid'i-us
Ven'u le'i us (yus)
Ven'u lus
Ve'nus
Ve nu'si a, 10
Ven'u-si'ni
Ven'u si'num
Ve pr'cus see *C*
Vep'i te'um
Ve'ra-gri, *W*
Ver'a gri, *C*
Ve-ra'ni a, *S W*
Ver'ra ni'o lus
Ve'ra'ni us, *S W*
Ver'ran ni'o lus
Ver big'e na
Ver cel'læ
Ver'cin-get'o rix
Ver'e ti'ni
Ve re'tum
Ver gas'i lau'nus
Ver-gil'ius
Ver-gil'i a
Ver-gil'i æ
Ver-gun'i us
Ver'gi um, *Fac W*
Ver gob'ret us
Ver'i tas
Ver'o la'mi um
Ver'o na'num'du-i
Ve ro'na
Ve ro'neg, 6 see
I or nf 101
Ver'o ni'ca, *L H*
Ver ri'nus
Ver'ri us
Ver'ru ci'nus
Ver ru'go
Ver'ta gus
Ver'ti cor'di-a
Ver'tum-nu'li-a
Ver tum'nus
Ver'u la
Ver'u la'nus
Ve'rus
Ves'a gus see *C*
Ves'bi us
Ves'bo-la
Ves co'li a
Ves'cel la'ni
Ves-ci'ni
Ves'ci ta'ni a
Ves'cu la'ri us,
S W
Ves'cu-li'ni
Ves'e ris, *K W*
Ve-se'vus
Ves pa'si a'nus, 10
Ves ta'leg, 6
Ves ta'li a
Ves ta'lis
Ves ta'li us, *S W.*
Ves ti'ni
Ves-ti'nus
Ves to'ri us
Ves'u lus
Ve-su'vi-us
Ves'vi us
Vet'e ra
Vet'ti-us
Vet to'neg, 6 see
I ectones
Vet'u-lo'ni-a,
S Sch
Ve tu'ri-a
Ve-tu'ri us
Ve'tus
Vi'a ca
Vi-a'drus, *Sch W.*
Vi'a drus, *M*
Vi-a'lis
Vi-bid'i a, *S W*
Vi-bid'i-us, *S W.*
Vi bil'i a
Vib'i-na'teg, 6
Vib'i o'neg, 6
Vib'i us
Vi'bo
Vib'u-la'nus
Vi bul'li us
Vi'ca Po'ta
Vi-cen'ti a, 10
Vi-ce'ti a, 10
Vic'e ti'ni
Vic'i li'nus, *K.*
Vic to'ri a
Vic'to-ri'na
Vic'to-ri'nus
Vic'to-ri'o la
Vic to'ri us
Vic-tum'vi-æ,
Fac W
Vi-cen'na
Vil'li a Lex, *S Sch*
Vil'li us
Vim'i na'lis
Vin cen'ti us, 10,
S L
Vin'ci us, 10,
Fac W
Vin d'v'h um
Vin del'i ci
Vin'de lic'i a, 10
Vin de'mi a'tor
Vin dem'i-tor
Vin dic'i-us, 10,
W S
Vin'di li
Vin'di na'teg, 6
Vin-dob'o na,
Fac Py
Vin'do bo'na,
Sch M S
Vin'do nis'sa
Vi nic'i us, 10
Vin'i-us *S W*
Vi'o lens
Vip sa'ni a, *S Sch*
Vip sa'ni us,
S Sch W
Vir'bi us
Vir du'na rus
Vir gil'i us
Vir gin'i a
Vir gin'i us
Vir'i a'thus
Vi rid'i a'nus
Vir'i pla'ca
Vir'o-du'num
Vi ru'e dum
Vi ru'num
Vis'cel li'nus
Vi sel'li-a
Vi sel'lus
Vi sig'o thæ, *K*
Vis'tu-la
Vi sur'gis
Vi tel'li-a
Vi tel'li a'ni
Vi tel'li us
Vit'i a, 10, *S W.*
Vit'i ci'ni
Vi tis'a-tor
Vit'ri cus
Vi-tru'vi us
Vit'u-la
Vo'ci o, 10, *Fac.*
Vo co'ni-a Lex
Vo-co'ni-us
Vo-con'ti a, 10
Vog'e sus
Vo gc'sus, *Fon*
Vo la'na, *Fac W.*
Vo-lan'dum
Vo-la'ne, *Fac.*
Vol'a-ter'ra
Vol'ca lo, *K*
Vol'e sus
Vo log'e seg, 6, *M*
Vo-log'e-sus,
C L Sch M
Vol'o-ge'sus, *K.*
Vol-sin'i-i
Vol tin'i a
Vo-lu'bi-le
Vo-lu'bi lis, *K.*
Vo lum'na
Vo-lum'ni a
Vo-lum'ni-us
Vo-lum'nus
Vo-lu'pi a
Vo lup'tas
Vol'u-se'nus, *S W.*
Vo-lu'si-a'nus, 10,
S L W
Vo-lu'si-c'nus, 10,
K.
Vo-lu'si-us, 10
Vol'us ta'na
Vol'u sus
Vol'u-ti'na
Vo'lux
Vo ma'nus
Vo no'neg, 6
Vo pis'cus
Vo ra'nus, *L C W*
Vos'e-gus
Vo-se'gus, *C Py.*
Vo'ti e'nus, 10
Vo tu'ri, *Fac.*
Vul ca'nal
Vul'ca na'li a
Vul ca'ni æ
Vul ca'nus
Vul ca'ti-us, 10,
S Sch
Vul'tur na'li a
Vul tur'num
Vul tur'nus

X.

Xan'thi-a, *or*
Xan'thi as
Xan thi ca
Xan'thi cus
Xan thip'pe
Xan thip'pus
Xan'tho pu'lus,
I C
Xe næn'e tus, 5
Xe nag'o ras
Xe nar'chus
Xen'a-teg, 6, *S*
Xe'ne a
Xen'e tus
Xe ni'a deg, 6
Xen'i-ta'na
Xe'ni-us, *C S W*
Xen'o cle'a
Xen'o cles, 6
Xen'o cli'des, 6
Xe noc'ra te, *Pw*
Xe noc'ra tes, 6
Xe noc'ri tus
Xe nod a'mus,
Sch W
Xen'o d'mus
Xe nod'o cus
Xe nod'o cus, *Pw*
Xe-nod'o cy
Xe nod'o chus
Xe nod'o-cus
Xen'o-do'rus
Xen'o do'teg, 6
Xe nod'o tus
Xe nom'bro tus
Xen'o me'des, 6
Xe nom'e neg, 6
Xe noph'a-neg, 6
Xe noph'i lus
Xen'o phon
Xen'o-phon ti'us, *or*
Xen o'phon te'us
Xen'o phron
Xen'o pi'thes, 6
Xen'o-pi-thi'a
Xen'o ti'mus
Xer'o lib'y a,
C Sch
Xe-rol'o phus
Xer'x-e'ne
Xi-me'ne
Xi-phe'ne
Xu'thus
Xy'chus
Xyl'e-nep'o lis
Xyl'o-po-li'tæ
Xyn'i-æ
Xyp'e te
Xys'ti-a'ni, 10
Xys'ti-ci

Z.

Zab'a-tus
Zab'di be'lus
Zab'di ce'na
Zab'o lus
Zab'u lus
Zac'o-rus
Zan-cyn'thus
Za'gre-us
Za'greus
Za'grus
Zal'a teg, 6
Za le'cus
Za leu'cus
Za'ma
Za molx'is
Zar'rax
Zar'bi ci'nus
Zar do'ces, 6
Zar'e tæ
Za'ri as'pa
Zar'ma no che'gas
Za thu'a
Za ve'ces, 6
Zeb'e ee
Ze'la
Ze le'a
Ze li'a
Ze'lis
Ze lo'tus
Ze lot'y pe
Ze'lus
Ze nic'e tes, 6
Ze'no
Ze no'bi a
Zen'o cles, 6, *L W.*
Zen'o do'ra
Zen'o do'rus
Ze nod'o tus
Ze nog'e neg, 6
Ze non'i ci
Ze noph i neg, 6
Zen'o po si'don
Ze noth'e mis
Ze no'the us
Ze phi'y ie
Ze phir'y ri'us
Ze phyr'i um
Ze phy'rus
Ze ryn'thus
Ze'thes, 6, *or*
Ze'tus
Zeu'gi ta'na
Zeux'i da'mus
Zeux ip pe
Zeux'is
Zeux'ith'e us
Zeux'o
Zi e'la
Zi gi'ra
Zi li'i, *also*
Zil'i a, *Fac.*
Zi pho'ne
Zi pœ'tes, 6
Zi'tha
Zo dl'a-cus
Zon te'um
Zœ'te-us
Zo'teus
Zo'i lus
Zo ip'pus
Zo'na
Zo'na rus,
L W S M
Zo n'v'rus, *Py.*
Zo oph'o rus
Zoph'o rus
Zop'y ri'nus
Zo pyr'i on, *W S.*
Zop'y rus
Zor'o-as'tres, 6
Zos'i-mus
Zos te'ri a, *S W.*
Zot'i-cus
Zy gan'tis
Zyg'e na
Zyg'i a
Zy gi'i see *C.*
Zy gop'o lis
Zy-gri'tæ

ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

PROPER names of places are, for the most part, compound words. As the former or the latter part of the compound is often the same in different words, it has the appearance of a prefix or a suffix, and may be treated as such, as the prefixes *aber, ash, north, stone*, the terminations *bury, ham, ness, wick*. The following Index includes the principal prefixes, terminations, and formative syllables, especially those which are component parts of English names. Subjoined to the Index is a brief Alphabetical List of geographical names not included therein, giving their derivation and signification, so far as these could be ascertained. A great many names are necessarily omitted, their history and signification being altogether unknown. Many others are omitted, the etymology of which is either obscure or purely fanciful. Prominence has been given to the geography of America, and the principal Indian names of places, now in actual use, have been inserted, so far as it has been possible to arrive at their meaning with approximate correctness.

Valuable assistance has been derived, in the preparation of this Vocabulary, from Ingram's edition of the Saxon Chronicle (London, 1823), a Vocabulary of Geographical Etymology in Sullivan's Dictionary of Derivations (Dublin, 1851), Charnock's Local Etymology (London, 1859), Foster's Manual of Geographical Pronunciation and Etymology (London, 1860), Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World (Philadelphia, 1855), Gibson's Etymological Geography (Edinburgh, 1850), and from various other sources. Many of the translations of the Indian names here given have been furnished, and all of them examined, by Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL. D., and the Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, whose high reputation and well known accuracy in whatever relates to the Indian languages, literature, and history, are a sufficient guaranty for the correctness of this portion of the Vocabulary. Information in regard to certain names of the same class has also been obtained from the Rev. Edward Ballard, Secretary of the Maine Historical Society.

I. EXPLANATORY INDEX OF PREFIXES, TERMINATIONS, AND FORMATIVE SYLLABLES.

A

A (ä) **Aa** (a), **Ach** (ak) [O. Ger.] Flowing water; as, Torneå, *Aachen* [Ais-la-Chapelle.]

Aar, Ar (är.) [Celt.] A watercourse; as, *Iar, Isar, Ligurus*.

Ab (ab), **Aub** (awb) [Per.] Water, a river; as, *Doab* (two rivers), *Punjaub* (five rivers), *Ib-i-kurch* (river of Kur or Cyrus).

Ab (ab), **Abing** (ab'ing), **Ab'bot** [A. S.] An abbot; as, *Abton, Ibaugdon, Abbotsbury*.

Abad (a-bad') [Per.] A city, abode, or residence; as, *Akbarabad*, Aurungabad (city of Aurungzebe), *Fyabad* (beautiful city).

Abbas (ab'bas') [Per.] Father; as, *Abbas*abad (paternal abode).

Abbe (ab'ba') [Fr.] Abbot; as, *Abbe*ville (abbot's town).

Aber (ab'er) [Celt.] An aperture, estuary, or mouth of a river; as, *Aber*deen (a town at the "mouth" of the Dee).

Ac, Ak, Aug, Ock, Oke, &c. [Ind.] Earth, land, place.

Ac, Ack (ăk), or **Ock** (ok) [A. S.] An oak; as, *Acton* (oak-town), *Ackworth* (oak-farm), *Ockley* (oak-meadow).

Ac (ak) [Fr., from Lat. *aqua*, water. See *Aqua*.] A suffix denoting the proximity of a stream; as, *Biarritz*.

Acqua (äk'kwä) [It.] [Port. **Agoa** (a'goa), Sp. **Agua** (a'gwa), Fr. **Algue, Algues** (ag), **Aix** (aks), **Eaux** (o), from Lat. *aqua*.] Water, waters; as, *Acquapendente* (hanging water), *Agoa Fria* (cold water), *Agua Dulce* (sweet, or fresh, water), *Aigues Mortes* (dead or stagnant waters), *Aix la Chapelle* (waters of the chapel), *Bordeaux* (border of the waters).

Adel (a'dĕl) [Ger.] Noble; as, *Adelsberg* (noble's hill).

Adler (ad'lĕr) [Ger.] Eagle; as, *Adlersberg* (eagle's mountain).

Agoa, Agua, Aigues, Aix. See Acqua.

Al, El [Ar. & Sp.] The article *the*;—a prefix to many names; as, *Alcantara* (the bridge), *Alcazar* (the palace), *El Dorado* (the "golden" country).

Alb, Alp [Celt.] [Lat. *albus*.] A hill or mountain white with snow; as, *Alps*.

Albo (al'bo), **Alba** (al'ba) [Sp. & It., from Lat. *albus*.] White; as, *Albanella, Albano*. (The Latin form appears also in the French names *Aubin, Aubeterre*, &c.)

Aldea (al-dĕ'a) [Sp. & Pg.] [Fr. **Aldée**, al'dā'.] Village; as, *Aldea* del Cano (village of the dog), *Aldea* Velha (old village).

Allah (al'lah') [Arab.] God; as, *Allah*abad (city of Allah).

Alp. See Alb.

Alt. See Old.

Alta (al'ta'), or **Altan** (al'tan') [Mongolian.] Gold; as, *Altan* or *Alta* ucu Oola (the golden mountain), *Altanor* (the golden lake).

Alto (al'to), **Alta** (al'ta) [It. & Sp., from Lat. *altus*.] High; as, *Altamura* (high wall), *Alta California* (upper California).

Anti (an'tee) [Gr.] Opposite, vis-à-vis; as *Antiparos* (opposite Paros), *Antitaurus* (opposite Taurus).

Ar [Per.] Warlike, brave;—a termination common to many names of tribes in the East; as, *Tatar, Bulgar, Magyar*, &c.

Ard [Celt.] A height, promontory; as, *Ardfert* (the hill of the grave), *Ardglass* (green height or hill).

Arde (ar'dĕh) [D.] Earth, land; as, *Ommaarde* (old land).

Argue (arg), **Ergue** (ĕrg) [Fr., from Lat. *ager*.] Territory; as, *Aymargues, Rouergue* (oak land).

Ar. See Addick.

Ash [A. S.] Ash; as, *Ashfield, Ashland, Ashton*.

Asta (as'ta) [Basque.] Rock, cliff; as, *Asturias* (rocks and river mouths, from *asta* and *ura*, an estuary).

Ath [It.] A ford; as, *Athboy* (yellow ford), *Athlone* (ford of the stones), *Athlone* (ford of St. Lunnus).

Au (ow), **Auc** (ow'ch) [Ger.] Field, meadow; as, *Auerbach* (brook of the meadow), *Auspach* (situated "at the stream").

Augusta [From Lat. *Augustus*.] Noble, august;—joined to some Celtic and Germanic names; as, *Augsburg, Intun* [Lat. Augustodunum].

Avon, Avon [Celt.] Water, river; as, *Avonburg* (town on a stream), *Avondale, Strathaven* (valley of the Avon).

B

Bab [Arab. & Chald.] A gate, court; as, *Babylon* (court of Bel), *Bab-el-mandeb* ("gate of tears" from the many shipwrecks that occur in this strait).

Bach (bak), or **Pach** (pak) [Ger.] Brook, rivulet; as, *Auerbach* (brook of the meadow), *Auspach* (situated "at the stream").

Bad (bat), **Baden** (ba'dĕn) (pl.) [Ger.] Fr. **Bagn** (ban), **Bain, Bains** (băn), It. **Bagno** (ban'yo), **Bagni** (ban'yee) (pl.), from Lat. *balneum*.] Bath, baths; as, *Carlsbad* (Charles's bath), *Badenhausen* (bath house), *Bagnoles, Bains du mont-d'Or* (baths of the golden mountain), *Bagni di Lucca* (baths of Lucca).

Bagn, Bagno. See Bad.

Bahia. See Bay.

Bal, Ball, Bally [Celt.] A township, village; as, *Ballybriggin* (Brogan's, or Brogan's, town), *Ballinderry* (town of the oak-wood), *Ballyclare* (town of the plain).

Balt, or Belt [Celt. & Norse.] Belt, strait; as, *Baltic* sea, i. e., sea of "belts" or "straits."

Bam, Bamp [A. S.] A beam of timber, a tree, wood; as, *Bamfield, Bampton*.

Bar [Skr.] Land, country, region; as, *Malabar* (country of mountains).

Bas (bă), **Basses** (băs) [Fr.] [It. **Basso** (bas'so), O. Ger. **Bat** (bät), from Gr. *βαθυς* (ba'thus).] Low; as, *Bas* Rhin (lower Rhine), *Basses* Alps (low Alps), Pays *Bas* (low country, i. e., Netherlands), Campo *basso* (low plain), *Latavia* (low plain).

Basso, Bat. See Bas.

Baton (ba'tŏN') [Fr.] Stick, staff; as, *Baton* Rouge (red stick).

Bay [Eng.] [Sp. & Pg. **Bahia**] as, Botany *Bay*, Torbay (hill, or headland, bay), *Bahia* Honda (deep bay), Bot *Bahar* [Bombay] (good harbor).

Bayou (bi'ōō) [Fr.] Stream, creek; as, *Bayou* Pierre (Peter's creek), *Bayou* Sara.

Beau (bo), **Bel Belle** (bel) [Fr.] [It., Sp. & Pg. **Bello** (bel'lo), **Bella** (bel'la), from Lat. *bellus, bella*.] Beautiful, fine; as, *Beaulieu* (beautiful place), *Belmont* (beautiful mountain), *Belleisle* (beautiful island), Puerto *Bello* (fine harbor), Isola *Bella* (beautiful island).

Bel [It.] The mouth of a ford, or entrance to a river; as, *Belfast* (town by the sand bank in the river [Lagan]).

Bela (bi'la) **Biela** (bi-ĕ'la) **Biela** (be-a'la) [Russ.] White; as, *Belgrade* (white town or city).

Beled (be-led') [Arab.] Country; as, *Beled el-Jerid* (country of the date).

Bello, Bella. See Beau.

Ben, Bin [A. S.] A beam; as, *Benington, Binfield*.

Ben Pen, Ven [Celt.] A hill or mountain; as, *Benhadland*, as *Benlomond* (beacon mountain), *Benmore* (cloud-capped mountain), *Apennines, Cevennes*.

Berg (bĕrg) [Ger.] A hill, mountain; as, *Adelsberg* (noble's hill), *Schwarzenberg* (black mountain).

Beth [Heb.] House; as, *Bethel* (house of God), *Bethlehem* (house of bread).

Bianco (be-an'ko), **Blanca** (be-an'ka) [It.] [Fr. **Blanc** (blon), **Blanche** (blonsh), Sp. **Blanco** (blan'ko).] White; as, *Bianca* Villa (white town), Mont *Blanc* (white mountain), Mer *Blanche* (white sea), Cabo *Blanco* (white cape).

Bischof (bish'of) [Ger.] Bishop; as, *Bischofsheim* (residence of the bishop).

Blair (blar) [Celt.] A plain, clear of woods; as, *Blair* atholl, *Ardblair* (the height in the plain).

Blanc, Blanco. See Bianco.

Boden (bo'dĕn) [Ger.] Bottom, deep; as, *Bodensee* [Lake of Constance] (deep lake), *Bodenstadt* (deep town), *Bothnia* (deep sea).

Bon (bŏN), **Bonne** (bon) [Fr.] [Sp. **Bueno** (bwā'no), **Buena** (bwa'na), fr. Lat. *bonus, bona*.] Good, fine; as, *Bon* Secours ("good succor" bay), Terre*bonne* (good land), Cap *Bonhomme* (Cape Goodman), *Buena* Vista (fine view), *Buenos* Ayres (good air).

Borg, Borgo, Borough (a town), **Borrow, Bourg** See BURG

Born, Bourn, Bourne, Bone See BURN

Borough (bŭr'o) [A-S] A hill, mountain, also, a fortified town as, *Marlborough* (town on a marly or chalky soil)

Bridge (brij) [Eng] [Ger **Bruck** (bruk), **Brucke** (bruk'kĕ), D **Brugge** (brüg'gĕ)] Bridge, as, *Cambridge* (bridge over the Cam), *Tunbridge* (town bridge), *Innsbruck* or Innspruck (bridge over the Inn), *Brugge* [Bruges] (the bridge)

Brom, Broom, Birm [A-S] Broom, as, *Bromley* (meadow abounding with broom), *Bromwich* (broom place dwelling)

Brook (brŏŏk) [Eng], as, *Westbrook*, *Brookfield*

Brunn, Bronn See BURN

Bruck, Brugge See BRIDGE

Bryn [Celt] Chief, head, as, *Brynne*, Chateau *Brant* (castle of the chief)

Bud (bood) [Ger] Building, dwelling, as, *Buda*, *Ludweiss* (white dwelling)

Buono, Buena See BON

Burg [A-S & Ger] [Dan & Sw **Borg** (borg), It **Borgo** (bor'go), Fr **Bourg** (boor), Scotch **Burgh** (the distinctive name of Scotch corporate towns), Eng **Borough** (a distinctive name of English corporate towns, and the termination of old English towns, particularly north of the Humber), **Borrow, Bury, Bury, Burrow**] A castle on a fortified town, as, *Augsburg* (town of Augustus), *Wurzburg* (herb town), *Aalborg* (eel town), *Borgoforte*, (stron, castle), *Cherbourg* (Cæsar's town), *Edmburgh* (city of Edwin or Odin), *Marlborough*, *Wadborrow*, *Portbury* (harbor town), *Canterbury* (city of Kent), *Gainsborough* (town of the Gaini)

Burn, Born, Bourne, Bone [A-S] [Ger **Bronn, Brunn**] A brook, well, fountain, as, *Burnham* (brook dwelling), *Tyburn* (the Ty brook), *Sherborn* (clear brook), *Willybourne* (brook of the willows), *Maryle bone* (St Mary's at the brook), *Healbronn* (fountain of health), *Schonbrunn* (beautiful fountain)

By [A-S—particularly in towns in Scotland and the North of England] [Dan & Sw **By** (bu), or **Bye**] A dwelling, village, town, as, *Derby* (habitation of beasts), *Ashby* (ash town), *Rugby* (rock town) *Denby* (fen town), *Derby* (town on the Derwent), *Kirkby* (church town)

C

Cabo (kă'bo) [Sp & Pg] [It **Capo** (kă'po), Fr **Cap** (kăp), It **Capo** (kă'po)] A cape, headland, as, *Cabo Frio* (cold cape), *Cap* Bonhomme (Cape Goodman), *Capo d' Istria* (Cape of Istria)

Caer, Car [Celt] A camp, fort, fortress or fortified town as, *Caermarthen* (Merlin's fort)

Cæsar See KAISER

Cafir, Caffre, Kafir, Kaffre [Arab] Infidel as, *Kaffraria* (Land of the infidels, &c., the inhabitants of Southern Africa)

Carl, Charl, Chorl [A-S] A churl, as, *Carlton*, *Charlton*, *Charlewood*

Carr [A-S] A rock as, *Scarborough*, the *Skerries* (rocky islets near the coast)

Cassel, Castel See CASTLE

Caster, Cester, Chester [A-S, fr Lat *castrum*, *castra*] A camp, fortress, as, *Lancaster* (fortress on the Lune or Lune), *Gloucester* (fort city), *Colchester* (fortress on the River Colne)

Castle [Eng] [Fr **Château** (shă'tō'), **Châtel** (shă'tĕl'), It **Castel** (kas'tĕl'), Ger **Cassel** (kas'sĕl), **Castel** (kas'tĕl), from Lat *castellum*] A castle, as, *Newcastle*, *Castletown*, *Chateauneuf*, or *Neufchatel* (new castle), *Castellamare* (castle on the sea), Hesse *Cassel*

Cep [A-S, from *ceapan*, to buy, traffic] Cattle, saleable commodities, market, as, *Cheapside*, *Chepstow* (market town), *Chippenham* (market town)

Cerro (sĕr'ro) [Sp] Mountain peak, as, *Cerro Gordo* (a mountain guard or pass)

Chateau, Chatel See CASTLE

Chekee, or Shchr (shĕk'ĕ, or shĕr'ĕe) [Turk & Per] House, town, as, *Pondicherry* (new town)

Chester See CASTLE

Chow, Tchoo [Chin] A town of the second class, as, Hang *chow* foo

Cidade, Citta, Ciudad See CIVITA

Civita (chee'vĕ-tă), **Citta** (chit-tĕ) [It] [Pg **Cidade** (se-da'dĕ), Sp **Ciudad** (the oo-DAH', *or* se-oo-DAH'), from Lat *civitas*] A city, as, *Civita Vecchia* (old town), *Citta Nuova* (new town), *Cidade do Rente* (city of the tent), *Ciudad Real* (royal city)

Clar [Ir] Board, table, level, as, *Clare*, *Ballyclare* (town of the plain)

Cleve, Cliff [A-S] A cliff, as, *Cleveland*, *Clifton*

Cock [A-S] An abrupt hillock or hill, as, *Hancock* (the knoll of the harbor), *Willcock* (hill of William)

Comb [A-S] A valley or low place, as, *Wycombe* (valley of the Wy), *Cumberland* (land of hollows)

Coning, Cunning See KING

Cot, Cote, Coates [A-S] Cot, cottage, as, *Cotsmore*, *Southcote*, *Hunscoates*

Costa (kos'tă) [Sp & Pg] [Fr **Côte** (kōt)] Coast-region, as, *Costa Rica* (rich coast), *Côte d'Or* (gold coast)

Coupée (koo'pā') [Fr] Cut off, as, Point *Coupée* (point cut-off)

Craig, Carrick [Celt] Rock, rocky plain, as, *Ballycraigy* (town on a rock), *Carrickfergus* (rock of Fergus)

Croce, Croix See CRUZ

Cruz (krooth, *or* kroo') [Sp & Pg] [It **Croce** (kro'chā), Fr **Croix** (krwa), from Lat *crux*] Cross, as, *Vera Cruz* (true cross), *Santa Croce*, *Sainte Croix* (holy cross)

Cron, Kron (krōn), **Krone** (kro'nĕh) [Ger] Crown, as, *Cronstadt*, or *Kronstadt* (crown city)

Cul, Col [Celt] Back, hinder part, corner, as, *Culross* (of Ross, the peninsula of Fife), *Colerame* (corner or angle of the ferns)

D.

Daal, Dal See DALE

Dale, Dell [Eng] [Ger **Thal** (tal), D **Daal** (dal), Sw **Dal** (dăl)] Vale, valley, as, *Annandale*, *Dovedale*, *Arundel* (dell of the Arun), *Frankenthal*, *Bloemendaal* (vale of flowers), *Dairy* (valley of the king), *Dalcaulia* (land of valleys)

Dam, Damm (dam) [D] Dam, dike, as, *Amsterdam* (the "dam" of the Amstel), *Rotterdam* (dam of the Rotter), *Schudam* (dam of the Schie)

Dan, Dane, Den [A-S] The Danes, as, *Danbury* (town of the Danes), *Danesfield*, *Denham* (Dane's home)

De (dĕh), **Du** (du), **Des** (dā) [Fr] [Sp & It **Del** (del), **Della** (del'la)] The of the, as, *Des Moines* (of the mounds), Prairie *du* Chien (dog prairie), Tierra *del* Fuego (land of fire), Rio *del* Norte (river of the north)

Den [A-S] A valley or ravine, as, *Lambden* (valley of the Lambs), *Walden* (woody den), *Denbigh* (dwelling in the vale)

Der [A-S] Wild deer, as, *Derham* (deer's home), *Derby* (deer's dwelling), *Deerhurst* (deer's wood)

Derry [Ir] [Cf Gr Δρυς, Druid] An oak, as, *Derry*, *Londonderry*, *Kildare* (oak forest)

Dhawala (dha'wă-la, *or* dă'wă-la) [Skr] White, as, *Dhawalagiri* (white mountain)

Dive (deev) [Malay] Island, as, *Maldives* (the thousand islands), *Laccadives* (Lakara islands)

Docc See DUKE

Don [Celt] Deep, low, as, *Don*, *Donau* [Danube] (low plain or meadow)

Don [A-S] See DUN

Dorado [Sp] Gilt, golden, as, Lt *Dorado* ("the golden" country)

Dor, Dur [Br] Water, river, as, *Dorchester* (camp by the river), *Durham* (home by the river)

Dorf [Ger] Village, town, as, *Altdorf* (old town), *Dusseldorf* (village on the Dussel)

Do'ver [A-S] A ferry, as, *Andover*, *Wendover*, *Hundover*

Druf [A-S] A thicket, as, *Wardruff*, *Woodruff*, *Londruff*

Dub, Dabh [Celt] Black, as, *Dublin* (black pool), *Dhuisk* (black water)

Dulce (dool'thā, *or* dool'sā) [Sp] [Pg **Doce** (do'sā), from Lat *dulcis*] Sweet, as, *Agua Dulce* (sweet water), Rio *Doce* (sweet river, river of fresh water)

Dun, or Don [Celt] A hill, or fort on a hill, castle, as, *Dunbar*, *Dundee* (fort on the Tay), *Snowdon* (snow hill), *Abingdon* (abbey hill) *Clarendon* (hill "clear" of trees), *Clifton Downs*, *Verdun* (in Switzerland).

E

Ea See EY

East, Est, Es [A-S] [Ger **Ost**, D **Oost** (ōst)] East as, *Eastham*, *Easton*, *Essex* (East Saxons), *Osterreich* [Austria] (the east kingdom), *Oostburg* (the east castle)

Eich (ik) [Ger] Oak, as, *Eichstadt* (oak town)

Eisen (ī'zn) [Ger] Iron, as, *Eisenstadt* (iron town), *Eisenberg* (iron mountain)

El [Arab] See AL

El [A-S] Strength, *otherwise*, from Ella, the Saxon king, as, *Elton*, *Ellenborough*

Entre (ŏntr') [Fr] [Sp & Pg **Entre** (ĕn'trĕ), from Lat *inter*] Between, as, *Entre* deux-mers (between the two seas), *Entre* Rios (between the rivers), *Entre* Douro e Minho (between the Douro and Minho), *Interlachen* (between the lakes, i. e, Thun and Brienz)

Ern, Erne [A-S] Place, habitation, house, as, *Minstern*, *Chiltern*

Erz (ērts) [Ger] Ore, as, *Erzgebirge* (ore mountain)

Ey, Ea [A-S] An island, as, *Anglesey* (isle of the Angles, or English), *Chelsea*, *Jersey* (Cæsar's Island), *Romney* (marsh island).

F.

Fair [Eng]. Beautiful, as, *Fairmount*, *Fairhaven*, *Fairfield*

Feld See FIELD

Fels (fĕls) [Ger] Rock, as, *Drachenfels* (dragon's rock).

Fichtel (fik'tĕl) [Ger.]. Pine, as, *Fichtelgebirge* (pine mountain).

Field [Eng] [A-S & Ger **Feld** (fĕlt), D **Veld**] A field, plain open country, as, *Marshfield*, *Latchfield* (field of dead bodies, alluding to martyrs who perished here in the time of Diocletian), *Mansfeld* (field of Mannus), *Winfield* (field of victory)

Fiold, Fjeld (fyĕld) [Dan & Norw] Mountain range, as, *Dovrefield* (mountain range of Dovre, a village on the side of the mountains).

Fiord, or Fjord See FIRTH

Flam, Flim, Flin [A-S] The Flemings, as, *Flamborough*, *Flamby*, *Flinton*

Fleet [A-S] An arm of the sea, as, *Beaumfleet*, *Northfleet*, *Southfleet*

Fold [Ger] Land, country, as, *Westfold* [West plain] (western country)

Folk [A-S] People, as, *Norfolk* (north people) *Suffolk* (south people)

Fond, (fŏN) [Fr] Bottom, as, *fond* du Lac (foot or end of the lake)

Font (fŏN), **Fontaine** (fŏN'tăn'), [Fr] [It **Fontana** (fŏn-ta'na), Sp **Fuente** (fwen'tĕ), from Lat *fons*] Fountain, as, *Fontconvert* (covered fountain), *Fontainebleau* [Fontaine Belle Eau] (fountain of beautiful water), *Fontana* Fredda (cold spring), *Fuente* del Maestre (the master's fountain) *Fuente*rabia, or *Fontana*bia (rapid stream)

Fontaine, Fontana See FONT

Foo, Fou (foo) [Chin] A large or important city, as, Chang choo *foo* (the great city of Chang Choo)

Ford [A-S] [Ger **Furt**, or **Furth** (foort)] A ford, as, Bradford (broad ford), Hartford (hart ford), Hereford (army ford), Frankfurt (ford of the Franks)

Formoso (for mo'so), **Formosa** (for mo'sa) [Pg] [Lat *formosus*] Beautiful, as, Rio *Formoso* (beautiful river)

Fort (for), **Forte** (fort) [Fr] [It **Forte** (for'tĕ), Sp **Fuerte** (fwer'tĕ), from Lat *fortis*] Strong, strong place, fort, as, Rochefort (strong rock), Borgo *Forte* (strong town), Villa del *Fuerte* (town of the fort)

Frank [Ger] Free, noble, as, *Frankfort* (free passage), *Francomia*, *France*

Frie [Eng] [Ger **Frei, Frey** (frī)] Free, as, *Friesport*, *Freetown*, *Freiburg*

Fried (freet), **Friede** (free'dĕh), **Frieden** (free'dĕn) [Ger] Peace, as, *Friedland* (land of peace)

Friedrich (free'drik) [Ger] Frederick, as, *Friedrichshafen* (Frederick's haven)

Frith, or Firth [Scotch] [Dan & Norw **Fiord** or **Fjord**] A strait or estuary, as, *Frith* of Forth Lymfiord (muddy inlet)

Fuente See FONT

Fuerte See FORT.

Furt See FORD.

G.

Gall [Celt] West, western, as, *Gaul*, *Wales*, Cornwall, *Galway* (western way or direction)

Gatt (găt) [D] Hole, passage, strait, as, *Gattegat* (strait of the Catti), *Horlgatt* [Hurlgate] (whirlpool strait)

Garth [A-S] A small inclosure, as, *Haygarth*, *Hogarth*, *Wingarth*

Gau (gow) [Ger] District, country, as, *Rheingau* (country of the Rhine), *Aargau* (country of the Aar), *Thurgau* (district or canton of the Thur)

Gebirge (gĕ bēr'gĕh) [Ger] Mountains, mountain range, as, *Riesengebirge* (giant mountains)

Ghaut, Ghauts [Hindoo] A flight of steps, mountain pass, as, *Ghauts*, *Balaghauts* (beyond or above the Ghauts)

Ghiri (gĕ'ree, gĭr'ee, *or* gĕr'ee) [Skr]. Mountain, as, *Dhawalaghiri* (white mountain).

Gibel See JEBEL

Glas, Glass [Celt] Green, as, *Ardglass* (green height, or hill), *Glasgow* (green wood)

Gorod (go rod'), **Grad** (grăd) [Slav] Town or city, as, *Novgorod*, or *Novigrad* (new town) *Belgrade* (white city)

Graf (grăf) [Ger] Count, as, *Grafenberg* (count's mountain), *Grafenhausen* (count's houses, or town)

Graf, Grave, Grove [A-S] Intrenchment, small inclosure, grove, as, *Grafton*, *Gravesend*

Great [Eng] [Fr **Grand** (grŏN), **Grande** (grŏNd), It & Sp **Gran** (grăn), **Grande** (grăn'dā), from Lat *grandis*] Great, as, *Great* Hills, *Great* Slave Lake, *Grand* Bourg (great town), Rio *Grande* (great river)

Gros (gro), **Grosse** (gros) [Fr] [Ger **Gross** (gros), D **Groote** (gro'tĕh), It & Pg **Grosso**] Large, great, thick, as, *Gros* Blideroff (great Blideroff), *Gross* Glogau (great Glogau), *Groote* Lyland (great island), Monte *Grosso* (great hill)

Green [Eng] [Ger **Grün** (gron)] Green, as, *Greenfield*, *Grönland* (Greenland)

Grub (groop), **Grube** (groo'bĕh) [Ger]. Mine, as, *Salzgrub* (salt mine).

Guad (gwăd, *or* wad), **Guadi** (gwa'dee, *or* wa'dee) [Sp, from Arab *wad* (wad), *wady* (wă'dee)] River, as, *Guadalquivir* [Arab. Wad al kebeer] (the great river)

H.

Hafen. See HAVEN.
Hai, or **Hay** (hi) [Chin.] Sea, port; as, *Whang-hai* (yellow sea), *Shang-hai* (supreme port).
Ham [A-S.] [Ger **Heim** (him), Eng **Home**] Hamlet, home, town; as, *Durham* (home for deer), *Oakham* (oak home), *Nottingham* (home with caves), *Waltham* (home in the wood), *Bischofsheim* (bishop's home), *Dontham* (home of the throne, or court), *Langhome*
Hamm See HAVEN.
Har, Hard, Hos, Hur [A-S.] An army. *Harwich* (army town)
Hat, Hed, Heding, Eding [A-S.] A head; as, *Halton, Hatfield, Hedington, Idington.*
Hatche, Watche [Ind.] River.
Haus (howss), **Hausen** (how'zn) [Ger.] [Dan. & Norw. **Huus** (hoos)] House, dwelling; as, *Schafhausen* (sheep house or fold), *Aggershaus* (farmer's house in town)
Haven [Eng.] [Ger. **Hafen** (hä'fn), Sw. **Hamn** (ham), Dan. **Havn** (hown)] Haven, harbor; as, *Fairhaven*, New *Haven*, *Friedrichshafen* (Frederick's haven), *Christianhamn* (Christina's port), *Kjobenhavn* [Copenhagen] (commercial port)
Haw [A-S.] A small field; as, *Hanstead, Hawthorne*
Head [Eng.] A cape, promontory; as, *Beachy Head*
Heilig (hi'lig), **Hellgen** (hi'lgn) [Ger.] Holy; as, *Heiligenstadt* (holy town) See SAN, SANTA.
Heim See HAM.
High [Eng.] [Ger **Hoch** (hoh), **Hohe** (ho'h), **Hohen** (ho'hn), D **Hoog** (hoh, or hoc)] High; as, *Highgate, Highbridge, Hochberg* (high mountain), *Hohenlinden* (high linden-trees), *Hoogeveen* (high turf)
Hill [Eng.] Hill; as, *Churchhill, Wardell* (hill of the ward)
Hima (hi'ma') [Ski.] Cold, snowy; as, *Himalaya* (abode of snow)
Hin'ter [Ger.] Behind; as, *Hinter Rhein* (the back Rhine, i. e., branch of the Rhine which is farthest from Germany)
Hithe [A-S.] Little port, or haven; as, *Rotherhithe* (haven of the red height), *Limhith* [for Limb *hithe*] (loamy or clayey, port), *Greenhithe* (haven by the green, or meadow)
Ho [Chin.] River, canal; as, *Hoang-ho* (yellow river)
Hoch, Hohe, Hoog See HIGH.
Hof (hof) [Ger.] Court; as, *Hofheim* (residence of the court)
Holl [Ger.] Low; as, *Holland* (low country)
Holm [A-S. & Norse] River, island, meadow; as, *Bornholm* (island fountain), *Stockholm* (island formed by stocks, or piles), *Holmstrand* (island coast)
Holm [A-S.] A rising ground mostly planted; as, *Burnholm* (hill of the rivulet), *Dunholm, Wexholm*
Holt [A-S.] A wood; as, *Appleholt, Cherryholt*
Hoken-holt (dry wood)
Hondo (on'do), **Honda** (on'da) [Sp.] Deep; as, *Rio Hondo* (deep river), *Bahia Honda* (deep bay)
Hoog See HIGH.
Horst [A-S.] Wood, forest; as, *Lyndhurst* (forest on the *Lynn*, or water), *Buckhurst* (buck forest), *Brockhurst* (forest on the brook)
Huus See HAUS.

I.

Ile, Isle (il) [Fr.] [Pg. **Ilha** (ee'lya), Sp **Isla** (ees'la), It **Isola** (ee'so-la), Celt **Lan'nis, Inch in'nis,** from Lat *insula*] Island; as, *Ile de France* (Isle of France), *Belle-Isle* (beautiful island), *Isle* (the island), *Ilha Grande* (large island), *Isla de Leon* (island of Leon), *Isola Madre* (mother island), *Innuskillen* (the kirk town on the island), *Inchcolm* (island of St. Colm, or Columba), *Innistore* (high island)
Ili (ee'lee) [Turk.] Country; as, *Rumili*, or *Roumelia* (country of the Romans)
Inch, Innis See ILE.
Ing, Inge [A-S.] Field, meadow, pasture; or, a town situated among; as, *Leamington* (meadow town on the Leam), *Ruddington* (town in the red meadow), also, in Germany, *Tubingen, Gottingen*, &c.
Inte See ENTRE.
Inver [Ir.] Mouth of a river; as, *Inveraray* (mouth of the Aray), *Invernes* (mouth of the Ness) Comp. ABER.

J.

Jebel [Arab.] Mountain; as, *Jebel Zatout* (mountain of apes).
Jeni, Yeni (yĕn'ee') [Turk.] New; as, *Jenikeu* (new market), *Jenishehr* (new city)
Jung (yoong) [Ger.] Young; as, *Jungfrau* (young woman, or virgin).

K.

Kafir, Kaffre. See CAFFRE.
Kaiser (ki'zr) [Ger., from Lat. *Cæsar*] Cæsar emperor; as, *Kaiserstuhl* (Cæsar's throne or seat), *Kaiserstadt* (imperial town)
Kara (kä'rä') [Turk. & Tartar.] Black; as, *Karamania* (country of "black men")
Karl [Ger.] Charles; as, *Karlsburg* (Charles's castle, or Charlestown)
Kerke, Kerque See KIRCHE.
Ken, Kin [Celt.] Cape, headland; as, *Kenmore* (the great head), *Kinmond* (the head of the heights)
Kiang (ke-ang') [Chin.] River; as, *Yang-tse-kiang* (son of the sea-river), *Ta-kiang* (great river)
Kil, or **Kill** [D.] Channel, creek; as, *Schuylkill* (hidden creek)
Kill [Celt.] [Lat *cella*] Cell, cloister, church; as, *Kilkenny* (church of Kenny, or St. Canice), *Kilpatrick* (Patrick's church), *Kilmore* (the great church)
King, or **Kin** [Chin.] Capital, residence; as, *Nan-king,* or *Nankin* (southern capital)
King [Eng.] [A-S. **Coning, Conis, Cunning,** Ger **Konig** (ko'nig)] King; as, *Kingston* (king's town), *Kingsbury, Coningsby, Conisborough, Cunningham, Konigsberg*
Kirche (keer'kh) [Ger.] [D **Kerke** (kerk'h), **Kerk** (kerk), Fr **Kerque** (kerk), Scotch **Kirk**] Church; as, *Funfkirchen* (five churches), *Dun kerque* (church on the hill), *Kirkby* (church town)
Kirk See KIRCHE.
Klein (klin), or **Kleinen** (kli'nen) [Ger.] Little; as, *Kleinberg* (little mountain)
Konig See KING.
Koord, Kourd, Kurd [Per.] Strong, fierce; as, *Koordistan* (land of the strong or fierce)
Kopf [Ger.] Head; as, *Schneekopf* (snow head, or summit)
Koping (cho'ping), or **Kjoping** (cho'ping) [Sw.] Mart, place of trade, town; as, *Nykoping* (new town)
Kreis (kris) [Ger.] Circle; as, *Regierung, Kreis* (government circle)
Kron, Krone See CRON.
Kur (koor) [Ger., from *Kuren*, to choose, to elect] Choice, election; as, *Kur Hessen* (Electoral Hesse)

L.

Lac [Fr. from Lat *lacus*] [It. & sp **Lago** (la'go), Scotch **Loch** (lok), Ir **Lough** (lon)] Lake; as, *Lac des bois* (lake of the woods), *Lago Maggiore* (larger lake, with reference to that of Lugano, with which it is connected), *Loch Dome* (deep lake), *Lough Bawn* (white lake)
Ladron, Ladrones [sp., from Lat *latro*] Thief, thieves; as, *Ladrones,* or Islas de los *Ladrones* (islands of the thieves)
Land [Eng.] Land, country; as, In. *land* (land of the Angles), *Hartland* (hard or forest land), *Cleveland*
Lange, Langen See LONG.
Lauter (low'ter) [Ger.] Clear, pure; as, *Lauterbrunnen* (clear fountain)
Law or **Low** [A-S.] General hill; extensive tract of land; as, *Hereslaw, Wardlaw, Houn-low, Wes-low*
Ley, or **Ly** [A-S.] Field, meadow, pasture, common; as, *Alderley* (mad alder), *Ockley* (mad oak), *Pasley* (moist pasture ground), *Ousley* (field of the Ouse), *Beverley* (field of the beaver)
Licht (likt), or **Lichten** (lik'tn) [Ger.] Light, clear; as, *Lichtenstein* (clear stone)
Lieu (le'u') [Fr., from Lat *locus*] Place; as, *Beaulieu* (fine place)
Lin, Lyn [Celt.] Deep pool; as, *Loughlin* (lake of the gray hounds), *Lincoln* (the hill on the *Linn*), *Lynn Regis*
Loch See LAC.
Long [Eng.] [Fr **Long** (lŏn), **Longue** (lŏn'g), Ger **Lange** (lang'e), **Langen** (lang'en), It **Lungo** (loon'go), **Lunga** (loon'ga)] Long; as, *Longford, Long Island, Longueil* (long cape), *Longueville* (long town), *Langendorf* (long village), *Vallelunga* (long valley)
Lough See LAC.
Lund (loond) [Dan. & Sw.] Grove or wood; as, *Plumblund, Fredericklund*
Lungo See LONG.

M.

Man [Ger.] Man; as, *Mansfeld* [Mansfield] (camp of the man, or hero)
Marc See MERE.
Mark [Ger.] Limit, boundary; as, *Markdorf* (from the village), *Marken-tein* (boundary stone)
Mark [Scand.] Field, territory; as, *Lappmark* (territory of the Lapps), *Denmark* (territory of the Danes)
Markt (markt) [Ger.] Market; as, *Neumarkt* (New market), *Markbach* (market brook)
Marsh [Eng.] [A-S. **Mars, Mers, Mas**] Marsh; as, *Marshfield, Marston, Marshum, Alderma-ston*
Mer See MERE.
Mere [A-S.] [Fr **Mer** (mĕr), Ger. & D **Meer** (mer), It **Mare** (ma'ra), from Lat *mare*] Sea, lake, pool; as, *Windermere, Merton* (sea-town) *Mersey* (sea island), *Mer Morte* (Dead Sea), *Harlemmer Meer* (sea of Harlem), *Mare Grande* (great sea)
Mill [Eng.] [Ger **Muhl**] Mill; as, *Millbury, Millbrook, Muhlhausen* (mill village)
Minster [A-S., from Lat *monasterium*] [Ger **Munster**] A monastery; as, *Axminster* (on the Axe), *Westminster* (west from St. Paul's, London), *Munster, Munsterberg* (minster mountain).
Mond See MONTH.
Mont, Monte See MOUNT.
Mor, More [Celt.] Great; as, *Glenmore* (big glen), *Morven* (great mountain)
Mount [Eng.] [Fr **Mont** (môN), It **Monte** (mon'ta), Sp **Monte** (mon'ta), **Mont,** from Lat *mons*] Hill, mount; as, *Larmount, Mont Blanc* (white mountain), *Monte Negro* (black mountain), *Montserrat* (jagged mountain)
Mouth [Eng.] [Ger **Mund** (moont), D **Mond** (mont)] Mouth; as, *Exmouth* (town at the mouth of the Exe), *Plymouth* (town at the mouth of the Plym), *Travemunde, Roermond* (mouth of the Roer)
Muhl See MILL.
Mull [Celt.] A bare head-land; as, the *Mull* of Galloway
Mund See MOUTH.
Munster See MINSTER.

N.

Nacs See NASI.
Nan [Chin.] Southern; as, *Nanking* (southern capital)
Nant [Celt.] Brook-stream; as, *Nantes, Nantcarre* (land or district of brooks)
Nas See NASI.
Nase, or **Naze** [Eng., —a corruption of *Nars*] [Norw. & Sw **Nas** or **Nas** (nos), Scotch **Ness,** Russ **Nos,** from Lat *nasus*] Nose, cape, promontory; as, the *Naze Naseby,* Dungeness (head-land of danger), Lindesnaes (lime cape), Fifeness (promontory of Fife)
Neder See NETHER.
Negro, Negra [It., Sp., & Pg.] [Fr **Noir** (nwar), **Noire** (nwar), from Lat *niger*] Black; as, *Monte negro* (black mountain), *Rio Negro,* or *Rio-mero* (black river) *Negropont* (black bridge Acqua Negra (black water), *Mer Noire* (black Sea)
Ness See NASI.
Nether [A-S.] [Ger **Nieder** (nee'der), D **Neder** (nay'der)] Lower; as, *Netherby* (nether, or lower station), *Netherlands, Nederhessen* (lower Hesse), *Nederlande* (Netherlands)
Nevado (nay'va'do), **Nevada** (nay'va'da) [Sp.] White with snow; as, *Sierra Nevada* (snow-clad mountain-chain)
New [Eng.] [Ger **Neu** (noi), D **Nieuw** (nyu), **Nieu,** Fr **Nouveau** (noo'vo'), **Nouselle** (noo'vĕl), It **Nov'va, Nuovo** (noo-o'vo) **Nuova** (noo-o'va), Sp **Nuevo** (nwa'vo), **Nueva** (nwa'va), Russ **Novoi,** or **Novoi** (no'voi), **Nov'vo, Novaia** (no'vi-a) Slav **Nove Nowe** (no'va), Dan. & Sw **Ny** (nu), from Lat *novus*] New; as, *New England, New Zealand, Newhaven* (new fountain), *Neuapoort,* or *Neupoort* (Newport), *Neufchatean* (Newcastle), *Nouveau Mexique* (New Mexico), *Nouvelle Orleans* (New Orleans) *Casa Nueva* (Newcastle), *Nueva Segovia* (New Segovia), *Villa Nova* (new town), *Novaia Zemlia* [Nova Zembla] (new country), *Novamesto,* or *Nouvemesto* (new town), *Nyborg* (new town)
Nieder See NETHER.
Noir, Noire See NEGRO.
Norte See NORTH.
North [Eng.] [A-S., Ir., & Ger **Nord** (Ir nor, Ger nort), Sp & Pg **Norte**] North; as, *Northampton* (North Hampton) *Northumberland* (North Humber-land), *Norfolk* (north folk, or people) *Norwich* (north town), *Norway* (north way direction, or country) *Northing* (north home), *Rhode Island Nouveau, Novaia, Nove, Novo, Nuevo, Ny.* See NEW.

O.

O, or **Oe** (o'e) [Dan. & Norw.] Island; as, *Laroe* (sheep islands) *Sandoe* (sand islands)
Ober [Germ.] Upper; as, *Oberhofen* (upper palace or court)
Old [Eng.] [A-S **Al, Ald, A, Au,** Ger. **Alt** (alt), D **Oude** (ow'dĕh)] Old; as, *Oldham* (old home), *Oldtown, Hus* (old dwelling), *Iuburn* (old brook), *Ilsdorf* (old village), *Oudemarde* (old earth, or land)
Oural or **Ural** (oo-ral') [Russ.] Girdle, belt; as, the *Ural* Mountains
Ore [Hind.] Town, village; as, *Vellore Nellore, Tanjore*
Ort [Ger.] Place, hamlet, village; as, *Trieneort* (deep place)
Ost Oost See EAST.
Oude. See OLD.

P.

Paraiso (pa-ri'so) [Sp. & Pg.] Paradise; as, *Valparaiso* (vale of paradise)
Pas (pä) [Fr.] Strait, outlet; as, *Pas* a l'Outre (outer pass), *Pas de Calais* (straits of Calais)
Patam', or **Patnam'** [Hind.] Fort or town; as, Seringapatam (town of Sringa, i. e., Vishnu)

Pe (pā) [Chin.] North, as, *Peking* (northern residence, or capital)
Pei (pa) [Chin.] White, as, *Peiho* (white river).
Pen [Celt.] See BEN
Penas (pĕn'yăs) [Sp.] [Pg **Penha** (pĕn'yă)] A rock, as, Cabo de *Penas* (cape of rocks), *Penha*.
Penj, Panj, or **Punj** [Per.] Five, as, *Penjab*, or *Punjaub* (five rivers), *Penjshehr* (five castles, or towns)
Phil [Gr.] Friend, friendship, as, *Philadelphia* (city of brotherly love).
Pog, Paug, Bog [Ind.]. Pond, lake, fresh standing water
Point [Eng. & Fr.] [It. & Sp. **Punta** (poon'tă), Pg. **Ponta** (pon'tă), from Lat. *punctum*] Point, cape, headland, as, *Point* Judith, *Point* aux Trembles (trembling point), *Punta* di Piedra (stony point), *Ponta* Delgada (fine point)
Po'lis, Pol, Poli, or **Boli, Ple,** or **Ble** [Gr. (πολις), Russ. & Turk.] City, as, *Nicopolis* (city of victory), Sevastopol (city of Augustus), *Tripoli* or *Tripoli* [Tripolis], three cities, *Grenoble* [Lat. *Gratianopolis*] (city of Gratian)
Pont (pŏN) [Fr.] [It. & Pg. **Ponte** (pon'tă), Sp. **Puente** (pwen'tă), from Lat. *pons*] Bridge, as, *Pont*-l'Abbé (bridge of the abbot), *Ponte* di Legno (bridge of wood), *Puente* de Genil (bridge on the Genil)
Poor, Poo'ra, Pore [Hind.] Town, city, as, *Cawnpoor* [Khampoor] (city of a khan), *Serampore* (city of prosperity)
Pootra, Poutra [Skr.] Son, as, *Brahmapootra* (son of Brahma)
Port [Eng.] [It. & Pg. **Por'to,** Sp. **Puerto** (pwĕr'to), from Lat. *portus*] Haven or port, as, Bridg*eport*, *Port*land, *Porto* Ercole [Lat. Herculis Portus] (port of Hercules), *Puerto* Rico (rich port)
Pres Prest [A. S.] A priest, as, *Preston*, *Presburg* (town of a priest)
Puebla (pwa'blă), or **Pueblo** (pwa'blo) [Sp.] Town or city as, *Puebla* Nueva (new town), *Pueblo* Viejo (old town).
Puente See PONT.
Puerto See PORT.
Punj See PEN.
Putra. See POOTRA

Q.

Quatre (kăt'r) [Fr.] Four, as, *Quatre* Bras (four arms)
Quente (kĕn'tă) [Pg.] Hot, as, Agoa *Quente* (hot spring)

R

Rajah, or **Raja** (rā'jă) [Skr.] King, royal, as, *Rajah*putra (son of the king), *Rajah*gor (royal fortress)
Ras (ras) [Arab.] Head, headland, cape, as, *Ras* el Abiad (white promontory)
Real, Reale See ROYAL
Reich (rik) [Ger.] Kingdom, as, Oesterr*eich* [Austria], kingdom of the East (i. e., of the Franks)
Reich (rik), or **Reichen** (rī'kĕn) [Ger.] [Sp. & Pr. **Rico** (ree'ko), **Rica** (ree'kă)] Rich, as, *Reichs*tadt (rich town), Costa *Rica* (rich coast), Porto *Rico* (rich port)
Reth, or **Rithe** [A.-S.] A reservoir, well, water, as, Brand*eth*, Fodd*eth*.
Riese (ree'zĕ), **Riesen** (ree'zĕn) [Ger.] Giant, giants, as, *Riesen*birge (giant mountains)
Rig [A. S.] Ridge, back, as, *Rig*by, *Rig*ton Hawke*ridge*
Rio (ree'o) [Sp. & Pg.] [Fr **Rivière** (rēv'yĕr')]. River, as, *Rio* Grande (great river), Trois *Rivières* (three rivers)
Rivière [Fr.] See RIO
Roche (rosh) [Fr.] [It. & Lat. of the middle ages, **Rocca**] Rock, fortress, as, *Roche*fort (strong fortress), *Rocca* Nova (new fortress)
Ross [Celt.] A promontory or peninsula, a height or summit as, Kin*ross* (head of the promontory), Mal*ross* (naked promontory), *Rox*burgh [*Ross*burgh] (the castle on a promontory)
Rosso [It.] [Ger **Roth** (rōt), **Rothen** (rō'tĕn), Fr **Roux** (roo), **Rouge** (roozh)] Red, as, Castel *Rosso*, or Chateau*rouge* (red castle), *Rothen*thurm (red tower), Mer *Rouge* (Red Sea)
Roth, Roux, Rouge See ROSSO
Royal [Eng.] [Sp. & Pg **Real** (rā'ăl'), It **Reale** (rā'ălā), from Lat. *regalis*] Royal, as, *Royal*ton, Port *Royal*, Villa *Real* (royal town), Monte *Reale* (Mount Royal)
Ruh (roo), **Ruhe** (roo'gh) [Ger.]. Rest, as, Carls*ruhe* (Charles's rest).

S.

Sable (sa'bl) [Fr.] Sand, as, Rivière au *Sable* (sandy river), Cape *Sable*
Salado, Sale, or **Salée** See SALT
Salt [Eng.] [Sp **Salado** (sa la'do), Fr **Salé** (sa'lā'), or **Salée** (sa'lā'), Ger **Salz** (sălts), from Lat. *sal*] Salt, as, *Salt* River, *Salt* Lake, Rio *Salado* (salt river), Rivière *Salée* (salt river), *Salzburg* (salt castle), *Salzgrub* (salt mine)
Salz. See SALT
San, Sancta, Santa. See SAINT.
Saint [Eng.], [Fr. **Saint** (săN), **Sainte** (săNt), It. & Sp **San** (san) **Santa** (san'tă), Ger. **Sanct** (sănkt), from Lat *sanctus*]. Saint, as, *Saint* or *St* Johns, *St.* Helena, *St* Pierre (St Peter), *San* Juan (St John), *Sainte* Croix, or *Santa* Cruz (holy cross), *Sanct* Hubert (St. Hubert).
Schloss (shlos) [Ger.]. Castle, as, *Schloss*berg (castle hill)
Saut, Sault (sō) [Fr.] Water-fall, as, *Sault* Ste Marie (falls of St Mary)
Schnee (shnā) [Ger.]. Snow, as, *Schneeberg* (snow mountain).
Schön (shön) [Ger.] Beautiful, as, *Schön*brunn (beautiful spring or fountain)
Schuylen (skoi'lĕn) [D.]. To hide, as, *Schuyl*kill (hidden creek)
Schwarz, or **Schwartz** (shwărts) [Ger.] Black, as, *Schwarz*wald (black forest)
Scrob, Scrobb [A. S.] A shrub or bush, hence, *Shrop*shire, *Shrews*bury
See (sa) [Ger.] [D **Zee**] Sea or lake, as, Thuner *See* (Lake of Thun), *Zeeland* [*Zealand*] (sea land, i. e., land nearly or quite surrounded by the sea)
Semlia (sĕm'le ă) [Slav.] Land, as, Novaia *Semlia* or Zemlia [Nova Zembla] (new land)
Sepe, Sippi [Ind.] River
Serai (sĕr ī'), or **Sarai** (sar-ī') [Turk & Tartar] A palace, as, Bosnia *Serai* (the Bosnian palace), Baktchi*serai* (palace of the gardens).
Seira See SIERRA
Sex [Eng.] [Ger **Sachs** (saks)] Saxon, as, Sus*sex* (kingdom of the "South Saxons"), Ess*ex* (East Saxons), *Sachs*en (Saxony)
Shire [A.-S., from *scæran*, to shear, divide] A county, as, Ches*hire* (for Chestershire), Lanca*shire* (for Lancastershire)
Shrew, Shrop See SALOP.
Sieg (zeeg) [Ger.] Victory, as, *Sieg*berg (mountain of victory)
Sierra (se-ĕr'ra) [Sp.] [Pg & Lat **Ser'ra** (lit a saw)] Mountain ridge, as, *Sierra* Blanca (white mountain ridge), *Sierra* Leon (lion mountain), *Sierra* Nevada (snowy mountain ridge)
Sk, Skoe [Russ.] An adjective suffix denoting a town or village, as, Tobol*sk* (town on the Tobol), Loogan*skoe* (town on the Loogan)
Slack [A. S.] A gap, narrow pass, as, Withers*slack*
Slav [Russ.] A prefix or suffix denoting the habitation of Slavonians, as, *Slav*oota, Yaros*slav*
South [Eng., from A.-S., *suth, suther*] [Ger **Süd** (süt), D **Zuyd** (zoit), or **Zuyder** (zoi'dĕr), Sp **Sud** (sood), or **Sur** (soor), Pg **Sul** (sool)] South, as, *South*ampton, *South*wark, *Suther*land, *Sud*bury, *Sud*-America (South America), *Zuyder* Zee ("South Sea," as contradistinguished from the North Sea), San Juan del *Sud* (San Juan of the South), Rio Grande del *Sul* (Rio Grande of the South)
Stad See STADT
Stadt (stăt) [Ger.] [Dan & Sw **Stad** (stăd), D **Stad** (stăt)] Town, as, Carl*stadt* (Charlestown), Christian*stad* (Christian's town), Frederik*stad* (Frederick town)
Stan (stăn) [Per.] Country, as, Hindo*stan* (country of the Hindoos), Koordi*stan* (country of the Koords), Turki*stan* (country of the Turks).
Stan See STONE
Stede, or **Stead** [A. S.] A station, home, town, as, Hampst*ead* [*Hams*tead] (homestead), Hors*tead* (Horse's town) Cf. Ger. STADT.
Steen See STONE
Steth [A. S.] Bank of a river, as, Bickers*teth*, Tox*teth*
Stein See STONE
Stock, Stoke, Stol, Stow [A.-S.] Place, seat, dwelling, as, Woods*tock* (woody place), Tavi*stock* (place on the Tavy), *Stock*bridge (dwelling by the bridge), Bishop*stoke*, Bri*stol* (bright or pleasant place), Brad*stow* (the broad place), Chep*stow* (cheap place)
Stone [Eng.] [A.-S **Stan,** Ger **Stein** (stin), D **Steen** (stān)] Stone, as, *Stone*ham, *Stone*ington, *Stanton* or *Staunton*, *Stan*bach (stony brook), Ehrenbreit*stein* (honor's broad stone), *Steen*kerke (stone church)
Strasse See STRAT
Strat [A.-S.] [Ger **Strasse** (străs'sĕ), from Lat. *strata*] Street, way, road, as, *Strat*ford (ford by the street), *Strat*ton (town on the public road), *Straus*burg (town or castle on the highway).
Strath [Gael.] Long and broad valley, as, *Strath*more (great valley), *Strath*spey (valley of the Spey)
Strom (strom) [Ger.] Stream, current, as, Mäl*strom*, mill stream,—so called from its whirling motion.
Sud, Süd, Sul, Sur See SOUTH.
Sund (sount, *or* soond) [Ger., Dan., & Sw.] Sound or strait, as, Stral*sund* (town on the "sound" of Stralc).

T.

Ta [Chin.] Great, as, *Ta*-kiang (great river), *Ta*-shan (great mountain)
Tchang [Chin.] Middle, as, *Tchang*-kooc (middle kingdom), the native name of China.
Tchoo, Tchou. See CHOW.
Tepetl [Aztec]. Mountain, as, Popoca*tapetl* (mountain of smoke).
Terra. See TIERRA.
Thal. See DALE.
Thorpe, Throp, Trop [A.-S.] A village, as, Al*thorp* (old village), Han*thorp* (village of the haven), Win*throp* (village of the furze). Cf. Ger DORF.
Thurm See TORRE
Thwaite [A.-S.] A pasture, as, Burn*thwaite*, Bran*thwaite*
Tier'ra (te-ĕr'rā) [Sp.] [It. & Lat **Ter'ra**]. Earth or land, as, *Tierra*, or *Terra*, del Fuego (land of fire).
Tod [A.-S.] Fox, as, *Tod*dington, *Tod*morden
Torre (tŏr'rĕ) [It., Sp., & Pg., from the Lat *turris*] [Ger **Thurm** (toorm)] A tower, as, *Torres* Vedras (old towers), *Torres* Novas (new towers), Rothen*thurm* (red tower)
Town [Eng.] [A.-S **Ton, Tun**] A town, village, as, Water*town*, Charles*town*, Nor*ton* (north town), Brigh*ton* (Brighthelm's town), Bos*ton* (Botolph's town), Sut*ton* (south town), Lang*ton* (long town) See BURG and DUN
Tricht (trikt), or **Trecht** (trĕkt) [D., from Lat *trajectus*] A passage, as, Maes*tricht* [Lat Mosæ Trajectus] (the passage of the Meuse), *Utrecht* [Lat Ultra Trajectum] (beyond "the passage" of the Rhine).
Trois (trwă) [Fr.]. Three, as, *Trois* Rivieres (three rivers)
Tuk, Tuck [Ind.] A wide river or estuary where the water is *rough*.

U.

Uker [Ger.] Frontier, hence, Ukraine (frontier district)
Unter (oon'ter) [Ger.] Under, lower, also, among, as, *Unter*walden (among the woods)
Ural See OORAL.
Ut, It, At [Ind.] The locative inflection, signifying *at* or *in* a place.

V.

Val (văl), **Valle** (văl'lā) [It.] [Sp. **Valle** (văl'yā), **Val** (văl), O. Fr **Vau** (vō), from Lat *vallis*] A valley, as, *Val* d'Arno (valley of the Arno), *Valle* Hermoso (beautiful valley), *Vaucluse* (closed valley)
Var (văr) [Hung.] Fortified place, as, Temes*var* (fortification on the Temes)
Vecchio (vĕk'ke-o), **Vecchia** (vĕk'ke-ă) [It.] [Pg **Velho** (vĕl'yo), Sp **Viejo** (ve ā'ho), **Vieja** (ve ā'ha), Fr. **Vieux** (ve-ŭ'), **Vieille** (ve-ĕ'y)] Old, as, Porto *Vecchio* (old port), Civita *Vecchia* (old city), Villa *Velha* (old town), Puerto *Viejo* (old port), *Vieux* Conde (old Condé)
Vero (va'ro), **Vera** (va'rā) [Sp., Pg., & It., from Lat *verus*] True, as, *Vera* Cruz (true cross)
Villa (It. & Pg. vĭl'lă, *or* veel'yă, Sp. veel'yă) [It., Sp., & Pg.] [Fr **Ville** (vēl), from Lat *villa*] A town, as, *Villa*nuova, *Villa* Nova, *Ville*neuve (new town).

W.

Wad, Wat [A.-S.] A river that may be *waded* over, as, *Wad*ham, *Wat*ford, *Wad*don
Wad (wăd), or **Wady** (wă'dee) [Arab.] A valley or river, as, *Wady* Moosa (valley of Moses) *Wad*-el Kebeer [Guadalquivir] See GUAD
Wald, Walt, Wold, Would [A.-S.] A wild, uncultivated land, as, *Wald*ham, Cox*wold*, King*swould*
Weiler (wī'ler) [Ger.]. Hamlet or village, as, Baden*weiler* (village of baths)
Weiss (wīs), or **Weissen** (wī'sen) [Ger.] White, as, *Weiss*kirch (white church), *Weissen*burg (white fort, or town), *Weissen*fels (white rock)
West [Eng. & Ger.] West, as, *West*ford, *West*field, *West*hofen (western court)
Wich, Wick [A.-S., from Lat *vicus*] A town, also, a bay or bend in a river, a harbor, as, Green*wich* (green village), Nor*wich* (north village), Sand*wich* (town on the sand), War*wick* (garrison town), Dant*zic* (village of the Danes), Slesw*ic* [Schleswig], village on the Schley
Wood [A.-S.] Wood, as, Nor*wood* (north wood), West*wood* (west wood)
Worth [A.-S.] A mansion, manor, town, as, Ald*worth* (old mansion), Tam*worth* (town on the Tame), Bos*worth* (St Botolph's town), Kenil*worth* (mansion or manor on the canal or ditch).

Y.

Yang [Chin.] Male, strong; as, *Yang*-tse-kiang (male child, or son of the ocean)
Yar [Celt. **Garw, Garaw**] Rapid, rough, turbid, as, *Yare*, *Yar*mouth, *Yar*row, also, Garonne.
Yeni See JENI.

Z.

Zee. See SEE.
Zemlia. See SEMLIA.
Zuyd, or **Zuyder** See SOUTH.

II. A BRIEF ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, WITH THEIR DERIVATION AND SIGNIFICATION.

A.

Abyssinia [Arab], a mixed race or people
Accomac [Ind], land on the other side, or beyond (the water)
Adirondack [Ind], the Iroquois name of the Algonquins, signifying "he eats bark"
Adrianople, named after the Emperor Hadrian, or Adrian, its founder See POLIS in Part I
Adriatic, sea of Adrian, or Hadrian
Affghanistan, the country of the Affghans
Agamenticus [Ind], on the other side of the river
Agawam [Ind], low land, marsh, or meadow, also a place below, or down-stream, with reference to some place above, or up-stream
Agiochook [Ind], place of the spirit of the pines
Agulhas [Port], "needles," from its pointed shape
Åland, "water-land"
Albania, for *Alania*, said to be from a German race called the *Alans*
Albany, according to some authorities, originally the same as *Albyn*, the Celtic name of Scotland Albany, N Y., was named in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, afterward James II , at the time it came into possession of the English, in 1664
Albuquerque, Lat *alba*, white, *quercus*, oak.
Aleppo, Arab *halab*, milk
Aleutian Islands, from Russ *aleut*, a "bald rock"
Alexandria, named after Alexander the Great
Algesiras, Algiers, Arab *al*, the, and *jazira*, island, peninsula
Alleghany [Ind], river of the Alligewi
Almaden [Arab], the mine
Altamaha [Ind] the place of the village, where the village is
Amazon, from *Amassona*, the Indian name, signifying "boat destroyer," in allusion to the great height and violence of the tide It was named Amazon by Francisco d'Orellana, in 1580, from the companies of women in arms which he professed to have seen upon the banks Probably the Indian name of the river may have suggested to him the fable of the Amazons
America, named after Amerigo Vespucci, who, in 1497, landed upon the continent south of the equator
Amiens, Lat *Ambianum*, from *ambientibus aquis*, because surrounded by water
Ammonoosuc [Ind.], fish story river
Amoy, a corruption of Chinese *Hoamun*, pronounced by the natives, *Ha moy Hoa* is the name of a dynasty
Anatolia, from Gr *avarolη*, the east,— applied usually to Asia Minor, or the Levant
Ancona, from Gr *αγκων*, angle, named from its position in an angle of the coast
Andalusia, probably a corruption of *Vandalusia*, i e , country of the Vandals.
Andes, from Peruvian *anti*, signifying copper, or metal in general
Androscoggin, a name changed, in compliment to Gov Andros, from *amaskohegan*, "fish spearing"
Annapolis, city of Anne, — named in honor of Queen Anne, who bestowed several valuable presents on the town
Antigua [Sp], old, ancient
Antwerp, Lat *Antverpium*, Flem *Aenwerp*, "added," so called because built upon successive deposits from the waters of the Scheldt
Appalachicola [Ind], town of the Appalachites
Arabia, from Heb *arab*, or *ereb*, the "west," also, "merchandise, traffic"
Aral, "island sea," from Tartar *aral*, island
Araucania [Ind], from *Araulo*, the name of the principal town, and this probably from *reche*, pure, unmixed men
Archangel, named after Michael, the archangel
Argyll [Gael], country of the Gael.
Arizona, sand hills
Arkansas, from *Kansas*, with the French prefix of *arc*, a bow
Arles, a corruption of the ancient name, *Arelatum*
Aroostook [Ind], good river
Ascension, named by Albuquerque, on his voyage to India, in 1503, probably from having been seen on Ascension day.
Ascutney [Ind.], fire mountain, from having been burned over
Assiniboin [Ind], Stone Sioux, a wandering band of the Sioux
Astrachan, the dominion or district of a khan, according to some, of a Tartar king, *Astra khan*, who gave it his name
Atchafalaya [Ind], long river
Athabasca [Ind], swampy
Athens, city of Minerva, from Gr. Ἀθήνη, Minerva, or Pallas, goddess of wisdom, the tutelary goddess of the city.
Atlantic, from Gr Ατλαντικὸς πελαγος, i e , the "sea beyond Mt. Atlas"
Atlas (Mts), said to have been derived from Atlas, king of Mauritania, who, according to ancient fable, supported the heavens upon his shoulders
Attakapas[Ind], men eaters
Augsburg See AUGUSTA, Part I
Australia, from Lat *australis*, southern
Austria, Lat form of the Ger *Oesterreich*, "Eastern Empire," so called in contradistinction from the western dominions of Charlemagne
Autun, a corruption of its Latin name, *Augusto dunum* (town of Augustus)
Avignon, a corruption of the ancient name *Avenio*
Azores, Port *açores*, pl of *açor*, a hawk, so called from the great number of hawks found there

B.

Badajoz, Arab *beled aux*, land of life or health
Balaklava, corruption of Ital *bella chiara*, "beautiful quay" The town was founded by the Genoese
Balearic, from Gr *βαλλειν*, to throw, because the inhabitants were noted slingers
Balize, corruption of *Wallz*, a name given by the Spaniards to the place, from its having been discovered and resorted to by an English pirate named *Wallace*
Baltimore, named after Lord Baltimore, who settled the province of Maryland in 1635
Bangor [A-S or Gael], "high choir" "Malgo Conan, not long after (A D 516), built a city which, for the beauty of its situation, he called *Ban cor*, i e , the high or conspicuous choir" *Cressy*
Barbary [Arab], an uncultivated country, a desert, from *Berber*, an appellation by which the Arabs designated the region before the Saracen invasion Some derive the name from *Barbarus*, barbarian
Barcelona, a corruption of its Latin name *Barcino*, from Hamilcar *Barca*
Basle, or **Bâle**, from Gr *βασιλεια*, queen, princess, also kingdom
Baton Rouge, "red staff" It is said that when the place was first settled, there was growing on the spot a cypress (the bark of which trees is of a reddish color) of immense size and prodigious height, entirely free from branches, except at its very top One of the settlers playfully remarked that this tree would make a handsome cane, when the place has since been called Baton Rouge
Bavaria, [Lat], anciently *Boiaria*, i e , the country of the *Boii*
Bayonne, from Basque *bayon*, *bayona*, "a port"
Behring's Straits, named by Captain Cook after *Behring*, their discoverer
Belgium [Lat], country of the *Belgæ*, who derived their name from the *Bolga*, or *Volga*, on the banks of which they originally dwelt
Bergen, probably from Dan *berg* (Ger *berg*), a mountain, being surrounded on the land side by high mountains
Berlin, from Slav *berl*, uncultivated land
Bermudas, named after Juan *Bermudez*, their Spanish discoverer
Berne, from Ger *bären*, pl of *bar*, a bear, which animal figures on the armorial bearings of the town, on fountains, and public buildings
Besançon, a corruption of its Low Latin name, *Vesontio*
Birmingham [A-S], "the broom placed dwelling"
Biscay, from *bascoa*, a forest
Bohemia [Lat], anciently *Bohohemum*, said to be from *Bojhemum*, from *Boyes*, the name of the people
Bokhara, "treasury of sciences"
Bolivia, named after General Simon *Bolivar*
Bologna, a corruption of the ancient name, *Bononia*
Bombay See BAY, in Part I
Boothia named in honor of Sir Felix *Booth*
Borneo, from the Sanskrit *Bhurna*, or *Bhoorna*, land, the name of its principal city, applied by Europeans to the whole island
Bornholm, anciently *Burgundaland*, land of the Burgundians, *Burgunda*, corrupted into *Born*, and *land*, changed into Dan *holm*, an "island"
Bosphorus, from Gr *βους*, and *πορος*, ox ford, or from *βους*, and *φερειν*, to bear, because Io, changed into an ox, was borne over this strait
Boston, originally St *Botolph's town*
Botany Bay, so named from the great variety of herbs found there
Boulogne, from Lat *Bononia*, by metathesis of *n* into *l*, *Bononia*, *Bologna*, *Boulogne*
Brazil, from the Sp or Pg name of the dye wood exported from the country
Brest, probably from Celt *bras*, or *bres*, "great," i e , great port
Bristol [A S], place of the breach, or chasm (through which the Avon finds its way to the sea)
Bruges See BRIDGE, in Part I
Brunn, derived from its native name, *Bron*, i e , ford
Bucharest, "city of enjoyment"
Buda, said to be named from *Buda*, a brother of Attila, who resided in it, and improved it
Bulgaria [Lat], country of the *Bulgarians*, or Huns
Burgos, probably from the same root as Ger *burg*, a tower, or castle

C

Cadiz, from Lat *Gades*, a corruption of Phen *Gadir*, signifying "shut in," "inclosed"
Cairo [Arab *al kahirah*], the victorious.
Calcutta, from *cutta*, a temple, dedicated by the Hindoos to *Caly*, or *Kali*, the goddess of time
California, a name given by Cortes, in the year 1535, to the peninsula now called Lower or Old California, of which he was the discoverer He probably took it from the old Spanish romance of "*Esplandian*," by Garcia Ordonez de Montalvo, which was first published in 1510 In this work, the name is given to an imaginary island "on the right hand of the Indies, very near to the Terrestrial Paradise," abounding in great treasures of gold The root of the word is perhaps the Sp *califa*, caliph, from the Arabic *Khalifah*, successor, from *Khalafa*, to succeed, the caliphs being the acknowledged successors of Mohammed In some old geographies, California is laid down as an island
Campeachy, from *Quampech*, the aboriginal name
Cambray, or **Cambrai** [Lat *Camaracum*] derived by some from the number of caverns (in O Gaul *cambres*), where the inhabitants were wont to put their goods for safety
Canada [Ind], a collection of huts village, a town
Canandaigua [Ind], a town set off or separated (from the rest of the tribe)
Canton (Chin), *Kwang tung*, "large east" city, properly the name of the *province* of Canton, applied by Europeans to the town itself
Cape of Good Hope [Pg *Cabo de Boa Esperança*], named by John II , king of Portugal, who regarded it as the goal of the circumnavigation of the African continent
Cape Verde, the green cape
Capri, formerly *Capreæ* [Lat *capra*, a goat], from having been famous for its wild goats
Carmel [Heb], vine of God, otherwise, a garden, orchard
Carnarvon [Gael *Caer yn Arfon*], the stronghold opposite to Mona
Carnia, a corruption of the ancient name, *Icarnania*
Casco [Ind], "crane"
Caspian, according to Strabo, named after the *Caspii*, who inhabited the south coast of this sea
Cassel, a corruption of its Lat name, *Castellum*
Castile, from Lat *Castellum*, a fort, or castle, named from the numerous forts erected by Alphonso for its defense
Catskill [D *Kat kill*] **Mts**, so called from the panthers or lynxes, that formerly infested them
Cattaraugus [Ind], bad smelling shore
Cayuga [Ind], long lake
Carolina, named after Charles I , of England
Caroline Islands, named by Lopez de Villalobos, in 1543, after Charles V
Caucasus, said to be a corruption of a Scythian word, meaning "white mountain"
Ceylon, from Pg *Selan*, or *Ceilão* a corruption of *Sinhaladwipa*, i e , the island of the lions
Chaleurs [Fr], bay of *heats*, so called on account of the extreme heat at the time of its discovery
Champlain, named from the French officer, Samuel *Champlain*, who discovered it in 1609
Charleston (S C), named after Charles I , of England
Chatauqua [Ind], corruption of an Indian phrase, signifying "loggy place"
Chattahoochee, figured, or painted, stone
Chemung [Ind], big horn,— from a fossil tusk found in the river
Chesapeake [Ind], great waters
Chesuncook [Ind], great goose lake.
Chicago, Fr form of an Indian word signifying a skunk, also a wild onion, from its strong and disagreeable odor
Chicopee [Ind], cedar tree, *otherwise*, birch-bark place
Chili [Peruv], land of snow
Chimborazo [Sp], a chimney
China, from Chin *Chung-kwo*, "the middle nation"
Christiana, named after Christian IV , by whom it was rebuilt

Chuquisaca [Ind], from *Choque Saca*, l e , bridge of gold, from the treasures formerly carried across the river at this point to Cuzco, the town of the Incas
Cilly, corruption of *Celleia*, so named by the Emperor Claudius.
Cincinnati, the Roman plural of *Cincinnatus*, the patriot
Circassia, Tart *Tcherkesses*, from *tcherk*, to cut off, *kes*, the head, a name indicating the ferocity of the people
Coblentz from Lat *Confluentes*, so called from its situation at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle
Cocheco [Ind], very rapid or violent ,—applied to falls or rapids on various streams
Cochituate [Ind], land on or near falls, or rapid streams
Cohasset [Ind] place of pines
Cologne, from Lat *Colonia*, its original name being *Colonia Agrippina*, given it by Agrippina, mother of Nero, who was born here
Colorado [Sp], red or colored
Columbia, named after Christopher Columbus
Connecticut [Ind *Quunnitukut*] [the country] "upon the long river"
Constance, named after its founder, Constantius, father of Constantine the Great
Constantinople, city of Constantine See POLIS
Contoocook [Ind], crow river.
Coos [Ind], place of pines
Cordilleras, Sp *cordillera*, a chain or ridge of mountains
Corea, from the Japanese name *Ko rai, Jose*
Cork [Ir], a moor, a marsh
Cornwall, supposed to have been named after *Cornouaille*, in France [Lat *Cornu Gallia*, "horn of Gaul"]
Coromandel, country of the *Chola*, an ancient dynasty of India The Hind *mandal*, *mandal*, signifies a circle, district, country
Corpus Christi [Lat], body of Christ
Corrientes [Sp], current There is a strong current in Mozambique Channel off Cape Corrientes
Cracow, said to be named after *Cracus*, Duke of Poland, by whom it was built in 1701
Crimea, from Gr *Kuppeipon*, the ancient name of a small town on the peninsula
Croatia, country of the *Croats*, anciently called *Chrobates*
Crown Point, said to have been so named because "scalping parties" were sent out from this place by the French and Indians
Cumberland See COMB, Part I
Cyclades, from Gr κυκλος, a circle, so called from the position in which they lie.

D.

Dacotah [Ind] leagued, allied,—the common name of the confederate Sioux tribes
Dahlonega [Ind], place of gold
Damariscotta [Ind], dewdrop place
Dantzic, "Danish town," settled by the Danes
Danube See DON, Part I
Dardanelles, from the castle called the Dardanelles on its banks at the S W entrance, that on the Asiatic side being near the site of *Dardanus*, an ancient town built by Dardanus, the ancestor of Priam
Deccan [Skt], the south It forms the southern part of the peninsula of Hindostan
Delaware, named in honor of Thomas West, Lord *de la Warr*, who visited the bay in 1610, and died on his vessel at its mouth
Delft, a canal
Delhi, from Hind *dahal*, a quicksand
Denmark, the mark or boundary of the Danes
Detroit [Fr], named from the river or "strait" [Fr *detroit*], on which it is built
Dieppe, from Eng *deep* named from its situation
Dijon, a corruption of its Lat. name *Dibio*, or *Divio*
Dnieper, according to some, from *don* & *per*, l e , the upper river See DON
Dniester, from *don wester*, lower See DON, Part I
Dominica [Sp *Dominica*, Sunday], named from the day of its discovery by Columbus
Drave, from its Latin name *Dravus*
Drontheim, Dan , *throne*, throne, and *hjem*, home
Dumfries, from Gael *dun*, a fortified hill, and *frees*, shrubs or brushwood
Dundee, a corruption of *Dun-Tay*, signifying "hill of the Tay," or "castle of the Tay."

E

Ebro [Basque], foaming or warm river
Ecuador [Sp], equator, so named from its position under the line
El Paso del Norte [Sp] The North Pass
Ems, anciently *Amisia*, or *Amisius*
England [A-S *Engla land*], land of the Engles, or Angles
Erie [Ind], wild cat, the name of a fierce tribe exterminated by the Iroquois
Espiritu Santo [Sp], Holy Spirit.
Esquimaux [Ind], eaters of raw flesh
Ethiopia, Lat *Æthiopia*, from Gr αἴθω, to burn, ὤψ, the face, in allusion to the color of its inhabitants.

F.

Falaise [Fr], named from the *falaises* or rocks upon which it is built
Fayal, from Pg *faya* [Lat *fagus*], a beech-tree
Finisterre, from Lat *finisterre*, land's end
Finland, land of the *Finns*, anciently called *Fenni*
Florence [It *Firenze*, *Fiorenza*, Lat *Florentia*], the "flowery" city, from It *fiore*, a flower
Florida, named by Ponce de Leon from the day on which he discovered it, Easter Sunday, called in Spanish, Pascua *Florida*
France, called after the *Franks*, a powerful German tribe by whom it was conquered
Friesland, land of the *Frisii*
Frobisher Strait, named after its discoverer, Sir Martin *Frobisher* (1576).

G.

Galapagos [Sp], islands of "land turtles"
Galatia, country of the *Gauls*
Gallipoli, anciently *Callipolis*, from Gr καλος πολις, beautiful city See POLIS, Part I
Ganges [Hind], from Bura *Ganga*, "great river"
Garonne See YAR, Part I
Genoa, derived by some from *Janus*, whom the inhabitants are said to have worshiped
Germany, according to some authorities from Teut *herman*, a warrior
Georgia (in Asiatic Russia), probably named after one of its later sovereigns
Georgia (U S), named in honor of George II of England
Ghent, named from its ancient inhabitants, the *Gordum*
Gibraltar [Arab *Jebal tarif*], mount of *Tarif*, a Moorish general, who, in A D 712, conquered this place
Girgenti, a corruption of its Latin name *Agrigentum*
Glasgow, probably from Celt *glas dhu*, dark ravine in allusion to the locality in which the cathedral is situated
Gottenburg, named by Charles IX , Duke of Gothland, in honor of the duchy See BOTE, Part I
Göttingen, probably derived either from the *Goths*, or from the *goodness* of the land (Ger *gut*, good)
Gracios a Dios [Sp], Thanks to God
Gratz [Slav *grade*], a fortress
Greece, Lat *Græcia*, from Gr Γραικοί, one of the names applied to the people of Hellas
Grenoble, a corruption of the Lat word *Gratianopolis* See POLIS, Part I
Guadaloupe, probably from Arab *wadi*, a river, and Sp *loba* [Lat *lupa*], a she-wolf See GUAD and WADY
Guienne, a corruption of Lat. *Aquitania*, the ancient name of the province.

H.

Hague, from D 'S *Gravenhaag*, count's hedge The Hague owes its origin to a country-seat built there by the Counts of Holland in 1250
Hampshire, from *Hantune*, *Hantone* (now *Southampton*), named from its situation on the river *Ant*, or *Anton* (the Southampton Water)
Harz, variously derived from O S *hart*, a forest, *harz*, resin, or *hart*, deer
Havre, Le [Fr], harbor, port, from O Gr *heffen*, or Celt *aber*
Havre de Grace [Fr], harbor of grace, or safety
Hayti [Ind] high land
Heligoland, from Ger *Heiligesland*, holy land
Helsingfors, said to be named from a colony from the province of *Helsingland*, in Sweden. Sw *fors* signifies stream or waterfall
Henlopen, from a Dutch expression, meaning to "run in"
Hong Kong, a corruption of Chin *heang-keang*, valley of fragrant waters
Housatonic (Ind), stream beyond the mountains
Hudson, named after Henry *Hudson*, who ascended the river in 1607
Humber [A-S], so called because its waters make a great *humming* at the ebbing and flowing of the tide
Hungary, Lat *Hungaria*, for *Hunnogavaria*, said to be from *Hunni* and *Avares*, two Scythian tribes who invaded the country about A D 400
Huron, from Fr *hure*, a name applied by the French to the Wyandots

I.

Iceland [Dan *Island*], the land of ice
Illinois, from Ind *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, "tribe of men"
Indiana, from the word *Indian*
Indus, probably a corruption of *Sindus* or *Sinde*, its native name, derived, perhaps, from *Sindhu*, the sea, this river being one of the largest in India
Inkerman, from Tart *in-kerman*, "the town of caverns," from the cells excavated in the rocks
Iowa, the French form of an Indian word, signifying the "drowsy" or "the sleepy ones," a Sioux name of the Pahoja, or "Gray-snow" tribe
Irawaddy, the great river
Ireland [Gael], the western isle
Isle of Man [Lat *Mona*, *Monapia* In Tacitus, Mona is Anglesey], a "rocky island," from Brit *mon*, or W *maen*, a stone
Ispahan, Per *sipahan*, pl of *sipah*, a soldier
Itasca, a name formed by Schoolcraft for a lake at the supposed source of the Mississippi, from *ut*, to be, and *totosh*, the female breast, with a locative inflection
Iviça, from Lat *Ebusus*, its ancient name.

J.

Jamaica [Ind], *Cay-ma-ca*, or *Kay ma-ca*, said to mean "a country abounding in springs"
Java, from its native name, *Jawa*, rice
Jersey, a corruption of *Cæsarea*, its Latin name
Jerusalem [Heb], house or habitation of peace
Jordan [Heb], "the flowing"
Juan Fernandez, named after its discoverer
Jutland [Dan.], land of giants.

K

Kalamazoo [Ind], a term derived from stones seen through the water, which by refraction look like otters
Kansas [Ind], smoky water, also said to signify good potato
Katahdin [Ind], the highest place
Kearsarge [Ind], the high place
Kennebec [Ind], long lake ,—a name of Moosehead Lake transferred to the river
Kennebunk [Ind], long water place
Kenosha [Ind], pike river
Kentucky [Ind], at the head of a river
Kurile Islands, supposed to be derived from *Koo roo Mitsi*, i e , the road of sea weeds

L

Labiador [Sp], named by the Spaniards *Tierra Labrador*, "cultivable land," to distinguish it from Greenland
La Plata [Sp] See RIO DE LA PLATA
Ladrones [Sp], islands of the "robbers," so named at the time of their discovery by Magellan, from the thievish propensity of the inhabitants
Lebanon [Heb], the White Mountain
Leghorn, a corruption of It *Livorno*, from Lat *Labrum* (*Portus*)
Leipsic, supposed to be named from the lime tree (Slav *lipa*, *lipsk*) growing about it
Lena, "a sluggard," slow, sluggish stream
Leyden, a corruption of *Lugdunum*, its Latin name
Liberia [Lat], free, free state
Lima, a corruption by the Indians or Spaniards of the ancient native name, *Rimac*
Lisbon, a corruption of *Olyssipo* or *Ulyssippo*, from a tradition that Ulysses laid the foundation of the city
Little Rock, named from an igneous slate rock in the river, visible at low water
Livonia, from its inhabitants, the *Laven*, a Finnish tribe
Loire, from its Latin name, *Liger*
Lombardy, country of the Longobardi, commonly translated "long beards," but derived by Vossius from *longis bardis*, i e , long battle axes
Lorraine, from *Lotharingia* [i e , *Lotharii regnum*], the kingdom of Lotharius
Los Angeles [Sp], "the angels," "city of the angels," so named from its beautiful situation and delightful climate
Louisiana, named after *Louis* XIV , of France
Luxembourg, from the old chateau of *Lucilinburgum*, which, in 963, was acquired by Siegfried, Count of Ardennes, whose descendants took the title of Counts of Luxembourg
Luxor [Egypt], "the palaces" [*el-kusr*], so called from the temple erected there by Amunoth III and Rameses II
Lyons, Lat *Lugdunum*, said to have meant, in the ancient Gaulic tongue, "hill of the raven."

M.

Macao, a seaport
Mackinaw, an abbreviation of *Michilimackinac*
Madeira, from Port *madeira* [Lat. *materia*], timber, wood ,—from having been originally very woody
Madras, formerly *Madras Pattan*, from Arab *madrasa*, a university, and Skr, *pattana*, a town, "university-town."

Maestricht, a corruption of the Latin name *Mosæ Trajectus*, ford of the Meuse
Magdeburg, derived by Boethius and others from Ger *magd*, a virgin, and *burg*, a town, said to have been named by the Empress Edith, who had received this town as a marriage portion from the Emperor Otho, her husband
Magellan, Straits, named after their Portuguese discoverer, *Magalhaens* or *Magellan*
Maine, from its ancient name, *Mauns*, *Mans*
Majorca, from Lat. *major*, greater [Balearis Major]
Malta, a contraction of its ancient name, *Melita*
Manhattan [Ind *mannoh atan*], the town on the island
Manitoulin [Ind.], Spirit islands
Margarita, from the Lat *margarita*, a pearl
Marmora, from Lat *marmor*, marble,—name of an island famous for its marble quarries
Marseilles, corruption of *Massilia*, its ancient name
Maryland, named after Henrietta *Maria*, queen of Charles I
Massachusetts [Ind.], about the great hills, i. e., the "Blue Hills"
Mauritius, named by the Dutch after *Maurice*, Prince of Orange
Mayence, or **Mentz**, a corruption of its Latin name *Moguntiacum*
Medina [Arab.], The city
Mediterranean, from Lat *medius*, *terra*, from being, as it were, in the middle of the land
Medway, A. S. *Medwaege*, the river which runs through the *middle* of the kingdom of Kent, the syllable *mead*, mid or middle, known, been prefixed by the Anglo Saxons to *Luga*, the ancient British name of the river
Memphremagog [Ind.], lake of abundance
Melbourne, variously derived from mill *burn*, from being situated on a stream that turned a mill, or from "*Michael's bourne*," or boundary
Menan [Ind.] island
Merida, from the Latin name, *Augusta Emerita*
Merrimac [Ind.], swift water
Memphis, the temple of the Good God
Messina, founded by colonist from *Messene*, in Greece
Mexico [Aztec], the place of *Mexitli*, the Aztec god of war
Michigan [Ind.], town for fish
Michillimackinac [Ind.], great turtle place
Milan, corrupted from Lat *Mediolanum*, variously translated "middland," "harvest full"
Milwaukie [Ind.], rich land
Minnehaha [Ind.], laughing water, curling water, a waterfall
Minnesota [Ind.], cloudy water whitish water
Mississippi [Ind.] great and long river
Missouri [Ind.], muddy
Minorca, from Lat *minor*, less [Balearis Minor]
Mobile, corrupted from *Mauvilla*
Modena, from its ancient name, *Mutina*
Mohawk, meaneaters *R. Williams* Literally, it signifies, eaters of live food,—a name given by the New England or eastern Indians to the Iroquois
Montpellier [Fr.], mountain of the young girls
Moldavia [Lat.], from the River *Moldau*, which runs through it
Monadnock [Ind.], the spirit's place
Monongahela [Ind.], falling in bank river
Montauk [Ind.], a mantle tree
Montreal [Fr.], Royal Mountain, so named by the French explorer, James Cartier, in 1535
Moravia, from the *Marsch* or *Morawa* [Lat *Marus*], the biggest of its rivers
Moscow, from the River *Moskwa*, on which it is situated
Moselle, perhaps a diminutive from *Mosa*, the Lat name of the Meuse
Mozambique, from its native name, *Masambel*, or *Mozambeck*
Munich, from Ger *Monchen*, or *Munchen*, monks [Lat *monachus*] The city takes its name from some monks who erected warehouses for salt upon the spot where it now stands
Muskego [Ind.], place of cranberries.
Muskingum [Ind.], moose eye river

N.

Nahant [Ind.], at the point
Namur, from its ancient name, *Namurcum*
Naples [It *Napoli*] from its ancient Greek name, *Neapolis*, "new city"
Nantes, corruption of *Namnetes*, its ancient name, also, the name of a Celtic people
Narbonne, a corruption of its Latin name, *Narbo Martius*
Nashua [Ind.], between [the rivers]
Natal, named by Vasco de Gama, because he discovered it upon Christmas day (day of the Nativity)
Naugatuck [Ind.], fork of the rivers, point between two rivers
Nebraska [Ind.], water valley, shallow river.
Nepissing [Ind.], at the small lake
Neshotah [Ind.], twins (the "Two Rivers", Wisconsin)
Neversink [Ind.], high land between waters.
Newfoundland, named by its discoverer, John Cabot, in 1497, first applied to all the territory discovered by him, but afterward restricted to the island to which it is now applied
New Hampshire, named after the county of Hampshire in England
New Jersey, named in honor of Sir George Carteret, an inhabitant of the Isle of Jersey
New York, named after the Duke of York, afterwards James II
Niagara [Ind.], neck of water,—connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario
Nicobar [Malay], nine islands
Niger, from Lat *niger*, black,—also called *Joliba*, "great river"
Nimes, or **Nismes**, from its Latin name, *Nemausus*
Niphon, fountain or source of light
Normandy, the part of France occupied by the Normans, or Northmen
Norridgewock [Ind.], place of deer
North River (i. e., the Hudson at New York), so called in distinction from the Delaware, which was styled the *South* River
Norwalk [Ind.], the middle land (a tract between two rivers)
Nottingham, "the home of caverns," from the vaults or dwellings excavated in the rock on which the town is built
Nova Scotia [Lat.], New Scotland.
Nova Zembla. See NEW, Part I.

O.

Oemulgee [Ind.], the rivers, the water-courses.
Oconee [Ind.], water course, small river
Odessa said to be from *Odyssos*, or *Odysseia*, an ancient Greek colony in the neighborhood.
Ohio [Ind.], beautiful
Oneida [Ind.], people of the beacon stone.
Onondaga [Ind.] place of the hills
Ontario [Ind.], from *Onontia*, "a village on a mountain," the chief seat of the Onondagas
Oporto [Pg. *o porto*], the harbor
Oregon, named by Carver, Oregon or Oregan, i. e., River of the West According to others, derived from Sp *oregano*, wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast
Orinoco [Ind.], coiling snake
Orkneys [Gael.], the "isle of whales"
Orleans, named after the Emperor *Aurelian*, or *Aurelianus*
Osage [Ind.], the strong
Ossipee [Ind.], stony river
Ostend [D *oost*, east, *ende*, end], the "east end" of the kingdom
Oswego, the Onondaga name for Lake Ontario
Ottawa [Ind.], traders
Ouse [A. S.] water
Owasco [Ind.], a bridge.

P.

Padua, from It *Padova*, a corruption of Lat *Patavium*
Palermo, corruption of Gr *panormos*, (Panormus), convenient harbor, the name of a city that occupied its site
Palestine [Heb.], "the land of wanderers," the ancient *Philistia*, or *Palestina*, named from the Philistines or Philistines
Pamplona, or **Pampeluna** corruption of *Pompeiopolis*, i. e., the city of Pompey, its reputed founder
Papua, "frizzled" from the enormous frizzled heads of hair of the natives
Parana [Braz.], the sea
Paris [Lat *Lutetia Parisiorum*], named from its inhabitants, the *Parisii*
Pascagoula, nation of bread
Passaic [Ind.], valley
Passamaquoddy [Ind.], great place for pollock
Passau [Lat *Bavaria*, *Batava Castra*], probably named from the *Batari*
Passumpsic [Ind.], much clear river
Patagonia, so called by Magellan, from Sp *patagon*, a large, clumsy foot a name given by him to the inhabitants, on account of the supposed magnitude of their feet
Pawcatuck [Ind.], clear river
Pawtucket [Ind.], at the falls
Pawtuxet [Ind.], at the little falls
Pemigewasset [Ind.] crooked place of pines
Pennsylvania, Penn's woods [Lat *sylva*, a wood], named after William Penn, who settled the country in 1681
Penobscot, at the rock, rock land, applied originally to a place near Castine,—near to the river
Perekop, a Slavonic name signifying a "cut," applicable to the ditch dug here, in remote ages, across the neck of land at the entrance of the Crimea, for the security of the place
Perigord, a corruption of its Latin name *Petrocordium*, from its ancient inhabitants, the *Petrocorii*
Persia, probably derived from the name of one of its provinces, *Pars*, or *Paras*
Philadelphia [Gr.], city of brotherly love.
Philippine Islands, named after *Philip* II, of Spain.
Piacenza [Lat *Placentia*], from *placere*, to please, named from its delightful situation
Piedmont, from It *pie di monte*, "foot of the mountain," so called from its situation
Pisa, named after its parent city, *Pisa*, in Elis, Greece
Piscataqua [Ind.], great deer river
Poitiers, city of the *Pictones* or *Pictavi*
Poland, flat land
Polynesia [Gr.], "many islands"
Pomerania [Slav *Pomorz*] upon the sea.
Porto Rico See PORT, Part I
Portugal, corruption of *Portus Cal*, the harbor of *Cal* [Lat *Cale*],—the original name of the modern Oporto, afterward transferred to the kingdom itself
Potomac [Ind.], place of the burning pine, resembling a council fire
Poughkeepsie [Ind.], shallow inlet, safe harbor for small boats
Prague [Lat *Praga*], enlarged by Libussa in 724, and by him named *Praha*, from Bohem *prah*, a threshold
Prairie du Chien [Fr.], dog prairie
Presque Isle [Fr.], "peninsula"
Prussia formerly *Borussia*, i. e., country of the *Borussi* According, to others, a contraction of *Po Russia* [Slav *po*, adjacent], i. e., next to Russia
Pruth, from Slav *prud*, rivet.

Q.

Quebec an Algonquin term meaning "take care of the rock"
Quinebaug [Ind.], long pond
Quinnipiac [Ind.], the surrounding country
Quinsigamond [Ind.], fishing place for pickerel

R.

Raleigh, named in honor of Sir Walter *Raleigh* who planted a colony on the Roanoke about 1585
Rapidan, or **Rapid Ann**, said to have been named in honor of Queen *Anne*
Rappahannock [Ind.], river of quick rising waters
Reggio from Lat *Rhegium* said to be from Gr *ρηγνυμι*, to break because Sicily was here severed from the mainland by the force of the sea
Reikjavik [Icel.], steam town, named from the hot springs near it
Rheims, capital of the *Remi*, a people of Gaul mentioned by Cæsar
Rhode Island named from a fancied resemblance to the island of Rhodes
Roses, commonly derived from Gr *ῥοδον*, a rose
Rhone, from the Latin *Rhodanus*
Riga, from an arm of the Dwina called *Rige* or *Ryghe*
Rio de La Plata [Sp.], river of silver, named by Diego Garcia in 1526, from the silver brought him by the natives
Rio de Janeiro [Sp.] situated on an arm of the sea named Lamiro, probably from its discovery by Solis on the first day of St. Lucia mas (Jan. 1)
Roanoke [Ind.], equivalent to *peag*, or shell or wampum
Rotterdam See DAM, Part I
Rome, commonly derived from Gr *ῥωμη*, strength
Rouen, a corruption of its ancient name, *Rodomagus*, or *Rothomum*
Roumelia [Koumili], a Turkish corruption of *Romania*, i. e., country of the Romans

S.

Sagadahoc [Ind.], ending place, i. e. mouth of the Kennebec
Sahara [Arab.], a desert
Salem See JERUSALEM
Salonica [Selonike], abbreviation of *Thessalonica*, name given to the place by Cassander in honor of his wife, the sister of Alexander the Great
Samos, from Arab *sama* to project, be prominent.
Sandusky [Ind.], cold spring
San Domingo [Sp.] Holy Sabbath
San Francisco [Sp.], St. Francis
San Jose [Sp.], St. Joseph
San Paulo [Sp.], St. Paul
San Salvador [Sp.] Holy Savior
Santa Barbara [Sp.], St. Barbara
Santa Cruz [Sp.], Holy Cross
Santa Fe [Sp.], Holy Faith
Santiago [Sp.], for Sant Iago, St. James.
Saone, from Gael *soghan*, the placid river
Saragossa, corruption of its Latin name, *Cæsarea Augusta*
Saranac [Ind.], river that flows under rock
Saratoga [Ind.], place of the miraculous waters in a rock
Saskatchewan [Ind.], swift current

Saxony, country of the Saxons [*Saka-suna*, "sons of the Sakai" *Sharon Turner*]
Scanderoon, a corruption of the ancient name, *Alexandria*
Schenectady [Ind], river valley beyond or through the pine-trees
Schleswig [Dan], from its situation on the little river *Schle*, and the A-S *wig*, a bay
Schoharie [Ind], so named from a tributary which throws out its waters so forcibly as to cross the main stream
Schoodic [Ind], burnt lands, from large fires about 1675
Scotland, land of the *Scots*, or Scots
Scutari, from Per *ushudan*, envoy, messenger, courier Scutari was formerly, as now, a post station for Asiatic couriers
Sebago [Ind], place or region of river lake
Seneca, a corrupt Indian pronunciation of the Dutch *sennebar*, vermilion
Senegal, said to have been named by Lancerote its discoverer, after a Moor whom he landed here, or after the name of his nation, the *Zenha*, a
Senegambia, named from its situation between the Rivers Senegal and Gambia
Severn, a corruption of its ancient name, *Sabrina*
Seville, a corruption of its Latin name, *Hispalis*, or *Spalis*
Shannon [Ir], old river
Sheffield, named from its situation The ancient castle was built in the angle which the River *Sheaf* makes with the Don
Shetucket [Ind], the land between the rivers
Shrewsbury, from A-S *burh*, a fortress, *scrobbes*, of a shrub "a city near which were many shrubs"
Siberia, supposed to be derived from the ancient town *Sibir*, the remains of which are still standing
Sicily, from Lat *secasa*, cut off, because disjoined from Italy
Singapore city of lions
Sinde, Sciende, from *Sindhoo*, or *Sindhu*, a collection of waters
Skaggerack, from Goth *Skaga*, an isthmus promontory
Skowhegan [Ind], spearing
Sleswick See SCHLESWIG, *supra*
Smyrna, supposed to be from Gr *σμυρα*, myrrh, for which it was formerly celebrated
Soudan, more correctly *Beled Es Soudan*, "the Land of the blacks"
Spa, Flem *espa*, a fountain
Spires, named by Bishop Roger, in the 11th century, from the rivulet *Spaer bach*, by which it is watered
Sporades, from Gr *σποραδες* scattered, from their position
St Etienne [Lr], St Stephen
St Kitts, properly St's *Christopher's*, from its discoverer, Christopher Columbus
St Petersburg [Ger, Peter's town or castle], named after its founder, Peter the Great
Stettin, from the *Sedini*, an ancient people of the country
Strasburg See STRAT, Part I
Stutgard [Ger], the "stallion inclosure," from the stallions formerly kept there for purposes of war
Styria [Ger *Steyermarl*], from *Steyer*, its chief town and river
Suabia, from the name of its ancient inhabitants, the *Suevi*
Sunderland [A-S *sundrian*, to separate], land separated from other land
Sweden [Lat *Suecia*], country of the *Suevi*, or *Suiones*
Switzerland, from *Schuyz*, one of the three forest cantons which asserted their independence of Austria—since applied to the whole country
Syracuse [Sicily], said to have been named from a marsh in the vicinity, called *Syraco*.

T.

Tallahasse [Ind], old town
Tallahatchee [Ind], river of the rock
Tallapoosa [Ind], swift water
Tappan [Sea] [Ind], cold stream
Tartary, land of the Tartars, properly *Tatars*.
Tasmania, named from its discoverer Abel Jansen *Tasman*, a Dutch navigator of the 17th century
Taunton [anciently *Thonodunum*], from its situation near the River Tone
Taurus, Latinized from Arab *taur*, *tur*, a mountain
Teneriffe, a corruption of *Chinerfe*, the native name
Tennessee [Ind], river of the Big Bend
Tierra del Fuego [Sp], Land of fire, discovered by Magellan in 1520, and so named on account of the great fires which he saw along the coast, and which he supposed to be the eruption of volcanoes
Terre Haute [Fr], high land
Tioga [Ind], swift current
Tippecanoe [Ind], a kind of fish living in this branch of the Wabash River
Titicut [Ind], a contraction of an Indian word, meaning, on the great river
Toledo [Lat *Toledum*], named by its Jewish founders from Heb *toledoth*, generations, families, races
Toronto [Ind], an Iroquois term denoting oak-trees rising from the lake
Tortugas [Sp], the "tortoises"
Toulon, corrupted from *Telonium*, or *Telo Martius*, named after *Telo Martius*, a tribune who colonized it
Toulouse, from Lat *Tolosa*, perhaps from its inhabitants, the *Tolosates*
Transylvania, from Lat *trans*, across, *sylva*, a wood —so called by the Hungarians as being *beyond* their *woody* frontier
Trebizond, a corruption of *τραπεζους*, Trapezus, from Gr *τραπεζιον* said to have been so named because built in the shape of a trapezium
Trent [Brit], winding river
Trent [Tyrol], contraction of *Tridentum*, its former name, derived by some from three streams that fall into the Adige
Trieste corrupted from its Latin name, *Tergeste*
Trinidad [Sp] Trinity
Trujillo, or **Truxillo**, a corruption of its ancient name, *Turris Julia*
Troyes, the chief town of the *Trecasses*, or *Tricasses*, a Celtic nation, from whom it took the name of *Trecassa*, afterward *Troes*, from the oblique cases of which the modern name has been derived
Tunis, from its ancient name *Tunetum*, or *Tunes*
Turin [Lat *Taurinum*, *Augusta Taurinorum*], named from its inhabitants, the *Taurini*
Tuscaloosa [Ind], black, black warrior
Tuscany [Lat *Tuscia*], country of the Etrusci, or Etruscans
Tweed, from Brit *tuedd*, the border or limit of a country
Tyrol, named from the Castle of *Tirol* [*Tirolis*], near Meran, the ancient residence of its princes, before the union of the country with Austria.

U.

Umbagog [Ind], clear lake, shallow
Utrecht See TRAJECTUM, Part I

V.

Valencia, from Lat. *Valentia*, strong, powerful.
Vancouver's Island, named after *Vancouver*, who visited the island in 1792.
Van Diemen's Land, named by its discoverer, *Tasman*, after the then Dutch governor of the East Indies
Vaud [Lat *vallis*, a valley], named from the *Waldenses*, or *Valdenses*, the "inhabitants of the valleys"
Venezuela [Sp], little Venice, so named on account of some Indian villages which the first conquerors found on Lake Maracaybo
Venice [Lat *Venetiæ*], from the province *Veneta*, the territory of the ancient *Eneti*, of which these islands formed a dependency
Vermont, from Fr. *verd*, green, *mont*, mountain green mountains.
Verona, so called from the Tuscan family *Vera*
Vicenza, from Lat *Vicentia*, probably the Italian form of its original name
Vienna [Lat *Vindobona*], supposed to be a corruption of an old Celtic or Slavic word, signifying "dwelling-place of the Vends"
Virginia, named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "*Virgin* Queen" in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize this region

W

Wabash [Ind], a cloud blown forward by an equinoctial wind
Wachusett [Ind], the mountain
Wales See GAL, Part I
Wallachia, country of the *Wallachs*, or *Vlachi Wallach* is equivalent to the native name *Rômani*
Washington, named after George *Washington*, first president of the United States
Washita [Ind], male deer
Westmorland [A-S], west moor land
Westphalia, first so called about the 9th century By some derived from the goddess *Vesta*, by others from *West*, and *walen*, a colt, because the inhabitants bore the device of a colt upon their ensigns
Wetumpka [Ind], waterfall, tumbling water
Wheeling [Del *weel ink*], place of a head
Wight [Lat *Vectis*, A-S *Wiht*, *Wiht land*], the land or island of the *Wyts*, *Vtas*, or *Jutes*
Windermere [A-S], clear water lake
Winona [Ind], first born daughter
Winnipeg [Ind], turbid water
Winnipisiogee [Ind], land of the beautiful lake *otherwise*, beautiful lake of the high land.
Winooski [Ind], beautiful stone river
Wiscasset [Ind], place of yellow pine
Wisconsin, wild rushing channel.

Y

Yar, a corruption of its Latin name, *Garumna*
Yucatan, from the Ind *juca tan*, "What do you say?" a name given by the Spaniards from the answer returned by the natives to an inquiry concerning the name of the country
Yverdun, a corruption of its Latin name, *Eburodunum*, from Celt. *berdin*, a town near the water

Z.

Zanguebar, sea, or sea-coast, of the Zangis or negroes
Zante, a corruption of its ancient name, *Zacynthe*
Zürich, a corruption of Lat *Thuricum*, from *Theuderic* (son of Theodoric), who rebuilt the city after its destruction by Attila

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

By J. THOMAS, M. D.,

AUTHOR OF THE SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHICAL PRONUNCIATION IN LIPPINCOTT'S GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

THE system adopted in the following Vocabularies — now generally acknowledged to be the only rational and satisfactory one for the pronunciation of geographical and biographical names — is, to pronounce all names as nearly as possible as they are pronounced by the educated people of the respective countries to which they belong, excepting only those few well known foreign names which appear to have acquired an established English pronunciation, such as *Paris, Naples, Florence, Venice, Milan, Munich*, &c

It is admitted that cases not unfrequently occur, in which it is impossible to convey with any great degree of precision the native pronunciation of other countries by means of English letters, but much is undoubtedly gained by such an approximation to the true sound as is within the reach of even the mere English scholar, since this would enable him more readily to understand, and to be understood by, those who are familiar with names as spoken by the inhabitants of the respective countries to which such names belong

But whatever weight may be allowed to this last consideration, it may be safely affirmed that the system above referred to presents, on the whole, greater advantages and fewer difficulties than any other which can be devised Some, indeed, have advocated the propriety of pronouncing foreign names as they are written, giving to every letter its proper English sound But such a method would obviously be attended with inextricable difficulties What, for example, would, on this system, be the proper English pronunciation of *Seine*? Should the *ei* be pronounced like long *e*, as in the words *seize, ceiling, receive*? or like long *a*, as in *vein, weight, inveigh*? or like *i* long, as in *height, sleight*, &c? Should *Seine*, then, be pronounced *sēn, sān*, or *sīn*? or should we sound the final *e*, and make it *sē'ne, sā'ne*, or *sī'ne*?

This one instance out of a multitude may serve to show the endless diversity and confusion into which such a system, or rather want of system, must necessarily lead But this is not all There are innumerable cases in which it is very difficult, if not impossible, to pronounce foreign names according to the English sound of the letters, — for example, *Guemgou, Hjelmar, Ignsne, Sugedin*, &c, — while there is no difficulty whatever in pronouncing them according to the native sound A multitude of instances also occur, in which the pronunciation according to the sounds of our language, though not difficult, is far less euphonious than the native pronunciation *Bacchiglione, Cagliari, Minho*, and *Saldanha*, may serve as examples Another strong argument against pronouncing foreign names according to the English sound of the letters, is furnished by the fact that in a great number of instances the same name is written variously In Spanish, for example, *x* and *j* (and *g* before *e* or *i*), having exactly the same sound, are sometimes used indiscriminately, more especially in the spelling of proper names Hence we have *Xalisco* and *Jalisco, Xalapa* and *Jalapa, Ximenes* and *Jimenes*, the two spellings in each instance being pronounced in Spanish exactly alike The following name is written in three different ways, — *Xiona, Jyona*, and *Gyona*, — all pronounced alike — *he-ho'na* What could be more perplexing, or more absurd, than to call such a name sometimes *zix-o'na* (*x* at the beginning of a word being pronounced as *z* in English), sometimes *ji jo'na*, or *je jo'na*, and sometimes *gi-jo'na*, or *ge-jo'na*?

In the preparation of these Vocabularies, the aim has been to give them practical utility rather than great fullness or extent, accordingly, those English and American names (such as *Franklin, Johnson, Thomson*, &c) of which the pronunciation could scarcely be mistaken, have generally been omitted, and the space thus gained has been filled with the more difficult names of other countries.

In giving the pronunciation of geographical and biographical names, perhaps the most important, and certainly the most difficult, point of all, is to mark the *accent* correctly In all the principal languages of Europe there is not one general rule for accent that can be implicitly relied on So great is the uncertainty in this respect, that the most accomplished native scholars of Italy, Spain, and Germany are not unfrequently at a loss how to accentuate the proper names of their respective countries, particularly if the name in question happens to belong to some obscure or remote district And if it is so difficult to determine the correct accentuation of the names that occur in a single language, the intelligent reader may judge how arduous must be the task of ascertaining the proper accentuation of the endless variety of names found in the different European languages In fulfilling this task, information has been sought from every accessible source, and especially from educated natives, not only of the different countries, but of different sections of the same country With respect to the pronunciations contained in the following Vocabularies, it is believed that they will be found to be as minutely exact as they could with propriety be given in a work designed chiefly for the use of the mere English scholar Particular care has been taken with what may be termed the four great languages of continental Europe (viz, the French, German, Italian, and Spanish), not merely to mark the accent correctly, but to represent, as far as possible, every important peculiarity of sound It is, however, scarcely necessary to observe, that no system of notation, based upon the sounds of the English tongue, can represent exactly the pronunciation of words in other languages We have, for example, no sound precisely corresponding to what is perhaps the most common of all the French vowel sounds, that of *a* in *Amiens, Arago*, &c, since it is less broad than our *a* in *father* or *far*, and more open than the *a* in *mallet* or *fat* In this, and many other analogous cases, it has been deemed sufficient to strike the nearest approximation to the foreign pronunciation that the sounds of our language will enable us to do

With regard to English proper names, the difficulty is not in *representing*, but in *ascertaining*, the true pronunciation All those causes which operate in other languages to produce irregularity in accent or anomalies in the sounds of letters, would seem to prevail in a pre eminent degree in regard to English proper names Add to this that the same name is in many instances pronounced differently by different families, so that it becomes necessary not only to ascertain the pronunciation generally adopted by the best speakers, but also to attempt the far more difficult task of searching out the peculiar preferences, not to say caprices, of families, and even of individuals

The greatest pains have been taken by the author of the following Vocabularies to render them as complete and correct as possible The candid and intelligent critic will, of course, make due allowance for such deficiencies as are inherent in their character and necessarily limited extent Those who may feel a particular interest in such subjects are referred to the Introduction of Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World, in which the principles in regard to the pronunciation of foreign names are much more fully developed and explained, or to the Gazetteer of the World, recently published by Messrs A Fullarton & Co, of Edinburgh, in the Appendix to which the most essential part of the Introduction above alluded to has been embodied, with a frank and honorable acknowledgment of the source from which it was taken

The author can not conclude without acknowledging the valuable assistance which he has received from Mr William A Wheeler, who has for a number of years studied the subject of orthoepy, in its various branches, with great diligence and success.

ELEMENTS OF PRONUNCIATION

OF THE PRINCIPAL MODERN LANGUAGES OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

VOWELS

1 In the languages of Continental Europe, *a* never has a sound like that in the English words *fate* or *name*, but is usually like the *a* in *far* or *father*, often approximating that in *fat* In Hungarian it is sometimes like *o* in *not*

2 *E* generally has a sound similar to *a* in *fate*, or else to *e* in *met* In French it is often silent In Swedish, *e*, when long, has a sound resembling that of short *i*, but more prolonged Thus, *Carlen* might be pronounced *kar-lin'* When short, it is like *e* in *met*

3 *I* usually sounds as in *marine*, that is, like long *e* in English. It is sometimes like our short *i*, as in *pin* It is important to observe that *i* final in French, Italian, and Spanish, has the full, clear sound of *ee* in *see*; it should therefore not be allowed to fall into *i*, as it is apt to do in English or Anglicized words

4 *O* has for the most part nearly the same sound as in English Sometimes it is long, as in *no*, but often it has a sound intermediate between that of *o* in *no* and that in *not* (See Observation VI on p 1635) In Russian, *o*, when not accented, is very short, almost like *a* in *father*, or intermediate between this and that in *fat* In Swedish and Norwegian, at the end of a syllable, it is sounded like our *oo*

5 *U* in most languages is pronounced like the English *oo* In French (and in Dutch when it ends a syllable) it may be said to combine the sounds of our *oo* and long *e* If the speaker, after placing his lips in the position for pronouncing *oo*, endeavors, *without moving his lips*, to utter the sound of *ee*, that of the French *u* will be produced

6 *Y* is usually like *i*, that is, like our *e* In Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish it sounds like the French *u* or German *ü*. In Polish it resembles our short *i*, as in *pin* In Dutch it is like our long *i* It may be observed that, according to the modern Dutch orthography, *ij* is substituted for *y* Thus, the old spelling *Overyssel* is replaced by *Overijssel*, *Balderdyk* by *Balderdijk*, &c

DIPHTHONGS

7 *Aa* in Danish usually sounds nearly like our *a* in *fall*, sometimes approaching *o* long *Å* (*å*) in Swedish sounds like long *o* in English

8 *Ae* or *ä*, is usually pronounced like *a* in *fate*, or *e* in *met* In Dutch and Flemish *ae* sounds like *a* in *far* In the modern Dutch orthography *ae* is replaced by *aa* Thus, the name formerly written *Haerlem* is now *Haarlem*, *Maes* is changed into *Maas*, &c

9 *Ai* and *ay* are usually *proper* diphthongs, being compounded of the sound of *a* as in *far* and *i* as in *fig*, thus nearly corresponding in sound to our long *i* In French and Modern Greek they are pronounced nearly like *ay* in the English word *day* that is to say, like *a* in *fate*

10 *Au* has generally the sound of *ow* in *now* In French *au* and *eau* have the sound of long *o* (See Remark III p 1635)

11 *Ei* and *ey* are generally *proper* diphthongs, uniting the sounds of *a* in *fate* and *e* in *me*, being similar to *ay* in *day* when this word is pronounced very full In German they are like our long *i*, in French, nearly like our *e* in *met*, or *a* in *fate*

12 *Eu* in French and Dutch has a sound nearly similar to *u* in the English word *fur*, but somewhat more prolonged This sound is intermediate between that of the English short *u* and that of the German *o* (See 14) Some orthoepists represent the sound of the French *eu* by the German *ö*, but this latter sound is perhaps even more difficult for the English pupil than that which it is intended to explain It has, therefore, been deemed preferable, in the present work, to represent the French *eu* by an English sound, which, in the opinion of some accomplished French teachers, is nearer to it than the German, and which has the additional recommendation of being a sound with which the English learner is already familiar In German *eu* and *äu* have the sound of *oi* in English

13 *Ie* at the end of a word is always pronounced in French like *e* in the English word *me* In German it is frequently so pronounced In the middle of a word, *ie*, both in Dutch and German, always sounds like our long *e*

14 *Oe*, or *ö*, occurs in several European languages In Danish, however, instead of two dots being placed over the *o*, a mark is drawn obliquely through it (*ø*) The sound is unlike any thing we have in English, but is nearest to that of *u* in *fur*, or *e* in *her* If, while the lips are retained in the position proper for forming *o* long, the speaker tries to utter the sound of *e* in *met* (or *a* in *fate*), he will produce the sound of *ö* ☞ This sound, as well as that of the French *u*, should, if possible, be learned from an oral instructor In Dutch *oe* sounds like our *oo*

15 *Oi* in French is usually sounded like *wa*: *moi* is pronounced *mwa*, *toi*, *twa*, &c *Oi* in the termination of certain tenses of the French verbs, as well as in some adjectives, was formerly used instead of *ai*, and was pronounced like this diphthong Now, however, *oi* in such words is almost universally replaced by *ai* Thus, instead of *parlois* or *parloit* (the imperfect tense of *parler*, to speak), the French now write *parlais* and *parlait*, and instead of *François*, *Françoise* (French), they write *Français* and *Française*.

16 *Ou* in French and in Modern Greek sounds like our *oo*, in Dutch and Norwegian, like *ou* in the English word *now* or like *ou* in *house* In Portuguese it is pronounced nearly like long *o*

17 *Ue*, or *ü*, has the sound of the French *u* (See 5)

☞ Respecting the *double vowels*, see Observation V p 1635

CONSONANTS

The consonants in the languages of Continental Europe are, for the most part, similar in sound to the same letters in English The following exceptions may be mentioned —

18 *B* at the end of a word in German is pronounced like *p*. Between two vowels in Spanish its sound is somewhat similar to *v*, with which it is often interchanged, as, *Cordoba*, *Cordova*, &c This sound of *b* is formed by bringing the lips loosely or feebly into contact.

19 *C* before *e* and *i* in Italian is pronounced like *ch* in the English word *chill*, in the same position in Spanish it sounds like the Spanish *z*, or like our *th* in *thin* (except in the Catalan dialect, where it has the sound of *s*) In German, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y* is pronounced like the German *z*, or like *ts* in English In Polish it has the same sound, even at the end of a word, thus, *Prypec* is pronounced *pripʻets*

20. *D* at the end of a word in German and Dutch is pronounced like *t* In Spanish and Danish, between two vowels or at the end of a word, it has a sound similar to *th* in *this*

21 In all the European languages *g* is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*: in German, Danish, Norwegian, and Polish, it is hard in every situation, though it sometimes has a guttural sound Before *e* and *i* (or *y*), in French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish, it is like the *j* of these languages In the same position in Italian it sounds like our *j*, or soft *g* In Dutch it is always pronounced like *h* strongly aspirated *Gn* before *e* and *i*, in French, Portuguese, and Spanish, sounds like *ny* hard.

22 *H* in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, is either never pronounced at all, or else is sounded so slightly that an English ear can scarcely perceive it In the other languages of Europe it has the same sound as in English

23 *J* in Italian, German, Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Dutch, is pronounced like our *y* In French and Portuguese it has the sound of *zh*, or *s* in the English word *pleasure* In Spanish it is equivalent to *x*, being similar in sound to a strongly aspirated *h*

24 Often at the end of a syllable, in French and Portuguese, *m* and *n* are said to have a nasal sound, but, more correctly speaking, dropping their own proper character, they impart nasality to the preceding vowels, which are then sounded through the nose For example, *ban* in French approximates in sound that indicated by *bŏng* in English *Alem*, or *alen*, in Portuguese is pronounced almost *a lĭng'* In pronouncing the nasal vowels in these languages, care should be used not to press the back part of the tongue against the palate, as is done in producing the sound of the English *ng* In French, *o* before *n* nasal has nearly the sound of our *o* in *note*, but is somewhat shorter That is to say, if the English word *no* be pronounced quickly, with the vowel rendered nasal, the sound produced will correspond almost exactly to that of the French *non* Some distinguished phonologists, however, are of the opinion that the sound of the French *o* in such cases is nearer to that of our *o* in *not* It is undoubtedly a nice and difficult question, but it is certain that *for practical purposes*, it is much safer to direct the pupil to pronounce the *o* with *n* nasal, like *o* in *no* or in *only*, rather than like *o* in *not*, since in the latter case he is in danger of confounding the sounds of the French *on* and *an* — a very prevalent fault with English and American speakers It should be remembered that *a* before *n* nasal in French is sounded very broad, nearly like our *o* in *not* *A* in Italian before *g* usually preserves its clear sound, hence *Marengo* is pronounced almost *mär-rĕn'go*, in all or nearly all the other languages, *n* in such cases approximates the sound of the English *n* in *final*

25 *Ñ* in Spanish (like *gn* in French and Italian, and *nh* in Portuguese) has a sound combining that of *n* and *y* consonant *Miño* and *Minho* are pronounced alike — *meen'yo*

26 *Qu* before *e* and *i* in Portuguese and Spanish, and before every vowel in French, has the sound of *k* In most other languages it is essentially the same as in English

27 *R* in most European languages is trilled more strongly than in English, particularly at the end of a word or syllable In pronouncing it, the tip of the tongue is made to approach very near to the roots of the upper teeth

28 *S* in many European tongues, when between two vowels, is very soft, having the sound of our *z*, or one very near it In German it is usually pronounced soft at the beginning of a word. In Hungarian it sounds like our *sh*, or the German *sch*

29 *T* in several European tongues has a sound somewhat more *dental* than in English This is especially observable in Spanish, in which language it is pronounced by putting the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth

30 *W* in German and some other languages is nearly similar to our *v* It may be described as a *v* uttered with the lips alone, without the aid of the teeth

31 *X* in Spanish generally sounds like a strongly aspirated *h* (See 23) In Portuguese it is pronounced like our *sh*

32 *Z* in German and Swedish has the sound of *ts*: in Italian, *z* usually sounds like *dz*, *z* like *ts*. In Spanish it is pronounced like the English *th* in *thin*

Combined Consonants.

33. *Ch* in Spanish has the same sound as in the English word *chill* (except in the dialect of Catalonia, where it sounds like *k*). In Italian, it is pronounced like *k*, in German, Polish, and some other languages, it has a guttural sound, somewhat similar to a strongly aspirated *h*. This sound must be learned from an oral instructor. In French (except in the case of some words derived from the Greek), and in Portuguese, *ch* has the sound of our *sh*.

34. *Cs* in Hungarian sounds like *ch* in the English word *church*.

35. *Cz* in Polish sounds like our *ch*, in Hungarian, like *ts*.

36. *Dy* in Hungarian blends the sounds of *d* and consonant *y*, and hence approximates the sound of our *j*. The same combination occurs in some English words, as in *soldier*, *verdure*, &c. (See 44.)

37. *Gh* in Italian is like *gh* in the English word *ghost*, or *g* in *game*.

38. *Gl* in Italian, when followed by *i*, has the same sound as *lh* in Portuguese, or *ll* in Spanish. (See 41.)

39. *Gn* in French and Italian (like *ñ* in Spanish) combines the sounds of *n* and consonant *y*. (See 2.)

40. *Gy* in Hungarian blends the sounds of *d* and *y* consonant. *Magyar* is pronounced möd'yŏr'. (See 36.)

41. *Lh* in Portuguese, and *ll* in Spanish, combine the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant. For example, *velho* is pronounced vel'yo, *villa*, vēl'yȧ, *llano*, lyȧ'no. *Ly* in Hungarian has also the sound of *ll* in Spanish. *Il* in French, when preceded by *i*, was formerly, in certain words, sounded like the Spanish *ll*, but according to the modern popular pronunciation, all sound of the *l* in such words is dropped. *Aurillac*, formerly ō'rēl'yȧk', is now generally sounded ō're'yȧk', *Bouillon*, formerly bool'yŏN', is now boo'yŏN', &c. It may be observed, however, that public speakers, and others who aim to be very correct in their pronunciation, still frequently retain the sound of the *l*.

42. *Nh* in Portuguese is pronounced like the Spanish *ñ*. (See 25 and 39.) *Ny* in Hungarian has the same sound.

43. *Sc* in Italian, before *e* and *i*, sounds like the English *sh*. *Scio* is pronounced shee'o, *Scortino*, shor tee'no, &c.

44. *Sz* in Hungarian is sounded like sharp *s*, or *ss*, but *zs* is like our *h* in Polish, *sz* sounds like our *sh*.

45. *Sch* in German is pronounced like *sh* in English; in Italian, before *e* and *i*, it sounds like *sk* in English, and in Dutch, before all the vowels, its sound is similar, but harsher and more guttural.

46. *Th* in all the modern languages of Continental Europe except Greek (in which the character Θ has the same sound as our *th*), is pronounced like simple *t*, or like *th* in the English word *thyme*.

47. *Ts* in Hungarian is like *cs* in the same language, that is, like our *ch* in *church*.

48. *Ty* in Hungarian blends the sounds of *t* and consonant *y*, it approaches in sound our *ch*. A similar combination of *t* with the sound of consonant *y* takes place in the English words *creature*, *righteous*, *virtue*.

ACCENT.

49. By *accent* is usually meant, in English, that particular impulse or stress of the voice which, in pronunciation, is placed upon certain syllables of a word: for example, on the last syllable in *confer* and *retain*, on the second in *America*, and on the first and last in *ever-more*. Many words in English (like the one last cited) have two accents, but one is always predominant, and is termed the *primary* accent; the other is called the *secondary* accent.

Something analogous to English accentuation is found in nearly all languages. In the Teutonic tongues, especially, the accent is essentially the same as in English, a large number of the polysyllabic words having both the primary and secondary accent, as *Sond'ers hau'sen*, *Zoll'ver-ein'*. It may be observed, however, that in none of the other languages, not even in the Teutonic, is the stress of voice thrown so exclusively on a single syllable as it mostly is in English, and, as a natural consequence, the unaccented syllables are almost invariably pronounced more distinctly than by us. This is an important point to be borne in mind by those who wish to speak foreign words or names correctly.

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to give any general rules, that would be of much practical utility, for placing the accent on foreign words or names. Among what may be termed the principal European languages (viz., English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish), there is scarcely one general rule for accent to which there are not a multitude of exceptions. Those of most general application are perhaps the following. In Spanish and Portuguese, words ending in a vowel usually have the accent on the penultima; those ending in a consonant are generally accented on the last syllable; yet even to these there are numerous exceptions, e. g., *Alcalá*, *Alcantara*, *Cordova*, *Guipuscoa*, *Mérida*, *Almodovar*, *Andujar*, *Caceres*, *Cadiz*, and many others.

50. In Spanish, the difference between accented and unaccented syllables, though sufficiently obvious to a native, is sometimes scarcely perceptible to a foreigner.

51. In Hungarian, there is no accent, according to our use of this word, but the syllables are distinguished from each other by *quantity*, being, like the Latin, divided into long and short. But as quantity in Latin and Greek is converted into accent by the usage of English pronunciation, so, in giving Hungarian names in the following vocabularies, the accent is placed according to quantity whenever this could be satisfactorily ascertained, e. g., *Csongrad*, chon-grȧd', *Uj-Var*, oo-e-vȧr'.

52. The French language also has no accent, in the sense in which we employ the term. The *marks* called *accents* that are placed over the different vowels, serve only to indicate some particular sound of these letters, and not that peculiar impulse of the voice which characterizes an accented syllable in the English and most other European tongues. Thus, the accent over the *e* in *parlé* serves to show that this vowel has its first French sound, and at the same time distinguishes it from *parle*, another form of the same verb, in which the *e* is mute. The circumflex imparts to the vowels over which it is placed a longer and deeper sound than ordinary, e. g., in *hâte*, *tempête*, *gîte*, and *apôtre*.

It is commonly said that the French pronounce all the syllables of a word with an equal stress of voice, but that they *seem* to an English ear to accentuate the last, because in our language the universal tendency is to throw the accent toward the beginning of the word. Others maintain that in pronouncing words of a number of syllables, the voice of a native French speaker almost invariably rises and dwells on the last, and that this peculiar terminal intonation is very analogous, and nearly equivalent, to our accent. Be this as it may, the fact that the English who have learned the pronunciation of names from hearing them spoken by the French themselves, almost invariably throw the accent on the final syllable, furnishes, it would seem, sufficient ground for establishing a general rule on this subject. Accordingly, the principal accent has been placed on the last syllable of French names; at the same time it has been thought proper to mark the others with secondary accents, in order to prevent them from being pronounced too slightly or indistinctly, as is usually the case with unaccented syllables in English. The pronunciation of *Orleans*, for example, has been thus given —or'lē'ŏN'.

OBSERVATIONS.

I. *I*, in French and some other languages, often has a sound that is sometimes said to be between our *ee* and short *i*. It is, however, properly the pure sound of *e* as in *me* or *ee* as in *see*, pronounced short. This sound is represented by ĕ.

II. It may be observed that *ā*, as in the English word *day*, when uttered fully and distinctly, is a true diphthong, consisting of a sound nearly like that of *e* in *there* or *met* (but less open), prefixed to (or combined with) that of short *a*. In pronouncing foreign names, *a* (used to represent long *e* in German, Italian, &c.) should never have this diphthongal sound, in other words, the terminal element, resembling short *i*, should be carefully excluded.

III. In making the pronunciation of foreign names, except where a full accent falls upon the vowel, we have usually preferred to use ā, ē (*or* ĕ), and ō, rather than *a*, *e*, *o*, as the speaker would be in danger of prolonging the sounds of the latter too much. In the pronunciation, however, of French names containing the improper diphthong *au*, *o*, marked long (o), is always made use of, because the sound in French is actually long, *in quantity*.

IV. *I* (not marked with a circumflex accent) in French is usually silent, and it is occasionally so in Danish and German.

V. A double letter, in foreign words, is generally to be sounded more distinctly and fully than a single letter of the same kind. This remark applies to nearly all the double vowels in foreign languages (except *aa* in Danish and Norwegian, already explained under the diphthongs, sec. 7, p. 1631), *ee* and *oo* in Dutch and German, *ø* and *øø* in Danish and Norwegian, being simply equivalent to the single vowel prolonged. *Ss*, except in Hungarian (sec. 28), has the sound of sharp *s*, as in our words *so*, *house*, &c. *Ss* is sometimes used at the beginning of a word or name by the Germans, in order to indicate more surely the sharp sound of *s* more especially in words from the Oriental languages are written in this manner since a single *s* in German at the beginning of a word would be liable to be sounded like our *z* (sec. 28).

VI. It will be observed that in the following vocabularies, *o* followed by a single consonant in the pronunciation of foreign names is usually without any diacritical mark (e. g., *Heilbronn*, hīl bron', *Pyrenol*, pē'rye nol'). In such cases the English scholar will, of course, pronounce it like short *o*, as in *folly*, this being perhaps the nearest English approximation to the true sound; yet, properly speaking, the sound approaches that of *o* in *nor*, and is, in fact, intermediate between *o* in *not* and *o* in *note*. This at least is true of the French, German, and Italian.* The reader should be particularly on his guard, in such cases, not to give the *o* a flat sound, as is too often done, so that *not* is pronounced almost as if it were written *nat*. Thus, in speaking English, is a very bad fault, but is still more objectionable in pronouncing foreign words.

VII. A system of notation intended to represent the sounds of many different languages, must, from the necessity of the case, be somewhat complex and difficult. Hence, it is particularly important not to embarrass the reader with needless signs or unnecessary distinctions. In respelling for pronunciation, therefore, marks on the vowels have generally been dispensed with, when the sounds of the letters could not easily be mistaken. Thus, for example, chär'pee gives the pronunciation of the Italian name *Carpi* no less perfectly, and more simply, than chär'pē, for the same reason far sis tän', as the pronunciation of *Farsistan*, is preferable to fär-sis tän'. It may be observed in regard to the example last cited, that the diacritical sign on the second *a* is necessary, otherwise the final syllable might be pronounced *stăn*: it has accordingly been retained. For

* In Italian this sound of *o* often differs very slightly from that indicated by ŏ (*o* intermediate), thus, *Giotto* might be pronounced jot'to or jŏt'to.

similar reasons, in giving the pronunciation of French names, the vowel *ending a syllable* is usually unmarked, except where the diacritical sign is absolutely required to distinguish the sound, as, *Chantilly*, shŏN′te′ye′, *Chamouni*, shăm′moo′ne′ A single e in these names is preferred to ee, because the latter would be apt to be prolonged too much In all cases, however, where it was thought that the omission of the diacritical sign might give rise to doubt or error, such sign has been added, inasmuch as practical utility has been deemed to be far more important than the mere show of consistency. For example, *es*, even when occurring under a full (or primary) accent, has been marked short (as in *Valdes*, val-dĕs′), because, in accordance with the usual Latin pronunciation, *es* is so apt to be sounded long, thus, we very generally hear *Cervantes* pronounced ser-van′tēz, although this is not a Latin name.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS

EMPLOYED IN THE VOCABULARIES OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Ar.	Arabic.	*Hung.*	Hungarian	*Sp*	Spanish
Dan.	Danish	*Norw*	Norwegian	*Sw*	Swedish
Flem	Flemish.	*Port*	Portuguese	*Syn*	Synonym, or synonymous with
Fr	French	*pron*	pronunciation		
Ger.	German.	*Russ*	Russian	*Turk*	Turkish

ạ, ẹ, ị, ọ, marked with this sign [̣] underneath, have an obscure sound similar to that of short *u*, but are usually considerably shorter, and, indeed, sometimes are almost mute thus, Grăt′ṭịn might be pronounced grăt′ṭĭn or grăt′ṭ'n — but the latter is much preferable, Hĕl′ḷọr, hĕl′lŭr *or* hĕl′l'r, &c

ā, ē, ō are similar in sound to ā, ē, ō, but are not to be pronounced so long

ī is employed to denote the long sound of a

o has a sound similar to e in *her* (see 14 *), it may be Anglicized by e

ü is like the French *u* (see 5 *), which it is employed in pronunciation to represent, it may be Anglicized by the English *u*

ᴇ, small capital, is intended to represent the sound of the French *eu* (see 12 *), it should be pronounced nearly like *u* in the English word *fur*

ʙ, small capital, is used to denote the sound of *b* in Spanish, often nearly approximating that of *v* (See 18 *)

ᴅ, small capital, is intended to represent a sound similar to *th* in *this* (See 20 *)

ɢ and ĸ, small capitals, indicate the sound of the German *ch*, or one similar to it (See 31 *)

ʜ, small capital, has a sound somewhat similar to the preceding, but more resembling a strongly aspirated *h*

l (*l* liquid) is to be pronounced like *lli* in *million*; it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant. (See 41 *)

ᴍ and ɴ, small capitals, are used to represent the nasal sound in French, being similar in sound to *ng* (See 24 *)

ñ is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*, it blends the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant (See 25 and 42 *)

ʀ, small capital, has nearly the sound of *rr* in *terror*, but stronger. (See 27 *)

ś is used to indicate that the sound of the *s* is very soft, nearly resembling our *z* In the middle of a word it should be pronounced like a soft *z*

w̆ has a sound similar to our *v* (See 30 *) The ˘ over the w is intended to point out its alliance to our *v*

y and *ey* at the end of an unaccented syllable sound like *ĭ* in *pin*

au and *aw* have the sound of *a* in *fall*

c̈ẗ indicates the clear sound of short *i* before *r*, as in the English words *spirit*, *miracle*, &c

ow is to be pronounced like *ow* in *cow*, and *ou* like *ou* in *house* In respelling for pronunciation, *ow* has been replaced by *ou*, wherever the former combination would be liable to be pronounced like long *o*, as in *grow*, *tow*, &c

ss is sometimes used to mark the sharp sound of *s* where a single *s* would be liable to be pronounced like *z*, e. g., *Mons*, mŏNss, not mŏNs.

g sounds like *j*

th is to be pronounced like *th* in *this*

☞ The primary or principal accent in any name is marked thus (′), the secondary or subordinate accent thus (′), as Pas′sa ma quod′dy

☞ The sounds of the marked letters are explained in the Vocabulary at the bottom of each page.

OBSERVATIONS

NECESSARY TO BE BORNE IN MIND BY THOSE WHO MAKE USE OF THE TWO FOLLOWING VOCABULARIES

1 Every letter or combination of letters occurring in the *pronunciation* of a word or name, is to be pronounced with its proper English sound, e g, *ch* is to be sounded as in *chill*, *g* as in *get*, &c *From not attending to this simple and obvious rule, many persons fail to pronounce names correctly, even while they have the pronunciation clearly and accurately marked before their eyes* Thus, che-wăh′wă is given as the pronunciation of *Chihuahua*; many, however, with this pronunciation before them, have called it she-wăh′wă, not considering that if such had been the true sound, it would have been so respelt *Chapala* is, in like manner, most improperly pronounced shă-pă′lă All persons desirous of speaking correctly should be careful to guard against this most vicious pronunciation

2 In the pronunciation of foreign names, particular care should be taken not to allow it to fall into the third or broad sound of this vowel — an error to which American and English speakers are very prone, it would be far better, generally speaking, to pronounce it like *a* in *fat* It has already been observed, however, that *a* before *n* nasal in French is broad, almost like *o* in *not* Accordingly, in the two following Vocabularies, *an* nasal is represented by ŏN

3 In pronouncing French words containing *on* nasal, the speaker should be careful not to give o its short sound, since this is not only incorrect, but is liable to confound the word with others entirely different in spelling and signification By this faulty pronunciation, *bon* (good) is sounded like *ban* (ban or exile), *bon* should be pronounced bŏN — almost bŏng. *Toulon* should either be entirely Anglicized (as *too′lŭn*), or else pronounced too′lŏN′ — almost too′lŏng′. For the same reasons, *eu*, in names not Anglicized, should have its distinct sound, like our *u* in *fur*, and not be confounded with the French *ou* or *u* There is no sufficient reason why the French names *Dreux* (druh) and *Drour* (droo), *Leure* (lᴇʀ) and *Lure* (lür), should not be distinguished from each other in pronunciation, as well as our words *groom* and *groom*, *cur* and *cure*

4 In the pronunciation of foreign names, the speaker should be careful to *pronounce all vowels, whether in an accented or unaccented syllable, distinctly, if they are not expressly marked as obscure*

5 When *h* (not small capital) occurs at the *end* of a syllable in the pronunciation of a name, it is not generally to be sounded. It is often used, for example, after u (representing the sound of the French *eu*), that the learner may not give this vowel the sound of *u* in *cube* or *rule*, as otherwise he would be apt to do

It may be remarked, however, that, in a very few instances, *h*, at the end of Persian or Arabic names, is distinctly pronounced in those languages, and has therefore been repeated in the pronunciation, e g *Nadir shah*, nā′dĭr shăh

6 It is to be observed that the number of syllables in the names of the two following Vocabularies is to be determined by the number of accents or hyphens, or of both together, thus dnyĕs′tęr, the Russian pronunciation of *Dniester*, must be pronounced, not dni ĕs′ter, but dnyĕs′tęr, the *ny* being employed to indicate the sound of the Spanish ñ, that is, the sound of *ni* in *minion*

7 The abbreviation *Syn* (Synonym, or synonymous with) indicates that the name to which it is affixed is either simply another spelling of the name referred to, or that it designates the same person or place.

* These figures refer to the elements of pronunciation given above.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

A.

Aa (ä)
Aachen (ä′kn). *Syn.* Aix-la-Chapelle
Aalborg (ôl′borG)
Aar (är), *or* Arun (ä′rn)
Aargau (är′gow) (Fr Argovie, är′go′vē′)
Aath (ät) *Syn* Ath
Abaco (ä′bᵊ ko)
Abakan (ä bᵊ kän′)
Abakansk (ä-bä-känsk′)
Abunea (ä-bᵊn kī′)
Abano (ä bä′no)
Abany (ä bᵊn′)
Abascia, *or* Abassia (a-bäsh′-)
Aba Uj Var (ôb′ôh′ oo′o vär)
Abbadi (Italy and Brazil) (äb be dē′ē)
Abbasabad (äb′bᵊs ä bäd′)
Abba unta (äb′bᵊ n'n-tä)
Abbeokrock (äb′bᵊn-brŏk′)
Abbeville (Fr) (äb′vēl′)
Abbeville (S C)
Abbiategrasso (äb be ä′tē-grās′so), *or* Biagrasso (be′a-grᵊa′so)
Abbitibi, *or* Abbitibie (äb-be tib′bee)
Abbondanza (äb bon dän′-zä), *or* Abondance (ä′ bŏn′dŏnss′)
Abcoude (äb kow′dᵊ)
Abenberg (ä′bᵊn bĕRG′)
Abenheim (ä′bᵊn hīm′)
Aberbrothock, *or* Arbroath
Aberdeen′
Abergavenny (äb′ᵊr gᵊ′nĭ)
Aberystwith (*th* as in *thin*)
Abo (ä′bo) (Sw Abo, ō′boo)
Abomey (ab′o mā′)
Abookeer, Aboukir, *or* Abukir (ä boo keer′)
Aboosheehr (ä-boo shēr′) *See* Bushire
Abootlah, Aboutige, *or* Aboutij (ä-boo tizh′), *written also* Abutisch *and* Abootish
Abrantes (ä brän′tĕs)
Abrolhos (ä brōl′yŏs)
Abruzzo Citra (ä broot′so chee′tra)
Abruzzo Ultra (ä broot′so ool′trä)
Absecom
Abukir *See* Abookeer.
Abʸss sin′ia
Acapulco (ä kä-pool′ko)
Accottura (ät-chĕt too′rä)
Acciano (ät-chē′no)
Acceo mac′
Accrenza (ä chä ren′zᵊ)
Acerno (ä chĕr′no)
Acerra (ä chĕR′rä)
Ach een′, *or* Atch een′
Achelous (ak′e lo′us). *Syn* Aspropotamo.
Achill
Achmim, *or* Akhmym (äk-meem′)
Achmouneyn. *See* Oshmoonoyn.
Acoma (ä-ko′mä)
Aconcagua (ä-kon kä′gwä)
Acqs *See* Dax
Acqua Negra (ä′kwᵊ nᵊ′-grᵊ)
Acquapendente (ä′kwᵊ pĕn den′tä)
Acquaviva (ä′kwᵊ vee′vä)
Acqui, *or* Aqui (ä′kwee)
Acquia (ä kwī′ä)
Acʳra, *or* Accra
Acre (ä′kᵊr, *or* ä′kᵊr)
Actopan (äk-to pän′)
Aculco (ä kool′ko)
A-d'ür′
Adalia (ä dä′le-ä), *or* Satalia (sᵊ t'ā′le ä)
Adamaz (ä dä mooth′)
Adana (ä′dä nä)
Adel (ä-del′)
Aden (ä′dᵊn, *Arab pron* ä′dᵊn)
Adenau (ä′dᵊn-ow′)
Adersbach (ä′dᵊrs bäk′)
Adige (ä′de je) (*It pron* ä′de jā, *Ger* Etsch, a-tch)
Adirbeitzan *See* Azerbaijan
Adʳr ron′d ack
Adʳerberg (ä′dᵊr bĕRG′), *or* Arlberg (ärl′bĕRG)
Adony (ä doñ′)
Adorf (ä′doRf)
Adour (ä′door′)
Adowah (ä′do wä), *or* Adowa (ä′do vä)
Adrumitti (ä′dᵊr t mee′tee)
Adria (ä′dre ä)
Adriatic (ad′rᵊ at′ĭc)
Ægades (eg′ᵊ dēz′)
Aenaen (ĕn′nᵊn)
Aetzen (ĕnt′sᵊn)
Ætolia (e to′lĭ a)
Ægean (Sea) (e jee′an)
Æroe (ä′rō, *or* ä′to′)
Ætna *See* Etna
Aflogados (ä′l fo g a′dōs)
Afghanistan (äf gän′-tän′)
Afloom Afloum, *or* Aflum (ä fe oom′)
Afragola (ä-frᵊ go′lä)
Afʳrica
Agades (äg′ᵊ-dĕs′)
Agde (ägd)
Agen (ä′zhăN′)
☞ This is an exception to a general rule the regular pronunciation would be ä′zhŏN′
Aghrim (awg′rim, *or* aw ᵊ rim)
Agʳin cour (*or* ä′zhăN′-koor′)
Aglie (äl′yĕ), *or* Aglia (äl′yä)
Agnadello (än-yᵊ del′lo)
Agnano (än-yä′no)
Agno (än′yo)
Agnone (än yo′nā)
Agoa Fria (ä′gwä free′ä)
Agoa Quente (ä′gwä kĕn′tä)
Agoas Doces (ä′gwäs do′sĕs)
Agogna (ä gōn′yᵊ), *or* Gogna (gōn′yᵊ)
Agosta (ä-gos′tä)
Agra (ä′grᵊ)
Agram (ä′grąm, *or* ogʳ-röm′)
Aguachapa (ä′gwᵊ-chä′pä)
Aguadilla (ä gwä dee′yᵊ)
Agua Dulce (ä′gwᵊ dool′sā)
Agua Fria (ä′gwä free′ä)
Agua Nueva (ä′gwä nwᵊ′-vä)
Aguas Calientes (ä′gwäs kä lē čn′tĕs)
Agueda (ä-gᵊ′dä)
Aguilar (ä-ge lär′)
Aguilas (ä′gē-läs)
Aguimes (ä gwee′mĕs)
Agulhas (ä gool′yäs)
Ahaus (ä′howss)
Ahlen (ä′lᵊn)
Ahlfeld, *or* Alfeld (äl′fĕlt)
Ahʳmed-nug′gur
Ahʳwäzʳ, *or* Ahʳwäzʳ′
Aichn, *or* Aycha (ī′kä)
Aichach (ī′kĂK)
Aichstadt *See* Eichstädt.
Aigen (ī′gᵊn)
Aigue blanche (ĕg′blŏnsh′) *pron* äl′gŏN′shē′)
Aigues Mortes (ĕg′ iort′)
Aigues Vives (ĕg′veev′)
Aiguillon (ĕg′ē′yŏN′)
Aim (ĂN)
Aintab (in t'äb′)
Aisne (ān *or* ĕn)
Aix (āks)
Aix la-Chapelle (āks lä-shä′pe′l′) (Ger Aachen, ä′kᵊn)
Ajaccio (ä-y ä′cho), *or* Ajazzo (ä y ä′so)
Ajan (ä zhin′)
Ajmalauck *See* Ayasoolook
Ajello (ä yĕl′lo)
Akʲa-bä
Akbᵊr-ä bäd′
Akerman (ä′kᵊr m an′)
Akhissar (äk′his-saR′)
Akhmym, *or* Achmim (äk meem′), *written sometimes* Ekhmym
Akshehr, Akchehr, *or* Akschehr (äk shĕh′ᵊr, *or* äk-shĕ′hᵊr)
Alʲa bᵊ′mą, *or* Alʲa bä′mą
Alachua (al atch u ą)
Alagoas (ä lä go′äs)
Alagon (ä lä gōn′)
Alais (ä′lᵊ′)
Alajuela (a-lä-Hwĕⁿlä, *or* ä lä hōōā′lä)
Alameda (ä lä-mᵊ′Da)
Alamo (ä′lä mo)
Alamos (ä′lä mōs)
Aland (ä′land) (Sw Åland, ō′länd)
A-lap'a-hą′
Alʲa quą
Alashehr, *or* Alaschehr (ä-lä shĕh′ᵊr′, *or* ä lä-sh'-hᵊr)
Alamo (ä′lä mo)
Alanos (ä′lä mōs)
Aland (ä′land) (Sw Åland, ō′länd)
A-lap'a-hą′
Alʲa quą
Alashehr, *or* Alaschehr (ä-lä shĕh′ᵊr′, *or* ä lä-sh'-hᵊr)
Alaska (ä-läs′kä)
Alatamaha (al a ta maw′ha)
Alatri (ä-lä′tre)
Alava (ä′lä-vä)
Alba (äl′bä)
Albacete (äl-bᵊ thᵊ′tᵊ)
Alʲbą Julʲlʲą. *Syn* Karlsburg
Al bä′nĭ-ą (Turk Arnaootleek, *or* Arnaoutlik, aR′nä-oot′leek)
Albano (äl bᵊ′no)
Albans, St (sent awl′bănz)
Albany (awl′bą nʸ)
Albegna (äl bān′yä)
Alʲbe marle (Eng)
Alʲbe marle′ (U S)
Albocacer (äl bo kᵊ′ther)
Alboran (äl bo rän′)
Albufera (äl boo fᵊ′rä)
Albumol (äl boom yōl′)
Albuquerque (äl-boo kĕ′R′-kē, *or* al′boo kĕrk)
Albiano (ä lbᵊ-ä′no)
Albino (äl bee′no)
Albinen (äl bee′nᵊn)
Alʲbĭ gn
Alʲby, *or* Albi (*Fr pron* äl′bē′)
Alcala (äl kᵊ-lä′)
Alcala de Henares (äl-kä lä′ dä ä-nä′rĕs)
Alcamo (äl′kᵊ mo)
Alcañiz (äl kän yeeth′)
Alcantara (äl kän′tä rä)
Alcantarilla (äl kän tᵊ rcel′yä)
Alcira (äl thee′rä)
Alckmaer *See* Alkmaar
Alcoba (äl-ko′bä)
Alcocntre (äl-ko čn′tᵊ)
Alcoy (äl ko′ē)
Aldeʲa Velha (äl dā′ᵊ-vĕl yä)
Alʲdą r-ney
Alemquer, *or* Alenquer (a lĕn-kĕr′)
Alem Tejo, *or* Alen Tejo (ä leN t'ā′zho)
Alencon (ą lon′soN) (*Fr pron* ä′lŏN′sōn′)
Alepʲpo, *or* Haleb (hᵊ′ lĕb′)
Alerta (ä lᵊ-reeᵊ′t)
Alessandria (äl lᵊs sän′ dre ä)
Alessano (ä lĕs sä no)
Alcutian (ą lu′shĭ an), *or* Aleutan (ą lu′tąn)
Alʲeʒ an dᵊrʲą *Syn* Scanderoon
Alfaar (äl fᵊ kaR′)
Alfaques (äl-fä′kĕs)
Alfaro (äl fᵊ′ro)
Alfidena (äl fe dā′nä)
Alfort (äl′foR′)
Alforja (äl foR′hä)
Algarinejo (äl gä-re nᵊ′-Ho)
Algarve (äl gaR′vä), *or* Algarʲbʲą
Alʲge′rʲą
Algezʲras (al je-zee′rąs), *or* Algeciras (*Sp pron of both*, äl-hä thee′rᵊs)
Alʲghĕrsʲ
Alʲgoʲą (*usually pron by the English* al′go ą)
Alhama (ä lä′mä, *or* äl hä′mä)
Alhuecmas (äl oo thᵊ′mas)
Aliabad (ä′lee a bäd′)
AlʲI-cʲnt′, *or* Alicante (ä le kän′tä)
Alicata (ä-le kᵊ′tä)
Alicudi (ä-le-koo′dee)
Alife (ä lee′fä)
Alimena (ä le mᵊ′nä)
Alingsaas (ä′ling säs′)
Alnubarrota (äl-zhoo-baR-ro′tä)
Alken (äl′kĕn)
Alkmaar, *or* Alkmaer (alk maR′)
Allahabad (äl′lᵊh hą-bäd′)
Allan (Scot) (al′lą n)
Allan (Fr) (äl′lŏN′)
Allanche (äl′lŏNsh′)
Allariz (äl lą′ᵊ reeth′)
Allarmont (äl′lar mŏN′)
Allc (al′lĕk)
Alʲlĕ ghĕ′ny
Allier (äl′lē ā′)
Alʲlo ą
Almachar (äl mä chaR′)
Almada (äl mä′dᵊ)
Almaden (äl mᵊ-dĕn′)
Almagro (äl mä′gro)
Almaguer (äl-mä gĕn′)
Almansor (äl mᵊn sōR′)
Almazan (äl mᵊ thĭn′)
Almeida (äl mā′e dᵊ)
Almeria (äl mā-reeᵊ′ä)
Almirante *See* Amirante
Almodovar (äl mo do′vᵊr)
Almogia (äl mo-heeᵊ′ä)
Almohurin (äl mo hᵊ reen′)
Almonacid (äl mo-nᵊ thee′d′)
Al mo′rĕth
Almuñecar (äl moon yä-kaR′)
Alnwick, *or* Alnewick (an′nik)
Aloosta, Aloustа, *or* Aluta (ä loo′tä)
Alpʲtʲą
Alps
Alsace (äl′sᵊss′)
Altaa (äl tä′)
Altamaha (awl′tą mą-haw′)
Altamura (äl tᵊ mooᵊ′ä)
Altena (äl′tą nä)
Altgunburg (*Ger pron* äl′tą bŏōRG′)
Altgun
Altona (äl′tą nä)
Altorf (äl′toRf), *or* Altdorf
Altrey, *or* Alzey (ält′sī)
Aluta *See* Aloosta
Alvarado (äl vᵊ tä′ᵊ-thō)
Amager (ä′mä gᵊr)
Amalfi (ä mäl′fe)
Amarante (ä mᵊ rän′tᵊ)
Amatriche (ä mᵊ′ tree-chĕ)
Amaya gun (*Sp* Maryon, mᵊ′rᵊn yōn′ *called also* Orellana, o rĕl yä′nä)
Amazonas (ä mᵊ zō′nas)
Ambazac (ŏN′bä′zᵊk′)
Amberg (*Ger pron* äm′-bĕRG)
Ambert (ŏN′bĕR′)
Ambin (ăm bĭn′)
Ambli (äm bel′)
Amblau, *or* Amblauw (am-blou′)
Amboise (ŏN′bwäz′, *almost* ŏN′bwīz′)
Ambow, *or* Ambau (m bou′)
Am-boy′
Am boy′ng
Amʲbrĭz
Amednagur *See* Ahmednuggur
Ameland (ä′mą länt)
A-mĕr′ĭ-cą
Amersfort, *or* Amersfoort (ä′mᵊrs fōrt)
Amʲcʲa shʲm
Amhara (äm-hä′rą)
Amherst (am′ᵊrst)
Amherstburg (am′ᵊrst burg)
Amiens (ąm′ĭ ąnz) (*Fr pron* ä′mē′ŏN′)
Amite (ą-meet′)
Amlwch (am′look)
Ammaroo (am′mą noo′ruck
Amoo, *or* Amou (ä moo′) *Syn* Oxus
Amoor, *or* Amour (ä-moor′)
Amorbach (ä′mor bäk′)
Amorgo Poulo (ä-mor′go poo′lo)
Ampʲgas kĕag′
Amou (ä′moo′)
Ampezzo (äm-pĕt′so)
Amposta (äm pos′tä)
Ampudia (äm poo′de-ä)
Ampuis (ŏN′pwēs′)
Ampurdan (äm poor-dan′)
Amritsar (äm rit′sᵊr), *or* Umritsir
Amʲsʲdʲm dam′ (*Dutch pron* äm′sᵊr dam′)
Amu *See* Amoo
Amur *See* Amoor
Anacapri (ä-nᵊ kä′pree)
Anachie (ä-nᵊ kī′ᵊ-chī)
Anadeer′, Anadyr, *or* Anadir
Anahuac (ä-nᵊ′ä wak′)
Anam′, *or* Annam′
Anapʲ, *or* Anapi
Anatolia (*Sp pron.* ăn da loo-thee′ä)
Anchusa (ăn kŭ sᵊ ᵊ nä)
Ancona
Andalusia (an′dą lu′shĭ ą) (*Sp pron.* ăn da loo-thee′ä)
Andalusite (an′dą lu′sīt)
Andelys, Les (lāz ŏN′dᵊl′)
Anderab (ăn′dᵊr äb′)
Anderlecht (ăn′dᵊr lᵊkt′)
Andernach (an′dᵊr näk′)
Andes (an′dēz)
Andorra (an doR′ᵊ ä)
Andoveg
Andreasburg (ăn-drᵊ′äs bĕRG)
Andretta (ăn dreᵊ′tä)
Andrichau (ăn′drᵊ kow′)
Andria (an′dre ä)
Andro (ăn′dro), *or* Andros
Andros cog′gin
Anduze (ŏN′düz′)
Andujar, *or* Andalúar (an-doo′ᵊ ar)
Anʲc gīdą
Anʲge lʲną
Angelo (ăng′ᵊ lo′)
Angermannland (ăng′gᵊr-män lą nd′) (Sw Ångermanland, ong′ᵊr-mą n land)
Angers (an′jᵊ′), *formerly written* Anglers (*Fr. pron* ŏN′zlᵊ′)
Angleseey, *or* Anglesea (ang′gl-se)
An go′lą
An go′rą, *or* An goo′rą (Turk Ăn goor′)
Angostura (ăn gos too′rä)
Angoulême (ŏN′goo′lăm′)
Angoumois (ŏN′goo′mwᵊ′)
Angra Pequena (ăng′grä pä kä′nä)
Angrogna (ăn-grōn′yä)
Anguilla (ang-gil′lą) (Sp. Anguila, ăn-gee′lä)
Anʲgus
Anhalt (ăn′hält)

ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ȳ, *long* ā, ē, ō, *less prolonged*, ą, ę, ı, ǫ, *obscure*, cāre, fȧr, lȧst, fąll, what, thĕre, vęil, tĕrm, pique, fīrm, dōne, fôr, dọ, wọlf, fo͝od, fo͝ot, fo͞ol, rude, pu͝sh, ṅ, ṫ, *soft*, ch *as* k, ġ *as* j, ġ *as in* get, g *as* z, ẋ *as* gz, ṅ *as in* linger, link, th *as in* thine, ī, ū, ȧ, ẅ, B, D, G, H, K, N, R (see p. 1636).
e, i, o, *silent*, ḥ, b, ḷ, v, ċ͛ (see p. 1636), ç *as* s, ch *as* sh, c, eh, *as* k, ġ *as* j, ġ *as in* get, g *as* z, ẋ *as* gz, ṅ *as in* linger, link, th *as in* thine, ī, ū, ȧ, ẅ, B, D, G, H, K, N, R (see p. 1636).

Anholt (ăn'hōlt)
Anlanc (ăn'no-ăn')
Anlba (ă ne bă')
Aniche (ă'nĕsh')
An'jou (*Fr pron* ŏN'-zhoo')
Anjouan *See* Anzouan
Anklam (ăng'klăm)
An ko'bŭr
An'ng-bŭrg (*Ger. pron* ăn'n i bŭRG')
Annagh (an nă')
An'ngu dile'
An-nap'o lis
Anne A-run'del
Annecy (ăn'sc')
Annobon (ăn'no bŏn')
An'no nĭy'
Annone (ăn-no'nĕ)
Annot (ăn'no')
Annweiler (ăn'wī'lĕr)
Anrath (ăn'rĭt)
Anse d'Arlet (ŏNs dar'lĭt')
Ansp ach (ăns'pĭk)
Antalo (ăn-tä'lo)
Antequera (ăn tă-kā'rä)
Antibes (ŏN'teb')
An'tĭ cos'tĭ
An tĭc'tam
Antignano (ăn-tĭn yä'no)
Antigny (ŏN'tĭn'yee')
Antigua (an-te'gä)
Antilles (ăn-tel', *or* ŏN'-tee!')
An'tĭ och (Turk Antakia, ăn tĭ'kee'ä)
Antioquia (in te o kee'a)
Antisana (ăn-te sä'nä)
Antraigues (ŏN'trĕg')
Antrain (ŏN'trĭN')
Antuco (in-too'ko)
Ant'wərp (Dutch Antwerpen, ănt'wĕrp ĕn, Fr Anvers, ŏN'vĕR')
Anzasca, Val d' (vä l dan-zäs'kä)
Anzi (ăn'zee)
Anzim (ŏN'zĭN')
Anzouan, *or* Anzuan (an-zoo an'), *written also* Anjouan
Aoiz (ä o eth', *almost* ă-weth')
Aosta (ä-os'tä)
Aouste (ä'oost')
Apache (a p i'chĕ)
Ap di chicola *See* Appa-lachicola
Apeldoorn (ä'pĕl-dōrn')
Ap'en hims
Apeuride (ä'pĕn-rīd'ĕ)
Apice (ä'pe chĭ)
Apolima (ä po le'mä)
Ap'pa lach'ee
Ap pa lī'chĭ an
Ap'pa lach'i co'la
Appenzell (ăp pent sel')
Ap'po-m at'tox
Apricena (ä pre chĭ'n ä)
Aprugliano (ä prĕl yä'no)
Apt (ăpt)
Apure (ä poo'rā)
Aqui (ä'kwee) *Sym* Acqui
Aquila (ä'kwe la)
Aquilcia (ä kwe-lī'y ä)
Aquin (ä'kĭN')
Aquino (ä-kwe'no)
Arabia (a-rā'bĭ a)
Aracan *See* Arracan
Arad (ŏr'ŏd')
Ar'a gon (*Sp pron* ä-rä-gōn')
Araguay (ä-rä gwī')
Ar'al
Aranon (ä'rä'mŏN')
Aranuda de Ducro (ä ra ln'-dä dā dwe'ro)
Aranjuetb (ä-ra lĭn'HUeth')
Aranyos (ŏh rŏn yosh')
Arapiles (ä ra-pe'lĕs)
Araripe, Serra de (sĕ'rä dä ä rä-ree'pē)
Ar'a-rat
Ar'as, *or* A-rax'es
Aratica (ä rä-te'kä)
Arau *See* Aarau
Arauco (ä rou'ko)
Arauro (ä-rou'rō)
Arbe (ar'bā)
Arbil (ar beel'), *or* Ar be'la
Ar'brŏath *Syn* Aberbrothock
Ar cv'dĭ-a (*Mod Gr. pron* ar kĭ dee'ä)
Arĕh an'gel (*Russ. pron.* ark-ăng'gĕl)
Arcola (ar-ko'lä)
Arcole (ar ko'lä)
Arcos de la Frontera (ar'-kŏs dā lä fron tā'rä)
Ar cot'
Ardebil (ar'dĕ h-beel)
Ardèche (ar'dĕsh')
Ardclan (ar-dĕ h lăn')
Ar'den, *or* Ardennes (ar'-den')
Ardoch (ar'dŏK)
Arcelfe (ä rā see'fä)
Arena (ä-rā'nä)
Arensberg (ä'rens bĕRG') *Syn* Arnsberg
Arequipa (ä rä-kee'pä)
Arezzo (ä-rĕt'so)
Argentan (ar'zhŏN'tŏN')
Argenteuil (ar'zhŏN'tŭl')
Ar'gen tine Re-pub'lic (Sp Republica Argentina, rā-poob'le-kä ar hĕn tee'nä) *Syn* La Plata
Argentiere (ar'zhŏN'te ĕr')
Argostoli (ar gos'to lee)
Argyle, *or* Argyll (ar-gīl')
Argyro Castro (ar'ge ro kas'tro)
Ariano (a ree-ä'no)
Arica (ä ree'kä)
Arioge (a'rĭe zhe')
Arinhos (a-reen'yŏs)
Arinos (ä ree'nŏs)
Arispe (a rees'pē)
Arjona (ar-ho'nä)
Arjonilla (ar-ho-neel'yä)
Ar kan'sas (*formerly pronounced, and sometimes written*, Ar'kan saw)
Ar kee'ko, *written also* Arkiko
Ark'lŏw
Arlanzon (är l ăn thŏn')
Arl'berg (*Ger pron* arl'-bĕRG) *Syn* Adlerberg
Arles (arlz) (*Fr pron* arl)
Armagh (ar mā')
Armagnac (ar'man'y'ăk')
Ar mi nĭ'a
Armentieres (ar mĕN'te-ĕr')
Arnim (ar'now)
Arn'heim, *or* Arnhcim (arn'hīm)
Arns'berg (*Ger pron* arns'bĕRG)
Arnstadt (arn'stat)
Aroe *See* Arloe
A roos'tŏok
Arpino (ar-pee'no)
Arqua (ar kwĭ'), *or* Arquelo (ar-kwĭ'lo)
Arquennes (ar'kĕn')
Arques (ärk)
Ar'ra can', *or* Arracan
Ar'ran
Ar rap'a-hōe *Syn* Arraphoe
Ar'ras (*Fr pron* ăr'rä')
Arrecife *Syn* Arrecife
Arrats (ăr ra-tä')
Arrifana (ăr ra fa'nä)
Arroe, *more correctly*, Aëroe
Arronches (ăr ron'shĕs)
Arsicio (ar se'ĭ o)
Artagan (ăr ta ga-no'n ä)
Artana (ar tä'nä)
Artenara (ar tā nä'rä)
Arthez (ar'tĭ')
Artois (ar'tw ä')
Ar'un del (Eng)
A ren'dĕl (U S)
Asaph
Aschaffenburg (a sha'fĕn burg) (*Ger pron* ä-shăf'fĕn bŏorG')
Aschersleben (ăsh'ers-lā'bĕn)
Asciano (ä-shĭ'no)
Ascoli (as'ko-le)
Ascona (äs'ko'nä)
As cut'ney
A-shan'tee, *or* Ash'an-tee', *sometimes written* Achanti
Ashmuncin. *See* Oshmooneyn
Ash'ta bu'lä
Ash'uc lot (ash'we-lŏt)
Asia (ā'shĭ-a, *often im properly pronounced* ā'zhĭ a)
Asmanshausen (äs mäns hou'zĕn)
Asnières (äs'ne-ĕR')
Aso (ä'so), *or* Asone (ä-so'nä)
Aspe (Sp) (äs'pā)
Aspe (Fr) (äsp)
Asperg (äs'pĕRG), *or* Asberg
Aspern (äs'pern)
As'pro pot'a-mo, *or* Achelous (ak-e lo'us)
As sam'
Assaye (as sī', *or* as-sā')
Assen (äs'sĕn)
Assenheim (äs'sen-hīm')
As sin'ni boin'
Assisi (as see'see)
Assouan, *or* Assuan. *See* Asswan
As sump'tion (Sp Asuncion, ä soon-the ōn')
Asswan, Assouan, *or* Assuan (is swăn')
Asterabad (äs'tĕr-a-bäd', *or* Astrabad (äs'tra bäd')
Astiel (äst'fĕlt')
Asti (äs'tee)
Astorga (äs tor'gä)
As tor'ĭ a
As tra-can', *or* Astrakhan (*Russ pron* äs tra kän')
Astudillo (as too dee l'yo)
Astura (äs too'rä)
Asturias (äs too'ree-as)
Atacama (ä tä k'ä'mä)
Atacames (ä-tä k ä'mĕs)
Atalaia (ä tä lī'ä)
Atmal (ä-tou l'), *or* Tmal (tou l')
Atchafalaya (atch af-a-lī'y ä)
Atch een', *or* Acheen
Atcr a (ä-tĭ'k ä)
Aterno (ä-tĕr'no)
At fe', *sometimes written* Atfih
Ath, *or* Aoth (ăt)
Ath'a pes'cŏw, *or* Ath'a-bas'cä
Ath'ens (Mod Gr. Athenai, ä thee'nä)
Ath-lone'
Ath'os, *or* Athos
Athy (a thī')
Atibaia (ä tc bī'ä)
Atienza (ä tee-ĕn'thä)
Atina (ä tee'nä)
At lan'ta
At l an'tĭc
At'las
Athreo (ăt lks'ko, *or* it lcks'ko)
Atooi *See* Atuai
Atrani (ä trĭ'nee)
Atrato (ä-trä'to)
Atri (ä'tree)
Attala (it tă'lä)
Attigni (it'tĭn'yee')
At tock', *or* Attock Benares (a tok' bĕn ä'rez)
Atun (ä too n') *Syn* Atuai
Aube (ōb)
Aubenas (ōb'nä', *or* ōb' nas')
Aubetcrre (ōb'tĕr')
Aubigny (ō'bēn'yee')
Aubusson (ō'bŭs'sŏN')
Auch (ōsh)
Auchinleck (af'flck)
Aude (ōd)
Audenarde (ō'dĕn ard') *Syn* Oudenarde
Auc (ow'gh)
Aucrbach (ow'er-b ĭK')
Aucrstadt (ow'ĕr stŭt')
Auge, Vallee d' (v ä l'ăl' dozh)
Augsburg (*Ger pron* owgs'bŏorG)
Augustine, St (sent aw'-gus teen')
Aula (ow'lä)
Aulctta (ow let'tä)
Aullagas (ow l y'ä gäs)
Aulne (ōn)
Ault (ō)
Aunis (ō'nees', *or* ō'nee')
Auray (ō'rā')
Aurich (ow'rĭK)
Aurignac (ō'rēn'yăk')
Aurillac (ō're'yăk', *or* ō-rĭl'yăk')
Aurungabad (ō rung'ga-bäd')
Aus'tcr-litz (-lits) (*Ger pron* ows'tĕr-lits)
Aus'tral ă'si-a (-ă'shĭ-a)
Aus-trā'lĭ a
Aus'trĭ a (Ger. Oestreich, ŏst'rĭK)
Au-tąu'ga
Autun (ō'tŭN')
Auvergne (ō vĕrn', *or* ō'-vĕrñ')
Aux Cayes (ō kā)
Auxerre (ō'sĕR')
Auxon (ŏk'sŏN')
Auxonne (ŏks'ŏn'), *or* Aussone (ōs'sŏn')
Auzance (ō'zŏns')
Auzon (ō'zŏN')
Ava (ä'vĭ)
Avallon (ä'văl'lŏN')
Avatchka *See* Awatska
Aveiras de Cima (ä-va'-ras dā see'mä)
Aveiro (ä-vī'e ro)
Avella (ä-vel'lä)
Avellino (ä-vel-lee'no)
Avenches (ä'vŏNsh')
Avenza (ä-vĕn'zä)
Averno (ä-vĕr'no)
Aversa (ä-vĕr'sä)
Aves (ä'vĕs)
Avesnes (ä'vän')
Avcyron (ä'vä'rŏN')
Avezzano (ä-vĕt sä'no)
Aviano (ä-ve ä'no)
Avigliana (ä vĭl y ä'nä)
Avigliano (ä vĭl y'ä no)
Avignon (ä'vēn'yŏN')
Avignonet (ä'vēn'yo'nā')
Avila (ä've lä)
Avlo (ä've-o)
Aviz (ä vees')
Avize (ä'vēz')
Avlona (ä'v lo'nä)
Avoca (ä-vo'ka), *or* O-vo'ca
Avon (Eng) (ā'von)
Avon (Fr) (a'vŏN')
Avondale, *or* Avendale (Scot) (av'en dāl')
Avoyelles (av'oi elz' *commonly called* a-vī'el)
Avranches (ä'vrŏnsh')
A watska, *or* A vitch'ka
Axoom, Axoum, *or* Axum (ak soom')
Ayacucho (ī'a-koo'cho)
Ayamonte (ī'a mon'tā)
Ayasoolook (ī'a soo look'), *written also* Ayasalouk *and* Ajasaluk
Aybar (ī bar')
Aylesbury (āl'sbĕr-ĭ)
Ayora (ä i yo'rä, *or* ī o'r ä)
Ayr (ār)
Ayrshire (ār'shĭr)
Azay le Rideau (ä'zā' lĕ ree'do')
Azeglio (äd zāl'yo)
Azerbaijan (az ĕr bī-jī'an')
Azof, Azoph, *or* Azov
Azores (a zōrz', *or* a zō'-rez) (Port Acores, a sō'-rĕs)
Azzano (ät sä'no)

B.

Baalbec (bāl'bĕk') *Syn* Balbec
Baar (bār)
Baarn (bārn)
Babel man'del, *or, more correctly*, Babel man' deb
Babenhausen (b ĭ'bĕn how'zĕn)
Bacalar (bä kä lar')
Bacalhão (b ĭ k ä l y'ŏN)
Bacamarte (bä kä mar'tä)
Bacarat (bä'kä'ra')
Bacchiglione (b ĭk kĭ-yo'nä)
Bachrach (bäK'ä-ĭk')
Bacs (bäcs)
Bad dag'ry
Bad nos (bad n hōs') (Sp Badajoz, bä D ĭ hōth')
Badakhshan *See* Budukhshan
Baden (bä'dĕn, *or* bad'ĕn)
Baden och (b ĭ'dĕn-oK')
Badenweiler (bä-dĕn-wī'-lĕr)
Baelen (bä'lĕn)
Baerum (b a'room)
Baeza, *or* Bpeza (bä-ā'thä)
Baf'fin's (Bay)
Bagagen (bä g i zhĕn')
Bagdad (bäg dăd', *or* bag' dad), *written also* Bagdat
Bagnacavallo (bän-yä-kä-văl'lo)
Bagnara (bän yä'rä)
Bagnarea (bän-yä rā'ä)
Bagnasco (bän-yäs'ko)
Bagnères de Bigorre (bän'-yĕR' dĕh be'gor')
Bagnères de Luchon (bän'-yĕR' dĕh lü'shŏN')
Bagni (bän'yee)
Bagnolet (bän'yo'lĕ')
Bagnols (bän'yol')
Bagnone (bän-yo'nā)
Bagolino (bä go-lee'no)
Bä hä'mąs
Bä har'
Bahia (bä-e'ä), *or* San Salvador (s ăn s ăl v ĭ dōr')
Bahrein (bä rān')
Bahr-el-Abiad (b ä'hr-el-ä'bĭ ăd')
Bahr-el-Azrek (bä'hr-el-ä'zrek')
Baikal (bī'k'ăl')
Baimocz, *or* Baymocz (bī'-mots')
Bain (bān)
Bains du Mont d'Or (băN dü mŏN dor)
Baireuth (bī'rŭth) (*Ger pron* bī'roit)
Bairout *See* Beyroot
Baise, *or* Bayse (bĕz, *or* bīz)
Baltool (bī'tool')
Bä ya (Italy and Moldavia, (b ĭ'y'ä)
Bä ya (Hungary) (bŏh'y ŏh')
Bayazid *See* Bayazeed
Bakhtegan (bä'k'te-gän')
Baku *See* Bakoo.
Bal'a ghats'
Bal'a klĭ'v ĭ
Balaruc (b ä l'ä'v rŭk')
Balaton, *more correctly*, Balatony (bä'law toñ) *Syn* Platten Sea
Bal'bec, *or* Bal'bec'
Bäle (bäl) *Syn* Basel
Bäl'e ăr'ic (Islands)
Bal fur ŏsh', *or* Bal froosh', *written also* Balfrouch *and* Balfrusch
Balize (bä leez')
Balkan (bä'l kän')
Balkh (bälk), *written also* Bulkh
Ballina (bal'e-n ĭ')
Ballinasloe (bal'ĭ-nā slō')
Ballon (bäl'lŏN')
Ball'ston
Ball'ston Spa (spä, *or* spaw)
Bäl'k shan'ngu
Bal mŏr'ăl
Bäl'tĭc
Bal'tĭ more (*or* baw l'tĭ-mor)
Bal'ting glass'
Balzac (b ăl'zăk')
Bambocque (bŏN'bŏk')
Bam'burg (*Ger pron* b ăm'bĕRG)
Bam book', *written also* Bambouk *and* Bambuk.
Bam'ma koo'
Bamanal (bä-mä nä'l')
Banalbufar (bä'n y al boo f ăR')
Banc'ą
Bancras (bä'n yä'ras)
Bancza (ban y ä'thä)
Banff (bamf) *sometimes written* Bamff
Banffshire (bamf'shĭr)
Bangalore (bang'ga lōr')
Bang'kok'
Bangor (Eng) (bang'gĕr)
Bay'gŏr (U S)
Bambo (b ăn'yo)
Baniak (bä ne-äk') (Islands)
Ban'nacks (Indians)
Ban'nock burn'
Bañolas (bän yo'l ä s)
Baños de Cerrato (bän'-yōs dā thĕR R ä'to)
Banrou (bŏN'roo')
Ban'tam'
Bantzenheim (bänt'sĕn hīm')
Banz (bänts)
Bapaume (bä'pōm')
Bar'a co'a
Barancllo (bä rä-nĕ'lo)
Baranquilla (bä rän-keel'-y ä)
Baranya Var (bŏh rän'yŏh vär)
Barataria (b ä-rä tä're-ä)
Barbacena (bar-bä-sä'nä)
Barbados, *or* Barbadoes (bar-bā'dŏz)
Bar'ba ry
Barbaste (bar'bäst')
Barbastro (bar-bäs'tro)
Barberino di Mugello (bar-bä-ree'no dee moo jĕl'lo)
Barbona (bar-bo'nä)
Barbonne (bar'bon')
Barbour (bar'bĕr)
Barbuda (bar boo'dą)
Barcellos (bar sĕl'lŏs)
Bar ce lo'n ą (*or* bar thä-lo'nä)
Bar ge (b ĭ'răzh')
Bareilly (bā ra'le)
Bari (bä'ree)
Barigaz, *or* Barigaza (bä-re-gä'za)
Barigiano (bä re jä'no)
Barile (bä ree'l ĭ)
Barita (bä ree'tä), *or* Barrita
Barlois (bar zhol')
Barlassina (bar läs see'nä)
Bar-le-duc (bar'-l ĕ-dŭk')
Barletta (bar let'tä)
Barnaul (bar-nowl')
Bar'ne gat'
Barouch (bä rōtch')
Baroda (bä ro'dą)
Barra do Rio Negro (bä'r-ra do ree'o nā'gro)
Barranca (bär'ra kä)
Barre (*in two syllables*)
Barreges, *or* Barege (bă'-rĕzh')
Bartenheim (bar'tĕn hīm')
Bartenstein (bar'tĕn stīn')
Barth, *or* Bardt (bart)
Basel (bä'zĕl) (Fr Bâle, *or* Basle, bäl)
Basque (bask)
Bas'rah (bäs'rä) *Syn* Bassora
Bassano (b ä s ä'no)
Basse-terre (b ä s-tĕr')
Bassora (bä'so-ra), *or* Bas'rah
Bastia (bä'ste ä)
Bastogne (bä'stoñ')
Bä tă'vĭ-ą
Baton Rouge (bat'un roozh)
Battaglia, *or* La Battaglia (l ä b ä t t ä l y ä)
Battenberg (bat'tĕn bĕRG')
Battenfeld (b ä t'tĕn-fĕlt')
Batticalon (bä't'te kä-lo'a)
Baptzen (bowt'sĕn)
Ba-va'rĭ ą (*Ger* Baiern, bī'ĕrn)
Bayamo (bī yä'mo)
Bayazeed, *or* Bayazid (bī'-ą zeed')
Bayeux (bā'y ŭ)
Baylique (bī lee'k ĭ)
Bayona (bī yo'nä)
Bayonne (bā'yon')
Bayou (bī'oo)
Bayreuth *See* Baireuth
Baza (bä'thä)
Bazouges (b ä'zoozh')
Bazzano (bat-sä'no)
Bcarn (bä'ărn')
Beas (bee ăs'), *or* Hyphasis
Beaumaire (bō'kĕr')
Beaune (bōn)
Beaucoup (bo koop')
Beaufort (British Dominions) (bō'furt)
Beaufort (S C) (bu'furt)
Beauley (bo'le)
Beaulieu (Eng) (bū'lĭ)
Beaulieu (Fr) (bō'le ŭ')
Beaumaris (bo mā'ris)
Beaune (bōn)
Beauvais (bo'vā')
Beccles (bek'klz)
Bedfordshire (bed'furd shĭr)
Bedouin, *or* Beduin (bed' oo in), *or* Bed'o ween
Bee'der, *written also* Bidder
Beeren, Gross (grōss bā' r ą)
Befort (bā'for'). *Syn.* Belfort
Behring's (beer'ingz) (Strait)
Beilen, *or* Beylen (bī'l ą n)
Beilstein (bīl'stĭn)
Beira (bā'e rä). *Syn.* Beyra
Beirout, *or* Beirout *See* Beyroot
Beith (beeth)
Beja (bä'zhä)

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long*, ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ÿ, *short*, ą, ę, ị, ọ, ụ, ẏ, *obscure*, câre, făr, lást, fąll, whąt, thêre, vęil, tĕrm, pĭque, fĭrm, dŏne, fŏr, dọ, wọlf, fo͝od, fo͝ot, fo͝ul, rųde, pų̈sh,

Belaghur (beo'lą-gŭr')
Be'ja poor', *formerly written* Visiapour.
Bekes (bā'kĕsh')
Belchite (bel-chee'tā)
Bel'ed-el-Jer-eed', *written also* Beled-el-Jerid, Belad-el-Djeryd, Beled-el-Jerede, and Biled-ul-Gerid
Belem (bĕl'eng')
Bel fast' (Ireland)
Bel'fast (Maine)
Belfort (bĕl'foR'), *or* Befort (bā'foR')
Belgard (bĕl'gärt)
Belgiojoso (bĕl jo yo'so)
Belgirate (bĕl je rē'tā)
Belgium (bel'jĭ um)
Bel'grade' (Turk Bil grād')
Bellac (bĕl'lăk')
Bellagio (bĕl lä'jo)
Bellano (bĕl lä'no)
Bellefontaine (France) (bel'fôN'tĕn')
Bellefontaine (U S) (bĕl'fŏn'tĕn)
Belle Isle, *or* Belleisle (bel īl')
Bellême, *or* Bellesme (bĕl'lĕm')
Belley (bĕl'lĭ')
Bellocchistan (bel loo'chis-tän')
Belluno (bĕl loo'no)
Belmonte (Brazil) (bĕl mon'tā)
Belmonte, *or* Bellemonte (U S) (bel mont')
Belpech (bĕl'pĭsh')
Belvidere (bel'vĭ deer')
Belvoir (bee'vŭr)
Belzig (bĕl'sĭg)
Bemflca (bĕm fee'kä)
Benares (ben ä'rĕs)
Ben coo'lęn
Bengal (ben gawl')
Ben gā'zi
Benguela (ben gā'lä)
Benin (ben ee'n')
Ben-Lo'mond
Ben-Nevis
Benowm'
Ben sĕl'ęm
Bensheim (bens'hīm)
Benthelm (bent'hĭm)
Bentivoglio (ben te-vōl'yo)
Benue (bā nu')
Berat (ber-ät')
Beraun (bā'rown)
Berbera (bĕr'be rą)
Berbice (bur bees')
Berecto (bĕr e chī'to)
Berchtesgaden (bĕRK'tęs-gą'dęn)
Beresina, *or* Berezina (bĕr e-zee'nä)
Berezov, *written also* Berezow
Bergamo (bĕR'gą mo)
Bergantino (bĕR gą n tee'-no)
Berg'en (*or* bĕR'gęn) (Europe)
Bĕrg'ęn (U S)
☞ Bergen, in Western New York, is almost universally pronounced bĕr'jęn
Bergen-op-zoom (bĕRG'-ęn op zom')
Bergerac (bĕR zhę rak')
Bergheim (bĕRG'hīm)
Bergholts (bĕRG'hōlts)
Bergues (bĕRG)
Berhampoor (bĕr'hăm poor')
Berk'shire (*formerly* bark'shir)
Bĕr'lin (*Ger pron* bĕr leen')
Ber mu'dąs, *or* Ber moo'-thes
Bĕrn, *or* Bĕrne (*Fr and Ger pron* bĕRN *or* bĕRn)
Bernadotto (bęr'ną-dot')
Bĕr'rĭ-ęn
Bertie (ber-tee')
Berut *See* Beyroot
Berwick (Eng) (bĕr'rik)
Bĕr'wick (U S)
Berwickshire (bĕr'rik shĭr)
Besançon (bę'z-ŏNsôN')
Bes ąą rā'bĭ-ą (*or* bes ĭ-rā'bo-ä)
Beth ab'ą rą
Bev'el-and (*Dutch pron.* bā'vę-länt)
Bev'ęr-ęn
Bewdley (būd'le)
Bexar (*Sp pron.* bā-HAR', *often pron by the Texans*, bęh har', *or* bar)
Beyra, *or* Beira (bā'e rä)
Beyroot, Berut, *or* Beirout (bā'root) (*Turk. pron* bī'root)
Beze (bĕz')
Beziers (bā'ze ā')
Bezoeki (bĕ zoo'kee)
Bezons (bę zôN')
Be-zo'rą
Bhat'gong'
Bhooj (b'hooj, *or* bool)
Bhoo tän' *Syn* Bootan
Bhō pāl' *Syn* Bopaul
Bhurt'poor', *or* Bhurt pore'
Biala (be-ä'lä)
Bialystok (be ä'lĭs tok)
Biasca (be äs'kä)
Bibbiena (bĭb be ā'nä)
Biberach (bee'bęr ĭK)
Bidassoa (be dä sō'ä)
Bider *Syn* Bedar
Biebrich (bee'bęr ĭK), *or* Bibrich (bē'brĭK)
Bielefeld (bee'lęh felt')
Bĭ ĕl go'rod
Bielitz (bee'lits)
Biella (be ĕl'lä)
Bienne (be ĕnn')
Bientina (be ĕn tee'n ä)
Bierviiet (beer'vĭ ĕt)
Bietigheim (bee'tĭg hīm')
Bievres (be ĕvr', *or* be-ĕvr')
Bilbao (bil bā'o, *often written and pronounced in Eng*, Bil'bo ą)
Biled-ul-Gerid (bĭl'ęd-ŭl-jer eed') *Syn* Beled-el-Jereed
Bil'ęr ic ą
Billighelm (bil'lĭg hīm')
Billom (be'yŏm', *or* bē'lyŏN')
Biloxi (be loks'ĭ)
Bil'ęn
Binasco (be näs'ko)
Bing'ęn
Bingenheim (bing'ę n hīm')
Bingh unton (bing'um tun)
Bio-bio (bee'o-bee'o)
Biogio (be ō'yo)
Bioul (be-ool')
Birket-el-Keroon, *or* Keroun (beer'ket-el-ker oon')
Bĭr'mą *Syn* Burma
Birmingham (bĭr'ming um)
Birr *Syn* Parsonstown
Bisacca (be sät'ä ĭ)
Bisacquino (be sä k kwee'-no), *or* Busacchino (boo-sä kee'no)
Bisagno (be-sän'yo)
Biscegha (be shĕl'y ä, *or* be shĭl'yä)
Bischofsheim (bish'ofs hīm')
Bischof Teinitz (bish'of tĭ'nits)
Biscaigos (bis kä'gōss)
Biscay (Sp Biscaya, bis kī'yä)
Bistagno (bĭs tän'yo)
Bistineau (bis'tę nō')
Bistrau (bis'trou)
Bistritz (bis'trits)
Blanc, Mont (môN blôN), *or* Mount Blanc
Blank'ęn-burg (*Ger pron* blĭnk'ęn bōōRG')
Bled'sōe
Bleiberg (*Ger pron* blī'bĕRG)
Blenheim (blen'im) (Ger Blindheim, blĭnt'hīm)
Blois (bloi, *preferably* blwä)
Bludenz (bloo'dents)
Bo'bęr
Bocage (bo'kĭzh')
Boden-See (bo'dęn-sā')
Syn Lake Constance
Bog, *sometimes written* Boug (boog)
Bogenhausen (bo'ōgen-how'zęn)
Boglio (bōl'yo)
Bogota (bo go-tä'). *Syn* Santa Fe de Bogota
Bo-he'mĭ ą (Ger Bohmen, *or* Boehmen, bo'męn)
Böhmerwald (bö'męr-wält')
Bois-le-Duc (bwä'-lę-dük')
Boj a dōr' (*Port pron.* bozh ä-dōR')
Bojana (bo yä'nä)
Bojano (bo yä'no)
Bokhara (bo-kä'rä), *or* Bu-ch a'rĭ ą
Bolan (bo'län) (Pass)
Bol'bec'
Bolec, *written also* Boll
Bo lw'ĭ-ą (*Sp pron* bo-lee've-ä)
Bollate (bol l ä'tä)
Bolotana (bo lo tä'nä)
Bologna (bo lōn' y ä)
Bolsena (bol s ä'nä)
Bol'se-vęr (*local pron* bou'zęr)
Bolzano (bol z ä'no) *Syn* Botzen
Boltana (bol t ä'nä)
Bŏl'tęn
Bomarsund (bō'męr soond')
Pom bāy'
Bom-Jardin (bôN-zhar-deeN')
Bo n ä'ĭ' (Sp Buen Ayre, bwĕn ī'rā)
Bonati (bo nä'tee)
Bo'na ven tu'rą *Syn* Buena Ventura
Bo'ną Vis'tą, *or* Bo'ą Vis'tą
Bo n ĭ ss'
Bonifacio (bo ne fä'cho)
Bonilla (bo nee'y ä)
Bonillo (bo nee'yo)
Bonin (bo nee'n')
Bonita (bo nee'tä)
Boom (boom)
Boos'ą, *or* Bousa
Bootan (boo tan'), *or* Bhootan
Bo-paul', *written also* Bhopal
Boras (bo'ros)
Borcette (bor'sĕt') *Syn* Burscheid
Bordeaux (bor'dō'), *or* Bourdeaux (boor'dō')
Bordelais, *or* Bordelois (boR'dę lā')
Borgia (bor'j ä)
Borgo Forte (boR'go for'-tā)
Borgo Nuovo (boR'go noo o'vo)
Borgo Ticino (boR'go te-chee'no)
Borgo Vercelli (boR'go vĕR chĕl'lee)
Borgue (born)
Bor'ne o
Born'holm
Bor noo', *written also* Bornou
Borodino (bor o dee'no) (*Russ pron* bor-o dee no')
Borzonasca (bord zo n ä's-kä)
Boszormeny (bo'sor'mān')
Botzlingen (bots'ling-ęn)
Bosh'u an'ąs
Bosna-Serai (bos n ä-se r ī') *Syn* Serajevo
Bos'nĭ ą (*called* Bos'n ä *by the Turks*)
Bos'po rus, *commonly, but less correctly, written* Bosphorus
Bos'rah, *or* Bozrah *Syn* Bassora
Bosworth (boz'wurth)
Bo tą-fo'go
Botetourt (bot'e tur t)
Both'nĭ-ą
Botzen (bot'sęn) (It Bol z ano, bol z ä'no)
Bouc (boo'sä')
Bouchain (boo'shăN')
Bouchem ine (boosh'mĕn')
Bouches du Rhône (boosh dü rōn) *Syn* Mouths of the Rhone
Bouchoux (boo'shoo')
Boue (boo'ä')
Bougival (boo'zhe'vä'l')
Bouguenais (boog'nä')
Bouillante (boo'yŏNt', *or* bool'yŏNt')
Bouillon (boo'yŏN', *or* bool'yŏN')
Boulogne (boo lōn') (*Fr. pron* boo'loñ')
Bourbon (boor'bun) (*Fr. pron* boor'bŏN')
Bourbon (Ky) (bŭr'bun)
Bourbon Lansy (boor'bŏN' lŏN'sĕ')
Bourbon L'Archambault (boor'bŏN' lar'shôN'bo')
Bourbon Vendee (boor'-bŏN' vŏN'dā')
Bourbonnes-les-Bains (boor bŏn'-lā-bĭN')
Bourboul (boor'bool')
Bourdeaux *See* Bordeaux
Bourdelois (boor'dę lā') *Syn* Bordelais.
Bourg (boor)
Bourges (boorzh)
Bourgogne (boor'goñ') *Syn* Burgundy
Bourlon (boor'lŏN')
Bourmont (boor'mŏN')
Bouro *See* Booro
Bouton *See* Booton
Boursa, *or* Boursa *Syn* Bursa.
Boussa (boo'sä) *Syn* Boosa
Boussac (boos'săk')
Boussieres (boos'se ĕR')
Bouvignes (boo'vēn')
Bouvines (boo'vēn')
Bouzonville (boo'zŏN'vĕl')
Bowdoin (bo'dęn)
Bozzolo (bot'so lo)
Brabant (brä'bant, *or* brą-bant')
Braga (brä'gä)
Bra ganza
Brah'mą *Syn* Birma
Brah'mĭ poot'rą, *or* Lŭ'-rąm poo'tęr
Brandenburg (*Ger pron* brän'dęn-bōōRG')
Braubach (brow'bak)
Braunau (brow'now)
Braunfels (brown'fĕls)
Braunsburg (browns'bŭRG)
Braunschweig *See* Brunswick
Brazil' (*Port pron* brä zēl')
Brazos (brä'zos, *or* brä'-sōss)
Brazza (brät'sä)
Brčad al'bane
Breathitt (breth'ĭt)
Brecante (brĕ ŏ'tĭ')
Brèche de Roland (brĕsh dęh ro'lŏN')
Brechin (bre'kĭn)
Brecon
Breda (brā dä')
Bredstedt (brĕt'-tĭt)
Breo (brā)
Bregaglia (brū gal'y ä)
Bregentz (brę'gents)
Biegho (brā'gyo)
Brehna (brā'nä)
Breisach (brī'z ĭK) (Fr Brisach, bre'zäk')
Breisgau (brīs'gow)
Breisig (brī'zĭg)
Breitenbach (brī'tęn bäk')
Breitenburg (brī'tęn-bōōRG')
Brejo (brā'zho)
Bridlington *See* Bridlington
Brem'ęn (*or* brā'mę n) (Europe)
Bre'mę n (U S)
Breneau (bre nō')
Bresc ia (bresh'y ä, *or* bresh'ä)
Breslau (brĕs'lau, *or* brĕs'-lou), *sometimes written* Breslaw
Brest (*Fr pron. the same as the Eng*)
Bretagne (brę tän') *Syn* Brittany
Breton (brĭt'ŭn) (Cape)
Briançon (bre'ŏN-sôN')
Briare (bre'ăR') .
Bridlington, *pronounced, and usually written*, Burling ton.
Brieg (breeG)
Brienne (bre'ĕn')
Brienz (bre'ents')
Brienza (bre ĕn'z ä)
Brics (brcess), *or* Brisen (brec'z ę n)
Bricux, *or* Brieux (bre'uh')
Brighthelmstone, *pron., and now generally written*, Brighton (brī'tęn)
Brindisi (brin'de-see)
Brioude (bre'ood')
Brisach (bre'zäk') *Syn* Breisach
Brisen (bree'z ę n). *Syn* Brics.
Britain (brit'ęn)
Brit'ta-ny (Fr Bretagne, brę tän')
Brive (breev')
Brivienca (bre-ve ŏs'kä)
Brivio (bree'v e o)
Brixham (briks'um)
Brook (brŏok)
Brom'bęrg (*Ger pron.* brom'bĕRG)
Brom'ley
Bromwich (brŭm'ĭj)
Bron'do lo
Brŏok'line
Brŏok'lyn
Broome
Brough (brŭf)
Bruchhausen (brŏoK'how' z ę n)
Bruck (brŭk, *almost* brick)
Bruckenau (bruk'kę now')
Bruchsal (brŏok'sä l)
Brugelette (bruzh'lĕt', *or* brü'zhę lĕt')
Bruges (*Fr pron* brüzh)
Bruhl (brül)
Brunn (brŭn, *or* brün)
Brunshausen (brŏons'-how'z ę n)
Brunswick (German Braunschweig, brown'-shwĭg)
Bryssa *Syn* Bursa
Brusa'gla (Fr Bruxelles, brü sĕl')
Brzesc, *or* Brzesc Litewski (bzhĕsts le tev'skĕ)
Brzesnica (bzhĕs nee'tsä)
Brzezany (bzhĕ zhĕ'nee)
Buccino (boot chee'no)
Buchanan (bŭk an'ąn)
Buchara *Syn* Bokhara
Buchau (boo'kow)
Buchen (boo'kęn)
Buchholz (bŏok'hŏlts)
Buchrest *or* Buch arest
Buckinghamshire (buk'-ing um shir)
Budukhshan (bŏŏd ŭk shän'), *written also* Badakhshan
Budweis (bood'wīss)
Buen Ayre (bwĕn ī'rĕ) *Syn* Bonair
Buenaventura (bwā'nä ven too'rä)
Buena Vista (bwā'nä vis' tä)
Buenos Ayres (bo'nus ī' rez) (*Sp pron* bwā'noss ī'rĕs)
Buffalo
Bug (boog)
Builth (bilth)
Buitrago (boo e trā'go)
Bujalance (boo HĭL län'thĕ)
Bukharia *Syn* Bucharia
Bulach (boo'lăK)
Bulgaria (bŭl gā'rĭ ą)
Bŭlkh *Syn* Balkh
Buncombe (bunk'um)
Bund'el cund'
Bun'der Ab bas'see (*or* A bass) *Syn* Gombroon
Buñola (boon yo'lä)
Buntzlau (bŏonts'lou)
Buonalbergo (bŏō ōn'al bĕr'go)
Burano (boo rä'no)
Burd'wän
Burg (*Ger pron* bŏoRG)
Burgh-on-the-Sands (brŭf)
Burgio (boor'jo)
Burgk (bŏonk)
Burgos (boor'gōss)
Bur'gun-dy (Fr Bourgogne, boor'gon')
Burke (bŭrk)
Bur'ling tęn *Syn* Bridlington
Bur'mą *Syn* Birma
Bŭr'rąm poo'tęr *Syn* Brahmapootra
Bursa (boor'sä, *or* brŭ'sä)
Burscheid (bŏōr'shīt) (Fr Borcette, boR'set')
Bury (bĕr'rĭ)
Busacchino (bŏō-säk-koe'-no) *Syn* Bisacquino
Bushire (boo-sheer'). *Syn.* Aboooshehr
Busachi (boo-sä'kee)
Busaco (boo sä'ko)
Busbĭch (bŏŏs bĕK)
Busca (boos'kä)
But'ęr mere
Byzantium (bĭ-zan'shĭ um)

C.

Ca-bar'rąs
Cab'ęll
Cabellos da Velha (kä bĕl' lŏs dä vĕl'yą)
Cabezon (kä bä thōn')
Cabo Frio (kä'bo free'o)
Ca bool' (*called by the natives*, Kā'bŭl), *written also* Caboul, Cabul, *and* Caubul
Cabrera (kä bre'rä)
Cabulistan (kä-bool'is-tän') *Syn* Afghanistan
Caçapaba (ka-sa-pä'bä)
Cacavone (ka ka-vo'nä)
Caceres (kä'thā rĕs)
Cachao (kätch'ä-o') *Syn* Ketcho
Cacheo (kä-shā'o)
Cachias (kä shee'ŭs) *Syn* Caxias
Cachoeira (kä sho-ā'e-rä) *Syn* Caxoeira
Caderousse (kä'dęh roos')
Cadillac (kä'de'yäk', *or* kä'dĭl'yäk')
Cadiz (*Sp pron* kä'Dĕth)
Cadore (kä do'rā)
Cad'rąn
Caen (kŏn)
Caermarthen (kąr mar' thęn)
Caer phil'ĭ (*or* kar fith'ĭ)
Caernarvon (kąr nar'vąn)
Caf fra'rĭ ą
Caggiano (kä'jĭ'no)
Cagli (käl'yee)
Caghari (kä'ly'ä re)
Cagnano (kän y a'no)
Cagua (kä'gwä)
Cą haw'bą
Cahir, *or* Caher (kah'hęr, *or* kār)
Cahokia (kä ho'kĭ ą
Cahoos, *or* Cahoes (ką-hoz') *Syn* Cohoes.
Cahors (kä'oR')
Caicos (kī'kŏs) *Syn* Caycos
Caid'areta (kī dā-rā'tä)
Cairngorm (karn gorm')
Cairo (Egypt) *called by the Arabs* El Kahira (el kăh'he rą)
Cairo (U S)
Caivazo (kī yät'so)
Cal'a har'
Calabozo (kä lä bo'so)
Calabria (*or* kä lä'brĭ ą (*or* kä lä'bre-ä)
Calahorra (kä lä oR'rä)
Calais (kă'liss) (*Fr pron.* k ă'lā')
Calamata (kä lä m ä'tä)
Calamianes (kä-lä mo-ä'-nĕs)
Calatayud (kä-lä tä yooD')
Calatrava (kä lä tra'vä)
Calavaras (kä-lä v ä'räs)
Calcasieu (kăl'kę slĭ), *or* kăl'kę shĭ)
Cal cut'ą
Caldas da Rainha (käl'dăs dä rī ēen'yä)
Cal'dęr
Caldera (käl da'r ä)
Cal'e do'nĭ ą
Calella (kä lĕl'y ä)
Calenberg *See* Kalenberg.
Calenzana (kä lĕn zä'nä)
Cal hoojn'
Calice di Varo (käl'le-chä dĭ vä'rō)
Cal'ĭ cut
Cal'ĭ-for'nĭ-ą
Callao (käl lä'o, *or* käl-yä'o)
Cal'la poo'ya
Calmar *See* Kalmar
Calne (kän)
Caltagirone (käl tą je-ro'-nä)
Caltanisetta (käl-tä-ne-set'-tä)
Calvados (käl'vă'dos')
Calvi (käl'vee)
Calvisson (käl'vĕ'sŏN')

Calvizzano (kăl vit sĂ'no)
Calzada (kăl thĂ'dĂ)
Camacho, *and* Camaxo (kă-mĂ'sho)
Camajore (kĂ-mĂ-yo'rĂ)
Camamu (kĂ mĂ moo')
Camanche (kĂ-mĂn'chĂ). *Syn* Comanche
Camargo (kĂ-maR'go)
Camarinas (kĂ mĂ-reen'-yĂs)
Camarota (kĂ-mĂ ro'tĂ)
Camaxo (kĂ-mĂ'sho) *Syn* Camacho.
Cam bay'
Cambil (kam beel')
Cam bo'dį, Cam bo'dja, *or* Cam boge'
Cam'bray, *or* Cambrai (*Fr. pron* kăm'brĂ')
Cam'brĭ-ą
Cumbridge (kăm'brij)
Camera de Lobos (kĂ'mă-rĂ dĂ lo'bōs)
Camerino (kĂ mĂ ree'no)
Camiguin (kĂ-me ġeen')
Caminha (kĂ-meen'yĂ)
Camisano (kĂ-me sa'no)
Cammin, *or* Kammin (kăm meen')
Camoghe (kĂ mo'gĂ)
Camonica (kĂ-mon'e kĂ)
Campagna (kăm-păn'y i)
Campagnac (kŏN'pĭn'yăk')
Campana (kăm pa'nĂ)
Campaña (kĂm pán'yĂ)
Campanha (kăm-păn'y a)
Campbell (kam'gl)
Campbelltown (kam'ġl-town)
Campeachy (kam pee'che) (*Mex pron* kăm pă'chĂ)
Campiglia (kăm-pee'lyĂ)
Campillos (kăm-peel'yōs)
Campinas (kăm-pee'nĂs)
Campine (kăm'peen'), *or* Kempen
Campo Basso (kăm'po bĂs'so)
Campo Mayor (kăm'po mĂ yōR')
Campos (kăm'pos)
Can'a dą
Canajoharie (kan'ą jo-hăr're)
Canandaigua (kan'an dā'-gwą)
Can'i noro'
Can'ą-rą
Canaries (ką-nā'reez) (Sp Canarias, kĂ nĂ're Ăs)
Ca nā'ry, Grand (Sp Gran Canaria, grăn kĂ-nĂ're-Ă)
Can'ą sau'ġą
Can'a sto'tą
Can dą-haī', *or* Kandahar
Can'dĭ-ą, *or* Crete
Can e'a
Cangallo (kăn găl'yo)
Cangrejos (kăn-grĂ'lios)
Canguçu (kăn goo-soo')
Cannes (kăn)
Can'in te'o
Cannouchee (kan noo'che)
Ca non'i-cut
Cantil (kŏN'tĭl')
Canterbury (kan'tęr ber e)
Can tire', Cantyre, *or* Kintyre
Can-ton' (China)
Can'tųn (U S)
Cantyre. *See* Cantire
Cape Breton (kāp brit'tn, *or* brit'ŭn)
Cape Girardeau (je-rar-do')
Cape Haitien (hā'te-en) (Fr Cape Haitien, kăp hĂ'te tĭN')
Cape Palmas
Cape Verd Islands (Port Illas Verdas, cel'yĂs vĕR'dĂs)
Capitanata (kă-pe-tĭ-nĂ'tĂ)
Capizzi (kĂ plt'see)
Capo d'Istria (kă'po dis'-tre Ă)
Capraja (kĂ prĂ'yĂ)
Capri (kă'preę)
Caprino (kĂ-pree'no)
Cap'u-ą (*It. pron.* kă'-poo-Ă)
Capul (kă-pool')
Caracta (kĭ-k a'tĭ)
Ca racas, *or* Caraccas (*Sp pron* kă-r a'kăs)
Caraman (kăr'ą-măn')
Caramania (kăr'ą-mā'ne-ą) ☞ It may be proper to remind the reader that this is not a Turkish, but a Latin name, the antepenultimate *a* should, therefore, be sounded as in *Bavaria*.
Carate (kĂ-rā'tĂ)
Caravaggio (kă-rā vădj'jo)
Carballo (kaR-băl'yo)
Carcassonne (kaR'kăs'-son')
Cardenas (kaR'dĂ năs)
Cardiff, *or* Caerdiff (kar'-dif)
Cardiganshire (kar'dĭ gan shir)
Cardona (kar-do'nĂ)
Carenggi (kĭ-rĕd'jee)
Carentoir (kă'rŏN'twăR')
Carghese (kaR'gāz')
Carhaix (kĭ'rĂ')
Cariaco (kă re Ă'ko)
Caribbean Sea
Caribbee Islands
Carifa (kĭ ree'fĂ)
Carignano (kă'reen-yĂ'no)
Carinena (kă-reen-yĂ'nĂ)
Carlin-thĭ-ą (Ger. Kärnthen, kĕRn'tęn)
Carlsbad, *or* Karlsbad (*Ger pron* karls'bĭt)
Carlscrona (karls-kroo'-ną), *or* Carlscroon
Carlsruhe, *or* Karlsruhe (karls'roo)
Carmagnola (kar-măn yo'-lĂ)
Car mo'nĂ
Car nat'ic
Carniola (Ger Krain, krīn)
Caroche (kĭ ro'chĭ)
Carolina (kăr'o lī'na)
Caroni, *or* Carony (kă ro nee')
Carouge (kă'roozh')
Carpigno (kă-ro vee'nyo)
Carpathian (kar-pā'thę an)
Carpen tā'rĭ-ą
Carpentras (kar'pŏN'-trăs')
Carpugnano (kar pūn-yi'no)
Carpino (kaR-pee'no)
Carrara (kăr-a ă'rĂ)
Carrick on Suir (kar'rik on shur)
Carrick for'gus
Carshalton (kar haw'tŭn)
Cartagena (kar'tą je'na) (*Sp pron* kar-tĂ hĂ'nĂ)
Cartago (kaR-tă'go)
Carter et
Carvalho (kaR vă'lyo)
Casacia (kĭ sĂ'chĭ)
Casal Bordino (kă sĂl'bor-dee'no)
Casal Maggiore (kĭ sĂl' mădjo'rĕ)
Casal Vecchio (kĭ sĂl' vĕk'ke-o)
Casale (kă sĂ'lă)
Casamarciano (kă-să marchĭ'no)
Casariche (kă-să ree'chĭ)
Cas'bin, *or* Kaz'bin (*Pers pron* kăs been', *whence the name is sometimes written* Casbeen)
Cascia (kă'shă)
Casciano (kă-shĂ'no)
Cascina (kă shee'nĂ)
Caserta, *or* Caserta Nuova (kă-sĕR'tĂ noo o'vĭ)
Cash gar' *Syn* Kashgar
Cashmere, *or* Kashmire (kash meer')
Cas'pĭ an
Cassano (kăs sa'no)
Cas'sęl
Cassine (kăs-see'nĂ)
Cassiquiari (kă-se ke ĭ'ree)
Castagna (kăs-tăn'yĂ)
Castagnaro (kăs tăn-yĂ'ro)
Castagneto (kăs-tăn-yĂ'to)
Castalla (kăs-tĂl'yĂ)
Castano (kăs tĂ'no)
Castelnaudary (kăs'tĕl'-nō'dĂ'rĭ')
Castel Vetrano (kăs tel' vă-trĂ'no)
Castiglione (kăs tēl yo'nĂ)
Castile (kas teel') (Sp. Castilla, kăs-teel'yĂ)
Castillon (kăs'te'yŏN', *or* kăs'tēl'yŏn')
Castine (kas-teen')
Castione (kăs te o'nĂ)
Castlebar (kas są l bar')
Castres (kăst'r)
Castro Giovanni (kăs'tro jo văn'ne)
Cas ween' *Syn* Casbin
Catabamba (kĂ-tĭ băm'bĂ)
Catahoula, *or* Cat'ą hoo'lą
Cat'ą-lo'nĭ ą (Sp Catalufia, kĂ tă-loon'yĂ)
Catania (kă-tĂ'ne-Ă)
Catanzaro (kă tăn-zĂ'ro)
Cateau Cambrésis (kă'tō' kon'brā'ze')
Cat'e gat, *or* Kattegat
Cathay (kath ā'). *Syn* China
Catmando, Katmandou, *or* Khatmandu (kat man'-doo)
Catorce (kă-toR'sĂ)
Cats'kill
Cat'ą-rau'gus
Cattaro (kăt-tă'ro)
Caubul (kaw-bool') *Syn.* Cabool
Cau'ą-sus
Caunes, Les (lā kōn)
Cava (kă'vĂ)
Cavaglia (kă-văl'yĂ)
Cavalho (kă vă'lyo)
Cavan (Ireland) (kav'an)
Cavan (France) (kă'vŏN')
Cavery, *or* Cauvery (kaw'-vęr e)
Cawn-pore'
Cax'ą-mar'ca (*Sp pron.* kăh nĂ-mar'kĂ)
Caxias, *or* Cachias (kă shee'ăs)
Caxocira, *or* Cachocira (kă-sho ă'rĂ)
Cayeos, *or* Cacos (kĭ'kŏs)
Cayenne (kĭ en')
Cayes (ka) *Syn.* Aux Cayes
Cayman (kĭ măn')
Cayuga (kă yoo'gą)
Cayuse (kah-yus')
Cazan o'vą
Ceara *See* Ciara
Cebolla (thă bōl'yĂ)
Cebreros (thă brĂ'rōs)
Cebu (se boo') *Syn* Zebu
Cecil (sis'il)
Cefalu (chĭ'fą loo')
Cegami (thă-gĂ'mĂ)
Ceglie (chēl'yĂ)
Celano (chă-lă'no)
Celaya (să lĭ'yĂ). *Syn.* Zelaya
Celebes (sel'e biz)
Celenza (chă lĕn'zĂ)
Cella (chăl'lĂ, *or* chĕl'lĂ)
Celle, *or* Zelle (tsel'lĕ)
Cellino (chel-lee'no)
Celpha lo'nĭ ą (*It pron* chĕl'fă lon'e Ă, *Modern Greek*, kef'a lo nee'Ă)
Ceprano (chă prĂ'no)
Ce ram' (*Port pron* serrown'), *also written* Serang
Cercado (sĕR-kĂ'do)
Cerchiera (chĕR-ke-Ă'rĂ)
Cerdagne (sĕR'dăñ')
Cerignola (chă-rēn-yo'lă)
Cerigo (chĕr'e go)
Cerina (chă-ree'nĂ)
Cerreto (chĕR-rĂ'to)
Certaldo (chĕR tăl'do)
Cervaro (chĕR vĂ'ro)
Cervera (sĕR-vă'rĂ)
Cervetere (chĕR vă'tă-rĕ), *or* chĕR vĕt'Ă-rĂ)
Cervia (chĕr've Ă)
Cer'vin (*or* sĕr'vĭN')
Cervioni (chĕR-ve o'nĂ)
Cerva Maggiore (chĕRd'zĂ mădjo'rĕ)
Cerza Piccola (chĕRd'zĂ pik'ko-lĂ)
Cesana (chĭ sĂ'nĂ)
Cesena (chĭ-să'nĂ)
Ceuta (sū'tą) (*Sp. pron.* thă'oo tĂ)
Cevennes (sē-ven')
Ceylon (see'lon, *or* sĭ-lōn')
Chablais (shă'blĂ')
Chacao (chă-kĂ'o, *or* chăkow')
Chachapoyas (chă-chă-po'-yĂs)
Chaco (chĂ'ko)
Chagres (chĂ'grĕs)
Chaleur (shă-loor')
Chalons-sur-Marne (shălōn'-sŭR-maRn)
Chalons-sur-Saône (shălōn'-sŭR-sōn)
Chalus (shĂ'lŭs')
Cham (kĂm)
Chamalieres (shă'mă'le ĕR')
Chambery (shŏN'bĂ'ree')
Chimouny (shĭ'moo-ne')
Champagne (shŏN'păñ')
Champaigne (sham pān')
Cham plain'
Chandeleur (shan-dę-loor')
Chan'der na-gōre'
Chang-haï. *Syn* Shang haï (*improperly written* Shanghae)
Chantilly (shăN-til'lee) (*Fr pron* shŏN'tĭ'yĕ', *or* shŏN'tē'ye')
Chapada (shĂ pĂ'dĂ)
Chapala (shĂ-pĂ'lĂ)
Chapultepec (chă-pool-tă-pek')
Charcas (chaR'kĂs)
Charente (shĂ'rŏNT')
Charente Inferieur (shĂ'-rŏNT' ĂN'fĭ'rę ur')
Chär'l ton
Charkow (kaR-kof') *Syn* Kharkof
Charlevoix (shar'lę-voi')
Charlottesville (shar'lgts vil)
Charo (chĂ'ro)
Charonne (shĂ'ron')
Chartres (shaat'r)
Chatauque *See* Chautauqua
Chateaubriant (shă'to' bre-ŏN')
Chateaugay (shat'ō gay')
Châteaudun (shĂ'to'dun')
Château-Gonthier (shă'-to'-gŏN'tie Ă')
Châteauroux (shă'tō'roo')
Chat-el-Arab *Syn* Shatel-Arab
Châtelet (shĂ'tlĂ', *or* shă' tęh lĂ')
Chatellerault (shĂ'tĕl'rō')
Chat'ham
Châtillon (shĂ'tę'yŏN', *or* shă'tĭ'lyŏN')
Chatou (shĂ'too')
Chat'ą-hoo'che
Chat'ą-noo'gą
Chat too'gą
Chauchina (chow-chee'nĂ)
Chaudes-Aigues (shōd'-ăg')
Chaudiere (shō'de ĕR')
Chaumont (France) (shō'-mŏN')
Chaumont(N Y) (sho'mo')
Chautauqua (shą taw' kwą), *formerly written* Chautanque
Chauvigny (shō'vĕn'yĕ')
Chavanges (shĂ'vŏNzh')
Chaves (shĂ'vĕs)
Chazy (shă zo')
Chebucto (she-buk'to)
Chelmsford (chemz'furd)
Chelsea (chel'se)
Cheltenham (chelt'num)
Chemnitz (kem'nits)
Chemung (she mŭng')
Chenab (che-năb'), *or* Chenaub', *written also* Chinab
Chenango (she-nang'go)
Che pach'ęt
Chepstow (chep'sto)
Cher (shĕR)
Cherasco (kĂ-rĂs'ko)
Che raw'
Cherburg (sher'burg, *or* shĕr'boor')
Cher'o-kee'
Cherso (kĕ'so)
Cherson (ker sōn')
Chertsey (chers'se)
Ches'a peake
Cheshire (chesh'ir)
Cheste (chĕs'tĂ)
Che sun'cook
Chetimaches (chet'tĭ-match'iz, *or* shet'mash')
Cheviot (chiv'e-ut)
Cheyenne (she en'). *Syn.* Chienne.
Chiampo (ke-Ăm'po)
Chiana (ke-Ă'nĂ)
Chianciano (ke-Ăn-chĂ'no)
Chianti (ke-Ăn'tee)
Chiapa (cho-Ă'pĂ)
Chiari (ke-Ă're)
Chiavari (ke-Ă'vĂ-re)
Chiavenna (ke-Ă-ven'nĂ)
Chicago (she-kaw'go)
Chichester (chitch'ęs tęr)
Chick'ą hom'i-ny
Chick'ą mau'gą
Chick'ą-pee'
Chick'ą-saws
Chicot (shee'ko)
Chiem See (keem sĕ)
Chienne, *or* Cheyenne (she-en')
Chiese (ke-Ă'sĂ)
Chieti (ke Ă'te)
Chihuahua (che wă'wă)
Chikailis *See* Chilis
Chili (chil'le) (Sp. Chile, chee'lĂ)
Chil'li-coth'e
Chillon (shu'yŏN', *or* shil'-lon) (Switzerland)
Chillon (chĭl yŏn') (Spain)
Chiloe (che-lo Ă', *almost* chil-way')
Chilts (*ch as in child*), *or* Chikailis (Chickcils), (che kā'lis)
Chimborazo (chim'bo rĂ'-zo) (*Sp pron.* chĕem bo-rĂ'tho)
Chi'ną
Chinchilla (chin cheel'yĂ)
Chinghai (ching hī')
Chin-gle pŭt'
Chingu (shĕn goo') *Syn.* Xingu
Chin In'dĭ ą
Chios (kī'os)
Chippenham (chip'num)
Chippewa (chip'pe-wă)
Chip'pe-way
Chiquitos (che kee'tōs)
Chirlqui (che re kee')
Chiswick (chiz'ik)
Chit'a gong
Chitl (kee'tee)
Chitore (chit ōr')
Chiusa (ke-oo'sĂ)
Chiusano (ke oo sĂ'no)
Chiusi (ke oo'see)
Chiva (chee'vĂ)
Chivasso (ke văs'so)
Choco (cho'ko)
Choc'taw
Cholula (cho loo'lĂ)
Chorillos (cho ree'yōs)
Chouhar (chow'bar')
Chowan (chō-wăn')
Chris'tĭ an'ą
Christiania (kris te-Ă'ne Ă)
Christiansand (kris'te-Ăn sănd')
Christianstadt (kris'te anstat) (Sw Christianstad, kris'te an stĂd')
Christine (kris teen', *or* kris tee'nę)
Chrudim (kroo'dim)
Chudleigh (chŭd'lee)
Chum'bul
Chunchos (choon'chōs)
Chupat (choo pĂt')
Chup'ĭ Ăh
Chuquisaca (choo-ke sĂ'kĂ)
Chur (kooR) *Syn* Coire
Cianciana (chĭ anchĂ'nĂ)
Ciara (se-Ă'ra), *written also* Ceara *and* Seara.
Cicagna (che kăn'yĂ)
Cicciano (chit chă'no)
Ciego (the-Ă'go)
Cienfuegos (se-ĕn'fwĂ'gōs)
Cien Pozuelos (the ĭn' po-thwā'lōs)
Cigliano (cheel yĂ'no)
Cimaron (se mĂ rōn')
Cinaloa (sin Ă-lo'Ă)
Cincinnati (sin'sin-nah'tĭ) ☞ Often improperly pronounced as if written Cincinnatah, or Cincinnatŭh.
Cinco Señores (theen'ko sān yo'rēs)
Cinque Ports (sink pōrts)
Cin'trą (*or* seen'trĂ)
Ciotat, La (lĂ see'o'tĂ')
Çir-carg' (Northern)
Circassia (sęr-kash'ĭ-ą)
Cir'ren-cēs'ter (*commonly pron.* sis'e-tęr, *or* sis'ĭs tęr)
Citeaux (see'tō')
Cittadella (chit tĭ-del'lĂ)
Citta Nuova (chit-tĭ' noo-o'vĂ)
Città Vecchia (chit tĭ' vĕk'-ke-Ă)
Ciudad Real (Spain) (the oo dĂd' rĂ-Ălʼ)
Ciudad Real (Mexico) (se oo dĂd' rĂ-Ălʼ)
Ciudad Rodrigo (the oo dĂd' ro'dree'go)
Civezzano (che-vĕt sĂ'no)
Clividale (che ve dĂ'lĂ)
Clividate (che-ve dĂ'tĂ)
Civita Camporano (chee've tĂ kăm po rĂ'no)
Civita La Vigna (chee've-tĂ lĂ veen'yĂ)
Civita Vecchia (chee've tĭ vĕk'ke Ă)
Clac man'ngn
Clagenfurth, *or* Klagenfurth (klăʼġen fōrt')
Clairvaux (klĕR've')
Clamecy (klăm'se')
Clausthal, *or* Klausthal (klows'tăl)
Clermont (Fr) (klĕR'mŏN')
Clermont (U S) (klęr mont')
Clermont Ferrand (klĕr'-mŏN' fĕ'rŏN')
Cleves (kleevz) (Ger Kleve, klā'vęh, Fr Cleves, klāv, *almost* klēv)
Clitheroe (klith'ęr ō)
Cloghcr (klŏh'nęr)
Cloghnakilty (klŏH'ną kil' te), *or* Clon'ą kil'ty
Clqn mell'
Clotze, *or* Klotze (klot'sęh)
Clusone (kloo so'nĂ)
Clydesdale
Co'ą ho'ma
Coahuila *See* Cohahuila
Coango (ko ang'go)
Conzzo (ko tĭ'so)
Coban (ko-băn')
Cob'be
Cobija (ko bee'nĂ)
Coblentz (kob'lents) (Ger Coblenz, ko'blĕnts, Fr Coblence, ko'blŏNss')
Cŏbu (ko boo')
Co'burg (*Ger pron* ko' bŏRG)
Cochabamba (ko chă băm' bĂ)
Cochin (ko cheen')
Co'chin Chi'na
Codogno (ko dŏn'yo)
Co do'rus
Coeslin *See* Coslin
Coevorden (koo'vor dęn)
Coeymans (kwee'manz)
Cogliano (kol yĂ'no)
Cognac (kŏn yăk')
Cogne (kŏn'yĂ)
Cogolcto (ko go lĭ'to)
Cogorno (ko goR'no)
Cohahuila, *or* Coahuila (ko Ă wee'lĂ)
Co han'ący
Co has'ąt
Cohoes, *or* Cahoos (ko hooz')
Coim bą-toor', *or* Coim bą tōr'
Co im'brą (*or* ko eem'brĂ)
Coin (ko oen')
Coire (kwĭR) (Ger Chur, koor)
Col'bęrg (*Ger. pron.* kol' bĕRG)
Cŏl'ches ter
Coleraine (kōl rān')
Colima (ko lee'mĂ)
Collioure (kol'le oor')
Col mar'
Colne (kōln)
Colnebrook (kōn'brŏok)
Cologna (ko lŏn'yĂ)
Cologne (ko lōn') (*Fr pron* ko'loń', Ger Koln)
Colombia (ko lom'be Ă)
Co lom'bo, *or* Co lum'bo
Col'on-są, *or* Col'on say'
Colorado (kol'o răh'do)
Co lum'bĭ-ą
Co lum'bĭ-an'ą
Co lum'bo
Columbrotes (ko loom-brī'tēs)
Co mac'

ă, ē, ĭ, ŏ, ū, ŷ, *long*, ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ŷ, *short*, ą, ę, į, ǫ, *obscure*, câre, fär, låst, fąll, whąt, thêre, vęil, tĕrm, pĭque, firm, dŏne, fŏr, dǫ, wolf, fo͝od, fo͝ot, fūrl, rųde, pųsh

Co mal′
Co man′che (*Sp pron* ko măn′chā), *or* Cō-man′che
Comayagua (ko-mī-ä′gwä)
Com′ba hee′
Combourg (kŏm′boor′)
Comines (ko′meen′), *or* Commines (kom′meen′)
Co′mo
Com′o rin
Co′morn, *or* Komorn
Com′o-ro
Compiano (kom pe-ä′no)
Compiegne (kôn′pe ān′)
Com′po stel′la (Sp Compostela, kom po stā′lä)
Comsan (kŏn′sŏn′)
Comtat-Venaissin (kôn′-tä′-vĕ-nā′sĭn′)
Conac (ko′năk′)
Concan (kong′kăn)
Concarneau (kôn′kar′nō′)
Conception (kon sep′shun) (Sp Concepcion, kon thep-the on′)
Conchagua (kon chä′gwä)
Con′chas (*ch* as in *child*)
Conchucos (kon choo′kōs)
Concord (kong′kurd)
Con cor′dia
Conde (kon′de, *or* kôn′-dā′)
Condino (kon dee′no)
Condom (kôn′dôn′)
Conecocheague (kon′e kocheeg′)
Conejuh (ko nee′kä)
Conemaugh (kon′o-maw′)
Con′es to′ga
Co ne′sus
Confienza (kon fe-en′zä)
Conflans (kôn′flôn′)
Confolens, *or* Confolent (kôn′fo′lôn′)
Congaree (kong′gä ree′)
Congo (kong′go), *or* Zaire (zä eer′)
Connaught (kon′nawt)
Connecticut (kon nĕt′ĭ kut)
Conseguna (kon sā gee′nä), *or* Quisiguina (ke-se gee′nä)
Conselice (kon sĕl′e chā)
Conselve (kon sĕl′vā)
Con′stance (Ger Constanz, kon′stänts)
Constantina (kon stăn tē-nä)
Con stan′ti no′ple (Turk Stim bool′)
Contarina (kon tä ree′nä)
Contreras (kon trā′ras)
Controne (kon-tro′nā)
Cooch Bahar (bä har′)
Coo ma′sie
Coos (ko os′)
Coo′saw hatch′ie
Co′pen hā′gen (Dan Kjobenhavn, kyo-bĕn how′n)
Co pi′ah
Co′pi a-po′
Coquimbo (ko keem′bo)
Corbach (kor′bäk)
Corbeau (kor bō′)
Corbeil (kor′bāl′, *or* kor-bā′y′)
Corcyra (kor-sĭ′rä) *Syn* Corfu
Cor dil′le as (*Sp pron* kor dĕl yā′räs)
Cor′do va, *or* Cordoba
Co re′a
Corfu (kor-foo′, *or* kor′fu) (*Modern Greek pron* kor fee′)
Coria (ko′re ä)
Coriglino (ko-rĭ-lyē′no)
Cormaldo (ko re-năl′do)
Cor′inth
Corio (ko′re-o)
Co′ris′co
Corleone (kor-lĕ o′nā)
Corleto (kor-lĕ′to)
Corlin (kor leen′)
Cormayeur (kor′mī′yur′), *or* Carmajor (kor mā-yor′)
Cormicy (kor′mee′see′)
Cornate (kor-nä′tā), *or* Coronate (ko-ro nä′tā)
Cornegliano (kor-năl yä′-no)
Corneto (kor-nā′to)
Corniglio (kor-neel′yo)
Cor′o man′del
Corpus Christi (kor′pus kris′te)
Corral de Almaquer (kor-räl′ dā äl-mä-kār′)
Corrales (kor-räl′ĕs)
Correse (kor-rā′sā)
Correze (kor′răz′, *almost* kor′rēz′)
Corrientes (kor-re-ĕn′tĕs)
Cor′si ca (Fr Corse, kors)
Corte (kor′tā)
Cortegana (kor-tā-gä′nä)
Cortemaggiore (kor′tă-măd jo′rā)
Cortemiglia (kor-tā-mel′-yä)
Cortina (kor-tē′nä)
Cortona (kor-to′nä)
Co run′na (Sp Coruña, ko roon′yä)
Cör′y don
Cossia (ko sī′ä)
Coscile (ko shē′lā)
Cosenza (ko-se n′tsä)
Co shoc′ton
Coslin, Coeslin, *or* Koslin (kos leen′)
Cosne (kōn)
Cos′sacks
Cosseir (kos-sār′)
Cos sim′ba zar′
Costarica (kos′tä ree′kä)
Côte d Or (kōt dor)
Côtes du Nord (kōt du nor)
Cotignola (ko-tēn-yo′lä)
Cotopaxi (ko′to paks′ē) (*Sp pron* ko to pä′hē)
Cottbus, *or* Kottbus (kott′-boos)
Coulan (koo lăn′)
Courland (koor′land) *Syn* Kurland
Courtray, *or* Courtrai (koor′trā′) (Flem Kortryk, kor′rik)
Coutances (koo′tôns′)
Coventry (kuv′ĕn tre)
Cov′ing ton
Cowes (kowz)
Cracow (krā′ko) (Polish Krakow, krä′koof)
Crato (krä′to)
Crau, La (lä krō)
Creech (kreech)
Crecy (kres′se) (*Fr pron* krā′se′), *often written* Cressy *by the English*
Crefeld (krā′fĕlt)
Crema (krā′mä)
Cremnitz (krem′nits) *Syn* Kremnitz
Cre mo′na (*It pron* krā mo′nä)
Crepy (krā′pee′)
Crescentino (krā-shĕn tee′no)
Crespano (krĕs pä′no)
Crespino (krĕs-pee′no)
Cress′as *See* Crecy
Creto *Syn* Candia
Creuse (krūz)
Creutznach (kroits′näk) *Syn* Kreutznach
Creuzburg, *or* Kreuzburg (kroits′bŏorg)
Creuzot (kruh′zo′)
Crieff (kreef)
Crimea (krī mē′ä) (Russ Krim)
Crixa, *or* Cricha (kree′shä)
Croatia (kro ā′shē ä), *called by the natives* Horvath Orszag (hor′vät or′sägh′)
Croix, St (krol) *Syn* Santa Cruz
Crom′ar ty
Cronstadt (krŏn′stät)
Crozet (kro′zā′)
Crozon (kro′zôn′)
Cruces (kroo′sĕs), *or* Kroo′thes
Csaba (chŏb′bŏh′)
Csacza (chŏt′sŏh′)
Csany (chăn)
Cseb (cheb)
Csongrad (chon grăd′)
Cu′ba (*Sp pron* koo′bä)
Cubin (koo bēn′) *Syn* Kooban
Cud′da lore′
Cudillero (koo dēl-yā′ro)
Cuenca (kwen′kä), *formerly written and pron* Cuença (kwĕn′sä)
Cuiaba *See* Cuyaba
Culhuacan (kool wä-kän′) *Syn* Palenque
Cullacan (koo le-ä kän′)
Cullera (kool yā′rä)
Cul-lo′den
Culm (kōlm)
Cul′pep-per
Cul-rōss′ (*or* koo′rŏs)
Cumana (koo mä-nä′)
Cumanacoa (koo-mä-nä-ko′ä)
Cumania, *or* Kumania (ku-mā′ne ä) (Hung. Kunsag, koon shägh′)
Cunha (koon′yä)
Cupar (koo′par)
Curaçoa (ku′rä-sō′)
Curaray (koo rī-rī′)
Curdistan *See* Koordistan
Curische-Haff (koo′rish-ĕ häf′) *Syn* Kurische-Haff
Cur′ri tuck′
Curuguty (koo roo-gwī-tee′)
Curzola (koord zo′lä)
Custrin, *or* Küstrin (küs-trēn′)
Cut tuck′
Cux hä′vĕn (*or* kŏoks-hä′-fĕn)
Cuyaba (koo yä′bä)
Cuyahoga (kī′ä ho′gä)
Cuzco (koos′ko)
Cwmcarvan (koom-kar′-vän)
Cwindu (koom′doo)
Cyclades (sĭk′lā dēz)
Cyly Cwm (kĭl′ee koom)
Cynll Mawr (kĭn′cl mowr)
Cythera (sĭ thee′rä) *Syn* Cerigo
Czaslau (chäs′lou)
Czebe (tsā′bĕh)
Czernigow (cher′ne gof) *Syn* Tchernigof
Czernowitz (cher′no vits), *more correctly* Czernowice, chĕr′no-vē′tsĕh)
Czirknitz, *or* Zirknitz (tsēork′nits)

D.

Dachau (dăh′kow)
Dakotah *Syn* Sioux.
Dacre (dā′kĕr)
Dadur (dä′dŏor)
Daghestan (dăh′gĕs tän′)
Dahl (däl)
Dahlen (dä′lĕn)
Dahme (dä′mĕh)
Dahomey, *or* Dahomay (dah ho′mā′)
Dalecarlia (dăl-le-kär′le ä), *or* Dalarne (dä′lar nä)
Dalen (dä′lĕn)
Dalenburg (dä′lĕn bŏorg′)
Dalhousie (dal hoo′zē)
Dalkeith (dăl keeth′)
Dalles (dăl′z)
Dally (dăl′lē)
Dalmatia (dal mā′shē ä)
Dalton (dawl′tŏn)
Dam′a ras cot′ta
Damascus (Arab Shĭm-el-Ke-beer′)
Dambea *See* Dembea
Dam′el et′ta (Arab Dumiat, dū me ăt′)
Dam′piers
Danaw *Syn* Danube
Danbury (dan′bŭr ĭ)
Dan′ne mo′ra
Dantzic (dant′sĭk) (Ger Danzig, dänt′sĭk)
Danube (Ger Donau, dō′-now)
Dardanelles (dar′da nĕlz′)
Darfoor′, *written also* Darfur *and* Dirfour
Darien (Gu.) (dā′re ĕn)
Darien, Isthmus of (dā-re-ĕn′)
Darjeeling *Syn* Dorjiling
Darmstadt (daurm′stät)
Dartmouth (dart′muth)
Dar′war′
Dasau (dăs′sou)
Dassel (dăs′sĕl)
Dauba (dow′bä)
Daule (dow′lā)
Daumeray (dōm′rā′)
Daun (down)
Dauphine (dō′fe′nā′). *Syn.* Dauphiny
Daviess (dā′vis)
Dax (dăks)
Dearborn (deer′burn)
Dease (deess)
Debreczin, *or* Debretzin (dā-bret′sin)
De ea′tur
Deegan, *or* Dek′kan
Decise (dĕh-seez′)
Degagnac (dĕh gän′yăk′)
Degerloch (dā′gĕr lok′)
Deggingen (dĕg′ging ĕn)
Deglia (dāl′yä)
Dego (dā′go)
De Kalb
Del′ga go′a
Delaware (del′a-war)
Delft (*every letter should be pronounced*)
Delgada (del gä′dä)
Delhi, *or* Dehli (Hindostan) (del′he)
Delhi (U S) (del′hī)
Delicato (dā le chä′to)
Del′lam cot′ta
Delmenze (dĕl-men′tsä)
Del′vi no
Demba (*or* dem bee′a), *written also* Dambea
Demerara (dem′e-ăr′ä)
Demonte (dā-mon′tā)
Demonte (dā mon′tā)
Denbighshire (den′bĕ shir)
Den′dar gah
Dendermonde (den′dĕr mŏn′dĕh), *or* Dender mond (den′dĕr mŏnt′) (Fr Termonde, tĕr′-mŏnd′)
Denis, St (sent den′is, *or* den′ee) (Fr Saint Denis, sĭn d′nee)
Den′mark (Dan Danemark)
Denzlingen (dĕnts′ling ĕn)
Depols (dā′pol′)
Depeyster (de pīs′tĕr)
Deptford (det′furd)
Der-bend′
Derby (*or* dar′bĭ) ☞ The latter pronunciation was formerly universal
Derbyshire (dĕr′be shir)
Derenburg (dā′rĕn bŏorg′)
Derg, Lough (lok dĕrg)
Dermbach (dĕrm′bäk)
Derne (dĕr′nĕ, *or* dĕr′nā)
Der (dĕR)
Derry *Syn* Londonderry
Dertingen (dĕR′ting ĕn)
De Ruyter (de rī′tĕr)
Desaguadero (dĕs ä′gwä dā′ro)
Desaguas (dä′zĕh′, *or* dä′zäh′)
Desaix (dā′sĕ)
Desaguadero (dĕs ä′gwä dā′ro)
Desmoboque (dä sĕm bo′kä)
Desenzano (dā-sĕn zä′no)
Desaix (dā′sĕ)
De shā′
Desio (dā see o)
Des Moines (de moin)
Des Plaines (dā plān), *or* O′ Plain
Despoblado (dĕs po blä′do)
De So′to
Dessau (*Ger pron* des′ sow), *sometimes written* Dessaw
Detmold (*Ger pron* dĕt′-molt)
Detour (U S) (de toor′)
De trōit′
Dettelbach (dĕt′tĕl bäk)
Dettenheim (dĕt′tĕn hīm′)
Dettingen (dĕt′ting ĕn)
Deule (dŭl)
Deuslemont (dŭ′lĕ mŏn′)
Deutschendorf (doi′chĕn-dorf′)
Deutschkrone (doitch′-kro′nĕh)
Deutz (doits)
Deux-ponts (dŭh′pŏn′) (German Zweibrücken, tswī brük′kĕn)
Deva (dā′vä)
Deventer, *or* Deventer (dĕ′vĕn tĕr)
Devises (de vī′zĭz)
Devonshire (dev′ŏn shir)
Dhawalaghiri (dä-wol′ä-gĕr′re)
Diamante (de ä män′tä)
Diano d′Alba (de-ä′no dăl′bä)
Diano Marino (de ä′no mä ree′no)
Dibrenthe (dren′tĕh)
Diarbekir, *or* Diarbekir (dee ar′be-keer′)
Die, *or* Diez, Saint (sĭn de ā′)
Dickirch (dee′kĭ-rĭk)
Dielsdorf (deels′dorf)
Diemel (dee′mĕl)
Diepenheim (dē′pen-hīm′)
Diepholz (deep′hōlts)
Dieppe (dyep, *or* de-ep′)
Diersburg (deers′bŏorg)
Diersdorf (deers′dorf)
Diesbach (dees′bĭk)
Diessen (dees′sĕn)
Diest (deest)
Dietenheim (dee′tĕn hīm′)
Dietfurt (deet′fŏort)
Dietigheim (dee′tĭg hīm′)
Dietlingen (deet′ling-ĕn)
Dietweil (deet′wīl)
Dietzenbach (deet′sĕn-bĭk′)
Diez (deets), *written also* Dietz
Dighton (dĭ′tŏn)
Dignano (dēn-yä′no)
Digne (deen)
Dijon (de′zhŏn′)
Dil′ling ĕn
Dinan (de′nŏn′)
Dinant (de′nŏn′, *or* de-nant′)
Din wid′die
Diu (de′oo)
Dixmude (dĭx′mud′) (Flem Dixmuyden, dix-moi′dĕn)
Dizier, St (sĭn de′ze ĭ′)
Djidjelly *Syn* Jidda
Djoliba (jol′e bä) *Syn* Jobba
Dnieper (nee′pĕr) (*Russ pron* dnyĕ′pĕr)
Dniester (nees′tĕr) (*Russ pron* dnyĕs′tĕr)
Doab, *or* Dooab (doo′äb′)
Dobrigno (do breen′yo)
Docsburg (doks′bŭrg)
Dofrafield *Syn* Dovrefield
Dogmam (dōl vĕ′nee)
Dolcedo (dol chā′do)
Dôle (dōl)
Dolgelly (dol ge thĭ′lĭ)
Dolitz Niederhein (do′lĭts nee′dĕr hīm′)
Dollart (dŏl′lärt)
Domingo (do-ming′go)
Dominica (dom′e-nee′ka) (Fr Dominique, dom-e-nēk′)
Don (Tartar Doo′nä)
Don Cossacks
Donaghadee (don′a ha dee′)
Donegal (don e gawl′)
Dongola (dong′go lä)
Donitzhe tär
Dordogne (dor′dōn′) (*It pron* dor′don′)
Dordrecht (dort′rĕkt), *or* Dort
Dornach (dor′näk)
Dornbach (dorn′bĭk)
Dornbusch (dorn′bŏorsh)
Dorheim (dor′hīm)
Dorjiling (dor jee′ling) *Syn* Darjeeling
Dormagen (dor′mä′gĕn)
Dornes (France) (dorn)
Dornes (Port) (dor′nĕs)
Dornoch (dor′nok)
Dorpat (dor′pät), *or* Dorpt
Dorsetshire (dor′set shir)
Dort *Syn* Dordrecht
Dortmund (dor′mŏnt)
Douai, *or* Douay (doo′ā′), *sometimes written* Doway
Doubs (doobz, *or* doo)
Douglas (dug′lĕs)
Doullens (dool′lŏn′)
Dourdan (door′dŏn′)
Douro (doo′ro) (Sp Duero, dwā′ro)
Douve, La (lä doov)
Do′vre
Dovrefield (Norw Dovrefjeld) (dō′vre fyeld′)
Dowlatabad (dow′lä-tä-bäd′)
Down pat′rick
Draguignan (drä′gē′nyŏn′)
Drave (drāv) (Ger Drau, drow, Slavonian Drava, drä′vä)
Drenthe (dren′tĕh)
Dresden, *or* Dresden (dreu′zĕn)
Dreux (druh)
Driel (dreel)
Drieson (dree′zĕn)
Drin (dreen), *or* Drino (dre′no)
Drogheda (drŏh′ĕ-da)
Drohobicz (dro′ho-bitch), *or* Dro′ho vitach′
Droitwich (droit′ich)
Dromersheim (dro′mers-hīm′)
Dro′more, *or* Dro more′
Dronthcim (dront′ĭm) (Norwegian Trondjem, trŏnd′yĕm)
Druses (droo′zĕz)
Duanesburg (du-ānz′burg)
Dub′lin
Dubno (doob′no)
Du bois′
Dubuque (du bŭk)
Duddelsheim (doo′dĕl-hīm′)
Dudenstalt (doo′dĕn stät′)
Ducio (doo ē′ro, *or* dwē′-ro) *Syn* Douro
Du′is burg (*or* doo′is-bŏorg′)
Duiveland (dol′vĕ-länt)
Dulce, Rio (ree′o dool′sā, *or* dool′thā)
Dulcigno (dool cheen′yo)
Dulwich (dul′ij)
Dumbartonshire (dum-bar′tŏn shir)
Dum-bleane′
Dumfries (dum frees′)
Dun bar′
Dundalk (dun dawk′)
Dun dee′
Dun-dee′
Dunfermline (dum-fer′lin)
Dun gan′non
Dun gar′vĕn
Dungeness (dun je ness′)
Dunglven (dun glĭv′ĕn)
Dunglass (dun glas′)
Dunkeld (dun-kĕl′)
Dun′kirk (Fr Dunkerque, dun′kĕrk′)
Dun sin′nane
Dunwich (dun′tich)
Du′plin
Duppau (dŏop′pow)
Duquesne (du kān′)
Durance (dŭ′rŏnss′)
Durango (doo rĭng′go)
Durazzano (doo rät sä′no)
Durazzo (doo rä′tsō), *or* Duras (doo räs′)
Durcau (door kō′)
Durham (dŭr′ŭm)
Durlach (dŏor′läk)
Durnholz (dürn′hōlts)
Durrenroth (dür′ĕn rōt′)
Durrenstein (dur′rĕn-stīn′)
Dürrheim (dur′hīm′)
Durr-See (dür sā)
Durkheim (durk′hīm)
Durtal (dur′tăl′)
Dusseldorf (Ger Dussel dorf, düs′sĕl dorf′)
Dusslingen (dŏos′ling ĕn)
Dutch′ess
Du val (du văl′)
Duyveland (dol′vĕ länt)
Dwaraca (dwä rä′kä)
Dwina (*Russ pron* dvee′-nä)
Dyle, *or* Dyl (dil)

E.

Eahcinomaue (ä ä hĭ no-mow′ee)
Earn, Loch (lok ĕrn)
Eau Pleine (ō plān, *or* ō plēn)
Eaux Bonnes (ō bon)
Eaux Chaudes (ō shod)
Eaux Vives (ō vēev)
Eause (ōz)
Ebelben (ā′bĕh lā′bĕn)
Eb′el toft
Ebenbach (ā′bĕr bäk′)
Ebermannstadt (ā′bĕr-män-stät)
Ebernburg (ā′bĕrn-bŏorg′)
Ebersbach (ā′bĕrs bäk′)
Ebersdorf (ā′bĕrs dorf′)
Ebersburg (ā′bĕrs bŏorg′)
Ebersheim (ā′bĕrs hīm′)
Ebora *See* Evora
Ebrichsdorf (ā′brĭks-dorf′)
E′bro (*Sp pron.* ā′bro)

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c, s, o, *silent*, ă, o, ŭ, u, ĕĕ (see p. 1636), ç as s, ch as sh, c, ch, as k, g as j, g as in get, g as z, x as gz, n as in linger, link, th as in thine, ĭ, ŭ, ā, ŵ, B, D, G, H, K, N, R (see p. 1636).

Ebsambul *See* Ipsambool
Ecclesmachan (ĕk/k'lz-mak'ən)
Eccloo (ek-klō')
Echelles, Les (lā zĕ shĕl')
Echt (ekt)
Echterdingen (ĕk'tɛr-ding'ɛn)
Echternach (ĕk'tɛr nāk')
Echzell (ĕk tsĕl')
Echya (ĕ/the ītd)
Eckmühl (ek/mūl)
Ecluse, l' (l'ĭ/klūz')
Ecuador (ek wā-dōr'), *or* E quī'dɔr
Ed'dɛn tɔn
Edfoo', *written also* Edfou *and* Edfu
Edgecombe (ĕj'kum)
E di'ng
Edinburgh (ed'ĭn bur ruh), *written also, but less properly,* Edinbero' *and* Edinborough
Ed'is to
Eger (in Bohemian Cheb, keb)
Egg'ng, *or* Æ gl'ng
Egg'ri pō *Syn* Negropont
Egypt (e'jipt) (Ar. Musr, *or* Mi'sr)
Ehrenbreitstein (ī'rɛn brīt'stīn)
Eichstädt, *or* Aichstadt (īk'stet)
Eiken (ī'kɛn)
Eil, Loch (lox eel)
Eilau (ī'lou) *Syn* Eylau.
Eilenburg (ī'lɛn bʊrg')
Eilsen (īl'sɛn)
Eimbeck (im'bĕk)
Einco (ī'me-o)
Einsiedeln (ī'zɛn-dɛln)
Eisenach (ī'zɛn-ʰk)
Eisenberg (ī'zɛn bɛrg')
Eisenburg (ī'zɛn-bʊrg')
Eisenerz (ī'zɛn ɛrts')
Eisenstadt (ī'zɛn stät')
Eisleben (īs'lā bɛn)
Ekaterinburg (ĕ kă'tĭ-reen boorg')
Ekaterinoslav, *or* Ekaterinoslaw (ĕ kă'tĭ reen'o-slĭf') *See* Yekaterinoslav
Ekaterinenburg (ĕ ka'ter-een'ɛn bʊrg') *Syn* Yekaterinenburg
Ekhmyn *See* Akhmyn
Elama (ĕ-lā'mĕ), *or* Yelama (yă lat'mĕ)
El ba
Elbe (elb) (*Ger pron* el'bĕ)
El'ber feld (*Ger pron* el'bɛr felt')
Elbeuf (el'bœf')
El'bing
El boorz', *or* El'burz', *written also* Elburz *and* Elbrouz
Elche (el'chā)
El Dorado (el do rä'do)
El'e-phan'ta
E leg'the rĭ
El'gin shire, *called also* Morayshire
Elizabetgrad (ĕ liz'ĕ bet grĭd'), *or* Yelisavetgrad (yĕ lĭs'ă vet grĭd')
Ellingen (ĕl'ling ɛn)
Ellrich, *or* Elrich (ĕl'rĭk)
Ellwangen (el'wăng ɛn)
Elmina (el-mee'nă)
El mi'ra
El Paso del Norte (el pă'so del nor'tā)
El Peñon (ĕl pen yōn')
Elsi'nore', *or* Elsinour (ĕl'sĭ nūr') (Dan Helsing o'r)
Elsterwerda (ĕl'stɛr wĕr'dă)
Eltrelein (ĕl'trɛ līn')
El'vĭs
Embach (ĕm'bäk)
Emboën (em'bœn)
Embrun (*or* ŏN'brun')
Emesa *Syn* Homs
Emmerich (em'mɛr-ĭk), *or* Emrich (em'rĭk)
Ems (ems)
Enare (e-nä'rɛ,
Engadine, *or* Engadin (ĕn gă deen')
Engenho do Matto (ĕn-zhĕn'yo do mät'to)
Enghien (ŏN'gē-ŏN')
England (ing'gland)
Engoor, *or* Engour (en-goor'), *and* Enguri (en-goo'ree). *Syn* Angora.
Enikale (en-e-kä'lĭ). *Syn.* Yenicale
Enisei *See* Yenisei
Enkhuizen (eŋk hoi'zɛn)
En'nis-cor'thy
En'nis-kil'lɛn
Enschede (ĕn-sĸī'dĕh)
Entelbuch (ĕn'tɛl-bōĸ')
Entrecasteaux (ŏNtr'kăs'-tō')
Entre Douro e Minho (en'trĕ doo'ro ĕ meen'yo)
Entre Rios (en'trĕ ree'ŏs)
Entrevaux (ŏNtr'vo')
Enz (ĕnts), *written also* Entz
Enzerdorf (ĕnt'sɛr dorf')
Enzweihingen (ĕnts-wī'-ing ɛn)
Epernay (ā'pĕr'nā')
Epernon (ā'pĕr'nōN')
Epheesus *Syn* Ayasoolook
Epinal (ā'pe/nā'l')
Epirus
Equador *Syn* Ecuador
Erbach (ɛr'bäk)
Erfurt (ɛr'fʊrt)
Ergree Kastro *Syn* Argyro Kastro
Erieht (ĕr'ĭkt)
Erie (ē'ree)
Erin *Syn* Ireland
Erivan (ĕr e-vän')
Erlach (ɛr'läk)
Erlangen (ĕr'läng ɛn)
Erlau (ĕr'lou) (Hung. pron.)
Erlenbach (ɛr'lɛn bäk')
Ermeland (ĕr'mĕ lant')
Ermont (ĕr'mōN')
Ermsleben (ĕrms'lā'bɛn), *or* Ermesleben (ĕr'mĕs-lā'bɛn)
Erne, Lough (lŏx ern)
Erzberg (ĕrts'bɛrg)
Erzroom', *written also* Erdsroom, Erzeroum, *and* Erzrum
Erzgebirge (ĕrts'gɛ bĕr'-gɛ)
Escala, La (lä ĕs kä'lä)
Escalona (ĕs kä lo'nä)
Escalonilla (ĕs kä lo-ne el-yä)
Escambia *See* Escambia
Eschenau (ĕsh'ɛn ow')
Eschenbach (ĕsh'ɛn bäk')
Eschenz (ĕsh'ĕnts)
Eschershausen (ĕsh'ɛrs-how'zɛn)
Eschweiler (ĕsh'wī'lɛr)
Escondido (ĕs kon dee'do)
Escorial (ĕs ko re ăl'yĕ)
Escorial (ĕs ko-re-al')
Eski Shehr (ĕs'kee shĭh'r)
Esneh (es'nĕh'), *or* Esne (ĕs'nă')
Esopus
Esquiraguera (ĕs-pä-rä-gă'-rä)
Espejo (ĕs pā'ho)
Espinhaço, Serrado (sĕr'-ră do ĕs-pēn yă'so)
Espinito Santo (ĕs pee're-to sän'to)
Espiritu Santo (ĕs-pee're-too sän'to)
Esquermes (ĕs'kĕr mĕ)
Esquillado, L' (lĕs kĕl yă'do)
Esquimaux (ĕs'kĕ mō)
Essequibo (ĕs sĕ-kē'bo)
Es Stoot, *or* Es Stout (es see oot') *Syn* Stoot.
Essingen (ĕs'ling ɛn)
Este (es'tā)
Estella (ĕs tĕ'lyä)
Estremadura (es trā mā-doo'rä)
Estremoz (ĕs trā-mōz')
Eszek (ĕs'sĕk)
Etampes (ā'tăNp')
Etienne, Saint (sänt et'e-en')
Et'ng, *or* Æt'ng
Etwah
Etsch (etch) *Syn* Adige.
Ettenheim (ĕt'tɛn-hīm')
Ettiswell (ĕt'tĭs-wĭl')
Eu (uh)
Eupen (oi'pɛn) (Fr Neau, nœ')
Euphrates (yu-frā'tēz) (Turk Frat)
Eure (yoor, *or* ux)
Europe (u'rup)
Eutin (oi teen')
Euxine (yuks'in) *Syn* Black Sea
Evesham (eevz'hum, *or* eevz'um)
Evo rg, *written also* Ebora
Evreux (ĕv'ruh')
Eyalet (ī-yă'let)
Eyder (ī'dɛr)
Eylau (ī'lou)

F.

Faaborg (fo'borg)
Fabbrica (fäb'bre kä)
Fabriano (fä-bre ä'no)
Fabrique la Nueva (fä-bre'kä lä noo e'vä)
Fabrizia (fä brid'ze ä)
Facuza (fä en'zä)
Faeroe (fā'ro, *or* fī'ro) *Syn* Feroe
Fagnano (fän-yä'no)
Fahlun (fä'loon)
Fahnfeld (fä'nĭ fĕlt')
Fado (fä'do)
Faifo (fī'fo)
Faioom, *or* Faioum (fī-oom')
Falaise (fă'lāz')
Falkenau (fäl'kɛn ow)
Falkenhuug (fäl'kɛn-hŏng')
Falkenstein (fäl'kɛn-stīn')
Falkirk (fawl'kĭrk)
Falkland (fawk'land)
Falmouth (făl'muth)
Falster (fäl'stɛr, *or* fäl'stɛr)
Falsterbo (fäl'stɛr boo')
Falun, *or* Fahlun (fä'loon)
Fanano (fä nä'no)
Fanjeaux (fŏN'zhō')
Fano (fä'no)
Farleigh (far'lĭ)
Faro (fä'ro)
Faroe (fä'ro, *or* fă'ro)
Farsistan (far sis tän')
Fas *Syn* Fez
Fasana (fä-zä'nä)
Fatarella (fä tä-rĕl'yä)
Faughany (fä'ŏn-yĕ')
Faughan (fawk'an)
Faulhorn (fowl'horn)
Fauquier (faw keer')
Favaios (fä vä'ŏs)
Favale (fä vä'lä)
Favara (fä vä'rä)
Favrash am
Favignana (fä-vēn-yä'nä)
Favorita (fä-vo ree'tä)
Fayal (fi awl') (*Port pron* fi-ä'l')
Fayette (fä-et')
Fayetteville (fa'et vil)
Fayoum (fi oom') *Syn* Faioom
Fecamp (fä'kŏN')
Fechbellin (fĕh bĕl-leen')
Felanche (fĕ lăn'sĕ)
Felidiana (fĕ lĭs'se an'ä)
Felodosia (fä o do'sē ä) *Syn* Kaffa
Fermanagh (fɛr man'ă)
Fer moy'
Fërney (*or* fĕr'nĕ')
Ferrara (fĕr rä'rä)
Ferro (Sp Hierro, yĕr'-ro)
Ferrol (fĕr rōl')
Fev'ersham
Fez, *or* Fas
Fezzan (fĕz'zä'n')
Fichtelgebirge (fĭk'tĕl gɛ bĕr'gɛ)
Fiesole (fyes'o-lä), *or* Fesole
Figeac (fe'zhăk')
Figueras (fe gä'rĕs)
Fiji (*pronounced, and often written,* Fee'jee)
Finistère (fĭn'ĭs tĕr')
Finisterre, Cape (fin-is-tĕr') (Sp Finisterra, feenis te ĕr'rä)
Finland
Fisciano (fe shä'no)
Fisme (fesm)
Fiume (fyoo'mĕ)
Flandres (Fr. Flandre, flŏNd'r)
Flensburg, *or* Flens'borg
Flogny (flon'yee')
Floh (flō)
Flonheim (flon'hīm)
Florac (flo'răk')
Florence (It Firenze, fe ren'zä, *or* Florenza, flo o ren'zä)
Flo'rĭs
Florida, Rio (ree'o flo ree'do)
Florsheim (flors'hīm)
Flour, Saint (săn floor)
Flumini-Majori (floo'me ne mĭ yo'ree)
Flushing (Dutch Vlissing ɛn)
Fohr (for), *or* Fohrde (for'dɛh)
Foggia (fod'jä)
Foglia (fōl'yä)
Foglizzo (fōl yit'so, *or* fōl yeet'so)
Foix (fwä)
Fojano (fo y'no)
Foligno (fo-leen'yo)
Fondi (fon'dee)
Fontainebleau (fŏN'tĭn'-blō')
Fontana (fon tä'nä)
Fontanelo (fon tä-nä'lo)
Fontarabia (fon tä-rä'bĕ ä) (Sp Fuenterabia, fwen tä rä bee'ä)
Fonte (fon'tä)
Fontecchio (fon tĕk'ke o)
Fontenay (fŏNt'nĕ')
Fontenoy (*Fr pron* fŏNt'nwä')
Fontevivo (fon'tä vee'vo)
Fontevrault (fon'tɛ vro') (*Fr pron* fŏNt'vro')
Fontvieux (fon-te-vĭ'ŏs)
Foo'ah *generally written* Fouah
Foo'ta Jal'lo
Forli (for lee')
Forbach (for'bäk)
Forcados, Rio dos (ree'o dŏs for kä'dŏs)
Forchheim (forK'hīm')
Forchtenau (forK'tɛn ow')
Forhmpopoli (for hm-pop'o lee)
Formenter (for-men tĕr')
Formiche (for mee'kĕ)
Formiga (foR mee'gä)
Formugny (for'mĕn'yĕ')
Formosa (for mo'sä), *called by the Chinese* Tai-wan (ti-wän')
Formovo (for no'vo)
Förstĕs
Forru (for roo')
Forstaventura *See* Fuertaventura
Fortcau (for'tō')
Fortescue (for'tĕ-skū')
Fortescueville (for'tĕ-skū vil)
Fayoum (fi oom') *Syn* Faioom
Fosamb (fŏN'bĕ')
Fosse (fŏs) *Syn* Fiji
Fotheringhay (foth'ĕr ing gā')
Fougeres (foo'zhĕR')
Foulah (foo'lä) *Syn* Foolah
Fourche (foorsh) *See* La Fourche
Foveaux (fo'vō')
Fowey (foy), *sometimes written* Fawey
Foyers, *often written, and always pron.* Fī'ers
Foyle, Lough (lŏx foil)
Fragneto (frän yā'to)
Fragua (frä'gwa)
Fraiiles (frī'lĕs)
France (frans) (*Fr pron* frŏNss)
Francisco, St *Syn* San Francisco
Franche Comte (frŏNsh kŏN'tā')
Fiau conl-g (Ger Franken, *or* Frankenland, fräuk'ɛn-länt')
Francker (frän'ek-ɛr)
Frankenstein (frăuk'ɛn-stīn')
Frankenthal (frăuk'ɛn-tāl')
Frank'fort (Ger. Frankfurt, frăuk'fʊrt)
Frascati (frăs-kä'toe)
Frauenburg (frow'ɛn-bʊrg')
Fraustadt (frow'stät)
Frayles, Los (lōs frī'lĕs)
Frayn, *or* Frain (frin)
Freiberg (frī'bɛrg)
Freiburg (frī'burg, *or* frī'-bʊrg)
Freising (frī'zing), *or* Freisingen (frī'zing-ɛn)
Freistadt (frī'stät)
Freiyus (frā'zhĕs')
Freyburg *See* Freiburg
Freystadt *See* Freistadt
Friburg (fre/boor') *Syn* Freyburg
Fricento (fre-chen'to) *Syn.* Frigento
Friedau, *or* Fridau (free'-dow)
Friedeburg (free'dɛh-bʊrg')
Friedeck (free'dĕk)
Friedewald (free'dɛh wält')
Friedewalde (free'dĕh wăl'dɛh)
Friedland (*Ger pron* freet'länt)
Friedrichshafen (freed'-rĭks hä'fɛn)
Friedrichsruh (freed'rĭks-roo')
Friedrichsthal (freed'rĭks tăl')
Friesach (free'zäk)
Friesenheim (free'zɛn hīm')
Friesland, Vriesland, *or* Frisia (free'zĭ ä)
Frigento (fre jĕn'to), *or* Fricento (fre chĕn'to)
Frignano (fren yä'no)
Frio (ree'o)
Frische Haff (frish'ĕ hăf), *or* Frische See (frish'ĕ sā)
Frisch (free oo'lec) (*It Pron* free'oo lee)
Frohnsh g'n Strat
Frodsham
Fronsac (frŏN'săk')
Frontenhausen (fron-tɛn-how'zɛn)
Frontera (fron tā'rä)
Frontignac (fron'tĭ-nak, *or* frŏN'tĭn'yăk')
Frontignan (frŏN'tĭn'yŏN')
Frosinone (fro se no'nĕ)
Fuente La Peña (fwĕn'tä lä pen'yä, *or* lä pĕn'yä)
Fuertaventura (fwĕn'tä ven too'rä)
Fulda (fŏol'dä)
Fulton (fŏol'tɛn)
Funchal (foon shăl')
Fundgen (Dan Fyen, fn'ɛn)
Funkirchen (fŭnk-keR'-kɛn)
Furnes (furn)
Furruckabad (fŭr'ruk ă bäd')
Furth (fürt)
Fyers *See* Foyers
Fyne, Loch (lox fin)
Fyum (fi-oom') *Syn* Faioom
Fyzabad (ĭ'zĭ-bäd')

G.

Gaes (gatch)
Gadamis (gă dă'mis) *Syn* Ghadamis
Gaeta (gä-ā'tä)
Gaf'sa
Gallinc (gă'yănk', *or* gă'lĭ yĭk')
Gallion (gă'yŏN', *or* gă'lĭ-yŏN')
Gairloch (gār'lox)
Gairing (gī'ring)
Gairo (gī'ro)
Gais (gīss)
Galapagos (gal'ă pă'gus) (*Sp pron* gä-lä'pä gōs)
Galata shĭ'lĭs'
Galatz (gă'lăts)
Galega (gä-lā'gă)
Gale'ne
Galera (gä-lā'rä)
Galicia (gă-lish'ĭ-a)
Gall, Saint (sant gawl) (*Fr. pron* săn gäl, Ger Sanct Gallen, sankt gäl'lɛn)
Gallapagos *See* Galapagos.
Gal lip'o-lĭ
Gal'lĭ po lĭs' (Ohio)
Gal'lo way
Gallucio (gäl-loo'cho)
Galluzzo (gäl-loot'so)
Gal'vĕs tɔn
Galway (gawl'wā)
Gam'bĭ a
Gancl (gän'chee)
Gand (gŏN) *Syn* Ghent
Gandersheim (gän'dɛrs hīn')
Gandesa (gän dā'sä)
Gandino (gän dee'no)
Ganj'ĕs (Hindoo Ganga)
Ganjam (gan-jäm')
Gap (gäp)
Garbagnate (gar bän yä'-tā)
Gard (gar)
Garda (gar'dä)
Gardiner (gard'nɛr)
Gardon (gar'dŏN')
Garlagnana (gar-lăn-yä'nä)
Garrano (gar-gä'no)
Garigliano (gä'rĭ-lĭ yä'no)
Gariguella (gä're-gĕ'lyä)
Garonne (gă ron')
Gärtringen (gär'rŏng ɛn)
Garzeno (gard zā'no)
Gasconade (g ăs'kŏ nād')
Gas'co-nў (Fr Gascogne, găs'koñ')
Gaspe (gă'spĕ')
Gasparina (gäs pä-ree'nä)
Gassen (gă'sɛn)
Gassino (gä'se'no)
Gastein (gä'stīn)
Gasteren (gäs'tā rɛn)
Gatza
Gau'gɛn
Gaul (*Dutch pron* howl)
Gaule (yo'lĭ)
Gaulsheim (gow'ls-hīm')
Gaulsingen (gow'ling ɛn)
Gaulspolzheim (gow'polts hīm')
Gelders, *or* Guelders (gĕl dɛrz) (Dutch Gelderland, hĕl'dɛr-lan) *Syn.* Gelderland
Geldersheim (gĕl'dɛrs hīm')
Gelnhausen (gĕln'how zɛn)
Gelves (hĕl'vĕs)
Gemmi (gĕm'mee, *or* zhĕm'mee)
Gemona (jä mo'nä)
Gemosac (zhä'mo'zăk')
Genalguacil (hä-nal gwa thel')
Genargentu (jä-nar jĕn too')
Genaro, Monte (mon'tĕ ja nä'ro)
Genazano (jä-nä-zä'no)
Geneva (zhä'nĕ'vrăk')
Genil's see'o
Geneve (Ger Genf, Fr Geneve, zhen ĕv')
Geneve vĭ've' (*Fr pron* zhen-ve-ĕv', *or* zhɛn ve vĭ')
Genil (hä neel'), *written also* Xenil
Genoes (zhĕn)
Genova-g (It Genova, jeno vä)
Georgetown *Syn* Stabrook (stăk'brŏok)
Geor'gĭ a
Gera (gā'rä)
Gerace (jä-rä'chä)
Geraci (jä rä'chee)
Gerdauen (gĕr'dow'ɛn)
Gerenzano (jä-rĕn-zä'no)
Gerlachsheim (gĕr'laks hīm')
Germersheim (gĕr'mɛrs hīm')
Gernsbach (gĕrns'bäk)
Gerolstein (ge'rol stīn')
Gerona (hä-ro'nä)
Gers (zhĕR)
Gersau' (gĕr'sou)
Gesualdo (jä soo ä'lo)
Getafe (hä-tā'fā)
Gevaudan (zhä'vo'dŏN')

Gevelsberg (gā'fĝls-bĕRG', *or* gā'fĝls-bĕRG')
Gex (zheks)
Geysers (gī'sĝrs)
Ghadamis (gă-dă'mis)
Ghauts (gawts)
Ghcel *Syn* Geel
Ghee'zĝh, *written also* Gheh *and* Jheh
Ghent (gent) (Fr Gand, gŏN)
Ghĝr gong'
Ghilan (ĝe-lăn')
Ghool ghool'ă
Ghiconno di Lusiana (gē'ko-no dee loo'se ă'zē-ă)
Ghiglione (jēl-yo'nā)
Ghirratana (jēă rā tă'nă)
Ghirle (jēlR'lā)
Gh-hegl tĝr (*Sp pron.* ne hĕl taR')
Ghessen (ĝees'sĝn)
Gigho (jeel'yo)
Gignac (zheen'yăk')
Gihon (je hon', *or* je-hoon') *Syn* Oxus.
Gijon (he-hōn') *Syn* Xixon
Gijona (he-ho'nă) *Syn* Xixona
Gila (he'lă)
Gilolo (je lo'lo)
Giola (jo'ya), *or* Gioia
Giovenazzo (jo-vā-nät'so)
Giraglia (je răl'yă)
Girjeh (jĕr'ĝh), *written also* Djirdjeh *by the French*
Girlonti (jeR-jen'te)
Gironde (je rond') (*Fr pron* zhē'rŏNd')
Giugliano (jool yä'no)
Giulianova (joo le-a-no'vă)
Giussano (joos sä'no)
Giveh (jee'vĝh, *or* gee'veh)
☞ It is a curious fact that there is the same difference in the pronunciation of this name among the Arabs of Egypt as we might suppose would arise among Englishmen, some making the *g* hard, others soft
Glą mor'gąn shire (shir)
Glăr'us (Fr Glaris, glē-rēss')
Glas'gōw
Glatz (glăts) (Pol Klodz'ko)
Glauchau (glou'kow)
Glen elg'
Glogau (glo'gow), *some times written* Glogaw
Glom'mą
Gloucester (glos'tĝr)
Gluckstadt (glŭk'stät)
Gmund (gmunt), *or* Gmunden (gmun'dĝn)
Gmund (gmŏnt')
Gnesen (gnā'zĝn) (Pol Gniesno)
God wery (go dĭ'vĝr e)
Goes (Hōōs)
Goettingen See Gottingen
Gojam (go-jăm')
Golcon'da
Gōld'berg (*or* golt'bĕRG)
Gol'fad'
Golnow (gol'nov)
Gom broon', *or* Bunder Abassee (Abassi)
Gomera (go me'rā)
Gonaives, Les (lā go'nā'ēv', *or* gō-nīv')
Gon'dar
Gon zŭ'lŏs
Goochland (gootch'lănd)
Goold'shą, *written also* Guldscha *and* Gouldja
Goom'ty
Gordoncillo (gor-don-theel'yo)
Gorce (gor'să')
Gorlitz (gor'lits, *almost* gŭr'lits)
Görtz (gorts, *almost* gŭrts) (It Gorizia, go-rid'ze-ă)
Gossau (gos'sow)
Gotha (go'tă)
Gothenburg (got'ĝn-bŭrg), *or* Got'ten burg (Sw Gotheborg, yo'tĕ borg)
Goth'land (Sw Gotaland, yō'tă-lănd)
Göttingen, *or* Goettingen (got'ting-ĝn, *or* got'ting-ĝn) (*Ger. pron* got'-ting-ĝn)
Gott'land, *or* Goth'land
Gottleben (got'leo'bą n)
Gou'da (*Dutch pron.* how'dă)
Gouldja *See* Gooldsha
Gour (gowr)
Gourin (goo'răN')
Gouzeaucourt (goo'zō'-koor')
Goyaz (go yäz') *Syn* Villa Boa
Gozzano (got sä'no)
Gozzo (got'so)
Grabow (grä'bov)
Gracias a Dios (grē'ăs ăs ă dē ōs')
Graciosa (grä se-o'sä)
Gradisca (grä dis'kä)
Grado (grä'do)
Graena (grä ā'nă)
Gractz (grets) *Syn* Grätz
Grafenau (grä'fĝn ow')
Grafenhausen (grä'fĝn how'zĝn)
Gräfenthal (grä'fĝn-täl')
Graglia (grăl'yă)
Gragnano (grăn yä'no)
Grajal de Campos (grä hăl' dā kăm'pōs)
Grammichele (grăm me-kē'lā)
Grammont (grăm'mŏN')
Granmont (grăn'pĝn
Gran (grăn) (Hung Esztergom, es'tĕr gom)
Granada (grą-nä'dă) (*Sp pron* grā nä'dā)
Granadilla (grā nă dēel'yă)
Grange (Great Britain) (grānj)
Grango (Fr) (grăNzh)
Granger (grān'jĝr)
Granon (grăn yon')
Granozzo (grä-not'so)
Grans (grŏN)
Grant'ham
Grassano (grăs sä'no)
Granville (U S)
Granville (Fr) (grŏN'vēl')
Grasse (grass)
Grasse, La (lă grăss)
Gratiot (grash'ĭ ot)
Gratz, *or* Gractz (grets)
Graubundten (grou'bunt-ĝn) *Syn* Grisons
Graudentz (grou'dĕnts)
Grauthet (grō'lĭt')
Graun (groun)
Graupen (grou'pĝn), *or* kraupen (krow'pĝn)
Graus (grouss)
Grave, La (lă grāv)
Gravedona (grä vā do'nä)
Gravelines (grăv'lēn')
Gravesend (grāvz'ĕnd')
Gravina (grä vē'nä)
Grayson (grā'sŭn)
Great Britain (brit'un, *or* brit'ŏn)
Grebenstein (grā'bĝn stīn')
Greding (grā'ding)
Greenland (Dan Grönland, *or* Groenland)
Greenwich (grĭn'ĭj)
Greifenburg (grī'fĝn-bŏRG')
Greifenstein (grī'fĝn stīn')
Greifswalde (grīfs'wäl' dĝh), *formerly written* Gripswold
Greigsville (grĭgz vil)
Grein (grīn), *or* Gregna (grā'gnä)
Greinord (green'ord)
Greitz, *or* Grelz (grits)
Grenada (grą-nā'dą)
☞ *Grenada*, the name of one of the British West India islands, ought not to be confounded with the Spanish name *Granada*, which is sometimes written with an *e* in the first syllable
Grenoble (grĭą ob'l', *or* grĭą-nō'b'l)
Grenssen (grens'sĝn)
Greve (grā'vă)
Grevenbrict (grā'vĝn bikt')
Grezana (grĕd-zä'nă)
Grèges (grĕ'ĕzh', *or* grĕ'-ĕzh')
Griesbach (grees'bŭk)
Griesheim (grees'hīm)
Grieth (greet)
Griethausen (greet'how'zĝn)
Grignan (grēn'yŏN')
Grignano (grēn-yä'no)
Grignasco (grĭn yäs'ko)
Grigno, or Grinjo (grēn'-yo)
Grignon (grĕn'yŏN')
Grijo (gree'zho)
Grijota, or Grixota (gre-ho'tä)
Grimaud (grĕ'mō')
Grimsel (grim'sĝl)
Grindelwald (grin'dĝl-wŭlt')
Grisons (gre'zŏN') (Ger Graubundten, grou'bunt-ĝn)
Gron'ing ĝn (*Dutch pron* hro'ning ngn)
Gross-Glogau (grōs glo'gou)
Gross-Wardein (grōs-wär'dīn)
Groton (Eng)
Grōton (U S)
Grunberg (grūn'bĕRG), *or* Grun'ng berg
Guadalajara, *or* Guadalaxara (gwä dä lä hä'rä)
Guadaloupe (gwä'dą loop', *or* gwä'dą loop')
Guadalupe (gwä-dä-loo'pā, *or* gwä'dą loop')
Guadalquivir (gaw'dąl-kwĭ'vĝr (*Sp pron* gwä-dăl-kē-vee'R')
Guadiana (gaw'de-ă'nă, *or* gwä-de-ä'nä)
Guadilupa (gwä nä dĕel'-yä)
Guamachehe (gwä nä hā'-chĭ)
Guanahani (gwä nä hä'nee)
Guanare (gwä-nä'rā)
Guanaxuato, or Guanajuato (gwä nä hwä'to)
Guancavelica (gwäng kä vą-lē'kä), *written also* Huancabellica
Guarapari (gwä'ra pä ree')
Guarda (gwär'da)
Guardfui (gwär'dą-fwee', *or* gar'dą-fwe')
Guardamiglio (gwär-dä-mee'lyo)
Guarico (gwä ree'ko)
Guastalla (gwäs tăl'lä)
Guatemala (gaw'te ma'lą, *or* gwä-tĕ mä'lä)
Guaxaca (gwä-hä'kä, *almost* wä hä'kä) *Syn.* Oaxaca
Guayama (gwī-ä'mä)
Guayaquil (gwī ä kee'l')
Guaymas (gwī'mäs)
Guayra (gwī'rä) *See* La Guayra
Guazacualco (gwä sä kwăl'ko), *also written* Huasacualco
Guben (goo'bĝn)
Guelderland (gĕl'dĝr land) *Syn* Gelderland
Guelders (gel'dĝrz) *Syn* Gelders
Guelph (gwelf)
Guercino (gwĕr-che'no)
Gueret (gĕ'rĕ')
Guernsey (gĕrn'zĭ)
Guerrero (gĕR rā'ro)
Guglielmo (gool yĕl'mo)
Guglionisi (gool yo nee'-see)
Guhrau (goo'row)
Gula (gee'lă)
Guiana (gē ä'nă) *Syn* Guyana
Guiche, La (lă ēish)
Guicowar (gwik'o wąr)
Guienne (ge'ĕn')
Guildford (gil'ford)
Guilford (gil'fŏrd)
Guinea (gĭn'ĭ)
Guines (Cuba) (gwee'nĕs)
Guines (France) (gēen)
Guingamp (găN'gŏN')
Guipuzcoa (gē-poos'ko ą) (*Sp pron* gē poo'th'ko ă)
Guisborough (giz'bŭr-ŭh)
Guise (gweez)
Guisona (gē so'nă)
Gujerat *See* Guzerat
Guldscha *See* Gooldsha
Gumbinnen (gŏom bin'nąn)
Gund wą'ną
Glintz'burg (*or* gŭnts'-bŏŏRG)
Gur'wąl'
Gustrow (gŭs'trov)
Gutenhof (goo'tĝn hōf')
Gutenstein (goo'tĝn stīn')
Gutentag (goo'tĝn-tăg')
Gütersloh (gü'tĝrs lo'h), *or* Gütersloh (gü'tąrs lō')
Guthrie (gŭth'rĭe)
Guyana (gē ä'nă) *Syn* Guiana
Guyandott (gī-an dot', *jamiliarly called* gī an')
Guzelhissar (goo zą l his sar') *See* Aidin
Guzerat (goo'zĝ-răt'), *or* Gujerat (goo'je rät')
Gwalior (gwä'lĭ or)
Gwin nett'
Gyula (dyoo'lŏh, *almost* joo'lŏh). *Syn* Kuls burg

H.

Haag *See* Hague
Haamstede, or Haemstede (hām'stä dĝh)
Haan (hän)
Haaren (hä'rąn)
Haarlem, Haarlem, or Harlem (har'lĝm)
Haarlemmer Meer (har'lem mąr mār, *or* mēr)
Haastrecht (has'trĕkt)
Habana *See* Havana
Habersham (hab'ĝr shąm)
Hacha, La (lä hä'chä)
Hadersleben (hä'dĝrs lā'bĝn)
Hadjar (hă'jąr) *Syn* Hajar
Hadleigh (had'lĭ)
Hadley (had'lĭ)
Had-ra maut'
Hæmus (hee'mus) *Syn* Balkan
Haerlem *See* Haarlem
Hagenburg (hä'gĝn bŏŏRG')
Hagerstown (hā'gąrz)
Hague (haig), The (Fr La Haye, lä hī, *almost* lä ī, Dutch 's Gravenhage, sg 'sĝn hăG , or Der Haag, dĕR hăG , *or simply* Haag)
Haidhausen (hīt how'zĝn, *or* hīd how'zĝn)
Hagerloch (hā'gĝr lok)
Hailesborough (hāl'bŭr ŭh)
Haina (hī'nă)
Hainan (hī nän')
Hainault (ā'nō') (Flem Henegouwen (hen e nou'wĝn)
Hainburg (hīn'bŏŏRG), *or* Hunnburg (hŭn'bŏŏRG)
Hainspach (hīns'pŏŏK)
Hainterbach (hīn'tĝr bŭk')
Haiti (hā'tĭ) *Syn* Hayti
Hajar, or Hadjar (hă'jąr) *Syn* Lahsa
Hajypoor, or Hadjypoor (hă je poor')
Hakodadi (hä'ko dä'dee)
Halbau (hăl'bow)
Halberstadt (hăl'bĝr stät')
Hallbthurn (hăl'p'toorn)
Haldensleben (hăl'dąns lā'bĝn)
Haleb (hă'lĕb) *Syn* Aleppo
Halesowen (hāls'-ō-wĝn
Halifax (hăl'ĭfăks)
Hall (hăl)
Hallau (hăl'low)
Halle (hal'lĝh)
Hallein (hăl'līn)
Hallowell (hol'o wel)
Hallstadt (hăl'stät)
Hallstädt (hăl'stĕt)
Hamadan (hä mä dän)
Hamah (hä'mä)
Hambach (hăm'bŭk)
Hamburg (*Ger pron* hăm'boorG)
Hameln (hä'mĝln)
Hamp'shire (I e , *the county of Hants*) *Syn* Southampton
Hanau (hă'now)
Hanerau (hä'nąr ow')
Hang-tcheou, or Hangtchoou (hang'cheoo')
Han'o-ver (Ger Han-no'-ver)
Haousa, or Houssah (how'sä) *Syn* Houssa
Harfleur (har flur')
Harlech (har'lĕk)
Harlem
Har'lem
Har'ling ĝn
Harmersbach (har'mĝrs bŭk')
Haro (hä'ro)
Hartle pool (har'tl)
Hartz, or Harz (harts)
Harwich (hăr'rĭj)
Hayling (dą n
Hasselt (hăs'sąlt)
Hastings (hās'tĭngs)
Hat'tĝr as
Haussa (how'sä) *Syn* Houssa
Havana', *or* Havanna (Sp Habana, *or* Havana, ä vä'nä), *sometimes called* "The Havanna"
Haven't
Havel (hä'vĝl)
Haverford west'
Haverhill (Eng) (hāv'ĝr il)
Haverhill (Mass) (hā'vĝr il)
Havre de Grace (hav'ĝr de grās) (*Fr pron* ä'vr dĝh grăss)
Hawaii (hä wī'ee), *also written* Owhyhee
Hawick (haw'wik)
Hayti *or* Haiti (hā'tĭ) (*Fr pron* ä'tē')
Hazebrouck (hăz'brook')
Hazerswoude (hä'zĝrs wow'dĝh)
Heard (hērd)
Heaton (hee'tŭn)
Hebrides (heb'rĭ dēz')
Hebrus *Syn* Maritza
Hechingen (hĕch'ing ĝn)
Hecla
Heckelhingen (hĕ'dĝl ling' ĝn)
Hedersleben (hā'dĝrs lā' bĝn)
Hedjaz (hej'ăz') , *also written* Hedsjaz
Heerenberg (hā'rĝn-bĕRG')
Heerenveen (hā'rĝn vān')
Heide *or* Heyde (hī'dĝh)
Heidelberg (hī'dĝl bĕRG')
Heidelsheim (hī'dĝls hīm')
Heidenheim (hī'dĝn hīm')
Heidingsfeld (hī'dings fĭlt')
Heilbronn (hīl bron')
Heiligenbeil (hī'lĭ ĝn bīl')
Heilsenblut (hīl'ing ĝn blood')
Heiligenkreutz, *or* Heiligenkreuz (hī'lĭ ĝn kroits')
Heimsheim (hīms'hīm)
Heimbach (hum'bŭk)
Heimeringen (hī'mąr ling'ĝn)
Heimersheim (hī'mąrs hīm')
Heimrsdorf (hī'mąrs dorf')
Heinrichswalde (hin'rĭks wăl'dĝh)
Heiterskeim (hī'tąrs hīm')
Heldburg (hĕld'bŏorG)
Heldrungen (hĕl'drŏŏn' gn)
Helena (St)
Helgoland, *or* Helvgoland
Helgs pŏnt
Helmstedt (hĕlm'stĕt)
Helmund', *written also* Helmend
Helsing fors'
Heltau (hĕl'tou)
Helvoetsluys (hel'vŏot sloos)
Hempstead (hemp'sted)
Hen lo'pą n
Hen rī'ko
Herat (hą răt')
Herault (hā'rō', *or* ă'rō')
Herr'eu la'ne um
Herr'e ford
Herisau (hā're zow')
Herr'kĭ mąr
Hermannstadt (hĕn'mąn stät')
Her mus, *or* **Sarabat** (sā rā-bāt')
Herrnhut (hĕRn'hoot)
Hersfeld (hĕRs'fĕlt)
Hertford (Eng) (har'furd)
Hertford (U. S) (hĕrt'-furd)
Herzegovina (hĕrt'sĝh-go-vee'nă)
Hesse Cassel (Ger Hessen Cassel, hes'sĝn kăs'sĝl)
Hesse Darmstadt (hess dărm'stät) (Ger Hessen Darmstadt, hes'sĝn dărm'stät)
Hesse Homburg (Ger Hessen Homburg, hes' sĝn hom'bŏŏRG)
Hessen (hes'sĝn)
Hetesbury (hāts'bĝr e)
Highlands (hī'landz), *commonly pronounced* hee'-lindz *by the Scotch*
Hightower *Syn* Etowah
Hildburghausen (hilt'-bŏŏRG-how'zĝn)
Hildesheim (hil'dĝs hīm)
Hilfrath (hilf'răt)
Hillah, *written also* Hellah
Himmaleh (him-mā'lą), *or* Himalaya (*Sanskrit pron* hĭ mā'lą yą)
Hindoo Koosh *written also* Hindoo Kusch, *or* Kush
Hindostan', *or* Indostan', *written also* Hindustan, Hindoostan, *and* Industhan
Hirschberg (hĕr'rush'bĕRG)
His pan'yo la *Syn* Hayti
H'las'sa *Syn* Lassa
Ho ang'ho (*pronounced almost* whang'ho')
Hobgar-tgn, *or* Hobgar tgn
Hoboken
Hochheim (hō'hīm, *or* hŏK'hīm)
Hodeida (ho dī'dă, *or* ho dī'dă)
Horheim (hōf'hīm')
Hofheim (hof'līm')
Hotwyl (hof'vĭl), *or* Hofwil (hof'wil)
Hohenlinden (ho'ĝn lĭnd' ĝn)
Hohenstein (ho'ĝn stīn')
Hohenstaufen (ho'ĝn stow'fn)
Hohenstadt (ho'ĝn stät')
Hohenzollern (ho'ĝn tsol'-lĝrn)
Hokuen (ho'kĕ ŭn')
Holland (*Dutch pron* hol'-lănt)
Holstein (hōl'stīn'pĕl)
Holzminden (holts'mĭn-dĝn)
Homburg (hom'bŭrG) (*Ger pron* hom'bŏŏRG)
Homs (hŏms), *or* Hums *Syn* Emesa
Honan (ho'nan')
Hondą (*Sp pron* ŏn'dă)
Hondo, Rio (ree'o on'do, *or* ree'o hon'do)
Honduras (hon doo'rās)
Honfleur (hŏN'flŭR', *or* ŏN'flŭR')
Hon'ĭ ton
Honolulu (hŏ-no loo'loo)
Hoogly, *written also* Hooghly *and* Hugly, *or* Hugli
Hoorn
Horcajadas, *or* Horcaxadas (or kä-rä'dą s)
Horcera (or thą'rą)
Horche (or'chą)
Hornachos (or nä'chōs), *or* Hornos (oR'nōs)
Hornachuelos (or nä-chwā'lōs)
Hornbach (hornn'bŭK)
Hornburg (horn'bŏŏRG)
Horsham
Hostalrich (os tăl reek')
Hostau (hos'tou)
Hot'tĝn-tots
Houghton (ho'tĝn)
Houng'lōw

Housatonic (hoo/sə ton/ĭk)
Houssa (how/sä), *written also* Haussa *and* Haousa, *or* Haoussah
Houston (hyoos/tun)
Huancho (wä̆n/cho, *or* hwä̆n/cho)
Huaheine, *or* Huahine (hoo-ä-hee/nä)
Huallaga (wäl yl/gə, *or* hwäl yl/gə)
Huaraz (wə räs/)
Huari (w-ra-ee/)
Huasacualco (hwä-sä-kwäl/ko) *Syn* Guazacualco
Hue (hoo ā/)
Huebro (wā/bro)
Huelva (wĕl/vä)
Huercal (wĕr käl/)
Huerta (wĕr/tä)
Huesca (wes/kä)
Huicin (hoo/lin)
Humphreys (hum/frēz)
Hundsdorf (hŏonts/dorf)
Hundsrück (hŏonts/rŭk)
Hungary (hung/gə rĭ) (Hung Magyar Orszag, mŏd yŏr or säg)
Hunte (hŏon/tə)
Hurd'wär'
Hurgon
Husum (hoo/sŏom)
Huy (hoi)
Hyeres (hwĭn)
Hyspura *See* Japura
Hyderabad (hī/də rə bäd'), *or* Hydrabad.
Hȳ/drə
Hythe (hīth)

I.

Iaroslav (yä ro slȧv') *Syn* Yaroslav
Ibarra (e bär/rä)
Iberville (ī/bər vĭl)
Ibrahim (ib rȧ hēem/)
Iburg (ee/bŏorg)
Iceland, *called* Island (ees/land) *by the natives*
Icolmkill (ĭk/om kĭl') *Syn* Iona
Idaho
Idanha (e dän/yä)
Idrisa
Idro (ee/dro)
Ekaterinburg *See* Ekaterinburg
Iesi *See* Jesi
Iglau (ig/lou), *written also* Iglaw
Igleslas (e glī/sə lȧs)
Iguiada (e gwä lä/dä)
Ilan (ee/nä)
Ile de France (eel də frŏnss)
Ilfracombe (il/frə koom)
Ilha Grande (eel/yä grän/dē)
Ili (ē/lee) *Syn.* Gooldsha
Ilkeston
Ille (eel)
Illimani (eel yē mä/nee)
Illinois (il li-noiz/, *or* -noi/)
Illyria
Ilmmstgr
Ilz (ilts)
Imeritia (e me-rish/e ə)
Imola (e/mo-lä)
Incino (in-chee/no)
Indal
Ind-oor/, *or* In door/
Indostan' *Syn* Hindostan
Indre (ăNd'r)
Indus, *or* Sindh (sĭnd)
Ingham (ing/gəm)
Ingolstadt (ing/ol stȧt, *or* ing/gol stȧt/)
Inhambane (een yĭm bēn'), *written also* Inhambane
Inhambupe (een yĭm-boo/pā)
Inhauma (ēn yow/mä)
Inkerman (ĭnk ər mən/)
Innspruck (ĭngs/prŏok), *or* Innsbruck
Interlachen (in/tər lȧk/ən)
Inver (ĭn/vər)
Inverkeithing (ĭn/vər kee/thing)
Inverlochy (in/gər-lŏκ'ĭ)
Inverness (in/vər nes/)
Inzlingen (ints/ling-ən)
Iona (e o/nə), *or* Icolmkill (ik/om kĭl')
Ionia (ī-o/ne ə)
I-o/nĭ-ə
Ipo wə
Ipsheim (ips/hīm)
Ipswich
Iquique (e kee/kä)
Irala (e rä/lä)
Irak Adjemi (e/räk' ȧj/ĕ mee)
Irak Arabi (e/räk' ăr/ə bee/)
Irasu (e rä soo/)
Iredell (īr/del)
Ireland *Syn* Erin
Irkootsk', *written also* Irkutsk *and* Irkoutsk
Iroquois (ĭr o kwoy/)
Irrawaddy, *written also* Irrawadi
Irtish (ēr/tĭsh), *or* Irtish (*Russ pron* ēr tish/)
Irvine (ĭr/vĭn)
Isar (ee/zär)
Ischia (is/ke ä)
Ischitella (is ke tĕl/lä)
Iserburg (ee/zər-bŏorg/)
Iseo (e-se/o)
Iser, *or* Isar (ee/zər)
Isere (e/zĕr')
Iserlohn (ee/zər lōn')
Isis
Isken der-oon/. *Syn* Alexandretta
Isla (ī/lə), *or* Islay (ī/lā)
Isla Mayor (ee-sla/lä mī yōr/)
Islamabad (is-lä/mə bäd')
Isle of Wight (īl gv wīt)
Isling (ĭz/ling)
Ismail (is mī eel/)
Isola del Giglio (ee/so lä dĕl jeel/yo)
Isola della Scala (ee/so lä del/lä sk lä/)
Ispahan (is pə hän/), *or* Isfahan
Isra-quc'na
Issaquena (e/sə/kwē/nə)
Issoire (is/swȧr/)
Issoudun (ē/soo/dŭN')
Issum (is/sŏom)
Istan (e-stä/n)
Istmo (est/mo)
Istria (ĭs/trĭ-ə)
Italy (ĭt/ə lĭ, e tä/le ä)
Italian (ĭ tal/yən)
Itaparica (e-tä pä ree/kä)
Itapemerim (e tä pē me ree/)
Itapeteninga (e tä-pē-tā-nceng/gä)
Itapeva (e tä pē/vä)
Itapicu (e tä-pe koo/)
Itapicuru (e tä-pe-koo roo/)
Itaquedra (e-tä-kā/ə rä)
Itasca, Lake (ĭ tas/kə)
Itata (e tä/tä)
Itaya wam/ba
Ithaca *Syn* Theaki
Itrabo (e-trī/bo)
Itri (ee/tre, *or* ĭt/re)
Itu, *or* Ytu (e-too/)
Iuka
Iviça, Iviza (e vee/sä), *or* Ibiza
Ivrea (e-vrī/ä)
Ivry (ĭv/rĭ, *or* ē/vrē')
Izzano (it sä/no)

J.

Jaca (hä/kä)
Jacobshagen (yä/kops hä/gən)
Jacobswalde (yä/kops-wäl/də)
Jacquemel, *or* Jacmel (zhäk/mel')
Jacquinot (zhäk/kē no')
Jacuhy (zhä koo-ee', *or* zhä koo hee/)
Jaen (hä en/)
Jaffa (*or* yäf/fä)
Jafferabad (jäf/fə r bäd')
Jaf'nə-pə-tam'
Jägerndorf (yā/gərn-dorf')
Jago, St *See* Santiago
Jagua (hä/gwä). *Syn.* Xagua
Jaguari (zhä-gwä ree/)
Jahde (yä/də)
Jahicos (zhä-ee/kōs)
Jahnsdorf (yänss/dorf)
Jaihan (jī-hän/) *Syn* Jyhoon
Jakobshavn (yä/kops-hown/)
Jakutsk *See* Yakootsk
Jalacho, *or* Xalacho (hä-lä/cho)
Jalame, *or* Xalame (hä-lä/mā)
Jalapa (hä lä/pä) *Syn* Xalapa
Jalisco, *or* Xalisco (hä-lees/ko, *or* hä-lis/ko)
Jallais (zhäl/lä/)
Jalon, *or* Xalon (hä-lōn/)
Jamaica (jə-mā/kə)
Jamilena, *or* Xamilena (hä-me-lī/nä)
Jamnay (yäm/nī)
Jamnitz (yäm/nits)
Janeiro *See* Rio Janeiro
Janina (yä/ne nä) *Syn.* Yanina
Jan Mayen (yän mī/ən)
Janow (yä/nov)
Janze (zhŏn/zə/)
Japan', *called* Nyphon/ *by the Japanese*
Japura (hä-poo/rə), *sometimes written* Hyapura *and* Yupura
Jaquemel (zhäk/mel')
Syn Jacquemel
Jaraguá (zhä rä/gwä)
Jaramdilla, *or* Xarandilla (hä rän dee/yä)
Jardines (han dee/nes)
Jargeau (zhar/zhō/)
Jarmen (yar/mən)
Jarnac (zhar/näk')
Jaroslaw *See* Yaroslav
Jassy (yäs/se) (*Ger* Jasch, yäsh)
Jaszbereny (yäs/bä rā/nē')
Jauer (yow/ər)
Jaucrnick (yow/ər nik/)
Jaujac (zhō/zhäk')
Jauru (zhou-roo/)
Java (jä/və, *or* yä/və)
Javali, *or* Xavali (hä vä-lee/)
Jaxthausen (yäkst/how/zən)
Jean d'Angely, Saint (sĭN zhŏN dŏN/zhĕ lē/)
Jedburg (jed/bŭ rə)
Jeddo (yed/do) *Syn* Yeddo
Jehoon *See* Oxus
Jena (*Ger pron* yā/nä)
Jenikau (yĕ/nē-kow/)
Jerez (hä-rās/) *Syn* Xeres
Jerica, *or* Xerica (hä ree/kä)
Jersey (jĕr/zĭ)
Jerte, *or* Xerte (hĕr/tä)
Jesrgsalem, *called* El Kâds, *or* El Kods, *by the Arabs*
Jesi (yä/see)
Jesusg mine
Jesso, *or* Iesso (yes/so) *Syn* Yesso
Jever (yā/vər)
Jeypoor, *or* Jypoor (jī poor/)
Jiddda, *or* Djudda
Jihon, *or* Jehoon *See* Oxus
Jijona, (He ho/nä) *Syn.* Xixona
Joannina *See* Janina
Jo Daviess (jo dā/vĭs)
Jo hanng *Syn* Anzooan.
Joi'-bə, *or* Djoliba
Jonkjoping, *or* Jonkoping (yon/cho ping, *almost* you/chep ing)
Jor/dən
Jorullo, *or* Xorullo (ho roo/yo, *often pron* ho roo/yo)
Joudpoor (jowd poor/), *or* Marwar
Joux (zhoo)
Juan Fer nan/dez (*Sp pron* hoo-ăn/ fĕr-năn/deth)
Juan, Saint (Sp. San Juan, sän hoo-ăn/, *or* sän hwän)
Jugurgur naut/, *or* Jugger naut*h*
Jujuy (hoo-hwee/)
Juliers (zhül/le-ə/) (Ger. Jülich, yül/lĭk)
Juliusburg (yoo/le-ŏos-bŏorg.)
Jullinder, *more correctly* Jul lun/dər
Jumilla, *or* Xumilla (hoo meel/yä)
Jum/nə
Juneda, *or* Xuneda (hoo-nā/dä)
Jungfrau (yŏong/frow)
Jungnau (yŏong/now)
Ju/nĭ-at/ə
Jurra (*Ir pron* zhül rä')
Jutumenha (zhoo roo-mān/yä)
Jussac (zhüs/säk')
Jut/land (Dan. Jylland, yül/land)
Jyhoon (jī/hoon'), *or* Jaihan (jī-hän/)

K.

Kaafiord (ko/fe-ord/)
Kaarta (kär/tä)
Kaffa (kä/fä), *or* Feodosia (fe o do/se ä)
Kahira (kä/he-rä) *Syn* Cairo
Kahla (kä/lä)
Kahlenberg (kä/lən bĕRG/)
Kairwan (kīr wän/)
Kaisarieh (kī-zar-e/ĕh)
Kaiserberg (kī/zər-bĕRG/)
Kaiserslautern (kī/zərs-lou/tərn)
Kaiserstuhl (kī/zər stool/)
Kaiserswald (kī/zərs wält/)
Kaiserwerth (kī/zər-wĕRt/)
Kalaa ma zoo'
Kalau (kä/lou)
Kalbe (käl/bə)
Kalisz, *or* Kalisch (kä/lish)
Kalmar *Syn* Calmar
Kaloogа (kä-loo/gə), *written also* Kaluga *and* Kalouga
Kaltbrunnen (kält/brŏon/nən)
Kaluse (kä/loosh)
Kama (kä/mä)
Kamenice (kä/me/yen/yet-se). *sometimes written* Kaminietz
Kamitz, *or* Kamnz (kä/mits)
Kammerswaldau (kä/mərs wält/dow)
Kamnitz (kä/mnits)
Kamtschatka, *or* Kamtschatka
Kanawha (kə naw/wə)
Kandahar', *Syn* Candahar
Kankakee (kan-kaw/kee)
Kansas, *formerly often written* Kanzas, *or* Konzas
Kara (kä/rä)
Karachee, *or* Karachi (kə rä/chee). *Syn* Kurrachee
Kara-hissar (kä/rä/his sar')
Karamania *See* Caramania
Kara-Soo, Kara-Su, *or* Karasou (kä/rä/soo')
Karbuch (kar/bŭk)
Karlsburg (*Ger pron* kärls/bŏorg.)
Karlshafen, *or* Karlshaven (karls/hä/fən), *written also* Carlshafen
Karlstadt (kärl/stȧt)
Kasan, *or* Kazan (kä zän/)
Kaschau (kä/sh/ow) (Hung Kassa, kŏsh/shŏh)
Kash gar', *or* Cashgar
Kashmire *See* Cashmere
Kas kas/kə
Kattahdin
Kat man/doo, *or* Katmandhu *Syn* Catmandoo
Katrine, *or* Katrine
Kattegat *Syn* Categat
Katzbach (kätz/bäk)
Katzenellenbogen (kät' sən ĕl lən bo/gən)
Katzenbuckel (kät/tsən bŏok/əl)
Kazan *See* Kasan
Kczkemét (kech/kem/ät')
Keeo *Syn* Miaco.
Kehl (kāl)
Kehlen (kā/lən)
Keighly (keeth/le)
Keith (keeth)
Kelat (kə-lät/), *or* Kelath
Kelheim (kĕl/hīm)
Kellinghausen (kĕl/ling-how/zən)
Kelsterbach (kĕl/stər-bäκ/)
Kenawha, *or* Kenhawa (kə-naw/wə) *Syn* Kanawha
Kench, *or* Qene (ken/ĕh/)
Ken/ne beck'
Ken/ne bunk'
Ken tuck'y
Kenzingen (kĕnt/sing-ən)
Ke'o-kuk'
Kerguelen (kĕrg/ə lən) Land (*Fr pron* kĕr/gə-lŏN/)
Kerman (kər-män/). *Syn.* Kirman
Kĕr/mən-shaw'
Ker-shaw'
Keswick (kez/ĭk)
Keszthely (kest/hel')
Ketch/o, *sometimes written* Cuchao *and* Kesho.
Khamil (kä-meel/)
Kharkof (kar kof/), *written also* Charkow, Kharkow, *and* Kharkov
Khartoom, Khartum, *or* Khartoum (kar toom/)
Kherson, *or* Cherson (kĕr-sŏn/)
Khiva, *or* Kheeva (kee/və)
Khokan (ko-kän/), *or* Khokand (ko/kənd/)
Khoozistan, *or* Khuzistan (koo zis-tän/)
Khorassan (ko/rəs sän/)
Khyber (kī/ber) Pass
Kiakhta (ke äκ/tə)
Kiama (ke ī/mə)
Kiang-Kiu (ke ang/kew/) *Syn* Yang-tse-kiang
Kiang-Si (ke ang/see)
Kiebitz (kē/bĭts)
Kiebitzwaldch (kēb'/lings wäl/dch)
Kiechlingsbergen (kēk'/lings-bĕRG/ən)
Kiedrich (kēd/rĭk)
Kief, *or* Kiew (ke-ef/), *or* Kĭ ev'
Kieferstadtl (kēf/ər-stȧt/tl)
Kiel (kēel)
Kielce (ke-ĕlt/sə), *or* kyĕlt/sē)
Kieldrecht (kēld/rĕkt)
Kilbarchan (kil bar/kən)
Kil ken/ny
Kilkieran (kil krĕn/ən)
Kill'ə lā'
Kil lar/ney
Kilkarn (kil lär/n')
Kil mar/nock
Kil more'
Kilsyth (kil/sīth')
Kincardine (king kar/dln)
Kingkitso (king-ke t so/)
Kin ross'
Kin sale'
Kin tore'
Kin tyre' *Syn* Cantyre.
Kinzig (kint/sic.)
Kinzigthal (kint/sic. tāl')
Kiousiou, *or* Kioosioo (ke oo/se oo')
Kipo wīy'
Kircaldy (kir kawl/dȳ, *or* kir kaw/dȳ)
Kirchdorf (kĕ rκ/dorf)
Kirchen (kĕ rκ/ən)
Kirchenthumbach (kĕ rκ' ən toom bäκ/)
Kirchheim (kĕ rκ/hīm)
Kirchschlag (kĕ rκ/shläg.)
Kirkudbright (kir-koo/-bree)
Kirk wäll'
Kirman (kər män/), *or* Kerman
Kirmanshäh, *or* Kirmanshaw (kər-mən shaw/)
Kirriemuir (kir/rə mür)
Kis/kĭ-min/ə-tas
Kist/nə *Syn.* Krishna.
Kit tan/ning
Kit/tə-tin/ny
Kitzingen (kit/sing ən)
Kiustu (ke oo/se oo') *Syn.* Kioosioo
Kiutaja. *See* Kutaiych
Kiz/il Irmak (*Turk. pron.* kiz/il ĕr mäk/)
Klagenfurth (klä/gən-foont/) *Syn.* Clagenfurth
Klamet (klä/met). *Syn.* Tlamet
Klattau (klät/tou)
Klausen (klow/zən)
Klausgen-burg (*Ger pron* klow/zən-bŏorg., Hung Kolozsvar, ko-lozh vär/)
Klingenthal (kling/ən täl/)
Klingnau (kling/now)
Knieblingen (knee/ling ən, *the initial* k *is to be distinctly pronounced*)
Kniphausen (knip/how/zən)
Knisteneaux (nis/te-nō)
Knittlfld (knit/tl fĭld/)
Kochstedt (koκ/stȧt)
Koenigingraetz. *See* Koniginggrätz.
Koenigsberg *See* Konigsberg
Koenwarth (koo/wärt)
Kolin (ko leen/)
Kolozsvar *See* Klausenburg
Kolyvan (ko le vän/) *Syn* Revel
Kolzig (kolt/sic.)
Komorn *Syn* Comorn
Kongsberg (kongs/bĕrg)
Konich, *or* Konia (ko/ne ə)
Konigheim (ko/nic. hīm/)
Konigingrätz (ko/nig in grets/), *or* Koniggrätz (ko/nig-grĕts)
Konigsaal (ko/nic. säl/)
Konigsbach (ko/nics bäκ/)
Konigsberg (ko/nigz bərg, *or* Koenigsberg (ku/nigz bərg) (*Ger pron* ko/nics-bĕRG/)
Konigshain (ko/nics hīn/)
Konigstein (ko/nic. stīn/)
Koohan, Kouhan, *or* Kuhan (koo hän/)
Koondooz, Koundouz, *or* Kunduz (koon doo/)
Koor, Kour, *or* Kur (koor)
Koordistan, Kurdistan, *or* Curdistan (koor dis tän/)
Koorile, Kourile, *or* Kurile (koo/ril)
Koorsk, Koursk, *or* Kursk (koorsk)
Kootnie (koo/tĭ nī)
Korassan (ko/rəs sän/) *Syn* Khorassan
Kordofan (kor do fän/)
Koros (ko/rosh', *almost* ker/resh')
Kosciusko (kos/sĭ us/ko)
Koslin (kos leen/) *Syn.* Coeslin
Kossair (kos/sār'). *Syn* Cossair
Kostel (kos/tə̆l)
Kostroma
Kothen, *or* Cothen (ko/tən)
Kouban *See* Kooban
Koursk *See* Koorsk
Koutaich *See* Kutaiych
Kowno (kov/no)
Kozlenice (koz vä nee/sĕ)
Krainburg (krī/bŏorg)
Krainskchm (krīn/shĭm)
Krainburg (krīn/bŏorg)
Kralitz (krī/lits)
Kramsach (krām/säκ)
Kranichberg (krā/nικ bĕRG/)
Krasnoyarsk, Krasnoiarsk, *or* Krasnojarsk (krās/no yarsk/)
Krauchthal (krouκ/tāl)
Krauthcim (krou/thīm/)
Krucha (krī/shə)
Krcm/nitz (krem/nits) (Hung Kormocz Banya, kor/mots bän/yŏh)
Kreuth (kroit)
Kreuznach (kroits/näκ)
Kreuzung (kroit/sŏong)
Kriegshaber (krees/hā/bər)
Kriesdorf (krees/dorf)
Krish/ng, *or* Kist/na
Kur *See* Koor
Kurdistan. *See* Koordistan
Kurile *See* Koorile
Kurische, *or* Curische-Haff (koo/rish-ə hăf)
Kurland *See* Courland

Kurrachee (kŭr-rī'chee); *written also* Karachee, *or* Karachi
Kurrichane (kŭr'rĭ chān')
Kursk *See* Koorsk.
Kus sow'lee
Kutaiych (ku tī'yĭk), Koutaieh, *or* Kutaja (koo tī'ă)

L.

La'land (law'land), *or* Lol'land
La Baca, *pronounced and often written*, La Vaca
Labiau (lă'be ow')
Lab'ra dōr'
Labrede (lā'brēd')
Lacantun (la kăn' toon')
Lac'a dives'
Lacedogna (lă-chā-dōn'yă)
Lachine (lă'shēn')
Lachsa *See* Lahsa
Lack'a wax'na
Lacunza (lă-koon'thă)
Ladakh (lă'dŭk')
Ladakia *See* Latakia.
Lad'o-ga
La dronez' (*Sp pron.* lăs-ro'nĕs)
La Fere *See* Fere
La Fayette (la fă ĕt')
La Fourche (lă foorsh)
Lagnasco (lăn y a s-kō')
La Grange (la grānj')
Lago di Como (lă'go dē ko'mo)
Lago Maggiore (lă'go măd-jo'rĕ)
La Guayra (lă gwī'rā)
Laguna (la goo'na)
Laguna del Madre (lă goo'na del ma dre')
Lagunilla (la goo nel'ya)
La Have *See* Hague
Lahn (lăn)
Lahnstein (lān'stīn)
Lahore (la hōr')
Lahsa, *or* Lachsa (lăn'sa) *Syn* Hasa
Laibach (lī'băk) *Syn* Laybach
Laino (lī'no)
Laland *See* Laaland
La Mancha (la măn'chă)
Lamar (la mar')
La Marche (la marsh)
Lambayeque (lăm bī ā'kā)
Lamego (la mā'go)
Lammermuir (lam'mer mūr')
Lamsaki (lăm'sa kee)
Lanai (la'nī), *or* Ranai (ra nī')
Lanark-shire, *or* Lanerk shire *Syn* Clydesdale
Lancashire (lang'ka shir)
Lancaster
Lanceron'a, *or* Lanzarote (*Sp pron* lăn thā ro'tā)
Lanciano (lăn chā'no)
Landaff', *more properly* Llandaff
Landak (lăn'dăk')
Landau (lăn'dow), *written also* Landaw
Landeck (lăn'dĕk)
Landel (lăn'dĕl)
Landeleau (lŏn'dŭ lō')
Landernau (lŏn'dĕr nō')
Landes (lŏnd)
Landic (lŏn'dĭ r)
Landsberg (*Ger pron.* lants'bĕRG)
Landsburg (lants'bŏRG)
Landsberon'a (land'a-kroo-nā)
Land's End'
Landshut (land'shoot) (*Ger pron* lants'hoot).
Landstuhl (lănt'stool)
Langeac (lŏN'zhăk')
Langeland (läng'a-länd), *or* Lang'land
Langenau (läng'a-now')
Langenbach (läng'en-bäk')
Langensalza (läng'a sălts'a)
Langensteinbach (läng'en-stīn-bäk')
Langenthal (läng'en-tāl')
Langholm (lang'um)
Langnau (läng'now)
Langres (lŏNg'r)
Languedoc (lŏn'ĕg dok')
Lanniles (lăn'nĭ'l')
Lannion (lăn'ne-ŏN')
Lansits (lăn'sits)
Lantadilla (lăn-tă-ŧeel'yă)
Lanvollon (lŏN'vol'lŏN')
Lanzarote *See* Lanzerota
Lă od'i-cē'a *See* Latakia
Laon (la ŏN')
Laos (la'ŏs)
La Paz *See* Paz.
La-pee'
Lapland
La Plata (lă plä'tă). *See* Plata
La Puebla, *or* La Puebla de los Angeles (la pwĕb'lä dā lŏs äng'gĕl ĕs)
Lardero (lar-dā'ro)
Laredo (Spain) (lä-rā'no)
Laredo (Texas) (la rē'do)
Lar is'sa
Lanstan (lär is tän')
Lau'nĭ ca
La Salle (la sal)
Las Palmas (läs pä'mäs) *Syn* Palmas
Las'sa, *or* Hlassa (h las'a)
Latakia (la'ta kee'a), *or* Ladikia (la'de kee'a)
Latisana (la te-sä'nä)
Lau'ta koo'
Laubach (lou'bak)
Lauban (lou'bän)
Lau'der dale
Lauenburg (lou'en-burg, *or* lou'en-bŏŏRG')
Lauenstein (lou'en stīn')
Lauf (louf)
Laufach (louf'ak)
Laufen (lou'fen)
Laufenburg (lou'fen-bŏŏRG')
Lauhcime (lou'hīm)
Laun (loun)
Launceston (lăns'ton)
Laupen (lou'pen)
Laurino (lou ree'no)
Laurito (lou-ree'to)
Lauro (lou'ro)
Lausanne (lō'zăn')
Lausigk (lou'sik)
Lautenbach (lou'ten-bäk')
Lautenthal (lou'ten tāl')
Lauterbach (lou'ter bak')
Lauterbrunnen (lou'ter brŏŏn'nen), *or* Lauterbrunn (lou'ter brŏŏn')
La Vaca *Syn* La Baca
Laval (lā'val')
Lavaur (lā'vōr')
Lavoro (la-vo'ro)
Lavriano (lăv-re ä'no)
Laxenburg (läks'en-bŏŏRG')
Laybach, *or* Laibach (lī'băk) (Illyrian Lublana, loo blī'na)
Lazamyan (la'za myan)
Lean (lē)
Lebanon (leb'a non)
Lebida (leb'e-da), *written also* Lebda
Lebrija Lebrixa (lā-bre'-hä)
Lecce (let'chē)
Lecera (lā thā'ra)
Lech (lek)
Lectoure (lek'toon')
Leeuwarden (lo'wär'den)
Legan (la'gan)
Legnica (lĕg-nē'tsa)
Leg (leh zhē')
Leg horn' (*or* leg'horn) (It Livorno, le vor'no)
Legnago (lĕn y ä'go)
Legnaja (lĕn-yä'ya, *or* lĕn-yä'ya)
Legnano (lĕn y ä'no)
Legni (len'yee)
Leh, *or* Leh (lā)
Lehigh (lee'hī)
Lehiberg (lē'hĕr bĕrg)
Leibitz, *or* Lajbicz (lī'bits)
Leicester (les'ter)
Leiden (lī'den) *Syn* Leyden
Leigh (lee)
Leighton (lee'ton)
Leimbach (lim'bäk)
Leimen (lī'men)
Leimersheim (lī'mers hīm')
Leinach (lī'năk)
Leine (lī'neh)
Leiningen (lī'ning en)
Leinster (lin'ster, *or* leen'ster)
Leipheim (lip'hīm)
Leipsic (lip'sik) (Ger Leipzig, lip'tsig)
Leiria, *or* Leyria (lā-ree'ă)
Leith (leeth)
Leitmeritz (līt'mer its), *or* Leutmeritz (loit'mer its)
Leitrim (lee'trim)
Leitzkau (lits'kow)
Leixlip (lăks'lip)
Le Mans (leh mŏn)
Lemberg (*Ger pron.* lem'bĕRG, Pol. Lwow, lwof)
Le'na (*Russ pron* lē-nă')
Lenape *See* Lenni-Lenappe
Lenawee
Lendinara (lĕn de-nă'ra)
Lengenfeld (lĕng'en fĕlt')
Lengnau (lĕng'now)
Lenni-Lennappe (len'ne-len'a-pē), *often written* Lenape
Leno (la'no)
Lenoir (le nŏr')
Lentini (lĕn-tee'nee)
Lenzen, *or* Lenzen (lent'sen)
Lenzburg (lĕnts'bŏŏRG)
Lenzinghausen (lĕnt'sing-how'zen)
Leogane (lā-o gān')
Leominster (Eng) (lem'ster)
Leon (*Sp pron* lā-ōn')
Leonforte (lā on-for'tā)
Leonil (lā o nel')
Leopoldstadt (lā o'pold-stät')
Lepanto (*or* lā'pan to)
Le Puy (leh pwee) *See* Puy
Lercz (lĕr'th)
Leriel (lā're chee, *or* lĕr'e chee)
Lerida (lĕr'e dā)
Lerin (lā ree n')
Lerwick (lĕr'ik)
Les Andelys (lā zŏNd'lē') *See* Andelys
Les Gonaives (lā go nīv') *See* Gonaives
Lesina (la-e' nā)
Les Martigues (lā mar-tēg')
Lostwithiel *See* Lostwithiel
Le Sueur (soor) (*Fr pron* leh swer)
Leucadia (lu kā'de a) *Syn* Santa Maura
Leuchtenberg (loik'ten-bĕrg')
Leuk (loik)
Leutmeritz (loit'mer its) *Syn* Leitmeritz
Leutschau (loit'shou) (Hung Locse, lo'chĕ')
Levant'
Leven, Loch
Lewes (lu'es)
Lewish am
Leyden, *or* Leiden (lī den, *or* līd'en)
Leye (leh) *Syn* Lys
Leyland
Liampo (le am'po') *Syn* Ning-Po
Libadia (liv-ā dee'a) *Syn* Livadia
Libourne (le'boorn')
Lichfield
Lichtenau (lik'ten ow')
Lichtenfels (lik'ten fels')
Lichtenstein (lik'ten stīn'), *or* Liechtenstein (leek'ten stīn')
Lichtenau (lee'ben ow)
Liebenstein (lee'ben stīn')
Liebenthal (lee'ben tāl')
Liebich (lee'bik)
Liebstadt (leep'stät)
Liege (leej) (*Fr pron* le-zhe') (Dutch Luyk, *or* Luik, lolk, Ger Lüttich, lüt'tik)
Liegnitz (leeg'nits)
Lieou Kheou *See* Loo Choo
Lier (leer) (Fr Lierre, le-ĕR')
Liimfiord (leem fe ord')
Syn Lymfiord
Lilienthal (lee'le en tāl')
Lille, *or* Lisle (leel)
Lillebonne (lēl'bon')
Lillers (lē'yĕ', *or* lēl'yĕ')
Lillesand (lil'le sänd')
Lillo (leel'yo)
Lima (Peru) (lee'ma)
Lima (U S) (lī'ma)
Limagne (lē'mănĭ')
Limalonges (lē'mă'lŏN zh')
Limari (le-mā ree')
Limasol (le'mă sol')
Limbach (lim'bäk)
Limburg (Fr. Limbourg, lăN'boor')
Lim'ger ick
Limmat (lim'mät)
Limoges (le'mozh')
Limoni (le mo'nee)
Limosani (le mo sā'nee)
Limousin (le'moo'săN'), *or* Limosin
Limoux (lē'moo')
Linares (le-nā'rĕs)
Lincoln (lingk'un)
Lindau (lin'dow)
Lindenau (lin'den-ow')
Langenau (ling'en ow')
Linkoping, *or* Linkjoping (lin'cho'ping)
Linlithgow
Linnich (lin'nik)
Linosa (le no'sa)
Linthal (lin'tāl)
Lintz, *or* Linz (lints)
Lipari (lip'a-re, *or* lee'pā ree)
Lippa (lee'pow), *or* Lippau (lip'pow)
Lippe (lip'pe)
Lippe-Detmold (-det'molt)
Lippehne (lip pē'ng h)
Lippe-Schaumburg (shou'en bŏŏRG', *or* shou'en burg)
Lippstadt (lip'stät)
Liptau (lip'tou)
Lira (le'rā')
Lisbon (Port Lisboa, *or* Lisboa')
Lisieux (le'ze e')
Lisle (leel) *Syn* Lille
Lismore'
Lasna (Pol Leszno, lesh'no)
Lithuania
Litz (Pa) (lit'its)
Livadia, *or* Libadia (liv-ā dee'a)
Livadia pool
Livorno (le-vor'no) *Syn.* Leghorn
Lizard (lan daf'), *or* Landuff
Llanelly (lā-neth'lĭ)
Llangollen (lan goth'len)
Llanidloes (lan'id loss)
Llanos (lya'nōs)
Llanrwst (lan'roost)
Llerena (lyā re'na)
Lomago (lo mag'go)
Lobachsville (lo'baks vil)
Lobau (lo'bou)
Lobenstein (lo'ben stīn')
Loburg (lo'bŏŏRG)
Locarno
Locate (lo kā'tā)
Lochaber (lok a'ber)
Loches (losh)
Lochhausen (lok'how'zen)
Loch Lomond *See* Lomond
Lochwinnoch (lok win'nok), *or* Lochinoch (lok-in'ok)
Loch more (lok) •
Lochy (lok'ee)
Lodeve (lo'dāv')
Lodi (Italy) (lo'dee)
Lodi (U S) (lo'dī)
Lodi Vecchio (lo'dee vĕk'kee o)
Loevenstein (loo'ven stīn')
Loenhout (loon'howt)
Loffnau (loff'en ow')
Lof fo'den, *or* Lo fo'den
Loges, Les (lā lozh)
Loggia (lod'ja)
Logrono (lo grōn'yo)
Loir (lwär)
Loire (lwär)
Loiret (lwā'rā')
Loja (lo'hä)
Lo'ker en
Lol'land *Syn* Laaland
Lombardy (It Lombardia, lom bar dee'a)
Lom'bok'
Lomond, Loch (lok lō-mund)
London (lun'dun, *or* lun'd'n)
Londonderry (lun'dun der'rĭ)
Lons-le-Saulnier (lŏn-le-sō'ne-ā')
Loo Choo (*ch as in child*), *written also* Lieou Kheou
Look'noo'ee', *Syn.* Saigon
Lo rain' (Ohio)
Loreto (It *and* Sp Loreto, lo rā'to)
Lorient, *or* L'Orient (lo'rē ŏN')
Lorraine (lor'rān')
Los Angeles *See* La Puebla de los Angeles *Often incorrectly written* Los Angelos
Los arcos (lo sar'kōs)
Loshem (los'hum)
Lossen (los'sen)
Lossini (los see'nee)
Lostwithiel (lost with'ĭl), *or* Lostwithiel
Lot (*t* pronounced)
Lothian (lo'thĭ an)
Loudeac (loo'dē'ak')
Loudon (*ou as in shout*)
Loudun (loo'dŭN')
Loue (loo'ā')
Loughborough (luf'bŭr ŭh)
Lough Erne (lok ĕrn)
Lough Neagh (lŏH nā)
Loughrea (lŏH'rā')
Louhans (loo'ŏN')
Louis, St (sant loo'is, *or* loo'e) (*Fr pron* săN loo'ē')
Louisiade (loo ee ze ăd')
Louisa burg
Louisiana (loo'e ze ăn'a)
Louisville (loo'is vil) *formerly pron* loo'ĭ-vil
Louknout (look'noo'ee') *Syn* Saigon
Lourches (loorsh)
Lourdes (loord)
Lourical (lō re kăl')
Louth (rhyming with the verb *to mouth*)
Loutre (loot'a)
Louvain (loo vīn') (*Fr pron* loo'văN')
Louve (loov)
Louvegnez (loo'vān'yā')
Louviers (loo've-ā'), *formerly* Loviers (lo've ā').
Low'ell
Lowndes (lowndz')
Lowositz (lo'vo sits)
Loyat (lo'yā')
Loyola (lo-yo'la)
Lozere (lo'zĭ R')
Lozwell (lots'wĕl)
Lucca (loo ak'a)
Luchon
Lublau (lōob'low)
Lublin (loob'lin)
Lublinitz (loob'le nits')
Lucayos (loo kī'ōs) *Syn* Bahamas
Lucca (*ll pron* look'a)
Luccaja (loo chā'ya)
Lucenico (loo chēn'e ko)
Lucento (loo chēn'to)
Luccra (loo chā'ra)
Luceram (loo-chē rā'mā)
Lucerne (loo sĕrn') (*Fr pron* lu sĕrn') (Ger Luzern, *or* Luecrn, loot sĕrn')
Lucerne, Lake of (Ger Wald-stätter See, *or* Vier-wald-stätter See, *or* Wäldstetter-ger-zē)
Lucia, St (soo see'a, *often called* loo see')
Lucignano (loo chēn yā'no)
Lucillo (loo chee'lyo)
Lucito (loo chee'to)
Luckau (lŏŏk'kow)
Luckenwalde (lŏŏk'kĕn-wäl'dĕ)
Lück'now
Luçon *See* Luzon
Lucz (loots)
Ludhiana (lood'hĭ-a-nā')
Ludlow
Ludwigsburg (lood'wigs-burg, *or* lood'wigs-bŏŏRG')
Ludwigslust (lood'wigs-lŏost') •
Lugano (loo gā'no)
Lugano (loo gā'no)
Lugo (loo'go)
Lugos (loo gosh')
Lugrin (loo-greeN')
Luleå (loo'le-ō)
Lund (loond)
Lundenburg (lŏŏn'den-bŏŏRG')
Lüneburg (lu'neh-burg, *or* lü'neh bŏŏRG')
Lunel (lü'nel')
Lun'gen-burg
Luneville (lu'ne vil, *or* lü'nā'vĕl')
Lungro (loon'gro)
Luniglana (loo ne-lya'a)
Lupata (lu pa'ta)
Lusatia (lu sā'shĭ a) (Ger Lausitz, lou'zits, Fr Lusace, lü'z ăs')
Lutzen (lŏot'sen)
Luxemburg (Fr Luxembourg, lŭks'ŏN'boor')
Luxeuil (lŭks'ŭl')
Luy'gr, *or* Lüy'gr
Luzern *See* Lucerne
Luzerne (U S) (lu-zĕrn')
Luzon (loo-zon'), *or* Luçon (*Sp pron* loo'thōn')
Lyme-Regis (līm-re'jis)
Lymfiord', *or* Limfiord (deem fe-ord')
Lynn-Regis (lin re'jis)
Lyonnais, *or* Lyonnais (lo'on'nā')
Lys (lees) (Flem Leye, lī'ă)

M.

Maad (mā'd)
Maarsbergen (măRs'bĕRG'-en)
Maas (mās) *Syn* Meuse.
Maasland (mās'lănt)
Maasluys (mā'slois), *or* Maasslandsluys (mās'-lănt slois')
Maastricht (mās'trĭkt, *or* mās'trĭkt) *Syn* Mastricht
Macao (mă kā'o, *or* mă-kow') •
Macapa (mă kă pā')
Macassar
Macau (mă'kŏ')
Macauba (mă kow'bă) •
Macayo (mă sī'o)
Macedonia (mas'se do'nĭ a)
Macerata (mă chĕ rā'tă)
Machanan (mă shē-ă'nă)
Machias (ma chī'as)
Machynlleth (ma hunt'leth)
Mackinaw, *formerly* Michilimackinac (mish'ĭ-lĭ mak'in aw)
MacLean (mak lān')
Macomb (ma koom')
Macon (France) (ma'kŏN')
Macon (U S) (mā'kun)
Macoupin (ma koo'pin)
Macquarrie (mak kwŏr'ie)
Macroim'
Macromsa (mă kro mē'sa)
Macugnaga (ma koon yā'-ga)
Madeira (mă dā'ra)
Madelena, La (lă mäd dā la'na)
Madeloud (mad dā lo'ne)
Madeira (ma dee'ra) (*Port. pron* mă dā'ē rā)
Madera (mă dā'ra)
Madigan (mă-dē-gan')
Madras' •
Madre de Dios (mă'drā dā dē'os)
Madrid' (*Sp pron* mă dree', *almost* math reeth')
Madrid (U S)
Madridejos (mă dre dā'hōs)
Madrigal (mă dre gäl')
Madrigalejo (mă-dre gā-lā'ho)
Madrigueras (mă dre gā'ras)
Madroñera (*n* ă dron-yā'ra) •
Madura (mă dŭ'ra)
Maelar (mā'lar), *or* Mælar en (ma'lar-en)
Maelstrom (măl'strum, *or* mal'strum)

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e, i, o, silent, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ, u, cē (see p. 1636), ç *as* s, ch *as* sh, c, ch *as* k, ġ *as* j, g *as in* get, g *as* z, ɣ *as* gz, ŋ *as in* linger, link, th *as in* thine, ī, ū, s, w, B, D, G, H, R, N, R (see p. 1636)

Maese *See* Meuse
Maestricht, *or* Maastricht (mäs/trikt)
Magadino (mä gä-dee/no)
Mag/a dox/o, *or* Magnadoxa (*Port pron* mä-gä do/-sho, *or* mä-gä-do/shä)
Magallon (mä-gäl yōn/)
Magaceta (mä-gä-th ā/tä)
Magan (m ī gän/)
Magdala (mäg/dä l ä)
Mag dz le/n ɨ (*Sp pron* mäg d ī-la/nä)
Mag/de burg (*Ger pron* m ä/dɛh bōoRG/)
Mag (mä zhī/)
Magellan (mą-jel/ląn) (*Sp pron* m ī hĕl yän/, Port Magalhaens, mä g'l yĭ/ĕNs)
Magenta (mą-jĕn/tą)
Magcroe (mag/cr ō, *or* m ī/zgr o/ɛh)
Maggiore (mäd jo/rā)
Magherno (m ī-gĕR/no)
Magindinao (mą ĭn de nä/o) *Syn* Mindinao
Magione (mą jo/nā)
Maghano (mą'll-y ī/no)
Maglie (mäl/yā)
Magnago (m ą'n y ī/go)
Magnano (m ą'n yä/no)
Magnisi (m ą n yee/see)
Magra (m ä/grā)
Magstadt (m ą'ɢ/stɨt)
Maguelonne (m ą'g/lon')
Magyan, Nagy (nŏdj mŏd'-yŏR')
Mahadeo (m ä h ī/dī'o)
Mahanaddy (mah/hą nud'-de)
Mahas/ea
Mahe (m ä'hā')
Mahlberg (m ä'l/bĕRG)
Mahon (m ą hōn', *or* m ą-ōn')
Mah rut/ta
Maida (mī/dä)
Main, *or* Mayn (mīn)
Mainbernheim (mīn bĕRN'-hĭm)
Mainburg (mīn/bŏoRG)
Maine (Fr nee) (mĕn) (*Fr pron almost* mĕn)
Maine (I S)e n m)
Mainorca (mī oR/k ī)
Maira (mī/r ī)
Mahena (mī r ī/nī)
Maissana (mīs s ī/n ī)
Maitea (mī tī/ā)
Maizieres (mĕz'/e ĉR')
Majorca (m ą jor/ca) (Sp Mallorca, m ą l yoR/kī)
Majori (m ī yo/ree)
Makoqueta (m ą-ko/kę tą)
Maktan (m ą k-tän/)
Mala (m ä/l ī)
Mal/a bar'
Mal lic/a
Mal/ ą g ą (*or* m ą'l/l ą ɾ ī)
Malaisia (mą l ī/shĭ ą)
Malana (m ä'l/ŏn')
Malar *See* Malm
Malaren *See* Mælar
Malaspina (m ą l ī spee/n ī)
Malaunay (m ą'l ō/nā')
Malay (mą l ī')
Mal ī/y ą
Mal/dęn
Maldives (mal dīvz')
Malebventre (m ī l de-vĕn' trā)
Maldonado (m ą'l-do-n ī/no)
Malgucnae (m ą l ī/gą'nāk')
Malheur (mą l oor') (*Fr pron* m ä'l/lŭR')
Malinca (mä/lee-n') *Syn.* Mechlin
Mallen (m ą l-yĕn')
Mallcra (m ą l-y ī/thą)
Malmaison (mäl/mā/zŏN')
Malmesbury (mämz'/bęr ĭ)
Mal/mo (*or* m ą'l/mo)
Malmohus (mäl/mo hoos)
Malnate (m ą'l n ī/tā)
Malo, St (m ą'lo')
Malpartida de la Serena (m ą'l paR-tee/d ī dā lā sā-r ī'nā)
Malplaquet (m ą'l/pl ī/kā')
Malstrom *See* Maelstrom
Malta (mawl tą) (*It pron* mäl/tä)
Mal/tęn
Malvagna (m ą'l vä'l/y ī)
Malvagna (m ą l v ī n/y ą)
Malvasia (mäl/ v ą-see/ ī)
Malvern (maw/vęrn)
Malwah (mawl/vā)
Mą-mär/o-neck
Mamore (mä mo rā/, *or* Marmore (maR-mo-rā/)
Manaar (mä när/)
Manaforno (mä-nä foR/no)
Manayunk (man/ą y ŭngk/)
Mancha, La (l ä m ą n/chä)
Manche (mŏnsh)
Man/chęs-tęr
Manchooria *See* Mantchooria
Mandara (mą n-dä/rā)
Man/da ree/
Man dip/go
Man/fre-do/n ī-ą (*or* m ą n-frā-do/ne ä)
Man-hat/tąn
Manheim, *or* Mannheim (m ą n/hīm)
Mą nil/ą (Sp Manila, m ī-nee/l ī)
Manisa (m ī-nee/sä)
Manitouwoc (man/e too wok')
Manresa (m ą n rī/sä)
Mans, Le (lęh mŏ̃)
Mansoura, *or* Mansoorah (m ą n-soo/rā)
Mantchooria, Mandshooria, *or* Mandchouria (m ą n choo/re-ą)
Man/tu ą (It Mantova, m ą n/to-vä)
Manzanillo (*pronounced* m ą n s ī neel/yo *by the Mexicans, and* m ą n th ī neel/yo *by the Spaniards*)
Manzano (m ą n-z ī/no)
Manzat (mŏ̃/z ī')
Mapulca (mä peel/k ī)
Mapocha (m ī po/ch ī)
Maracaybo, *or* Maracaibo (m ī r ī kī/bo)
Marais (m ī r ī')
Marajo (m ī r ī zho/)
Marambaya (m ī-r ī m bī/ī)
Mar/a mee/, *or* Mcl'rl-mack/
Maranham (m ą r-n ą m'), *or* Maranhão (*Port pron* m ī r ī n y ŏ̃w)
Maranon (m ī-r ą n-yōn/) *Syn* Amazon
Maratuba (m ī r ą too/b ī)
Maravilla (m ą r ī v ä/k ī)
Marazzi (m ī r ī t/see)
Marbach (maR/bĭk)
Marbella (m ą R bĕl/y ī)
Mar/ble hĕad'
Mar/burg (*Ger pron.* maR/bŏoRG)
Marcenat (m ą R/sę n ī')
March (Eng) (maRch)
March (Austria) (maRk)
Marche, La (l ä marsh)
Marchena (maR ch ī/n ī)
Marciana (maR chĭ/nā)
Marcignago (m ą R ch ĭn-y ī/go)
Marcigny (maR/sĭn'y ī')
Marcilla (maR/sĭ'l ĭk', *or* m ą R/sĭ'l y ī k')
Marckolsheim (maR'kols hīm)
Marcolez (maR/ko/lā')
Marçon (maR/sŏ̃N')
Marcourt (maR/koor')
Marcq (mark)
Marequette (maR/kĕt')
Mardin, *pronounced, and sometimes written*, Mardeen'
Marecchia (mä rĕk/ke ä)
Marene (m ī r ā/nā), *or* Marenne (mä rĕn/nā)
Mą ren/go (*or* mä ren/go)
Margarita (mar gą-ree/ta)
Mar/gate (*almost* mar/gĕt)
Margaux (maR/gō')
Mariana (mä-re-n ī/nä)
Maria-Schein (mī-ree/ä-shīn')
Maria-stein (mī-ree/ä-stīn')
Marica (mä-ree/k ī)
Marie-Galante (măr'e gą lănt') (*Fr pron* mä/re' g'l/lŏNt')
Mariel (mä/re-el')
Marienbad (mä ree/ęn-bät')
Mā/rī ęn berg (*Ger pron* mä ree/ęn bĕR/)
Mā/rī ęn wɛr/dęr (*Ger. pron.* mä-ree/ęn-v ĕR/-dɛr)
Marienzell (mä-ree/ęn-tsĕl'), *or* Mariazell (mä-ree/ä-tsōl')
Mariestad (mä-ree/gh-stad')
Mā/rī-et/tą
Marighano (mä-rĕ'l-y ä/no)
Marignane (mä/rĕn/yän')
Marignano (mä rĕn y ä'/no) *Syn* Melegnano.
Marin (m ą ree n')
Marineo (mä-re-nā/o)
Marines (mä/rĕn')
Marinha-Grande (mä-ree/y ä gr ą n/dä)
Marinilla (mä-re-nee/l y ä)
Marino (mä-ree/no)
Marion (mä/re-un)
Mariquita (mä re kee/t ä)
Maritimo (m ą r ī t/e mo, *or* m ī-ree/te mo)
Maritza, *or* Marizza (m ą r ī t/s ä)
Marlborough (maw/l/brŭh)
Marlenheim (maR/l ę n-hīm')
Marlow (Eng) (maR/lo)
Marlow (Germany) (maR/-lo)
Mar/mą-r ą, *or* Mar/m ą-r ą
Marne (maRn)
Maroc/co *Syn* Morocco
Maroni (m ī-ro-nee/)
Marosch (m ą/rosh) (Hung Maros, mŏr/osh')
Maros Vasarhely (mŏr/-osh' vä-shŭR hĕ'l) (Ger Neumarkt, noi/maRkt)
Marqhesas (maR-k ī/s ą s)
Marquette (maR-ket/)
Marsaglia (maR s ä'l/y ä)
Marsala (maR s ä/l ī)
Marseilles (maR sā'l/z') (Fr Marseille, maR/sā'l')
Mar/t ą ban'
Martaua (maR t ī/n ī)
Martano (maR t ī/no)
Mattcld (m aR/t ĭ'l ī t)
Matthden (maR/tĭ'l ę n)
Marthon (maR/t ŏ̃N')
Martignano (m aR t ĭ'n y ī/no)
Martigues, Les (lā maR/tēg')
Martinez (m aR tee/nĕz')
Martinique (m ą n t ī' neek') (Sp Martinico, maR te nee/ko)
Martirmo (maR-te r ī/no)
Martires, Los (lōs maR/te-rĕs)
Marvao (maR-vowN')
Mar'wą r' *Syn* Joodpoor
Mā/ry-land
Mā/ry-lę bône (*commonly pronounced* m ā/r ą bun)
Marzano (maR/d z ī/no)
Masafuera (m ą s ī fw ī/rā)
Mascarenhas (m ą s k ą-rĕn/y ą s)
Mas kat/, *or* Mas e ĭte/ *Syn* Muscat
Mas ke/gon, *or* Mas ke/go
Mas/a chu/setts
Massamecoli (m ą s s ī chook/ko-lee)
Massa-Maritima (m ą s/s ą-m ī ree/te mä)
Mass a-Superiore (m ą s/s ą-soo-p ī re o/rā)
Massbach (m ą s/b ĭk)
Masseiano (m ą s s ā-r ī/no)
Massico (mās/se ko)
Mas/sil lon (l ŭ s)
Masua, *or* Massouah (m ą s/-soo-ä), *written also* Massowah
Masullpatam (mas soo/l ę-p ą tam')
Mat/ą gor/dą
Mat/ą-mo'rgs, *or* Matamoras
Matan (mä t ī n')
Matanza (mä-tän/s ą)
Ma-tan/zas (*or* mä t ą n/thäs)
Mat/ą-pan'
Matapozuelos (mä-t ī-po-thwā/lōs)
Mat/ą ree/y ę h, *often written* Mataria, *or* Matarych
Mataro (m ą t ī ro')
Matarura (m ī-tä-roo/nä)
Mataviaña (m ą-tä-ve-ān/y ä)
Matera (mä-tā/rä)
Matignon (mä/tän/yôN')
Matouchin (mą-too/chin)
Matour (mä/toor')
Matsmay, *or* Matsmaï (*mäts-mī'*)
Matura (mä/too-rä)
Mauch-Chunk (mawk-chŭnk')
Mauchline (moK/lin)
Maui (mou/ee), *sometimes written* Mowee.
Mąu-mee'
Maurepas (mo're p'ä')
Mauritius (maw-rish/ ī-us)
Mayaco (m ī-ä/ko)
Mayaguana (m ī-ä-gw ī/n ä)
Mayence *See* Mentz
Mayenne (mā/yen', *or* m ī'-en')
Mangen (mēng/ęn)
Mayn (mīn) *Syn* Main
May nooth' (*or* m ą/nooth)
Mayo (Ireland) (mā/o)
Mayo (Mexico) (m ī/o)
Maypu (m ī poo')
Mazanderan (m ą z ą n dę-rän'), *or* Mazandcroon (m ą-z ą n dę r oon')
Mazgat lan' (*or* m ą sąt l ą n')
Mazzara (m ą t s ä/r ą)
Mexico (me k'/ko) *Syn* Mirico
Mexux (mā/cs)
Mec/ca
Mechlin (meck/lin), *or* Mechelen (meK/ę l ęn) (Fr Malines, mą/l ĭ n')
Mechoacan *See* Michoacan
Meckenheim (mĕk'k ę n-hīm')
Meck/len burg (*Ger pron* mek/l ę n bŏoRG/)
Mecklenburg Schwerin (shwā rcen/)
Meck/len-burg Strel/itz (*or* str ī/l ĭts)
Meco (mā/ko)
Mecran *See* Mekran
Mede (m ī/d ī)
Medebach (m ī/deh bāk')
Medelin (m ī dĕl y ee n')
Medenke (mā d ī-nee/t ä)
Medesano (mā d ī s ä/no)
Medina (Arabia) (me dee/n ą)
Medina (I S) (me d ī/n ą)
Medmacell (m ī dee/n ī sā'l/ee, *or* m ī-dee/n ī th ī'l/ee)
Medina Sidonia (mā dee/-n ī se do/ne ä)
Mednet-el-Fayoom (*or* -Fa'oom) (mę-dee/net el-fī-oom/)
Medyl-ter r ī'ne-ęn
Medvieditza (mĕd-ve ī-dit/s ä)
Mee/rut
Mehallet-el-kebeer, *or* -el-kebir (meh hăl/let el-keh beer')
Meherrin
Mehaponte (m ī h pon't ī, *or* m ī-h-pon/tī)
Meidam (mā e dām')
Meidling (mīd/ling)
Meigs (mēgz)
Mellen, *or* Meylen (mī/l ę n)
Meilhan (m ī'l/ŏN')
Meinam, *or* Menam (m ī'-e-nām', *or* m ī nam')
Meinau (mī/now)
Meinder (mīn/der) *Syn* Mæander
Meiningen (mī/ning ęn), *or* Meinungen (mī/nōong ęn)
Meiringen (mī/ring-ęn)
Meisenheim (mī'z ę n-hīm)
Meissen (mī/s ę n)
Mejerdah, *or* Medjerdah (mę h-jer/dą)
Mek'l-nez, Mek'l nes, *or* Mek'nas, *also written* Meqninez
Mekran (mek r ī n')
Melazzo *See* Milazzo
Melbourne (mel/burn)
Melchthal (mĕlK/tāl)
Melegnano (mā-lĕn-y ä/no)
Melgaço (mĕl g'ä/so)
Melilla (mā leel/y ä)
Melipilla (mā-le peel/y ä)
Mel/los *Syn* Milo
Mel rose/
Melsungen (mĕl/sōong-ęn)
Melton Mowbray (mō/brĭ)
Me lun' (*Fr pron* m'lŭN)
Membrilla (mĕm-breel/y ä)
Mem/gl (*or* mā/mĕl)
Memmingen (mĕm/ming-ęn)
Mem/phre-mā'gog
Menai (mĕn/ ī, *or* men/ ī) (Strait)
Me nan'
Me-nard'
Mendaña (men dān/y ä) *See* Marquesas
Mende (mŏ̃nd)
Mendell (mĕn dā/lee) *Syn.* Pentelicus
Mendocino (mĕn-do-see/-no)
Men do/zą (*Sp pron* men-do/thä)
Mengen (mĕng/ęn)
Menteith (mĕn teeth/) *Syn* Monteith
Mentone (mĕn to/nā)
Mentrida (mĕn-tree/ DĀ)
Mentz (ments), *or* Mainz (mīnts) (Fr Mayence, mā'/y ŏ̃Ns')
Menzaleh (men/z ī'l ę h)
Menzingen (mĕnt/sing ęn)
Mequinez *See* Mekinez
Merate (mā rā/tā)
Meraviglie (mā-r ī vee/l ī'y ä)
Mercadal (mĕR k ä d ī l')
Mercara (mĕR k ä/r ä)
Mercatello (mĕR kä tĕl/lo)
Mercede (mę r sād/)
Merdin (mę r deen/) *Syn* Mardeen
Mergenthal (mĕR/gę n tāl')
Mergenthem (mĕR/gę n-hīm')
Mergozzo (mĕR-got/so)
Mergui, *or* Merghi (mer gee/)
Meri-dz (*or* mĕr/e d ī)
Meriden (mĕr/ī d ęn)
Merimachi *See* Miramichi
Meri-on/eth
Merkelsdorf (mĕR/k ę ls doRF/)
Merkendorf (mĕR/k ę n doRF/)
Merklingen (mĕRk/ling-ęn)
Merlara (mĕR l ä/r ä)
Merlene (mĕR/l ĭ'n/ĕ)
Mermontau (mer/mon tō')
Mer/o e
Mer ro/na
Mer/rl mack
Mer/s burg (*Ger pron* mĕR/s ę h bŏoRG/)
Mers-el-Kebir (mĕrs ĕl kī-beer')
Mersey (mę r/z ī)
Merthyr Tydvil, *or* Tydfil (mę r/thę r tid/v ĭ l)
Merxheim (mĕRks/hīm')
Merzig (mĕRt/sĭG)
Mesagne (mā sän/y ä)
Mescritz (m ī'/z ę h r ĭts/)
Mesh/ed', *or* Mush'ed', *written also* Meshed *and* Meschid
Mesolongi *See* Misso longhi
Mes/o po t ī'm ī ą, *called* El-Je-zeerah (Al-Jezi-ra) *by the Arabs*
Mesquitella (mĕs ke-tĕ'l/lä)
Messina (mĕs see/n ä)
Mesurado (mā soo r ī/do)
Metelin (met e leen/), *or* Myt/e le ne
Metz (mĕts) (*Fr pron* māz)
Mettingen (mĕt/ting-ęn)
Metzingen, *or* Mezingen (mĕt/sing ęn)
Meursault (mu R/sō')
Meurthe (murt)
Meuse (mūz) (*Fr pron* mœ/z, Dutch Maese, *or* Maas, mās)
Meuselbach (mol'z ę l-bŭK')
Meuselwitz (mol'z ę l-wĭts')
Mex/i co (*Sp pron* mĕh/ he ko)
Meyssac (mĕs/sāk')
Mezieres (mā/ze ĉR')
Mezzan i-Bigli (mĕt-sä/nä-beel/yee)
Mezzanino (mĕt s ä-nee/no) Miaco (me-ä/ko), *or* Kec/o
Miami (m ī-ä/m ī)
Miava (mc/ä v ŏh)
Michelstadt (mIK'/ę l stät')
Michigan (mish/ ī g'n, *or* mish/ ī-gąn, *formerly pronounced* mish/ ī-gän')
Michilimackinac (mish/ĭl-e mak'/in-aw). *Syn* Mackinaw
Michoacan (me/cho-ä-kän')
Miconi (mik/o-nee) *Syn.* Myconos
Mies (mees)
Miesbach (mees/bāK)
Mijarca, *or* Mixares (me-hä/rĕs)
Mi/lam
Milan (m ī/l ą n, *or* m ī-l ä n/) (It Milano, me lä/no)
☞ The usage of the best English poets, as well as the best speakers, is decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation
Milazzo (me l ä t/so), *or* Melazzo (mā lät/so)
Milhau, *or* Millau (me/lo')
Mil/ledge-ville
Milo (mee/lo)
Mil wau/kee, *or* Milwaukie
Minas-Geraes (mee/n ą s zhā rā/ ī s)
Minclo (min/cho)
Mindanao (min dā nä/o), *or* Magindinao (mą ĭn de nä/o)
Mindelheim (min/dęl hīm')
Min/dą n
Min do/ro
Mineo (me-nā/o)
Min gre/l ą
Minho (Portugal) (mee n'yo)
Min/ne so/tą
Min/ne tav/ee
Mino (Spain) (meen/yo)
Mi nor/e ą, *or* Men or/e ą
Minot (mī/not)
Minori (me no/ree)
Minsh, or Minch (mĭnch)
Miquelon (mik-ę lon')
Miramachi (*Sp pron* mē r ą mą shee')
Miramont (mē r ī/mōN')
Mirande (mē r ŏ̃nd')
Mirandola (me-rän/do l ä)
Mirano (me r ī/no)
Mire (meer)
Mirebeau (mē R/bō', *or* mē r ę h bō')
Mirecourt (mē R/koor')
Miropolx (mī r/ę h pwł', *or* meer/pwł')
Misim (me rē/m')
Misimande (mē/rē/mŏ̃nd')
Misnowitz (mec/ro vits')
Misno (me s ī/no)
Misento (me sĭn/to)
Misinto (me-sīn/to)
Miskolcz (mish kōlts')
Misitz (mis/lits)
Missaglia (mis säl/y ɨ)
Mis sis/que
Mis/sis sip'pĭ
Missolonghi (mis/so long' ge)
Missouri (mis soo/rĭ)
Mistelbach (mis/tę l bāk')
Mitrico (me te ā/ro)
Mitla (mit/lä)
Mittau (mit/tou)
Mittelbach (mit/t ę l bāk')
Mittelwalde (mit/t ę l wäl/dę h)
Mittenwalde (mit/t ę n wäl/dę h)
Mittreich (mit/t ę r tīk')
Mittweida (mit/w ī/d ä)
Mix ares (me ll/rĕs) *Syn* Mijares
Mobile (mo bee/l)
Mochie (mok/yā)
Mocha (mo/ką) (*Arab pron* mo'kä')
Mocbin (mok leen')
Mocbineo (mok l ę n ī/no)
Modain (mo dīn'), *written also* Madain.
Modana (mo dī/nä)
Mod/e ng (*or* mod/ ī n ą)
Modica (mod/e kä)
Modigliana (mo dēl y ä/nä)
Modugno (mo-doon/yo)
Mog/ą dore', *called* Sweern *by the Moors*
Mogente, *or* Moxente (mo hen/tā)
Moggio di-Sotto (mod/jo dē sot/to)
Mogi-das-Cruzes (mo/ zhee dăs kroo/sĕs)
Mogi-Guaçu (mo zhee gwā soo')
Mogi-Mirim (mo/zhee mc rī'n/)

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long*, ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ȳ, *short*, ą, ę, ị, ọ, ọ, *obscure*, câre, făr, lâst, fąll, what, thêre, vęil, tĕrm, pīque, fīrm, dōne, fôr, dọ, wọlf, fo͝od, fo͝ot, fūrl, rude, pu͝sh,

Moguer (mo-gĕr′)
Mo-gul′
Mohacs (mo′hätch′)
Mo′hawk
Mo he′gan
Mo-hoc′lof, *written also* Mohilew *and* Moghilev.
Mohringen (mō′ring-ĕn)
Mohrsville (mōrs′vil)
Mohrungen (mo′rōong-ĕn)
Moissac (mwäs′säk′)
Mojoña (mo-yo′ñä)
Mojos (mo′hŏss) *Syn* Moxos
Mola-di-Gaeta (mo′lä dē-gä-e′tä)
Molar (mo lar′)
Molassana (mo-läs sä′nä)
Moldau (mol′dow)
Mol fet′til
Mol d i′vil-ĕ
Molina (mo lee′nä)
Molino (mo leen′)
Molino-del-Rey (mo-lee′no dĕl rā)
Molise (mo lee′sā)
Molokai (mo lo-kī′), *or* Morotai
Mo luc′cas
Mombas (mŏm bas′), *or* Mombaza (mom ba′zä)
Mombasigho (mom-bä-seel′yo)
Mom pox′ (*Sp pron* mom poh′)
Monaco (mo-nä′ko)
Mo nad′nock
Monaghan (mon′a-han)
Monastir, *pronounced, and sometimes written,* Monastir′ (Ger Mähren, mo′rĕn)
Mon ch a-boo′
Mondego (mon dā′go)
Mondonedo (mon dŏn ya′ no)
Mondovi (mon do vee′)
Monghir (mŭn-gēer′)
Mon go′li a
Monmouth (mon′muth)
Monnow (mon′nō)
Monmouth (mon′muth)
Mono mo thi′pi
Mo non′ga he′la
Mo non gi′li a
Monopoli (mo nop′o lee)
Monovar (mo no var′)
Monpont (mŏN′pŏN′)
Monreale (mon re′ä′lā) *See* Montreale
Monroe (mon-rō′)
Mon ro′vi a
Mons (mŏnss) (Flem Bergen, bĕR′HĕN)
Montagnana (mon tän yä′nä)
Mŏn′ta gūe
Montalban (mont-tl bän′)
Montalbano (mont tl bä′no)
Montanches (mon tän′chĕs)
Montargis (mŏN′tär′zhē′)
Montauban (mŏN′to′bŏN′)
Montaud (mŏN′tō′)
Montazzoli (mon tät′so lee)
Montbéliard (mŏN′bā′le ar′)
Mont Blanc (mŏN blŏN), *or* Mount Blăne (It Monte Bianco, mon′tā be an′ko)
Montblanch (mont blänk′)
Montbrison (mŏN′bre′zŏN′)
Montcalm (mont′kăm′)
Mont Cenis (mŏN sĕ nē′, *or* sĕ nēss′) (It Monte Cenisio, mon′tā chā nee′se o)
Mont-de-Marsan (mŏN′ dĕ mar′sŏN′)
Monte Aleino (mon′tā ăl chee′no), *or* Montalcino (mont ăl chee′no)
Monte Catini (mon′tā kä-tee′nee)
Montechio Maggiore (mon-tĕk′ke-o mäd jo′rā)
Montechiaro (mon′tā-ke ä′ro)
Mon tĕ′go
Mon tē′ith′
Montelimart (mŏN′tĕ′le-mar′)
Montelovez (mon tā lo′vĕth)
Montemgro (mon-tā-nā′gro)
Monterean (mŏN′tĕ-ăn′)
Monterey (mon tā-rā′)
Monte vid′e-o (*or* mon-tā-vee′dā o)
Montgomery (mont gum′er e)
Monticello (Italy) (mon-te-chĕl′lo)
Monticello (U. S.) (mon-te-chel′lo, *or* mon-te sel′lo)
Montilla (mon-teel′yä)
Montmartre (mŏN′mar′tr′)
Montmorency, *or* Montmorenci (mont′mo-ren′-sĭ) (*Fr pron.* mŏN′mo′rŏN′sē′)
Mont pe′lĭ er
Mont pel′lĭ er (*Fr. pron* mŏN′pĕl′le ā′)
Montreal (mont′re awl′) (*Fr pron* mŏN′rā′äl′)
Montreale (mont rā′ä′lā), *more properly* Monreale
Montrose (mon trōz′)
Mont′sĕr rat′
Monza (mon′zä)
Moolt an, *or* Moultan (mool tän′)
Moorshedabad (moor′ shed a bäd′)
Moorzook, Mourzouk, *or* Murzuk (moor zook′)
Moquelumne (mo kĕl′um ne)
Mo-rad′a bäd′
Morava (mo ra′vä)
Mo ra′vĭ-a (Ger Mähren, mā′rĕn)
Moray, *pronounced, and often written,* Murray
Morbihan (mor′bē-ŏN′)
Mo re′a *Syn* Peloponnesus
Morena, Sierra (se-ĕ-rĕ′rä mo ra′na)
Morgan ten (mor′gar′tĕn)
Morillix (mor′lĭ′)
Mo roc′co, *or* Morocco (Arab Marakesh, mā-rā′kĕsh′)
Moron (mo-rōn′)
Morone (mo ro′nā)
Morons (mo′rŏns)
Morotai (mo ro tī′) *Syn* Molokai
Morozzo (mo rot′so)
Mor′peth
Morra (mor′rä)
Morro Grande (mor′ro grän′dā)
Morrope (mor ro pē′)
Mortagne (mor′tän′)
Mortara (mor tä′ra)
Mortes, Rio das (ree′o das mor′tĕs)
Mortizzo (mor tit′so)
Mortlach (mort′lak)
Morzisco (mord zĭs′ko)
Morzino (mord zee′nō)
Moschiano (mos ke ä′no)
Moscowa (mo shä′o a)
Mos′cōw (Russ Moskwa, mosk vä′)
Moselle (mo zĕl′) (Ger Mosel, mo′zĕl)
Mosk′wa (*Russ pron* mosk-vä′)
Mosquera (mos kā ra′)
Mosquito (mos kee′to)
Mo′sul, *or* Moo′sul
Motagua (mo ta′gwa)
Motilla del Palancar (mo teel′yä dĕl pä lan kär′)
Motrico (mo tree′ko)
Motril (mo-treel′)
Motta Alciata (mot′ta ăl chē′ä)
Motta del Friuli (mot′tä dĕl free′oo lee)
Motta Santa Lucia (mot′tä sän′tä loo chee′ä)
Moulins (moo′lăN′)
Moultan (mool tän′) *Syn* Mooltan
Moulton (mōl′tŭn)
Moultrie (moo′trĭ)
Mourzouk *See* Moorzook
Moutier (moo′te ā′)
Mouveaux (moo′vō′)
Moux (moo)
Mouzon (moo′zŏN′)
Mow′ee *Syn* Maui
Moxente (mo hĕn′tā) *Syn* Molente
Moxos, *or* Mojos (mo′hŏs)
Moy′a men′sing
Moyne (moin)
Mozambique (mo zam beek′)
Mugardos (moo gar′dŏs)
Muggensturm (mŏog′gĕn stōōrm′)
Muggia (mood′jä)
Mugnano (moon-yä′no)
Muhlbach (mül′bäk)
Mühlburg (mül′bŏŏRG)
Mühlenbach (mül′lĕn bäk′)
Mühlenburg (mu′lĕn-burg)
Mühlhausen (mül′how′zĕn) (Fr. Mulhouse, mul′ooz′)
Mühlheim (mül′hīm)
Muhr (moor) *Syn* Mur
Mulde (mool′dĕ)
Mul′lin gar′
Multedo (mool tā′do)
Mundaca (moon dä′ka)
Mundelsheim (mŏon′dĕl-him′)
Munguia (moon-gē′ä)
Munich (mū′nik) (Ger München, mün′nĕn)
Munkacs (moon′kŏch′)
Münster (Ger.) (mün′stĕr, *or* mun′stĕr)
Münsterthal (mün′stĕr tal′)
Mull (mŭl) (Island)
Mur, *or* Muhr (moor)
Murcia (mur′shĭ ä) (*Sp pron* moor′the-ä)
Murray (mŭr′rĭ) *Syn* Moray
Mursuk *See* Moorzook
Murviedro (moor-vē-ā′dro)
Muscat′, *sometimes written* Muscat, *or* Mascate
Muscatine (mus′kă teen′)
Muscogee
Muskogy
Muskun (mŭs′kow)
Mŭskeego
Mŭskerry
Muskingum (mus king′gum)
Mŭl′tra
Mycenæ (mī-sē′nē) *Syn* Micene, *or* Mycone (mik′o nee)
Mysore (mī-sōr′)
Mytilene *Syn* Metelin

N.

Nab (näb, *or* nap)
Naarden (naar′dĕn)
Naas (näs)
Nabajo, *pronounced, and sometimes written,* Navajo, *or* Nabajoa (na vä ho′ä)
Nacimento (na-thē mĕn′to)
Nackenheim (nak′ken-him′)
Nacogdoches (nak′o dō′chez)
Nagpoor (nag poor′)
Nagy Enyed (nod′yĕ, *almost* nŏdj, en′yĕd′)
Nagy Karoly (nŏdj kä′ro-lī′)
Nagy Mihaly (nodj mee hī′)
Nagy Szombath (nŏd som′bot′) *Syn* Tyrnau
Nagy Varad (nŏdy vä′rŏd′)
Nahant′
Naho (nā′ho)
Nahr (nä′hr)
Nailloux (nī′loo′, *or* nīl′oo′)
Nairn (nārn)
Naixa (nī′sha)
Najac (nä′zhăk′)
Najera, *or* Nagera (nä hā′rä)
Najerilla, *or* Nagerilla (nä hā rel′yä)
Nalabu (nä lä-boo′)
Nalon (nä lōn′)
Namaquas (nä-ma′kwäz)
Namslau (nämz′lou)
Namur (nä′mur) (*Fr pron* nä′mür′) (Flem Namen, nä′mĕn)
Nan′cy (*Fr pron* nŏN′sē′)
Nangasaki (näng ga sä′ke)
Nangis (nŏN′zhē′)
Nan kin′, *or* Nan king′, *called also* Ni ang′ Ning
Nan′se mond
Nantes (nants) (*Fr pron* nŏNt)
Nan′tĭ coke
Nan tuck′ĕt
Nantwich (nant′ich)
Napa (na′pa, *or* nä′pä)
Naples (nā′plz) (It Napoli, nä′po le)
Narbonne (nar′bon′)
Narew (nä′rĕv), *written also* Narev
Narmada (nar-mŭ′dä) *Syn* Nerbudda
Narni (nar′nee)
Naro (nä′ro)
Nar′o wa, *or* Nar′va
Nage′by
Nash′o bä
Nash′u a
Nas′sau (*Ger pron* nas′sou)
Natal (nā tăl′)
Natchez
Natchi′toches (*sometimes pronounced* nak′ĭ tush′)
Na to′lĭ a, *or* An′a to′lĭ a, *or* Anadoli (a nă do′le)
Nauders (now′dērs)
Nauen (now′ĕn)
Naugard (now′gärt′)
Naumburg (*Ger pron* now′mbŏŏRG)
Naunhof (nown′hōf)
Nau′voo′
Navidel Rey (nä vē dĕl rā′)
Navi Hormosa (nä′vē hŏr mo′sä)
Navajo hoe (Indians), *written also* Nabajo
Naval (na vä′l′)
Navalmoralejo (nä vä l̄ōo thee′lā-hō)
Navan (nă′văn)
Navarin (nä vä ree′n), *or* Navarino (na-va ree′no), *or* Neocastro (nā′o kăs′tro)
Navarre (na vär′) (Sp Navarra, na vär′rä)
Navas del Madrono (nä′vas dĕl mä dron′yo)
Navas Frias (nä′vas free′ās)
Navi′a so′to
Navelli (na vel′lee)
Navidad (na vĭ′dăd′) (*Sp pron* nä ve däd′)
Nawighio Grande (nä-vee′yo grän′dā)
Naxera (nä hā′rä) *Syn* Nijera
Naxia (nax se′ä), *or* Naxos
Nayugh, Lough (lŏH nī)
Nazu (nä′zō′) *Syn* Tupen
Ne-bruns′ka
Nechanitz (nĕk′a nits)
Neckar, *or* Neckar
Neckarau (nĕk′kar tow′)
Neckar Steinach (nĕk′kar stī′năk)
Nedjd (nej′d), *or* Nedjed
Needlgherry, *or* Neilgherry (neel′gĕr′ry)
Neembucu (nā ĕm boo koo′)
Neethe (nē′tch)
Negapatam′
Negro pont, *or* Egripo
Nehem (nā′hum)
Nehren (nā′rĕn)
Neibahem (nips′hīm)
Neidenburg (nī′dĕn-bŏŏRG′)
Neilston (neel′stŭn)
Neirone (nā e ro′nā)
Neisse (nī′sĕ)
Nejm *See* Nezheen
Nemours (nĕ mooR′)
Nenagh (nē′na)
Nenzing (nĕnt′sing)
Neosho
Neots, St (sānt neets′)
Nepaul, *or* Nepal
Nepisising *Syn* Nipissing
Nera (nā′rä)
Nerac (nā′rāk′)
Nerbudd′dah, *or* Narmada (nar mŭ′dä)
Nerchau (nĕR′kow)
Neresheim (ne′rĕs hīm′)
Neronde (nā′rŏnd′)
Ner tchinsk′
Neschin (nesh een′) *See* Nezheen
Nesco pec
Ne sham′ny
Nesse (River) (nĕs′sĕ)
Nesslau (nĕss′lou)
Nesso (nĕs′so)
Neste, *or* Nestes (nĕst)
Nethe (nāt, *or* ne′tĕ)
Syn Neethe
Netherlands (Dutch Nederland, nā′dĕr lănt′)
Nethou (neh-too′)
Neto (nā′to), *or* Nieto (ne-ā′to)
Netro (nā′tro)
Nettuno (nĕt too′no)
Neubrunn (noi′brŏŏn)
Neuburg (*Ger pron* noi′-bŏŏRG)
Neudeck (noi′dĕk)
Neudenau (noi′dĕn ow′)
Neuenburg (noi′ĕn-bŏŏRG′)
Neufchatel, *or* Neuchatel (nush′ä′tel′) (Ger Neuenburg, noi′ĕn bŏŏRG′)
Neuffen (noif′fĕn)
Neuhausen (noi′how′zĕn)
Neuhof (noi′hōf)
Neuilly-sur-Seine (nē′yē′sŭr′sān′)
Neumark (noi′mark)
Neumarkt (noi′markt)
Neunkirchen (noin′kēr′kĕn)
Neupaka (noi′pä′kow)
Neurode (noi′ro′dĕ)
Neu-Ruppin (noi rŏp-pee′n′)
Neusalz (noi′sälts)
Neusatz (noi′sätts) (Hung Ujvidek, oo′e vē dĕk)
Neuse (nūs)
Neu′sŏhl (*or* noi′sōl)
Neustadt (nu′stat, *or* noi′-stat)
Neu-Wied (nu′weed, *or* noi′-weet)
Nevaya (*Russ pron* nĕ′vä)
Nevada (nĕ vä′dä)
Nevado (nĕ-vä′do)
Nevers (ne-vĕR′)
Nevigi sigk
Nevis, Ben
New′ark
Newcastle (Delaware) (nu′kas sl)
Newcastle (Eng.) (nu kas′sl)
Newfoundland (nu′fund land′)
New Granada (nu gra na′dä)
New Guinea (nu gin′e) *Syn* Papua
New Jersey (jĕr′zĭ)
New Leon (Sp Nuevo Leon, nwā′vo lā ōn′)
New Mexico (Sp Nuevo Mexico, nwā′vo mĕh-hee′ko)
New Orleans, *often but less correctly, called* New Orleans′
New Salum. *Syn* Salisbury
New Santander (Sp Nuevo Santander, nwā′vo san-tän dār′)
New Zealand (zee′land)
Nezh′een′ *written also* Nejm *and* Neschin
Nez Perce (nā pĕr sĕ′ *commonly pronounced* nĕ pĕr′sĕ)
Ngami (n gä′mee)
Nhangara (nŭ gä′ra *sometimes pronounced* nŭ ga′ra)
Nicaragua (nik′a ra′gwä)
Nice (nees) (It Nizza, nēt′sä, *or* nit′sä)
Nicholas (nik′o las)
Nicobar′
Nicolas, St (Fr Saint Nicolas, sĕN nē′ko′lä′)
Nicolet (nik′o lĕt′)
Nicopoli (ne kop′o lee)
Nicosia (ne ko′se ä)
Nicotera (ne-ko tā′rä)
Nidau, *or* Nydau (nē′dow)
Niederhall (nee′dĕr hal′)
Niederhof (nee′dĕr hōf′)
Niederwesel (nee′dĕr wā′zĕl) *Syn* Wesel
Niederzwehren (nee′dĕr tsvā′rĕn)
Nieteru (nee′fern)
Nieheim (nee′hīm)
Niemegk (nee′mĕk)
Niemen (nee′mĕn) (*Pol pron* nyĕm′ĕn)
Nienburg (neen′bŏŏRG)
Nierstein (neeR′stīn)
Nieuport (nu′port)
Nievre (ne ăv′r′)
Niger (nī′jer), *or* Quŏr′ra
Nigua (nee′gwa)
Niguardo (ne-gwär′do)
Nigualis (ne-g a′lis)
Nijni *See* Nizhnee
Nikolaief, *or* Nikolaiew (ne-ko lī′ĕf)
Nikolsburg (*Ger pron.* nē′kols bŏŏRG′)
Nilab (nĭl′ab′)
Nile (Arab Bahr Nil, bär′ nēel)
Nimar (nee mgar′), *or* Nemaur′
Nimegue *See* Nimwegen.
Nimes, *or* Nismes (neem)
Nimeguen (ne-mā′gĕn) (Dutch Nimegen, *or* Nymegen, nu mā′gĕn, *or* Nimwegen, nim wā′gĕn, Fr Nimegue, ne′mĕg′)
Ning-Po, *formerly* Liampo (le am′po′).
Niort (ne oR′)
Ni phon′, *or* Ni pon′
Nip′is sing′
Nisao (nee sä′o)
Nish′a poor′, *written also* Nishapour
Nisi (nee′see)
Nitchegugon (nitch-e-gwon′)
Nittenau (nit′tĕn ow′)
Nive (neev)
Nivelle (ne′vĕl′)
Nivelles (ne′vĕl′)
Nivernais, *or* Nivernois (ne′vĕr′nā′)
Nixdorf, Gross (grōss nĭks′dorf)
Nizhnee (*or* Nijni) Novgorod
Nizza (neet′sä, *or* nit′sä) *Syn* Nice
Nizza della Paglia (neet′sä dĕl′la pal′ya)
Noale (no ä′lā)
Noalejo (no ä lā′ho)
Nocera (no chā′rä)
Nocito (no chē′to)
Nocsi (no′chee)
Nordlingen *See* Nordlingen
Nogat (no′gät)
Nogent (no′zhŏN′)
Noguera (no gā′rä)
Noir (nwär)
Noire-Fontaine (nwär fŏN tĕn′, *or* fon tān′)
Noirmoutiers (nwär′moo′tē′)
Noja, *or* Nöja (no′ya)
Nombre de Dios (nōm′brā dā dē ōs′)
Norcia (nor′chē)
Nord (nor)
Nordalben (nort′hal′bĕn)
Nordhausen (nort how′zĕn)
Nordheim (nort′hīm)
Nordlingen, *or* Nordlingen (nort′ling ĕn, *almost* nŭrt ling en)
Norfolk (nor′fŭk)
Norfolk Island
Norfolk Island
Norfolk Island

Noyon (nŏh'yŏN')
Nozano (nod zä'no)
Nu'bl g
Nueces (nwā'sās)
Nueva Carteya (nwā'vä kar tā'yä)
Nueva Ecija (nwā'vä ā'the-hä, *or* ā'se hä)
Nueva Helvetia (nwā'vä hĕl vā'te-ä) *Syn* New Helvetia
Nuevas Grandes (nwā'vas gran'dās)
Nuevitas (nwā vee'tās)
Nuevo Leon (nwā'vo lā ōn') *Syn* New Leon
Nuevo Santander (nwā'vo sän tän dēR') *Syn* New Santander
Nukahiva (noo'kä hee'vä)
Nun, *pronounced, and often written*, Neon
Nuoro (noo o'ro)
Nur (noor)
Nura (noo'rä)
Nura Ponte (noo'rä pon'tä)
Nurnburg (Ger Nürnberg, nurn'bĕRG)
Nusco (noos'ko)
Nuslau (nōōs'lou)
Nusloch (nōōs'lok)
Nussbach (nōōs'bĭK)
Nykoping, *or* Nykioping (nü'cho'ping, *almost* nee'chüp ing)
Nymphenburg (nim'fĕn bōōRG')
Nympsfield (nimps'feeld)
Nyon (nē'ŏN')

O.

Oahu (wä'hoo)
Oaxaca *or* Oajaca (wä-hä'kä) *written also* Guaxaca
Obeid (o bād')
Ober-Ehnheim (o'bĕr-drow'hōōRG)
Oberhausen (o'bĕr-how' zĕn)
Ober Lahnstein (o'bĕr lä'shtīn)
O'bĕr lin
Oberpfalzen (o'bĕr pä'lzĕn)
Oberstein (o'bĕr stīn')
Obersteinfeld (o'bĕr-stīn fĕlt')
Ober-Weissbach (o'bĕr-wīss'bĭK)
Ober-Wiesenthal (o'bĕr-wee'zĕn tāl')
Obi, *or* Obx (o'bē), *or* Ob
Obidos (o bē'dōs)
Obispo (o bees'po)
Obrajillo, *or* Obraxillo (o brä hee'lyo)
Ocana (o kä'nä)
Oc'co quin'
Oceana (o'she ä'nä)
Oceanica (o'she ăn'e kä)
Ochil (o'kil)
Ochotsk *See* Okhotsk
Ock'lo ko'nee
Oc mul'gee, *formerly written* Oakmulgee.
O co'nee
Ocra coke
Oc'tig rĭ'ä
Oczakow *See* Otchakof
Odense (ō'dĕn sĕh)
O'dĕr
Odenthalm (o'dĕrn hīm')
O des'sä
Odeypoor (o dā poor'), *or* Odeypore (o dā-pōr')
Oedelsheim (o'dĕls hīm')
Oedenburg (o'dĕn burg, *or* o'dĕn bōōRG') (Hung Sopron, sho'pron')
Oehringen (o'ring ĕn)
Oeland (o'land)
Oels (ōls)
Oerebro (o're broo)
Oesel (o'sĕl)
Oestreich (ost'r k) *Syn.* Austria
Oettingen (ot'ting ĕn)
Ofanto (o fän'to)
Ofen *Syn* Buda
Offenbach (of'fĕn bĭK')
Ogeechee (o gē'chee)
Oggiono (od jo'no)
Oglethorpe (o'gl thorp)
Ogliastro (ōl yäs'tro)
Oglio (ōl'yo)
Ogoño (o gōn'yō)
Ohanez (o ä-nĕth')
O hi'o
O hi'o pĭle
Ohrd uff (ōR'drōof)
Ohrn (ōRn)
Oignies (wän'yĕ')
Oignon (wän'yŏN')
Oise (oiz) (*Fr pron.* wiz, *almost* wīz)
Ojalava (o yä-lä'vä), *written also* Oyolava
Ojibbeway *See* Chippeway
Ojinaga (o he nä'rĕ'a)
Okhotsk (o kotsk') (*Russ pron almost* o notsk')
Oktibbeha (ok-tib'be-haw)
Olargues (o'lärg')
Oldenburg (*Ger pron* ol'dĕn bōōRG')
Oldham (ōld'am)
Oldisleben (ol'dis lā'bĕn)
Olean (o le ăn')
Oleggio (o lĕd'jo)
Olic o'nä
Oloron (o'lō'rŏN'), *sometimes written* Oloron (o'lo'rŏN')
Olsa (o lā'sä)
Oletta (o lĕ'tä)
Olette (o'lĕt')
Olevano (o lā vä'no)
Oley (ō'lī)
Olgiate (ol jä'tā)
Olginate (ol je nä'tā)
Olona (o le-ō'nä)
Olite (o lee'tā)
Oliva (o lee'vä)
Olivares (o le vä'rĕs)
olivedra (o le vā'e rä)
Olivenza, *or* Olivença (*Sp pron* o le ven'thä)
Oliveto (o le vā'to)
Olleria (ol yā ree'ä)
Olmedo (ol mā'do)
Olmeto (ol mā'to), *or* Olmeto (o lo mā'to)
Olmütz (ol'mütz)
Olo-netz', *or* Olonetz
Olot (o lot')
Olveira (ol-vā'rä)
Omaha (ō'mä haw')
Oman (ō män')
Omegna (o mān' ä)
Omer, St (Fr Saint Omer, sānt o'mĕR')
O mo'ä
Om pom'po noo'sue
Onate (ōn yä'tā)
O ne'gä (*Russ pron* o nā'gä)
Onegha (o nĕ'ä'a)
Oneida (o nī'dä)
Oni (o nee')
Onondaga (on'un daw'gä)
Ontario (on-tā'rĭ o)
Onteniente (on tā ne ān'tā)
On'to nag'on
Oo (ō)
Ooigin, *or* Ouigem (oo ī'gn')
Oo'na las'kä, *or*, Oo'na lash'kä, *written also* Unalaschka
Oon'ĭa, *written also* Urfa, Ourfa, and Orfa
Oorghenj, Ourghendj, *or* Urgendj (oor ĕen'), *sometimes written* Urghenz *and* Urgantz *Syn* Khiva
Ooroomea, *or* Urumiya (oo roo mee'ä), *written also* Urmiah *and* Ourmiah
Oost'an aw'lä
Oostchout (ōst'ĭ-n how't')
Oostkoog Veldkee, Ustsug Veldki, *or* Oustioug Veliki (oos te oog' vāl'dee kee)
Oozbek, Ouzbek, *or* Uzbeck (ooz'bek')
Oozbekistan (ooz bek is tān') *Syn* Bokhara
Oozh, *or* Ouj (oozh)
Opano (o pā'no)
Opatou (o'pä tou')
Opatow (o pä'tov)
Ope-lousas
Opoczno (o potch'no)
O pōr'to
Oppa (op'pä)
Opp'eln
Oppenheim (op'pĕn hīm')
Oppido (op'pe do)
Orageuse (o'rä'zhu z')
Oraison (o'rā'zŏN')
Oran (o rān')
Orange (*Fr. pron.* o'rŏnzh')
Orankenbaum (o-rä'nc ĕn-bowm')
Oranienburg (o rā'ne-ĕn bōōRG')
Orbassano (oR bä sä'no)
Orbec (oR'bĕk')
Orcades (or'kā dēz) *Syn.* Orkneys
Orce (oR'thā)
Orchies (oR'shē')
Orchilla (oR chee'lya), *or* Urchilla (oor chee'lyä)
Orciano (oR chē'no)
Orduña (oR doon'yä)
Orebro, *See* Oerebro
Ore-gon
O re'ĭ', *or* Or lof'
Orellana (o rĕl y ä'n ä) *Syn* Amazon
O'ren boorg', *or* Orenburg
Orense (o rĕn'sā)
Orgiano (oR jĭ'no)
Orgon (oR'gŏN')
Orihuela (o're we'lä)
O'rĭ no'ko
O ris'kā ny
Oristano (o-ris tä'no)
Orizaba (o re sä'bä)
Orkneys (ork'nēz)
Orleannais, *or* Orleannois (oR'lĭ'ĭ'vnā')
Orleans (*Fr pron* oR' lĭ'ŏN')
Ormiah, *or* Ormuz (Pers Hormooz)
Ornain (oR'nĭN')
Ornans (oR'nŏN')
Ornavasso (oR nä vä's o)
Orne (oRn)
Orontes (o-ron'tēz) *called by the Arabs* El Asny (el ä'sne')
Oropesa (o ro pā'sä)
Oropo (o ro'po), *or* O ro'pus
Orosei (o ro sā'ee)
Orotava (o ro tä'vä)
Orsova (oR'so'vŏh')
Ortegal (*or* oR tā gäl')
Orthez, *or* Orthes (oR'tās')
Ortona (oR to'nä)
Orune (o roo'nā)
Oruro (o-roo'ro)
Orvieto (oR ve ā'to)
Orvigo (oR vee'go), *or* Orbigo (oR bee'go)
Orzige (*Fr pron* ō'zē'zh')
Osaka (o sä'ka)
Osceola (os'se o'lä)
Osero (o sā'ro)
Oshmoonean, *or* Achmoonean (osh moo-n ăn')
Osi mo
Osi'na brück' *often called, by the English*, Osnaburg
Os'na baw'
Osnäbe *See* Osnabrück
Osseo (os soo'nā)
Ossuna (os soo'nā)
Ost-end'
Ostäk's'
Os'we gatch'le
Os-we'go
Oswego (o swā'go)
Otahcite (o tā hee'te) *See* Tahiti
Otchakof, *or* Oczakow (otch'ä kof')
Otranto (*It pron* o'-trän'to)
Ottalmo (ot tä-vä'no), *or* Ottojano (ot to yä'no), *written also* Ottalmo
Ottaiva (ot'ä-wä *or* ot'ä wā)
Ottenau (ot'te now')
Ottenbach (ot'tĕn bĭK')
Ottenheim (ot'tĕn hīm')
Ottenstein (ot'tĕn stīn')
Otterbach (ot'tĕr bĭK')
Ottiglio (ot tee'lyo)
Ottmachau (ot'mä'kow)
Ottobiano (ot to be ä'no)
Otto man Empire. *Syn.* Turkey
Ottone (ot to'nā)
Ottweiler (ott'wī'lĕr)
Ouachita *See* Washita
Ouche (oosh)
Oude (owd, *sometimes improperly pron* ood)
Oudenarde (ow'dĕn ar-dĕh) (Fr. Audenarde, ō'dĕh-naard')
Oudon (oo'dŏN')
Oufa (oo'fä)
Ouisconsin *See* Wisconsin
Ouj (oozh) *Syn* Oozh
Ouldin (oo jān'). *Syn.* Oojein
Oulx (oo)
Oundle (ŭn'dl)
Oural *See* Ural
Uralsk, *or* Uralsk (oo-rälsk')
Ouree (oorss)
Ourcq (oonk)
Ourfa *See* Oorfa
Ourga (oor'gä)
Ourghendj *See* Oorghenj
Ourique (oo ree'kā)
Ourmiah, *or* Urmiah (oor-mee'ä) *Syn* Ooroomea
Ourthe (oort)
Ouse (ooz)
Outeiro (oo-tī'e ro)
Ouzbek *See* Oozbek
Ovada (o vä'dä)
Overijssel, *or* Overyssel (o vā rĭs'sĕl)
Ovid (N Y)
Oviedo (o ve ā'po)
Ovoca (o vo'kä)
Ovos, Ilha dos (eel'yä dōs o'vōs)
Owasco (o-wŏs'ko)
Owego (o wee'go)
Owhyhee *See* Hawaii
Oxus, *called also the* Amoo, *or* Amu (ä'moo'), *and* Gihon (je hon'), *or* Jeihoon'
Oy'a-pock', *or* Ovapoc
Oyarzun (o y ar thoon')
O-zark'
Ozegna (od zā'n'yä)

P.

Paar (pä'R)
Pace (pā'sĕ')
Pachoco (pä chō'ko)
Pachuno (pä choo'no)
Pacolet
Pacolet
Padelborn (pä'dĕr born)
Padilla (pä dee'lyä)
Padron (pä drōn')
Padua (It Padova, pä'do vä)
Paganico (pä gä'ne ko)
Pagano (pä gä'no)
Paglia (pä'lyä)
Paglieta (pä lyā'tä)
Paglione (pä lyo'nā)
Pagnano (pan yä'no)
Paimboeuf (pĕN'bŭf')
Paimogo (pī mo'go)
Paimpont (pĕN'pŏN')
Pain'court (*or* pĕN'koor')
Paishawur *See* Peshawer
Paisley (pāz'lĭ)
Paiuito (pä ee'to)
Palacios, Los (lōs pa lä'the ōs)
Paliga (pä lē'gä)
Palatinate
Palatine
Palæstine
Palazzo (pä'lä tso)
Palermo (pä lĕr'mo)
Palencia (pä len'shĭ-ä) (*Sp pron* pä len'the-ä)
Palenque (pä leng'kā), *or* Culhuacan (kool-wä-kän')
Palgrave (pä'l grāv)
Palhanpoor'
Paliano (pä le ä'no)
Palmyra (pal mī'rä) *See* Palmyra
Palestrina (pä les tree'nä)
Palhan-poor'
Paliano (pä le ä'no)
Palmyra (pal mī'rä) *See* Palmyra
Palliglano (pä lēl yä'no)
Palisades (pal'e sādz')
Pallas, La (lä pä'lŏss') .
Palsham cot'tä
Palmyra
Palma del Rio (pä'l mä dĕl ree'o)
Palma Nuova (pä'l mä noo o'vä)
Palmaria (päl mä-ree'ä)
Palmas, *or* Las Palmas (läs päl'mäs)
Palmilhoza (päm peel-yo'zä)
Pamplona (päm plo'nä), *or* Pampeluna (p im pā loo'nä)
Panay (pä nī')
Panama (pän'ä mä') (*Sp pron* pä nä mä')
Pancosa (pän'ko'sä)
Pancocolo (pä'nc ko'ko lo)
Panipat (pan'e pŭt')
Panjim (pän-zheen')
Pano'las
Pantellaria (pän tĕl lä-ree'ä), *written also* Pantalaria
Panticosa (pän te ko'sä)
Panuco (pä noo'ko)
Pao d'Alho (pow w dāl'yo)
Paola (pow'lä)
Paoli (U S) (pā'o-lē)
Papagano (pä pä gē'no)
Papal States (It Stato Pontificio, stä'to pon-te fēe'che-o)
Papasquiaro (pä pas ke ä'ro)
Papenburg (pä'pĕn bōōRG')
Pappenheim (pä'p ĕn hīm')
Papua (pap'oo-ä, *or* pä'poo ä) *Syn* New Guinea
Para (pä rä')
Paraçatu (pä-ra sä too')
Paragua (pä-rä gwä')
Paraguay (pä rä gwī', *or* pä rä gwī')
Paraiba, *or* Parahiba (pä rä ee'bä)
Parahiba, *or* Paranahiba (pä rä nä ee'bä)
Parati (pä rä tee')
Parce (pARS'ā')
Parechia (pä rä kee'ä)
Paredes de Nava (pä rā' dās dā nä'vä)
Pareto (pä rā'to)
Paria (pä'ree ä)
Parima (pä rē'mä)
Parina (pä ree nä')
Paris (păr'is) (*Fr pron* pä'ree')
Parita (pä ree'tä)
Parlo pim'si sim' (Mtn)
Parsaon (pä sä rōn')
Pascagoula (pas'kä-goo'lä)
Pasco, *or* Cerro Pasco (sĕr'ro pas'ko)
Pascuaro (pas kwä'ro)
Pas de-Calais (pä dä kä'lā')
Pasitano (pä se tä'no)
Paso del Norte (pä'so del nor'tā), *or* El Paso del Norte
Paso de Ovejas (pä'so dā o vā'häs)
Pas'quo tank'
Passa-Cavallo (pas'sä kä vāl'yo)
Pass Christian (pass kris'te ăn')
Passenheim (pas'sĕn hīm')
Passy (pas'se')
Patagonia (pat'ä go'nĭ ä)
Patay (pä tā')
Pato to'mac *See* Potomac
Patrasso (pä trās'so)
Pau (pō)
Paulghautcherry (pawl'-gawt chĕr'rĭ)
Paull Latino (pow'lee lä-tee'no)
Paute (pow'tā)
Pavia (pä-vee'ä)
Pavone (pä vo'nā)
Paw'ca-tuck
Paw tuck'et
Pax'os, *or* Pax'o
Pays Bas (pā'e bä)
Pays de Vaud (pā'e dĕ vō) *Syn* Vaud
Payta (pī'tä)
Paz, La (lä pāz) (*Sp pron* lä pāth)
Peage (pā'äzh')
Pecetto (pā-chĕt'to)
Pecos (pā'kŏs)
Pe'dee'
Pedroso (pā pro'so)
Pechlea (pec'hlē)
Peene (pā'nĕh)
Pegau (pā'gow)
Pegnitz (pĕg'nits)
Pego (pā'go)
Pegu, *or* Pegou (pe-goo') *or* Bagoo
Pei ho (pā'hō')
Peilau (pī'lou)
Peipus (pī'e poos), *written also* Tchood'sko e
Peitz, *or* Pelz (pīts)
Pe'kin', *or* Pe'king'
Pelago (pe'lä go)
Pe lę w'
Pellegrino (pĕl lä gree'no,
Pelvoux (pĕl'voo')
Pembina (pĕm'be nä)
Pembroke (pem'brŏōk)
Pemigewasset (pem'ĭ g wos'set)
Pena Castillo (pā'nä y ä kas tee'lyo)
Peñuela (pān y ä fe ā', *or* pān y ä fe ā')
Peñalva (pān y ä l'vä)
Pe nang'
Pen den'nis
Penha (pān'yä)
Penicho (pā-nee'shō)
Penig (pā'nig)
Peniscola (pe nēs'ko lä)
Penkau (pĕn'kow)
Pennacook Mtn (pĕn'na cook mowt, *or* pĕn'na mowt
Penne (pĕn)
Pennsylvania (pĕn sĭ vā'nĭ ä
Penobscot
Peñon de Velez (pān yōn dā vā'lĕth)
Pen'rith (*or* pe'rith)
Pen-rŷn'
Pen'sa co'lä
Pen sau'kin
Penzance (pĕn zăns')
Penzing (pĕnt'sing)
Penzlin (pĕnts leen')
Pe or'ĭ-ä
Peñuelo (per de'lo)
Perello (pā rĕl'yo, *or* pe rāl'yo)
Pereslavl (pĕr es lav') *Syn* Riazan
Pergamino (pĕr ga mee no)
Perigola (pĕr'go lä)
Perinaa (pā ree nä')
Perigord (pĕr'e gōR')
Perigueux (pā'rĭ'gŭh')
Perija, *or* Perixa (pe ree'ä)
Permios (pā ree o'sos)
Pernambuco (pĕr nam boo'ko)
Pernau (pĕr'now)
Perosa (pā ro'sä)
Peros Banhos (pā'rŏs bon yōs)
Perote (pā ro'tä)
Perouse (Islands) (pe roo')
Perpignan (pĕr'pĭn yon')
Pet quim'ans
Persia (pur'shĭ ä *not* pe zhĭ-ä), *called by the natives* Iran (ee'rän')
Pertuis (pĕr'twē')
Peru (pe roo') (*Sp pron* pā roo')
Perugia (pā roo'jĭ)
Perzagno (pĕRd zän'yo)
Peschiera (pĕs ke ā'rä)
Pescina (pā shē'nä)
Pesaro (pā'zĕR-ro, *or* pĕs'ä ro)
Peshawer, Peichawer Pueschauer (pā shou'er *written also* Paishawur *and* Pelshore
Pesth (pest) (*Hung pron.* pesht)
Pe-tchee lee'
Pet cho'rg, *or* Petschora
Pe'ters-burg, Saint (Russ Sanktpeterburg, sänkt pe'ter boork)

Peterwardein (pe/tgr-wqr'-dīn) (*Ger. pron.* pā'tqr-wär'dīn)
Petrozavodsk (pē-tro zä vodsk')
Pezenas (pāz'näs')
Phil'g-del'phĭ-ą
Phil'ip pine
Piacenza (pe ą-chen'zä)
Piadena (pe-ą dā'nī)
Piggine (pe-ądj'e nē)
Pianezza (pe-ą nĕt'sä)
Pirve (pe ē'vā)
Pic'gi dy (Fr La Picardie, Pē pe'kar'dē')
Picerno (pe-chĕr'no)
Pichincha (pe-chin'chä, *or* pe-chen'cha)
Pico (pe'ko)
Pictou (pik too')
Piedad (pe ą dād')
Piedmont (pēd'mont) (It Piemonte, pe ą mon'tā)
Piedras (pe-ā'dras)
Piedrahales (pe ą drą ą'lĕs)
Pieds Noirs (pe ā nwŏr) *Syn* Blackfeet
Pienza (pe-ĕn'zä)
Pierre, Saint (sąnt peer) (*Fr pron* săN pe-ĕr')
Pietole (pe ā'to-lā)
Pietra (pe-ā'trą)
Pietralcina (pe ą-trąl chē'nä)
Pietra-Roja (pe-ā'trą ro'-yą)
Pieve (pe ā'vā)
Pigna (peen'yą)
Ignatino (pēn yą-tē'no)
Pignerol (pēn'yą rol') *See* Pinerolo
Pignerolo (pēn yą ro'lo) *See* Pinerolo
Pignone (pēn yo'nā)
Pilar (pe lär')
Pilares, Cupo de los (kų'po dā los pe lä'rĕs)
Pilas (pee'läs)
Pilaya (pe lī'ą)
Pilcomayo (pil ko-mī'o)
Pilica (pe lee'sä, *or* pe lit'sä)
Pillau (pil'lou)
Pilnitz (pil'nĭ tz)
Pinerolo (pe na ro'lo) (Fr Pignerol, pēn yĕ rol')
Piombino (pē om bē'no)
Piqua (pik'wą)
Piritu (pe re too')
Pirmasens, *or* Pirmasenz (peer'mą sĕnts)
Pisa (pee'sä)
Pisco (pis'kō)
Pisco (pee'skō)
Pisogne (pe sōn'yā)
Pisou (pe zoo', *or* pe soo')
Pistoja (pis to'yą)
Pitca (pit'ca)
Pittsburg (pits'bŭrg)
Placentia (pla sĕn'shē ą)
Placer (pla sĕr')
Plagiocimas (plą-jē-sē'mäs)
Plasencia (plą sen'she ą) (*Sp pron* plą sen'the ą)
Plata, La (lą plą'tą), *called also the* Argentine (ą'-jen tīn) Republic (Sp República Argentina, rā poob'lē-kä ar hĕn-te'nä)
Plata, Rio de la (rē'o dā lą plą'tą)
Platte (plat)
Platten See (plăt'tĕn sē), *or* Lake Balatony (bŏl'-lŏh'ton')
Plaz (plāts)
Plow (plow)
Plume (plow'ą)
Plauen (plow'en)
Pluzanz (plus'nts)
Plesse (plĕs'ą)
Plestein, *or* Pleystein (plī'stīn)
Plesse (France) (plās'sā')
Plesse (Germany) (plĕs'-są)
Pliego (ple ā'go)
Plin lim'mon
Plock (plotsk)
Plombières (plōN'be-ār')
Plonc (plo'ngh)
Pludenz (ploo'dĕnts) *Syn* Bludenz
Plymouth (plim'uth)
Po'eg hon'tąs
Po'eg moke
Po'eg-tal'i-eg
Podlachia (pod lā'ke-ą)
Po do'll ą
Poggio (pod'jo)
Poictiers *See* Poitiers
Poictou *See* Poitou
Point Coupee (koo pee')
Poitiers, *or* Poictiers (poi tee'rz') (*Fr pron* pwą te'ā', *almost* pwī'to ā')
Poitou, *or* Poictou (poi' too') (*Fr pron* pwą-too', *almost* pwī'too')
Po'land, *called by the Poles* Polska (pōl'sk ą)
Poliguo (po'le-n'yăk')
Polignano (po lēn yą'no)
Polizzi (po-lēt'see, *or* po lit'see)
Pollone (pol lo'nā)
Pollutro (pol loo'tro)
Polock (po lotsk'), *written also* Polotzk
Poltava (pol tą'vą, *written also* Pultowa
Polynesia (pol y nee'shĭ ą)
Pomaron (po mą'ro ko)
Pomaro (po mą'ro)
Pombal (pom bal')
Pombeno (pom bā'e no)
Pom'e rā'nĭ ą (Ger Pommern)
Pomo'na
Pompeii (pom pā'yee)
Pondicherry (pon'de shĕr'ree) (Fr Pondichery pōN'de'shā'rē')
Ponferrada (pon fĕR ra'dą)
Ponta-Delgada (pon'tą-dĕl ga'dą)
Ponta do Cupu (pon'tą do kŭ zhoo')
Pont'chą trā'in'
Ponte-e-Riguino (pon'tą ē rēn-vē'no)
Ponte Curone (pon tā koo ro'nā)
Ponte di Legno (pon'tā dee lan'yo)
Pontchart (pom'fret)
Pontevedra (pon tā ve'drą)
Pontevico (pon tā vee'ko)
Pon'tĭ ăk
Pontiech (pon te chĕ'lee)
Pontoglio (pon tōl'yo)
Pon'to tor'
Pontremoli (pon trĕm'o lee)
Ponzone (pon zo'nā)
Popayan (po pe an', *or* po-pa-yan')
Popocatapetl (pop'pgn kow'-pgn)
Popperhausen (pop'pgn how'zen)
Popperhunet (pop'pgn hou'gĕt)
Porcos, Ilha dos (eel'yą dōs por'kōs)
Porcuna (por koo'nä)
Pordenone (por dā no'nä)
Porrudos (por roo'dōs)
Port-au-Prince (pōrt ō prĭnse') (*Fr pron* port o prĭnss)
Porter (por'te-chee)
Port'land
Port Mahon (mą hon')
Porto Bello (Sp Puerto Bello, pwĕr'to bĕl'yo)
Porto Cabello (Sp Puerto Cabello, pwĕr'to ką bĕl'yo)
Porto-Creole (por'to krē'o le)
Porto Ferrajo (por'to fĕr-rą'yo)
Porto-Maggiore (por'to-mąd jo'rā)
Portone (por-to'nā)
Porto Praya (pōr'to prī'ą)
Porto Principe (pōr'to prĭn'-se Puerto Principe
Porto Rico (pōr'to ree'ko) (Sp Puerto Rico, pwĕr'-to ree'ko)
Porto Seguro (por'to sĕ-goo'ro)
Porto Vecchio (por'to vek'ke-o)
Porto Venere (por'to ven'-ą rā)
Portsmouth (pōrts'muth)
Port'u gąl (*Port pron.* por too-gāl')
Posadas (po-sā'dās)
Poschiavo (pos-ke ą'vo)
Posen (po'zn)
Positippo (po se-lip'po)
Possagno (pos-sān'yo)
Postighone (pos tē-yo'nā)
Potenza (po-ten'zą)
Potomac
Potosi (po-to-see', *or* po-to'see)
Pots'dăm
Pott'a wat'o mē
Poughkeepsie (po kip'sĭ)
Poulton (pol'tgn)
Poyaghe (po ye'yo)
Povolide (po vo lē dā)
Pow'ha tan'
Po yang'
Pozo-Alcon (po'tho ăl-kon')
Pozo-Hondo(po'tho ōn'do)
Pozuelo-del Rey (po thwa'lo dĕl rā)
Pozzuoli (pot soo o'lee)
Prados (prā'dōs)
Prague (prāg) (Ger Prag, prä'g)
Praun du Chien (prā'rĭ du shēen) (*Fr pron* prā'rē' du she ĭĂN')
Prato-Vecchio (prā'to vĕk'ke o)
Preusnitz (prows'nits)
Prezzo (prĕt'so)
Preble (prĕb'l)
Pregel (prā'gl)
Prejano, *or* Prexano (prā nĕ'no)
Prenzlow (prents'lo)
Prerau (prer'ou)
Pressburg, *or* Presburg (*Ger pron* press'boorg)
Presegne (prā sā'nyā)
Presque Isle (presk eel)
Prestbury (prest'ber ry)
Prestegne (pres tān')
Prestign pang'
Prevesa (*or* pre'vā sā)
Prego (pre'go)
Primadura pre mą loo'ra)
Primero (pre mā'ro)
Principato Citra (prin-che pā'to chee'trą)
Principato Ultra (prin-che pā'to ool'trą)
Prip'ets (Polish Prypec, pr p'ĕts)
Privas (pre'vąs')
Procida (pro che'dą)
Provedho (prov ā'yo)
Provence (pro vonss')
Prussia (prush'ą, *or* proo shĭ'ą) (Ger Preus sen, proi'sn)
Pruth (*Ger pron* proot)
Prypec *or* Prypetz *See* Pripets
Przemysl (pzhem'is l)
Pskof *or* Pskow (pskof, *written also* Pskov
Puebla (pwĕb'lä) *See* La Puebla
Pueblo (pwĕb lo), *or* El Pueblo de los Angeles (ĕl pwĕb'lo da los ang hā'lĕs)
Puente de Genil (pwĕn'tā dā hā nee')
Puente-la-Reyna (pwĕn'tą la rā'nä)
Puente Nacional (pwĕn'tā nąt se-o-nal')
Puerco (pwĕr'ko)
Puerto Bello *See* Porto Bello
Puerto Principe (pwĕr'to prin'se pe, *or* preen the pā), *or* Pōr'to Prin'ci pe
Puerto Rico *See* Porto Rico
Puerto-Viejo (pwĕr'to-ve a'ho)
Pugh (pool'y)
Pulaski (pu las'kī)
Pulcau (pool'kow)
Puncahs (pungk'jz), *or* Punkas
Punbete (poon vā'tā)
Punjab (pun jăb'), *or* Punjaub
Puntade los Reyes (poon tā dā lōs rā'ĕs)
Puntas Arenas (poon'tās ą rā'nās)
Purification (poo re-fe kā'sc ōn')
Pusiano (poo se ā'no)
Putumayo (poo too mī'o)
Putsig (pŏot'sic)
Puy de Dome (pwē dą dōm)
Puy, Le (lą pwe)
Puy Pevêque (pwē'pā'vĕk')
Pwilhch (*almost* poothl hĭ'lc)
Pyrenees (pĭr'ą nēz')
Pyrmont (peer'mont)

Q.

Qahcrih (kah'he rī) *Syn* Cano
Que *See* Kench
Quevar (kos sea') *Syn* Cossen
Quang tong' *Syn* Canton
Quarnero (kwar ne'ro)
Quartuccio (kwar toot'-cho)
Quatre Bras (kăt'r brą)
Quazzolo (kwăt'so lo)
Que bec' (Fr Quebec, kē bek')
Quedlin-burg (*Ger pron* kwā'dlĭn bŏorg')
Quenss (kwēs)
Quemado (kā mą'dō)
Quemmes (kā'mes')
Quenstadt (kwĕn stat)
Quen'tin, Saint (*Fr pron* sĂN kon'tĂN')
Quenu (kā noo')
Quetbuch (kwĕn'bŭk)
Quetcota (kwĕR cha'tą)
Quercy (kĕR'se')
Quercitano (kwĕr-tē ta'no)
Querimba (kā reem'bą, *or* ke rim'bą)
Quero (Spain) (kā'ro)
Quero (Italy) (kwā'ro)
Quesada (kā sā'dą)
Quevira (kā vē'rą)
Quibaton (ke bron')
Quiche (kee'chā)
Quighano (kwē yą no)
Quihuma (ke he mee'nä) *written also* Quilmancy
Quillota (kēl yo'tą)
Quilota (kee'lo tą)
Quimper (kĂN'pĕR'), *or* Quimper Corentin (ko'-rĂN tĂN')
Quindici (kwin'dle chee)
Quine baur'
Quito (kee'to)
Quoi'ą *Syn* Nizer

R.

Raab (rab) (Hung Gevor, dyoR)
Rabat (rą bat')
Rabenau (rą'be now')
Rabenstein (rą'bgn stīn)
Rabil (rą bel')
Rabinal (rą be nal')
Rabisch au (rą'bish ow')
Racine (ra seen')
Radama (rą dą'mą)
Ragusa (rą goo'sä), *or* Lagusa (lą goo'sä, *or* lou'sä)
Rahway (raw'wā)
Raimundry (rī-mun'drĭ)
Rajpoot (rą jpoot')
Rajpootana (rą jpoo tą'nä, *or* Rajasthan (rą'ją stăn')
Raleigh (raw'lĭ)
Ralls (rawlz)
Rambouillet (rŏN'boo'yā', *or* rŏN'bool'yā')
Ramilies (rą mē'lyes', *or* rą mē'lyes')
Ramirez (rą mee'rĕz)
Ramlah (rąm'lą)
Ramstein (rąm'stīn)
Rana (rą nī') *Syn* Lanu
Rancagua (răn-kā'gwą)
Rancocas
Randans (rŏN'dăN')
Randazzo (rąn-dą'so)
Randerath (rän'dą rät')
Randers (rän'dąrs)
Rangoon (rang goon')
Rapidan', *or* Rapid Ann
Rapides (rap eed')
Rapolano(rä-po-lä'no)
Rapone (rą po'nā)
Rappahannock (rąp'pą han'nock
Rappenau (rąp'pą no ow')
Rappersweil (răp'pgrs wīl')
Raritan, *or* Rariton (rą'rĭ-tn)
Raspenau (räs'pą no ow')
Rastadt (räs'tät)
Ratisbon (Ger Regensburg, rā'gens bŏorg')
Ratzeburg (rą'tse bŏorg)
Rauden (rou'dą)
Rauenstein (rou'ą stīn')
Ravenna (*or* rą vĕn'nä)
Ravensburg (rą'vens-bŏorg')
Ravenstein (rą'vgn stīn')
Re, *or* Rhe (rā)
Reading (rĕd'ing)
Recanati (rā ką nä'tee)
Recife (re see'fā)
Regen (rą'gą)
Regensburg See Ratisbon
Regenstauf (rā'gą stouf)
Reggio (rĕd'jo)
Regil (rā heel')
Regnitz (rĕg'nits)
Rehoboth
Reichersdorf (rī'hgrs dorf')
Reichelsheim (rī'hgls-hīm')
Reichenau (rī'hen ow')
Reichenbach (rī'hgn bāk)
Reichenberg (rī'hgn bĕR')
Reichenstein (rī'hgn-stīn)
Reichstadt (rīk'stät)
Reichthal (rīk'tal)
Reigate (rī'gat)
Reichl (rī'hl)
Reims *or* Rheims (reemz') (*Fr pron* rĂNz)
Renaux (re nō', *or* rą nāks')
Rendsburg, *or* Rendsburg
Rennes (ren)
Rensselaer (ren'sc lą)
Requena (re kā'nä)
Resaca de la Palma (rā sä' kä dā lą păl'mä)
Resina (rā see'nä)
Reus (re'oos)
Reuss (rūs) (*Ger pron* roiss)
Revaltin sea (rev'ąl tīng sē)
Revel (Russ Kolyvan, Ko le vän')
Revilla (rā vee'lyą)
Rhe *See* Re
Rhea (rē)
Rheatown (rē'town)
Rhemus *See* Reims
Rhenan (rē'now)
Rhenthal (rēn'tal)
Rhine (rīn) (Ger Rhein, Dutch Rhyn *both pronounced as the English* Rhine)
Rhodes (rodz)
Rhodez, *or* Rodez (ro'dĕz')
Rhone (ron)
Rhone-la-Pucita (re nō' ne lą pwĕR tą)
Rhuis (re ōs')
Ribadeo (re-bą-dā'o)
Ribago (re ow'no)
Ribaguorda (re bą'o rą)
Ribas (ree'bas)
Ribe (ree'beh), *or* Ripen (ree'pgn)
Riberia Grande (re bā'e rą grą'dā)
Ribemont (rēb'mŏN', *or* rē'bgh mŏN')
Ribera (re bā'rą)
Ribnitz (rip'nits)
Ricci (ree'chē *or* rit'chē)
Richelieu (re'shg loo', *or* rē'shĕ le ŭ')
Richmond (rich'mund)
Riedlingen (reet'ling gn)
Riegel (ree'gl)
Riego de la Vega (re ā'go dā lą vā'gą)
Rielle (re ĕl'yo, *or* re ĭl'yo)
Riesa (German) (ree'zą)
Riesenburg (ree'zgn-bŏorg')
Riesengebirge (ree'zgn gĕ-bĭr'gĕ)
Riesi (re-ā'see)
Ratberg (reet'bĕrg)
Rieti (re-ā'tee)
Rietz (re-ā')
Rigg (*or* ree'gg)
Rigllone (rēl yo'nā)
Rignac (rēn'yăk')
Rignano (ren yą'no)
Rig'o let
Rigutino (re goo tee'no)
Rimac (re-mäk')
Rimbach (rim'bäk)
Rimini (ree'me ne, *or* rim')
Rimont (rē'mŏN')
Rio Arriba(ree'o ar ree'bą)
Riobamba (ree o bām'bą)
Rio Bonito(ree'o bo nee'to)
Rio Bravo (ree'o brä'vo) *See* Rio del Norte
Rio Colorado (ree'o ko lo-ra'do)
Rio del Norte (rī'o del nort) (*Sp pron* ree'o dĕl nor'-tā), *called also the* Rio Grande (*Sp pron* ree'o grăn'dā) *and* Rio Bravo (ree'o brä'vo)

☞ The pronunciation of these names, which may be said in one sense to belong now to the United States, should be Anglicized, for the same reason that the pronunciation of Wisconsin (originally Ouisconsin) and Texas (*Sp pron* tā'-nas) is Anglicized, viz, because the great majority of those who have occasion to use them speak the English language

Rio Dulce (ree'o dool sā)
Rio Frio (ree'o free'o)
Rioja *or* Rioxa (re o'hä)
Rio Lancro (rī'o lan ee ro, *or* ree'o lą nā'ro) (Port Rio de Janeiro ree o dā zhą nā'ro), *often called simply* Rio
Riom (re ōN')
Rio Maggiore (ree'o mąd-jo'rā)
Rio Saludillo (ree'o sä lą dee'lyo)
Rio Salado (ree'o sä lą'do)
Rio Tigre (re o te grā)
Rio Tinto ree'o teen'to)
Rio Verde (re o vĕr'dā)
Rio Vermejo (ree'o vĕR mā'ho)
Rio Vermelho (ree'o vĕR-mĕl'yo)
Ripon (rip'pgn)
Ripuaria (re pū'rĭ ą)
Rip'gn
Ristogonche (ris'to goo'-shi)
Rivadeo (re vą dā'o) *Syn.* Ribadeo
Rivadelle (ree'vą dä sĕl'yą)
Rivadi Mazzino (ree'vą de mät sē'no)
Rivalrecha (ree'vąl rā'-chą)
Rivanazano (re vą nät sē'no)
Rive de Gier (reev dgh zhe ā')
Riveis (reev')
Rivoli (rī'vo le, *or* ree'vo le)
Roane (ron)
Roanoke
Robert's noke'
Roccadi Mezzo (rok'kä dē mĕd'zo)
Roccasan Casciano (rok'-kä sän kä shĭ'no)
Rochefort (rŏsh'fgrt, *or* rosh'fŏR')
Rochelle, *or* La Rochelle (lą ro'she'l)
Rochlitz (rok'lits)
Rocour (ro'koor')
Rodelheim (ro'dąl hīm')
Rodenstein (ro'dgn stīn')
Rodewald (ro'dą wălt')
Rodez (ro'dā') *Syn.* Rhodez
Rodigo (ro-dee'go)
Roer (roor) *Syn* Ruhr
Roermonde (roor mōn'-dą h) (Fr Ruremonde, rŭr'mŏNd')

Rogasen (ro'gȧ zȩn)
Rogliano (rōl yä'no)
Rognac (ron'yȧk')
Rohlfsund (ro hil fȧnd')
Rohrbach (rōR'bȧK)
Rojano (ro χä'no)
Rojo (ro'χo)
Rollo (Spain) (rōl'χo)
Rollo (Italy) (rol'lo)
Romagna (ro mȧn'χȧ)
Romagnano(ro mȧn yä'no)
Romagnat (ro'mȧn'yȧ')
Romagnese (ro mȧn χä'sā)
Romanche (ro'mōnsh')
Romanche, *or* ro-mȧ nēsh')
Romano (ro mä'no)
Romans (ro'mōnz')
Rom (rōm, *formerly* rōom) (It Roma, ro'mȧ)
Romentino(ro mȩn tē'no)
Romford (rum'furd)
Romorantin (ro'mo'rōN' tăN')
Romrod (rōm'rōd)
Roncevalles (Sp Roncesvalles, Fr Roncevaux, rōN'sa'vȧl', *or* rōN'sȧ vō', *or* rōN'sȧ vō')
Roo mel'ē, *or* Rumelia
Room-Ili (room'e-lee') *See* Roomelia
Roos tchook', *written also* Rustschuk *and* Routchouk
Roquemaure (rok'mōR')
Roquetas (ro kā'tȧs)
Ros com'mon
Roscrea (ros krē')
Rosenau (ro'zȩn ow')
Roseneheim (ro'zȩn hīm')
Rosenthal (ro'zȩn tȧl)
Rosetto (ro se'to)
Rosetta (Arab Er-Rashcod')
Rosignano (ro sēn yä'no)
Rosmino (ros mē'no)
Rossaghone (ros sȧl yo'nā)
Rossicnol (ros sēn'yol')
Rossleben (ros'lā bȩn)
Rosslau (ros'lou)
Rossum (ros sōm')
Rosswein (ros'wīn)
Rostock
Rothen (rō'tȩn)
Rothau (ro'tou)
Rothenbuch (ro'tȩn bōok)
Rothenburg (ro'tȩn burg, *or* ro'tȩn-bōoRG')
Rothenthurm (ro'tȩn-tōōrm)
Rotherham (roth'ēr um)
Rothesay (roth'sā)
Rothlieberndorf
Rottenmann (rot'tȩn mȧn')
Rottofreno (rot-to frā'no)
Rottweil (rot'wīl)
Roubaix (roo bā')
Rouen (roo'ōn, (*Fr pron* rwăN)
Rousmont (roo'zh'mōN')
Roulers (roo'lā')
Roumelia *See* Roomelia
Roum-Ili *See* Room Ilee
Roussillon (roo'sēl yōN', *or* roo'se'yōN')
Routchouk (root'shook') *See* Roostchouk
Rovereto (ro vā rā'do) (Ger Roveredo, Ro' ve-rā')
Rovigno (ro vee'yo)
Rovigo (ro vee'go)
Rōw m'
Roxburgh (Scotland) (roks'bŭr rŭh)
Rozzo (rot so)
Rudolstadt (roo'dol stȧt')
Ruccas (roo kȧs)
Rueda de Medina (roo ā'dȧ dā mā dee na)
Ruegho (roo ā'go)
Ruffano (roof'fȧn'yä')
Rugen (ru'gȩn)
Rubia (roo'bē)
Ruhr, *or* Roer (roor)
Ruhrort (roor'ort)
Rumelia *See* Roomelia
Rum-Ili *See* Room Ilee
Ruppin (rōōp'pēen')
Rurcmonde, *See* Roermonde
Russelheim(roos'sȩl hīm')
Russia (rŭsh'ī-ȧ, *or* roo' shī ȧ)
Rustchuk, *or* Ruscezuk *See* Roostchook
Rüthyr ford
Rüthyer-glen' (*or* rŭg'lȩn)
Ry bipsk' *Syn* Rubinsk
Ryswick (rīz'wik) (*Dutch pron* rīs'wĭk)

S.

Saadch (sȧä'dgh). *Syn.* Sada
Saal (sȧl)
Saale (sȧ'lȩh)
Saalfeld (sȧl'fēlt)
Saane (sȧ'nȩh)
Saar (sȧR, *or* shR) (Fr Sarre, saR)
Saarbruck (sȧR'brukh), *or* Saarbrück'ȩn
Saarlouis (sȧR loo'is)
Saatz (sȧts)
Sabina (sȧ bee'nȧ)
Sabine (sȧ bēen')
Sabino (sȧ bee'no)
Sabioncello (sȧ be on chĕl'lo)
Sabiote (sȧ be o'tā)
Sable (sā'blĭ')
Sabrina (Island) (sȧ bree' nȧ)
Sac (sȧwk)
Sacapulas (sȧ kȧ poo'lȧs)
Sachsa (sȧk'sȧ)
Sachsen (sȧk'sȩn) *See* Saxony
Sachsen Altenburg *See* Saxe-Altenburg
Sachsenhausen (sȧk'sȩn-how'zȩn)
Sachsenheim (sȧk'sȩn hīm)
Sackatoo' *written also* Sakatou *and* Sakatu
Saco (saw'ko)
Sadi (sȧ dī), *or* Sadeh (sȧ'dĭ/dĕh)
Sagadahoc'
Saghalien, *or* Sakhalen
Saginaw
Saguenay (sȧ'gȩ nā')
Sahara (sȧ hä'rȧ, *or* sah' hā rȧ), *written also* Zahara
Rem-It may be observed that *Sahara*, or *Sakra*, is the singular of the Arabic word signifying "desert." *Sahha'ra* is the plural of the same word. This latter accentuation is perhaps preferable when applied to the Great Desert, since this vast tract may be considered as in some sense divided into different parts (or deserts) by the various oases with which it is interspersed
Sahrum pōōr'
Said (sī-eed'), *written also* Saeed
Saida (sī'dȧ), *or* Sidon
Saigon (sī'gon'), *or* Saigong', *called also* Looknoc'
St Bernard (sȩnt bĕr'nȧrd)
St Cyr (sōN seer)
Saint Denis, *See* Denis, Saint
Saintes (sĭnt)
Saint Germain, *See* Germain, Saint, *and so for all the other names having the prefix of* Saint
Saintonge (sĭN tŏNzh')
Sakhalien *See* Saghalien
Sakhira (sȧk-kē'rȧ)
Saladillo (sȧ-lä-dee'yo)
Salado (sȧ lä'do)
Salado de Tarifa (sȧ lä'do dā tä-ree'fȧ)
Salagnac (sȧ'lȧn'yȧk')
Salaguagnac (*or* sȧ lȧ-mŭng'kȧ)
Salaguemonde, *See* Roermonde
Salamo nic'
Salar (sȧ lar')
Salares (sȧ-lä'res)
Salazza (sȧ-lä tt'sȧ)
Salcito (sȧl chee'to)
Saldaña (sȧl dän'yȧ)
Saldanha (sȧl-dän'yȧ)
Sale (Italy) (sȧ'lā)
Sale (Morocco) (sȧ'lā', *or* sȧ'lĕh')
Salerano (sȧ-lā-rä'no)
Salerno (*It. pron.* sȧ-lĕR'no)
Salford (sawl'furd, *or* saw'furd)
Salgado (sȧl gä'do)
Salicetto (sȧ-le-chĕt'to)
Saligne (sȧ'lī'n'yȧk')
Salina (U S) (sȧ-lī'nȧ)
Salina (Sp America) (sȧ-lee'nȧ)
Saline (sȧ leen')
Salino (sȧ lee'no)
Salisbury (sawl'bęz-ĭ), *or* New Sarum
Salm (sȧlm)
Salmeron (sȧl mā rōn')
Salobreña (sȧ lo bre'n'yȧ, *or* sȧ lo brōn'yȧ)
Salona (sȧ-lo'nȧ)
Salonica (sal o nee'kȧ) *or* Salamki (sel a nee'kē)
Salop *Syn* Shropshire
Salsette (sȧl sĕt') (*Port pron* sȧl sĕt'tā)
Salso Maggiore (sȧl'so mȧd jo'rā)
Salta (sȧl'tȧ)
Saltcoats (sawlt'kōts)
Saltillo (sȧl tee'yo, *vulg pron* sȧl tee'yo)
Saludar (sȧ loo'dȧ)
Saluzzo (sȧ-loot so)
Salvador (sal vȧ dōR')
Salvador, Saint (Brazil) *See* Bahia
Salvador, Saint (Central America). *See* San Salvador
Salvagno (sȧl'vȧn'yȧk')
Salvadon (sal-vȧ lä on')
Salvatierra (sȧl'vȧ tē ĕR-rȧ)
Salwin', *or* Salween', *called also* Than-Lyeng, *or* Than-Lweng
Salzburg (sawlts'burg), *or* Salzburg (*Ger pron* sälts'bōōRG')
Salza (sält'sȧ), *or* Salzach (sält'sȧK')
Salzwedel (sälts'vā'dȩl)
Samana (sȧ-mä nȧ')
Samar (sȧ'mar')
Samarang (sȧ-mȧ rȧng')
Samara and
Sambre (sōN'bȩ)
Samsat (sȧ'mc-sȧt')
Samos (sȧ-mo'sȧ)
Samogitia (sam'o jish'ĭ ȧ)
Samos, *called* Soosam (soo sȧm') *by the Turks*, *or* Samothraki (sa'mo thrā'ke), *or* Samothrace'
Samsoon, Samsun, *or* Samsoun (sȧm soon')
San Thago (sawn to-mā'go), *or* San Thiago (sȧn to tē go), *written also* St Jago
Samoy cde', *or* Samoyede'
Sanaa, *or* Sana (sȧ'nȧ')
San An to'nio
San An-to'nio de Bexar (dā bā'ar) *See* Bexar
San Augustine (aw'gus-teen')
San Bartolome (sȧn bar-to-lo mā')
San Blas (sȧn blȧs)
San Buenaventura (sȧn bwā'nȧ vĕn too'rȧ)
San Diego (sȧn de ā'go)
Sandwich (*or* sand'wĭ)
San Felipe (san fā lee'pā), *familiarly called* San Phil'ip
San Fernando (sȧn fĕR nän'do)
San Francisco (*or* sȧn fran sees'ko)
Sangay (sȧn-gī')
San'I-lāc
San Joaquin (sȧn ho-ȧ keen')
San José del Parral (sȧn ho sā'dĕl pȧR rȧl'), *also called simply* Parral.
San Juan (*Sp pron.* sȧn hoo-ȧn', *or* hwȧn)
San Juan de la Frontera (dā lȧ fron tā'rȧ)
San Juan de Ulua, *or* Ulloa (sȧn ju'ȧn, *or* sȧn hwan, dā oo-loo'ȧ, *or* oo-lo'ȧ)
San Luis (Texas) (san loo'is)
San Luis de Potosi (sȧn loo'is, *Sp pron.* loo-ees', dā po-to-see')
San Marino(sȧn mȧ ree'no)
San Patricio (pȧ-trēs'se-o)
Sanquhar (sank'ar)
San, *or* Sam Salvador (Brazil) *See* Bahia
San Salvador (sȧn sȧl vȧ-dōR')
San do mier', *or* Sandomir
San dus'ky
Sangamon (sang'gȧ mon)
Sansanding(sȧn'sȧn'ding')
Santa Barbara (sȧn'tȧ bar'bȧ rȧ)
Santa Cruz (san'tȧ kroos) (*Sp pron* sȧn'tȧ kroo oth), *or* St Croix (sȧnt krol)
Santa Fe (*Sp pron* sȧn'tȧ fā)
Santa Fe de Bogota (dā bo-go tȧ')
Santa Luce (sȧn'tȧ loo'chā)
Santa Lucia (Italy) (sȧn'tȧ loo chee'ȧ)
Santa Lucia (Sp America) (sȧn'tȧ loo see'ȧ)
Santa Luzia, *or* Lucia (sȧn'tȧ loo see'ȧ)
Santa Margarita (sȧn'tȧ mar gȧ-ree'tȧ)
Santa Maria (sȧn'tȧ mȧ ree'ȧ)
Santa Marta (sȧn'tȧ mar'tȧ)
Santa Maura (*or* sȧn tȧ mow'rȧ)
Santander (*Sp pron* sȧn tȧn dār')
Santa Rosalia (sȧn'tȧ ro sȧ lee'ȧ)
Santarem (sȧn tȧ rĕn', *almost* sȧn tȧ-reng')
Santa Sofia (sȧn'tȧ so fee'ȧ)
Santa Trinita (sȧn'tȧ tre nē'tȧ)
Santa Victoria (sȧn'tȧ vik to're ȧ)
Santee'
Santerno (sȧn tĕR'no)
Santeri (sȧn'tĕR')
San Thiago *See* San Tiago
Santiago de Compostela (sȧn te ä'go dā kom pos tā'lȧ) *Syn* Compostela
Santiago de Cuba (sȧn te ä'go de ku'bȧ, *or* dā koo'bȧ)
Santiagnillo (sȧn te ä-gee'yo)
Santillana (sȧn tē yä'nȧ)
Santiponce (sȧn te pon'thā)
Santo Agostinho (sȧn'to ä-gos tee'nyo)
Santomera (sȧn to mā'rȧ)
Santona (sȧn tō'nȧ)
Santorini (sȧn to-ree'nee), *or* Santorin (sȧn-to-reen')
Santos (sȧn'tōs)
Santo Stefano (sȧn'to stā' tā no, *or* stĕf'ȧ no)
Sanoe (sō'ē)
Sapatin (River). *Syn* Lewis River
Sapatin (Indians) *Syn* Nez-Perces
Sarabat (sa rȧ bȧt') *Syn* Hermus
Saragoassa (*Sp* Zaragoza, thā rȧ go'thȧ)
Saratof, *or* Saratow (sȧ'ra tof')
Sarawak (sȧ rä'wȧk, *or* sȧ rä'wȧk')
Sarayacu (sȧ'rī ä koo')
Sardinas (sȧR-de'nȧs)
Sardinia (It Sardegna; sȧR-dēn'yȧ, *or* sar-dān'yȧ)
Saree, *or* Sari (sȧ'rē')
Sarmiento (sar-me-ĕn'to)
Sarnano (sar-nä'no)
Sarne (saR'nęh), *or* Sarnau (saR'now)
Sarnen (saR'nęn)
Sarnico (saR'ne ko)
Saros (Hungary) (shŏ'rosh'), *written also* Sarosch
Saros (Greece) (sä'ros)
Sarre (saR) *Syn* Saar.
Sarrion (sȧR-re ōn')
Sarsina (sar-see'nȧ)
Sartena (saR tā'nȧ)
Sarthe (saRt)
Sartilly (saR'tē'yē', *or* saR'tē'yē')
Sarum (sa'rŭm)
Sarzana (saRd-zä'nȧ)
Sasbach (sȧs'bȧK)
Sas katch'a-wan'
Sassano (sȧs sä'no)
Sassari (sȧs'sȧ ree)
Sasseno (sȧs-sī'no)
Satg-doo', *written also* Sattadou *and* Satadu
Satalich (sȧ-tā-lee'g). *Syn* Adalia
Sattarah (sȧt-tā'rȧ)
Saudre (sōd'r)
Saudrigo (sou dree'go)
Saujon (sō'zhōN')
Sauk (Indians) *See* Sacs
Sault im (sow'hīm)
Sault (sō)
Sault de Sainte Marie (*It pron* sō dȧ sȧN mā'rē'), *but now usually called* Soo St Marys
Saulx, *or* Sauk (sō)
Saumur (so'mur')
Saurat (sō'rȧ')
Saussemeni (sōs'me-nē')
Sauterne, *or* Sauternes (sō'tĕRn')
Sautour (sō'toor')
Sauvagere, La (lȧ sō'vȧ-zhĕR')
Sauve (sōv)
Sauveniere (sōv'ne ĕR')
Sauvetat, La (lȧ sov'tȧ')
Sauze (sō'zā')
Sauzon (sō'zōN')
Savia (sä'vē)
Savin (sȧ'vēc)
Savinilla (sȧ'vē nee'yȧ)
Savinillo (sȧ'vē nee'yo)
Savannah
Savo (*Ger* Sau son, *Hung* Szava sā'vȯzh')
Savenay (sȧ'vȩ nā')
Saviano (sȧ-vē ä'no)
Savignano (sȧ-vēn yä'no)
Savigny (sȧ'vēn'yē')
Savio (sä'vē o)
Savona (sȧ vo'nȧ)
Savoy (*or* sa voi') (It Savoia, sȧ vo'yȧ, Fr Savoie, sȧ'vwȧ')
Saxe Altenburg (saks al'tȩn burg) (*Ger* Sachsen Altenburg, sȧk'sȩn al' tȩn-bōōRG')
Saxe Coburg (*Ger* Sachsen Coburg, sȧk'sȩn ko' bōōRG')
Saxe Lauenburg (saks lou'ȩn burg, *or* lou'ȩn bōōRG')
Saxe Meiningen (saks mī' ning-ȩn)
Saxe Weimar (saks wī' mar) (*Ger* Sachsen Weimar, sȧk'sȩn wī'mar)
Saxo-ny (*Ger.* Sachsen, sȧk'sȩn)
Saym (sīn)
Scafell (skā-fĕl'tee)
Scafell, *pronounced, and sometimes written,* Scaw'fell
Scala (skä'lȧ)
Scala Nova (skä'lȧ no'vȧ)
Scandaroon', *or* Iskenderoon'. *Syn.* Alexandretta
Scandinavia
Scania *See* Skane
Scarborough (skar'b'rŭh, *or* skar'bur-rŭh)
Scardiza (skar-dē'zȧ)
Scardona (skar do'nȧ)
Scarena (skä-rē'nȧ)
Scarmagno (skar mȧn'yo)
Scarnafigi(skar-nä-fee'jee)
Scarpanto
Scarperia (skar-pā-ree'ȧ)
Sceaux (sō)
Schaafheim (shāf'hīm)
Schaffhausen (shāf-how'zȩn)
Schalkau (shāl'kow)
Schandau (shän'dow)
Schat-el-Arab. *See* Shatt-el-Arab.
Schaumburg Lippe (showm'bōōRG lip'pȩh) *Syn* Lippe Schauenburg.
Scheer (shāR)
Scheldt (skelt) (Dutch Schelde, skel'dȩh, Ger Schelde, shel'dȩh, Fr. Escaut, es'kō')
Schelestadt (shāl'ĕs'tȧt') (*Ger pron* shel'ĕs-tȧt')
Schemnitz (shem'nits) (Hung Schmecz Banya, shāl'mĕts' bän'yŏh')
Schenectady (skę-nck'tą-dę)
Scheppach (shĕp'pȧK)
Schermeisel (shĕR'mī zȩl)
Schiedam (sKee'dȧm')
Schierstein (sheeR'stīn)
Schio (skee'o)
Schiraz (she'rȧz') *Syn.* Shceraz.
Schirvan, *or* Schirwan *See* Shirvan
Schlewe (shlī'wȩh, *or* shlī'vȩh)
Schleiden (shlī'dȩn)
Schlieheim (shlie'hīm)
Schlitz, *or* Schlitz (shlits)
Schleswig *See* Sleswick
Schmalcalden (shmāl'kāl dȩn), *written also* Smalcalden
Schmiegel (schmee'gĕl)
Schmiheim (shmee'hīm)
Schmait (shmit)
Schneeberg (shnī'bĕRG)
Schneekoppe (shne'kop' pȩh), *or* Riesenkoppe (ree'zȩn kop'pȩh)
Schneidemuhl (shnī'dȩh mul')
Schney (shnī)
Schoa *See* Shoa
Schodak (sko dak')
Scholiaric (sko hār'ree)
Schonau (sho'now)
Schonbuch (shon'bŭk)
Schonbrunn, *or* Schoenbrunn (shon'brŭnn)
Schonen *See* Skane
Schongau (shon'gow)
Schonhausen (shon'how' zȩn)
Schonheide (shon'hī'dȩh)
Schonhof (shon'hōf)
Schonstein (shon'stīn)
Schonwalde (shon'wȧl' dȩh)
Schoodic (skoo'dik)
Schoolcraft (skoo'krȧft)
Schouwen (skow'wȩn, *or* skow'wȩn)
Schreibershau (shrī'bęrs how')
Schrobenhausen (shro'bȩn how'zȩn)
Schroon (skroon)
Schumla *See* Shoomla
Schuyler (skī'lęr)
Schuylkill (skool'kil)
Schwaan (schwän)
Schwabach (shwä'bȧK)
Schwadorf (shwä'dorf)
Schwarzbach (shwärts' bȧK')
Schwartau (shwär'tou)
Schwarzach (shwärts'ȧK)
Schwarzau (shwärts'ou)
Schwarzbach (shwärts' bȧK)
Schwarzburg (shwarts' burg, *or* shwärts'boorg)
Schwarzwald (shwärts' wȧlt)
Schweidnitz (shwīt'nits)
Schweinau (shwī'now)
Schweinfurt (shwīn'fōōrt)
Schweinheim (shwīn'hum)
Schweitz (shwīts)
Schwerin (shwā reen')
Sciacca (shāk'kȧ)
Sciell (shēck'lee, *or* shik'-lee)
Scigliano (shēl-yä'no)
Sciglio (sheel'yo)
Scilly (sil'ĭ)
Scinde (sind) *Syn* Sinde.
Scio (sī'o, *or* shee'o)
Sciortino (shor tee'no)
Scioto (sī-o'to)

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long*, ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, *less prolonged*, ȧ, ę, ẹ, ọ, *obscure*, câre, fär, last, fall, what, thère, vęil, tęrm, pīque, firm, dŏne, fôr, dọ, wọlf, fo͝od, fo͝ot, fū'el, rude, pu͝sh,

Scisciano (shō-shĦ'nō)
Scituate (sit'u-āt)
Sclavonia (sklȧ vō'nĭ-ȧ). *Syn.* Slavonia
Scoglio Grande (skōl'yō grān'dā)
Scot'land
Scutari (skoo'tĦ rēe)(near Constantinople), *called* Ȝs-koo-dar' *by the Turks*
Scutari (Albania), *called by the Turks* Is kan-dgr-ee'yȧh
Scara (skā-Ħ'rā) *Syn* Clara
Sc bū'go
Sebastian, Saint (sĕnt se-bast'yun) (Sp Sun Se-bastian, sān se bās-te-tān')
Sebastopol *See* Sevasto-pol
Sebenico (sā bĪ'ne-ko)
Secchia (sek'kē-ȧ)
Secunderabad (se kŭn'dĮr-ȧ bād')
Sedan (sĮh dŏN')
Sedvas, *or* Sivas (se-dvȧs')
Seewah, *or* Siwah (sĮe'wȧ)
Seggiano (sĕd jĦ'no)
Segni (sān'yee)
Sego (sā'go)
Segorbe (sā gor'bā)
Se-go'vi-ȧ (*Sp pron* sā go've-ȧ)
Seidau (sī'dow)
Seidenberg (sī'dĮn bĕrG')
Seifenberg (sī'fĮn bĕrG')
Seidenhorst (sī'dĮn horst')
Seine (sān)
Seistan (sā stȧn', *or* sī'ȧs tān')
Seitendorf (sī'tĮn dorf')
Seitenstadten (sī'tĮn stĕt'-tĮn)
Seitz (sītz)
Sejano (sā yĦ'no)
Selen ghinsk'
Seligenstadt (sa'lĭG ȥn-stĭt')
Seligenthal (sa'lĭe ȥn tal')
Selino (sā lee'no)
Sem'l nolog
Semlin (sem-leen'), *or* Zemlin
Sempach (sem'pȧk)
Sentago (sā nt'ȥo)
Senec
Senegal (sen'e gawl')
Senegambia (sen'e gam'bĭ-ȧ)
Senio (sā'nee o)
Senise (sā nee'sā)
Senjen (sĕn'yĕn)
Senlis (sŏN'lĭs', *or* sŏN'lē')
Sennaar (sen'nȧ'r)
Sennfeld (sĕn'fĮlt)
Sennheim (sĕn'hum)
Sens (sŏN)
Sensenfabrik (sĕn'sȥn fa brik')
Sentpac (sĕn te pȧk')
Sepino (sā pee'no)
Sepulllo (sā pool'yo)
Serajevo (sā rā yĦ'vo) *Syn* Bosna-Serai
Seram pore', *or* Sera'am-poor'
Serang' *Syn* Ceram
Seravezza (sā rā-vĕt'sā)
Serchio (sĕR'ke o)
Seregno (sā rān'yo, *or* sā-rĕn'yo)
Sēri'ŏs
Serginea (sĕR'jĭn'ē-ȧ)
Serigia (sĕR zhee'pā)
Serinte (sā'rĭ nē'tā)
Serido (sā ree'do)
Serignac (sā'rĭn'yȧk')
Serignan (sā'rĭn'yŏN')
Serinpatam (ser ing'gȧ pȧ-tun')
Sering'ham (ser ing'gum)
Serino (sā ree'no)
Serio (sā'ree-o)
Seron (sā rŏn')
Serradilla, La (lä sĕR rä dee'yȧ)
Serrana (sĕr rā'nȧ)
Serranilla (sĕr rā-nee'yȧ)
Serrejon (sĕR rā hŏn')
Serrente (sĕR rĕ n'tā)
Servan, Saint (sĕN sĕR'-vŏN')
Servance (sĕR'vŏNss')
Sēr'vĭ-ȧ
Sesia (sā'se Ħ)
Sestino (sĕs tee'no)
Sestu (sĕ's too')
Setignano (sā-tēn-yĦ'no)
Setledge, *or* Setlej. *See* Sutledge.
Settia (set tee'Ħ)
Settimo (sĕt'te mo)
Settingiano (sĕt-tin yĦ'no)
Setubal (sā too'bȧl), *or* Setuval (sā-too'vȧl), *or* St Ubes (ūbz)
Seulingen (soi'ling-ȥn)
Sev'as to'pol (*or* se vas'-to pol), *less correctly, but commonly*, Sebastopol (*in Russian*, Севастополь, sā vȧs-to'pol)

☞ It should be observed that n in Russian corresponds to our t, being *never*, in any case, pronounced like the English *b*, therefore, *Sebastopol* is an incorrect spelling. With regard to the pronunciation of this name, it may be stated that not only the inhabitants of the town itself, but educated Russians every where, *invariably* speak it with the accent as above given. In England, Sevastopol is the common pronunciation, but Sevasto'pol is not unfrequently heard among persons of the highest education.

Severac (sā'vȧh rāk')
Sev'ern
Sevier (sĮ-veer')
Sevignac (sā'vēn'yȧk')
Seville (sĮ-vĭl', *or* sĮ-vĭl') (Sp Sevilla, sā vee'lyȧ)
Sevre (sĕv'r, *or* sāv r)
Sexybusch (sĕ'bŭsh)
Seychelles (sā'shel')
Seyne (sān)
Shahabad (sh th'hȧ bĭd')
Shaitya (shĪ'yȧ), *written also* Chalya
Shamo (shĦ'mo')
Shang-Hai, *or* Chang-Hai (shang'hī'), *sometimes written* Shang-Hae
Shan'ngn
Shapoor, *or* Shapur (sha poor')
Shā'rqn
Shatt-el-Arab (Schat-ul-Arab, *or* Chat-el-Arab (shȧt'el Ar'ȧb)
Shawangunk (shong'gum)
She boy'gan *formerly written* Cheboygan
Sheeraz, *or* Shiraz (shee-rȧz', *or* shee'raz)
Sheer nesse'
Shen'an do'ȧh
Shēr'shell'
Shelborne (shĕl'bqrn)
Shēr'wqn'see
Shiel, Loch (lok sheel)
Shiraz *See* Sheeraz
Shirvan, Schirwan, *or* Chirvan (shĕr'vĭn', *or* sheer'vȧn')
Shoa, Schoa, *or* Xoa (sho'Ħ), *written also* Shwa
Shoomla, Schumla, *or* Choumla (shoom'lȧ), *sometimes written* Shoomna
Shoos'ter, *or* Shu'ster *written also* Schuster *and* Chouster.
Sho sho'nees
Shreveport (shreev'pōrt)
Shrewsbury (Mass) (shrqz'bĕr ĭ)
Shrewsbury (England) (shrqz'bqr ĭ, *or* shrōz bqr ĭ)
Shrop'shire, *or* County of Salop
Shumla *See* Shoomla
Shuster *See* Shoostei
Shwai, Schwai, *or* Choual (shwĪ)
Siam (sĪ ȧm', *or* sĭ'ȧm')
Siano (sē-Ħ'no)
Siara, *or* Seara (se Ħ'rā) *Syn* Ciara
Si bo'rĮ ȧ
Sicasola (se-kā see'kā)
Sicignano (se chēn-yĦ'no)
Siçi'-lę
Sicugliano (se-kool yĦ'no)
Sider (see'dgr)
Siderno (se dĮ'R'no)
Sidmouth (sid'mŭth)
Siebeldingen (see'bęl-ding'ȥn)
Siebenlehn (see'bȥn-lān')
Sieg (seeG)
Siegberg (seeG'bĕRG)
Siegen (see'GȥN)
Sieghardskirchen (seeG'-hartis kĭ'cH'ȥn)
Sieglahr (seeG'lär)
Si en'na (It Siena, se Ħ'nȧ)
Sierra (se eR'rȧ)
Sierra Gorda (se eR'rȧ gor'dȧ)

☞ The name of a mountain range in Mexico.

Sierra Leone (*Sp pron* se ĕR'rȧ lā o'nā)
Sierra Madre (se eR'rȧ mȧ'Dr ā)
Sierra Morena (se eR'rȧ mo rā'nȧ)
Sierra Nevada (se eR'rȧ nā v'dȧ)
Sierra-Aguas (se ĭ'rā A-gwȧs)
Sietti (se-Ĭ'tee)
Sigmaringen (sig'mar ing'ȥn)
Signa (sēn'yȧ)
Signorina (se gwēn'yo rē'nȧ)
Siklos (sĭk'losh')
Sikoki (sĭ'kok'), *or* Sikoke (sĭ'kōk'). *Syn* Sitkoki.
Sil (seel)
Silano (se lā'no)
Silao (se lā'o)
Silberbach (sil'bęr bȧH')
Siles (see'lĕs)
Silesia (sĮ lee'shĭ ȥ) (Ger Schlesien, shlī'zē ȥn)
Silhet *See* Sylhet
Silistria
Silla (see'lyȧ)
Silla de Caracas (see'lȧ dā kȧ rȧ'kȧs)
Silos (see'lōs)
Silvano (sil-vȧ'no)
Silves (sil'vĕs, *or* see'lvĕs)
Silz (silts)
Simancas (se-mȧn'kȧs)
Simbirsk, *or* Simbeerk
Simeon (sim'mō)
Simmenthal (sim'men t l)
Simoda (se mo'dȧ)
Simplon-o'pol, *or* Simplon opol
Sim'plon (*Fr pron* sĭN' plŏN')
Sinde, *or* Scinde (sĭnd)
Sindhia, *or* Sindia (sin' dę ȧ)
Sin gan' (*or* sĭn gȧn')
Singapore (sing'ȥ pōr'), *or* Singapoor *formerly written* Singapore
Smigaglia (se ne ȥ'lyȧ)
Smoob, Smoub Smob, *or* Smub (se'noob')
Smyr'na, *or* Turk Smoob, *or* Smoub, se noob')
Smon (se noo')
Smzhelm (sĭnts'hum)
Smzig (sĭnt'sĭc)
Snoot, Snout *or* Snut (se' oot'), *written also* Ins Snoot
Sioux (*usually pronounced* soo) (*Fr pron* se oo'), *called also* Dacotah (da ko'tȧ)
Sirjan (seer jȧn')
Sirsal se sĭl')
Sissach (sis'sȧk)
Sistova, *called in* Schtab Sitra (se tee'vȧ), *or* Sittra see tee'vȧ)
Sittzmo (se tĭt sā mo
Sitkokl', *or* Sikoki (se' kok')
Sitt *See* Stoot
Sivas *See* Sevvas
Siwah *See* Seewah
Skagerrack
Skaliez (skȧ'lĭtch)
Skaue (skō'nē) *often written* Schonen (*Dutch pron* skō'ȥn, *Ger* sho'ȥn) *and* Scania (skā'ne Ħ)
Skanenaten (skȧn'e nt'-lȧs), *written also* Skeenateles
Skchftchä (skĕl'lĭf tu ō')
Skiatho (skee'Ħ-thu)
Skibber-een'
Skino (skee'no)
Skye (ski)
Slaupnicz (slow p'nitch)
Slą-vo'nĭ ą, *or* Ś cla vo'nĭ ą
Slesswick (Dan Slesvig, Ger Schleswig, shles'-Ħ ĭc)
Sleydinge (slĭ'ding ngh, *or* slĭ'ding gh)
Slidrecht (sleed'rĕkt)
Slīgo
Sluys (sloīs)
Smalcalden *See* Schmalcalden
Smolensk, *or* Smolenisko
Smyrna (smĭr'nȧ) *called* Izmeer *by the Turks*
Snoaton (snoe'tqn)
Snochatten *or* Snechtten (snȧ'hĕt'tqn)
Snock (snŏk)
Snöw'dqn
Soago (so Ħ'zho)
Soana (so Ħ'nȧ)
Soane
Soave (so Ħ'vȧ)
Sobernheim (so'bern hīm')
Sobradillo (so Rā dee'yo)
Sobrado (so Rā'do)
Sobral (so brĭl')
Sobrun (so-Rŭn')
Sobrarbe (so Rā'bĕ)
Socousco (so ko noos'ko)
Socotra, *or* Socotra
Sofala (so fȧ'lȧ, *or* so'fȧ lȧ)
Soignies (swȧn'yē')
Soissons (swȧs'sŏN', *almost* swĭ'sŏN')
Soldau (sol'dow)
Soldin (sol deen')
Solee (so'lēa)
Soʻlgnt
Solero (so-lā'ro)
Solesino (so lā-see'no)
Soleto (so-lā'to)
Soleure (so'lūR') (Ger Solothurn, so'lo toorn')
Solfatara (sol fȧ tȧ'rȧ)
Solferino (sol fā ree'no)
Solignac (so'lĭn'yȧk')
Solignano (so lĭn yȧ'no)
Solimgen (so ling gn)
Soltau (sol'tow)
Somagha (so mā'yȧ)
Sombrero (som brā'ro)
Somerset
Somme (som)
Somnath (som'nawt')
Soncino (spn chee'no)
Sondershausen (son'der-how'zȥn)
Sonho (sōn'yo)
So no'ȧ
Sonseca (son sā'kȧ)
Sontheim (sont'hīm)
Soodan Soudan *or* Sudan (soo'dȧn')
Soo'loo'
Soolt uee'ch, *or* Sultanieh (sool tȧ nee'ȧ)
Soonabaya *or* Surabaya (soo ȧ bā'yȧ)
Soormool, Sourmoul, *or* Surmul (soor'mool')
Sootchoo *or* Soutchou (soo chu oo')
Sophia (so fee'ȧ, *or* Tirnovo (trō'vo dĭt sē)
Sophons (sho'pron') *Syn* Clenburg
Sorgue (so rĭn'y ȧ)
Sorimo (so rĭ'mo)
Sorata (so rȧ'tȧ)
Soram (so'rou)
Sorbanodi Rivarano (sor-bȧ'no dee to rȧ'nō vȧ)
Sorelle *or* Sorel'
Sorra (so'rȧ Ħ)
Sorrano (so re Ħ no)
Sorrisco (so re es ko)
Sorrento *See* Soodan
Soudan *See* Soodan
Soudabaya *See* Soorabaya
Sourmoul *See* Soormool
Sousan, *or* Soosam *See* Samos
Southampton (suth h ump' tun)
Southeou *See* Sootchoo
Southwark (London) (suth'ȥrk)
Southwark (Philadelphia) (sowth'wŭrk)
Spa (spaw) (*Fr and Flem pron* spȧ)
Spain (Sp España, es-pā'nyȧ)
Spalatro (spā lĭ'tro)
Spandau (spān'dow)
Spey (spā)
Speyer, *pronounced, and often written*, Spire)
Spezia (sped'ze-Ħ)
Spezzia (spet'ze Ħ)
Spire *See* Speyer.
Spitz berg'ȥn
Splugen (sploo'gn, *or* splu'gȥn)
Spoleto (spo-lā'to)
Spoltorc (spol to'rĭ)
Spontorno (spon tor'no)
Spor'ȥ-dēs
Squam (skwawm)
Squillace (skwil lĭ'chā)
St *See* Saint
Stab, *or* Staub (stȧb)
Stabbio (stȧb'bo o), *or* Stabbio (stȧb'bo o)
Stabrock (stā'brook) *Syn* Georgetown
Stachelberg (stȧk'ȥl bĕrG')
Stade (stā'dȥh)
Stadt-um-Hof (stat tum hōf)
Stadthagen (stȧt'hā'ȥn)
Staglano (stȧl yā'no)
Stagno Grande (stȧn'yo grān'dā)
Stagnone (stȧn yo'nā)
Stalimene, (stā lim'ĭ nē) *more correctly* Stalimni (stā lim'nē)
Stalbati (stal lā'tee)
Stamboul (stam bool') *Syn* Constantinople
Stampalia (stim pa lee'ȧ), *or* Istampalia
Stanovoi (stā no vo'), *or* Stanovoi (Mountains)
Stargard (star'gart)
Starkenbach (star'kȥn-bȧH')
Starkenburg (stark'ȥn-bŭRG')
Staten Island (stat'tn Ī land)
Stubbach (stoub'bȧk)
Stauten (stou'tȥn)
Staunton (Va) (stȧn'tun)
Staunton (Ill) (stȧn'tun, *or* stȧn'tun)
Stavanger (stā vang ȥr)
Steenbergen (stān'bĕrn ngn)
Steenwyk *or* Steenwijk (stān wīk)
Stein (shīn)
Steinach (stī'nȧk)
Steinau (stī'now)
Steinbach (stīn'bȧk)
Steinen (stī'nȥn)
Steinfurt (stīn'foort)
Steinheim (stīn'hum)
Steinhude (stīn'hoo dȥh)
Steintz (stī'nts)
Stemmaern (stīn'mow' ȥrn)
Stenseefen (stān'sā'fȥn)
Stenwerden (stān'wĭ'dĕn)
Stenwyesen (stīn'wee'zȥn)
Stessslingen (stās'ling en)
Stellenbosch (stĕl'ȥn-bosk')
Stettin (stet teen')
Stettinei Haff (stet teen'ȥi hĭf)
Steuben (stu'ben, *or* Steuben')

☞ This name appears now to be universally accented on the last syllable in Western New York, and is often thus pronounced in other parts of the United States; but the original German name, Baron *Steuben* should undoubtedly have the accent on the first syllable.

Stuebenville (stu'bȥn vil)
Steyer (stī)
Steyregg (stī'ȥ rĕk')
Steyning (stā'ning)
Stezzano (stĕt sĭ'no)
Stockowitz (stock'ko wĭts')
Stigliano (stĭl yĭ'no)
Stobnica (stob nee'tsĭ)
Stockach (stok'ȧk)
Stockeran (stok'ȥr ow')
Stock'holm
Stonehenge (stōn'hĕnj)
Stonehugh (stōn'lee)
Stōn'ing tqn
Strȧ bȧne'
Strakonitz (strā'ko nits')
Strelsund (strĭl'soond)
Strambino (strām bee'no)
Stranraer (strȧn rawr')
Strasberg (strās'bĕrG')
Strasbourg (straz'burg) (*Fr pron.* strȧz boor') (Ger. Strassburg, strās'-bŏorG)
Strasburg (Germany) (strās'bŏorG)
Strasburg (U. S) (stras' bŭrg)
Straubing (strou'bing)
Strellitz (strĭ'lits)
Stricgau (stree'gow)
Stromboli (strom'bo lee)
Stroudsburg (strowds' bŭrg)
Stuhlweissenburg (stool wĭ'sȥn bŏorG')
Stuttgart, *or* Stutgard (*Ger pron* stŏot'gart)
Styria (stĭ'rĭ-ȧ)
Subbi, *or* Swabia (swĭ'-bĭ ȥ)
Sudkim (swĭ'kim), *or* Suakem (swĭ'kem)
Sudan *See* Soodan
Su'der mĭ'nĭ ȥ (*or* su der mĭ'nee-ȥ), *called also* Su'der'mann land'
Sudetic (Mountains)
Sueros (swĭ'rōs)
Suez (soo'ez) (*Arab pron* soo ez', *or* soo ĭz'), *written also* Souez *and* Souëys
Suffolk (suf'fȧk)
Suhl (sool)
Suhlau (soo'lou)
Sum (shun)
Suirt (swee'rt) *Syn.* Mogadore
Suli (soo'lee)
Sulmona (sool mo'nȦ)
Sulz (sŏlts)
Sulza (sŏlt'sȦ)
Sulzbach (sŏlts'bȧk)
Sulzburg (sŏlts'bŏorG)
Sulze (sŏlt'sȧh)
Sumatra (soo ma'trȦ)
Sum baw wa
Sunbury (sun'ber e)
Sun'der Land
Supino (soo pee'no)
Surat (soo rȧt')
Surigo (soo re gĭ'o, *or* soo re gow')
Surinam (soo ri nam')
Surmul *See* Soormool
Susa (soo'sȦ)
Susam (soo'sĭm') *Syn* Samos
Susquehanna
Sutherland
Sutledge (sut'lej), *written also* Setledge *and* Sutlej
Su wȧ'na
Svcborg (swĭ'ĭ borg')
Swabia *Syn* Suabia
Swaffham (swŏf'ȧm)
Swanen (swon'ne)
Swartwout (swȧrt'wowt)
Sweet (swĭ'kĭ)
Sweden (Sw Sverige, swĭ'rĭ gĕh)
Sweetia, *or* Suirt *See* Mogadore
Swinemunde (swe'nĮh mun'dĮh)
Switzerland (swits') (Ger Schweitz, shwīts, Fr La Suisse, Iswiss, *or* Swees)
Sylhet (sĭl hĕt')
Syra (see'rȦ)
Syracuse (It Siracusa, se rȧ koo'sȦ)
Szabatka (sā'bȧ tkȧ)
Szalas (sā'lȧsh')
Szegedin (seg ed'ĭn', *or* sĕ'ged'ĭn')
Szent Miklay (sĕnt me hlĭ'
Szent Miklos (sĕnt mĭ klosh')
Szydlow (shid'lov)
Szydlowice (shid lo've ĕts)

T.

Tabarcevch, *or* Tabaria (tȧb'ȧ ree'Ħ)
Tabasco (tȧ bȧs'ko)
Tabasquillo (tä-bäs kee'yo)
Tabon (tȧ bo'Ħ)
Tabogi (tȧ bo'gĦ)
Tabogulla (tä bo gee'yȦ)
Tabou (tä bōo')
Tabreez, *or* Tabriz (tä-

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c, ı, o, *silent*, ñ, o, ü, u, ċe (see p 1636), ç as, ş has sh, c, ch, as k, ġ as j, ḡ as in get, g as g, x as gz, y as in linger, link, th as in thine, Ī, ñ, s, w, B, D, G, H, K, N, R (see p 1636)

breez′), *sometimes called* Tgu′ris

Tcarigua (tĦ kĦ ree′gwĦ)

Tacazze (tĦ-kȧt′sȧ), *sometimes written* Takatze *and* Takatz

Tacoary (tĦ-kwĦ-ree′) *Syn* Taquari.

Ta co′ny

Tacuba (tĦ koo′bȧ), *or* Tacubaya (tĦ koo bī′Ħ)

Tacutu (tĦ koo too′)

Tafalla (tĦ-fȧl′yȧ)

Taf′l-lcl′, *or* Taf′l lclt′

Tag′gn rog′, *or* Tag′gn-rok′

Taggia (tȧd′jĦ)

Taghanic (tg gȧn′ik)

Tagliacozzo (tȧl yȧ kot′so)

Tagliamento (tȧl yĦ-mĕn′to)

Taglio Novissimo (tȧl′yo no vis′se-mo)

Tagluno (tȧl yoo′no)

Ta′gus (Sp Tajo, tȧ′ho, Port Tejo, tā′zho)

Tahal (tĦ hl′)

Tahiti (tĦ hee′te), *formerly written* Otaheite

Tauabana (tĦ-Ħ-bȧ′nĦ)

Tain (Scotland) (tan)

Tain (France) (tĦN)

Taiwan (tī wŏn′) *Syn* Formosa

Tajamulco, *or* Taxamulco (tĦ mĦ mool′ko)

Tajuña (tȧ-hoon′yȧ)

Ta-kiang *Syn* Yang-tse-Kiang

Talavera de la Reyna (tȧ lȧ v′ra dȧ lȧ rī′e nȧ)

Talavera La Vieja (tȧ-lȧ-vā′rȧ lȧ ve-ā′hȧ)

Talbot (tawl′bgt)

Talcahuana (tȧl-kȧ-wā′nȧ)

Talcan (tȧl-kȧn′)

Tallaferro (tol′l vgr)

Tall adega (tal′l-dee′gg)

Tal′lg has′see

Tal′lg hatch′ie

Tal′l poo′sa

Tamaqua (tg maw kwg)

Tamaulipas (tȧ,mou lee′pȧs)

Tam′zul a (tĦ mȧ soo′l ȧ)

Tambach (tȧm′bȧk)

Tambof Tambov, *or* Tambow (tȧm bof′)

Tamega (tĦ mā′gĦ)

Tamiagua (tĦ-me ȳ′gw ȧ)

Tamise (tĦ-mee′)

Tampico (tȧm-pee′ko) *called also* Pueblo Nuevo, pwĕb′lo nw ȳ′vo)

Tamsweg (tȧms′wāg)

Tanamarivoo (tĦ nȧ mĦ ree-voo′)

Tanasserim. *See* Tenasserim

Tancos (tȧn′kŏs)

Tangy (taw′nee)

Tangier (tan-jeer′)

Tan-jore′

Tarmuna (tȧ-oR mee′nȧ)

Taos (tĦ′ŏs, *almost* tows)

Tapajos *See* Topayos

Tapora (tĦ pa′rȧ)

Tapuan (tȧ′pe-ow′)

Tap′pa-han′nock

Tap′tee′

Taquari (tĦ-kwȧ-ree′), *written also* Tacoary

Tarakai (tar′g kī′), *or* Sagahalien

Taranto (tȧ′rȧn to)

Tarare (tȧ′rȧR′)

Tarascon (tȧ′rȧs′kŏN′)

Tarazona (tȧ-rȧ-tho′nȧ)

Tarbagatai (taR-bāg g tī′, *or* Tarbagatai (taR-bāg tī′)

Tarbes (takb)

Tarifa (tĦ-ree′fĦ)

Tarija, *or* Tarixa (tĦ-ree′hȧ)

Taru (taRn)

Tarnopol (taR-no′pol)

Taro (tȧ′ro)

Tarragona (tȧr-rȧ-go′nȧ)

Tar′soos′, *written also* Tarsous *and* Tarsus.

Tar′tg-rg

Tarudant *See* Terodant

Tashkend (tȧsh′kend′)

Tasmania

Tauber (tou′bgr)

Taucha (tou′kȧ)

Taudeny (tou′de nī), *sometimes written* Toudeny

Tauk (to′lĦ′)

Taulignan (tō′lēn′yŏN′)

Taunton (Eng) (tawn′tgn)

Taunton (Mass) (tȧn′tgn)

Taupont (tō′pŏN′)

Taur (towR)

Taurano (tou-rā′no)

Taurasi (tou rā′see)

Tgu′rī-dg *Syn* Krim.

Tauris *See* Tabreez.

Tauste (tous′tĦ)

Tauves (tōv)

Tavastehuus (tĦ vȧs′tĦ-hoos), *written also* Tawasthuus

Tavarna (tĦ-vĕR′nĦ)

Tavernes (tĦ′vĕRn′)

Taviano (tĦ ve Ħ′no)

Tavignano (tĦ-vīn-yĦ′no)

Tavira (tĦ-vee′rĦ)

Tavi′is tock

Tayia (tī′Ħ)

Tayabas (tī-Ħ′nȧs)

Tazewell (tāz′wgl)

Tchad (chad)

Tchany, Tchani (chĦ′nee)

Tcherkask (chgR kȧsk′)

Tchernaya, *or* Chernaya (chĕR nī′Ħ)

Tchernigov, Tchernigof, *or* Czernigow (chĕR ne gof′)

Tchernowitz (chĕr′no vits) *Syn* Czernowitz

Tchoodskoe, Tchoudskoe, *or* Tschudskoe (chood′skoe) *Syn* Peipus

Tgana (tĦ Ħ′nĦ)

Tchano (tĦ ȳ′no)

Tcarque (tĦ-ar′kĦ)

Tchai (tĦ baR′)

Tchche (tȧsh)

Tcem′boo′

Teflis *See* Tiflis

Tegera, *or* Tegera (tȧ-ā′rȧ)

Tegelio (tā′lyo)

Tegnesta (tȧ-gĕs′tȧ)

Teguise (tā-gee′zȧ)

Tehama (tĦ hȧ′mĦ)

Tehran, *or* Teheran (tȧ h′rȧn′) *written also* Tehraun

Tehuacan (tĦ-wȧ kȧn′)

Tehuantepec (tā ,wȧn-tā pek′)

Teignmouth (tān′muth), *or* tīn′muth)

Teinitz (tī′nits)

Teisshoolz (tīs′holts)

Teith (teth)

Tejuco (tȧ zhoo′ko)

Tcke (tā′kg.h), *or* Teck′endorf

Telde (tel′dā)

Tel′l chĕr′rg

Tel′l co

Temes (tem′esh′), *written also* Temesch

Temesvar (tem-esh-vȧr′), *written also* Temeschwar

Templemore (tem′pl mōr′)

Tgu-nan′sg rum

Tenge (tĕ′nss)

Teneriffe (ten′e rif′) (Sp. Tenerife, tā nā ree′fā)

Ten′nes see′

Tentgr dgn

Tentugal (tĒn too gāl′)

Tepeaca (tā pā ȳ′kĦ)

Tepic (tā-peek′, *or* tĕp ik′)

Tepozcolula (tg-pos-koloo′lȧ)

Tequendama (te-kwen′dĦ-mȧ′, *or* tek′wen-dȧ′mȧ)

Tequia (tā kee′Ħ)

Ter (tĕR)

Teramo (tȧ′rȧ-mo, *or* tĕr′Ħ mo)

Terceira (tĕR sā′e rȧ)

Tereero (tĕR sā′ro)

Terdoppio (tĕR-dop′pe-o)

Terek (tȧ rĕk′)

Terlizzi (tĕR lit′see, *or* tĕR-lect′see)

Termini (tĕR′me-nee)

Terminos (tĕR′me-nŏs)

Termoli (tĕR′mo-lee)

Tgr nāte′ (*or* ter-nā′tȧ)

Terni (tĕR′nee)

Terodant (tĕr o-dānt′)

Terra del Fuego, *or* Tierra del Fuego (te-tĕR′Rȧ dĕl fw ā′go)

Terra di Lavoro (tĕR′Rȧ dē lȧ vo′ro)

Terra di Otranto (tĕR′Rȧ dē o trȧn′to, *or* o′trȧn to)

Terracina (tĕR-rȧ-chee′nȧ)

Terre-Bonne (tĕR′bon′, *often pronounced* tar-bōn)

Terre-Haute (tĕr′rg.h-hōt) (*Fr pron* tĕR′hōt′, *or* tĕr′rg.h hōt)

Teschen (tesh′gn)

Tessin (tĕs′sĦN′). *See* Ticino

Testaccio (tĕs-tȧt′cho)

Testigos (tĕs-tee′gŏs)

Tete-Noire (tĕt nwȧR)

Tetuan, *or* Tetouan (tĕt′oo-ȧn′)

Teulada (tȧ-oo lĦ′dȧ)

Teupitz (toi′pits)

Teuschnitz (toish′nits)

Teva (tĀ′vȧ)

Tevere (tā′vā rā) *Syn.* Tiber

Teverone (tȧ-vā-ro′nā)

Teviot (tav′e-ot)

Texas (*Sp pron* tā′hĦs)

Tezcuco (tĕs koo′ko)

Thailfingen (tīl′fing gn)

Thal (tĦl)

Thale (tā′lg.h)

Thame (tām)

Thames (tĕmz)

Than′jŭr

Thau, Etang de (Ā′tȧN′ deh tō)

Thaya (tī′Ħ)

Thebaki, *or* Thlaki (the Ħ′ke) *Syn* Ithaca

Thebes (theebz), *called* Thebai (the′yĦ) *by the modern Greeks*

Theiss (tīs) (Hung Tisza, tee′sŏh′)

Thenningen (tā′ning gn)

Theresienstadt (tī-rī′ze gn stȧt′)

Thessaloniki *See* Salonica

Thessaly, *or* Thessalia (the sȧ′lĦ g

Theusing (toi′zing), *or* Theysing (tī′zing)

Theux (tuh)

Theys (tī)

Thibaugur (tee′a gūr′, *or* The g gūr′)

Thibaucourt (tī′ō koor′)

Thibaudeauville (tib′g-do′vil)

Thibet, *or* Tibet (tib′et, *or* tī-bet′), *written also* Tibbet

Thiel (teel)

Thielt (teelt)

Thiers (te-ār′)

Thiouldin (te′th lĂN′)

Thuzac (te′Ħ′zȧk′)

Thionville (te′ŎN′vil′, *or* veel′)

Thisues (teen)

Tholen, *or* Tolen (to′lgn)

Thomar (to maR′)

Thomaston (tom′gs tĕn)

Thomaswaldau (to′mis Ħ ll′dow)

Thorn (Prussia) (toRn)

Thorshavn (tors′hown′)

Thouaret (too′aR′sā′)

Thouars (too′aR′)

Thoue (too′ā′)

Thoulouse *See* Toulouse

Three Rivers, *or* Trois Rivieres (trwȧ re′ve ĒR′)

Thum (toom)

Thun (toon)

Thuner-See (toon′gr-sā′)

Thungersheim (toong′grs-hīm′)

Thunningen (toon′ning-gn)

Thur (tooR)

Thurgau (tooR′gow), *or* Thur gov′i g (Fr Thurgovie, tuR′go′ve′)

Thuringia (thu rin′jĦ g) (Ger Thüringen, tü′ring gn)

Thurles (thûrlz)

Tiahuanuco (te-ā-wā-noo′ko)

Tiber (It Tevere, tā′vā-rā)

Tibet, *or* Tibbet *See* Thibet

Tiburon (te Boo rōn′)

Ticinetto (te che-nĕt′to)

Ticino (te chee′no) (Fr Tessin, tĕs′sĦN′)

Ticonderoga

Ticul (te kool′)

Tidor, *or* Tidore (te dōr′)

Tiel *Syn.* Thiel

Tien-tsin (te-en′tseen)

Tiflis (tif lees′), *written also* Teflis

Tignale (tēn-yā′lā)

Tignes (teeñ)

Tigré (tē′grā′)

Ti′gris

Tilanavi (te lā-nĦ′vee)

Tilapa (te-lā′pȧ)

Tillieres (tē′yĒR′, *or* tē′lyĒR′)

Till′sit

Tim-buc′too, *or* Tombooc′to, *written also* Tombuktu *and* Timboctoo

Timor (te-mōr′)

Timor Laut (te-mōr′ lout)

Timpanogos (tim-pȧ no′gŏs), Lake, *called now the* Great Salt Lake

Tinacoro (te ng ko′ro)

Tinajo (te nȧ′ho)

Tindare (tin′dȧ rā), *or* Tindaro (tin′dȧ ro)

Tin′i an′

Tin′i cum

Tin′ne-vel′ly

Tino (tee′no)

Ti-o′ga

Tioughnioga (te-ŏn′ne-aw′gg)

Tip′e rah, Tip′pe-rah, *or* Tip′ra

Tippecanoe (tip′pe-kg noo′)

Tipperary (tip-pgr ā′rī)

Tiraiana (te rā ī′nȧ)

Tirlee′ *also written* Tirree, Tiry, *and* Tyree

Tirlemont (tēr′lĦ′mŏN′) (Flem Thienen, *or* Tienen, tee′nȧn)

Tishamingo (tish′g ming′go)

Titicaca (tit e kȧ′kȧ)

Tittene (tit′tg.r ee′)

Tivoli (tiv′o le, *or* tee′vo lee)

Tizzana (tit sȧ′nȧ)

Tizzano (tit sȧ′no)

Tlalpan (tlȧl pȧn′)

Tlamet, *or* Tlumath (tl lm′et) *called also* Klamet

Tlapa (tlȧ′pȧ)

Tlascala (tlas kȧ′lȧ)

Tlemsan (tlĒm′sȧn′)

Tobago (to bā′go)

To bol′

To-bolsk′

Toca (to-kȧ′)

Toce (to′chȧ)

Tocina (to chee′nȧ)

Tocuyo (to koo′yo)

Tod′mor-dgn

Toenningen *See* Tonningen

Toeplitz *See* Teplitz

Tokantins (to kăn teens′)

To kay′ (*Hung pron* to-koi′)

Tolpalca (to lā pāl′kȧ)

To le′do (*Sp pron* to-lā′do)

Tolentino (to lĕn tee′no)

Tolima (to lee′mȧ)

Tolmezzo (tol mĕt′so)

To lo′sa

Tolu, Santiago de (sȧn-tee-ā′go dā to loo′)

Toluca (to loo′kȧ)

Tolve (tol′vā)

Tolviscon (tol-vīs-kōn′)

Tom big′bee, *or* Tombeck′be

Tombuctoo. *See* Timbuctoo

Tomelloso (to mĕl-yo′so)

Tomina (to mee′nȧ)

Tonala (to-nā′lȧ)

Tonawanda, *or* Tonawanta

Tongataboo, *or* Tongatabu (tong′g-tā′boo)

Tonkin, *or* Tonquin (tonkeen′)

Tonneins (ton′nĂN′)

Tonnerre (ŏn′nĕr′)

Ton′ning-gn

Tonquin *See* Tonkin.

Toola, *written also* Toula *and* Tula

Toom bād′rg

Toorkistan, *or* Turkistan (toor′kis tȧn′)

Toorkomans, *or* Turkomans (toor′ko-mgnz′)

Topayos (to-pī′ŏs); *written also* Tapajos (tȧ-pā′zhŏs, *or* tȧ-pā′hŏs)

To-pe′kg

Topino (to-pee′no)

Toplitz, Toeplitz (top′lits), *or* Teplitz (tep′lits)

Topsham (tops′gm)

Torano (to-rā′no)

Tor-bāy′

Torgau (toR′gou)

Torino (to ree′no), *or* Turino (too ree′no)

Tormes (toR′mĕs)

Tornea, *pronounced, and sometimes written*, Torne o

Torontal (to′ron-tȧl′)

To ron′to

To′ro petz′ (pets′)

Torquemada (toR kā mā′dȧ)

Torre (toR′RĦ)

Torreblanca (toR-RĦ-blan′kĦ)

Torrecilla de Alcañiz (toR RĦ-thee-el′yȧ dā lil kān-yeeth′)

Torrejon (toR-RĀ-hōn′)

Torrejoncillo (toR-RĦ-hon-thee-el′yo)

Torre-Nueva (toR RĦ-nwā′vĦ)

Torres Vedras (tŏR′RĦs vī′drȧs)

Torre-Vieja (toR-RĦ-ve-ā′hȧ)

Torricella (toR-ree-chĕl′lȧ)

Torriglia (toR ree′el′yȧ)

Tortola (toR to′lȧ)

Tortona (toR-to′nȧ)

Tortuga (tor too′gȧ)

Toscolano (tos ko lā′no)

Totalan (to-tȧ-lȧn′)

Totana (to-tȧ′nȧ)

Tot′ness

Toul (tool)

Toula *See* Toola.

Toulon (too′lŏN′)

Toulouse, *or* Thoulouse (too′looz′)

Touraine (too′rēn′)

Tourmay (toor′nā′) (Flem Doornik, dōr′nik)

Tournon (toor′nŏN′)

Tours (toor)

Tourtouse (toor′toos′)

Tourves (toorv)

Tourville (toor′vēl′)

Towcester (tows′tgr)

Trachenberg (trā′kg.n-bĕRG′)

Trafalgar, *or* Trafalgar

Trajgneta (trī gī′nȧ)

Trainia (trī′nĦ)

Trajetto (trā-yĕt′to)

Trajlee′

Trā more′

Trani (trī′nee)

Trap′que bar′

Trans (trŏn)

Transtevere (trȧns-tā′vā-ra)

Tranasyl vā′nĦ g (Hung Erdely Orszag, ĕR′dāl′ oR′sȧg′)

Trapani (trā′pā-nee)

Trarbach (traR′bȧk)

Tras os Montes (trȧs ŏs mon′tĕs)

Trassilico (trās see′li ko)

Trau (trou)

Traun (troun)

Traunstein (troun′stīn)

Travaglato (trā vȧl-yā′to)

Trav′an corc′

Trav′is

Treblasaccia (trā-be sȧt′chȧ)

Treb′l zond′, *called* Tarā′be-soon′ *by the Turks.*

Trebnitz (trĕb′nits)

Tred′e-gār

Treignac (trēn′yȧk′)

Treis (trīs)

Treisam (trī′zȧm)

Treja (trā′yȧ)

Tremiti (trem′e tee, *or* trā′me tee)

Tre mont′

Tremosino (trā mo see′nȧ)

Trent (Ger. Trient, trent′)

Trenzano (trēn-zā′no)

Trepuzzi (trā-poot′see)

Truen (trol′gn)

Trevelez (trā-vā′lĕth)

Treves (treevz) (Fr. Trèves, trāv, Ger. Trier, treer)

Treviana (trā-ve-ā′nȧ)

Trevico (trā-vee′ko)

Treviglio (trā-veel′yo)

Trevigno (trā-veen′yo). *Syn* Rovigno

Treviso (trā-vee′so)

Trevoux (trā′voo′)

Troyes, *or* Treiss (trī′zĦ)

Trezzano (trĕt-sā′no)

Trezzo (trĕt′so)

Triaditza (tre Ħ dit′sȧ)

Tricala (tree′kȧ lā), *written also* Tirhala

Tricarico (tre-kā′re-ko)

Tricesimo (tre-chā′se-mo, *or* tre-chēs′e-mo)

Trichinopoli, *or* Trichinopoly (tritch′in-op′o-le)

Triebel (tree′bg.l)

Triest, *or* Trieste (tre-ĕst′, *or* tre ĕs′tā)

Triggiano (trĕd-jā′no)

Trigno (treen′yo)

Trillo (treel′yo)

Trincomalee (trigk′o mg lee′)

Trin′i dad′

Trinidade (tre-ne-dā′dā)

Trinita (tre ne tā′)

Trinite, La (lā trē′nē′tā′)

Trino (tree′no)

Triora (tre o′rĦ)

Tripoli, *called by the natives* Ta rā′bloos

Tripolitza, *or* Tripolizza (tre-po-lit′sȧ)

Trissino (tris see′no)

Tristan d'Acunha (tris tăn′ dĦ koon′yȧ)

Triumpho (tre oom′fo)

Trivero (tre vā′ro)

Trivigno (tre veen′yo)

Trois Rivieres (trwȧ re′ve ĒR′) *Syn* Three Rivers

Trolhetta (trol-het′tȧ)

Trond, *or* Tron, Saint (sĦN trŏN)

Trondhjem, *or* Trondjem *See* Dronthem

Tropp au (trop′pou)

Trosachs (trō′sgks)

Troyes (trwi)

Trujillo *See* Truxillo

Truxillo, *or* Trujillo (troo Heel′yo)

Tschirkask *See* Tcherkask

Tsiampa (tse ĦM′pȧ), *or* Champa

Tu′am

Tuat (too tĦ′, *or* twȧt)

Tubingen (tu′bing gn)

Tucuman (too koo nȧn′)

Tudela (too-Da′lȧ)

Tu′gg loo′

Tula (too′lȧ) *Syn* Toola

Tulare (too lĦ′ree)

Tule (too′le, *or* too′lā)

Tulle (tul)

Tumbez (toom′bĕs, *or* toom′bĕth)

Tunguragua (toong goo rā′gwȧ)

Tunguscs (toong-goo′sg.)

Tu′nī-ca

Tu′nis, *called by the natives* Too′nis

Tuolumne (twol′um ne)

Turcoing (tuR′kwĂN′)

Tur′co-mā′nī-a

Turcomans. *See* Toorkomans

Tu′rin (*or* tu rīn′) (*It pron* tū′rĂN′, It. Torino, to-ree′no)

Turkey (tur′kȳ), *or* Ottoman Empire

Turkistan *See* Toorkistan.

Turnau (tŏR′now)

Turnhout (turn′howt)

Turon (too rōn′)

Turquino (toon kee′no)

Turritano (toon-ne tā′no)

Tursi (toor′see)

Turukansk (too roo kānsk′)

Turyassu (too-re ās soo′)

Tusa (too′sȧ)

Tus′cg-loo′sg

Tus′cg-ny (It Toscana, tos-kā′nȧ)

Tuscarawas (tus′kg raw′ wgs)

Tus′cg ro′rg

Tuspan (toos-pān′), *or* Tuspan (too-sā-pān′)

Tuxtla (tookst'lä)
Tuy (twee)
Tver, *or* Twer (tvĕr, *or* tvĕr)
Tworkau (twŏr'kow)
Tykocryn (tĭ-kotch'in)
Tyne
Tynemouth (tīn'mŭth)
Tyre (tīr), *called by the Jews* Tsoor, *and by the Arabs* Soor.
Tyree, *or* Tyry. *See* Tiree
Tyrnau (tĕr'now) (Hung Nagy Szombath, nŏdyçh, *or* nŏj, som'bot')
Tÿr'ol (*Ger pron.* te-rōl')
Tÿ-rone' (tĭ rōn')
Tyrrel (tĭr'gl)

U.

Uanapu (wä nä-poo'), *or* Anapu (ä nä poo')
Ubeda (oo-bā'dä)
Ubes, Saint *See* Setubal
Ubigau (oo'be gow')
Uboldo (oo bol'do)
Ubrique (oo-bree'kā)
Ucayale (oo ki-ä'lĭ), *or* Ucayali (oo kī-ä'lee)
Uceda (oo thā'dä)
Uchte (ŏŏk'tĕh)
Ucles (oo klĕs')
Udine (oo'de nā)
Udvarhely (ood'vär'hĕl')
Uetersen (u'tĕr sen)
Uffenheim (ŏŏf'fen-hīm')
Ugento (oo jĕn'to)
Ugglano della Chiesa (ood jä'no dĕl'lä ke-ā'sä)
Ugine (oo'je nē)
Ugliano (ool yä'no), *or* Uglian (ool yän')
Uist (wist)
Utenhage (yoo'tĕn hīg, *Dutch pron* oo'tĕn hā'gĕh)
Ukraine (yoo'krān, *or* oo-krīn') (Polish Ukrania, oo-krä'ee-nä)
Ulcã (oo lī'ä)
Ulcå (oo'le-ō)
Ulcåborg (oo'le-ō-borg')
Ulla (ool'yä)
Ulm (*Ger pron* ŏŏlm)
Ulmbach (ŏŏlm'bĭk)
Ulster (Ireland) (ŭl'stĕr)
Ulster (Germany) (ŏŏl'stĕr)
Um bī'gog
Umballah (ŭm bŭl'lä)
Umbrete (oom-bre'tā)
Umbriatico (oom-bre-ä'tee-ko)
Umeå (oo'me ō)
Ummendorf (ŏŏm'mĕn-dorf')
Umrigar poo'rĭ, *written also* Amarapoura
Ummerstadt (ŏŏm'mĕr-stät')
Umpqua (ump'kwa)
Umstadt (ŏŏm'stät)
Unalaschka *See* Oonalaska
Unare (ŏŏ nä'rā)
Uncastillo (oon-käs tee'yo)
Underwalden *See* Unterwalden
Unst (ŭnst)
Unstrut (*or* ŏŏn'strŏŏt)
Unter See (ŏŏn'tĕr-zā)
Unterwalden (ŏŏn'tĕr wäl'dĕn), *or* Underwalden
Upernavik (oo pĕr'nä vik)
Upolu (oo po loo')
Upsal, *or* Upsala (up sä'lä)
Urach (oo'rāk)
Ural, *or* Oural (oo-rāl')
Uralsk (oo-rälsk')
Urbanna
Urbino (oor bee'no)
Uresino (oo rā-see'no)
Urfa *See* Oorfa
Urfahr (ŏŏr'fär)
Uri (yoo'rĭ) (*Ger pron.* oo're)
Urmiah *See* Oroomea
Urnen (ŏŏr'nen)
Urnieta (ŏŏr-ne-ā'tä)
Urubamba (oo roo-bäm'bä)
Urubu (oo roo boo')
Urucaia (oo roo kī'ä)
Uruguay (u'roo gwā', *or* oo-roo gwī')
Urumiah, *or* Urumiya. *See* Oroomea
Usagre (oo sä'grā)
Usbekistan, *or* Oozbekistan *Syn* Bokhara.
Uscio (oo'sho)
Usedom (oo'zeh dom)
Ushant (ŭsh'ant) (Fr. Ouessant, wĕs'sŏn')
Usingen (oo'zing en)
Usmate (oos mä'tā)
Uspallata (oos-päl-yä'tä)
Ussana (oos-sä'nä)
Usseglio (oos sāl'yo)
Uster (ŏŏs'tĕr)
Ustica (oos'te-kä)
Ustlug *See* Oostloog
Utag-wag *Syn* Ottawa.
Utfi-eg
Utilla (oo teel'yä)
Utah, *or* Youta (yoo'tä, *less properly* yoo'taw), *formerly sometimes written* Eutaw
Utrecht (u'trĕkt) (*Dutch pron* ü'trĕkt)
Utrera (oo trā'rä)
Uttoxeter (ŭks'e tĕr)
Utwell (oot'wĭl)
Uwchlan (yook'lan)
Uxmal (ŏŏks mäl')
Uzbeck *See* Oozbek
Uzbeckistan *See* Bokhara.
Uzès (u'zĕs', *or* ü'zäs')
Uznach (ŏŏts'näkh)
Uzzano (oot sä'no)

V.

Vadisco (vä dĭs'ko, *or* vädis'ko)
Vado (vä'do)
Vaduz, *or* Vaduz (vädŏots)
Vaglio (väl'yo)
Vagney (vän'yā')
Vagos (vä'gŏs)
Vaigatz (vī-gä'tz)
Vailate (vī lä'tā)
Vairano (vī-rä'no)
Vairo (vī'ro)
Valais (vä'lĭs') (Ger Wallis, wäl'lis)
Val-Bregaglia (väl brägäl'yä)
Valcom (väl koor')
Valdagno (väl dän'yo)
Valdai (väl-dī)
Valdaracete (väl dä ra thā'tā)
Valdelasca (väl-dā läs'kä)
Valdemorillo (väl dā-moreel'yo)
Valdengo (väl den'go)
Valderas (väl-dā'räs)
Val-de-Penas (väl dā pān'yäs)
Val-di-Chiana (väl de-kē-ä'nä)
Valdivia (väl-dee've ä)
Valeggio (vä-lĕd'jo)
Valença-do-Minho (vä-len'sä-do meen'yo)
Valence (vä'lŏnss')
Valencia (vä-len'shĭ ä) (*Sp pron* vä-len'the-ä)
Valenciana (vä lĕn-se-ä'nä)
Valenciennes (vä'lŏn'seen')
Valentano (vä lĕn tä'no)
Valentia (vä len'shĭ-ä)
Valenza (vä-len'zä)
Valera (vä lā'rä)
Valfi, do Ild' (*Sp pron* väl yä do lee')
Vallamartin (väl-yä-mar-teen')
Vallata (väl-lä'tä)
Valle-Hermoso (väl'yā ĕr-mo'so)
Vallejo (väl-yā'ho)
Vallet (vä'lĕt')
Valmacca (väl mak'kä)
Valmaseda (vä'l mä sā'dä)
Valmont (vä'l mŏn')
Valmontone (vä'l mon to'nā)
Valognes (vä'loñ')
Valois (vä'lwä')
Valombrosa (vä-lom bro' sä)
Valona (vä-lo'nä) *Syn* Avlona
Valparaiso (vä'l pä'rä'so)
Valsequillo (vä'l sā kee'yo)
Valstagna (väl stän'yä)
Valtellina (väl-tĕl-lee'nä), *or* Valtelline (väl tĕlleen')
Valtierra (väl-te-ĕr'rä)
Valva (väl'vä)
Valverde (väl-vĕr'dā)
Vance (vŏnss)
Vancouver (van-koo'vĕr)
Van-dī'mĕn
Van Diemen's (van deemenz, *or* -menz)
Vannes (vän)
Vanzago (vän zä'go)
Van Zandt (van zänt)
Varano (vä-rä'no)
Varazze (vä-rät'sā), *or* Varaggio (vä rä'd'jo)
Varedo (vä-rā'do)
Varennes (vä'ren')
Varese (vä-rā'sā)
Varignana (vä rēn-yä'na)
Varinas (vä'ree'näs), *or* Barinas (bä ree'näs)
Varna, *or* Warna (vär'nä)
Varzi (vär'tsee)
Varzo (vär'tso)
Vasarhely (vä'shär'hĕl')
Vasto (vä's'to)
Vaucluse (vō'klüz')
Vaud (vō), *or* Pays-de-Vaud (pā'e-dŭh vō') (Ger Wadt, wät)
Vauvert (vō'vĕr')
Vedano (vā dä'no)
Veglia (vāl'yä, *or* väl'yä)
Veglie (vāl'yā, *or* väl'yā)
Vela (vā'lä)
Velate (vā lä'tā)
Velburg (vel'bŏorg)
Velden (fel'dĕn)
Velez (South America) (vā'lĕs)
Velez (Spain) (vā'lĕth)
Velez-Malaga (vā'lĕth mä'lä-gä)
Velha (vāl'yä, *or* väl'yä)
Velhas, Rio das (ree'o dä's väl'yäs)
Velino (vä lee'no)
Vellano (vāl lä'no)
Vellera (vāl-lā'yä), *written also* Velleta
Velletri (vāl lā'tree)
Venado (vā-nä'do)
Venafro (vā-nä'fro)
Venaissin (vä nĕs'sän')
Venango (ve nang'go)
Venasca (vā näs'kä)
Venasque (vā-näs'kā)
Vence (vŏnss)
Venda (vĕn'dä)
Vendée, La (lä vŏn'dā')
Vendôme (vŏn'dōm')
Venezuela (ven'e zwee'la) (*Sp pron* vā-neth-wā'lä)
Venice (ven'iss) (It Venezia, vā'ne-tsē'ä)
Venloo (vĕn lō')
Venosa (vā no'sä)
Ventana (vĕn tä'nä)
Ventimiglia (vĕn-te mee'l'yä) (Fr Ventimille, vŏn' te-mēl', *or* vŏn'te-mē'y')
Ventoux (vŏn'too')
Venzone (vĕn-zo'nā)
Vera (vā'rä)
Vera Cruz (vā'rä kroos)
Veragua (vä rä'gwä)
Verbenco (vĕr bĕn'ko, *or* vĕr-bā'no ko)
Verbicaro (vĕr'be kä'ro)
Vercelli (vĕr chel'le)
Verde (vĕrd)
Verdun (vĕr'dun')
Vergennes (vĕr jenz')
Vermelho (vĕr mĕl'yo)
Vermejo (vĕr mā'ho)
Vermenton (vĕr'mŏn'tŏn')
Vermont'
Vermazza (vĕr-mät'sä)
Verne (lĕr'nĕh)
Vernon (Eng.) (vĕr'non)
Vernon (Fr.) (vĕr'nŏn')
Verona (vā ro'nä)
Versailles (ver sälz') (*In pron* vĕr'sälz', *or* ver sīy')
Versets (ver sets'), *or* Versecz (vĕr'shĕts')
Verviers (vĕr've ā')
Vescovana (vĕs-ko vä'nä)
Vescovato (vĕs ko vä'to)
Vesoul (vĕh zool')
Vesuvius (vē sū'vĭ us) (It Vesuvio, vā soo've o)
Ve-vay'
Vezzano (vĕt sä'no)
Vladana (ve lä-dä'nä)
Viagrande (ve-ä-grän'dā)
Viana (ve ä'nä)
Vianna (ve än'nä)
Vianos (ve-ä'nŏs)
Viar (ve ar')
Viareggio (ve ä-rē'd'jo)
Viatka (ve-ät'kä)
Viborg (vee'borg), *also written* Wiborg
Vic (veek)
Vicenza (ve-sen'tsä, *or* ve-chen'zä)
Vich (veek, *or* vik), *written also* Vique
Vico (vee'ko)
Vicomarino (vee'ko-mä-ree'no)
Vicontago (vee'ko-nä'go)
Vico-Pisano (vee'ko pe-sä'no)
Vicosa (ve so'sä)
Vieq (veek)
Vidumban (vē'dŏŏm-bŏŏn')
Vidugulfo (vee de-goool'fo)
Vidin *See* Widin
Viechtach (feek'täk)
Vielha (ve-āl'yä)
Vienna (ve en'nä) (Ger Wien, vēen, *almost* veen)
Vienna (U. S.) (vī en'nä)
Vienne (ve en')
Vieque (ve ā'kā), *or* Bieque (be ā'kā)
Viersen (feer'sen)
Vietri (ve ā'tree)
Vigevano (ve-jā-vä'no)
Viggiano (vēd jä'no)
Viggiu (vēd joo'), *or* Viglu (ve joo')
Vigra (ve'hree'ä)
Vigneaumont (vēn'yō'koon')
Vignone (vēn yo'nā)
Vigo (vee'go)
Vigolcno (ve go-lā'no)
Vigone (ve go'nā)
Viguera (ve-gē'rä)
Vilano (vē'lä no')
Villa (*in Sp* veel'yä, *in Port* veel'lä, *or* vēl'lä)
Villa Bo'ga
Villa Velha (vēl'lä vēl'y ä)
Villach (vil'läk')
Villa del Fuerte (veel'yä dĕl fwĕr'tā)
Villafranca *See* Ville franche
Villa Real (veel'y ä rā ăl')
Villa Rica (Sp America) (veel'yä ree'ka)
Villa Rica (Brazil) (vēl'lä, *or* veel'lä, ree'ka)
Villefranche (vēl'fŏnsh') (It Villafranca, vēl'lä frän'kä)
Villeneuve (vēl'nuv', *or* vēl'lĕh nuv')
Villetti (vēl'lĕt')
Vil voorden
Vincennes (vin sĕnz') (*In pron* vĭn'sĕn')
Vincent, St
Vindhya (vĭnd'y ä)
Vinuza (ve-nōō'sä)
Vique *See* Vich.
Vire (veer)
Virginia (vĕr-jin'y ä)
Viseano (ve-shē'no)
Visen (vee'zā oo)
Vismapour *See* Bejapoor
Vistula (vist'vu lä) (Ger Weichsel, wīk'sĕl)
Vitebsk (ve tebsk'), *or* Vitepsk *Syn* Witebsk
Viterbo (ve tĕr'bo)
Vitim (vē'tim, *or* ve teem')
Vitoria, *or* Vittoria (ve to're ä)
Vitre (veet'r)
Viveros (ve've ä')
Vizagapatam (ve z'ĭg-apa tam')
Vizzini (vēt see'nee)
Vladimir (vlä dee'mir), *written also* Wladimir
Vlotho (flō'to)
Vobarno (vo bar'no)
Vogelsberg
Voghera (vo gā'ra)
Vogogna (vo gŏn'yä)
Voiron (vwa'rŏN')
Volano (vo lä'no)
Volciano (vol chē'no)
Volga, *or* Wolga
Volhynia (Polish Wolynsk, vo lee nsk')
Volkach (fol'k ăk)
Volo log'dä
Volpedo (vol pā'do)
Volpiano (vol pe ä'no)
Voltaggio (vol-täd'jo)
Voltorino (vol to-ree'no)
Voltoya (vol-to'y ä)
Volturno (vol-toor'no)
Volvera (vol-vā'rä)
Vomano (vo-mä'no)
Voorde (vōr'dĕh)
Voorn (vōrn)
Vorarlberg (fōr-arl'bĕrg)
Voronetz, *or* Woronetz, *and* Woronesch
Vosges (vōzh)
Vostitza (vos tit'sä)
Voulte (voolt)
Vratza (vrä'tsä)
Vreden (frā'dĕn)
Vrana (vrä'nä)
Vries (vrees)
Vukovar (voo ko vä')
Vuoxen (voo oks'ĕn)

W.

Waadt *See* Vaud
Waag (wäg)
Waal (wäl)
Waal, *or* Wahal (wäl)
Wabash (waw'bash)
Wachbach (wäk'bĭk)
Wachenheim (wä'kĕn hīm')
Wachstedt (wäk'stĕt)
Waday (wa'dä)
Wagram (wā'gram), *or* wä'gräm)
Wahlern (wä'lĕrn)
Wahlershausen (wäl'gĕrs how'zĕn)
Wahlstadt (wäl'stät)
Waiblingen (wī'bling ĕn)
Waibstadt (wīp'stät, *or* wīb'stät)
Waidhofen (wī'dho fĕn)
Waitzen (wī'tsĕn)
Wakhmutte (wä ha'mut) *Syn* Willmutte
Walchoren (wäl'kor ĕn)
Walchen-See (wäl'kĕn sā')
Waldeck (wol'dek, *or* wäl'dĕk)
Waldenbach (wäl'dĕn bĭk')
Waldenburg (wäl'dĕn bŏorg')
Wald den'sēē
Waldheim (wält'hīm)
Waldtz (wält'dits)
Waldoborough (wawl'do bŭr'rŭh)
Waldstädter See (wält-stĭt ter zā') *See* Lucerne, Lake of
Waleg
Wallachia (wol lā'kĭ ä) (Turk Iflak')
Wallis *See* Valais
Waltershausen (wäl'tĕrs-how'zĕn)
Waltershof (wäl'tĕrs hōf)
Waltham (Eng.) (wŏl'tam)
Waltham (Mass.) (wŏl' tham)
Walzenhausen (wält'sĕn how'zĕn)
Wan-chow (wän chou')
Wandsworth (wŏnz' wurth)
Wanzleben (wänts'lā'bĕn)
Wapello
Wappinger's Falls (wŏp'pĭn gerz fälls')
Warendorf (wä'rĕn dorf')
Warmbrunn (warm'brŏŏn)
Warna *See* Varna
Warsaw (Pol Warszawe, var shä'vĕ, *or* wär shä'vä)
Wartt, *or* Wartha (wär'tä)
Wartau (wär'tow)
Wartenburg (wär'tĕn-bŏorg')
Warwick (Eng.) (wor'rik)
Warwick (U. S.) (wor'wik, *or* wor'rik)
Washington (wŏsh'ing tun)
Washita, *or* Ouachita (wŏsh'i taw')
Wyshte naw (wŏsh')
Wasserburg (wäs'sĕr bŏorg')
Wasserleben (wäs'sĕr lā' bĕn)
Wa tau'gă
Wā'tĕr ee'
Wā'tĕr loo' (*Dutch pron.* wä'tĕr lō')
Waterviict (wa'tĕr vleet')
Waynesville (wānz'vil)
Wau-ke'gan
Wau'ke shă
Wear (weer)
Wearmouth (weer'muth)
Wednesbury (wŏnz'bĕr ĭ)
Wednesfield (wenz'feeld)
Weerdt (wārt)
Weferlingen (wā'fĕr ling ĕn)
Wegeleben (wā'gĕ-lā'bĕn)
Wehden (wā'dĕn)
Wehlau, *or* Welau (wā'lou)
Wehlen (wā'lĕn)
Wehra (wĕr, *or* wār)
Wehrau (wā'row)
Wehrheim (wār'hīm)
Weichsel (wīk'sĕl). *See* Vistula
Weichselburg, *or* Weixelburg (wīk'sĕl-bŏorg')
Weida, *or* Weyda (wī'dä)
Weiden (wī'dĕn)
Weidenau (wī'dĕh-now')
Weidenthal (wī'dĕn-tāl')
Weikersheim (wī'kĕrs hum')
Weilbach (wīl'bäk)
Weilheim (wīl'hīm)
Weimar (wī'mar)
Weinheim (wīn'hīm)
Weissbach (wīs'bäk)
Weissenburg (wī'sĕn-bŏorg', *or* burg)
Weissenfels (wīs'sĕn-fĕls)
Weissenstein (wī'sĕn stīn)
Weinyss (weemz)
Wen'do ver
Wener (wā'nĕr), *or* Wenner (wen'nĕr)
Wensley (woo'blĕ)
Wernigerode (wĕr'nĭg gĕ ro'dĕh)
Wertach (wĕr'täk)
Wertheim (wĕrt'hīm)
Wesel (wā'zĕl)
Wesser (*Ger pron* wā'zĕr)
Westerns (wĕs'tĕrn ze)
Westerwald (wes'tĕr wălt')
West Indies (in'dĭz)
Westmeath (west'meeth')
Westmoreland (wĕst'mor lănd) *See* Westmorland, in Pennsylvania, usually has the accent on the penultimate
West phä'lĭ ä (Ger Westphalen, west fa'lĕn)
Wexio (weck'she o)
Weyer (wī'ĕr, *or* wī'ĕr)
Weymouth (wā'muth)
Whaley (hwŏl'ĭ)
Whal'ah, *or* Whyd'ah
Wiborg *See* Viborg
Widin, *or* Vidin
Wied, *or* Wied-Neu-Wied (weet noi weet) *Syn* Neu-Wied
Wieliczka (we-litch'kä, *or* vyĕl itch'kä)
Wien (wēen) *Syn* Vienna.
Wiesbaden (wees bä'dĕn). *Syn* Wisbaden
Wieselburg (wee'zĕl bŏorg')
Wiesen (wē'zĕn)
Wiesenthal (wee'zĕn tāl')
Wigan
Wildenstein (wīl'dĕn stīn)
Wilkesbarre (wĭlks'bär rĭ)
Willamette (wil la'met), *written also* Willamutte.
Wilming, *or* Vilna
Wimpfen (wĭm'pfĕn)
Winchester (win'chĕs tĕr
Windau (wĭn'dou)
Windsor (win'zĕr)
Winnebago (win'ne-pis sok'ō)
Winnipiscogee (win'ne-pis sok'ō)
Winnweiler (wĭn'wī'lĕr)
Winterthur (wĭn'tĕr toor')
Winzig (wĭnt'sĭt.)
Wippach (wĭp'päk)
Wipperfurth (wĭp'pĕr fŏort')
Wirtemberg *See* Würtemberg

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e, i, o, silent, ă, ŏ, ĭ, ŭ, ĕh (see p. 1636), ş *as*, ç *as* sh, c, ch, *as* k, ğ *as* j, ḡ *as in* get, g *as* z, x *as* gz, n *as in* linger, link, th *as in* thine, l, n, ṡ, ẅ, B, D, G, H, K, N, R (see p. 1636).

Wiesbaden (wēs-bä′dĕn), *or* Wiesbaden (wees-bä′dĕn)
Wis-cŏn′sin, *or* Wiskonsin, *formerly written* Ouisconsin.
Wismar (wĭs′mar)
Wissant (vē′sŏN′)
Wissembourg (vis′sŏN′-boor′)
Witepsk (ve-tĕpsk′), *or* Vitebsk
Witgenstein (wĭt′gĕn-stīn′)
Witschein (wĭt′shīn)
Wittenbach (wĭt′tĕn-bĭʜ′)
Wit′ten berg (*Ger. pron.* wĭt′tĕn-bĕRG′)
Wittenburg (wĭt′tĕn-bŏŏRG′)
Wittichenau (wĭt′tĭʜ ĕn ow′)
Wittlich (wĭt′lĭk)
Witzenhausen (wĭts′ĕn-how′zĕn)
Wiveliscombe (wĭv′lĭs-kum)
Woahoo *See* Oahu
Woburn (woo′burn)
Wohlau (vō′low)
Wohlen (vō′lĕn)
Wolfenbüttel (wŏl′fĕn-bĭt′tĕl, *almost* wol′fen-bit′tĕl)
Wolga *See* Volga
Wolkenstein (wŏl′kĕn-stīn′)
Wollstein (wŏl′stīn)
Wolverhampton (wŏŏl′-vĕr-hamp′tun)
Wolverley (wŏŏl′vĕr-lȳ)
Woolwich (wŏŏl′ĭtch, *or* wŏŏl′ij)
Worcester (wŏŏs′tĕr)
Wotton-under-Edge (woo′tĕn und′rĭj)
Worms (wŭrmz′) (*Ger. pron* wŏrms)
Worthing (wŭr′thing)
Wragby (rag′bȳ)
Wrexham (reks′um)
Wunsiedel (wŏŏn′zee′dĕl)
Wurmsee (wŏŏRm′zā′)
Wurtemburg (wŭr′tĕm-berg) (*Ger pron* wŭrt′tĕm-bĕRG′), *written also* Wirtemberg
Wirtzburg (wŭrts′burg) (*Ger pron* wŭrts′-bŏŏRG)
Wurzbach (wŏŏrts′bʜ)
Wurzen (wŏŏrt′sĕn)
Wustrow (wŏŏs′tro)
Wutach (woo′tăĸ)
Wy′an dot′
Wyhoing
Wycombe (wĭk′um)
Wye (Wales) (wī)
Wye (Netherlands). *See* Y.
Wyhe (wī′ĕh)
Wyk, *or* Wijk (wĭk)
Wymondham (wind′um)
Wyncoop (wīn′koop)
Wynigen (wee′nig ĕn)
Wynkel (wink′ĕl, *or* wink′ĕl)
Wy-o′ming

☞ The correctness of this pronunciation is often called in question, because the poet Campbell pronounces the name Wy′o ming, with the accent on the first syllable. Thus accentuation is readily explained by the fact that Campbell was never in the United States, and having no opportunity of ascertaining the correct pronunciation of the name, he naturally placed the accent according to the general tendency of our language, that is, on the antepenultimate syllable

Wyre (wīr)
Wythe (wĭth, *th* being sounded as in *thin*)

X.

Xagua (nᵂ′gwa)
Xalapa, *or* Jalapa (ʜa-lä′-pä)
Xalisco, *or* Jalisco (ʜa-lees′ko, *or* ʜä lis′ko)
Xauten (kaŭn′tĕn, *or* sŏn′-ten)
Xanthus (zan′thus)
Xapeco, *or* Chapeco (shä-pā′ko)
Xaraves (shä-rī′ĕs)
Xauxa, *or* Jauja (ʜoᵂ′ʜä)
Xenia (zee′nĭ a)
Xenil (ʜä neel′) *Syn.* Genil
Xeres (*Sp. pron* ʜā′rĕs′, *Port. pron.* shā′rĕs′, *or* shĕr′ĕs′)
Xeres, *or* Jerez, de la Frontera (ʜā′rĕs′ dä lä fron-tā′rä)
Xertigny (zĕr′tēn′yĕ′)
Xicoco (ze-ko′ko). *Syn.* Sikokf.
Ximo (zee′mo)
Xingu, *or* Chingu (shĭn-goo′)
Xixon, *or* Gijon (ʜe-ʜōn′)
Xixona (ʜe ʜo′nä). *Syn.* Jijona
Xoa (sho′ä) *Syn* Shoa
Xochimilco, *or* Jochimilco (ho-che-mel′ko)
Xorullo (ho rool′yo). *Syn.* Jorullo
Xulla (zool′lä)
Xuxuy. *See* Jujuy.

Y.

Y (ī), *sometimes improperly pronounced and written, in English,* Wie
Yadkin
Yagua (yä′gwä)
Yaguache (yä-gwä′chä)
Yaguamique (yä gwä-nee′-kä)
Yaik, *or* Jaik (yī′ĭk)
Yakootsk (yä kootsk′) *written also* Yakoutsk, Yakutsk, *and* Jakutsk
Yalding (yawl′ding)
Yalobusha, *or* Yalabusha (yal′lo boo′shq)
Yamaska (yä-mäs′kᵊ)
Yalta, *or* Jalta (yŭl′tä)
Yana, *or* Jana (yä′nᵊ)
Yang-tcheou, *or* -tchou (yang′chē oo′)
Yang-tse-kiang (yang′tse ke ang′), *called also* Ta-Kiang (tä ke ang′), *and* Kiang-Ku (ke ang′-kyoo′)
Yanina, *or* Janina (yä′nĭ-nᵊ)
Yao-tcheou, *or* Yao-tchoo (yā′o choo′)
Yaqui (yä′ kee′)
Yaquesila (yä kä see′lä)
Yaquima, *or* Yakima (yä′-ke mą)
Yaracuy (yä-rä-kwee′)
Yar′kŭnd′, *also written* Yarkand.
Yaroslav, *or* Jaroslaw (yä-ro slăv′), *written also* Yaroslaf, Yaroslavl, *and* Jaroslavl
Yarriba (yär′re-bä)
Yarrow (yăr′rō)
Yates (yāts)
Yath Kyed (yath kīd)
Yauco (yow′ko)
Yautepec (yow tā pĕk′)
Yaxley (yaks′lĭ)
Ya zoo′
Yba (ee′bä)
Ybicuy (e be-kwee′)
Ycacos (e kä′kŏs)
Yeddo, *or* Jeddo (yed′do)
Yegua (yĕ′gwä, *or* yā′wᵊ)
Yekaterinoslav (yä kä tĕ-ree no slăv′), *or* Yekaterinoslaf *Syn* Ekaterinoslaf
Yekaterinenburg (yä-kä-tĕ ree′nᵊn booRG)
Yekaterinograd (yä kä-tĕ-ree′no grid′)
Yelatma (yä lat′mᵊ) *Syn.* Elatma
Yelisavetgrad (yä le sa-vet-grăd′). *Syn* Elisabetgrad
Yemen
Yemikale, *or* Jenikale (yen′e kä′lĕ)
Yenisei (yen′e sā′), *or* Yenisei (en′-e sā′), *or* Enisei (en′-e sā′)
Yeniseisk (yen′e sā′isk)
Yeovil (yo′vil)
Yerba Buena (yĕr′bä bwā′nᵊ)
Yeres (yā′R)
Yesso, *or* Jesso (yes′so), *also written* Ieso
Yeste (yĕs′tā)
Yetholm (yĕth′um)
Yezd (yĕzd)
Ygrande (e′grōnd′)
Yle (yeek)
Ylo, *or* Ilo (ee′lo)
Ylopango (e lo pᵂing′go)
Ylst, *or* Ijlst (ilst)
Yocalla (yo-käl′yä)
Yonne (yon)
Youghal (yawl, *or* yoʜ′ąl)
Youghiogheny (yŏh′ĭg-gā′nĭ)
Youta (yoo′tä) *Syn* Utah
Ypres (ee′p'r) (Flemish Ypern, Ĭ′pern)
Yp′sĭl lăn′tĭ
Yronde (ĭ′rōnd′)
Yser (ĭ′zᵪr) (*Fr. pron* e′ zĕR′)
Yssel, *or* Ijssel (is′sĕl)
Ysselmonde, *or* Ijsselmonde (is′sĕl mŏn′dĕh)
Ysselstein, *or* Ijsselstein (ĭ′sĕl-stīn′)
Ystad (ĭs′tăd, *or* ĭs′tăd)
Ythan
Yuba (yoo′bä)
Yucatan (yoo kä tän′)
Yuma (yoo′mᵊ)
Yun nan′
Yunquera (yoon-kā′rᵊ)
Yupura (yoo poo′rä) *Syn* Japura
Yuste (yoos′tä)
Yverdun (e′vĕR′dŭn′)
Yvetot (ē′vĕ′to′)
Yvignac (ē′vĕn′yăk′)
Yzernay (ee′zĕR′nā′)

Z.

Zaab (zäb)
Zaandam (zän′dăm′), *written also* Saardam
Zaandyk (zän-dīk′)
Zacatepa (sä kä′pä)
Zacatula (sä-kä′tä)
Zacatecas (zä-kä-tā′kąs, *or* sä-kä-ta′käs)
Zacatlan (sä-kät′län′)
Zacatula (sä kä too′lä)
Zacualpan (sä kwäl′pän′)
Zacynthus (zą sin′thus) *Syn* Zante
Zaffarano (dzäf fä-rä′no)
Zafra (thä′frä)
Zagrab (zä-grăb′). *Syn.* Agram
Zahara *See* Sahara.
Zahna (tsä′nä)
Zaire, *or* Zahir (zä eer′). *Syn* Congo
Zam bezee′ (*or* zam bā′zᵪ)
Za-mo′ra (*or* thä mo′rä)
Zandvliet (zänd′vleet′)
Zanesville (zānz′vĭl)
Zangubar (zang′ge bar′)
Zanshausen (tsäns′how′-zĕn)
Zante *Syn* Zacynthus
Zan′yĭ-bar′
Zara (zä′rä)
Zaragoza *See* Saragossa.
Zarno (dzar′no)
Zarnowice (zar-no wee′-sä)
Zarza Capilla (thar′thä kä peel′yä)
Zarza de Granadilla (thar′-thä dä grä-nä-deel′yä)
Zavanasco (dzä vä-nis′ko)
Zavelstein (tsä′vĕl-stīn′)
Zealand (zee′land) (Dan Sjœland, sel′länd)
Zealand (Dutch Zeeland, zā′länd)
Zebid (zᵉ,beed′)
Zebu, *or* Cebu (se boo′) (*Sp pron* thā boo′)
Zegedin *See* Szegedin
Zehden (tsā′dĕn)
Zeiden (tsī′dĕn)
Zell (tsĭl)
Zella (zĕ′llä)
Zentoun (zĕ′toon′)
Zeitz (tsīts)
Zelle (tsĕl′lĕh) *Syn.* Celle.
Zellin (tsĕl′leen′)
Zerbst (tsĕRpst)
Zhitomeer′, *written also* Jitomir, *and* Schitomir
Zia (zee′ä)
Ziegenhayn (tsee′gĕn hīn′)
Zierikzee (zee′rĭk′zē′)
Zitknitz (tsĭcĕnk′nits). *Syn* Czirknitz.
Zittau (tsĭt′tou)
Znaym (znīm)
Zollverein (tsol′fĕr īn′)
Zug (zoog, *or* tsoog)
Zulia (soo′le ä)
Zullichau (tsŭll′le kow′)
Zulpich (tsŭll′pĭĸ)
Zuni (zoon′yee)
Zurich (zu′rik) (*Ger pron* tsŭl′rĭĸ)
Zŭt′phen
Zuyder, *or* Zuider, Zee (zī′dᵪr zee, *or* zoo′dᵪr-zee) (*Dutch pron* zoi′-der zā)
Zvornik (Turk. Iz′vor′-nee-k′)
Zwelvlen dĭm
Zwickau (tsŭĭk′kow)
Zyownik, *or* Zwornik
Zytomir *See* Zhitomeer

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long*, ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, *short*, ą, ę, į, ǫ, *obscure*, câre, fär, last, fąll, what, thêre, vęil, tĕrm, pique, firm, dōne, fŏr, dǫ, wolf, fo͝od, fo͝ot, fûr, rųde, push,

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

A.

Aa, Pieter van der (pee′tĕr vän dĕr ä)
Aaes, *or* Aes (ätch)
Aagaard (ä′gord)
Aagesen (ä′gĕs sĕn)
Aare (ä′rĕ)
Aarschot (är′skot)
Aarsens (är′sĕns)
Aartsbergen (ärts′bĕr-gĕn)
Aartsen, *or* Aertsen (ärt′-sĕn)
Aba (ŏb′ŏ′)
Abacco (ä bäk′ko)
Abad *See* Abbad
Abadia (ä bä dee′ä)
Abailard *See* Abelard
Abamonti (ä bä-mŏn′tee)
Abancourt (ä′bŏN′koor′)
Abano (ä bä′no)
Abarca (ä bar′kä)
Abascal (ä bäs käl′)
Abati (ä-bä′tee), *or* Abatti (ä bät′tee)
Abatini (ä bä-tee′nee)
Abauzit (ä′bō′zē′)
Abbad (äb bäd′), *written also* Abad
Abbadie (äb′bä′dē′)
Abbas (äb′bäs′)
Abbassah (äb bä′sä)
Abbasides (äb bäs′ĕ dēz)
Abbate (äb-bä′tā), *or* Abbati (äb-bä′tee)
Abbatini (äb bä-tee′nee)
Abbatucci (äb bä toot′-chee)
Abbeville (äb′vĕl′)
Abbon (äb′bŏN′)
Ab′bot
Ab′bott
Abbt (äpt)
Abdalla (äb-däl′lä), *or* Abdullah (äb-dŭl′lä)
Abdelaziz, *or* Abdulaziz (äb-dĕl ä′zĭz), *written also* Abdelazyz, *and* Abdulaziz (*Sp pron* äb-dä-lä-thēth′)
Abd-el-Kader (äbd ĕl kä′-dĕr), *written also* Abdul-Kadir
Abd-el-Malik (äb′dĕl-mä′lĭk)
Abd-el-Wahab (äbd-ĕl-wä häb′) *See* Wahab
Abd-er-Rahman (äbd′ĕr-rä-män′)
Abdul-Kadir (äb′dool kä′dĕr) *Syn.* Abd-el-Kader
Abdul Kerim, *or* Abdoul Kerym (äb′dool′kä-reem′)
Abdullah *See* Abdalla
Abdul Medjid, *or* Abdoul Medjid (äb′dool′mĕ-jeed′)
Abdul Wahab. *See* Abd-el-Wahab
Abeille (ä′bäl′, *or* ä′bā′)
Abel (Eng) (ā′bĕl)
Abel (Ger) (ä′bĕl)
Abela (ä bā′lä)
Ab′el-lard, *or* Ab′al-lard (*Fr pron* ä′bā′lär′)
A-ben′eg rīge (*Sp pron.* ä-bĕn-thä-rē′hä)
Abendroth (ä′bĕnt-rōt′)
Aben Ezra (ä′bĕn ĕz′rä)
Abercromby (äb′ĕr krŭm′-bĭ); *sometimes written* Abercrombie
Abernethy (äb′ĕr-nē thĭ) (*Scotch pron* ab ĕr-neth′ĭ)
Abert (ā′bĕrt)
Abicht (ä′bĭkt)
Abildgaard (ä′bĭld-gord′)
Abinger (äb′ĭn ĕr)
Ablancourt (äb′lŏN′koor′)
Abou-Bekr, *or* Aboo-Bekr *See* Abu-Bekr
Aboul-Feda *See* Abul-Feda
About (ä′boo′)
Abranches (ä-brän′shĕs)
Abrantes (ä-brän′tĕs)
Abresch (ä′brĕsh)
Abrial (ä′bre-äl′)
Abril (ä-bree′)
Abruzzi (ä-broot′see)
Abstemio (äb stē′mē o)
Abu-Bekr, *or* Abou-Bekr (ä′boo bĕkr′)
Abu-l-Fazl, *or* Abu-l-Fazel (ä′bool fä′zĭl) ☞ In India, it is pronounced almost äb′ool fŭ′zl
Abul-Feda, *or* Aboulfeda (ä′bool′fĕ dä′)
Abul Hassan (ä′bool häs′-sän)
Abul-Kasim (ä′bool kä′sĭm) (Lat Al′bu-ca′sis)
Abu-Mansur (ä′boo män soor′)
Abu-Talib (ä′boo tä′lĭb)
Accarigi (ak-kä rē′jee), *or* Accarisi (äk kä rē′see)
Accinjuoli (ät chē yoo ō′-lee)
Accolti (äk kōl′tee)
Accum (äk′kŭm, *or* äk′kŏm)
Acerbi (ä chĕr′bee)
Acevedo (ä thā vā′do)
Achard (ä′shär′)
Achenbach (äk′ĕn bäk)
Achilli (ä kee′lee, *or* ä kĭl′lee)
Achillini (ä ke lee′nee)
Achmet *See* Ahmed
Acinelli (ä-che nĕl′lee)
Ackermann (äk′kĕr män)
Aconz (ä′konts)
Aconzio (ä kon′zē-o)
Acquaviva (äk kwä vee′ä)
Acquisti (äk kwees′tee)
Acuña (ä koon′yä)
Acunha (ä-koon′yä) *See* Cunha
Adan (ä dän′)
Adalbert (ä′däl′bĕrt′)
Adam (Eng) (ăd′ăm)
Adam (Fr) (ä′dŏN′)
Adam (Ger) (ä′dän)
Adami (ä dä′mee)
Adamino (ä dä mee′no)
Adamus (ä dä′mus
Adanson (ä′dŏN′sŏN′)
Addding-ton
Addl-sĕn
Adelaar (ä′dĕl gär′)
Adelaide (ăd′ĕ lād) (*Fr. pron* ăd′lĕd′)
Adelard, *or* Athelard
Adelburner (ā′dĕl bŭrn′-nĕr)
Adelkrantz (ä′dĕl krănts)
Adelgreif (ä′dĕl grīf)
Adelman (ä′dĕl män, *or* ăd′ĕl măn)
Adelon (ăd′lŏN′)
Adelung (ä′dĕ lŏng)
Adige mar (Lat. Adr mā′rus)
Adet (ä′dā′)
Adil Shah (ä′dĭl shä)
Adimari (ä-de mä′ree)
Adler (ăd′lĕr)
Adlerbeth (ăd′lĕr bāt)
Adlercreutz (ä′dlĕr kroits′)
Adlerfeld (ăd′lĕr-fĕlt)
Adolfi (ä dol′fee)
Adolphi (ä′dolf)
Adolphi (ä dol′fee)
Adorni (ä-dor′nee)
Adorno (ä-dor′no)
Adrain (ă drān′)
Adrets, Des (dā ä′drā′)
Adria (ä′dre ä)
Adriani (ä-dre ä′nee)
Adriano (ä dre-ä′no)
Aduarte (ä doo-är′tā, *or* ä-doo wär′tä)
Afrasiab (ä-frā-se äb)
Agar (ä′gär′)
Agassiz (ăg′ă see, *or* ă gas′sĭz) (*Fr pron.* ä′-gä-sē′)
Agazari (ä-gä-zä′ree)
Agelet (ä′zhĕ′lā′), *or* d'Agelet (dä′zhĕ′lā′)
Agier (ä′zhe ä′)
Aghata (ä yä′tä)
Agneau (ăn′yō′). *See* Aignean
Agnelli (ăn yĕl′lee)
Agnello (ăn yĕl′lo)
Agnesi (ăn-ya′see)
Agnew
Agnolo (ăn′yo lo)
Agocchi (ä gok′kee), *or* Agocchio (ä gok′ke o)
Agosti (ä gos′tee)
Agostino (ä-gos-tee′no) (Lat Augus tī′nus)
Agresti (ä-grĕs′tee)
Aguado (ä-gwä′do)
Aguecchio (ä-gook′ke o) *Syn* Agocchio
Aguesseau *See* D'Agues-seau
Aguiar (ä-gē-är′)
Aguilar (ä-gē-lär′)
Aguilera (ä gē lā′rä)
Aguirre (ä gĕer′rĕ)
Agustin (ä-goos teen′) *Syn* Augustin.
Ahle (ä′lĕh)
Ahli Shirazi (ä′lee shĕ-rä′zee)
Ahlwardt (äl′värt)
Ahmed (ăm′mĕd), *or* Achmet (äk′mĕt)
Ahrun (äh-roon′)
Aibek Azad-ed-Din (ī′bĕk äz′ĕd ĕd deen′)
Aichel (ī′kĕr)
Aichspalt (īk′spält)
Aignan (ĕn′yŏN′)
Aignean (ĕn′yō, *or* ăn′yō′) *pron* äd′lĕd′)
Aiguani (ī gŏo ä′nee)
Aigueberi (ĕg′bĕr′)
Aiguillon (ä′gē′yŏN′)
Aikin (ā′kin)
Ailly (äl-yē′, *or* äh′yē′)
Aimeric (ä′mĕr-ĭk)
Ainslie (ān′lĭ)
Ainsworth (ānz′worth)
Akbar (äk′bĕr) (*Hindoo pron* äk′bŭr)

☞ Moore, who is usually very correct in his accentuation, in Lalla Rookh, places the accent on the final syllable of Akbar This is to be accounted for simply on the ground that he was unacquainted with the true pronunciation He was doubtless misled by the fact that in a multitude of instances Oriental names in *an* take the accent on the ultimate syllable. But the name given to the greatest of the Mogul emperors, like many other such appellations (as Shah Jahan, "ruler of the world," and Jhumgeer, "conqueror of the world"), is properly a complimentary title, being nothing more than the comparative and superlative of the Arabic adjective *Achar* ("great"), which, as every Arabic scholar knows, is äk′bĕr As a surname it signifies the "greatest," or "unrivaled," corresponding to the Latin *Maximus*, which was given as a surname to the greatest of the Fabii

Akenside (ā′kĕn-sīd)
Akerblad (äk′ĕr blăd)
Akbar (ä′kĕ-bä)
Alacoque (ä′lä′kok′)
Aladdin (ä lăd′dĭn) (Arab Ala-ed-Din (ä′lä′ĕd dēn′)
Alaghieri *See* Alighieri
Alagon (ä′lä′gŏn′)
Alamo (ä lä′mo, *or* ä-lä′-e mo)
Alaleona (ä lä lā o-nä)
Alamos (ä′lä-mŏs)
Alan son
Alard (ä′lar′)
Alaric (ä′lä rĭk) (Lat. Alari-cus)
Alary (ä′lä′rē′)
Alasco (ä läs′ko)
Al-Ashari (äl-ä shä′ree)
Alava (ä′lä vä)
Alba *See* Alva
Albacini (ä′lä bä chee′nee)
Alban, St (sənt awl′bən)
Albani (ä′lä bä′nee)
Albano (äl-bä′no)
Albarelli (äl-bä-rĕl′lee)
Albergati (äl-bĕr-gä′tee)
Albergoni (äl bĕr go′nee)
Albergotti (äl bĕr gŏt′tee)
Alberico (äl bĕ ree′ko)
Albero (äl′bĕ-ro)
Alberoni (äl bĕ-ro′nee)
Alberus (äl′bĕ-rus)
Albert (Eng) (äl′bert)
Albert (Fr) (äl′bĕr′)
Albert (Ger) (äl′bĕrt)
Albertano (äl bĕr tä′no)
Albertazzo (äl-bĕr tät′so)
Alberti (äl bĕr′tee)
Albertini (äl-bĕr-tee′nee)
Albertolli (äl-bĕr-tol′lee)
Albertsen (äl′bert-sən)
Albertucci (äl bĕr-toot′-chee)
Albigni, *or* Alby (äl′be′)
Albicanti (äl be kän′tē)
Albignac (äl′bē′n′yäk′)
Albina (äl bee′nä)
Albini (äl-bee′nee)
Albino (äl-bee′no)
Albisson (äl′bē′sŏN′)
Albitte (äl′bē′t′)
Albizzi (äl bē′tsee)
Albo (äl′bo)
Albohn (äl′bōn′)
Alboni (äl-bo′nee)
Albornoz (äl bor noth′)
Albrecht (äl′brĕkt)
Albret, d' (dăl′brā′)
Albrici (äl bree′chee)
Albrizzi (äl brē′tsee)
Albucasis *See* Abulkasim
Albumazar (äl-boo-mä′zar)
Albuquerque (äl′bu-kĕrk) (*Port pron* äl boo kĕrk′, *or* äl boo kĕr′kĕ)
Alcazobar (äl kä so′bä)
Alcedo (äl see′do)
Alcuti (äl- -tee)
Alcuin (- -) (Lat Alcuinus, *written also* Alcwin *and* Alk
Aldegue (äl-ā gā′lē)
Aldegrever (äl′dĕh grā′vĕr, *or* - - grā′vĕr) (äl′dĕh grā′)
Aldenson (awl′dĕr sən)
Aldi *See* Aldus
Aldini (äl dee′nee)
Aldo *See* Aldus
Aldobrandini (äl do brän-dee′nee)
Aldrich (awl′drĭtch, or awl′drĭj), *written also* Aldridge
Aldrighetti (äl dre-gā′tee)
Aldringer (äl′drĭng ĕr) *Syn* Altringer
Aldrovandi (äl-dro vän′-dee) (Lat. Aldro vandus)
Aldrovandini (äl dro-vän-dee′nee)
Aldum (äl′dum), *or* Auldwin (Lat Aldus Vinus, *or* Audo vī′nis)
Aldus (äl′dŭs) (It Aldo, äl′do)
Alegre (ä′lĕ′gr′, *or* ä′lā′gr′)
Alemanna (ä′lĕ män′na)
Aleman (Fr) (äl′mŏN′, *or* ä′lĕ mŏN′)
Aleman (Sp) (ä lā män′)
Alembert (äl′ŏN′bĕr′), *or* d'Alembert (dăl′ŏN′bĕr′)
Alençon (ä lĕn′sŏn) (*Fr pron* äl′ŏN′sŏN′)
Alem (ä-lā′nee)
Ales, *or* Alesse (äl′es′)
Alessandri (ä lĕs sän′dree)
Alessandrino (ä-lĕs sän-dree′no)
Alessandro (ä lĕs sän′dro)
Alessi (ä lĕs′see)
Alessio (ä-lĕs′se ō)
Aleyn (äl′ĭn) *Syn* Alleyn.
Alfani (äl fä′nee)
Alfaro (äl fä′ro)
Alfei (äl-fā′ee)
Alfieri (äl fe ā′ree)
Alfonso (äl fon′so)
Alford (awl′fĕrd)
Alfred (äl′frĕd)
Algardi (äl gar′dee)
Algarotti (äl gä rŏt′tee)
Algazi (äl gä′zee)
Alghisi (äl-gē′see)
Al Hakem (äl hä′kĕm)
Ali (ä′lee)
Alberti (ä le-bĕr′tee)
Alibrandi (ä le-brän′dee)
Alice (äl′ĭs)
Alighieri (ä-le gē-ā′ree)
Alignan (äl′ĭ′n′yŏN′)
Aligre (äl′ĭ′grĕ′)
Alison (äl′ĭ sən)
Alix (ä′lĭ′ss′)
Al Kadir (äl kä′dĭr)
Al Kahli (äl kä′hlĭ)
Al Kasim (al kä′sĭm)
Alkemade (äl kä mä′dä)
Alkuin (äl′kwin) *Syn* Alcuin
Allacci (äl-lät′chee) (Lat Allatius, al lā′shĭ ŭs)
All anval (äl′lăn′vāl′)
Allais (äl′lā′)
All amand (äl′lä′mŏn′)
Allard (äl′lär′)
Allegrain (äl′grăn′)
Allegri (äl lā′gree) *Syn* Correggio
Allegretti (äl-lā grĕt′tee)
Allemand (äl mŏn′)
Allen, Alan, *or* Allyn (ăl′lĭn)
[illegible] (äl′lĕn′)
[illegible] (äl-le o′nee)
Allet [illegible]
Allori [illegible]
Allouette (äl′lŏ-lĕt′)
Allston (awl′stən)
Allut (äl′lŭt′)
Almack (äl′mak)
Almagro (äl ma′gro)
Al Mahdi (äl mä′hĭ dee′)
Alman (äl′män′)
Almeh (äl′lĕ ä′)
Al Mamun, *or* Mamoun (äl mä′moon′)
Al Mansur, *or* Mansour (äl män soor′)
Almeida (äl mā′dä, *or* al mā′dä)
Almela (äl mā′lä)
Almici (äl mee′chee)
Almodovar (äl mo do′var)
Almohade (äl mo-hā′dē)
Almonacid (äl mo nä thee′dĕ)
Almonte (äl mon′tä)
Alompra (ä lom prä′)
Alpago (äl-pä′go)
Alp-Arslan (älp ar slän′)
Alpedrinha (äl pĕ dreen′yä)
Alphen (äl′fən)
Alpini (äl pee′nee) (Lat. Alpinus)
Alquier (äl ke ā′)
Als (älss)
Alsace (äl′sāss′)
Alsario delle Croce (äl sä′-re o dĕl′lā kro′chā)
Alsloot (äl slōt′)
Alsop (awl′sop)
Alsoufi, *or* Alsoufy *See* Alsufi
Alston (awl′stən)
Alsufi (äl-soo′fee)
Alstromer (äl′stro mĕr)
Altani (äl tä′nee)
Altarache (äl′tä′rosh′)
Altdorfer (ält′dor fĕr)

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c, f, o, *silent*; ă, ŏ, ŭ, u, čŏ (see p. 1636), ç *as*, ch *as* sh, e, ch *as* k *in* ask ĝ *as* j, ĝ *as* g *in* get, g *as* z, x *as* gz, n *as* n *in* linger, link, th *as* th *in* thine, ī, ū, ā, w, B, D, G, H, K, N, R (see p. 1636).

Wiesbaden (wēs bä′dn)
Wiesbaden (wēs bä′dn)
(illegible)
(illegible)
(illegible

Bede (beed)
Bedell (Am.) (be dĕl′)
Bedell (Eng.) (bee′dĕl, *or* be dĕl′)
Bedmar (bĕd mär′)
Beek (bĕk)
Beer (Ger.) (bĕr)
Beethoven (ba′tō vgn)
Begon (bĕ′gŏn′)
Begulgnot (bĕ′gĕn′yo′)
Behadar-Shah (bg-hä′dgr shä′) *Syn* Bahadur-Shah
Behaim (bī′hīm), *written also* Behm
Behm (bā′lm)
Behem *See* Behaim.
Behm (bām)
Behmen *See* Bohme
Behn (bĕn)
Behnes (bā′nz)
Behr (bār)
Behrens (bā′rgns)
Behring (bear′ing) (*Danish pron* bā′ring)
Beici *See* Beyer
Beil (bīl)
Beilder (bī′l e dŏR′)
Beiknap (bīl′nĭp)
Bella (bĕl′lä)
Bellamy (Eng.) (bĕl′la mĭ)
Bellamy (Dutch) (bĕl′lä mī′)
Bellange (bĕl′lăN′zhĕ′)
Bellanger (bel lŏN′zhĕ′)
Bellarmin (bĕl′lar′mĭn) (It. Bellarmino, bĕl lar-mee′no)
Bellay (bĕl′lā′)
Bellecourt (bĕl′koor′)
Bellegarde (bĕl′lĕ/gard′)
Bellen dgn
Bellini (bĕl lee′nee)
Bellomi (bĕl lo′nee)
Bellot (bĕl lo′)
Belluccl (bĕl loot′chee), *or* Belluzzi (bĕl loot′see)
Belon (blŏN)
Bel′sham
Belvedere (bĕl vā de′rā)
Belz (bĕlts)
Belzoni (bĕl zo′nee)
Bembo (bĕm′bo)
Bemaglia (bā mäl′yä)
Ben′bŏw
Benedetti (bā nā dĕt′tee)
Benezet (bĕn′ĕ-zĕt′)
Bengel (Ger.) (bĕng′ĕl *or* bĕng′gĕl)
Benger (bĕng′ĕr, ger)
Benn (bĕ′nee)
Bennu (bĕ nee′nee)
Benowski, *or* Benyowski (bĕ nee oo′skee)
Benvieni (bĕ nee ve-ā′nee)
Benoit (bĕn nwä′)
Benserade (bĕn′sĕn rad′)
Bentham (bĕn′tĭm, *or* bĕn′thĭm)
Bĕn′tinck
Bentivoglio (bĕn te vōl′yo)
Benvenuti (bĕn vā noo′tee)
Benvoglienti (bĕn vōl yĕn′tee)
Benyowski *See* Benowski
Benzoni (bĕn-zo′nee)
Beranger (bā′rŏN′zhĕ′)
Berard (bā′rar′)
Berardi (bā-rar′dee)
Berchheim (bĕRK′hīm)
Berchtold (bĕRK′tolt)
Berchoux (bĕR′shoo′)
Bergam (bĕr′gĭ-mĭ)
Bergamo (bĕR′gĭ mo)
Bergantini (bĕr gän tee′-nee)
Berg asse (bĕR′gĭäs′)
Berger (Fr.) (bĕR′zhĕ′)
Berger (Ger.) (bĕng′gr)
Bergeron (bĕRzh′rŏN′)
Berghaus (bĕng′hows)
Berkeley (*formerly* bark′-lĭ)
Berkenhout (bĕr′kgn-howt)
Berkhiden (bĕRk′hĭ dgn)
Berlchingen (bĕR′lĭK ing-gn)
Berlinghieri (bĕR lĭn-gē ā′ree)
Berlioz (bĕR′le o′)
Bermudez (bĕR-moo′dĕz′)
Bernacchi (bĕR-näk′kee)
Bernadotte (bĕr-ng-dot′, *or* bĕR′nĭ′dot′)
Bĕr′nard (*Fr pron* bĕR′när′)
Bernard (Ger.) (bĕR′närt)
Bernauer (bĕR′now′gr)
Berni (bĕR′nee)
Bernier (bĕR′ne ā′)
Bernini (bĕR-nee′nee)
Bernoulli (bgr nool′yee, *or* bĕR′nool′yē′)
Bernstein (bĕRN′stīn)
Berovldo (bā ro ĭll′do)
Berquin (bĕR′kĭN′)
Berry at (bĕR′e-ā′)
Berryer (bĕR′e-ā′)
Bertaut (bĕr′tō′)
Berthault (bĕR′tō′)
Berthelot (bĕRt′lo′)
Berthier (bĕR′te-ā′)
Berthold (bĕRt′holt)
Berthollet (bĕR′tol′lā′)
Berthoud (bĕR′too′)
Bertin (bĕR′tĭN′)
Bertini (bĕR tee′nee)
Bertrand (bĕR′trŏN′)
Berzelius (bgr zee′lĭ-us) (*See pron* bĕR zĭl′le us)
Beschereile (bĕsh′rĕl′)
Bes wā′rĭon
Bessel (bĕs′sĕl)
Bessieres (bĕs′se ĕR′)
Besson (bĕ′sŏN′)
Beth′am
Bethencourt (bā′tŏN′koor′)
Bethmont (bĕt mŏN′)
Bethune (bgh thoon′)
Bettini (bĕt tee′nee)
Bettom (bĕt to′nee)
Bonnet (bol′ĕt)
Beurnonville (bUR′nŏN′vĭl′)
Beust (boist)
Bewick (bu′ĭk)
Beyon (bā′ŏN′)
Beyer (bi′er)
Bĕ′z e (Fr. Bez, bĕz, *or* bāz)
Bezons (bgh zŏN′)
Bezout (bgh zoo′)
Biagioli (be ä jo′lee)
Bianchi (be än′kee)
Bianchini (be an kee′nee)
Biancoui (be an ko′nee)
Biard (be′är′)
Bibion (be′bĭ-ŏn′)
Bichat (be′shä′)
Bidermann (bee′dĕr mĭn)
Bidpai *See* Pilpai
Biel (beel)
Biela (be ā′lä)
Bieling (bee′ling)
Bilderdijk, *or* Bilderdyk (bĭl′dĕr dĭk′)
Billard (be′yar′)
Billaud Varennes (be′yō′ vä′rĕnn′)
Billault (be′yō′)
Billiart (be′yō′, *or* bĭl′yō′)
Bille (bĭl′lĕ)
Billroth (bĭl′rōt)
Binet (be′nā′)
Bion (be′ŏN′)
Biot (be′o′, *or* be′ot′)
Biron (be′rŏN′)
Bizzari (bĭt-sā′ree)
Blanc (blŏN)
Blanville, De (blĭN′vĭl′)
Blanchard (Eng.) (blĭnt′ehard)
Blanchard (Fr.) (blŏN′shär′)
Blanche (Eng.) (blanch)
Blanche (Fr.) (blŏNsh)
Blangini (blĭn jee′nee)
Blanqui (blŏN′ke′)
Blecker (blee′kĕr)
Bligh (blĭ)
Bliz′zard
Blocli (bloK)
Bloemaert (bloo′mărt)
Blomen (bloo′mĕn)
Blomfield (blŭm′fēld)
Blondeau (blŏN′do′)
Blondel (blŏN′dĕl′)
Blount (blĭnt)
Blucher (bloo′kĕr) (*German pron* blu′kĕr)
Bluhme (bloo′mĕ)
Blumauer (bloo′mow′gr)
Blumenbach (bloo′mĕn-bäK)
Boag (bōg)
Bobadilla (bo BA dee′lyä)
Bobrowski (bo brov′skee)
Boccaccio (bok kä′cho) (*in French and old English* Boccace, bok′käss′)
Boccalini (bok-kä lee′nee)
Boccanera (bok kä-nā′rä)
Boccherini (bok-kā-ree′-nee)
Bocchi (bok′kee)
Boccludo (bot chä′do)
Bochart (bo′shär′)
Bochat (bo′shä′)
Bockh (bok)
Bode (bo′dĕh)
Bodin (bo′dĭN′)
Bodoni (bo do′nee)
Boëce (Lat. Boe′thĭ-us)
Boeckh *See* Bockh
Boeckhout (bōuk′howt)
Boerhaave (bōr′hä′ve) (*Dutch pron* boor′hä′vĕh)
Boerne *See* Borne
Bogdanovitch (bog dä no′-vitch)
Bohemond (bō′he mŏnd) (Lat. Bo′he mun′dus)
Bohlen (bo′lgn)
Bohme (bo′mĕ, *or* Bohm (bom)
Boiardeau (bwä′är′do′)
Boileau (boi′lo) (*Fr pron* bwä′lō′)
Bois-Guilbert (bwä′ gēl′-bĕr′)
Boismont (bwä′mŏN′)
Bois Robert (bwä ro′bĕR′)
Boissard (bwä′sar′)
Boissiere (bwä′sē ĕr′)
Boissieux (bwä′sē ĕ′)
Boissonade (bwä′so′nä′d′)
Boissy (bwä′sē′)
Boivin (bwä′vĭN′)
Bojzot (bwä′zo′)
Bolando, *or* Bolardo (bo vär′do)
Boldoni (bol do′nee)
Polcyn (bol′in)
Bolgeni (bol jā′nee)
Bolingbroke (bol′ing brŏK *formerly* bŏl′ing brŏK)
Polivar (bo lee′vär *commonly pron* bol′ĭ var′)
Bologni (bo lon′yee)
Bolsinni (bo lŏn yee′nee)
Bon (bŏN)
Bonaparte (bo nä′pär tā *All pron* bo nā′pär tā) *Syn* Buonaparte
Bonati (bo nä′tee)
Bonet (bo′nā′)
Bonfadio (bon fä′de-o)
Bonfini (bon fe′nee)
Boni (bo′nee)
Bonhem (bo′nĕm′)
Bonifice (bo′ne fä′se) *Syn* Sagittine
Bonnard (bon′nar′)
Bonnet (bon′nĕ′)
Bonneval (bon′vĕl′, *or* bon′nĕ vāl′)
Bonomi (bo no′mee)
Bonomini (bo non chee′nee)
Bonome (bo no′mĕ)
Bonpland (bon plŏN′)
Bonsignori (bon sēn yo′-ree)
Bon′stet′tgn
Boodt (bōt)
Boot (bōt)
Borde
Bordone (bor do′nĕ)
Bordoni (bor do′nee)
Borelli (bo-rĕl′lee)
Borghese (bor gē′zĕ)
Borghesi (bor gā′zee)
Borghini (bor-gē′nee)
Borgia (bor′jg, *or* bor′jĕ)
Borgiani (bor jä′nee)
Borgognone (bor gôn-yo′nä)
Borlase (bor′lāz)
Borne, *or* Bourne (bor′nĕ)
Borri (bor′ree) (Lat. Bor-rus)
Borromeo (bor ro mā′o)
Bortolini (bor-ro mee′nee)
Boroni (bor ro′nee)
Borzom (bor′zo′nee)
Bose (bosk)
Bosgawen, *or* Bosgawn
Boscovich (bos′ko vĭk), *written also* Boscowich
Bose (bo′zĕ)
Bosquet (bos′kā′)
Bosquillon (bos′ke′yŏN′)
Bossi (bos′see)
Bossuet (bos′sū ā′, *almost* bos′swĕ′)
Bossu (bo′sū) (Lat. Bos-sus)
Bossut (bo′sū′)
Bog′well
Botello *in Spanish* Botello, *both pronounced alike*, bo-tĕl′yo
Bothwell
Botta (bot′tä)
Bottari (bot-tä′ree)
Bottiger (bot′te ga;r)
Bottoni (bo-to′nee)
Botzaris *See* Bozzaris
Bouage (boo′ä′zh′)
Bouchard, *or* Bouchart (boo′shär′)
Bouchardon (boo′shar dŏN′)
Bouchaud (boo′sho′)
Boucher (Eng.) (bow′chur)
Boucher (Fr.) (boo′sha′)
Bouchet (boo′sha′)
Bouck (bowk)
Boudinot (boo′de not)
Boudot (boo′do′)
Boufflers (boo′flĕr)
Bougainville (boo′gĭN′vĭl′)
Bouget (boo′zhĭ′)
Bougueer (boo′gĕ′)
Bouhours (boo′oor′)
Bouille (bool′yĭ′, *or* boo′yĭ′)
Bouillet (boo′yĭ′)
Bouillon (boo′yŏN′)
Boul ainvilliers (l oo′lĭN′ vē′yĭ′)
Boulanger (boo′lĭN′zhĭ′)
Boulard (boo′lär′)
Boulenger (boo′lĕN′zhĭ′)
Boullongne (bool′lon′)
Boulton (bol′tgn)
Bouquet (boo′kĭ′)
Bourbon (boor′bgn) (*Fr pron* boor′bŏN′)
Bourcier (boor′se ā′)
Bourcier nult (boo se kō′) *or* Lourcier nult (loo se kō′)
Bourdaloue (boor′dä′loo′)
Bourdelin (boord′lĭN′)
Bourdigne (boor d ēn′yĕ′)
Bourdin (boor′dĭN′)
Bourdon (boor′dŏN′)
Bourget (boo′zhĕ′)
Bourg (boor)
Bourgade (boor′gäd′)
Bourgelat (boor′zh′lä′)
Bourgeois (boor′zh′wä′)
Bourgeois (Eng.) (boor jois′)
Bourges (boorzh)
Bourgoing (boor′gwĭN′)
Bourguet (boor′gĕ′)
Bourignon (boo′rēn′yŏN′)
Bourmont (boor′mŏN′)
Bourne (bōrn)
Bournon (boor′nŏN′)
Bournonville (boor′nŏN′ vĭl′)
Bourrienne (boo′re ĕn′)
Bourrit (boo′re′)
Boursault (boor′sō′)
Bousmard (boos′mar′)
Bousquet (boo′kĕ′)
Boussard (boo′sar′)
Boutcrwek (boo′ter wĕ′k)
Bouthillier (boo′te yā′)
Bouvart (boo′vär′)
Bouvet (boo′vĕ′)
Bouvier (Am. boo′ve er)
Bouvier (Fr.) (boo′ve ā′)
Boxadilla (bo vä dee′yä) *Syn* Bobadilla
Bowdich (bou′ditch)
Bowditch (bou′ditch)
Bowdoin (bō′dn)
Bowles (bōlz)
Bowring (bour′ing)
Bōw′yer
Boyd′dĕll
Boyer (bwä′yä′)
Bozzaris, *or* Botzaris (bot′sā ris, *popularly called* bg zăr′ĭs)
Bracci (brä′chee)
Braccio (brä′cho)
Braccio di Montone (brä′cho de mon to nā)
Bracciolini (brä tcho lee′nee)
Bradwardine, *written also* Bradwardin
Brahe (brā *or* brä) (*Danish pron* brä′ĕh)
Brā′mah
Bramante d'Urbino (brä män′tä doon bee′no)
Brumantino (brä män-tee′no)
Brameaccio (brän-kät′cho)
Brandao (brän-down′)
Brande (brănd)
Brandt (brănt)
Brantome (brŏN′tom′)
Braun (brown)
Brauwer (brow′wgr) *Syn* Brouwer
Bravo-Murillo (brä′vo moo ree′lyo)
Brudow (brä′do)
Brugno (brän′yo)
Brudetode (brä′dg ro′dgh)
Breitkopf (brīt′kopf)
Bremer (bree mgr) (*Sw pron* brā′mgr)
Brescianino (brĕ shä nee′no)
Bressiano (brä shä′no)
Bressani (brĕs sä′nee)
Bretschneider (brĕt′shnī dgr)
Breyn (brin)
Brisson (bre′sŏN′)
Brissot (bre′so′)
Brito (brē′to)
Brizout (bre′zoo′)
Brizzi (bret′see)
Brockhaus (brŏk′hows)
Brocklesby (brŏk′lz by)
Brodeau (bro′dō′)
Brodick (bro′dĭk)
Brodrip (brod rip)
Brodie (bro′dĭ)
Broeck (brŏk)
Broglie (brŏl′yĕ)

☞ This name is in French, as pronounced brog′lĭ

Broun (broom)
Brom′ley (brŭm lĭ)
Bromme (brom′mg)
Brondsted (bron′stĕd)
Bronzmart (brŏN′se ′är′)
Pronte (bron′te)
Bronzino (bron zee′nee)
Brosses (bross)
Brother (bro′te ′)
Brough (brŭf)
Broughton (broo′tgn, *or* brou′tn)
Brou llion (brow′lgn)
Broussais (broo sa′)
Broussonnet (broo son′nĕ′)
Brouwer (brow′wgr) *Syn* Brauwer
Brown′ell
Brown lōw
Brown Squirrd (s k n′)
Brucker (brŏok′er)
Bruces, *or* Brucis (brus′)
Brugnatelli (broon y ä tĕl′lee)
Brühl (brül)
Brumoy (*or* brus′mwä′)
Brun (Ger.) (brŏn)
Prun (Fr.) (brĭN)
Brunacci (broo nä′chee)
Brunck (brŏngk)
Brunean (brus no′)
Bru nĕl′
Brunelleschi (broonel lĕs′kee)
Brunet (bru′nĕ′)
Brunni (broon′nee)
Brunow (broon′no)
Bruno (broo no)
Brunyee *See* La Bruyere
Brunyn (brŭn)
Buch (book)
Buchan (bŭk′an)
Buchanan (bŭk an′an, *often mispronounced* bū kan′an)
Bude (bu′dĕ′) (Lat. Budæus)
Buffon (bŭf′fgn, *or* buf fŏN′)
Bugeaud (bu′zho′)
Bugiardini (boo jar dee′nee)
Bughoni (bool yo′nee)
Buhle (boo′lĕh)
Bulgarin (bool gä′rin)
Bull, Ole (o′lĕh bŏl)
Bullant (bu′lŏN′)
Buller (bŏl′ĕr)
Bullard (bul′yar′)
Bullinger (bŏol′ing-gr, *or* bŏol′ing gĕr)
Bullokar (bŏol′o kgr)
Bulow (bu′lo)
Bulwer (bŏol′wgr)
Bunau (bŏo′nŏu′)
Bunsen (bŏon′sĕn)
Buonafede (boo o′nä-fā′de)
Buonamici (boo-o′nä-mee′-chee)
Buonaparte (boo o′nä pär′tā) *Syn* Bonaparte
Buonarotti (boo-o′nä rot′-tee)
Buonfiglı (boo ŏn′fēol′yee)
Buono (boo o′no)
Buononcini (boo o′non chee′nee)
Burckhardt (bŭrk′hart′) (*Ger pron* bŏoRK′härt)
Bûr dett′
Buren *See* Van Buren
Buret (bu′rā′)
Burger (bŭR′gĕr)
Burghley (bŭr′lĭ) *Syn* Burleigh
Burgos (boor′gŏs)
Burgoyne (bŭr goin′)
Burigny (bu′rē′ny′)
Burlamaqui (bŭR′lä′mä kē′)
Burleigh (bŭr′lĭ). *Syn* Burghley
Purmann (bŭr′män)
Burnes (bŭrnz)
Burnouf (buR′noof′)
Pürritt
Burroughs (bŭr′ro)
Burrus *See* Borri
Busching (bu′shing)
Bussola (boos′so lä)
Bussy d'Amboise (bu′sē′ dŏN′bwa ′z′)
Bustamante (boos tä-mĕn′-tā)
Butini (boo-tee′nee)
Butt duoco (boot tŏ foo o′ko)
Büttmann (*Ger pron* boot′man)
Buxbaum (bŭks boum)
Buxtorf (bŭks′torf, *or* bŭks torf)
Byng (bĭng)
Bynkershock (bĭn′kers hook′)
Byron (bī′r n)
Byssche (bĭ s

C.

Caballero (k ä pāl yā′ro)
Cabanis (kä′bä′nēss′)
Cabarrus (kä′bä′russ′)
Cabat (kä′bä′)
Cabedo (kä bā′do)
Cabet (kä′bā′)
Cabochc (kä′bosh′)
Cabot, It. Caboto, kä bo′to)
Cabral (kä brä′l)
Cabrera (kä brā′rä)
Cacault (kä′kō′)
Cacera (kä thā′rä)
Cacciamemici (kät chä nē-mee′chee)
Cachet (kä shā′)
Cadalso (kä dăl′so)
Cadamosto (kä′dä mos′to)
Cadiz (kä dēth′)
Cadet (kä′dā′)
Cadore (kä do′gn
Cadorna (kä′dor′nä)
Cadwallader (kad wŏl′ĭ-dgr)
Cadmon (kăd′mgn)
Caduceus (kä dū′sē us)
Cagliari (käl yä′ree)
Caglian (käl yä′nee)
Cagnoli (kän yo′lee)
Cagnoli (kän yo′lee)
Caillard (kăl′yăR′)
Caillau (kăl′yō′)
Caille, *or* Cailli (kăl′yĕ′)
Cailleau (kăl′yō′)
Caillet (kăl′yĕ′)
Caillard (kăl′yo′)
Caillot (kăl′yo′)
Cairns (kārnz)
Cajus (kē′z)
Cajetan (It. Cajetano, kä-yĕ tä′no)
Cal′a my
Calanchi (kä lăn′chē)
Calani (kä lä′nee)
Calcagni (käl kän′yee)
Calchi (käl′kee)
Caldani (käl-dä′nee)
Calderino (käl dä ree′no)
Calderon (käl-dä rōn′)

Cąl'dęr-wood
Calepino (kä-lä-pee/no)
Ca'houn (kăl-hoon′)
Caliari (kä le ä/ree)
Calidasa (kä le dä/sä)
Calignon (kä/lĭn/yŏN′)
Caligny (kä/lĭn yo′)
Calino (kä-lee/no)
Calkoen van Beek (kăl-koon′ văn bāk)
Cąll'cott
Callcja (kăl-yĭ/n'ĭ)
Callet (kăl/lĕ′)
Callieres (kăl/lę ûr′)
Callot (kăl/lo′)
Cäl/met (*Fr. pron.* kăl/-mĭ′)
Calmo (kăl/mo)
Calogera (kä lo-jā/rä), *or* Calogiera (kä-lo je-a/rä)
Calomarde(kä-lo-mär/dĕ), *or* Calomarda (kä lo-mär/dä)
Calonne (kä/lonn′)
Calvart, *or* Calvaert (kăl/-vart′) (*Fr pron* kăl/-vär′)
Calvert (Eng) (kăl/vęrt)
Calvert (Am) (kŏl/vęrt)
Calvi (kăl/vee)
Cäl/vin (*Fr pron.* kăl/-văn′)
Calvino (kăl vee/no)
Camara (kä/mä-rä)
Camargo (kä-mar/go)
Cambaceres (kŏn′bä/sä/-rĕs′)
Cambiaso (kăm be-ä/so)
Cambini (kăm bee/nee)
Cambon (kŏn′bŏn′)
Cambronne (kŏn′bron′)
Camerata (kä mĭ rä/tä)
Camerino (kä-mä ree/no)
Cäm/ęr on
Camillo (It) (kä mee/lo, *or* kĭ mĭl/lo)
Camillo (Sp) (kä mee/yo)
Caminha (kä-meen/yä)
Camino (kä mee/no)
Cą mo/ĕns (*or* kăm/o ĕns) (*Port pron* kä mo/ĕns)
Camos (kä/mŏs)
Camoux (kä/moo′)
Campagna (kăm pän/yä)
Campagnola (kăm-pän/yo-lä)
Campan (kŏN′pŏN′)
Campana (kăm pä/nä)
Campanaro (kam pą-nä/-yo)
Campani (k im-pä/nee)
Campanella (kăm pä nĕl/-lä)
Campanile (kăm-p i nee/lä)
Campbell (kăm/ęl)
☞ Some families of this name call themselves kăm/bęl
Campeggi (kam pĕd/jee)
Campello (kăm pĕl/lo)
Camper (kăm/pęr)
Campesani (kăm pä sä/-nee)
Camphausen (kămp'how/zęn)
Campi (kăm/pee)
Campiani (kăm pe ä/nee)
Campiglia (kăm pee/lyä)
Campillo (kăm pee/yo)
Campion (kŏN′pe/ŏN′)
Campomanes (kăm-po-mä/nĕs)
Camuccini(kä moot-chee/-nee)
Camus (kä/muss′)
Camusat (kä/mu/zä′)
Canale (kä n i/lä)
Canali (kä nä/lee)
Canani (k i-nä/nee)
Cancellieri (kăn chĕl/le-ĭ/-ree)
Canciani (kăn chĭ/nee)
Candamo (kän dä/mo)
Candiano (kän de-ä/no)
Candolle. *See* De Candolle.
Cane (k i/nĕ)
Cane della Scala. *See* Scala
Canini (kä-nee/nee)
Cannabich (kăn/nä-bĭk)
Cano (k i/no)
Canobio (kä no/be-o) (Lat. Ca no/bĭ ŭs)
Canonica (kä non/e kä)
Canova (kä-no/vä)
Canrobert (kŏN′ro/bĕr′)
Canstein (kän/stīn)
Cantarini (kän tä ree/nee)
Cantelli (kän-tĕl/lee)
Cantemir, *or* Kantemir (kän′tę h meer, *or* kän′tĕ-meer′)
Canter (kăn′tęr)
Cantoni (kän-to/nee)
Cantu (kän too′)
Canuto (ką nūt′), *some times improperly pronounced* kan/yŭt *Syn* Knut
Canz (känts)
Canziani (kän ze ä/nee)
Capassi (kä päs/see)
Capece-Latro (k i-pā/chā-lä/tro)
Capelgue (käp/feg′, *or* käp/fig′)
Cäp/el
Capellari (kä-pĕl lä/ree)
Capelli (kä-pĕl/lee)
Capellini (kä pe loo/nee)
Capistrano (kä pis tra/no)
Capisucchi (k i pe sook/-kee)
Capmany (kăp m i/nee)
Capo d Istria (k i/po dis/-tre-ä), *or* Capodistrias (kä po dis/tre-ąs)
Cäp/pęn (Eng)
Capon (Fr) (k i/poN′)
Caporali (k i po ra/lee)
Cappel (käp/pĕl′)
Cappellari (k i-p-pĕl l i/ree)
Cappelli (k i-p-pĕl/lee)
Capperonnier (k i-p/ron/ne ā′)
Capponi (käp-po/nee)
Ca ar i (k i pra/ee)
Capugnano (kä poon-y i/no)
Caraccl (k i r it/chee), *or* Carracci (k i/r it/chee) (Fr Carrache, k i/r ash′)
Caracciolo (k i r at/cho lo)
Caradoc (kăr/ą dok) (Lat Ca rac/ta cus)
Caraglio (kä-r i/lyo)
Caraman (kä/r i/mŏN′)
Caravaggio (k i-r i vä/jo)
Carbach (kar/bĭk)
Carbone (kar bo/nā)
Carcano (kar/kä no)
Card'an (Lat Car-da/nus, It Cardano, k ar dä/no)
Cardenas (k ar dĕ näs)
Cardini (kar-dee/nee)
Cardona (kar do/nä)
Cardoso (kar do/so)
Carducci (kar doot/chee)
Carducclo (kar doot/cho)
Carelli (kä rĕl/lee)
Carême (k i-r ām′, *almost* kä/rĕm′)
Carez (kä/rĕ′)
Carew (*generally* Ca roo′)
Carillo (k i-ree/yo)
Carissimi (kä-ris/se mee)
Carlen (kär lān′, *almost* kar lĭn′) *See* Explanations, p 1634
Carlsson (kärl/lĕ sgn)
Carlyle (kar/lĭl, *or* kar-lĭl′)
Carnagnola (kar-män-yo/lä)
Carmch (k ar mä/lee)
Carmichael (kar mĭ/kę l, *or* kar/mi-kę l)
Carmignani (kar-mĭn ya/-nee)
Carminati (k ar-me-nä tee)
Carmona (kar-mo/nä)
Carneau (k ar/no′)
Carnero (kar-na/-ro)
Carnot (kar/no′)
Caro (kä/ro)
Caroli (kä/ro lee)
Caroll (kăr/ęl)
Caron (kä/rŏN′)
Caronde let (kä/roNd/lĕ′)
Carpaccio (kar pät/cho)
Carpagna (kar pän/yä)
Carpani (kar-pä/nee)
Carpano (kar-pä/no)
Carpentier (kar/pŏN′to-ā′)
Carpi (kar/pee)
Carpini (kar pee/nee)
Carpzov (karp/tsof)
Carrach (kär/răk)
Carradori (kär-rä-do/ree)
Carranza (kär-rän/thä)
Carrara (kär-rä/rä)
Carri (kä/rē′)
Carrel (kä/rĕl′)
Carrelet (kar/lĕ′)
Carrera (kär-rā/rä)
Carrère (kä/rār′)
Carrillo (kär-ree/yo)
Carrion (Sp) (kär-re ŏn′)
Carrion (Fr) (kär/re/ŏn′)
Carron (kä/rŏN′)
Carrouges (kä/roozh′)
Carrucci (kär-roo/chee). *Syn* Pontormo
Cartajo (kar-tä/yo)
Carteaux (kar/tō′)
Carterct (kar/tęr et)
Carthäuser (kärt/hoi/zęr)
Cartier (k ar/te ā′)
Cartigny (kar/tē n/yē′)
Cartouche (kar/toosh′)
Caruso (kä roo/so)
Carvajal (kar-vä-häl′)
Carvalho (kar-vä/lyo)
Casanbianca (kä/sä bo ăn′-kä)
Casal (kä sä/l′)
Casali (kä sä/lee)
Casanate (kä sä-nä/tä)
Casanova (kä/sä no/vä)
Casas (kä/säs). *See* Las Casas
Casati (kä sä/te)
Cascubon (k ą-saw/bon) (*Fr pron* kä/-skŭ/bŏN′) (Lat Ca-sau/bo nus)
Casaux (kä/zō′)
Cascelli (kä sĕl/lee)
Casen (kăz) *See* Las Casas.
Casimir (kăs/e męr)
Casimi (kä see/mee)
Casolani (kä-so lä/nee)
Casoni (kä zo/nee)
Cassana (kä sä/nä)
Cassel (käs/sęl)
Cassini (käs see/nee)
Castaglione (k as t ĭl-yo/nē), *or* Castiglione (kas tĭl yo/nē)
Castagno (käs tan/yo)
Castaldi (käs-täl/dee)
Castanheda (käs/tän yā/dä)
Castanhoso(k as tän yo/zo)
Castaños (käs tän/yōs)
Castellan (käs/tĕl lŏN′)
Castelli (käs tĕl/lee)
Castelnau (käs/tĕl nō′)
Castiglione (k as tĭl yo/nē)
Castillo (käs tee/yo)
Castillo (k as tee/yo)
Castlereagh (k as/sl r ā′)
Castren (k as-trĕn′, *or* käs trun′)
Castriota (k as-tre o/tä) *Syn* Scanderbeg
Castro (käs/tro)
Castruccio (kas troot/cho)
Catalani (kä tä lä/nee)
Catanco (kä tăn/kō)
Catani (kä tä/nee)
Catel (Fr) (kä/tĕl′)
Catena (kä tā/nä)
Caterby
Catholineau (kăt/le/nō′)
Catinat (kä/te/nä′)
Catinean (kä/te/nō′)
Cauchon (ko/shŏN′)
Cauchy (kō/shē′)
Caulaincourt (kō/lăN′-koor′)
Caulet (kō/lā′)
Caumont (kō/moN′)
Caus, Cauls, *or* Caux (kō)
Caussin (kō/săN′)
Cavacci (kä-vät/chee)
Cavagna (kä vän/yä)
Cavagnac (kä/vĕn/yăk′)
Cavalcanti(k ą väl kăn/tee)
Cavalieri (kä v i e a/ree)
Cavalli (kä väl/lee)
Cavallini (kä väl-lee/nee)
Cavallo (kä väl/lo)
Cavamilles(kä vä nee/yĕs)
Cavazza (kä vät/sä)
Cavazzone (kä vät so/nä)
Cavedone (kä vā-do/nä)
Cavelier (kăv/le ā′)
Cäv/ęn-dish, *sometimes pronounced and written* Cän/dish
Cavino (kä-vee/no)
Cavour (kä/voor′)
Cäx/tęn
Caylus (kā/luss′)
Cayot (kā/yo′)
Cazalès (kä/zä/lĕss′)
Cazes (käz)
Cazotte (kä/zott′)
Cean-Bermudez (thā-ăn′-bĕr-moo/dĕth)
Cecchi (chĕk/kee)
Cecchini (chĕk kee/nee)
Cecco d' Ascoli (chĕk/ko dŏs/ko-lee)
Cecil (sŏs/il, *or* sis/il)
Cedmon. *See* Caedmon.
Celsati (chā-lā/see)
Celestino (chā-lā-see/no)
Cellini (chĕl lee/nee)
Celsius (sĕl/se ŭs, *almost* sĕl/she ŭs)
Cenci (chĕn/chee)
Cennini (chĕn-nee/nee)
Centeno (thĕn-tā/no)
Centlivre (sent lee/vęr, *or* sent liv/ęr)
Cepeda (thā pā/dä)
Cericeau (sĕr/sō′)
Cerda (thĕr/dä)
Cerreti (chĕr-rā/tee)
Cerrini (chĕr nee/nee)
Cerrito (chĕr ree/to)
Cervantes Saavedra (sĕr văn/tĕz sä-vā/drä) (*Sp pron* thĕr-văn/tĕs sä ä vā/drä)
Cesalpino (chā sä/l poe/no) (Lat Cæsalpi/nus)
Cesari (chā/sä ree)
Cesarini (chā sä ree/nee)
Cesarotti (chā-sä rŏt/tee)
Cesi (chā/see)
Cespedes (thĕs/pĕ-dĕs)
Cevi (chā/vē)
Ceylion (thā vĭl/yŏn)
Chabannes (shä/bän′)
Chabanon (shä/bä/nŏN′)
Chabaud (shä/bō′)
Chabert (shä/bĕr′)
Chabot (shä/bo′)
Chabrol (shä/brol′)
Chaillault (shä/ĭ/tō′)
Chalmers (chăl/merz) (*Scot pron* chaw/mĭrz)
Chalons (shä/lŏN′)
Chälmęrs, *or* Chälmęrs (chăl/mĕrz)
Chambaud (shŏN/bō′)
Chambers (shā/mbĕrz)
Chambray, *or* Chambrai (shŏN/brā′)
Chamfort, *or* Champfort (shŏN/fŏr′)
Chamier (shā mee/r′)
Chamillard (shā/me yär′)
Chamisso (shä/me/so′)
Champagne (shŏN/p'ăn′)
Champagny (shŏN/pän/-yē′)
Champeaux (shŏN/pō′)
Champier (shŏN′pe ā′)
Champion (shŏN/pe ŏN′)
Champlain (shăm/plān′) (*Fr pron* shŏN/plĭN′)
Champmesle (shŏN/mā lĕ′)
Champollion (sh am-pol/le ąn, *or* shŏN/pol/le-ŏN′)
Chand (chŭnd) *Syn* Chund
Chandos (ch ăn/dęs), *written also* Shandos
Changarnier (shŏN/gär/ne ā′)
Channing (chăn/ning)
Chantreau (shŏN/trō′)
Chantrey (ch ăn/trĭ)
Chaplain (shăp/lĭN′)
Chapelle (shä/pĕl′)
Chap/pel ōw
Chaperon (sh ą p/roN′)
Chapone (sha pōn′)
Chappe (shăp)
Chaptal (shăp/tăl′)
Charbonnieres(shar/bon/-ne-ĕr′)
Chardin (shar/din, *or* shar/dăN′)
Chardon (shar/dŏN′)
Charette (shä/rĕt′)
Charlemagne (shar/le-mān′) (*Fr pron* sharl/-măn′)
Charlet (shar/lā′)
Charlevoix (sh ar/lĭ/h vwä′, *or* sharl/vwä′)
Charlier (shar/le-ā′)
Charon (shä/rŏN′)
Charpentier (shar/pŏN′-te ā′)
Charras (shä/rä′)
Charrières (shä/re-ĕr′)
Charron (shä/rŏN′)
Chartier (shar/te-ā′)
Charton (shar/tŏN′)
Chartre (shar/tr)
Chasles (shăl)
Chassaignac (shä/sän′-yăk′)
Chassaignon (shä/sän/-yŏN′)
Chassé (shä/sā′)
Chassel (shä/sĕl′)
Chassignet (shä/sē n/yĕ′)
Chastel (shă/tĕl′), *written also* Chatel
Chastelain (shăt/lăN′)
Chastelet (shăt/lĕ′)
Chastillon (shä/tĕ/yŏN′)
Châteaubriand (shä/tō/-bre/ŏN′)
Chatelain (shăt/lăN′)
Chatham (ch ăt/ąm)
Chaucer (ch aw/sęr)
Chaudet (shō/dĕ′)
Chaudon (shō/dŏN′)
Chaulieu (shō/le/uh′)
Chaulnes (shōn)
Chaumette (shō/mĕ′)
Chaumont (shō/mŏN′)
Chauncey (chăn/sĭ, *or* chawn/sĭ)
Chaussard (shō/sar′)
Chausse (shō/sä′)
Chaussier (shō/se-ā′)
Chauveau (shō/vō′)
Chauvelin (shō/vĕ/lăN′)
Chauvin (shō/văN′)
Chaves (Port) (shä/vĕs)
Chaves (Sp) (chä/vĕs)
Chavigny (shä/vēn/yē′)
Chąe'worth
Chazal (shä/zăl′)
Chazelles (sh ä/zĕl′)
Chemnitz (kĕm/nits)
Chênedollé (shān/dol/lā′)
Chenier (shā/ne ā′)
Chenot (shą h no′)
Chenu (shą h nu′)
Chereau (shā/rō′)
Cheron (shā/rŏN′)
Cherubini (kā-roo-bee/nee)
Chevy (shā/re′)
Chèv/ęl dęn
Chesneau (shā/nō′)
Chetardie (shā/tär/de′)
Chevalier (shą h văl/e a′)
Chevances (shą h văn′)
Chevreus (shĕ/vę rŭs) (*Fr pron* shą h-vrĭss′)
Chevillard (shę-vē/yar′)
Chevreul (shą vrul′)
Chevreuse (shą h vrūz′)
Chevy (ch am, *or* chim)
Chezy (shā/zē′)
Chiabrera (ke ä brā/re)
Charamonti (ke-ä rä-mōn/tee)
Chiari (ke ä/ree)
Chiarini (ke ä-ree/nee)
Chiesa (ke e/sä)
Chiffet (shĭf/fĭt′)
Childebert (chĭl/de bĕrt) (*Fr pron.* shĭl/dę h bĕr′)
Childeric (Fr. Childeric, shĭl/dā/rĭk′)
Childling-worth
Chilperic (Fr Chilperic, shĭl/pā/rĭk′)
Chinard (she/năr′)
Chioco (ke ok/ko)
Chirac (she/răk′)
Chirinos (che ree/nōs)
Chisholm (chiz/ąm)
Chladni (klăd/nee)
Chlopicki (klo pit/skee)
Chodzko (kod/ko)
Choiseul (shwä/zę l′)
Choisy (shwä/zē′)
Cholmondely (chŭm/lĭ)
Choron (sho/rŏn′)
Chouan (shoo/ăn′)
Chouet (shoo/ĕ′)
Chrestien (krā/te ăN′)
Chrétien (krā/te-ăN′)
Christine (Fr) (krĭs/teen′)
Christine (Sw) (kris tee/-nęh, *or* krĭs tee/n′)
Christophe (krĭs/tof′)
Christovão(krĭs to vowN′)
Chumacero (choo-mā-thą/-ro)
Chund (chŭnd), *written also* Chand
Churruca y Elorza(choor-roo/kä e ā-lor/thä)
Chamberlani (chăm bĕr-lā/nee)
Ciampelli (cham-pĕl/lee)
Ciampi (chăm/pee)
Ciampini (ch ăm-pee/nee)
Ciampoli (chăm/po-lee)
Cianchettini (chan kĕt-tee/-nee)
Cianci (chăn/chee)
Cianfanini (chăn fä-nee/-nee)
Ciarpi (chär/pee)
Ciassi (chä/see)
Cibrario (che brä/re o)
Cieci (chĕt/chee)
Ciclone (ch'ĭ-cho/nĕ)
Cicogna (che-kŏn/yä)
Cicognara (che-kŏn yä ro/lee)
Cicognini (cho-kŏn-yee/-nee)
Cieco (che-ā/ko)
Cienfuegos(se-ĕn/fwā/gŏs)
Cigna (chēn/yä)
Cignani (chēn-yä/nee)
Cignaroli (chēn yä ro/lee)
Cigoli (cheo/go lee). *Syn.* Civoli
Cimabue (che-mä-boo/ā)
Cimarelli (che-mä rĕl/lee)
Cimarosa (che mä ro/sä)
Cincinnato (chĭn che-nä/-to)
Cino (chē/no)
Cinq Mars (săNk/ mars′)
Ciofano (cho/fä no)
Cipriani (che pre-ä/nee)
Cirillo (che rĭl/lo)
Cittadini (chĭt tä dee/nee)
Civale (se/ve lĕ/)
Civitali (che ve tä/lee)
Civoli (chee/vo-lee) *Syn* Cigoli
Clairaut (klā/rō′)
Clairon (klĭ/rŏN′)
Claruval (klĕr/văl′)
Clairville (klĕr/vĕl′)
Clap/per tọn
Clär/ęn dọn
Clarici (klä ree/chee)
Claude (*Fr pron* klōd)
Clausel (klō/zĕl′)
Clausen (klow/zęn)
Clavehouse (klav/ą ŭs, *or* klav/ęs)
Clavijero, *or* Clavigero (klä ve hä/ro)
Clavijo (klä vē/ho)
Clayton (klā/tọn)
Cleef (klāf)
Clemencen (klĭ mĭn thĭen′)
Clerfayt (klĕr/fī′)
Clermont-Tonnerre (klĕr/mŏn′ton/nĕR′)
Clive (klīv)
Clootz, *or* Cloots (klōts)
Clotaire (klo/tĕr′)
Clo tĭl/du, *or* Clotilde (klo/tĭl′dĕ)
Clough (klŭf)
Clō/vis
Clowes (klouz)
Clugny (klun/yē′)
Cluver (kloo/vęr) (Lat Clu ve/rĭ-us)
Cob/bęt
Cobenzl (ko-bĕnt/sl)
Cobo (ko/bo)
Cochin (ko-k ĭn′)
Cocchi (kŏk/kee)
Cochet (ko/shā′)
Cochin (ko/shăN′)
Cochran (kok/rąn)
Cochrane (kok/rąn)
Cockburn (ko/burn)
Cock/ą ęll
Codazzi (ko dät/see)
Cŏd/ring tọn
Cochoorn (koo/hŏrn)
Coello (ko ĕl/yo)
Cœur de Lion (kur de l' ọn) (*Fr pron* kur dę lĭ/ŏN′)
Coffin (Fr) (kof/fĭN′)
Cogniard (ko/ne yar′)
Cognard (kw in/y ar′)
Coignet (kwăn/yĕ′)
Coigny (kwăn/ye′)
Cokaine (ko k ī′n)
Coke (kōk, *or* kŏk)
Colaud (ko/lō′)
Colbert (kol/bĕr′)
Colburn (kōl/bŭrn)
Cŏl/dęn
Cŏl/by
Colebrook (kōl/brŏk)
Co-len/so
Coleoni (ko-lā-ō/nee)
Coleridge (kōl/rĭj)
Colet (Eng) (kol/ęt)
Colet (Fr) (ko/lĕ′)
Colignon (ko/lēn/yŏN′)

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long*, ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ÿ, *short*, ą, ę, į, ọ, *obscure*, câre, fär, lăst, fąll, whąt, thêre, vęil, tėrm, pīque, fīrm, dōne, fŏr, dọ, wọlf, fo͝od, fo͝ot, fūr, rụde, push,

Coligny, *or* Colligni (ko/lōn'ye', *or* kol/ĭn'ye')
Colignon (ko/lēn'yŏN')
Colin (ko/lăN')
Collado (kol-yä'do)
Collé (Fr) (kol/lā')
Colle (It) (kol/lā)
Collet (kol/lā')
Colletet (kol/tă')
Collin (kol/lăN')
Collini (kol-lee/nee)
Colmredo (kol-lo-rā/do)
Collot d'Herbois (kol/lo' dĕR/bwä')
Cŏl/man
Colombat (ko/lŏN/bä')
Colombo *See* Columbus.
Colon *See* Columbus.
Colon (ko/lŏN')
Colquhoun (ko hoon/)
Colquitt (kol/kwit)
Colson (kol/sŏN')
Coltellini (kol-tel-lee/nee)
Cŏl/tgn
Coluccio (ko loot/cho)
Co-lŭm/bus (It Co lom'bo, Sp Colon, ko lōn/)
Combe (koom)
Comines (ko/mēn')
Commandino (kom mĭn-dee/no)
Com/mon-fort'
Compagni (kom pän/yee)
Compagnoni (kom pän yo/nee)
Comstock (kŭm/stok)
Comte (kônt)
Conant (ko/nant)
Concha (kon/chä)
Concina (kon chee/nä)
Conde (kŏn/dā) (*Fr pron* kŏN/dā')
Condillac (koN/dee/y tk', *or* kŏN/dē'ly'k')
Condorcet (kŏN/dor/sĕ')
Conegliano (ko nāl yä/no)
Confucius (kon fū/shē ŭs) (Chinese Kong fu tse', kong fōot-sĕ')
Congleton (kŏng/gl tgn)
Congreve (kŏng/grēv)
Conneau (kon/nō')
Conrad, *or* Konrad (kŏn/rad) (*Ger pron* kon/rät)
Conradi (kon-rä/dee)
Conrad in (*or* kon/rä deen')
Consalvi (kon säl/vee)
Constant (kŏn/stant, *or* kŏN/stŏN')
Constant de Rebecque (koN/stŏN' dĕ rĕ bĕk', *or* rĕ-bäk')
Constantino (kon stn tee/no)
Contarini (kon tä-ree/nee)
Conti (It) (kon/tee)
Contreras (kon trē/rĕs)
Conybeare (kŭn/ĭ-bēr)
Copernicus (ko pĕr/nĭ kŭs) (*originally* Copernic, *or* kopernic, ko pĕn/nik)
Copleston (kop/l stgn)
Copley (kŏp/lĭ)
Coquelin (kok/lăN')
Coquerel (kok/re l')
Corazzi (ko rät/see)
Corbière (kor/be-ĕR')
Corbineau (koR/be/nō')
Corday (kor/dĭ')
Cordeiro, *or* Cordeyro (kor dī/e-ro)
Cordier (koR/de ā')
Cordova (koR/do vä)
Coreal (ko rā-äl')
Corelli (ko rĕl/lee)
Corenzio (ko rĕn/ze o)
Corio (ko/re o)
Coriolano (ko re o lä/no)
Cormatin (koR/mă/tăN')
Cormenin (koR/mĕ năN', *or* koRm/năN')
Cornechini (koR-nāk-kee/nee)
Cornaro (koR-nä/ro)
Cornazzani (koR-nät sät-nee)
Corneille (kor/nēl') (*Fr pron* koR/nĕl', *or* koR/nāy'')
Cornejo (koR-nā/Ho)
Cornet (koR/nĕ')
Corniani (koR-ne ä/nee)
Cornwallis (korn wŏl/lĭs)
Corona (ko ro/nä)
Coronelli (ko ro-nĕl/lee)
Corot (ko/ro')
Corradini (koR-RĂ-dee/nee)
Corrado (koR RĂ/do)
Correa (koR-rā/ä)
Correggio (kor-rĕd/jo). *Syn* Allegre.
Corsali (kor sä/lee)
Corsetti (koR-sĕt/tee)
Corsignani (koR-sēn-yä/nee)
Corsini (koR see/nee)
Cortereal (koR-tā rä-äl')
Cor/tgz (Sp Cortes, koR-tĕs')
Cortese (koR-tā/sā)
Cortesi (koR tā/see)
Corti (koR/tee)
Corticelli (koR te chel/lee)
Cortona (koR-to/nä)
Cortot (koR/to')
Cortusi (koR too/see)
Corvisart (koR/vo/zär')
Coryat (kŏr/ĭ at)
Cosattini (ko-sät-tee/nee)
Coscia (ko/shĭ)
Cosimo (ko/se-mo)
Cosme (kōm)
Cosmo (koz/mo)
Cossali (koR sä/lee)
Cossart (ko/sar')
Cossiers (ko/se ā')
Cossigny (ko/sēn/yē')
Cosson (ko/sŏN')
Costa (kos/tä)
Costadoni (kos tä-do/nee)
Costantini (kos-tän tee/nee)
Coste (kost)
Costi (kos/tē')
Coster (Dutch) (kos/tgr)
Coster (Fr) (kos/tĕ')
Cotelier (kot/le ā')
Cotelle (ko/tĕl')
Cotignola (ko-tēn yo/lä)
Cotignon (ko/tēn/yŏN')
Cotte (kott)
Cottereau (kott/rō')
Cottin (kot/tăN')
Cotton (Eng) (kŏt/tn)
Cotton (Fr) (kot/tŏN')
Cotugno (ko-toon/yo)
Couey (koo/ā')
Couder (koo/dā')
Coudrette (koo/drĕt')
Coulmiers (koo/lŏm/e')
Coulet (koo/lĕ')
Coulomb (koo/lŏN')
Coulon (koo/lŏN')
Coupart (koo/par')
Coupe (koo/pĕ')
Couplet (koo/plĕ')
Courcelles (koor/sĕll')
Courcy (koor/se')
Courier (koo/re ā')
Cournot (koor/no')
Courson (koor/sŏN')
Court (koor)
Courtenay (kurt/nā)
Courtois (koor/twä')
Courvoisier (koor/vwä/ze ā')
Cousin (koo/zăN')
Cousinot (koo/zo/no')
Couston (koos/too')
Couthon (koo/tŏN')
Coutinho (kō-tee/nyo)
Couto (kō/to)
Coutts (koots)
Couture (koo/tūR')
Couvay (koo/vĕ')
Covelli (ko vĕl/lee)
Coverdale (kuv/ĕr dāl)
Covilhão, *or* Covilham (ko vĭl yown')
Cowley (kow/lĭ), *formerly pronounced, and sometimes written*, Coo'ley
Cowper (kow/pĕr, *or* koo/pr)
Coxe (kŏks)
Coyer (kwä/yĕ')
Coypel (kwä/pĕl')
Coysevox (kwäz/vo')
Cozza (kŏt/sä, *or* kot/sä)
Cozzolani (kot so-lä/nee)
Crabbe (krăb)
Crăd/gck
Craig (krāg)
Cramer (krä/mgr)
Cranach, *or* Kranach (kran/ăk, *or* krä/năk)
Cranz (krănts)
Crapone (krä/pon')
Crăsh/aw
Crasso (krăs/so)
Crayer (krī/yĕr) (*Fr pron* krā/yĕ')
Créhillon (krā/hĭ/yŏN')
Credi (krā/dē)
Crell (krĕll)
Crelle (krĕl/lĕh)
Cremieux (krā/me-ŭh')
Cremonini (krā-mo nee/nee)
Crequi (krā/kē')
Crescentini (krā-shĕn-tee/nee)
Crescentino (krā-shĕn tee/no)
Crescenzi (krā shĕn/zee)
Crescimbeni (krā shim-bī/nee)
Crespi (krĕs/pee)
Crelin, *or* Crestin (krĕs/tăN')
Creuz (kroits)
Creuze de Lesser (krt h/zĕ' dĕ lĕ/sĕr')
Creuzer (kroit/sĕr)
Crevecœur (krĕv/kt R')
Crevier (krĕ h ve ā')
Crichton (krī/tgn)
Crillon (krĭ/yŏN')
Cristiani (krĕs te ä/nee)
Cristini (krĕs-tee/nee)
Crivelli (kre vĕl/lee)
Croce (kro/chā)
Crocse (kroo/sĕh)
Crocsei (kroo/zĕ ī)
Cro/kĕr
Cro/ly
Cromwell (krŭm/wel, *or* krŏm/wel)
Crousaz (kroo/zăs')
Croy (krwä)
Crozat (kro/zä')
Cruikshank (krŏŏk/shăNk)
Crusius (kroo/zĭ ŭs, *or* kroo/zhĭ-ŭs)
Cruveilhier (krŭ/vā/le ā', *or* kru/vāl/yĭ')
Cruz (Sp) (kroo/th)
Cruz (Port) (krooz, *or* kroos)
Csaplovics (chä/plo/vitch')
Csokonai (cho/ko nī')
Csoma (cho/mä)
Cubero (koo bā/ro)
Cubières (ku/be-ĕR')
Cuellar (kwĕl yar')
Cuesta (kwĕs/tä)
Cueva (kwā/vä)
Cugnet (kun/yĕ')
Cugnières (kun/ye-ĕr')
Cugnot (kun/yo')
Cujas (ku/zhăs') (Lat Cujacius, ku jā/shĭ ŭs)
Culpart (ku/lŏn')
Culpèp pĕr
Cumberland (ku nŭrd/)
Cumgeo (koo mo/go)
Cunha, da (dä koon/ya)
Cuno (koo/no)
Cupani (koo pä/nee)
Curaudau (ku/rō/dō')
Curial (ku/re dl')
Curson (ku/sŏN')
Custine (kŭs/tēn')
Cuvier (ku/ve ā', *or* kū/vt gr)
Cuyp, *or* Kuyp (koip)
Czacki (chăts/kee)
Czajkowski (chī kov/skee), *written also* Czaykowski
Czarnecki (chär nĕts/kee)
Czartoryski (chär to-rĭs/kee)
Czerny (tsĕR/ne, *or* tseRn)
Czuczor (choot/soR')

D.

Dabadie (dä/bä/de')
Dach (däk)
Daciano (dä chä/no)
Dacier (dä/se ā')
Da Cunha *See* Cunha, da
Daddi (dăd/dee)
Dadman (dăd/măn)
Dagnan (dăn/yŏN')
Dagobert (dăg/o bĕrt, *or* dä/go/bĕr')
Dagoumer (dä goo/mā')
Daguerre (dä/gĕr')
D'Aguesseau, *or* Dagues seau (dä/gĕs/sō')
Dahl (dăl)
Dahlberg (dăl/bĕRg)
Dahler (dä/lgr)
Dahlgren (dăl/grĕn)
Dahlingen (dä/ling-gn)
Dahlmann (dăl/măn)
Dahm (dăm)
Daignan (dăn/yŏN')
Daigue (dīg, *or* dĕg)
Daille (dä/yĕ') (Lat Dalleus)
Daillon (dä/yŏN')
Daine (dān, *or* dăn)
Daire (dĕR)
Dalayrac (dä/lā/răk')
Dalechamp (dăl/shŏN')
Dalberg (dăl/bĕRG)
Dalborgo (dăl bor/go)
Dalburg (dăl/bŭRG)
Dăl gar/no
Dalhousie (dăl-hoo/zĭ)
Dalibray (dä/le/brā')
Dallas (dăl/lăss)
Dallemagne (dä l/l/mäñ')
Dalrymple (dăl/rim pl)
Dalton (dawl/tgn)
Dalzell (dăl-zĭl')
Damas (dä/mä')
Damaze (dä/mäz')
Dambourney (dŏN/booR/nā')
Dambray (dŏN/brā')
Damiani (dä-me-ä/nee)
Damianus (dä/me ä/nŭtch)
Damiens (dä/me-ăN'), *In ghetto* Dămĭ gns
Damini (dä-mee/nee)
Damiron (dä/me/rŏN')
Damorcau (dä/mo/rō')
Damour (dä/moor')
Dampier (dăm/peer)
Damperre (dŏN/pe ĕR')
Dampmartin (dŏN mar/tăN')
Dana (dā/na)
Danchet (dŏN/shā')
Danckert (dăNk/kĕrt)
Dancks (dăNks)
Dancourt (dŏN/koor')
Dandelin (dŏNd/lăN')
Dandolot (dŏNd/lo')
Dandini (dän dee/nee)
Dandolo (dän/do-lo)
Danesu (dä/ne/zo')
Danes (dā/nĕs)
Danet (dä/nā')
Dangeau (dŏN/zhō')
Danican (dä/ne/kăN')
Syn Philidor
Daniel (Eng) (dăn/yĕl)
Daniel (Fr) (dä/ne-ĕl')
Daniel (Ger) (dä/ne-ĕl)
Danmele (dä ne ĕl/lee)
Danielo (dä ne ā/lo)
Danloux (dŏN/loo')
Dannecker (dän/nĕk kĕr)
Dannemayer (dä/nĕ mī'-ĕr)
Danremont (dŏN/rĕ/mŏN')
Dansse, *or* D'Ansse (dŏNss)
Dant (dŏN)
Dantal (dŏN/tăl')
Dantan (dŏN/toN')
Dante (dän/te) (*It pron* dän/tā) (*originally* Durante (doo rän/tā)
Danti (dän/tee)
Dantine (dŏN/tēn')
Danton (dän/tgn, *or* dŏN/tŏN')
Dantz (dănts)
D'Anville (dŏN/vĭl')
Danville (doN/vĭl')
Danz (dănts)
Danzi (dănt/see)
Dapper (dăp/pĕr)
Daran (dä/rŏN')
D'Arblay (dar/blī)
Darc, *or* D'Arc *See* Joan of Arc
Darcet (daR/sĕ')
Dardel (daR/dĕl')
Daremberg (dä/rŏN/bĕR')
Daret (dä/rā')
Dargaud (daR/gō')
Darlac (daR/lăk')
Darmaing (daR/mĭN')
Darnaud, *or* Darnaud (daR/nō')
Darquier (daR/ke ā')
Darracq (dä/răk')
Darrois (daR/twä')
Daru (dä/ru')
Dashkof, *or* Daschkow (dăsh/kof), *written also* Dash/kov
Dassdorf (dăss/dorf)
Dathe (dä/tgh)
Datl (dä/tee)
Daub (dowp)
Dauhenton (dō/bŏN/tŏN')
Daubeny (dōb/nĭ, *or* dawb/nĭ)
Daubigné (dō/bēn/yā')
Daubigny (dō/bēn/ye')
Daucour (dō/koor')
Daucourt (dō/koor')
Daudin (dō/dăN')
Daulle (dōl/lă')
Daum (dowm)
Daumas (dō/mä')
Daumer (dow/mgr)
Daumesnil (dō/mĕ/nĕl')
Daun (down)
Daunou (dō/noo')
Dauvet (dō/vĕ')
D'Avalos (dä-vä/lōs)
D'Avaux (dä/vō')
Dăv/ĕn pnt
Dăv/ĕn-pōrt
David (Eng) (dā/vĭd)
David (Ger) (dä/vĭd)
David (Fr) (dä/ve-dĕ')
Daviess (dā/vĭs)
Davict (dä/ve ĕ')
Davila (da/ve-lä)
Davis (dā/vĭss)
Davisi (dä-vee/nee)
Davout, *or* Davoust (dä/voo')
Davy (dā/vĭ)
Dawes (dawz)
Dazzi (dät/see)
Debacq (dĕh bäk')
Debay (dĕh bā')
De Candolle (dĕh kŏN/dol')
Decăt/tur
Decazes (dĕh-kä/z')
Decembrio (dā chām'-bre o)
De Charms (*ch* as in *child*)
Decres (dĕh krā')
Deffand (dĕf/lŏN')
De Foe, *or* Defoe (de fō')
Degen (dā/gĕn)
Dehn (dān)
Deidier (Am) (dī/dĭ-ĕr)
Deidier (Fr) (dā/de ā')
Dejean (dĕh zhĕN')
Dejoux (dĕh-zhoo)
De Kalb
De la Beche (dĕh lä bĕsh)
Delahorde (dĕh lä/bord')
De la Croix, *or* De la roix (dĕh lä/krwä')
Delahaye (dĕ lä/hī')
Delalande (dĕ lä/lŏNd')
Delamarche (dĕ lä/mărsh')
Delambre (dĕh lŏN/br)
Dĕl/a no
De lä/nĭ
Delaroche (dĕ lä/rosh')
Also our (dĕ lä/toor')
Delaval (dĕ lä/văl')
Delaunay (dĕ lō nā')
Delavigne (dĕ lä/vēn')
Delbene (dĕl-bā/nĕ)
Delcau (dĕl lō')
Delessert (dĕh lĕs/sĕR')
Delfico (dĕl/fe ko)
Delfino (dĕl fee/no)
Delille (dĕh leel')
Delisle (dĕh leel'), *often Anglicized* de lil
Delolme (dĕh lolm', *or* d'lolm)
Delorme (dĕh lorm', *or* d'lorm)
Delort (dĕh lor', *or* d'lor)
Delpech (dĕl/pĕsh')
Delue (dĕh lōōk') (*It pron* d'luk)
Delvincourt (dĕl/vĭN koor')
Delzons (dĕl/zŏN')
Demachy (dĕ mä/shē')
Dembowski (dĕm bov/skee)
Demeunier (dĕ/me h/ne ĕ')
Demidov (dĕm/e dov'), *or* Dĕm/ĭ dof
Demoivre (dĕh mwä/vr)
Demons (dĕ/mŏN')
Demours (dĕh moor', *or* d'moor)
Demoustier (dĕh moos/te ĕ')
Denham (dĕn/gm)
Denina (dā-nee/nä)
Denis (dĕh-nē')
Denne-baron (dĕnn/bă/rŏN')
Denon (dĕh nŏN')
Deparcieux (dĕ/pĕR/se-uh')
Departhes (dĕh pĕnt')
Derby (dĕr/bĭ, *or* dar/bĭ)
Dering (dē/rĭng, *or* drā-nät/ohee)
Derrand (dĕR/rŏN')
De Ruyter (dĕ rī/tgr, *or* rol/tgr)
Derzhavin (dĕR-zhä/vĭn), *written also* Derzavin, Derjavine, *and* Derschawin
De Sacy *See* Sacy
Desaguliers, *or* Des-Aguliers (dā/zä/gu/le ā')
Desaix (dĕh sĕ')
Desbleus (dĕ Ve goux, dĕh vā/goo')
Desargues (dĕh zärg')
Desaugiers (dĕ/zō/zhe-ā')
Desault (dĕh-zō')
Desbillons (dĕ/be/yŏN')
Descartes (dā/kärt')
Deschamps (dā/shŏN')
Desfontaines (dā/fŏN/tān')
Desforges (dā/forzh')
Deshoulieres (dā/zoo/le-eR')
Desjardins (dā/zhar/dăN')
Desmoulins (dā/moo/lăN')
Desnoyers (dā/nwä/yā')
Desportes (dā/portt')
Despreaux (dā/prā/ō')
Desprez, *or* Desprez (dā/-prā')
Desroches (dā/rosh')
Dessaix (dā/sĭ')
Dessalines (dā/sä/lēn', *or* dĕs/sä lēn')
D'Estaing *See* Estaing
Destouches (dā/toosh')
De Thou (dĕh too') (Lat Thu-ĭ/nŭs)
Deusing (doi/zing)
Devaux (dĕh vō')
Deveaux (dĕ/vĕ toō)
Dewes (dē wēz')
D'Ewes (dūz)
De Wette (dĕ wĕt/tĕh)
Dewey (dū/ĭ)
Deyling (dī/ling)
Deyster (dī/stgr)
Diana (It) (de ä/nä)
Dias (dee/ăz)
Diaz del Castillo (dee/ăth dĕl kas tee/yo)
Diderot (dē/dĕ/ro', *or* dē/ dĕh ro')
Didot (dē/dō')
Didron (dē/drŏN')
Dieb itsch, *or* Diebitsch (dee/bitch)
Diedo (de ā/do)
Diefenbach (dee/fĕn bäk')
Diefenbach (dee/fĕn bäk')
Diel (Ft) (de ĕl')
Diel (Ger) (deel)
Diemen (dee/mgn)
Diemerbroeck (dee/mgr brōŏk')
Diesbach (dees/bäk)
Diest (deest)
Dietrich (dē/tgr ik)
Dietrich (dee/trik)
Dietrichstein (dee/trik stīn')
Diez (deets)
Digeon (dē/zhŏN')
Digges (dĭgz)
Dilwer (dĭl/wgr) (Persian)
Dillen (dĭl/lĕn)
Dillon (de/yŏN')
Dimsdale (dĭm/dal)
Dindorf (dĭn/dorf)
Diodati (de o dä/tee)
Diorich (dĭ/rĭ gl ee)
Dishaneer (dĭs/tą-mĭ/gr)
Dithmar (dĭt/mgr), *written also* Ditmar
Divino (de vee/no)
Dizimi (dĭ/zĭ mĭ nee)
Dnatai, *or* Jafai (dŭ/yĭ)
Dhami *See* Jami
Dhul-ed-Din *See* Jalal-ed-Din
Dhzzar *See* Jezzar
Dobner (dob/ner)
Dobrizhoffer (do/brits hoff'ĕr)
Dobrowski (do brov/skee)
Dodelein, *or* Dodderlein (dŏd/dĕr lĭn')
Dodonæus (do-doons')
Doering *See* Doring
Does (doos)
Dogliani (dōl-yo/nee)
Dohm (dōm)
Dohna (do/nä)
Dolce (dōl/chā)
Dolci (dōl/chee)

c, ĕ, o, *silent*; ĕ, ŏ, ŭ, u, ĕb (see p. 1636), ç *as*, ş *as sh*, e, eh, *as* k, ġ *as* j, ĝ *as in* get, g *as* z, x *as* gz, n *as in* linger, link, th *as in* thine, ĭ, ñ, ä, ẅ, ʜ, ᴅ, ɢ, ʜ, ĸ, ɴ, ʀ (see p. 1636)

Cal'der wood
Calepino (kă lē-pee'no)
Ca'houn (...)

...(du'moo're ă')

...moo'lĭn')

...ucan (duqk'an)
Dundas (dŭn-dăss')
Dunglison (dŭng'glĭ-sŏn)
Dunois (dü'nwȧ')
Dunoyer (du'nwȧ'yĕ')
Duns Scotus (dŭnz sko'tŭs)
Dupaty (du'pȧ'te')
Duperche (dü'pĕrsh')
Duperier (dü'pĕ're ĕ')
Duperré (du'pĕ'rā')
Duperrey (du'pĕ'rē', *or* du'pĕ'rĂ')
Dupetron (du'pĕ'trŏN')
Dupetit (düp'tē')
Dupin (du'pĭN')
Duplinet (du'plē'nĂ')
Duplotz (du'plĭ')
Duplessis (du'plĂ'se')
Duponceau (du pŏn'sō) (*It pron* du'pŏN sō')
Dupont (Am) (du pŏnt')
Dupont (Fr) (du'pŏN')
Dupratt (du'prĂ')
Dupre (du'prĂ')
Dupuis (du'pwē')
Dupuy (du'pwē')
Duquesne (dü'kĭn')
Duquesnoy (dü'kĭ'nwȧ')
Durpio, *or* Duram (doo ...'ŭw')
Durand (Am) (du'rănd')
Durand (Fr) (dü'rŏN')
Durante (doo rän'tā)
Duranti (doo'rän'tee)
Durer (du'rer, *or* du'rer)
Duret (du'rĕ')
Durham (dŭr'ăm)
Durosc (du'rok')
Du River (du re'vĕr')
Dusch (dŏosh)
Du Seigneur (du'sĕn'yŭr')
Du Sommerard (du som'mă rȧr')
Dussault (du'sō')
Dussaulx (du sō')
Dussek (dŏŏs'sĕk)
Dutour (du toor')
Dutens (du'tŏN')
Dutrochet (du'tro'shĕ')
Duval (du'vȧl')
Duvan (du'vŏ')
Duvanel (du'vo'nĕl')
Du Verdier (du vĕR de' ...)
Duvergier (du'vĕR'zhe ...)
Duvernet (du'vĕR'nĕ')
Duvernoy (du'vĕr'nwȧ')
Duveyrier (dü'vĕ're Ă')
Duvignau (dü'vēn'yo')
Duviquet (du'vē'kĕ')
Duvivier (du'vē've ...)
Duvoisin (du'vwȧ'zĭN')
Dwight (dwīt)
Duyckinck (dī'kĭngk)
Dyche (dīch, *or* ditch)
Dyk'velt (dĭk'vĕlt)
Dymond (dī'mŭnd)

E.

Eachard (ĕch'ȧrd)
Eadmer (ĕd'mĕr), *written also* Edmer
Eandi (ā ăn'dee)
Earle (ĕrl)
Earlom (ĕr'lŭm)
Eastlake (ees'lāk)
Eaton (ee'tŭn)
Ebbeson (ĕb'bŭ sŏn)
Ebel (ā'bĕl)
Ebeling (ā'bĕl ing)
Eberi (ā'bĕr)
Eberhard (ĕb'ĕr hard, *or* ā'bĕr hart)
Eberle (ĕb'ĕr le)
Ebert (ā'bĕrt)
Ebner (ĕb'nĕr)
Eboli (eb'o lee, *or* ā'bo lee)
Eccius *See* Eck
Eccles (ĕk'ĕlz)
Echard (Eng) (ĕtch'ȧrd) *Syn* Eachard
Echard (Fr) (ā'shȧr')
Eck (ĕk) (Lat Eck'ĭ-ŭs), *written also* Eccius

(...ĕk'ĕr-măn) (ĕk'hart)
...el (ĕk'ĕl)
...delinck (ĕd'ĕl ĭngk, *or* ā'dĕl ĭngk)
Eder (ā'dĕr)
Edgeworth (ĕj'wŏrth)
Edrisi (ed ree'see)
Feckhout (āk'howt)
Effen (ĕf'fĕn)
Effiat (ĕf'fe'ă')
Egede (ĕg'ĕ dĕh)
Egerton (ĕj'ĕr tŭn)
Eggenfeld (ĕk'ĕg'n-fĕlt)
Eginhard, *or* Einhard (ī'nĭ hard)
Egizio (ă jē'se o)
Egnazio (ăn yă'se-o)
Ehrenberg (ā'rĕn-bĕRG')
Ehrenmann (ā'rĕn mănn)
Ehrenswärd (ā'rĕn svĕRd)
Ehrhart (āR'hart)
Ehrmann (ā'rmăn)
Eichendorf (ī'kĕn dorf)
Eichens (ī'kĕns)
Eichhorn (īK'horn)
Eichwald (īK'vălt)
Eisenhart (ī'zĕn-hart)
Elci (ĕl'chee)
Elgin (ĕl'gĭn)
Elie de Beaumont (ā'le' deh bō'mŏN')
Elio (ā'le o)
Eliot, *or* Elliott (ĕl'ĭ ŭt)
Ellenrieder (ĕl'ĕn ree'dĕr)
Eller (ĕl'ĕr)
Ellesmere (ĕlz'mer)
Ellger (ĕl'ge ...)
Ellis (ĕl'ĭs)
Elmsley (ĕmz'lē)
Elphinstone (ĕl'fĭn stŭn)
Elschner (ĕlsh'nĕr)
Elsholz (ĕlss'holts)
Elsner (ĕlss'nĕr)
Elyot (ĕl'ĭ ŭt)
Elzevir (ĕl'zĕ vēr) (Dutch Elzevier, *or* Elsevier, ĕl'zĕ vee')
Emeled Din (ĕm'ĕl ed deen')
Emilio (ā mee'le o)
Emmerich (ĕm'mer ĭk)
Encina (ĕn thee'nas)
Encke (ĕngk'he)
Endlicher (ĕnd'lĭk ĕr)
Enfantin (ŏN'fŏN'tăN')
Engel (ĕng'ĕl)
Engelhardt (ĕng'ĕl hart)
Enghien (ŏN'gē ĭN')
Entrecasteaux, d (dŏN'tr'-kăs'tō')
Eon, Beaumont d' (bō' mŏn' dĂ ŏN')
Epée (ā pā')
Epes (eps)
Epinay (ā'pe'nā')
Erard (ĕ'rȧr')
Erasmus (e răz'mŭs)
Erdlla (ĕR-thee'lyă)
Erdmann (ĕrd'măn)
Erie (ĕr'ĭk)
Ernesson (ĕr'nĭs sŏn)
Errazo (ĕ rȧt'so)
Erlach (ĕR'lăK)
Erman (ĕr'măn)
Ernesti (ĕr-nĕs'tee)
Espen (ĕs'pĕn)
Esprit (ĕs'prē')
Essen (ĕs'sĕn)
Estaco (ĕs tă'ko)
Estaing (ĕs'tĂN'), *or* d'Estaing (dĕs'tĂN')
Estampes *See* Etampes
Este (ĕs'te, *or* ĕs'tĕ)

Esterhazy, *or* Eszterhazy (ĕs'tĕr-hă'ze)
Estienne (ĕs'te-ĕnn')
Estoile *See* L'Estoile
Estourmel (ĕ'toor'mĕl')
Estrades (ĕs'trȧd')
Estrées (ĕs'trā')
Estrella (ĕs-trĕl'yă)
Etampes (ā'tŏNp')
Ethelbald (ĕth'ĕl bȧld)
Ethelbert (ĕth'ĕl bĕrt)
Ethelred (ĕth'ĕl rĕd)
Ethelwolf (ĕth'ĕl wŏolf)
Etienne (ā'te-ĕnn')
Etoile *See* L'Estoile
Etmüller (ĕt'mul'ĕr)
Euler (yoo'lĕr) (*Ger pron* oi'lĕr)
Evelyn (ĕv'ĕ-lĭn)
Everdingen (ĕv'ĕr ding ĕn, *or* a'vĕr ding en)
Evgit (ĕv'ĭ gĭt)
Ewald (ā'wȧld, *or* ā'vălt)
Ewart (yoo'ărt)
Ewing (yoo'ĭng)
Exchmans (ĕks'mĕl'mŏN')
Expilly (ĕks'pe'ye')
Eyck (īk)
Eyckens (ī'kĭns)
Eyma (ā'mar')
Eymeric (ī'mĭ reck')
Eynden (īn'dĕn)
Eyre (ār)
Eysel (ī'zĕl)
Eytelwein (ī'tĕl wīn)

F.

Fabbroni *See* Fabroni
Faber (fā'bĕr)
Fabre (fā'br)
Fabretti (fā bret'tee)
Fabriano (fā bre ...'no)
Fabricius (*Lat pron* fă-brĭsh'ĭ ŭs)
Fabricius (Dutch) (fă-bree'se ŭs)
Fabricius (Ger) (fă-brĭt'se o) (Lat Fabricius)
Fabroni (fă bro'nee)
Fabvier, *or* Fabvier (fă bi ...)
Faccini (fă chee'nee)
Facciolati (fă cho-lă'tee) (*or* Facciolato, fă cho lă'to)
Facini (fă chee'nee)
Fagnani (fă'n'yŏ'nee)
Fagnani (fă'n'y a'nee)
Fagon (fă'gŏN')
Fahrenheit (fär'ĕn hīt) (*Ger pron* fä'rĕn hīt)
Fain (fĂN)
Fairburn (fâr'bŭrn)
Fairfax (fâr'făks)
Fakhr-ed-Din (făkr ĕd deen')
Falcetti (fal chĕt'tee)
Falckenstein (falk'kĕn stĭn')
Falcone (fal ko'nā')
Falconer (fawk'nĕr, *or* faw'kŭn ĕr)
Falconet (făl'ko'nĕ')
Falcon (fă'le ...'ee)
Falk (fălk)
Falkland (fawk'land)
Fallmerayer (făll'mer ...'ĕr)
Fallopio (fal lo'pe o, fal lop'pe o *or* Falopio (Lat Fal lo'pĭ ŭs)
Falloux (fă'loo')
Famin (fă'măN')
Fanelli (fă'nĕl'lee)
Fanelli (fă nĕl'lee)
Fanciga (fă'n sĭg'ă)
Fantoni (fă'n to'nee)
Fantuzzi (fă'n toot'see)
Fanueil (făn'ĭl)
Faraday (fâr'ă dā)
Farey (fâr'ĭ)
Farel (fă'rĕl')
Farelli (fă rĕl'lee)
Farey (fâr'ĭ)
Faria (fă ree'ă)
Faria-y-Souza (fă ree'ă-e-so'ză)
Farini (fă ree'nĭ)
Farinacci (fă re nă'chee)
Farinato (fă-re na'to)
Farnese (fär nee'z') (*It pron* far nā'sĕ)

Farquhar (far'kwar, *or* far'kŭr)
Fasel (fă'zĕl)
Fascitelli (fă she-tĕl'lee)
Fasolo (fă-so'lo)
Fassoni (fă-so'nee)
Fatima (fă'te-mă, *or* făt'e-mă)
Faucet (fowt'chee)
Faucher (fō'shĕ')
Fauchet (fō'shĕ')
Faujas (fō'zhĂ')
Faulconnier (fō'kon'ne-ā')
Faulhaber (fowl'hă'bĕr)
Fauques (fōk)
Faure (fōr)
Fauriel (fō're-el')
Faust (fowst, *or* fawst)
Fauveau (fō'vō')
Favart (fă'vȧR')
Favereau (fă've ā')
Favier (fă've ĕ')
Favre (fȧ'vr)
Fawkes (fawks)
Faye (fī)
Fayet (fă'yĕ')
Fayette *See* La Fayette
Fayolle (fă'yol')
Faypoult (fă'poo')
Fea (fā'ă)
Fedeli (fă dā lee'chee)
Fedor *See* Feodor
Fee (fā)
Fehling (fā'ling)
Fehr (fār)
Feijo (fā'e zho)
Fein (fīn)
Feitama (fī-tă'ma)
Feith (fīt)
Feldmann (fĕld'măn)
Feletz (flă, *or* fĕ lĕt')
Felibien (fă'le'bĭ ĂN')
Feliciano (fă le chee'no)
Fellenberg (fĕl'ĕn bĕrg, *or* fĕl'ĕn-bĕRG')
Feller (fĕl'ĕr)
Fellon (fĕl'lŏN')
Feltre (fĕl'tr)
Fenelon (fĕn'ĕ lŏn) (*Fr pron* făn'lŏN, *or* fā'nĕ lŏN')
Feo (fā'o)
Feodor (fă'o-dŏr, *almost* fyo'dor)
Ferdinand (fĕr'dĭ nănd) (Sp Fernando, fĕR nan' do)
Ferdousi, *or* Ferdusi *See* Firdousi
Feregus son
Feregus son
Fereshta, *or* Ferischta (fĕr'ĭsh tă)
Fermat (fĕR'mă')
Fernandes (Port) (fĕR-năn'dĕs)
Fernandez (fer nan'dĕz) (*Sp pron* fĕR năn'dĕth)
Fernel (fĕR nĕl') (Lat Fernĕ'lĭ ŭs)
Ferracino (fĕR RĂ-chee'no)
Ferrand (fĕ'rŏN')
Ferrantini (fĕ'R R'ăn-te'-nee)
Ferrara (fĕR RĂ'rȧ)
Ferrari (fĕR RĂ'ree)
Ferrata (fĕR RĂ'tă)
Ferreira (fĕR RĂ'rȧ)
Ferreras (fĕ'ra ...'ĕs)
Ferrucci (fĕR-ROOt'chee)
Ferry (fĕ're')
Fersen (fĕR'sĕn)
Fesch (fĕsh, *or* fâsh)
Fesi (fā'zee)
Feuchere (fe h'shĕR')
Feuerbach (foi'ĕr bĭK')
Feuerlein (foi'ĕr lĭn')
Feuillet (fuh'yĂ')
Feydit (fā)
Fialho (fe ăl'yo)
Fichte (fĭk'tĕ)
Ficino (fe chee'no)
Fieschi (fe ĕs'kee)
Fiesco (fe ĕs'ko)
Fiesole (fe ĕs'o lā, *or* fe ā'-so lā)
Fievee (fe ā'vĕ')
Figliani (fe gl'yee)
Figueroa (fe gā ro'ă)
Filangieri (fe lăn je ā'ree)
Filicaja (fe le kā'yă)
Filipepi (fe le-pā'pee)
Filippi (fe lĭp'pee)
Fillmore
Fine (feen)
Finelli (fe-nel'lee)
Fingal (fĭng'gal, *or* fing-gawl')
Finoglia (fe-nōl'yă)
Fioravanti (fe o ra văn-tee)
Fiorentino (fe-o-rĕn too'no)
Fiori (fe o'ree)
Fiorillo (fe o rĭ'lo)
Fiorini (fe-o ree'nee)
Firdousi, *or* Firdausi (fir dow'see), *less correctly*, Firdusi
Firenzuola (fe rĕn zoo o'lă)
Firmian (fe ĕR'me ăn)
Firmin (fĭng) (fĭr'mĭn)
Firmin (Fr) (fĭR'măN')
Fischart (fish'ărt)
Fischer (fish'ĕr)
Fitz gĕr'ald
Fitz roy'
Fiuch-Franeowitz (fĭ ak frăn ko-vĭts)
Flahaut (flă'ō')
Flaesaut (flă'koor')
Flamel (flă'mĕl')
Flaminio (flă mee'ne o)
Flăm'steed
Flandin (flŏN'dĭN')
Flandrin (flŏN'drĭN')
Flangini (flăn jee'nee)
Flaugergues (flō'zhĕRG')
Flechier (flă'she ă')
Fleet'wood
Fleischer (flī'shĭr)
Fleuriau (flŭ h're ō')
Fleury (flŭ h're, *or* flŭ h're')
Flores (flo'rĕs)
Florez (flo'rĕth)
Florian (flo're ăn')
Flotow (flo'to)
Flourens (floo'rŏN')
Flugel, *or* Flugel (flu'gĕl)
Foa (fo'ă)
Foerster *See* Forster
Fogazzaro (fo gŏ-tsŏŏ'ro)
Foggini (fod jee'nee)
Fogliani (fōl yă'nee)
Foglardi (fōl yaR'dee)
Foglietta (fōl ye'tă)
Folx (fŏks)
Foland (fo'lănd)
Foley (fo'lĭ)
Follen (fol'lĭn)
Folz *or* Volz (folts)
Fonblanque (fŏn blĭngk')
Fontrede (fŏN'frĕd')
Fonseca (fon-sā'kă)
Fontaine (fŏn tĕn')
Fontana (fon tā'nă)
Fontanelle (fŏn'tă nĕl')
Fontanelli (fon tă nel'lee)
Fontenay (fŏN'tĕ nā')
Fontenelle (fŏn tĕ nĕl') (*Fr pron* fŏNT'nĕl')
Foote (fōōt)
Forbes (Eng) (fōrbz)
Forbes (Scot) (fŏr bĭz)
Forbin (fon'bĂN')
Forcadel (for'kă dĕl')
Forcellini (for chĕl lee'nee
Forchhammer (fork'ham mĕr)
Ford (fōrd)
Fordyce (for dīs')
Forestu (fo rĕs'tee)
Forestier (fo'rĕs'tē ĕ')
Forsyth (fŏr-sĭth')
Fortescue (fŏr'tĭs kū)
Fortiguerra (fŏr te gwĕr'rȧ)
Fortoul (fŏr'tool')
Fosbroke (fos'brŏok)
Foscari (fos'kȧ ree)
Foscolini (fos-kō lee'nee)
Foschini (fos kee'nee)
Foscolo (fos'ko lo)
Fossati (fos sȧ'tee)
Fossombroni (fos som bro'nee)
Fothergill (fŏth'ĕr gĭl)
Foucault (foo'kō')
Fouché (foo'shā')
Foucher (foo'shĕ')
Fould (foo)

Foulis (fow′lis) (*Scot. pron* fowlz)
Foulon (foo′lŏN′)
Foulques (fōōk)
Fouqué (foo′kā′). *See* La Motte-Fouqué
Fouquet (foo′kā′)
Fouquier-Tinville (foo′ke-ă′ tăN′vēl′)
Fourcroy (foor′krwȧ′)
Fourier (foo′re ɣr) (*Fr pron* foo′re ā′)
Fourmont (foor′mŏN′)
Fourneyron (foor′nā′rŏN′)
Fournier (foor′ne-ā′)
Foy (fwȧ)
Fracastoro (frȧ kȧs to′ro)
Fiaccaroli (frȧk kȧ ro′lee)
Frachetta (frȧ kĕt′tȧ)
Fragonard (frā′go′nar′)
Francesca (frăn-chĕs′kȧ)
Franceschini (frăn chĕs-kee′nee)
Francheville (frŏNsh′vēl′)
Franchi (frăn′kee)
Franchini (frăn-kee′nee)
Francia (It) (frăn′chȧ)
Francia (South American) (frăn′se ȧ)
Francabigio (fran-chă bee′jo)
Francini (frăn chee′nee)
Franck (frănk)
Franckenstein (frăngk′en-stīn′)
Francke (frăngk′kȧ)
Franco (fran′ko)
Francœur (frŏN′kur′)
François (frŏN′swȧ′)
Francucci (frăn koot′chee)
Frangipani (frăn je pē′nee)
Franscini (frăn-shee′nee)
Franz (frănts)
Franzen (frănt-sun′, *almost* frint-sīn′)
Franzini (frăn zee′nee)
Franzhofer (frown′ho fer)
Fregoso (frā go′so)
Freher (frā′ȧr)
Freiesleben (frī′ȧs lī′bȧn)
Freiligrath (frī′lē grā′t)
Fremd (frĕnd)
Freinshemius (frīns′hīm)
Freire de Carvalho (frā′rā dā kăr-vȧl′yo)
Frelinghuysen (free′ling-hī′zȧn)
Fremont, *or* Fremont (Am) (fre-mŏnt′)
Fremont (Fr) (frā′mŏN′)
Frere (frā′rā′)
Freron (frā′rŏN′)
Frescobaldi (frĕs ko bȧl′dee)
Fresne (frān)
Fresnel (frā′nĕl′)
Fressinet (frā′se′nā′)
Freteau (frā′tō′)
Freund (froint)
Freundweiler (froint′wī lȧr)
Freux (fruh)
Frey (frī)
Freycinet (frā′se′nā′)
Freylinghausen (frī′ling-how′zȧn)
Freytag (frī′tȧk)
Frezzi (frā′ze tē′)
Frezzi (free′see)
Friedrich (Er) (frē′drĭk′)
Fries (frees)
Frisch (frish)
Frischlin (frish leen′)
Frisi (free′see)
Fritzsche (frit′shȧ)
Frizzi (frit′see)
Froben (fro′bȧn)
Frohlich (frō′lish er
Frochot (fro′sho′)
Frohlich, *or* Frochlich (fro′lih)
Fiola (fio′ȳ-lȧ)
Froissart (frois′sȧrt′) (*Fr. pron* frwȧ′sȧr′)
Froude
Frugoni (froo go′nee)
Fuchs (fōōks)
Fuentes (fwĕn′tĕs)
Fuger, *or* Fueger (fū′gĕr)
Fugger (fōōg′ĕr)
Fulton (fōōl′tȧn)
Funck (fōōngk)
Furstenberg, *or* Fuersten berg (fur′stȧn-bĕrĝ)
Fuseli (fu′sȧ lī) (*Ger* Swiss Fuessli, fuss′lee)
Fyt, *or* Fydt (fīt)

G.

Gaab (gȧp)
Gabiot (gȧ′be′o′)
Gabler (gȧ′blĕr)
Gabriel (gȧ′bre-el′)
Gabrielli (gȧ-bre el′lee)
Gachart (gȧ′shar′)
Gachas (gȧ′sȧh)
Gacon (gȧ′kŏN′)
Gaddi (gȧ′dd′dee)
Gaertner *See* Gärtner
Gaetano (gā ā tā′no)
Gagern (gȧ′gĕrn)
Gagliardi (gȧl yȧr′dee)
Gagnier (gȧ′n′ye ā′)
Gai (gāl, *or* gāl′)
Gaillard (gȧ′yȧr′)
Gainsborough (gīnz′b′rg)
Gaj (gī)
Galanti (gȧ-lȧn′tee)
Galaup (gȧ′lō′)
Galeotti (gȧ lā ōt′tee)
Galhegos (gȧ′l yā′gŏs)
Galiani (gȧ′lee-ȧ′nee)
Galien (gȧ′le ăN′)
Galignani (gȧ-lēn yȧ′nee)
Gallici (gȧ le lā′ee)
Galileo (gȧ′lē′l lee′o) (*It pron* gȧ le lā′o)
Gall (gawl) (*Ger pron* gȧll)
Gallcini (gȧ′lă chee′nee)
Gallind (gȧ′lĭnd′)
Gallus (gȧ′lŭs)
Gălvin
Gălvin dĭt′
Galle (gȧll)
Gallegos (gȧ′l yā′gŏs)
Galletti (gȧl lĕt′tee)
Galligan (gȧ′li le gȧ′e, *or* gȧ′li le gī′)
Gallman (gȧ′l le-nȧ′nee)
Gallois (gȧ′lwȧ′)
Galluccı (gȧ′l-loot′chee)
Galluppi (gȧ′l loop′pee)
Galluzzi (gȧ-loot′see)
Galt (gawlt)
Galvani (gȧ′l vȧ′nee)
Galvino *or* Galvam (gȧl vown′)
Galvez (gȧ′l vĕth)
Gama (gȧ′mȧ)
Gamaches (gȧ′mȧsh′)
Gambaccıani (găm bȧt ch′ȧ′nee)
Gambara (gȧm bȧ′ȧ)
Gambart (gŏN′bȧr′)
Gambier (Eng) (găm′be-ĕr)
Gambier (Fr) (gŏN′be ā′)
Gamon (gȧ′mŏN′)
Gangamelli (gȧn-gȧ mel′lee)
Gannal (gȧn′nȧl′)
Gannett
Gans (gȧnss)
Gante ume (gŏN′tōm′)
Garasse (gȧ′rȧss′)
Garat (gȧ′rȧ′)
Garavaglia (gȧ rȧ v ȧl′yȧ)
Garay (gȧ′rī)
Garçao, *or* Garçam (gȧr-sowN′)
Garcia (Sp) (gaR thee′ȧ)
Garcia (Port) (gaR see′ȧ)
Garcias (gȧR thee′ȧs)
Garcilasso (*or* Garcilaso) de la Vega (gaR the′lȧs so, *or* gaR se lȧs′so, dā lȧ vā′gȧ)
Gardanne (gaR-dȧn′), *or* Gardanne (gaR′dănn′)
Gardel (gaR′dĕl′)
Gardiner (gard′ner)
Garibaldi (gȧ-l ȧ bȧl dī, *or* gȧ ri bȧl′dee)
Garissoles (gȧ′re′sol′)
Garnerey (gaRn′rā′)
Garnier (gaR′ne ā′)
Garotalo (gȧ ro tȧ′lo)
Garraud (gȧ′rō′)
Garzi (gaRd′ze)
Garzia (gaRd zee′ȧ)
Garzoni (gaRd-zo′nee)
Gascoygne, *or* Gascoigne (gȧs koin′)
Gäs′kȧll
Gasparin (gȧs′pa rin, *or* gȧs′pȧ′răN′)
Gasparini (gȧs pȧ ree′nee)
Gasse (gȧs′sȧ)
Gassendi (gȧs sĕn′dee)
Gasser (gȧs′sȧr)
Gassics (gȧs′sĕ′)
Gast (gȧst)
Gastaldi (gȧs tȧl′dee)
Gaston (gȧs′tŏN′)
Gätz (gȧts)
Gatteaux (gȧt′tō′)
Gatterer (gȧt′tȧ-rȧr)
Gatti (gȧt′te)
Gau (gō, *or* gow)
Gaubil (gō′bē′)
Gauchez (gō′shā′)
Gauden (gaw′dȧn)
Gaudenzi (gow dĕn′zee)
Gaudichaud-Beaupre (gō′ de′shō bō′prĕ′)
Gaudin (gō′dĂN′)
Gaudermann (gow′dr mȧn)
Gaultier (Ger) (gowl′teer)
Gaultier (Fr) (gō′te ā′)
Gauss (gowss)
Gaussin (gō′sĂN′)
Gauthier (gō′te-ā′)
Gautier (gō′te-ā′)
Gavarni (gȧ′vaR′ne′)
Gavazzi (gȧ vȧt′see)
Gavcaux (gȧ′vō′)
Gäv′ȧs tgn
Gayangos (gȧ yȧng′gŏs)
Gay-Lussac (gā′lüs′sȧk′)
Gazet (gȧ′zā′)
Gazi (gȧd′zee)
Gazola (gȧd zo′lȧ)
Ged
Gëd′dĕs
Gedike (gā-dee′kȧ)
Gedoyn (zhȧ dwĂN′)
Geeks (hĕks, *or* gēks) (*Ir pron* zhĕk′)
Geel (neal)
Geer (gaR)
Geerts (hāats, *or* gārts)
Gehler (gā′lȧr)
Geiger (Ger) (gī′gr)
Geijer (Sw.) (yā′yȧr)
Gelee (zhā′lā)
Gell (jel)
Gellert (gĕl′lȧrt)
Gelli (jĕl′lee)
Gemelli (jā mĕl′lee)
Gemmiani (jăm me ȧ′nee) *Syn* Gimignani
Genest, *or* Genêt (zhȧ nā′)
Genet (zhȧ net′, *or* zhā nā′)
Genga (jĕn′gȧ)
Genin (zhȧ nĂN′)
Gengis-Khan *See* Jengis Khan
Genlis (zhĕN′lē′)
Gennadi (jĕn n ȧ′dee)
Gennaro (jĕn nȧ′ro)
Gennes (zhĕn)
Genovesi (jā no vā′ze)
Genseric (jen′sȧr ik)
Gensfleisch (gĕns′flīsh) *Syn* Gutenberg
Gensonne (zhĕN′son nȧ′)
Gentil (zhĕN′tē′)
Gentz (gĕnts)
Geoffrin (zhof′frĂN′)
Geoffroy (Eng) (jĕf′ rē)
Geoffroy, *and* Geoffroi (zhof frwȧ′)
Gerando (zhȧ-rĕN-dō′, *or* je ran′do)
Gerard (Eng) (jĕr′ȧrd)
Gerard (Fr) (zhā′rȧr′)
Gerard (zhā′rā′)
Gerber (gĕr′bȧr)
Gerbert (gĕr′bȧrt)
Gerbert (zhĕr bā′r)
Gerbillon (zhĕr′bē yŏN′)
Gerhard (gĕr′hȧrt)
Gerini (jā ree′nee)
Gerlach (gĕr′lȧk)
Germain (zhĕr′mĂN′)
Gerry (gĕ′rē)
Gerson (Fr) (zhĕr′sŏN′)
Gerson (Ger) (gĕr′son)
Gervais (zhĕr′vā′)
Gervaise (zhĕr′vāz′)
Gervinus (gĕ see′nȧ ȧs) (*Ger pron* gā zē′nc ōōs)
Gesner (gĕs′nȧr)
Gessler (gĕs′slȧr)
Gessner
Gherardini (gā rȧr dee′nee)
Ghezzi (gĕt′se)
Ghiberti (gee bĕR′tee)
Ghirlandajo (gĕr lȧn dī′yo), *written also* Ghirlandaio
Ghisi (gee′see)
Giacomelli (jȧ-ko mĕl′lee)
Giambelli (jăm-bĕl′lee)
Giambullari (jȧm-bool lȧ′ree)
Giamni (jȧn′nee)
Giannini (jȧn nee′nee)
Giannone (jăn no′nā)
Giannotti (jȧn nŏt′tee)
Giardini (jȧr-dee′nee)
Giattini (jȧt tee′nee)
Gibbon
Gibbs
Gibert (zhe′bĕR′)
Gibs′on
Gicerc (goo rā′)
Gicrgel *See* Gougel
Gierres *See* Gorres.
Giertz *See* Görtz
Goes (Port) (gō′ĕs)
Goes (Dutch) (noos)
Goethe *See* Göthe
Gogol (go′gol)
Goguet (go′gā′)
Gohier (go′e ā′, *or* go′yā′)
Gois (gwĭs)
Gōld′ing
Goldoni (gol do′nee)
Goldschmidt (golt′shmit)
Gōld′smith (*formerly* goold′smith)
Goltzius (go lt′sĭn)
Goltus (go′le ŭs)
Goltzius (golt sē ŭs)
Go′ma
Gombauld (gŏN′bō′)
Gomes (go′mĕs)
Gomez (go′mĕth)
Gonçalo *See* Gonzalo
Gonçalvez (gon sȧl′vĕz)
Gondi (gon′dee)
Gondola (gon′do lȧ)
Gongora y Argote (goN′-go ra ca an go′tā)
Gonsalvo de Cordova (gon sȧl′vo dā koR′do vȧ)
Gonthier (gon′teer)
Gonzaga (gon zā′gȧ)
Gonzalo (gon thȧ′lo) *Syn* Gonsalvo
Gonzalez (gon zā′lĕs, *or* gon thā′lĕth)
Goolab Singh (goo′lȧb′ sing)
Gorgei, *or* Gorgey (goR′-ge) (*Ger pron* gor′gī)
Gorges (gor′je)
Gori (go′ree)
Gorini (go ree′nee)
Gorres (gor′rĕs)
Gorski (gor′skee)
Gortchakov *or* Gortschakow (gor′cha kof), *written also* Gortchakoff
Gortz, *or* Goertz (gorts)
Goschin (gŏ′shĭn)
Gosse (gŏss)
Gossclin (gŏss′lĭN′)
Gotama (go′tȧ mȧ)
Goths, *or* Gothe (go′tȧh)
Gotti (gŏt′tee)
Gottsched (got′shet)
Gouan (goo ŏN′)
Gouffier (goo′fe ā′)
Gough (gof)
Gouget (goo′zhā′)
Gougon (goo′zhŏN′)
Goulard (goo′lȧr′, *or* goo′ lȧr′)
Goulart (goo′lȧr′)
Gould (goold)
Goulin (goo′lĭN′)
Goung and (goon gō′)
Gouguet (gooRG′)
Gournay (goor′nā′)
Gousset (goo′sā′)
Gouvea (go ȧ′vā′ȧ)
Gouvion-Saint-Cyr (goo′-vȳ ŏN′ sĂN sēR)
Govinda Singh (go vĭn′dȧ sing)
Gower (gow′r, *and* gō′)
Goyen (gwī′ĕn)
Gozzi (gŏt′see)
Gozzoli (gŏt′so lee)
Graaf (grāf)
Graat (grāt)
Grabbe (grȧb′bȧ)
Grabe (grā′bȧ)
Grabcrg (grā′bĕrg)
Grabowski (grȧ bov′skee)
Gracian (grā the an′)
Gradenigo (grā dā nee′go)
Gradi (grā′dee)
Grame (grā′m)
Gravius (grā′ve ŭs) (*Ger pron* grā′vc ōōs)
Gräfe, *or* Graefe (grā′fȧ)
Grafigny (grȧf′fēn′yc′)
Grafligny (grȧf′lēn′yc′)
Grahan (grā′ȧm)
Grandorge (grĂN′dorzh′)
Grange (grĂNzh′)
Granville (grĂN′vēl′)
Grammatico (grăm m ȧ′te ko)
Grammont (grȧm′mŏN′)
Gramont (grā′mŏN′)
Granacci (grȧ nȧt′chee)
Grandi (grăn′dee)
Grandler (grŏN′de-ā′)
Grandpre (grŏN′prĕ′)
Grandval (grŏN′vȧl′)
Grandville (grŏN′vēl′)
Granet (grā′nĕ′)
Granger (Eng) (grān′jer)
Granger (Fr) (grŏN′zhĕ′)
Grande de Compagnac (grā′ no ă′ dȧ kŏ′mȧn yȧk′)
Granville (grăn′vil)
Grasser (grā′sȧr)
Grassi (grā′sse)
Gratella (grā-tel′lȧ, *or* grā-tȧl′lȧ)
Grätt′tgn
Graumann (grou′mȧnn)
Graun (groun)
Grauw (grou)
Gravelot (grȧv′lo′)
Gravelle (grā′vel′)
Gravina (grā vee′nȧ)
Gravesande (grā′vȧ zăn′-dȧh)
Graziani (grā′t se ȧ′nee)
Grazzini (grā t see′nee)
Greaves (greevz)
Grecourt (grā′koor′)
Greene (green)
Greenough (green′o)
Gregorio (grā go′re o)
Gregorys
Grenier (grȧ ne ā′)
Greppi (gre′pe′pee)
Gresh′am
Gresset (grĕs′sā′)
Gretry (grā′trc′)
Gretsch (grā′tch)
Greuze (grēz′)
Greve (grā′vȧh)
Greville *or* Greville (grev′il)
Grevin (grā′vĭ′nĭ′)
Gribaldi (grc bȧl′dee)
Gribeauval (grc′bō′vȧl′)
Griboyedov, *or* Griboyedow (grc bȳ yā′dov)
Grieshach (grees′bȧk)
Griffet (grē′fā′)
Griffoni (grĭf fo′nee)
Grignan (grē′n′yŏN′)
Grimaldi (grc mȧl′dee)
Grimm (grc m′mee)
Grimaud (grc′mō′)
Grimod (grc′mo′)
Grisi (grcc′see)
Grittli (grĭt′tee, *or* grĭt′lee)
Groevin (gro′vin)
Gronov (gro′nŏv), *or* Gronov′i ŭs
Groot (grōt)
Gros (gro)
Grosier (gro′ze ā′)
Gross (Ger & Am) (grŏss)
Grossi (gros′see)
Grossmann (grŏss′mun)
Grosvenor (gro′vȧn gr)
Grote (grōt)
Grotius (gro′shĭ ŭs), *or ingrailly* Groot (grōt)
Grouchy (groo′shē)
Grouvelle (groo′vĕl′)
Grubcr (groo′bȧr)
Grumbach (grōōm′bȧk)
Grund (grōont)
Gruner (groo nȧr)
Gruter (grco′tȧr)
Gualtieri (gwȧ tĭ′ȧn′ee)
Gualtieri (gwȧ dĭn′ee)
Guanamino (gwȧn yee′no)
Guarco (gwȧr′ko)
Guarini (gwȧ ree′nee)
Guarino (gwȧ ree′no)
Guarnacci (gwȧr nȧt′chee)
Guatimozine (gwȧ te mo′-zin)
Guazzo (gwȧt′so)
Gubbio (goob′bc o)
Gudin (gu′dĭN′)
Guelph (gwelf) (It. Guelfo, gwel′fo)
Guenard (gā′nȧr′)
Guenau (gā′no′)
Guence (gā′nā′)
Guepin (gā′pȧN′)
Guerard (gā′rȧr′)
Guercino (gwĕR chee′no)
Gueret (gā′rā′)
Guericke (gĕr′ĭk kg, *or* gū′rik kg)
Guerin (gā′rĂN′)
Guesclin *See* Du Guesclin.
Gueroult (g′roo, *or* groo)
Guerrini (gwĕR-ree′nee)
Guerrazzi (gwe R RȧT′see)
Guettard (gĕt′tȧr′)

Guevara (gā vä′rä)
Guglielmi (gool yel′mee)
Guglielmini (gool yĕl-mee′nee)
Guilbert (gē′bĕR′)
Guicciardini (gwĭ̂t-chĂR-dee′nee)
Guichard (gē′shaR′)
Guidi (gwee′dee)
Guidicelon (gwe dĭ′che′-nee)
Guido Reni (gwee′do rā′-nee)
Guidotti (gwe-dŏt′tee)
Guignes (gēn)
Guignon (gēn′yŏN′)
Guilon (gē′lŏN′)
Guilbert (gē′lĭ′bŏR′)
Guillard (gē′yĂR′)
Guillemeau (gē′yę-mō′)
Guillet (gē′yĂ′)
Guillo (gēel′yo)
Guillon (gē′yŏN′)
Guinicelli (gwe ne chel′-lee)
Guiot (gē′o′)
Guinaud (gē′nō′)
Guisard (gēs kar′)
Guise (gēwĭ̂z)
Guizot (gē′zo′ or gē′zo′)
Gul dĭ′nŭs (Fr Guldin, gul′dăn′)
Gumilla (goo mee′lyä)
Gummere (gŭm′mę-r-ĭ)
Gunst (gönst)
Günther (gün′tęr)
Gunthiri (gün′tęr)
Gustaf Vasa (Sw Gustav)
Gutenberg (goo′tęn-bęRG, or goo′tęn bęRG)
Guthrie (gŭth′rĭ)
Gutzkow (goots′kof)
Guyon (gē′ŏn, or ge′ŏN′)
Guyot (ge′o′)
Guyton-Morveau (gē′tŏN′ mon′vo′)
Guzman (gooth män′)
Gyllenborg (yu′lęn borG′)
Gyulay (dyoo′lī, *almost* joo′lī)

H.

Haag (hä′g)
Haan, *or* Haen (hän)
Haansbergen (hänz′bĕRG ęn)
Haas (häs)
Haase (hä′zę)
Häberlin, *or* Haeberlin (hā′bę-rĭn′)
Habert (ä′bĕR′)
Habicht (hä′bĭkt)
Habsburg *See* Hapsburg
Hachette (ä′shĕt′)
Hackert (hak′ert)
Handel *See* Händel
Hading *See* Häring
Hafiz (hä′fĭz)
Häffner, *or* Haeffner (hĕf′nę)
Hagedorn (hä′gę-dorn)
Hagen (hä′gen)
Hagenbuch (hä′gęn bŏk′)
Hagenbuch (hä′gęn bŏök′)
Hagel (hä′gę)
Haghe (hä′g)
Hague (hāg)
Hahn (hän)
Hahnemann (hä′nę-män)
Hainhahn (hīn′hän)
Haidinger (hī′dĭng-ęr)
Häkluyt, *written also* Hackluyt
Haldeman (hăl′de-mąn)
Halevy (ä′lä′vē′, *almost* ə′lĭ′vē′)
Hälfjord
Hälfvarson
Hälket (*Scot pron* hăk′et)
Hällqvist
Haller (hăl′ęr, *or* hăl′ę-r)
Halley (hăl′ę)
Hällgren
Hällstrom, *or* Hadlstroem (hăll′strom)
Halma (häl′mä′)
Hals lō′rąn
Hamann (hä′män)
Hamburger (hăm′bĕRG-ęr)
Hammer-Purgstall (hăm′mer pŏöRG′stăll)
Hammerich (hăm′mer ĭk)
Hammerlein (hăm′męr līn)
Hamon (ä′mŏN′)
Händel (Ger. Händel, hĕn′dęl)
Hänel (hā′nę-l)
Hanneman (hän′nęh män)
Hanselmann (hän′sę-hmän)
Hansen (hăn′sęn)
Hansteen (hăn′stān)
Haps'burg (Ger Habsburg, hăps′bŏöRG)
Harcourt (Fr) (ăR′koor′)
Harcourt (Eng) (har′kurt)
Hardenberg (haR′dęn bĕRG) *Syn* Novalis
Hardicanute (har′dę kę nūt′)
Hardinge (hăr′ding)
Hardouin (ăR′dwĂN′)
Hardt (hărt)
Hardwicke (hard′wik)
Haren (hä′rę-n)
Hariri (hä-re′ree)
Häring, *or* Hading (hā′-ing)
Harless (hăR′lĕss)
Harold (hă′rold)
Harold (hă′rold)
Haroun-al-Raschid (hă roon′-ăl răsh′id), *more correctly*, Harun- (*or* Haroun-) el-Rashid (hä′roon′-el RĂ sheed′)
Hartenstein (hăR′tęn stīn)
Hating (hart′ing)
Hattleben (hart′lā bę-n)
Hartmann (hart′mą-n)
Hartsocker (hart′soo′kęr)
Hartzheim (hărts′hīm)
Hasp (hă′zp)
Hawkeswell (hăk′ęs-lĭ)
Hawkeswell (hăk′ęs-lĭ)
Hawkhurst (hăk′ęs-hĕrst)
Hawkins (hăk′ĭns)
Hawkinsville (hăk′ĭns-vĭl)
Hawkwood (hăk′wo͝od)
Hawkwood (hăk′wo͝od)
Hawkwood (hăk′wo͝od

Koppeu, *or* Koeppen (kop′pen), *sometimes Anglicized* kŏp′pen)
Korner, *or* Koerner (kor′nər)
Kortüm (kor′tüm)
Kosciusko (kos sĭ-ŭs′ko) (*Pol* Kosciuszko, kŏsh′yoosh′ko)
Kosegarten (ko′zĕh gar′tən)
Kossuth (kosh′soot′)
Kotzebue (kot′sĕh bü) (*Ger pron* kot′sĕh boo)
Koung-Fou-Tseu *See* Confucius
Koutousoff, *or* Koutowzof *See* Kutusov
Kranach (krä′näk) *Syn* Cranach
Krantz (krănts)
Krasicki (krä-sit′skee
Kraus (krowss)
Krause (krow′zĕh)
Kraut (krowt)
Krayenhoff (krī′ən hof)
Kreutzer (kroit′sər)
Krilof, *or* Krilow *See* Krylof
Krohn (krōn)
Kruidenet (kru′dĕh nĕt)
Krüger (krü′Gər)
Krullov *See* Krylof
Krummacher (krŏom′mĭk-ər)
Kruse (kroo′zĕh)
Kruseustern (kroo′zĕh stĕrn)
Krylof, *or* Krilow (krĕ loff′), *written also* Kruilov
Kuegler (ku′ĕ-lər)
Kugler (koog′lər)
Kuh (koo)
Kuhn (koon)
Kuhner (ku′nər)
Kuhnol, *or* Kuhnoel (ku′nol, *or* ku′nĕl)
Kunth (koont)
Kuntz, *or* Kunz (kŏŏnts)
Kutusof, *or* Koutouzof (koo too′zof)
Kuyp (koip). *Syn.* Cuyp.
Kyrle (kīrl)

L.

Labadie (lă′bă′dē′)
Labarre (lă′bărr′)
Labat (la′bă′)
Labbe (lăb)
Labbe (lăb′bă′)
Labe (lă′bĕ′)
Labiche (lă′blĭsh′)
Laborde (lă′bord′)
Labouchere (lă′boo′shĕr′)
Laboulaye (lă′boo′lā′)
La Bourdonnaie (la boor′don′nā′)
La Bruyere (la bru′yĕr′)
La Calle, *or* La Calle (lă kăl′, *or* lă′kăl′)
La Calprenede (la kal′prĕh nād′)
La Caussade (lă′kō′sărd′)
Lacaze (la′kăz′)
Lacepede (lă′sā′pĕd′)
Lacerda, *or* La Cerda (*Sp*) (la thĕr′dă)
Lacerda (Port) (la sĕr′dă)
La Chalcussaiere (la shă′lō′sĕr′)
La Chaise, *or* Lachaise (la shāz, *or* la shĕz)
La Chalotais (la shă′lo′tā′)
La Chambre (la shŏn′bə)
La Chapelle, *or* Lachapelle (la shă′pĕl′)
La Chausse (la shōss)
La Chaussee (la shō′sā′)
Lachmann (lăk′mən)
La Clede, *or* Laclede (la klĕd)
La Condamine (la kŏn′dă′mēn′)
La Cordaire, *or* Lacordaire (la kor′dĕr′)
Lacornee (la′kor′nā′)
Lacoste (la′kost′)
Lacretelle (lăk′rĕh tel′)
Lacrosse (la′kross′)
Lacroix (la′krwă′)
La Cruz, *or* Lacruz (la kroth)
Ladislas (lăd′is las), *written also* Ladislaus
Ladoucette (la′doo′set′)
Ladowski (la dov′skee)
Ladvocat (lăd′vo′kă′)
Laennec (la′nn′nek′)
La Fayette, *or* Lafayette (la′fĭ′ĕt)
La Feuillade (la fu′yăd′, *or* fu′ĭ′yăd′)
Lafflitte (lăf′flĭt′, *or* la′flēt′)
Lafiteau (la′fe′tō′)
Lafolie (la′fo′le′)
Lafon (la′fŏn′)
Lafons (la′fŏn′)
Lafont (la′fŏn′)
La Fontaine (la fŏn′tān′) (*In pron* la′fŏn′tĕn′)
La Force (la forss)
Lafosse (la′foss′)
Lagny (lăn′yē′)
La Grange, *or* Lagrange (la grŏnzh)
Lagrenée (lăg′grə-nā′)
La Harpe, *or* Laharpe (la harp, *or* la′arp)
La Hire (la hĭr, *or* la tĭr)
La Hucrta (la wĕr′tă)
Laine (lā′nĕ′)
Laing (lāng)
Lair (lār)
Lajard (lăz′har′)
Lalande (la′länd′) (*In pron* la′lŏnd′)
Lallemand (lăl′mŏn′)
Lallemant (la′la′mŏn′)
Lally-Tollendal (lăl′lee′ tol′lŏn′dăl′)
La Luzerne (la lu′zĕrn′)
La Marche (la marsh)
Lamarck, *or* Lamarche (la′mark′)
Lamare-Piquot (la′ma′re′ pe′ko′)
La Marmora (la mar mo rä)
Lamarque (la′mark′)
Lamartine (la′mar′tēn′)
La Martiniere (la mar′te′ ne ĕr′)
Lamballe (lŏn′bălf′)
Lambert (Ger) (lŏn′bĕrt)
Lambert (Scot) (lăm′bərt)
Lambinet (la′bă′nā′)
Lambruschini (la′m broos kee′nee)
La Menuais, *or* Lamennais (la′me′nā′)
Lamet (la′mā′)
Lameth (la′mĕ′)
Lami (la′mee)
Lamoignon (la mwa′ yŏn′)
Lamoricere (la′mo′re′se ĕr′)
Lamothe (la′mot′)
La Motte, *or* Lamotte (la mot)
La Motte-Fouque (la mot foo′kĕ′)
Lamouroux (la′moo′roo′)
Lampugnani (lam poon-yā′nee)
Lamure (la′mür′)
Lanauze (la′nōz′)
Lancelot (lŏnss′lo′)
Landi (lăn′dee)
Landor (lăn′dər)
Land'sert
Lanfranc (lŏn′frŏn′)
Lanfranco (la′n frăn′ko)
Lange (lăng′ĕh)
Langeac (lŏn′zhăk′)
Langhorne (lăng′horn)
Langlewicz (lang′ĕ′vĭtsh)
Langlois (lŏn′glwă′)
Languet (lŏn′gĕ′)
Lanjuinais (lŏn′zhwe′nā′)
Lannes (lăn, *or* lăn)
La Noue (la noo)
Lantier (lon′tĕ′)
Lanzi (lan′zee)
Lanzoni (la′n zō′nee)
Laon tse (la′o-tsĭ′)
La Perouse (la pĕ′roo′z′)
Lapi (la′pee)
Laplace (la′plăss′)
Lapo (la′po)
Lappoll (la′po′l e)
Larchet (lar′shā′)
La Rive (la rēv)
Larivey (la′ree′vā′)
Larivicre (la′re′ve ĕr′)
La Roche, *or* Laroche (la rōsh, *or* la′rosh′)
La Roche-Jaquelein, *or* La Roche-Jacquelin (la rosh′-zhăk′lăn′)
Laromiguiere (la′ro/me/gē-ĕr′)
Larrey (lăr′ree, *or* la′ră′)
Larroque (la′rok′)
La Rue (la rü)
Lasagni (la săn′yee)
Lasalle, *or* La Salle (la′ săl′)
Las Casas (la′s kă′sas)
Las Cases (la′s kăz)
Lasena (la sā′nă)
Lassay (la′sā′)
Latreille (la′trā′, *or* la′ trĕy′)
Latrobe (la trōb′)
Laube (lou′bĕh)
Laudati (lou dă′tee)
Laudon (lou′dən), *written also* Loudon
Laugier (lō′zhe-ā′)
Launay (lō′nā′)
Laurenberg (lou′rən-bĕrg)
Lauri (lou′ree)
Lauzun (lo′zŭn′)
La Valette, *or* Lavalette (la′va′lĕt′)
La Vallere (la′va′lĕr′)
Lavater (la-vă′tər, *or* la′ vă′tĕr′)
Lavergne (la′vĕrn′)
Lavoisier (la′vwă′ze ā′)
Lavrad (la′grad)
Lazzarelli (lăt să′re′lee)
Lazzarini (la′ să′ree′nee)
Lebas (lĕh bă′)
Lebeuf (lĕh-bœ′)
Leblanc (lĕh blŏn′)
Leblond (lĕh-blŏn′)
Le Brun, *or* Lebrun (lĕh brŭn′)
Le Cat (lĕh kă′)
Le Clerc, *or* Leclerc (lĕh klĕr′)
Lecleicq (lĕh klĕr′)
Lecomte (lĕh kŏnt′)
Leconte (lĕh-kŏnt′)
Ledru-Rollin (lĕh dru′-rol′lăn′)
Leemans (lā′mans)
Lefebure (lĕh fā′bur′)
Lefebvre (lĕh fĕvr′, *or* lĕh fĕv′r′)
Lefevre (lĕh-fā′vr, *or* lĕh fĕv′r′)
Le Fort, *or* Lefort (lĕh fort′)
Lefuel (lĕh fu′el′)
Legare (la′ga′, *or* lĕh gare′)
Legendre (lĕh zhŏn′dr′, *or* lĕh jen dr)
Leger (la′zhā′)
Legman (lăn′ va nee)
Legouve (lĕh goo vā′)
Le Gouz (lĕh goo)
Legrand (lĕh grŏn′)
Lehmann (Ger) (la′man)
Leibnitz, *or* Leibnitz (līb′-nĭts)
Leidy (lī′dĭ)
Leigh (lee)
Leighton (lā′tən)
Leismann (ls′mən)
Lejeune (lĕh zhun)
Lekain (lĕh kăn′)
Lel'and
Lelewel (la′la′vĕl)
Lemaistre (lĕh mĕt
Lemaitre (lĕh mĕtr
Lemercier (lĕh mĕr
Lemercy (lăm′sē′)
Lemoine (lĕh mwa′n′, *or* lĕ moin′)
Le Monnier, *or* Lemonnier (lĕh mon′ne ā′)
Lempriere (lem pree′, *or* lem pre′ə)
Lenclos, *or* L'Enclos (lon′klo′)
Lenfant, *or* L'Enfant (lŏn′fŏn′)
Lenon (lĕh nwa n)
Leonardo (lā o nar′do)
Leonil (lā o′nee)
Leopardi (la o par′dee)
Lepautre (lĕh pōtr′)
L'Epee (la′pā′)
Lepsius (lĕp′se ŭs)
Leroi or LeRoy (lĕh rwă)
Leroux (lĕh roo′)
Le Sage, *or* Lesage (lĕh sāzh′)
Lesdiguieres (lā′de′ge ĕr′)
Leslie (lĕz′lĭ)
Lespinasse, *or* L'Espinasse (lĕs′pe′nāss′)
Lessing (lĕs′sĭng)
L'Estrange (lĕs-trĭnj)
Le Sueur (lĕh swe n)
L'Estoile (lā′twăl′)
Letronne (lĕh tron′)
Leuret (luh′rā′)
Leutinger (loi′tĭng ər)
Leuwenhoek (loo′vĕn hook) (*Dutch pron* lö′vĕgn hōōk)
Levasseur (lĕh va′se r′)
Levati (lā va′tee)
Levau, *or* Leveau (lĕh vō′)
Levêque (lā′vĕk′)
Le Vert
Leverrier (lĕh-vĕr′rĭ ər, *or* lĕh vĕ′re ā′)
Levesque (lā′vĕk′)
Levisac (lā′ve zăk′)
Lewald (lā′wălt)
Lewes (lu′ĭs)
Leyser (lī′zər)
L'Hôpital, *or* L'Hospital (lō′pe′tăl′)
Lhôte (lōt)
Liano (le ä′no)
Liberale (le bĕ r ā′lā)
Liberi (le′bĕ ree)
Libri-Carucci (le′bre kăr root′chee)
Liceti (le chā′tee)
Lichtenberg (lĭk′tən bĕrg)
Lichtenstein (lĭk′tən stīn)
Lichtwehr (lĭkt′wā ər)
Licino (le chee′ne o) *Syn* Pordenone
Liddell (lĭd dəl)
Lieber (lee′bər)
Liebig (lee′big) (*Ger pron* lee bĭg)
Liebknecht (leep′knĕkt)
Lieutaud (le yō′to′)
Lievens (lee′vĕns)
Ligorio (le go′re o)
Limozzi (le gō′zee)
Lilienthal (lee′le ən tăl)
Limborch (lim′borK), *written also* Limborg
Limiere (lim e-kə)
Lind
Linde (lin′dĕh)
Lindenau (lin′dĕh now)
Lingard (ling′gard)
Linne (lin nā′, *almost* lĭn-nĭ′) (*Lat* Linnæus, lin nee′əs)
Linnell (lin′nĕl)
Linschooten (lin skō tən)
Liotard (le o′tar′)
Lippi (lĭp′pee, *or* lip pee)
Lipsius (lip′se ŭs) (*Dutch* Lips, lips)
Lisfranc (le′frŏn′)
Lisle (līl) *See* De Lisle
Liszinski (le shĭn′skee)
Liszt (lĭst)
Livingstone (liv ing stən)
Llorente (lo ren tā)
Lloyd (loid)
Lobeira (lo ba′rā)
Lobeck (lo′bĕk)
Lobel (lo bel′)
Locke (lŏk)
Logan (lo′gow)
Loir (lwar)
Loisel (lo′zel′)
Lojson, *or* Loyson (lwa′zŏn′)
Lokman (lok′man′)
Lola Montes (lo′la mont′tes)
Lollard
Lomazzo (lo mat′so)
Lombard (lon′bard′)
Lombardi (lom bar′dee)
Lomenie (lo′mā′nē′)
Lomi (lo′mee)
Lomonosof, Lomonosov, *or* Lomonossow (lom o′no′-sof)
Londonderry (lŭn′dən-dĕr′ē)
Long (lŏn)
Longhi (lŏn′gee) *or* Longhi (loon′gee)
Longolius (lon go′lĭ ŭs) (*Ger* Longueil, lŏn′gel′, *or* lŏn′gu ye′)
Longo-mon tā′nus
Longueville (lŏn′ve′l′)
Lope de Vega (lo′pā dā va′gā)
Lopez (lo′pĕs, *or* lo pĕth)
Lorenzini (lo rĕn-zee′nee)
Loth (lōt) (*It* Lotti, lōt′tee)
Lothure (lo thür′, *or* lo tür′)
Loudon (an Austrian general) *See* Laudon.
Lough (lŭf)
Loudon (lou′dən)
Louis (loo′is) (*Fr pron* loo′e′)
Louvel (loo′vel′)
Louverture (loo′vĕr′tür)
Syn Toussaint.
Louvet (loo′vā′)
Louvois (loo′vwă′)
Löw (lō)
Lower (lou′ər)
Lowth (louth)
Loyola (loi o′lə, *or* lo-yo′lə)
Loyson *See* Lojson
Lubin (Fr) (lu′bĭn′)
Lucchesini (look kā-see′nee)
Lucena (Port) (loo sā′nə)
Lucrano (loo chĕ′no) *Syn* Piombo
Lucke (luk′kĕh)
Lüdlow
Ludovici (It) (loo-do vee′chee)
Ludovici (Ger) (loo do vī′see)
Luini (loo-ee′nee)
Lulli, *or* Lully (lu ly e′)
Lunghi (loon′gee) *See* Longhi
Lupi (loo′pee)
Lusignan (lu′zĭn′yŏn′)
Luther (loo′thər) (*Ger pron* loo′tĕr)
Lutzow (lut′so)
Luvigini (loo-ve) e
Luxembourg (lŭ ksĭ-bŭr)
Luynes (lu′ĭn′)
Luzan (loo thăn′)
Lydiat (lĭd′yət)
Lyell (lī′əl)
Lyford
Lynch (lĭnch)
Lyndhurst (lĭnd′hürst)
Lyons (lī′ənz)
Lyser (Ger) (lee zər)
Lysons (lī′sənz)
Lyttelton (lĭt′tl tən)

M.

Mas, *or* Mas (măs)
Mabillon (ma′bĕ yŏn′)
Mably (ma′blĭ′)
Mabuse (mă′buz′)
Macartney (mĕ kart nĭ)
Macaulay (mə kaw′lĭ)
Macbeth′
Macer (mak′kĕr)
Machiavelli (mak ke ă-vel′lee) *Syn* Machiavel
Mac'Crie (mə kree′)
MacCulloch (mə kŭl′lŏh)
MacDuffie (mək-dŭf′fee)
Macgillivray (mək-gĭl lĭ vrā)
Machiavel (mă′kĭ ă vĕl)
It Machiavelli, q v
MacIlvaine (mək ĭl vān′)
Mackintosh (mək-ĭn′tosh)
Macknight (mək nīt′) *and* Macknight (mək nī′)
Mackenzie (mə ken′zee)
Mack'm tŏsh
Mack lin
Mac Laurin
Maclean (mak lan′)
Macleod (mə kloud′)
Maclise (mə klēz′)
Macomb (mə komb′)
Macpherson (mək fer′sən)
Macready (mə kred′ĭ)
Madgan
Madoc
Madoz (mă dōth′)
Madrignani (ma′dre ñē yăn-nee)
Mars *See* Mayas
Maffei (măf fā′ee)
Magellan (mə jel′lən) (*Sp pron* mă mĕl-y an′)(*Port pron* mă mĕl-y in′)
Magalhaens, mă gal yă′ĕns)
Magendie (mă′zhŏn′dee′)
Maggi (mă′jee)
Magini (mă-jee′nee)
Maginn (mə gĭn′)
Maghabechi (mă-ga-bā′kee)
Magnan (măn′yŏn′)
Magnasco (măn yăs′ko)
Magnocavalli (măn yo-kă-văl′lee)
Mahlmann (măl′măn)
Mahmud, *or* Mahmoud (mäh′mood′)
Mahomet (mə hom′et, mā′-ho met, *or* mā′ho met) *See* Mohammed
Mahon (mə hoon′, *or* mə-hōn′)
Mai (mā′ĭ, *almost* mī)
Maiano *See* Majano
Maier *See* Mayer
Maikof, Maikov, *or* Maikow (mī′kof)
Mailath (mī′lăt′)
Maillard (mă′yar′, *or* mī′yar′)
Maillet (mī′yă′)
Mailly (mă′yē′)
Maimonides (mī-mon′ə-dēz), *or* Maimun (mi moon′)
Maintenon (măNt′nŏN′, *or* măn′tə nŏn)
Mainwaring (man′ngr ing)
Maisel (mī′zĕl′)
Maistre (mĕtr, *or* mĕt′r)
Majano (mă yă′no)
Majorano (mă yo rī′no)
Makrizi (mə kree′zee)
Malagrida (mă-lă gree′dă)
Malatesta (mă-lă tĕs′ta)
Malcolm (măl′kəm)
Malczewski (măl-chĕv′-skee)
Maldachini (măl-dă kee′nee)
Malebranche (măl′ə bruNch′, *or* măl′brănsh′)
Malesherbes (mal′zĕrb′)
Malherbe (mal′ĕrb′)
Malibran (mă′lē-brăn′), *Anglicized* Mă′lĭ brăn
Mallet (Eng) (măl′ĭt)
Mallet (Fr) (mă′lā′)
Malleville (mă′lē′vē′)
Malmesbury (mămz′ber e)
Malmignati (măl mēn yă′tee)
Malone (mə lōn′)
Malpighi (măl pē′gee)
Malte Brun (malt brŭn′, *or* măl′tə brŭn′)
Maltha
Maltitz, *or* Maltiz (mal′tĭts)
Malus (ma′lus′)
Manun, *or* Manoun (mă-moon′)
Manami (ma′nə chee′nee)
Manco Capac (măn′ko kă pak′)
Mandel (măn′dəl)
Mandeville (măn′dĭ vĭl)
Manetti (mă′ne′tee)
Manfredi, Manfredini (măn fră′dee)
Manfredini (măn-frĕ′dee)
Manfredini (ma′n frĕ dee′nee)
Mangles (măng′glz)
Manin (ma′nee′)
Manini (mă′nee′nee)
Manning (măn nee′nee)
Manozzi (măn not′see)
Manrique (măn ree′kĭ)
Mansard *or* Mansart (mŏN′sar′)
Mansfield (mans′fēld)
Mansfield (măns′fēld)
Manson, *or* Manson (man soor′) *Syn* VLM
Mantegna (măn tān′yə)
Mantell (măn′tl)
Manteuffel (măn′toi fəl)
Manu (the great Hindoo lawgiver) (măn′oo) *Syn* Menu
Manucci (ma′noot′chee)
Manuccio (mă′noot′cho)
Manuel (Lisc)
Manuel (Fr) (ma′nu′el′)
Manuel (Ger) (ma′noo ĕl)
Manutius (mə nu′shĭ ŭs) (*It* Manuzio, mă-noot′-se o)
Manzi (măn′zee)
Manzoni (măn zo′nee)
Maraat (mă′gĭt′)
Maratta (mə-rĭt′tə), *or* Maratti (mă rĭt′tee)
Marcean (mar′sĕ)
Marcel (mar′sel′)
Marcello (mar-chel′lo)
Marcet (*or* mar′sĕt′)

March (Sp) (mark)
Marchena (mar-chā'nā)
Marchesi (mar-kā'sec)
Marchetti (mar-ket'tee)
Marco Polo (mar'ko po'lo)
Marcucci (mar koot'chee)
Marcuzzi (mar-koot'see)
Marechal (mā'rā'shāl')
Marescalchi (mā-rĕs-kāl'-kee)
Maret (mā'rĕt')
Margarit (mar gā ret')
Margaritone (mar gā-re-to'nā)
Marggraf (mar'grīf)
Marheineke (mā-rī'nĭ kĕ)
Maria (mā ree'ā)
Mariana (mā re ā'nā)
Marie (mā'ree')
Marie-Antoinette (mā'ree'-ŏn'twā'net')
Marie Louise (mā'ree' loo'ēz')
Mariette (mā'ree ett')
Marigny (mā'rēn'yee')
Marillac (mā'ree'yāk')
Marin (mā'rān')
Marinas (mā ree'nās)
Marineo (mā-re-nā'o)
Marini (mā ree'nee)
Marinoni (mā re no'nee)
Marion (Am) (mār'e on)
Marion (Fr) (mā'ree-ŏN')
Mariotte (ma'ree ot')
Marita (mā ree'tā)
Marivaux (mā'ree'vō')
Marlborough (mawl'b'ro)
Marlianl (mar le ā'nee)
Marlowe (mar'lō), *sometimes written* Marlow.
Marmier (mar'mee ā')
Marmol (mar mōl')
Marmont (mar'mŏn')
Marmontel (mar'mŏn tel', *or* mar'mŏn'tel')
Marochetti (mā ro ket'tee)
Maroncelli (mā ron-chel' lee)
Marone (mā ro'nā)
Marot (mā'ro')
Maroto (mā ro'to)
Marouf *See* Maruf
Marquette (mar'ket')
Marracci (mār rät'chee)
Marrast (mā'rā'st')
Marron (mā'rŏn')
Marryatt (mār'rī at)
Marsa (mar'sā)
Marschner (marsh'ner)
Marsden (mar'den)
Marsigli (mar-sē'lyee)
Martainville (mar'tăn'-vēl')
Martel (mar'tel')
Martelli (mar tel'lee)
Martens (Ger) (mar'tens)
Martens (Fr) (mar'tŏns')
Martignac (mar'tēn'yăk')
Martin (Eng) (mar'tin)
Martin (Fr) (mar'tăn')
Martin (Ger) (mar'tin)
Martineau (Eng) (mar'tĭ nō)
Martineau (Fr) (mar'tē' nō')
Martinez (mar tee'nĕth, *or* mar tee'nĕz)
Martini (mar tee'nee)
Martyn (mar'tin)
Maruf, *or* Marouf (mā'roof')
Marvell (mar'vĕl)
Marx (marks)
Masaccio (mā-sät'cho)
Masamello (mā-zā ne ĕl'lo)
Mascagni (mās kān'yee)
Mascardi (mās-kar'dee)
Maschinni (mās kē ro' nee)
Masenes (mā zē')
Mash'am
Masoudy *See* Masudi
Maskelyne (mās'kĕ lin)
Mas'sa soit'
Massa (mās'sā')
Massena (mās-sā'nā) (*In Pron.* mā'sā'nā')
Massillon (mās'sĭl-lŏn, *or* mās'se'yŏn')
Massinger (mās'sĭn jer)
Masson (Eng) (mās'sŏn)
Masson (Fr) (mās'sŏn')
Massuet (mās'su-ā', *almost* mā'swā')
Masuccio (mā soot'cho)
Masudi (Per), *or* Masoudy (mā-soo'dee)
Mather (māth'ĕr)
Mathieu (mā'te ŭh')
Matignon (mā'tēn'yŏn')
Matsys (mät'sĭs)
Mattei (mät tā'ee)
Matthiæ, *or* Mathiä (mät tee'ā)
Matthisson (mät'tĭs sŏn)
Mattioli (mät tē o'lee)
Maturin (mā'tyoo-rin)
Mā'ty
Maugain (mō'gĭn')
Maunder (mawn'dĕr)
Maupeou (mō'poo')
Maupertuis (mō'pĕR'twe')
Maurepas (mōr'pā')
Maurice (Eng) (mawr'ĭs)
Maurice (Fr) (mō'rēss')
Mauro (mou'ro)
Maurolico (mou ro lee'ko)
Maury (Am) (maw'rĭ *and* mūr'rĭ)
Maury (Fr) (mō'ree')
Mauvillon (mo've'yŏn')
Mavrocordato (māv ro kor dā'to)
Mayence (mā'yĕns')
Mayeur (mā'yuR')
Maynard (mā'nar')
Mayne (Eng) (mān)
Maynwaring. *See* Main waring
Mazarin (măz'a reen')(*Fr pron* mā'zā'rĕn')(It Mazarino, mäd zä ree' no)
Mazeppa (mā zep'pā)
Mazza (mät'sä)
Mazzini (mät see'nee, *or* ăt'tzee'nee)
Mazzola (mät so'lā), *or* Mazzuoli (mät soo o' lee) *Syn* Parmigiano
Mazzolini (mät so lee'nee)
Mazzoni (mät so'nee)
Mazzuchelli (mät soo kel'-lee)
Mazzuoli *See* Mazzola
Meagher (mē'ĕr)
Mechain (mā'shĭn')
Meckenen (mek'kĕ nĕn)
Medici (med'e chee)
Medicis (mā'dē'sēss', *or* med'e-sis)
Medina (mā dee'nā)
Medina-Sidonia (mā-dee'-na se do'nē ä)
Medmilla (mā-de-neel'yā)
Meermann (mār'mān)
Meghu (mā'lyo)
Mehemet Ali (mā hĕm'ĕt ä'lee), *better* Mohammed Ali, q. v.
Mehul (mā'ul')
Meibom (mī'bom) (Lat Mei-bo'mĭ us)
Meier *See* Meyer
Meigs (mēgz)
Meinecke (mī'nĕk-kĕ)
Meissner (mīss'nĕr)
Meissonnier (mā'sŏn'ne ā')
Meister (mīs'tĕr)
Melanchthon (mĕ lăŋk' thŏn), *less correctly* Melanchthon
Melchthal (mĕlk'tāl)
Melendez Valdes, *or* Valdez (mā lĕn'dĕth väl-dĕs')
Melch (mā'lee)
Mellan (mĕl'lŏn')
Mellini (mĕl-lee'nee)
Mělloni (mĕl lo'nee)
Melmoth
Melzi (mel'zee)
Mena (mā'nā)
Menage (mā'nāzh')
Menard (mā'nar')
Menchikof *See* Menshikof
Mencke (men'kĕ)
Mendaña (mĕn-dān'yā)
Mendelssohn (men'dĕl-sŏn)
Mendoza (men do'zā)(*Sp pron* mĕn do'thā)
Menestrier (mĕ-nā'tre-ā')
Menge (menges)
Meng-Tse (meng tsē)(Lat. Mencius, mĕn'shĭ ŭs)
Menshikof, Menchikof, *or* Menschikow (men'she-kof)
Mentelle (mŏn'tel')
Menu (mĕn'ŭ) *See* Manu
Menzel (ment'sĕl')
Mer cā'tor (*Dutch pron* mĕr-kā'tor)
Mercier (mĕr'se ā')
Mercuriale(mĕR koo-re-ā'-lā)
Mercy (mĕR'see')
Mere (mā'rā')
Merian (mā'rc ăn)
Merimee (mā're'mā')
Mĕr'i vāle
Merlin (Eng) (mĕr'lin)
Merlin (Fr) (mĕR'lăN')
Mersenne (mĕR'sen')
Mesmer(mĕz'mĕr, *or* mĕs'-mĕr)
Messier (mā'se-ā')
Metastasio (met'a-stā'se-o, *or* mā tä-stä'se o)
Methus (mā'te us)
Metternich (met'tĕr nĭk, *or* met'tĕr-nĭk)
Metz (Fr) (mĕs)
Metz (Ger) (mets)
Metzu (met'sū, *or* met'su)
Meulen (mo'lĕn, *or* mŭh'-lŏn') *Syn* Vander Meulen
Meun (mun)
Meursius (mur'sĭ-ŭs) (Fr De Meurs, dĕ-mur')
Meuschen (moi'ch bĭk)
Meusnier (muh'ne ā')
Meyer (mī'ĕr)
Meyerbeer (mī'ĕr-bāR')
Meyrick (mĕr'ĭk)
Mezeray, *or* Mezerai (mā'zĕ'rā')
Mezzofanti (mĕd'so-făn'-tee)
Mi'ăll
Miallis (me-ow'lis)
Micah (mc kī'lee)
Michael Angelo *See* Angelo
Michaelis (me kā ī'lis)
Michailovitch (me kī'lo-vĭtch), *written also* Michailowitz
Michaud (me'shō')
Michault (me'shō')
Michaux (me'shō')
Michelet (mēsh'lā')
Micheli (me kī'lee)
Michelozzi (me kā lōt'see)
Michieli (mc-ke-ī'lee)
Mickiewicz (mĭtsk-yā'-vĭtch)
Micl (me ĕl')
Microvelt (mee'rĭ vĕlt')
Micris (mee'ris)
Miroslawski (me ā'ro slī'vskee)
Mighira (mĭ yā'rā)
Mignard (mē'nyaR')
Mignet (mē'nyā')
Mignot (mē'nyo')
Milizia (me lē'se ä)
Millais (me'yā')
Millevoye (mē'l'vwä')
Mallin (me'yăn')
Mil'lin-gĕn
Millot (me'yo')
Milne (Scot) (mil)
Milne (Eng) (mĭln)
Milne-Edwards
Milnes (mĭlz)
Miloradovitch (me-lo-rä'-do-vĭtch), *written also* Miloradowitz
Mina (mee'nä)
Mind (mīnt)
Minie (me'ne ā')
Minzoechi (min zŏk'kee)
Minzoni (min zo'nee)
Mionnet (me'on'nā')
Miot (me'o')
Mirabaud (me'rā'bō')
Mirabeau (mĭr'ă bo', *or* me'r ĭ'bō')
Miranda (me rän'dä)
Mirandola (me rän'do-lä)
Mirbel (mĭr'bĕl')
Mitelli (me tel'lee)
Mitscherlich (mĭtsh'ĕr lĭk)
Mittermayer (mĭt'tĕr-mī'ĕr)
Monwiah, *or* Mowyah (mo-ā-wee'ăh)
Mocenigo (mo chā nee'go)
Mochnacki (moK nät'skee)
Mo-hăm'mĕd (*Arab pron* mo hămm'med) *Often, but less correctly, written* Mahomet
Mo hăm'med Ali (ā'lee) *Syn* Mehemet Ali
Mohl (mōl)
Mohler, *or* Mochler (mō'lĕr)
Mohs (mōs)
Moigno (mo-cen'yo, *or* mo'ēn'yo')
Moino (mwăn)
Moir (mol'ĕr)
Moitte (mwät)
Molard (mo'laR')
Molay (mo'lā')
Molbeck (mol'bĕk)
Molé (mo'lā')
Moleschott (mo'lĕs-kott)
Möleg'worth
Moliere (mo'le ĕR')
Molina (mo lee'nā)
Molinari (mo le nā'ree)
Molinos (mo lee'nōs)
Mol'ĕr
Mollevaut (mol'ĭ vō')
Molyneux (mol'ĭ nooks')
Mon-bod'do
Moncreiff (mon-kreef')
Moncrif (mŏN'krĕ f')
Mongault (mŏN'gō')
Monge (mŏNzh)
Monger (mŏn'zhā')
Moniglia (mo nee'lyā)
Monino (mo nee'no)
Monnet (mon'nā')
Monnier (mon'ne ā')
Monnoyer (mon'nwā'yā')
Monpou (mŏN'poo')
Mon ro'
Monroe (mon ro')
Mons (mŏNs)
Monsigny (mŏN'sēn'yee')
Monstrelet (mŏNs'trĕ lā')
Montagna (mon-tän'yä)
Mŏn'tă gū
Montague (mŏn'tă gū)
Montaigne (mŏn tān') (*Fr. pron* mŏN'tān')
Montaigu (mŏN'tā'gū')
Montalbani (mon-täl bä' nee)
Montalembert (mŏN'tă' lŏN'bĕR')
Montalivet (mŏN'tă'le'vĭ')
Montalvan (mont ăl vän')
Montalvo (mont ăl'vo)
Montanari (mon tä nä'ree)
Montano (mon tä'no)
Montausier (mŏn'tō'se ā')
Montcalm (mŏnt kăm')
(*Fr pron* mŏN'kăm')
Montchal (mŏN'shăl')
Mont ē'gle
Montecuccoli (mon'tä kōōk'ko lee), *written also* Montecuculi
Montciro da Rocha (mon-tē'ro dä ro'shä)
Montemagno (mŏn tä män'yo)
Montemayor (mon'tĕ mī yoR')
Montespan (mŏn'tĕs pän') (*Fr pron* mŏN'tĕs'pŏN')
Montesquieu(mŏn'tĕs kū') (*Fr pron* mŏN'tĕs'kē-ŭh')
Montesquiou (mŏN'tĕs'kē-oo')
Montevcrde (mon tā-vĕr'-dĕ)
Montezuma (mon'tĕ zoo'-mä)
Montfaucon (mŏN'fō'kŏN')
Montfort (mŏnt'fort) (*Fr. pron* mŏN'foR')
Montgelas (mŏN'zhlā')
Montgolfier (mŏN'gol'-fe ā', *or* mŏnt gol'fĭ er)
Montgomery (Eng) (mŏnt-gŭm'ĕr ĭ)
Montgomery (Fr) (mŏN'-gom're')
Montholon (mŏN'to'lŏN')
Monti (mon'tee)
Montigny (mŏN'tēn'yee')
Montlosier (mŏN'lo'ze ā')
Montluck (mŏn'lük')
Montmaur (mŏN'mōR')
Montmorency (mŏnt'mo-rĕn'sĭ) (*Fr pron* mŏN'-mō'rŏN'se')
Montorsoli (mŏn-toR'so-lee)
Montpensier (mŏN'pŏN'-se ā')
Montrose (mont rōz')
Montucci (mon toot'chee)
Montucla (mŏN'tü'klä')
Montyon (mŏN'te ŏN')
Mooi (Dutch) (mōr)
Moore (Eng) (mōr)
Mora (mo'rä)
Morales (mo rä'lĕs)
Morales (mo-rä'lĕs)
Morand (mo'rŏN')
Morata (mo-rä'tä)
Moratin (mo rä-teen')
Moray (mūr'rĭ)
Morcelli (mor chel'lee)
Mordaunt (mor'dant)
Moreau (mo'rō')
Moreaux (mo'rō')
Morel (mo'rel')
Morell (mo-rĕll')
Morellet (mo'rĕl'lā')
Morelli (mo rel'lee)
Morelos (mo rā'lōs)
Moreno (mo rā'no)
Moreri (mo rā'ree, *or* mo'-rā're')
Moreto (mo-rā'to)
Morgagni (mor gän'yee)
Morghen (morGH'ĕn)
Morhof (morH'hof)
Morillo (mo reel'yo)
Morin (mo'rĂN')
Morny (mor'ne, *or* moR'-ne')
Morone (mo-ro'nā)
Moroni (mo ro'nee)
Morosini (mo ro see'nee)
Morozzo (mo rŏt'so)
Morrell (Am) (mŏr'rĭ)
Mortemart (moRt'mar')
Mortier (moR'te ā')
Mŏr'tŏn
Morveau (moR'vō')
Mŏs'by
Moscati (mos kä'tee)
Moscheles (mosh'ĕ lēs)
Moscherosch (mosh'ĕh-rosh)
Mosengeil (mo'zĕn gīl)
Moser (mo'zĕr)
Moshcim (mōs'hĭm)
Mosquera (mos kā'rä)
Mothe *See* La Mothe
Motteux (mot too')
Moucheron (moosh'rŏN')
Mouchy (moo'shĕ')
Moulins *See* Des Moulins
Moultrie (moo'trĭ)
Mounier (moo'ne ā')
Mouton (moo'tŏN')
Movers (mo'vĕRs)
Mow'att
Moya (mo'yä)
Mozart (mo-zart') (*Ger pron* mot'sart)
Mudie (mū'dĭ) (Scot moo'dĭ)
Muhlenberg (mu'lĕn bĕrg)
Muhlenbruch (mu'lĕn-brōōk)
Mŭl'eas tĕr
Mŭl'dĕr
Mulcy (Bey) (moo'lā')
Mullinari *See* Molinari
Muller (mŭl'lĕr, *almost* mŭl'lĕr)
Muller (Eng) (mŭl'lĕr)
Mulready (mŭl'red ĭ)
Münchhausen(mün chaw' sĕn) (*Ger pron* munk-how'zĕn), *sometimes written in English* Munikhousen
Munk (mŏŋk)
Muñoz (moon yōth')
Munster (mŭn'stĕr, *or* mĭn'stĕr, *almost* mĭn'-stĕr)
Münter (mun'tĕr)
Murad (mŏ rād')
Murat (mŭ'rā', *or* mu rät')
Muratori (moo rä to'ree)
Muravief, *or* Muravlev (moo-rä ve vĕf') (*Russ pron* moo rä veef')
Murchison (mŭr'chĭ-sŏn)
Murdoch (mŭr'dŏk)
Murat (mŭ'rā')
Murillo (moo reel'yo, *or* mŭ rĭl'lo)
Murner (mŏor'nĕr)
Mustafa, *or* Mustapha (mŭs'tă-fă')
Muziano (moot se-ä'no)
Myine (mĭln)
Mytens (mī'tĕns)

N.

Nadir Shah (nā'dĭr shāh)
Nahl (nāl)
Nana Sahib (nā'nā sä'-hĭb)
Nangis (nŏN'zhēss')
Nani (nā'nee)
Nanteuil (nŏN'tuI, *or* nŏN' tuy")
Nantigni (nŏN'tēn'ye')
Napier (nā'pe gr)
Nardi (nar'dee)
Nares (nārz)
Naruszewicz (nā roo shā'vitch)
Narvaez (nar-vā'ĕth)
Nasir-ed-Din (nā'sĭr ĕd deen'), *sometimes written* Nassir-ed-deen
Nā'smith *and* Nā'smyth
Nassau (nās'sā-ro)
Naudé (nō'dā')
Naudet (nō'dā')
Naumann (now'mān)
Navagero (nā vā jā'ro)
Navarrete (nā vār rā'tā)
Ne ăn'dĭr (*Ger. pron.* nā ăn'dĭr)
Nĕck'ĕr (*Fr. pron* nĕk' kŏR')
Neefs (nāfs), *sometimes written* Neef
Neer (nār)
Nees von Esenbeck (nās fon ā'zĕn bĕk)
Neff (nĕf)
Nehcr (nā'ĕr)
Neigebaur (nī'ĕgh bowr)
Nĕil *and* Nĕill
Nemours (nĕh moor')
Neri (nā'ree)
Nesselrode(nes'sĕl ro'dĕh)
Netscher (net'sher)
Neubeck (noi'bĕk)
Neuhof (noi'hōf), *written also* Neuhoff
Neukirch (noi'kĭrk)
Neukomm (noi'kom)
Neumann (noi'mān)
Ney (nā)
Nieboyet (ne'bwā'yā')
Nicăn'dĕr (*See pron* ne kăn'dĕr)
Nicolini (nĭck ko lee'nee)
Nicron (ne'kā'rŏN')
Nicola (ne ko'lā)
Nicolai (ne-ko lī'e, *or* ne ko lī')
Nicolay (ne ko lā'e)
Nicole (ne'kōl', *or* ne'kol')
Nicollet (ne'ko'lā')
Nicolo (ne'ko'lo')
Nicot (ne'ko')
Nicuesa (ne kwā'sā)
Nicbuhr (nee'boor)
Niedermeyer (nee'dĕr mī-ĕr)
Niemann (nee'mān)
Niemcewicz (ne-em'tse' vĭtch)
Nicpce (ne ĕps')
Nieuwenlyt (ne o'vĕn tīt)
Nieuwland (ne o'lănt, *almost* ne o'lănt)
Nino de Guevara (neen yo dā gā-vā'rā)
Nithard (ne'tar')
Nitsch (nĭtsh)
Nitzsch (nĭtsh)
Nivelle (ne'vel')
Nizami (Per) (ne zĭ'mee)
Nizzoli (nĭt'so lee)
Noailles (no'ăl', *or* no'ăy')
Noback (no'bäk)
Nobili (no'be lee)
Nodier (no'de ā')
Noel (no'ĕl')
Nohden, *or* Noehden (no dĕn)
Nogaret (no'gă'rā')
Nŏl'ĕs kens
Nollet (no'lā')
Noodt (nōt)
Noort (nōRt)
Noot (nōt)
Norman (noR'mŏn')
Northcote (north'kōt)
Nos'tra dā'mŭs (Fr Notre dame, notr'dăm')
Nouet (noo'ā')
Nowairi (no wī'ree)
Nougaret (noo'gă'rā')
Nour-ed-Din, *or* Noured din *See* Nur-ed-Din
Noushirvan (now'shĭR vān', *or* noo'shĭR vān')
Novalis (no vā'lis). *Syn.* Hardenberg
Novelli (no vel'lee)
Nugent (nu'jent)
Nunes (noo'nĕs)
Nuñez (noon'yĕth)
Nur-ed-Din, *or* Nour-ed-Din • (noor'-ĕd deen'), *written also* Noor-ed-Deen
Nuwairi. *See* Nowairi.

O.

Oates (ōts)
Oberlin (o′bẽr-lin) (*Fr. pron* o′bĕrʻlăNʻ)
Obrecht (ob′rĕkt)
O'Callaghan (o kăl′lą-han)
Ochino (o-kee′no) (Lat O-chī′nus)
Ochsenbein (oks′ęn bīn)
O'Connell (o kŏn′nęl)
O'Connor (o kŏn′nẽr)
Oddi (ŏd′dee)
Oderico (o dā ree′ko)
Odescalchi (o dĕs′k ăl′kee)
Œcolampadius (ĕk′o lăm-pa′dĭ-us)
Oersted *See* Orsted
Oertel *See* Ortel
Oettinger *See* Ottinger
Offerdingen (of′tẏr ding′-ęn)
Oge (o′zhā′)
Oggiono. *See* Uggiono.
Ogier (o′zhe ā′)
Ogliano (ōl yā′no)
Ogilby (o′g′l bĭ)
Ogilvie (ō′g′l vĭ)
Oglethorp (o′g′l thorp)
Ohlenschläger, *or* Oehlen schläger (o′lęn shlā′g̃ẏr)
Ohlmüller (ol′mul lẏr, *almost* ol′mĭl lẏr)
Ohlschläger (ol′shlā-g̃ẏr)
Ohm (ōm)
Ohmacht (o′m ıkt)
Ojeda (o-ıı ı′dı)
O'Keefe (o-kee′f′)
Olafsen (o′lĭf sen)
Olaus (o lī′us), *or* Olaf (o′lĭf)
Olavides (o lā vee′dĕs)
Olbers (ol′bẽrs)
Oldcastle (ōld′kăs′l)
Old′mĭx gn
Oldys (ōl′dis, *or* ōld′ı)
Olearius (o′le ā′re ŭs), *or* Ohlschläger(ol′shlā g̃ẏr)
Olivares (o le v ı′rĕs)
Oliver (ŏl′ ı vẽr)
Olivet(o′le′vĕ′, *or* ol′e vĕt)
Olivier (o′le′ve ā′)
Olivieri (o le ve ĭ′ree)
Ollivier (ol′le′ve ā′)
Olmstead (um′sted, *or* ŏm′-stęd)
Olshausen (ols′how′zęn)
Omar, *or* Omer (Arab) (o′męr)
O'Meara (o mee′rą) (*Irish pron* o mĭ′rg)
Omer *See* Omar
Onkelos (oŋk′g-lŏs)
Oort (ōrt)
Oost (ōst)
Oosterwyk (ōs′tẏr-w̃ĭk)
Opie (o′pĭ)
Opitz (o′pits)
Orbigny (oR′bĕn′yee′)
Orcagna (oR kăn′yā)
Orcagna (o rel yā′nā)
Orelli (o rel′lee)
Orfila (oR fee′lā, *or* oR′fe′-lā′)
Orioni (o re ō′nee)
Orlof, *or* Orlov (oR-lof′)
Orsay (or-sĭ′)
Orsi (oR′see)
Orsini (oR-see′ne)
Orsted, *or* Oersted (oR′stĕd)
Ortega (oR tĭ′gā)
Ortel, *or* Oertel (oR′tą́l) (Lat Or tel′li us)
Ortigue (oR′tĭg′)
Os hyl dla′tque
O Shaughnessy (o shaw′-ng sĭ)
Oslan (ŏsh′gn)
Ossoli (os′so lee)
Ossory (os′sọ-rĭ)
Ossuna (os soon′yā)
Ostade (os tā′dı̣h)
Ostermann (os′tẏr mān)
Osterwald (os′tẏr-w̃ălt′)
Othman (oth mān′), *or* Osman (os mān′)
Ot′way
Oudenarde (ow′den-ar′-dęh, *or* oo′dęn ard′)
Oudinot (oo′de′no′)
Oudry (oo′dre′)
Oughtred (ŏt′rę́d)
Ousely (ooz′lĭ)
Overbeck (o′vẽr bĕk)
Overbeek (o′vẽr bāk′)
Overweg (o′vẽr-w̃ĕg)
Oviedo y Valdez (o ve ā′-do e vāl dĕth′)
Owen (o′ęn)
Oxenstiern (oks′ęn stẽrn′) (Sw Oxenstierna, oks′-ęn ste ĕr′nā)
Ozanam (o′zā′noN′)
Ozell (o zel′)
Ozerof, Ozerov, *or* Osciow (o′zęr of)

P.

Pacchiarotto (pāk ke-ā-rŏt′to)
Paccini (pāt chee′nee)
Pacheco (Sp) (pā chā′ko)
Pacheco (Port) (pā shĭ′ko)
Pacini *See* Paccini
Pacio (pā′cho) (Lat Pa′cius)
Padilla (pā pee′lyā)
Paduanina (pā doo a-nee′-nā)
Paesiello (pā ā̆e-el′lo), *or* Paisiello (pā ę̆e el′lo, *almost* pī-ze el′lo)
Paez (pā′ĕth)
Paganl (pā gā′nee)
Paganini (pā gā nee′nee)
Pagano (pā gā′no)
Pages (pā′zhā′)
Paget (pā′jĕt)
Paggi (pā′jee)
Paisiello *See* Paesiello
Pagnini (pān yee′nee)
Paixhans (pāks′hąnz, *or* pĕks′ŏnz′)
Pajou (pā′zhoo′)
Palacky (pā lăk′ĭ, *or* pā lat′skĭ)
Palafox (pāl′ą foks′) (*Sp pron* pā lą fōsh′)
Paley (pā′lĭ)
Palestrina (pa-lĕs tree′nā)
Palgrave
Pallasot (pā′llą′so′)
Palladio (pāl lā′dĭ o) (*In ancient* pą l ı′dĭ o)
Pallavicini (pāl lā vee-chee′nee)
Pallavicino (pāl lā vee-chee′no)
Palma (pāl′mā)
Palmaroli (pāl mā ro′lee)
Palmblad (pālm′blad)
Palmerston (pām′ẏr stŏn)
Palmieri (pāl me ĭ′ree)
Palomino de Velasco (pā lo-mee′no dā vā lās′ko)
Panciroli (pą n chee ro′lee)
Panckoucke (pŏN′kōōk′)
Panigarola (pā nę gą ro′lā)
Panini (pą nee′nee)
Panizzi (pą nĭt′see)
Pan′mure (*Scot pron* păn mūr′)
Panvinio (pą n vee′ne o)
Paolucci (pā o loot′chee)
Papi (pā′pee)
Papillon (pā′pe′yŏN′)
Papin (pā′pą́n) (*In pron* pā′pĭ-nĭ)
Pappenheim (pā′pę-hīm)
Parádisi (pą rą dee′see)
Paravia (pā ra vee′ą)
Pardoe (pą r′do)
Pare (pā′rā′, *or* pą r′re)
Paredes (pā rā′dĕs)
Pareja (pā rā′hą)
Parent (pą′rŏN′)
Paret d'Alcazar (pā rĕt′ dăl kā′thąr)
Parini (pa ree′nee)
Paris (Eng) (pą′rĭs)
Paris (Fr) (p ı′re′)
Parmigiano (pąR-me jĭ-no), *or* Parmegiano (pąR mā jĭ′no) *Syn* Mazzola (măt′so lā)
Parnell
Parny (paR′ne′)
Paruta (pā roo′tā)
Pascal (păs′kăl) (*Fr pron* păs kăl′)
Paskevitch, *or* Paskewitsch (păs kĭ′vĭtch)
Pasquier (pą s′ke ā′)
Passeri (pās′sā ree)
Passeroni (pās sā ro′nee)
Passignano (pą s′ą sĉn yā′no)
Passionei (pās-se-o nā′ee)
Passow (pās′sō)
Patel (pā′tel′)
Patin (pą′tăN′)
Patrizzi (pā-trĭt′see) (Lat Patricius, pą-trĭsh′ę ŭs)
Paulus (pow′lus)
Pauthier (pō′tę ā′)
Pauw (pow)
Pavie (pā′ve′)
Pavillon (p ı′ve′yŏN′)
Pazzi (pāt′see)
Peace *and* Pearce
Pearson *and* Pearsgn
Pecquet (pĕk′kā′)
Pegnot (pān′yo′)
Peirce (pĕrss)
Peirese (pā′rĕsk′)
Pellatt (pā′lıą′sę ā′)
Pellegrini (pĕl lą gree′nee)
Pellerin (pĕl′rĭN′)
Pelletan (pĕl′tăN′)
Pelletier (pĕl′te ā′)
Pellico (pel′le ko)
Pellisson (pĕl′le′sŏN′)
Pepe (pā′pā)
Pepin (pĕp′ĭn, *or* pip′in) (*Fr pron* pę p ĭN′)
Pepusch (pē′pŏsh)
Pepys (pēps)
Percier (pĕr′se ā′)
Percira (pe ree′ą) (*Port pron* pą r ı′ ră)
Perez (pā′rĕth, *or* pee′rĕz)
Pergolesi (per go lā′see)
Perier (pā′re ā′)
Périf zo′nĭ us
Peron (pā′rŏN′)
Perouse *See* La Perouse
Perrault (pā′rō′)
Perreganx (pĕr′gą́n′)
Perrin (pĕr′ĭn) (*In pron* pā′rĭN′)
Perrot (pā′ro′)
Persigny (pĕr sĉn′ye, *or* pĕr′sĉn′yĭ)
Peley (pā′lĭ)
Perthes (pĕr′tęs)
Perugino (pā′roo jee′no) *Syn* Vannucci
Peruzzi (pā′root see)
Pesce (pā′shā)
Pesane (pā′n, *or* pā′n)
Pestalozzi (pĕs tą lŏt′see)
Petagna (pā tăn′ya)
Petau (pā′tō, *or* ptō)
Peters (Eng) (pee′tęrz)
Peters (Dutch) (pā′tęrs)
Petion (pā′se ŏN′), *or* Petion (pęh se ŏN′)
Petit (pā′tĭ, *or* ptē)
Petitot (p ı ′to′)
Petrarch (pe-trą rk) (It Petrarca, pā tra r′k ą)
Petri (pā′tree)
Petrof, Petrov, *or* Petrow (pā trof′)
Petucci (pot′sęr)
Peutinger (poĭ′tung ęr, *or* pū′tin ęr)
Peyer (pī′ęr)
Peyron (pā′rŏN′)
Peyronnet (pā′ron′nā′)
Peyton (pā′tęn)
Pfeffel (Fr) (fĕf′fĭl′)
Pfeffel (Ger) (pfĕf′fę l)
Pfeiffer (Eng) (fī′fẽr)
Pfeiffer (Ger) (pfīf fę r)
Phaer (fār)
Pharamond (făr′ą mŏnd, *or* fā′rā′mŏN′)
Phildor (fĭl′e-dōr) *Syn* Dunican
Piazza (pe ăt′sā)
Piazzi (pe ăt′see, Picard (pe′kąr′)
Piccini (pĕt-chee′nee), *written also* Piccini
Piccinino (pĕt chee nee′no)
Piccolomini (pĭk ko lom′e-nee)
Pichegru (pē′sh/gru′)
Pichler (pĭk′lẽr)
Pichon (pe′shŏN′)
Picinelli (pe che nel′lee)
Pichou (pe′shoo′)
Picot (pe′ko′)
Pierce (peerss, *or* pĕrss)
Pierer (pee′rẽr)
Pierino (pe-ā-ree′no)
Piermarini (pe-ēr mā ree′-nee)
Pierpont (peer′pŏnt)
Pierre (pe ēr′)
Pierson (peer′sọn)
Pieters (pee′tęrs)
Pietro (pe ā′tro)
Pignafetta (pe gn fet′tā)
Pignalle (pe′gnāl′)
Pignault-Lebrun (pe′gnō′-lęh brŭN′, *or* pe′gnol′ brŭN′)
Pighius (pĭg′e ŭs)
Pignatelli (pĭn yā tel′lee)
Pignotti (pĭn-yŏt′tee)
Pilati (pe l ı′tee)
Piles (peel)
Pillet (pe′yā′)
Pillon (pe′yŏN′)
Pilon (pe′lŏN′)
Pilpal, *or* Pilpay (pĭl′pĭ, *or* pĭl′pī) (Per. Bidpai, bĭd′pī ee)
Pindemonte (pin dā mon′-tĭ)
Pineda (pe nā′dą)
Pinel (pe′nel′)
Pinelli (pe nel′lee)
Pinet *See* Duplnet
Pingre (pĭN′gra′)
Pinheiro (pĭn yā′e ro)
Pinsson (pĭN′sŏN′)
Pintelli (pĭn tel′lee)
Pintor (pĭn tōr′)
Pinturicchio (pęn too rĭk′-ke o)
Pinzon (pĭn thōn′)
Pio (pee′o)
Piozzi (pe ot′see, *or* pe-ŏt′zĭ)
Piper (Swedish) (pee′pęr, *in Eng* pī′pęr)
Piranesi (pe ra nā′see)
Pirkheimer (pĭrk′hī/męr)
Pitlon (pe′rŏN′)
Pisani (pe sā′nee)
Pisano (pe sā′no)
Pitcairne (pĭt′kā′rn)
Pithou (pe′too′)
Pitiscus (pe tis′kus)
Pizarro (pe zăr′ro) (*Sp pron* pe thăr′ro)
Planche (plŏsh)
Planche (plān sha′)
Plancher (plŏN′shā′)
Plançon (plŏN′sŏN′)
Plantagenet (plăn tą′-ję net)
Plantin (plŏN′tĭN′)
Platina (plą′-tee′nā)
Platof, *or* Platow (pl ı′tof)
Pleyel (plī′ęl), *or* Pleyel (plīl)
Ploos
Plouequet (ploo′kā′)
Plowden
Plumier (plu′me ĭ′)
Plüm′kett
Pluquet (plü′kā′)
Poeta hôn′tąs
Poccetti (pot chet′tee)
Pocci anti (pot-chĭn′tee)
Počcke
Pochlitz *See* Polnitz
Pocrio (po ĭ′re o)
Poggiani (pod j ı′nee)
Poggio-Bracciolini (pod′ jo brā′cho le′nee)
Poilly (pw ĭ′yę, *or* pwī′ yę)
Poin sĕt′
Poinsinet (pwĭN′se′nā′)
Poinson (pwĭN sŏN′)
Poiret (pwĭ′rā′)
Poisson (pwā′sŏN′)
Poissonnier(pwĭ′so′ne ĭ′)
Poitevin (pwĭ′ĭ′ĭN′)
Polcni (po lĭ′nee)
Polentone (po-lĭn to′nā)
Polevoi, *or* Polevoy (pol-ĭ yoo o′lo)
Polfinitz, *or* Pochlitz (pol′nĭts)
Poliziano (po lĭt se ı′no) (Lat Politianus, po llsh-e ĭ′nus)
Polk (pōlk, *or* pōk)
Pollajuolo(pol-lĭ yoo o′lo)
Polnitz, *or* Pochlitz (pol′nĭts)
Pöl′lgk
Polo *See* Marco Polo
Pombal (pōm bāl′)
Pommier (pom′me ĭ′)
Pompadour (pōm′pą-dōōR′, *or* pōm′pā′dọR′)
Pompei (pom pī′ee)
Pompignan (pōm pĭn′-yŏN′)
Pomponazzi (pom po nāt′-see)
Pomponne (pōm′ponn′)
Ponce (Fr) (pōNss)
Ponce (Sp) (pōn′thā)
Ponce de Leon (pōn′thā dā lā ōn′)
Poncelet (pōNss′lā′)
Poncet (pōN′sā′)
Poncy (pōN′see′)
Pongerville (pōN′zhĕR′-vĭl′)
Poniatowski (po ne ă-tov′-ske)
Poninski (po nĭn′skee)
Pons (pōN)
Ponsard (pōN′saar′)
Ponsonby (pŏn′sọn bĭ)
Pontano (pon t ı′no)
Pŏn tā′nus, *or* Pon tı′nus
Pontbriant (pōN bre′ōN′)
Pontchartrain (pōN′shaR′-trĭN′)
Ponte (Sp & It) (pōn′tā)
Pontier (pōN′te ĭ′)
Pontoppidan (pon top′pĭ-dąn)
Pontormo (pon toR′mo)
Ponz (pōnth)
Ponzoni (pon zo′nee)
Poole (pool)
Poost (pōst)
Poot (pōt)
Pŏp′ham
Popincourt(po′pĭN′koon′)
Poquelin (pok′lĭN′) *Syn* Moliere
Porcacchi (por k lĭk′kee)
Porchat (por′shā′)
Porcheres (por hĕR′) *Syn* Arbaud
Pordenone(por d ı nō′ne *Syn* Licinio
Poree (po′rā′)
Porporati (por p ı ′rā′)
Porro (It) (por′Ro)
Porro (Fr) (po′ro′)
Porson (pōr′sọn)
Portal (por′tăl′, *or* por′-tl′)
Portalis (por′t l′lĭs′)
Portic (por′tĭk)
Portelli (por′tĭ′lĭ)
Porteus (pōr′te ŭs)
Portogallo (por to gă′lo)
Portzio (por′se o)
Possart (pos′sărt)
Possevin (pos′sā vee′no)
Potemkin (pŏs′sĭ-kĭn)
Potocki (po tot′skee)
Pouchet (poo′shā′)
Pouchkin *See* Pushkin
Pougens (poo′zhăN′)
Pouillet (poo′yā′)
Poujoulat (poo′zhoo′lā′)
Poullain (Fr) (pool′lĭN′)
Poullin (pool′lĭN′)
Poupart (poo′p ı rt, *or* poo′ pą r′)
Pouqueville (pook′vĭl′)
Poussin (poo′sĭN′)
Poussines (poo′sĭn′)
Pouteau (poo′tō′)
Powell (pou ęl)
Pow′hąt tăn′
Pownall (pou′nąl)
Poyet (pwā′yā′)
Pozzi (pōt′see)
Pozzo (pōt′so)
Prader (pr ı′dẽr ā′)
Pradon (pr ı′dŏN′)
Pradt (prăt, *or* pr ı)
Praed (pr ı′d)
Pract (pr ı′kt)
Praslin(pr ı′lĭN′)
Prati (prā′tee)
Pratt (pr ı′kt)
Prault (pr ı′o′)
Preble (prē′b′l)
Prey (pr ı′se′)
Preglasco (prā′ly ı s′ko)
Prelgney (pr ı′n/y ı′)
Prelasne (pr ı′s ı k′)
Preisler (prīs′l ı r)
Prescott (prĕs′kŏt)
Prett (pr ı′tee)
Preuss (proiss)
Preval (pr ı h v ı l′)
Préville (prā′vĭ l′)
Prevost (prę vo′), *or* Pre-vost (prā′o′)
Prichard (prĭt ch′ą rd)
Prideaux (prĭd′o *and* prid′ŭx)
Priessnitz (preess′nĭts)
Priestley (preest′lĭ)
Prignano (prĭn yā′no)
Prim (preem)
Primaticcio (pre mā tĕt′-cho)
Prinsep (prĭn′sĕp)
Procaccini (pro k ăt-chee′nee)
Prony (pro′nee′)
Proudhon (proo′dŏN′)
Prout (prowt)
Prud'hon (prü′dŏN′)
Prunelle (prü′nel′)
Prutz (prōōts)
Psalmanazar (săl′mą-nĭ′zẽr)
Puchta (pooĸ′tā)
Pückler-Muskau (pük′lęr-mōōs′kou)
Püf′fęn-dorf (Ger Pufendorf, poo′fęn dorf)
Puget (p ı′zhā′)
Pughe (pū)
Pugin (pū′ĭn)
Puiol (pü′zhol′)
Pulaski (pu lăs′kee) (*Pol. pron* poo lăs′kee)
Pulci (pool′chee)
Pulgar (pool gnr′)
Pullcyn (pŏol′lĭn)
Pulsaye (pwe′zā′)
Pulszky (pool′skĭ)
Pultney (pŭlt′nĭ) ; *often pronounced, and sometimes written*, Poult′ney
Purbach (pŏr′bĭĸ), *written also* Peurbach
Purcell (pŭr′sĕl)
Purchas (pŭr′chąs)
Purkinje (pŏor′kin-yęh, *or* pŏr′kĭn)
Pusey (pū′zĭ)
Puschkin, Puschkin, *or* Pouchkin (pŏosh′kĭn)
Put (pe′ā′)
Pynaker (pi′nā kęr)

Q.

Quadrio (kwā′dre-o)
Quadro (kwā′ro)
Quadri (kwā′nee)
Quarenghi (kwā-ren′-gee)
Quarles (kwārlz)
Quatrefages (k ā′tr′fą′zh′)
Quatremère (k ā′tr′mêr′)
Querard (kę h rar′)
Querini (kwā ree′nee)
Quesada (k ā sā′dā)
Queenay (kā′nĭ′)
Quesnel (kā nel′)
Quetelet (ket lĭ′)
Quevedo (k ā v ı′do)
Quillet (ke′ı′)
Quinault (k ē nō′)
Quincy (kwĭn′sĭ, *or* kwĭn′ zĭ)
Quinet (ke′nĭ′)
Quintana (kēn t ı′nā)
Quiroga (ke-ro′gā)

R.

Rabant (r ı′bŏ′)
Rabelais (răl′bęh lĭ′, *or* r ı′bă-lā′)
Rabener (r ı′bęn-ęr)
Rachel (Fr) (r ı′shel′)
Rachel (Ger) (rā′kę l)
Racine (r ı′sēn′, *or* rās-seen′)
Raczynski (rą-chĭn′skee)
Radcliffe (răd′klĭf)
Radenacher (rā′dą h māk′-ęr)
Rademaker (r ı′dą h mā′kęr)
Radetzky (rā de ta′kee)
Raeburn (r ı′bẽrn)
Raffaelle (rāf-fā el′lee)
Raffaellino (rāf fā ĕl lee′-no)
Raffles (răf′ĭ z)
Rag′lan
Rahbeck (r ı′bĕk)
Rahl (r ı′l)
Raibolini (rī bo lee′nee)
Raimbach (rim′bāĸ, *or* rīm′bāk)
Raimondi (rī-mŏn′dee)
Rainer (r ı′nęr)
Rais (rā) *See* Retz.
Raie *See* Rasle
Raleigh (raw′lĭ), *written also* Ralegh.

Ramazzini (rä-mät sec'-nee)
Rambouillet (rŏN'boo'yĕ')
Rameau (rä'mō')
Ramenghi (rä-men'gee). *Syn* Bagnacavallo.
Ramiro (rä-mee'ro)
Ramsay (răm'zĭ)
Ramusio (rä-moo'ze o)
Rance (rŏN'sĕ')
Randolph (răn'dŏlf)
Ranke (räŋk'ĸh)
Ranzani (rän zä'nee)
Raoul Rochette (rä'ool' ro'shet')
Raphael (rī'fā el, *or* rä'fä ĕl) (It Raffaelle, räf'fä-ĕl'lĕ)
Rapin (răp'ĭn, *or* rä'păN') ☞ This name is commonly Anglicized, and pronounced răp'ĭn when Paul de Rapin, the historian, is spoken of There were other distinguished Frenchmen of the same name
Rask (räsk)
Rasle (räl) *Syn* Râle.
Raspail (räs'pāl)
Rässtall
Rässtĕll
Ratazzi (rä-tät'see)
Rathier (rä'te ā')
Ratler (rä'te ā')
Rattazzi *See* Ratazzi
Rauch (rouĸ)
Raumer (rou'mĕr)
Raupach (rou'päĸ)
Ravaillac (rä'vä'yăk', *or* rä'vä'ĭh'yäk')
Rässtgns-crôft
Ravesteyn (rä'vĕs tin')
Ravignan (rä'vĭn'yŏN')
Raw'lin son
Ray, *or* Wray (rā)
Raymond (Eng) (rā'mŏnd)
Raymond (Fr) (rä'mōN')
Raynal (rā'näl')
Raynouard (rä'nōō aR')
Razzi (rät'see), *or* Raggi (räd'jee)
Réaumur (rā'ō'muR', *or* rō'mu)
Rebecqui (rĕh bĕk'kee')
Rebolledo (rā bol-yā'Do)
Reboul (rĕh bool')
Recamier (rä'kä'me-ā')
Records (rĕ-kord')
Redesdale (rĕd'dāl)
Redi (rā'dee)
Reding (rā'dĭng)
Regiomontanus (re'jĭ o mon-tā'nus)
Regnard (rän'yaR')
Regnault (rän'yō')
Regnier (rän'ye-ā')
Reicha (rī'kä)
Reichard (rī'kaurt)
Reichardt (rī'kaRt)
Reichenbach (rī'kĕn bäĸ')
Reichstadt (rīĸ'stätt)
Reid (reed)
Reifferberg (rīf'fĕn bĕRG')
Reil (rīl)
Reimarus (rī-mä'rus)
Reinaud (rā'nō')
Reinecke (rī'nĕk kĕh)
Reinesius (rī nee'she ŭs)
Reinhard (rīn'hart)
Reinhold (rīn'holt)
Reiske (rīs'kĕh)
Reissiger (rī'sĭG gr)
Reland (rā'länt)
Rembrandt (rĕm'brănt) (*Dutch pron* rĕm'brănt)
Remusat (rĕh mu'zä')
Renan (rĕh nŏN'ä
Renata (rā-nä'tä) *Syn.* Renee
Renaudot (rĕh-nō'do')
Renee (rĕh-nā') (It Renata, rā nä'tä)
Ren'ngll
Renouard (rĕh-noo'aR')
Retz (rets, *or* rās)
Retzius (rĕt'se-us, *almost* ret'shä us)
Retzsch (ret'sh)
Reuchlin (roiĸ'lĭn)
Revere (It) (rā'vā rā)
Revere (Am) (rĕ-veer')
Rey (rā)
Reynaud (rā'nō')
Reynolds (rĕn'oldz)
Rhazes (rā'zēz) *Syn.* Razi
Rhenanus (re n'nŭs)
Rhodomannus (rod'o măn'nus) (Ger. Rhodomann, ro'do-măn)
Ribalta (re-bäl'tä)
Ribault (re'bō')
Ribera (re-bā'rä)
Ricardo (re-kar'do)
Ricasoli (re kä'so-lee)
Ricci (rĕt'chee)
Ricciarelli (rĭt-chä-rel'lee)
Riccio (rĭt'cho)
Ricciolì (rĕt cho'lee)
Richelieu (rĭ'sh'ĕh-loo) (*Fr pron* rĕsh'lu-tĭh')
Richer (re'shā')
Richerand (rĭ'sh'rŏN')
Richter (rĭĸ'tĕr) *Syn* Jean Paul.
Ridolfi (re dol'fee)
Riedesel (ree'dĕh zĕl)
Riedinger (ree'ding ĕr)
Riego (re ā'go)
Riemer (ree'mĕr)
Rienzi (re en'zee), *or* Rienzo (re-en'zo)
Ries (rees)
Rietschel (reet'shĕl)
Rigaud (re'gō')
Righini (re-gee'nee)
Rigny (rē'n'ye')
Rincon (rĕn kŏn')
Ripperda (rĭp pĕr'dä)
Riquet (re'kā')
Rittenhouse (rĭt'tn howss)
Rivarol (re'vä'rol')
Rivas (ree'väs)
Rives (Am) (reevz)
Rizzi (ree'tsee)
Rizzio (rĭt'se o, *or* rĭt se o)
Robertval (ro'bĕR'vāl')
Robespierre (ro'bĕs peer', *or* rob'ĕs pe-ĕR')
Robertello (ro bor tel'lo)
Rochambeau (ro'shŏN'bo')
Roche (rosh) *See* La Roche
Rochefoucauld (rŏsh'foo kō', *or* rosh'foo'kō')
Roche-Jaquelein *See* La Roche Jaquelein
Rochlitz (roĸ'lĭts)
Rochow (roĸ'ō)
Rode (ro'dĕh)
Roelas (ro-ā'läs)
Roemer *See* Romer
Roget (ro'zhā, *or* ro'zhĭ')
Rohan (ro'ŏN')
Rohault (ro'ō')
Rohr, *or* Rohr (roR)
Roland (rō'länd, *or* ro'lŏN')
Rolle (Eng) (rōl)
Rolle (Ger) (rol'ĕh)
Rollin (rŏl'lĭn) (*Fr pron* rol'lăN')
Romagnosi (ro măn yo'-see)
Romaine (ro-mān')
Romanelli (ro mä nel'lee)
Romano (ro mä'no)
Romanof, *or* Romanow (ro-mä'nof)
Romanzof, Romanzov, *or* Romanzow (ro măn'zof)
Rombouts (rŏm'boo') (*Flem pron* rom'bowts)
Römer, *or* Roemer (ro' mĕr)
Romilly (Eng) (rom'ĭl ĭ)
Romilly (Fr) (ro'mē'yē')
Rondelet (rŏn'dĕ lā')
Ronge (rong'ĕh)
Ronsard (rŏN'saR')
Rooke (rōs)
Rosa, Salvator (sä'vä'tor ro'sä)
Rosas (ro'säs)
Rose (Fr) (roz)
Rose (Ger) (ro'zĕh)
Rosecrans (rōz'krănts)
Roscelli (ro-shĕl'lee)
Roscellini (ro shĕl lee'nee)
Rosen (ro'zen)
Rosenkrantz (ro'zen-krănts)
Rosenmüller (ro'zen-mĭl'lĕr, *almost* ro'zen-mĭl' lĕr)
Rosmi (ro see'nee)
Rosmini (ros-mee'nee)
Rosse (rŏss)
Rosselli *See* Roscelli
Rossi (ros'see)
Rossini (ros-see'nee)
Rossmässler (ross'mĕss' lĕr)
Rostopshin, *or* Rostopschin (ros-top shĭn')
Roth (rōt)
Rothermel (rōth'ĕr măl)
Rothschild (rōs'child) (*Ger pron.* rōt'shĭlt)
Rotrou (ro'troo')
Rotteck (rot'tĕk)
Rottenhammer (rot'ten-hăm'mĕr)
Roubillac (roo'bĭl'yăk', *or* roo'be'yăk'), *written also* Roubilliac, Roubiliac
Rouquette (roo'kĕt')
Rousseau (roo'sō')
Roustem. *See* Rustam.
Routledge (rŭt'lĭj)
Roux (roo)
Röw'an
Rowe (ro)
Rowley (rou'lĭ)
Royer-Collard (rwä'yā'-kol'laR')
Ruault (rū'ō')
Rubens (roo'bĕnz)
Rubini (roo bee'nee)
Rückert (rĭk'kĕrt, *almost* rĭk'kert)
Rudelbach (roo'dĕl bäĸ)
Rudiger (rū'dĭg ĕr)
Rudling
Ruffini (roof fee'nee)
Ruge (roo'gĕh)
Rugendas (roog'en-dä's)
Ruhl (rool)
Ruhnken (roon'kĕn), *written also* Ruhnken
Ruisdael *See* Ruysdael
Rum'ford
Rumohr (roo'mōR)
Runeberg (roo'nĕh bĕrg)
Runge (rŏng'ĕh)
Runjeet Singh (rŭn'jēt sĭng)
Ruppell (rĭp'pĕl, *almost* rĭp'pel)
Ruschenberger (roo'shĕn bĕrg'ĕr)
Rustam, *or* Roustem (rōs'tăm)
Rutgers (rut'gĕrs)
Rutherford (ruth'ĕr ford)
Rutherforth (ruth'ĕr forth)
Ruysbrouk (roiss'brŏk)
Ruysch (roisĸ), *written also* Rusch
Ruysdael, *or* Ruisdael (roiss'dāl)
Ruyter *See* De Ruyter
Ryerson (rī'ĕr-sŏn)
Rysbrack (rīs'brăk)

S.

Sa da Bandeira (sä dä bän dā'e rä)
Sand-ed-Din (sä'ĭd ĕd-deen), *written also* Saad ed Deen, *and* Saad-ed-Dyn
Sa-de-Miranda (sä dā me-rän'dä)
Saadi *See* Sadi
Saavedra *See* Cervantes Saavedra
Saavedra-Faxardo (sä ä'vā drä-fä-nar'do)
Sabatier (sä'bä'te ā')
Sabbatini (säb bä tee'nee)
Sabine (säb'ĭn)
Sacchetti (säk ket'tee)
Sacchini (sä kee'nee)
Sachverell (sa chev'ĕr ĕl)
Sachs (säks)
Sacy (sä'sē')
Sadi, *or* Saadi (sä'dee, *or* sä'ä dee)
Sadoleto (sä do lā'to)
Saftleeven (säft'lā-vĕn). *Syn* Zachtleeven
Sailer (sī'lĕr)
Saint-Aman (sĕN'tä'mŏN')
Saint-Arnaud (sĕN'tar'nō')
Saint-Cyr (sĕN'sēR')
Saint-Evremond (sĕN tăv'rĕ'mŏN')
Saint Hilaire (sĕN'te'lē'R')
Saintine (sĕN'tēn')
Saint-John (sĕnt'jŏn, *or* sĭn'jen)
Saint-Just (sĕN'zhĭst')
Saint Lambert (sĕN lŏN'-bĕR')
Saint Leger (sĭl'lĭn jer)
Saint-Martin (sĕN'maR'-tĕN')
Saint-Pierre (sĕnt peer, *or* sĕN'pe-ĕR')
Saint-Real (sĕN'rā'ăl')
Saint-Simon (sĕnt-sī'mon, *or* sĕN'se'mŏN')
Saladin (săl'a-dĭn) (Arab Salah-ed-Din (sä-läh'-ed-deen')
Saldanha (säl-dän'yä)
Sales (sā'lĕs)
Salieri (sä-le-ā'ree)
Sallet (säl'lĕt)
Salmasius (säl mā'zhĭ-ŭs). *Syn* Saumaise
Salvator Rosa *See* Rosa.
Salvandy (säl'vŏN'de')
Salverte (säl'vĕnt')
Salviani (säl ve ä'nee)
Salviati (säl-ve ä'tee)
Sämmo set
Sampietro (säm-pe-ā'tro)
Sanadon (sä'nä'dŏn')
Sanchez (sän'chĕth)
Sandycroft (sang'kroft)
Sanfe to'rĭ us (It Santorio, sän to're-o)
Sand (Ger) (sänt)
Sand (Fr) (sŏN)
Sandeau (sŏN'dō')
Sandoval (sän do vä'l')
Sandrart (sän'drart)
Sändy's (*or* sänd'z)
Sangallo (sän-gäl'lo)
Sanmicheli (sän-me kā'lee)
Sannazaro (sän nät zä'ro)
Sanson (sŏN'sŏN')
Sansovino (sän so vee'no)
Santander (sän'tän dair')
Santa-Anna (sän'tä än' nä), *or* Santana (sän tä'-nä)
Santerre (sŏN'tĕR')
Sarpi (saR'pee)
Sartiges (saR tēzh')
Sar to'rĭ us
Saumaise (sō'mĕz') *Syn* Salmasius
Saumarez (saw'mą-rĕz'), *written also* Saumarez
Saunderson (sän'dĕr sŏn)
Saurin (saw'rĭn) (*Fr pron* sō'rĭN')
Saussure (sō'sūr', *or* so'-sur')
Sauvages (sō'vä'zh')
Sauveur (sō'vä'r')
Sauzet (sō'zā')
Savary (sä'vä'rē')
Savigny (sä'vän'yē')
Saville, *or* Savile (sav'il)
Savonarola (sä vo nä ro'lä)
Saxe (saks)
Scaliger (skal'ĭ jĕr)
Scamozzi (skä mät'see)
Scandĕr bĕg, *or* Iskänder bĕg
Scarlatti (skar lät'tee)
Scarron (skä'rŏN')
Schaaf (shäf)
Schadow (shä'do)
Schafarik (shä'fä rĭk)
Schalken (shäl'kĕn)
Schaller (shäl'lĕr)
Schamyl (shäm'mĭl). *Syn* Shamyl
Scharnhorst (shaRn'horst)
Scheele (shee'l) (*Sw. pron* shā'lĕh)
Scheffer (shĕf'fĕr)
Scheffler (shĕf'flĕr) (*Dutch pron* skĕf'flĕr, *Fr* shĕf' lĕR')
Scheiner (shī'nĕr)
Scheller (shel'lĕr)
Schelling (shel'lĭng)
Schemyl *See* Schamyl.
Schenck (skengk)
Scherz (shĕrts)
Scheuffelin (shoif'fĕh-lĭn), *or* Scheuffelein (shoif'-feh-lĭn)
Scheuren (shoi'rĕn)
Schiavone (ske-ä-vō'nä)
Schiavonetti (ske ä-vo-net'tee)
Schidone (ske do'nä). *Syn.* Schedone
Schiller (shĭl'ler)
Schimmelpenninck (shĭm'-mĕl pĕn'nĭngk)
Schimper (shĭm'pĕr)
Schinkel (shĭngk'ĕl)
Schirach (shee'räĸ)
Schirmer (shĭR'mĕr)
Schlagentweit (shlā'gen twīt)
Schlayer (shlī'ĕr)
Schlegel (shlā'gel, *or* shlī'-gĕl)
Schleiden (shlī'dĕn)
Schleiermacher (shlī'ĕr-măĸ'ĕr)
Schleinitz (shlī'nĭts)
Schlosser (shlos'sĕr)
Schlotheim (shlot'hĭm)
Schlözer (shlot'sĕr)
Schlüter (Ger.) (shlü'tĕr)
Schlyter (Sw.) (shlü'tĕr)
Schmerling (shmĕR'lĭng)
Schmid (shmit)
Schmidt (shmit)
Schmutzer (shmoot'sĕr)
Schnaase (shnä'zĕh)
Schneider (shnī'dĕr)
Schneidewin (shnī'dĕh vĭn)
Schneller (shnel'lĕr)
Schnorr (shnoR)
Schnyder (Ger) (shnee'-dĕr)
Schoen. *See* Schön.
Scholl, *or* Shoell (shōl)
Scholz (sholts)
Schomann (sho'măn)
Schomberg (shom'bĕrg) (*Ger. pron* shom'bĕRG)
Schomburgk (shom'bŏRĸ)
Schön, *or* Schoen (shon)
Schonbein (shon'bīn)
Schonlein (shon'līn)
Schoolcraft (skool'krăft)
Schooten (skoo'tĕn)
Schopenhauer (sho'pen-how'ĕr)
Schopp (shop). *Syn* Scloppius
Schorcel (skō'rĭl), *written also* Schorel
Schott (shott)
Schouw (skow)
Schraudolph (shrou'dolf)
Schreiber (shrī'bĕr)
Schrevelius (skre-vee'lĭ ŭs)
Schrödckh (shrok)
Schroder, *or* Schroeder (shro'dĕr)
Schrodter (shrot'tĕr)
Schroter, *or* Schroeter (shro'tĕr)
Schubart (shoo'bärt)
Schubert (shoo'bĕrt)
Schultens (skŭl'tĕns)
Schulting (skŭl'tĭng)
Schultz (shōlts)
Schulz (shōlts)
Schulze (shōlt'sĕh)
Schumacher (shoo'mä-ĕr)
Schumann (shoo'măn)
Schuyler (skī'lĕr)
Schwab (shwäp)
Schwanthaler (shwän'tä ĕr)
Schwarz (shwärts)
Schwarzenberg (shwärt' sen bĕrg) (*Ger pron* shwärt'sen bĕRG)
Schwa (shĕ'nä)
Scioppius (shĭ op'pĭ ŭs) (Ger Schopp, shopp)
Scopoli (sko'po lee)
Scoresby (skōrz'bĭ)
Scougal (skoo'gal)
Scribe (skrīb)
Scudéri, *or* Scudery (Fr) (skü'dā're')
Scuderi (It) (skoo'dā ree, *or* skoo dā'ree)
Scra'gĕr
Scba (skī'bĭ)
Sebastiani (sā bäs te ä'nee)
Seckendorf (sĕk'kĕn donf)
Sedaine (sā'dĕn')
Seetzen (sāt'sen)
Segneri (sän'yā ree)
Segni (sän'yee)
Seguier (sā'gē'ā')
Segur (sā'gur')
Seidl (sī'd'l)
Selim (sĕe'lĭm) (*Turk. pron* sā'lĭm')
Seljuk (sĕl'jook), *written also* Seldjouk *and* Seldschuk
Senac (sĕh nāk'), *sometimes written* Sénac (sā'-nāk')
Senefelder (sā'nĕh-fĕl'dĕr)
Sepulveda (sā pool'vā dä)
Sergel (sĕR'gĕl)
Serlio (sār'le-o)
Servandoni (sĕR-vän do'-nee)
Ser ve'tŭs (Sp. Servedo, sĕR-vā'Do)
Sestini (sĕs tee'nee)
Seurelle. *See* Sorel
Sevajee, *or* Sevaji (se-vä'-jee)
Sevier (se-veer')
Sevigné (sā-veen'yĕ, *or* sā'vēn'yĕ')
Seward (sū'ard)
Seyffarth (sīf'färt)
Seymour (see'mĕr)
Sforza (sfort'sä)
'Sgravesande. *See* Grave sande.
Shafteshury (shafts'ber ĭ)
Shah Alum, *or* Alam (shäh ä'lum)
Shah Jehan, *or* Jahan (shäh ĵ.-hän')
Shah Zeman (shä ze'mân), *written also* Shah Zemann
Shakes'pēare, *written also* Shakspeare *and* Shakspere
Shakovsky (shä-kov'skĭ)
Shamul (shä mool'), *written also* Shamoul
Shamyl (shä'mĭl). *Syn* Schamyl
Shcil (sheel)
Shems-ed-Din, Chems-ed-Dyn, *or* Schems-ed-Din (shĕms'-ed deen')
Sherard (shĕr'ard)
Sheridan (shĕr'ĭ dan)
Sherif-ed-Din, Cherif-ed Dyn, *or* Sherif ed-Din (shĕ reef' ed deen')
Shishkof, *or* Schischkow (shĭsh kof')
Shukowskii *See* Zhukovskii
Sibbern (sĭb'bern)
Sicard (sĭ'kaR')
Sickingen (sĭk'kĭng en)
Sidmouth (sĭd'mŭth)
Sidney (sĭd'nĭ)
Siebold (see'bolt)
Siegen (see'gen)
Sieyès (se-ĕs', se-ā', *or* se ā'yĕs')
Sigel (see'gĕl)
Sigismund (sĭj'ĭs mŭnd)
Signorelli (sēn-yo rel'lee)
Sigonio (se-gō'ne-o)
Sigourney (sĭg'ur nĭ)
Sil'lĭ man
Silvestre (sĭl'vĕstr')
Simon (sī'mŏn')
Singldr (sĭn'klĭr)
Siri (see'ree)
Sirmond (sĭr'mŏn')
Sismondi (sĭs mŏn'dĭ) (*It pron* sēs mŏn'dee)
Sjoberg (sho'bĕrg)
Sjogren (sho'grĕn)
Skanderbeg *See* Scanderbeg
Skrzynecki (skzhe net' skee)
Sleidan (slī'dăn) (Lat Sleidānus)
Slidell (slī del')
Slingeland (sling'ĕh länt)
Slowacki (slo vät'skee)
Smeaton (smee'tn)
Smöllett
Snellaert (snĕl'lärt)
Sneyd (sneed)
Sniadecki (sne ä-det'skee)
Snorri Sturluson (snor'ree stoor'lŏo sun)
Snÿ'dĕr
Snyders, *or* Sneyders (snī'dĕrs)
Sonne (sŏn)
Sobieski (so be ĕs'kee)
Socinus (so sĭ'nŭs) (It Sozzini (sŏt see'nee)
Solander (so lăn'dĕr)
Solario (so lä'rĭ o)
Solger (sol'gĕr *or* sol'ĕ gĕr)
Soliman (sŏl'ĭ-măn, *or* so lĭ măn'). *Syn* Suleyman.
Solimena (so le mā'nä)
Solis (so lees')
Soltikof, *or* Soltikow (sol te-kof')
Somers (sŭm'ĕrz)
Sommering (sŏm'mĕr ĭng)
Sonnini (son nee'nee)
Sontag (sŏn'tăg, *or* son' tăg)
Sorel (so'rel'), *written also* Seurelle
Sotheby (sŭth'ĕ bĭ)
Soubise (soo'bĭz')
Soufflot (soof'flo')

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long*, ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ÿ, *short*, ą, ę, į, ǫ, *obscure*, câre, fär, lást, fąll, what, thêre, vęil, tẽrm, pīque, firm, dŏne fôr, dǫ, wǫlf, fo͝od, fo͝ot, fûrl, rųde, pu͝sh;

Soule (sōl)
Soule (soo lē′, *or* soo′lē′)
Soulié (soo′le-ā′)
Soulouque (soo′lōōk′)
Soult (soolt)
Southard (sŭth′ard)
Southcott (sowth′kŏt)
Southern (sŭth′ern)
Southey (sowth′ē)
Southworth (south′wŭrth)
Souvarof *See* Suwarrow
Souvestre (soo′vĕstr′)
Souza (sō′zā)
Sowerby (sou′er bī)
Soyer (soi′er, *or* swä′yā)
Sozzini. *See* Socinus
Spada (spä′dä)
Spaendonk (spān′dŏŋk)
Spagnoletto (spān yo let′-to) *Syn* Ribera
Spalding (spawl′dĭng)
Spallanzani (spä län zä′-nee)
Spangenberg (späng′en bĕrG)
Spanheim (spän′hīm)
Spee (spā)
Spener (spā′ner)
Speranski (spē rän′skee)
Spiegel (spee′gĕl)
Spi ĝĕ′ll ūs (Flem Spigel, spē′gĕl)
Spinola (spee′no-lä)
Spinoza (spe no′zä)
Spohr (spōr)
Spontini (spon tee′nee)
Sprague (sprīg)
Sprengel (sprĕng′gĕl)
Sprenger (sprĕng′er)
Spruner (sproo′ner)
Spurgeon (spŭr′jun)
Spurtzheim (spoorts′hīm, *or* spŭrz′im)
Squarcione (skwär cho′nē)
Squier (skwīr)
Stael (stäl)
Stael (stäl, *or* stawl) *See* De Stael
Stägemann (stä′gĕh män)
Stag ne′ll ūs (*See pron* stăg nĕl′e-us)
Stahl (stäl)
Stahr (stä′er)
Stallbaum (stäl′bowm)
Stämpfli (stämpf′lee)
Stanhope (stăn′ŏp)
Stanislas (stăn′is las′)
Stanislaus (stăn is lā′us, *or* stăn is lā′us)
Stanzioni (stän ze o′nee)
Stapel (stä′pĕl)
Starhemberg (stär′em-bĕrG)
Starke (Ger) (stär′kĕ)
Starke (Am) (stärk)
Staszye (stä′shĭts)
Staudenmaier (stow′den-mī′er)
Staudlin (stoid′lĭn)
Staunton (stän′ton)
Straupitz (stou′pĭts)
Stayner (stī′ner)
Steen (stān)
Steenwyk, *or* Steenwijk (stān′wĭk)
Stefano (stĕf′ä no)
Steinbelt (stī′bĕlt)
Stein (stīn)
Steinbrikk (stīn′bruk)
Steno (stee′no, *or* stā′no)
Stephani (stĕ-fä′nee)
Steph'ä nŭs *Syn* Etienne
Stephenson (stee′vĕn sŏn)
Steuben (Am) (stū′bĕn)
Steuben (Ger) (stoi′bĕn)
Stieglitz (stee′glĭts)
Stiglmaier, *or* Stiglmayer (stig′l mī-er)
Stockhardt, *or* Stoeckhardt (stok′hart)
Stoqueler (stŏk′we ler)
Storace (sto-rā′chĕ, *or* stŏr′ăss)
Storch (storK)
Storrs (stŏrz)
Stowell (stō′ĕl)
Strada (strä′dä)
Stradella (strä-del′lä)
Strahan, *and* Strachan (strawn)
Straparola (strä-pä-ro′lä), *or* Sträp'ä-rōle
Stratico (strä′te-ko)
Strauss (strouss)
Strelecki (strä-letz′kee)
Strigel (stree′gĕl)
Stroganof, *or* Stroganow (stro-gä-nof′)
Stroud (strowd)
Strozzi (strōt′see)
Struensee (stroo′en-zā′)
Struve (stroo′vĕh)
Sturm (stŭrm)
Sturr (stŭrts)
Stuyvesant (stī′ve-sant)
Suarez (swä′rĕth, *or* soo-ä′rĕth)
Subleyras (sü′blā′rä′)
Suchet (sü′shā′)
Sucre (S Am) (soo′krā)
Sue (sü) (*Fr pron* sü)
Sueur *See* Le Sueur
Suhm (soom)
Suleyman (soo-lā mä′n′) *Syn* Soliman
Sully (sŭl′lĭ) (*Fr pron* sü′ye′)
Sumarakov, *or* Sumarakow (soo mä′rä kof′)
Surajah Dowlah (sŭr′ä jä dow′lä)
Suwarrow (soo-ŏr′ro), *written also* Souvaroff, *and* Suvarov, *more properly*, Souvoroff, *and* Suvorov, *or* Suworow (*Russ pron* soo-vo′rof)
Swedenborg *See* Swedenborg
Swammerdam (swăm′mer dăm, *or* swam′mer-dam′)
Swanevelt (swä′nĕh vĕlt′)
Swe′dĕn borg′ (*Sw pron* swā′den borG), *written also* Swedenborg
Sweynheim (swīn′hīm)
Swieten (swee′tĕn) *See* Van Swieten
Sydenham (sid′en-am)
Sylburg (sil′bo͝orG) (Lat Sylburgius, sil-bur′jĭ-ŭs)
Szalay (sŏh′loi′)
Szechenyi (sä′kĕn′yee, *or* sā′-kĕn′yee)
Szigligeti (se′glē′gĕ′tee)

T.

Ta bŭr′nă-Mon tā′nŭs
Tadolini (tä-do lee′nee)
Tagliacozzi (täl yä kŏt′see) *Syn* Tallicotius
Taglioni (täl yo′nee)
Taimur, *or* Timour. *See* Timur
Talbot (tawl′bŏt)
Talfourd (tawl′fŏrd)
Tallicotius (täl′ĭ ä ko′shĭ-us) *See* Tagliacozzi
Talliaferro (tol′ĭ vĕr, *and sometimes* tăl′ĭ-fĕr)
Tallart, *or* Tallard (tä′ lar′)
Talleyrand (tăl′lĭ rănd) (*Fr pron* tăl′lā′rŏN′)
Tallien (tăl′le-ĕn′)
Tallmadge (tăl′mĭj)
Talma (tăl′ma, *or* tăl′mä′)
Tamburini (tăm boo-ree′ nee)
Tamerlane (tăm′er-lān, *or* tăm′er lan′) *written also* Tamerlan *See* Timur
Tancred (tăngk′red) (It Tancredi, tän krā′dee)
Tancy (taw′nē)
Tändŋa hĭll
Tansillo (tän sĕl′lo)
Tanucci (tä noot′chee)
Tarnow (tar′nō)
Tartaglia (tär-täl′yä)
Tartini (tar te′nee)
Taschereau (täsh′rō′)
Tasman (täz′man, *or* täs-män)
Tăs′so (Torquato Tasso—*It. pron* tor-kwä′to tä′so). *Syn* Torquato Tassoni (täs so′nee)
Tatham (tāt′am)
Taubmann (toup′män)
Tauchnitz (touK′nĭts)
Tauler (tou′lĕr)
Tausan (tou′zăn)
Tavernier (tä′vĕr′ne ā′)
Tcheng-Guis, *or* Tchang-Kis *See* Gengis-Khan
Tebaldeo (tā-bäl-dā′o), *or* Tibaldeo (te-bäl-da′o)
Tĕ-ĕlm′sĕh
Tegner (tĕng-nĕr′)
Teignmouth (tĭn′mŭth)
Teissier (tā′se-ā′)
Telemann (tā′lĕh-män)
Tellez (Sp) (tel′yĕth)
Telles (Port.) (tel′lĕz, *or* tĕl′lĕs)
Temanza (tā-män′zä)
Tenein (tŏn′năn′)
Teneram (tā nā-rā′nee)
Tennemann (ten′ne män)
Teniers (tĕn′yerz) (*Fr. pron.* tĕh ne-ā′, *or* tĕn-yā′)
Tĕn′ter dĕn
Ternaux (tĕr′nō′)
Terrasson (tĕr′rā′sŏn′)
Tesi (tā′see)
Tessin (tĕs′se′n)
Texera (tā-sha′rä), *written also* Texeair
Teyler (tī′lĕr)
Thorup (to′rup)
Thackeray (thak′e rĭ)
Thalberg (tä′lbĕrG)
Thauler (tou′lĕr) *See* Tauler
Thedon (tā′dŏn)
Theiner (tī′ner)
Thenard (tĕ′nă r′)
Theobald (the′o bawld, *or* tĭb′bald)
Theroigne (tăn′wăn′)
Thesiger (thĕs′ĭ-jer)
Thevenot (tĕv′no′)
Thibaudeau (te′bo′dō′)
Thibault (te′bō′)
Thibaut (Fr) (te′bō′)
Thibaut (Ger) (tee′bō)
Thielen (tee′lĕn)
Thienemann (tee′nĕh män)
Thierry (te ĕr′ĭ, *or* te-ā′ree′)
Thiers (te ĕr′)
Thiersch (teerSh)
Thilo (tee′lo)
Thion (tee′ŏn′)
Thirlwall (thĭrl′wĕl)
Tholuck (to′lŏok)
Thom (tom)
Thomas (Fr) (to′mä′)
Thomasius (to mä′shĭ ŭs)
Thomson, *or* Thomond (to′mŏn′)
Thoreau (tho′rō)
Thoresby (thŏr′zbĭ)
Thorild (to′rĭld)
Thorkelin (tor′kĕh lĭn)
Thorlaksson (tor′lăks son)
Thorpe (thorp)
Thorwaldsen (tor′wĭld-sen, *or* tor′vĕld sen)
Thou (too) *See* De Thou
Thouins (too′ăn′)
Thouret (too′rā′)
Thouvenel (toov′nel′)
Throck′mor ton
Thu-ĭ′dĭs *Syn* De Thou
Thulden (tül′dĕn)
Thummel (tum′mĕl, *almost* tim′mel)
Thunberg (toon′bĕrG)
Thurmayer (toor′mī er) *Syn* Aventinus
Thurmer (tuR′mer, *almost* tĕR′mer)
Thurneysser (toor′nī ser)
Thurtwhitt *See* Tarwhitt
Tiarini (te ä ree′nee)
Tibaldeo *See* Tebaldeo
Tibaldi (te bäl′dee)
Tickell (tĭk′ĕl)
Ticozzi (te kŏt′see)
Tidemann (tee′dĕ män)
Tieck (teck)
Tiedemann (tee′dĕh-män)
Tiedge (teed′gĕh, *almost* teed′yĕh)
Tiepolo (te ā′po lo)
Tighe (tī)
Tilghman (tĭl′man)
Tillemont (tĭl′mŏn′)
Tilloch (tĭl′lŏk)
Tillotson (tĭl′lŏt-sŏn)
Tilly (tĭl′lĭ, *Fr pron.* te′ye′)
Timbs (tĭmz)
Timoteo (te mo′tā-o)
Timur, *or* Timour (tee-moor′) *Called by the Persians* Timu-Lăng-o Lĕng (i e., "*Timur the Lame*,") *whence* Tamerlane *Sometimes written and pronounced* Taimur, *or* Taimour (tī′moor′)
Tin′dal
Tintoretto (tĭn to-ret′to)
Tippoo Sahib (tĭp′po sä′hĭb, *almost* sä′ĭb)
Tiraboschi (te-rä-bos′kee)
Tischbein (tish′bīn)
Tischendorf (tish′ĕn-dorf)
Tissot (te′so′)
Titi (tee′tee), *or* Tito (tee′-to)
Titian (tish′ăn) (It Tiziano, tĭt-se ä′no)
Titsingh (tit′sĭng)
Tiziano *See* Titian
Toaldo (to ăl′do)
Tocqueville (tŏk′vĭl) (*Fr. pron* tok′vĭl′)
Todleben (tōt′lā-bĕn)
Toland (to′land)
Tolentinus (to-lĕn-tī′nus)
Tolomei (to-lo-mī′ee)
Tomline (tom′lĭn)
Tommaseo (tom mä-sā′o)
Tommasi (tom mä′see)
Tonstall (tŏn′stĕl), *written also* Tunstall
Tordenskiold (tor′dĕn ske-ŏld)
Torelli (to rel′lee)
Toreño (to-rān′yo)
Torquato (tor kwä′to) *See* Tasso
Torquemada (tor kā mā′-dä)
Torre (tor′rā)
Torrecilla (tor rā sel′lä, *or* tor re-chel′lee)
Torrigiano (tor re jē′no)
Torrijos (tor ree′hōs)
Torsellino (tor sel lee′no) (Lat Tursel-li′nŭs)
Torstenson (tor′stĕn son)
Tothben *See* Todleben
Toucey (tou′sĭ)
Toulongeon (too′lôN′ zhôN′)
Toup (towp)
Tour (toor)
Tournefort (toorn′for)
Tournemine (toorn′mē′n′)
Tournour (toor′nu r′)
Touro (too′ro)
Tourrette (too′rett′)
Toussaint L'Ouverture (too′săN′ loo′vĕr′tür′)
Townshend (town′zend)
Trädescant
Travers (Fr) (trā′vĕr)
Travers (Eng) (trav′ers)
Traversari (trā vĕr sä′ree)
Trebatti (trā bät′tee)
Tredgold
Trehbr (trā′bu)
Trembecki (trem bet′skee)
Trembley (trăn′blĭ′)
Trentowski (trĕn-to vskee)
Treschow (trĕsh′o)
Trevigi (trā vee′jee) *Syn* Previsi
Trevisani (trā ve sä′nee)
Trevisi (trā vee′see) *Syn* Trevigi
Trĕv′ĭgr
Triboli (tree′bo lee)
Tricoupi (tre koo′pee) *or* Trikupis (tre-koo′pis)
Trierwald (tree′vĭld)
Trimazelli (trĭn kä zel-lee) (Lat Trimăz-ĕl′lĭ ŭs)
Trissino (trĭs see′no)
Tristan (Sp & Port) trĭs tän′)
Tristan (Fr) (trĭs-tŏn′)
Trithen (trĭ′thĕn)
Trĭv′ĭgr
Trolelope
Tronchin (tr ŏn′shĭn′)
Troost (trost)
Troplong (tro′lôN′)
Troughton (trou′ton)
Trowbridge (tro′brĭj)
Trumbull (tŭm′bŭl)
Tschirnhausen (tshĭrn′how′zĕn)
Tschudi (tshoo′dee)
Tulden *See* Thulden
Tulloch (tŭl′lŏk)
Turenne (tū-rĕnn′) (*Fr pron* tu′rĕnn′)
Turgot (toor′go′, *or* tŭr′ go′)
Turiche (tur′nā-b′) (Lat Turnē′bĭus)
Turpin (tŭr′pĭn, *or* tur′ pĭn′)
Turrettini (toor ŭt-tee′nee)
Tursellinus. *See* Torsellino
Tuthill (tŭt′jl)
Tutilo (too′te lo)
Tychsen (tik′sĕn, *almost* tik′sen)
Tyndale (tĭn′dal)
Tyrwhitt (tĭr′ĭt, *or* tŏr′wit)
Tytler (tīt′lĕr)
Tzschirner (tshĭr′nĕr)

U.

Uberti (oo bĕr′tee)
Uccello (oot-chel′lo)
Uchtritz, *or* Uechtritz (ŭk′trĭts)
Udall
Uffenbach (ŏf′fĕn bäK′)
Ugglone (ood jo′ne)
Ughelli (oo gĕl′lee)
Ugolino (oo go lee′no)
Uhland (oo′lant, *or* yoo′ land)
Uhlich (oo′lĭK)
Ulad'slaüs, *written also* Uladislas
Ulfilas, *or* Ulphilas (ŭl′fĭ-las)
Ullmann (ŏol′män)
Ulloa (ool yo′ä)
Ulrich (ŏol′rĭk)
Ulric (ŏol′reet′see)
Umbreit (ŏom′brīt)
Unger (ŏong′ĕr)
Upham (ŭp′ăm)
Ure (yoor)
Urquhart (ŭr′kart)
Urquiza (oor kee′thä, *or* oor kee′sä)
Ursins *See* Orsini
Ursinus (ŭr′sĭ nus)
Urville (uR′vĕl′)
Usteri (oos ta′ree)
Uvaroff, Uvarov, *or* Uwarow (oo vä′rof)
Uwins (yoo′ĭnz)

V.

Vaart (värt)
Vaccarĭ (vä kä′rē)
Vacca-Berlinghieri (vä′kä bĕR lēn gē e′ree)
Vacca (vak′ka, *or* vä kä′ee)
Vaccaro (vä kä′ro)
Vachérot (vă shā′ro′)
Vaez (vä′ĕz)
Vaillant (vä′yăN′)
Valckenaer (vä′lk′ken ăr)
Valdemar *See* Waldemar
Valdés (väl-dĕs′)
Valée (vä′lā′)
Valentin (Fr) (vä′lôN′tĭN′)
Valentin (Ger) (fa′lĕn tēn′ *or* vä′lĕn-teen′)
Valesius (vä lee′zhĭ ŭs) *Syn* Valois
Valette *See* La Valette
Valignani (vä lēn yä′nee)
Valkenburgh (väl′ken bŭrg)
Valle (väl′lā)
Vallière (vä′le ā′)
Vallière, Le *See* Le Vallière
Vallisneri (vä′lē lēs nā′ree), *or* Vallisnieri
Valmiki (väl′mē kĭ)
Valmont (väl′mŏn′)
Valois (väl′wä′)
Valsalva (väl säl′vä)
Van Aelen, *or* Aachen (vän ä′ĕkn)
Van Buren (văn bū′rĕn)
Vanbrugh (văn′broo)
Vancouver (văn koo′vĕr)
Van Dale (vän dä′lĕh)
Vandamme (vän′dăm′)
Vandelli (vän del′lee)
Vander Heyden (vän der hī′dĕn)
Vanderlyn (vän′der lĭn)
Vander Meer (vän der mēr′)
Vander Meulen (vän der mo′lĕn) *Syn* Meulen
Vandermonde (vän der-mŏn′dĕh)
Vander Neer (vän-der nēr)
Vandes Velde (vän-der vel′dĕh)
Vander Werf (vän-der wĕrf)
Vander Weyde (vän der wī′deh, *or* vī′deh)
Vandyke (vän-dīk′) (Dutch Vandyck, *or* Vandijk, vän dik′)
Van Helmont] (vän hel′-mŏnt)
Van Hoeck (vän hōōk)
Vanini (vä nee′nee)
Vanloo (vän lo′)
Vanmander (vän-män′der)
Van Mons (vän mŏns)
Van-Ness (vän ness′)
Vanni (vän′nee)
Vannucci (vän noot′chee) *Syn* Perugino
Van Oost (vän ōst)
Van Rensselaer (vän ren′ sĕ-lar)
Van Schaack (vän shoik)
Van Schendel (vän skĕn′ dĕl)
Van Slitart (vän slĭt′tart *Syn* Bexley
Vansomer (vän sō′mer)
Van Swieten (vän swee′-tĕn) *Syn* Swieten
Van Veen (vän vān)
Vanuzzi (vä noot′see). *See* Vannucci
Vanvitelli (vän-ve tel′lee)
Vaperean (vä′pe′rē ŏ′, *or* vä′pe′rō′)
Varchi (vär′kee)
Varenius (vä ree′nĭ ŭs
Vargas (vär′gäs)
Varignon (vä′rē′n′yŏN′)
Varillas (vä′rē′yäs′)
Varnhagen (vär′nĕh-hā ĕn)
Varolius (vä ro lĭ′ee)
Varum (vä rŭm′ree)
Vasco da Gama (vä′sko dä vä′ma) *Syn* Gama
Vasconcellos (väs kŏn sel′ lŏs)
Vasquez (vas′kĕth)
Vassar (vä′sär)
Vatable (Fr. Vatable, vä tăbl′)
Vater (fä′ter)
Vattel (vä tĕl′, *or* vät′tel′)
Vatteri (vät′te ē′)
Vaubun (vō′bŏn′)
Vaucanson (vō′kŏn′sŏn′)
Vaucher (vō′shā′)
Vaudoncourt (vō′dôN′ koor′)
Vaudreuil (vō dru ē′)
Vaudreuil (vaw′dr, *or* vaw′ee)
Vaudreuil (vō′dru ē′)
Vaudricourt (vō′dre koor′)
Vaudrimesnil (vō′dre mā nē′)
Vauquelin (vō′klĭn′)
Vauvenargues (vō′vĕ närgz′)
Vauvilliers (vo′vee′lyā′)
Vaux (Eng & Am) (vawks)
Vaux (Fr) (vō)
Vecchi (vĕk′kee)
Vecchio (vĕk′ke o)
Vecellio (vā chel′le o)
Vega (vā′gä)
Vehrli *or* Wehrli (vār′lee)
Vehse (vā′zĕh)
Veit (vīt)
Velasquez (vā lăs′kĕz, *or* vā las′keth)
Velde (vel′dĕh, *or* fĕl′dĕh)
Veldeke (vel′de kāh, *or* fĕl′de kāh)
Velly (vā′lee′)
Velpeau (vĕl′pō′)
Vendeen (vĕn′dē dĭ)
Venetiano (vā net′se-ä′no)
Venero (vā ne-ā′ro)
Ventignano (vĕn tēn yä′no)
Venusti (vā noos′tee)
Verbroeckhoven (vĕr bŏok′-ho ven)
Verdi (vār′dee)
Vergniaud (vĕr′gne ō′) *See pron* vā rĭ′e us)
Vergnes (vĕr gnā′)
Vergennes (vĕr′zhenn′)
Vergerio (vĕr ĭ′re o)
Vergil (Lat Virgĭl′ĭ ŭs)
Vergniaud, *or* Vergnaux (vĕrn′yŏ ō′)
Verheyden (vĕr hī′den)
Verheyen (vĕr hī′en)
Verino (vā ree′no)
Vermigli (vĕr meel′yee)
Vernet (vĕr′nā′)
Veron (vā′rŏn′)
Verplanck (vĕr plănk′)
Verri (vār′ree, *or* vĕr′ree)
Verrio (vār′re-o)
Verrocchio (vār-rok′ko-o)

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c, *i*, *o*, *silent*, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ, *v*, ĕc (see p. 1636), ç *as* s, ch *as* sh, c, ch, *as* k, ĝ *as* j, ğ *as* n ĝĕt, g *as* z, x *as* gz, ṅ *as* n linger, link, th *as* n thine, ī, ū, ā, w, B, D, G, ĵ, K, N, R (see p. 1636).

Ver ste'gan
Vértot (vĕʀ'to')
Vêr'û lqm
Ve să'lĭ ŭs (It. Vesalio, vā-să'le o)
Vespucci (vĕs poot'chee)
Vettori (vĕt to'ree)
Veuillot (vuh'yo')
Viardot (ve'aʀ'do')
Vicat (ve'kȧ')
Vicente (ve sen'tĭ)
Vieri (vee'chee)
Vico (vee'ko)
Vicq d'Azyr (vĭk d'zĕʀ')
Vida (vee'dȧ)
Vidal (Fr.) (ve'dȧl')
Vidal (Sp.) (ve dȧl')
Vidaurri (ve dowʀ'kee)
Vidocq (ve'dok')
Vien (ve'ăn')
Viennet (ve ĕn'nȧ')
Vieyra (ve-ā'e rȧ)
Vieta (ve-ā'tą) (Fr. Viete, ve'ĕt')
Vigne *See* Delle Vigne.
Vignola (vēn'yo lȧ)
Vignoles (vēn'yol')
Vigny (vēn'ye')
Vi'ggrs
Villani (vĕl-lȧ'nee)
Villanueva (vĭl'y'ı nwā'-vȧ)
Villaret (ve'yı'rā')
Villars (vĭl'ląrz, *or* ve'yaʀ')
Villegas (vĭl yą'gŭs)
Villehardouin (vēl'aʀ'doo-ăn')
Villicle (vĭl'lĭl')
Villemain (vĭl'mă̆n')
Villena (vĭl yĭ'nȧ)
Villeneuve (vĭl'nı v')
Villeroi (vĭl'rw ı')
Villers (vĭ'yā')
Villiers (vĭl'yeʀz)
Villoison (vĭl'wā'zŏn')
Vincent (Eng.) (vĭn'sı nt)
Vincent (Fr.) (vă̆n'sŏn')
Vinchon (vă̆n'shŏn')
Vinci (vĭn'chee, *or* vĕn'-)
Vinciguerra (vĭn chegwĕʀ'rȧ),
Vincke (fĭngk'ęh)
Vi'ngr
Vinet (ve'nā')
Viollet-Leduc (ve'ol'lā'-lę h duk')
Viotti (ve ŏt'tee)
Virey (ve'rā')
Virchow (vir'chow, *or* fĭcʀ'ko)
Vischer (Dutch) (vĭs'ʀęr)
Vischer (Ger.) (fĭsh'ęr)
Visconti (vĭs kon'tee, *or* vĭs kŏn'tee)
Vitelli (ve tel'lee)
Vitello (ve-tel'lo)
Vitet (ve'tā')
Vittorino (vĭt to ree'no)
Vitringa (ve trĭng'gȧ)
Vivares (ve vā'rĕs)
Vivarini (ve vā-ʀe o'nee)
Vives (voe'vĕs)
Viviani (ve-ve ā'nee)
Vladimir, *or* Wladimir (vlăd'ę-mēr) (*Russ pron.* vlā dee'mĭr)
Voet (voot)
Vogel (fo'ggl, *or* fōo'gl)
Vogt (fōgt)
Voight (foigt, *or* foint)
Voisenon (vwăz'nŏn')
Voisin, *or* Voysin (vwȧ'-zăn')
Voiture (vwā'tūr')
Volk (folk)
Volkmann (folk'mą n)
Volney (vōl'nĭ) (*Fr. pron* vol'nā')
Volpato (vol-pā'to)
Volta (vol'tȧ)
Voltaire (vōl tār', *or* vol'tĕʀ') *Syn.* Arouet.
Vondel (von'dęl)
Vorontzoff, *or* Woronzow (vo ront sof')
Vorosmarty (vo'rosh'-mąrtyę, *almost* -march)
Vortigern (vor'tę gęrn)
Voss (Dutch) (vŏss) (Lat Vossius, vŏsh'ĭ-ŭs)
Voss (Ger.) (foss)
Vouet (voo'ā')
Voyer (vwȧ'yā')
Voysin *See* Voisin.
Vries (vreess)
Vyasa (ve ă'sę, *or* vy ă'sę)

W.

Waagen (vȧ'gę n)
Wachler (vȧ'kʰ-ęr)
Wachsmuth (vȧ'ks'moot)
Wachter (vȧ'kʰtęr)
Wächter, *or* Waechter (vă'k'tęr)
Wackerbarth (vă ĭk'kęr-bȧ̆ʀt)
Wackernagel (vă ĭ'kęr-nȧ̆g'ęl)
Wagenaar (vȧ'ą'ngę nȧ'r)
Wagenseil (vȧg'ę n sĭl)
Wagner (vȧ'g'nęr)
Wahab (wa hȧb'ı, *abd* Wahabite (wā-hā'bĭt), *or* Wa hī'bee
Wahl (vȧl)
Wailly (vȧ'lı'ye')
Wal hg fru'dus, *or* Wal g fri'dus
Walch (vȧ'lĭk)
Waldburg (vălt'bo͝oʀg)
Waldo (węl'do)
Waldemar (węl'de mąr, *or* vă'l'dęh mȧr)
Walewski (vȧ-lev'skee, *or* wă lū'skee)
Wallace (wŏl'lĭss)
Wallenstein (wŏl'lęn-stĭn) (*Ger pron* wă'l'ęh stĭn')
Wallich (wă'l'ĭk)
Wallin (vă'l-leen')
Wallis (wŏl'lĭss)
Walmesley (wŏnz'lĭ)
Walpole (wŏl'pōl)
Walsh (wŏlsh)
Walsingham (wŏl'sĭng-ąm)
Walther (vă'l'tęr)
Walton (wŏl'tęn)
Walworth (wŏl'wûrth)
Wanley (wŏn'lĭ)
Wansleben (vă'nz'lı-bę n)
Wappers (w ĭp'pęrs, *or* v ĭp'pēr')
Wąr'bĕck
Wąr'bur tęn
Wąrd'law
Wargentin (vă'ʀ'gęn teen)
Warham (wŏr'ąm)
Wā'rĭng
Washington (wŏsh'ĭng-tęn)
Watelet (vȧt'lā')
Watt (wŏt)
Watteau (vă t'tō')
Waugh (waw)
Wayne (wān)
Weber (wā'bę, *or* vă ı'bę r)
Weckherlin (vĕk'bę r lęn)
Wędd'dęr bŭrn
Wedekind (vā'dęh kĭnt)
Weenmx (wā'nĭnks)
Wegscheider (vă ę'shī dę r)
Weidler (wī'dl ę r)
Weigel (wĭG'ęl)
Weil (wī l)
Weiller (vă l'l'ę r)
Weinbrenner (wĭn'brĕn ę r)
Weishaupt (wĭs'howpt)
Weiss (Eng.)
Weiss (Ger.) (vĭss)
Weisse (vı'sęh)
Weissenthurn (wĭ'sęn toorn)
Wellesley (wĕlz'lĭ)
Wemyss (weemz, *or* wĭmz)
Wenzel (vĕnt'sęl) (Lat. Wenceslaus)
Wergeland (vĕʀ'ge lănd)
Werner (wĕr'nę r, *or* vĕ r'-nę r)
Wesley (wĕss'lĭ)
Wessel (vĕs'sęl) (Lat Wes sē'lĭus)
Wesselényi (vesh'tl'ĕn' yee)
Wesseling (vĕs'sęh lĭng)
Westergaard (vĕs'tę r gorď')
Wexiomgott
Weyer (wī'ęr)
Whalley (hwŏl'lĭ)
Wharton (hwŏr'tęn)
Whately (hwăt'lĭ)
Wheelocke (hwee'lǫk)
Whewell (hū'ęl)
Whishaw (hwish'aw)
Whit'g-ker
Whitefield (hwīt'feeld)
Whittier (hwĭt'tĭ ęr)
Wichmann (wĭk'mąn, *or* wĭk'mą n)
Wiedemann (wee'dę h mą n)
Wiequefort (vĕk'for')
Wiebecking (wee'bĕk kĭng)
Wieland (wee'lą nd) (*Ger pron* wee'lănt)
Wieselgren (wee'zęl grĕn)
Wildenow (wĭl'dę h no)
Willaert (wil'lārt)
Wilkes (wĭlks)
Wilkie (wĭl'kĭ)
Willcrt (wil'lārt)
Willoughby (wĭl'ǫ bĭ)
Willughby (wil'ǫ bĭ)
Winchell (wĭn'chęl)
Winckelmann (wĭnk'ęl mą n)
Windham (wĭnd'ąm)
Windischgrätz (wĭn'dĭsh grĕts)
Windischmann (wĭn'dĭsh mą n)
Winer (wee'nęr)
Winkelried (wĭnk'ęl reet)
Wing'lōw
Winter (wĭn'tę r, *or* wĭn' tęr)
Winther, *or* Vinther (vĭn' tęr)
Wirth (wĕʀt)
Wiszniewski (vish ne-ĕv' skee)
Wither, *or* Wyther (wĭth' ęr)
Wĭt'tę kĭnd (*Ger pron* wĭt'tę h kĭnt)
Wittgenstein (wĭt'gęn-stĭn)
Witzleben (wĭts'lī bęn)
Wladimir *See* Vladimir
Wŏd'rōw
Wohler, *or* Wochler (wo' lęr)
Wohlgemuth (wŏl'gę moot)
Wolcott (wŏl'kǫt, *or* wŏl'-kǫt)
Wolf (wolf)
Wolfe (wŏlf)
Wolff (Eng.) (wŏlf)
Wolff (Ger.) (wolf)
Wollaston (wŏl'ąs tęn)
Wollstonecraft (wŏol'stęn krĭft)
Wolowski (vo lov'skee)
Wolsey (wŏol'zĭ)
Wolzogen (wolt sō'gęn)
Worcester (wŏos'tę r)
Wordsworth (wûrdz'-wûrth)
Woronicz (vo ro'nĭch)
Woronzow. *See* Voront zoff
Worsaae, *or* Vorsaae (voʀ'saw)
Wouverman (wow'vęr mă n)
Wrangel (vrăng'ęl)
Wraxall (răks'gl, *or* răks'ąl)
Wrede (vrā'dęh)
Wren (rĕn)
Wronlecki (vro ne et'skee)
Wrottesley (rŏts'lĭ)
Wurmser (wûrm'ę r) (*Ger pron* wŏoʀm'sęr)
Wyatt (wī'ąt)
Wycherley (wĭtch'ęr lĭ)
Wyck (vĭk)
Wycliffe (wĭk'lĭf), *written also* Wyclif, Wiclif, *and* Wickliffe
Wykeham (wĭk'ąm), *also written* Wickham.
Wylie (wī'lĭ)
Wynants (wĭ'nąnts)
Wyndham (wĭnd'ąm)
Wyntoun (wĭn'tęn, *or* wĭn'toyn)
Wysocki (vĭ sot'skee)
Wythe (with, *th as in thin*)
Wyttenbach (wĭt'ę n-bāk)

X.

Xavier (zą vĭ'ęr) (*Sp. pron.* hă ve ăr')
Xeres (hā res')
Ximenes (zĭ-mee'nĕ z) (*Sp. pron* He-mā'nĕs)
Xylander (ze lăn'dę r)

Y.

Yăl'dęn
Yancey (yăn'sĭ)
Yärrell
Yonge (yŭng)
Youatt (yoo'ąt)
Youmans (yoo'mąnz)
Ypsilanti (ĭp se-lăn'tee)
Yriarte (e re aʀ'tā) *Syn.* Iriarte
Ysabeau (e'zā'bō')
Yvon (e'vŏN')

Z.

Zagoskin (zā gos'kin), *written also* Sagoskin.
Zach (tsăk)
Zacharia, *or* Zachariæ (tsăk-ā-ree'ā)
Zachtleeven (zăkt'lā'vęn)
Zahn (tsān)
Zajonczek (zā-yon'chĕk)
Zaluski (zā loos'kee)
Zambeccari (dzăm bek'kā-ree)
Zamojski (zā-moi'skee)
Zamora (thā mo'rā)
Zamoyski. *See* Zamojski
Zampieri (dzăm pe-ā'ree)
Zanchi (dzăn'kee)
Zanotti (dzā nŏt'tee)
Zarate (thā-rā'tā)
Zarlino (dzaʀ lee'no)
Zea-Bermudez (thā'ā-bĕʀ moo'dĕth, *almost* bĕʀ moo'thĕth)
Zeisberger (zīs'bĕrg ęr) (*Ger pron* tsīs'bĕʀG ęr)
Zeller (tsĕl'lęr)
Zelotti (dzā lŏt'tee)
Zelter (tsĕl'tęr)
Zengis *See* Gengis-Khan.
Zeno (dzā'no)
Zetterstedt (tsĕt'tęr stĭt)
Zeuss (tsoiss)
Zhukovski (zhoo kov'ski)
Ziegenbalg (tseeg'ęn bălg)
Ziegler (tsee'glęr)
Ziethen (tsee'tęn)
Zimmer-mann (*Ger pron* tsĭm'mę r-mă n)
Zingarelli (dzĭn gā rel'lee)
Zinzendorf (tsĭnt'sę n dorf)
Zizka, Ziska, *or* Zisca (zĭs'kā) (*Ger pron* tsĭs'kā)
Zobel (tso'bel, *or* zo'bęl)
Zoega (dzo ā'gā, *or* tso ā' gā)
Zoffany (zo'fā nĭ, *or* tso fā ne)
Zollikofer (Ger.) (tsol'lĭ ko'fę r)
Zöllikofer (Am.)
Zorrilla (thor ro'el'yą)
Zouch (zooch)
Zoust (zoost, *or* zowst)
Zschokke (tshŏk'kęh)
Zuccarelli (dzook kā rel lee)
Zuccaro (dzook'kā ro), *or* Zucchero (dzook'kā-ro)
Zucchi (dzook'kee)
Zumgilus *See* Zwingli
Zumala-Carregui (thoo mā'lā kăr rā'gee)
Zummo (zoom'mo)
Zumpt (tsŭmpt)
Zuñiga (thoon-yee'gā) *See* Lucilla
Zunz (tsŭnts)
Zurbano (thoon bā'no)
Zurbaran (thoon bā rān')
Zurita (thoo ree'tā)
Zwingli (*Ger pron* tsvĭng'lee) (Lat Zwingli us, *or* Zuingli us *written also* Zwingl) (zwĭng'gl)
Zwirner (tsvĭʀn'ęr)

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES,

WITH

THEIR DERIVATION, SIGNIFICATION, AND DIMINUTIVES, OR NICKNAMES, AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN SEVERAL OTHER LANGUAGES.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE design of the following Vocabulary is, in part, to supplement that of Modern Biographical Names In addition, therefore, to the English Christian Names which it embraces, and to their corresponding Latin forms, which are also given, the principal modern equivalents in actual popular use, or which have become familiarly known through literary associations, or which are, for other reasons, peculiarly important, have been included as far as practicable

From Christian names are formed, by contraction or corruption, many sobriquets or nicknames, and many diminutives Some of these acquire special interest from their use in the formation of surnames, others are confined to particular localities, others, again, are merely colloquial or fanciful In this Vocabulary, only those diminutives and nicknames are given which are well established or are etymologically important

With one or two exceptions only, no notice is taken of surnames used as Christian names, such, for example, as *Addison*, *Harley*, *Jefferson*, *Sidney*, &c

Careful attention has been bestowed upon the pronunciation In names from the modern languages other than the English, the same system of notation is used as in the case of the Modern Geographical and Biographical Names. See pp 1634 to 1636

In selecting the names, and in tracing their derivation and signification, use has chiefly been made of the following works 1 Heyse's "Allgemeines verdeutschendes und erklarendes Fremdworterbuch Zwolfte Ausgabe Neu verbessert und berechert herausgegeben von Dr C A F Mahn" (Hannover, 1859) 2 Ingram's edition of the "Saxon Chronicle" (London, 1823) 3 Camden's "Remains concerning Britain" (London, 1674) 4 Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities" (London, 1634) 5 Jones's "Proper Names of the Old Testament Scriptures, Expounded and Illustrated" (London, 1850). 6, Robinson's "Lexicon of the New Testament" (New York, 1850) 7, Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" (London, 1863) 8 Nichols's "What's in a Name" (London, 1859) 9 Lower's "Patronymica Britannica" (London, 1860) 10, Various Registers, Directories, &c 11 Miss Yonge's "History of Christian Names" (London, 1863), an elaborate and very able treatise, which contains much information of great value not elsewhere accessible, and which has been of more service than any other single work.

I. NAMES OF MEN.

A.

Aaron (ār'un). [Heb] Lofty, inspired Arab Harun, *or* Haroun (ha'roon') Lat id

Ab'dI el [Heb] The servant of God Lat id

A'bel [Heb] Breath, transitoriness, vanity Lat id A'bel, A be'lus

A bi'a-thar. [Heb] Father of plenty Lat id

A bi'el [Heb] Father of strength Lat A'bi el

A'bI-ē'zer [Heb] Father of help Lat id

A bi'jah. [Heb] To whom Jehovah is a father Lat A'bi-as, A'bi a

Ab'ner [Heb] Father of light Lat id

A'bra ham. [Heb] Father of a multitude Lat A'bra ha'mus, Fr Abraham (a'bra'mŏN'), It Abrahamo (a bra a'mo), Sp Abrahan (a bra an'), Pg Abrahão (a bra ow'n'), Ger Abraham (a'bra ham'), Arab. Ibrahim (ib rā'heem') — *Dim.* Abe (ab)

A'bram [Heb] Father of elevation Lat A bra'mus, Fr. Abram (a'brŏN'), It Abramo (a bra'mo), Sp Abram (a-bram') — *Dim* Abe

Ab'sa-lom [Heb] Father of peace Lat id

Ad'am [Heb] Man, earth-man, red earth Lat A da'mus, Fr Adam (a'dŏN'), It Adamo (a da'mo), Sp Adan (a dan'), Pg Adão (a-dow'n'), Ger. & Dan Adam (a'dam) — *Dim* Ade (ād), (Ad'kin, *obs*), Scot Ed'die

A'dI-el. [Heb] The ornament of God. Lat id

A'dlin, } [Heb] Tender, delicate, soft. Lat
A dI'no } A'dlin

A dŏlph', } [O Ger] Noble wolf i e, noble hero
A-dŏl'phus } Lat A dol'phus, Fr Adolphe (a'dolf'), It Adolfo (a-dol'fo), *or* Udolfo (oo-dol'fo), Sp Adolfo (a dol'fo), Port Adolpho (a dol'fo), Ger Adolf, Adolph (a'dolf), *or* Oduif (o'dŏolf) — *Dim* Dol'phus

Ad'o-nI'ram [Heb] Lord of height

Al'an Variously explained as a hound [Slav], harmony [Celt], and a corruption of *Hilary*, or of *Ætanus* Lat A-la'nus, Fr Alain (a'lăN'), It & Sp Alano (a la'no).

Al'a-ric [O Ger] All-rich, *or*, noble ruler Lat Al'a-ri'cus, Fr Alaric (a'la'rĭk'), It & Sp. Alarico (a-la-ree'ko), Ger, Alarich (a'la-rik)

Al'bert [O Ger] Nobly bright, illustrious, Lat Al ber'tus, Fr Albert (al'bĕR'), It & Sp Alberto (al-bĕR'to), Ger Adalbert (a'dal-bĕRt), Albert (al'bĕRt), Albrecht (al'breKt).

Al'bi on. [Celt.] Mountainous land, — the ancient name of England

Al'ex ăn'der [Ger] A defender of men Lat id Fr Alexandre (a'lek'sŏN'dr) It Alessandro (a-les-san'dro), Sp Alejandro (a-lā han'dro), Pg Alexandre (ă lek-sān'drā), Ger & D Alexander (a'lek san'der) — *Dim* Al'eck, Fl'lick, Sān'der, Săn'dy, Saw'nie — *Fem* Al'ex-ăn'dra, Al'ex an-dri'nă

Al'fred [O Ger] Elf in council, i e, good counsellor Lat Al'fre dus, A lu're dus, Fr Alfred (ăl'fred'), It & Sp Alfredo (ăl-frā'do), Pg Alfred (ăl-frăd'), Ger & D Alfred (al'fret) — *Dim* Alf

Al'ger-non. [Fr] With whiskers

Al'lan, } The same as Al an See Al an
Al'len }

Al'mon [Heb] Hidden

A-lŏn'zo [O Ger] The same as Alphonso, q v Lat id. Fr Alphee (al'fā'), It & Sp Alfeo (al-fā'o), Ger Alphäus (al fa'ŭs)

Al phŏn'so [O Ger] All ready, willing Lat Al-phon'sus, Fr Alphonse (al'fŏNss'), It Alfonso (al fon'so), Sp Ildefonso (ēl dā fon'so), Alfonso (al fon'so), Alonso (a-lon'so), Pg Affonso (af-fon'so), Ger Alfons (al'fons)

Al'vah, } [Heb] Iniquity
Al'van }

Al'vin, } [O H Ger] Beloved by all Fr Alain
Al'wIn } (ăl'aN'), It & Sp Alano (a loo'o-no)

Am'a-rI'ah [Heb] Whom Jehovah promised

Am'a-sā [Heb] A burden

Am'brose [Gr] Immortal, divine Lat Am-brō'si us (-broo'zhī-us), Fr Ambroise (ŏN'brwaz'), It Ambrogio (am-bro'je-o), Sp Ambrosio (-bro'se o), Pg Ambrosio (aN bro'se o), Ger. & D. Ambrosius (am-bro'ze-ōos)

Am'mI [Heb] My people

A'mos [Heb] Strong, courageous, *otherwise*, burden

An'dI ew (ăn'drŋ) [Gr] Strong, manly Lat An'dre-as, Fr Andre (ŏN'drā'), Andrieu (ŏN'dre-tuh'), It Andrea (an dra'a), Sp Audres (an drā's'), Pg Andre (ăN'drā'), Ger & D Andreas (an'drā as) — *Dim* An'dy.

An'dro nI'cus [Gr] A conqueror of men

An'selm, } [O H Ger.] Protection of God Fr
An'sel } Anselme (ŏN'selm'), It & Sp An selmo (an-sel'mo), Pg Anselmo (aN sel'mo), Ger Anselm (an'selm), Anshelm (ans'helm)

An'tho-ny (-to), } [Lat] Priceless, praiseworthy
An'to-ny } Lat An to'ni us, Fr Antoine (ŏN'twăn'), It. & Sp Antonio (an-to'ne o), Pg Antonio (ăN ton'e-o) Ger Antonius (an to'ne-ōos), Auton (an'ton) — *Dim.* To'ny — *Fem* An to-ni'ă

A pŏl'los [Gr] Of Apollo

Ar'che lā'us [Gr] Ruler of the people

Ar'chi-bald [Ger] Extremely bold, *otherwise*, holy prince Lat Ar'chi-băl'dus, Fr Archambault (ar'shŏN'bo'), It Arcibaldo (ar che bal'do), Ger Archibald (arK'im balt) — *Dim* Ar'chy

Ar'ri el [Heb] Lion of God, valiant for God

Ar'is tăr'chus [Gr] Best prince

Ar'nold [O H Ger] Strong as an eagle Ir Arnaud, Arnaut (ar'nō'), It Arnoldo (ar-nol'do, Sp Arnaldo (ar-nal'do, Ger Arnold (aR'nolt)

Ar'te-mas [Gr] Gift of Artemis, or Minerva

Ar'thur [Celt] Hi[illegible] Lat Ar-thu'rus, Fr Artur (ar'tuR'), Arturo (ar'toor'), It Arturo (ar-too'ro)

A'sā [Heb] Healer, physician

Ās'a hĕl [Heb] Made of God

A'saph [Heb] A collector Lat Ās'a phus

Ash'bel [Heb] Fire of Bel

Ash'er [Heb] Happy, fortunate

Ash'ur [Heb] Black, blackness

Ath'a-năs'i us (-zhī us) [Gr] Immortal Lat Ath'a na'si us (-zhī us) Fr Athanase (a'ta'naz'), It Atanasio (a ta na'se o), Atanasio (a-ta-na'se o), Atanagio (a ta na'jo), Ger Athanasius (a ta-nā'ze ōos)

Ăth'el stan [A-S] Noble stone

Au'bŗey [O H Ger] Ruler of spirits Fr Auberi (ō'bre'), It Alberico (ăl bā-ree'ko), Ger & D Alberich (al'ber-ik)

Au gŭs'tin, } [Lat] Belonging to Augustus Lat
Au-gŭs'tine, } Au'gus ti'nus, Fr Augustin (o'gus'tăN'), It Agostino (a-gos-tee'no), Sp Augustino (ow goos tee'no), Ger Augustin (ow-goos teen'),

☞ In the United States, this name, in its full form, is often pronounced Aw'gus tin, or Aw'gus-teen, with the accent on the first syllable and, though this accentuation is opposed to present English usage, the contracted form *Austin* shows that English speakers of former times true to the genius of the language, and uninfluenced by any considerations of classical quantity, must have placed the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

Au-gŭs'tus [Lat] Exalted, imperial Lat id, Fr Auguste (ō'gŭst'), Ger August (ow'gōost) — *Dim* Gus, Gŭs'tus — *Fem* Au-gŭs'tă

Au rĕ'li-us [Lat] Golden Lat id.

Az'a-rI'ah [Heb] Helped of the Lord

B.

Bald'win [O Ger] Bold, courageous friend Lat Bal'du-i'nus, Fr Baudouin (bo'doo-ĕN'), It Baldovino (bal-do vee'no), Balduino (bal-doo-ee'no), Ger Balduin (bal'doo een)
Bāp'tist [Gr] A baptizer, purifier Fr Baptiste, Batiste (ba'tēst'), It Battista (bat-tees'ta), Sp. Bautista (bou-tees'ta), Ger Baptist (bāp'teest)
Bär'a chī'as [Heb] Whom Jehovah has blessed
Bär'dolph, Bär'dulph } [O Ger] A distinguished helper
Bär'na bas, Bär'na-by } Son of corruption Fr Barnabé (bar'nā-bā'), It Barna (bar'na), Barnaba (bar'nä-ba), Sp Barnabas (bar-na bas'), Bernabe (ber-na-ba'), Pg Barnabe (bar na bä'), Ger & D Barnabas (bar'na-bas)
Bar thŏl'o-mew [Heb] A warlike son Lat Bartho lo-mæ'us, Fr Bartolomée (bar'to'lo'mā'), Bartholemi (bar'tŏl'me'), It Bartolomeo (bar'to lo-ma'o), Sp Bartolome (bar'to lo mā'), Pg Bartolomeu (bar-to-lo mā oo), Ger Bartholomäus (bar'to lo mā'oos), Barthel (bar'tĭl) — *Dim* Bat
Bar zĭl'lāi [Heb] Iron of the Lord, firm, true
Bāg'il [Gr] Kingly, royal Lat Ba sĭl'i us, Fr Basile (ba'zēl'), It, Sp, & Pg Basilio (ba seel'e-o), Ger, D, Dan, & Sw Basilius (ba zĭl'e ōos)
Běn'e dict [Lat] Blessed Lat Ben'e-dic'tus, Fr Benoit (bŏh-nwa'), It Benedetto (bā-nā-det'to), Bettino (bet tee'no), Sp Benedicto (bā nā deek'to), Benito (bā nee'to), Pg Benedicto (bā-nā-dee'to), Bento (ben'to), Ger Benedikt (ben'a dikt) — *Dim* Ben'net — *Fem* Ben'e-dic'tă.
Bĭn'ja mĭn [Heb] Son of the right hand It Benjamino (bā nc-a-mee'no) — *Dim* Ben, Bĭn'ny
Ben ō'nĭ [Heb] Son of grief or trouble
Be-rī'ah [Heb] In calamity
Bĕr'nard, Bär'nard } [O Ger] Bold as a bear Lat Ber nar'dus, Fr Bernard (bĕR'nar'), It Bernardino (bĕR-nar-dee'no), Sp Bernardo (bĕR nar'do), Bernal (bĕR-nal'), Ger Bernhard (bĕrn'hart), Barend (bä'rent), Berend (bĕ'rent)
Bĕr'tram [O Ger] Bright raven Fr Bertrand (bĕR'tron'), It Bertrando (bĕR-tran'do), Sp Beltran (bel tran'), Pg Bertrão (bĕR-trown'), Ger Bertram (bĕR'tram), Berdraud (bĕR'drant)
Be thŭ'el [Heb] Man of God
Be zăl'e el [Heb] In the shadow (protection) of God
Bŏn'i-fāçe [Lat] A benefactor Lat Bon'i fa'ci us (ba'shĭ-us), It Bonifacio (bo ne fat'cho), Bonifazio (bo ne fat'se o), Sp Bonifacio (bo ne fa'the o), Pg Bonifacio (bo ne-fa'se-o), Ger & D Bonifacius (bo ne fa'se oos)
Brĭ'an [Celt] Strong It Briano (bre-ä'no).
Brŭ'no [O. Ger] Brown.

C.

Cad-wŏl'la der [Brit] Battle arranger
Çæ'sar [Lat] Hairy, *or*, blue-eyed, *or*, born under the *cesarean* operation Lat id, Fr Cesar (sā'zar'), It Cesare (chā'sa-rā), Ger Cäsar (tsā'sar)
Cā'leb [Heb] A dog
Căl'vin [Lat] Bald Lat Cal vi'nus Fr Calvin (kal'văN'), Cauvin (kō'văN'), Sp Calvo (kal'vo)
Cecil (sē'sĭl, sĭs'il, *or* sē'sĭl) [Lat] Dim-sighted
Çē'phas [Aram] A stone
Chărles [O Ger] Strong, manly, noble spirited Lat Car'o lus, Fr Charles (sharl), It Carlo (kar'lo), Sp & Pg Carlos (kar'lōs), Ger Carl, karl — *Dim* Char'lie, *or* Char'ley. — *Fem* Car'o line, Çhar'lotte
Christ'ian [Lat] Belonging to Christ, a believer in Christ Lat Chris'ti a'nus, Fr Chrestien, Chretien (krā'tē-ăN'), It, Sp, & Pg Cristiano (krēs-te-a'no), Ger & Dan Christian (kris'te-an) — *Dim* Chris'tie — *Fem* Chris'ti-ā'na
Chris'to pher [Gr] Bearing Christ Lat Christophe'o-rus, Fr Christophe (krēs-tof'), It Cristoforo (krēs-to'fo ro), Sp Cristoval (krēs to val'), Pg Christovão (krēs to-vown'), Ger Christoph rus (kris tof'o roos), Christoph (krees'tof) — *Dim* Kris'ter, Kit, Chris
Clăr'ence [Lat] Illustrious Lat. Cla ren'ti us (-rĕn'shĭ-us)
Clau'di-us, Claude } [Lat] Lame Lat Claudius Fr Claude (klod), It & Sp Claudio (klow'de-o), Ger & D Claudius (klow'de-ōos)
Clĭm'ent [Lat] Mild-tempered, merciful Lat. Cle'mens, Fr Clément (klē'moN'), It & Sp Clemente (klā-men'tā), Ger & D Clemens (kla'mĕnss)
Cŏn'rad [O H Ger] Bold in counsel, resolute Lat Con-ra'dus, Fr Conrade (kŏN'rad'), It Conrado (kon-ra'do), Corrado (kor-rä'do), Sp. Conrado (kon-ra'Do), Ger Konrad (kon'rat)
Cŏn'stant [Lat] Firm, faithful Lat. Con'stans, Constantius (-stan'she-us), It Costante (kos-tan'tā), Costanzo (kos-tan'zo), Sp Constancio (kon-stan'the-o), Pg Constancio (kon-stan'se o), Ger Constanz (kon'stants) — *Fem.* Con-stan'tĭ-ā (-shĭ a)
Cŏn'stan-tine. [Lat] Resolute, firm Lat Con'stan ti'nus, It, Sp, & Pg Constantino (kon-stan tee'no), Ger. Constantin (kon'stan-teen')
Cor-nē'lĭ-us (*or* kor-neel'yus). [Lat] (*Uncertain.*) Lat. id, Fr Cornélius (koR'nā'le'üss'), It., Sp, & Pg Cornelio (koR-na'le-o), Ger Cornelius (koR nā'le-ōos) — *Fem.* Cor-ne'lĭ-ā (*or* -neel'yā).
Cris'pin, Cris'pus, Cris'pi an } [Lat] Having curly hair. Lat Crispi'nus, Cris'pi-ā'nus, Fr. Crispin (krēs'păN'), Crépin (krā'păN'), It Crispino (krēs-pee'no), Crispo (krees'po), Sp. Crispo (krees'po), Ger. Cris'pus (kris'pōos).
Cŭth'bert [A-S] Noted splendor
Çўp'rĭ-an [Gr] Of Cyprus Lat Cyp'ri-a'nus, Fr Cyprian (sē'pre-ăN'), Ger Cyprian (see'pre-an)
Çўr'ĭl [Gr] Lordly Lat Cўr'ĭl'lus, Fr Cyrille (sē'rē'l', *or* se'rē'y'), Sp Cirilo (the-ree'lo), It Cirillo (che reel'lo), Ger Cyrill (se'reel)
Cў'rus [Per] The sun. Lat id

D.

Dăn [Heb] A judge
Dăn'i-el (*or* dăn'yel) [Heb] A divine judge Fr Daniel (da'ne-ĕl'), It Danielle (da ne-el'lā), Ger Daniel (da'ne-el) — *Dim* Dan
Da rĭ'us [Per] Preserver Lat id
Dā'vid [Heb] Beloved Fr David (da'vēd'), It Davide (da-vee'dā), Davidde (da veed'dā), Ger David (da'veet) — *Dim* Dā'vy, Dave (Daw'kin, *obs*) — *Fem* Vi'dă
De-mē'tri-us [Gr] Belonging to Ceres Lat id, Fr Demetrius (dā'mā'tre-üss'), It & Pg Demetrio (dā-mā'tre-o), Ger. Demetrius (dā ma'tre-ōos)
Dĕn'is, Dĕn'nis } [Gr] Same as DIONYSIUS [Fr form]
Dĕr'rick [O H Ger] A corruption of THEODORIC See THEODORIC
Dĕx'ter [Lat] The right hand, fortunate Lat id
Dĭ'o-nўs'ĭ-us (dī'o nizh'ĭ-us) [Gr] Belonging to Dionysos or Bacchus, the god of wine Lat id, Fr Dionisio (de'o'ne'zee'o'), Denys, or Denis (dĕh ne'), It Dionigio (de-o-nee'jo), Dionigi (de o nee'je), Dionisio (de-o-nee'se-o), Sp Dionisio (de-o nee'se o), Pg Dionysio (de-o-nee'se o), Ger Dionysius (de-o-nee'ze-ōos), Dionys (de-o-neess').
Dŏn'ald [Celt] Proud chief
Dŭn'can (dŭnk'an) [Celt] Brown chief

E.

Ĕb'en [Heb] A stone
Ĕb'en ē'zer [Heb] The stone of help
Ĕd'gar [A S] A javelin (or protector) of property Lat Ed'ga rus, It Edgaro (ed ga'ro), Ger Edgar (et'gar)
Ĕd'mund [A S] Defender of property Lat Ed mun'dus, Fr Edmond (ed'mŏN'), It Edmondo (ed mon'do), Sp & Pg Edmundo (ed moon'do), Ger Edmund (et'mŏnt), D Edmond (et'mont) — *Dim* Ed, Ned, (a contraction of "mine Ed")
Ĕd'ward [A S] Guardian of property Lat Ed var'dus, Fr Edouard (ā'doo'ar'), It Eduardo (ā doo-ar'dō), Edoardo (ā do-ar'do), Odoardo (o do ar'do), Sp Eduardo (ā doo ar'do), Pg Eduardo (ā doo-ar'do), Duarte (doo ar'tā), Ger Eduard (e'doo-art) — *Dim* Ed, Ed'dy, Ned, Nĕd'dy, Tĕd'dy
Ĕd'win [A-S] Gainer of property Lat Ed vi'nus, It Edumo (ā-doo ee'no), Ger Edwin (et'wēn). — *Dim* Ed, Ed'dy
Ĕg'bert [O Ger.] The sword's brightness, famous with the sword Lat Eg-ber'tus, It & Pg. Egberto (eg-bĕR'to), Ger Eckbert (ek'bĕrt), Egbert (eg'bert)
Ĕl'bert [O Ger] The same as ALBERT. Lat. El ber'tus
Ĕl'dred [A-S] Terrible
Ĕ'le-ā'zer [Heb] To whom God is a help. Sp. Eleazaro (a le-ā'thā-ro)
L'ĭl [Heb] A foster son
L ĭl'ah [Heb] God is his father
E lĭ'a kĭm [Heb] Whom God sets up. Fr. Élia cim (ā'le-a-sē'im')
E lĭ'as [Heb] The same as ELIJAH, q v.
E lĭ'hu [Heb] God the Lord
E lĭ'jah [Heb] Jehovah is my God Lat E lī'as, Fr Élie (ā'le'), It Elia (a'lee'a), Ger. & D Elias (a lee'as), Elia (a lee'a)
E lĭ'pha-let [Heb] God of salvation
E lĭ'shā [Heb] God my salvation Lat El'i-se'us Fr Elisée (ā'le'zā'), It & Sp Eliseo (ā le-ā'o).
E lĭ'zur [Heb] God is my rock
Ĕl'lis [Heb] A variation of ELISHA
Ĕl'mer [A S] Noble, excellent [A contraction of ETHELMER.]
Ĕl'nā-than [Heb] God gave
Em-măn'u-el [Heb] God with us Fr Emmanuel (ā'ma'nu'el'), It Emmanuele (em-mā-noo a'lā), Sp Manuel (ma-noo-el'), Pg Manuel (ma noo el'), Manoel (ma-no-el'), Ger Emanuel (ā-ma'noo-el)
Em'e-ry, Em'me-ry, Em'o ry } [A-S] Powerful, rich. Lat. Al'me ri'cus, It Amerigo (ä-mā-ree'go), Fr Emeri (ām're')
E nē'as [Gr] Praised, commended Lat. Æ-ne'as, Fr Énée (ā'nā'), Sp Eneas (ā-nā'ās).
Ē'noch [Heb] Consecrated, dedicated. Fr. Énoch (ā'nok')
Ē'nos. [Heb] Man.
E'phra-im. [Heb.] Very fruitful. Lat. E'phra-ī'mus.
E-răs'mus [Gr.] Lovely, worthy to be loved Lat. id., Fr. Érasme (ā'rāsm'), It., Sp, & Pg. Erasmo (ā-raz'mo), Ger. & D Erasmus (ā-ras'mōos).
E-răs'tus [Gr.] Lovely, amiable Lat id, Fr Éraste (ā'rast'), Ger Erastus (ā-rās'tōos)
Ĕ'ric. [A-S.] Rich, brave, powerful Lat E-rī'cus
Ēr'nest, Ĕr-nĕs'tus. } [Ger] Earnest. Fr Ernest (ĕR'nest'), It., Sp, & Pg Ernesto (ĕR-nes'to), Ger Ernst (ĕrnst) — *Fem* Er'nes tine
Ē'saŭ [Heb] Covered with hair Fr Ésaü (ā'za'ü)
Ē'than [Heb] Firmness, strength
Eū'gene, Eū-gēne' [Gr] Well-born, noble, Lat Eu-ge'ni us, Fr. Eugène (uh'zhĕn'), It Eugenio (ā oo jā'ne-o), Sp. Eugenio (ā oo hā'ne o), Pg Eugenio (ā oo-zhā'ne-o), Ger. Eugenius (oi-ga'ne ōos), Eugen (oi gēn') — *Fem* Eu ge'ni-ă.
Eū sē'bi us [Gr] Pious, godly Lat id, Fr Eusebe (uh'zĕb'), It, Sp, & Pg Eusebio (ā oo-sā'be o), Ger Eusebius (oo-ā'se ōos).
Eūs'tace [Gr] Healthy, strong, standing firm. Lat Eu stă'chi-us, Eu-sta'thi-us, Fr. Eustache (uhs'tash'), Eustathe (uhs'tat'), It. Eustazio (ā oo stat'se-o), Eustachio (ā oo-sta'ke-o), Sp. Eustaquio (ā oo sta'ke-o), Pg Estacio (ā-stä'se-o), Ger. Eustathius (oi-sta'to ōos)
Ēv'an [Brit] The same as JOHN. See JOHN.
Ēv'er-ard [O H Ger] Strong as a wild boar Fr. Evraud (ā'vrō'), It. Everardo (ā vā ra'do), Eberardo (ā bā-ra'do, Ger Eberhard (ā bĕr-hant), Ebert (ā'bĕRT)
E zĕ'ki el [Heb] Strength of God Fr Ézechiel (ā'zā'shc'el'), Sp. Ezequiel (ā-thā ke el'), Ger & D Ezechiel (ā-tsa'ke-el). — *Dim.* Zeke.
Ez'rā. [Heb] Help.

F.

Fā'lix. [Lat] Happy, prosperous. Lat id, Fr. Felix (fā'lēks'), It Felice (fā-lee'chā), Sp Felix (fā leek'), Pg Felix (fā lees'), Ger & D. Felix (fa'liks) — *Fem* Fe-lī'ci-a (fē-lĭsh'i a)
Fĕr'di-nand [O H Ger] Brave, valiant Fr Ferdinand (fĕR'de'nŏN'), Ferrand (fe R ron'), It Ferdinando (fĕR-de nan'do), Ferrando (fĕR-ran'do), Sp Hernando (her-nan'do), Fernando (fĕR nan'do), Ger Ferdinand (fĕR'de-nänt)
Fer-năn'do [O H Ger.] The same as FERDINAND [Sp form]
Fēs'tus [Lat] Joyful, glad. Lat id.
Frăn'çis [Fr] Free Lat Fran cis'cus, Fr François (frŏN'swä'), It Francesco (fran ches'ko) Franco (fran'ko), Sp Francisco (fran thees'ko), Pg Francisco (fran-sees'ko), Ger Franciscus (fran-tsees'kōos), Franz (frants). — *Dim* Frank — *Fem* Fran'çes, Fan'ny
Frănk [Fr] A contraction of FRANCIS.
Frănk'lin. [Mod]
Frĕd'er ic, Frĕd'er ick } [O H Ger] Abounding in peace, *or*, peaceful ruler Lat Frĕd'er-ī'cus, Frid'er i'cus Fr. Frederic (frā'dā-rēk'); It Federigo (fā dā ree'go, Frederico (frā-dā re'ko) Sp & Pg Federico (fā-da-re'ko), Pg Frederico (frā da-ree'ko), Ger Friedrich (free'drik), Fritz (frits) — *Dim* Fred, Frĕd'dy. — *Fem.* Frĕd'er i-ca, *or* Frĕd'er-i ka.

G.

Gā'bri-el [Heb] Man of God. Fr, Sp, & Pg Gabriel (ga-bre-el'), It Gabriello (ga-bre el'lo), Ger. Gabriel (ga'bre-el) — *Dim* Gab.
Gā'ius (gā'yus) [Lat] Rejoiced Lat id.
Gā mā'li el [Heb] Recompense of God
Gär'ret [O. Ger] Another form of GERALD, or GERARD.
Ger'man, Gĕr'maine } [Lat] German Lat Ger ma'nus Fr Germain (zhĕR'măN'), It. Germano (jer ma'no), Ger Germann (gĕR'man)
Geof'frey [O H Ger] The same as GODFREY
Geôrge [Gr] A landholder, husbandman Lat Geōr'gi-us, Fr Georges, George (zhorzh), It Giorgio (jor'jo), Sp Jorge (hor'hĕ), Pg Jorge (zhor'zhä), Ger Georg (gā ork') — *Dim.* Geōr-gĭe — *Fem* Geōr'gi-ăn'nă, Geōr-gi'nă
Gĕr'ald, } [O Ger] Strong with the spear Lat
Gĕr'ard } Ge-rar'dus, Ge-ral'dus, Fr Gerard (zhā'rar'), Giraud (zhā'rō'), Giraud, Giraud (zhe'rō'), It Gerardo (jā-rar'do), Gherardo (gā rar'do), Giraldo (je-ral'do), Ger. Gerhard (ge'r'hart), Gerold (gā'rolt)
Gĕr'shom [Heb] An exile.
Gĭd'e-on [Heb] A destroyer
Gĭl'bert [O H Ger] Yellow-bright, famous Lat Gilbertus, Fr Guilbert (gēl'bĕR'), Gilbert (zhēl'bĕR'), It Gilberto (jēl-bĕR'to), Sp Gilberto (hēl-bĕR'to), Ger Gilbert (gēel'bĕrt), Giselbert (gee'zel-bĕrt) — *Dim.* Gil.
Gīles [Gr] A kid Lat Æ gĭd'i-us, Fr Gilles (zhēl), Égide (ā'zhēd'), It Egidio (ā-jee'de o), Ger & D Egidius (ā ge'de ōos)
Gĭv'en [Eng] Gift of God.
Göd'dard [O Ger] Pious; virtuous Ger Gott hart (got'hart), D. Gotthard (got'hast), Fr. Godard (go'daR')
Göd'frey. [O H Ger] At peace with God Lat

Göd/e-frĭ/dus, Gal-frĭ/dus; Fr. Godofrol (gōd/frwȧ'), Geoffroi (zho/frwȧ'), It Godofredo (go do frȧ/do), Goffredo (gof frȧ/do), Giotto (jot/to), Sp Godofredo (go-do-frā/ᴛʜo), Gofredo (go frā/ᴛʜo), Pg Godofredo (go-do-frē/do), Ger Gottfried (got/freet).

Göd'win [A-S] Good in war

Grĕg'o-ry [Ger] Watchful Lat Gre-gō/ri-us, Fr Grégoire (grā/gwaR'), It, Sp, & Pg Gregorio (grā-gōr/e-o), Ger. Gregorius (grĕ-go/re-ōos), Gregor (grā-gor')

Grĭf'ith [Brit] Having great faith

Gus-tā'vus [Sw] A warrior, hero Lat Gus-tā/vus, Fr Gustave (güs/tav'), It & Sp Gustavo (goos-ta/vo), Ger Gustav (goos-tāv')

Guy [Fr] A leader Lat Gui/do, Fr Guy (ɡee), It Guido (gwoo/ᴅo), Sp Guido (gwee/ᴅo), Ger. & D. Guido (gee/do),

H.

Hăn'ni-bal. [Punic] Grace of Baal Lat Han/ni bal Fr Hannibal, Annibal (un/ne/bal'), It Annibale (an ne-bā/lā), Sp Anibal (ȧ-ne bal/)

Hăr'old [A S] A champion, general of an army Fr. Harold (ă/rold'), It Araldo (a ral/do), Aroldo (a rol/do)

Hĕ'man. [Heb] Faithful Fr Heman (ā/mŏN'), Sp Eman (ā-man'), Ger Heman (ā/man)

Hĕn'ry [O H Ger] The head or chief of a house Lat Hen-ri/cus, En-ri/cus, Fr Henri (oN/ʀ'), It. Enrico (en-ree/ko), Sp Enrique (en-ree/kā), Pg Henrique (en ree/kē), Ger Heinrich (hīn/rĭk), D Hendrik (hen/drik) — *Dim* Häl, Hăr'ry (by assimilation of consonant sound), Hĕn (Haw/kĭn, *obs*) — *Fem* Hăr'ri-et, Hĕn n-rĭ'tta

Hĕr'bert [A-S] Glory of the army Lat Her bĕr/tus, Fr Herbert (ĕR/bĕR'), It Erberto (ĕR bĕR/to), Sp. Heberto (ā bĕR/to), Pg Heriberto (ĕr bĕR/to), Ger Herbert (hĕR/bert)

Hĕr'cu-lēs [Gr] Lordly fame Lat Her/cu les, Fr Hercule (ĕR/kül'), It Ercole (ĕR/ko-lā)

Hĕr'man [O Ger] A warrior Lat Ar mĭn/i us, It Ermanno (ĕR man/no), Ger Hermann (hĕR/man)

Hĭz'e kī'ah [Heb] Strength of the Lord Fr Ezechias (ā/zā/shee/ăs'), It Ezechia (et-sā/kee-a), Sp Ezequias (ā thā/ke-ās), Ger Hiskia (hĭs/ke a)

Hil'a ry [Lat] Cheerful, merry Lat Hi-la/ri us, Fr Hilaire (ē/lâR'), It Ilario (e-la/re-o), Sp & Pg Hilario (e la/re o), Ger & D Hilarius (he-la/re-ōos) — *Fem* Hĭ lă'ri-a

Hĭl'lel [Heb] Praise

Hĭ'ram [Heb] Most noble

Hō'mer [Gr] A pledge, security Lat Ho mĕ/rus, Fr Homère (o/meR'), It Omero (o ma/ro), Ger & D Homerus (ho-mā/rōos)

Hŏr'ace [Gr] Same as HORATIO [Fr form]

Ho-rā'ti-o (ho-ra/shĭ-o) [Gr] (*Uncertain*) Lat Ho rā/ti us, Fr Horace (o/rās'), It Orazio (o rät/se-o), Sp Horacio (o rä/thē-o), Pg Horacio (o rā/se o), Ger. Horatius (ho-rā/tse-ōos), Horatz (ho/rāts)

Ho sē'ä [Heb] Salvation

How'ell [Brit] Sound, whole

Hŭ'bert [O H Ger] Bright in spirit, soul-bright Lat Hu-ber/tus, Fr Hubert (ü/bĕR'), It Uberto (oo bĕR/to), Sp & Pg Huberto (oo bĕR/to), Ger Hubert (oo/bĕRt), Hugibert (oo/ge-bĕrt)

Hŭgh (hū), [D] Mind, spirit, soul. Lat Hu/go,

Hŭ'go } Fr Hugues (ügᵡ), It Ugo (oo/go), Ugolino (oo-go-le/no), Sp & Pg Hugo (oo/go), Ger & D Hugo (oo/go) — *Dim* Hŭg'ĭm (*obs*)

Hŭmph'rey [A S] Protector of the home Lat Hum-phre/dus, *or* Hum-frĭ/dus, Fr Onfroi (ôN/frwȧ'), It Onofredo (o no frā/do), Omfredo (om fra/do), Sp Hunfredo (oon fra/ᴅo), Ger. Humfried (oom/freet) — *Dim.* Humph

I.

Ĭch'a-bod. [Heb] The glory is departed

Ig-nā'tĭ-us (ig-nā/shĭ us). [Gr] Ardent, fiery Lat id, Fr Ignace (ĭn/yass'), It Ignazio (ĭn-yät/se-o), Sp Ignacio (ĭg nä/the-o), Inigo (ee/ne go), Pg Ignacio (ĭg-nä/se-o), Ger Ignaz (eeg/nȧts)

Im măn'u-el [Heb] The same as EMMANUEL

In'crēase [Eng] Increase of faith Lat. Cres-cen/tĭ us (-sĕn/shĭ-us).

In'gram [Teut] Raven

In'i go [Gr] The same as IGNATIUS. [Sp form]

I'rȧ [Heb] Watchful

I'saac (ī'zak) [Heb] Laughter Lat I sa/a cus, Fr Isaac (e/zăk'), It Isacco (e sȧk/ko), Ger Isaak (ee/sȧk) — *Dim* Ik, Ike.

I-sā'iah (i-zā/ya) [Heb] Salvation of the Lord Lat I-sa/ias

Is'ra-el [Heb] A soldier of God

Ĭth'i el [Heb] God is with me

I'van [Brit] The same as JOHN. [Russ. form.]

I'vo ry. [Eng.]

J.

Jā'bez [Heb] He will cause pain.

Jā'cob [Heb] A supplanter Lat Ja-co/bus, Jahac/o bus, Fr Jacob (zhȧ/kob'), It. Jacopo (yȧ/ko-po); Sp. Jacobo (ʜa-ko/bo), Ger. & D. Jakob (yä/kop). — *Dim* Jake. See JAMES

Jĭ'ĭ-rus [Heb] He will enlighten Lat id.

Jāmes [Heb] The same as JACOB Lat Ja co/bus, Fr Jacques (zhȧk), It Jacopo (yä/ko po), Jachimo (yä/ke-mo), Giacomo (jä/ko-mo), Giacobbe (zhä-kob/bā), Sp Jacobo (ʜä-ko/po), Diego (de-ä/go), Jago (ʜa/go), Jaime (ʜī/mā), Pg Jayme (zhī/mē), Diogo (de-o/go), Ger Jakob (yä/kop) — *Dim* Jā'meg, Jĕm, Jĭm, Jĕm'my, Jĭm'my — *Fem* Jăq'ue lĭne, Jāme-gi'na

☞ The old English form of this name was *Jeames*. Norden actually dedicates his "Survey of Cornwall" to James I as *Jeames*, and Archbishop Laud so spells the word in his correspondence. In fact, *Jemmy* and *Jim* are the natural offsprings of *Jeames*, as the word was pronounced in the best society till the end of the last century. *Yonge*

Jĕ'pheth [Heb] Enlargement

Jĕ'red [Heb] Descent

Jĕ'son [Gr] A healer

Jĕs'per [Per] (*Uncertain*) Fr Gaspard (gȧs/paR'), It Gasparo (gȧs/pä-ro), Gasparro (gȧs-pär/ro), Sp Gaspar (gȧs pär')

Jĕ'van [Heb] Clay, supple.

Jĕd'e dī'ah [Heb] Beloved of the Lord

Jĕf'frey [O H Ger] The same as GODFREY

Jĕr'e mī'ah, } [Heb] Exalted of the Lord Lat
Jĕr'e-mī'as, } Jer/e-mī'as, Fr Jeremie (zhĕr/mē'-
Jĕr'e-my } mē'), It Geremia (jā rā-mee'ä), Sp Jeremias (ʜā rā mee'ās), Ger & D Jeremias (yā rā mee'ās)

Jĕr'ome (in Eng), **Je rōme'** (in Amer) [Gr] Holy name Lat Hie/ro nȳ-mus, Fr Jerôme (zhĕr rōm'), It Geronimo (jā-ron'e-mo), Girolamo (je-ro/lä-mo), Sp Jeronimo (ʜā ro/ne mo), Jerome (ʜa ro/mo), Pg Jeronimo (zhĕ ro/nee-mo), Ger Hieronymus (e-ā-ron/e mōos)

Jĕs'se [Heb] Wealth

Jō'ah [Heb] Jehovah is his father

Jōb [Heb] Afflicted, persecuted

Jō'el [Heb] The Lord is God

Jōhn (jŏn) [Heb] The gracious gift of God Lat Jo-han/nes, *or* Jo-an/nes, Fr Jean (zhoN), It Giovanni (jo vän/nee), Gian (jan), Gianni (jän/nee), Sp Juan (ʜoo-än'), Pg João (zho own'), Ger Johann (yo/hän), Johannes (yo-hän/nĕs), Hans (hȧns), D Jan (yȧn), Russ Ivan (ee-vän') — *Dim* Jŏhn'ny, Jack, Jock — *Fem.* Jane, Ja nĕt', Jō/an, Jo an/ná

Jō'nah, } [Heb] A dove
Jō'nas }

Jŏn'a-than [Heb] Gift of Jehovah

Jō'seph [Heb] He shall add Lat Jo sē/phus, Fr Joseph (zho/zef'), It Giuseppe (joo-sep/pā), Sp José (ʜo-sā'), Pg José, Jozé (zho-zā'); Ger Joseph (yo/zef) — *Dim* Jō'e — *Fem* Jo sē'pha, Jo'se phine

Jōsh'u-ä [Heb] God of salvation Lat Jos/u-a, Fr Jossué (zhos/sü/ā'), Ger & D Josua (yo/soo-ä) — *Dim* Jŏsh

Jo-sī'ah, } [Heb] Given of the Lord
Jo sī'as }

Jō'tham [Heb] The Lord is upright

Jŭ'dah [Heb] Praised

Jū'lĭ an [Lat] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius Lat Jū'lĭ ā'nus; Fr Julien (zhü'lē ĭN'), It Giuliano (joo-le-ä/no), Sp Julian (ʜoo le-än'), Pg Juliño (zhoo le own'), Ger Julianus (joo-le-ä/nōos), Julian (yoo/le-än) —*Dim* Jule — *Fem* Jū'lĭ a na

Jū'lĭ ŭs [Gr] Soft-haired Lat id, Fr Jules (zhül), It Giulio (joo/le-o), Sp Julio (ʜoo/le-o), Pg Julio (zhoo/le-o), Ger & D Julius (yoo/le-ōos) — *Dim* Jule — *Fem* Jū'li-a, Ju'li et

Jŭs'tĭn [Lat] Just Lat Jus-tī/nus, Fr Justinien (zhüs/tē/ne ĭN'), It Giustino (joos-tee/no), Sp Justino (ʜoos tee/no), Ger Justin (yoos/teen)

Jŭs'tus [Lat] Just Lat id, Fr Juste (zhüst), It Giusto (joos/to), Sp Justo (ʜoos/to) Ger Justus (yoos/tōos), Just (yōost)

K.

Kĭn'elm [A S] A defender of his kindred

Kĕn'neth. [Gael] A leader, commander.

L.

Lā'ban [Heb] White

Lăm'bert [O H Ger] Illustrious with landed possessions Fr Lambert, Lanbert (lôN/bĕR'), It Lamberto (lăm-bĕR/to); Ger. Lambert (lăm/bĕrt), Landbert (lănt/bĕrt)

Lăn'çe lot [It] A little angel, *otherwise*, a little lance or warrior, *or*, a servant Fr Lancelot (lonS/lo'), It Lancilotto (lan-che lot/to), Pg. Lancelote (lăn-sā-lo'tā)

Lau'rençe, } [Lat] Crowned with laurel Lat
Law'rençe } Lau-rĕn'tĭ us, Fr Laurent (lo/rôN'), It Lorenzo (lo-ren/zo), Sp Lorenzo (lo ren/tho), Pg Laurencho (lou ren/sho), Ger Lorenz (lo/rents) — *Dim* Lär'ry (Lär/kin, *obs*), (Law'rie, *Scot*, Lär'ry, *Ir.*) — *Fem* Lau'rā, Lau-rin'dȧ

Läz'arus [Heb] God will help Lat. id, Fr Lazare (la/zaR'), It Lazzaro (lät/saR-ro), Sp Lazaro (lä'thä-ro), Lazarillo (lä-thä-reel/yo), Pg. Lazaro (lä/sä-ro), Ger Lazarus (lä't/sä-rōos)

Le-ăn'der [Gr] Lion man Fr Léandre (lā/ŏN'-dr), It & Sp Leandro (lā ăn/dro)

Leb-bē'us. [Heb] Praise

Lĕm'u-el [Heb] Created by God

Lĕon'ard (lĕn/ard) [Ger] Strong *or* brave as a lion Lat Le/o-nar'dus, Fr Leonard (lā/o/naR'), It Lionardo (le-o nar/do), Sp & Pg Leonardo (lā o nar/do), Ger Leonhard (lā/on hant)

Le ŏn'i das [Gr] Lion-like.

Lē'o pōld (*formerly* Le'old) [O H Ger] Bold for the people Fr Leopold (lā/o/pold'), It, Sp, & Pg Leopoldo (lā-o pol/do), Ger Luitpold (loo/it-pōlt), Leupold (loi/pōlt), Leopold (lā/o-pōlt)

Lĕ'vi [Heb] Adhesion See Gen XXIX 34

Le wis (loo/is) [O H Ger] Bold warrior Lat Lu-do vi/cus, Fr Louis (loo/e'), It Lodovico (lo do-vee/ko), Luigi (loo-ee/jee), Sp Clodoveo (klo do vā/o), Luis (loo-ees'), Pg Luiz (loo-eesh'), Ger Ludwig (loot/vĭc) — *Dim* Aqu (Lu/kin, *obs*). — *fem* Lou i/sa, Lou ise'

Lĭ'nus [Gr] Flaxen-haired

Lĭ'o-nel [Lat] Young lion. It Lionello (le-o-nel/lo)

Llew ĕl'lyn (lu ĕl'lin) [Celt] Lightning.

Lo ăm'mĭ [Heb] Not my people

Lō'do-wic. [O H Ger] The same as LUDOVIC, or LEWIS

Lo-rĕn'zo [Lat] The same as LAURENCE. [It. & Sp forms]

Lŏt [Heb] A veil, covering

Lou'is [O H Ger] The same as LEWIS. [Fr. form]

Lŭ'bĭn [A S] Beloved friend

Lū'cĭ an (lū/shĭ-an) [Lat] Belonging to or sprung from Lucius Lat Lu/cĭ-a/nus (lū/shĭ a'nus), Fr. Lucien (lü/se ăN'), It Luciano (loo chä/no)

Lū'cĭ-ŭs (lū/shĭ-ŭs) [Lat] Born at break of day Lat id, Fr Lucie (lüs), It Lucio (loo/cho), Sp Lucio (loo/thē-o); Ger Lucio (loo/se-o) — *Fem* Lu/ci ā, Lu'cy

Lū'do vic [O H Ger] The same as LEWIS [Ger. form]

Lūke [Lat] Lat Lu/cas, Fr Luc (lük), It Luca (loo/kä), Sp & Pg Lucas (loo/kās), Ger. Lukas (loo/kas)

Lū'ther [Ger] Illustrious warrior Lat Lu-thĕ'rus, Fr Lothaire (lo/tâR'), It Lotario (lo tä're-o); Sp Clotario (klo thä're-o), Ger Luther (loo/ter), Lothar (lo'tʜär)

Lȳ-cūr'gus. [Gr] Wolf driver.

M.

Mā'ĵor [W] Good, beneficent

Mā'ĵ a chī [Heb] Messenger of the Lord.

Ma năs'seh. [Heb] Forgetfulness. Lat Ma nas/seg

Mar çĭ'lus [Lat] Dim of MARCUS Lat id

Mär'shĭ-ăs (mär/shĭ us) [Lat] Same as MARCUS

Mär'cus, } [Lat] A hammer, *otherwise*, a male, *or*,
Märk } sprung from Mars Lat id, Fr Marc (mark), It Marco (mär/ko), Sp Marcos (mär/kōs), Pg Marcos (mär/kōs), Ger Markus (mär/kōos) — *fem* Mär'ci-ä (-shĭ a)

Mär'ma-dūke [A S] A mighty noble

Mär'tin [Lat] Of Mars, warlike Lat Mar-tī/nus, Fr Martin (mar/taN'), Mertin (meR/tăN'), It & Sp Martino (mar tee/no), Pg Martinho (mar teen/yo) Ger Martin (mar/tin)

Măt'thew (măth'thu) [Heb] Gift of Jehovah Lat Mat thæ/us, Fr Matthieu (mät/e rh'), It Matteo (mät ta/o), Sp Mateo (mä ta/o), Ger Mathaus (mät ta/ōos) — *Dim* Mat

Mat thī'as (math thī'as) [Heb] Gift of the Lord, — the same as MATTHEW

Mau'rĭçe [Lat] Moorish, dark-colored Lat Mau-rĭ'tĭ us, Fr Maurice (mo/rĭs'), It Maurizio (mou rit/se o), Sp Mauricio (mou ree/the o), Ger Moritz (mo/rits)

Măx'ĭ mĭl'ĭ an [Lat] The greatest Æmilianus Lat Măx'ĭ mĭl-ĭ-ā'nus, Fr Maximilien (mäk/se me/le-ăN'), Pg Maximiliano (mä-se me le-own'), Ger Maximilian (mäk/se-mil-e ān).

☞ According to Camden, this name is a compound invented by the Emperor Frederick VII, and bestowed on his son in his great admiration of Fabius *Maximus* and Scipio *Æmilianus*

Mĕr'e dĭth [Celt] Sea protector

Mĭ'cah [Heb] Who is like the Lord?

Mĭ'cha el (*or* mĭ'kĭ) [Heb] Who is like God? Fr Michel (me shel'), It Michele (me kā/lā), Sp. & Pg Miguel (me-gal'), Ger Michael, (mĭk'ä-ĕl). — *Dim* Mike

Mĭles [Lat] A soldier

Mŏr'gan [Brit] A seaman, a dweller on the sea

Mō'zĕs [Egypt] Drawn out of the water Lat id, Fr Moïse (mo/ēz'), It Mose (mo-e-sā'), Sp & Pg Moises (mo/e-zĕz'), Ger. Moses (mo/zĕs) — *Dim* Mose

N.

Nā'a-man. [Heb] Pleasantness.
Nā'hum [Heb] Consolation.
Na pō'le-on [Gr] Lion of the forest dell Fr. Napoleon (nä'po'lā'ôN'), It Napoleone (nä-po-lā-o'nā)
Nā'than [Heb] Given, a gift
Na thăn'a-el, } [Heb] The gift of God Fr. Na-
Na-thăn'i-el. } thanel (nä'thä'ne el')
Năal, } [Lat] Dark, swarthy, *otherwise* [Celt], chief
Năll }
Nĕ'he-mī'ah [Heb] Comfort of the Lord Lat Ne'he-mī'as
Nich'o las, } [Gr] Victory of the people. Lat
Nic'o las } Nicolaus, Fr Nicolas (ne'ko'lā'), Nicole (ne'kôl'), It Nicolo (ne-ko lo'), Nicola (ne-ko'lä), Sp Nicolas (ne-ko-läs'), Pg Nicolao (ne ko lä'o), Ger. Nikolaus (nee'ko-lowss) — *Dim* Nick
Nō'ah [Heb] Rest, comfort
Nō'el [Lat *Dies Natalis*] Christmas, born on Christmas day Fr Noel (no'el'), It Natale (na-tä'lā), Sp & Pg Natal (nä tăl')
Nôr'man. [Ger.] A Northman, a native of Normandy.

O.

Ō'ba-dī'ah. [Heb] Servant of the Lord. Lat Ob'a-dī'as.
Ō'bed [Heb] Serving God
Oc tā'vi ŭs, } [Lat] The eighth-born Lat Oc tā'
Oc-tā'vŭs } vus, Oc ta'vi-a'nus, Fr Octavien (ok'tā've ăN'), It Octaviano (ok tā-ve-ä'no), Ottavio (ot tä've-o) — *Fem* Oc-tā'vi ă
Ŏl'i-ver [Lat] An olive-tree Lat Ol'i-ve'rus, Fr Olivier (o-le've ā'), It. Oliviero (o-le ve ā'ro), Uliviero (oo-le-ve ā'ro), Sp & Pg Oliveiro (o le va'ro), Ger & D Oliver (o'le ver)
O rĕr'tēs [Gr] A mountaineer
Or-lăn'do. [Teut] Same as ROWLAND. [It form]
Ōs'car. [Celt] Bounding warrior Lat Os'ca rus
Ōs'mond, } [O Ger] Protection of God. Fr
Ōs'mund } Osmont (oz'môN')
Ōs'wald, } [O Ger] Power of God.
Ōs'wold }
Ŏw'en [Celt] Lamb, *otherwise*, young warrior
O zī'as [Heb] Strength of the Lord

P.

Păt'rick. [Lat] Noble, a patrician Lats Pă trī'ci-us, Fr Patrice (pä'trēss'), It Patrizio (pä-treet'se o), Sp Patricio (pä tree'the o), Pg Patricio (pa-tree'se-o), Ger Patriz (pä'treets) — *Dim* Păt, Păd'dy
Paul, } [Lat] Little Lat Pau'lus, Fr Paul
Pau'lus } (pōl), It Paolo (pä'o lo), Sp Pablo (päb'lo), Pg Paulo (pow'lo), Ger Paul (powl) — *Fem* Pau'lă
Pau lī'nus [Lat] The same as PAUL Lat id — *Fem* Pau-lī'nă
Pē'leg [Heb] Division
Pĕr'e grīne [Lat] A stranger Lat Pĕr'e grī'nus, Fr. Peregrin (pā'rā'grīN'), It Pellegrino, (pel-lā gree'no), Ger Pilgrim (pee'le grim), Sp & Pg Peregrino (pā rā gree'no)
Pē'ter [Gr] A rock Lat Pe'trus, Fr Pierre (pe ĕR'), It Pietro (pe-ā'tro), Sp & Pg Pedro (pā'dro), Ger Peter (pā'ter), Petrus (pa'trôos) — *Dim* Pete, Pē'ter-kin (Pē'kin, Pī'ĕrs, *obs*).
Phī lăn'der [Gr] A lover of men
Phī-lē'mon [Gr] Loving, friendly
Phīl'ip [Gr] A lover of horses Lat Phī-lip' pus, Fr Philippe (fē'lēp'), It Filippo (fe-leep'po), Sp Felipe (fē lee'pā), Pg Felippe (fā-leep'pā), Ger Philipp (fee'lip) — *Dim* Phil, Pip — *Fem* Phi-lip'pa
Phĭn'e-as, } [Heb] Mouth of brass
Phĭn'e has }
Pī'ŭs [Lat] Pious, dutiful. Lat id, Fr Pié (pe'ă'), It Pio (pee'o)
Plĭn'y [Lat] (*Uncertain*) Lat. Plĭn'i us.
Pōl'y-cărp [Gr] Much fruit
Pre sĕrv'ed [Eng] Redeemed
Ptŏl'e-my (tol'e-mȳ) [Gr] Mighty in war.

Q.

Quĭn'tin. [Lat] The fifth Lat Quin'tus, Quin'ti a'nus (kwĭn'shĭ-ā'nus), Scot. Quĕn'tin

R.

Rălph (*in Eng often pronounced* raf). [O H Ger] Same as RODOLPHUS Lat Ra-dŭl'phus
Răn'dal [A-S] House wolf.
Răph'a-el [Heb] The healing of God Fr Raphael (rä'fä'el'), It Rafaello (rä-fä el'lo), Rafaelle (rä fä-el'lā), Ger Raphael (rä'fä-el)
Rāy'mond, } [O Ger] Wise protection. Fr.
Rāy'mund. } Raymond (rī'mŏN'); It. Raimando (ri-mān'do), Sp & Pg. Raimundo (rī-moon'do), Ger Raimund (rī'moont).
Rĕg'i-nald. [O. Ger] Strong ruler. Lat. Reg'i-nal'dus, Fr. Regnauld, Renaud, Regnault (rā'nō'), It Rinaldo (re-nāl'do), Sp. Reynaldos (rā-e-nāl'dōs), Ger. Reinwald (rīn'wălt), Reinald (rī'nălt)
Rey'ben [Heb] Behold, a son
Reg'el [Heb] Friend of God.
Rĕyn'old [O Ger] The same as REGINALD
Rĭch'ard [O. H Ger] Rich-hearted, powerful Lat Rĭ car'dus, Fr Richard (re-shar'), It Riccardo (rēk-kar'do), Sp & Pg Ricardo (re-kar'do), Ger Richard (reek'art) — *Dim* Dick, Dick'en, Dick'on (*d* and *r* being etymologically convertible)
Rŏb'ert [O H Ger] Bright in fame Lat Robert'us, Fr Robert (ro'bĕR'), Rupert (rü'pĕR'), It Roberto (ro-bĕR'to), Ruberto (roo-bĕR'to), Ruperto (roo pĕR'to), Sp Roberto (ro bĕR'to), Ruperto (roo pĕR'to), Pg Roberto (ro bĕR'to), Ger Robert (ro'bĕRt), Rupert (roo'pĕrt), Rudbert (rood'bĕRt), Ruprecht (roo'prekt) — *Dim* Bŏb, Dŏb, Dŏb'bin, Rŏb, Rŏb'in, Pŏp (Pop'kin, *obs*)
Rŏd'er-ĭc, } [O Ger] Rich in fame Fr Rodrigue
Rŏd'er-ick } (ro'drēg'), It. Rodrigo (ro-dree'go), Sp Rodrigo (ro-dree'go), Ruy (roo'ee), Ger Roderich (ro'dĕ-rĭch), Russ Rurik (roo'rik)
Ro dŏlph', } [O H Ger] Famous wolf, *or*
Ro-dŏl'phus } hero Lat Ro dol'phus, Fr Rodolphe (ro'dolf'), Raoul (rä'ool'), It Rodolfo (ro dol'fo), Ridolfo (re-dol'fo), Sp Rodolfo (ro-dol'fo), Pg Rodolpho (ro-dol'lo), Ger. Rudolf (roo'dŏlf)
Rŏg'er [O H Ger] Famous with the spear Lat Ro ger'us, Fr Roger (ro'zhā'), It Ruggiero (rood-ja'ro), Rogero (ro-ja'ro), Sp Rogerio (ro hā're o), Pg Rogerio (ro-zha're o), Ger Rüdiger (rü'dĭg-er) — *Dim* Hodge, Hŏdg'kin (*h* and *r* being etymologically convertible)
Rō'land [O Ger] Same as ROWLAND [Fr form]
Rōw'land [O Ger] Fame of the land Lat Rot lan'dus, Ro-lan'dus, Fr Roland (ro'lŏN'), It Orlando (or-lān'do), Sp Roldan (rol-dān'), Pg Rolando (ro lān'do), Roldão (rol-down'), Ger Roland (ro'lānt); D Roeland (roo'lānt)
Rŭ'dolph, } [O. H Ger] Variations of Ro-
Rŭ dŏl'phus } DOLPHUS
Rŭ'fus [Lat] Red, red haired. Lat id
Rŭ'pert [O H Ger.] The same as ROBERT. Lat Ru-per'tus.

S.

Săl'mon [Heb] Shady
Săm'son, } [Heb] Splendid sun, i e, great joy
Sămp'son } and felicity Fr Samson (sôN'sôN'), Sp. Sanson (săn sōn'), Pg. Sansão (sän-sown')
Săm'u-el [Heb] Heard of God, asked for of God Fr Samuel (sä'mü'ĕl'), It Samuele (sä-moo ā'lā), Ger. & D. Samuel (sä'moo-el). — *Dim* Sam, Sam'my
Saul [Heb] Asked for
Sē'bă [Heb] Eminent.
Se-băs'tian [Gr] Venerable, reverend Lat Sebas'ti a'nus, Fr Sebastien (sā'băs'tē ĭN'), It Sebastiano (sā bas te ā'no), Sp Sebastian (sā-bäs-te-än'), Pg Sebastião (sā-bäs-te-own'), Ger Sebastian (sā-bäs'te-än').
Se rē'no, } [Lat] Calm, peaceful Lat Se re'nus
Se-rē'nus }
Sĕth [Heb] Appointed
Shā'drăch [Heb] Rejoicing in the way
Sĭg'is mund [O H Ger] Conquering protection Fr Sigismond (se'zhĕ'mōN'), It Sigismondo (se-jēs-mon'do), Sismondo (sēs-mon'do), Sp Sigismundo (se-hēs-moon'do), Pg Sigismundo (se zhēs-moon'do), Ger Sigism und (seeg'is moont), Sigmund (seeg'mōont)
Sĭl'las [Lat] A contraction of SILVANUS Lat id
Sĭl vā'nus [Lat] Living in a wood Lat id, Fr Silvain (sĭl'vĂN'), It Silvano (sĭl vä'no), Silvio (seel've o), Ger Silvanus (sĭl-vā'nŏos), Silvan (seel'vän) — *Fem.* Syl'vi-a
Sĭl-vĕs'ter [Lat] Bred in the country, rustic Lat id, Fr Silvestre (sĭl'vĕs'tr), Pg Sylvestre (sĭl-vĕs'trē), Ger Silvester (seel'ves'teR) — *Dim.* Vĕs'ter, Vest
Sĭm'e-on, } [Heb] Hearing with acceptance. Lat
Sī'mon } id, Fr Siméon (se'mā'ôN'), Simon (se'môN'), It Simone (se-mo'nā), Sp Simon (se-môn'), Pg Simão (se-mow'N'), Simeão (se-mā-own'), Ger. Simeon (see'me-on), Simon (see'mon) — *Dim* Sim (Simp'kin, *obs*)
Sŏl'o mon [Heb] Peaceable Fr Salomon (sä'lo'môN'), It Salomone (sä-lo-mo'nā), Pg Salomão (sä-lo-mown'), Ger. Salomo (sä'lo-mo) — *Dim* Sŏl
Stē'phen (stē'vn) [Gr] A crown Lat Steph'anus, Fr Etienne (ā'te ĕn'), It Stefano (stä'fa-no), Sp Estevan (ĕs-tā-vän'), Esteban (ĕs tā băn'), Pg. Estevão (stā-vown'), Ger. Stephan (stä'fän). — *Dim* Stēve.
Swĭth'in [A-S] Strong friend.
Sȳl'van, } The same as SILVANUS
Syl-vā'nus }
Syl-vĕs'ter The same as SILVESTER.

T.

Thăd'de-us. [Syr] The wise. Lat. Thad-dæ'us, It Taddeo (tăd-dā'o), Sp Tadeo (tä-dā'o), Pg Thaddeo (tăd-dā'o), Ger Thaddäus (tä-dā'ŏos)
Thē'o-bald (*formerly* tĭb'ald). [O. Ger.] Bold for the people Fr Thibaud, Thibault (te-bo'), It Teobaldo (tā-o-bāl'do), Sp Theudebaldo (tā'oo-dā-bāl'do), Pg Theobaldo (tā-o-bāl'do), Ger. Diet bold (deet'bolt).
Thē'o-dore [Gr] The gift of God Lat Thē'ō-dō'rus, Fr Theodore (tā'o-dōr'), It Teodoro (tā-o-do'ro), Ger Theodor (tā'o-dōr), Russ & Pol Feodor (fē'o-dōr)
The-ŏd'o-rĭc [A-S] Powerful among the people. Lat Thĕ-ŏd'o-rī'cus
The-ŏph'i-lus [Gr] A lover of God Lat id, Fr Theophile (tā'o'fĭl'), It & Sp Teofilo (tā ō'fe lo), Pg Theophilo (tā-o'fe lo), Ger. Theophilus (tā o'fe-lōos), Gottlieb (got'leep).
Thēr'on [Gr] A hunter
Thŏm'as (tom'as) [Heb] A twin Lat id, Fr Thomas (to'mä'), It Tomaso (to-ma'so), Sp Tomas (to-mäs'), Pg Thomas, Thomaz (to mäs'), Ger Thomas (to'mäs) — *Dim* Tom, Tŏm'my (Tŏm'kin, *obs*) — *Fem* Thŏm'a-sine (tŏm')
Tĭm'o-thy [Gr] Fearing God Lat Tĭ-mo'the us (*or* tĭ-mo'thŭs), Fr Timothee (te'mo'tā'), It & Sp Timoteo (te-mo-tā'o), Pg Timotheo (te mo tā'o); Ger Timotheus (te-mo'tā-ŏos) — *Dim* Tim (Tim'kin, *obs*)
Tī'tus. [Gr] (*Uncertain*) Lat. id., Fr Tite (tēt), It, Sp, & Pg Tito (tee'to)
To-bī'ah, } [Heb] Distinguished of the Lord Lat
To-bī'as } To bi'as, Fr Tobie (to'bē'), It Tobia (to-bee'ä), Sp Tobias (to-bee'äs), Ger & D Tobias (to-bee'äs) — *Dim* To'by
Trĭs'tam, } [Lat] Grave, pensive, melancholy,
Trĭs'tram } sorrowful, sad
Tȳb'alt. [O. Ger] A contraction of THEOBALD.

U.

U lȳs'sēz [Gr] A hater.
Ur'ban [Lat] Of the town, courteous; polished Lat Ur-bā'nus, Fr Urbain, (ür'bĭN'), It Urbano (oor ba'no), Ger Urbanus (oor bä'nŏos), Urban (oor'hän)
U-rī'ah [Heb] Light of the Lord
Ū'ri an. [Dan] A husbandman.
Ū'ri-el. [Heb] Light of God.

V.

Văl'en-tine. [Lat] Strong, healthy, powerful Lat Val'en-tī'nus, Fr Valentin (vä'lŏN'tĭN'), It Valentino (vä-len tee'no), Sp Valentin (vä len teen'), Pg Valentim (vä-len teen'), Ger Valentin (fäl'en teen)
Vic'tor [Lat] A conqueror Lat id, Fr Victor (vĭk'toR'), Ger. Victor (vik'tor) — *Fem* Vic to'ri a
Vĭn'cent [Lat] Conquering Lat Vin'cens, Fr Vincent (văN'sôN'), It Vincenzio (vēn-chen'zo) Sp Vincente (vēn-then'tā), Pg Vicente (ve sen'tā), Ger Vincenz (fint'sents)
Vĭv'i-an [Lat] Lively. Fr. Vivien (ve've ĭN'), Ger Vivian (vee've-ăn).

W.

Wăl'ter [O H Ger] Ruling the host Lat Gual-tē'rus, Fr Gualtier (gwăl'te ā'), It Gualtero (gwăl te a'ro), Sp Gualterio (gwăl-ta're-o), Ger Walther (wăl'ter) — *Dim* Wat (Watkin, *obs*)
Wĭll'iam [O H Ger] Resolute helmet, *or*, helmet of resolution, defense, protector Lat Guil'el-mus, Guil lel'mus, Guil lēr'mus, *or* Gū'lĭ el' mus, Fr Guillaume (gē'lyōm'), It Guglielmo (gool-ye el'mo), Sp Guillermo (gēl yĕr'mo), Pg Guilherme (gē'l yĕr'mē), Ger Wilhelm (wĭl'hĕlm) — *Dim* Will, Willy, and (by interchange of convertible letters) Bill, Bĭl'ly (Wilkin, *obs*) — *Fem* Wĭl'hel mi'na
Wĭn'frĕd. [A S.] Win peace.

Z.

Zăb'di-el [Heb] Gift of God.
Zac-chē'us [Heb] Innocent, pure.
Zăch'a-rī'ah, } [Heb] Remembered of the Lord.
Zăch'a-ry }
Zĕ'dok [Heb.] Just.
Zĕb'a-dī'ah, } [Heb] Gift of the Lord.
Zĕb'e-dee }
Ze-bī'nā. [Heb] Bought.
Zĕch'a-rī'ah [Heb] The same as ZACHARIAH
Zĕd'e kī'ah. [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.
Ze lō'tēs. [Gr] A zealot
Zē'nas. [Gr.] Gift of Jupiter
Zĕph'a-nī'ah [Heb] Hid of the Lord

II. NAMES OF WOMEN.

A.

Ab'i-gail (ăb'ĭ-ĝel). [Heb] My father's joy — *Dim* Ab'by

Ă ch'să [Heb] Anklet.

Ă'dă [O Ger] The same as EDITH

Ad'a-line. [O Ger] The same as ADELINE.

Ad'e lă [O Ger] The same as ADELINE

Ad'e lăide [O Ger] The same as ADELINE.

Ă dĕ'li ă [O Ger] A variation of ADELA

Ad'e-li'nă, [O Ger] Of noble birth, a princess

Ad'le line Fr Adeline (ăd'lĭn'), Adelaide (ăd'-lă/ĭd'), Adele (ă/dĕl'), It Adelaida (ă-dă-lī/e-dă), Alisa (ă le/să), Ger Adeline (ă-dă-lee/nă), Adelheid (ă/dĝ-hīt), Adele (ă/dă-lă), Else (el/să), Ilse (eel/să) — *Dim* Ad'dy

Ăg'a thă [Gr] Good, kind, Fr Agathe (ă/găt'), It Agata (ă/gă-tă), Pg Agatha (ă/gă tă), Ger Agathe (ă/gă-tă), Agata (ă/gă tă)

Ăg'nĕs [Gr] Chaste, pure Fr Agnes (ăn/yĕs'), It Agnese (ăn ya/ză), Agnete (ăn ya/tă), Sp Ines (e-nĕs'), Pg Inez (e nes'), Ger Agnes (ă/gnĕss)

Al bĕr'tă [O Ger] Feminine of ALBERT

Al'e thē'a. [Gr] Truth It Alitea (ă le-tā/a), Sp Aleteа (ă-lā-tā/ă), Ger Alethea (ă-lā tā/ă)

Al'eg-ăn'dră, [Gr] Fem of ALEXANDER Fr. **Al'eg-an-drī'nă** Alexandrine (ă/lĕk/sŏn/drĭn'), It Alessandra (ă lĕs sān/drä)

Al'ice, [O Ger] The same as ADELINE

A lĭç'i ă (-lĭsh/ĭ-) — *Dim* Al'lĭe, or Al'lĭ, Li'sie.

Al mī'ră [Ar] Lofty, a princess

Al thē'ă [Gr] A healer

Ăm'a bĕl [Lat] Lovable Lat A-mab/i lis

A măn'dă [Lat] Worthy to be loved Lat id, Fr Amandine (ă/mŏn/dĭn')

A mē'li ă (*or* a meel'ya) [O Ger] Busy, energetic Fr Amelie (ă/mā/le'), It Amelia (ă ma/le ă), Amalia (ă mă/le-ă), Sp & Pg Amelia (ă-ma/le ă), Ger & D Amalia (ă mă/le ă) — See EMILINE

Ă'my [Lat] Beloved Lat A mā'ta, Fr Aimee (ă/mā'), It Amata (ă mă/tă)

An ĝĕ'l'i eă, [Gr] Lovely, angelic Fr Angele **An'ĝe-li'nă** (ŏn'/zhĕl'), Angeline (ŏnzh/lĭn'), Angelique (ŏn'/zhă/lĕk'), It Angelica (ăn-ja/le-kă), Agnola (ăn/yo lă), Angiola (ăn/jo lă), Ger Angelica (an gă/le kă), Angelina (an gă lee/na)

Ann, [Heb] Grace, — the same as HANNAH

An'nă, Lat An'na, Fr Anne (ăn), Annette (an-**Anne** net'), Nanette (nă/net'), Nanon (ne/nŏn'), It Anna (ăn/nă), Sp Ana (ă/nă), Ger Anne (ă/nă) — *Dim* An'nie, N'an'ny, Nan'cy, Nan, Ni'na

An nĕtte' [Heb] A variation of ANNA [Fr form]

An'toi nette' [Gr] Diminutive of ANTONIA [Fr form] It Antonietta (ăn-to ne-ĕt'tă), Sp Antonetta (ăn to-net/tă), Ger. Antoniette (ăn-to-ne ĕt'tă) — *Dim* Nĕt'ty

An tō'ni ă, [Lat] Inestimable Lat id, Fr **An to-nī'nă** Antoine (ŏn'to'ne'), It & Sp Antonina (ăn-to nee/na), Ger Antonie (ăn to/ne ă)

Ar'a bĕl'lă [Lat] A fair altar, *otherwise*, an Arabian woman Fr Arabelle (ă/rā/bĕl'), It Arabella (ăr-ă bĕl/lă), Sp Arabela (ă rā-bā/lă), Ger Arabelle (ă rā bel/lă) — *Dim* Bĕl'la, Bel

Ă'ri ăn'ă [Gr] A corruption of ARIADNE

Au-gŭs'tă [Lat] Feminine of AUGUSTUS Lat id, Ger & D Augusta (ow gŏŏs'tă)

Au-rē'li ă (*or* au-reel'ya) [Lat] Feminine of AURELIUS Lat id, Fr Aurelie (ō/rā/lē'), It, Sp, Ger, & D Aurelia (ow ra/le-ă).

Au rō'ră [Lat] Morning redness, fresh, brilliant Lat id, Fr Aurore (o'ror'), It, Sp, & Ger Aurora (ow-ro/ră)

A zū'bah. [Heb] Deserted.

B.

Băr'ba-ră [Gr] Foreign, strange Lat id, Fr Barbe (barb), It & Sp Barbara (bar/bă ra), Ger & D Barbara (bar/bă-ră) — *Dim* Bab

Bē'a-trĭçe, [Lat] Making happy Lat Be'a-trix, **Bē'a trix** Fr Beatrice (bā/ā/trēs'), Beatrix (bā/ā/trōks'), It Beatrice (bā-ā tree/chā), Sp & Pg Beatriz (bā-ā-treess'), Ger & D Beatrix (bā-ā/triks)

Be lin'dă (*Uncertain*)

Bĕn'e-dĭct'ă [Lat] Feminine of BENEDICTUS Lat id, Fr Benoite (bā/nwăt'), It Benedetta (bā nā-det/tă), Sp Benita (bā nee/tă), Pg Benedicta (bā-nā dee/tă), Ger Benedikta (bā nā dik/tă)

Bĕr'thă [O Ger] Bright, beautiful, Fr Berthe (bĕrt), It. & Sp Berta (bĕr/tă), Ger & D Bertha (bĕR/tă) — *Dim* Bĕr'ty,

Bĕt'sey [Heb] A corruption of ELIZABETH

Blănch, [Teut] White Fr Blanche (blŏnsh), **Blânche** It Bianca (be ăn/kă), Sp. Blanca (blăn/kă); Ger Blanca (blăn/kă)

Bŏ'nă [Lat] Good Lat. id, Fr Bonne (bonn), It, Sp, & Ger. Bŏ'na

Brid'ĝet. [Celt] Strength Fr Brigitte (bre/zhĕt'), It Brigida (bree/je-dă), Sp Brígida (bree/-he-dă), Ger. Brigitta (bre-ĝit/tă) — *Dim.* Bĭd'dy

C.

Ca-mĭl'lă [Lat] Attendant at a sacrifice Lat id, Fr Camille (kă/mēl'), It Camilla (kă meel/lă), Sp Camila (ka-mee/lă)

Căr'o-line [O Ger] Fem of CAROLUS, the Latin of *Charles* [Fr form] Fr Caroline (kă/ro/lĭn'), It, Sp, & Pg Carolina (kä-ro lee/nă), Ger Caroline (kă ro-lee/nă) — *Dim* Car'rie, Cad'die

Cas săn'dră [Gr] She who inflames with love Lat id, Fr Cassandre (kăs/sŏn'dr), It Cassandra (kăs-săn/drä)

Căth-a rĭn'ă, [Gr] Pure Fr Catherine (kăt/-**Căth'a-rine,** rĭn'), It Caterina (kä tā ree/nä), **Căth'er-ine** Sp Catalina (kä tä lee/na), Pg Catharina (kä-tä ree/nä), Ger katharine (kä tä ree/nä) — *Dim* Cat'sy, Kate, Kit/rine, Kit, Kit/ty

Çe-çĭl'i ă, [Lat] Feminine of CECIL Fr Cecile **Çĕç'i-ly** (să/sĭl'), It Cecilia (chā-chee/le ä) Sp Cecilia (thā thee/le-ä), Ger Cacilia (tsā-tsee/le ä) — *Dim* Sis'ley, Sis, Cis

Çe-lĕs'tine [Lat] Heavenly Fr Celestine (să-les/tĭn')

Çĕ'lĭ-a (*or* seel'ya) [Lat] Feminine of CELIUS [It form] Fr Celie (să/le'), It Celia (cha/le ä)

Chăr'i-ty [Eng]

Chär'lotte [O Ger] Feminine of CHARLES Fr Charlotte (shar/lot'), It Carlotta (kar lot/tä), Carlota (kar-lo/tä), Sp & Pg Carlota (kar lo/tä), Ger Charlotte (shar lot/tä)

Chlō'e [Gr] A green herb, blooming

Chris'ti ăn'ă, [Gr] Fem of CHRISTIANUS Lat **Chris tī'nă** for *Christian* Fr Christine (krĭs/tēn'), It Cristina (krĭs tee/nä), Sp Cristine (krĭs-tee/nä), Pg Cristinha (krĭs tee/nya), Ger Christiane (krĭs te ä/nä), Christine (krĭs tee/nä) — *Dim* Chris'sie, Xina (zee/nä)

Çĭç'e ly [Lat] A corruption of CECILIA

Clăr'ă [Lat] Bright, illustrious Lat id, Fr Clare (klēr), It Chiara (ke ä/rä), Sp & Pg Clara (klä/rä), Ger & D. Clara (klä/rä) — *Dim* Clâre

Clăr'ĭçe, [Lat] A variation of CLARA It **Cla rĭs'să** Clarice (klä ree/chē), Fr Clarisse (klä/rēss'), Ger. Clarissa (klä ree/sä) — *Dim* Clâre

Clau'di ă [Lat] Feminine of CLAUDIUS Fr Claude (klōd), Claudine (klo/dēn'), It Claudia (klow/de ä), Sp Claudia (klow/the ä), Ger Claudia (klow/de ä)

Clĕm'en-tī'nă, [Lat] Mild, gentle Fr Clemen-**Clĕm'en tine** tine (klā-mon/tēn'), Ger Clementine (klā-men tee/nä)

Cŏn'stanç e [Lat] Firm, constant Lat Constans, Constan'ti a (-stăn/shĭ ă), Fr Constance (ko/ stonss'), It Costanza (kos-tän/zä), Sp Costanza (kos tän/thä), Constanza (kon-stan/thä), Pg Constancia (kon-stăn/se ä), Ger Constanze (kon-stănt/sĕ) Ger & D Constantia (kon stant/se ä)

Cŏ'rā [Gr] Maiden, — another form of CORINNA

Cor dĕ'li ă (*or* deel'ya) [Lat] Warm-hearted Lat id, Fr Cordelie (kor/dā/lē'), Ger Cordelia (kŏr-da/le ä), Cordula (kor doo/lä)

Co rĭn'nă [Gr] Maiden Lat & It id Fr Corinne (ko/rĭn')

Cor nē'li-ă (*or* -neel'yä) [Lat] Feminine of CORNELIUS Lat id, Fr Cornelie (kor/nā/lē'), It Cornelia (kor na/le ä), Ger Cornelia (kor nā/le-ä)

Çyn'thi-ă [Gr] Belonging to Mt Cynthus.

D.

Dĕb'o-rah [Heb] A bee Ger Debora (dā bo/rä) — *Dim* Dĕb'by, Deb

Dē'li-ă (*or* deel'yä) [Gr] Of Delos

Dī ăn'ă [Lat] Goddess Lat id, Fr Diane (de/ăn'), It & Ger Diana (de-ä/nä) — *Dim* Di, Die

Dī ăn'thă [Gr] Flower of Jove, a pink

Dī'nah [Heb] Judged

Dō'rā [Gr] A contraction of DOROTHEA.

Dôr'cas [Gr] A gazelle

Do-rĭn'dă [Gr] The same as DOROTHEA

Dŏr'o thē'ă, [Gr] The gift of God Fr Dorothee **Dŏr'o thy** (do/ro/tā'), Dorette (do/ret'), It & Sp Dorotea (do ro-tā/a), Pg. Dorothea (do-ro-tā/ä), Ger Dorothea (do-ro-tā/ä) — *Dim* Dol, Döl'ly (*l* and *r* being etymologically convertible).

Dru-sĭl'lă. (*Uncertain.*) Lat. id.

E.

E'dith. [O Ger] Happiness, *otherwise*, rich gift Lat Edi'tha, It Edita (ā/de-tä)

Ed'nă [Heb] Pleasure

El'e-a-nor, [Gr] Light, — the same as HELEN **El'i-nor** It Eleonora (ā lā o no/rä), Ger Eleonore (ā lā o no/rä) — *Dim* El'la, Nell, Nō'ra.

E-lĭs'a bĕth, [Heb] Worshiper of God, conse-**E-lĭz'a bĕth,** crated to God Fr. Elisabeth **E lī'zä** (ā/le-zā/bet'), Elise (ā/lēz'), It Elisabetta (ā-le-zä-bet/tä), Elisa (ā-lee/zä), Ger Elisabeth (ā lee/zä-bet), Elise (ā-lee/zā) — *Dim.* Bess, Bĕs'sy, Bet'sey, Bĕt'ty, Lĭz'zy, Lĭb'by, Lī'za.

El'lă [Gr] A contraction of ELEANOR.

El'len [Gr] A diminutive of ELEANOR

El vī'rā [Lat] White. Sp Elvira (el vee/rä).

Em'e line, [O Ger] Energetic, industrious **Em'me line**

Em'i-ly [O. Ger] The same as EMELINE Fr. Emilie (ā/me/le'), It, Sp, & Pg Emilia (ā mee/le ä), Ger Emilie (ā-mee/le ä)

Em'mă [O Ger] The same as EMELINE Fr Emma (em'mä'), It & Pg Em'ma, Sp Ema (a'mä), Ger Em'ma — *Dim* Emm, Em'mie

Er'nes tine [Ger] Fem and dim of ERNEST

Es'ther (ĕs'ter). [Per] A star, good fortune Fr Estelle (es/tel'), It Ester (es-tā/r), Esterre (es-tār/rā), Sp Estella (es tel'yä), Ger Esther (es/tär).

Ith'e-lind, [Teut] Noble snake

Lith'e lin'dă

Lū dō'rā [Gr] Good gift Lat id, Fr Eudore (ū dōr')

Lū ĝĕ'ni ă [Gr] Fem of EUGENIUS Fr Eugenie (ū/zhā/nē'), It Eugenia (a oo jā/ne ä), Sp Eugenia (a oo hā/ne ä), Ger Eugenia (oi ga/ne-ä), Eugenie (oi-ga/ne ä)

Eu ĝĕ'nĭe [Gr] Same as EUGENIA [Fr form]

Eū lā'li ă [Gr] Fair speech Fr Eulalie (ū/lā/le'), It Eulalia (a-oo-lā/le ä)

Eū'nĭçe [Gr] Happy victory

Eū-phē'mi ă [Gr] Of good report Fr Euphemie (ū/fā/me'), It & Sp Eufemia (a oo fa/me ä), Ger Euphemia (oi fa/me-ä) — *Dim* El'fie

Ē'vă [Heb] Life Lat id Fr Eve (āv), It, Sp, & Pg Eva (ā/vä) Ger & D Eva (ā/fä)

Ev'an-ĝe-line [Gr] Bringing glad news.

Eve [Heb] The same as EVA

Ev'e-lī'nă, [Heb.] Diminutive of EVA [It form] **Ev'e line.**

F.

Făith [Eng]

Făn'ny [Ger] A diminutive of FRANCES

Fŏus tī'nă [Lat] Lucky Fr Faustine (fos/tēn'), It Faustina (fows tee/nä), Ger Faustine (fows-tee/nä)

Fe lĭc'i ă (fe lĭsh/ĭ-a) [Lat] Happiness Fr Felicie (fā-le/se'), Felicite (fā/le-che tā'), Sp Felicidad (fā-le-the-dad')

Fī dĕ'li ă (*or* -deel'ya) [Lat] Faithful

Flō'rĕs [Lat] Flowers Lat id, It Flore (flo/), It Fiore (fe-o'rā)

Flō'rĭ-ençe [Lat] Prospering, flourishing. Lat. Flo-rĭsh'ti a (-rĭsh/shĭ a)

Frăn'çe s [Ger] Feminine of FRANCIS Lat Fran-**Frăn'çes,** Fr Françoise (frŏn/swăz'), It Francesca **Frăn'çis** (frăn-ches/kä), Sp Francisca (frăn-thees/kä), Pg Francisca (frăn see/kä), Ger Franziska (frănt see/kä), Franz (frănt/sĕ) — *Dim* Fan'ny Fr ak

Frĭd'e rĭ'că [O H Ger] Feminine of FREDERICK Fr Frederique (frā/dā-rēk'), It Federica (fā dā-ree/kä), Sp & Pg Federica (fā dā ree/kä), Ger Fridrike (free/dre kä), Frieda (free/dä) — *Dim* Fred'die

G.

Ĝeôr'ĝi ăn'ă, [Gr] Fem of GEORGE Fr Geor-**Geôr-ĝī'nă** gine (zhor/zhēn'), Georgette (zhor/zhet'), It Giorgia (jor/jä), Ger Georgine (gē OR gee/nä)

Ĝĕr'al dine Fem of GERALD It Giralda (je rāl/dä), Ger Gerhardine (ĝĕr-har-dee/nä)

Ger'trude [O H Ger] Spear maiden Fr Gertrude (zhĕr'trūd'), It Gertrude (jer troo/de), Geltruda (jel-troo/dä), Sp Gertrudis (her troo/dess), Pg Gertrudes (zhĕr-troo/des), Ger Gertraud (ĝĕr/-trowt) — *Dim* Gĕr'tie, Try'dy

Grāçe, [Lat] Grace, favor Lat **Grā'ti ă** (grā/shĭ a) Fr Grâce (grās) **Grī-sĕl'dă** [Teut] Stone heroine It Griselda (gre zel/dä). — *Dim* Gris'sel.

H.

Hăn'nah [Heb] The same as ANNA

Hăr'ri-et, [O H Ger] Feminine diminutive of **Hăr'ri-ot** HENRY [Eng form] — *Dim* Hat/ty

Hĕl'en, [Gr] Light Lat Hel'e na, Fr He-**Hĕl'e nă** lène (ā/lĕn'), It Elena (ā/lā nä), Sp Helena, Elena (ā lā/nä), Ger Helene (hā la/nä). — *Dim* Nell, Nel'ly

Hĕn'ri ĕt'tă [O H Ger] Feminine and diminutive of HENRY [Fr form] Fr Henriette (on/re-ĕt'), It Enrichetta (en re ket/tä), Sp Enriqueta (en-re-kā/tä), Pg Henriqueta (en-re kā/tä), Ger. Henriette (hen re et/tä) — *Dim* Et'ta, Hĕt'ty

Hĕph'zi-bah [Heb] My delight is in her.

Hĕs'ter, [Per] The same as ESTHER.

Hĭl'a rĭ ă [Lat] Feminine of HILARY.

Ho-nō'rā, Ho nō'ri ā [Lat] Honorable
Hōpe [Eng]
Hor tĕn'si ā (hor tĕn'shi-a) [Lat] A lady gardener. Lat id, Fr Hortense (OR'TÔNSS'), It Ortensia (OR-ten'se-ä), Ger Hortensia (HOR-ten'se-ä).
Hŭl'dah. [Heb] A weasel

I.

I'dă [O Ger] Godlike
I'nez [Gr] The same as AGNES [Pg form]
I-rē'ne [Gr] Peaceful Fr Irene (e'ren'), It Irene (e-rā'nā), Ger Irene (e-ra'na)
Iz'a bel, Iz'a bĕl'lă [Heb] The same as ELIZABETH Fr Isabeau (e'za'bo'), Isabelle (e'za'bel'), It Isabella (e-ża-bel'lä), Sp Ysabel (e sa bel'), Pg Isabel (e ża bel') Ger. & D. Isabelle (e-za-bel'lă) — *Dim.* Bĕl, Bĕl'la.

J.

Jameş'ă [Heb] Feminine of JAMES
Jăne [Heb] Fem of JOHN, — same as JOANNA
Ja-nĕt' (*in Scot & U S*, Jan'et *in Eng*) [Heb] Dim of JANE
Jăq'ue-line [Heb] Fem of JAMES. [Fr form]
Jean, Jeanne, Jean nette' [Heb] The same as JANE or JOAN [Fr forms]
Je mī'mă [Heb] A dove
Je ry'shă [Heb] Possessed, married
Jō an', Jo ăn'nă, Jo hăn'nă [Heb] Feminine of JOHN Lat Joanna, Fr Jeanne (zhan), Jeannette (zhăn'net'), It Giovana (jo va'nă), Sp Juana (hoo a'na), Pg Jovanna (zho vă'nă) Ger Johanna (yo han'na)
Jo sĕ'phă, Jō'seph ine [Heb] Feminine of JOSEPH Fr Joséphine (żho'zā'fēn'), It Giuseppina (joo-sep-pee'na), Sp Josefina (ho sā fee'na), Pg Josephina (żho zā fo'nă), Ger Josephine (yo-zā fee'nā) — *Dim* Jo'zy, Pho'ny
Joyce [Lat] Sportive
Jū'dith [Heb] Praised Fr Judithe (zhū'dĭt'), It Giuditta (joo dee't'a), Ger Judith (yoo'dĭt) — *Dim* Ju'dy
Jul'i ă (*or* jool'ya) [Lat] Fem of JULIUS Lat id, Fr Julie (zhū'le'), It Giulia (joo'le a), Sp Julia (hoo'le-a), Pg Julia (zhoo'le-ă), Ger Julie (yoo'le-ă)
Jū'li ăn'ă [Lat] Feminine of JULIAN Lat id, Fr Julienne (zhū'le en') It Giuliana (joo le ä'nä), Sp Juliana (hoo le ä'nä), Pg Juliana (zhoo-le-ä'nă), Ger & D Juliana (yoo le ä'nä)
Jū'li ĕt [Lat] Diminutive of JULIA [Fr form]
Jus tī'nă [Lat] Fem of JUSTIN Lat id, Fr Justine (zhūs'tēn'), It Giustina (joos-tee'nä), Sp Justina (hoos-tee'nä), Ger. Justine (yoos-tee'nā)

K.

Kăth'a rine, Kăth'er ine [Gr] The same as CATHARINE.
Ke tū'rah. [Heb] Incense.
Ke zī'ah. [Heb.] Cassia.

L.

Lau'rā [Lat] A laurel. Fr Laure (lor) It & Ger Laura (low'rä)
Lau rin'dă [Lat] A variation of LAURA
La vin'i ă [Lat] Of Latium
Lē o nō'rā [Gr] The same as ELEANOR It. Leonora (lā o-no'rä), Ger Leonore (lā-no'rä)
Le tī'ti ă (le tish'i a) [Lat] Happiness. Lat id, It Letizia (lā tee'se ä)
Lĕt'tĭce A corruption of LETITIA
Lil'i an, Lil'ly [Lat] Lily
Lō'is [Gr] Good, desirable.
Lo rin'dă A variation of LAURINDA
Lou'ĭşe, Lou ise' [O H Ger] Fem of LOUIS Fr Louise (loo'ēz'), Lisette (le'zet'), Heloise (ā'lo'ēz'), It Luisa (loo ee'sä), Eloisa (ā-lo-ee'sä), Sp Luisa (loo ee'sa) Pg Luiza (loo ee'zä), Ger Luise (loo-ee'zĕ), Ludovicke (-do fee'kä) — *Dim* Lou'ie
Lū'ci ă (-shi a) [Lat] Same as LUCY [It form]
Lu cin'dă [Lat] The same as LUCY
Lū'crēçe, Lu-crē'ti-ă (lu-kre'shĭ a) [Lat] Gain, *other wise*, light Lat id, Fr Lucrece (lü'krās'), It Lucrezia (loo-krāt'se ä)
Lū'cy [Lat] Feminine of LUCIUS Fr Lucie (lü'se'), It Lucia (loo chee'a), Luzia (loot see'ä), Sp. Lucia (loo'the-ä), Pg Lucia (loo'se ä)
Lȳd'i ă. [Gr.] A native of Lydia, in Asia Minor.

M.

Mā'bel [Lat] A contraction of AMABEL
Măd'e line [Heb.] Same as MAGDALENE. [Fr form]
Măg'da lēne (*properly* măg'da-lē'ne) [Heb] Belonging to Magdala. Fr Magdelaine (măgd'lăn'), Madelcine (măd'lăn'), Madelon (măd'lŏn'), It. Maddalena (mād-dā-la'nä), Sp Magdalena (măgdā-la'nä), Madelena (ma dā lā'nä), Pg. Magdalena (măg-dā lā'nä), Ger Magdalene (mag-dā-la'nā). — *Dim* Mgud, Mgud'lin, Mgun
Mar-çĕ'lĭă [Lat] Feminine of MARCELLUS
Mār'ci ă (-shi) [Lat] Fem of MARCIUS Fr Marcie (mar'se'), It Marcia (mar'chä) Marzia (mart'se ä)
Mär'ga-ret [Gr] A pearl Fr Marguerite (mar'gā'rēt'), It Margherita (mar gā ree'tä), Sp Margarita (mar-gā-ree'tä), Pg Margarida (mā gā ree'dä), Ger Margarethe (mar-gā-rā'tä), Gretchen (gret'kĕn) — *Dim* Gritty, Mäg, Mädge, Mag'gy, Mar'gie, Mär'ger y, Mĕg, Meg'gy, Me'ta, Peg, Peg'gy (*m* and *p* being coguate letters)
Ma-rī'ă [Heb] The same as MARY [Lat form]
Mā'ri ănne' [Heb] A compound of MARY and ANNE It Marianna (mā re-ăn'nä), Sp & Pg Mariana (mā-re-ä'nä), Ger Mariane (mā-re-ä'nā)
Mär'i on [Heb] A French form of MARY
Mär'thă [Heb] The ruler of the house, *otherwise*, sorrowful, melancholy Fr Marthe (mart), It & Sp Marta (mar'tä), Pg, Ger, & D Martha (mar'tä) — *Dim* Mat, Măt'ty, Pat, Pat'ty
Mā'ry [Heb] Bitter, *otherwise*, their rebellion, *or* star of the sea Lat Maria, Fr Marie (mā'rē'), Marion (mā're ŏN'), It & Pg Maria (mā-ree'ä), Sp Maria (mā ree'ä), Ger Maria (mā ree'ä), Marie (mā-ree'ā) — *Dim* Mell, Moll'y, Pol, Poll'y (Mgl'kin (maw'kin), Mawkes, Maw'kin, *obs*), May
Ma-thil'dă (-tĭl'-), [O H Ger] Mighty battle
Ma tĭl'dă maid, heroine Fr Mathilde (mā'tēld'), It Matilda (mā tee'dä), Ger Mathilde (mā tee'dā) — *Dim* Mat, Mat'ty, Mgud, Pat'ty (*m* and *p* being convertible)
Mgud A contr of MAGDALENE, or MAGDALEN
May The month of MAY, or a diminutive of MARY
Me-hĭt'a-bel, Me-hĭt'a-ble [Heb] Benefited of God
Mĕl'i çent [Lat] Sweet singer, *otherwise* [Teut], work strength Sp Melisenda (mā le-sen'dä)
Me lis'sā [Gr] A bee Fr Melisse (mā'lēs'), Melite (mā'lēt', It Melissa (mā lēs'sä).
Mĕr'çy [Eng]
Mil'dred [Ger] Mild threatener Lat Mildreda
Mi răn'dă [Lat] Admirable Lat id., Ger. Miranda (me răn'dä)
Mir'i am [Heb] The same as MARY
Mȳ'rā. [Gr] She who weeps or laments.

N.

Năn'çy. A familiar form of ANNE — *Dim.* Nan, Nanç, Nin'a
Nō'rā. A contraction of HONORA, and of LEONORA.

O.

Oc tā'vi ă [Lat] Feminine of OCTAVIUS Lat id, Fr Octavie (ok'tā've'), Octave (ok'tāv') It Ottavia (ot tā've ä), Sp Octavia (ok tā've-ä), Ger Octavia (ok-tā've a) — *Dim* Tā'vy, Tave
Ŏl'ĭve [Lat] An olive Lat id, Ger Olivia
O-liv'i-ă (o lee've-ä)
O phĭ'li-ă (*or* o-fēl'ya). [Gr] Serpent, Fr Ophelie (o'fa'le')
O-lȳm'pi ă [Gr] Heavenly Lat id Fr Olympe (o'lăNp'), Ger Olympie (o lem'pe ä).

P.

Pā'tiençe (pā'shenss) [Eng]
Pau'lă [Lat] Feminine of PAULUS, or PAUL Lat id, It Paola (pā'o lä), Sp & Pg Paula (pow'lä), Ger Paule (pow'lā)
Pau-lī'nă, Pau līne' [Lat] Feminine of PAULINUS Fr Pauline (po'lēn') It Paolina (pow lee'nä), Sp & Pg Paulina (pow-lee'nä), Ger Pauline (pow-lee'nā), Pauliska (pow-lees'kä)
Pe-nĕl'o-pe [Gr] A weaver Lat id
Pēr'sis [Gr] A Persian woman Fr Perside (pĕR'sēd'), It Persida (per'se dä), Sp Perside (pĕR'se-dä), Ger Persis (pe'rses)
Phĭ'be [Gr] The same as PHOEBE
Phi lip'pă [Gr] Feminine of PHILIP Fr Philippine (fe'lēp'pēn'), It Filipa (fe lee'pä), Filippina (fe lēp pee'nä) Sp & Pg Filipa (fä lee'pä), Ger Phillippine (fĭ-lip-pee'nā)
Phil'lis [Gr] The same as PHYLLIS
Phœ'be [Gr] Pure, radiant. It. Febe (fa'bā) — *Dim* Phe'be
Phȳl'lis [Gr] A green bough
Pŏl'ly [Eng] A variation of MOLLY, from MARY.
Pris çil'lă [Lat] Somewhat old Lat id
Pryd'ençe. [Eng] Lat. Pry-dĕn'tu-a (-dĕn'shĭ-ä)

R.

Rā'chel [Heb] A ewe Fr Rachel (rā'shel'), It Rachele (rā-kā'lā), Sp Raquel (rā kel'), Pg Rachel (rā'kel), Ger Rahel (rā'hel)
Re bĕc'ĕă, Re-bĕk'ah [Heb] Of enchanting beauty. Lat id, Fr Rebecque (rā'bek'), Ger. Rebekka (rā bek'ka) — *Dim* Bĕck'y
Rhō'dă (rō'da) [Gr] A rose
Rō'şă [Lat.] A rose It, Sp, & Pg Rosa.
Rō'şa-bĕl, Rō'şa bĕl'lă [Lat] A fair rose
Rō'şa-lĭe, Rō'şa lĭnd [Lat] Little and blooming rose Fr and It forms] Beautiful as a rose
Rō'şa-mond [Teut] Horse-protection, or famous protection Fr Rosemonde (rōz'mŏNd'), It Rosimonda (ro-se-mon'd ä), Sp Rosamunda (ro sa moon'da)
Rox ăn'ă [Per] Dawn of day Fr Roxane (rok'san')
Ruth. [Heb] Beauty.

S.

Sa-bī'nă. [Lat] A Sabine woman. Fr Sabine (sa'bēn'), Ger Sabine (sā-bee'nā)
Sa-brī'nă [Lat] The River Severn
Sa lōme' (*properly* sa lo'me) [Heb] Peaceful. Fr Salomee (sā'lo'mā'), Ger Salome (sā-lo'mā)
Sāl'vă [Lat] Safe Lat id
Sā'rā, Sā'rah [Heb] A princess Fr Sara (sā'rā'), It, Sp, & Pg Sara (sā'rä), Ger Sara (sā'rā) — *Dim* Sal, Sal'ly (Saw'kin, *obs*)
Se lī'nă [Gr] Parsley, *otherwise*, moon
Se rē'nă [Lat] Feminine of SERENUS or SERENO Lat id, It Serena (sā-ra'nä)
Sib'yl, Si-bȳl'lă [Gr] A prophetess Fr Sibylle (sē'bēl'), Ger Sibylle (se bil'lā)
So-phī'ă [Gr] Wisdom Fr Sophie (so'fe'), It Sofia (so fee'ä), Ger Sophia (so-fee'ā) — *Dim* So'phy
So phrō'ni ă [Gr] Of a sound mind
Stĕl'lă [Lat] A star Lat id, Fr Estelle (es'tel'), Sp Estella (es tel'yä)
Stĕph'a nă [Gr] Feminine of STEPHEN Fr Stephanie (stā'fā'ne'), Ger Stephanie (stā-fā'ne-ā)
Sū'şan, Su şăn'nă, Su-şăn'nah [Heb] A lily Fr Susanne (sü'zăn'), It Susanna (soo zhu'nä) Sp & Pg Susana (soo sū'nä), Ger Susanne soo zhu'nā) — *Dim* Sue, Suke, Su'ky, Su'zy

T.

Tăb'i thă [Syr] A gazelle
Tĕm'pe rançe [Eng]
Thĕ'o-dō'ră [Gr] Fem of THEODORI It Teodora (tā o do'rä), Ger Theodore (tā o do'rā) — *Dim* Do'ri
Thĕ'o dō'şi ă (thē'o do'zhĭ-a) [Gr] The gift of God It Teodosia (tā-o-do'se-ä), Ger. Theodosie (tā-o-do'ze ä)
The-ā'sā [Gr] Carrying ears of corn Fr Therese (tā'rāz'), It & Sp Teresa (tā ra'sä), Pg Theresa (tā rā'zä), Ger. Therese (tā ra'sā) — *Dim* Ter'ry, Tra'çy.
Thŏm'a-sĭn, Thŏm'a şīne (tom'-) [Heb] Fem of THOMAS Sp Tomasa (to ma'sä), Ger Thomasia (to mā'se ä) — *Dim* Tam'zine
Trȳ phē'nă [Gr] Delicate, luxurious
Trȳ-phō'şă. [Gr.] Luxurious, dainty

U.

Ul'ri-că [O Ger] Rich Fr Ulrique (ool'rēk') It Ulrica (ool ree'kä), Ger Ulrike (ool ree'kā)
Ur ā'ni ă [Gr] Heavenly, the name of one of the Muses Lat id, Fr Uranie (ü'rā ne')
Ur'su-lă [Lat] She-bear Lat id, Fr Ursule (ur sul'), It Orsola (OR'so lä), Sp Ursola (oor'so lä)

V.

Va lē'ri ă [Lat] Feminine of VALERIUS Lat id Fr Valerie (vă'lā're'), It Valeria (vä la're-ä), Ger Valerie (vā-la're ā)
Vic tō'ri-ă [Lat] Victory Feminine of VICTOR Lat id, Fr Victoire (vēk'twăR'), It. Vittoria (vit to're-ä), Ger Victorie (fĭk to're ā)
Vī'dă [Erse] Feminine of DAVID
Vī'o lă [Lat] A violet Lat id, Fr Violette (ve'o'let'), It Viola (ve o'lä), Sp & Pg Violante (ve-o-lăn'tä), Ger Viola (ve-o'lä), Viole (ve o'lā)
Vir ĝĭn'i ă [Lat] Virgin, pure Lat id, Fr Virginie (vēR'zhe'ne'), It Virginia (vēr-je'ne ä), Ger Virginia (vēr ghee'ne ā)
Viv'i an [Lat] Lively Fr. Vivienne (ve've-en'), It Viviana (ve-ve-ä'nä)

W.

Wil'hel-mī'nă [O H Ger] Feminine of WILHELM, German of *William* Fr Guillelmine (gēl'yel'mē'n'), Guillemette (gēl'yel'met'), It Guglielma (gool ye-el'mä), Sp Guillemma (gēl-yĕm'mä) Ger Wilhelmine (vĭl hel mee'nä) — *Dim* Wil'mett, Wil'mot, Mi'na, Mi nĕl'la.
Win'i-frĕd. [Teut] A lover of peace.

Z.

Ze-nō'bi-ă [Gr] Having life from Jupiter. Lat id, Fr. Zénobie (zā'no'be').

QUOTATIONS,

WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, AND COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS,

FROM

THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, IN PERIODICALS, AND IN CONVERSATION,

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

SELECTED AND TRANSLATED BY

WILLIAM G. WEBSTER.

NOTE. *Lat.* stands for *Latin*; *Gr.* for *Greek*, *Fr.* for *French*, *It* for *Italian*, *Sp* for *Spanish*, *G* for *German*

A.

A [Fr.] At; after the manner of, according to, to
A, or *Ab* [Lat.] From, by, of
Ab actu ad posse valet consecutio, or *illatio* [Lat.] Inference, or induction, from what has been to what may be, has force or weight
Abandon fait larron [Fr.] Negligence (that is, want of watchfulness) makes the thief
A bas [Fr.] Down
A beau jeu, beau retour [Fr.] One good deed deserves another
Ab extra [Lat.] From without
Ab hoc et ab hâc [Lat.] From this and that, confusedly
Ab inconvenienti [Lat.] From the inconvenience
Ab incunabulis [Lat.] From the cradle
Ab initio [Lat.] From the beginning
Ab intra [Lat.] From within
A bis et a blanc [Fr.] From brown to white, by fits and starts
A bon chat, bon rat [Fr.] To a good cat, a good rat, well matched, set a thief to catch a thief
A bon marché [Fr.] Cheap
Abonnement [Fr.] Subscription
Ab origine [Lat.] From the origin or beginning
Ab ovo [Lat.] From the egg, hence, from the beginning
Ab ovo usque ad mala [Lat.] From the egg to the apples, from beginning to end
A bras ouverts [Fr.] With open arms
Abrégé [Fr.] Abridgment
Absence d'esprit [Fr.] Absence of mind
Absens hæres non erit [Lat.] The absent or distant person will not be the heir, i. e., out of sight, out of mind
Absente reo [Lat.] The defendant being absent
Absit invidia [Lat.] Let there be no ill will
Absque argento omnia vana [Lat.] Without money all is vain
Absque ullâ conditione [Lat.] Unconditionally
Abundat dulcibus vitiis [Lat.] He abounds with pleasant faults
Ab uno disce omnes [Lat.] From one learn all, from a single instance infer the whole
Ab urbe condita [Lat.] From the founding of the city (Rome)
Abusus non tollit usum [Lat.] Abuse is not an argument against proper use
A cader va chi troppo alto sale [It.] Who climbs too high goes to fall
A capite ad calcem [Lat.] From head to foot
Acariatre [Fr.] Ill-natured, cross, crabbed
A causa persa, parole assai [It.] When the cause is lost, there is enough of words
Accedas ad curiam [Lat.] You may come into court, — a writ at common law, in English practice
Accepta [Lat.] The receipts in accounts
Accessit [Lat.] He came near, — applied to a testimonial for one second in merit
Accueil [Fr.] Reception, greeting, welcome
Accusare nemo se debet, nisi coram Deo [Lat.] No one is bound to accuse himself, unless before God
Acerrima proximorum odia [Lat.] The hatred of the nearest relatives is most intense
Acerta errando [Sp.] He blunders into the right
Acervatim [Lat.] By heaps.
A chaque saint sa chandelle [Fr.] To each saint his candle, that is, conciliate every source of possible favor
A charge. [Fr.] At expense
Acharne. [Fr.] Bloodthirsty, savage.
Acharnement [Fr.] Stubborn animosity, savageness
A cheval [Fr.] On horseback
A compte [Fr.] On account in part payment
A corps perdu [Fr.] With might and main.
A coup sur [Fr.] With certainty, surely
A couvert [Fr.] Under cover sheltered, protected
Acqua Tofana [It.] A subtle poison
Acquit [Fr.] Discharge, receipt for payment
Acribus initiis, incursoso fine [Lat.] With eager beginnings, but negligent ending
A cruce salus [Lat.] Salvation from the cross
Acta [Lat.] Proceedings in court
Acti labores jucundi [Lat.] Finished labors are pleasant
Actionnaire [Fr.] A share holder
Actum est de republicâ [Lat.] It is all over with the commonwealth
A cuspide corona [Lat.] A crown from the spear, glory from military exploits
Ad arbitrium [Lat.] At pleasure
Ad astra [Lat.] To the stars, or to an exalted state
Ad astra per aspera [Lat.] To the stars through difficulties, — the motto of Kansas
A dato [Lat.] From date, or from this time
Ad Calendas Græcas [Lat.] At the Greek Calends, i. e., never, as the Greeks had no Calends
Ad captandum [Lat.] To attract or please
Ad captandum vulgus [Lat.] To catch the rabble.
A demi [Fr.] By halves
A Deo et rege [Lat.] From God and the king
A dessein [Fr.] Designedly
Ad eundem (se gradum) [Lat.] To the same degree.
A deux mains [Fr.] With both hands
Ad extremum [Lat.] To the extreme.
Ad finem [Lat.] To the end
Ad gustum [Lat.] To one's taste.
Ad hominem [Lat.] To the man, that is, to his interests and passions
Adhuc sub judice lis est [Lat.] The affair is not yet decided
A dia [Lat.] From this day on
Adieu, la voiture adieu, la boutique [Fr.] Farewell, carriage, farewell, shop, it is all over
Ad infinitum [Lat.] To infinity
Ad inquirendum [Lat.] For inquiry, — a judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made
Ad instar [Lat.] After the manner of
Ad interim [Lat.] In the mean while
Ad internecionem [Lat.] To destruction, or extermination
A discretion [Fr.] At discretion, without restriction
Ad libitum [Lat.] At pleasure
Ad modum [Lat.] After the manner of
Ad nauseam [Lat.] To disgust
Ad ogni uccello, suo nido è bello [It.] To every bird its own nest is charming
Ad patres [Lat.] To his fathers, that is, dead
Ad quod damnum [Lat.] To what damage, — name of a writ, in English law, designed to ascertain whether a grant by the king would be to his damage or that of others
Ad referendum [Lat.] To be further considered.
Ad rem [Lat.] To the point, to the purpose.
A droite. [Fr.] To the right
Adscriptus glebæ. [Lat.] Belonging or attached to the soil
Ad summum [Lat.] To the highest point, or amount
Ad unguem [Lat.] To the nail, or touch of the nail, exactly, nicely
Ad unum omnes [Lat.] All, to a man
Ad utrumque paratus. [Lat.] Prepared for either event.
Ad valorem. [Lat.] According to the value
Ad unum [Lat.] To the life
Ægrescit medendo [Lat.] The remedy is worse than the disease
Æquabiliter et diligenter. [Lat.] Equably and diligently
Æquam servare mentem [Lat.] To preserve an equable mind
Æquanimiter [Lat.] With equanimity
Æquitas sequitur legem [Lat.] Equity follows law
Æquo animo [Lat.] With an equable mind, with equanimity
Ære perennius [Lat.] More lasting than brass, enduring ever
Ætatis suæ [Lat.] Of his age, of her age.
Affaire d'amour [Fr.] A love affair
Affaire d'honneur [Fr.] An affair of honor
Affaire de cœur [Fr.] An affair of the heart.
Affiche. [Fr.] A placard
Ajin [illegible] the end
A fin que [illegible] To the end that
Affirmative, affirmatively. [Lat.] In the affirmative, affirmatively.
Affreux [illegible] [Fr.] Frightful
A fond [Fr.] To the bottom, thoroughly.
A forfait [illegible] By contract, by the job
A fortiori [Lat.] With stronger reason
Agaceries [Fr.] Caressing treatment, enticement, allurement
A gauche [Fr.] To the left
Agenda [Lat.] Things to be done.
A genoux [Fr.] On the knees
Age quod agis [Lat.] Do what you are doing, finish what you are about
Agiotage [Fr.] Stock brokerage
A grands frais [Fr.] At great expense
Agrément [Fr.] Agreeable quality, embellishment, ornament
A haute voix [Fr.] Aloud
A huis clos [Fr.] With closed doors, secretly
Aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera [Fr.] Help yourself, and Heaven will help you
Aimable [Fr.] Amiable, lovely
A l'abandon [Fr.] At random, left uncared for
A la belle étoile [Fr.] Under the stars, in the open air
A la bonne heure [Fr.] In good time, well timed, very well excellent
A l'abri [Fr.] Under shelter
A la campagne [Fr.] In the country.
A la Chinoise [Fr.] After the Chinese fashion.
A la dérobée [Fr.] By stealth
A la faveur [Fr.] By the favor of
A la Française [Fr.] After the French mode
A la Grecque [Fr.] After the Greek fashion
A l'Américaine [Fr.] After the American fashion.
A la mode [Fr.] According to the custom, in fashion
A l'Anglaise [Fr.] After the English fashion
A la Parisienne [Fr.] After the Parisian fashion
A la Tartuffe [Fr.] Like Tartuffe, hypocritically
Al buon vino non bisogna frasca [It.] Good wine needs no bush.
A l'envi [Fr.] Emulously
Alere flammam [Lat.] To feed the flame.
A levant [Fr.] To the east, eastward
A l'extérieur [Fr.] Externally
A l'extremité [Fr.] At the point of death, without resource
Al fresco [It.] To the shade, to the open air.
Alias [Lat.] At another time or place, elsewhere, otherwise
Alia tentanda via est. [Lat.] Another method must be tried.

Alibi [Lat] Elsewhere
Alieni optimum frui insania [Lat] It is well to profit by the madness of others
Alieni appetens, sui profusus [Lat] Lavish of his own property while coveting that of others
Alieni temporis flores [Lat] Flowers of past time.
A l'improviste. [Fr] Unawares, on a sudden
Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus [Lat] Even the good Homer sometimes nods
Alis volat propriis [Lat] She flies with her own wings,—motto of Oregon
A l'Italienne [Fr] In the Italian mode
Alitur vitium vivitque tegendo. [Lat] Vice thrives and lives by concealment
Aliud corde premunt, aliud ore promunt [Lat] One thing they keep back in the heart, they express another with the mouth
Alla breve [It] Quickly
All' alba [It] At daybreak
Alla Siciliana [It] In the Sicilian manner, in shepherd's dress
Alla zoppa. [It.] In a lame, halting, imperfect manner
Allegresse [Fr] Liveliness, sprightliness, generality
Aller bride en main [Fr] To go with a loose rein
Allez vous en [Fr] Away with you
Allons [Fr] Let us go, come on, come
Alma mater [Lat] A benign mother,—often applied by graduates to the college or university at which they graduated
Al occorrenza [It] According to circumstances.
A l'ordinaire [Fr] In the ordinary manner
A l'outrance [Fr] To the utmost, without sparing
Al piu [It] At most
Alter ego [Lat] Another self
Alter idem [Lat] Another precisely similar
Alter ipse amicus [Lat] A friend is another self
Alterum alterius auxilio eget [Lat] The one needs the assistance of the other
Alterum tantum [Lat] As much more.
Alto rilievo [It] In high relief
A main armee [Fr] With force of arms.
Amantium irae [Lat] Lovers' quarrels.
A mes puissance [Fr] To my power
Amare et sapere vix deo conceditur [Lat] To love and be wise is scarcely granted even to a god
A maximis ad minima [Lat] From the greatest to the least
Ambiguas in vulgum spargere voces [Lat] To spread doubtful reports among the people
A mi chant chien, court lien [Fr] For a vicious dog, a short chain
Ame de boue [Fr] A soul of mud, a debased creature
Amende honorable [Fr] Satisfactory apology, reparation
A mensa et thoro [Lat] From bed and board
A merveille [Fr] To a wonder, marvelously
Amicus curiae [Lat] A friend of the court
Amicus humani generis [Lat] A friend of the human race
Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas [Lat] Plato is my friend Socrates is my friend, but truth is more my friend
Amicus usque ad aras [Lat] A friend even to the altar, that is, even to the last extremity
Ami de cour [Fr] A friend of the court, hence, an uncertain friend
Amis noirs [Fr] A friend of the negro.
Amitie [Fr] Friendship
A moitie [Fr] By halves
Amor nummi [Lat] Love of money.
Amor patriae [Lat] Love of country.
Amoroso [It] A lover, tenderly
Amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout. [Fr] Love is potent, but money is omnipotent
Amour propre [Fr] Self love, vanity
Ancien regime [Fr] Ancient order of things
Anéantissement [Fr] Annihilation
Anglice [Lat] According to the English manner
Anguis in herba [Lat] A snake in the grass
Animal disputans [Lat] A disputatious creature
Animal implume bipes [Lat] An animal without feathers and having two legs, that is, man,—Plato's definition of man
Animis opibusque parati [Lat] Prepared in mind and resources, ready to give life and property,—the motto of South Carolina
Animo et fide [Lat] By or with courage and faith
Animo, non astutia [Lat] By courage, not by craft
Animus furandi [Lat] The intention of stealing
Animus imponentis [Lat] The intention of the author, or composer
Anno aetatis suae. [Lat] In the year of his or her age
Anno Christi [Lat] In the year of Christ
Anno Domini (A. D.). [Lat] In the year of our Lord
Anno mundi (A. M.). [Lat] In the year of the world
Anno urbis conditae (A. U. C.). [Lat] In the year the city (Rome) was built.
Annus mirabilis. [Lat] Wonderful year, or year of wonders
Ante [Lat] Before
Ante bellum [Lat] Before the war.
Ante lucem [Lat] Before light
Ante meridiem. [Lat] Before noon
Ante tubam trepidat [Lat] He trembles even before the trumpet sounds
Anti [Lat] Against.
Antiqua homo virtute et fide [Lat] A man of ancient virtue and fidelity
A parte ante. [Lat] From the part gone before, past
A pas de geant [Fr] With a giant's stride
A prendre. [Fr] Worth painting, a model for a painter
Apercu [Fr] Survey, sketch
A perte de vue [Fr] Beyond one's view, out of sight
Aperto vivere voto [Lat] To live with desires freely expressed
A peu pres [Fr] Nearly
A pezzi [It] By the piece, piece by piece.
A piacere [It] At pleasure
A pied [Fr.] On foot
A plomb [Fr] Perpendicularly, firmly
A point [Fr] To a point, exactly right, just enough
A posse ad esse [Lat] From possibility to reality
A posteriori [Lat] From the effect to the cause
Apparatus belli [Lat] Materials for war
Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto [Lat] They appear swimming here and there, and in the vast deep
Appetitus rationi pareat [Lat] Let appetite yield to reason
Appui [Fr] Point of support, prop
A prima vista [It] At first sight
A priori [Lat] From the cause to the effect
A propos [Fr] To the point, pertinently, seasonably
A propos de bottes [Fr] Apropos to boots, without reason,—applied to an absurd or unreasonable collocation of ideas or subjects
A propos de rien [Fr] Apropos to nothing, not pertinently
Aptat se pugnae [Lat] He prepares for the contest
Aqua et igne interdictus [Lat] Interdicted of fire and water
Aqua vitae [Lat] Brandy spirit alcohol
Aquila non capit muscas [Lat] An eagle does not catch flies
Arbiter elegantiarum [Lat] Master of ceremonies, an umpire in matters of taste
Arcana caelestia [Lat] Heavenly secrets
Arcana imperii [Lat] The mysteries of government, state secrets
Arcanum, pl Arcana [Lat] A secret, or secrets
Arc en ciel [Fr] Rainbow
Ardentia verba [Lat] Words that burn, glowing language
A rebours [Fr] Reversed
A reculons [Fr] Backward
A rez de chaussee [Fr] Even with the ground
Argent comptant [Fr] Ready money
Argent comptant porte medecine [Fr] Ready money brings a remedy
Argumentum ad crumenam [Lat] An argument to the purse, an appeal to interest
Argumentum ad hominem [Lat] An argument to the man, that is, an argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed
Argumentum ad ignorantiam [Lat] Argument founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts
Argumentum ad invidiam [Lat] An appeal to low passions or reasoning
Argumentum ad judicium [Lat] Argument to the judgment
Argumentum ad verecundiam [Lat] Argument to modesty
Argumentum baculinum [Lat] Club law, appeal to force
Αριστον μετρον (Ariston metron) [Gr] The middle course is the best, the golden mean
A revederci [It] Adieu until we meet again
Arrectis auribus [Lat] With attentive ears
Arriere pensee [Fr] A mental reservation
Ars est celare artem [Lat] True art is to conceal art
Ars longa, vita brevis [Lat] Art is long, but life is short
Artes honorabit [Lat] He will honor the arts
Artium magister [Lat] Master of Arts,—as a title, usually abbreviated to A M
Asinus ad lyram [Lat] An ass at the lyre, honor, awkward or absurd
Astra castra, Numen lumen [Lat] The stars my camp, the Deity my light
A tempo, A tempo giusto [It] In equal or just time
A teneris annis [Lat] From tender years
A tort et a travers [Fr] At cross purposes
A toute force [Fr] With all one's force
A tout hasard [Fr] At all hazards, at all events
A tout outrance [Fr] To the utmost
A tout prix [Fr] At any price
At spes non fracta [Lat] But hope is not broken.
Au bon droit [Fr] To the just right
Au bout de son Latin [Fr] At the end of his Latin, to the extent of his knowledge.
Au contraire [Fr] On the contrary
Au courant [Fr] To the present time.
Auctor pretiosa facit [Lat.] The giver makes the gift precious
Audaces fortuna juvat. [Lat] Fortune favors the bold or brave.
Audax et cautus. [Lat] Bold and wary.
Aude sapere [Lat] Dare to be wise
Au desespoir [Fr] In despair
Audi alteram partem [Lat] Hear the other side
Audit vocatus Apollo. [Lat] Apollo hears when invoked
Au fait. [Fr] Well instructed, expert.
Au fond [Fr] At the bottom
Aujourd'hui roi, demain rien. [Fr] To day a king, to morrow nothing
Au pis aller [Fr] At the worst
Aura popularis [Lat] The gale of popular favor
Aura seminalis [Lat] An impregnating atmosphere
Aurea mediocritas [Lat] The golden mean, neither wealth nor poverty
Au reste [Fr] As for the rest
Au revoir [Fr] Adieu until we meet again.
Auribus teneo lupum [Lat] I hold a wolf by the ears, I have caught a Tartar
Auri sacra fames [Lat] The accursed thirst for gold
Aurum potabile [Lat] Potable gold
Auspicium melioris aevi [Lat] An omen of better times
Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait [Fr] No sooner said than done
Aut amat aut odit mulier [Lat] A woman either loves or hates
Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis [Fr] So many men, so many minds
Aut Caesar aut nullus [Lat] Either Cæsar or nobody
Aut insanit homo, aut versus facit [Lat] The man is either mad, or else he is making verses
Auto da fe [Portuguese] An act of faith,—a term given in Spain and Portugal to the burning of Jews and heretics
Autre droit [Fr] Another's right Thus a person may sue or be sued in *another's right*, as an executor, &c
Autrefois acquit [Fr] Formerly acquitted.
Autre vie [Fr] Another's life
Au troisieme [Fr] On the third floor
Aut vincere aut mori [Lat] Either to conquer or to die, victory or death
Aux armes [Fr] To arms
Auxilium ab alto [Lat] Help from on high
Avant-coureur [Fr] A forerunner
Avant propos [Fr] Preliminary matter, preface
Avec permission [Fr] By consent
A verbis ad verbera [Lat] From words to blows
Avendo pregonado vino, vendido vinagre [Sp] After having praised their wine, they sell us vinegar
A vinculo matrimonii [Lat] From the tie of marriage
Avise la fin [Fr] Consider the end
Avito viret honore [Lat] He flourishes upon ancestral honors
A volonte [Fr] At pleasure
A vostra salute [It] To your health.
A votre sante [Fr] To your health.

B.

Bacio di bocca spesso cuor non tocca [It] A kiss of the mouth often does not touch the heart
Banco regis [Lat] On the king's bench
Barbe tenus sapientes. [Lat] Wise as far as the beard
Bas bleu [Fr] A blue-stocking, a literary woman
Basis virtutum constantia [Lat] Constancy the basis of virtues
Battre la campagne [Fr] To beat the bush to scour the country
Bavardage [Fr] Idle talk, prattle, garrulity
Beata memoria [Lat] Of blessed memory
Beau ideal [Fr] A perfect model of beauty, or a model of ideal perfection
Beau monde [Fr] The fashionable world
Beaux esprits [Fr] Gay spirits, men of wit
Beaux yeux [Fr] Handsome eyes, that is, attractive looks
Bel esprit [Fr] A brilliant mind, a person of wit or genius
Bella femina che vide, vuol dir, borsa che pianga [It] When a handsome woman laughs, you may be sure her purse cries
Bella! horrida bella! [Lat] Wars! horrid wars!
Bella matronis detestata. [Lat] Wars are the aversion of women
Belle etage [Fr] The second story of a house, or the best story
Bellum internecinum. [Lat] A war of extermination
Bellum lethale [Lat] A deadly war
Beneficium accipere, libertatem vendere [Lat] To receive a favor is to sell your liberty
Bene orasse, est bene studuisse [Lat] To have prayed well, is to have studied well
Beneplacito [Lat] At pleasure
Benigno numine [Lat] By the favor of Providence.
Ben trovato [It] Well found, an ingenious solution, a happy invention.
Ben venes, si vienes solo [Sp] Welcome, if thou comest alone,—spoken of misfortune.

Besoin. [Fr] Nued, necessity, want
Bête [Fr] A beast.
Bete noir [Fr] A black beast, a bugbear.
Biennium. [Lat] A period of two years
Bienseance. [Fr] Civility, decorum
Bienvenue [Fr] Welcome
Billet d'amour, / *Billet doux* } [Fr] A love letter.
Bis [Lat] Twice, repeated
Bis dat qui cito dat [Lat] He who gives promptly gives twice as much
Bis peccare in bello non licet [Lat] To blunder twice is not allowed in war
Bis. [Fr] Erased, blotted out, canceled
Bis pueri senes [Lat] Old men are twice boys
Bis vincit, qui se vincit in victoria [Lat] He conquers a second time, who controls himself in victory
Bizarre [Fr] Odd, fantastic
Blasé [Fr] Pallid, surfeited, rendered incapable of continued enjoyment
Blondine [Fr] A lady with fair complexion and hair, a blonde
Boeotum in crasso jurares aere natum [Lat] You would swear that he was born in the thick air of Boeotia
Boite [Fr] A small box or case for work, carried by ladies
Bona fide [Lat] In good faith, in reality
Bon ami [Fr] Good friend
Bon gre, mal gre [Fr] Willing or unwilling
Bonhomie [Fr] Good natured simplicity
Bonus nocet quisquis pepercerit malis [Lat] He hurts the good who spares the bad
Bon jour [Fr] Good day, good morning
Bon jour, bonne œuvre [Fr] The better the day, the better the deed
Bonne [Fr] A nurse or governess
Bonne et belle [Fr] Good and handsome.
Bonne foi [Fr] Good faith
Bonnement [Fr] Precisely, exactly
Bon soir [Fr] Good evening
Borné [Fr] Limited, narrow minded
Bouillon [Fr] Soup
Bouleversé [Fr] Overturned, upset
Bouleversement [Fr] Overturning, subversion
Boute en avant [Fr] Push forward
Boutique [Fr] A stall for the sale of goods
Brachium seculare aut civile [Lat] The secular or civil power
Bravo [It] Well done
Brevet d'invention [Fr] A patent
Breveté [Fr] Patented
Brevi manu [Lat] With a short hand extempore unceremoniously
Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio [Lat] In endeavoring to be concise, I become obscure
Brouillerie [Fr] Disagreement strife
Brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts [Fr] To burn the candle at both ends, to be extravagant
Brutum fulmen [Lat] A harmless thunderbolt
Buona mano. [It] A small present

C.

Cabaretier [Fr] An innkeeper
Cachot [Fr] A dungeon
Cacoethes [Lat] An evil habit or custom
Cacoethes carpendi [Lat] A mania for finding fault
Cacoethes loquendi [Lat] A rage for speaking
Cacoethes scribendi. [Lat] An itch for scribbling
Cadit quæstio [Lat] The question falls, there is no further discussion
Caca est invidia [Lat] Envy is blind
Caca regens vestigia pilo [Lat] Directing his blind steps by a thread, or clew
Cæcus iter monstrare vult [Lat] A blind man wishes to show the way
Cætera desunt [Lat] The remainder is wanting
Cæteris paribus [Lat] Other things being equal
Cambio non furto [It] Exchange is no robbery
Campus Martius [Lat] A place of military exercise
Candida Pax [Lat] White-robed Peace
Candide et constanter [Lat] Candidly and constantly
Canes timidi vehementius latrant [Lat] Timid dogs bark loudest
Cantate Domino [Lat] Sing to the Lord
Capias ad respondendum. [Lat] You may take to answer, — a writ for taking and keeping the defendant to answer the plaintiff in the action
Capias ad satisfaciendum [Lat] You may take to satisfy, — a writ for taking and keeping the party named until he gives satisfaction to the party by whom it is issued.
Capitulum [Lat] Head, section
Captatio benevolentiæ. [Lat] A currying favor
Captus nidore culinæ. [Lat] Captivated by the odor of the kitchen.
Caput. [Lat] Head, chapter
Caput mortuum [Lat] The worthless remains
Carbonari [It] Members of a secret political society in Italy
Carême [Fr] Lent, fast.
Caret initio et fine. [Lat] It wants beginning and end.
Carpe diem. [Lat.] Enjoy the present day, seize the opportunity.
Carpe et collige [Lat] To pluck and bind, or collect together
Carte de visite [Fr] A small photographic picture upon a card, — so called from its original use as a visiting card
Caserne [Fr] Barrack
Casa [It] A money chest cask
Casus tutissimus vectus [Lat] Virtue the safest defense
Casus belli [Lat] That which involves or justifies war
Casus conscientiæ [Lat] A case of conscience
Casus fœderis [Lat] The end of the league
Casus fortuitus [Lat] A fortuitous occurrence
Catalogue raisonné [Fr] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects
Causa latet, res est notissima [Lat] The cause is hidden, but the effect is notorious
Causa sine qua non [Lat] A condition which is indispensable
Cautionnement [Fr] Bail, security
Caveat actor [Lat] Let the doer beware
Caveat emptor [Lat] Let the buyer beware
Cavendo tutus [Lat] Safe through caution
Cave quid dicis, quando, et cui [Lat] Be cautious as to what you say, when, and to whom
Cedant arma togæ [Lat] Let arms yield to the gown, i. e., let military authority yield to the civil power
Cede Deo [Lat] Submit to Providence
Cedite, Romani scriptores, cedite Graii [Lat] Yield, ye Roman writers, yield, ye Greek
Ce monde est plein de fous [Fr] The world is full of fools
C'en est fait de lui [Fr] It is all over with him
Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte [Fr] It is only the first step which is difficult
Centum [Lat] A hundred
Cernit omnia Deus vindex [Lat] God, the avenger, sees every thing
Certiorari [Lat] To be made more certain
Certum pete finem [Lat] Aim at a certain end
Cessante causâ, cessat effectus [Lat] The effect ceases with the cause
C'est à dire [Fr] That is to say
C'est une autre chose [Fr] That is quite a different thing
Chacun a son goût [Fr] Every one to his taste
Chacun tire de son côté [Fr] Every one inclines to his own side
Champs Elysées [Fr] Elysian Fields, a beautiful public park in Paris
Chanson [Fr] A song
Chapeau bas [Fr] Hats off
Chapeau bras [Fr] A military cocked hat
Chapelle ardente [Fr] Candles set round a coffin
Chapelle expiatoire [Fr] An expiatory chapel on the site of a murder, &c
Chaque pays a sa guise [Fr] Every country has its custom
Charmante [Fr] A charming lady, a charmer, a lady love
Chasse cousin [Fr] Bad wine given to drive away poor relations
Chateaux en Espagne [Fr] Castles in Spain, castles in the air
Chef [Fr] The head the leading person or part, hence, a chief or professed cook
Chef de bataillon [Fr] A major
Chef de cuisine [Fr] Head cook
Chef d'œuvre [Fr] A masterpiece
Chemin couvert [Fr] A covered way or passage
Chemin faisant [Fr] By the way, in passing
Chere amie [Fr] A dear friend, a mistress
Che sara, sara [It] Whatever will be, will be
Cheval de bataille [Fr] A war horse, the main dependence
Chevalier d'industrie. [Fr] A knight of industry, one who lives by persevering fraud
Chiaroscuro [It] Distribution of light and shade in painting
Chi da presto raddoppia il dono. [It] He that gives quickly doubles the gift
Chi non sa niente, non dubita di niente [It] He who knows nothing doubts of nothing
Chi non s'arrischia, non guadagna [It] Nothing venture, nothing have
Chi risponde presto, sa poco [It] Who answers suddenly knows little
Chi tace confessa [It] Silence is confession
Chose qui plaît est à demi vendue [Fr] A thing which pleases is already half sold
Chronique scandaleuse [Fr] A scandalous chronicle, a chronicle of the vices and crimes of a city, police record
Cicerone [It] A guide who explains curiosities
Cicisbeo. [It] A male attendant on a married lady
Ci-devant [Fr] Formerly, former
Cingulum Veneris [Lat] The girdle of Venus
Circuitus verborum [Lat] A circumlocution
Cis. [Lat] This side of
Citius venit periculum cum contemnitur. [Lat] Danger comes soonest when it is despised.
Cito. [Lat] Quickly
Cito maturum, cito putridum. [Lat] Soon ripe, soon rotten
Civilitas successit barbarum. [Lat] Civilization succeeds barbarism; — territorial motto of Minnesota
Clarior e tenebris [Lat] More bright from obscurity
Clarum et venerabile nomen [Lat] An illustrious and venerable name
Classes aisées [Fr] The classes in easy circumstances
Celebs quid agam? [Lat] Being a bachelor, what shall I do?
Coelitus mihi vires [Lat] My strength is from Heaven
Cœlum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt [Lat] They change their sky, not their affections who cross the sea
Cœna Domini [Lat] The Lord's Supper.
Coiffeur [Fr] A hair dresser
Coiffure [Fr] A head dress
Cogito, ergo sum [Lat] I think, therefore I exist
Cognoscente [It] A connoisseur
Collectanea [Lat] Passages collected from authors
Colubrem in sinu fovere [Lat] To cherish a serpent in one's bosom
Comites inter gentes [Lat.] Politeness between nations
Commande à nos valets [Fr] Command your servants, that is, those who owe you obedience (not others)
Comme il faut [Fr] As it should be.
Comme je fus [Fr] As I was
Commune bonum [Lat] A common good
Communia propria dicere [Lat] To say common things appropriately
Communibus annis [Lat] On the annual average
Communi consensu [Lat] By common consent
Compagnon de voyage [Fr] A traveling companion
Componere lites [Lat] To settle disputes
Compos mentis [Lat] Of sound mind
Compositum jus fasque animi [Lat] Law and justice
Compos voti, or *compos voto.* [Lat] Having obtained one's wish
Compte rendu [Fr] Account rendered, report
Compton [Fr] Countess's room
Comte [Fr] Count
Comtesse [Fr] Countess
Con amore [It] With love, earnestly.
Con arco [It] With the bow
Concio ad clerum [Lat] A discourse to the clergy
Concordia discors [Lat] Discordant harmony
Con commodo [It] At a convenient rate
Concours [Fr] Competition, contest, as for a prize
Con diligenza [It] With diligence
Conditio sine qua non [Lat] An necessary condition
Con dolore [It] With grief
Confido, conquiesco [Lat] I trust, and am at peace
Confrère [Fr] A brother belonging to the same monastic association
Con furia [It] With fury or force
Congé d'élire [Fr] A leave to elect
Conjuncti viribus [Lat] With united powers
Conquiescat in pace [Lat] May he rest in peace
Conseil de famille [Fr] A family consultation
Conseil d'état [Fr] A council of state, a privy council
Consensus facit legem [Lat] Consent makes the law
Consilio et animis [Lat] By wisdom and courage
Consilio et prudentia [Lat] By counsel and prudence
Con spirito [It] With animation
Constantia et virtute [Lat] By constancy and virtue
Consuetudo pro lege servatur [Lat] Custom is observed as a law
Conto spesso e amicizia lunga [It] Short reckonings make long friendships
Contra bonos mores [Lat] Against good manners
Contra fortunam nostra arte nitamur [Lat] There is no fence against fortune
Contra stimulum calces [Lat] You kick against the prick or goad
Contrefait [Fr] Counterfeit imitation, copy
Conversazione [It] Conversation, a meeting for conversation
Copia verborum [Lat] Copiousness of words, hence, fluency of speech
Coram nobis [Lat] Before us
Coram non judice [Lat] Before one who is not the proper judge
Cordon sanitaire [Fr] A sanitary cordon, a line of troops posted to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence
Corps de garde [Fr] A body of men who watch in a guard room, the guard room itself
Corps diplomatique [Fr] A diplomatic body
Corpus delicti [Lat] The body, substance, or foundation of the offense
Corpus juris canonici. [Lat] The body of the canon law
Corpus juris civilis [Lat] The body of the civil law
Corpus sine pectore [Lat] A body without soul.
Corrigenda [Lat] Corrections to be made
Corruptio optimi pessima [Lat] The corruption of the best becomes the worst
Cor unum, via una [Lat] One heart, one way.

Cosa ben fatta, è fatta due volte. [It] A thing well done is twice done
Cosa fatta capo ha. [It] A thing which is done has a head
Cos ingeniorum. [Lat] A whetstone for the wits
Couleur de rose. [Fr] Rose color, hence, an aspect of beauty and attractiveness
Coupon détaché. [Fr] A dividend warrant cut off, as the interest or dividend becomes due
Coup d'essai [Fr] A first essay, attempt.
Coup d'état [Fr] A stroke of policy, a violent measure of state in public affairs
Coup de grace [Fr] A finishing stroke
Coup de main [Fr] A sudden enterprise or effort
Coup de maitre [Fr] A master stroke
Coup d'œil [Fr] A rapid glance of the eye.
Coup de pied [Fr] A kick
Coup de plume [Fr] A literary attack
Coup de soleil [Fr] A stroke of the sun.
Coup de théâtre [Fr] A theatrical effect
Courage sans peur [Fr] Courage without fear
Coûte qu'il coûte [Fr] Let it cost what it may
Craignez honte [Fr] Fear disgrace
Credat Judæus Apella! [Lat] Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it!
Crede quod habes, et habes [Lat] Believe that you have it, and you have it
Credo quia impossibile est [Lat] I believe because it is impossible
Credula res amor est [Lat] Love is a credulous affair
Crescite, et multiplicamini [Lat] Grow, or increase, and multiply, — the motto of Maryland
Crescit eundo [Lat] It increases by going
Crescit sub pondere virtus [Lat] Virtue increases under a weight or burden
Creta an carbone notandum [Lat] To be recorded with chalk or charcoal, to be considered lucky or unlucky
Crocodile tears [Fr] Deep sorrow, affliction, grief
Crimen falsi [Lat] Forgery, perjury
Crimen lasæ majestatis [Lat] High treason
Crux criticorum [Lat] The puzzle of critics
Crux mathematicorum [Lat] The puzzle of mathematicians
Crux mihi anchora [Lat] The cross is my anchor
Cucullus non facit monachum [Lat] The cowl does not make the friar
Cui bono? [Lat] For whose benefit is it? *Collo quailly*, What good will it do?
Cui Fortuna ipsa cedit [Lat] To whom Fortune herself yields
Culpam pœna premit comes [Lat] Punishment follows close upon crime
Cum bonâ venia [Lat] With kind permission
Cum grano salis [Lat] With a grain of salt, with some allowance
Cum privilegio [Lat] With privilege
Cuneus cuneum trudit [Lat] One wedge drives another
Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent [Lat] Light griefs speak out, great ones are silent
Curiosa felicitas [Lat] A felicitous taste
Currente calamo [Lat] With a running or rapid pen
Custos morum [Lat] The guardian of morality.
Custos rotulorum. [Lat] Keeper of the rolls

D.

Dabit Deus his quoque finem [Lat] God will put an end to these also
D'accord [Fr] Agreed, in tune
Da locum melioribus [Lat] Give place to your betters
Dal segno [It] Repeat from the sign
Dame d'honneur [Fr] Maid of honor
Dames de la halle [Fr] Market women
Damnant quod non intelligunt [Lat] They condemn what they do not comprehend
Damnati ad metalla. [Lat] Condemned to the mines
Damnum absque injuriâ. [Lat] A loss without an injury
Dapes inemptæ. [Lat] Viands unbought
Dare pondus fumo [Lat] To give weight to smoke, to give importance to trifles
Data et accepta [Lat] Expenditures and receipts
Data fata secutus [Lat] Following revealed destiny
Date obolum Belisario [Lat] Gave a penny to Belisarius
Davus sum, non Œdipus [Lat] I am Davus, not Œdipus, a simple servant, not a conjurer
Debito justitiæ [Lat] By debt of justice.
De bon augure [Fr] Of good omen
De bonis non [Lat] Of the goods not yet administered on.
De bonne grâce [Fr] With good grace, willingly
Deceptio visûs [Lat] An illusion of the sight
Decies repetita placebit [Lat] Though ten times repeated, it will please
Decipimur specie recti [Lat] We are deceived by the appearance of rectitude
Decori decus addit avito. [Lat] He adds honor to ancestral honors
Decrevi [Lat] I have decreed
De die in diem. [Lat] From day to day
De facto [Lat] From the fact, really, by one's own authority
Degagé [Fr.] Easy and unconstrained.
De gaieté de cœur [Fr] Sportively
Dégoût [Fr.] Disrelish, disgust.
De gustibus non est disputandum [Lat] There is no disputing about tastes
De haute lutte [Fr] By a violent struggle.
Dehors [Fr] Without, out of, foreign, irrelevant
Dei gratiâ [Lat] By the grace of God
De integro [Lat] Anew, from the start.
Déjeûner à la fourchette [Fr] A meat breakfast
De jure [Lat] From the law, by right
Del credere [It] A guaranty given by factors binding them to warrant the solvency of the purchasers of goods which they sell on credit
Delectando pariterque monendo. [Lat] By pleasing while admonishing
Delenda est Carthago [Lat] Carthage must be blotted out, or destroyed
De mal en pis [Fr] From bad to worse
Demeure [Fr] Dwelling, residence
Demi-jour [Fr] Partial illumination, faint light
De minimis non curatur. [Lat] Trifles are not noticed
De mortuis nil nisi bonum. [Lat] Say nothing but good of the dead
De nihilo nihil fit [Lat] Of nothing nothing is made
De novo [Lat] Anew
Deo adjuvante, non timendum [Lat] God helping, nothing need be feared
Deo date [Lat] Give to God
Deo duce [Lat] God being my leader
Deo favente [Lat] With God's favor
Deo gratias [Lat] Thanks to God
Deo juvante [Lat] With God's help
Deo monente [Lat] God giving warning
Deo, non fortunâ [Lat] From God, not fortune
Deo volente [Lat] God willing, by God's will
Dépêche [Fr] A dispatch, a message
Depressus, extollor [Lat] Being debased, I am exalted
De profundis [Lat] Out of the depths
Dernier ressort [Fr] A last resource
Désagrément [Fr] Something disagreeable
Desiderata curiosa [Lat] Things to be desired and that are curious, curious desiderata
Desideratum [Lat] A thing desired
Desipere in loco [Lat] To jest at the proper time
Désobligeante [Fr] A carriage with but one seat, a sulky
Desorienté [Fr] Having lost one's bearings, confused
Desunt cætera [Lat] The remainder is wanting
De trop [Fr] Too much, or too many, not wanted, better away than present
Detur digniori [Lat] Let it be given to the more worthy
Deus major columna. [Lat] God the strongest pillar, God the greatest support
Deus nobis hæc otia fecit [Lat] God has given us this ease
Deus vobiscum [Lat] God be with you
Dextro tempore [Lat] At a favorable time
Dicta probantia [Lat] Proof texts
Dictum [Lat] A saying, a decision
Dictum de dicto [Lat] Report upon hearsay
Dies faustus [Lat] A lucky day
Dies infaustus [Lat] An unlucky day
Dies iræ [Lat] Day of wrath, — the title of a celebrated Latin hymn
Dies non [Lat] A day on which judges do not sit, — used in legal language
Dieu avec nous [Fr] God with us
Dieu défend le droit [Fr] God defends the right
Dieu et mon droit [Fr] God and my right
Dieu vous garde [Fr] God protect you
Dignus vindice nodus [Lat] A knot worthy to be loosened, or untied, by such hands
Di grado in grado [It.] By degrees.
Di il vero e affronterai il diavolo [It] Speak the truth and you will shame the devil
Di majorum gentium [Lat] The gods of the superior class, the twelve superior gods
Di penates [Lat] Household gods
Dis aliter visum [Lat] To the gods it has seemed otherwise
Dilettante [It] A lover of the fine arts
Dine [Fr] Dinner
Di novelle tutto par bello [It] New things always appear fine
Dirigo [Lat] I direct or guide, — the motto of Maine
Di salto [It] By steps or leaps
Diseur de bon mots [Fr] A sayer of good things, a wit
Disjecta membra [Lat] Scattered limbs or remains
Distingué. [Fr.] Distinguished, eminent.
Distrait [Fr] Absent in thought
Divertissement [Fr] Amusement, sport
Divide et impera. [Lat] Divide and rule
Divoto [It] Devoted
Docendo discimus. [Lat] We learn by teaching.
Dolce [It] In music, soft and agreeable
Dolce cose a vedere, e dolce ingann [It] Things sweet to see, and sweet deceptions, — applied to specious but deceitful appearances
Dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet doing-nothing, sweet idleness.
Dolcemente [It] Softly
Dolo capax. [Lat] Capable of mischief or criminal intention.
Dolo incapax. [Lat] Incapable of mischief or criminal intention
Doloroso. [It] In music, soft and pathetic.
Domino. [It] A mask robe
Dominus vobiscum. [Lat] The Lord be with you
Domus et placens uxor. [Lat] A house and pleasing wife
Dorer la pilule [Fr] To gild the pill
Dos d'âne [Fr] An ass's back, hence, a ridge
Double entente [Fr] Double meaning, a play on words, a word or phrase susceptible of more than one interpretation, — often incorrectly written *double-entendre*
Douceur [Fr] Sweetness, a bribe.
Doux yeux [Fr] Soft glances
Dramatis personæ [Lat] Characters represented in a drama
Drap d'argent [Fr] Silver lace
Drap d'or [Fr] Gold lace
Droit au travail [Fr] The right of living by labor
Droit des gens [Fr] The law of nations
Droit et avant [Fr] Right and forward
Droit et loyal [Fr] Upright and loyal
Drôle [Fr] A comical fellow, a buffoon, a queer subject
Ducit amor patriæ [Lat] The love of country guides
Due teste valgano più che una sola [It] Two heads are better than one
Du fort au faible [Fr] From the strong to the weak
Dulce "Domum" [Lat] Sweet "Home!" or "Homeward,"— from the song sung by the students of Winchester College at the close of the term
Dulce est desipere in loco [Lat] It is pleasant to jest, or revel, at the proper time
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori [Lat] It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country
Dum spiro, spero [Lat] While I breathe, I hope
Dum taceat, clamant [Lat] While they are silent they cry out
Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt [Lat] While fools avoid one error, they fall into the opposite one
Dum vivimus, vivamus [Lat] While we live, let us live
Duos qui sequitur lepores, neutrum capit [Lat] He who pursues two hares, catches neither
Durante bene placito [Lat] During good pleasure
Durante vitâ [Lat] During life
Durâ femina facti [Lat] A woman was the leader to the deed.

E.

Eau bénite de cour [Fr] The holy water of the court, court promises
Eau de Cologne [Fr] Cologne water
Eau de lavande [Fr] Lavender water
Eau de vie [Fr] Water of life, brandy
Ebauche [Fr] A first or rough drawing, outline, sketch
Ebranlement. [Fr] Violent agitation, violence, shock
E cattivo vento che non è buono per qualcuno [It] 'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good
Ecce homo [Lat] Behold the man, — applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns
Ecce signum [Lat] Behold the sign.
École de droit [Fr] Law school
École de médicine [Fr] A medical school
École militaire [Fr] A military school
École polytechnique [Fr] A polytechnic school
E contrario [Lat] On the contrary
Editio princeps [Lat] The first edition
E flammâ cibum petere [Lat] To get food out of the fire, to get a living by desperate means
Égal [Fr] Equal.
Égalité [Fr] Equality
Égarement [Fr] Bewilderment, confusion
Ego et rex meus [Lat] I and my king
Ego spem pretio non emo [Lat] I do not purchase hope with money
Eheu, fugaces labuntur anni [Lat] Alas, the fleeting years glide by
Elapso tempore [Lat] The time having elapsed
El corazon manda las carnes [Sp] The heart hears up the body
Éloge [Fr] A funeral oration
Eloignement [Fr] Estrangement
E meglio cader dalle finestre che dal tetto [It] It is better to fall from a window than the roof, — that is, of two evils, choose the least
Emeritus [Lat] One retired from active official duties.
Émigré [Fr] An emigrant
Employé [Fr] A person employed by another, a person in service, a clerk
Emportement. [Fr] Transport; passion
Empressement [Fr] Ardor, zeal; interest
Emunctæ naris homo. [Lat] A man of nice perception.

En ami [Fr.] As a friend
En arriere [Fr.] In the rear, behind, back
En attendant [Fr.] In the mean while.
En avant! [Fr.] Forward!
En badinant [Fr.] In jest, sport
En bagatelle [Fr.] Triflingly, contemptuously
Enceinte [Fr.] Pregnant, with child
En cueros [Sp.] Naked
En cueros vivos. [Sp.] Having no clothing, stark naked
En deshabillé. [Fr.] In undress
En Dieu est ma fiance [Fr.] My trust is in God
En echelon [Fr.] In steps like stairs
En effet [Fr.] In effect, substantially, really
En famille [Fr.] In a domestic state
Enfans de famille [Fr.] Children of the family
Enfans perdus. [Fr.] Lost children, the forlorn hope
Enfant gâté [Fr.] A spoiled child
Enfant trouvé [Fr.] A foundling
En fin [Fr.] At last, finally
En flûte [Fr.] Armed with guns only on the upper deck
En foule [Fr.] In a crowd
En grand [Fr.] Of full size
En grande tenue [Fr.] In full dress
En habiles gens [Fr.] Like able men
En haut [Fr.] On high, above
En masse [Fr.] In a body
Ennui [Fr.] Weariness, lassitude
En parole je vis [Fr.] In the word I live
En passant [Fr.] In passing, by the way
En plein jour [Fr.] In broad day
En queue [Fr.] In the rear, behind
En regle [Fr.] In order, according to rules
En retraite [Fr.] In retreat, retreating
En revanche [Fr.] In return
En route [Fr.] On the way
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem [Lat.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty, — the motto of Massachusetts
Ens rationis [Lat.] A creature of reason
En suite [Fr.] In company
En suivant la vérité [Fr.] In following the truth
Entente cordiale [Fr.] Evidences of good will and justice toward each other, exchanged by the chief persons of two states
Entêté [Fr.] Obstinate, headstrong
Entêtement [Fr.] Obstinacy
Entourage [Fr.] Surroundings, adjuncts
En tout [Fr.] In all, wholly
Entre deux feux [Fr.] Between two fires.
Entre deux vins [Fr.] Half drunk
Entremets [Fr.] Small and dainty dishes set between the principal ones at table
Entre nous [Fr.] Between ourselves
Entrepôt [Fr.] A warehouse or magazine
Entreprenant [Fr.] Enterprising
Entre sol [Fr.] A suite of apartments between the basement or ground floor and the second story
En vérité [Fr.] In truth, verily
En vigueur [Fr.] In force, forcibly
Envoy [Fr.] An envoy or messenger
Eo animo [Lat.] With that design
Eo nomine [Lat.] By that name
E pluribus unum [Lat.] One out of many, one composed of many, — the motto of the United States, as being one government formed of many independent States
Epulis accumbere divûm [Lat.] To sit at the feast of the gods
Equanimiter [Lat.] With equanimity
Ex equo [Lat.] In a straight line, directly, more commonly, in the opposite direction, exactly opposite
Ex re nata [Lat.] According to the exigency
Erepuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis [Lat.] He snatched the thunderbolt from heaven, and the scepter from tyrants, — said of Franklin
Errare est humanum [Lat.] To err is human
Erratum, pl. *Errata* [Lat.] An error
Erubuit, salva res est [Lat.] He blushed, all is safe
Escritura, buena memoria. [Sp.] Writing, the best memory
Espagnol [Fr.] Spanish, a Spaniard
Espérance en Dieu [Fr.] Hope and God
Espiegleries [Fr.] Sportive tricks
Esprit borné [Fr.] A narrow, contracted mind
Esprit de corps [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body, as of the army or the bar
Esprit des lois [Fr.] Spirit of the laws
Esprit follet [Fr.] A ghost, a specter
Esprit fort [Fr.] A freethinker, latitudinarian.
Essayez [Fr.] Make the attempt, try
Esse [Lat.] To be, existence
Esse, quam videri [Lat.] To be, rather than to seem
Est modus in rebus [Lat.] There is a medium in all things
Esto perpetua [Lat.] Let it be perpetual, let it endure forever.
Esto quod esse videris. [Lat.] Be what you seem to be
Est quædam flere voluptas. [Lat.] There is a certain pleasure in weeping.
Etage [Fr.] A story of a house.
Etats Généraux. [Fr.] The States General.
Et cætera [Lat.] And the rest, &c
Et cum spiritu tuo. [Lat.] And with thy spirit.
Et hoc genus omne, } [Lat.] And every thing of the
Et id genus omne } sort
Et nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis [Lat.] Children's children and their descendants
Et sequentes [Lat.] And those that follow.
Et sequentia [Lat.] And what follows
Et sic de cæteris [Lat.] And so of the rest
Et sic de similibus [Lat.] And so of the like.
Et tu, Brute! [Lat.] And thou also, Brutus!
Eureka (εὕρηκα, hū-rē'ka) [Gr.] I have found it, — the motto of California
Evenement [Fr.] An event
Eventus stultorum magister. [Lat.] The result is the instructor of fools
Ex vestigio [Lat.] Instantly
Ex abrupto [Lat.] Abruptly, suddenly.
Ex abundanti [Lat.] Out of the abundance.
Ex adverso [Lat.] From the opposite side
Ex æquo et bono [Lat.] Agreeably to what is good and right
Ex animo [Lat.] Heartily
Ex auctoritate mihi commissâ [Lat.] By the authority intrusted to me
Ex beneplacito [Lat.] At pleasure
Ex capite [Lat.] From the head, from memory
Ex cathedrâ [Lat.] From the bench, with high authority, — originally used with reference to the decisions of the pope and others high in authority
Excelsior [Lat.] Higher, more elevated, — the motto of New York
Exceptio probat regulam [Lat.] The exception proves the rule
Exceptis excipiendis [Lat.] Exceptions being made
Excerpta [Lat.] Extracts
Ex concesso [Lat.] From what has been conceded
Exciderunt [Lat.] They made it
Excidit [Lat.] He beat out or fashioned it, he made it
Ex curia [Lat.] Out of court
Ex delicto [Lat.] From the crime
Ex dono [Lat.] By the gift
Exegi monumentum ære perennius [Lat.] I have reared a monument more lasting than brass
Exempla sunt odiosa [Lat.] Examples are often sive
Exempli gratia [Lat.] By way of example
Exeunt [Lat.] They go out
Exeunt omnes [Lat.] All go out, or retire
Ex facto jus oritur [Lat.] The law springs from the fact
Exigeant [Fr.] Exacting, requiring too much
Exit [Lat.] He goes out, death
Exitus acta probat [Lat.] The event justifies the deed, — Washington's motto
Ex mera gratia [Lat.] Through mere favor
Ex mero motu [Lat.] Of his own accord, — a phrase occurring in grants, charters, &c
Ex more [Lat.] According to custom
Ex necessitate rei [Lat.] From the necessity of the case
Ex nihilo nihil fit [Lat.] From, or out of, nothing, nothing comes
Ex officio [Lat.] By virtue of his office
Ex opere operato [Lat.] By outward acts.
Ex parte [Lat.] On one side only
Ex pede Herculem [Lat.] We recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen
Experientia docet stultos [Lat.] Experience instructs fools
Experimentum crucis [Lat.] The experiment of the cross, a decisive experiment, a test of the most searching nature
Experto credit [Lat.] Trust one who has tried, or had experience
Expertus [Lat.] An expert
Expertus metuit [Lat.] Having experience, he fears it
Explicite [Lat.] Explicitly
Exposé [Fr.] An exposition, recital
Expost facto [Lat.] After the deed is done
Expressis verbis [Lat.] In express terms
Ex professo [Lat.] Professedly
Ex proprius [Lat.] From one's own resources
Ex quacunque causâ [Lat.] For whatever reason
Ex tacito [Lat.] Tacitly
Ex tempore [Lat.] Without premeditation
Extinctus amabitur idem [Lat.] The same man will be loved when dead.
Extrait [Fr.] Extract
Extra muros [Lat.] Beyond the walls.
Extra ordinem [Lat.] Extraordinary
Ex ungue leonem [Lat.] The lion is recognized by his claws
Ex uno disce omnes [Lat.] From one learn all, from one judge of the whole
Ex usu. [Lat.] From, or by, use
Ex vi termini, [Lat.] By the meaning or force of the expression
Ex voto [Lat.] According to vow

F.

Faber suæ fortunæ. [Lat.] The architect of his own fortune, a self made man
Facetiæ. [Lat.] Humorous writings or sayings, jokes.
Fâcheux [Fr.] Troublesome; vexatious
Facies non omnibus una. [Lat.] All have not the same face
Facile est inventis addere. [Lat.] It is easy to add to things which have once been invented
Facile princeps [Lat.] Evidently pre-eminent, the admitted chief
Facilis est descensus Averni [Lat.] Descent to Avernus (or hell) is easy, the road to evil is easy
Facit indignatio versus. [Lat.] Indignation inspires the verses
Façon [Fr.] Manner, style.
Façon de parler [Fr.] Manner of speaking
Fac simile. [Lat.] Make it like, hence, a close imitation
Fac totum [Lat.] Do all, hence, a man of all work
Fade [Fr.] Flat, stale, insipid
Far populi [Lat.] The dregs of the people.
Faineant [Fr.] Idle
Faire bonne mine [Fr.] To put a good face upon
Faire l'homme d'importance [Fr.] To play the part of an important personage, to put on an air of superiority
Faire mon devoir [Fr.] To do my duty
Faire sans dire [Fr.] To do without saying, to act without ostentation
Fait accompli [Fr.] A thing already done.
Falsi crimen [Lat.] The crime of forgery.
Fama clamosa. [Lat.] A prevailing report, current scandal
Fama semper vivat [Lat.] May his fame endure forever.
Fantoccini [It.] Dramatic representations with puppets
Fare, fac [Lat.] Say, do
Far niente [It.] Doing nothing
Fas est ab hoste doceri [Lat.] It is right to be taught by an enemy
Fasts [Fr.] Show, gaudy dress, display
Fata Morgana [It.] Atmospheric phenomena along the coast of Sicily, drawing, mirage
Fato obstant [Lat.] The Fates oppose it
Fata viam invenient [Lat.] The Fates will find a way
Fauteuil [Fr.] An easy chair.
Faux pas [Fr.] A false step, a mistake.
Favete linguis. [Lat.] Favor with your tongues, be silent
Fax mentis incendium gloriæ [Lat.] The desire of glory is the torch of the mind
Fecit [Lat.] He made or executed it, — put after an artist's name
Felicitas multos habet amicos [Lat.] Prosperity has many friends
Feliciter [Lat.] Happily, successfully
Felo de se [Lat.] A suicide
Femme covert [Fr.] A married woman
Femme de chambre [Fr.] A chambermaid
Femme de charge [Fr.] A housekeeper
Femme sole [ ] A woman unmarried
Fendre un cheveu en quatre [Fr.] To split a hair, to be a casuist in distinction
Ferae naturae [Lat.] Of a wild nature, — said of wild beasts
Ferme ornée [Fr.] A decorated farm.
Fermeté [Fr.] Firmness
Festina lente [Lat.] Hasten slowly.
Fête champetre [Fr.] A rural festival
Fête Dieu [Fr.] The Corpus Christi festival in the Roman Catholic church
Feu de joie [Fr.] A firing of guns in token of joy, a bonfire
Feuilleton [Fr.] A small leaf, a supplement to a newspaper devoted to light, entertaining matter
Feux d'artifice [Fr.] Fireworks
Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum [Lat.] Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall
Fiat lux [Lat.] Let there be light
Fide et amore [Lat.] By faith and love
Fide et fiducia [Lat.] By fidelity and confidence
Fide et fortitudine [Lat.] With faith and fortitude
Fidei ductu crux [Lat.] The cross is the touch stone of faith
Fidei defensor [Lat.] Defender of the faith
Fidelis certa merces [Lat.] The reward of the faithful is certain
Fidelitèr [Lat.] Faithfully
Fide, non armis [Lat.] By faith, not by arms
Fide, sed cui vide [Lat.] Trust, but see whom
Fides et justitia [Lat.] Fidelity and justice
Fides Punica [Lat.] Punic faith, treachery
Fidus Achates [Lat.] Faithful Achates, i. e, a true friend
Fidus et audax [Lat.] Faithful and bold
Fieri facias [Lat.] A legal term directing an execution to be levied on the goods of a debtor
Filius nullius [Lat.] A son of nobody
Filius terræ [Lat.] One of low birth
Fille de chambre [Fr.] A chambermaid
Fille de joie [Fr.] A woman of licentious pleasure
Fille d'honneur [Fr.] A maid of honor, a court lady
Fils [Fr.] Son.
Finem respice [Lat.] Look to the end
Finis [Lat.] The end
Finis coronat opus. [Lat.] The end crowns the work
Flagrante bello. [Lat.] During hostilities.
Flagrante delicto [Lat.] In the commission of the crime.

Flecti, non frangi [Lat] To be bent, not to be broken
Fleur d'eau [Fr] Even with the surface of the water
Fleur de terre [Fr] Even with the surface of the ground
Flosculi sententiarum [Lat] Flowers of wit
Flux de bouche [Fr] A flow of words, garrulity
Fœnum in cornu habet [Lat] He has hay (a sign of a dangerous animal) upon his horn, beware of him
Folâtre [Fr] Playful, frolicsome, wanton
Fonctionnaire [Fr] A public officer
Fons et origo [Lat] The source and origin
Forensis strepitus [Lat] The clamor of the forum
Formaliter [Lat] In form
Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit [Lat] Perhaps it will be pleasant hereafter to remember these things
Fortes fortuna juvat [Lat] Fortune aids the brave
Fortiter et recte [Lat] With fortitude and rectitude
Fortiter in re [Lat] With firmness in acting
Fortuna favet fatuis [Lat] Fortune favors fools
Foy pour devoir [O Fr] Faith for duty
Fra [It] Brother, friar, — applied chiefly to monks of the lower order
Fraicheur [Fr] Coolness, freshness
Frais [Fr] Cost, expense
Franco [It] Free from postage, post free
Frangas, non flectes. [Lat] You may break, you shall not bend me
Fraus pia [Lat] A pious fraud
Friponnerie [Fr] Roguery, or roguish tricks
Froides mains, chaude amour [Fr] A cold hand and warm love
Froideur [Fr] Coldness
Front a front [Fr] Face to face
Fronti nulla fides [Lat] There is no trusting to appearances
Fruges consumere nati. [Lat] Born to consume fruits, made merely to consume food
Fugit hora [Lat] The hour flies
Fuimus Troes [Lat] We were Trojans
Fuit Ilium [Lat] Troy has been
Fulmen brutum [Lat] A harmless thunderbolt
Functus officio [Lat] Having performed his office or duty, hence, out of office
Funebre [Fr] Funeral mournful
Furor arma ministrat [Lat] Fury provides arms
Furor loquendi [Lat] A rage for speaking
Furor poeticus [Lat] Poetical fire
Furor scribendi. [Lat] A rage for writing

G.

Gaieté de cœur [Fr] Gayety of heart
Gallice [Lat] In French
Garçon [Fr] A boy, or waiter
Garde a cheval [Fr] A mounted guard
Garde du corps [Fr] A body guard
Garde feu [Fr] A fire guard
Garde mobile [Fr] A guard liable to general service
Garde royale [Fr] Royal guard
Gardez [Fr] Take care, be on your guard
Gardez bien [Fr] Take good care
Gardez la foi [Fr] Keep the faith
Gaudeamus igitur [Lat] So let us be joyful
Gaudet tentamine virtus [Lat] Virtue rejoices in temptation
Genius loci [Lat] The genius of the place
Gens d'armes [Fr] Armed police
Gens de condition [Fr] People of rank
Gens d'église [Fr] Churchmen
Gens de guerre [Fr] Military men
Gens de langues [Fr] Linguists
Gens de lettres [Fr] Literary people
Gens de loix [Fr] Lawyers
Gens de meme famille [Fr] Birds of a feather
Gens de peu [Fr] Mean, sort of people.
Gens togata [Lat] Civilians
Gentilhomme [Fr] A gentleman
Genus irritabile vatum [Lat] The irritable race of poets
Germanice [Lat] In German
Gibier de potence [Fr] A gallows bird, one who deserves hanging
Giovine Italia [It] Young Italy
Giovine santo, diavolo vecchio [It] A young saint, an old devil
Gitano [Sp] A gypsy
Giuoco di mano, giuoco di villano [It] A practical joke is a villainous or vulgar joke
Glebæ ascriptus [Lat] A servant belonging to the soil
Gli assenti hanno torto [It] The absent are in the wrong
Gloria in excelsis. [Lat] Glory to God in the highest
Gloria Patri [Lat] Glory be to the Father
Gloria virtutis umbra. [Lat] Glory the shadow of virtue
Γνῶθι σεαυτον (*Gnothi seauton*) [Gr] Know thyself.
Goutte a goutte [Fr.] Drop by drop.
Gouvernante [Fr] A governess
Grace a Dieu [Fr] Thanks to God
Gradatim [Lat] Gradually, step by step.
Gradu diverso, una via [Lat] With different pace, but the same road
Gradus ad Parnassum [Lat] Aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry
Grande chère et beau feu [Fr] Good cheer and a good fire, comfortable quarters
Grande parure [Fr] Full dress
Grand merci [Fr] Many thanks
Gratia placendi [Lat] The delight of pleasing
Gratis dictum [Lat] Mere assertion
Graviora manent [Lat] Greater afflictions await us
Gravis ira regum semper [Lat] The wrath of kings is always dreadful
Gregatim [Lat] Gregariously
Grex venalium [Lat] A venal throng
Grosse tete et peu de sens [Fr] A large head with little sense
Guerra al cuchillo [Sp] War to the knife
Guerre a l'outrance [Fr] War to the uttermost
Guerre a mort. [Fr] War to the death

H.

Habet et musca splenem [Lat] Even a fly has its anger
Habile [Fr] Skilful, able
Habien cartas, y callen barbas [Sp] Let writings speak, and beards (that is, mouths) be silent
Hac lege [Lat] With this law or condition
Hæc olim meminisse juvabit [Lat] It will be pleasant to remember these hereafter
Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim [Lat] We both give and receive this indulgence in turn
Hannibal ante portas [Lat] Hannibal before the gates, the enemy close at hand
Hardiesse [Fr] Boldness.
Haro [Fr] Hue and cry
Haud ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco [Lat] Not ignorant of misfortune, I learn to succor the unfortunate
Haud longis intervallis [Lat] At brief intervals
Haud passibus æquis [Lat] Not with equal steps
Haut et bon [Fr] Lofty and good
Haut gout [Fr] High flavor, fine or elegant taste
Helluo librorum [Lat] A devourer of books, a book worm
Heu pietas! heu prisca fides! [Lat] Alas for piety! alas for the ancient faith!
Heureusement [Fr] Happily
Hiatus valde deflendus [Lat] A deficiency much to be regretted
Hic et ubique [Lat] Here and every where
Hic finis fandi [Lat] Here was an end to the discourse
Hic jacet [Lat] Here lies, — used in epitaphs
Hic labor, hoc opus est [Lat] This is labor, this is work
Hic sepultus [Lat] Here buried
Hinc illæ lacrimæ [Lat] Hence proceed these tears
Historiette [Fr] A little or short history, a tale, a story
Hoc age [Lat] Do this, attend to what you are doing
Hoc anno [Lat] In this year
Hoc loco [Lat] In this place
Hoc saxum posuit [Lat] He placed this stone.
Hoc tempore [Lat] At this time
Hodie mihi, cras tibi [Lat] To day to me, to morrow it belongs to you
Hombre de un libro [Sp] A man of one book
Hominis est errare [Lat] It is common for man to err
Homme de bien [Fr] A good man, an upright man
Homme de cour [Fr] A man of the court, a courtier
Homme de fortune [Fr] A fortunate man
Homme des lettres [Fr] A man of letters, a literary man
Homme d'epee [Fr] A man of the sword, a soldier
Homme de robe [Fr] A man in civil office
Homme des affaires [Fr] A business agent, a financier
Homme d'esprit [Fr] A man of talent, or of wit
Homme d'etat [Fr] A statesman
Homo alieni [Lat] A man under the control of another
Homo homini lupus [Lat] Man is a wolf to man
Homo multarum literarum [Lat] A man of great learning
Homo sui juris [Lat] A man who is his own master
Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto [Lat] I am a man, and deem nothing that relates to man foreign to my feelings
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr] Evil to him who evil thinks
Honor est a Nilo [Lat] Honor is from the Nile, — an anagram on "Horatio Nelson," in allusion to the famous battle of the Nile
Honores mutant mores [Lat] Honors change men's characters or manners
Honos alit artes [Lat] Honor nourishes the arts.
Honos habet onus. [Lat] Honor brings responsibility.
Hora è sempre [It] It is always time.
Hora fugit. [Lat.] The hour flies.
Horæ canonicæ [Lat] Canonical hours, prescribed hours for prayer
Horresco referens [Lat] I shudder to relate
Hors de combat. [Fr] Out of condition to fight
Hors de la loi. [Fr] In the condition of an out law
Hors d'œuvre [Fr] Out of course, out of order
Hors de propos [Fr] Not to the point or purpose.
Hors de saison [Fr] Out of season.
Hortus siccus [Lat] A collection of dried plants
Hostis humani generis [Lat] An enemy of the human race
Hôtel de ville [Fr] A town hall
Hôtel des Invalides. [Fr] The military hospital in Paris
Hôtel Dieu [Fr] The name of a large hospital in Paris
Hôtel garni [Fr] Furnished lodgings.
Huissier [Fr] An usher or door keeper
Humani nihil alienum [Lat] Nothing relating to man is foreign to me
Humanum est errare [Lat] To err is human
Hunc tu Caveto [Lat] Beware of him
Hurtar para dar por Dios [Sp] To steal in order to give to God.

I.

Ich dien [Ger] I serve
Idée fixe [Fr] A fixed or definite idea
Idem sonans [Lat] Meaning the same
Id est [Lat] That is, — abbreviated to *i. e*
Id genus omne [Lat] All of that sort
Idoneus homo [Lat] A fit man, a man of known ability
Id usitatissimum [Lat] That most trite phrase
Ignorance crasse [Fr] Gross ignorance
Ignorantia legis neminem excusat [Lat] Ignorance of the law excuses no one
Ignoscit sæpe alteri, nunquam tibi [Lat] Pardon another often, thyself never
Ignoti nulla cupido [Lat] No desire is felt for a thing unknown
Ignotum per ignotius [Lat] That which is unknown by something still more unknown
Il a le diable au corps [Fr] The devil is in him
Il a le vin mauvais [Fr] His wine is bad, he is quarrelsome when in his cups
Il ennuie qu'il attend [Fr] Waiting is tedious.
Il faut de l'argent [Fr] Money is wanting
Ilias malorum [Lat] A host of evils
Ilium fuit [Lat] Troy has existed
Illicite [Fr] Unlawful
Illotis manibus [Lat] With unwashed hands, without preparation
Il n'a ni bouche, ni eperon [Fr] He has neither mouth nor spur, neither wit nor courage
Il n'a pas inventé la poudre [Fr] He was not the inventor of gunpowder, he is no conjurer
Il ne faut jamais defier un fou [Fr] Never defy a fool
Il n'est sauce que d'appetit [Fr] Hunger is the best sauce
Il se noyeroit dans un verre d'eau [Fr] He would drown himself in a glass of water
Il sent le fagot [Fr] He smells of the fagot, that is, he is suspected of heresy
Il volto sciolto, i pensieri stretti [It] The countenance open, the thoughts concealed
Imitatores, servum pecus [Lat] Imitators, a servile herd
Imo pectore [Lat] From the lowest part of the breast, from the bottom of the heart
Impari Marte [Lat] With unequal strength
Imperium in imperio [Lat] A government within a government
Implicite [Lat] By implication
Impoli [Fr] Unpolished, rude
Impolitesse [Fr] Coarseness, rudeness
Impos animi [Lat] Of weak mind, imbecile
Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis [Lat] Remorseless love, to what dost thou not compel mortal breasts!
In actu [Lat] In act or reality.
In æternum [Lat] Forever
In ambiguo [Lat] In doubt
In armis [Lat] Under arms
In articulo mortis [Lat] At the point of death, in the last struggle
In bianco [It] In blank, in white
In capite [Lat] In the head, in chief
In cœlo quies [Lat] There is rest in heaven
In commendam [Lat] In trust, or recommendation
Incredulus odi. [Lat] Being incredulous, I cannot bear it
In curiâ [Lat] In the court.
Inde iræ [Lat] Hence these resentments
Index expurgatorius [Lat] A list of prohibited books
In dubiis. [Lat] In matters of doubt.
In dubio [Lat] In doubt
In equilibrio [Lat] In equilibrium, equally balanced
In esse. [Lat] In being
Inest clementia forti. [Lat] Clemency belongs to the brave.

In extenso. [Lat] At full length.
In extremis. [Lat] At the point of death.
Infandum renovare dolorem. [Lat] To recall unpleasant recollections.
Infinito. [Lat] Perpetually.
In flagrante delicto. [Lat] Taken in the fact
In formâ pauperis [Lat] As a poor man To sue *in formâ pauperis* is to sue as a poor man, which relieves from costs.
In foro conscientiæ. [Lat] Before the tribunal of conscience
Infra dignitatem [Lat] Below one's dignity.
In futuro [Lat] In future, henceforth
Ingens telum necessitas. [Lat] Necessity is a powerful weapon
In hoc signo spes mea. [Lat] In this sign is my hope.
In hoc signo vincas [Lat] In this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer
In limine [Lat] At the threshold
In loco [Lat] In the place, in the proper or natural place
In loco parentis [Lat] In the place of a parent
In medias res. [Lat] Into the midst of things, or affairs
In medio tutissimus ibis [Lat] You will go most safely in the middle, safety lies in a middle course
In memoriam. [Lat] To the memory of, in memory.
In nomine. [Lat] In the name of.
In nubibus [Lat] In the clouds
In nuce [Lat] In a nut shell
In omnia paratus [Lat] Ready for all things.
Inopem copia fecit [Lat] Abundance made him poor
Inops consilii [Lat] Without counsel.
In ovo [Lat] In the egg
In pace [Lat] In peace
In partibus infidelium [Lat] In infidel countries
In perpetuam rei memoriam [Lat] For a perpetual memorial of the affair
In perpetuum [Lat] Forever
In petto [It] Within the breast, in reserve
In pleno [Lat] In full
In posse [Lat] In possible existence, in possibility
In præsenti [Lat] At the present time
In propriâ personâ [Lat] In person
In puris naturalibus [Lat] Quite naked
In re [Lat] In the matter of
In rem [Lat] Against the thing or property
In rerum naturâ [Lat] In the nature of things
In sæculâ sæculorum [Lat] For ages on ages
In sano sensu [Lat] In a proper sense
Insculpserunt [Lat] They engraved it.
Insculpsit [Lat] He engraved it
In situ [Lat] In its original situation
In solo Deo salus [Lat] In God alone is safety
Insouciance [Fr] Indifference, carelessness
Insouciant [Fr] Indifferent, careless
Instar omnium [Lat] Like all, an example to others
In statu quo [Lat] In the former state
In suspenso [Lat] In suspense or uncertainty
In te, Domine, speravi [Lat] In thee, Lord, have I put my trust
Integros haurire fontes [Lat] To drink from overflowing fountains
Inter alia [Lat] Among other things
Inter arma silent leges [Lat] In the midst of arms the laws are silent
Inter canem et lupum [Lat] Between dog and wolf, at twilight
Interdum vulgus rectum videt [Lat] The rabble sometimes see rightly
Inter fontes et flumina nota. [Lat] Among familiar fountains and rivers
Inter nos [Lat] Between ourselves.
Inter pocula [Lat] At one's cups
In terrorem [Lat] As a warning
Inter se [Lat] Among themselves
Inter spem et metum [Lat] Between hope and fear
In toto [Lat] In the whole entirely
In totidem verbis [Lat] In so many words
Intra muros [Lat] Within the walls
In transitu [Lat] On the passage
Intra parietes [Lat] Within walls, or in private
Intriguant [Fr] An intriguing fellow
Intuta quæ indecora [Lat] Disgraceful things are unsafe
In un batter d' occhio. [It] In the twinkling of an eye, instantly
In usu [Lat] In use
In usum Delphini [Lat] For the use of the Dauphin
In utrumque paratus [Lat] Prepared for either event
In vacuo. [Lat] In empty space, or in a vacuum
In verba magistri jurare [Lat] To swear to, or by, the words of another, to adopt opinions on the authority of another.
Inversâ ordine. [Lat] In an inverse order
In vino veritas [Lat] There is truth in wine, truth is told under the influence of wine
Invitâ Minervâ. [Lat] Without genius
Ipse dixit [Lat] He himself said it, dogmatism
Ipissima verba [Lat] The very words
Ipsissimis verbis. [Lat] In the very words.
Ipso facto. [Lat] In the fact itself
Ipso jure [Lat] By the law itself
Ira furor brevis est. [Lat] Anger is brief madness.
Ita est. [Lat] It is so.
Ita lex scripta est [Lat] Thus the law is written.
Italicè. [Lat] In Italian
Ivresse. [Fr.] Intoxication, drunkenness.

J.

Jacta est alea. [Lat] The die is cast.
J'ai bonne cause [Fr] I have a good cause
Jalousie [Fr] Jealousy, a Venetian window-blind
Jamais arrière. [Fr] Never behind
Jamais bon coureur ne fut pris. [Fr] A good runner is never caught
Janua clausis [Lat] With closed doors
Jardin des Plantes [Fr] The botanical garden in Paris
Je maintiendrai le droit [Fr] I will maintain the right
Je ne cherche qu'un [Fr] I seek but one
Je ne sais quoi [Fr] I know not what
Je n'oublierai jamais [Fr] I will never forget
Je suis prêt [Fr] I am ready
Jet d'eau [Fr] A jet of water
Jeu de mots [Fr] A play on words, a pun
Jeu d'esprit [Fr] A witticism
Jeu de théâtre. [Fr] Stage-trick, clap trap, attitude.
Je suis en espoir [Fr] I live in hope
Joci causâ [Lat] For the sake of a joke.
Joli [Fr] Pretty
Jubilate Deo. [Lat] Be joyful in the Lord, rejoice in God
Juge de paix [Fr] Justice of the peace
Jucunda acta labores [Lat] Past labors are pleasant
Judicium Dei [Lat] The judgment of God
Juncta juvant [Lat] United they assist
Juniores ad labores [Lat] Young men for labors
Jupiter tonans [Lat] Jupiter the thunderer
Jure divino [Lat] By divine law
Jure humano [Lat] By human law
Juris peritus [Lat] One versed in law
Juris utriusque doctor [Lat] Doctor of both laws, that is, of civil and canon law
Jus canonicum [Lat] Canon law
Jus civile [Lat] Civil law
Jus divinum [Lat] Divine law
Jus et norma loquendi [Lat] The law and rule of speech
Jus gentium [Lat] Law of nations
Jus gladii [Lat] Right of the sword
Jus possessionis [Lat] Right of possession.
Juste milieu [Fr] The golden mean
Justitiæ soror fides. [Lat] Faith is the sister of justice
Justum et tenacem propositi virum [Lat] A just man, and one tenacious of his purpose.
Juxta. [Lat] Near by.

L.

La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum [Fr] Beauty without virtue is like a flower without fragrance
L'abito è una seconda natura [It] Habit is a second nature
Labore et honore [Lat] By labor and honor
Labor ipse voluptas [Lat] Labor itself is pleasure
Labor omnia vincit [Lat] Labor conquers every thing
Laborum dulce lenimen [Lat] The sweet solace of our labors
Ladversité fait les hommes et le bonheur les monstres [Fr] Adversity makes men, but prosperity makes monsters
La critique est aisée, et l'art est difficile. [Fr] Criticism is easy, and art is difficult
Lache [Fr] Lax, relaxed
La fame non vuol legge [It] Hunger obeys no laws
L'affaire s'achemine [Fr] The business is progressing
La fortune passe partout [Lat] Fortune passes every where, all suffer vicissitudes
La gente pone, y Dios dispone [Sp] Men purpose, but God doth dispose
Laguna [It] A moor, a fen
La, la [Fr] So so, indifferently
Laissez faire [Fr] Let alone suffice to have its own way, or take its natural course
Laissez nous faire [Fr] Let us act for ourselves
La maladie sans maladie [Fr] Hypochondriacism
L'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher [Fr] Love and smoke are unable to conceal themselves
La mentira tiene las piernas cortas [Sp] A lie has short legs
Lana caprina [Lat] Goat's wool, hence, a thing of no consequence, or which has no existence
Langage des halles [Fr] Language of the market-places, slang, billingsgate
La patience est amere, mais son fruit est doux. [Fr] Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet
Lapis philosophorum. [Lat] The philosopher's stone
La poverta e la madre di tutte le arti. [It.] Poverty is the mother of all arts.
Lapsus calami. [Lat] A slip of the pen.
Lapsus linguæ [Lat] A slip of the tongue.
Lapsus memoriæ. [Lat] A slip of memory.
Lares et penates [Lat] Household gods.
L'argent. [Fr] Money.
La speranza è il pan de miseri. [It] Hope is the poor man's bread.
Las riquezas son bagages de la fortuna. [Sp] Riches are the baggage of fortune
L'avenir [Fr] The future
Latent scintillula forsan. [Lat] Perhaps a small spark may lie hid
Latet anguis in herbâ. [Lat] A snake lies hid in the grass
Latine dictum [Lat] Spoken in Latin
Lauda la moglie e tienti donzello [It] Commend a wife, but remain a bachelor
Laudari a viro laudato [Lat] To be praised by one who is himself praised
Laudator temporis acti [Lat] A praiser of time past
Laudum immensa cupido [Lat] Insatiable desire for praise
Laus Deo [Lat] Praise to God
Laus propria sordet [Lat] Praise of one's own self defiles
La vertu est la seule noblesse. [Fr] Virtue is the only nobility
L'eau en vient a la bouche [Fr] That makes one's mouth water
Le beau monde. [Fr] The fashionable world
Le bon temps viendra [Fr] The good time will come
Lector benevole [Lat] Kind reader, gentle reader
Le coût en ôte le goût [Fr] The cost takes away the taste
Le diable boiteux [Fr] The lame devil, or the devil on two sticks
Legatus a latere [Lat] A papal embassador.
Legerdemain [Fr] Legerdemain, slight of hand
Le grand monarque [Fr] The great monarch, that is, Louis XIV.
Le grand œuvre [Fr] The great work, the philosopher's stone
Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle [Fr] The object is not worth the trouble
Le monde est le livre des femmes. [Fr] The world is woman's book
Le mot d'enigme [Fr] The key of the mystery
L'empire des lettres [Fr] The republic of letters
Leonina societas [Lat] A lion's company.
Le pas [Fr] Precedence in place or rank.
Le point de jour [Fr] Daybreak
Le roi et l'état [Fr] King and state.
Le roi le veut [Fr] The king wills it
Le roi s'aviscra [Fr] The king will consider of it
Les absents ont toujours tort [Fr] The absent are always in the wrong
Les affaires font les hommes [Fr] Business makes men
Le savoir faire [Fr] See *Savoir faire*
Les bras croisés [Fr] With hands folded.
Les doux yeux [Fr] Soft glances
Lese majesty [Fr] High treason
Les extrêmes se touchent [Fr] Extremes meet
Les larmes aux yeux [Fr] Tears in one's eyes
Les murailles ont des oreilles [Fr] Walls have ears
Les plus sages ne le sont pas toujours [Fr] The wisest are not so always
L'étoile du nord [Fr] The star of the north,—the motto of Minnesota
Le tout ensemble [Fr] All together
Lettre de cachet [Fr] A sealed letter, a royal warrant
Lettre de change [Fr] A bill of exchange
Lettre de créance [Fr] Letter of credit
Lettre de marque [Fr] A letter of marque or reprisal
Levé fit quod bene fertur onus [Lat] The burden which is well borne becomes light
Le vrai n'est pas toujours vraisemblable [Fr] The truth is not always probable
Lex loci [Lat] The law or custom of the place.
Lex non scripta [Lat] The common law
Lex scripta [Lat] Statute law
Lex talionis [Lat] The law of retaliation.
Lex terræ [Lat] The law of the land
L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr] Man proposes, and God disposes
Liaisons dangereuses [Fr] Dangerous alliances or connections
Libertas et natale solum [Lat] Liberty and my native land
Liberum arbitrium [Lat] Free will.
Libraire [Fr] A bookseller
Licentia vatum [Lat] The license of the poets; poetical license
Lima labor et mora [Lat] The labor and delay of the file, the slow and laborious polishing of a literary composition
Lingua franca [It] The mixed language spoken by Europeans in the East
Lis litem generat [Lat] Strife begets strife.
Lis sub judice [Lat] A case not yet decided.
Litem lite resolvere [Lat] To settle strife by strife, to remove one difficulty by introducing another.

Lit de justice [Fr] The king's throne in the parliament of Paris, also, the sitting of this parliament in the king's presence
Lite pendente [Lat] During the trial
Litera scripta manet. [Lat] The written letter remains
Locale [Fr] A place or station
Loci communes [Lat] Common places.
Loco citato [Lat] In the place cited.
Locos y niños dicen la verdad. [Sp] Children and fools speak truth
Locum tenens [Lat] One occupying the place, a deputy or substitute, a proxy
Locus criminis [Lat] Place of the crime
Locus in quo [Lat] The place in which
Locus penitentiæ [Lat] Place for repentance
Locus sigilli [Lat] The place of the seal,—usually abbreviated to L S
Longo intervallo [Lat] By or with long interval
Longe aberrat scopo [Lat] He goes far from the mark.
Loyal devoir [Fr] Loyal duty
Loyal en tout [Fr] Loyal in every thing.
Loyauté m'oblige [Fr] Loyalty binds me
Loyauté n'a honte [Fr] Loyalty has no shame.
Lucidus ordo [Lat] A clear arrangement.
Lucri causâ [Lat] For the sake of gain
Lucus a non lucendo [Lat] *A jeu d'esprit* in etymology, which, assuming that *lucus*, a dark wood or grove, is derived from the verb *lucere*, to shine, supposes it must be *a non lucendo*, from its not being light
Ludere cum sacris [Lat] To trifle with sacred things
Lupus in fabula [Lat] The wolf in the fable
Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem [Lat] The wolf changes his coat, not his disposition
Lusus naturæ. [Lat.] A sport or freak of nature.

M.

Ma chere [Fr] My dear
Macte virtute [Lat] Proceed in virtue.
Ma foi [Fr] Upon my faith
Maggiore fretta, minore atto [It] The more haste, the worse speed
Magister ceremoniarum. [Lat] Master of the ceremonies
Magistratus indicat virum [Lat] Magistracy indicates the man
Magna civitas, magna solitudo [Lat] A great city is a great desert
Magna spes altera Romæ [Lat] Another hope of great Rome
Magna est veritas, et prevalebit [Lat] Truth is mighty, and it will prevail
Magna est vis consuetudinis [Lat] Great is the force of habit
Magnanimiter crucem sustine [Lat] Nobly bear the cross
Magnas inter opes inops [Lat] Poor in the midst of great wealth
Magni nominis umbra [Lat] The shadow of a great name
Magnum bonum [Lat], A great good
Magnum est rectigal parsimonia [Lat] Economy is itself a great income
Magnum opus [Lat] A great work
Magnus Apollo [Lat] Great Apollo, one of high authority
Maigre [Fr] Fasting fish diet
Main de justice [Fr] The hand of justice sceptre
Maintien [Fr] Deportment, carriage, address
Maintien le droit [Fr] Maintain the right
Maison de campagne [Fr] A country seat
Maison de santé [Fr] Private hospital
Maison de ville [Fr] The town house
Maitre d'hotel [Fr] A house steward
Maitre de requetes [Fr] Master of requests, the member of a council of state next in rank to the commander
Maitre des basses œuvres [Fr] A night man
Maitresse [Fr] Mistress
Malade [Fr] Sick
Maladie du pays [Fr] Homesickness
Mala fide [Lat] With bad faith, treacherously.
Mal a propos [Fr] Ill time
Mal de dents [Fr] Toothache
Mal de mer [Fr] Seasickness.
Mal de tete [Fr] Headache
Mal entendre [Fr] An error, mistake.
Male parta, male dilabuntur [Lat] Things ill gotten are ill spent
Malgre nous [Fr] In spite of us
Malgre soi [Fr] In spite of himself
Malheur ne vient jamais seul. [Fr] Misfortunes seldom come singly
Mali exempli [Lat] Of a bad example
Mali principii malus finis. [Lat] Of a bad beginning, the issue is bad
Malis avibus [Lat] With unpropitious birds, with bad omens.
Malo modo [Lat] In a bad manner
Malo mori quam fœdari. [Lat] I would rather die than be debased
Malpropre [Fr] Unclean, slovenly.
Malum in se [Lat] Bad in itself
Malum prohibitum [Lat] An evil prohibited, evil because prohibited.
Malus pudor. [Lat] False shame
Manet altâ mente repostum [Lat] It remains deeply fixed in the mind
Manibus pedibusque [Lat] With hands and feet.
Manu forti [Lat] With a strong hand
Manu propriâ [Lat] With one's own hand
Mare clausum [Lat] A closed sea, a bay
Mardi gras [Fr] Shrove-Tuesday.
Marechal [Fr] Marshal
Mars gravior sub pace latet [Lat] A severer war lies hidden under peace.
Mas vale saber que haber. [Sp] Better be wise than rich
Mas vale ser necio que porfiado. [Sp] Better be a fool than obstinate
Mas vale tarde que nunca [Sp] Better late than never
Mater familias [Lat] The mother of a family
Materiam superabat opus [Lat] The workmanship surpassed the materials
Mauvais goût [Fr] Bad taste
Mauvais honte [Fr] False modesty
Mauvais sujet. [Fr] A bad subject, a worthless fellow
Maximus in minimis [Lat] Very great in trifling things
Mediocra firma [Lat] The middle station is surest
Medecine expectant [Fr] A mode of treatment which trusts to time for the remedy
Medecin, gueris toi toi meme [Fr] Physician, cure thyself
Medio tutissimus ibis [Lat] In a medium course you will go most safely
Μεγα βιβλιον, μεγα κακον (*Mega biblion, mega kakon*) [Gr] A great book is a great evil
Medium tenuere beati [Lat] Happy are they who have kept the middle course
Me judice [Lat] I being judge, in my opinion.
Memento mori [Lat] Remember death
Memorabilia [Lat] Things to be remembered.
Memor et fidelis [Lat] Mindful and faithful
Memoriâ in æternâ [Lat] In everlasting remembrance
Mens agitat molem [Lat] Mind moves matter
Mens divinior [Lat] The inspired mind of the poet
Mens legis [Lat] The spirit of the law
Mens sana in corpore sano [Lat] A sound mind in a sound body
Mens sibi conscia recti [Lat] A mind conscious of rectitude
Meo periculo [Lat] At my own risk
Meo voto. [Lat] By my desire, or according to my wish
Merum sal [Lat] Pure salt, genuine Attic wit
Mesalliance [Fr] Improper association, marriage with one of lower station
Mituenda corolla draconis [Lat] The dragon's crest is to be feared
Meum et tuum [Lat] Mine and thine
Mi date creta per cacio [It] You give me chalk for cheese
Mihi cura futuri [Lat] My anxiety is for the future
Mirabile dictu [Lat] Wonderful to be told
Mirabile visu [Lat] Wonderful to be seen
Mirabilia [Lat] Wonders
Mirum in modum [Lat] In a wonderful manner
Mise en scene [Fr] The getting up, or putting in preparation, for the theatrical stage
Miserabile vulgus [Lat] A wretched crew.
Miseris succurrere disco [Lat] I learn to help the wretched
Mittimus [Lat] We send,—a writ to commit an offender to prison
Mobile perpetuum [Lat] Something in constant motion, perpetual motion
Modo et formâ [Lat] In manner and form.
Modus [Lat] Manner, mode
Modus operandi [Lat] Manner of operation
Mole ruit suâ [Lat] It is crushed by its own weight
Mollia tempora fandi [Lat] Times or opportunities favorable for speaking
Mon ami [Fr] My friend
Mon cher [Fr] My dear
Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum [Lat] A horrid monster, misshapen, gigantic, blind
Montani semper liberi [Lat] Mountaineers are always freemen,—the motto of West Virginia
Monumentum ære perennius [Lat] A monument more durable than brass
More Hibernico [Lat] After the Irish fashion.
More majorum. [Lat] After the manner of our ancestors.
More suo [Lat] In his own way
Mors omnibus communis. [Lat] Death is common to all
Mos pro lege. [Lat] Custom for law.
Mot du guet [Fr] A watchword
Motive [Fr] Supported by a statement of reasons or arguments alleged
Mots d'usage [Fr] Words in common use.
Motu proprio. [Lat] Of his own accord.
Mucho en el suelo, poco en el cielo. [Sp.] Much on earth, little in heaven
Muet comme un poisson. [Fr] Mute as a fish.
Multa gemens [Lat] Groaning deeply.
Multum in parvo. [Lat] Much in little.
Mundus vult decipi [Lat] The world will be (that is, wishes to be) deceived.
Munus Apolline dignum. [Lat.] A gift worthy of Apollo
Murus aeneus conscientia sana. [Lat] A sound conscience is a brazen wall
Mutare vel timere sperno. [Lat] I scorn to change or to fear.
Mutatis mutandis. [Lat.] The necessary changes being made.
Mutato nomine [Lat] The name being changed
Mutum est pictura poema [Lat] A picture is a silent poem.
Mutuus consensus. [Lat] Mutual consent.

N.

Naissance. [Fr] Birth
Natale solum [Lat] Natal soil.
Natura lo'ece, e poi ruppe la stampa. [It] Nature made him, and then broke the mold
Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret [Lat] Though you drive out Nature with a club, yet will she always return
Naturel [Fr] Nature, disposition, temper
Nec cupias, nec metuas. [Lat] Neither desire nor fear
Nec cede malis [Lat] Yield not to misfortune.
Necessitas non habet legem. [Lat] Necessity has no law.
Nec mora, nec requies. [Lat] Neither delay nor rest
Nec pluribus impar. [Lat] Not an unequal match for numbers.
Nec prece, nec pretio. [Lat] Neither by entreaty nor by bribe
Nec quærere, nec spernere honorem. [Lat] Neither to seek nor to contemn honors
Nec scire fas est omnia [Lat] It is not permitted to know all things
Nec temere, nec timide [Lat] Neither rashly nor timidly
Née [Fr] Born, as, Madame de Staël, *née* (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker
Ne exeat [Lat] Let him not depart
Nefasti dies [Lat] Days upon which no public business was transacted, also, unlucky days
Ne fronti crede [Lat] Trust not to appearances
Negligé [Fr] A morning dress
Ne Jupiter quidem omnibus placet [Lat] Not even Jupiter pleases every one
Nemine contradicente [Lat] Without opposition, no one speaking in opposition
Nemine dissentiente [Lat] No one dissenting without a dissenting voice
Nemo me impune lacessit [Lat] No one wounds me with impunity —the motto of Scotland
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. [Lat] No one is wise at all times
Nemo reclamat, nullus obsistit [Lat] No one protests, no one makes opposition
Nemo repente fuit turpissimus [Lat] No man ever became a villain at once
Nemo solus sapit [Lat] No one is wise alone
Ne plus ultra. [Lat] Nothing further, the utter most point
Ne pour digestion [Fr] Born for digestion, that is, merely to eat and drink
Ne puero gladium. [Lat] Intrust not a sword to a boy
Ne quid detrimenti respublica caput [Lat] That the republic receives no injury
Ne quid nimis. [Lat] Not any thing too much or too far.
Nervus probandi [Lat] The chief argument
Ne sutor ultra crepidam [Lat] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last
Ne tentes, aut perfice [Lat] Attempt not, or accomplish thoroughly
Netteté [Fr] Neatness, cleanness, nicety
Ne vile fano. [Lat] Let there be nothing vile in the temple
Niaiserie [Fr] Foolishness, silliness.
Ni firmes carta que no leas, ni bebes agua que no veas [Sp] Never sign a paper that you do not read, nor drink water that you do not examine
Nihil ad rem [Lat] Nothing to the point
Nihil debet [Lat.] He owes nothing, a plea denying a debt
Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit [Lat] He touched nothing without embellishing it
Nil admirari [Lat] To wonder at nothing
Nil conscire sibi [Lat] To be conscious of no fault.
Nil desperandum. [Lat] Never despair.
Nil dicit. [Lat] He makes no answer
Nil nisi cruce [Lat] Naught but the cross, depending upon the cross alone.
Nil sine numine [Lat] Nothing without God
Ni l'un ni l'autre. [Fr.] Neither the one nor the other
N'importe [Fr] It matters not.
Nimium ne crede colori. [Lat.] Trust not too much to looks
Nisi Dominus frustra. [Lat.] Unless God be with you, all your toil is vain
Nitor in adversum [Lat.] I strive in opposition, or against opposition.

No ay cerradura si es de oro la ganzua [Sp] There is no lock but a golden key will open it
Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus [Lat] Virtue is the true and only nobility
Noblesse oblige [Fr] Rank imposes obligation, much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.
No es todo oro lo que reluze. [Sp] All is not gold that glitters.
Nolens volens. [Lat] Whether he will or not.
Nolo me tangere. [Lat] Don't touch me
Nolle prosequi. [Lat] To be unwilling to proceed
Nolo episcopari. [Lat] I do not wish to be made a bishop
Nom de plume [Fr] An assumed or literary title
Nomen et omen [Lat] Name and omen, a name that is ominous
Nomina stultorum parietibus hærent [Lat] The names of fools are seen upon the walls
Nomme de guerre [Fr] A war name, a traveling title, a pseudonym
Non assumpsit [Lat] The plea of a defendant in an action of *assumpsit* that "he did not undertake and promise," &c
Non compos mentis [Lat] Not in sound mind
Non constat [Lat] It does not appear
Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum [Lat] It is not the fortune of every man to go to Corinth
Non datur tertium. [Lat] There is not a third one to be found.
Non deficiente crumenâ. [Lat] The purse not failing, if the money does not fail.
Non ens [Lat] Nonentity
Non est inventus [Lat] He has not been found
Non est vivere, sed valere vita [Lat] Not merely to live is life, but to have good health
Non far mai il medico tuo erede [It] Never make your physician your heir
Non libet [Lat] It does not please me
Non liquet [Lat] It is not clear, — applied to one undecided in mind.
Non mi ricordo [It] I don't remember
Non multa, sed multum [Lat] Not many things, but much
Non nobis solum [Lat] Not merely for ourselves
Non nostrum est tantas componere lites [Lat] It is not our duty to settle such grave disputes
Non obstante [Lat] Notwithstanding
Nonobstant clameur de haro. [Fr] Notwithstanding the hue and cry
Non omnia possumus omnes [Lat] We can not, all of us, do all things
Non omnis moriar [Lat] I shall not wholly die
Non quis, sed quid [Lat] Not who, but what, not the person, but the deed
Non quo, sed quomodo [Lat] Not by whom, but how
Non sequitur [Lat] It does not follow, an unwarranted conclusion
Non sibi, sed omnibus. [Lat] Not for itself, but for all
Non sibi, sed patriæ. [Lat] Not for himself, but for his country
Non sum qualis eram [Lat] I am not what I was
Non tali auxilio [Lat] Not with such aid, or such a helper.
Nonumque prematur in annum [Lat] Let it be kept for nine years
Nosce teipsum [Lat] Know thyself
Noscitur a, or ex, sociis [Lat] He is known by his companions
Nota bene (N B) [Lat] Mark well
Notatu dignum [Lat] Worthy of note
Notre Dame [Fr] Our Lady, a cathedral in France
N'oubliez pas [Fr] Don't forget
Nous verrons [Fr] We shall see.
Nouvelles [Fr] News
Nouvellette [Fr] A short tale or novel, a novelette
Novus homo [Lat] A new man, or one who had raised himself from obscurity
Nuance [Fr] Shade, gradation, tint.
Nudis verbis [Lat] In plain words
Nudum pactum [Lat] A mere agreement, a contract made without any consideration, and therefore void
Nugæ canoræ. [Lat] Melodious trifles
Nugis armatus. [Lat] Armed with trifles
Nul bien sans peine [Fr] No pains, no gains
Nulla dies sine linea [Lat] Not a day without a line, that is, without something read or done
Nulla nuova, buona nuova. [It] The best news is no news.
Nulli secundus. [Lat] Second to none
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri [Lat] Not bound to swear to the dogmas of any master
Nullius filius. [Lat] The son of nobody
Nunc aut nunquam. [Lat] Now or never
Nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus. [Lat] Never less alone than when alone
Nunquam non paratus [Lat] Never unprepared.
Nuptiæ [Lat] Nuptials, wedding
Nusquam tuta fides. [Lat.] Our confidence is no where safe.

O.

Obiit. [Lat.] He, or she, died.
Obiter dictum. [Lat.] A thing said by the way, or in passing.
Obra de comun, obra de ningun [Sp] Every body's work is nobody's work
Obscurum per obscurius [Lat] Explaining an obscure thing by one more obscure
Observanda [Lat] Things to be observed
Obsta principiis [Lat] Resist the first beginnings
Obstupui, steterunique comæ. [Lat] I was amazed, and my hair stood on end
Occurrent nubes [Lat] Clouds will intervene
Oderint dum metuant. [Lat] Let them hate, provided they fear
Ods profanum [Lat] I loathe the profane
Odium in longum jacens. [Lat] Long lasting hatred an old grudge
Odium medicum. [Lat] The hatred of rival or contending physicians
Odium theologicum [Lat] The hatred of theologians
Œuvres [Fr] Works
Œil de bœuf [Fr] A bull's eye
Officina gentium [Lat] Workshop of the world
Offrecer mucho, especie es de negar [Sp] To offer much is a kind of denial
O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas [Lat] O too happy husbandmen, if they only knew their own blessings
Ogni medaglia ha il suo riverso. [It] Every medal has its reverse
Ognuno per se, e Dio per tutti [It] Every man for himself, and God for us all
Oh! jam satis [Lat] O, now there is enough
Οι πολλοι (Hoi polloi) [Gr] The many, the rabble, the vulgar.
Omen faustum [Lat] A favorable omen
Omne bonum desuper [Lat] All good is from above
Omne ignotum pro magnifico [Lat] Whatever is unknown is thought to be magnificent
Omnem movere lapidem [Lat] To turn every stone to leave no stone unturned
Omne solum forti patria [Lat] Every soil to a brave man is his country
Omne trinum perfectum. [Lat] Every perfect thing is threefold
Omnia ad Dei gloriam [Lat] All things to the glory of God
Omnia bona bonis [Lat] All things are good with the good
Omnia cum Deo [Lat] Every thing with God's help
Omnia vincit amor [Lat] Love conquers all things
Omnia vincit labor [Lat] Labor overcomes all things
Omnibus hoc vitium est [Lat] All have this vice
Omnibus invidens, Zoile nemo tibi [Lat] You envy every body, Zoilus nobody envies you
Omnis amans amens [Lat] Every lover is demented
On commence par être dupe ou finit par être fripon [Fr] They begin by being fools, and end in becoming knaves
On connait l'ami au besoin [Fr] A friend is known in time of need
On dit [Fr] They say, hence, a flying rumor
Onus probandi [Lat] The burden of proving
Ope et consilio [Lat] With assistance and counsel
Opera pretium est [Lat] It is worth while
Opprobrium medicorum [Lat] The reproach of physicians
Optimates [Lat] Of the first rank
Opus operatum [Lat] A mere outward work
Ora e sempre [It] Now and always
Ora et labora [Lat] Pray and work
Ora pro nobis [Lat] Pray for us
Oratori fit, poeta nascitur [Lat] The orator is made, but the poet is born
Ore rotundo [Lat] With round, full voice
Ore tenus [Lat] From the mouth
Origo mali [Lat] Origin of the evil
O si sic omnia [Lat] O that he had always done or spoken thus
Os rotundum [Lat] A round mouth, eloquent delivery
O tempora! O mores! [Lat] O the times! O the manners!
Otia dant vitia [Lat] Idleness tends to vice
Otiosa sedulitas [Lat] Leisurely industry, trifling laboriousness
Otium cum dignitate [Lat] Ease with dignity dignified leisure
Otium sine dignitate [Lat] Ease without dignity
Otium sine literis mors est. [Lat] Leisure without literature is death
Oublier je ne puis [Fr] I can never forget
Ouï dire [Fr] Hearsay.
Ouvert [Fr] Open
Ouvrage [Fr] A work
Ouvrage de longue haleine [Fr] A work for long breath, a tedious business
Ouvriers. [Fr.] Operatives, workmen.

P.

Pabulum Acherontis [Lat] Food for Acheron, or the grave, — said of a person about to die.
Pace tua [Lat] With your consent
Pacta conventa [Lat] The conditions agreed upon.
Padrone. [It] Master, employer, landlord.
Pallida mors [Lat] Pale death
Palmam qui meruit ferat [Lat] Let him who has won it bear the palm.
Palma non sine pulvere [Lat] The palm is not gained without the dust of labor, no excellence without great labor
Par acces [Fr] By snatches or starts.
Par accident [Fr] By chance
Par accord [Fr] By agreement.
Par avance [Fr] In advance
Par ci par la [Fr] Here and there
Par complaisance [Fr] From complaisance
Par dépit [Fr] Out of spite
Parem non fert [Lat] He endures no equal
Par exemple [Fr] For example
Par excellence [Fr] By way of eminence.
Par faveur [Fr] By favor
Par force [Fr] By force, perforce
Par negotium, neque supra [Lat] Equal to his business, and not above it
Par pari refero [Lat], I return like for like
Pari passu [Lat] With equal pace, together
Paritur pax bello [Lat] Peace is produced by war
Parle du loup, et vous verrez sa queue [Fr] Speak of the wolf, and you will see his tail
Par nobile fratrum [Lat] A noble pair of brothers, two just alike, or one as good, or as bad, as the other
Parole d'honneur [Fr] Word of honor
Par onus [Lat] Equal to the burden
Par pareil [Fr] By way of precaution.
Pars adversa [Lat] The adverse party
Par sur derrière [Fr] As a token of contempt.
Particulier [Fr] A private gentleman
Partie carrée [Fr] A party of four persons especially, a party of two men and two women.
Pars pro toto [Lat] A part for the whole
Particeps criminis [Lat] An accomplice.
Partout [Fr] Every where
Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus [Lat] The mountains will labor, a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth
Parva componere magnis [Lat] To compare small things with great
Parvulæ mentes capiunt animas [Lat] Trifles captivate small minds
Parvum parva decent [Lat] Little things become a little person
Pas à pas on va bien loin [Fr] Step by step one goes a long way
Passager [Fr] A passenger
Passe partout [Fr] A master key
Pasticcio [It] Patchwork
Pate de foie gras [Fr] Goose liver pie
Pater familias [Lat] The father of a family
Pater noster [Lat] Our Father, the Lord's prayer
Patria patria [Lat] Home, one's country
Patience passe science [Fr] Patience exceeds knowledge
Patisserie [Fr] Pies
Patres conscripti [Lat] Conscript fathers — the Roman senators
Patriis virtutibus [Lat] By ancestral virtue
Pave [Fr] Pavement
Pax in bello [Lat] Peace in war
Peccavi [Lat] I have sinned
Pedo pera al olmo [Sp] The pear grows upon the elm
Pœne forte et dure [Fr] Punishment by severe punishment
Pendente lite [Lat] Pending the suit
Penetralia [Lat] Secret recesses
Pensée [Fr] A thought
Per ambages [Lat] By circuitous ways, by circumlocution or allegory, indirectly or figuratively, metaphorically
Per angusta ad augusta [Lat] Through difficulties to grandeur
Per annum [Lat] By the year
Per aspera ad astra [Lat] Through trials to glory.
Per capita [Lat] By the head
Per centum [Lat] By the hundred.
Per contra [Lat] Contrariwise.
Per contanti [It] For cash
Per contra [It] Upon account
Per diem [Lat] By the day
Perdu [Fr] Lost
Père de famille [Fr] The father of a family
Per fas et nefas [Lat] By right and wrong
Pe gradus [Lat] Step by step
Periculum in mora [Lat] There is danger in delay
Per interim [Lat] In the mean time
Per mare, per terras [Lat] Through sea and land
Per mese [It] By the month
Permitte divis cætera [Lat] Leave the rest to the gods
Per pares [Lat] By one's peers
Perpetuum silentium [Lat] Perpetual silence
Per saltum [Lat] By a leap or jump
Per se [Lat] By itself considered
Per troppo dibattere la verità si perde [It] Truth is lost by too much controversy.
Per viam [Lat] By the way of
Pessimo exemplo [Lat] Of the worst example.
Petit [Fr] Small
Petit coup [Fr] A small mask, covering only the eyes and nose
Petitio principii [Lat] A begging of the question.
Petit maitre. [Fr] A fop

Peu a peu. [Fr] Little by little, by degrees
Peu de bien, peu de soin [Fr] Little wealth, little care
Peu de chose [Fr] A trifle
Peu de gens savent être vieux [Fr] Few persons know how to be old
Pezzo [It] Piece, piece of money, a coin.
Pico [It] A peak
Piccolo [It] Small
Pied a terre [Fr] A temporary lodging
Pietra mossa non fa muschio [It] A rolling stone gets no moss
Pis aller [Fr] The last or worst shift
Più [It] More
Piuttosto mendicante che ignorante [It] Better be a beggar than ignorant
Plebs [Lat] Common people
Plein pouvoir [Fr] Full growth
Pleno jure [Lat] With full authority
Plus aloes quam mellis habet [Lat] He has more gall than honey,—said of a sarcastic writer
Plus on est de fous, plus on rit [Fr] The more fools, the more fun
Plus sage que les sages [Fr] Wiser than the wise
Poca barba poca vergueña [Sp] Little beard, little shame
Poca roba, poco pensiero [It] Little wealth, little care
Poco [It] A little
Poco a poco [It] Little by little
Poeta nascitur, non fit [Lat] The poet is born, not made, nature, not study, must form the poet
Point d'appui [Fr] Point of support prop
Poisson d'Avril [Fr] April fool
Pondere non numero [Lat] By weight, not by number
Pons asinorum [Lat] An ass's bridge, a help to dull pupils
Populus vult decipi [Lat] People like to be deceived
Porte-chaise [Fr] A sedan
Porte voix [Fr] A speaking trumpet
Posse videor [Lat] I seem to be able
Possunt quia posse videntur [Lat] They are able because they seem to be able
Post bellum auxilium [Lat] Aid after the war
Post cineres gloria venit [Lat] Glory comes after death
Poste restante [Fr] To remain until called for — applied to letters in a post office
Post mortem [Lat] After death
Post nubila Phœbus [Lat] After clouds the sun shines
Post obitum [Lat] After death
Potage au gras [Fr] Meat soup
Pour acquit [Fr] Received, paid — written at the foot of a paid bill
Pour faire rire [Fr] To excite laughter
Pour faire visite [Fr] To pay a visit
Pour passer le temps [Fr] To pass away the time
Pour prendre congé [Fr] To take leave
Pour y parvenir [Fr] To accomplish the object
Præcognita [Lat] Things previously known
Præmonitus, præmunitus [Lat] Forewarned, forearmed
Prescriptum [Lat] A thing prescribed
Presto maturo, presto marcio [It] Soon ripe, soon rotten
Prêt d'accomplir [Fr] Ready to accomplish
Prêt pour mon pays [Fr] Ready for my country
Preux chevalier [Fr] A brave knight
Prima via [Lat] The first passages
Primâ facie [Lat] On the first view
Primo [Lat] In the first place
Primo uomo [It] The best or most prominent actor or singer
Primus inter pares [Lat] Chief among equals
Principia, non homines [Lat] Principles, not men
Principiis obsta [Lat] Resist the first beginnings
Prior tempore, prior jure [Lat] First in time, first by right, or first come, first served
Pro aris et focis [Lat] For our altars and fire sides
Probatum est [Lat] It is proved
Probitas laudatur, et alget [Lat] Honesty is praised, and is left to starve
Pro bono publico [Lat] For the public good
Proces verbal [Fr] A written statement
Pro confesso [Lat] As if conceded
Procul, O procul este, profani! [Lat] Far, far hence, O ye profane!
Pro Deo et ecclesiâ [Lat] For God and the church.
Pro et con [Lat] For and against
Profanum vulgus [Lat] The profane vulgar
Pro formâ [Lat] For the sake of form
Pro hac vice [Lat] For this turn or occasion
Proh pudor [Lat] O, for shame
Projet de loi [Fr] A legislative bill.
Pro memoriâ [Lat] For a memorial.
Pro nunc [Lat] For the present
Pro rata parte [Lat] For a man's part, according to one's power
Pro patriâ [Lat] For our country
Propagandâ fide [Lat] For extending the faith.
Propria quæ maribus [Lat] Those things which are appropriate or peculiar to males or men, or to husbands
Propriétaire [Fr] A proprietor.
Pro ratâ [Lat] In proportion
Pro rege, lege, et grege [Lat] For the king, the law, and the people.
Pro re natâ [Lat] For a special emergency, according to the circumstances
Pro salute animæ [Lat.] For the soul's health.
Pro tanto [Lat] For so much
Protégé [Fr.] One protected or patronized by another
Pro tempore [Lat] For the time being
Prudens futuri [Lat] Thoughtful of the future.
Publice [Lat] Publicly
Pugnis et calcibus [Lat] With fists and heels, with all the might
Punctum saliens [Lat] A salient or prominent point
Punica fides. [Lat] Punic faith, treachery.

Q.

Qua fuerunt vitia, mores sunt [Lat] Things which once were vices, are now manners or customs
Quæ nocent docent [Lat] Things which injure, instruct
Quære [Lat] Query, inquiry
Quæritur [Lat] The question arises
Quale ab incepto [Lat] The same as from the beginning
Qualis rex, talis grex [Lat] Like king like people
Qualis vita, finis ita [Lat] As is life, so is its end
Quamdiu se bene gesserit [Lat] During good behavior
Quand on emprunte, on ne choisit pas [Fr] When a person borrows he can not choose
Quand on voit la chose, on la croit [Fr] What we see we believe
Quanti est sapere! [Lat] How desirable is knowledge!
Quantum [Lat] The quantity or amount
Quantum libet [Lat] As much as you please
Quantum meruit [Lat] As much as he deserved
Quantum mutatus ab illo! [Lat] How changed from what he once was!
Quantum sufficit [Lat] A sufficient quantity
Quantum vis [Lat] As much as you will
Quasi [Lat] As if, in a manner
Quasi agnum committere lupo [Lat] Like intrusting the lamb to the wolf
Quelque chose [Fr] A trifle
Questo vento non crivra la biada [It] This wind winnows no corn
Qui aime bien bien châtie [Fr] He who loves well chastises well.
Qui capit, facit [Lat] He who takes it, makes it
Quid faciendum? [Lat] What is to be done?
Quid nunc? [Lat] What now? a newsmonger
Qui docet, discit [Lat] He who teaches, learns
Qui donne tôt donne deux fois [Fr] He who gives promptly gives twice as much
Quid pro quo [Lat] One thing for another, an equivalent
Quid rides? [Lat] Why do you laugh?
Quid times? [Lat] What do you fear?
Quien mucho abra a poco aprieta [Sp] Who grasps much holds little
Quien pregunta no yerra [Sp] Who asks errs not
Qui facit per alium, facit per se [Lat] He who does a thing by the agency of another person, does it himself
Qui fallere possit amantem? [Lat] Who can deceive a lover?
Qui m'aime, aime mon chien [Fr] Love me, love my dog
Qui n'a santé n'a rien [Fr] He who wants health wants every thing
Qui nimium probat nihil probat [Lat] He who proves too much, proves nothing
Qui non proficit, deficit [Lat] He who does not advance, goes backward
Qui pense? [Fr] Who thinks?
Qui perde pêche [Fr] He who loses is always in the wrong
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [Lat] Who shall guard the guards themselves?
Qui tacet consentit [Lat] He who is silent gives consent
Qui tam? [Lat] Who as well?
Qui timide rogat, docet negare [Lat] He who asks timidly, teaches denial
Qui transtulit, sustinet [Lat] He who transplanted, still sustains,—the motto of Connecticut
Qui va là? [Fr] Who goes there?
Qui vive? [Fr] Who goes there?—hence, on the *qui vive*, on the alert
Quoad hoc [Lat] To this extent.
Quo animo? [Lat] With what mind or intention?
Quocunque modo [Lat] In whatever manner
Quocunque nomine [Lat] Under whatever name
Quod avertat Deus! [Lat] Which may God avert!
Quod bene notandum [Lat] Which must be especially noticed
Quod bonum, felix, faustumque sit. [Lat] May it be good, fortunate, and favorable
Quod erat demonstrandum [Lat] Which was to be proved or demonstrated.
Quod erat faciendum. [Lat] Which was to be done.
Quod hoc sibi vult? [Lat] What does this mean?
Quod vide [Lat] Which see
Quo Fata vocant [Lat] Whither the Fates call.
Quo jure? [Lat] By what right?
Quomodo? [Lat] In what manner? how?
Quorum pars magna fui [Lat] Of which, or whom, I was a great or important part
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat [Lat] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad
Quot homines, tot sententiæ [Lat] Many men, many minds.

R.

Rabat [Fr] Reduction of price.
Ragione [It] A commercial company, a firm.
Raison d'état [Fr] A reason of state
Rara avis, [Lat] A rare bird, a prodigy.
Rata [Lat] Rate, one's own share
Ratione soli [Lat] As regards the soil
Ravissement [Fr] Ravishment
Réchauffé [Fr] Warmed over, as food, hence, stale, old, insipid
Recoje tu heno mientras que el sol luziere [Sp] Make hay while the sun shines
Recte, et suaviter [Lat] Justly and mildly
Rectus in curia [Lat] Upright in the court, with clean hands
Reçu [Fr] Received, receipt
Reculer pour mieux sauter [Fr] To go back in order to get a better leap
Redolet lucernam [Lat] It smells of the lamp, it is a labored production
Reductio ad absurdum [Lat] A reducing a position to an absurdity
Regium donum [Lat] A royal gift,—applied to an annual grant of public money, in England, for the maintenance of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland
Regnant populi [Lat] The people rule — the motto of Arkansas [Properly, *Regnat populus*]
Re infectâ [Lat] The business being unfinished
Relache [Fr] Intermission, respite, relaxation.
Relata refero [Lat] I repeat it as it was told
Religieuse [Fr] A nun
Religieux [Fr] A monk a friar
Religio loci [Lat] The religious spirit of the place
Rem acu tetigisti [Lat] You have touched the thing with a needle, that is, exactly
Remisso animo [Lat] With listless mind
Remis velisque [Lat] With oars and sails, with all means
Remuda de pasturage hace bizerros gordos [Sp] Change of pasture makes fat calves
Renaissance [Fr] Revival, as of letters or art
Renommée [Fr] Renown, fame
Renovate animos [Lat] Renew your courage
Renovato nomine [Lat] By a revived name
Rentes [Fr] Funds bearing interest, stocks
Repondre en Normand [Fr] To give an evasive answer
Reprise [Fr] Reprisal
Requiescat in pace [Lat] May he rest in peace
Rerum primordia [Lat] The first elements of things
Res angusta domi [Lat] Narrow circumstances at home, poverty
Res est sacra miser [Lat] A suffering person is a sacred thing
Res gestæ [Lat] Exploits
Respice finem [Lat] Look to the end
Respublica [Lat] The commonwealth.
Resurgam [Lat] I shall rise again
Resumé [Fr] An abstract or summary.
Revenons à nos moutons [Fr] Let us return to our sheep, let us return to our subject
Revera [Lat] In truth
Ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat? [Lat] What hinders one from speaking the truth even while laughing?
Ridere in stomacho [Lat] To laugh secretly, to laugh in one's sleeve
Ride, si sapis [Lat] Laugh, if you are wise
Rien n'est beau que le vrai. [Fr] Nothing is beautiful but the truth
Rifacimento [It] Renewal, re establishment
Rira bien, qui rira le dernier [Fr] He laughs well who laughs last
Rire entre cuir et chair. [Fr] To laugh in one's sleeve
Risum teneatis, amice? [Lat] Can you, my friend, forbear laughing?
Rixatur de lanâ caprinâ. [Lat] He contends about goat's wool, he quarrels about trifles
Robe de chambre. [Fr] A dressing gown or morning gown
Rôle d'equipage. [Fr] A list of the crew
Ruat cœlum [Lat] Let the heavens fall
Rudis indigesta moles [Lat] A rude and undigested mass
Ruit mole suâ. [Lat] It falls to ruin by its own weight.
Ruse de guerre [Fr] A stratagem of war
Rus in urbe [Lat] The country in town
Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis [Lat] The rustic waits till the river shall have all flowed by

S.

Sæpe stylum vertas [Lat] Often turn the style, or writing instrument, make frequent corrections
Saggio fanciullo è chi conosce il suo vero padre [It] He is a wise child who knows his own father
Sal Atticum [Lat] Attic salt, that is, wit
Salle [Fr] Hall
Salus populi suprema est lex. [Lat] The welfare of the people is the supreme law,—the motto of Missouri
Salvo jure [Lat] The right being safe
Salvo pudore [Lat] Without offense to modesty
Salvo sensu [Lat] The sense being preserved, without violence to the sense
S'amuser a la moutarde [Fr] To stand on trifles
Sanctum sanctorum [Lat] Holy of holies
Sans cérémonie [Fr] Without ceremony
Sans changer [Fr] Without change
Sans compliments [Fr] Without compliments
Sans Dieu rien [Fr] Nothing without God
Sans doute [Fr] Without doubt.
Sans façon [Fr] Without form or trouble
Sans pareil [Fr] Without equal
Sans peine [Fr] Without difficulty
Sans peur et sans reproche [Fr] Without fear and without reproach
Sans rime et sans raison [Fr] Without rhyme or reason
Sans tache [Fr] Without spot, stainless
Sapere aude [Lat] Dare to be wise
Sartor resartus [Lat] The cobbler mended
Sat cito, si sat bene [Lat] Soon enough, if but well enough
Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum [Lat] Too much eloquence enough, but little wisdom
Satis, superque [Lat] Enough, and more than enough
Satis verborum [Lat] Enough of words, you need say no more
Sat pulchra si sat bona [Lat] Handsome enough, if good enough
Sauve qui peut [Fr] Save himself who can
Savoir faire [Fr] Ability, contrivance or skill
Savoir vivre [Fr] Good breeding, refined manners
Savon [Fr] Soap
Scandalum magnatum [Lat] Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity
Scire facias [Lat] Cause to be known
Scribendi recte sapere est principium et fons [Lat] The principle and source of good writing is to think rightly
Scribimus indocti doctique [Lat] Learned and unlearned we all write
Secundum artem [Lat] According to rule, scientifically
Secundum naturam [Lat] According to the course of nature
Secundum ordinem [Lat] In order
Se defendendo [Lat] In self defense
Sed hæc hactenus [Lat] So far, so much
Selon les regles [Fr] According to rule
Semel abbas, semper abbas [Lat] Once an abbot, perpetually an abbot
Semel et simul [Lat] Once and together
Semel pro semper [Lat] Once for all
Semper avarus egel [Lat] The avaricious is always needy
Semper felix [Lat] Always fortunate
Semper fidelis [Lat] Always faithful
Semper idem [Lat] Always the same
Semper paratus [Lat] Always ready
Semper timidum scelus [Lat] Guilt is always timid
Semper vivit in armis [Lat] He ever lives in arms
Sempre il mal non vien per nuocere [It] Misfortune does not always come to injure
Senatûs consultum [Lat] A decree of the Senate
Senex, bis puer [Lat] An old man is twice a boy
Se non è vero è ben trovato [It] If not true, 'tis well feigned
Sensu bono [Lat] In a good sense
Sensu malo [Lat] In a bad sense
Sequitur quepatrem haud passibus æquis [Lat] He follows his father, but not with equal steps
Sero, sed serio [Lat] Late, but seriously
Sero venientibus ossa [Lat] The bones for those who come late
Sevus in cœlum redeas [Lat] I ate may you return to heaven, may you live long
Servabo fidem [Lat] I will keep faith
Servare modum [Lat] To keep within bounds
Servus servorum Dei [Lat] A servant of the servants of God
Sesquipedalia verba. [Lat] Words a foot and a half long
Sic eunt fata hominum [Lat.] Thus go the fates of men
Sic itur ad astra. [Lat] Such is the way to immortality
Sic passim [Lat] So every where
Sic semper tyrannis [Lat] Ever so to tyrants, —the motto of Virginia.
Sic transit gloria mundi [Lat] So passes away earthly glory
Sicut ante. [Lat] As before
Sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis [Lat] As God was with our fathers, so may he be with us
Sic volo, sic jubeo. [Lat] Thus I will, thus I command
Sic vos non vobis. [Lat] Thus you do not labor for yourselves.
Si dius placet [Lat] If it pleases the gods
Si je puis [Fr] If I can
Sile, et philosophus esto [Lat] Keep silence, and be a philosopher
Silentium altum [Lat] Deep silence
Silent leges inter arma [Lat] The laws are silent amidst arms
Similia similibus curantur [Lat] Like things are cured by like
Similis simili gaudet [Lat] Like is pleased with like
Si monumentum quæris, circumspice [Lat] If you seek his monument, look around
Simplex munditiis [Lat] Of simple elegance.
Sine curâ [Lat] Without charge or care
Sine die [Lat] Without a day appointed
Sine dubio [Lat] Without doubt
Sine invidia [Lat] Without envy
Sine ira et studio [Lat] Without anger or partiality
Sine morâ [Lat] Without delay
Sine odio [Lat] Without hatred
Sine præjudicio [Lat] Without prejudice
Sine qua non [Lat] An indispensable condition
Si parva licet componere magnis [Lat] If it is allowable to compare small things with great
Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice [Lat] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here,—the motto of Michigan
Si sit prudentia [Lat] If there is but prudence.
Siste viator [Lat] Stop, traveler
Sit tibi terra levis [Lat] May the earth lie lightly upon thee
Sit ut est aut non sit [Lat] Let it be as it is, or not at all
Si vis pacem, para bellum [Lat] If you wish for peace, prepare for war
Soccorso non viene mai tardi [It] Help never comes too late
Sola nobilitas [Lat] Virtue, the only nobility
Solitudinem faciunt appellant [Lat] They make a desert and call it peace
Soleuntur [Lat] The bills are dismissed — used in Parliament
Songes sont mensonges [Fr] Dreams are lies
S'orienter [Fr] To find one's bearings
Sottise [Fr] Foolishness folly nonsense
Soubrette [Fr] An intriguing woman
Souffler le chaud et le froid [Fr] To blow hot and cold
Soupçon [Fr] Suspicion
Souper [Fr] Supper
Sous tous les rapports [Fr] In all respects
Sous terre [Fr] Buried
Spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas [Lat] To spread ambiguous reports among the common people
Spectemur agendo [Lat] Let us be judged by our actions
Spero meliora [Lat] I hope for better things
Spes mea Christus [Lat] Christ is my hope
Spes sibi quisque [Lat] Let every one hope in himself
Spes tutissima cœlis [Lat] The safest hope is in heaven
Spirituel [Fr] Intellectual intelligent, witty
Spolia opima [Lat] The richest booty
Spondé sud [Lat] Of one's own accord
Spretæ injuria formæ [Lat] The insult of despised beauty
Stans pede in uno [Lat] Standing on one foot
Stat magni nominis umbra [Lat] He stands the shadow of a mighty name
Stat pro ratione voluntas [Lat] Will stands for reason
Statu quo ante bellum [Lat] In the state which was before the war
Status quo [Lat] The state in which
Stava bene, ma, per star meglio, sto qui [It] I was well, but wishing to be better, I am here [in the grave], let well enough alone
Stemmata quid faciunt? [Lat] Of what avail are pedigrees?
Stet [Lat] Let it stand
Stratum super stratum [Lat] Layer above layer
Studium immane loquendi [Lat] An insatiable desire for talking
Stylo inverso [Lat] With an inverted stylus
Suæ cuique voluptas [Lat] Every man has his own pleasures
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re [Lat] Gentle in manners, but resolute in deed
Sub colore juris [Lat] Under color of law
Sub conditione [Lat] Under the condition
Sub hoc signo vinces [Lat] Under this standard you shall conquer
Sub judice [Lat] Under consideration
Sublata causa, tollitur effectus [Lat] The cause being removed, the effect ceases
Sub pœnâ [Lat] Under a penalty
Sub prætextu juris [Lat] Under the pretext of justice
Sub rosâ [Lat] Under the rose, privately
Sub silentio [Lat] In silence
Sub specie. [Lat] Under the appearance of
Sub voce [Lat] Under the voice.
Succedaneum [Lat] A substitute.
Sufre por saber, y trabaja por tener [Sp] Suffer in order to be wise, and labor in order to have
Suggestio falsi [Lat] Suggestion of falsehood
Sui generis [Lat] Of its own kind
Sui juris [Lat] In one's own right.
Summa summarum [Lat] Sum total.
Summum bonum [Lat] The chief good
Summum jus, summa injuria [Lat] The rigor of the law is the rigor of oppression
Sumptibus publicis [Lat] At the public expense
Sunt lachrimæ rerum [Lat] There are tears for misery
Suo Marte [Lat] By his own strength
Super visum corporis [Lat] Upon a view of the body
Supplosio pedis [Lat] A stamping with the feet
Suppressio veri, suggestio falsi [Lat] A suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood
Surgit amari aliquid [Lat] Something bitter rises.
Suum cuique [Lat] Let each have his own
Suus cuique mos [Lat] Every one has his particular habit

T.

Tableau vivant [Fr] The representation of some scene by means of persons grouped in appropriate postures, and remaining silent and motionless
Tabula rasa [Lat] A smooth or blank tablet
Tâche sans tache [Fr] A work without a stain
Tædium vitæ [Lat] Weariness of life
Taille [Fr] Form stature, shape
Tam Marte quam Minerva [Lat] As much by Mars as by Minerva equally courage and genius
Tam Marti quam Musis [Lat] As much for Mars as for Muses as fit for war as for business
Tangere vulnus [Lat] To touch the wound
Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ? [Lat] Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds?
Tant mieux [Fr] So much the better
Tanto buon, che val niente [It] So good is to be good for nothing
Tant pis [Fr] So much the worse
Tant s'en faut [Fr] Far from it
Tant soit peu [Fr] Never so little
Tantum valet Virgilium [Lat] He merely knew Virgil (that is the great man)
Te deum [Lat] You have a good voice
Tel est mon plaisir [Fr] Such is my pleasure
Tel traité [Fr] Such a treaty like mine
Tel sans peur [Fr] A feeble weapon
Temeraire autem [Lat] We are changed with the times
Tempus omnibus [Lat] One must yield to the time
Tempus rerum [Lat] Time the devourer of all things
Tempus fugit [Lat] Time flies
Tempus ludendi [Lat] The time for play
Tempus omnia revelat [Lat] Time reveals all things
Tenax propositi [Lat] Tenacious of his purpose
Tenez [Fr] Take it
Tentanda via est [Lat] A way must be tried
Teres atque rotundus [Lat] Smooth and round, polished and complete
Terminus ad quem [Lat] The time to which
Terminus a quo [Lat] The time from which
Terra cotta [It] Baked earth
Terræ filius [Lat] A son of the earth, that is, a human being
Terra firma [Lat] Solid earth a safe footing
Terra incognita [Lat] An unknown country
Tertius e cœlo cecidit Cato [Lat] A third Cato has dropped from heaven
Tertium quid [Lat] A third something, a nondescript
Tibi seris, tibi metis [Lat] You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself
Tiens a la verité [Fr] Maint in the truth
Tiens ta foi [Fr] Keep thy faith
Tintamarre [Fr] A confused noise, racket, din
Tirer a boulet rouge [Fr] To shoot with a red bullet
Toga virilis [Lat] The gown of manhood
To kalon (To kalon) [Gr] The beautiful, the chief good
To prepon (To prepon) The proper or becoming
Tomara la por rosa, mas detenia cuando [Sp] I took her for a rose, but she proved a thorn
Tombé des nues [Fr] Fallen from the clouds
Tot homines, quot sententiæ [Lat] So many men, so many minds
Totidem verbis [Lat] In just so many words
Toties quoties [Lat] As often as
Totis viribus [Lat] With all his might
Toto cœlo [Lat] By the whole heavens, diametrically opposite
Totum [Lat] The whole
Totus teres atque rotundus. [Lat] Completely smooth and round
Toujours prêt [Fr] Always ready

Tour de force. [Fr] A feat of strength or skill.
Tour d'expression [Fr] An idiom or peculiar force of expression
Tournez casaque. [Fr] To turn one's coat, to change sides
Tout à fait [Fr] Entirely, wholly
Tout à l'heure [Fr] Instantly
Tout au contraire [Fr] On the contrary.
Tout à vous. [Fr] Wholly yours
Tout bien ou rien [Fr] The whole or nothing.
Tout comme chez nous [Fr] Just as it is with us at home.
Tout court. [Fr] Very short
Tout de même [Fr] Precisely the same.
Tout de suite [Fr] Immediately
Tout ensemble [Fr] The whole taken together
Tout est pris [Fr] All is taken, every avenue preoccupied
Tout frais fait [Fr] All expense defrayed
Tout le monde est sage après coup [Fr] Every body is wise after the event
Tout lui rit [Fr] All goes well with him
Tracasserie [Fr] Chicanery, trickery
Trahit sua quemque voluptas [Lat] Every one is led by his own liking
Tranchant [Fr] Peremptory, sharp trenchant
Transeat in exemplum [Lat] May it pass into an example
Très chrétiennement [Fr] Very piously
Tria juncta in uno [Lat] Three joined in one
Tripotage [Fr] Medley, miscellany
Tristesse [Fr] Sadness sorrow
Troja fuit [Lat] Troy was, that is, Troy is no more
Troppo disputare la verità fa errare. [It] Too much dispute puts truth to flight
Tros, Tyriusve, mihi nullo discrimine agetur [Lat] No distinction shall be made by me between the Trojan and the Tyrian
Trottoir [Fr] Side walk.
Truditur dies die [Lat] One day is pressed onward by another
Tu ne cede malis [Lat] Do not yield to evils
Tu quoque, Brute! [Lat] And thou too, Brutus!
Tutor et ultor [Lat] Protector and avenger
Tuum est. [Lat] It is your own

U.

Uberrima fides [Lat] Superabounding faith
Ubi bene, ibi patria [Lat] Where it is well, there is one's country.
Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum [Lat] Where the law is uncertain, there is no law
Ubi lapsus? [Lat] Where have I fallen?
Ubi libertas, ibi patria [Lat] Where liberty dwells, there is my country
Ubi mel, ibi apes [Lat] Where honey is, there are bees
Ubique [Lat] Every where
Ubique patriam reminisci [Lat] To remember our country every where
Ubi supra [Lat] Where above mentioned
Ultima ratio regum [Lat] The last argument of kings military weapons, war
Ultima Thule [Lat] The utmost boundary or limit
Ultimatum [Lat] The last or only condition
Ultimus regum [Lat] The last of kings
Ultra licitum [Lat] Beyond what is allowable
Una scopa nuova spazza bene [It] A new broom sweeps clean
Una voce [Lat] With one voice, unanimously
Una volta furfante, sempre furfante [It] Once a knave, always a knave
Un bien fait n'est jamais perdu [Fr] A kindness is never lost
Un cabello haze sombra [Sp] The least hair makes a shadow
Une affaire flambée [Fr] A gone case
Une fois n'est pas coutume [Fr] One act does not make a habit
Unguibus et rostro [Lat] With claws and beak, tooth and nail
Unguis in ulcere [Lat] A claw in the would
Uno animo [Lat] With one mind, unanimously
Un sot à triple étage [Fr] An egregious block head
Un "tiens" vaut mieux que deux "tu l'auras" [Fr] One "hold fast" is better than two "thou shalt have it's,"—a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush
Usque ad aras [Lat] To the very altars
Usque ad nauseam [Lat] To disgust
Usus loquendi [Lat] Usage in speaking
Ut amemus, amabiles esto [Lat] That you may be loved, be amiable
Ut apes geometram. [Lat] As bees practice geometry
Utile dulci. [Lat] The useful with the pleasant.
Utcunque placuerit Deo [Lat] As it shall please God
Utinam noster esset [Lat.] Would that he were ours.
Ut infra. [Lat] As below
Ut possidetis. [Lat] As you possess, state of present possession
Ut pignus amicitiæ. [Lat] As a pledge of friendship
Ut prosim [Lat] That I may do good.
Ut quocunque paratus [Lat] Prepared for every event
Ut supra. [Lat.] As above stated.

V.

Vacuus cantat coram latrone viator [Lat] The penniless traveler sings before the highwayman
Vade in pace [Lat] Go in peace
Vade mecum [Lat] Go with me, a constant companion
Væ victis [Lat] Woe to the vanquished
Vale [Lat] Farewell
Valeat quantum valere potest [Lat] Let it pass for what it is worth
Valet anchora virtus [Lat] Virtue serves as an anchor
Valet de chambre [Fr] An attendant, a footman
Valete ac plaudite [Lat] Farewell and applaud
Varia lectiones [Lat] Various readings
Variorum notæ [Lat] The notes of various authors
Varium et mutabile semper femina [Lat] An ever changeful and capricious thing is woman
Vaurien [Fr] A worthless fellow
Vehimur in altum [Lat] We are borne on high
Vela et remis [Lat] With sails and oars, by every possible means
Vel precce, vel pretio [Lat] For either love or money
Velut in speculum [Lat] As in a mirror
Venales populus, venales curiæ patrum [Lat] The people are venal, the senate too is venal
Vendidit hic auro patriam [Lat] This man sold his country for gold
Venenum in auro bibitur [Lat] Poison is drunk from golden vessels
Venia necessitati datur [Lat] Indulgence is granted to necessity
Veni, vidi, vici [Lat] I came I saw I conquered
Ventis secundis [Lat] With prosperous winds
Venue [Fr] Arrival coming advent
Vera incessu patuit dea [Lat] The true goddess was recognized by her walk
Vera pro gratis [Lat] Truth before favor
Vera prosperità è non aver necessità [It] 'Tis true prosperity to have no want
Verbatim et literatim [Lat] Word for word and letter for letter
Verbum sat sapienti [Lat] A word is enough for a wise man
Verdad es verde [Sp] Truth is green
Veritas odium parit [Lat] Truth often causes hatred
Veritas prevalebit [Lat] Truth will prevail
Veritas vincit [Lat] Truth conquers
Veritatis simplex oratio est [Lat] The language of truth is simple
Vérité sans peur [Fr] Truth without fear
Vermouth [Fr] Worm-eaten
Ver non semper viret [Lat] Spring does not always flourish
Versus [Lat] Against, toward
Vestigia [Lat] Tracks, vestiges
Vestigia nulla retrorsum [Lat] No footsteps backward
Vexata quæstio [Lat] A disputed question
Via [Lat] By the way of
Via media [Lat] A middle course
Via militaris [Lat] A military road
Via trita, via tuta [Lat] The beaten path is the safe path
Vice [Lat] In the place of
Vice versâ [Lat] The terms being exchanged
Videlicet [Lat] To wit namely,—usually abbreviated to viz.
Vide et crede [Lat] See and believe
Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor [Lat] I see and approve of the better things, I follow the worse
Videtur [Lat] It appears
Vide ut supra [Lat] See what is stated above
Vi et armis [Lat] By force and arms, by main force
Vif [Fr] Vivid, intense lively
Vigilate et orate [Lat] Watch and pray
Vigueur de dessus [Fr] Strength from on high
Vin [Fr] Wine
Vincit amor patriæ [Lat] Love of country prevails
Vincit omnia veritas. [Lat] Truth conquers all things
Vincit qui patitur. [Lat] He conquers who endures or bears
Vincit, qui se vincit. [Lat] He conquers who overcomes himself
Vinculum matrimonii. [Lat] The bond of marriage
Vindex injuriæ. [Lat.] An avenger of injury.
Vires acquirit eundo. [Lat] She acquires strength in her progress
Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur. [Lat] He is wise who talks but little
Virtus in actione consistit [Lat] Virtue consists in action.
Virtus in arduis. [Lat] Courage or virtue in difficulties or trials.
Virtus incendit vires. [Lat] Virtue kindles the strength
Virtus laudatur, et alget. [Lat] Virtue is praised, and starves.
Virtus millia scuta. [Lat] Virtue is a thousand shields.
Virtus semper viridis [Lat] Virtue ever green and flourishing
Virtus sola nobilitat [Lat] Virtue alone ennobles.
Virtus vincit invidiam [Lat] Worth overcomes ill will
Virtute et fide [Lat] By, or with, virtue and faith.
Virtute et labore [Lat] By virtue and labor
Virtute, non astutia. [Lat] By virtue, not by craftiness
Virtute, non verbis [Lat] By virtue, not by words
Virtute, non viris [Lat] From virtue, not from men
Virtute officii [Lat] By virtue of office
Virtute quies [Lat] Rest or content in virtue.
Virtute securus [Lat] Secure through virtue
Virtuti, non armis, fido [Lat] I trust in virtue, not in arms
Virtutis amore [Lat] From love of virtue
Virtutis fortuna comes [Lat] Good fortune is the companion of virtue or courage
Vis a tergo [Lat] A propelling force from behind.
Vis avis [Fr] Opposite, facing
Vis comica [Lat] Comic talent
Vis conservatrix naturæ [Lat] The preservative tendency or power of nature
Vis inertiæ [Lat] The power of inertia, resistance
Vis medicatrix naturæ [Lat] The healing tendency of nature
Vis preservatrix [Lat] A preserving power
Vis unita fortior [Lat] Strength united is stronger
Vis vitæ [Lat] The vigor of life
Vita brevis, ars longa [Lat] Life is short, and art is long
Vitæ via virtus [Lat] Virtue the way of life
Vita sine literis mors est [Lat] Life without literature is death
Vitam impendere vero [Lat] To stake one's life for the truth
Vitus nemo sine nascitur [Lat] No one is born without faults
Vivat [Fr] A shout of "Long live"
Vivat regina [Lat] Long live the queen
Vivat rex [Lat] Long live the king
Vivâ voce [Lat] By the living voice, by oral testimony
Vivat respublica [Lat] Live the republic
Vive la république [Fr] Long live the republic
Vive la bagatelle! [Fr] Success to trifling
Vive l'empereur [Fr] Long live the emperor
Vive le roi [Fr] Long live the king
Vivre memor lethi [Lat] Live mindful of death
Vivere est vincere [Lat] To conquer is to live enough
Vive, vale [Lat] Farewell and be happy
Vivida vis animi [Lat] The lively vigor of genius
Vivit post funera virtus [Lat] Virtue survives the grave
Voilà [Fr] Behold, there is, or there are.
Voilà tout [Fr] That's all
Voilà une autre chose [Fr] That's quite a different matter
Voir le dessous des cartes [Fr] To see the under side of the cards, to be in the secret
Volens et potens [Lat] Willing and able,—the motto of Nevada
Volente Deo [Lat] God willing
Volenti non fit injuria [Lat] No injustice is done to the consenting person, that is, by a proceeding to which he consents
Volo, non valeo [Lat] I am willing, but unable
Vota vita mea [Lat] My life is devoted
Votum castitatis [Lat] A vow of chastity
Vous y perdrez vos pas [Fr] You will lose your labor
Vox, et præterea nihil [Lat] A voice, and nothing more, i. e., sound without sense
Vox faucibus hæsit [Lat] The voice (or words) stuck in the throat
Vox populi, vox Dei [Lat] The voice of the people is the voice of God
Vulgo [Lat] Commonly
Vulnus immedicabile [Lat] An irreparable injury
Vultus est index animi. [Lat] The face is the index of the mind.

Z.

Zonam perdidit. [Lat.] He has lost his purse.
Zonam solvere. [Lat.] To loose the virgin zone.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.

THE following Table embraces all the principal abbreviations commonly made use of in English at the present day It also embraces a very few well-established and important contractions formed by the use of the apostrophe A list of the abbreviations actually employed in this Dictionary will be found on page lxxii, but these are repeated here for the greater convenience of those who consult the work It is to be observed that some abbreviations occur only in the middle of sentences, and are therefore always begun with a small letter, that others—as those standing for titles—are always printed in capitals, and that others, again, sometimes commence with a capital and sometimes with a small letter When two modes are in use, both are given in the Table, but it is impossible to lay down rules in this place that shall determine which is to be adopted in a given case When an abbreviation stands for a foreign word or phrase, of which the English explanation is a translation, such word or phrase is given within marks of parenthesis immediately after the abbreviation

A.

A, or *Ans.* Answer.
A, or *a* Adjective, Afternoon, Acre, Alto In *commerce*, Accepted
a, or *a.* (*Ad*) To, *or* at
ā, or *āā* (*Ana*, Gr *ανα*) *In medicine*, of each the same quantity
AAA (*Amalgama*) Amalgamation See *AMM*
A A G Assistant Adjutant General
A. A. P. S. American Association for the Promotion of Science
A A S (*Academiæ Americanæ Socius*) Fellow of the American Academy
A A S S (*Academiæ Antiquariana Societatis Socius*) Member of the American Antiquarian Society
A B (*Artium Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Arts See *B A*
Abbr, or *abbrev* Abbreviated
A B C F M American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
Abl Ablative
Abp Archbishop.
Abr Abridged
A B S American Bible Society
A C Arch Chancellor —(*Ante Christum*) Before Christ
Acc Accusative
Acc, or *Acct* Account
A C S American Colonization Society
Act, or *act* Active
A D (*Anno Domini*) In the year of our Lord
Adj, or *adv* Adverb
Adjt Adjutant
Ad lib, or *ad libit* (*Ad libitum*) At pleasure
Adm Admiral, Admiralty
Adm Co Admiralty Court
Admr Administrator
Admx Administratrix
Adv Advocate, Advent —(*Ad valorem*) At, *or* on, the value
Æ, or *Æt* (*Ætatis*) Of age, Aged
A F B S, American and Foreign Bible Society
A F, or *A fir* Firkin of ale.
Af, or *Afr* Africa, African.
A G Adjutant General, Accountant General
Ag (*Argentum*) Silver
Agr, or *Agric*. Agriculture
A G S S American Geographical and Statistical Society
Agt Agent
A H (*Anno Hegiræ*) In the year of the Hegira
A H M S. American Home Missionary Society.
Al. Aluminum.
Al., or *Ala*. Alabama.
Alban. Albanian.
Ald Alderman
Alex Alexander.
Alf Alfred
Alg Algebra.
Alt Altitude
A M (*Artium Magister*) Master of Arts See *M A* —(*Ante Meridiem*) Before noon —(*Anno Mundi*) In the year of the world
Am Amos, American
*Am As*n *Sci* American Association for the Advancement of Science
Amer American
A M G. Assistant Major General
AMM (*Amalgama*) Amalgamation See *AA*.
Amt Amount
An (*Anno*) In the year
Anal Analysis
Anat Anatomy
Anc Ancient, Ancient
Ang-Sax Anglo-Saxon
Anon Anonymous
Ans Answer
A'n't, or *a'n't* Am not, or are not
Ant, or *Antiq* Antiquity
Aor, or *aor* Aorist
A O S S (*Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius*) Member of the American Oriental Society
Ap Apostle, April
A P G Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College
Apl April
Apo Apogee
Apoc Apocalypse
App Appendix
Apr April
Aq (*Aqua*) Water
A Q M G Assistant Quartermaster General
A R (*Anno Regni*) Year of the reign —(*Anna Regina*) Queen Anne
Ar Arrive, Arrival, Arabic
A R A. Associate of the Royal Academy
Arab Arabic
Arch Architecture
Archd Archdeacon.
Arith Arithmetic
Ark Arkansas
Arm Armenian, Armoric.
Armor Armoric
Arr Arrived, Arrivals
A R R (*Anno Regni Regis*, or *Reginæ*) In the year of the King's (or Queen's) Reign
A R S A Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy
A R S S (*Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius*) Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries
Art. Article
As. Arsenic, Arkansas, Astronomy
A S Assistant Secretary, Assistant Surgeon
A-S, *A-S*, *A S*, *AS*, or *A Sax* Anglo Saxon
A S A American Statistical Association
Asst Assistant
A S S U American Sunday School Union
Astrol Astrology
Astron Astronomy
A T Arch Treasurer
A T S American Tract Society, American Temperance Society
Att, or *Atty* Attorney
Atty Gen Attorney General
Au (*Aunes*) French Ells —(*Aurum*) Gold
A U A. American Unitarian Association
A U C (*Anno Urbis Conditæ*, or *Ab Urbe Conditâ*) In the year from the building of the city, i. e., Rome
Aug August
Aug, or *augt* Augmentative.
Au (*Aurum*) Gold
Aust Austria, Austrian
A V Authorized Version
Av Average, Avenue.
Avoir Avoirdupois

B

B Base, or Bass, in *music*, Bay Book, Baron, Boron
b Born
B A British America, Bachelor of Arts See *A. B.*
Ba Barium
Bah Bahamas
Bal Balance
Bank Banking
Bar Barleycorn, Barrel
Barb Barbadoes
Bart, or *Bt* Baronet.
Bbl Barrel, barrels
B C Before Christ, Board of Control
B C L Bachelor of Civil Law
B D Bachelor of Divinity
Bd Bond Bound
Bds (Bound in) Boards
Be (*Beryllium*) Glucinum
Beau & Fl or *B & Fl* Beaumont and Fletcher
Beds Bedfordshire
Belg Belgic
Benj Benjamin
Berks Berkshire
B F, or *B fir* Firkin of Beer
B I British India
Bi Bismuth
Bib Bible, Biblical
Biog Biography, Biographical.
Bisc Biscayan
B Jon Ben Jonson
Bk Bank, Book
B. L. Bachelor of Laws
B LL. (*Baccalaureus Legum*) Bachelor of Laws. See *LL.B.*

☞ The initial letter of a word is sometimes doubled as in the present instance to signify the plural See *Wd*, *pp*, &c

Bl Barrel
B M (*Baccalaureus Medicinæ*) Bachelor of Medicine See *M B*
Bohem Bohemian
Bor Boron, Borough
Bot Botany, Botanical, Botanist
Bp Bishop
Br Brother, Bromine
Braz Brazilian
Brig Brigade Brigadier
Brig Gen Brigadier General
Bro Brother
B S I Bible Society, London
Burl Burlesque
Bush Bushel
B V (*Beata Virgo*) Blessed Virgin —(*bene vale*) Farewell
B V M Blessed Virgin Mary

C

C Carbon, Cantons Conductor Cæsar, Church Congress, Consul —(*Centum*) A hundred, Cent, Centime —(*Congius*) A gallon
C, or *Cap* (*Caput*) Chapter
C A Chief Accountant, Controller of Accounts
Ca Calcium California
Cal California Calendar —(*Calendæ*) Calends
Cam, *Camb* Cambridge
Cant Canticles Canterbury
Can't, or *can't* Can not
Cap Capital —(*Caput*) Chapter
Caps Capitals
Capt Captain
Car Carat, Carpentry
Card Cardinal
Carp Carpentry
C A S (*Connecticuttensis Academiæ Socius*) Fellow of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences
Cash Cashier
Cat Catalogue
Cat, or *Catal* Catalan
Cath Catholic, Cathedral
C B Companion of the Bath, Cape Breton
Cb Columbium.
C C Cains College, County Commissioner, County Court, Crown Clerk, Contra, Credit —(*Compte Courante*) Account Current
C C A Chief Clerk of the Admiralty
C. C. C. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge
C C P Court of Common Pleas
Cd Cadmium
C D Canada East, Civil Engineer
Ce Cerium
Celt Celtic
Cent (*Centum*) A hundred
Cf, or *cf* (*Confer*) Compare
C G Captain of the Guard Commissary General Consul General *Coast Guard*
C H Court House, Custom House, Captain of the Host
Ch Church Chapter Charles
Chas Charles, Chaldron
Chal, or *Chald* Chaldee, Chaldron.
Chan Chancellor.
Chap Chapter
Chas Charles
Chem Chemistry
Chin Chinese
Chr Christopher Christian.
Chr Ch Christ Church
Chron Chronicles, Chronology.
Cic Cicero
Cit Citation, Citizen.
Civ Civil
C J Chief Justice
Cl Clergyman Clerk, Chlorine
Cld, or *cld* Cleared
Clk Clerk
C M Common Meter
C M G Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George
Co Cobalt Company, County
C O Crown Office Colonial Office Criminal Office
Coch or *Coch* (*Cochlare*) A spoonful
C O D Cash (or Collect) on Delivery
C of G H Cape of Good Hope
Col Colonel, Colossians, Colonial, Column
Coll College Collector, Collection, Colleague
Coll, or *Colloq* Colloquial
Com Commissioner, Commodore, Committee, Commerce, Commentary, Common
Comm Commentary
Comp Compare, Comparative, Compound, Compounded
Compar Comparative
Com Ver Common Version
Con (*Contra*) Against, In opposition
Conch Conchology
Con Cr Contra, Credit.
Cong Congress —(*Congius.*) A gallon
Conj Conjunction
Conn, *Con*, or *Ct* Connecticut
Con Sect Conic Sections
Const Constable, Constitution

Contr. Contracted, Contraction.
Cop, or *Copt* Coptic
Cor Corinthians
Cor Mem. Corresponding Member
Corn Cornwall, Cornish
Corrupt. Corrupted, Corruption
Cor Sec. Corresponding Secretary
Cos Cosine
Coss (*Consules*) Consuls
Cotgr Cotgrave
Couldn't, or *couldn't* Could not
C P Common Pleas, Chief Patriarch, Clerk of the Peace, Court of Probate
C P C Clerk of the Privy Council
C P S (*Custos Privati Sigilli*) Keeper of the Privy Seal
Cr Credit, Creditor, Chromium
C R (*Carolus Rex*) King Charles — (*Carolina Regina*) Queen Caroline — (*Cives Romanus*) A Roman citizen — (*Custos Rotulorum*) Keeper of the Rolls
Crim Con Criminal Conversation, or Adultery
C R P (*Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium*) Calendar of the Patent Rolls
Crystal, or *Crystallog* Crystallography
Cs Cæsium
C S Court of Sessions, Clerk to the Signet — (*Custos Sigilli*) Keeper of the Seal
C S A Confederate States of America, Confederate States Army
C S N Confederate States Navy
Ct Connecticut Count Court
Ct, or *ct* Cent — (*Centum*) A hundred
Cts, or *cts* Cents
Cu (*Cuprum*) Copper
cur Current (i. e., this month)
C V Common Version
C W Canada West
Cwt, or *cwt* (Lat *Centum*, a hundred, and Eng *weight*) A hundred weight
Cyc. Cyclopedia

D

D David, Didymium, Duke, Duchess, Dowager, Dose, Dutch
D, or *d* Day, Died, Dime, Daughter, Deputy, Degree — (*Denarius*, or *denarii*) A penny, *or* pence
Dan Danish, Daniel
Dat, or *dat* Dative
D C District of Columbia — (*Da Capo*) Again, *or* From the beginning
D C L Doctor of Civil (*or* Canon) Law
D D (*Divinitatis Doctor*) Doctor of Divinity
De Delaware
Dea Deacon
Dec December, Declination, Declension
Def, or *def* Definition
Deft, or *dft.* Defendant
Deg, or *deg* Degree, Degrees
Del Delaware, Delegate
Del, or *del* (*Delineavit*) He, *or* she, drew it, — prefixed to the draughtsman's name
Dem Democrat, Democratic
Den Denmark
Dep Deputy, Department
Dept Department, Deponent
Deut. Deuteronomy
D F Dean of the Faculty, Defender of the Faith
Dft, or *dft* Defendant
D. G (*Dei Gratiâ*) By the grace of God — (*Deo gratias*) Thanks to God
D H Dead head.
Di Didymium
Diam, or *diam* Diameter
Dict Dictionary, Dictator
Didn't, or *didn't* Did not
Dim, or *dim* Diminutive
Diosc Dioscorides
Dis, or *dis* Distance, distant
Dis, or *Disct* Discount
Diss. Dissertation
Dist District
Dist. Atty District Attorney
Disus Disused
Div Dividend, Division, Divide, Divided, Divisor
D L O Dead Letter Office
D M Doctor of Music
Do, or *do'* (*Ditto*) The same
Dols, or *dols* Dollars
Dom Econ. Domestic Economy
Don't, or *don't* Do not
Doz, or *doz* Dozen
D P Doctor of Philosophy See *P D* and *Ph D*
D P O Distributing Post-Office
Dpt Deponent
Dr Debtor, Doctor
Dr, or *dr* Drum, drams
D S (*Dal Segno*) From the Sign
D T Dakotah Territory — (*Doctor Theologiæ*) Doctor of Divinity
Du Dutch
Dub Dublin
D V (*Deo volente*) God willing
Dut, or *dut* (Lat *Denarius* and Eng *weight*) Pennyweight, *or* Pennyweights
Dyn Dynamics.

E

E East Eastern (Postal District, London), Earl, Edinburgh, Erbium
E, or *e* Eagle, eagles
ea Each
Eb Erbium
E B English Bible
Eben Ebenezer
Ebor (*Eboracum*) York
E C Eastern Central (Postal District, London)
Eccl or *Eccles* Ecclesiastes Ecclesiastical
Eccl Hist Ecclesiastical History
Eccles Ecclesiasticus
Ed Editor
Ed, or *ed* Edition
Edin Edinburgh
Edm Edmund
Eds Editors
Edw Edward
E E Errors excepted Ells English
Ever, or *Evr* Ever
E F East Florida
E Fl Ells Flemish
E Fr Ells French
e g (*exempli gratiâ*) For example
Egypt Egyptian
E I East Indies, *or* East India
E I C, or *E I Co* East India Company
E I C S East India Company's Service
Elec Electricity
Eliz Elizabeth
E Lon East longitude
E M (*Equitum Magister*) Master of the Horse
Em Emma, Emily, Emanuel
Em Them
Emp Emperor, Empress
Ency, or *Encyc* Encyclopedia
Encyc Amer Encyclopedia Americana
Encyc Brit Encyclopædia Britannica
E N E East North East
Eng England, English
Eng Cyc English Cyclopedia
Engin Engineering
Ent, or *Entom* Entomology
Ent Ext Envoy Extraordinary
Ep Epistle
Eph Ephesians, Ephraim
Epiph Epiphany
Eq, or *eq* Equal, Equivalent
Equiv, or *equiv* Equivalent
E S Ells Scotch
Esd Esdras
E S E East South-East
Esp, or *esp* Especially
Esq, or *Esqr* Esquire
Esqs, or *Esqrs* Esquires
Esth Esther
E T English Translation
et al (*et alibi*) And elsewhere — (*et alii* or *alia*) And others [Sometimes improperly written *et als*]
Etc, *etc*, or *&c* (*Et cæteri*, *cæteræ*, or *cætera*) And others, and so forth.
Eth Ethiopic
et seq (*et sequentes*, or *et sequentia*) And the following
Etym Etymology
Ex Example, Exception, Exodus
Exc Excellency, Exception
Exch Exchequer, Exchange
Exec Executor
Excx Executrix
Exod Exodus
Exon (*Exonia*) Exeter
Exr Executor
Ez, or *Ezr* Ezra
Ezek Ezekiel
E & O E Errors and omissions excepted

F

F France, Fellow, Folio, Friday, Fluorine
F, or *f* Feminine, Franc, francs, Florin, florins Farthing farthings, Foot feet — (*Fiat*) Let it be made
Fla Florida
Fahr Fahrenheit
F & M Free and Accepted Masons
Farr Farriery, Farthing
F A S Fellow of the Society of Arts, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society
F A S E Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh
F B S E Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh
Fcp, or *fcp* Foolscap
F C P S Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society
F D (*Fidei Defensor*, or *Defensatrix*) Defender of the Faith
Fe (*Ferrum*) Iron
Fl F Flemish Ells
Feb February
Fec, or *fec* (*Fecit*) He did it
Fem, or *fem* Feminine
F L S Fellow of the Entomological Society Fellow of the Ethnological Society
Feud Feudal
F G S Fellow of the Geological Society
F F V First Families of Virginia [*Humorous*]
F H S Fellow of the Horticultural Society
Fid Def (*Fidei Defensor*, or *Defensatrix*) Defender of the Faith
Fig, or *fig* Figure, figures, Figurative, figuratively
Finn Finland
Finn Finnish
Fir, or *flr* Firkin
Fl Flemish, Florida
Fl, or *fl* Florin, florins Flourished
Fl I Flemish Ells
Flor Florida
F L S Fellow of the Linnæan Society
F M Field Marshal
F O Field Officer
Fo, *fo*, *Fol*, or *fol* Folio
For Foreign
Fort Fortification
F P Fire Plug
F P S Fellow of the Philological Society
Fr France, Francis, French
fr From
F R A S Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society
F R C P I Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh
F R C S Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
F R C S E Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh
F R C S I Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland
F R C S L Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London
Fr E French Ells
Fred Frederic
Freq, or *freq* Frequentative
F R G S Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society
Fri. Friday.
Frs. Friesic, *or* Frisian
F R S Fellow of the Royal Society
F R S E Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh
F R S L Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, Fellow of the Royal Society, London
F S A Fellow of the Society of Arts, *or of* Antiquaries
F S A E Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh
F S S Fellow of the Statistical Society
Ft, or *ft* Foot, feet, Fort
F T C D Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin
Fth Fathom
Fur, or *fur* Furlong
Fut, or *fut* Future
F Z S Fellow of the Zoological Society

G

G Genitive, Glucinum, Guide
G, or *g* Guinea, guineas, Gulf
Ga Georgia
G A General Assembly
Gael Gaelic
Gal Galatians, Galen
Gal, or *gal* Gallon, gallons
Galv Galvanism
G B Great Britain
G B & I Great Britain and Ireland
G C Grand Chapter, Grand Conductor
G C B Grand Cross of the Bath
G C H Grand Cross of Hanover
G C L H Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor
G D Grand Duke, Grand Duchess
G E Grand Encampment
Gen Genesis, General, Genera, *or* Genevan
Gen, or *gen* Genitive, Generally
Gent Gentlemen
Gent Mag Gentleman's Magazine
Geo George, Georgia
Geog Geography, Geographer
Geol Geology, Geological, Geologist
Geom Geometry, Geometer
Ger, or *ger* Gerund
Ger, or *Germ* German
Gi, or *gi* Gill, gills
G L Grand Lodge
G M K P Grand Master of the Knights of St Patrick
G O General Order
Go, or *Goth* Gothic
Gov Governor
Gov Gen Governor General
Gov of Tongue Government of the Tongue
G M Grand Master
G P (*Gloria Patri*) Glory to the Father
G P O General Post Office
G R Grand Recorder — (*Georgius Rex*) George the king
Gr Great, Greek, Gross
Gr, or *gr* Grain, grains
Gram Grammar.
Gris Grisons
Gro, or *gro* Gross
G S Grand Secretary, Grand Scribe, Grand Sentinel
G T Good Templars, Grand Tyler
Gtt, or *gtt* (*Gutta*, or *guttæ*) Drop, *or* drops
Gun Gunnery.

H.

H Hydrogen
H, or *h* High, Height, Harbor, Husband, Hour, hours
Hab Habakkuk
Hadn't, or *hadn't.* Had not
Hag Haggai
Hants Hampshire.
H B C Hudson's Bay Company
H B M His (or Her) Britannic Majesty
H C House of Commons, Herald's College.
H C M His (or Her) Catholic Majesty
Hdkf, or *hdkf* Handkerchief
h e (*hoc est*, or *hæc est*) That is, *or* this is
Heb, or *Hebr.* Hebrew, Hebrews
He'd, or *he'd.* He would, *or* he had
H E I C Honorable East India Company
He'll, or *he'll* He will.
Her Heraldry
Herp Herpetology
Hf-bd, or *hf-bd* Half bound
Hg (*Hydrargyrum*) Mercury
H G. Horse Guards
H H His (or Her) Highness, His Holiness (the Pope)
Hhd, or *hhd* Hogshead, hogsheads
Hier (*Hierosolyma*) Jerusalem
Hil Hilary
H I H His (or Her) Imperial Highness
Hind Hindoo, Hindostan, Hindostanee
Hipp Hippocrates
Hist History, Historical
H J S (*Hic Jacet Sepultus*) Here lies buried
H L House of Lords
H M His (or Her) Majesty
H M P (*Hoc Monumentum Posuit*) Erected this monument
H M S His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, *or* Service
Ho House
Hon Honorable
Hond Honored
Hort Horticulture.
Hos Hosea
H P High Priest, Horse power Half pay
H R House of Representatives
H R I Holy Roman Empire, or Emperor
H R H His (or Her) Royal Highness
H R I P (*Hic Requiescat In Pace*) Here rests in peace
H S (*Hic Situs*) Here lies
H S H His (or Her) Serene Highness
H S S (*Historia Societatis Socius*) Fellow of the Historical Society
Hum, or *Humb* Humble
Hun, or *Hung* Hungary, Hungarian
Hund, or *hund.* Hundred hundreds
Hyd Hydrostatics
Hydraul Hydraulics
hypoth Hypothesis, hypothetical.

I.

I Iodine, Island.
Ia Indiana
Ib, *ib*, *Ibid*, or *ibid* (*Ibidem*) In the same place
Icel, or *Ice* Iceland, Icelandic
Ich, or *Ichth* Ichthyology
Icon Encyc Iconographic Encyclopedia
Id, or *id* (*Idem*) The same
I d I would, *or* I had
Id T Idaho Territory
I e, or *i e* (*Id est*) That is
I G Inside Guardian
I H M (*Jesus* [or *Jesus*] *Hominum Mundi*) Jesus the Savior of the World
I H S (*Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Hominum Salvator*) Jesus the Savior of Men See *J H S* ☞ Originally written IHΣ and intended as an abbreviation of IHΣOYΣ, the Greek form of the word *Jesus*. This fact was afterward forgotten, and the Greek H (*eta*) having been mistaken for the Latin H (*aitch*), and a Latin S substituted for the Greek Σ, the three letters were supposed to be the initials of three separate words, and a signification was accordingly found out for each.
Ill Illinois.
I'll I will
Imp Imperial. — (*Imperator*) Emperor.

Imp, *imp*, *Imper.*, or *imper.* Imperative
Imp, *imp*, *Imperf*, or *imperf* Imperfect
In, or *in.* Inch, inches
Inch, or *inch* Inchoative.
incog (*Incognito*) Unknown
Ind India, Indian, Indiana.
Ind, *ind*, *Indic*, or *indic* Indicative
Ind T, or *Ind Ter.* Indian Territory
Inf, or *inf* Infinitive
In lim, or *in lim.* (*In limine*) At the outset
In loc, or *in loc.* (*In loco*) In its place
I N R I (*Jesus* [or *Jesu*] *Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum*) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews
Ins Inspector, Instant
Ins Gen Inspector General
Insep, or *insep* Inseparable
inst Instant (the present month)
Int, or *int* Interest
intens Intensive
Intery, or *interj* Interjection
Intrans, or *intrans* Intransitive
in trans (*In transitu*) On the passage
Introd Introduction
Io Iowa
Ion Ionic
I O O F Independent Order of Odd Fellows
I O S M Independent Order of the Sons of Malta
I O U I owe you — an acknowledgment for money
Ipecac Ipecacuanha
i q (*idem quod*) The same as
Ir Ireland, Irish, Iridium
I R O Internal Revenue Office
Irreg, or *irreg* Irregular
I S Inside Sentinel, Irish Society
Is, or *Isa* Isaiah
Isl, or *isl* Island
I T Inner Temple, Indian Territory
It, or *Ital* Italian, Italic, Italy
Itin Itinerary

J

J Judge, Julius
J A Judge Advocate
Jac Jacob
J A G Judge Advocate General
Jam Jamaica.
Jan January.
Jas James
Jav Javanese
J C JESUS CHRIST, Justice Clerk, Julius Cæsar
J C D (*Juris Canonici Doctor*) Doctor of Civil Law
J D (*Jurum Doctor*) Doctor of Laws
J D Junior Deacon
Jer Jeremiah
J G W Junior Grand Warden
J H S (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*) Jesus, Savior of Mankind See *I H S*
Jno John [*Barbarous*]
Join Joinery
Jona Jonathan.
Jos Joseph
Josh Joshua
Jour Journeyman, Journal
J P Justice of the Peace
J Prob Judge of Probate
Jr, or *jr* Junior
J R (*Jacobus Rex*) King James
J U D (*Juris Utriusque Doctor*) Doctor of Both Laws (i e, the Canon and the Civil Law)
☞ This is sometimes written *J V D*, U and V being formerly regarded as one and the same letter.
Jud Judith
Judg Judges.
Jul July, Julius — *In medicine*, Julep
Jul Per Julian Period.
Jun June.
Jun, *jun*, *Junr.*, or *junr.* Junior
Jus Justice.
Jus. P. Justice of the Peace.
Just Justice, Justinian.
J. W. Junior Warden.

K

K King, Knight — (*Kalium*) Potassium
K A Knight of St Andrew (in Russia)
K A N Knight of St Alexander Nevskoj (in Russia)
Kan Kansas
K B Knight of the Bath (in Great Britain), King's Bench
K B A Knight of St Bento d'Avis (in Portugal)
K B E Knight of the Black Eagle (in Russia)
K C Knight of the Crescent (in Turkey), King's Council
K C B Knight Commander of the Bath (in Great Britain)
K C H Knight Commander of Hanover
K C M G Knight Commander of St Michael and St George (in the Ionian Isles)
K C S Knight of Charles III, in Spain
K E Knight of the Elephant (in Denmark)
Ken, or *Ky* Kentucky
K F Knight of Ferdinand (in Spain)
K F M Knight of St Ferdinand and Merit (in Sicily)
K G Knight of the Garter (in Great Britain)
K G C Knight of the Grand Cross (in Great Britain), Knight of the Golden Circle (in the United States)
K G C B Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath (in Great Britain)
K G F Knight of the Golden Fleece (in Spain or Austria)
K G H Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover
K G J Knight of Gustavus Vasa (in Sweden)
K H Knight of Hanover
Kn Kings
Kil, or *Ir* Kilderkin
Kingd Kingdom
K J Knight of St Joachim
K L, or *K L J* Knight of Leopold, of Austria
K L H Knight of the Legion of Honor (in France)
K M Knight of Malta.
Km Kingdom
K M H Knight of Merit, in Holstein
K M J Knight of Maximilian Joseph (in Bavaria)
K M T Knight of St Maria Theresa (in Austria)
K N Know Nothing
Knick Knickerbocker
K N S Knight of the Royal North Star (in Sweden)
Knt Knight
K P Knight of St Patrick (in Ireland)
K R C Knight of the Red Cross
K R F Knight of the Red Eagle (in Prussia)
Ks Kansas
K S Knight of the Sword (in Sweden)
K S I Knight of St Anne (in Russia)
K S L Knight of St Esprit (in France)
K S F Knight of St Fernando (of Spain)
K S F M Knight of St Ferdinand and Merit (in Naples)
K S G Knight of St George (in Russia)
K S H Knight of St Hubert (in Bavaria)
K S J Knight of St Januarius (of Naples)
K S L Knight of the Sun and Lion (in Persia)
K S M & S G Knight of St Michael and St George (of the Ionian Islands)
K S P Knight of St Stanislaus, in Poland
K S S Knight of the Sword, in Sweden, Knight of the Southern Star (in Brazil)
K S W Knight of St. Wladimir (in Russia).
Kt. Knight.
K T Knight Templar, Knight of the Thistle (in Scotland)
K T S Knight of the Tower and Sword (in Portugal)
K W Knight of William (in the Netherlands)
K W E Knight of the White Eagle (in Poland).
Ky. Kentucky.

L

L Lady, Latin, Lord, Low, Lithium, London (*after titles*) — (*Liber*) Book
L, or *l* Lake, Lane, League, leagues, Line, lines, Link, links
l, *lb*, or lb. (*Libra*) A pound in weight
L, *l*, or £ A pound sterling
La Louisiana, Lanthanum
L A C Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company
Ladp Ladyship
Lam Lamentations
Lapp Lappish
L A S Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Lat Latin
Lat, or *lat* Latitude
Lb, *lb*, or lb (*Libra*) A pound in weight
L C Lower Canada, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Chancellor
lc Lower case — (*loco citato*) In the place before cited
L C B Lord Chief Baron
L C J Lord Chief Justice
Ld Lord
L D Lady-Day, Light Dragoons
Ld, *Ldp* Lordship
Le, or *Lea* League
l e (*Lequito*) Smoothly
Leg, or *Legis* Legislature
Lep Leipzig, *or* Lepsic
Lett Lettish
Lex Lexicon
L G Life Guards
L H A Lord High Admiral
L H C Lord High Chancellor
L H T Lord High Treasurer
L I Long Island, Light Infantry
Li, or *l* Lithium
Lib Librarian
Lib, or *lib* (*Liber*) Book.
Lieut, or *Lt* Lieutenant
Lieut Col Lieutenant Colonel
Lieut Gen Lieutenant General
Lieut Gov Lieutenant Governor
Linn Linnæus, Linnæan
Liq Liquor
Lit Literature, Literary.
Lit, or *lit* Literally
Lith Lithuanian
Liv, or *liv* Livre
L Lat Low Latin Law Latin
L L B (*Legum Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Laws See *B L* and *B LL*
L L D (*Legum Doctor*) Doctor of Laws See *B LL*
L L L Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
Lon, or *Lond* London
Lon, *lon*, *Long*, or *long* Longitude
Lou, or *La* Louisiana
Lp, or *Ldp* Lordship
L P Lord Provost, Large Paper
L P S Lord Privy Seal
L S Left side — (*Locus Sigilli*) Place of the Seal
L S D, or *l s d* (*Libræ, Solidi, Denarii*) Pounds, Shillings, Pence
Lt, or *Lieut* Lieutenant
Lt Inf Light Infantry
Lv, or *lv.* Livres

M

M Marquis, Monday, Middle, Monsieur, Morning — (*Mille*) Thousand — (*Meridies*) Meridian, or Noon
m Married
M, or *m* Masculine, Moon, Month months, Minute, minutes, Mill, mills, Mile, miles — (*Manipulus*) A handful — (*Misce*) Mix — (*Mistura*) Mixture — (*Mensura*) Measure, by measure
M A Military Academy, Master of Arts See *A M*
Ma, or *Mann* Minnesota.
Mac, or *Macc* Maccabees
Maced Macedonian
Mach Machinery
Mad, or *Madm* Madam
Mag Magazine.
Maj Major
Maj Gen Major General.
Mal Malachi
Malay Malayan
Man Manege, or Horsemanship, Manual
Manuf Manufacturing
Mar March, Maritime.
March Marchioness
Marq Marquis
Mas, *mas*, *Masc*, or *masc* Masculine
Mass, or *Ms* Massachusetts
Math Mathematics, Mathematician
Matt Matthew
M B (*Medicinæ Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Medicine See *B M* — (*Musicæ Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Music
M C Member of Congress, Master of Ceremonies, Master Commandant
Mch March
M C S Madras Civil Service
M D (*Medicinæ Doctor*) Doctor of Medicine
Md Maryland
Mdlle Mademoiselle
M E Methodist Episcopal, Military or Mechanical Engineer, Most Excellent
Me Maine
Mech Mechanics
Med Medicine
M E G H P Most Excellent Grand High Priest
Mem Memorandum, memorandum — (*Memento*) Remember
Messrs, or *MM* (*Messieurs*) Gentlemen, Sirs See *B LL*
Mat Mahogany
Metal Metallic
Metaph Metaphysics
Meteor Meteorology
Meth Methodist
Mex, or *Mx* Mexico, Mexican
Mft (*Mistura*) Let a mixture be made
Mg Magnesium
M G Major General
M G, or *M Goth* Mœso Gothic
M Hon Most Honorable
M H S Massachusetts Historical Society, Member of the Historical Society
Mi Mississippi
Mi, or *mi* Mile, miles
Mic Micah
Mich Michigan, Michaelmas
Mid Midshipman
Mid, or *mid* Middle (voice)
Mil Military
Min Mineralogy
Min, or *min* Minute, minutes
Minn Minnesota
Min Plen Minister Plenipotentiary
Mir for Mag Mirror for Magistrates
Miss, or *Ms* Mississippi
Mlle Mademoiselle
MM Their Majesties — (*Messieurs*) Gentlemen, or Sirs See *B LL*
Mme Madame
M M S Moravian Missionary Society
M M S S (*Massachusettensis Medicinæ Societatis Socius*) Member of the Massachusetts Medical Society
Mn Manganese, Michigan
M N S Member of the Numismatical Society
Mo Missouri Molybdenum.
Mo, or *mo* Month
Mod Modern — (*Moderato*) Moderately
Mon, or *Monds* Monday
Mons Monsieur, or Sir
Morn, or *morn* Morning
Mos, or *mos* Months
M P Member of Parliament, Member of Police, Municipal Police
M. P. C Member of Parliament in Canada
M P P Member of the Provincial Parliament
M P S Member of the Philological (*or* of the Pharmaceutical) Society
Mr Master, *or* Mister
M R Master of the Rolls
M R A S Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Member of the Royal Academy of Science.
M R C C Member of the Royal College of Chemistry
M R C P Member of the Royal College of Preceptors
M R C S Member of the Royal College of Surgeons
M R G S Member of the Royal Geographical Society
M R I. Member of the Royal Institution
M R I A Member of the Royal Irish Academy
Mrs Mistress (*pronounced* mis'sis, *when written as an abbreviation*)
M R S L Member of the Royal Society of Literature
Ms S (*Memoriæ sacrum*) Sacred to the Memory.
MS Manuscript
MSS Manuscripts
Mt Mount, *or* Mountain
M T C Marcus Tullius Cicero.
Mts Mountains
Mus Music, Museum
Mus B Bachelor of Music
Mus D, *Mus Doc*, or *Mus Doct* Doctor of Music
M W Most Worthy
M W P Most Worthy Patriarch
M W G C P Most Worthy Grand Chief Patriarch
M W G M Most Worthy Grand Master, Most Worshipful Grand Master
M W S Member of the Western Society
Myth Mythology.

N

N Noon, North, Northern (Postal District, London), Note, Name, New, Number, Nitrogen
N, or *n* Noun, Neuter, Nail, nails
N A North America, North American
Na Natrium — (*Natrium*) Sodium
Na, or *na* Nail, nails
Nah Nahum
Nap Napoleon
Nat Natural, Natal, National
Nat Hist Natural History
Nath Nathaniel, *or* Nathanael
Nat ord Natural order
Naut Nautical
N B North Britain, North British, New Brunswick — (*Nota bene*) Note well, *or* take notice
N C North Carolina, New Church
N E North East, Northern Eastern (Postal District, London) New England
Neb Nebraska
Neh, or *neh* Never
Neg, or *neg* Negative
Neh Nehemiah
Nem Con, *Or nem con* (*Nemine Contradicente*) No one contradicting, unanimously
Nem Dis (*Nemine Dissentiente*) No one dissenting, unanimously
Neth Netherlands
Neut, or *neut* Neuter
New Im Cyc New American Cyclopedia
New M New Mexico
New Test New Testament.
N F Newfoundland
N G New Granada, Noble Grand
N H New Hampshire, New Haven
N H H S New Hampshire Historical Society.
Ni Nickel.
N J New Jersey
N l, or *n l* (*Non liquet*) It appears not, the case is not clear

N. L, or *N. Lat.* North Latitude.
N M. New Mexico.
N N E North-North-East
N N. W North-North-West.
No. Norium.
No, or *no* (*Numero*) Number.
N O New Orleans
Nom., or *nom.* Nominative
Non Con., or *non con* Non-content, i e, dissentient (House of Lords).
Non obst., or *non obst* (*Non obstante.*) Notwithstanding
Non Pros, or *Non pros* (*Non Prosequitur*). He does not prosecute, — a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute.
Non seq., or *non seq.* (*Non sequitur*) It does not follow.
Nor., or *Norm* Norman
Nor Fr, or *Norm Fr* Norman French
Norw Norway, Norwegian
Nos, or *nos* Numbers.
Nov November
N P New Providence, Notary Public
N P D North Polar Distance
N. R. North River
N S Nova Scotia, New Style (since 1752), Numismatic Society — (*Notre Seigneur*) Our Lord
N S J C (*Noster Salvator Jesus Christus*) Our Savior Jesus Christ, or (*Notre Seigneur Jesu Christ*) Our Lord Jesus Christ
N T Tew Testament, Nevada Territory
N u, or *n. u.* Name, or names, unknown
Num, or *Numb* Numbers
Numis Numismatics
Nux vom. Nux vomica
N V M Nativity of the Virgin Mary
N W North-West, Northern Western (Postal District, London)
N W T North-West Territory
N. Y New York
N Y H S New York Historical Society
N. Z, or *N. Zeal.* New Zealand.

O

O. Ohio, Oxygen, Old — (*Octarius*) A pint
Ob, or *ob* (*Obit*) Died
Obad Obadiah
Obj, or *obj* Objective, Objection
Obs Observatory
Obs, or *obs* Obsolete, Observation
Obt, or *Obdt.* Obedient.
Oct October
O. F Odd Fellows
O G Outside Guardian.
Ol (*Oleum*) Oil
Old Test Old Testament
Olym Olympiad
O M Old measurement.
On Oregon
Op Opposite.
Opt Optics
Opt, or *opt* Optative.
Or Oregon
Ord Ordinance, Ordinary
Orig, or *orig.* Original, originally.
Ornith Ornithology
O S Old Style (previous to 1752); Outside Sentinel
Os. Osmium.
O T Old Testament, Oregon Territory.
O. U. A. Order of United Americans.
Oxf Oxford.
Oxf Glos. Oxford Glossary of Architecture
Oxon (*Oxonia*) Oxford.
Oz., or *oz.* Ounce, or Ounces.

☞ The *z* is here used to represent the character ȝ, anciently an abbreviation for terminations.

P.

P., or *p.* Page, Part, Participle, Pole, Phosphorus, Pint, Pipe — (*Pondere*) By weight. — (*Pugillus*) A pugil, the quantity of any substance which may be taken with the ends of the thumb and two fingers
Pa Pennsylvania.
p a. Participial adjective.
Paint Painting
Pal, or *Palcon.* Palcontology.
Par Paragraph
Parl Parliament, Parliamentary.
Part, or *part* Participle.
Pass, or *pass.* Passive
Pathol Pathology
Payt, or *payt.* Payment.
Pb (*Plumbum*) Lead
P B (*Philosophiæ Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Philosophy
P. C Privy Council, *or* Councilor, Police Constable, Principal Conductor — (*Patres Conscripti*) Conscript Fathers
P C P. Past Chief Patriarch
P Cyc Penny Cyclopedia
P D (*Philosophiæ Doctor*) Doctor of Philosophy
Pd Paid, Palladium
P E Protestant Episcopal
Pe. Pelopium
P E I Prince Edward Island
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent Pentecost
Per, or *Pers* Persia, Persian
Per an, or *per an* (*Per annum*) By the year
Per cent, *per cent*, *Per ct*, or *per ct* (*Per centum*) By the hundred
Perf, or *perf* Perfect.
perh Perhaps
Peri Perigee
Pers, or *pers* Person.
Persp Perspective
Peru Peruvian.
Pet Peter
P G Past Grand.
Pg Portuguese
Phar Pharmacy
Ph B (*Philosophiæ Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Philosophy
Ph D (*Philosophiæ Doctor*) Doctor of Philosophy
Phil Philip, Philippians Philosophy, Philosopher, Philosophical, Philemon
Phila Philadelphia
Philom (*Philomathes*) Lover of learning.
Philomath (*Philomathematicus*) A lover of the mathematics
Philos Philosophy
Phil Trans Philosophical Transactions
Photog Photography
Phren Phrenology
P H S Pennsylvania Historical Society
Phys Physics, Physiology.
Physiol Physiology
Pinx, *pinx.*, *Pxt*, or *pxt* (*Pinxit*) He, *or* she, painted it
Pk, or *pk* Peck
Pks, or *pks* Pecks
P L Poet Laureate
Pl, or *pl.* Place, Plate
Pl, or *pl* Plural
P L C. Poor Law Commissioners
Plff Plaintiff
Plin. Pliny
Plup, *plup*, *Plupf*, or *plupf* Pluperfect
Plur, or *plur* Plural.
P. M Post Master, Past Master, Past Midshipman — (*Post Meridiem*) Afternoon
P M G Post Master General, Professor of Music in Gresham College
P O Post Office
P O. D. Post-Office Department
Poet Poetry, Poetical.
Pol Polish
Polit Econ Political Economy.
P. O. O. Post-Office Order
Pop, or *pop.* Population, Popularly.
Port. Portugal, Portuguese.
Pos., *pos.*, *Poss.*, or *poss.* Possessive.
Pot. Pottle.
pp. Pages. See *B. LL.*
p. p. Past participle.
P. P. Popish Priest, Parish Priest — (*Pater Patriæ.*) Father of his Country
P P. C (*Pour Prendre Congé.*) To take leave
Pph, or *pph* Pamphlet.
p pr Participle present.
P Q Previous question
Pr Priest, Prince, Provencal
Pr., or *pr* Preposition, Pronoun, Price
Pr, *p*, or ℔ (*Per*) By the
P. R Prize Ring, Porto Rico — (*Populus Romanus*) The Roman People
P R A President of the Royal Academy
P. R C (*Post Romanum Conditum*) From the building of Rome
Preb Prebend
Pref, or *pref* Prefix
Prep, or *prep* Preposition.
Pres President
Pres, or *pres* Present
Pret, or *pret* Preterit
Prin Principles
prin Principally.
Print Printing
Priv, or *priv* Privative
Prob, or *prob* Problem, Probably
Prof Professor
Pron, or *pron* Pronoun, Pronounced, Pronunciation
Pron a, or *pron. a* Pronominal adjective
Prop, or *prop.* Proposition, Properly
Pros Prosody.
Prot Protestant
Pro tem, or *pro tem* (*Pro tempore*) For the time being
Prov Proverbs, Proverbially, Provost, Province, Provincial
Prox, or *prox* (*Proximo*) Next, *or* of the next month
P R S President of the Royal Society
Prus Prussia, Prussian
P S Permanent Secretary, Principal Sojourner, Privy Seal — (*Post scriptum*) Postscript
Ps Psalm, *or* Psalms.
Pt Platinum
Pt, of *pt* Pint, Part, Payment, Point, Port
P t, or *p t* Post-town
P Th G Professor of Theology in Gresham College
Pub Public, Published, Publisher
Pub Doc Public Documents.
Pulv (*Pulvis*) Powder
Pun, or *pun* Punchcon
P v, or *p. v* Post village
P W P r Past Worthy Patriarch.
Pwt, or *pwt* Pennyweight
Pxt, or *pxt* (*Pinxit*) He, *or* she, painted it

Q.

Q Question, Quintus.
Q, or *q* (*Quadrans*) A farthing
Q, or *Qu* Query, Question, Queen, Quintus, Quintius.
Q B Queen's Bench
Q C. Queen's Council, *or* Counsel, Queen's College
Q d, or *q d* (*Quasi dicat*) As if he should say
Q e, or *q e* (*Quod est.*) Which is.
Q. E D. (*Quod Erat Demonstrandum*) Which was to be demonstrated.
Q. E F. (*Quod Erat Faciendum*) Which was to be done.
Q. E. I. (*Quod Erat Inveniendum*) Which was to be found out
Q. l., or *q. l.* (*Quantum libet.*) As much as you please
Qm, or *qm* (*Quomodo.*) By what means
Q. M Quartermaster.
Q. Mess. Queen's Messenger.
Q M G. Quartermaster General.
Q. P., or *q. pl.* (*Quantum placet.*) As much as you please.
Qr., or *qr* Quarter (28 pounds), Farthing, Quire
Qrs., or *qrs.* Quarters; Farthings; Quires
Q. S. Quarter Sessions.
Q. s, or *q. s.* Quarter section. — (*Quantum sufficit.*) A sufficient quantity
Qt, or *qt* Quart; Quantity.
Qts., or *qts* Quarts
Qu. Queen, Question.
Qu, or *Quar.* Quarterly.
Qu, or *Qy* (*Quære.*) Query.
Ques. Question.
Q. v., or *q. v.* (*Quod vide*) Which see — (*Quantum vis*) As much as you will.
Qy. Query.

R.

R. Railway, Rare, Rhodium. — (*Rex*) King — (*Regina*) Queen — (*Recipe*) Take
R, or *r* Rood, roods, Rod, rods Rises, River, Road, Resides, Retired
R. A Royal Academy, *or* Academician, Royal Artillery, Rear Admiral, Right Ascension, Russian America, Royal Arch
R A C Royal Arch Chapter
Rad, or *rad* (*Radix*) Root, Radical
Rb Rubidium
R D. Royal Dragoons, Rural Dean
R E. Royal Engineers, Royal Exchange, Right Excellent.
Rec, or *R* Recipe.
Recd Received
Recpt Receipt
Rec Sec Recording Secretary.
Rect Rector, Receipt
Ref Reformed, Reformer, Reformation, Reference
Ref Ch Reformed Church
Reg, or *Regr* Register, Registrar, Regular
Reg Prof Regius Professor.
Reg, or *Regt* Regent.
Regt Regiment
Rel Religion
Rel Pron, or *rel pron* Relative Pronoun
Rem Remark, *or* Remarks
Rep Representative, Republic, Report, Reporter.
Repub Republic
Retd Returned
Rev Revelation, Revolution, Review, Revenue, Revise
Rev, or *Revd* Reverend
Revs Plural of Reverend
R G. G Royal Grenadier Guards.
R H A Royal Hibernian Academy, Royal Horse Artillery.
Rhet Rhetoric
R H G Royal Horse Guards
R I Rhode Island
Richd Richard
R I H S Rhode Island Historical Society
Riv, or *riv* River
R M Royal Marines, Royal Mail, Resident Magistrate
R M A. Royal Military Asylum
R M S Royal Mail Steamer
R N Royal Navy
R N O (*Riddare af Nordstjerne*) Knight of the Order of the Polar Star
Ro (*Recto*) Right-hand page
Robt Robert
R of Gl Robert of Gloucester
Rom. Roman, Romans
Rom Cath Roman Catholic.
R. P Regius Professor — (*Respublica*) Republic
R P. D Royal Purple Degree
R R Railroad, Right Reverend.
R S Recording Secretary, Right side
R. S A. Royal Society of Antiquaries, Royal Scottish Academy.
R S. D. Royal Society of Dublin.
R S E Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R S L. Royal Society of London.
R. S S. (*Regiæ Societatis Socius*) Fellow of the Royal Society.
R. S. V. P. (*Répondez, S'il Vous Plait.*) Answer, if you please.
Rt. Right.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend
Rt Wpful Right Worshipful.
Ru. Ruthenium, Runic.
Russ Russia, Russian.
R. W Right Worthy, *or* Right Worshipful.
R W D G M. Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.
R. W G S Right Worthy Grand Secretary.
R. W G. R. Right Worthy Grand Representative.
R. W G T Right Worthy Grand Treasurer; Right Worshipful Grand Templar
R W G W Right Worthy Grand Warden.
R. W J G W. Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden.
R W O (*Ridare af Wasa Orden*) Knight of the Order of Wasa
R W S G W Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.

S.

S. Sign, South, Southern (Postal District, London), Supplement, Sulphur, Saint, Sunday, Saturday, Signor, Scribe, Sextus — (*Semis*) Half
S, or *s* Second, Shilling, Sun, Sets, See, Solo, Stem, Section, Series, Singular, Son
S A South America, South Africa, South Australia.
S A, or *s a* (*Secundum Artem*) According to Art.
Sam Samuel, Samaritan.
Sans, or *Sanse* Sanscrit.
S A S (*Societatis Antiquariorum Socius*) Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
Sat Saturday
Sax Saxon, Saxony
Sb (*Stibium*) Antimony
S B South Britain (i e, England and Wales)
S C South Carolina — (*Senatus Consultum*) A decree of the senate
s caps Small capitals
Sc, or *sc* (*Scilicet*) To wit, namely, being understood
Sc, or *Sculp* (*Sculpsit*) He, *or* she, engraved it
Scan Mag (*Scandalum magnatum*) Defamatory expressions to the injury of persons of dignity
Sch (*Scholium*) A note
Sch, *sch*, *Schr.*, or *schr* Schooner
Sci Science
Scil, *scil*, *Sc*, or *sc* (*Scilicet*) To wit, namely, being understood
S C L Student of the Civil Law
Sclav Sclavonic
Scot Scotland, Scotch, Scottish
Scr, or *scr* Scruple
Script Scripture, Scriptural
Sculp or *sculp* (*Sculpsit*) He, *or* she, engraved it
Sculp, or *Sculpt* Sculpture
S D Senior Deacon
S E South East, South Eastern (Postal District, London)
Se Selenium
Sec Secretary
Sec, or *sec* Second, Section
Sec Leg Secretary of Legation
Sect, or *sect* Section
Sen. Senate, Senator, Senior
Sep, or *Sept* September, Septuagint
Seq, or *seq.* (*Sequentes*, or *sequentia.*) The following, the next
Ser. Series.
Serb. Serbians
Serg, or *Serj.* Sergeant, *or* Serjeant
Serv., or *Servt.* Servant.
S G. Solicitor General.
Sh, *sh.*, *S*, or *s.* Shilling
Shak Shakespeare, Shakspeare, *or* Shakspere
Shan't, or *shan't.* Shall not
Shouldn't, or *shouldn't.* Should not.

S. H S (*Societatis Historiæ Socius*) Fellow of the Historical Society
Si Silicium.
Sing, or *sing.* Singular.
S J Society of Jesus.
S J C Supreme Judicial Court
Skr Sanskrit.
S L. Solicitor at Law
S. Lat., or *S. L* South Latitude
Slav. Slavonic, *or* Slavonian
Sld, or *sld* Sailed
S. M State Militia, Short Meter, Sergeant Major, Sons of Malta
S M I. (*Sa Majesté Impériale*) His, *or* Her, Imperial Majesty
S M Lond Soc (*Societatis Medicæ Londinensis Socius*) Member of the London Medical Society
S N, or *s n* (*Secundum Naturam*) According to Nature
Sn (*Stannum*) Tin.
Soc Society
S of Sol Song of Solomon
S of T Sons of Temperance
Sol Solomon, Solution
Sol Gen Solicitor General
Sp Spain, Spanish, Spirit
S P (*Sine Prole*) Without issue
S P A. S (*Societatis Philosophicæ Americanæ Socius*) Member of the American Philosophical Society
S. P G Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
S P Q R (*Senatus Populusque Romani*) Senate and People of Rome
Sq, or *sq* Square
Sq ft, or *sq ft* Square feet
Sq in, or *sq in* Square inches
Sq m, or *sq m* Square miles
Sq r, or *sq r* Square rods
Sq yds, or *sq yds* Square yards
Sr. Sir, *or* Senior, Strontium
S R I (*Sacrum Romanum Imperium*) Holy Roman Empire
S R S. (*Societatis Regiæ Socius*) Fellow of the Royal Society
SS, or *ss* (*Scilicet*) Namely —(*Semis*) Half
S S Sunday School, Saint Simplicius (the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England).
S S C Solicitor Supreme Court
S S E South-South-East
S S W South South-West
St Saint, Street, Stone, Strait —(*Stet*) Let it stand
Stat Statute, Statutes, Statuary
S T D (*Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor*) Doctor of Divinity
Ster, or *Stg* Sterling
S T P (*Sacræ Theologiæ Professor*) Professor of Theology
Su Sunday.
Subj, or *subj* Subjunctive
Subst, or *subst* Substantive, Substitute
Suff, or *suff.* Suffix.
Su.-Goth. Sulo-Gothic.
Sun, or *Sund* Sunday.
Sup Superior, Supplement; Superfine, Superlative.
Sup C Superior Court
Super Superior, Superfine
Superl, or *superl* Superlative.
Supp. Supplement
Supt Superintendent
Surg Surgeon, Surgery
Surg Gen. Surgeon General.
Surv. Surveying, Surveyor
Surv. Gen Surveyor General
S v, or *s v.* (*Sub verbo*) Under the word, *or* title
S W South-West, South-Western (Postal District, London), Senior Warden
Sw Swedish, Sweden
Switz Switzerland
Syn or *syn.* Synonym, Synonymous
Synop Synopsis
Syr Syria, Syriac.

T

T Tenor, Titus, Tullius, Tuesday —(*Tutti*) All together
T, or *t* Town, Township, Territory, Ton
Ta Tantalum
Ta'en, or *ta'en* Taken
Tal qual, or *tal qual* (*Talis qualis*) Just as they come, average quality
Tan, or *tan* Tangent
Tart. Tartaric
Tb Terbium
Te Tellurium
T E Topographical Engineers
Ten, or *Tenn* Tennessee
Term, or *term* Termination
Teut Teutonic
Tex Texas
Text Rec (*Textus Receptus*) Received Text
Th Thursday, Thomas, Thorium
Theo Theodore, Theodosia
Theol Theology, Theological
Theoph Theophilus
Theor, or *theor* Theorem
Thess Thessalonians
They'd, or *they'd* They would, *or* They had
They'll, or *they'll* They will
Tho', or *tho'* Though
Tho, or *Thos* Thomas
Thro', or *thro'* Through
Thurs Thursday
T H W M Trinity House Water Mark
Ti Titanium
Tier, or *tier* Tierce.
Tim Timothy
'Tis, or *'tis* It is
Tit Titus, Title.
Tl Thallium
T O Turn Over.
Tob Tobit
Tom Tome, or volume
Tonn, or *tonn* Tonnage
Topog Topography, Topographical
'Tother, or *'Tother* The other
Tr. Translation, Translator, Transpose; Treasurer, Trustee.
Trans. Transactions, Translated, Translation, Translator
Trav Travels
Trin Trinity
Tx Texas
T T L To Take Leave.
Tu, or *Tues* Tuesday
Turk Turkey, Turkish
'Twas, or *'twas* It was
'Twere, or *'twere* It were
'Twill, or *'twill* It will
'Twould, or *'twould* It would
Typ, or *Typo* Typographer.
Typog. Typography

U.

U. Uranium.
U C Upper Canada —(*Urbs Condita*) Year of Rome
U E I C United East India Company
U G R R Underground Railroad
Ut Utah.
U J D. (*Utriusque Juris Doctor*) Doctor of both Laws [i. e., the Canon and the Civil Law]
U K. United Kingdom
U A A Ulster King at Arms
Ult, or *ult* (*Ultimo*) Last, *or* Of the last month
um Unmarried
Unit Unitarian
Univ, or *univ* University
Univ, or *univ* Universally
Up Upper
U P C United Presbyterian Church
u. s (*ut supra*, or *uti supra*) As above
U S United States
U S A United States of America, United States Army
U S L United States Legation
U S M United States Mail, United States Marine
U S M A United States Military Academy
U S N United States Navy
U S R Usher of the Scarlet Rod
U S S United States Ship, *or* Steamer
Usu, or *usu* Usually
U S V United States Volunteers
U T Utah Territory.

V.

V Vanadium, Victoria, Viscount
V, or *v* Verb, Verse, Village, Vocative, Volume, Violin —(*Vide*) See
V, *v*, *Vs*, or *vs* (*Versus*) Against
V A Vice Admiral, Vicar Apostle
Va, or *v a* Verb active
Va Virginia.
Vat. Vatican
V. aux., or *v aux.* Verb auxiliary
Vb n, or *vb. n* Verbal noun
V C Vice Chancellor, Vice Chairman
V def, or *v def.* Verb defective
V dep, or *v dep.* Verb deponent
V D L Van Diemen's Land
V. D M (*Verbi Dei Minister*) Minister of the Word of God.
Ven Venerable
Ver. Vermont
Ver, or *vrs* Verse, verses
V G Vicar General, Vice Grand
V G, or *v g* (*Verbi Gratia*) For example
V i, or *v i* Verb intransitive
Vice Pres Vice President
Vid, or *vid* (*Vide*) See
V imp, or *v imp* Verb impersonal
V irr, or *v irr* Verb irregular
Vis, or *Visc* Viscount
Vit Vitruvius
Viz, or *viz* (*Videlicet*, Namely, To wit [See *Note* under *Oz*]
V n, or *v n* Verb neuter.
Vo (*Verso*) Left hand page.
Voc, or *voc* Vocative
Vol, or *vol* Volume
Vols, or *vols* Volumes
V P Vice President
V R (*Victoria Regina*) Queen Victoria
V r, or *v r* Verb reflexive.
V Rev Very Reverend
Vs, or *vs* (*Versus*) Against, *or* In opposition
Vt Vermont
V t, or *v t* Verb transitive
Vul Vulgate
Vulg, or *vulg.* Vulgar, Vulgarly.

W.

W West, Western (Postal District, London), William, Wednesday, Welsh, Warden —(*Wolframium*) Tungsten
W, or *w* Week
W A West Africa, West Australia
Wall Wallachian
W C Western Central (Postal District, London)
Wed Wednesday
We'll, or *we'll* We will
W F West Florida
w f Wrong font
W G C Worthy Grand Chaplain, Worthy Grand Conductor
W G G Worthy Grand Guardians, Worthy Grand Guide
W G H Worthy Grand Herald
W G M Worthy Grand Marshal
W G S. Worthy Grand Sentinel.
Whf, or *whf.* Wharf.
Wk, or *wk* Week.
W I West India, West Indies.
Wis, or *Wisc* Wisconsin.
W Lon West Longitude.
Wm William
W M Worshipful Master
W M S Wesleyan Missionary Society
W N W West-North West.
Won't, or *won't* Will not
Wouldn't, or *wouldn't* Would not
W P Worthy Patriarch.
Wp Worship
Wpful. Worshipful.
W R William (*Rex*) King, West Riding
W S Writer to the Signet.
W S W West South-West.
W T Washington Territory.
Wt, or *wt* Weight
W. Va. West Virginia.

X.

X Christ
Xmas, or *Xmas.* Christmas.
Xn, or *Xtan* Christian
Xnty, or *Xty* Christianity.
Xper, or *Xr* Christopher.
Xt Christ
Xtian Christian.

Y.

Y Yttrium
Y, or *Yr* Year.
Y B, or *Yr B* Year-Book.
Yd, or *yd* Yard
Yds, or *yds* Yards
Ye, or *y^e* The, Thee
☞ The *y* in this abbreviation, and also in *y^m*, *y^n*, *y^r*, and *y^t* (see *infra*), is a corrupt representation of the Anglo Saxon *þ*, or *th*, introduced at the time when the Anglo Saxon alphabet was superseded by the Old English or Black Letter, in which *þ* (*y*) bore a considerable resemblance in form to *þ*.
Ym, or *y^m* Them
Y M C A Young Men's Christian Association
Yn, or *y^n* Then
You'd, or *you'd* You would, *or* You had
You'll, or *you'll* You will.
Yr, or *y^r* Their.
Yr Your
Yrs Yours.
Ys, or *y^s* This.
Yt, or *y^t* That

Z

Z, or *Zr* Zirconium
Zach Zachary
Zech Zechariah
Zeph Zephaniah
Z G Zoological Garden.
Zn Zinc
Zool Zoology
Zr. Zirconium.

ARBITRARY SIGNS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.

I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1 SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC

☉, *or* ☽	The Sun	⊕, ⊖, *or* ♁	The Earth.
☾, ☽, *or* ☾	The Moon	♂	Mars
●	New Moon	♃	Jupiter
◑, *or* ☽	First Quarter	♄	Saturn
○, *or* ☉	Full Moon.	♅, *or* ♁	Uranus
●, *or* ☾	Last Quarter.	♆	Neptune.
☿	Mercury.	☄	Comet.
♀	Venus.	✳, *or* ⚹	Fixed Star

☞ Of these signs, the following sufficiently explain themselves, viz ☉, ●, ☾, ○, ☉, ☽, ♂ and ✳ The sign ○ represents a buckler with its boss, a natural and appropriate emblem of the sun, ☿, the caduceus of Mercury, or, according to some, his head and winged cap, ♀, a looking glass an attribute of Venus, ⊖, the earth and its equator, ⊕, the same, with the addition of a meridian line, or, as some think, it indicates the four quarters of the globe, ♁, the globe and cross placed in the hands of sovereigns as a symbol of power or dominion, ♂, the head, helmet, and nodding plume of a warrior, or, more probably, a shield and spear, the two chief instruments of ancient warfare, ☄, a rude and hieroglyphical representation of an eagle,—the "bird of Jove,"—with expanded wings, or the initial letter of *Αιος*, the Greek name of Jupiter, with a line drawn through it as a mark of abbreviation, ♄, an ancient scythe or sickle, the emblem of Saturn, the god of time, ♅, the initial letter of *Herschel*, the discoverer of Uranus, with a planet suspended from the cross bar, ♁, a sign made up of that for the sun (☉) and a part of that for Mars (♂), Ψ, a trident, the emblem of Neptune, the god of the sea

2 ASTEROIDS, OR MINOR PLANETS

⚳, *or* ⚳	Ceres.		⚴	Metis	⚵	Thetis
⚴, *or* ⚴	Pallas		⚕	Hygeia	⚔	Bellona.
⚵, *or* ⚵	Juno		⚶, *or* ⚶	Parthenope	⚷	Amphitrite.
⚶, *or* ⚶	Vesta		⚷, *or* ⚷	Clio	⚸	Pomona
⚷, *or* ⚷	Astræa		⚸	Egeria	⚹	Leucothea.
⚸	Hebe		⚹, *or* ⚹	Irene	✝	Fides
⚹	Iris		⚺	Eunomia		
⚺	Flora.		⚻	Psyche		

☞ With the exception of the first four, which are still occasionally employed, these signs have gone out of use The asteroids are now designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle inclosing this number, as, ①, Ceres, ②, Pallas, ③, Juno, ④, Vesta and the like (See SOLAR SYSTEM, under SOLAR) The sign ⚳ is a reaper's hook, an appropriate emblem for Ceres, the goddess who presided over harvests, ⚴ is the initial letter of her name, ⚵, or ✝ the head of a spear, an attribute of Pallas, the goddess of wisdom and scientific warfare, whose name comes from the Greek word *παλλειν*, to brandish a spear, ⚶, or ⚶, a sceptre surmounted with a star, the emblem of Juno, the queen of heaven, ⚶, or ⚶, an altar with fire upon it, the emblem of Vesta, the patroness of the hearth and domestic life, in whose temple a sacred fire was kept always burning, ⚷, a pair of balances, the emblem of Astræa, the goddess of justice, ⚸, an inverted anchor, another sign for the same, ⚹, a beaker, the symbol of Hebe, the cup-bearer of Jupiter, ⚺, the symbol of Iris, a semicircle representing the rainbow, with a star within it, and a base line for the horizon, ⚻, the rose of England, the emblem of Flora, the goddess of flowers, ⚴, an eye and a star, the emblem of Metis, the goddess of sagacity and prudence, ⚕, a star and a serpent, the emblem of Hygeia, the goddess of health, who was usually represented by the ancients as holding in one hand a cup, and in the other a serpent twined around her arm, and drinking from a cup, ⚶, a harp, and ⚷, a star and a fish, emblems of Parthenope, one of the Sirens, ⚷, or ⚷, a star and a laurel branch, the emblem of Victoria, the goddess of victory, or Clio, the muse of history, ⚸, a star and a plate, the emblem of Egeria, a nymph celebrated as the counsellor of Numa Pompilius, at one of whose banquets she changed dishes of earthenware into gold, ⚹, a dove carrying an olive branch, and having a star on its head, the emblem of Irene, or Peace, one of the seasons, ⚺, another sign for the same, representing an olive branch, a flag of truce, and a star, ⚻, a heart, surmounted with a star, the emblem of Eunomia, another of the seasons, a personification of good order or good government, ⚼, a butterfly's wing, the emblem of Psyche, a personification of the soul, symbolized in ancient art under the form of a butterfly, ⚵, a dolphin and a star, the emblem of Thetis, a goddess of the sea, ⚔, a whip and a lance, the emblem of Bellona, the goddess of savage warfare, ⚷, a shell and a star, the emblem of Amphitrite, the wife of Neptune, the god of the sea; ⚸, a plum, or an apple, and a star, the emblem of Pomona, the goddess who presided over fruit-trees, ⚹, an ancient pharos or beacon, the emblem of Leucothea, a sea goddess, who was the protectress of sailors, ✝, a cross, as the symbol of Fides, or Faith

3 SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

Spring Signs	1. ♈ Aries, *the Ram*	Autumn Signs	7 ♎ Libra, *the Balance*
	2 ♉ Taurus, *the Bull*		8 ♏ Scorpio, *the Scorpion*
	3 ♊ Gemini, *the Twins.*		9 ♐ Sagittarius, *the Archer*
Summer Signs	4 ♋ Cancer, *the Crab*	Winter Signs	10 ♑ Capricornus, *the Goat*
	5 ♌ Leo, *the Lion*		11 ♒ Aquarius, *the Waterman*
	6 ♍ Virgo, *the Virgin.*		12 ♓ Pisces, *the Fishes*

☞ The sign ♈ represents the horns of a ram, ♉, the head and horns of a bull, ♊, the ancient statues of Castor and Pollux, which consisted of two pieces of wood joined together by two cross-pieces, ♋, the claws of a crab, ♌, a corruption of the Greek letter Λ, the initial of *Λεων*, a lion, or, less probably, a representation of a lion's tail, ♍, a corruption of *παι* for *παρθενος*, the Greek word for *virgin*, ♎, a rude picture of a balance, ♏, the legs and tail of a scorpion, or, according to some, the tail only, including the sting and two or three of the joints nearest to it, ♐, an arrow just leaving the bow, of which a small portion is to be seen at the bottom of the character, ♑, a ligature combining the letters *τρ* of the Greek word *τραγος*, a goat, ♒, waves of water, ♓, two fishes tied together with a string

4 ASPECTS AND NODES

☌ Conjunction,—indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension, as, ☿ ☌ ☉, that is, Mercury is in conjunction with the sun
✱ Sextile,—indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension
☾, *or* ☽ Quintile,—indicating a difference of 72° in longitude, or right ascension [*Rare*]
□ Quadrature,—indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension
△ Trine,—indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension
☍ Opposition,—indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension, as, ☽ ☿ ☉, that is, the sun is in opposition to the moon
☊ Ascending Node,—called also *Dragon's Head* See DRAGON'S HEAD
☋ Descending Node,—called also *Dragon's Tail* See DRAGON'S TAIL

☞ In the sign ☌, the circle represents the zodiac, or the heavens, and the little mark at the top the meeting of two bodies in the same point or place in the sign ♑, the circles touch at points opposite to each other, or 180 degrees apart the signs ✱, □, △, are symbolical of the derivation of the words *sextile*, *quartile*, *trine*, from the Latin words *sex*, six, *quatuor*, four, *tres*, three, being figures composed of six, of four, and of three lines respectively the signs ☊ and ☋ represent a dragon, and originated in the fancy of the ancient astronomers, who saw in the deviation from the ecliptic made by a planet in passing from one node to another a figure like that of a dragon, the belly being where the planet has the greatest latitude, and the head and tail the points of intersection with the ecliptic.

5 SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN NOTATION.

a, *or a*	Mean distance	☊, ☊, *or* L	Longitude of ascending node
a, *or* A R	Right ascension	☋, *or* ☊	Longitude of perihelion
β	Celestial latitude.	*p*, *or* R	Radius, or radius vector
D	Diameter	S	South
δ	Declination	*s*, *or* ˢ	Seconds of time, as, 10ˢ or 10″
E	East	T	Time, periodic time
e	Eccentricity	W	West
h *or* ʰ	Hours, as, 6h, or 6ʰ	*ψ*	(*a*) Angle of eccentricity, or the angle whose sine is equal to *e*, (*b*) Geographical latitude
i	Inclination especially, in elimination to the ecliptic	°	Degrees
I, *l*, *or ε*	Mean longitude in orbit	′	Minutes of arc
λ	Longitude	″	Seconds of arc
M	Mass		
m *or* ᵐ	Minutes of time, as, 6m, or 6ᵐ		
μ, *or n*	Mean daily motion		
N.	North		

II. BOTANICAL.

☉, ○, ☉, *or* ① An annual plant
♂, ☉☉, ○, *or* ② A biennial plant
♃, *or* △ A shrub or plant with a woody stem
△ An evergreen plant [*Rare*]
○ A monocarpous plant, that is, a plant, whether annual or biennial, that flowers but once
☌, *or* ♂ A staminate or male flower, also, a plant bearing such flowers
♀ A pistillate fertile, or female flower, also, a plant bearing such flowers.
☿ A perfect or hermaphrodite flower, also, a plant bearing such flowers.
☌ ♀ Unisexual, that is, having the male and female flowers separate
☌—♀ Monœcious, or having male and female flowers on the same plant
☌ ♀ Dioecious, or having male and female flowers on different plants
♀ ☌ ♀ Polygamous, that is, having hermaphrodite, or perfect, and unisexual flowers on the same or different plants
) Turning or winding to the left
(Turning or winding to the right
○= Having the cotyledons accumbent, and the radicle lateral.

☞ Among the old chemists, gold was symbolically represented by the sign ☉, and iron by ♂ When Uranus was discovered, the German astronomers invented the sign ♁ to denote not only the new planet but also the then recently discovered metal platinum, which was at that time called *white gold*, and which, in its native state, is almost always combined with *iron*

O‖ Having the cotyledons incumbent, and the radicle dorsal
O≫ Having the cotyledons conduplicate, and the radicle dorsal
O‖‖ Having the cotyledons folded twice, and the radicle dorsal
O‖‖‖ Having the cotyledons folded thrice, and the radicle dorsal
∞, *or* 00 An indefinite number, when applied to stamens, more than twenty
0 Wanting, none, indicating the absence of a part.
'o Feet
' Inches " Lines
' indicates doubt or uncertainty respecting that to which it is affixed or prefixed,—applied to the names of genera or species, of localities, of authors cited, and the like
' Indicates certainty,—used as a mark of affirmation or authentication, as of a genus or species, and the opposite or counterpart of ? When appended to the name of an author, it indicates that he has examined an authentic specimen of the plant referred to, and when appended to the name of a locality, that the writer has seen or collected specimens from that locality
* indicates, when appended to a reference, that a good description is to be found at the place referred to [*R.*]
† indicates doubt or uncertainty, the same as ? [*Rare.*]

III. CHEMICAL

• One equivalent of oxygen,—written above a symbol representing an element, and repeated to indicate two, three, or more equivalents, thus, $\dot{F}e$ denotes a compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one of iron, S a compound of three equivalents of oxygen with one of sulphur

' One equivalent of sulphur,—used in the same manner as the preceding, thus, $\ddot{F}e$ denotes a compound of two equivalents of sulphur and one of iron

☞ A dash drawn across a symbol having either of the foregoing signs above it, denotes that two equivalents of the substance represented by the symbol are joined with the number of equivalents of oxygen or sulphur indicated by the dots or commas, thus, $\dddot{F}e$ represents a compound of two equivalents of iron and three of oxygen, forming sesqui-oxide of iron

+ indicates, in organic chemistry, a base or alkaloid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the substance, as, $\dot{M}$, morphine, $\dot{Q}$, quinine

— indicates, in organic chemistry, an acid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the acid, as, $\bar{C}$, citric acid, $\bar{T}$, tartaric acid

☞ Every elementary substance is represented, in chemical notation, by a symbol consisting of the initial or abbreviation of its Latin name, as, H for hydrogen, O for oxygen, Ag (from *argentum*) for silver, and the like, each symbol, when used singly, always indicating a single atom or equivalent of the substance represented by it, thus, O stands for one atom or equivalent of oxygen, C for a single equivalent of carbon, and the others in like manner A compound body made up of single equivalents of its constituents is represented by the symbols of the respective constituents written side by side, as, HO a compound of one equivalent of hydrogen with one of oxygen, forming water. To express more than one atom or equivalent of a substance, a number is placed either prefixed to the symbol, or, more commonly, written after it, below the line, as, $_2O$, or O_2, two equivalents of oxygen

A secondary compound, as a salt, is indicated by writing the symbols of the constituent compounds one after another, with the sign + between them, the symbol of the base being always placed first, thus, $CaO + CO_2$ represents carbonate of lime A comma is frequently used instead of the sign +, commonly to express a more intimate union than would be expressed by that sign The period is also sometimes used to indicate a union more intimate than that denoted by the sign +, but less so than that implied by a comma A number written before the symbol of a compound designates a corresponding number of equivalents of that compound, as, $3\,SO_3$, three equivalents of sulphuric acid When the formula of the quantity contains several terms, those to which the figure applies are included in parentheses or brackets, to which the figure is prefixed, as, $3\,(CaO + SO_3)$, three equivalents of sulphate of lime *Miller*

IV. MATHEMATICAL.

1. NUMERALS, OR NOTATION

Arabic		*Roman.*		
0	*0*	o.		Naught
1	*1*	1	I	One
2	*2*	2.	II	Two.
3	*3*	3.	III	Three
4	*4.*	4	IV, *or* IIII	Four
5	*5*	5	V	Five
6	*6*	6	VI	Six
7	*7*	7	VII	Seven
8	*8*	8	VIII, *or* IIX	Eight
9	*9*	9	IX, *or* VIIII	Nine
10	*10*	10	X	Ten
11	*11*	11	XI	Eleven
12	*12*	12	XII	Twelve
13	*13*	13	XIII, *or* XIIX	Thirteen
14	*14*	14	XIV, *or* XIIII	Fourteen.
15	*15*	15	XV	Fifteen
16	*16.*	16.	XVI	Sixteen
17	*17*	17	XVII	Seventeen
18	*18*	18	XVIII, *or* XIIX	Eighteen
19	*19*	19	XIX, *or* XVIIII	Nineteen
20	*20*	20	XX	Twenty
30	*30*	30	XXX	Thirty
40	*40.*	40	XL, *or* XXXX	Forty
50	*50*	50	L	Fifty
60	*60.*	60	LX	Sixty
70	*70*	70	LXX	Seventy.
80	*80*	80	LXXX, *or* XXC	Eighty.
90	*90.*	90	XC, *or* LXXXX.	Ninety
100	*100*	100	C	One hundred
200.	*200*	200	CC	Two hundred
300.	*300.*	300	CCC	Three hundred
400.	*400*	400	CCCC	Four hundred
500	*500*	500	D, *or* IↃ.	Five hundred
600	*600*	600	DC, *or* IↃC	Six hundred
700	*700*	700	DCC, *or* IↃCC	Seven hundred
800.	*800.*	800	DCCC, *or* IↃCCC	Eight hundred
900.	*900.*	900	DCCCC, IↃCCCC, *or* CM	Nine hundred
1000	*1000*	1000.	M, CIↃ, *or* ↀ	One thousand
2000	*2000*	2000.	MM, *or* CIↃCIↃ	Two thousand
1864	MDCCCLXIV.			One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

☞ The Arabic numerals are so called because first introduced into Europe by the Arabs They were not, however, invented by that people, but were derived by them from Hindostan The characters were originally the initial letters of the Sanskrit names for the nine digits, *one, two, three*, &c., but have undergone considerable changes of form The cipher was originally a dot, used as a mere arbitrary sign to mark place or local value

In the Roman notation, when any character is placed at the right hand of a larger numeral, its value is added to that of such numeral, as, VI, that is, V + I, XV, that is, X + V, MD, that is, M + D, and the like I, X, and rarely C, are also placed at the left hand of other and larger numerals, and when so situated their value is subtracted from that of such numerals, as, IV, that is, V − I, XC, that is C − X, and the like Formerly the smaller figure was sometimes repeated in such a position, twice its value being in such cases subtracted from the larger, as, IIX that is, X − II, XXC, that is, C − XX, and the like Sometimes after the sign IↃ for D, the character Ↄ (called the *apostrophus*) was repeated one or more times, each repetition having the effect to multiply IↃ by ten, as IↃↃ, 5000, IↃↃↃ, 50,000, and the like To represent numbers twice as great as these, C was repeated as many times before the stroke I, as the Ↄ was after it, as, CCIↃↃ, 10,000, CCCIↃↃↃ, 100,000, and the like The origin of the Roman numeral characters is uncertain, and various explanations of them have been given It is generally supposed that they were originally arbitrary signs, for which the letters most nearly resembling them were afterward substituted They are now chiefly employed in dates, headings of chapters, upon the dials of time pieces, and the like The most usual forms in the above list stand first, those that stand after these being rare forms, or such as are only occasionally used.

2. THE RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES

\+ Plus, and, more,—indicating addition, as, $a + b = c$, that is, a added to b makes a sum equal to c 6 + 4 = 10,—used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, or that the latter is approximately exact, as, the square root of 2 is 1 4142136 +

— Minus, less,—indicating subtraction, as, $a - b = c$, that is, a less or diminished by b is equal to c 6 − 4 = 2

±, *or* ∓ Plus or minus, ambiguous,—indicating that the number or quantity to which it is prefixed may have either of the signs + or —, as, the square root of $1a^2$ is $\pm a$

× Multiplied by times, into, as, $a \times b$ 4 × 4 = 24

☞ Multiplication is also often indicated by placing a dot between the factors, or by writing the latter, when not numerical, after another without any sign, as, $a \times b \times c = a \cdot b \cdot c = abc$, 2 × 3 × 4 = 24

÷, *or* / Divided by, as, $a \div b$, that is, a divided by b, 6 ÷ 3 = 2

☞ Division is also very often indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between them, as, $\frac{a}{b}$, that is, a divided by b $\frac{6}{3} = 2$

⊥ Divided by, as, $a \perp b$, that is, a divided by b 6 ⊥ 3 = 6 ÷ 3 = 2 [*Rare.*]

= Is equal to equals, as, $(a + b) \times c = ac + bc$ (6 + 2) × 2 = 8

> Is greater than, as, $a > b$ that is, a is greater than b, 6 > 5

⊐ Is greater than,—the same as > [*Rare.*]

< Is less than, as, $a < b$ that is, a is less than b 3 < 4

⊏ Is less than,—the same as < [*Rare.*]

≮ Is not less than,—the contradictory of <, as, $a \not< b$, that is, a is not less than b, or, a may be equal to, or greater than, b, but can not be less than it

≯ Is not greater than,—the contradictory of >, as, $a \not> b$, that is, a is not greater than b, or, a may be equal to, or less than, b, but can not be greater than it

≎ Is equivalent to,—applied to magnitudes or quantities which are equal in area or volume, but are not of the same form, or capable of superposition, as, $a \text{-} \text{≎} bc$, that is, the square whose side is a is equal to the rectangle whose sides are a and b [*Rare.*]

✻ Of the form, as, a ✻ $(2n + 1)$ that is, the form a is of the form $2n + 1$ 17 ✻ $(2 \times 8 + 1)$ that is, the odd number 17 is of the form $2 \times 8 + 1$ [*Rare.*]

✻ Is divisible by, as, a ✻ b, that is, b is an exact factor of a 8 ✻ 2 [*Rare.*]

⌣ The difference between,—used to indicate the difference between two quantities without designating which is the greater, as, $a \backsim b$, that is, the difference between a and b

— The difference between,—the same as ⌣ [*Rare.*]

∝ Varies as, is proportional to, as, $a \propto b$, that is, a varies as b, or is dependent for its value upon b

— Geometrical proportion, as, $a : b :: c : d$, that is, the geometrical proportion $a : b :: c : d$ [*Rare.*]

: Is to, the ratio of, } —used to indicate geometrical proportion, as, $a : b :: c : d$, As, equals, } that is, a is to b as c is to d or, the ratio of a to b equals the ratio of c to d

:: Minus, the arithmetical ratio of, } —used to indicate arithmetical proportion, as, $a : b :: c : d$ that is, $a - b = c - d$ [*Rare.*]

Equals, is equal to, }

∞ Indefinitely great, infinite infinity,—used to denote a quantity greater than any finite or assignable quantity

0 Indefinitely small infinitesimal,—used to denote a quantity less than any assignable quantity, also, as a numeral, naught, nothing, zero

∠ Angle, the angle, as, ∠ A B C = ∠ D E F, that is, the angle A B C is equal to the angle D E F,—less frequently written > or ⟩

⌒, *or* ^ The angle between, as, ab or A^B, that is, the angle between the lines a and b, or A and B, respectively

☞ By some geometers, the angle between two lines, as a and b, is also indicated by placing one of the letters denoting the inclosing lines over the other, as, $\frac{a}{b}$, that is, the angle between the lines a and b, sin $\frac{a}{b}$, that the sine of the angle between the lines a and b

∟ Right angle, the right angle, as, ∟ A B C that is, the right angle A B C

⊥ The perpendicular, perpendicular to, is perpendicular to, as, draw A B ⊥ C D that is, draw A B perpendicular to C D

∥ Parallel, parallel to, is parallel to, as, A B ∥ CD, that is, A B is parallel to C D

≐ Equiangular, is equiangular to, as, A B C D ≐ E F G H that is, the figure A B C D is equiangular to the figure E F G H [*Rare.*]

⏤ Equilateral is equilateral to, as, ⏤ D E F, that is, the figure A B C is equilateral to the figure D E F [*Rare.*]

○ Circle, circumference, 360°

⌒ Arc of a circle, arc

△ Triangle, the triangle, as △ A B C = △ D E F, that is, the triangle A B C is equal to the triangle D E F

□ Square, the square, as, □ A B C D, that is, the square A B C D

□ Rectangle, the rectangle, as, □ A B C D = □ E F G H, that is, the rectangle A B C D equals the rectangle E F G H.

$\surd$, *or* $\sqrt{\ }$ Root, — indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root, as, $\sqrt{4} = 2$, $\sqrt{4a^2} = 2a$ This symbol is called the *radical sign.* To denote any other than the square root, a figure (called the *index*) expressing the degree of the required root, is placed above the sign, as $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[5]{a}$, $\sqrt[10]{a}$, &c, that is, the cube root, fifth root, tenth root, &c, of a

☞ This sign is merely a cursive modification of the letter *r*, which was used as an abbreviation of the Latin word *radix*, root The root of a quantity is also denoted by a fractional index at the right hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root, as $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{5}}$, that is, the square, cube, and fifth roots of a, respectively

——— Vinculum,
( ) Parenthesis,
[ ], *or* { }, Brackets,
| Bar,
} indicate that the quantities to which they are applied, or which are enclosed by them, are to be taken together, as, $\overline{x+y}^2$, $2(a+b)$, $a \times (b + c[e+d])$, $+\frac{x}{y}|z$

f, *or* F Function, function of, as, $y = f(x)$, that is, y is, or equals, a function of x.

☞ Various other letters or signs are frequently used by mathematicians to indicate functions, as, f, ϕ, ϕ', ψ, π, and the like Some of these are used also without the parenthesis, as, ϕx, function of x

d Differential, as dx, that is, the differential of x.
δ Variation, as δx, that is, the variation of x
Δ Finite difference
D Differential co-efficient, derivative, — sometimes written also d_c. The variable, with respect to which the differential co-efficient is taken, is indicated by writing the letter designating it at the right hand below, as, $D_t \phi$, that is, the differential co-efficient of ϕ with respect to t.

☞ The letters d, δ, Δ, D, and sometimes others, are variously employed by different mathematicians, prefixed to quantities to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential co-efficients of these quantities are to be taken, but the ordinary significations are those given above An index is often placed at the right hand of d, to indicate the result of one or more repetitions of the process denoted by that sign, as, d^2x, d^3x, &c, that is, the second, third, &c, differential of x, or the result of differentiating x two, three, &c times

· Fluxion, differential, as, $\dot{x}$, that is, in modern notation, dx [*Obs*]

$\int$ Integral, integral of, — indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be integrated, as, $\int 2xdx = x^2$, that is, the integral of $2xdx$ is x^2

☞ This sign is merely a modified form of S, which is itself the abbreviation of the Latin word *summa*, sum, the integral being the sum of the differentials It is repeated to indicate that the operation of integration is to be performed twice, or three or more times, as $\int\int$, $\int\int\int$, &c For a number of times greater than three, an index is commonly written at the right hand above, as, $\int^m x dx^m$, that is, the mth integral, or the result of m integrations of xdx^m. The variable, with respect to which the integral is taken, is sometimes indicated by writing the letter designating it at the right hand below, as $\int_x \phi$, that is the integral of ϕ with respect to x

$\int_b^a$ denotes that the integral is to be taken between the value b of the variable and its value a $\int^a$ denotes that the integral ends at the value a of the variable, and $\int_b$ that it begins at the value b These forms must not be confounded with the similar one indicating repeated integration, or with that indicating the integral with respect to a particular variable

Σ Sum, algebraic sum, — commonly used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, and in nearly the same manner as the symbol $\int$

Residual

($\int$) A symbol used in abbreviations of quantics whose terms have the same numerical co-efficients as a corresponding expression formed by involution, as, $(a, b, c, d \mathbin{(} x, y)^3$, which denotes the quantic $ax^3 + 3bx^2y + 3cxy^2 + dy^3$, the numerical co-efficients of which are the same as those obtained by expanding $(x+y)^3$

($\sum$) A symbol for a quantic which has no numerical co-efficients, as, $(a, b, c, d \mathbin{)} x, y)^3$, which denotes the quantic $ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3$.

π The number 3 1415926 +, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius In a circle whose radius is unity, it is equal to the semi circumference, and hence is used to designate an arc of 180° In a circle whose diameter is unity, it is equal to the circumference, or an arc of 360°

The ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter, — the same as π, a graphic modification of the letter C, for circumference

The base of the Naperian system of logarithms, the same as ϵ, — a graphic modification of the letter *b*, for base

e, *or* ϵ (*a*) The number 2 7182818 +, the base of the Naperian system of logarithms (*b*) The eccentricity of a conic section

M The modulus of a system of logarithms, — used especially for the modulus of the common system of logarithms, the base of which is 10 In this system it is equal to 0 4342944819 +

g The force of gravity Its value for any latitude is expressed by the formula $g = 32\ 17076\ (1 - 0\ 00259 \cos 2\lambda)$, in which λ is the latitude given, and 32 17076 (that is, 32 17076 feet per second) the value of g at the latitude of 45°.

° Degrees, as, 60°, that is, sixty degrees
′ Minutes of arc, as, 30′, that is, thirty minutes.
″ Seconds of arc, as, 20″, that is, twenty seconds.
R° Radius of a circle in degrees of arc, equal to 57° 29578
R′ Radius in minutes of arc, equal to 3437 7468
R″ Radius in seconds of arc, equal to 206264″ 8
′, ″, ‴, &c Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished, as, a', a'', a''' &c, which are usually read a prime, a second, a third, etc, $a\,b'\,c'' + a'\,b''\,c + a''\,b\,c'$.

☞ When the number of the accents would be greater than three, the corresponding Roman numerals are used instead of them, as, a', a'', a''', a^{iv}, a^{v}, a^{vi}, &c. The accents are often written below also, as, $a_{,}$, $a_{,,}$, $a_{,,,}$, a_{iv}, a_{v}, &c

Figures, and also letters, are sometimes used for the same purpose, as, a^1, a^2, a^{23}, a^n, a_0, a_2, a_n, a_x, and the like

^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, &c Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure, as, a^1, that is, the first power of a, a^2, the square or second power of a, a^3, the cube or third power of a, and the like

☞ These signs are also often used to indicate the repetition of an operation, as, d^2x, d^3x, d^nx, &c, indicating that the operation of differentiation has been performed upon x two, three, four, &c, times As used to indicate powers, they are often preceded by the negative sign to indicate the reciprocal of the corresponding power, or an inverse operation, as, a^{-1}, a^{-2}, a^{-3}, a^{-4}, &c, which are respectively equivalent to $\frac{1}{a^1}$, $\frac{1}{a^2}$, $\frac{1}{a^3}$, $\frac{1}{a^4}$, &c.

sin x The sine of x, that is, of the arc represented by x In the same manner cos x, tan x, cot x, sec x, cosec x, versin x, and co vers x, denote respectively the cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, cosecant, versed sine, and coversed sine of the arc represented by x

sin ^{-1}x The arc whose sine is x In the same manner cos ^{-1}x, tan ^{-1}x, cot ^{-1}x, sec ^{-1}x, cosec ^{-1}x, versin ^{-1}x, and covers ^{-1}x, are used to denote respectively the arc whose cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, cosecant, versed sine, or co-versed sine is x

☞ This sign must not be confounded with the negative index designating the reciprocal of a quantity, which would be applied to a parenthesis inclosing one of these expressions, as, $(\sin x)^{-1}$, which is equivalent to $\frac{1}{\sin x}$.

V. MEDICAL.

ȧȧ (Gr *ana*), of each.
℞ (Lat *Recipe*) Take

☞ This character was originally the same as ♃, the symbol of Jupiter, and was placed at the top of a formula to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favorably

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS

℔ Pound
ʒ Ounce, as, ʒi, one ounce, ʒ ss, half an ounce, ʒiss, one ounce and a half, ʒij, two ounces, &c
ʒ Drachm, as, ʒi, one drachm, ʒ ss, half a drachm, ʒiss, one drachm and a half ʒij, two drachms, &c
℈ Scruple, as, ℈i, one scruple, ℈ss, half a scruple, ℈iss, one scruple and a half, ℈ij, two scruples, &c

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES

O, *or* 0 (Lat *Octarius*) Pint
ʒ Ounce, or ƒʒ fluid ounce.
ʒ Drachm, or ƒʒ fluid drachm.
♏ Minim, or drop

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, ȿ, & And.
&c (*Et cetera*) And the rest, and so forth, and so on, and the like

☞ The character & is a ligature combining the letters which compose the Latin word *Et*, and In the "Old Style" &, these letters are distinctly visible, in the common Roman and Italic forms, they are much corrupted, but may still be recognized.

℟ Response, — used in Roman Catholic service-books
℣ Versicle, — used in service-books in the Roman Catholic church to denote the part recited or sung by the priest, or person who presides at the office or prayers
* A character used in Roman Catholic service-books to divide each verse of a psalm into two parts, and show where the response begins
✠, *or* + A sign of the cross used by the pope, and by Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, immediately before the subscription of their names In Roman Catholic service-books, it is used in those places of the prayers and benediction where the priest is to make the sign of the cross
➔ Broad Arrow, a British government mark, stamped, cut, or otherwise fixed on all solid materials used in the royal ships or dock yards, in order to prevent embezzlement of naval stores
×, *or* + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind, as deeds, affidavits, &c The name of the party is added by some one who can write, as, his John × Smith mark
4to, *or* 4° Quarto, four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet
8vo, *or* 8° Octavo, eight leaves, or sixteen pages, to a sheet
12mo, *or* 12° Duodecimo, twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet
16mo, *or* 16° Sexto decimo, sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, to a sheet
18mo, *or* 18° Octo-decimo, eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, to a sheet

☞ Other sizes are 24mo, *or* 24° (Vigesimo quarto), 32mo, *or* 32° (Trigesimo secundo), 36mo, *or* 36° (Trigesimo sexto), 48mo, *or* 48° (Quadrigesimo-sexto), 64mo, *or* 64° (Sexagesimo-quarto), 72mo, *or* 72° (Septuagesimo-secundo), 96mo, *or* 96° (Nonagesimo sexto), 128mo, *or* 128° (Centesimo et vigesimo-octavo) These sizes are of rare occurrence, and are not commonly known by their Latin names, but are colloquially called twenty-four-mo, thirty-two-mo, &c, or twenty-fours, thirty-twos, &c

7ber, September, 8ber, October, 9ber, November, 10ber, December

VII. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

$ Dollar, *or* Dollars, as, $1, $200
¢ Cent, or cents, as, 12¢, 33¢.
/ Shilling, *or* Shillings, as, 1/6 = 1s. 6d, 2/6 = 2s. 3d.
£ Pound, *or* Pounds (sterling), as, £1, £45.
℔ Pound, *or* Pounds (in weight), as, 1℔, 21℔
@ At, *or* to, as, silk @ $2 per yd, flour per bar $8 @ $10.50
℔ Per, as, sheep $4 ℔ head
% Per cent, as, discount 6% = $10 21.
℀ Account, as, J Smith in ℀ with J Jones
A 1 The designation of a first-class vessel, in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, the letter denoting that the hull is well built and seaworthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, stores, &c The figure 2 would imply that these were insufficient in quantity, or of an inferior quality. When a vessel has passed the age for the character A (four to fifteen years), it is registered A in red
Æ The designation of a vessel of the third class, fit to convey perishable goods on short voyages only.
E The designation of a vessel fit for carrying on a voyage of any length such goods only as are not liable to sea-damage
I The designation of a vessel fit for carrying goods of the same sort on shorter voyages only
M C Letters used to indicate that the boilers and machinery of a steam-vessel have been inspected and found to be in good order, and safe working condition
XX Ale of double strength.
XXX Ale of triple strength.

☞ The origin of the sign $ has been variously accounted for, but it is probably a modified figure 8, denoting a "piece of eight," i. e., eight reals, — an old

Spanish coin of the value of a dollar. It was in use long before the adoption of the Federal currency. The sign / is thought to have been originally a capital S (written thus, ſ), standing for the word *Shillings*. The character £, for Pounds sterling, is merely a capital *L* with a mark drawn across it, and represents the corresponding Latin word *Libræ*, while lb, or pound weight, is formed from the first and third letters of the same word, connected by a similar mark. The sign @ is a graphic modification of the Latin word *ad*, meaning *at*, or *to*, or perhaps of its first letter only. ℔ is another form of *p*, the initial letter of the Latin word *per*, by. % is a cursive variation of ÷, the sign of division; thus, six per cent may be expressed by $\frac{6}{100}$, or 6 ÷ 100, or, without indicating the denominator, 6—, whence, in rapid writing, 6½, or 6%. The other characters need no explanation.

VIII. MUSICAL.

Staff, the five lines with the four spaces between them, used to indicate the relative position of notes in the scale, as regards pitch.

☞ When these are not sufficient, other lines are added above or below them, according to the necessities of the case, and are called *leger lines*, or *added lines*. See LEGER in the Dictionary.

Bar

Double bars

Bar, — the line drawn perpendularly across the staff to separate the notes into measures of equal or given lengths. Double bar, — used to mark the larger divisions of a piece, especially, in psalm or hymn tunes, songs, and the like, to mark the end of a verse or sentence.

Close, — used to indicate the end of a composition, — often written

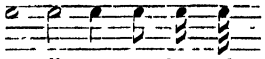

Notes, characters placed upon the lines or spaces of the staff, indicating, by their form and position, the length and pitch of the tones which they represent. The notes here given are called, respectively, *semibreve*, *minim*, *crotchet*, *quaver*, *semiquaver*, and *demisemiquaver*, each figure after the first indicating a tone of one half the length of that represented by the figure immediately preceding it. A dot after a note adds to it one half of the length of the same note without the dot, thus,

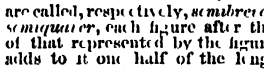

is equal to

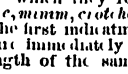

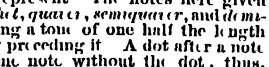

is equal to

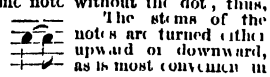

The stems of the notes are turned either upward or downward, as is most convenient in placing them on the staff, thus,

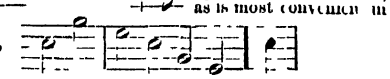

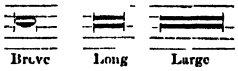

Breve Long Large

☞ Besides these, the *breve* was formerly used, it being twice the length of the semibreve, and is still occasionally used in chorals and similar compositions. Two other characters, the *long*, equal to two breves, and the *large*, equal to two longs or four breves, and the longest note ever used, were employed in ancient music. More than three strokes are sometimes attached to the stem of the note in very quick passages. When two or more tailed notes come together, they are often connected by the tails or strokes, as,

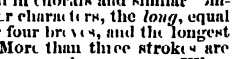

When many notes of the same kind are to be used, an abbreviated notation is sometimes employed. The strokes —, =, ≡, &c., placed over a note, or written across the stem of it, signify that it is to be divided into quavers, semiquavers, demisemiquavers, &c., respectively, as in the following examples, where *w* signifies *written*, and *p*, *performed*.

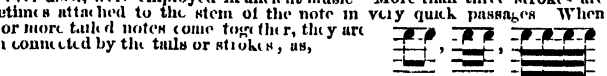

These marks are also used to direct the repetition of groups of notes preceding them in the same measure, as,

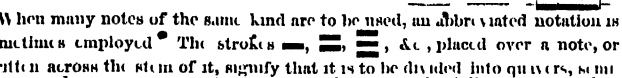

3, 5, 7, &c., are marks placed over groups of notes, and used to indicate that 3, 5, 7, &c., notes (all equal), are to be performed in the time of 2, 4, 6, &c., notes of the same kind respectively, as,

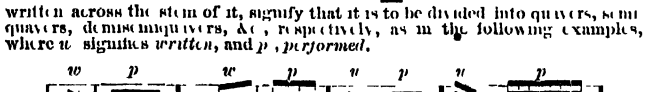

and

which are performed in the same time as
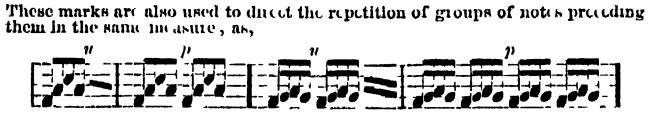
and

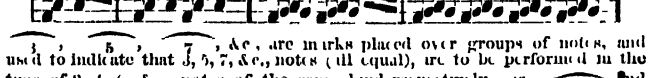

respectively.

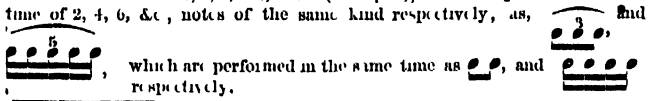

Rests, — characters indicating silence, or a pause in the performance, the length of the pause being indicated by the form of the character. Thus, the characters here given, taken in their order, indicate pauses of the same length as the following notes respectively.

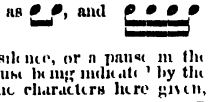

☞ More than three hooks or strokes may be attached to the stems of the rests, to indicate shorter pauses corresponding to the shorter notes. Rests may be lengthened in the same manner as notes, by placing a dot or two dots after them. A rest, or pause of a whole measure, is indicated by the mark ▬ placed upon the fourth line, the figure 1 being written above, and to express a rest of two, three, &c., measures, a similar notation is used, or sometimes, for the larger numbers, a heavy stroke in the measure over which is written the number of measures included in the rest or pause. The following are examples.

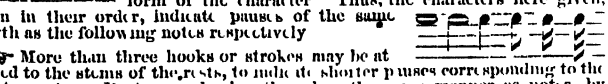

G Clef.

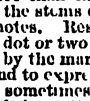

F Clef.

G clef, — placed upon the second line, to indicate that every note upon that line is to be sounded as G of the natural scale, — called also *treble clef*. See CLEF in the Dictionary. F clef, — placed upon the fourth line, to indicate that every note upon that line is to be sounded as F of the natural scale, an octave lower than the F of the first space of the treble clef, — called also *bass clef*. See CLEF in the Dictionary.

C clef, — indicating that every note upon the line or space on which the character is placed is to be sounded as C of the natural scale, — called also *tenor clef*. This sign is not fixed like the preceding two, but may have four different positions on the staff. See CLEF in Dict.

Flat, — used to indicate that the note before which it is placed is to be sounded lower by a half step than the same note without the sign. When placed on a line or space at the beginning of a piece, it signifies that every note on such line or space is to be sounded lower by a half-step than in the natural scale.

☞ This character is a modification of the letter B, originally introduced to avoid the tritone, or sharp fourth, between F and B natural.

Double flat, — used to lower a note, already flatted, a half-step.

Single flat, as used after a double flat.

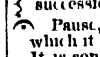

Sharp, — used to indicate that the note before which it is placed is to be sounded higher by a half step than the same note without it. It is applied in the same way as the flat.

☞ This character was originally designed to represent, by its four cross lines, the four commas of the chromatic scale. — The sharps or flats placed at the beginning of a piece to determine the key or pitch are called the *signature* of the piece. See SIGNATURE in the Dictionary.

Double sharp, — used to raise a note, already sharp, a half step.

Single sharp, as used after double sharp.

Natural, — used to contradict a sharp or flat, a previous ♯ or ♭ either expressed or implied.

, or

Repeat, — to mark a passage to denote that it is to be performed a second time. Sometimes the dots are placed also at the beginning of the passage. Heavy marks are occasionally added above and below the character, to enable the performer to distinguish the beginning or end of the passage to be repeated, or to call his attention to the repeat, as,

C, or

Characters marking common time, the former indicating two minims, the latter four crotchets in a bar.

Sign, — used to mark the point to which reference is made, or from which the repetition of a passage is to be.

, or

Appoggiatura, or leaning note, an embellishment consisting of a note placed before another note, one step or half step either above or below the latter, and usually taking half the time of the principal note, as,

An embellishment consisting of two appoggiaturas, moving by regular degrees to the principal note, as,

, or

Accacatura, — an embellishment very similar to the appoggiatura, but performed much more lightly and quickly. When written with a stroke across it, as in the second example, it is performed very quickly, being, as it were, driven into the following note.

A species of accacatura, — sometimes called *double accacatura*. It consists of two notes the first of which is the same as that over which the character is placed, and the second a step or half step above, as,

Turn, — indicating an embellishment consisting of the note over which the character is placed, the note above it, and the semitone below it, performed in quick succession, generally as a triplet, as,

☞ When the note above is flatted, the character is written ♭, when the note below is sharped, it is written ♯. It may also be written with the natural sign [♮] in place of either of these, when the corresponding note should have that sign placed before it.

Inverted turn, consisting of the same notes as the turn, performed in reverse order, as,

tr Trill, shake, — indicating that the note to which it belongs is to be rapidly alternated with the note above. A waving line (~~~) is often added after it, indicating how far the shake is to be extended, as,

See SHAKE in the Dictionary.

, or

Vibration, — indicating the rapid repetition of an emphasis upon the same note, as if three, four, or even a greater number of notes, somewhat staccato, were played instead of the note over which it is placed. It also sometimes denotes that the note is to be sounded in a tremulous manner.

Arpeggio, — used in piano music, to denote that the notes of the chord before which it is written are not to be struck simultaneously, but in quick succession.

Pause, or hold, — indicating that the note or rest over or under which it is placed is to be prolonged at the pleasure of the performer. It is sometimes placed over the *close*, to denote that the strain which it ends forms the conclusion of the piece, as

——— Organ tone, — indicating that the sound is to be evenly and uniformly maintained, that is, with a uniform loudness, — not often used.

< Crescendo, — indicating that the volume of sound is to be gradually increased.

> Decrescendo, diminuendo, — indicating that the volume of sound is to be gradually diminished

<> Swell, — indicating a gradual increase or crescendo followed by a gradual decrease or decrescendo

>< indicates a gradual decrease followed by a gradual increase of sound

> Sforzando, *or* Forzando, — indicating that the note or chord, over or under which it is placed, is to be struck with a force and an emphasis which are immediately diminished, — written also ∧, or ∨, or is indicated by the abbreviation *fz* or *sf*

☞ The marks ⊣, or ⊤, are also sometimes used with the same signification

< Pressure tone, — indicating that a sound begun soft is to be instantly increased to a loud tone

' Staccato, — placed over or under a note, to indicate that it is to be struck with force, and performed in a short, sharp, emphatic manner

• indicates that the note is to be performed in a manner similar to the staccato, but not so emphatically and sharply

☞ To indicate a still lower degree of emphasis and distinctness the slur is sometimes written over the dots as, ⌒⌒⌒⌒⌒⌒

⌒, *or* ——— Slur, tie — indicating that the notes over or under which it is placed are to be performed in a smooth, connected manner It is also used to connect two or more notes which are to be sung to one syllable, or to be united into one long note

} Brace — used to connect those staffs of a composition or score which are to be performed together

Direct, — placed on that line or space at the end of a staff, which is occupied by the first note of the following staff, to indicate the position of the latter to the performer It is now rarely used

♩ = 80, ♋ = 60, &c A notation used in indicating the proper time of a piece Thus, ♩ = 80, ♋ = 60, &c, denote respectively that 80 crotchets or quarter-notes, and 60 minims or half-notes, are to be performed in one minute, or that each note of the kind indicated is performed in the time of one vibration of the pendulum of a metronome, when the nut is set at 80 or 60, &c, respectively

✱, 𝄎, *or* 𝄏 Characters used in music for the piano forte, directing the use of the pedals The last two are less frequently used

∗, *or* ✱ A mark used after the preceding, and directing a discontinuance of the use of the pedals

□, *or* ∧ Characters sometimes used in music for the violin, the former to indicate a *down* bow, the latter an *up* bow

△ indicates a phrase, or incomplete musical idea

⌐ indicates a section, or complete but not independent idea

○ indicates a period, or complete and independent musical sentence.

☞ The ordinary marks of punctuation [, ;] are used by some composers instead of these three characters, or for a similar purpose

f Forte, with a loud sound

ff Fortissimo, with a sound louder than *forte*

☞ *fff* indicates a still louder sound, the loudest the voice or instrument is capable of producing

fz Forzando, *or* Sforzando, — indicating that the note is to be struck with force and emphasis, which are immediately diminished, the same as >, ∧∨, or *sf* It is also sometimes indicated by the letters *fp*

m Mezzo, with a sound of medium strength or loudness

mf Mezzo forte, with a moderately loud sound

p Piano with a soft or low sound

pp Pianissimo, with a sound softer than *piano*, but firm and audible.

☞ *ppp* is sometimes used to denote a very low or soft sound, softer than *pianissimo*

rf, or *rfz* Rinforzando, *or* Sforzando, the same as >, *fz*, or *sf*.

sf Sforzando, *or* Forzando. See > and *fz*.

IX. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

1 MARKS OF PUNCTUATION.

,	Comma	´	Acute Accent	* * *	Ellipsis.
;	Semicolon.	`	Grave Accent	. . .	Ellipsis, *also*, Leaders
:	Colon	^	Circumflex Accent	———	Ellipsis.
.	Period	~	Circumflex, *or* Tilde	*	Asterisk
—	Dash	¯	The Long, *or* Macron	†	Dagger, *or* Obelisk
?	Interrogation	˘	The Short, *or* Breve	‡	Double Dagger
!	Exclamation	¨	Diæresis	§	Section
( )	Parenthesis	¸	Cedilla.	‖	Parellels
[ ]	Brackets, *or* Crotchets	∧	Caret	¶	Paragraph
'	Apostrophe	" "	Quotation Marks	☞	Index
-	Hyphen.	}	Brace	⁂, *or* ✱✱✱	Asterism.

☞ For an explanation of the various purposes for which these marks or points are used, see their names in the Dictionary The note of interrogation is said by Bilderdijk to have been formed from the first and last letters of the Latin word *Quæstio*, question, placed one over the other, thus, ⸮ According to the same authority, the note of exclamation was formed from the Latin word *Io*, joy, written vertically, thus, ¡ The circumflex accent (^, *or* ~) is formed by joining the grave and the acute The cedilla (¸) was originally the same as the letter *z*, and was written, in Spanish and French, between the letter *c* and a following *a*, *o*, or *u*, to preserve the *c* in its soft sound. Afterward it was placed under the *c*, and acquired the character of a mere diacritical point. The section mark, §, is said by some to have been formed from the initial letters (*ſſ*) of the Latin words *signum sectionis*, meaning *sign of the section*; but others assert that it is a corruption of a Greek π, the first letter of the word παράγραφος, which means *a marginal line* or *stroke* The character ¶ is a modification of a capital P (the initial of *paragraph*), the letter being reversed, and the black part being made white, and the white part black, for the sake of distinctiveness. The other characters are all purely arbitrary.

2 CORRECTION OF THE PRESS.

ℌ, *or* ℑ (*dele*) Delete, take out, or expunge

ℨ Turn a reversed letter

A space, or more space between words, letters, or lines

‿ Less space, or no space, between words or letters

⌊, *or* ⌋ Carry a word further to the left or to the right

⊏ Indent

⊓ Elevate a letter, word, or character that is sunk below the proper level.

⊔ Sink or depress a letter, word, or character raised above the proper level.

| shows that a portion of a paragraph projects laterally beyond the rest

⊥ directs attention to a quadrat or space which improperly appears

×, *or* + directs attention to a broken or imperfect type

[Bring a word or words to the beginning of a line, also, make a new paragraph

¶ Make a new paragraph

— Change from Italic to Roman, or from Roman to Italic, as the case may be

≡ Put in small capitals

≣ Put in capitals

☞ The other marks are self-explanatory, but the following *abbreviations*, used in correcting proof sheets, require explanation —

wf Wrong font, — used when a character is of a wrong size or style

tr. Transpose

l c Lower case, l c, put in small or common letters a word or letter that has been printed in capitals or small capitals

s caps, or *sm c* Put in small capitals

Qu, *Qy*, or ' Query

out, s. c. Words are wanting, see copy

SPECIMEN OF A CORRECTED PROOF-SHEET

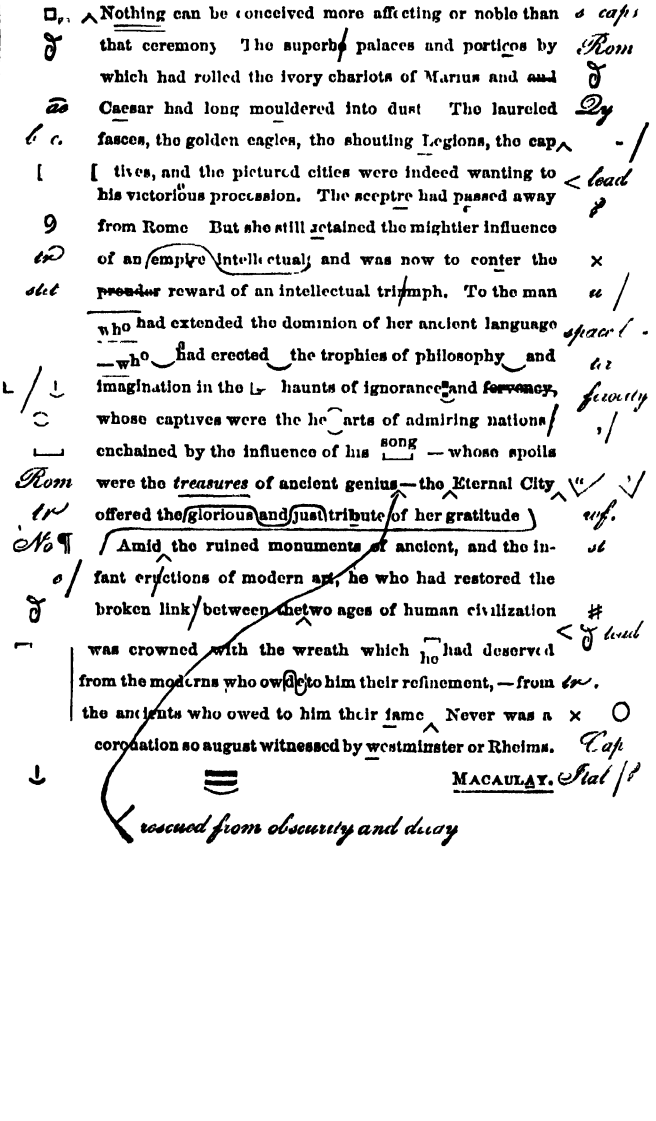

A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

FOR

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

Where the explanation of the letters or figures in the cut is not given under the cut itself, it may be found under the same cut in the body of the work. For index to the classified heads of arrangement, see p. x

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

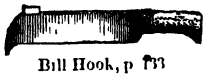

Bill Hook, p 373

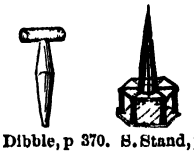

Dibble, p 370. S. Stand, p. 1283.

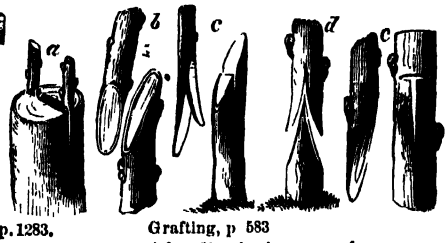

Grafting, p 583

a, cleft-grafting, *b*, splice-grafting, *c*, whip or tongue-grafting, *d*, saddle-grafting; *e*, side-grafting

Inarching, p 671.

Layers, p 758.

Quincunx, p 1076

Quincunx Training, 1074

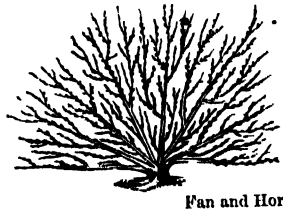

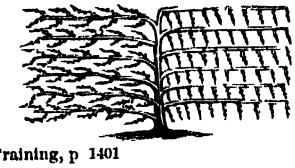

Fan and Horizontal Training, p 1401

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, &c

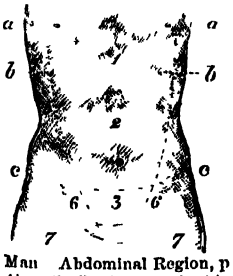

Man Abdominal Region, p 3

Above the line *b b* (1) epigastric region, below *c c*, hypogastric region; space between *b b* and *c c* (2), umbilical region, space outside vertical lines, upper part (4 4), hypochondriac region, right and left of umbilical (5), lumbar regions (5 5) right and left of hypogastric region (6 6), iliac region, region of the pubis (3), 7 7, pelvis

Aorta, p 61.

Digestive Apparatus of Man, p 373

a, œsophagus, *b*, pancreas; *c* stomach, *d*, spleen; *e*, colon; *f*, lesser intestine; *g* rectum; *h* appendix; *i* cæcum; *k* ileum; *l* cæcum; *m* intestines; *n* biliary vessels; *o*, pylorus

Ball and Socket Joint, p. 104.

a, helix; *b*, anti-helix; *c*, scapha or scaphoid (boat-like) fossa; *d*, tragus; *e*, anti-tragus; *f*, the concha, *g*, lobe or lobulus.

Ear, p 423

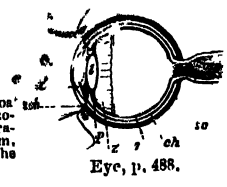

o p, optic nerve; *sc*, sclerotic or external coat of the eye; *ch*, choroid coat *r*, retina; *z*, zonule of Zinn; *p*, position of the Petitian canal *sch*, position of the canal of Schlemm, *i* iris, the opening in the center forming the pupil; *c*, cornea; *m*, Meibomian glands

Eye, p. 488.

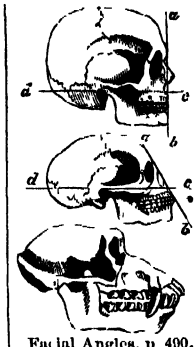

Facial Angles, p 490. European, African, monkey

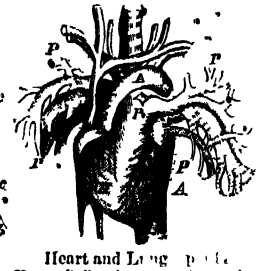

Heart and Lungs, p [illegible]

Upper *P P* pulmonary [illegible], *A*, aorta, *H H* right [illegible] ventricle lower *P P* [illegible] veins

mitral valve *h* left ventricle; *i*, septum; *j*, right ventricle; *k*, vena cava inferior, *m*, tricuspid valve, *n*, right auricle; *o*, pulmonary veins

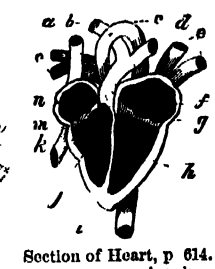

Section of Heart, p 614.

a, vena cava, sup.; *b*, pulmonary artery, *c*, aorta; *d* pulmonary artery; *e*, pulmonary veins; *f* left auricle; *g*, mitral valve; *h* left ventricle; *i*, septum; *j*, right ventricle; *k*, vena cava inferior, *m*, tricuspid valve, *n*, right auricle; *o*, pulmonary veins

Skeleton of Perch, p 1237

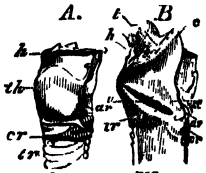

Larynx, p 753.

A, lateral view of larynx; *B*, section of larynx *h*, hyoid bone; *th* thyroid cartilage, *ar* arytenoid cartilage; *cr*, cricoid cartilage; *tr*, trachea, *t*, tongue; *ep*, superior vocal cord; *tr*, inferior vocal cord, *v*, ventricle

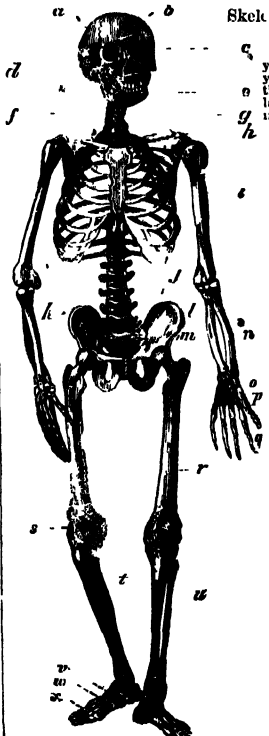

Skeleton of Man, p 1237 Bony System

a, parietal bone; *b*, frontal bone, *c*, orbit, *d* temporal bone *e*, lower jaw, *f*, clavicle; *g* cervical vertebræ, *h*, shoulder-blade; *i* humerus, *j*, lumbar vertebræ, *k*, *l*, ilium *m*, ulna, *n*, radius *o* carpus *p*, metacarpus; *q* phalanges *r*, femur *s*, patella *t*, tibia, *u*, fibula *v*, tarsus; *w*, metatarsus, *x*, phalanges

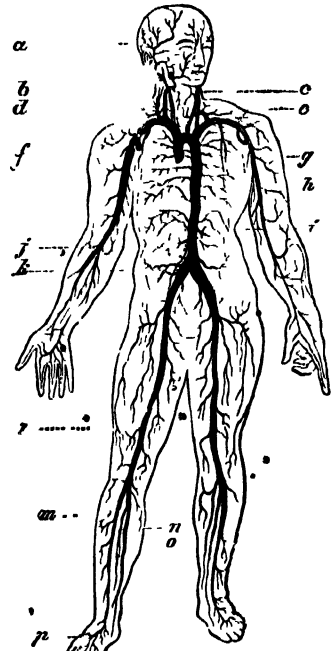

Arterial System

a, temporal artery *b*, carotid artery, *c*, vertebral artery, *d*, subclavian artery, *e*, aorta or great artery; *g*, axillary artery *h*, brachial artery; *i*, celiac artery *j*, renal artery; *k*, iliac artery; *l*, femoral artery; *m*, posterior tibial artery; *n*, anterior tibial artery; *o* peroneal artery; *p*, pedal artery

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, &c.—Continued.

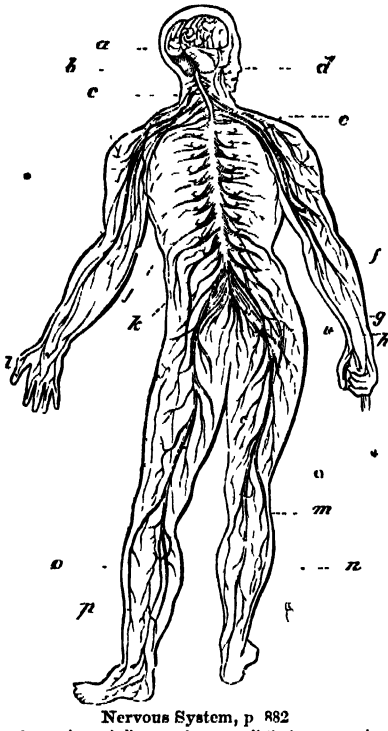

Nervous System, p 882

a, brain; *b*, cerebellum or lower, or little brain; *c* spinal marrow; *d* facial nerve; *e* brachial plexus formed by the union of several nerves proceeding from the spinal marrow; *f*, internal cutaneous nerve of the arm; *g* mesial nerve of the arm; *h* cubital or ulnar nerve; *i*, sciatic plexus giving rise to the principal nerve of the inferior members; *j* intercostal nerves; *k* femoral plexus; *l*, radial and muscular cutaneous nerve of the arm; *m o*, external peroneal nerve; *n*, tibial nerve; *o*, external saphenous nerve

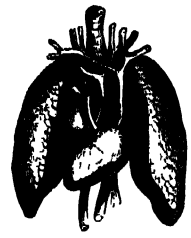

Lungs, p 794

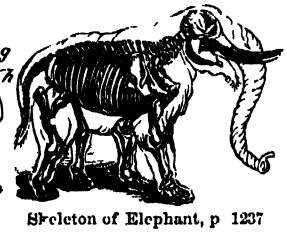

Skeleton of Elephant, p 1237

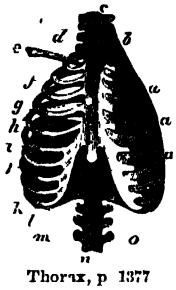

Thorax, p 1377

c, *n*, spine *a*, *a*, *a* intercostal muscles, *b*, chest muscles, *d* thoracic muscles, *e*, clavicle *f* third rib, *g* sternum, or breast-bone *h* diaphragm; *i*, *j*, ribs, *k*, *l*, false ribs, *m o*, base of diaphragm

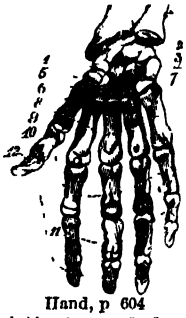

Hand, p 604

1 scaphoides, 2, groove for flexor carpi radialis tendon 3, cuneiform, 4 lunare 5, trapezium, 6 unciform 7 trapezoides 8 magnum, 9 five metacarpal bones; 10, first row of phalanges, 11, second row of phalanges, 12, third row of phalanges

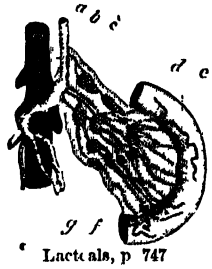

Lacteals, p 747

a, aorta, *b*, thoracic canal, *c*, lymphatic glands, *d*, radicals of the chyliferous vessels, *e*, intestine, *f*, mesentery, *g*, lacteals

Pericardium, p. 970

a, *a*, auricles *r*, *v*, ventricles, *b*, *c* vessels proceeding from the heart, *p*, *p*, serous membrane.

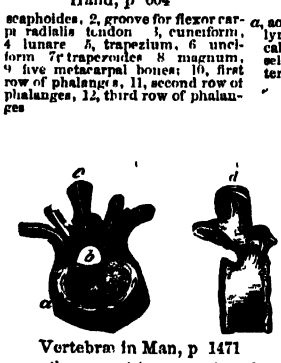

Vertebræ in Man, p 1471

a atlas, or vertebra supporting the head, *b*, ring, *c*, spinous process; *d*, dorsal vertebra.

Spinal col in Man, p 1272.

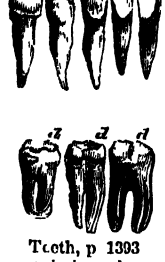

Teeth, p 1393

a, *a*, incisors; *b*, canine; *c*, *c*, bicuspids; *d*, *d*, *d*, molars

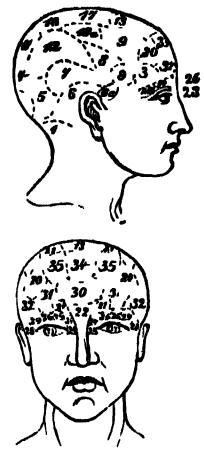

Phrenology, p. 982.

1, Amativeness; 2, Philoprogenitiveness 3, Concentrativeness; 3 *a*, Inhabitiveness; 4, Adhesiveness; 5, Combativeness; 6, Destructiveness; 6 *a*, Alimentiveness, 7, Secretiveness; 8, Acquisitiveness 9, Constructiveness; 10, Self-esteem; 11, Love of approbation; 12 Cautiousness; 13 Benevolence 14, Veneration 15, Firmness; 16, Conscientiousness; 17, Hope; 18, Wonder; 19, Ideality, 19 *a*, (Not determined), 20, Wit; 21, Imitation, 22, Individuality, 23, Form; 24, Size; 25, Weight; 26 Coloring; 27, Locality; 28, Number; 29, Order, 30, Eventuality; 31, Time; 32, Tune; 33, Language; 34, Comparison, 35, Causality

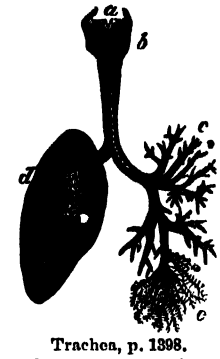

Trachea, p. 1398.

a, larynx *b*, trachea; *c*, bronchial divisions; *d*, one of the lungs; *e*, bronchial ramifications.

ANTIQUITIES.—DRESS, UTENSILS, &c.

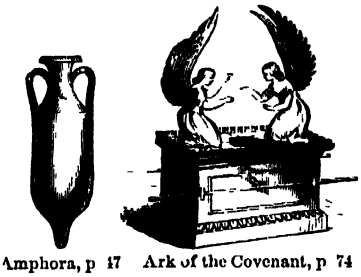

Amphora, p 47 Ark of the Covenant, p 74

Androsphinx, p 51.

Ampulla, p 47

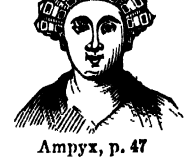

Ampyx, p. 47

Ballista, p. 104.

Clepsydra, p 2.5

Cestus, p 213.

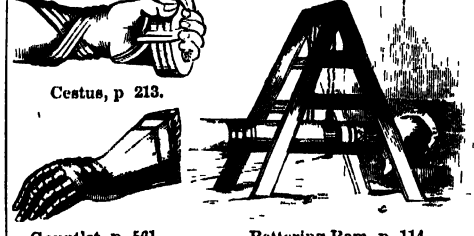

Battering Ram, p. 114.

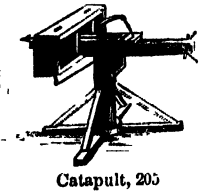

Catapult, 205

Gauntlet, p 561

Colossus of Rhodes, p 252

Corium, p. 294.

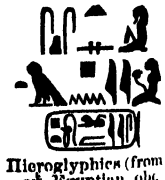

Hieroglyphics (from an Egyptian obelisk), p. 626

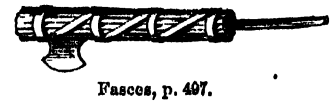

Fasces, p. 497.

ANTIQUITIES, DRESS, Etc.—Continued.

Gladiator, p. 671

Scutum, p. 1188

Sistrum, p. 1236

Tasses or Taces, p. 1355.

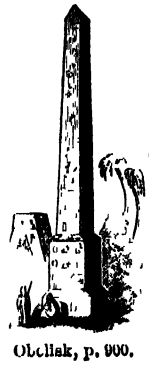
Obelisk, p. 900.

Toga, p. 1390

Trident, p. 1412

Ancient War-horse, caparisoned, p. 1492.

ARACHNIDANS.

Arachnidan (Mygale fodiens), p. 70.

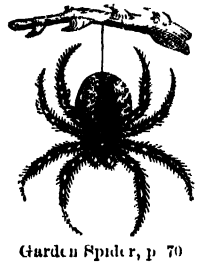
Garden Spider, p. 70

Geometric Net of Garden Spider, p. 1271

Scorpion, p. 1182.

Spinneret of a Spider, magnified, p. 1272.

Nest of Trap door Spider, p. 1486.

Tarantula, p. 1354.

ARCHITECTURE.

Acroteria, p. 16.

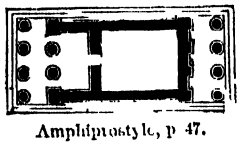
Ampliprostyle, p. 47.

Antefixa, p. 57.

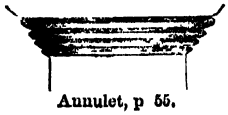
Annulet, p. 55.

Amphitheater, p. 47.

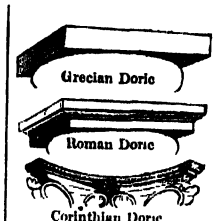

Corinthian Doric
Abacus, p. 1

Abbey, p. 3

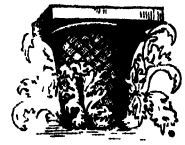
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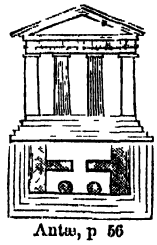
Antæ, p. 56

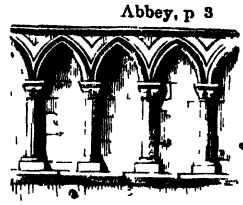
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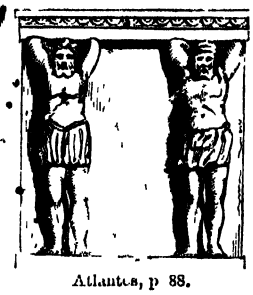
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Balcony, p. 103

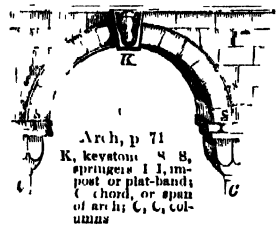

Arch, p. 71
K, keystone; S S, springers; I I, impost or plat-band; C chord, or span of arch; C, C, columns

Brattice, p. 150

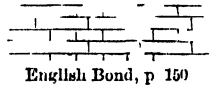
English Bond, p. 150

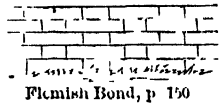
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Bucrania, p. 171.

Capitals, p. 194
1, Gothic; 2, Composite; 3, Tuscan; 4, Ionic; 5, Doric; 6, Corinthian

Cantilever, p. 192.

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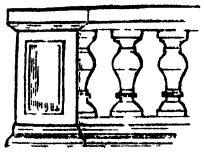
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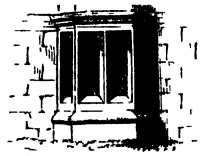
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Canopy, p 192

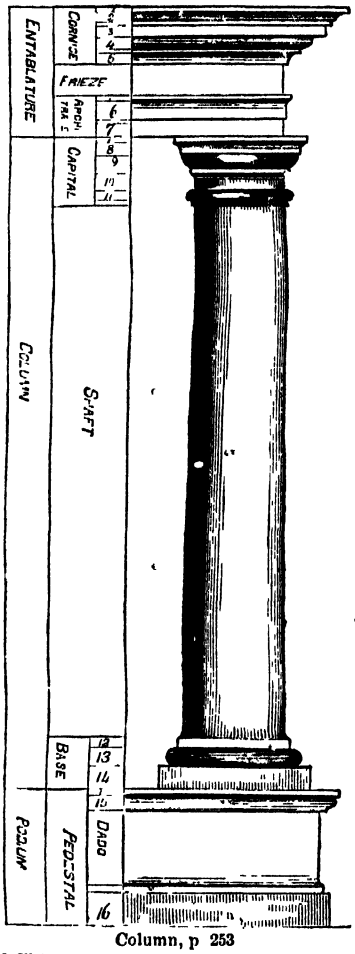

Column, p 253

1, fillet, 2 cyma recta, 3 corona; 4 ovolo, 5, cavetto, 6, upper fascia; 7, lower fascia, 8, abacus; 9, ovolo 10, colareno, or neck, 11 astragal, 12, fillet, or roglet, 13, torus, 14, plinth; 15, surbase, 16, base

Chevron, p 223, def 3

Cinque foil, p 241

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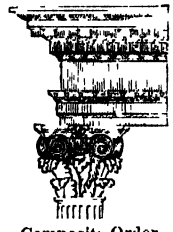
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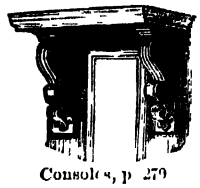
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Curb roof, p 521

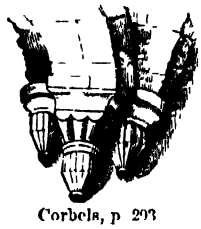
Corbels, p 293

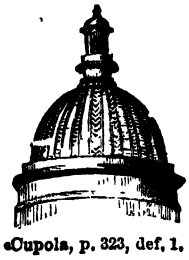
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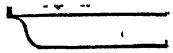
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Cyma Reversa, p 328.

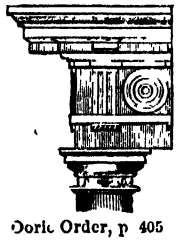
Doric Order, p 405

Entablature, p 451.

Baldachin, p 104

Base, p 111.

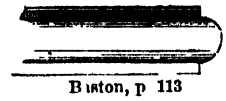
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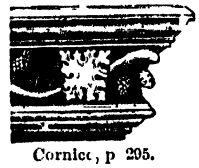
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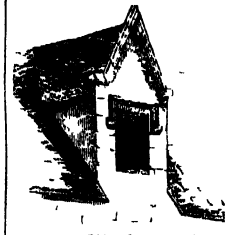
Dormer Window, p 405

Echinus, p 427.

Festoon, p 507.

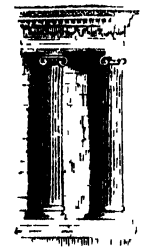
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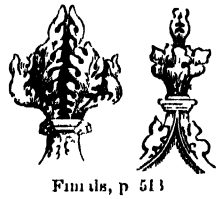
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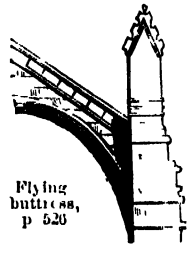
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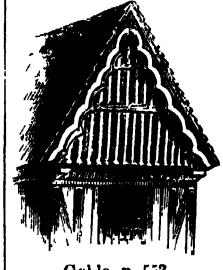
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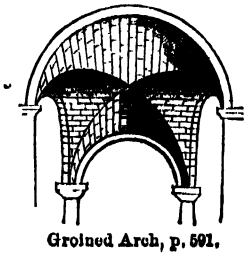
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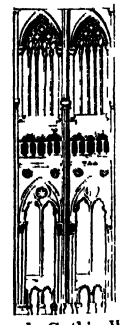
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A A, haunches of an arch

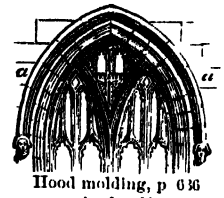
Hood molding, p 636
a a, hood moldings

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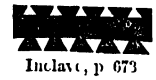
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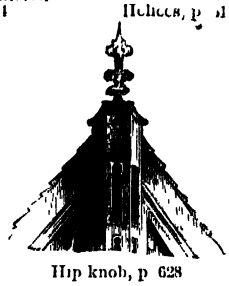
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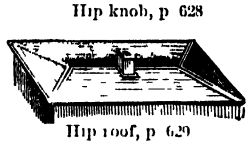
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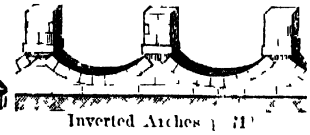
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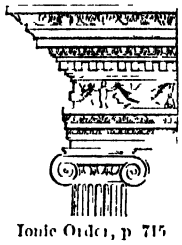
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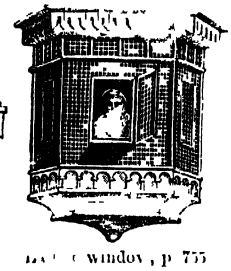
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K, key stone, p 757

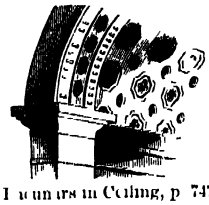
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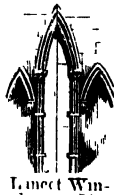
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Linen scroll, p 776

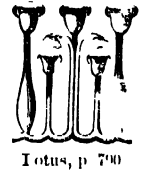
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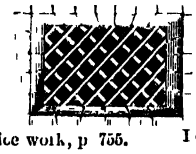
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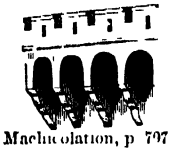
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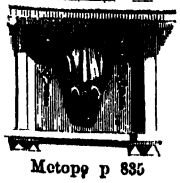
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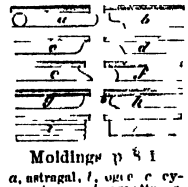
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a, astragal, b, ogee c cymatium d, cavetto, e, scotia, or casement, f, apophyges, g ovolo, or quarter round h, torus, i, reeding, j, band.

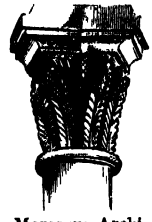
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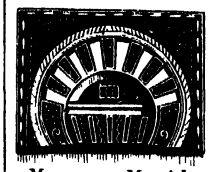
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a a, mullions b b b, transom

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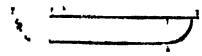
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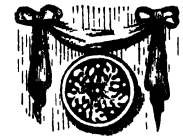
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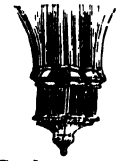
Pendant, p 964

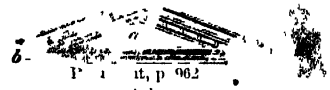
Pediment, p 962
a pediment, b, cornice

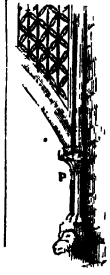
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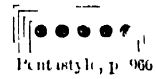
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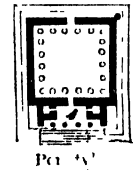
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Roman pitch A
I B Gothic pitch
A I B A G B
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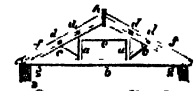
Queen post Roof, p 1074
a, a, queen-posts, b, beam; c, c, struts or braces; d, d, purlins; e, straining beam; f, f, common rafters, g, g, wall-plates

ARCHITECTURE — Continued.

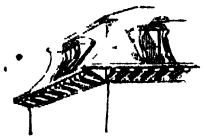
French Roof

Ogee Roof

Hip Roof

Conical Roof

Curb Roof

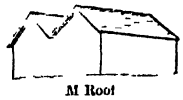
M Roof

Gable Roof

Shed Roof

Roofs, p. 1147

Scroll, p 1186

Soffits, p 1253

Spire, p 1272

Stall, p 1280

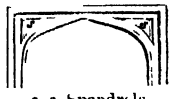
s, s, Spandrels, p 1294

Straight-arch, p 1304

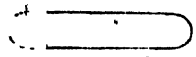
Torus, p 1396

Steeple, p 1293

Ancient Termini, p 1380

Tower, p 1398.

Flowing Tracery, p 1398

Trefoils, p 1409

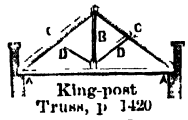

King-post Truss, p 1420
A A, tie beam B king post C C, rafters

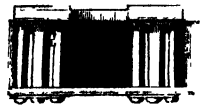
Triglyphs, p 1413.

Queen post Truss, p 1420

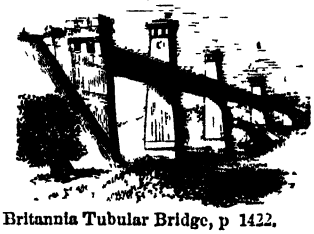
Britannia Tubular Bridge, p 1422.

Turnstile, p 1427

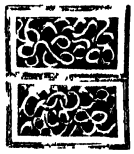
Vermiculated, p 1469

Volutes of Corinthian and Ionic Capitals, p. 1184.

Turret, p 1424.

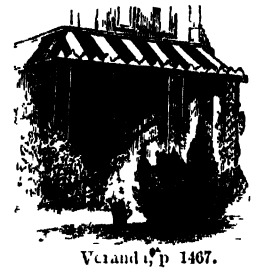
Veranda, p 1467.

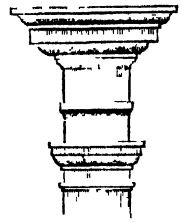
Tuscan Order, p 1427

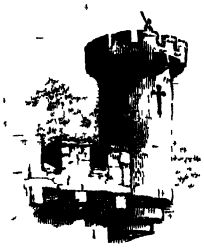
Watch tower, p 1495

Elizabethan Window, p 1507

ART, OBJECTS OF; ORNAMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Arabesque, p 69

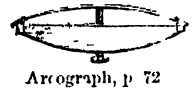
Arcograph, p 72

Bust, p 178

Caduceus, p 183

Cipher, p 231

Cornucopia, p 295

Easel, p 429

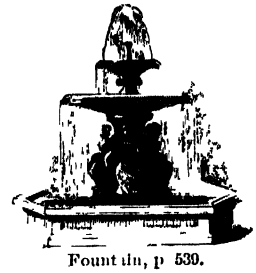
Fountain, p 530.

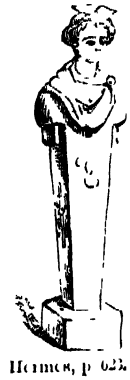
Hermes, p 623.

Line of Beauty, p 776

Palette, p 940

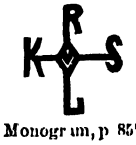

Monogram, p 855

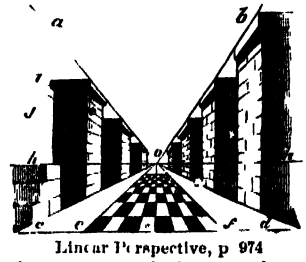

Linear Perspective, p 974
h h, horizont *o*, point opposite the eye; *a o*, *b o*, *c o*, *d o*, *e o*, *f o*, *h o*, *i o*, *j o*, vanishing lines

Mosaic, p. 861.

Silhouette, p 1230.

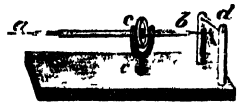

Silhouette Instrument, p 1230.
a b, slender rod; *c*, gimbals; *d*, small frame; *e*, foot-board

Parquetry, p. 950.

Portland Vase, p 1015.

Vase, p 146.

ASTRONOMY.

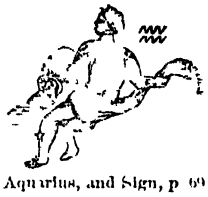

Aquarius, and Sign, p 69

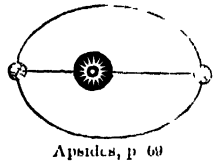

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Armillary Sphere, p 75

Aries, and Sign, p 71

Cancer, and Sign, p 190

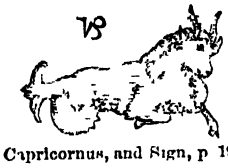

Capricornus, and Sign, p 195

Comet, p. 254.

Eclipse, p 42
S, sun, E, earth, M, moon

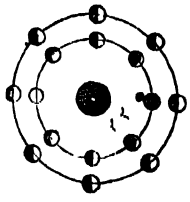

Moon, Phases of, p. 867.

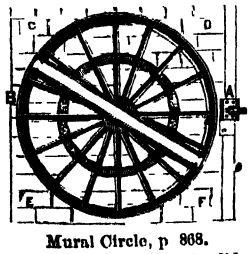

Mural Circle, p 868.
A, reading microscope, B C D E F, wall to which the circle is attached

Gemini, and Sign, p 563.

Leo, and Sign, p 765.

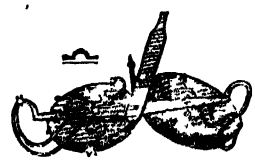

Libra, and Sign, p. 770.

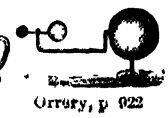

Orrery, p 922

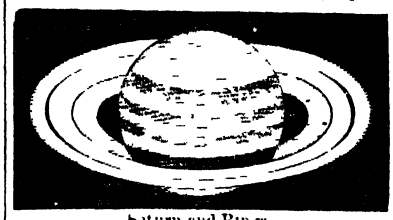

Saturn and Rings

Pisces, and Sign, p 991

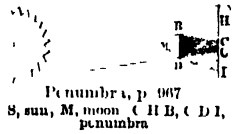

Penumbra, p 967
S, sun, M, moon C H B, C D I, penumbra

Reflecting Cl p 1105

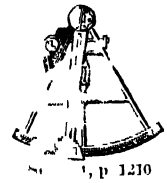

Sc p 1210

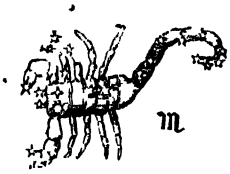

Scorpio, and Sign, p 1192

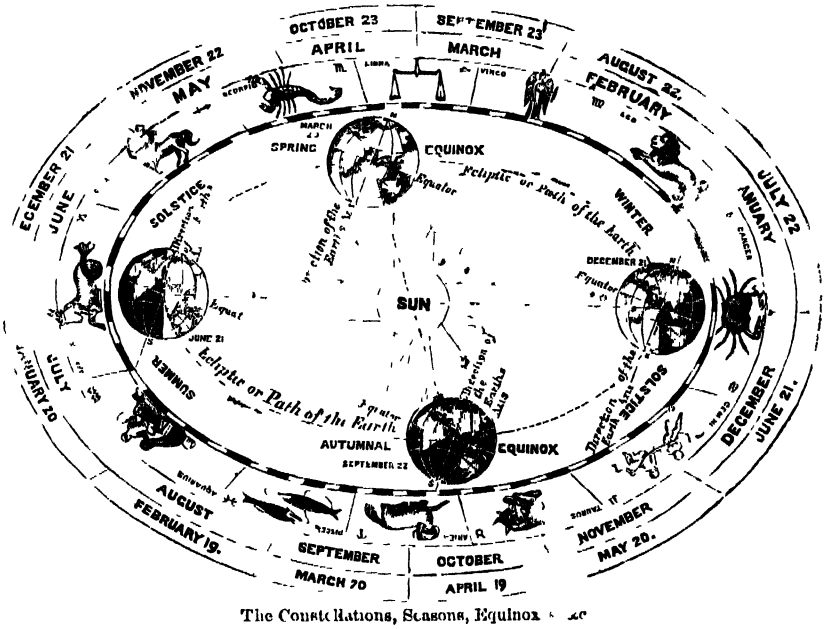

The Constellations, Seasons, Equinox &c

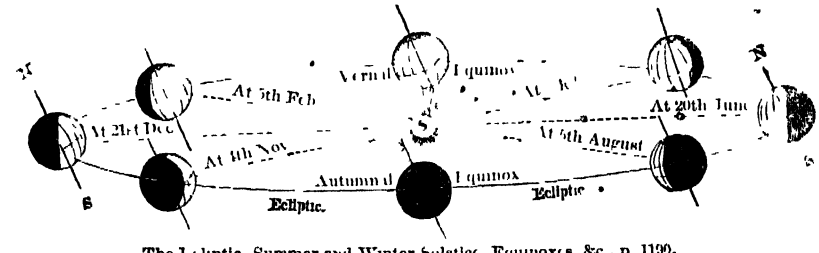

The Ecliptic, Summer and Winter Solstice, Equinoxes, &c , p 1190.

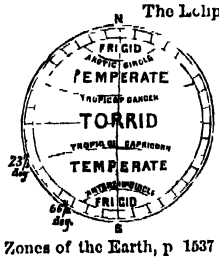

Zones of the Earth, p 1537

Taurus, and Sign, p. 1356.

Ursa Major, p. 1455.

ASTRONOMY — Continued.

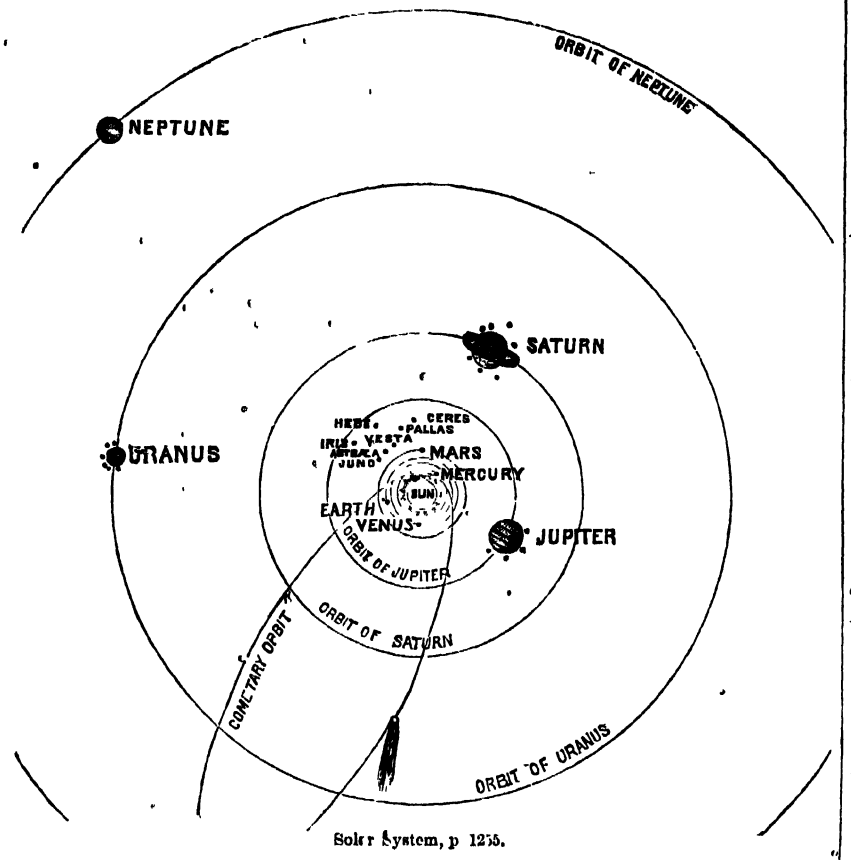

Solar System, p 1255.

Sun as seen from Mercury

Sun as seen from Venus

Sun as seen from Earth

Sun as seen from Mars

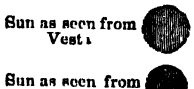

Sun as seen from Vesta

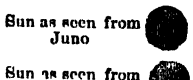

Sun as seen from Juno

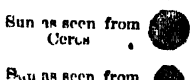

Sun as seen from Ceres

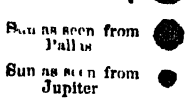

Sun as seen from Pallas

Sun as seen from Jupiter

Sun seen from { Saturn, Uranus.

Virgo, and Sign, p 1478

Zodiac, p. 1537.

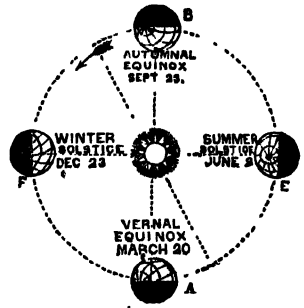

Solstice, p 1257.

A and *B*, equal day and night; *E*, longest day, or summer solstice; *F*, shortest day, or winter solstice

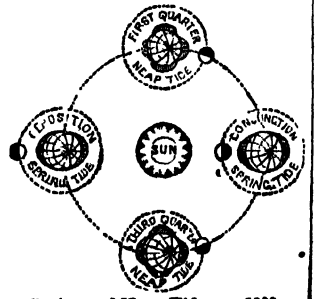

Spring and Neap Tides, p. 1383.

BOTANY.

PARTS OF PLANTS, FORMS OF ORGANS, AND THE LIKE.

Abruptly Pinnate Leaf, p 6

Acerose Leaves, p 41.

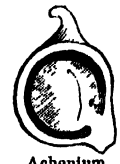

Achenium, p 14.

Acinaciform Leaf, p 14.

Accumbent Cotyledons, p 13

Aculeate Stem, p 17

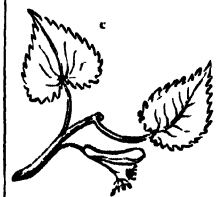

Acuminate Leaves, p 17

Acute Leaves, p 17

Adelphia, p 19.

Adhesive Leaf, p 19

Aggregate Flower, p 30

Air cells, p 52.

Alternate Leaves, p 41

Ament, p 44.

Amplexicaul Leaf, p 47

Anther, p [illegible] a ovary b style c stigma d, d, filaments e, e, anthers

Auriculate Leaf, p 93

Axillary Buds, p 98

Pod of an Angiospermous Plant, p 52

Bell shaped Corolla, p 124.

Bilabiate Corolla, p 132.

Biocular Capsule, p 13[illegible]

Binate Leaves, p 133.

Calciform, p. 185.

Bipinnate Leaf, p. 134.

Bulb of Meadow Lily, p. 172.

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Calyptra, p. 187.

Calyx, p 187 c, c, calyx

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Capsule, p 195.

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Carpellary Leaf, p 199

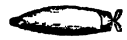
Caryopsis, p. 201.

Catkin of birch, p 206

Cernous Stem, p 212

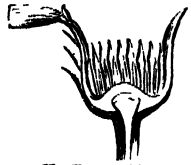
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Chalaza, p. 215.

Ciliated Leaf, p 230

Circinate Leaf, p 231

Cirrous Leaf, p 253

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Clypeate, p 243

Columella, p 253

Compound Leaf, p 264.

Cone of Pine, p 270

Conjugate Leaf, p 275

Convolute Leaf, p 290.

Connivent, p 276.

Connate Leaf, p 275

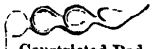
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Coralline Root, p. 293.

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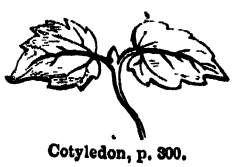
Cotyledon, p. 300.

Doubly, Acutely, and Obtusely Crenate Leaves, p 311.

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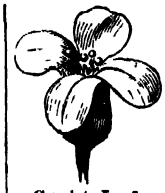
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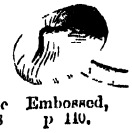
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a epicarp, or outer skin, b, sarcocarp, or fleshy part, c, endocarp, stone, or putamen, d, seed, or kernel

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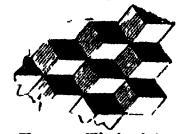
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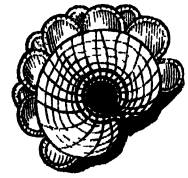
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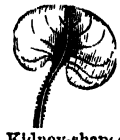
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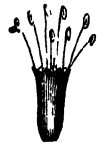
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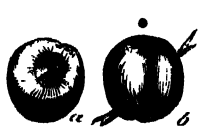
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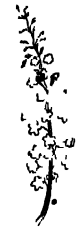
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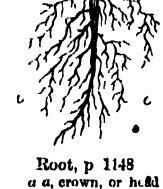
Root, p 1148
a a, crown, or head of root b, b, rootlets, c, c, fibers

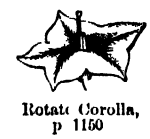
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Seed, p 1194

A, section of anatropous seed, B section of orthotropous seed; raphe, h the future hilum, f, funiculus, connecting seed with placenta, m micropyle or foramen of the ovule p, primine s secundine n, nucleus cs endosperm, ch, chalaza

Scape, p 1177

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a Spadix b Spathe

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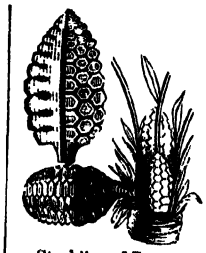
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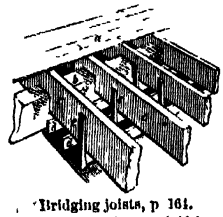

Bridging joists, p 164.
a, flooring; b, girder, c, c, bridging-joists; d, d, ceiling; e, e, straps

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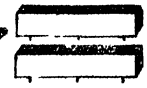

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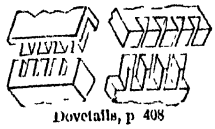

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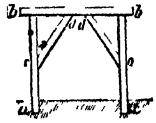

Frame, p 510
a b, uprights or posts c d, e d, struts, ties, or braces

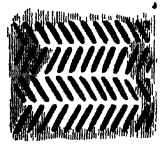

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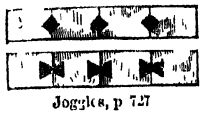

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a, putlog; b, b, b, putlog holes, c, ledger

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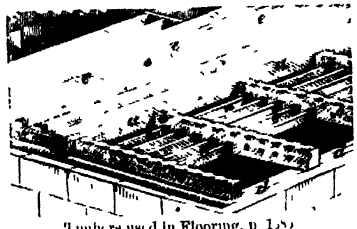

Timbers used in Flooring, p 1185
a a, girder, b b, binding joists c c, ceiling-joists, d d, wall-plates, e e, bridging-joists

Viaduct, p 1173

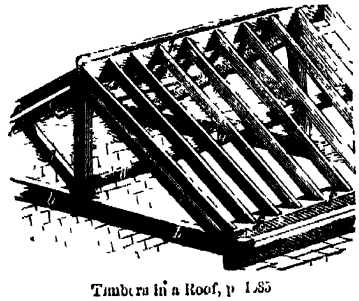

Timbers in a Roof, p 1185
a a, wall-plates, b b tie-beams c king post d d, struts e e principal rafters; f f pole-plate g g, purlin, h h, ridge piece, i i, common rafters

K, Keystone, p 737

CRUSTACEANS.

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Crab, p 307.

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Limulus, King crab, or Horse shoe, p. 775.

Macropod, p 798

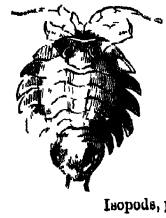

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Land crab, p 760.

Common Lobster, p 745

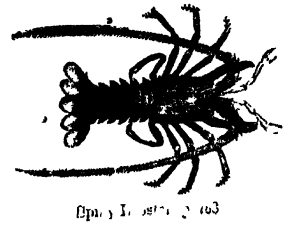

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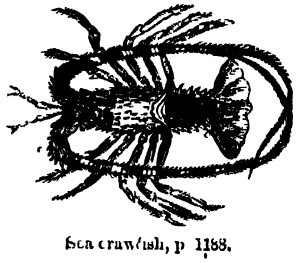

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DOMESTIC ECONOMY. — UTENSILS, FURNITURE, &c.

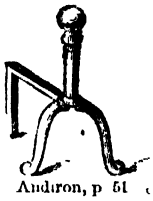

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Beaker, p 116

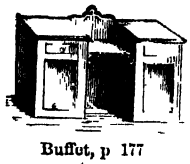

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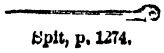

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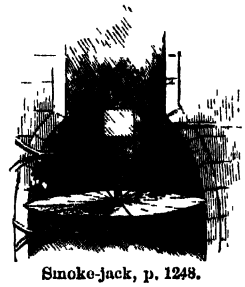

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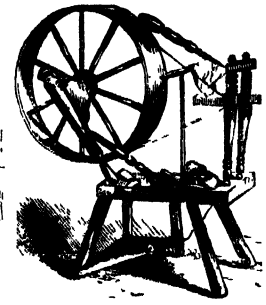

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Ornamental Bracelet, p 157

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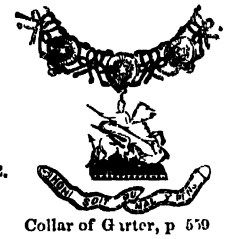

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Sandals, p 1168

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Scotch Highlander with Filibeg, p 513

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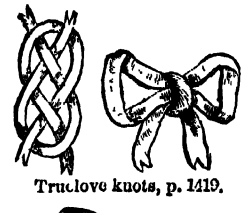

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Visite, p 1480.

FLAGS, BANNERS, INSIGNIA, &c.

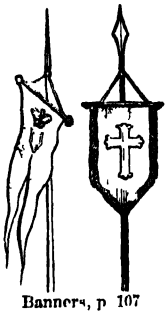

Banners, p 107

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Coronet of a Duke, p 296

Crescent, p. 312

Crown, p 317

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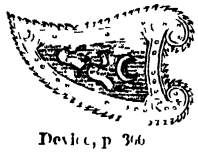

Device, p 366

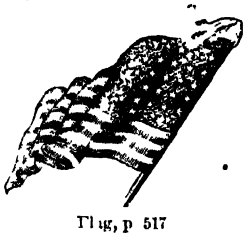

Flag, p 517

Mace, p 797

Ecclesiastical Gonfalon, p 879

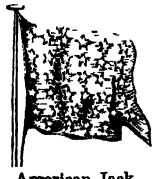

American Jack, p 722

English Jack, p. 722.

Oriflamme, p. 953

Mural Crown, p. 868.

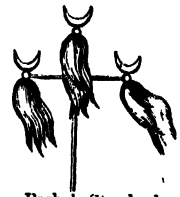

Pasha's Standard, p 921

Pennant, p 905

Scepter, p 1178

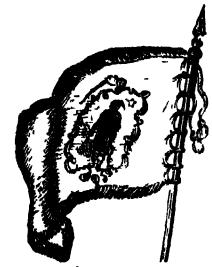

Standard, p. 1286.

GEOGRAPHY, TERMS IL

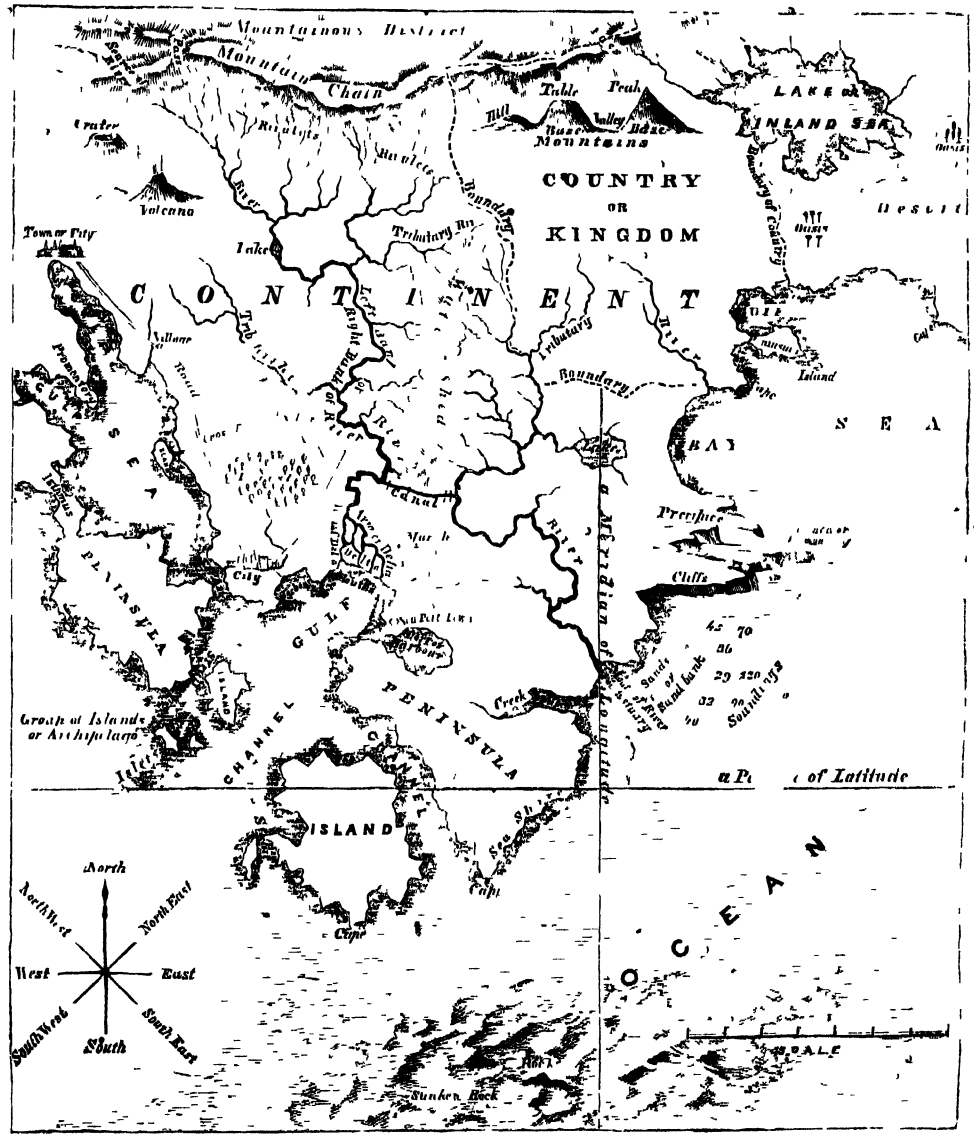

GAMES, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

Battledoor and Shuttlecock, p 115

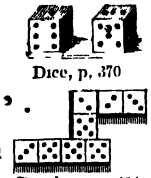

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Dominos, p. 404.

Draughts, or Checkers, p. 411

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Cricket Bloop and Sticks, p 952

Leap frog, p 760

GAMES, AMUSEMENTS, &c.—Continued.

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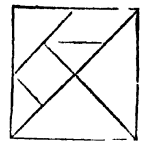

Tangram, p 1353

For Fandango, Tennis Court, Ball, &c, see these words in the Vocabulary.

HERALDRY.

COLORS AND TINCTURES DESCRIBED BY LINES, DOTS, &c.

Yellow or OR. White or ARGENT. Red or GULES. Blue or AZURE. Green or VERT. Purple or PURPUR. Black or SABLE. Orange or TENNE. Murrey or SANGUINE. Ermine or FUR.

Beside these Tinctures, there are nine Roundles, or Roundelets, used in Heraldry, the names of which are sufficient, in blazoning, to denote their color, without expressing the same They are as follows

Besants,	which are of	Or.
Plates,		Argent.
Torteaux,		Gules
Hurts,		Azure.
Pommes,		Vert
Golpes,		Purpure. *
Pellets,		Sable
Oranges,		Tenne
Guzes,		Sanguine.

* Some heraldists describe this by horizontal, in place of perpendicular, with diagonal lines

Accosted, p 12 Adossed, p 18 Affronte, p 78. Allerion, p 37 Annulet, p 55

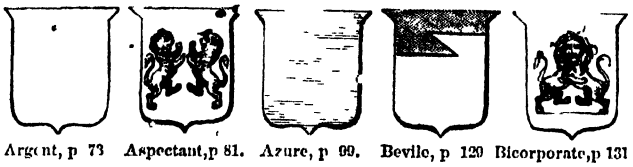

Argent, p 73 Aspectant, p 81. Azure, p 99. Bevile, p 120 Bicorporate, p 131

Bordure, p 152 Bottony, p 154 Caboched, p 182 Canton, p 193 Checky, p 221

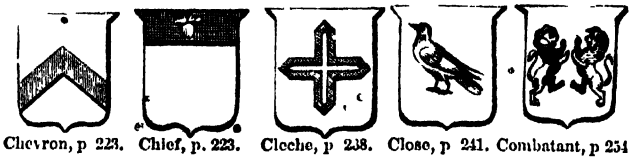

Chevron, p 223. Chief, p. 223. Cleche, p 238. Close, p 241. Combatant, p 254

Compone, p 263. Corded, p 293 Cottised, p 300. Couchant, p 300. Counter courant, p 302

Courant, p. 304. Crescent, p. 312. Crest, p 312. Crosslet, p. 816.

Debruised, p. 339. Dexter, p. 367. Displayed, p 390. Dormant, p 405 Dragon, p. 410.

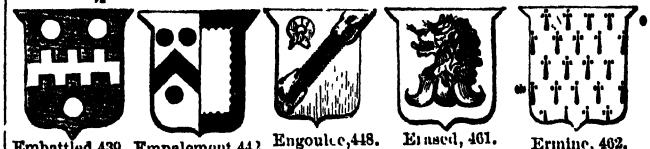

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Fleur de lis, p 521. Flotant, p 523. Fourche, 539 Fracted, p 539

Fretted, p. 543 Fusil, p 552 Gardant, p 558. At gaze, 562. Bars gemel, 563

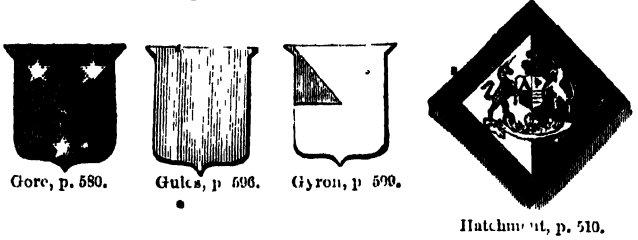

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Invected, p 713 Issuant, p 720. * Jessant, p 720. Label, p 745. Lattice, p 755.

Lodged, p. 781 Lozengy, p 792. Martlet, p 815. Mascle, p 816. Naissant, p 872

Natant, p. 876 Pale, p. 939. Pall, p. 940. Paly, p. 942. Party per Pale, p. 953.

HERALDRY — Continued.

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Patee, p 968.

Pheon, p 980.

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Quartered Arms, p 1072.

Raguled, p 1082.

Rampant, p 1084

Rampant gardant, p 1084

Rampant regardant, p 1084

Eagle reguardant, p 1109

Regardant, p 1108

Respectant, p 1126

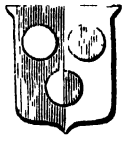
Roundel, p 1152

Sable, p 1160

Salient

Fanciful Variations of the Shield, p 1218

Lion Statant, p 1239

Spread eagle, p 1277

Sejeir, p 1196

Sejant, p 1196

Norman Shield, Less

Lozenge Shield, 1218

Supporters, p 1330

Surmounted, p 1332

Treasure, p 1110

GEOLOGY.

a, b, c, Dip of a Stratum, p 376

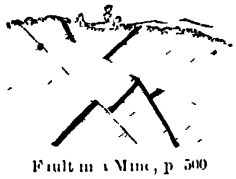
Fault in a Mine, p 500

Slaty Cleavage, p 1241.
a, b, c, d lines of stratification, the lines of cleavage being represented by the fine lines of the cut

Stalactites, p. 1284.

Uplift, Fold, or Dislocation, in Strata of Rock or Slate, p. 1463

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The science of geology, treating of the physical history of the globe, involves a description of the different strata which compose its crust, their order of succession characteristic forms of animal and vegetable life, &c. The principal subdivisions of geological time and the most important strata corresponding to each, with their relative positions, are indicated in the following diagram —

V ERA OF MIND, OR AGE OF MAN

IV CENOZOIC TIME — Modern Age

2 Post tertiary Period — Post tertiary, Pleistocene, or Quaternary.

1 Tertiary Period — Pliocene. Miocene. Eocene.

III MESOZOIC TIME — Reptilian Age

3 Cretaceous Period — Upper chalk, with flints. Lower chalk. Green sand. Wealden.

2 Jurassic Period — Oolite: Portland stone and Purbeck. Oxford clay. Stonesfield slate. Lias.

1 Triassic Period — Trias: Keuper. Muschelkalk. Lower sandstein. Connecticut Lower sandstone, with foot prints.

II PALEOZOIC TIME

3 Carboniferous Age — 3 German Period: Magnesian limestone or zechstein. Red sandstone and marls, or Roth liegende.

2 Carboniferous Period — Coal measures. Millstone.

1 Subcarboniferous Period — Subcarboniferous or Mountain limestone.

2 Devonian Age, or Age of Fishes — Catskill red sandstone. 4 Chemung Period: Chemung group. Portage group. Genesee slate. Hamilton Period: Hamilton group. Marcellus shale. Upper Helderberg limestone. Scholarie grit. Caudagalli grit. Oriskany sandstone. Old red sandstone.

1 Silurian Age, or Age of Mollusks — Upper Silurian Era: 3 Lower Helderberg Period: Lower Helderberg group. Pentamerus limestone. 2 Salina Period: Saliferous beds. Niagara group. Clinton group. Wenlock group. Upper Llandovery. 1 Niagara Period: Medina sandstone. Oneida conglomerate. Upper Caradoc. Lower Llandovery. Lower Silurian Era: 3 Hudson Period: Hudson River group. Utica shale. Lower Caradoc. 2 Trenton Period: Trenton, Black River and Birdseye limestones. Chazy limestone. Lake limestone. Limestone flags. 1 Potsdam Period: Calciferous sandrock. Potsdam sandstone. Primordial.

I AZOIC TIME OR AGE

HYDRAULICS.

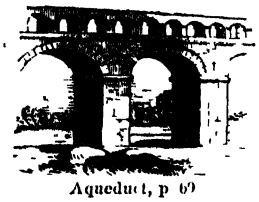
Aqueduct, p 69

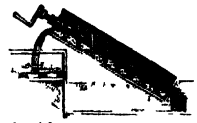
Archimedes' Screw, p 72

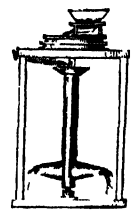
Barker's Mill, p 109

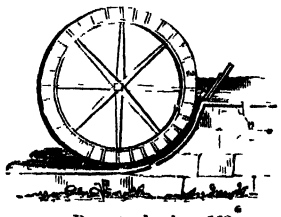
Breast-wheel, p 162.

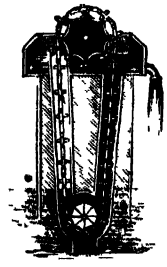
Chain pump, p 214

Dandie, p 333

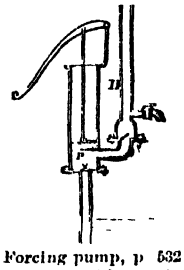
Forcing pump, p 532
I, piston, *D*, delivery tube

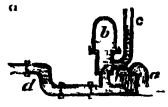
Hydraulic Ram, p 647

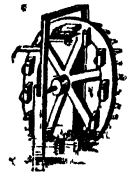
Noria, p 892

Overshot Wheel, p 902

Pitot's Tube, p 992
a, bent glass tube, *b*, the level of water

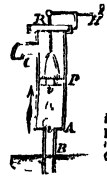
Suction Pump, p 1061
H handle *A C* cylinder, or barrel *A* piston *K* piston rod *v v* valves *A I* pipe *C* mouth of pump

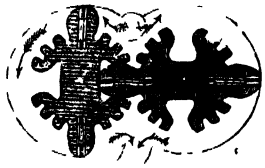
Rotary Pump, p. 1150.

Siphons, p 1234
a, common siphon; *b* improved siphon with exhausting tube

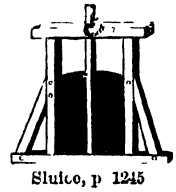
Sluice, p 1245

Tub-wheel, p 1422

Turbine Wheel, p 1425
B curved partitions, D, working-wheel.

Undershot Wheel, p. 1439.

INSECTS, LARVÆ, PUPÆ, &c.

Stag-beetle, p 120.

Bombyx, p 149.
Silk-worm moth

Butterfly, p 179
Butterfly, Caterpillar and Chrysalis

Antennæ, p 67
Firefly *a*, *a*, antennæ

Working Bee, p 120.

Chrysalis of Silk-worm, p 228.

Calandra, p 184
Corn-weevil.

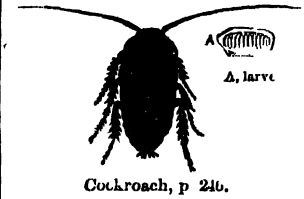
Cockroach, p 246.
A, larva

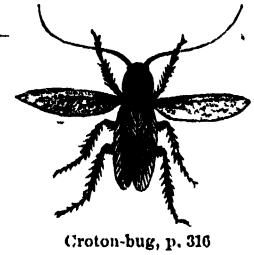
Croton-bug, p. 316

Death watch, p 338

Cricket, p 312

Dipterous Insect, p 377
a, *a*, balancers or poisers

Dragon fly, p 410

Earwig, p 424

Drone bee, p 415

Gadfly, p 553

Glow-worms, p 575
a, female, *b*, male

Grasshopper, p 586

Gryllus, p 594

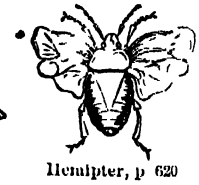
Hemipter, p 620

Hessian Fly, p 624
a, natural size, *b*, magnified

Honey-comb, p 635.

Horse fly, p 639

Homopter, p 635

Hymenopter, p 649.

Lepidopter, p 765

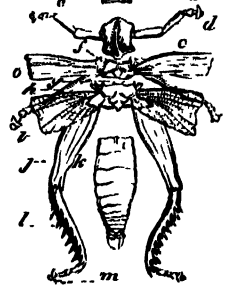
Insect, p 697.
a, antennæ, *b*, eyes; *c*, head, *d* anterior legs or arms, *e*, prothorax; *f*, mesothorax; *g*, metathorax, *h* middle or central legs or arms, *i* central wings, *o*, anterior or first wings, *j*, posterior legs *k*, abdomen; *l*, tibia; *m*, tarsus.

Larvæ, p 753
a, caterpillar; *b*, chrysalis, *c*, butterfly

INSECTS, LARVÆ, PUPÆ, &c. — Continued.

Libellula, p 769
Dragon-fly

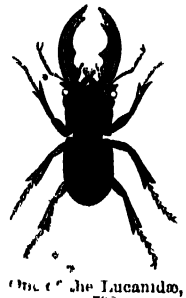

Moth, p 861
Feather winged Moth

Locust, p 781

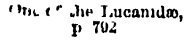

One of the Lucanidæ, p 792

Necrophore, p 879

Mantis, p 810

Mole cricket, p 851

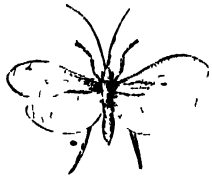

Neuropter, p 883
Caddis fly

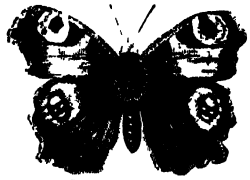

Papilio, p 45

Pupa, p 1062
Pupa and Caterpillar of Peacock Butterfly

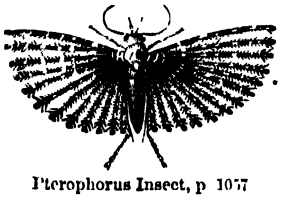

Pterophorus Insect, p 1057

Rhipipter[illegible] 1137

[illegible]k worm Moth, p 1230

Scarab, p 1177

Silk worm Pupa, p 1230

Silk worm, p 1230.

Spanish Fly, p 1165

Sphinx, p. 1270

Spring tail, p 1278

Stag beetle, p 1283

Strepsipter, p. 1307.

Termite, or White Ant, p. 1366.

Wasp, p 1494.

Whirligig, p. 1510.

ICHTHYOLOGY.

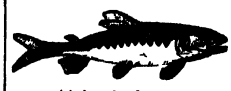

Abdominal, p 3
The Parr

Acanthopterygian, p 9
Perch

Acipenser, p 14
Sturlet

Anabas, p 48

Anchovy, p 50.

Angler, p 52.
Sea devil

Apodal, p 62
Swordfish

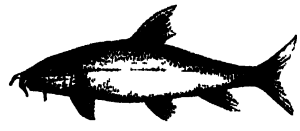

Barbel, p 108

Bellows fish p 123.

Occllated Pomny or Butterfly fish p 141

Perch p 150.

Bream p 161.

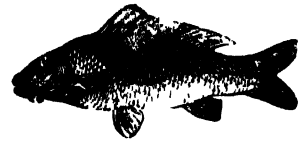

Common Carp, p 199?

One of the Chimæridæ, p. 224.
King of the Herrings.

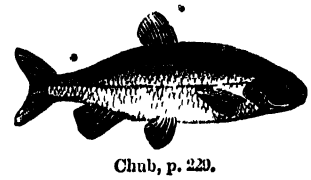

Chub, p. 220.

Codfish, p. 247.

Cramp fish, p 308.

ICHTHYOLOGY—Continued.

Dab, p 530

Flying Gurnard, p 330

Diodon, p 576.
Globe-fish

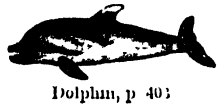
Dolphin, p 403

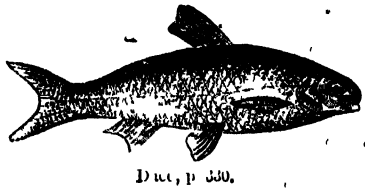
Dace, p 530.

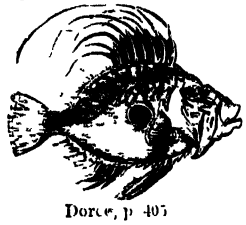
Dorce, p 405

Drum fish, p. 116

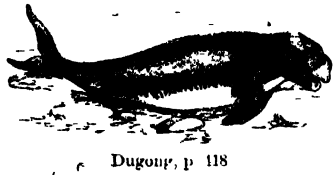
Dugong, p 118

Father Lasher, p 490

Fins, p 512
1, ventral 2 anal 3 caudal 4 pectoral 5 first dorsal, 6 second dorsal

Flounder, p 524

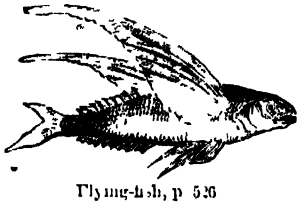
Flying-fish, p 536

Gar fish, or Sea-pike, p. 568.

Goby, p 577

Gilt head, p 569

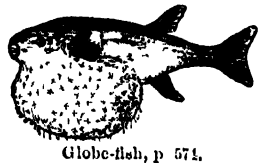
Globe-fish, p 574.

Gold slimy, p 579

Gramming, p. 584.

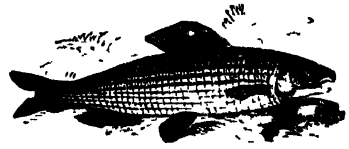
Grayling, p 587.

Grampus, p 584

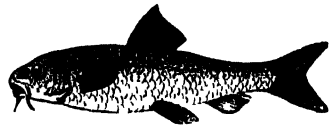
Gudgeon, p. 595.

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Gymnote, p 599

Haddock, p 601.

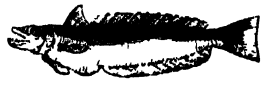
Hake, p 602.

Halibut, p 603.

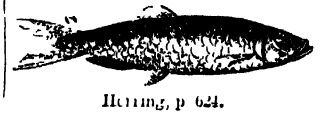
Herring, p 624.

Heterocercal

Homocercal tail of a fish, p. 661.

Hound fish, p 641.

Lancelet, p 793

Lamprey p 719

Ling p 776

Loach, p 782

Mackerel, p 793

Malapterurus Electricus, p 801

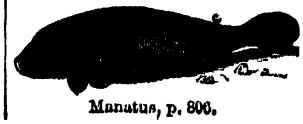
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Miller's Thumb, p. 830.

ICHTHYOLOGY — Continued.

Moon fish, p 857.

Minnow, p 841

Mullet, p 866

Narwhal, p 87[illegible].

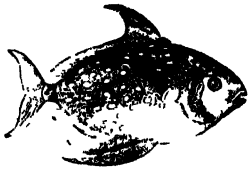

Opah, or King fish, p 91[illegible]

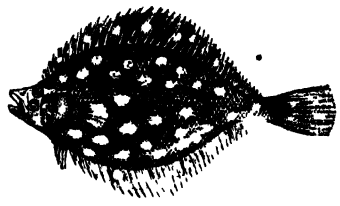

Plaice, p 94

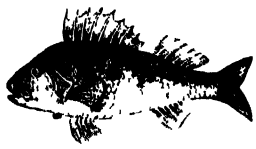

Common Perch, p 968

Pilchard, p 988.

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Porpoise, p 1014.

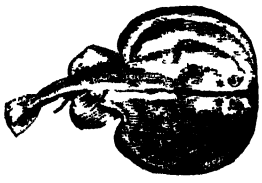

Starry Ray, p 1090

Lesser Weever, or Sting fish, p 1102

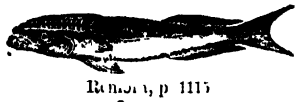

Remora, p 1115

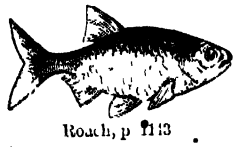

Roach, p 1113

Rudd, p 1164.

Salmon, p 1130.

Saw fish, p 1171.

Sculpin, p 1187.

Sea mouse 1190

Shad, p 1213.

Hammer head Shark, p 12[illegible]

White Shark, p 1214.

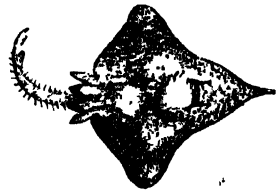

[illegible] nosed Skate, p 1[illegible]

[illegible] lurus, p 1201.

Skipper, p 1230

[illegible] k, p 1207.

Smelt, p 1247

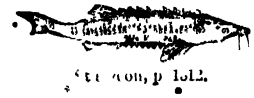

Sturgeon, p 1012.

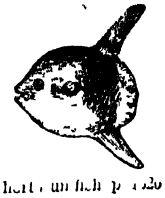

Sheat fish, p 1220

Sole, p 1236

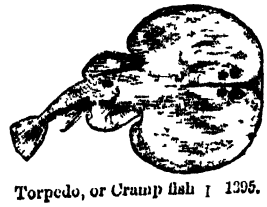

Torpedo, or Cramp fish, p 1395.

Toxotes, p 1193.
Archer fish.

ICHTHYOLOGY — Continued.

Sword fish, p 1340

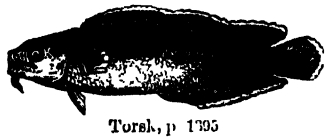

Torsk, p 1395

Tench, p 1362.

Trichiurus, p 1411

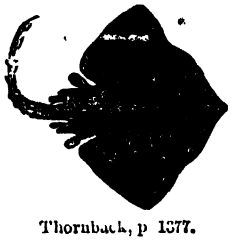

Thornback, p 1377.

Top knot, p 1394

Common Trout, p 1418

Tunny, p 1424

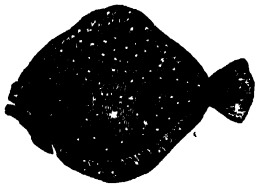

Turbot, p 1425

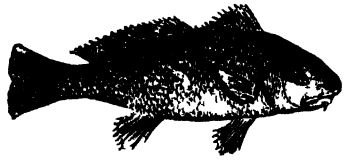

Umbrina, p 1433

White bait, p. 1511.

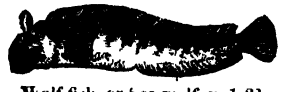

Wolf fish, or Sea wolf, p 1522

Whiting, p. 1511.

Red, or Three spotted Wrasse, p 1528

Whiff, p. 1508.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, AND RAILROAD MACHINERY.

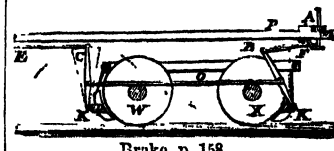

Brake, p. 158.
A spindle *P* platform of the car; *F*, chain; *B* lever *K*, *D* brake-blocks; *W*, *X*, wheels; *O*, rod; *L*, rod connecting with another truck.

Car wheel, p 201.
a, tread, *c*, flange; *e*, disk; *n*, hub

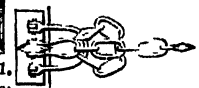

Drag-bar, p 409.

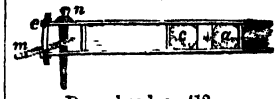

Draw head, p 412
n, buffer-spring *c*, draw-spring; *e*, buffer, *m*, coupling; *a*, coupling-pin

Railway Frog, p 545.

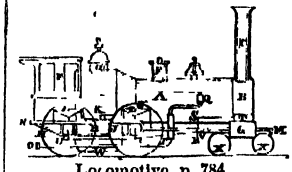

Locomotive, p 784
For explanation of letters see *Locomotive*, in the body of the work

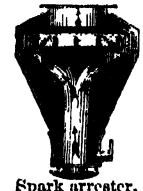

Spark arrester, p 1265

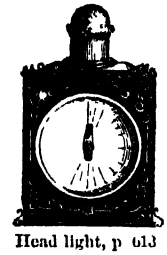

Head light, p 613

Cross Sections of Rails, p 1052
a, American or H rail *b*, double-headed or I rail, *c* bridge or U rail *d*, Stanton's rail, *e*, L rail *f*, strap rail *g*, street rail *h* locomotive tire rail, *i*, contractor's rail

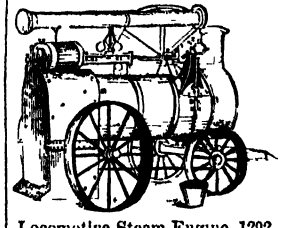

Locomotive Steam Engine, 1202.

Sandwiched Way, p 1169.

Safety-switch, p 1340.

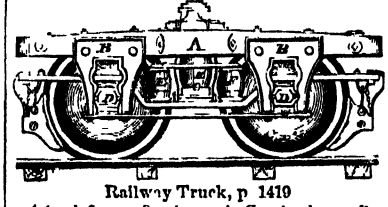

Railway Truck, p 1419
A, truck-frame *B*, axle-guard; *C*, swing-beam, *D*, axle-box; *L*, india-rubber springs.

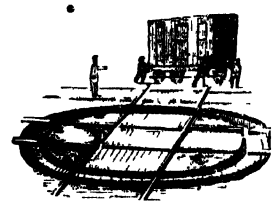

Turn table, p 1427.

MATHEMATICS,— INCLUDING ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, TRIGONOMETRY, CONIC SECTIONS, &c.

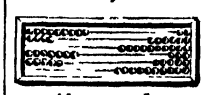

Abacus, p. 1.

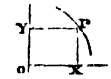

Abscissa, p 6.

Acute Angle, p 17.

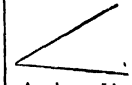

Angle, p 52

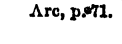

Arc, p. 71.

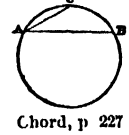

Chord, p 227
A C, A B, chords

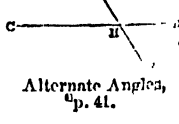

Alternate Angles, p. 41.

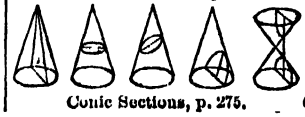

Conic Sections, p. 275.

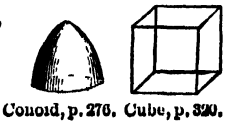

Conoid, p. 276. Cube, p. 320.

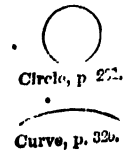

Circle, p 22.
Curve, p. 320.

MATHEMATICS, GEOMETRY, &c.—Continued.

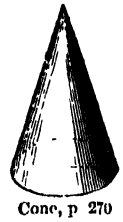
Cone, p 270

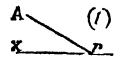
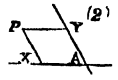
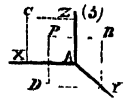
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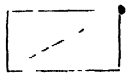
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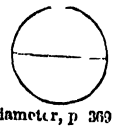
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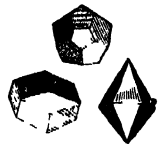
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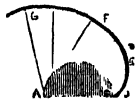
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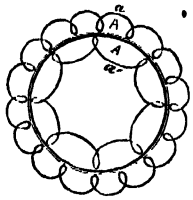
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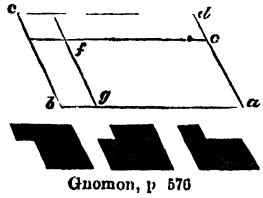
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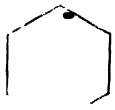
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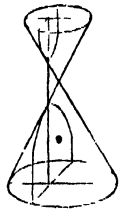
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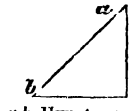
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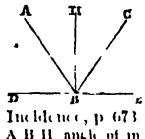
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A B H angle of incidence C B H, angle of reflection

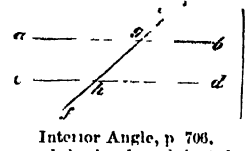
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a g h, h g b a h c, g b d, interior angles e g a, c g b, f h c, f h d, exterior angles

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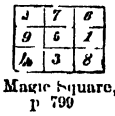
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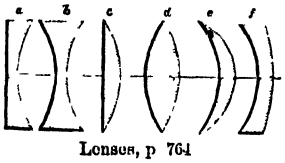
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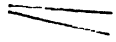
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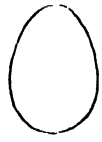
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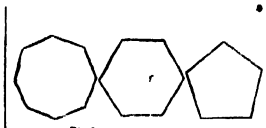
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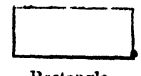
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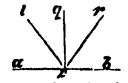
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l p q, angle of incidence a, p, reflection

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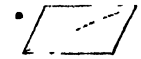
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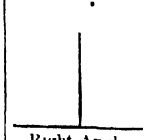
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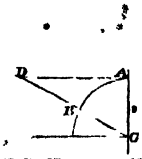
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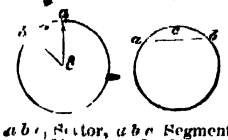
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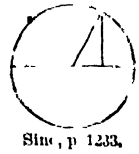
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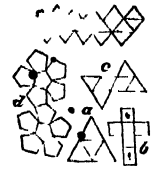
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a tetrahedron, b, hexahedron or cube, c octahedron, d dodecahedron, e, icosahedron

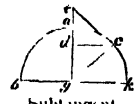
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c a part of parabola a g limiting c f tangent to curve at c, c d ordinate to axis from c, d f, subtangent.

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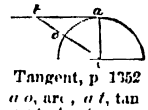
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a o, arc, a t, tangent t, tangential radius

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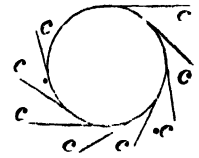
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Parallelogram, p. 947

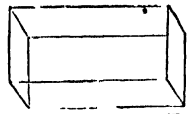
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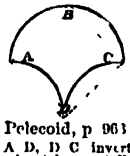
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A D, D C inverted quadrantal arcs, A B C, semicircle

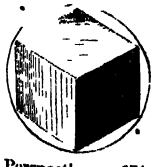
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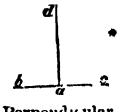
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a d, perpendicular, b c, horizontal

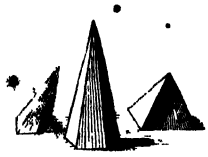
Pyramids, p 1067.

MECHANICAL PO

A D, inclined plane D B, height, A B, base

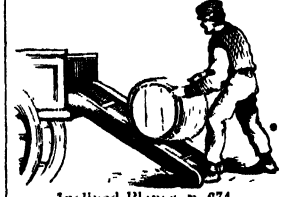
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Advantage of.

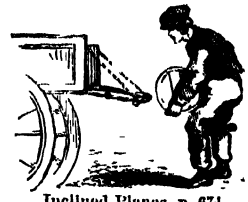
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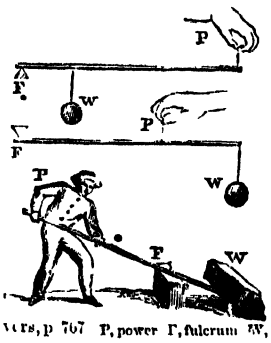

Levers, p 767 P, power F, fulcrum W, weight

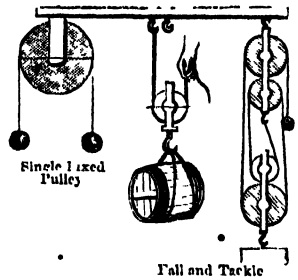
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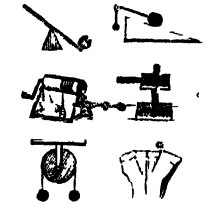
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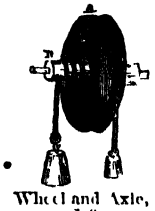
Wheel and Axle, p 1060
A wheel, B, axle or axis

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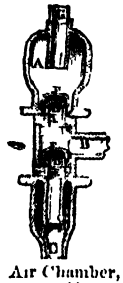
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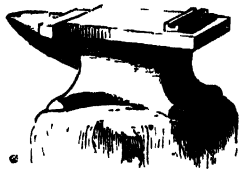
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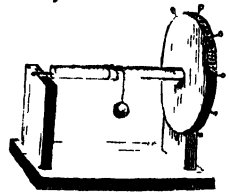
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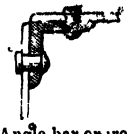
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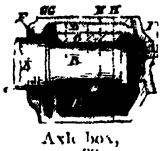
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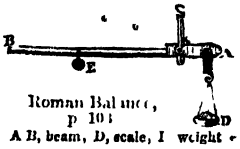

Roman Balance, p 104
A B, beam, D, scale, I weight

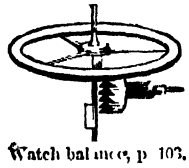
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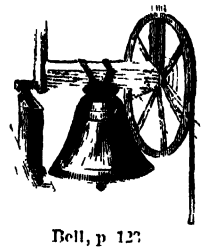
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Bell crank, p 123

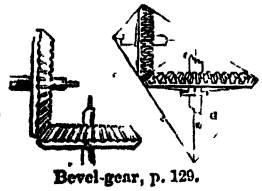
Bevel-gear, p. 129.

Buffer, p 171

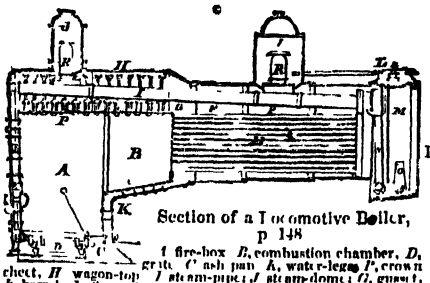

Section of a Locomotive Boiler, p 148
A fire-box B, combustion chamber, D, grate C ash pan, K, water-legs P, crown F, barrel, I, funnel, breeches-pipe, M, smoke-box, L, saddle, O, blast-pipe, A, dry pipe

Bolt and Nut, p 140

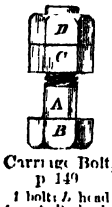

Carriage Bolt, p 140
A bolt, B head C nut, D, check-nut

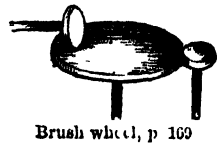
Brush wheel, p 169

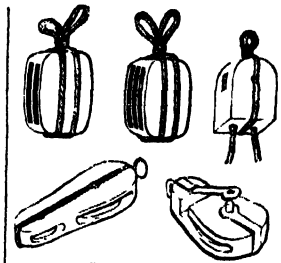
Blocks, p 142
a double block b, treble block c sliew-line block; d, long tackle block; e, snatch-block

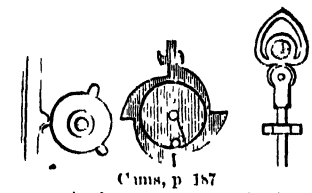
Cams, p 187
a, cam-ring bag, b, cam-wheel, c, heart cam

Carrier, p 200.
a, face plate, b, carrier

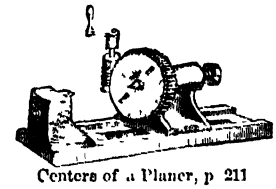
Centers of a Planer, p 211

Chilled Wheel, p 224

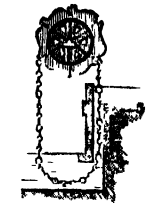
Chain-wheel, p 214

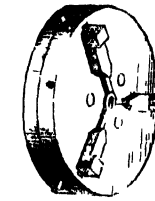
Chuck Wheel, p 220

Clack-valves, p 230.

Clamps, p 230

Clutch, p 243

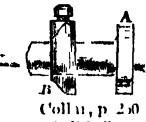

Collar, p 250
A, B, Collars

Cog wheel, p 248

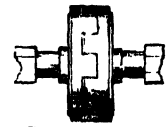
Coupling, p 204

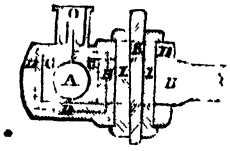
Cotter, p 300

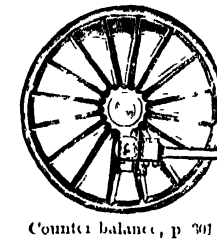
Counter balance, p 301

Crane, p 308.

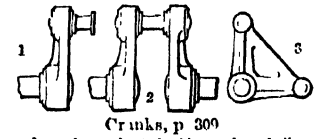
Cranks, p 309
1, single crank 2, double cranks 3, bell-crank

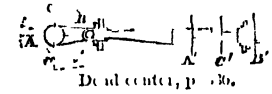
Dead center, p 336.

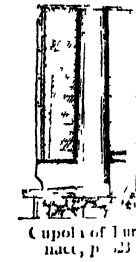
Cupola Furnace, p 323

Modern Draw bridge, p 111

Differential Motion, p 372
A small cylinder, B, large cylinder; C, pulley

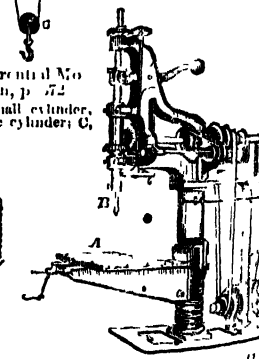
Drill press p 41

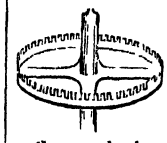
Crown wheel, p. 317.

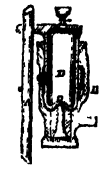
Dash-pot. p 335.

Derrick Crane, p 300

MECHANICS, MACHINERY, &c.—Continued.

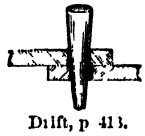
Drift, p 413.

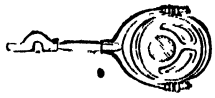
Eccentric of Steam engine, p 426

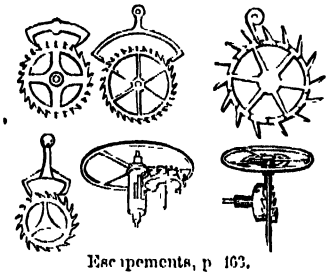
Escapements, p 463.

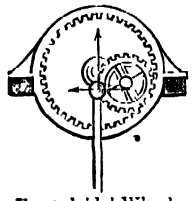
Epicycloidal Wheel, p 496

Expansion joint, p 480

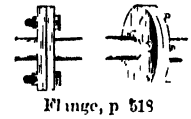
Flange, p 518

Fish joint, p 515.

Flask, p 519

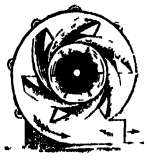
Flywheel, p 496

Friction Clutch, p 544

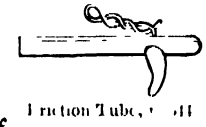
Friction Tube, p 544

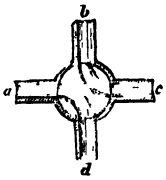
Four-way Cock, p 550
a to steam pipe, b to upper cylinder, c to condenser, d, to lower cylinder

Friction Wheels, p 544

Friction Cones, p 544

Frictional Gearing, p 544

Fusee, p 552
F, fusee, J barrel

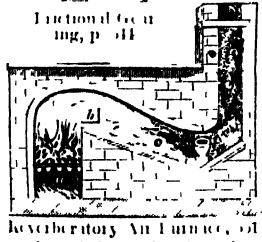
Reverberatory Air Furnace, 551
a, ash-pit; b, door; c, hearth, d, chimney, e, retort

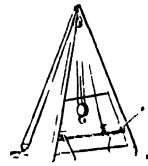
Gin, p 570

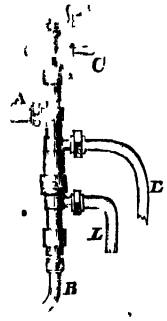
Giffard Injector, 50

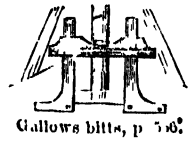
Gallows bitts, p 596.

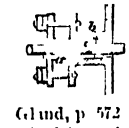
Gland, p 572
a, gland, b, c, packing

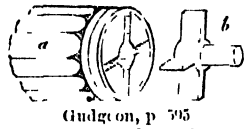
Gudgeon, p 595
a, wooden shaft b, gudgeon

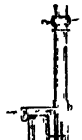
Indicator, p 681

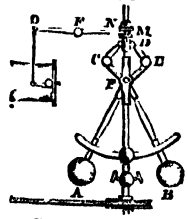
Governor, p. 582.
AB, centrifugal balls DF, DG, connecting rods and joints; F, fulcrum I A, FB, ball rods; N O, levers; M, slide.

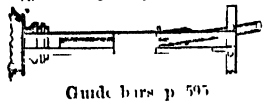
Guide bars p 595

Heart wheel, p 615

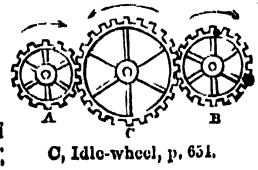
C, Idle-wheel, p. 654.

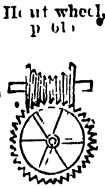
Hindley's Screw, 628.

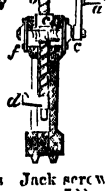
Jack screw, p. 722.

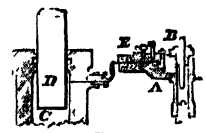
Fig 1

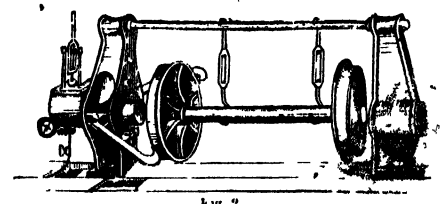
Fig 2
Hydrostatic Presses, p 618

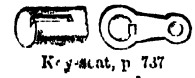
Key-seat, p 737

Knuckle Joint, 415
d, pins; f, shoe; e, spade handle

Lantern and Spur-wheels, p 701

Lifting Jack, p 722

Lewis, or Lewson, p 708
c, a, movable parts; f, wedge; e, bolt, c, hammering-bolt

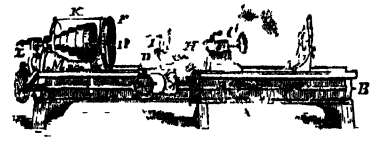
Lathe for turning Iron, p 751

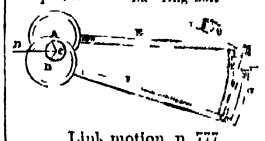
Link motion, p 777

Mandrel, p 807.

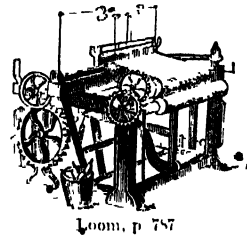
Loom, p 787

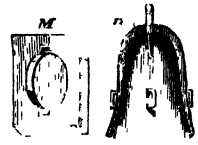
Madrier p 799
M, madrier, J, notard

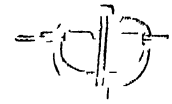
Mandrel, p 9

Nut, p 807

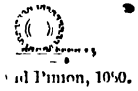
Bevel and Pinion, 1050.

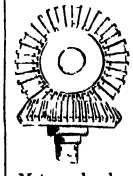
Miter wheels, p 81-

Pallet, p 940
Anchor escapement
p, pallet

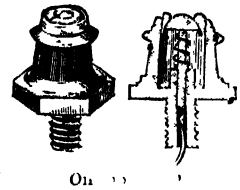
Oil cup

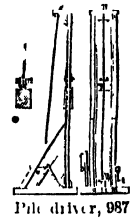
Pile driver, 987

Pendulums p 961
a, common pendulum b, gridiron pendulum

Piston, p 991

Pinion, p 1001

Post mill, p 1017

Pedometer, p 962

Perpetual Screw, 975

Pillow block, p 987

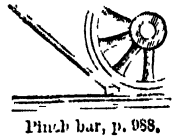
Pinch bar, p. 988.

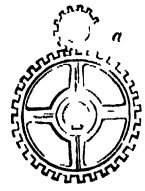

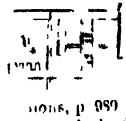
Pinions, p 980
a, spur-wheel and pinions b right-angular pinion.

Pivot, p. 993.

MECHANICS, MACHINERY, &c.—Continued.

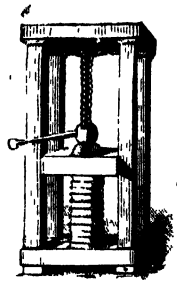

Press, p. 1032

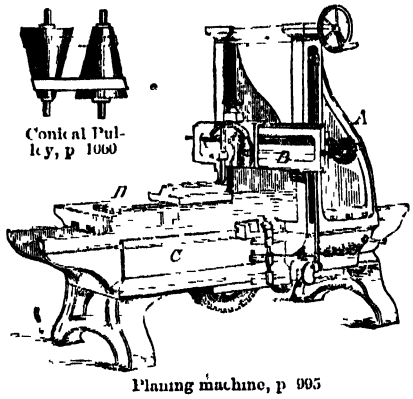

Conical Pulley, p 1060

Planing machine, p 995

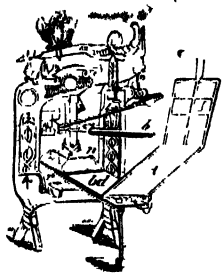

Columbian Printing press, 1038

t, tympan *f*, frisket *r* rounce, *b*, bar, *cd*, bed, *p*, platen

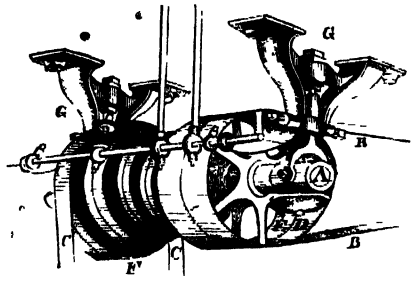

Machine Pulley, p 1059

A shaft B B working belt C C driving belt D F, tight and loose pulley J, cone pulley, G G, hangers

Pug mill, p 1059.

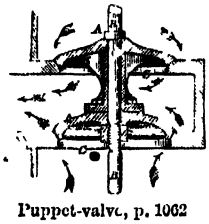

Puppet-valve, p. 1062

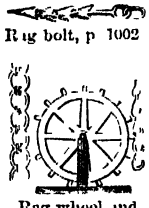

Rag bolt, p 1002

Rag wheel and Chain, p 1082.

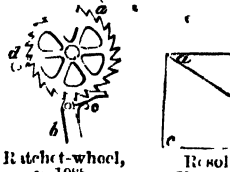

Ratchet-wheel, p 1088

a ratchet-wheel, *b* reciprocating lever *c* small ratchet or pawl for communicating motion *d* ratchet for preventing backward motion.

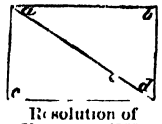

Resolution of Forces, p 1125

a b, force in one direction, *a c*, force in another direction, *a d*, resultant of the combined forces.

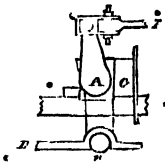

Rock shaft, p 1145

A, rock shaft; B, rocker arm, C, rocker box, D, gab; F, valve

Screw, p 1185

S, screw, *N*, nut *H*, handle or lever

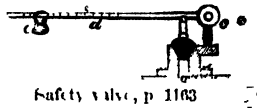

Safety valve, p 1163

a boiler *b* valve *c* fulcrum; *d*, steelyard lever, *e*, weight

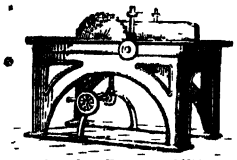

Circular Saw, p 1171

Screw, male and female, and thread, 1184

Shears, p 1215.

Sling, p 1243.

Snatch-block, p 1250

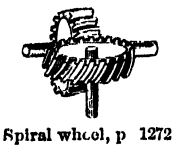

Spiral wheel, p 1272

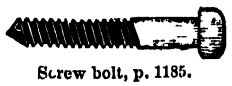

Screw bolt, p. 1185.

Screw-plate, 1185.

Sections, p 1193.

Shoulder-block, 1225

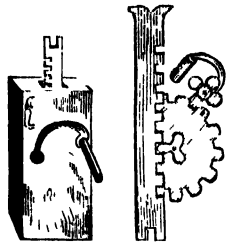

Screw-jacks, p 1185

Semaphore, p 1199.

a, *b*, Skew back, p 1238.

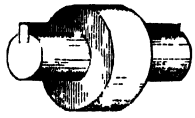

Spline, p 1275.

Spur wheel, p 1280

Spur Gearing, p 502.

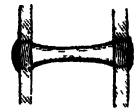

Stay bolt, p. 1291

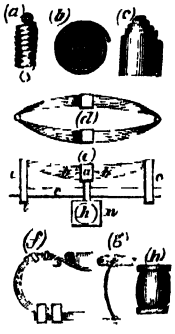

Springs, p 1278

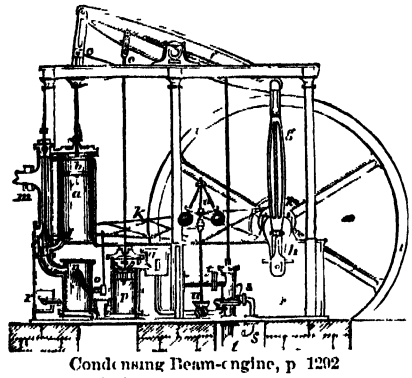

Condensing Beam-engine, p 1202

a, steam-cylinder *b* piston *c* upper steam port or passage *d* lower steam port *e e* parallel motion *f f* beam *g* connecting rod *h* crank *i i* fly-wheel *k k* eccentrics and its rod for working the steam-valve *l* steam-valve and valve casing *m* throttle-valve *n* condenser *o* injection cock *p* air pump *q* hot well *r*, shifting valve for creating a vacuum in the condenser previous to starting, the engine feed-pump for supplying the boilers; *t* cold water pump for supplying the condenser cistern, *u*, governor

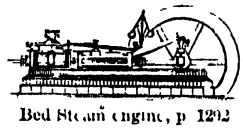

Bed Steam Engine, p 1202

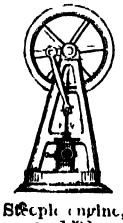

Steeple engine, p 1202

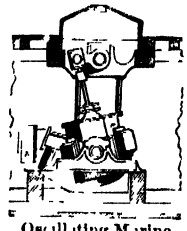

Oscillating Marine Engine, p 1202

Steam gauges, p 1202

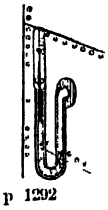

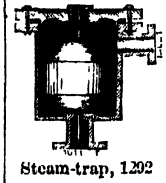

Steam-trap, 1202

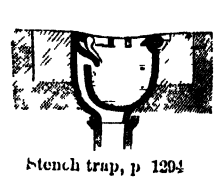

Stench trap, p 1204

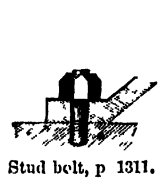

Stud bolt, p 1311.

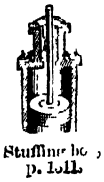

Stuffing box, p. 1011.

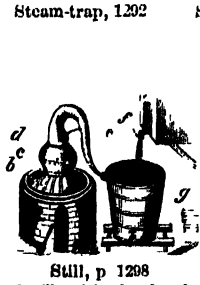

Still, p 1208

b, still; *c d*, head and neck; *e*, end of neck where it joins the worm; *f*, cock; *g*, worm-tub

Steam-whistle, p 1292

a, tube; *b*, hollow piece; *c c*, cups; *d*, thin brass cup; *e f*, stop-cock.

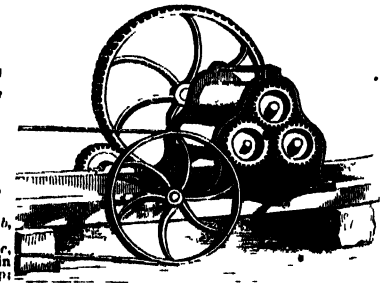

Sugar mill, p. 1323.

MECHANICS, MACHINERY, &c.—Continued.

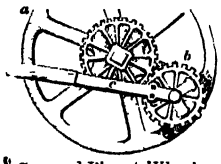

Sun and Planet Wheels, p 1425
a, sun-wheel b planet-wheel, c, connecting-rod

Suspension bridge, p 1334.

Swivel and Chain, p 1340.

Swivel joint, p 1310

Tap bolt, 1353

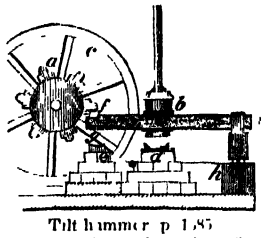

Tilt hammer p 1485
a wheel b upright shaft c fly wheel, d frame-work, f t, lever, g, cushion, h, anvil

Toggle joint, p 1590

Trammel, p 1401

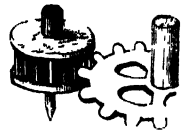

Trundle, or Wallower, 1420

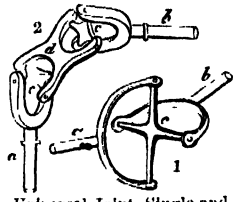

Universal Joint, Single and Double, p 1440
(1) a, b, shafts c double joint (2) a, b, shafts, c, c, joints, d, connecting link

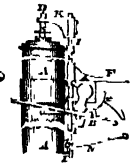

Valve gear, p 1461
A A cylinder; B, rod D piston I, lever, K, crane, N, bar

Washer, p 1491

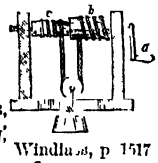

Windlass, p 1517

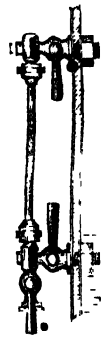

Water gauge, p 1496

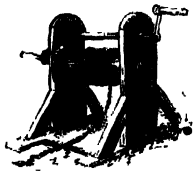

Winch, p 1513

Windmill, p 1517

MIDDLE AGES—DAYS OF CHIVALRY, &c. ARMOR, DRESS, &c.

Abaculus, p 1

Acetabulum, p 14

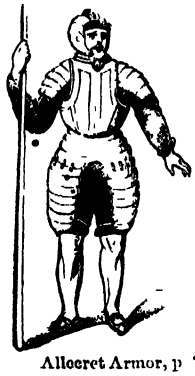

Allocret Armor, p 37

Aillettes, p 32.

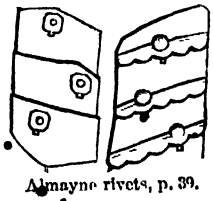

Almayne rivets, p. 39.

Aniace, p. 54.

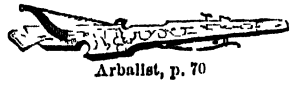

Arbalist, p. 70

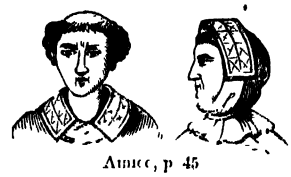

Amice, p 45

Battle ax, p 114.

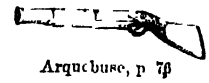

Arquebuse, p 78

Back piece, 101

Beaver, p 118

Casque, p 202.

Crescels, p 512

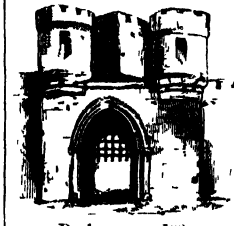

Barbacan, p 108

Buskin, p

Mail, 245

Gadling, p 553

Gorget, p 581.

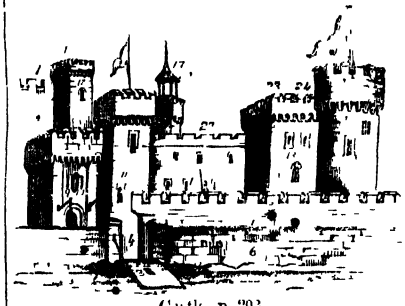

Castle, p 203

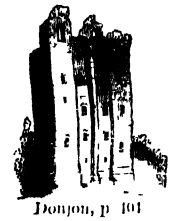

Donjon, p 101

1, moat 2 drawbridge 3 [illegible] 4 sally-port 5 portcullis 6 outer walls 7, parapet 8 rampart 9 loop holes, 10 escutcheon 11, tilt-work, 12 sentinel, 13 machicolations 14, keep 15, donjon or keep 16, barracks 17, barbican 18 watchman 19 turrets 20 chapel 21 battery, 22 state court [illegible], merlons 24, embrasures

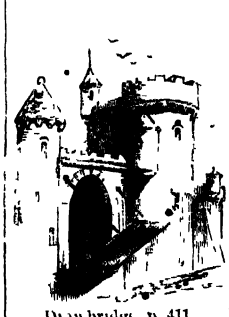

Drawbridge, p 411

Halberd, [illegible]

Hauberk, p 611.

Head piece, p 615

[illegible] arred, p 619

Jambes, p 723

Juppon, p 732

Knight in full Armor, p 712.

Knight and Horse, p. 742.

MIDDLE AGES—ARMOR, DRESS, &c.—Continued.

Conferring Knighthood, p. 742.

Lochaber Ax, p. 783.

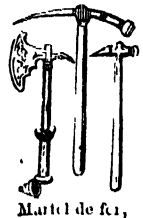
Martel de fer, p. 810.

Coat of Mail, p 801

Morion, p 859

Lavisor and Pavise, p 969

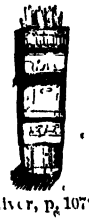
Quiver, p. 1078.

Sallet, or Salade, p 1169

Tabard, p 1240.

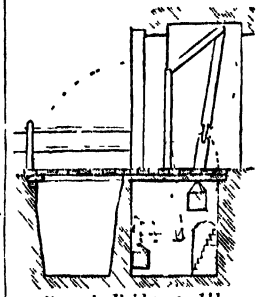
Bascule Bridge, p 111.

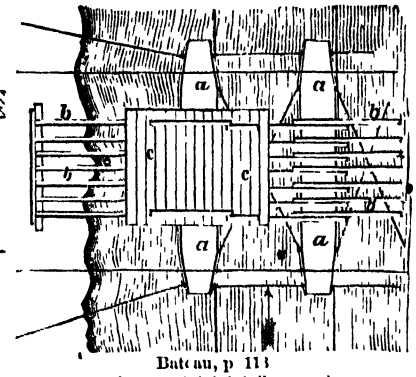

Bateau, p 113
a a, a a, bateaux, *b, b, b, b*, balks, *c, c*, chesses

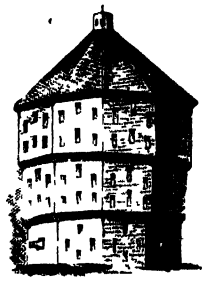
Block house (U. S. 1780), p. 112.

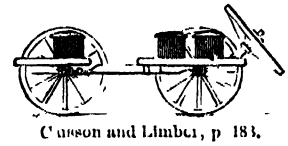
Caisson and Limber, p 183.

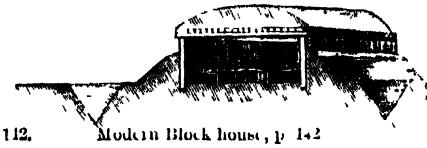
Modern Block house, p 142

MILITARY TERMS—ARMS, PROJECTILES, WEAPONS, &c.

Abatis, p 2.
a a, abatis *b b*, banquette *c c*, breast height *d* interior slope *e d*, interior crest *f a*, traise *p p* palisade *d g, g c*, parapet *g h*, scarp, *g c*, counterscarp

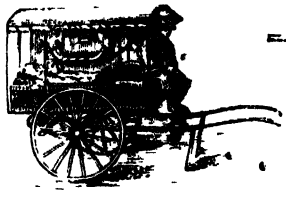
Ambulance Cart, p. 13

Armstrong Gun, p 75
b reinforce *C* trunnion

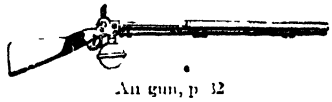
An gun, p 12

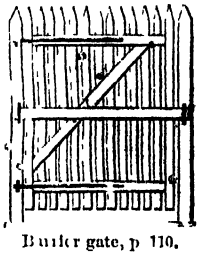
Bunker gate, p 110.

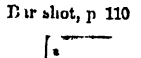
Bar shot, p 110

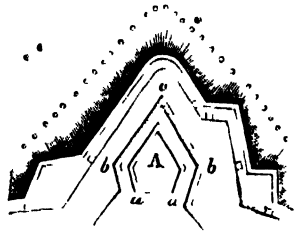

Bastion, p 113
A bastion *Barcelona*, *a* curtain angle, *b*, shoulder angle *c* salient angle *a a*, gorge, *a b*, flank; *a d*, curtain, *b c*, face

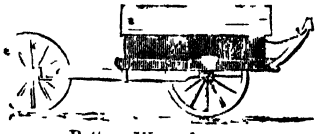
Battery Wagon, p. 114.

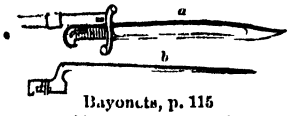

Bayonets, p. 115
a, sword bayonet, *b*, common bayonet

Blunderbuss, p 115.

Bombs, p 149

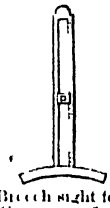
Breech sight for Cannon, p 102

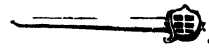
Broadsword, p 166

Caltrop, p 187

Bushy, p 147

Canister shot, p 191

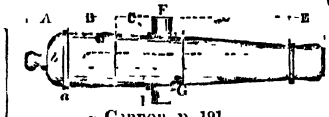

Cannon, p 191
A cascabel B first reinforce C second reinforce D chase *f*, swell of the muzzle *l* trunnion *m* rim-base, *a*, base ring *b*, base of the breech

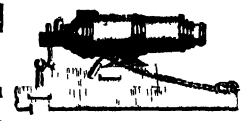
Carronade, p 200.

Cartridge box, p 201

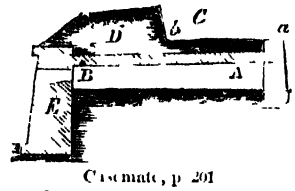

Casemate, p 201
A casemate. A gun at *I* would fire through the *embrasure* in the wall a gun at *C* would fire *en barbette*, or over the parapet *D* parapet *F* scarp-wall the outer face of which is the *scarp a d*, terre-plein

Chapeau Bras, p 217

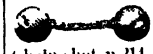
Chain shot, p 214.

Cheval de frise, p 222.

Cutlass, p. 327.

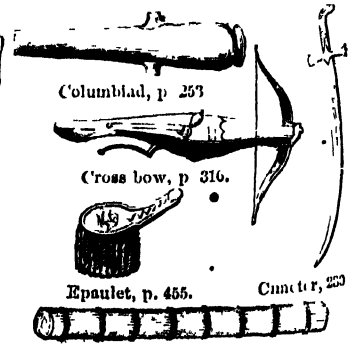
Columbiad, p 253

Cross bow, p 316.

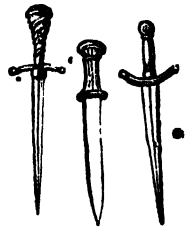
Daggers, p. 331.

Epaulet, p. 455.

Fascine, p. 498.

MILITARY TERMS—WEAPONS, &c.—Continued.

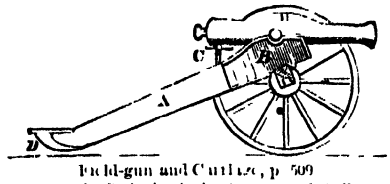

Field-gun and Carriage, p 509
A, stock, *B*, cheeks, *C*, elevating screw, *D*, trail

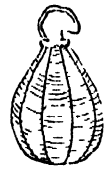
Fire-ball, p 514

Gabion, p 533

Grape shot, 580.

Grenade and Fuse, p 587

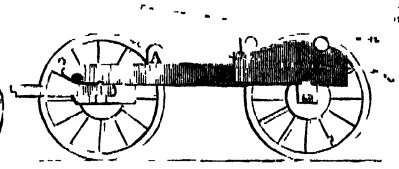

Siege gun carriage, p 597.
A, bolster

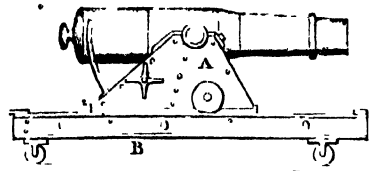

Sea-coast carriage, for Casemate or Barbette, p 597
A carriage proper, B chassis

Haversack, p 611

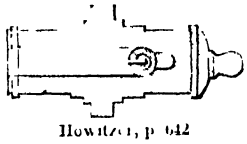
Howitzer, p 642

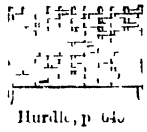
Hurdle, p 646

Knapsack, 711

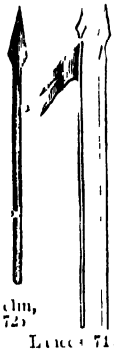
Lance, 719

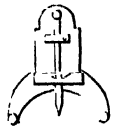
James's Fuse, 707

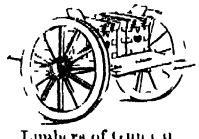
Limbers of Gun carriage, p 775

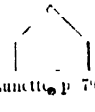
Lunette, p 791

Lance, 719

Lance, 719

Lance, 719

MILITARY TERMS—WEAPONS, &c.—Continued.

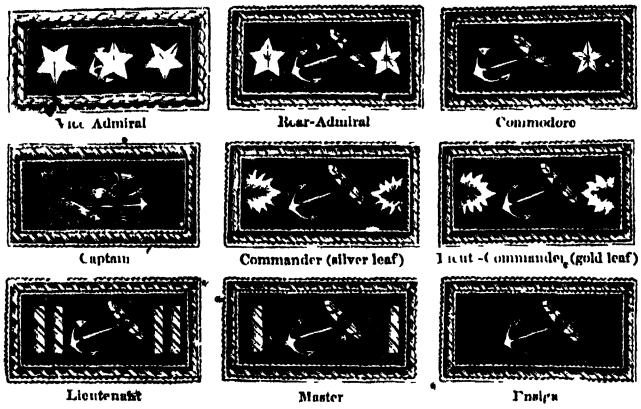

Shoulder Straps, as indicating rank in the United States Navy, p 1221.

Shrapnel Shell, p 1221

Spear-heads, p 1267

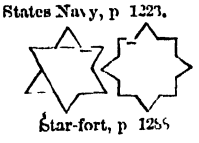
Star-fort, p 1288

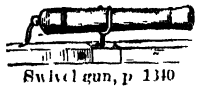
Swivel gun, p 1340

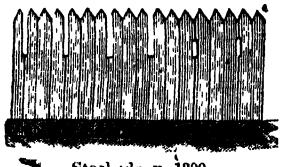
Stockade, p 1300.

Stretcher, p 1307

Swords, p 1340.

1, Saxon seaxe; 2, English hanger, old form; 3, rapier, about 43 inch blade; 4, Eastern cimeter; 5, cut and thrust sword, 30 to 32 inch blade, 6, sabre, or cavalry broadsword, 34 to 36 inch blade; 7, heavy cavalry broadsword, 40 inch blade; 8, claymore, or Scotch broadsword with basket hilt, 40 inch blade; 9, falchion; 10, 11, navy cutlasses, 18 or 20 inch blades; 12, hanger, or Japanese disemboweler

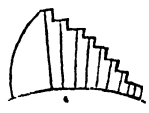
Tangent scale, p 1362

Trous-de loup, p 1418.

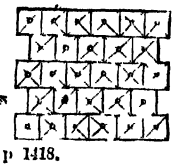

MOLLUSKS.

Aplysia, p 62.

Cockle, 246

Conch, p 266

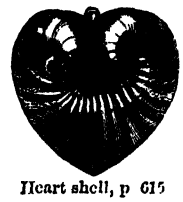
Heart shell, p 615

Cuttle fish, p 328.

Bivalve, p 136

Helices, p 619.

Heteropod, p 625

Hippocrepian, p 628

Janthina, p 724

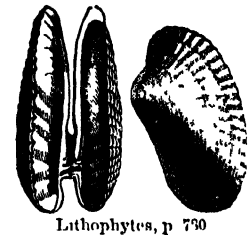
Lithophytes, p 730

Mollusk, p 826

Molluska, p 852

Musck, p 869.

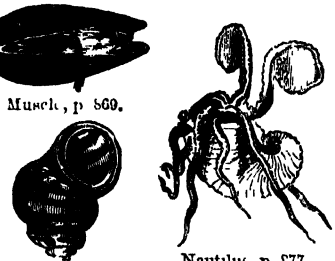
Nautilus, p 877.

Nudibranchiates, p 893

Paludina, p 942.

Octopods, p 906

Pearl Oyster, p 960

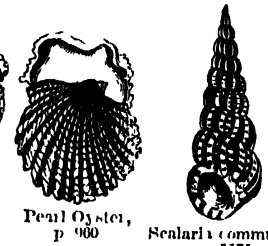
Scalaria communis, p 1175

Pecten, p 961

Periwinkle, p 971

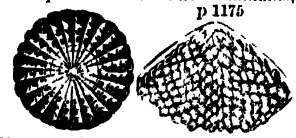
Lunulites, p 794

Scallop Shell, p 1176.

Sea hare, p 1189

Snail, p 1249

Spirula, p 1273.

Strombus, p 1309.

a, b, Terebratulæ, 136

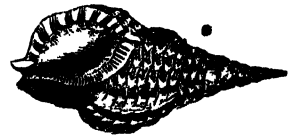
Triton, p. 1416.

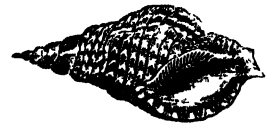
Trumpet-shell, p. 1420

MOLLUSKS — Continued.

Univalve, p 1445.

Wentle-trap, p 1505.

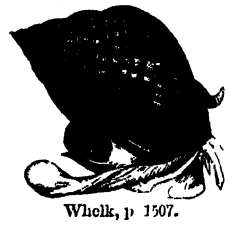
Whelk, p 1507.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Accordion, p 12

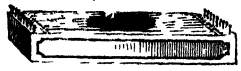
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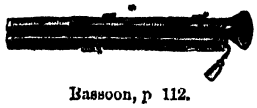
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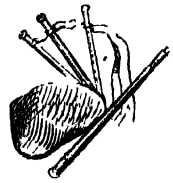
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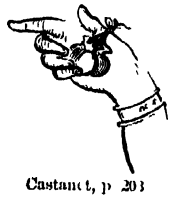
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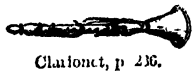
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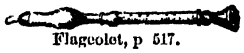
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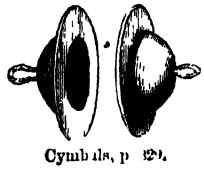
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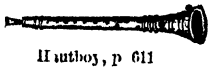
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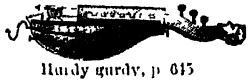
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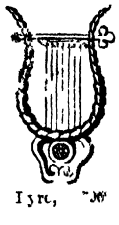
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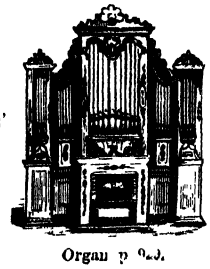
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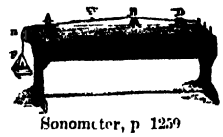
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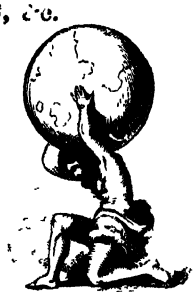

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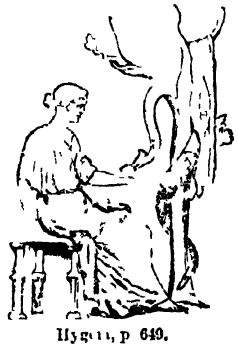
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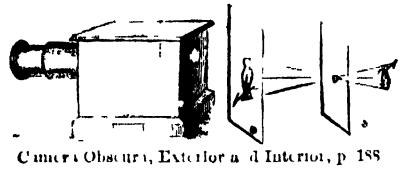
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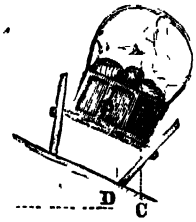
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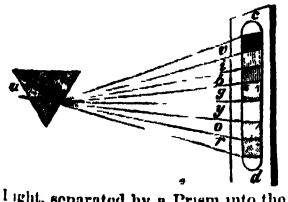
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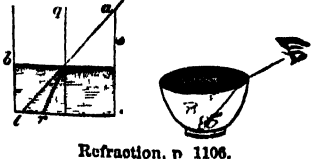
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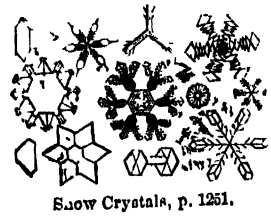
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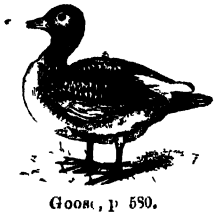
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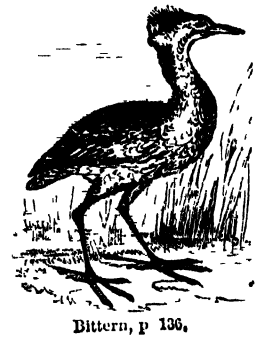
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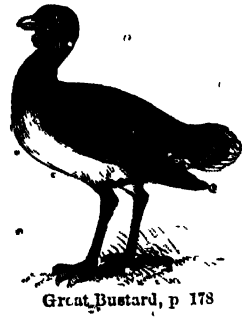
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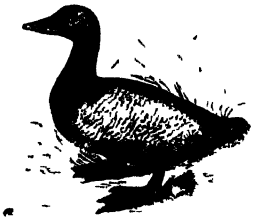
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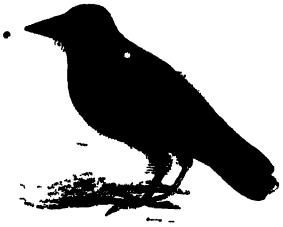
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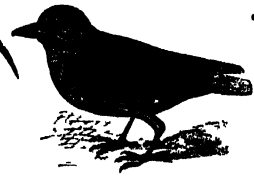
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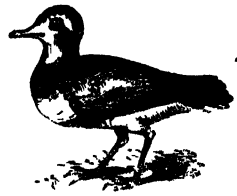
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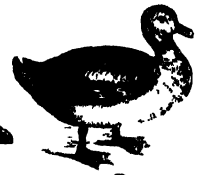
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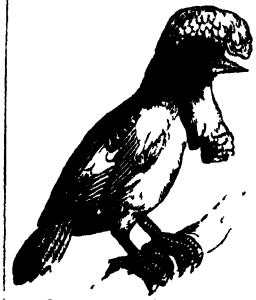
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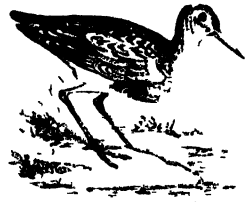
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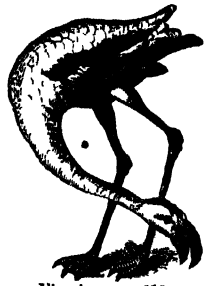
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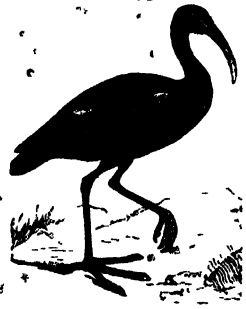
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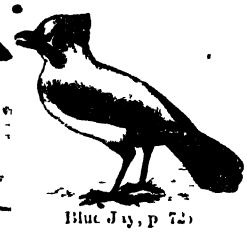
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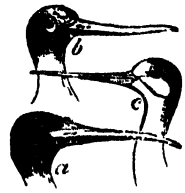
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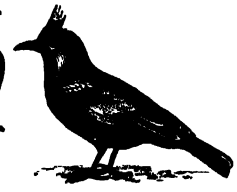
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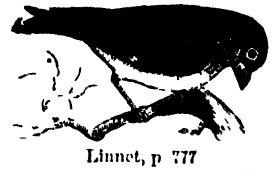
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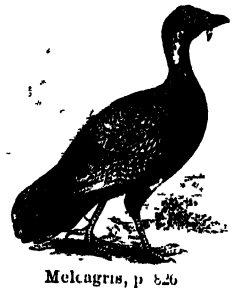

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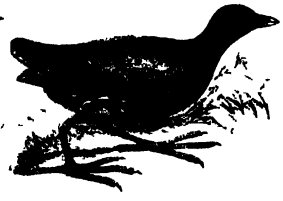

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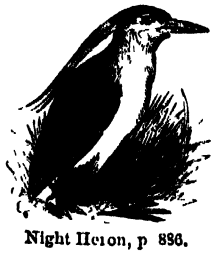

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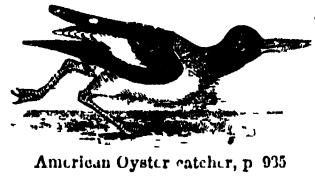

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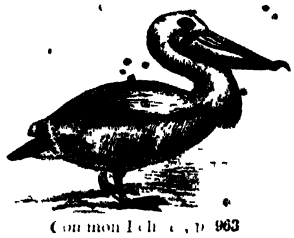

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Pintail, p. 989.

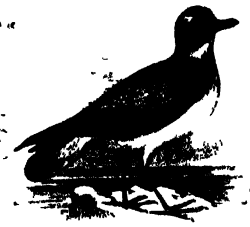

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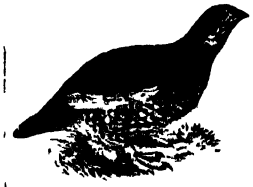

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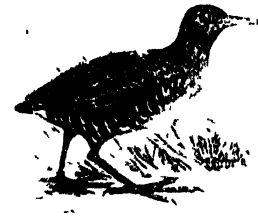

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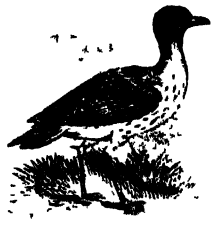
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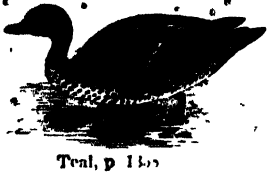
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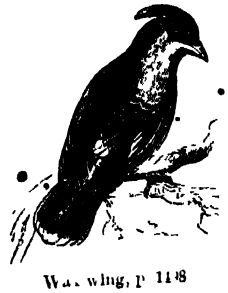

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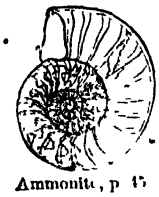
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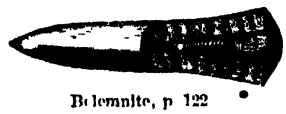
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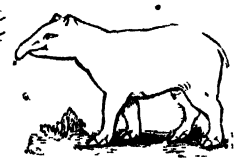
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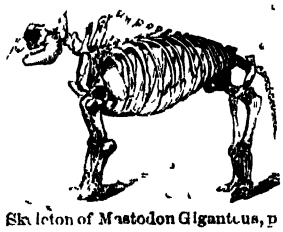
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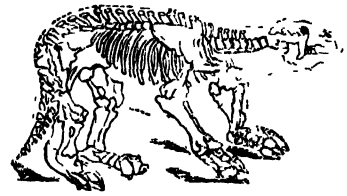
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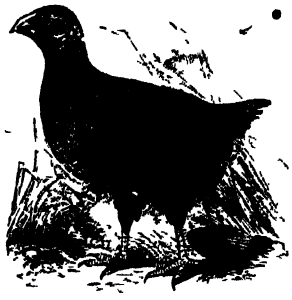
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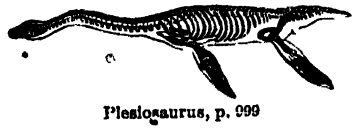
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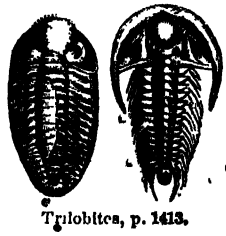
Trilobites, p. 1413.

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PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

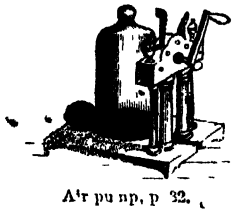
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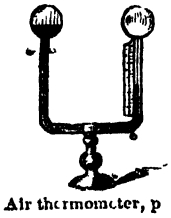
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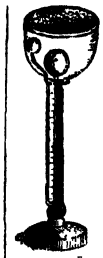
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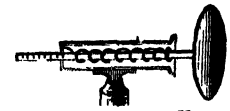
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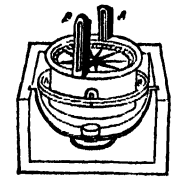
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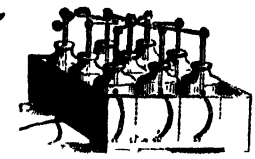
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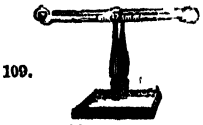
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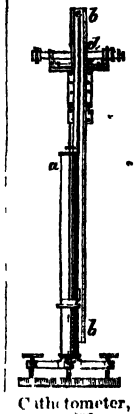
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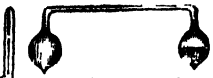
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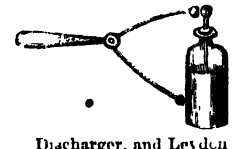
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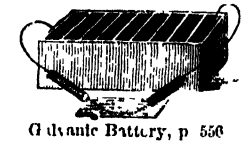
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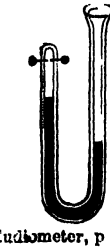
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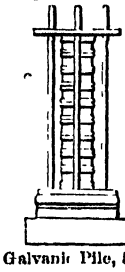
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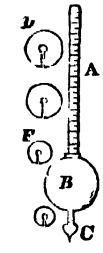
Hydrometer, p 648
A, scale *B* ball, *C*, stem; *D*, *F*, weights

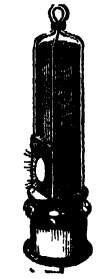
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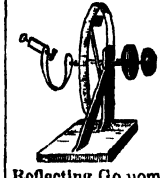
Reflecting Goniometer, p 579

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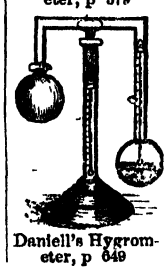
Daniell's Hygrometer, p 649

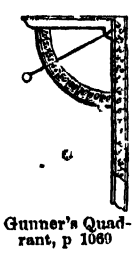
Gunner's Quadrant, p 1060

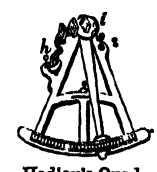
Hadley's Quadrant, p 1060
i, index-glass; *h* horizon-glass, *s*, sight.

Receivers, p 1026
a, cylindrical glass receiver; *b*, gas receiver *c* air-pump receiver

PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—Continued.

Microscope, p. 836.

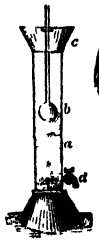

Rain gauge, p 1083.
a, cylinder, *b*, cork ball and stem; *c*, funnel; *d*, cock

Retort, p 1130

Stereoscope, 1295

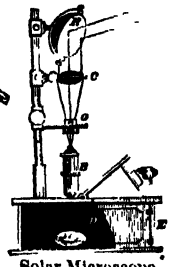

Solar Microscope, p 1284.

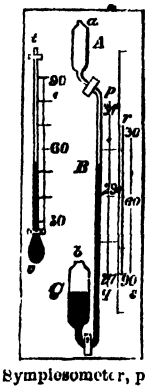

Symplesometer, p 1342

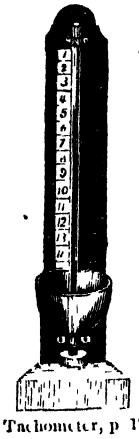

Tachometer, p 1347.

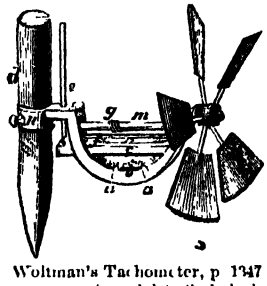

Woltman's Tachometer, p 1347
a, *a* projections; *b*, *b* toothed wheels; *c* lever beam; *d*, pole; *e* rod; *f*, sprit; *g*, endless screw; *m*, beam; *n*, ring

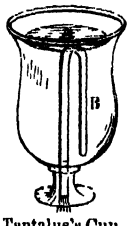

Tantalus's Cup, p 1353.

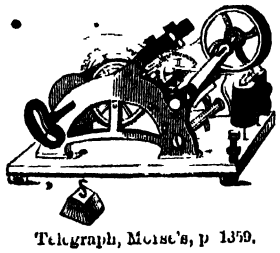

Telegraph, Morse's, p 1359.

A B C D, section of tube E, eye-piece F, small mirror

Newtonian Telescope, p 1360

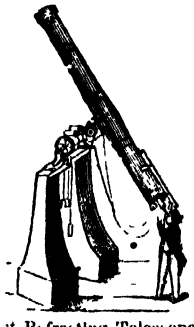

Great Refracting Telescope at Cincinnati, Ohio. Object glass, twelve inches, focal distance, seventeen feet. P. 1360.

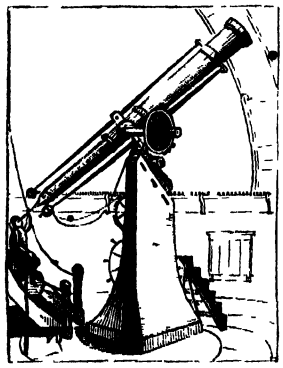

Telescope at Observatory, Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts P 1360

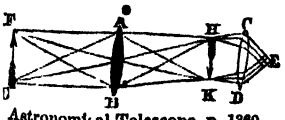

Astronomical Telescope, p 1360.
A B, object-glass; C D, converging eyeglass; F G, distant object; H K, image of object-glass; eye at E.

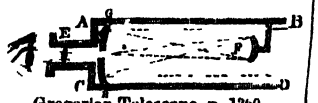

Gregorian Telescope, p. 1360
A B C D, section of tube; E, eye-piece; F, small mirror; G H, large mirror, or object mirror

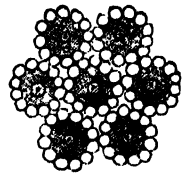

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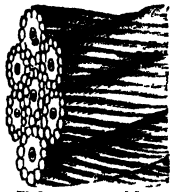

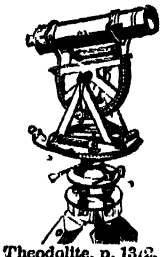

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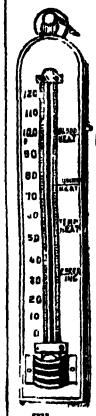

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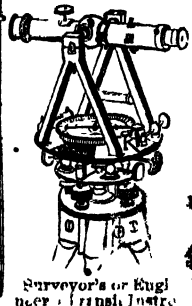

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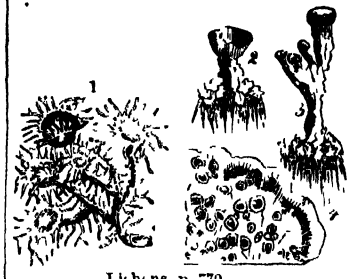

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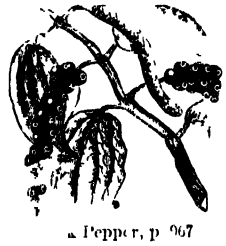
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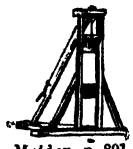

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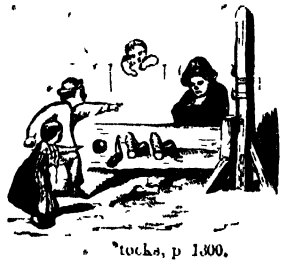

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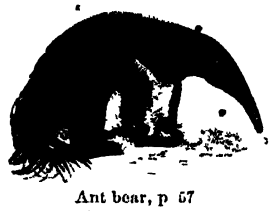

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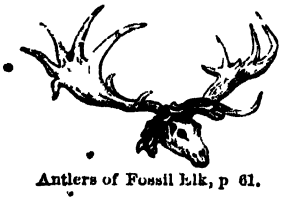

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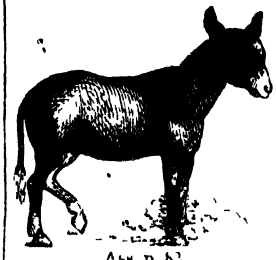

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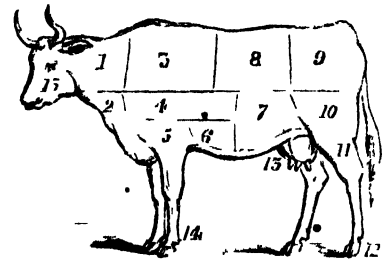

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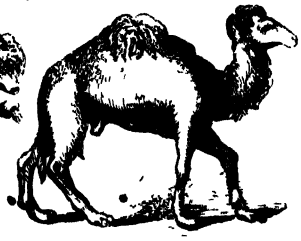
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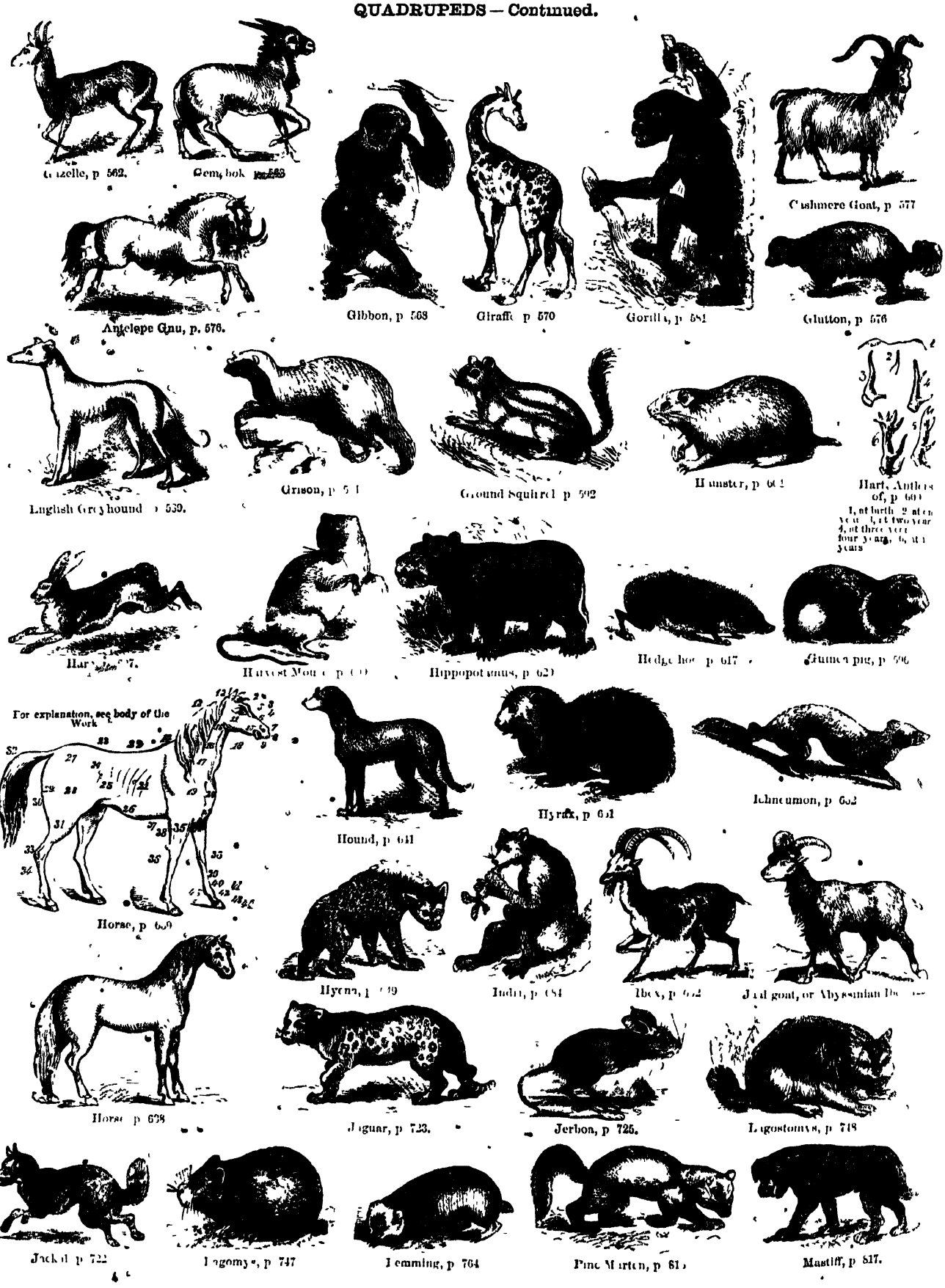

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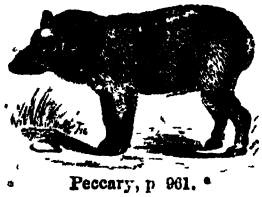
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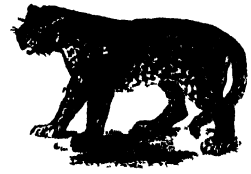
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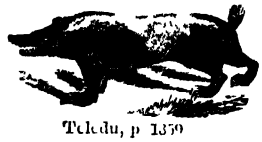
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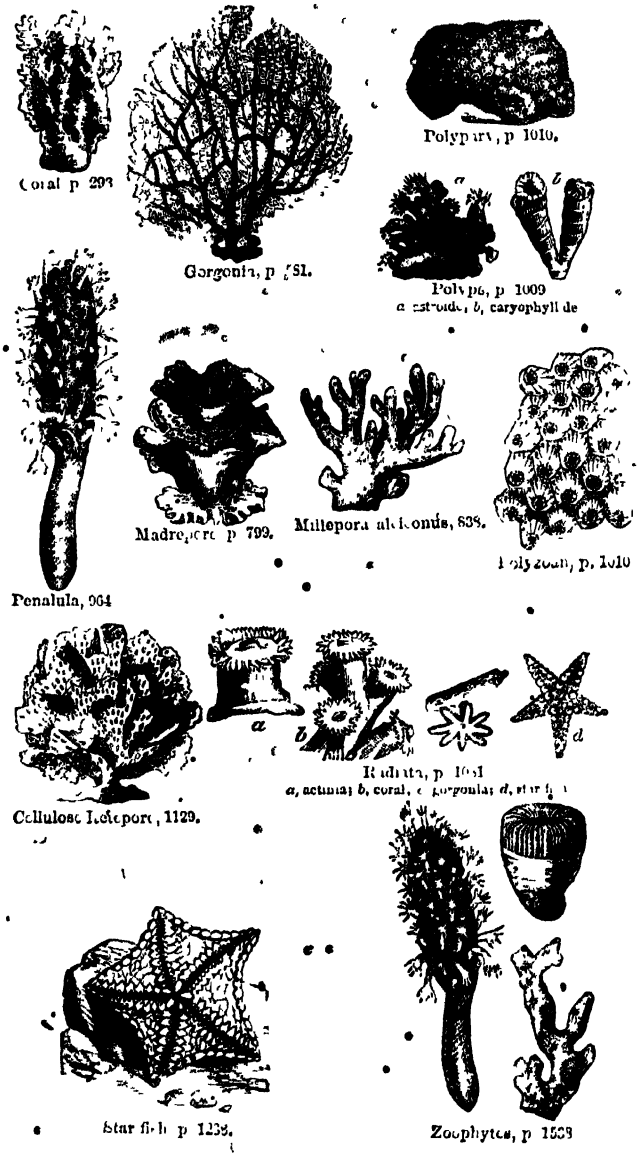

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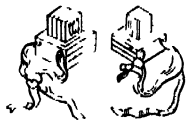
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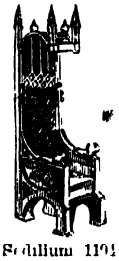
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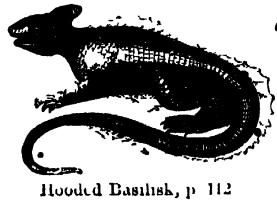
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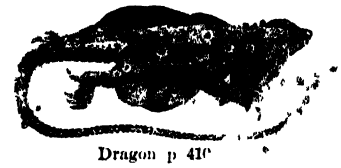
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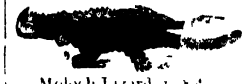
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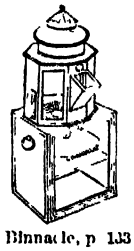
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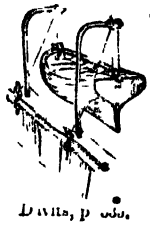
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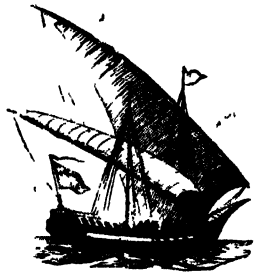
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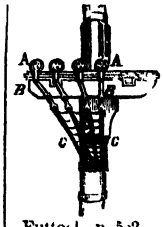
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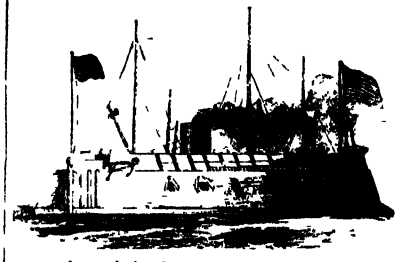
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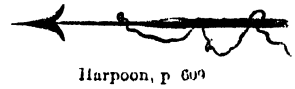
Harpoon, p 609

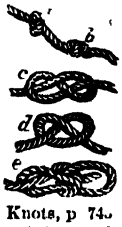
Knots, p 745
a sinnet knot, b, double knot, c figure of 8 knot, d, overhand knot, e, bow line knot

Keelson, p 775
c c, keelson, b keel, c, fal se keel

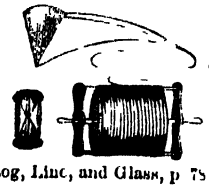
Log, Line, and Glass, p 784

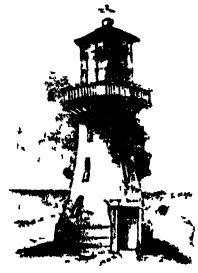
Light house, p 778

Life boat, p 772

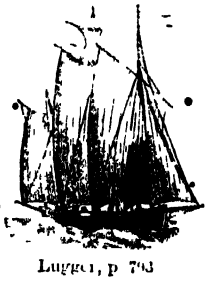
Lugger, p 793

Mainsail of a Sloop, p 802.

Marline spike, p 81.

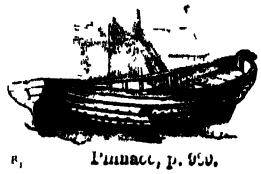
Pinnace, p. 950.

Punt, p. 1062.

SHIPS AND NAUTICAL AFFAIRS. — Continued.

Prow of Ancient Gal ley, p 1055

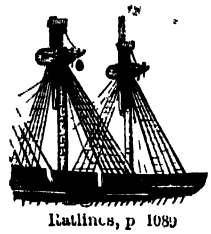

Ratlines, p 1089

Shoat anchor, p 1277.

a a, *c c*, Rowlocks, p 1153

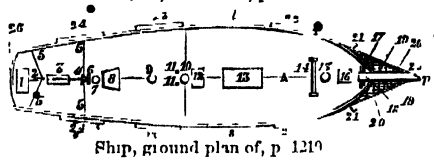

Ship, ground plan of, p 1219

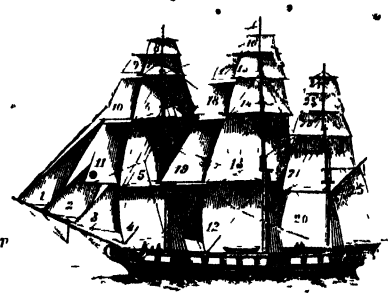

Sails, p 1161

p prow, *l*, larboard or port, *s*, starboard 1 round house 2 tiller 3, grating, 4 wheel, 5 wheel chains, 6 binnacle 7 mizzen mast 8, skylight 9 cap tan 10 main mast 11, pumps 12 galley caboose 13 main hatchway 14 windlass, 15 fore-mast, 16, fore-hatchway 17, butts 18, bowsprit 19 heel-mal 20 boomkins 21, bows, 22, fore chains, 23, main-chains 24, mizzen-chains

1 flying jib 2 jib 3 fo top mast stay sail 4 fore course 5 foretop sail 6 foretop gallant s 7 fore-royal 8 fore sky sail 9 fore-royal st ding sail, 10 fore top gall nt studding sail 11 top mast studding sail 12 main-course 13 topsail 14 top-gallant sail 15 main 16 main sail 17 main royal studdin 18 main top gallant studding sail 19 m 20 mizzen-course 21 mizze top sail 22 mizzen top gallant sail 23 mizzen royal 24 mizzen sky sail 25, mizzen spanker

Fore Post

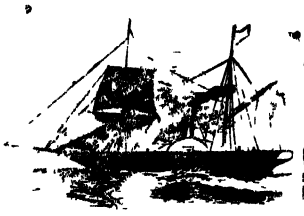

Steam sh 208.

Tiller, p 1180.

Mast

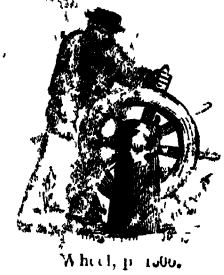

Wheel, p 1600.

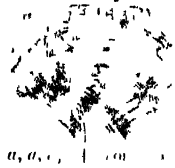

a, *a*, *c* Boat

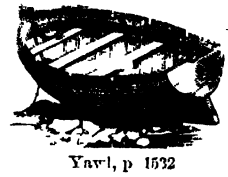

Yawl, p 1632

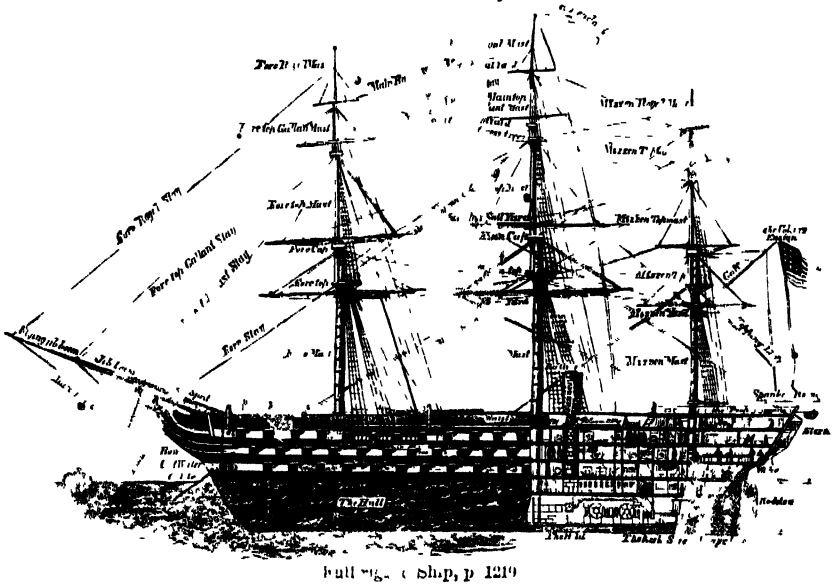

Full rigged Ship, p 1219

Ship's Windlass, p 1

Nebec, p

Skiff, p 1238.

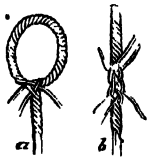

Splice, p 1271
a, eye-splice; *b*, short splice

Shores, p 1223

Sloop, p 1244

Stays and Stay Sails, p 1291
a, foretop mast stay *b* mainto mast stay sail *c* maintop-gallant-stay sail *d* main-royal stay sail *e* mizzen-stay sail *f*, mizzen top-mast stay sail *g h* fo main, and mizzen-top-mast and top-gallant-mast back-stays *i*, fore stay *j*, main stay *k*, mizzen stay

Schooner, p 1180.

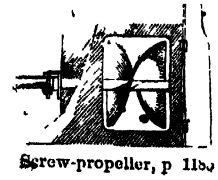

Screw-propeller, p 1180

SIGNS USED FOR LETTERS BY THE DEAF AND DUMB.

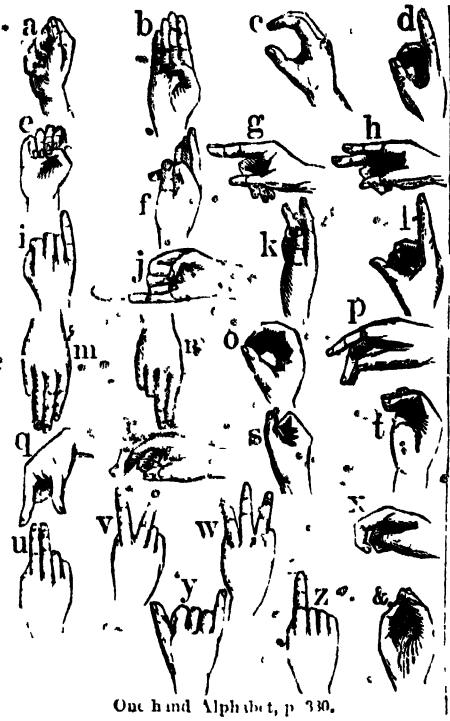

One hand Alphabet, p 330.

Two hand Alphabet, p 330.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, VESSELS, INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Adze, p 25.

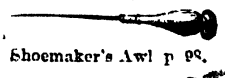

Shoemaker's Awl p 98.

Two compasses p 136

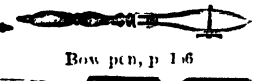

Bow pen, p 136

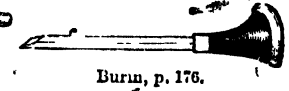

Burin, p. 176.

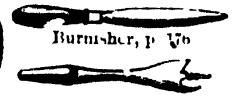

Burnisher, p 176

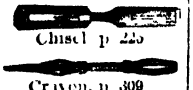

Chisel p 226

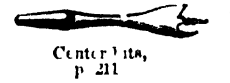

Center bits, p 211

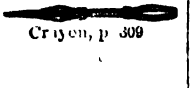

Crayon, p 309

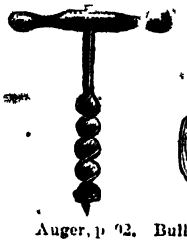

Auger, p 92.

Bull's eye, p 173

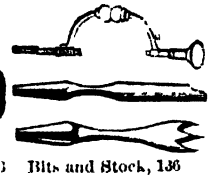

Bits and Stock, 136

Bevel, p 129

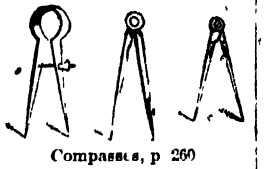

Compasses, p 260

Calipers, p 186.

Calking iron p 186
a joint of the pastes b tool driven by a hand-hammer

Composing stick, p 265

Copying press, p 293

Drill, p 415.

Corkscrew, p 294.

Crucibles, p 518

Crump, p 305

Flambeau, 518

Forge, p 534

Portable Forge, p 524.

Hookah, p 656.

Gas burners, p 560

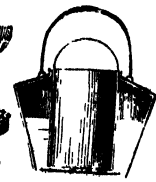

Glue pot, p 575

Hubble bubble, p 642

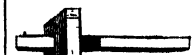

Joiner's Gauge, p 561.

Knocker, p 712.

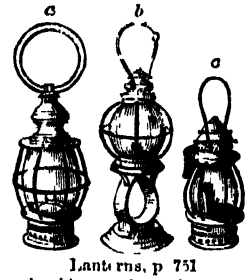

Lanterns, p 751
a, hand lantern b arm lantern c, breast lantern

Link boy, p 777

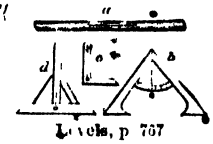

Levels, p 757
a, spirit or air level b arbalerry foot level c carpenter's level d, mason's level

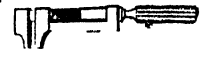

Monkey wrench, p 892

Matrix, p 819

Nippers, p 887

Nut cracker, p 898

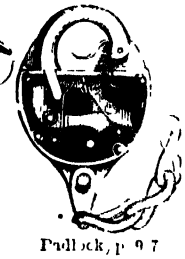

Padlock, p 917

Pantograph, 944

Perambulator, 968

Pinchers p 1 8
1 carpenters p 1
ers — shoemal 19
pinchers

Parallel Ruler, p 947

Jack plane, p 994

Pliers, p 1000.

Pocket knife, p 1001

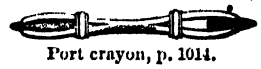

Port crayon, p. 1014.

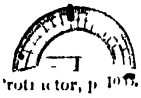

Protractor, p 1077

Punches, p 1061.

Punch Pliers, p. 1051

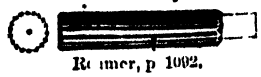

Reamer, p 1092.

ZOÖPHYTES.

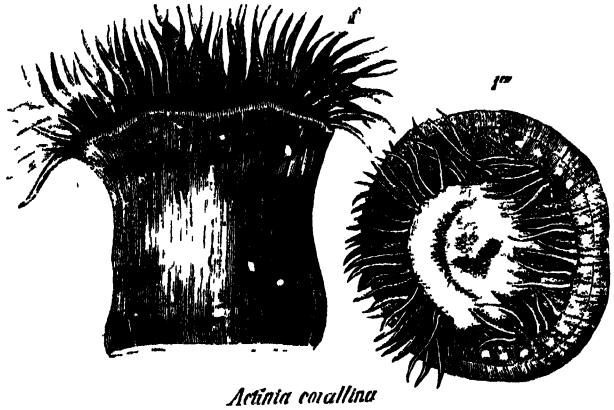

Actinia coralline

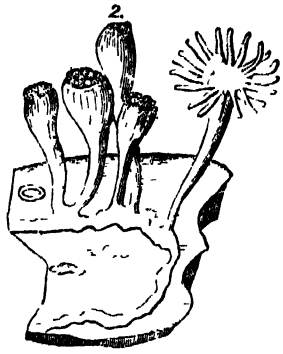

Zoanthus sociatus

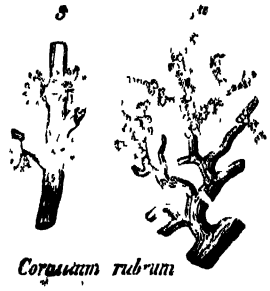

Corallium rubrum

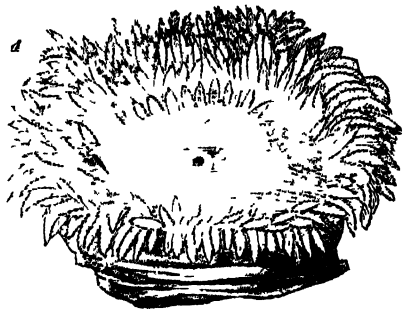

Thalassianthos aster

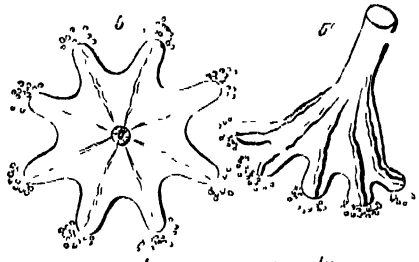

Lucernaria campanula

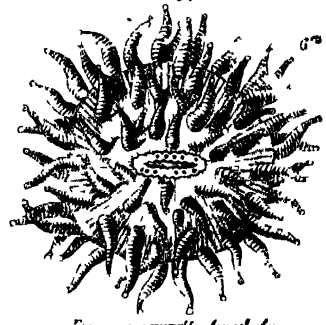

Fungia cruciferentaculata

Caryophyllia fasciculata

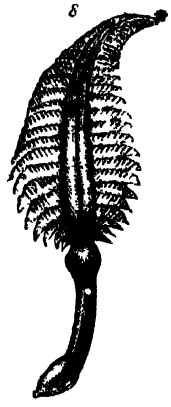

Pennatula grisea.

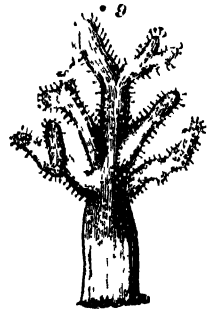

Alcyonium aurantiacum

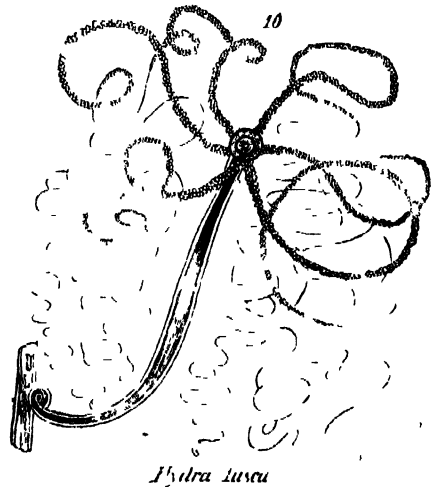

Hydra fusca

Renilla violacea

Sertularia Tamarisca

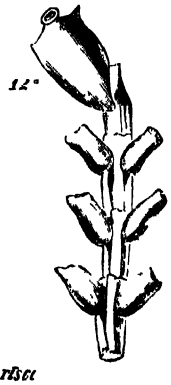

Acetabulum mediterraneum.

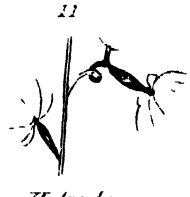

Hydra fusca

Cristatella mucedo